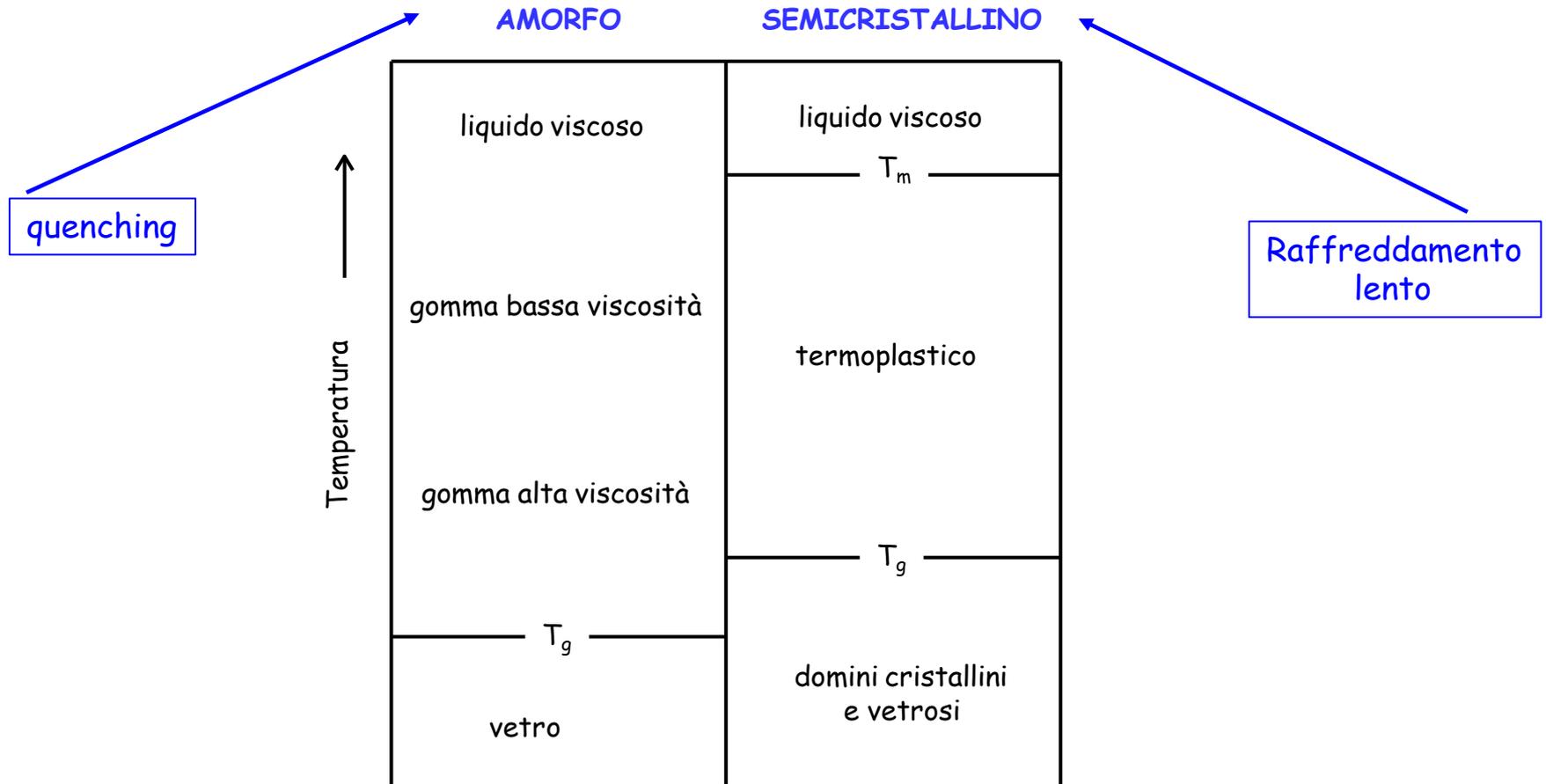
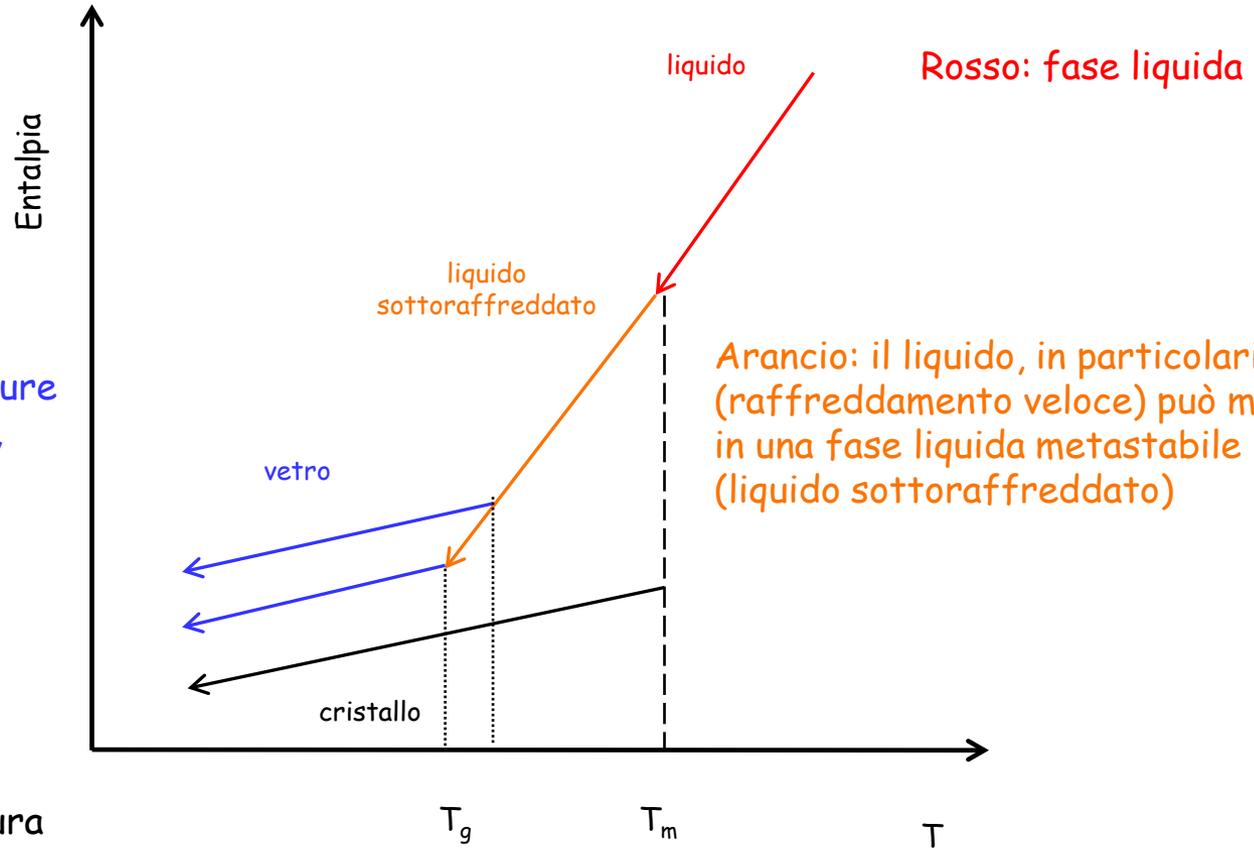


**Polimeri amorfi e
semicristallini**

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

Arancio: il liquido, in particolari condizioni (raffreddamento veloce) può mantenersi in una fase liquida metastabile (liquido sottoraffreddato)

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

α = dilatazione termica

C_p = calore specifico a P =cost.

χ = compressibilità isoterma

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

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

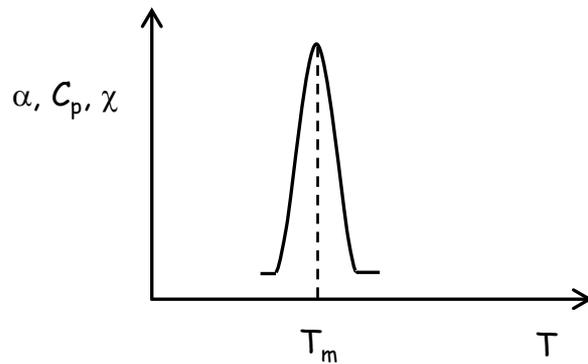
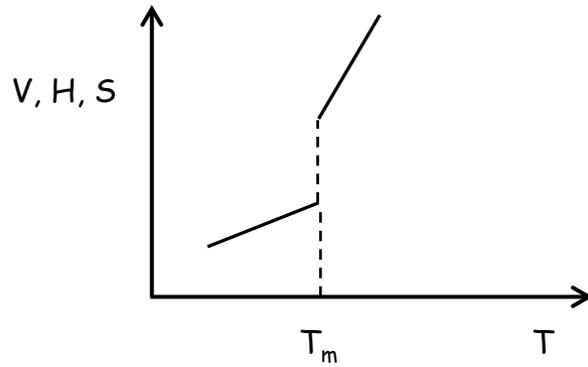
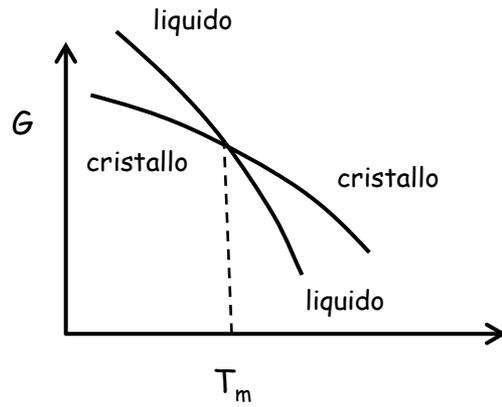
$$\left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial P} \right]_T = V$$

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

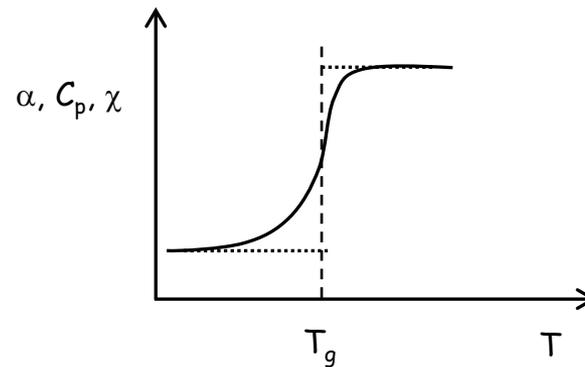
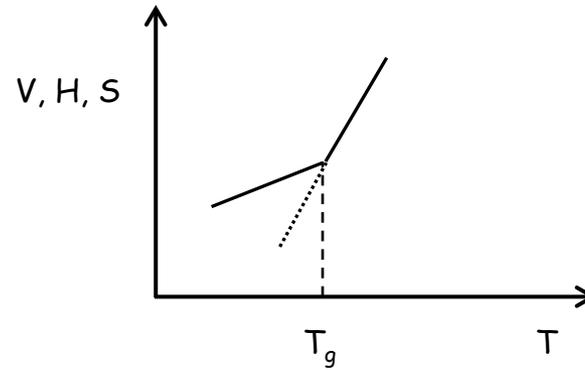
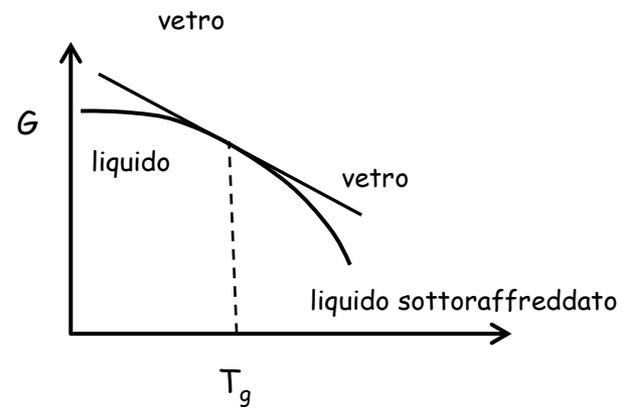
$$\left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right]_T = -\chi V$$

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

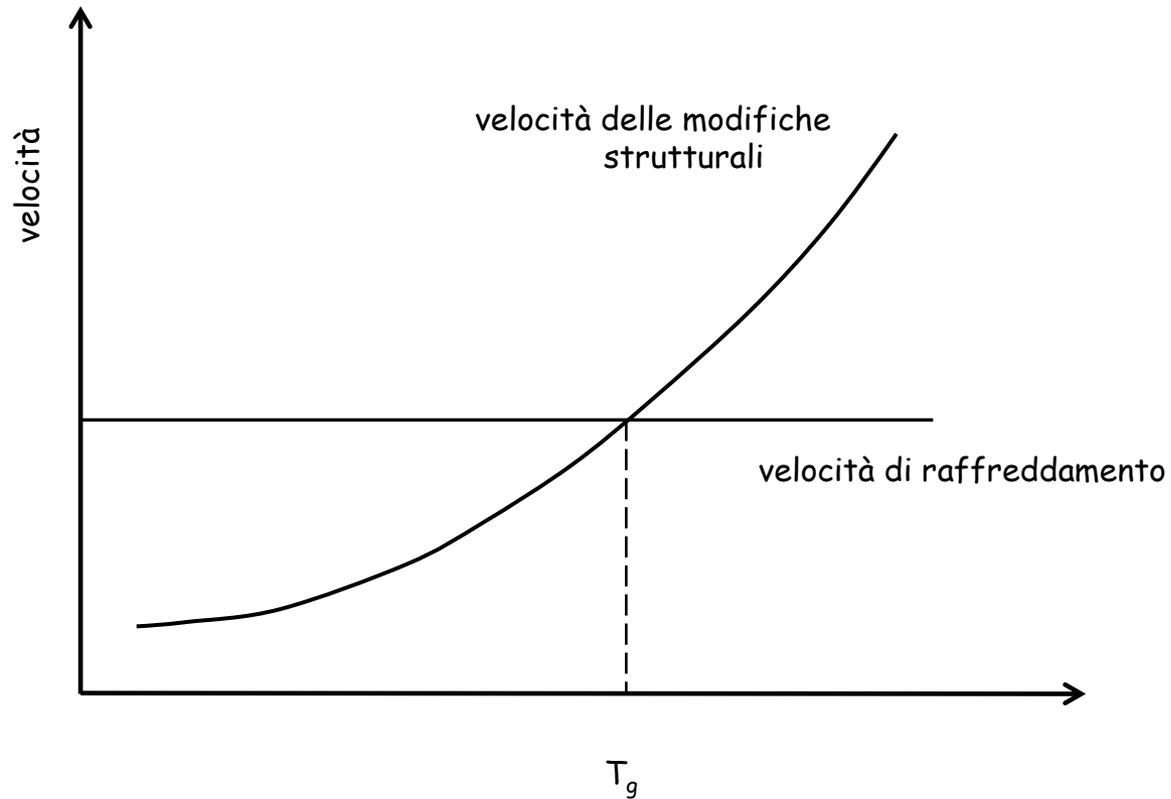
Materiale cristallizzabile

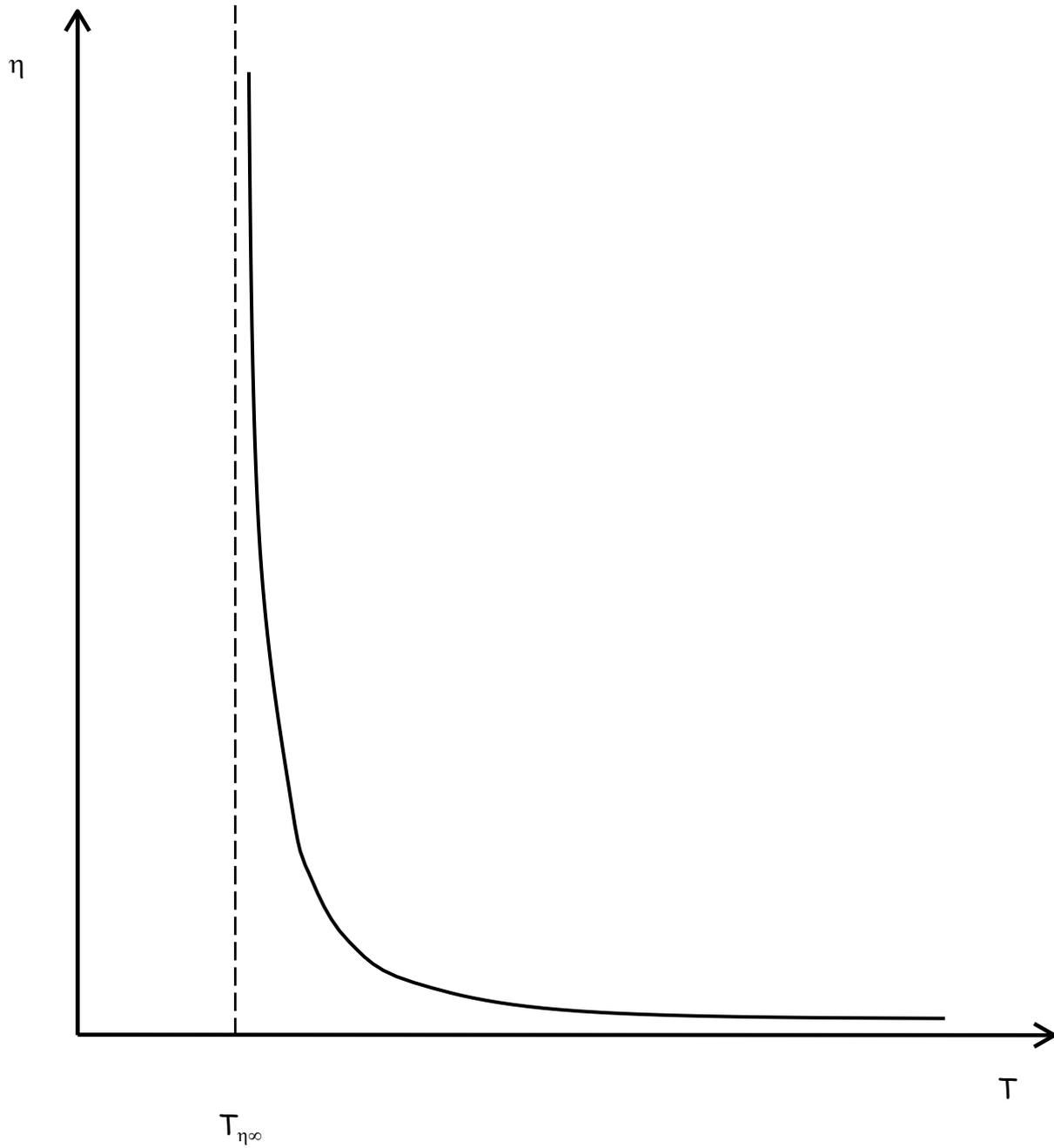


Materiale non-cristallizzabile



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 ($-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{OH}$, CN) $\Rightarrow \text{>} T_g$
- simmetria molecolare: $\text{> simmetria} \Rightarrow \text{<} T_g$

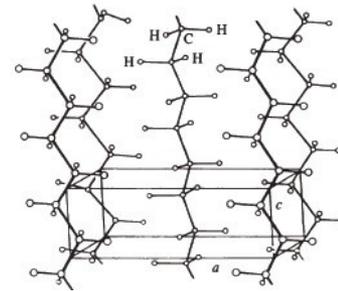
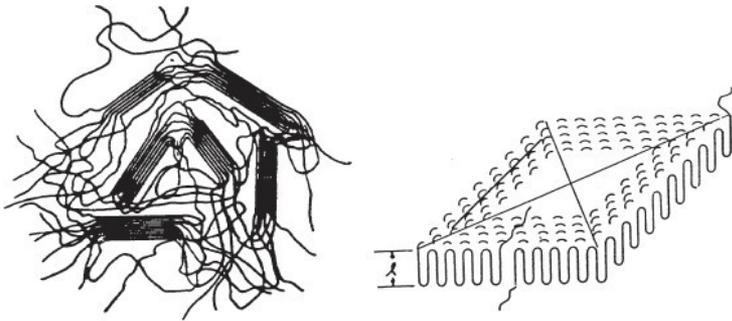
$$T_g = T_m^0/2 \text{ per molecole simmetriche (in Kelvin)}$$

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

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

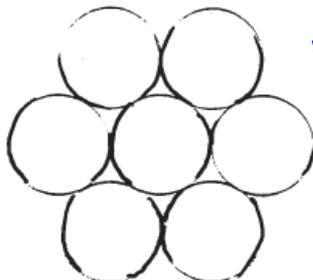
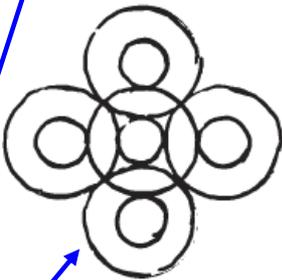
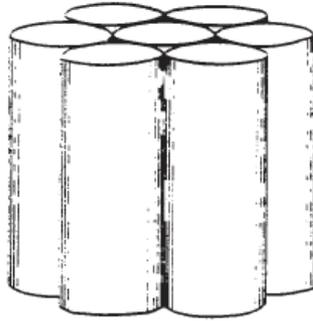
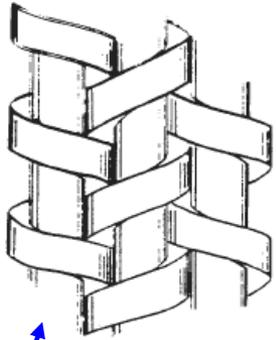
Stato cristallino



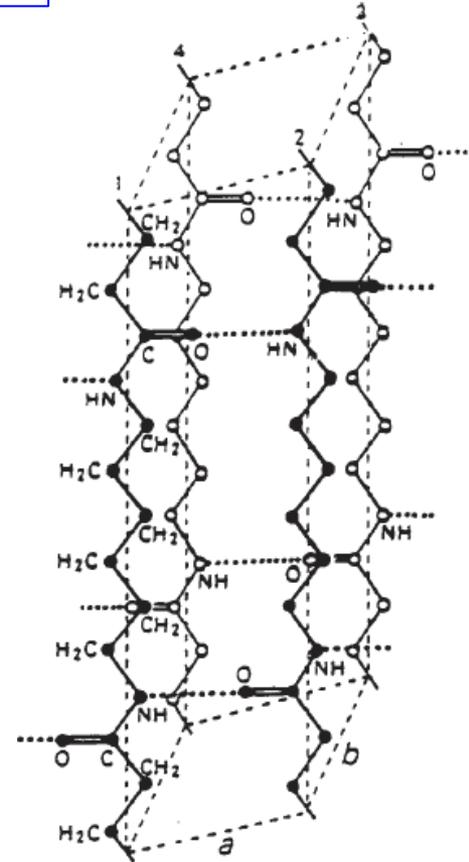
Modelli di impacchettamento compatto in polimeri

Ponti idrogeno in polimeri con gruppi polari

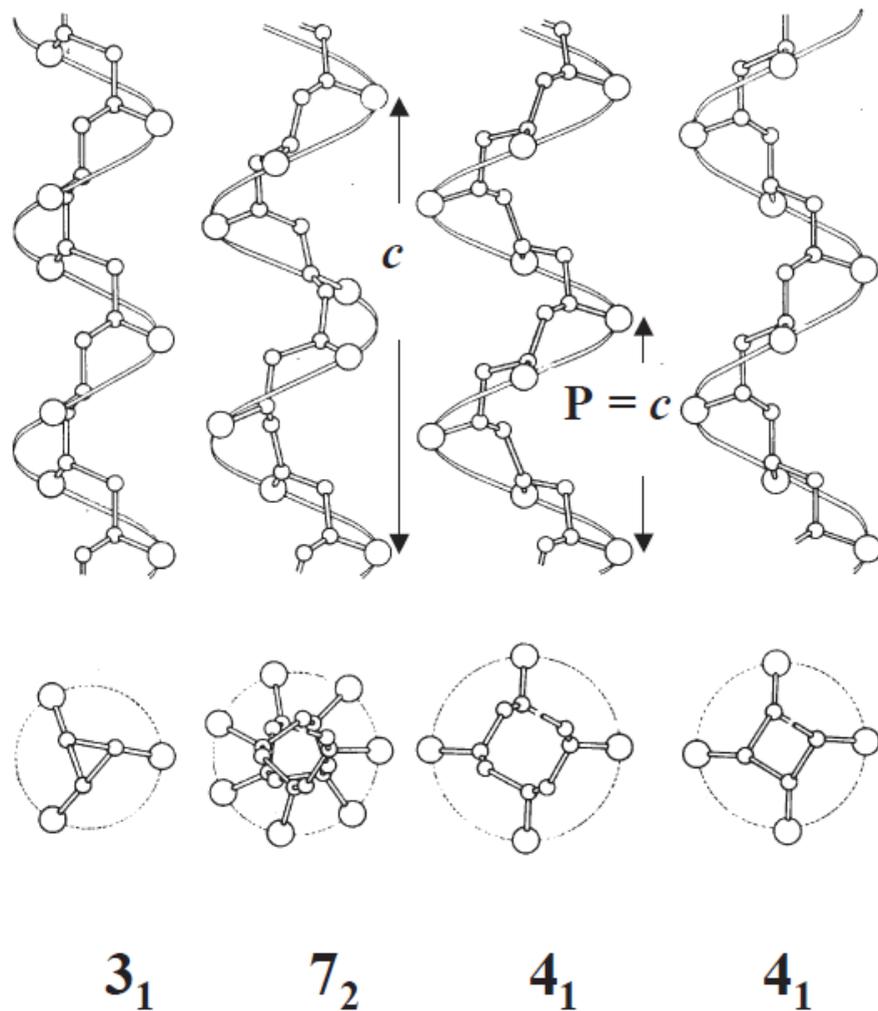
numero di coordinazione 6



numero di coordinazione 4

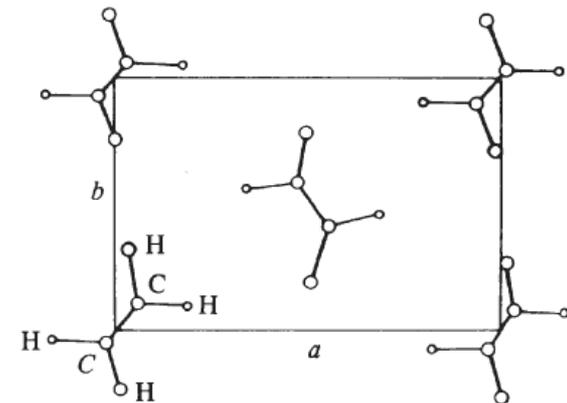
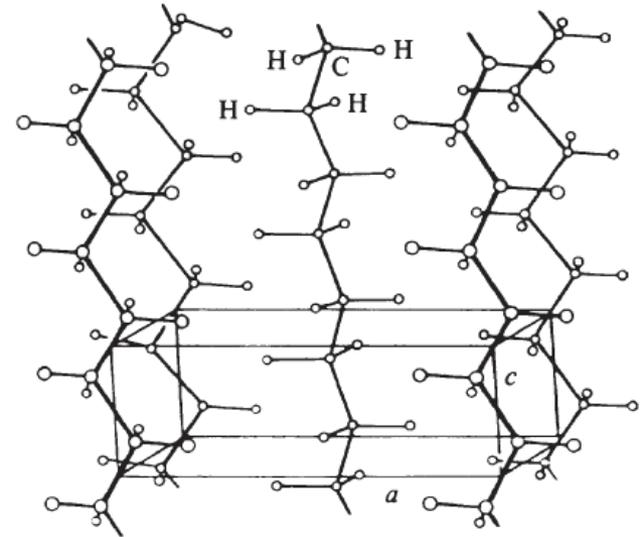


Le macromolecole polimeriche hanno un periodo di ripetizione c e presentano spesso conformazioni elicoidali (operatori elicoidali m_n)



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 CH₂



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

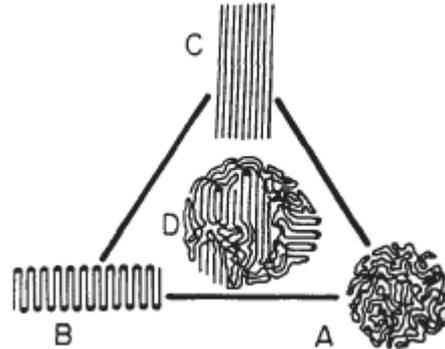
Morfologia di materiali polimerici semicristallini: organizzazione dei domini cristallini

A: amorfo

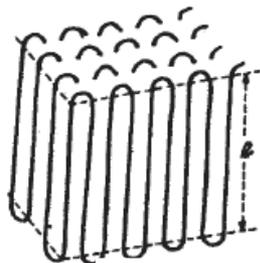
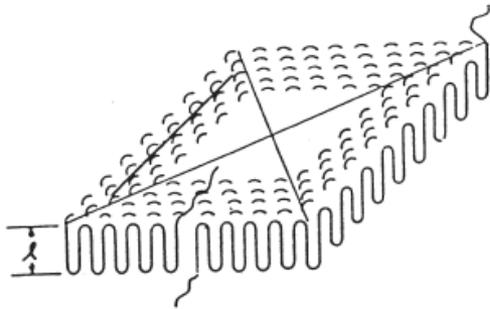
B: cristallino (chain folding)

C: cristallino (chain extended)

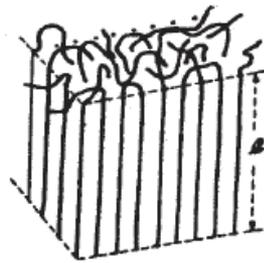
D: materiale semicristallino



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



Rientro adiacente

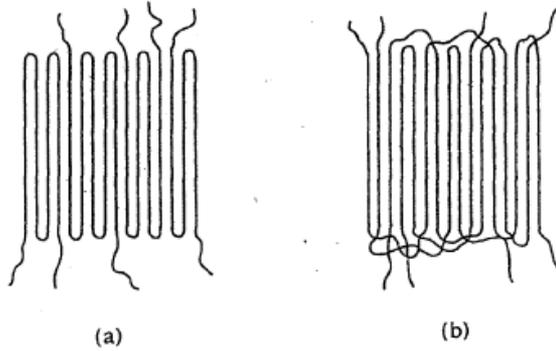


Rientro casuale

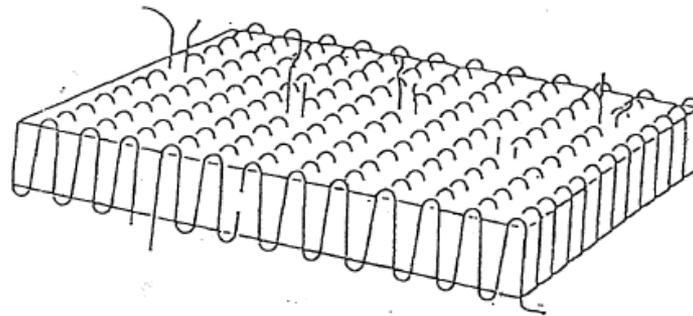
Modello a micelle frangiate (Fringed Micellae)
Bunn (1949)



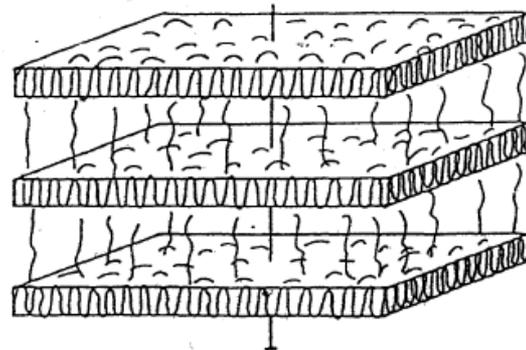
Modello lamellare (Chain Folding)



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

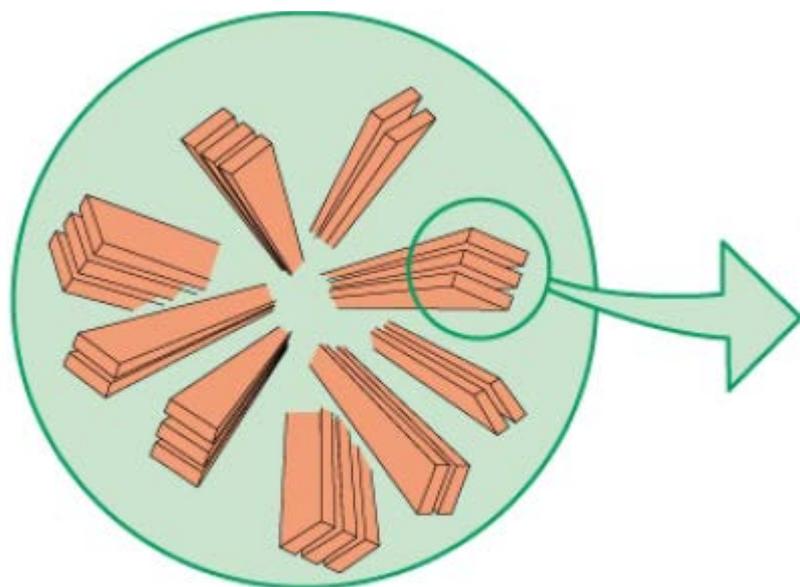


Lamella

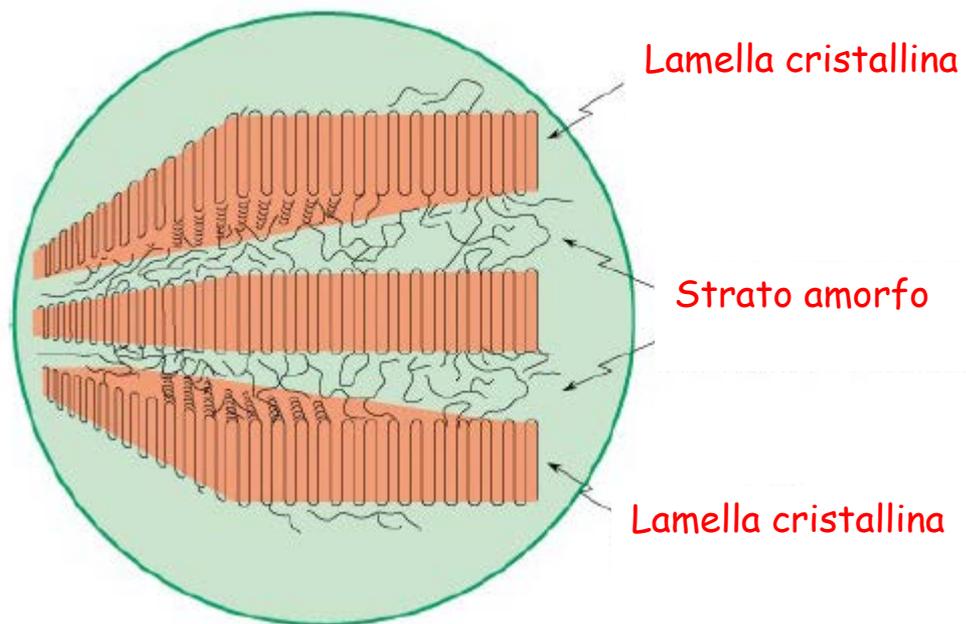


Catasta lamellare

Sferulita



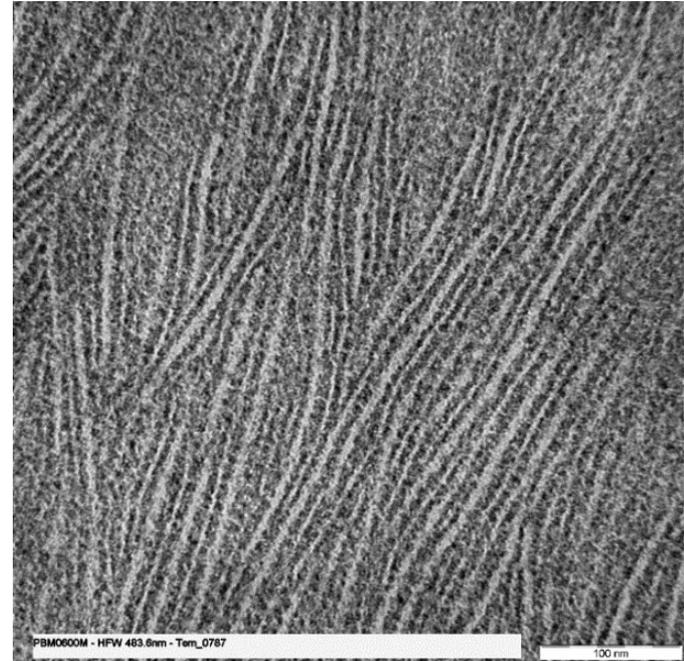
Catasta lamellare



Morfologia lamellare

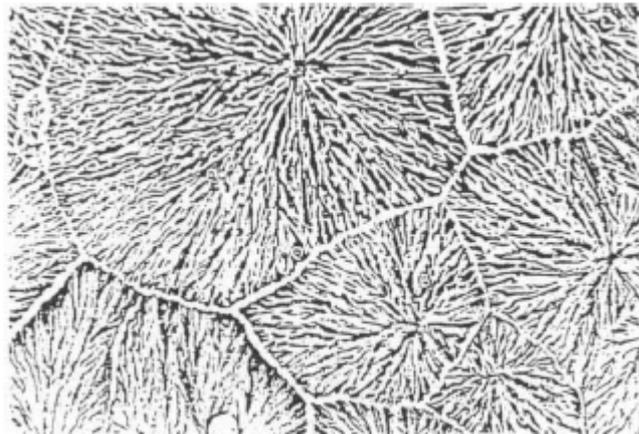
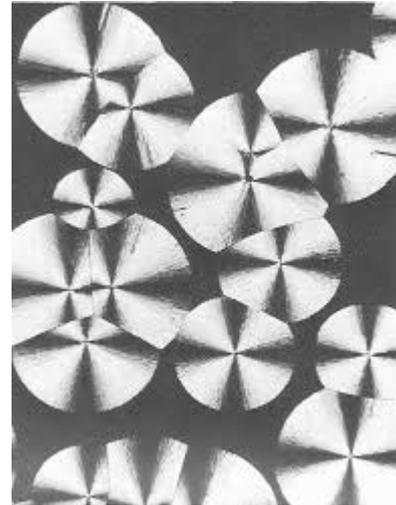
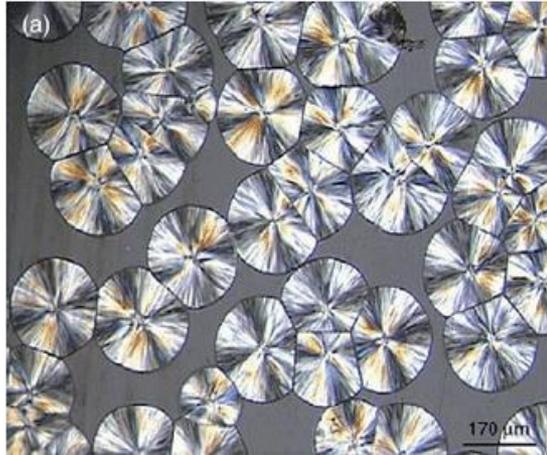


HDPE



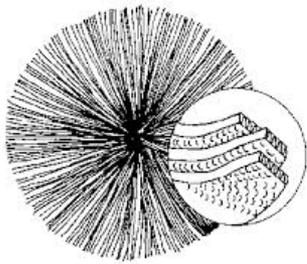
Copolimero di i-PB

Morfologia sferulitica

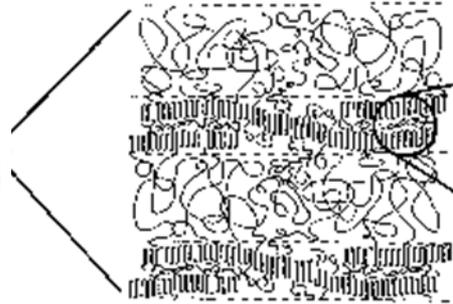


Morfologia

Struttura



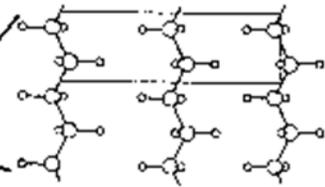
~ 10 μm
POM



10-100 nm
SAXS
TEM



~ 10 nm
SAXS
TEM



0.1-1 nm
WAXD