Photoreactions of polyvinylcinnamate: laser flash photolysis studies

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Poly-trans-vinylcinnamate (PVCin) and trans-trimethylenebiscinnamate (TMC) were irradiated with 20 ns flashes of 265 nm light at 25 °C either in dilute CH₂Cl₂ solution or in a solid polymethylmethacrylate matrix. For PVCin neat polymer films were also irradiated.

Optical absorption measurements and end product analyses led to the following conclusions. For PVCin $trans \rightarrow cis$ isomerization and cycloaddition mainly occurred simultaneously during the flash ($k \ge 3.5 \times 10^7 \, \mathrm{s}^{-1}$). In these reactions singlet states are involved, presumably. In competition, triplet states were formed to some extent as was inferred from the detection of a relatively long-lived transient absorption between 300 and 400 nm. The decay of the transient absorption was correlated only to some extent with a change in the absorption at 277 nm, indicating the occurrence of a cycloaddition and/or isomerization. In the solid matrix, isomerization was markedly suppressed.

TMC exhibited behaviour quite similar to that of PVCin in liquid solution as well as in the solid matrix.

Laser flash photolysis studies of the dynamics of polymers in solution

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We report the results of three experiments.

- (i) Poly(phenylvinyl ketone) was irradiated in dilute solution with 25 ns flashes of 347 nm light. Light-scattering measurements revealed that the rate of fragment diffusion is controlled by the rate of detachment of intramolecular contact pairs between different segments if certain conditions (e.g. high molecular weight or poor solvent quality) prevail.
- (ii) A polyamide with backbone azobenzene groups was irradiated in its cis form with 20 ns flashes of 530 nm light. The $cis \rightarrow trans$ isomerization was completed almost totally by the end of the flash, as revealed from optical absorption measurements. The rate of the conformational change that subsequently occurred was obtained by light-scattering measurements. Relaxation times from