

พอลิเมอไรเซ็นแบบสถานะของแข็งของอนุพันธ์ 3,4-ไดออกซีไฮโอลีน



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SOLID STATE POLYMERIZATION OF 3,4-DIOXYTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES

Miss Kantaruethai Muangsai

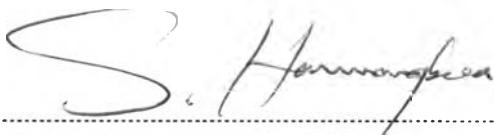


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Thesis Title SOLID STATE POLYMERIZATION OF 3,4-DIOXYTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES  
By Miss Kantaruethai Muangsa  
Field of Study Petrochemistry and Polymer Science  
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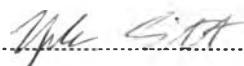
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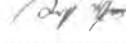
  
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กันตฤทธิ์ เมืองไทร : พอลิเมอไรเซชันแบบสถานะของแข็งของอนุพันธ์ 3,4-ไดออกซิไทโวฟีน . ( SOLID STATE POLYMERIZATION OF 3,4-DIOXYTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ผศ. ดร. ยงศักดิ์ ศรีธนาอนันต์, 99 หน้า.

งานวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาการสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ชนิดใหม่ของ 3,4-ไดออกซิไทโวฟีน ที่ปรับเปลี่ยนโครงสร้างมาจาก 3,4-เอทิลีนไดออกซิไทโวฟีน จากการศึกษาพบว่า สามารถสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ของไดเอทิล 3,4-ไดออกซิไทโวฟีน-2,5-ไดคาร์บอคไซด์ 5 ชนิด จากสารตั้งต้นได้ไฮดรอกซีไดในปริมาณ 9.4-61.1% และมีเพียงอนุพันธ์ในนิล-3,4-เอทิลีนที่สามารถเปลี่ยนเป็นไดคาร์บอคซิลิกแอซิดในปริมาณ 92.5% ปฏิกิริยาดีكار์บอคไซเดชันได้ไฮโวฟีนมองเอมอร์ในปริมาณ 59.5% ปฏิกิริยาไฮโลจิเนชันด้วยเอ็นโบรโนซัคชินไมร์และไฟริดีเนียม ไตรโบรไมร์ไดผลิตภัณฑ์ไดโบรโนไฮโวฟีนและอนุพันธ์เตตระโบรโนไฮโวฟีนในปริมาณ 96.0% และ 23.7% ตามลำดับ แล้วนำอนุพันธ์ที่ไดมาทำการสังเคราะห์พอลิไฮโวฟีนด้วยปฏิกิริยาออกซิเดทิฟพอลิเมอไรเซชันของไฮโวฟีนมองเอมอร์และการพอลิเมอไรเซชันโดยใช้ความร้อนของไดโบรโนไฮโวฟีนไดผลิตภัณฑ์เป็นพอลิไฮโวฟีนที่มีโครงสร้างลักษณะเดียวกันในปริมาณ 72.2% และ 68.4% ตามลำดับ ในขณะที่เตตระโบรโนไฮโวฟีนสามารถเกิดการพอลิเมอไรเซชันโดยใช้ความร้อนในสถานะของแข็งไดผลิตภัณฑ์เป็นพอลิเมอร์ในปริมาณ 45.4% และไดทำการวิเคราะห์โครงสร้างของพอลิเมอร์ที่ไม่ละลายในตัวทำละลายเหล่านี้ด้วยเทคนิค ยูวี-วิสิเบิล และไออาร์ สเปกโตรสโคปี



# # 5372530823 : MAJOR PETROCHEMISTRY AND POLYMER SCIENCE

KEYWORDS: POLYTHIOPHENE / SOLID STATE POLYMERIZATION / THIOPHENE / CONDUCTING POLYMERS

KANTARUETHAI MUANGSAI: SOLID STATE POLYMERIZATION OF 3,4-DIOXYTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES. ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. YONGSAK SRITANA-ANANT, Ph.D., 99 pp.

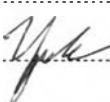
New 3,4-dialkoxythiophene derivatives were synthesized based on structural modifications of 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene (EDOT). Five derivatives of diethyl 3,4-dialkoxythiophene-2,5-dicarboxylate were prepared from dihydroxy precursor in 9.4-61.1% yields. Only the vinyl-3,4-ethylene derivative could be hydrolyzed to the corresponding dicarboxylic acid in 92.5% yield. Decarboxylation provided the thiophene monomer in 59.5% yield. Halogenation of thiophene monomer with N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) and pyridinium tribromide provided dibromothiophene and tetrabromothiophene derivative in 96.0% and 23.7% yields, respectively. Oxidative polymerization of thiophene monomer and thermal polymerization of dibromothiophene supposedly gave the structurally similar polymer in 72.2% and 68.4% yields, respectively. The tetrabromothiophene could be thermally polymerized in solid state to obtain polymer in 45.4% yield. Characterizations of these resulting insoluble polymers were performed by UV-Vis and IR spectroscopy.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACN	: acetonitrile
$\text{cm}^{-1}$	: unit of wavenumber (IR)
$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	: dichloromethane
$\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$	: cuprous oxide
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	: degree Celsius
$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR	: carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
d	: doublet (NMR), day (s)
dec.	: decompose
DBEDOT	: 2,5-dibromo-3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene
DMAP	: 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine
DMF	: <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl formamide
DMSO	: dimethyl sulfoxide
DMSO- <i>d</i> 6	: hexadeuterated dimethyl sulfoxide
EDOT	: 3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene
EtOH	: ethanol
equiv	: equivalent (s)
$\text{FeCl}_3$	: anhydrous ferric chloride
g	: gram (s)
h	: hour (s)
$^1\text{H}$ NMR	: proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
HCl	: concentrated hydrochloric acid
Hz	: hertz (s)
IR	: infrared spectroscopy



<i>J</i>	: coupling constant
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	: potassium carbonate
m	: multiplet (NMR)
M	: molar (s)
MgSO <sub>4</sub>	: anhydrous magnesium sulfate
min	: minute
mL	: milliliter (s)
mmol	: millimole (s)
mp.	: melting point
MS	: mass spectrometry
m/z	: mass per charge ratio (s)
Na	: sodium metal
NaH	: sodium hydride
NaOH	: sodium hydroxide
Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	: anhydrous sodium sulfate
NBS	: <i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
NMP	: <i>N</i> -methyl-2-pyrrolidone
nm	: nanometer (s)
ppm	: parts per million (unit of chemical shift)
PEDOT	: poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)
PTSA	: <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonic acid
q	: quartet (NMR)
rt	: room temperature
s	: singlet (NMR)

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st	: stretching vibration (IR)
SSP	: solid-state polymerization
t	: triplet (NMR)
TEA	: triethylamine
THF	: tetrahydrofuran
TLC	: thin layer chromatography
UV-Vis	: ultra-violet and visible spectroscopy
$\delta$	: chemical shift
$\lambda_{\max}$	: maximum wavelength

