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Publication Date
1995-04-01
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April 1995
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Liquid-Liquid Equilibria and Theta Temperatures in Homopolymer-Solvent Solutions from a Perturbed Hard-Sphere-Chain Equation of State

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April 1995

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Chemical Sciences Division, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03-76SF00098.
The perturbed hard-sphere-chain (PHSC) equation of state is used to calculate liquid-liquid equilibria of binary nonpolar solvent/homopolymer systems exhibiting both an upper critical solution temperature (UCST) and a lower critical solution temperature (LCST). Systems studied include polyisobutylene, polyethylene, and polystyrene solutions. Equation-of-state parameters of homopolymers are obtained by regressing the pressure-volume-temperature data of polymer melts. In polymer solutions, however, theory overestimates the equation-of-state effect which causes the LCST at elevated temperature. To correct the overestimated equation-of-state effect, an empirical adjustable parameter is introduced into the perturbation term of the PHSC equation of state. An entropy parameter is also introduced into the Helmholtz energy of the mixture to correlate quantitatively the dependence of critical temperatures on polymer molecular weight. For systems exhibiting either an UCST or a LCST, theory requires two adjustable parameters to obtain quantitative agreement of theoretical critical temperatures with experiment as a function of polymer molecular weight. For systems exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST, theory often requires three adjustable parameters.

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INTRODUCTION

Equation-of-state theories for polymer systems such as the Flory-Patterson-Prigogine theory of corresponding states\textsuperscript{1-3} and the lattice-fluid theory\textsuperscript{4} by Sanchez and Lacombe are able to represent the simultaneous occurrence of an upper critical solution temperature (UCST) and a lower critical solution temperature (LCST) in a temperature-composition diagram for solvent/polymer systems. In the absence of specific interactions such as hydrogen bonding between unlike molecules, intermolecular interactions in polymer solutions are energetically unfavorable relative to intramolecular interactions. The mixture therefore exhibits UCST behavior at low temperature where the energetic effect is dominant. As the temperature exceeds the UCST, the mixture forms a single homogeneous phase because the combinatorial entropy of mixing, which favors mutual miscibility, starts to dominate over the energetic effect. At further elevated temperature, however, the entropically unfavorable equation-of-state effect becomes dominant and the mixture again exhibits phase separation. It is now well-known that the equation-of-state effect in polymer solutions results from the compressibility disparity between compressible solvent molecules and relatively dense polymers\textsuperscript{5}. The compressibility disparity in these systems is mainly due to the difference in molecular sizes. While qualitative features of the temperature-composition diagram are understood, it is often difficult to obtain quantitative agreement between theory and experiment.

Equation-of-state theories for binary mixtures require fitting parameters to describe the thermodynamic properties of pure fluids as well as an adjustable binary parameter which characterizes the magnitude of interaction energy between unlike segments. To apply equation-of-state theories to polymer systems, equation-of-state parameters of homopolymers are often obtained by regressing the pressure-volume-temperature (PVT) data of polymer melts. Equation-of-state theories have been successfully used to interpret quantitatively the LCST behavior in polymer/polymer systems\textsuperscript{6-8}. These theories also qualitatively describe the simultaneous occurrence of an
UCST and a LCST in solvent/polymer systems. As yet, however, quantitative representation by equation-of-state theories has not been possible for liquid-liquid equilibria of polymer-solvent solutions. This work discusses a semiempirical method toward obtaining such representation.

The critical points in solvent/polymer systems lie in a dilute or semidilute polymer concentration range where polymer molecules do not overlap significantly with each other. In a polymer solution, equation-of-state theories predict a LCST at a temperature lower than experiment when the equation-of-state parameters of homopolymers are obtained by fitting the $PVT$ data of polymer melts. In applying the lattice-fluid theory to polyisobutylene solutions, Sanchez and Lacomb$^4$ showed that the predicted theta temperatures associated with LCST are lower than experiment. Sanchez and Lacomb$^4$ also found that theta temperatures cannot be raised by simply making the intermolecular interaction more energetically favorable by adjusting the binary parameter. Here, theta temperature is defined as the asymptotic critical temperature of a solvent/polymer system in the limit of infinite polymer molecular weight. In typical polymer solutions, there are two theta temperatures; the theta temperature associated with LCST and that associated with UCST. Extensive applications of Patterson-Delmas corresponding-states theory$^3$ to polymer solutions$^9$-$^{13}$ also show that calculated LCSTs are often lower than experiment. These observations indicate that equation-of-state theories tend to overestimate the equation-of-state (unfavorable entropic) effect when applied to liquid-liquid equilibria in polymer-solvent systems.

Recently, Song et al.$^{14}$-$^{19}$ presented a perturbed hard-sphere-chain (PHSC) equation of state applicable to polymer systems including copolymer systems. The PHSC equation of state describes the $PVT$ data of homopolymers better than the lattice-fluid equation of state$^{15}$. Although the PHSC equation of state quantitatively describes the LCST behavior in copolymer blends$^{18}$, the model overestimates the equation-of-state effect when applied to liquid-liquid equilibria of binary solvent/polymer systems.
Lambert et al.\textsuperscript{19} obtain PHSC parameters of pure polymers as adjustable parameters obtained from the mixture data; in Lambert's work, equation-of-state parameters of pure polymers depend on the solvent type. Lambert's procedure, however, is not suitable for solvent/copolymer systems if the same set of intersegmental parameters between the segments comprising the copolymer molecule are used in various solvents because in that event, equation-of-state parameters of copolymers need to be independent of the solvent type.

In this paper we first show that the PHSC equation of state overestimates the equation-of-state effect when applied to liquid-liquid equilibria of real polymer solutions. An empirical adjustable parameter is introduced into the perturbation term of the PHSC equation of state to correct the overestimated equation-of-state effect. The equation-of-state parameters of homopolymers are not adjusted; they are obtained by fitting the \textit{PVT} data of polymer melts. Theory, however, often fails to correlate quantitatively the dependence of consolute solution (critical) temperatures on polymer molecular weight. An entropy parameter is therefore introduced into the Helmholtz energy of the mixture to obtain quantitative agreement of theory with experiment for molecular-weight dependence of critical temperatures. The adjustable parameters presented in this paper give flexibility in correlating data for polymer solution liquid-liquid equilibria because equation-of-state parameters for pure polymers are not adjusted; they are independent of the solvent.

\section*{THEORY}
\textbf{Equation-of-State for Mixtures of Homonuclear Chains.} Details of the perturbed hard-sphere-chain (PHSC) equation of state for homopolymer systems are given in References 14 to 17. The PHSC equation of state is expressed in terms of the radial distribution function at contact prior to forming the chain molecule\textsuperscript{14} and through parameters which
represent attractive and repulsive interactions between segments as given by the Song-Mason method\(^\text{15}\).

The PHSC equation of state uses the modified Chiew equation of state for athermal mixtures of hard-sphere chains\(^\text{14}\) as the reference state and the van der Waals-type perturbation term\(^\text{15}\). Consider a mixture containing \(m\) species where the mole fraction of component \(i\) is \(x_i\). The PHSC equation of state for mixtures of homonuclear chain molecules, where each molecule consists of effective hard spheres of equal size and potential energy, is given by\(^\text{16}\)

\[
\frac{p}{\rho k_B T} = \left(\frac{p}{\rho k_BT}\right)_{\text{ref}} + \left(\frac{p}{\rho k_BT}\right)_{\text{pert}} \\
= 1 + \rho \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_i x_j f_i f_j g_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i (r_i - 1)(g_{ii} - 1) - \frac{p}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_i x_j r_i r_j a_{ij} \tag{1}
\]

where the last term is the perturbation term, \(p\) is the pressure, \(\rho = N/V\) (\(N\) is the number of molecules and \(V\) is the volume) is the number density, \(k_B\) is the Boltzmann constant, \(T\) is the absolute temperature, and \(r_i\) is the number of effective hard spheres per molecule of component \(i\). In Eq. (1), \(g_{ij}\) is the radial distribution function at contact prior to bonding and \(a_{ij}\) and \(b_{ij}\) are parameters which represent attractive and repulsive interactions, respectively, on a segment basis. Subscript \(ij\) denotes a pair of effective hard spheres comprising components \(i\) and \(j\). In the perturbation term, the term \(r_i r_j a_{ij}\) can be interpreted as the parameter which represents the attractive interaction on a molecule basis between molecule \(i\) and molecule \(j\).

In the PHSC equation of state, the Boublik-Mansoori-Carnahan-Starling expression is used\(^\text{14}\):

\[
g_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 - \eta} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\xi_{ij}}{(1 - \eta)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi_{ij}^2}{(1 - \eta)^3} \tag{2}
\]
where \( \eta \) is the packing fraction given by

\[
\eta = \frac{\rho}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i b_{ii}
\]  (3)

and

\[
\xi_{ij} = \frac{\rho}{4} \left( \frac{b_{ii} b_{jj}}{b_{ij}} \right)^{1/3} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i b_{ii}^{2/3}
\]  (4)

The Helmholtz energy of the mixture, \( A(T, V, N, x_i) \), is calculated from the equation of state for the mixture\(^{16} \), Eq. (1), as

\[
\frac{A}{Nk_B T} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i A_i^o + \frac{\rho}{Nk_B T} \left( \frac{P}{\rho k_B T} - 1 \right) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \ln(x_i \rho k_B T)
\]

\[
= \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i A_i^o + \frac{\rho}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_i x_j f_{ij} b_{ij} \left( \int_{0}^{\rho} g_{ij} d\rho \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i (r_i - 1) \left[ \int_{0}^{\rho} (g_{ii} - 1) \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right] - \frac{\rho}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} x_i x_j f_{ij} a_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \ln(x_i \rho k_B T)
\]  (5)

where \( A_i^o \) is the Helmholtz energy of \( N \) molecules of component \( i \) in the reference state. The reference state is pure ideal gas at unit pressure and at the temperature of the mixture. The athermal entropy of mixing calculated from Eq. (5) reduces to that of the incompressible Flory-Huggins lattice model\(^{20} \) when mixing is at constant temperature and constant volume, assuming that the segment diameter is the same for all components and that the packing fractions of pure components before mixing are the same as those in the mixture\(^{14,16} \), within the context of an equation of state, the incompressible Flory-Huggins theory is briefly discussed elsewhere\(^{14,16} \).
We consider binary solvent/homopolymer systems where components 1 and 2 represent solvent and polymer molecules comprising segments A and B, respectively; these systems are denoted as $A_{r_1}/B_{r_2}$. (Segment type A should not be confused with the Helmholtz energy $A$.) In the following equations, subscripts of parameters denote the type of segments.

In the PHSC equation of state, parameters $a_\alpha$ and $b_\alpha$ ($\alpha=A,B$) for pure fluids consisting of segments of type $\alpha$ are scaled in terms of the minimum of the nonbonded segmental pair potential $e_\alpha$ at the center to center distance $\sigma_\alpha$ by

$$a_\alpha = \frac{2}{3} \pi \sigma_\alpha^3 e_\alpha F_a(k_B T/e_\alpha) \quad (\alpha=A,B) \quad (6)$$

$$b_\alpha = \frac{2}{3} \pi \sigma_\alpha^3 F_b(k_B T/e_\alpha) \quad (7)$$

where $F_a$ and $F_b$ are universal functions of the reduced temperature $k_B T/e$ as given by the Song-Mason method$^{15}$. The essential roles of universal functions $F_a$ and $F_b$ are to provide temperature dependences to parameters $a$ and $b$, respectively.

Parameters for a pair of unlike segments A and B are given by

$$a_{AB} = \frac{2}{3} \pi \sigma_{AB}^3 e_{AB} \sqrt{F_a(k_B T/e_A)} \sqrt{F_a(k_B T/e_B)} \quad (8)$$

$$b_{AB} = \frac{1}{8} \left(b_A^{1/3} + b_B^{1/3}\right)^3 \quad (9)$$

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_A + \sigma_B) \quad (10)$$

$$e_{AB} = (1 - \kappa_{AB})^{1/2} e_A e_B \quad (11)$$
where $\kappa_{AB}$ is an adjustable intersegmental parameter. In Eq. (9), additivity of hard-sphere diameters may be relaxed by introducing an additional intersegmental parameter into Eq. (9)\textsuperscript{18}.

Universal functions $F_a$ and $F_b$ can be determined from available configurational thermodynamic property of a simple fluid ($r=1$) if $\sigma$ and $\varepsilon$ are accurately known\textsuperscript{15}. Originally, these functions were determined by fitting the vapor pressures and the densities of saturated liquid and vapor for methane and argon\textsuperscript{15}. The gas-liquid critical temperature of pure fluids, however, increases as the molecular weight of fluid rises. Therefore, for molecular fluids ($r>1$), it was necessary to introduce a scaling parameter\textsuperscript{15} into the reduced temperature to keep the magnitude of reduced temperature within the range used to determine $F_a$ and $F_b$. Later, to cover a much wider reduced temperature range without using the scaling parameter, new universal functions were determined by using the $PVT$ data for liquid methane and argon as well as the thermodynamic properties used in determining the original universal functions. The new universal functions are given by\textsuperscript{19}

\begin{equation}
F_a(k_B T/\varepsilon) = 1.8681 \exp[-0.0619(k_B T/\varepsilon)] + 0.6715 \exp[-1.7317(k_B T/\varepsilon)^{3/2}] \tag{12}
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
F_b(k_B T/\varepsilon) = 0.7303 \exp[-0.1649(k_B T/\varepsilon)^{1/2}] + (1 - 0.7303) \exp[-2.3973(k_B T/\varepsilon)^{3/2}] \tag{13}
\end{equation}

References 15 and 19 give details of computation procedures for the regression of PHSC equation-of-state parameters.

**Phase Equilibrium Calculation.** The critical points and coexistence curves of mixtures can be computed from the Helmholtz energy of the mixture, $A(T, V, N, x_i)$, given by Eq. (5). The chemical potential per molecule of component $i$, $\mu_i$, is found from $A(T, V, N, x_i)$:
\[ \mu_i = \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial N_i} \right)_{T, V, N_{\text{mi}}} \]  

(14)

The expression for the chemical potential is given in References 16 and 18. For a fixed temperature, the coexistence curve is calculated by equating the pressure and, for each component, chemical potentials of coexisting phases. The conditions for critical points are given in References 16 and 18. The pressure of the mixture is computed by equating the chemical potential of a solvent molecule in the vapor phase to that in the liquid phase. At low pressures considered here, the vapor phase is pure solvent.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tables I and II give the PHSC equation-of-state parameters for the universal functions defined by Eqs. (12) and (13). For each system, Table III gives the range of polymer molecular weight used in experiment by the original investigators.

Overestimation of the Equation-of-State Effect. When applied to liquid-liquid equilibria of polymer solutions, the PHSC equation of state overestimates the equation-of-state effect which is responsible for the lower critical solution temperature (LCST). Theoretical LCST is significantly lower than experimental. Quantitative agreement of theoretical LCST with experiment cannot be obtained by adjusting the intersegmental parameter \( \kappa_{AB} \) defined by Eq. (11).

Overestimation of the equation-of-state effect may be caused by an erroneous implicit assumption in the perturbation term. This assumption becomes apparent when the equation of state is expressed in terms of segment fraction \( \phi_i \) and segment number density \( \rho_i \) defined by

\[ \phi_i = \frac{N_{r,i}}{N_r} \quad (i=1, \ldots, m) \]  

(15)
\[ \rho_t = \frac{N_t}{V} \]  

where \( N_i \) is the number of molecules of component \( i \) and \( N_r \) is the total number of segments given by

\[ N_r = \sum_{i=1}^{m} N_i r_i \]  (17)

With \( T, \phi_t, \) and \( \rho_t \) as intensive variables, Eq. (1) is given by \(^{16}\)

\[ \frac{p}{\rho_t k_B T} = 1 + \rho_t \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \phi_i \phi_j g_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \phi_i \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{r_i} \right] \psi_i - \frac{\rho_t}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \phi_i \phi_j a_{ij}. \]  (18)

Equation (18) indicates that the perturbation term neglects chain connectivity. The PHSC theory approximates the perturbation term of the hard-sphere-chain system by that of a system obtained by first breaking the bonds between bonded hard spheres and then randomly mixing non-bonded spheres. In the latter system, the segment density of a particular segment is uniform throughout the system. This assumption is reasonable in pure polymer melts and concentrated polymer solutions where the polymer-segment density as well as the solvent-segment density are essentially uniform, that is, when the mean-field assumption is valid.

In dilute polymer solutions, however, the assumption of uniform polymer-segment density is not valid. Mean-field theory fails in dilute solutions because, in these systems, polymer segments are localized inside isolated polymer molecules. In addition, the polymer-segment density near the periphery of a spherical volume element occupied by a polymer molecule is smaller than that near the center of the sphere. The interaction between two polymer molecules in dilute solutions may be modeled better by the interaction between weakly overlapping spheres. The extent of interpenetration depends
on various factors including the polymer's molecular weight, polymer concentration, and solvent quality. In a dilute solution, all polymer segments of a polymer molecule are not available for interaction with polymer segments of another polymer molecule\textsuperscript{20-23}.

In dilute polymer solutions, the number of segments of a polymer molecule interacting with those of another polymer molecule is smaller than the number of polymer-polymer interactions in pure polymer melts. Using the incompressible Flory-Huggins theory, Inagaki \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{24-27} showed that in ternary dilute polymer1/polymer2/solvent systems, the contact frequency between segments of polymer1 and those of polymer2 is smaller than that given by the mean-field theory.

In the PHSC equation of state, the term $r_1 r_2 a_{ij}$ in Eq. (1) represents attractive interaction between a pair of molecules of components $i$ and $j$. Because all polymer segments are not available for interactions in a dilute polymer solution, it is not correct to assume that the parameter which represents the interaction between two polymer molecules in a dilute polymer solution is the same as that in a pure polymer melt whose properties were used to obtain equation-of-state parameters for a polymer.

For binary mixtures of type $A_r / B_{r^*}$, the perturbation term in Eq. (1) is given by

$$
\left( \frac{p}{\rho k_B T} \right)_{\text{pert}} = - \frac{p}{k_B T} \left( x_1^2 r_1^2 a_A + 2 x_1 x_2 r_1 r_2 a_{AB} + x_2^2 r_2^2 a_B \right)
$$

(19)

where components 1 and 2 represent solvent and polymer, respectively. In Eq. (19), $r_2^2 a_B$ represents attractive interaction between two polymer molecules. Intersegmental parameter $\kappa_{AB}$ enters the equation of state through parameter $a_{AB}$. Due to neglect of chain connectivity, overestimation of the equation-of-state effect in dilute polymer solutions probably follows from the overestimated contribution of the term associated with the polymer molecule in the perturbation term, $r_2^2 a_B$.

The calculated LCST is readily raised by decreasing the magnitude of the last term in Eq. (19). Here, we propose to replace $r_2$ in Eq. (19) by $r_2^*$ defined by
Parameter $v_B$ is introduced only into the perturbation term; the reference state in the equation of state remains unchanged. In the equation of state and Helmholtz energy of the mixture, we only need to replace $a_{AB}$ and $a_B$ by $v_B a_{AB}$ and $v_B^2 a_B$, respectively. We recognize that parameter $v_B$ is a complicated function of composition and polymer molecular weight; $v_B$ approaches unity in the limit of pure polymer. To a reasonable approximation, we expect that $v_B$ is independent of composition for liquid-liquid equilibria in polymer solutions when both liquid phases are dilute (or semidilute) in polymer. Parameter $v_B$ may also vary with solvent quality because polymer molecules interpenetrate each other more significantly in poor solvents. For a given polymer, however, we expect that $v_B$ is a constant in solvents having similar quality.

**Comparison with Experiment Using Parameter $v_B$.** Figure 1 compares theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for the system $n$-pentane/polyisobutylene ($M_\eta=72000; M_\eta=$ viscosity-average molecular weight)$^{28}$ exhibiting LCST behavior. With $v_B=1$, the PHSC equation of state predicts a LCST significantly lower than experiment. The theoretical LCST cannot be raised significantly by adjusting $\kappa_{AB}$. The theoretical critical composition is also too small compared to experiment. Even with an unreasonably
small $\kappa_{AB} = -0.5$, the calculated LCST is more than 100°C lower than experiment; a negative $\kappa_{AB}$ represents an energetically favorable intermolecular interaction.

For systems exhibiting LCST only, however, the theoretical LCST is readily raised to the experimental LCST by adjusting the parameter $v_B$ alone; $\kappa_{AB}$ is set to zero. By introducing parameter $v_B$, good agreement is obtained with experiment for the theoretical coexistence curve. The results shown in Figure 1 indicate that in dilute polymer solutions, the PHSC equation of state overestimates the equation-of-state effect which gives an unfavorable entropic contribution to the Helmholtz energy.

An important question is whether $v_B$ is a solvent-independent constant for a given polymer. Figure 2 compares theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for several polyisobutylene solutions ($M_\eta = 72000$) exhibiting LCST behavior. For all systems, $\kappa_{AB} = 0.0$ and $v_B = 0.797$, except for the system benzene/polyisobutylene ($\kappa_{AB} = 0.018$) which is also reported to exhibit UCST behavior near room temperature29. The coexistence curve associated with the UCST of the system benzene/polyisobutylene is not shown in Figure 2. Theory and experiment show semiquantitative agreement; the dependence of LCST on the solvent type is predicted fairly well. Although not shown, the predicted dependence of LCST on the polymer's molecular weight is small for systems shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3 shows Shultz-Flory plots for four n-alkane/polyethylene systems30 exhibiting LCST behavior. For all systems, $\kappa_{AB} = 0.0$ and $v_B = 0.820$. The Shultz-Flory plot is a plot of the reciprocal of critical solution temperatures against $(1/r^{1/2} + 1/2r)$ where $r$ is defined by

\[
  r = r_2 / r_1 
\]  

(22)
Here, $r_i$ is the number of segments per molecule of component $i$ in the PHSC theory. In the Flory-Huggins theory$^{20}$, where all segments have the same diameter, the Shultz-Flory plot is a straight line given by

$$\frac{1}{T_c} = \frac{1}{\Theta} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\psi} \left( \frac{1}{r^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{2r} \right) \right]$$

(23)

where $T_c$ is the critical solution temperature, $\Theta$ is the theta temperature, and $\psi$ is Flory's entropy parameter$^{20}$. The entropy parameter $\psi$ changes the dependence of critical temperatures on the polymer molecular weight but does not affect the theta temperature. Equation (23) shows that the theta temperature is the critical temperature in the limit of infinite polymer molecular weight.

In Shultz-Flory plots, the reciprocal of critical temperature, $T_c^{-1}$, is plotted. Therefore, the difference between theory and experiment in absolute temperature is larger for smaller $T_c^{-1}$ for a given difference between theoretical and experimental points in Shultz-Flory plots.

In Figure 3, intercepts in the limit $r \to \infty$ give the calculated theta temperatures reported by Hamada et al.$^{30}$ These authors determined theta temperatures by correlating the measured critical temperatures of various solutions containing different polymer molecular weights to those given by the Shultz-Flory equation, Eq. (23). In n-alkane/polyethylene systems, the LCST rises with increasing molecular weight of n-alkane because the compressibility disparity decreases as the difference in molecular sizes declines, even though the combinatorial entropy of mixing, which favors mutual solubility, decreases with increasing molecular weight of n-alkane. Although theory semiquantitatively predicts the dependence of LCST on solvents, the molecular-weight dependence of LCST is underpredicted. To obtain quantitative agreement of theory with experiment, $v_B$ must be slightly system-dependent.
Figure 4a compares the theoretical coexistence curve with experiment for the system \( n\)-butyl acetate/polyethylene\(^{31} \) exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02650, \nu_B = 0.8272 \)). The Shultz-Flory plot for this system is shown in Figure 4b together with the Shultz-Flory plot for the system \( n\)-pentyl acetate/polyethylene\(^{31} \) (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02281, \nu_B = 0.820 \)). For the latter system, \( \nu_B \) is the same as that used in \( n\)alkane/polyethylene systems shown in Figure 3. In the system \( n\)-butyl acetate/polyethylene, theory overpredicts the LCST about 15°C when \( \kappa_{AB} \) is adjusted to match the UCST with \( \nu_B = 0.820 \). For high-molecular-weight polyethylene, the system \( n\)-butyl acetate/polyethylene exhibits an hourglass-type phase diagram with no temperature range where the mixture is miscible in all proportions. Similar to \( n\)-alkane/polyethylene systems, \( n\)-alkyl acetate/polyethylene systems become more miscible as the molecular weight of \( n\)-alkyl acetate rises. For systems shown in Figures 4a and 4b, theory and experiment show good agreement using two adjustable parameters \( \kappa_{AB} \) and \( \nu_B \).

In all the polystyrene solutions studied in this work, however, theoretical coexistence curves are too narrow compared to experiment. Figure 5 compares theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for the system cyclohexane/polystyrene\(^{11} \) (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02160, \nu_B = 0.771 \)). Theory and experiment show good agreement for the dependence of UCST on the molecular weight of polymer. Theory, however, underpredicts the molecular-weight dependence of LCST.

Figure 6a shows Shultz-Flory plots for cyclohexane/polystyrene\(^{11,32} \) (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02160 \)), methyl cyclohexane/polystyrene\(^{11} \) (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02456 \)), and cyclopentane/polystyrene\(^{12} \) (\( \kappa_{AB} = 0.02038 \)). These systems exhibit both an UCST and a LCST. For all systems shown in Figure 6, \( \nu_B = 0.771 \). The intersegmental parameter \( \kappa_{AB} \) was adjusted such that the theoretical UCST agrees with experiment for the highest molecular weight of polymer. Using the same value of \( \nu_B \), theory gives semiquantitative agreement with experiment.
Figures 6b shows Shultz-Flory plots for several polystyrene solutions which exhibit either an UCST or a LCST ($v_B=0.771$ for all systems). The system trans-decalin/polystyrene$^{33}$ ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02631$) does not exhibit LCST up to about 360°C. In this system the PHSC equation of state predicts that the theta temperature associated with LCST is about 389°C, consistent with experiment. The critical temperature of trans-decalin is reported to be 404°C.$^{33}$ In the system trans-decalin/polystyrene, the dependence of UCST on the polymer molecular weight is slightly overestimated. Theory gives semiquantitative agreement with experiment for benzene/polystyrene$^{12}$ and toluene/polystyrene$^{11}$, i.e., theory is able to predict that the LCST in the system toluene/polystyrene is higher than that in the system benzene/polystyrene. For the system methyl ethyl ketone/polystyrene$^{12}$, however, theory significantly overestimates the LCST; in this system, theory requires $v_B$ larger than 0.771.

For $n$-alkyl acetate/polystyrene$^{13}$ systems, semiquantitative agreement of theory with experiment was not obtained using the same value of $v_B$. For systems shown in Figure 7, $\kappa_{AB}$ and $v_B$ were determined simultaneously such that the theoretical UCST and LCST agree with experiment for the highest molecular weight of polymer. Although both $\kappa_{AB}$ and $v_B$ were adjusted, the underestimation of the dependence of critical temperatures on the molecular weight of polymer is severe. In $n$-alkyl acetate/polystyrene systems, parameter $v_B$ increases as the solvent quality declines. This observation follows from the enhanced interpenetration of polymer molecules in poor solvents. Although not shown, similar behavior was also observed for isoalkyl acetate/polystyrene systems$^{13}$. In solvent/polystyrene systems, it appears that theory and experiment are in poor agreement in polar solvents such as methyl ethyl ketone and alkyl acetates.

Introduction of Entropy Parameter. Figures 3 and 6 to 7 show that theory often underestimates the dependence of critical temperatures on the molecular weight of polymer. Theoretical prediction is not improved by introducing an additional
intersegmental parameter into Eq. (9) to relax the additivity of hard-sphere diameters between unlike segments. Here, we improve the PHSC theory by introducing an entropy parameter into the Helmholtz energy of the mixture in a manner similar to that used by Flory in his equation-of-state theory\textsuperscript{34-37}. The correction term introduced by Flory is independent of density\textsuperscript{34-37}.

In our equation-of-state theory, the additional term associated with the entropy parameter is also assumed to be independent of density. Therefore, the entropy parameter does not affect the equation of state. While an entropy parameter was used by Flory in his equation-of-state theory\textsuperscript{34-37} as well as in the Flory-Huggins lattice theory\textsuperscript{20}, in equation-of-state theories, there is little discussion in the literature for the effect of an entropy parameter on the predicted molecular-weight dependence of critical solution temperatures of polymer solutions\textsuperscript{33}.

We introduce an empirical entropy parameter similar to Flory's $\psi$ in the incompressible Flory-Huggins theory. The correction term associated with the entropy parameter in the Helmholtz energy of the mixture should vanish for pure fluids. In Eq. (23), Flory entropy parameter $\psi$ is a useful parameter to correlate experimental data because it does not affect theta temperatures but changes the molecular-weight dependence of critical temperatures.

In the PHSC equation of state, energetic interactions are represented by the perturbation term in Eq. (1). For binary systems, the contribution from the perturbation term to the Helmholtz energy of the mixture is given by

$$\left( \frac{A}{Nk_B T} \right)_{\text{pert}} = -\frac{\rho}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} x_i x_j f_{ij}$$

In the Helmholtz energy of mixing of the Flory-Huggins theory, the additional term associated with the entropy parameter has the same composition dependence as that in the
term associated with the energy parameter. Therefore, for the PHSC equation of state, the appropriate way to introduce the entropy parameter may be to include the following correction term $A^*$ into the Helmholtz energy of the mixture given by Eq. (5):

$$\frac{A^*}{Nk_BT} = -\frac{2\pi\sigma_{AB}^3}{3} q_{AB} x_1 x_2 r_1 r_2$$  \hspace{1cm} (25)$$

where $q_{AB}$ is the PHSC equation-of-state entropy parameter.

However, much better agreement of theory with experiment is obtained if the right hand side of Eq. (25) is multiplied by $r_2^{1/2}$. The proposed entropy correction term is then given by

$$\frac{A^*}{Nk_BT} = -\frac{2\pi\sigma_{AB}^3}{3} q_{AB} x_1 x_2 r_1 r_2^{3/2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (26)$$

The factor $2/3\pi\sigma_{AB}^3$ was introduced to make $q_{AB}$ of order 0.01 to 0.1. The PHSC equation-of-state entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ defined by Eq. (25) has units of inverse volume.

Equation (26) is added to Eq. (5). Equation (26) is independent of density and therefore does not affect the equation of state, Eq. (1). As shown elsewhere\textsuperscript{38}, the contribution from Eq. (26) vanishes in the theta limit given by Lambert et al.\textsuperscript{19}. The theta limit provides a systematic way to determine theta temperatures of polymer solutions using the PHSC equation of state\textsuperscript{19}. Similar to the Flory entropy parameter $\psi$ in the incompressible Flory-Huggins theory, the PHSC equation-of-state entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ also does not affect theta temperatures\textsuperscript{38}. Chemical potentials associated with Eq. (26) are given in the Appendix.

A physical interpretation of the entropy parameter, however, is not obvious. This parameter could reflect the possible entropic nature of interactions between solvent and polymer molecules. The Flory entropy parameter, however, can also be interpreted as the
correction to the combinatorial entropy of mixing. Similarly, the PHSC equation-of-state entropy parameter may represent a correction to the combinatorial entropy of mixing in the ideal gas limit given by

$$\frac{\Delta_{\text{mix}} S}{Nk_B} = - \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \ln x_i.$$  \hspace{1cm} (27)

The combinatorial entropy of mixing could depend on various factors (e.g., chain connectivity, chain flexibility, and structure of solvent) which are not included in the Flory-Huggins and PHSC theories.

Using the entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ defined by Eq. (26), theory and experiment show good agreement for the dependence of critical temperatures on the molecular weight of polymer in various systems. Figures 8a and 8b show Shultz-Flory plots for systems $n$-hexane/polyethylene and $n$-octane/polyethylene, respectively. Since these systems show only LCST behavior, $\kappa_{AB}$ is set to zero. For the theory with $q_{AB}=0$, parameter $v_B$ was determined such that theory and experiment agree for the highest molecular weight of polyethylene used in the data reported by Hamada et al. The range of molecular weight of polyethylene used by these authors is given in Table III. Without using the entropy parameter, theory underestimates the molecular-weight dependence of critical temperatures. Solid curves in Figures 8a and 8b represent the theory with $v_B$ and $q_{AB}$; these parameters were obtained such that theory and experiment agree for the lowest and highest molecular weights of polyethylene.

Figures 9a and 9b show Shultz-Flory plots for systems benzene/polystyrene and methyl ethyl ketone/polystyrene, respectively, exhibiting LCST behavior. For the system methyl ethyl ketone/polystyrene, theory is able to represent the observed non-linear behavior in the Shultz-Flory plot.
Figure 10 compares theoretical Shultz-Flory plots with experiment for the system cyclopentane/polystyrene\textsuperscript{12} exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST. For the theory with $q_{AB}$, adjustable parameters were determined such that the LCST and UCST for the highest molecular weight of polystyrene and the UCST for the lowest molecular weight agree with experiment. Theoretical UCST and experiment show good agreement. Theory, however, underestimates the molecular-weight dependence of LCST.

Figures 11a and 11b show Shultz-Flory plots for systems methyl acetate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{13} and isopropyl acetate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{13}, respectively. These systems also exhibit noticeable non-linear behavior in Shultz-Flory plots. With entropy parameter $q_{AB}$, theory and experiment show good agreement for the dependences of both UCST and LCST on the molecular weight of polystyrene.

Figure 12 shows theoretical Shultz-Flory plots for the system ethyl formate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{39}. The molecular weight of polystyrene used in experiment is small ($M_w = 2200 - 37000$). As the molecular weight of polystyrene rises, the system eventually exhibits an hour-glass phase diagram similar to that observed in $n$-butyl acetate/polyethylene\textsuperscript{31} shown in Figure 4b. For polymer solutions, hour-glass phase diagrams are also reported for systems acetone/polystyrene\textsuperscript{10} and acetone/cellulose acetate\textsuperscript{9}. With entropy parameter $q_{AB}$, theory and experiment show good agreement.

Finally, we briefly discuss extension of the present model to multicomponent systems. Consider a ternary solvent/solvent/homopolymer system denoted by $A_r/C_c/B_r$ where segments A and C represent segments comprising solvent molecules. The homopolymer molecule, component 3, consists of segments of type B. For ternary systems, three sets of adjustable parameters are required for three possible pairs of components. In principle, these adjustable parameters can be obtained from the three possible binary systems. The PHSC equation of state has been extended to multicomponent systems of homogeneous molecules\textsuperscript{40}. 

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When adjustable parameters are obtained from binary systems, however, it is necessary to use the same value for the parameter $v_B$ in two binary solvent/homopolymer systems: systems $A_{r_1}/B_{r_3}$ and $C_{r_2}/B_{r_3}$. Since LCST is sensitive to parameter $v_B$, for the analysis of LCST behavior, it may be necessary to adjust slightly the equation-of-state parameters of one solvent. For systems exhibiting only UCST behavior, equation-of-state parameters of solvents need not be adjusted; UCSTs in binary polymer systems $A_{r_1}/B_{r_3}$ and $C_{r_2}/B_{r_3}$ can be fitted by adjusting intersegmental parameters $\kappa_{AB}$ and $\kappa_{BC}$ using the same $v_B$.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The perturbed hard-sphere-chain (PHSC) equation of state has been used to calculate liquid-liquid equilibria in binary solvent/homopolymer systems containing polyisobutylene, polyethylene, and polystyrene. Equation-of-state parameters of homopolymers were regressed from the pressure-volume-temperature data of polymer melts. Theory, however, overestimates the equation-of-state effect in solvent/polymer systems.

An empirical adjustable parameter $v_B$ was introduced into the perturbation term to correct the overestimated equation-of-state effect. In the perturbation term, parameter $v_B$ decreases the number of interacting polymer segments. Parameter $v_B$ crudely represents the extent of interpenetration of polymer molecules in dilute and semidilute solutions. Parameter $v_B$ primarily determines the lower critical solution temperature (LCST). The PHSC equation of state also requires intersegmental parameter $\kappa_{AB}$ which determines the strength of interaction energy between unlike segments A and B. Intersegmental parameter $\kappa_{AB}$ mainly affects the upper critical solution temperature (UCST).

For a given polymer, semiquantitative agreement of predicted LCST and experiment was obtained by using the constant $v_B$, except for polystyrene in marginal and poor solvents such as methyl ethyl ketone and $n$-alkyl acetate. Using two adjustable
parameters $\kappa_{AB}$ and $\nu_B$, theoretical coexistence curves and Shultz-Flory plots show good agreement with experiment for $n$-butyl acetate/polystyrene and $n$-pentyl acetate/polystyrene exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST. For cyclohexane/polystyrene and $trans$-decalin/polystyrene, theory and experiment show good agreement for the dependence of UCST on the molecular weight of polystyrene. In solvent/polystyrene systems, however, theoretical coexistence curves are too narrow when compared to experiment.

To obtain quantitative agreement of theory with experiment in various systems, it is necessary that parameter $\nu_B$ be slightly system-dependent. Parameter $\nu_B$ increases as the solvent quality decreases because polymer molecules interpenetrate each other more significantly in poor solvents. To obtain the effect of molecular weight on critical temperatures, it is necessary to introduce an entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ that affects the dependence of critical temperatures on the molecular weight of polymer but does not affect theta temperatures. For systems exhibiting only a LCST, parameters $\nu_B$ and $q_{AB}$ are required to fit the Shultz-Flory plot; the remaining parameter $\kappa_{AB}$ is set to zero. For systems exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST, theory requires all three adjustable parameters. With adjustable parameters introduced in this paper, PHSC theory gives good agreement with experimental Shultz-Flory plots.

When experimental theta temperatures are available for the system $A_{r_1}/B_{r_2}$, parameters $\nu_B$ and $\kappa_{AB}$ can be obtained from theta temperatures by using the PHSC equation of state in the theta limit described by Lambert et al.\textsuperscript{19}. Entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ is then obtained from the critical temperature of a system $A_{r_1}/B_{r_2}$ for which the molecular weight of polymer is known. The adjustable parameters presented in this paper can also be introduced into the PHSC equation of state for solvent/copolymer systems given by Hino et al.\textsuperscript{18}. 
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Chemical Sciences Division of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03–76SF0098. Additional funding was provided by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Philadelphia, PA) and Koninklijke Shell (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and by the Donors of the Petroleum Research Fund administered by the American Chemical Society. The authors thank S.M. Lambert for the regression of equation-of-state parameters and for useful discussions regarding the theta limit in the PHSC equation of state.

Appendix. Chemical Potentials Associated with Eq. (26)

The additional chemical potential per molecule of component 1 due to the entropy correction term, Eq. (26), is given by

\[
\frac{\mu_1^*}{k_B T} = \left( \frac{\partial A^*}{\partial N_1} \right)_{T, V, N_2} = - \frac{2}{3} \pi \sigma_{AB}^3 \phi_{AB}^2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_1^{3/2}. \tag{A.1}
\]

Similarly, the additional chemical potential per molecule of component 2 due to the entropy correction term is given by

\[
\frac{\mu_2^*}{k_B T} = \left( \frac{\partial A^*}{\partial N_2} \right)_{T, V, N_1} = - \frac{2}{3} \pi \sigma_{AB}^3 \phi_{AB}^2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_2^{3/2}. \tag{A.2}
\]

Equations (A.1) and (A.2) can be expressed in terms of the segment fraction using

\[
x_i = \frac{\phi_i}{r_i} \quad (i=1, 2). \tag{A.3}
\]
REFERENCES

5. Patterson, D. Macromolecules 1969, 2, 672.
TABLE I. PHSC Equation-of-State Parameters of Solvents for the Universal Functions Given by Eqs. (12) and (13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>$r$</th>
<th>$\sigma$ (Å)</th>
<th>$\varepsilon/k_B$ (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$n$-pentane</td>
<td>3.149</td>
<td>3.995</td>
<td>226.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>$n$-hexane</td>
<td>3.446</td>
<td>4.084</td>
<td>235.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>$n$-octane</td>
<td>5.055</td>
<td>3.850</td>
<td>219.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>2.727</td>
<td>3.958</td>
<td>291.6</td>
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<td>$n$-heptane</td>
<td>4.255</td>
<td>3.947</td>
<td>225.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>$n$-butyl acetate</td>
<td>5.413</td>
<td>3.514</td>
<td>216.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$n$-pentyl acetate</td>
<td>6.547</td>
<td>3.403</td>
<td>206.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>cyclohexane</td>
<td>2.723</td>
<td>4.215</td>
<td>286.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>methyl cyclohexane</td>
<td>2.968</td>
<td>4.336</td>
<td>283.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>cyclopentane</td>
<td>2.509</td>
<td>4.090</td>
<td>277.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trans-decalin</td>
<td>3.160</td>
<td>4.657</td>
<td>333.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>2.727</td>
<td>3.958</td>
<td>291.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toluene</td>
<td>3.138</td>
<td>4.019</td>
<td>287.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>methyl ethyl ketone</td>
<td>3.344</td>
<td>3.694</td>
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<tr>
<td>methyl acetate</td>
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<td>3.338</td>
<td>224.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>ethyl acetate</td>
<td>4.509</td>
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<td>213.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$n$-propyl acetate</td>
<td>4.989</td>
<td>3.440</td>
<td>213.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>isopropyl acetate</td>
<td>4.779</td>
<td>3.484</td>
<td>210.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>ethyl formate</td>
<td>3.408</td>
<td>3.491</td>
<td>237.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE II. PHSC Equation-of-State Parameters of Homopolymers for the Universal Functions Given by Eqs. (12) and (13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymer</th>
<th>$r/M$ (mol/g)</th>
<th>$\sigma$ (Å)</th>
<th>$\varepsilon/k_B$ (K)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>polyisobutylene</td>
<td>0.04963</td>
<td>3.725</td>
<td>331.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyethylene</td>
<td>0.05854</td>
<td>3.603</td>
<td>306.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polystyrene</td>
<td>0.03834</td>
<td>3.899</td>
<td>385.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$M$ = molecular weight (g/mol)
Table III. Range of Polymer Molecular Weight Used in Experiment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Molecular weight range (g/mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-pentane</td>
<td>$M_w = 4900 - 22760$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-hexane</td>
<td>$M_w = 34900 - 442100$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-heptane</td>
<td>$M_w = 76800 - 202000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-octane</td>
<td>$M_w = 76800 - 202000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-buty acetate</td>
<td>$M_n = 13600 - 64000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE/n-amyl acetate</td>
<td>$M_n = 13600 - 175000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/cyclohexane</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/methyl cyclohexane</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/cyclopentane</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/\textit{trans}-decalin</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/benzene</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/toluene</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/methyl ethyl ketone</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/n-alkyl acetate</td>
<td>$M_w = 37000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/isopropyl acetate</td>
<td>$M_w = 10000 - 2700000$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS/ethyl formate</td>
<td>$M_w = 2200 - 37000$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PE=polyethylene; PS=polystyrene; $M_w$=weight-average molecular weight; $M_n$=viscosity-average molecular weight
FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1. Comparison of theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for \( n\)-pentane/polyisobutylene \((M_\eta=72000)\) exhibiting LCST behavior. Theory with \( v_B=1.0 \) significantly underestimates the LCST.

Figure 2. Comparison of theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for several polyisobutylene (PIB) solutions \((M_\eta=72000)\) exhibiting LCST behavior. In all systems, \( \kappa_{AB}=0 \) and \( v_B=0.797 \) except for the system benzene/polyisobutylene \((\kappa_{AB}=0.018)\) which is also reported to exhibit an UCST\(^{29}\) near room temperature. The coexistence curve associated with the UCST for the system benzene/polyisobutylene is not shown. The PHSC theory requires the parameter \( v_B \) to correct the overestimated equation-of-state effect.

Figure 3. Shultz-Flory plots for \( n\)-alkane/polyethylene (PE) systems exhibiting LCST behavior \((\kappa_{AB}=0 \text{ and } v_B=0.820 \text{ for all systems})\)\(^{30}\). Points in the limit \( r\to\infty \) are theta temperatures determined by the Shultz-Flory equation, Eq. (23), reported by Hamada \textit{et al.}\(^{30}\).

Figure 4. (a) Comparison of theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for \( n\)-butyl acetate/polyethylene (PE) exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST\(^{31}\) \((M_\eta=64000)\); \( \kappa_{AB}=0.02650 \), \( v_B=0.8272 \), (b) Shultz-Flory plots for systems \( n\)-butyl acetate/polyethylene and \( n\)-pentyl acetate/polyethylene\(^{31}\). For the latter system, \( \kappa_{AB}=0.02281 \) and \( v_B=0.820 \).
Figure 5. Comparison of theoretical coexistence curves with experiment for cyclohexane/polystyrene\textsuperscript{11} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02160$, $\nu_B=0.771$), (a) coexistence curves associated with LCST, (b) coexistence curves associated with UCST.

Figure 6. Shultz-Flory plots for (a) cyclohexane/polystyrene (PS)\textsuperscript{11,32} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02160$), methyl cyclohexane/polystyrene\textsuperscript{11} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02456$), and cyclopentane/polystyrene\textsuperscript{12} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02038$) which exhibit both an UCST and a LCST; $\nu_B=0.771$ for all systems. (b) trans-decalin/polystyrene (PS)\textsuperscript{33} (UCST), benzene/polystyrene\textsuperscript{12} (LCST), toluene/polystyrene\textsuperscript{11} (LCST), and methyl ethyl ketone/polystyrene\textsuperscript{12} (LCST). $\kappa_{AB}=0$ and $\nu_B=0.771$ for all systems except the system trans-decalin/polystyrene for which $\kappa_{AB}=0.02631$.

Figure 7. Shultz-Flory plots for methyl acetate/polystyrene (PS)\textsuperscript{13} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.02324$ and $\nu_B=0.827$), ethyl acetate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{13} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.01386$ and $\nu_B=0.813$), and n-propyl acetate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{13} ($\kappa_{AB}=0.00751$ and $\nu_B=0.799$) which exhibit both an UCST and a LCST.

Figure 8. Shultz-Flory plots for n-alkane/polyethylene\textsuperscript{30} exhibiting LCST behavior ($\kappa_{AB}=0$), (a) n-hexane/polyethylene; (- - - -) $\nu_B=0.8218$, $q_{AB}=0$; (——) $\nu_B=0.8234$, $q_{AB}=0.03599$ Å\textsuperscript{-3}, (b) n-octane/polyethylene; (--- -) $\nu_B=0.8153$, $q_{AB}=0$; (——) $\nu_B=0.8186$, $q_{AB}=0.01985$ Å\textsuperscript{-3}. The entropy parameter $q_{AB}$ is required to obtain quantitative agreement between theory and experiment.
Figure 9. Shultz-Flory plots for polystyrene solutions exhibiting LCST behavior\textsuperscript{12} ($\kappa_{AB}=0$), (a) benzene/polystyrene; (- - -) $\nu_B=0.7808$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\nu_B=0.7817$, $q_{AB}=0.09716$ Å\(^{-3}\)), (b) methyl ethyl ketone/polystyrene; (- - -) $\nu_B=0.8458$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\nu_B=0.8479$, $q_{AB}=0.1474$ Å\(^{-3}\)).

Figure 10. Shultz-Flory plots for cyclopentane/polystyrene\textsuperscript{12} exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST; (--- -) $\kappa_{AB}=0.01988$, $\nu_B=0.7796$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\kappa_{AB}=0.01993$, $\nu_B=0.780$, $q_{AB}=0.02791$ Å\(^{-3}\)).

Figure 11. Shultz-Flory plots for polystyrene solutions exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST\textsuperscript{13}, (a) methyl acetate/polystyrene; (- - -) $\kappa_{AB}=0.02324$, $\nu_B=0.8270$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\kappa_{AB}=0.02364$, $\nu_B=0.8282$, $q_{AB}=0.09185$ Å\(^{-3}\)), (b) isopropyl acetate/polystyrene; $\kappa_{AB}=0.01305$, $\nu_B=0.8037$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\kappa_{AB}=0.01332$, $\nu_B=0.8049$, $q_{AB}=0.04792$ Å\(^{-3}\)).

Figure 12. Shultz-Flory plots for ethyl formate/polystyrene\textsuperscript{39} exhibiting both an UCST and a LCST; (--- -) $\kappa_{AB}=0.02267$, $\nu_B=0.8185$, $q_{AB}=0$; (-----) $\kappa_{AB}=0.02513$, $\nu_B=0.8270$, $q_{AB}=0.0759$ Å\(^{-3}\)).
Figure 1

Data from Liddell and Swinton (1970)
Data are from Liddel and Swinton (1970).

$\nu_B = 0.797$ for all systems.
Figure 3

Data are from Hamada et al. (1973)

\[ T_c^{-1} (\text{K}^{-1}) \]

\[ r^{-1/2} + (2r)^{-1} \]

\[ \kappa_{AB} = 0 \text{ and } \nu_B = 0.820 \text{ for all systems} \]
Figure 4

(a) Data from Kuwahara et al. (1974)

Exp. Calc.

$\text{PE}(M_n=64000)/n$-butyl acetate

$k_{AB} = 0.02650 \quad \nu_B = 0.8272$

(b) Data are from Kuwahara et al. (1974)

Exp. Calc.

- $\text{PE}/n$-butyl acetate  $k_{AB} = 0.02650 \quad \nu_B = 0.8272$
- $\text{PE}/n$-pentyl acetate  $k_{AB} = 0.02281 \quad \nu_B = 0.820$

Weight fraction polymer

$T^\circ (\text{C})$

$T_c^{-1} (\text{K}^{-1})$

$r^{-1/2} + (2r)^{-1}$
Data are from Saeki et al. (1973)
Figure 6

Data are from Saeki et al. (1973) and Nakata et al. (1976)
Data are from Saeki et al. (1974)
Figure 8

(a) Data from Hamada et al. (1973)

Data points with fitting lines:

- Dashed line: $\kappa_{AB} = 0$, $\nu_B = 0.8218$, $q_{AB} = 0$
- Solid line: $\kappa_{AB} = 0$, $\nu_B = 0.8234$, $q_{AB} = 0.03599$

(b) Data from Hamada et al. (1973)

Data points with fitting lines:

- Dashed line: $\kappa_{AB} = 0$, $\nu_B = 0.8153$, $q_{AB} = 0$
- Solid line: $\kappa_{AB} = 0$, $\nu_B = 0.8186$, $q_{AB} = 0.01985$
Figure 9

\( T_c^{-1} \) (K\(^{-1}\))

- **a**
  - Data from Saeki et al. (1973)
  - \( \kappa_{AB} = 0 \), \( V_B = 0.7808 \), \( q_{AB} = 0 \)
  - \( \kappa_{AB} = 0 \), \( V_B = 0.8479 \), \( q_{AB} = 0.09716 \)

- **b**
  - Data from Saeki et al. (1973)
  - \( \kappa_{AB} = 0 \), \( V_B = 0.8458 \), \( q_{AB} = 0 \)
  - \( \kappa_{AB} = 0 \), \( V_B = 0.8479 \), \( q_{AB} = 0.1474 \)

\( r^{-1/2} + (2r)^{-1} \)
Figure 10

Data from Saeki et al. (1973)

\[ T_c^{-1} (K^{-1}) \]

- \( \kappa_{AB} = 0.01988 \), \( v_B = 0.7796 \), \( q_{AB} = 0 \)
- \( \kappa'_{AB} = 0.01993 \), \( v_B = 0.780 \), \( q_{AB} = 0.02791 \)
Figure 11

(a) $T_c^{-1} (K^{-1})$

- Data from Saeki et al. (1974)
- $\kappa_{AB} = 0.02324 \quad \nu_B = 0.8270 \quad q_{AB} = 0$
- $\kappa_{AB} = 0.02364 \quad \nu_B = 0.8282 \quad q_{AB} = 0.09185$

(b) $T_c^{-1} (K^{-1})$

- Data from Saeki et al. (1974)
- $\kappa_{AB} = 0.01305 \quad \nu_B = 0.8037 \quad q_{AB} = 0$
- $\kappa_{AB} = 0.01332 \quad \nu_B = 0.8049 \quad q_{AB} = 0.04792$
Data from Saeki et al. (1975)

- $k_{AB} = 0.02267$, $v_B = 0.8185$, $q_{AB} = 0$
- $k_{AB} = 0.02513$, $v_B = 0.8270$, $q_{AB} = 0.0759$