

α -蒎烯选择性二聚合及低聚反应研究

I. 不同催化剂体系的聚合行为和产物构成*

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摘要 从聚合动力学、异构化和产物构成等方面检讨了质子酸、Lewis 酸和质子酸/Lewis 酸复合酸三类、多种催化剂和各种反应条件对 α -蒎烯的二聚合及低聚反应的影响。结果表明,活性种为质子 H^+ 的这三类催化剂主要生成二、三、四聚体产物。发现质子酸与 Lewis 酸组成的复合催化剂比它们单独时聚合活性大幅度提高,异构化作用显著减少,可以高选择性地合成二聚体。如复合催化剂 $AlCl_3/CF_3COOH$ 异构化率仅 0.5%; 聚合收率和二聚体含量分别达到 99.5% 和 83.4%。

关键词 α -蒎烯选择性二聚合, α -蒎烯低聚反应, α -蒎烯聚合

新开发的三元阳离子复合催化剂 $AlCl_3/A/D$, 用于 α -蒎烯聚合, 获得了比传统催化剂分子量高得多的聚合物^[1]。但产物中仍然含有少量二聚体。推测生成二聚体和分子量较高聚合物的活性种是不同的^[2]。弄清二聚体的生成机理可为抑制二聚体的生成、调控产物构成、提高树脂收率和质量提供依据。另一方面, α -蒎烯二聚体结构独特又含不饱和键, 存在着包括用作大分子单体在内的多种化学利用前景, 一直为学界关注。有关研究 60 年代已经开始^[3], 但如同试图合成较高分子量那样, 很不容易。直到现在, 许多关键问题不清, 远谈不上系统深入。本文从上述两方面出发, 较系统研究了不同催化剂和反应条件对 α -蒎烯低聚反应特别是选择性二聚合反应的控制因素等。

1 实验部分

1.1 试剂

α -蒎烯的纯度 $\geq 99\%$; 所用溶剂为化学或分析纯试剂, 经常规纯化和严格干燥; 所用质子酸、Lewis 酸经蒸馏纯化。

1.2 聚合反应及分析测试

同文献[1]。聚合产物经水洗至中性后, 真空 ($< 80^\circ C$) 除去未反应单体和溶剂等。产率用气相色谱测定, 聚合产率 (%) = 100% - 残余单体 (%) - 异构化物 (%), 产物中各聚合度聚体含量由 HPLC 谱图的相应峰面积求出。HPLC 条件: 仪器 Varian 5060; 柱

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Micropar, sp C18 5M; 流动相 THF:H₂O = 70:30 (体积比); 样品浓度 0.17g · ml⁻¹.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 各种催化剂的聚合行为

2.1.1 若干聚合的主要结果。质子酸、Lewis 酸和复合酸三类催化剂的结果如表 1:

Tab. 1 The oligomerization of α -pinene by various catalysts*

Catalysts	Solvent	Conv.(%)	Polymer yield(%)	Isomers(%)
CF ₃ SO ₃ H	toluene	96.4	73.4	23.0
CF ₃ SO ₃ H	<i>n</i> -hexane	0	—	—
CF ₃ COOH	toluene	0	—	—
BF ₃ · OEt ₂	toluene	95.5	76.0	19.5
AlCl ₃	toluene	87.0	86.5	0.5
TiCl ₄	toluene	61.0	48.5	12.5
AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ SO ₃ H	toluene	97.0 (20min)	86.3	10.7
AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	99.5	99.0	0.5
BF ₃ · OEt ₂ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	99.5	90.0	9.5

* Polymn. conditions: [cat]₀ = 0.15mol · l⁻¹; [M]₀ = 3.0mol · l⁻¹; Polymn. time = 2h, at 60°C

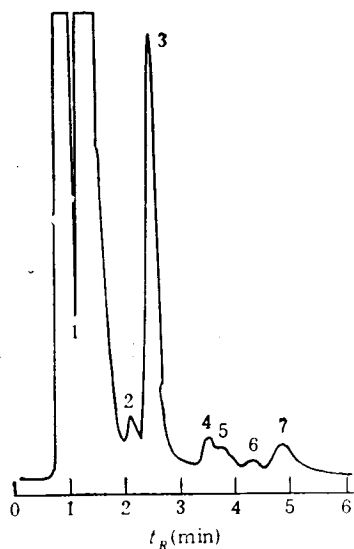


Fig. 1 Isomer trace(GC) of α -pinene under the polymerization condition
 Peak: 1. Solvent; 2. Isomer A(content%: 1.93); 3. Inter. standard; 4. α -Pinene (2.60); 5. Isomer B(2.20); 6. β -Pinene(0.66); 7. Isomer C(5.89)

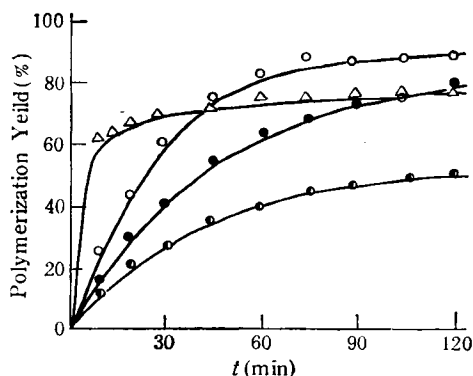


Fig. 2 Polymerization time-polymer yield curves of α -pinene by various catalysts-catalysts: \circ AlCl₃, Δ CF₃SO₃H, \bullet BF₃ · OEt₂, \bullet TiCl₄

如表 1 所示, 质子酸 CF₃SO₃H 在正己烷中无活性, 在甲苯中呈现高活性, 但 CF₃COOH 在甲苯中也无活性。从转化率看, 强质子酸和 Lewis 酸以及复合酸的活性大小大致与它们的酸性强弱一致但从聚合产物收率看, AlCl₃/CF₃COOH 复合酸不仅远大于质子酸, 比相

应的 Lewis 酸也高 12% 以上。转化率与聚合产率不相等,有的相差很大,是因为在聚合条件下程度不同地发生了异构化,生成了某些缺少聚合活性的异构体。图 1 是异构化较严重的情况下的 GC 图,有多个异构体峰,总量接近 10%。表 1 列出了不同催化剂的异构化产率测定值。结果表明 Lewis 酸与质子酸复合具有提高聚合活性降低异构化活性的双重效果。

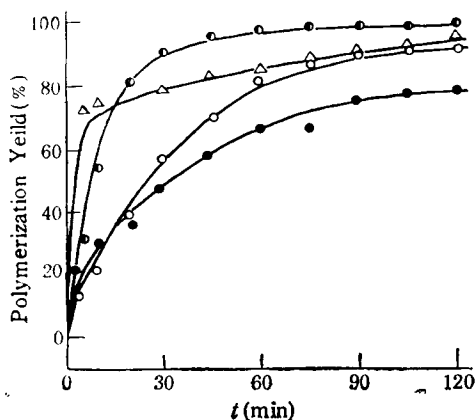


Fig. 3 The comparison of compound catalysts and Lewis acids on the oligomerization kinetic catalysts: ● $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$, ○ $\text{AlCl}_3 / \text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$, ▲ $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2 / \text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$, □ AlCl_3

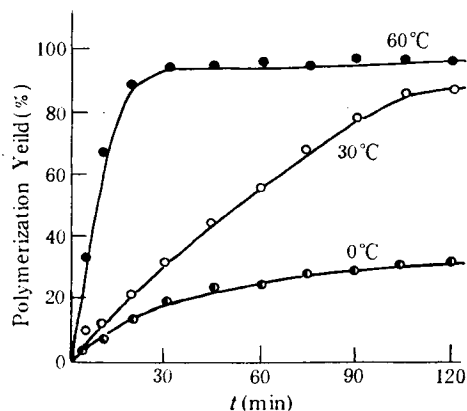


Fig. 4 The effect of temperature on the oligomerization kinetic catalyst: $\text{AlCl}_3 / \text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$

2.1.2 聚合动力学行为。三类催化剂体系聚合动力学行为不同,图 2 和图 3 表明, $\text{AlCl}_3 / \text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$ 活性最高,收率也最高。

2.1.3 温度、溶剂的影响。温度越高犹如酸性越强,聚合活性越高,如图 4。不同的是,聚合物收率也随之提高,意味着异构化产率不但不随温度升高而升高,相反降低了。

溶剂极性的影响因催化剂的不同而异。异构化作用强的如 $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$, 随着溶剂极性的增大,即 $\text{CCl}_4 / (\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2 (v/v)$ 由 1/0、3/1 到 1/1、0/1,聚合产率先下降后上升,呈非线性关系;异构化作用弱的催化剂如 AlCl_3 则不同,聚合产率随溶剂极性增大而线性地提高。

2.2 选择性合成二聚体

2.2.1 不同催化剂的聚合产物构成。由表 2 可见, $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ 的二聚体含量最高, Lewis 酸

Tab. 2 The components of polymerization products by various catalysts*

Catalysts	Product's components(%)			Polymer yield(%)
	Dimer	Trimer	\geq Tetramer	
$\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H}$	85.2	12.8	2.0	73.4
$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	73.0	20.7	6.3	76.0
AlCl_3	66.5	20.0	13.5	86.5
TiCl_4	78.5	16.3	4.7	48.5
Et_2AlCl	43.2	12.5	44.3	26.0

* Polymn. conditions: as for Tab. 1

中 Et_2AlCl 的二聚体含量最低。因为所列五种催化剂的催化活性种相同,都是质子 H^+ , 所以产物构成不同应主要由抗衡负离子不同所造成。结果显示,抗衡离子亲核性越弱,越有利于二聚体的生成。复合酸催化剂也表现出同样规律(表 3)。因复合酸的抗衡负离子比相应的 Lewis 酸亲核性弱,故二聚体含量更高。

Tab. 3 The components of polymerization products by compound catalysts and Lewis acids*

Catalysts	Product's components(%)			Polymer yield(%)
	Dimer	Trimer	\geq Tetramer	
AlCl_3	68.1	22.0	9.9	91.0
$\text{AlCl}_3/\text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$	83.4	15.6	1.0	99.5
$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	72.8	22.7	4.5	78.5
$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2/\text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$	82.0	16.0	2.0	95.0

* Polymn. conditions: $[\text{cat}]_0 = 0.10 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$, $[\text{M}]_0 = 2.0 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1}$, $t = 2 \text{ h}$, at 60°C in $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$

为了减少产物中的二、三、四聚体,应抑制活性种 H^+ 的产生。当然,二聚合的选择性高低还与抗衡负离子和反应条件有关。

2.2.2 温度的影响。结果表明温度的影响较复杂, AlCl_3 在非极性溶剂中,产物构成几乎与温度无关,二聚体为 70% 左右,见表 4。

Tab. 4 The effect of temperature on the component of polymerization product*

Temp.($^\circ\text{C}$)	Solvent	Product's components (%)		
		Dimer	Trimer	\geq Tetramer
0	toluene	72.1	15.4	12.5
30	toluene	69.4	23.1	7.5
60	toluene	66.5	20.0	13.5
80	toluene	70.0	22.8	7.2
0	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	55.0	22.1	22.9
30	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	60.3	18.4	21.3
60	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	68.1	22.0	9.9

* Polymn. conditions: cat. AlCl_3 , the others as for Tab. 1

Tab. 5 The effect of temperature on the component of polymerization products*

Temp. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Catalysts	Solvents	Product's components(%)		
			Dimer	Trimer	\geq Tetramer
0	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	$n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{16}$	56.0	30.5	13.5
20	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	$n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{16}$	57.1	29.8	13.1
40	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	$n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{16}$	67.4	23.0	9.6
60	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$	$n\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{16}$	75.0	18.6	6.4
0	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2/t\text{-BuCl}$	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	73.8	17.6	8.6
20	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2/t\text{-BuCl}$	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	73.7	22.2	4.1
40	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2/t\text{-BuCl}$	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	65.1	27.1	7.8
60	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2/t\text{-BuCl}$	$(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$	73.2	16.8	10.0

* Polymn. conditions: as for Tab. 1

Tab. 6 The effect of initial α -pinene concentration on the component of the products*

[M] ₀ (mol · l ⁻¹)	Catalysts	Solvents	Product's components(%)		
			Dimers	Trimer	≥Tetramer
1.05	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	n-C ₇ H ₁₆	61.6	28.1	10.3
2.10	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	n-C ₇ H ₁₆	63.6	27.0	9.4
3.15	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	n-C ₇ H ₁₆	57.8	31.5	11.7
5.25	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	n-C ₇ H ₁₆	63.0	26.7	10.3
1.05	AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	71.4	23.5	5.1
2.10	AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	75.3	17.8	6.9
3.15	AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	75.0	18.4	6.6
5.25	AlCl ₃ /CF ₃ COOH	toluene	69.9	20.1	10.0

* Polymn. conditions: as for Tab. 1

但在极性溶剂中温度有明显的影响,二聚体含量随温度升高而增加.原因可能在于二聚阳离子在极性溶剂中比较稳定,能再与单体加成,但其稳定性随温度升高而降低.BF₃ · OEt₂ 与 AlCl₃ 不同,在非极性溶剂中二聚体也随温度升高而增加,见表 5. 与 BF₃ · OEt₂/t-BuCl (等分子比)的结果比较,进一步说明主导因素是二聚阳离子的稳定性,BF₃ · OEt₂ 与 t-BuCl 组成催化体系后,在极性溶剂中,产物构成不再受温度影响.

2.2.3 单体浓度的影响. 单体浓度不论对 Lewis 酸还是对复合酸影响均小,如表 6.

2.2.4 溶剂极性的影响. AlCl₃ 和 BF₃ · OEt₂ 的结果表明,溶剂极性对聚合产率的影响很大,对产物构成的影响较小,见表 7.

Tab. 7 The effect of solvent polarity on the component of the products*

Solvent (CH ₂ Cl ₂)/CCl ₄ (vol. ratios)	Catalysts	Temp. (°C)	Product's components(%)			
			Polymer yield(%)	Dimer	Trimer	≥Tetramer
1/0	AlCl ₃	30	98.0	58.9	23.2	17.9
1/3	AlCl ₃	30	65.4	60.9	23.4	15.7
1/6	AlCl ₃	30	23.2	63.4	24.1	12.5
1/9	AlCl ₃	30	30.4	61.8	27.4	11.8
0/1	AlCl ₃	30	0	—	—	—
1/0	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	0	82.0	72.9	21.7	5.4
1/1	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	0	54.3	64.5	24.1	11.4
1/2	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	0	47.5	67.7	23.1	10.2
1/3	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	0	47.2	71.5	19.6	8.9
0/1	BF ₃ · OEt ₂	0	60.4	64.2	25.6	10.2

* Polymn. conditions: as for Tab. 1

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STUDIES ON SELECTIVE DIMERIZATION AND OLIGOMERIZATION OF α -PINENE

I. ACTION OF VARIOUS CATALYSTS AND THE COMPONENT OF POLYMERIZATION PRODUCTS

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Abstract The oligomerization of α -pinene initiated by protonic acids, Lewis acids and compound catalysts of protonic acids/Lewis acids under various conditions were discussed in terms of polymerization kinetics, isomerization and product's components. The results show that these three types of catalysts with active species proton (H^+) produced mainly dimer, trimer and tetramer. The compound catalysts of protonic acids/Lewis acids are more active than either one, and the isomerization of α -pinene decreased significantly. It is discovered that a dimer could be synthesized selectively by the compound catalysts with isomerization ratio only 0.5%. Polymer yield and dimer content 99.5% and 83.4% respectively were obtained by the $AlCl_3/CF_3CO-OH$.

Key words α -pinene polymerization, Selective dimerization of α -Pinene, Oligomerization of α -pinene