





# Phase Transition Behavior of Organic Thin Film Observed High Sensitive DSC

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# Introduction

With decreasing the size of material, the structure and the molecular mobility of materials are influenced by the material-gas interface (surface) and the material-substrate interface (interface) due to the decrease of surface/volume ratio. The glass transition of polymer-gas surface is lower than that of bulk polymer, and the molecular mobility of polymer-solid substrate interface is expected to be lower than that in bulk polymer due to the attractive interaction between polymer and substrate surface. In this study, the phase transitions of organic thin films with thickness less than 1 µm were investigated as a function of thickness.

## Experiment

#### Sample

Poly(ethylene oxide) PEO : CH<sub>3</sub>(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
 m = 114, 272, and 454, mono-dispersed

#### **Preparations**

- Toluene solution of PEO, 0.1 to 1.0 wt%
- Solvent casting, 5 to 10  $\mu\text{L}$  on aluminum open pan



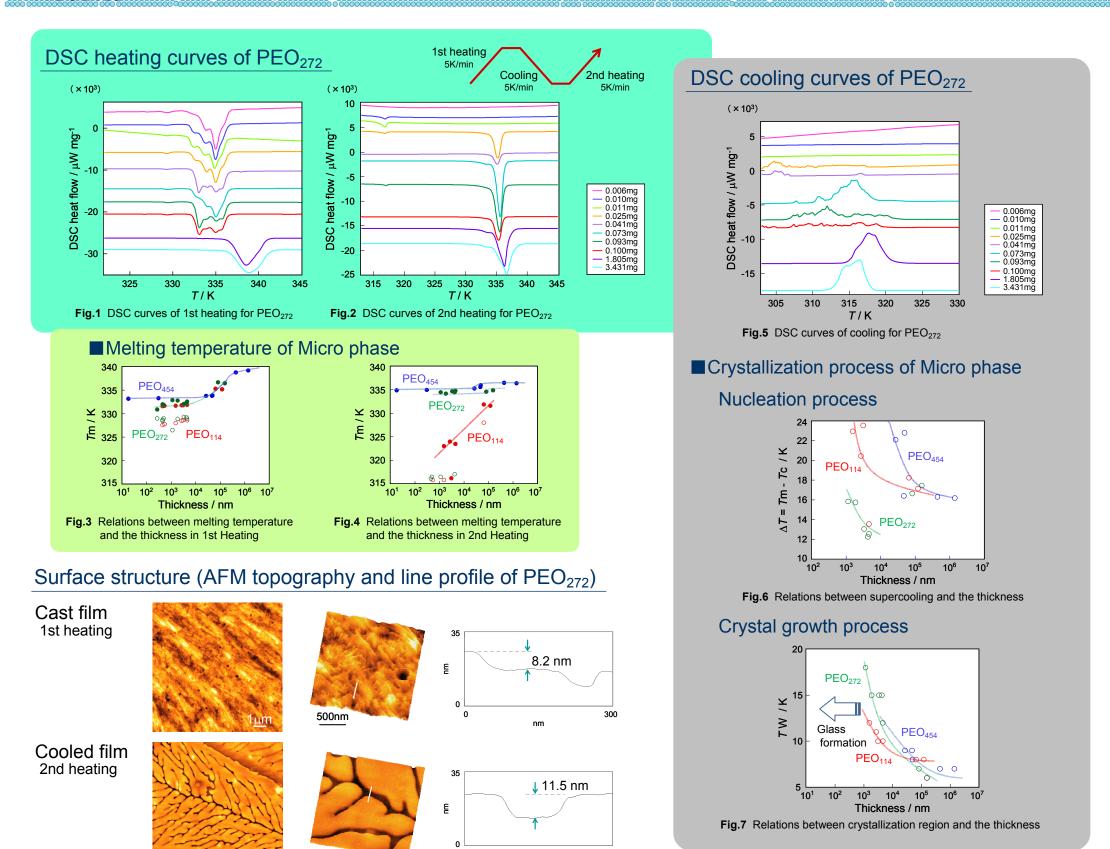
### **Experiments**

- **DSC**: X-DSC7000 (SII NanoTechnology) Temperature: 290 → 350 → 290 → 350 K Scanning Rate: 5 K/min
- AFM : E-sweep (SII NanoTechnology)
   Dynamic force mode
   Cantilever

Spring constant : 40 N/m Resonance frequency : 310 kHz



## Results



## Conclusion

- Melting temperature decreased with decreasing thickness. In the thin film with 1 μm thickness, two types of crystal existed.
- Crystallization process delayed by the interaction between PEO and the substrate surface.
- The effect of molecular weight on the retardation of nucleation process was observed.