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.





10019 - Column Application Note Characterization of Poly(vinyl chloride)

Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) is obtained by polymerization of vinyl chloride. The thermical stability is low, so it is used often together with stabilizers. It is stable against bases, acids, water, alcohols and oils. Many solvents like benzene have swelling properties for PVC. PVC does not assist burns so it is used in many applications. Samples with a high syndiotactic content can not be measured in THF or will show side peaks of the aggregated molecules.

Experimental Setup

Mobile Phase: Tetrahydrofuran Stationary Phase: PSS SDV Flow rate [mL/min]: 1,00

Temperature [°C]: 25
Detection: Shodex-RI71

Calibration: Kit Poly(styrene) high

Data processing: PSS WinGPC



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]: 50



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) ultrahigh molecular weights: P/N 202-0001 (set of 3)

Elugram and Calibration separation on PSS SDV

Molar Mass Distribution separation on PSS SDV





