

POLİMER KİMYASI

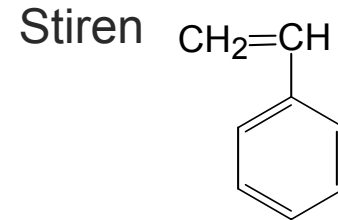


Başkent Üniversitesi
Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi
2009-10, Dönem II

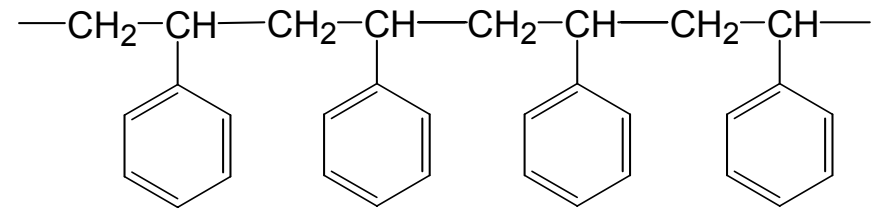
Yrd. Doç.Dr. Dilek Çökeliler Biyomedikal Müh. Öğretim görevlisi

[Tanım

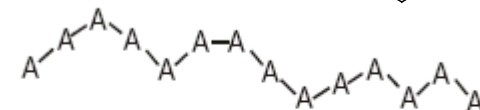
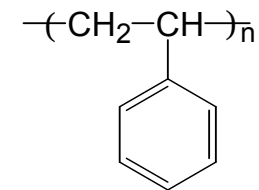
- Polimerler; çok sayıda aynı veya farklı atomik grupların kimyasal bağlarla, az veya çok düzenli bir biçimde bağlanarak oluşturduğu uzun zincirli-yüksek molekül ağırlıklı bileşiklerdir. Polimerler “monomer” denilen birimlerin bir araya gelmesiyle oluşmaktadır. Buna basit bir örnek olarak “Polistren” verilebilir



Polistiren



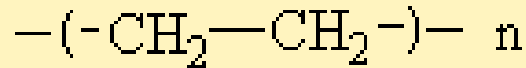
Kimyasal yapı



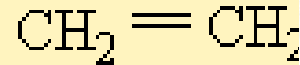
A is a Monomer unit

— represents a covalent bond

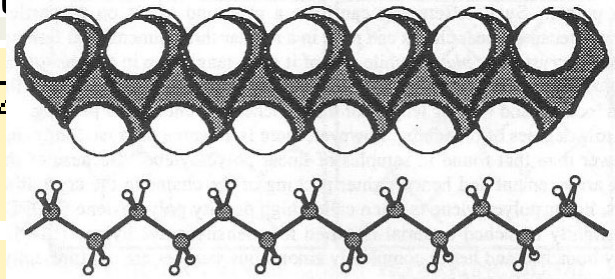
Yaygın olarak kullanılan bazı polimerlerin formülleri ve sentezlendikleri monomerler gösterilmiştir



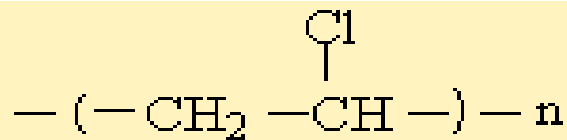
Polietilen



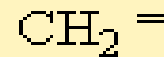
Etilen



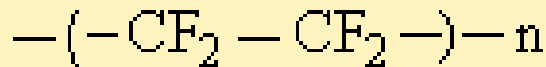
(A) Part of a Linear Polyethylene Molecule



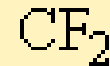
Poli(vinil klorür), PVC



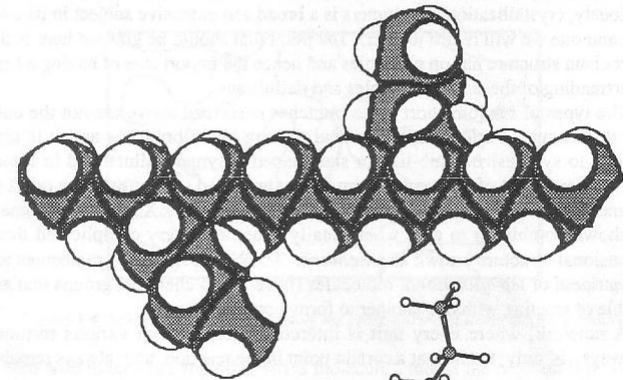
Vinil klorür



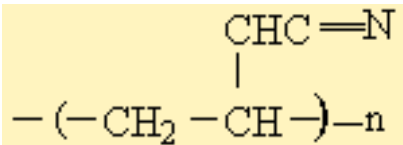
Politetrafloroetilen (teflon)



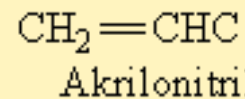
Tetrafloroetilen



(B) Part of a Branched Polyethylene Molecule



Poliakrilonitril (orlon)



Some Common Addition Polymers

Name(s)	Formula	Monomer	Properties	Uses
Polyethylene low density (LDPE)	$-(CH_2-CH_2)_n-$	ethylene $CH_2=CH_2$	soft, waxy solid	film wrap, plastic bags
Polyethylene high density (HDPE)	$-(CH_2-CH_2)_n-$	ethylene $CH_2=CH_2$	rigid, translucent solid	electrical insulation bottles, toys
Polypropylene (PP) different grades	$-[CH_2-CH(CH_3)]_n-$	propylene $CH_2=CHCH_3$	<u>atactic</u> : soft, elastic solid <u>isotactic</u> : hard, strong solid	similar to LDPE carpet, upholstery
Poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC)	$-(CH_2-CHCl)_n-$	vinyl chloride $CH_2=CHCl$	strong rigid solid	pipes, siding, flooring
Poly(vinylidene chloride) (Saran A)	$-(CH_2-CCl_2)_n-$	vinylidene chloride $CH_2=CCl_2$	dense, high-melting solid	seat covers, films
Polystyrene (PS)	$-[CH_2-CH(C_6H_5)]_n-$	styrene $CH_2=CHC_6H_5$	hard, rigid, clear solid soluble in organic solvents	toys, cabinets packaging (foamed)
Polyacrylonitrile (PAN, Orlon, Acrilan)	$-(CH_2-CHCN)_n-$	acrylonitrile $CH_2=CHCN$	high-melting solid soluble in organic solvents	rugs, blankets clothing
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE, Teflon)	$-(CF_2-CF_2)_n-$	tetrafluoroethylene $CF_2=CF_2$	resistant, smooth solid	non-stick surfaces electrical insulation
Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA, Lucite, Plexiglas)	$-[CH_2-C(CH_3)CO_2CH_3]_n-$	methyl methacrylate $CH_2=C(CH_3)CO_2CH_3$	hard, transparent solid	lighting covers, signs skylights
Poly(vinyl acetate) (PVAc)	$-(CH_2-CHOCOCH_3)_n-$	vinyl acetate $CH_2=CHOCOCH_3$	soft, sticky solid	latex paints, adhesives
cis-Polyisoprene natural rubber	$-[CH_2-CH=C(CH_3)-CH_2]_n-$	isoprene $CH_2=CH-C(CH_3)=CH_2$	soft, sticky solid	requires vulcanization for practical use
Polychloroprene (cis + trans) (Neoprene)	$-[CH_2-CH=CCl-CH_2]_n-$	chloroprene $CH_2=CH-CCl=CH_2$	tough, rubbery solid	synthetic rubber oil resistant

[Polimerlerin sınıflandırılması]

- Kaynağına göre sınıflandırma

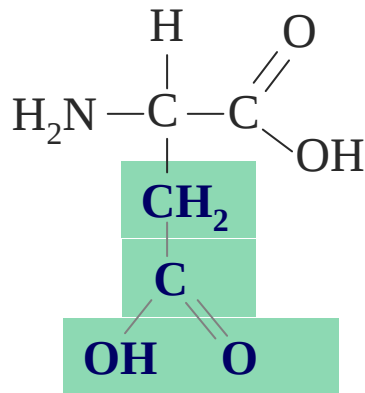
Doğal polimerler

Yarı sentetik

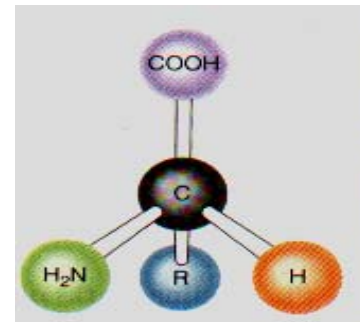
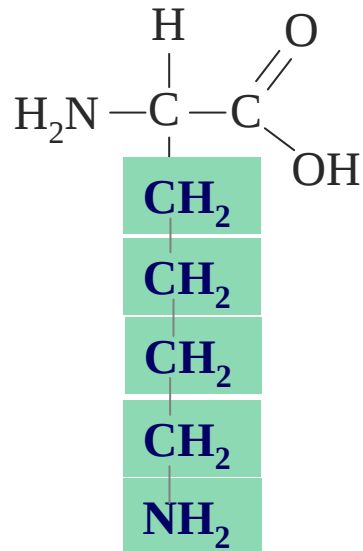
Sentetik

Proteins are composed of 20 amino acids
(only difference is in the side chains `R`)
There are L- and D-forms

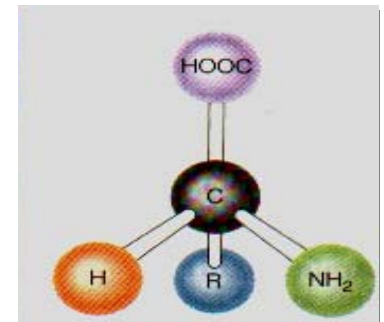
Aspartic Acid



Lysine

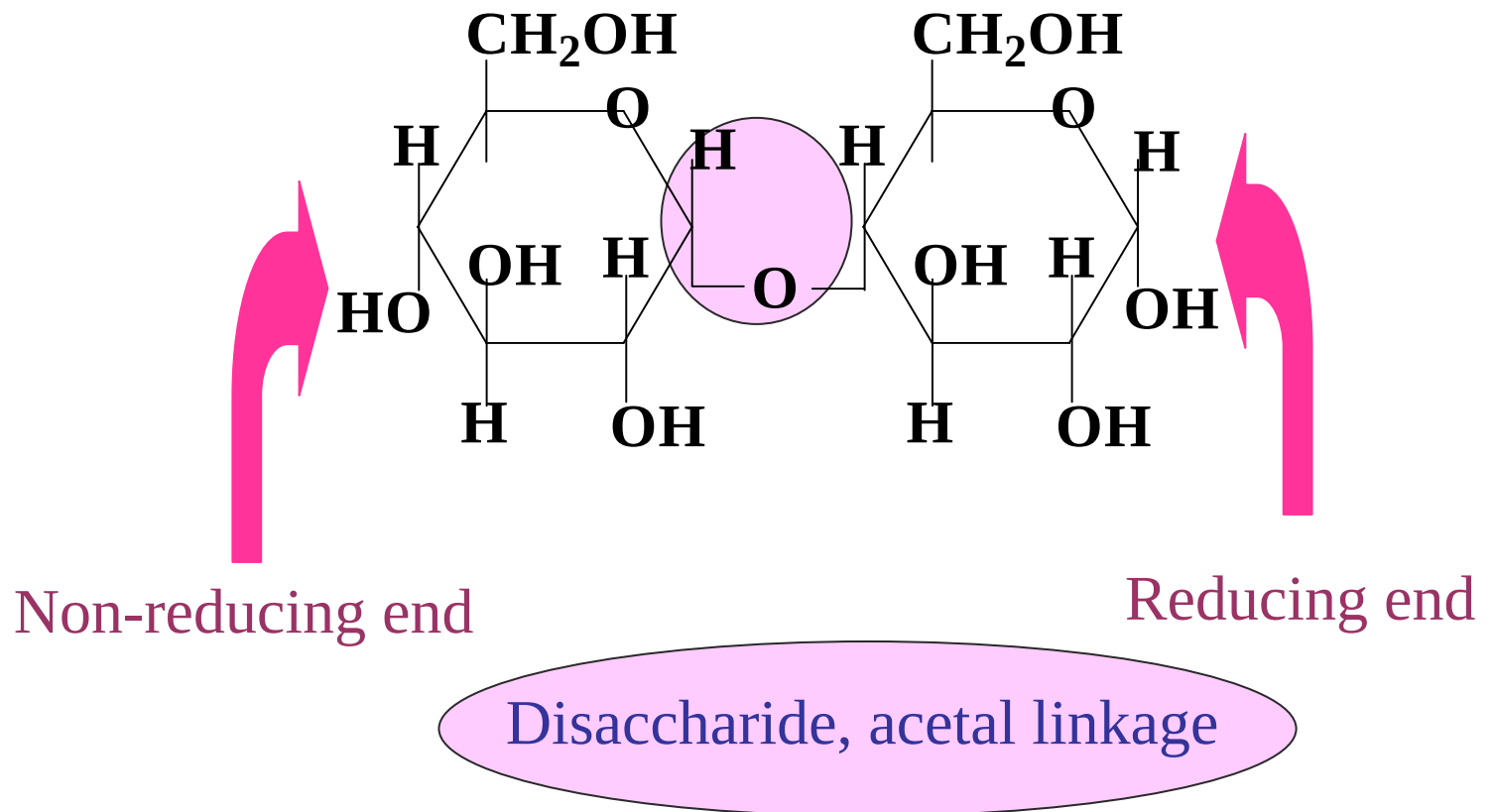


L Amino acid



D Amino acid

Polysaccharides



- Yapıya göre sınıflandırma

Heterozincir polimerler

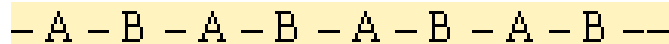
Homozincir polimerler

■ Yapılarına göre sınıflandırma

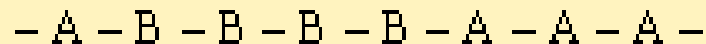
Bir polimer tek bir monomer biriminin tekrarlanmasından oluşuyorsa buna “**homopolimer**” denir. Örnek olarak, etilenden elde edilen polietilen ve strenden elde edilen polistren verilebilir.

Eğer polimer molekülü iki farklı monomerin birleşmesinden oluşuyorsa buna “**kopolimer**” denir. Kopolimerlerin çeşitlerini üçe ayırabiliriz.

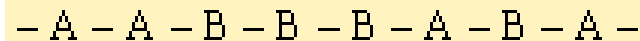
1. Ardaşık kopolimer



2. Blok kopolimer



3. Düzensiz kopolimerler

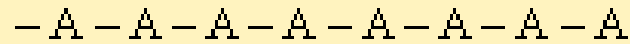


L

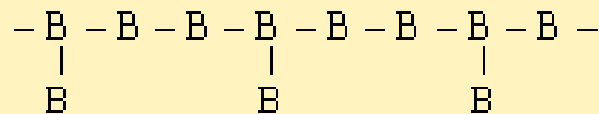


Polimer zincirler ister homopolimer ister kopolimer olsun, üç farklı formda bulunabilirler.

1. Doğrusal



2. Dallanmış



3. Çapraz Bağlı

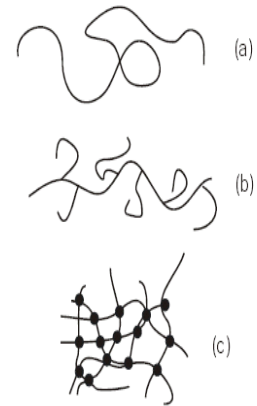
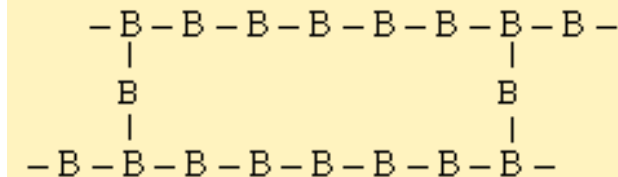
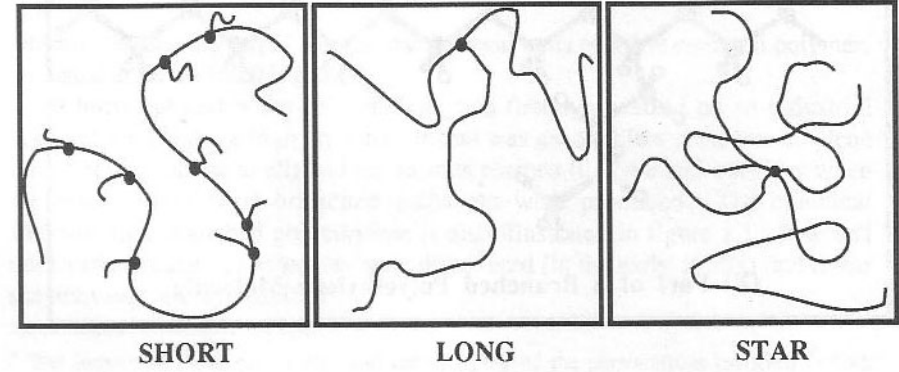


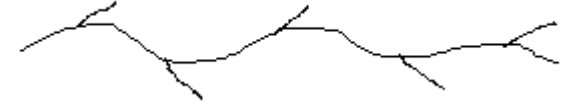
Figure 2: Types of molecular configuration: (a) Linear chain. (b) Branched molecule. (c) Cross-linked network: molecules are linked through covalent bonds; the network extends over the whole sample which is a giant macromolecule.

[



- (a) -A-
 (b) -A-A-B-A-B-B-A-B-A-A-B-A-A-A-B-A-B-B-A-B-B-B-A-A-B-A-A-
 (c) -A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-B-A-
 (d) -A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-A-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-B-A-A-A-A-A-A-

Kısa-zincirli dallanmış:

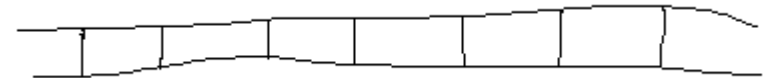


(kristal özelliği azalır)

Uzun-zincirli dallanmış:



(Reolojik özelliğini değiştirir)



(Dayanıklılık ve termal kararlılık sağlar)

a.) Homopolimer

b.) Düzenli kopolimer

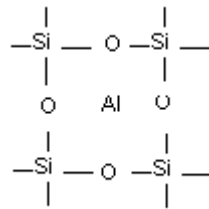
c.) Ardışık kopolimer

d.) Blok kopolimer

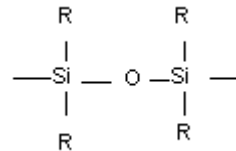
Kimyasal bileşimlerine göre sınıflandırılabilirler

Organik polimerler: Yapılarında C,H,O,N ve halojen atomları içerirler

İnorganik polimerler: Ana zincirde C atomu yerine , periyodik cetveldeki IV-VI grup elementleri yer alır.



Alumina
Silikat



Polisiloksan

- Sentez yöntemlerine göre sınıflandırılabilirler
- Isıya veya çözümlere karşı gösterdikleri davranışa göre sınıflandırılabilirler

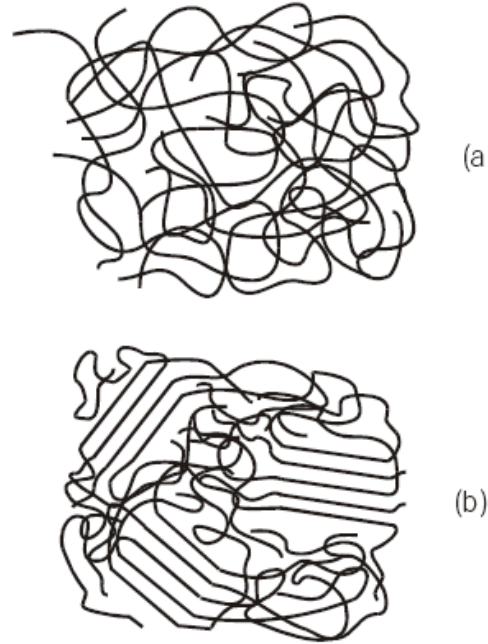
Termoplastikler: Isı ve basınç altında yumuşar, akarlar ve böylece çeşitli formda şekillendirilebilirler.

Termosetler: Çözünmez ve erimez polimerlerdir.

Fiziksel durumlarına göre sınıflandırılabilirler

(a)Amorf polimerler, düşük sıcaklıkta katı ve parlayan (camsı) özellik gösterirler.

Yüksek sıcaklıkta yumuşak ve şekil verilebilir (plastikimsi)dir.



(b)Kristalik polimerler, daha serttir.

Figure 4: (a) Amorphous polymer (observe the entanglements among the polymer chains) and (b) semicrystalline polymer.

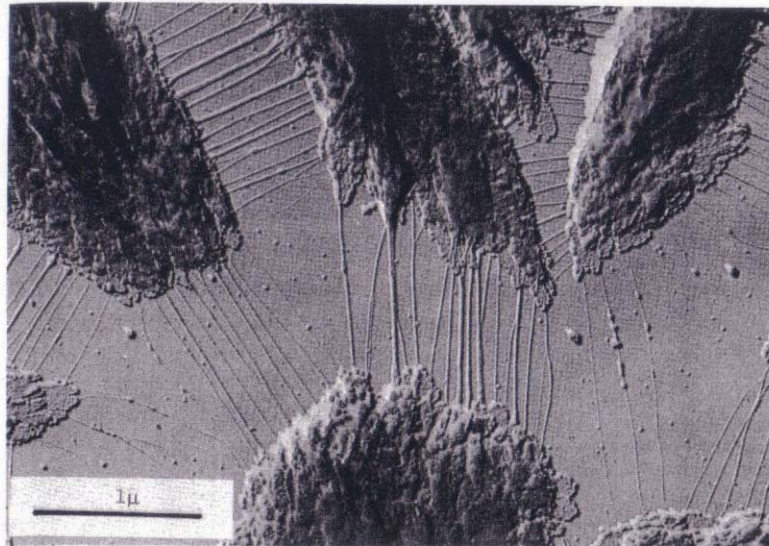


Figure 6-25. Boundary region between spherulite grown at 95 °C. in a polyethylene fraction, $\bar{M}_w = 726,000$. [H. D. Keith, F. J. Padden and R. G. Vadimsky, *J. Polymer Sci.*, **4**, A-2, 267 (1966).]

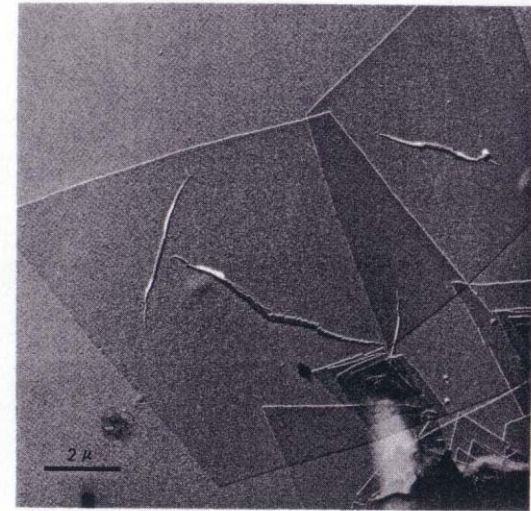


Figure 6-9. Single crystals or linear polyethylene. [D. H. Reneker and P. H. Geil, *J. Appl. Phys.*, **31**, 1916 (1960).]

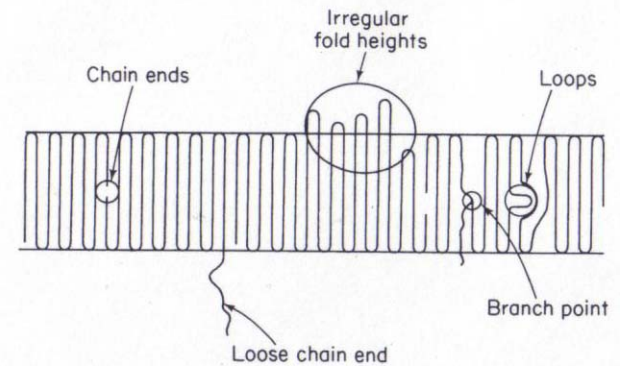


Figure 6-10. Model of fold plane illustrating chain folding with imperfections which may occur in the structure.

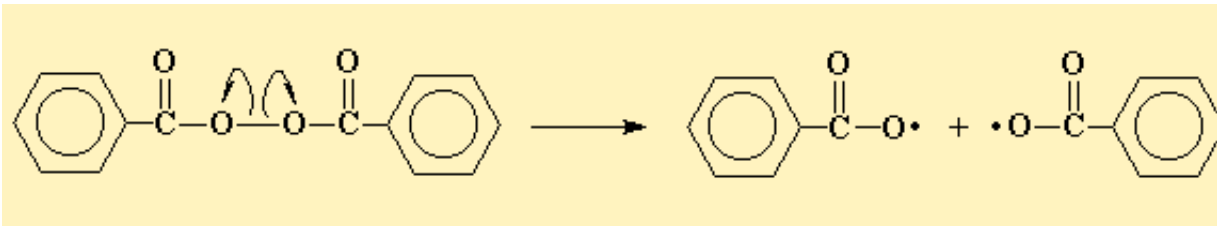
Polimerlerin Sentezi

■ Serbest Radikal ile Zincir Polimerizasyonu

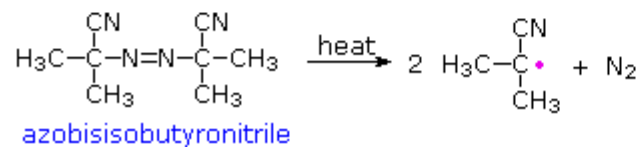
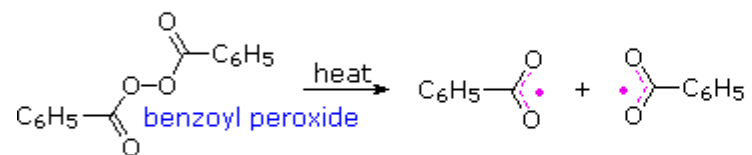
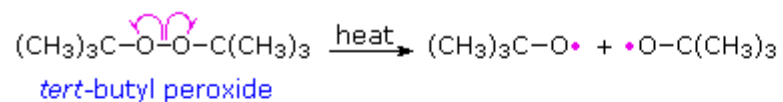
Zincir polimerleşmesinin radikaller üzerinden yürüyen türüdür. Serbest radikal polimerleşmesi üç aşamadan oluşur:

Başlangıçta monomer molekülleri çeşitli yöntemler kullanılarak radikal haline dönüştürülür. Radikal oluşumu, ısı, fotokimyasal, radyasyon veya çeşitli başlatıcılar tarafından sağlanır. Bu amaçla ortamda radikal oluşturmak için en yaygın yöntem ortama dışarıdan bir başlatıcı eklemektir. Başlatıcı, radikal oluşturarak vinil grubundaki çift bağa atak yaparak polimerizasyon işlemini başlatmış olur.

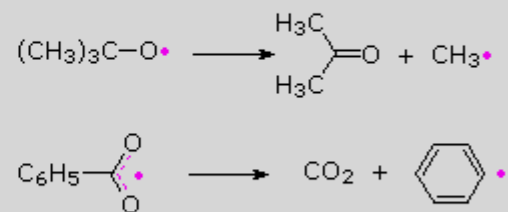
Başlatıcı olarak çeşitli peroksitler, diazo bileşikleri ve redoks çiftleri kullanılır. Peroksit başlatıcılardan en yaygın kullanılanı benzil peroksittir. Bu başlatıcı ısı ile kolaylıkla parçalanarak serbest radikal oluşturmaktadır. Aşağıdaki şekilde benzil peroksit ısı etkisi ile parçalanarak iki tane serbest radikale dönüşmektedir.



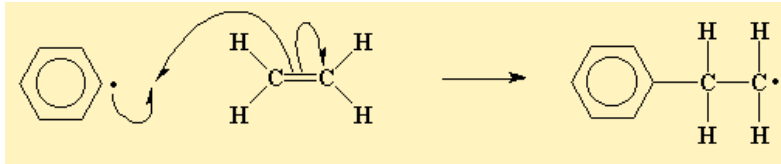
Some Radical Initiators



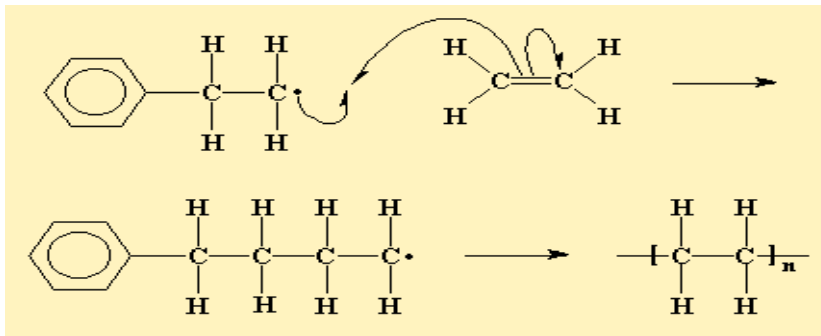
Subsequent Reactions



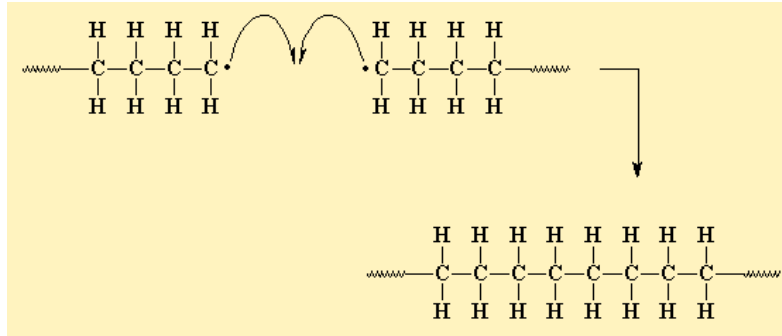
Daha sonra başlama aşamasında oluşan radikaller monomer molekülündeki çift bağa atak yaparak polimerizasyonu başlatırlar. Şekilde başlatıcıdan oluşan radikaller etilen molekülündeki çift bağdan birini kırıp yeni bir radikal oluştururken böylece polimerizasyon reaksiyonu da başlatmış olmaktadır



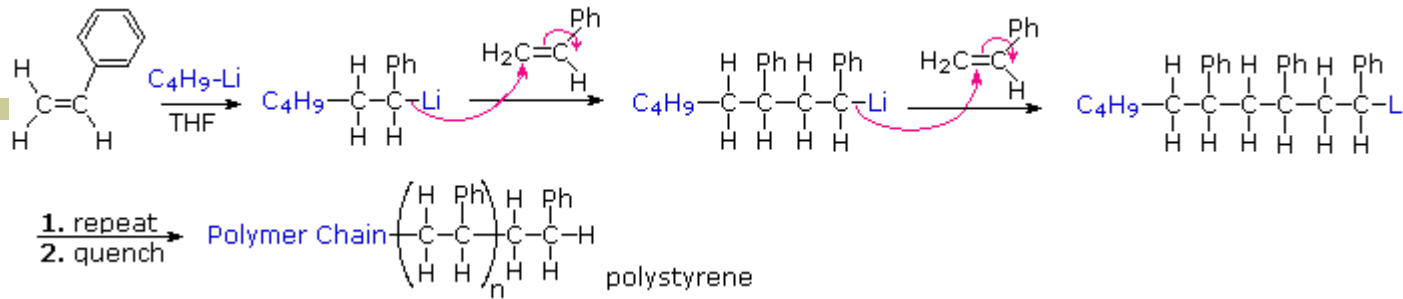
Oluşan yeni radikaller ortamda bulunan monomerler ile reaksiyona girerek polimer zincirinin büyümesine neden olurlar.



Polimerizasyon ilerledikçe polimer zinciri büyür ve molekül ağırlığı artar. Polimerizasyonun bu aşamasında artık ortamda monomer sayısı azalmıştır. Bu nedenle ortamdaki radikaller sönmölenmeye başlar



Ortamdaki radikaller çeşitli yollar ile (dallanma yeni çift bağ oluşturma veya bir başka radikal ile reaksiyona girerek) sönmölenir ve polimerizasyon işlemi tamamlanır.

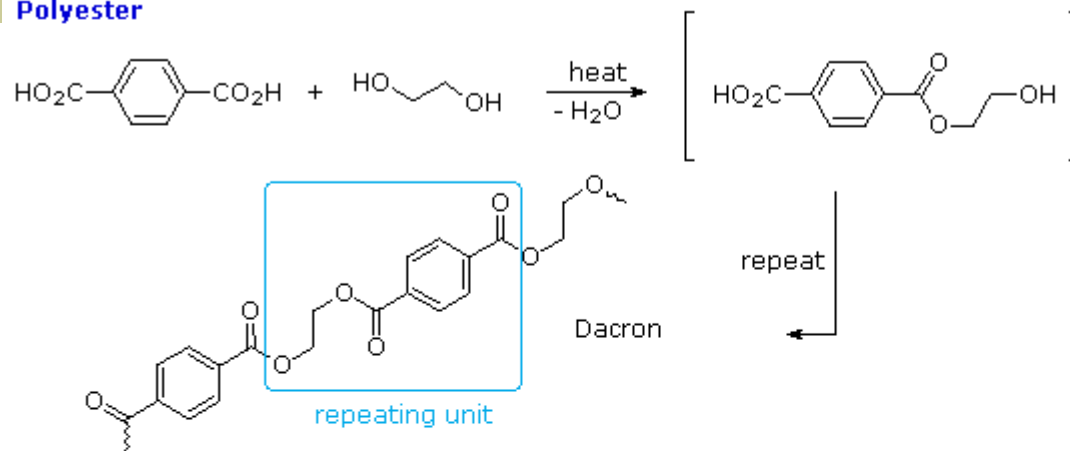


Kondenzasyon Polimerizasyonu

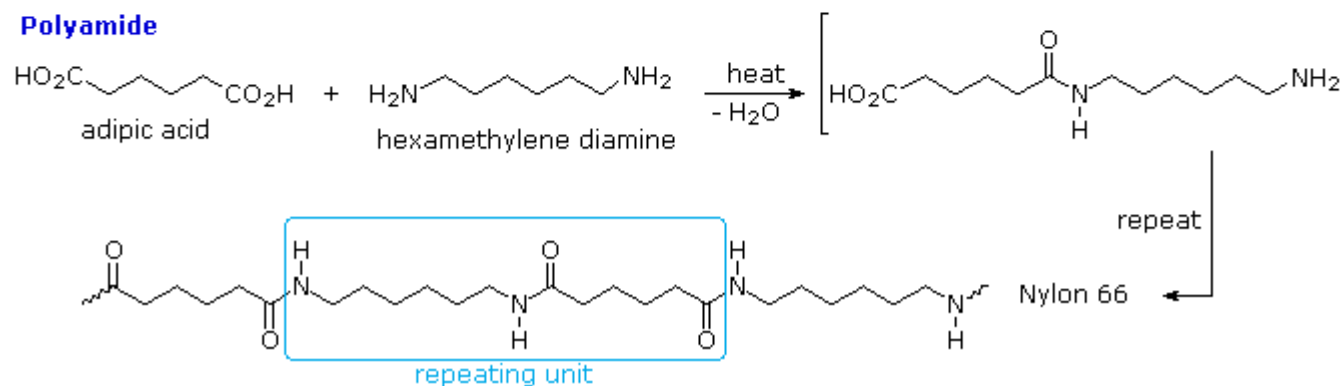
Kondenzasyon polimerleri benzer veya farklı yapıdaki poli-fonksiyonel monomerlerin, genellikle küçük bir molekül çıkararak reaksiyona girmesiyle elde edilir. Burada en önemli koşul mono-merlerin poli-fonksiyonel oluşudur. OH, COOH, NH₂, gibi fonksiyonel gruplardan en az iki tane taşıyan monomerler ester-leşme, amidleşme, vb. gibi reaksiyonlarla, küçük moleküller çıkararak, kondenzasyon polimerlerini oluşturular. Poliüretanların elde edildiği üretan oluşumu ve naylon 6' nın elde edildiği kaprolaktam halka açılması gibi, küçük molekül çıkışı olmadan doğrudan monomerlerin katılması sek-linde yürüyen polimerizasyon reaksiyonları da genellikle bu grup içinde değerlendirilir.

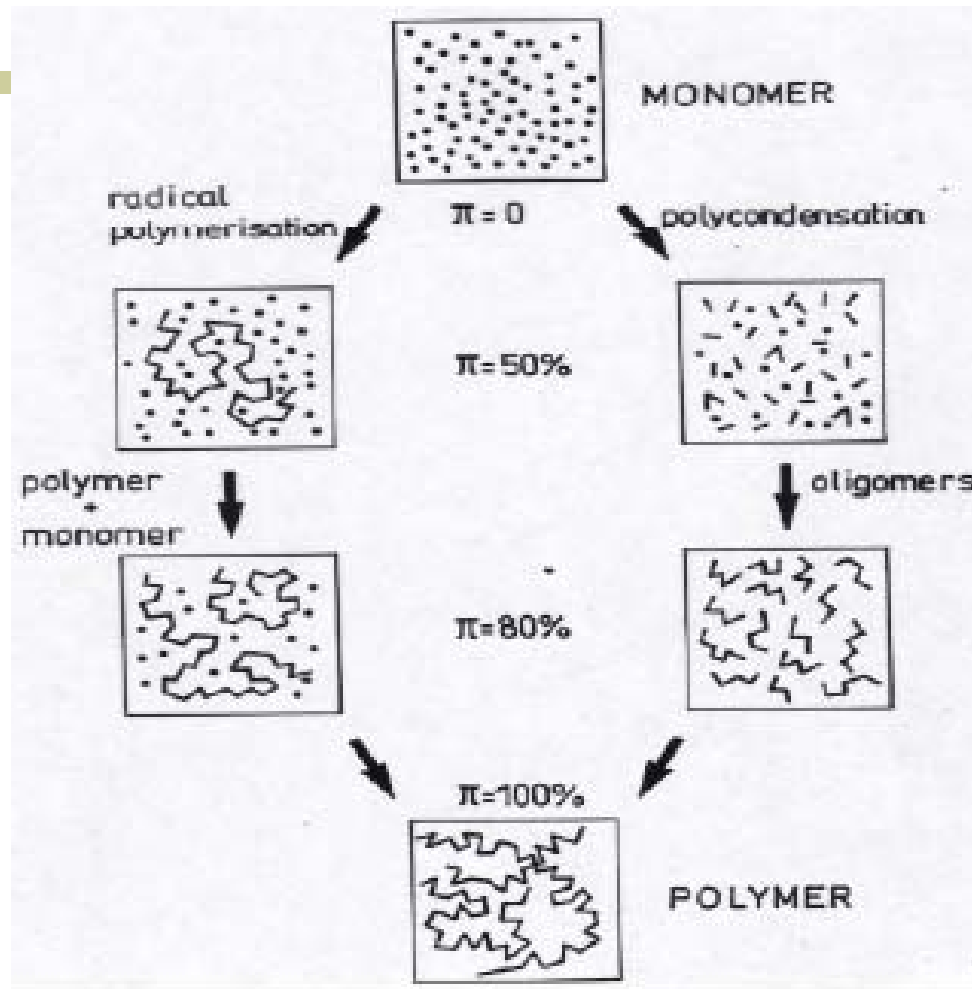
Examples of Condensation Polymers

Polyester



Polyamide





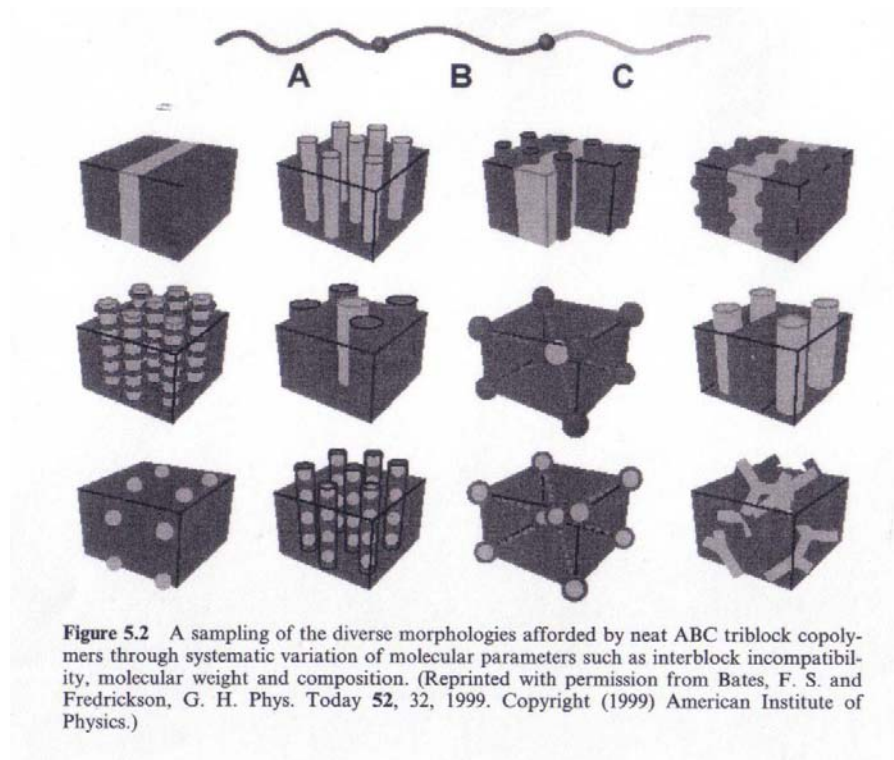
[Polimerizasyon İşlemleri]

■ Yığın Polimerizasyonu

Proseste, polimerizasyon sonucu oluşan ürün, üretim sonrası ayırma, saflaştırma, vb. gibi prosesleri gerektirmez, doğrudan satışa sunulabilir (saf).

Ayrıca, diğer proseslere göre daha ucuz makina ve teçhizat gerektirdiğinden, basit ve ekonomik bir proses olarak değerlendirilir.

Bu prosesin en önemli dezavantajı ortaya çıkan ısıнын ortamdan kolay kolay uzaklaştırılamayışı, dolayısıyla sıcaklık kontrolünün güç olmasıdır. Bu hususa özellikle radikal polimerizasyonunda dikkat edilmelidir.



■ Süspansiyon Polimerizasyonu

Bu polimerizasyonu sonucu polimerizasyon şartlarına bağlı olarak **10um-10mm** gözenekli veya gözeneksiz partiküller elde edilir. Süspansiyon polimerizasyonunda iki faz vardır.

Reaksiyon sonucunda her monomer damlası bir polimer partiküle dönüşür.

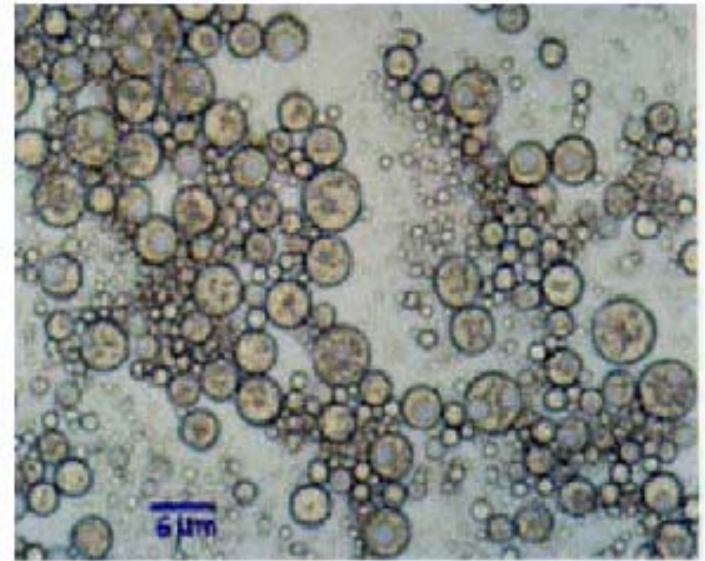
Süspansiyon polimerizasyonunda karşılaşılabilecek en büyük sorun partiküllerin birbirlerine yapışarak birikmesidir. Bunu eklemek için dağıtma fazına partikülleri stabil olarak ortamda tutabilecek stabilizör maddeler eklenir.

■ Emülsiyon Polimerizasyonu

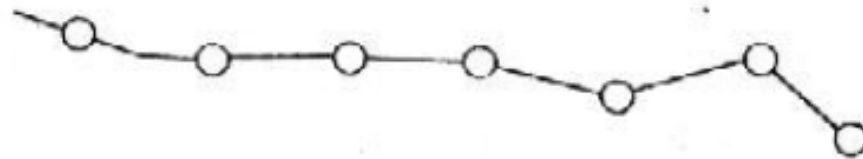
Emülsiyon polimerizasyonunda birbiri ile karışmayan iki faz söz konusudur. Monomer fazı dağıtma fazı içinde emüsyon halinde dağıtılmıştır. Süspansiyon polimerizasyonundan farklı olarak burada başlatıcı dağıtma fazında çözünmüştür. Çeşitli emülsiyon yapıcı maddeler kullanılarak monomer fazı dağıtma fazı içinde emülsiyon halde stabil olarak tutulur. Bunlardan en yaygın kullanılan sodyumdodesilsülfattır. Tek düze küresel partiküller elde edilir.

[

]

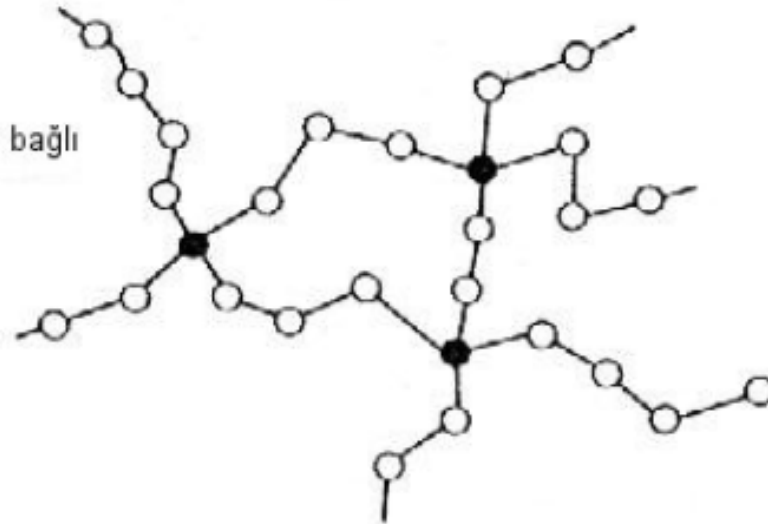


Linear



○ = A

Çapraz bağlı



○ = A

● = B

PLASMA POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE



A plasma which can be regarded as the fourth state of matter is composed of highly excited atomic, molecular, ionic, and radical species.

‘Cold plasma’ is typically obtained when gases are excited into energetic states by radio frequency (rf), microwave, or electrons from a hot filament discharge.

A plasma is a highly unusual and reactive chemical environment in which many plasma-surface reactions occur [2]

[2] Boddour, R.F., and Timmins, R. S., Eds. (1967), The application of plasmas to chemical processing, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

What is the plasma polymerisation technique used for?

Plasma-surface modification (PSM) is an effective and economical surface treatment technique for many materials and of growing interests in biomedical engineering, textiles, sensors [3] .

It is possible to change the chemical composition and properties such as wettability, metal adhesion, dyeability, refractive index, hardness, chemical inertness, lubricity, and biocompatibility of material surfaces.

- **Biomaterials**
- **Electronics, automotive industry**
- **Optics**
- **Drug delivery and packaging system**
- **Sterilization of materials , modification of membranes in seperation techniques, and sensor applications)**

[3] Yasuda, H., 1984, Plasma polymerization for protective coatings and composite membranes, Journal of Membrane Science, 18, 273-284.

Advantages

- extremely thin layer (A)
- good adhesion to the substrate
- pin-hole free surface
- structural modification of just the outer most atomic layers of a substrate
- mechanically and chemically stable because of their highly branched and cross-linked structure
- selection of desired functional group
- They accept a large amount of biological compounds and antibiotics
- minimization of thermal degradation
- surface of the film because of their biocompatibility
- rapid treatment time
- an economical and effective material processing technique

L



Fraunhofer IGB Detektor: x-MP-DS Hochvak. x 1.00 kV
 Signal: B-Volcano Signalstärke: 2.1700 Digital: 11.00 μm

20 μm

IGB
 A porous multi-layered membrane



a

Fibres to

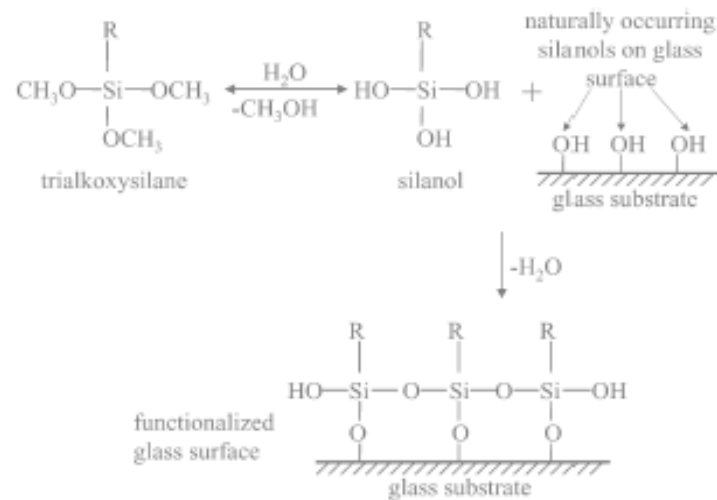
1 Approach for

ization

[Yüzey Modifikasyon Yöntemleri]

- Overcoat
- Surface gradient
- SAM
- Surface active bulk additive
- Surface chemical reaction
- etching

[1. Silanizasyon]



POLİMERİK BİYOMALZEMELER

- A. Biyobozunur Polimerik
Biyomalzemeler
- B. Biyobozunur Olmayan Polimerik
Biyomalzemeler
- C. Hidrojeller

Degradation

Chemical

Hydrolysis, Oxidation

Biological

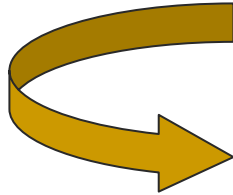
Enzymes

Physical

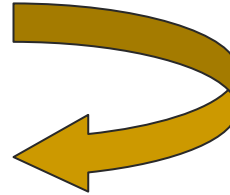
radiation, etc.



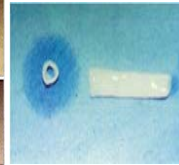
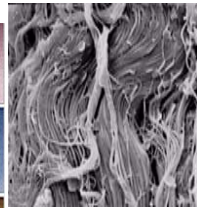
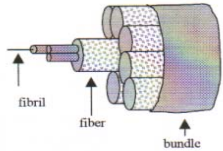
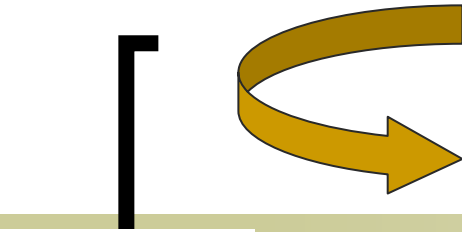
[A. Biyobozunur Polimerler]



- Doğal
Biyobozunur
Biyomalzemeler

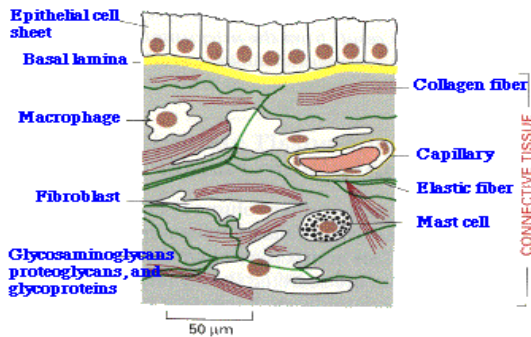


- Sentetik
Biyobozunur
Biyomalzemeler



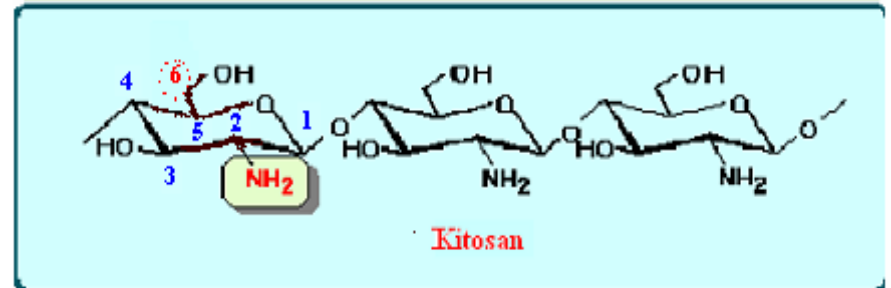
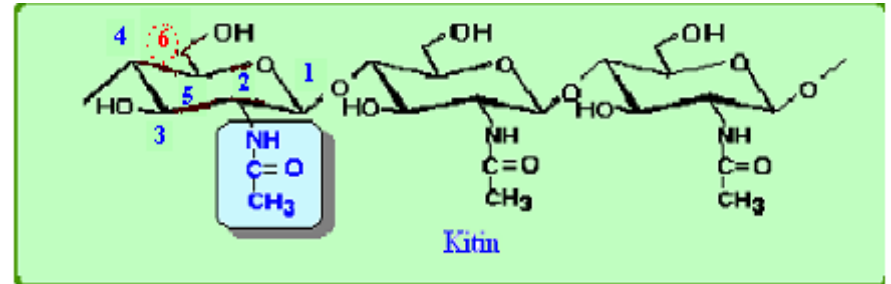
Kollojen:

A Fibrous Protein (polypeptide);
Animal extracellular matrix;
Original structure is very strong;
Tropocollagen (MW: 300000);
Highly biocompatible
Enzymatic degradation



Sutures; Wound dressings;
Drug delivery stems; Soft & hard tissue repair

Protein Bazlı



Polisakkarit bazlı



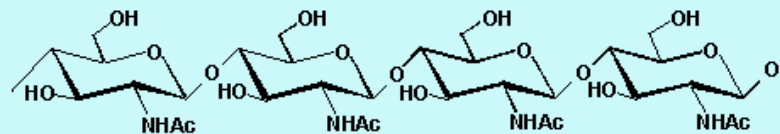
Shellfish wastes from food processing

Decalcification in dilute aqueous *HCl* solution

Deproteination in dilute aqueous *NaOH* solution

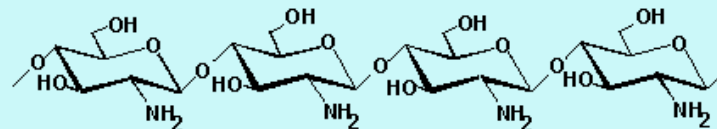
Decolorization in 0.5% *KMnO₄* aq. and *Oxalic acid* aq. or sunshine

Chitin



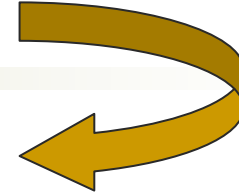
Deacetylation in hot concentrated *NaOH* solution (40-50%)

Chitosan

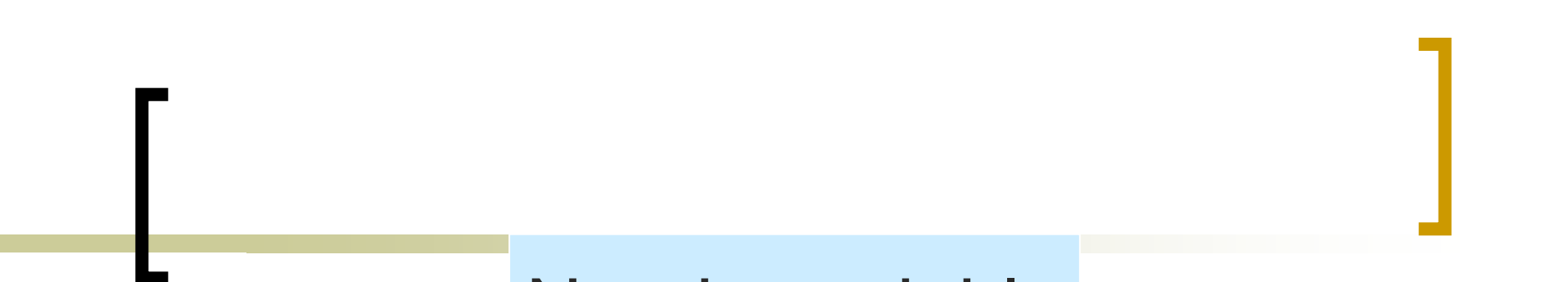


[

]



poliortoesterler,
polianhidritler,
poliesteramidler,
poliiminokarbonatlar,
polifosfonezler, alifatik
poliesterler ve
poli(alkil-2-
siyanoakrilat)'lar



Nondegradable

POLYETHYLENE

POLYPROPYLENE

POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE

POLYVINYLCHLORIDE

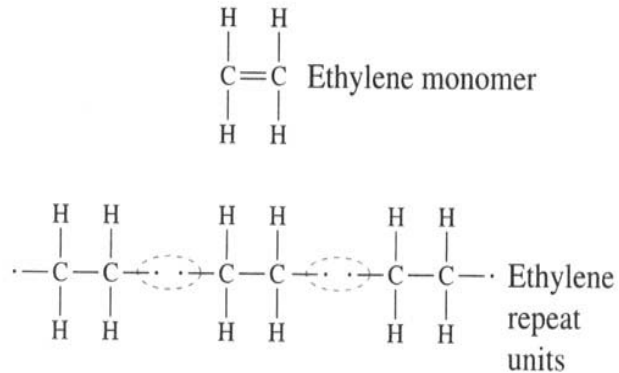
POLYAMIDES

POLYURETHANES

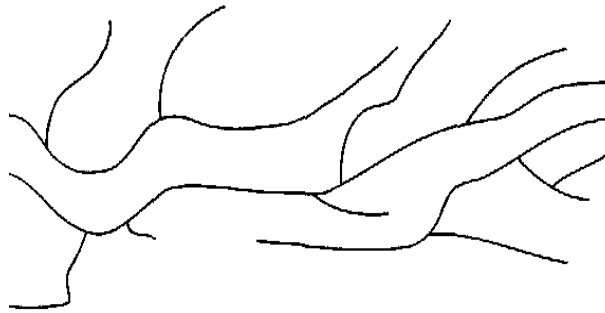
POLYACRYLATES

SILICONES, ETC.

[PE]



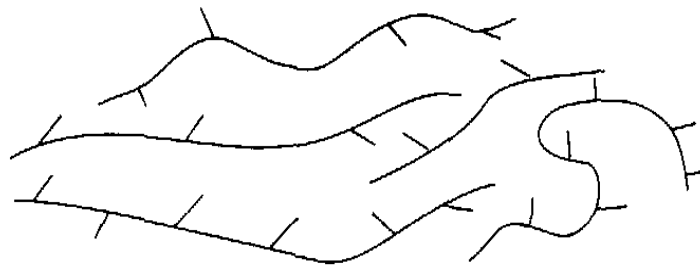
- Katılma polimerizasyonu
- Yüksek M.A.
- Düşük işlem sıcaklığı



Low Density Polyethylene (**LDPE**)



High Density Polyethylene (**HDPE**)



Linear Low Density Polyethylene (**LLDPE**)



Low Density PE



Packaging, etc.

High Density PE



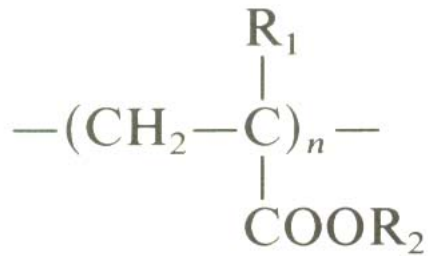
Tubings as drains, catheters, etc.

Ultra High Molecular Weight PE



Orthopedic implants: total hip and knee joints

[Poliakrilatlar]



$\text{R}_1: \text{H}$

$\text{R}_2: \text{CH}_3$



Polymethylacrylate (PMA)

$\text{R}_1: \text{CH}_3$

$\text{R}_2: \text{CH}_3$



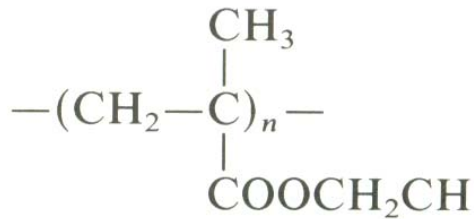
Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA)

A horizontal line with a light beige gradient, spanning the width of the slide. On the left end, there is a large black opening square bracket '['. On the right end, there is a large yellow closing square bracket ']'.

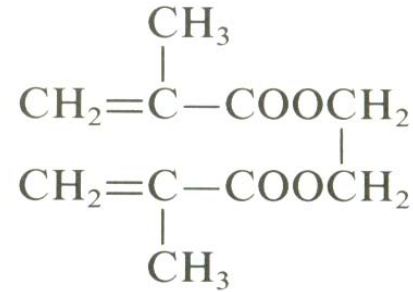
Medical Use

Hard contact lenses; filling material; bone cement, etc.

PHEMA



EGDMA



Properties

Polyhydroxyethylemethacrylate (PHEMA) forms hydrogels by crosslinking usually with ethylene glycol dimethacrylate (EGDMA) with different water uptakes (swellabilities)

Medical Use

Soft contact lenses; carriers for affinity sorbents; wound dressings; etc.