

# Modeling of Polymerization Reactions using CCREACS

CCREACS can be used to simulate condensation polymerization reactions comprising multifunctional reagents.

The polycondensation is a step-growth polymerization, which involves the elimination of a small molecule, frequently water but which may also be, for example, carbon dioxide, ammonia or hydrochloric acid, during the polymer forming reaction between the functional groups. However, in many such polymerizations, notably polyurethane formation, no small molecule is eliminated (condensed) out.

Typical examples of condensation polymerization are:

- Polyesterification
- Polyamidation
- Phenol-, urea-, and melamine – formaldehyde formation
- Epoxy resin formation

The modeling technique evolved for CHEMCAD CCREACS program package operates with the number average molecular weights of the growing polymer molecules. These molecules are divided into subgroups. The subgroups are identified by their functional groups.

CCREACS handles the user defined differential equations describing the time depending number average molecular weight. Differential equations for mole number of growing polymer molecules and differential mass balance equations for separated subgroups should be specified.

This short brochure outlines the kinetic treatment of condensation polymerization by a simplified example of amino resin formation.

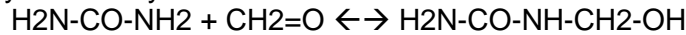
## Amino Resin

Amino resins are condenses formed when carbonyl compounds react with compounds containing amino, imino, or amide groups, liberating water. A very large number of carbonyl- and nitrogen-containing compounds yield condenses of relatively low molecular weight. The type of interaction is determined by the functional groups. Formaldehyde, urea (and melamine) have become the most important compounds.

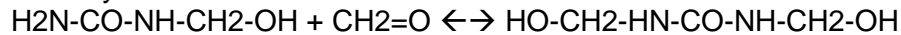
Amino resin production consists of two stages: **hydroxymethylation** and **condensation**.

Hydroxymethylation is carried out industrially in an alkaline or slightly acidic solution. Hydroxymethylation reactions are reversible and establish equilibrium. The following equations illustrate the process for formaldehyde plus urea:

Monohydroxymethylurea:



Dihydroxymethylurea:

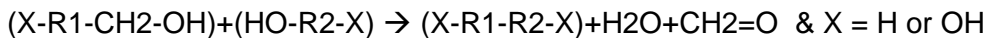


The condensation is catalyzed by  $\text{H}^+$ . Condensation can take place by different routes:

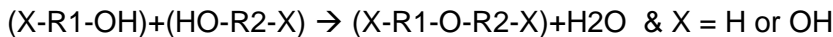
R1:



R2:



R3:



Further condensation leads to longer chains of the basic unit  $-\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-$ .

Basically we can divide the “monomers” and the growing chains into following subgroups:

Species with function groups (H – ... – H)

Species with function groups (HO – ... – H)

Species with function groups (HO – ... – OH)

The kinetic model of polycondensation should describe all possible reaction routes.

The following tables illustrate the main steps of this modeling procedure for urea – formaldehyde system.

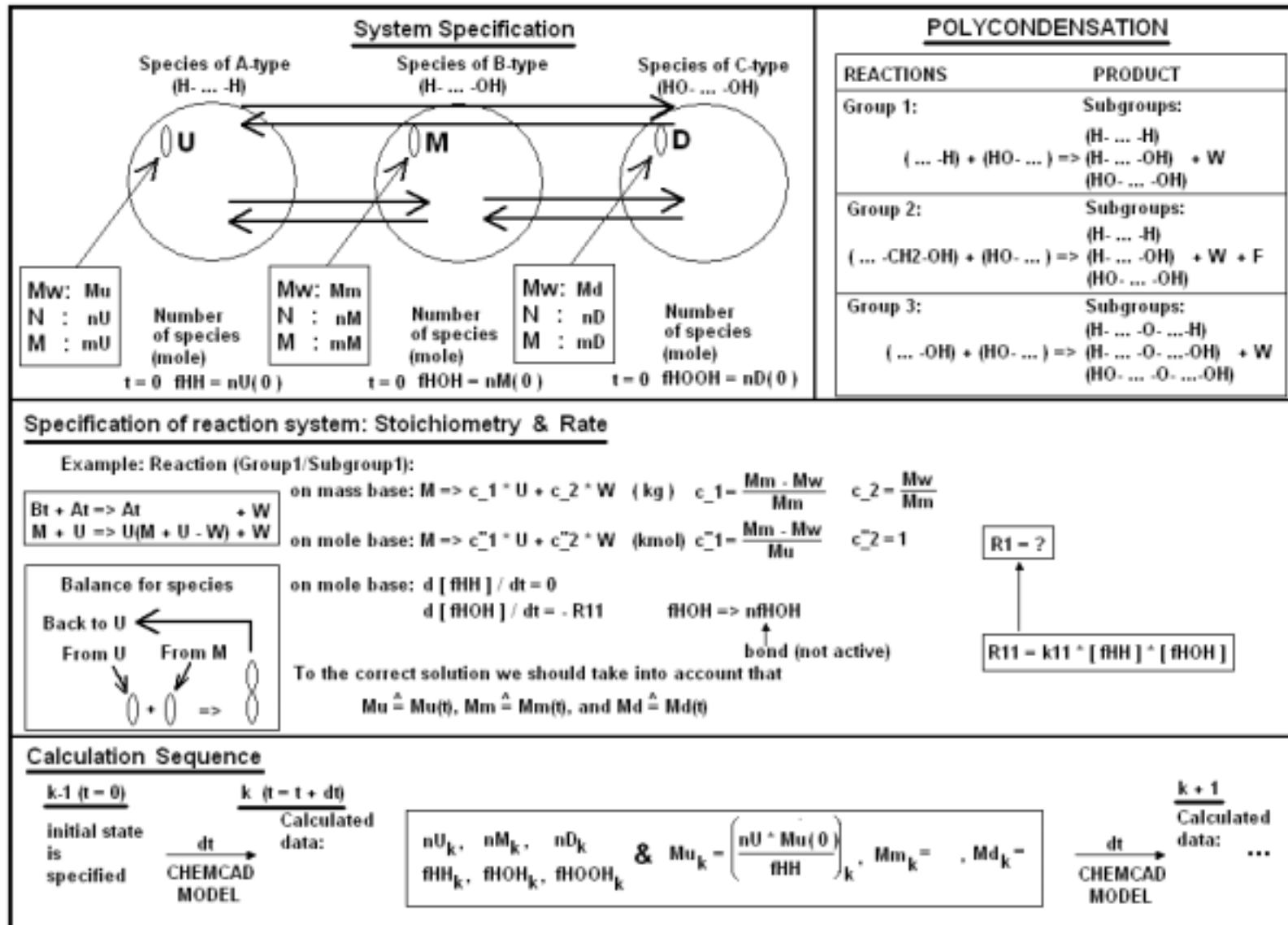
Table 1 – 2: Overview of modeling philosophy and of possible reactions

Table 3 – 4: Fundamental steps of model building

Table 5: Numerical example solved with theoretical kinetic data

Figures 1 – 2: Graphical representation of simulation result.

Note: The simplified numerical example consists of 18 differential equations and 3 parameters of reaction rate. (The full model needs ~ 60 DE and 10 kinetic parameters.)



Main Components		Code	Name / Structure	Function Groups		Type	
Urea		<b>U</b>	H2N-CO-NH2	(H-H)		At	
Formaldehyde		<b>F</b>	CH2=O				
<b>Hydroxymethylation</b>			<b>Equation / Main Product</b>				
Monohydroxymethylurea		<b>M</b>	$H2N-CO-NH2 + CH2=O \rightleftharpoons H2N-CO-NH-CH2-OH$ H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH	(H-OH)		Bt	
Dihydroxymethylurea		<b>D</b>	$H2N-CO-NH-CH2-OH + CH2=O \rightleftharpoons$ $\rightleftharpoons HO-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH$ HO-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH	(HO-OH)		Ct	
<b>Polymerization Polycondensation</b>			<b>Equation / Main Product</b>	<b>Function Groups</b>	<b>Product 2</b>	<b>Product 3</b>	<b>Type</b>
<b>Reaction 1 (first step)</b>		<b>ID</b>	$(X-R1-R2-X)+H2O \text{ \& } X = H \text{ or } OH$ H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-H H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH HO-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH		H2O		
$(X-R1-OH)+(H-R2-X)$							
(H-OH)+(H-H)		1 *					
(HO-OH)+(H-H)		2 *					
(H-OH)+(H-OH)		3					
(HO-OH)+(H-OH)		4 *					
<b>Reaction 2 (first step)</b>			$(X-R1-R2-X)+H2O+CH2=O \text{ \& } X = H \text{ or } OH$ H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-H H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH HO-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH		H2O	CH2=O	
$(X-R1-CH2-OH)+(HO-R2-X)$							
(H-OH)+(HO-H)		5					
(H-OH)+(HO-OH)		6					
(HO-OH)+(HO-OH)		7					
<b>Reaction 3 (first step)</b>			$(X-R1-O-R2-X)+H2O \text{ \& } X = H \text{ or } OH$ H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-O-CH2-NH-CO-NH-H H-NH-CO-NH-CH2-O-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH HO-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-O-CH2-NH-CO-NH-CH2-OH		H2O		
$(X-R1-OH)+(HO-R2-X)$							
(H-OH)+(HO-H)		8					
(H-OH)+(HO-OH)		9					
(HO-OH)+(HO-OH)		10					

\* Used in DEMO example

Fundamental Types	Short Code	Species	Name
(H-H)	At	U	Urea
(H-OH)	Bt	M	Monohydroxymethylurea
(HO-OH)	Ct	D	Dihydroxymethylurea
		F	Formaldehyde
		W	Water

Fundamental Reactions	ID	Short Code	Product	Theoretical Equation (Coded)	Theoretical Equation (Species)
<b>R1</b>					
(H-OH)+(H-H)	1 *	Bt + At	At	Bt + At -> At + W	M+U=U(M+U-W)+W
(HO-OH)+(H-H)	2 *	Ct + At	Bt	Ct + At -> Bt + W	D+U=M(D+U-W)+W
(H-OH)+(H-OH)	3	Bt + Bt	Bt	Bt + Bt -> Bt + W	M+M=M(M+M-W)+W
(HO-OH)+(H-OH)	4 *	Ct + Bt	Ct	Ct + Bt -> Ct + W	D+M=D(D+M-W)+W
<b>R2</b>					
(H-OH)+(HO-H)	5	Bt + Bt	At	Bt + Bt -> At + W + F	M+M=U(M+M-W-F)+W+F
(H-OH)+(HO-OH)	6	Bt + Ct	Bt	Bt + Ct -> Bt + W + F	M+D=M(M+D-W-F)+W+F
(HO-OH)+(HO-OH)	7	Ct + Ct	Ct	Ct + Ct -> Ct + W + F	D+D=D(D+D-W-F)+W+F
<b>R3</b>					
(H-OH)+(HO-H)	8	Bt + Bt	At	Bt + Bt -> At + W	M+M=U(M+M-W)+W
(H-OH)+(HO-OH)	9	Bt + Ct	Bt	Bt + Ct -> Bt + W	M+D=M(M+D-W)+W
(HO-OH)+(HO-OH)	10	Ct + Ct	Ct	Ct + Ct -> Ct + W	D+D=D(D+D-W)+W

\* Used in DEMO example

ID	Code	Name	Molecular Weight	Comment
1	FHH	(H-H) active moles	1.00E-08	FHH = nU(0) Number of moles of A-type in the initial charge
2	NFHH	(H-H) bonded moles	1.00E-08	
3	FHOH	(H-OH) active moles	1.00E-08	FHOH = nM(0) Number of moles of B-type in the initial charge
4	NFHOH	(H-OH) bonded moles	1.00E-08	
5	FHOOH	(HO-OH) active moles	1.00E-08	FHOOH = nD(0) Number of moles of C-type in the initial charge
6	NFHOOH	(HO-OH) bonded moles	1.00E-08	

**Note: The molecular weight is zero practically!**

Reaction ID	Reaction Nu	Change of mole number			Meaning	Reaction Rate (mole base)	Comment
		U	M	D			
1 *	r11	0	-1	0	FHOH -> NFHOH	$r11 = k11 * [FHOH] * [FHH]$	r1 = r11
2 *	r12	-1	+1	-1	FHH + FHOOH -> FHOH + NFHOH	$r12 = k12 * [FHOOH] * [FHH]$	r2 = r12
3	r13	0	-1	0	FHOH -> NFHOH	$r13 = k13 * [FHOH] * [FHOH]$	r3 = r13
4 *	r14	0	-1	0	FHOH -> NFHOH	$r14 = k14 * [FHOOH] * [FHOH]$	r4 = r14
5	r15	+1	-2	0	2*FHOH -> FHH + NFHOH	$r15 = k15 * [FHOH] * [FHOH]$	r5 = r15
6	r16	0	0	-1	FHOOH -> NFHOOH	$r16 = k16 * [FHOOH] * [FHOH]$	r6 = r16
7	r17	0	0	-1	FHOOH -> NFHOOH	$r17 = k17 * [FHOOH] * [FHOOH]$	r7 = r17
8	r18	+1	-2	0	2*FHOH -> FHH + NFHOH	$r18 = k18 * [FHOH] * [FHOH]$	r8 = r18
9	r19	0	0	-1	FHOOH -> NFHOOH	$r19 = k19 * [FHOOH] * [FHOH]$	r9 = r19
10	r20	0	0	-1	FHOOH -> NFHOOH	$r20 = k20 * [FHOOH] * [FHOOH]$	r10 = r11

\* Used in DEMO example

Example with simplified kinetic system

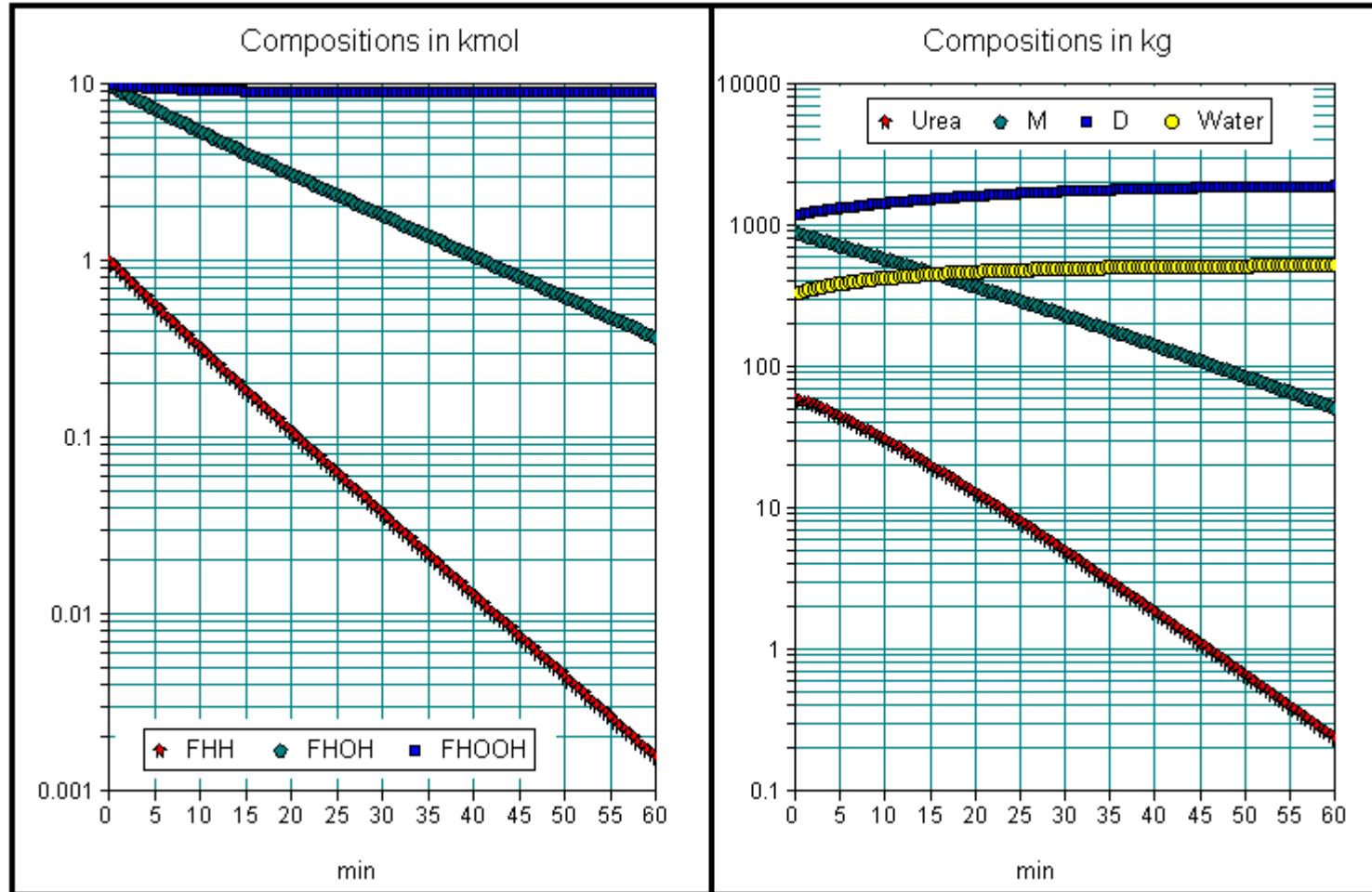
Fundamental data to kinetic parameters

Mu	60	kg/kmol
Mm	90	kg/kmol
Md	120	kg/kmol
Mw	18	kg/kmol
Mf	30	kg/kmol
<b>k11</b>	<b>2.00E-04</b>	m <sup>3</sup> /kmol s
<b>k12</b>	<b>4.00E-04</b>	m <sup>3</sup> /kmol s
<b>k14</b>	<b>2.00E-04</b>	m <sup>3</sup> /kmol s

Item	Initial	At t = 1 hr	Difference
Total kg	2526.1839	2526.1642	0.0197
Species in kg			
U	60.056	0.2353	-59.8207
Formaldehyde	30.026	30.026	0
M	900.8189	51.7823	-849.0366
D	1201.0829	1918.484	717.4011
Water	334.2	525.6364	191.4364
Function groups			
FHH	0	0	0
FHOH	0	0	0
FHOOH	0	0	0

Mole Initial	Mass Initial	Mole At t = 1 hr	Mass At t = 1 hr	Mweight At t = 1 hr
1	60.06	0.0015	0.24	156.8667
10	900.82	0.3720	51.78	139.1997
10	1201.08	9.0015	1918.48	213.1294
21	2161.96	9.3750	1970.50	
Overall		<b>Mw = M/N =</b>	<b>210.1868</b>	2.0416

Item	Initial	At t = 1 hr	Difference
Total kmol	61.5512	56.1044	
Species in kmol			
U	1	0.0039	
Formaldehyde	1	1	
M	10	0.5748	
D	10	15.973	
Water	18.5512	29.1777	
Function groups			
FHH	1	0.0015	0.9985
FHOH	10	0.372	9.628
FHOOH	10	9.0015	0.9985
Overall	21	9.375	
Overall	<b>DP = N0/N</b>	<b>2.24</b>	





### Polycondensation Example

