

· 研究简报 ·

二茂钛/锡/环氧化合物引发苯乙烯活性自由基聚合的研究*

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摘 要 采用单茂钛 $CpTiCl_3$ 和二茂钛金属化合物 $(n-BuCp)_2TiCl_2$, 引发剂 4-甲氧苯基缩水甘油基醚 (I_1) , 1,4-丁二醇二缩水甘油基醚 (I_2) , 4,4'-亚甲基二(N,N -二缩水甘油基苯胺) (I_4) 和苯基缩水甘油基醚甲醛共聚物 (I_5) 及还原剂 Sn 组成引发体系, 引发苯乙烯活性自由基聚合, 合成线型和多臂聚合物。探讨了不同茂钛金属化合物、引发剂和还原剂对苯乙烯聚合的影响; 并采用 ^{13}C -NMR 和 GPC 对聚苯乙烯的结构和性能进行了表征。结果表明所得聚合物是无规聚苯乙烯, 聚合物分子量高, 分子量分布窄。聚合行为属于活性自由基聚合。

关键词 二茂钛金属化合物, 活性自由基聚合, 无规聚苯乙烯

活性自由基聚合一直是热门研究领域, 相继出现了 TEMPO 体系、可逆加成断裂转移自由基聚合^[1], 原子转移自由基聚合^[2]。采用非茂金属或茂金属催化剂也实现了烯烃活性聚合^[3-7]; 单茂钛金属化合物/MAO^[8]催化苯乙烯聚合及苯乙烯/乙烯共聚均为活性聚合。茂钛催化剂/MAO 催化 1-丁烯聚合^[9,10], 聚合物分子量分布窄。Asander^[11-14]采用副族金属(如 Zn, Fe, Sm 等)作为还原剂, 与 Cp_2TiCl_2 /BDGE 组成催化体系催化苯乙烯活性自由基聚合。

本文采用单茂钛金属化合物 $CpTiCl_3$ 、二茂钛金属化合物 $(n-BuCp)_2TiCl_2$ 和桥联茂钛金属化合物 $SiMe_2(Ind)_2TiCl_2$, 引发剂 4-甲氧苯基缩水甘油基醚 (I_1) , 1,4-丁二醇二缩水甘油基醚 (I_2) , 4,4'-亚甲基二(N,N -二缩水甘油基苯胺) (I_4) 和苯基缩水甘油基醚-甲醛共聚物 (I_5) , 主族金属锡 (Sn) 作为还原剂, 组成催化体系, 催化苯乙烯活性自由基聚合, 得到数均分子量高于 1.0×10^5 的高分子量无规聚苯乙烯。该工作对活性聚合理论的发展及烯烃聚合方法的研究都具有重要的理论意义和实际意义。

1 试剂与仪器

苯乙烯(分析纯, 北京化工厂); 锡粉(分析纯, 汕头西陇市化工厂); 4-甲氧苯基缩水甘油基

醚 (I_1) , 1,4-丁二醇二缩水甘油基醚 (I_2) , 4,4'-亚甲基二(N,N -二缩水甘油基苯胺) (I_4) , 苯基缩水甘油基醚甲醛共聚物 (I_5) (Aldrich)。GPC 在常温下采用 PL-GPC200 测定, 以聚苯乙烯作标准; ^{13}C -NMR 采用 INOVA500 测定, 溶剂为氘代邻二氯甲苯, 测试温度为 150℃。

2 苯乙烯聚合

称取计算量的二茂钛或单茂钛金属化合物及金属粉末 (Sn) 放入反应瓶中, 抽真空, 氩气置换 3~4 次, 用注射器加入溶剂 1,4-二氧六环 5 mL, 搅拌, 再加入引发剂和苯乙烯, 并升温至反应温度。反应至预定时间, 加入 10% 的乙醇盐酸溶液终止反应, 采用氧化铝柱过滤分离聚合物, 烘干至恒重得到白色产物。

3 聚合机理

本文采用含有不同数量的环氧基团的引发剂 I_1 , I_2 , I_4 和 I_5 , 与单茂钛金属化合物 $CpTiCl_3$ 及金属 Sn 组成催化体系, 引发苯乙烯活性自由基聚合。聚合机理见示意式 1。Sn 作还原剂还原 $CpTiCl_3$, 使 $Ti(IV)$ 转化为 $Ti(III)$ 自由基, 再与环氧化合物 (I_1 , I_2 , I_4 和 I_5) 反应生成碳自由基, 引发苯乙烯自由基聚合生成链自由基 $P_n \cdot$ (示意式 1 (1)); 生长链自由基 $P_n \cdot$ 与 $CpTi(III)Cl_2$ 形成休眠种 $P_n-Ti(IV)CpCl_2$ (示意式 1 (2)); $P_n \cdot$ 与 P_m-Ti

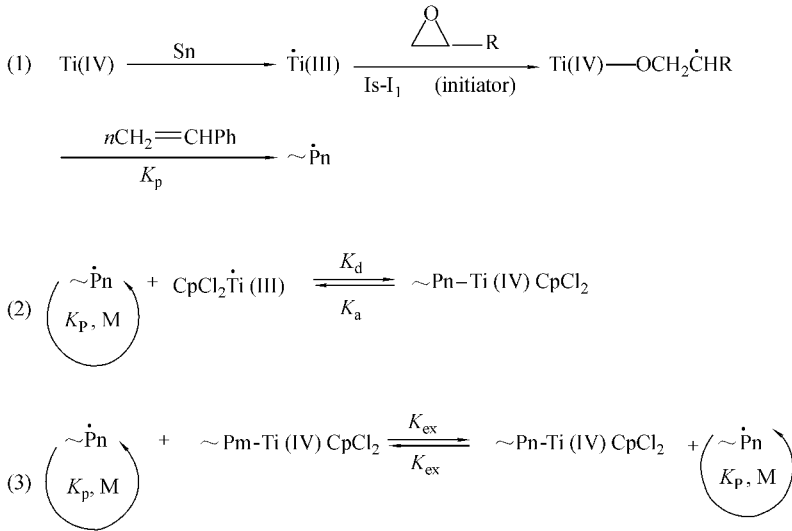
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(IV) CpCl₂ 进行交换反应继续引发苯乙烯自由基聚合(示意式 1(3));从而实现苯乙烯活性自由基聚合.引发剂结构见示意式 2.

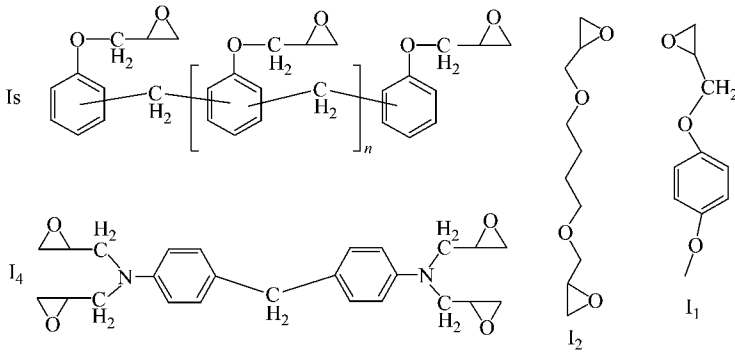
4 不同引发剂对苯乙烯聚合的影响

不同引发剂(I₁, I₂, I₄ 和 I₅)对苯乙烯自由基聚合的影响见表 1. 从表 1 可以看出,采用 CpTiCl₃

作催化剂,引发剂的结构对苯乙烯的转化率、聚合物分子量及其分子量分布的影响不明显.单体转化率高于 74%. 聚合物分子量达 1.0 × 10⁵ 以上,分子量分布窄(1.18 ~ 1.48),聚合行为具有活性聚合的特征.



Scheme 1 The polymerization mechanism of styrene initiated by CpTiCl₃/Sn/I



Scheme 2 The structure of the initiators

Table 1 The effect of the structure of initiators on the polymerization of styrene

run	initiator	Conversion (%)	M _n ^a × 10 ⁻⁵	M _w /M _n ^a
1	I ₁	80	1.48	1.18
2	I ₂	81	1.36	1.26
3	I ₄	81	1.09	1.30
4	I ₅	74	1.08	1.42

Polymerization conditions: Styrene/I₄/Catalyst/Sn = 500/1/8/16; monomer Styrene (5 mL); solvent dioxane (5 mL); temperature 90°C; time 12 h; ^aDetermined by GPC

5 不同茂金属对苯乙烯聚合的影响

表 2 是不同二茂钛和单茂钛金属化合物对苯乙烯活性自由基聚合的影响.从表 2 可以看出,采

用 I₄ 作引发剂,不同茂钛金属化合物对聚合物分子量分布的影响不大,在 1.30 ~ 1.40 之间,说明聚合机理属于活性聚合.从表 2 还可看到,与 CpTiCl₃ 相比,采用 (n-BuCp)₂TiCl₂ 和 SiMe₂-

Table 2 The effect of metallocene complexes on the polymerization of styrene

Run	Catalyst	M _n ^a × 10 ⁻⁵	M _w /M _n ^a	Conversion (%)
3	CpTiCl ₃	1.09	1.30	81
5	(n-BuCp) ₂ TiCl ₂	0.11	1.30	59
6	SiMe ₂ (Ind) ₂ TiCl ₂	0.33	1.26	58

Polymerization conditions: Styrene/I₄/Catalyst/Sn = 500/1/8/16; monomer Styrene (5 mL); Solvent dioxane (5 mL); temperature 90°C; time 12 h; ^aDetermined by GPC

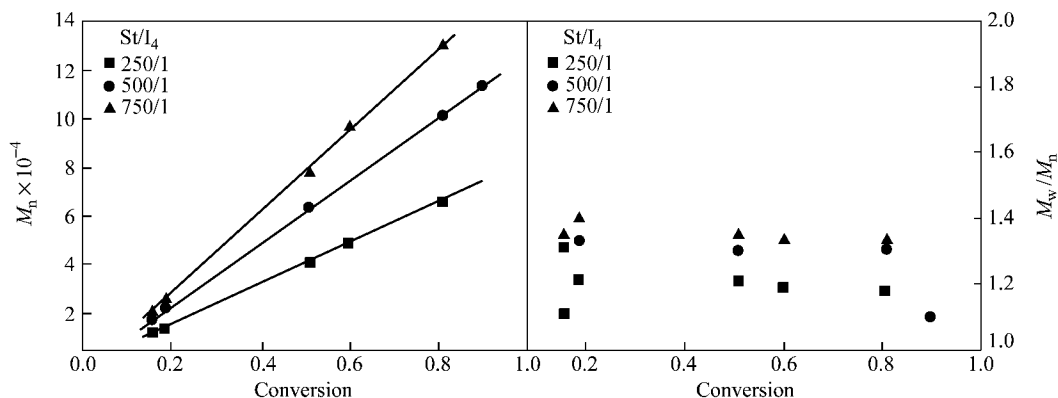


Fig. 1 Molecular weight and molecular weight distribution *via* monomer conversion

(Ind)₂TiCl₂ 作催化剂时,苯乙烯聚合的单体转化率及聚合物的分子量较低.说明 CpTiCl₃ 更适合苯乙烯的活性自由基聚合.

6 GPC 分析

图 1 是采用 I₄/Catalyst/Sn = 1/8/16 引发体系引发苯乙烯聚合所得产物的分子量、分子量分布与单体转化率关系的曲线.如图 1 所示,随着苯乙烯转化率的提高,聚合物分子量线性增大;改变

单体和引发剂的比例(250/1,500/1,750/1),聚合物分子量与苯乙烯转化率依然存在线性关系,随着单体和引发剂的比例增大,聚合物的分子量增大.聚合物的分子量分布稍微变宽,但小于 1.40.结果说明此过程为活性聚合.¹³C-NMR 结果表明在 δ = 145 ~ 146 之间出现多峰,证明产物是无规聚苯乙烯.

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THE INVESTIGATION OF LIVING RADICAL POLYMERIZATION OF STYRENE PROMOTED BY METALLOCENE COMPLEXES/Sn/EPOXIDES

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Abstract Linear and multi-arm atactic polystyrene with functional groups —OH was synthesized via living free radical polymerization promoted by titanocene complexes in the presence of glycidyl-4-methoxyphenyl ether (I₁), 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether (I₂), 4,4'-methylenebis(*N,N*-diglycidylaniline) (I₄) and poly[(phenylglycidyl ether)-*co*-formaldehyde] (I₅) as initiators, and Sn as reducing agent in this catalyst system. The polymerization mechanism was expatiated. In this article, for the first time, titanocene complexes, for example CpTi(IV)Cl₃ was treated with Sn to form primary free radical CpTi(III)Cl₂ at room temperature, this radical reacted with epoxide (initiator) to give the chain radical which initiated styrene to propagate successfully. The effect of polymerization conditions, such as the structure of the initiator and titanocene complexes, as well as the ratio of initiator to monomers on the performance was investigated. The properties of the obtained polymer were also characterized by GPC. These results showed that the structure of initiator had little influence on the conversion of monomer, the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution of the obtained polymer. Compared with (*n*-BuCp)₂TiCl₂ and SiMe₂(Ind)₂TiCl₂, half-titanocene, CpTiCl₃ was favorable for the polymerization of styrene *via* radical mechanism. The monomer conversion was more than 80%, the molecular weight of the polymer was higher than 1.0 × 10⁵, and the molecular weight distribution was at the range of 1.18 to 1.42. However, when (*n*-BuCp)₂TiCl₂ and SiMe₂(Ind)₂TiCl₂ were used as catalysts, the monomer conversion and the molecular weight of the obtained polymer were lower. But the structure of titanocene complex had less impact on the molecular weight distribution (1.26 ~ 1.30). The effect of the ratio of monomer to initiator on the polymerization performance was also studied. A linear dependence of *M_n* of the obtained polymer on the monomer concentration was observed at the ratio of 250/1, 500/1 and 750/1. *M_n* of the obtained polymer increased with increasing the ratio of monomer to initiator, and the molecular weight distribution of the obtained polymer kept at the range of 1.0 to 1.40. The obtained polymer was also characterized by ¹³C-NMR to confirm the atactic structure of the polymer. These results indicated living the free radical mechanism of polymerization.

Keywords Titanocene complexes, Living radical polymerization, Atactic polystyrene