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Cooperativity Scaling and Free Volume in Plasticized Polylactide

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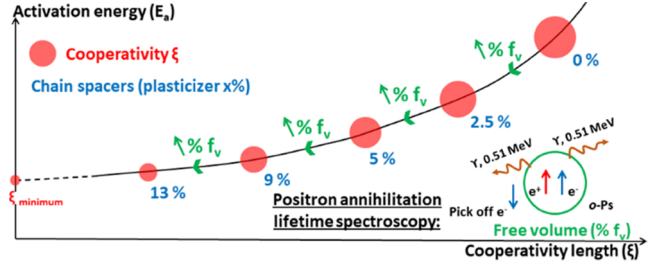
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ABSTRACT: The experimental evidence of the increase of activation energy associated with the super Arrhenius behavior governing amorphous polylactide by free volume variations has been obtained through a combination of calorimetric, dielectric, and positron annihilation lifetime measurements. The amount of free volume in polylactide was controlled by the amount of acetyltributylcitrate plasticizer in the composition. Plasticization is shown to decrease both the fragility index and the scale of cooperative motions at the glass transition. The calculations of volume and energetic components of kinetic fragility reveal that the fragility drop is governed by the change in the size of cooperative rearranging region. As a result, direct correlation has been established between cooperativity and activation energy for the entire plasticized polylactide series. It is also shown that cooperativity variations with both temperature and plasticizer content can be simplified as a master curve with free volume.



INTRODUCTION

Upon cooling toward glass transition, the temperature dependence of relaxation times for polymer glass formers tend to deviate from conventional Arrhenius law.^{1–3} The parameter m , fragility index, indicator of relaxation time vs temperature behavior in the supercooled liquid state, is commonly used⁴ to characterize this relaxation time deviation at T_g

$$m = \left. \frac{d \log_{10}(\tau)}{d\left(\frac{T}{T_g}\right)} \right|_{T=T_g} \quad (1)$$

In many studies, this so-called viscous slowing down of supercooled liquid is associated with drastic change in the energy barrier that the structural units must overcome to enable relaxation process.^{3,5–7} The activation energy of segmental relaxation, E_a , can be obtained from dielectric relaxation spectroscopy (DRS) according to

$$E_a = \frac{\partial \ln(\tau_{\max})}{\partial\left(\frac{1}{T_a}\right)} R \quad (2)$$

where T_a is the segmental relaxation temperature, τ_{\max} is the relaxation time at a given T_a and R is the universal gas constant.

Cooperative Rearranging Regions (CRR). While the reason for drastic increase in the activation energy near T_g is not understood yet, several studies correlate the viscous slowing down to the cooperative character of relaxation dynamics.^{8–14} In the approach proposed by Adam and Gibbs,⁹ the segmental relaxation occurs within the so-called cooperative rearranging regions (CRRs), defined as the smallest subsystems in which the main relaxation process occurs independent of the dynamics of the neighboring subsystems. Each CRR is characterized by its own thermodynamic variables and relaxation dynamics.⁹ Another approach, proposed by Berthier et al.,¹⁵ relies on the number of correlated molecules

N_{corr} . Experiments of Bauer et al.¹⁶ successfully established a correlation between N_{corr} (obtained from nonlinear dielectric measurements¹⁰) and activation enthalpy (obtained from linear dielectric measurements) for liquid glass formers such as glycerol, depicting the increasingly cooperative nature of the molecular motions in space and time. Recently, the same team demonstrated such a correlation (although more complex) for plastic crystal.¹⁷ However, to the best of our knowledge, a direct experimental correlation between activation energy and cooperative motions in polymers has not been demonstrated yet.

From calorimetric measurements, Donth^{18,19} proposed to estimate the average volume of a CRR $\xi_{T\alpha}^3$ (also the number of relaxing units per CRR, N_α), which is related to cooperative motions, from the temperature fluctuations associated with the alpha relaxation process

$$\xi_{T\alpha}^3 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{C_{p_{\text{glass}} T\alpha}} - \frac{1}{C_{p_{\text{liquid}} T\alpha}} \right) k_B T_\alpha^2}{\rho \delta T^2} \quad (3)$$

where C_p is the specific heat capacity at constant pressure, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, T_α is the dynamic glass transition temperature, ρ is the density, and δT is the mean square temperature fluctuation associated with the glass transition. Strictly speaking, N_{corr} and N_α are two different parameters obtained from nonlinear dielectric measurement and temperature fluctuation, respectively, dealing nevertheless with the same concept of cooperative motions. Saiter et al.^{20,21} combined the calorimetric and linear dielectric measurements to apply the Donth's equation in an extended domain of temperature ranging from the crossover region (corresponding to the rise of cooperativity) to the glass transition. They observe an increase of cooperativity when cooled down to glass transition temperature, consistence with the increase of activation energy. However, the structural cause of the cooperativity increase at the macromolecular scale is not clearly established.

Structural Dependence of Cooperativity. The cooperativity length depends not only on temperature but also on structural constraints. Many studies report that confinement effect decreases the CRR size such as in nanoparticles,²² nanolayers,²³ intercalated nanocomposites,²⁴ and semicrystalline polymers.²⁵ Cooperativity is also impacted by any modification of intermolecular interactions as observed in plasticized polylactic acid (PLA),²⁶ when electron-donor and electron-acceptor side groups are associated in statistical methacrylate copolymers,²⁷ or when π -stacking is hindered in polycarbonate.²⁸ A hydrogen-bonding model was proposed by Nakanishi et al.,²⁹ supporting the increase of CRR size with intermolecular interactions. When structural changes govern the cooperativity variations, the relaxation time temperature dependence does not necessarily evolve accordingly.³⁰ Recent studies have highlighted some discrepancies between the variations of fragility and cooperativity length with structural changes.^{31,32} For example, Liu et al.³³ proposed to tune the dynamic fragility in acrylic polymers by modifying the intermolecular interaction with the addition of small molecules. They reported that the formation of hydrogen bonding increases the glass transition temperature and cooperativity but induces a decrease in fragility. Hong et al.^{34,35} studied a large number of glass-forming liquids including polymers and reported no clear correlation between

$\xi_{T\alpha}$ and m . As a consequence, the relation between cooperativity and activation energy might also be more complex than initially assumed.

Volume and Energetic Components of the Fragility Index. Hong et al.³⁵ attempted to explain the inconsistency between $\xi_{T\alpha}$ and m by separating the fragility in two contributions: the isochoric fragility m_V associated with the temperature dependence of the structural relaxation time at a constant volume and $(m - m_V)$, corresponding to the volume contribution. Following their assumption, the fragility can be written as

$$m = m_V + \frac{\Delta V^\#}{\text{Ln}(10)k_B} \frac{\alpha_T}{\kappa} \quad (4)$$

where κ is the compressibility and α_T is the coefficient of thermal expansion of the supercooled liquid at T_g . The ratio α_T/κ goes from 0.5 to 3.0 MPa K⁻¹ for a wide range of glass formers, and $\Delta V^\#$ is equal to approximately 4% of the cooperativity volume. Thus, only the parameter $(m - m_V)$ is assumed to be directly correlated to the cooperativity at the glass transition. Consequently, fragility varies accordingly with cooperativity only when m_V remains invariant.

Structural Interpretation of the Two Fragility Components. In a recent study on the interpenetrated polymer networks,³⁶ we proposed a structural interpretation of the two components governing the liquid fragility in polymers. In this representation, $(m - m_V)$ depends on the interchain interactions, whereas the stiffness of the backbone mainly influences m_V . Therefore, one can assume that structural changes impacting only the interchain interactions without affecting the polymer backbone stiffness should lead to ideal variations of fragility and activation energy with cooperativity. To challenge this assumption, we investigate in this study a system in which it is possible to selectively break the intermolecular interactions between macromolecules. Considering the gel theory introduced by Doolittle^{37,38} in the 1950s, plasticization interrupts the noncovalent bonds between the macromolecules without damaging the covalent bonds. Thus, in this study, the inter-relationships between cooperativity, fragility, and activation energy are investigated in plasticized polylactide to different degrees, from the rise of cooperativity down to the glass-transition temperature. Because it is difficult to quantify the amount of interchain interactions, we have chosen to estimate the amount of additional free volume generated by plasticization.^{39–41} To do so, the experimental evidence of free volume changes was obtained through the positron annihilation lifetime spectroscopy (PALS).

■ EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Materials. PLA with a *D* content of 8% was provided by NatureWorks. Acetyltributylcitrate (ATBC, CAS number 77-90-7) was obtained from Sigma Aldrich (France). PLA and ATBC were dried at 80 °C under vacuum for 12 h. Blending was performed with an internal mixer (Haake Rheocord 9000) at 160 °C and 60 rpm for 15 min. After a successive drying step (4 h at 80 °C under vacuum), the samples were thermomolded between two hot plates under 10 bars for 2 min and quenched to room temperature. The processing procedure yielded amorphous PLA *x*% ATBC films, with the weight percentage of plasticizer *x* included between 2.5, 5, 9, and 13%w, referred to as PLA *x*% in the text. The average molecular weight (M_n) of the PLA after processing calibrated against polystyrene standards was 90 500 g mol⁻¹ estimated from size exclusion chromatography ($M_{0, \text{PLA}} = 72.06$, polydispersity = 2.75 and number average degree of polymerization = 1117).

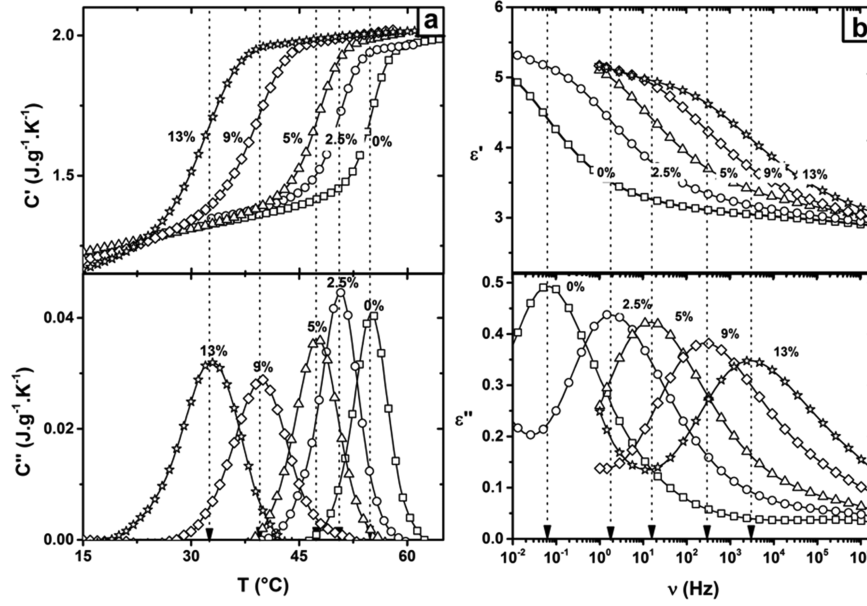


Figure 1. (□) PLA 0%, (○) PLA 2.5%, (△) PLA 5%, (◇) PLA 9%, and (star) ATBC 13%. (a) MT-DSC in-phase (C') and out-of-phase (C'') components of the complex heat capacity versus temperature. Arrows illustrate the MT-DSC midpoint of the glass transition (b) DRS real part (ϵ') and imaginary part (ϵ'') of the complex permittivity versus frequency at 332 K. Arrows depict the maximum frequency of the main relaxation process.

Modulated Temperature Differential Scanning Calorimetry (MT-DSC). Modulated temperature differential scanning calorimetry (MT-DSC) analyses were carried out by DSC Q100 (TA instruments) under a nitrogen atmosphere. The samples (about 10 mg) were put into hermetic aluminium pans (T-Zero, TA Instruments). The calibration was carried in three steps using standards of indium and benzophenone for temperature calibration, indium for energy calibration, and sapphire for heat capacity calibration. Experiments were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere (70 mL min⁻¹) with an oscillation amplitude of 1.5 °C, a period of 80 s, and a heating rate of 1 °C min⁻¹. These conditions correspond to the heat-cool mode and are required for a clear analysis of the glass transition. The modulation step number was estimated to be higher than five during the glass transition. The complete deconvolution procedure was done as proposed by Reading,⁴² and the phase angle correction as proposed by Weyer et al.⁴³ Before the MT-DSC measurements, the samples were heated at 10 °C min⁻¹ up to a temperature just above the glass transition range and cooled at 10 °C min⁻¹ down to 0 °C to erase thermal history.

Dielectric Relaxation Spectroscopy (DRS). Dielectric relaxation spectroscopy (DRS) measurements were performed on samples with 30 mm diameter and 200 μm thickness (parallel brass electrodes) with a broadband frequency response analyzer (Alpha Analyzer, Novocontrol Technologies). The temperature was controlled with a Novocontrol Quatro system. Complex dielectric permittivity measurements were acquired isothermally every degree from 5 °C below calorimetric glass transition temperature to 40 °C above calorimetric T_g . The frequency window ranged from 10⁻² to 10⁶ Hz. To analyze the dielectric curves, the Havriliak–Negami (HN) complex function was used⁴⁴

$$\epsilon^*(\omega) = \epsilon_\infty + \frac{\Delta\epsilon_{HN}}{[1 + (i\omega\tau_{HN})^{\alpha_{HN}}]^{\beta_{HN}}} \quad (5)$$

where ω ($= 2\pi f$) is the angular pulsation, $\Delta\epsilon_{HN}$ is the relaxation strength ($= \epsilon_s - \epsilon_\infty$), τ_{HN} is the relaxation time, and α_{HN} and β_{HN} are shape parameters corresponding, respectively, to the broadening and the asymmetry of the relaxation.

Positron Annihilation Lifetime Spectroscopy (PALS). Positron annihilation lifetime spectroscopy (PALS, ORTEC Instrument) was performed with the fast coincidence system (ORTEC) of 230 ps resolution within $T_g - 20$ K – $T_g + 20$ K temperature range (0.007 K

min⁻¹ ramp) at 35% relative humidity. Each spectrum contained 8.10⁵ coincidences in total. Isotope ²²Na (activity ~2 MBq) was used as the source of positrons and sandwiched between two identical samples. The PALS spectra analysis was performed according to the three components fitting (Standard LT 9.0 program⁴⁵). The third component (lifetime τ_3 , intensity I_3) is used to estimate the fraction of free volume (f_v) with the following approach⁴⁶

$$f_v(\%) = A \cdot I_3(\%) \left\langle \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right\rangle \quad (6)$$

where the coefficient $A \approx 1.8$ in polymers⁴⁶ and R is the radius of pores (in nm) calculated according to the Tao–Eldrup model^{47,48}

$$\left(\frac{1}{\tau_{0-Ps}} \right)_{TE} = \lambda_{TE}(R) \cong \lambda_A \left[1 - \frac{R}{R + \Delta R} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \sin \left(\frac{2\pi R}{R + \Delta R} \right) + 0.007 \right] \quad (7)$$

where $\lambda_A = \frac{1}{4}\lambda_s + \frac{3}{4}\lambda_t \cong 2\frac{1}{ns}$ is the average weighted annihilation rate of positrons in vacuum and $\Delta R = 0.18$ nm for cylinderlike pores.^{49,50}

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 depicts the glass transition signature of neat and plasticized PLA ($x\%$) recorded from MT-DSC (Figure 1a) in temporal domain and from DRS (Figure 1b) in frequency domain. MT-DSC results show a progressive decrease in the glass transition temperature from 328 K (PLA 0%) to 306 K (PLA 13%) accompanied by a broadening of the temperature range due to the plasticization of PLA. Such a decrease in T_g and a broadening of the glass transition range should result in a decrease of the CRR size (eq 3) due to an increase in temperature fluctuations. Besides, the dielectric signature of the glass transition shifts toward high frequency when $x\%$ increases, revealing an increase in the relaxation rate. These variations are indicators of the modification of the molecular mobility due to the reduction of the intermolecular interaction

density. This plasticization effect was previously reported in PLA from MT-DSC^{26,51–53} and DRS.^{52,53}

It should be noted here, that mixing two polymers (or plasticizer and polymer) together may lead to a broadening of the glass transition range due to concentration fluctuations, which has nothing to do with temperature fluctuations.^{54–59}

Colmenero and Arbe⁶⁰ performed a review on relaxation dynamics and concentration fluctuations in polymer blends. They reported that blending two polymers together to a certain extent leads to concentration fluctuations, resulting in two main effects on the alpha relaxation. First, a double peak during the alpha relaxation may be observed. Second, the alpha relaxation signature broadens when the temperature is decreased close to T_g . According to DRS data (Supporting Information), there is no obvious indication of a double peak during the alpha relaxation at any temperature and for any plasticizer concentration. Also, PLA 13% α relaxation does not exhibit an obvious broadening in frequency when the temperature decreases close to T_g . Consequently, there is no indication of significant concentration fluctuations in our system up to ATBC 13% (limit of miscibility⁶¹ between PLA and ATBC around 50 wt %). Therefore, in the investigated blends, the concentration fluctuations may be considered negligible compared to the temperature fluctuations as a result of plasticization (see the Supporting Information for a detailed explanation).

Structural information regarding mobility changes was obtained from PALS as shown in Figure 2 (raw PALS data

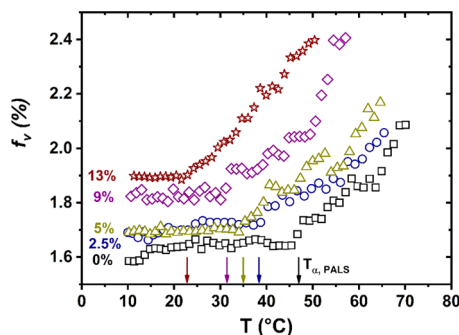


Figure 2. Free volume f_v (%) as a function of temperature assessed from PALS for (□) PLA 0%, (blue ring) PLA 2.5%, (green triangle) PLA 5%, (purple diamond) PLA 9%, and (brown star) 13% ATBC. Arrows correspond to the signature of the glass transition obtained from PALS.

and their fits are given in the Supporting Information). At low temperature, the free volume of each sample remains nearly constant. This effect is in agreement with the free volume concept,³⁸ where the macromolecular segments in the glassy state are densely packed, acting as a frozen liquid structure where the internal mobility is negligible. Nevertheless, the free volume fraction slightly increases (from 1.6% for PLA 0% to 1.9% for PLA 13%) with the plasticizer content, depicting a slight increase in the diameter of holes and their number due to plasticization. The arrows in Figure 2 depict the PALS signature of the glass transition. Although lower than the calorimetric signature of the glass transition, $T_{g,PALS}$ also decreases with the plasticizer content. Once the energetic barrier of the main relaxation is surpassed (T_g), the internal liquid configuration changes, and the space between atoms and molecules becomes bigger, allowing the segments to move

away from each other.³⁸ It is revealed here by an increase of free volume with temperature. Same plasticization effect can be seen above T_g , i.e., the free volume values are higher when $x\%$ increases. These variations seem to strengthen the idea that the plasticizer spreads out the macromolecular chains of PLA by reducing the intermolecular interactions between the PLA chains.

The increase of free volume can be correlated to the structural modifications in PLA. As mentioned in Introduction section, plasticization is expected to break intermolecular interactions without affecting the covalent bonds. In PLA, the monomer unit contains carbonyl oxygen, which prevents the creation of hydrogen bond.⁶² So, the macromolecular chains are linked with each other mainly by van der Waals and $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ interactions. The ATBC plasticizer does not contain alcohol groups but contains carbonyl oxygen groups such as PLA, enabling the polymer and plasticizer to link to each other by weak intermolecular interactions. Only the PLA end chains are constituted of alcohol groups, which may induce hydrogen bond linkages, so the probability to create hydrogen bonds remains weak and the amount of hydrogen bonds is negligible compared to the van der Waals forces. In this respect, we henceforth assume that all of these interactions are interchain interactions that the plasticizer is able to modify.

To determine the effect of plasticization on the segmental relaxation above the glass transition temperature, where PALS measurements show a rapid increase of the free volume in Figure 2, the DRS measurements were analyzed with the Havriliak–Negami equation (eq 5).

Figure 3a presents the relaxation time (τ_{max}) as a function of inverse temperature related to the segmental relaxation for each sample. The data points are well-fitted (full lines) with the Vogel–Fulcher–Tammann–Hesse (VTFH) law^{63–65}

$$\tau = \tau_0 \exp\left(\frac{DT_0}{T - T_0}\right) \quad (8)$$

where τ_0 is a pre-exponential factor, T_0 is the Vogel temperature, and D is a steepness parameter. The glass transition temperature obtained from DRS, calculated by the extrapolation of VTFH fitting to $\tau_{max} = 100$ s, is shifted toward lower temperatures (from 327.5 K for PLA 0% to 304 K for PLA 13%) by adding the plasticizer (represented by full symbols in Figure 3a). This is in consistence with the results presented in Figure 1.

The segmental relaxation is impacted by the amount of plasticizer, evolving from a so-called “super Arrhenius” behavior with a high curvature for neat PLA toward lower curvatures for a highly plasticized PLA. This means that the relaxation time temperature dependence in PLA becomes closer and closer to the Arrhenius prediction with the increasing content of the plasticizer.^{52,53} To estimate the degree of deviation from the Arrhenius law, the fragility index m (eq 1) can be determined from the normalized plot $T_{g,DRS}/T_g$ as shown in Figure 3b.

The calculated fragility index m shows that the initially “fragile” PLA, $m = 152$, reaches a much “stronger” behavior with plasticization, $m = 87$, for PLA 13%. It is worth mentioning that this decrease is significant since the fragility index drops almost by 43% for the highest plasticized PLA. Inset in Figure 3b presents the existing correlation between the glass transition temperature and the fragility index when the plasticizer amount varies from 0 to 13% in the PLA. Qin et

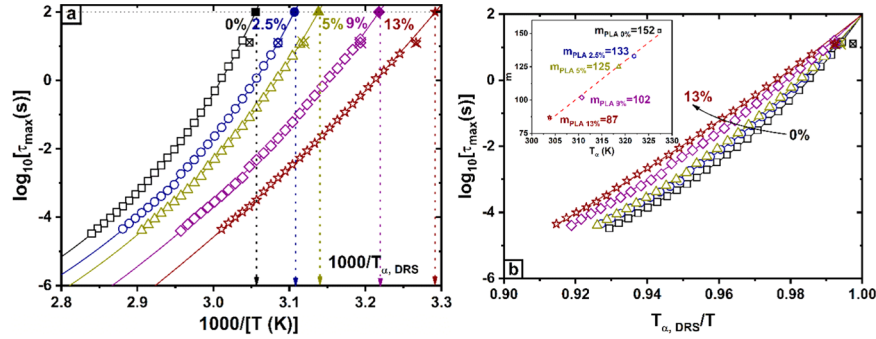


Figure 3. (□) PLA 0%, (blue ring) PLA 2.5%, (green triangle) PLA 5%, (purple diamond) PLA 9%, and (brown star) 13% ATBC. Empty symbols correspond to the DRS relaxation times. Crossed symbols are the MT-DSC glass transition temperatures for $\tau_{\max} \approx 10$ s. (a) Segmental relaxation time τ_{\max} versus $1000/T$. Solid lines are the VTF fitting. Full symbols correspond to the glass transition temperature, called $T_{\alpha, \text{DRS}}$, extrapolated from the VTF equation (dashed lines) to $\tau_{\max} = 100$ s. (b) Segmental relaxation time τ_{\max} versus $T_{\alpha, \text{DRS}}/T$. Inset shows the fragility index of the plasticized PLA as a function of temperature (red dashed line is a linear guideline).

al.⁶⁶ investigated the correlations between fragility and T_g and concluded that polymeric glass formers display roughly a linear relationship. In a previous paper,⁵² we discussed the relation between m and $x\%$ in the frame of the CRR concept. Ngai⁶⁷ restricted the correlations between fragility index and cooperativity parameters to polymers of the same chemical family (epoxy resins), i.e., higher cooperativity lengths imply higher fragility values. Consequently, cooperativity length $\xi_{(T_g)}$ was calculated for our system using eq 3 and the MT-DSC results at glass transition temperature. The obtained data are in good agreement with those from Ngai.⁶⁷ PLA 0% exhibits a cooperativity length of $\xi_{\text{PLA } 0\%} = 3$ nm (with a high fragility, $m = 152$), whereas PLA 13% has a cooperativity length of $\xi_{\text{PLA } 13\%} = 2$ nm (with a low fragility, $m = 87$). Intermediate plasticized PLAs also have intermediate cooperativity lengths, $\xi_{\text{PLA } 2.5\%} = 2.8$ nm, $\xi_{\text{PLA } 5\%} = 2.6$ nm, and $\xi_{\text{PLA } 9\%} = 2.2$ nm.

Fragility is drawn as a function of cooperativity in Figure 4. Applying the equation proposed by Hong et al.³⁵ (eq 4), the

such a direct correlation between the cooperativity and the fragility is not universally reported.^{30,35} The bar chart in the inset of Figure 4 gives a better illustration of the thermal and volume contributions to fragility (calculated from eq 4). The volume contribution to fragility ($m - m_v$) falls significantly when increasing the plasticizer content, whereas the thermal contribution (m_v) only slightly decreases with plasticizer. From the correlation between the volume contribution to the fragility and cooperativity, it is evident that the segmental dynamic variations in plasticized PLA are mainly governed by the variations of intermolecular interactions.

Another parameter affecting the intermolecular interactions is the temperature.¹⁶ Bauer et al. assume that the variations of cooperativity drive the change in the activation energy upon cooling to the glass transition temperature. The extension of Donth's model (eq 3) as applied by Saiter et al.²⁰ allows to determine the cooperativity length above the glass transition temperature from DRS measurements. Furthermore, eq 2 allows to calculate the activation energy E_a related to segmental relaxation. Cooperativity length and activation energy calculated above the glass transition temperature are presented in Figure 5a,b, respectively.

It is shown in Figure 5 that the cooperativity length and the activation energy decrease similarly with temperature, depending on the plasticizer content (i.e., higher curvature for PLA 0%, smaller curvature for PLA 13%). PLA 0% cooperativity falls from 3.0 to 1.7 nm and the activation energy from nearly 900 to 350 kJ mol⁻¹, while PLA 13% cooperativity varies from 2.0 to 1.5 nm and E_a ranges from 470 to 350 kJ mol⁻¹. From these results, the correlation between intermolecular interactions and cooperativity is clearly confirmed. White and Lipson⁶⁸ developed over the recent years the cooperative free volume rate model. They state that free volume variation is a key parameter for the non-Arrhenius behavior of the primary relaxation above the glass transition temperature⁶⁹ (for simulated 20-mer polymer melt). It has been shown by simulations that segmental rearrangement requires an increase in cooperativity and activation energy, along with a reduction of free volume when the glass transition is approached upon cooling.

To investigate the impact of intermolecular interactions on free volume and relaxation dynamics, we plotted the activation energy versus cooperativity length in Figure 6a and free volume versus cooperativity in Figure 6b.

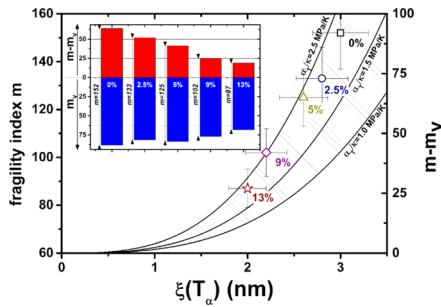


Figure 4. Colored dots are the experimental fragility index m as a function of cooperativity length $\xi_{(T_g)}$ for each material obtained through DRS and MT-DSC measurements. The hatched area corresponds to the theoretical value domain of the “volume contribution to fragility” $m - m_v$ as a function of the cooperativity length, calculated according to eq 4, with $1.0 \text{ MPa K}^{-1} < \alpha_T/\kappa < 2.5 \text{ MPa K}^{-1}$, that corresponds to the reduced domain of polymers investigated by Hong et al.³⁵ The inset provides the value of each contribution for all materials.

theoretical domain of volume contribution (hatched area) is superimposed on the experimental data of the fragility index as a function of the cooperativity length. For a fixed value of α_T/κ , m vs ξ should follow a linear trend if the change in fragility is ascribed solely to the variations in cooperativity, which is verified there. It is important to mention that in the literature,

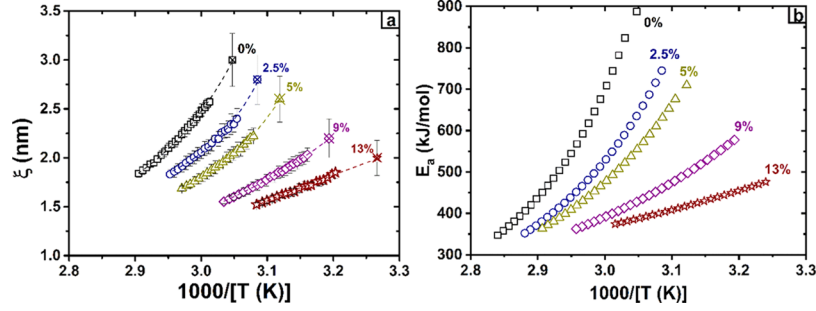


Figure 5. (□) PLA 0%, (blue ring) PLA 2.5%, (green triangle) PLA 5%, (purple diamond) PLA 9%, and (brown star) 13% ATBC. Open and crossed symbols are obtained from DRS and MT-DSC measurements, respectively. (a) Cooperativity length versus inverse temperature. (b) Activation energy versus inverse temperature.

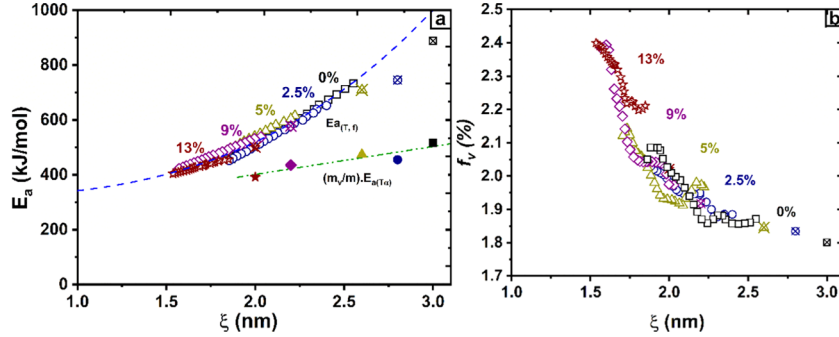


Figure 6. (□) PLA 0%, (blue ring) PLA 2.5%, (green triangle) PLA 5%, (purple diamond) PLA 9%, and (brown star) 13% ATBC. Open and crossed symbols are respectively obtained from DRS and MT-DSC measurements. (a) Activation energy associated to the segmental relaxation versus cooperativity length. Blue dashed curve is drawn according to eq 9. Full symbols are related to the activation energy associated to the thermal contribution (further details are given in the main text), i.e., they were estimated from the equation: $E_{a(mv)} = (m_v/m) E_a$. Green dashed dotted line is a guide for the eyes. (b) Free volume versus cooperativity length.

In Figure 6a, the activation energy versus the cooperativity length follows a unique trend for neat and plasticized PLA over a wide range of temperature. The superposition of the relaxations of neat and plasticized PLA could be seen in this plot as a single relaxation process with a cooperativity length changing from 3.0 to 1.5 nm with associated activation energy ranging from 900 to 400 kJ mol⁻¹, in good agreement with Bauer et al.¹⁶ This “master relaxation curve” is obtained by combining the effect of plasticizer and temperature increase, both of them resulting in the modification of intermolecular interactions. In this case, it is possible to approximate the activation energy at cooperativity minimum ξ_{\min} . The extrapolation of the superposed data for neat and plasticized PLA (blue dashed line) may be carried out with a cubic law (eq 9) similar to the equation established by Hong et al.³⁵ (eq 4), i.e., eq 9 seems to have an asymptotic behavior at low cooperativity length when temperature and/or plasticizing effects increase

$$E_a(\xi) = E_a(\xi_{\min}) + A \cdot \xi^3 \quad (9)$$

where A is a fitting constant. When cooperativity reaches its minimum, the activation energy also approaches a minimum value at $\sim 300\text{--}350$ kJ mol⁻¹. These values are consistent with those obtained from the glassy state⁵² using thermally stimulated depolarization currents. In the previous work, the activation energy, determined at the glass transition temperature upon heating from the glassy state, was mainly associated with a nonvolume-activated part of the process. It corresponds to the green dashed line in Figure 6a, calculated as the ratio between the thermal contribution of fragility (m_v , eq 4) and

the overall fragility m estimated at $T_{a,DRS}$, multiplied by the corresponding activation energy for each PLA sample. The extrapolation of this linear trend to the minimum of cooperativity gives an activation energy range (300–350 kJ mol⁻¹) similar to the extrapolation of the overall activation energy (blue dashed line in Figure 6a). Considering the correlation between the impact of temperature and plasticization degree on intermolecular interactions and, as a consequence, activation energy and cooperativity, we may assume that activation energy variations above the green dashed line can be related exclusively to the intermolecular interaction modifications.

Plotting the free volume versus cooperativity in Figure 6b, two asymptotic behaviors are highlighted from the superposed data of plasticized PLA. At high cooperativity value (low temperature), the free volume seems to vary slightly around 1.8%, characterizing a weak molecular mobility of the macromolecular chains. When the free volume increases, the cooperativity decreases, and the data superimpose in a master curve taking into account the plasticizer content and temperature effect. Saiter et al.⁷⁰ found a good correlation as well between cooperativity and free volume for AS–Se glasses. The second asymptotic behavior appears when the cooperativity reaches its minimum. So, it can be concluded that the activation energy and the free volume both follow a single master dependence if considered as functions of cooperativity and vary in a similar way. We may deduce also that the increase of activation energy at cooling is correlated with the increase in cooperativity, which itself is revealed through a decrease in free volume due to modifications of the intermolecular interactions.

■ CONCLUSIONS

A direct correlation between the activation energy and cooperativity, which has been a controversial point in polymer materials for a long time, is observed through the structural relaxation studies of neat and plasticized PLA. It is shown that the addition of ATBC plasticizer into PLA induces a decrease in activation energy, cooperativity, and dynamic fragility. Using this result, the master dependence of the activation energy on cooperativity can be obtained within a broad temperature range, e.g., from crossover temperature down to the glass transition temperature. It allowed the estimation of the activation energy associated with the rise of cooperative motions at the level of 300–350 kJ mol⁻¹. For the first time, it is shown that free volume variations for the whole sample series can be plotted in the form of a unique master curve as a function of cooperativity. More importantly, we show that the decrease of cooperativity is directly correlated to the free volume variations that capture the modifications of interchain interactions due to temperature and structural changes. This means that the free volume model provides a robust description of the viscous slowing down of the investigated polylactide upon cooling from supercooled liquid state.

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Notes

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