

POLYMER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Lecturer: Dr. Ljerka Kratofil Krehula, Associate Prof. krehula@fkit.hr Lecturer: Dr. Ljerka Kratofil Krehula, Associate Prof.

The schedule for the lectures:

- Thu, 10th October 2024
- Thu, 24th October 2024
- Thu, 31st October 2024
- Thu, 7th November 2024
- Thu, 14th November 2024

the first exam

All lectures will be held in the lecture room Vijećnica 2, start at 10:00.

The second part of the, lectures:

Dr. Zvonimir Katančić, Associate Prof.

Laboratory exercises and a seminar task:

Ana Peršić, mag. ing, oecoing. and Lucija Fiket, mag. ing. cheming.

Exam

- two partial exams or
- one exam in exam terms

Total score = 1^{st} exam	max 30 points
2^{nd} exam	max 30 points
presentation	max 15 points
presence at lectures	max 5 points
Total	max 80 points

Positive mark: 60 % of each partial exam or 60 % of complete exam

Total score	MARK	
60-70%	dovoljan (2)	48-56 points
71-80%	dobar (3)	57-64 points
81-90%	vrlo dobar (4)	65-72 points
91-100%	odličan (5)	73-80 points

POLYMERS AND POLYMERIZATION PROCESSES

1. Introduction to polymers

Polymers – definition?

- Types of polymers? Natural? Synthetic?
- Everyday life examples? (just look around ③)
 - packaging materials?
 - textile materials?
 - civil engineering?
 - farmacy, medicine?
- Advantages and disadvantages of polymer materials (comparing to metal, paper, wood)?

Polymers - definition

- Polymer a large molecule composed of many repeated subunits (small molecules, <u>monomers</u>)
- Polymer macromolecule
- Polymers are formed by <u>polymerization reactions</u>
- The name polymer is given in 1833. by Jöns Jacob Berzelius
- 1839. first polymerization Eduard Simon
- Polymers unique properties among different types of materials



The progress in technology is directly connected with development of new materials. In history the periods of development are named by the used materials: stone age, bronze age and iron age.

The most important materials of modern age are: polymer materials – 20th century "polymer age"

DP – degree of polymerization

- number of repeating units in polymer molecule

$$M_n = DP \times M_0$$

 M_n – molecular mass of polymer M_0 – molecular mass of repeating unit

Synthetic polymers - development

- 1839. rubber was obtained by vulcanization from natural caoutchouc highly elastic material was gained
- 1870. commercial celluloid (film tape) is obtained, which consists of 75 % cellulose nitrate + 25 % camphor.
- **1892.** Textile fiber *Rayon* artificial silk
- 1907. Phenol formaldehyde resin an it is a thermosetting phenol formaldehyde resin,
- 1920. Staudinger hypothesis about macromolecules
 - development of rubber industry and tire industry
- **1930.** development of polymer industry
- 1950. development of synthetic polymers and their industry

NOMENCLATURE OF POLYMERS

COMMON NAMES

- Names derived <u>from the place of origin</u> of the material:
 natural rubber "rubber from Brazil" *Hevea brasilliensis*
- Polymers named <u>after their discoverer</u>:
 - the three-dimensional polymer produced by condensation of phenol and formaldehyde – *Bakelite (*commercialized by Leo Baekeland in 1905)
- <u>Nylons</u> were named <u>according to the number of carbons</u> in the reactants used in their synthesis:
 - the *nylon* produced by the condensation of 1,6-hexamethylenediamine (6 carbons) and adipic acid (6 carbons) is called <u>*nylon 66.*</u>

SOURCE-BASED NAMES

• Names consisted of:

common name of the reactant monomer, preceded by the prefix "poly": poly + ethylene = polyethylene, PE



poly + styrene = polystyrene, PS



polymers based on the vinyl group H₂C-CHX

for example poly(vinyl chloride) from the monomer vinyl chloride



poly(vinyl chloride)

poly(ethylene terephthalate), PET:

The glycol portion of the name of the monomer, ethylene glycol,

is used in constructing the polymer name together with the second reactant terephthalic acid



Source-Based Names

Polyacrylonitrile Poly(ethylene oxide) Poly(ethylene terephthalate) Polyisobutylene Poly(methyl methacrylate) Polypropylene Polystyrene Polytetrafluoroethylene Poly(vinylacetate) Poly(vinyl alcohol) Poly(vinyl chloride) Poly(vinyl butyral)

Structure-Based Names

Poly(1-cyanoethylene) Polyoxyethylene Polyoxyethyleneoxyterephthaloyl Poly(1,1-dimethylethylene) Poly[(1-methoxycarbonyl)-1-metylethylene] Poly(1methylethylene) Poly(1-phenylethylene) Polydifluoromethylene Poly(1-acetoxyethylene) Poly(1-hydroxyethylene) Poly(1-chloroethylene) Poly[(2-propyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-diyl) methylene]

LINKAGE-BASED NAMES

 by the name of the particular linkage that connects the polymers



TRADENAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Trade names and abbreviations - used to describe material:

- to identify the product of a manufacturer, processor, or fabricator
 for example: Mipolam, Opalon, Pliofex, Rucon are all tradenames for poly(vinyl chloride) manufactured by different companies
- may be associated with a particular product or with a material

Abbreviation	Polymer	Abbreviation	Polymer
ABS	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer	CA	Cellulose acetate
EP	Ероху	HIPS	High-impact polystyrene
MF	Melamine-formaldehyde	PAA	Poly(acrylic acid)
PAN	Polyacrylonitrile	SBR	Butadiene-styrene copolymer
PBT	Poly(butylene terephthalate)	PC	Polycarbonate
PE	Polyethylene	PET, PETE	Poly(ethylene terephthalate)
PF	Phenyl-formaldehyde	PMMA	Poly(methyl methacrylate)
РР	Polypropylene	PPO	Poly(phenylene oxide)
PS	Polystyrene	PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
PU	Polyurethane	PVA, PVAc	Poly(vinyl acetate)
PVA, PVAI	Poly(vinyl alcohol)	PVB	Poly(vinyl butyral)
PVC	Poly(vinyl chloride)	SAN	Styrene-acrylonitrile
UF	Urea-formaldehyde		

Polymers vs. "small molecules"

Lowmolecular substances ("small molecule") have a definite structure, molar mass and properties.

Polymeric substances are not uniform:

- their molecular weights cover a range of values,
- the most synthetic polymers are the *mixtures* rather than pure substances
- their molecular weights are typically distributed over a wide range



Shapes of polymer molecules: "spaghetti"

Polymers are not straight, linear chains.

- long polymer molecules tend to curl up it is allowed by a free rotation around C—C bonds
- polymers tangle like spaghetti.
- for that reason polymers generally form *amorphous* solids.
- certain polymers can be partially oriented





POLYMERS - classification



Chemical structure:

- nature of the monomeric units
- method of polymerization
- average chain length and molecular weight
- homopolymers (one type of monomeric unit) or copolymers (two or more types of monomeric unit)
- with or without branching and/or crosslinking

Properties:

 density PE, PP PET, PVC lower than 1 g cm⁻³ higher than 1 g cm⁻³

- Degree of crystallinity
- thermal properties are they melted when heated?
- physical properties: hardness, strength, toughness
- permeability to gases
- solubility,

Applications:

- sheets, films, foils
- elastomers
- adhesives
- fibres and yarns
- coatings
- paints
- inks

Polymers by their origin

Natural polymers Synthetic polymers

with addition of additives (fillers, dyes, stabilizers)
 – polymers are converted to polymer materials

- Some natural polymers are not used as polymer materials like: polysaccharides, enzymes and proteins, but they are macromolecules by their structure - polymers.
- Materials from natural polymers: natural leather, silk, cellulose, cellulose derivates, natural rubber.

Natural rubber - the only one of natural materials which is by its structure completely equal to synthetic polymer (repeating structural unit – isoprene) Natural rubber comes from latex (natural caoutchouc), a milky substance produced by plant *Hevea Brasiliensis.*





polyisoprene

Charles Goodyear – the first vulcanization of caoutchouc
1839. - heating of natural caoutchouc with sulphur – rubber is produced

caoutchouc – unvulcanized rubber – vulcanized

Caoutchouc is by vulcanization transferred to rubber.

Cellulose

Cellulose is a long-chain polysaccharide carbohydrate. It is a polymer made of repeating beta-glucose molecules attached end to end. A cellulose molecule may be from several 100 to over 10,000 glucose units long.

 $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ Cell wall Cellulose Fibril Plant cell Microfibril сн,он CH2OH CH2OH CH_OH CH₂OH OH ÔН CH₂OH OH

- Cellulose discovered in 1838 by the French chemist
 Anselme Payen, who isolated it from plant and determined its chemical formula
- Cellulose is the most abundant naturally occurring organic substance
- Cellulose can be found in almost pure form in cotton fibre 98 % in combination with lignin and hemicellulose, pectin and other substances



Synthetic polymers

Plastic materials

Rubber materials

Synthetic polymers – plastic materials

Thermoplastics – a definite softening point that is observed This defines the glass transition temperature Tg.

At a higher temperature, the melting point Tm - the crystalline regions come apart and the material is a viscous liquid.

- polymer can be easily injected into the molds to manufacture objects of different shapes
- polymer can be extruded into sheets or fibers.
- Thermoplastics about 80 % of the commercially produced polymers

Thermosets – polymers which do not melt at all

The polymerization reaction must take place within the molds if they are to be made into molded objects

- thermosets - about 20 % of the commercially produced polymers

Synthetic polymers – plastic materials



Thermoplastic

Thermoplastic polymers

- Polyethylene (PE)
 - low density polyethylene (LDPE)
 - high density polyethylene (HDPE)
- Polypropylene (PP)
- Polystyrene (PS)
- Poly(vinyl-chloride) (PVC)
- Polycarbonate (PC)
- Polyamide
- Poly(methyl-methacrylate)(PMMA)
- Poly(ethylene-terephthalate) (PET)

Used as:

- Plastics in everyday use
- Fibers
- Packaging materials
- Bottles

Synthesized by polymerization process and then processed into different products.

Processing Technology:

- extrusion,
- injection molding
- yarn, coatings



Thermosets (resin)

- Polyesters
- Polyurethanes
- Epoxy resins
- Polyacrylates

Synthesized by condensation polym. and process at the same time.

Processing Technology:

by irreversible curing process in mould - transforming the resin into a <u>plastic</u> or <u>rubber</u> by a <u>cross-linking</u> process.

Used as: adhesive, coatings, products of various shapes, elastomers









Synthetic polymers – rubber materials

(elastomers)



Elastomer

Natural(NR) & Synthetic rubber

- Polybutadiene
- Polychloroprene
- Polyisoprene also NR
- Polyurethane
- Styrene Butadiene
- Polysiloxane

Unvulcanized rubber – obtained by polymerization



Vulcanization

Modification of unvulcanized polymer by forming <u>crosslinks</u> (bridges) between individual polymer chains: rubber is obtained.



Processing Technology

 Rubber is always first compounded with additives:

sulphur or peroxide - for vulcanization,

fillers antioxidants, plasticizers to achieve uniform dispersion of ingredients in rubber.

Formed compounds are shaped during processing by

- Extrusion
- Calandering
- Coating
- Molding and casting and
- Vulcanization during processing



Rubber Latex products

 (contain cca 35 mass% of rubber)
 products with thin walls:
 gloves, balloons...

- Major Rubber products
 - tires,
 - pipes,
 - hoses





POLYMERS

POLYMERS PROPERTIES DEPEND ON: Structure of polymer

Homopolymers

Polymer chain is consisted of one type of monomer

Copolymers

Polymer chain is consisted of two or more types of monomers



Alternating copolymer





POLYMERS

POLYMERS PROPERTIES DEPEND ON: Structure of polymer



PROPERTIES of POLYMER MATERIALS

Chemical properties

- Degradation
- Solubility
- Flammability
- Barrier Properties

Mechanical properties

- Tensile strength
- Elongation
- Hardness

Physical properties

- Melting Temperature
- Density
- Viscosity

Optical Transparence

Electrical

Electrical Conductivity

POLYMER MATERIALS

Structure - properties relationship:

CHARACTERIZATION of POLYMERS

Properties are an outcome of composition and structure!

By determination of properties we describe the inner structure of material

- a) chemical composition
- b) chain structure
- c) size and distribution of molecular mass
- d) amorphous / crystalline structure
- e) morphology the shape & size structure

0 Ρ Ε Structure-properties R Τ Ε S TO DETERMINE THE FIELD OF APPLICATION TO DETERMINE THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

Ρ

R

POLYMER MATERIALS

Structure - properties relationship: Molecular masses

Polymeric <u>molecules</u> are very large (on the molecular scale), and their unique and useful properties are mainly a result of their size.

the number average molecular mass (Mn) the weight average molecular mass (Mw)

Every change in molecular masses of polymer like:

- size of main chain
- size of side chains

type of side groups can be detected and affect the properties. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) is often used to determine the relative molecular mass of polymers as well as the distribution of molecular masses polydispersity index (PDI)

POLYMER MATERIALS

Structure - properties relationship! An example:

Chain structure: linear



Products

- **Bottles**
- **Gasoline tanks**
- Milk bottles
- **Children's toys**

Processing

- **Plastic moulding**
- **Plastic injection moulding**
- Extrusion
- Film blowing
- Blow molding

Structure - properties relationship!

For example:

- LDPE low-density polyethylene
- Free radical polymeriz. (peroxide catalysts)
- Average molecular masses
 - **30.000- 300.000**
- Density from 0.91 to 0.94 g/cm³
- Its <u>melting point</u> is 105 to 115 °C and withstand temperatures of 80 °C
- Moleculs have more <u>branches</u> (on about 2% of the carbon atoms) than HDPE
- Branching is giving weaker intermolecular forces and tensile strength is lower but elasticity is higher

Chain structure: branched

Products

Films & foils for packaging,

trays and plastic bags (food and non-food purposes)

> protective coating on paper, textiles or other materials

(for examp. in milk cartons)

- Plastic bags
- Garbage bags

Processing

- Plastic moulding
- Plastic injection moulding
- Extrusion
- **Crim blowing**

Structure - properties relationship!

Chain structure: high mol. masses

- For example:
- UHMWPE Ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene
- Metallocene <u>catalysts</u> polymerization
- Average molecular masses
 - usually between 2 and 6 million
- Density from 0.93 to 0.935 g/cm³.
- Its <u>melting point</u> is around 144 to 152 °C and withstands temperatures of 80 °C
- Longer chain serves to strengthen intermolecular interactions
- This results in a very tough material, being 15 times more resistant to abrasion than <u>carbon steel</u>



Products

- Cans and bottles
- Handling machine parts, moving parts on machines; ice surface for skating
- bulletproof vests,
- used for implants
- artificial bones: hip and knee replacements

Processing **Compression molding extrusion** Spinning

POLYMERS

-classified by their chemical structure, properties and applications.



Literature:

1. H. Mark, N. Bikales, C. Overberger, G. Menges, Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering, John Wiley & Sons, New York, Vol. 1-17, 1985-1989.

2. Joel R. Fried, Polymer Science and Technology, Prentice Hall Professional, USA, 2003.

3. L.A. Utracki: Polymer Alloys and Blends, Hanser Publishers, New York, 1989.

4. A. L. Andrady, «Plastics and the Environment», J. Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2003.

5. A. Azapagic, A. Emsley, I. Hamerton "Polymers, the Environmental and Sustainable Development" J. Wiley & Sons, N.Y. 2003.

6. C. E. Carraher, Introduction to Polymer Chemistry, Taylor & Francis, 2017.