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**Effect of Chain Architecture on the Physical Aging of Thin Polymer Films** BRADLEY FRIEBERG, EMMANOUIL GLYNOS, PETER GREEN, University of Michigan — Physical aging, glassy structural relaxations, is an important phenomenon that has an important influence on a range of physical properties, such as optical, mechanical and electrical, of polymeric materials properties. When a polymeric material is cooled below its glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) it resides in a non-equilibrium state, and over time it attempts to return to equilibrium via a structural relaxation process. We have previously demonstrated that chain architecture can influence the  $T_g$  in supported thin films. Specifically, star-shaped molecules possessing sufficiently high functionality ( $f$ ) and low molecular weight of the arm ( $M_w$ ), exhibit significant differences in vitrification trends from their linear analogs. In this presentation we show that when  $f$  is sufficiently high, or  $M_w$  is sufficiently low, the physical aging rate is suppressed compared to linear chains. Moreover, the aging rates of thin, supported films of star shaped molecules are strongly thickness dependent.

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