



INVESTIGATION INTO RADICAL COPOLYMERIZATIONS OF **ITACONATES WITH ACRYLATES**

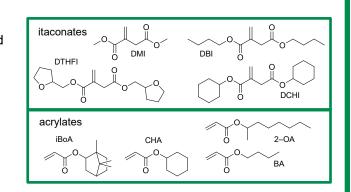
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Introduction

- itaconic acid and its esters are available from bio-based resources and offer access to bio-based polymers^[1,2]
- low radical polymerization rates and depropagation of itaconates are challenging → copolymerizations with acrylates appear attractive to enhance reaction rate and achieve
- to allow for tailored copolymer compositions reactivity ratios were derived from kinetic Monte
- propagation kinetics of itaconates were investigated using PLP-SEC tailored for monomers with low $k_{\rm p}$ and $k_{\rm t}$

Carlo simulations based on experimental composition data from ¹H-NMR and SEC analyses



Experimental methods

Copolymerizations

- copolymerizations in dioxane carried out at 80 °C for different reaction times
- in-line ¹**H-NMR** (600 MHz): DBI–BA copolymerizations in an NMR tube, dioxane-d₈, 60 °C, 4 h
- off-line ¹H-NMR (80 MHz or 400 MHz): itaconate–acrylate copolymerizations in dioxane at 60 to 80°C
- SEC: monomer conversions derived from elution curves of the reaction mixture

Propagation kinetics

 PLP–SEC with modified pulse profiles in a temperature range of 5-60 °C to be able to neglect depropagation

Pulsed-laser polymerization (PLP) periodically changing radical concentration due to irradiation with UV laser pulses • IUPAC recommended method of choice for determination of k_n $log(M/g \cdot mol^{-1})$ Li: chain length after t_0 : dark time between $L_{\rm i} = {\rm i} \cdot [{\rm M}] \cdot t_0 \cdot k_{\rm p}$ nulse bursts i dark times

Copolymer composition data SEC elution curves measured directly from the copolymerization reaction mixture DBI - BA, 80 °C DBI – iBoA, 80 °C DBI - CHA, 80 °C $f_{DRI}^{0} = 0.3 / SEC$ a = 0.3 / NMR (80 MHz) $f_{DBI}^{0} = 0.7 / NMR (80 MHz)$ ¹⁰_{DBI} = 0.3 / NMR (400 MHz . = 0.7 / NMR (400 MHz excellent agreement of data preferential incorporation of DBI derived from at $f_{\rm DBI}^{0}$ of 0.3 and 0.5 three independent types of analyses DMI 2.0 2.0 c_{DBI} / (mol·L $^{-1}$) $c_{\rm ita}$ / (mol·L $^{-1}$) minor impact of itaconate noticeable impact of acrylate ester group on ester group on copolymerizations with DBI copolymerizations with **iBoA** for $f_{\rm DBI}^{0} = 0.3$ Reactivity ratios derived from the variation of both monomer concentrations throughout the copolymerization up to high conversions applying Monte Carlo simulations^[4] DMI 0.90 0.51 BA[4] 1.96 0.52 1.61 0.57 CHA 2.22 0.52 0.39 1.29 0.61 **DCHI**

Propagation kinetics Pulse profiles determined via kinetic Monte Carlo simulations $log(M/g \cdot mol^{-1})$ $log(M/g \cdot mol^{-1})$ dark time to good agreement of MWDs from simulations and experiment for DBI **DCHI** 20 40 experimental MWDs at 25 °C Arrhenius diagram DBI 1.6 - DCHI DCHI 2.0 1.4 $ln(k_p / (L \cdot mol^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}))$ (-lom·g/ 1.0 ≥ 0.8 0.5 <u>6</u>0.6 3 0.4 0.2 -0.5 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 1/T / K⁻¹·10⁻³ $\log(M/g\cdot mol^{-1})$ activation pre-exponential k_p at 25 °C monomer energy EA factor A [L·mol-1·s-1] [kJ·mol-1] [L·mol-1-s-1] **DMI**[3] 27.8 7.29·10⁵ 9.8 0.990 20.3 $1.45 \cdot 10^{4}$ 4.1 27 7 9.26.104 0.987 **DCHI** 15 **DTHFI*** 8.64.103 0.998 sterically more demanding ester groups lead to a decrease in k_p

Conclusion

- r values derived from Monte Carlo simulation with consideration of itaconate depropagation
- preferential incorporation of itaconates
- activation energy and pre-exponential factors successfully determined via PLP employing special pulse profiles

outlook

- reactivity ratios for itaconate monomers with functional ester groups
- PLP-SEC investigation into depropagation kinetics of itaconates