

Alkylphenol for adjusting the molecular weight and polycarbonate compositions with improved properties

5 The invention relates to the use of alkylphenols for adjusting the molecular weight of polycarbonates and compositions of these polycarbonates with additives chosen from the group of heat stabilizers, mould release agents and light stabilizers, the use thereof for the production of mouldings and mouldings obtainable therefrom.

10 Polycarbonates belong to the group of industrial thermoplastics. They have diverse uses in the electrical and electronics sector, as a housing material for lamps and in uses where particular mechanical properties are required. A further large field of use is optical data storage media, such as the various CD and DVD formats as well as Blu-ray disc and HD-DVD, and extrusion uses, such as polycarbonate sheets, diffuser sheets and other display uses or water bottles, but also optical uses in the automobile sector, such as glazing, coverings of plastic, diffusing screens or
15 light conductor elements and lamp coverings for long field lamps.

Good thermal and mechanical properties, such as Vicat temperature (heat distortion temperature), glass transition temperature and impact strength are almost always necessarily required for these uses.

20 It is known that in the case of polymer these properties depend on the molecular weight. Generally, they increase with increasing molecular weight and approach a limit value. In this context, however, not only the molecular weight per se, but the molecular inhomogeneity factor $U = (M_w/M_n) - 1$ is of importance. High inhomogeneity factors should have a negative effect on the thermal and mechanical properties of polycarbonates. The molecular weight in turn has a direct
25 influence on the viscosity (solution and melt viscosity) and therefore on the flowability of a polymer melt at a given processing temperature. However, high molecular weight products flow more poorly and can therefore be processed only with significantly shorter cycle times. This route is therefore not feasible for also fulfilling the necessary mechanical properties and heat distortion
30 temperature at a relatively low molecular weight. It is furthermore known that low molecular weight compounds and oligomers have a negative effect on the thermal and mechanical properties of polymers.

Alkylphenols, in particular p-tert-butylphenol (called BUP for simplification in the following), as
35 chain terminators for the preparation of polycarbonate are known (EP-A 1,249,463 and

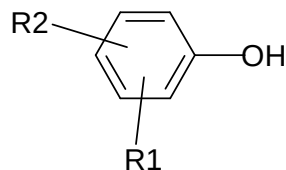
WO 2004/063249). However, the publications cited do not describe the use of alkylphenols for the preparation of polycarbonate having a defined molecular weight distribution.

There was therefore the object of preparing polycarbonate having a defined molecular weight distribution in which the content of low molecular weight compounds and oligomers and high molecular weight contents are decreased, i.e. the inhomogeneity factor $U = (M_w/M_n) - 1$ becomes smaller, and at the same time the thermal (Vicat temperature) and mechanical properties (e.g. notched impact strength, in particular at low temperatures) are improved.

There was furthermore the object of developing aromatic polycarbonate compositions having an improved heat distortion temperature and notched impact strength.

It has been found, surprisingly, that the chain terminators from the group of alkylphenols, in particular p-tert-butylphenol, used for adjusting the molecular weight and therefore the viscosity for continuous preparation of polycarbonates have a decisive influence on the course of the GPC curves, i.e. on the molecular weight distribution, and therefore also on the content of low molecular weight compounds and oligomers which are to be avoided. This measure for controlled improvement of the molecular weight distribution, i.e. narrower distribution or lower inhomogeneity factor $U = (M_w/M_n) - 1$, and the adjustment thereof and dependency on the nature of the chain terminator in a continuous process by the interfacial process, was hitherto unknown. This represents an important criterion for the mechanical and thermal performance of the injection moulded or extruded component. Polycarbonate compositions according to the invention prepared from the polycarbonates obtained in this manner and the injection moulded parts and extrudates obtainable therefrom have significantly improved thermal (glass transition temperature T_g and Vicat temperature) and mechanical properties (toughness, ball indentation temperature and notched impact strength, in particular at low temperatures).

The present invention therefore provides the use of alkylphenols of the general formula (1)



(1)

in which

R1 and R2 independently of one another represent hydrogen, C1-C18-alkyl, C6-C12-aryl, phenyl-C1-C6-alkyl or naphthyl-C1-C6-alkyl, but wherein R1 and R2 cannot simultaneously be hydrogen,

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in a continuous interfacial process for the preparation of linear or branched polycarbonate having an inhomogeneity factor, wherein the inhomogeneity factor for various molecular weight ranges is as follows:

10 for low-viscosity PC having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of from 18,000 to 22,000 g/mol, U is 1.08 to 1.18, preferably 1.10 to 1.16,

for medium-viscosity PC having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of from greater than 22,000 to 26,000 g/mol, U is 1.18 to 1.60, preferably 1.20 to 1.55, particularly preferably 1.20
15 to 1.50

for high-viscosity PC having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of from greater than 26,000 to 40,000 g/mol, U is 1.30 to 1.75, preferably 1.30 to 1.75, particularly preferably 1.35 to 1.60, in particular 1.35 to 1.55.

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In formula 1, R1 and R2 independently of one another preferably represent hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 8, particularly preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, with the proviso that R1 and R2 are not simultaneously hydrogen. tert-Butylphenol or n-butylphenol is very particularly preferred, in particular p-tert-butylphenol.

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Thermoplastic aromatic polycarbonates in the context of the present invention are both homopolycarbonates and copolycarbonates; in a known manner, the polycarbonates can be linear or branched.

The thermoplastic polycarbonates and copolycarbonates, including the thermoplastic aromatic polyester carbonates, both summarized under the term polycarbonate, have the abovementioned
30 molecular weights M_w (weight-average M_w , determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) measurement, polycarbonate calibration). Molecular weights can also be stated by the number-average M_n , which is likewise determined by means of GPC after prior calibration for polycarbonate.

The inhomogeneity factor $U = (M_w/M_n) - 1$, as a measure of the molecular weight distribution of the polycarbonate compositions PC, can thus be determined for various molecular weight ranges.

The present invention furthermore provides compositions comprising

- 5 A) abovementioned polycarbonate with alkylphenol of the formula I as an end group, wherein the inhomogeneity factor has the abovementioned values, depending on the molecular weight range, and
- B) at least one additive chosen from the group consisting of heat stabilizer, mould release agent and light stabilizer.

- 10 The composition in general comprises 0.001 to 1, preferably 0.005 to 0.8, particularly preferably 0.04 to 0.5 wt.% (based on the total composition) of additives according to component B).

Tris-(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite, tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl-bisphosphonite, triisooctyl phosphate, octadecyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate (Irganox 1076), bis(2,4-dicumylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite (Doverphos S-9228), bis(2,6-
15 di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite (ADK STAB PEP-36) or triphenylphosphine are preferably suitable as the heat stabilizer. They are employed by themselves or in a mixture, e.g. Irganox B 900.

Pentaerythritol tetrastearate, glycerol monostearate, stearyl stearate or propanediol stearate are preferably suitable as the mould release agent. They are employed by themselves or in a mixture.

20 Benzotriazoles, triazines, benzophenol, cyanoacrylates, cinnamic acid esters or oxalimides are preferably suitable as light stabilizers. They are employed by themselves or in a mixture.

The preparation of the polycarbonates to be used according to the invention is in principle carried
25 out in a known manner from diphenols, carbonic acid derivatives and optionally branching agents.

The process for the polycarbonate synthesis is generally known and is described in numerous publications. EP-A 0 517 044, WO 2006/072344, EP-A 1 609 818, WO 2006/072344 and EP-A 1 609 818 and documents cited there describe, for example, the interfacial and the melt process for the preparation of polycarbonate.

However, it cannot be deduced from the prior art what measures must already be taken during the synthesis in order to obtain a polycarbonate having a very good notched impact strength and improved heat distortion temperature in a continuous process. In particular, no indication of the influence of the chain terminator on the inhomogeneity factor U was known.

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In the continuous process for the preparation of aromatic polycarbonates or copolycarbonates having a relatively narrow molecular weight distribution by the so-called interfacial process, according to the present invention the phosgenation of a disodium salt of a bisphenol (or of a mixture of various bisphenols) initially introduced into the reaction vessel in an aqueous alkaline solution (or suspension) is carried out in the presence of an inert organic solvent or, preferably, a solvent mixture, which forms a second phase. The oligocarbonates formed, which are chiefly present in the organic phase, undergo condensation with the aid of suitable catalysts to give polycarbonates having the desired molecular weight dissolved in the organic phase. The organic phase is finally separated off and the polycarbonate is isolated therefrom by various working up steps, preferably by a devolatilization extruder or extrusion evaporator. The decisive step for acquiring products of very good notched impact strength and improved heat distortion temperature consists of carrying out this continuous process such that the narrowest possible molecular weight distribution of the polycarbonate, i.e. a low inhomogeneity factor, is already obtained during the synthesis and without specific working up, such as e.g. precipitation or spray evaporation. This is achieved according to the invention by the suitable choice of the chain terminator, which leads to a lower inhomogeneity factor.

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Dihydroxyaryl compounds which are suitable for the preparation of polycarbonates are those of the formula (2)

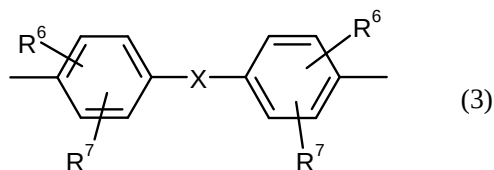
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in which

Z is an aromatic radical having 6 to 30 C atoms, which can contain one or more aromatic nuclei, can be substituted and can contain aliphatic or cycloaliphatic radicals or alkylaryls or hetero atoms as bridge members.

30 Preferably, in formula (2) Z represents a radical of the formula (3)



in which

R^6 and R^7 independently of one another represent H, C_1 - C_{18} -alkyl, C_1 - C_{18} -alkoxy, halogen, such as Cl or Br, or in each case optionally substituted aryl or aralkyl, preferably H or C_1 - C_{12} -alkyl, particularly preferably H or C_1 - C_8 -alkyl and very particularly preferably H or methyl, and

X represents a single bond, $-SO_2-$, $-CO-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, C_1 - to C_6 -alkylene, C_2 - to C_5 -alkylidene or C_6 - to C_{12} -arylene, which can optionally be condensed with further aromatic rings containing hetero atoms.

Preferably, X represents a single bond, C_1 to C_5 -alkylene, C_2 to C_5 -alkylidene, $-O-$, $-SO-$, $-CO-$, $-S-$ or $-SO_2-$, and X particularly preferably represents a single bond, isopropylidene or oxygen.

Diphenols which are suitable for the preparation of the polycarbonates to be used according to the invention are, for example, hydroquinone, resorcinol, dihydroxydiphenyl, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-alkanes, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) sulfides, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) ethers, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) ketones, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) sulfones, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) sulfoxides, α,α' -bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-diisopropylbenzenes, and alkylated, nucleus-alkylated and nucleus-halogenated compounds thereof.

Preferred diphenols are 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-phenylpropane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-phenylethane, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, 2,2-bis-(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, 2,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,3-bis-[2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propyl]-benzene (bisphenol M), 2,2-bis-(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-methane, 2,2-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) sulfone, 2,4-bis-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane and 1,3-bis-[2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propyl]-benzene.

Particularly preferred diphenols are 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane (BPA), 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl (DOD) and 2,2-bis-(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane.

These and further suitable diphenols are described e.g. in US-A-2 999 835, 3 148 172, 2 991 273, 3 271 367, 4 982 014 and 2 999 846, in the German Offenlegungsschriften 1 570 703, 2 063 050, 2 036 052, 2 211 956 and 3 832 396, French Patent Specification 1 561 518, in the monograph "H. Schnell, Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates, Interscience Publishers, New York 1964, p. 28 et seq.; p. 102 et seq.", and in "D.G. Legrand, J.T. Bendler, Handbook of Polycarbonate Science and Technology, Marcel Dekker New York 2000, p. 72 et seq."

In the case of homopolycarbonates only one diphenol is employed, and in the case of copolycarbonates two or more diphenols are employed. The diphenols used, like all the other chemicals and auxiliary substances added to the synthesis, may be contaminated with impurities originating from their own synthesis, handling and storage. However, it is desirable to work with raw materials which are as pure as possible.

An aqueous phase of NaOH, one or more bisphenols and water is used in this process, it being possible for the concentration of this aqueous solution with respect to the sum of the bisphenols, calculated not as the sodium salt but as the free bisphenol, to vary between 1 and 30 wt.%, preferably between 3 and 25 wt.%, particularly preferably between 3 and 8 wt.% for polycarbonates having an $M_w > 45,000$ and 12 to 22 wt.% for polycarbonates having an $M_w < 45,000$. In this context, at higher concentrations it may be necessary to heat the solutions. The sodium hydroxide used to dissolve the bisphenols can be used as a solid or as aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The concentration of the sodium hydroxide solution depends on the target concentration of the required bisphenolate solution, but as a rule is between 5 and 25 wt.%, preferably 5 and 10 wt.%, or a higher concentration is chosen and the solution is subsequently diluted with water. In the process with subsequent dilution, sodium hydroxide solutions having concentrations of between 15 and 75 wt.%, preferably 25 and 55 wt.%, optionally heated, are used. The alkali content per mol of bisphenol depends greatly on the structure of the bisphenol, but as a rule varies between 0.25 mol of alkali / mol of bisphenol and 5.00 mol of alkali / mol of bisphenol, preferably 1.5 - 2.5 mol of alkali / mol of bisphenol, and in the case where bisphenol A is used as the sole bisphenol, 1.85 - 2.15 mol of alkali. If more than one bisphenol is used, these can be dissolved together. However, it may be advantageous to dissolve the bisphenols separately in an optimum alkaline phase and to meter the solutions separately or to feed them to the reaction in combined form. It may furthermore be advantageous to dissolve the bisphenols not in sodium hydroxide solution but in dilute bisphenol solution provided with additional alkali. The dissolving operation can start from solid bisphenol, usually in flakes or prill form, or also from molten bisphenol. The sodium hydroxide employed or the sodium hydroxide solution can have been prepared by the amalgam process or the so-called membrane process. Both processes have been

used for a long time and are familiar to the person skilled in the art. Sodium hydroxide solution from the membrane process is preferably used.

The aqueous phase prepared in this way is phosgenated together with an organic phase comprising solvents for polycarbonate which are inert towards the reactants and form a second phase.

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The metering of bisphenol optionally practised after or during the introduction of phosgene can be carried out until phosgene or its direct secondary products, the chlorocarbonic acid esters, are present in the reaction solution.

10 The synthesis of polycarbonates from bisphenols and phosgene in an alkaline medium is an exothermic reaction and is carried out in a temperature range of from -5 °C to 100 °C, preferably 15 °C to 80 °C, very particularly preferably 25 °C - 65 °C, it being necessary, where appropriate, to work under increased pressure, depending on the solvent or solvent mixture.

15 The organic phase can comprise one or mixtures of several solvents, mixtures being preferred. Suitable solvents are chlorinated hydrocarbons (aliphatic and/or aromatic), preferably methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane and chlorobenzene and mixtures thereof. However, aromatic hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene or m/p/o-xylene, or aromatic ethers, such as anisole, by themselves, in a mixture or additionally to or in a mixture with
20 chlorinated hydrocarbons, can also be used. Another embodiment of the synthesis uses solvents which do not dissolve but only swell polycarbonate. Non-solvents for polycarbonate in combination with solvents can therefore also be used. In this case, solvents which are soluble in the aqueous phase, such as tetrahydrofuran, 1,3/1,4-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane, can also be used as solvents if the solvent partner forms the second organic phase. However, mixtures of methylene
25 chloride and chlorobenzene having a mixture ratio (weight ratio) of from 60:40 to 55:45 are preferred.

The two phases which form the reaction mixture are mixed in order to accelerate the reaction. This is effected by introduction of energy via shear forces, i.e. pumps or stirrers, or by static mixers or
30 by generation of turbulent flow by means of nozzles and/or diaphragms. Combinations of these measures are also used, often also repeatedly in a sequence of time or apparatus. Anchor, propeller and MIG stirrers etc., such as are described e.g. in Ullmann, "Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry", 5th edition, vol. B2, p. 251 et seq., are preferably employed as stirrers. Centrifugal pumps, often also multi-stage, 2- to 9-stage being preferred, are employed as pumps. Nozzles
35 and/or diaphragms which are employed are perforated diaphragms or pipe pieces narrowed at the position thereof or also Venturi or Lefos nozzles.

The phosgene can be introduced in gaseous or liquid form or dissolved in a solvent. The excess of phosgene used, based on the sum of the bisphenols employed, is between 3 and 100 mol%, preferably between 5 and 50 mol%. In this case, the pH of the aqueous phase is kept in the alkaline range, preferably between 8.5 and 12, during and after the metering of phosgene via topping up of sodium hydroxide solution once or several times or corresponding topping up of bisphenolate solution, while it should preferably be 10 to 14 after the addition of catalyst. The temperature during the phosgenation is 25 °C to 85 °C, preferably 35 °C to 65 °C, it also being possible to work under increased pressure, depending on the solvent used.

10 The metering of phosgene can take place directly into the mixture of organic and aqueous phase described, or also completely or partly, before mixing of the phases, into one of the two phases, which is subsequently mixed with the corresponding other phase. The phosgene can furthermore be metered completely or partly into a recycled part stream of the synthesis mixture of two phases, this part stream preferably being recycled before addition of the catalyst. In another embodiment, 15 the aqueous phase described is mixed with the organic phase containing the phosgene and then added to the abovementioned recycled part stream after a dwell time of from 1 second to 5 min, preferably 3 seconds to 2 minutes, or the two phases, the aqueous phase described with the organic phase containing the phosgene, are mixed directly in the abovementioned recycled part stream. In all these embodiments, the pH ranges described above are to be observed and if appropriate 20 maintained by topping up of sodium hydroxide solution once or several times or corresponding topping up of bisphenolate solution. The temperature range must likewise be maintained, where appropriate by cooling or dilution.

The polycarbonate synthesis is carried out continuously. The reaction can therefore be carried out 25 in pumped circulation reactors, tube reactors or stirred tank cascades or combinations thereof, where it is to be ensured, by using the mixing organs already mentioned, that the aqueous and organic phase as far as possible only demix when the synthesis mixture has reacted completely, i.e. no longer contains hydrolysable chlorine from phosgene or chlorocarbonic acid esters.

30 The monofunctional chain terminators of the formula 1 or mixtures thereof required for regulation of the molecular weight, as such or in the form of their chlorocarbonic acid esters, either are fed to the reaction with the bisphenolate or the bisphenolates, or are added at any desired point in time of the synthesis, as long as phosgene or chlorocarbonic acid end groups are still present in the reaction mixture or, in the case of the acid chlorides and chlorocarbonic acid esters as chain 35 terminators, as long as sufficient phenolic end groups of the polymer formed are available. Preferably, however, the chain terminator or terminators are added after the phosgenation at a site

or at a point in time where phosgene is no longer present, but the catalyst has not yet been metered, or they are metered before the catalyst, together with the catalyst or parallel therewith.

The amount of chain terminators to be employed is 0.5 mol% to 10 mol%, preferably 1 mol% to 8 mol%, particularly preferably 2 mol% to 6 mol%, based on the moles of the particular diphenols employed. The addition of the chain terminators can be carried out before, during or after the phosgenation, preferably as a solution in a solvent mixture of methylene chloride and chlorobenzene (8-15 wt.% strength).

The catalysts used in the interfacial synthesis are tertiary amines, in particular triethylamine, tributylamine, trioctylamine, N-ethylpiperidine, N-methylpiperidine or N-i/n-propylpiperidine, particularly preferably triethylamine and N-ethylpiperidine. The catalysts can be added to the synthesis individually, in a mixture or also side by side and successively, optionally also before the phosgenation, but meterings after the introduction of phosgene are preferred. Metering of the catalyst or catalysts can be carried out in substance, in an inert solvent, preferably that of the polycarbonate synthesis, or also as an aqueous solution, in the case of the tertiary amines then as ammonium salts thereof with acids, preferably mineral acids, in particular hydrochloric acid. If several catalysts are used or part amounts of the total amount of the catalyst are metered, it is of course also possible to carry out different methods of metering at various sites or various times. The total amount of catalysts used is between 0.001 to 10 mol%, based on the moles of bisphenols employed, preferably 0.01 to 8 mol%, particularly preferably 0.05 to 5 mol%.

After introduction of the phosgene, it may be advantageous to thoroughly mix the organic phase and the aqueous phase for a certain time before, where appropriate, the branching agent, if this is not metered together with the bisphenolate, chain terminator and catalyst are added. Such an after-reaction time may be advantageous after each metering. These after-stirring times, if they are inserted, are between 10 seconds and 60 minutes, preferably between 30 sec and 40 minutes, particularly preferably between 1 and 15 min. These then take place in dwell reactors.

The at least two-phase reaction mixture which has reacted completely and contains at most traces (< 2 ppm) of chlorocarbonic acid esters is allowed to settle for separation of the phases. The aqueous alkaline phase may be passed completely or partly back into the polycarbonate synthesis as aqueous phase, or is fed to waste water treatment, where solvent and catalyst contents are separated off and recycled. In another variant of the working up, after the organic impurities, in particular solvents and polymer residues, have been separated off and optionally after adjustment to a certain pH, e.g. by addition of sodium hydroxide solution, the salt is separated off, and e.g. can be fed to chlor-alkali electrolysis, while the aqueous phase is optionally fed back to the synthesis.

The organic phase containing the polymer must now be purified from all contamination of an alkaline, ionic or catalytic nature.

Even after one or more settling operations, optionally assisted by flows through settling tanks, stirred tanks, coalescers or separators or combinations of these measures - it being possible for water optionally to be metered into each or some of the separating steps, under certain circumstances using active or passive mixing organs - the organic phase still contains contents of the aqueous alkaline phase in fine droplets and the catalyst, as a rule a tertiary amine.

After this coarse separating off of the alkaline aqueous phase, the organic phase is washed once or several times with dilute acids, such as mineral, carboxylic or hydroxycarboxylic and/or sulfonic acids. Aqueous mineral acids, in particular hydrochloric acid, phosphorous acid and phosphoric acid or mixtures of these acids are preferred. The concentration of these acids should be in the range of 0.001 to 50 wt.%, preferably 0.01 to 5 wt.%.
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The organic phase is furthermore washed repeatedly with desalinated or distilled water. The organic phase, where appropriate dispersed with parts of the aqueous phase, is separated off after the individual washing steps by means of settling tanks, stirred tanks, coalescers or separators or combinations of these measures, it being possible for the wash water to be metered between the washing steps, optionally using active or passive mixing organs.
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Acids, preferably dissolved in the solvent on which the polymer solution is based, can optionally be added between these washing steps or also after the washing. Preferably, hydrogen chloride gas and phosphoric acid or phosphorous acid, which can optionally also be employed as mixtures, are used here.
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After the last separating operation, the purified polymer solution obtained in this way should contain not more than 5 wt.%, preferably less than 1 wt.%, very particularly preferably less than 0.5 wt.% of water.
30

The polymer can be isolated from the solution by evaporation of the solvent by means of heat, vacuum or a heated entraining gas.

If the concentration of the polymer solution and where appropriate also the isolation of the polymer are carried out by distilling off the solvent, optionally by superheating and letting down, a "flash process" is referred to, see also "Thermische Trennverfahren", VCH Verlagsanstalt 1988, p.
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114; if instead of this a heated carrier gas is sprayed together with the solution to be evaporated, "spray evaporation/spray drying" is referred to, described by way of example in Vauck, "Grundoperationen chemischer Verfahrenstechnik", Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie 2000, 11th edition, p. 690. All these processes are described in the patent literature and in
5 textbooks and are familiar to the person skilled in the art.

In the removal of the solvent by heat (distilling off) or the industrially more effective flash process, highly concentrated polymer melts are obtained. In the known flash process, polymer solutions are repeatedly heated under slightly increased pressure to temperatures above the boiling point under
10 normal pressure, and these solutions, which are superheated with respect to normal pressure, are then let down into a vessel under a lower pressure, e.g. normal pressure. In this context it may be advantageous not to allow the concentration stages, or in other words the heating stages of the superheating, to become too great, but preferably to choose a two- to four-stage process.

The residues of the solvent can be removed from the highly concentrated polymer melts obtained
15 in this way either directly from the melt using devolatilization extruders (BE-A 866 991, EP-A 0 411 510, US-A 4 980 105, DE-A 33 32 065), thin film evaporators (EP-A 0 267 025), falling film evaporators or extrusion evaporators or by friction compacting (EP-A 0 460 450), optionally also with the addition of an entraining agent, such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide, or using vacuum (EP-A 0 039 96, EP-A 0 256 003, US-A 4 423 207), or alternatively also by subsequent crystallization
20 (DE-A 34 29 960) and thorough heating of the residues of the solvent in the solid phase (US-A 3 986 269, DE-A 20 53 876).

Granules are obtained, if possible, by direct spinning of the melt and subsequent granulation, or by using melt extruders, from which spinning is carried out in air or under liquid, usually water. If extruders are used, additives can be added to the melt, before this extruder, optionally using static
25 mixers, or through side extruders in the extruder.

Cooling, spinning, granulation and subsequent transportation or conveying of the granules with gas or liquid, and subsequent storage, optionally after a thorough mixing or homogenizing process, are to be configured such that as far as possible, in spite of the static charge possibly present, no impurities are applied to the polymer, strand or granule surface, such as, for example, dust,
30 abraded material from the machines, aerosol-like lubricants and other liquids, as well as salts from water baths or cooling systems possibly used.

The materials obtained in this way are, as described for spray evaporation, processed to granules and optionally provided with additives.

The addition of additives serves to prolong the duration of use or the colour (stabilizers), to simplify the processing (e.g. mould release agents, flow auxiliaries, antistatics) or to adapt the polymer properties to exposure to certain stresses (impact modifiers, such as rubbers; flameproofing agents, colouring agents, glass fibres).

- 5 These additives can be added to the polymer melt individually or in any desired mixtures or several different mixtures, and in particular directly during isolation of the polymer or after melting of granules in a so-called compounding step. In this context, the additives or mixtures thereof can be added to the polymer melt as a solid, that is to say as a powder, or as a melt. Another type of metering is the use of masterbatches or mixtures of masterbatches of the additives
10 or additive mixtures.

Suitable additives are described, for example, in "Additives for Plastics Handbook, John Murphy, Elsevier, Oxford 1999", in the "Plastics Additives Handbook, Hans Zweifel, Hanser, Munich 2001" or in WO 99/55772, p. 15-25.

- Conventional additives are, for example, fillers, UV stabilizers which differ from component B,
15 heat stabilizers which differ from component B), antistatics, pigments, mould release agents which differ from component B), flow auxiliaries and flameproofing agents. For example, alkyl and aryl phosphites, phosphates or -phosphanes, low molecular weight carboxylic acid esters, halogen compounds, salts, chalk, quartz flour, glass and carbon fibres and combinations thereof can be employed.

- 20 Colouring agents, such as organic dyestuffs or pigments, or inorganic pigments, IR absorbers, individually, in a mixture or also in combination with stabilizers, glass (hollow) beads, inorganic fillers or organic or inorganic scattering pigments can furthermore be added.

- The polycarbonates and polycarbonate compositions according to the invention can be processed in the conventional manner on conventional machines, for example on extruders or injection
25 moulding machines, to give any desired shaped articles, or mouldings to give films or sheets or bottles.

- The polycarbonates having a narrow molecular weight distribution according to the present invention which are obtainable in this way and polycarbonate compositions obtainable therefrom can be employed for the production of extrudates (sheets, films and laminates thereof, e.g. for card
30 uses and tubes) and shaped articles (bottles), in particular those for use in the transparent sector, especially in the field of optical uses, such as e.g. sheets, multi-wall sheets, automobile and architectural glazing, diffusing or covering screens, lamp coverings, covering screens of plastic, light conductor elements or optical data storage media, such as audio CD, CD-R(W), DVD, DVD-

R(W), minidisks in their various only readable or once-writable and optionally also rewritable embodiments, and data carriers for near-field optics. Furthermore for the production of objects for the E/E and IT sector, such as housing components or coverings. Further optical uses are lenses, collimators, LEDs and light conductors in an LED illumination unit.

- 5 The polycarbonate compositions are used in particular for the production of compounds, blends and components in which thermal and mechanical properties are utilized, such as, for example, housings, objects in the E/E sector, such as plugs, switches, panels and lamp holders and coverings, the automobile sector, such as lamp holders and coverings and glazing, the medical sector, such as dialysers, connectors and taps, and packaging, such as bottles and containers.
- 10 The present application likewise provides the extrudates and shaped articles or mouldings from the polymers according to the invention.

Further possible uses of the polycarbonate moulding compositions according to the invention are safety screens, which are known to be required in many areas of buildings, vehicles and aircraft, and as shields for helmets. Production of extruded and solvent films for displays or electric motors,
15 also ski foils. Production of blow mouldings, such as water bottles (see, for example, US Patent 2 964 794). Production of transparent sheets, in particular hollow sheets, for example for covering buildings, such as stations, greenhouses and lighting installations. For the production of traffic light housings or traffic signs. For the production of foams (see, for example, DE-B 1 031 507). For the production of filaments and wires (see, for example, DE-B 1 137 167 and DE-A 1 785 137). As
20 translucent plastics with a content of glass fibres for lighting purposes (see, for example, DE-A 1 554 020). For the production of small precision injection mouldings, such as, for example, lens holders. For this, polycarbonates having a content of glass fibres which optionally additionally contain about 1 to 10 wt.% of MoS₂, based on the total weight, are used. Optical uses, such as optical storage media (CD, DVD), safety glasses or lenses for photographic and film cameras (see, for example, DE-A
25 2 701 173). Light transmitters, in particular as light conductor cables (see, for example, EP-A1 0 089 801). As electrical insulation materials for electrical conductors and for plug housings and plug connectors. As carrier material for organic photoconductors. For the production of lamps, e.g. searchlights, as so-called "head-lamps" or scattered light screens or lamp coverings. For medical uses, e.g. oxygenators, dialysers. For foodstuffs uses, such as e.g. bottles, tableware and chocolate moulds.
30 For uses in the automobile sector where contact with fuels and lubricants may occur. For sports articles, such as e.g. slalom poles. For household articles, such as e.g. kitchen sinks and letterbox housings. For housings, such as e.g. electrical distribution cabinets, electrical equipment, domestic appliances. Components of household articles, electrical and electronic equipment. For the production of motor cycle and safety helmets. Automobile components, such as glazing,

dashboards, vehicle body components and shock absorbers. For other uses, such as e.g. fattening stable doors or animal cages.

Examples

Example 1 to 8

Various polycarbonates each with different molecular weight distributions were prepared in a continuous interfacial process.

The reaction is conducted continuously in an emulsion comprising a solvent mixture, composed of 52.2 wt.% of methylene chloride and 47.5 wt.% of chlorobenzene, and water. p-tert-Butylphenol (BUP) and phenol (PHE) are employed as chain terminators. N-Ethylpiperidine (EPP) or triethylamine (TEA) is used as the catalyst. The polycarbonate solution formed, after the aqueous phase has been separated off, is washed under acidic conditions with hydrochloric acid, and then washed under neutral conditions until free from salts by means of completely desalinated water by means of disc separators. The polycarbonate solutions washed in this way are concentrated to a concentration of 60 - 70 wt.% of polycarbonate in a multi-stage thermal pre-evaporation. The residual solvent is evaporated off via a devolatilization extruder and the resulting polycarbonate is obtained as a melt strand which, after cooling in a water-bath, was fed to a granulation.

The following reaction conditions were implemented (figures in % are % by weight, unless stated otherwise).

- Na bisphenolate solution: throughput 650.0 kg/h, concentration 14.65 %
- Phosgene: 49.2 kg/h
- Solvent: 526.0 kg/h
- Sodium hydroxide solution 1: 8.34 kg/h; concentration 32.0 %
- Sodium hydroxide solution 2: 20.9 kg/h; concentration 32.0 %
- Chain terminator BUP: 22.0 kg/h (11 % in solvent)
- Catalyst EPP: 25.3 kg/h; (3 % in solvent)
- Phosgene / bisphenol A (BPA): 119.3 mol%, based on the substance amount of BPA
- EPP / BPA: 1.6 mol%, based on the substance amount of BPA
- BUP / BPA: 3.8 mol%, based on the substance amount of BPA
- Reaction temperature: 36 °C
- Polycarbonate concentration: 16,5 %
- V number (viscosity number): 25.5 +/- 0.5 cm³ /g measured in accordance with ISO 1628-1
- 3-stage procedure

In the series of experiments, the influence of the solvent, the catalyst and the chain terminator and corresponding combinations under otherwise identical reaction conditions was investigated. The chain terminator was added such that the target viscosity (or V number) was reached.

- 5 The following continuous reaction conditions were realized, the polycarbonates according to Examples 1 to 5 being prepared under the abovementioned reaction conditions, and the polycarbonates according to Examples 6 to 8 being prepared analogously to the preparation of Examples 1 to 5 but with a 100-fold higher throughput. The solvent, chain terminator and catalyst can be seen from Table 1.

10

Table 1

Example	Solvent	Chain terminator	Catalyst
1	MC	BUP	EPP
2	MC	BUP	TEA
3	SM	BUP	EPP
4	SM	phenol	EPP
5	SM	phenol	TEA
6	SM	BUP	EPP
7	SM	BUP	EPP
8	SM	BUP	EPP

MC: methylene chloride

- 15 MCB: chlorobenzene

SM: solvent mixture (52.5 % MC: 47.5 % MCB)

BUP: para-tert-butylphenol

EPP: ethylpiperidine

TEA: triethylamine

20

The T_g is determined in accordance with ISO 11357, the HDT in accordance with ISO 75. The solution viscosity η_{rel} is determined in methylene chloride (0.5 g of polycarbonate/l) at 25 °C. The nitrogen content is determined by the Antek method. The determination of phenolic OH (end group determination) in the polycarbonate is carried out photometrically after complexing with titanium tetrachloride TiCl₄ (calibration with bisphenol A).

25

The determination of hydrolysable chlorine (end group determination) in the polycarbonate is carried out photometrically after reaction with 4-(4-nitrobenzyl)-pyridine (calibration with bischlorocarbonic acid ester of bisphenol A).

- 5 The polycarbonates listed in Table 2 with the following thermal and mechanical properties were obtained here.

Table 2

Analysis	Unit	1	2	3	4C	5C
N	ppm	<2	17	22	35	70
hydr. Cl	%	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2
phenolic OH	ppm	300	180	140	90	100
GPC						
Mn		10124	10177	12002	10236	9854
Mw		22571	22504	25908	25171	23442
D		2.23	2.21	2.23	2.46	2.38
U		1.23	1.21	1.23	1.46	1.38
eta rel (solution viscosity)		1.249	1.249	1.264	1.267	1.253
Vicat VSTB 50	°C	146.8	147.3	147.3	144.7	143.6
HDT Af	°C	127.1	128.3	128.6	126.2	125.5
HDT Bf	°C	140.7	141.3	141.6	138.6	137.7
ISO 180/4A+steep slope						
Room temperature						
RT	kJ/m ²	10x69t	10x69t	10x73t	10x76t	10x74t
0 °C	kJ/m ²	10x61t	9x65t	9x67t	9x71t	/
		/	1x16b	1x15b	1x5b	10x30b

10

C = comparison

- Conditions 4 and 5 (in each case conditions with phenol as the chain terminator) show significantly lower Vicat temperatures (approx. 144 °C) compared with conditions 1 to 3 (in each case with p-tert-butylphenol as the chain terminator). On the other hand, the conditions according
- 15

to the invention with BUP as the chain terminator deliver higher Vicat temperatures (approx. 147 °C) in continuous operation.

- 5 As can be seen in Figure 1 (comparison of the GPC curves), polycarbonates with BUP as an end group show a significantly narrower molecular weight distribution (inhomogeneity $U = 1.26$). In this context, another - "narrower" - course of the curve is found in the region of low and high molecular weights M . This is indicated by the arrows in Figure 1.

Examples 6 - 8:

- 10 The preparation of the polycarbonates according to Example 6 to 8 was carried out analogously to the preparation of Examples 1 to 5, but with a 100-fold higher throughput.

Example 6: PC 1 (according to the invention) - PC 2 (comparison)

Example 7: PC 3 (according to the invention) - PC 4 (comparison)

Example 8: PC 5 (according to the invention) - PC 6 (comparison)

- 15 The results are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3

		PC 1	PC 2 C	PC 3	PC 4 C	PC 5	PC 6 C
Chain terminator		BUP	PHE	BUP	PHE	BUP	PHE
eta rel		-	-	1.293	1.288	1.323	1.317
Tg	°C	154.5	149	151.9	149.5	152.3	149.9
Vicat VSTB 50	°C	148.5	146.2	149.8	146.7	150.5	148.4
HDT A (ISO 75)	°C	129	125.9	129.5	127.4	129.5	128
HDT B (ISO 75)	°C	142.7	139.2	143.1	140.5	144	142.3
GPC (RI)							
Mn		10141	10641	11873	10950	13046	11881
Mw		26084	26970	28295	27882	31607	31322
U		1.48	1.53	1.38	1.55	1.42	1.63
Notched impact strength ISO 180/4A							
23 °C	kJ/m ²	82t	93t	83t	86.5t	87t	91t
10 °C	kJ/m ²						
0 °C	kJ/m ²						
-10 °C	kJ/m ²		9x71t 1x25b				
-20 °C	kJ/m ²	78t	2x81t 8x17b	8x78t 2x18b	7x83t 3x20b	81t	85t
-30 °C	kJ/m ²	8x77t 2x19b	16b	2x77t 8x19b	19b	9x81t 1x26b	1x76t 9x19b

C = comparison

t = tough

5 b = brittle

It is found that the polycarbonates prepared according to the invention have a significantly better notched impact strength at low temperatures than the comparison polycarbonates.

Example 9:

Use of the polycarbonates from Example 6 for the preparation of a polycarbonate composition.

PC1 (BUP as the chain terminator) and PC2 (PHE as the chain terminator) were mixed and compounded to a compound with 0.025 wt.% of triphenylphosphine as a heat stabilizer and 0.4 wt.% of pentaerythritol tetrastearate as a mould release agent in a twin-screw extruder.

The compounds showed the values given in Table 4:

Table 4:

		Compound from PC1	Compound from PC 2 (comparison)
MVR 300 °C/1.2 kg (ISO 1133)	ml/10 min	14.2	14.0
Vicat softening temperature B 50	°C	146.7	141.2
Ball indentation temperature IEC 335-1	°C	139	137
Ball indentation at 135 °C, storage for 24 h at 23 °, rel. atmospheric humidity 50 % (diameter in mm)	mm	1.28	1.61

It can be clearly seen that the composition according to the invention comprising PC1 has both a higher Vicat temperature and a higher ball indentation temperature (BIT) compared with the composition comprising PC2.

Example 10:

PC 9 (comparison):

A branched polycarbonate was prepared analogously to Example 4, with phenol as the chain terminator and additionally 0.3 wt.% of isatin bisresol (IBC) as a branching agent; relative solution viscosity: 1.31.

PC 10 (according to the invention):

A branched polycarbonate was prepared analogously to Example 6, with BUP as the chain terminator and additionally 0.3 wt.% of IBC as a branching agent; relative solution viscosity: 1.31.

Test results PC 9:

Vicat temperature 149.6 °C

HDT-A: 128.2 °C

HDT-B: 142.0 °C

5

Test results PC 10:

Vicat temperature 152.4 °C

HDT-A: 130.2 °C

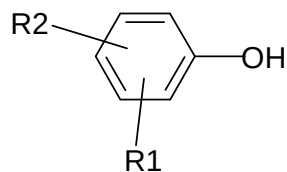
HDT-B: 144.7 °C

10

The polycarbonate according to the invention PC 10 shows a higher heat distortion temperature than PC 9 in all cases.

Claims

1. Use of alkylphenols of the general formula (1)



(1)

in which

- 10 R1 and R2 independently of one another represent hydrogen, C1-C18-alkyl, C6-C12-aryl, phenyl-C1-C6-alkyl or naphthyl-C1-C6-alkyl, but wherein R1 and R2 cannot simultaneously be hydrogen,

15 in a continuous interfacial process for the preparation of linear or branched polycarbonate having an inhomogeneity factor, wherein the inhomogeneity factor for various molecular weight ranges is as follows:

for low-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of from 18,000 to 22,000 g/mol, U is 1.08 to 1.18,

20 for medium-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 22,000 to 26,000 g/mol, U is 1.18 to 1.60,

25 for high-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 26,000 to 40,000 g/mol, U is 1.30 to 1.75.

2. Use according to claim 1, wherein for low-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of from 18,000 to 22,000 g/mol, the inhomogeneity factor U is 1.10 to 1.16.

30

3. Use according to claim 1, wherein for medium-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 22,000 to 26,000 g/mol, the inhomogeneity factor U is 1.20 to 1.50.
- 5 4. Use according to claim 1, wherein for high-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 26,000 to 40,000 g/mol, the inhomogeneity factor U is 1.35 to 1.60.
- 10 5. Use according to claim 1, wherein for medium-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 22,000 to 26,000 g/mol, the inhomogeneity factor U is 1.20 to 1.50.
- 15 6. Use according to claim 1, wherein for high-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 26,000 to 40,000 g/mol, the inhomogeneity factor U is 1.35 to 1.55.
7. Use according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula (1) is p-tert-butylphenol or n-butylphenol.
- 20 8. Composition comprising
 - A) polycarbonate with alkylphenol of the formula (I) according to claim 1 as an end group, wherein the inhomogeneity factor has the following values, depending on the molecular weight range:

for low-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of
25 from 18,000 to 22,000 g/mol, U is 1.08 to 1.18,

for medium-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 22,000 to 26,000 g/mol, U is 1.18 to 1.60,

30 for high-viscosity polycarbonate having an average molecular weight (weight-average) of greater than 26,000 to 40,000 g/mol, U is 1.30 to 1.75,

B) at least one additive chosen from the group consisting of heat stabilizer, mould release agent and light stabilizer.

9. Composition according to claim 8, comprising 0.001 to 1 wt.% (based on the total composition).
10. Composition according to claim 8, comprising 0.005 to 0.8 wt.% (based on the total composition).
- 5 11. Composition according to claim 8, wherein the heat stabilizer, the mould release agent and light stabilizer are chosen from at least one from the group consisting of tris-(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite, tetrakis(2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)[1,1-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl-bisphosphonite, triisooctyl phosphate, pentaerythritol tetrastearat, glycerol monostearate, stearyl stearate, propanediol stearate, octadecyl 3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-
10 hydroxyphenyl)proprionate, bis(2,4-dicumylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite, bis(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenyl)pentaerythritol diphosphite, triphenylphosphine, benzotriazoles, triazines, benzophenol, cyanoacrylates, cinnamic acid esters and oxalimides.
12. Composition according to claim 8, comprising triphenylphosphine and pentaerythritol tetrastearate.
- 15 13. Use of the composition according to claim 8 for the preparation of compounds and blends.
14. Use of the composition according to claim 8 for the production of mouldings.
15. Mouldings obtainable from a composition according to claim 8.