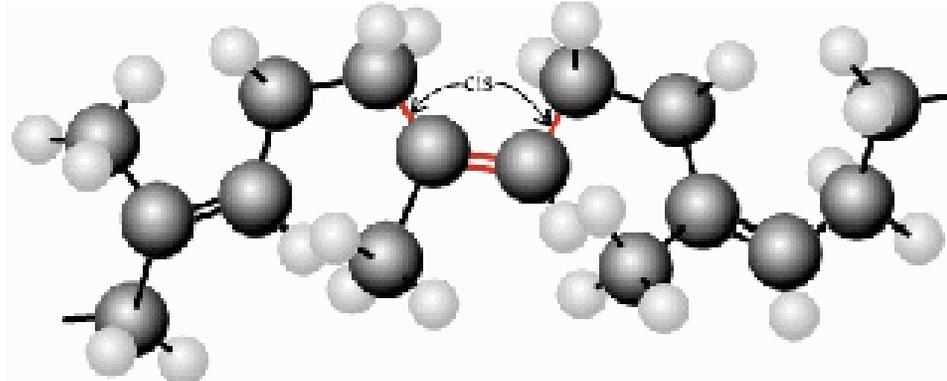


Polímeros com Ligações cruzadas

Exemplo:

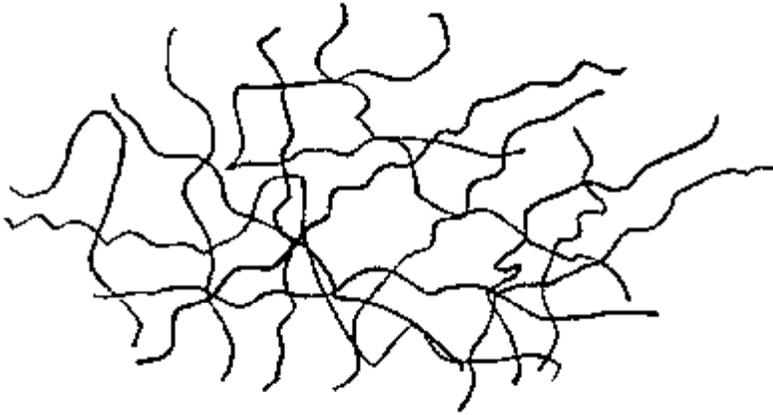


poliisopreno

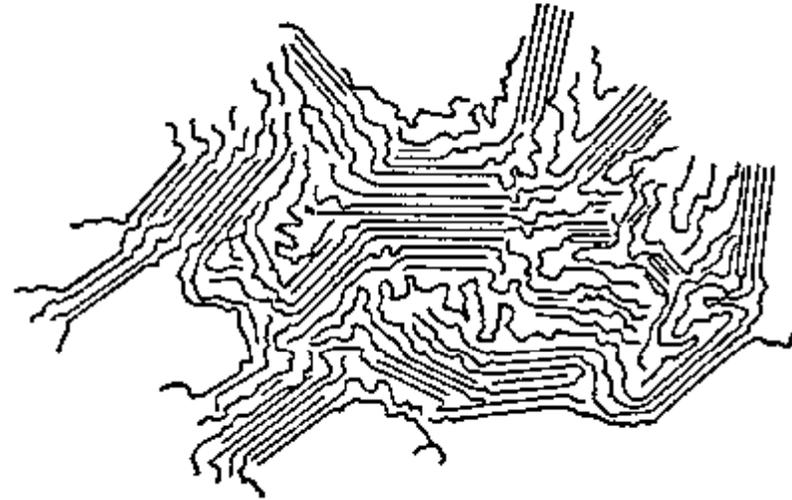
Vulcanização da boracha:

aquecimento com enxofre \longrightarrow Ligações cruzadas C – S – S – C entre cadeias

Organização Molecular

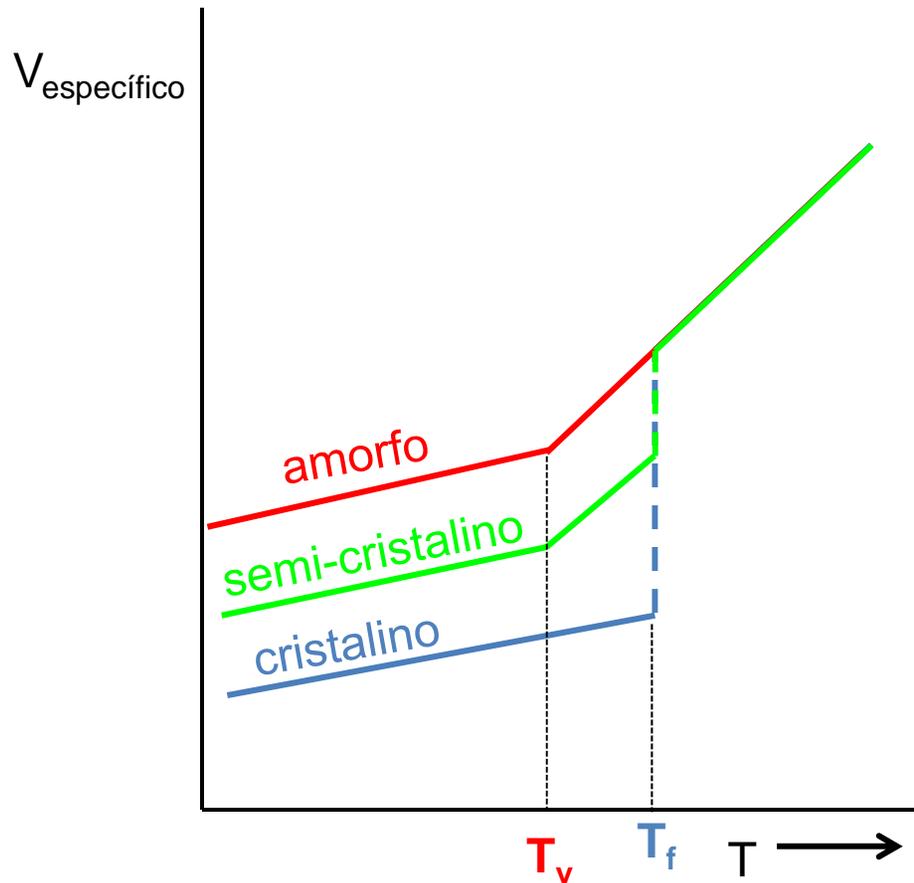


Polímero amorfo
(geralmente transparentes)



Polímero semi-cristalino
(mais densos, mais resistentes à
deformação e à dissolução,
geralmente translúcidos ou opacos)

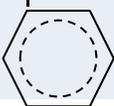
Propriedades Térmicas dos Polímeros



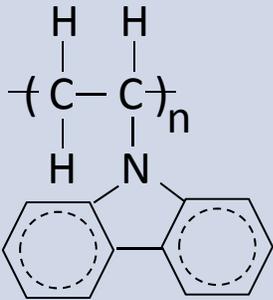
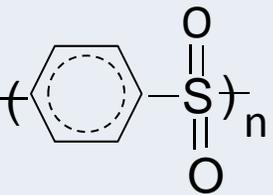
Temperatura de Transição Vítrea: T_v

- Característica de polímeros amorfos ou com zonas amorfas
- Abaixo de T_v o polímero tem um comportamento típico de um vidro: as cadeias perdem liberdade de movimento
- T_v depende:
 - Flexibilidade da cadeia principal;
 - Presença de grupos laterais;
 - Peso molecular médio;
 - Velocidade de aquecimento
- Um polímero semicristalino apresenta T_v típica das zonas amorfas e T_f característica das zonas cristalinas

Temperaturas de transição vítrea

Polímero	Estrutura	T _v / °C	Observação
Polidimetilsiloxano (PDMS - silicone)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{-(Si-O)-} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array} \text{ }_n$	-127	Grande flexibilidade da cadeia
Polietileno (PE)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{-(C-C)-} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{H} \end{array} \text{ }_n$	-120	Idem
Policloreto de vinilo (PVC)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{-(C-C)-} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} \text{ }_n$	+87	Maior volume dos grupos laterais em comparação com PE
Polistireno (PS)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \\ \text{-(C-C)-} \\ \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} \text{ }_n$ 	+105	Maior volume dos grupos laterais em comparação com PVC

Temperaturas de transição vítrea – Cont.

Polímero	Estrutura	$T_v / ^\circ\text{C}$	Observação
Polivinilcarbazole	 <p>The structure shows a polymer backbone consisting of two carbon atoms in a repeat unit, enclosed in large parentheses with a subscript 'n'. The left carbon is bonded to two hydrogen atoms (H). The right carbon is bonded to one hydrogen atom (H) and one nitrogen atom (N). The nitrogen atom is part of a carbazole ring system, which consists of two benzene rings fused to a central five-membered ring containing the nitrogen atom.</p>	+280	Maior volume dos grupos laterais em comparação com PS
Polifenilenossulfona	 <p>The structure shows a polymer backbone consisting of a phenylene ring (a benzene ring) and a sulfone group (S=O)2, enclosed in large parentheses with a subscript 'n'. The sulfone group is represented by a sulfur atom (S) double-bonded to two oxygen atoms (O).</p>	>500	Extrema rigidez da cadeia

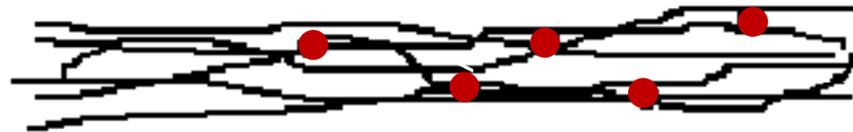
Propriedades Mecânicas dos Polímeros

Borrachas ou Elastômeros



Polímero amorfo com algumas **ligações cruzadas**

$$T_v < T_{\text{trabalho}}$$



O mesmo polímero sujeito a uma **tensão** \longleftrightarrow



Removida a tensão, o polímero regressa à **configuração inicial**

A **densidade de ligações cruzadas** determina a rigidez e o grau de deformação máxima antes da rutura

Vulcanização da borracha

Propriedades Mecânicas dos Polímeros

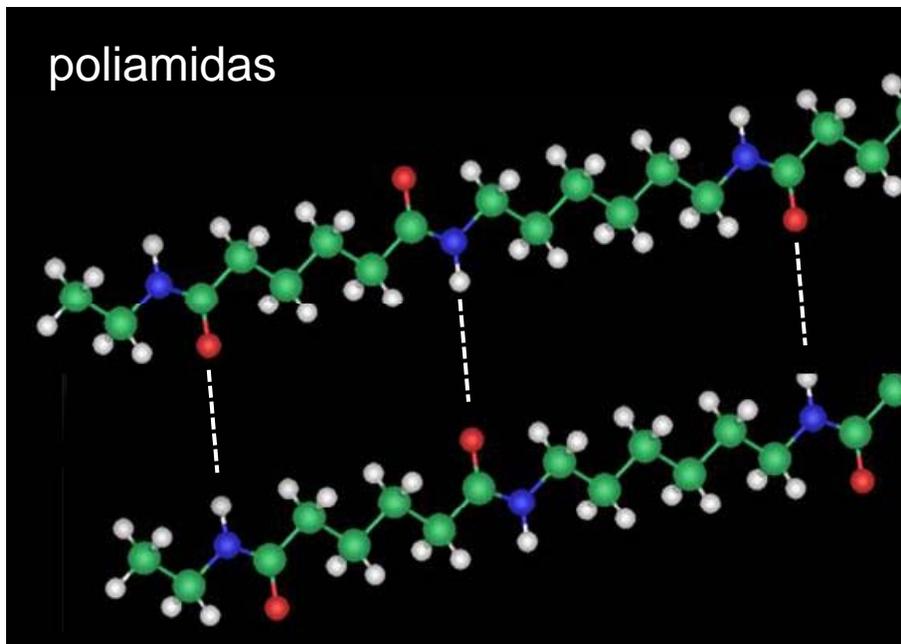
Fibras

Fortes interações por ligações de hidrogénio entre cadeias



Dificuldade de deslizamento das cadeias umas sobre as outras

Exemplo:



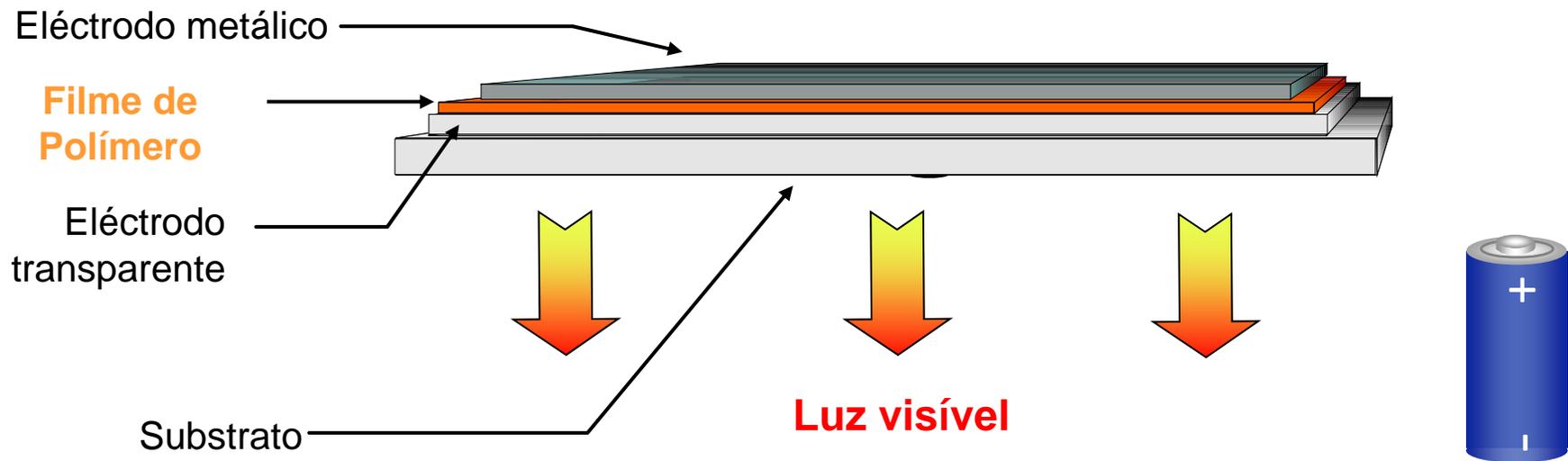
Tipicamente duros, fortes,
normalmente cristalinos

Propriedades ópticas dos Polímeros

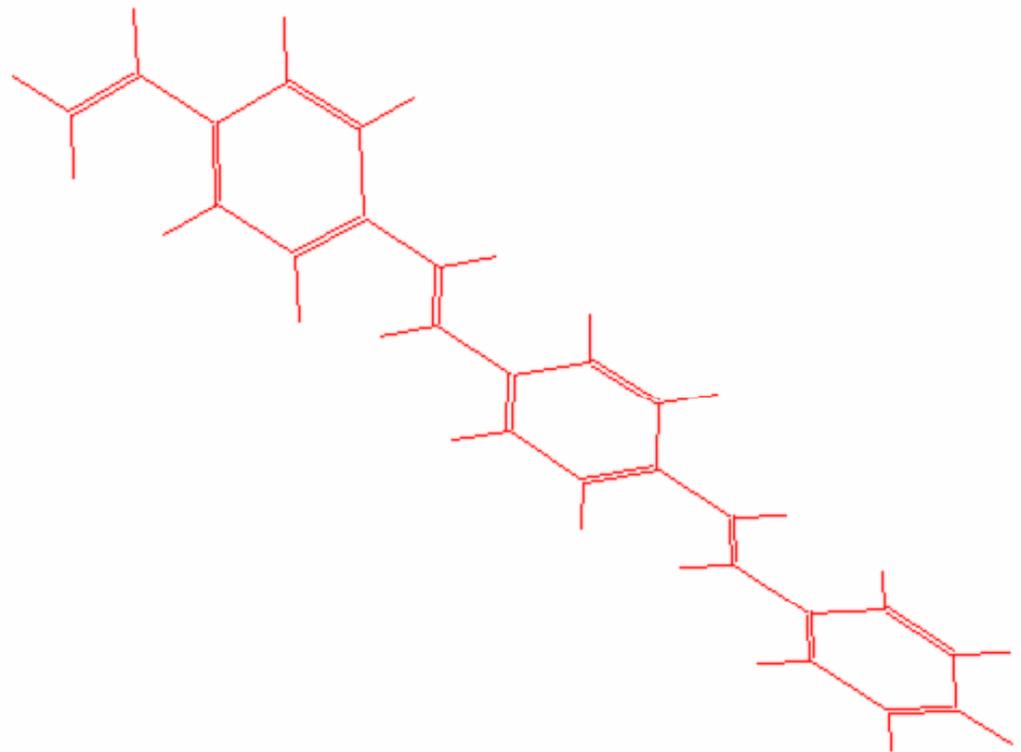
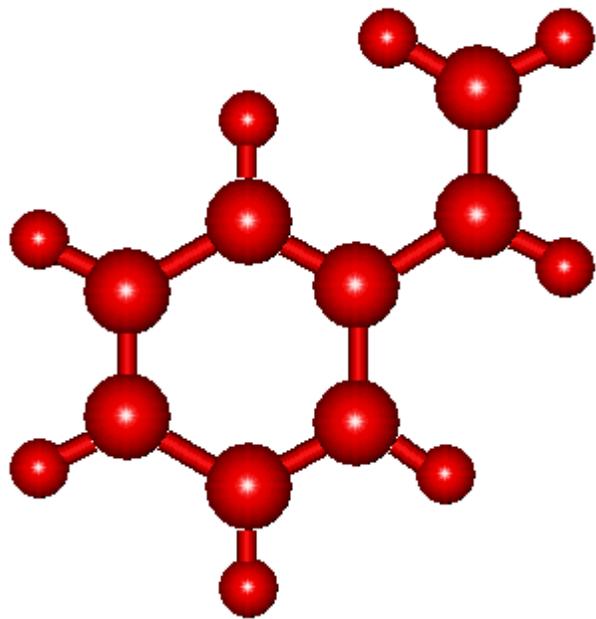
Polímeros electroluminescentes

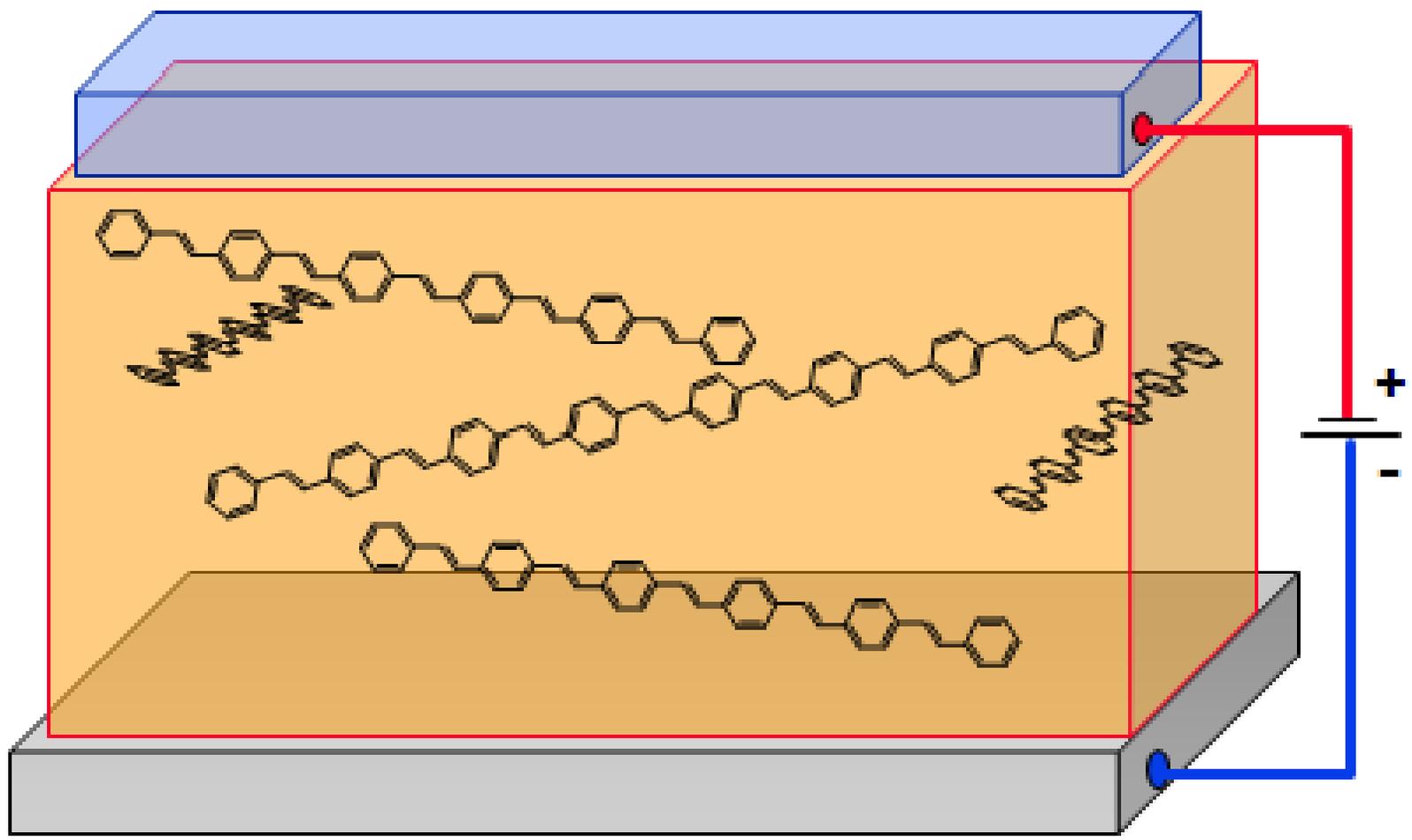


POLÍMEROS ELECTROLUMINESCENTES

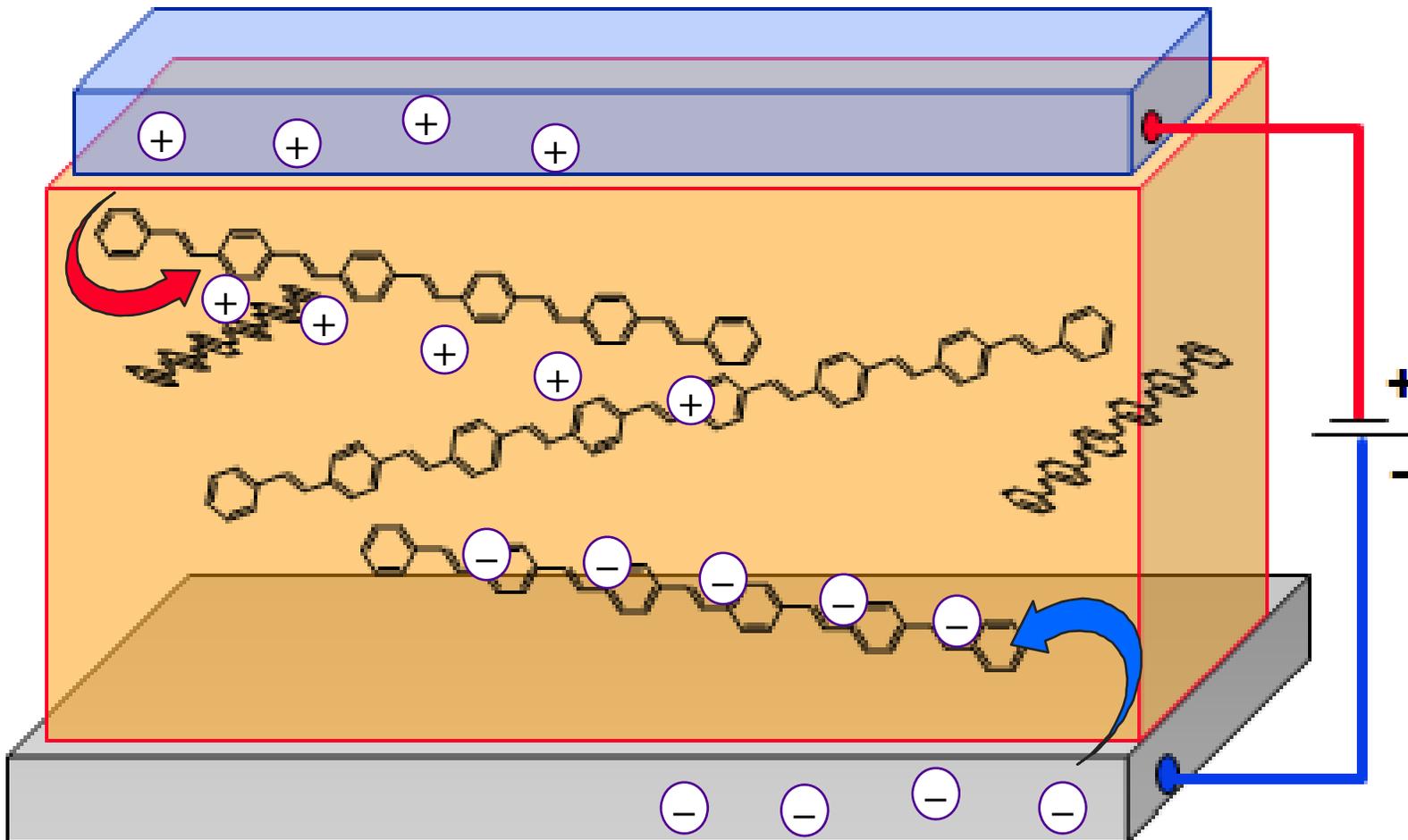


POLÍMERO ELECTROLUMINESCENTE (PPV – poli(p-fenileno vinileno))

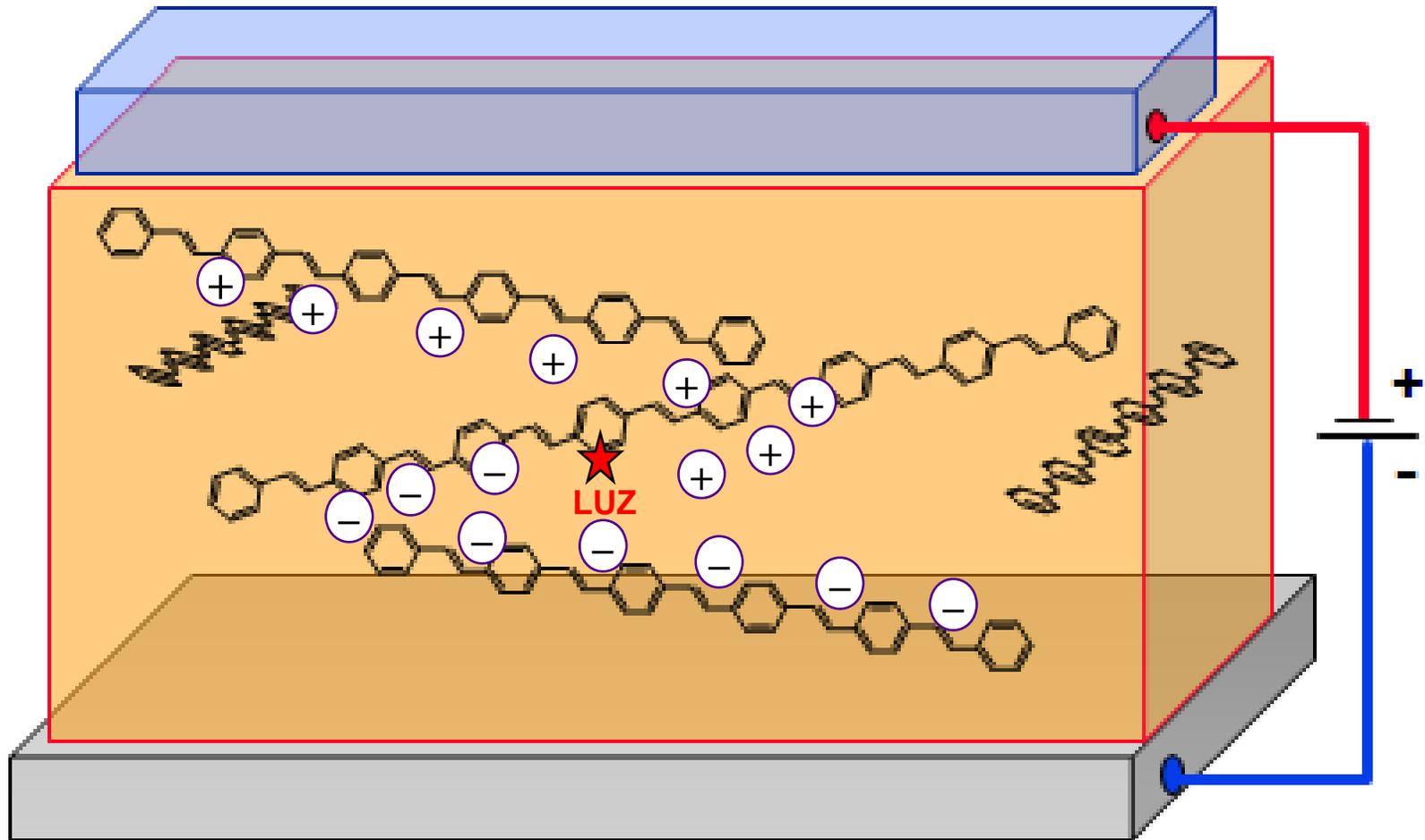




INJEÇÃO DE CARGAS NO POLÍMERO



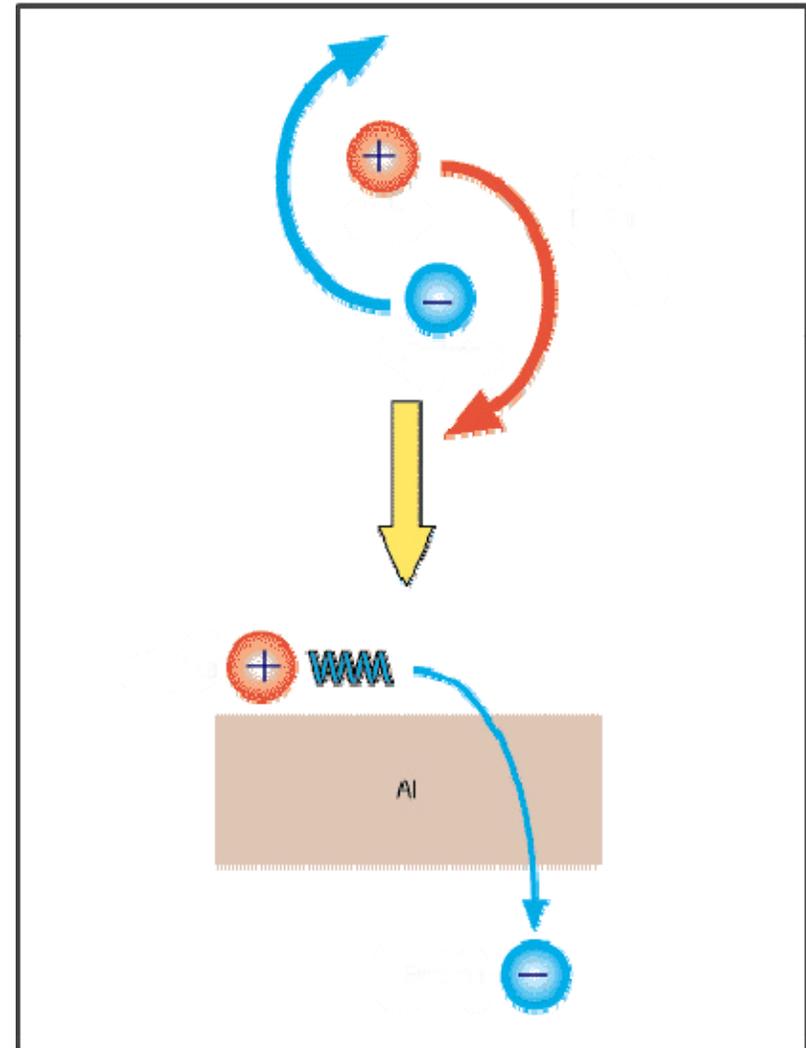
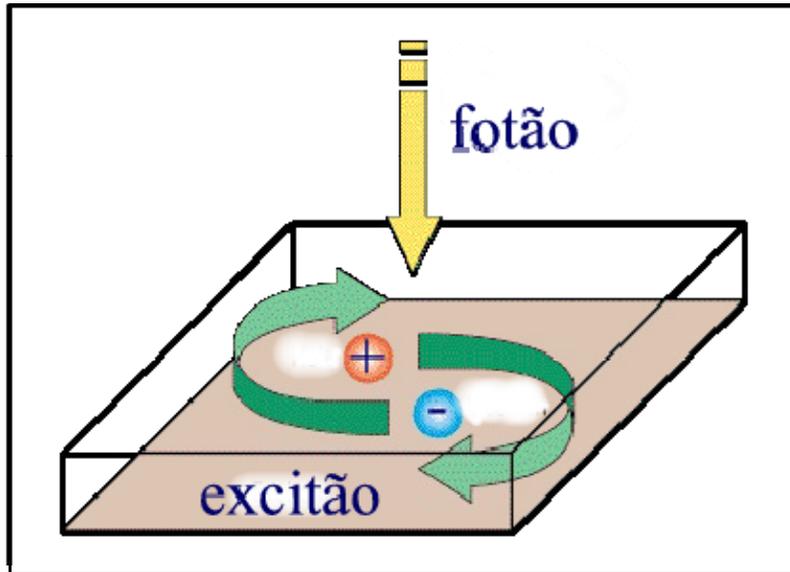
RECOMBINAÇÃO DE CARGAS \Rightarrow EXCITAÇÃO

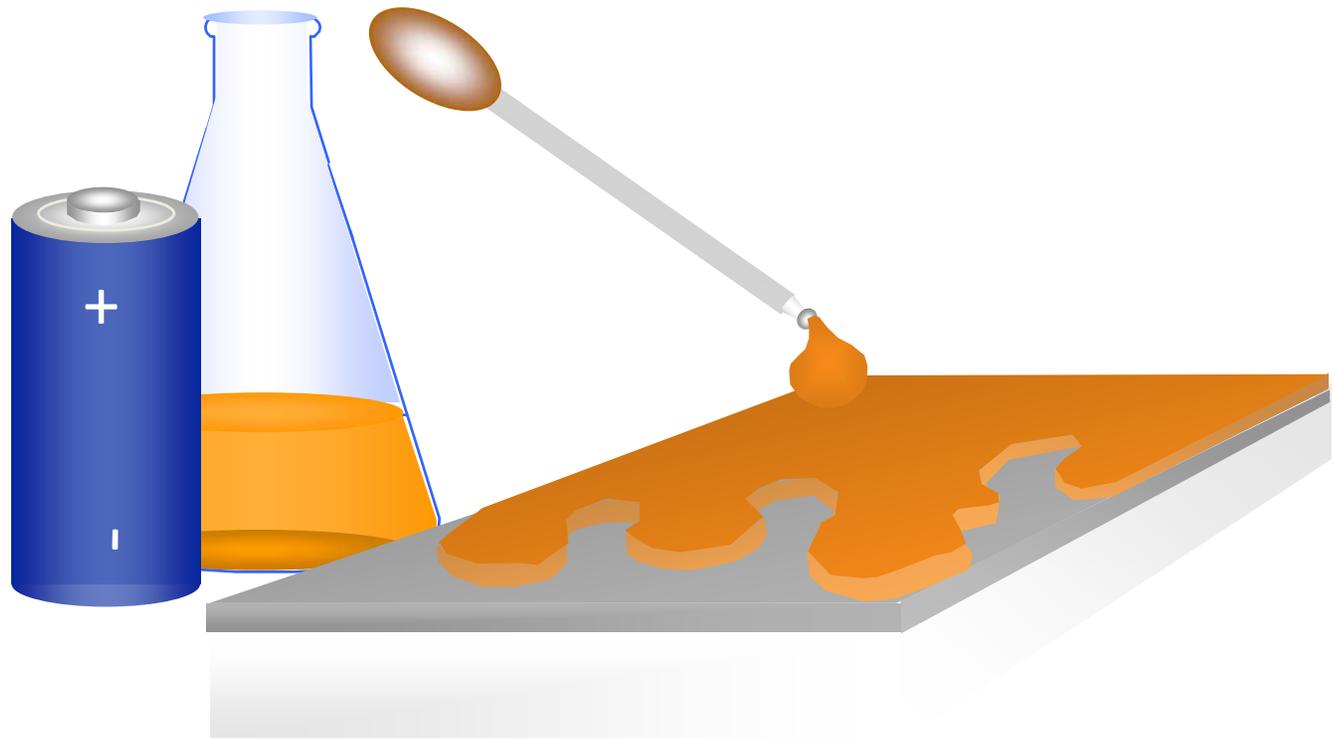


POLÍMEROS DIFERENTES → CORES VARIADAS



CÉLULAS FOTOVOLTAICAS

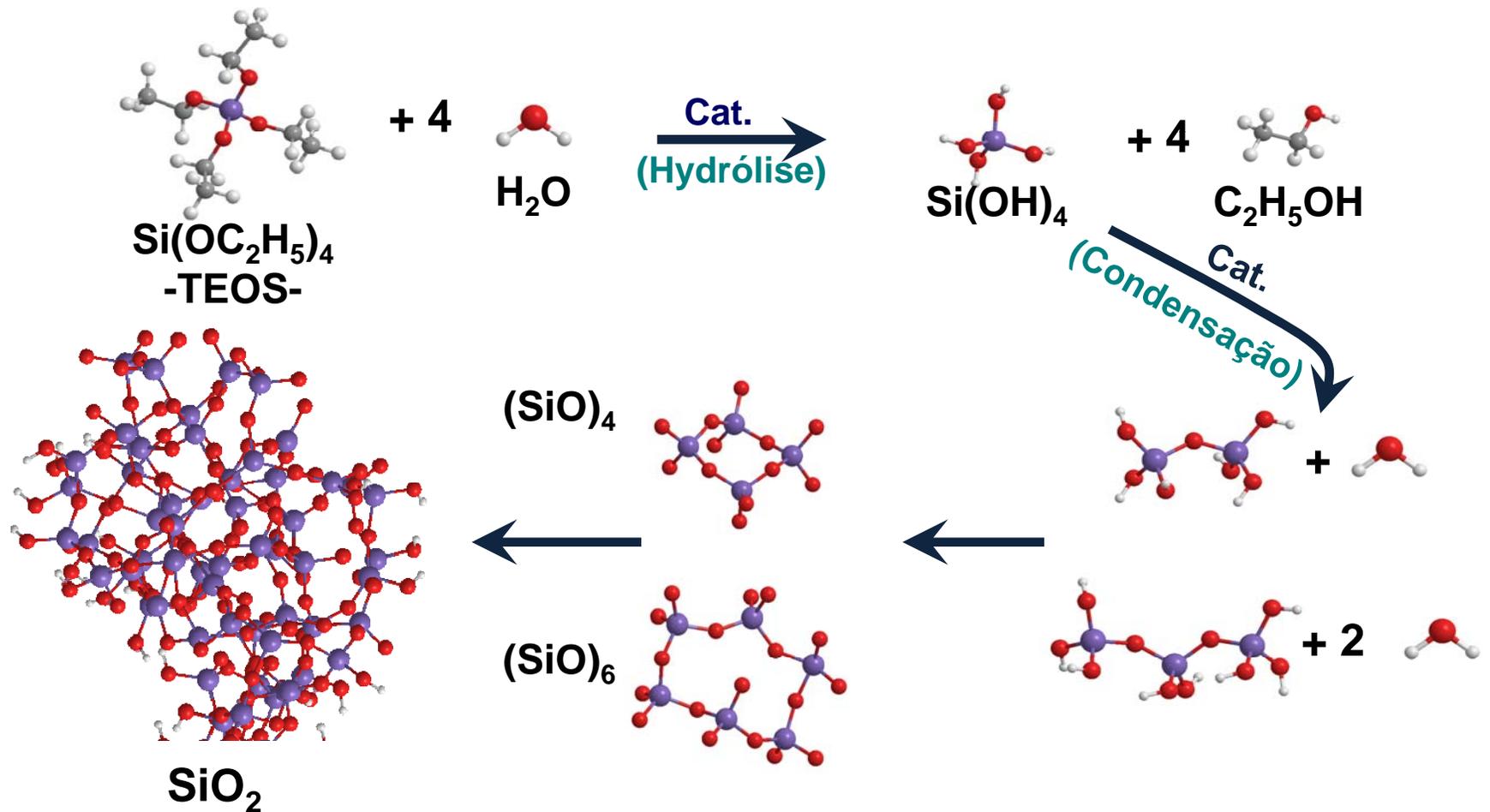




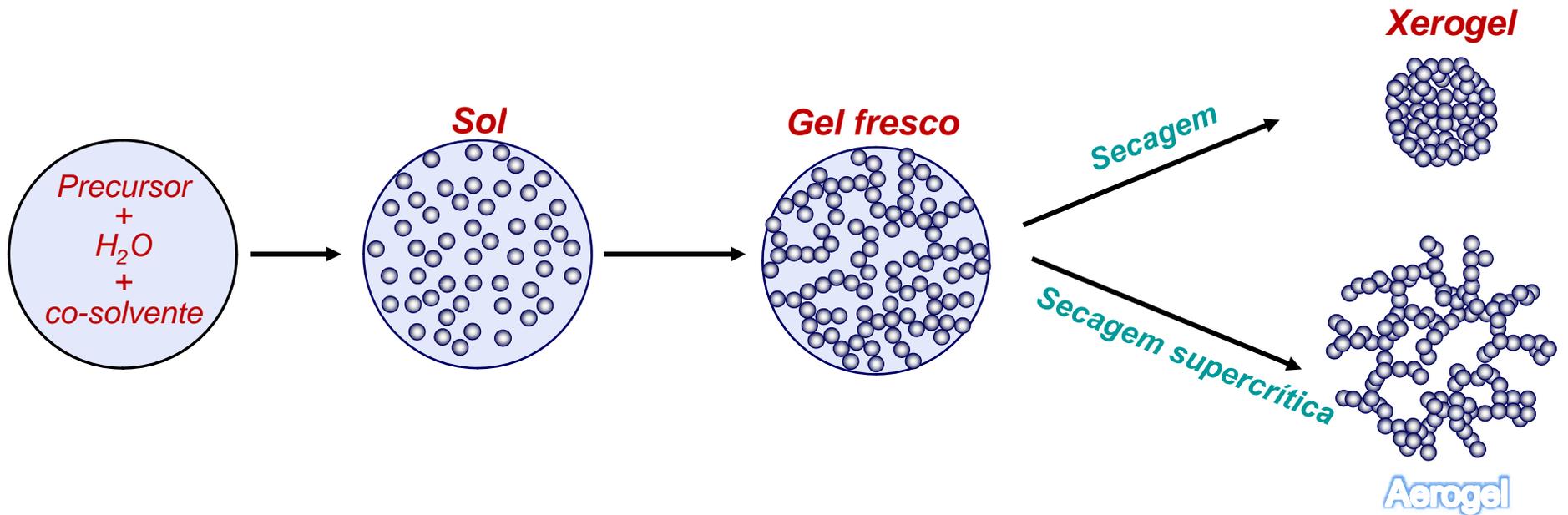
POLÍMEROS INORGÂNICOS

EXEMPLOS: SiO_2 , TiO_2 , etc

Processo Sol-Gel

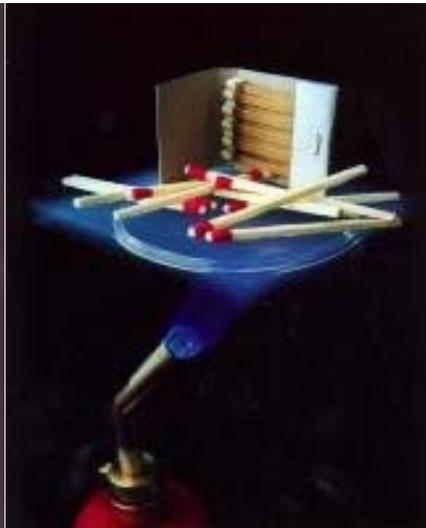
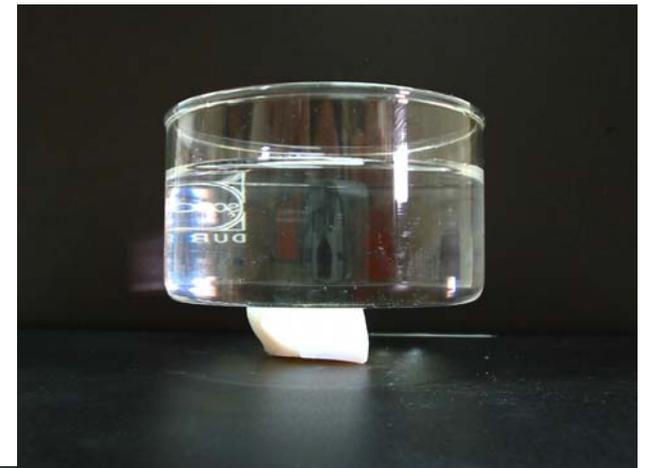
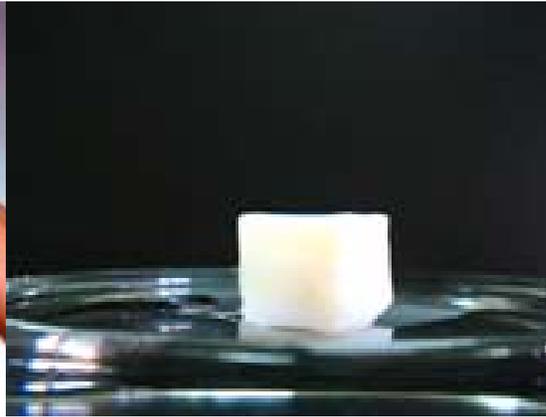


Polímeros inorgânicos densos e leves pelo processo sol-gel



PROPRIEDADES DOS AEROGÉIS

Muito leves



Bons isolantes



Resistentes, dependendo dos aditivos

O Presente....



O Futuro... POLÍMEROS VERDES

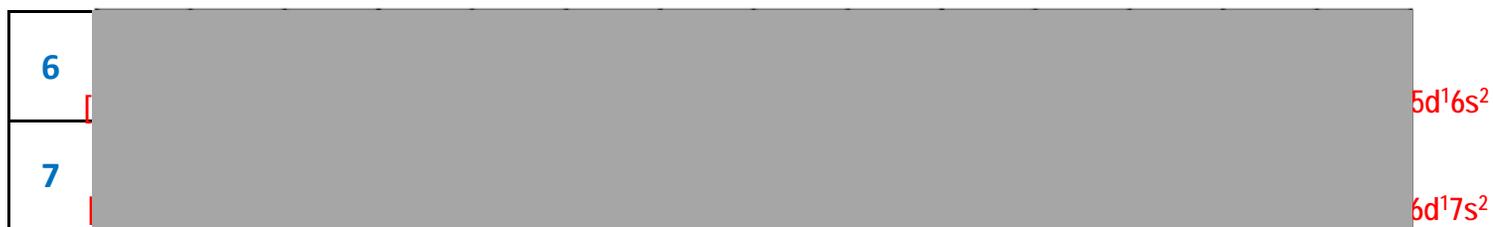
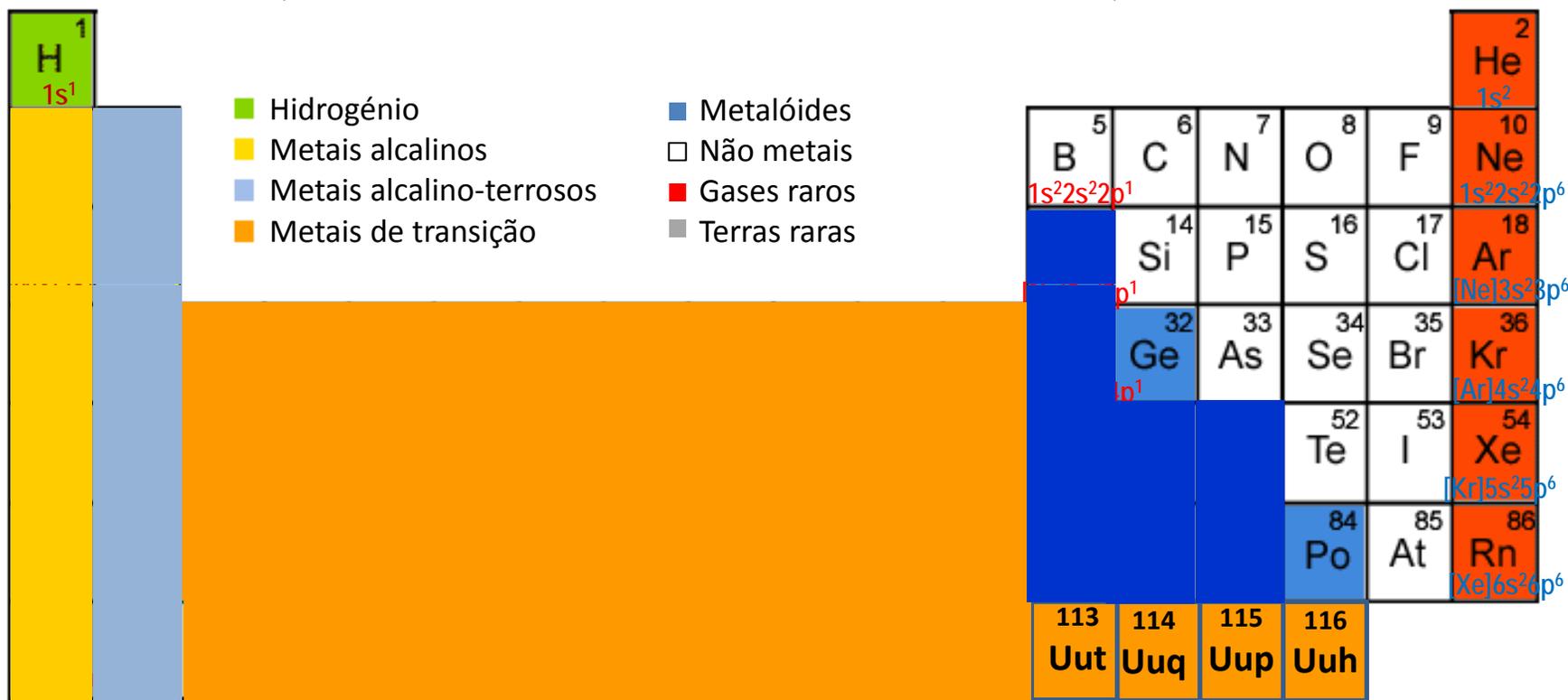


METAIS

Baixas E_i , baixas E_a , logo baixas χ \rightarrow Partilha de e-s entre os átomos de um cristal

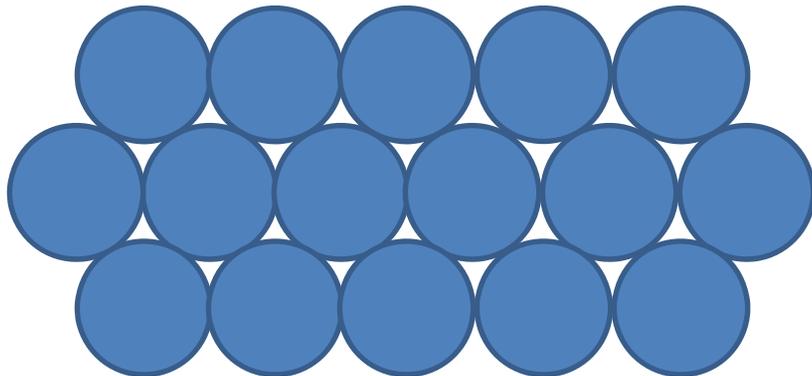
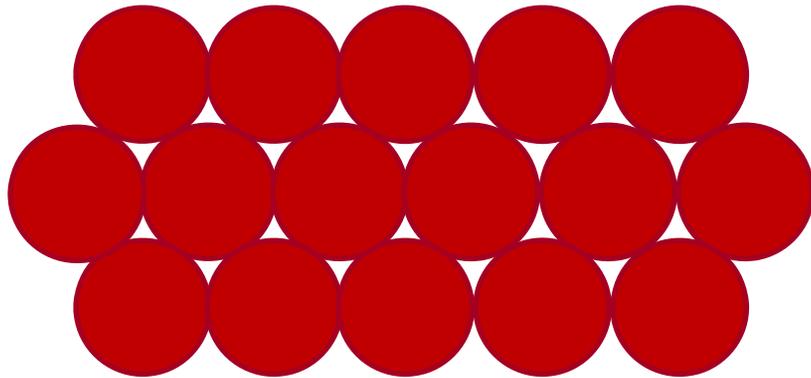
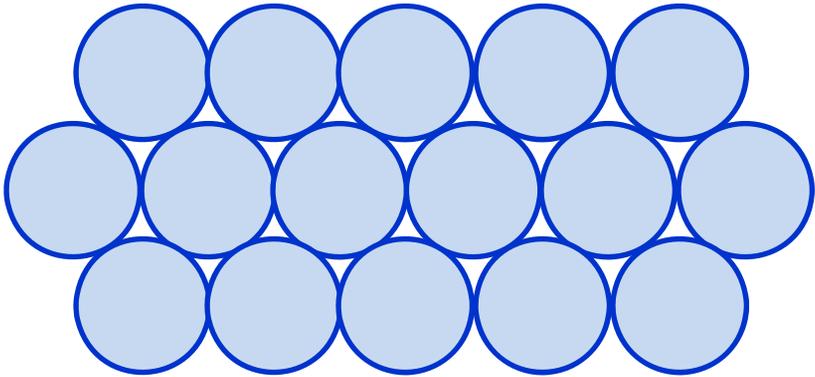
Propriedades:

elevada densidade; elevada condutividade térmica e eléctrica; ductilidade

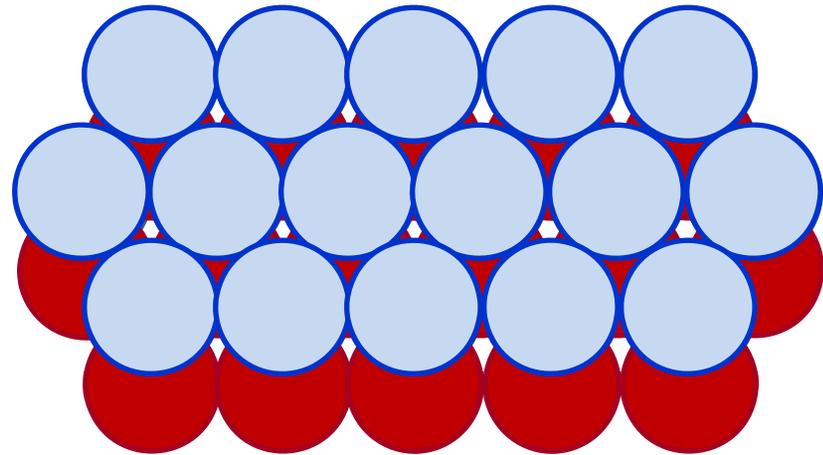


Estruturas dos Metais: Modelo das Esferas Rígidas

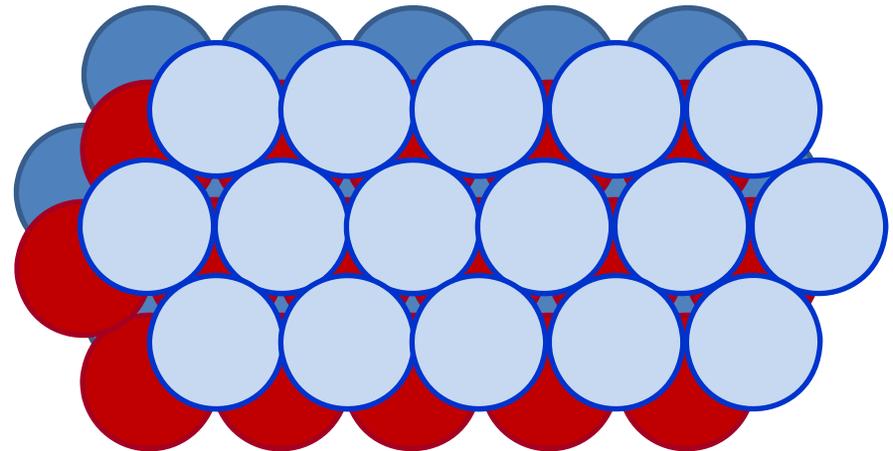
Planos **compactos** de esferas



Arranjo A-B-A



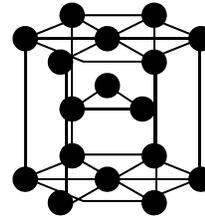
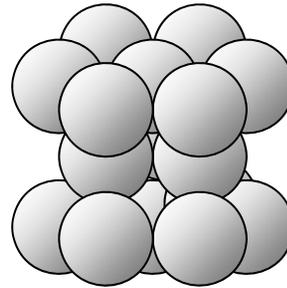
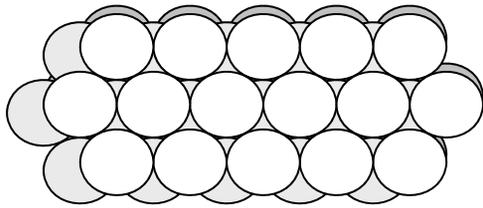
Arranjo A-B-C



METAIS

Estruturas Compactas

Estrutura Hexagonal Compacta (HC)

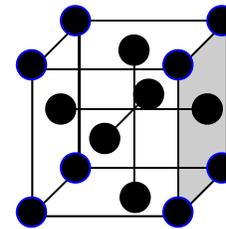
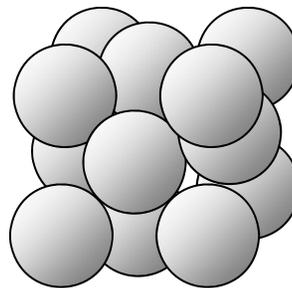
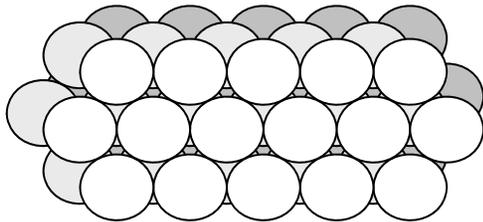


Célula unitária:
prisma hexagonal

Arranjo A, B, A

Índice de coordenação: 12

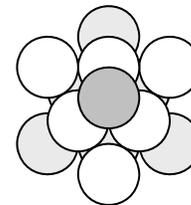
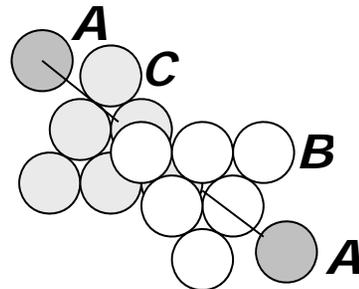
Estrutura Cúbica de Faces Centradas (CFC)



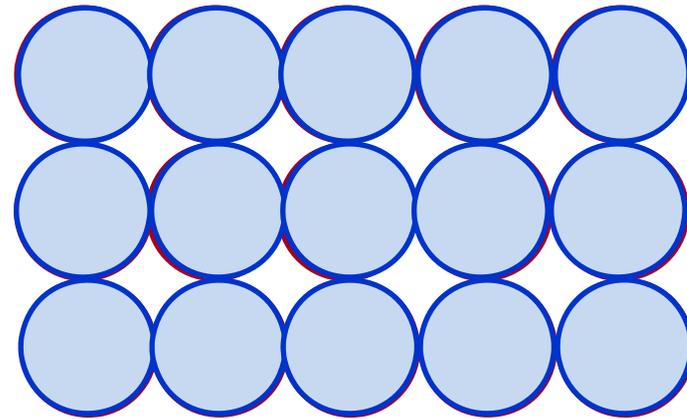
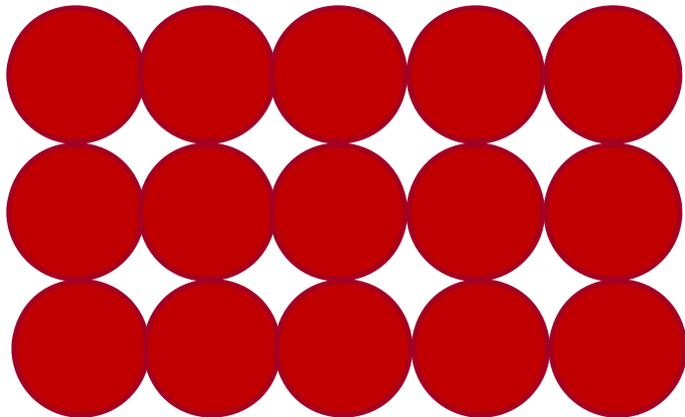
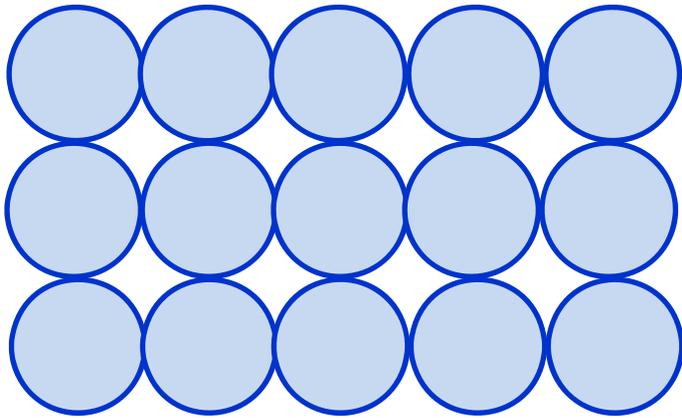
Célula unitária:
Cubo de faces centradas

Arranjo A, B, C

Índice de coordenação: 12

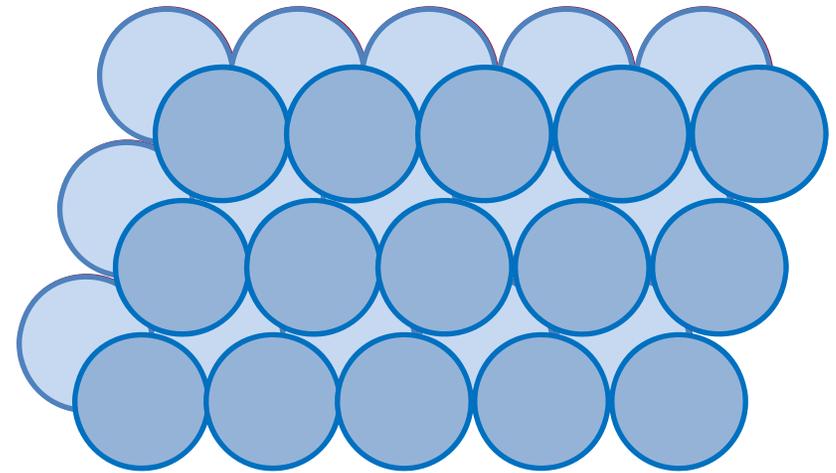
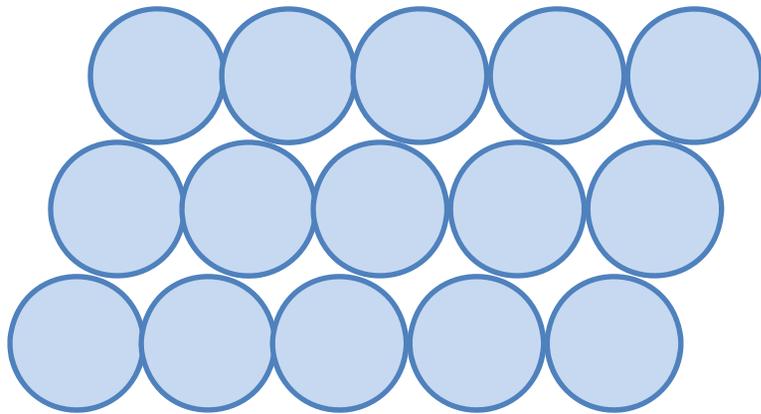
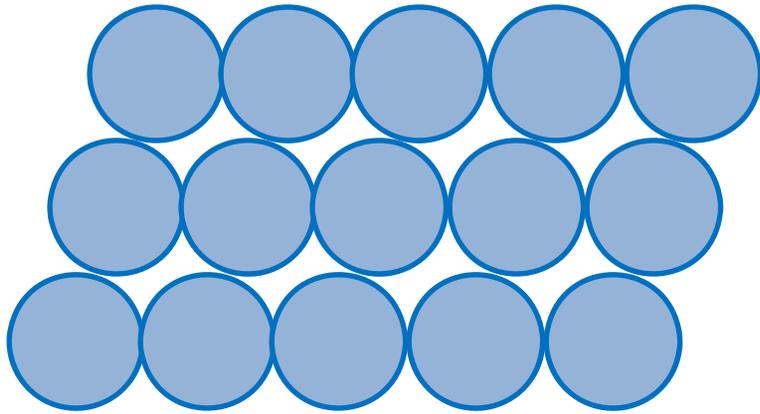


Planos semi-compactos de esferas

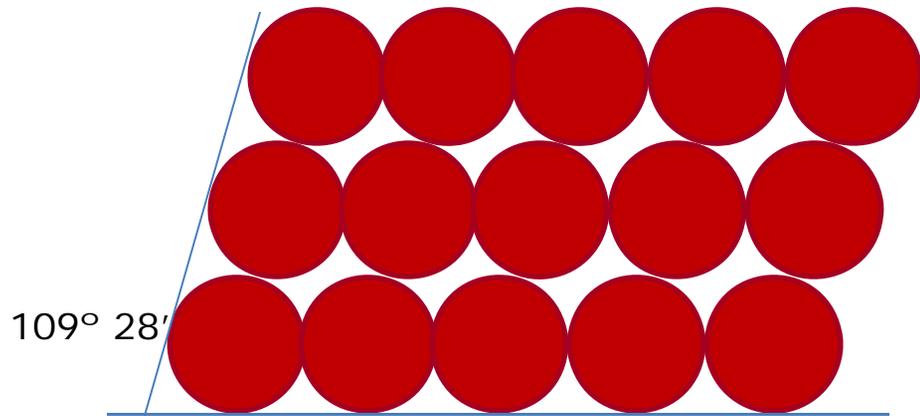


Arranjo A, A

Planos semi-compactos de esferas

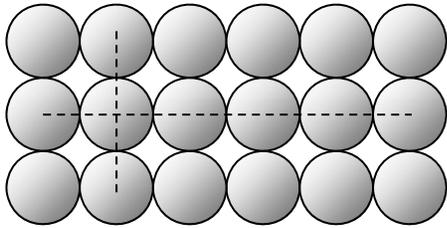


Arranjo A, B, A

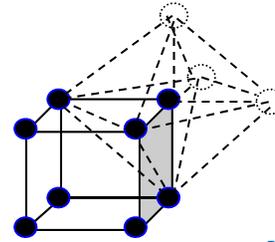
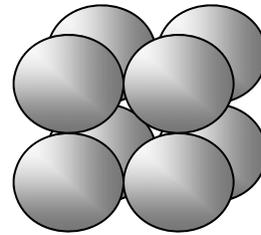


Estruturas Semicompactas

Estrutura Cúbica Simples (CS)



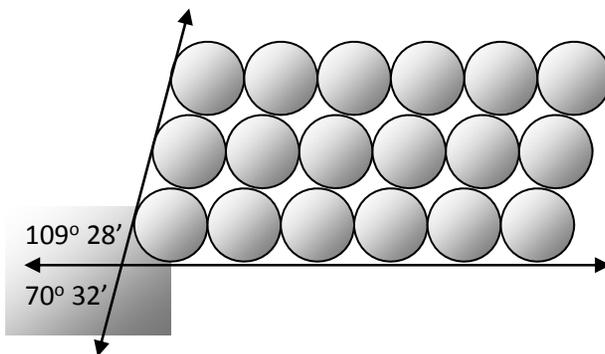
Arranjo A, A



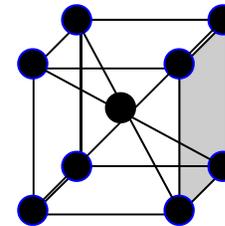
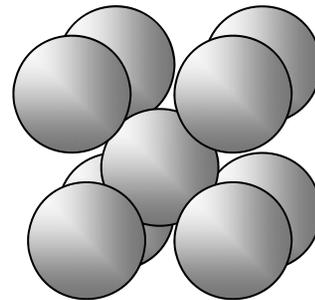
Célula unitária:
Cubo simples

Índice de coordenação: 6

Estrutura Cúbica de Corpo Centrado (CCC)



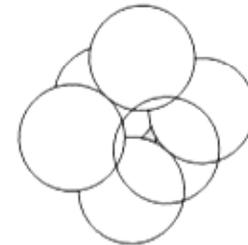
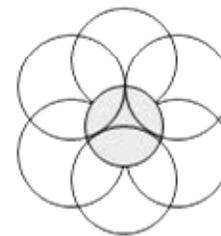
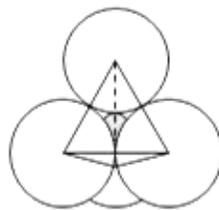
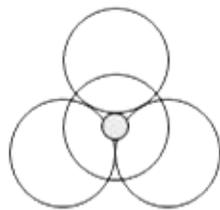
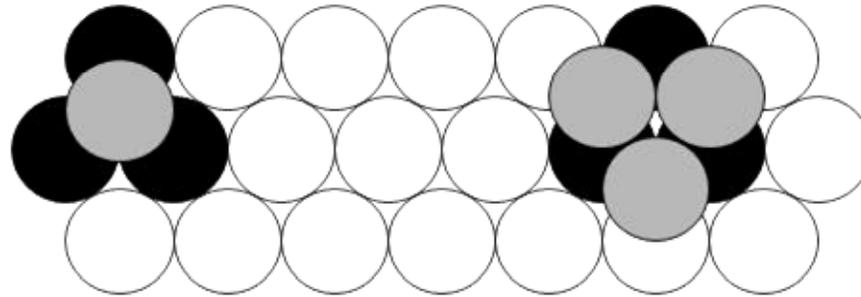
Arranjo A, B, A



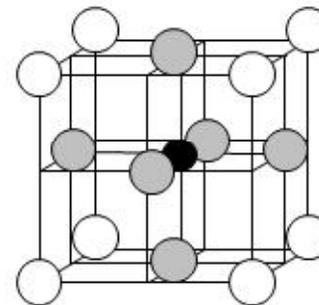
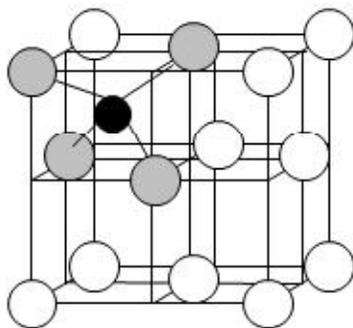
Célula unitária:
Cubo de corpo centrado

Índice de coordenação: 8

Interstícios Tetraédricos e Octaédricos



Localização dos interstícios numa estrutura CFC:



Nº interstícios tetraédricos p/ cél.unit.:

$$8 = 2 \times \text{Nº de átomos p/ c.u.}$$

Nº interstícios octaédricos p/ cél.unit.:

$$1 + 12 \times 1/4 = 4 = \text{Nº de átomos p/ c.u.}$$

SUMÁRIO 12

- **Polímeros**
 - Polímeros Amorfos. Temperatura de Transição Vítre
 - Polímeros Semi-cristalinos. Temperatura de Fusão
 - Variação do Volume Específico com a Temperatura
- Relação entre Estrutura e Propriedades dos polímeros
- Propriedades Mecânicas dos Polímeros
 - Elastómeros
 - Fibras
 - Fibras de carbono
- Propriedades Eléctricas e Ópticas dos Polímeros. LEDs
- Aplicações
- Polímeros inorgânicos

SUMÁRIO 12 – Cont.

- **Metais**
 - **Propriedades Gerais dos Metais**
 - **Estruturas Cristalinas dos Metais**
 - **Estruturas Compactas**
 - Empacotamentos ABA e ABC
 - Estruturas HC e CFC
 - Células Unitárias e Índices de Coordenação
 - **Estruturas Semi Compactas**
 - Estruturas CS e CCC
 - Células Unitárias e Índices de Coordenação
 - **Interstícios de Rede nas Células Compactas**
 - Octaédricos e Tetraédricos