

結晶性高分子のつくる構造

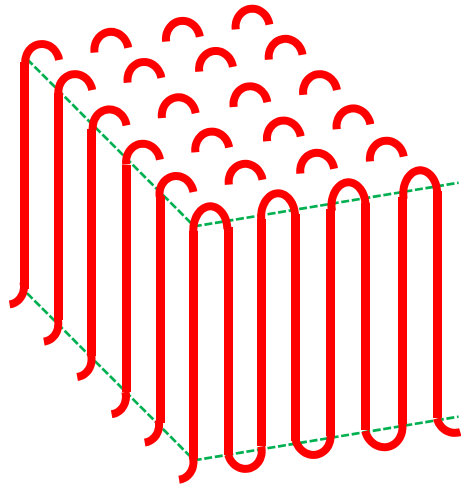
広島大学 大学院総合科学研究科

戸田昭彦

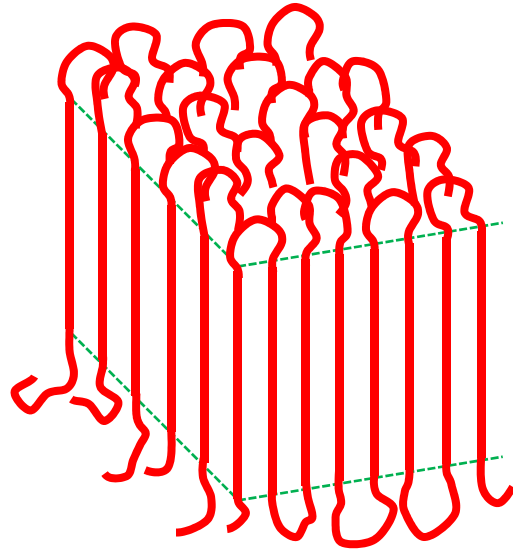
折り畳み鎖単結晶の立体形：折り畳み鎖の立体障害に由来

高分子結晶の高次組織：球晶形成機構

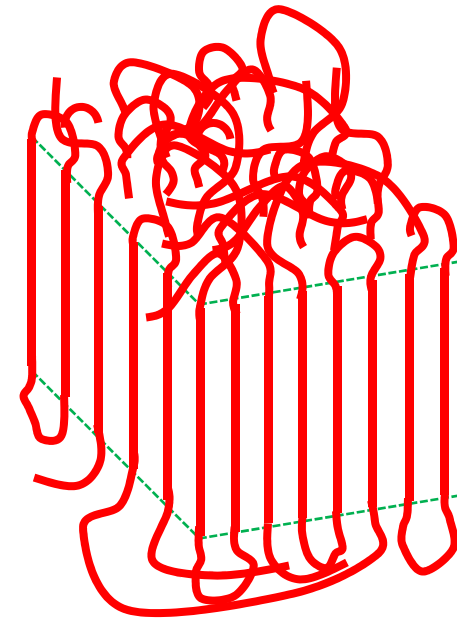
Fold の構造



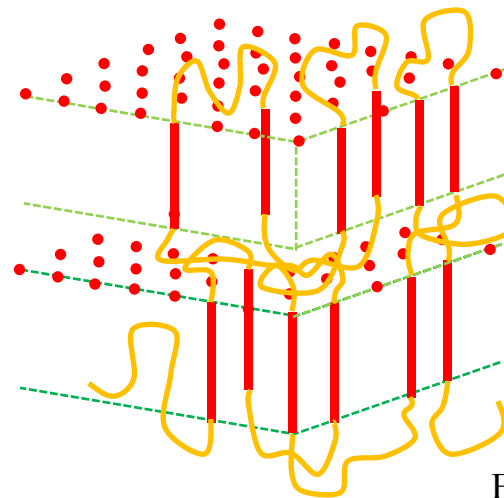
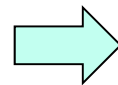
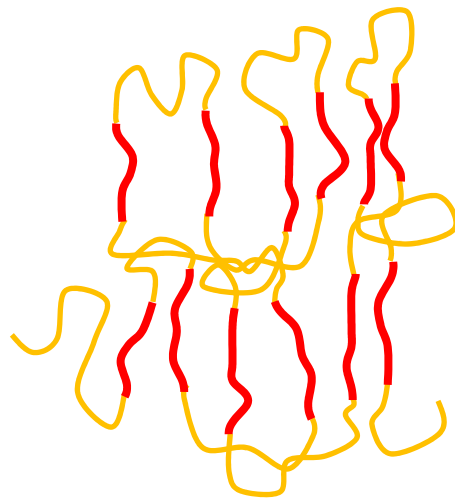
Regular



Adjacent



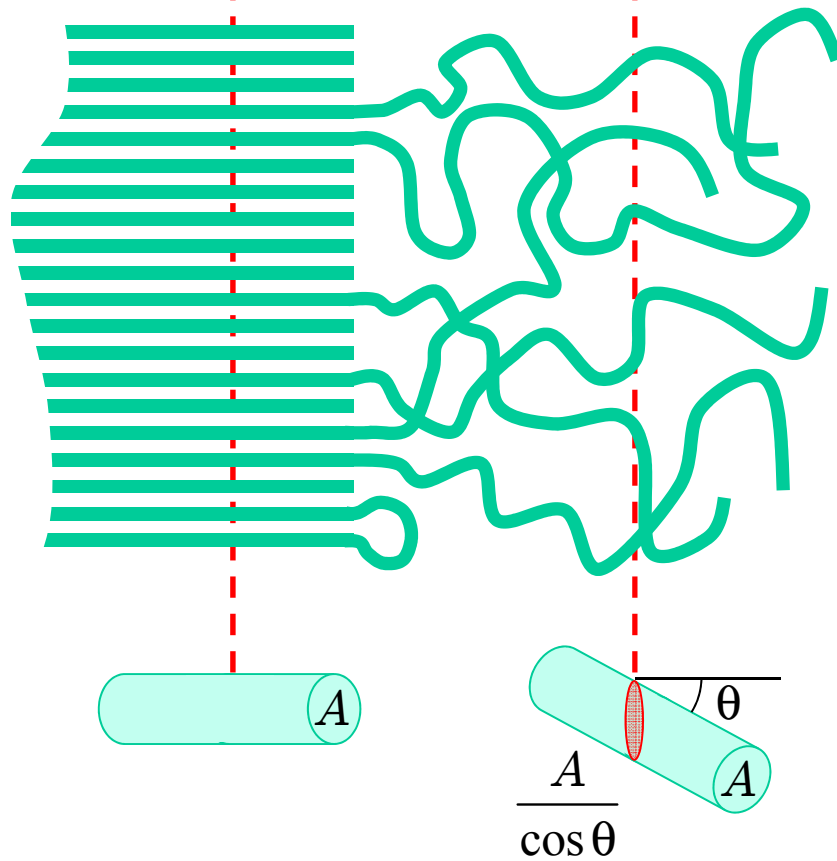
Random
(Switchboard)



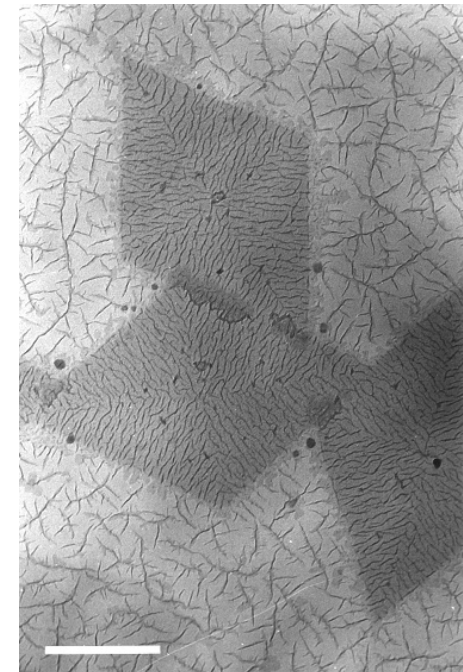
Solidification
(Frozen)

$$N_x = \frac{1}{A}$$

$$N_a = \frac{\langle \cos \theta \rangle}{A} = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2A}$$

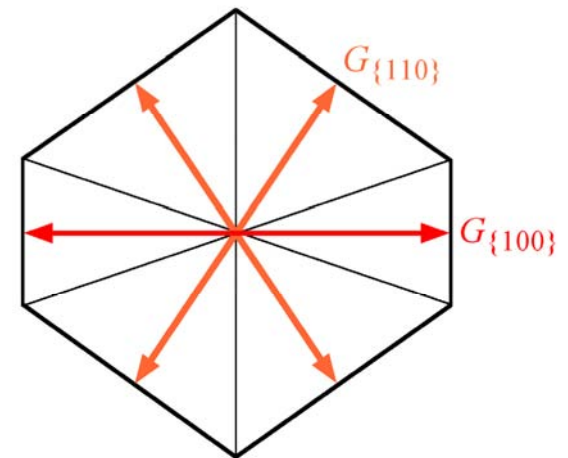
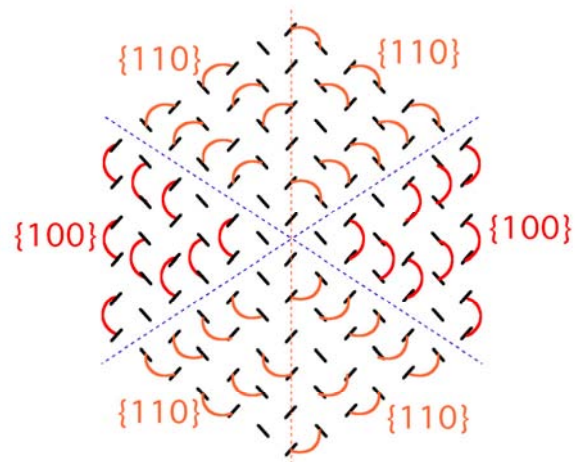
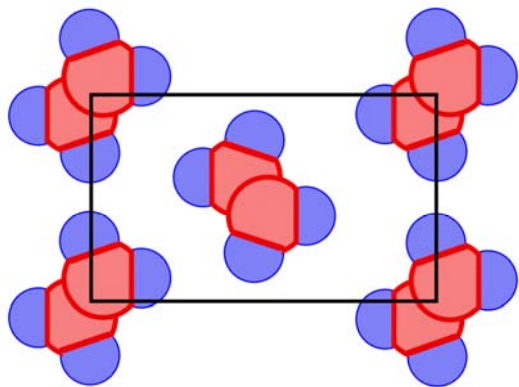
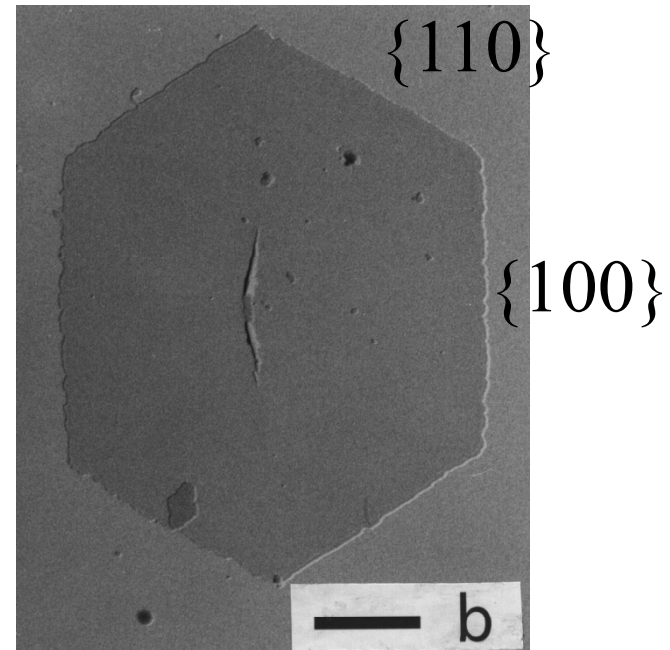
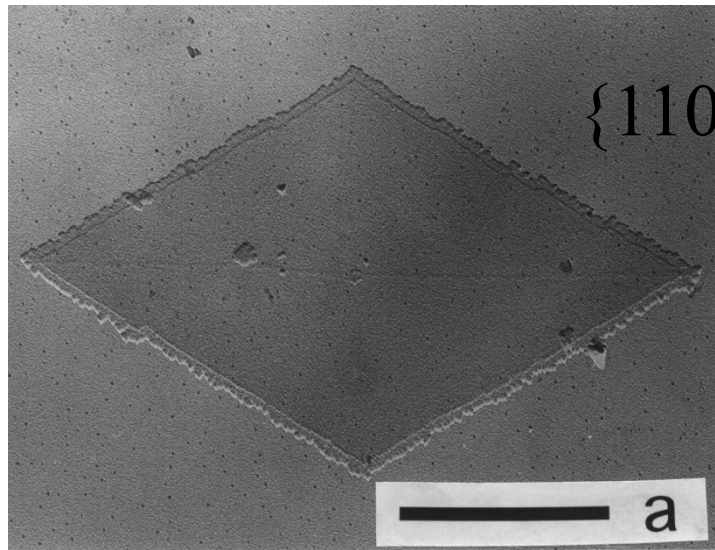


$$N_a < N_x$$

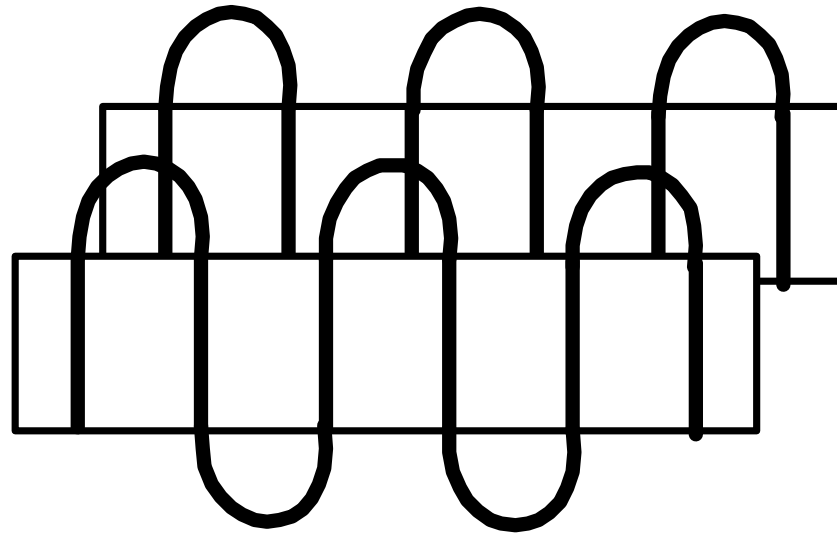


ポリエチレン単結晶（晶相・晶癖）

Polyethylene by TEM (1 μm)

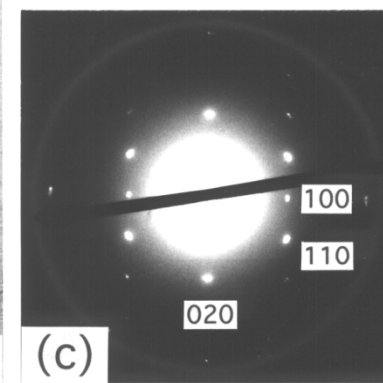
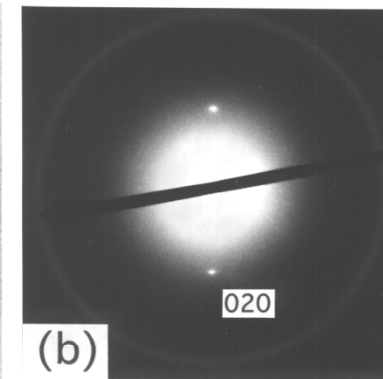
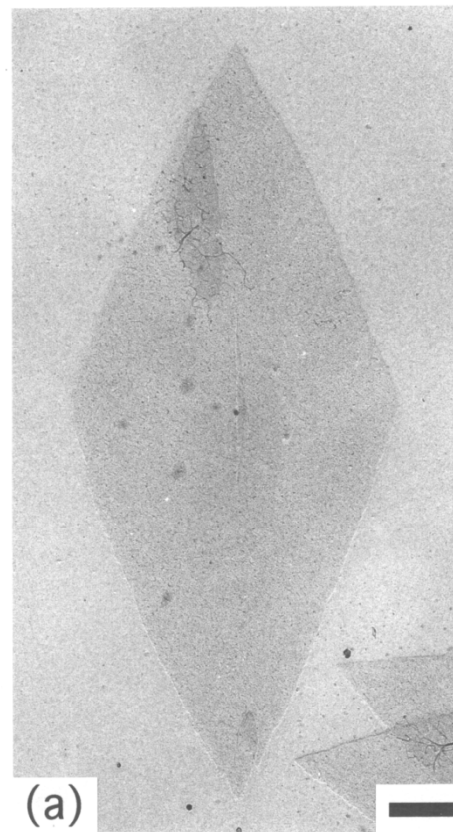
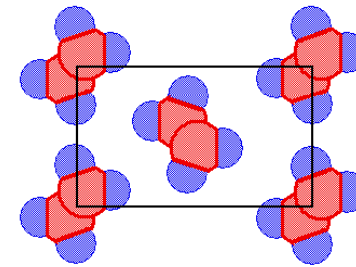
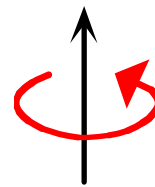
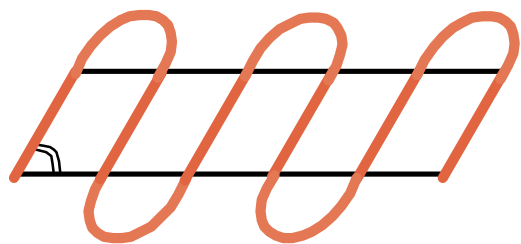
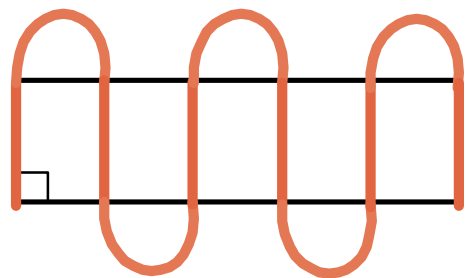


Stresses on the folding surface



高分子結晶の立体形

分子鎖傾斜の有・無

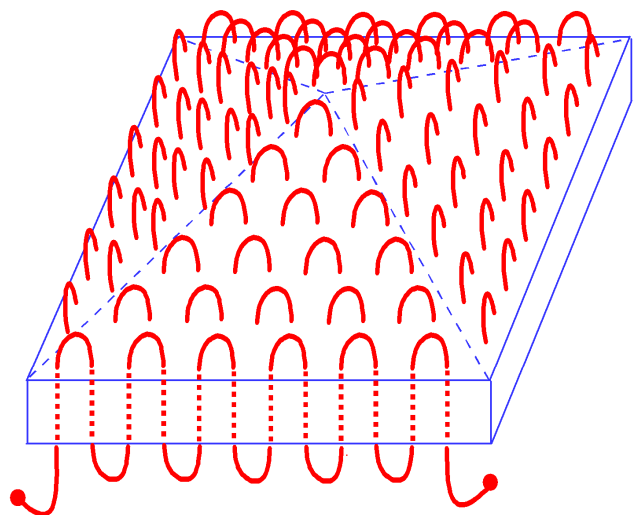
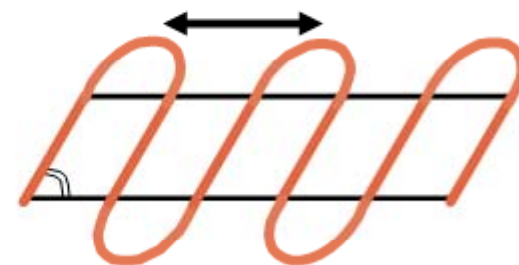
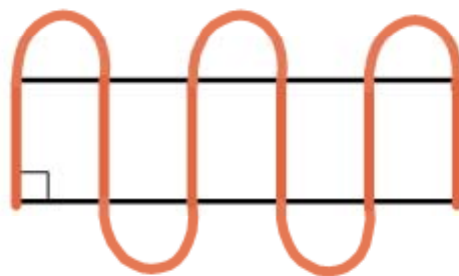
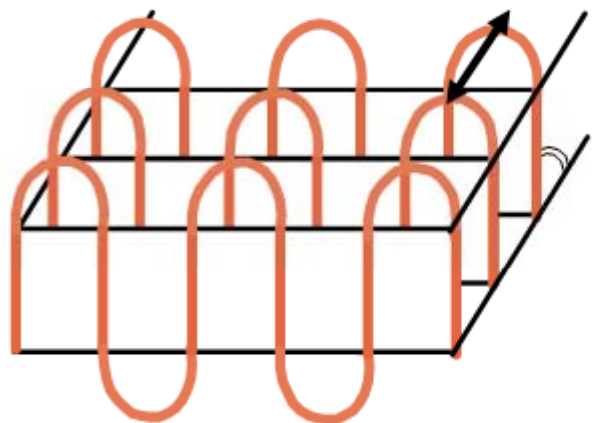


26°

透過型電子顕微鏡

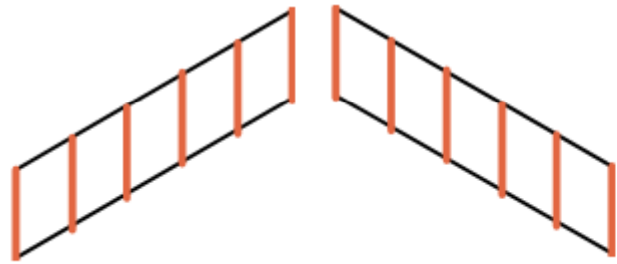
高分子結晶の立体形

分子鎖傾斜の有・無

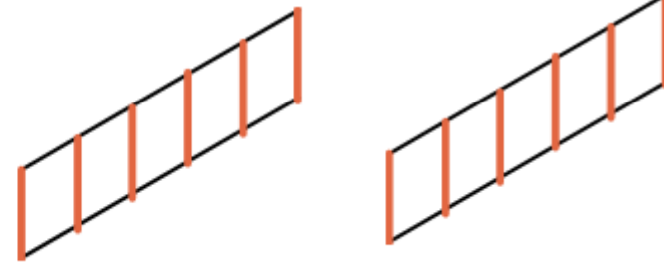
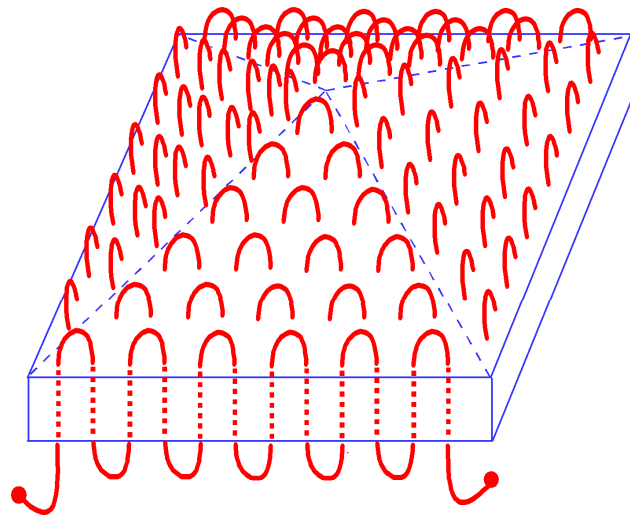


テント型
(中空ピラミッド型)

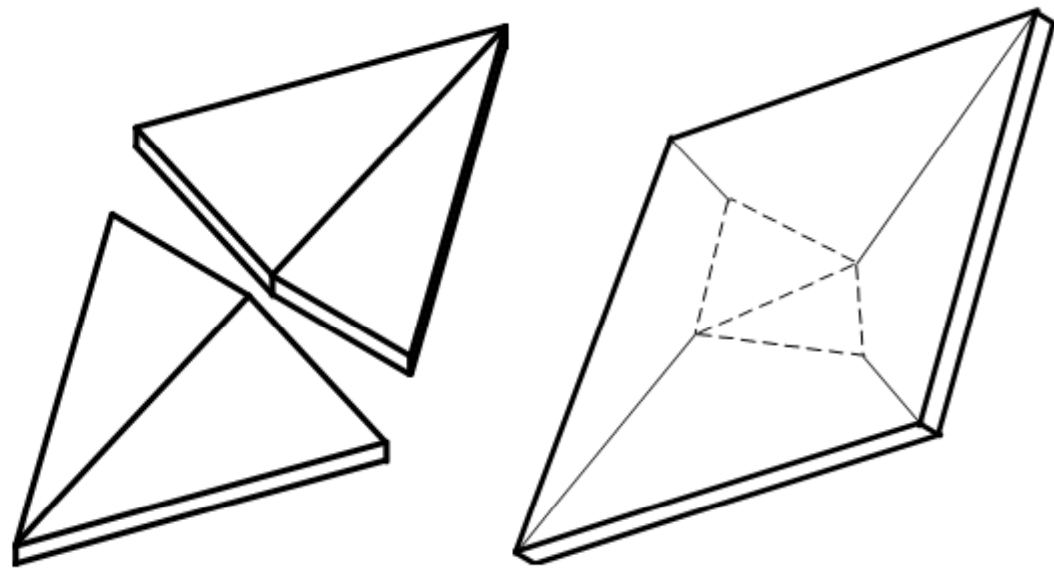
分子鎖傾斜時の立体形



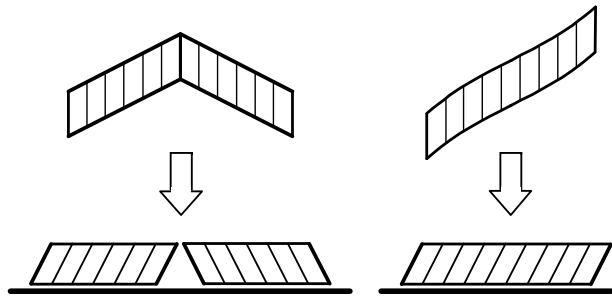
テント型
(中空ピラミッド型)



椅子型

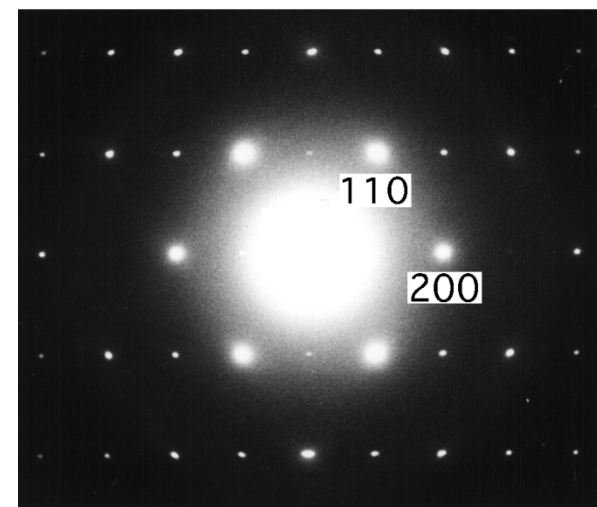
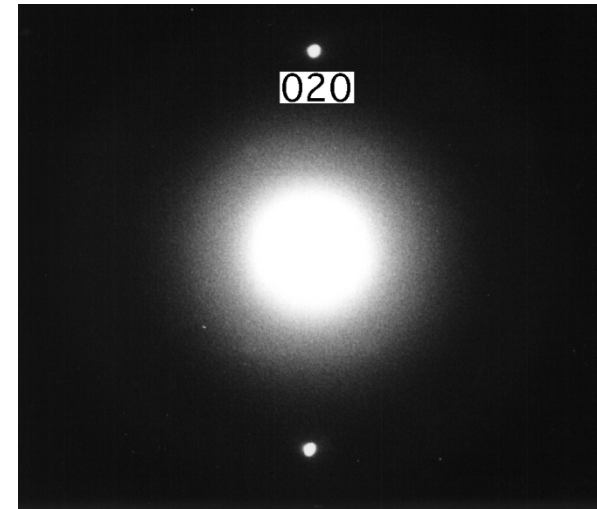
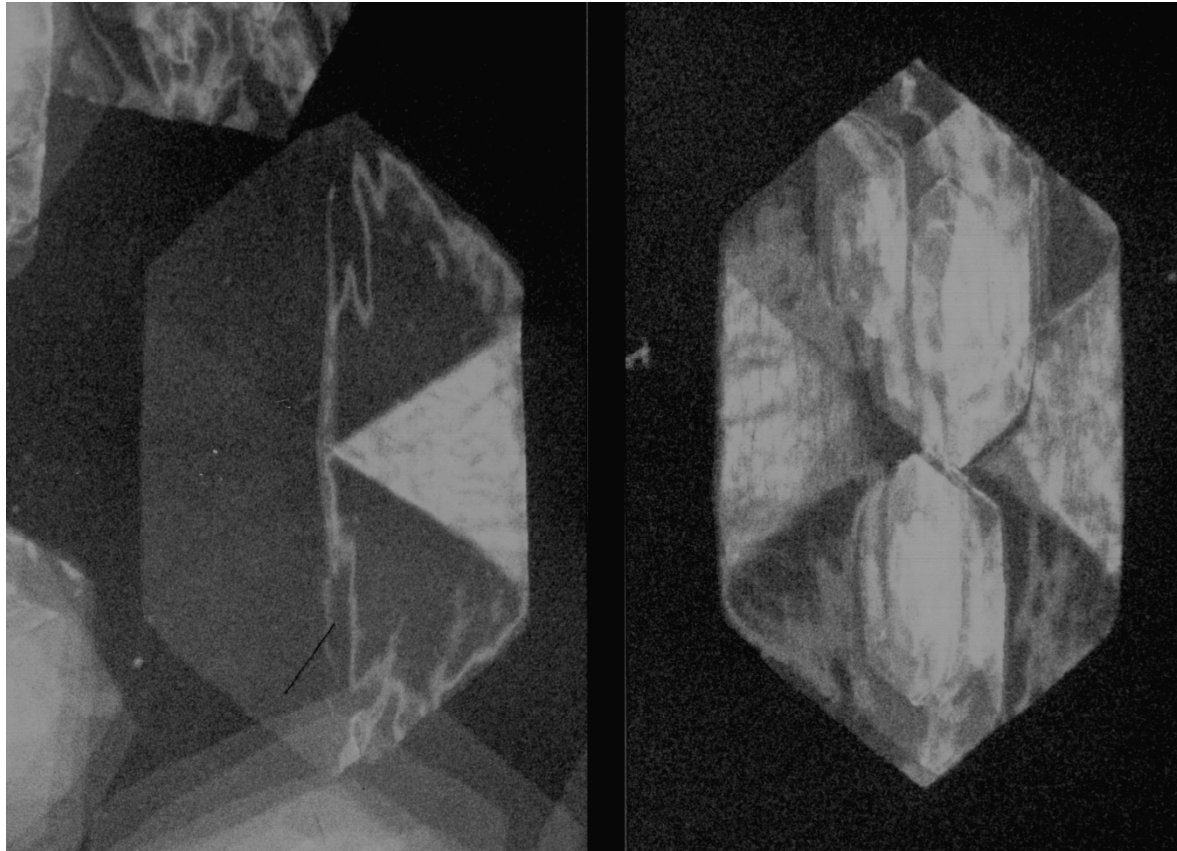


透過型電子顕微鏡 暗視野像 (PE)



テント

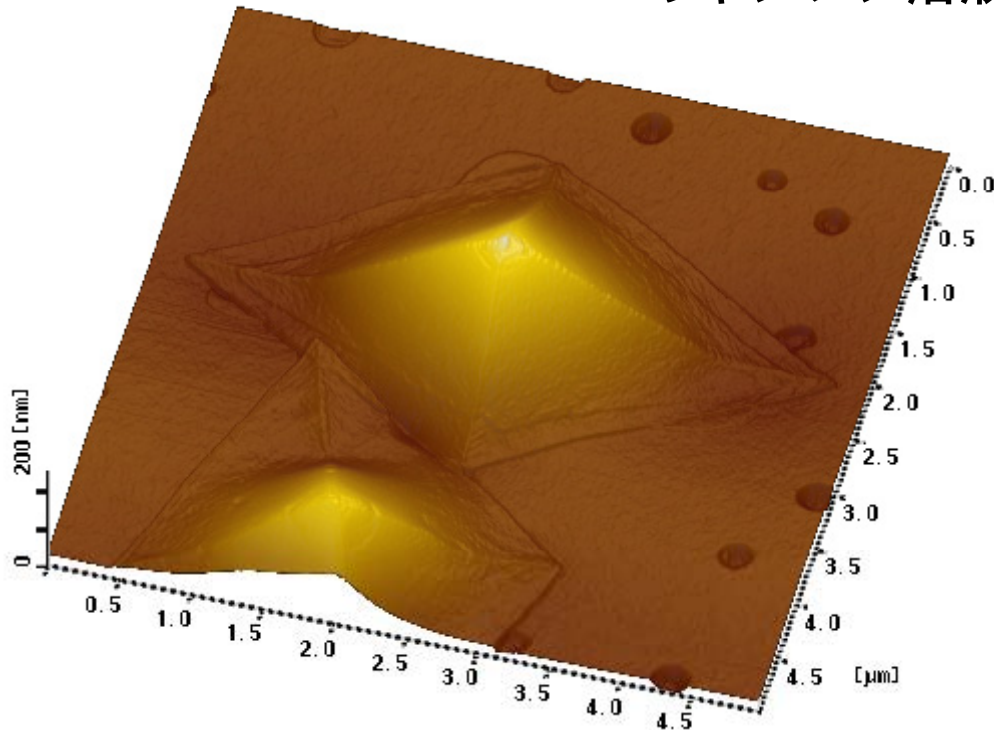
椅子型



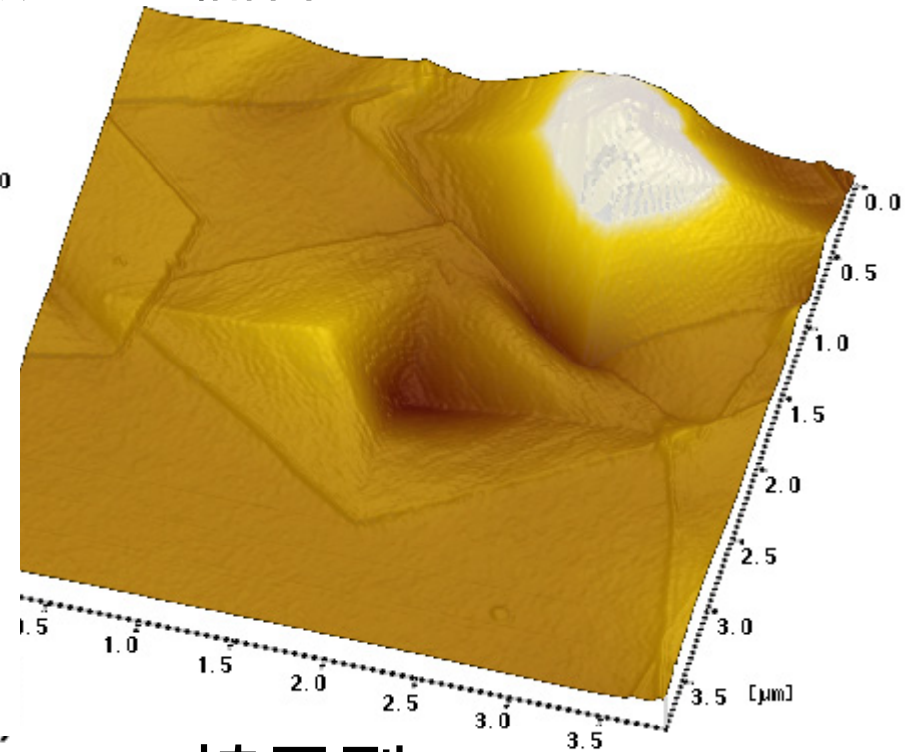
原子間力顕微鏡

立体像

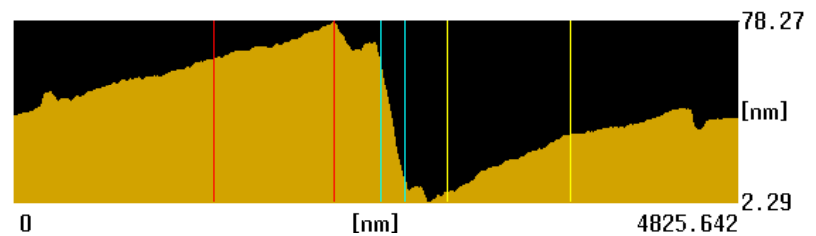
PEのキシレン溶液からの結晶化



テント

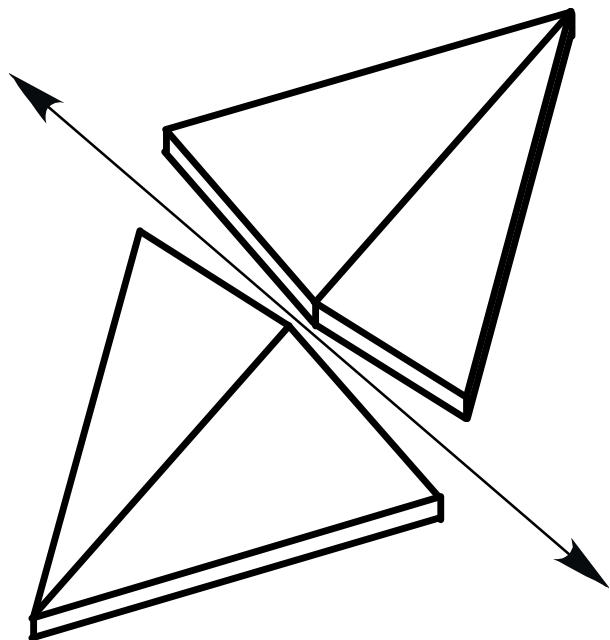


椅子型

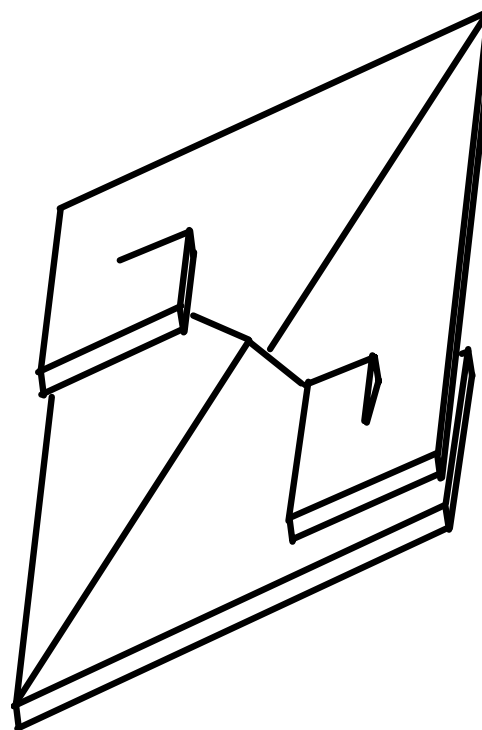


Toda, Okamura, Hikosaka, Nakagawa:
Polymer, 44 ('03) 6135

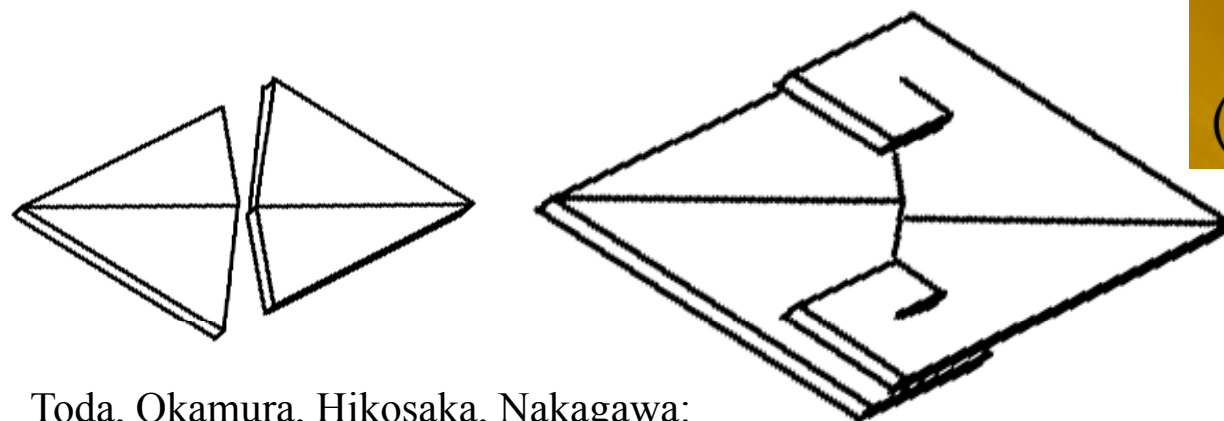
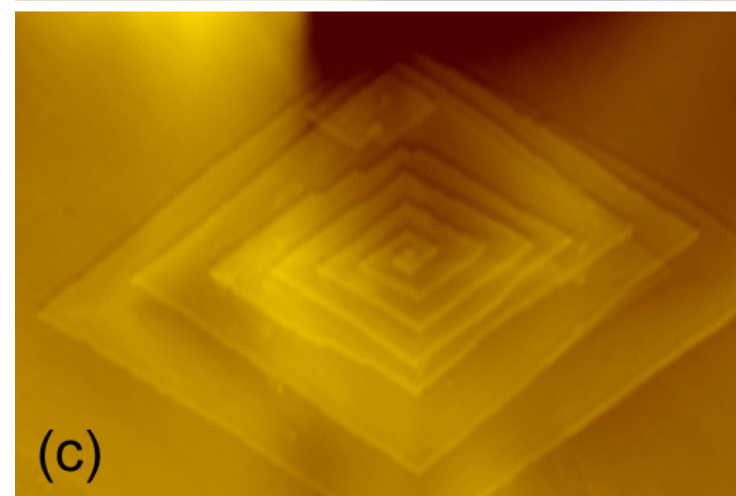
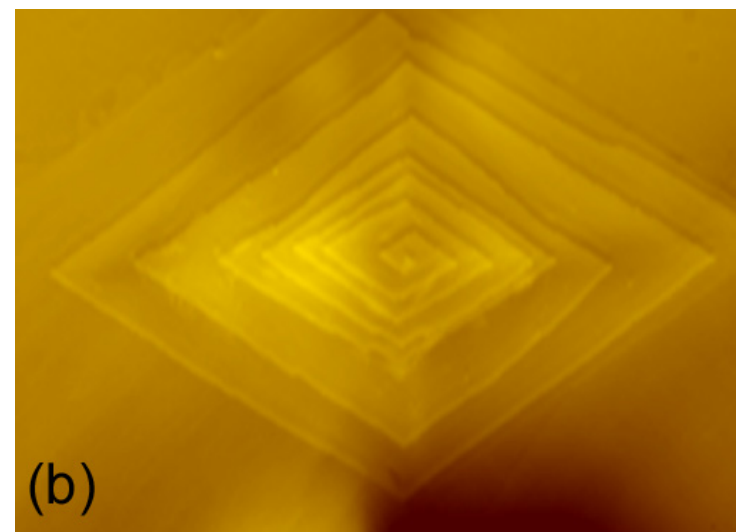
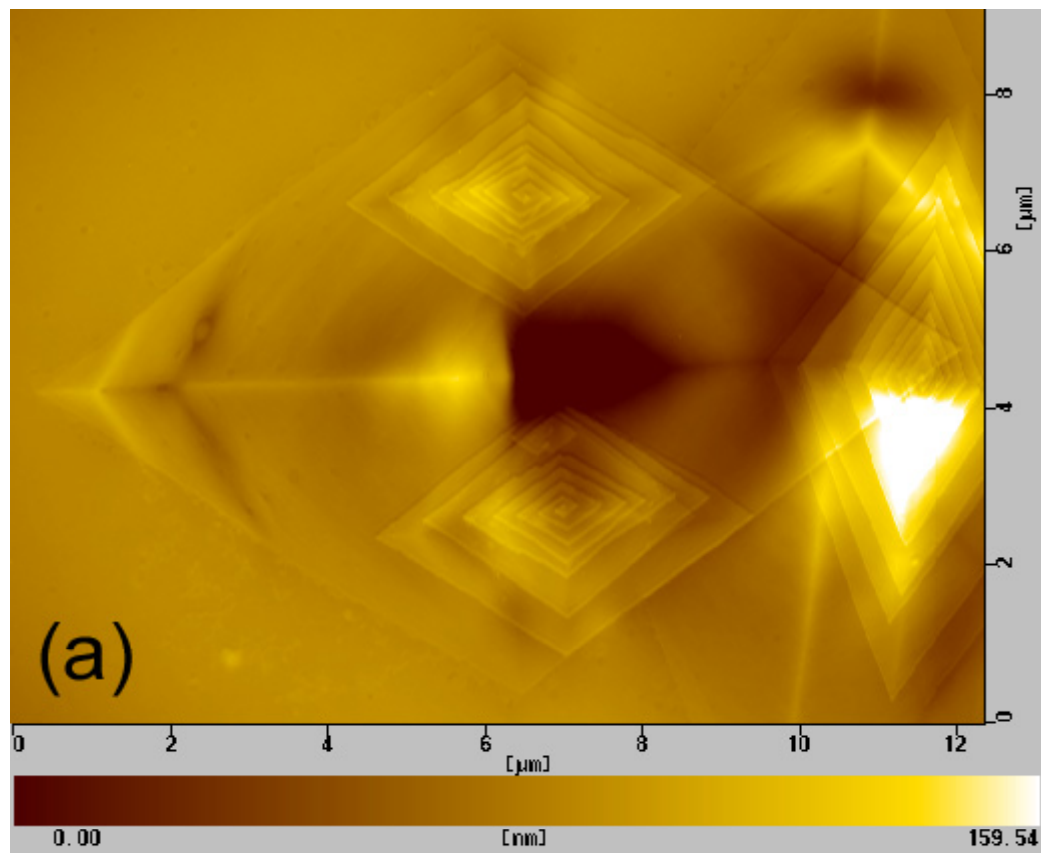
椅子型でのキラルなラセン転位の選択的・継続的形成



椅子型結晶



キラル対称性の局所的破れ

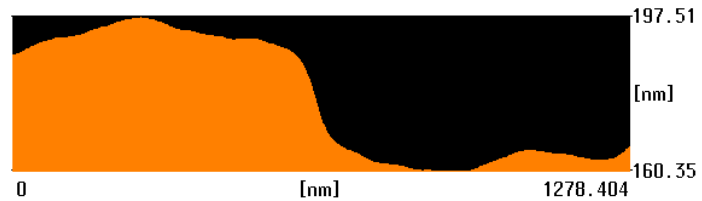
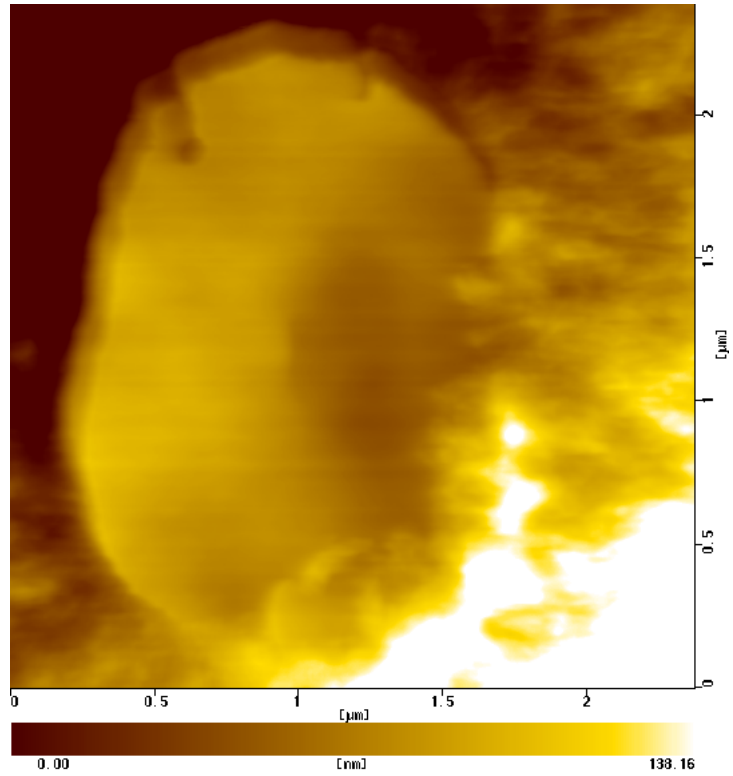


Toda, Okamura, Hikosaka, Nakagawa:
Polymer, **44** ('03) 6135

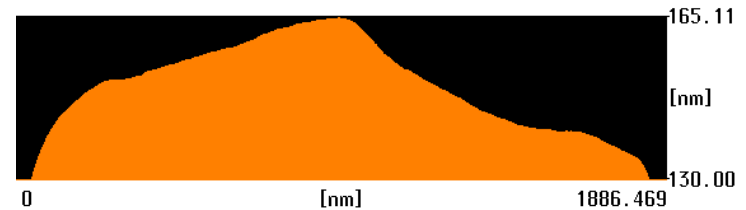
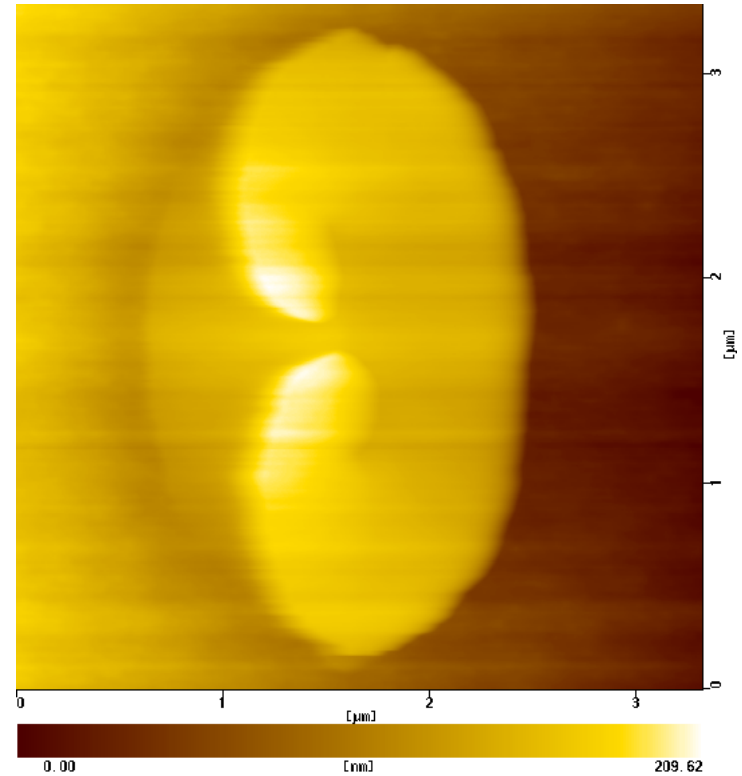
立体像

PEのメルトからの結晶化

126 10sec

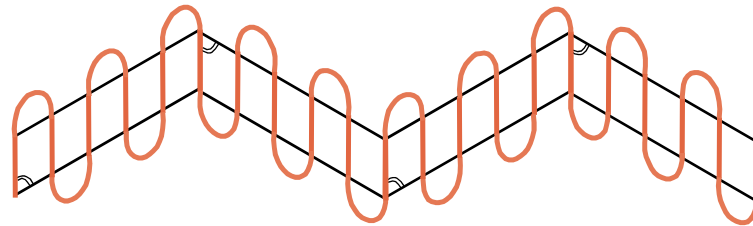
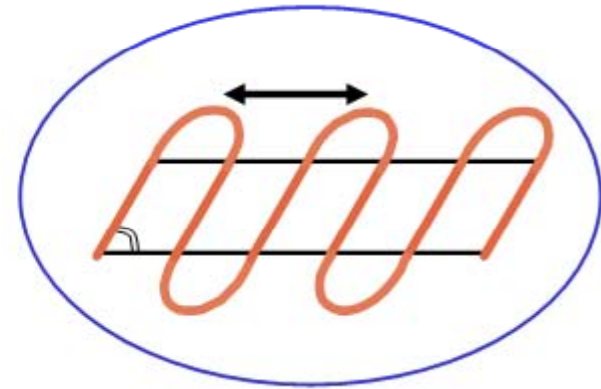
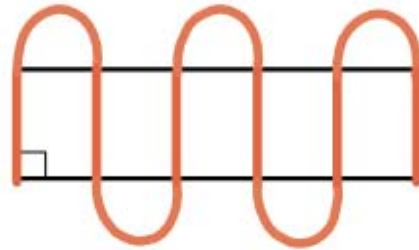
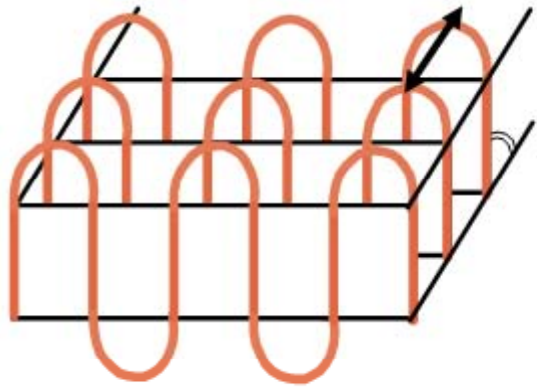


127 30sec



高分子結晶の立体形

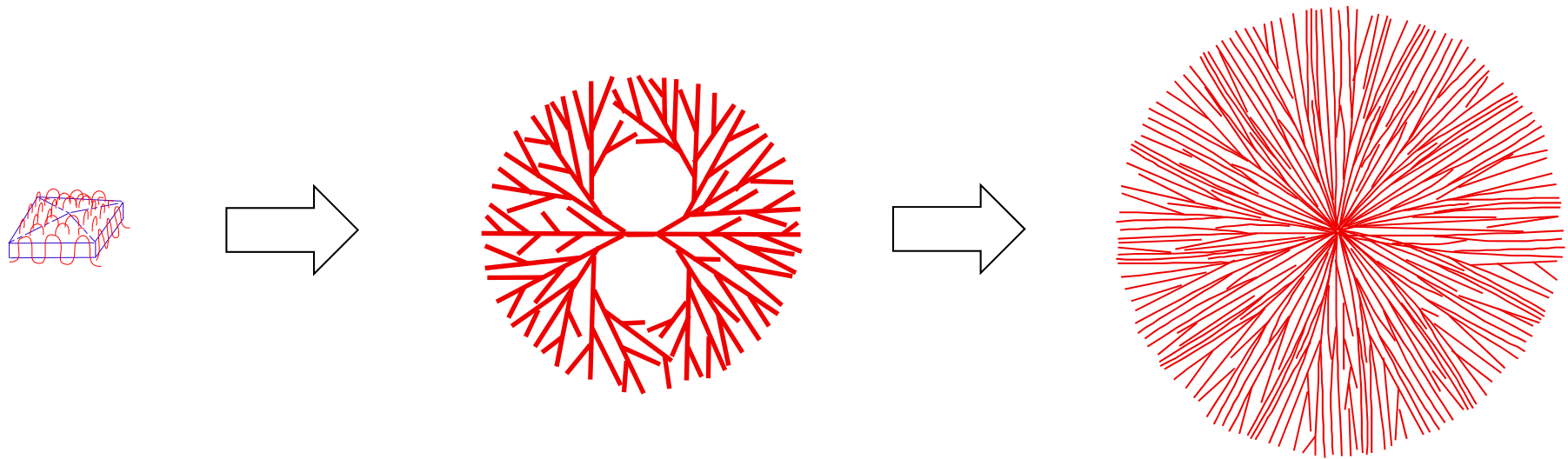
分子鎖傾斜の有・無



高分子結晶の高次組織： 球晶形成機構

高分子球晶とは

粘性液体からの結晶化時に、ラメラ微結晶の非結晶学的方位への再配向と枝分かれが起こることで、動径方向を向いたラメラ微結晶が空間を密に充填してできた構造

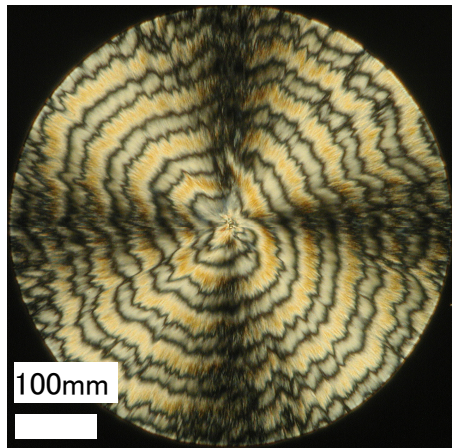


<http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/atoda/Figs/branch-reorient.gif>

高分子球晶の種類

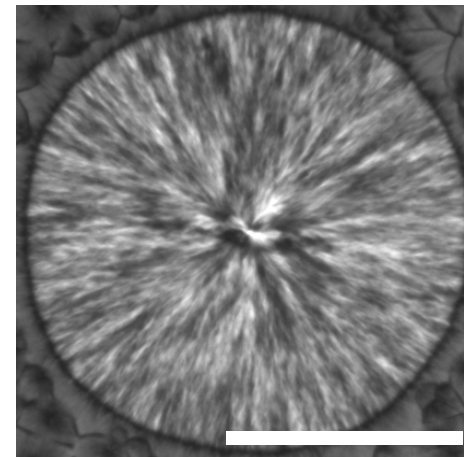
光学顕微鏡像

バンド球晶(リング球晶)

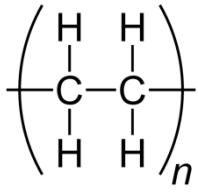


Polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB)

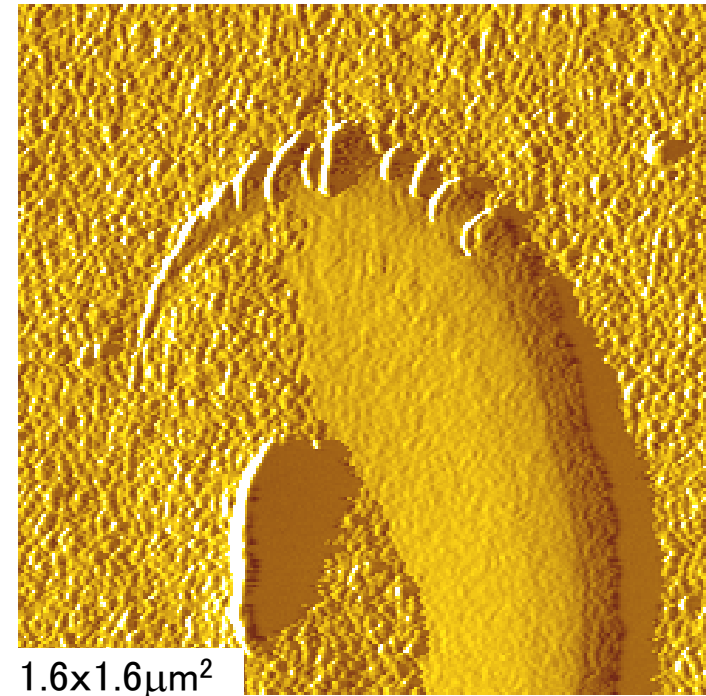
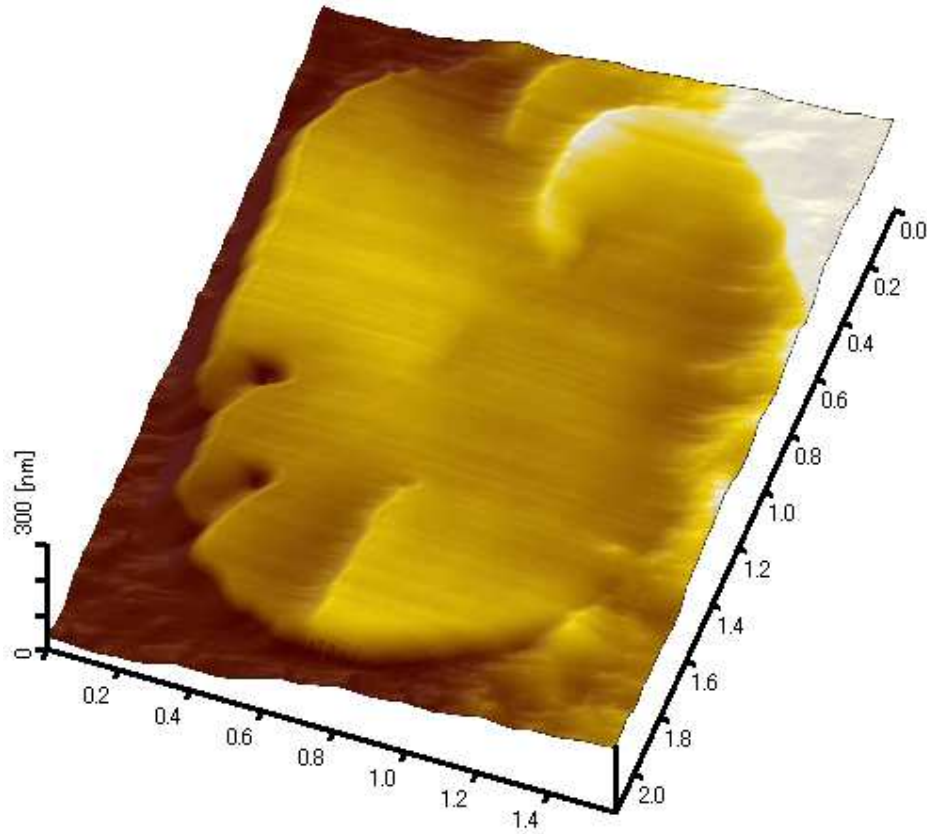
非バンド球晶(非リング球晶)



polybutene-1 in form II

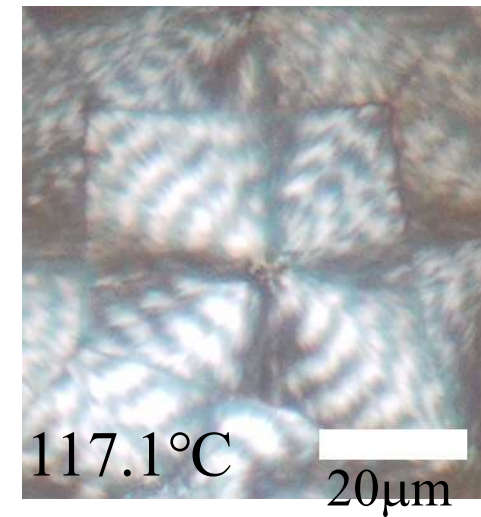
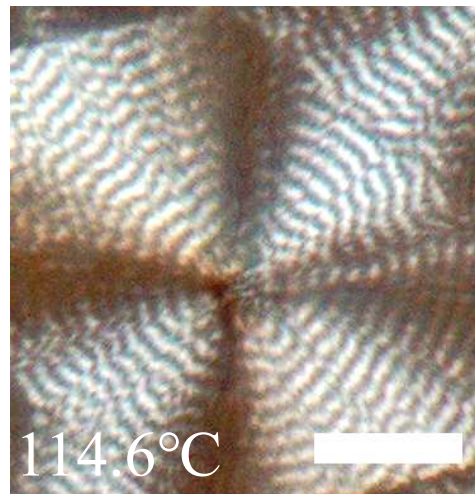
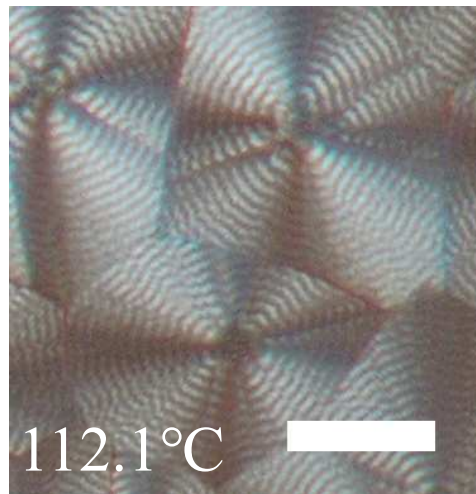
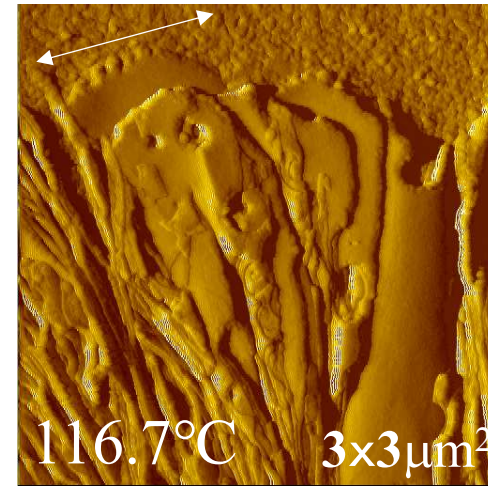
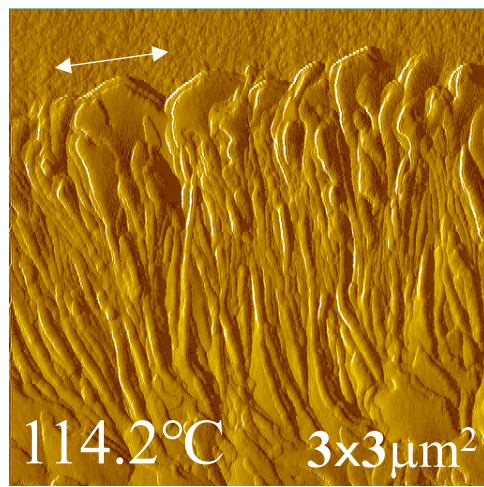
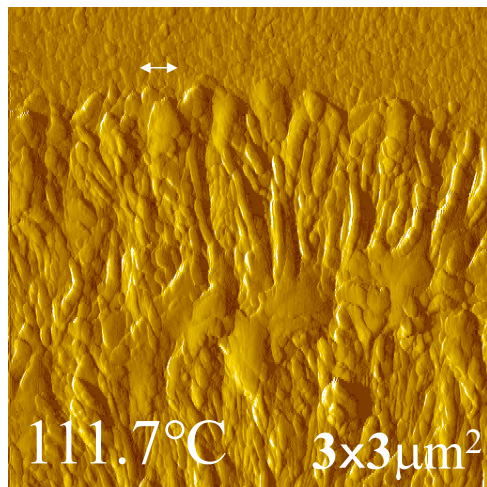


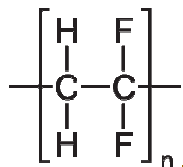
バンド球晶をつくるポリエチレン(PE)単結晶の融液結晶化時の立体形は全てイス型である。



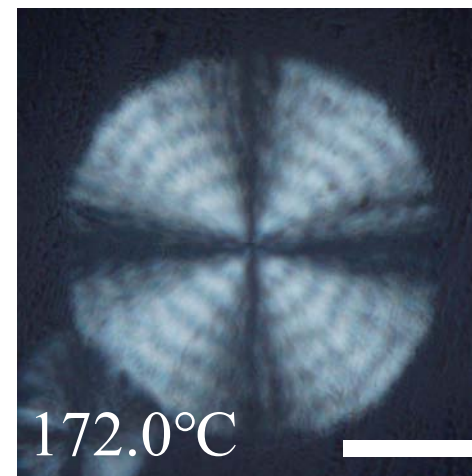
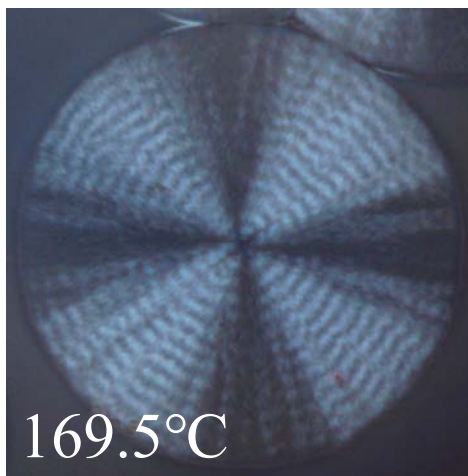
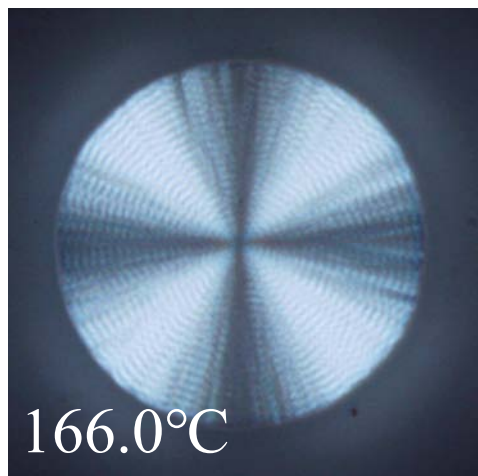
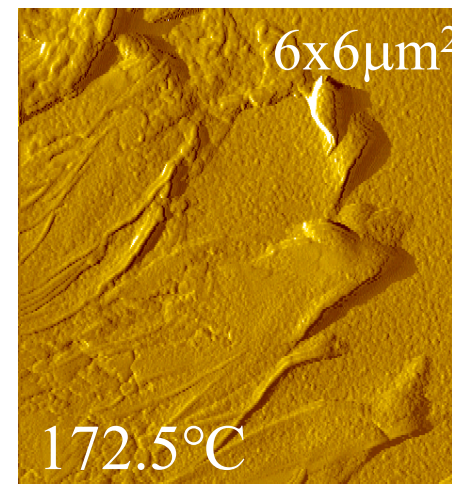
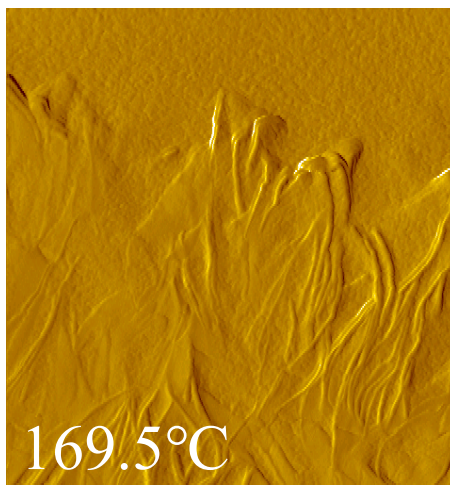
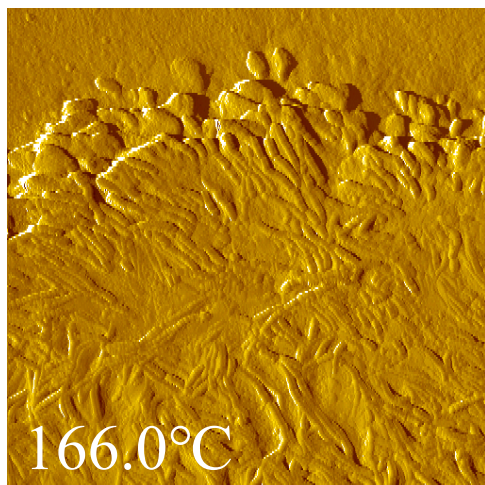
Toda, Okamura, Hikosaka, Nakagawa: 2005, *Polymer*, **46**, 8708
Toda, Okamura, Taguchi, Hikosaka, Kajioka: *Macromolecules*, 2008, **41**, 2484

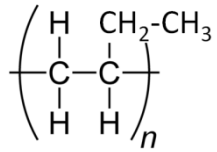
PEのバンド(リング)球晶



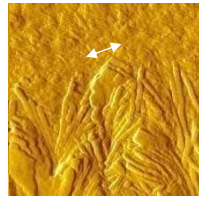


PVDFのバンド(リング)球晶

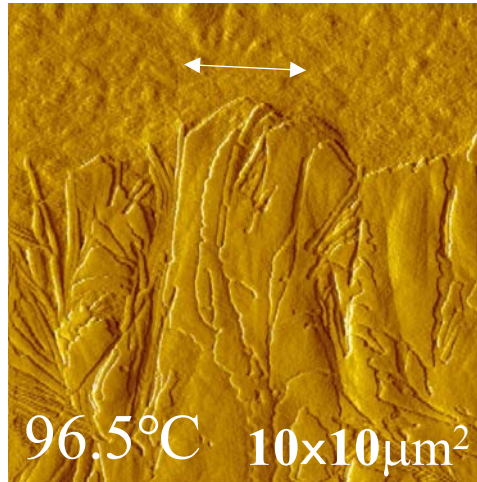




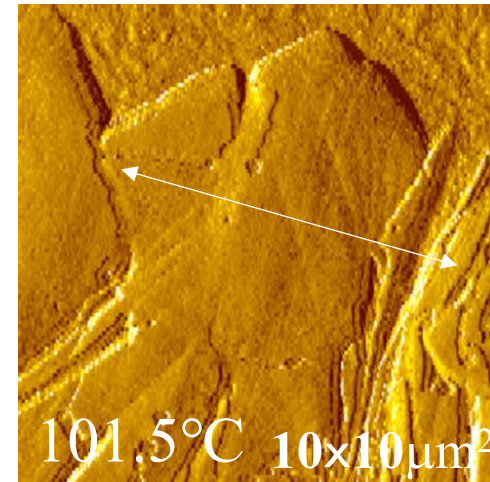
itPB1 (II)の非バンド球晶



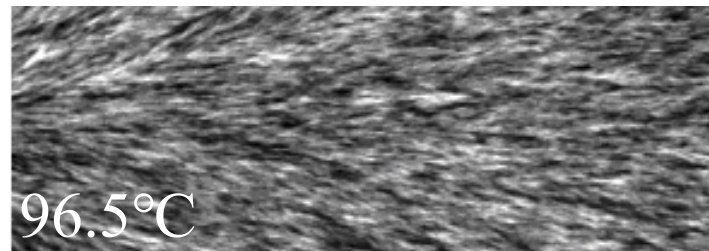
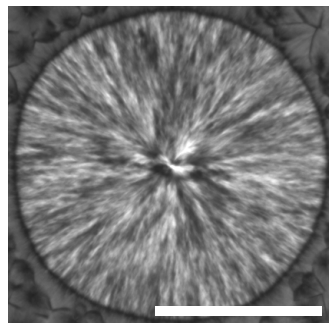
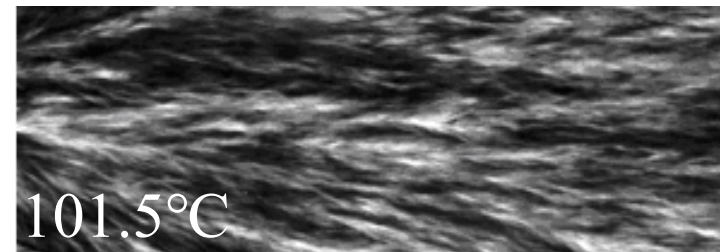
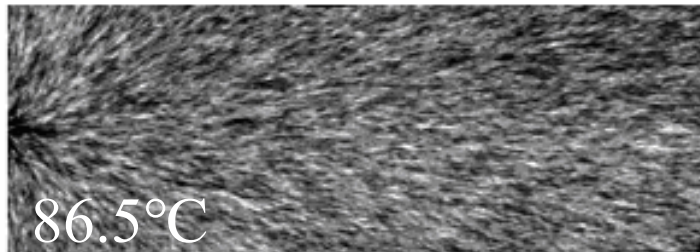
86.5°C 4x4μm²



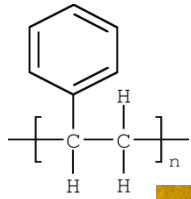
96.5°C 10x10μm²



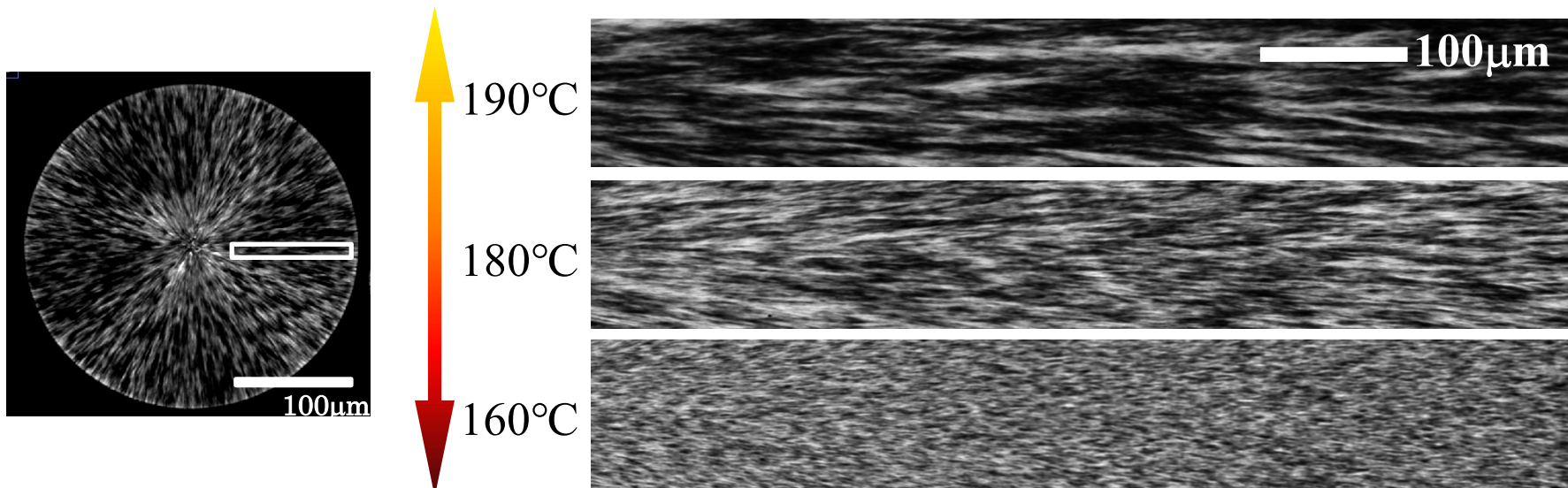
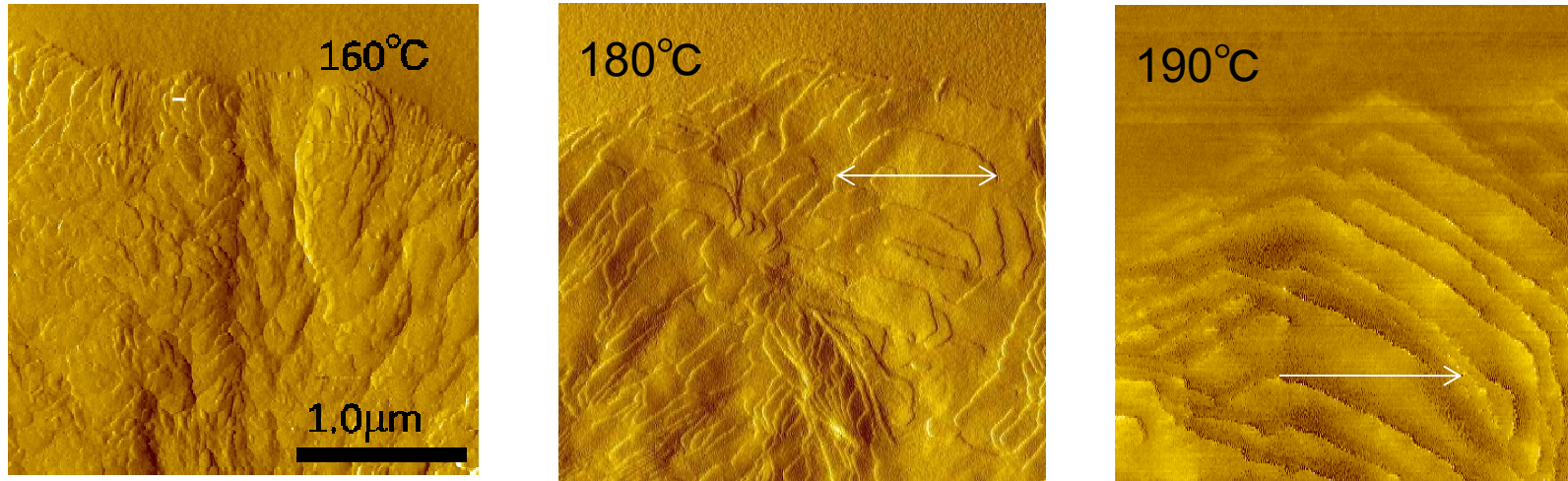
101.5°C 10x10μm²



100μm



itPSの非バンド球晶



観察結果のまとめ

内部構造サイズ

バンド球晶のバンド周期 P

非バンド球晶の斑模様の特徴長 L

\propto

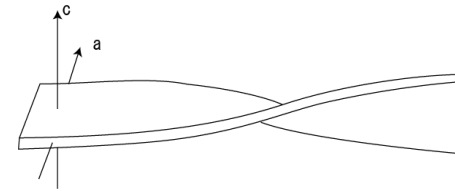
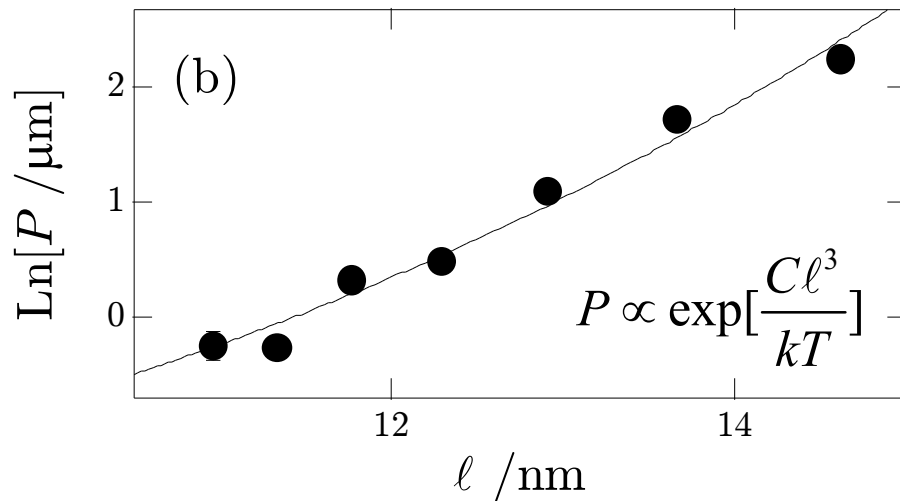
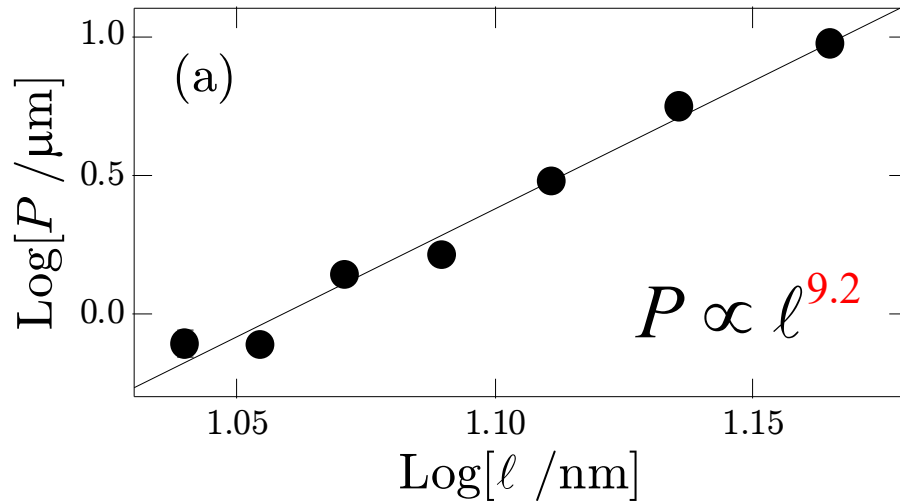
構成単位サイズ

ラメラ微結晶のサイズ(横幅) λ

従来, バンド周期 P は, ラメラ厚 ℓ で決められる, との説があった。

リング周期 P vs ラメラ厚 ℓ

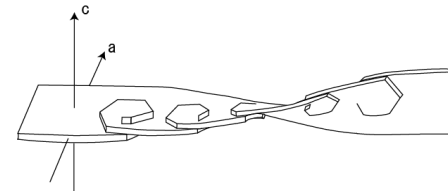
PE



ラメラの振れモデル

Okano, *J.J. Appl. Phys.*, 3 351 (1964)

$$P \propto \ell^2 \quad \times$$



らせん転位モデル

Schultz, Kinloch, *Polymer* 10('69)271

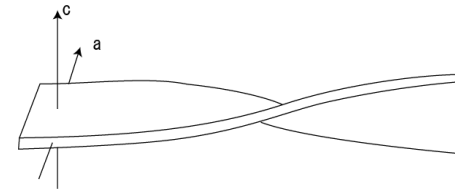
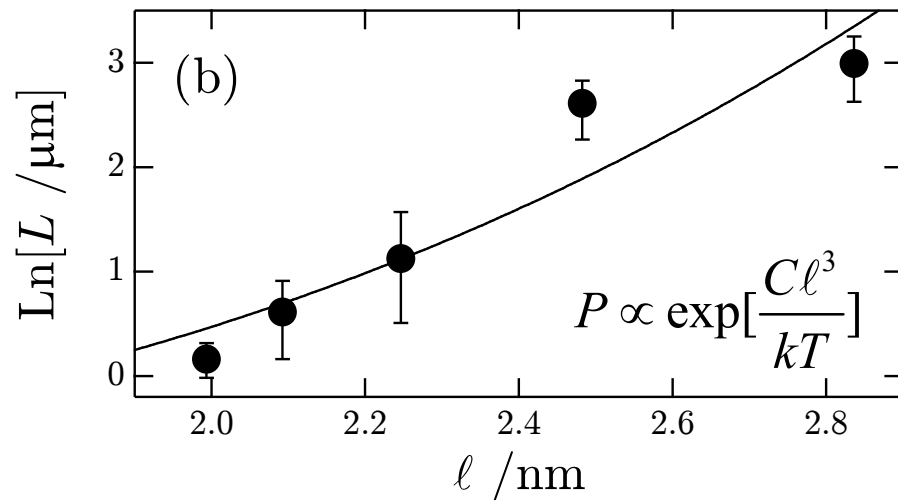
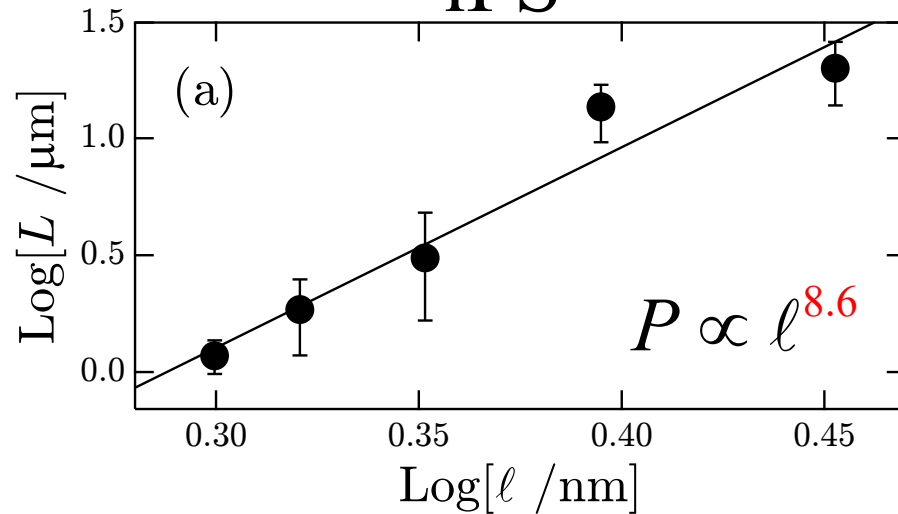
$$P \propto \exp\left[\frac{C\ell^3}{kT}\right]$$

$$C_{\text{exp}} / C_{\text{cal}} = 10^{-4} \quad \times$$

Toda, Okamura, Taguchi, Hikosaka, Kajioka:
Macromolecules, 2008, **41**, 2484

特性長 L vs ラメラ厚 ℓ

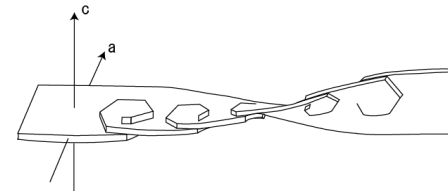
iPS



ラメラの捩れモデル

Okano, *J.J. Appl. Phys.*, 3 351 (1964)

$$P \propto \ell^2 \quad \times$$



らせん転位モデル

Schultz, Kinloch, *Polymer* 10('69)271

$$P \propto \exp\left[\frac{C\ell^3}{kT}\right]$$

$$C_{\text{exp}} / C_{\text{cal}} = 10^{-2} \quad \times$$

Kajioka, Yoshimoto, Taguchi, Toda:
Macromolecules, 2010, **43**, 3837

高分子球晶形成のモデリング

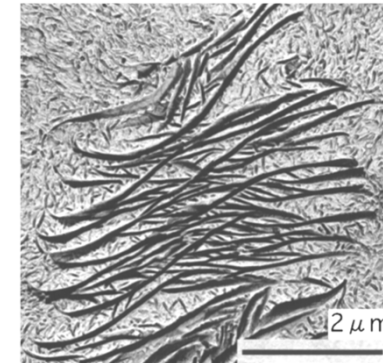
球晶形成にはラメラ微結晶の再配向 & 枝分かれが必要

再配向:
上下の折り畳み面の応力不釣り合い

Lotz & Cheng

Lotz B, Cheng SZD, *Polymer* 2006, **47**, 3267.

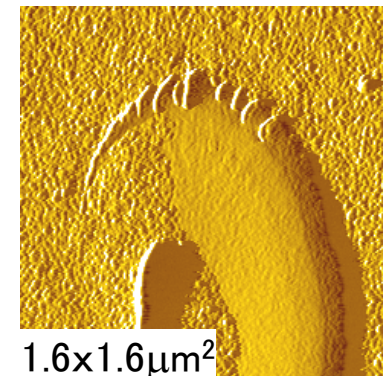
ポリエチレン結晶の例



S字型断面

枝分かれ: 界面の不安定化 Keith & Padden

Keith HD, Padden FJ Jr, *J Appl. Phys* 1963, **34**, 2409.



温度ジャンプ時の枝分かれ

Toda, Keller: *Colloid Polym Sci*, 1993, **271**, 328.

Toda, Okamura, Taguchi, Hikosaka, Kajioaka: *Macromolecules*, 2008, **41**, 2484

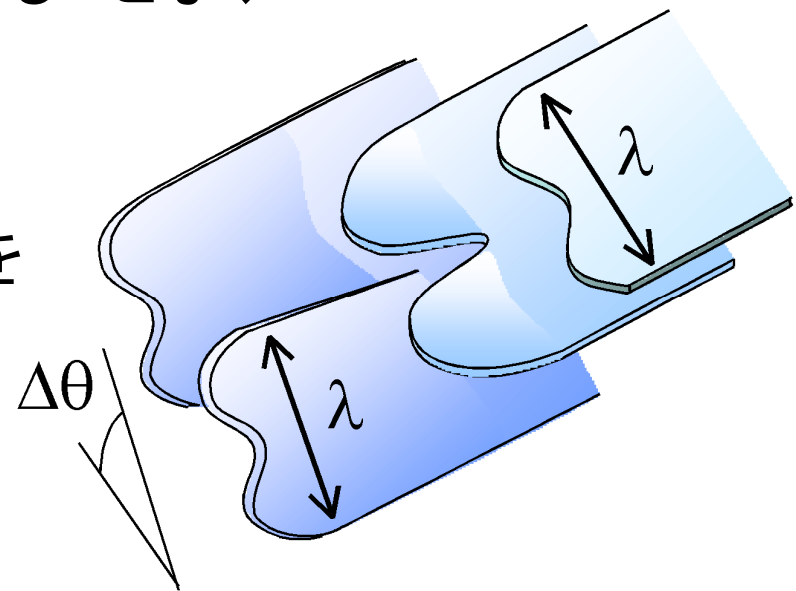
高分子球晶形成のモデリング

1. 臨界ラメラ幅で界面が不安定化 ⇒ 枝分かれ
2. 上下の折り畳み面の応力不釣り合いによるラメラの再配向
再配向の向き: 1方向 → バンド球晶
ランダム → 非バンド球晶

【我々の提案】

枝分かれと再配向がカップリングすることで、再配向して捻れた分枝同士は接触することなく幅が広がり、再び枝分かれするので、1と2が繰り返される。

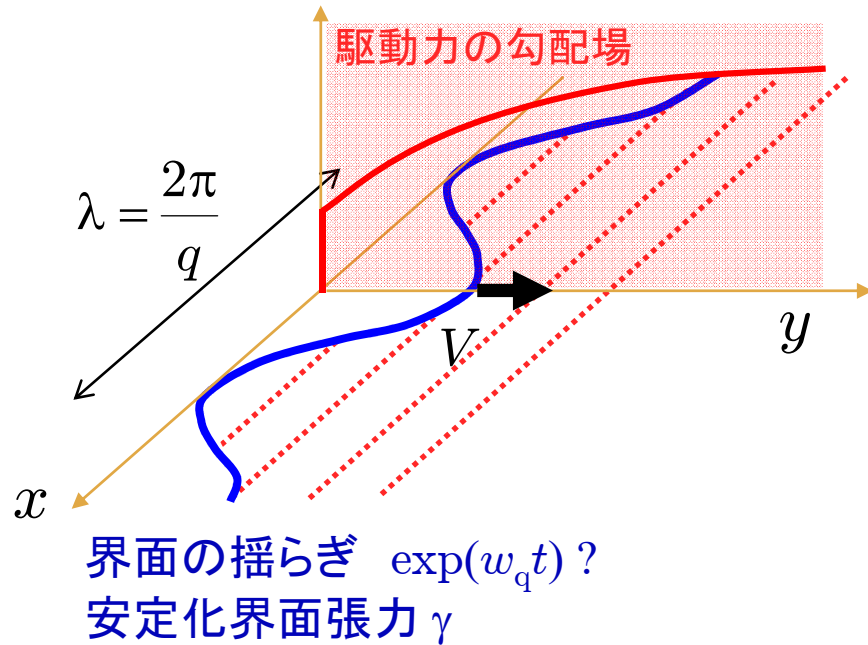
この機構により、ラメラ結晶が空間を密に埋めて球晶をつくる。



Toda, Okamura, Taguchi, Hikosaka, Kajioka:
Macromolecules, 2008, **41**, 2484

<http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/atoda/Figs/splay.gif>

自発的に生じた勾配場による界面の不安定化

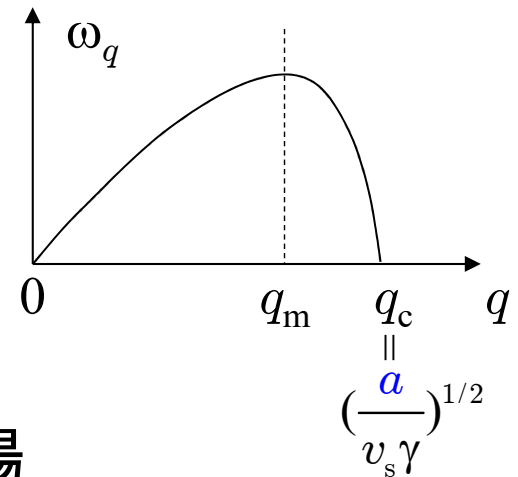


$$y = y_0 + A \cos(qx)$$

$$\Delta G(x) = \Delta G_0 + ay + v_s \gamma \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$V(\Delta G) \cong V_0 \left[1 + \frac{C}{kT} (a - v_s \gamma q^2) A \cos(qx) \right]$$

$V(\Delta G) > V_0$
で不安定化



駆動力の勾配場

熱 拡散場

温度 T

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 T$$

Mullins-Sekerka 不安定性

物質 拡散場

濃度 c

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 c$$

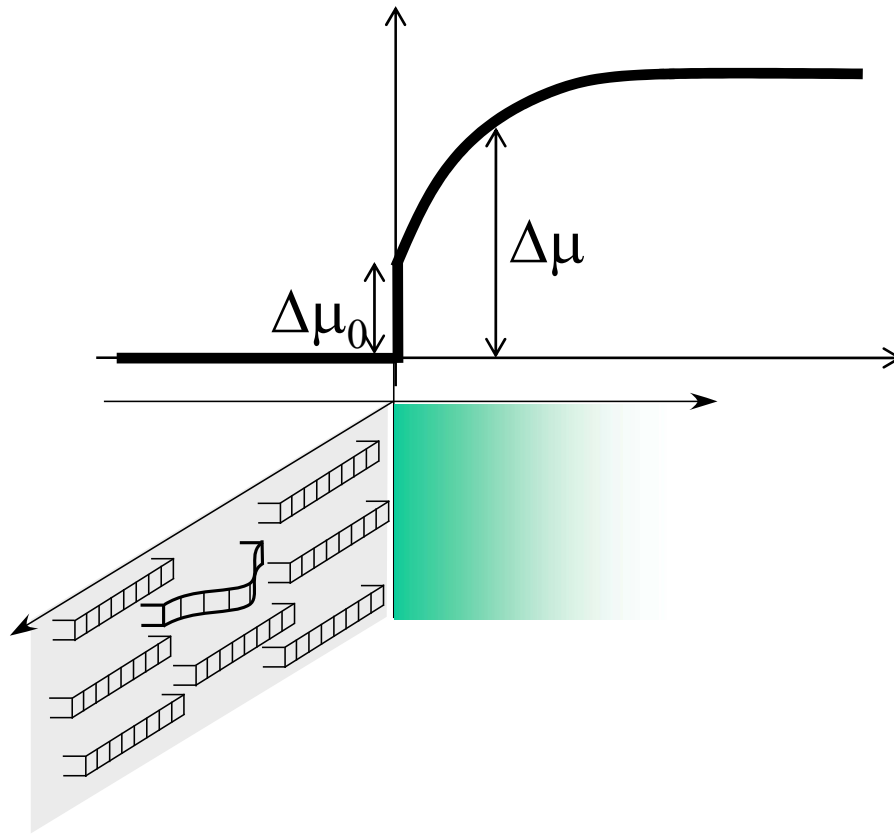
圧力場

圧力 p

$$0 = \nabla^2 p$$

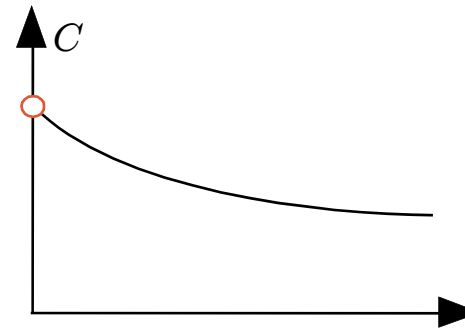
Saffman-Taylor

自発的に生じた勾配場による界面の不安定化



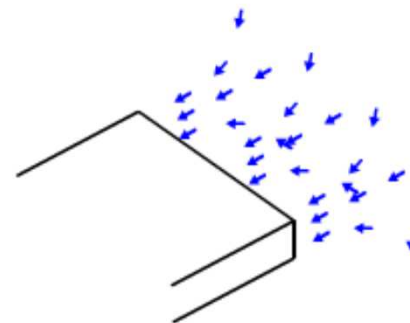
1. 組成場 (分子量分別)

Keith - Padden
Mullins-Sekerka

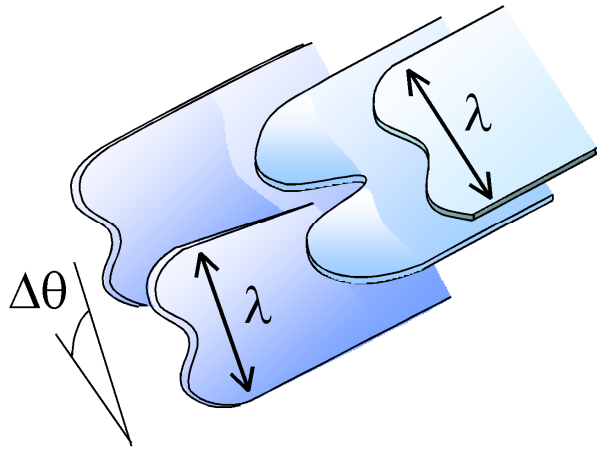


2. 圧力場 (密度差)

Schultz
Saffman-Taylor



高分子球晶形成モデルの予想



- L 球晶内部構造の特性長
- λ 臨界ラメラ幅
- V 結晶成長速度
- γ 界面自由エネルギー
- D 拡散係数
- η 粘性係数

$$\lambda \propto \left(\gamma \frac{1}{a} \right)^{1/2} \quad a: \mu(y) \text{ の自発的勾配}$$

$$\propto \left(\gamma \frac{D}{V} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{組成場}$$

(濃度勾配)

Keith & Padden

Mullins-Sekerka

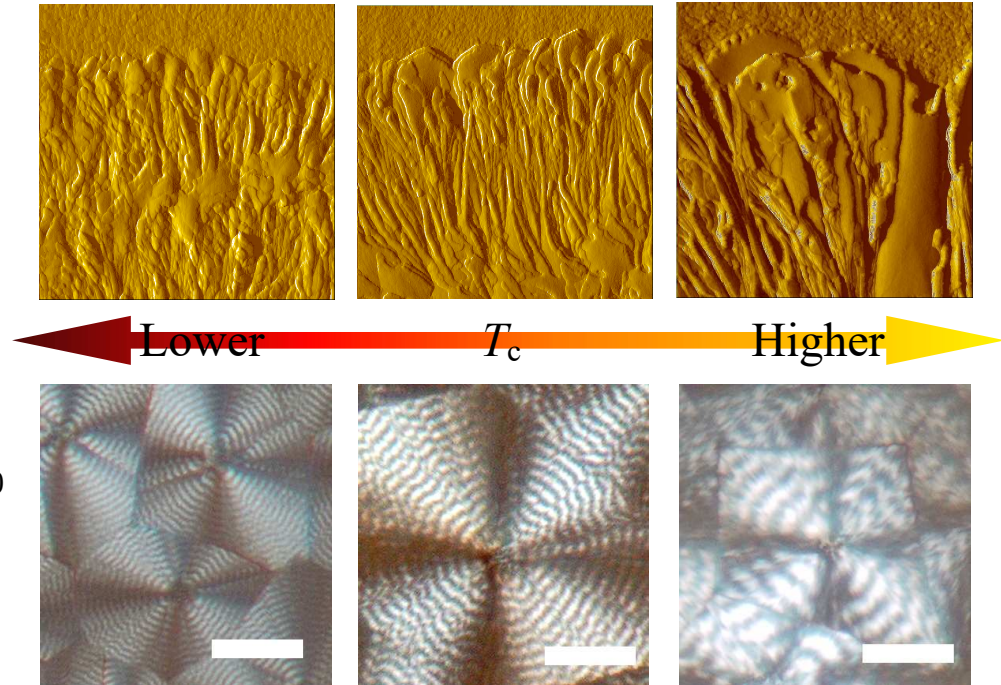
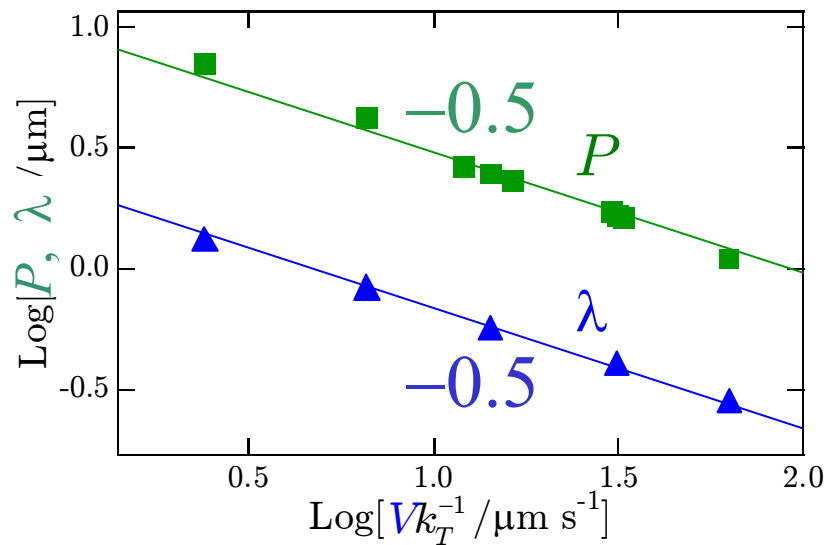
$$\lambda \propto \left(\gamma \frac{1}{\eta V} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{圧力場}$$

(液-固密度差に

由来する圧力勾配) Schultz

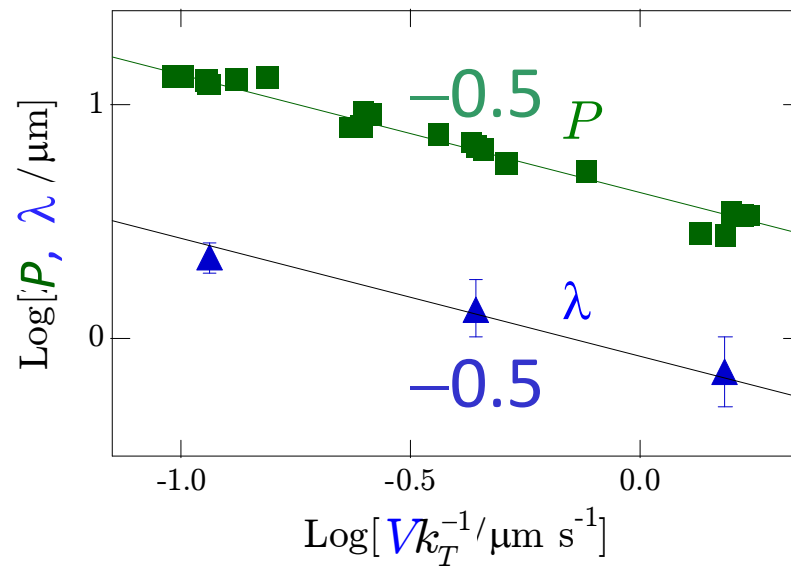
$$L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V} \right)^{1/2} \quad k_T \propto D \propto \frac{k_B T}{\eta}$$

PEのリング球晶

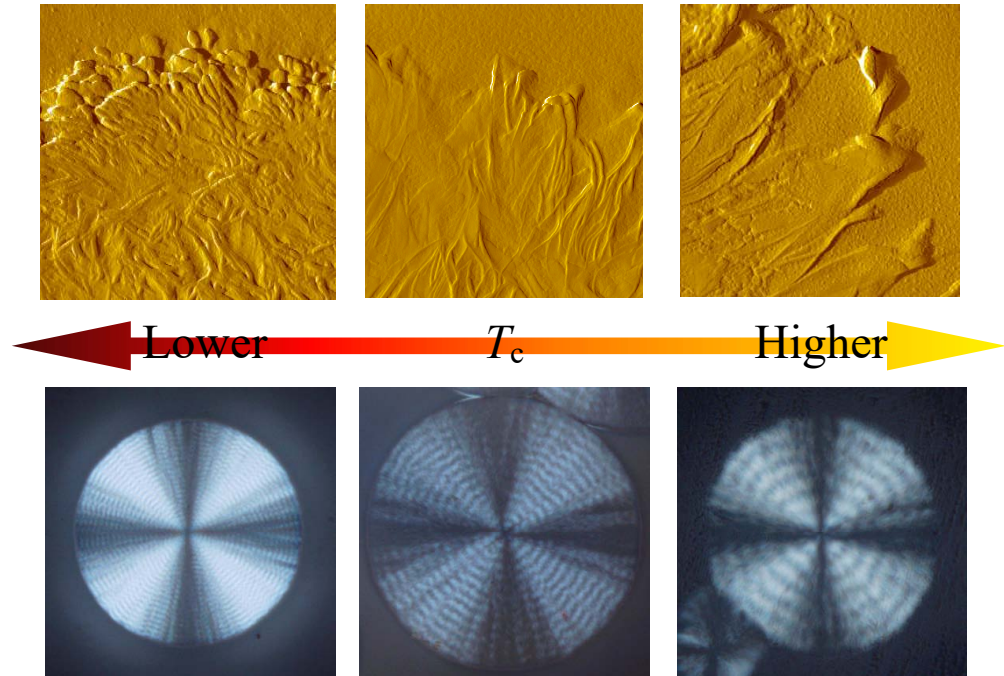


$$P, L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$

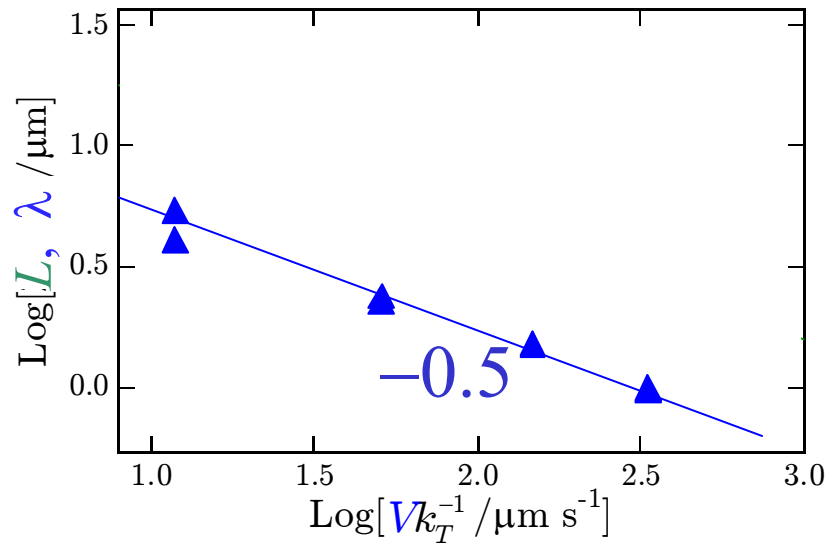
PVDFのリング球晶



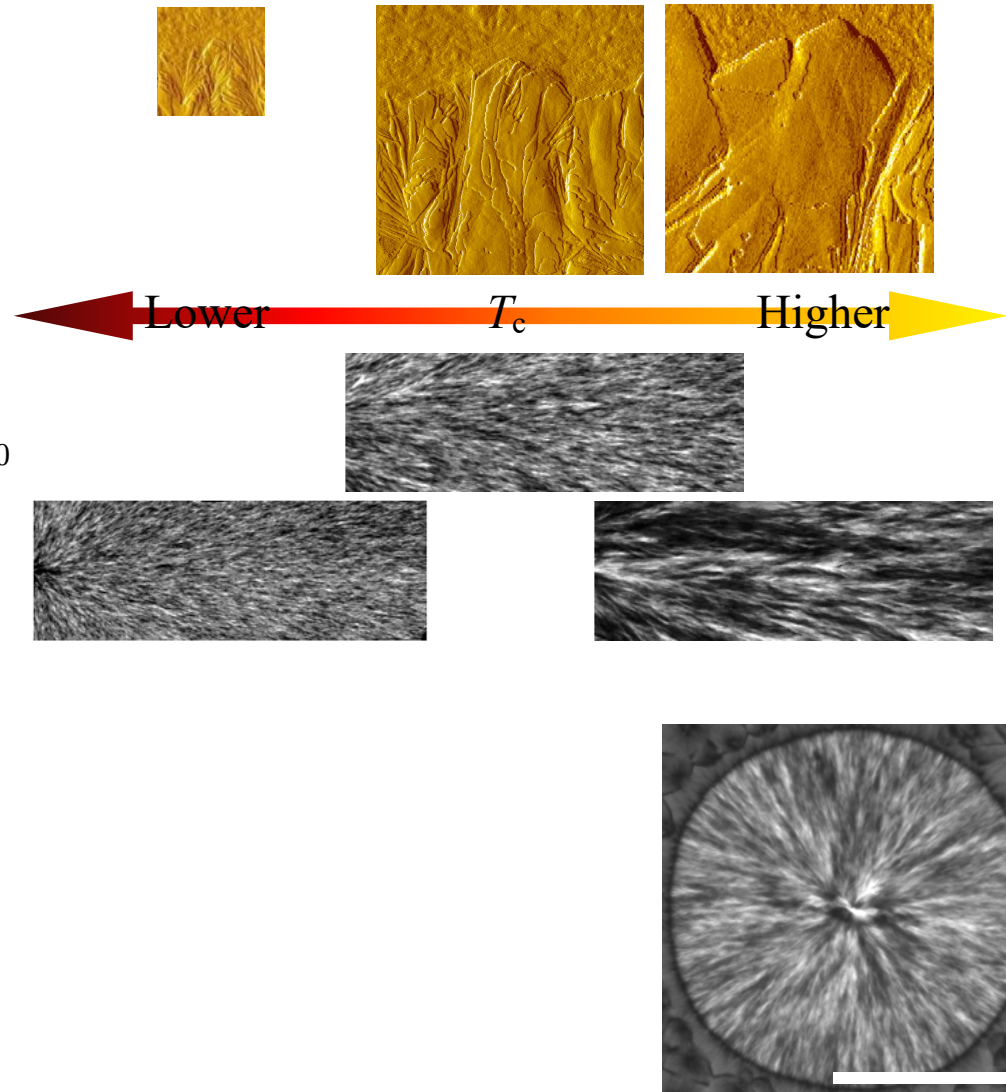
$$P, L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$



itPB1 (Form II)の非リング球晶



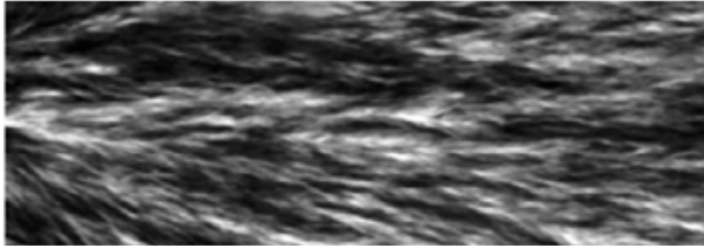
$$P, L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$



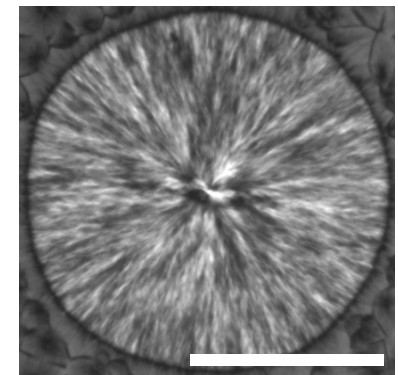
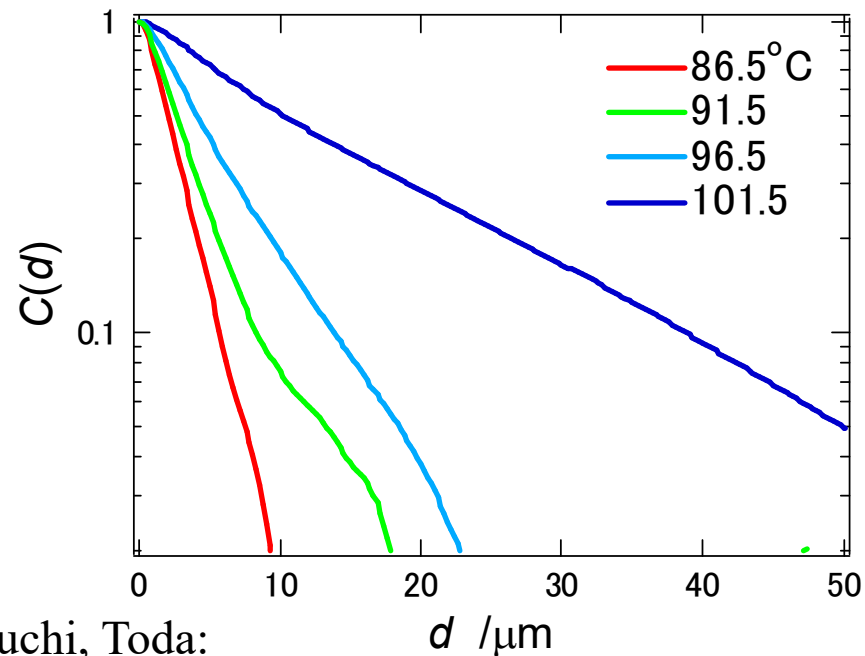
Kajioka, Hikosaka, Taguchi, Toda:
Polymer, 2008, **49**, 1685

非リング球晶内部構造の特性長 L

動径方向の自己相関関数



$$C(d) \equiv \frac{\sum_i \sum_j [I^{1/2}(i, j) I^{1/2}(i + d, j) - \langle I^{1/2} \rangle^2]}{\sum_i \sum_j [I^{1/2}(i, j)^2 - \langle I^{1/2} \rangle^2]}$$
$$\approx \exp\left[-\frac{d}{L}\right]$$



Kajioka, Hikosaka, Taguchi, Toda:
Polymer, 2008, **49**, 1685

itPB1 球晶のマイクロビームX線回折

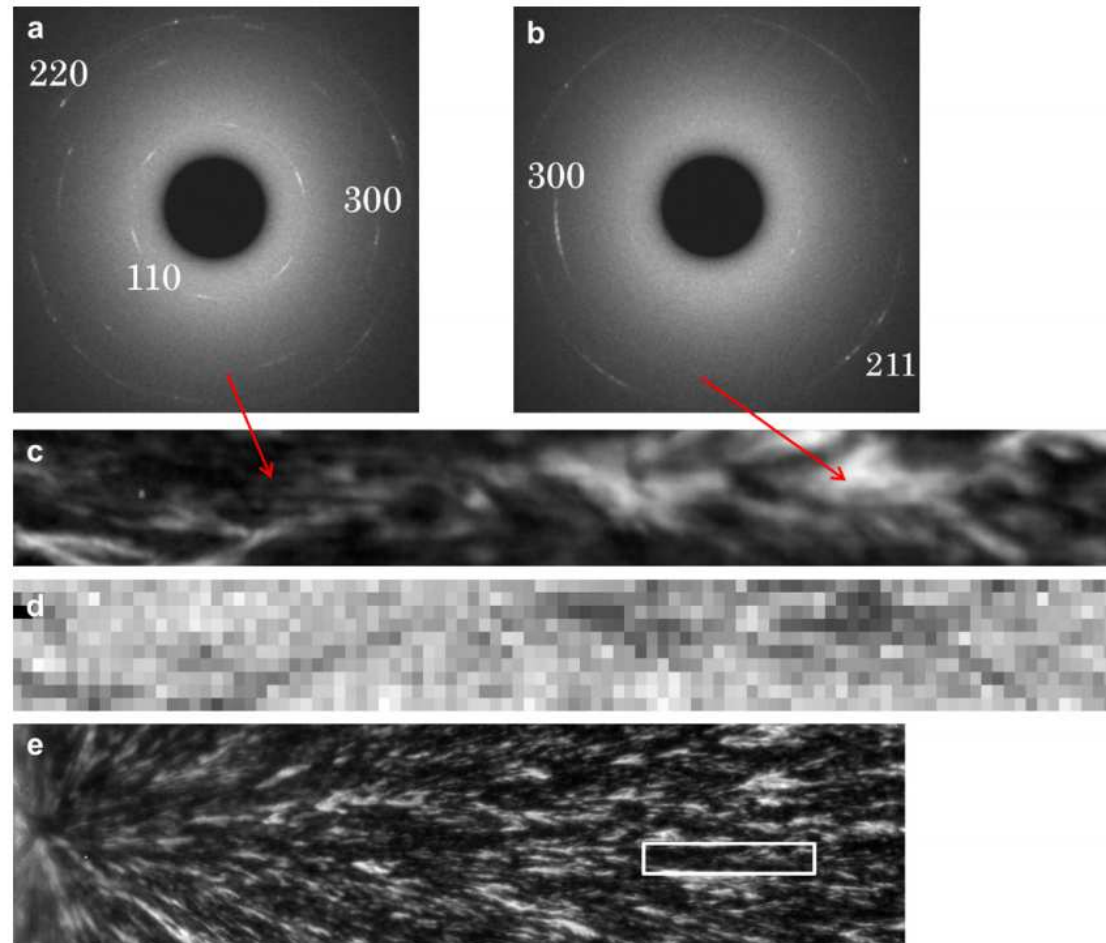
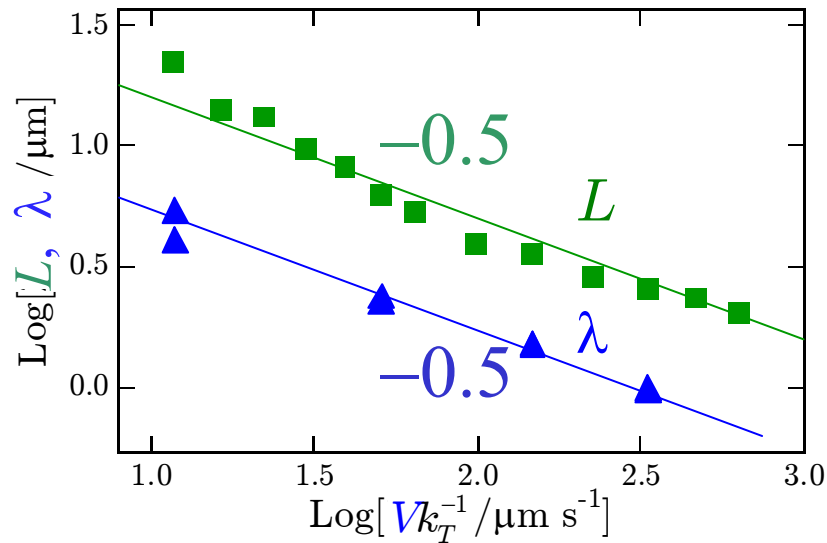


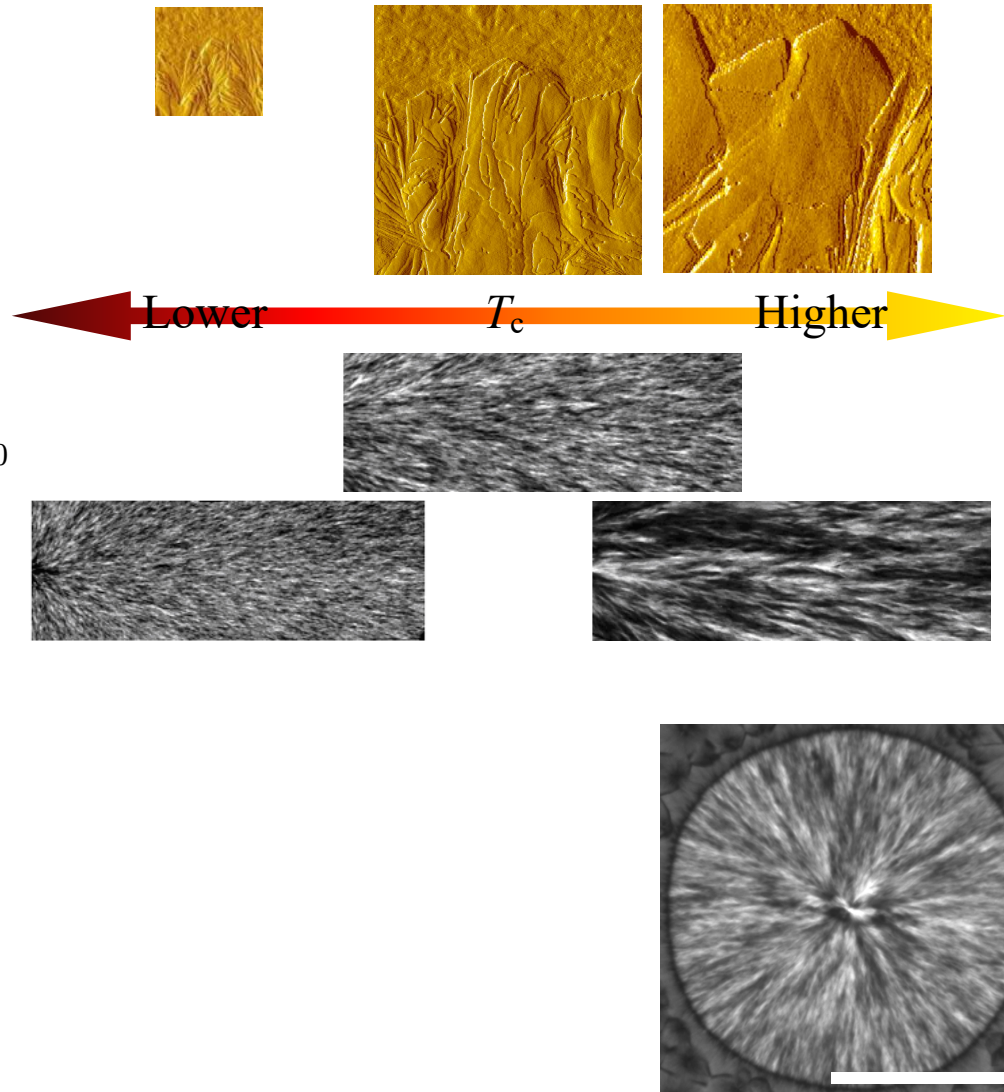
Fig. 9. Diffraction patterns, (a) and (b), from the points indicated by the arrows in (c), which is a $200\ \mu\text{m} \times 20\ \mu\text{m}$ POM image of a part of itPB1 spherulite shown in the POM image of (e), as indicated by a box with white lines. In (d), two-dimensional map (100×10 points) of the sum of the intensity of the 110 reflections is shown for the same area as in (c).

Kajioka, Yoshimoto, Gosh, Taguchi, Tanaka, Toda:
Polymer, 2010, **51**, 1837

itPB1 (Form II)の非リング球晶

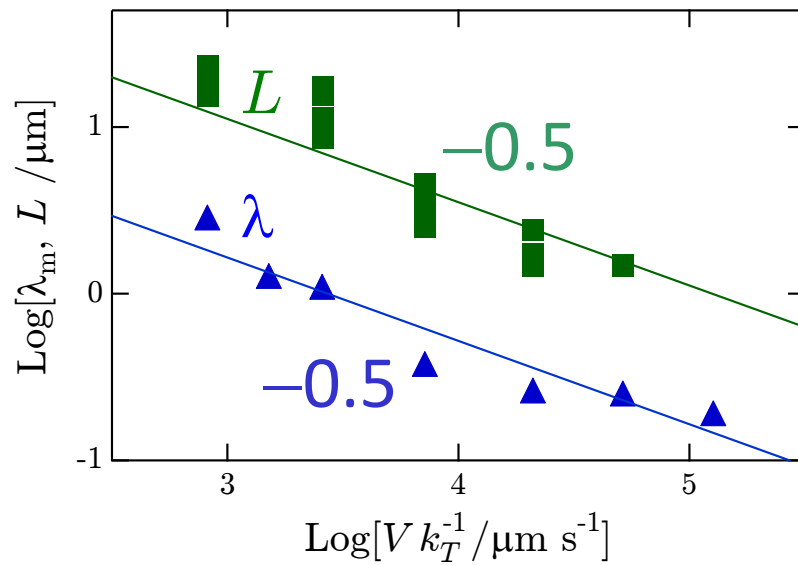


$$P, L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$

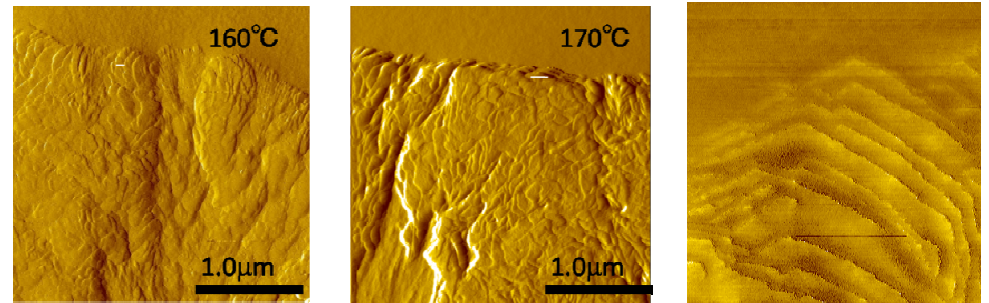


Kajioka, Hikosaka, Taguchi, Toda:
Polymer, 2008, **49**, 1685

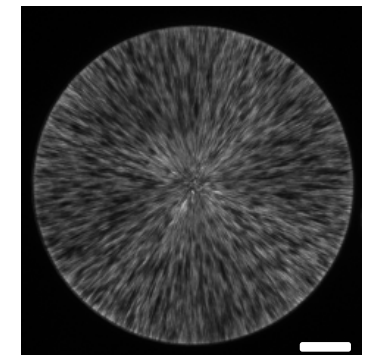
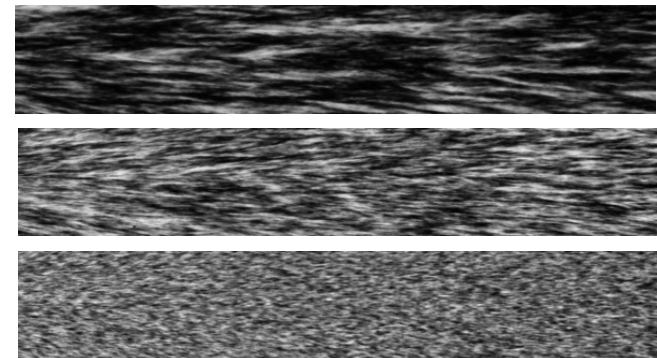
itPSの非リング球晶



$$P, L \propto \lambda \propto \left(\frac{k_T}{V}\right)^{1/2}$$



← Lower T_c Higher →



Kajioka, Yoshimoto, Taguchi, Toda:
Macromolecules, 2010, **43**, 3837

勾配場の起源: 組成場 or 圧力場?

1. 温度依存性: Einsteinsの関係

D_T^{-1} と η_T を区別しない。

$(VD_T^{-1})^{-1/2}$ と $(V\eta_T)^{-1/2}$ は同じ依存性!

2. M_w 依存性

組成場 $D^{-1} \propto M_w^2$

圧力場 $\eta \propto M_w^{3.4}$

3. T_g 近くでのEinsteinの関係の破れ

$$D > \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta r_{SE}} \quad \text{for } T < 1.2T_g$$

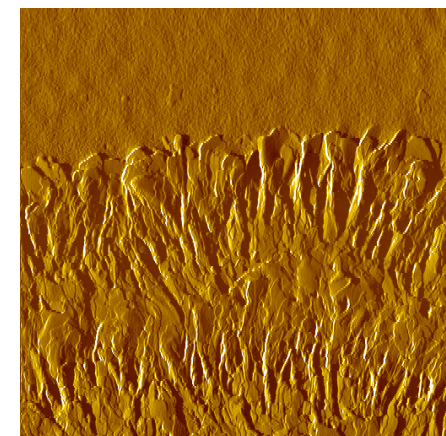
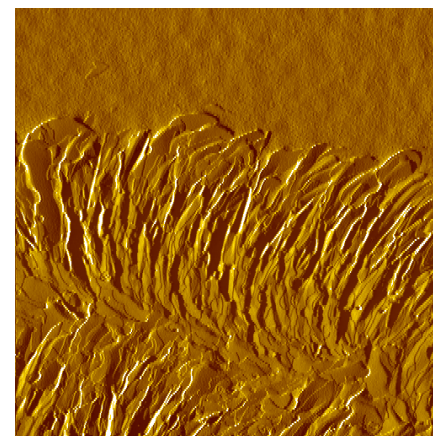
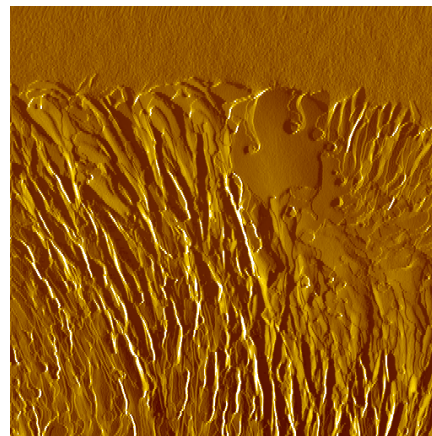
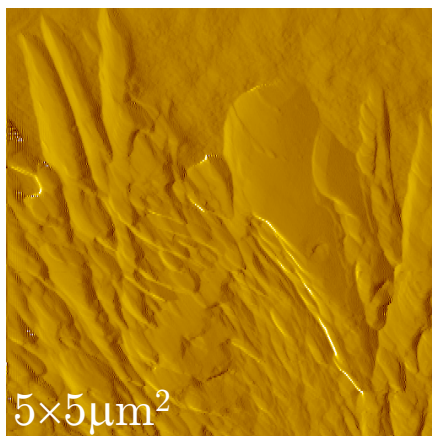
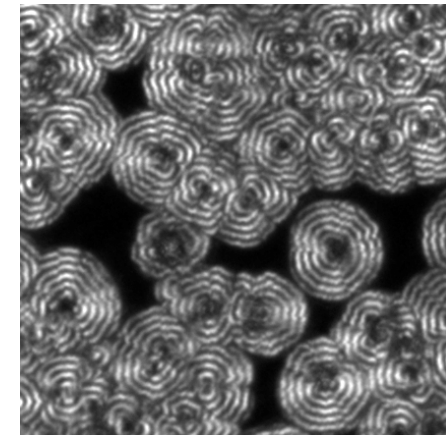
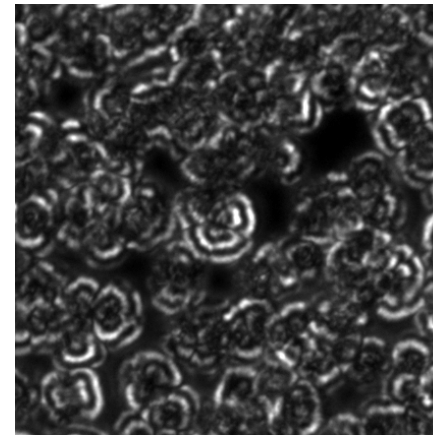
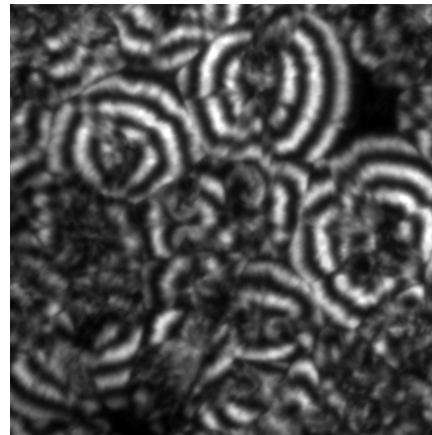
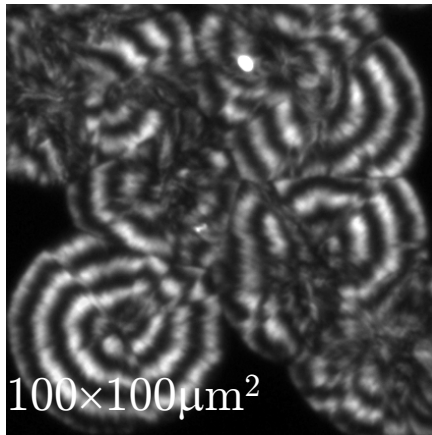
2. 分子量依存性: Linear PE ($M_w=32K$) + 非結晶性 PE (Hydrogenated polybutadiene)

$M_w=23K$

34K

51K

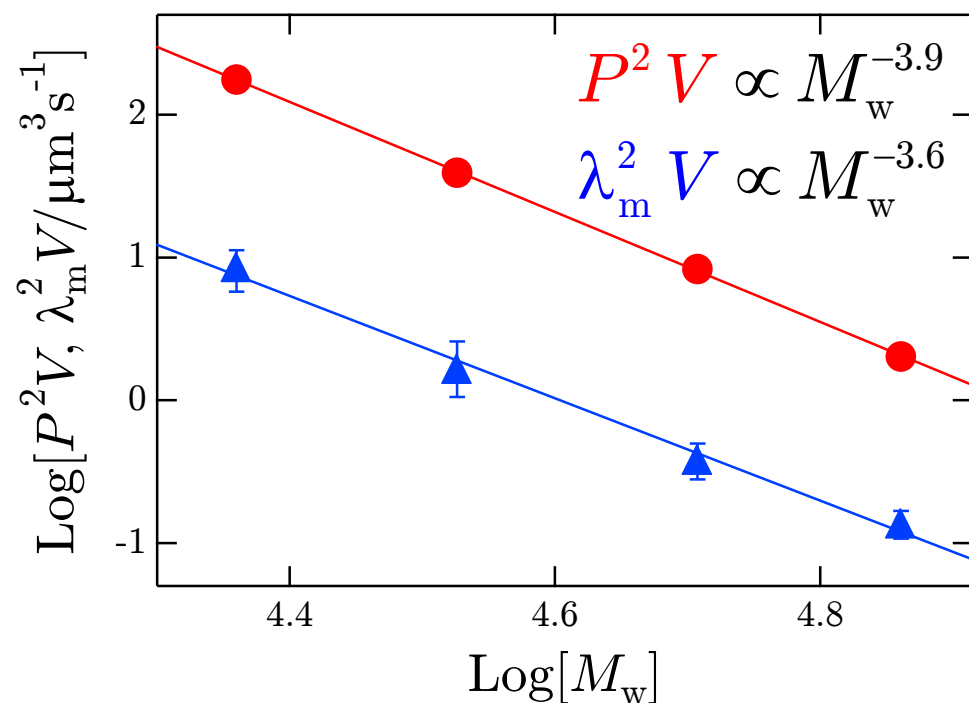
73K



$$M_w = 0.5 M_{w1} + 0.5 M_{w2} \quad @116^\circ\text{C}$$

Toda, Taguchi, Kajioka:
Macromolecules, 2008, **41**, 7505

2. 分子量依存性: Linear PE ($M_w=32K$) + 非結晶性 PE (Hydrogenated polybutadiene)



$$P^2 V \propto \lambda^2 V \propto \eta^{-1} \propto M_w^{-3.6}$$

圧力場 ○

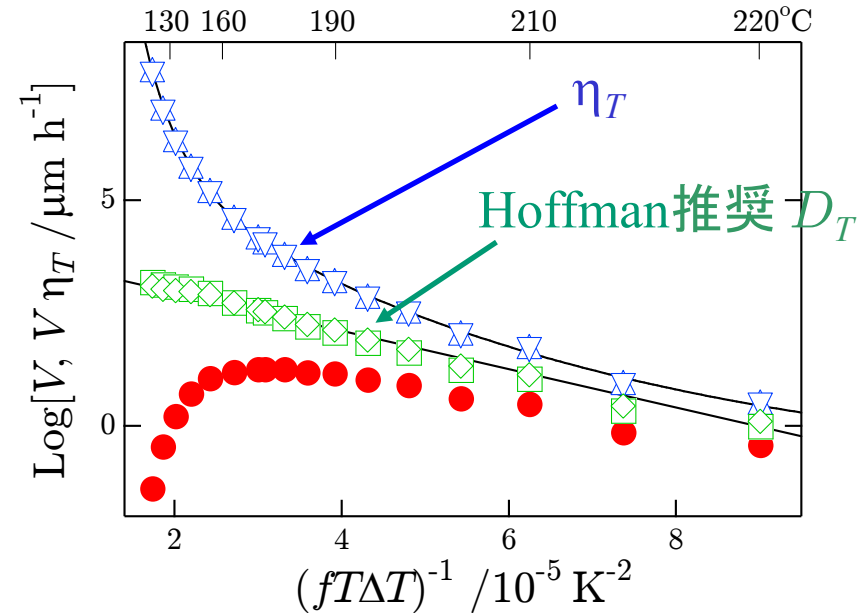
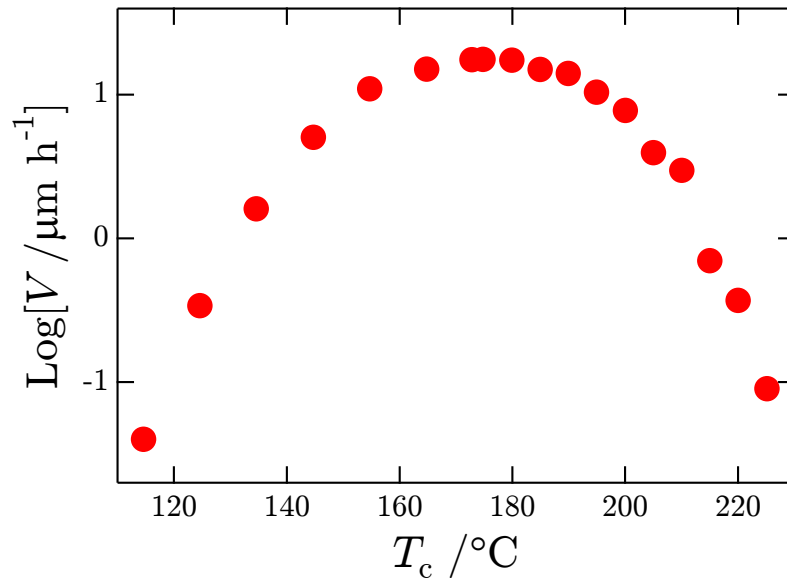
$$M_w = w M_{w1} + (1 - w) M_{w2} \quad w = 0.5$$

Toda, Taguchi, Kajioka:
Macromolecules, 2008, **41**, 7505

3. T_g 近くでのEinsteinの関係の破れ

it-Polystyrene

$T_g = 99.8^\circ\text{C}$



nucleation

$$V(T) \propto D_T \exp\left[-\frac{K}{fT\Delta T}\right]$$

$$\eta_T \propto \exp\left[\frac{B}{T - T_\infty}\right]$$

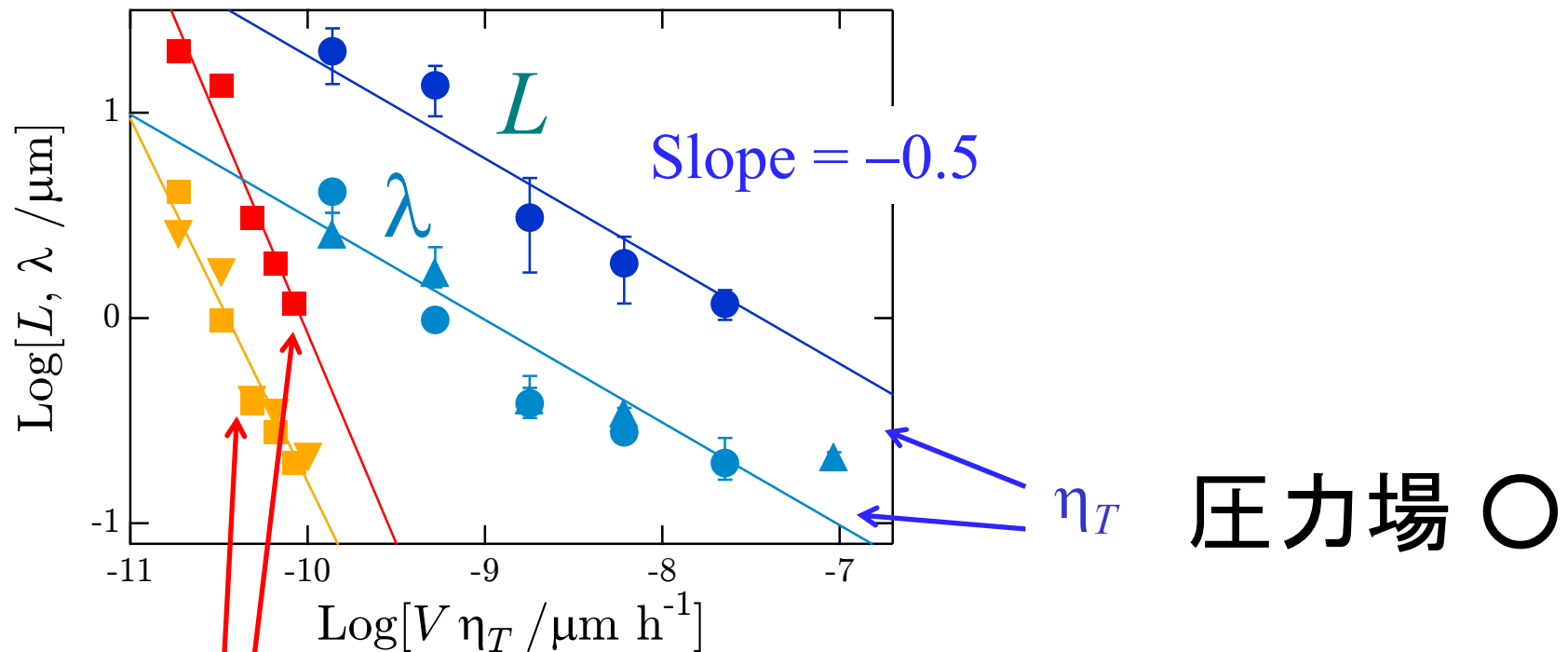
$$V(T)\eta_T \propto D_T\eta_T \exp\left[-\frac{K}{fT\Delta T}\right] \neq \exp\left[-\frac{K}{fT\Delta T}\right] \quad \text{for } D_T \neq \eta_T^{-1}$$

3. T_g 近くでのEinsteinの関係の破れ

it-Polystyrene

$T_g = 99.8^\circ\text{C}$

$$L \propto \lambda \propto (V \eta_T)^{-1/2}$$



Hoffmanの推奨 D_T

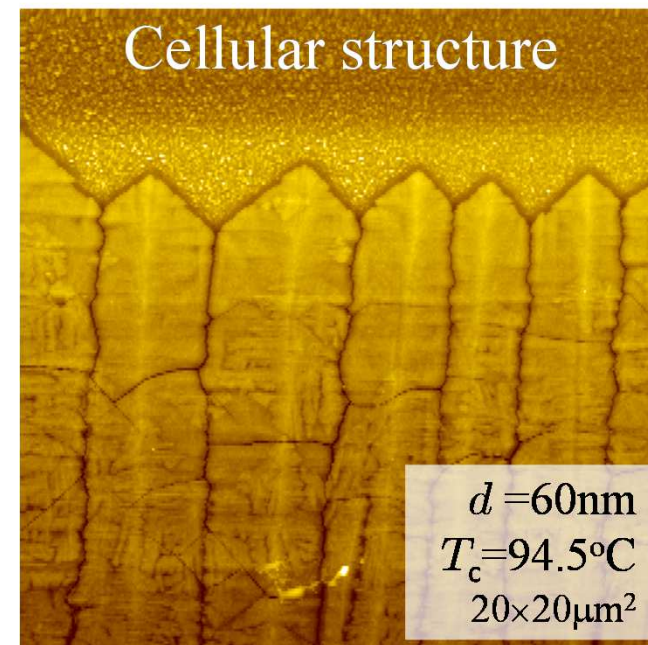
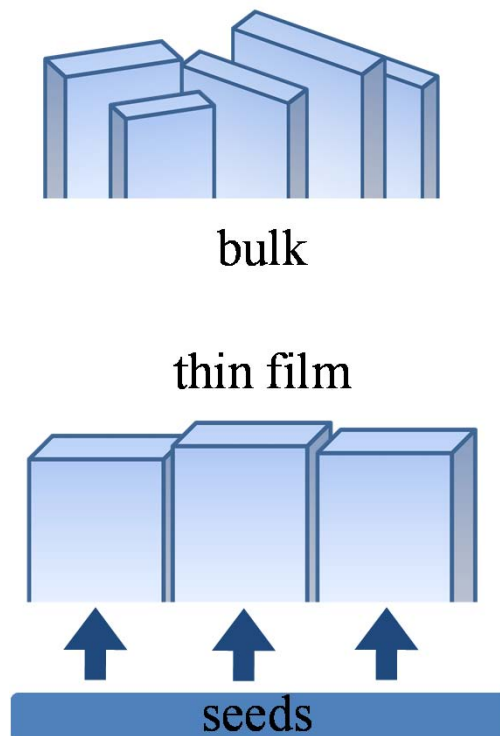
4. 超薄膜(<70nm)からの結晶化



圧力場による物質(高分子)の輸送が本質的な役割

同一高分子をバルクから、超薄膜から、結晶化させることで、定量的な評価が可能となる。

iPB-1 平板ラメラ結晶

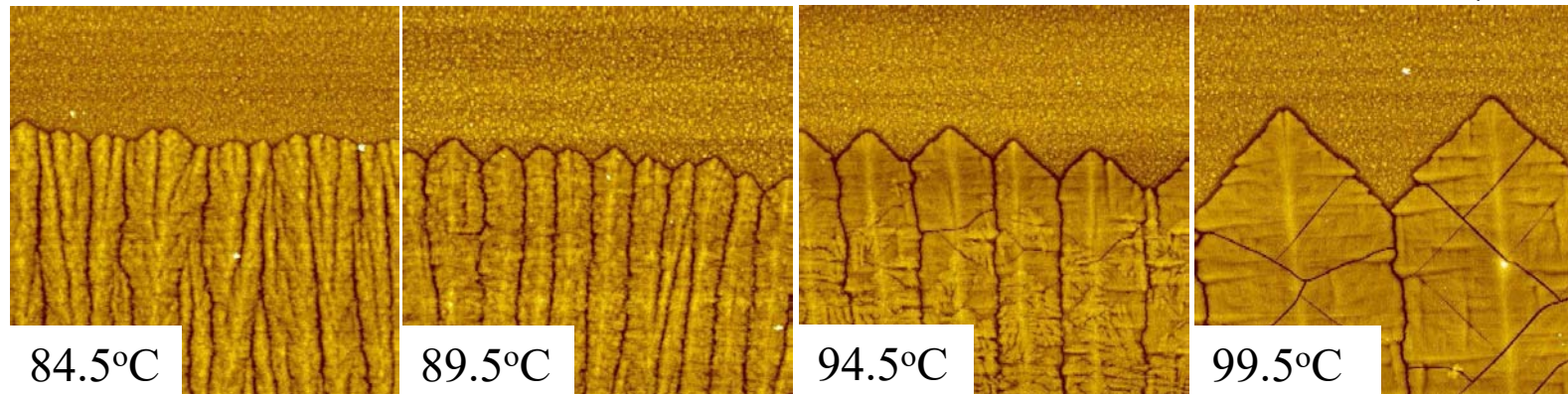


4. 超薄膜(<70nm)からの結晶化 (iPB-1) $d = 55-60\text{nm}$

λ の T_c 依存性

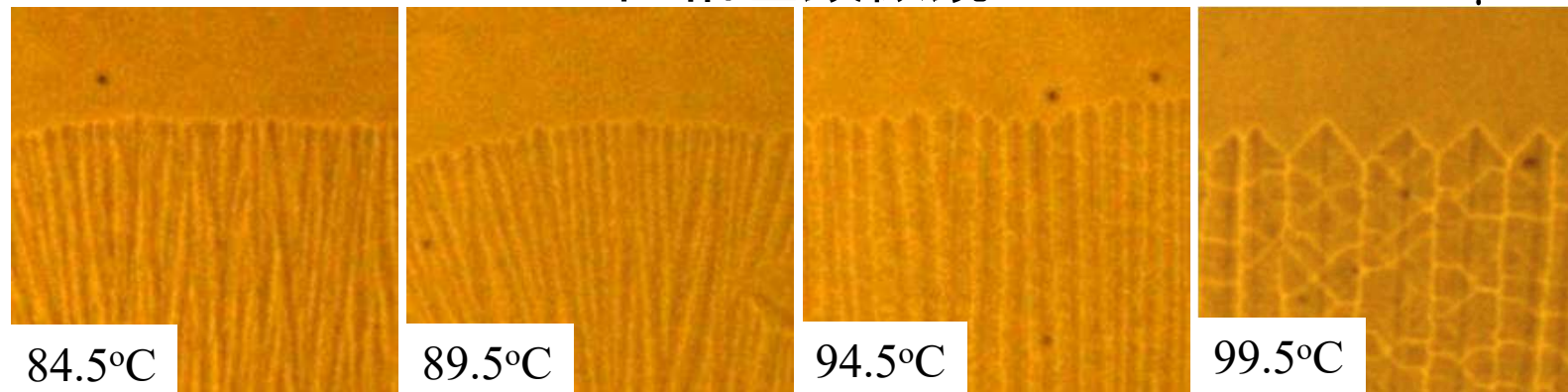
AFM

$20 \times 20 \mu\text{m}^2$



位相差顕微鏡

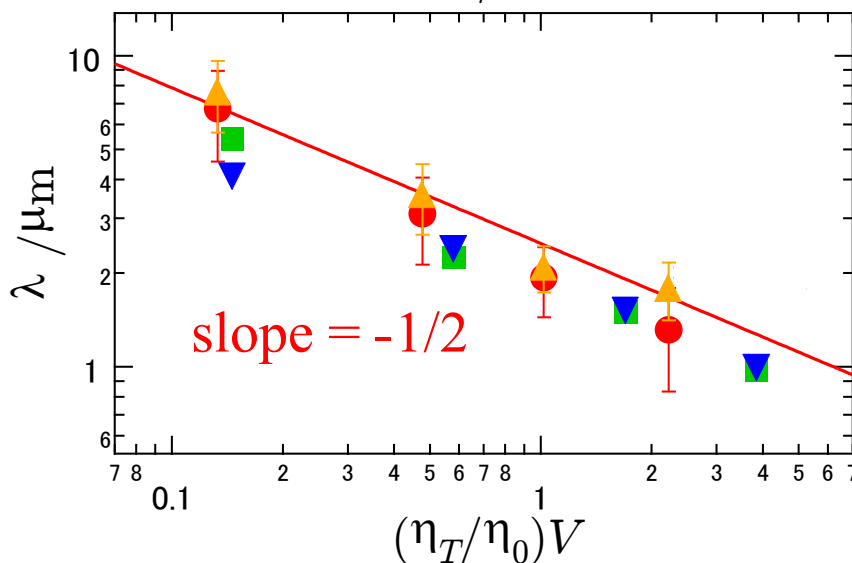
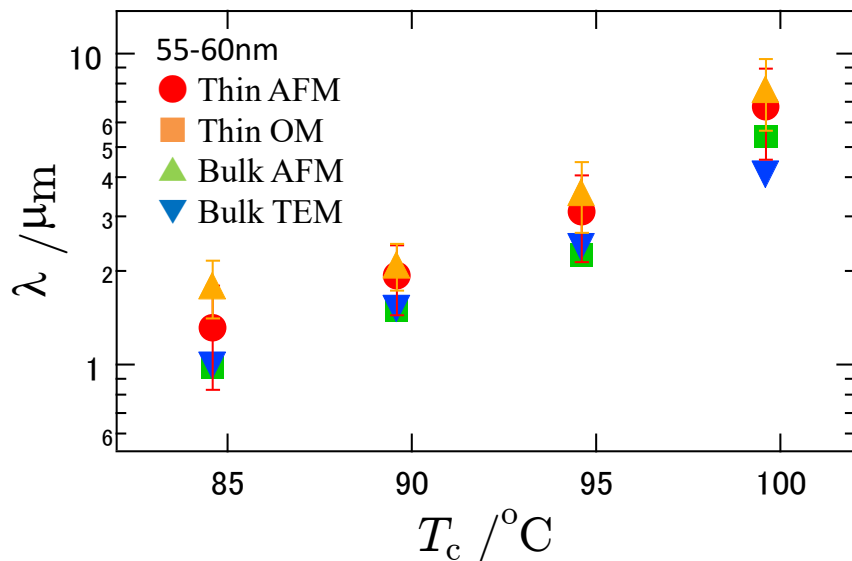
$50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$



4. 超薄膜(<70nm)からの結晶化 (iPB-1)

λ の T_c 依存性

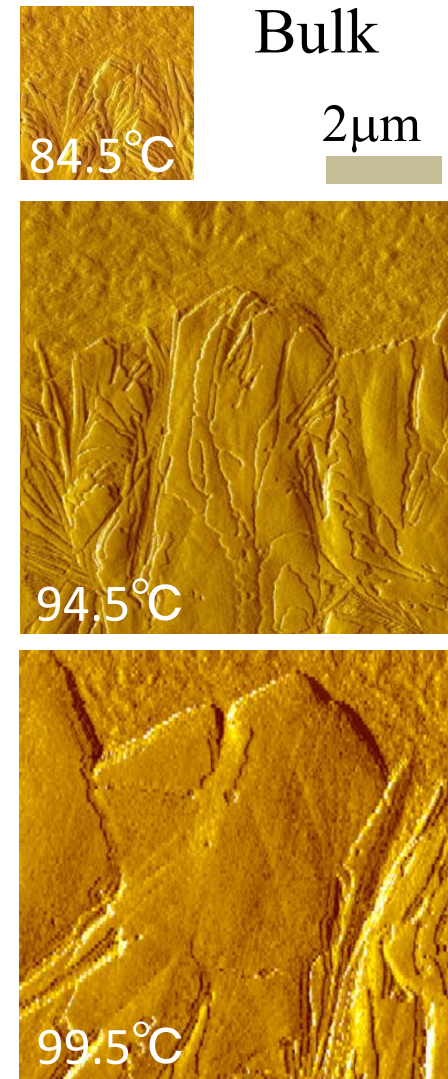
H. Kajioka, M. Hikosaka, K. Taguchi,
A. Toda *Polymer* **49** ('08) 1685



圧力場による
 $\lambda \propto (\eta_T V)^{-1/2}$

Bulkと超薄膜の結果がよく一致

圧力場 ○



高分子球晶形成機構 まとめ

再配向 と 枝分かれ による球晶形成

折り畳み面の応力不釣り合いによる再配向
自発的な勾配場により不安定化して生じる枝分かれ
我々の提案: 2つの機構の動的カップリング

1. 球晶の特徴づけ(バンド周期, 斑模様の特徴長)
2. 高次組織サイズ \propto 構成ブロックサイズ

温度依存性, 分子量依存性, 超薄膜結晶化

⇒ 自発的な勾配場 = 圧力勾配場(固-液密度差)

Schultz JM, "Self-Generated Fields and Polymer Crystallization", *Macromol*, 2012, **45**, 6299

Toda A, "Spherulitic Growth in Crystalline Polymers", *Encyclopedia of Polymers and Composites*, 2014, Springer.

Crist B, Schultz JM, "Polymer spherulites: A critical review", *Progr Polym Sci*, 2016, **56**, 1.