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(54) Title: POLYCARBONATE COMPOSITION WITH HIGH COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDEX

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a polycarbonate composition comprising, relative to the total weight of the composition, a) 60-95 wt. % of a copolycarbonate, and b) 5-40 wt. % of a homopolycarbonate, wherein the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in the range of 24000-28000g/mol, wherein the total amount of the homopolycarbonate and the copolycarbonate in the composition is 96-100 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition. The present invention also relates to a shaped article made from the composition. The polycarbonate composition according to the present invention has a high Comparative tracking index.

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POLYCARBONATE COMPOSITION WITH HIGH COMPARATIVE TRACKING INDEX

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a polycarbonate (PC) composition. In particular, the
5 present invention related to a polycarbonate composition with high comparative tracking index, and a shaped article made from the same.

BACKGROUND ART

Polycarbonate is widely used for a variety of applications, such as automotive,
10 electric and electronic fields due to excellent optical, mechanical and heat resistant properties as well as excellent thermal processing ability thereof.

Copolycarbonates, as special types of polycarbonates, are widely used in electrical and electronic sectors, as housing material of lights, and in applications where particular thermal and mechanical properties are required, for example blow dryers, applications in
15 the automotive sector, plastic covers, diffuser screens or waveguide elements and lamp covers or lamp bezels.

It is known the heat distortion resistance of polycarbonate is improved by the introduction of a specific building block based on 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (Bisphenol TMC) into the polycarbonate backbone. The
20 copolycarbonate obtained thereby (so-called high-Tg polycarbonate) is expensive. Furthermore, the flowability of such kind of copolycarbonates is not high due to its relatively higher glass transition temperature (Tg).

Recently there is a trend to miniaturize electronic and electrical devices in the field of electric and electronic applications. This prompted the adoption of more complicated and
25 compacted design of electrical devices including plastic housings or parts. Therefore, safety-related properties of plastic materials, such as comparative tracking index (CTI), were required in the field of electronics and electrical applications.

For instance, high CTI rank (e.g., CTI = 600 V as determined according to IEC60112:2011) is required for plastic materials. However, it has been well known that the
30 comparative tracking index for standard polycarbonate resin is only around 250V or even below. Even though a few types of blends of PC/ABS or PC/PBT could more or less enhance the CTI values of the finished blends. For example, commercialized PC/ABS alloys generally

show a CTI in a range of 275V-350V, a bit higher than that of standard bisphenol A polycarbonate (CTI of about 250V).

CN102070886 disclose compositions comprising polycarbonate, polyethylene terephthalate, and flame retardants having a high CTI rank. However the compositions disclosed in CN102070886 lost the optical quality. This greatly limits the potential applications of such materials.

Thus, there is a demand to enhance CTI of polycarbonate compositions, meanwhile maintain the excellent properties of polycarbonate resin, such as good optical quality, high heat resistance and good flowability.

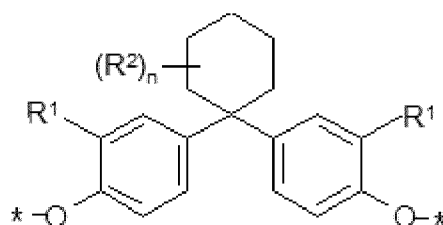
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present application is thus to provide a polycarbonate composition which has a good combination of comparative tracking index, optical quality, heat resistance and flowability.

Another object of the present application is to provide an article which has a good combination of comparative tracking index, optical quality and heat resistance.

In a first aspect, the present invention provides a polycarbonate composition comprising, relative to the total weight of the composition:

- a) 60 - 95 wt. % of a copolycarbonate comprising
- i) 42 - 90 mol% of an unit of formula (1)



(1)

wherein

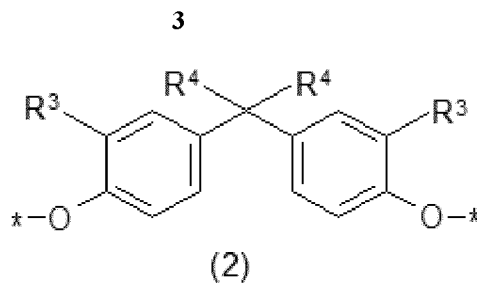
* indicates the position where formula (1) is connected to the polymer chain,

R¹, each independently, is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl,

R², each independently, is C₁-C₄ alkyl,

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and

- ii) 10 - 58 mol% of an unit of formula (2):



wherein

* indicates the position where formula (2) is connected to the polymer chain,

R^3 , each independently, is H, linear or branched C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, and

R^4 , each independently, is linear or branched C_1 - C_{10} alkyl,

wherein the mol% is calculated based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2), and

b) 5-40 wt. % of a homopolycarbonate comprising an unit of formula (2) as defined above, wherein the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in the range of 24000- 28000 g/mol,

wherein

the content by weight of the unit of formula (1) in the polycarbonate composition is 42 - 80 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition, and

the total amount of the homopolycarbonate and the copolycarbonate in the composition is 96 - 100 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition.

As used herein, the content by weight of the unit of formula (1) in the polycarbonate composition ($C_{1/C/W}$) is calculated as follows:

$$C_{1/C/W} = \frac{C_{1/CO/M} \times M_{w1}}{(C_{1/CO/M} \times M_{w1} + C_{2/CO/M} \times M_{w2})} \times C_{co/c/w}$$

Wherein

$C_{1/C/W}$ stands for the content by weight of the unit of formula (1) in the polycarbonate composition;

$C_{1/CO/M}$ stands for the content by mole of the unit of formula (1) in the copolycarbonate;

M_{w1} stands for the molecular weight of the unit of formula (1), which is expressed in grams per mole;

$M_{w1'}$ stands for the total molecular weight of the unit of formula (1) and $-C=O-$, which is expressed in grams per mole;

$C_{2/CO/M}$ stands for the content by mole of the unit of formula (2) in the copolycarbonate;

M_{w2} stands for the molecular weight of the unit of formula (2), which is expressed in grams per mole; and

$C_{co/c/w}$ stands for the content by weight of the copolycarbonate in the polycarbonate composition.

5 The inventors have discovered unexpectedly that the composition according to the present invention has a comparative tracking index up to 600V as determined according to IEC60112:2011, exhibits a transmittance of above 86% for a visible light with a wavelength of 390-780 nm as determined according to ASTM D1003: (2013) on a sheet prepared therefrom with a thickness of 3 mm, a MVR of above 9 cm³/10 min as determined at 330 °C, 10 1.2 kg according to ISO 1133: 2011 and a Vicat softening temperature of above 175 °C as determined according to ISO 306: (2013)

Comparative tracking index (CTI) means a numerical value of the maximum voltage at which five test specimens withstand a test period for 50 drops without tracking failure and without a persistent flame occurring, as determined according to 15 IEC60112:2011.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a shaped article made from a polycarbonate composition according to the first aspect of the present invention.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides a process for preparing the shaped article mentioned above, comprising injection moulding, extrusion moulding, blow moulding 20 or thermoforming the polycarbonate composition according to the first aspect of the present invention.

Other subjects and characteristics, aspects and advantages of the present invention will emerge even more clearly on reading the description and the examples that follow.

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In that which follows and unless otherwise indicated, the limits of a range of values are included within this range, in particular in the expressions "between...and..." and "from ... to ...".

30 Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention pertains. When the definition of a term in the present description conflicts with the meaning as commonly understood by those skilled in the art the present invention belongs to, the definition described herein shall apply.

Throughout the instant application, the term “comprising” is to be interpreted as encompassing all specifically mentioned features as well optional, additional, unspecified ones. As used herein, the use of the term “comprising” also discloses the embodiment wherein no features other than the specifically mentioned features are present (*i.e.* “consisting of”).

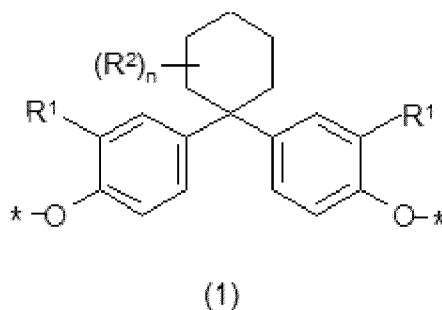
Unless otherwise specified, all numerical values expressing amount of ingredients and the like which are used in the description and claims are to be understood as being modified by the term “about”.

Component A

According to the first aspect, the polycarbonate composition according to the present invention comprises a copolycarbonate.

In the present application, the copolycarbonate refers to the polycarbonate comprising

- i) 42 - 90 mol% of an unit of formula (1)



wherein

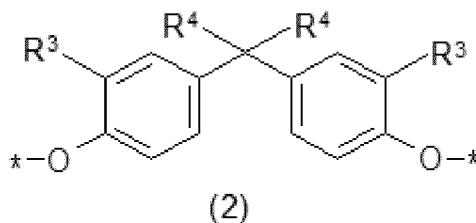
* indicates the position where formula (1) is connected to the polymer chain,

R^1 , each independently, is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

R^2 , each independently, is C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and

- ii) 10 - 58 mol% of an unit of formula (2):



wherein

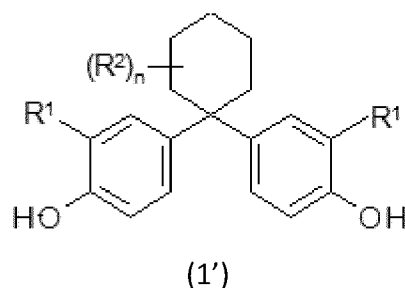
* indicates the position where formula (2) is connected to the polymer chain,

R^3 , each independently, is H, linear or branched C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, preferably, H, linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and

R^4 , each independently, is linear or branched C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, preferably linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl,

wherein the mol% is calculated based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2).

5 The units of formula (1) can be derived from a diphenol of formula (1'):



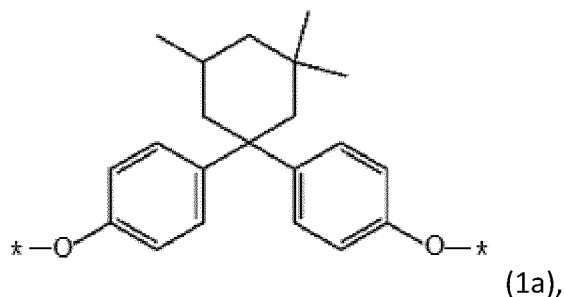
wherein

R^1 , each independently, represents hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,

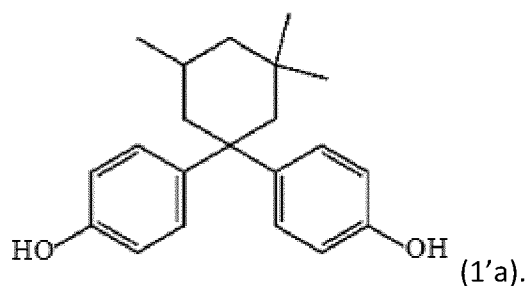
10 R^2 , each independently, represents C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3.

Preferably, the unit of formula (1) has the following formula (1a),

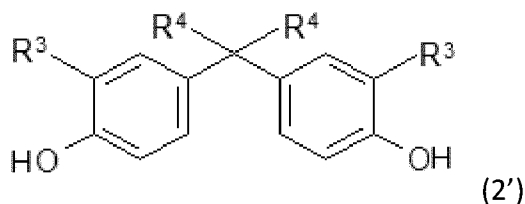


15 wherein * indicates the position where formula (1a) is connected to the polymer chain, i.e., the unit of formula (1) is derived from bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) having the formula (1'a):



The units of formula (2) can be derived from a diphenol of formula (2'):

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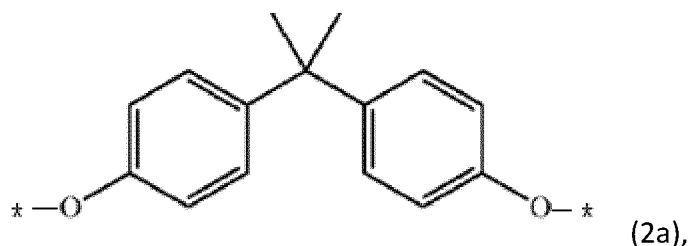


wherein

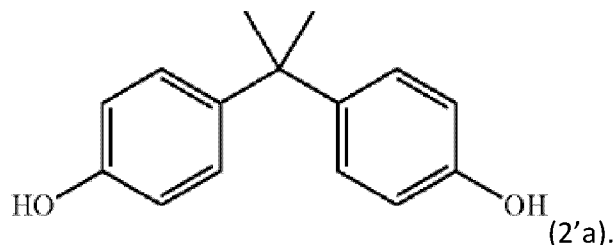
R³, each independently, represents H, linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl,

R⁴, each independently, represents linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl.

Preferably, the unit of formula (2) has the following formula (2a),



wherein * indicates the position where formula (2a) is connected to the polymer chain, i.e., the unit of formula (2) is derived from bisphenol A, i.e. the diphenol of formula (2'a).



Preferably, the copolycarbonate comprises units derived from bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) and bisphenol A.

Preferably, the copolycarbonate does not comprise repeating units derived from a diphenol other than a diphenol of formula (1') and a diphenol of formula (2').

Preferably, the copolycarbonate does not comprise repeating units derived from a diphenol other than bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) and bisphenol A.

The diphenols of formula (1') and formula (2') are known and can be prepared by processes known from literatures (for example H. J. Buysch et al., Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, VCH, New York 1991, 5th Ed., Vol. 19, p. 348).

The molar content of the units of the formula (1) in the copolycarbonate is 42 - 90 mol %, more preferably 44 - 86 mol %, still more preferably 44 - 80 mol %, based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2).

5 The mole content of the units of the formula (2) in the copolycarbonate is 10 - 58 mol %, more preferably 14 - 56 mol %, still more preferably 20 - 56 mol %, based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2).

The copolycarbonate used in the composition according to the present invention is commercially available or can be produced by a process known in the art.

10 For example, the copolycarbonate used in the composition according to the present invention can be produced by an interfacial process. In particular, the diphenols of the formula (1) and (2) and optional branching agents are dissolved in aqueous alkaline solution and reacted with a carbonate source, such as phosgene, optionally dissolved in a solvent, in a two-phase mixture comprising an aqueous alkaline solution, an organic solvent and a catalyst, preferably an amine compound. The reaction procedure can also be
15 conducted in a multistep process.

Such processes for the preparation of copolycarbonate are known in principle as two-phase interfacial processes, for example from H. Schnell, Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates, Polymer Reviews, Vol. 9, Interscience Publishers, New York 1964, page 33 et seq., and on Polymer Reviews, Vol. 10, "Condensation Polymers by Interfacial and
20 Solution Methods", Paul W. Morgan, Interscience Publishers, New York 1965, Chapter VIII, page 325, and the underlying conditions are therefore familiar to the person skilled in the art.

The concentration of the diphenols in the aqueous alkaline solution is from 2 wt. % to 25 wt. %, preferably from 2 wt. % to 20 wt. %, more preferably from 2 wt. % to 18 wt. %
25 and even more preferably from 3 wt. % to 15 wt. %. The aqueous alkaline solution consists of water in which hydroxides of alkali metals or alkaline earth metals are dissolved. Sodium and potassium hydroxides are preferred.

The concentration of the amine compound is from 0.1 mol % to 10 mol %, preferably 0.2 mol % to 8 mol %, particularly preferably 0.3 mol % to 6 mol % and more particularly
30 preferably 0.4 mol % to 5 mol %, relative to the mole amount of diphenol used.

The carbonate source is phosgene, diphosgene or triphosgene, preferably phosgene. Where phosgene is used, a solvent may optionally be dispensed with and the phosgene may be passed directly into the reaction mixture.

5 Tertiary amines, such as triethylamine or N-alkylpiperidines, may be used as a catalyst. Suitable catalysts are trialkylamines and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine. Triethylamine, tripropylamine, triisopropylamine, tributylamine, trisobutylamine, N-methylpiperidine, N-ethylpiperidine and N-propylpiperidine are particularly suitable.

10 Halogenated hydrocarbons, such as methylene chloride, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene or mixtures thereof, or aromatic hydrocarbons, such as, toluene or xylenes, are suitable as an organic solvent. The reaction temperature may be from -5 °C. to 100 °C, preferably from 0 °C to 80 °C, particularly preferably from 10 °C to 70 °C. and very particularly preferably from 10 °C. to 60 °C. The preparation of the copolycarbonates by the melt transesterification process, in which the diphenols are reacted with diaryl carbonates, generally diphenyl carbonate, in the presence of catalysts, such as alkali metal salts, ammonium or phosphonium compounds, in the melt, is also possible.

The melt transesterification process is described, for example, in Encyclopedia of Polymer Science, Vol. 10 (1969), Chemistry and Physics of Polycarbonates, Polymer Reviews, H. Schnell, Vol. 9, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. (1964), and DE-C 1031 512.

20 In the transesterification process the aromatic dihydroxy compounds already described in the case of the phase boundary process are transesterified with carbonic acid diesters with the aid of suitable catalysts and optionally further additives in the melt.

The reaction of the aromatic dihydroxy compound and of the carbonic acid diester to give the copolycarbonate can be carried out batchwise or preferably continuously, for example in stirred vessels, thin-film evaporators, falling-film evaporators, stirred vessel cascades, extruders, kneaders, simple disc reactors and high-viscosity disc reactors.

Preferably, the copolycarbonate is selected from block copolycarbonates and random copolycarbonates. More preferably, the copolycarbonate is selected from random copolycarbonates.

30 Preferably, the copolycarbonate has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) ranging from 16000 g/mol to 40000 g/mol, preferably from 17000 g/mol to 32000 g/mol, as determined by Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25°C using a polycarbonate standard with an UV-IR detector.

As an example for commercial products of the copolycarbonate suitable for the composition according to the present invention, mention can be made of the products sold under the name APEC[®] by the company Covestro Polymer (China), which are polycarbonate copolymers made from the copolymerization of carbonyl chloride with bisphenol A (BPA) and 3,3,5-trimethyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) cyclohexane (BPTMC).

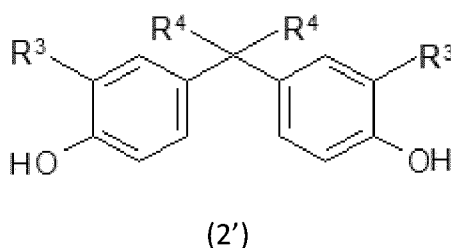
Preferably, the copolycarbonate is present in an amount ranging from 60 wt. % to 95 wt. %, more preferably from 65 wt. % to 95 wt. %, even more preferably from 70 wt. % to 95 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition according to the present invention.

Component B

According to the first aspect, the polycarbonate composition according to the present invention comprises a homopolycarbonate comprising an unit of formula (2).

In the present application, homopolycarbonate refers to the polycarbonate comprising an unit of formula (2) as defined above.

The homopolycarbonate is derived from a diphenol of formula (2'):

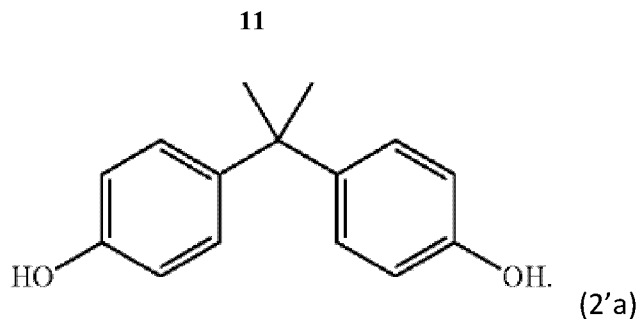


wherein

R³, each independently, represents H, linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, preferably linear or branched C₁-C₆-alkyl, more preferably linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl, even more preferably H or methyl, and

R⁴, each independently, represents linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, preferably linear or branched C₁-C₆ alkyl, more preferably linear or branched C₁-C₄-alkyl, even more preferably methyl.

Preferably, the homopolycarbonate is derived from the diphenol of formula (2'a), i.e. bisphenol A.



The homopolycarbonate used in the composition according to the present invention is commercially available or can be produced by a process known in the art.

For example, the homopolycarbonate can be produced by referring to the preparation process described with respect to component A.

Preferably, the homopolycarbonate has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) ranging from 24,000 g/mol to 28,000 g/mol, as determined by Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25°C using a polycarbonate standard with an UV-IR detector.

As commercial products of homopolycarbonates suitable for use in the composition according to the present invention, mention can be made of Makrolon® 2400 and Makrolon® 2600 sold by the company Covestro polymer (China).

Preferably, the homopolycarbonate is present in an amount ranging from 5 wt. % to 40 wt. %, more preferably 5 wt. % to 35 wt. %, even more preferably 5 wt. % to 30 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition according to the present invention.

Preferably, the content by weight of the unit of formula (1a) in the polycarbonate composition is 42 - 66 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition according to the present invention.

Additives

In addition to component A and component B mentioned above, the polycarbonate compositions according to the present invention can optionally comprise one or more additives conventionally used in polycarbonate compositions. Such additives are, for example, fillers, carbon black, UV stabilizers, IR stabilizers, heat stabilizers, antistatic agents, pigments, colorants, lubricants, demoulding agents (e.g. pentaerythritol tetrastearate (PETS), glycerine monostearate (GMS)), antioxidants, flow improvers agents, flameproofing agents, etc.

Such additives are described, for example, in WO 99/55772, pages 15-25, and in "Plastics Additives", R. Gächter and H. Müller, Hanser Publishers 1983).

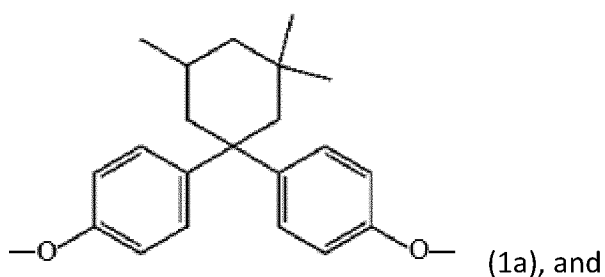
The person skilled in the art can select the type of the additives so as not to adversely affect the desired properties of the polycarbonate composition according to the present invention.

The total amount of the additives preferably is up to 4 wt. %, preferably from 0 to 3 wt. %, more preferably 0 to 2 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the polycarbonate composition.

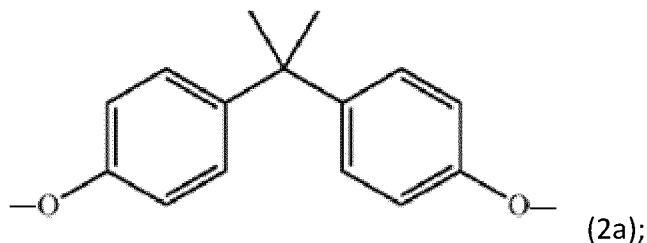
Preferably, the composition according to the present invention comprises, relative to the total weight of the composition:

a) 60 - 95 wt. % of a copolycarbonate comprising

i) 42 - 90 mol% of unit of formula (1a)



ii) 10 - 58 mol% of unit of formula (2a):



wherein the mol% is calculated based on the total mole number of units of formula (1a) and formula (2a), and

b) from 10 - 40 wt. % of a homopolycarbonate comprising unit of formula (2a), wherein

the weight-average molecular weight of the copolycarbonate is in the range of 17000 g/mol to 32000 g/mol,

the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in the range of 24000 - 28000 g/mol,

the content by weight of the unit of formula (1a) in the polycarbonate composition is 42 - 66 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition, and

the total amount of the homopolycarbonate and the copolycarbonate in the composition is 96-100 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition.

Preferably, the composition consists of i) a copolycarbonate comprising units derived from bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) and bisphenol A and ii) a homopolycarbonate comprising units derived from bisphenol A.

5 **Preparation of the polycarbonate composition**

The polycarbonate composition according to the present invention can be in the form of, for example, pellets.

The polycarbonate composition according to the present invention demonstrates a good processing behaviour and can be prepared by a variety of methods involving intimate
10 admixing of the materials desired in the composition.

For example, the materials desired in the composition are first blended in a high speed mixer. Low shear processes, including but not limited to hand mixing, can also accomplish this blending. The blend is then fed into the throat of a twin-screw extruder via a hopper. Alternatively, at least one of the components can be incorporated into the
15 composition by feeding it directly into the extruder at the throat and/or downstream through a side stuffer. Additives can also be compounded into a masterbatch with a desired polymeric resin and fed into the extruder. The extruder is generally operated at a temperature higher than that necessary to cause the composition to flow. The extrudate is immediately quenched in a water bath and pelletized. The pellets can be one-fourth inch
20 long or less as described. Such pellets can be used for subsequent molding, shaping or forming.

Melt blending methods are preferred due to the availability of melt blending equipment in commercial polymer processing facilities.

Illustrative examples of equipment used in such melt processing methods include co-
25 rotating and counter-rotating extruders, single screw extruders, co-kneaders, and various other types of extrusion equipment.

The temperature of the melt in the processing is preferably minimized in order to avoid excessive degradation of the polymers. It is often desirable to maintain the melt temperature between 230 °C and 350 °C in the molten resin composition, although higher
30 temperatures can be used provided that the residence time of the resin in the processing equipment is kept short.

In some cases, the melting composition exits from a processing equipment such as an extruder through small exit holes in a die. The resulting strands of the molten resin are cooled by passing the strands through a water bath. The cooled strands can be chopped into
35 small pellets for packaging and further handling.

Shaped articles

The polycarbonate compositions according to the present invention can be used, for example for the production of various types of shaped articles.

5 In the second aspect, the present invention also provides a shaped article made from a polycarbonate composition according to the first aspect of the present invention.

As examples of such shaped articles mention can be made of, for example, films; profiles; housing parts, e.g. for domestic appliances or for office machines such as monitors, flat screens, notebooks, printers and copiers; sheets; tubes; electrical conduits; windows, 10 doors and other profiles for the building sector (interior and exterior applications); electrical and electronic parts such as keypads, screen display covers, switches, plugs and sockets; lenses, and body parts or interior trim for commercial vehicles.

Preparation of shaped articles

15 The polycarbonate compositions according to the present invention can be processed into shaped articles by a variety of means such as injection moulding, extrusion moulding, blow moulding or thermoforming to form shaped articles.

In the third aspect, the present invention provides a process for preparing the shaped article made from a composition according to the first aspect of the present 20 invention, comprising injection moulding, extrusion moulding, blow moulding or thermoforming the polycarbonate composition according to the present invention.

Examples

The present invention will be illustrated in detail below with reference to the examples below. The examples are only for the purpose of illustration, rather than limiting the scope of the present invention.

5 Materials used

Component A

CoPC-1: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a copolycarbonate based on 70 mol % of 3,3,5-trimethyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane (bisphenol TMC) units and 30 mol % of bisphenol A units, based
10 on the total amount of bisphenol units, with a MVR of 7 cm³/10 min, as measured at 330 °C, 1.2 kg according to ISO 1133: 2011, and a weight average molecular weight of about 30000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

CoPC-2: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a
15 copolycarbonate based on 44 mol % of 3,3,5-trimethyl-1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane (bisphenol TMC) units and 56 mol % of bisphenol A units, based on the total amount of bisphenol units, with a MVR of 16 cm³/10 min, as measured at 330 °C, 1.2 kg according to ISO 1133: 2011, and a weight average molecular weight of about 27000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in
20 methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

Component B

PC-1: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a linear polycarbonate based on bisphenol A having a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of
25 about 20000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

PC-2: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a linear polycarbonate based on bisphenol A having a weight average molecular weight of about 24000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in
30 methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

PC-3: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a linear polycarbonate based on bisphenol A have a weight average molecular weight of about 26000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

5 PC-4: commercially available from the company Covestro polymer (China), a linear polycarbonate based on bisphenol A have a weight average molecular weight of about 28000 g/mol, as determined by means of Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25 °C using a polycarbonate standard.

10 **Component C**

ABS: commercially available under the trade name P60 from INEOS Styrolution GmbH, a core-shell impact modifier prepared by emulsion polymerization of 58 wt. %, based on the ABS polymer, of a mixture of 24 wt. % of acrylonitrile and 76 wt. % of styrene in the presence of 42 wt. %, based on the ABS polymer, of a linear polybutadiene rubber.

15

Test methods

The physical properties of specimens in the examples were tested as follows.

Comparative tracking index

20 The comparative tracking index (CTI) was determined according to IEC60112:2011.

Transmittance

Transmittance for a visible light with a wavelength of 390-780 nm was measured on a molded sheet with a thickness of 3 mm on Haze-Guard dual from BYK-Gardner, according to ASTM D1003: (2013).

25 **Vicat softening temperature**

The Vicat softening temperature (T_{Vicat}) was determined on test specimens of dimension of 80mm×10mm×4mm according to ISO 306: (2013) with a ram load of 50 N and a heating rate of 120 °C/h with a Coesfeld Eco 2920 instrument from Coesfeld Materialtest.

30 **Melt volume flow rate (MVR)**

The melt volume flow rate (MVR) was determined according to ISO 1133: 2011 at 330 °C and a loading of 1.2 kg with a Zwick 4106 instrument from Roell.

Invention Examples (IE) 1-8 and Comparative Examples (CE) 1-8

The materials listed in Table 1 were compounded on a twin-screw extruder (ZSK-26) (from Coperion, Werner and Pfleiderer) at a speed of rotation of 225 rpm, a throughput of 20 kg/h, and a machine temperature of 300°C-330 °C, and granulated.

5 The granules were processed into corresponding testing specimens on an injection moulding machine (from Arburg) with a melting temperature of 330 °C and a mold temperature of 60 °C.

10 The physical properties (including comparative tracking index (CTI), melt volume flow rate (MVR), transmittance, and Vicat softening temperature (T_{Vicat})) of the compositions obtained were tested and the results were summarized in Table 1.

Table 1

Examples	CE1	CE2	CE3	CE4	IE1	IE2	IE3	CE5	IE4	IE5	CE6	IE6	IE7	IE8	CE7	CE8
	Parts by weight (pbw)															
CoPC-1	80	68	45	20	95	80	68	40	80	60	40	95	80	60	50	100
PC-1 (Mw=20000 g/mol)	20	32	55	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC-2 (Mw=24000 g/mol)	-	-	-	-	5	20	32	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC-3 (Mw=26000 g/mol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	60	-	-	-	-	-
PC-4 (Mw=28000 g/mol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	40	50	-
BPTMC unit content (wt. %) ¹⁾	55	47	31	14	66	55	47	28	55	42	28	66	55	42	35	69
CTI(V)	250	250	200	200	600	600	600	250	600	600	300	600	600	600	225	600
MVR(cm ³ /10min)	15.3	23.4	51	150	9.6	14.2	18	30.8	12	19	25.8	9.3	11.6	17	20	6
Transmittance (%)	86.5	86.2	87.1	87.7	88.6	88.3	88.1	87.9	87.8	88.5	88.46	88.3	87.8	88.2	80	88
T _{icat} (°C)	196	187	172	158	205	196	189	172	196	184	172	206	195	182	171	203

¹⁾: BPTMC content means the BPTMC unit content by weight in the polycarbonate composition.

As used herein, the content by weight of BPTMC unit ($C_{\text{BPTMC/C/W}}$) in the polycarbonate composition is calculated as follows:

$$C_{\text{BPTMC/C/W}} = \frac{C_{\text{BPTMC/CO/M}} \times M_{\text{WBPTMC}}}{(C_{\text{BPTMC/CO/M}} \times M_{\text{WBPTMC}} + C_{\text{BPA/CO/M}} \times M_{\text{WBPA}})} \times C_{\text{co/c/w}}$$

Wherein

$C_{\text{BPTMC/C/W}}$ stands for the content by weight of BPTMC unit in the polycarbonate composition;

$C_{\text{BPTMC/CO/M}}$ stands for the content by mole of BPTMC unit in the copolycarbonate;

M_{WBPTMC} stands for the molecular weight of BPTMC unit, which is expressed in grams per mole;

$M_{\text{WBPTMC'}}$ stands for the total molecular weight of BPTMC unit and $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$, which is expressed in grams per mole;

$C_{\text{BPA/CO/M}}$ stands for the content by mole of BPA unit in the copolycarbonate;

M_{WBPA} stands for the molecular weight of BPA unit, which is expressed in grams per mole; and

$C_{\text{co/c/w}}$ stands for the content by weight of the copolycarbonate in the polycarbonate composition.

Taking invention example 1 as an example, the molar content of BPTMC unit is 70 mol% and the molar content of BPA unit is 30 mol% in CoPC-1, the molecular weight of BPTMC unit is 308 g/mol, the total molecular weight of BPTMC unit and $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$ is 336g/mol, the molecular weight of BPA unit (including $-\text{C}=\text{O}-$) is 254 g/mol, CoPC-1 is present in an amount of 95 wt. % in the polycarbonate composition, thus the content by weight of BPTMC unit in invention example 1 is:

$$\frac{70 \text{ mol\%} \times 308 \text{ g/mol}}{(70 \text{ mol\%} \times 336 \text{ g/mol} + 30 \text{ mol\%} \times 254 \text{ g/mol})} \times 95 \text{ wt. \%} = 66 \text{ wt. \%}$$

In comparative examples 1-7 and invention examples 1-8, copolycarbonate 1 (CoPC-1) containing 70 mol% of BPTMC unit were blended with BPA based polycarbonate at different weight ratios.

It can be seen from Table 1 that compositions comprising CoPC-1 and a homopolycarbonate (IE1-IE8) have a CTI no less than 600V when the weight ratio of CoPC-1 to the homopolycarbonate in each composition is no less than 60:40, the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in a range of 24000 - 28000 g/mol, and the BPTMC content in each composition is within 42-80 wt. %.

It can also be seen from Table 1 that compositions comprising CoPC-1 and a homopolycarbonate (CE1-CE7) have a CTI no more than 250V when the weight ratio of CoPC-1 to the homopolycarbonate in the composition is below 60:40 or when the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is lower than 24000 g/mol.

5 As shown in comparative example 8, pure CoPC-1 resin has a CTI value of 600 V, it has a very poor flow behaviour and therefore poor processability.

In addition, all molded parts made from the compositions of invention examples 1-8 (IE1-IE8) demonstrate a high transmittance (>86%) at a thickness of 3 mm and a high Vicat temperature (>180 °C).

10 Furthermore, all compositions of invention examples 1-8 (IE1-IE8) show better melt flow behavior (MVR) as compared to CoPC-1 resin of comparative example 8 (CE8).

Invention Examples (IE) 9-11 and Comparative Examples (CE) 9-14

15 Similarly, the materials listed in Table 2 were compounded, the physical properties of the compositions obtained were tested and the results were summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

	CE9	CE10	CE11	IE9	CE12	CE13	IE10	IE11	CE14
CoPC-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CoPC-2	100	70	87	90	80	87	90	90	80
PC-1 (Mw=20000 g/mol)	-	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC-2 (Mw=24000 g/mol)	-	-	-	10	20	13	-	-	-
PC-3 (Mw=26000 g/mol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
PC-4 (Mw=28000 g/mol)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
BPTMC unit content (wt. %) ¹⁾	47	33	41	42	37	41	42	42	37
CTI(V)	600	225	300	600	300	325	600	600	325
MVR(cm ³ /10min)	12	35	20	19	22.6	20	19.3	18.7	20.5
Transmittance (%)	88	89.57	86.70	87.50	89.52	89.51	88.53	89.04	89.22
T _{Vicat} (°C)	183	172	175	177	177	179	179	180	176

¹⁾: BPTMC content means the BPTMC unit content by weight in the polycarbonate composition.

In comparative examples 10-14 and invention examples 9-11, copolycarbonate 2 (CoPC-2) containing 47 mol% of BPTMC unit were blended with a BPA-based homopolycarbonate at different weight ratios.

It can be seen from Table 2 that compositions comprising CoPC-2 and a homopolycarbonate in invention examples 9-11 (IE9-IE11) have a CTI no less than 600V when the weight ratio of CoPC-2 to the homopolycarbonate in the composition is no less than 60:40, the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in a range of 24000 - 28000 g/mol, and the BPTMC content in each composition is within 42-80 wt. %.

It also can be seen from Table 2 that compositions comprising CoPC-2 and a homopolycarbonate in comparative examples 10-14 (CE10-CE14) have a CTI in a range of 225-325V when the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is lower than 24000 g/mol or when the BPTMC content in each composition is lower than 42 wt. %.

In addition, all molded parts made from the compositions of invention examples 1-8 (IE1-IE8) demonstrate a high transmittance (>86%) at a thickness of 3 mm and a high Vicat temperature (>180 °C).

Furthermore, all compositions of invention examples 1-8 (IE1-IE8) show better melt flow behavior (MVR) as compared to CoPC-1 resin.

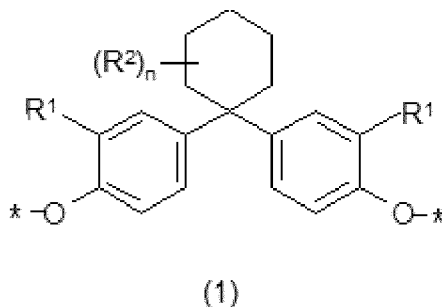
As shown in comparative example 9, pure CoPC-2 has a CTI value of 600 V, it has a very poor flow behaviour and therefore poor processability.

Claims

1. A polycarbonate composition comprising, relative to the total weight of the composition:

a) 60 - 95 wt. % of a copolycarbonate comprising

i) 42 - 90 mol% of an unit of formula (1)



wherein

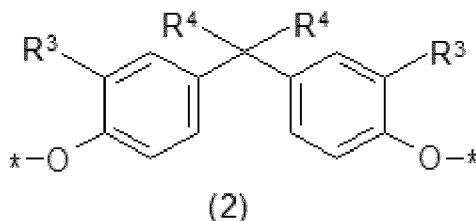
* indicates the position where formula (1) is connected to the polymer chain,

R¹, each independently, is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl,

R², each independently, is C₁-C₄ alkyl,

n is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and

ii) 10 - 58 mol% of an unit of formula (2):



wherein

* indicates the position where formula (2) is connected to the polymer chain,

R³, each independently, is H, linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, and

R⁴, each independently, is linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl,

wherein the mol% is calculated based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2), and

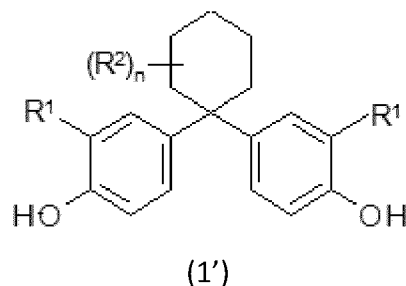
b) 5 - 40 wt. % of a homopolycarbonate comprising an unit of formula (2) as defined

above, wherein the weight-average molecular weight of the homopolycarbonate is in the range of 24000- 28000g/mol,

wherein the content by weight of the unit of formula (1) in the polycarbonate composition is 42-80 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition, and

the total amount of the homopolycarbonate and the copolycarbonate in the composition is 96-100 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition.

2. Composition according to Claim 1, wherein the copolycarbonate does not comprise units derived from a diphenol other than a diphenol of formula (1') and a diphenol of formula (2'):

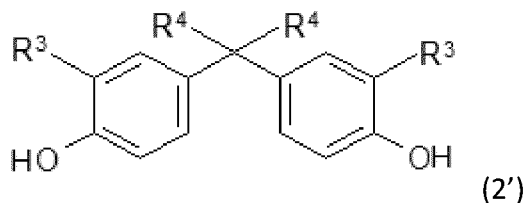


wherein

R¹, each independently, represents hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl,

R², each independently, represents C₁-C₄-alkyl,

n represents 0, 1, 2 or 3;



wherein

R³, each independently, represents H, linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl,

R⁴, each independently, represents linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl.

3. Composition according to Claim 2, wherein the copolycarbonate does not comprise units derived from a diphenol other than bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) and bisphenol A.

4. Composition according to any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the molar content of the units of the formula (1) in the copolycarbonate is 44 - 86 mol %, still more preferably 44 - 80 mol %, based on the total mole number of units of formula (1) and formula (2).

5. Composition according to any of Claims 1 to 4, wherein the copolycarbonate is selected from block copolycarbonates and random copolycarbonates.

6. Composition according to any of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the copolycarbonate has a weight average molecular weight (Mw) ranging from 16000 g/mol to 40000 g/mol, preferably from 17000 g/mol to 32000 g/mol, as determined by Gel Permeation Chromatography (GPC) in methylene chloride at 25°C using a polycarbonate standard.

7. Compositions according to Claim 6, wherein the copolycarbonate is present in an amount ranging from 60 wt. % to 95. %, more preferably from 65 wt. % to 95 wt. %, even more preferably from 70 wt. % to 95 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition.

8. Composition according to any of Claims 1 to 7, wherein the homopolycarbonate is derived from bisphenol A.

9. Composition according to any of Claims 1 to 8, wherein the homopolycarbonate is present in an amount ranging from 5 wt. % to 40 wt. %, preferably from 5 wt. % to 35 wt. %, more preferably 5 wt. % to 30 wt. %, relative to the total weight of the composition according to the present invention.

10. Composition according to any of claims 1-9, further comprising one or more additives selected from fillers, carbon black, UV stabilizers, IR stabilizers, heat stabilizers, antistatic agents and pigments, colorants, lubricants, demoulding agents (e.g. pentaerythritol tetrastearate (PETS), glycerine monostearate(GMS)), antioxidants, flow improvers agents, and flameproofing agents.

11. Composition according to the any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the composition consists of i) a copolycarbonate comprising units derived from bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane (BPTMC) and bisphenol A and ii) a homopolycarbonate comprising units derived from bisphenol A.

12. A shaped article made from the composition according to any of Claims 1 to 11.

13. A process for preparing the shaped article according to Claim 12, comprising injection moulding, extrusion moulding, blow moulding or thermoforming the polycarbonate composition according to any of Claims 1 to 11.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2022/060327

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**INV. C08L69/00****ADD.**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

C09J C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2017/044365 A1 (VAN DE WETERING KARIN IRENE [NL] ET AL) 16 February 2017 (2017-02-16) paragraphs [0002], [0004], [0005]; example comp.ex.20; table 4 -----	1-13
A	EP 2 032 651 A2 (SABIC INNOVATIVE PLASTICS IP [NL]) 11 March 2009 (2009-03-11) paragraph [0004]; example 2; table 2 -----	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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"X" document of particular relevance;; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance;; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 May 2022

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2022/060327

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2017044365 A1	16-02-2017	CN 106661316 A	10-05-2017
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