

Polymer Assembly

1. Introduction

- Pure polymer : macromolecule assemblies
 - * Solid States : elastic deformation reversible
 - * Fluid States (melt) : viscositic deformation irreversiblebut polymer – viscoelastic
- Solid state 가
 - * crystals – segments completely ordered (T_m)
 - * amorphous – segments completely disordered (T_g)
- mesomorphous : long –range order 가 crystal 가 liquid
ex) liquid-crystalline polymers , block copolymers , ionomers

2 . Polymer melts and amorphous states

- polymer melts – long-range order 가 , radius of gyration unperturbed state coils in theta state . Polymer melts 가 T_g quenched melts physical structure 가 glassy polymer unperturbed dimension . polymer melts glassy polymer long-range order 가
- Amorphous polymer – solid state random coil , no regularity of structure, no crystallinity . isotropic , homogenous and transparent
- Free volume – polymer solid liquid samples molecules , empty space.

* volume fraction of free volume

$$V = V_0 + V_f \quad V : \text{sample volume}$$

V_0 : molecules volume

V_f : free volume

$$f = V_f / V \quad f_g = V_f^* / V$$

f : fractional free volume f_g : fractional free volume below T_g

$$V_f = V_f^* + (T - T_g) (\partial V / \partial T)$$

$$f = f_g + (T - T_g) \alpha_f \quad \alpha_f : \text{thermal expansion coefficient of free volume}$$

3. Crystalline Polymers

1) Introduction

- crystal : lattice sites 가 three dimensional lattice three dimensional order 가 materials (lattice sites – carbon atoms, or -CH₂- methylene group)

- lattice sites 가 spheroidal entities(spherical protein, latex particles) tightly packed spheroidal entities superlattices .

- lattice defects : unit cells ideal positions crystal lattice X- . degree of broadening

disorder

paracrystallinity

a) point defect – chain ends , short branches , folds , copolymer units or molecular kinks

b) dislocations – shear stress

, line defect

dislocation

electron microscopy

• screw dislocation : Burgers vector dislocation line

• edge dislocation : Burgers vector dislocation line

• mixed dislocation : edge components screw components 가 mixed

c) other defects : fold surface and chain folds

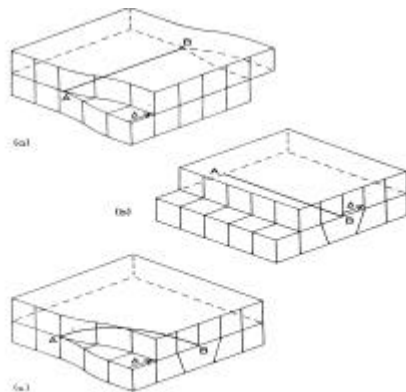


Fig. 4.25 Schematic representation of dislocations in crystals. (a) Screw dislocation. (b) Edge dislocation. (c) Mixed screw and edge dislocation. The line of dislocation (A-B) and the Burgers vector (b) are indicated in each case (after Kelly and Groves).

● Semicrystalline : crystal components amorphous components 가

● Crystallizability : maximum theoretical crystallinity

thermodynamic quantity 가 T P

Crystallinity : kinetics , crystallization conditions (nucleation ,cooling time etc)

2) X-Ray Diffraction

- x-ray crystallography : crystalline structure crystallinity 가 method

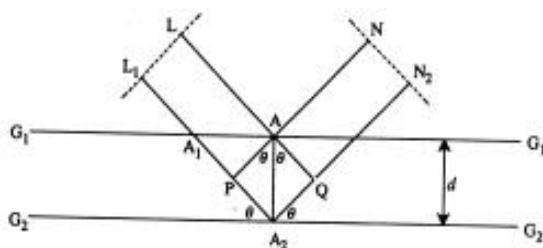


Illustration of Bragg's law (see text).

Bragg equation.

$$n\lambda = 2d \sin \theta$$

Diffracted beams position intensity 가 crystal unit cells type dimensions

- Rotating crystal method of Bragg.

Crystal crystal planes maximum scattering intensity

, lattice planes orientations reference axis

fixed position . reflections spot non spot

fiber diagram . (planar film – arcs , concentric

film – sickles)

- fiber films uniaxial drawing draw direction

molecular axes preferential orientation . draw direction

incident beam sharp reflections . – fiber diagrams

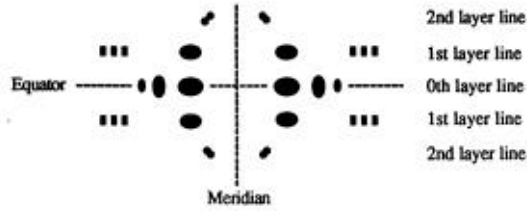


Fig. 8-3 Schematic representation of a fiber diagram of polymers which crystallize in the macro-conformation of a 3₁ helix. An example is the fiber diagram of a uniaxially drawn film of it-poly-(propylene) (see [1]). Insufficient orientation of crystallites causes the spots to degenerate to sickles. In powder patterns, non-oriented crystallites generate circles.

● equatorial reflection : molecular axis lattice planes zeroth layer

planes reflection

.meridional reflections : molecular axis lattice planes

reflection

reflections helical macromolecules physical structures .

● single crystals lattice planes oriented sharp reflections

. ex) polydiacetylene : solid-state polymerization single crystals

● Debye – Scherrer powder method : 100µm crystal powder

crystalline polymers polycrystalline lattice layers

crystallite , crystallite 가

. microcrystalline materials

Debye – Scherrer powder method irradiation

. monochromatic X-ray beam Bragg eq. ,

reflection positions lattice layers .

crystallites specimen center common tip 가 coaxial

radiation cones . cones vertical cut

concentric circles .

- Semi-crystalline polymers X-ray diffractograms strong crystalline reflections

halos weak rings background scattering

*Halos – segments short-range ordering

*background scattering – air scattering, crystallite thermal motion

scattering, scattering Compton scattering

3) Crystal structure

- lattice constants lattice angles polymers crystal

- unit cells lattice constants(axes) a, b, c planar angles α, β, γ

7 crystal systems

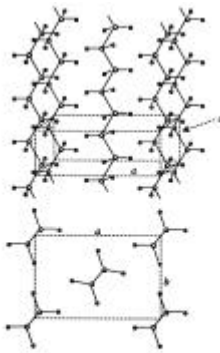


Fig. 8-3 Sketch with 5 chains of the orthorhombic crystal lattice of poly(styrene) in side view (top) and at cross-section (bottom). C: Carbon atoms, H: hydrogen atoms. Lattice points are marked by styrene units $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-$. The former chain runs antiparallel because of chain folding (see Section 8.3.3.3).

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Table 8-2 Crystal Systems

Name	Axes	Angles	Symbol
Cubic	$a = b = c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	CUB
Tetragonal	$a = b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	TET
Hexagonal	$a = b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$	HEX
Trigonal	$a = b = c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma \neq 90^\circ$	TRG
Orthorhombic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$	RHO
Monoclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ \neq \beta$	MON
Triclinic	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$	TRK

c : polymer chain, chemical bonds

a, b : physical bonds

cubic lattice chain molecules

- polymorphism : constitution configuration 가

crystal modification \Rightarrow crystallization conditions (cryst.temp., cooling rates,

initial states or nucleating agents) chain

packing 가 macroconformation

ex) poly(1-butene) - 가 helix type

isomorphism : monomeric units crystal lattice
 – copolymers homopolymers
 crystal modifications , lattice constants helix types 가
 .
 Ex) it-poly(propylene) it-poly(1-butene) copolymer

4) Macroconformation and Packing

● crystals helices macroconformations 가 .

helix (or zig – zag) : symbol $a A * B / N$ characterizing

a – longitudinal axis repetition type

translation : t screw repetition : s

A : helix class-helix residue skeletal chain atom

$B - N$ turns conformational repeating units integral number

N – original position return

$a A$, helix structure B_N

ex) * Poly (ethylens) trans conformation

$A = 2$ carbon atoms per $B = 1$ conformational repeating unit

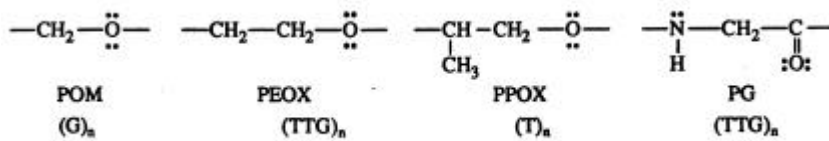
$N = 1$ turn original position return

⇒ 1_1 helix with the symbol $t 2 * 1 / 1$

* Poly(methylene) 2_1 helix with the symbol $t 1 * 2 / 1$

*Isotactic poly (propylene) 3_1 helix $s 2 * 3 / 1$

c) gauche effects – electron pairs electronegative substituents
 gauche interactions 가 unpaired electron
 pairs 가 polar polymers gauche effects
 bond orientation 가 poly(oxymethylene) all-gauche
 macroconformation (G)_n , poly (oxyethylene) (TTG)_n



● Packing of chains in crystals

crystals chains packing cross-sectional area
 $A_m = V / (N_c C)$ N_c : unit cell chains
 C : lattice constant V : $V = a \cdot b \cdot c$ of unit cells
 Crystals chains packing -- melting temperature , melting enthalpy
 melting entropy

5) Chain folding

- short periodicities - large angles lattice sites reflections
 (WAXS)
 long periodicities - small angles long periodicity .(SAXS)
- low molar mass alkanes $n < 75$ $\text{H}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{H}$ long periodicities , d conventional

contour length r_{cont} . long periodicity .

$n > 75$, long periodicities of alkanes chain length (n

가 linearly conventional contour length 가 가 chain crystal fold back .)

● long periodicity: single crystal mat lamellae periodic spacing .

lammelar thickness . small angle X-ray diffraction

(100 Å)

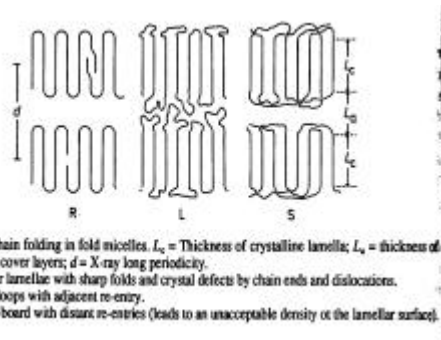
● chain folding : polymer molecular chains folding back on themselves in crystals

⇒ polymer chain segments regular array . Dilute solution

melt crystallization single crystals .

fold length lamellar thickness crystallization temperature

annealing 가 .



fold sharp gauche conformation poly(ethylene)

6~7 chain bonds

● fold micelles : folded chain molecules 가 crydtallite

· crystallites – crystalline polymer crystals nonpolymer crystals

electron microscope ⇒ aggregated lamellae

($10^{-5} \sim 10^{-6}$ cm)

fold micelles dilute solutions thin platelets

crystallized melts stacked platelets lamellae

• lamella - crystalline polymers polymer single crystals

crystal flat plate – like crystal or crystallite . (5 ~50 nm

thickness) nm polymer chains chain surface folded

melt crystallized polymers lamellae 가 aggregate

spherulites aggregate . single crystals lamellae 가 spiral

growth multilayer hedrites , axialites

dendrites aggregates

● lamellae chains

a) switch board : lamella sites chain re-entry

b) lamella sharp folds loose loops chains re-entry

c) lamellae intermolecular bridge re-entry

● melt-crystallized lamellae crystallinity molar masses 가 가

(entangled ,unperturbed coil molecules melts regular folds 가 micelles

kinetic difficulty .)

melts quanching chain random entity 가 lamella

melts solidified high molar mass chains fold back

lamellae fringed micelle

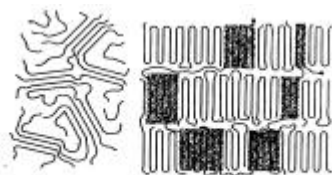


Fig. 8-11. Left: Historic representation of the structure of fringed micelles. Right: "Random coils" composed of chain folds and short, coiled segments in fold micelles.

6) morphology

· morphology – microscopic or submicroscopic level polymer material physical structures

● crystalline polymers cooling condition for melts or solution crystallinity morphologies 가 .

● degree of crystallinity 가 가 :

a) two-phase model – perfect crystalline domains perfectly disordered region 가

b) one-phase model – experimental data ideal crystal lattice + lattice defects

ex) poly (ethylene) two-phase model crystallinity 가 83% , one-phase model 2.9% lattice defects

· degree of crystallinity

a) density method

ρ : sample density , ρ_c : 100% crystalline polymer density

ρ_a : 100% amorphous material density

mass fraction χ_c

$$\chi_c = \frac{\rho_c}{\rho} \left(\frac{\rho - \rho_a}{\rho_c - \rho_a} \right)$$

· density density gradient column

b) wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS) method

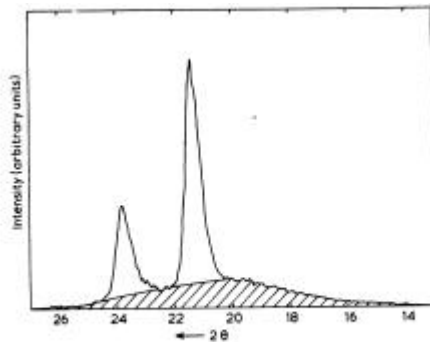


Fig. 4.18 WAXS curves for a medium-density polyethylene. The intensity of scattering is plotted as a function of 2θ . The amorphous hump is shaded.

semi-crystalline polymers

WAXS curve

, sharp peaks crystalline region scattering, broad

underlying hump non-crystalline areas scattering

crystalline peaks amorphous hump degree

of crystallinity

mass fraction of crystals χ_c

$$\chi_c = \frac{A_c}{(A_a + A_c)}$$

A_a : amorphous hump

A_c : crystalline peaks

c) differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)

melting enthalpy (ΔH_m) 100% crystalline polymer

d) spectroscopic method (NMR or infra-red spectroscopy)

● spherulite()

가 가 (dendrite)

(sheaflike)

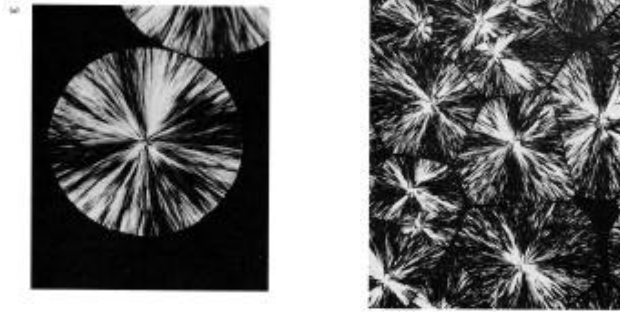


그림 9-14 용융결정화된 이소택틱 폴리프로필렌 구상지 관찰현미경 사진. (a) 140°C에서의 등온결정화에 의해 생성된 약 350 μm 크기의 구상, (b) 125°C에서의 등온결정화에 의해 생성된 구상들이 충돌하여 밀어진 최종 조직.

(axialite or hedrite)

spherulite

9-14

spherulites

2

가

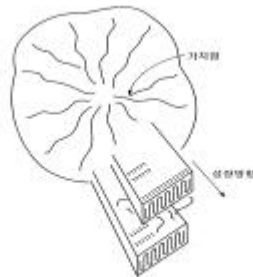


그림 9-16 구상정장을 나타내는 모래, 성장방향과 라멜라리 가지점을 주목하면 결정들도 구상 내부가 어떻게 채워지는가를 알 수 있다.

• spherulite

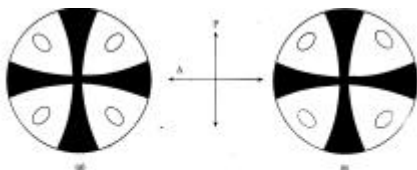


그림 9-18 편광현미경에 의해 구상 내부에서 관찰되는 "Maltese Cross"의 명암 분포. (a) 10 μm 크기의 작은 사원꼴은 광학적으로 비방성인 구상들의 "Index Ellipsoid" 중심이다. (b) 큰 사원꼴의 배열이 구상의 편광방향과 평행한 경우, 10 μm 크기의 배열이 구상의 편광 방향에 수직인 경우, A와 P는 각각 편광기와 분석기의 방향을 나타낸다.

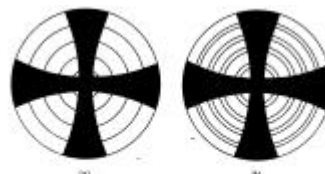


그림 9-19 (a) 구상내 구형의 편광방향과 수직인 단축결정 (axial crystal)만이 편광방향은 수직으로 이질에 나타나는 등심형. (b) 광축만이 구형의 편광방향과 평행한 이축결정 (axial crystal)은 수축방향은 수직적으로 배열 해 나타나는 등심형.

* Maltese cross –

, . 가
spherically symmetric
anisotropy 가 . Maltese cross
,
. Maltese cross
.

* ----- 9-19-----

가

birefringence 가

7) Crystallization with Orientation

●

(stress)

가

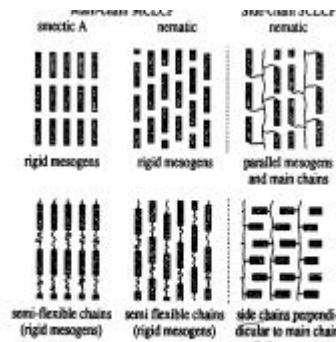
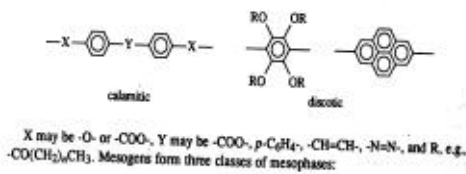
it-polystyrene

4.22(a)-----

가

2) Mesogens and Mesophases

- LC LCP mesogens mesophase
- mesogens – \bowtie rod-like (calamitic)
 \bowtie disk-like (discotic)



8-14 Arrangement of mesogens in liquid-crystalline polymers (schematic). The mesogens of top left and top center arrangements do not have the same scale as the others [7].

- mesophase

\bowtie smectic mesophase : long-range orientational order one-

two-dimensional positional order 가 polarizing microscope

fan-like layered structure .- calamitic (rod-like) mesogens

two-dimensional layers

\bowtie nematic mesophase : 가 mesogens long-range

orientational order positional order .

- one-dimensional ordered

- polarizing microscope thread-like schlieren(streaks)

\bowtie cholesteric mesophases : chiral mesogens

nematic type .

nematic phase long-range orientational order + helical distortion

- mesogens chain
 - ✗ liquid – crystalline main-chain polymers MCLCP
 - ✗ liquid – crystalline side-chain polymers SCLCP

3) Thermotropic Liquid Crystals

- melting liquid crystalline . ex) aromatic polyesters

- L , d rod-like molecular axes mesophases parallel .
- small aspect ratio $\Lambda = L / d$ rod sphere

, critical aspect ratio Λ_{crit} , geometric anisotropy of rods 가 mesophase critical aspect ratio 가

* $\Lambda_{crit} = 6.42$ lattice model

$\Lambda < 6.4$ repulsion mesophase

. mesophase 가 orientation – dependent attraction force 가 .

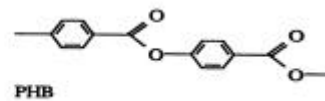
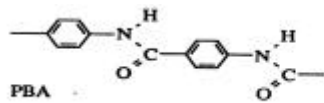
- **BUT**, attractive forces LCs ex) Π - Π interaction

$\Lambda_{crit} > 6.4$ 가 rigid mesogens ordered states

thermotropic polymers melting temp. decompose .

melting decompose liquid crystalline behavior

ex) PBA (poly(p-benzamide)) PHB(poly(p-hydroxybenzoic acid))



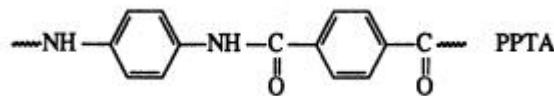
PHB 500 °C melting temp. 가 liquid crystalline state 가

decomposition . high state of order polymer
 crystal – disturbing , non-linear , or flexible chain units Tm
 가 decomposition liquid crystalline behavior .

4) Lyotropic Liquid Crystals

- lyotropic liquid crystalline polymer - threshold concentration solution
 liquid crystalline state polymer
 (glassy, crystalline or melt state)
- solvent mesogenic group decomposition
 temperature mesogens orientation molecular mobility 가

ex) PPTA (poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide))



5) Block Copolymers

- homopolymer Ap Bq incompatible .
 mixture demix , separate phase 가 .
 diblock copolymers Am – Bn' 가 macrophase
 . – diblock copolymer 가 2 homopolymers blend compatibilizers 가 .
- pure diblock copolymers Am – Bn , triblock copolymers Am/2 – Bn – Am/2 ,etc blocks
 demix , (two phase 가)
 constitutionally identical blocks aggregate blocks matrix
 domains .



Fig. 8-16 Arrangement of A-blocks with A-units ● and B-blocks with B-units ○ in diblock copolymers A_n-B_m (C, L) and in triblock copolymers $A_{m/2}-B_n-A_{m/2}$ (S) [8]. Note that m and n in this figure refer to the respective space requirements and not to the amounts of monomeric units.
 C: Compatibilizer at the phase boundary - - - between A-polymers and B-polymers.
 S: Spherical A-domains in a continuous B-matrix ($m \ll n$).
 L: Lamellae with A-layers and B-layers ($m = n$).

- $n = m$ Am-Bn diblock copolymer : Am block copolymer Am block
 layer , Bn blocks 가 . microphase
 -separation Am blocks layers Bn blocks layers 가 alternating
 lamellae .
 Am-Bn $n > m$ Am blocks planar layer
 Bn blocks continuous matrix spherical domains .
- triblock copolymers $A_{m/2}-B_n-A_{m/2}$ $n < m$
 Am/2 blocks domains Bn blocks .
 Am domains physical cross links .
- Bn block Am block 가 $m=n$ lamellae , $m < n$
 spherical domains , Am blocks cylindrical
 domains Bn blocks continuous matrix .
- poly (butadiene) ($T_g : -10^0C$) segments BR continuous matrix spherical poly (styrene)
 domains PS($T_g : 80^0C$) triblock copolymers $S_{m/2}-B_{u_n}-S_{m/2}$ thermoplastic
 elastomers . $T < 60^0C$ hard ps domains
 soft BR matrix physical cross-links . RT
 elastomer polymer 가 . (80^0C 가 physical
 cross-links Disband thermoplastic .)

5) Ionomers

- Ionomers – high proportion of hydrophobic monomeric units + small prop. Of monomeric units with ionic groups 가 water – soluble copolymers.

Ex) ethylene + 10mol-% methacrylic acid (sodium or zinc salts)
copolymer

⇒ ionic groups intermolecular and intramolecular ion association . ionic
domains triblock copolymers spherical domains hydrophobic segments
continuous matrix physical cross-links .

Reference)

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