

Influence of topological structure and molecular motion on the signal of stimulated echo NMR in polymer networks

© Tatiana P. Kulagina,¹ Grigory E. Karnaukh,¹ Oleg M. Vyaselev,² and Aisa S. Sarmutkina^{1,3}

¹*Institute of Problems of Chemical Physics RAS. Prospect Semenova, 1.*

Chernogolovka, 142432. Moscow region. Russia. Phone: +7 (496) 522-18-79. E-mail: tan@icp.ac.ru

²*Institute of Solid State Physics RAS. Academician Ossipyan St., 2. Chernogolovka, 142432.*

Moscow region. Russia. Phone: +7 (496) 522-19-82. E-mail: vyasel@issp.ac.ru

³*Lomonosov Moscow State University. Leninskie Gory1, bild. 51. Moscow, 119991. Russia.*

Phone: +7 (495) 939-01-75. E-mail: ice1992.2011@mail.ru

*Supervising author; †Corresponding author

Keywords: nuclear magnetic resonance, polymer networks, free induction decay, physical network of entanglement, stimulated echo, correlation function of molecular motion.

Abstract

The theory of stimulated echoes for different sequences of three RF pulses is represented. The methods of determination of correlation function of molecular motion of polymer chains from NMR experiments directly (free induction decay (FID) and stimulated echo) is developed on the base of the theory. The modeling of FID and stimulated echo in polymer networks is carried out, the type of correlation function at different average length of a polymeric chain N_0 between knots is defined. Strong influence of the molecular-weight distribution (MWD) on the type of correlation function in polymer melts is established.