



# Hierarchically porous polymer monoliths for size separation 38APS Auckland

Laura de Wal 20-02-2024

# Hierarchically porous polymer monoliths for size separation





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## Size exclusion chromatography (SEC)



Inert

- Adequate column dimensions
- Accessible pores



macropores: > 50 nm ---- permeability

mesopores : 2 - 50 nm ----- selectivity

micropores : < 2 nm

#### Free radical RAFT polymerisation<sup>1,2</sup>





#### **Porous monoliths**

- macropores: > 50 nm
- X mesopores : 2 50 nm

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A part of Agilent <sup>1</sup> Aust. J. Che <sup>2</sup> Poly. Chem.

<sup>1</sup> Aust. J. Chem., 2005, 58, 379-410. <sup>2</sup> Poly. Chem., 2014, 5, 722-732 3

### Morphology with different CTA's



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40% monomers, 60% porogens (15% poly(t-BMA)/ 85% dioxane), 1%wt AIBN with respect to monomers, [CTA]:[Initiator] = 2, 60°C, 24h



### How can we explain this difference in morphology?<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> ACS Appl. Polym. Mater. 2023, 5, 7, 5390–5401

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#### How can we explain this difference in morphology?



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#### **1. Kinetics**

- Rate of polymerisation of crosslinked
  polymer
- No significant difference in kinetics between the polymers with different CTAs.









#### **2.** Phase separation<sup>4</sup>

				Condition	$\Delta_{gelpoint}$ phase separation	%S o surface (XPS)	n % S surfac (with	on e	
Fhase separation ≈ gel point						(IIIII)		theore	l lO
Phase separation								theore	
≈ gel point					Δ	3+7	0 19+0 02		it)
	Phase separation	on before gel point	N I		A	512	0.18±0.02	48%	
		NO A NOV			В	18±9	$0.12 \pm 0.02$	27%	
A STATION		50 0 3 tion	Onset of	Gel point	С	19 <b>±</b> 2	0.19±0.07	28%	
			separation		Control	4	0	-	
Million and March	nu t pri	to Star Patt							
А	В	С							



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#### Conclusion

- Kinetics are similar for all CTAs and do not contribute to the different morphologies
- The gelation study can help explain the phase separation for monoliths with different CTAs
- The morphology of the monolith can be tuned by choosing the type of CTA

#### **Future work**

- Investigating which monolith conditions give bicontinuous structures
- Introduction of mesopores in bicontinuous structures for stationary phase material for size separation





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