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## Multiscale behaviour of confined molecular liquids and polymers

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Polyurea elastomers exhibit phase separated mesoscopic structures with hard nanodomains embedded in a soft (compliant) matrix. This system shows (Fig.1) two glass transitions at  $Tg_1 < Tg_2$ , which are related to the freezing of motion of molecular segments in the soft domains ( $\alpha$  peak = usual polymer glass transition at  $Tg_1$ ) and to regions of restricted mobility near the hard nanodomains at  $Tg_2$  ( $\alpha'$ -peak), respectively. We present detailed dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) measurements [1,2] for polyureas with different molecular weight of the polyetheramines (soft domains), i.e. with varying segmental chain lengths  $l_c$  and volume fractions  $\Phi_x$  of the hard domains. It is found, that  $Tg_1$  increases drastically with increasing  $\Phi_x$ , whereas  $Tg_2$  remains almost constant. Around  $\Phi_{xc} \approx 0.25$  the two curves cross, i.e.  $Tg_1 \approx Tg_2$ , which corresponds to the percolation threshold of the hard nanodomains. It means, that below  $\Phi_{xc}$  the system consists of hard spheres embedded in a soft matrix and above  $\Phi_{xc}$  vice versa. A very similar two glass transition behaviour was recently observed in a physically different but topologically similar system, i.e. in molecular liquids confined in nanoporous Vycor and Gelsil [3]. Here the glass transition at  $Tg_1$  occurs in the center of the nanopores whereas  $Tg_2 > Tg_1$  is related to the freezing of molecules near the pore walls. By functionalizing the pore walls with silane the second glass transition at  $Tg_2$  is completely suppressed.

Following the approach of Berthier, et al. [4], we analyzed the temperature derivatives of the dynamic elastic susceptibilities to obtain the size  $\xi(T)$  of dynamically correlated regions in confined liquids and polymers. It is found, that for both systems  $\xi(T)$  increases when approaching  $T_{sub>g</sub>}$  and finally diverges at TVF

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