



特种聚合方法A

Advances in Polymer Chemistry

苏新艳

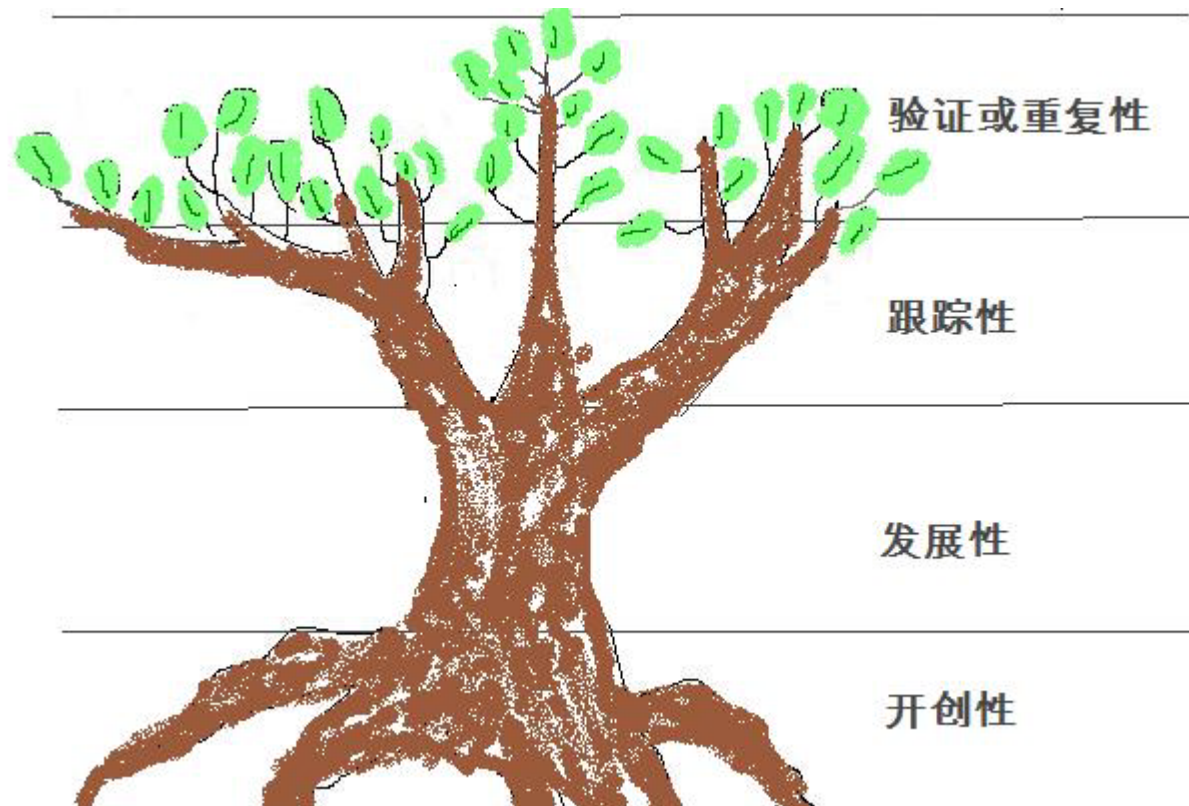
上海大学材料学院高分子材料系

<http://www.polychem.shu.edu.cn>

Scope & Aims

- ◆ Advanced knowledge in polymerization techniques
- ◆ Up-to-date progresses in polymer materials
- ◆ Fundamental concepts in promising polymer research areas

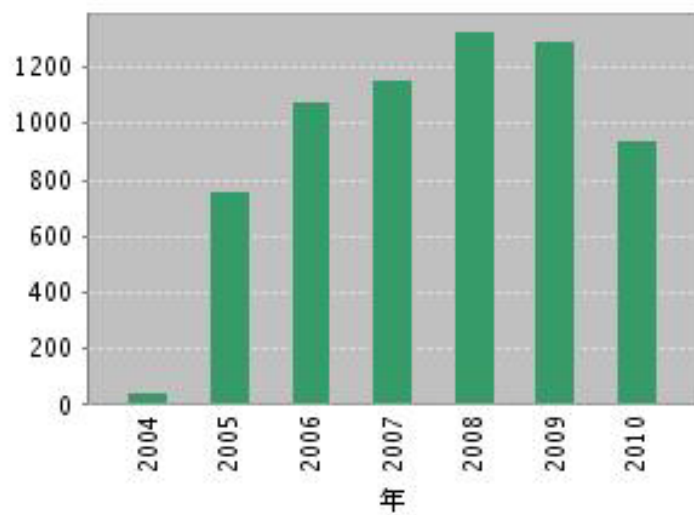
研究课题的分类



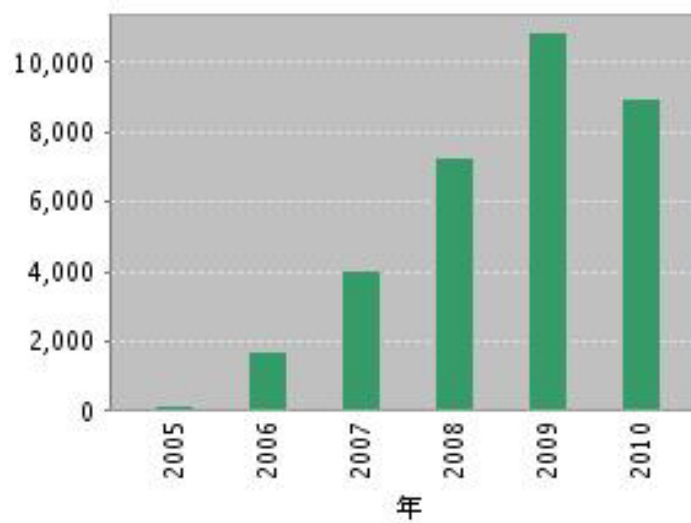
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Polymer Science in China

每年出版的文献数



每年的引文



Section 1 Advances in Polymerization (6 h)

- (a) Background (1 h)
- (b) Review of conventional polymerization (2 h)
- (c) Novel polymerization techniques (3 h)
 - Advances in living polymerization
 - Living (Controlled) radical polymerization
 - ROMP

Section 2 Polymer Brushes (6 h)

- a) Polymer brushes from interfaces
- b) Molecular brushes

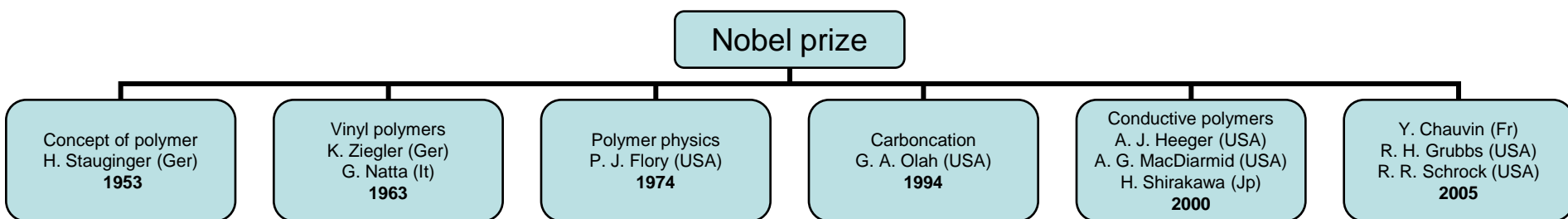
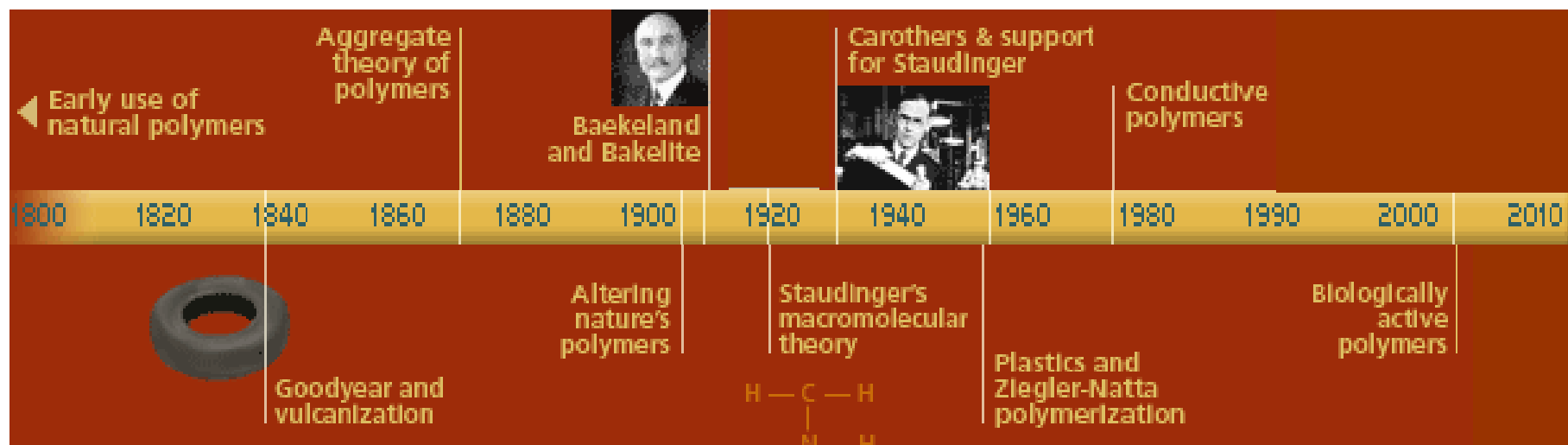
Section 3 Dendritic Polymers (9 h)

Section 4 Supramolecular Polymers (3 h)

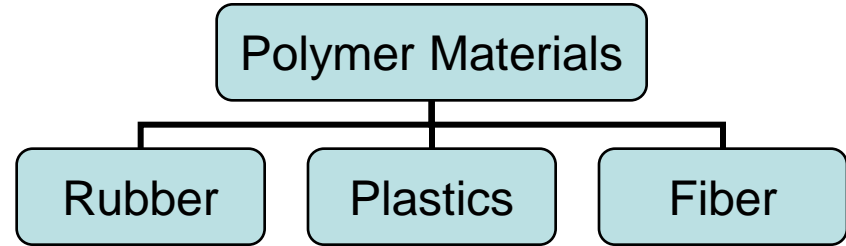
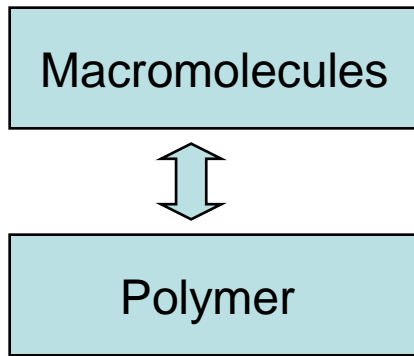
Section 5 Polymer-Based Nano-Materials (3 h)

Section 6 Stimuli-Responsive Polymers (3 h)

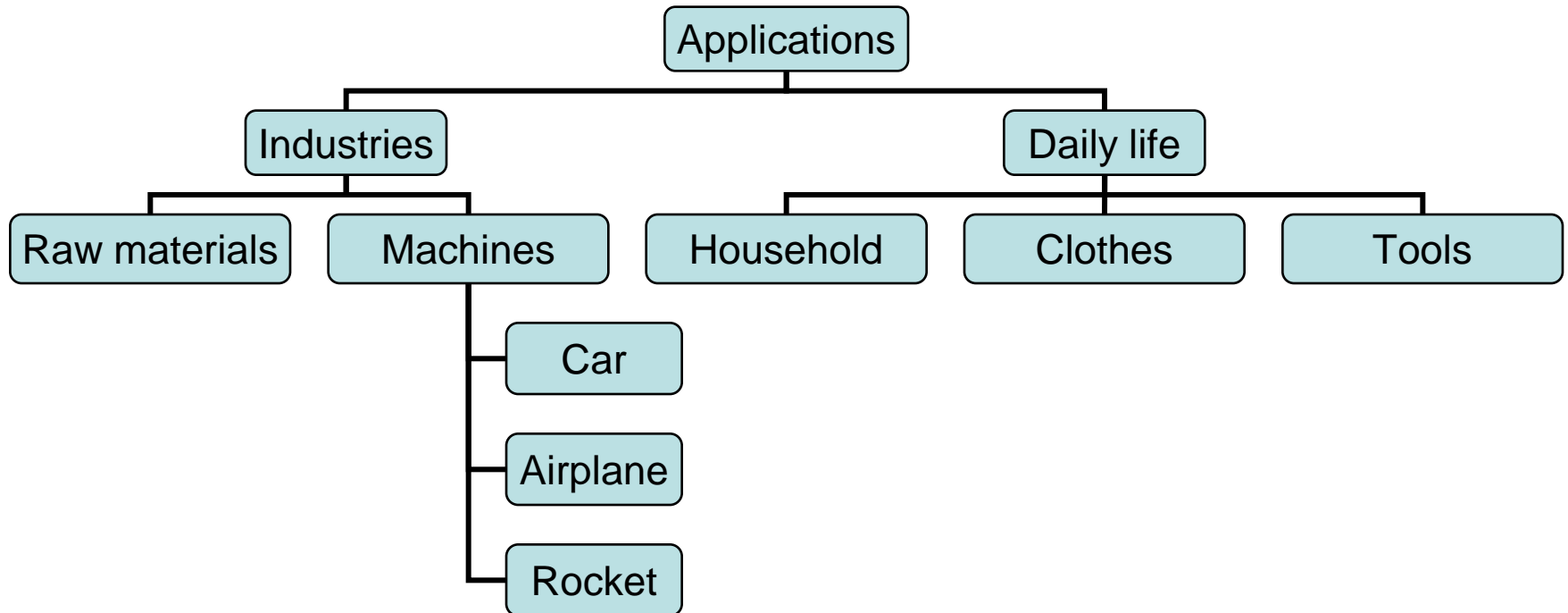
Background



The winner of Nobel Prize and Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences in Polymer Science



General: PS, PE, PP, PVC
 Engineering: PPO, PA, PC, PSu





Display cabinet:
Multi-layered Carbon Fibre
Much lighter and stronger than magnesium alloy. Used for aircraft and sports cars.

Bottom cabinet:
Carbon composite
Much stronger than...

太平洋印刷网



PCPOP.COM 电脑时尚

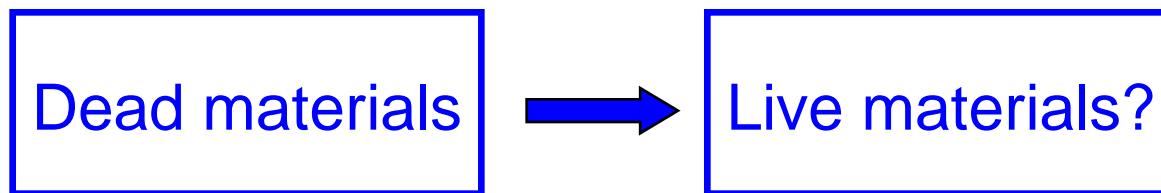
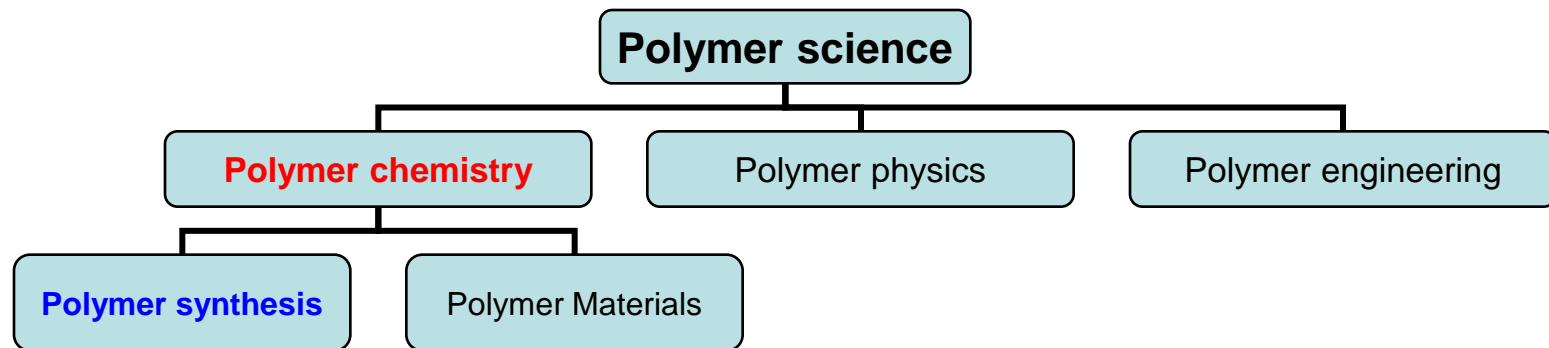
PCPOP.COM 电脑时尚



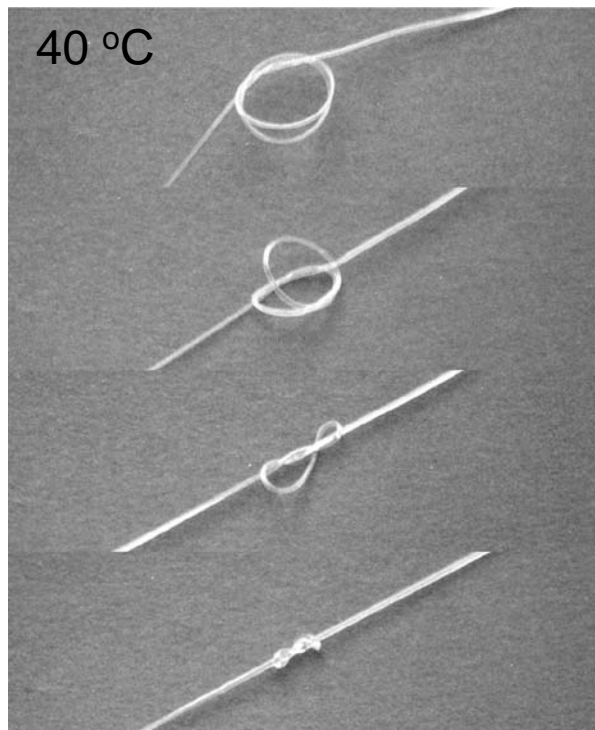
PCPOP.COM 电脑时尚

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Chassis made of carbon fibre and aluminum alloy



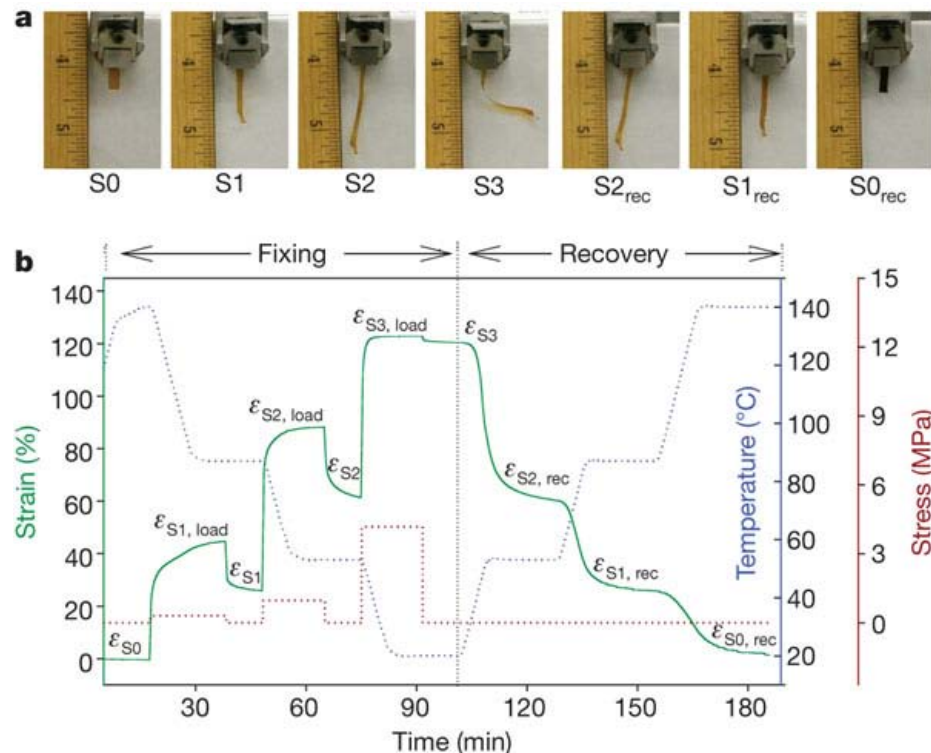
Advance-I Shape memory polymers (SMPs)



Thermoplastic PU stretching about 200%. After forming a loose knot, both ends of the suture were fixed. From top to bottom, how the knot tightened in 20 s.

A. Lendlein, *et al.* **Biodegradable, Elastic Shape-Memory Polymers for Potential Biomedical Applications.** *Science* **2002**, 296, 1673

A. Lendlein, *et al.* **Multifunctional Shape-Memory Polymers.** *Adv. Mater.* **2010**, 22, 3388

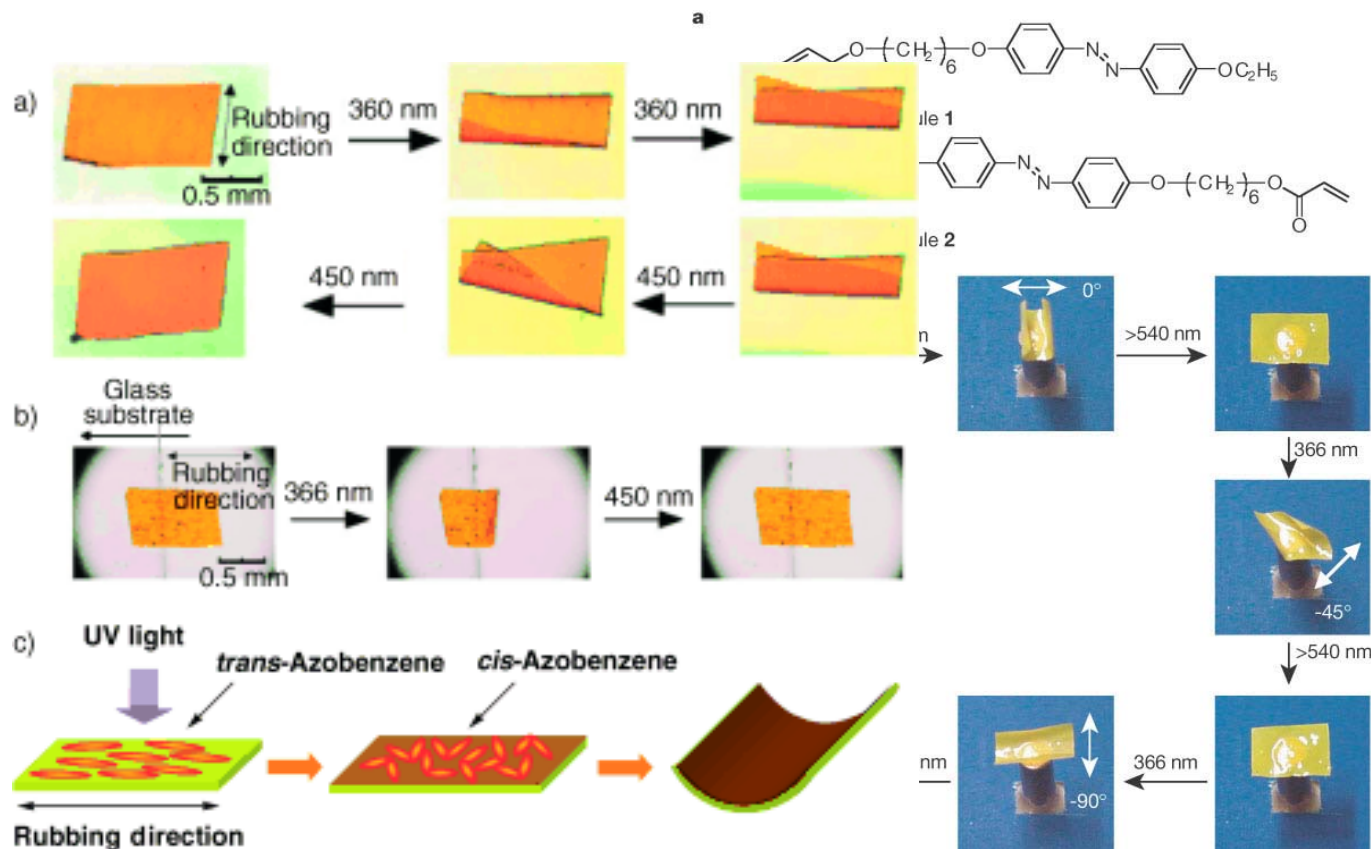


Quadruple-shape memory properties of PFSA (Nafion).

T. Xie, **Tunable polymer multi-shape memory effect.** *Nature* **2010**, 464, 267

[Movie](#)

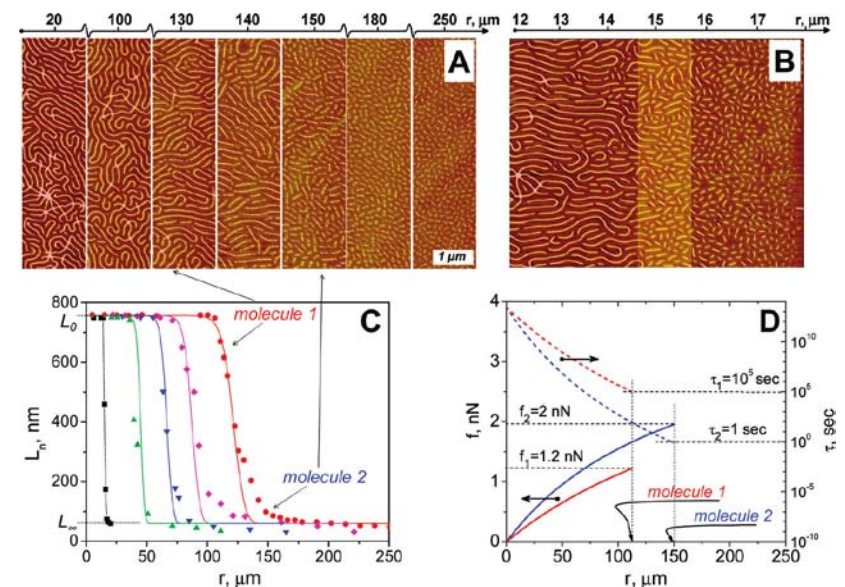
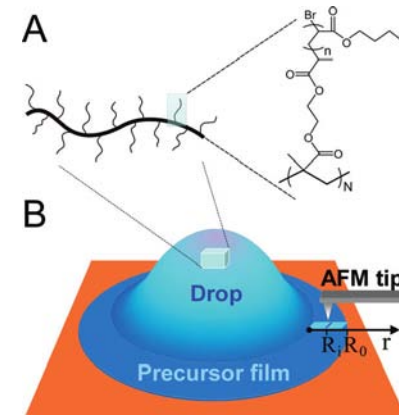
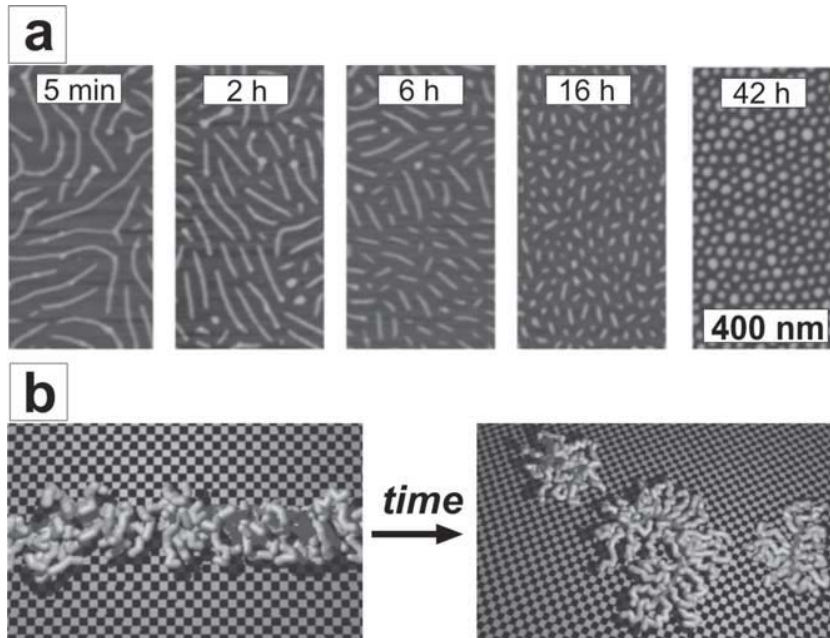
Advance-II Artificial polymer muscle



[Movie](#)

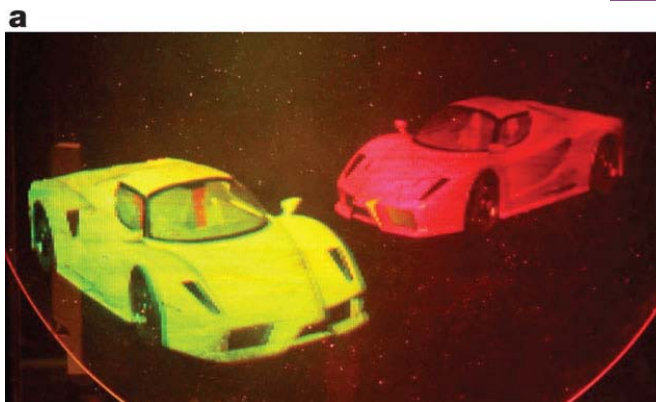
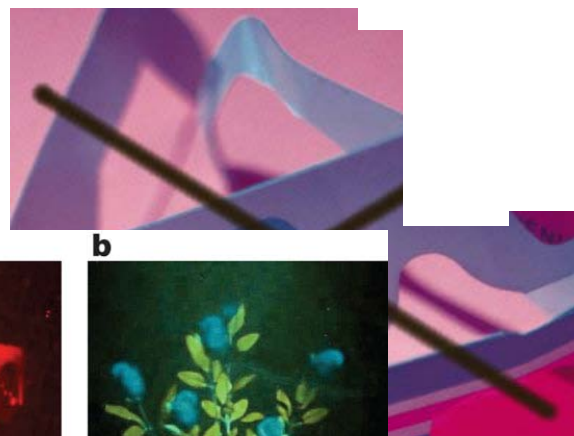
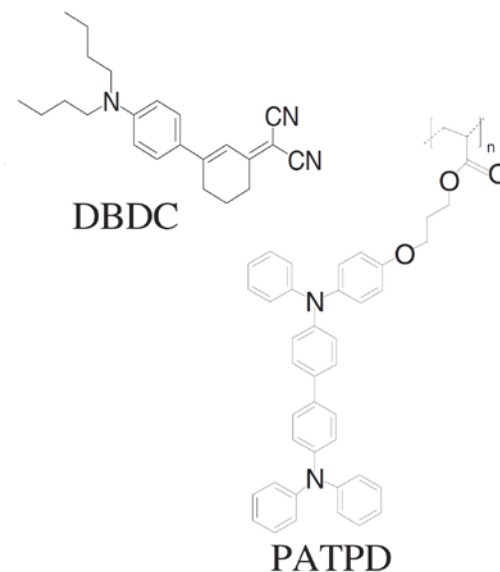
Y. Yu, M. Nakano, T. Ikeda, **Photomechanics: Directed bending of a polymer film by light.** *Nature* **2003**, 425, 145
 T. Ikeda, J. Mamiya, Y. Yu, **Photomechanics of Liquid-Crystalline Elastomers and Other Polymers.** *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, 46, 506

Advance-III Scission of polymers



S. S. Sheiko, et al. **Adsorption-induced scission of carbon-carbon bonds.** *Nature* **2006**, *440*, 191; **“Fatal Adsorption” of brushlike macromolecules: high sensitivity of C-C bond cleavage rates to substrate surface energy.** *JACS* **2008**, *130*, 4228; **Spontaneous and specific activation of chemical bonds in macromolecular fluids.** *JACS*, **2010**, DOI:10.1021/ja105897b

Advance-IV Photorefractive polymers for holography



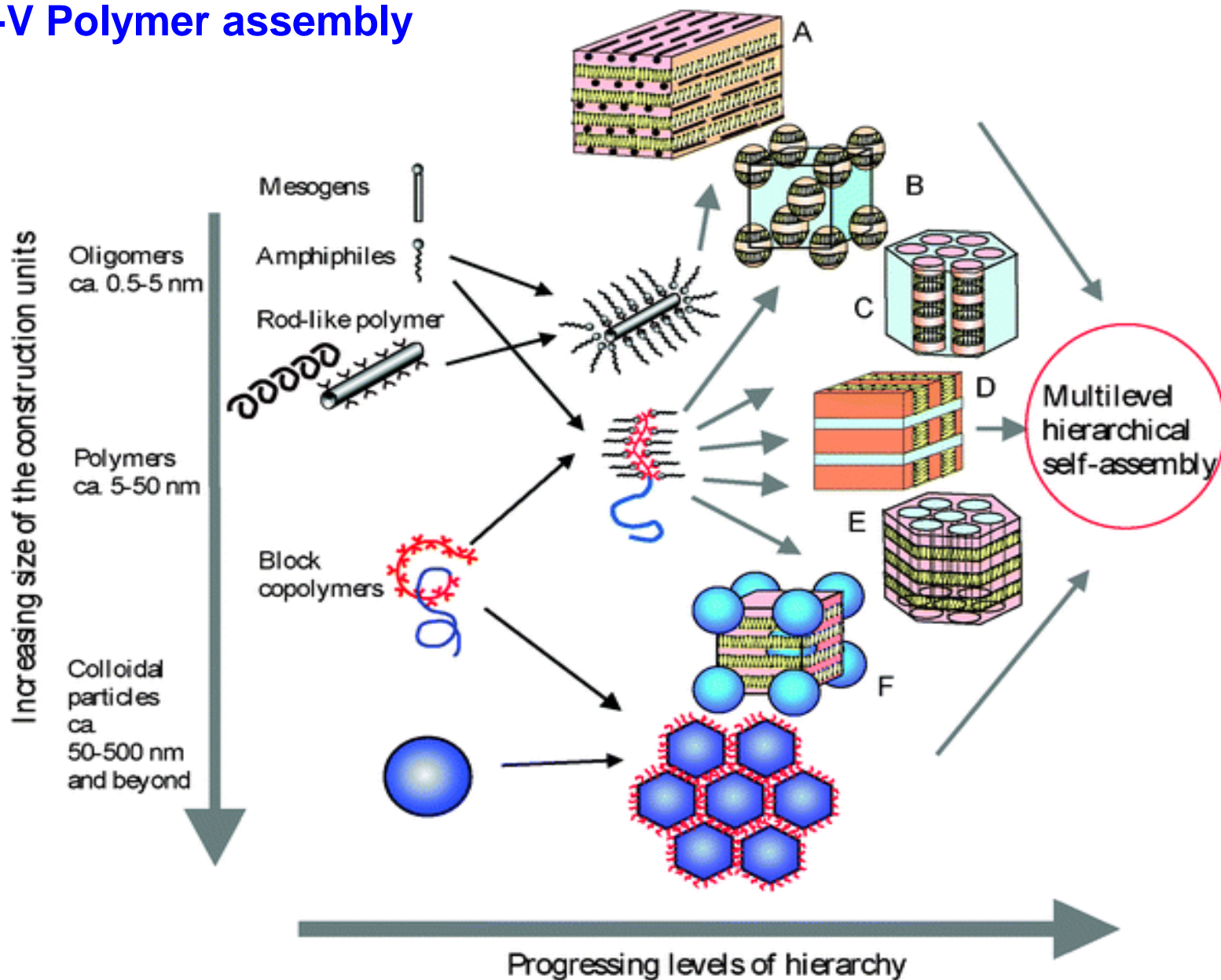
[Movie](#)

a, Hologram of two model cars recorded on a 12-inch-diameter photorefractive device in HPO geometry.

b, Hologram of a vase and flowers.

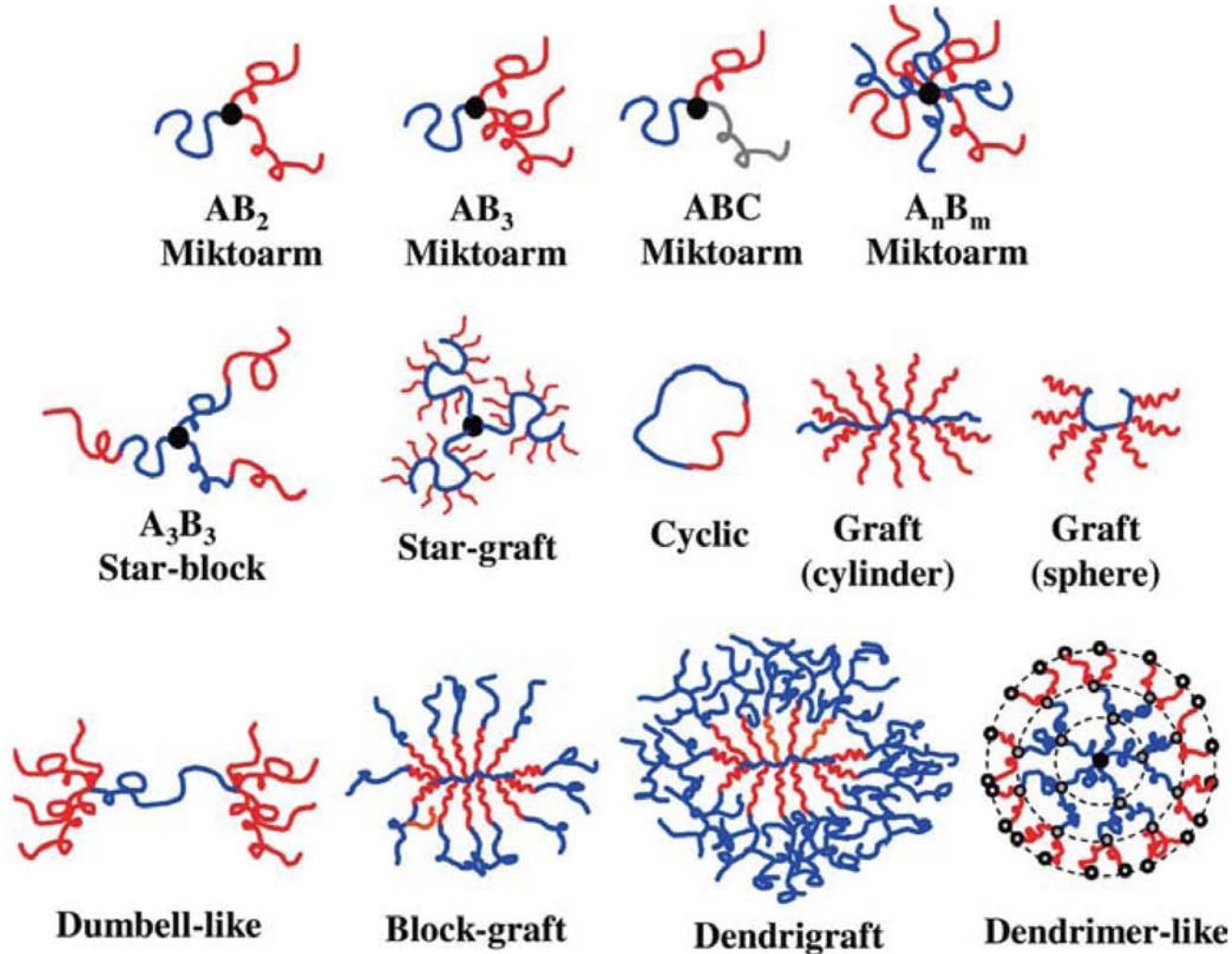
Nature **2010**, 468, 80–83

Advance-V Polymer assembly



Block copolymers with a branched architecture

Classification:

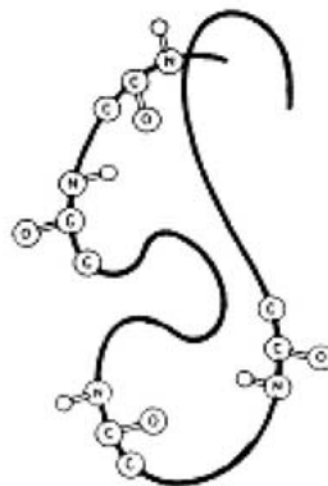


Advance-VI Polymer-polypeptide block copolymers

Secondary structures of peptides



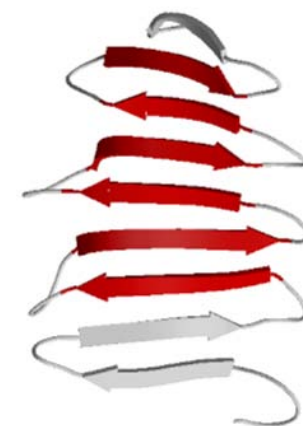
Alpha helix



random coil



beta sheet



Development of polymerization technique:

- (1) chain polymerization (FRP); polycondensation
- (2) 1950's, Ziegler-Natta coordination polymerization, main advantages: tacticity control (i-PP with high melt point); high mol. weight; extremely low concentration of catalysts
- (3) 1980's, GTP and molecular design; ionic (cationic and anionic) living polymerization;
- (4) 1990's, Self-assembly of novel materials for life and information; controlled radical polymerization; biodegradable polymers; environmentally-friendly polymerization; Metallocene
- (5) 1990's-2000's, ROMP

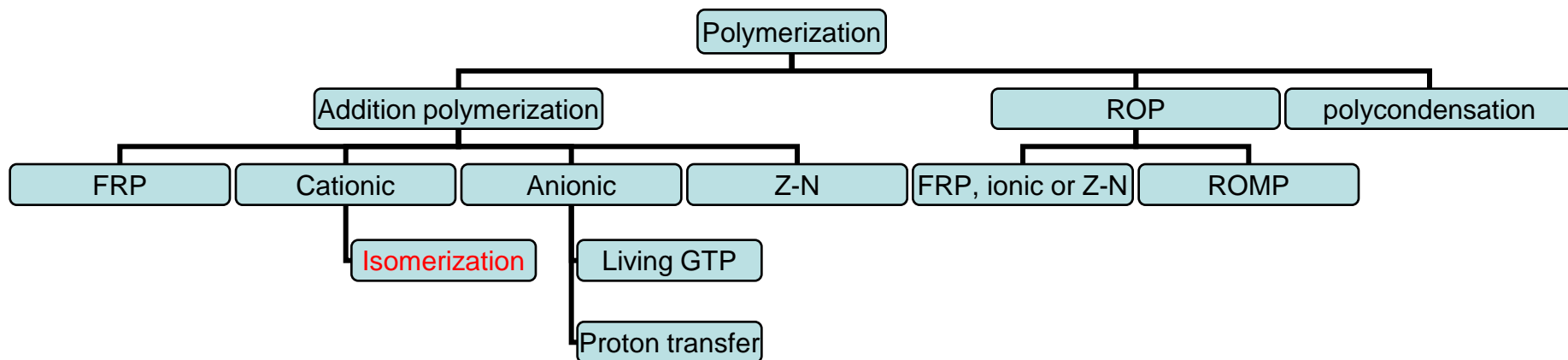
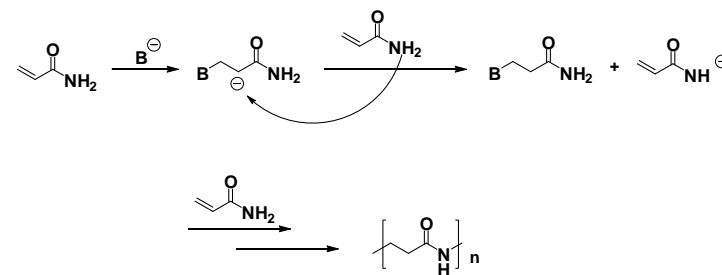


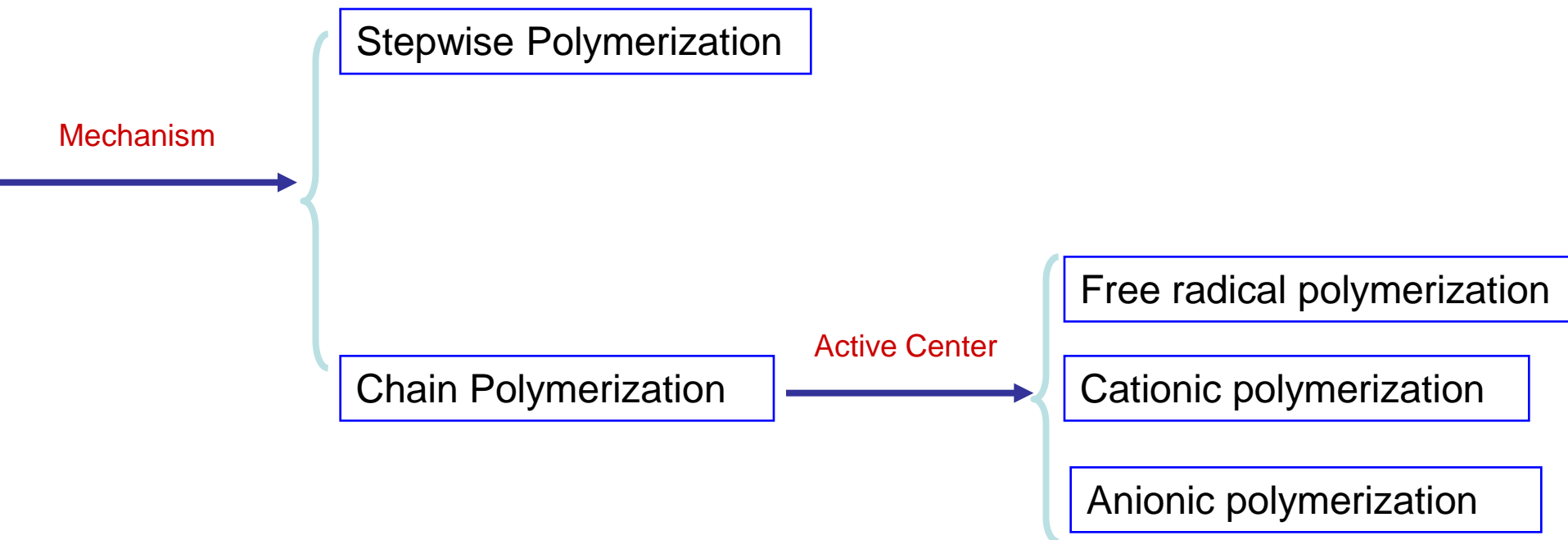
TABLE 3-1 Types of Chain Polymerization Undergone by Various Unsaturated Monomers

Monomers	Type of Initiation		
	Radical	Cationic	Anionic ^a
Ethylene	+	-	+
1-Alkyl alkenes (α -olefins)	-	-	+
1,1-Dialkyl alkenes	-	+	-
1,3-Dienes	+	+	+
Styrene, α -methyl styrene	+	+	+
Halogenated alkenes	+	-	-
Vinyl esters ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOCOR}$)	+	-	-
Acrylates, methacrylates	+	-	+
Acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile	+	-	+
Acrylamide, methacrylamide	+	-	+
Vinyl ethers	-	+	-
<i>N</i> -Vinyl carbazole	+	+	-
<i>N</i> -Vinyl pyrrolidone	+	+	-
Aldehydes, ketones	-	+	+

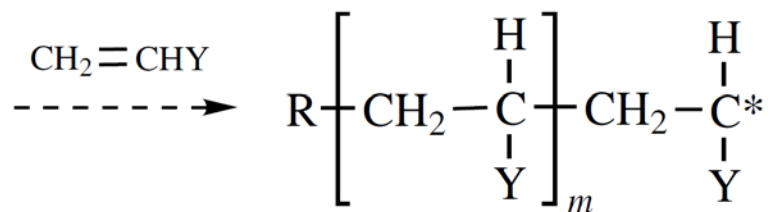
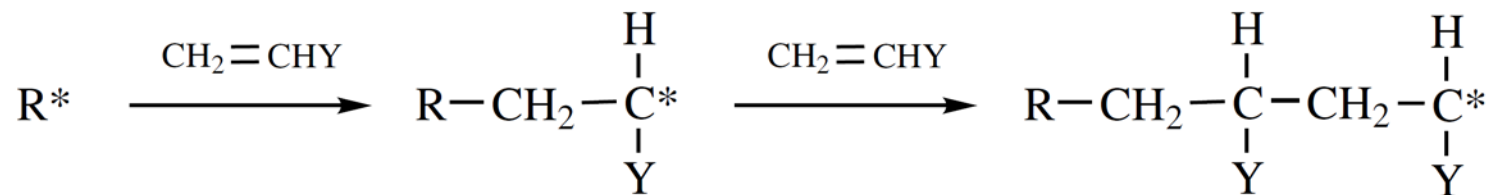
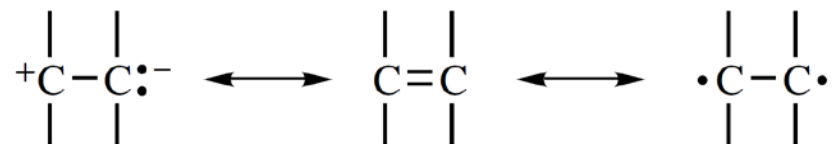
Step-wise anionic polymerization



Polymerization

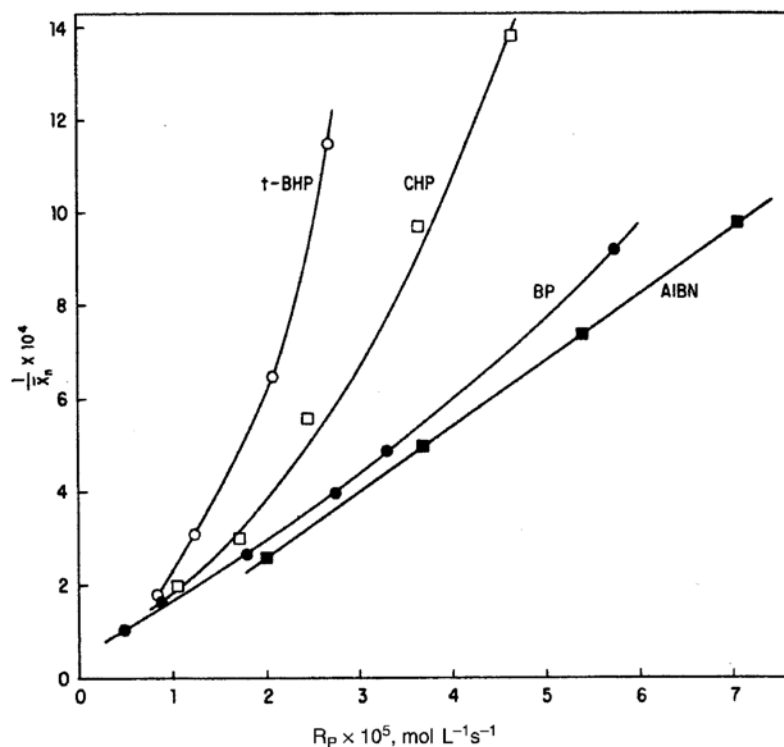


Free radical polymerization

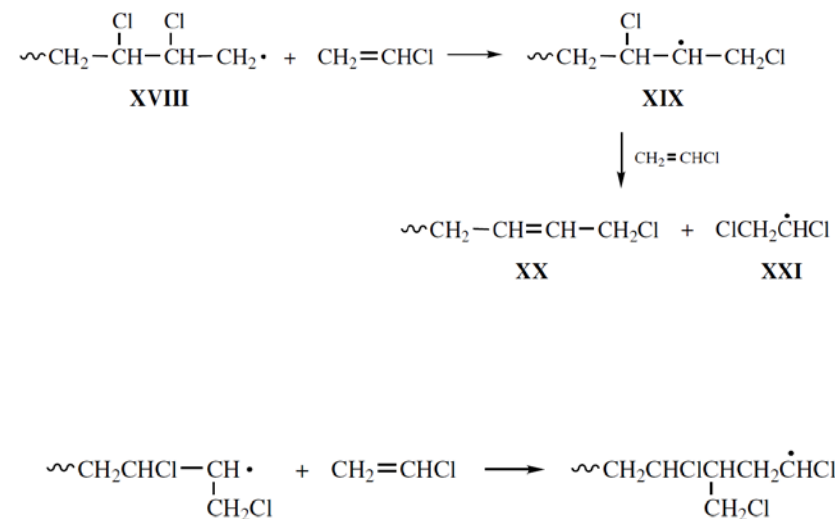


Free radical polymerization

- Chain transferring to initiator, monomer, solvent, polymer, **chain-transfer-agent**



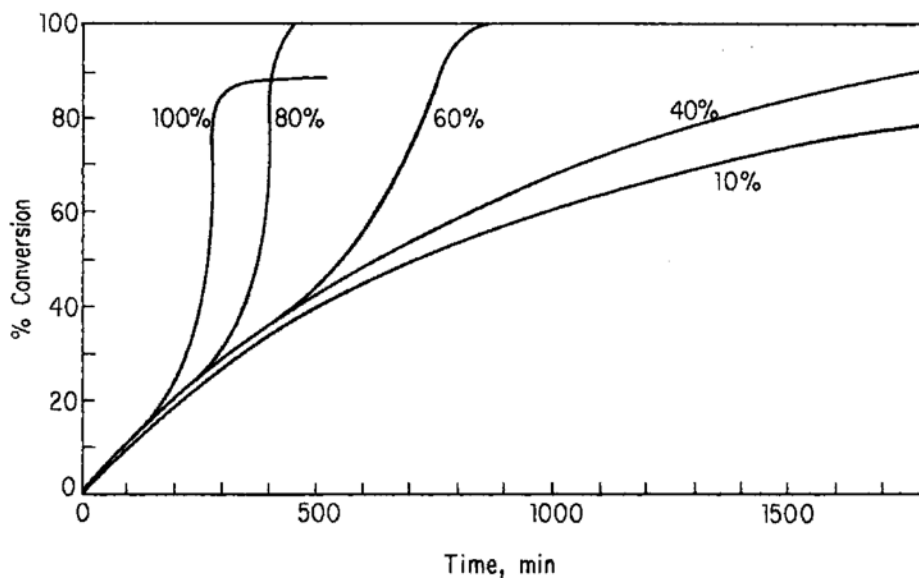
Dependence of DP of styrene on the polymerization rate. The effect of chain transfer to initiator is shown for t-butyl hydroperoxide (o), cumyl hydroperoxide (□). Benzoyl peroxide (•), and azobisisobutyronitrile (◆) at 60 °C.



Long branches in PVC, up to about one branch per 2000 monomer units, arise from hydrogen abstraction at the CHCl group in the polymer chain

Free radical polymerization

Trommsdorf-Norrish effect (auto-acceleration)

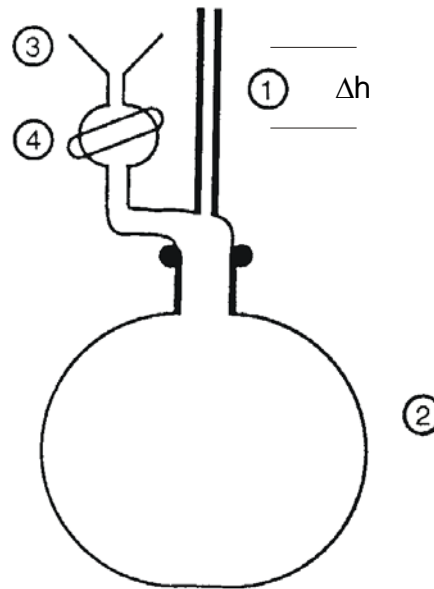


Autoacceleration in benzoyl peroxide-initiated polymerization of methyl methacrylate in benzene at 50 °C. The different plots represent various concentrations of monomer in solvent.

Emulsion, disperse, suspension polymerization!

Free radical polymerization

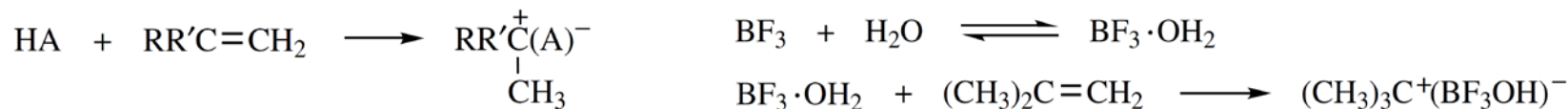
Dilatometry (polymerization rate constant)



Monomer \longrightarrow **Polymer**

Cationic polymerization

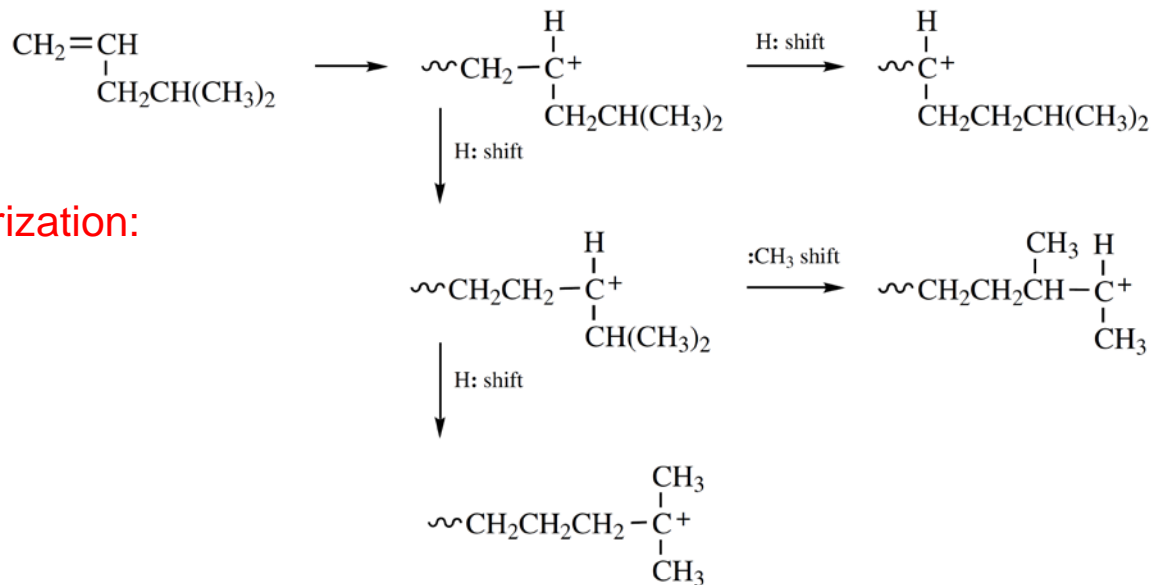
Initiation:



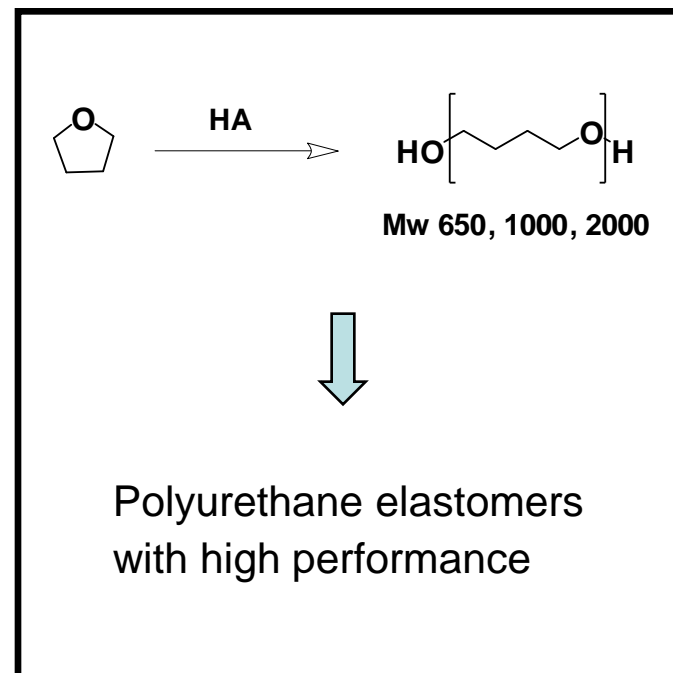
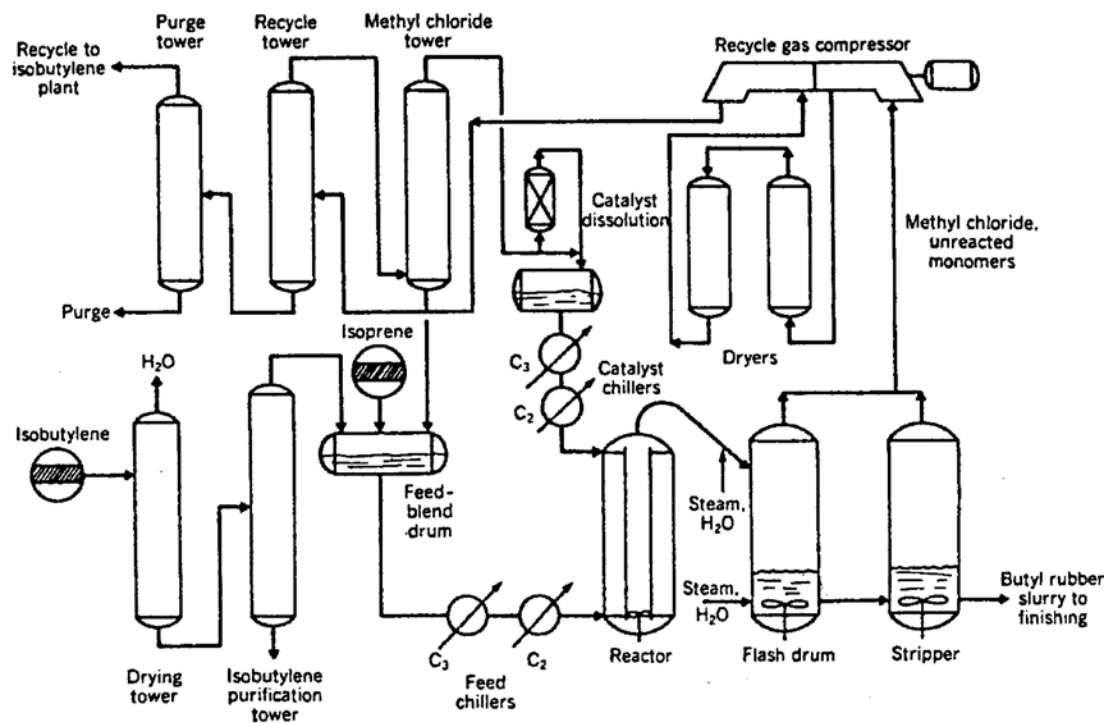
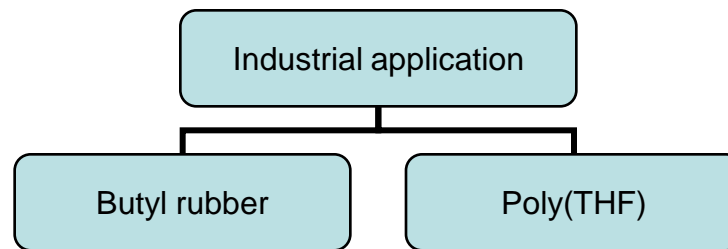
Solvent effect:



Isomerization:



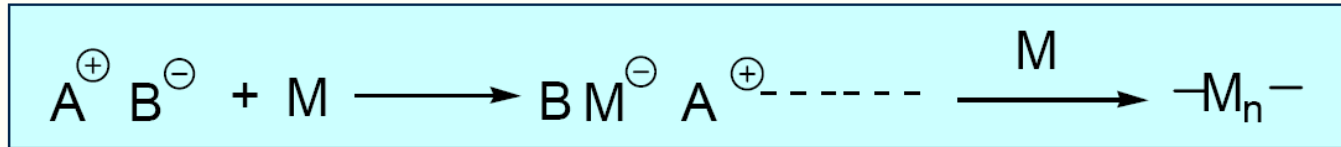
Cationic polymerization



-100~-90 °C; AlCl₃ (isobutylene+0.5-2.5% isoprene)

Anionic polymerization

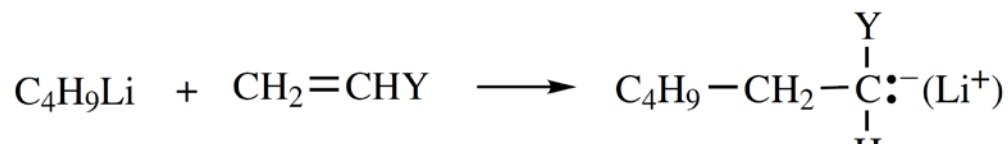
General:



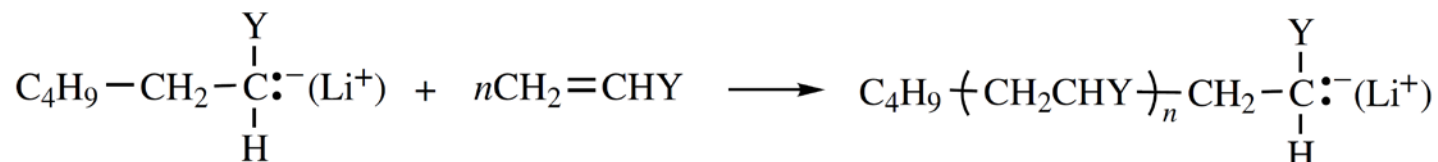
B^{\ominus} : Anionic active center, nucleophile

A^{\oplus} : anti ion, metallic ion

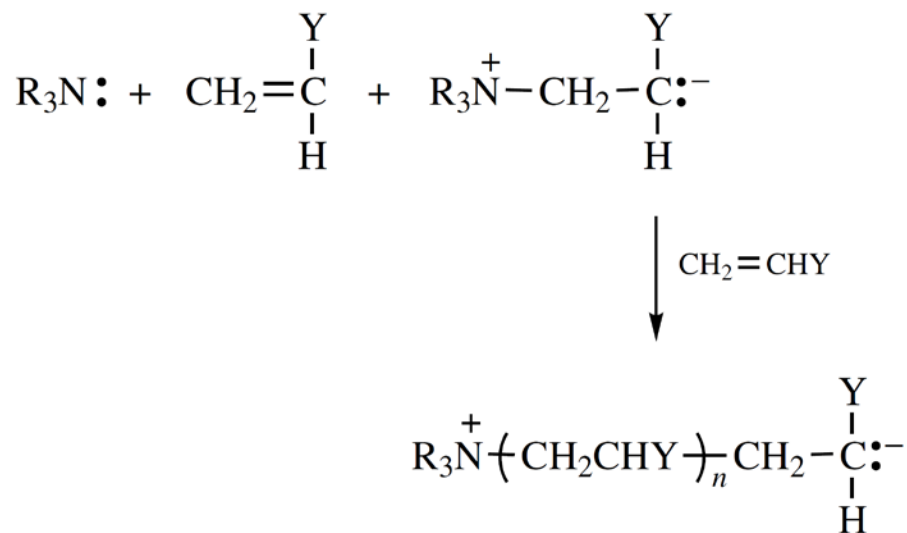
Anionic polymerization



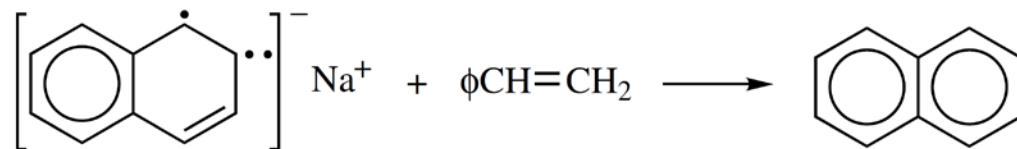
Strong base:



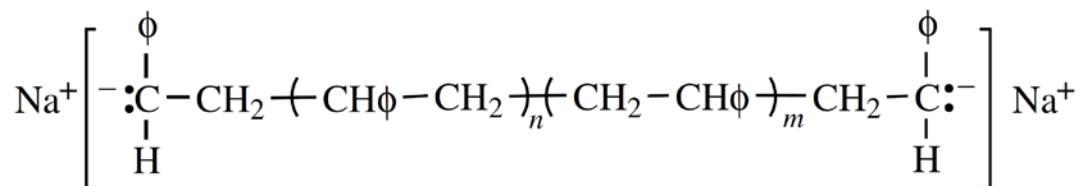
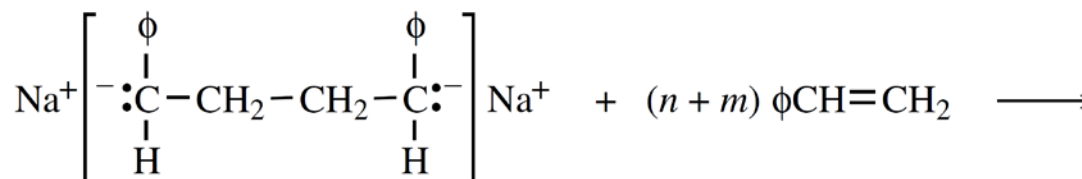
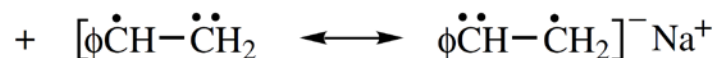
Weak base:



Anionic polymerization



Electron transfer:



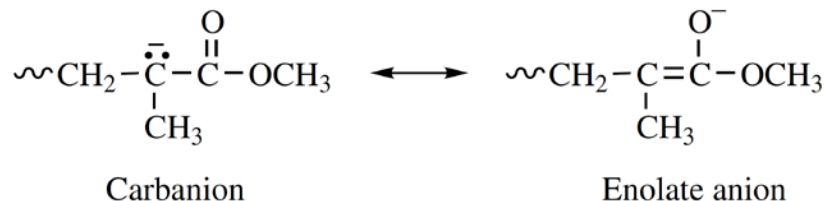
Solvent effects, temperature effect



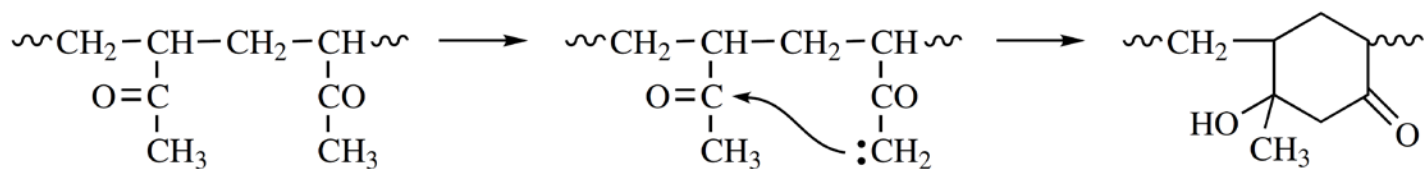
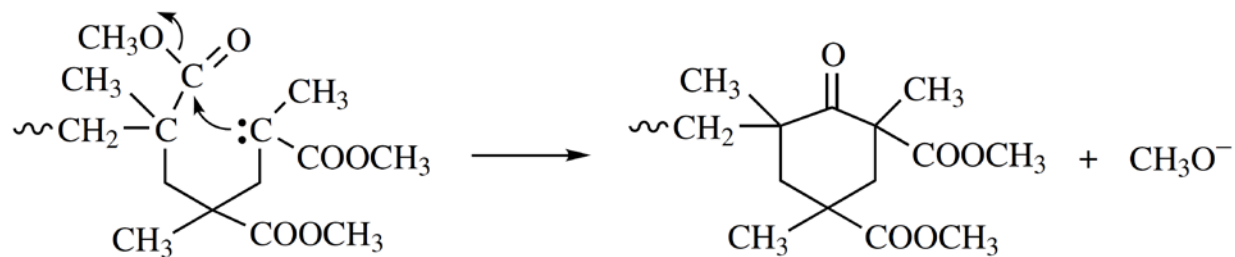
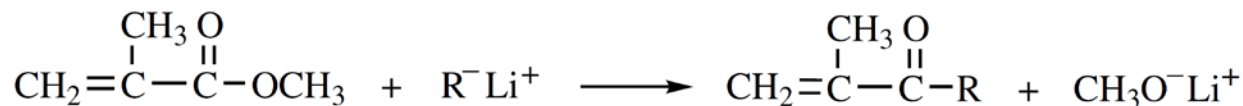
Stereoselectivity

isotactic syndiotactic

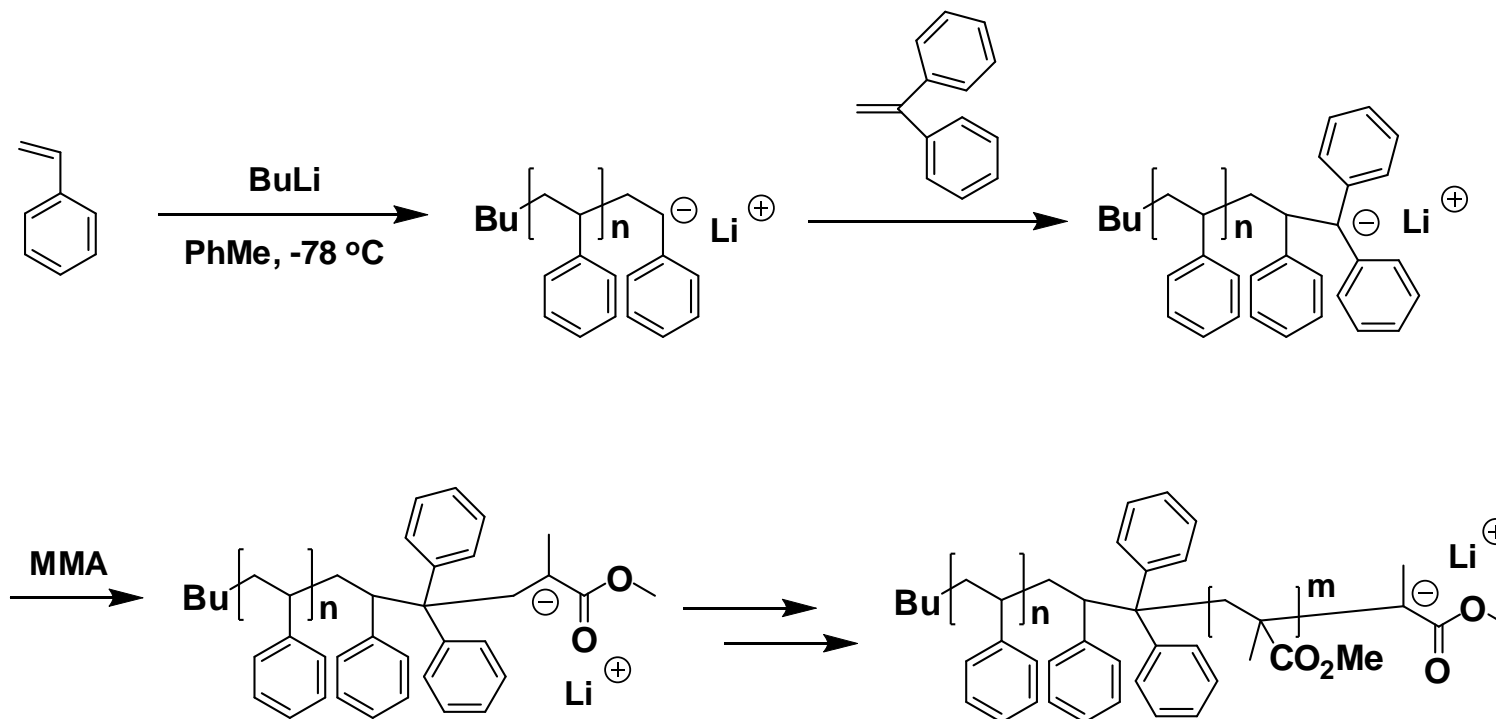
Anionic polymerization



Termination of polar monomer



Anionic polymerization for block copolymers: polystyrene-b-PMMA



Q1: Synthesis of Isotactic and Syndiotactic Poly (methyl methacrylate) from DME(1,2-dimethoxyethane) at -50°C or toluene at -78°C ?

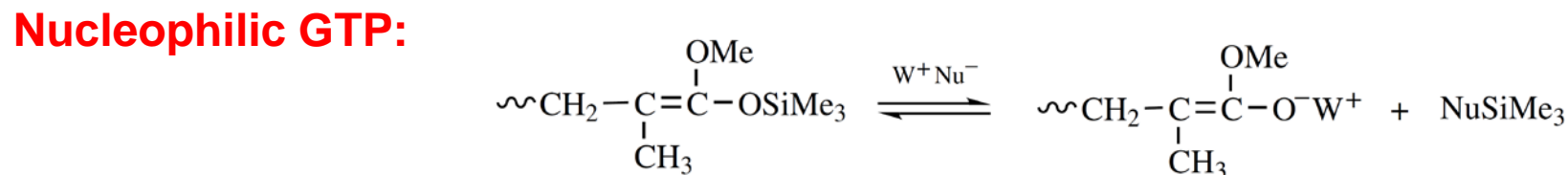
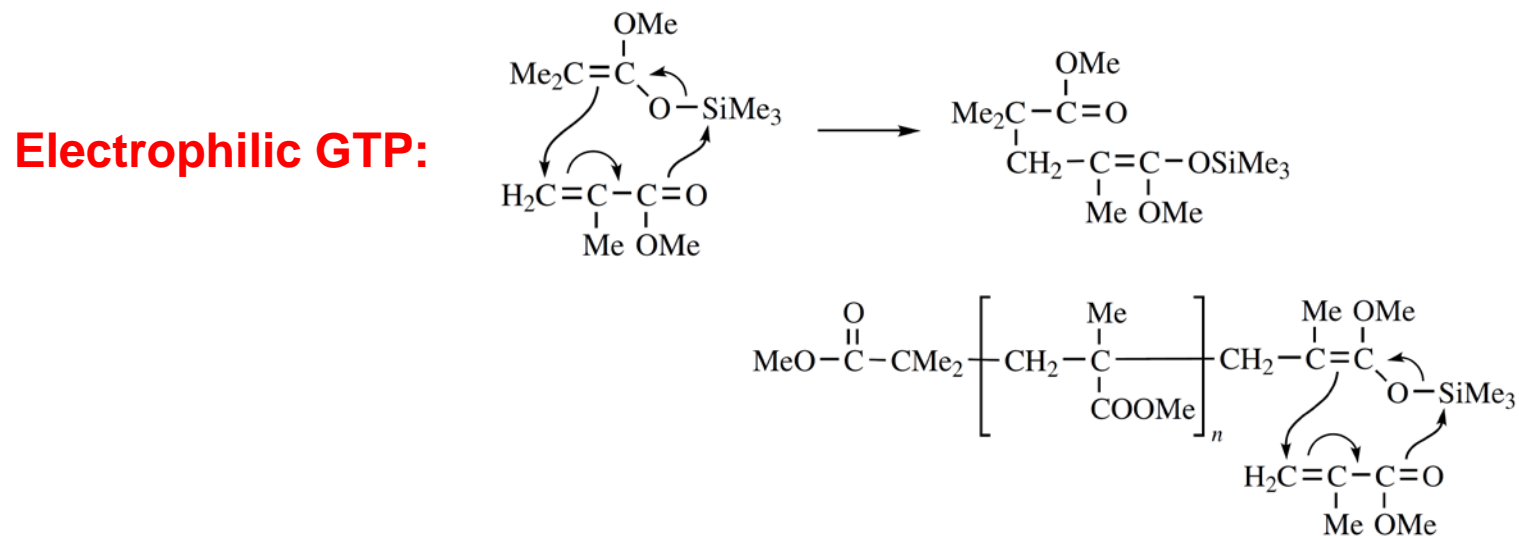
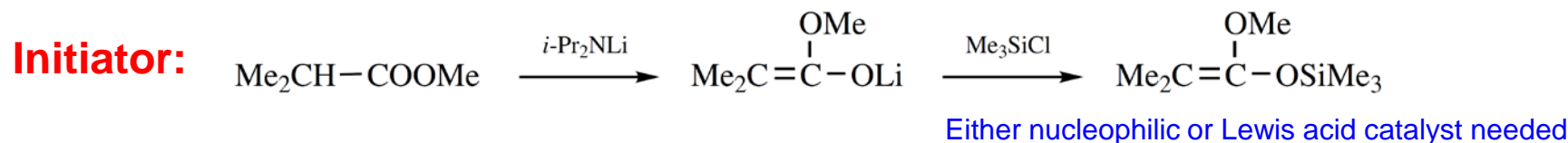
Q2: Whether it's possible to synthesis the block copolymer via PMMA block first and PS block second? Why?

Anionic polymerization

SBS synthesis



Group transfer polymerization (GTP)



Polycondensation

K. Pang, R. Kotek, A. Tonelli, **Review of conventional and novel polymerization processes for polyesters.** *Prog. Polym. Sci.* **2006**, *31*, 1009–1037

Coordination polymerization

E. Y.-X. Chen, **Coordination Polymerization of Polar Vinyl Monomers by Single-Site Metal Catalysts.** *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 5157