POLYMERS







Presented By
Ms. Saroj R. Valvi
Asst. Prof.
Department of Pharmaceutics
JES's College of Pharmacy, Nandurbar

INTRODUCTION

- □ Polymers are very large molecules made, when hundreds of monomers join together to form long chains.
- ☐ The word POLYMER comes from the Greek words poly means many and mer means parts .
- □ Polymer is used as a synonym for plastic .
- □ All plastics are polymers , but not all polymers are plastics $N(CH_2-CH_2)$ \longrightarrow $(-CH_2-CH_2-)_s$ Ethylene Polyethylene

TYPES OF POLYMER

- ☐ Natural Polymers
- □ Homopolymer
- □ Copolymer
- ☐ Thermoplastics
- ☐ Thermosets
- ☐ Long chain Polymers

NATURAL POLYMERS

- ☐ Definition: Natural polymer is a polymer that results from only raw materials that are found in nature.
- ☐ Some of these natural polymers include DNA and RNA
- □ Cotton, DNA, Wool, Wood are some of the naturally occurring polymers.





HOMO POLYMER

- ☐ Homopolymers are synthesized from a single type of monomer.
- □ Homopolymers are consists of chains with identical bonding linkage to each monomer unit .
- ☐ This usually implies that the polymer is made from all identical monomer molecules .

COPOLYMER

- □ When two or more different monomers together to polymerize their result is called as copolymer.
- ☐ This process is called as copolymerization.
- ☐ Types of Copolymer :
- 1) Statistical copolymer
- 2) Alternating copolymer
- 3) Block copolymer
- 4) Graft copolymer

THERMOPLASTIC

- ☐ A type of plastic that can be softened by heat, hardened by cooling, and then softened by heat over and over again
- ☐ Examples: Polyethylene, Nylon, Polyvinyl chloride.



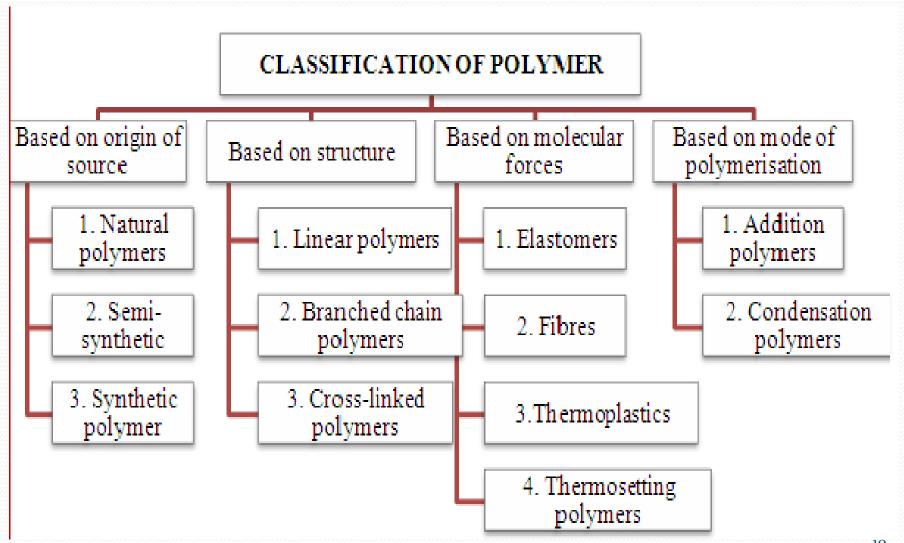
THERMOSETS

- ☐ Thermoset having the property of becoming permanently hard and rigid when heated .
- ☐ Thermosets are hard and rigid at room temperature and do not soften on heating .
- □ Examples : Epoxy resins , Phenolic resins , Unsaturated polyester resins .

LONG CHAIN POLYMERS

☐ A very long strand of repeating molecules linked together by primary bond .

THERMCLASSIFICATION OF POLYMEROSETS

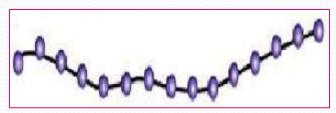


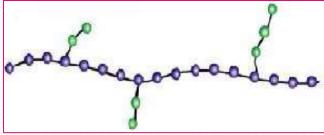
BASED ON ORIGIN OF SOURCE

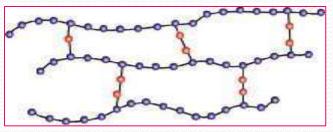
- □ Natural Polymer: Polymers which are isolated from natural materials are called as Natural Polymers.
- ☐ E.g.: Cotton, silk, wool, rubber.
- Synthetic Polymer: Polymers which are synthesized from low molecular weight compounds are called as Synthetic Polymers. E.g.: Polyethylene, nylon, terylene.
- □ Semisynthetic Polymers: These polymers are mostly derived from naturally occurring polymers by chemical modification. E.g.: Rayon

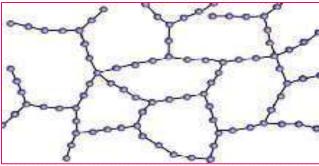
BASED ON STRUCTURE

- ☐ **Linear Polymer:** Molecules form long chains without branches
- □ **Branched Polymer:** Molecules having branch points that connect 3 or more segments
- ☐ Cross-Linked Polymer: It includes interconnections between chains.
- □ **Network Polymer:** A cross linked polymer that includes numerous interconnections between chains.





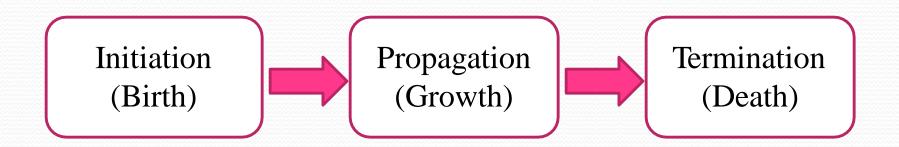




BASED ON MODE OF POLYMERISATION

Additional Polymerization:

- Same kind of monomers are straight forwardly added.
- It is rapid chain reaction having chemically activated mers
- Each reaction sets up the condition for another to proceed



Condensation Polymerization:

☐ It involves a polymerization reaction between two monomers with the expulsion of a simple by product.

 $A + B \longrightarrow AB + Simple by product$

- ☐ It involves individual chemical reaction between reactive mer .
- ☐ By product is formed and condensed out.
- ☐ This reaction is slower than additional polymerization.
- □ Need reactive functional groups.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYMER

- ☐ Low density
- ☐ Low coefficient of friction
- ☐ Good corrosion resistance
- ☐ Good mould ability
- ☐ Poor tensile strength
- ☐ Low mechanical properties
- ☐ Poor temperature resistance
- Can be produced transparent or different colours

APPLICATIONS

- ☐ Medicine: Many biomaterials especially heart valve replacements and blood vessels are made up of polymers like teflon.
- ☐ Consumer Science: Plastic containers of all shapes and sizes are light weight and economically less expensive than more traditional containers.
- ☐ Industry: Automobile parts, pipes, tanks, packing material, adhesives are all polymer application used in industrial market.

THANK YOU!!!!