

辐射法制备环氧功能化聚乙烯-辛烯及在尼龙 6 增韧改性中的应用

梁青如¹ 季珍琰² 董春雷² 张帆² 邢哲² 安雅睿¹ 吴国忠^{2,3}

¹(上海理工大学 上海 200093)

²(中国科学院上海应用物理研究所 上海 201800)

³(上海科技大学 上海 200031)

摘要 利用⁶⁰Co γ 射线辐射接枝法制备环氧功能化的乙烯-辛烯共聚物(POE-g-PGMA),并且采用双螺杆熔融挤出法制备添加POE-g-PGMA的尼龙6/聚乙烯-辛烯(PA6/POE)合金。研究了添加POE-g-PGMA对PA6/POE合金力学性能、热性能、表面形貌、界面相容性和吸水特性的影响。结果表明: γ 射线引发了GMA在POE上的接枝聚合反应,PA6/POE合金断面的SEM照片显示添加POE-g-PGMA后POE分散相粒径显著减小,表明POE-g-PGMA起到增容剂的作用;Molau试验的结果证实了POE-g-PGMA与PA6之间的增容反应;热分析表明,分散相POE及POE-g-PGMA的加入对PA6的熔融行为影响不大,但在降温结晶过程中结晶温度提前约18 °C,结晶度提升约为4.5%。此外,与未增容PA6/POE合金相比,增容PA6/POE合金的缺口冲击强度显著提高,在本实验条件下,POE-g-PGMA添加量为3%时缺口冲击强度最高值为纯PA6的2.75倍。

关键词 辐射接枝,环氧功能化,尼龙6,界面相容性,缺口冲击强度

中图分类号 TQ323, TL13

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Epoxy-functionalized polyethylene-octene prepared by γ -ray radiation and its application in polyamide 6 toughening modification

LIANG Qingru¹ JI Zhenyan² DONG Chunlei² ZHANG Fan² XING Zhe² AN Yarui¹ WU Guozhong^{2,3}

¹(University of Shanghai Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China)

²(Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China)

³(Shanghai Tech University, Shanghai 200031, China)

ABSTRACT Epoxy-functionalized ethylene-octene copolymer (POE-g-PGMA) was prepared by ⁶⁰Co γ -ray radiation, and polyamide 6/polyethylene-octene blend (PA6/POE) containing POE-g-PGMA was prepared by twin-screw melt extrusion. In this study, the mechanical properties, thermal properties, surface morphology, interfacial compatibility, and water absorption properties of PA6/POE blends with added POE-g-PGMA were investigated. The

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第一作者：梁青如，男，1998年2月出生，2020年于洛阳师范学院获得学士学位，现为上海理工大学在读硕士研究生，化学工程专业

通信作者：吴国忠，研究员，E-mail: wuguzhong@sinap.ac.cn；邢哲，助理研究员，E-mail: xingzhe@sinap.ac.cn

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First author: LIANG Qingru (male) was born in February 1998, and obtained his bachelor's degree from Luoyang Normal University in 2020. Now he is a graduate student at University of Shanghai Science and Technology, majoring in chemical engineering

Corresponding author: WU Guozhong, professor, E-mail: wuguzhong@sinap.ac.cn; XING Zhe, assistant professor, E-mail: xingzhe@sinap.ac.cn

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results showed that GMA was successfully grafted on POE by γ -ray radiation. The morphological analysis showed that the addition of POE-g-PGMA enhanced the dispersion of POE particles in the PA6 matrix. In particular, it demonstrated that with the addition of POE-g-PGMA, pure PA6 has good interfacial compatibility with POE. The results of the Molau test confirmed the compatibilization reactions between POE-g-PGMA and PA6. The thermal analysis showed that the addition of POE and POE-g-PGMA in the dispersed phase had negligible effect on the melting behavior of PA6; however, the crystallization temperature of PA6 improved by approximately 18 °C during the cooling crystallization process, and the crystallinity increased by approximately 4.5%. Furthermore, the impact strength of the compatibilized PA6/POE blend was significantly higher than that of the PA6/POE blend, with the highest value of impact strength obtained at a POE-g-PGMA content of 3% being approximately 2.75 times greater than that of pure PA6 under the experimental conditions.

KEYWORDS Radiation grafting, Epoxy functionalization, Polyamide 6, Interfaciale compatibility, Notched impact strength

CLC TQ323, TL13

聚酰胺(Polyamide, PA)俗称尼龙,是一种具有良好力学性能、耐磨损性、耐腐蚀性、低摩擦系数等^[1-2]优点的热塑性工程塑料,在3D打印基材、润滑剂、家装耗材、电子元配件等领域有广泛应用。一方面,聚酰胺分子主链上存在酰胺官能团导致高吸水率,引起产品尺寸不稳定;另一方面,聚酰胺的抗冲击性能差和成型收缩率高,导致其在使用中存在一些缺陷。因此,如何在改善聚酰胺冲击强度和降低吸水率的同时保持一定力学性能是实际工业应用中需要解决的问题。

在聚酰胺中添加聚乙烯、聚丙烯等聚烯烃或其他聚烯烃弹性体^[3-6]能有效改善其冲击强度。El-Wakil 等^[7]利用马来酸酐接枝低密度聚乙烯(LDPE-g-MA)作为质量比为80/20的LDPE/PA6体系的相容剂时发现,LDPE-g-MA质量分数为8%时,PA6在LDPE基体中分布规则,且粒径缩小至240 nm,拉伸强度、弯曲强度等机械性能较未添加相容剂的LDPE/PA6有所提升。Silva 等^[8]以马来酸酐接枝高密度聚乙烯(HDPE-*alt*-MAH)为相容剂增容了质量比为25/75的HDPE/PA12体系,发现该体系经质量分数2%的HDPE-*alt*-MAH增容后具有了更高的硬度、韧性、强度和抗变形能力,更适合工程应用。Liu 等^[9]以衣康酸(ITA)为接枝单体通过熔体接枝法制备了接枝率为1.36%的衣康酸接枝的聚乙烯-辛烯(POE-g-ITA),在与PA6熔融共混过程中,增容剂POE-g-ITA与PA6发生原位反应生成嵌段共聚物POE-PA6,改善了PA6/POE共混物的相容性,增强了共混物的冲击强度,共混物缺口冲击强度最高达到103.2 kJ/m²,约为纯PA6的12倍。Esmizadeh等^[10]评价了同时添加碳纳米管(CNTs)和马来酸酐

接枝的三元乙丙橡胶(EPDM-g-MA)对两种不同分子量PA6的韧性效果。在引入CNTs后,EPDM-g-MA的颗粒尺寸明显减小,并伴有形状变化,在机械性能和动态力学性能方面都显现出引入CNTs在保持原有性能下有较明显的改善。Lin等^[11]研究了马来酸酐接枝聚乙烯-辛烯共聚物(POE-g-MAH)对尼龙6/烯烃嵌段共聚物(PA6/OBC)体系形态、流变行为和机械性能的影响。SEM分析表明,POE-g-MAH的加入增强了OBC颗粒在PA6基体中的分散性。PA6/OBC体系的流变行为随POE-g-MAH含量的增加而改善。含质量分数7%的POE-g-MAH时共混体系冲击强度比纯PA6的冲击强度高约两倍。

向不相容的共聚物共混体系中加入相容剂可以改善共混体系相容性,提高其力学性能^[12]。辐射接枝法^[13-14]制备相容剂,相比于溶液法^[15]、熔融法^[16]、固相法^[17]和悬浮法^[18]制备相容剂,是一种快捷、后处理简单、易实现经济生产的方法。Tan^[19]研究了 γ 射线引发马来酸酐(MAH)接枝PP的反应,探讨了MAH浓度和吸收剂量对接枝度的影响。Jha等^[20]在水介质中将甲基丙烯酸(MAA)辐射接枝到POE表面,结果表明,极性MAA的接枝改善了POE表面的亲水性,但并未改变原材料力学性能,在一定程度上扩大了POE的应用范围。目前,关于接枝羧酸或酸酐到聚烯烃上进行增容的研究有很多,但是利用辐射接枝法制备环氧功能型聚烯烃后反应共混增容的研究还鲜见报道。

本文选用⁶⁰Co γ 射线源,以乙烯-辛烯共聚物(POE)为基材,选用甲基丙烯酸缩水甘油酯(GMA)为功能基团单体,制备了POE-g-PGMA增容剂。重点考察了辐射法制备的增容剂在PA6/POE合金中

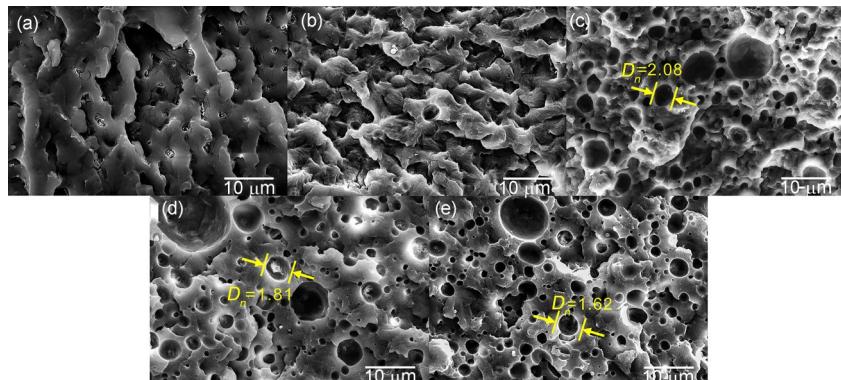


图3 PA6与不同POE-g-PGMA含量PA6/POE合金的断面形貌:(a)PA6;(b)G0;(c)G1;(d)G2;(e)G3
Fig.3 Fracture-surface morphologies of PA6 and PA6/POE blends with different POE-g-PGMA contents:
(a) PA6; (b) G0; (c) G1; (d) G2; (e) G3

2.3 合金的力学性能

图4(a)和(b)显示了不同POE-g-PGMA含量PA6/POE合金拉伸测试前后的照片。随着POE-g-PGMA的加入试样颜色不断变黄。图4(c)和(d)是拉伸强度、断裂伸长率、弯曲强度和冲击强度随POE-g-PGMA含量增加的变化曲线。

与纯样相比,增容后的PA6/POE合金试样断裂

伸长率增加;从图4(c)、(d)可以看出,未增容的PA6/POE合金的缺口冲击强度增强有限,这归因于PA6和POE之间相容性差,如扫描电镜图3(b)照片所示。然而,当POE-g-PGMA添加到PA6/POE合金中,增容合金的缺口冲击强度随着POE-g-PGMA含量的增加而显著提高。特别是G3样品的缺口冲击强度最高达6.81 kJ/m²,约为纯PA6的2.75倍。

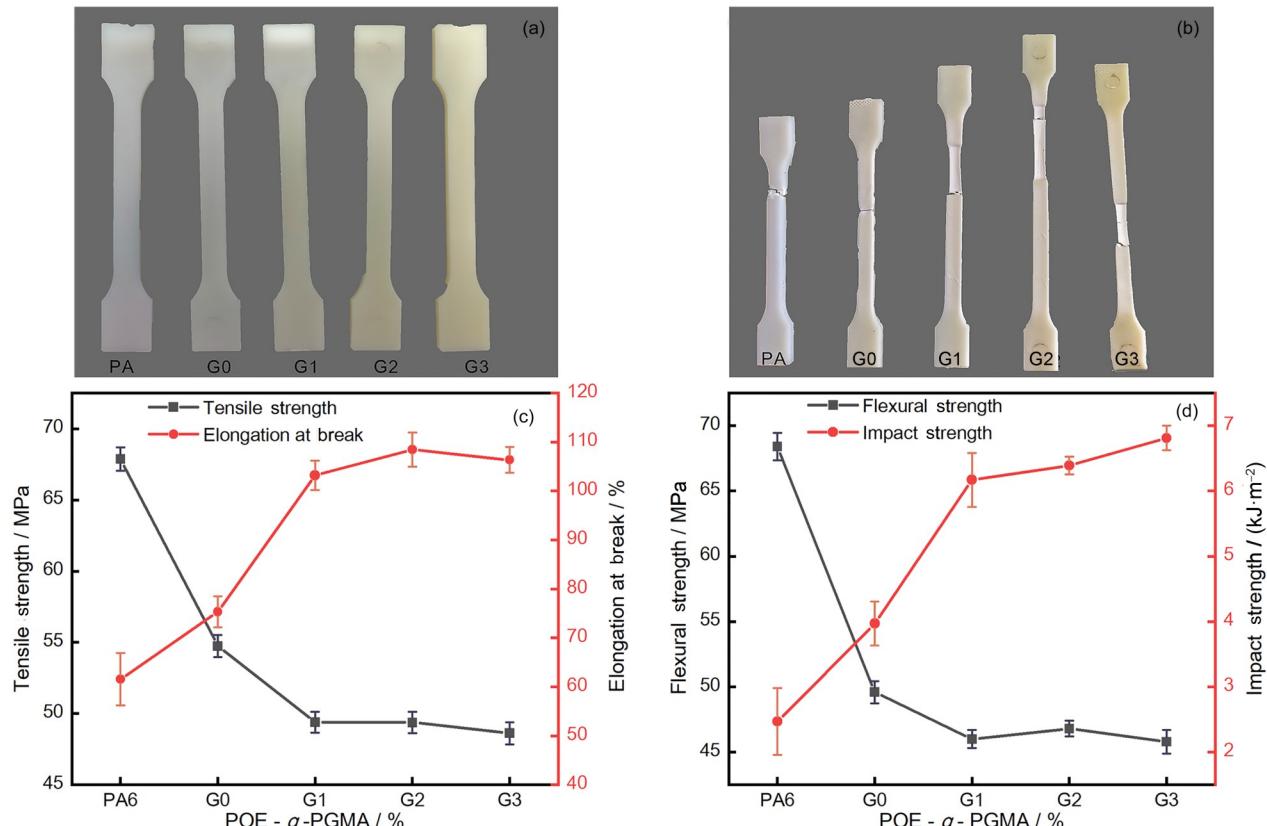


图4 不同POE-g-PGMA含量合金的力学试样照片与力学性能曲线:
(a)未拉伸样条;(b)拉伸样条;(c)拉伸强度与断裂伸长率;(d)弯曲强度与缺口冲击强度
Fig.4 Schematic diagram of mechanical specimens and mechanical property curves of blends with different POE-g-PGMA contents: (a) tensile test specimens; (b) tested tensile test specimen; (c) tensile strength and elongation at break curve; (d) flexural strength and notched impact strength curve

成透明溶液(图7(c))。图7(d)显示,未增容的G0的PA6相溶解在甲酸中,POE相漂浮在溶液表面,表明PA6基质和POE分散相之间的粘附性差。然而,在图7(e)中含质量分数2% POE-g-PGMA的PA6/POE合金在甲酸中形成乳白色溶液。这一现象表明,在共混过程中,增容剂POE-g-PGMA环氧基与PA6端基反应,生成的接枝共聚物POE-g-PA6可以起到乳化剂^[28]的作用,增强了两相之间的相容性。

2.6 吸水率测试

由于含有酰胺基团,PA6具有一定的吸水性,会

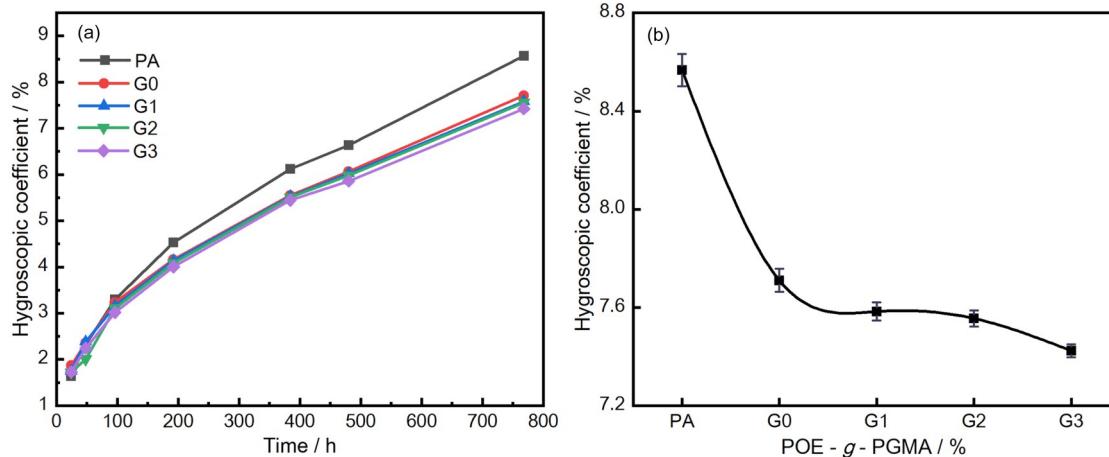


图8 PA6与不同POE-g-PGMA含量PA6/POE合金的吸水率曲线:
(a) 0~768 h吸水率曲线; (b) 768 h不同POE-g-PGMA含量吸水率曲线

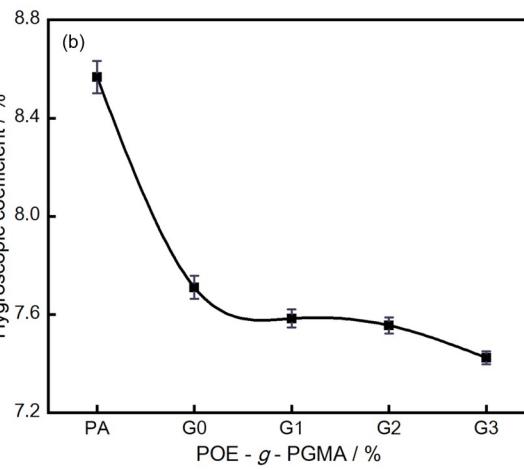
Fig.8 Hygroscopic coefficient as a function of POE-g-PGMA content in PA6/POE blends:
(a) 0~768 h hygroscopic coefficient curve; (b) hygroscopic coefficient curve of different POE-g-PGMA contents at 768 h

3 结论

通过辐射接枝技术制备了一种环氧功能化的乙烯-辛烯共聚物(POE-g-PGMA),其中GMA接枝率为2.8%,并以此与PA6共混增容组成了PA6/POE合金体系。与纯PA6相比,共混后的PA6/POE合金吸水率下降了约1%。随着POE-g-PGMA的添加,PA6/POE合金中分散相POE的孔径减小,孔密度增多,两相边界进一步模糊,极大地提高了PA6/POE合金合金的相容性和冲击性能。此外,增容PA6/POE合金相较于纯PA6表现出更高的耐热分解温度,说明了POE与POE-g-PGMA有助于改善PA6的热稳定性。本工作结果对加工一些具有较高冲击强度和适中抗拉强度的尼龙用品有一定的参考价值。

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导致尺寸变化、颜色变化和降解引起的质量损失。POE是非极性聚合物,具有疏水性。通过共混POE改善PA6吸水性。图8(a)显示了PA6/POE合金在768 h内吸水率随时间的变化。图8(b)显示在768 h时PA6/POE合金的吸水率随着POE-g-PGMA含量变化,数据显示,POE显著降低了PA6的吸水性,增容剂有助于降低PA6/POE合金的吸水率。由于POE减慢了水分子在PA6中的扩散速率,POE-g-PGMA改善POE与PA6的良好分散,且与PA6之间形成氢键,导致PA6中游离酰胺基团的数量减少,降低了PA6亲水性。



分析;梁青如整理手稿;邢哲、吴国忠对手稿进行修订。全部作者均阅读并同意最终文本。

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