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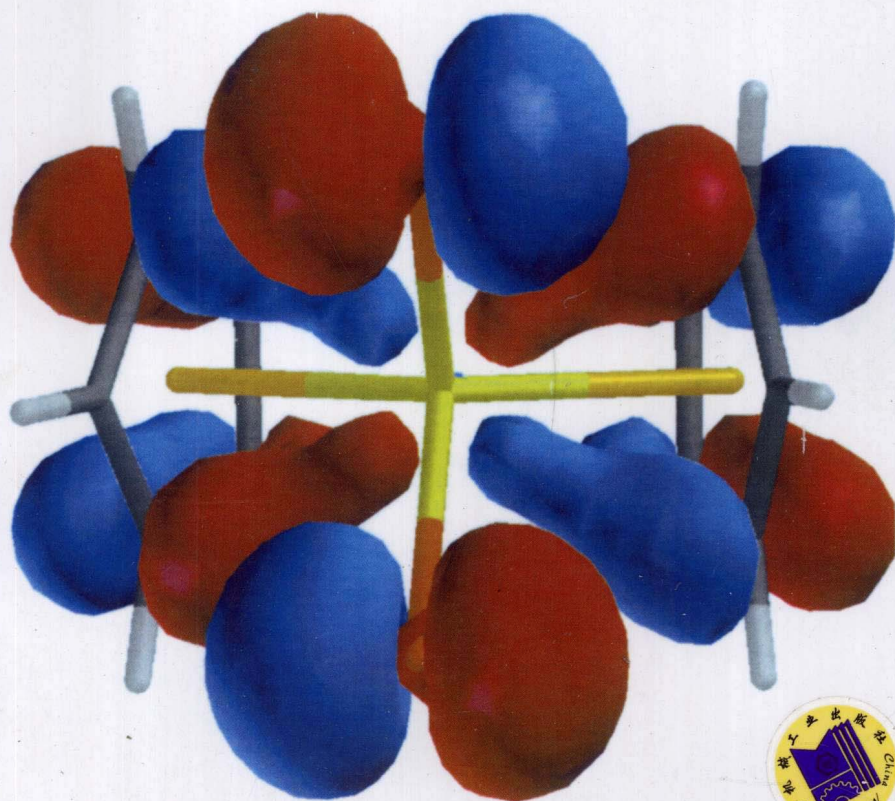
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高分子科学与工程

Polymer Science and Technology

(美) Joel R. Fried 著



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随着我国加入 WTO，国际间的竞争越来越激烈，而国际间的竞争实际上也就是人才的竞争、教育的竞争。为了加快培养具有国际竞争力的高水平技术人才，加快我国教育改革的步伐，国家教育部近来出台了一系列倡导高校开展双语教学、引进原版教材的政策。以此为契机，机械工业出版社拟于近期推出一系列国外影印版教材，其内容涉及高等学校公共基础课，以及机、电、信息领域的专业基础课和专业课。

引进国外优秀原版教材，在有条件的学校推动开展英语授课或双语教学，自然也引进了先进的教学思想和教学方法，这对提高我国自编教材的水平，加强学生的英语实际应用能力，使我国的高等教育尽快与国际接轨，必将起到积极的推动作用。

为了做好教材的引进工作，机械工业出版社特别成立了由著名专家组成的国外高校优秀教材审定委员会。这些专家对实施双语教学作了深入细致的调查研究，对引进原版教材提出了许多建设性意见，并慎重地对每一本将要引进的原版教材与审再审，精选再精选，确认教材本身的质量水平以及权威性和先进性，以期所引进的原版教材能适应我国学生的外语水平和学习特点。在引进工作中，审定委员会还结合我国高校教学课程体系的设置和要求，对原版教材的教学思想和方法的先进性、科学性严格把关，同时尽量考虑原版教材的系统性和经济性。

这套教材出版后，我们将根据各高校的双语教学计划，及时地将其推荐给各高校选用。希望高校师生在使用教材后及时反馈意见和建议，使我们更好地为教学改革服务。

机械工业出版社

影印版前言

《高分子科学与工程》第2版由 Joel. R. Fried 教授于 2003 年修订, 是第 1 版的整体改版。这本书几乎包括了高分子科学领域的各个方面, 如高分子合成化学、高分子物理、高分子加工以及高分子材料等, 既有高分子合成与性能的基础理论知识介绍, 也有高分子材料的最新发展; 既有高分子材料在传统工程领域的应用, 也引入了高分子材料在一些特殊领域如分离、药物释放以及光电领域的应用实例。通过本书的阅读, 读者可以全面了解高分子材料的合成、结构和性能的关系、加工以及应用等方面的系统知识, 是一本全面介绍高分子材料科学与工程相关基础知识的教科书。

本书共 12 章, 第 1~7 章主要讨论了高分子的合成与性质, 第 8~10 章详细介绍了不同种类的通用和高性能高分子材料, 第 11 章是高分子材料的加工和流变学概论, 第 12 章则介绍了用于气体分离或阻隔、光、电、生物医学和药物释放等领域的特种高分子材料。从全书内容安排可以看出, 本书的最大特点是系统而全面地介绍了高分子科学的各个重要领域, 它既包括了高分子材料的合成及高分子在溶液、熔体、橡胶态和固态时的各种性质, 同时还涵盖了高分子的基本加工原理, 以及高分子在医药、生物技术、化工和电子等行业中的最新应用, 并详细讨论了各种高分子材料如热塑性和热固性塑料、橡胶、纤维、先进工程塑料及高分子共混材料的结构和性能等。

此外, 在第 1 版的基础上, 第 2 版教材还增加了许多高分子科学领域的最新研究成果, 包括原子转移自由基聚合、等离子体聚合、超临界流体在聚合反应中的应用、动态热分析技术 (温度调制 DSC)、生物降解高分子、纳米复合材料、树枝状和超枝化高分子等, 同时每章还增加了许多实例、附有重要的参考文献和习题思考题等, 有利于读者学习和巩固。

总之, 本书不仅介绍了高分子科学技术的各个领域, 而且还介绍了高分子科学研究的各种物理、化学方法和表征手段, 是一本能较好地适合化工、化学和材料科学与工程专业本科生和研究生学习的教材, 特别是在国内目前所倡导的宽口径、大专业培养的教育背景下, 本教材有利于材料科学与工程或其他工程类专业的大学生, 全面而完整地了解高分子科学与工程方面的知识和最新进展, 并对化工行业的技术人员也有很好的启迪和参考价值。相信本书的引进出版对我国高分子科学技术的教学定能起到积极的促进作用。

杨继萍

于北京航空航天大学

P R E F A C E

*T*he Second Edition provides new and expanded coverage of important topics in polymer science and engineering and includes additional example calculations, homework problems, and bibliographic references. Additional topics in the treatment of polymer synthesis (Chapter 2) include metallocene catalysis, atom transfer radical and plasma polymerization, the genetic engineering of polymers, and the use of supercritical fluids as a polymerization medium. The new field of dynamic calorimetry (temperature-modulated DSC) has been added to the coverage of polymer viscoelasticity in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 provides expanded coverage of biodegradable polymers while Chapter 7 introduces the important new area of nanocomposites. Chapter 8 has been totally revised to include coverage of biopolymers and naturally occurring polymers including chitin and chitosan, while material on commodity thermoplastics has been moved to Chapter 9. In Chapter 10, new engineering and specialty thermoplastics including dendrimers, hyperbranched polymers, and amorphous Teflon are discussed. Examples of polymer processing modeling have been expanded to include wire-coating operations in Chapter 11. The topic of drag reduction has been moved from Chapter 12 to the coverage of polymer rheology in Chapter 11 which now also includes an introduction to melt instabilities. The discussion of the electrical and optical applications of engineering polymers has been enhanced and new coverage of barrier polymers has been provided in Chapter 12.

Although the intended audience for this text is advanced undergraduates and graduate students in chemical engineering, the coverage of polymer science fundamentals (Chapters 1 through 5) is suitable for a semester course in a materials science or chemistry curriculum. Chapters 6 and 7 discuss more specialized topics such as polymer degradation, recycling, biopolymers, natural polymers, and fibers. Sections from this coverage can be included to supplement the basic coverage provided by the earlier chapters. Chapters 9 and 10 survey the

principal categories of polymers—commodity thermoplastics, elastomers, thermosets, and engineering and specialty polymers. Material from these chapters may be included to supplement and reinforce the material presented in the chapters on fundamentals and provides a useful reference source for practicing scientists and engineers in the plastics industry. Polymer engineering principles including rheology and processing operations, introduced in Chapter 11, can be used as the basis of a short course on polymer engineering at the senior undergraduate and graduate student level. Chapter 12 describes polymers used in areas of advanced technology including membrane separations, electrolytes for batteries and fuel cells, controlled drug release, nonlinear optical applications, and light-emitting diodes and displays. This coverage may be used as reference material for scientists and engineers and provides a basis for short courses in such areas as membrane science and technology and polymer physics.

Joel R. Fried
Cincinnati, Ohio

P R E F A C E T O T H E F I R S T E D I T I O N

At least dozens of good introductory textbooks on polymer science and engineering are now available. Why then has yet another book been written? The decision was based on my belief that none of the available texts fully addresses the needs of students in chemical engineering. It is not that chemical engineers are a rare breed, but rather that they have special training in areas of thermodynamics and transport phenomena that is seldom challenged by texts designed primarily for students of chemistry or materials science. This has been a frustration of mine and of many of my students for the past 15 years during which I have taught an introductory course, *Polymer Technology*, to some 350 chemical engineering seniors. In response to this perceived need, I had written nine review articles that appeared in the SPE publication *Plastics Engineering* from 1982 to 1984. These served as hard copy for my students to supplement their classroom notes but fell short of a complete solution.

In writing this text, it was my objective to first provide the basic building blocks of polymer science and engineering by coverage of fundamental polymer chemistry and materials topics given in Chapters 1 through 7. As a supplement to the traditional coverage of polymer thermodynamics, extensive discussion of phase equilibria, equation-of-state theories, and UNIFAC has been included in Chapter 3. Coverage of rheology, including the use of constitutive equations and the modeling of simple flow geometries, and the fundamentals of polymer processing operations are given in Chapter 11. Finally, I wanted to provide information on the exciting new materials now available and the emerging areas of technological growth that could motivate a new generation of scientists and engineers. For this reason, engineering and specialty polymers are surveyed in Chapter 10 and important new applications for polymers in separations (membrane separations), electronics (conducting polymers), bio-

technology (controlled drug release), and other specialized areas of engineering are given in Chapter 12. In all, this has been an ambitious undertaking and I hope that I have succeeded in at least some of these goals.

Although the intended audience for this text is advanced undergraduates and graduate students in chemical engineering, the coverage of polymer science fundamentals (Chapters 1 through 7) should be suitable for a semester course in a materials science or chemistry curriculum. Chapters 8 through 10 intended as survey chapters of the principal categories of polymers—commodity thermoplastics and fibers, network polymers (elastomers and thermosets), and engineering and specialty polymers—may be included to supplement and reinforce the material presented in the chapters on fundamentals and should serve as a useful reference source for the practicing scientist or engineer in the plastics industry.

Joel R. Fried
Cincinnati, Ohio

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

*T*his text could not have been completed without the help of many colleagues who provided figures and photographs and offered important advice during its preparation. I am particularly indebted to those colleagues who read all or sections of the first edition and offered very helpful advice. These included Professor James E. Mark of the University of Cincinnati, Professor Otto Vogl of the Polytechnic University, Professor Erdogan Kiran of Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Technology, Professor Paul Han of the University of Akron, Professor Donald R. Paul of the University of Texas, and Professor R. P. Danner of Penn State. Appreciation is also extended to many students and colleagues at who have provided important comments over the past few years following the publication of the first edition. These include Professor Michael Greenfield of the University of Rhode Island, Professor Zvi Rigbi of the Technion, Professors U. Sundararaj and Philip Choi of the University of Alberta, Professor Jin Chuk Zjung of Pohang University of Science & Technology, and Professor Carlos Co of the University of Cincinnati.

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目 录

出版说明

影印版前言

PERFACE

INTRODUCTION TO THE

FIRST EDITION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1 高分子科学简介 1

1.1 高分子分类 4

1.1.1 热塑性和热固性塑料 4

1.1.2 基于聚合反应机理
进行分类 4

1.1.3 基于高分子结构进行分类 8

1.2 高分子结构 9

1.2.1 共聚物 10

1.2.2 立构规整性 10

1.2.3 几何异构 12

1.2.4 系统命名法 13

1.3 相对分子质量 15

1.3.1 相对分子质量分布 15

1.3.2 平均相对分子质量 15

1.4 化学结构和热转变 19

2 高分子合成 23

2.1 逐步聚合 24

2.1.1 逐步聚合反应中的相对
分子质量 26

2.1.2 逐步聚合反应动力学 28

2.2 链增长聚合 29

2.2.1 自由基聚合和共聚合反应 ... 29

2.2.2 离子聚合和共聚合反应 45

2.2.3 配位聚合 49

2.3 聚合反应技术 53

2.3.1 本体聚合 53

2.3.2 溶液聚合 54

2.3.3 悬浮聚合 55

2.3.4 乳液聚合 55

2.3.5 固态、气态和等离子聚合 ... 57

2.3.6 在超临界流体中聚合 60

2.4 合成高分子的反应 61

2.4.1 化学改性 61

2.4.2 高分子衍生物的制备 62

2.5 高分子合成中的特殊专题 65

2.5.1 易位聚合 66

2.5.2 基团转移聚合 67

2.5.3 高分子合成中的大
分子单体 69

2.5.4 原子转移自由基聚合 69

2.5.5 基因工程 71

2.6 化学结构的测定 72

2.6.1 振动光谱 72

2.6.2 核磁共振光谱 75

3 构象、溶液和相对分子质量 87

3.1 高分子链构象和链尺寸 88

3.2 高分子溶液热力学 94

3.2.1 Flory-Huggins 理论 96

3.2.2 Flory-Krigbaum 理论和改进
的 Flory-Huggins 理论 102

3.2.3 状态方程理论 103

3.2.4 相平衡 108

3.2.5 相互作用参数的测定 112

3.2.6 溶解性预测	113	5.1.8 动态和瞬态过程间的 相互关系	247
3.3 相对分子质量的测定	128	5.2 橡胶弹性简介	249
3.3.1 渗透压测定法	129	5.2.1 热力学分析	249
3.3.2 光散射法	133	5.2.2 统计理论	252
3.3.3 特性粘数测定	139	5.2.3 现象学模型	254
3.3.4 凝胶渗透色谱	142	5.2.4 最新进展	255
4 固态性质	153	6 高分子降解和环境影响	263
4.1 无定形态	154	6.1 高分子降解和稳定性	264
4.1.1 链缠结和蛇行理论	154	6.1.1 热降解	264
4.1.2 玻璃化转变	156	6.1.2 氧化和紫外光稳定性	269
4.1.3 次级松弛过程	157	6.1.3 化学和水解稳定性	271
4.2 晶态	158	6.1.4 辐射的影响	273
4.2.1 高分子链的有序化	158	6.1.5 机械降解	274
4.2.2 晶体熔融温度	162	6.2 环境中的塑料管理	274
4.2.3 结晶动力学	163	6.2.1 循环	274
4.2.4 结晶度测定技术	165	6.2.2 焚烧	276
4.3 热转变和性质	168	6.2.3 生物降解	277
4.3.1 基本热力学关系	168	7 添加剂、共混和复合材料	283
4.3.2 测定技术	172	7.1 添加剂	284
4.3.3 结构-性能关系	177	7.1.1 增塑剂	285
4.3.4 相对分子质量、组成和压力对 T_g 的影响	180	7.1.2 填料和增强剂	289
4.4 力学性能	183	7.1.3 其他重要的添加剂	290
4.4.1 变形机理	183	7.2 高分子共混物和互穿网络	295
4.4.2 测试方法	186	7.2.1 高分子共混物	295
5 粘弹性和橡胶弹性	207	7.2.2 增韧塑料和相分离共 混物	304
5.1 粘弹性简介	208	7.2.3 互穿网络	306
5.1.1 动态力学分析	208	7.3 高分子复合材料简介	308
5.1.2 粘弹性行为的力学模型	221	7.3.1 力学性能	310
5.1.3 高分子溶液和熔体的粘 弹性能	230	7.3.2 复合材料的制造	317
5.1.4 介电分析	232	8 生物高分子、天然高分子 和纤维	325
5.1.5 动态量热法	240	8.1 生物高分子和其他自然界存在 的高分子	326
5.1.6 时-温叠加原理	242		
5.1.7 Boltzmann 叠加原理	245		

8.1.1 蛋白质	326	10.2.1 聚酰亚胺和相关特种 高分子	404
8.1.2 多核苷酸	330	10.2.2 离子型高分子	411
8.1.3 多糖	334	10.2.3 磺化聚醚酮	412
8.1.4 自然界存在的弹性体	338	10.2.4 特种聚烯烃	414
8.2 纤维	339	10.2.5 无机高分子	415
8.2.1 天然和合成纤维	339	10.2.6 液晶高分子	416
8.2.2 纤维素类	342	10.2.7 导电高分子	419
8.2.3 非纤维素类	344	10.2.8 高性能纤维	421
8.2.4 纤维纺丝操作	347	10.2.9 树枝状高分子	422
9 热塑性塑料、弹性体和热 固性塑料	353	11 高分子加工和流变学	427
9.1 常用热塑性塑料	354	11.1 基本加工操作	428
9.1.1 聚烯烃	355	11.1.1 挤出	428
9.1.2 烯类高分子	359	11.1.2 模朔	429
9.1.3 热塑性聚酯	364	11.1.3 压延	437
9.2 弹性体	366	11.1.4 涂覆	437
9.2.1 双烯类弹性体	367	11.2 高分子流变学简介	439
9.2.2 非双烯类弹性体	371	11.2.1 非牛顿流体流动	440
9.2.3 热塑性弹性体	377	11.2.2 高分子溶液和悬浊液 的粘度	445
9.3 热固性塑料	378	11.2.3 本构方程	448
9.3.1 环氧塑料	379	11.2.4 高分子流体的弹性性质	450
9.3.2 不饱和聚酯	380	11.2.5 熔体的不稳定性	452
9.3.3 甲醛树脂	382	11.2.6 减阻作用	453
10 工程和特种高分子	389	11.3 简单的流动分析	454
10.1 工程热塑性塑料	391	11.3.1 压力 (Poiseuille) 流动	457
10.1.1 聚酰胺	391	11.3.2 拖曳流动	459
10.1.2 ABS 塑料	393	11.4 流变测量学	461
10.1.3 聚碳酸酯	394	11.4.1 毛细管流变仪	462
10.1.4 改性聚苯醚	396	11.4.2 库爱特 (Couette) 流变仪	465
10.1.5 缩醛	397	11.4.3 锥-板流变仪	467
10.1.6 聚砜	398	11.4.4 高分子溶液和熔体的 流变测量	467
10.1.7 聚苯硫醚	400	11.5 高分子加工操作的建模	468
10.1.8 工程聚酯	401		
10.1.9 含氟高分子	402		
10.2 特种高分子	404		

11.5.1 挤出	468	12.3.1 导电高分子	521
11.5.2 线缆涂覆	475	12.3.2 电子屏蔽	525
附录		12.3.3 电介质	525
A.1 WLF 参数与自由体积的关系 ...	477	12.3.4 电子封装	525
A.2 动力学方程和连续方程	479	12.4 光子高分子	526
12 高技术用高分子	485	12.4.1 非线性光学高分子	526
12.1 膜科学和技术	486	12.4.2 发光二极管	528
12.1.1 阻隔型高分子	486	附录	535
12.1.2 膜分离	488	A 高分子缩写	535
12.1.3 迁移机理	499	B 一些重要商用高分子材料的	
12.1.4 膜的制备	510	典型性能	539
12.2 生物医学工程和药物释放	518	C 塑料和橡胶的 ASTM 标准	541
12.3 在电子工业中的应用	521	D SI 单位和物理常数	545

C O N T E N T S

PREFACE

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1	INTRODUCTION TO POLYMER SCIENCE	1
1.1	Classification of Polymers.....	4
1.1.1	Thermoplastics and Thermosets	4
1.1.2	Classification Based upon Polymerization Mechanism.....	4
1.1.3	Classification Based upon Polymer Structure	8
1.2	Polymer Structure.....	9
1.2.1	Copolymers.....	10
1.2.2	Tacticity	10
1.2.3	Geometric Isomerism	12
1.2.4	Nomenclature	13
1.3	Molecular Weight.....	15
1.3.1	Molecular-Weight Distribution	15
1.3.2	Molecular-Weight Averages.....	15
1.4	Chemical Structure and Thermal Transitions.....	19
2	POLYMER SYNTHESIS	23
2.1	Step-Growth Polymerization.....	24
2.1.1	Molecular Weight in a Step-Growth Polymerization.....	26
2.1.2	Step-Growth Polymerization Kinetics.....	28
2.2	Chain-Growth Polymerization.....	29
2.2.1	Free-Radical Polymerization and Copolymerization.....	29
2.2.2	Ionic Polymerization and Copolymerization	45
2.2.3	Coordination Polymerization	49
2.3	Polymerization Techniques	53
2.3.1	Bulk Polymerization	53
2.3.2	Solution Polymerization.....	54
2.3.3	Suspension Polymerization.....	55
2.3.4	Emulsion Polymerization	55
2.3.5	Solid-State, Gas-Phase, and Plasma Polymerization	57
2.3.6	Polymerization in Supercritical Fluids	60
2.4	Reactions of Synthetic Polymers	61
2.4.1	Chemical Modification.....	61
2.4.2	Preparation of Polymer Derivatives.....	62
2.5	Special Topics in Polymer Synthesis	65
2.5.1	Metathesis.....	66
2.5.2	Group-Transfer Polymerization.....	67

2.5.3	Macromers in Polymer Synthesis.....	69
2.5.4	Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization.....	69
2.5.5	Genetic Engineering	71
2.6	Chemical Structure Determination	72
2.6.1	Vibrational Spectroscopy	72
2.6.2	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	75
3	CONFORMATION, SOLUTIONS, AND MOLECULAR WEIGHT.....	87
3.1	Polymer Conformation and Chain Dimensions	88
3.2	Thermodynamics of Polymer Solutions	94
3.2.1	The Flory–Huggins Theory	96
3.2.2	Flory–Krigbaum and Modified Flory–Huggins Theory	102
3.2.3	Equation-of-State Theories.....	103
3.2.4	Phase Equilibria.....	108
3.2.5	Determination of the Interaction Parameter.....	112
3.2.6	Predictions of Solubilities	113
3.3	Measurement of Molecular Weight	128
3.3.1	Osmometry	129
3.3.2	Light-Scattering Methods.....	133
3.3.3	Intrinsic Viscosity Measurements	139
3.3.4	Gel-Permeation Chromatography	142
4	SOLID-STATE PROPERTIES	153
4.1	The Amorphous State.....	154
4.1.1	Chain Entanglements and Reptation.....	154
4.1.2	The Glass Transition	156
4.1.3	Secondary-Relaxation Processes.....	157
4.2	The Crystalline State.....	158
4.2.1	Ordering of Polymer Chains	158
4.2.2	Crystalline-Melting Temperature.....	162
4.2.3	Crystallization Kinetics	163
4.2.4	Techniques to Determine Crystallinity.....	165
4.3	Thermal Transitions and Properties.....	168
4.3.1	Fundamental Thermodynamic Relationships.....	168
4.3.2	Measurement Techniques.....	172
4.3.3	Structure–Property Relationships.....	177
4.3.4	Effect of Molecular Weight, Composition, and Pressure on T_g	180
4.4	Mechanical Properties	183
4.4.1	Mechanisms of Deformation.....	183
4.4.2	Methods of Testing.....	186
5	VISCOELASTICITY AND RUBBER ELASTICITY.....	207
5.1	Introduction to Viscoelasticity	208
5.1.1	Dynamic-Mechanical Analysis.....	208
5.1.2	Mechanical Models of Viscoelastic Behavior.....	221
5.1.3	Viscoelastic Properties of Polymer Solutions and Melts	230

5.1.4	Dielectric Analysis	232
5.1.5	Dynamic Calorimetry	240
5.1.6	Time-Temperature Superposition	242
5.1.7	Boltzmann Superposition Principle	245
5.1.8	Interrelationships between Transient and Dynamic Processes	247
5.2	Introduction to Rubber Elasticity	249
5.2.1	Thermodynamics	249
5.2.2	Statistical Theory	252
5.2.3	Phenomenological Model	254
5.2.4	Recent Developments	255
6	POLYMER DEGRADATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT	263
6.1	Polymer Degradation and Stability	264
6.1.1	Thermal Degradation	264
6.1.2	Oxidative and UV Stability	269
6.1.3	Chemical and Hydrolytic Stability	271
6.1.4	Effects of Radiation	273
6.1.5	Mechanodegradation	274
6.2	The Management of Plastics in the Environment	274
6.2.1	Recycling	274
6.2.2	Incineration	276
6.2.3	Biodegradation	277
7	ADDITIVES, BLENDS, AND COMPOSITES	283
7.1	Additives	284
7.1.1	Plasticizers	285
7.1.2	Fillers and Reinforcements	289
7.1.3	Other Important Additives	290
7.2	Polymer Blends and Interpenetrating Networks	295
7.2.1	Polymer Blends	295
7.2.2	Toughened Plastics and Phase-Separated Blends	304
7.2.3	Interpenetrating Network	306
7.3	Introduction to Polymer Composites	308
7.3.1	Mechanical Properties	310
7.3.2	Composite Fabrication	317
8	BIOPOLYMERS, NATURAL POLYMERS, AND FIBERS	325
8.1	Biopolymers and Other Naturally Occurring Polymers	326
8.1.1	Proteins	326
8.1.2	Polynucleotides	330
8.1.3	Polysaccharides	334
8.1.4	Naturally Occurring Elastomers	338
8.2	Fibers	339
8.2.1	Natural and Synthetic Fibers	339
8.2.2	Cellulosics	342
8.2.3	Noncellulosics	344