

Melt and Solution Processing of the Poly(Hydroxy-Amide) Family of Polymers

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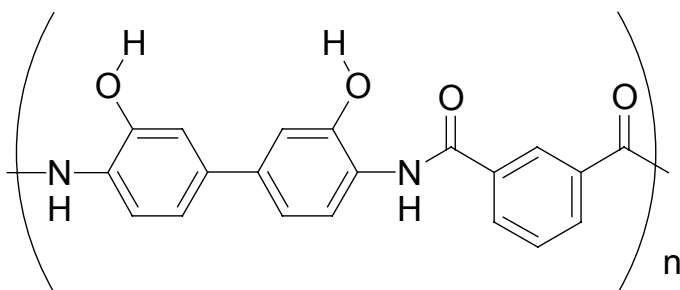


Outline

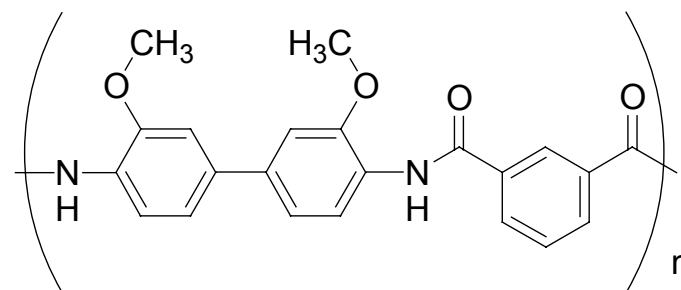
- ❑ Study of the isothermal characterization of the PHAs
- ❑ Investigation of cyclo-dehydration/demethylation behavior with respect to the applications as coatings and melt spun fibers
- ❑ The effect of film morphology on crystallization behavior

Sample Code and Structure

Sample code	PHA/PMeOA	Flexible group
PMeOA	100/0	0
50/50	50/50	0
25/75	25/75	0
25/75/F10	25/75	10



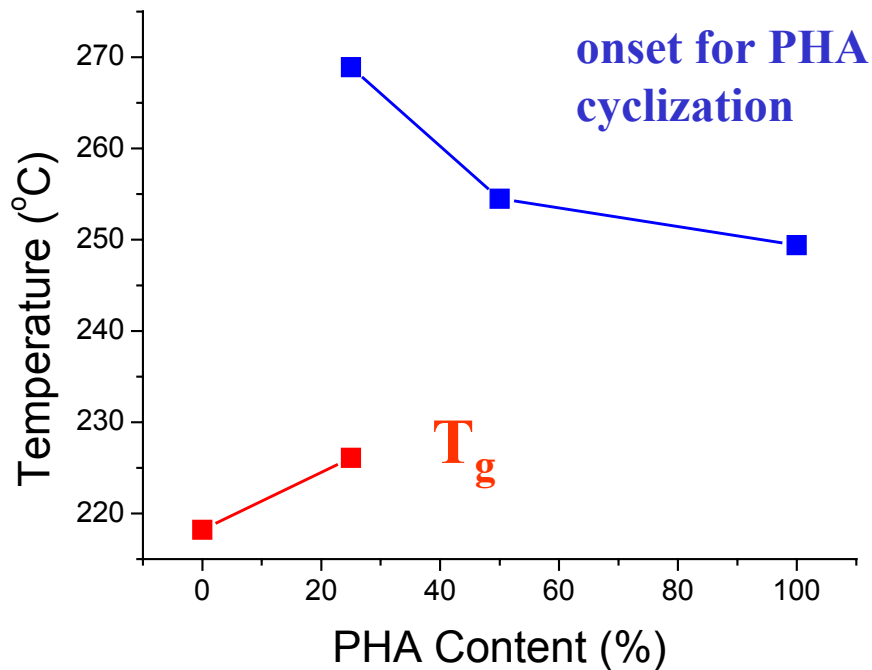
Poly(hydroxy-amide): PHA



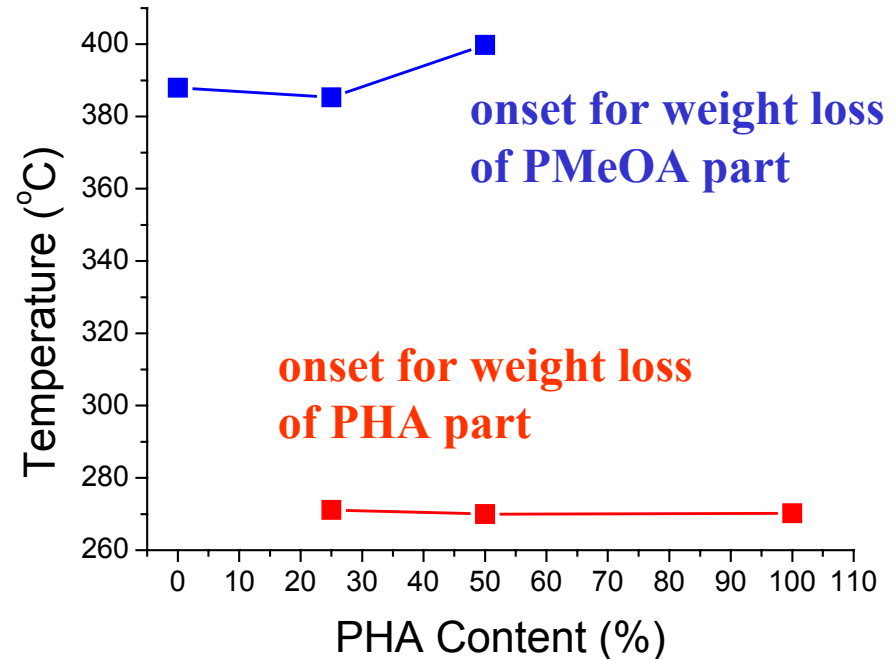
Poly(methoxy-amide): PMeOA

Thermal Characteristics of PHA/PMeOA Hybrid at different composition

Results from DSC

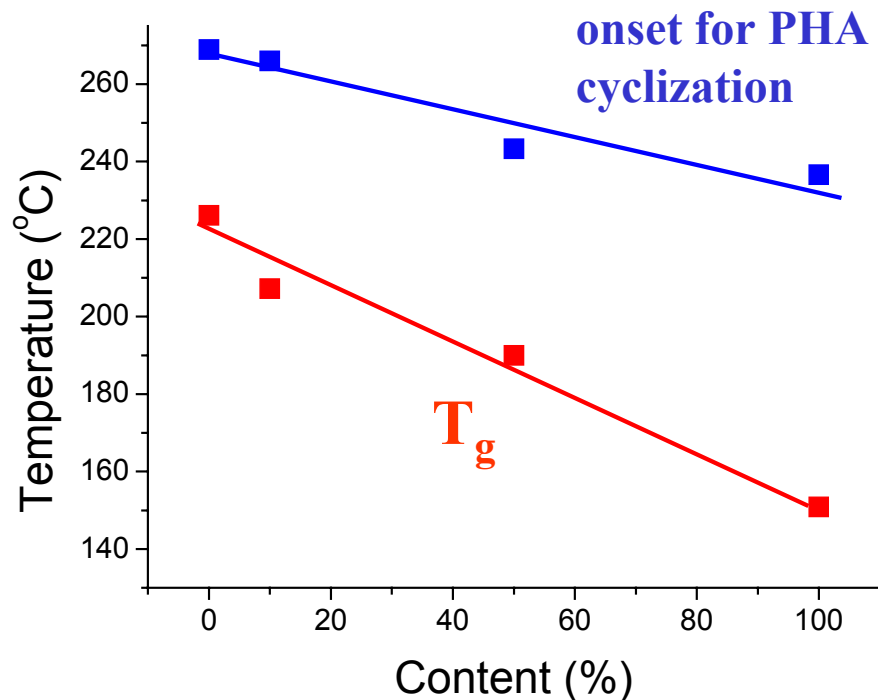


Results from TGA

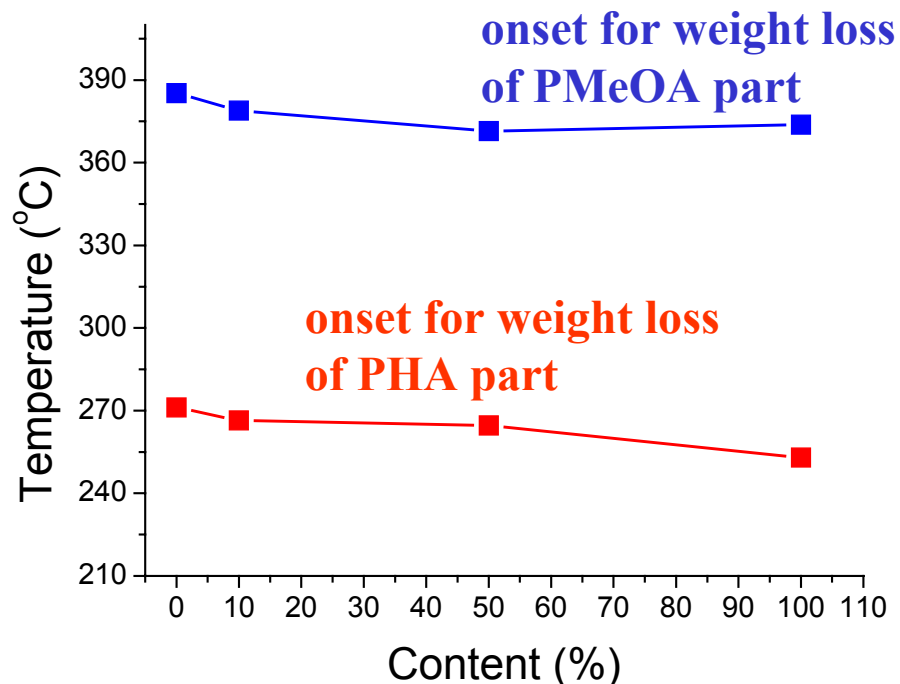


Thermal Characteristics of PHA/PMeOA/Flexible Hybrids with different Flexible part contents

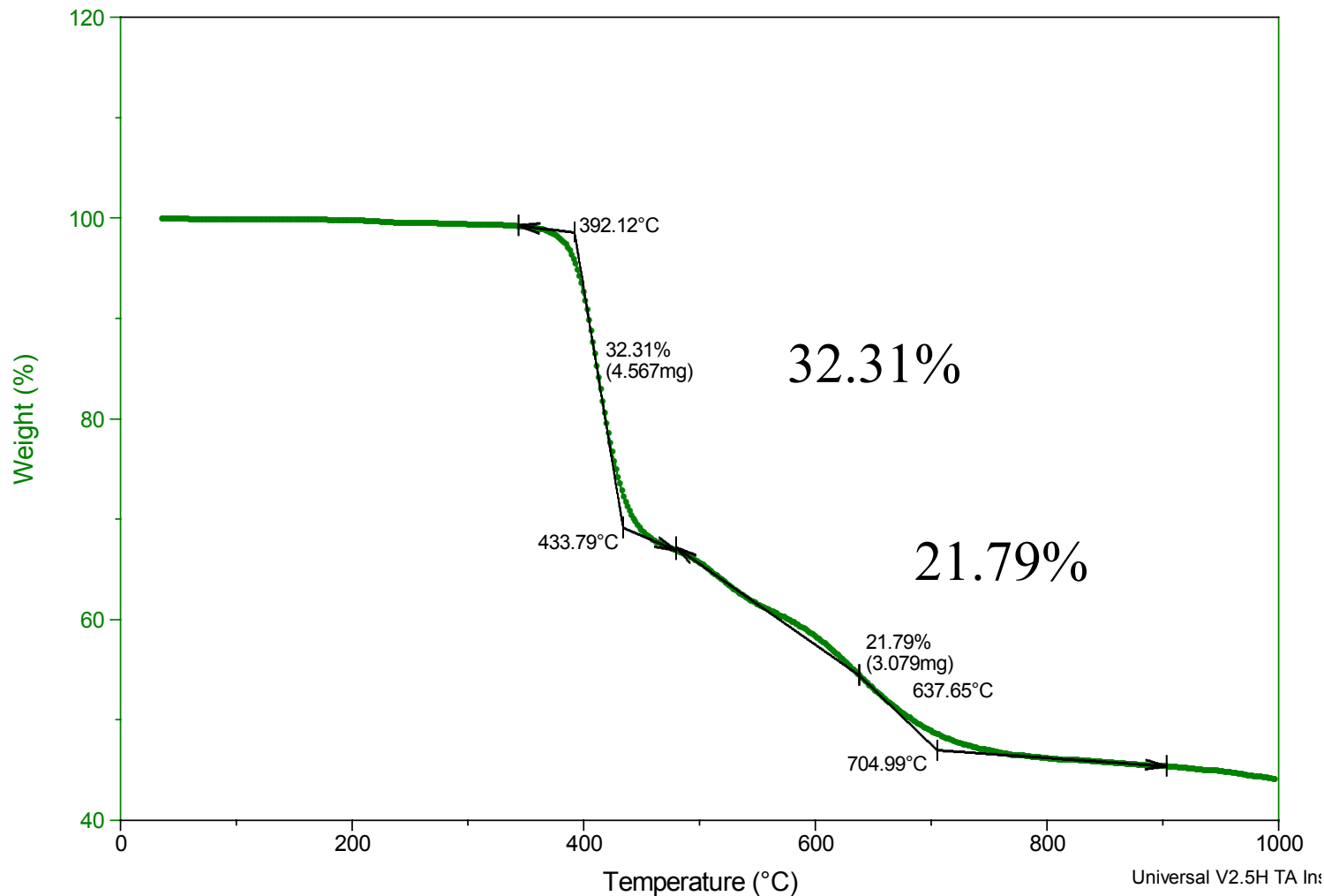
Results from DSC



Results from TGA

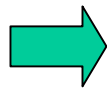


Typical TGA Curve of PMeOA (10°C/min.)



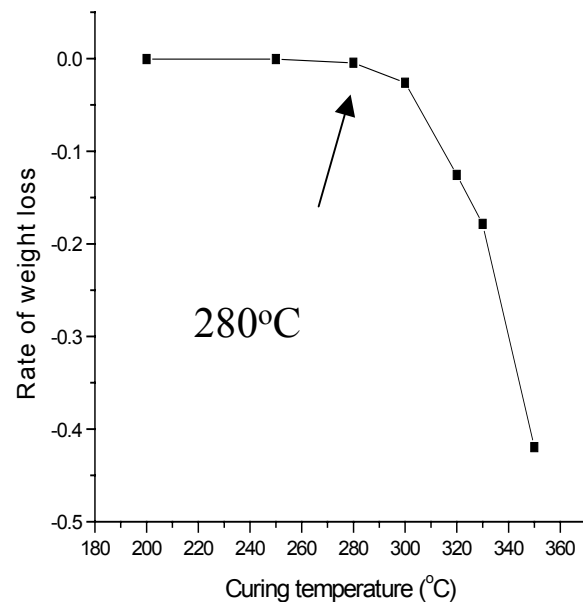
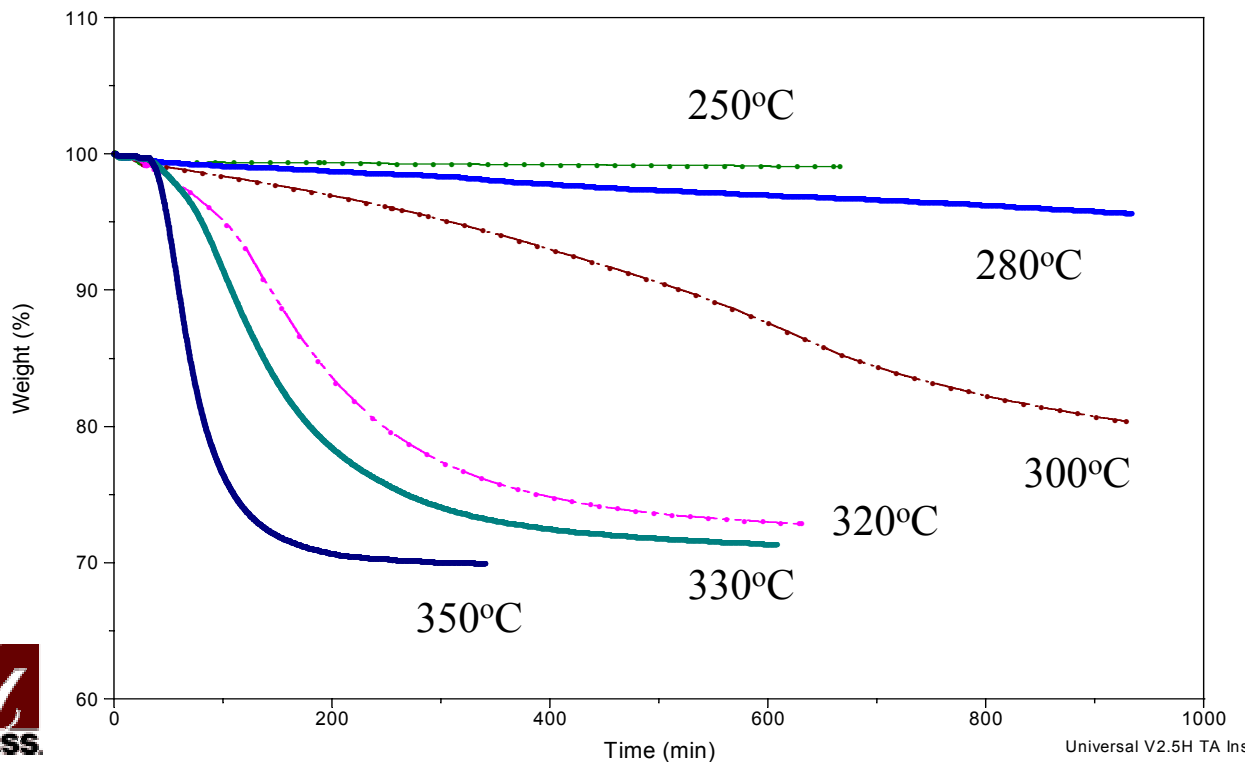
Isothermal Analysis

- ❑ Cyclization characteristics
- ❑ Crystallization characteristics



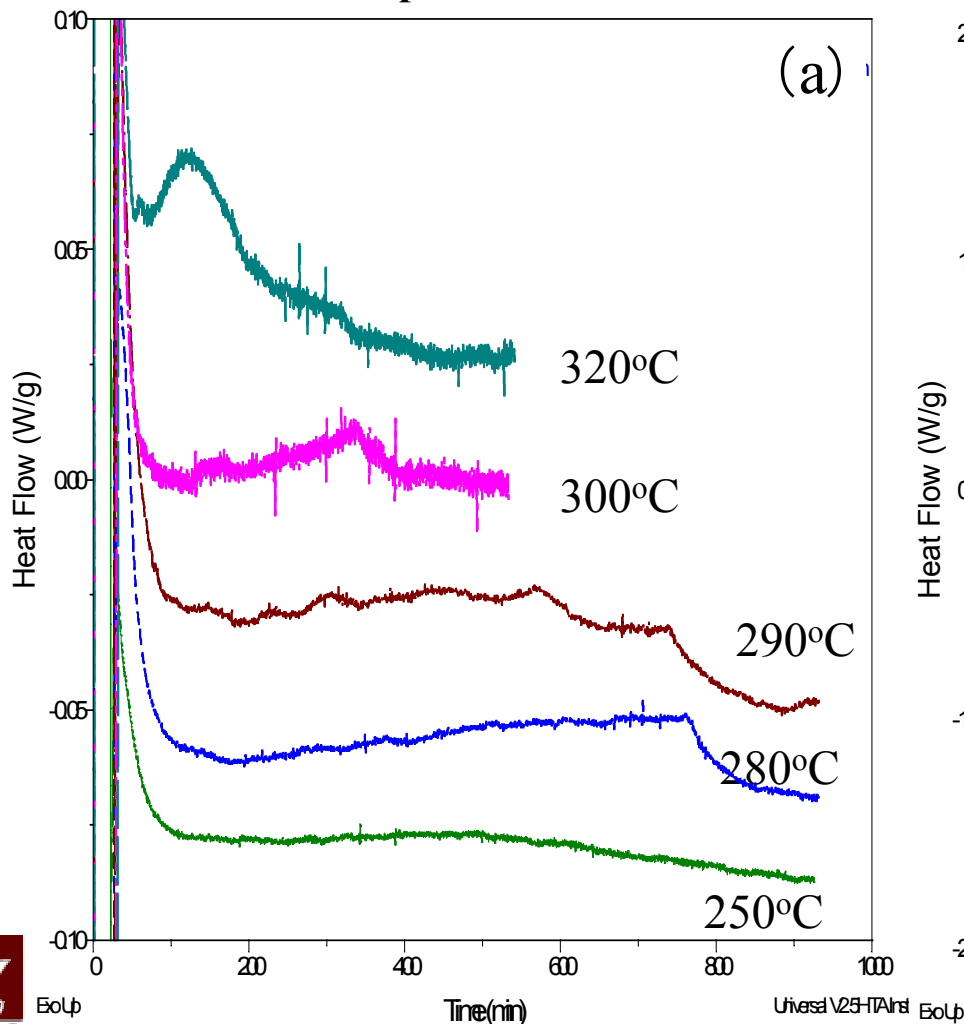
- ✓ Optimization of film preparation and curing
- ✓ Potential as a coating
- ✓ Basic data for fiber spinning from melt

TGA results of PMeOA at isothermal condition

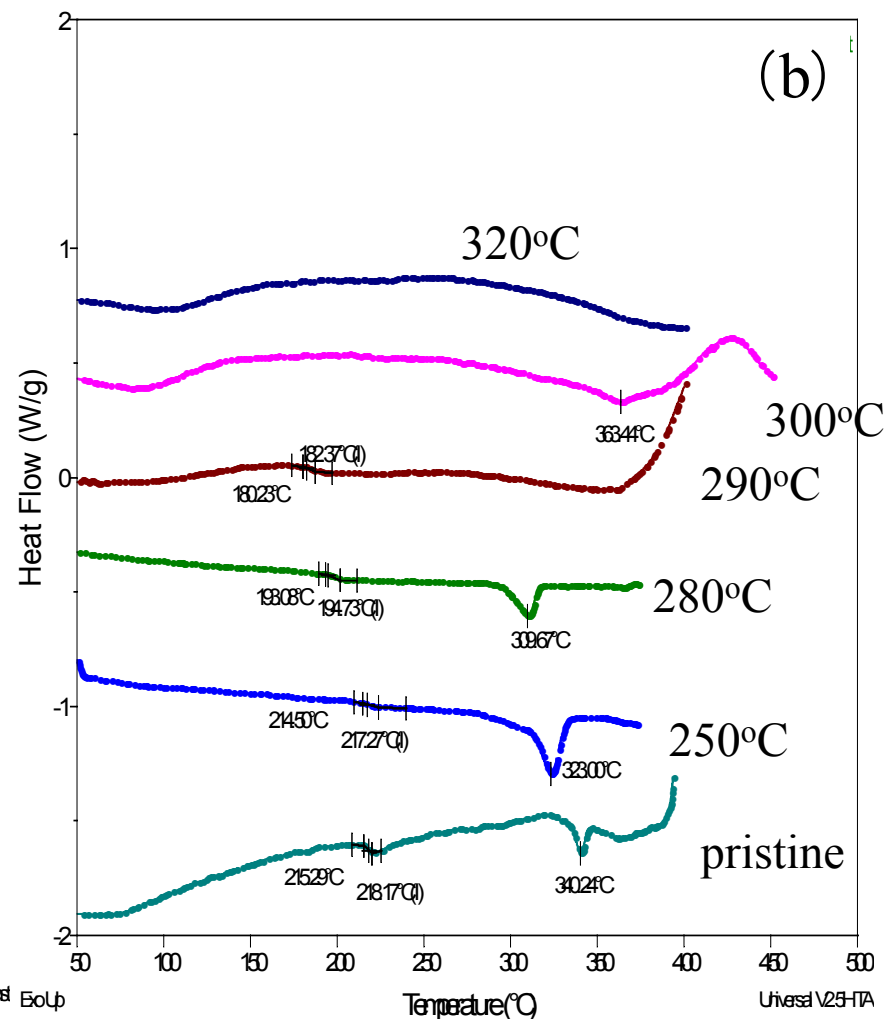


DSC Isothermal Curves of PMeOA

different temperatures



heating scan after curing



EOlp

Time (min)

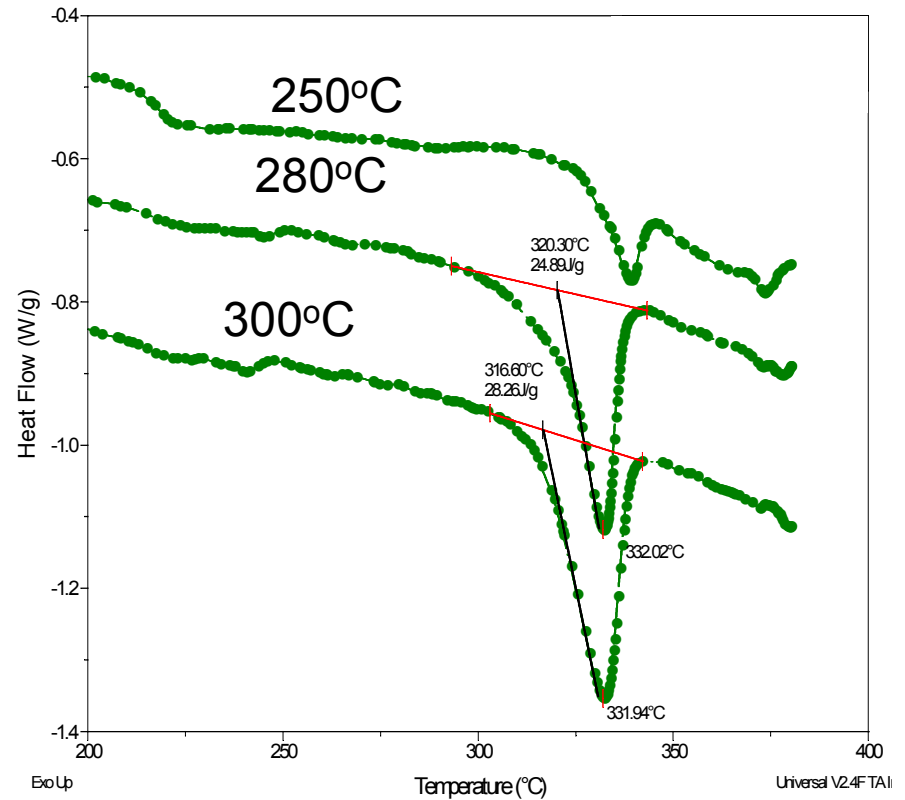
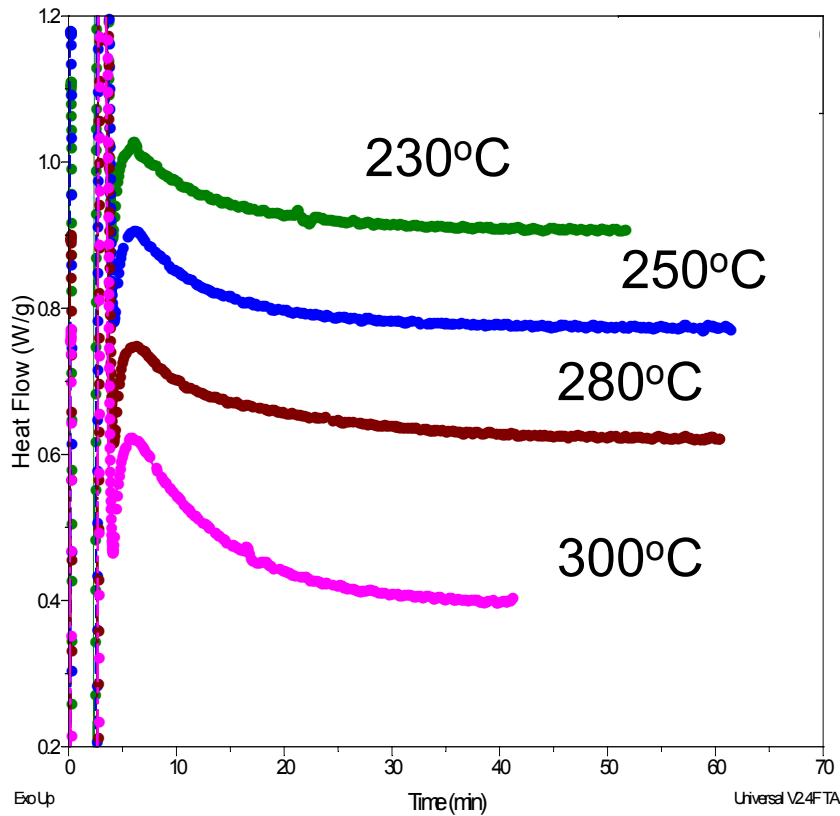
Universal V23-ITA1

EOlp

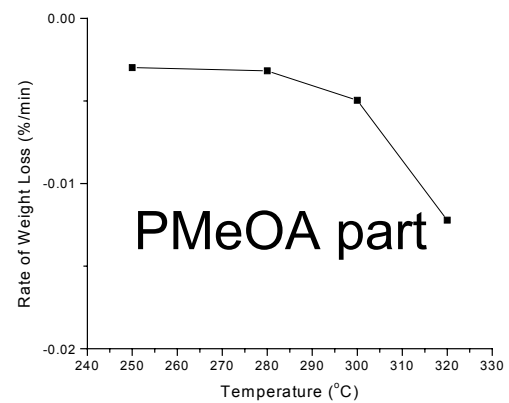
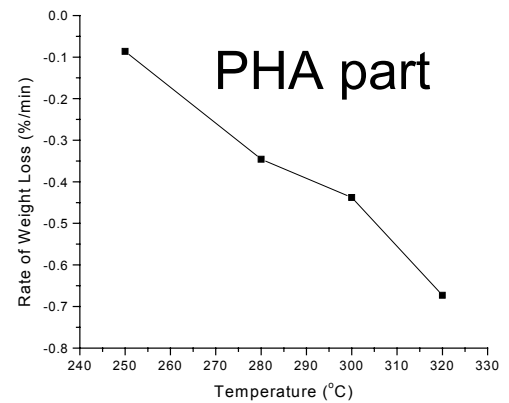
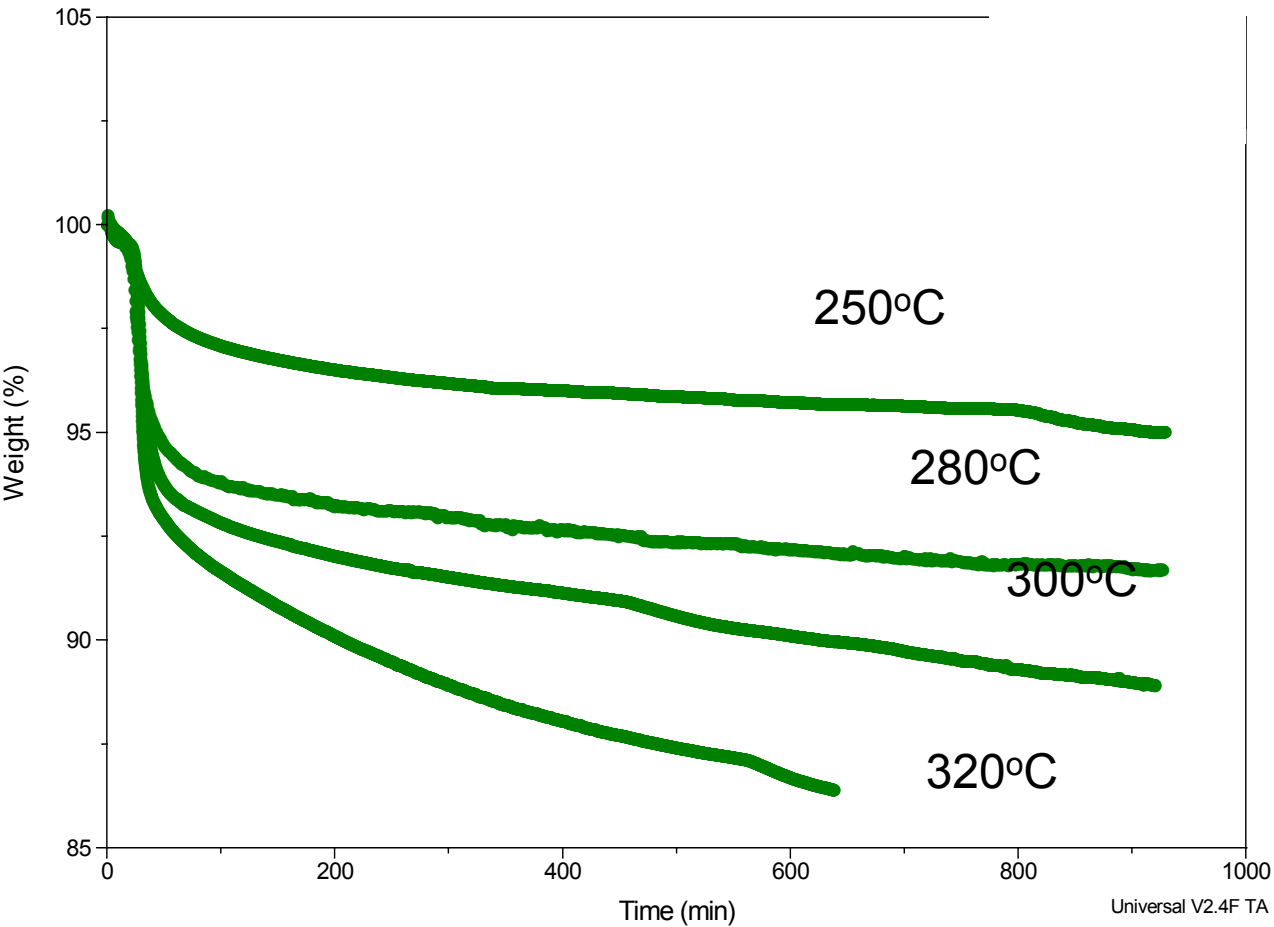
Temperature (°C)

Universal V23-ITA

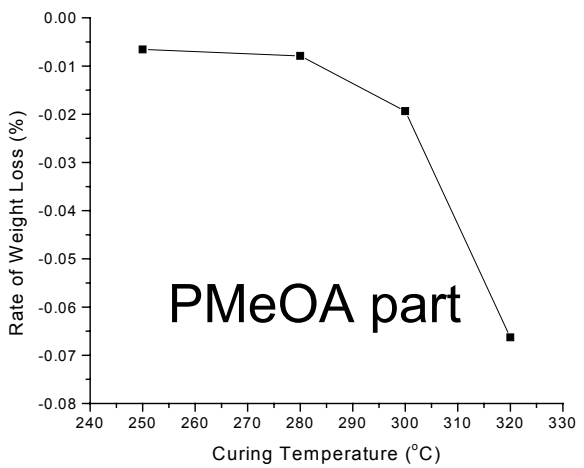
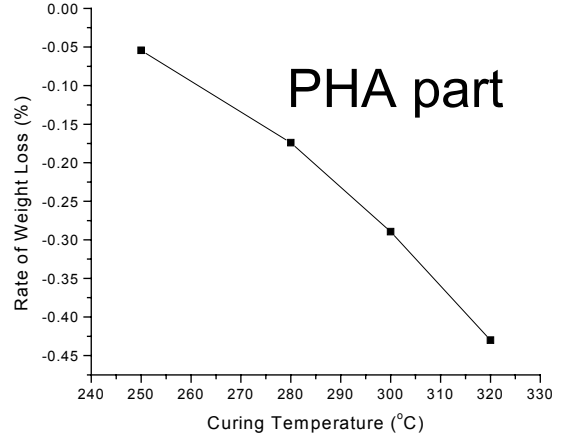
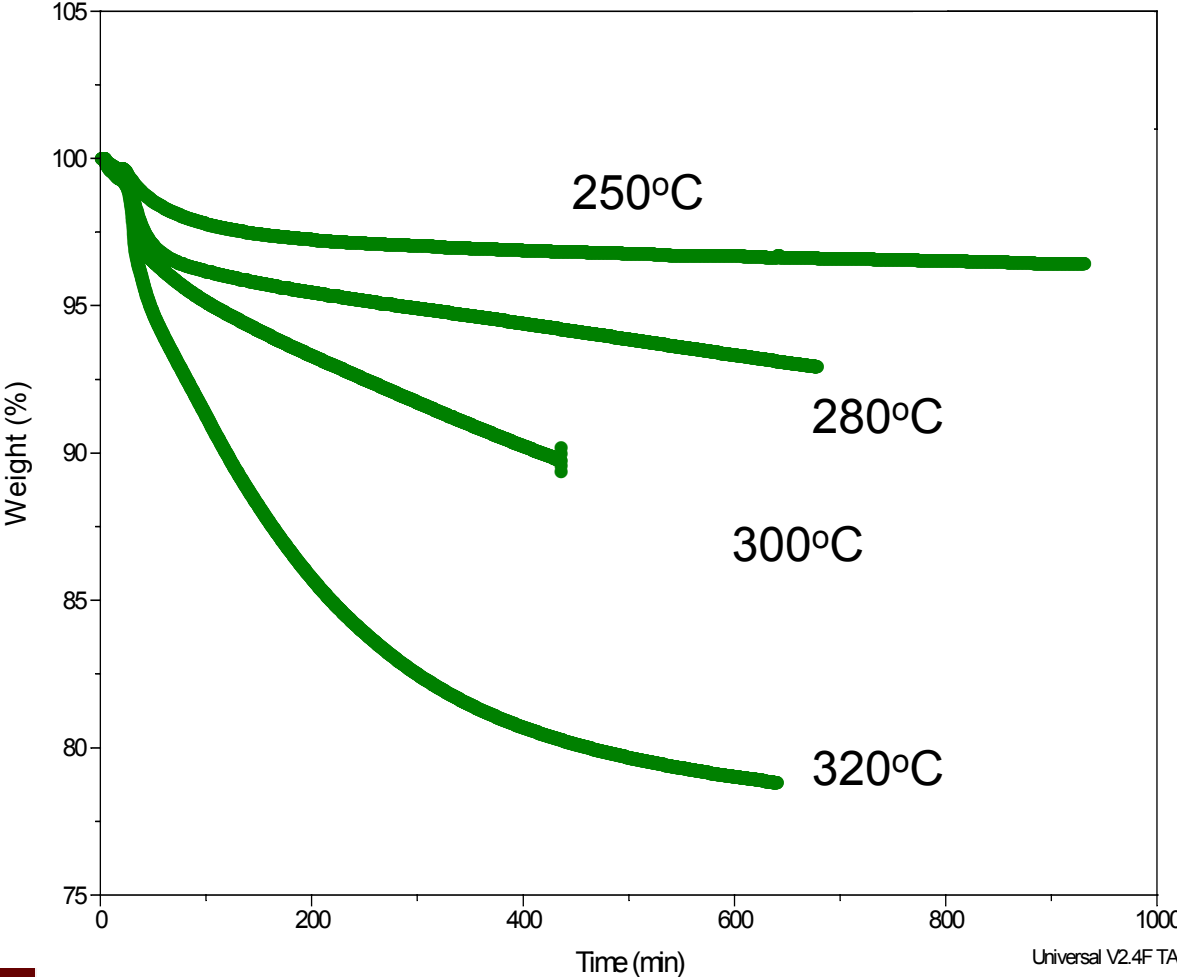
Isothermal Crystallization of PMeOA



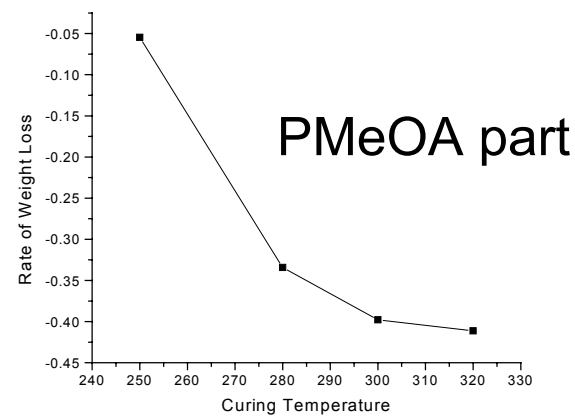
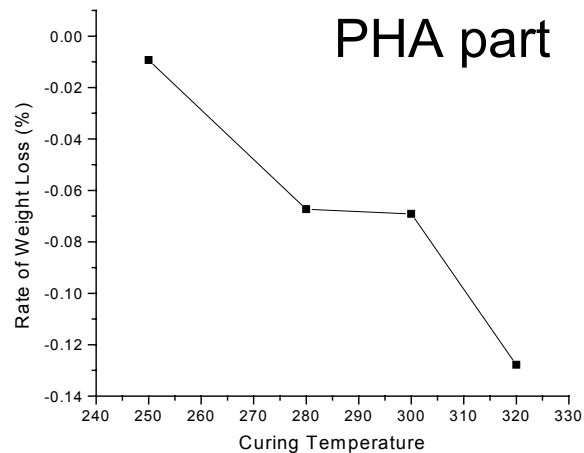
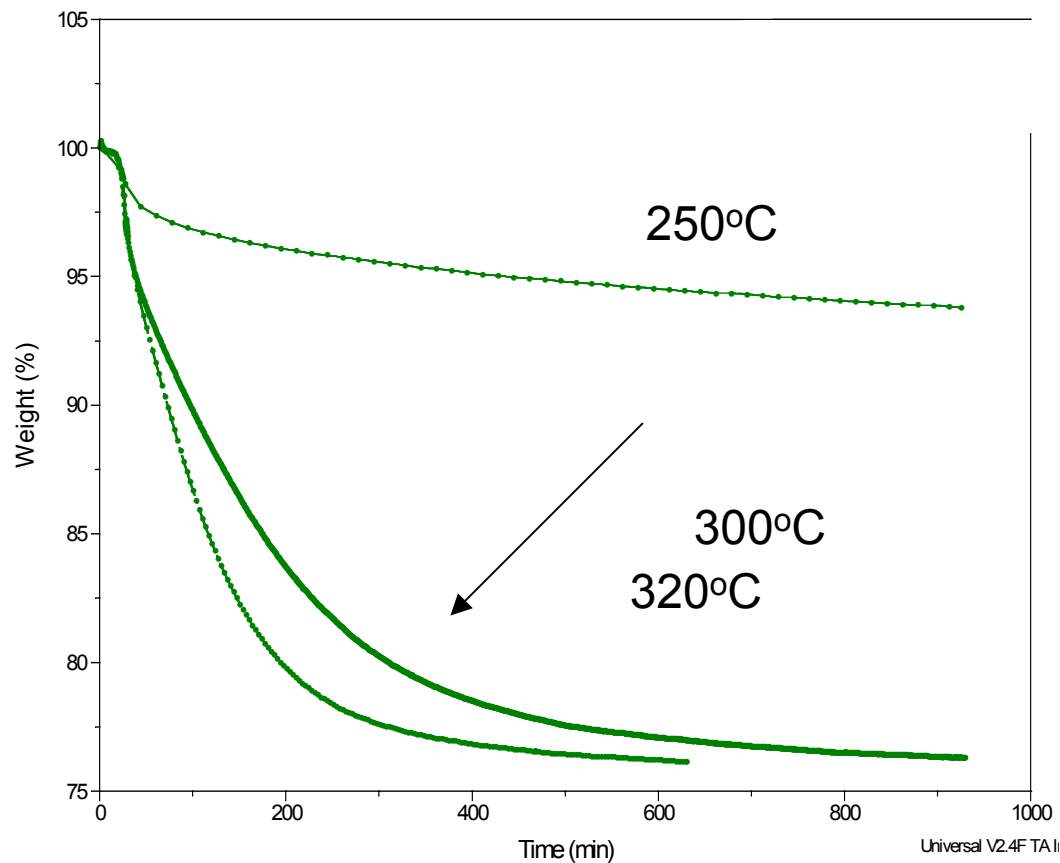
TGA Results of 50/50 Under Isothermal Conditions



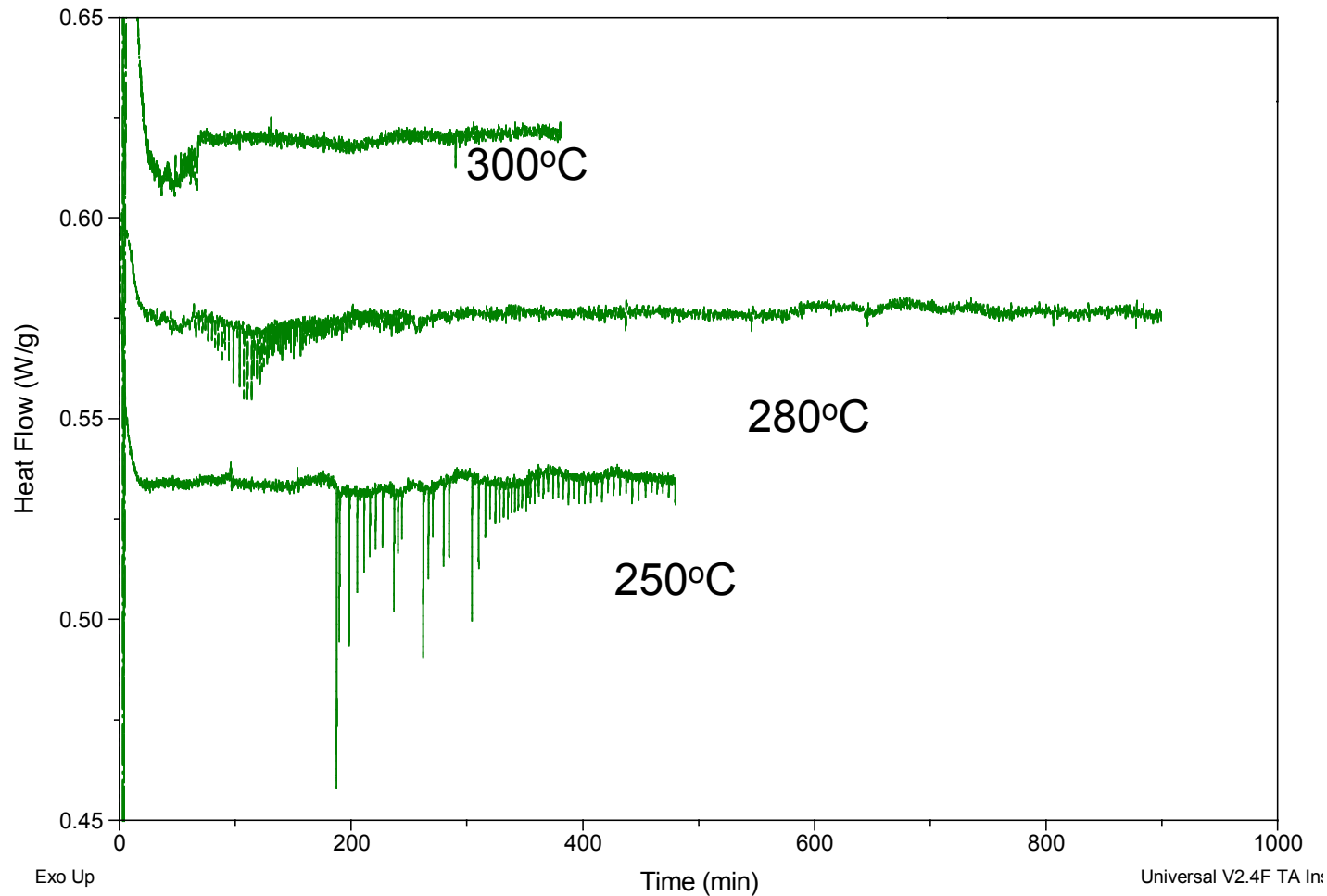
TGA Results of 25/75 Under Isothermal Conditions



TGA Results of 25/75F10 Under Isothermal Conditions



DSC Thermograms of 25/75F10 Under Isothermal Conditions



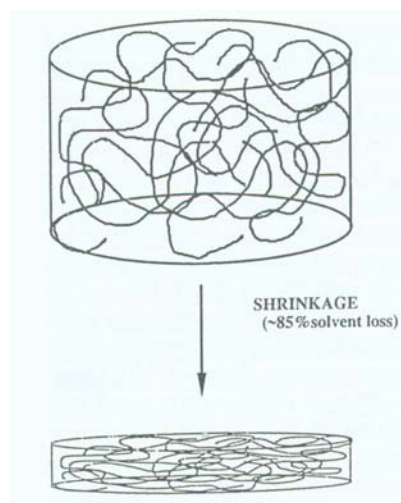
Film and Fiber Preparation and Analysis

❑ Solvent cast films (70 – 100 μm) were used for thermal analysis, tensile testing, and x-ray diffraction studies. (solvent is DMSO)

❑ Spin coated films ($< 10 \mu\text{m}$) were used for IR spectroscopy. (solvent is DMSO)

❑ Fiber was spun from the melt state using a DACA Micro compounder at 320 ~ 330°C.

Film preparation

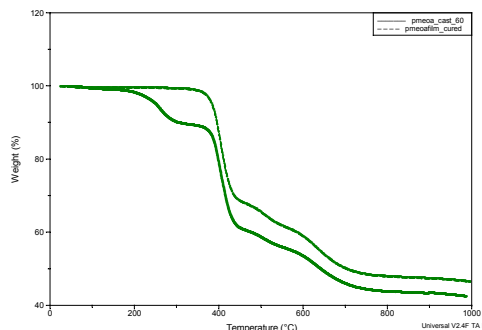


❑ Poor solvent yields denser molecular packing

❑ PMeOA shows different colors when dissolved in DMSO, NMP and DMAc.

❑ Gelation behaviors differs in each solvent.

❑ Usually, about 12% DMSO remains in the film after drying at 60°C in a vacuum.

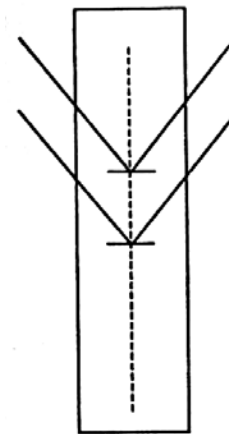


Morphology of Films

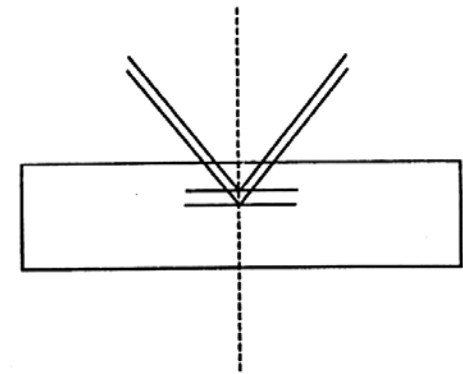
- ❑ Spin coating : some in-plane orientation
- ❑ Solvent casting : little in-plane orientation
- ❑ Thinner film shows higher in-plane orientation
- ❑ Substrate induces higher in-plane orientation

➤ WAXD : in-plane and out of plane diffraction measurement

- In-plane (transmission) : information about intra-molecular ordering
- Out of plane (reflection) : information about inter-molecular ordering

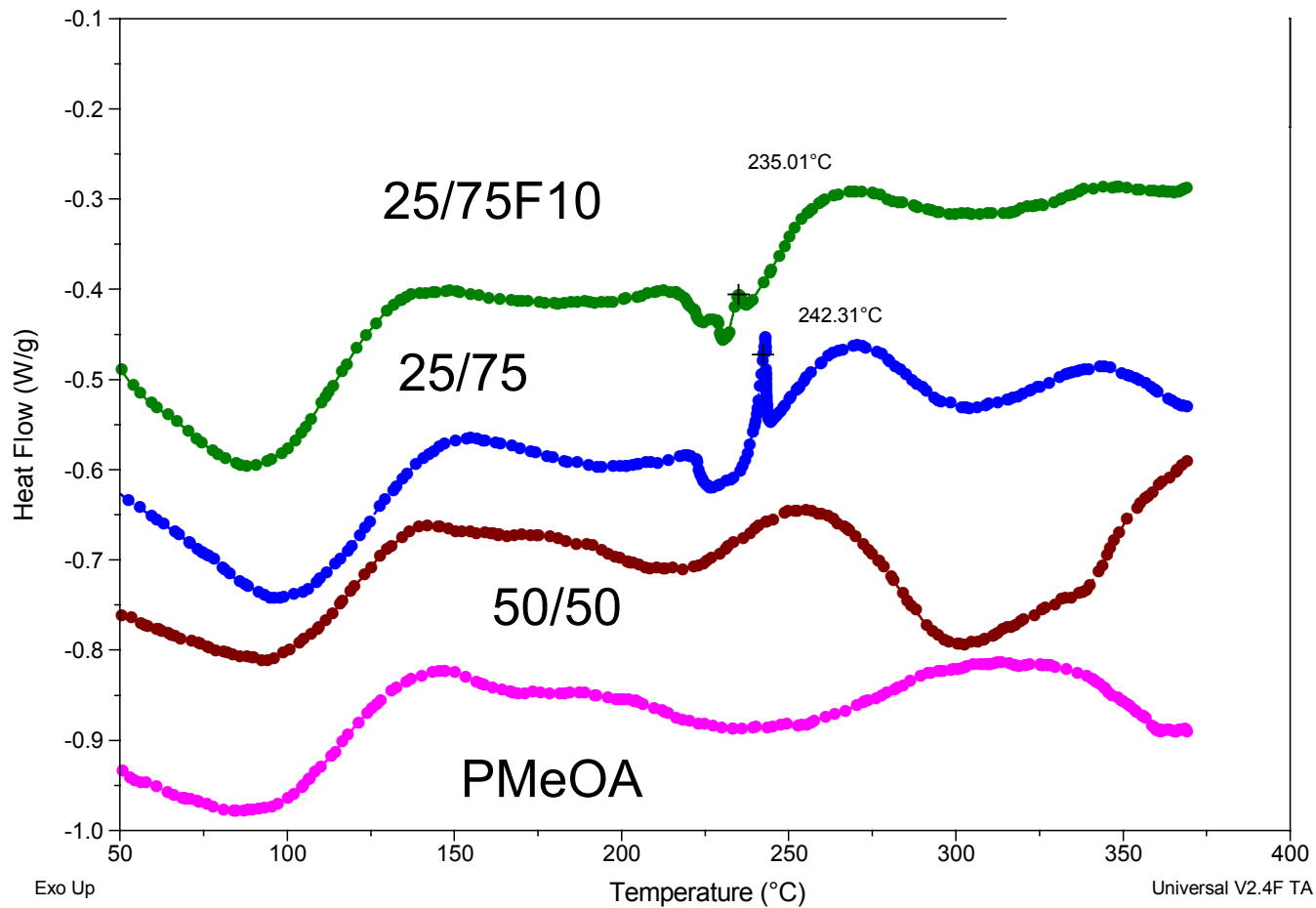


TRANSMISSION

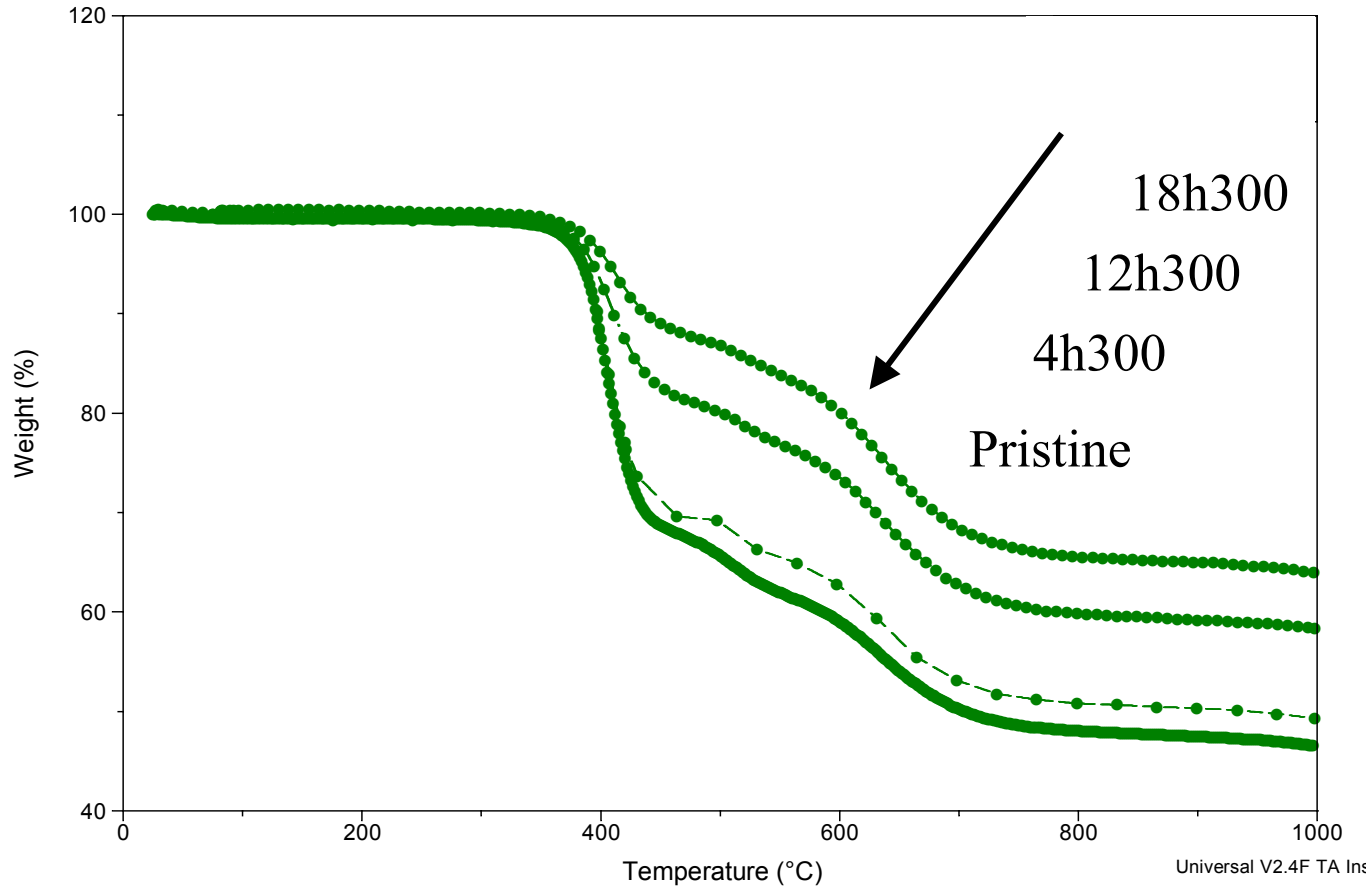


REFLECTION

DSC Heating Scans of Films Containing Solvent (DMSO)

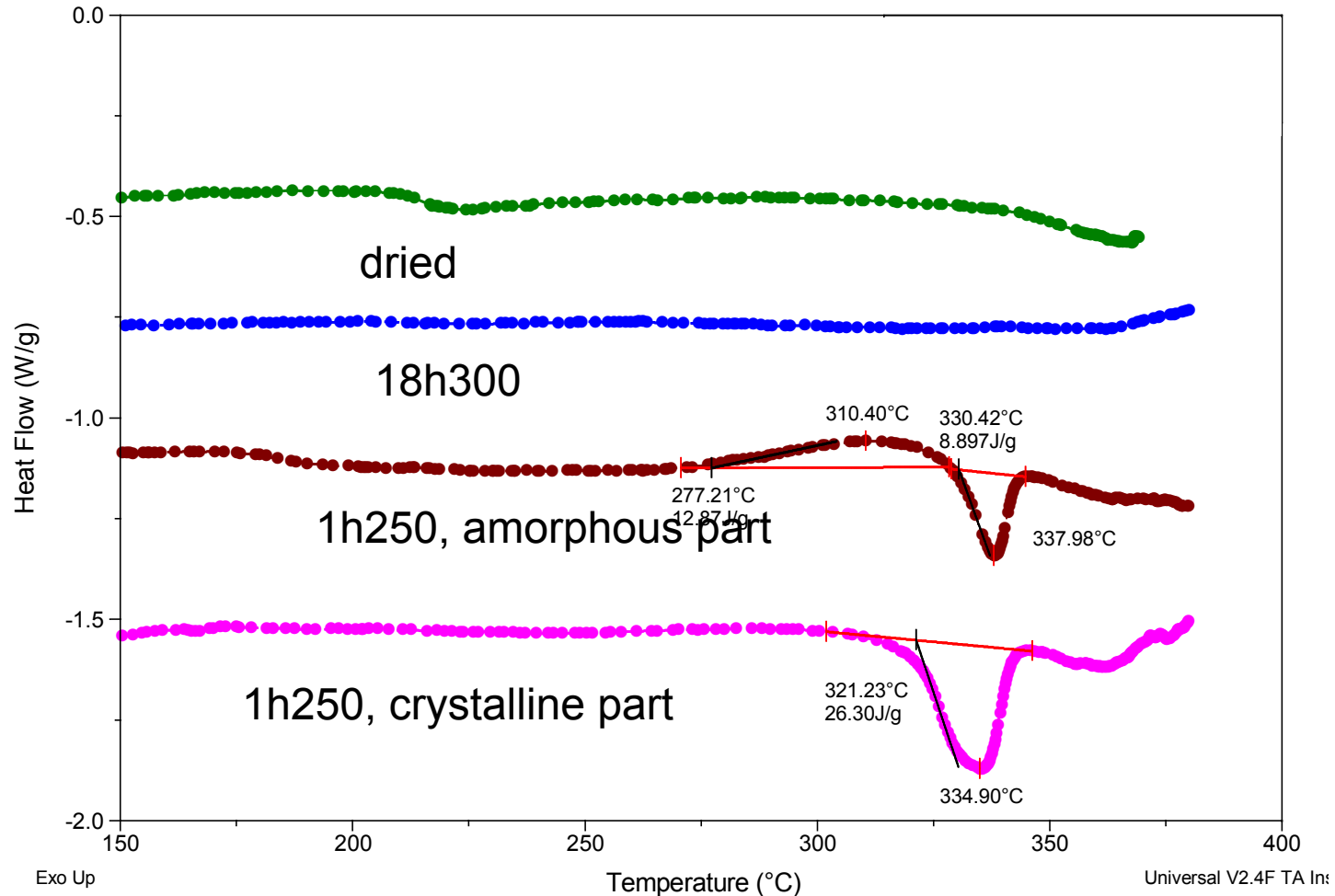


TGA Results of PMeOA Films Cured Isothermally



□ Code of 6h300 means a film cured at 300°C for 6 hours.

DSC Heating Scans of Isothermally Cured PMeOA Films

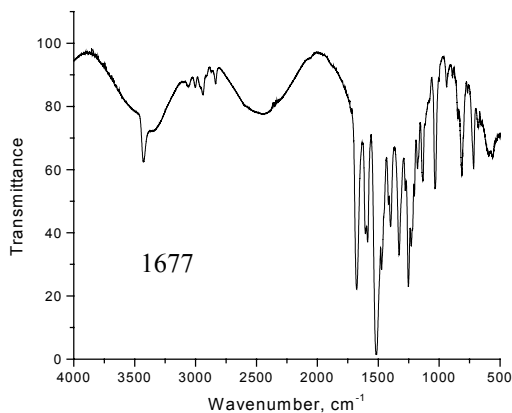


18h300 : heat treated for 18 hours at 300°C

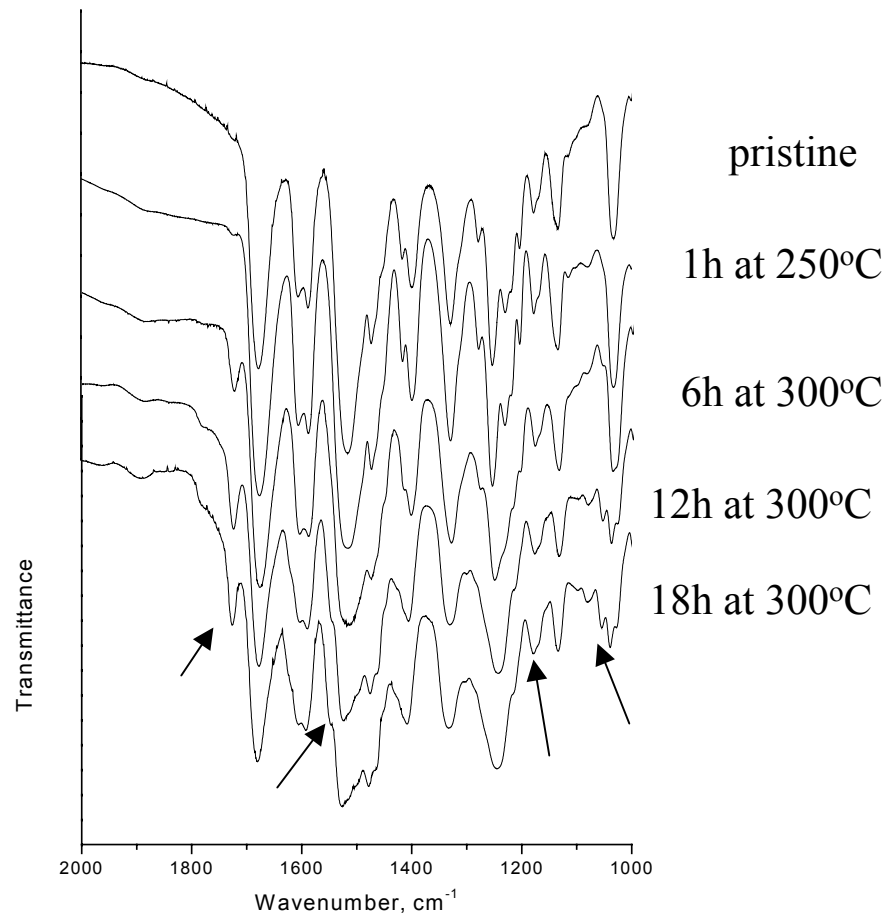
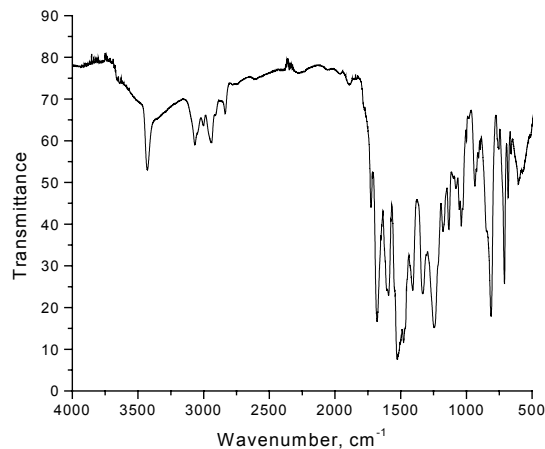
CUMIRP Cluster F October 18, 2001



FTIR Spectra of Isothermally Cured PMeOA Thin Films



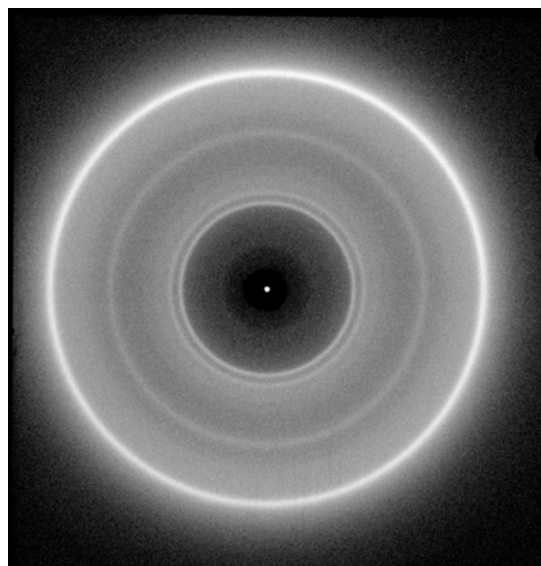
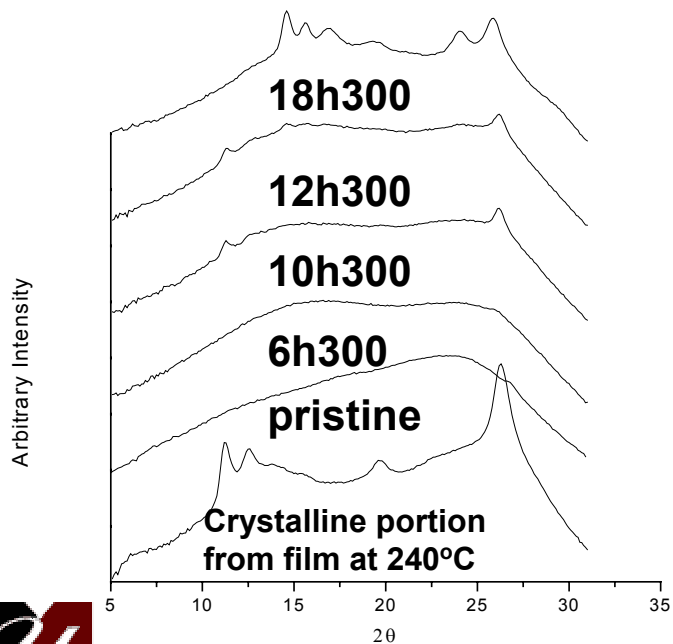
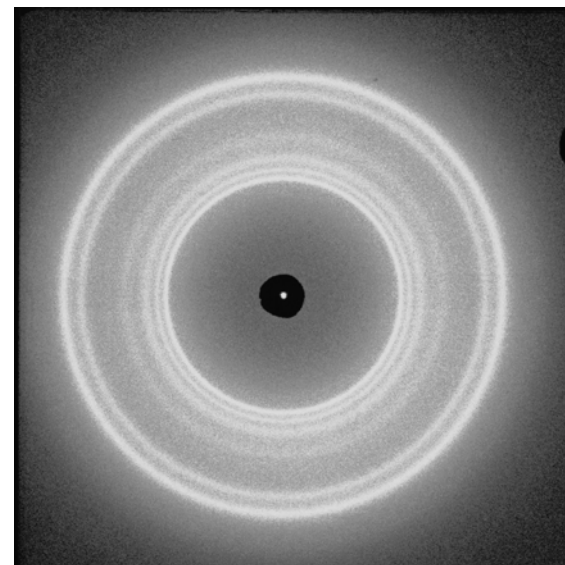
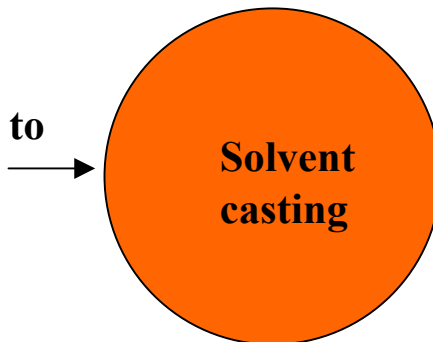
Pristine sample



PMeOA film after curing at 300°C for 18 h

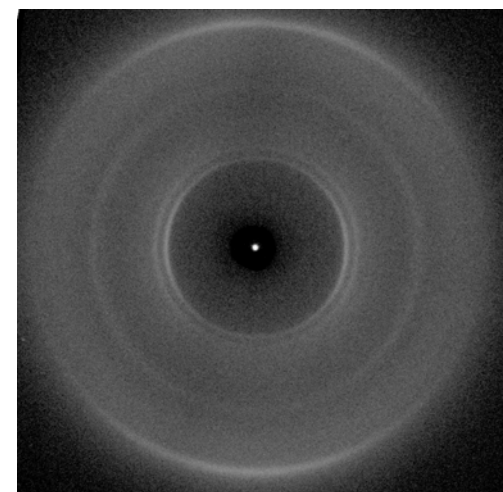
Change of Crystal Structure During Curing at 300°C

Crystals grow inward from the edge to the center due to the in-plane orientation at the edge.



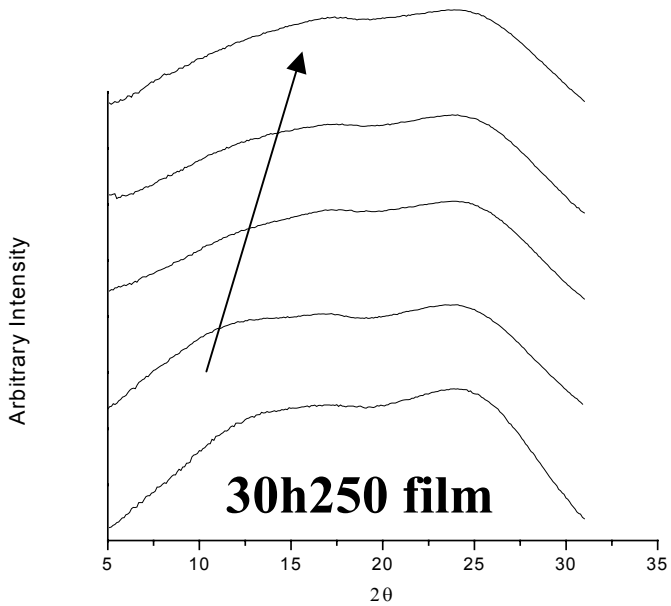
PMeOA crystalline part
In-plane diffraction

18h300

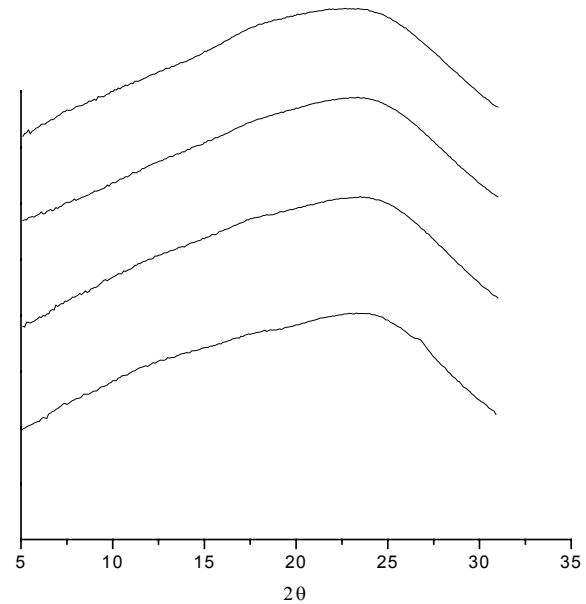


PMeOA crystalline part
Out of plane diffraction

WAXD Patterns of Powder and Solvent Cast Films of Hybrid



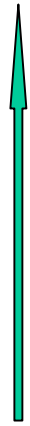
50/50
25/75/F10
25/75
PMeOA



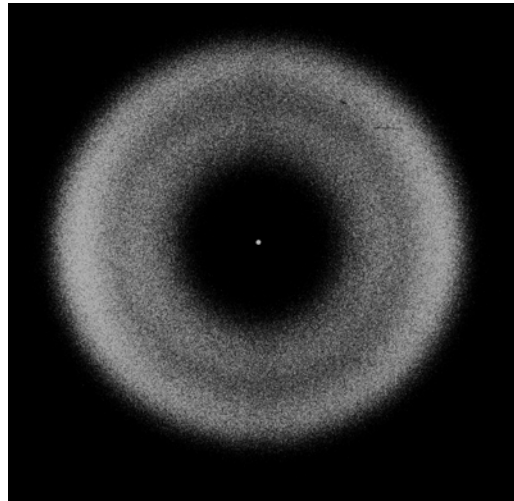
Powder form of hybrid

Solvent casted film of hybrid

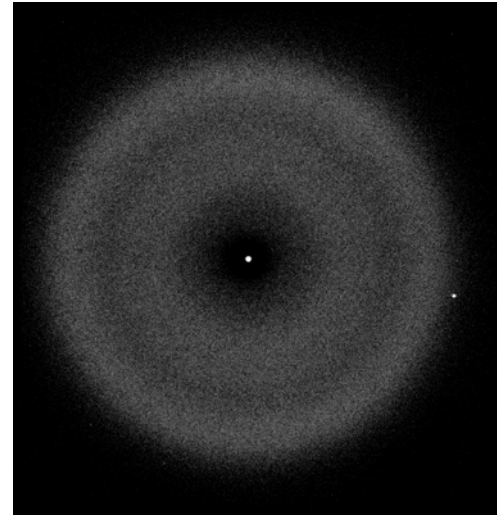
WAXD Patterns of PMeOA Fiber and Spin-coated Thin Film



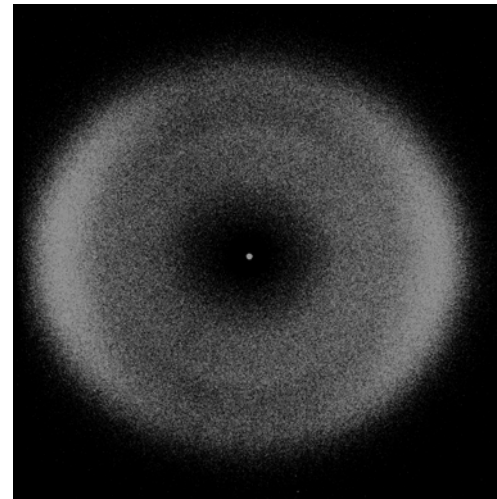
Fiber axis
direction



Fiber

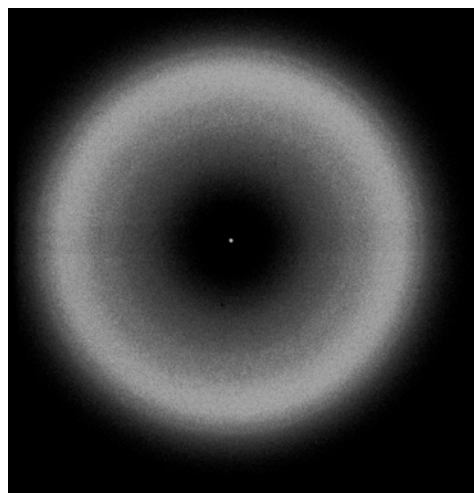
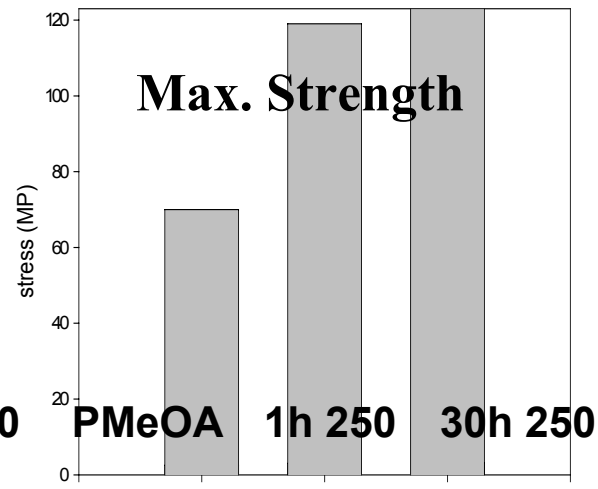
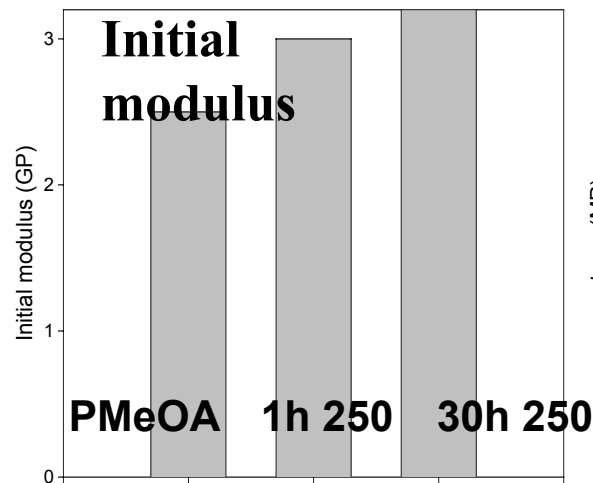
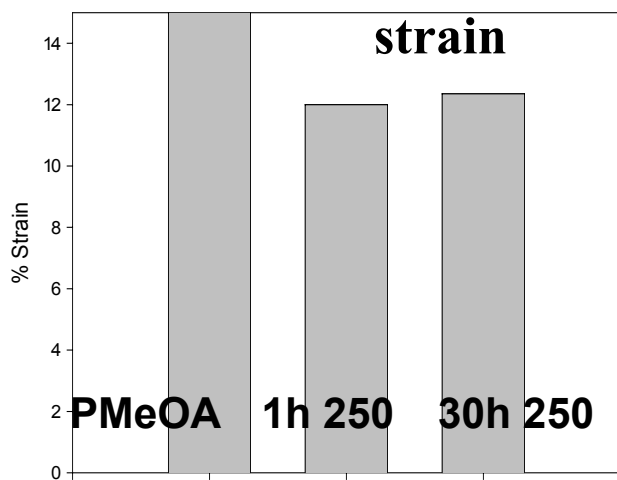


Thin film,
in-plane
diffraction

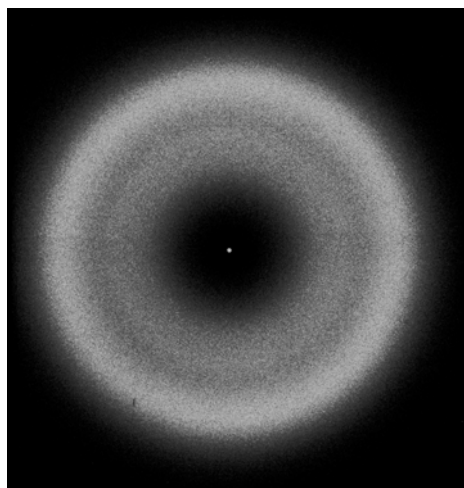


Thin film,
out of plane
diffraction

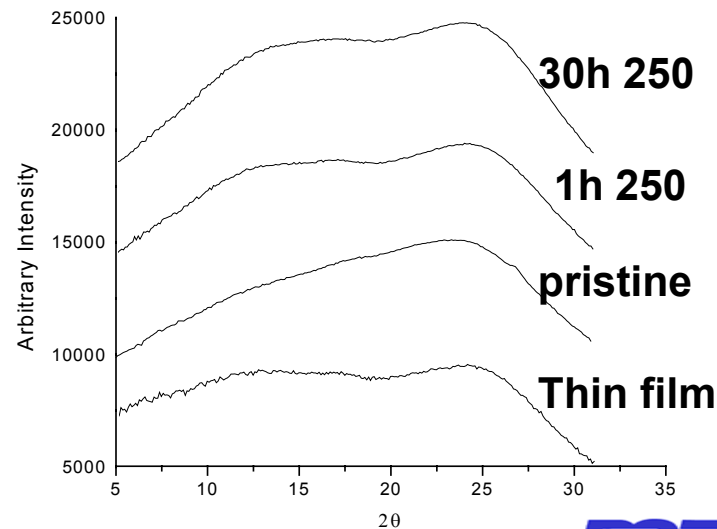
Tensile Properties of PMeOA After Curing



Solvent cast film



30h 250



Summary

- ❑ PMeOA and PMeOA/PHA copolymers can be crystallized above their glass transition temperatures.
- ❑ Crystallization of spin coated films starts from the edge and grows toward the center. In-plane orientation at the edge induces crystal formation.
- ❑ Chain scission may occur during cyclization. Cyclization, crystallization and degradation phenomena occur competitively at the same time.
- ❑ Flexible groups increase the rate of weight loss during isothermal TGA analysis.
- ❑ Heat treated PMeOA film at 300°C for 18 hours showed another crystal structure. It is thought to be a PBO crystal structure.

Future Work and Acknowledgments

- ❑ Fiber spinning of hybrids
- ❑ Determine the effect of orientation on cyclization
- ❑ Determine the solution spinning parameters for these polymers

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- Federal Aviation Administration
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- Boeing- Commercial Airplane Group
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