

绿色溶剂在聚酰亚胺合成与薄膜制备中的应用进展

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摘要: 本文从 PI 薄膜的分类、制造技术、溶剂组成以及绿色溶剂的应用状况等角度阐述了生物基绿色溶剂在聚酰亚胺(Polyimide, PI)薄膜制造中的研究与应用进展。重点综述了生物基 γ -戊内酯(GVL)、异山梨醇二甲醚(DMI)以及二氢左旋葡萄糖酮(CyreneTM)等绿色溶剂的研究现状及其在 PI 薄膜制造中的应用情况, 并对绿色溶剂在 PI 薄膜制造中的未来发展趋势进行了展望。

关键词: 聚酰亚胺薄膜; 生物基绿色溶剂; γ -戊内酯; 异山梨醇二甲醚; 二氢左旋葡萄糖酮

Application progress on green solvents in synthesis of polyimide and preparation of polyimide films

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Abstract: This paper introduced the research and application progress on green solvents in the preparation of polyimide from the views of the classification, manufacturing procedures, solvent composition of polyimide films, and the application status of green solvents. Emphatically, the current research status of biobased solvents, including γ -valerolactone (GVL), dimethyl isosorbide (DMI), and dihydrolevoglucosenone (CyreneTM) and their applications on the preparation of PI films were presented. The future developing trends of the applications of green solvents in the manufacturing of PI films were prospected.

Key words: polyimides film; biobased green solvents; γ -valerolactone; dimethyl isosorbide; dihydrolevoglucosenone

0 引言

近年来,高性能高分子(high-performance polymers, HPP)材料在高新技术领域中的应用越来越广泛^[1]。与传统高分子材料相比,HPP材料通常具有更高的耐温等级以及刚性更强的分子骨架结构^[2],因此,在聚酰胺(PA)、聚酰亚胺(PI)、聚芳砜(PSU)、聚醚砜(PES)、聚芳醚酮(PAEK)、聚醚醚酮(PEEK)等HPP材料的制备过程中需要使用到高极性、高沸点溶剂,如N-甲基吡咯烷酮(NMP)、N,N-二甲基甲酰胺(DMF)、N,N-二甲基乙酰胺(DMAC)、环丁砜等^[3-5]。近年来,越来越多的研究表明,上述溶剂对环境及人体存在潜在的危害^[6-15],因此可满足HPP材料制造需求的环境友好型绿色溶剂得到了广泛的

重视。

聚酰亚胺(PI)是一类典型的HPP材料,以其优异的综合性能而得到广泛应用^[16]。近年来,PI在工业领域中的应用范围不断拓展,各种PI材料,包括模塑料、漆包线漆、薄膜、纤维、泡沫、胶粘剂等越来越多地应用于航空航天、新能源、微电子、光电子等高新技术领域中,而这些PI材料制品在制造过程中大量使用到DMF、DMAC和NMP等溶剂,如表1所示^[17-26]。其中PI薄膜主要应用在航空、航天、电工绝缘、微电子封装、新能源、环境保护等众多领域中。由于PI薄膜材料具有刚性的分子骨架结构,且在常规溶剂中的溶解性较差,在其商业化以来的半个多世纪里,制造过程中一直使用DMF与DMAC等溶剂。

近年来,随着全球环境保护呼声的日益提高,PI薄膜制造领域中相关绿色溶剂的研究与开发得到

表1 PI材料制造用常规溶剂

Table 1 Common solvents for manufacturing of PI materials

PI材料	常见溶剂	典型商业化品牌	参考文献
电工绝缘膜、光学薄膜等	DMF、DMAC	Kapton [®] 、Upilex [®] 、Apical [®]	[17-18]
LCD液晶取向剂	NMP、 γ -丁内酯	Sunever [®] 、Optomer [®]	[19]
集成电路、分立器件钝化胶	NMP	Pyre-ML [®] 、Semicofine [®]	[20]
OLED柔性基板清漆	NMP	U-Varnish [®]	[21]
OLED有机绝缘清漆	NMP	Photoneece [®]	[21]
质子交换膜	NMP、DMF、DMAC	—	[22]
气体分离膜	NMP、DMAC	—	[23]
锂电隔膜	NMP、DMAC	—	[24]
毛细管色谱柱涂层胶	DMAC	—	[25]
光纤涂层胶	DMAC	—	[26]

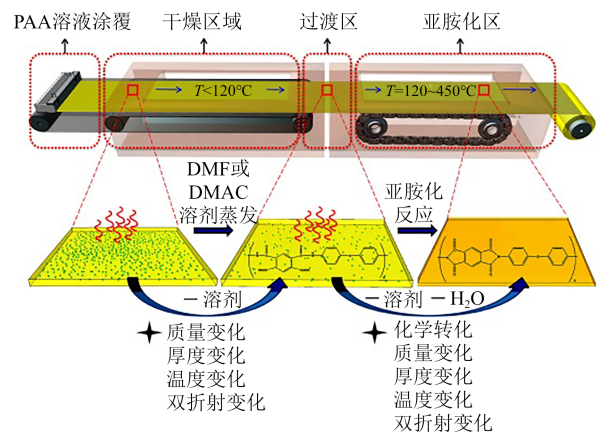
了广泛重视。本文立足绿色溶剂在PI树脂制备以及薄膜制造中的应用状况,对该领域的基础与应用研究进展进行综述。

1 聚酰亚胺薄膜制造技术简介

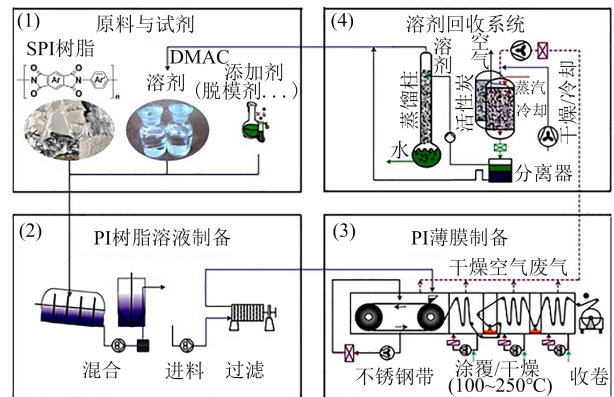
一般而言,PI薄膜材料的制造工艺按照亚胺化反应的特征可分为热法(thermal procedure, TP)与化学法(chemical procedure, CP)两类,而按照制膜起始材料的差异可分为聚酰胺酸(PAA)与可溶性PI(SPI)两类。图1给出了PAA与SPI两种工艺制造PI薄膜的示意图^[27-28]。PAA工艺是首先采用二酐与二胺单体在极性溶剂DMF或DMAC中制得固含量为10%~20%的PI前驱体PAA,然后在120~450℃下进行热脱水环化反应,最终将PAA转化为PI薄膜。这其中,接近80%的溶剂要经过回收系统进行收集。理论上讲,所有PI薄膜均可采用PAA工艺进行制造,但是PAA的分子量大小取决于聚合单体的反应活性,某些低活性单体制备的PAA可能存在由于分子量较低而造成最终PI薄膜力学性能较差的情况。

SPI工艺则是直接将可溶性PI树脂溶解于DMF或DMAC等溶剂中,配制成具有一定黏度和固含量的PI溶液,然后将PI溶液流延在钢带上,经过100~250℃的高温烘烤,将其中的溶剂挥发干净,最终制得PI薄膜。相应的溶剂也要经过回收处理。应用于SPI工艺的PI树脂需要具有良好的溶剂可溶性,只有基于某些特殊结构单体的PI树脂才可制得SPI薄膜。

PI材料要实现制造技术的绿色化,一般需要实现聚合单体的绿色化^[29]、溶剂的绿色化以及制造工艺的绿色化^[30-32]等。其中,溶剂的绿色化是当前最为现实与急迫的环节。



(a) PAA工艺



(b) SPI工艺

图1 PI薄膜的典型制造工艺

Fig.1 Typical manufacturing procedures for PI films

2 绿色溶剂在聚酰亚胺树脂合成与薄膜制造中的应用进展

2.1 绿色溶剂简介

溶剂在制备高性能聚合物薄膜方面扮演着重要的角色,其不仅起着溶解高聚物树脂的作用,还对最终PI薄膜的形貌及性能有着显著的影响。溶

剂的特性,包括极性、黏度、沸点、介电常数、水溶性等均会对薄膜的最终性能产生影响。绿色溶剂又称环境友好型溶剂、可持续溶剂,特指一类对环境或人体没有危害或者危害程度轻微,并可采用简单工艺进行持续利用或者在自然界环境中可完全降解的一类有机溶剂。与传统的石油基溶剂相比,绿色溶剂具有低挥发性、不易燃、低毒性、可生物降解以及可循环利用等特点^[33]。水、超临界流体、离子液体以及某些有机溶剂具备上述特点^[34-40],因此其在HPP材料中的基础与应用研究近年来方兴未艾^[41-42]。J CHIEFARI等^[43-45]系统研究了以水作为溶剂制备PI材料的工艺,他们首先对比了分别以水和传统有机溶剂制得的PI制品的特性,如表2所示^[43]。然后分别对多种商业化热塑性或热固性PI,包括Kapton[®]、Upilex[®]、Avimid N[®]、PMR-15、PETI-5、Ultem 1000[®]、P84[®]等的水相合成工艺进行了研究。与传统的采用二酐单体作为起始原料的工艺不同,水相合成工艺采用水溶性四酸化合物为起始单体,通过与芳香族二胺单体进行聚合,在高温(170~210℃)、加压(0.138 MPa)条件下制得目标PI制品。经各项性能测试表明,在实验室采用水相聚合工艺制备的PI树脂的分子量、薄膜或纤维的耐热与力学性能等可达到采用传统有机溶剂工艺制备的样品水平。上述实验结果为水相合成PI材料未来的工业化生产提供了良好的参考。关于以水作为绿色溶剂制备PI的工艺已多有报道,本文在此不再赘述。本文主要对PI薄膜材料制造技术中生物质有机溶剂的应用进行介绍。图2给出了常见生物质有机绿色溶剂,包括 γ -戊内酯(GVL)、异山梨醇二甲醚(DMI)以及二氢左旋葡萄糖酮(Cyrene[™])的典型制备路线。这些生物质溶剂被认为未来可替代DMF、DMAC、NMP等传统石油基极性非质子性溶剂应用于PI薄膜制造领域中。

2.2 绿色溶剂在PI树脂合成与薄膜制造中的应用

PI材料由于其分子结构的特殊性,使得可应用于商业化PI薄膜制造的溶剂在极性、沸点、挥发性、吸湿率、含水量、溶度积等参数方面均具有特殊的要求。例如,极性方面,根据“相似相溶”原理,PI薄膜制造用溶剂往往要求具有较大的极性;沸点与挥发性方面,传统PI薄膜制造工艺中要经历由PAA前驱体高温转化为PI薄膜的过程,因此要求使用的溶剂具有较高的沸点以及相对较低的挥发性,以保障

表2 不同溶剂体系制备PI的特性对比

Table 2 Feature comparison of preparing PI via different solvents

对比项目	标准PI制备 (有机溶剂)	水相PI制备 (水溶剂)
成本	价格昂贵(需干燥)	低成本
毒性	有毒	无毒
固废处理	废液处理复杂	废液处理简单
工艺	高温或化学环化	低温亚胺化
单体类型	需要高纯二酐单体	四酸单体
后处理	制品后处理繁琐	冷却后制品沉淀出, 后处理简单
溶剂残留	制品中易残留	制品中易去除

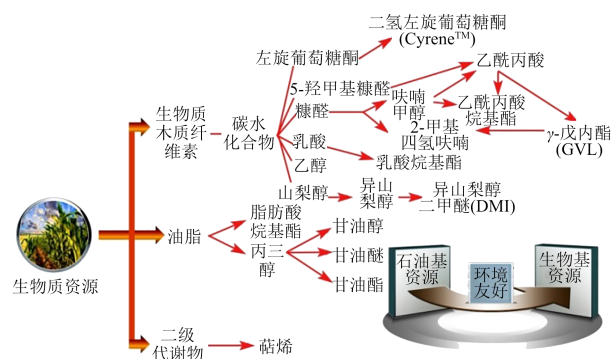


图2 常见生物质有机绿色溶剂的种类及来源

Fig.2 Types and sources of common bio-mass organic solvents

PI薄膜的品质;吸湿性与含水量方面,因为PAA对水汽较为敏感,所以要求使用的溶剂具有尽可能低的吸湿率和含水量;溶度积(δ)方面,一般来说,PAA的 δ 为20~30 MPa^{0.5},根据“相似相溶”原理,所使用的溶剂溶度积一般也要求在此范围内。可同时满足上述要求的溶剂种类十分有限,其中以DMF、DMAC、NMP为代表的极性非质子性溶剂是目前最为理想的选择。PI薄膜制造用溶剂及其潜在绿色溶剂的主要物化参数如表3所示。

2.2.1 γ -戊内酯(GVL)

γ -戊内酯(GVL)是一种以纤维素为起始原料制造的绿色生物质溶剂,具有成本低、溶解性优良等特性^[46]。GVL可溶解PES、PSU、聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)等多种极性高分子树脂^[47]。文献[48-49]表明,单独采用GVL作为溶剂在制备PMDA-ODA型PAA时存在PAA难以溶解的情况,由此提出了采用氢键受体(HBA)-氢键给体(HBD)溶剂对来取代现有PAA合成中有毒溶剂的研究思路。研究发现,GVL作为一种氢键受体型溶剂,当其与水、甲醇

表3 PI薄膜制造用溶剂及其潜在绿色溶剂的特性
Table 3 Common solvents and the potential green solvents for PI films

溶剂	CAS编号	基本特性	是否绿色溶剂
<i>N,N</i> -二甲基甲酰胺(DMF)	68-12-2	沸点:153~155℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(1 000 g/L, 20℃);易吸湿; $\delta=24.9 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$	否
<i>N,N</i> -二甲基乙酰胺(DMAC)	127-19-5	沸点:165~166℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(1 000 g/L, 20℃);易吸湿; $\delta=22.8 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$	否
<i>N</i> -甲基吡咯烷酮(NMP)	872-50-4	沸点:202~204℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(1 000 g/L, 20℃);易吸湿; $\delta=22.9 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$	否
TamiSolve® NxG	3470-98-2	沸点:204~205℃; 水溶性:完全混溶; 中等吸湿; $\delta=19.9 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$;	是
γ -丁内酯(GBL)	96-48-0	沸点:204~205℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(1 000 g/L, 20℃);中等吸湿; $\delta=25.6 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$;	否
γ -戊内酯(GVL)	108-29-2	沸点:207℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(2 000 g/L, 20℃);中等吸湿; $\delta=17.5 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$;	是
异山梨醇二甲醚(DMI)	5306-85-4	沸点:236℃; 水溶性:完全混溶(2000 g/L, 20℃);中等吸湿; $\delta=20.4 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$;	是
二氢左旋葡萄糖酮(Cyrene™)	53716-82-8	沸点:227℃; 水溶性:52.6 g/L;中等吸湿; 溶解度参数:22.7 MPa ^{0.5} ;	是

(MeOH)、乙醇(EtOH)等氢键给体型溶剂按照一定比例复合时,只要复合溶剂的 $\delta=21\sim 29 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$,即可制得均匀的PAA溶液($\delta=22.1 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$)。例如,当分别采用GVL-H₂O(GVL与H₂O质量比为9.5:0.5, $\delta=25.0 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$)、GVL-MeOH(GVL与MeOH质量比为8:2, $\delta=25.2 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$)、GVL-EtOH(GVL与EtOH质量比为7:3, $\delta=24.7 \text{ MPa}^{0.5}$)作为溶剂对时,制备的PAA树脂重均分子量(M_w)分别为 1.47×10^5 、 1.11×10^5 、 $1.32\times 10^5 \text{ g/mol}$,与商业化PAA(溶剂为NMP)的

M_w 值($1.69\times 10^5 \text{ g/mol}$)基本相当。此外,GVL可用作SPI合成的催化剂以及良溶剂,例如JIN X等^[50-51]采用GVL与吡啶作为共催化剂,以GBL作为溶剂制备了一系列半脂环型SPI树脂。

2.2.2 异山梨醇二甲醚(DMI)与二氢左旋葡萄糖酮(Cyrene™)

异山梨醇二甲醚(DMI)是一类极为重要的异山梨醇(ISB)衍生物。ISB是一种由葡萄糖经氢化、脱水等反应制得的生物质材料,其分子结构具有较好的稳定性,同时含有两个可用于化学改性的羟基,因此是一类理想的生物质原材料,在现代工业中得到了广泛的关注^[52-55]。例如,ISB本身即可作为单体应用于PSU^[56]、PAEK^[57]、PI^[58-60]等高分子材料的制备,而其分子结构中的羟基经甲醚化后可制得DMI溶剂。DMI作为一类生物质高沸点绿色溶剂已经广泛应用于PVDF^[61]、PES^[62]等高分子薄膜的制备。

二氢左旋葡萄糖酮(Cyrene™)是澳大利亚生物技术公司Circa于2014年实现商业化的一种与传统DMF、DMAC与NMP等极性非质子性溶剂特性类似的绿色生物质溶剂,其化学名为(1*S*,5*R*)-6,8-二氧杂双环[3.2.1]辛-4-酮^[63]。如图2所示,Cyrene™是纤维素经两步反应制得的,首先纤维素经裂解后制得左旋葡萄糖酮(LGO),然后经过催化氢化即可制得目标化合物。该溶剂具有可生物降解、非突变、无毒等特性,目前仅发现的危害是对眼睛具有轻微刺激性^[64-68]。Cyrene™作为一种生物质绿色溶剂已经广泛应用于PSU^[69]、PES、PVDF等高性能高分子膜材料的制备。在欧盟地平线2020项目的支持下,Cyrene™每年的生产量已达到千吨级别,随着生产设施的进一步发展,该溶剂的年产量预计将提高到5万吨。

DMI与Cyrene™在PI树脂合成与薄膜制备方面的应用尚处于起步阶段。E TOTO等^[70]对比考察了采用不同类型溶剂,包括标准的DMAC以及两种生物基绿色溶剂DMI和Cyrene™在制备基于4,4'-(六氟异亚丙基)双邻苯二甲酸酐(6FDA)与2,2-双[4-(4-氨基苯氧基苯基)]六氟丙烷(BDAF)的可溶性PI中的表现。他们首先制备PAA,然后在乙酸酐/吡啶脱水体系作用下制备了可溶性PI。研究显示,Cyrene™对二胺的溶解效果相对较差,需要在30℃下搅拌24 h才能够完全溶解二胺。将充分干燥的PI树脂以15%的固含量溶解于上述3种溶剂

中,经过各种热处理程序分别制备了PI薄膜。研究显示,在DMAC与DMI中制备的PI树脂 T_g (约为274℃)均高于在Cyrene™中制备的样品(T_g 约为259℃)。在各种热处理工艺下,在DMI中制备的PI薄膜均表现出最高的储能模量(E'),在DMAC中制备的PI薄膜均表现出最优的光学透明性以及最低的黄度指数,而基于Cyrene™的PI薄膜则表现出相对最差的光学性能。由此可见,溶剂的选择以及热处理工艺的优化均会对PI薄膜的物性产生显著的影响。

除了上述溶剂外,其他类型的绿色溶剂也在PI薄膜的制备中得到了研究。L S SOH等^[71]报道了采用TamiSolve® NxG(见表3)作为溶剂制备基于6FDA与四甲基对苯二胺(durene)型PI的研究。首先,他们分别采用两步化学亚胺化以及一步高温溶液缩聚法制备了PI(6FDA-durene)树脂,其中两步法是首先制备PAA,然后在乙酸酐/三乙胺体系作用下发生化学脱水制得PI,而一步法则是不经过PAA阶段,直接在180~220℃反应温度下聚合制得PI树脂。将制备的PI树脂溶解于DMF中配制成固含量为2.5%的PI溶液,然后经过高温处理制得了PI气体分离膜。研究显示,采用一步高温溶液缩聚法制备的PI树脂的 M_w 约为采用化学亚胺化法制备样品的1.5倍,但前者的分子量分散指数(PDI)也有所增大。采用TamiSolve® NxG溶剂制备的PI树脂的 M_w 与采用传统NMP溶剂制备的PI相当。这表明完全可以采用TamiSolve® NxG溶剂代替NMP应用于该类PI树脂的制备。

3 结束语

对于PI材料而言,在实验室以及工业上已经成熟应用了半个多世纪的DMF与DMAC未来一段时间内仍将是主流的溶剂品种。在过去的10年间,具有环境友好特性的生物质绿色溶剂虽然在PI树脂合成与薄膜制备中得到了一定的发展,但目前该领域的基础研究尚未获得显著突破,目前尚没有一种生物质溶剂可以完全替代DMF与DMAC应用于PI薄膜的工业制造领域。同时,绿色溶剂在PI薄膜制造过程中的高温处理时发生颜色、性状等参数的变化也会影响最终PI薄膜制品的性能。由此可见,生物质绿色溶剂在PI薄膜制造领域中的应用道阻且长,需要循序渐进才能达到理想的应用结果。目前

来看,GVL、DMI与Cyrene™等溶剂均是实现PI薄膜制造溶剂绿色化的有力竞争者。相比之下,GVL型溶剂以其优良的综合特性在PI薄膜的制备中最具应用潜力,建议国内加强该溶剂的开发与应用评价工作。

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