



ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

Department of Science and Humanities

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Functional materials-Polymers



Class content:

- ***Structure –property relationship***
 - ***Crystallinity***
 - ***Tensile strength***
 - ***Elasticity***
 - ***Chemical resistance***
 - ***Plastic deformation***

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Structure - property relationship of polymers

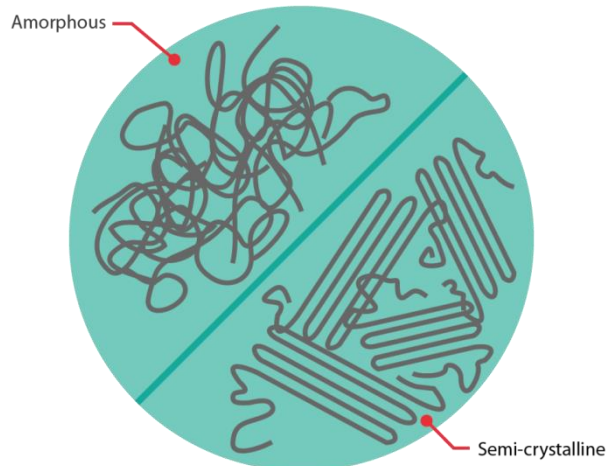
- Polymers are **extremely versatile** when it comes to their properties
- Some are hard while others are soft and flexible
- Some are insoluble and resistant to heat while others are soluble and fusible
- Properties of polymers are **influenced by their structure**

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Crystallinity :

- The degree of crystallinity of a polymer depends on its **structure and configuration**
- Polymers contain both **crystalline and amorphous** regions
- Crystalline regions occur when polymer chains are arranged in an orderly fashion parallel and close to each other



<https://coventivecomposites.com/explainers/types-of-polymer-matrix/>

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Structure:

- Polymers made up of linear chains **without bulky pendant groups** are more crystalline
e.g., Polyethylene(PE) is more crystalline than polyvinylacetate

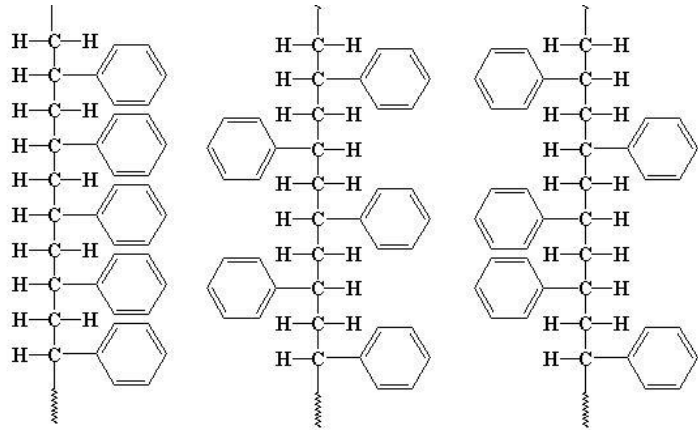
- Polymers containing **polar groups** are more crystalline
- A close packing between polymeric chains because of strong secondary forces like dipole–dipole interactions or hydrogen bonding imparts a high degree of crystallinity
e.g., PVC is more crystalline than PE

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Configuration:

- Crystallinity also depends on the **stereoregularity** of the polymer
- Based on stereoregularity polymers are classified as **isotactic, syndiotactic and atactic**
- Isotactic polymers are found to be **most crystalline** while atactic are found to be **least crystalline**



Isotactic
All phenyl groups
on the same side

Syndiotactic
Phenyl groups on
alternating sides

Atactic
Phenyl groups
distributed randomly

Source: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/5759919/>

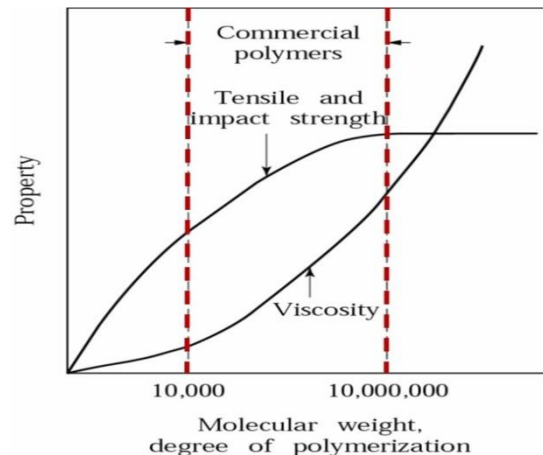
- High crystallinity leads to sharper melting point, greater rigidity, strength and density

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Tensile strength:

- The **amount of stress** a polymer can take before undergoing permanent deformation
- Tensile strength depends on :
 - **Molecular mass** - low molecular mass polymers are soft and gummy, high molecular mass polymers are tough and heat resistant
 - By increasing molecular mass the **tensile strength increases** to a certain extent and then becomes constant
 - **Melt viscosity** initially shows gradual increase then increases steeply with high molecular weight



Source: <https://polymerinnovationblog.com/polymer-composites-part-2-introduction-polymer-resins/>

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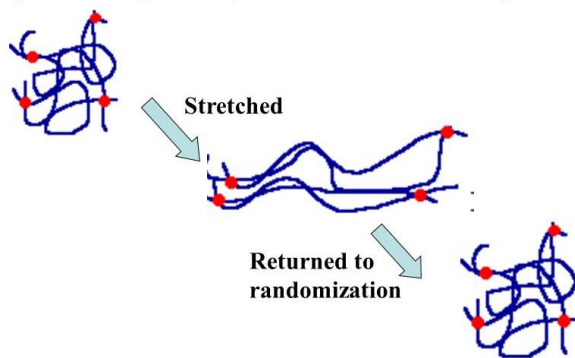
- Tensile strength increases when polymer has **polar groups**
- Force of attraction between chains prevents polymer chains from **slipping against each other**
e.g., PVC, Nylon
- **Cross linking** in a polymer also increases its tensile strength

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Elasticity :

- The property of a polymer by which it **deforms on applying force and regains original shape on release of force** is called elasticity
- Elastomers have **long coiled and entangled chains** which straighten and orient themselves on stretching. When stress is removed they go back to coiled form



Source: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/8755303/>

- For a polymer to show elasticity the individual chains **should not break** on prolonged stretching

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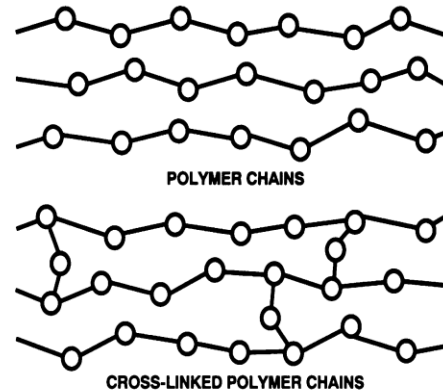


- Presence of **polar groups** in the polymer chain results in strong secondary force of attraction between the chains making them **stiff and inflexible**
- **Non polar groups** have weak van der Waal's attraction between them and hence they are **more elastic**
- Presence of **bulky, aromatic and cyclic groups** in the polymer **decreases** the elasticity of the polymer

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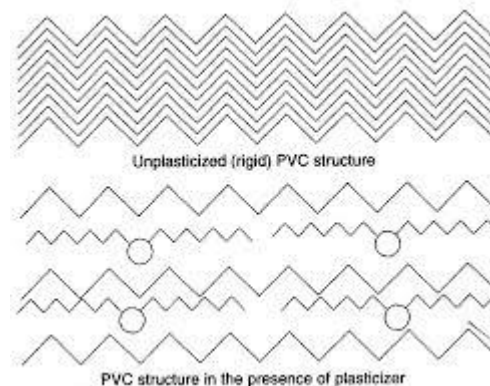
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- In elastic materials such as natural rubber, elasticity can be improved by **introducing cross linking** at suitable molecular positions like in vulcanisation



Source: <https://revision4gcse.wordpress.com/science/chemistry-2/polymers/>

- In non-elastic materials, elasticity is achieved by using **plasticisers**, for example (Ph_3PO_4), which enter between the polymer chains and make a hard polymer more flexible



Source: <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1312811/FULLTEXT01.pdf>



THANK YOU

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