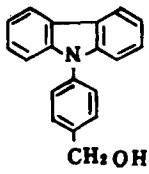
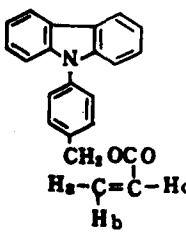
Fig. 1 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ Spectrum of Monomer (II), in CCl_4

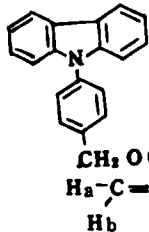
在不加任何引发剂和光敏剂时, 单体 I 和 II 本身, 只需光照一定时间, 仍可获得聚合物。

上述结果表明该两单体具有一定光敏聚合活性。

Tab. 1 The data of IR, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and UV spectra

Sample	IR (KBr) (cm^{-1})	$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ ; ppm)	UV λ (nm) ϵ (dm^2/g)	
 CH_2OH	3300($\nu\text{-OH}$), 1608	8.20—8.00(2H)	251	906.59
	1597, 1520, 1480	7.80—7.02(10H)	254	835.00
	843, 808, 755,	4.8—4.4(3H, $-\text{C}\underline{\text{H}}_2\text{O}\underline{\text{H}}$)	262	685.37
	750, 727, 700.		264	665.85
	(Aromatic group)		289	663.68
			295	761.28
			329	156.16
		343	171.34	
 CH_2OCO $\text{H}_a-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{H}_c$ H_b	3050($\nu\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-$)	8.26—7.97(2H)	249.5	1044.11
	1630($\nu\text{C}=\text{C}$)	7.59—7.13(10H)	264	511.40
	1720($\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$) 986,	5.26(2H, $-\text{C}\underline{\text{H}}_2\text{O}$)	290	546.03
	912 ($\delta\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-$)	6.36(1 H, H_a)	295	655.23
	1610—1595, 1515,	6.18(1 H, H_c)	329	117.20
	1478, 835, 810,	5.69(1 H, H_b)	342	130.51
	763, 755, 750,			
725, 706.				
(Aromatic group)				

续表1

Sample	IR (KBr) (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H-NMR (δ, ppm)	UV λ(nm) ε(dm ² /g)	
	3048(ν CH ₂ =C)	8.16—7.97(2H)	250	715.25
	1720(ν C=O)	7.53—7.06(10H)	266	502.70
	1630(ν C=C)	5.16(2H, —C H ₂ O)	287	475.71
	915(δ CH ₂ =C)	6.16(1 H, H _a)	292	533.06
	1610—1595, 1525,	5.54(1 H, H _b)	297	666.23
	1480, 830, 810,	1.97(3 H, —C H ₃)	330	118.08
	778, 755, 725, 704. (Aromatic group)		343	129.89

Tab. 2 Polymerization of Monomer (I)

Sample	Initiators (I)	[I] (wt %)	Time (h)	Condition ^a	[M] (g/ml) ^b	Conversion (%)
1*	AIBN	1.07	23	irradiation	0.06	83.6
2*	AIBN	1.20	23	in the dark	0.06	76.6
	AIBN	1.14	10.5	irradiation	0.10	90.0
	AIBN	0.98	10.5	in the dark	0.10	86.0
3*	CBr ₄	50.5	23	irradiation	0.06	13.3
	CBr ₄	49.4	23	in the dark	0.06	0
	CBr ₄	30.0	10.5	irradiation	0.10	30.0
	CBr ₄	30.9	10.5	in the dark	0.10	0
	CBr ₄	1.96	10.5	irradiation	0.10	50.0
	CBr ₄	2.44	10.5	in the dark	0.10	0
4*			23	irradiation	0.06	31.25
			23	in the dark	0.06	0
			10.5	irradiation	0.10	0
			10.5	in the dark	0.10	0

Notes: a) The irradiation condition, with 100W W-lamp;

b) [M] is concentration of Monomer, toluene was used as solvent

聚合物分子量测定

聚合产物的数均分子量 \bar{M}_n 根据如下公式计算:

$$\bar{M}_n = \frac{RT}{(\pi/c)} (1 + 4.32\beta c[\eta])^2$$

其中 π ——渗透压; C ——聚合物浓度; β ——常数, 为0.14; $[\eta]$ ——特性粘度.聚合物的 \bar{M}_n 和 $[\eta]$ 数据列于表4.

Tab. 3 Polymerization of monomer (II)*

Sample	Initiators (I)	[I] (wt%)	Time (h)	Condition*	[M] (g/ml) ^b	Conversion (%)
5 [#]	AIBN	1.03	21.25	irradiation	0.06	86.6
6 [#]	AIBN	0.94	21.25	in the dark	0.06	62.5
7 [#]	CBr ₄	49.97	21.25	irradiation	0.06	23.3
	CBr ₄	49.7	21.25	in the dark	0.06	0
8 [#]			21.25	irradiation	0.06	35.2
			21.25	in the dark	0.06	0

* Notes: (a), (b) see Table 2.

Tab. 4 Molecular weights of polymers

Sample(No)	1 [#]	2 [#]	3 [#]	4 [#]
[η](ml/g)	6.077	9.776	54.392	7.757
\bar{M}_n	1.7×10^5	5.2×10^4	4.3×10^4	1.1×10^5
Sample(No)	5 [#]	6 [#]	7 [#]	8 [#]
[η](ml/g)	26.144	23.350	22.026	30.199
\bar{M}_n	9.0×10^4	6.1×10^4	1.4×10^4	6.2×10^4

聚合动力学

首先选定单体浓度为0.06 g/ml,聚合温度为50℃.测定不同引发剂(BPO)浓度的聚合速度.

然后在引发剂浓度不变时([BPO]= 3.1×10^{-3} mol/l),改变单体浓度,于50℃时测定各聚合速度.

上述结果经作图和计算,求得聚合动力学方程式为:

$$R_p = K[M]^{1.06}[I]^{0.61} \quad \text{对于单体 I}$$

$$R_p = K[M]^{0.96}[I]^{0.68} \quad \text{对于单体 II}$$

聚合机理

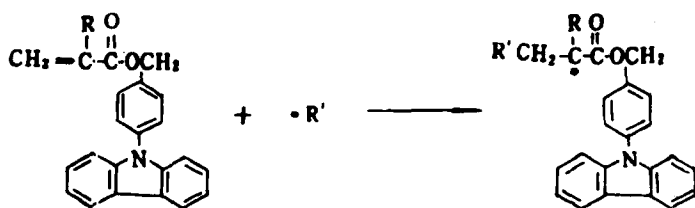
以BPO作引发剂的动力学测定表明该两单体聚合属于自由基机理.

以CBr₄作光敏引发剂时,从文献[2]可知,CBr₄与咪唑衍生物在光激发下通过电荷转移络合物而生成自由基.故单体I和II,当有CBr₄存在时,光照下的聚合亦应通过自由基过程.

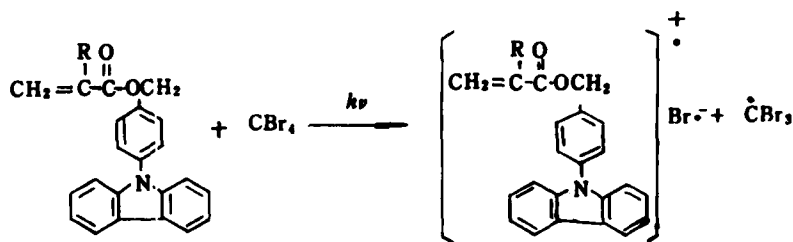
该单体的一部分为N-苯基咪唑基,属于电子给予体;另一部分为丙烯酰基,具有电子接受体性质.在光照下可能会发生分子内电子转移,N-苯基咪唑部分形成正电子自由基,丙烯酰基部分形成负电子自由基.因此,不需添加任何引发剂时,一定程度的光照下,亦会发生聚合反应.

综上所述,单体I和II的聚合机理应为自由基机理.不同条件下的引发步骤如下:

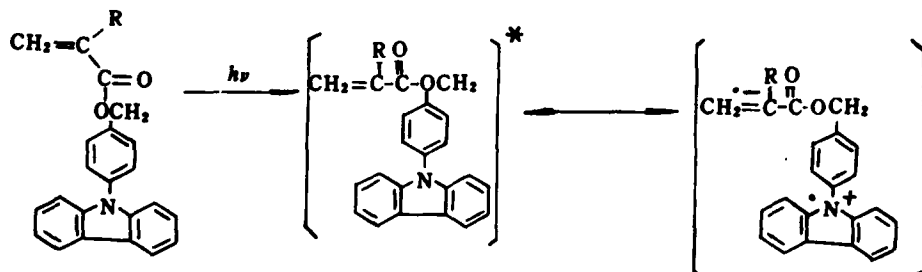
采用引发剂的引发步骤为:



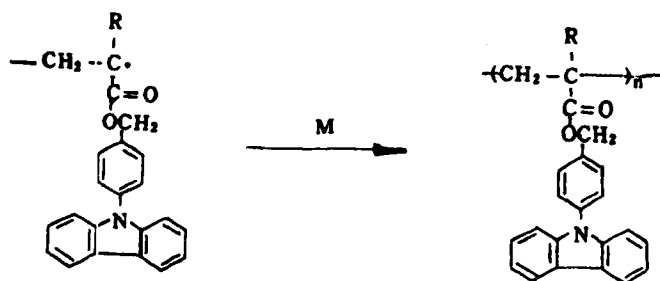
光照下 CBr_4 的引发步骤为:



光照下单体本身形成活性中心:



然后通过自由基链增长而形成聚合物:



测定了聚合物的 IR 和 UV 谱.

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- [1] 叶大镗、李贵华、陈正国、胡敏杰、张巧莲, 高分子通讯, 1984, 3, 223
 [2] 叶大镗、李贵华、李庚平, 高分子通讯, 1986, 6, 415

**SYNTHESIS AND POLYMERIZATION OF
N-(P-HYDROXYMETHYLPHENYL) CARBAZOLE ACRYLATE AND
N-(P-HYDROXYMETHYLPHENYL) CARBAZOLE METHACRYLATE**

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ABSTRACT

Two new vinyl monomers, N-(p-hydroxymethyl phenyl) carbazole acrylate and N-(p-hydroxymethyl-phenyl)-carbasole methacrylate, were synthesized. The polymerizations of two monomers have been studied by different conditions. The structures of monomers and polymers were examined by Elemental analysis, IR, ¹HNMR and UV spectroscopys. The molecular weights of polymers were determined by dynamic osmometry.

Key words N-(p-hydroxymethylphenyl) carbazole acrylate, N-(p-hydroxymethylphenyl) carbazole, Methacrylate, Synthesis, Polymerization