Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0032-3861(17)30813-3

DOI: 10.1016/j.polymer.2017.08.038

Reference: JPOL 19940

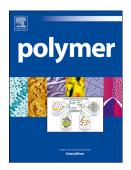
To appear in: Polymer

Received Date: 12 April 2017 Revised Date: 8 July 2017

Accepted Date: 16 August 2017

Please cite this article as: Song Y, Bu J, Zuo M, Gao Y, Zhang W, Zheng Q, Glass transition of poly (methyl methacrylate) filled with nanosilica and core-shell structured silica, *Polymer* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.polymer.2017.08.038.

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Glass transition of poly (methyl methacrylate) filled with

nanosilica and core-shell structured silica

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ABSTRACT: Core-shell (CS) nanocomposite particles with 53.4 wt% cross-linked poly (methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) shell of 11.6 nm in thickness were fabricated via miniemulsion polymerization of methyl methacrylate in the presence of modified nanosilica. The influence of nanosilica and CS nanoparticles on glass transition and segmental dynamics of PMMA in the nanocomposites prepared via solution casting was compared. The remarkable depression (\geq 10 °C) of glass transition temperature (T_g) induced by the incorporation of SiO₂ and CS was both observed at low loadings. Here, different mechanisms were responsible for the effect of SiO₂ and CS on the segmental acceleration of PMMA matrix. The formation of rigid amorphous fraction (RAF) layer around SiO₂ with the thickness of 16.4 nm led to the adjacent molecular packing frustration, while the "lubrication" effect of nonwetting interface between the grafted crosslinked chains and matrix chains resulted in the segmental acceleration and the reduction of dynamic fragility.

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