

## Synthesis of a telechelic monodispersed mercapto-alcohol

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### Summary

The synthesis of a novel telechelic monodispersed mercapto-alcohol produced from the radical addition of 10-undecenol onto a large excess of 2-mercaptoethyl ether, initiated by peroxides is presented. The yield was quantitative and this product was characterized by both <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR.

### Introduction

Telechelic monodispersed oligomers are important intermediates for building materials of controlled architecture (1-6) such as polyesters, polyurethanes, polyamides and polyimides. They have also been used in rocket propellants, as chain extenders, prepolymers and in high solid resins coatings.

However, their use is restricted by their limited availability. Of the  $\alpha,\omega$ -diols, some are available from poly (THF) (7, 8) or can be prepared from organic syntheses (9) or from telomerization (10-14).

Some monodispersed  $\alpha,\omega$ -dithiols are available commercially or can be synthesized either from commercially available dithiols and dienes (15-18), from diols (19-20) from divinylsiloxane (21), from  $\alpha,\omega$ -dihalogenated compounds (4, 19-22) or from dilithiated compounds (23). Like the diols, the dithiols are also interesting precursors for multiblock copolymers (24, 25), prepolymers (26), polyurethanes (27), elastomers (28) and lead to many applications in optical materials (29), in textile (30), and in photocurable coatings produced by the thiol-ene process (31).

Telechelic monodispersed oligomers in which the  $\alpha$ - and  $\omega$ - functional groups differ are important synthons since they allow for further controlled stepwise build-up of higher molecular weight prepolymers. Mercapto-alcohols are little-known. In 1948,

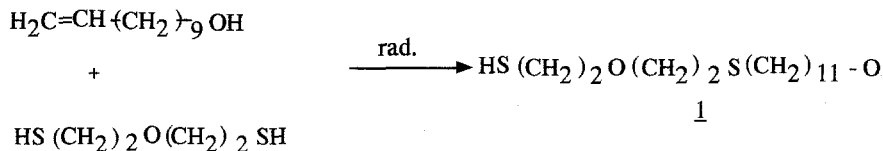
Woodwards (32) obtained the monothioethylene glycol by bubbling hydrogen sulfide into sodium sulfide and then adding ethylene oxide. The product was obtained by ring opening of the epoxide by nucleophilic attack of the SH anion (33). Similarly, Arretz et al. (34) obtained novel mercapto-alcohols in high yields. The H<sub>2</sub>S adduct with hexafluoroacetone is a mercapto-alcohol (35) but if addition is carried out at high temperatures reductive thiolation gives hexafluoroisopropyl mercaptan (36). Aromatic thio-alcohols have also been prepared by Nuyken (15) who synthesized 4-(2-methyl-2-hydroxymethyl) benzene thiol. More recently, Schwar and Voss have obtained an interesting  $\alpha,\omega$ -mercapto-alcohols which exhibits a central carbonyl group (37).

However, these investigations were performed on short chain molecules, only. The subject of this paper concerns the synthesis of longer chain monodispersed telechelic mercapto-alcohol using a method of general applicability and exemplified by one particular product.

### Results and Discussion

Previous works have shown that it was crucial to perform a dropwise addition of a difunctional reactant (e.g.  $\alpha,\omega$ -dithiol (18) or nonconjugated diene (38) onto a substrate which contained the initiator to give the 1:1 compound since higher adducts may be produced when all the starting materials are stirred together in a batch-vessel.

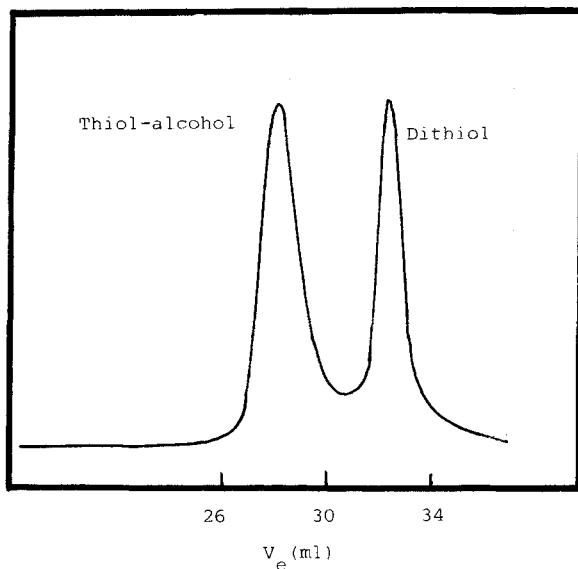
Consequently, by dropwise addition of the 10-undecenol into an excess of 2-dimercaptoethyl ether, the mercapto-alcohol 1 was prepared as follows :



Furthermore, previous investigations (12, 38-41) about the nature and the quantity of the initiator concluded that tertibutyl-peroxyvalate was to be preferred and, since it exhibits at low temperature (70°C) a half life of one hour, it is obviously convenient for use in low boiling solvents.

The reaction was monitored by GPC and it was observed that one hour after the total addition of the hydroxylated olefin onto the  $\alpha,\omega$ -dithiol, the reaction was complete as shown by the absence of the peak of the 10-undecenol (41). The GPC chromatogram (Figure 1) exhibits, besides the band assigned to the dithiol, the presence of another signal, the elution volume of which was smaller than those of both the reactants.

After evaporation of the solvent and rectification of the excess of the 2-dimercapto ethylether, the residue was characterized by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR.

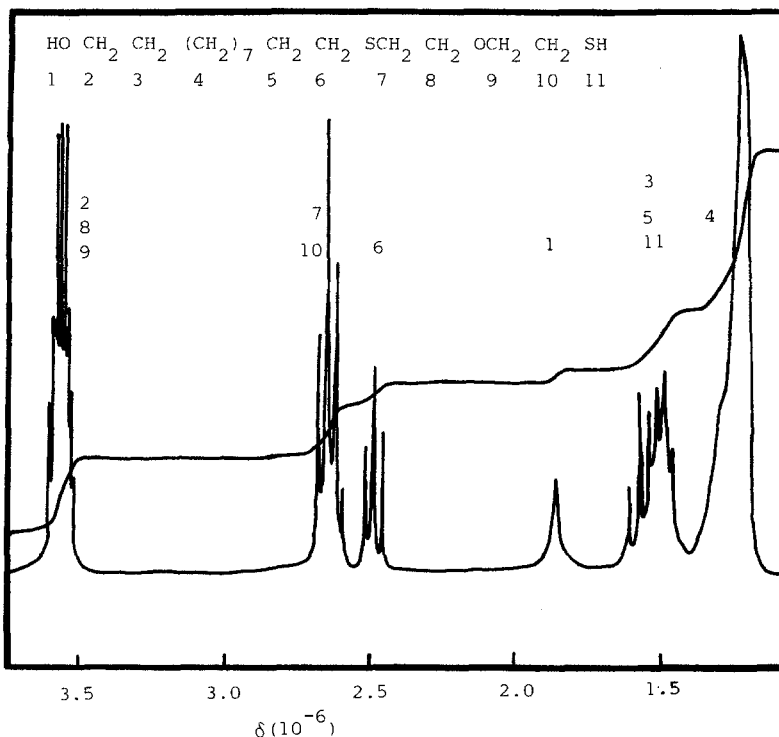


**Figure 1 :** GPC chromatogram of the product of the reaction one hour after dropwise addition of 10-undecenol onto an excess of 2-mercaptoethyl ether.

<u>1</u>	HO	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> S	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	O	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	SH
<sup>1</sup> H	1.85 (s)	3.4-3.6 (m)	1.4-1.6 (m)	1.2 (m)	1.4	1.4-1.6 (m)	2.5 (t)	2.7 (t)	3.4	—	3.6 (m)	2.7 (m)	1.4-1.6 (m)
<sup>13</sup> C	-	62.5	32.2	26.2	28.1	30.0	32.6	33.1	70.5	72.2	24.5	-	

**Table 1 :** Chemical shifts ( $10^{-6}$ ) of thio-alcohol 1 in <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (the shape of the signal is given in parentheses).

The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum (Figure 2) shows the absence of the ethylenic protons in the  $4.5-6.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$  range and this confirms the total addition of the olefin. Furthermore, the triplet at  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  ( $J=7.0$  Hz) and a complex signal at  $2.65 \cdot 10^{-6}$  are assigned to both the methylene groups in the  $\alpha$  position about the sulfur atom (Table 1), respectively. Whereas that in the  $\alpha$  position of the mercapto end-group gives a signal at  $2.65 \cdot 10^{-6}$ . Moreover, the peak at  $1.90 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and the triplet centered at  $1.60 \cdot 10^{-6}$  are characteristic of the hydroxyl and the mercapto end-groups, respectively. The methylenic chain and the three methylene groups adjacent to the oxygen atoms, appear as a broad signal at about  $1.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$  and a mixture of triplets centered at about  $3.55 \cdot 10^{-6}$ , respectively.



**Figure 2 :** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of the mercapto-alcohol 1.

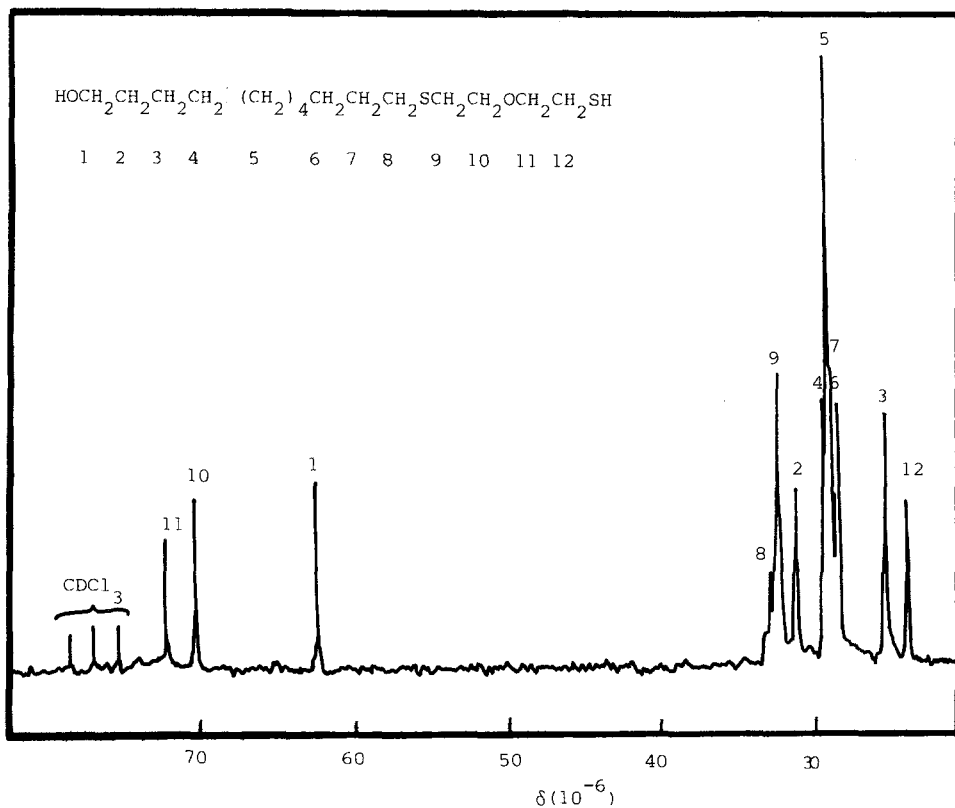
On the <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum (Figure 3), it is noted the absence of the ethylenic carbons in the 110-140·10<sup>-6</sup> range, whereas the three methylene groups in  $\alpha$  of the oxygen atoms give three peaks in the 62-73·10<sup>-6</sup> region. The two high fields shifted peaks are characteristic of the methylene groups adjacent to the mercapto group and in  $\gamma$  about the hydroxyl one whereas the methylene groups in  $\alpha$  of the thioether one appears at 32.6 and 33.1·10<sup>-6</sup>. The assignment of the other signals are shown in the Table 1 and are in a good agreement with Robert's law (42).

It was obtained a total conversion of the 10-undecenol and a quantitative yield of the product.

### Conclusion

The method presented gives telechelic monodispersed mercapto-alcohols selectively, easily and in excellent yield.

In a further paper, it will be demonstrated the use of such a compound as precursor of original monodispersed telechelic diols, which are useful intermediates for producing well-defined structured polymers.



**Figure 3 :**  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of the thio-alcohol 1.

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