

# Poly(butadiene/methacrylic acid) Dispersions : pH-responsive Behaviour and the Effects of Added Ca<sup>2+</sup>

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## Abstract

This study investigates the effects of added Ca<sup>2+</sup> on the properties of poly(Bd/MAA) dispersions (1, 3 - butadiene and methacrylic acid) and considers the effect of particle composition on the p*K<sub>a</sub>*. Four latex dispersions are considered in detail. These include poly(Bd/6MAA) and poly(Bd/20MAA) which contain, 6 and 20 wt.% MAA, respectively, based on the total monomer mass used for dispersion preparation. Two model systems are also used for comparison. These are poly(Bd) and poly(EA/33MAA/BDDA) (EA and BDDA are ethyl acrylate and butanediol diacrylate) [1,2]. There was an evidence supporting that the apparent p*K<sub>a</sub>* values of the poly(Bd/MAA) dispersions is strongly connected to their compositions and found to increase with Bd content. The hydrodynamic diameters and their electrophoretic mobilities exhibited major changes as the pH approached the p*K<sub>a</sub>* for the particles. The critical coagulation concentrations indicated that Ca<sup>2+</sup> caused pronounced dispersion instability at low pH. Interestingly, Ca<sup>2+</sup> prevents swelling of the poly(Bd/MAA) particles at high pH. It was found that efficient ionic binding of all of the RCOO<sup>-</sup> groups within the poly(Bd/20MAA) particles occurred when the mole ratio of RCOO<sup>-</sup> to Ca<sup>2+</sup> was less than or equal to 2.0. All the data leads to the suggestion that poly(Bd/MAA) particles have a core-shell structure of which the particle core contains mostly poly(Bd) while the shell is comprised of lightly crosslinked poly(Bd-co-MAA) copolymer [3,4].

## References:

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