First example of unsaturated poly(ester-amide)s derived from itaconic acid and their application as biobased UV-curing polymers

Rim Ouhichi^a, Sacha Pérocheau Arnaud^b, Abdelkader Bougarech^a, Souhir Abid^{a,c}, Majdi Abid^{a,c} and Tobias Robert^{*,b}

^aLaboratoire de Chimie Appliquée H.C.G.P., Faculté des Sciences de Sfax, Université de Sfax, Bp 1171, 3000 Sfax, Tunisia.

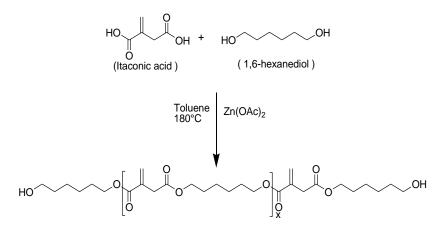
^b Fraunhofer Institute for Wood Research – Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut WKI, Bienroder Weg 54E, 38108 Braunschweig, Germany.

^cChemistry Department, College of Science and Arts, Jouf University, Alqurayyat, Al Jouf, Saudi Arabia

*Correspondence: tobias.robert@wki.fraunhofer.de

Supporting information

1. Synthesis of bio-based oligoester

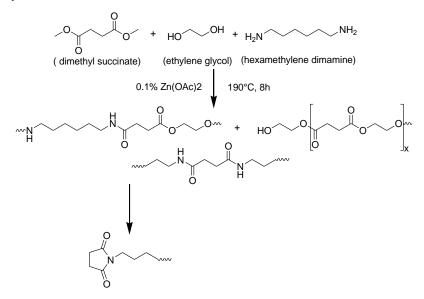


Scheme S1. Synthesis of oligoester based on itaconic acid

161.45 g of itaconic acid (1 eq), 183.05 g of1,6-hexanediol (1.25 eq), BHT (400 ppm) and MEHQ (300 ppm) as the free radical polymerization inhibitors were charged into a three necked flask which was equipped with a mechanical stirrer and Dean-stark. Using toluene as entrainer, the mixture was heated to 130°C and kept at this temperature until all the monomers melted completely and the catalyst (zinc acetate (0.4 wt%)) was added. The mixture was then stirred at 180°C. The course of the reaction was monitored by analysis of the acid value (AV). When the AV reached a value of less than 5 mg KOH/g, the toluene was removed under reduced pressure. The polyester was obtained without any further purification as yellow viscous liquid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 6.26 (s, 1H, H1/2), 5.65 (s, 1H, H1/2), 3.27 (s, 2H, H3), 4.01– 4.05 (m, 2H, H4), 4.08–4.11 (m, 2H, H9), 3.56–3.59 (m, 4H, H9'), 1.70–1.49 (m, 4H, H5/H 8), 1.48–1.32 (m, 4H, H6/H7), Photo-DSC: ΔH_{exp}= 145.27 J/g. Viscosity at 25°C (10021 mPa.s).

2. Oligoimide synthesis:



Scheme S2. Oligoimide synthesis

In a round bottom flask, 5 g (34.21 mmol) of DMS, 5.94 g (95.79 mmol) of EG and 0.80 g (6.84 mmol) of HMDA were charged with 0.1% (wt%) of zinc acetate under a stream of nitrogen for 8 h. High excess of EG was eliminated by extraction in dichloromethane.

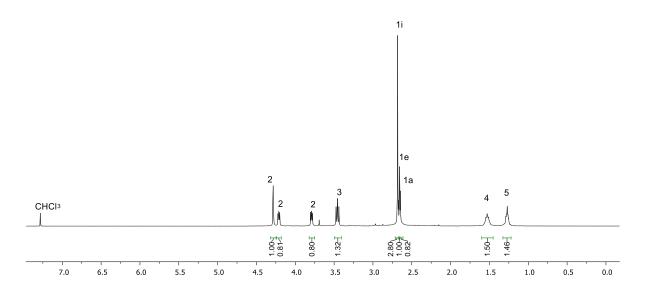


Figure S1. 1H NMR spectrum of the synthesized oligoimide

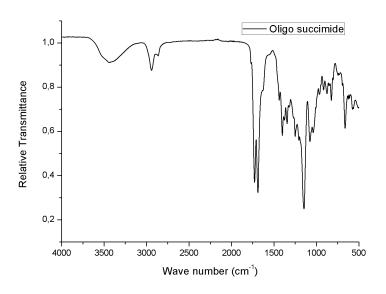
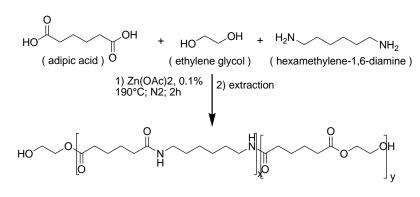


Figure S2. FTIR spectrum of the synthesized oligoimide

3. Oligoesteramide synthesis



Scheme S3. Oligo(ester amide) synthesis

OEA was synthesized by the condensation of 5g (28.7 mmol) of AA, 4.98 g (80.36 mmol) of EG and 0.66 g (5.74mmol) of HMD with 0.1% (wt%) of zinc acetate as a catalyst under a stream of nitrogen for 2 h. High excess of EG was eliminated by extraction in dichloromethane.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ [ppm] = 4.28 (s, 4H, H6), 4.22 (s, 4H, H6'), 3.82 (s, 4H, H6''), 3.22 (m, 4H, H3), 2.38 (m, 4H, H2e), 2.20 (m, 4H, H2a), 1.68 (m, 8H, H1e/H4), 1.49 (m, 4H, H1a), 1.33 (m, 4H, H5). FTIR (Diamond) ν = 3700-3100 (O-H), 3306 (N-H), 2938 and 2900 (CH₂), 1731 (C=O), 1631 and 1538 (O=C-NH).

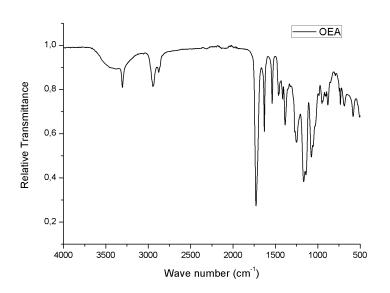


Figure S3. FTIR spectrum of oligo(ester-amide)

4. Transesterification:

In the transesterification process, we mixed a determinate amount of OE with OEA using 0.1% (wt%) of Ti(OBu)₄, 150 ppm of MeQH and 100 ppm of BHT:

4.1. Synthesis of poly(ester-amide) 95/5:

PEA-001 was prepared by mixing 10 g (11.83 mmol) of the synthesized oligoester and 0.49 g (0.62 mmol) of the oligo(ester amide).

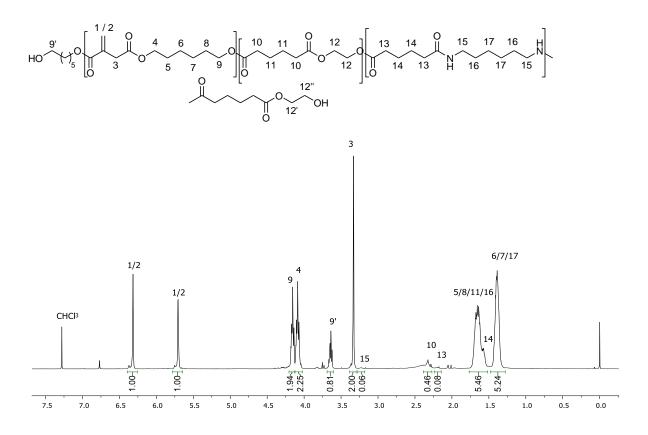


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized polyesteramide PEA-001.

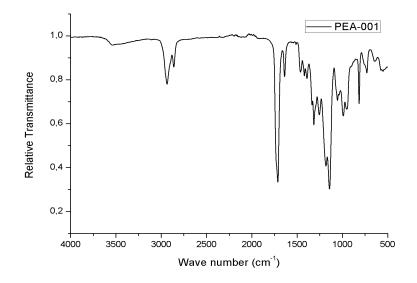


Figure S5. FTIR of prepared poly(ester amide)s based on itaconic acid PEA-001

4.2. Synthesis of poly(ester-amide) 90/10:

PEA-002 was prepared by reacting 10 g (11.83 mmol) of the oligoester and 1.03 g (1.31 mmol) of OEA.

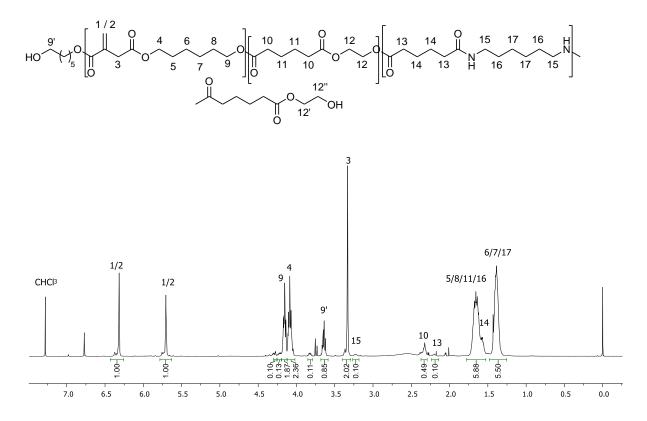


Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-002

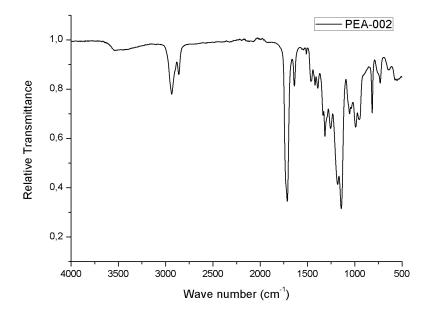


Figure S7: FTIR of prepared poly(ester amide) PEA-002

4.3. Synthesis of poly(ester-amide) 80/20:

The PEA-003 was: prepared by mixing 10 g (11.83 mmol) of the oligoester and 2.32 g (2.95 mmol) of OEA were reacted.

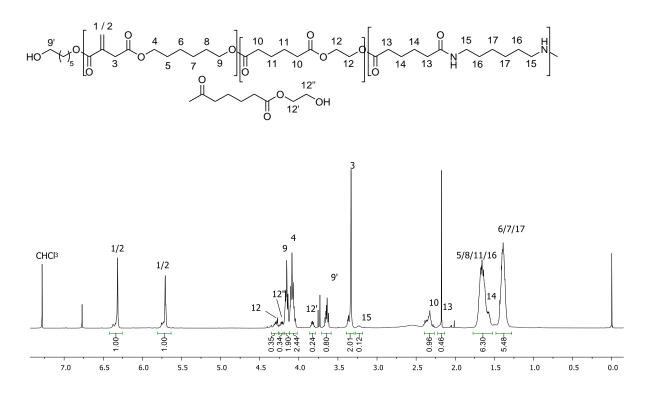


Figure S8. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-003

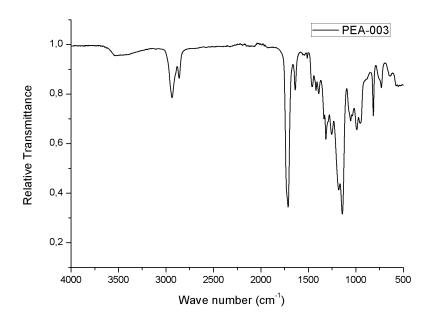


Figure S9. FTIR of prepared poly(ester amide) PEA-003 based on itaconic acid

4.4. Synthesis of poly(ester amide) 70/30:

10 g (11.83 mmol) of oligoester and 3.99 g (5.07 mmol) of oligo(ester amide) was mixed to prepare PEA-004.

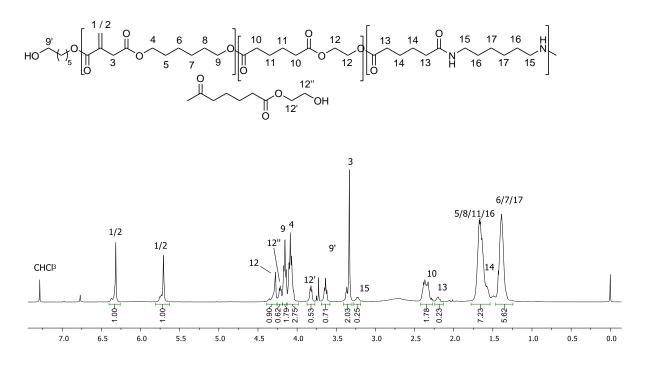


Figure S10. 1H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-004

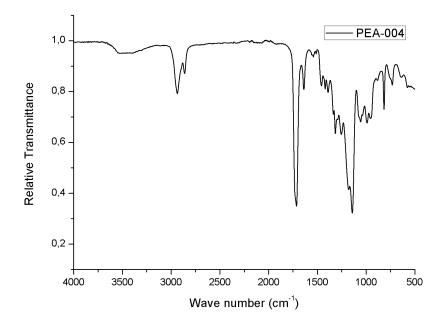
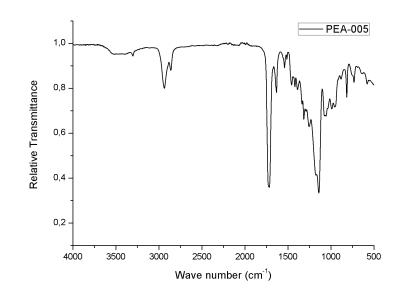


Figure S11: FTIR of prepared poly(ester amide) based on itaconic acid PEA-004

4.5. Synthesis of poly(ester-amide) 60/40:



For the PEA-005: 8 g (9.47 mmol) of the oligoester and 4.97 g (6.31 mmol) of OEA were reacted.

Figure S12. FTIR of prepared poly(ester amide) based on itaconic acid PEA-005

5. Synthesis of poly(ester amide)s via in-situ formed amido diesters

PEA-101: In 500 ml three neck , 32.33 g (0.2 mol) of DMA was added to 7.33 g (0.07 mol) of HMDA and 0.04 g (0.1 wt%) of zinc acetate. The mixture was stirred at 150 °C under a stream of nitrogen until all amine groups are reacted to the corresponding amide, which was followed by FT-IR. Then 96.58g (0.8 mol) of itaconic acid, 140.26 g (1.282 mol) of HDO, 0,06 wt% of MeQH, 0,08 wt% of BHT and 0,2 wt% of Fascat 4101 are added at 180°C. Then toluene was slowly added as entrainer over the condenser. The course of reaction was controlled by AV calculation.

$$HO \xrightarrow{16} 15 O \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 11 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{12} 14 & 13 \\ H & 13 & 14 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 4 & 7 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}_{y}$$

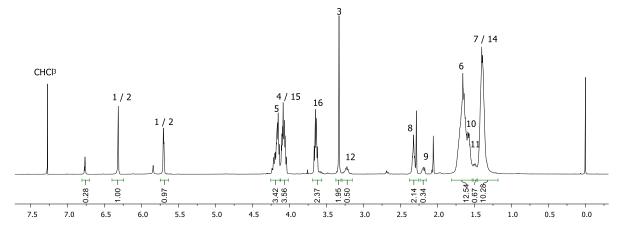


Figure S13. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-101

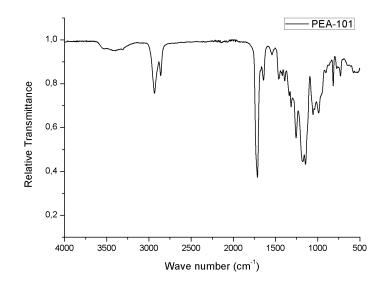
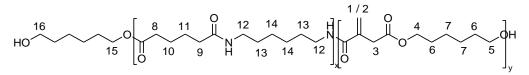


Figure S14. FTIR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-101

PEA-102: In 500 ml three neck, 47.12 g (0.3 mol) of DMA was added to 13.62 g (0.13 mol) of HMDA and 0.067 g (0.1 wt%) of zinc acetate. The mixture was stirred at 150 °C under a stream of nitrogen until all amine groups are reacted to the corresponding amide, which was followed by FT-IR. Then 82.11g (0.7 mol) of itaconic acid, 129.79 g (1.22 mol) of HDO, 0,06 wt% of MeQH, 0,08 wt% of BHT and 0,2 wt% of Fascat 4101 are added at 180°C. Then toluene was slowly added as entrainer over the condenser. The course of reaction was controlled by AV calculation.



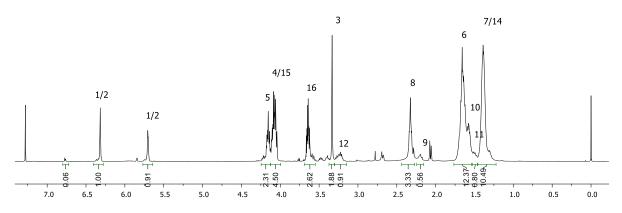


Figure S15. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-102

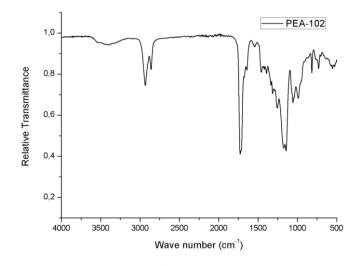


Figure S16. ¹H NMR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-102

PEA-103: By the same way, 74.29 g (0.5 mol) of DMA, 22.80 g (0.23 mol) of HMDA, 0.096 g (0.1 wt%) of zinc acetate, 55.48 g (0.5 mol) of itaconic acid, 112.42 g (1.12 mol) of HDO, 0,06 wt% of MeQH, 0,08 wt% of BHT and 0,2 wt% of Fascat 4101 are reacted. Then toluene was slowly added as entrainer over the condenser.

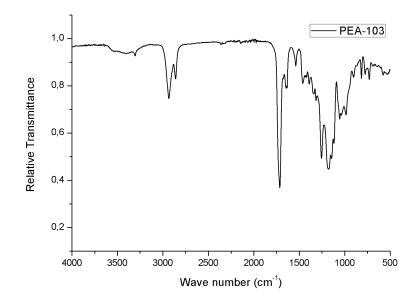


Figure S17. FTIR spectrum of the synthesized poly(ester amide) PEA-103

