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# UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
2015/2016 Academic Session

December 2015 / January 2016

## EBP 103/3 – Polymer Organic Chemistry [Kimia Organik Polimer]

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please ensure that this examination paper contains NINE printed pages before you begin the examination.

[*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEMBILAN muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*]

This paper consists of SEVEN questions. ONE question from PART A, THREE questions from PART B and THREE questions from PART C.

[*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi TUJUH soalan. SATU soalan dari BAHAGIAN A, TIGA soalan dari BAHAGIAN B dan TIGA soalan dari BAHAGIAN C.*]

**Instruction:** Answer **FIVE** questions. Answer **ALL** questions from PART A, **TWO** questions from PART B and **TWO** questions from PART C. If a candidate answers more than five questions only the first five questions answered in the answer script would be examined.

**Arahan:** Jawab **LIMA** soalan. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan dari BAHAGIAN A, **DUA** soalan dari BAHAGIAN B dan **DUA** soalan dari BAHAGIAN C. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada lima soalan hanya lima soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.]

The answers to all questions must start on a new page.

[*Mulakan jawapan anda untuk semua soalan pada muka surat yang baru.*]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[*Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.*]

In the event of any discrepancies in the examination questions, the English version shall be used.

[*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan.*]

**PART A / BAHAGIAN A**

1. [a] Discuss on step-growth polymerization. Answer must be supported by TWO examples.

*Bincangkan pempolimeran langkah. Jawapan mesti disokong dengan DUA contoh.*

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] (i) Give THREE (3) characteristic of aromatic ring and how does it affect the thermal properties of a polymer.

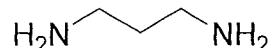
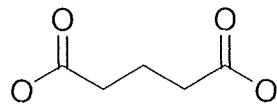
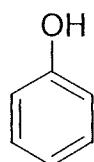
*Berikan TIGA (3) ciri-ciri gelang aromatik dan bagaimana ia mempengaruhi sifat termal suatu polimer.*

- (ii) Define electrophile and nucleophile.

*Berikan definisi elektrofil dan nukleofil*

- (iii) Identify the electrophilic and nucleophilic centres in the following structures.

*Kenalpasti pusat-pusat elektrofil dan nukleofil dalam struktur berikut:*



(50 marks/markah)

**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

2. [a] Write and explain the following free radical polymerization mechanism of methyl methacrylate:

- (i) initiation by azobisisobutyronitrile
- (ii) propagation
- (iii) termination by disproportionation

*Tuliskan dan jelaskan mekanisme pembolimeran radikal bebas bagi metil metakrilat yang berikut:*

- (i) permulaan dengan azobisisobutilonitril
- (ii) perambatan
- (iii) penamatan secara disproporsionasi

(60 marks/markah)

- [b] Describe the ionic polymerizability of monomers.

*Huraikan keboleh-pembolimeran ionik bagi monomer-monomer.*

(40 marks/markah)

3. [a] Write and explain the following cationic polymerization mechanisms of isobutylene:

- (i) initiation by  $\text{AlCl}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (ii) propagation
- (iii) termination by uni-molecular rearrangement

*Tuliskan dan jelaskan mekanisme pembolimeran kationik bagi isobutilena yang berikut:*

- (i) permulaan dengan  $\text{AlCl}_3$  dan  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (ii) perambatan
- (iii) penamatan dengan penyusunan semula uni-molekul

(60 marks/markah)

- [b] Compare the differences between free radical polymerization and ionic polymerization.

*Bandingkan perbezaan di antara pempolimeran radikal bebas dan pempolimeran ionik.*

(40 marks/markah)

4. [a] Write and explain the chemical reaction for the synthesis of phenol-formaldehyde resins.

*Tuliskan dan jelaskan tindakbalas kimia untuk sintesis bagi resin-resin fenol-formaldehid.*

(60 marks/markah)

- [b] Discuss on ring opening polymerization of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam.

*Bincangkan pempolimeran pembukaan-gelang bagi  $\epsilon$ -kaprolaktam.*

(40 marks/markah)

**PART C / BAHAGIAN C**

5. Cellulose is an organic compound with the formula  $[C_6H_{10}O_5]_n$ , a polysaccharide (as shown in Figure 1), consisting of a linear chain of several hundred to several thousand repeat units. It make up the structure of wood consisting of crystalline and amorphous domains.

- [a] Sketch the crystalline structure of the cellulose showing the existence of interchain secondary forces.

*Selulosa adalah sebatian organik dengan formula  $[C_6H_{10}O_5]_n$ , iaitu suatu polisakarida (seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1) yang terdiri daripada rantaian lurus dengan unit berulang beberapa ratus ke beberapa ribu. Ia membentuk struktur kayu yang mengandungi bahagian berhablur dan amorfus.*

- [a] Lakarkan struktur hablur bagi selulosa dengan menunjukkan kehadiran daya ikatan sekunder antara rantaian.

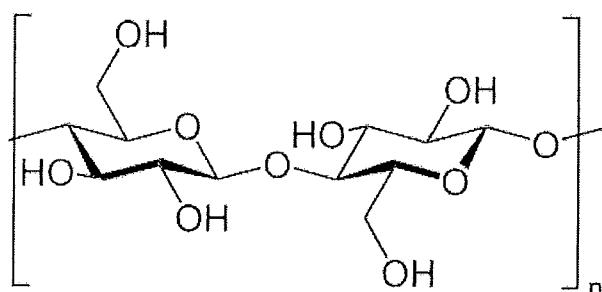


Figure 1 : Polysaccharide

Rajah 1 : Polisakarida

(30 marks/markah)

[b] The changes in swelling of the polysaccharide when exposed at different relative humidity is shown in Figure 2. Answer the followings:

- (i) Depict with a diagram the secondary forces that might exist between the polysaccharide with the water molecules when expose to humid medium.
- (ii) Why is the swelling increase as the relative humidity exposure increases?
- (iii) Why is the rate of increase in swelling at region B slower compared to region A and C?

*Perubahan pembengkakan polisakarida apabila direndam dalam persekitaran kelembapan relatif ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 2. Jawab soalan yang berikut:*

- (i) Lakarkan dengan gambarajah kehadiran daya sekunder yang mungkin wujud antara polisakarida dengan molekul air apabila terdedah pada persekitaran yang lembap.
- (ii) Mengapa pembengkakan bertambah apabila terdedah pada pertambahan kelembapan relatif?
- (iii) Mengapa kadar pembengkakan bertambah pada julat B berbanding julat A dan C?

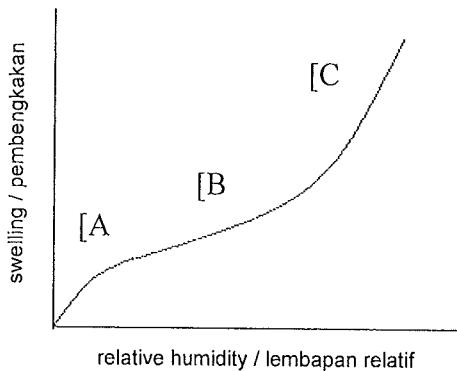


Figure 2 : Swelling of polysaccharide with change in relative humidity

Rajah 2 : Pembengkakan polisakarida dengan perubahan kelembapan relatif

(70 marks/markah)

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6. [a] In Fourier Transform Infra Red Spectroscopy (FTIR), what is meant by 'infra-red active'. Give TWO examples to illustrate your answer.

*Dalam Spektroskopi Jelmaan Infra-Merah (FTIR), apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan 'aktif infra-merah'. Berikan DUA contoh untuk menjelaskan jawapan anda.*

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] Describe how the FTIR spectroscopy is used to identify the several functional groups in a polymer. (Your answer must include the followings: electromagnetic radiation, resonance, excitation).

*Perihalkan bagaimana spektroskopi FTIR digunakan bagi mengenal pasti beberapa kumpulan berfungsi dalam polimer. (Jawapan anda mesti mengandungi yang berikut: radiasi elektromagnet, resonan, pengujian).*

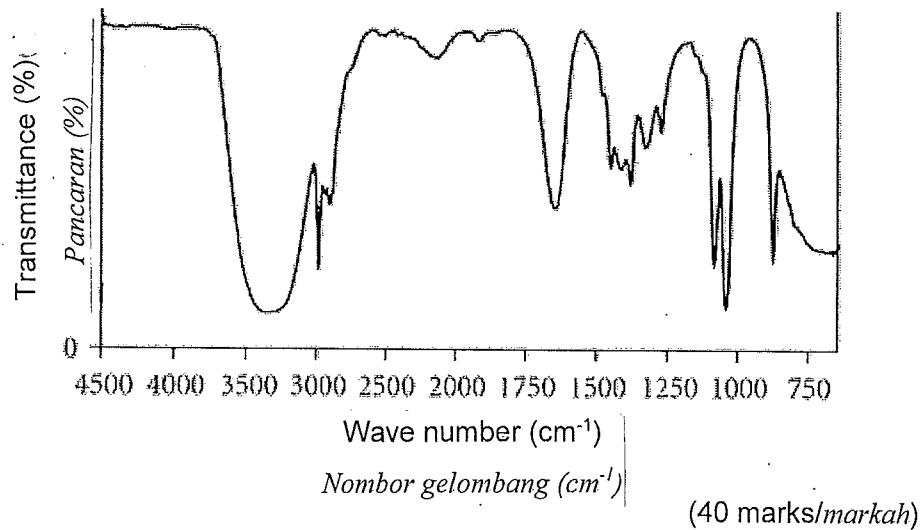
(40 marks/markah)

- [c] Given an FTIR spectrum of a copolymer as shown in Figure 3 identify THREE (3) functional groups present in the structure.

*Berdasarkan spektrum FTIR bagi suatu kopolimer seperti di dalam Rajah 3 kenalpasti TIGA (3) kumpulan berfungsi yang terdapat dalam struktur itu.*

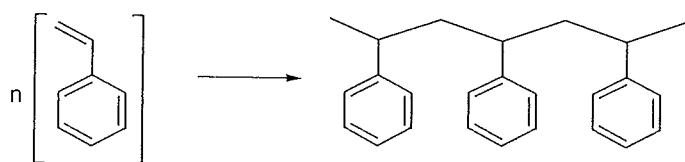
Figure 3 : FTIR Spectrum Copolymer

Rajah 3 : FTIR Spektrum Kopolimer



7. [a] Polymerisation of polystyrene preferably occur through head-to-tail rather than head-to-head or tail-to-tail as shown below. Describe TWO (2) reasons for this observation.

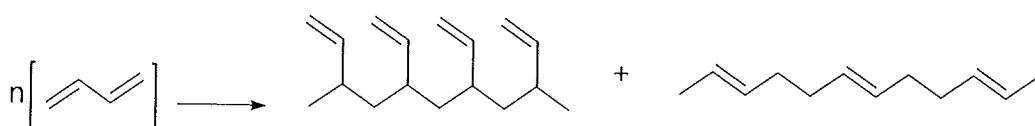
*Pempolimeran polistirena cenderung berlaku secara kepala-ke-ekor berbanding kepala-ke-kepala atau ekor-ke-ekor. Perihalkan DUA (2) sebab pemerhatian ini.*



(40 marks/markah)

- [b] Polymerisation of 1,3-butadiene give several polymer products of different branching structures as shown below. Explain using reaction scheme how this can occur.

*Pempolimeran 1,3-butadiena memberikan beberapa produk polimer dengan struktur-struktur bercabang yang berbeza seperti yang ditunjukkan di bawah. Jelaskan dengan menggunakan skema tindakbalas bagaimana ini boleh berlaku.*



(60 marks/markah)