催化、动力学与反应器

多元硅醇固化缩聚动力学

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摘要 固化是有机硅树脂涂层制备过程的一个重要步骤,其本质是多元硅醇在非溶液体系中的交联缩聚反应。采用FTIR对有机硅树脂固化进行分析,并建立了固化过程中的多元硅醇缩聚反应动力学模型,该动力学模型能描述固化过程的反应动力学。通过研究得到无固化剂以及分别采用2-乙基-4-甲基咪唑、碳酸胍或乙酸胍固化剂时的一系列动力学参数,如反应程度、反应速率常数、反应活化能等。在不同温度下,固化剂可以促进多元硅醇的固化缩聚,并使最终反应程度增加。

关键词 有机硅树脂涂层; 固化缩聚; 反应动力学

分类号

Curing polycondensation kinetics of multi-silanol

Abstract

Curing process is an essential step in the preparation of silicone resin coating, in which polycondensation of multi-silanol mainly occurred in a non-solvent system. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) was used to study this process. A curing polycondensation kinetic model of this process was presented and used to describe the curing polycondensation process. The parameters such as the extent of polycondensation, rate constants and activation energies were obtained for the cases with curing agents, such as 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole, guanidine carbonate or guanidine acetate, and without curing agent. In this study, curing agents could promote the polycondensation of multi-silanol in the curing process and increase the final extent of polycondensation of the reactants at different temperatures.

Key words silicone resin coating; polycondensation; kinetics

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