

# 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 -CH<sub>2</sub>- 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

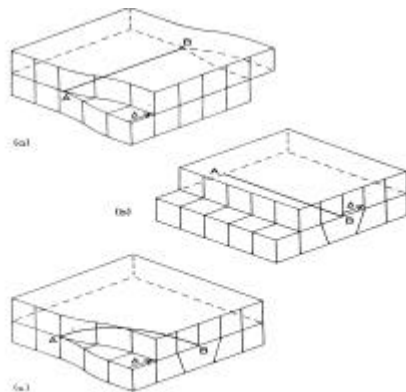


Fig. 4.25 Schematic representation of dislocations in crystals. (a) Screw dislocation. (b) Edge dislocation. (c) Mixed screw and edge dislocation. The line of dislocation (A-B) and the Burgers vector (b) are indicated in each case (after Kelly and Groves).

● 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

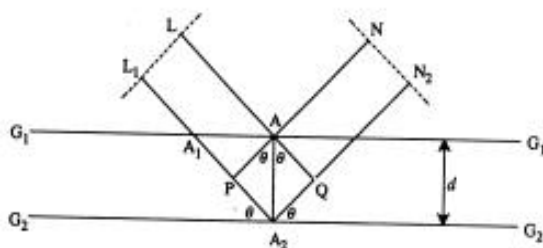


Illustration of Bragg's law (see text).

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

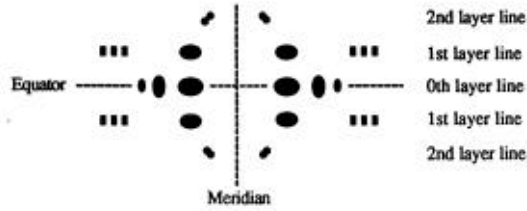


Fig. 8-3 Schematic representation of a fiber diagram of polymers which crystallize in the macro-conformation of a 3<sub>1</sub> helix. An example is the fiber diagram of a uniaxially drawn film of it-poly-(propylene) (see [1]). Insufficient orientation of crystallites causes the spots to degenerate to 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  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$

7 crystal systems

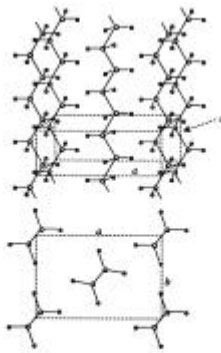


Fig. 8-3 Sketch with 5 chains of the orthorhombic crystal lattice of poly(styrene) in side view (top) and in cross-section (bottom). C: Carbon atoms, H: hydrogen atoms. Lattice points are marked by solid lines with  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ . The former chain runs antiparallel because of chain folding (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  $t 2 * 1 / 1$

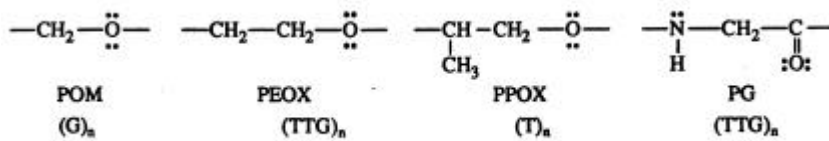
\* Poly(methylene)  $2_1$  helix with the symbol  $t 1 * 2 / 1$

\*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)<sub>n</sub> , poly (oxyethylene) (TTG)<sub>n</sub>



● Packing of chains in crystals

crystals chains packing cross-sectional area  
 $A_m = V / (N_c C)$  N<sub>c</sub> : unit cell chains  
 C : lattice constant V : V = a\*b\*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 H(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>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 .

lamellar thickness . small angle X-ray diffraction

(  $100 \text{ \AA}$  )

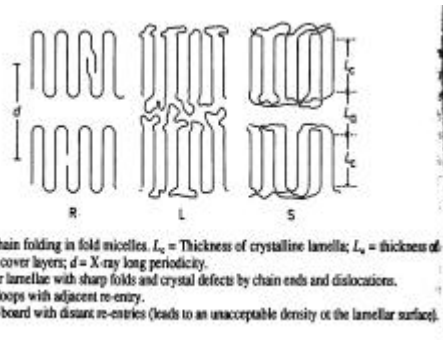
● chain folding : polymer molecular chains folding back on themselves in crystals

⇒ polymer chain segments regular array . Dilute solution

melt crystallization single crystals .

fold length lamellar thickness crystallization temperature

annealing 가 .



sharp folds 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

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

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

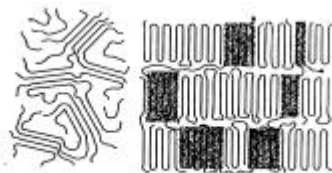


Fig. 8-11. Left: Historic representation of the structure of fringed micelles. Right: "Random coils" composed of chain folds and short, coiled segments in fold micelles.

## 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

$\rho$  : sample density ,  $\rho_c$  : 100% crystalline polymer density

$\rho_a$  : 100% amorphous material density

mass fraction  $\chi_c$

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

· density density gradient column

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

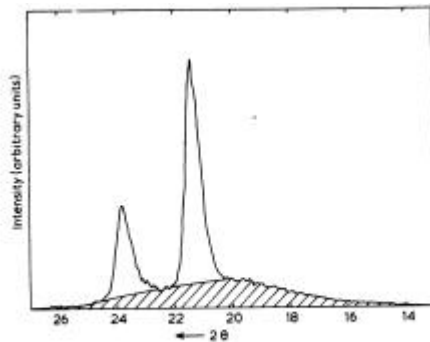


Fig. 4.18 WAXS curves for a medium-density polyethylene. The intensity of scattering is plotted as a function of  $2\theta$ . The amorphous hump is shaded.

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  $\chi_c$

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

$A_a$  : amorphous hump

$A_c$  : crystalline peaks

**c) differential scanning calorimetry ( DSC )**

melting enthalpy ( $\Delta H_m$ ) 100% crystalline polymer

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

● spherulite( )

가 가 (dendrite)

(sheaflike)

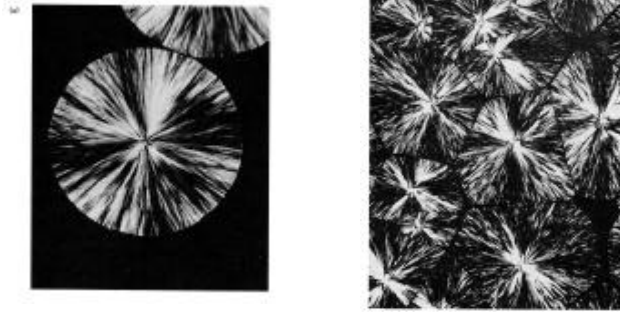


그림 9-14 용융결정화된 이소택틱 폴리프로필렌 구상체의 편광현미경 사진. (a) 140°C에서의 등온결정화에 의해 생성된 약 350 μm 크기의 구상, (b) 125°C에서의 등온결정화에 의해 생성된 구상들이 충돌하여 만들어진 최종 조직.

(axialite or hedrite)

spherulite

9-14

spherulites

2

가

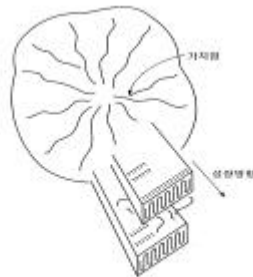


그림 9-16 구상정장을 나타내는 모델. 성장방향과 라멜라에 가지점을 주목하면 결정들도 구상 내부가 어떻게 채워지는가를 알 수 있다.

• spherulite

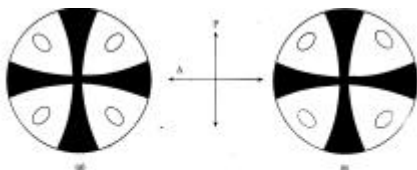


그림 9-18 편광현미경에 의해 구상 내부에서 관찰되는 "Maltese Cross"의 편광 소멸은 (a) 180도 회전 시, 작은 타원꼴은 광학적으로 비등성인 구상들의 "Tails Ellipse" (소: 45도) 중 하나들의 배열이 구상의 편광방향과 평행한 경우, 180도 회전 시 배열이 구상의 편광방향에 수직인 경우, A와 P는 각각 편광기와 분석기의 방향을 나타낸다.

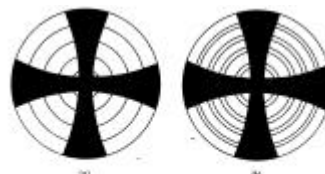


그림 9-19 (a) 구상에서 구상의 편광방향과 수직인 단축결정 (axial crystal)만이 편광방향에 수직으로 배열 되어 나타나는 등심형. (b) 광축만이 구상의 편광방향과 평행한 이축결정 (biaxial crystal)은 수평방향으로 구상적으로 배열 되어 나타나는 등심형.

\* 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



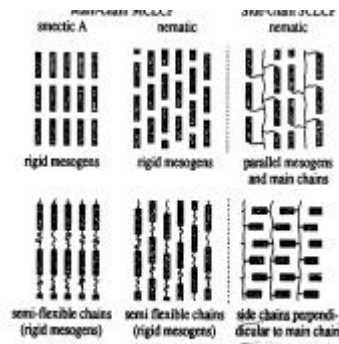
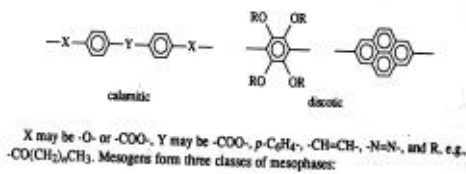


## 2) Mesogens and Mesophases

• 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  $\Lambda_{crit}$ , 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 .

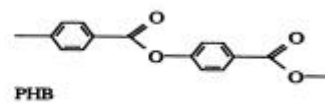
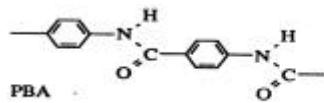
- **BUT**, attractive forces LCs ex)  $\Pi$ - $\Pi$  interaction

$\Lambda_{crit} > 6.4$  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))



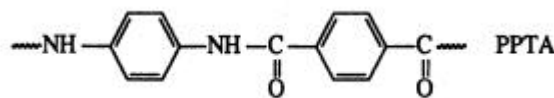
PHB 500 °C melting temp. 가 liquid crystalline state 가

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  $A_{n/2}-B_m-A_{n/2}$  (S) [8]. Note that  $n$  and  $m$  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 ( $n = m$ ).

- $n = m$  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  $A_{m/2}-B_n-A_{m/2}$   $n > m$   
 $A_{m/2}$  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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