

# Breve Introducción a la Física de los Materiales Poliméricos

M.C. García-Gutiérrez, A. Nogales, T. A. Ezquerra



Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC  
Serrano 119, Madrid 28006,  
Spain

Nuevos usos para viejos Materiales y nuevos  
Materiales para viejos usos  
( 16-19 de Abril 2007 ) , Universidad Complutense de  
Madrid

## Esquema

- Introducción histórica
- Nociones de termodinámica
- Nanoestructura de los Materiales Poliméricos
- Dinámica de Polímeros
- Propiedades Eléctricas
- Propiedades Mecánicas

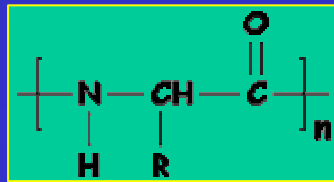
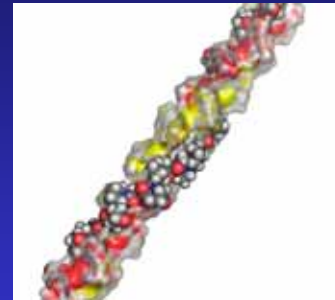
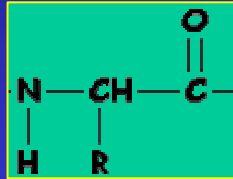
<http://www.iem.cfmac.csic.es/fmacro/downloading.htm>

[imte155@iem.cfmac.csic.es](mailto:imte155@iem.cfmac.csic.es)

# Historia de los Materiales Poliméricos: El origen

## Proteínas

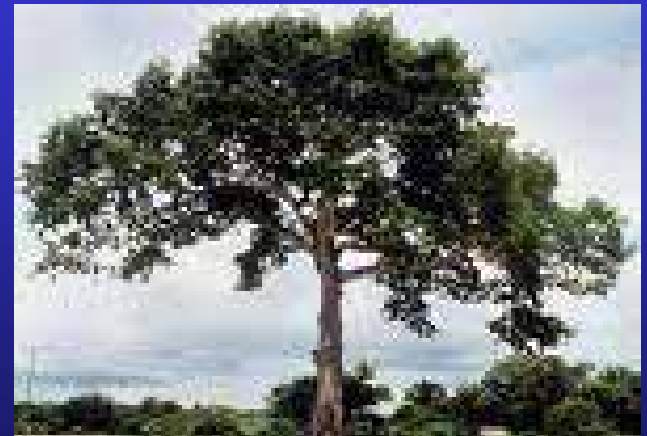
### Colágeno



### Seda

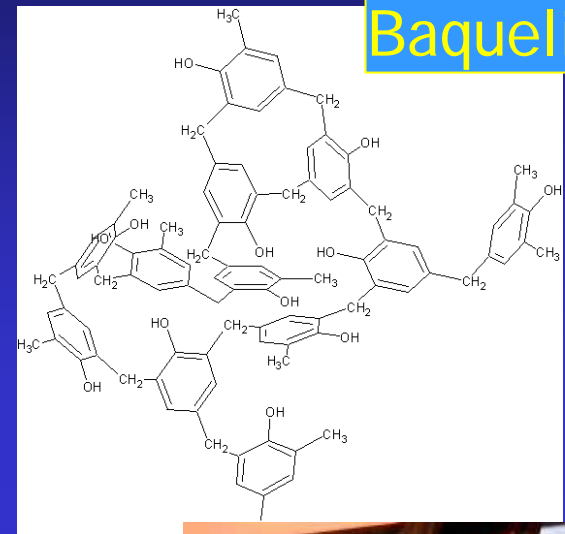


### Celulosa



# Historia de los Materiales Poliméricos: Nacimiento

## Baquelita



1862

Primer plástico  
hecho por el hombre

1866

Celuloide

1891

Rayón  
(viscosa)

1907

Baquelita

1913

Celofán

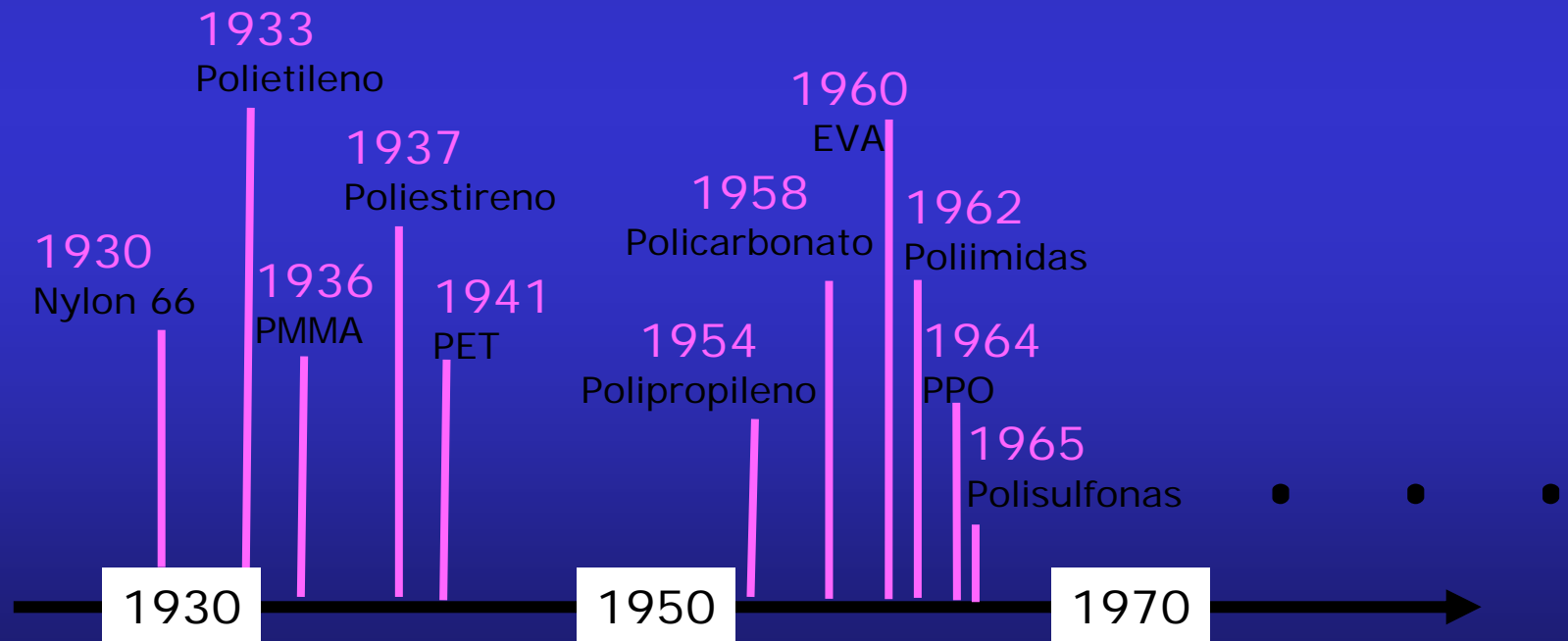
1880

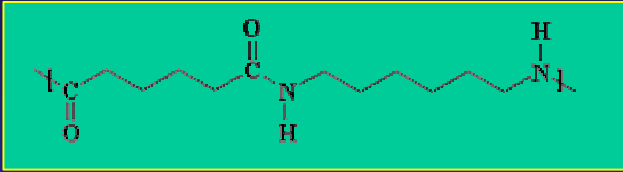
1900

1920

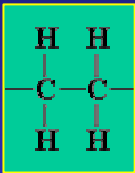
# Historia de los Materiales Poliméricos: La explosión

## Sintéticos

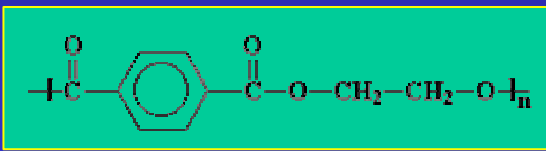




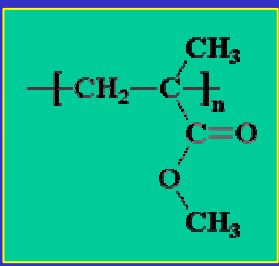
PA 6-6: Nylon 6-6



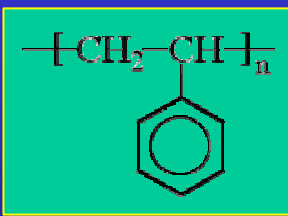
PE: Polietileno



PET: Polietilentereftalato



PMMA: Polimetilmetacrilato



PS: Poliestireno

**(A)-(A)-(A).....(A)-(A)      (A)<sub>n-1</sub> ⇌ (A)<sub>n</sub>**

# Tipos de Materiales Poliméricos

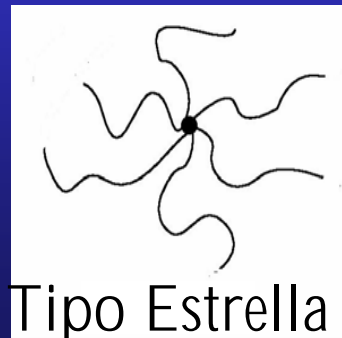
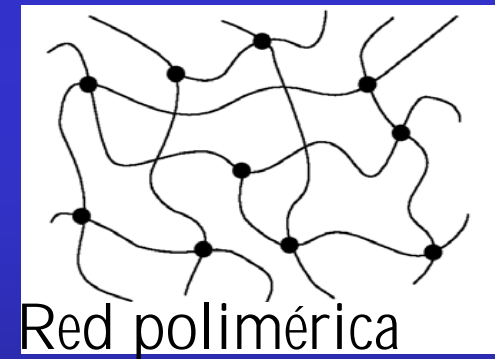
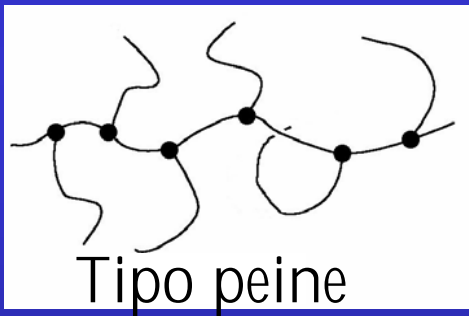
Homopolímeros: Todas los monómeros son iguales

Copolímeros : Unidades monoméricas de diferente tipo

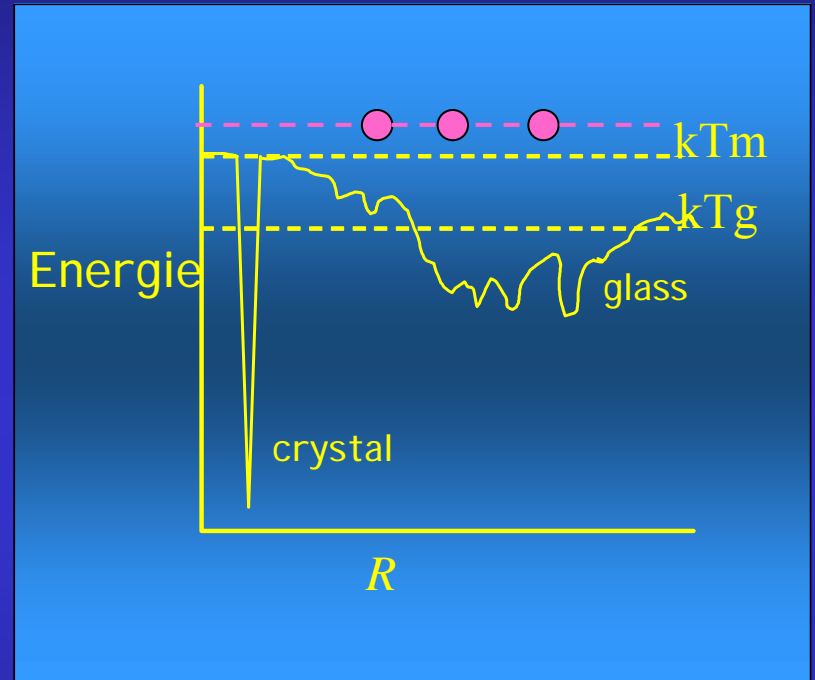
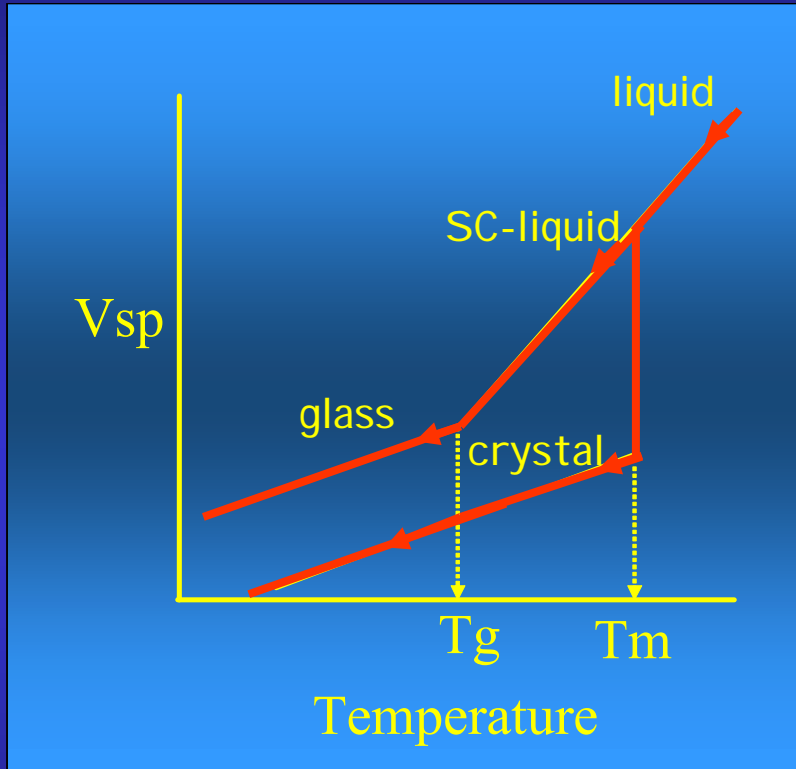
proteínas (20 tipos diferentes de unidades)

ADN (cuatro tipos diferentes de unidades)

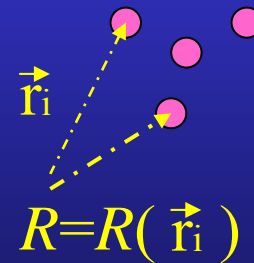
## ARQUITECTURA DE POLÍMEROS



# Termodinámica

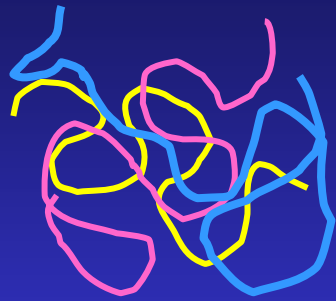


M.D. Ediger, C.A. Angell, S.R. Nagel,  
J.Phys.Chem. 100,13200 (1996)





# Materiales Poliméricos : Termodinámica

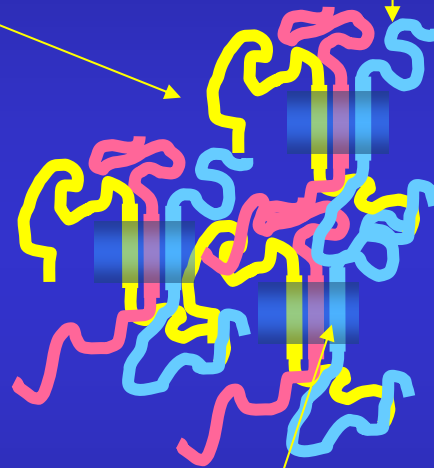


$$T > T_g$$

Fase amorfa

( Líquido viscoelástico)

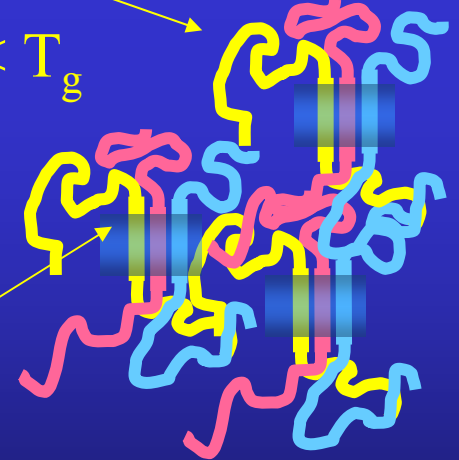
$$T_g < T < T_m$$



Fase amorfa

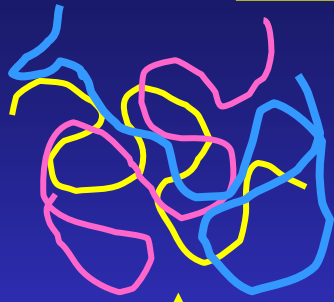
(Vidrio)

$$T < T_g$$



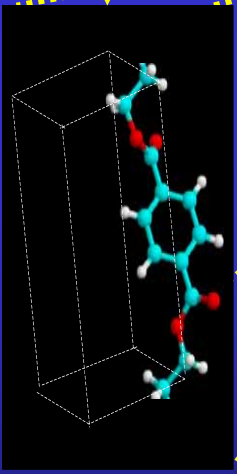
Fase cristalina

# Materiales Poliméricos : Jerarquías Estructurales



$T > T_{g}$  → dinámica

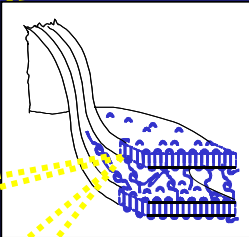
$T_g < T < T_m$



↔

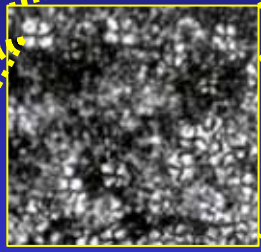
$5 \times 10^{-10}$  m

X-ray Diffraction  
Neutron Diffraction



↔  
 $10^{-8}$  m

SAXS  
SANS  
AFM



↔

$10^{-5}$  m

Light Scattering  
Optical Microscopy  
AFM

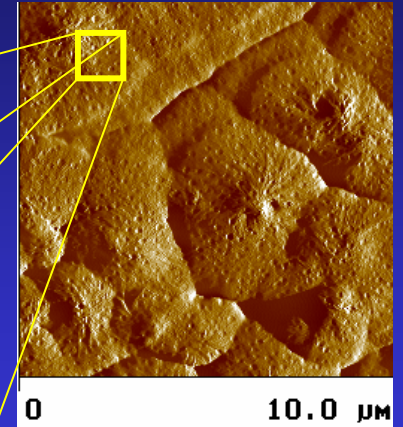
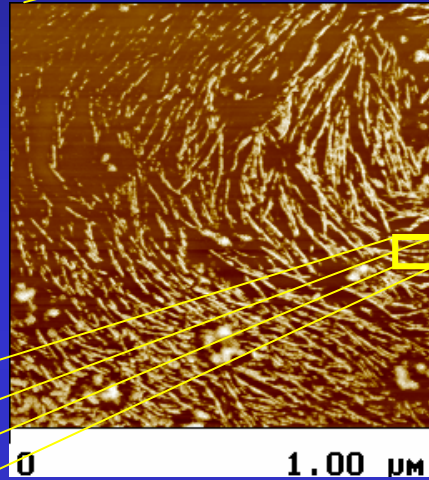
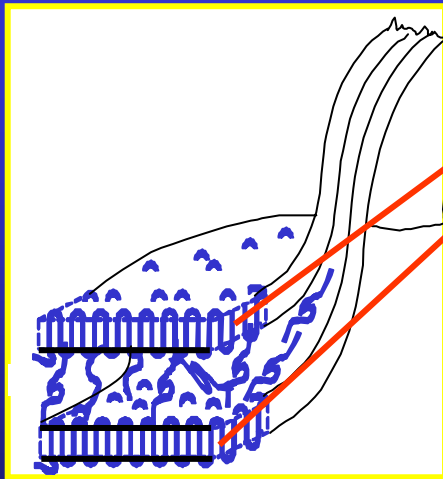
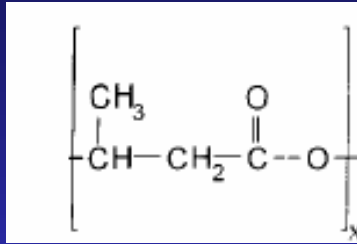


↔

$10^{-1}$  m

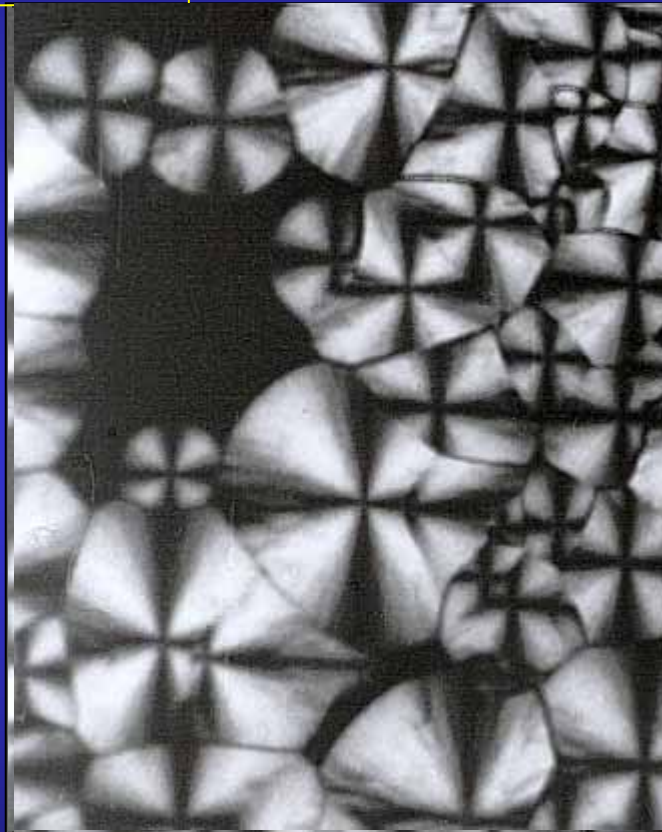
Eyes

# PHB-AFM



# Cristalización de Materiales Poliméricos

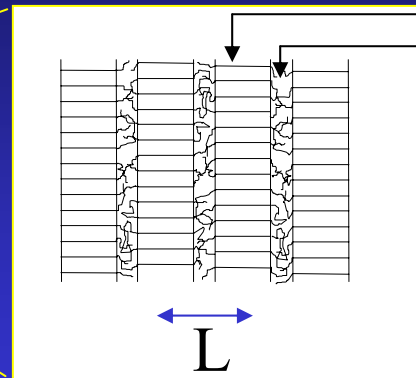
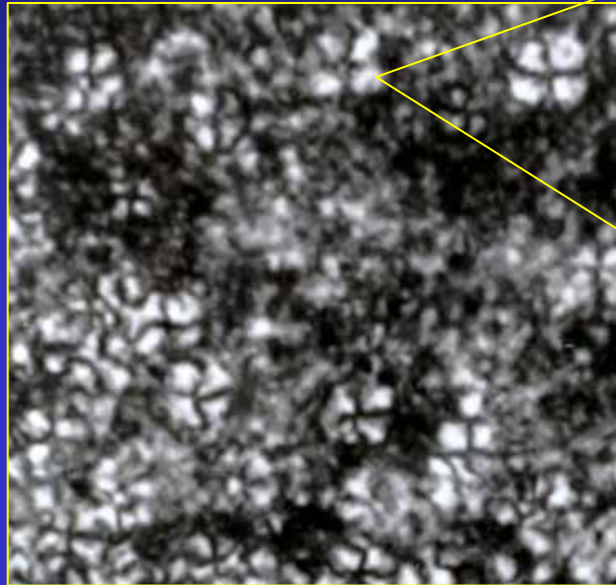
tiempo=30 s



120 s

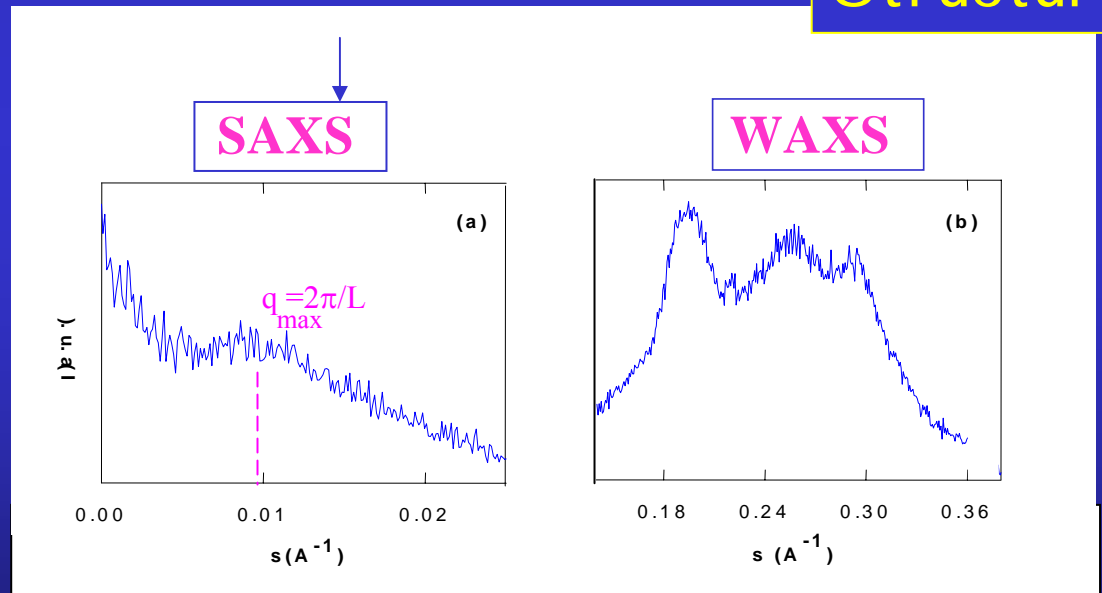
$T_g < T_c < T_m$

# Técnicas Experimentales : Estructura



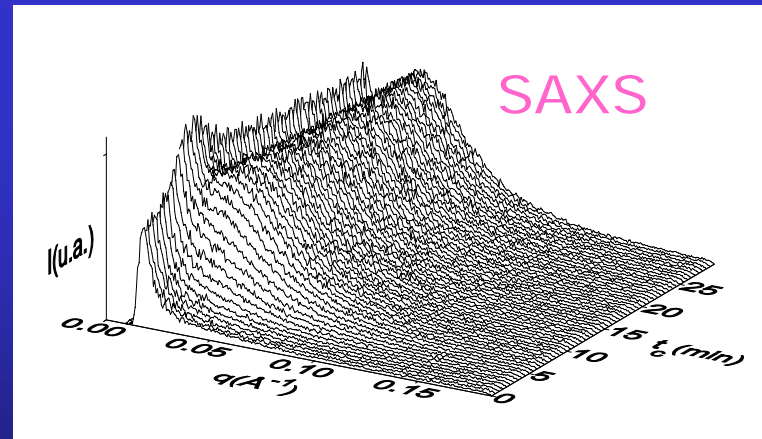
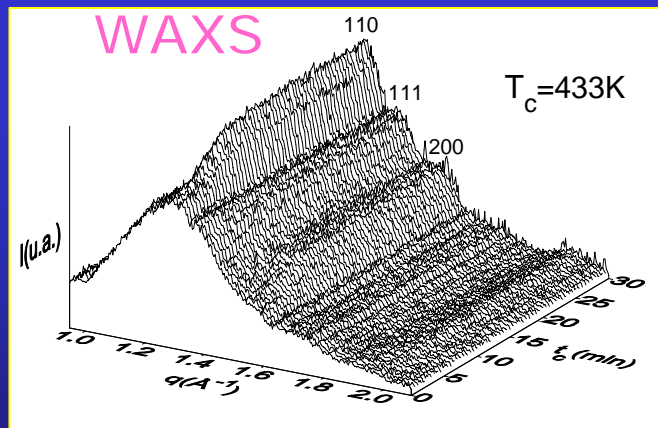
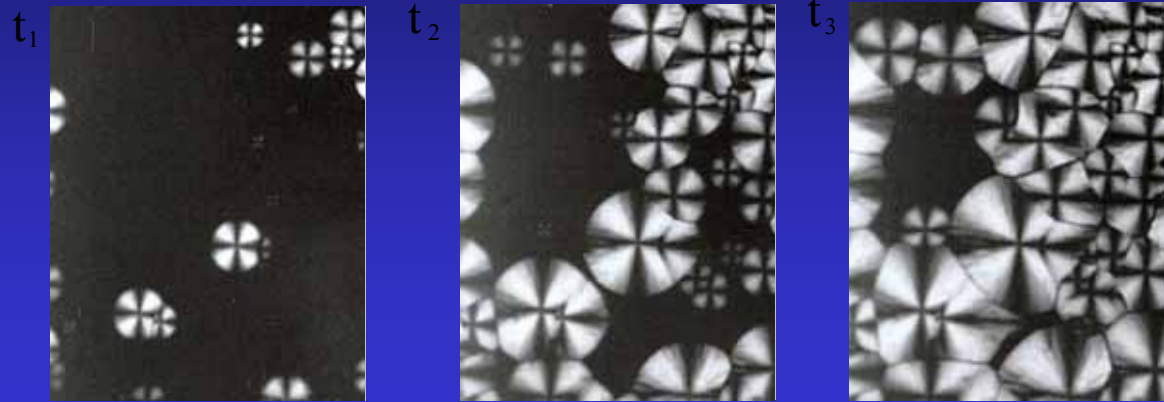
Crystalline Phase  
Amorphous Phase

Structure

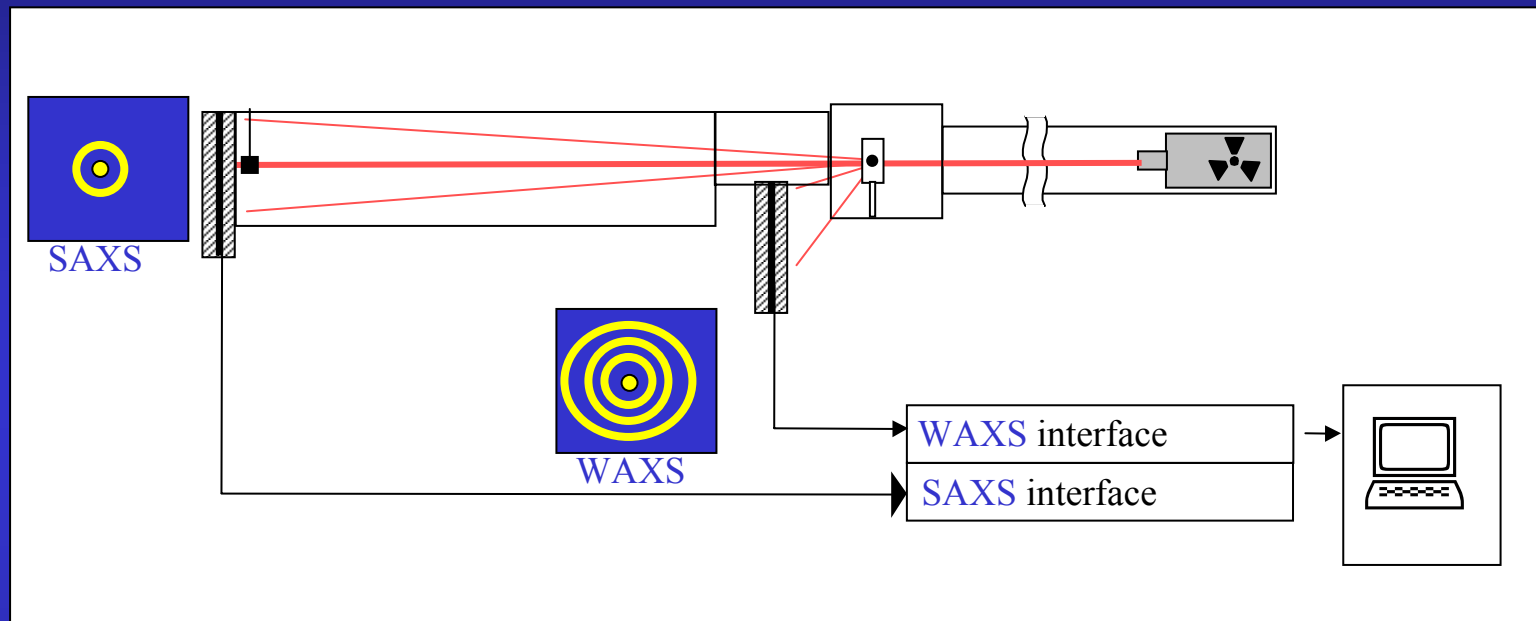


# Cristalización en tiempo real: luz Sincrotrón

tiempo

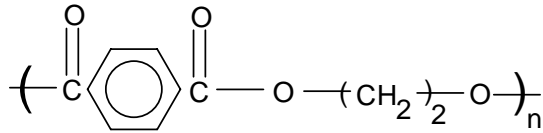


# Esquema del Dispositivo Experimental



Ley de Bragg  $d = \lambda / (2 \sin \theta)$

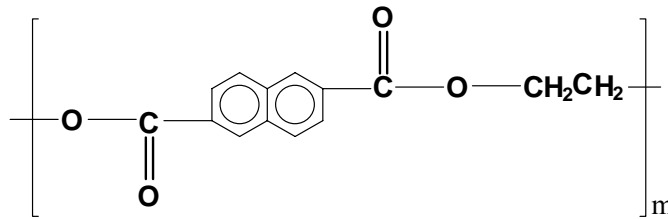
# Materiales Poliméricos de ingeniería



PET

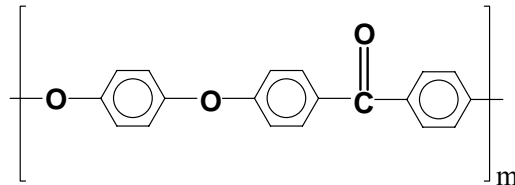
$T_g$  ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

75



PEN

117



PEEK

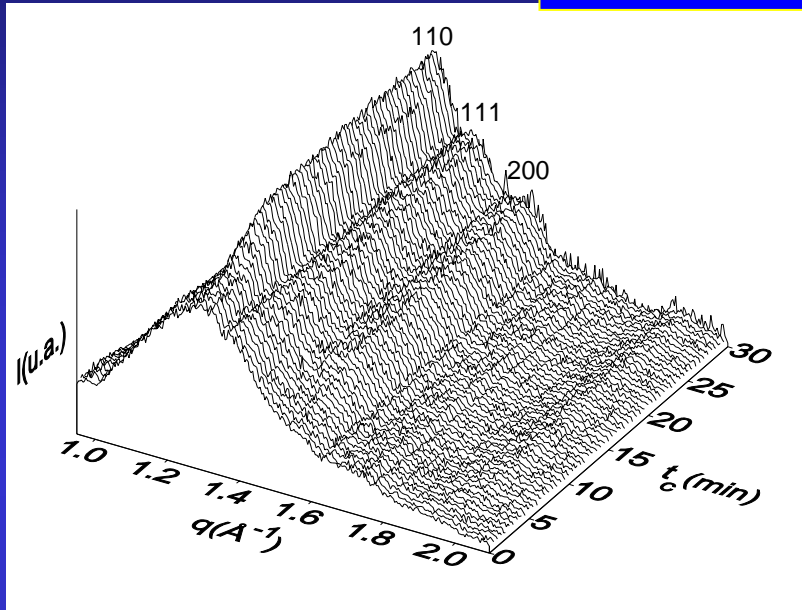
145



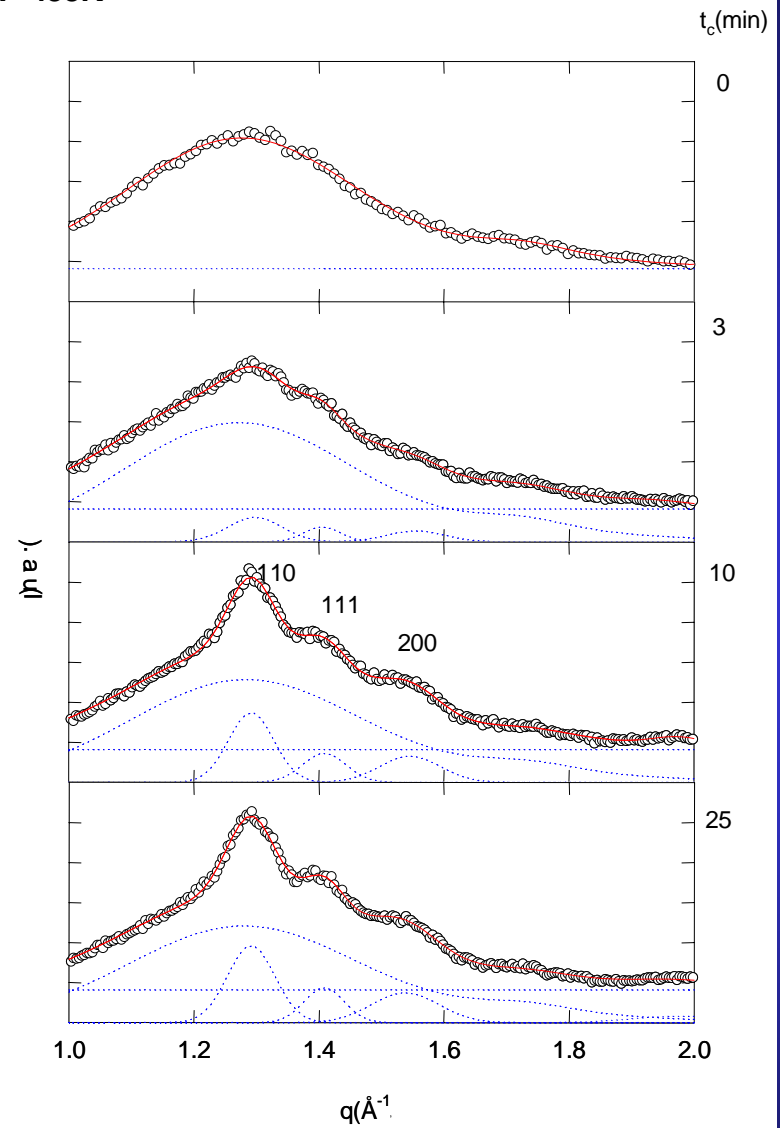


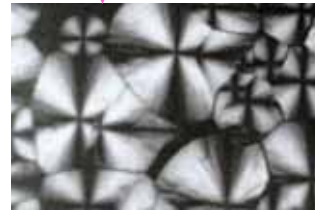
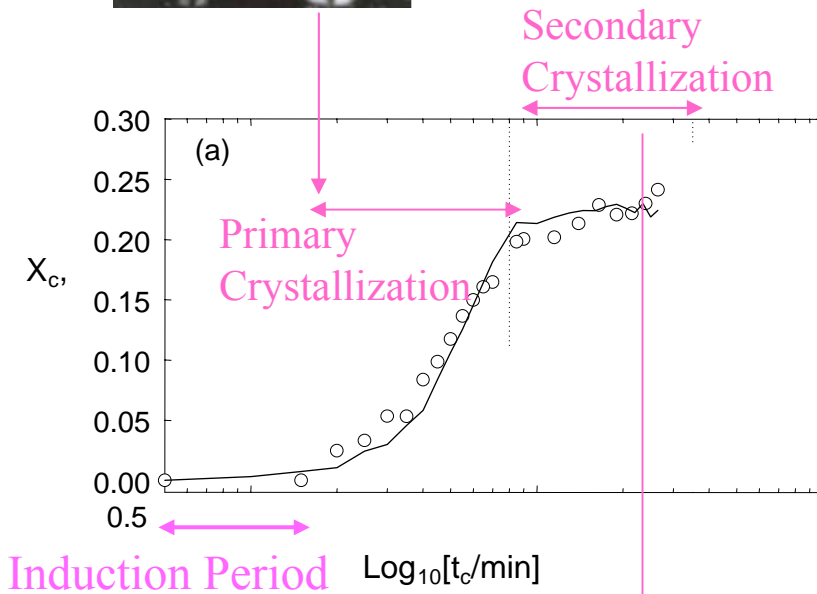
# Rayos-X : PEEK

$T_c = 160^\circ\text{C}$

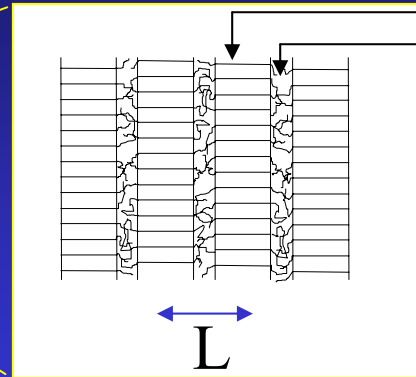
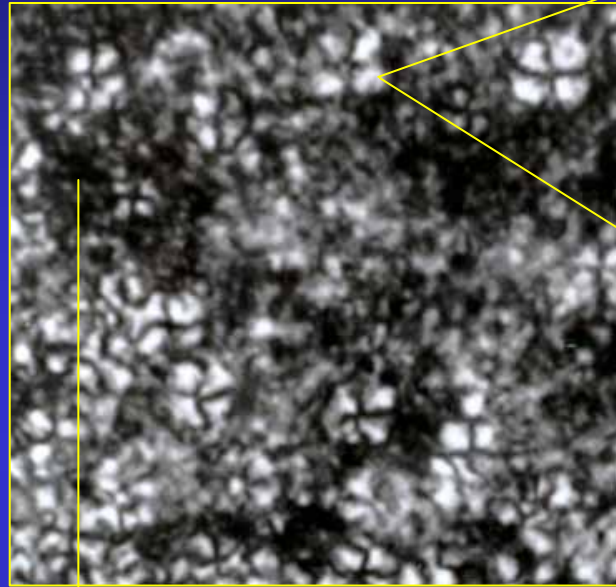


$$\text{Cristalinidad} = \frac{\text{Fracción de cristales}}{\text{Total}}$$



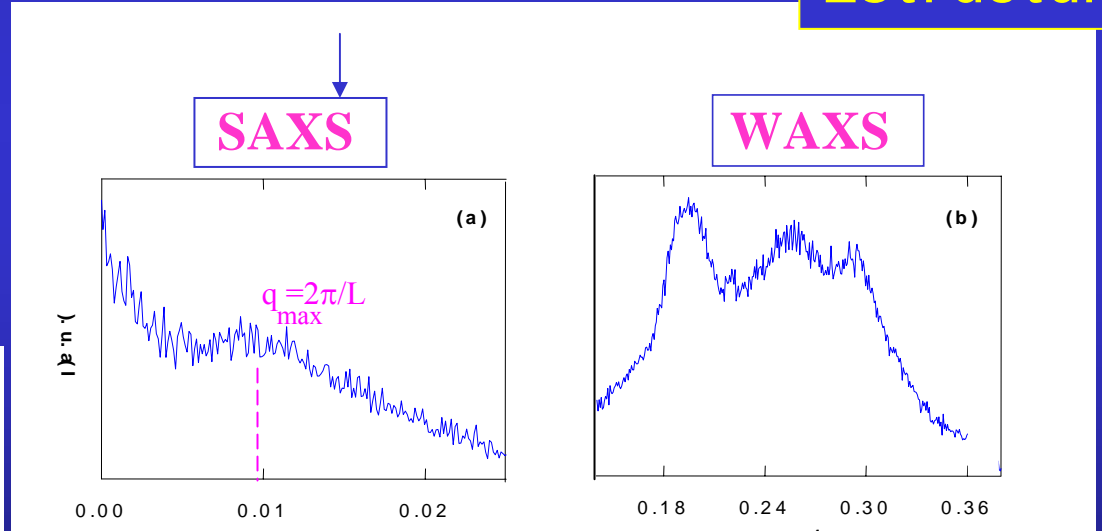


# Técnicas Experimentales : Dinámica

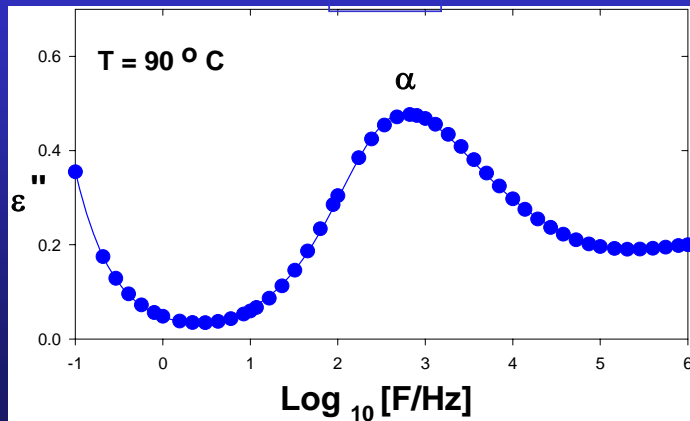


Crystalline Phase  
Amorphous Phase

Estructura

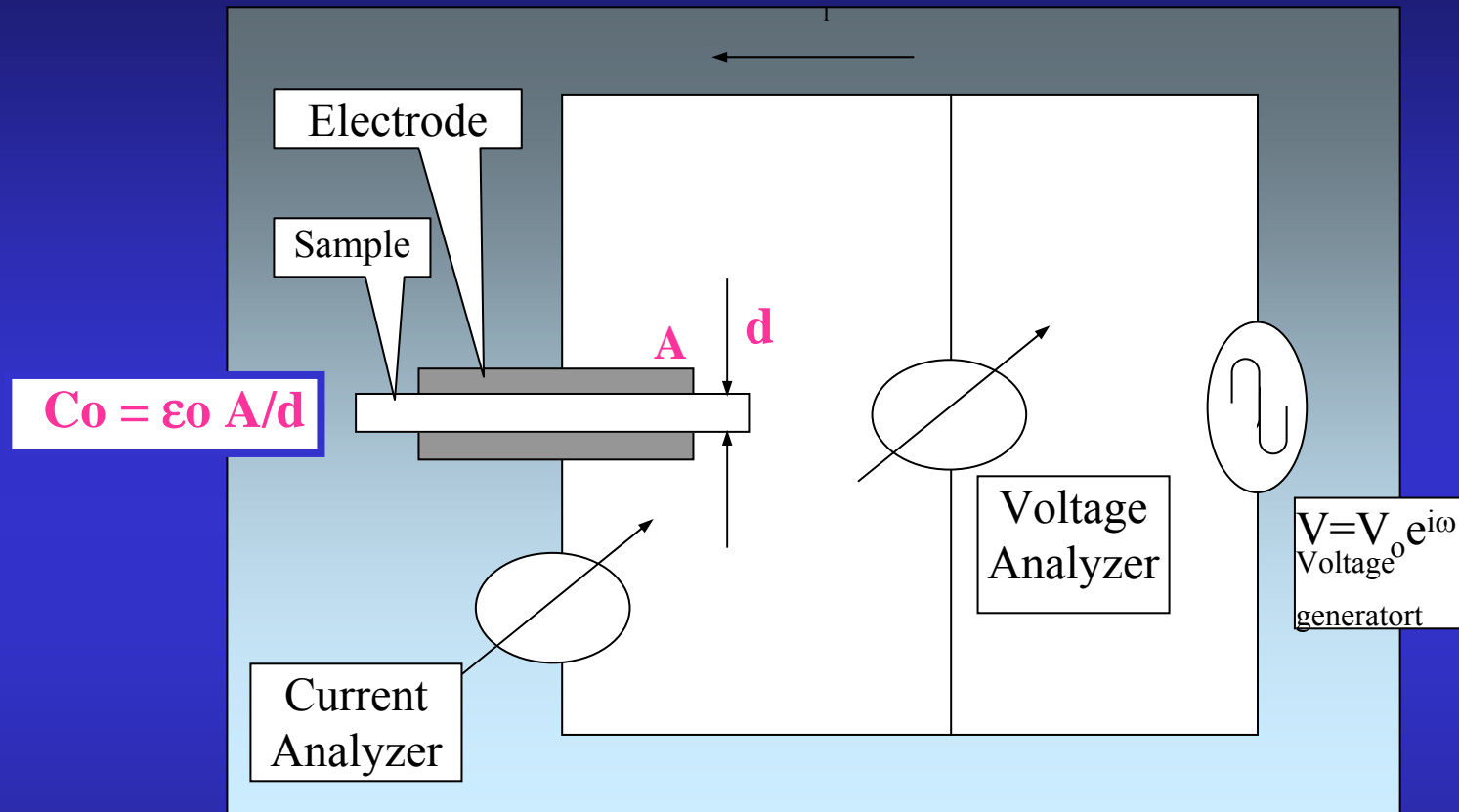


DS



Dinámica

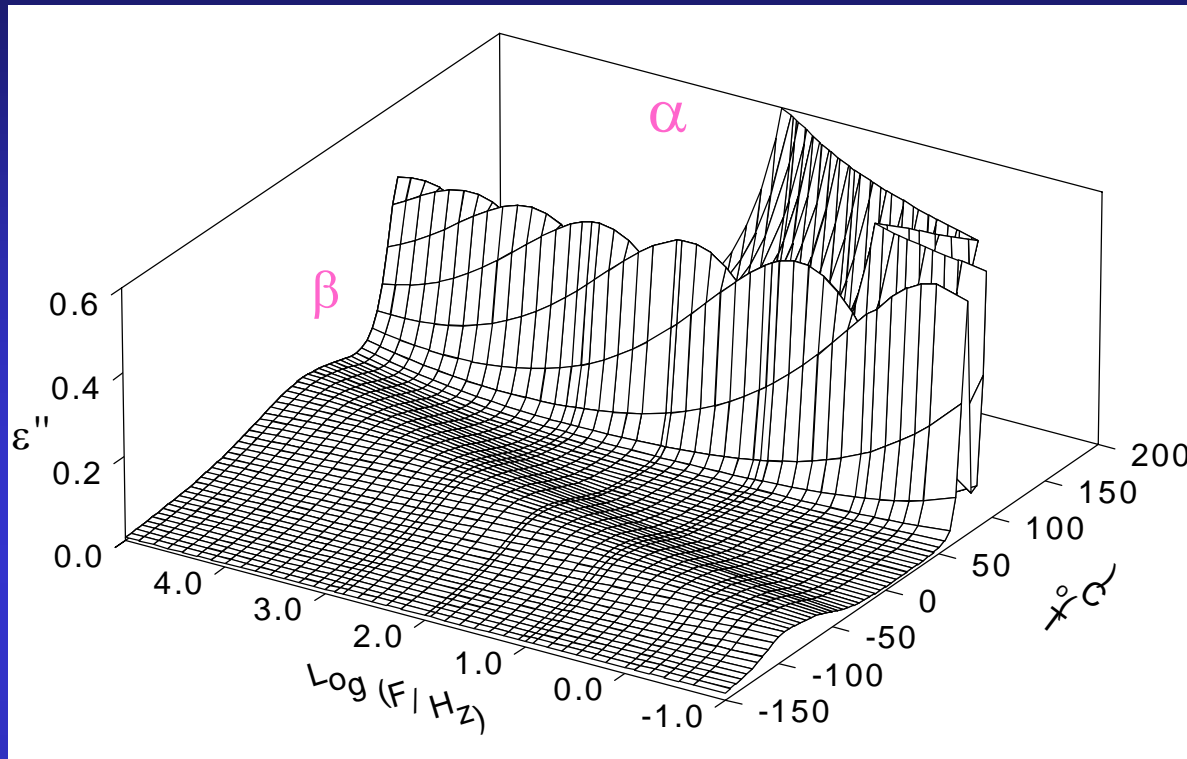
# Dinámica de Materiales Poliméricos Espectroscopía Dieléctrica



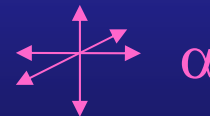
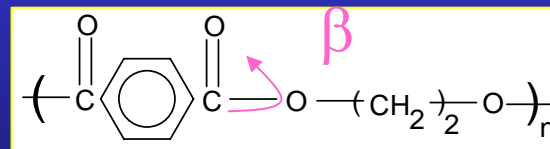
$$I_c = i \omega C_0 \epsilon' V$$

$$I_r = \omega C_0 \epsilon'' V$$

# Dinámica de Materiales Poliméricos Espectroscopía Dieléctrica

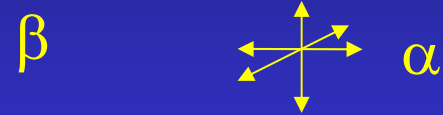
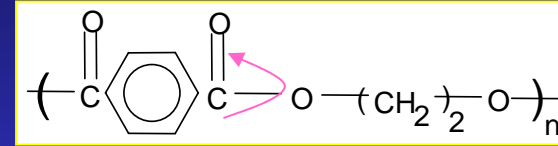
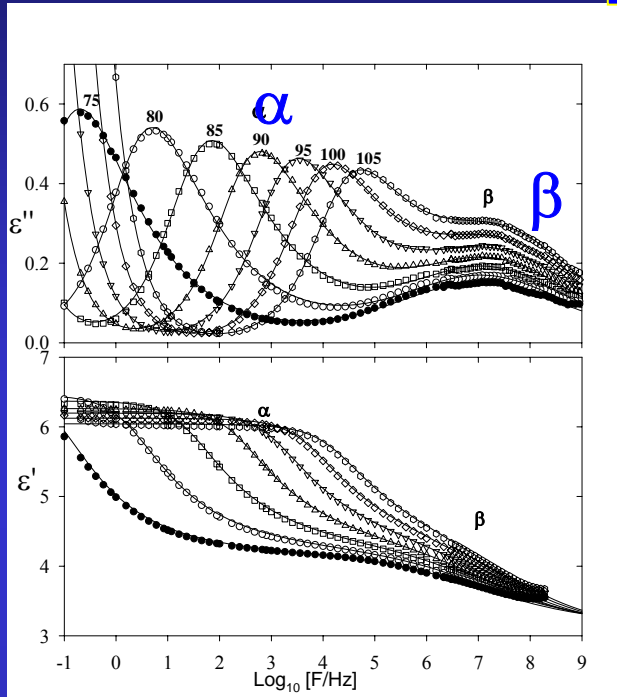


PET



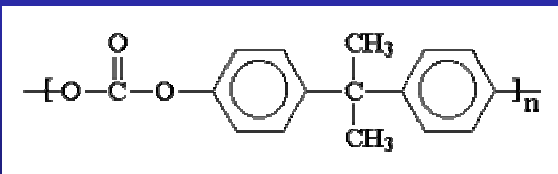
# Dinámica de Materiales Poliméricos Espectroscopía Dieléctrica

## PET

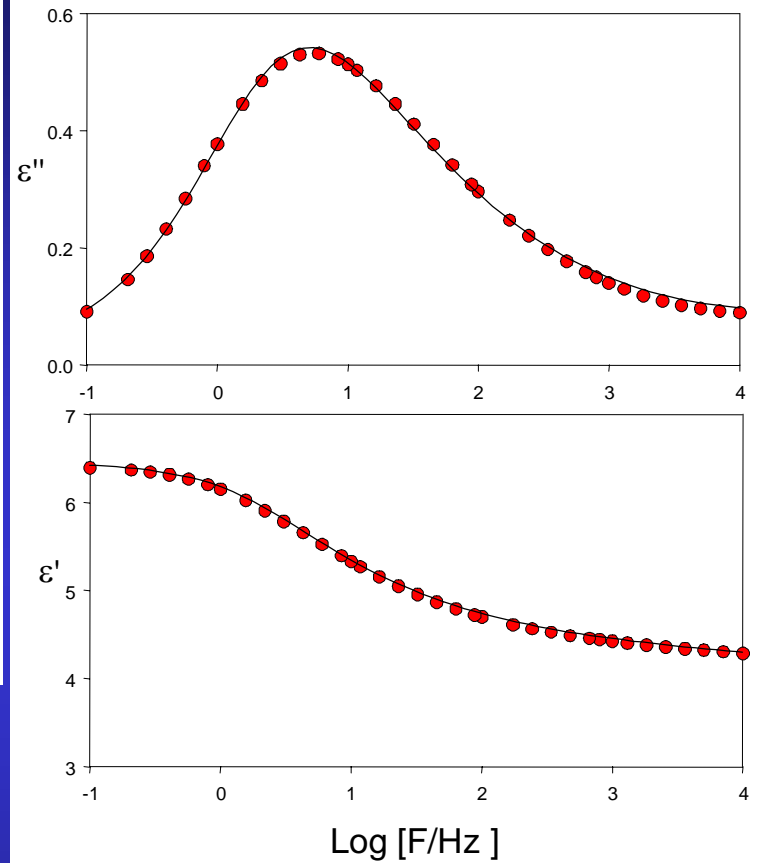
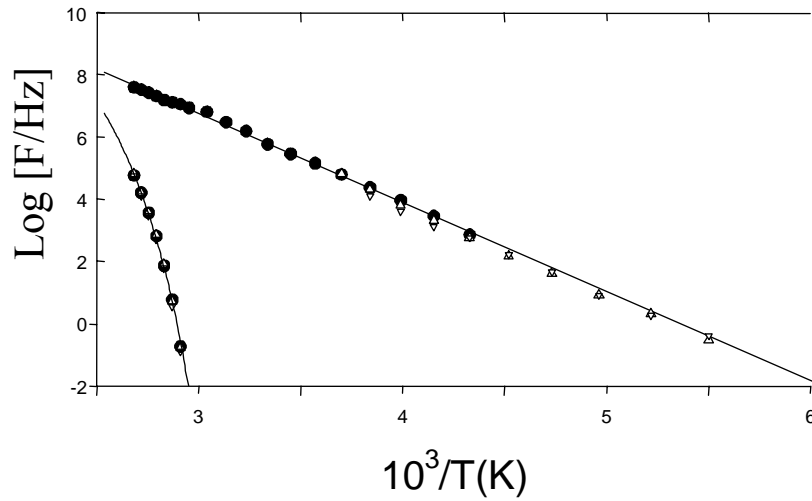


$$\epsilon^* = (\epsilon_\infty)_\beta + \sum_{x=\alpha,\beta} \frac{(\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_\infty)_x}{[1 + (i\omega\tau_x)^{b_x}]^{c_x}}$$

## Policarbonato



Alto resistencia al impacto mecánico debido a la disipación de energía por la relajación  $\beta$



VFT

$$F_{\max} = F_0 \exp(-DT_0 / (T - T_0))$$

$\alpha$

Arrhenius

$$F_{\max} = F_0 \exp(-E / T)$$

$\beta$

HN

$$\epsilon^*(\omega) = \frac{\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_\infty}{(1 + (i\omega\tau_0)^b)^c} + \epsilon_\infty$$

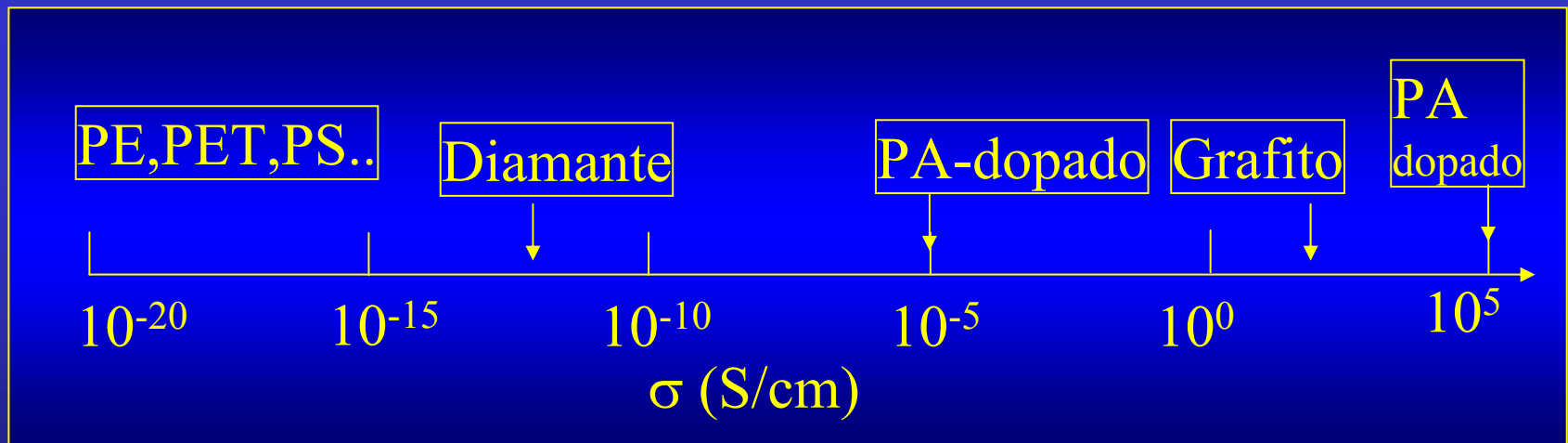
## Conductividad eléctrica

$$\sigma = n \mu q$$

Carga

Movilidad

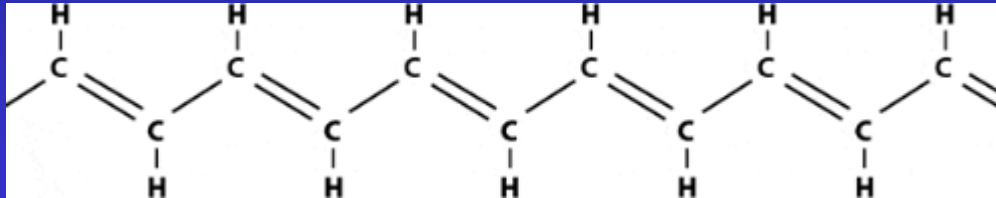
Número de portadores





# Propiedades Eléctrica de Materiales poliméricos: Polímero Conductores

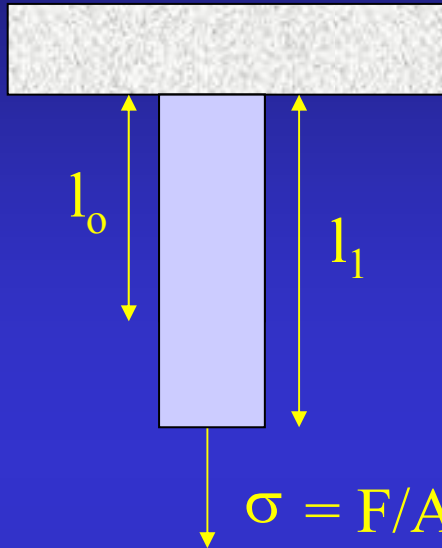
⇒ Premio Nóbel 2000



Poliacetileno



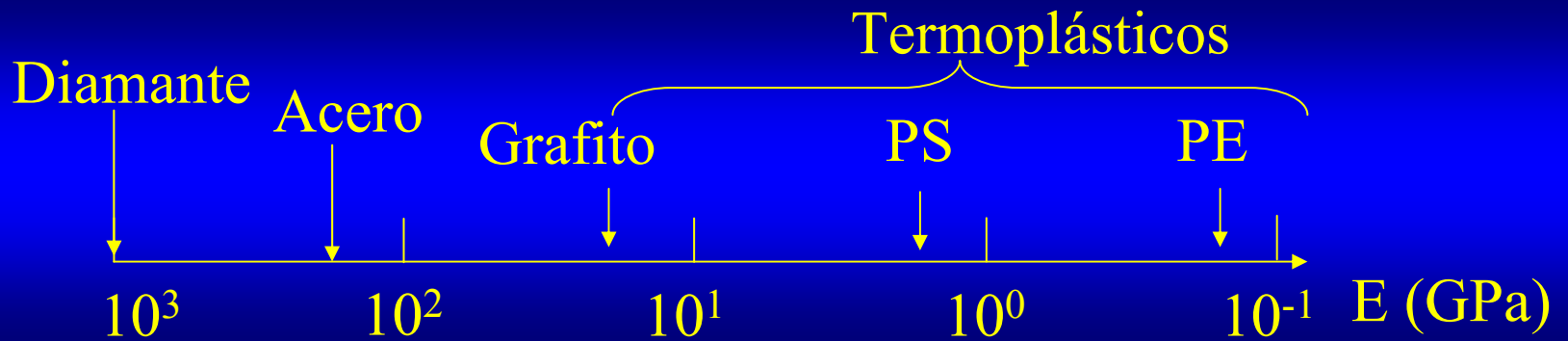
# Propiedades Mecánicas de Materiales poliméricos



$$\Delta l = l_1 - l_0 \quad \text{deformación}$$

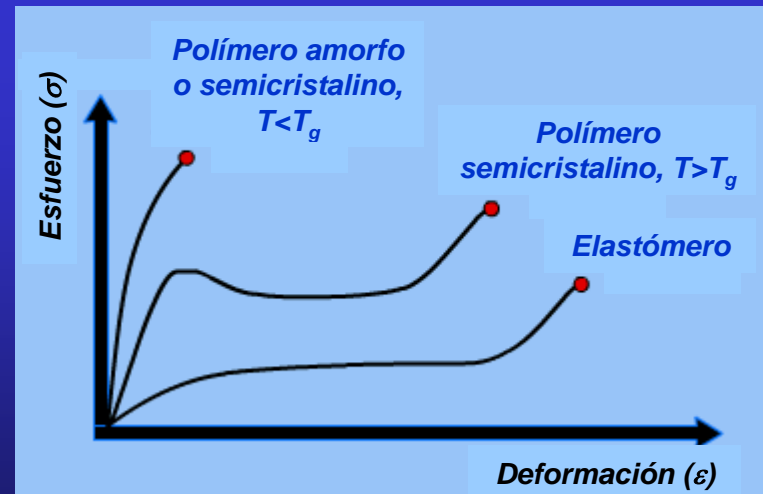
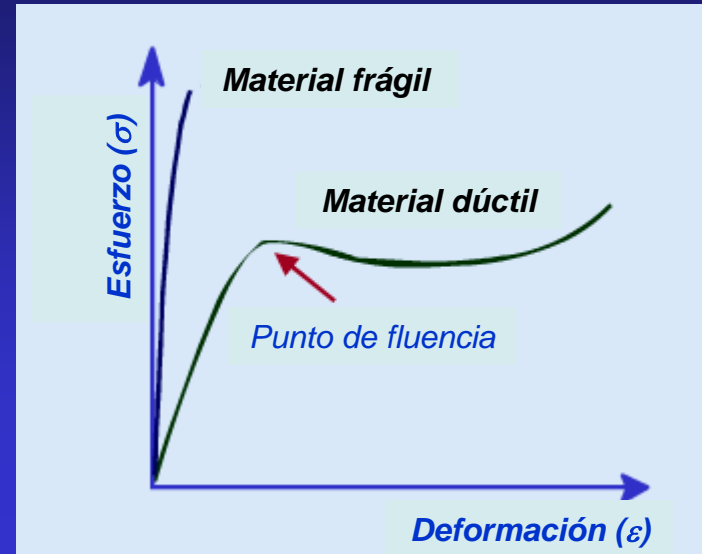
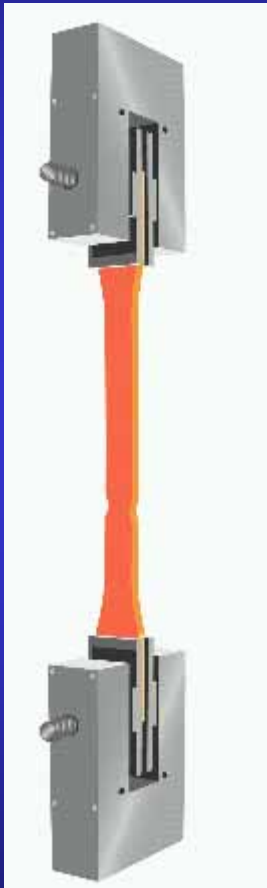
$$\varepsilon = \Delta l / l_0 \quad \text{Deformación unitaria}$$

$$E = \sigma / \varepsilon \quad \text{Módulo de Young}$$

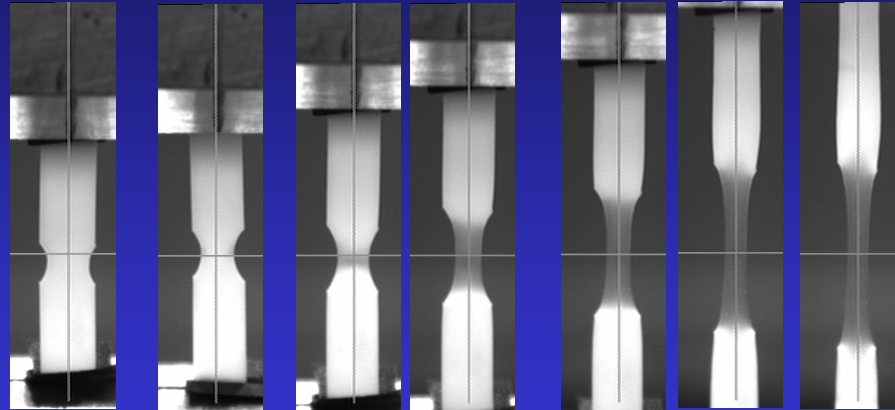


## Comportamiento mecánico

### Ensayo esfuerzo-deformación en tracción



# Propiedades Mecánicas



Región elástica

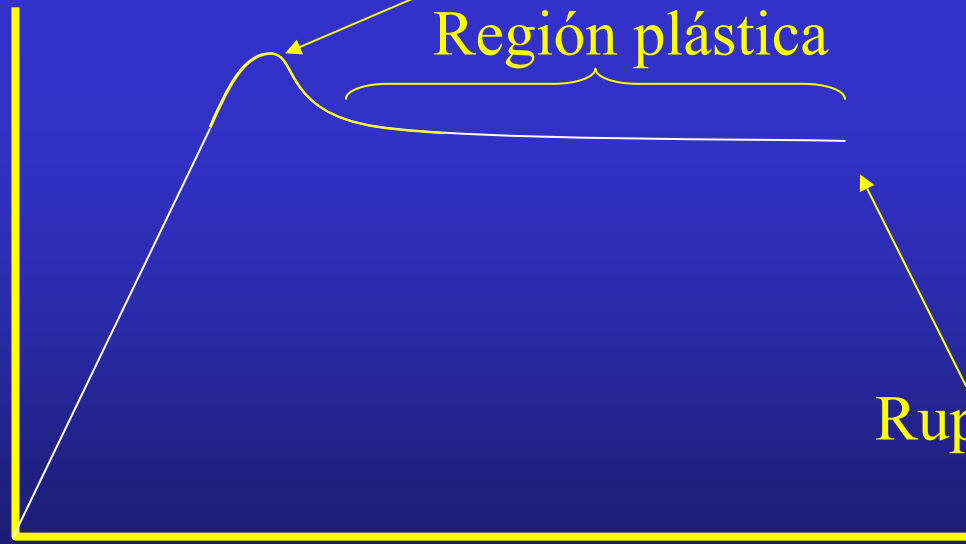
Fluencia

Región plástica

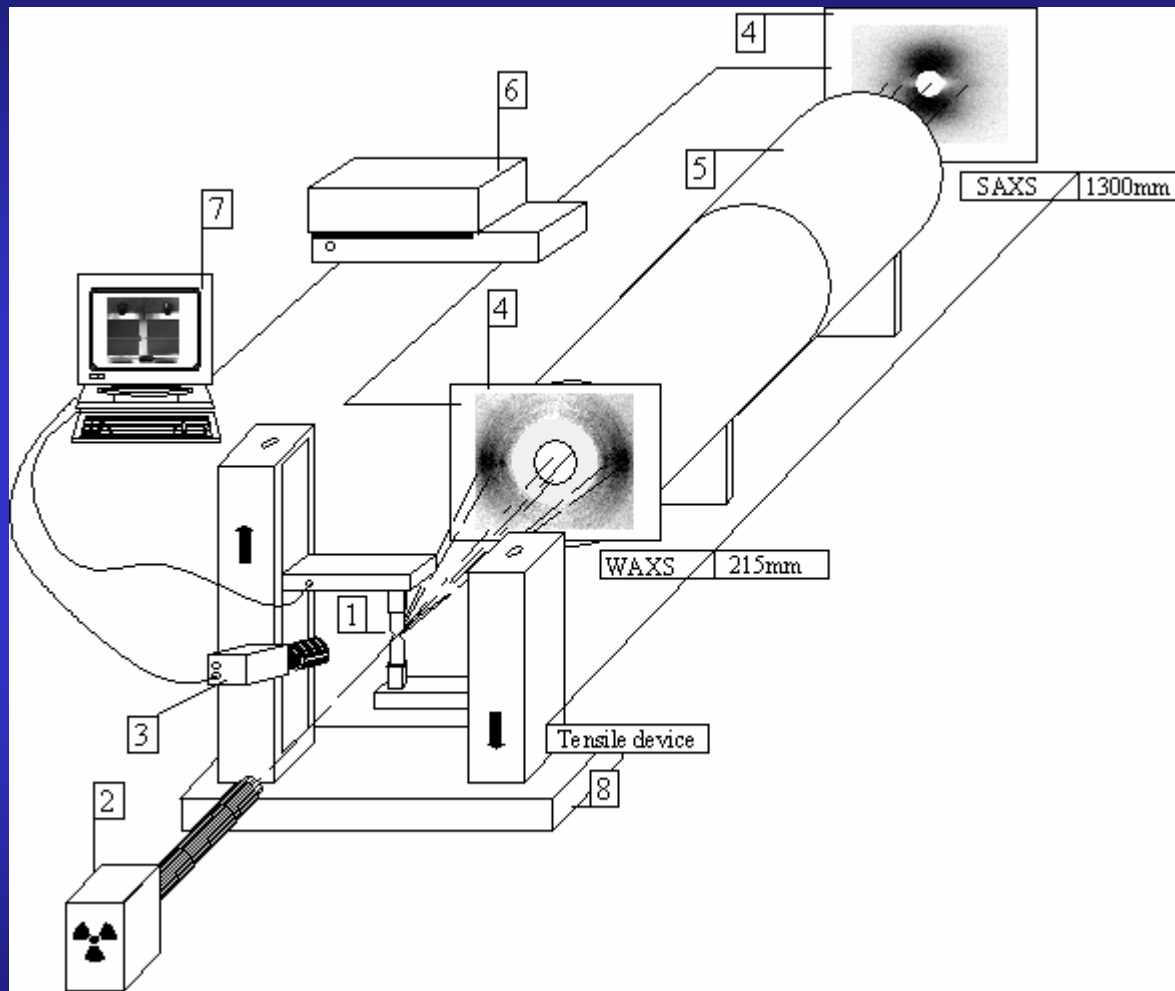
$\sigma$

Ruptura

$l$

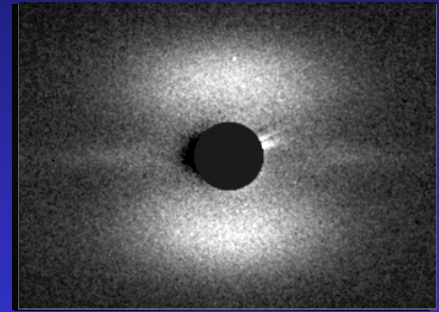
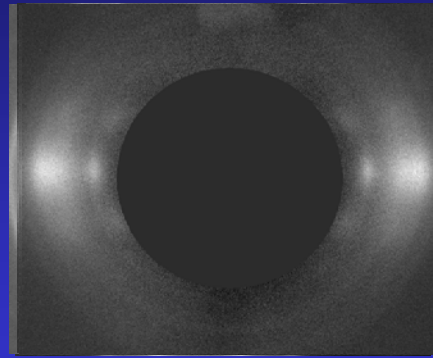
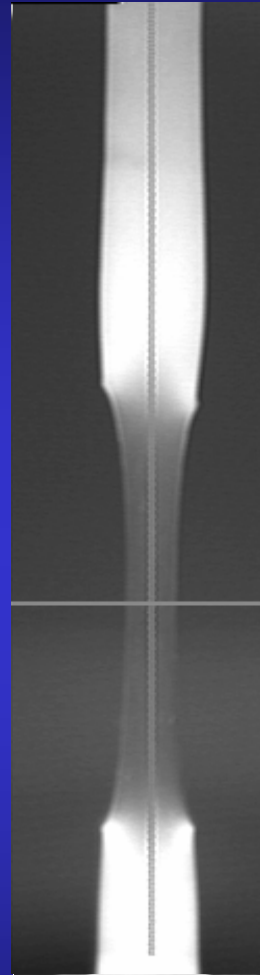
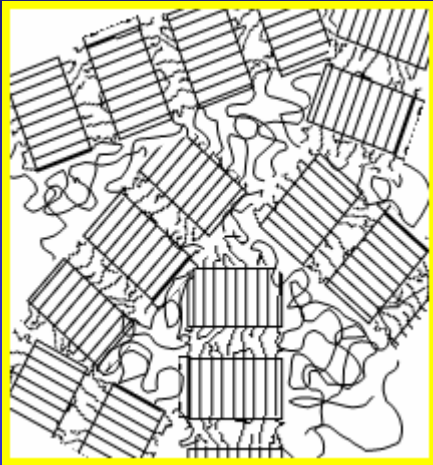


# Esfuerzo-Deformación

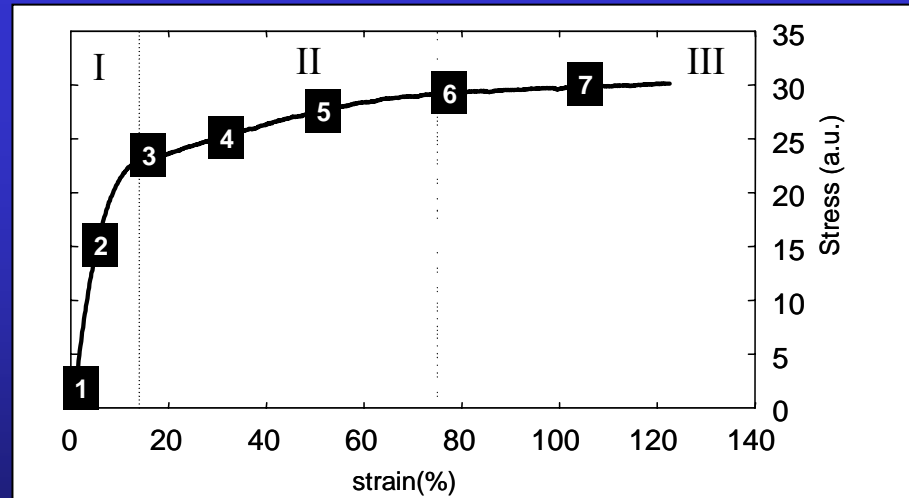
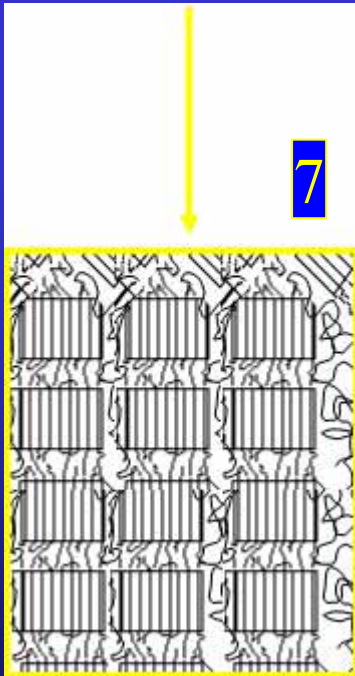


# Esfuerzo-Deformación : Arnitel (PBT-PO4)

1



7



# Conclusiones

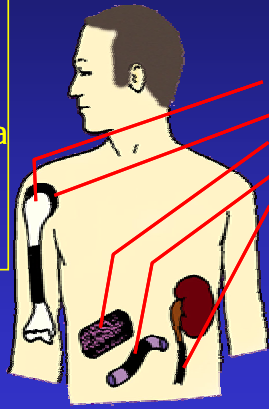
## Medicina

Seda  
Quitoxano  
→  
Colágeno  
Celulosa

Polímeros naturales

- Mas biocompatible
- Mínima reacción a un cuerpo extraño
- Hidrofílicos
- Apropriados para química en la superficie
- Osteogénicos

Implantación In Vivo



**Nuevo**

- Hueso
- Cartilago
- Hgado
- Intestino
- Uretra



## Viejos Materiales

## Nuevos usos

Poliésteres  
Polioléfina  
Pol. de ingeniería

Diodos luminiscentes  
Células fotovoltaicas  
Sensores  
Microelectrónica

## Nuevos Materiales

## Viejos Usos

Polímeros conductores

Contenedores  
Biodegradables  
Reciclables  
Poco permeables



Materiales biodegradables



INSTITUTO DE ESTRUCTURA  
DE LA MATERIA



<http://www.iem.cfmac.csic.es/fmacro/softmatpol/>

## Soft and Polymeric Condensed Matter Group

	Name	email
	<b>Tiberio A Ezquerra</b> <i>Investigador científico</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:imte155@iem.cfmac.csic.es">imte155 at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>
	<b>Mari Cruz García-Gutierrez</b> <i>Ramón y Cajal fellow</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:imtc304@iem.cfmac.csic.es">imtc304 at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>
	<b>Jaime J. Hernández</b> <i>Predoctoral student FPU</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:imth001@iem.cfmac.csic.es">imth001 at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>
	<b>Amelia Linares</b> <i>Científico titular</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:alinares@iem.cfmac.csic.es">alinares at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>
	<b>Aurora Nogales</b> <i>Ramón y Cajal fellow</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:emnogales@iem.cfmac.csic.es">emnogales at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>
	<b>Daniel R. Rueda</b> <i>Investigador científico</i>  <a href="#">web</a>	✉ <a href="mailto:emdaniel@iem.cfmac.csic.es">emdaniel at iem.cfmac.csic.es</a>