



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY

POLYMER SCIENCE II

SCH 2207

**FOR SCH STUDENTS ONLY**

Supplementary Examination Paper

July 2016

**This examination paper consists of 4 pages**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Total Marks: 100**

**Special Requirements: Graph Paper**

**Examiner's Name: DR C T PAREKH**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer all questions from Section A and any three from Section B. Section A carries 40 marks and each question in Section B carries 20 marks.
2. Show mechanism, chemical steps or synthesis by means of curved arrows.

**MARK ALLOCATION**

QUESTION	MARKS
1.	40
2.	20
3.	20
4.	20
5.	20
<b>TOTAL POSSIBLE MARKS</b>	<b>100</b>

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SCH 2207

**SECTION A:**

1. (a) Explain briefly “The degree of crystallinity”. (3 Marks)
- (b) Indicate three characteristics of a true polymer solution. (3 Marks)
- (c) Differentiate between good and poor solvent. (2 Marks)
- (d) Name five factors that affect the dissolution of polymers. (5 Marks)
- (e) Describe the influence of temperature on viscosity. (4 Marks)
- (f) Draw the structures of Ideal crystals, crystalline polymer and amorphous state. (6 Marks)
- (g) What are the properties required to produce a good polymer solution? (6 Marks)
- (h) How does a polymer solution differ from a micromolecule solution? (4 Marks)
- (j) What do you understand by the term ‘morphology’? (2 Marks)
- (k) On X-ray diffraction, illustrate what a crystalline polymer and an amorphous polymer look like. (2 Marks)
- (l) What are the characteristics of a true polymer solution? (3 Marks)

**SECTION B:**

2. (a) Draw an Oswald viscometer. Briefly explain how one can measure viscosity. (5 Marks)
- (b) In a solution viscosity experiment the efflux time for the pure solvent was 84.2 sec. The efflux times for the solution at different concentrations is given in the data below:

Concentration g/dl	0.40	0.50	0.67	1.00
Efflux time in sec.	112.7	121.4	134.6	164.6

Find the viscosity average molecular weight ( $M_v$ ) of the polymer if:

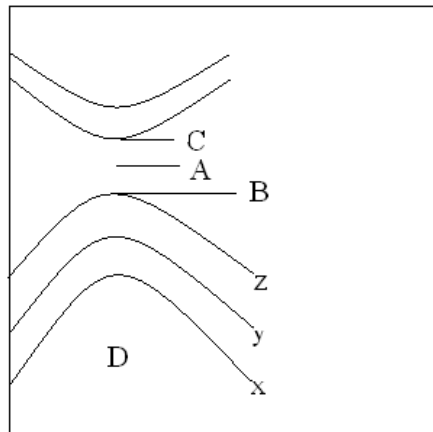
$$K = 1.34 \times 10^{-4} \text{ dl/g} \quad a = 0.71 \quad (15 \text{ Marks})$$

3. (a) Given the following information, calculate the solubility parameter ( $\delta$ ) of polypropylene (PP). Density of PP is  $0.968\text{g/cm}^3$ .

GROUP	SMALL/HOY FACTOR $[(J\text{-CM}^3)^{1/2}]$
-CH <sub>3</sub>	303
-CH <sub>2</sub>	269
>C<	65
-COO-	668
>CH<	176
>C=O	538

(10 Marks)

- (b) With the aid of a block diagram describe the DTA technique of polymer analysis. (10 Marks)
4. (a) Outline the mechanism of polymer crystallisation with special emphasis on:  
 (i) Nucleation and  
 (ii) Rate of growth of crystallites. (kinetic equations not required). (10 Marks)
- (b) Sketch a graph of relaxation modulus vs temperature and indicate all distinguishable stages which are within the amorphous range. (10 Marks)
5. (a) From the labelled diagram below:



- (i) Identify B and C (2 Mark)  
 (ii) Comment on position A, D and E (3 Mark)  
 (iii) Comment on x, y and z (2 Mark)  
 (iv) What does the curve on the diagram indicate? (1 Mark)  
 (v) Explain briefly what do you think can happen. (2 Marks)

(b) Suppose in a polymer sample there are 10 polymer molecules of molecular mass 103, 20 molecules of molecular mass 104 and 20 molecules of molecular mass 105. Calculate:

- (i)  $M_n$
- (ii)  $M_w$
- (iii)  $M_w/M_n$
- (iv) Is the polymer monodispersed or polydispersed?

(10 Marks)

\*\*\*\*\**End of question Paper*\*\*\*\*\*