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E. T. Krut'ko, D. Sc.(Engineering), professor (BSTU);
N. R. Prokopchuk, Corresponding Member of Belarus NAS,
 D. Sc. (Chemistry), professor, head of department (BSTU)

PROSPECTIVE PRODUCTION WAYS OF NEW HEAT-RESISTING MATERIALS BASED ON POLYIMIDES

Article is devoted to receiving and research of materials on the basis of industrially made different kind of polyimide, including chemical modifying by reactivity polyfunctional compounds. Existence in macromolecules of polyamide acids reactive carboxyl, amide and amino groups o, capable to interact with multifunctional monomeric and oligomeric modifiers, gives the chance of receiving the polyimide materials possessing properties of sewed polymers. As a result, provides improvement of strength properties and thermal characteristics of new polymeric materials for practical aims.

Introduction. Entire prehistory of heat-resistant polymer investigations led to the believe that the most successful structure can be considered a rigid structure consisting of a benzene ring firmly connected to two five-membered nitrogen-containing ring. Polymers of this kind have one common name of aromatic polyimides (PI).

For the past 60 years the polymers of this class are the most commonly used heat-resistant polymers according to the complex of unique characteristics. They firmly hold the primacy among the materials being a source of a huge range of products for all branches of science and technology. The production of the tapes, fibers, coatings, paints, plastics, membranes, composites, bonding, foamed and other materials is based on polyimides. Each of them can work in extremely high thermic conditions [1–5].

Main part. Polyimide films were the first commercial material used to create highly heat insulators. Currently polyimide films release in the world is at a level of more than 1,000 tons per year. They are used as insulators of such electrical items as cables, generators, motors and other components and assembly parts used at elevated temperatures [6–7].

High stability of the surface layers of polyimide films determines their preferential use for the manufacture of resistors. Variation on the surface resistance of polyimide films is 3 times lower than that of pyroceramic substrates.

Polyimide films are used in the manufacture of heating elements of devices, heat-resistant coatings printing plates, wires and cables. Protective film with adhesive coating protects conductive pattern of flexible printed circuits against corrosion preventing short circuits and accidental conductors from contact with metal surfaces of the equipment.

It should be noted that the need for film coatings in the microelectronics has dramatically increased in recent years. The special emphasis is given to the using of ultrathin films with low dielectric constant.

Some of the polyimide films are optically transparent in the visible and ultraviolet regions of the

spectrum. It allows their using in optical communications technology.

Polyimides are used in the manufacture of elongate fiber optics and microfilters. A number of polyimide films and film coatings is used in various systems of liquid crystal displays.

Metallized polyimide films are of great importance in wireless communication systems as well as in the production of various resistors and capacitors. Their scope goes beyond electricity designs, and especially where it is necessary to use a durable, flexible and heat-resistant substrate for mirrors, screens and reflectors for energy flows of wide range. The polyimide film may be combined with a metal foil with an adhesive or a metal is sprayed directly onto the film surface. In some cases the metal is introduced into the polyimide film at the stage of prepolymer. For example certain amounts of gold or silver, are introduced as a fine dispersion in a solution of a polyamic acid. The film with a homogeneous distribution of the metal throughout the whole product volume is obtained after its imidization and its surface treatment [8–9].

As for the surface metallization, the polyimide films are used in space technology, mirrored surfaces of solar panels and components of solar technological equipment, as well as the fabrication of multilayer protective fabrics for suits of astronauts, firefighters and emergency crews at hot shops and nuclear power plants.

Particular attention is being given to exploitation of ultrathin films of Langmuir - Blodgett (LB). Polyimide LB films are widely used in the construction of three-layer photodiodes, photolithographic purposes, in the process of stabilization of alternating voltage switching systems in the memory. It should be noted that the soluble polyimides are required as the photosensitive elements of both negative and positive types. This trend of the polyimide materials is considered to be one of the priorities.

Nor can we fail to dwell on the polyimide fibers.

During the intensive search of new heat-resistant fiber-forming polymers in the former Soviet Union the greatest scientists in the field of polymer

chemistry Academician V. V. Korshak, RAS Corresponding Member M. M. Coton, A. N. Pravednikov and many others laid the theoretical basis for the creation of polyimide fibers which have been successfully implemented in industrial scale. Until now the heat-resistant fiber Arimid T remains the most heat-resistant synthetic fiber. The range of its working efficiency is from -27°C till $+450^{\circ}\text{C}$. These fibers are non-flammable; retain elasticity and strength characteristics at liquid nitrogen temperature to the full extent. They are the only fibers that can withstand integrated doses of nuclear and ultraviolet irradiation to 3000 Mrad without significant change of operational properties. For polyimide fibers and fabrics almost complete recovery of the elastic deformation is characterized at elevated temperatures.

The combination of the unique properties of PI fibers allows their use for equipment operating for long periods at elevated levels of radiation and temperature; for the reinforcement of rubber products, GRP laminated structural materials; for the manufacture of uniforms for workers in the area of high radiation activity and high temperatures; for creation of space filters for cleaning of hot gases and corrosive liquids. Fibers obtained from optical fibers for fiber optics. Here I would like to emphasize that the well-known scholar in the field of polymers, Doctor of Chemistry, professor, corresponding member of NAS of Belarus, Head of Technology of Petrochemical Synthesis and processing of polymeric materials (THC and MRP) N.R. Prokopčuk was most directly involved in the development of polyimide fibers.

Belarus has been taken part in many polyimides synthesis researches, fibers and films derivation, study of their properties at the Institute of Physical Organic Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus and the Belarusian State Technological University. Research results were a prerequisite for the development of new materials in microelectronics and their introduction into the production technology of large and very large scale integrated circuits at PD "Integral" with a significant economic effect.

The polyimide foam manufacture is one of the priorities in the development of advanced materials. The unique qualities of polyimides have attracted attention of developers to create foam protective structures for high-speed vehicles, primarily for aircraft and spacecraft. The challenge of the protecting of ship's crew as well as scientific equipment at unmanned flight was developed long before the implementation of flight at speeds of the order of tens of thousands of kilometers per hour. The increased heat and flame resistance, low density of inner cladding cabins, flexibility and resilience of the various elements of isolation and the

use of multi-layer insulation in the seamless stitching of individual components are the main protection requirements. The foam insulation should not burn, give off toxic products of thermal degradation of the polymer and smoke in extreme emergency situations. The polyimides are the most suitable polymers suited these requirements. The various technological methods have been developed for their manufacture. Given the specific product characteristics polyimide foams may have a wide range of different properties (density, thermal, acoustic and fire-resistance, mechanical and material yield strength, environmental friendliness).

The polyimide foams are used in the production of insulation panels for covering booths of supersonic aircraft and manned spacecraft.

In unmanned aerial vehicles (satellites) thermal mode of polymer operation provides the range from -60 to $+180^{\circ}\text{C}$, the mechanical load is 3 times more than the overload valid at start of manned spacecraft, and background radiation depends on the specific conditions of the satellite. The polyimide foams protection provides continuous television and radio communication, reliable storage of scientific information and coordinated work of all electrical, electronic and optical equipment of space laboratories.

Nowadays there are real predictions to create large structures of high strength and minimum weight by using reinforced hollow carbon fibers connected with ultrathin semiconductor hybrid polyimide films in space. These solutions allow you to create solar panels of huge capacity to serve the different spacecraft.

The polyimide foams are widely used in microelectronics as dielectrics with a very low dielectric constant, protective sensor coatings, stress buffers to compensate vibration load of many components of integrated circuits in extreme situations.

However some additional problems required the further material's improvement arise in spite of the achievement of the basic parameters of suitability of these materials to meet the stringent requirements. The chemical modification of polyimides is one way of solving this problem.

Outstanding properties of polyimides allowed in recent years to create and implement a new generation of membranes which are used for the separation of gases, vapors and liquids. Polyimide membranes differ with extremely high resistance to almost all chemical agents. Their thermal stability allows to realize separation processes for a long period of time at high temperatures. The high selectivity is indispensable for gas separation. The ability to obtain highly selective and at the same time permeable to water and organic substances membranes is explained by special membrane molecular design of polyimides.

The implementation of this problem is possible on the macromolecular level when the methods of

structures synthesis with well-articulated rigid portions of the polymer backbone which create a calibrated interchain packing with a very narrow distribution of free volume has been developed.

Fundamental theoretical development and extensive experience with numerous practical synthesis of polyimides polycondensation techniques [10–13] allowed to use in practice more than one hundred polyimides with diverse chemical structure to create membranes of diverse functionality. Polyimide membrane show the highest effect in the process of the separation and purification of gas mixtures (particularly with “simple gases” such as hydrogen, helium, carbon dioxide and some other petrochemical production gases).

Recent research in polyimide membrane showed that because of their high chemical inertness and stability they are promising even in the medical industry for creating artificial organs e.g. the membranes of fluorinated polyimides are tested in the apparatus of artificial light. This material for vascular oxygenation compared with silicone coatings shows a 4-fold improvement in oxygen and carbon dioxide gas exchange and the good compatibility with blood elements.

Currently polyimide membranes industry leaders are Japan and the United States.

Nowadays up to 500 various composite materials and products of multiple types based on polyimide plastics are annually patented. The contained polyimides and their derivatives ranges from 5 to 100%.

For example strong and heat-resistant composite materials with operating temperatures up to 500° C have been created. Such composite imidoplastics are used in aerospace industry products (i.e. tips for nose cones and leading edges of the wings of supersonic aircraft, gas rudders, nozzle liners, flue missile components and aircraft engines.)

A brand AURUM polyimide has been developed in Japan. It has been assigned to the category of high performance plastics. It is stable with no weight loss up to 500 ° C, resistant to radiation and inert to nearly all reactants. Main applications of the polyimide composite material are structural elements and slip components.

The imidoplastics with carbon fillers are competitive in the manufacture of components and mechanisms in automotive engineering. They can be used as substitutes for aluminum and titanium alloys at high speeds, temperatures and loads, energy insulation for nuclear reactors [8].

The polyimide varnishes are successfully used for enameled wire of copper, aluminum, steel.

With regard to recent developments the emergence of new problems is associated with microelectronics [15]. This is explained by the fact that this area now requires highly soluble polyimide materials with hue, flexibility, high transparency of

coatings, high adhesive characteristics of the sprayed metals layers, low shrinkage.

The research in the synthesis, the relationship of the chemical structure, the structure and performance of new properties developed at the department of TPS and PMP film-forming polyimide compositions in order to obtain on their base some functional materials of different assignment for the microelectronics industry was dedicated to resolve these complex problems [16].

Three PhD (candidate) and one doctoral dissertation theses on this topic were defended at BSTU. More than 20 patents of the Republic of Belarus were received; more than 50 articles in scientific journals were published. The monograph has been published. A group of authors was awarded by the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus for the series of papers "Polyimides. Synthesis. Properties. Application".

It should be noted that polyimides synthesis requires a good theoretical training, highly qualified specialists in the field of the experimental chemistry to carry out fundamental researches that should precede the successful solution of specific practical problems.

The following achievements could be marked as an example of the new materials creation based on serially produced polypyromellitimides at the department of TPS and PMP of BSTU for the last five years:

1. A new composite film material with improved strength and adhesion properties to a layer of such deposited metals as aluminum and copper was proposed on the basis of a detailed researches of UV, IR, EPR of laws spectroscopy of prepolymer polyimide complexation with metal-containing modifying components (ferrocenium hexafluorophosphate and cobalt acetylacetonate) [17–19].

2. A solution of creation of soluble polyimide systems by synthesizing fragmented polypyromellitimides with bulky and curved portions of the polymer chains reducing intermolecular interactions and their subsequent chemical cyclodehydration leading to the solubility of macromolecules was proposed to enable the application of polyimides in gallium and arsenide technology of microelectronic devices [20].

3. The calculations of geometrical parameters of polyimide macromolecules fragments were performed to explain the solubility reasons of blokso-polyimides. It was shown that such a structure of the polymer molecules consists of strongly folded conformation with high conformational parameter. It provides a more open structure of the polymer and facilitates its dissolution [21, 22].

4. Variety of requirements for the properties of polyimide materials is often achieved by using complex modifiers. This approach have been used to manufacture the low-shrinkage polyimide compositions for potting compounds and protective

layers by co-administration of aerosil prepolymer, gadolinium oxide and crosslinking agent - bys-maleimide.

Conclusion. The manufactured polyimide film-forming materials have successfully passed the pilot-scale test at OJSC "Integral" and can be used in modern microelectronics.

Currently the department of TPS and PMP at BSTU as well as BSU and BSUIR continue their research in the field of polyimides.

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