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SYNTHETIC POLYMER COMPOSITES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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The physical and chemical properties of a polymer needed for specific application may be obtained by adding or doping like metal salts, Polystyrene, PMMA and PVA play an important role in the family of polymers because of its applications in a variety of engineering and biomedical areas. The metal salts, plant saps, natural proteins, many chemical complexes, compounds, halides with polymers form the composites and many complexes. CuSo₄, Agno₃, doped Polystyrene films were prepared in the lab. These films subjected to UV visible absorption and dielectric properties study suggests that the formation of charge transfer complexes. Although the conduction mechanism is unclear, it is generally accepted that the dissociated metal cat ions contribute to DC conductivity by achieving mobility through the micro Brownian motion of polymer. These ion-values parallel to the flow direction. The degree of orientation of the polymer chains is affected by the moulding thickness. Within the limits of decomposition temperatures, higher moulding temperatures lead to higher orientation and consequently to higher strengths and module. The experimental reports of these thickness and observed properties are new changes in the CuSo₄ doped Polystyrene polymer. Conduction polymers have extensively importance in industrial applications such as a polymer battery. That is why most studies to date have focused on the motion of ions. The degree of orientation of the polymer chains is affected by the mouldings thickness. Thin mouldings are more highly oriented and therefore give the highest strength and moduli matrix.