

# 가 Poly(vinylidene fluoride)/Propylene Carbonate Pregel : 1. Core-Shell

†

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## Pregel State of Thermoreversible Poly(vinylidene fluoride)/Propylene Carbonate Gel System: 1. Core-Shell Model

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가 polyvinylidene fluoride(PVDF)/propylene carbonate(PC)  
pregel 100  
PVDF PVDF 40  
R<sub>G</sub> 232 nm, R<sub>H</sub> 407 nm . R<sub>H</sub>/R<sub>G</sub>=1.75 ,  
core-shell ,  
core 215 nm, shell 192 nm가 , shell  
PVDF core 7.5% .

**ABSTRACT** : The structure of pregel state in thermoreversible poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)/propylene carbonate(PC) system was investigated by laser light scattering. It was found that the PVDF chain did not exist as a separate chain even in a very dilute concentration (i.e. 100 times more dilute than the gel formation concentration) but as a large spherical aggregate with the radius of gyration R<sub>G</sub> of 232 nm and the effective hydrodynamic radius R<sub>H</sub> of 407 nm at 40 . Based upon experimental results such as R<sub>H</sub>/R<sub>G</sub> ratio of 1.75 and the pattern of scattering intensity with a minimum, a core-shell type sphere model was suggested as a structure of the aggregate. According to this model, the radius of core part was estimated as 215 nm, the shell thickness as 192 nm, and the ratio of monomer density of the shell part to that of the core part as about 0.075.

**Keywords** : thermoreversible gel, poly(vinylidene fluoride), light scattering, core-shell model.

가  
(piezoelectricity) (pyroelectricity)  
Poly(vinylidene fluoride)(PVDF) 1-3  
PVDF  
가 acetophenone, cyclohexanone, g-

butyrolactone

4-10

가  
가

Core-Shell

R<sub>2</sub>, core

R<sub>1</sub>

가

4

core

1, 가

가

3

R<sub>2</sub> - R<sub>1</sub> shell

2

가

가

가 core - shell

R<sub>G</sub>

5

13

-

가

$$R_G^2 = \int_0^{R_2} r^2 \mathbf{r}(r) 4\pi r^2 dr / \int_0^{R_2} \mathbf{r}(r) 4\pi r^2 dr \quad (1)$$

가

가

fringe가

$$= \frac{3}{5} \left[ \frac{\mathbf{r}_1 R_1^5 + \mathbf{r}_2 (R_2^5 - R_1^5)}{\mathbf{r}_1 R_1^3 + \mathbf{r}_2 (R_2^3 - R_1^3)} \right]$$

가

가

$$= \frac{3}{5} \left[ \frac{R_1^5 + x(R_2^5 - R_1^5)}{R_1^3(1-x) + xR_2^3} \right]$$

5,6

가

x (= r<sub>2</sub> / r<sub>1</sub>) core shell

PVDF

PVDF

가

Core-Shell

가

q

A(q),

4,6-10

가

가

I(q)

14-16

rheometer

11,12

가

$$A(q) \propto \int_0^{R_2} \mathbf{r}(r) 4\pi r^2 \frac{\sin qr}{qr} dr \quad (2)$$

$$= \mathbf{r}_1 \frac{4\pi}{q^3} (\sin qR_1 - qR_1 \cos qR_1) +$$

PVDF

$$\mathbf{r}_2 \frac{4\pi}{q^3} [(\sin qR_2 - qR_2 \cos qR_2) - (\sin qR_1 - qR_1 \cos qR_1)]$$

PVDF

$$= \frac{4\pi}{q^3} [(1-x)(\sin qR_1 - qR_1 \cos qR_1) - x(\sin qR_2 - qR_2 \cos qR_2)]$$

가

$$I(q) = A(q)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\approx I_0 \exp(-R_G^2 q^2 / 3) \quad (\text{Guinier equation})$$

100

PVDF

$$q (= 4\pi \sin(\theta/2) / \lambda)$$

q

Guinier

R<sub>G</sub>가

linewidth)  $G^{(2)}(t)$  (characteristic 가

cumulant  $\mu_n$

13,17

$$\langle I(t)I(0) \rangle = G^{(2)}(t) = \text{baseline} + a \cdot \exp(-2 \langle \tilde{A} \rangle t + m_2 t^2 - \frac{1}{3} m_3 t^3 + \dots) \quad (4)$$

$G(\tilde{A})$  ,  $\mu_n$

$G(\tilde{A})$  n cumulant . < >

Z -

$$\langle \tilde{A} \rangle = \int_0^\infty \tilde{A} G(\tilde{A}) d\tilde{A}, \quad m_n = \int_0^\infty (\tilde{A} - \langle \tilde{A} \rangle)^n G(\tilde{A}) d\tilde{A} \quad (5)$$

q C 가 0 < > / q<sup>2</sup>

D 가 Stokes - Einstein

R<sub>H</sub> 가 ,

variance

M<sub>Z</sub>/M<sub>w</sub> ≈ 1 + 4 × variance

17

$$D = \lim_{q \cdot C \rightarrow 0} \langle \tilde{A} \rangle / q^2 \quad (6)$$

$$R_H = k_B T / 6 \rho h_0 D \quad (\text{Stokes - Einstein eqn}) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{variance} = m_2 / \langle \tilde{A} \rangle^2 \quad (8)$$

PVDF Aldrich (cat. no. 18270 - 2) nominal 534000 g/mol ,

80 PVDF 가

N,N-dimethylacetamide(DMAC) 130 head - to - tail head - to - head <sup>1</sup>H - NMR

**Table 1. Physical Properties of Poly(vinylidene fluoride) Sample**

molecular weight(nominal)	534,000 g/mol	Aldrich
intrinsic viscosity	78.1 mL/g	in DMAC <sup>a</sup> at 130
melting point	163.5	
heat of fusion: H <sub>m</sub>	6.69, 5.95 kJ/mol	refs. 24, 25
crystallinity <sup>b</sup>	38.7 wt%	
head - to - tail : head - to - head	1.00 : 0.105	
density	ref. [26]	
crystalline state( form)	1.795 g/mL	
amorphous state	1.68 g/mL	
refractive index	ref. 26	
crystalline state: n <sub>c</sub>	1.429	
amorphous state: n <sub>a</sub>	1.382	

<sup>a</sup> DMAC; N,N - dimethylacetamide.  
<sup>b</sup> Crystallinity was calculated with ΔH<sub>m</sub> = 6.69 kJ/mol.

(Bruker DPX - 200MHz) 10.5% , PVDF (T<sub>m</sub>) du Pont 910 DSC(differential scanning calorimeter) 10 /min 가 T<sub>m</sub> = 163.5 (Table 1 ). propylene carbonate(PC) Aldrich

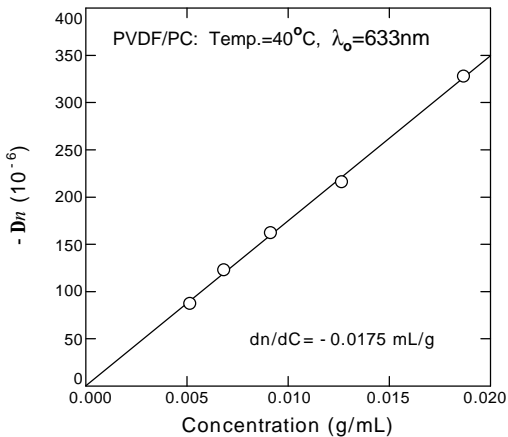
514 nm Ar (Lexel model 95) 633 nm He - Ne gas

home - made goniometer Brookhaven detector BI - DS (autocorrelator) Brookhaven BI - 9000AT homodyne

90 oven PVDF PC 1 μm membrane filter 0.7 - 1.2 μm glass fiber depth filter PVDF

가 . 50 4000 rpm

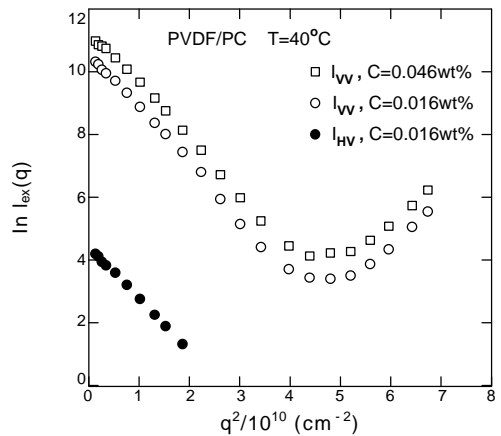
30 (pipet) 가 vial 10%  
 differential refractometer 23  
 wt% 40  
 160  
 oven 10 PVDF  
 dn/dC. PVDF/PC PVDF/  
 - butyrolactone 4  
 가 dn/dC Figure 1  
 plot 633 nm,  
 40 dn/dC = - 0.0175 mL/g  
 dn/dC  
 가 PC



**Figure 1.** Plot of  $-\Delta n$  versus polymer concentration at  $\lambda_0=633$  nm, temperature=40 in poly(vinylidene fluoride)/propylene carbonate system. As the refractive index of polymer was smaller than that of solvent, the negative value of  $dn/dC$  was obtained.

Gans  
 (9)  
 Mie  
 $\frac{4pR|m-1|}{I_0}$  1 (9)  
 section ) R 407  
 nm,  $\lambda_0=633$  nm,  $m-1$  0.01  
 0.08 1 Mie

Rayleigh - Gans  
 Figure 2  
 $q^2$  semi-log plot  
 $q^2$



**Figure 2.** Semi-log plot of the excess scattering intensity versus  $q^2$  at the various concentrations and two different polarizations of scattered light.  $I_{HV}$  intensity was of the order of approximately 0.2% compared with  $I_{VV}$  intensity at the same concentration but the slope of  $I_{HV}$  was almost the same as that of  $I_{VV}$ .

가  $q^2 = 4.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  1

가

Figure 2

$d$

19

$$(R_{HV} / R_{VV})_{q \rightarrow 0, C \rightarrow 0} = \frac{3d^2}{5 + 4d^2} \quad (10)$$

가

가 (i)

가

nm

nm

VV

$R_{G,app}$ 가

HV

$R_G$ 가

19

(  $qR$   $qL$

R , L

$$R_{G,app}^2 = R_G^2 \left( \frac{1 - \frac{4}{5}d + \frac{4}{7}d^2}{1 + \frac{4}{5}d^2} \right) \quad (11)$$

(11)

)가

15,16

$R_G$  Guinier

$$I_{VV} = I_0 \exp(-R_{G,app}^2 q^2 / 3) \quad (12)$$

(12)

plot

232 nm

$$I_{HV} = I_0' \exp(-R_G^2 q^2 / 7) \quad (13)$$

(13)

$q_{min} = 2.14 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

q

PVDF

$(R_{HV}/R_{VV})_{q \rightarrow 0} = 2 \times 10^{-3}$  가

$q_{min} R = 4.493$

1

15

= 0.06 가

, VV

R

$R_{G,app}$

$R_G$

R = 210 nm

R

2.6%

(11)

$R_G$

$R_G$

$R_G = 0.775R$

VV

$R_G$

$R_G$

163 nm가

$R_G$

$R_{G,app} \approx R_G$

q

$I_{HV}$

$I_{VV}$

Guinier plot

232 nm

$q_{min}$

(12)

(13)

$I_{HV}$

$I_{VV}$

163 nm가

3/7 가

Figure

$R_H/R_G$

section

2

Depolarized

$R_{VV}$

가

0.2%

90

HV

$R_{HV}$

HV

$(R_H/R_{VV})_{q \rightarrow 0, C \rightarrow 0} \sim 2 \times 10^{-3}$

$I_{HH}$

가

0.2% 가

$(q < 50^\circ)$

$I_{HH}$  가

VV HV 가 HV

$I_{HV}(q,t)$   $I_{VV}(q,t)$

$Q_r$  13

$$I_{VV}(q,t) = I_{iso}(q,t) + \frac{4}{3} I_{HV}(q,t) \approx I_{iso}(q,t) \quad (14)$$

$$I_{iso}(q,t) = Na^2 \exp(-q^2 D t) \quad (15)$$

$$I_{HV}(q,t) = \frac{1}{15} Nb^2 \exp[-(6\dot{E}_r + q^2 D)t] \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{E}_r = \frac{3k_B T}{16\pi\eta_0 R_H^3} \quad (\text{for sphere of radius } R_H) \quad (17)$$

N a b

$I_{VV}$  가  $I_{VH}$

$I_{iso}(q,t)$  q 0 D

0.016%

가

D Stokes - Einstein

$R_H$  가

$R_H = 407 \text{ nm}$  가 , Figure 3

$G^{(2)}(t)$  semi - log plot 가

가 variance

$0.008 \pm 0.002$

$G^{(2)}(t)$  Brookhaven non - negatively

constrained least square method software

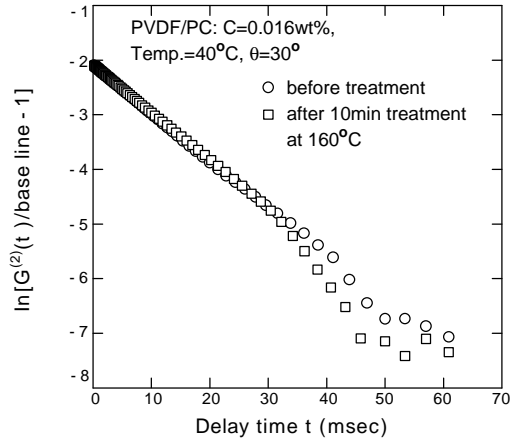
Figure 4 가

$I_{HV}$  가

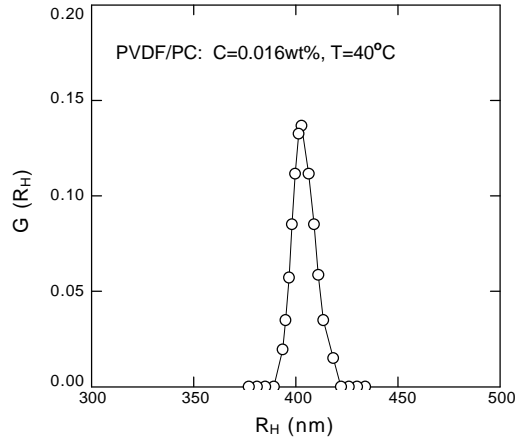
$I_{HH}$  가

$(6Q_r + q^2 D)$  HV VV

$= I_{HV}/I_{VV} < 10^{-5}$



**Figure 3.** Semi - log plot of  $(G^{(2)}(t) - \text{baseline})/\text{base line}$  versus delay time. There was no difference in the initial slope of the intensity time correlation function before and after treatment for 10 min. at 160 .



**Figure 4.** The size distribution of the aggregates. The  $G(R)$  value of y - axes is proportional to the scattered intensity

$q^2 D$  ( : 46.7Hz at  $= 36^\circ$ )

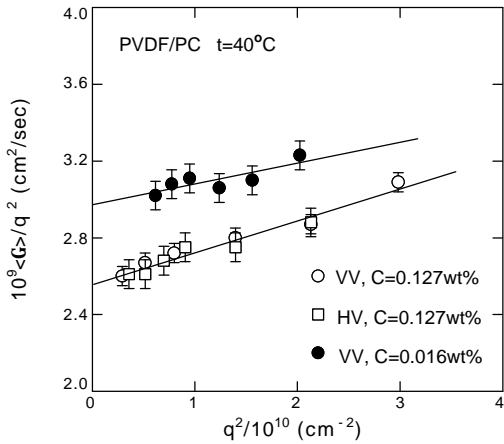
$6 Q_r (\approx 6 \times 2.9 = 17.4 \text{ Hz})$

Figure 5

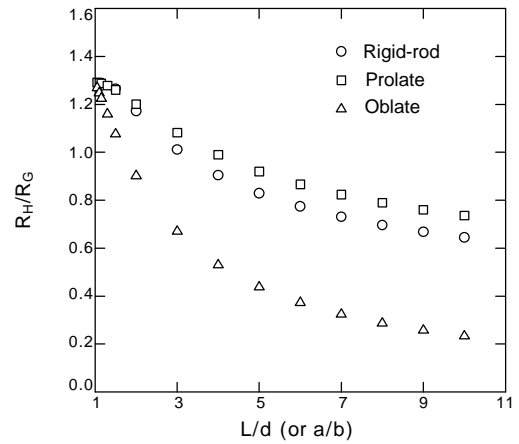
$I_{HV}$  가

$I_{HH}$  가

$= I_{HV}/I_{VV} < 10^{-5}$



**Figure 5.** Plots of  $\langle G \rangle / q^2$  versus  $q^2$  at the various polymer concentrations and two different polarization conditions of scattered light.



**Figure 6.** The ratio of  $R_H/R_G$  as a function of the aspect ratio of  $L/d$  (or  $a/b$ ) for three typical anisotropic particles such as rigid-rod, prolate and oblate.

Guinier plot  $R_G$   $R_H$   
 PVDF  $R_H/R_G$  1.75  
 (=407/232 nm)가  
 $R_H/R_G = 0.65$ , Floy  
 $R_H/R_G = 0.78$  0.81,  
 $R_H/R_G = 1.291$   
 $R_H/R_G$  가

spherical) ,  $a/b$ ,  
 $L/d$   
 (=  $X_R$ )  $R_H/R_G$ 가  
 (18) - (20) <sup>20,22</sup>  
 가 1.29( hard sphere  
 $R_H/R_G$  )  
 가 가  
 $I_{HV}$

$$R_H / R_G = \left[ \frac{1}{2(\ln X_R + 0.312 + \frac{0.56}{X_R} - \frac{0.100}{X_R^2})} \right] / \left( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8X_R^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

(Rigid-rod) (18)

$$R_H / R_G = \left[ \frac{(1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2})^{1/2}}{\ln[1 + (1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2})^{1/2}]} \right] / \left[ \frac{(1 + \frac{2b^2}{a^2})^{1/2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right] \quad (\text{Prolate: } a > b) \quad (19)$$

$$R_H / R_G = \left[ \frac{\tan^{-1}(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1)^{1/2}}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1} \right] / \left[ \frac{(2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2})^{1/2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right] \quad (\text{Oblate: } a > b) \quad (20)$$

가  
 variance  
 가  
 ( )  
 $R_H/R_G$  가 가  
 Figure 6  
 oblate 가 가  
 prolate (non -

PVDF  
 pregel  
 core -  
 shell hollow sphere  
 hollow sphere model shell  
 가 R  
 $R_G = R_H = R$   $R_H/R_G = 1$  <sup>23</sup>  
 가 hard sphere  
 $R_H/R_G = 1.29$  가  
 가  
 $R_H/R_G = 1.75$   
 (1)

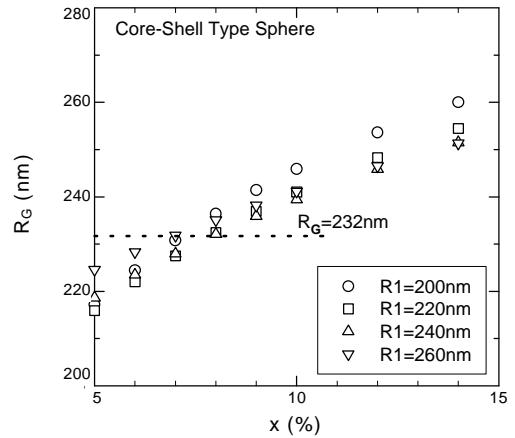
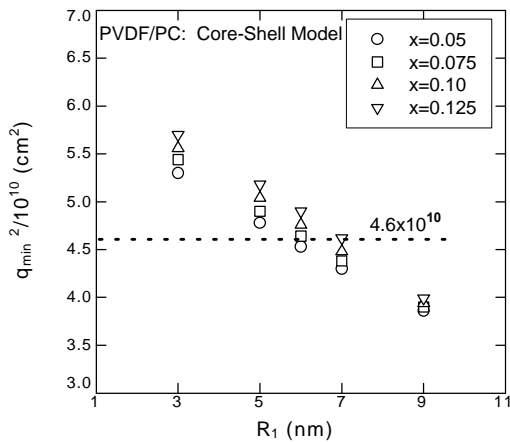


Figure 7. The x dependence of  $R_G$  at the various conditions of  $R_1$ . In order to obtain the experimental value of  $R_G$  of 232 nm, x should be  $7.5 \pm 0.5\%$ .

core - shell 가  
 R core R<sub>1</sub>  
 core shell PVDF  
 가  
 core shell  
 가 가 core shell  
 non - draining  
 R R<sub>H</sub>  
 가 core R<sub>1</sub> core  
 shell x (= shell / core)  
 $R_G$  (1)  
 (2)  
 $q_{min}$   
 $R_G$   
 $R_1$  x  
 $q_{min}$   
 core - shell  
 core R<sub>1</sub>  
 x

R<sub>G</sub> Figure 7 plot  
 Figure 7 R<sub>1</sub> 200 260 nm  
 $R_G = 232$  nm  
 x  $7.5 \pm 0.5\%$   
 x core R<sub>1</sub>  
 (2)  
 $I(q)$  1  $q_{min}^2$  R<sub>1</sub>  
 $q_{min}^2$  Figure 8 plot  
 Figure 8 x 0.05 0.125  
 $q_{min}^2 = 4.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  R<sub>1</sub>  
 $215 \pm 5$  nm  
 $R_1$  x가 가  
 core R<sub>1</sub>  
 core  
 215 nm shell core  
 7.5%  
 Cha Chang polystyrene  
 latex Mie  
 $I_{VV} \sin^4(\theta/2) \sin(\theta/2)$   
 plot  
 18  
 Mie





**Figure 8.** The  $R_1$  dependence of  $q_{\min}^2$  at the various conditions of  $x$ . In order to obtain the experimental value of  $q_{\min}^2$  of  $4.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ,  $R_1$  should be  $215 \pm 5 \text{ nm}$ .

Rayleigh - Gans

pregel                      PVDF

가    가

가    가

1. PVDF/propylene carbonate  
(1 2 wt%)      100

2.    ,      40

$R_H$  407 nm,                       $R_G$  232 nm

3.                       $R_H/R_G$       1.75

가 core - shell                      가

4. Core shell  
가 PVDF core  
215 nm, shell      192 nm shell  
core                      7.5%

:      1997

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