

Synthesis of Poly(vinyl alcohol) / Silica Gel Polymer Hybrids by In-Situ Hydrolysis Method

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Homogeneous poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA)–silica gel polymer hybrids were prepared by in-situ hydrolysis of poly(vinyl acetate) (PVAc) in a sol-gel reaction mixture with tetramethoxysilane (TMOS). The degree of hydrolysis was evaluated by FTIR and ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR; it increased with an increase in the acid catalyst and reached 85% with 1.6 ml of 0.1 M HCl. The homogeneity of the polymer hybrids obtained was maintained when the reaction was performed at 60 °C. However, the polymer hybrid became turbid with an increase of the amount of catalyst present when the reaction was conducted at room temperature. The homogeneity of the polymer hybrids obtained was evaluated by nitrogen sorption porosimetry of a porous silica that was obtained by charring the PVA hybrid. The results confirmed the molecular-level dispersion of the PVA in the hybrid. © 1998 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, organic–inorganic polymer hybrids with a large variety of functionality have been studied intensively. The combination of the two components at a molecular level would provide novel properties that are hardly obtained from conventional organic or inorganic materials. It results, for instance, in waveguides,^{1–5} optical

biosensors⁶ or thermally stable nonlinear optical materials.^{7–10} The homogeneous combination of two materials also produces an enhancement of the mechanical strength of organic polymers such as poly(dimethylsiloxane) with silica particles^{11–15} or a modification of the mechanical properties of silica by introduction of organic polymers into the silica phase.¹⁶ The hybrid materials are also potential candidates for catalysts^{17–19} and gas separation membranes.^{20–24}

The sol-gel technique applied to metal alkoxides is one of the most efficient methods for the preparation of composite materials. The method comprises initial hydrolysis of those metal alkoxides and subsequent condensation and removal of the solvents, resulting in metal oxides (Scheme 1 top).^{25–30} The advantage of the sol-gel technique for preparing composite materials is the low reaction temperature, e.g. room temperature, at which the reactions are conducted, while the conventional melt fusion technique of silica glasses needs a high temperature. Thus, it enables the incorporation of organic elements into inorganic materials without deterioration of their functionality. It is also noteworthy that silica gels obtained by the sol-gel reaction contain a large number of residual hydroxyl groups.

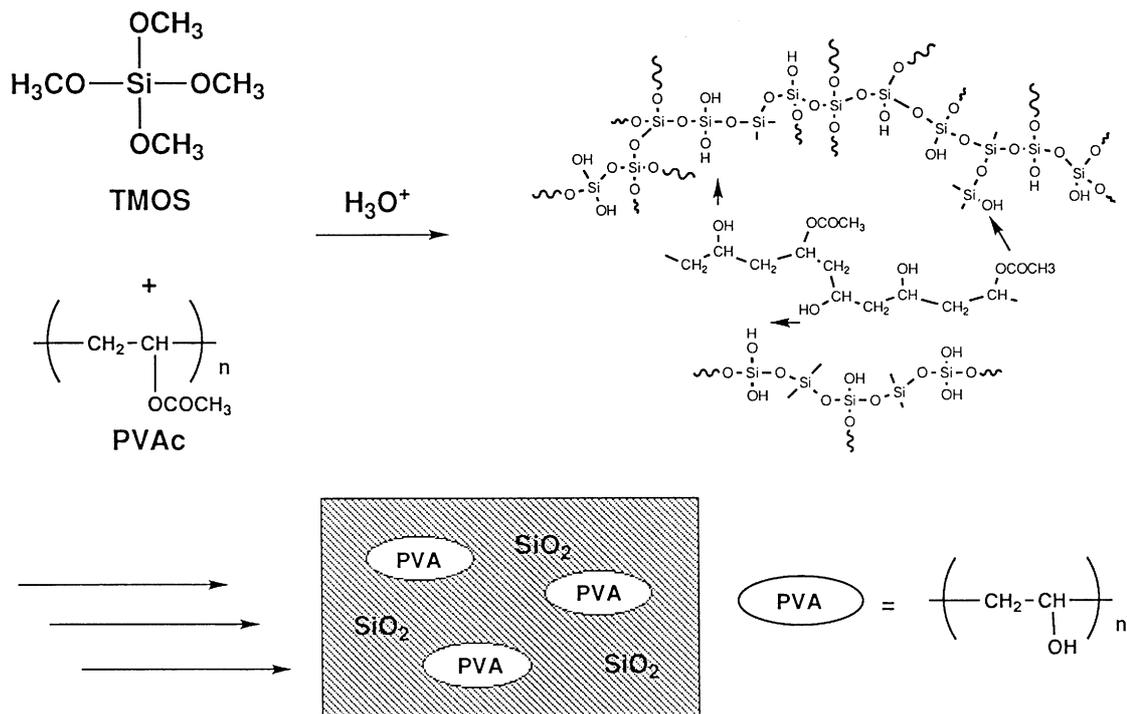
We have succeeded in preparing homogeneous organic–inorganic polymer hybrids by incorporating organic polymers such as poly(2-methyl-2-oxazoline), poly(vinylpyrrolidone) or poly(*N,N*-dimethylacrylamide) into the sol-gel reaction mixture of alkoxy silanes.^{31–41} The residual silanol groups in the silica gel and amide groups in the polymers would develop hydrogen-bonding interactions which would help uniform dispersion of each segment. As a precondition for the formation of homogeneous polymer hybrids, polymers should be dispersed uniformly in the sol-gel reaction solution. Organic polymers with highly polar functional groups, however, aggregate as the sol-gel reaction proceeds, to form a silica matrix due to the strong interaction between the polymers themselves.

In our group, a method has been utilized to

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Scheme 2 Preparation of polymer hybrids.

spinning sidebands (TOSS) at a frequency of 100.15 MHz at ambient temperature. Nitrogen absorption porosimetry of a porous silica obtained by charring the polymer hybrid at 600 °C under the ambient atmosphere was conducted with a BEL Japan Inc. instrument. The porous silica was dried at 200 °C for 2 h at reduced pressure under a nitrogen atmosphere before the measurement. A surface area, a pore volume and a pore size were calculated with the MP equation program supplied with the apparatus.⁴⁴

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PVA has high crystallinity due to the hydroxyl groups in its side-chain. The groups cause the phase separation when the polymer is used as a starting material for the synthesis of hybrids with silica gel. PVAc, on the other hand, has acetyl groups as repeating units and its polarity is not as strong as that of PVA. The polymer hybrid containing PVAc was prepared by Landry et al.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ by utilizing the hydrogen-bonding interaction of acetyl groups in

the polymer and the residual silanol groups in silica gels. It was also reported that the functional groups of PVAc provide hydroxyl groups effectively via hydrolysis reactions with either acid or base catalysts, particularly in alcohol solvents by ester exchange (Scheme 1, bottom). Therefore, it was expected that PVAc would produce homogeneous PVA polymer hybrids by hydrolysis of the functional groups, if sufficient acid catalyst was employed. The relation between the rate of hydrolysis of PVAc and that of silica gel formation might be critical for the homogeneity of PVA polymer hybrids. To control these factors, the acid catalyst and the reaction temperature were varied.

The polymer hybrids were prepared according to Scheme 2. PVAc was added to a methanol solution of TMOS and the volume of 0.1 M HCl aq was altered from 0.02 to 0.60 ml. The weight ratio of organic polymer to TMOS was 0.2. The mixture was then heated at 60 °C for seven days to yield homogeneous and transparent glassy materials, though the samples with high acid-catalyst content became dark.

The degree of hydrolysis was evaluated with FTIR. As illustrated in Fig. 1 the intensity of the

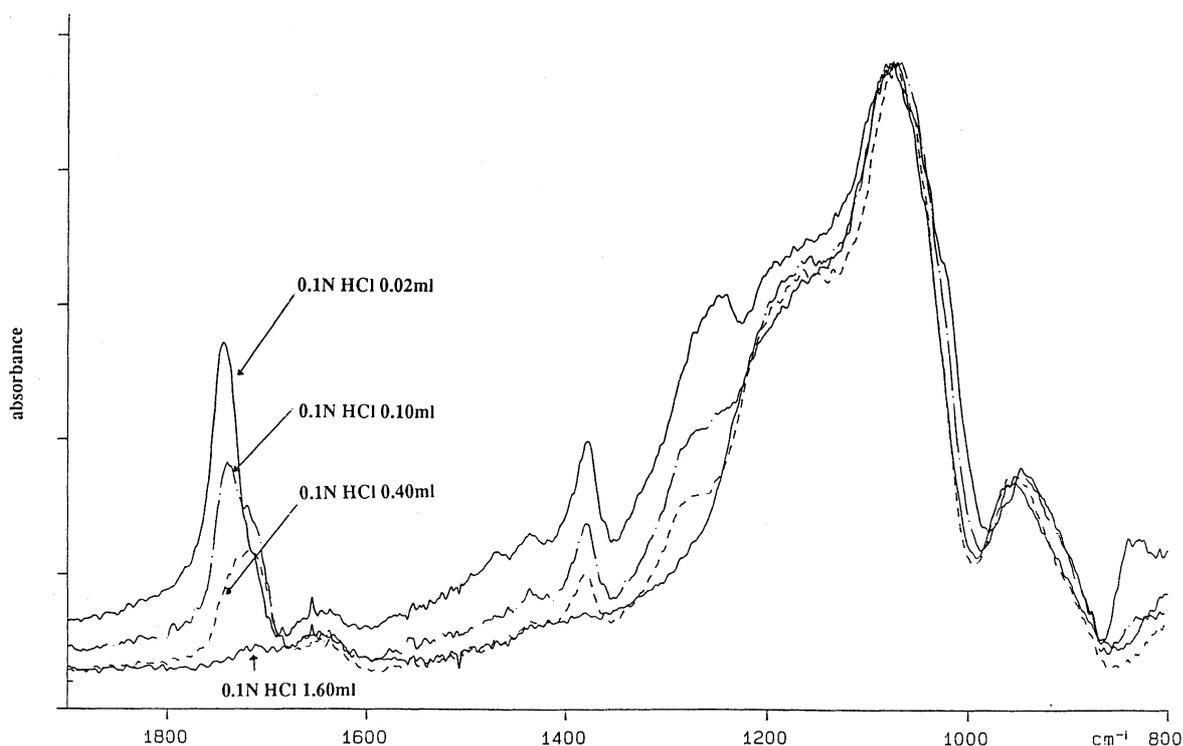


Figure 1 IR spectra for hydrolysis of poly(vinyl alcohol) hybrids.

carbonyl stretching vibration peak decreased with an increase of the amount of catalyst and it almost disappeared when the acid content was 1.6 ml. It was also observed that the peak shifted to lower wavenumbers due to the hydrogen-bonding inter-

action between silanol groups in the silica gel with an increase of the acid content as reported previously.⁴⁵ The degree of hydrolysis was calculated by comparing the relative intensity due to the carbonyl groups with that of the Si-O-Si stretching

Table 1 Preparation of poly(vinyl alcohol) hybrids^a

Run	PVAc/TMOS (w/w)	Reaction temperature (°C)	Vol. of 0.1 M (ml)	Appearance	Weight loss (%) ^b	Degree of hydrolysis (%) ^c
1	1:5	r.t.	0.02	Transparent	39.3	0
2	1:5	r.t.	0.10	Transparent	39.3	5.22
3	1:5	r.t.	0.40	Transparent	38.3	14.0
4	1:5	r.t.	1.60	Turbid	21.5	75.2
5	1:5	60	0.02	Transparent	46.2	0
6	1:5	60	0.10	Transparent	41.1	28.6
7	1:5	60	0.40	Transparent	35.0	47.3
8	1:5	60	1.60	Transparent	25.9	85.2
9	1:2	60	0.02	Transparent	71.7	0
10	1:2	60	0.10	Transparent	53.3	7.12
11	1:2	60	0.40	Transparent	51.3	36.0
12	1:2	60	1.60	Transparent	45.8	61.4

^a To a methanol solution (20 ml) of PVAc (0.4 g or 1.0 g), TMOS (2.0 g) and 0.1 M HCl were added with stirring. The mixture was heated at 60 °C for one week, or at room temperature for two weeks.

^b Calculated by TGA measurement in air.

^c Calculated by FTIR.

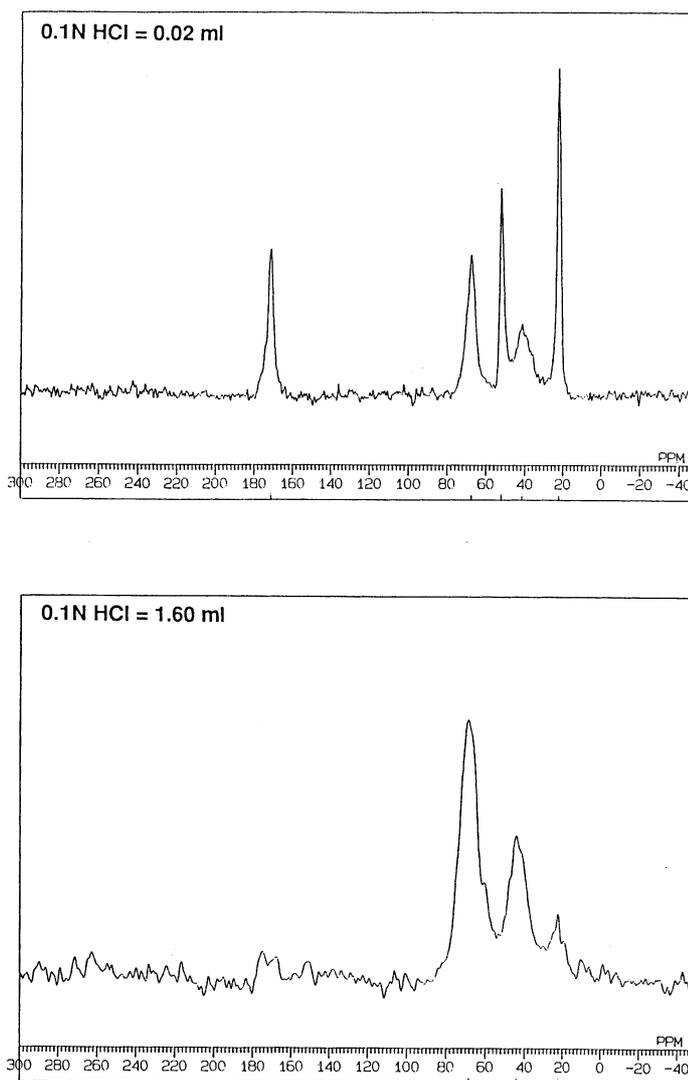
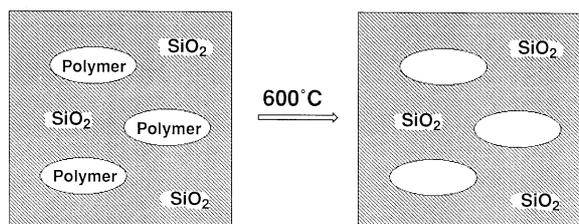


Figure 2 ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectra of poly(vinyl alcohol) hybrids.

vibration peak of each hybrid. However, as shown in Table 1, the content of organic elements decreased when the acid content increased since the polymer would lose the acetyl groups through hydrolysis. Consequently, the decrease of the content of organic polymers would reduce the relative intensity of the carbonyl stretching vibration to that of Si–O–Si, regardless of the degree of hydrolysis. To obtain the precise degree of hydrolysis, the change in organic contents was taken into account. The intensity due to the carbonyl groups was divided by the content of organic elements in

each hybrid and the corrected values were used to examine the degree of hydrolysis. The results are shown in Table 1 and are illustrated in Fig. 1. When the reaction was conducted at this temperature, the degree of hydrolysis increased as the amount of catalyst, while the high homogeneity was maintained in all samples: 85.2% of the carbonyl groups were found to be hydrolyzed with 1.6 ml of the acid catalyst.

The degree of hydrolysis was also confirmed by solid-state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR (Fig. 2). The peak for the carbonyl group was observed at 170 ppm



Scheme 3 Removal of organic components from polymer hybrids by sintering at 600 °C (schematic).

while the peak for methyne carbon at 67 ppm, the methylene carbon at 41 ppm and the methyl carbon at 22 ppm were observed in the hybrid prepared with 0.02 ml of the catalyst. The peak at 52 ppm corresponded to the carbon of the residual methoxy group of TMOS. In contrast, when the acid content was increased to 1.6 ml, the peak at 170 ppm almost disappeared. The methyl carbon was also diminishing. Again the result indicates that PVAc was effectively hydrolyzed in the silica matrix to afford PVA polymer hybrid.

The same reaction was also performed at room temperature (r.t., 15 °C). As shown in Table 1, hydrolysis of the carbonyl groups rose as the amount of catalyst present increased at that temperature, too: 75.2% of the carbonyl groups were hydrolyzed with 1.6 ml of the catalyst. In contrast to the reaction at 60 °C, however, the homogeneity of the hybrid deteriorated significantly with 1.6 ml of 0.1 M HCl.

It has been reported that the gelation rate of alkoxysilanes is highly dependent on temperature.⁴⁸ The gelation rate becomes faster with raising temperature. The declining homogeneity could therefore be attributed to the longer gelation time of TMOS at room temperature. It thus caused the hydrolysis of PVAc 'outside' the silica matrix and the aggregation of the PVA being formed, with growing of silica gel. These results indicate that kinetic control plays a more important role than the thermal stability of the hybrids. The homogeneity would be maintained once the polymer is locked inside the silica gel via the hydrogen-bonding interaction of the acetyl and the silanol groups, though PVA and silica gel hybrids are originally immiscible.

The PVA content was successfully increased to 45.8% of the total weight of the polymer hybrid. For PVAc, the initial weight ratio of 1:2 for PVAc/TMOS was added into a reaction mixture of TMOS and the solution was heated at 60 °C with various amounts of the catalyst (Table 1). The degree of

hydrolysis increased again with the increase of the amount of catalyst and the polymer hybrid maintained its high uniformity without any phase separation.

The homogeneity of the polymer hybrids obtained was evaluated by nitrogen sorption porosimetry of a porous silica that was obtained by charring the PVA hybrid (Table 1, run 4) at 600 °C. The organic fractions would be removed from the polymer hybrids by sintering the hybrids at 600 °C without affecting their morphology (Scheme 3).^{41,49} The homogeneity of the original polymer hybrids could be verified consequently by measuring the pore size distribution of the porous silica obtained.

As is shown in Fig. 3 the nitrogen isotherm of the porous silica that was obtained from the homogeneous polymer hybrid (Table 1, run 4) showed a steep increase at low pressure, which indicates adsorption by micropores, and a following plateau region, meaning adsorption by the surface area.⁵⁰ A surface area, a pore volume and a pore size were

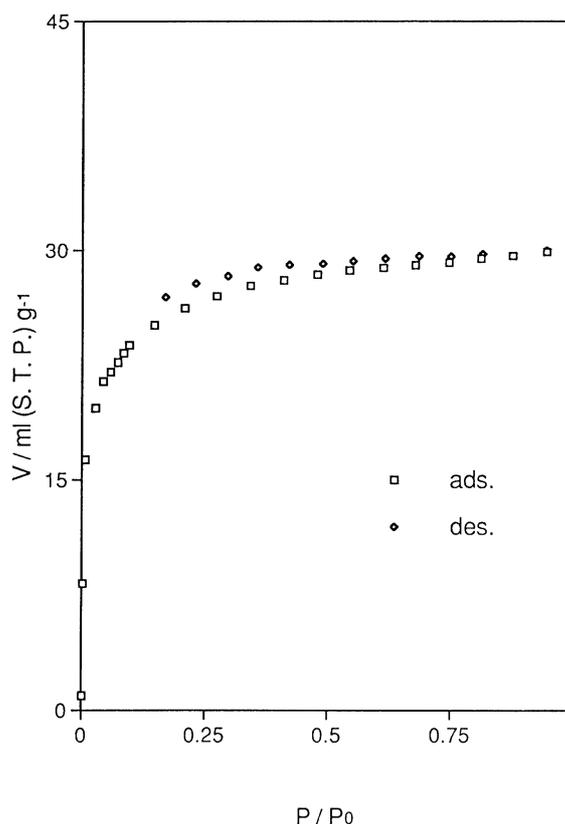


Figure 3 Isothermal curve of the porous silica.

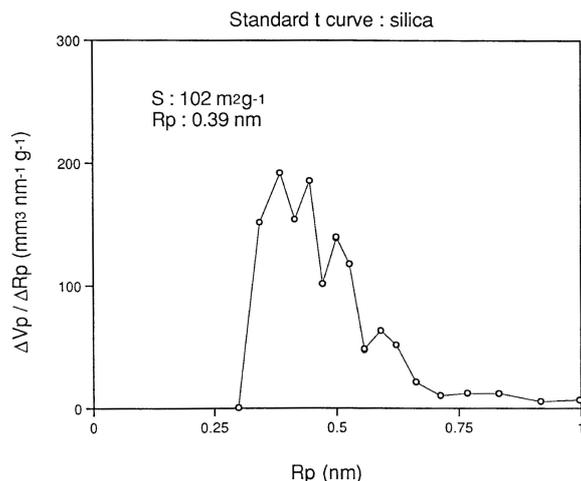


Figure 4 Pore size distribution of the porous silica (S; surface area, Vp; pore volume, Rp; pore size).

determined by the MP method.⁴⁴ As shown in Fig. 4 the pore size distribution has a peak around 0.39 nm and the calculated surface area yielded the value of 102 m² g⁻¹. All these results suggest the dispersion of PVA at the ångström level.

CONCLUSION

It was confirmed that the in-situ hydrolysis of PVAc in the sol-gel reaction mixture with TMOS could be an effective technique for the preparation of homogeneous PVA and silica gel polymer hybrids. The dependence of the homogeneity on temperature indicated a critical role of the physical entrapment of the polymer by the silica matrix for the uniform dispersion of the polymer.

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