PHENYLETHYNYL REACTIVE DILUENTS

Inventors: Robert G. Bryant, Poquoson; Brian J. Jensen, Williamsburg; Paul M. Hergenrother, Yorktown, all of Va.

Assignee: The United States of America as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

A composition of matter having the general structure:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{X} \quad \text{Y} \quad \text{R}
\end{array}
\]

(wherein X is F, Cl, or NO₂, and Y is CO, SO₂ or C(CF₃)₂) is employed to terminate a nucleophilic reagent, resulting in the exclusive production of phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomers which display unique thermal characteristics. A reactive diluent having the general structure:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{R}
\end{array}
\]

(wherein R is any aliphatic or aromatic moiety) is employed to decrease the melt viscosity of a phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomer and to subsequently react therewith to provide a thermosetting material of enhanced density. These materials have features which make them attractive candidates for use as composite matrices and adhesives.

1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets
FIG. 2

K₂CO₃

DMAC/Toluene

m.p. 165.5-166.5°C (96% yield)
FIG. 3

DSC

HEAT FLOW (W/g)

TEMPERATURE (°C)

168.52°C
165.6°C
127.6 J/g
374.41°C
620.6 J/g
421.88°C
PHENYLETHYNYL REACTIVE DILUENTS

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein was made by employees of the United States Government and may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes without the payment of any royalties thereon or therefor.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/045,343 filed on Apr. 2, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,312,994, which is related to patent application Ser. No. 08/045,336, filed Apr. 2, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,268,444, entitled "PHENYLETHYNYL TERMINATED POLY(ARYLENE ETHERS)".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to specific compounds which display enhanced moderate thermal stability, but will undergo thermal reactions at higher temperatures. It relates particularly to chemical compounds which contain a phenylethynyl group, which can be used as terminating species to transform multifunctional nucleophiles into reactive materials that can be converted thermally into thermosets. It also relates to compounds containing di(phenylethynyl) groups that can be used as reactive diluents.

2. Description of Related Art

Oligomers and monomeric compounds have been endcapped with various reactive species to generate materials that can be processed into various shapes with or without reinforcements. Upon thermal activation, these materials crosslink without the evolution of volatile residuals. Phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomers display unique thermal characteristics, as exemplified by the model compound, 4-phenoxy-4'-fluorobenzophenone, which is relatively stable at 200°C for several hours, or higher temperatures for shorter periods.

Another object is to provide a system which rapidly cures at high temperatures.

Another object is to provide a compound which is melt stable at 200°C for several hours, or higher temperatures for shorter periods.

Another object is to provide a compound which can serve as a compatible reactive diluent which will decrease the melt viscosity of phenylethynyl terminated oligomers.

Another object is to provide a compound which is compatible and will increase the crosslink density of phenylethynyl terminated oligomers.

These objects and benefits are achieved according to the present invention by providing a novel composition of matter which is capable of undergoing aromatic nucleophilic substitution and has the general structure

![Structure](image)

wherein X is F, Cl, or NO₂, and Y is an activating group such as CO₂, SO₂, and C(CF₃)₂.

Particular compositions having special utility are

![Composition](image)

Employing any of the above phenylethynyl compositions to terminate a nucleophilic reagent results in the production of phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomers exclusively. These phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomers display unique thermal characteristics, as exemplified by the model compound, 4-phenox-y4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone, which is relatively stable at 200°C, but reacts at 350°C.

The present invention also comprehends a novel reactive diluent having the general structure

![Diluent](image)
wherein R is any aliphatic or aromatic moiety. This diluent decreases the melt viscosity of the phenylethynyl terminated oligomers discussed above and subsequently reacts therewith to increase density of the resulting thermoset. Particular reactive diluents having special utility are the following compounds:

This organic compound contains a phenylethynyl group as well as an activated aromatic fluoride. The phenylethynyl group is the functionality which reacts at elevated temperatures, while the activated fluoride allows the compound to be incorporated into any system which contains a reactive nucleophile. Thus, since this compound can react by aromatic nucleophilic substitution, any compound having the following general structural formula can also be used as an endcapping agent:

where X is F, Cl, NO₂ and Y is CO, SO₂, or any other activating group.

The phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomers prepared according to the present invention (by employing a novel phenylethynyl composition to terminate a nucleophilic reagent and utilizing a novel reactive diluent to decrease the melt viscosity thereof and subsequently react therewith to increase the crosslink density of the resulting thermoset) have several features which make them attractive candidates for use as composite matrices and adhesives. They are part of an ongoing effort to develop high performance resins for aerospace applications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, including its objects and benefits, reference should be made to the Description of the Preferred embodiments. This Description should be read together with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is an equation showing the synthesis of a reactive endcapping material according to the present invention;
FIG. 2 is an equation showing the synthesis of a phenylethynyl-terminated arylene ether according to the present invention;
FIG. 3 is a Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) thermogram of 4-phenoxy-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone prepared according to the present invention in examples 1 and 2;
FIG. 4 is a graphic representation of the results obtained from the isothermal aging of 4-phenylethynylbenzophenone at 200°C. (FIG. 4A) and at 250°, 275°, and 300°C. (FIG. 4B); and
FIG. 5 is a DSC thermogram of 4-phenoxy-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone after being held at 350°C for one hour.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The two types of phenylethynyl based compounds described herein are endcappers, and reactive diluents. The compound 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone has the following structural formula:
the oligomer to increase the crosslink density of the resulting thermoset.

Two reactive diluents were prepared by treating two equivalents of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone with one equivalent of either ethylene glycol, or 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)hexafluoroisopropylidene in the presence of potassium carbonate in N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) at approximately 170°C. The resulting compounds, 2,2'-bis(4-phenylethynylbenzoyl-4'-phenoxy)ethyl ether and 2,2-bis(4-phenylethynylbenzoyl-4'-phenoxy)hexafluoroisopropylidene, displayed melting points of 127°C and 150°C, respectively. These reactive diluents can be used to decrease the melt viscosity of high T_g phenylethynyl-terminated oligomers, thereby improving their melt viscosity, and increasing their crosslink density, modulus, and solvent resistance.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES

Example 1

Synthesis of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone

In a 250 mL flask equipped with a nitrogen inlet, overhead stirring assembly, and reflux condenser was placed fluorobenzene (117 g, 1.2 mol), and 4-bromobenzyl chloride (39.8 g, 0.181 mol). The mixture was cooled to 0°C. An anhydrous aluminum chloride (27 g, 0.20 mol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 23°C for 16 hours. The resulting slurry was poured into 2 L of water. The organics were extracted with methylene chloride, and dried over magnesium sulfate.

The slurry was filtered and the methylene chloride was removed under reduced pressure. Recrystallization from ethanol afforded 43.3 g (86%) of 4-bromo-4'-fluorobenzophenone as white crystals: mp 106°C - 107°C (Lit 107°C - 108°C).

These reactive diluents can be used to decrease the melt viscosity of high T_g phenylethynyl-terminated oligomers, thereby improving their melt viscosity, and increasing their crosslink density, modulus, and solvent resistance.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

Example 2

Synthesis of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone

A 100 mL flask equipped with nitrogen inlet, overhead stirring assembly, Dean-Stark trap, and reflux condenser was charged with phenol (0.35 g, 0.0038 mol), 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone (0.10 g, 0.0038 mol) potassium carbonate (0.39 g, 0.003 mol), 25 mL of toluene, and 50 mL of DMAc. The mixture was heated to reflux and water was removed by azeotropic distillation, followed by the removal of toluene over a 20 hour period. The reaction was cooled to 23°C, and the mixture was poured into 1 L of acidic (HCl) water. The precipitate was collected by filtration to afford 1.37 g (96%) of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone as a white powder: mp 165.5°C. IR (KBr): 2216 cm⁻¹ (ethylidene), 1650 cm⁻¹ (carbonyl): 1H-NMR (CDCl₃): 7.8-6.8 ppm (m H aromatic). Anal Calcd. for C₂₇H₁₈O₂: %C=86.61, %H=4.85. Found: %C=86.46, %H=4.68. The structure of this compound is given below:

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

Example 3

Synthesis of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone

In a 100 mL flask equipped with a nitrogen inlet, overhead stirring assembly, Dean-Stark trap, and reflux condenser was charged with phenol (0.35 g, 0.0038 mol), 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone (0.10 g, 0.0038 mol) potassium carbonate (0.39 g, 0.003 mol), 25 mL of toluene, and 50 mL of DMAc. The mixture was heated to reflux and water was removed by azeotropic distillation, followed by the removal of toluene over a 20 hour period. The reaction was cooled to 23°C, and the mixture was poured into 1 L of acidic (HCl) water. The precipitate was collected by filtration to afford 1.37 g (96%) of 4-fluoro-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone as a white powder: mp 165.5°C. IR (KBr): 2216 cm⁻¹ (ethylidene), 1650 cm⁻¹ (carbonyl): 1H-NMR (CDCl₃): 7.8-6.8 ppm (m H aromatic). Anal Calcd. for C₂₇H₁₈O₂: %C=86.61, %H=4.85. Found: %C=86.46, %H=4.68. The structure of this compound is given below:

Although the compound contains an activated fluoride, a nitro or chlorine group can also be used to afford an endcapping compound with similar properties.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.

The DSC thermogram of this compound is presented in FIG. 3.
In a 50 mL flask was placed tetrahydrofuran (5 mL), 4500 g/mol phenylethynyl terminated arylene ether and a reactive diluent to create 16% (w/v) solids solution containing a ratio of 10 and 30% by weight reactive diluent/arylene ether oligomer blends. The solution was stirred for one-half hour after all the solids dissolved, then poured into water. The precipitate was collected by filtration and dried in vacuo at 100 °C for eight hours.

Example 5

4-Phenoxy-4'-phenylethynylbenzophenone was placed in a DSC cell and held at 350 °C for one hour. The compound was then rapidly cooled and reheated at a rate of 20 °C/min to 500 °C. The compound displayed a smooth baseline and an absence of both a melting point, and an exothermic peak. The DSC thermogram for this example is shown in FIG. 5.

Example 8

Blends were prepared from both reactive diluents, 2,2'-bis(4-phenylethynylbenzoyl-4'- phenoxy)ethyl ether (PEBPE) and 2,2'-bis(4-phenylethynylbenzoyl-4'- phenoxy) diphenylhexafluoroisopropylidine (PEBD-6F), with a 6000 g/mol phenylethynyl terminated arylene ether, Tg = 215 °C, to afford a ratio of 10 and 30% by weight reactive diluent/arylene ether oligomer blends. The blends were pressed into ¼ in. circular disks and placed between two rotating parallel plates. The results of the complex melt viscosities as a function of temperature for these blends are shown on the following table.

| Complex Viscosities of Phenylethynyl Terminated Poly(arylene ether) Blends |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature (°C) | Poly(arylene ether) Melt Viscosity (Pa) | PEBPE Blend Melt Viscosity (Pa) | PEBD-6F Blend Melt Viscosity (Pa) |
| | 10% (w) | 30% (w) | 10% (w) | 30% (w) |
| 150 | Solid | 2.3 × 10^6 | 2.3 × 10^6 | 9.2 × 10^5 | 7.7 × 10^5 |
| 200 | Solid | 17000 | 3360 | 4.7 × 10^5 | 1.4 × 10^5 |
| 250 | Solid | 9470 | 2480 | 6.3 × 10^4 | 6830 |
| 275 | 4.3 × 10^5 | 850 | 230 | 4.4 × 10^4 | 1400 |
| 300 | 4 × 10^4 | 720 | 200 | 1.0 × 10^4 | 1300 |

*6000 g/mol phenylethynyl terminated oligomer Tg = 217 °C.

We claim:
1. A reactive diluent for decreasing the melt viscosity of a phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomer prepared from the reaction of a nucleophilic reagent and a composition having the formula

\[
\text{x} - \text{O} - \text{CH} = \text{CF}_3
\]

wherein X is selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, and NO, and Y is selected from the group consisting of CO, SO₂, and C(CF₃)₂ and for reacting with said phenylethynyl terminated reactive oligomer to provide a thermosetting material of enhanced crosslink density, the reactive diluent being selected from the group consisting of

\[
\text{O} - \text{CH} = \text{CF}_3 + \text{OCH}_2 \text{CH}_3 \text{O} - \text{CF}_3
\]

and

\[
\text{O} - \text{CH} = \text{CF}_3 + \text{OCH}_2 \text{CH}_3 \text{O} - \text{CF}_3
\]