This invention relates to the composition and processes for preparing thermoset polyimides derived from an asymmetric dianhydride, namely 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) with at least one diamine, and a monofunctional terminal endcap. The monofunctional terminal groups include 4-phenylethynylphthalic anhydride ester-acid derivatives, phenylethyl trimellitic anhydride (PETA) and its ester derivatives as well as 3-phenylethynylaniline. The process of polyimide composite comprises impregnating monomer reactants of dianhydride or its ester-acid derivatives, diamine and with monofunctional reactive endcaps into glass, carbon, quartz or synthetic fibers and fabrics, and then stack up into laminates and subsequently heated to between 150-375° C. either at atmosphere or under pressure to promote the curing and crosslinking of the reactive endcaps to form a network of thermoset polyimides.
This invention particularly relates to novel compositions and processes for the preparation of polyimides derived from asymmetric dianhydrides, namely, 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) and 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (a-6FDA). The a-BTDA was prepared by Suzuki coupling with palladium catalysts from 3,4-dimethylphenylboronic acid or 2,3-dimethylphenylboronic acid and a mixed anhydride of 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid or 3,4-dimethylbenzoic acid to form 2,3,3',4'-tetrathemethylbenzophenone, which was oxidized to form 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid followed by cyclodehydration to obtain a-BTDA. The a-6FDA tetracid was prepared by nucleophilic trifluoromethylation of 2,3,3',4'-tetrathemethylbenzophenone with trifluoromethyltrimethylsilane to form 3,4'-(trifluoromethylmethyl)bis(o-xylene), which is converted to 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)bis(o-xylene). The 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)bis(o-xylene) is oxidized to the corresponding tetracarboxylic acid esters which was then esterified with succinic anhydride, followed by cyclodehydration to yield a-6FDA. Thermoplastic and thermoset polyimides and co-polyimides derived from a-BTDA and a-6FDA can be made from a mixture of one or more of these dianhydrides (or the corresponding acid esters or isomeric derivatives) and one or more diamine with or without a monofunctional reactive endcap (such as naphthyl or phenylethyl groups) or non-reactive terminating endcap (e.g. phthalic anhydride or aniline) in stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amounts in solvent or neat without a solvent.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Recently, it was discovered that asymmetric 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BPDA) reacted with diamines and an endcap to produce polyimides with lower melt viscosities and higher glass transition temperatures ($T_g$) than the symmetrical 3,3',4',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (s-BPDA); see High Performance Polymers, Vol. 13, 355 (2001), and Vol 15, 375 (2003).

More specifically, this invention relates to the composition and process for preparing polyimides derived from intermediate 3,3',4',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid or 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride and the corresponding asymmetric anhydrides. For example, thermosetting polyimides derived from asymmetrical 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BPDA) have been shown to produce low melt viscosity and high $T_g$ polyimides for resin transfer molding; see the Proceedings of the SAMPE Symposium, Long Beach, Calif., May 1-5, 2005.

This invention particularly relates to novel compositions and processes for the preparation of polyimides derived from asymmetric dianhydrides, namely, 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) and 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (a-6FDA). The a-BTDA was prepared by Suzuki coupling with palladium catalysts from 3,4-dimethylphenylboronic acid or 2,3-dimethylphenylboronic acid and a mixed anhydride of 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid or 3,4-dimethylbenzoic acid to form 2,3,3',4'-tetrathemethylbenzophenone, which was oxidized to form 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid followed by cyclodehydration to obtain a-BTDA. The a-6FDA tetracid was prepared by nucleophilic trifluoromethylation of 2,3,3',4'-tetrathemethylbenzophenone with trifluoromethyltrimethylsilane to form 3,4'-(trifluoromethylmethyl)bis(o-xylene), which is converted to 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)bis(o-xylene). The 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)bis(o-xylene) is oxidized to the corresponding tetracarboxylic acid esters which was then esterified with succinic anhydride, followed by cyclodehydration to yield a-6FDA. Thermoplastic and thermoset polyimides and co-polyimides derived from a-BTDA and a-6FDA can be made from a mixture of one or more of these dianhydrides (or the corresponding acid esters or isomeric derivatives) and one or more diamine with or without a monofunctional reactive endcap (such as naphthyl or phenylethyl groups) or non-reactive terminating endcap (e.g. phthalic anhydride or aniline) in stoichiometric or non-stoichiometric amounts in solvent or neat without a solvent.
0088120 A1 (2003) discloses a process for producing predominantly 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl dianhydride (a-BPDA) with a minor amount of 3,3',4,4'-biphenyldianhydride (s-BPDA) using palladium and copper catalyst with bidentate ligand. These prior art processes all yield mixtures of asymmetrical dianhydrides together with symmetrical dianhydrides, which then requires the separation of these isomers. In comparison, this invention discloses asymmetrical coupling of dimethylphenylboronic acid with o-xylene derivatives to provide asymmetrical dianhydrides without contamination by the symmetrical dianhydrides.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

By employing a cross-coupling reaction (Suzuki coupling) with 3,4'-dimethyl or 2,3-dimethylphenylboronic acid and 3- or 4-substituted o-xylene in the presence of catalysts, this invention produces exclusively the asymmetric precursor 2,3,3',4'-tetrabiphenyl; additionally, asymmetric 2,3,3',4'-tetrabiphenylbenzophenone can be prepared as an intermediate precursor for a-BTDA from the coupling reaction of 3,4-dimethyl or 2,3-dimethylphenylboronic acid with o-xylene in the presence of carbon monoxide gas and catalysts or alternatively with a mixed anhydride of 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid or 3,4-dimethylbenzoic acid in the presence of catalysts to form 2,3,3',4'-tetrabiphenylbenzophenone exclusively. These precursors are subsequently oxidized to produce asymmetric tetracarboxylic acids which are converted to the corresponding asymmetrical dianhydrides.

These asymmetric dianhydrides are useful in preparing polyimides which comprise an important class of polymers because of their desirable characteristics i.e. low dielectric constant, high breakdown voltage, good wear resistance, radiation resistance, inertness to solvents, good adhesion properties, hydrolytic stability, low thermal expansion, long-term stability, and excellent mechanical properties. Specifically, high temperature polyimides, are extremely valuable particularly for aerospace applications.

A unique feature of this invention is the processes for preparing novel asymmetrical dianhydrides, namely, a-BTDA and a-6FDA, without the contamination of their symmetrical isomers (s-BTDA and s-6FDA). The a-BTDA and a-6FDA can be used to formulate or prepare polyimides with low-melt viscosities without the use of high-boiling point organic solvents such as N-methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP) whereas the conventional polyimides derived from s-BTDA and s-6FDA usually provide high viscosity products.

Accordingly, it is a primary object of this invention to provide polyimides derived from asymmetrical dianhydrides, namely: 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) and 3,4'-(hexafluorosopropylidene) diphthalic anhydride (a-6FDA).

It is another object of this invention to provide a process for preparing polyimides derived from 2,3,3',4'-benzenetetracarboxylic acid and 3,4'-(hexafluorosopropylidene) diphthalic acid and the corresponding asymmetric anhydrides (a-BTDA and a-6FDA).

It is another object of this invention to provide novel processes for the preparation of polyimides derived from a-BTDA and a-6FDA, and the compositions derived from said processes.

It is another object of this invention to provide processes for preparing asymmetrical tetracarboxylic acids and the corresponding dianhydrides (a-BTDA and a-6FDA) useful in producing polyimides having lower-melt viscosities and high glass transition temperatures (Tg).

It is a further object of this invention to provide processes for the preparation of polyimides derived from the synthesis of a-BTDA and a-6FDA obtained by cross-coupling dimethylphenylboronic acid with a mixed anhydride of dimethylbenzoic acid to produce asymmetric precursors which are further reacted to form the corresponding tetracarboxylic acids and subsequently converted to the corresponding asymmetric dianhydrides.

These and other objects will become more apparent from a further and more detailed description of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Polyimides are derived from dianhydrides illustrated in the reactions in Scheme 1. The asymmetric dianhydrides are obtained by cross-coupling o-xylene derivatives (I) and (II), if (I) is a 3-boron substituted o-xylene, then (II) is a 4-substituted o-xylene, or if (I) is a 4-boron substituted o-xylene, then (II) is a 3-substituted o-xylene derivative. 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl dianhydride (a-BPDA) is prepared by cross-coupling (I) and (II), where X is selected from the group consisting of F, Br, I, OSO2CF3, OSO2CH3 and Y is (OH)2 or (OR')2 where R' is a lower alkyl group such as CH3, C2H5, or Pr in order to form the asymmetrical 2,3,3',4'-tetramethyldiphenyl (III) in a common organic solvent, e.g. toluene, N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethoxyethane (DME), 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), anisole, or aqueous solution with or without phase transfer catalysts in the presence of palladium or nickel catalysts, either with or without a co-catalysts or co-ligands, such as Pd(PPh3)4, Pd(OAc)2, Pd(PPh3)2Cl2, PdCl2(CH3CN)2, Pd(dba)2(P-t-Bu)2, Pd(dba)2(P-t-Bu)2BF4, NiCl2 (PPh3)2, NiCl2(OCy)2, NiCl2(dppe), NiCl2(dppe), and their corresponding polymer bound palladium or nickel catalysts.

Compound (III) is oxidized by potassium permanganate (KMnO4), chromium trioxide (CrO3), or by other oxidation methods such as low or high pressure nitric acid oxidation, catalytic oxidation, in air or in oxygen to form the 2,3,3',4'-biphenyletetracarboxylic acid (IV), which upon dehydration etc by acetic anhydride or thermal dehydration, yields 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl dianhydride (a-BPDA) (V). Alternatively, compounds (I) and (II) are cross-coupled with carbon monoxide gas in the presence of the Pd or nickel catalysts to form the asymmetrical 2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone (VI), which is further oxidized e.g. by KMnO4, CrO3, nitric acid oxidation, or with other known catalytic oxidation methods in air or oxygen to form 2,3,3',4'-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (VII) which is then dehydrated by acetic anhydride or thermally cyclodehydrated to yield 2,3,3',4'-benzenetetracarboxylic acid a-BPDA (VIII). Alternatively, 2,3,3',4'-benzenetetracarboxylic acid (VII) is reduced by hydrazine to form 3,4'-methylenedioxybiphenyl (IX), which upon dehydration etc by acetic anhydride yields 3,4'-methylenedioxybiphenyl (IX) a-MDPA.
Scheme I Synthesis of Asymmetric Dianhydrides from o-xylene Derivatives

In Scheme II, a similar Suzuki cross-coupling reaction is carried out between 3- or 4-boron-substituted o-xylene (1), boron-substituted phthalic derivative (1a) or boron-substituted phthalic diester (1b), and 4- or 3-halo-substituted phthalic anhydrides, phthalic ester or phthalimides (2), or diesters of phthalic acid respectively, to produce the coupled asymmetrical 4-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)phthalic anhydride, phthalic ester or phthalimide (3). Compound (3) can be hydrolyzed e.g. by potassium hydroxide, followed by oxidation e.g. by KMnO₄, CrO₃ and other oxidizing methods such as low or high pressure nitric acid or with catalytic oxidation in air or oxygen to afford 2,3,3',4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic acid (5), which upon dehydration e.g. with acetic anhydride or thermal cyclodehydration to yield 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl dianhydride (a-BPDA). In the presence of carbon monoxide gas, 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid (9) is obtained through KMnO₄ oxidation of (2,3-dimethylphenyl)-α-methylphthalic acid (12) after hydrolysis or from the corresponding phthalimide (11) via the Suzuki coupling of an o-xylene derivative (1) with α-halomethylphthalic anhydride or α-halomethylphthalimide (2) with palladium or nickel catalysts. 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid (9) can be reduced by hydrazine to 3,4'-methylene diphthalic acid (10).
acid (13), which upon dehydration yields 3,4'-methylene
dipthalic anhydride (14) (α-MDPA). In the cross-coupling
reactions, X is selected from the group consisting of a halogen
e.g. Cl, F, Br, I, or OSO₂CF₃ and OSO₂CH₂Y is either (OH)₂,
or (OR)₂, Z is either oxygen or nitrogen. R is --CH₂,
--O or nIl. R' is a lower alkyl such as CH₃, or C₂H₅, and
B is boron.

The dianhydrides prepared by these processes are particu-
larly useful in preparing polyimides from one or more of a
combination of reactants comprising dianhydrides selected
from the group consisting of 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl dianhydride
(α-BPDA), 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (α-BTDA),
and 3,4'-methylenediphthalic anhydride (α-MDPA), with at
least one multifunctional amine, such as diamines, and an
endcap that can be melt-processed at temperatures between
232-270° C. (450-520° F.), without any solvent. The imide
oligomers of this reaction have low-melt viscosities of 1-60
poise at 260-280° C. These imide oligomers are amenable to
RTM, VARTM or resin infusion processes at 260-280° C.,
and then cured at 343-375° C. to product high quality polymer
matrix composites comprising carbon, glass, quartz or syn-
thetic fibers for use at temperatures ranging up to about 288-
The preferred polyimides of this invention are derived from anhydrides specifically illustrated in Schemes III and IV, which provides novel processes for preparing asymmetrical 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) and asymmetrical 3,4'-(hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (a-6FDA) without the complicated process of separating isomers. The 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) is prepared by employing the cross-coupling of specific pair of dimethylphenylboronic acid with a mixed anhydride of dimethylbenzoic acid to obtain the intermediate 2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone (4). The mixed dianhydride can be prepared by reacting 3,4-dimethylbenzoic acid or 2,3-dimethylbenzoic acid with either a dialkyl dicarbonate, alkyl chloroformate, alkyl acid halides (acid chloride preferred) or alkyl anhydrides where the alkyl groups includes primary, secondary and tertiary alkyl groups of C₁-C₆. The catalysts for the cross-coupling reaction includes, but is not limited to Pd(PPh₃)₄, Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, Pd(PCy₃)₂, Pd(OAc)₂, PdCl₂ (CH₃CN), and Pd(dba)₂/p(t-Bu)₂. The co-catalysts or co-ligands include but not limited to PPh₃, PCy₃, P(o-MeOC₆H₄), P(o-Tol)₃, and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene (DPPF). Other additives used in the cross-coupling reaction can include water, NaI, NaF, Na₂CO₃, KI, KF, K₂CO₃, K₃PO₄ and N,N’-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC).
1) CF$_3$Si(CH$_3$)$_3$
2) Hydrolysis

Oxidation

CH$_3$CF$_3$OH COOH O

CH$_3$ / C /

CH$_3$ HOOC I I \

CH$_3$ coox

1

AC$_2$O

O O O

CH$_3$ CF$_3$ CF$_3$

CH$_3$ C CH$_3$ O

O

CH$_3$

(4)

(5)

(6) a-BTDA

(7) (5)

(8) (6)

(9) (10) a-6FDA

R = primary, secondary or tertiary
lower alkyl groups C1-C6
(R' = R or OR)
The 2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone (4) and 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)bis-o-xylene (8) are oxidized by potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) or by other oxidation methods, such as nitric acid oxidation, or catalytic oxidation in air or oxygen in the presence of catalysts to obtain the corresponding 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone tetracarboxylic acid (5) and 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic acid (9), respectively. The tetracarboxylic acids (5) and (9) are subsequently reacted with either acetic anhydride or propionic anhydride, or thermally cyclodehydrated to obtain the corresponding 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) or 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (a-6FDA).

The preparation of asymmetrical BTDA and a-6FDA presents a successful and economical synthesis of asymmetrical 2,3,3',4'-benzenophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) that can be formulated into low-melt viscosity polyimide resins (10-30 poise) that are amenable to low-cost resin transfer molding (RTM) process. Since a-BTDA is an isomer of s-BTDA used in PMR-15, essentially, this invention will afford an RTMable PMR-15 without health hazards associated with PMR-15 composites manufacturing.

Additionally, the intermediate 2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone also can be used to make asymmetrical 6F-dianhydride. This process can produce asymmetrical 6F-dianhydride (a-6FDA) to yield low viscosity 6F-polyimide resins adaptable to RTM process with potential 30% savings in manufacturing cost. Since this invention can produce novel a-BTDA and a-6FDA exclusively, its essentially capable of producing a new class of thermoplastic and thermoset polyimides that have the potential of making colorless polyimides for optical and electronic applications.
The thermoplastic polyimides of this invention are prepared from dianhydrides or the ester-acid derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting essentially of:

(b)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{RO} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{HO} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{Z} & \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{I} \quad \text{I} \quad \text{OR} \\
\text{OH} & \quad \text{O}
\end{align*}
\]

and

(a)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{Z} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{I} \\
\text{D} & \quad \text{O} \quad \text{O}
\end{align*}
\]

with at least one multifunctional amine, e.g., diamines, in the equivalent stoichiometric ratio or an excess of either the dianhydride or the amine in solvents, such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP) to form polyamic-acid intermediate, which are then cyclodehydrated at temperatures between 120-200°C to thermoplastic polyimides having the formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{XN} & \quad \text{O} \\
\text{Z} & \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{N-A} \\
\text{O} & \quad \text{XN-} \quad \text{O} \quad \text{Z} \quad \text{N-A} \quad (\text{BA})_m \quad \text{O}
\end{align*}
\]

wherein Z is \((\text{CF}_3)_2\text{C}, \text{C} \quad \text{O}, \text{R} \) is a lower alkyl of 1-6 carbons, B is a dianhydride or its acid-ester derivative other than the dianhydrides (a) or (b) as shown in the above formulas, \((\text{BA})_m\) is the product of B and A, n is equal to 1-100, m is equal to 0-100, and when \(m=0\), it is a homopolymer, and when \(m \) is greater than 0, it is a copolymer.

In the above formulas, A is a diamine containing an organic divalent radical consisting of aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic, siloxane, or aromatic groups linked through bridging atoms or groups. The preferred structure of A is selected from the group consisting essentially of:

The preferred multifunctional amines are the diamines including: meta-phenylenediamine, para-phenylenediamine, 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl) hexafluoropropane, 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl) propane, 4,4'-oxydianiline, 3,4'-oxydianiline, 4,4'-methylene dianiline, 3,4'-methylenedianiline, 3,3'-methylene dianiline, 4,4'-diaminobenzophenone, 3,3'-diaminobenzophenone, 3,3'-diaminobenzophenone, benzidine, 2,2'-dimethylbenzidine, 2,2'-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzidine, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(3-aminophenoxy)benzene, 4,4'-diaminobenzensulfone, 3,4'-diaminosulfone, 4,4'-[1,3-phenylene-bis(1-methylethylidene)], 3,3'-diaminosulfone, 4,4'-[1,4-phenylene-bis(1-methylethylidene)], 3,3'-diaminosulfone, 4,4'-bis(4-aminophenoxy)-biphenyl, 2,2-bis[4-(aminophenoxy)phenyl]propane, and mixtures thereof.

The polyimides terminated with reactive or non-reactive endcaps are prepared from at least one dianhydride and its acid-ester derivatives selected from the group consisting of:
and react with at least one multifunctional amine e.g. diamine, H₂N-A-NH₂, in an equivalent stoichiometric ratio or off-set stoichiometry, and with a reactive or non-reactive terminal endcap having a preferred but not limited to a formula selected from the group consisting of:

with solvents, such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone or an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol, or without a solvent at high temperature in the melt, to form polyimide oligomers having the formula:
wherein Z is (CF₃)₂C or C=O, R is a lower alkyl of C₁₋C₆ carbons, R⁺ is alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, CF₃, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl or phenoxy radical. B is a dianhydride or its acid-ester derivative selected from either of the above formulas (a) or (b) together with one other dianhydride or its ester-acid derivative. (AB)ₓ is the product of A and B, n is equal to 1-100, x is equal to 0 or 1.0 and y is equal to 0 or 1.0. However, when x is 0 then y is 1, and when x is 1 then y should be 0.

In the preferred formulas, A is a diamine containing an organic divalent radical consisting of aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic, siloxane; or aromatic groups linked through bridging atoms or groups. The preferred structure of A includes the following:

\[ \text{wherein } R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ \text{ are selected from the group consisting of} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3 & , \quad (\text{CH}_3)_n, \quad \text{O} - , \quad \text{C} - \\
\end{align*} \]

with an effect amount of at least one diamine (H₂N-A-NH₂), and a monofunctional terminal endcap in organic solvents to form polyimides having a formula selected from the group consisting of:
wherein A is an organic divalent radical of a diamine \([\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{A}-\text{NH}_2]\), R is a low alkyl of 1-6 carbon, B is a second dianhydride or its ester-acid derivatives consisting of the following structure other than 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA):

where \( n \) is equal to 1-100, and \( m \) is equal to 1-100. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein the terminal monofunctional endcap is selected from the group consisting of:

where \( R \) is low alkyl of 1-7 carbon, and \( R' \) is an alkyl, alkoxy, halogen. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein a diamine \((\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{A}-\text{NH}_2)\) containing an organic divalent radical A, is consisting of aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic, siloxane, or aromatic groups linked through bridging atoms or groups. The preferred structure of divalent radical A is selected from the group consisting of:
the product.

Product was purified by silica gel column chromatography
magnesium sulfate and then evaporated to dryness. The crude

The reaction mixture turned purple. The reaction mixture as heated at 90° C. overnight. The reaction mixture turned brown, and the brown MnO₂ precipitate was filtered and removed. The aqueous solution was evaporated to dryness to afford 2.5 g (90%) of the desired tetraacid.

Synthesis of 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid (5)

2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone (2.0 g, 8.4 mmol) and potassium permanganate (5.3 g, 33.6 mmol) were mixed in 25 ml of water in a 100 ml round-bottom flask and the reaction mixture turned purple. The reaction mixture was cooled to 150° C. for 2 hours. The solution was cooled down and then precipitated into ethanol to afford fibrous polyimide.

EXAMPLE 3

A solution of 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (4.44 g, 10 mmol) and p-phenylenediamine (1.08 g 10 mmol) in 50 g of dry N-methyl-2-pyrolidinone (NMP) were stirred at room temperature under nitrogen overnight. Then the resulting polyamic acid solution was imidized by heating at 150° C. for 2 hours. The solution was cooled down and then precipitated into ethanol to afford fibrous polyimide.

EXAMPLE 4

To a solution of 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)diphthalic anhydride (4.44 g, 10 mmol) and 2,2'-bis(trifluoromethyl) benzidine (3.2 g, 10 mmol) in 43.3 g of m-cresol, 5 drops of isoquinoline was added. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux under nitrogen to afford a very viscous solution. The solution was concentrated to dryness under vacuum to afford 2.9 g (90%) of a-BTDA.

the monofunctional terminating group is 3-phenylethynyl trimellitic anhydride (PETA) and its corresponding dianhydride precipitated out and was collected and washed with ether to remove trace of acetic acid before drying under vacuum to afford 2.5 g (90%) of a-BTDA.

EXAMPLE 5

A solution of 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid (4.37 g, 10 mmol) was suspended in minimum amount of acetic anhydride; (5 g, 2.7 ml) and heated to reflux for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. The corresponding dianhydride precipitated out and was collected and washed with ether to remove trace of acetic acid before drying under vacuum to afford 2.5 g (90%) of a-BTDA.

EXAMPLE 2

A solution of 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (3.22 g 10 mmol) and 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl)hexafluoropropane (3.34 g, 10 mmol) in 31 g of dry N-methyl-2-pyrolidinone (NMP) were stirred at room temperature under nitrogen overnight. Then the resulting polyamic acid solution was imidized by heating at 150° C. for 2 hours. The solution was cooled down and then precipitated into ethanol to afford fibrous polyimide.

EXAMPLE 1

Synthesis of 2,3,3',4'-tetramethylbenzophenone (4)

To a 250 ml 3-necked round-bottom flask, 2,3-dimethylphenylboronic acid (3.6 g, 24 mmol), 3,4-dimethylbenzoic acid (3.0 g, 20 mmol), a selected palladium catalyst (0.6 mmol), dimethyl dicarbonate (2.7 g, 30 mmol) and potassium carbonate (6.22 g, 45 mmol) were mixed in 150 ml of dry dioxane. The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C overnight to become a viscous reaction mixture. 20 ml of water was added to dissolve the heterogeneous reaction mixture, and dioxane was evaporated to dryness. The aqueous solution was extracted with 20 ml of ethyl acetate, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and then evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluted by hexane/ethyl acetate—20/80 to afford 2.0 g (33%) of the product.
A solution of 2,3',3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (22.17 g) and nacid anhydride anhydride (10.93 g) in 6.68 g of methanol was heated to reflux for 1 hour to make a 50% solution of the corresponding diester acid. After cooling the solution down to room temperature, 20.37 g of 4,4'-methylenediamine in 20.37 g of methanol was mixed with the diester diacid solution with stirring. The resulting 50% monomer solution as painted onto unidirectional carbon fibers or fabrics. The prepregs were allowed to be air-dried. The polyimide prepregs can be staged at 50°C and then cured at 315°C for 2 hours to form the polyimide carbon fiber composites.

A solution of 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)dipthalic anhydride (17.99 g) and 4-phenylethynylphthalic anhydride (2.23 g) in 24.32 g of absolute ethanol was heated to reflux for 1 hour to form the corresponding diester diacid. Then p-phenylenediamine (4.86 g) in 4.86 g of ethanol was added at room temperature to form a 50% solution. The resulting 50% monomer solution as painted onto unidirectional carbon fibers or fabrics. The prepregs were allowed to be air-dried. The polyimide prepregs can be staged at 150°C and then cured at 315°C for 2 hours to form the polyimide carbon fiber composites.

A mixture of 3,4'-hexafluoroisopropylidene)dipthalic anhydride (8.88 g), 4-phenylethynylphthalic anhydride (9.92 g) and 3,4'-oxydianiline (8.0 g) were mixed well and then the reaction mixture was heated in an oven at between 200-280°C for 1 hour to melt all the monomers into forming a polyimide resin with low-melt viscosity (10-30 poise). The low-melt resins can be injected into carbon fiber perform by resin transfer molding (RTM), vacuum assisted resin transfer molding (VARTM) or resin infusion process to form lightweight carbon fiber composites.

An additional embodiment of the invention is provided by the following two examples.

2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (23.7 g) and 4-phenylethynylphthalic anhydride (18.3 g) were mixed with methanol and heated to reflux to make a 50% solution containing the corresponding 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic diester diacid and 4-phenylethynylphthalic methyl ester monoacid. Then m-phenylenediamine (11.9 g) was added to the above solution at room temperature. The resultant monomer reactant solution was used to coat onto the surface of carbon or glass fibers or fabrics to make prepregs. The prepregs were stacked up to form laminates and placed in an autoclave or vacuum bags and heated 300-371°C and under 100-200 psi pressure for 2 hours to remove alcohol and cure the laminates into composites with glass transition temperature ($T_g$) of 350°C, which upon postcure at 343°C (650°F) for 16 hr afforded a $T_g$ of 378°C.

The invention claimed:

1. Polyimide derived from the 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA) diester diacid having the following structure:

   \[ \text{endcap} \text{A—N} \text{endcap} \]

2. 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone diamide (6.0 g) were added to the above solution at room temperature. The resultant monomer reactant solution was used to coat onto the surface of carbon or glass fibers or fabrics to make prepregs. The prepregs were stacked up to form laminates and placed in an autoclave or vacuum bags and heated 300-371°C and under 100-200 psi pressure for 2 hours to remove alcohol and cure the laminates into composites with glass transition temperature ($T_g$) of 350°C, which upon postcure at 343°C (650°F) for 16 hr afforded a $T_g$ of 378°C.

EXAMPLE 10

2,3,3',4'-benzophenone diamide (15.5 g) and 4-phenylethynylphthalic anhydride (6 g) were mixed with methanol and heated to reflux to make a 50% solution containing the corresponding 2,3,3',4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic diester
wherein A is an organic divalent radical of a diamine \([\text{H}_2\text{N-}A-\text{NH}_2]\), R is a low alkyl of 1-6 carbon, B is a second dianhydride or its ester-acid derivatives consisting of the following structure other than 2,3,3',4'-benzophenone dianhydride (a-BTDA):

\[
\text{endcap} \quad \text{[N-O-C=O]} \quad \text{[N-O-C=O]} \quad \text{[N-O-C=O]} \quad \text{endcap}
\]

where \(n\) is equal to 1-100, and \(m\) is equal to 1-100.

2. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein the terminal monofunctional endcap is selected from the group consisting of:

where \(R\) is low alkyl of 1-7 carbon, and \(R'\) is an alkyl, alkoxy, halogen.

3. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein a diamine \((\text{H}_2\text{N-}A-\text{NH}_2)\) containing an organic divalent radical A is consisting of aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic, siloxane, or aromatic groups linked through bridging atoms or groups. The preferred structure of divalent radical A is selected from the group consisting of:

where \(n\) is equal to 1-100, and \(m\) is equal to 1-100.
wherein $R_1$, $R_2$, $R_3$, $R_4$ are selected from the group consisting of:

- $\text{CH}_2$, $\text{(CH}_2\text{)}_n$, $\text{O}$, $\text{C}$
- $\text{CF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3$, $\text{R}_5$, $\text{R}_3$
- $\text{C}$, $\text{C}$, $\text{Si}$, $\text{O}$, $\text{Si}$, $\text{O}$
- $\text{CF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3$, $\text{R}_5$, $\text{R}_6$, $\text{R}_4$
- $\text{O}$, $\text{O}$, $\text{S}$, $\text{S}$
- $\text{O}$, $\text{O}$
- $\text{S}$ or $\text{(CF}_2\text{)}_n$

wherein $R_5$ and $R_6$ are alkyl groups, and $R''$ is an alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, $\text{CF}_3$, phenyl or phenoxy group.

4. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein either the diamine or the dianhydride is in excess of the stoichiometric ratio.

5. The polyimides of claim 1 wherein more than one diamine selected from the list in claim 3 are used to prepare co-polyimides.

6. The polyimide of claim 1 wherein the preferred lower alkyl alcohol solvents are consisting of methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and primary, secondary and tertiary butyl alcohol.

7. The polyimide claim 1 wherein the monofunctional terminating group is phenylethynyl trimellitic anhydride (PETMA) and its corresponding acid ester derivatives.

8. The polyimide claim 1 wherein the monofunctional terminating group is 3-phenylethynylaniline.

* * * * *