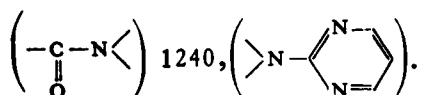


其红外光谱中,波数 (cm^{-1}) 690、780、1420、1480、1580, $\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{N} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$, 1630

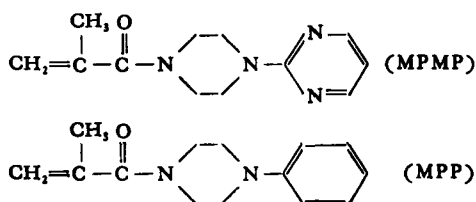


综合以上分析结果可以确定所得化合物为予期的结构。

MPMP 在偶氮类或过氧化物引发剂存在下很容易发生聚合, 聚合物为淡黄色固体, 易溶于水。

MPMP 及其聚合物 P(MPMP) 的荧光行为

MPMP 和 N-甲基丙烯酰-N'-苯基哌嗪 (MPP) 很相似, 都是由缺电子甲基丙烯酰和芳香环取代哌嗪的两个氢原子而成。不过 MPP 中的芳香环是苯环, 而 MPMP 中的芳香环都是含多个氮原子的咪唑环。



由于 MPMP 是在同一分子中既含有丙烯酰缺电子双键, 又含有芳香叔胺生色基团, 因而应和 MPP 等所表现的荧光行为相似, 显示结构自猝灭现象, 即在相同生色基团浓度下 ($7.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$), 这类单体在紫外光激发下的荧光强度与其聚合物相比理应为减弱^[3,4]。而我们所观察到的结果, MPMP 单体和其聚合物 P(MPMP) 相比, 荧光强度虽有减弱, 但不如 MPP 的猝灭效应那样强, 如图 1 所示。

这可能是由于 MPMP 分子中的咪唑环上有三个氮原子, 只有一个受电子的双键而表现出其自猝灭的程度要小。导致自猝灭的原因主要是因为是在紫外光照射下在 MPMP

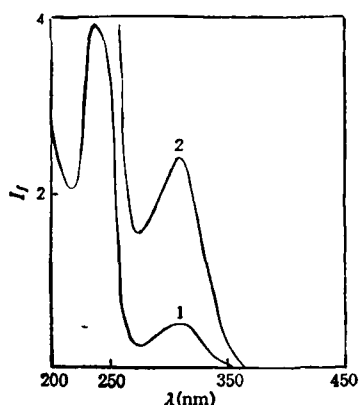


Fig. 1 UV Absorption spectrum of MPMP and P(MPMP)

Conc.: $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$ Solvent: H_2O
(1) MPMP; (2) P(MPMP)

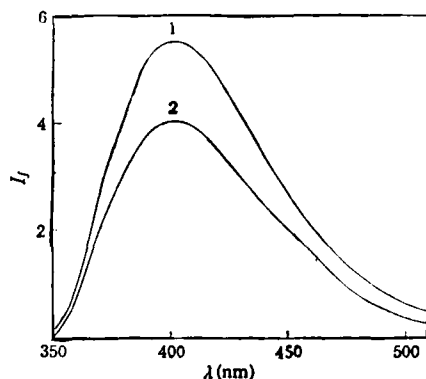
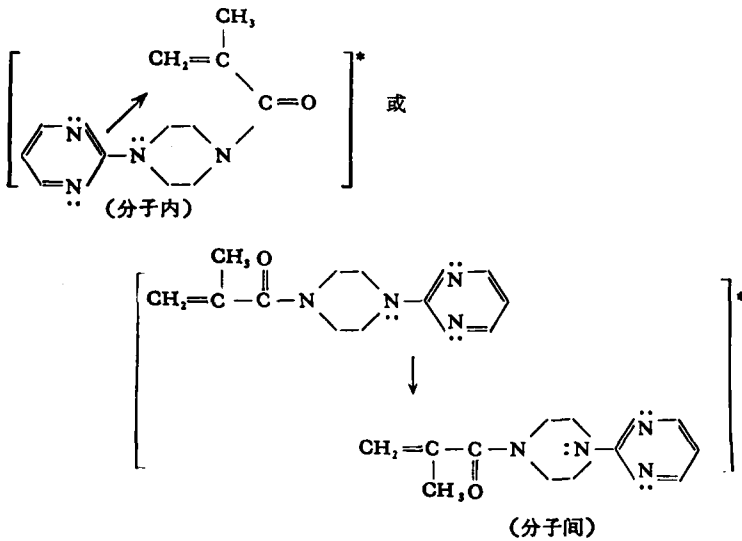


Fig. 2 Fluorescence Emission Spectrum of MPMP and P(MPMP) Ex = 340nm

Conc.: $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$, Solvent: DMP
(1) P(MPMP); (2) MPMP

分子内或分子间形成了激基复合物所致,示意如下:



据此 MPMP 还能敏化其自身的光聚合。

MPMP 的聚合物 P(MPMP) 具有较强的荧光峰,图 2 表示了 P(MPMP) 荧光强度随其浓度变化的关系,即其浓度自猝灭现象。可以看出,荧光强度在低浓度下随 P(MPMP) 浓度增大而增强,但在一定浓度 ($1.04 \times 10^{-3} \text{mol/l}$) 下,有一个最大值,此后荧光强度随其浓度的增大而减弱,因而本文浓度皆选在 $10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$ 范围内测定。

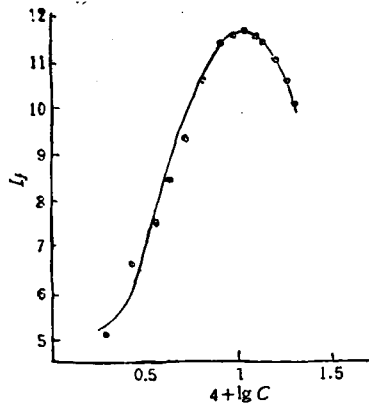


Fig. 3 Effect of Concentration of P(MPMP) in DMF on Its Fluorescence Emission Intensity

同时 P(MPMP) 荧光也可被其它缺电子烯类单体如丙烯腈 (AN) 所猝灭,如图 4 所示。这说明 MPMP 及其聚合物和 AN 也形成了激基复合物,因而能敏化丙烯腈的光聚合。

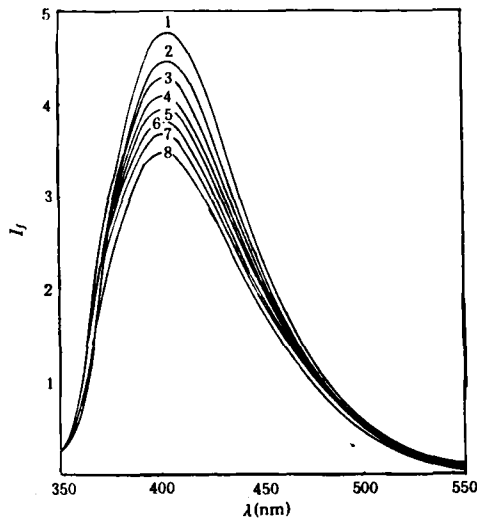
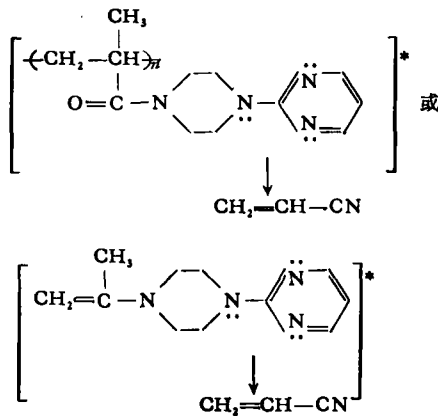


Fig. 4 Fluorescence Emission Spectrum of P(MPMP) Solution in DMF Quenched by AN

$E_x = 340\text{nm}$ $[P(\text{MPMP})] = 2.02 \times 10^{-4}\text{mol/l}$, Concentration of AN (mol/l):
 (1) 0; (2) 5.05×10^{-2} ; (3) 0.30; (4) 0.54; (5) 0.86; (6) 1.68; (7) 1.98; (8) 2.53



猝灭剂的缺电子程度对于 P(MPMP) 的荧光猝灭的程度也有影响,图 4 和图 5 分别为作为猝灭剂的缺电子烯类和丙烯酸酯类猝灭 P(MPMP) 的荧光 Stern-Yolmer 图。

各种猝灭剂猝灭 P(MPMP) 荧光的猝灭常数 ($k_q \cdot \tau$) 示于表 1。可见,随着猝灭剂

Table 1 The Effect of "e" Value on Stern-Volmer Constant

Quenchers	Nitriles				Acrylates	
	TCE	FN	AN	MAN	MA	MMA
$k_q \cdot \tau (\text{mol} \cdot \text{l}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	10143	46.36	0.318	0.167	0.163	0.159
"e" Value	/	1.96	1.20	0.40	0.60	0.40

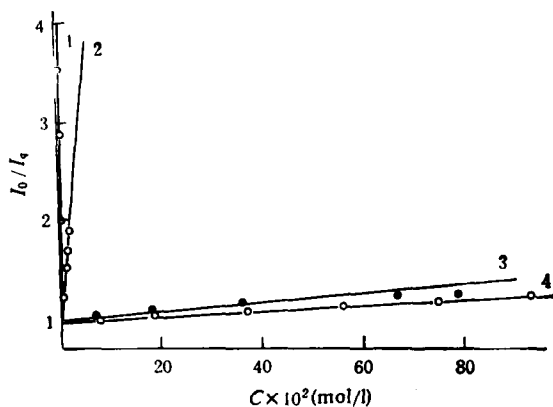


Fig. 5 Stern-Volmer Plot for the Fluorescence Quenching of P(MPMP) Solution by Various Quenchers
(1) TCNE; (2) FN; (3) AN; (4) MAN

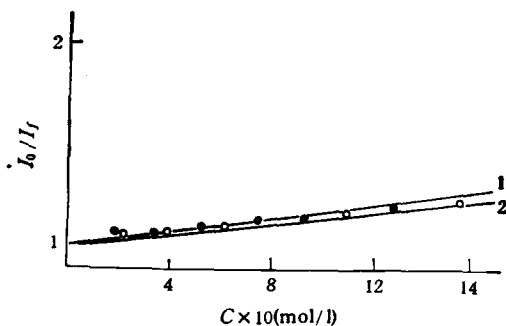


Fig. 6 Stern-Volmer Plot for the Fluorescence-Quenching of P(MPMP) Solution by MA and MMA
(1) MA; (2) MMA

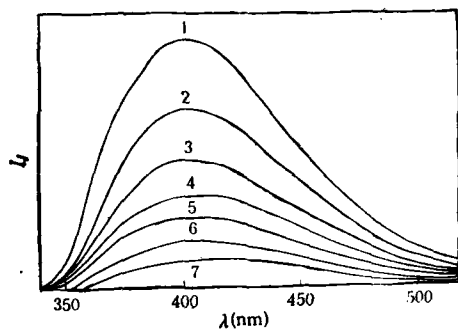


Fig. 7 Fluorescence Emission Spectrum of P(MPMP) Solution Quenched by HCl
 $E_s = 340\text{nm}$ Solvent: H_2O $[\text{P(MPMP)}] = 1.96 \times 10^{-4}\text{mol/l}$ Concentration of HCl(mol/l):
(1)0; (2) 3.12×10^{-4} ; (3) 6.24×10^{-4} ; (4) 9.36×10^{-4} ; (5) 1.25×10^{-3} ; (6) 1.87×10^{-3} ;
(7) 2.81×10^{-3}

缺电子程度的增大, 猝灭常数就越大, 因而和给电子基团形成激基复合物的倾向越大。

我们还发现盐酸对 P(MPMP) 的荧光也有影响如图 6 所示。这可能是盐酸对 P(MPMP) 中氮原子被质子化的结果,至于其详细情况有待进一步研究。

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A FLUORESCENCE STUDY FOR N-METHACRYLYL-N'-PYRIMIDINOPIPERAZINE AND ITS POLYMER

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ABSTRACT

A novel acrylic monomer bearing pyrimidino-moiety, N-methacrylyl-N'-pyrimidinopiperazine (MPMP) was synthesized by the reaction of N-pyrimidinopiperazine and methacrylyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine. Both absorption and fluorescence spectrum for the monomer and its polymer were recorded. It was observed that the fluorescence intensity of monomeric MPMP was slightly lower than that of its polymer. The monomer did not dramatically appear its structural self-quenching effect as we have reported previously. The fluorescence of the polymer, P(MPMP) could be quenched by electron-deficient quenchers such as methacrylonitrile, acrylonitrile, fumaronitrile; methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate. The Stern-Volmer constants of those quenchers for P(MPMP) were determined.

Key words N-Methacrylyl-N'-pyrimidinopiperazine, Fluorescence spectra, Absorption spectra, Structural self-quenching effect