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(54) Title: PREPARATION OF CERIUM (III) CARBONATE DISPERSION

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a composition comprising a polymer and cerium (III) carbonate. The composition is useful in coatings formulations that include pigments, dyes, or tints, or a combination thereof, to promote color retention and attenuate unwanted color formation in coatings formed from these formulations.

Preparation of Cerium (III) Carbonate Dispersion

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/992,424, filed March 20, 2020.

Background of the Invention

A paint coated substrate that retains a fresh appearance over an extended period of time is desirable in the field of exterior paints. This "freshly painted" appearance can be measured by three interrelated properties: Dirt-pickup resistance (DPUR), gloss retention, and tint retention. Of these, tint retention is of particular prominence because darker and deeper colors have become more in vogue for exterior applications.

The loss of tint retention, also known as color fade, is believed to be caused by mediated photocatalytic polymer and colorant degradation by TiO_2, which is used as an opacifying pigment in most paint formulations. TiO_2 particles absorb UV light and, in the presence of water, generate highly reactive hydroxy radicals, which reactively degrade the polymer backbone and colorants, thereby causing gloss reduction, color fading, and unwanted color formation.

Attempts to mitigate degradation of exterior coatings have largely been achieved by using UV absorbers to prevent radical formation by blocking UV light, and antioxidants to quench radicals before polymer or colorant degradation occurs. Unfortunately, UV absorbers require a path length that is long enough for absorption to occur and are therefore only effective in transparent topcoats. Antioxidants such as hindered amines, hindered phenols, carbon-centered radicals, phosphites, and sulfides tend to leach from the coated substrate and therefore offer only short-term protection. Accordingly, it would be advantageous in the field of exterior coatings to discover a more efficient way to achieve color retention and reduce unwanted color formation in coated surfaces.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention addresses a need in the art by providing a composition comprising a polymer and cerium (III) carbonate particles.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention is a composition comprising a polymer and cerium (III) carbonate particles. The composition of the present invention is useful in abating color fading and reducing the formation of unwanted color bodies in coatings.

In this aspect, the polymer preferably forms a solution or a dispersion with a liquid. In one embodiment of this aspect of the invention, the composition is an aqueous dispersion of polymer particles (a latex) and cerium (III) carbonate particles. The particle size of the cerium (III) carbonate particles is not limited, but for certain applications such as semi-gloss coatings formulations, it is preferred that the cerium (III) particles are nanosized particles.

As used herein, "nanosized cerium (III) carbonate particles" refer to cerium (III) carbonate particles having a z-average particle size of not greater than 500 nm as measured by dynamic light scattering. The term "nanodispersion" refers to the aqueous dispersion of the nanosized cerium (III) carbonate particles. In another aspect, the nanosized cerium (III) carbonate particles have a z-average particle size of not greater than 300 nm; in another aspect, not greater than 200 nm; and in another aspect, not less than 50 nm.

Nanosized dispersions of cerium (III) carbonate are advantageously prepared as follows: A water-soluble ammonium cerium (III) salt, a water-soluble carbonate salt, and a capping ligand are advantageously admixed together in water at a pH in the range from 8, preferably from 9, to 12, preferably to 11, under conditions sufficient to produce the nanodispersion of cerium (III) carbonate particles. The mole:mole ratio of the water-soluble ammonium cerium (III) salt to the water-soluble carbonate is preferably in the range of from 2:1, more preferably from 1:1 to preferably 1:20; more preferably to 1:10; the mole:mole ratio of the water-soluble ammonium cerium (III) salt to the capping ligand is preferably in the range of from 50:1, more preferably from 30:1 to 1:1. The reaction is generally carried out at or around ambient temperature and the reaction is generally complete within an hour.

As used herein, "water-soluble ammonium cerium (III) salt" refers to an ammonium cerium (III) salt that is at least 10% soluble in water in the proportions used. A preferred water-soluble ammonium cerium (III) salt is ammonium cerium (III) nitrate. Similarly, the term "water-soluble carbonate" refers to an alkali metal or ammonium carbonate or bicarbonate salt that is at

least 10% soluble in water in the proportions used. Examples of water-soluble carbonates include sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, ammonium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, and potassium bicarbonate, with ammonium carbonate being preferred.

As used herein, "capping ligand" is an amine carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, an amine phosphonic acid or a salt thereof, or a polymer functionalized with carboxylic acid groups or a salt thereof. An "amine carboxylic acid" refers a compound that comprises at least one amine group and at least one carboxylic acid group. Preferably, the amine carboxylic acid is an amino acetic acid or a salt thereof; preferably, the amino acetic acid comprises at least two carboxylic acid groups; more preferably, the amino acetic acid is an amine di-, tri-, or tetraacetic acid, examples of which include ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), ethylene diamine diacetic acid (EDDA), and nitrolotriacetic acid (NTA).

A polymer functionalized with carboxylic acid groups may be a homopolymer arising, for example, from the homopolymerization of a carboxylic acid containing monomer, such as acrylic acid, or a copolymer arising from the copolymerization of a carboxylic acid containing monomer and one or more additional monomers, which need not be carboxylic acid functionalized. An example of a homopolymer functionalized with carboxylic acid groups is polyacrylic acid (PAA).

An "amine phosphonic acid" refers to a compound that comprises at least one amine group and at least one phosphonic acid group. The capping ligand may include one or more phosphonic acid and one or more carboxylic acid groups, and salts thereof. Examples of amine phosphonic acids include aminotrimethyl phosphonic acid (ATMP), 6-amino-2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]hexanoic acid, and N-(Phosphonomethyl)iminodiacetic acid (PIDA).

In another aspect, the present invention is a composition comprising an aqueous dispersion of cerium (III) carbonate particles having a z-average particle size in the range of from 5 nm to 500 nm. The dispersion preferably further comprises the capping ligand, which is believed to promote the formation of the nanodisperse particles while stabilizing the particles against agglomeration.

The concentration of the cerium (III) carbonate in water is preferably in the range of from 0.2, more preferably from 0.5, and most preferably from 1 weight percent, to 25, more preferably to

21 weight percent, based on the weight of the water and the cerium (III) carbonate. More typically, the concentration of the reactants are adjusted to form a final dispersion that is from 1 to 5 weight percent solids; a higher solids content composition can be prepared by centrifugation followed by removal of the supernatant or by *in vacuo* water removal.

The weight-to-weight ratio of the polymer to the cerium (III) carbonate is preferably in the range of from 0.2, more preferably from 0.5, and most preferably from 1 weight percent, to 10, more preferably 8, and most preferably to 5 weight percent, based on the weight of the polymer. The composition comprising the latex and the cerium (III) carbonate particles is useful in the field of coating compositions, especially coating compositions comprising pigments or colorants or both. Pigments include opacifying pigment and extenders. Opacifying pigments include TiO_2, $BaSO_4$, and organic hollow sphere polymer particles (HSPs). The TiO_2 may anatase or rutile, and passivated or unpassivated. Commercial examples of TiO_2 are Ti-Pure-R706 TiO_2 and DeGussa P25 TiO_2 photocatalyst. The composition may include a combination of anatase and rutile, passivated and unpassivated TiO_2.

Suitable extenders include carbonates, silica, silicates, aluminosilicates, phosphates, and non-hollow organic microspheres. More particular examples of extenders include talc, clay, mica, sericite, $CaCO_3$, nepheline, feldspar, wollastonite, kaolinite, dicalcium phosphate, and diatomaceous earth.

Colorants may be organic or inorganic, dispersible (tints) or soluble (dyes). Examples of suitable colorants include methylene blue, phthalocyanine blue, phthalocyanine green, monoarylide yellow, diarylide yellow, benzimidazolone yellow, heterocyclic yellow, DNA orange, pyrrol orange, quinacridone magenta, quinacridone violet, dioxazine violet, quinacridone red, naphthol red, pyrrol red, metallized azo reds, nonmetallized azo reds, carbon black, lampblack, black iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, brown iron oxide, and red iron oxide.

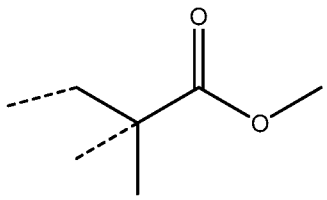
In another aspect, the present invention is a composition comprising a polymer or a copolymer such as poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) dissolved in a solvent such as chloroform in the presence of the dispersed cerium (III) carbonate particles. The composition of this aspect of the present invention is useful, for example, for casings for automotive headlights.

In another aspect, the present invention is a composition comprising cerium (III) carbonate particles and a neat polymer. Such a composition may be prepared by mixing cerium (III) carbonate particles with an extruded polymer melt.

The composition may comprise other components such as rheology modifiers, surfactants, and dispersants.

Examples of suitable polymers include polyacrylates, poly(styrene-acrylates), polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyurethane, poly(vinyl acetate-acrylates), silicone, epoxy resins, polyolefins, cellulose, and polysilicates. An example of a preferred latex comprises structural units of a) methyl methacrylate or styrene; b) an acrylate monomer which is *n*-butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, or 2-ethylhexyl acrylate; c) a carboxylic acid monomer is methacrylic acid or acrylic acid. It may also be desirable to functionalize the latex with a phosphorus acid monomer such as phosphoethyl methacrylate.

As used herein, the term "structural unit" of the named monomer, refers to the remnant of the monomer after polymerization. For example, a structural unit of methyl methacrylate is as illustrated:



structural unit of methyl methacrylate

where the dotted lines represent the points of attachment of the structural unit to the polymer backbone.

Cerium (III) carbonate nanosized dispersions are especially useful in applications such as latex paint formulations where color and gloss retention are desirable.

Examples 1-4 – Preparation of an Aqueous Nanodispersion of Cerium (III) Carbonate Particles

In the following examples z-average particle size was determined by dynamic light scattering.

Example 1 – Preparation of an Aqueous Dispersion of Nanosized Cerium (III) Carbonate Particles Stabilized by EDTA

An aqueous solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate (2 g in 100 mL DI water) was added to a 250-mL plastic vial. EDTA (50 mg) and ammonium carbonate (1 g) were separately dissolved in water (50 mL), then added over 25 s to the solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate with stirring (600 rpm) for 10 min. The pH of mixture was observed to be 8.0 ± 0.3.

The product mixture was divided into four 40-mL centrifugation tubes whereupon centrifugation was performed at 20,000 rpm for 6 min. The white product in each tube was collected and washed with 25 mL water, including 5 min vortex-mixing, to ensure removal of soluble nitrates and excess ammonium carbonate. The final product after washing and centrifugation was obtained as a wet paste having solid content of 20 wt. %.

To study the effect of loading of EDTA on cerium (III) carbonate properties, the example was repeated twice, using 100 mg and 500 mg of EDTA. The z-average particle size of the cerium carbonate particles was found to be 125 nm (50 mg EDTA), 118 nm (100 mg EDTA), and 114 nm (500 mg EDTA).

Example 2 – Preparation of an Aqueous Dispersion of Nanosized Cerium (III) Carbonate Particles Stabilized by NTA

The procedure described in Example 1 was substantially followed except that NTA (65 mg) was used as the capping ligand instead of EDTA. The final product after washing and centrifugation was obtained as a wet paste having solid content of 20 wt. %.

The example was repeated 32.5 mg of NTA. The z-average particle size of the cerium carbonate particles was found to be 157 nm (32.5 mg NTA) and 115 nm (65 mg NTA).

Example 3 – Preparation of an Aqueous Dispersion of Nanosized Cerium (III) Carbonate Particles Stabilized by PIDA

An aqueous solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate (2 g in 100 mL DI water) was added to a 250-mL plastic vial. PIDA (72 mg) and ammonium carbonate (1 g) were separately dissolved in water (50 mL), then added over 25 s to the solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate with stirring (600 rpm) for 10 min. The pH of mixture was observed to be 8.0 ± 0.3.

The product mixture was divided into four 40-mL centrifugation tubes whereupon centrifugation was performed at 20,000 rpm for 6 min. The white product in each tube was collected and washed with 25 mL water, including 5 min vortex-mixing, to ensure removal of soluble nitrates and excess ammonium carbonate. The final product after washing and centrifugation was obtained as a wet paste having solid content of 20 wt. %. The z-average particle size of the cerium carbonate particles was found to be 105 nm.

Example 4 – Preparation of an Aqueous Dispersion of Nanosized Cerium (III) Carbonate Particles Stabilized by PAA

An aqueous solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate (2 g in 100 mL DI water) was added to a 250-mL plastic vial. PAA (500 mg of 50% aq.; MW = 2000 g/mol;) and ammonium carbonate (1 g) were separately dissolved in water (50 mL), then added over 25 s to the solution of ammonium cerium (III) nitrate tetrahydrate with stirring (600 rpm) for 10 min. The pH of mixture was observed to be 8.0 ± 0.3.

The product mixture was divided into four 40-mL centrifugation tubes whereupon centrifugation was performed at 20,000 rpm for 6 min. The white product in each tube was collected and washed with 25 mL water, including 5 min vortex-mixing, to ensure removal of soluble nitrates and excess ammonium carbonate. The final product after washing and centrifugation was obtained as a wet paste having solid content of 20 wt. %.

The example was repeated twice, using 1.1 g and 2.2 g of 50% aq. PAA. The z-average particle size of the cerium carbonate particles as determined by dynamic light scattering (DLS) was found to be 105 nm (0.5 g PAA), 105 nm (1.1 g PAA), and 20 nm (2.2 g NTA).

Examples 5-7 – Preparation of Coatings Formulations with Dyes and Tints

In the following preparations, the acrylic binder has the following characteristics: (49BA/50MMA/1MAA), z-average particle size = 98 nm, solids content 40.2 wt. %.

Preparation of Paint Formulations with Dyes:

Two separate dispersions were prepared as follows:

A. Ti-Pure-R706 TiO_2 (3.5 g), optionally 10% DeGussa P25 TiO_2 photocatalyst based on the weight of Ti-Pure-R706 TiO_2, TAMOL™ 1124 dispersant (A Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company or Its Affiliates, 0.3 wt. % relative to pigment weight), 1 M NH_4OH (10 µL), and an aqueous solution of 3.5 x 10^{-4} M Congo red dye or methylene blue dye (0.7 mL) were mixed at 1700 rpm in the presence of ZrO_2 beads (10 mm) to form a TiO_2 slurry. The ZrO_2 beads were removed from the slurry, whereupon an additional amount of dye solution (1.27 mL) was added to the slurry over time. The mixture was then mixed (3500 rpm for 3 min) to obtain 4.65 g of 75 wt. % pigment slurry.

B. 2 wt. % to 5 wt. % solids (relative to the weight of Ti-Pure-R706 in Step A) of cerium (III) carbonate (wet paste at 20% solids, prepared as described above without a capping ligand or with a capping ligand as described in Example 2) was combined with water (0.86 mL to 0.44 mL, depending on solids). The pH of the resulting solution was adjusted to pH 9 with 1M NH_4OH. The mixture was sheared (3500 rpm for 4 min) followed by ultrasonication (10 min).

The slurry from Step A was mixed with stirring with an acrylic binder (12.79 g). The dispersion from Step B was mixed with the slurry from Step A and the mixture was sheared (3500 rpm for 1 min). Subsequently, ACRYSOL™ 2020E thickener (A Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company or Its Affiliates, 0.6 g) was added to the mixture and mixed (3500 rpm for 3 min) to obtain a final paint formulation at ~16 % pigment volume concentration (PVC).

Preparation of Paint Formulations with Tints:

Ti-Pure-R706 TiO_2 (4.6 g), TAMOL™ 1124 dispersant (0.3 wt. % relative to pigment weight), 1 M NH_4OH (10 µL), DeGussa P25 TiO_2 photocatalyst (0.36 g), Colortrend organic red 808 colorant (0.44 g) and water (1.53 g) were mixed at 2100 rpm in the presence of ZrO_2 beads. The ZrO_2 beads were removed from the slurry and the slurry was again mixed (3500 rpm, 3 min) to

obtain 7 g of 75 wt. % pigment slurry. This slurry was mixed with the dispersion as described in Step B (except that the cerium (III) carbonate was prepared only in accordance with Example 2) to form a final paint formulation at having a PVC of ~16 %.

UV-induced Photodegradation of Coatings

Paint formulations were applied using a 3-mil bar applicator on polyacrylic substrates. The applied coatings were dried for 72 h under ambient conditions. Dry coatings were then irradiated under 254-nm UV light (140-150 Lux) for 4 h.

A portion of the coating (200 mg) was scraped from the polyacrylic substrate, combined with 1 mL ethanol, and ultrasonicated for 15 min. The mixture was then vortexed for 5 min and the supernatant, which contained residual dye, was analyzed by UV-vis spectroscopy to determine the degree of dye degradation.

Example 5 – Dye Degradation by UV-Vis with P25

When the sample containing Ti-R706-TiO_2, DeGussa P25, acrylic binder, congo red dye, and cerium (III) carbonate without capping ligand was exposed to UV light as described above, the extent of dye degradation was 8%. In contrast, the extent of degradation without the cerium (III) carbonate was 40%.

Example 6 – Dye Degradation by UV-Vis, without P25

When the sample containing Ti-R706-TiO_2, acrylic binder, methylene blue dye, and cerium (III) carbonate without capping ligand was exposed to UV light as described above, the extent of dye degradation was 0%. In contrast, the extent of degradation without the cerium (III) carbonate was 15%.

Example 7 – Tint Degradation by UV-Vis with P25

When the sample containing Ti-R706-TiO_2, DeGussa P25, acrylic binder, organic red tint, and cerium (III) carbonate with the capping ligand as described in Example 2 was exposed to UV light as described above, color retention was found to be complete retention. In contrast, the sample without cerium (III) carbonate showed significant loss of color.

UV-induced photodegradation of Polymethyl methacrylate:

A mixture of a) PMMA dissolved in $CHCl_3$ and b) cerium (III) carbonate particles (as prepared in Examples 1 or 3; 2 or 5 wt. % based on the weight of PMMA) was poured in a watch glass and allowed to dry for 16 h in ambient conditions. After 16 h drying, the PMMA films were then irradiated under 254-nm UV light (140-150 Lux) for 4 h.

Example 8 – UV Photodegradation of PMMA with Cerium (III) Carbonate Capped with EDTA

No yellowing was observed for the irradiated PMMA film containing cerium (III) carbonate capped with EDTA (2 weight percent based on the weight of PMMA). In contrast, the casted film containing no cerium (III) carbonate, exhibited significant yellowing.

Example 9 – UV Photodegradation of PMMA with Cerium (III) Carbonate Capped with PIDA

No yellowing was observed for the irradiated PMMA film containing cerium (III) carbonate capped with PIDA (5 weight percent based on the weight of PMMA). In contrast, the casted film containing no cerium (III) carbonate, exhibited significant yellowing.

The studies demonstrate that cerium (III) carbonate substantially ameliorates color fading and markedly attenuates unwanted color formation in coatings prepared from coating formulations.

Claims:

1. A composition comprising a polymer and cerium (III) carbonate particles.

2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the polymer forms a solution or a dispersion with a liquid.

3. The composition of Claim 2, which is an aqueous dispersion of the polymer particles and cerium (III) carbonate particles.

4. The composition of Claim 3, wherein the polymer particles are polyacrylates, poly(styrene-acrylates), polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate, polyurethane, poly(vinyl acetate-acrylates), silicone, epoxy resins, polyolefins, cellulose, and polysilicates.

5. The composition of Claim 4, which further comprises a pigment, a colorant, or both a pigment and a colorant.

6. The composition of Claim 5, wherein the pigment is selected from the group consisting of TiO_2, $BaSO_4$, organic hollow sphere polymer particles, talc, clay, mica, sericite, $CaCO_3$, nepheline, feldspar, wollastonite, kaolinite, dicalcium phosphate, diatomaceous earth and non-hollow organic microspheres.

7. The composition of Claim 6, wherein the cerium (III) carbonate particles are nanosized particles, and wherein the composition further comprises a capping ligand, which is an amine carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, an amine phosphonic acid or a salt thereof, or a polymer functionalized with carboxylic acid groups or a salt thereof.

8. The composition of Claim 7, wherein the pigment comprises TiO_2, wherein the TiO_2 is anatase, rutile, or a combination thereof; and wherein the TiO_2 is passivated, unpassivated, or a combination thereof.

9. The composition of Claim 8, wherein the polymer particles comprise structural units of: a) methyl methacrylate, styrene, or a combination thereof; b) an acrylate monomer which is *n*-butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, or a combination thereof; and c) a carboxylic acid monomer which is methacrylic acid, acrylic acid, or a combination thereof.

10. The composition of Claim 8, wherein the polymer particles comprise structural units of methyl methacrylate, *n*-butyl acrylate, and methacrylic acid.

11. The composition of Claim 10, wherein the polymer particles further comprise structural units of phosphoethyl methacrylate.

12. The composition of Claim 2, wherein the polymer forms a solution in an organic solvent and wherein the polymer is a polymer or copolymer of methyl methacrylate.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 21/17185

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC - C01F 17/247; C01G 23/04; C08J 3/205; C08K 3/105; C08K 3/26; C09D 7/61 (2021.01)

CPC - C01F 17/247; C08J 3/205; C08K 3/105; C08K 3/26; C09B 31/057; C09D 7/61

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)
See Search History document

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

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X -- A	US 2011/0244237 A1 (CHO et al), 06 October 2011 (06.10.2011), para [0014], [0029], [0085].	1-4 --- 9-11
X -- A	US 5,478,550 A (SUZUKI et al), 26 December 1995 (26.12.1995), col 3 ln 40-44, col 4 ln 20-25, col 8 ln 20, col 8 ln 61, col 9 ln 1-2, col 9 ln 41, col 10 ln 25-47, col 10 ln 61-62, col 12 ln 39-55.	1-8 --- 9-11
X -- A	US 2017/0342271 A1 (DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO), 30 November 2017 (30.11.2017), para [0026], [0073], [0130]-[0132], [0147], [0246]-[0249].	1, 2, 12 --- 9-11
A	'Titanium dioxide', WIKIPEDIA, 19 March 2020 (19.03.2020), pg 2-3, [retrieved 5 April 2021 (05.04.2021) via <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Titanium_dioxide&oldid=946371942>].	8
A	US 3,692,732 A (DEGEN et al), 19 September 1972 (19.09.1972), entire document.	1-12
A	US 5,204,398 A (COHEN et al), 20 April 1993 (20.04.1993), entire document.	1-12
A	US 2018/0013159 A1 (ASAHI GLASS COMPANY), 11 January 2018 (11.01.2018), entire doucment.	1-12
A/P	US 2020/0339435 A1 (THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA), 29 October 2020 (29.10.2020), entire document.	1-12

☐ 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
"D" document cited by the applicant in the international application
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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
06 April 2021	APR 22 2021
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-8300	Authorized officer Lee Young Telephone No. PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300