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Introduction

Polystyrene (PS) has a wide range of applications because of its hardness, transparency and easy processability. Introducing N-vinylimidazole (VIm) as comonomer increases hydrophilicity and causes pH-sensitivity. Most publications about PS-PVIm-copolymers so far focused on metal complexes used in catalysis and only few dealt with the characterization of unmodified copolymers [1].

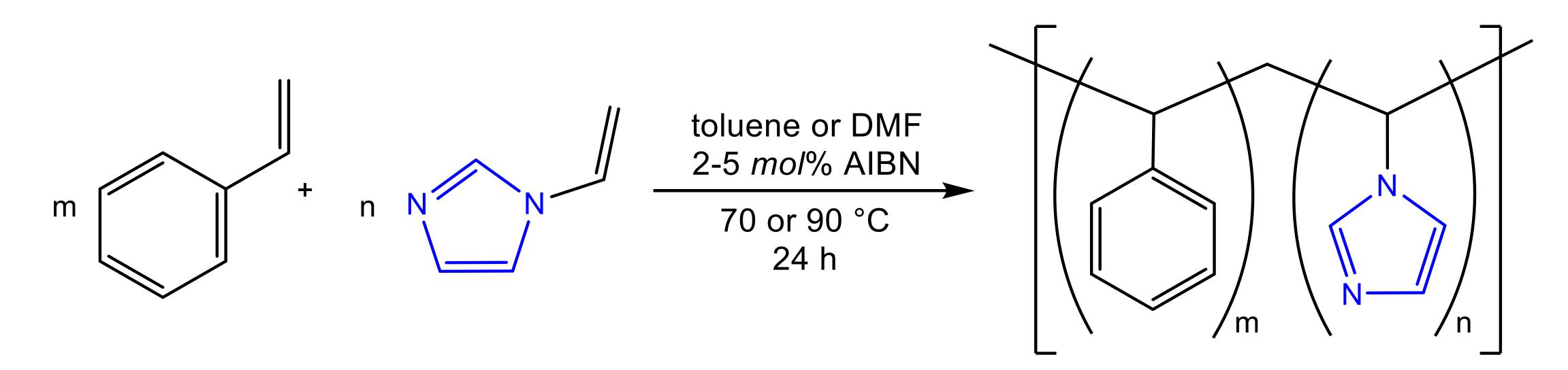


Figure 1: Reaction scheme of the polymerization including reaction parameters.

Experimental

PS- and PVIm-homopolymers as well as copolymers with original of ratios styrene/VIm 9:1, 1:1, 1:9 and were polymerization. synthesized radical by Reaction scheme and parameters are given

Results

Copolymerization could be verified by solubility, MALDI-ToF mass spectrometry, and ¹³C-NMR (Fig. 2). The latter shows a peak splitting caused by different surroundings of the tertiary C-atom in the copolymers compared to PVIm.

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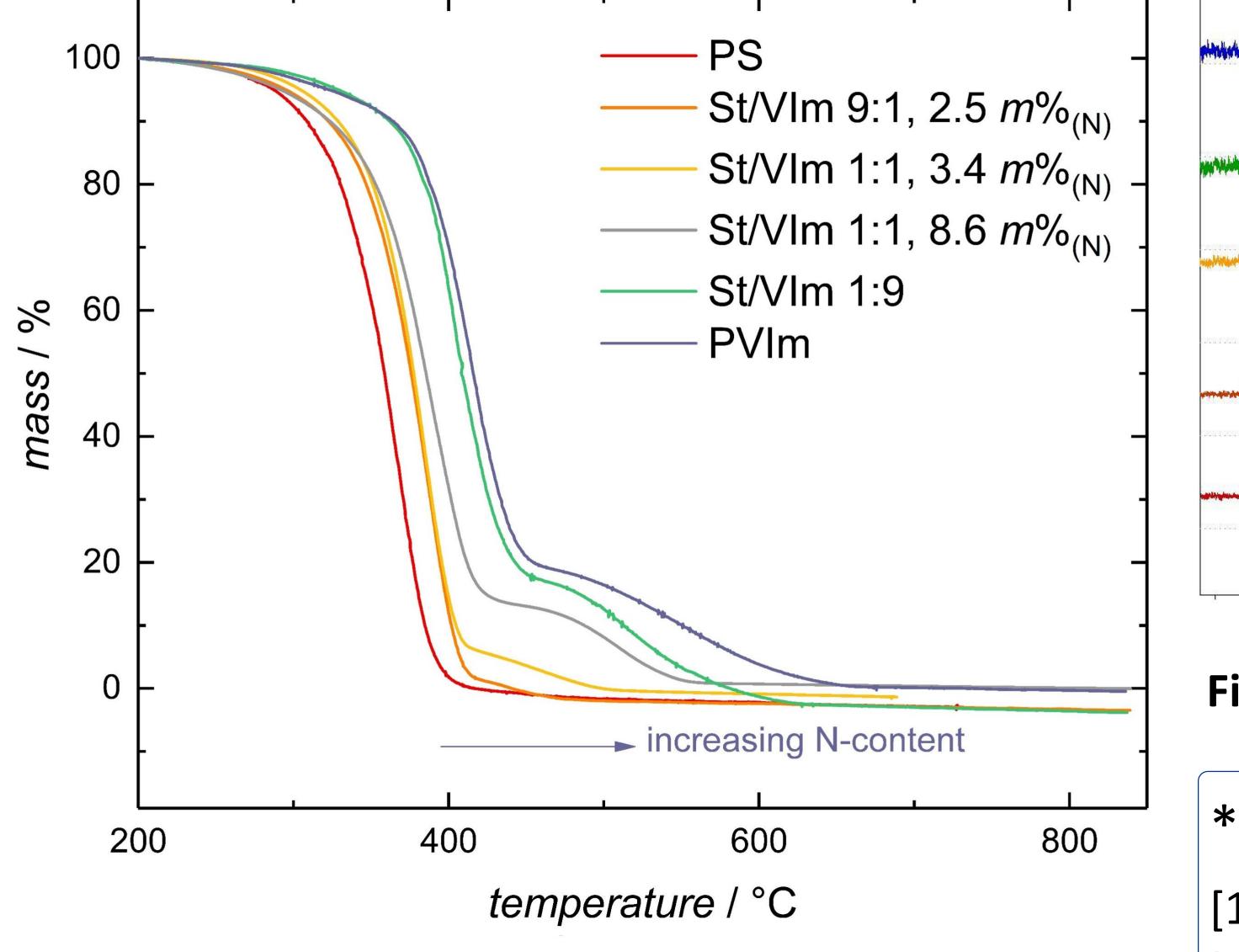
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in Figure 1.

Purification was generally done by dissolution and following precipitation. The combinations THF/H_2O for PS, and MeOH/THF for PVIm were used. Since only copolymers were soluble in acetone, these were extracted prior to purification with $MeOH/H_2O$.

The extent of the copolymerization was determined by CHNS-analysis. Nitrogen contents of 1:1 copolymers only reached up to 63 % of theoretical values.

DSC thermograms give T_g of about 80 °C for PS and copolymers up to 8 $m_{(N)}^{(N)}$ and ca. 160 °C for PVIm. Thermal decomposition under oxygen atmosphere showed a dependence on the N-content (Fig. 3).



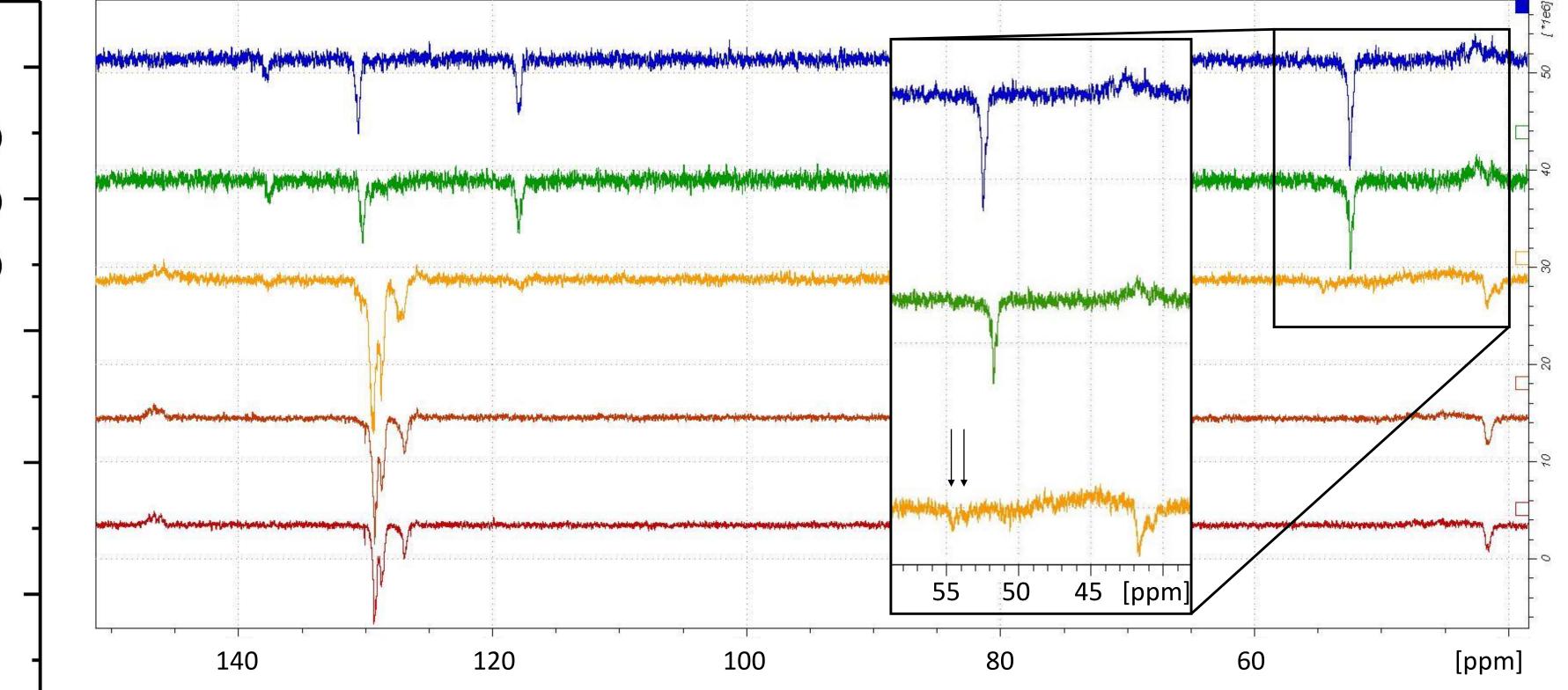


Figure 3: TGA under oxygen atmosphere.

Figure 2: ¹³C-NMR of homo- and copolymers in DMF-d7.

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[1] Sutton, R.C.; Thai, L., Hewitt, C.L., Voycheck, C.L., Tan, J.S. in: Macromolecules 21 (1988), p. 2432-2439.