聚甲醛改性用丙烯酸酯聚合物的制备及 改性聚甲醛的耐老化性能研究^{*}

<u>淡宜**</u>,赵红军,陈山玉,蔡绪福,任显诚,刘宗彬 高分子材料工程国家重点实验室,四川大学高分子研究所,成都 610065

王志春,普雪涛,刘和兴

云南云天化股份有限公司,水富 657800

关键词:乳液聚合,聚丙烯酸酯,聚甲醛,改性,耐老化性能

采用乳液聚合方法,通过分子设计,制备了具有不同结构的用于聚甲醛改性的丙烯酸酯聚合物。通过转化率和凝胶含量测定,探讨了单体组成、加料方式、搅拌速度、反应温度、反应时间等因素对聚合过程稳定性的影响;通过凝胶渗透色谱测定、差示扫描量热分析和透射电子显微镜观测等,研究了所制备聚合物的结构、聚合物乳胶粒子的形貌和大小;将所制备聚合物用于聚甲醛改性,通过老化试验和力学性能及色差等测定,研究了改性聚甲醛的耐老化性能。研究结果表明:所设计聚合体系,聚合过程稳定,凝胶含量低,聚合转化率高;单体组分一定时,采用不同的加料方式,所得聚合物的结构有所不同;核壳结构的聚合物乳胶粒子对聚甲醛的改性效果好于均匀结构的聚合物乳胶粒子对聚甲醛的改性效果;改性聚甲醛的耐老化性能优于未改性聚甲醛。本文研究工作对于提升聚甲醛品质、拓展聚甲醛应用领域具有重要现实意义。

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^{**} 通讯联系人

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淡宜**,赵红军,陈山玉,蔡绪福,任显诚,刘宗彬

高分子材料工程国家重点实验室,四川大学高分子研究所,成都 610065

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云南云天化股份有限公司,水富 657800

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聚甲醛分子主链由 (CH₂-O)-链节构成,是高熔点、高密度、高结晶性聚合物,具有优良的机械性能、电性能、耐磨损性、尺寸稳定性、耐化学性、耐疲劳性、自润滑性和着色性等,近年来在我国的生产和应用发展都十分迅速。但由于分子结构特点,聚甲醛的耐候性和抗老化性差,易在紫外光和热氧作用下降解,导致材料的力学性能,尤其是缺口冲击强度和断裂伸长率迅速下降,失去使用价值,限制了在诸多方面的应用。因此,改善聚甲醛的耐候性、提高聚甲醛的抗老化性能是提升聚甲醛品质、拓展聚甲醛应用领域的重要措施,具有重要的现实意义。

本文采用乳液聚合方法,通过分子设计,制备了具有不同结构的用于聚甲醛 改性的丙烯酸酯聚合物。通过转化率和凝胶含量测定,探讨了单体组成、加料方式、搅拌速度、反应温度、反应时间等因素对聚合过程稳定性的影响;通过凝胶渗透色谱测定、差示扫描量热分析和透射电子显微镜观测等,研究了所制备聚合物的结构、聚合物乳胶粒子的形貌和大小;将所制备聚合物用于聚甲醛改性,通过扫描电镜观察,研究了所制备聚合物与聚甲醛的相容性;通过老化试验和力学性能及变色等级等测定,研究了改性聚甲醛的耐老化性能。研究结果表明:所设计聚合体系,聚合过程稳定,乳液凝胶含量低,聚合转化率高;单体组分一定时,采用不同的加料方式,所获得的聚合物分子结构及聚合物乳胶粒子形貌不同;扫

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描电镜观察结果(Figure1)表明,所制备丙烯酸酯聚合物与聚甲醛相容性好,这对丙烯酸酯聚合物改性聚甲醛,提高聚甲醛的耐老化性能起到重要作用;不同结构的聚合物对聚甲醛的改性效果不同,核壳结构的聚合物乳胶粒子对聚甲醛的改性效果好于均匀结构的聚合物乳胶粒子对聚甲醛的改性效果;经氙灯人工加速气候老化试验 400 小时,未改性聚甲醛的断裂伸长率保持率和冲击强度保持率分别只有 32%和 16.4%,而改性聚甲醛的性能保持率较高(Table1);老化 1200 小时后,改性聚甲醛的断裂伸长率和冲击强度保持率分别可达 76.5%和 48.6%(Table1),变色评级为 4~5 级(Table 2),而未改性聚甲醛的断裂伸长率和冲击强度保持率分别只有 13.9%和 16%(Table1),变色评级只有 1 级(Table 2),明显低于改性聚甲醛。将具有特定结构的丙烯酸酯聚合物用于聚甲醛改性,可显著提高聚甲醛的耐老化性能。

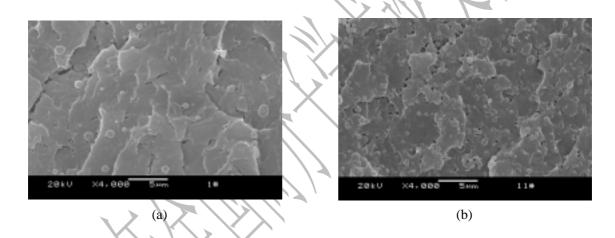


Figure 1 SEM micrographs of (a) unmodified POM and (b) modified POM

Table 1 Retention rate of properties of modified and unmodified POM after weathering testing

	Retention rate of properties, %					
Aging	Tensile strength		Elongation at break		Impact strength	
time, h	Modified	Unmodified	Modified	Unmodified	Modified	Unmodified
	POM	POM	POM	POM	POM	POM
400	99.8	99.7	108.8	32	65.7	16.4
800	104.2	104.2	85.3	16	52.9	14.8
1200	104.2	102.2	76.5	16	48.6	13.9

Table 2 Discoloration characteristics of modified and unmodified POM after weathering testing

	Discoloration characteristics, grade			
Aging time, h	Modified POM	Unmodified POM		
400	4~5	4		
800	4~5	3~4		
1200	4~5	,1,		

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Preparation of the Polyacrylate Used for Modifying POM and the Ageing-resistance of the Modified POM

Yi Dan, Hongjun Zhao, Shanyu Chen, Xufu Chai, Xiangcheng Ren, and Zongbin Liu State Key Laboratory of Polymer Materials Engineering

Polymer Research Institute of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, China

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Abstract: In this paper, a emulsion polymerization was employed to prepare polyacrylate for modifying polyoxymethylene (POM). Factors of affecting the polymerizing process stability, such as composition of the monomers, feeding method, stirring speed, reaction temperature, and reaction time etc., were investigated by measuring conversion of the polymerization and gel content of the obtained polymer latex. The structures of the produced polymers and polymer particles were studied by means of GPC, DSC, and TEM measurements. By blending the polymers with POM, the modified POM was obtained. The performance of ageing-resistance and weather-resistance of the modified POM were studied by measuring mechanical performance and color aberration of the modified and unmodified POM after UV ageing, thermal ageing, hot water ageing, and artificial accelerate weather-ageing testing. The results show that different structure of polyacrylate can be obtained by different feeding modes and has different effect on the modification of POM. The ageing-resistance and weather-resistance of the modified POM are much better than that of the unmodified POM.