

Polymerization of 1, 3-Butadiene by Biscyclopentadienylnickel Compounds

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(Received September 17, 1966)

The polymerization of 1, 3-butadiene by a binary catalyst system of a biscyclopentadienylnickel compound and an organoaluminum compound has been studied. The nickel π -complexes used in the experiments were biscyclopentadienylnickel bromide (Cp_2NiBr_3), biscyclopentadienylnickel diammonotetrathiocyanochromate ($\text{Cp}_2\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4$), and biscyclopentadienylnickel tetraphenylborate ($\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBPh}_4$).

In an autoclave (100 ml volume), 50 ml of toluene as a solvent, 30 ml of liquid butadiene, 0.1 g of a nickel π -complex, and 1 ml of an organoaluminum compound (AlEt_3 , AlEt_2Cl , or AlEtCl_2)

were taken into an inert atmosphere. The reaction was then carried out at 110°C for 2 hr. After the termination of the reaction (by the addition of 10 ml of acetone), the products were analyzed. The results are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

When the $\text{Cp}_2\text{NiX-AlEt}_3$ catalyst system was used, cyclooligomerization predominantly occurred, and cyclodimers (vinylcyclohexene and cyclooctadiene) and a cyclotrimer (cyclododecatriene) were produced. In the case of AlEt_2Cl or AlEtCl_2 , polymerization occurred, but the catalytic activity of $\text{Cp}_2\text{NiX-AlEtCl}_2$ systems was much inferior to that of $\text{Cp}_2\text{NiX-AlEt}_2\text{Cl}$ systems. The

TABLE I. $\text{Cp}_2\text{NiX-AlEt}_3$ CATALYSTS SYSTEM

Catalyst component	Conversion %	Content (%) of products			
		V·H	COD	CDT	Redidue
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBr}_3\text{-AlEt}_3$	89.0	14.5	24.2	47.3	14.0
$\text{Cp}_2\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4\text{-AlEt}_3$	75.6	13.9	26.5	12.0	12.0
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBPh}_4\text{-AlEt}_3$	78.6	12.6	24.8	48.5	13.6

V·H: Vinylcyclohexene COD: Cyclooctadiene CDT: Cyclododecatiene

TABLE 2. $\text{Cp}_2\text{NiX-AlEt}_2\text{Cl}$ (OR AlEtCl_2) CATALYSTS SYSTEM

Catalyst component	Yield (%) of polymer formed	Microstructure (%) of polymer formed			[η]
		1.4 cis	1.2 cis	1.4 trans	
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBr}_3\text{-AlEt}_2\text{Cl}$	80.1	75.1	2.2	22.8	0.34
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBr}_3\text{-AlEtCl}_2$	15.1	74.8	4.5	20.7	0.16
$\text{Cp}_2\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4\text{-AlEt}_2\text{Cl}$	70.5	76.5	6.2	17.3	0.13
$\text{Cp}_2\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4\text{-AlEtCl}_2$	11.7	75.2	7.8	17.0	0.11
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBPh}_4\text{-AlEt}_2\text{Cl}$	63.2	75.2	4.5	20.3	0.28
$\text{Cp}_2\text{NiBPh}_4\text{-AlEtCl}_2$	9.8	78.9	7.5	13.6	0.20

[η]: Determined at 30°C in toluene solution.

[η]: Intrinsic viscosity

microstructure of the polymer formed was determined by a study of its IR spectra. In each case of polymerization, 1.4 cis addition occurred mainly.

Biscyclopentadienylnickel bromide was prepared¹⁾ by oxidizing nickelocene in petroleum ether with Br_2 . Biscyclopentadienylnickel tetraphenylborate or

biscyclopentadienylnickel diammonotetrathiocyanochromate was prepared¹⁾ by reacting $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{NiBr}_3$ with NaBPh_4 or $\text{NH}_4\text{Cr}(\text{NCS})_4(\text{NH}_3)_2$.

1) E. O. Fischer and W. Hafner, *Z. Naturforsch.*, 217 (1953); G. L. Hobbs, Brit. Pat. 733129 (1955).