Polymer Surfaces and Coatings

Kevin Hagmann, Mojdeh Heidari, Cassia Lux, Philipp Ritzert, Olaf Soltwedel and Regine von Klitzing



TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT

Soft Matter at Interfaces, Institute for Condensed Matter Physics, TU Darmstadt, Hochschulstraße 8, D-64289 Darmstadt, Germany



Spin Coating

- Spin cast solutions or suspensions on flat substrates
- Centrifugal forces distributes, thins and dries film



Dip Coating

- Layer-by-Layer (LbL)
 - Self assembly of charged particles adsorbed from aqueous solutions
- No shape limitation

Preparation Procedures

- **Spray Coating**
- Quick LbL-technique
- Forced assembly
 - Targeted orientation



SI-ATRP: Surface-initiated atom transfer radical polymerization

- Two-step procedure
- Dense grafting of polymer chains
- Control: initiator density, chain length
- Monomer choice: chemical properties

Etched wafer Initiator-coated with hydroxyl wafer

Polymer brush XINVIN





Polymer Brushes (PBs)

Sensitivity to external stimuli





- Reversible response
- Control: Surface properties

Modification of substrate for self-propulsion measurement



- Thermophoretic velocity of PS-Au Janus particles enhances brush-functionalized near a substrate
- Particle velocity depends on the boundary condition at the glass/water interface as well as roughness, friction and on wettability of the substrate

AuNP suspension: pH-

dependant surface charge

Absorption of visible light

Amphiphilic Polymeric Networks (ACNs)

coated

Hydrophilic and hydrophobic tetra-PEG-PCL Co-polymers

covalent bonding (permanent)

electrostatic interaction (reversible)





Surface characterization

Control understanding and Of mechanics and structure, nanorheology at the interfaces of ACNs





Structural changes of ACNs at the interface are a result of different environments such as solvent

PB/Gold Nanoparticle (AuNP) Composites



Composite structure: schematics (L+M) and surface topography (R)

- Incubation parameters: structure formation
- Structure dependent light absorption
- Reversible pH-responsive structure [1]
- (Ir-)reversible particle aggregation [2]



Composites by self-assembly

Polyelectrolyte Multilayer (PEM)

0.1

Model systems

- Alter charge density (quarternization, pH)
- Screen electrostatic interactions (ions)
- Tune secondary interactions (solvent conditions, ion specific effects, temperature)

AFM indentation experiments: Elastic and dynamic properties of ACN gel films on a nano/microscopic scale





Local (AFM – tip, µm-probe) vs. global moduli

Cellulose Model Surfaces (CMSs)

Functional Paper

- Increasing wet-strength using functional polymers
 - Alter additives to tune Additives interactions between cellulose fibers for selective modification
- CMS as a model system of cellulose fibers to characterize interactions

Preparation of CMS

- ... by dip coating of carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) and polycations (PDADMAC & chitosan CHI)
- Exponential growth of both PEMs



Deduce Scattering Length Density (SLD) using Neutron Reflectivity (NR)

- Build-up mechanism (linear vs. exponential thickness increase)
- Inner structure (partial deuteration to investigate layer interpenetration)
- Response to outer stimuli (exposure to temperature, moisture, water, pH, ions) 1E-4





- PDADMAC: smooth and flexible films with higher water uptake
- CHI (weak polyelectrolyte): homogenous roughness
- by spin coating of derivate trimethylsilyl cellulose (TMSC)
- Successful regeneration back to cellulose (Cell) with stable morphology
- Porous topography and thickness tuneable through rotation speed

Interaction studies



Cooperations with AG Rehahn and AG Biesalski (Chemistry)



[2] Christau et al. Macromolecules 2017, 50, 7333-7343.

[3] G. Guzman et al. Langmuir, 2016, 32, 3445.

[4] Lux et al. Polymers, 2021, 13(3), 435.