Errata Notice

This document contains references to PSS or Polymer Standards Service. Please note that PSS is now Agilent. This document will be republished as an Agilent document in the future.





10298 - Column Application Note Characterization of Poly(butadiene-1.4)

Poly(butadiene) is a synthetic rubber formed from the polymerization of the monomer 1,3-butadiene. It has a high resistance to wear and is used especially in the manufacture of tires and golf balls. It has also been used to coat or encapsulate electronic assemblies, offering extremely high electrical resistivity. 1,3-butadiene is normally copolymerized with other monomers such as styrene and acrylonitrile to form products with various properties. The most common form is styrene-butadiene copolymer, which is a commodity material for car tires. It is also used in block copolymers and tough thermoplastics such as ABS terpolymers. Since Poly(butadiene) has a double bond, it sensitive to ozone cracking.

Experimental Setup

Mobile Phase: Tetrahydrofuran Stationary Phase: PSS SDV

Stationary Phase: PSS Flow rate [mL/min]: 1,00 Temperature [°C]: 25

Detection: GPC1200 Refractive index Kit Poly(butadiene-1.4)

Data processing: PSS WinGPC



Recommandations for Sample Concentration

narrow PDI

M 100 Da - 10 000 Da: 2 g/L M 10 000 Da - 1 000 000 Da: 1-2 g/L

M > 1 000 000 Da: 0.5 g/L or less broad PDI (>1.5) all molar masses: 3.0 - 5.0 g/L

Injection volume [µL]: 20

Suitable Columns

low molecular weights: P/N 201-0001 (set of 3) OR sda083003lis (1 linear) medium molecular weights: P/N 201-0002 (set of 2) OR sda083005lim (1 linear) high molecular weights: P/N 201-0003 (set of 3) OR sda083005lxl (1 linear)

Overlay of different Poly(butadiene-1.4) separation on PSS SDV standards.

separation on PSS SDV



