



Ferrocene-Based Diimine Pd() ()

† , * , *
(2002 2 15 , 2002 4 29)

Glass Transition Temperature of Poly(methyl methacrylate) Obtained with Ferrocene-Based Diimine Pd() Catalyst

Tae Hark Park, Dong-Ho Lee[†], Tae Jeong Kim^{*}, and Dong Kyu Park^{*}

Department of Polymer Science, Kyungpook National University, Taegu 702-701, Korea

^{*}Department of Industrial Chemistry, Kyungpook National University, Taegu 702-701, Korea

e-mail : leedh@bh.knu.ac.kr

(Received February 15, 2002; accepted April 29, 2002)

: ferrocene-based diimine 가
가 Pd , (MMA)
impurity scavenger triisobutylaluminium (TIBA)
[TIBA]/[Pd] 가 (PMMA) (T_g)
PMMA 40 50 2000 3000 [TIBA]/[Pd]
가 PMMA T_g , [TIBA]/[Pd]
PMMA T_g PMMA 가 PMMA
PMMA T_g가 가 .

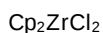
ABSTRACT : The late transition Pd catalyst of low oxophilicity that has ferrocene-based diimine ligand for stabilization of center metal had been synthesized and applied for the polymerization of methyl methacrylate (MMA). In the presence of triisobutylaluminium (TIBA) for impurity scavenger, the effects of polymerization temperature and [TIBA]/[Pd] mole ratio on the yield and glass transition temperature (T_g) of PMMA had been examined. For 40 50 of polymerization temperature and 2000 3000 of [TIBA]/[Pd] mole ratio, higher polymer yields were obtained. It was observed that T_g of PMMA is almost independent to the polymerization temperature but influenced by the [TIBA]/[Pd] mole ratio. With the examination of T_g of PMMA with the structure of polymer, it had been found that T_g of PMMA exhibits a linear relationship with the isotacticity of polymer.

Keywords : glass transition temperature, poly(methyl methacrylate), Pd catalyst, tacticity.

1950 Ziegler , Ziegler - Natta 가
(HDPE) , 가 4 가 .¹
Natta가 1980 Kaminsky Sinn

Ferrocene - Based Diimine Pd ()

()



가

가

(a -)

가 가

3

가

2

4

가

가

5

, Ziegler - Natta

가

,

/

,

/



preaging

7

cationic Cp_2ZrMe^+ (THF)

6

Lewis acid ZnEt_2

Cp_2ZrMe_2

(MMA)

가

b -

(dimerization)

(oligomerization)

, 1995

Brookhart

가

diimine

(MAO)

a -

(: MMA)

8

ferrocene - based diimine

counterion

가

가 Pd

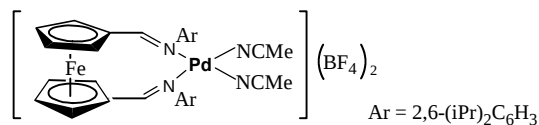
MMA

(T_g)

T_g

Pd

9



Triisobutylaluminium (TIBA, Tosoh Akzo, 15 wt% in hexane)

(MMA, Junsei Chem. Co.,

99%)

CaH_2 (Junsei Chem. Co.,

95%)

24

Co., 99%)

/

(Duksan Chem.

8

(Duksan Chem. Co., 99%)

. 400 mL

100 mL

, TIBA, Pd

MMA

TIBA

가

10

MMA

11

0.2 N HCl

가

(PMMA)

,

60

24

¹H - NMR (Bruker

Advance Digital 400 FT - NMR) CDCl_3

. PMMA

1.5

2.2 ppm

1.9 1.8 ppm

PMMA

12

T_g differential scanning calorimeter (DSC, Dupont TA 2000) 20 /min

[Pd] = 2.5×10^{-5} mol/L, [TIBA]/[Pd] = 3000,
1 atm, 8 h

MMA

Table 1

가 40 50

가

PMMA T_g

Figure 1

PMMA T_g

± 5

PMMA

T_g

[Pd] = 7.8×10^{-6} mol/L, 1 atm, 2 h,

[TIBA]/[Pd]

MMA

Table 1

Table 1. Effect of Temperature and [TIBA]/[Pd] Mole Ratio on MMA Polymerization Initiated with Ferrocene-based Diimine Pd() Catalyst^a

temp.() ^b	yield(%)	T_g ()	[TIBA]/[Pd] ^c	yield(%)	T_g ()
30	10	114	1000	12	127
40	51	118	1500	62	122
50	60	121	2000	60	118
60	26	117	2500	56	117
70	19	118	3000	51	109
			5000	21	108
			10000	31	102

^a Polymerization conditions : [MMA] = 0.05 mol.

^b [TIBA]/[Pd] = 3000. ^c 40

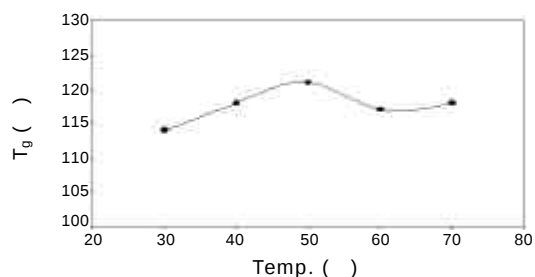


Figure 1. Effect of polymerization temperature on T_g of PMMA obtained with ferrocenyldiimine - Pd () complex.

[TIBA]/[Pd] 가 3000 가
가
[TIBA]/[Pd]
가
가
[TIBA]/[Pd]
[Pd]
[TIBA]/[Pd]
[TIBA]/[Pd]
PMMA T_g
Figure
Figure 2
[TIBA]/[Pd] 가
가 T_g 가
가 3000
PMMA T_g 가
PMMA

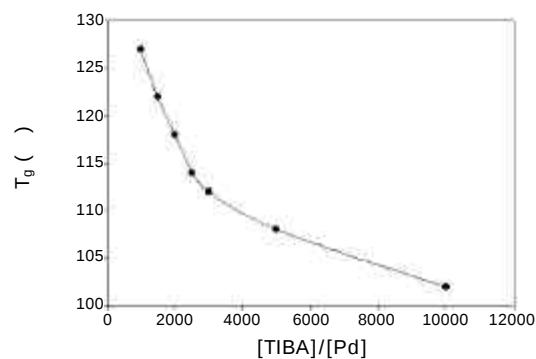


Figure 2. Effect of [TIBA]/[Pd] mole ratio on T_g of PMMA obtained with ferrocenyldiimine - Pd () complex.

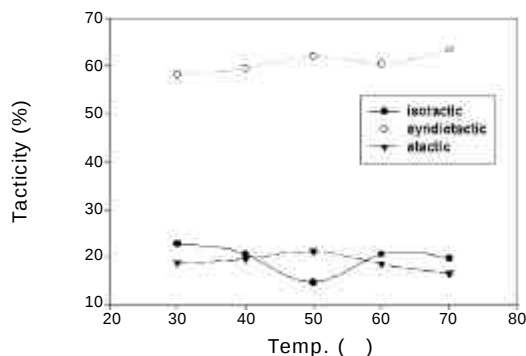


Figure 3. Effect of polymerization temperature on tacticity of PMMA obtained with ferrocenyldiimine - Pd () complex.

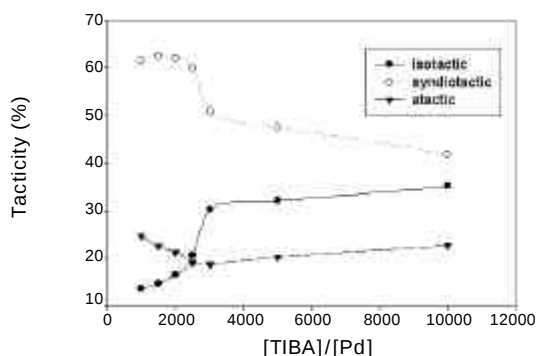


Figure 4. Effect of [TIBA]/[Pd] mole ratio on tacticity of PMMA obtained with ferrocenyldiimine - Pd () complex.

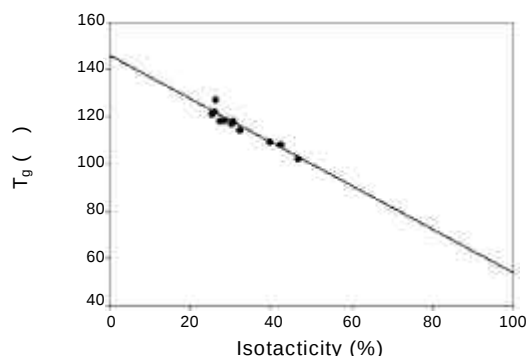


Figure 5. Effect of isotacticity on T_g of PMMA obtained with ferrocenyldiimine - Pd () complex.

^1H - NMR
PMMA
Figure 3
가 PMMA

Figure 5
가 가
100%
가 PMMA T_g 100%
53
146
Martin
가

[TIBA]/[Pd] PMMA
Figure 4
Figure 4 [TIBA]/[Pd] 가

ferrocene - based diimine 가
Pd
MMA

PMMA
[TIBA]/[Pd] 가 가
PMMA
가 3000
가
PMMA T_g
가 Martin 13
PMMA

Impurity scavenger TIBA
40 50
[Pd] 가
2000 3000 [TIBA]/
PMMA T_g

mm, mr, rr triad
 $m = 1/2(2\text{ mm} + \text{mr})$, $r = 1/2(2\text{ rr} + \text{mr})$
m, r dyad, PMMA T_g
Gibbs - DiMarzio
PMMA T_g (isotacticity)가
가, 1
100%
가 PMMA
 T_g 41 125
PMMA triad
dyad, PMMA
 T_g
Figure 5

, [TIBA]/[Pd] 가 PMMA
가 가 T_g 가
2000
(KRF - 2000 - DP -
0217).

1. D. - H. Lee and K. K. Kang, *Polym. Sci. Tech.*, 12, 312

- (2001).
2. D. - H. Lee and S. K. Noh, "Metallocene - based Polyolefins", eds. by J. Scheirs and W. Kaminsky, vol. 1, p. 365, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., New York, 2000.
 3. D. - H. Lee, K. B. Yoon, S. K. Noh, and S. S. Woo, *Macromol. Symp.*, 118, 129 (1997).
 4. D. - H. Lee, J. H. Lee, H. J. Kim, W. S. Kim, K. E. Min, L. S. Park, K. H. Seo, and I. K. Kang, *Polymer(Korea)*, 25, 468 (2001).
 5. D. - H. Lee and S. K. Noh, *Korea Polym. J.*, 9, 71 (2001).
 6. S. Collins and D. G. Ward, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 114, 5460 (1992).
 7. D. Deng, T. Shiono, and K. Soga, *Macromolecules*, 28, 3067 (1995).
 8. S. D. Ittel, L. K. Johnson, and M. Brookhart, *Chem. Rev.*, 100, 1169 (2000).
 9. D. K. Park, T. J. Kim, D. - H. Lee, and T. H. Park, "87th Annual Meeting of the Korean Chemical Society Program and Abstracts", p. 138, Korean Chemical Society, Seoul, 2001.
 10. H. Deng, H. Winkelbach, T. Taeji, W. Kaminsky, and K. Soga, *Macromolecules*, 29, 6371 (1996).
 11. P. A. Cameron, V. C. Gibson, and A. J. Graham, *Macromolecules*, 33, 4329 (2000).
 12. R. N. Ibbett, "NMR Spectroscopy of Polymers", p. 31, Blackie A. & P., New York, 1993.
 13. F. F. Martin, I. F. Pierola, and A. Horta, *J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Phys. Ed.*, 19, 1353 (1981).