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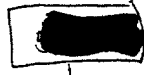
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MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House/Contractor Publication)

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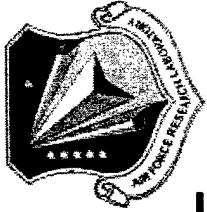
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Brent D. Viers (AFRL/PRSM); Joseph Mabry (ERC); Capt. Rene I. Gonzalez (AFRL/PRSM), "POSS  
is Not Just a Sphere: Fluorinated POSS Materials (Living Next Door to a Fluorine Chemist)"

**American Chemical Society Conference**  
**(New Orleans, LA, 23-27 Mar 2003) (Deadline: 24 Feb 2003 - PAST DUE)**

**(Statement A)**



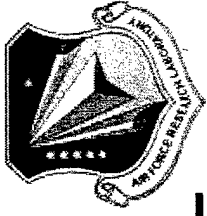
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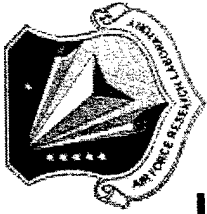
# Personal Christe Anecdote







# Personal Christe Anecdote



# Living next door to a Fluorine Chemist

POSS is not just a sphere

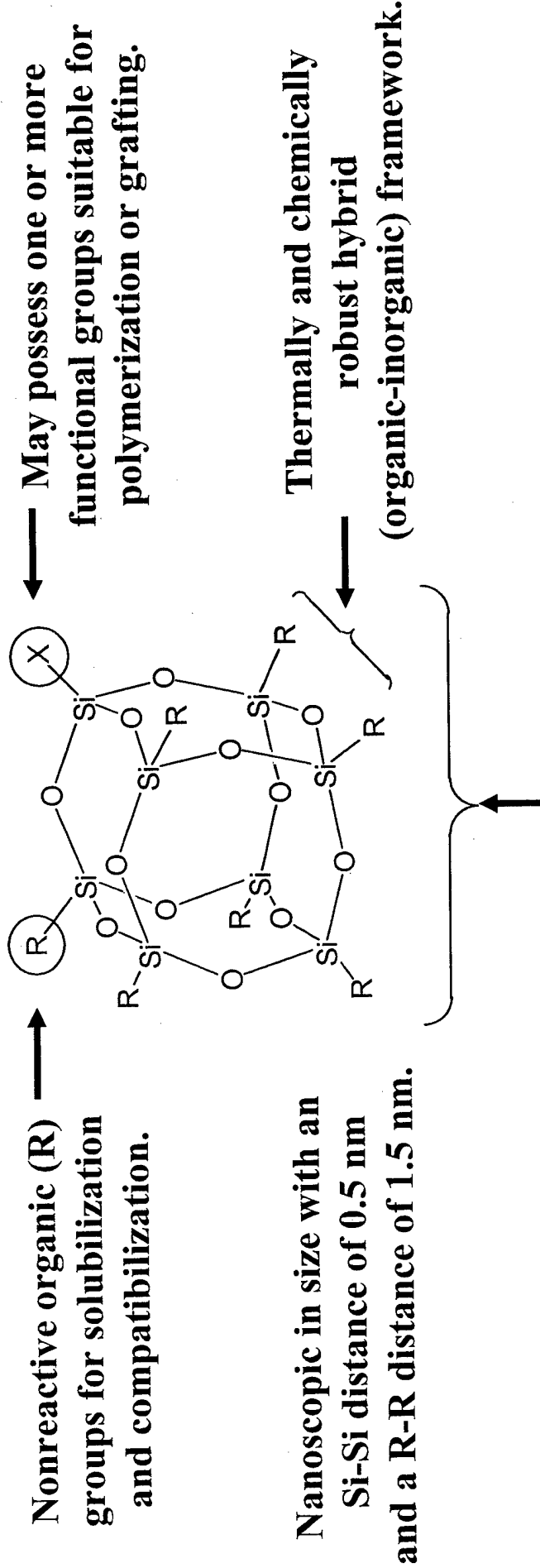
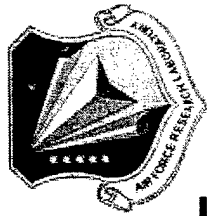


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# Anatomy of a Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane (POSS) Molecule

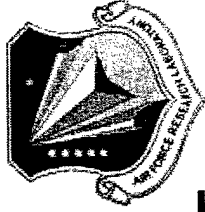


Nanosopic in size with an Si-Si distance of 0.5 nm and a R-R distance of 1.5 nm.

The maximization of property enhancements in polymers results from interaction at the nano-level (Edwards AFRL/PRSM ---> POSS monomers)



## Physical properties of fluorinated Materials



| Property                             | Polytetrafluoroethylene     | Polyethylene                    |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Density                              | 2.2-2.3                     | 0.92-1                          |
| Melting Temperature, °C              | 342 (first)<br>327 (second) | 105-140                         |
| Dielectric Constant (1 kHz)          | 2.0                         | 2.3                             |
| Dynamic Coefficient of Friction      | 0.04                        | 0.33                            |
| Surface Energy, dynes/g              | 18                          | 33                              |
| Resistance to Solvents and Chemicals | Excellent. No known solvent | Susceptible to hot hydrocarbons |
| Thermal Stability                    |                             |                                 |
| $T_{1/2}$ , °C                       | 505                         | 404                             |
| $k_{350}$ , %/min                    | 0.000002                    | 0.008                           |
| $E_{act}$ , kJ/mol                   | 339                         | 264                             |
| Melt Viscosity, <sup>2</sup> Poise   | $10^{10}$ - $10^{12}$       | $10^4$ - $6 \times 10^4$        |
| Refractive Index                     | 1.35                        | 1.51                            |
| Chain Branching Propensity           | No                          | Yes                             |

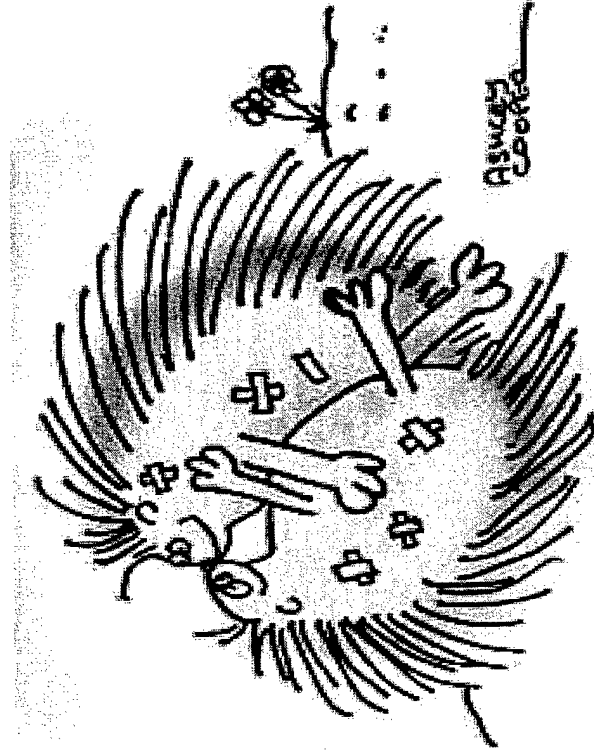
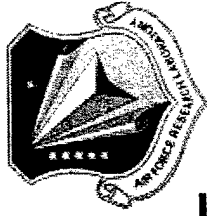
<sup>1</sup>  $T_{1/2}$  is the temperature at which 50% of the polymer is lost after thirty minutes heating in vacuum;  $k_{350}$  is the rate of volatilization, i.e., weight loss, at 350°C;  $E_{act}$  is the activation energy of thermal degradation.

<sup>2</sup> Melt creep viscosity for PTFE at 380°C, as specified in US Patent 3,819,594 (pub. 6/25/74).

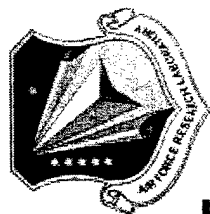
1. PTFE has one of the lowest surface energies among the organic polymers
2. PTFE is the most chemically resistant organic polymer
3. PTFE is one of the most thermally stable among organic polymers
4. PTFE's melting point and specific gravity are more than double PE's



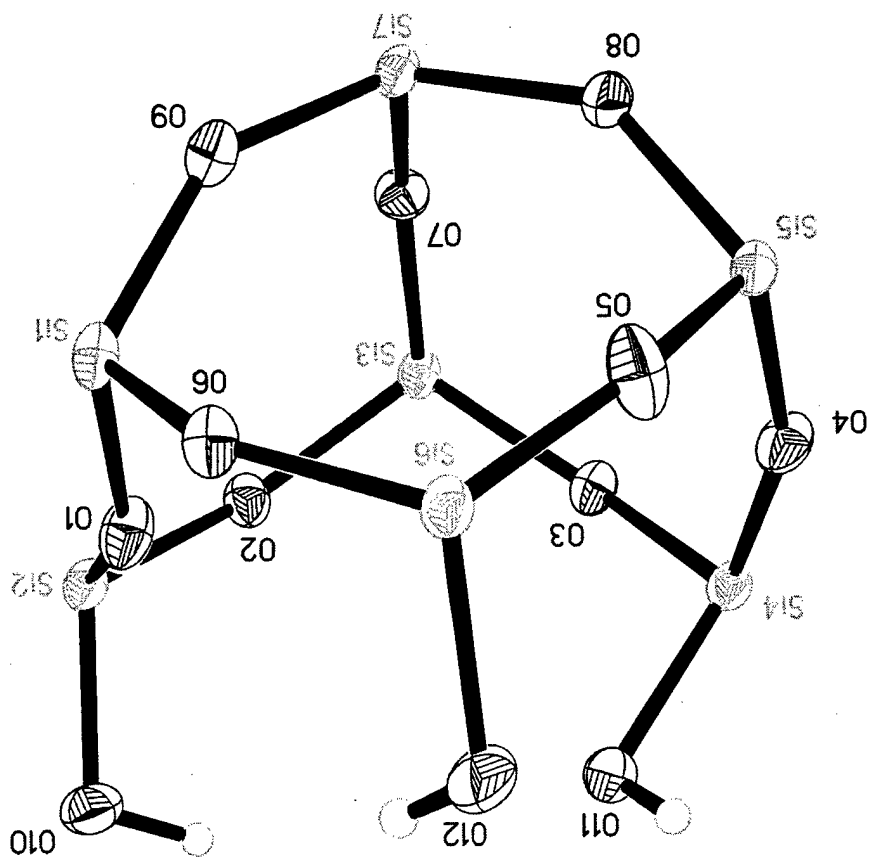
# How do Porcupines Mate



Very carefully!



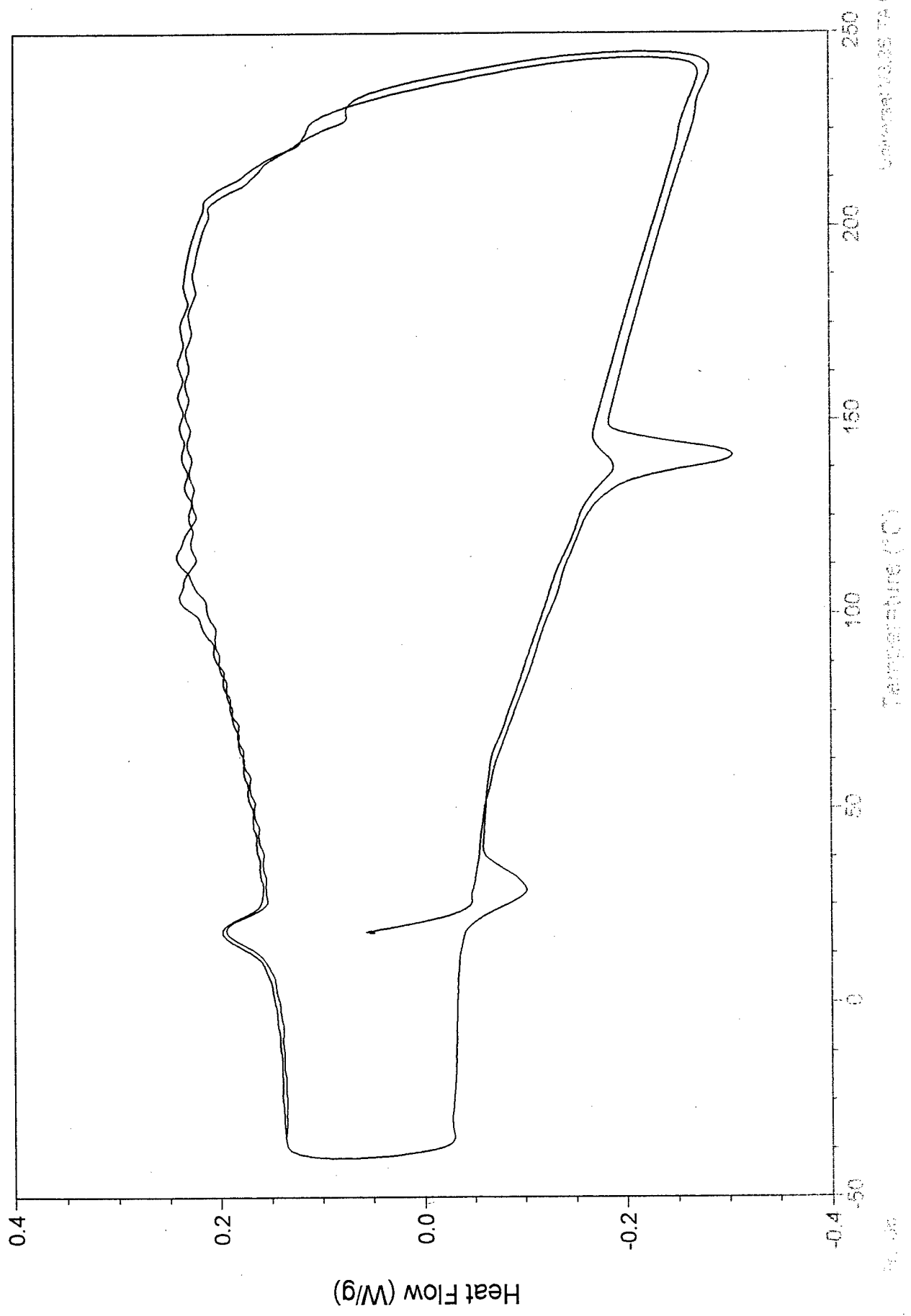
# Crystal Structure of Perfluorinated POSS



File: C:\... \Patrick\MDSC\FluorodecylInTn.002  
Operator: Patrick  
Run Date: 21-Nov-02 07:26  
Instrument: 2920 MDSC V2.4F

# DSC

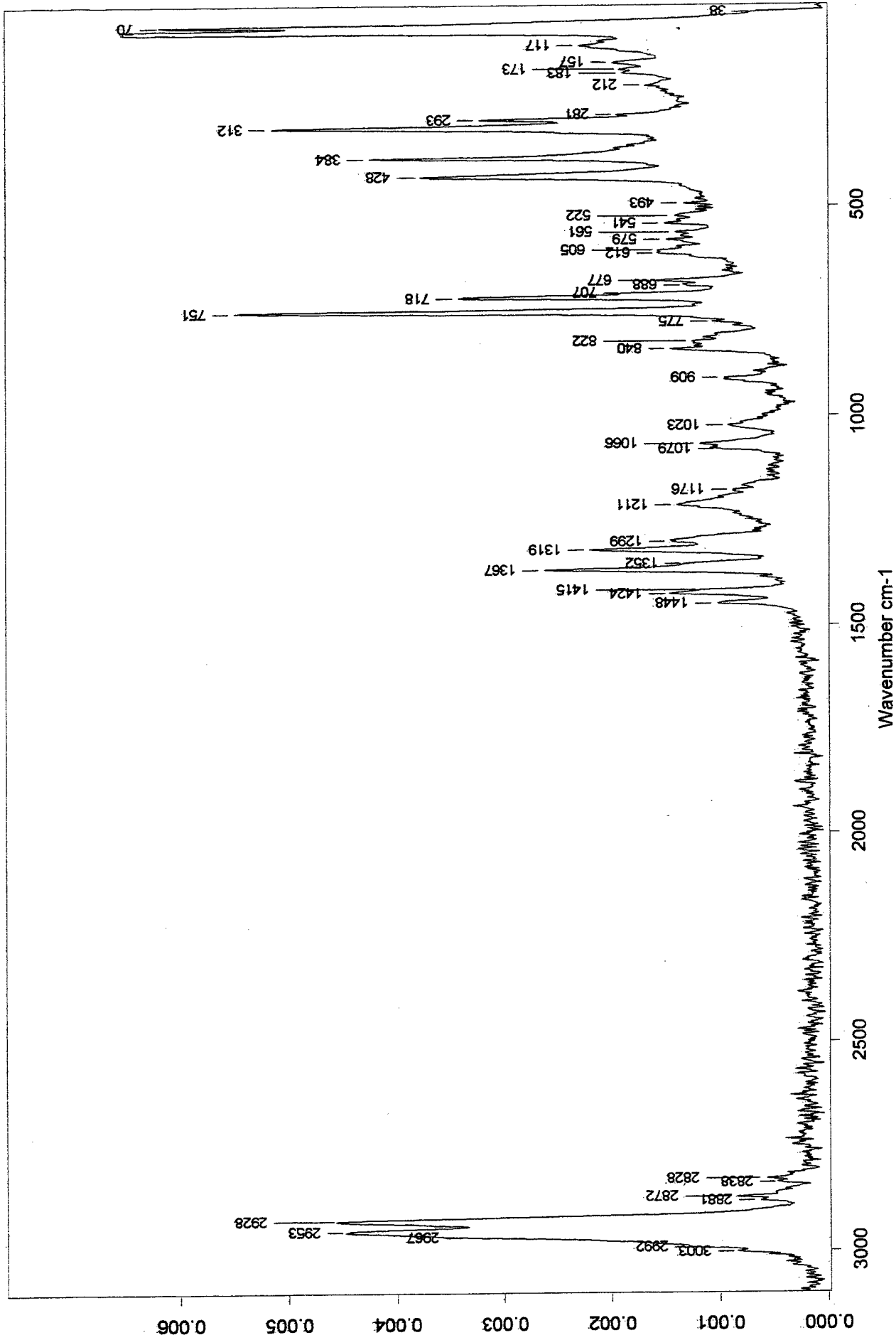
Sample: FluorodecylInTn  
Size: 19.6700 mg  
Method: heating 30 to 200 (20)  
Comment: This is Joe Mabry's stuff





Sample: RLB-IV-26 fluoroctyl8T8  
Sample Source: white powder  
Laser Power : 600

Date Recorded: 24/02/2003  
Time Recorded: 16:42:32



Sample Scans 500  
Raman Laser Wavenumber 9394

HEDM/PRS  
EQUINOX 55

kerri\_new  
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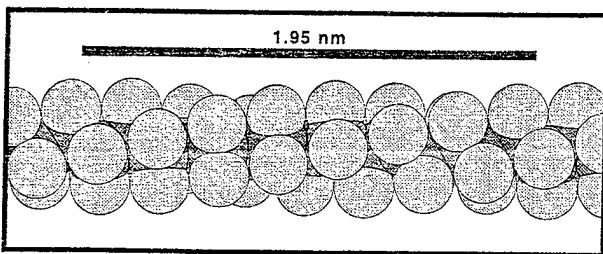


FIGURE 30.19. Polytetrafluoroethylene (Form IV).

Polytetrafluoroethylene  $[-(\text{CF}_2)-]$  Form I (above  $30^\circ\text{C}$ ). Space group (hexagonal packing of helical chains of variable twist). Hexagonal approximation  $a=0.567$  nm ( $35^\circ\text{C}$ ) to  $0.574$  nm ( $218^\circ\text{C}$ ).  $c=0.1300$  nm per  $\text{CF}_2$  group<sup>†</sup>. Cell volume= $0.0362$ – $0.0371$  nm<sup>3</sup> per  $\text{CF}_2$  group. Density = $2290$ – $2240$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Diffuse pattern with sharp  $hk0$  reflections (hexagonal).

TABLE 30.11. Polytetrafluoroethylene  $[-(\text{CF}_2)-]$  Form II (below  $19^\circ\text{C}$ ). Observed  $hk0$  reflections.<sup>a</sup>

| $d$ -value (nm) | $2\theta$ (deg)<br>( $\lambda=0.1542$ nm) | Relative intensity |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 0.4866          | 18.23                                     | vvs                |
| 0.2823          | 31.69                                     | vs                 |
| 0.2447          | 36.73                                     | s                  |
| 0.2414          | 37.24                                     | m                  |
| 0.1850          | 49.26                                     | m                  |
| 0.1828          | 49.88                                     | m                  |
| 0.1627          | 56.58                                     | m                  |

<sup>a</sup>Space group (approximate)  $P1 [C_1^1]$  (Complex structure with a regular helix of  $2.1598$   $\text{CF}_2$  units per turn). Orthogonal approximation;  $a=0.9649$  nm;  $b=0.5648$ ; and  $c=0.1300$  nm per  $\text{CF}_2$  group<sup>†</sup>. Cell volume= $0.03542$  nm<sup>3</sup> per  $\text{CF}_2$  group. Density= $2340$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. (From Ref. 9.)

Polytetrafluoroethylene  $[-(\text{CF}_2)-]$  Form III (high pressure) Space group  $\text{Pnam} [D_{2h}^{16}]$ .  $a=0.75$  nm;  $b=0.56$  nm; and  $c=0.26$  nm<sup>†</sup>. Cell volume= $0.1092$  nm<sup>3</sup>. Density= $3040$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Peaks attributed to a monoclinic phase are also observed. (From Ref. 10.)

TABLE 30.12. Polytetrafluoroethylene  $[-(\text{CF}_2)-]$  Form IV ( $19$ – $30^\circ\text{C}$ ).<sup>a</sup>

| $hkl$ | $d$ value (nm) | $2\theta$ (deg)<br>( $\lambda=0.1542$ nm) | Relative intensity |
|-------|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 100   | 0.4902         | 18.10                                     | vvs                |
| 110   | 0.2830         | 31.61                                     | s                  |
| 200   | 0.2451         | 36.67                                     | s                  |
| 210   | 0.1853         | 49.18                                     | m                  |
| 300   | 0.1634         | 56.30                                     | m                  |
| 220   | 0.1415         | 66.02                                     | m                  |
| 310   | 0.1359         | 69.09                                     | m                  |
| 107   | 0.2422         | 37.12                                     | vs                 |
| 108   | 0.2183         | 41.37                                     | vs                 |
| 117   | 0.1985         | 45.70                                     | w                  |
| 118   | 0.1847         | 49.34                                     | w                  |

<sup>a</sup>Space group (presumed)  $P3_1$  or  $P3_2 [C_3^2$  or  $C_3^3]$ ; Rotational disorder of helical chains.  $Z=15(\text{CF}_2)$ .  $a=0.566$  nm and  $c=1.95$  nm<sup>†</sup>. Cell volume= $0.0541$  nm<sup>3</sup>. Density = $2302$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. (From Refs. 8, 9, 11 and 12.)

### 30.8 POLY(*p*-PHENYLENE TEREPHTHALAMIDE) (PTTA) $[-(\text{C}=\text{O})-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)-(\text{C}=\text{O})-\text{NH}-(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)-(\text{NH})-]$

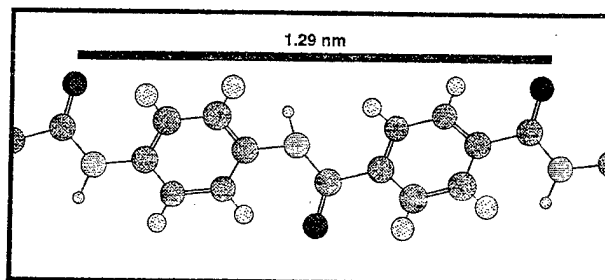


FIGURE 30.20. Poly(*p*-phenylene terephthalamide).

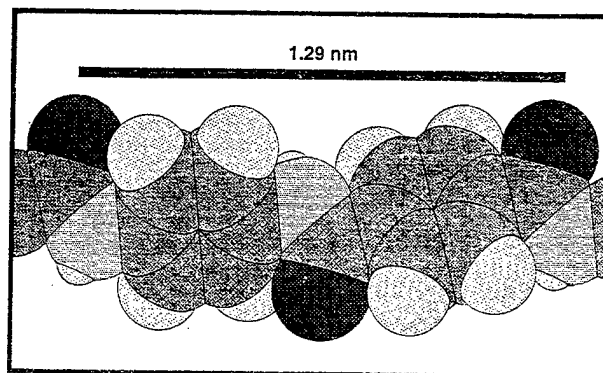
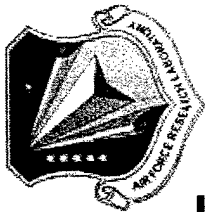


FIGURE 30.21. Poly(*p*-phenylene terephthalamide).



# Linear Fluorocarbon Analogs

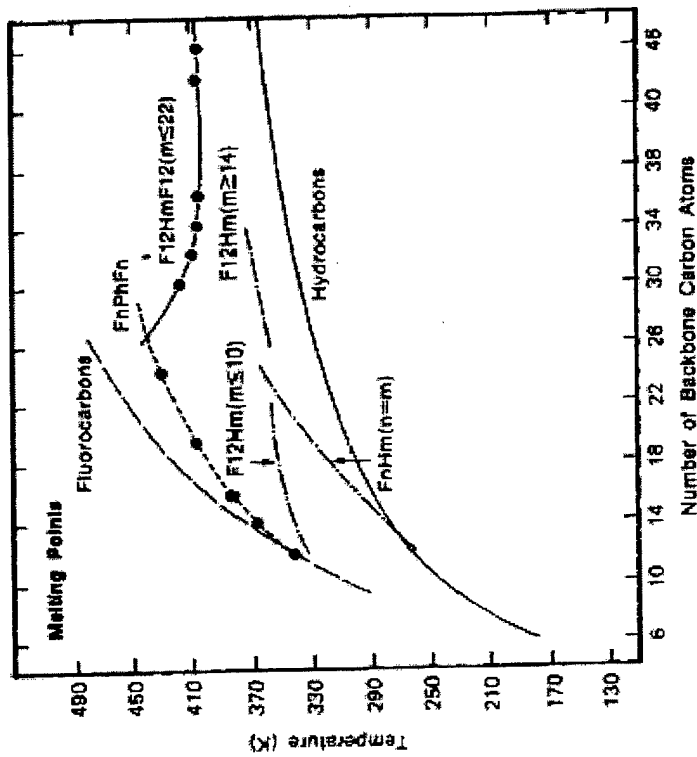


Figure 2. Comparison of the melting points of the  $F_nPhF_n$  triblocks with those of the  $n$ -alkanes, perfluoro- $n$ -alkanes, and previously studied diblock and triblock materials.

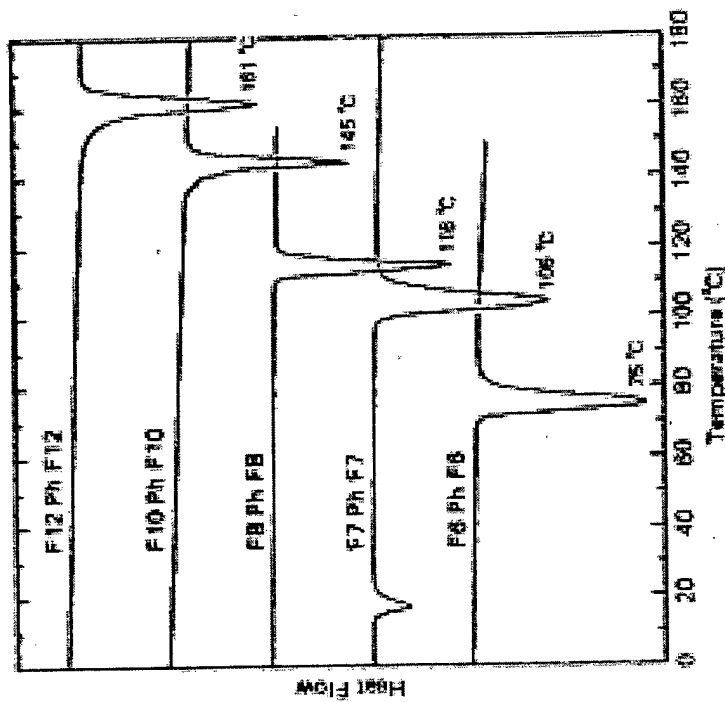


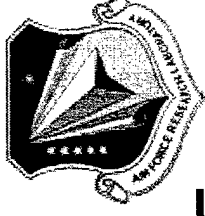
Figure 1. Differential scanning calorimetry thermograms of the  $F_nPhF_n$  triblocks. Temperatures refer to peak positions.



Twig et. al.; Macromolecules 1991,24, 3901-3905



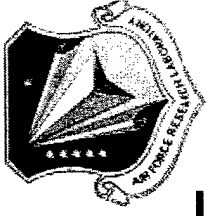
# Conclusions



- 
- 
- Fluorosubstituted POSS has unusual melting behavior-evidence of polymorphs
  - Melting point much higher than the arm melting-consistent with “coupled” arm motions although Raman spectroscopy does not show strong evidence of a lattice mode
  - Frustrated Crystallization due to steric effects?
  - Interactions with Karl Christe will solve the puzzle



# Acknowledgments



- AFOSR-Mike Berman
- Bill Wilson, Ashwani Vij, Tini Vij
- POSS Group