



Synthesis and characterization of poly(2,2,5-trimethyl-6-oxo-1,3-dioxane-5-carboxylic acid) (PTMDO) and its polyimide (PTMDO-PI) films. The PTMDO-PI films were prepared by the polycondensation reaction of PTMDO and 4,4'-diphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride (PMDA) in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) solution. The PTMDO-PI films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The PTMDO-PI films showed good thermal stability and mechanical properties.

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ABSTRACT

The poly(2,2,5-trimethyl-6-oxo-1,3-dioxane-5-carboxylic acid) (PTMDO) and its polyimide (PTMDO-PI) films were synthesized by the polycondensation reaction of PTMDO and 4,4'-diphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride (PMDA) in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) solution. The PTMDO-PI films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The PTMDO-PI films showed good thermal stability and mechanical properties.

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1. Introduction

Polymers are widely used in various fields of science and technology. The development of new polymers with excellent properties is a major task for polymer scientists. In this paper, we report the synthesis and characterization of poly(2,2,5-trimethyl-6-oxo-1,3-dioxane-5-carboxylic acid) (PTMDO) and its polyimide (PTMDO-PI) films. The PTMDO-PI films were prepared by the polycondensation reaction of PTMDO and 4,4'-diphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride (PMDA) in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) solution. The PTMDO-PI films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The PTMDO-PI films showed good thermal stability and mechanical properties.

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2. Materials and methods

The PTMDO-PI films were prepared by the polycondensation reaction of PTMDO and 4,4'-diphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride (PMDA) in N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) solution. The PTMDO-PI films were characterized by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The PTMDO-PI films showed good thermal stability and mechanical properties.

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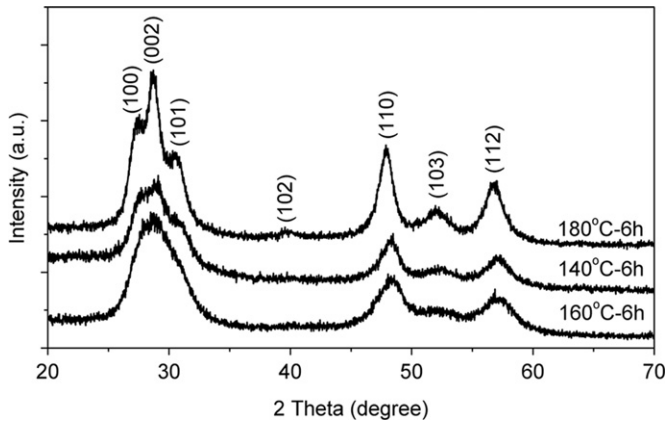


Fig. 1. XRD patterns of S-140, S-160 and S-180 samples.

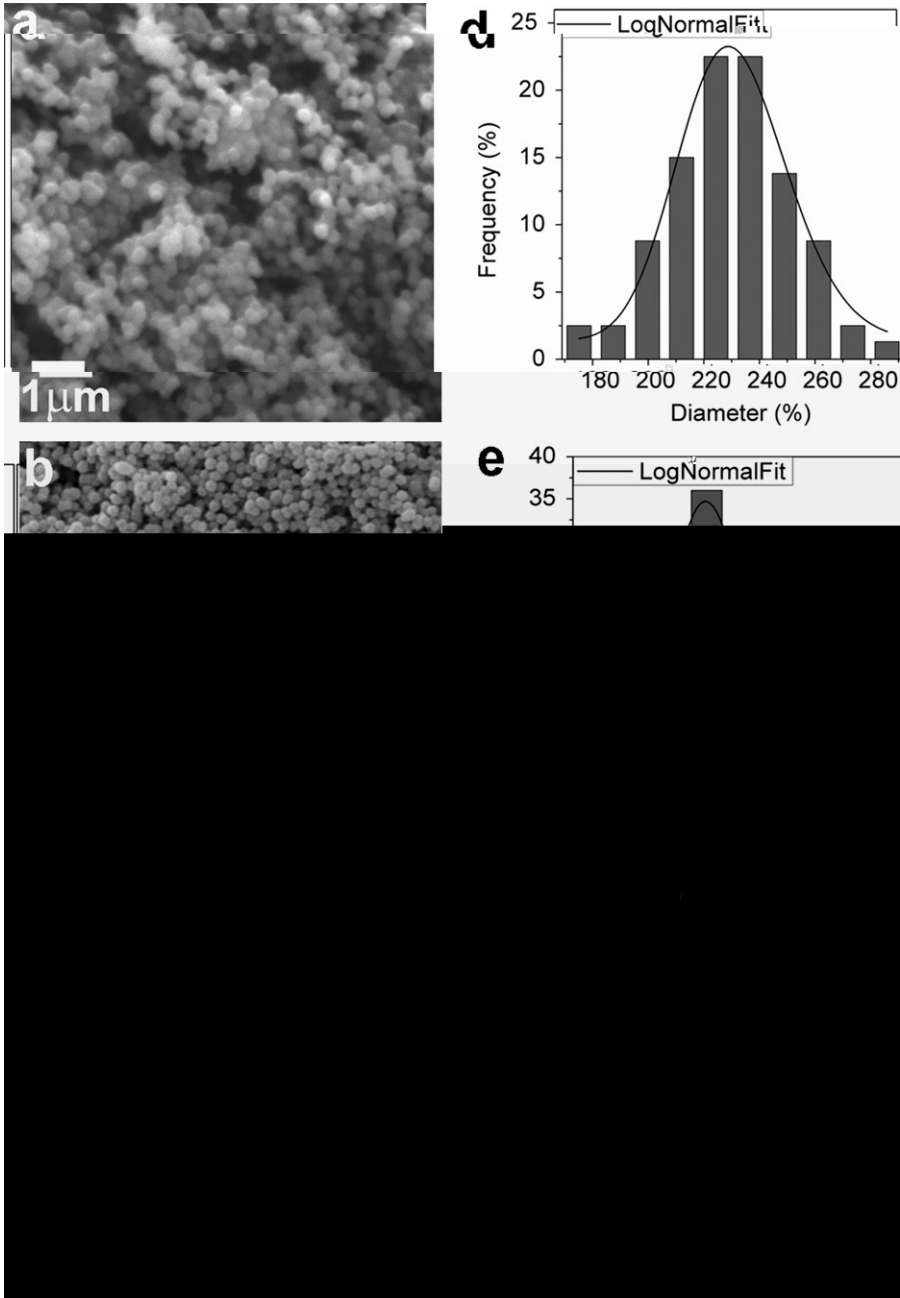


Fig. 2. (a) SEM image of S-140, (b) SEM image of S-160, (c) SEM image of S-180, (d) size distribution of S-140, (e) size distribution of S-160.

3. Results and discussion

Fig. 3. (a) SEM image of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The images show the morphology of the samples after calcination at 160 °C. The scale bar is 1 μm. (b) SEM image of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The images show the morphology of the samples after calcination at 160 °C. The scale bar is 1 μm. (c) XRD patterns of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The patterns show the diffraction peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ. (d) XRD patterns of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The patterns show the diffraction peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ.

Fig. 4. (a) UV–vis absorption spectra of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The spectra show the absorption peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ. (b) UV–vis absorption spectra of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The spectra show the absorption peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ. (c) UV–vis absorption spectra of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The spectra show the absorption peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ. (d) UV–vis absorption spectra of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The spectra show the absorption peaks corresponding to the (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112), and (113) planes. The scale bar is 10° 2θ.

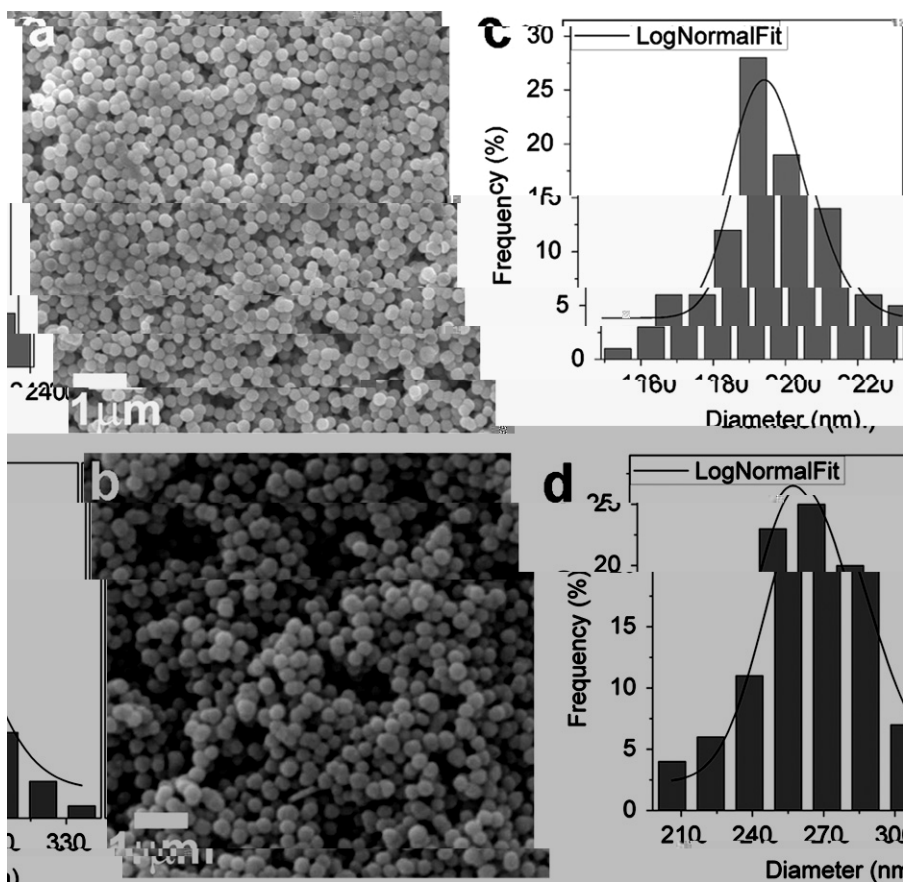


Fig. 3. (a) SEM image of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The images show the morphology of the samples after calcination at 160 °C. (b) SEM image of S-140, S-160, S-180, and S-200. The images show the morphology of the samples after calcination at 160 °C. (c) Size distribution histogram of S-140. (d) Size distribution histogram of S-160.

$(F, 4)$, (PL) , OH, M , PL , OH , S , 160 , $S-180$, $S-140$, R, B , F , T , (vb) , (cb) , (h_{vb}^+) , (e_{cb}^-) , $(E, (1))$, S , $h\nu$, e_{cb}^- , OH ($E, (2)$), (3) , OH , R, B , $(E, (4))$.

$$S_{+,-} \rightarrow S(e_{cb}^{-} + h_{vb}^{+}) \quad (1)$$

$$h_{vb}^{+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}^{+} + \cdot\text{OH} \quad (2)$$

$$h_{vb}^{+} + OH^{-} \rightarrow \cdot OH \quad (3)$$

$$\cdot\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COO}\cdot \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOOH} \quad (4)$$

4. Conclusions

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