



Microwave assisted synthesis and characterization of new organosoluble and thermally stable poly (thioether-amide)s bearing aminothiophenol and xylyl units in the main Chain

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ABSTRACT

New polyamides containing aminothiophenol, xylyl and thioether units were prepared under microwave irradiation and their solubility, thermal behavior, viscosity and surface morphology were evaluated. The viscosities of polyamides are in the range of 0.39-0.49 and glass transition temperatures (T_g) are in the range of 245-276°C. Decomposition temperatures of 10% weight loss $T(10)$ are in the range of 133-274 °C, also, the temperature of 50% weight loss $T(50)$ are in the range of 291-318 °C and char yields are in the range of 5-17% at 540 °C. These polyamides showed good solubility in common organic solvents. Surface morphology of these polymers showed amorphous and microsphere structure. © 2014 Trade Science Inc. - INDIA

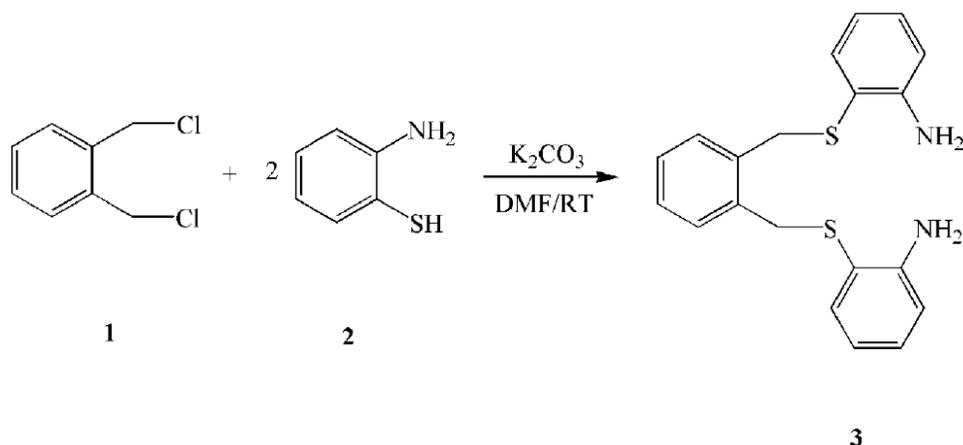
INTRODUCTION

Aromatic polyamides are high performance polymers with some advantages such as, good thermal stability, efficient mechanical properties, low flammable, good processable, easy applicable and low density materials^[1-4]. Because of their excellent properties, they are used as good alternatives for a series of industrial materials such as metals and ceramics in applications^[5]. The new industry and technology requires high performance materials with several properties and stable in vigorous conditions such as elevated temperatures, high acidic and basic media and humid and cold regions^[6]. Polyamides are important candidates for these advanced materials have ability to change their properties with a series of modifications and gain desired application^[7]. Wholly aromatic polyamides (aramides) have a few disadvantages such as poor solubility, difficult processability and high melting and as a result restricted applications^[8].

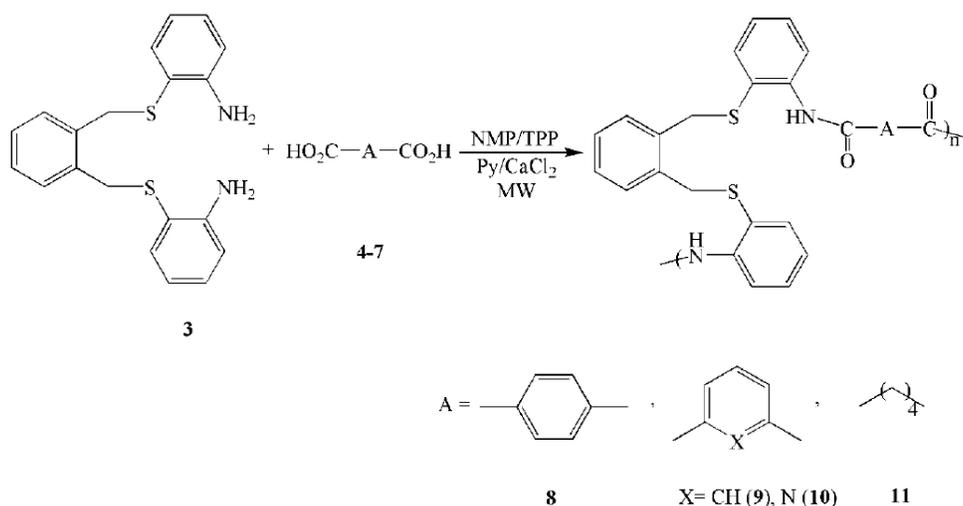
Several procedures were examined for achieve these drawbacks containing the use of softening aliphatic chains, ethers and sulfides in the polymer main chain, insertion of three dimensional and bulky pendant groups (for example; alkyl, sulfone, thio and ether groups) for avoid crystallinity, close packing and gain low melting, good soluble and processable polymers with good thermal stability^[9-11].

Microwave irradiation (MW), as a nonconventional heating procedure, was used for the preparation of a large number of compounds^[12]. In comparison with conventional heating this method of synthesis have a series of advantages such as high yields, short reaction times, the use of small volume of solvents or the syntheses in dry media without solvent (solventless synthesis), ecofriendly and environmentally benign^[13]. In polymer and material science, microwave irradiation was used in broad range from polymer synthesis to processing^[14]. A large number of polymer synthetic routes were reported using micro-

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Scheme 1 : Synthesis of diamine (3)



Scheme 2 : Synthesis of polyamides (8-11)

wave irradiation^[15]. Various polymeric materials such as polyamides, polyesters, polyimides, polyethylene, polystyrene and polyurea and polythiourea were prepared under microwave irradiation using different kinds of polymer syntheses routes; for example, step-growth and chain growth polymerization^[15,16].

In continuation on previous research works on the synthesis of polyamides^[17], in this research work new organosoluble and thermally stable poly (thioetheramide) containing aminothiophenol and xylylene units in the main chain were synthesized under microwave irradiation. The morphology of these polymers was studied using scanning electron microscopy and showed amorphous and microsphere structures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The reactions for the synthesis of monomer and pu-

rification of polymers were carried out in an efficient hood. All the materials were purchased from Merck, Fluka, Across Organics and Aldrich chemical companies. N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP, Merck) and pyridine (Py, Merck) were purified by distillation under reduced pressure over calcium hydride and stored over 4Å molecular sieves. Triphenylphosphite (TPP, Merck) was purified by fractional distillation under vacuum. FT-IR spectra were recorded in potassium bromide pellets on a Bruker apparatus. The ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained using BRUKER AVANCE DRX 500 MHz apparatus and mass spectra were obtained with Shimadzu GC-MS-QP 1100 EX model. Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) images were obtained using a XL30 (Philips) apparatus. The MicroSYNTH system of Milestone which is a multi-mode platform and equipped with a magnetic stirring plate was used for the synthesis. Inherent viscosities ($\eta_{inh} = \ln \eta_r/c$ at a

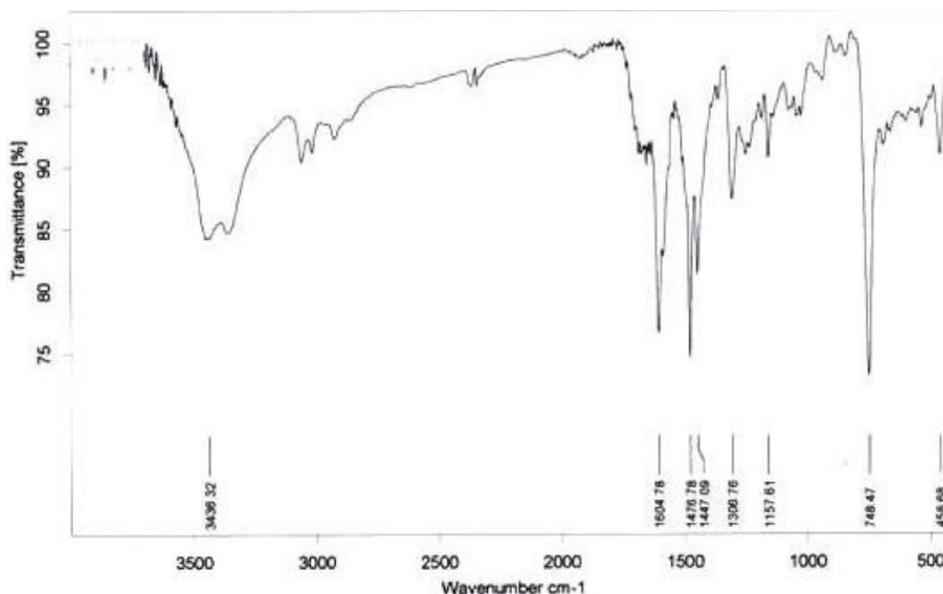


Figure 1 : FT-IR spectrum of diamine(3, DA)

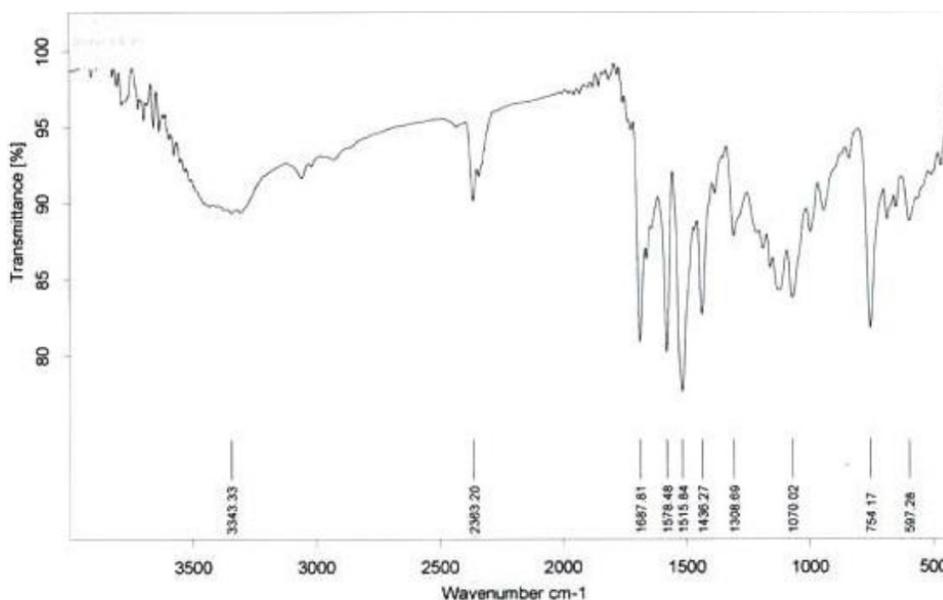


Figure 2 : FT-IR spectrum of polyamide (10, PPY)

concentration of 0.5 g dL^{-1}) were measured with an Ubbelohde suspended-level viscometer at 30°C using DMSO as solvent. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) were recorded on a V 5.1A DuPont 2000 system un-

TABLE 1 : Inherent viscosities and the yields of polyamides

Polymer	Yield (%)	$\eta_{\text{inh}}(\text{g/dL})^{\text{a}}$
PPH (8)	98	0.49
PMP (9)	96	0.41
PPY (10)	94	0.42
PAD (11)	95	0.39

^aMeasured at a polymer concentration of 0.5 g/dL in DMSO solvent at 30°C

der argon atmosphere at a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C Min}^{-1}$, and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) recorded on a V 4.OB DuPont 2000 system under argon atmosphere at a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C Min}^{-1}$.

Synthesis of diaminemonomer (3, DA)

To (1) (2 mmol, 0.18g) under N_2 , was added potassium carbonate (4 mmol, 0.56 g), dimethylformamide (DMF, 30 mL) and 2-aminothiophenol (4 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24h. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), water was added and extracted to chlo-

TABLE 2 : Spectral data of polymers

Polymer	IR (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d ₆): δ (ppm)
PPH (8)	3339, 3105, 2986, 1733, 1676, 1499, 1431, 1068, 754.	4.19 (s, 4H), 7.05-7.08 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.17 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.97 (m, 2H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 10.06 (s, 2H).
PMP (9)	3342, 3145, 2982, 1677, 1578, 1510, 1042, 755.	4.51 (s, 4H), 6.76-6.78 (m, 1H), 7.06-7.08 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.14 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.91 (dd, J= 1, 8Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.71 (m, J= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.23-8.25 (m, 2H), 8.56 (d, J= 1Hz, 1H), 10.39 (s, 2H).
PPY (10)	3343, 3121, 2991, 1687, 1515, 1070, 754.	4.50 (s, 4H), 6.77-6.80 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.09 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.16 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.95 (dd, J= 1, 8Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.31-8.32 (m, 1H), 8.44 (d, J= 8Hz, 1H), 10.41 (s, 2H).
PAD (11)	3331, 3107, 2985, 1731, 1678, 1495, 1436, 1062, 755.	1.53 (s, 4H), 2.24 (s, 4H), 4.19 (s, 4H), 7.05-7.08 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.17 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.41-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.95-7.97 (m, 2H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 10.06 (s, 2H).

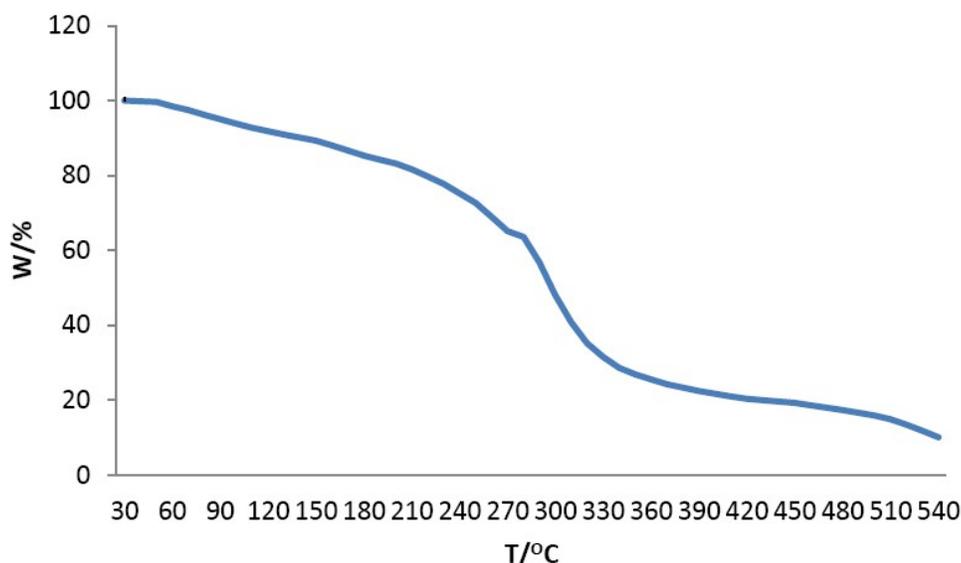


Figure 3 : TGA of polyamide (8, PPH)

TABLE 3 : Thermal properties of polyamides

Polymer	T _g (°C)	T ₁₀ ^a (°C)	T ₅₀ ^b (°C)	Char yields ^c (%) 540 °C
PPH (8)	276	147	301	17
PMP (9)	271	136	311	12
PPY (10)	267	274	318	5
PAD (11)	245	133	291	11

^aTemperature of 10% weight loss determined in argon atmosphere; ^bTemperature of 50% weight loss determined in argon atmosphere; ^cChar yield calculated as the percentage of solid residue after heating from room temperature to 550 °C under argon

roform (3×50 mL). The combined chloroform layers were dried (sodium sulfate) and evaporated to afford crude reaction mixture. The resulting mixture was purified with short column chromatography on silica gel using n-hexane/ethyl acetate as eluent to afford diamine (**3, DA**) as an oil in 91% yield; IR (KBr): 3436, 3351,

2981, 1604, 1476, 1447, 1306, 748 Cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 4.03 (s, 4H), 5.33-5.37 (b, 4H), 6.44-6.45 (m, 2H), 6.73 (d, J= 8Hz, 2H), 7.01-7.07 (m, 6H), 7.18-7.20 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 150.22, 136.95, 135.94, 133.98, 131.18, 130.80, 130.36, 130.02, 129.61, 128.63, 127.98, 127.77, 120.17, 117.33, 116.49, 115.22, 48.41, 36.33, 36.04 ppm; MS EI (electron impact) m/

TABLE 4 : The solubility of polyamides (8-11)

Polymer ^a	NMP	DMAc	DMF	DMSO	m-Cresol	THF
PPH (8)	++	++	++	++	++	+
PMP (9)	++	++	++	++	+	+
PPY (10)	++	++	++	++	++	±
PAD (11)	++	++	++	++	++	+

(++) Soluble at room temperature; (+) soluble upon heating; (±) partially soluble; ^aSolubility measured at a polymer concentration of 0.05 g/ml

z (relative intensity %): 352 [M]⁺ (49), 228 (76), 194 (100), 124 (78), 80 (100).

Synthesis of polyamides

Polyamides were synthesized by the Yamazaki phosphorylation reaction of diamine (3, DA) with various diacids (terphthalic acid (4), isophthalic acid (5), 2,6-pyridine dicarboxylic acid (6) and adipic acid (7)) as shown in Scheme 2. A typical example for the preparation of polyamides is given. A mixture of (3) (1 mmol), terphthalic acid ((4), 1 mmol), 0.3 g of CaCl₂, 0.6 mL of TPP, 0.5 mL of pyridine, and 4 mL of NMP were added to the microwave cell and irradiated under microwave in 600W for 9 Min. (3×3 Min.) and the rest time of 10 Min. After cooling at room temperature, the resulting viscous reaction mixture was poured into 300 mL of boiling methanol. The resulting crude polymer was precipitated and then filtered. The polymer was washed with hot methanol (50 mL), hot water (twice, 50 mL) and then hot methanol (50 mL), respectively; and dried under vacuum at 100 °C overnight. The yields were almost quantitative. Thermal properties, viscosity, solubility and surface studies of these polyamides were reported in the following tables and figures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research work, we wish to report the syn-

thesis and characterization of new organosoluble and thermally stable polyamides. Diamine monomer (3, DA) was prepared from the reaction of 1,2-bis chloromethyl benzene (1) and 2-aminothiophenol (2) in the presence of K₂CO₃ in dimethylformamide (DMF) at room temperature (scheme 1). The IR spectrum of monomer (3, DA) is appeared in Figure 1. Polyamides was prepared from the reaction of monomer (3, DA), containing sulfide and benzene units and appropriate diacids (terphthalic acid (4), isophthalic acid (5), 2,6-pyridine dicarboxylic acid (6), adipic acid (7)) under microwave irradiation. Polymerization were performed using Yamazaki phosphorylation reaction of diamine (3) and diacids (4-7) in the presence of triphenylphosphite (TPP), pyridine (Py), N-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP) and calcium chloride (CaCl₂) under microwave irradiation and four new polyamides were prepared (8-11, scheme 2). Polymers were precipitated in boiling methanol (300 ml) and washed with hot distilled water and methanol, respectively, and then dried under vacuum. The inherent viscosities and the isolated yields (94-98%) of polyamides were reported in TABLE 1. The IR and ¹H NMR spectra of polyamides showed the correct structures (TABLE 2). The IR spectrum of polyamide (10, PPH) is appeared in Figure 2; and showed the corresponding structure according to the major functional groups.

The solubility's of polyamides was investigated in a series of common organic solvents such as N-

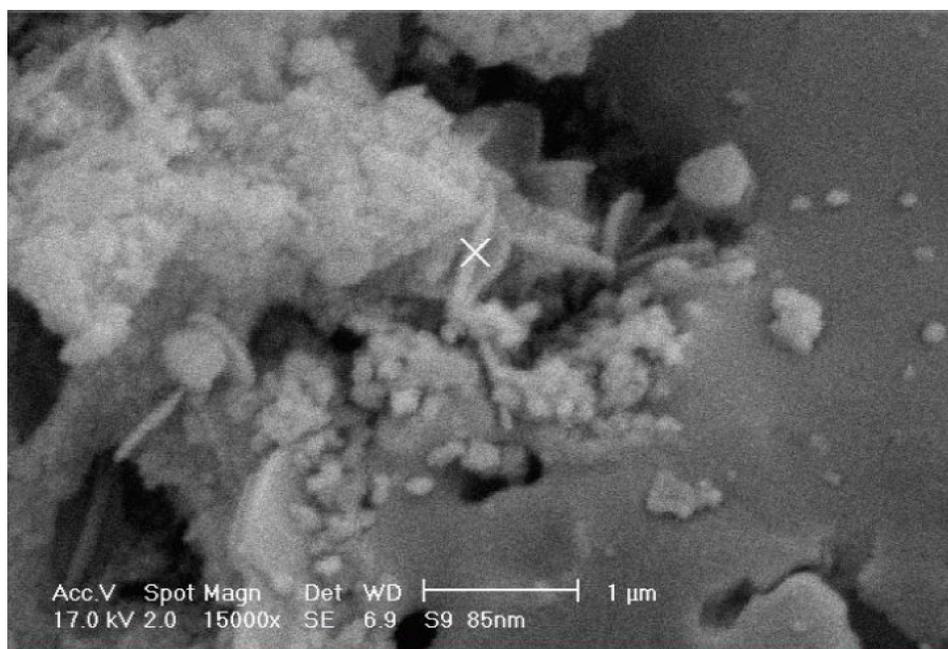


Figure 4 : SEM image of polyamide 8 (PPH)

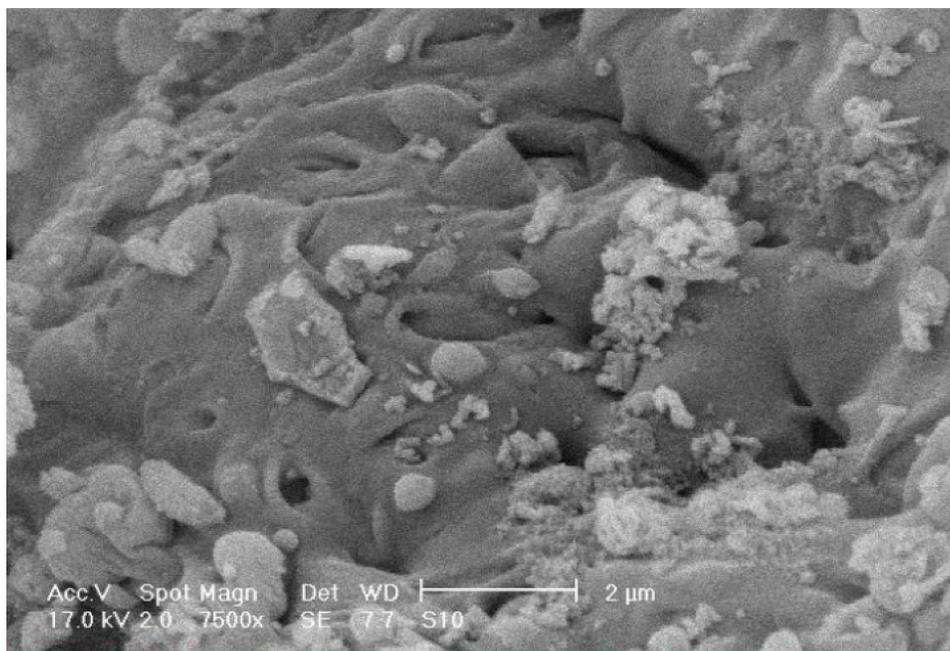


Figure 5 : SEM image of polyamide 9 (PMP)

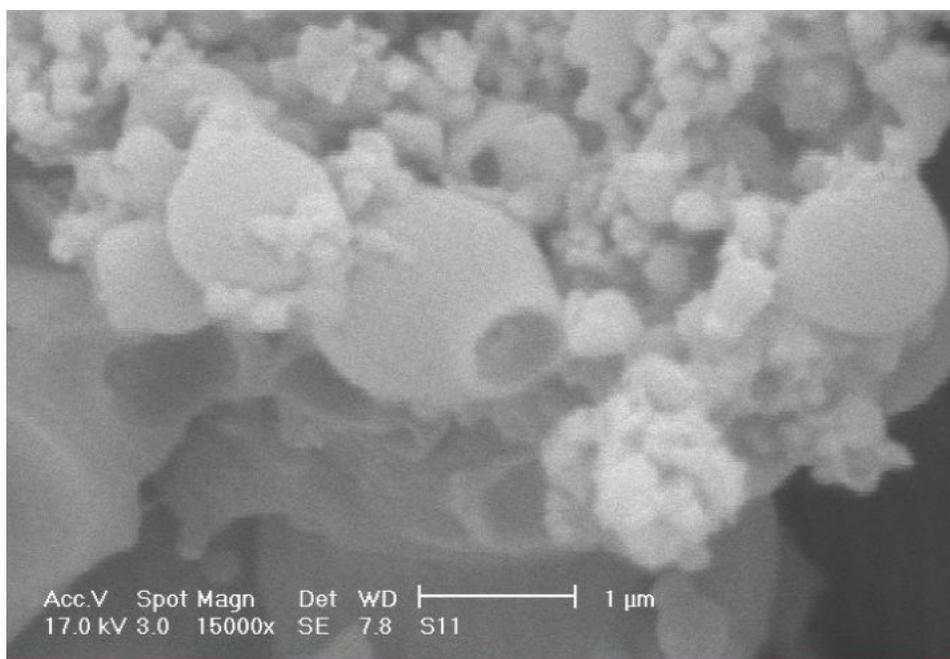


Figure 6 : SEM image of polyamide 10 (PPY)

methylpyrrolidinone (NMP), N, N-dimethylformamide (DMF), tetrahydrofuran (THF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) and *m*-cresol, and the results are summarized in TABLE 4. All the polymers showed excellent solubility in polar organic solvents. This might be due to the presence of polarized and tetrahedral thioether groups with flexible and three dimensional structures, increased solvent diffusion and chain solvent interaction, intramolecular hydrogen bond-

ing and reduced the close packing and crystallinity. Also, very flexible CH_2 groups in the main chain increase the diffusion of solvent and thus the solubility is high. The viscosities of polyamides were measured in DMSO at 30 °C and are in the range of 0.39-0.49 (TABLE 1).

The thermal behavior of polyamides was studied by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The entire polymers showed good thermal stability, the results are summarized in

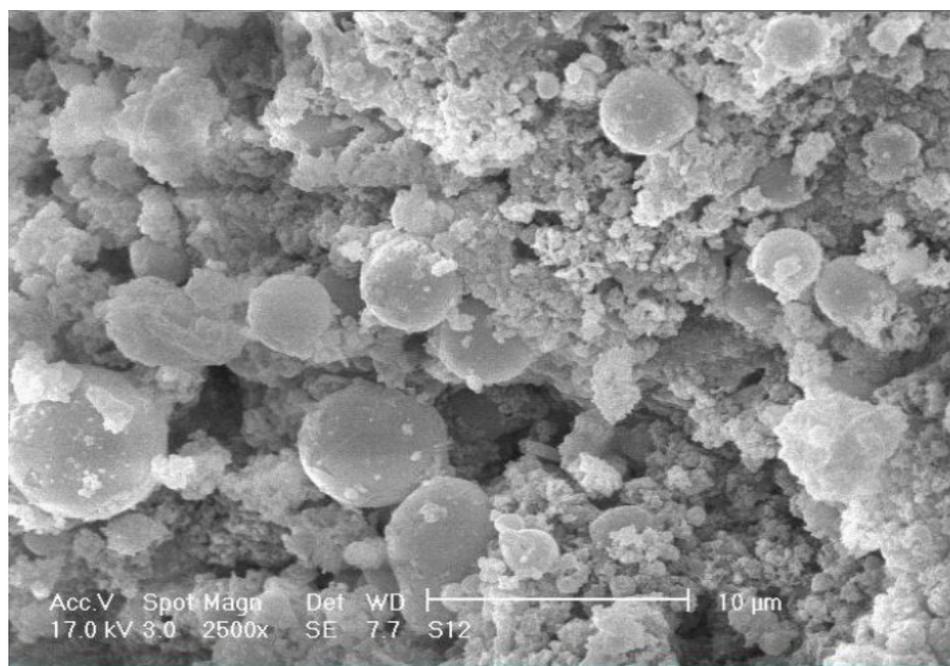


Figure 7 : SEM image of polyamide 11 (PAD)

TABLE 4 and for 8 (PPH) is appeared in Figure 3. Glass transition temperatures (T_g) of polyamides were obtained by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) and are in the range of 245-276°C. The results are reported in TABLE 3. According to the structure of diacid, insertion of the aliphatic groups in the diacid structure is increased the overall flexibility of the polymer chains and decreased the T_g value. The polymers containing diacids without flexible groups have higher T_g values, because of the lower flexibility of the overall polymer chains, increased crystallinity and close packing.

All the polymers using thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) showed good thermal stability, their decomposition at argon atmosphere for temperature of 10% weight loss $T(10)$ was in the range of 133-274 °C and the temperature of 50% weight loss $T(50)$ was in the range of 291-318 °C which indicates good thermal stability in the prepared polymers. The polymer decomposition temperature for various percent of decomposition and char yield (in the range of 5-17%) at 540 °C for all polymers are summarized in Table 3 and according to the obtained data for thermal stability, the polymer with diacid containing the aliphatic subunits show the lower thermal stability in comparison with the polymers containing diacids without these groups and more symmetric structures.

The surface morphology of polymers was studied

using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images, and showed amorphous and nanoparticle structures (Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7). Polymers bearing aromatic diacid are amorphous structure and aliphatic diacids in the polymer main chain lead to microsphere morphology.

CONCLUSION

A series of new polyamides based on orthoxylyl, 2-aminothiophenol and appropriate diacids were successfully obtained through the direct polycondensation reaction via Yamazaki method under microwave irradiation (MW). The polymers showed enhanced solubility and high thermal stability. This is due to the presence of tetrahedral sulfide groups in the polymer main chain. The thioether interact with polar solvents and increased diffusion of solvent to the polymer main structure and decreased interchain interactions. The presence of methylene groups in the main chain increased solubility and decreased thermal stability. Thus, we afforded polyamides which lead to improved solubility and higher heat resistance. Surface study of these polymers showed the amorphous and microsphere structures.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The financial support of this work by Payame Noor

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University (PNU) Research Council is acknowledged.

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