Data Article

1H NMR and FT-IR dataset based structural investigation of poly(amic acid)s and polyimides from 4,4'-diaminostilbene

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A B S T R A C T

Structural investigation of polymers by various available analytical methods is important in order to correlate the structure with polymer properties for which understanding of polymer structure is very important factor. The data presented here in this article shows the 1H NMR spectra used for the characterization of prepared poly(amic acids) (PAAs). It is often difficult to assign the peak in NMR of polymers due to its complexity. Data presented here helps in assigning the peak in complex NMR of PAAs prepared from aromatic diamines. Further functionality in polymer chains can be confirmed by FT-IR spectra. Change in functionality during some reaction or process can be monitored by disappearance or appearance of peaks in FT-IR. The complete imidization of PAAs to Polyimides (PIs) is difficult to analyze because of the chemical stability i.e. insolubility of PIs in most of the solvent.
therefore the completion of imidization process was confirmed using FTIR.

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1. Specifications Table

| Subject area       | Chemistry                                                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| More specific sub- | Polymer chemistry                                                          |
| ject area           |                                                                           |
| Type of data       | NMR and FTIR spectra                                                      |
| How data was       | NMR and FT-IR. 1H NMR were performed on a Bruker Biospin AG 400 MHz         |
| acquired            | spectrometer. FT-IR spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum    |
|                     | One spectrometer between 4000 and 400 cm⁻¹ using a diamond-attenuated      |
|                     | total reflection (ATR).                                                    |
| Data format        | NMR and FTIR spectra                                                      |
| Experimental factors | 1H nuclear magnetic resonance (1H NMR) was performed using DMSO-d₆ as a   |
|                     | solvent at 23.1 °C. FT-IR of PAAs and PIs were recorded using thin films. |
| Experimental        | Poly(amic acid)s (PAAs) are synthesized by a reaction of diamines 4-4’    |
| features            | diaminostilbene (DAS) with equimolar amounts of dianhydrides by poly-      |
|                     | condensation reaction. Polyimide (PI) films were obtained by stepwise      |
|                     | thermal imidization of the PAAs films in an oven.                         |
| Data source         | School of Materials Science, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and      |
| location            | Technology (JAIST), 1-1 Asahidai, Nomi-shi, Ishikawa, 923-1292, Japan      |
|                     | 36° 26’40.3”N, 136° 35’33.5”E                                             |
|                     | 36.444528, 136.592639                                                     |
| Data accessibility  | Data is with this article.                                                |

2. Value of the data

- This following data helps in assigning the proton peak which is otherwise a complex task in case of polymers.
- The comparison with various other polymers can help in understanding the significant role of aromatic diamines and dianhydride structure in structural-property of polymers.
- The completion of imidization can be easily confirmed by FT-IR by comparing the spectra before and after imidization process.

3. Data

In 1H NMR spectra (Fig. 1) of PAAs derived with 4-4’diaminostilbene (DAS), the main chain proton signals for amides, aromatics proton of dianhydride, aromatic proton of diamine DAS and –CH=CH– appeared around 10.7–10.1, 8.6–7.3, 7.6–7.1 and 7.6–7.4 ppm respectively. In case of 4,4’-(ethane-1,2-diyl)dianiline (EDDA) derived PAAs, –CH=CH– protons peaks was replaced by proton peak of –CH₂=CH₂ at 2.8–2.7 ppm however other peaks remained unaltered.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the FT-IR spectra of the PAAs and PIs respectively. In all the samples the following peaks were observed: broad band in the range 2500–3500 cm⁻¹ (O–H stretching of carboxylic acid group’s hydroxyls), two different carbonyl peaks at 1720 cm⁻¹ (C=O stretching, carboxylic) and
1670 cm$^{-1}$ (C=O stretching, amide), and 1520 and 1430 cm$^{-1}$ (aromatic C–H overtone aromatic). After imidization 1720 cm$^{-1}$ (C=O stretching, carboxylic) and 1670 cm$^{-1}$ (C=O stretching, amide) were replaced by a small peak at 1780 cm$^{-1}$ (C=O asymmetric stretching) and a big peak at 1712 cm$^{-1}$ (C=O symmetric stretching) which were characteristic to PI structures. Furthermore, other peaks at 1518 cm$^{-1}$ (C–C stretching of aromatic), 1441 cm$^{-1}$ (C=C stretching of p-substituted benzene) 1376 cm$^{-1}$, (C=N stretching of imide), and 1175 cm$^{-1}$ (imide ring deformation) appeared, which indicated a complete imidization [1]. OPDA derived PI-1d showed IR peak at 1235 cm$^{-1}$ corresponding to C–O stretching of ether group and DSPDA derived PI-1f and PI-2f showed asymmetric and symmetric S=O stretching at 1323 and 1148 cm$^{-1}$ respectively [2].

4. Experimental design, materials and methods

For NMR DMSO-$d_6$ was used as a solvent at 23.1 °C with 16 accumulation scans, using the proton resonance of residual non-deuterated DMSO as an internal standard (2.55 ppm). PAAs and PIs film of
Fig. 2. FT-IR spectra of (a) PAA-1a, (b) PAA-2a, (c) PAA-1b, (d) PAA-1c, (e) PAA-2c, (f) PAA-1d, (g) PAA-1e, (h) PAA-1f and (i) PAA-2f.
Fig. 3. FT-IR spectra of (a) PI-1a, (b) PI-2a, (c) PI-1b, (d) PI-1c, (e) PI-2c, (f) PI-1d, (g) PI-1e, (h) PI-1f and (i) PI-2f.
thinkness 30–45 μm was used for FT-IR analysis. PAA film of thickness 30–45 μm was obtained by dissolving polymer fibrils in DMAc/DMF forming a yellow solution, poured on a silicon wafer/aluminum plate by spin coating and dried by heating over hot plate. Polyimide (PI) films were obtained by stepwise thermal imidization of the PAAs film in an oven for 1 h each at 100, 150, 200 and 250 °C, respectively, under vacuum [3].

Acknowledgments

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Appendix A. Supplementary material

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.02.006.

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