



Cobalt-Mediated Radical Polymerization of vinyl monomers: investigation of cobalt-coordination

Antoine Debuigne^a, Yasmine Piette^a, Rinaldo Poli^b, Christine Jérôme^a, Christophe Detrembleur^a

^a Center for Education and Research on macromolecules (CERM), University of Liège, Sart-Tilman, B6a, B-4000 Liège
Yasmine.Piette@ulg.ac.be

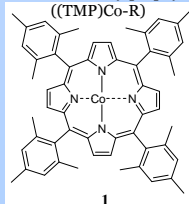
^b Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination, UPR CNRS 8241, Toulouse University of Toulouse, 31077 Toulouse, France

Center for Education and Research on Macromolecules

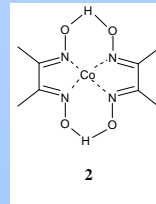
Introduction

Cobalt-Mediated Radical Polymerization (CMRP) is a CRP technique based on the reversible deactivation of the growing radical chains with a cobalt complex, such as cobaltporphyrin (1), cobaloxime (2) or Co(acac)₂ (3). The latest is the most versatile Co complex. Indeed, it has allowed the control of polymerization of very reactive monomers such as vinyl acetate (VAc)¹, N-vinylpyrrolidone (NVP)² and acrylonitrile (AN)³.

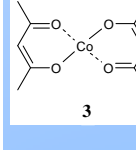
Cobalt tetramesitylporphyrin ((TMP)Co-R)



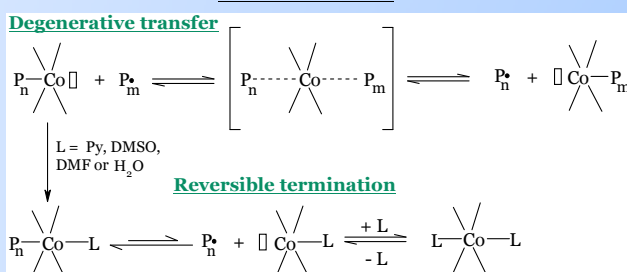
Cobaloxime



Cobalt bis-(acetylacetonate)



CMRP mechanism

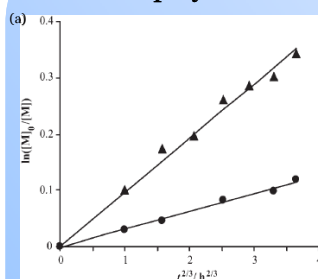


For the CMRP mechanism, two pathways are possible :

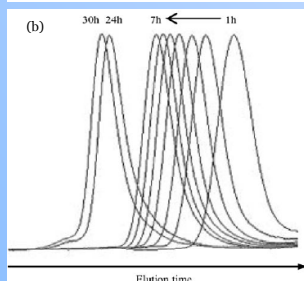
- **Degenerative transfer (DT)** process in bulk in the presence of continuous supply of radicals ;

- **Reversible termination (RT)** process in the presence of ligands able to coordinate the cobalt and thus prevent the system to polymerize via the DT pathway.

Effect of ligands on VAc polymerization rate⁴



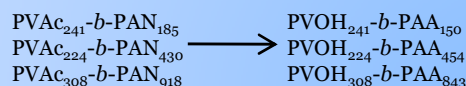
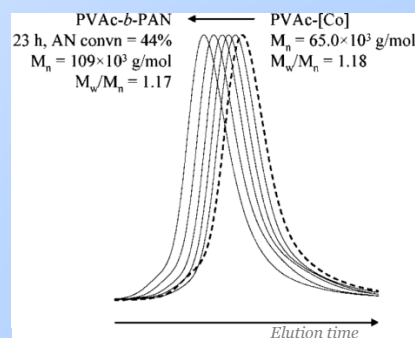
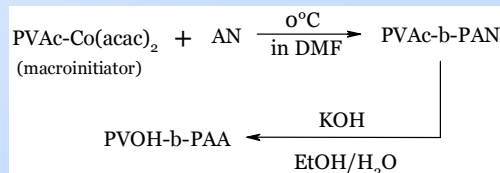
(a) 2/3-order dependence of $\ln([M]_0/[M])$ on time for VAc polymerization initiated by the alkyl-Co (III) compound **in the presence (▲)** and **in the absence (●)** of PYRIDINE



(b) Evolution of size-exclusion chromatograms with time for VAc polymerization initiated at 30°C by the alkyl-Co (III) adduct **in the presence of PYRIDINE**

Faster in the presence of ligands such as pyridine, DMF, DMSO or water

Importance of ligands on macromolecular engineering⁵



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(3) Debuigne, A.; Michaux, C.; Jerome, C.; Jerome, R.; Poli, R.; Detrembleur, C. *Chemistry--A European Journal* **2008**, *14*, 7623-7637.

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