

Oligomeric bischlorocarbonic acid esters from selected cycloaliphatic bisphenols and other bisphenols

5 This invention relates to oligomeric bischlorocarbonic acid esters which are obtainable, in a two-phase reaction, from selected cycloaliphatic bisphenols and other bisphenols by introducing phosgene.

10 Bischlorocarbonic acid esters are suitable as educts for the production of cyclic polycarbonate compounds (as a precursor for high-molecular polycarbonates in accordance with DE 19 636 539) and of linear polycarbonates, for example, from solution polymerisation.

15 The bisphenol 1,1-bis(hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (TMC bisphenol) produces polycarbonates having a high glass temperature. Polycarbonates having a lower glass temperature are often required, because of their better workability.

Suitable compounds are, for example, copolymers with other bisphenols.

20 It is in principle possible to mix an oligomeric bischlorocarbonic acid ester precursor of TMC bisphenol (precursor 1; V1) with another oligomeric bischlorocarbonic acid ester precursor (precursor 2; V2) prior to the reaction. But a statistical sequence of the monomeric bisphenols (V1) and (V2) is not then obtained during the subsequent reaction, and blocks of precursor 1 and precursor 2 are formed instead. For this reason
25 it is desirable to prepare oligomeric bischlorocarbonic acid ester precursors which are themselves built up statistically from TMC bisphenol and other bisphenols.

The invention accordingly provides mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters corresponding to formulae (I), (II) and (III)

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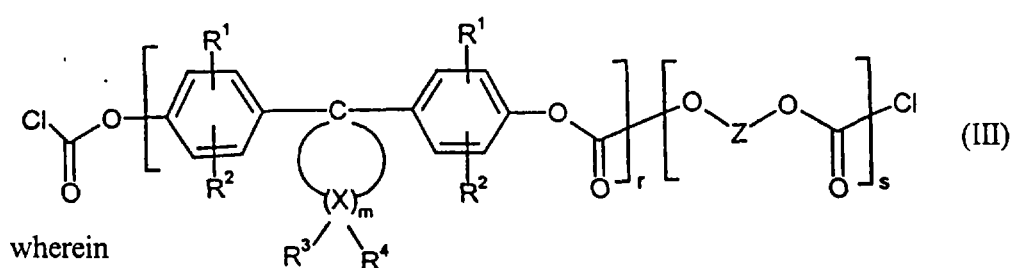
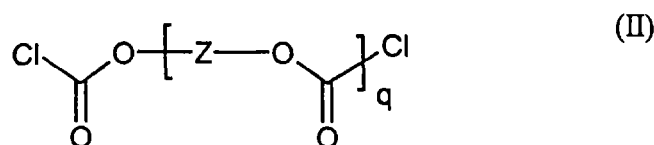
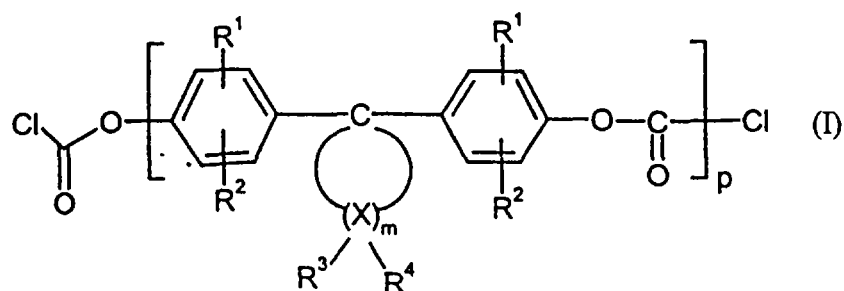


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wherein

R^1 and R^2 independently of one another denote hydrogen, halogen, preferably chlorine or bromine, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_5 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, preferably phenyl, and C_7 - C_{12} -aralkyl, preferably phenyl- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, in particular benzyl,

m is an integer from 4 to 7, preferably 4 or 5,

R^3 and R^4 independently of one another denote hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and

X denotes carbon,

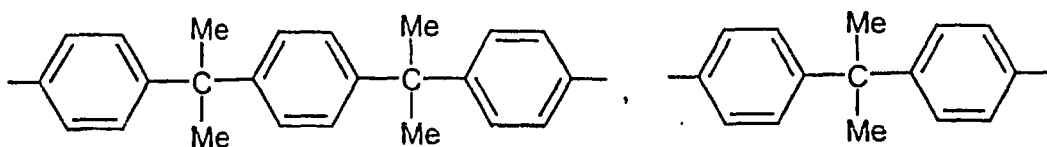
with the proviso that, on at least one X atom per repeat unit in (I) or (III), R^3 and R^4 simultaneously denote alkyl,

Z is an aromatic group having 6 to 30 C atoms and can contain one or more aromatic nuclei, can be substituted and can contain aliphatic groups or cycloaliphatic groups which differ from the cycloaliphatic groups in (I), or hetero atoms as bridge-type cross-links,

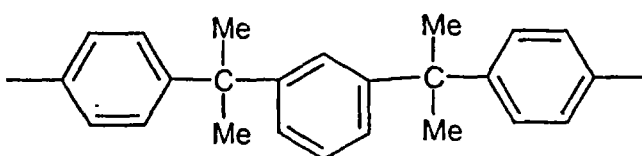
p, q, r and s represent a natural number from 1 to 15 and the molar ratio of the cycloaliphatic bisphenol units to the aliphatic bisphenol units is 1:10 to 10:1.

Z is preferably

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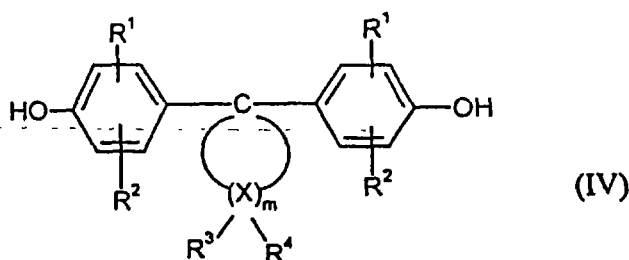


wherein Me = methyl group.

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The mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters are preferably prepared by introducing phosgene into a mixture of bisphenols corresponding to formulae (IV) and (V) in the molar ratio of 1:10 to 10:1

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in a two-phase system consisting of water and an organic solvent, preferably methylene chloride, at -5°C to 40°C, the pH value of the aqueous phase being maintained at between 1 and 13, preferably between 2 and 9, by the addition or previous provision of an alkali metal hydroxide or alkaline-earth hydroxide.

Here X, R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and m have the meanings given for formula (I).

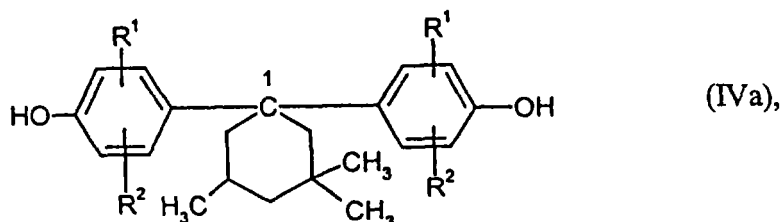
Preferably on 1 to 2 X atoms and in particular on only one X atom per molecule (IV),
R³ and R⁴ simultaneously denote alkyl.

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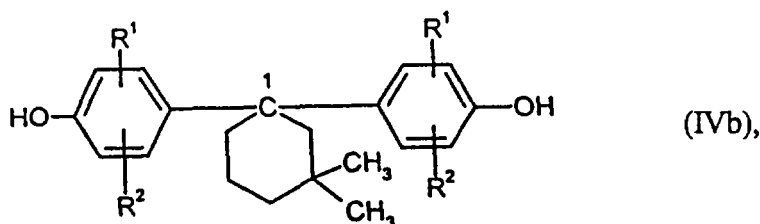
The preferred alkyl group is methyl. The X atoms in the α -position to the diphenyl-substituted C atom (C-1) are preferably not dialkyl-substituted, but alkyl disubstitution is preferred in the β -position to C-1.

10 Dihydroxydiphenylcycloalkanes having 5 and 6 C atoms in the ring in the cycloaliphatic group (m = 4 or 5 in formula (IV)) are preferred, for example, the diphenols corresponding to formulae (IVa) to (IVc)

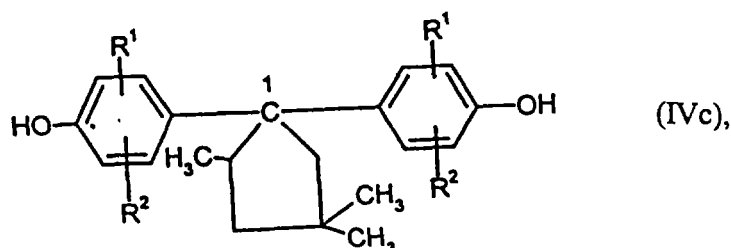
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wherein 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (formula (IVa) with R^1 and R^2 denoting H) is particularly preferred. The polycarbonates can be produced from diphenols corresponding to formula (I), in accordance with the German Patent Application P 3 832 396.6.

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For the repeat units, other diphenols, for example, corresponding to formula (V)



10 are used in addition to the diphenols corresponding to formula (IV).

Suitable diphenols corresponding to formula (V) are those wherein Z is an aromatic group having 6 to 30 C atoms and can contain one or more aromatic nuclei, can be substituted and can contain aliphatic groups or cycloaliphatic groups other than those
15 corresponding to formula (I) or hetero atoms as bridge-type cross-links.

Examples of diphenols corresponding to formula (V) are:

hydroquinone, resorcinol, dihydroxydiphenyls, bis(hydroxyphenyl)alkanes, bis(hydroxyphenyl)cycloalkanes, bis(hydroxyphenyl) sulfides, bis(hydroxyphenyl)
20 ethers, bis(hydroxyphenyl) ketones, bis(hydroxyphenyl) sulfones, bis(hydroxyphenyl) sulfoxides, α,α' -bis(hydroxyphenyl)diisopropylbenzenes as well as ring-alkylated and ring-halogenated compounds thereof.

Preferred diphenols are α,α' -bis(hydroxyphenyl)-m-diisopropylbenzene, α,α' -
25 bis(hydroxyphenyl)-p-diisopropylbenzene and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane; α,α' -bis(hydroxyphenyl)-m-diisopropylbenzene and 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane are particularly preferred.

These and other suitable diphenols are described, for example, in the monograph:
30 H.Schnell, "Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates", Interscience Publishers, New York, 1964.

Mixtures of bisphenols (V) and of other bisphenols may, of course, also be used as cobisphenols.

For this, examples of other preferred bisphenols are:

5 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, 2,4-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, α,α' -bis(hydroxyphenyl)-p-diisopropylbenzene, 2,2-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, bis(3,5-dimethyl-4,4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfone, 2,4-bis(3,4-dimethyl-
10 4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,1-bis(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, 2,2-bis(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane and 2,2-bis(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane.

Compounds used as bisphenols corresponding to formula (IV) are preferably 1,1-
15 bis(hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane or 1,1-bis(hydroxyphenyl)-3-methylcyclohexane, particularly preferably 1,1-bis(hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane.

Compounds used as bisphenols corresponding to formula (V) are preferably 2,2-
20 bis(hydroxyphenyl)propane (BPA), 1,1-bis(hydroxyphenyl)ethane or 2,2-bis(hydroxyphenyl)butane, particularly preferably 2,2-bis(hydroxyphenyl)propane.

The invention also provides the use of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters according to the invention for the production of cyclic cooligocarbonates.

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The synthesis of the cyclic cooligocarbonates is carried out by synchronous addition of the solution of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters in methylene chloride and of 3 to 15 mol.% of an organic amine, preferably triethylamine, to a two-phase mixture of methylene chloride and water, during which the pH value of the aqueous phase is
30 maintained at between 7 and 13, preferably between 9 and 11, by the addition or previous provision of an alkali metal hydroxide or alkaline-earth hydroxide, and the

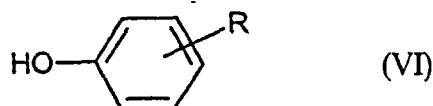
temperature is 0°C to 40°C, preferably 30°C to 40°C. If necessary, in addition up to 10 mol.% of other bisphenols are used.

5 The invention also provides the use of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters according to the invention for the production of linear statistical copolycarbonates.

The high-molecular polycarbonates obtained from the bischlorocarbonic acid esters according to the invention, optionally in combination with other bischlorocarbonic acid esters, can be produced by the known processes for polycarbonate production, preferably by the phase interface process (cf. H. Schnell, "Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates", Polymer Reviews, Vol. IX, page 33 ff., Interscience Publishers, 1964.)

15 The synthesis of the linear statistical copolycarbonates is carried out, for example, by a two-phase reaction of a solution of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters in methylene chloride with inorganic bases, preferably alkali metal hydroxides, dissolved in water, at a pH value of 7 to 13 and at a temperature of 0°C to 40°C in the presence of 0.01 to 2 mol.% of an organic amine, preferably triethylamine or N-ethylpiperidine, with 0 to 80 mol.% bisphenols corresponding to formulae (IV) and (V) and 0 to 7
20 mol.% monophenols possibly being added.

Monofunctional compounds in conventional concentrations are used as chain stoppers for the known per se control of the molecular weight of the polycarbonates. Suitable compounds are, for example, phenol, tert. butylphenols or other alkyl-substituted
25 phenols. In particular, small quantities of phenols corresponding to formula (VI)



30 wherein

R denotes a branched C₈- and/or C₉-alkyl group

are suitable for controlling the molecular weight.

5 In the alkyl group R the proportion of CH₃ protons is preferably between 47% and 89% and the proportion of CH- and CH₂ protons is preferably between 53% and 11%;
equally preferably, R is in the o- and/or p-position to the OH group, and particularly preferably the upper limit of the ortho proportion is 20%. The chain stoppers are generally used in quantities of from 0.5 to 10 mol.%, preferably 1.5 to 8 mol.%, based on diphenols used.

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The copolycarbonates obtained have neither block-type nor alternating structures. They are built up statistically.

The invention is explained in more detail by the following Examples.

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Examples

Example 1

5 Preparation of a bischlorocarbonic acid ester mixture according to the invention

300 g phosgene was introduced, at 0°C and over a period of 150 minutes, into a mixture consisting of 155 g (0.5 mol) TMC bisphenol, 114 g (0.5 mol) BPA and 1.2 l methyl chloride. At the same time, 25 per cent NaOH was added so that the pH value
10 of the mixture was between 2 and 5. Approximately 1 litre NaOH was required for this. After the introduction of the phosgene, the pH value was adjusted to 8 to 9 and nitrogen was passed in until the solution was free from phosgene. After the phase separation, the organic phase was washed with 1N HCl and then with water, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The yield was 285 g, the content of hydrolysable
15 chlorine was 14.5%. A mixture of unoligomerised bischlorocarbonic acid esters would contain theoretically 18.0% hydrolysable chlorine. A proportion of oligochloroformic acid esters having p, q, r and s of > 1 is therefore present.

Example 2

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Preparation of a cyclic oligocarbonate

(Example of use)

200 ml methylene chloride, 7 ml water, 2 ml 9.75 molar NaOH in water and 2.4 ml
25 triethylamine were placed in a 1 litre flask and at 40°C, synchronously and with vigorous stirring, 200 ml of a solution in methylene chloride of 78.8 g of the bischlorocarbonic acid ester mixture from Example 1, 59 ml of a 0.75 molar NaOH solution in water and 25 ml of a 10% solution of triethylamine in methylene chloride were introduced over a period of 28 minutes, the introduction of the solution of
30 bischlorocarbonic acid esters being carried out below the surface of the liquid. After the phase separation, the product was washed with 1N HCl and three times with water and

the organic phase was evaporated. 60.2 g of a material, which according to HPLC consisted to the extent of approximately 80% of cyclic compounds, was obtained.

Example 3

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Preparation of a linear polycarbonate

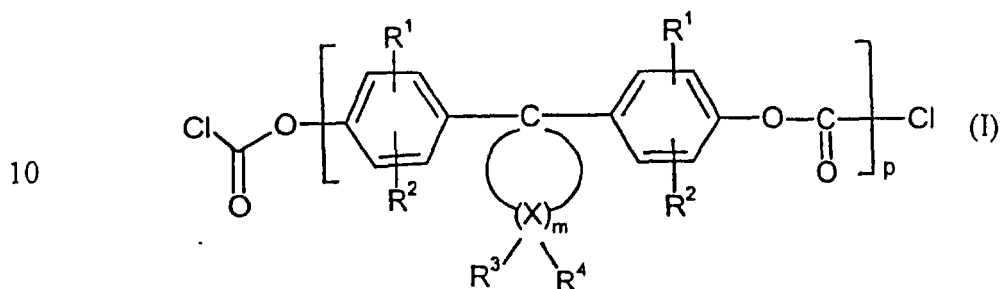
(Example of use)

39.4 g of the bischlorocarbonic acid esters from Example 1, 62 g 45% NaOH, 0.53 g p-
10 tert. butylphenol and 400 g methylene chloride were placed in a flask, 0.1 g N-ethylpiperidine was added thereto and the mixture was then stirred for 1 hour. The mixture was acidified with HCl, the organic phase was separated off and evaporated in a vacuum drying oven. 30 g of a polycarbonate having a relative solution viscosity of 1.29 (0.5% in methylene chloride at 25°C) and a glass temperature of 199°C was
15 obtained.

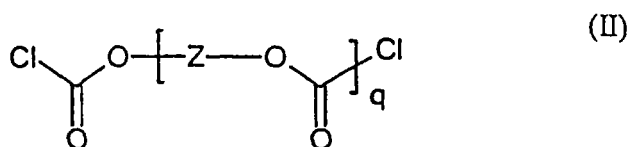
Claims

1. Mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters corresponding to formulae (I), (II) and (III)

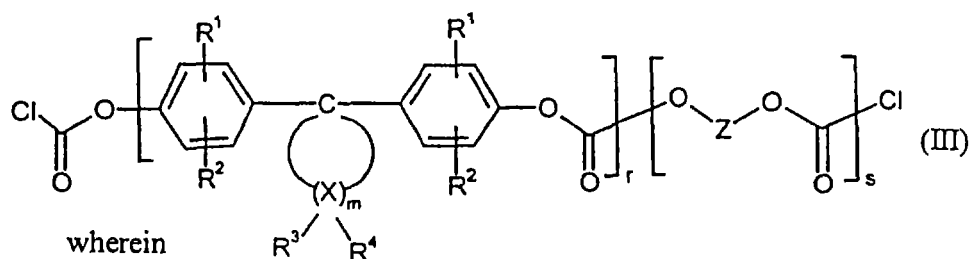
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25 R^1 and R^2 independently of one another denote hydrogen, halogen, preferably chlorine or bromine, C_1 - C_8 -alkyl, C_5 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, preferably phenyl, and C_7 - C_{12} -aralkyl, preferably phenyl- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, in particular benzyl,

m is an integer from 4 to 7, preferably 4 or 5,

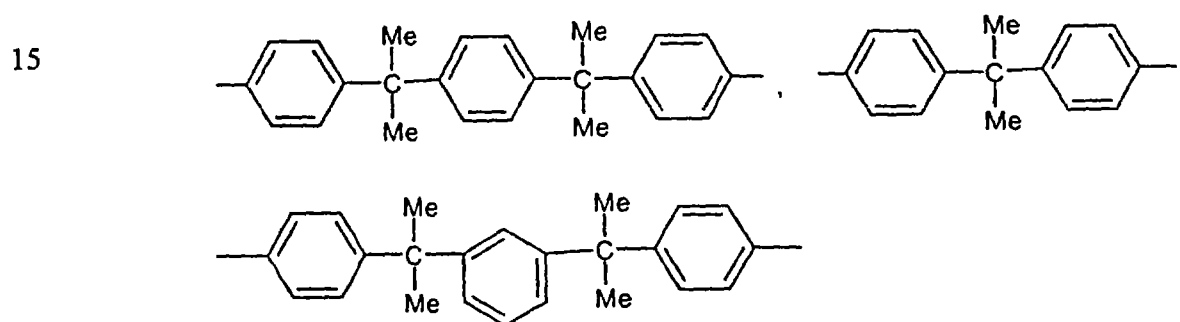
30 R^3 and R^4 independently of one another denote hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and
X denotes carbon,

with the proviso that, on at least one X atom per repeat unit in (I) or (III), R^3 and R^4 simultaneously denote alkyl,

Z is an aromatic group having 6 to 30 C atoms and can contain one or more aromatic nuclei, can be substituted and can contain aliphatic groups or cycloaliphatic groups which differ from the cycloaliphatic groups in formula (I), or hetero atoms as bridge-type cross-links,

p, q, r and s represent a natural number from 1 to 15 and the molar ratio of the cycloaliphatic bisphenol units to the aliphatic bisphenol units is 1:10 to 10:1.

2. Mixtures according to claim 1, wherein
Z corresponds to the groups



wherein Me denotes a methyl group.

3. Use of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters according to claim 1 or 2 for the production of cyclic cooligocarbonates.
- 25
4. Use of the mixtures of bischlorocarbonic acid esters according to claim 1 or 2 for the production of linear statistical copolycarbonates.