

# 长玻纤增强尼龙 66 复合材料界面纳米结构的研究

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低粘尼龙 66 切片经挤出机熔融挤出, 在自制的浸渍装置中浸渍玻纤后经水冷却并切粒制得预浸料。然后将其固相缩聚, 取不同时间固相缩聚的样品, 用甲酸将样品中尼龙 66 充分溶解, 并经多次过滤、洗涤、烘干, 用 SEM 观察玻纤表面。

Fig. 1 是不同固相缩聚时间的玻纤表面的 SEM 照片。从 Fig. 1 中可以看出, 纯玻纤表面光滑, 表面偶联剂在电子显微镜下无法分辨, 预浸料中的玻纤 ( Fig. 1 ( b )) 有少量接枝物。但预浸料经过固相缩聚后, 玻纤表面的接枝物明显增多, 且基本为纳米尺寸分布, 当固相缩聚时间达 30h 时, 玻纤表面的接枝物已呈连续均匀分布。可推测玻纤表面的偶联剂 KH550 具有的胺基和羟基可能与尼龙 66 的端胺基和端羧基发生原位接枝反应, 而进一步的固相缩聚会促进表面接枝反应发生同时使得接枝链不断增加。

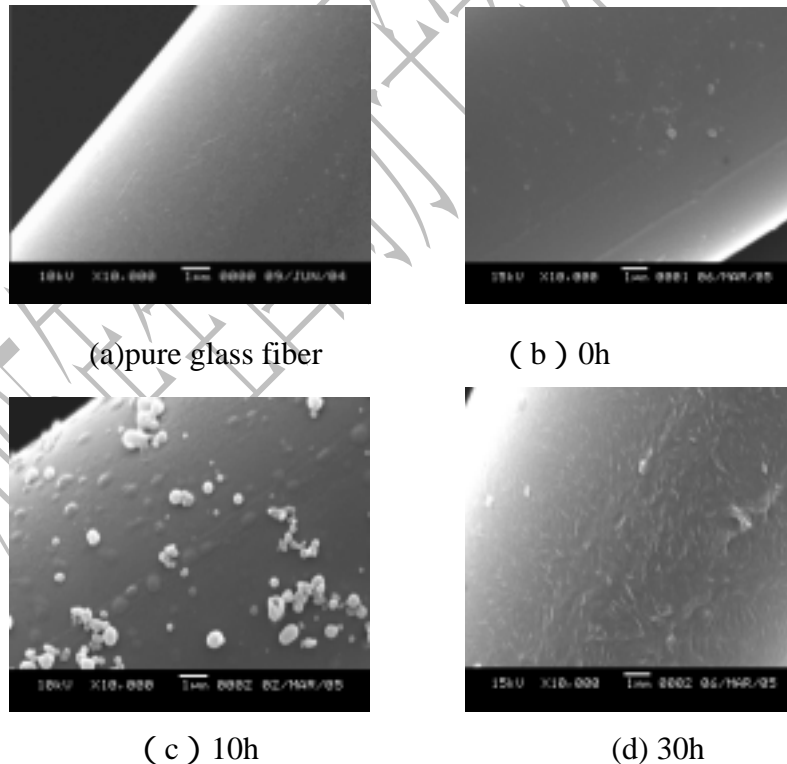
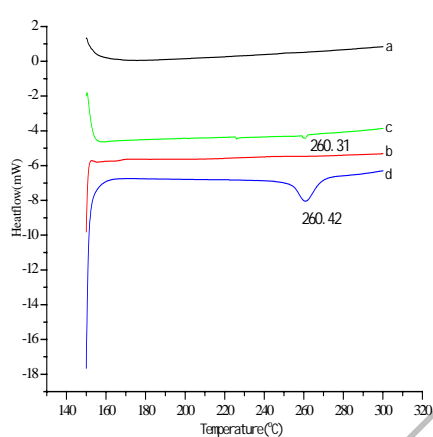


Fig.1 SEM photographs of the surfaces of glass fiber for different solid-state polymerization time

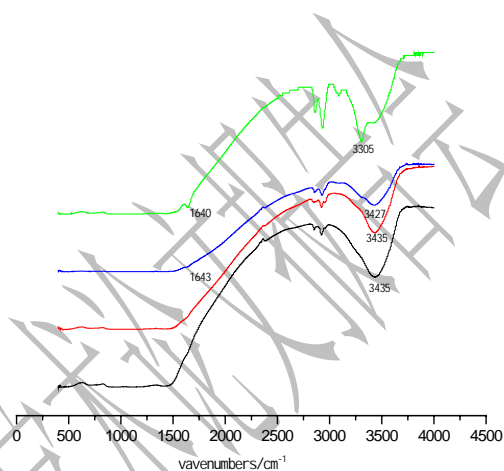
玻纤表面物质的 DSC 升温曲线如 Fig. 2 所示。纯玻纤和预浸料中的玻纤在升

温过程中没有明显的峰出现,而固相缩聚 15h 和 30h 的玻纤在升温过程中出现明显的吸热峰,且吸热峰的峰值与尼龙 66 的熔点接近,这表明在玻纤表面接枝物为尼龙 66,其中固相缩聚 30h 玻纤表面物质的熔融峰明显大于 15h 的熔融峰,表明随着固相缩聚时间的延长表面接枝的尼龙 66 不断增多。在固相缩聚 15h 和 30h 玻纤样品的红外图谱 ( Fig. 3 ) 中,在  $1640\text{cm}^{-1}$  附近出现了尼龙 66 结构中的羰基的伸缩振动峰。



(a) pure glass fiber (b) 0h (c) 15h (d) 30h

Fig. 2 DSC curves of glass fiber with different SSP time



(a) pure glass fiber (b) 0h (c) 15h (d) 30h

Fig.3 FT-IR spectra of glass fiber removed ungrafting PA 66

结论：采用原位固相缩聚法可将尼龙 66 化学接枝到偶联剂处理的玻纤表面,通过控制固相缩聚时间,可实现对表面接枝物尺寸的控制,这对于研究复合材料界面的设计及控制具有重要意义。

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# STUDY ON THE NANOSTRUCTURE ON THE INTERFACE OF LONG GLASS FIBER REINFORCED PA66 COMPOSITES

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The long glass fiber reinforced PA66 composites were prepared by solid-state polymerization (SSP) and the direct visualization of the grafted PA66 on glass fiber surface at the nanoscale level was taken place during SSP. In the process, the reinforcing glass fiber with organosilan coupling agent was impregnated with PA66 oligomer in melt state to form long GF/PA66 prepregs, then the grafting reaction of PA66 macromolecular chain onto glass fiber was performed by SSP for various time. The reinforcing glass fiber after removing ungrafted PA66 by solvent extraction was investigated by SEM, DSC, FT-IR. The information gained from the SEM photos of glass fiber surface, the melt peaks at DSC curves and the FT-IR spectra gave a series of evidence to prove the presence of grafted PA66 on the surface of silane coupling treated glass fiber.

Key words: Long glass fiber reinforced PA66      In situ grafting  
Nanostructure      Solid-state polymerization