

## CONCLUSIONS

The effect of conditions on the degree of estrification was studied with PVA and benzoyl chloride as the esterifying agent. The characteristics of the processes involved are described.

*Translated by K. A. ALLEN*

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**$\alpha$ -PHENYLVINYLPHOSPHINIC ACID ( $\alpha$ -PVP) COPOLYMERIZATION  
WITH ACRYLIC ACID AND ACRYLONITRILE\*†**

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THE copolymers of  $\alpha$ -phenylvinylphosphinic acid ( $\alpha$ -PVP) are of special interest because they can be expected to have good ion-exchanging and complex-forming properties. Nevertheless, this copolymerization has hardly been studied and very little can be found about it in the literature.

We have tested the possibility of producing an  $\alpha$ -PVP homopolymer in the presence of radical polymerization initiators (benzoyl peroxide, azobisisobutyronitrile, cyclohexylperoxycarbonate), but without success. It was found, however, that  $\alpha$ -PVP will copolymerize in the presence of these initiators with methylmethacrylate and methacrylic acid [1]. This report is about the study of the  $\alpha$ -PVP copolymerization with acrylic acid (AA) and acrylonitrile (AN). The copolymerization constants ( $r_1$  and  $r_2$ ) were determined and the parameters  $Q$  and  $e$  were calculated for the  $\alpha$ -PVP monomer.

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## EXPERIMENTAL

$\alpha$ -PVP was purified by double recrystallization from hot chloroform; m.p. 113–114°C.

AA was purified by double distillation and the fraction boiling at 40°C/22 mm,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4224 was taken.

AN was purified by double distillation and the fraction boiling at 77°C,  $n_D^{20}$  1.3911 was taken.

The benzoyl peroxide was precipitated twice from chloroform by methanol.

The copolymerization was carried out in sealed ampoules at 70°C using different rations of the monomer components in the presence of 1 mole % benzoyl peroxide on total monomers; the duration of the reaction was 8 hr.

The  $\alpha$ -PVP-AA copolymer was dissolved in dimethylformamide and then precipitated with methylethylketone (MEK). The  $\alpha$ -PVP-AN copolymer was dissolved in methanol and precipitated with ethyl ether. The copolymers were vacuum dried to constant weight at 40–45°C.

In the diagram are given the curves for the potentiometric titration of the monomers  $\alpha$ -PVP and AA and the copolymer  $\alpha$ -PVP-AA with AN. The composition of the copolymers is defined by the percentage of phosphorus. The results obtained are given in Tables 1 and 2.

The copolymerization constants ( $r_1$  and  $r_2$ ) were determined by the "intersect" method using the Mayo and Lewis integrations [2–4]. The results can be found in Table 3.

The activity factors  $Q$  and  $e$  were calculated for the  $\alpha$ -PVP-AA and  $\alpha$ -PVP-AN copolymers from the available results [5]. These are given in Table 4.

## RESULTS

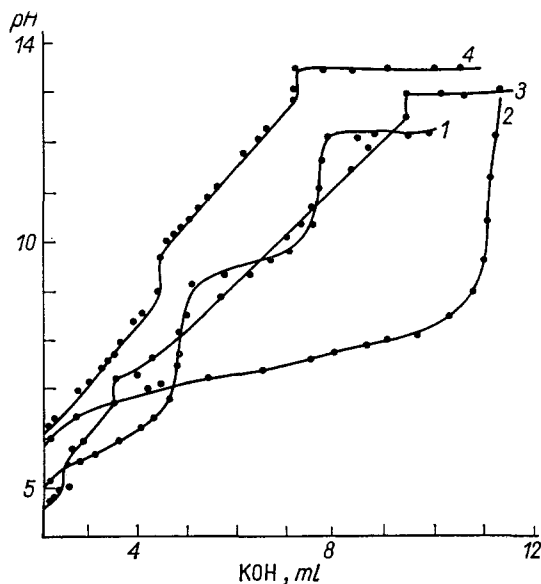
Tables 1 and 2 show that an  $\alpha$ -PVP content in the starting component mixture higher than 20–30% decreased its amount in the copolymer. The curves plotted on the basis of the found copolymerization constants in "monomer content-copolymer composition" ordinates indicated that azeotropic mixtures of the monomers should have been present. The  $\alpha$ -PVP content in its copolymer with AA should have been 20 mole % if present as an azeotropic mixture, and 27 mole % in its copolymer with AN. The results given in Tables 1 and 2 are in good agreement with these values.

TABLE 1. THE COPOLYMERIZATION OF  $\alpha$ -PVP WITH AA

Test number	Molar content of $\alpha$ -PVP in starting mixture, $M_1^0$	Conversion, %	P-content in copolymer (% average)	Molar content of $\alpha$ -PVP in copolymer, $m_1$
1	0.50	6.0	5.78	0.17
2*	0.33	6.0	8.50	0.29
3*	0.25	7.0	8.10	0.27
4*	0.20	6.0	6.54	0.20
5*	0.17	6.0	6.01	0.18

Remark: The stars in Tables 1 and 2 denote the tests from which the copolymerization constants were calculated.

Table 3 shows that  $r_1 < 1$  and  $r_2 < 1$  in both cases, i.e. the terminal free radical of the growing polymer chain reacted dominantly with the "alien" monomer, i.e.  $M_1$  with  $M_2$  and  $M_2$  with  $M_1$ . The relative reactivity ( $1/r_2$ ) of  $\alpha$ -PVP is greater towards the AN- than the AA- radical, while the relative reactivity of the  $\alpha$ -PVP radical ( $1/r_1$ ) is greater towards AN than AA.



Potentiometric titration curves: 1— $\alpha$ -PVP, 2—AA, 3— $\alpha$ -PVP-AA copolymer, 4— $\alpha$ -PVP-AN copolymer.

The product of the copolymerization constants ( $r_1 \cdot r_2$ ) is 0.43 for the system  $\alpha$ -PVP-AA and 0.22 for the system  $\alpha$ -PVP-AN; this indicates a greater tendency towards an alternation of chain elements and an orderly substitution of the  $\alpha$ -PVP-AN copolymer.

TABLE 2. THE COPOLYMERIZATION OF  $\alpha$ -PVP WITH AN

Test number	Molar content of $\alpha$ -PVP in starting mixture, $M_1^0$	Conversion, %	P-content in copolymer (% average)	Molar content of $\alpha$ -PVP in copolymer, $m_1$
1	0.60	4.0	11.20	0.37
2*	0.50	8.0	11.58	0.40
3*	0.33	9.0	8.95	0.24
4*	0.25	9.0	9.54	0.27
5*	0.20	6.0	10.20	0.31
6*	0.17	6.0	9.30	0.27

The  $Q_1$  and  $e_1$  values found from copolymerization of  $\alpha$ -PVP with AA compared favourably with those for AN. It is thought that  $Q=0.80 \pm 0.02$  and  $e=0.76 \pm 0.04$  for  $\alpha$ -PVP.

TABLE 3. COPOLYMERIZATION CONSTANTS

$M_1$	$M_2$	$r_1$	$r_2$	$r_1 \cdot r_2$	$1/r_1$	$1/r_2$
$\alpha$ -PVP	AA	$0.44 \pm 0.03$	$0.98 \pm 0.08$	0.43	2.27	1.02
$\alpha$ -PVP	AN	$0.32 \pm 0.07$	$0.69 \pm 0.18$	0.22	3.12	1.45

TABLE 4. ACTIVITY FACTORS

$M_1$	$Q_1$	$e_1$	$M_2$	$Q_2$	$e_2$	$Q_2$ and $e_2$ from:
$\alpha$ -PVP	0.78	0.72	AA	1.45	0.01	[6]*
$\alpha$ -PVP	0.82	0.80	AN	0.44	1.20	

\* The activity factors of AA were calculated from the results of its copolymerization with styrene ( $r_1=0.15$ ;  $r_2=0.25$  [7]).

### CONCLUSIONS

The copolymers of  $\alpha$ -phenylvinylphosphinic acid with acrylic acid or acrylonitrile were synthesized by radical copolymerization. This process was studied and the respective copolymerization constants were determined. The  $Q$ - and  $e$ -value of  $\alpha$ -phenylvinylphosphinic acid was calculated.

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