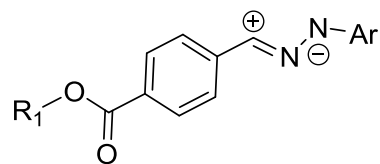
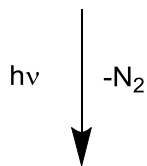
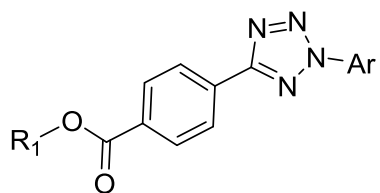


T. Gegenhuber, L. De Keer, A. S. Goldmann, P.H.M. Van Steenberge,
M.F. Reyniers, D. R. D'hooge, C. Barner-Kowollik

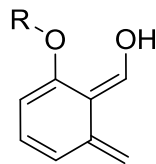
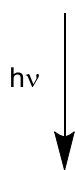
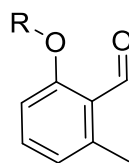
STEP-GROWTH POLYMERS AS MACRO CHAIN TRANSFER AGENTS – AN EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL STUDY

*And if You feel that You can't go on,
in the Light You will find the Road.*

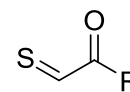
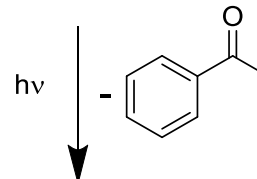
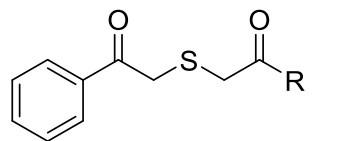
("In the Light", Physical Graffiti, Led Zeppelin © 1975)



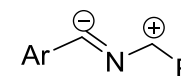
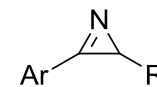
Tetrazole to
Nitrile-imine



Methyl-
Benzaldehyde
to "Photoenol"

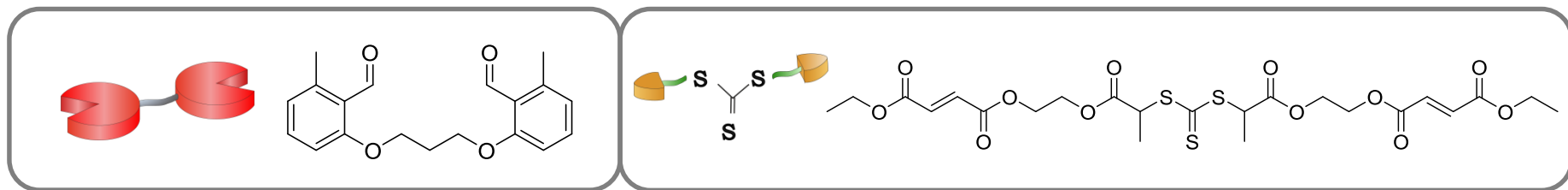
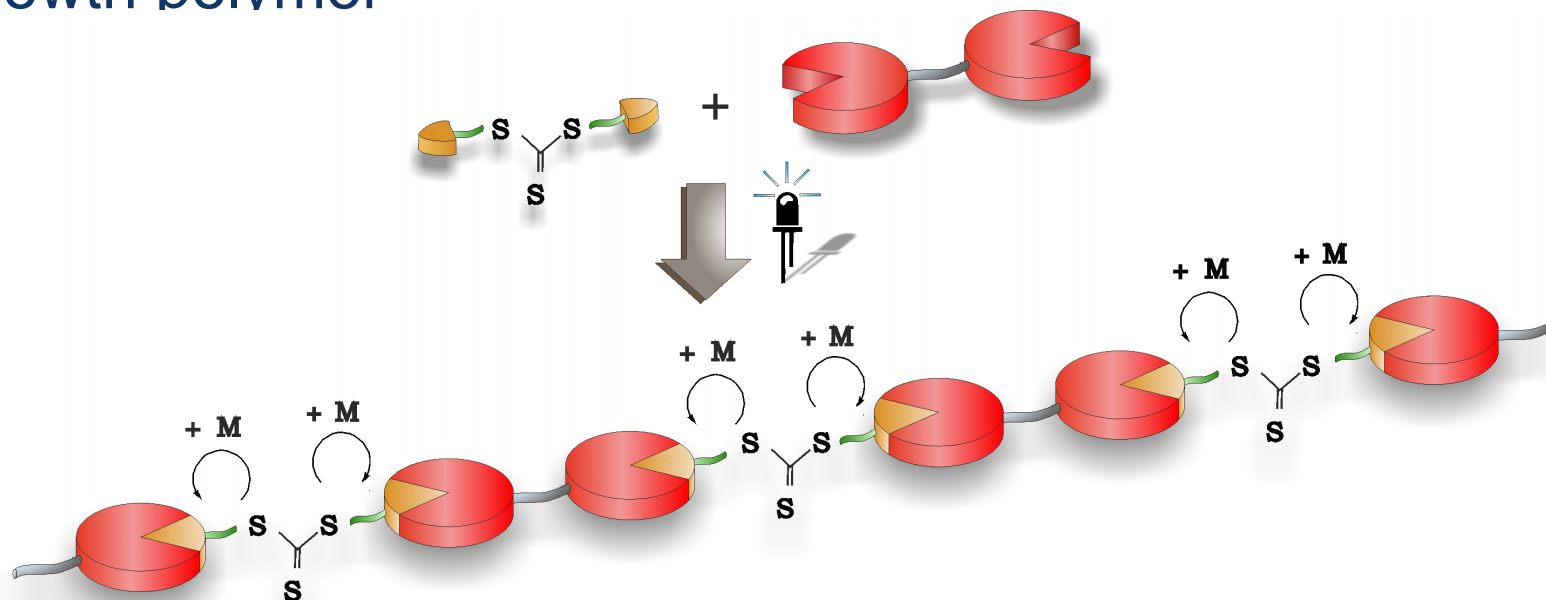


Phenacylsulfide to
Thioaldehyde

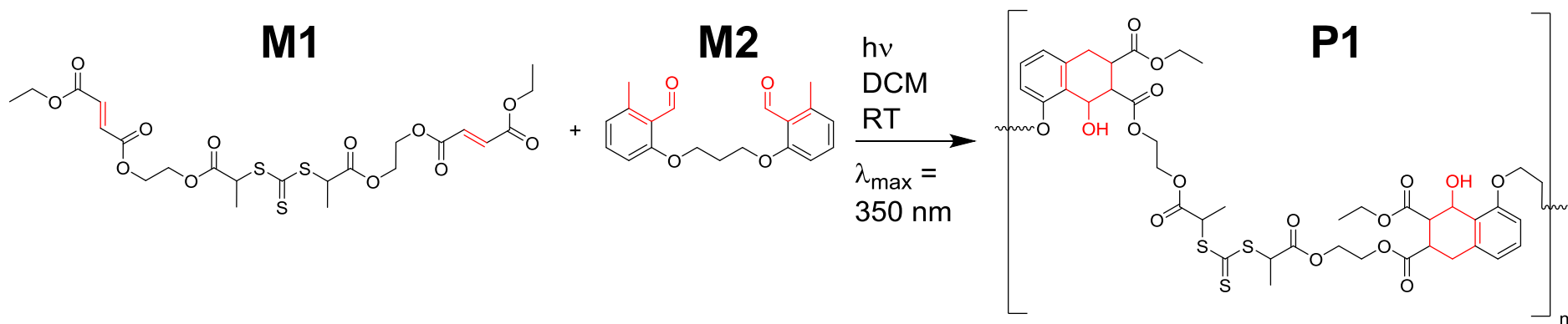


Azirine to
Nitrile-ylide

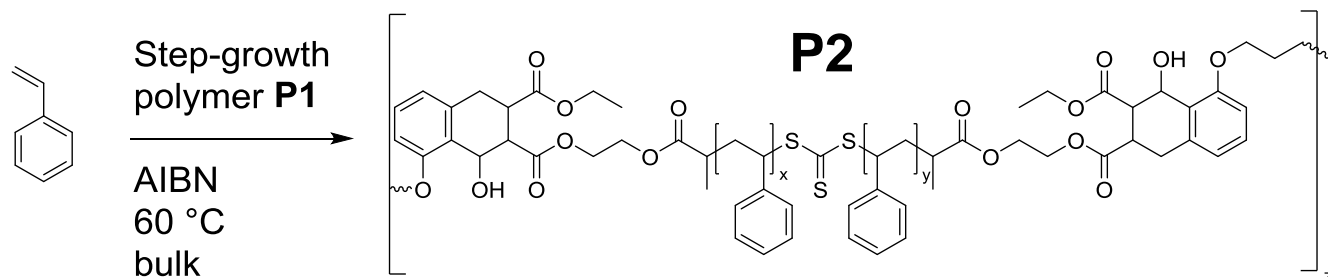
- Incorporation of RAFT group within the backbone of a step-growth polymer



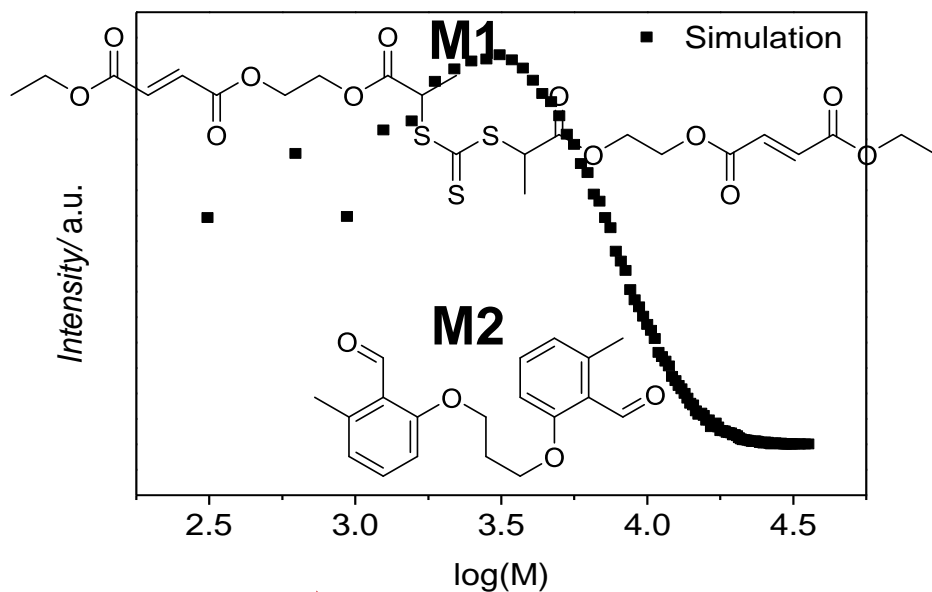
- Step-growth polymerization using a bifunctional *ortho*-methyl benzaldehyde and a bisfumarate with a trithiocarbonate group



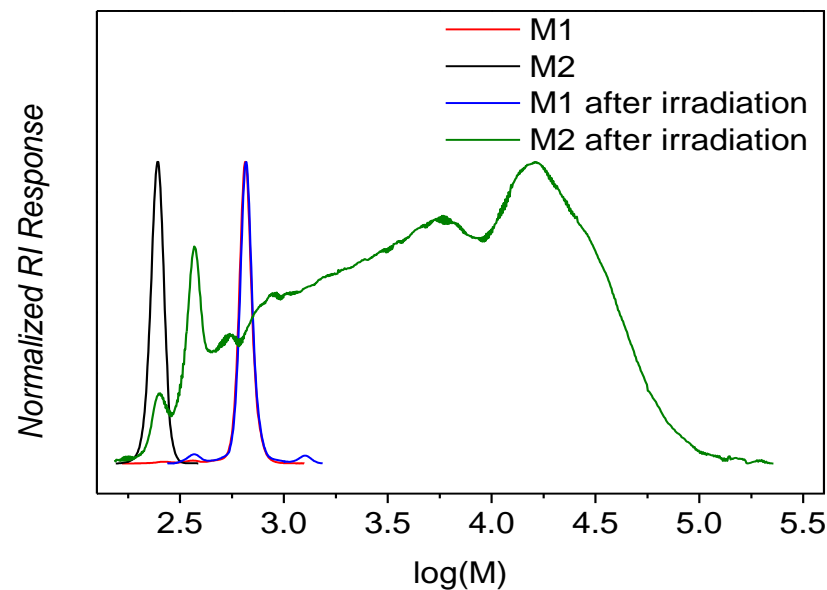
- Chain extension by conventional RAFT polymerization



- Irradiation with conditions for step-growth polymerization of M1 and M2
- Determination of k_{side}

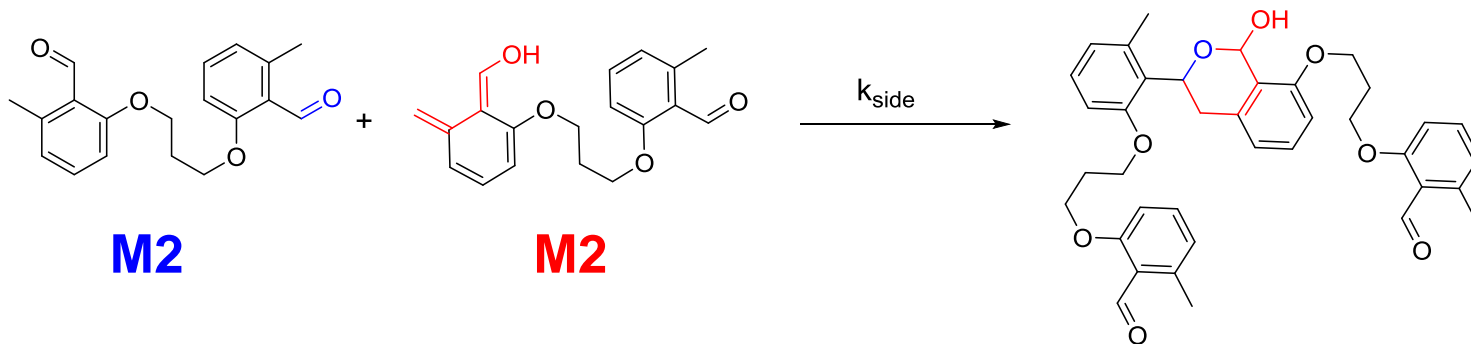


PS calibration

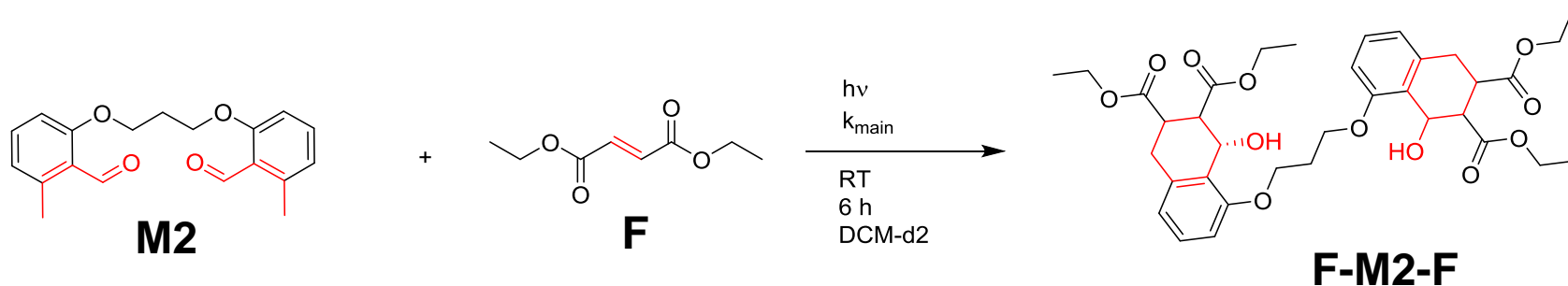


RAFT-fumarate **M1** stable, benzaldehyde **M2** reacts with itself

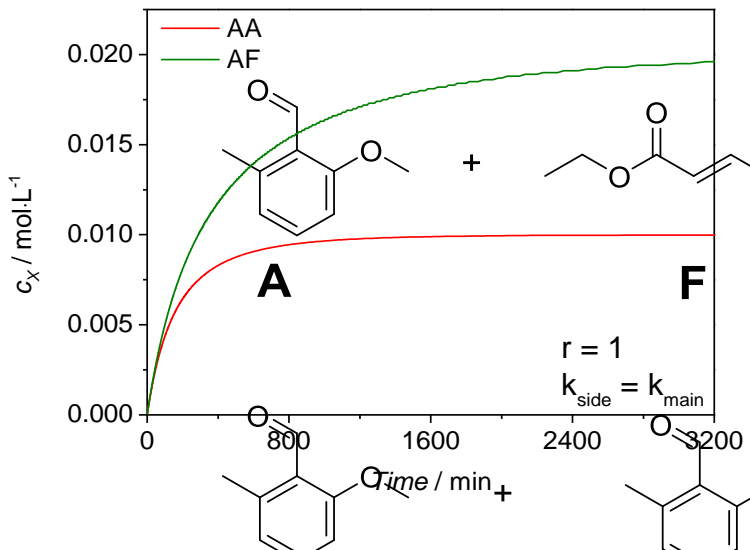
- Possible side reactions of activated **M2** *ortho*-quinodimethane and the **carbonyl** species of the benzaldehyde



- Determination of k_{main} in relation to k_{side} *via* small molecules

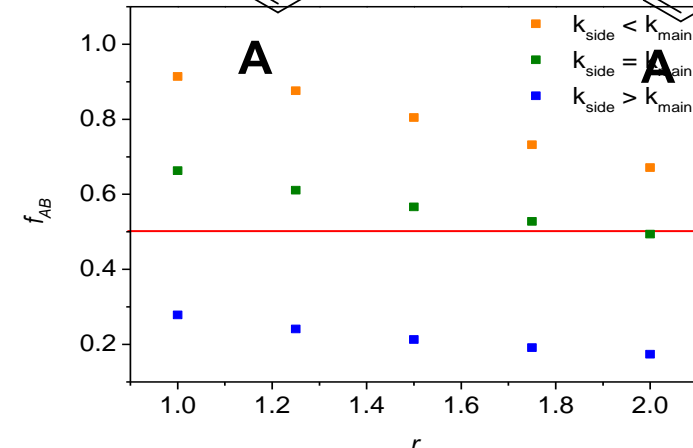
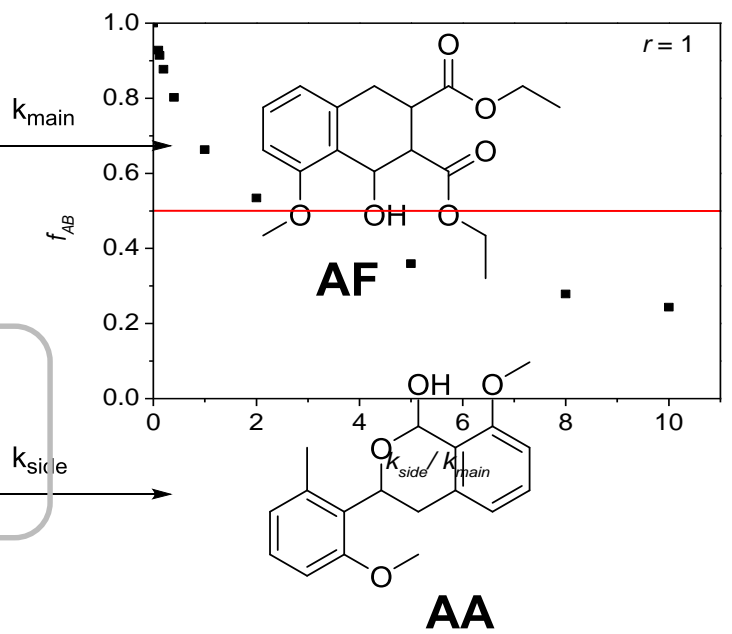


- Side reaction, imbalance and k values

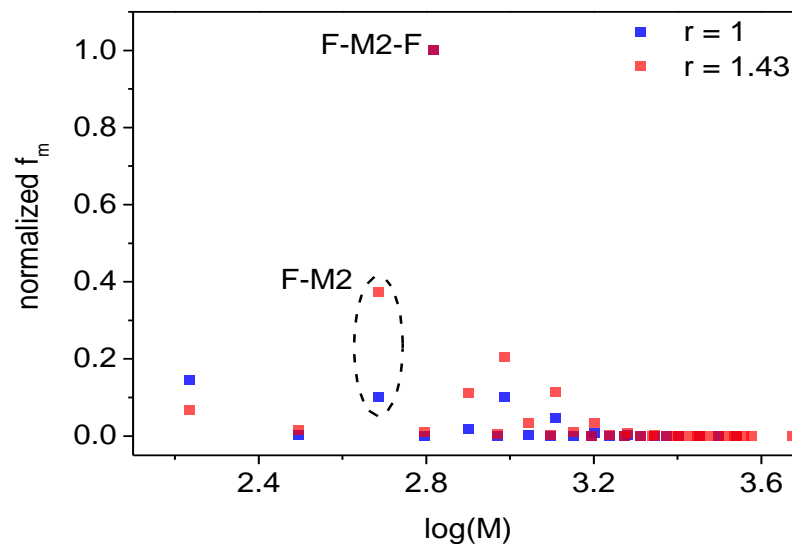
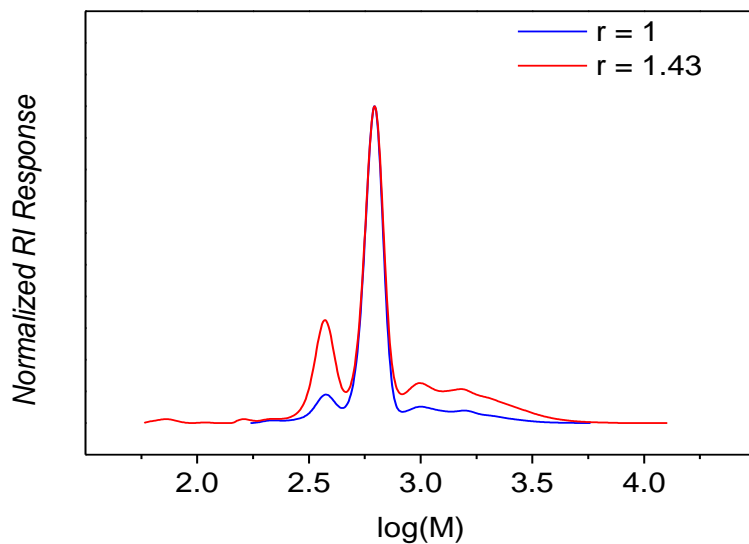
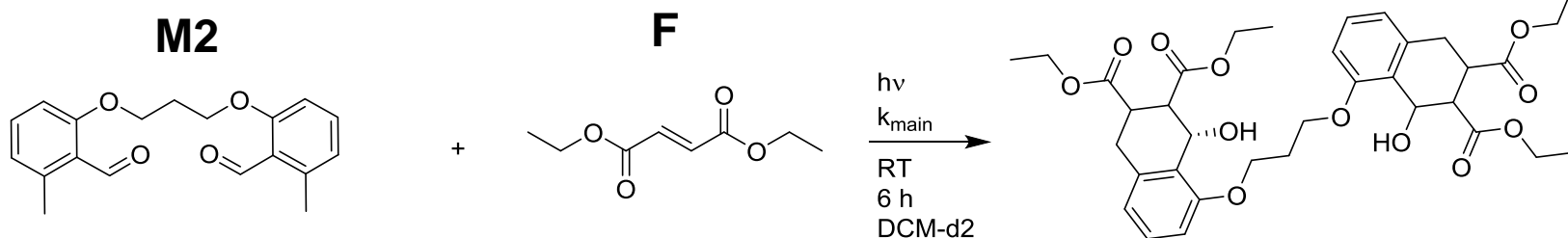


$$r = \frac{N_{A,0}}{N_{F,0}}$$

k_{side}

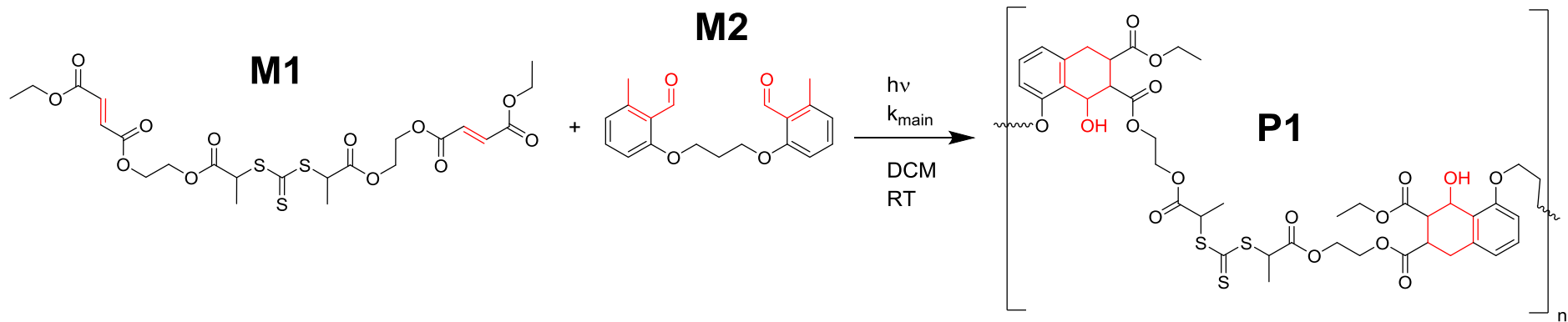


- If $k_{\text{side}} = k_{\text{main}}$, still strong suppression of side reaction
- With excess A more side reaction occurring

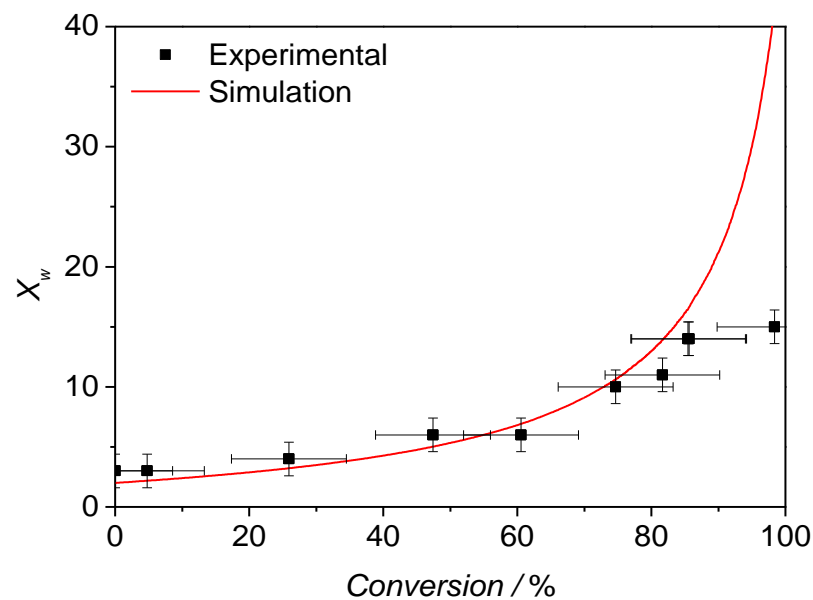
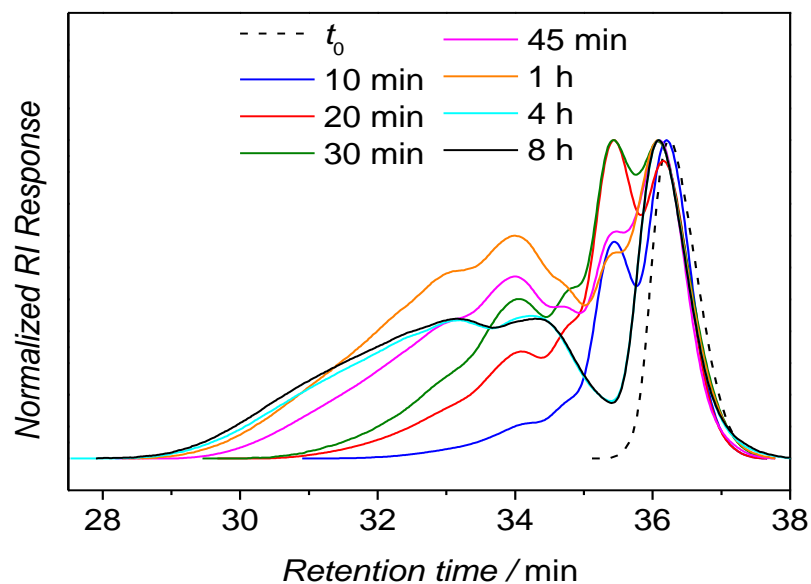


Conversion (NMR): 93 %
 Conversion (NMR): 87 %

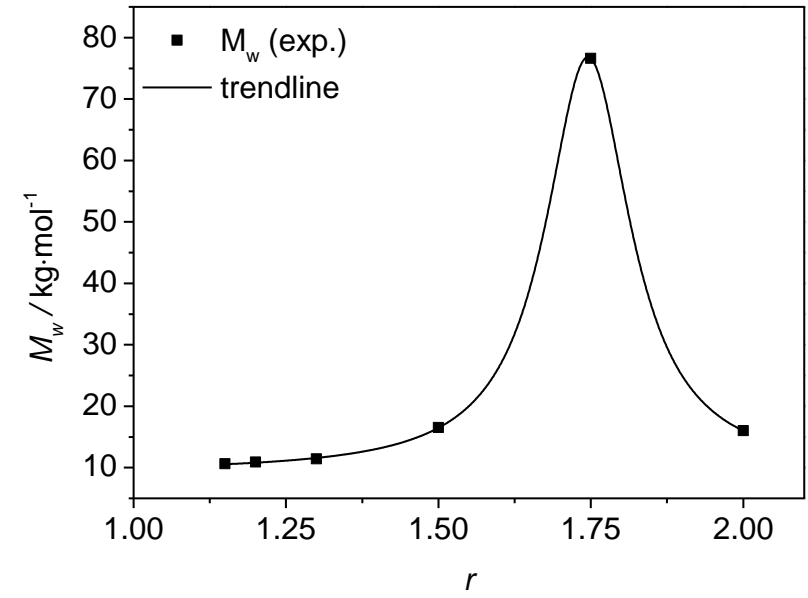
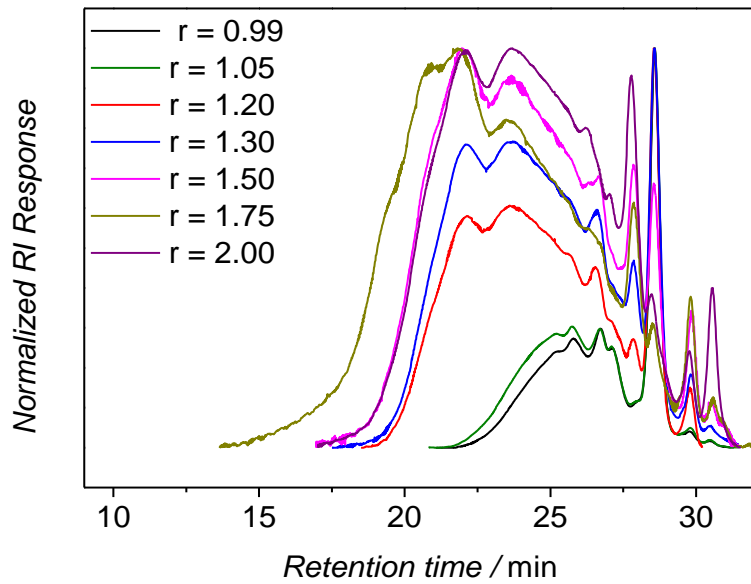
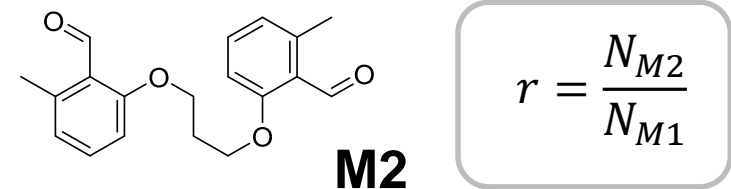
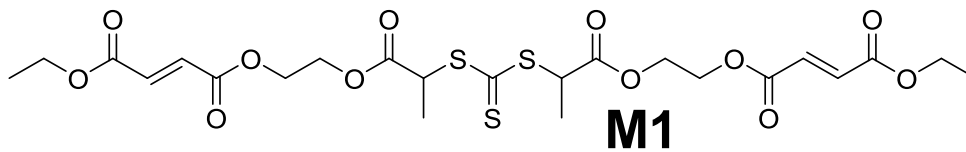
→ $r = 1$ with $k_{\text{side}} = 0.2 k_{\text{main}}$



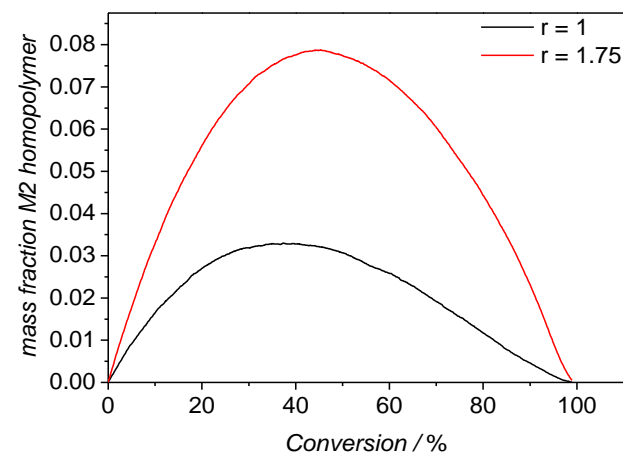
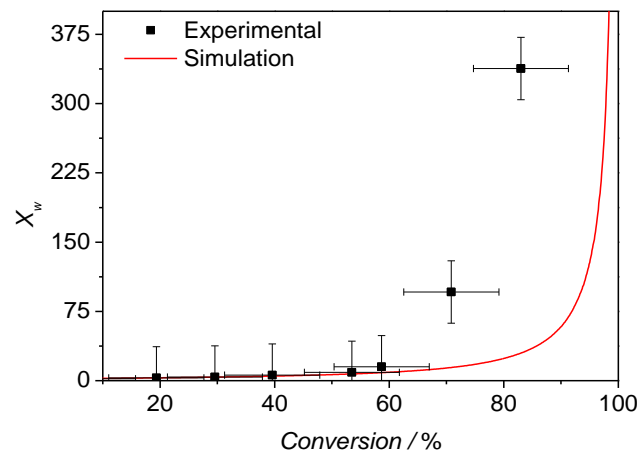
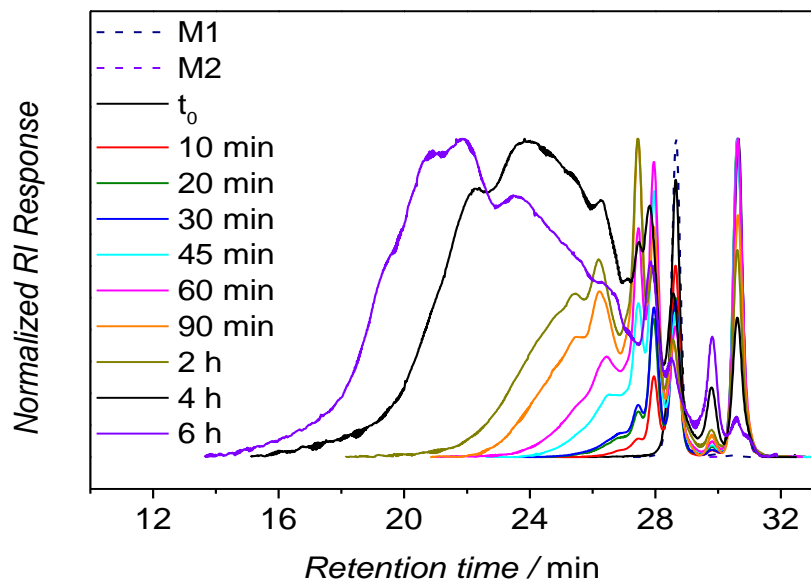
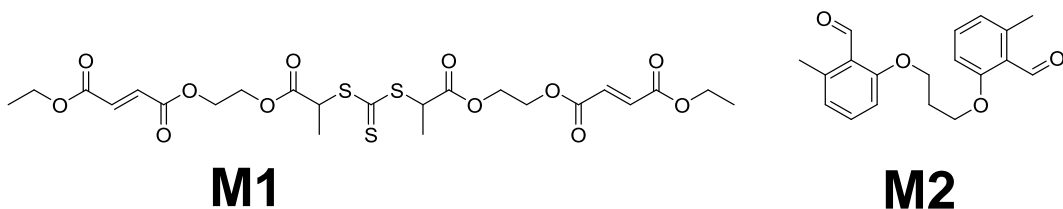
$$r = 1 \text{ and } k_{\text{side}} = 0.2 k_{\text{main}}$$



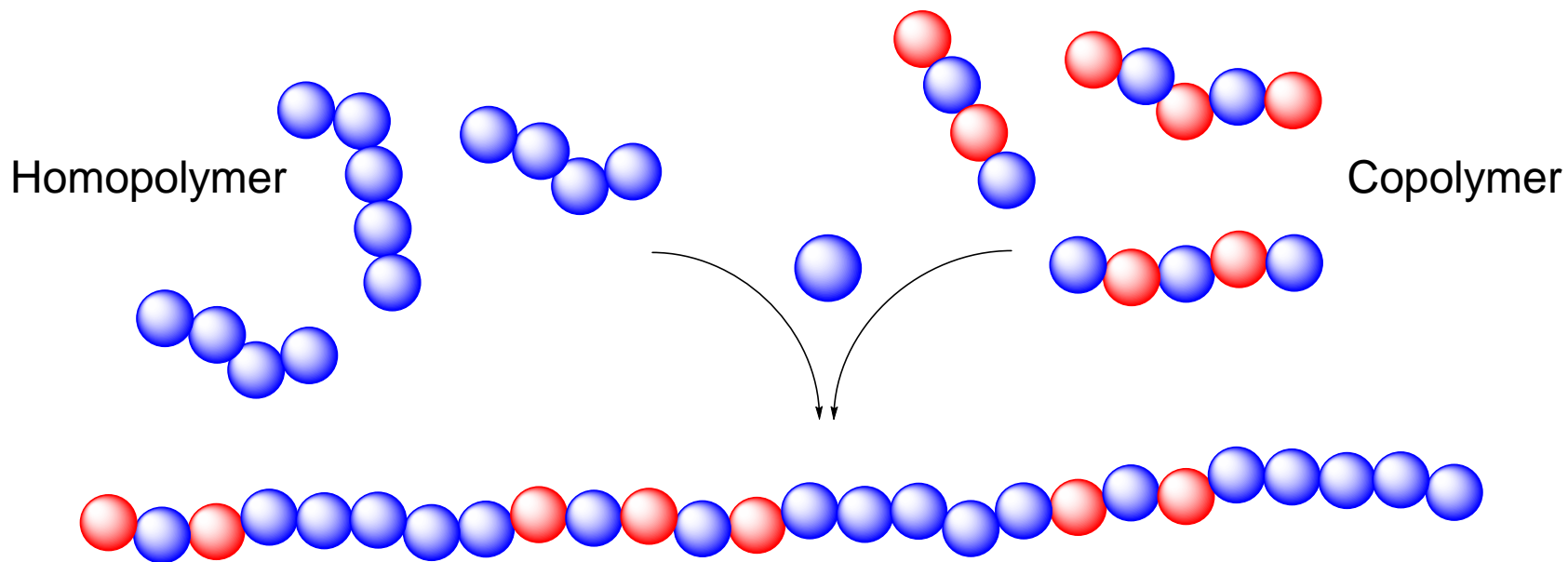
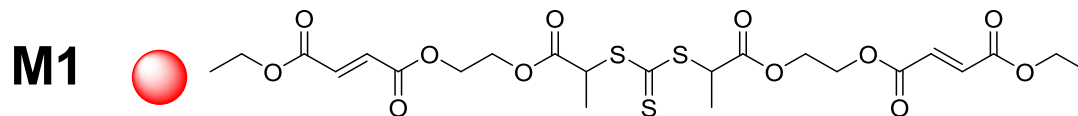
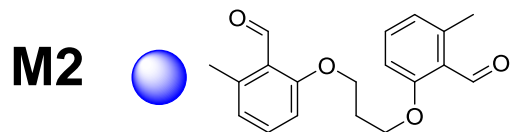
- Increasing the amount of M2 (photoenol)
- Highest M_w for the 1/1.75 ratio of M1/M2 (excess photoenol)
- At $\frac{1}{2}$ ratio decrease of the M_w



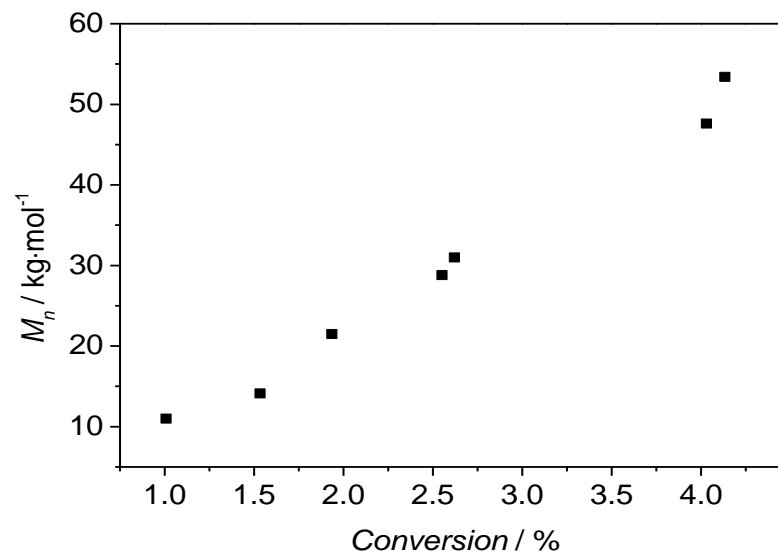
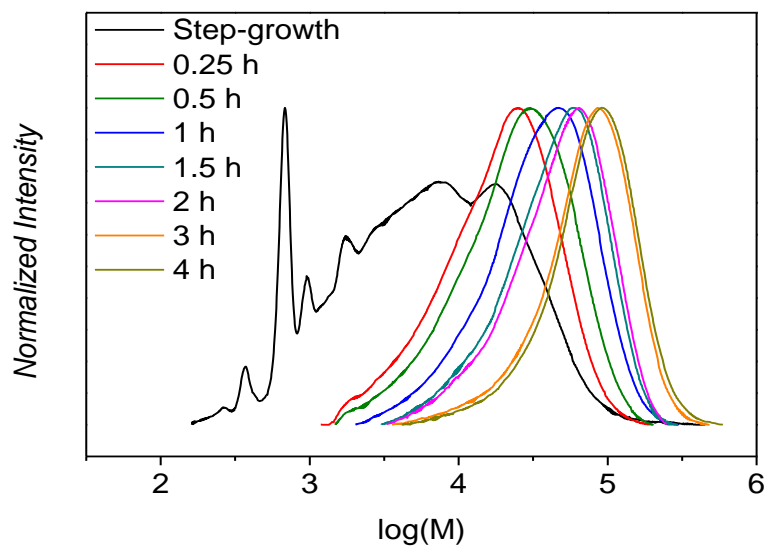
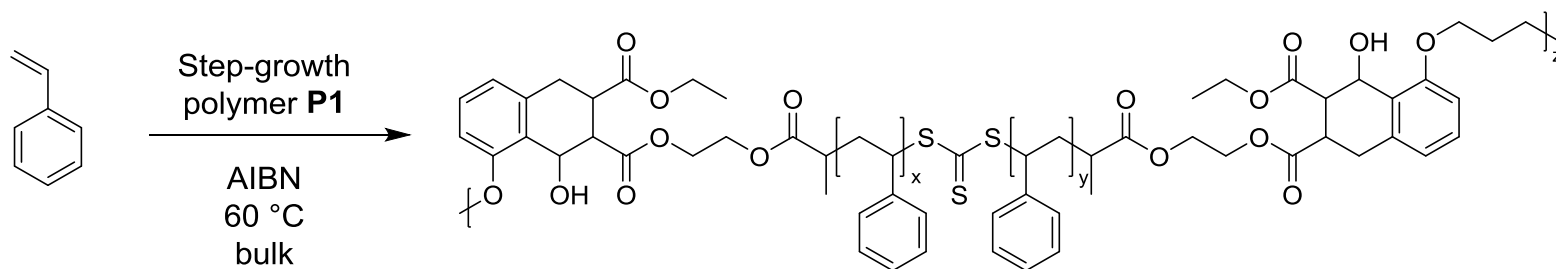
- Excess of M2 (also increased concentration, $c(M1) = \text{const.}$)
- High molecular weight species formed due to coupling of further M2-M2



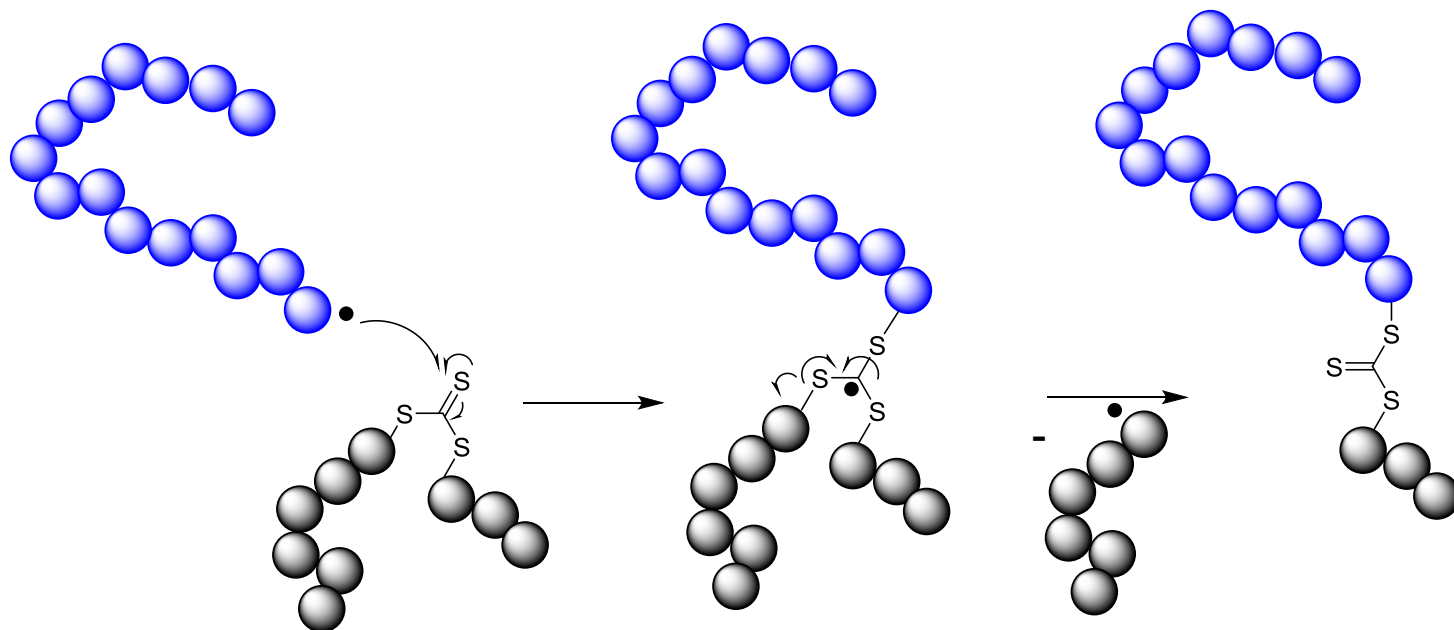
- Insertion of **M2M2** homopolymer in **M2M1M2M1** (**M2+M1**) copolymer after exhaustion of **M2**
- Formation of high molecular species according to Carother



- Conventional RAFT polymerization using step-growth polymer with ratio of 1/1.5 M1/M2 (1/1.75 polymer with solubility issues)



- Symmetric trithiocarbonate fragmentation in a random fashion
 - Up to 200 different reactions theoretical taken in account
 - Statistical balancing of chain length by mixing long and short chains during the addition and fragmentation



- Step-growth polymerization by light-induced reactions
 - Use of *ortho*-quinodimethanes and fumarates
 - Side reaction and theoretical description of $k_{\text{side}}/k_{\text{main}}$
 - Off-stoichiometry to obtain high molecular species
- Chain extension by RAFT polymerization
 - Controlled reactio
 - Calculations and simulations currently under investigation
 - High molecular species obtained

Acknowledgements – Barner-Kowollik Team



Prof. Dagmar
D'hooge and
colleagues



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