

特约来稿

1,2-聚丁二烯橡胶改性的研究进展

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摘要:概述以自由基加成反应、催化加成反应和烯烃复分解反应3种方式对1,2-聚丁二烯橡胶(简称1,2-聚丁二烯)改性的研究进展,并分析各种改性方式的特点。向分子中引入极性官能团可改善1,2-聚丁二烯与极性配合剂的相容性,提高加工性能、物理性能和热稳定性能,获得特殊功能性(如循环性、表面粘性、可降解性、自愈性和形状记忆等)。分子侧链丰富的乙烯基为1,2-聚丁二烯改性提供了多种可能性。

关键词:1,2-聚丁二烯橡胶;改性;接枝;自由基加成反应;催化加成反应;烯烃复分解反应;功能化

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1,2-聚丁二烯橡胶(简称1,2-聚丁二烯)是重要的合成橡胶,具有优异的耐热老化性能、抗湿滑性能、耐磨性能以及低滚动阻力等优点,可部分替代丁苯橡胶,是绿色轮胎的理想材料^[1-2]。图1示出了1,2-聚丁二烯分子的异构体。1,2-聚丁二烯分子分为无规、间规和等规3种异构体,其中无规和间规1,2-聚丁二烯最受关注。无规1,2-聚丁二烯可直接应用于轮胎制造,间规1,2-聚丁二烯兼具塑料和橡胶性质,可作热塑性弹性体或橡胶单独使用,也可与天然橡胶或合成橡胶混合交联使用^[1]。由于1,2-聚丁二烯为非极性高分子材料,与极性配合剂如炭黑、白炭黑、硫化剂等相容性差,导致加

工困难以及配合剂在材料内迁移而产生喷霜和聚集现象。

1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链丰富的乙烯基及其高反应性为其改性提供反应位点,向分子中引入极性官能团可赋予1,2-聚丁二烯多样化的功能性:

(1)改善与极性配合剂的相容性,提高加工性能和物理性能等;(2)提高抗氧化性能,改善制品耐老化性能和延长服役寿命;(3)赋予可循环利用性、表面粘合性、可降解性、自愈性、形状记忆等特殊功能性。1,2-聚丁二烯的改性可通过自由基加成反应、催化加成反应和烯烃复分解反应实现。

本文概述以自由基加成反应、催化加成反应和烯烃复分解反应3种方式对1,2-聚丁二烯改性的研究进展,并分析各种改性方式的特点。

1 自由基加成反应

自由基加成反应是改性试剂在自由基引发剂作用下与1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链的乙烯基发生亲核加成反应[见图2,图中mCPBA为间氯过氧苯甲酸,DIBAL-H为二异丁基氢化铝,TEA为三乙基

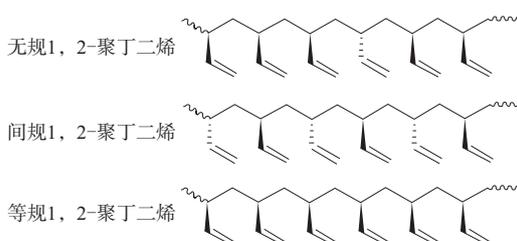


图1 1,2-聚丁二烯分子的异构体

Fig. 1 Isomers of 1,2-polybutadiene molecules

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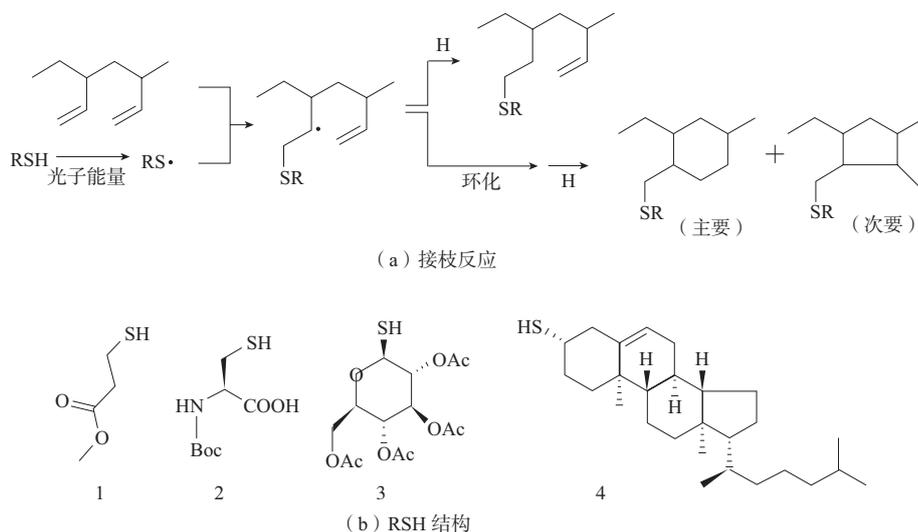


图3 光引发1,2-聚丁二烯接枝RSH反应

Fig. 3 Reactions of light-initiated 1,2-polybutadiene grafting RSH

1,2-聚丁二烯分子上以改善其粘合性、亲水性及增大其拉伸强度等,研究表明控制接枝率在5%以下以及反应时间和温度合适能抑制凝胶产生,改性1,2-聚丁二烯可用于粘合剂和涂料。罗继红等^[25]以过氧化二异丙苯为引发剂,MAH为改性剂,采用自由基熔融法对高乙烯基聚丁二烯橡胶(HVBR)进行极性化改性,产物接枝率在0~1.72%范围内可调,凝胶含量可控制在30%以下,HVBR-g-MAH的密度、硫化速率、硬度、定伸应力、拉伸强度和撕裂强度较未改性HVBR明显增大。

A. H. DIEDWARD等^[26-27]将间规1,2-聚丁二烯羧基化以增强其与橡胶之间的相互作用和粘附力,而羧酸基团的存在也极大地改善了其与炭黑的相互作用。Y. REN等^[28]以三乙基硼为自由基引发剂,将全氟烷基碘加成到乙烯基上,改性1,2-聚丁二烯具有很高的热稳定性和非常低的临界表面张力(14~16 mN·m⁻¹)。1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链乙烯基双键也可在光化学条件下环化^[29]。

由于自由基活性高和可控性较差,用其改性不可避免会导致1,2-聚丁二烯分子链间乙烯基的交联与聚合物的凝胶,自由基引发剂种类和用量、反应温度和时间等参数的探索在改性1,2-聚丁二烯时尤为关键。

2 催化加成反应

催化加成反应包括氢甲酰化、氢胺化、硅氢

化、锆氢化、氢羧基化、氢酯基化和硼氢化等^[30],一般为阴离子反应,因此可避免凝胶的产生。

A. N. AJJOU等^[31]用甲酸、Pd(OAc)₂和1,3-双(二苯膦)丙烷在低压(689 kPa)和一氧化碳气氛下将1,2-聚丁二烯进行加氢羧化反应,合成直链饱和多元羧酸和对应酯化1,2-聚丁二烯。K. SANUI等^[32]采用氢化羰基三(三苯基膦)合成醛和醇功能化1,2-聚丁二烯,并进一步将接枝基团转化为肟和氰基等功能基团。S. J. TREMONT等^[33]使用氢化羰基三(三苯基膦)将间规1,2-聚丁二烯进行加氢甲酰化反应,使其在分子侧链上支化形成含醛基的衍生物,由气体吸收测量得出的动力学数据表明,间规1,2-聚丁二烯加氢甲酰化的初始反应速率约是顺式1,4-聚丁二烯加氢甲酰化的6倍。Y. C. LIN等^[34-35]采用锆试剂对1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链乙烯基进行锆氢化加成,再引入高活性碘,进一步反应引入胺、苯酚、羧酸、醇、叠氮、氨基甲酸酯以及有机大分子等(见图4,图中Cp₂ZrHCl为一氯一氢合双环戊二烯基锆,ZrCp₂Cl₂为双环戊二烯基二氯化锆,NXS为马来酰胺卤化物,X为Cl,Br和I,y为胺、苯酚、羧酸、醇、叠氮、氨基甲酸酯以及有机大分子)。T. C. CHUNG等^[36]将1,2-聚丁二烯与硼氢化试剂9-BBN反应以在分子侧链上引入烷基硼官能团,其反应活性与小分子乙烯基化合物相当,1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链乙烯基双键在动力学和热力学上均较主链内双键更有利,烷基硼官能

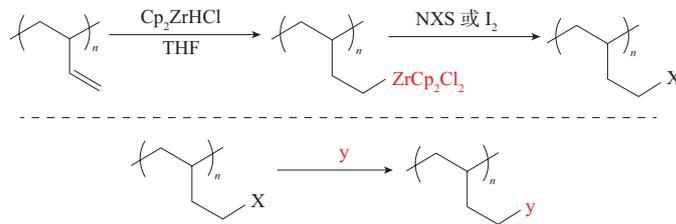


图4 1,2-聚丁二烯锆氢化反应及接枝反应

Fig. 4 Reactions of 1,2-polybutadiene zirconium hydrogenation and grafting

团可转化为氨基、羟基和羧基等功能团。X. GUO等^[37-39]用氢化羰基三(三苯基膦)催化1,2-聚丁二烯、丁腈橡胶和丁苯橡胶的硅氢化反应,加成反应以反马氏线性反应为主。M. A. HEMPENIUS等^[40-41]利用铂催化硅氢化反应,使1,2-聚丁二烯接枝电化学活性铁螯合物、光化学活性卟啉锌以及聚丁二烯侧链等。在一氧化碳气氛下,钨能催化制备羧基化1,2-聚丁二烯^[42-43]。

3 烯炔复分解反应

1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链乙烯基与功能化烯炔复分解反应引入功能基,或侧链相邻乙烯基环化形成环状烯炔也是一种有效改性方法。B. MARCINIEC等^[44]利用钌配合物催化乙烯基硅烷与间规1,2-聚丁二烯反应,成功将甲硅烷基引入1,2-聚丁二烯分子侧链乙烯基上,改性1,2-聚丁二烯有望用作涂料粘合剂。G. W. COATES等^[45]采用Grubbs-(II)催化剂将1,2-聚丁二烯侧链乙烯基闭环而易位生成环烯炔,由于钌催化活性中心能在侧链乙烯基上“行走”,即使是孤立侧链乙烯基也能被环化(见图5,图中[Ru]为钌催化活性中心)。进一步研究发现,1,4-聚丁二烯进行该反应易发生分子链断裂,导致相对分子质量降低。通过烯炔复分解改性聚丁二烯,对提升其性能具有重要的意义。华静等^[46]采用Grubbs-(II)催化剂催化HVBR和乳聚丁苯橡胶(ESBR)进行烯炔的交叉复分解反应。结果表明,HVBR和ESBR的分子链内和分子链间发生一定程度的交叉互换,可制备不同链段的线型和含支链的丁苯橡胶(SBR),改性反应导致HVBR链段玻璃化温度下降,ESBR链段玻璃化温度上升,改变催化剂用量可调节SBR的相对分子质量及其分布。P. P. CHAPALA等^[47]发现官能化烯炔与间规1,2-聚丁二烯复分解反应时,1,2-聚丁二烯分子主链内双键优先于侧链乙烯基

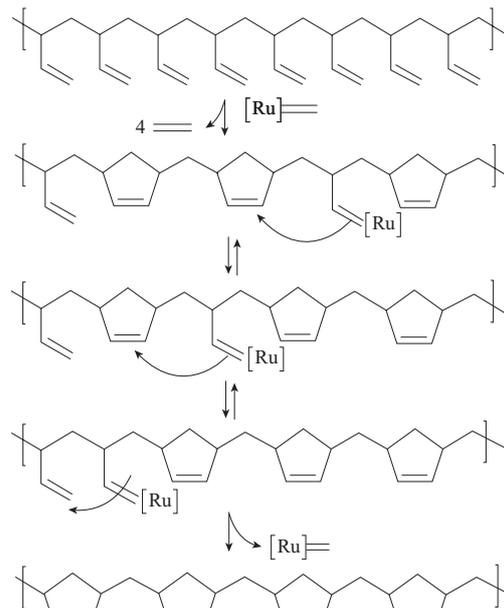


图5 Grubbs-(II)催化剂催化1,2-聚丁二烯环化反应

Fig. 5 Cyclization reactions of 1,2-polybutadiene over Grubbs-(II) catalyst

双键发生裁剪,聚合物相对分子质量下降明显,官能团接枝率为8%。

4 结语

1,2-聚丁二烯改性方兴未艾,自由基加成反应是未来发展方向,如何控制反应条件以抑制聚合物交联,实现接枝率的可控是难点。金属催化的阴离子加成和烯炔复分解可与自由基加成互补。

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Research Progress on Modification of 1,2-Polybutadiene Rubber

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Abstract: The research progress on the modification of 1, 2-polybutadiene rubber (referred to as 1, 2-polybutadiene) by free radical addition reaction, catalytic addition reaction and olefin metathesis reaction was summarized, and the characteristics of the modification methods were analyzed. The introduction of polar functional groups into the molecule could improve the compatibility of 1, 2-polybutadiene with polar complexing agents, improve processing performance, physical properties and thermal stability, and obtain special functions (such as cycleability, surface tackiness, degradability, self-healing, shape memory, etc). The rich vinyls on molecule side chains provided many possibilities for 1, 2-polybutadiene modification.

Key words: 1, 2-polybutadiene rubber; modification; grafting; free radical addition reaction; catalytic addition reaction; olefin metathesis reaction; functionalization