Chemical Engineering 378

Science of Materials Engineering

Lecture 17

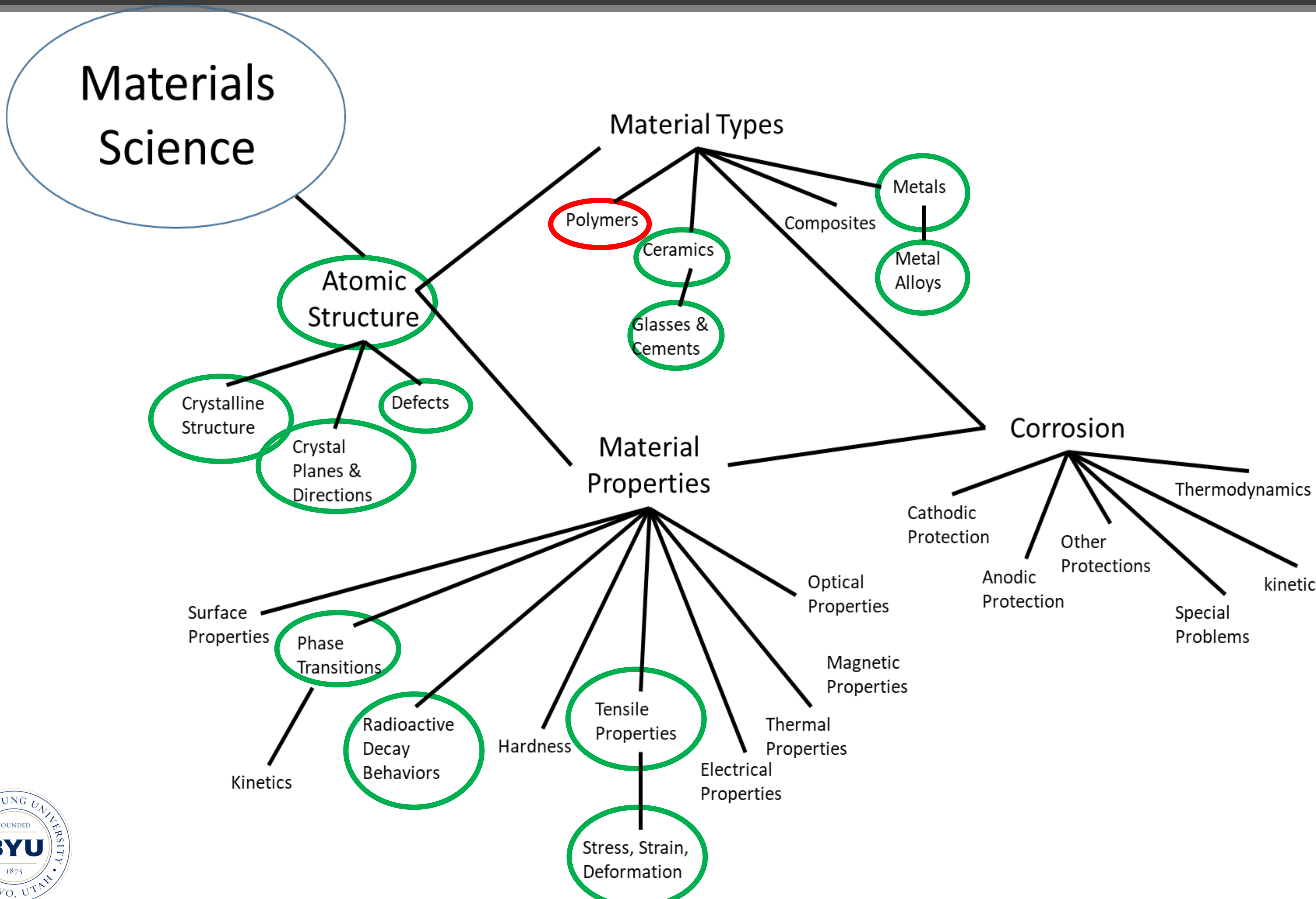
Polymers and Applications I

Spiritual Thought

Isaiah 1:18

18. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.

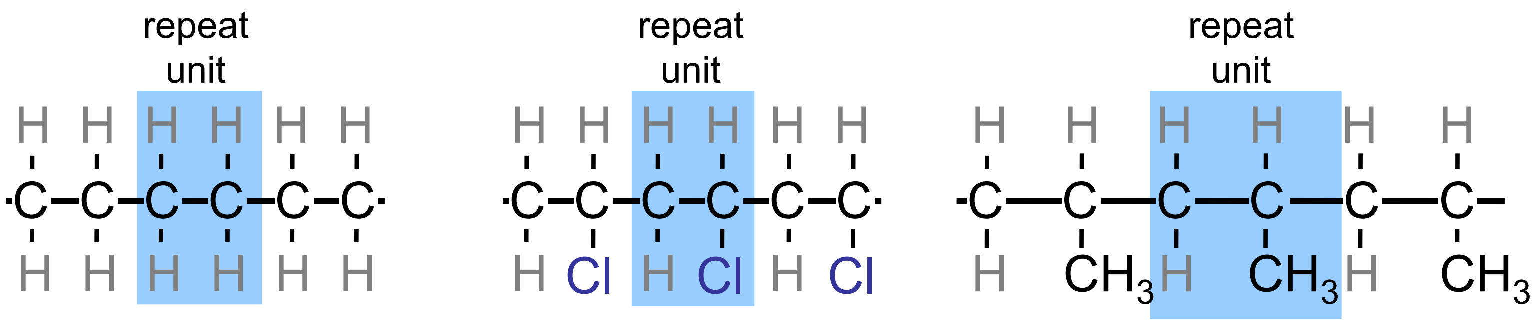
Materials Roadmap



What is a Polymer?

Poly — many

mer — repeat unit



Polyethylene (PE)

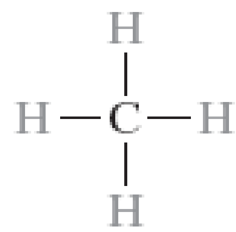
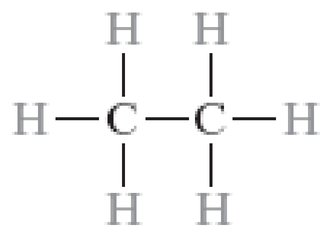
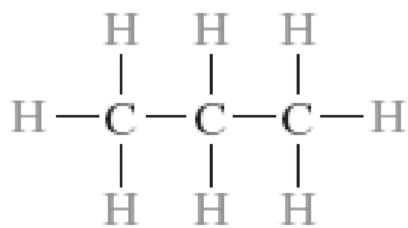
Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC)

Polypropylene (PP)

Ancient Polymers

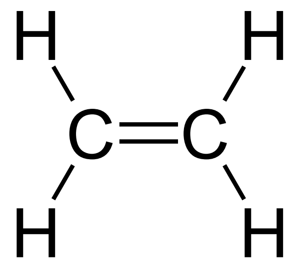
- Originally natural polymers were used
  - Wood
  - Cotton
  - Leather
  - Rubber
  - Wool
  - Silk
- Oldest known uses
  - Rubber balls used by Incas
  - Noah used pitch (a natural polymer) for the ark

Table 14.1 Compositions and Molecular Structures for Some of the Paraffin Compounds: C_nH_{2n+2}

Name	*Composition*	*Structure*	*Boiling Point (°C)*
Methane	CH_4		−164
Ethane	C_2H_6		−88.6
Propane	C_3H_8		−42.1
Butane	C_4H_{10}		−0.5
Pentane	C_5H_{12}		36.1
Hexane	C_6H_{14}		69.0

Unsaturated Hydrocarbons

- Double & triple bonds somewhat unstable – can form new bonds
  - Double bond found in ethylene or ethene - C_2H_4



  - Triple bond found in acetylene or ethyne - C_2H_2

$$H—C\equiv C—H$$

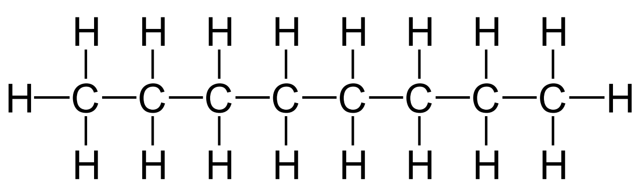
Organic Chemists

Isomerism

- Isomerism
  - two compounds with same chemical formula can have quite different structures

    for example: C_8H_{18}

    - normal-octane

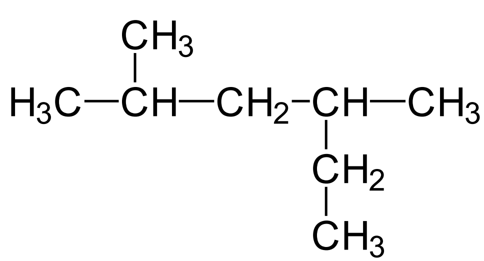


$= H_3C{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}CH_3$

$\Downarrow$

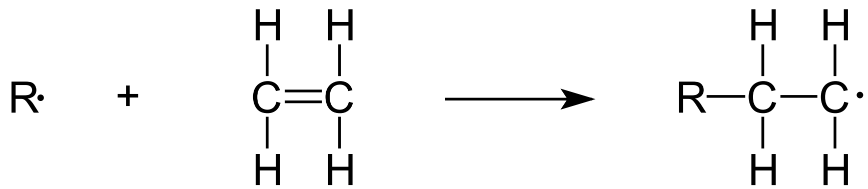
$H_3C{-}(CH_2)_6{-}CH_3$

    - 2,4-dimethylhexane



Polymerization and Polymer Chemistry

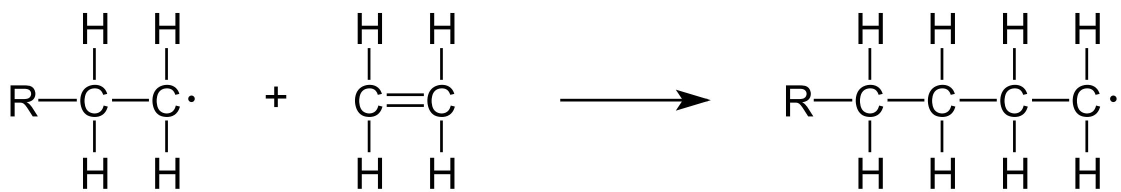
- Free radical polymerization



free radical

monomer (ethylene)

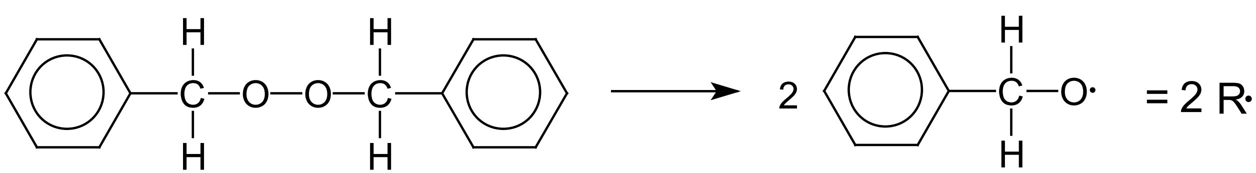
initiation



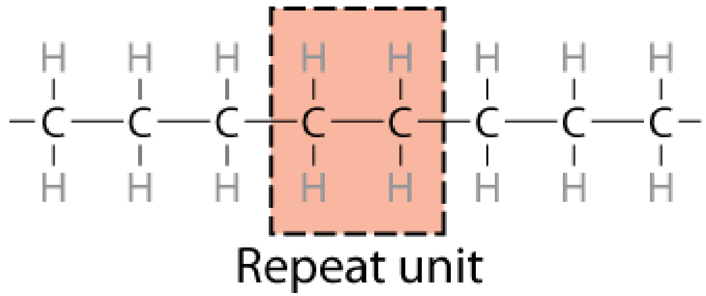
dimer

propagation

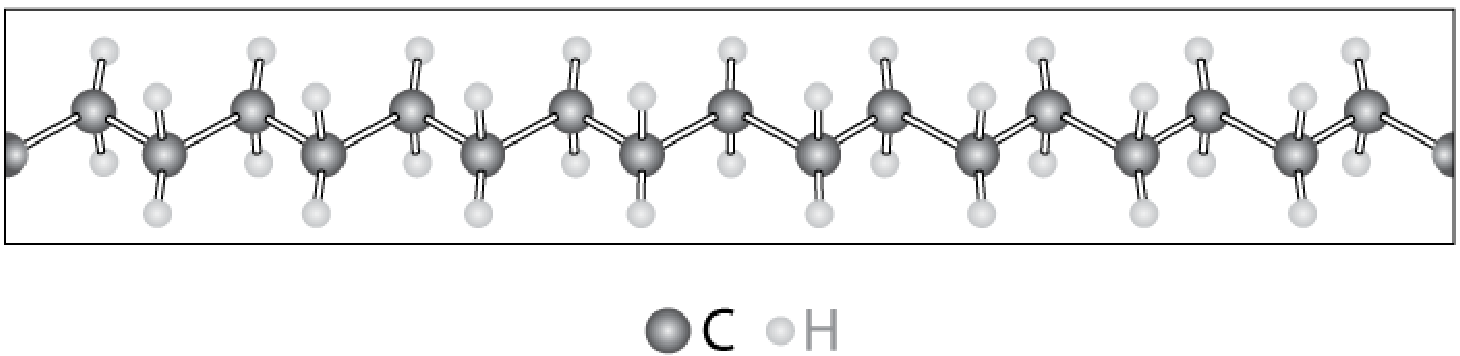
- Initiator: example - benzoyl peroxide



Chemistry and Structure of Polyethylene



Adapted from Fig. 14.1, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*

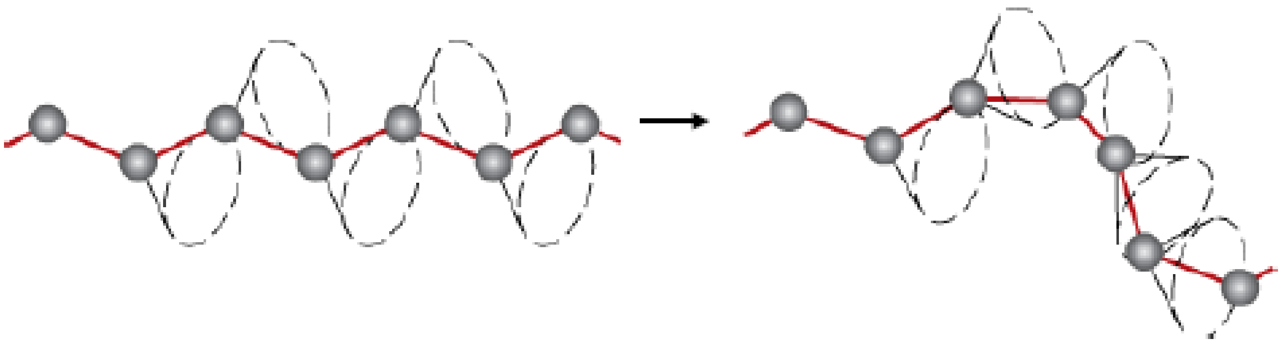


Note: polyethylene is a long-chain hydrocarbon
- paraffin wax for candles is short polyethylene

Polymers – Molecular Shape

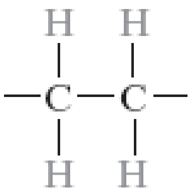
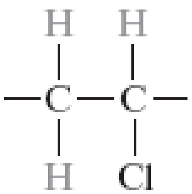
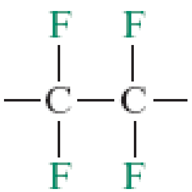
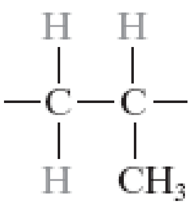
Molecular Shape (or Conformation) – chain bending and twisting are possible by rotation of carbon atoms around their chain bonds

- note: not necessary to break chain bonds to alter molecular shape



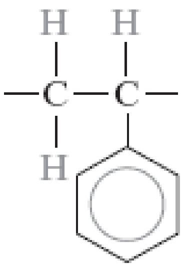
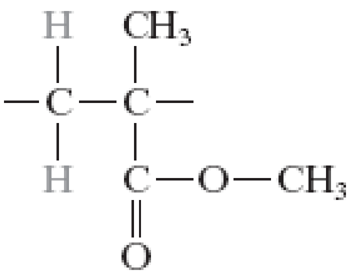
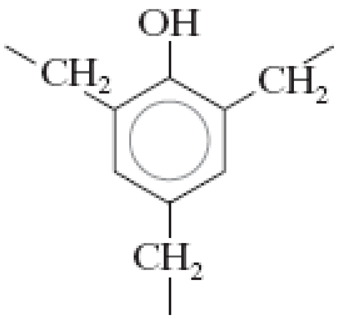
Bulk or Commodity Polymers

Table 14.3 A Listing of Repeat Units for 10 of the More Common Polymeric Materials

Polymer	*Repeat Unit*
Polyethylene (PE)	
Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC)	
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	
Polypropylene (PP)	

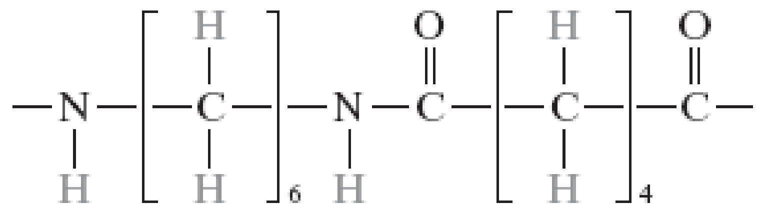
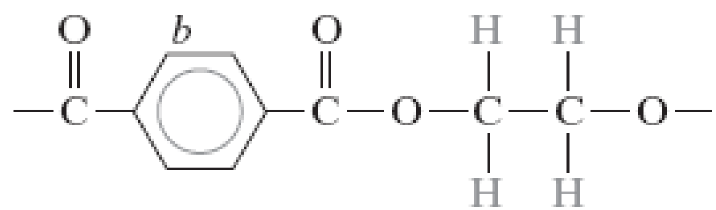
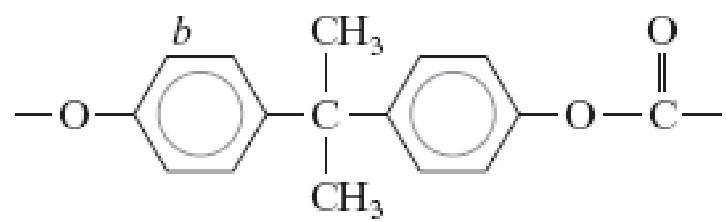
Bulk or Commodity Polymers (cont)

Table 14.3 **A Listing of Repeat Units for 10 of the More Common Polymeric Materials**

Polymer	*Repeat Unit*
Polystyrene (PS)	
Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)	
Phenol-formaldehyde (Bakelite)	

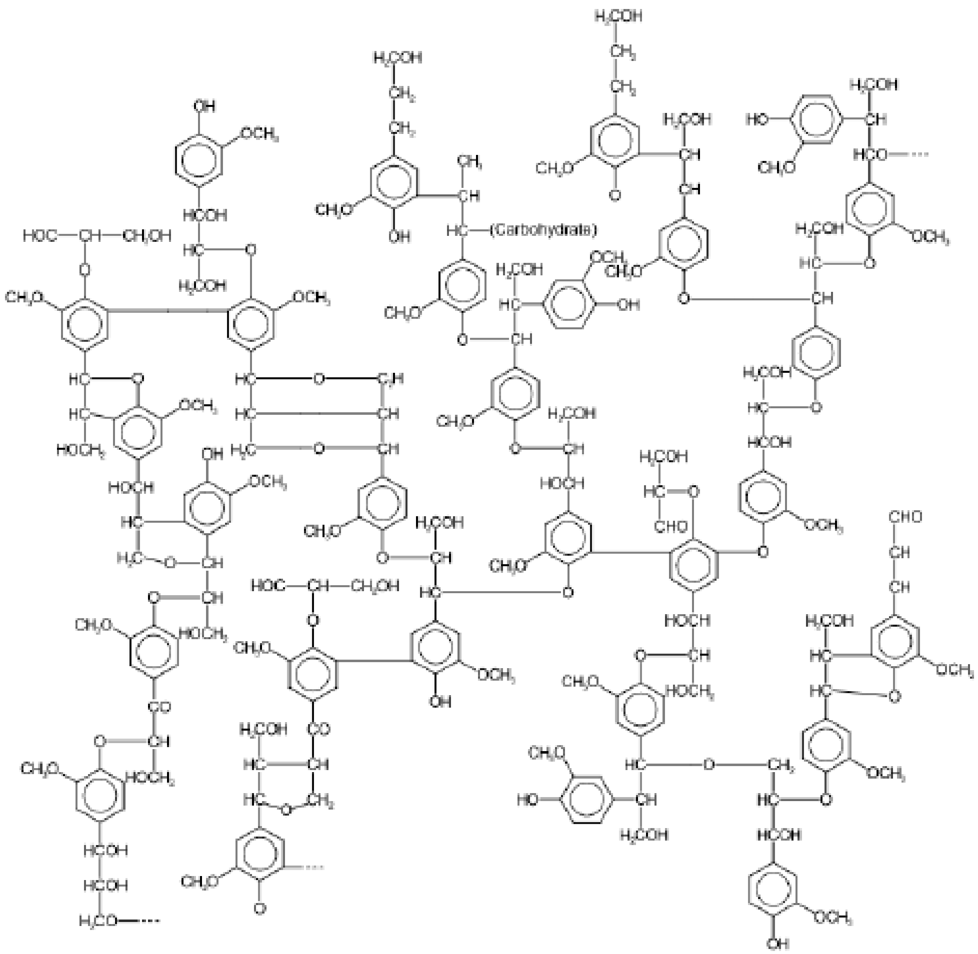
Bulk or Commodity Polymers (cont)

Table 14.3 **A Listing of Repeat Units for 10 of the More Common Polymeric Materials**

Polymer	*Repeat Unit*
Poly(hexamethylene adipamide) (nylon 6,6)	
Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET, a polyester)	
Polycarbonate (PC)	

To very complicated

Lignin



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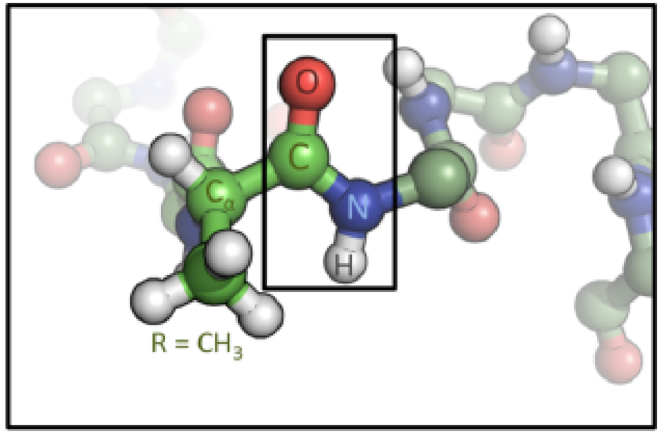
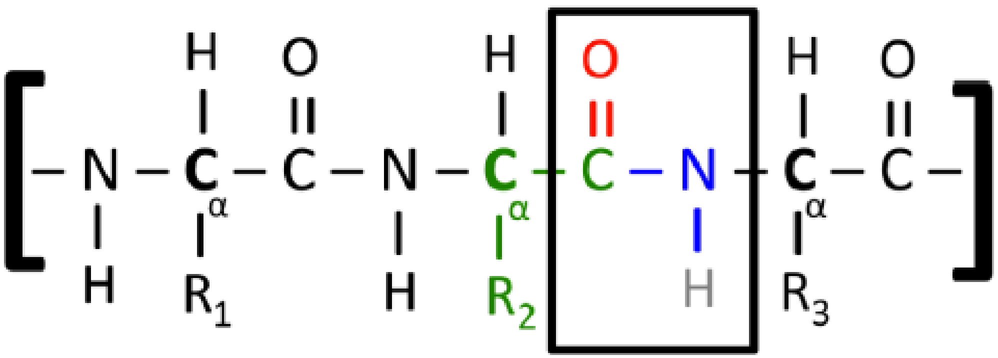
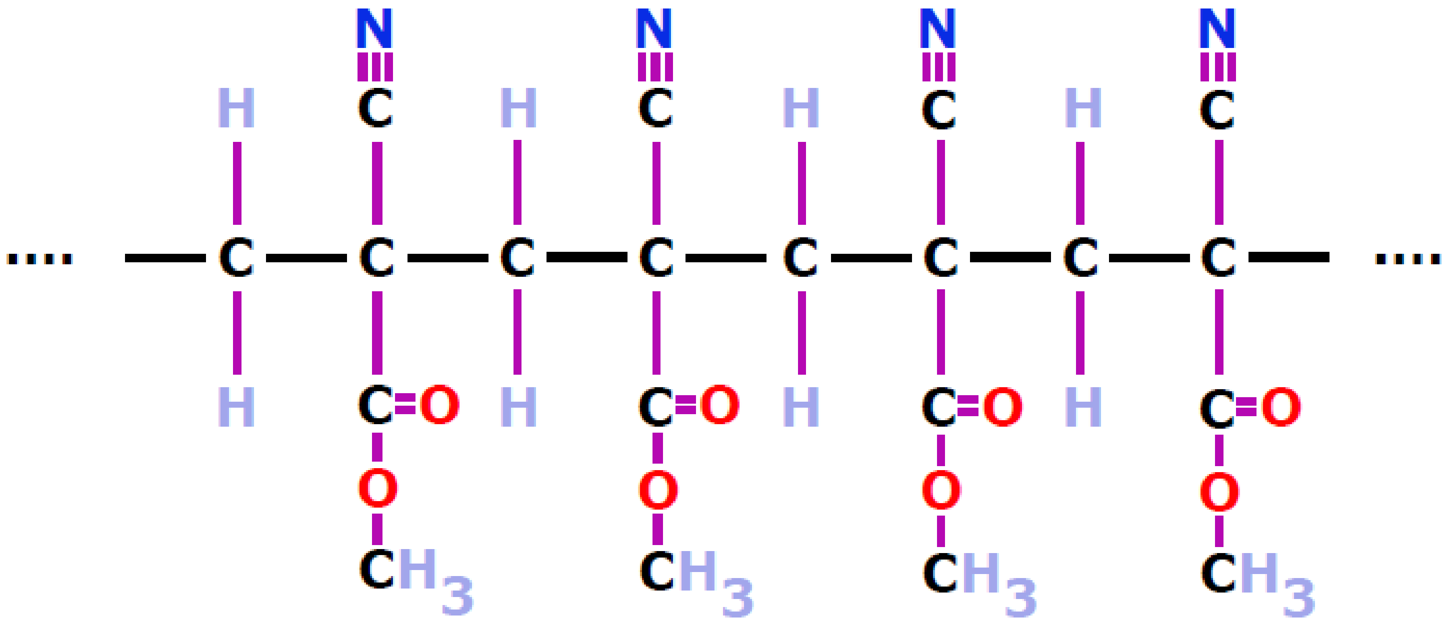
And Super Complicated!





Polypeptides

PROTEINS



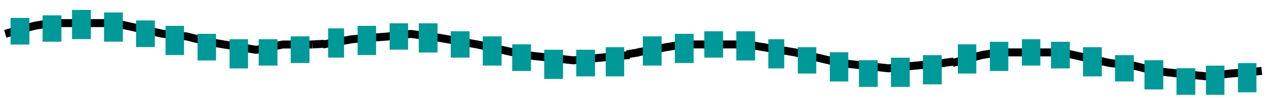
Poly(methyl-2-cyanoacrylate):

SUPER GLUE

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

- Molecular weight, *M*: Mass of a mole of chains.

Low *M*



high *M*

Not all chains in a polymer are of the same length
— i.e., there is a distribution of molecular weights

Chain End-to-End Distance, *r*

Fig. 14.6, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*

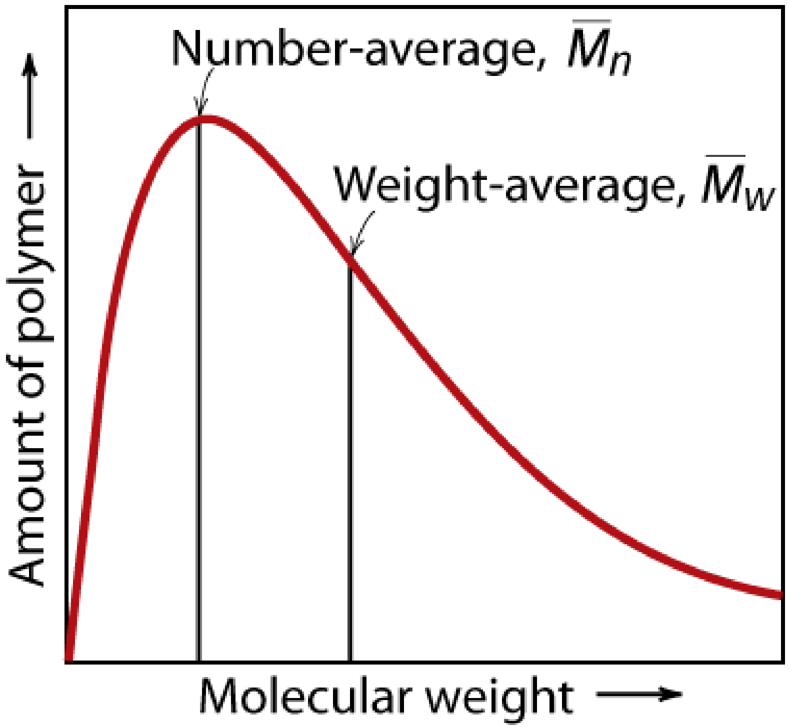
MOLECULAR WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

$$\bar{M}_n = \frac{\text{total wt of polymer}}{\text{total \#of molecules}}$$

$$\bar{M}_n = \Sigma x_i M_i$$

$$\bar{M}_w = \Sigma w_i M_i$$

Fig. 14.4, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*



M_i = mean (middle) molecular weight of size range *i*

x_i = number fraction of chains in size range *i*

w_i = weight fraction of chains in size range *i*

Molecular Weight Calculation

Example: average mass of a class

Student	Weight mass (lb)
1	104
2	116
3	140
4	143
5	180
6	182
7	191
8	220
9	225
10	380

What is the average weight of the students in this class:

a) Based on the number fraction of students in each mass range?
b) Based on the weight fraction of students in each mass range?

Molecular Weight Calculation (cont.)

Solution: The first step is to sort the students into weight ranges. Using 40 lb ranges gives the following table:

weight range mass (lb)	number of students N_i	mean weight W_i mass (lb)
81-120	2	110
121-160	2	142
161-200	3	184
201-240	2	223
241-280	0	-
281-320	0	-
321-360	0	-
361-400	1	380
total number → ΣN_i	10	
total weight → $\Sigma N_i W_i$		1881

Calculate the number and weight fraction of students in each weight range as follows:

$$x_i = \frac{N_i}{\sum N_i} \qquad w_i = \frac{N_i W_i}{\sum N_i W_i}$$

For example: for the 81-120 lb range

$$x_{81-120} = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2$$

$$w_{81-120} = \frac{2 \text{ x } 110}{1881} = 0.117$$

Molecular Weight Calculation (cont.)

weight range mass (lb)	mean weight W_i mass (lb)	number fraction x_i	weight fraction w_i
81-120	110	0.2	0.117
121-160	142	0.2	0.150
161-200	184	0.3	0.294
201-240	223	0.2	0.237
241-280	-	0	0.000
281-320	-	0	0.000
321-360	-	0	0.000
361-400	380	0.1	0.202

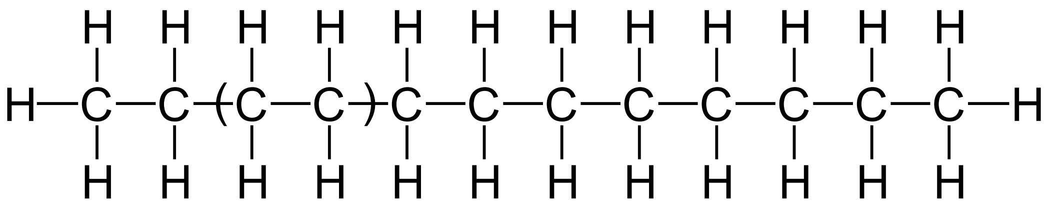
$$\overline{M}_n = \sum x_i M_i = (0.2 \text{ x } 110 + 0.2 \text{ x } 142 + 0.3 \text{ x } 184 + 0.2 \text{ x } 223 + 0.1 \text{ x } 380) = 188 \text{ lb}$$

$$\overline{M}_w = \sum w_i M_i = (0.117 \text{ x } 110 + 0.150 \text{ x } 142 + 0.294 \text{ x } 184 + 0.237 \text{ x } 223 + 0.202 \text{ x } 380) = 218 \text{ lb}$$

$$\overline{M}_w = \sum w_i M_i = 218 \text{ lb}$$

Degree of Polymerization, *DP*

DP = average number of repeat units per chain



DP = 6

$$DP = \frac{\bar{M}_n}{\bar{m}}$$

where $\bar{m} =$ average molecular weight of repeat unit

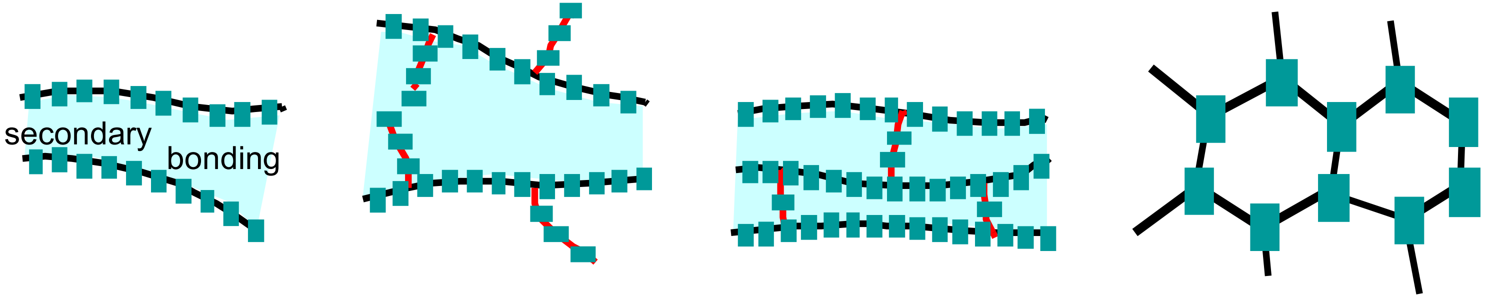
for copolymers this is calculated as follows:

$$\bar{m} = \Sigma f_i m_i$$

Chain fraction — f_i

mol. wt of repeat unit *i* — m_i

Molecular Structures for Polymers



Linear

Branched

Cross-Linked

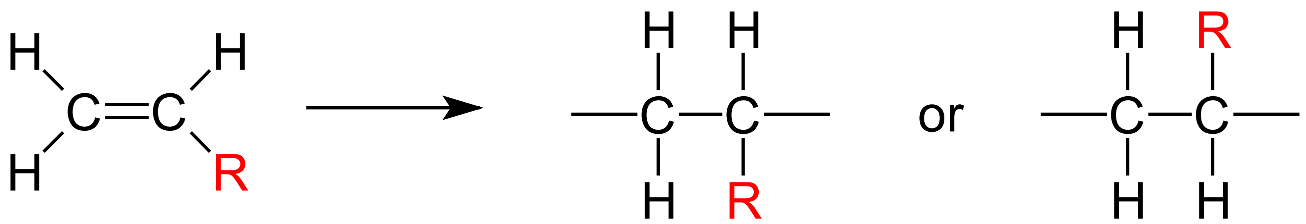
Network

Adapted from Fig. 14.7, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*

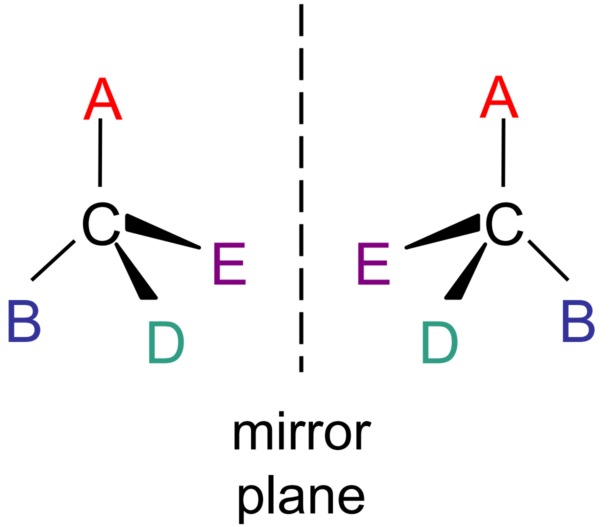
Molecular Configurations for Polymers

Configurations – to change must break bonds

- Stereoisomerism



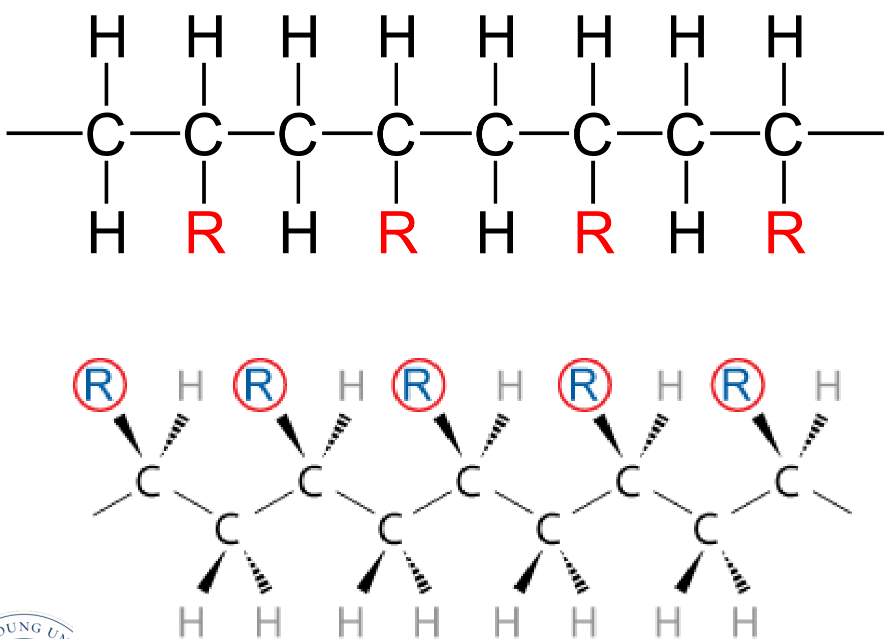
Stereoisomers are mirror images – can't superimpose without breaking a bond



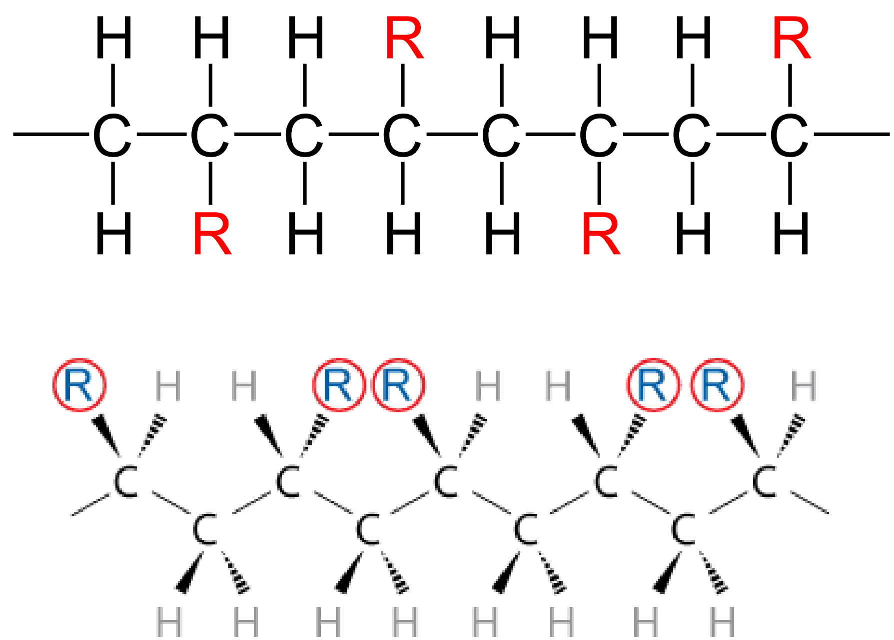
Tacticity

Tacticity – stereoregularity or spatial arrangement of R units along chain

isotactic – all R groups on same side of chain

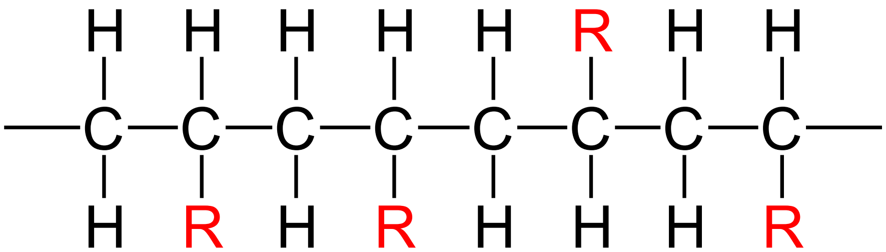


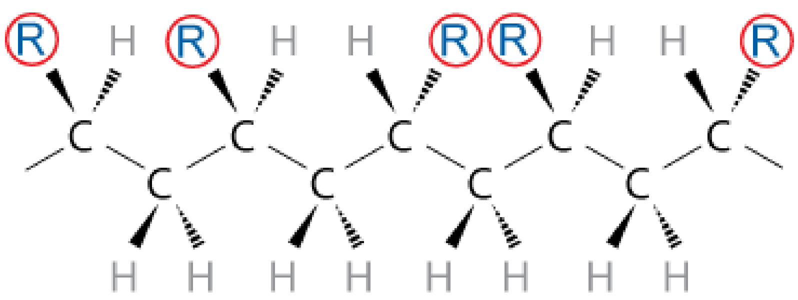
syndiotactic – R groups alternate sides



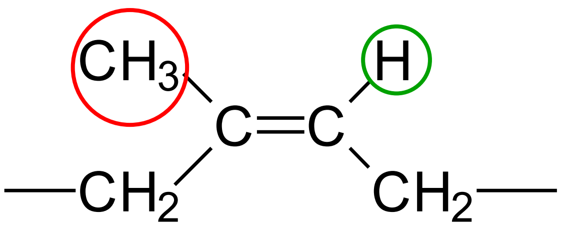
Tacticity (cont.)

atactic – R groups randomly positioned





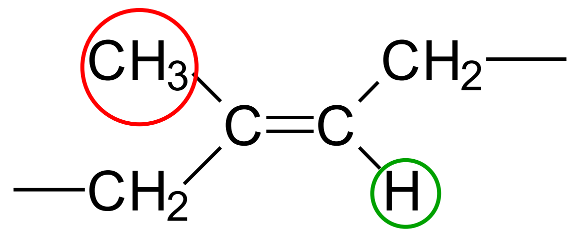
cis/trans Isomerism



cis

cis-isoprene
(natural rubber)

H atom and CH_3 group on
same side of chain



trans

trans-isoprene
(gutta percha)

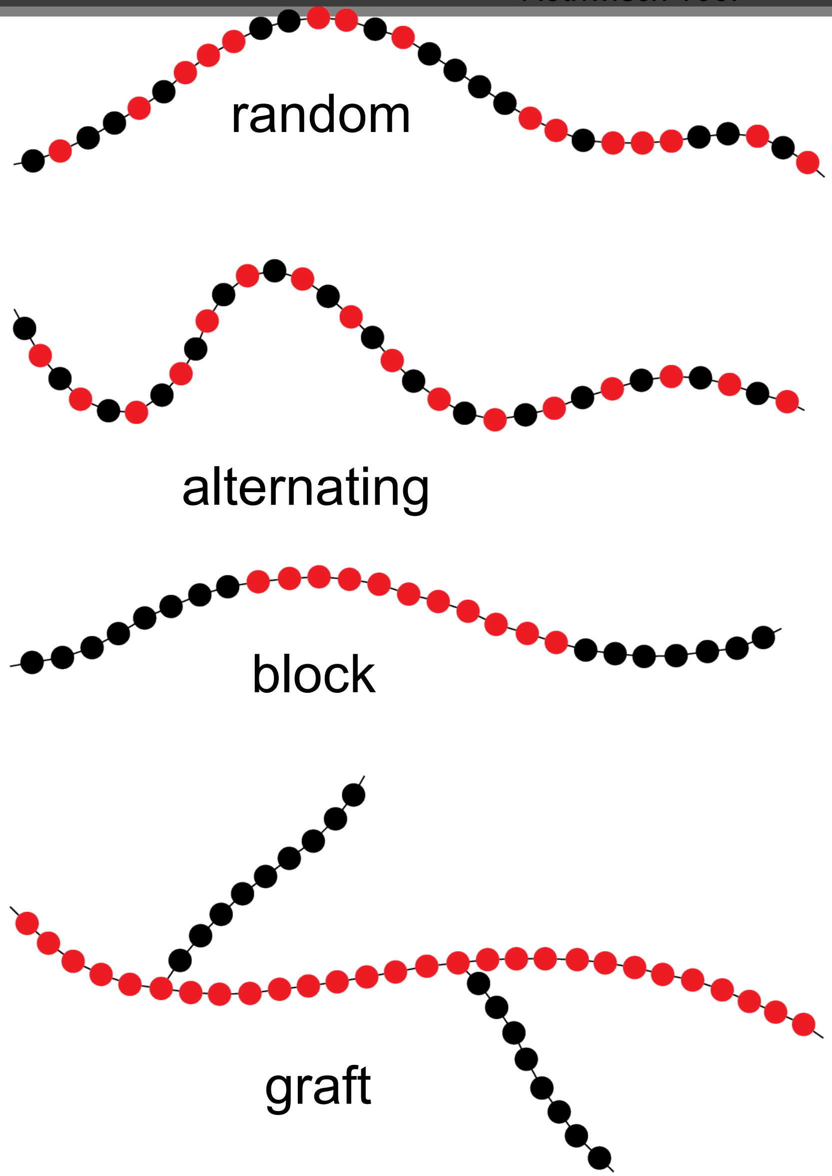
H atom and CH_3 group on
opposite sides of chain

Copolymers

two or more monomers polymerized together

- random – A and B randomly positioned along chain
- alternating – A and B alternate in polymer chain
- block – large blocks of A units alternate with large blocks of B units
- graft – chains of B units grafted onto A backbone

Fig. 14.9, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*



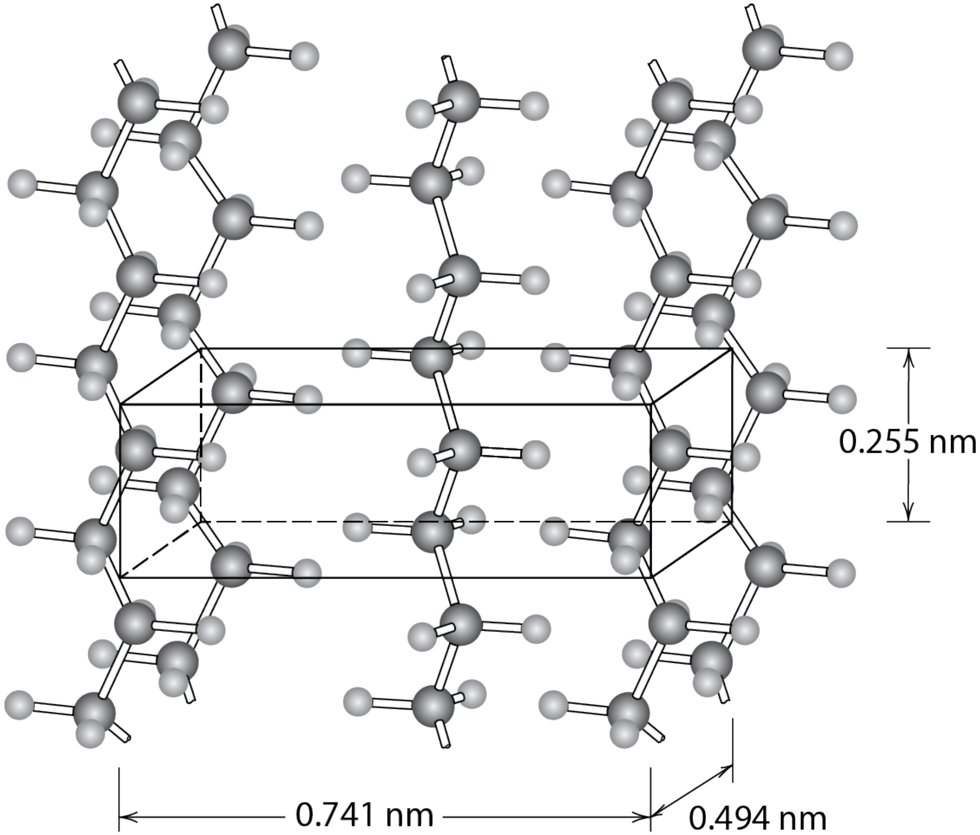
A –  B – 

Thermoplastic or Thermosetting

Crystallinity in Polymers

Fig. 14.10, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*

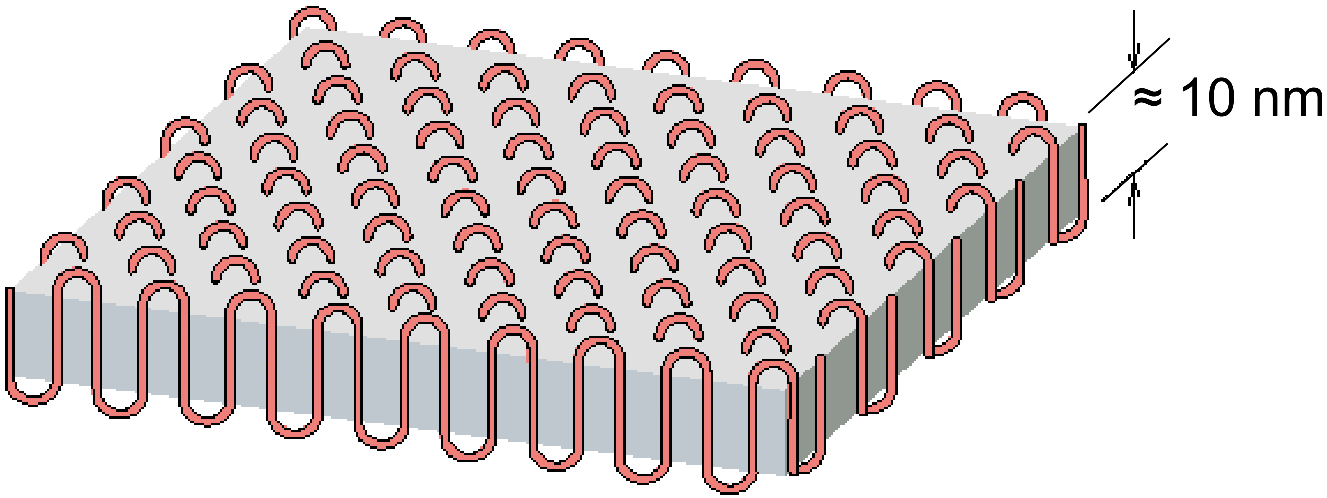
- Ordered atomic arrangements involving molecular chains
- Crystal structures in terms of unit cells
- Example shown
  - polyethylene unit cell



Polymer Crystallinity

- Crystalline regions
  - thin platelets with chain folds at faces
  - Chain folded structure

Fig. 14.12, *Callister & Rethwisch10e.*



Polymer Crystallinity (cont.)

Polymers rarely 100% crystalline

- Difficult for all regions of all chains to become aligned

- Degree of crystallinity expressed as % crystallinity.
  -- Some physical properties depend on % crystallinity.
  -- Heat treating causes crystalline regions to grow and % crystallinity to increase.

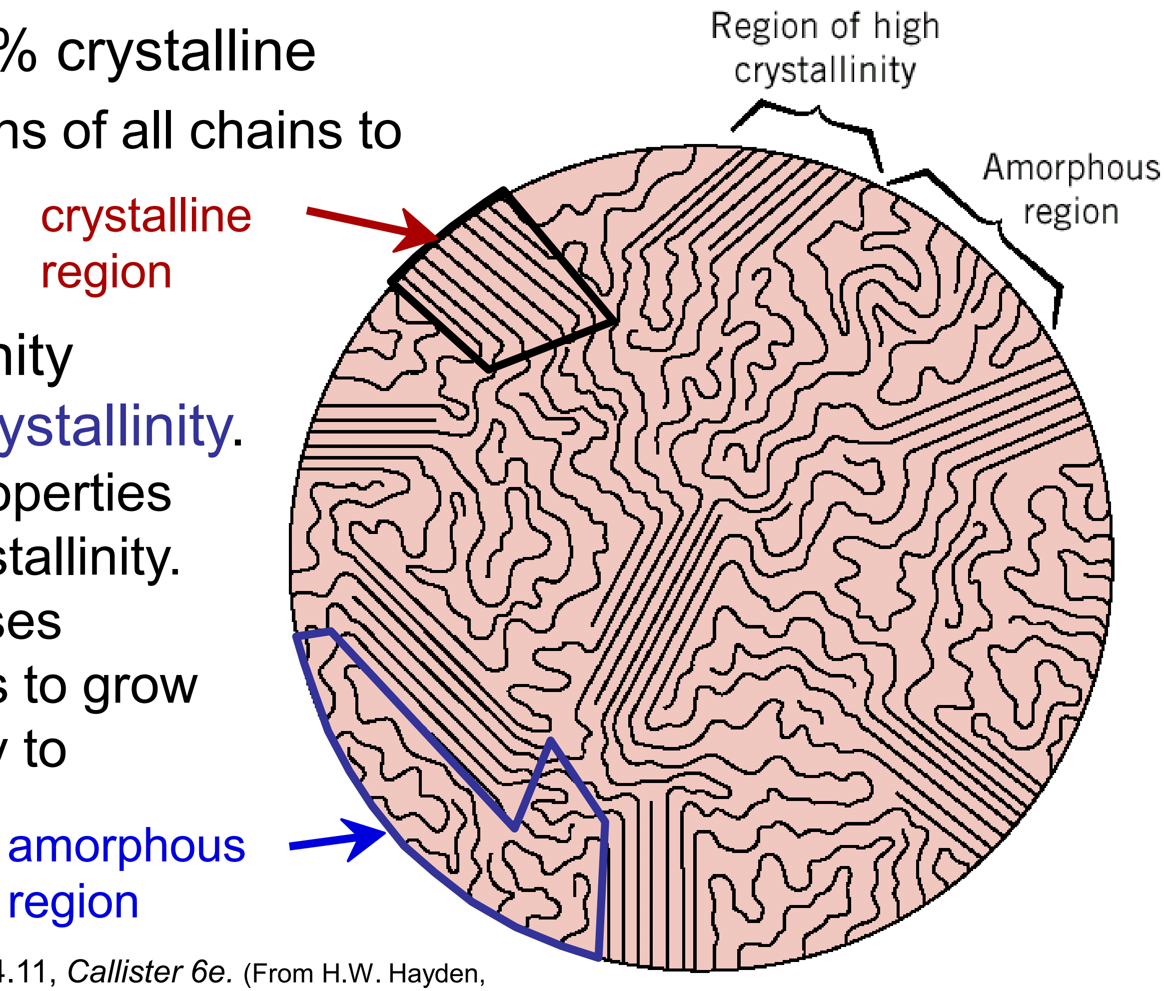


Fig. 14.11, *Callister 6e.* (From H.W. Hayden, W.G. Moffatt, and J. Wulff, *The Structure and Properties of Materials*, Vol. III, *Mechanical Behavior*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1965.)

Polymer Single Crystals

- Electron micrograph – multilayered single crystals (chain-folded layers) of polyethylene
- Single crystals – only for slow and carefully controlled growth rates

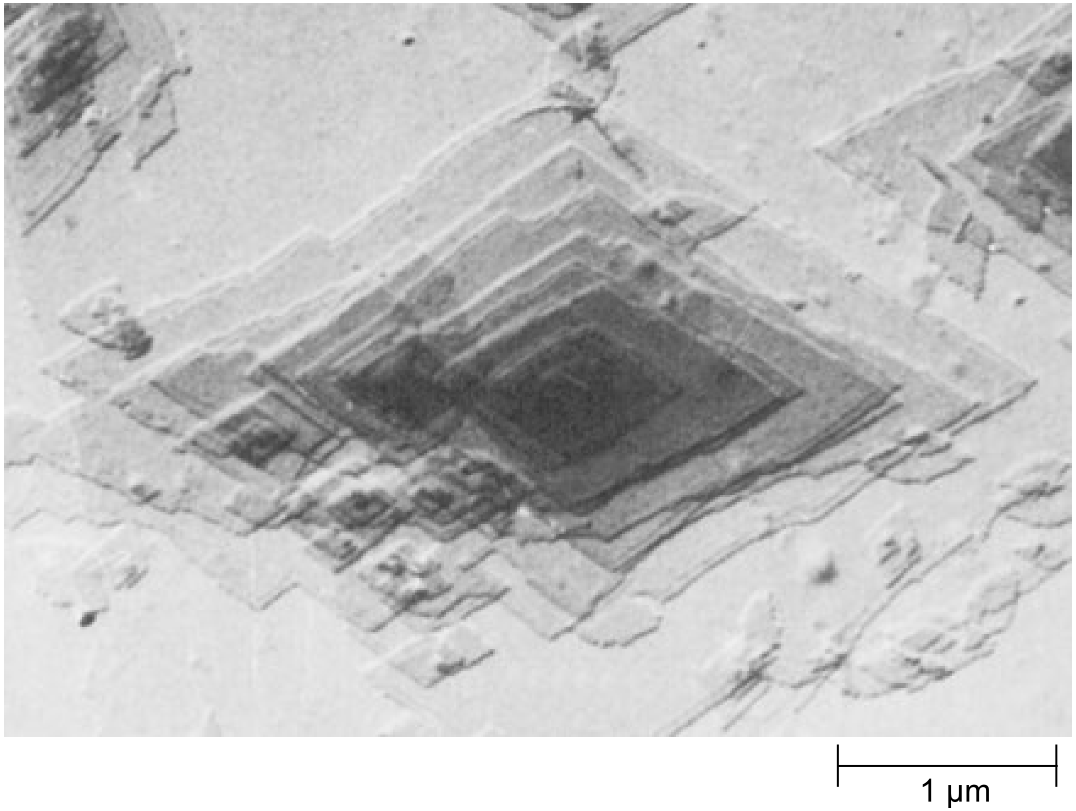


Fig. 14.11, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*
[From A. Keller, R. H. Doremus, B. W. Roberts, and D. Turnbull (Eds.), Growth and Perfection of Crystals. General Electric Company and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958, p. 498. Reprinted with permission of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.]

Semicrystalline Polymers

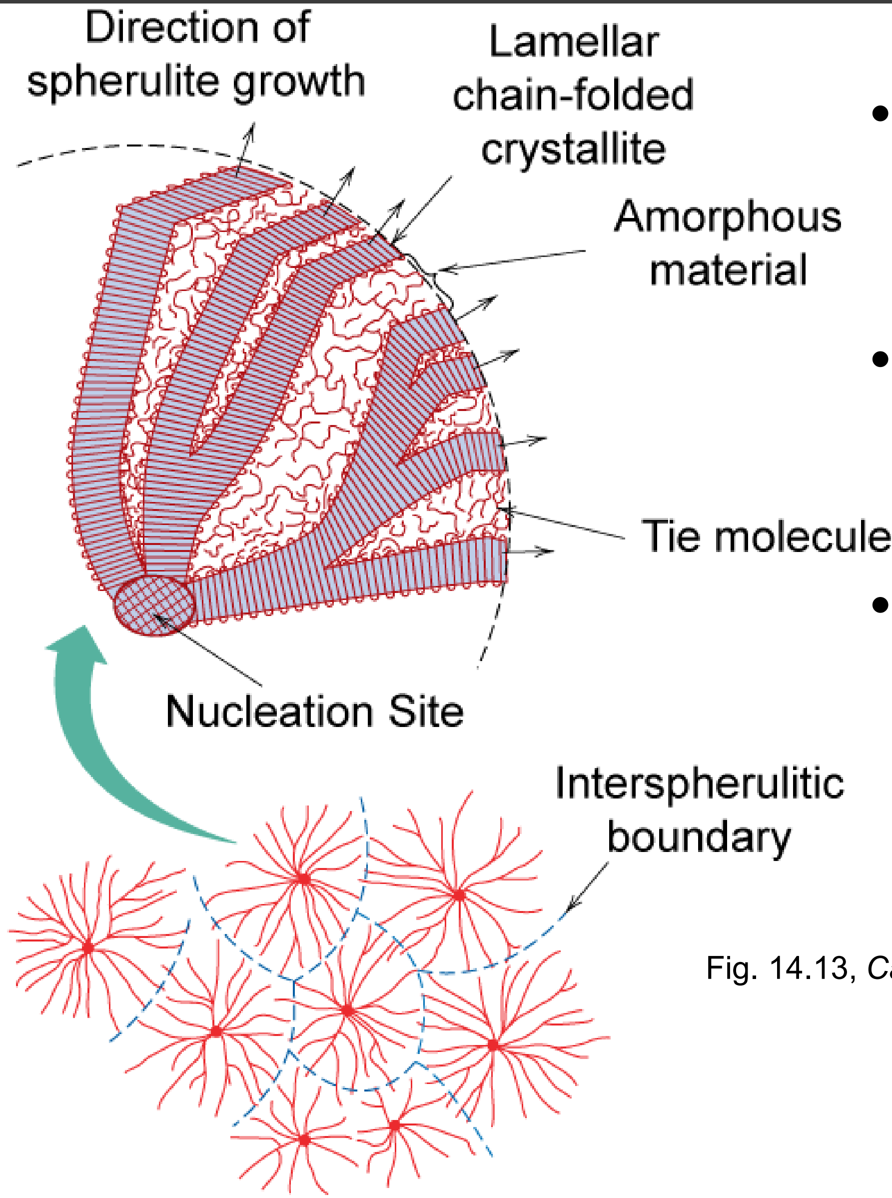
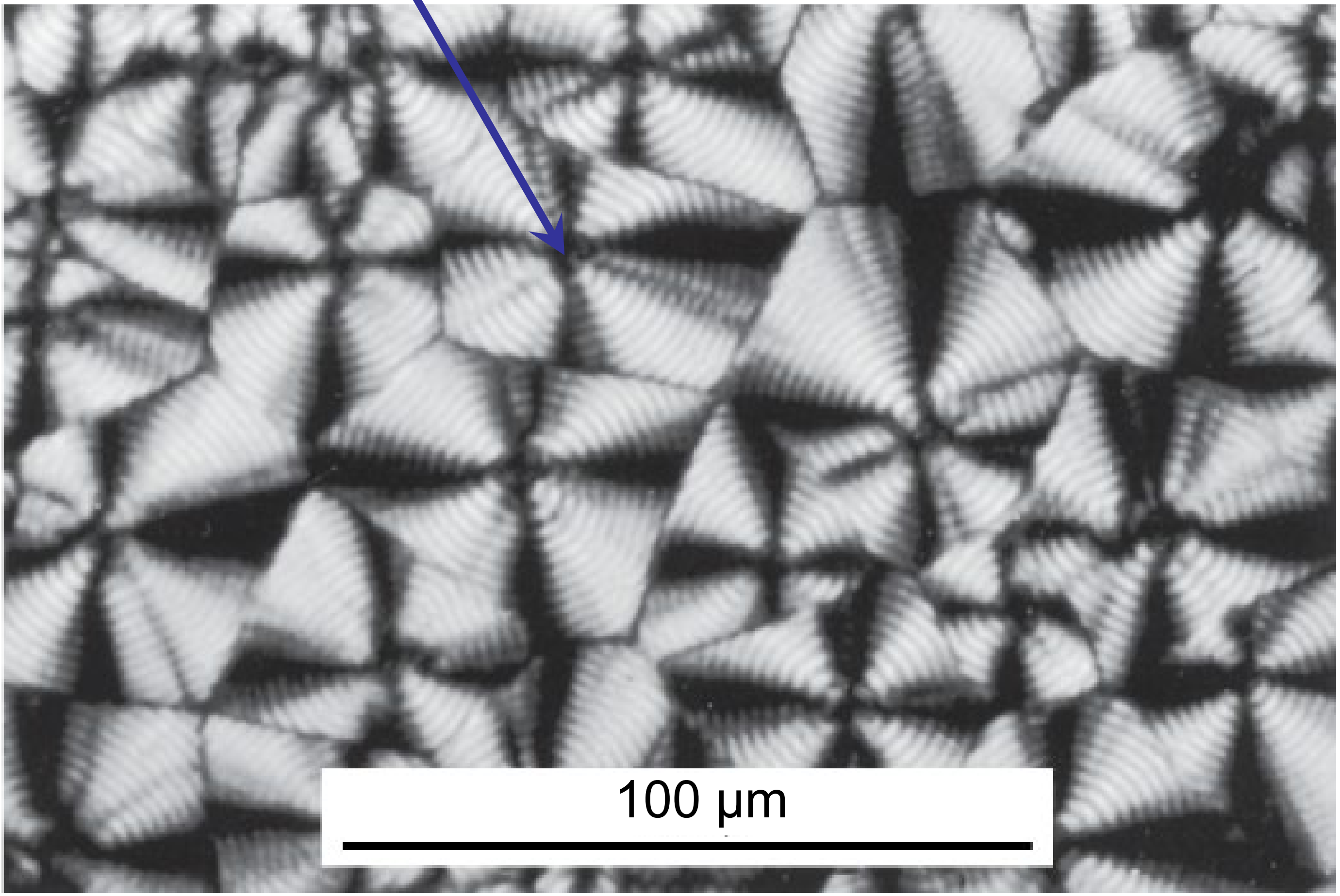


Fig. 14.13, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*

- Some semicrystalline polymers form spherulite structures
- Alternating chain-folded crystallites and amorphous regions
- Spherulite structure for relatively rapid growth rates

Photomicrograph – Spherulites in Polyethylene

Cross-polarized light used
-- a maltese cross appears in each spherulite



Courtesy F. P. Price, General Electric Company

Fig. 14.14, *Callister & Rethwisch 10e.*