

Mechanistic Study of the Thermal Degradation of Polypropylene ¹

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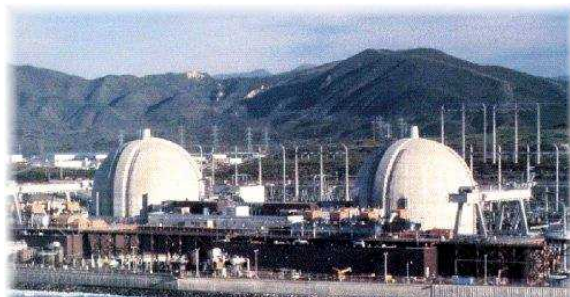
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Organic Materials Aging and Degradation



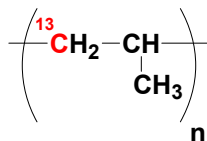
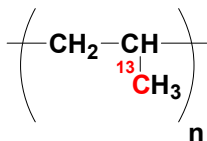
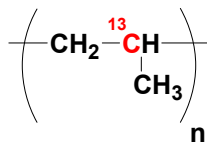
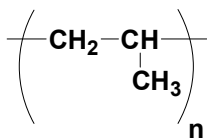
O-rings



Nuclear Power Plant Cable Insulation



Aircraft Wire Insulation



Labeled Polypropylene



Textiles



Background...

Usual Projects:

Physical property changes as a function of time

Labeled Polymers Studies:

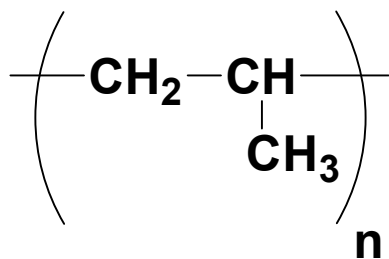
Understand chemical mechanism for degradation



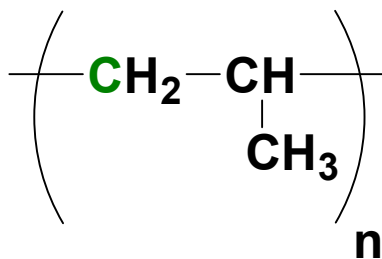
Labeled Polypropylene

- Prepared 3 polypropylene samples with specific ^{13}C labels
- Goal: Map oxidation products back to macromolecular structure
- Analytical Techniques:
Solid-state NMR (solid products)
GC/ mass spec (volatile products)

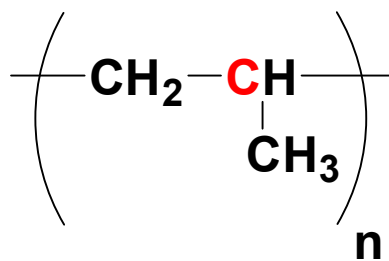
Sample	CH	CH ₂	CH ₃
C(1)	1.0	96.7	2.3
C(2)	98.5	0.8	0.8
C(1,3)	0.9	68.3	30.8



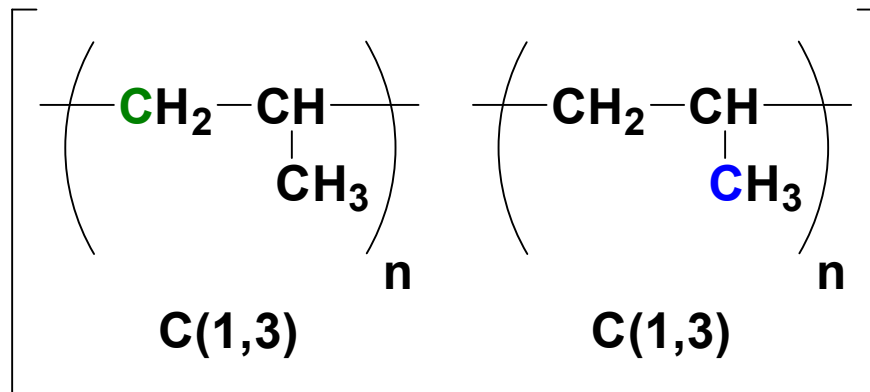
unlabeled



C(1)



C(2)

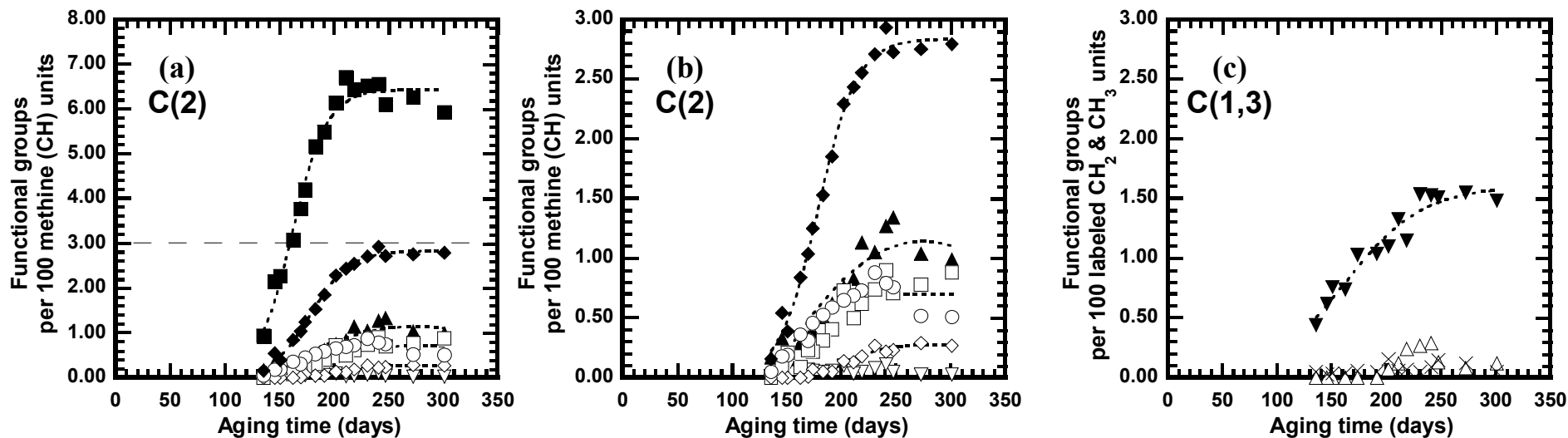


C(1,3)

C(1,3)



Solid State; It is all about the 3° carbon!

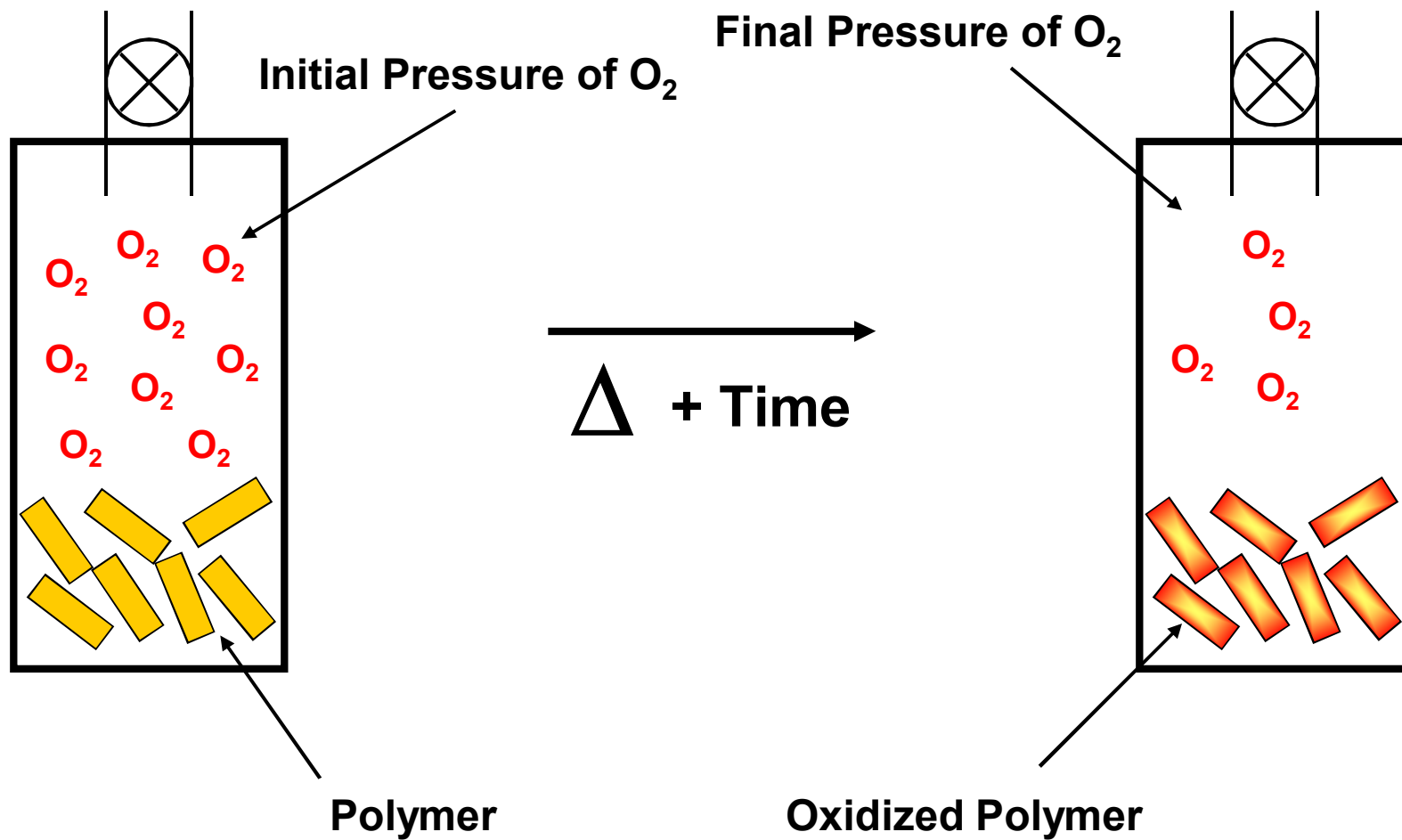


Kinetic accumulation of oxidation products in solid polypropylene samples thermally aged at 50 °C. (a) C(2) labeled sample, all products; (b) C(2) labeled sample, low concentration products; (c) C(1,3) labeled sample. Functional groups: (■) tertiary hydroperoxides and/or dialkyl peroxides; (◆) tertiary alcohols; (▲) methyl ketones; (Δ) in-chain ketones; (▽) carboxylic acids on C(2) carbon; (□) esters and/or peresters on C(2) carbon; (▼) carboxylic acids and/or esters on C(1) carbon; (◇) ketals and/or acetals on C(2) carbon (114.1 ppm); (○) ketals and/or acetals on C(2) carbon (105.7 ppm); (×) ketals and/or acetals on C(1) carbon (100–117 ppm). Dotted lines are guides to the eye.

Most of the oxidation products that formed on the polymer chain originated through chemical reactions at the PP tertiary carbons



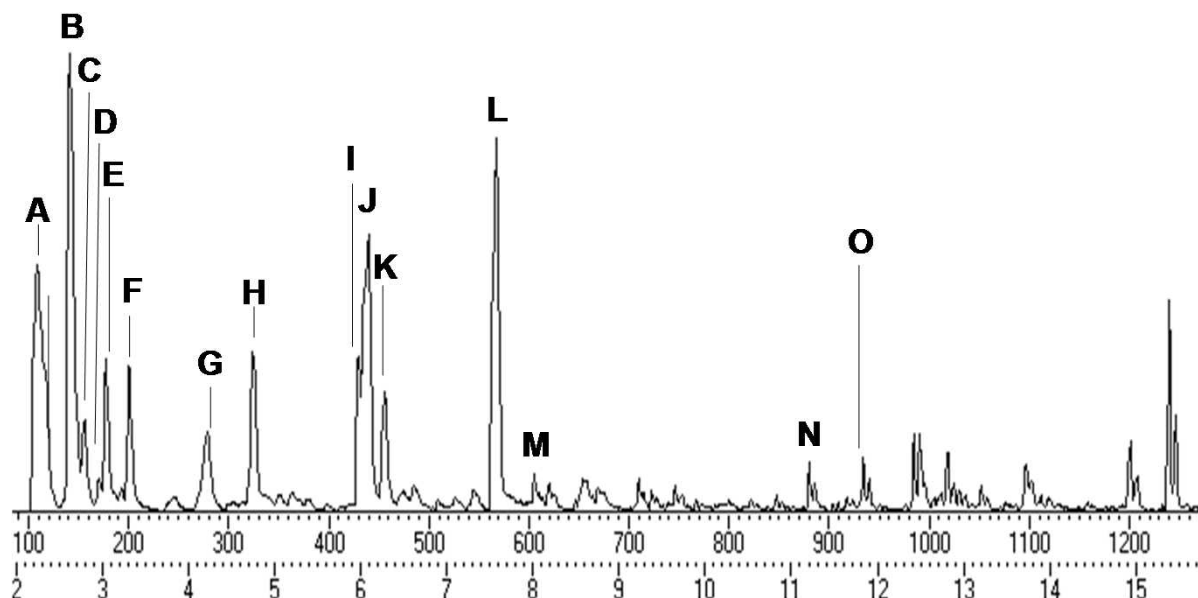
Schematic of Vials



Volatiles Studies



GC Separation of Volatiles

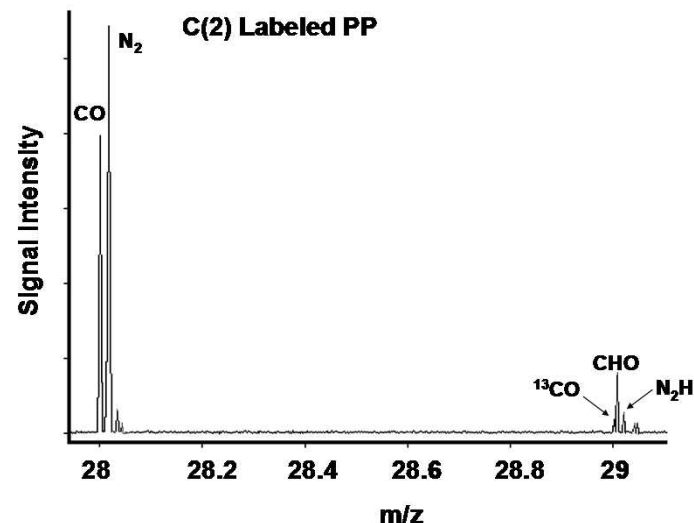
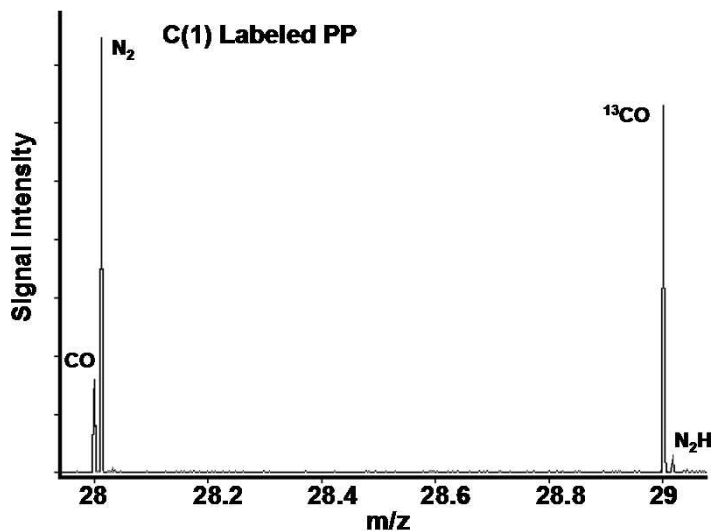


Peak	Chemical Structure
A	Carbon Dioxide
B	Acetone
C	Methyl acetate
D	2-methylpropanal
E	Methacrolein
F	2-Butanone
G	2-Methyl-2-propen-1-ol
H	2-Pentanone
I	Methyl-isobutyl ketone
J	3-Pentene-2-one
K	4-Methyl-4-pentene-2-one
L	4-Methyl-3-pentene-2-one
M	2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3-dioxane
N	4-Methyl-2-heptanone
O	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene

Numerous volatile compounds separated
Not all identified



CO Studies



Carbon atom within the polymer

C(1) [methylene]

C(2) [tertiary]

C(3) [methyl group]

% CO from this position

≥80% [$\pm$ 10%]

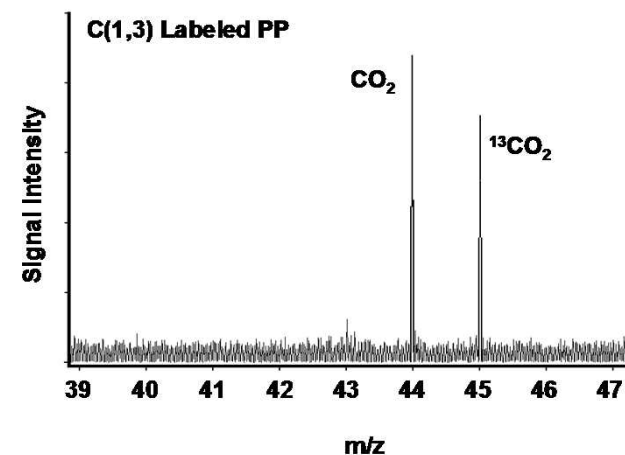
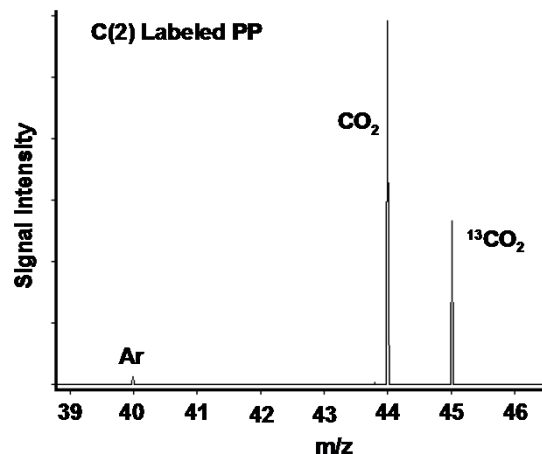
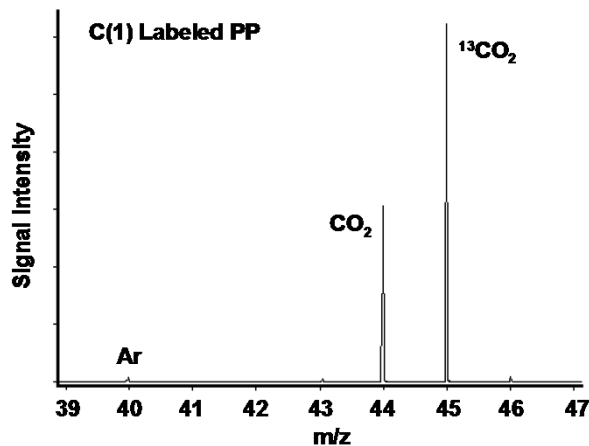
≤5% [$\pm$ 10%]

Not determined

Thornberg, S. M.; Bernstein, R.; Derzon, D. K.; Irwin, A. N.; Klamo, S. B.; Clough, R. L. *Polymer Degradation and Stability*, The Genesis of CO₂ and CO in the Thermooxidative Degradation of Polypropylene **2007**, 92, 94-102.



CO₂ Studies



Carbon atom within the polymer

C(1) [methylene]
C(2) [tertiary]
C(3) [methyl group]

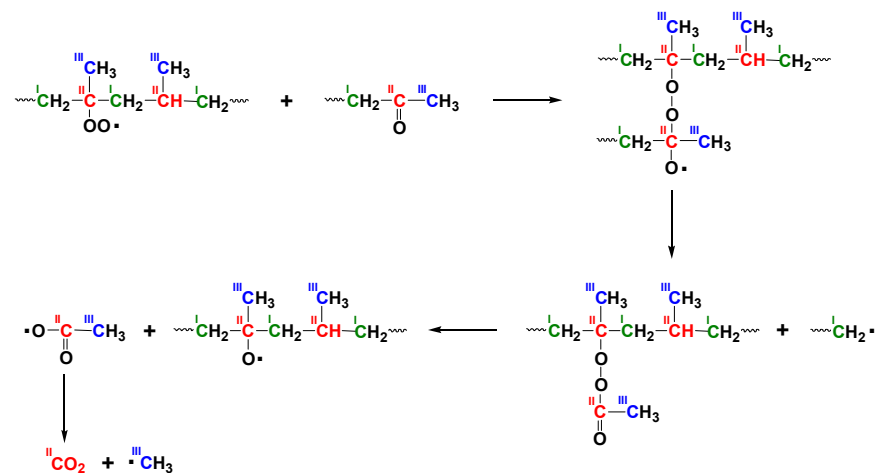
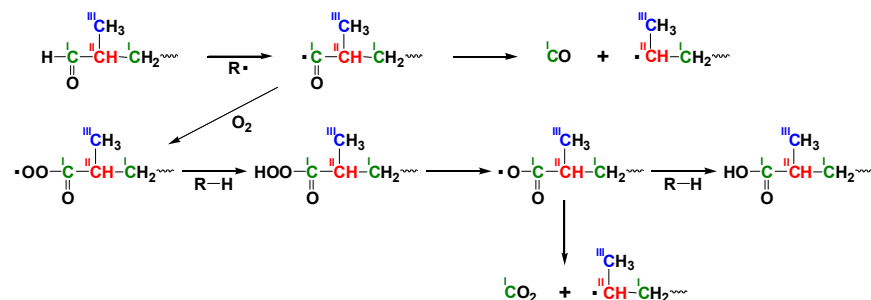
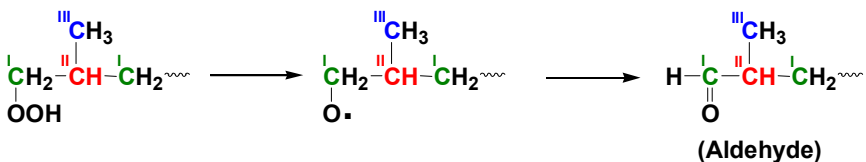
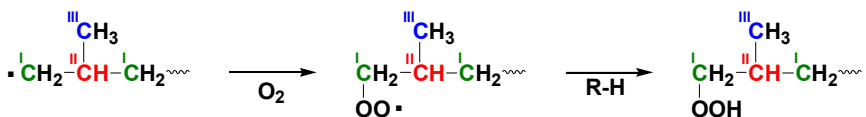
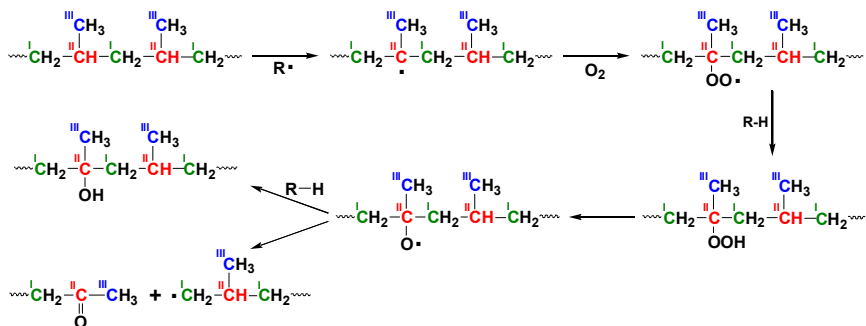
% CO₂ from this position

66% [± 5%]
33% [± 5%]
0% [< 5%]

Thornberg, S. M.; Bernstein, R.; Derzon, D. K.; Irwin, A. N.; Klamo, S. B.; Clough, R. L. *Polymer Degradation and Stability*, The Genesis of CO₂ and CO in the Thermooxidative Degradation of Polypropylene **2007**, 92, 94-102.



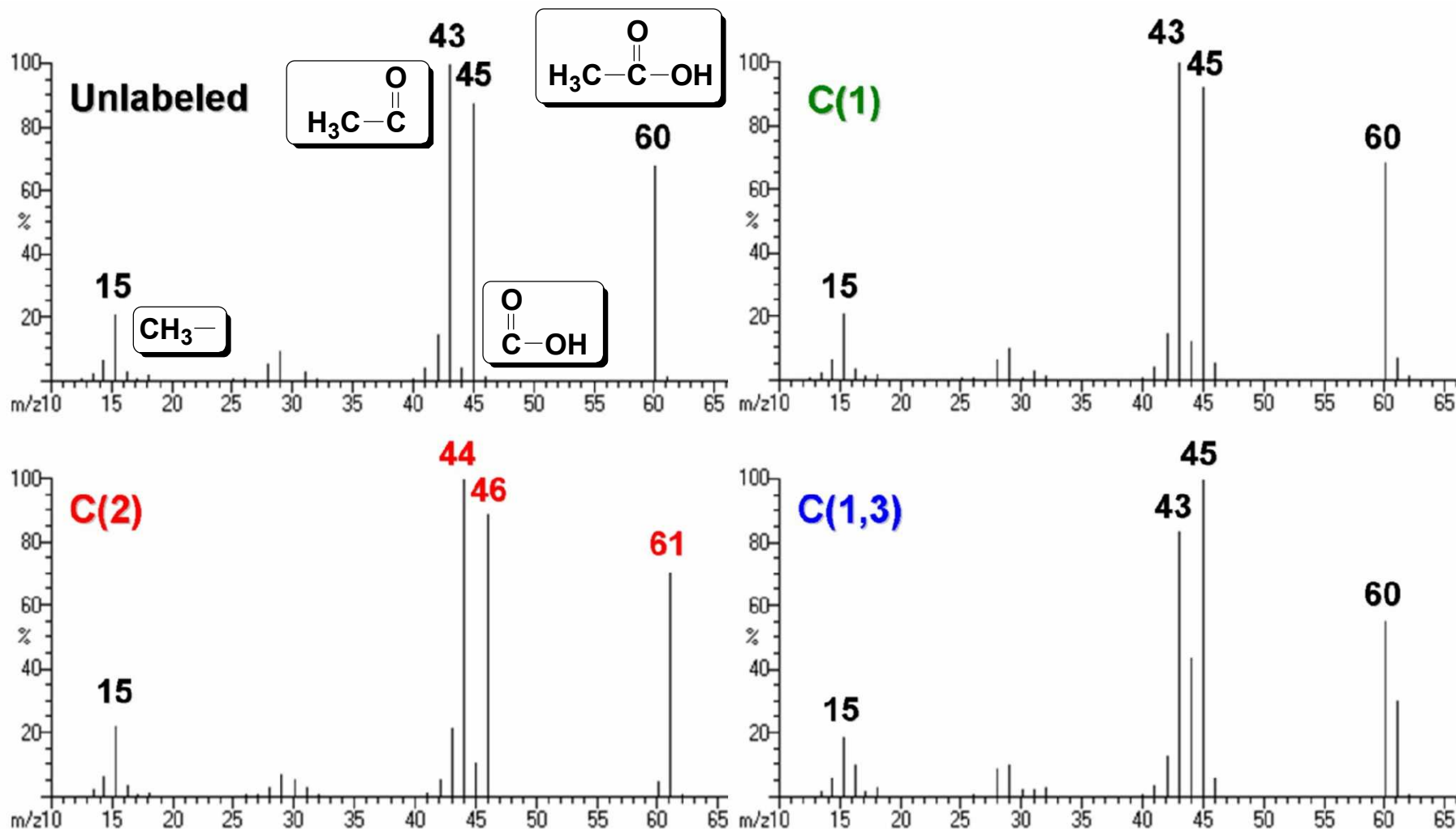
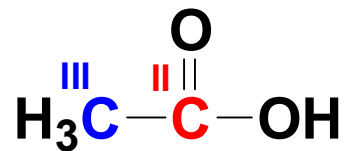
Possible CO and CO₂ Mechanisms



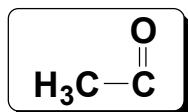
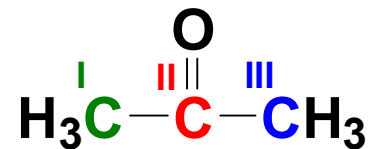
Thornberg, S. M.; Bernstein, R.; Derzon, D. K.; Irwin, A. N.; Klamo, S. B.; Clough, R. L. *Polymer Degradation and Stability*, The Genesis of CO₂ and CO in the Thermooxidative Degradation of Polypropylene **2007**, 92, 94-102.



Acetic Acid



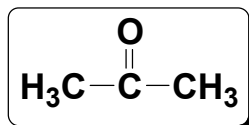
Acetone with $^{18}\text{O}_2$



Unlabeled
 $^{16}\text{O}_2$

43

58



Unlabeled
 $^{18}\text{O}_2$

43

45

58

60

C(2)
 $^{18}\text{O}_2$

44

46

59

61

C(1)
 $^{18}\text{O}_2$

43

44

45

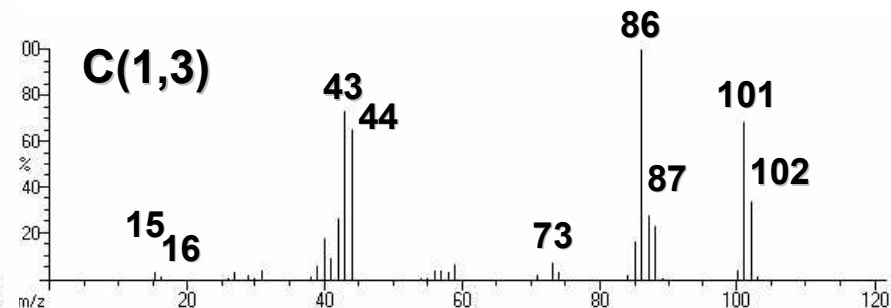
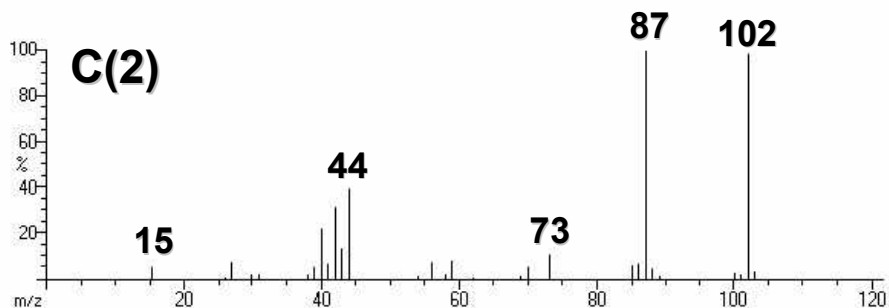
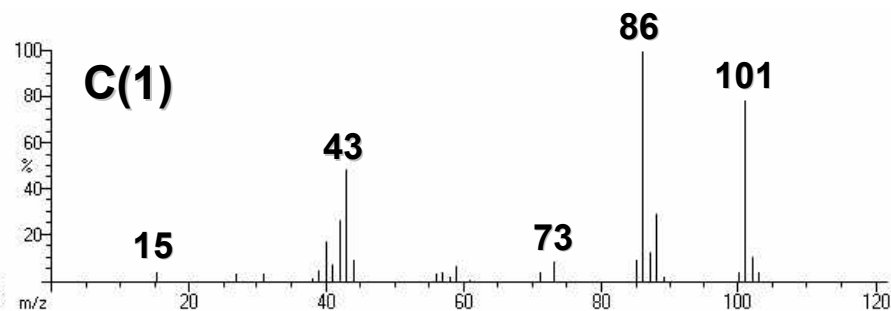
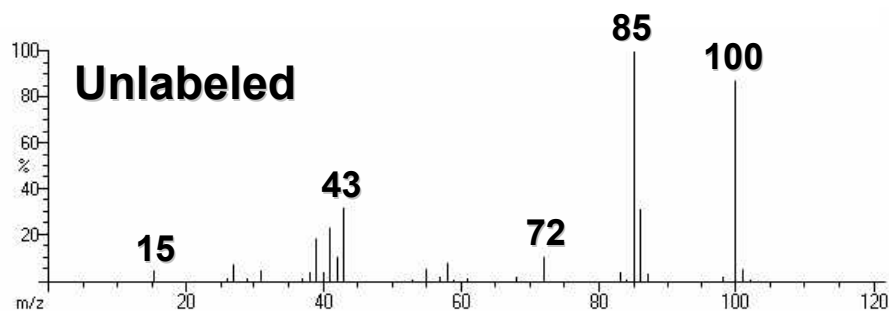
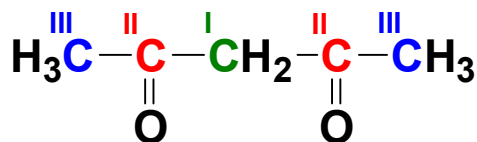
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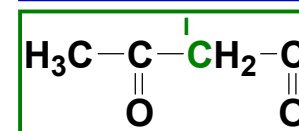
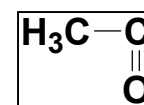
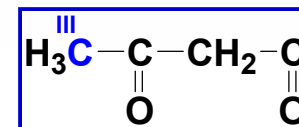
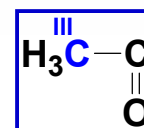
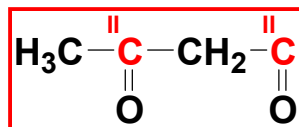
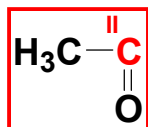
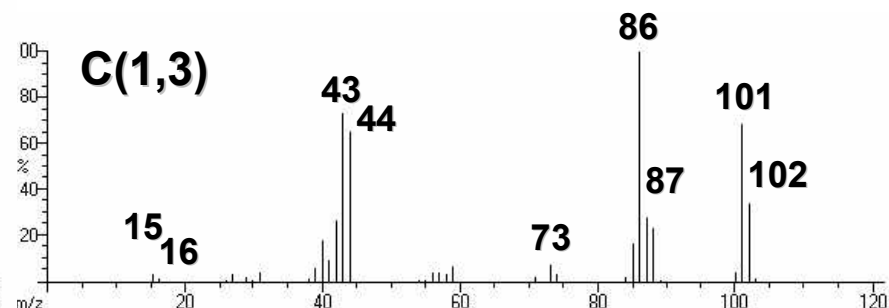
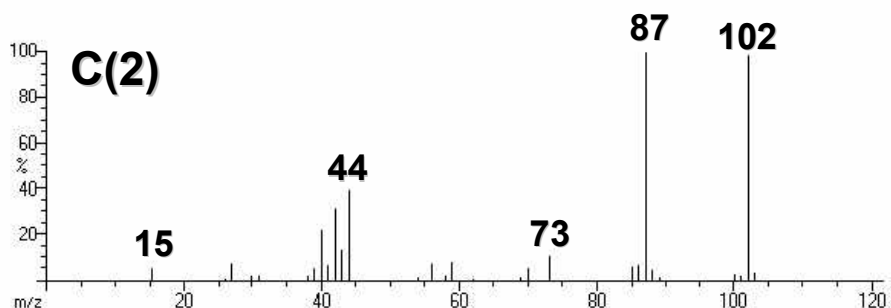
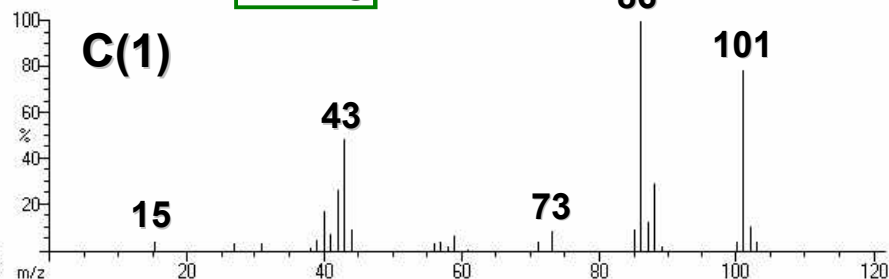
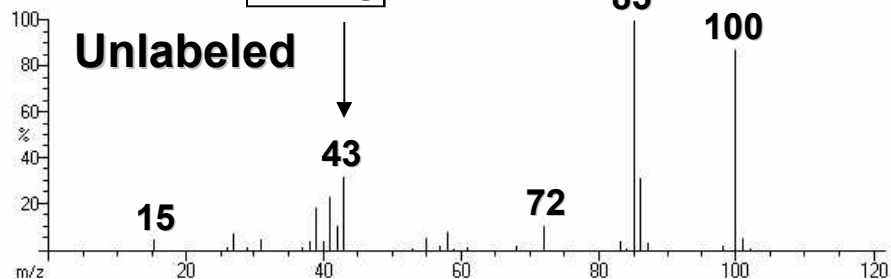
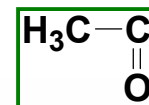
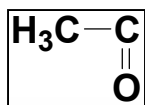
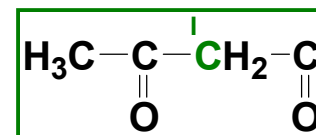
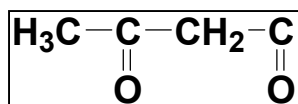
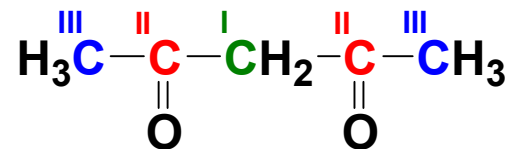
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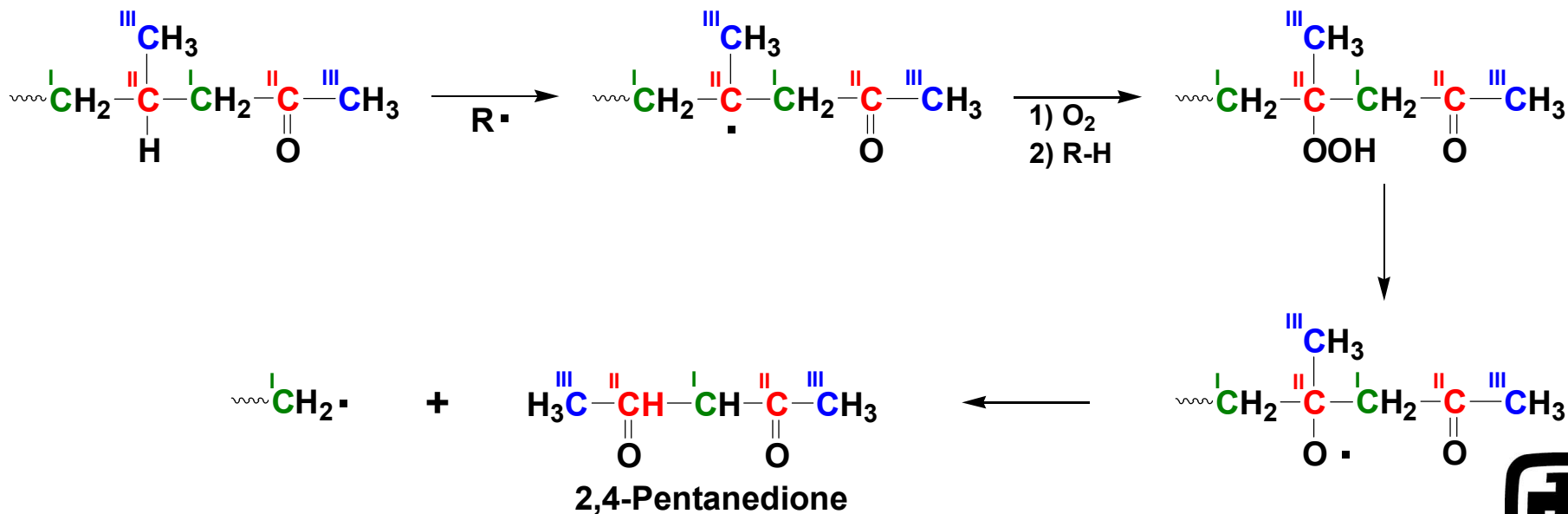


Pentane-2,4-dione

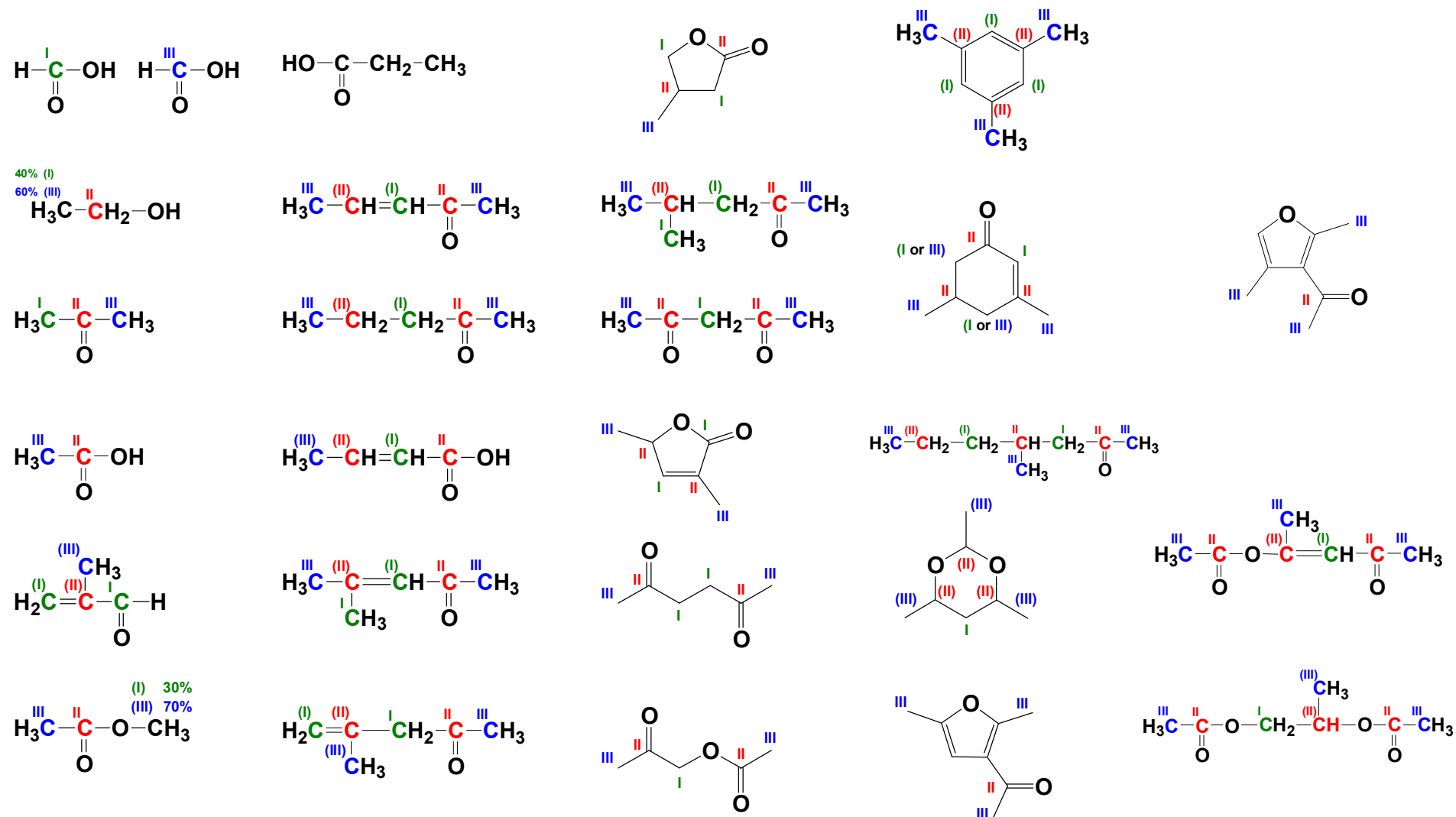


Pentane-2,4-dione

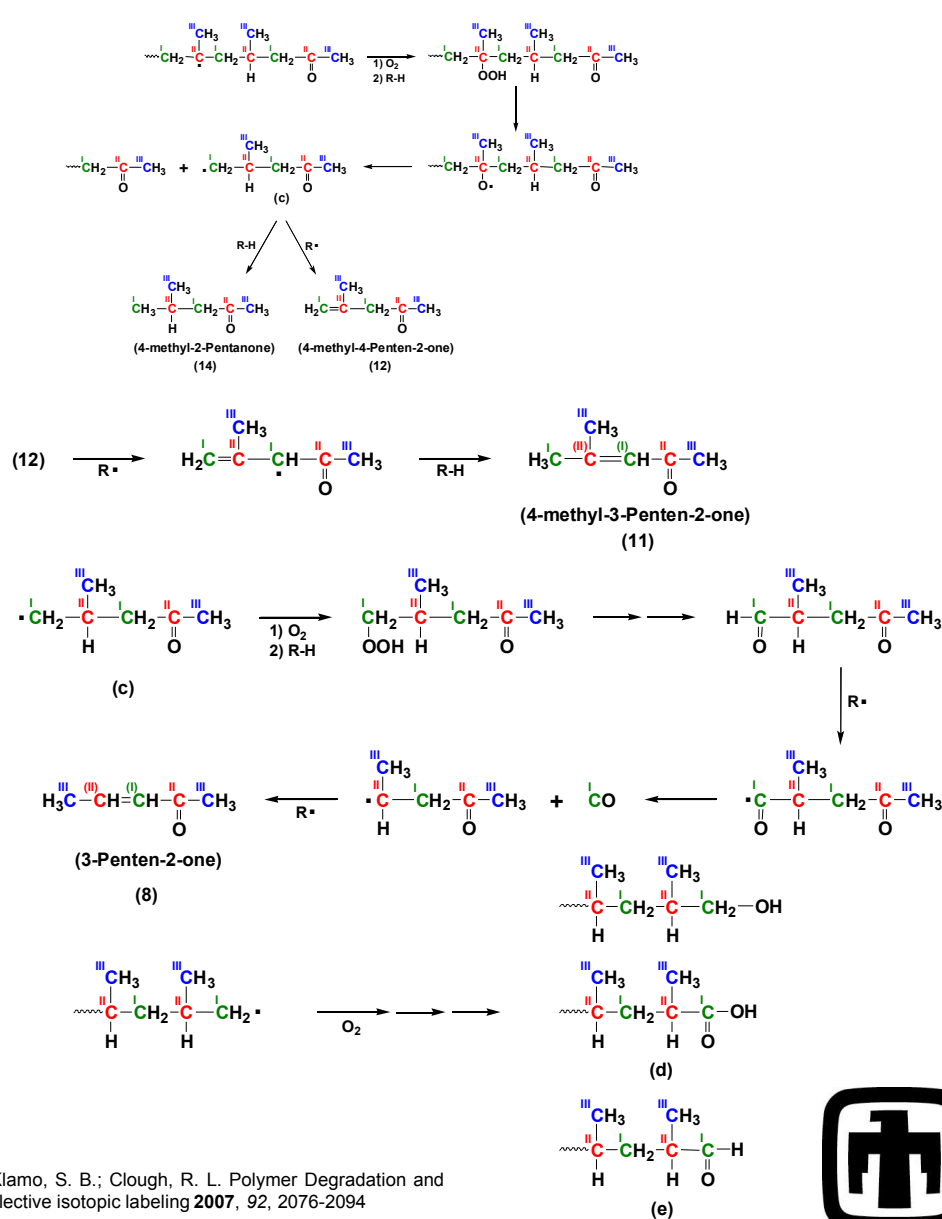
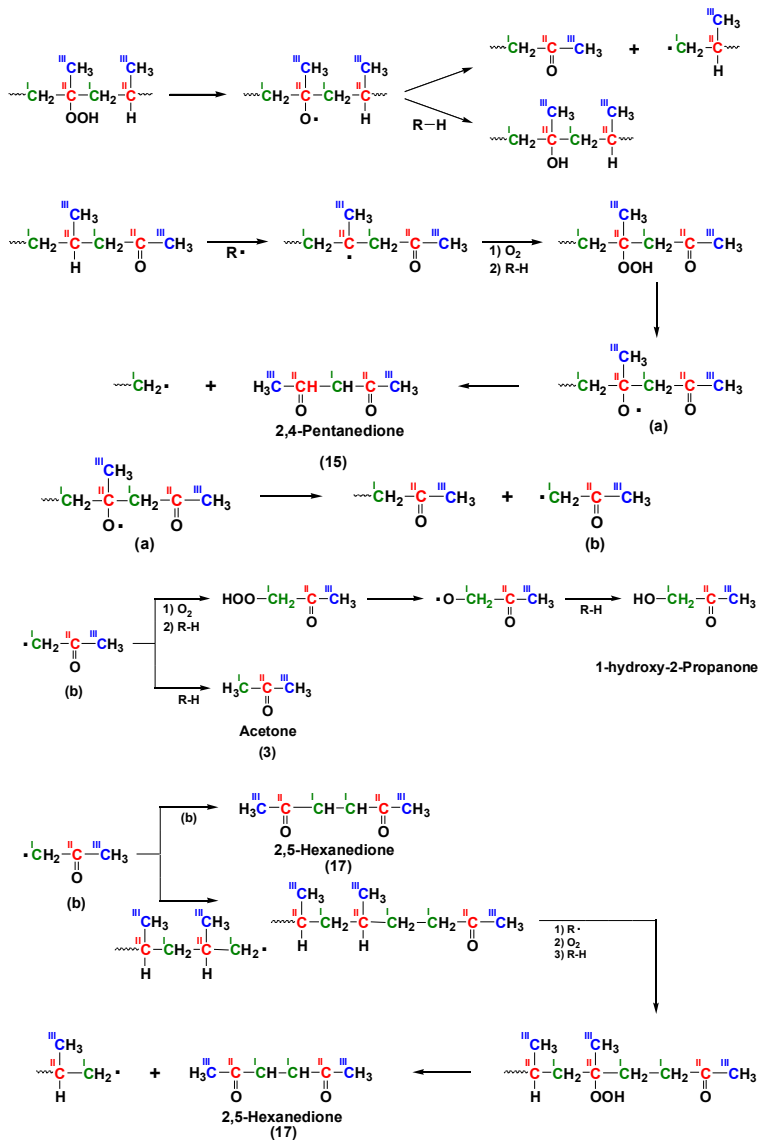




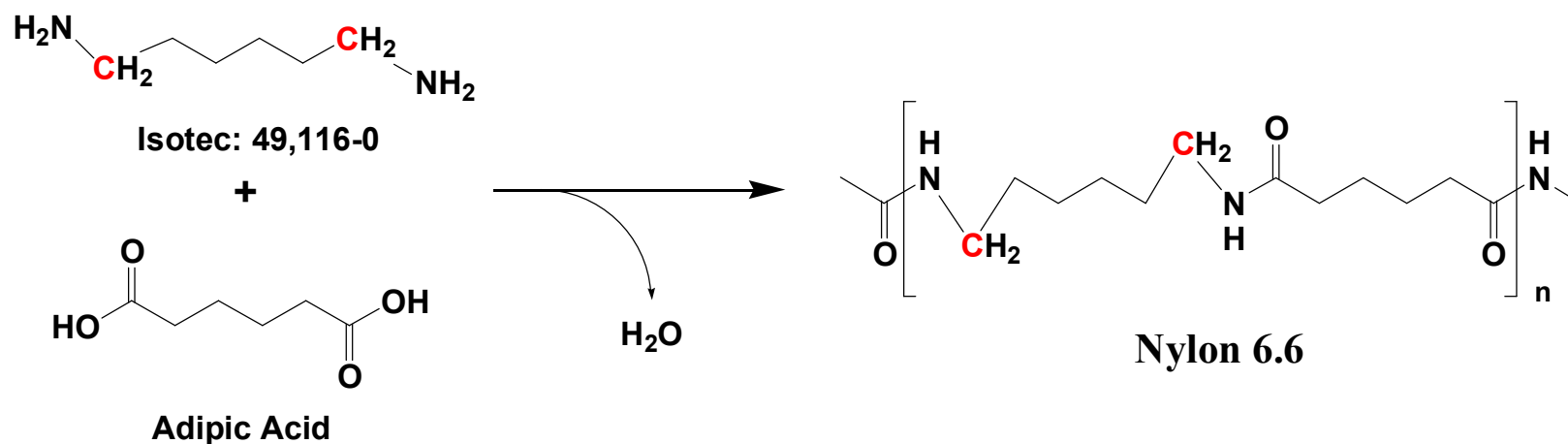
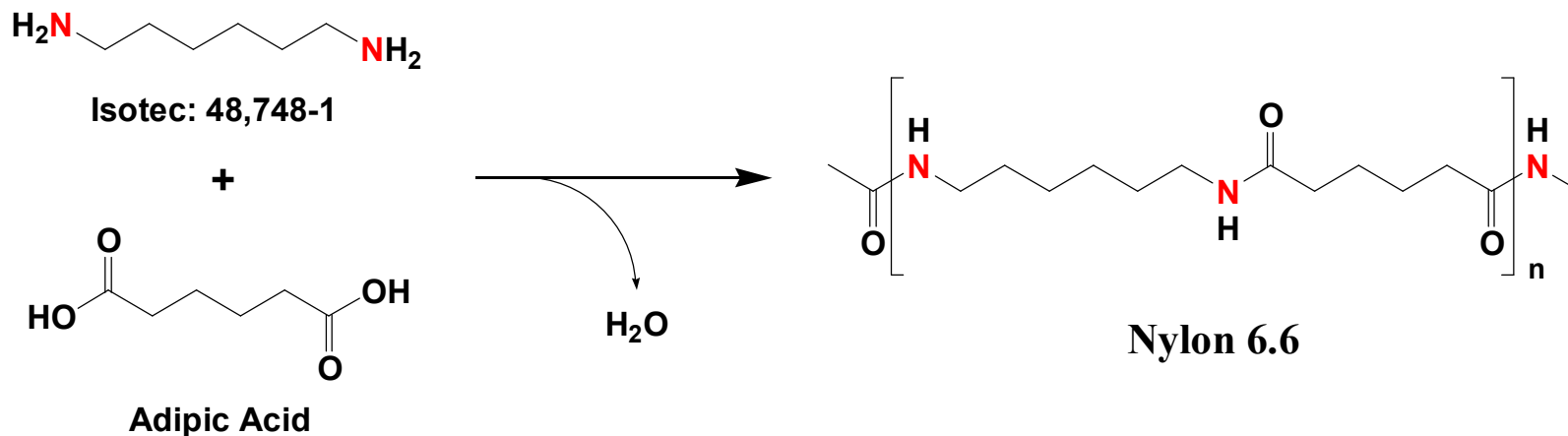
Various Thermal-oxidative Degradation Products



Reaction Mechanisms



Labeled Nylon



Thermal-oxidative vs. Hydrolysis

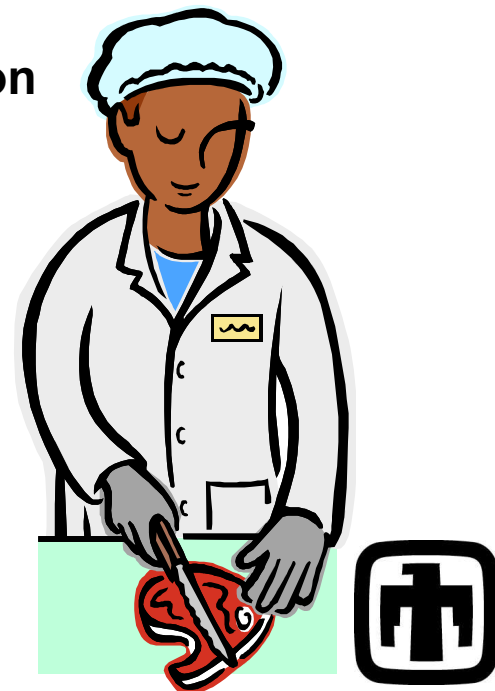


Summary

- Methodology for detailed tracking of (complex) polymer degradation
- Polymer samples are prepared with selective isotopic labeling (This study used polypropylene, with ^{13}C)
- Analysis by NMR (macromolecular products), and by GC/MS (volatile products)
- Allows “mapping” of products onto positions of origin from original polymer
- Provides insights into mechanisms of polymer degradation



A comment on
“Mother Nature’s”
butcher shop



Future Work / Acknowledgments

Studies on the degradation of polypropylene via radiation

Comparison of radiation to thermal mechanistic pathways

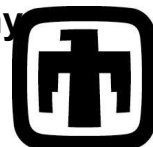
Isotopically labeled Nylon 6.6

Search for the next labeled polymer to study

Acknowledgements:

The authors thank Judith F. Banet, Rachael D. Boyd, and Jessica D. Leong for assistance in collating and reducing the GC/MS data.

RF for \$\$\$\$ and patience



Questions?

