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硕士 学位 论文

# 生物基水性聚氨酯的制备及改性研究

Research of Preparation and Modification of Bio-based

Waterborne Polyurethane

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## 摘要

聚氨酯 (Polyurethane PU) 一般是指在高分子链的主链上含有重复的氨基甲酸酯键结构单元的高分子化合物。传统聚氨酯一般以有机溶剂作为分散剂，但是随着人们环保意识的增强，聚氨酯的发展正在逐渐向着无溶剂的方向发展，以水为分散介质的水性聚氨酯 (Waterborne polyurethane WPU) 成为研究的热点。

生物质资源作为一种可再生能源，充分利用这一能源对现代社会有很重要的意义。本研究创新地将生物质液化液作为反应原料，成功制备生物基水性聚氨酯。研究中主要选用笋壳作为液化原料，以质量比为 1:3 的乙二醇和聚乙二醇 400 混合液作为液化剂，硫酸作为催化剂，在 150 °C 下进行液化反应，获得液化液。以生物质液化液、异氰酸酯及多元醇组成基本反应单体；二羟甲基丙酸 (DMPA) 为亲水扩链剂；二月桂酸二丁基锡 (DBTD) 为催化剂进行合成反应，利用预聚体分散法制备了一系列生物基水性聚氨酯。

研究首先探索水性聚氨酯的最佳制备条件。以 NCO% 的含量为主要衡量指标，确定了预聚反应条件为：聚合反应条件第一步反应温度 70 °C，反应时间 100 min，第二步反应温度 80 °C，反应时间 100 min。

其次，探索将生物质液化液逐步加入反应体系中，制备生物基水性聚氨酯的最佳制备工艺。本研究对乳液的稳定性、固含量以及胶膜的耐水性、耐热性、力学性能等性能进行了测试。在最佳制备工艺条件下，制得的乳液和胶膜性质均符合标准，测试结果显示乳液的固含量稳定在 28% - 35% 之间，稳定性较好，胶膜最大接触角可以达到 93.7 °。

再次，进行所制得的水性聚氨酯的改性研究。为了改善生物基水性聚氨酯的耐水性、耐热性和力学性能，本研究利用有机硅改性剂 KH550 对其进行了改性研究。研究结果表明 KH550 的最佳用量为 2.5%，改性后胶膜的耐水性、力学性能和耐热性有明显提升。改性后胶膜吸水率从 40.0% 降低到 22.28%，断裂伸长率可以保持在 492%，胶膜的半寿温度(失重 50%) 从 340.349 °C 升高到 352.853 °C。

最后，验证生物基水性聚氨酯的制备方法的普适性以拓展本研究的研究成果。在研究中，利用竹屑、花生壳、甘蔗渣的液化液为原料分别制备水性聚氨酯。运

用已有液化方法液化竹屑、花生壳和甘蔗渣，液化率分别达到 99.69%、88.23% 和 96.58%，结果表明，这些液化液均可成功制备生物基水性聚氨酯，性能与笋壳液化液制备的水性聚氨酯相近。

本研究成功制备了生物基水性聚氨酯，拓宽了生物质液化液的利用途径，研究中探究了四种生物质液化液制备生物基水性聚氨酯，测试后各项指标均可达到标准要求，充分证明本研究的生物基水性聚氨酯制备方法具有潜在的应用前景。

**关键词：**生物质；水性聚氨酯；改性

## Abstract

Polyurethane (PU) generally refers to polymeric compounds containing repeated unit of carbamate bond in the main chain. Organic solvents are usually applied as the dispersing agent in traditional PU making techniques, however, along with the strengthening of people's environmental protection awareness, waterborne polyurethane (WPU) is gradually replacing solvent-based polyurethane because of its low toxicity, excellent mechanical properties and low volatility.

Biomass is one of the renewable resources. Making adequate use of this resource will have a positive impact on the society. Thermochemical conversion is one of the most powerful methods in the biomass utilization, where biomass liquefaction by polyols has been deemed to be promising technology. The liquefaction process can significantly improve the value of biomass.

The innovation of this research was using biomass liquefaction products as raw materials for the PU production. Bamboo shoot shell (BSS), a kind of typical wood biomass, hold many advantages, such as high yield and short growth cycle, was chosen as biomass material for liquefaction. BSS was liquefied in polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG400) and ethylene glycol (EG) mixture catalyzed by 5wt% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> under atmospheric pressure at 150 °C. Then, using poly, isocyanate and biomass liquefaction products as fundamental monomers, 2-bis (hydroxymethyl) propionic acid (DMPA) as hydrophilic chain-extender, and dibutyltin dilaurate (DBTD) as catalyst, bio-based WPU (BWPU) were prepared through the pre-polymer dispersion process.

Firstly, the optimal preparation conditions of waterborne polyurethane were explored. Using the content of NCO% as the main criterion, the reaction condition of the first step of the pre-polymer dispersion process was reaction temperature, 70 °C; reaction time, 100 min, while that of the second step of the pre-polymer dispersion process was reaction temperature, 80 °C; reaction time, 100 min.

Secondly, the biomass liquefaction product was added into the reaction system to

prepare BWPU, and the optimal preparation conditions were studied. Solid content and stability of emulsion, and water resistance, heat resistance and mechanical properties of the film were tested respectively. Results showed that solid content of emulsion was proved to be between 28% and 35%, and the film's biggest contact angle reached 93.7 °.

Thirdly, modification research on WPU was conducted. KH550 were used as the modifier of WPU, and the optimal addition of KH550 was 2.5%. After the organosilicon modification, water-absorption of the film decreased from 40.0% to 22.28%, elongation at break reached 492%, and the temperature of 50% weight loss increased from 340.349 °C to 352.853 °C.

Finally, in order to validate the universality of the preparation method of biological based waterborne polyurethane concluded in this study, bamboo sawdust, peanut shell, and sugarcane bagasse were liquefied and studied. The liquefaction yield was 99.69%, 88.23%, and 96.58%, respectively. Each liquefaction product could be used as fundamental monomers to prepare biological based waterborne polyurethane with satisfactory performance.

Four kinds of biomass liquefaction products were successfully made into BWPU respectively in this study, broadening the utilization way of biomass liquefaction product and indicating that the method of BWPU preparation in this study has potential application prospect.

**Keywords:** Biomass; waterborne polyurethane; modify

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# 第一章 绪论

## 1.1 水性聚氨酯简介

聚氨酯（Polyurethane, PU）是聚氨基甲酸酯的简称，一般是指在高分子链的主链上含有重复的氨基甲酸酯键结构单元[NH-CO-O]的高分子化合物。该高分子化合物的结构为[CO-NH-R-NH-CO-O-R-O]<sub>N</sub>，通常由二元或多元异氰酸酯与含两个或多个活泼氢化合物通过逐步聚合反应聚合而成<sup>[1]</sup>。

聚氨酯制备方法按备用介质、反应物加入顺序、固化类型区分。在无溶剂反应中分为一步法和预聚体法；在溶液中反应主要区分三个体系，分别是完全反应体系、反应性单组份体系、反应性双组份体系，最后一个体系为含水的两相体系<sup>[2]</sup>。随着聚氨酯工业的不断发展以及其应用领域的不断拓宽，现已成为世界第六大合成材料，在材料工业中占有相当重要的地位<sup>[3]</sup>。

由于对环境的高度重视，用水作为分散体系合成聚氨酯已经成为一种趋势。水性聚氨酯是相对于溶剂型聚氨酯而言的，它以水为分散介质，通过一定方法将聚氨酯粒子分散在连续相（水）中形成二元体系。以水为分散体系的聚氨酯具有环保、低毒、安全、易保管和储存<sup>[4]</sup>及使用方便等优点，由于水为连续相，所以成本相对较低，但是又比较完整地保留了溶剂型聚氨酯的特性，这使得水性聚氨酯有着广阔的应用前景。水性聚氨酯也被称为水分散聚氨酯、水系聚氨酯或水基聚氨酯。

### 1.1.1 水性聚氨酯的分类

水性聚氨酯的主要合成原料为异氰酸酯和多元醇，由此可以得知，利用不同的异氰酸酯与不同多元醇组合反应，就会得到多种水性聚氨酯产品，对种类如此繁多的水性聚氨酯产品，按照一定方式进行分类，更利于了解、研究和发展水性聚氨酯。以下将简要阐述水性聚氨酯的分类方法。

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