


# ALGUNS ASPECTOS DA FÍSICA DA MATÉRIA MOLE

Dora Izzo – IF UFRJ  
e muitos outros...



# Sumário

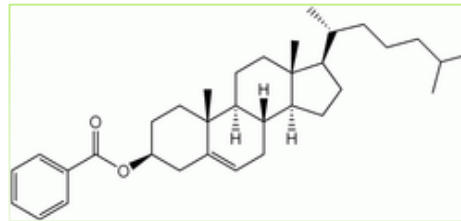
- 1 - Cristais líquidos  
caracterização e exemplos
- 2 – Polímeros  
caracterização
- 3 – Micelas  
estática e dinâmica
- 4 – Polieletrólitos  
problemas em andamento
- .... e outros (a família está sempre crescendo)

# Cristais líquidos



Lehmann

- Reinitzer e Lehmann  
1888

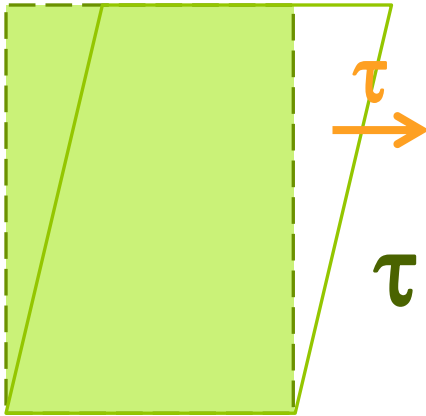


benzoato de colesteril

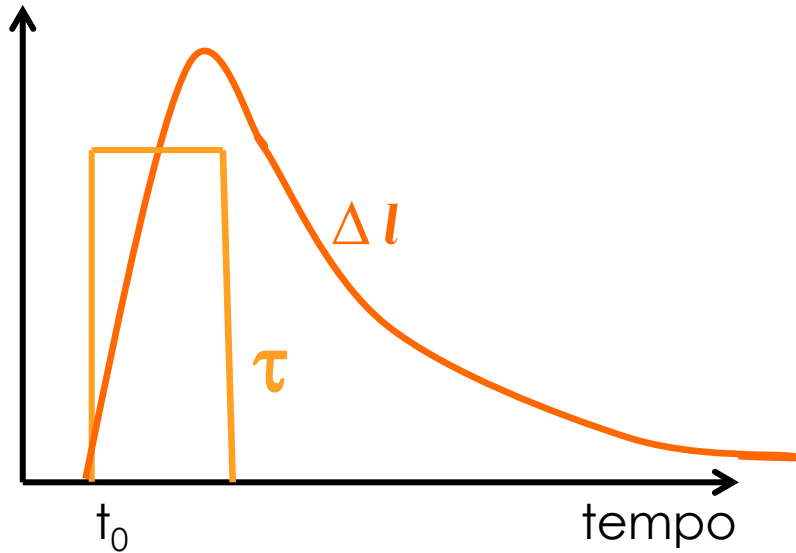
**FLUEM** como os líquidos porém sua **ESTRUTURA** é diferente da dos líquidos

# FLUIDEZ

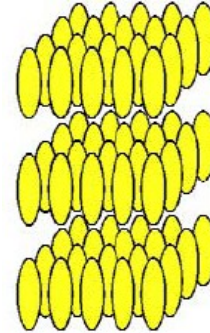
$\Delta l$



$$\tau = G \square l$$



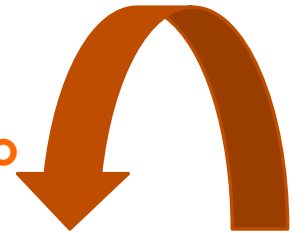
# ESTRUTURA



sólido



cristal líquido



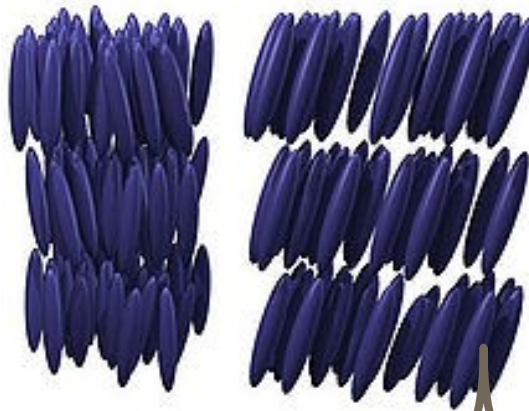
líquido

# Variedades de estruturas dos cristais líquidos

nemática



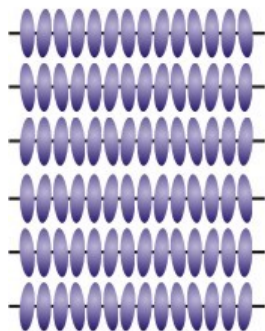
esméticas A e C



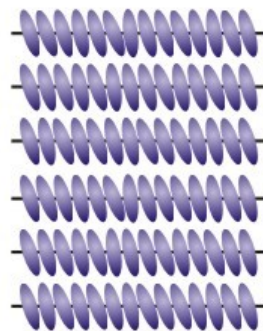
colestéricas



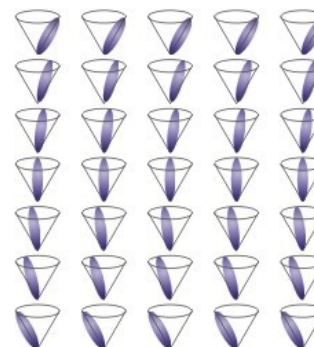
Smectic A



Smectic C



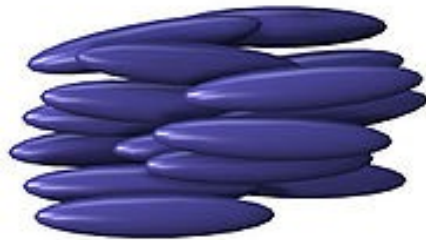
Chiral Smectic C



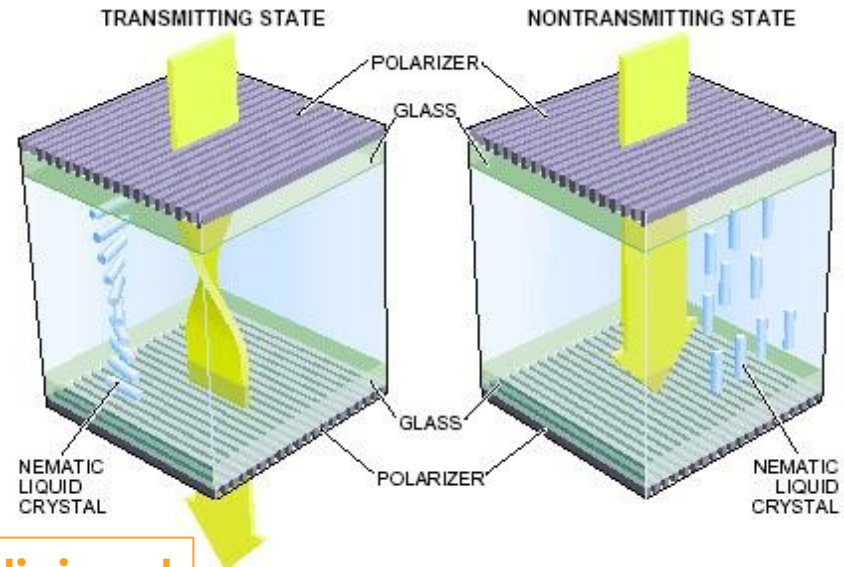
# Displays de calculadoras

(iniciação científica – ensino médio)

“twisted nematic effect”



tradicional



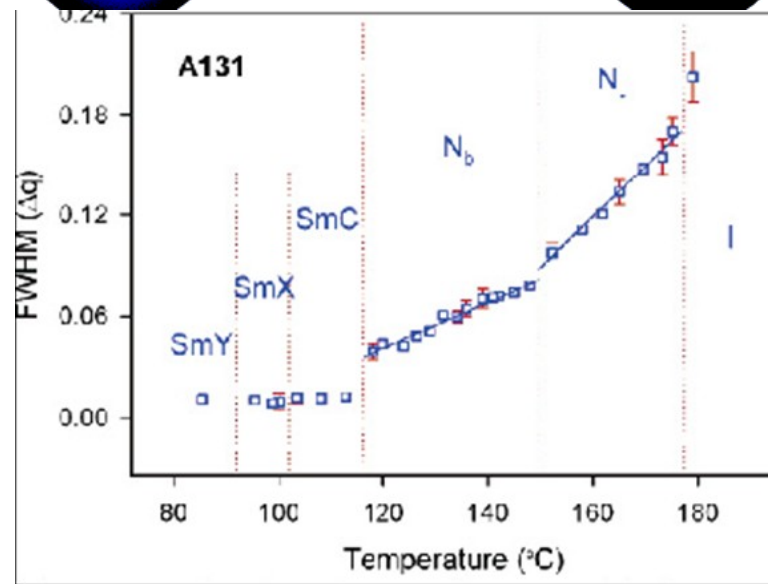
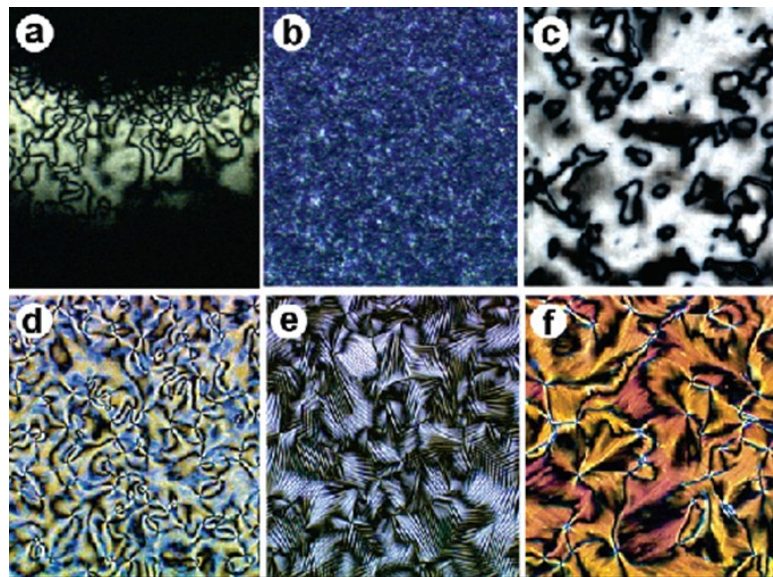
Produzimos um fundo escuro com dígitos claros  
pela rotação dos polarizadores





# Transições nemático-esméticas

(em preparação)...

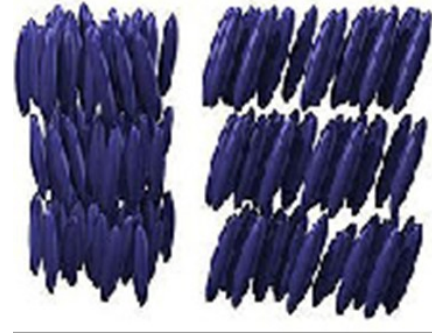


V.Prasad *et al.*, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 127, 17224-17227 (2005)

nemático



esmétrico



ambas as fases possuem refringências uniaxial **ou** biaxial



2 parâmetros de ordem:  $l_2$  e  $l_3$



+1 parâmetro de ordem  $\sigma$  para as camadas

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \sigma \cos[(2\pi/L)z + \phi]$$

Para cada “T” obtemos a energia livre de cada estrutura possível. A que ocorre de fato é aquela de menor energia.

**CÁLCULOS ANALÍTICOS E NUMÉRICOS.**



Exemplo:  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx$   
min:  $\underline{x} = -2a/b$   
energia de  $\underline{x}$ :  $f(\underline{x}) = a(\underline{x})^2 + b\underline{x}$

## Free Energy minimization

NEMATICS

$\mathbf{a}_2: T; \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4 \dots$

Order parameters:  $I_2, I_3$

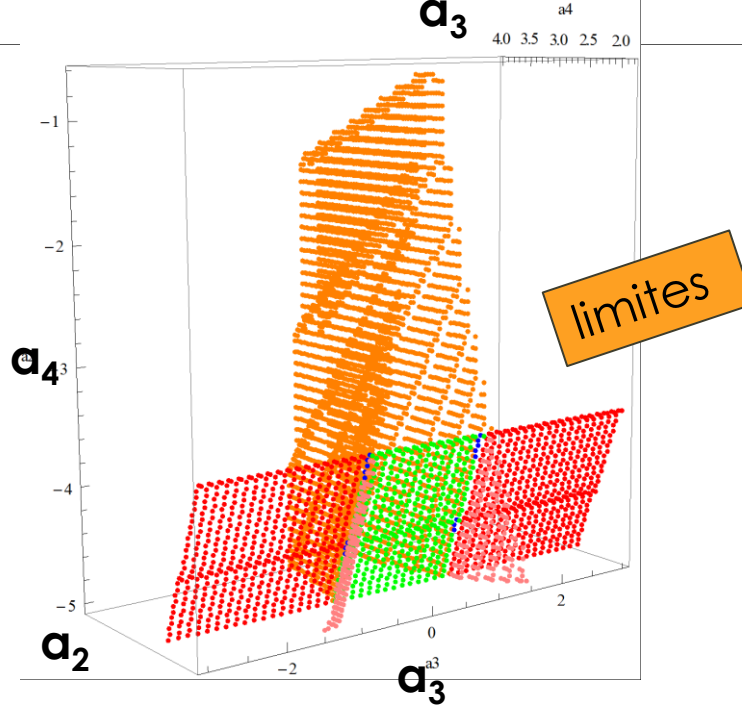
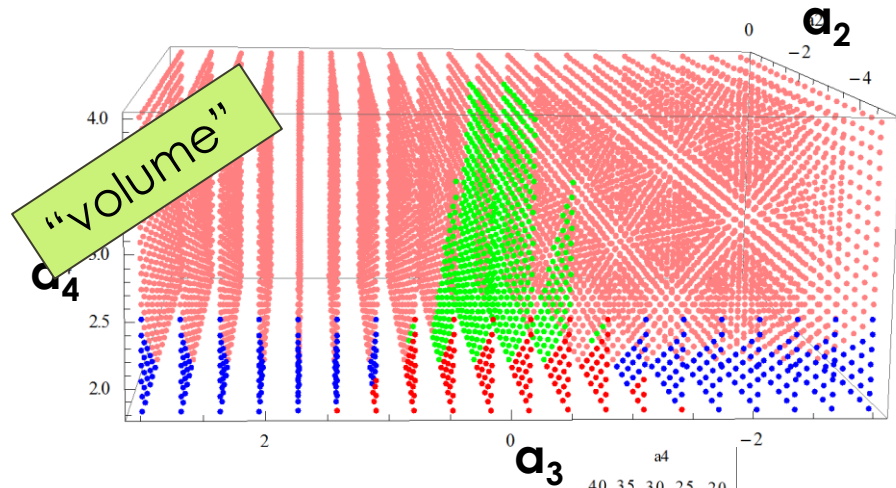
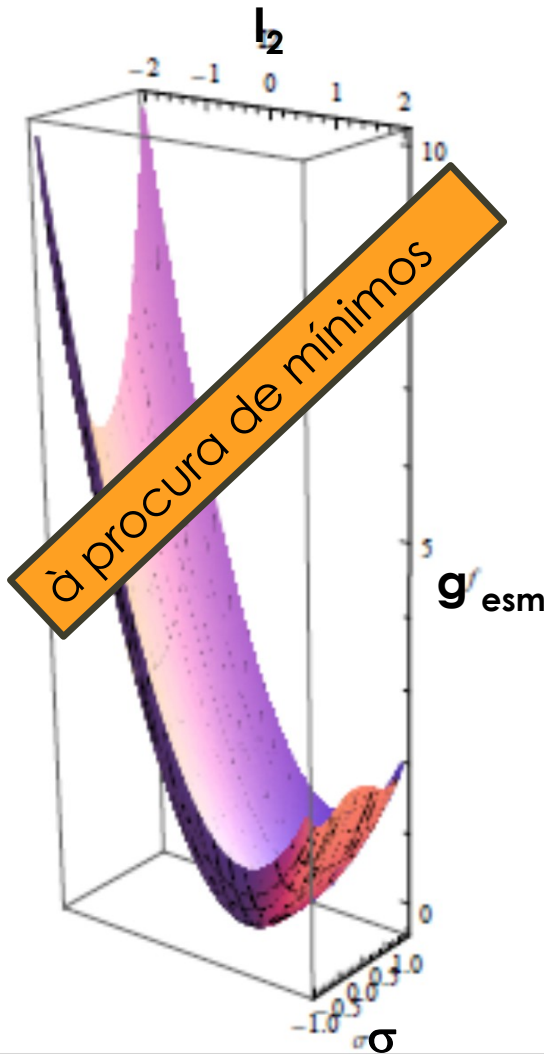
$$g^{nem} = g_0 + a_2 I_2 + a_3 I_3 + a_4 (I_2)^2 + a_6 (I_3)^2$$

SMETICS

Order parameters:  $I_2, I_3$  and  $\sigma$

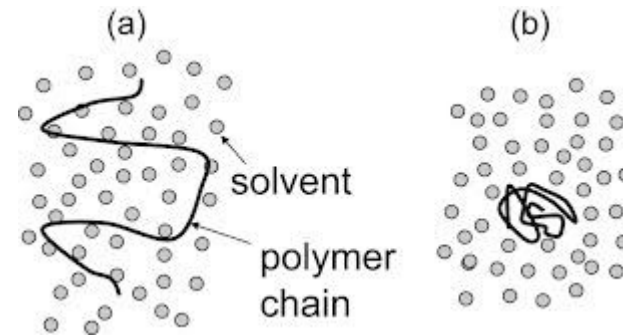
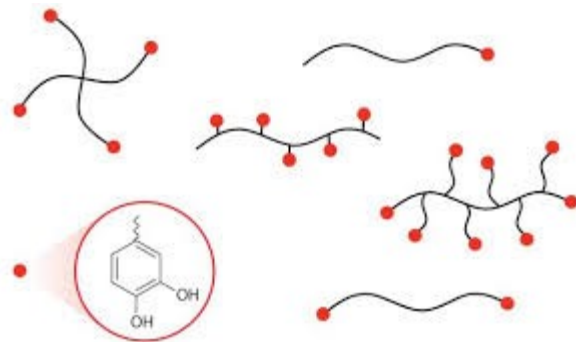
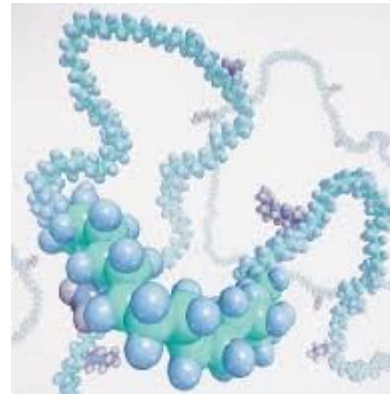
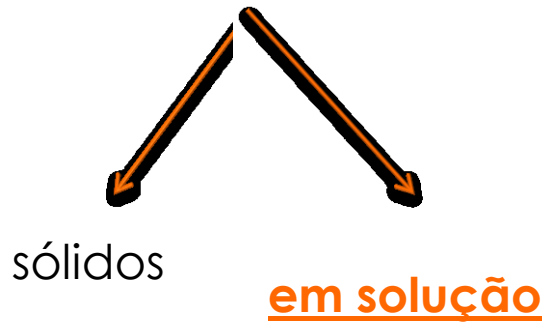
$$g^{sm} = f_0 + a_2 I_2 + a_3 I_3 + a_4 (I_2)^2 + a_6 (I_3)^2 + b_2 \sigma^2 + b_4 \sigma^4 - c_4 (I_2)^2 \sigma^2$$

# Resultados



(outros a's fixos)

# Polímeros



solubilidade: forma estendida ou colapsada

# Copolímeros e surfactantes anfifílicos

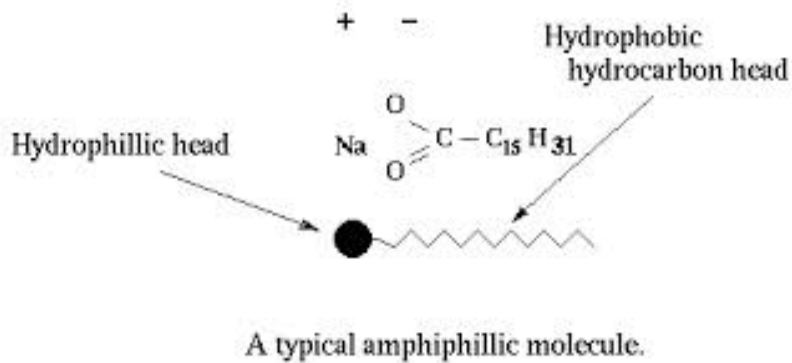
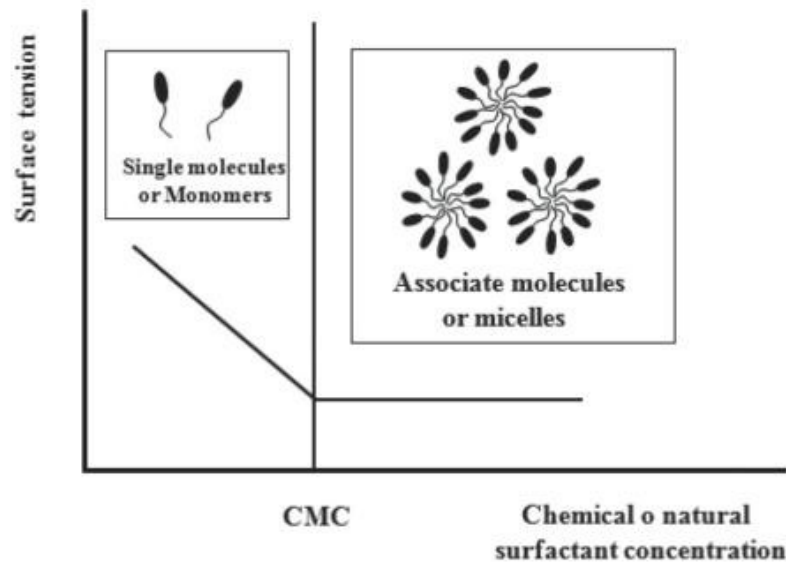


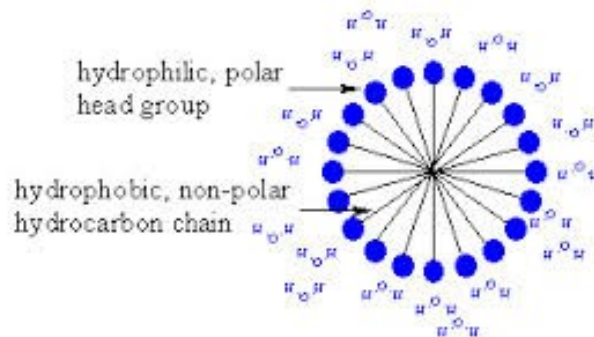
Figure 1 : Représentation du caractère amphiphile



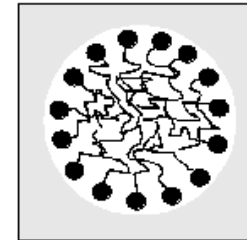
formação de estruturas

Figure 1. Surface tension as a function of chemical or natural surfactant concentration. CMC represents critical micelle concentration (Patist *et al.*, 2000; Whang *et al.*, 2008).

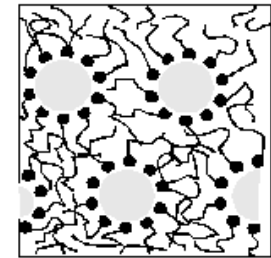
# Estruturas micelares de copolímeros e surfactantes em solução



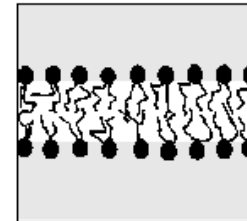
micelle



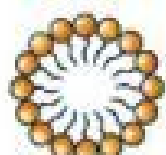
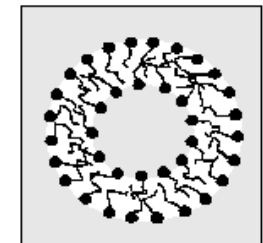
inverted micelles



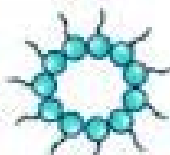
bilayer



bilayer vesicle



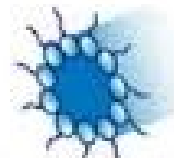
Micelle



Inverse Micelle



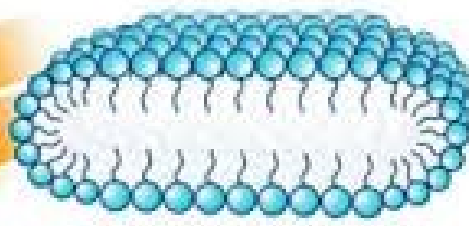
Prolate Micelle



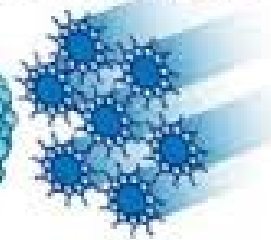
Inverse Prolate Micelle



Hexagonal phase Normal



Oblate Micelle bilayered fragments

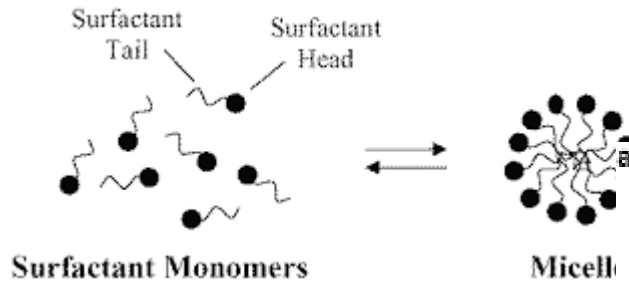


Hexagonal phase Inverse

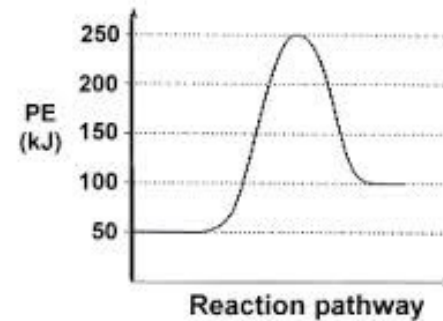
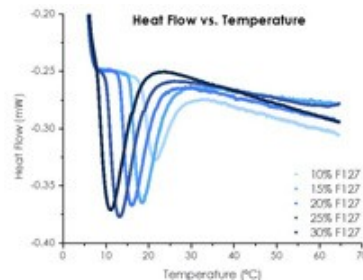
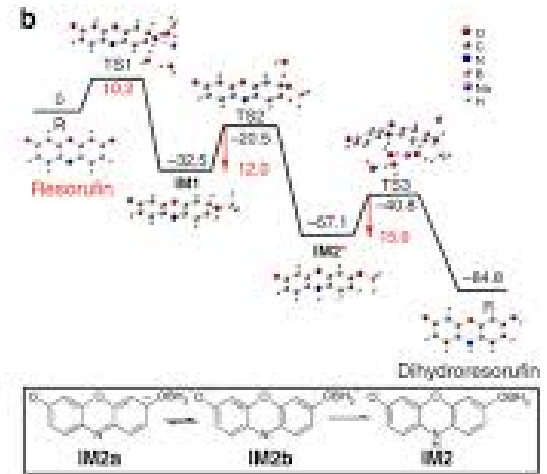
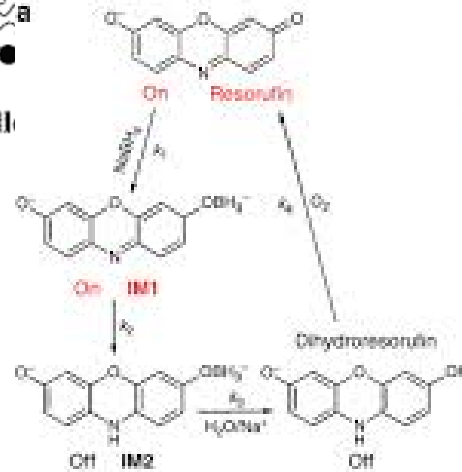
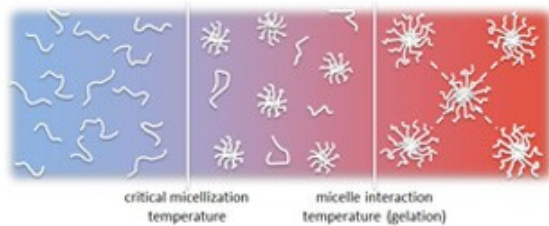
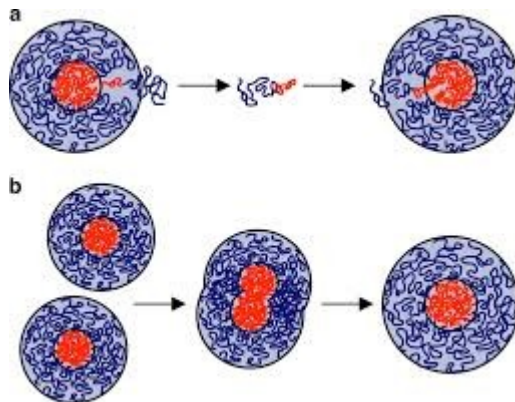
várias configurações possíveis

# Cinética de micelização

analogia com a cinética química



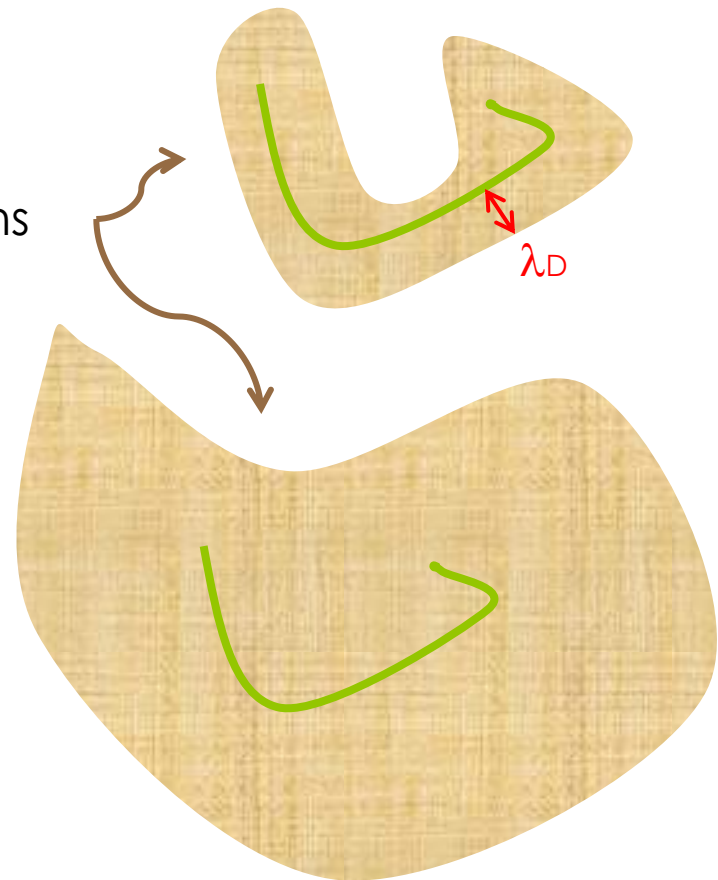
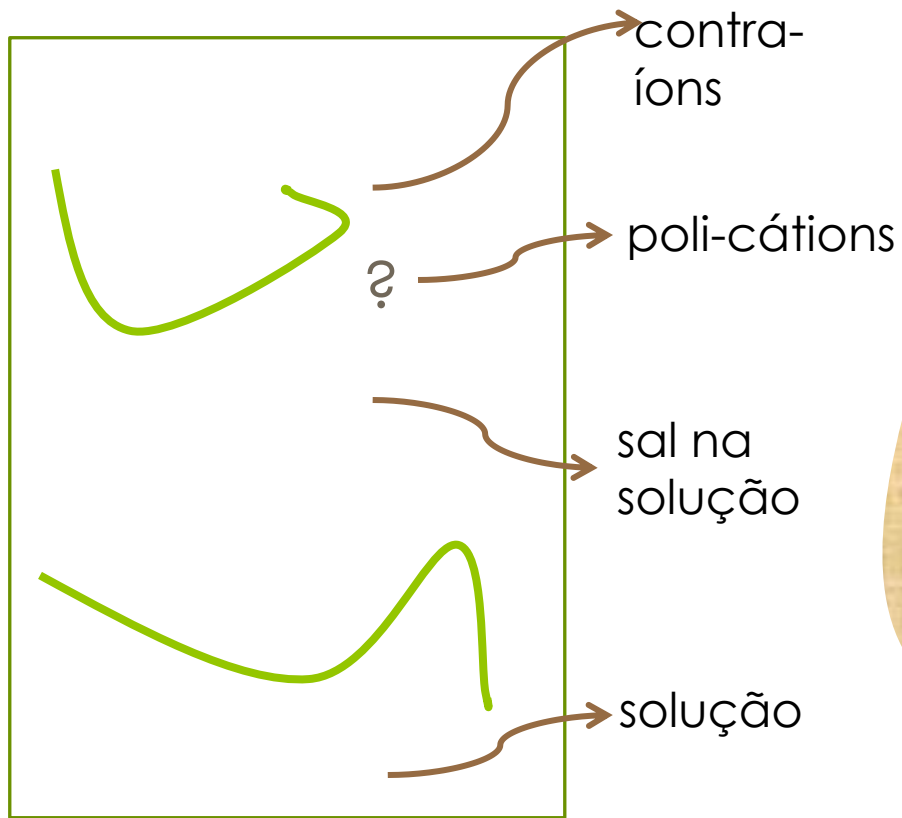
micelização simples





# Polieletrólitos

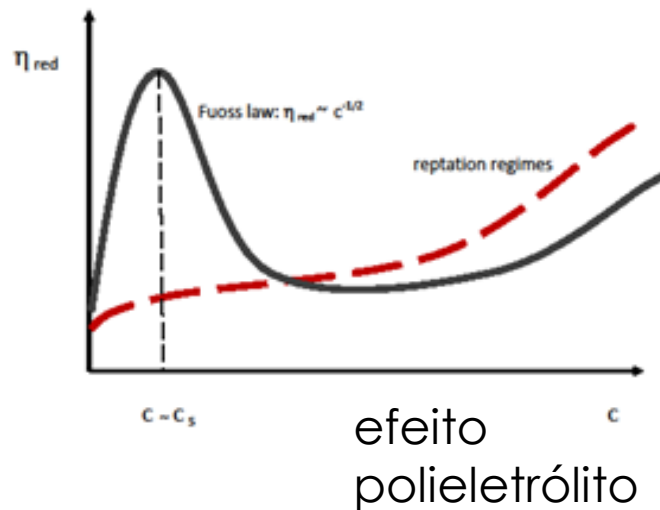
## Polieletrólitos em solução



# Tipos de polieletrólitos

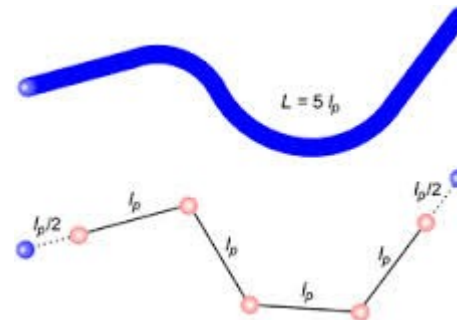
## ● longos

- Estudados tradicionalmente
- Efeito polieletrólito
- Flexíveis ( $l_p < L$ )



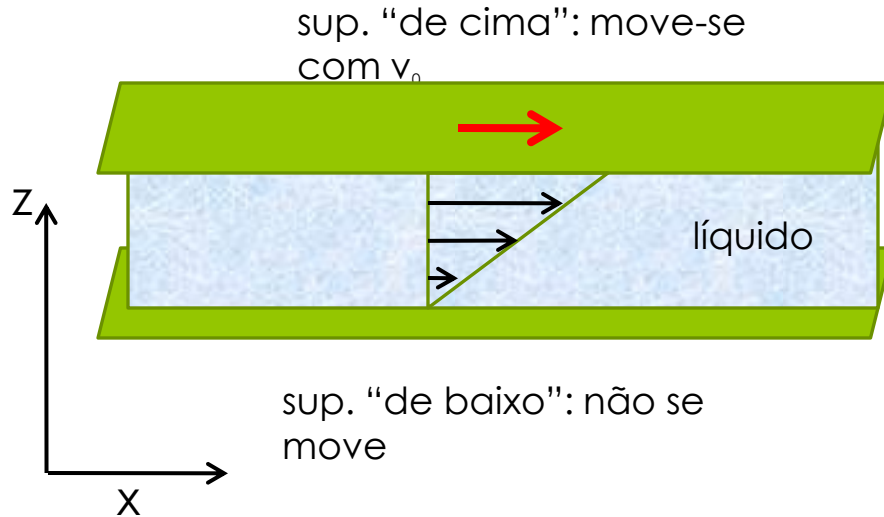
## ● curtos

- Estudados há pouco (~surfactantes)
- Propriedades reológicas(?)
- Rígidos ( $l_p > L$ )



$l_p$  versus  $L$

- Propriedades reológicas...coeficiente de viscosidade  $\eta$



Líquidos newtonianos

$$\sigma_{xz} = \eta \gamma_{xz}$$

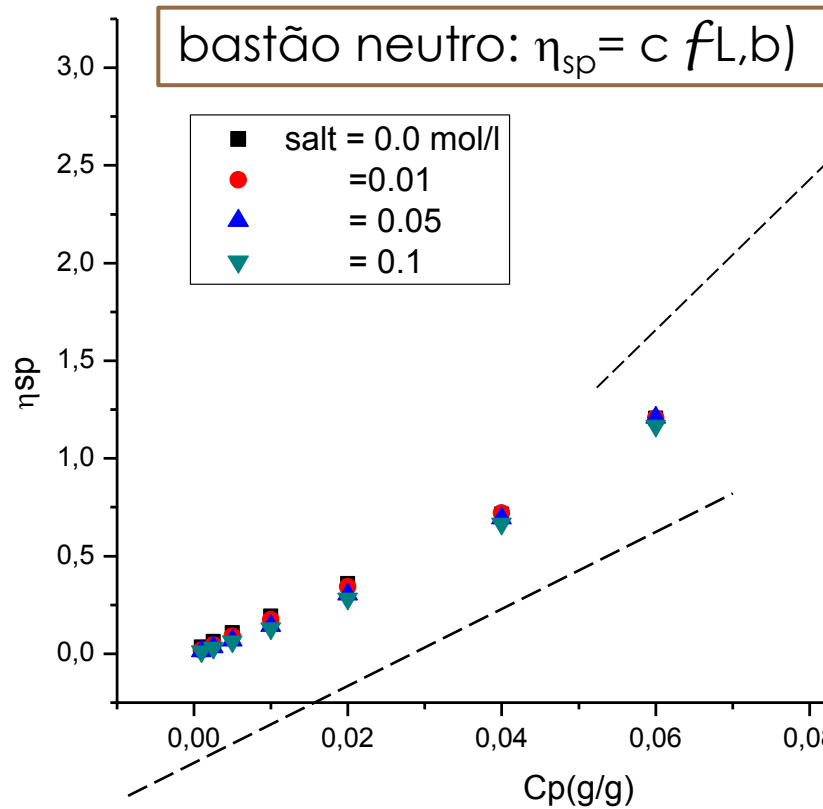
origem: atrito !!

perfil de velocidade:  $dv_x/dz \square \gamma_{xz}$

$$F_{liq/sup} / A_{sup} \square \sigma_{xz}$$

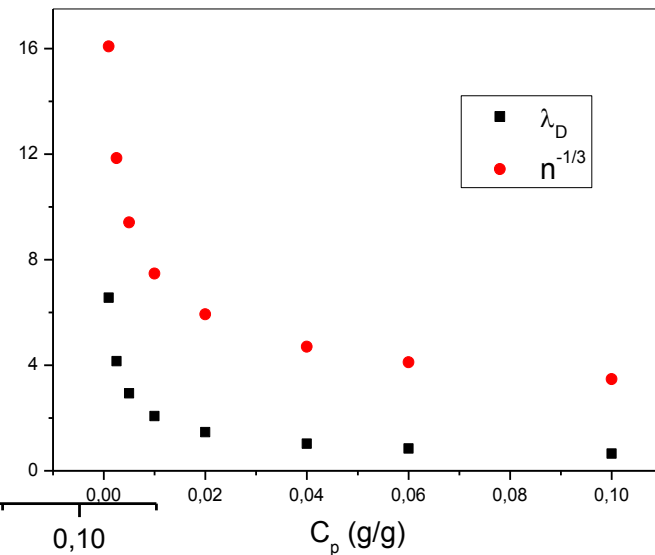
# Medidas experimentais

viscosidade



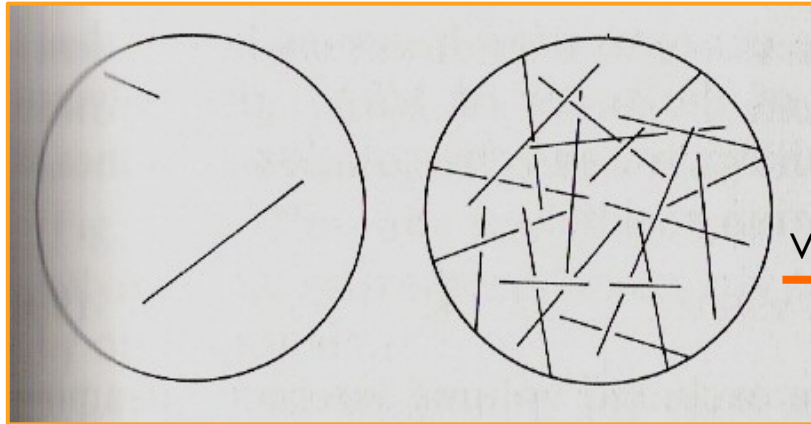
M.Cloitre *et al*,  
2006 (SMA)

comprimentos

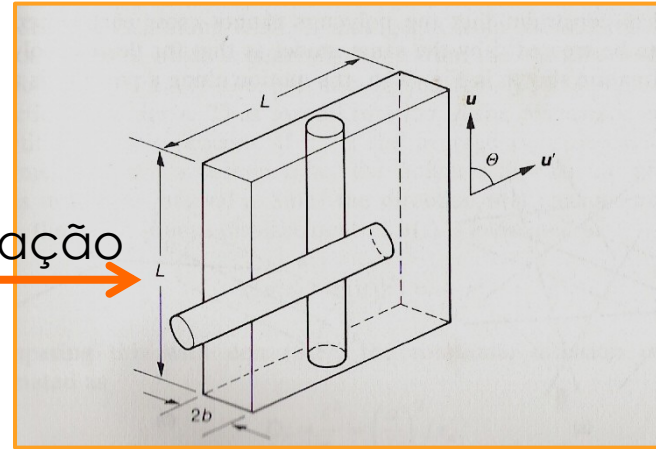


Sem sal  
**experimental**

## Regimes diluído e semi-diluído



visualização



$L \propto n^{-1/3}$  diluído

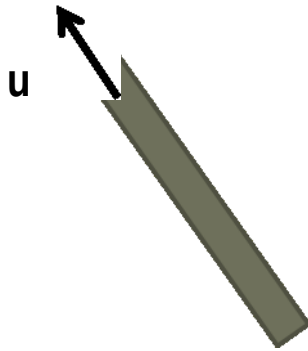
$L \propto n^{-1/3} \propto (L^2 b)^{1/3}$   
semi diluído

escoamento laminar destrói a nuvem iônica   
 rearranjo dos íons p/preservar E   
 Movto. dos íons   
 mais atrito   
 maior viscosidade.

Cálculo de  $\eta$ : obtido pela força exercida pelo fluido sobre uma superfície (bastão).

efeito viscoso

$$\mathbf{F}_n = \zeta_0 \mathbf{V}_{nr}$$



efeito elástico

efeito do movto browniano: arraste  $\square$  produz tensão sobre o bastão

equilibrium distribution

$$\Psi(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \left[ -\frac{U_{scf}(\mathbf{u}, [\Psi])}{k_B T} \right]$$

$$U_{scf}(\mathbf{u}, [\Psi]) = nk_B T \int d\mathbf{u}' \beta(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}') \Psi(\mathbf{u}')$$

$$Z = \int d\mathbf{u} \exp \left[ -\frac{U_{scf}(\mathbf{u}, [\Psi])}{k_B T} \right]$$

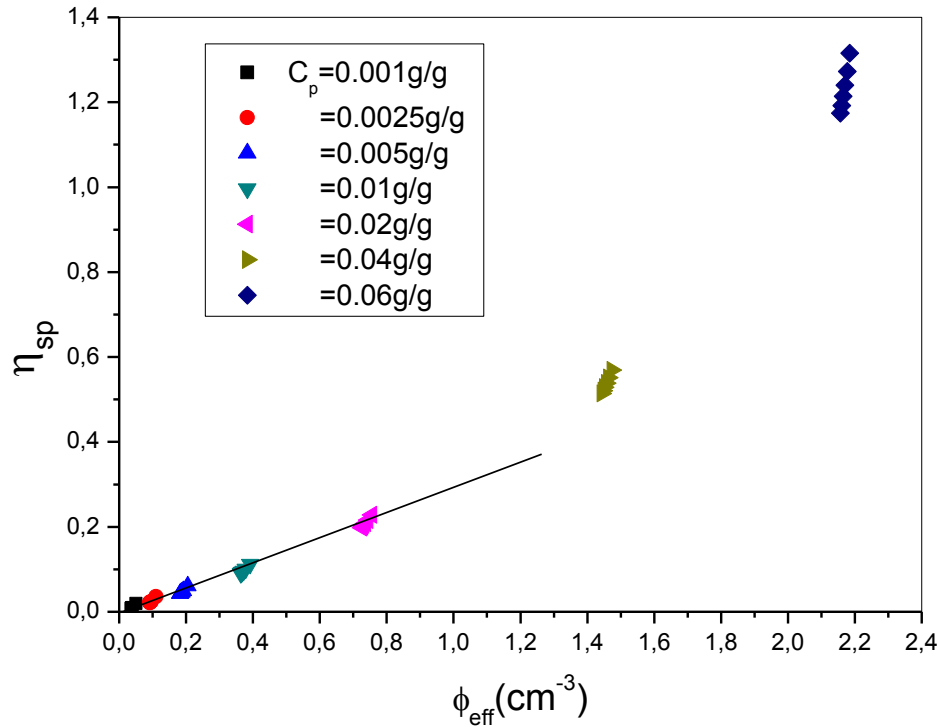


$$\beta(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}') = 2bL^2 |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u}'|$$

$$\eta_r = \frac{N_A}{M} \left[ 1 + \frac{3}{1 - \frac{U}{5}} \right] \frac{\pi L^{*3}}{90 (\ln(L^*/b^*) - 0.8)}$$



# Medidas experimentais



Discrepâncias: ??

Potencial auto-consistente  
Forma de Mayer e Saupe  
Dependência de D.

# Conclusões

- Assunto multidisciplinar
- Altamente conectado com tecnologia
- Muitas perspectivas de investigação