

刚性棒状金属有机聚合物*

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摘要: 综述了在主链上含有过渡金属和刚性共轭有机桥的聚合物,即所谓的刚性棒状金属有机聚合物的种类、制备、性质及应用。

关键词: 金属有机聚合物;刚性棒状分子;共轭高分子

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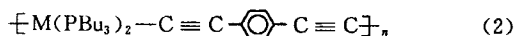
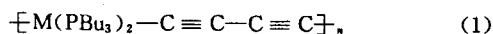
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1 引言

20世纪50年代聚二茂铁的报道^[1]开创了金属有机聚合物化学。半个世纪以来,新结构、新性能的金属有机聚合物不断地被合成、开发和应用。主链由刚性共轭有机桥连的金属有机聚合物因其具有独特的光、电、磁性能而成为其主要的研究热点之一。此类聚合物具有线型的共轭结构,分子刚性极大,人们通常形象地称之为刚性棒状金属有机聚合物(rigid rod-like organometallic polymers)^[2],其在共轭结构的电子离域体系中穿插有金属的d轨道^[3]的特殊电子排布使其自身具备一些优良的物理和化学性能,如三阶非线性光学性能^[4]和电磁场中的定向相容性^[5]等,这些性能往往是单纯无机或有机高分子材料所不具备或相对逊色的。

1975年,日本大阪大学的学者K. Songashira和S. Takahashi等^[6]报道了首例主链上含有金属的共轭多炔齐聚物,其结构如下:



(M = Pt 或 Pd)

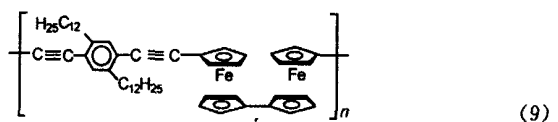
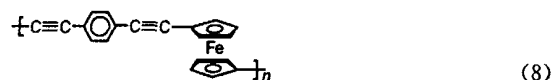
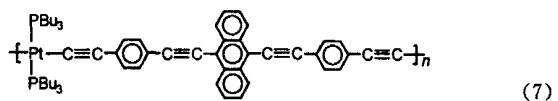
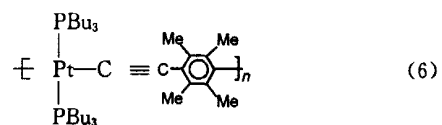
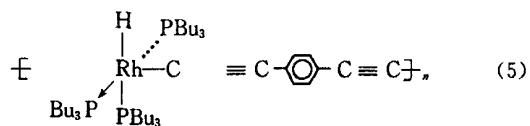
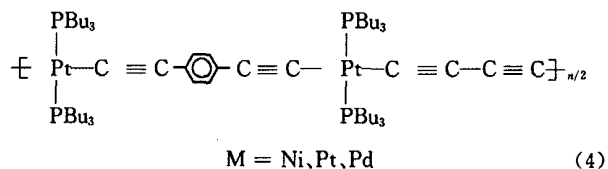
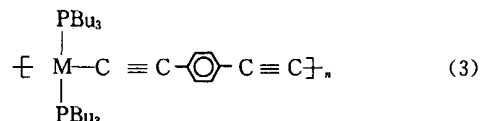
此类金属有机化合物虽然具有线型刚性结构,但分子量较小,都在 10^4 以下,并非真正意义上的聚合物。然而,这种在金属原子上引入象 PBu_3 这样大的有机基团提高化合物溶解性^[7]的方法,既为今后可溶性刚性棒状金属有机高分子的合成提供了很好的思路,也为所合成此类高分子的表征及加工奠定了良好的基础。1978年,他们又通过改进合成方法,特别是对聚合催化剂和一些反应条件作出调整之后,得到了与(1)、(2)结构相同但分子量高得多的聚合物,其中,以铂作为金属中心的产物分子量已接近 10^5 数量级^[8]。自此,此类聚合物的合成与表征得到飞速的发展,特别是以Pt、Pd、Rh、Fe、Co、Ni等几种过渡金属作为金属中心,以sp杂化的 $-\text{C}-\text{C}-$ 、共轭的苯撑及其衍生物和芳杂环为刚性有机单元的金属有机聚合物屡见报道。

2 种类

刚性棒状金属有机高分子品种繁多,结构上形式多样,按照其金属中心的情况可将其分类为以下几种。

2.1 同核刚性棒状金属聚合物

这类聚合物分子主链只含有一种过渡金属,结构相对较为简单。上面述及的(1)和(2)的结构是其最常见的形式,已见报道的此类聚合物有几百种,所涉及的过渡金属有Pt^[3,9,10], Pd^[2,3,7], Ni^[3], Co^[11,12], Zr^[24], Au^[15], Rh^[9], Fe^[15,16]等;其中,铁往往以如二茂铁的形式,存在于此类聚合物中。其有机桥主要是炔和苯撑,此外,也有一些其它的芳环,如吡啶环^[17]和噻吩环^[18];为了提高聚合物的溶解度还经常在芳环上引入一些烷基^[7]。但是,提高此类聚合物溶解度的最常用的方法是使用 PBu_3 作为过渡金属配体^[7]。以下列举一些具有代表性结构的聚合物:



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的品种被成功合成;它具有复杂的价键结构,特殊而优良的性质,必将具有广泛的应用前景,但是关于它的开发研究尚不成熟,有待于进行更深入的工作,这是一个大有可为的领域,相信,随着开发研究的进一步深化,这类化合物将会给未来科学技术注入生机和活力。

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Rigid rod-like organometallic polymers

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Abstract: This paper summarizes the organic bridge polymers that contain transition metals and rigid rodlike organometallic polymers, i. e. the categories, preparation, properties and application of the rigid rodlike organometallic polymers.

Key words: organometallic polymers; rigid rodlike molecular; conjugated polymers

(上接第 409 页)

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The microcapsule process & application in electronic paper

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Abstract: Many display technologies applied in electronic paper are disturbed by the shortage of instability and short life span. Based on the latest reports and our experiments, the microcapsule process and its improvements are described in this paper. Such as the in situ polymerization, the agglomeration polymerization, the polish up of microcapsule surface with polymerization inhibitor and the capsule dispersion improved by couple preventing agents. The encapsulating of electrophoretic particles includes organic, inorganic and nano particles. The properties of electronic paper that based on the electrophoretic display, LCD, gyron and magnetic display were improved effectively by the application of microcapsule. The industrialization of electronic paper was promoted by the microcapsule technology greatly.

Key words: microcapsule; electronic paper; electronic ink; dispersion; display