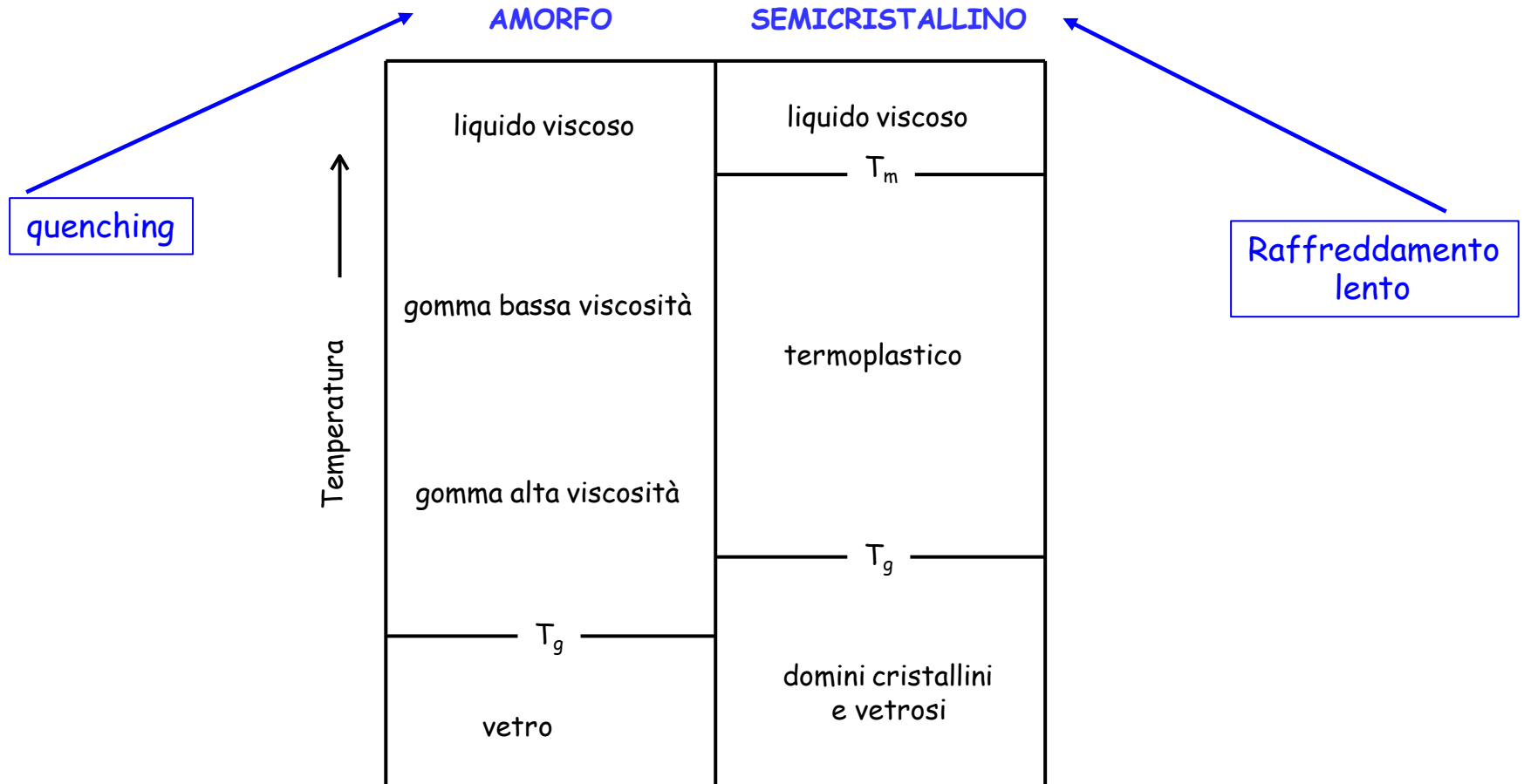
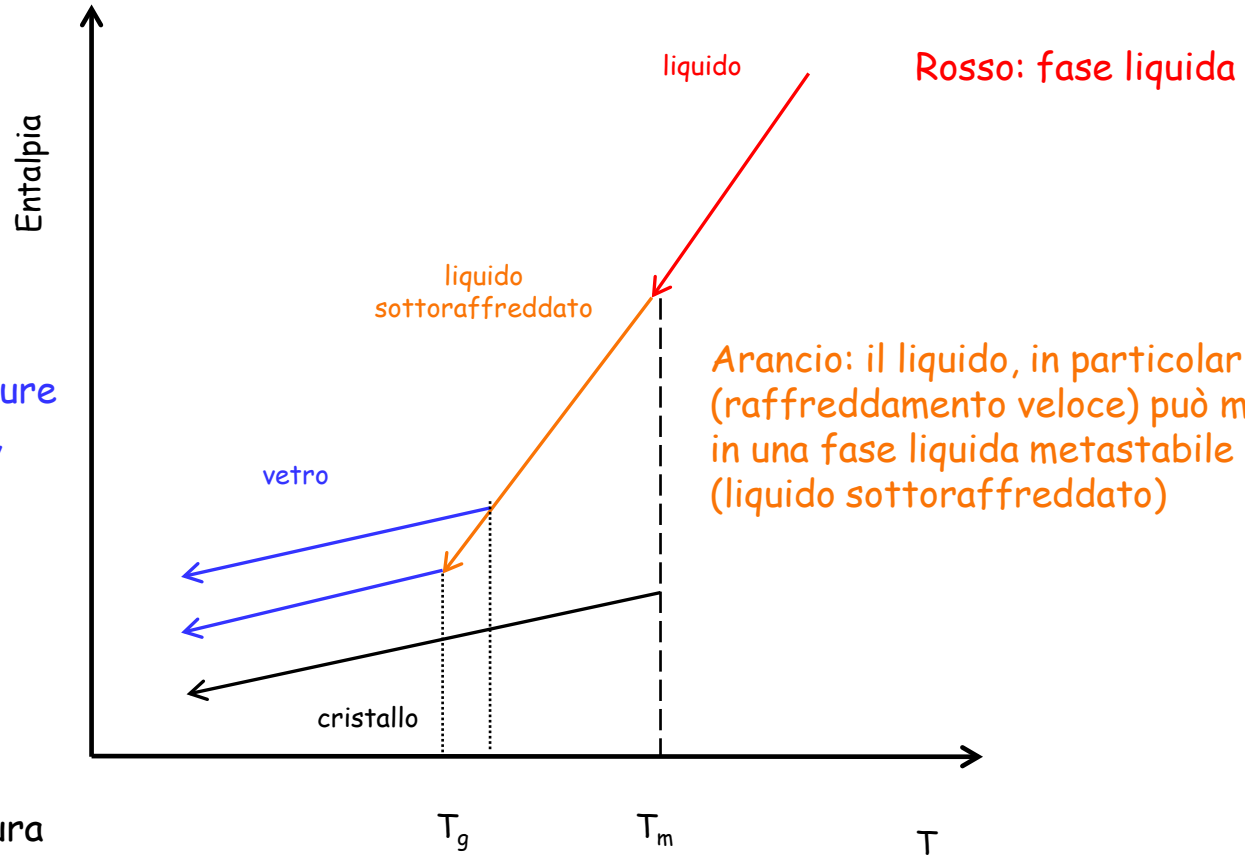


# Polimeri amorfi e semicristallini

# Confronto tra il comportamento termico di uno stesso polimero amorfo o semicristallino



# Stato amorfo



Blu: Diverse fasi vetrose, si generano alle temperature di transizione vetrosa  $T_g$ , dipendenti dalla velocità di raffreddamento

Nero: fase cristallina, si genera alla temperatura di fusione  $T_m$

$\alpha$  = dilatazione termica

$C_p$  = calore specifico a  $P$ =cost.

$\chi$  = compressibilità isoterma

$$\left[ \frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right]_P = -S$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial(G/T)}{\partial(1/T)} \right]_P = H$$

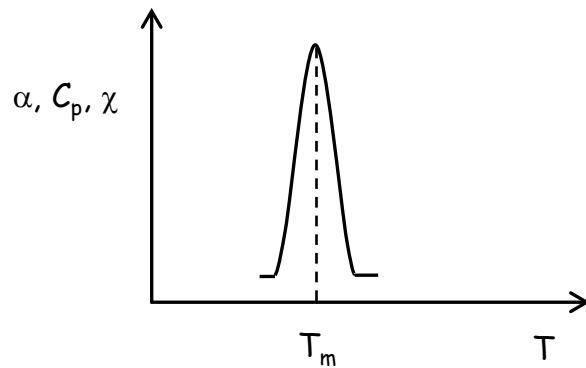
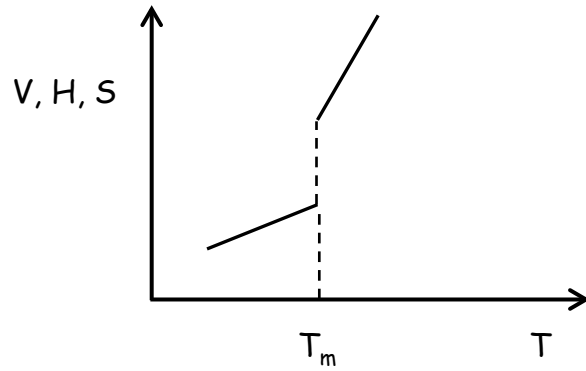
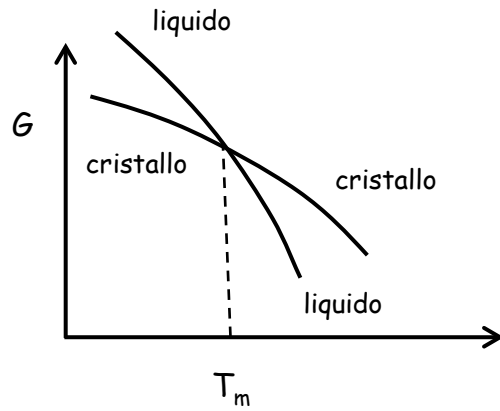
$$\left[ \frac{\partial G}{\partial P} \right]_T = V$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right]_P = C_p$$

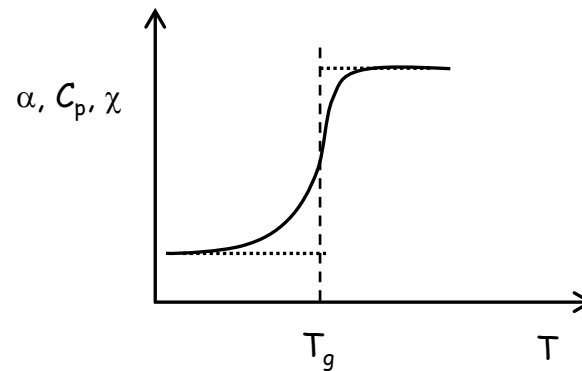
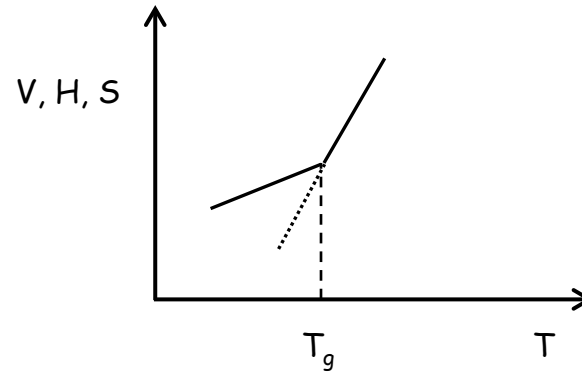
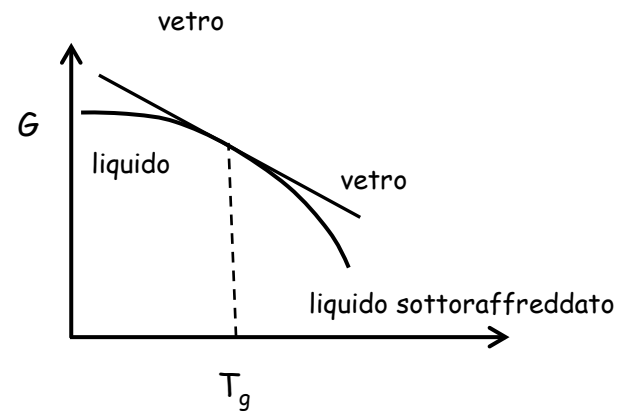
$$\left[ \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right]_T = -\chi V$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right]_P = \alpha V$$

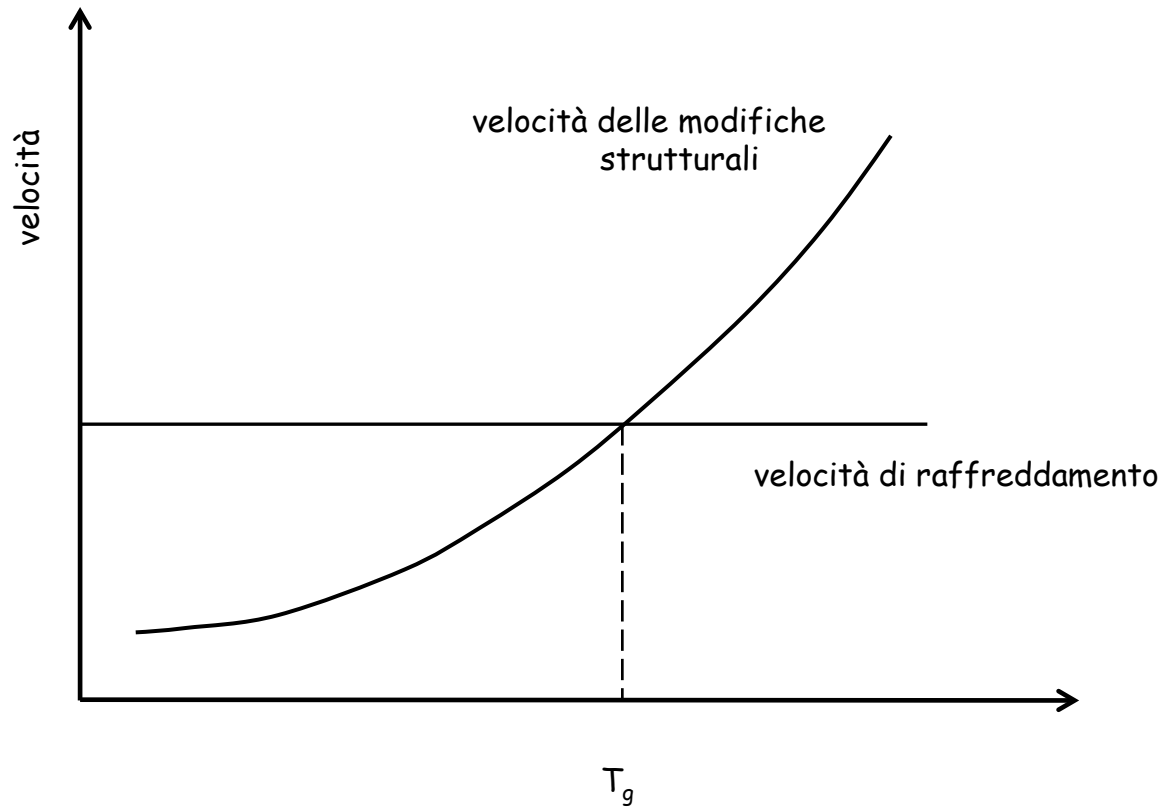
## Materiale cristallizzabile

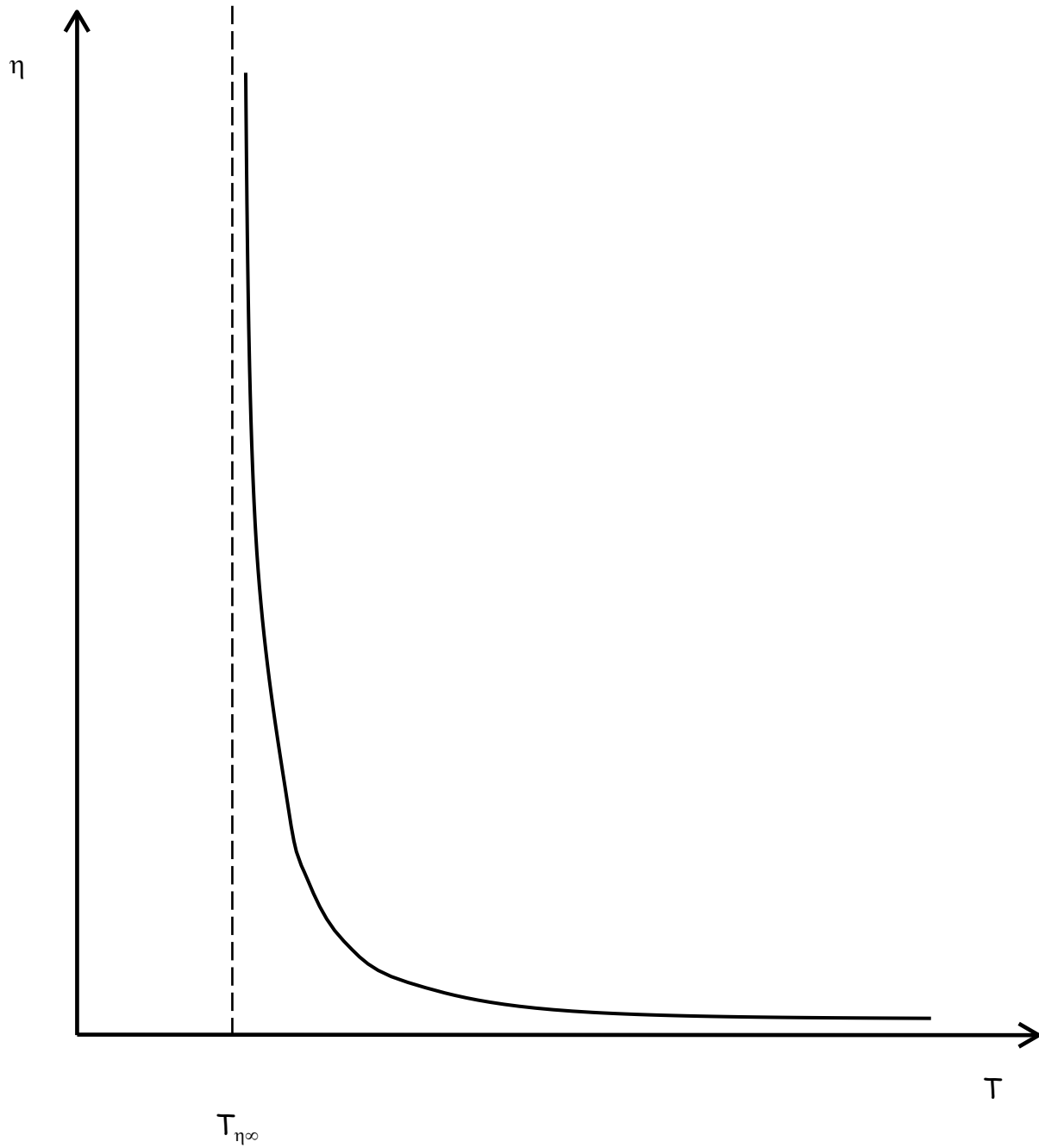


## Materiale non-cristallizzabile



## La transizione vetrosa è un fenomeno cinetico





## Equazione di Williams-Landel-Ferry (WLF)

$$\log \frac{\eta(T)}{\eta(T_g)} = - \frac{c_1^0 (T - T_g)}{c_2^0 + T - T_g}$$

in cui  $c_1^0$  e  $c_2^0$  sono *costanti universali*, indipendenti dalla natura del materiale

( $c_1^0 = 17.44$ ,  $c_2^0 = 51.6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  )



# $T_g$ è influenzata da parametri interni ed esterni

Parametri interni sono di tipo molecolare

Parametri esterni (controllabili)

Polimero	$T_g$ (°C)
Polidimetilsilossano	-130
Polietilene	-90
Polibutadiene	-85
Poliisobutilene	-75
Gomma naturale	-70
Policloroprene	-50
Polivinilidencloruro	-40
Polipropilene	-20
Polimetilacrilato	10
Polivinilacetato	30
Polietilentereftalato	80
Polivinilcloruro	80
Polivinil alcool	85
Polistirene	100
Polimetilmetacrilato	105
Poliacrilonitrile	105
Policarbonato	150
Polivinilpirrolidone	175
Poliacenaftalene	265

# $T_g$ è influenzata da parametri interni ed esterni

## Parametri interni (di tipo molecolare)

- flessibilità della catena:  $\text{> flessibilità} \Rightarrow \text{<} T_g$
- gruppi laterali:  $\text{> ingombro} \Rightarrow \text{>} T_g$

se flessibili (catene alifatiche)  $\Rightarrow \text{<} T_g$

- doppi legami lungo la catena  $\Rightarrow \text{<} T_g$
- gruppi polari (  $-\text{Cl}$ ,  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{CN}$ )  $\Rightarrow \text{>} T_g$
- simmetria molecolare:  $\text{> simmetria} \Rightarrow \text{<} T_g$

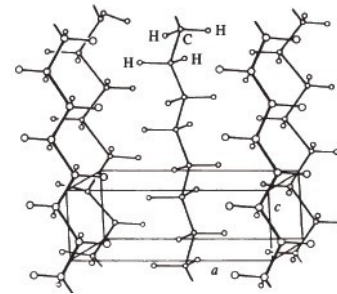
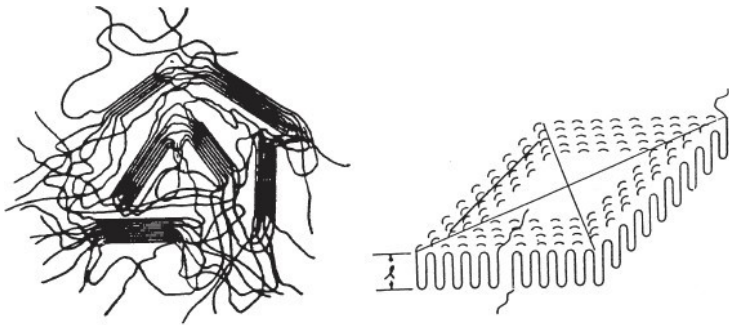
$$T_g = T_m^0/2 \text{ per molecole simmetriche (in Kelvin)}$$

$$T_g = 2T_m^0/3 \text{ per molecole asimmetriche}$$

## Parametri esterni (controllabili)

- massa molecolare:  $> \text{massa} \Rightarrow > T_g$  (fino a 30000)
- cristallinità:  $> \text{cristallinità} \Rightarrow > T_g$
- reticolazione:  $> \text{reticolazione} \Rightarrow > T_g$
- plastificanti:  $> \% \Rightarrow < T_g$
- copolimerizzazione

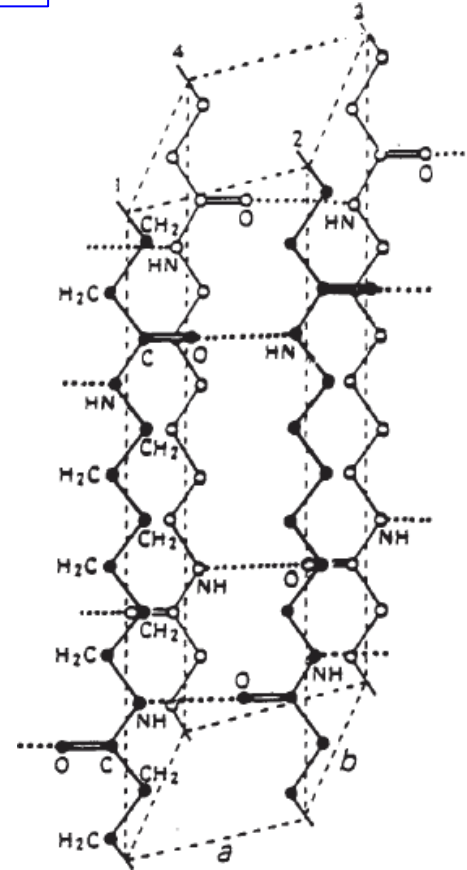
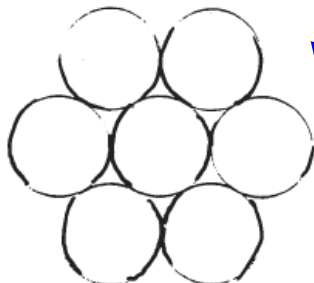
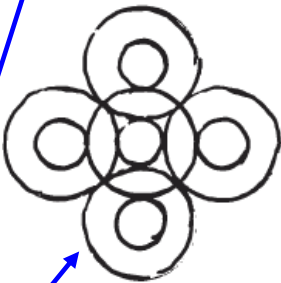
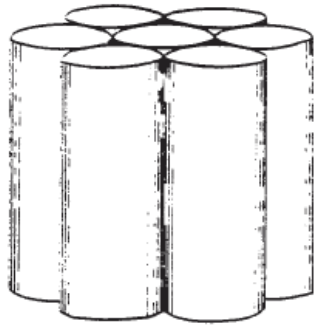
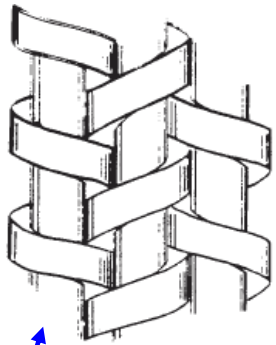
# Stato cristallino



# Modelli di impacchettamento compatto in polimeri

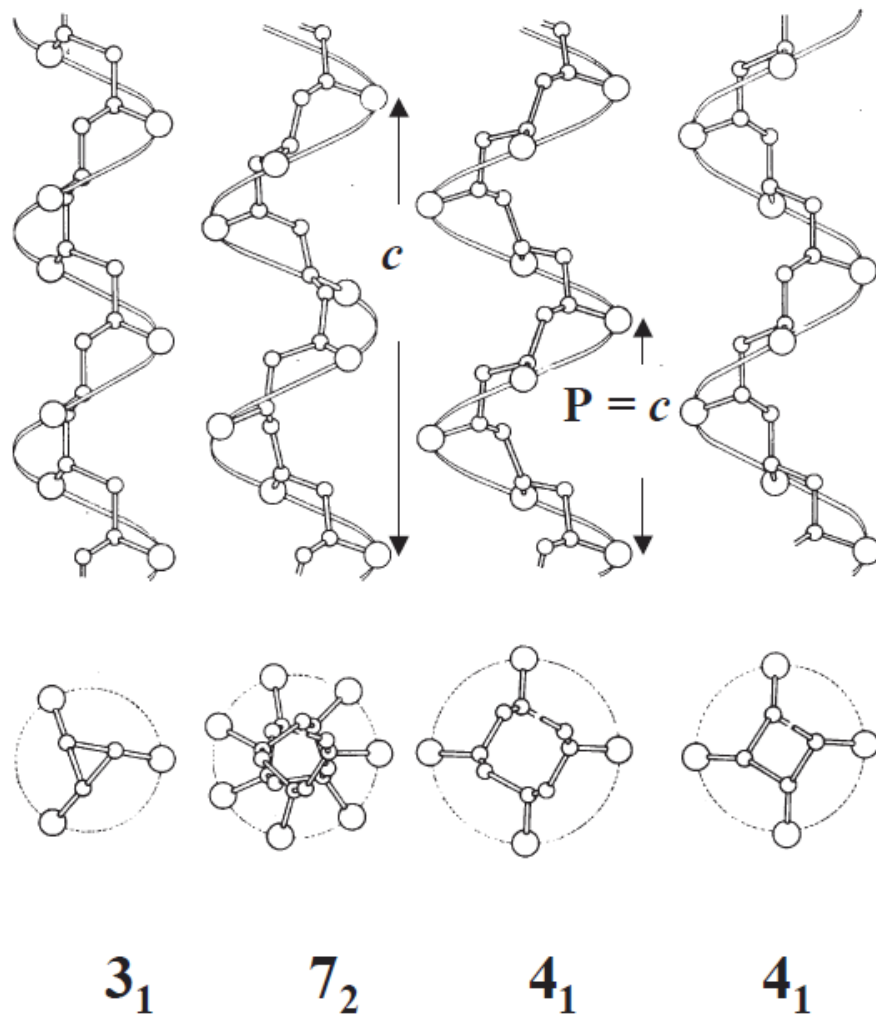
# Ponti idrogeno in polimeri con gruppi polari

numero di coordinazione 6



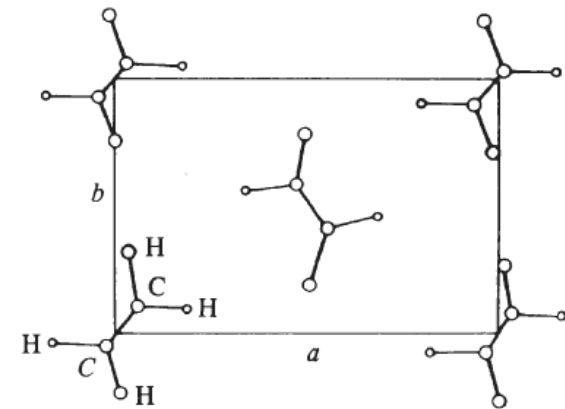
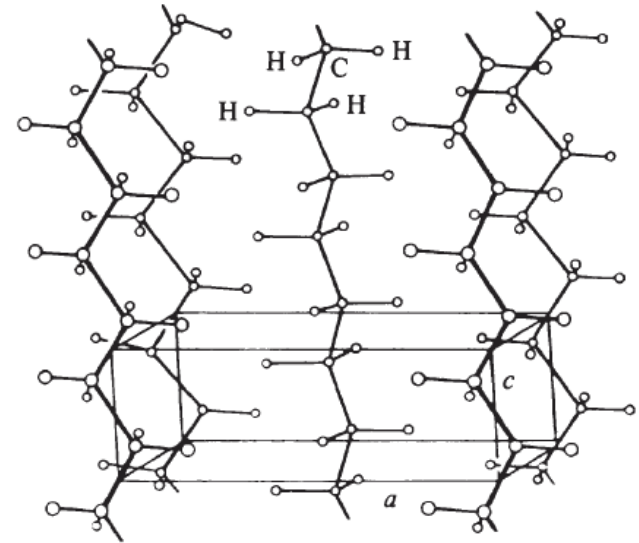
numero di coordinazione 4

Le macromolecole polimeriche hanno un periodo di ripetizione  $c$  e presentano spesso conformazioni elicoidali (operatori elicoidali  $m_n$ )



## Descrizione della struttura del cristallo

Cristallo ortorombico di polietilene:  
-conformazione delle catene: zig-zag planare  
-2 catene per cella, per un totale di 8 unità CH<sub>2</sub>



Struttura cristallina del polietilene  
(da C.W. Bunn, 1939)

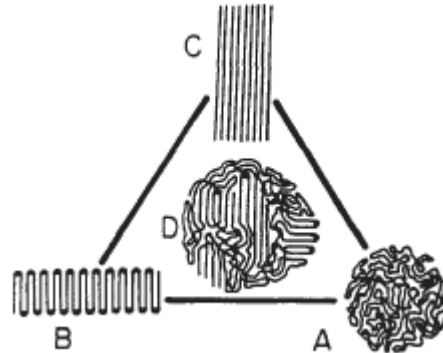
# Morfologia di materiali polimerici semicristallini: organizzazione dei domini cristallini

A: amorfo

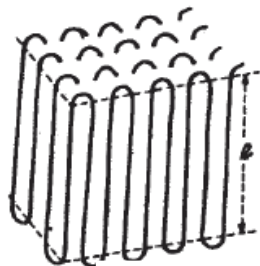
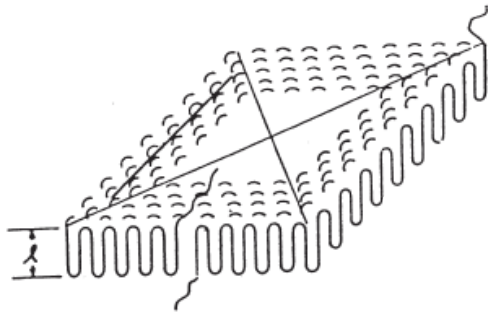
B: cristallino (chain folding)

C: cristallino (chain extended)

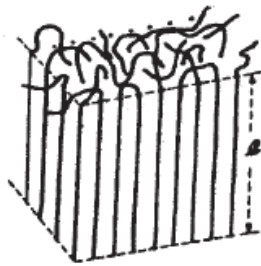
D: materiale semicristallino



Modello lamellare (Chain Folding)  
Keller, Geil (1960)



Rientro adiacente



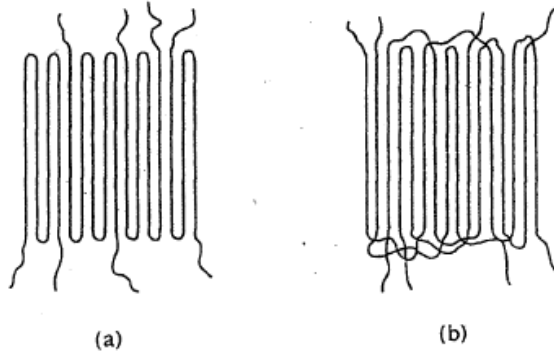
Rientro casuale

Modello a micelle frangiate (Fringed Micellae)  
Bunn (1949)

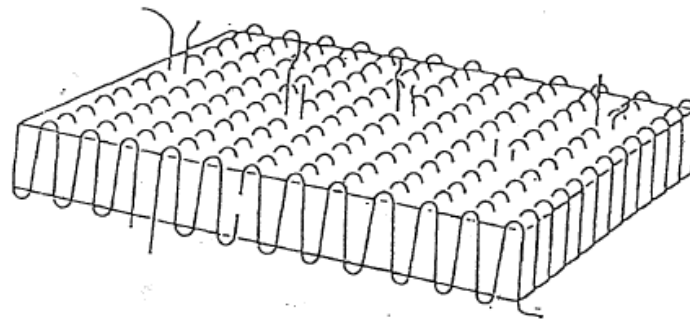




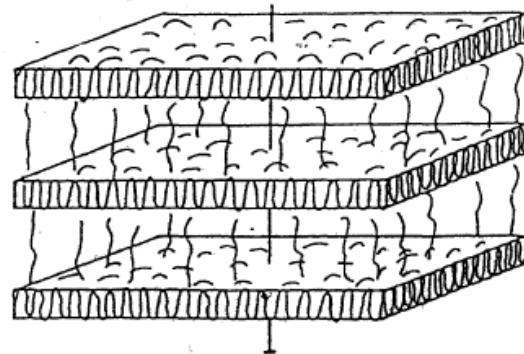
## Modello lamellare (Chain Folding)



Chain folding adiacente (a) e non adiacente (b)

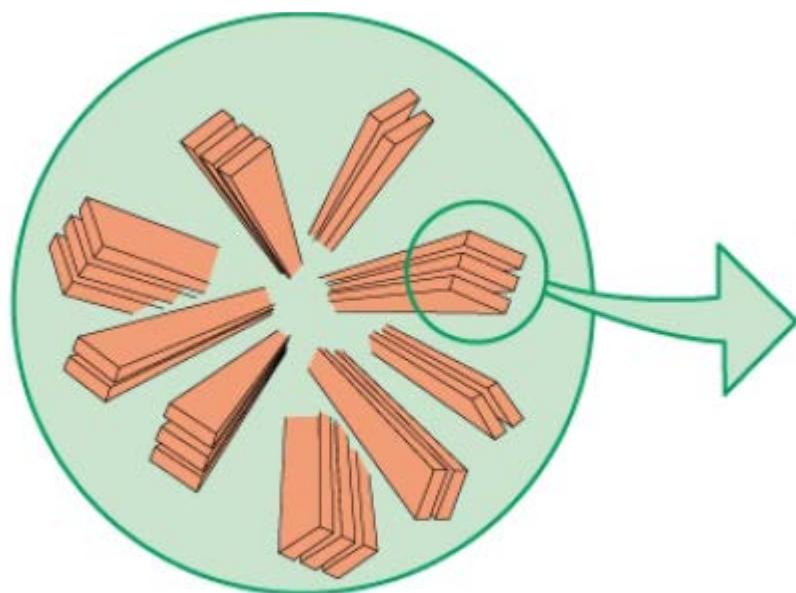


Lamella

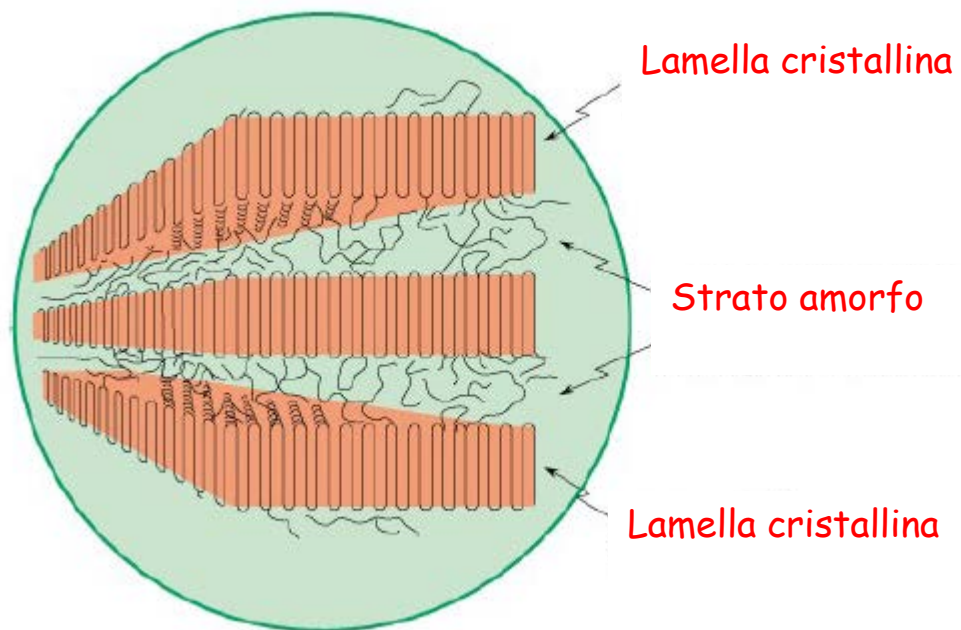


Catasta lamellare

## Sferulita



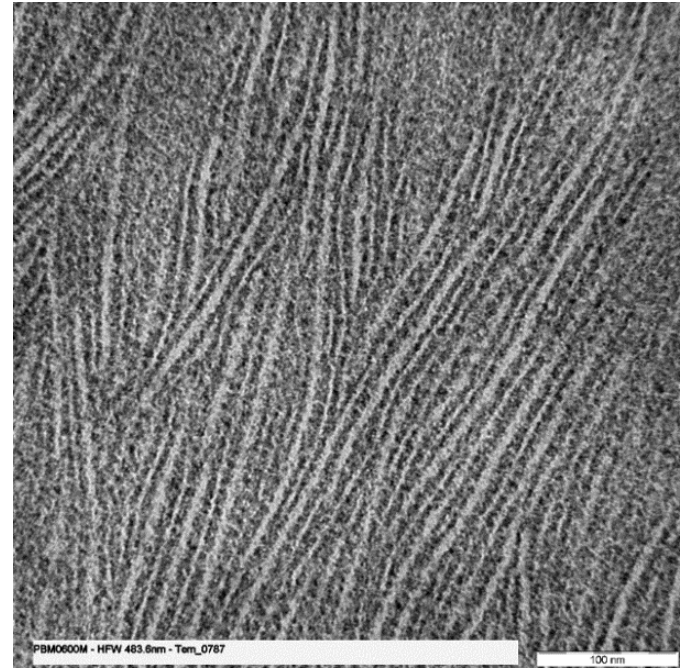
## Catasta lamellare



## Morfologia lamellare

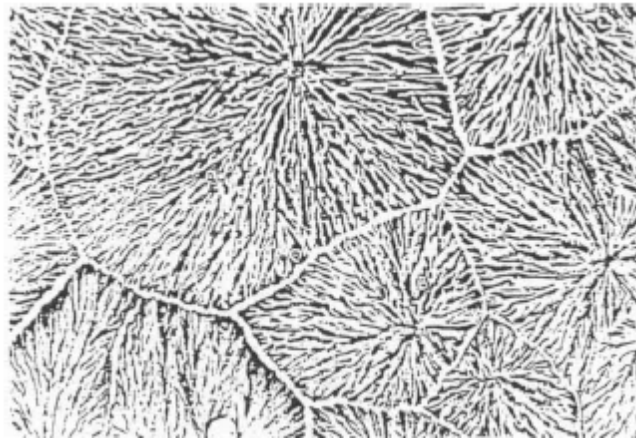
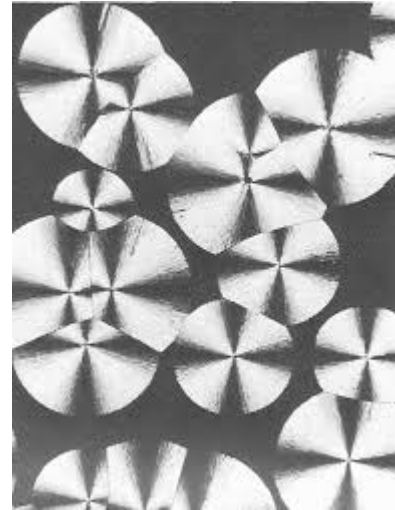
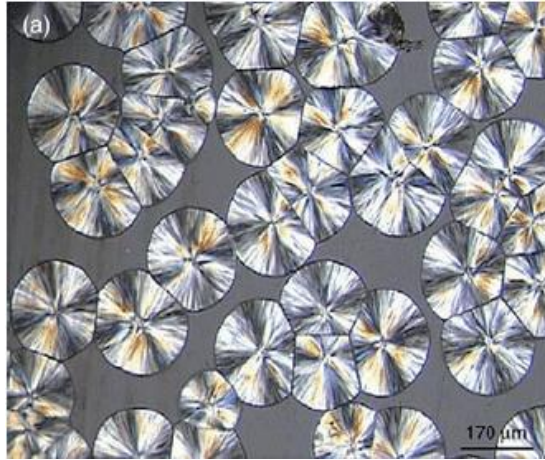


HDPE



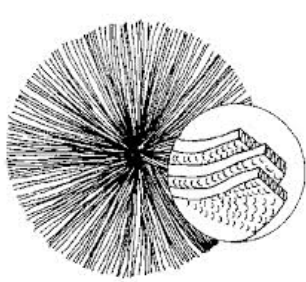
Copolimero di i-PB

## Morfologia sferulitica

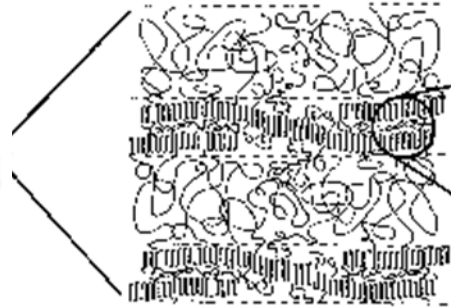


# Morfologia

# Struttura



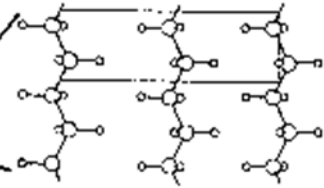
~ 10  $\mu\text{m}$   
POM



10-100 nm  
SAXS  
TEM



~ 10 nm  
SAXS  
TEM



0.1-1 nm  
WAXD