

**INTERNATIONAL MEET ON ADVANCES IN POLYMER SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**

Organized by Society of Polymer science, India, Pune Chapter

October 30-31, 2014

The Society for the Polymer Science, India, Pune Chapter organized a one and half day International Meet on Advances in Polymer Science on October 30-31, 2014, at CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, India. On this occasion, the Council of the Federation of Asian Polymer Societies (FAPS) also met at Pune.

The following eminent scientists attended the meeting:

Prof. Ashok Misra, Intellectual Ventures, Bangalore

Dr. S. Sivaram, CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

Prof. Hiroyuki Nishide, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Prof. Jung-Il Jin, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea

Prof. S. Ramakrishnan, IISc, Bangalore

Prof. Jungahn Kim, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, South Korea

Prof. Atsushi Takahara, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan

Dr. A. J. Varma, CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

Prof. Rusli Daik, Universiti Kebangsaan, Selangor, Malaysia

Prof. Atsushi Suzuki, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan.

Prof. Zi-Chen Li, Peking University, Beijing, China had to drop out of the meeting due to non-receipt of visa.

The Meet brought together a large number of active Indian scientists and those from overseas for two days of intense deliberations.



Welcome address by Dr. Sourav Pal, Director, CSIR-National Chemical laboratory, Pune, and the Introductory remarks by Dr. S. Sivaram, President, SPSI and Dr. Ashok Misra, Member of the FAPS Council Intellectual Ventures, Bangalore.

The First Technical Session

Chairman: **Dr. Ashok Misra**



Prof. Hiroyuki Nishide,
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

**Redox Polymers for Soft Energy
Devices**



Abstract: Professor Nishide's lecture focused on aliphatic polymers bearing redox-active groups per repeating unit. The redox polymers are characterized by an ultimate population of the electron-releasing and -gaining site that allows efficient redox-driven electron- or charge-transport and -storage throughout the polymer layers via self-exchange reactions. Challenges toward paper-like and bendable rechargeable batteries by molecular designing of the redox polymers will be demonstrated. We are also fabricating dye- sensitized photovoltaic cells with the redox polymer layers for charge-separation and -transport in the cell. The cells are being tested as a cord-less power source assisted with interior lighting. Another example is anode-active redox polymers, such as a quinone polymer, which reversibly formed their hydrogen additives such as a hydroquinone polymer. The redox polymer resins are being examined as a new-type hydrogen carrier, of which advantages are non-explosive, non-leakage, safety transportation, storage, and facile evolution of hydrogen. Redox polymers are emerging as a new class of organic materials for energy-saving devices.

<p>Prof. Jung-II Jin, Korea University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Material Science of DNA: Optical Properties of Natural and Modified DNAs</p>	
<p>Abstract: This presentation discussed optical, electro-optic, an optoelectronic properties of natural and chemically modified DNA. Natural DNAs are water soluble. However, if the sodium ions of natural DNA molecules are replaced with long alkyl onium ions, the resulting modified DNAs (QDNAs) become soluble in common organic solvents and produce high optical quality films. The natural and QDNAs, when they are in the form of double helix, commonly absorb at about 260 nm, which is the result of electronic transitions of nucleic bases. Moreover, QDNAs reveal practically the same CD spectra as the natural DNA, which is taken as a strong indication that replacement of Na⁺ ions with onium(Q⁺) ions does not destroy the original double helical structure. Florescence behavior of DNAs themselves and DNA mixtures with conventional fluorescence dyes is very interesting. Especially, DNAs modified to bear various fluorophores in the Q⁺-part can be utilized in tuning luminescence colors. DNA-based lasing provides us with a new approach to develop organic compositions. In addition, light- emitting diodes based on DNA, photovoltaics of DNA containing solar cells, and nonlinear optical compositions of modified DNAs are some of the opportunities emerging from this study. DNAs may not be the ideal materials for various applications, but the science we learn from DNAs appears to be very important in expanding the horizon of materials science.</p>	
<p>The Second Technical Session</p>	
<p>Chairman: Prof. S.Ramakrishnan</p>	

Jungahn Kim, Kyung Hee University,
Seoul 136-701, Korea

Living Anionic Ring-opening
Polymerization of Ethylene oxide and Its
Chain-end Functionalizations



Abstract: Poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) has received a great attention in the biomedical field because of its low level of cell and protein adsorption. In this respect, PEG must be an important material for modification of proteins, synthesis of drug-conjugates, and preparation of nano-carriers in the drug delivery system. However, it is not simple to get well-defined PEG with controlling molecular weight and carrying functional groups at the chain-end. Up to date, the best method to synthesize PEG with well-defined structure has been known to be living anionic ring-opening polymerization of ethylene oxide leading to generation of poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) showing the same chemical structure as that of PEG. The lecture described approaches to living polymerization of ethylene oxide. Especially, it is expected that the synthesis of heterobifunctional polymers can be readily achieved by ring-opening polymerization of EO using functional initiator and chain-end functionalization of the resulting polymeric alkoxides.

Atsushi Takahara,
Kyushu University, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka
019-0395, Japan

Precise Design of Antifouling, Lubrication
and Intelligent Adhesion Surfaces
through Polyelectrolyte Brush
Immobilization



Abstract: Surfaces and interfaces of soft materials play an important role in various functional applications. Polyelectrolyte brushes provide soft interfaces with unique functionality. However, systematic studies on the structure and functionality of polyelectrolyte brushes at liquid interfaces have not been done yet. Various polyelectrolyte brushes with anionic, cationic, and zwitter ionic side chains were prepared on initiator immobilized Si-wafer and macroinitiator-modified polypropylene by surface-initiated atom transfer radical polymerization (SI-ATRP). Surface wettability and chain conformation of polymer brushes at water/solid interfaces were characterized by contact angle measurement and neutron reflectivity, respectively. Super hydrophilic surfaces, antifouling surfaces, environmentally friendly water lubrication systems, and repeatable environmentally friendly adhesion

systems without organic solvents were realized through polyelectrolyte brushes immobilization.

Third Technical Session

Chairman: **Dr. A.J. Varma**



Rusli Daik, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKMM Bangi, Selangor

Enzymatic Polymerization of Monomer Derived from Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunch



Abstract: Oil palm empty fruit bunch fiber (OPEFB) is a lignocellulosic waste from palm oil mills. It is a potential source of glucose and xylose which can be used as raw materials for high value products such as succinic acid. The interest on use of lignocellulosic waste for bioconversion to fuels and chemicals is increasing as these materials are relatively low cost and renewable. The objective of the present study is to produce biodegradable polyesters from OPEFB-derived monomer via enzymatic polymerization. Cellulose and glucose were used as intermediates to produce succinic acid. Organosolv pretreatment was used to extract cellulose from OPEFB. The solvents used were mixtures of ethanol and water. Batch enzymatic hydrolysis of OPEFB cellulose was performed at 40°C using celluclast and Novozyme 188. The highest glucose concentration produced is 167.4 g/L (sugar recovery is 0.73 g/g from OPEFB). Fermentation using *Actinobacillus Succinogenes* was carried out on glucose to produce succinic acid with highest conversion of 26 %. Enzymatic polymerization was carried out on the succinic acid that was produced from OPEFB with the presence of 1,4-butanediol, glycerol, or ethylene glycol to form biodegradable polyesters using Lipase (*Candida Antartica* CALB) as a catalyst. Molecular weight for the obtained poly(butylene succinate), poly(glycerin succinate), and poly(ethylene succinate) were 5.90×10^4 , 6.20×10^4 and 4.53×10^4 g/mol, respectively. For the characterization of cellulose, succinic acid and

polyesters, Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Spectroscopy, Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) and Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM) were used. High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) were used to determine the quantity of glucose and succinic acid produced, and to measure the molecular weight of biodegradable polyesters. Polyesters with degree of polymerization of more than 100 were achieved. Degradation of about 80% can be achieved after polyesters being exposed to lipozyme for 3 days.

Prof. Atsushi Suzuki, Yokohama National University, Yokohama, Japan

Hybrid Poly(vinyl alcohol) Hydrogels for Artificial Cartilage on Bionic Design



Abstract: There have been attempts to develop artificial cartilage made of soft materials with super lubricity based on a bionic design by elucidating the lubrication mechanisms of natural synovial joints. Among the soft materials, poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) gel is one of the most-often-studied hydrogels for such applications. Some PVA gels show a low coefficient of friction under specific conditions and high water content comparable to natural articular cartilage. For example, it was reported that PVA gels prepared by a freeze–thawing method (FT gel) show a very low friction coefficient under walking conditions lubricated with hyaluronate solution containing protein . A simple method to prepare a physically crosslinked PVA gel by a cast-drying method (CD gel), which was recently reported, is also promising. For the application of hydrogels as artificial articular cartilage, there are several essential properties required, such as biocompatibility, low friction, high wear resistance, suitable water content, and high mechanical strength (i.e., stiffness, fracture toughness, and fatigue resistance). The CD and FT gels both have high water absorbance and excellent mechanical properties as compared with other hydrogels. However, the mechanical strength of each gel is not enough to be of practical use, and FT or CD gel alone cannot satisfy all required properties. Of the required properties, the mechanical strength and wear resistance of these gels are not enough as compared with natural synovial joints and further improvements are needed for practical uses. As candidates for practical use as artificial cartilage, new methods of preparing PVA hydrogels have been studied, such as combining different types of PVA gels with different structures, elastic moduli, and characteristics of permeability. A lamination method and hybrid techniques using FT

and CD gels were examined in order to improve the mechanical and tribological properties .

SPSI, Pune Chapter organized a special session in honour of **Dr. Anjani J. Varma**, Chair, Polymer Science and Engineering, CSIR-NCL, to recognize his distinguished contributions to CSIR_ NCL.

Chairman: Dr. S. Sivaram	
<p>Dr. Pramod Kumbhar, Chief Technology Officer, Praj Matrix, Pune</p> <p>Biorefineries: Myth or Reality – The Praj Experience</p>	
<p>Abstract: Biorefineries has become a buzz word in the renewable chemicals space. However, there are very few examples of operating biorefineries in true sense. There are number of myths about the biorefineries and the ground reality is much different than what one reads in academic journals. Dr Kumbhar gave a brief overview of various biorefineries and the challenges in operating them. Praj's experience in this field was illustrated with ongoing work at Praj-Matrix R&D centre in the space of bio refineries especially using lignocellulosic feed stocks.</p>	
<p>Dr.Kadhiravan Shanmuganathan, CSIR-NCL, Pune</p> <p>Cellulose Nanofiber Composites as Mechanically Adaptive Brain Electrodes</p>	
<p>Abstract: Cellulose nanofibers derived from renewable biomass has garnered significant interest as a nanomaterial for realizing optically transparent papers, gas barrier films, electrically conducting nanocomposites etc. Hydrogen bonding interactions between rigid cellulose nanofibers can be used as a switch to</p>	

create mechanically adaptive brain implant substrates. Inspired by the mechanical morphing behavior of the dermis of sea cucumbers, we have developed a series of nanocomposites comprising cellulose nanofibers as rigid fillers and poly(vinyl acetate) as host polymer. Upon exposure to simulated physiological conditions, these nanocomposites exhibit more than three orders of magnitude modulus change. The high contrast in elastic modulus, the temperature range (23 °C to 37 °C) and time (2-15 m in) required for stiffness switching opens up broad range of applications for these nanocomposites as adaptive biomaterials. Preliminary investigations of these materials, as cortical electrodes, in rats show reduced immune response.

Tributes by Scientist-Colleagues of CSIR - NCL



Dr. Ashish Lele



Dr. Prakash Wadgaonkar

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