

Lecture

Introduction to Polymer Physics II (3 SWS+ lab course)

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1. Polymer Dynamics

- 1.1 Fluctuation-Dissipation Theorem
- 1.2 Dynamic structure factor of a Gaussian chain
- 1.3 Rouse model
- 1.4 Zimm model
- 1.5 Reptation model

2. Rheology (mechanical spectroscopy) & Viscoelasticity

- 2.1 Definition rheological quantities: stress, deformation, shear rate etc.
- 2.2 Ideal elastic & ideal viscous material: Hookean solid & Newton fluid
- 2.3 Viscoelastic material: Voigt-Kelvin solid & Maxwell fluid
- 2.4 Linear Viscoelasticity: superposition principle & oscillatory shear
- 2.5 Rheological test modes
- 2.6 Predictions of Rouse-, Zimm- und Reptation model
- 2.7 Deborah number, time-temperature superposition principle

3. Glass Transition & Glassy State

- 3.1 Thermodynamic theory of Gibbs-DiMarzio & Adam-Gibbs
- 3.2 Free volume theory
- 3.3 William-Landel-Ferry-equation
- 3.4 Glass transition temperature T_g and its determination
- 3.5 Factors influencing T_g and molecular weight dependence

4. Dielectric Spectroscopy

- 4.1 Definitions: electric dipole, polarization, electric field strength, dielectric displacement, dielectric constant & susceptibility, different types of polarization
- 4.2 Response types: dielectric relaxation (Debye relaxation, models for Non-Debye relaxation) and conduction
- 4.3 Classification of experimental methods: broadband dielectric spectroscopy and time-domain dielectric spectroscopy
- 4.4 Applications: dynamic glass transition and polymer dynamics
- 4.5 Comparison dielectric and mechanical spectroscopy

5. Networks & Rubber Elasticity

- 5.1 Comparison of properties: metal, gas, polymer network
- 5.2 Materials & synthesis
- 5.3 Elemental statistical theory for an ideal network
- 5.4 Affine network model
- 5.5 Phantom network model
- 5.6 Mooney-Rivlin theory
- 5.7 Comparison between theories by means of simple deformations
- 5.8 Real networks
- 5.9 Network swelling

Lab course (5 days):

- 1. Rheology
- 2. Static and Dynamic Light Scattering
- 3. Dielectric Spectroscopy
- 4. Polarization Microscopy or Fluorescence Correlation Spectroscopy (with short theoretical introduction into the method)
- 5. Data analysis and discussion