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Thermal Properties and Fracture Toughness of Difunctional Epoxy Resins Cured by Catalytic Initiators

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: 가 triphenyl benzyl phosphonium hexafluoroantimonate (TBPH) benzyl 2-methylpyrazinium hexafluoroantimonate (BMPH) TBPH BMPH 1 phr (diglycidylether of bisphenol A, DGEBA) , /TBPH /BMPH (K_{IC}) . TBPH 4 , Coats - Redfern TBPH 가 . TBPH 가

ABSTRACT : In this work, two thermal cationic latent catalysts, i.e., triphenyl benzyl phosphonium hexafluoroantimonate (TBPH) and benzyl 2-methylpyrazinium hexafluoroantimonate (BMPH) were newly synthesized. And the thermal and mechanical properties of difunctional epoxy (diglycidylether of bisphenol A, DGEBA) resins initiated by 1 phr of either TBPH or BMPH catalyst were investigated. As experimental results, the epoxy/TBPH system showed higher curing temperature and critical stress intensity factor (K_{IC}) than those of epoxy/BMPH. This could be interpreted in terms of slow thermal diffusion rate and bulk structure of four phenyl groups in TBPH. However, the decomposed activation energy determined from Coats - Redfern method was lower in the case of epoxy/TBPH. This result was probably due to the fact that broken short chain structure was developed by steric hindrance of TBPH.

Keywords : thermal cationic latent catalyst, critical stress intensity factor, bulk structure, Coats-Redfern, steric hindrance.

가 가

가 ¹⁰

BF₄⁻, PF₆⁻, AsF₆⁻, SbF₆⁻

metal halide aromatic

onium ⁹⁻¹¹

가 triphenyl phosphine

SbF₆⁻ tri-

phenyl benzyl phosphonium hexafluoroantimonate

(TBPH) pyrazine

^{1,2} benzyl-

2-methylpyrazinium hexafluoroantimonate (BMPH)

TBPH

(diglycidylether of bisphenol A, DGEBA)

가 가

(K_{ic})

가

가

³

BMPH

¹²

TBPH 99% tri-

3 phenyl phosphine . TBPH

⁴ 3 98% benzyl bromide

metal halide

3 aromatic onium NaSbF₆

brittle 가 (T_g) (sodium hexafluoroantimonate)

^{5,6} Aldrich

가 ether, methanol acetonitrile,

3 diglycidylether of

bisphenol A (DGEBA, () : YD - 128,

12000 cps, 1.16 g/cm³, E.E.W=185 190 g/eq)

Figure 1

⁷ 가

⁸ [TBPH]. triphenyl phosphine

가 (13 g, 0.05 mol) acetonitrile (40 mL)

⁹ benzyl bromide (19 g, 0.11 mol) 1

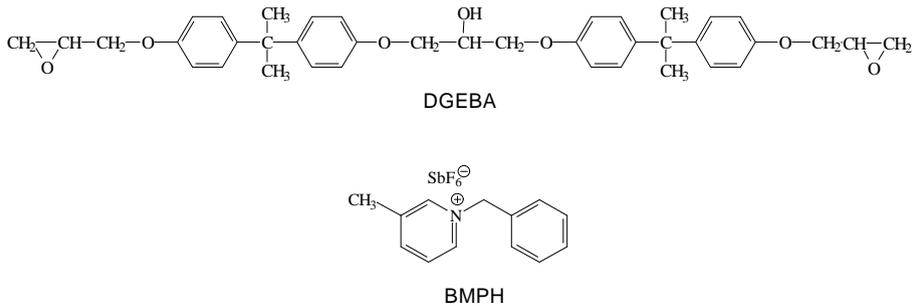


Figure 1. Structures of DGEBA (YD - 128) and BMPH.

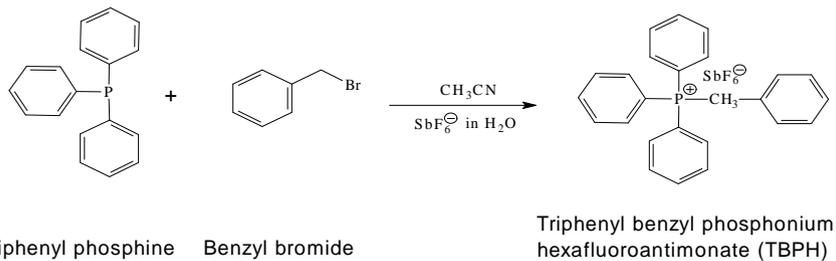


Figure 2. Synthesis mechanism of TBPH.

2 1 80 6 mm
 1 acetonitrile spacer
 ether 220 (2),
 NaSbF₆ (sodium hexafluoroantimonate) BMPH TBPH 1 phr 가
 가 (differential scanning calorimeter, DSC: Perkin Elmer DSC - 6)
 methanol/ (95:5) 10 /min ,
 Figure 2 30 400
 80 (thermogravimetric analysis, TGA: du Pont, TGA - 2590) DSC
 BMPH 30 850
 TBPH BMPH TBPH
 1 phr 가 (critical stress intensity factor, K_{IC})
 , Airtec Rease #19 5045 - 95 1a 5 SENB (single edge

notched bending) UTM (united test machine, Lloyd)
 (span - to - depth ratio) 4:1 , cross - head speed 1 mm/min
 K_{IC}
 TBPH , K_{IC}
 (scanning electron microscopy, SEM, JEOL JXA 840A) 5000
 BMPH

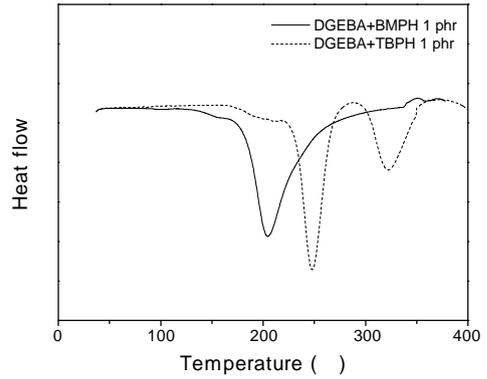
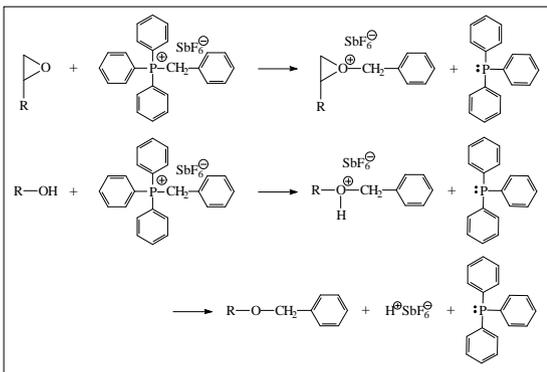


Figure 3. DSC thermograms of DGEBA/BMPH and DGEBA/TBPH systems.

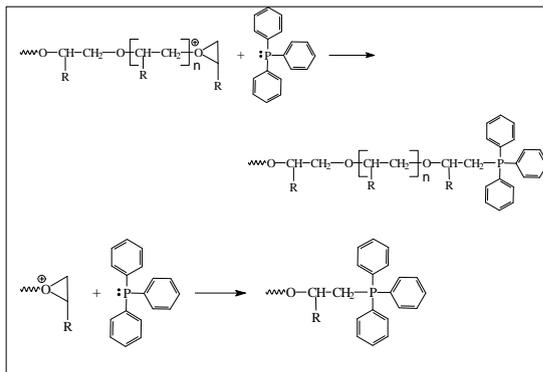
DGEBA 3
 DSC Figure 3
 UV
 13
 (activated monomer, AM) ,
 (activated chain - end, ACE),^{13,14}
 $H^+SbF_6^-$
 aromatic onium
 (activated onium salt, AOS), 3
 Figure 4
 TBPH Figure 3
 DGEBA BMPH 가 203
 가
 TBPH 가 250
 TBPH
 가 BMPH 4 phenyl 가
 가

15 TBPH 가
 TBPH
 16 , Figure 4
 DSC 250
 가
 300
 가
 3
 TBPH
 가
 (TGA) TGA
 Figure 5 Figure 5
 BMPH (IDT) 365
 TBPH IDT 350 BMPH 가 15
 ,
 T_{max} BMPH가 433 , TBPH가 444
 TBPH 가 11 가
 TBPH 가 BMPH
 가
 , TBPH가 BMPH

Initiation



Termination



Propagation

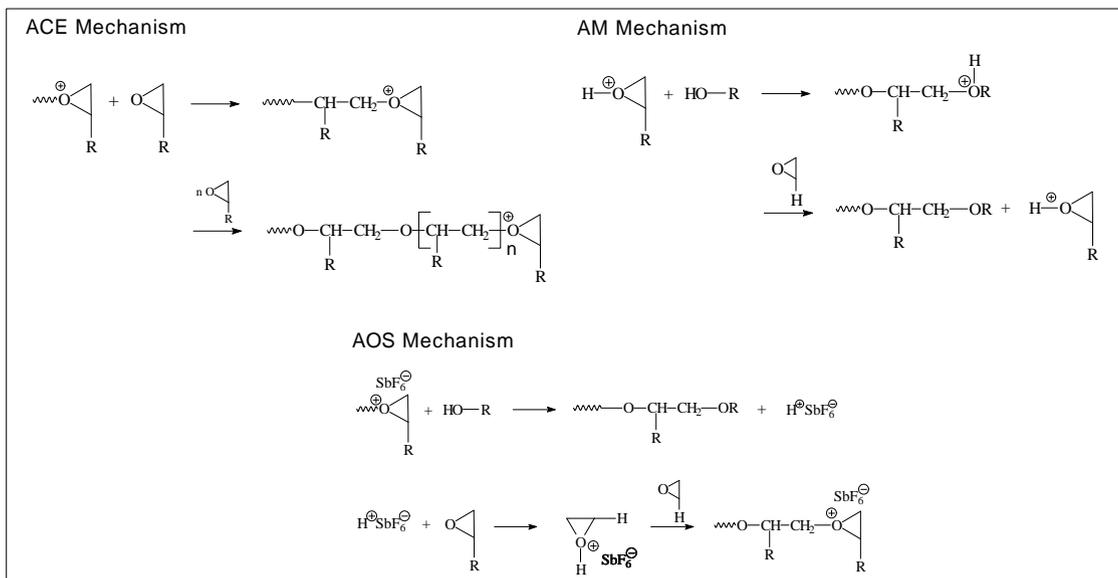


Figure 4. Suggested cure mechanism of DGEBA/ TBPH system.

가

가

가

가

17

가

TBPH 가 BMPH
Figure 5 TGA

가

3

가

가
가

BMPH 가 TBPH
TBPH가 BMPH

가

TBPH가

18

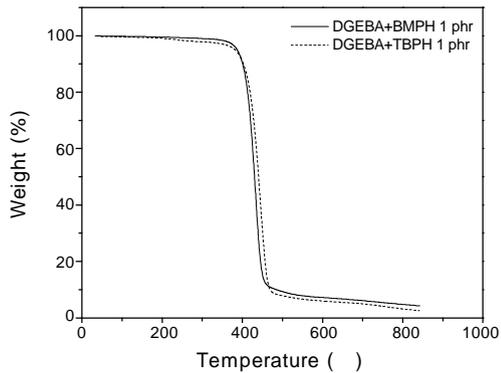


Figure 5. TGA thermograms of DGEBA/BMPH and DGEBA/TBPH systems.

Table 1. Decomposition Activation Energy (E_t) of DGEBA/BMPH and DGEBA/TBPH Curing System by Coats-Redfern Method

curing system	E_t (kJ/mol)
DGEBA/BMPH	237
DGEBA/TBPH	196

Table 2. Thermal Stabilities of DGEBA/BMPH and DGEBA/TBPH Curing System

	IDT (°C)	T_{max} (°C)	$A^* \cdot K^*$	IPDT (°C)
DGEBA/BMPH	365	433	0.565	490
DGEBA/TBPH	350	444	0.542	474

Coats Redfern

$$\ln\left[-\frac{\ln(1-a)}{T^2}\right] = \ln \frac{AR}{bE_t} \left(1 - \frac{2RT}{E_t}\right) - \frac{E_t}{RT} \quad (1)$$

a , A , E_t (J/mol), R , T (K).
 (1) $\ln[-\ln(1-a)/T^2]$ vs $1/T$

$$\ln\left[-\ln(1-a)/T^2\right] = \frac{E_t}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{T} + \ln\left[\frac{AR}{bE_t} \left(1 - \frac{2RT}{E_t}\right)\right]$$

Table 1

	BMPH	TBPH
DGEBA		
196 kJ/mol		237
		TBPH가
		가
		가

Doyle (integral procedural decomposition temperature, IPDT) Doyle

IPDT

$$IPDT (^\circ C) = A^* \cdot K^* (T_f - T_i) \quad (2)$$

A^* TGA, K^* $[(A_1 + A_2)/(A_1 + A_2 + A_3)]$, T_i $[(A_1 + A_2)/A_1]$, T_f

(2) TGA (initial decomposition temperature, IDT), T_{max} (temperature of maximum rate of weight loss, T_{max}), $A^* \cdot K^*$

IPDT Table 2 Table 2 IPDT가 BMPH 490, TBPH 474

가, BMPH 가 Figure 5 TGA TBPH DGEBA BMPH

가 3 가

가

가

가

(crack growth resistance)

$$K_{IC} \quad (3)$$

$$K_{IC} = \frac{P \cdot L}{b \cdot d^2} \cdot Y \quad (3)$$

P, L span, b, d, Y, geometric factor

$$(3) \quad Y \quad (4)$$

$$Y = \frac{3(a/d)^{1/2}[1.99 - (a/d)(1 - a/d)(2.15 - 3.93a/d + 2.7a^2/d^2)]}{2(1 + 2a/d)(1 - a/d)^{3/2}}$$

(4)

$$(3) \quad (4)$$

Table 3 . Table 3

BMPH TBPH
TBPH 가 BMPH
BMPH TBPH
3 가 가

가
BMPH TBPH 가
, BMPH

가
가 K_{IC} 가
TBPH 가

24

Table 3. Critical Stress Intensity Factor (K_{IC}) of DGEBA/BMPH and DGEBA/TBPH Curing System by Coats-Redfern Method

curing system	K_{IC} (MPa · m ^{1/2})
DGEBA/BMPH	1.75
DGEBA/TBPH	1.99

BMPH, TBPH
K_{IC}
5000
Figure 6

BMPH
Figure 6 (a)

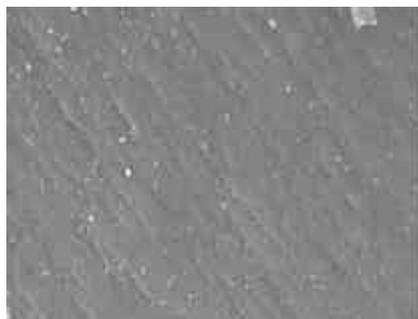
BMPH

14,24 TBPH
Figure 6
가 가

TBPH BMPH
가 가



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. SEM images of fracture surfaces. (a) DGEBA/BMPH system and (b) DGEBA/TBPH system.

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