

## PROPRIETA' ELETTRICHE DEI POLIMERI

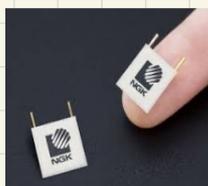
- Resistività-conducibilità
- Costante dielettrica
- Fattore di dissipazione
- Rigidità dielettrica

## Applicazione dei polimeri in ambito elettrico

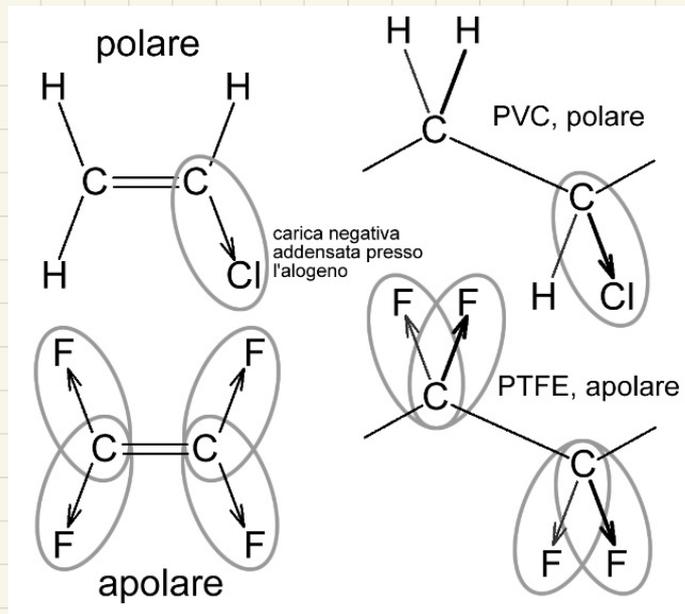
### Polimeri come isolanti



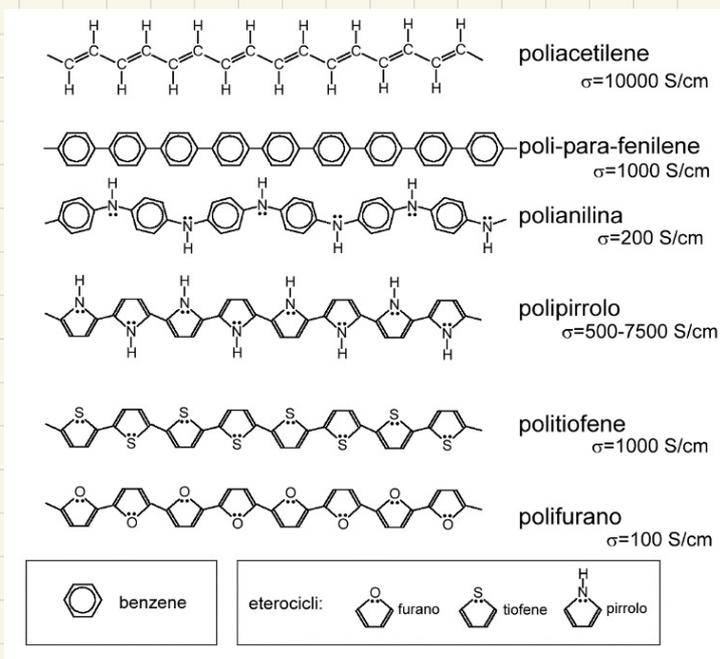
### Polimeri come conduttori



## Polarità nei polimeri



## Polimeri coniugati



	Resistività ( $\Omega$ m)	Costante dielettrica (relativa)		Fattore di dissipazione ( $6 \times 10^{-3}$ )		Rigidità dielettrica (kV/cm)
		a 60 Hz	a $10^6$ Hz	a 60 Hz	a $10^6$ Hz	
<b><i>Polimeri apolari</i></b>						
PTFE	$10^{17}$	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	180
LDPE	$10^{13}$	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	180
PS	$10^{16}$	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	240
PP	$10^{16}$	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	320
<b><i>Polimeri polari</i></b>						
PMMA	$10^{12}$	3.7	3.0	60	20	140
PVC	$10^{12}$	3.2	2.9	13	16	240
Nylon 6,6	$10^{11}$	4.0	3.4	14	40	155
Polycarbonato	$10^{13}$	3.2	2.9	0.5	0.9	800

## Richiami

### 1. Resistenza e Resistività in c.c.



Simbolo Elettrico

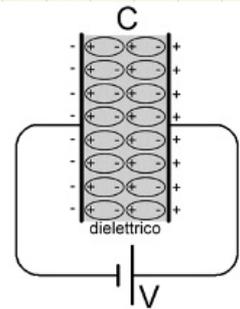
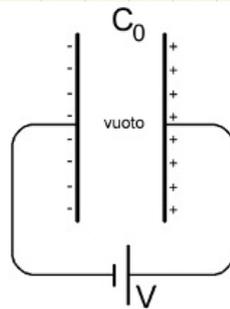
$$\vec{E} = \rho j \vec{u}$$

$$j \vec{u} = \frac{1}{\rho} \vec{E} = \sigma \vec{E}$$

$$E = \rho \cdot j \rightarrow \frac{V}{l} = \rho \cdot \frac{i}{S} \rightarrow V = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{S} \cdot i \rightarrow V = R \cdot i$$

$$P = RI^2$$

### 2. Condensatore, Capacità e Costante dielettrica in c.c.



$$q = C_0 \cdot V$$

$$C_0 = \epsilon_0 \cdot S/d$$

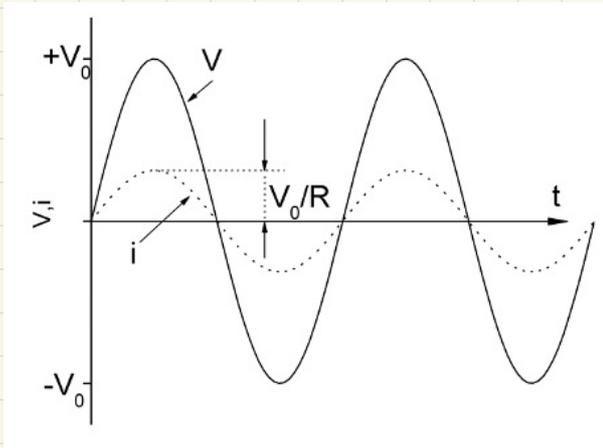
$$\epsilon_0 = 8.8542 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{C}^2/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2)$$

$$q' = C \cdot V$$

$$C = \epsilon_m \cdot S/d$$

$$C/C_0 = \epsilon_m/\epsilon_0 = \epsilon$$

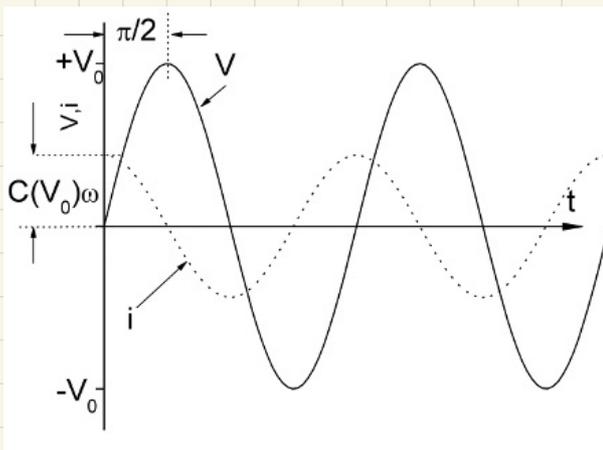
$$P = 1/2 \cdot CV^2$$



Resistore in c.a.

$$V = V(t) = V_0 \cdot \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$i = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{V_0}{R} \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$



Capacitore in c.a.

$$q = CV \Rightarrow \frac{dq}{dt} = i = C \frac{dV}{dt}$$

$$V = V(t) = V_0 \cdot \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = V_0 \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \alpha) \Rightarrow i = C \cdot V_0 \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \alpha) = C \cdot V_0 \cdot \omega \cdot \sin(\omega t + \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

## Induzione dielettrica e polarizzazione

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon_m \vec{E} = \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} = \vec{D}_0 + \vec{P}$$

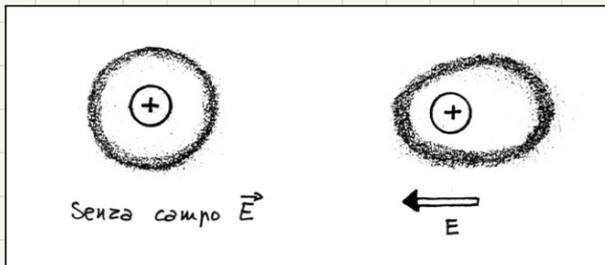
$$\vec{P} = \sum N_i \vec{p}_i$$

$$V = V(t) = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{E}(t) = E_0 \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\omega), C = C(\omega)$$

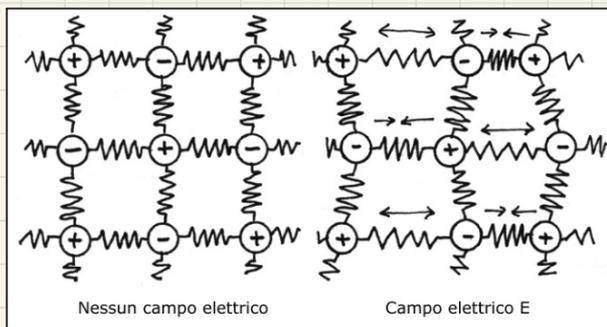
## Meccanismi di polarizzazione



**Polarizzazione Elettronica**

Fino a  $10^{16}$  Hz

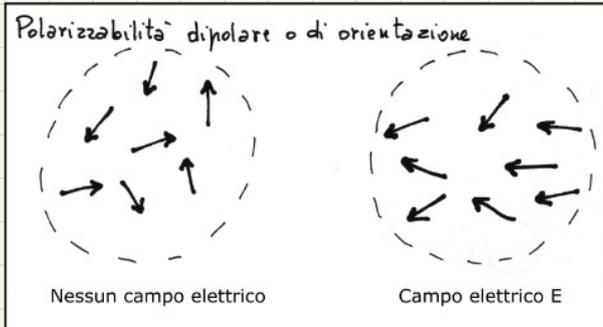
## Distorsione della nuvola elettronica



**Polarizzazione atomica**

$10^{11}$ - $10^{14}$  Hz

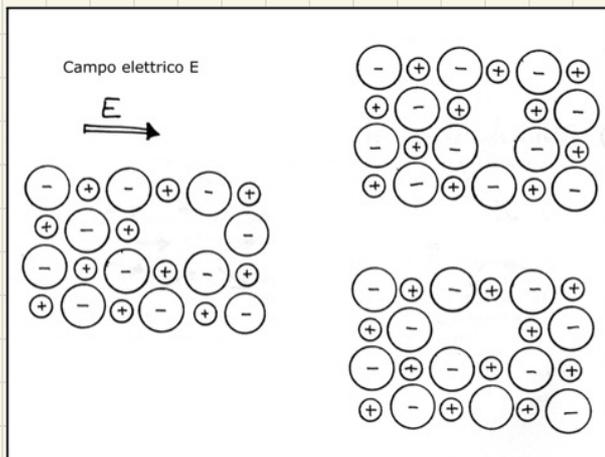
Spostamento di ioni adiacenti di segno opposto



**Polarizzazione dipolare**

$10^6 - 10^9$  Hz

Allineamento al campo elettrico di dipoli permanenti,  $f(T)$

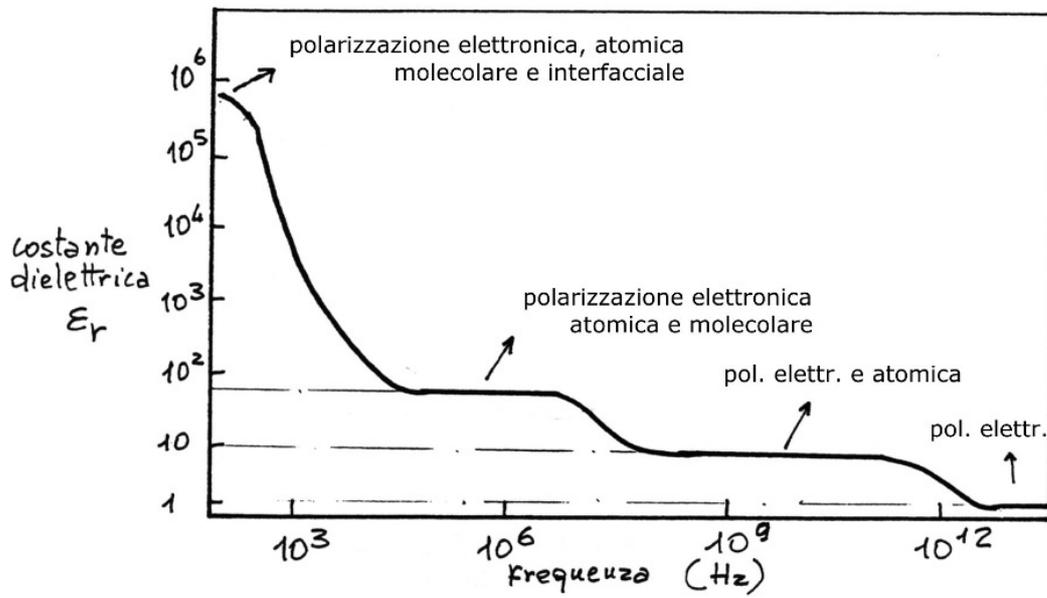


**Polarizzazione ionica**

$10^3$  Hz

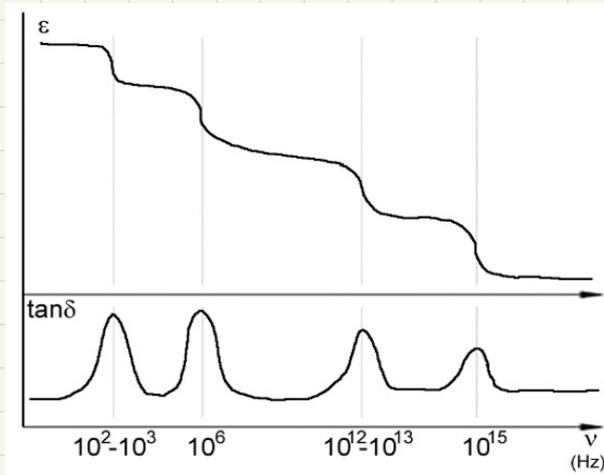
Migrazione di impurezze sulla superficie di separazione amorfo-cristallino

### Polarizzabilità in funzione della frequenza in un ipotetico dielettrico

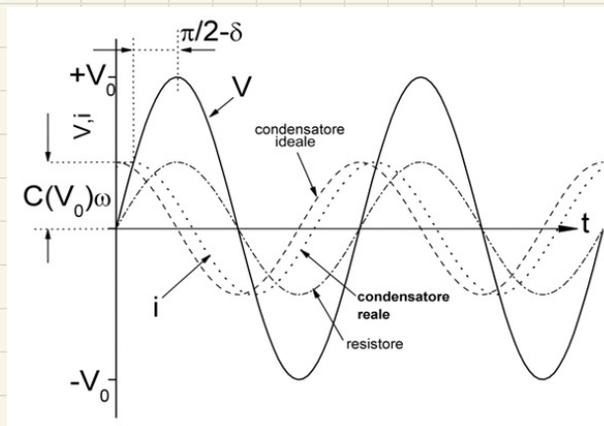


## Fattore di dissipazione

Dispersione di Energia, utile nel riscaldamento dielettrico per reticolazione termoindurenti o saldatura termoplastici



$$i = CV_0\omega \sin(\omega t + \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta)$$



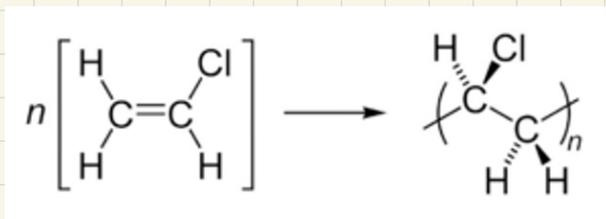
$$P = k \cdot E^2 \cdot \epsilon \cdot \tan \delta$$

## Parametri che Influiscono sulla Polarizzabilità

- Presenza di polarità e loro eventuale bilanciamento
- Morfologia: le zone amorphe sono più facilmente polarizzabili rispetto alle zone cristalline
- Temperatura: la polarizzabilità delle zone amorphe dipende dalla temperatura di transizione vetrosa

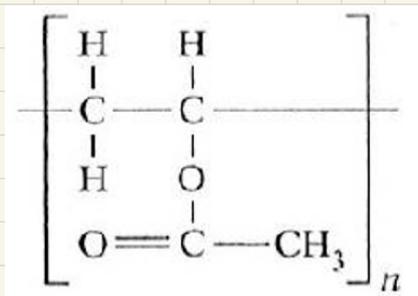
*PVC rigido,  $T_g=80^\circ\text{C}$*

*Difficilmente polarizzabile a RT*



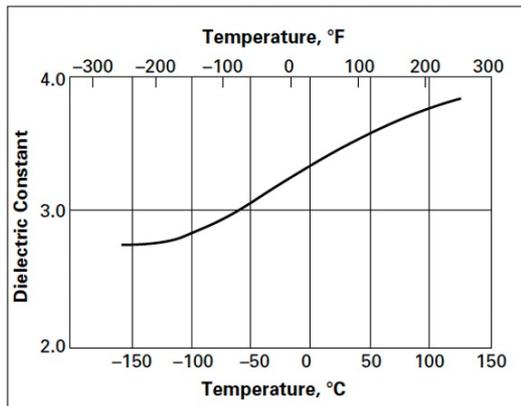
*PVA,  $T_g=28^\circ\text{C}$*

*Polarizzabile a RT*

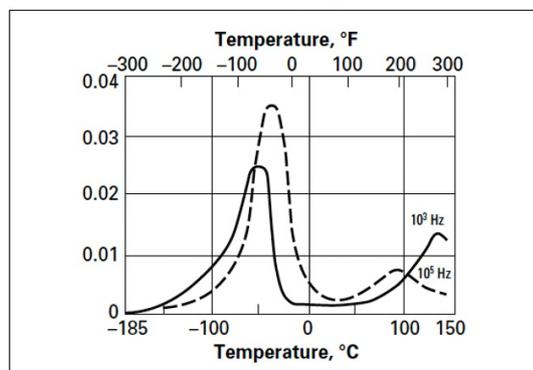


## Effetto della temperatura

**Figure 31. Dielectric Constant (ASTM D150) versus Temperature for Delrin 100, 500, 900 NC010 at 50% RH and  $10^3$ - $10^6$  Hz**

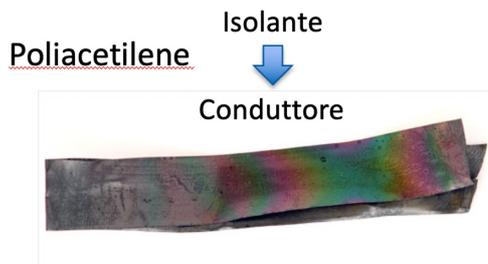


**Figure 34. Dissipation Factor (ASTM D150), Delrin 500 NC010 versus Temperature at  $10^3$  and  $10^5$  Hz**



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Policarbonato	$10^{13}$	3.2	2.9	0.5	0.9	800

La scoperta dei polimeri conduttori risale al 1970, ed è nata da un errore di sintesi!



**The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2000**



Alan J. Heeger  
Prize share: 1/3

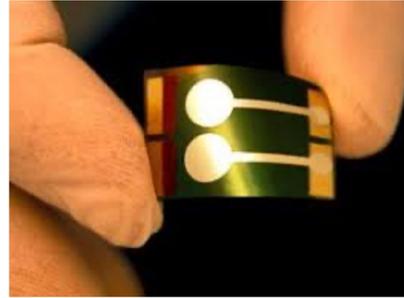


Alan G. MacDiarmid  
Prize share: 1/3



Hideki Shirakawa  
Prize share: 1/3

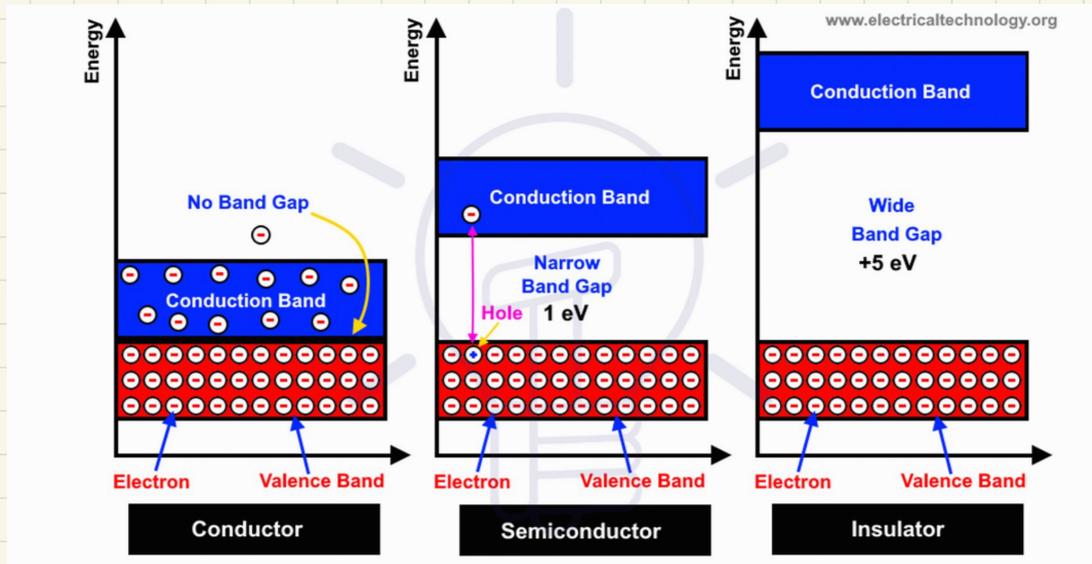
**Drogaggio con Alogeni**



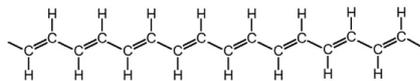
**Semiconduttore o conduttore**

Materiale	Conduttività (S/cm)
Oro, argento, rame	$\sim 10^6$
Poliacetilene drogato	$\sim 10^5$
Polianilina drogata	$\sim 10$
Germanio	$\sim 10^{-2}$
Silicio	$\sim 10^{-6}$
Poliacetilene non drogato	$\sim 10^{-6}$
Quarzo	$\sim 10^{-10}$

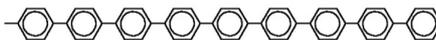
## La fisica della conduzione allo stato solido



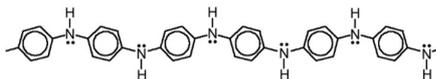
## Polimeri coniugati



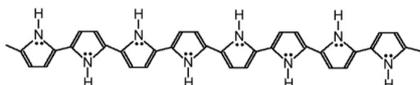
poliacetilene  
 $\sigma=10000$  S/cm



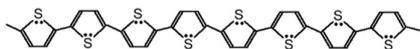
poli-para-fenilene  
 $\sigma=1000$  S/cm



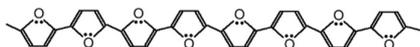
polianilina  
 $\sigma=200$  S/cm



polipirrolo  
 $\sigma=500-7500$  S/cm



politiofene  
 $\sigma=1000$  S/cm



polifurano  
 $\sigma=100$  S/cm

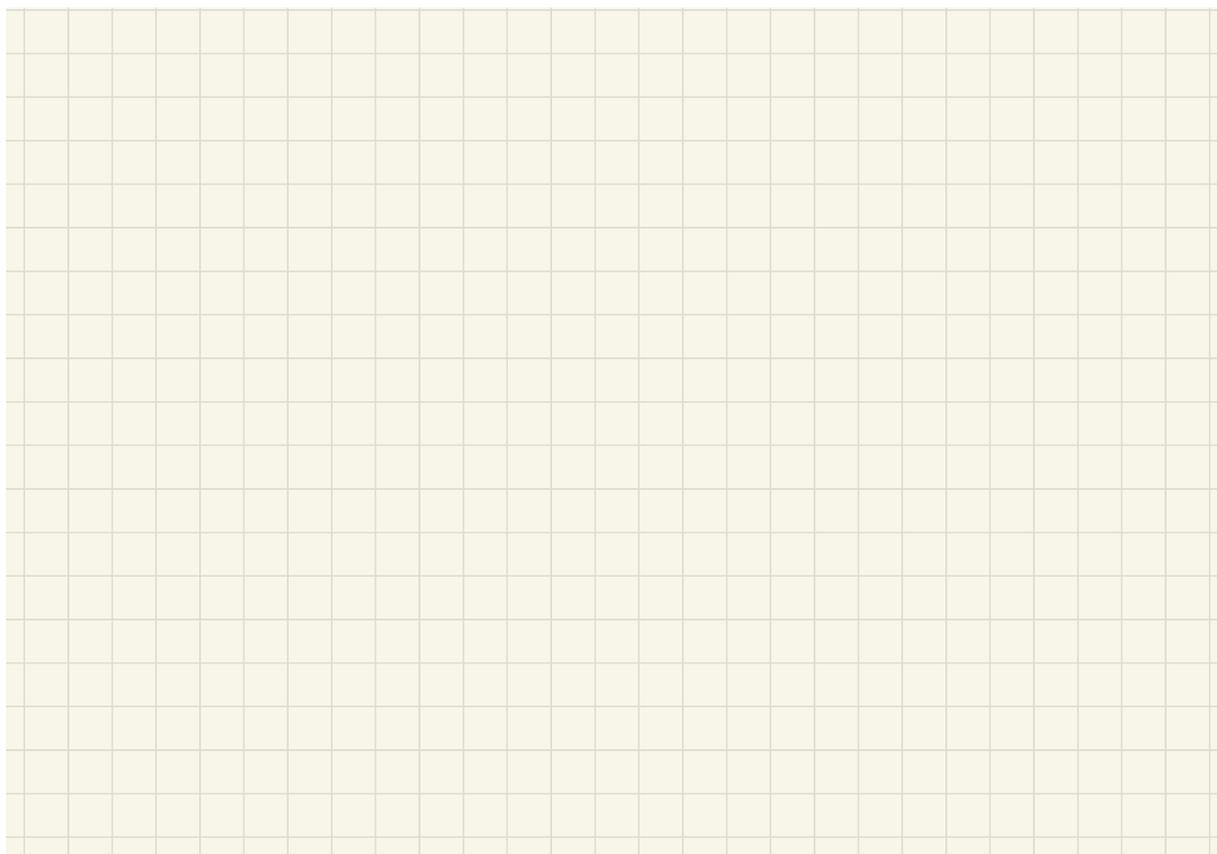
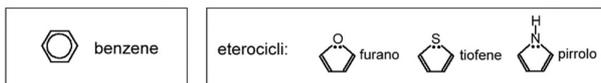


Fig. 13.7 – Forme di ibridizzazione del carbonio

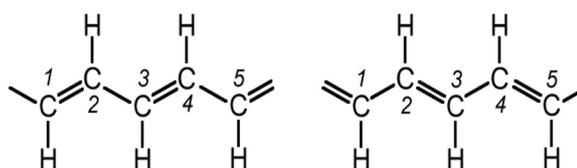
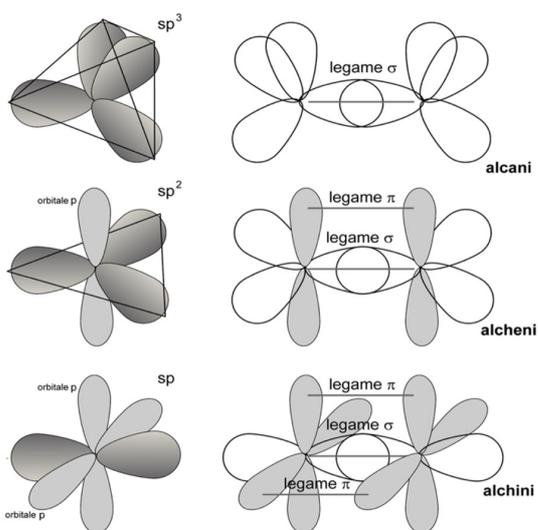
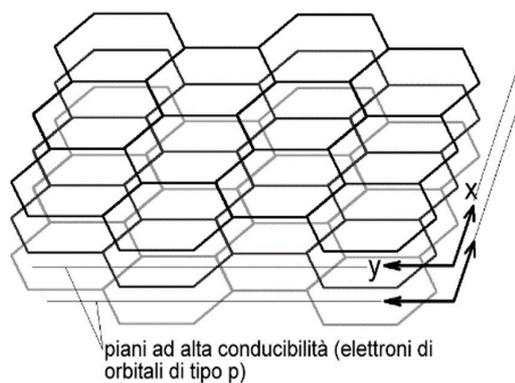
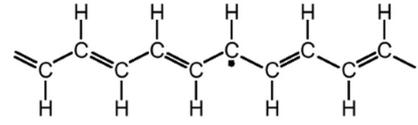
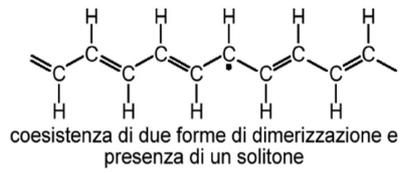
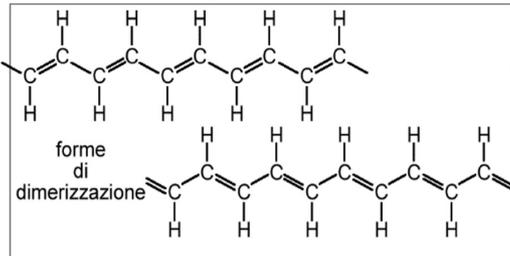
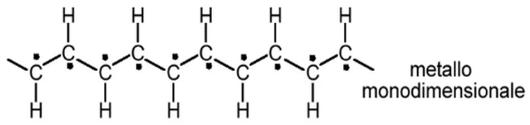
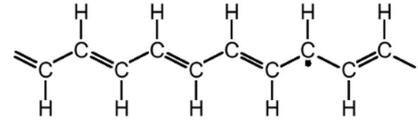


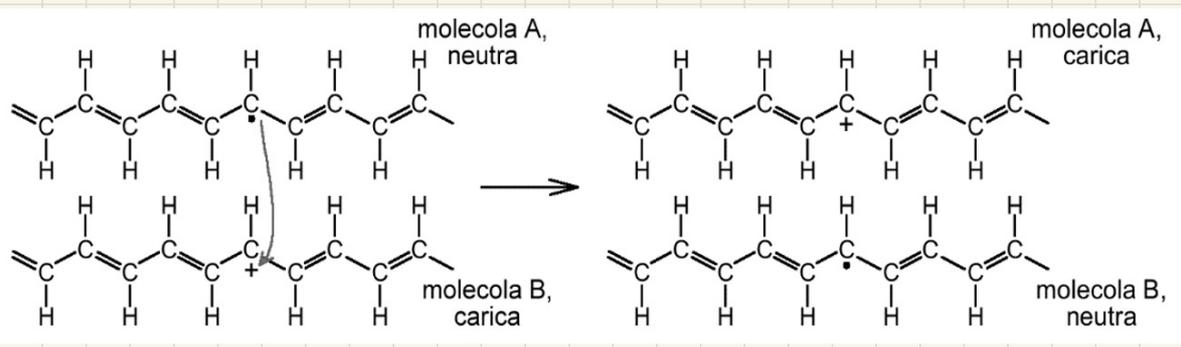
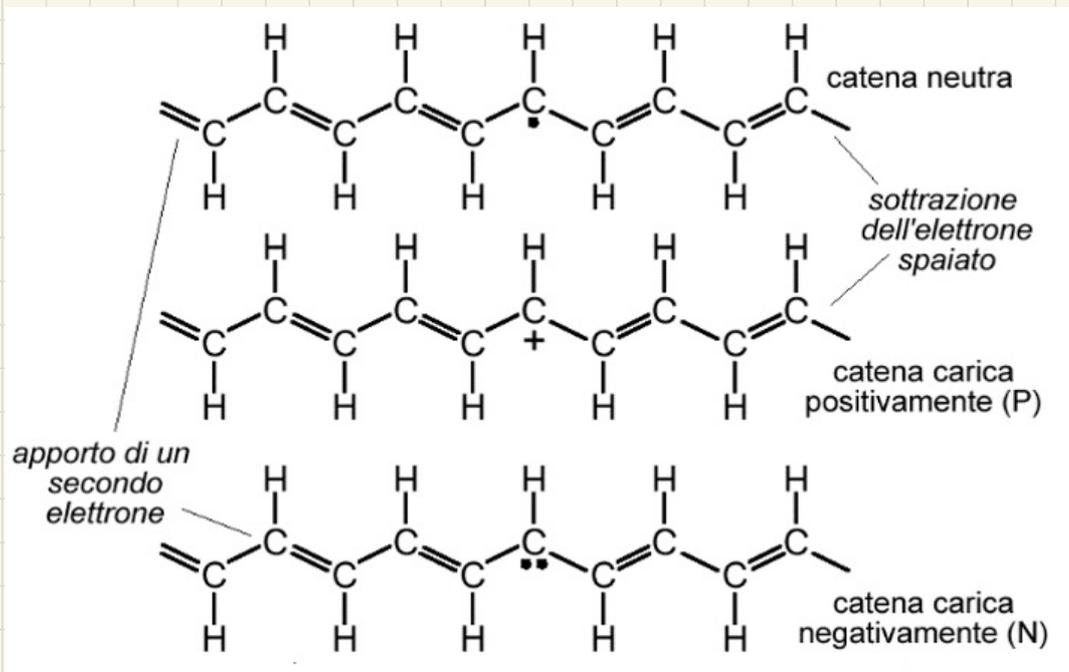
Fig. 13.8 – Possibilità di "scambio" del doppio legame tra 5 atomi di carbonio ibridizzati sp<sup>2</sup>





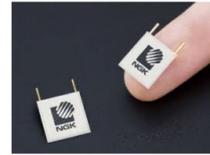
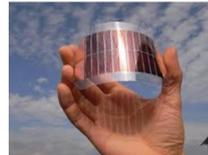
spostamento del solitone e ricombinazione di doppi legami



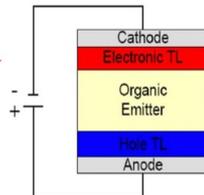


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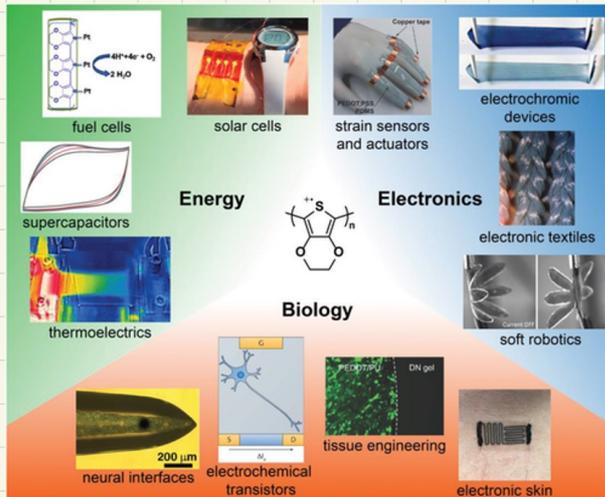


Tecnologia OLED  
Organic Light Emitting Diode



Pannelli fotovoltaici flessibili

Microbatterie



Esempi di applicazioni come *stretchable electronics*

IN GENERALE I POLIMERI CONDUTTORI:

- ❖ SONO UTILIZZATI COME FILM
- ❖ PROBLEMI DI PROCESSABILITA'
- ❖ SOLUBILITA' IN H<sub>2</sub>O E DEGRADABILITA'