

# Use of New Diimide-Dinaphthols in Preparation of Novel Thermally Stable Poly(ester-imide)s

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**ABSTRACT:** Reaction of 5-amino-1-naphthol with pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA), benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride (BTDA), and hexafluoroisopropylidene diphthalic anhydride (6FDA) afforded aromatic diols with preformed imide structure. High temperature solution polycondensation reactions of the obtained diimide-dinaphthols with aromatic and aliphatic diacid chlorides resulted in the

preparation of nine different poly(ester-imide)s. These were fully characterized, and the physical and thermal properties of the obtained polymer were studied. © 2003 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. *J Appl Polym Sci* 89: 2567–2572, 2003

**Key words:** poly(ester-imide); thermal stability; dianhydride; diacid chloride

## INTRODUCTION

Wholly aromatic polyimides are widely used in the electronic packaging, semiconductor, and automobile industries because of their outstanding thermal stability, superior electrical-insulating property, high mechanical strength, good adhesion to commonly used substrates, and remarkable chemical stability.<sup>1,2</sup> However, their intractability and inferior solubility mean the polyimides lack the properties essential for successful fabrication into appropriate forms. To overcome these problems, different methods have been suggested. One of the more efficient methods is copolymerization. Therefore copolyimides such as poly(ester-imide)s, poly(urethane-imide)s, and poly(amide-imide)s have been developed.

Aromatic poly(ester-imide)s (PEIs) are an important class of thermally stable polymers, and they have various commercial applications. Their main applications are in coatings for enameled wires, high-strength fibers, hot melt adhesives, heat resistant films, and printed circuit boards.<sup>3–6</sup> Several methods have been reported for the synthesis of PEIs. Some of the most important ones include: direct polycondensation of trimellitic anhydride with a mixture of a diamine and a diol,<sup>7,8</sup> reaction of a dicarboxylic acid containing a preformed imide group with a diol,<sup>3,4,9,10,11</sup> polycondensation of a diphenol containing an imide ring with a diacid chloride,<sup>12</sup> reaction between a dianhydride containing an ester group and a diamine,<sup>13–15</sup> and direct polycondensation of a diisocyanate containing an ester linkage with a dianhydride.<sup>16</sup>

Aromatic PEIs are generally infusible and insoluble in common organic solvents and pose processing difficulties, limiting their widespread utility.<sup>17</sup>

In our continuous interest in preparation and characterization of novel polyimides,<sup>18–24</sup> we recently synthesized new diimide-dinaphthols and used them for the synthesis of poly(urethane-imide)s.<sup>25</sup> Here we wish to describe the synthesis of novel PEIs from prepared diols containing built-in imide structure. Effects of bulky group, methylene groups, and meta-catenation in the structures were studied, and the obtained properties were compared.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Materials

All chemicals were purchased either from Merck or Aldrich Chemical Co. Pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA), benzophenonetetracarboxylic dianhydride (BTDA), and hexafluoroisopropylidene diphthalic anhydride (6FDA) were dried in a vacuum oven at 110°C for 5 h. *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMAc), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF), and *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) were purified by distillation under reduced pressure over CaH<sub>2</sub>. Terephthaloyl chloride (TPC) and isophthaloyl chloride (IPC) were purified by recrystallization from dry *n*-hexane.

### Instruments

IR measurements were performed on a Bruker-IFS 48 Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometer. The H-NMR spectra were recorded in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) solution using a Bruker Avance DPX 250-MHz instrument. A CHN-O-Rapid Heraeus elemental analyzer performed elemental analyses.

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**TABLE I**  
Characteristic Features of Diimide-Dinaphthols

Compound	Reactants	Yield (%)	IR (cm <sup>-1</sup> KBr)	NMR (ppm DMSO-d <sub>6</sub> )
I	PMDA + 5-Amino-1-naphthol	79	3425, 1771, 1715, 1370, 715	10.08 (s, 2H) 8.38–8.24 (m, 2H) 7.63–6.98 (m, 12H)
II	BTDA + 5-Amino-1-naphthol	83	3410, 1767, 1710, 1365, 710	10.05 (s, 2H) 8.36–8.21 (m, 6H) 7.61–6.96 (m, 12H)
III	6FDA + 5-Amino-1-naphthol	81	3415, 1770, 1712, 1368, 712	10.06 (s, 2H) 8.38–8.21 (m, 6H) 7.60–6.96 (m, 12H)

phatic diacid chloride, sebacoyl chloride (SEB), resulted in the preparation of aromatic-aliphatic PEIs (Scheme 2).

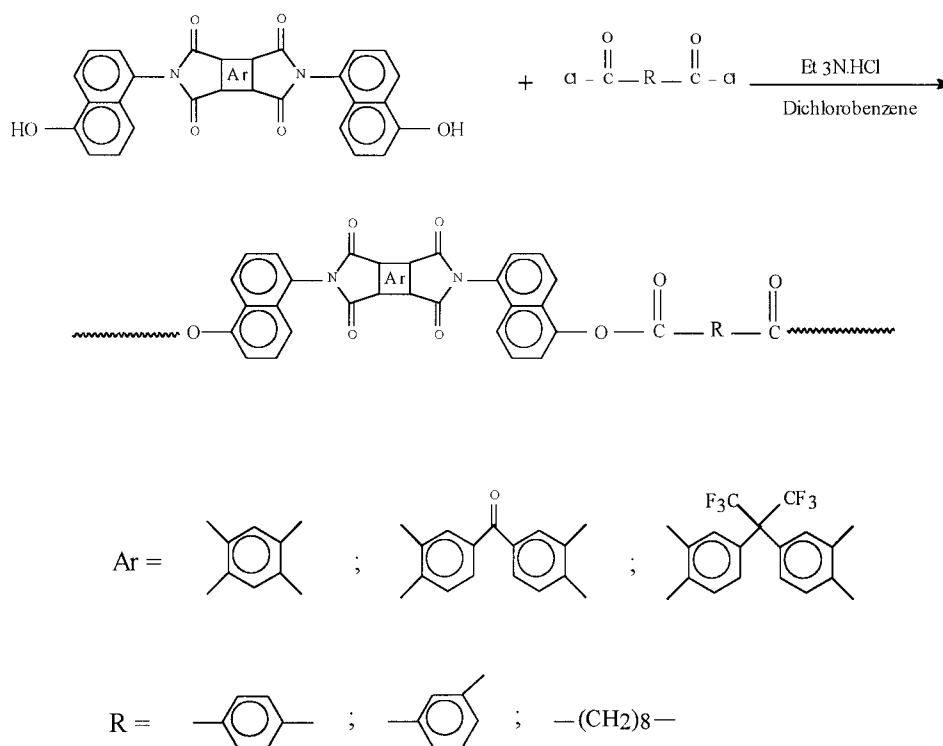
It is worth mentioning that the interfacial polycondensation reaction afforded PEIs in low yield. Three approaches were applied to the synthesis of PEIs with modified structures: 1) the introduction of a large substituent along the polymer backbone, 2) the disruption of symmetry and regularity of the repeating unit, 3) the incorporation flexible or kinked linkages in the backbone.

The IR spectra of the PEIs showed the presence of the imide bands at about 1780, 1720, 1370 and 720 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Bands of ester group appeared at about 1220 (C—O—C) and 1720 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O), which was overlapped with one of the absorptions of imide ring.

Elemental analyses of the polymers showed agreement with the calculated values. The inherent viscosity of the polymers, as a measure of molecular weight, was in the range of 0.40–0.57 dL/g, which shows reasonable molecular weight. The obtained results are summarized in Table II.

Thermal behavior and thermal properties of the polymers were studied by recording their DSC and TGA graphs. The measurements were carried out in air at a heating rate of 10°C/min. The results are collected in Table III.

In order to obtain reliable results from DSC technique, the thermal behavior of the poly(ester-imide)s was studied by heating the polymers to 350°C, cooling and heating again. Accordingly,  $T_g$  values were taken as the midpoint of the change in slope of the baseline



**Scheme 2** Preparation of poly(ester-imide)s

TABLE II  
Structure and Properties of the Polymers

Reactants	Structure	Elemental analysis						Yield (%)	Inherent <sup>a</sup> viscosity (dL/g)
		Calculated			Found				
		C	H	N	C	H	N		
PMDA + TPC		72.38	2.86	4.44	72.23	2.90	4.48	90	0.40
PMDA + IPC		72.38	2.86	4.44	72.43	2.89	4.40	87	0.42
PMDA + SEB		72.07	4.50	4.20	71.98	4.63	4.31	92	0.52
BTDA + TPC		72.57	3.00	3.81	72.73	2.93	3.88	89	0.47
BTDA + IPC		72.57	3.00	3.81	72.67	3.05	3.68	91	0.48
BTDA + SEB		73.25	4.42	3.64	73.37	4.33	3.79	95	0.57
6FDA + TPC		65.89	2.57	3.27	65.79	2.53	3.36	90	0.51
6FDA + IPC		65.89	2.57	3.27	65.97	2.63	3.39	93	0.52
6FDA + SEB		65.92	3.81	3.14	65.99	2.69	3.09	93	0.55

<sup>a</sup> Measured at a concentration of 0.5 g/dL in NMP at 30°C.

TABLE III  
Thermal Properties of the Polymers

Polymer	$T_g$ (°C)	$T_0$ (°C)	$T_{10}$ (°C)	$T_{max}$ (°C)	Char yield at 600°C
PMDA + TPC	a	385	480	530	53
PMDA + IPC	189	390	465	525	47
PMDA + SEB	166	255	330	490	45
BTDA + TPC	a	370	465	540	39
BTDA + IPC	173	380	460	560	35
BTDA + SEB	154	235	305	460	32
6FDA + TPC	a	320	420	550	55
6FDA + IPC	175	300	410	500	52
6FDA + SEB	152	220	295	435	47

a:  $T_g$  was not detected in the DSC traces.

$T_g$ : Glass transition temperature

$T_{max}$ : Maximum decomposition temperature

$T_{10\%}$ : Temperature for 10% weight loss

Char Yield: Weight of polymer remained

in DSC traces. Polymers based on IPC and SEB monomers showed a step transition, corresponding to a  $T_g$  in the range of 152–189°C. Also no endothermic peak related to the melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) was detected for them. These results indicate that these polymers possess an amorphous characteristic, which was confirmed by WAXS measurements.

In another experiment, DSC traces were studied after all the polymers annealed at 200°C for 8 h. The observed results for the thermal behavior of the polymers were similar to those for the previous experiment.

The temperature for 10% gravimetric loss ( $T_{10}$ ) is an important criterion for evaluations of thermal stability in these heat resistant PEIs. It was found that more rigid structures were more heat resistant, so PMDA-derived polymers were more stable than BTDA-derived polymers, which were in turn more stable than 6FDA-derived PEIs. Also the thermal stability of TPC-derived polymers was higher than that of the IPC-derived polymers. On the other hand, fully aromatic PEIs were more stable than corresponding aromatic-aliphatic PEIs, which was due to the presence of weak linkages in the aliphatic moieties.

To study the crystalline characteristics of poly(ester-imide)s, WAXS measurements at room temperature in the region of  $2\theta = 5^\circ$  to  $70^\circ$  were performed. According to the results, TPC-derived polymers containing rigid and symmetric moieties showed high crystallinity. This may be due to better packing of their polymer backbone.

On the other hand, polymers derived from IPC monomer exhibited semi-crystalline patterns (about 12–17% crystallinity). Also, SEB-derived polymers showed amorphous patterns that could be explained in terms of the presence of flexible methylene groups.

These observations confirmed the results of DSC experiments.

Fully aromatic PEIs were soluble in polar solvents such as NMP, DMAc, and DMF in amounts of up to 0.7 g/dL. The solubility of the aromatic-aliphatic PEIs, due to the incorporation of flexible linkages, was increased to 1.5 g/dL in the aforementioned solvents.

Polymer films were prepared by casting the solution and temperature programming heating. The prepared films had a brittle nature in most cases.

## CONCLUSIONS

Diols containing preformed imide groups were prepared by the reaction of 5-amino-1-naphthol with aromatic dianhydrides. High temperature solution polycondensation reactions of the prepared diimide-dinaphthols with aromatic and aliphatic diacid chloride led to the preparation of PEIs in good yield. Physical properties of the polymers, including thermal properties and solubility, were investigated, and structure-property relations were studied.

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