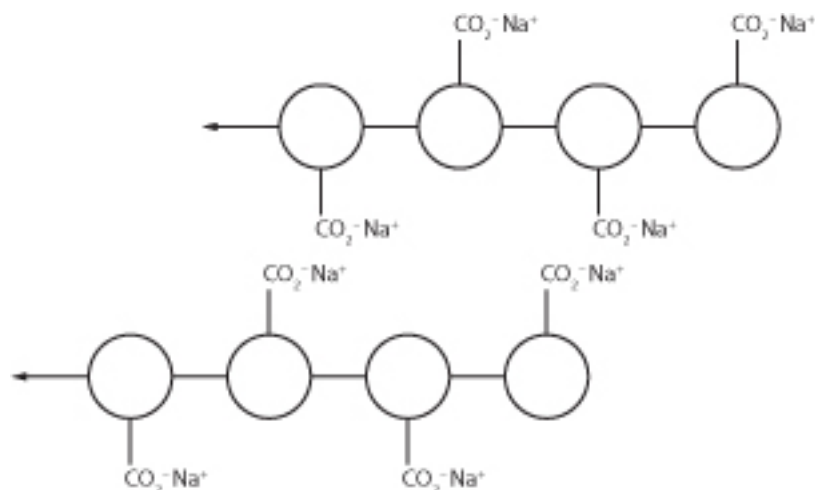


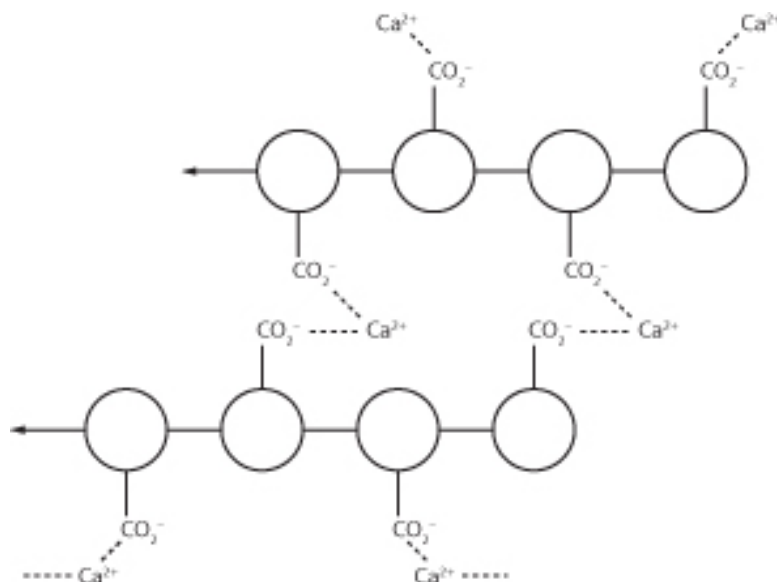
Cross-linking polymers – alginate worms

Sodium alginate is a polymer which can be extracted from brown seaweed and kelps. It is one of the structural polymers that help to build the cell walls of these plants. It has some unusual properties and a wide variety of uses.

The polymer can be represented like this:



When sodium alginate is put into a solution of calcium ions, the calcium ions replace the sodium ions in the polymer. Each calcium ion can attach to two of the polymer strands. This is called cross-linking and can be represented like this:



Collect approximately 5 cm³ sodium alginate suspension or Gaviscon® solution.

Questions

1 Describe the sodium alginate suspension or Gaviscon®.

2 What is the formula of

a. a sodium ion?

b. a calcium ion?

3 Why can the calcium ion attach to two strands of the polymer, but the sodium ion to only one?

4 Predict how you think the properties of the polymer will change when it is poured into a solution of calcium ions.

Apparatus and chemicals

- Eye protection
- Approx 5 cm³ sodium alginate suspension or Gaviscon®
- Dropping pipette
- 2 x 150 cm³ beakers
- Approx 100 cm³ sodium chloride solution
- Approx 100 cm³ calcium chloride solution
- Labels for the beakers

Procedure

HEALTH & SAFETY: Wear eye protection if the calcium carbonate is 10% (0.9 mol dm⁻³) or over (Eye Irritant)

a Put the calcium chloride solution into one of the beakers and the sodium chloride solution into the other. Label the beakers clearly.

b Using the pipette, squirt the sodium alginate or Gaviscon® into the calcium chloride solution. You are aiming to make 'worms,' although you can make beads if you prefer.

c Remove a few of your worms straight away and put them into the beaker of sodium chloride solution.



d Swirl both beakers gently and observe what happens to the worms in each one. You can remove and squeeze the worms as well as observing their appearance. You will need to wait a few minutes for all the reactions to be complete.

Questions

5 Describe how the polymer changed when it was poured into the calcium ion solution. Did this agree with what you predicted?

6 Describe what happens when the 'worms' are placed in sodium chloride solution.

7 Explain what happens in this experiment in terms of the ions and the polymer molecules. Use the term 'cross-linking' in your answer.

Technical notes

1 Alginate is used in many applications and new ones are being found all the time. The uses range from applications in the food industry to wound dressings, medicines and dental impression materials.
2 Calcium alginate (the cross-linked polymer) is used in wound dressings. These dressings are particularly useful for slow healing wounds like leg ulcers, which can continue to bleed and weep for a long time. Part of the blood clotting mechanism involves calcium ions and on contact with blood the calcium alginate releases calcium ions in exchange for sodium ions – just as you observed in the experiment above. These extra calcium ions can help the blood to clot and encourage healing. It is easy to remove any excess calcium alginate when the dressing has to be changed.

Question

8 What could the wound be rinsed with to remove the excess calcium alginate?

Technical note

Alginate is a common food additive, E400. It is used as a thickener, stabiliser and gelling agent. It is often found in ice cream, where it is used to thicken the product so that even if it melts, it does not drip too much.

Question

9 Find five other foods that contain alginate. Try to think of a reason why it might be included in at least two of the products you have found.



Reference

This experiment has been reproduced from Inspirational Chemistry, Royal Society of Chemistry, London, Index 3.1.9

Credits

© Royal Society of Chemistry

Health & safety checked January 2018

Page last updated March 2018

