

A tracking of the complete microstructural evolution of individual polymer chains during polymer modification reactions

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Outline

- Functional polymers
- Modeling by *k*MC
- Model development: Module A and Module B
- Results (Module A and Module B)
- Effect of diffusional limitations
- Conclusions

Functional polymers









Kinetic Monte Carlo in PRE



Kinetic Monte Carlo (*k*MC) Algorithm



Kinetic Monte Carlo (*k*MC) Algorithm



Update of the number of molecules

Update of the number of molecules

 $r_p = k_{p,mac}[M] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [R_n^*]$

Nonmacromolecular species



Reactant

 $X_{I} = X_{I} - 1$

Product

$$\begin{cases}
X_{R_{in}^*} = X_{R_{in}^*} + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_{R_{in}^*} = X_{R_{in}^*}$$

Efficiency factor f

This increment of +2 will be executed only with a probability *f* every time this reaction event is sampled

Macromolecular species R_n^*

$$+ M \xrightarrow{k_p} R_{n+1}^*$$

$$X_M = X_M - 1$$

 $X_{R_{n}^{*}} = X_{R_{n}^{*}} - 1$

Every update for

macromolecular

species would

require to make a

sum of N elements

Decetort

Product

 $X_{R_{n+1}^*} = X_{R_{n+1}^*} + 1$

Binary trees



n=4

duct format n=5

Sampling based on mass fraction



Description of complex architectures



Complex architecture: Several **grafted chains** and several **crosslinking points** per macromolecule

It is possible to track average properties of the reactive system, as *average grafting "from" density*, *average grafting "to" density, average crosslinking density*, etc., but the information for the *distribution* of this properties is mixed and difficult to track.

It is not possible to calculate the *chain length* of *every graft* or the *chain length* of the *vinyl segments between crosslinking points*

*k*MC simulation: Module A and B



Link between binary trees and arrays



Arrays in Module B

	Chain lence	← Chain lence:	 Chain less 	+ Hydrogen	Crafting is	Grafting	Grafting ci	 Crosslinu: 	Crosslint:	Crosslink:	$\leftarrow \bullet T_{Otal Vinus} Q_{n}^{*} Q_{m}^{*}$	← Grafting _{**}	← Gr _{afting}	→ Chain les	← Chain ler	angth 2nd graft	Chain len	 Chain lense 	Chain , Chain	between crosslinkinge	Chain lencu	ween an p ^a bridge crosslinking points
1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	111	0	
5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
÷.	1				3		4		4		÷	÷	-	÷		÷		÷	1	÷		
100000	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
100001	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	111	0	
100002	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	• • •	0	
	-	1		*	1	2			1	- 33	1	1	8		1	1	1	1	:	:	1	
n	m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	

Results obtained with Module A



Results obtained with Module A



Results obtained with Module B

CLD of grafts



Results obtained with Module B



Results obtained with Module B

Reaction event distribution







Diffusional effects



Concluding remarks

- Comprehensive model for the description of microstructural properties of individual chains with complex topology was developed.
- A mass-weighted CLD needs to be considered to properly account for the chain length dependence of the hydrogen abstraction reactivity.
- Diffusional limitations need to be accounted for to accurately represent the grafting kinetics.

