

· 研究简报 ·

N-(对甲苯基)马来酰亚胺的自由基聚合与光敏诱导聚合及共聚合*

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关键词 N-(对甲苯基)马来酰亚胺、自由基与光敏诱导聚合、共聚合、竞聚率

N-烷基与 N-芳基马来酰亚胺,是属于 1,2-二取代乙烯结构的单体,文献[1-3]报道这类单体能进行自由基聚合与共聚合。但对于 N-(对甲苯基)马来酰亚胺(PMPMI)的自由基聚合与共聚合中,溶剂对聚合物分子量的影响尚未有详细报道。至于 N-烷基与 N-芳基马来酰亚胺分别和丙烯酸甲酯(MA)、甲基丙烯酸甲酯(MMA)的共聚合也有一些报道^[4-6],由竞聚率的测定,计算出 N-芳基马来酰亚胺的 e 值是 2.12—2.29^[5] 和 1.35—1.75^[6]。表明 N-芳基马来酰亚胺是一缺电子的单体,即负性单体。我们研究室曾报道^[7] N,N-二甲基-对甲苯胺(DMT)和其它芳胺能光诱导引发负性单体丙烯腈聚合。PMPMI 也是一负性单体,能否以 DMT 光诱导聚合与共聚合,这是一很有意义的研究内容。本文将扼要报道 PMPMI 以偶氮二异丁腈(AIBN)引发剂和以 DMT 光诱导聚合以及与 MMA 共聚合时,不同溶剂对聚合产物分子量的影响,另外还测定了 PMPMI 与 MMA 光诱导共聚合时的竞聚率。

1. PMPMI 的合成及其结构表征

PMPMI 是参照文献^[8]方法,由马来酸酐与对甲苯胺反应,先得中间产物,再经失水反应而制得的。收率 50%, m. p. 148—150°C,文献报道为 148°C^[5], 147—151°C^[9], 154°C^[6]。元素分析如下:

$C_{11}H_9O_2N$	计算值	C 70.58	H 4.85	N 7.48
	实验值	C 70.82	H 4.73	N 7.43

PMPMI 的 ¹H-NMR 谱图(CDCl₃ 中),可得化学位移 δ (ppm), 7.25(Ar, 2H), 7.23(Ar, 2H), 6.82(CH=, 2H), 2.38(CH₃-, 3H)。

2. PMPMI 在四氢呋喃中的聚合与共聚合反应

在四氢呋喃(THF)溶剂中,以 AIBN 引发剂或 DMT 光敏剂,进行 PMPMI 的聚合和 MA-PMPMI 的共聚合。以 AIBN 为引发剂时,无论是均聚或共聚的产物分子量都不够大(2—5 千左右),共聚物的分子量比均聚物高些,而且随着 PMPMI 用量的增大,分子量也下降。数据见表 1。用 DMT 紫外光诱导聚合时,分子量可到 5400。这主要是由于 THF 易链转移,所以聚合物分子量较低。

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Tab. 1 Radical polymerization and copolymerization of PMPMI in THF

Initiation system		$[M_1]/[M_2]$ (molar ratio)	Polymerization ^a t(h), T(°C)	Yield (%)	\bar{M}_n^b (10^4)
AIBN	6.5mg	0:1 ^c	24, 60	53	1.90
AIBN	7.6mg	1:1	5, 60	19	3.60
AIBN	6.3mg	1:2	5, 60	13	2.30
AIBN	7.1mg	1:5	5, 60	10	1.90
AIBN	5.6mg	1:8	5, 60	13	1.90
AIBN	5.6mg	1:10	5, 60	13	1.90
UV light, DMT	4 μ l	0:1 ^c	6, 60	32	2.50
UV light, DMT	4 μ l	1:2	6, 60	12	5.39

a. Polymerization condition: THF = 10ml, PMPMI = 1.87g

b. Determined by GPC in THF

c. Homopolymer of PMPMI obtained

3. MMA-PMPMI 在环己酮中的聚合

MMA 与 PMPMI 在环己酮中共聚合反应时,无论是用 AIBN 引发或用 DMT 光引发共聚合,可得到分子量上万的共聚物,共聚物可以铸膜。数据如表 2 所示。但 PMPMI 与 MA 在环己酮中共聚时,所得产物的分子量仍然不够高,只有 8900。这可能是由于 MA 增长自由基的活性要比 MMA 增长自由基活性大,因而使它更易进行链转移反应,因而共聚物分子量不高。

Tab. 2 Radical polymerization and copolymerization of PMPMI in cyclohexanone

Initiation system		$[M_1]/[M_2]$ (molar ratio)	Polymerization ^a t(h), T(°C)	Yield (%)	M_n^b (10^4)
AIBN	9mg	1:2 ^c	5, 50	—	6.0
AIBN	10mg	1:1 ^c	5, 50	14	8.9
AIBN	9mg	1:1 ^d	16, 50	40	41.8
AIBN	12mg	7:3 ^d	16, 50	74	61.4
UV light, DMT	4 μ l	1:1 ^d	24, 62	70	21.0
UV light, DMT	4 μ l	0:1 ^e	24,	60	11.0

a. Polymerization condition: Cyclohexanone = 10ml, PMPMI = 0.586g,

b. Determined by GPC in THF

c. $M_1 = MA$, $M_2 = PMPMI$

d. $M_1 = MMA$, $M_2 = PMPMI$

e. Homopolymer of PMPMI obtained

4. MMA-PMPMI 共聚物组成曲线与单体竞聚率

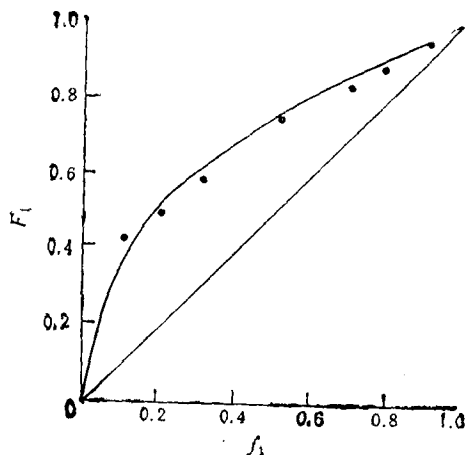
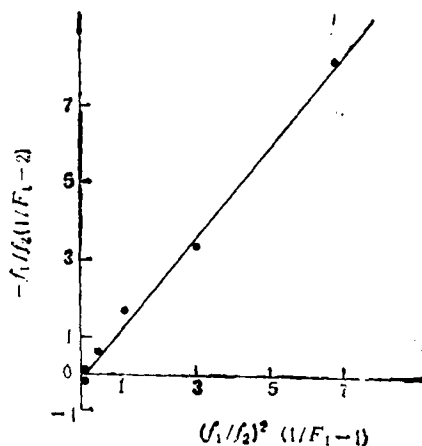
将 MMA (M_1) 与 PMPMI(M_2) 按不同配比在环己酮中,以 DMT 为光敏剂进行光诱导共聚合,在 50°C 下反应 1.5—3.5h,控制聚合转化率 (Con.) < 10%。共聚物经溶解、沉淀纯化后,由元素分析测定 N%,由此算出共聚物的组成,实验数据如表 3 所示。

以 F_1 对 f_1 作图,得到图 1 所示的 MMA-PMPMI 共聚物的组成曲线图。

通常共聚合方程可用下列(1)或(2)式表示^[10]:

Tab. 3 Experimental data for the (MMA/PMPMI) copolymers

No.	Mole fraction of MMA in the monomer feed (f_1)	Con. (%)	N in the copolymer (%)	Mole fraction of MMA in the copolymer (F_1)
1	0.90	5.3	0.97	0.926
2	0.80	7.3	1.84	0.851
3	0.70	7.4	2.38	0.800
4	0.50	10.1	2.77	0.760
5	0.30	6.4	4.26	0.586
6	0.20	2.6	4.88	0.499
7	0.10	3.9	5.18	0.454

Fig. 1 Copolymer composition curve of MMA (M_1) and PMPMI (M_2) in cyclohexanone at 50.0°CFig. 2 Application of equation 3 for determination of reactivity ratios r_1 and r_2 . Plot of $-[f_1/f_2(1/F_1 - 2)]$ versus $(f_1/f_2)^2(1/F_1 - 1)$ for MMA/PMPMI copolymerization in cyclohexanone at 50°C

$$\frac{d[M_1]}{d[M_2]} = \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]} \cdot \frac{r_1[M_1] + [M_2]}{r_2[M_2] + [M_1]} \quad (1)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{r_1 f_1^2 + f_1 f_2}{r_1 f_1^2 + 2f_1 f_2 + r_2 f_2^2} \quad (2)$$

(2)式可改写成(3)式

$$-\frac{f_1}{f_2} \left(\frac{1}{F_1} - 2 \right) = \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{F_1} - 1 \right) r_1 - r_2 \quad (3)$$

以 $-\frac{f_1}{f_2} \left(\frac{1}{F_1} - 2 \right)$ 对 $\left(\frac{f_1}{f_2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{F_1} - 1 \right)$ 作图, 则得一直线, 其斜率为 r_1 , 而截距为 r_2 。由图 2 得到的 MMA-PMPMI 共聚时的 $r_1 = 1.2, r_2 = 0.2$ 。由直线交叉法(Mayo and Lewis 法), 测得 $r_1 = 1.20 \pm 0.05, r_2 = 0.12 \pm 0.04$ 。应用 Alfrey-Price 的 Qe 方程, 取 MMA 的 $Q_1 = 0.74, e_1 = 0.40^{[6]}$, 以 $r_1 = 1.20, r_2 = 0.20$, 则计算得到 PMPMI 的 $Q_2 = 0.995, e_2 = 1.60$ 。文献报道 MMA-PMPMI 共聚时^[6], 测得 $r_1 = 0.83, r_2 = 0.34, Q_2 =$

1.40, $e_2 = 1.53$; MMA-MPMPMI(N-间甲基马来酰亚胺)共聚时^[6], $r_1 = 1.18, r_2 = 0.22, Q_2 = 1.00, e_2 = 1.56$. MA-MPMPMI 共聚时^[5], $r_1 = 0.625, r_2 = 0.175, Q_2 = 1.68, e_2 = 2.13$.

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POLYMERIZATION AND COPOLYMERIZATION OF N-(PARA-METHYLPHENYL) MALEIMIDE INITIATED BY N,N-DIMETHYL-PARA-TOLUIDINE UNDER UV LIGHT IRRADIATION

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ABSTRACT

N-(p-methylphenyl) maleimide (PMPMI) was synthesized from the reaction of maleic anhydride with p-methylaniline via two steps processes. Radical polymerization of PMPMI using AIBN as an initiator or initiated with N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (DMT) under UV light irradiation have been investigated. Copolymerizations of methyl acrylate (MA), methyl methacrylate (MMA) with PMPMI were carried out in THF and cyclohexanone respectively. It was found that the molecular weights of the polymers and copolymers obtained from the cyclohexanone were always greater than that of from THF. The monomer reactivity ratios were calculated.

Key words N-(p-methylphenyl) maleimide, Free radical polymerization, Photo-induced polymerization, Copolymerization, Monomer reactivity ratios