

PMMA/PVDF

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Physical and Optical Properties of PMMA/PVDF Blends

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: Hot embossing polymethylmeth -
acrylate (PMMA) polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
PMMA/PVDF (T_g) PVDF 가
PVDF PMMA PVDF
T_g PVDF
PMMA/PVDF PMMA PVDF
PMMA PVDF 가 PVDF
가 가
가 .

ABSTRACT : Blends of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) with polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) were prepared by melt mixing and investigated for optical waveguide devices by using hot embossing process. The glass transition temperatures (T_g) of the blends were decreased with increasing PVDF contents. However, the crystalline of PMMA/PVDF blends was not appeared by DSC and XRD due to miscibility between PMMA and PVDF. Shear viscosities and refractive indices of the blends were decreased with increasing PVDF contents. Optical transmittances and absorption losses of the blends were improved with increasing PVDF contents. This is due to a decreasing of polarizability of molecules by fluorine molecule in the PVDF.

Keywords : polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), blends, optical waveguide, hot embossing.

가 .
가 hot em -
bossing 가
Hot embossing
가 polymethylmetha -

PMMA/PVDF

crylate (PMMA) polycarbonate (PC)가
 infrared) (near (C - H)
 (vibrational overtones)

(D) (F)

가

hot embossing

PMMA 가 polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF)
 PMMA

PVDF ATOFINA PMMA LG IH - 830
 1000HD Kynar - Table 1

Haake Rheocorder (melt temperature) 200
 60 rpm 4
 hot press 200 , 5000 psi 1
 가 1 mm

Table 1. Characteristics of PMMA and PVDF

polymers	manufacturer	grade	characteristic*
PMMA	LG MMA	IH - 830	$M_n = 54000$
			$M_w = 101000$
			$T_g () = 105$
			M.I.(g/10min) = 3.0
PVDF	ATOFINA	Kynar - 1000HD	specific gravity = 1.18
			$T_m () = 173$
			M.I (g/10 min) = 1.5 2.5
			density (g/cm ³) = 1.78

* The number - average molecular weight (M_n) and weight - average molecular weight (M_w) were determined experimentally employing GPC, and the glass transition temperature (T_g) and the melting point (T_m) were determined employing DSC at heating rate of 10 /min.

(differential scanning calorimeter ; DSC, TA Instruments - 2100)

(thermal history)

10 mg

200 20 /min

30

10 /min

(T_g) PVDF (T_m)
 (thermogravimetric analyzer : TGA)

600

10 /min

X (X - ray diffractometer; XRD)

2 θ 5 30° , scan

4 °

Cone - Plate (TA Instrument, Model R21 Weissenberg Rheogoniometer)
 200

Near - Infrared Spectrometer (N - IR, BRUKER VETOR/22) PMMA

Prism coupler 1.3 μ m PMMA

0.85 μ m

PMMA PVDF

T_g가

DSC thermogram Figure 1

PMMA 가 105

PVDF 174

T_g가

PVDF 가

PVDF T_g DSC 가

dynamic mechanical analyzer (DMA)

tan δ

가 -30

PMMA PVDF

T_g가

가 PVDF T_g

T_g

가

T_g

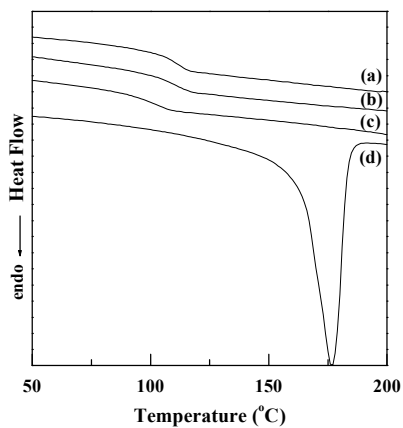


Figure 1. DSC thermograms of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents (by wt%) : (a) PMMA, (b) 90/10, (c) 80/20, and (d) PVDF.

Fox equation⁸

$$\frac{1}{T_g} = \frac{W_1}{T_{g1}} + \frac{W_2}{T_{g2}}$$

T_g, T_{g1} T_{g2}, PMMA W₁

PVDF W₂ PVDF PMMA

Gordon - Taylor equation⁹

$$T_g = \frac{T_{g1}W_1 + kT_{g2}W_2}{W_1 + kT_2}$$

k T_g

= 0.85

Kwei

Taylor

qW₁W₂

가

specific interaction

^{10,11}

$$T_g = \frac{T_{g1}W_1 + kT_{g2}W_2}{W_1 + kT_{g2}} + qW_1W_2$$

q corrective term

Figure 2

T_g

PMMA/PVDF

T_g

Kwei

가

q

q = 82.7

Figure 3 PMMA

XRD spectrum

PVDF

wt% 가

Figure 1

DSC

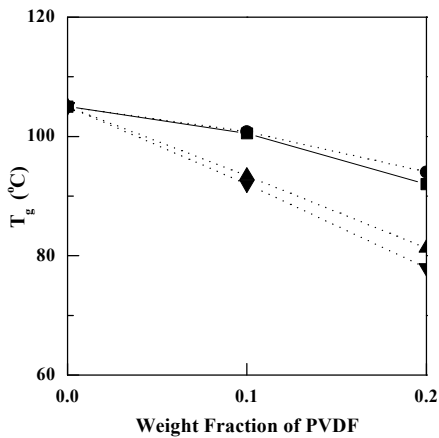


Figure 2. Glass transition temperatures of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents: (■) experiment, (●) Kwei equation, (▲) Gordon - Taylor equation, (▼) Fox equation.

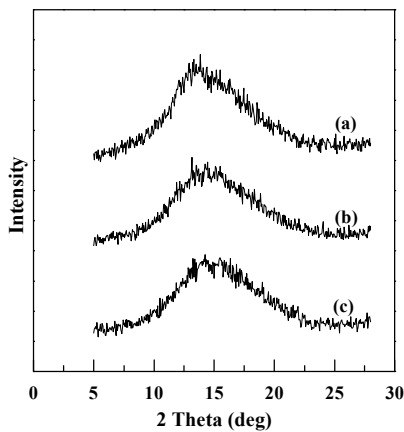


Figure 3. XRD spectra of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents (by wt%) : (a) PMMA, (b) 90/10, and (c) 80/20.

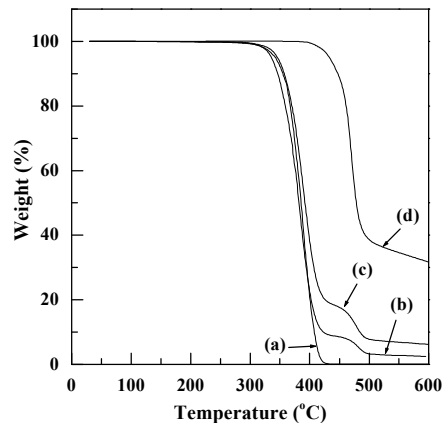
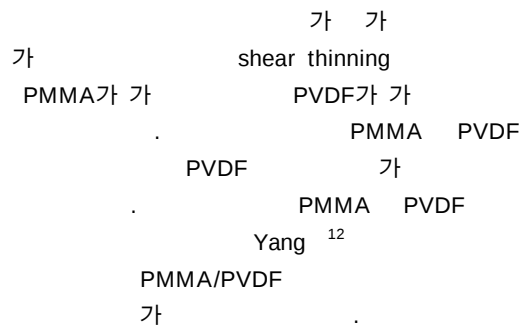
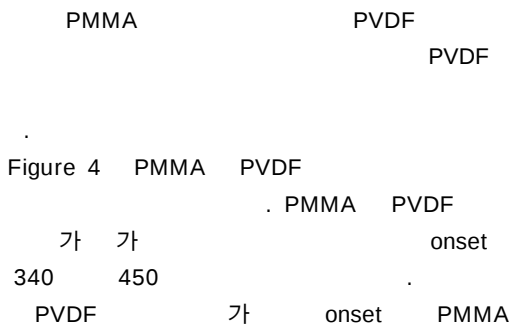
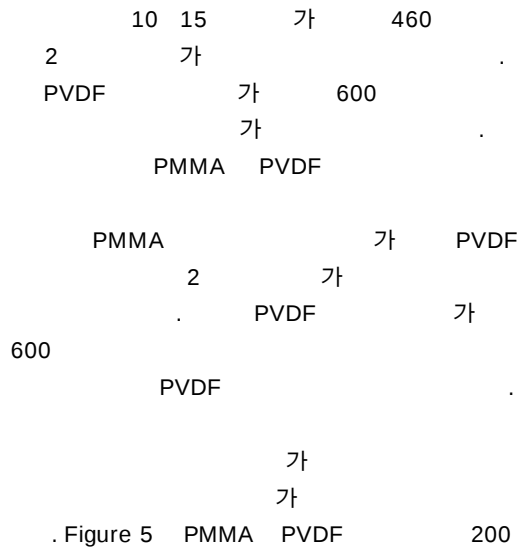


Figure 4. TGA curves of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents (by wt%) : (a) PMMA, (b) 90/10, (c) 80/20, and (d) PVDF.



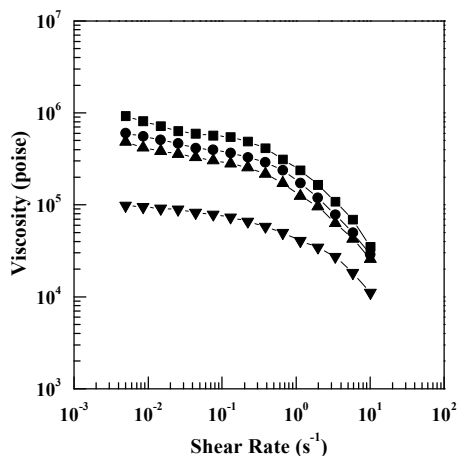


Figure 5. Plots of shear viscosity vs. shear rate for PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents (by wt%) at 200 : (■) PMMA, (●) 90/10, (▲) 80/20, (▼) PVDF.

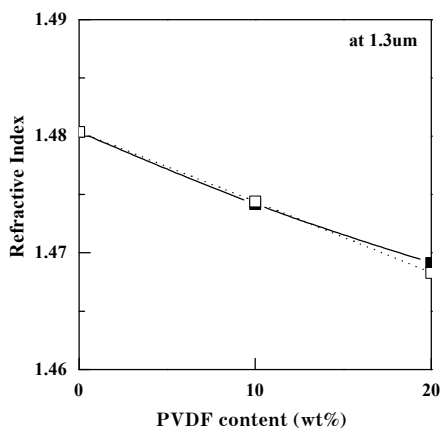


Figure 6. Refractive indices of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents at 1.3 μm: (■) experiment, (□) calculated value.

가
1.3 μm PMMA/PVDF
Prism coupler
Figure 6 PVDF 가
Bosc 가

$$n(\text{copolymer}) = X_1 n_1 + X_2 n_2 + X_3 n_3$$

$$n_n \quad X_n$$

PMMA/PVDF

Figure 6

PVDF

PMMA

가

Figure 7 0.85 μm

PMMA/PVDF

PVDF 가

가

Figure 8 near - IR PMMA
PMMA
0.85 μm 0.97 dB/cm PVDF
가 PVDF가 20 wt%
0.35 dB/cm PVDF

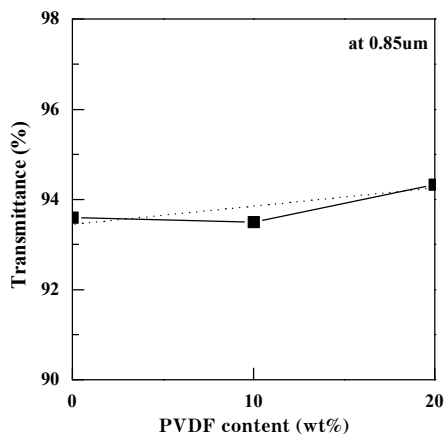


Figure 7. Transmittances of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents at 0.85 μm.

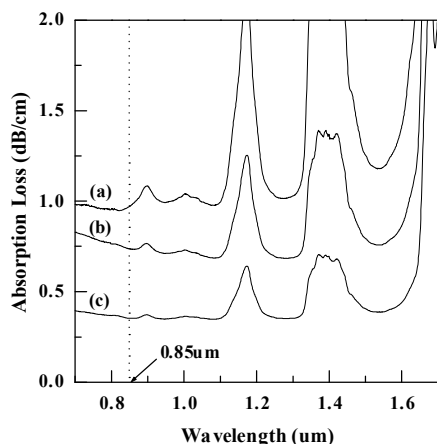


Figure 8. Absorption loss spectra of PMMA/PVDF blends with the different PVDF contents (by wt%): (a) PMMA, (b) 90/10, and (c) 80/20.

Hot embossing

PMMA PVDF

PMMA/PVDF T_g PVDF
가 Kwei가

PVDF PMMA

PVDF

PVDF PMMA/

PVDF PMMA PVDF

PVDF 가 PVDF

가 가

가

PMMA/PVDF

PVDF가 가

가

: 가 (

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