

# CATIONIC PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION OF BIOBASED OXETANE MONOMERS FROM ADIPIC, ITACONIC AND CITRIC ACID FUNCTIONALIZATION

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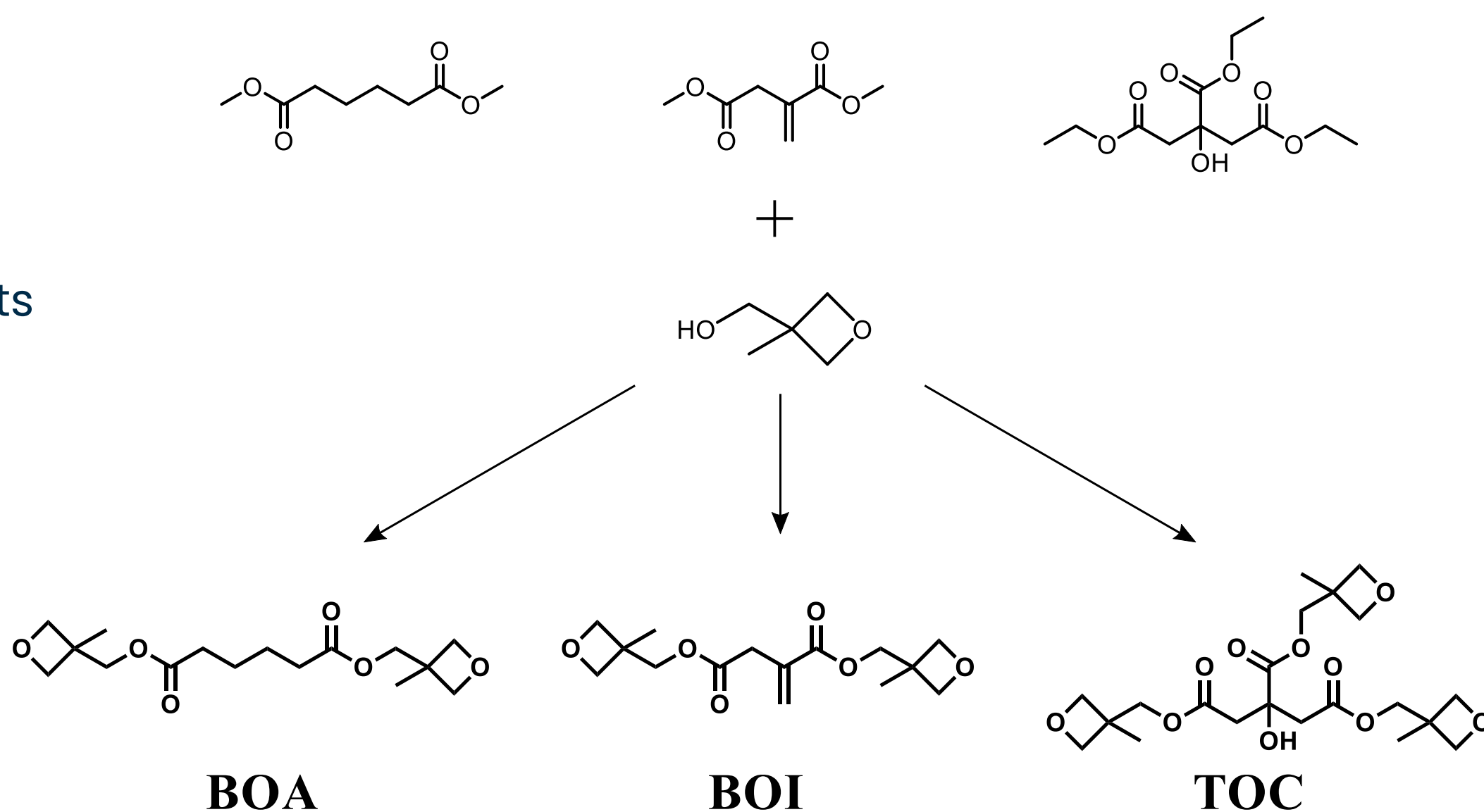
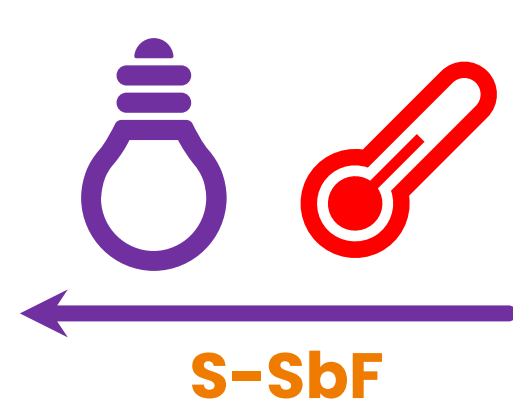
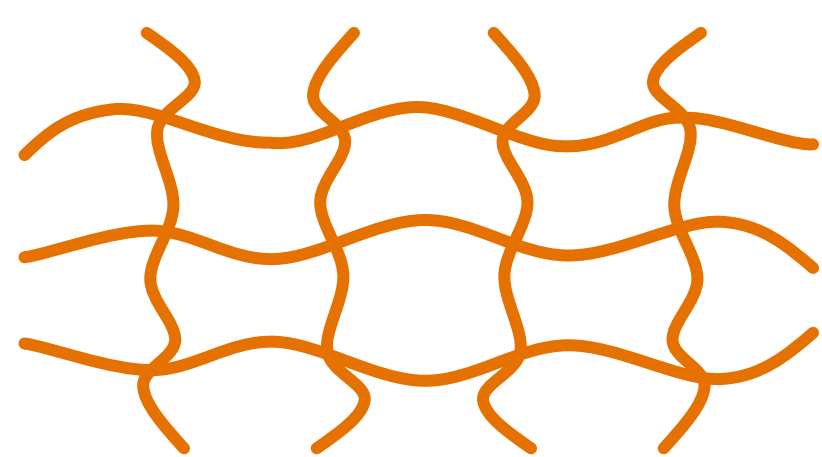
## Introduction

In the context of sustainable materials development, **biobased monomers** are essential for reducing reliance on fossil-based chemicals. This study reports the **synthesis of three novel oxetane monomers**, derived from the esters of adipic, itaconic, and citric acids (**BOA, BOI, and TOC**), via a one-pot transesterification reaction with 3-ethyl-3-oxetanemethanol.

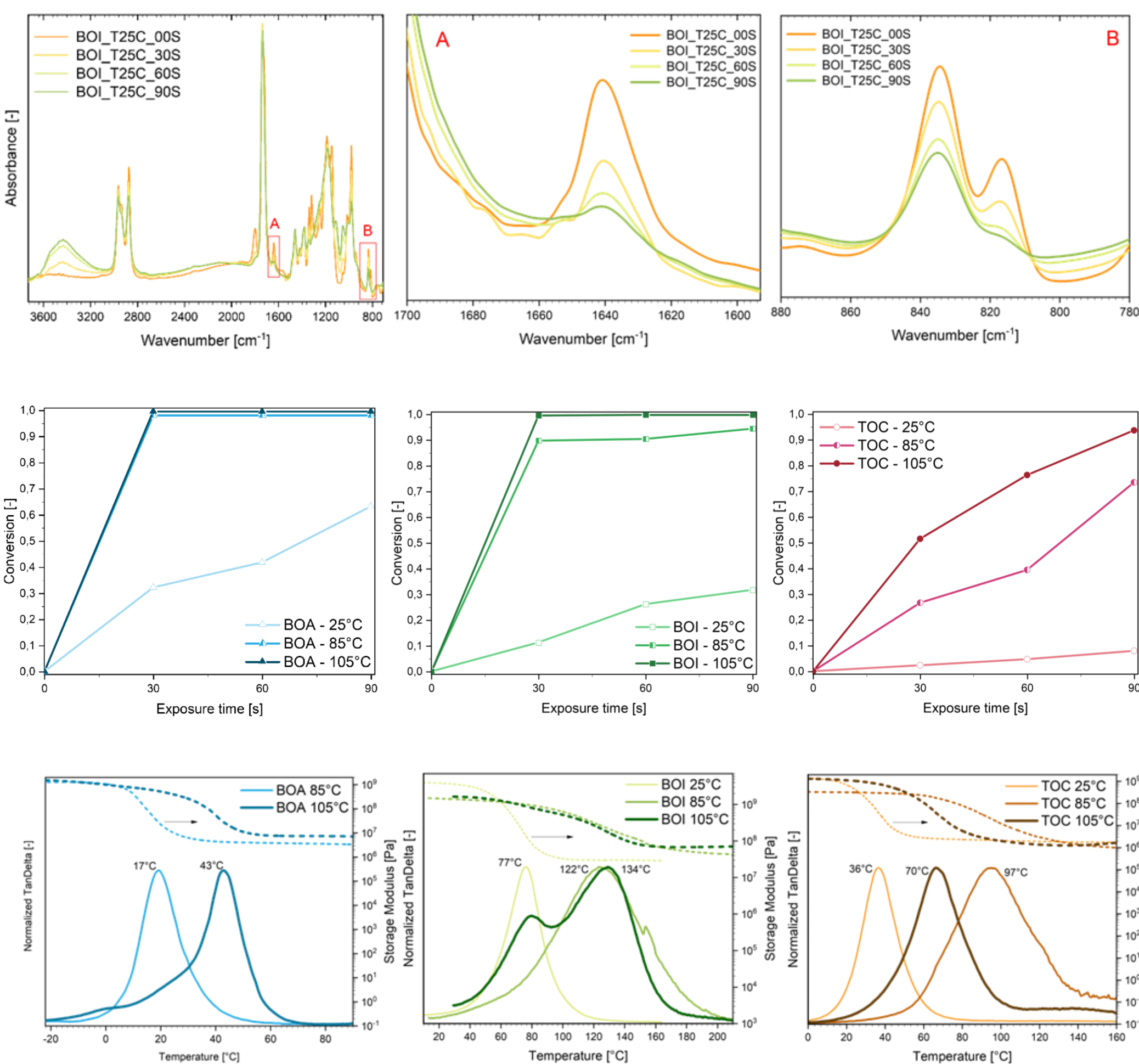
**Cationic ring-opening photopolymerization** (CROP) was employed to produce crosslinked materials. Characterization by FTIR, photo-DSC, DSC, and DMTA demonstrated effective curing kinetics and promising thermomechanical properties, particularly at irradiation temperatures above 85 °C. This work contributes to the development of sustainable, high-performance materials.

## Synthesis and Photopolymerization

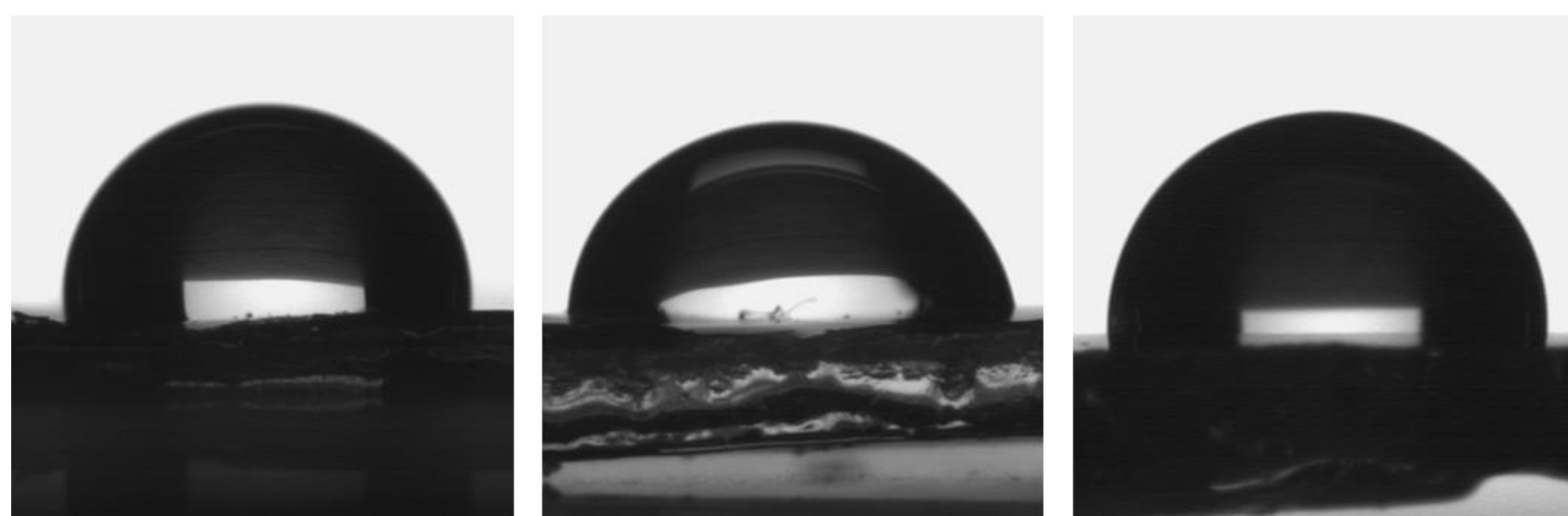
- Transesterification** reaction using 3-ethyl-3-oxetane methanol with di-/tri-carboxylic esters (DMA, DMI, TEC), catalysed by DBTO.
- Photoinitiator**: triarylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate salts (S-SbF)



## Results



	Curing Temperature	DMTA Tg [°C]	Modulus [Pa]	Contact angle [°]	Gel content [%]
<b>BOA</b>	25 °C	N/A	N/A	NA	NA
	85 °C	17	3,69 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	93±4	89
	105 °C	43	7,03 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	95±6	89
<b>BOI</b>	25 °C	77	2,99 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	NA	NA
	85 °C	80/122	5,68 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	72±4	100
	105 °C	134	7,10 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	73±5	100
<b>TOC</b>	25 °C	36	1,47 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA
	85 °C	97	1,24 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	92±3	100
	105 °C	70	1,41 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	94±2	100



## Conclusions

- Bio-based oxetane monomers show promising reactivity in UV curing, especially BOI with dual reactivity.
- High oxetane group conversion (>85 °C curing).
- BOI exhibits highest Tg and crosslink density, suggesting best performance for applications demanding rigidity.
- TOC's hydroxyl groups lead to ether linkages, lowering crosslinking density, and Tg.

## Acknowledgments

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