Novel Bifunctional Amide-Based Initiator for the Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization of Styrene with Ascorbic Acid Acetonide as Reducing Agent

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The most widely used initiators for ATRP are α -haloesters, but these class of compounds give rise to polymers with decidedly low thermal stability due to the ease with which they undergo decarboxylation. In the case of bifunctional initiators, severe heat treatment of the resulting polymers leads to cleavage of the chains and subsequent deterioration of mechanical properties, as well as loss of telechelicity (**Figure 1**), as already observed by Altintas et al. for polystyrene from ethylene bis(2-bromoisobutyrate) (**Figure 2**).[1]

CMB₂HexDA



before heat treatment

(20% chains split in half)

after heat treatment







1) Two step synthesis of CMB₂HexDA (INI-Cl₂)

 $SOCl_2$

2

 H_2N H_2 H_2

3) ARGET ATRP of styrene with ascorbic acid acetonide as reducing agent and TMP as the organic base (the latter needed to produce, in situ, the ascorbate anion which has an higher reducing power than the protonated counterpart)[3].



References:

[1] Altintas, O. et al.; Polymer Chemistry, 2015, 6, 2854;

[2] Thesis Piccinini «Polistirene telechelico da ARGET ATRP e sue post funzionalizzazioni, nell'ottica di uno sviluppo industriale»;

[3] Ghelfi, Ferrando, Longo, Buffagni WO 2019/215626 A1