

## **Triblock Copolymers of 2-Methyl-2-Oxazoline and Poly(Ethyleneglycoladipate)**

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### SUMMARY

2-methyl-2-oxazoline was polymerized by using poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) having tosylate end groups as an initiator. Polymerization was carried in bulk, and ABA type block copolymers were obtained containing poly(N-acetylethylenimine) as A block (hard part) and poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) as B block (soft part).

### INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the cationic isomerization polymerization of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline initiated by methyl-tosylate proceeds through the growing species of oxazolinium tosylate via a living mechanism (SAEGUSA et al., 1972). On the other hand, the synthesis of block copolymer containing poly(N-acylethylenimine) was performed with macromolecular initiation of cyclic imino ethers polymerization (SAEGUSA and IKEDA, 1973; SEUNG and YOUNG, 1980; PERCEC, 1981; SIMIONESCU et al., 1981, and 1982). In many cases  $\alpha, \omega$ -telechelic polymers having p-toluen sulphonic acid esters at both chain ends were used as initiators for ABA type block copolymers. This present paper describes the use of poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) with tosyl end groups (PEGA-Ts) to initiate the polymerization in bulk of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline (MeOxz). In this way block copolymers containing poly(N-acetylethylenimine) as A block (hard part) and poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) as B block (soft part) have been synthesized. They are models for ABA thermoplastic elastomers (HOLDEN et al., 1969).

### EXPERIMENTAL

Reagents : MeOxz was a commercial sample used without further purification. Tosyl chloride (TsCl) (commercial product) was recrystallized from petroleum ether.  $\alpha, \omega$ -poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) glycol (PEGA) was a commercial product which was purified by reprecipitation from its  $\text{CHCl}_3$  solution with ethylic ether and dried in vacuo at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ .  $M_n = 1900$ .

Preparation of p-toluensulfonic acid ester of  $\alpha,\omega$ -poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) glycol (PEGA-Ts)

Tosyl chloride (15 g, 0.079 mole) was added to a stirred solution of PEGA (25 g, 0.013 mole ; 0.026 -OH mole) in a tetrahydrofuran (THF) (200 ml)-triethylamine ( $\text{NEt}_3$ ) (11.5 ml, 0.079 mole) mixture. The mixture was kept at 20°C for 4 days with stirring. Then the  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot\text{HCl}$  was separated by filtration. The product was isolated by precipitation in ice water  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution and purified by reprecipitation (three times) from its THF solution with cold ethylic ether. The isolated polymer was dried at 35°C in vacuo. Yield : 16.5 g.

Preparation of MeOxz-PEGA-MeOxz block copolymers

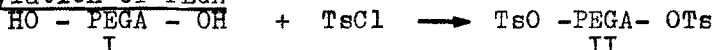
A mixture of MeOxz and PEGA-Ts was degased, and then the ampoule was sealed under argon. After 15 hours polymerization at 120°C, the reaction mixture was cooled and precipitated in ethylic ether, filtered and reprecipitated with ethylic ether from  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The product was a white powder soluble in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , THF and insoluble in benzene (which dissolved PEGA-Ts) and in water (which dissolved polyOxz). The yield was near 100 % in all cases.

Instrumental analysis

NMR spectra were taken on a C 60-HL JEOL spectrometer operating at 60 MHz. Infrared spectra (IR) were registered on a PERKIN-ELMER 577 spectrophotometer (KBr pellets) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tosylation of PEGA



The IR spectrum of  $\alpha,\omega$ -poly(ethyleneglycoladipate) glycol was characterized by the absorption of primary alcohol groups of polymer ends at  $3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (Fig. 1) . The NMR spectrum showed a triplet at  $\delta = 3.85 \text{ ppm}$  due to  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  end groups protons. From these results the structure of PEGA is well determined.

In the IR spectrum of PEGA-Ts (Fig.1) the absorptions at  $750$  and  $820 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are ascribed to the benzene ring of tosylate and the absorptions at  $1170$  and  $1370 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to the sulfonate ester group. The absorption at  $3500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the starting PEGA disappeared by tosylation. The NMR spectrum of PEGA-Ts (Fig.2) showed the complete disappearance of  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  protons signal and the appearance of aromatic and  $-\text{CH}_3$  signals from tosyl groups. These results clearly indicate quantitative tosylation of the OH groups of PEGA. The molar mass of PEGA-Ts determined by NMR , was  $M_n = 2606$  ( $\text{DP}_n = 13$ ).

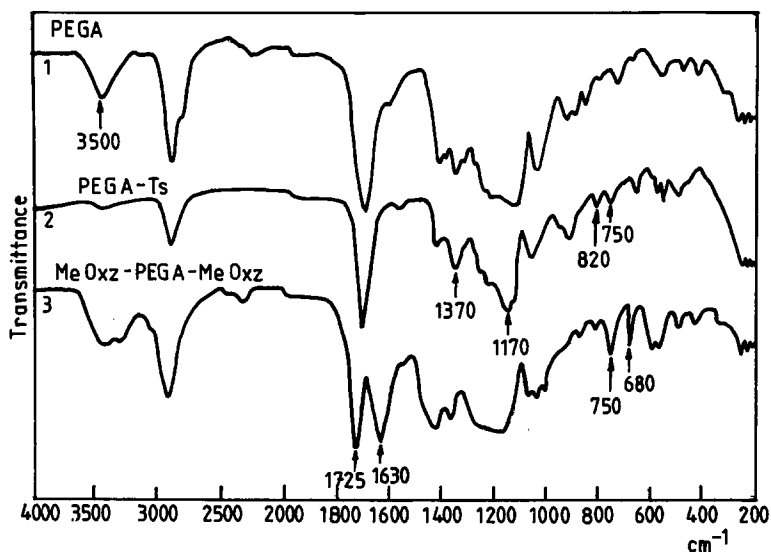
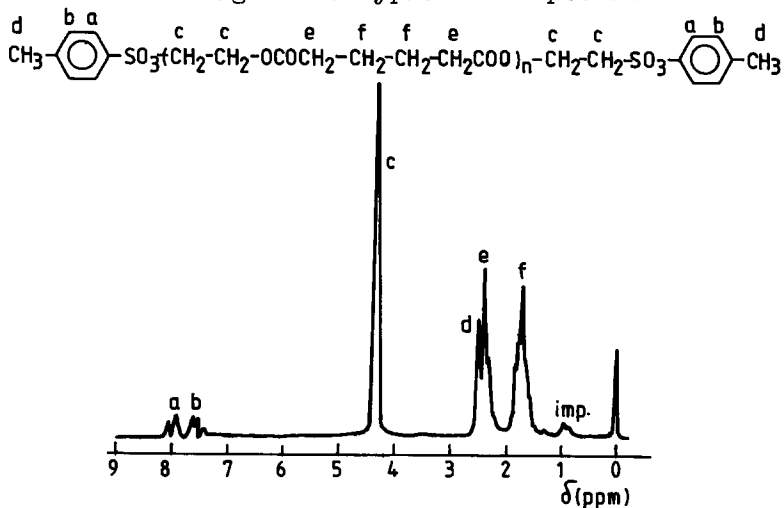


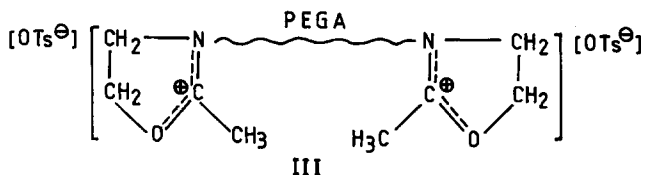
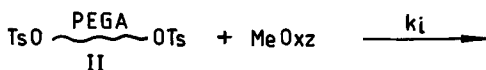
Figure 1: Typical IR spectra

Figure 2:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of PEGA-Ts  
( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $50^\circ\text{C}$ )

### Characterization of block copolymers

The polymerization of MeOxz by PEGA-Ts is considered to proceed according to the reaction scheme which has been proposed for the Oxz polymerization initiated by alkyl tosylates (SAEGUSA et al., 1973).

## Initiation



## Propagation

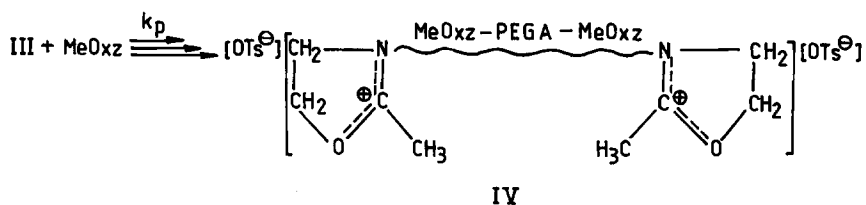


TABLE 1

Synthesis of ABA block copolymers containing Poly(MeOxz) as A block and PEGA as B block.

No.	PEGA-Ts mmole	MeOxz mmole	DP <sub>n</sub> of A block		Poly(MeOxz)/PEGA (struct.unit.molar ratio)	
			theor.	expt.	theor.	expt.
1	0.54	17.80	16.5	19.5	2.53	3.00
2	0.29	1.78	3.0	3.4	0.47	0.52
3	0.22	1.78	4.0	4.2	0.61	0.64
4	0.26	7.12	14.0	16.6	2.15	2.55
5	0.27	2.95	5.5	6.0	0.85	0.92

The IR spectra of block copolymers (Fig.1) showed absorptions of the conventional bands of PEGA and a strong band at  $1630 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  assignable to the amide groups CO. A typical  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of one of these copolymers with protons assignment is presented in Fig.3.

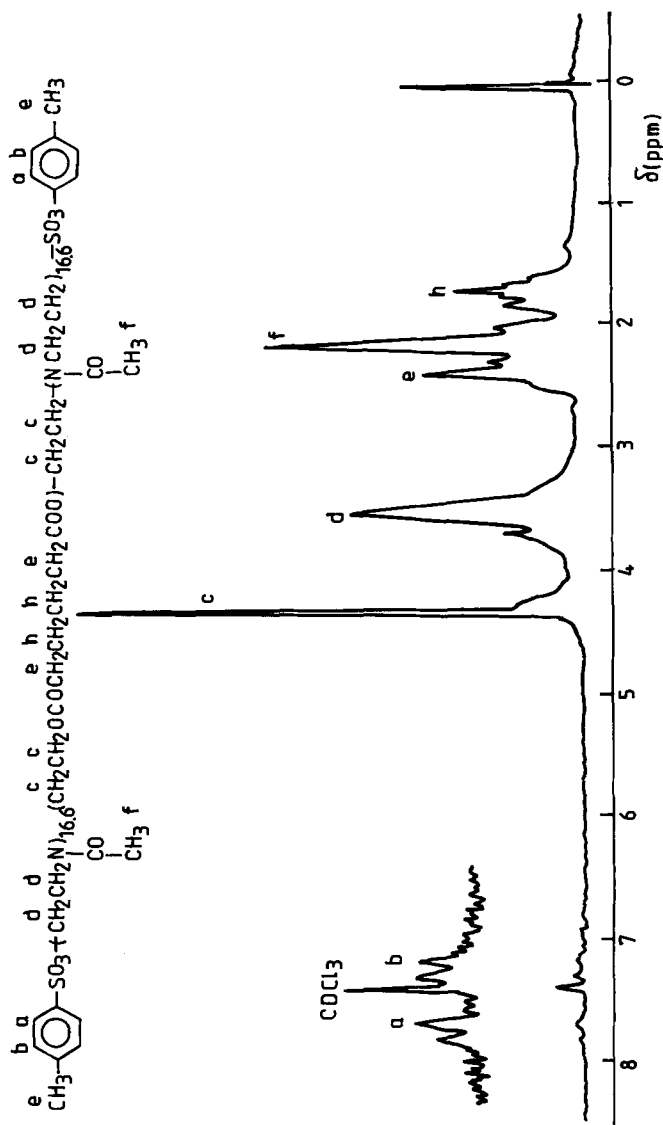


Figure 3:  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of MeOxz-PEGA-MeOxz block ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $50^\circ\text{C}$ )

The block copolymer compositions determined from the NMR spectra are presented in Table 1 and they are in fairly good agreement with the theoretic calculations. This means, that the living cationic mechanism is also valid for polymerization of MeOxz initiated by PEGA-Ts.

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