

RAFT polymerization of fatty acid containing monomers: controlled synthesis of polymers from renewable resources†

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The incorporation of bio-renewable resources such as fatty acids into the polymer chain allows tailoring the properties of products, for their widespread applications. A series of methacrylate monomers with side-chain fatty acids (FAMA) were synthesized by esterification of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) and fatty acids, such as caprylic, capric, lauric, myristic, palmitic and stearic acid. Consequent polymerization of FAMAs *via* reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT) gave side-chain fatty acid-containing well-defined polymers (PFAMA) with targeted molecular weights, narrow molecular weight distribution and precise chain-end functionality. The PFAMAs were subsequently used as macro-chain transfer agents (macro-CTA) for the polymerization of 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl methacrylate (MEO₂MA) to obtain block copolymers. Homopolymers with fatty acid pendants display crystalline behaviour depending on the chain length of the fatty acids, evidenced by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), polarized optical microscopy, small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) and wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS) techniques.

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Introduction

The use of renewable resources in various applications is receiving growing attention from both industry and academia.¹ Fatty acids (FA) and their derivatives are important bio-renewable resources, they are readily available, inexpensive, biocompatible and find numerous applications in diverse fields.² Fatty acid derivatives have been used in the area of macromolecular science for a long period of time for the synthesis of varieties of monomers as well as linear and cross-linked polymers of different types (*e.g.* polyolefins, polyesters, polyethers, polyamides, epoxy and polyurethane resins, and others) *via* step-growth polymerization mechanism.^{3,4} Recent progresses on the preparation of vegetable oil-based thermoplastic polyesters and polyurethanes have been reviewed.⁵

Although long-chain alkyl methacrylates show side-chain crystallinity having side chains with 12 carbon atoms or longer,⁶ only lauryl methacrylate (LMA) has been polymerized by atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP),⁷ which is a controlled/living radical polymerization (CRP)* technique. Recently, Çaylı and Meier polymerized fatty acid containing methacrylates using ATRP to prepare FA based polymers with targeted molecular weights, narrow polydispersity index (PDI) and specific chain end structures.⁹

The RAFT polymerization is the most versatile CRP technique compared to the other CRP methods (ATRP and nitroxide-mediated radical polymerization), and RAFT technique is applicable to a wide range of monomers, initiator functionality, solvents and temperatures.¹⁰ Also, RAFT made polymers are better candidates for biological and pharmaceutical applications compared to ATRP generated macromolecules.¹¹ Alkyl-macro-RAFT agents have been used to prepare acrylic and coacrylic-alkyd block copolymers *via* RAFT technique.¹² Recently, sustainable thermoplastic elastomers derived from fatty acids have been reported using RAFT method.¹³ Among the various FA's, only the LMA have been polymerized by RAFT.¹⁴ Herein, we report the systematic RAFT polymerization of various fatty acid derived monomers in the presence of a free radical initiator 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) at 70 °C in tetrahydrofuran (THF) and 4-cyano-4-(dodecylsulfanylthiocarbonyl)sulfanylpentanoic acid (CDP) as the chain transfer agent (CTA) (Scheme 1). By adjusting the chain lengths of the fatty acids, polymers exhibit crystallinity. Polymer crystallinity is important since crystallinity affects their physical and mechanical properties such as storage modulus, permeability, density, stiffness, melting point, *etc.*

Experimental section

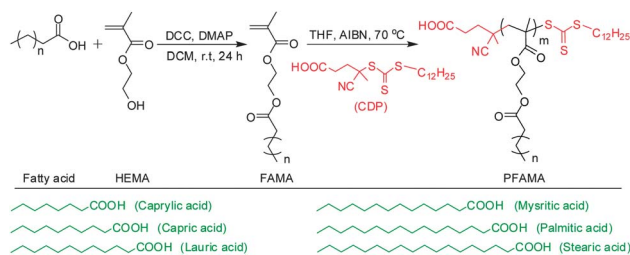
Materials

Fatty acids such as caprylic acid (CLA, ≥ 98%), capric acid (CRA, ≥ 98%), lauric acid (LA, 98%), myristic acid (MA, ≥ 99%), palmitic acid (PA, ≥ 99%) and stearic acid (SA, ≥ 95%) were

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Scheme 1 Synthesis protocol for side-chain fatty acid containing methacrylate polymers by RAFT polymerization.

purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA, 97%), dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC, 99%), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 99%), and anhydrous *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF, 99.9%) were purchased from Sigma and used without any further purification. Poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate (MEO₂MA, $M_n = 300 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, Aldrich, 99%) was passed through a basic alumina column prior to polymerization. The 4-cyano-4-(thiobenzylthio)pentanoic acid (CTP)¹⁵ and 4-cyano-(dodecylsulfanylthiocarbonyl)sulfanylpentanoic acid (CDP)¹⁶ were synthesized following the standard literature procedure mentioned elsewhere. CDCl₃ (99.8% D) was obtained from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc, USA for NMR study. The solvents dichloromethane (DCM), THF, methanol (MeOH), ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and hexanes were purified by following general procedure.

Instrumentation

Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was used to obtain molecular weights and molecular weight distributions (polydispersity index, PDI) of polymers and the GPC instrument contains a Waters 515 HPLC pump, a Waters 2414 refractive index (RI) detector and two columns (Styragel HT4 and Styragel HT3) in THF at 30 °C at 1.0 mL min⁻¹ flow rate. The instrument was calibrated by using poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) standards. The ¹H NMR spectra were acquired in a Bruker Avance^{III} 500 spectrometer operating at 500 MHz. Positive mode electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) was performed on a Q-ToF Micro YA263 high resolution (Waters Corporation) mass spectrometer. The UV-Vis spectroscopic study was carried out using a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 35 UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Rigaku Smart Lab powder diffractometer having Cu K α = 1.54059 Å radiation was used for recording X-ray diffraction (XRD) spectra. Polarized optical microscopic studies were carried out using an Olympus CH 30 imaging microscope equipped with Image Pro Plus version 4.0 Software. Differential scanning calorimetric (DSC) studies were performed on a Mettler Toledo DSC1 STARE at 10 °C min⁻¹. Polymers were first cooled from room temperature to -70 °C, then heated to +120 °C and again cooled to -70 °C at 10 °C min⁻¹. The crystalline melting temperature (T_m) was taken from the third segment of the run *i.e.* from +120 to -70 °C, as the solvent or other volatile impurities would have evaporated on heating from -70 to 120 °C.

The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed on a Mettler Toledo TGA/SDTA 851e instrument at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ in N₂ atmosphere.

Synthesis of FAMA monomers

The monomers from various fatty acids (FAMA), such as caprylic (CLAMA), capric (CRAMA), lauric (LAMA), mysritic (MAMA), palmitic (PAMA) and stearic (SAMA) were synthesized as follows. In a typical example, CLA (0.104 mol, 15.0 g) and DMAP (0.0104 mol, 1.27 g) were dissolved in 50 mL dry DCM in a 250 mL double neck round bottom (RB) flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar. The RB flask was kept on ice-water bath and dry N₂ gas was purged through it. In a separate vessel DCC (0.1144 mol, 23.60 g) was dissolved in minimum volume of DCM and was added to the reaction mixture. Then, HEMA (0.1040 mol, 13.53 g) was added drop-wise for 30 min. The ice-water bath was removed after 30 min and the resulting mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. After 24 h, the reaction mixture was filtered and 80 mL distilled water was added to the filtrate. The organic layer was further washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (120 mL × 4) followed by brine solution (100 mL × 2) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporator and purified by column chromatography using silica gel as stationary phase and hexanes-EtOAc (95 : 5, v/v) as an eluent to obtain CLAMA (yield: 75%). ¹H NMR (Fig. S1,† 500 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.12 and 5.58 (C=CH₂, 2H, d), 4.32 (OCH₂CH₂O, 4H, t), 2.32 (O=CCH₂, 2H, t), 1.61 (O=CCH₂CH₂, 2H, m), 1.28 (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-, 8H, m), 1.94 (CH₂=CCH₃, 3H, s), 0.87 (-CH₂CH₃, 3H, t); ESI-MS (Fig. S2†) of CLAMA: calculated *m/z* for [M + Na⁺]: 279.167, observed 279.323.

Similarly, CRAMA, LAMA, MAMA, PAMA and SAMA were synthesized by following the above procedure (Table S1†). CRAMA (yield: 76%); ¹H NMR (Fig. S3,† 500 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.13 and 5.57 (C=CH₂, 2H, d), 4.33 (OCH₂CH₂O, 4H, t), 2.32 (O=CCH₂, 2H, t), 1.61 (O=CCH₂CH₂, 2H, m), 1.28 (-CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂-, 12H, m), 1.94 (CH₂=CCH₃, 3H, s), 0.88 (-CH₂CH₃, 3H, t); ESI-MS (Fig. S4†) of CRAMA: calculated *m/z* for [M + Na⁺]: 307.20, observed *m/z* = 307.288.

LAMA (yield: 80%); ^1H NMR (Fig. S5,[†] 500 MHz, CDCl_3 , TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.12 and 5.58 ($\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$, 2H, d), 4.32 ($\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, 4H, t), 2.32 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2$, 2H, t), 1.60 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2$, 2H, m), 1.28 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, 16H, m), 1.94 ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CCH}_3$, 3H, s), 0.87 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, 3H, t); ESI-MS (Fig. S6[†]) of LAMA: calculated m/z for $[\text{M} + \text{Na}^+]$: 335.23, observed m/z = 335.267.

MAMA (yield: 85%); ^1H NMR (Fig. S7,[†] 500 MHz, CDCl_3 , TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.12 and 5.59 ($\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$, 2H, d), 4.28 ($\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, 4H, t), 2.32 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2$, 2H, t), 1.60 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2$, 2H, m), 1.27 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, 20H, m), 1.94 ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CCH}_3$, 3H, s), 0.86 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, 3H, t); ESI-MS (Fig. S8[†]) of MAMA: calculated m/z for $[\text{M} + \text{Na}^+]$: 363.26, observed m/z = 363.28.

PAMA (yield: 77%); ^1H NMR (Fig. S9,† 500 MHz, CDCl_3 , TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.12 and 5.59 ($\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$, 2H, d), 4.33 ($\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, 4H, t), 2.32 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2$, 2H, t), 1.61 ($\text{O}=\text{CCH}_2\text{CH}_2$, 2H, m), 1.27 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, 24H, m), 1.94 ($\text{CH}_2 = \text{CCH}_3$, 3H, s), 0.86 ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, 3H, t); ESI-MS

(Fig. S10†) of PAMA: calculated m/z for $[M + Na]^+$: 391.29, observed $m/z = 391.27$.

SAMA (yield: 74%); 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$, TMS): δ (ppm) = 6.12 and 5.59 ($C=CH_2$, 2H, d), 4.33 (OCH_2CH_2O , 4H, t), 2.32 ($O=CCH_2$, 2H, t), 1.61 ($O=CCH_2CH_2$, 2H, m), 1.27 ($-CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2-$, 28H, m), 1.94 ($CH_2=CCH_3$, 3H, s), 0.86 ($-CH_2CH_3$, 3H, t); ESI-MS (Fig. S11†) of SAMA: calculated m/z for $[M + Na]^+$: 419.324, observed $m/z = 419.284$.

Synthesis of homopolymers via RAFT polymerization

In a typical example, CLAMA (0.78 mmol, 0.20 g), CDP (1.56 μ mol, 6.29 mg), AIBN (3.1 μ mol, 0.51 mg; 102 mg solution of 10.0 mg AIBN in 2.0 g THF) and 0.898 g THF were added to a 20 mL septa sealed glass vial equipped with a magnetic bar and purged with dry N_2 gas for 15 min. The reaction vial was put in a preheated reaction block at 70 °C for 7 h. Then, the reaction was quenched by cooling in ice-water bath, purified by reprecipitation in MeOH at least five times (from acetone solution) and dried under high vacuum at room temperature to obtain yellowish sticky polymer.

Chain extension reactions

CLAMA (100.0 mg, 0.390 mmol), PCLAMA macro-CTA ($M_{n,GPC} = 7500$ g mol $^{-1}$, PDI = 1.10, 117.0 mg, 0.0156 mmol), AIBN (3.1 μ mol, 0.51 mg; 102.0 mg solution of 10.0 mg AIBN in 2.0 g THF) and 0.898 g THF were added to the 20 mL polymerization vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar and purged with dry N_2 for 15 min. The reaction vial was put in a preheated reaction bath at 70 °C for 7 h, quenched by cooling in ice-water bath, and purified as mentioned above for the homopolymers.

Synthesis of block copolymers

MEO $_2$ MA (0.5 mmol, 150.0 mg), PCLAMA macro-CTA ($M_{n,GPC} = 7500$ g mol $^{-1}$, PDI = 1.10, 0.150 g, 0.02 mmol), AIBN (4.0 μ mol, 0.656 mg; 132.0 mg solution of 10.0 mg AIBN in 2.0 g THF), and THF (0.868 g) were added in a 20 mL polymerization vial equipped with a magnetic bar and purged with dry N_2 gas for 15 min. The reaction vial was put in a preheated reaction block at 70 °C for 7 h. The reaction was quenched by cooling in ice-water bath and purified by reprecipitation in hexanes at least five times and dried under vacuum at room temperature to obtain yellowish sticky polymer. For PLAMA-*b*-PMEO $_2$ MA, PMAMA-*b*-PMEO $_2$ MA, PPAMA-*b*-PMEO $_2$ MA and PSAMA-*b*-PMEO $_2$ MA we used water as a non-solvent and block copolymers were lyophilized.

Results and discussion

Monomer synthesis

Side chain FA containing monomers were synthesized by esterification condensation of HEMA and fatty acids in the presence of DCC as coupling agent and DMAP as catalyst in DCM solvent at room temperature for 24 h. The FAMA monomers were obtained in high yields (74–85%, Table S1 of the ESI†) and structures were confirmed by 1H NMR and mass

spectroscopy. All the proton peaks have been assigned on their NMR spectrum (Fig. 1A for SAMA and more spectra in the ESI†). Experimental molecular masses obtained from ESI-MS study matched well with the theoretical molecular mass values (ESI-MS spectra in the ESI†). Also, FT-IR analysis of the monomers showed characteristic ester carbonyl group and the double bond $CH_2=C(CH_3)-$ peaks. For example, stretching vibrations of the carbonyl $C=O$ group and vinyl double bond in the FT-IR spectrum of CLAMA were observed at 1725 and 1638 cm $^{-1}$, respectively (figure not shown).

RAFT polymerization

FAMA's are polymerized by RAFT method at 70 °C with CDP and AIBN in DMF and THF at $[FAMA] : [CDP] : [AIBN] = 50/1/0.2$. Although all the monomers are soluble in DMF (Table S2, ESI†), polymer from stearic acid (PSAMA) is insoluble in DMF. Polymers from caprylic acid (PCLAMA), capric acid (PCRAMA), lauric acid (PLAMA), mysritic acid (PMAMA) and palmitic acid (PPAMA) are soluble in DMF. Therefore, we obtained low conversion and observed heterogeneous polymerization in DMF for SAMA (Table S3, ESI†). However, in THF all monomers and polymers are readily soluble and polymerizations proceed with a moderate rate (Table 1). The polymers exhibited narrow PDI (<1.25) and the number average molecular weight ($M_{n,GPC}$) determined from gel permeation chromatography (GPC) matches well with the theoretical molecular weights ($M_{n,theo}$) calculated based on monomer conversion. The resulting polymers showed symmetrical GPC peaks without shoulder and tailing (Fig. S12 of the ESI†). Note that $M_{n,GPC}$'s are apparent values relative to poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) standard. Surprisingly, $M_{n,GPC}$ and $M_{n,theo}$ values matches well although hydrodynamic volume of PMMA standards are expected to be

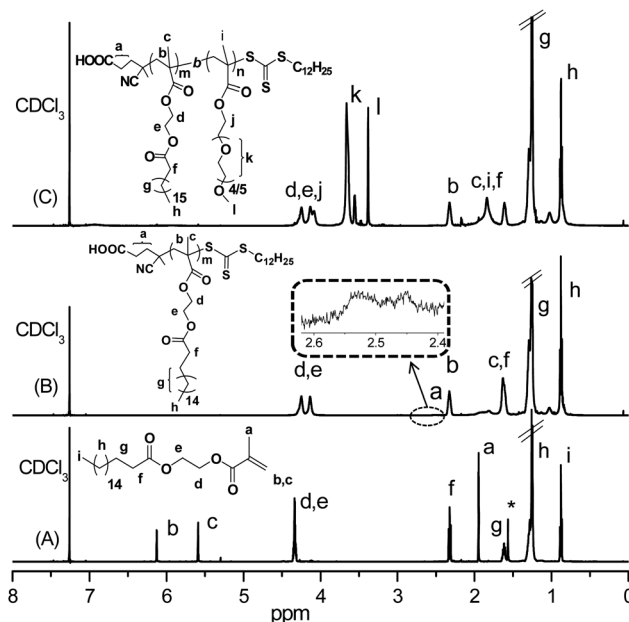


Fig. 1 The 1H NMR spectra of (A) SAMA, (B) PSAMA and (C) PSAMA-*b*-PMEO $_2$ MA in $CDCl_3$.



Table 1 Polymerization of FAMA's in THF at 70 °C^a

Monomer	Conv. ^b (%)	$M_{n,GPC}$ ^c (g mol ⁻¹)	PDI ^c	$M_{n,NMR}$ ^d (g mol ⁻¹)	$M_{n,UV-Vis}$ ^e (g mol ⁻¹)	$M_{n,theo}$ ^f (g mol ⁻¹)
CLAMA	78	10 000	1.13	13 000	12 500	10 400
CRAMA	79	13 100	1.14	13 800	12 800	11 600
LAMA	73	14 600	1.17	12 500	13 200	11 800
MAMA	75	15 500	1.19	14 200	15 900	13 200
PAMA	81	16 000	1.16	19 300	17 100	15 300
SAMA	82	18 500	1.15	18 800	19 200	17 200

^a [FAMA]/[CDP]/[AIBN] = 50/1/0.2; time = 7 h. ^b Determined gravimetrically based on monomer feed. ^c Measured by GPC. ^d Obtained from ¹H NMR.

^e Determined by UV-Vis study. ^f $M_{n,theo} = ([FAMA]/[CDP] \times \text{molecular weight } (M_w) \text{ of FAMA} \times \text{conversion}) + (M_w \text{ of CDP})$.

different compared to the compact FAMA-based polymers. Demetriou and Krasia-Christoforou also showed excellent agreement between $M_{n,GPC}$ and $M_{n,theo}$ for the RAFT polymerization of LMA.¹⁷

The PFAMA polymers showed expected absorption for tri-thiocarbonate moiety at $\lambda_{max} \sim 309$ nm, indicating retention of the CTA group during RAFT polymerization. We determined number-average molecular weight ($M_{n,UV-Vis}$) by this method.¹⁸ The $M_{n,UV-Vis}$ matches nicely with the $M_{n,GPC}$ and $M_{n,theo}$ values (Table 1).

Polymerizations kinetics of FAMAs were also studied at different monomer (M) to CDP ratios ([M]/[CDP]), while keeping constant molar ratios of [CDP]/[AIBN] = 5 : 1. For all the monomers, unimodal GPC refractive index traces without shoulder and tailing confirming no bimolecular terminations during the polymerization for conversions up to ca. 87% for [M]/[CDP] ratios between 25 and 100 (Fig. 2A and B). Fig. 2C and D show that the $M_{n,GPC}$ increases linearly with the increase of monomer/CDP ratio with narrow PDI (1.10–1.34) indicating the feasibility to control the molecular weight of poly(FAMA) (PFAMA) with the alteration of [M]/[CDP] (also see Table S4 and Fig. S12 of the ESI†). By replacing CDP with CTP while keeping all other reaction conditions constant, we observed reasonable agreement between $M_{n,GPC}$ and $M_{n,theo}$ values with narrow PDI and GPC RI traces without shoulder and tailing (Tables S5, ESI†). Generally, CDP and CTP are excellent CTA for the preparation of well-defined methacrylate polymers,¹⁹ and the above results indicate that both CDP and CTP can be used for the controlled RAFT polymerization of FAMA.

Chain extension and block copolymerization

In the next stage, additional confirmation for the living nature of the polymerizations and possibility of block copolymer synthesis are examined. The resulting PFAMA homopolymers are used as macroCTA's for the chain extension and block copolymerization with FAMA and MEO₂MA, respectively, at [FAMA or MEO₂MA]/[PFAMA-macroCTA]/[AIBN] = 25 : 1 : 0.2 in THF at 70 °C. The results are shown in Table 2 and Table S6 of ESI,† where $M_{n,GPC}$ values are in good agreement with the $M_{n,theo}$ values determined from conversion data. Also, unimodal RI traces of chain extended homopolymers (PFAMA-*b*-PFAMA) and block copolymers (PFAMA-*b*-PMEO₂MA) moved towards the higher molecular weight region with respect to the original macroCTA without any noticeable bimolecular termination

products or unreacted macroCTA (Fig. 3 and S13 in ESI†). Successful chain extension and block copolymerization confirmed end group retention with controlled molecular weight and narrow PDI.

The ¹H NMR technique was used to determine the chain-end structure and absolute molecular weights of PFAMA (Fig. 1B), PFAMA-*b*-PFAMA and PFAMA-*b*-PMEO₂MA (Fig. 1C). Various proton peaks from the main chain repeating unit are assigned on the spectra. In addition, we observed a peak at 3.20 ppm corresponding to the –S–C(=S)–S–CH₂–C₁₁H₂₃ fragment protons and signals at 2.39–2.62 ppm from HOOC–CH₂–CH₂–C(CN)(CH₃)– moiety in the chain ends of the polymer.²² Comparison of the integration areas from the terminal resonance signal at 2.39–2.62 ppm (4H) and the repeating unit protons at 4.04–4.41 ppm from the side chain –O–CH₂–CH₂–O– protons (4H) allowed calculation of the number-average molecular weight ($M_{n,NMR}$) from the NMR spectroscopy (Table 1 and S6†). The NMR spectra of the block copolymers in CDCl₃ confirmed the presence of the peaks associated with each block. The integration ratios of main chain protons from PME₂MA segment at 3.39 ppm to the CTA methylene protons at 2.39–2.62 ppm were used to calculate the degree of polymerization (DP_n) for the PME₂MA block. The DP_n values in combination with the molecular weights of macroCTA's allowed determination of the $M_{n,NMR}$ of block copolymers. Good agreement between the $M_{n,theo}$, $M_{n,NMR}$, and $M_{n,GPC}$ suggests controlled RAFT polymerization with the polymer chain ends having the fragments of CTA as expected according to the general mechanism of the RAFT technique.

Thermal properties

Thermal degradation studies under nitrogen atmosphere using TGA studies confirmed thermal stability of PFAMA polymers up to ca. 175 °C (Fig. 4A). The first stage between 175 and 245 °C could be attributed to the decomposition of trithiocarbonate functionality in polymer chain ends. The mass loss in this region is substantially higher for PCRAMA and PCLAMA than that expected on the basis of loss of the end group alone, although in these polymers contribution from chain ends are higher compared to other PFAMA's. Above 245 °C, side-group decomposition of monomer units and residual chain degradation takes place.²⁰

Since ATRP made poly(lauryl methacrylate) (PLMA) showed melting point (T_m) of –34 °C,⁹ thermal properties of PFAMA



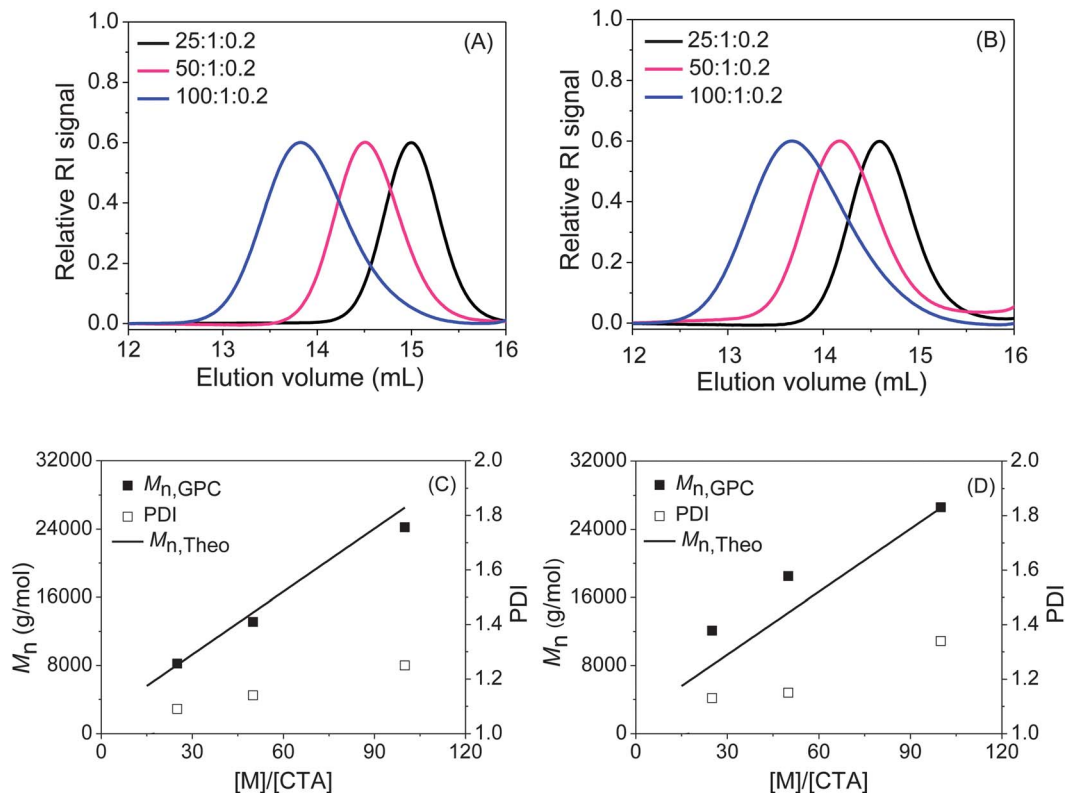


Fig. 2 GPC RI traces of PCRAMA (A) and PSAMA (B) obtained at different $[M]/[CDP]$ ratios, and dependence of M_n and PDI on $[M]/[CDP]$ ratio for the RAFT polymerization of CRAMA (C) and SAMA (D) in THF at 70 °C.

Table 2 Block copolymerization with PCRAMA, PMAMA and PSAMA macroCTAs at 70 °C in THF^a

Block copolymers	Macro CTA	Conv. ^b (%)	$M_{n, GPC}^c$ (g mol ⁻¹)	PDI ^c	$M_{n, theo}^d$ (g mol ⁻¹)
PCRAMA- <i>b</i> -PCRAMA	PCRAMA	62	14 400	1.15	12 600
PCRAMA- <i>b</i> -PMEO ₂ MA	PCRAMA	65	14 700	1.16	13 100
PMAMA- <i>b</i> -PMAMA	PMAMA	55	16 100	1.20	15 400
PMAMA- <i>b</i> -PMEO ₂ MA	PMAMA	48	13 900	1.15	14 300
PSAMA- <i>b</i> -PSAMA	PSAMA	91	18 100	1.22	21 400
PSAMA- <i>b</i> -PMEO ₂ MA	PSAMA	55	16 000	1.17	16 200

^a Molar ratio of $[M]/[macroCTA]/[AIBN] = 25/1/0.2$, time = 7 h. ^b Determined by gravimetric analysis. ^c Measured by GPC. ^d Theoretical M_n .

homopolymers were examined by DSC. Fig. 4B shows DSC thermograms of PFAMA homopolymers at 10 °C min⁻¹ heating rate under nitrogen atmosphere, demonstrating T_m of approximately 12, 33, and 47 °C for PMAMA, PPAMA and PSAMA, respectively. Similar increase of T_m with increasing alkyl chain lengths in the fatty acid containing polymers are reported, where polymers were prepared using ATRP of fatty acid based methacrylate monomers prepared from the reaction of methacryloyl chloride and fatty alcohols in diethyl ether.⁹ Increasing side chain crystallization is expected with the increasing alkyl chain lengths on the basis of symmetry and regularity even in the absence of strong intermolecular forces.²¹ Interestingly, we did not observe any T_m for PLAMA although PLMA from ATRP and double-grafted cylindrical brushes with PLMA as the side chains²² showed T_m . This could be due to the presence of extra $-CH_2-CH_2-O-$ flexible unit in PLAMA

compared to PLMA, which prevent crystallization of side chains. Note that we could not determine the degree of crystallinity from DSC study because of unavailable heat of fusion data for the perfect crystal.

Crystalline morphologies of polymers

Crystalline structure was further examined by small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS, Fig. 5A) and wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS, Fig. 5B) techniques. The SAXS profile of PSAMA ($2\theta = 2.52^\circ$) and PPAMA ($2\theta = 2.62^\circ$) show sharp peak (with multiplicity) indicating well-ordered structure formation. However, the scattering peak for PMAMA ($2\theta = 2.70^\circ$) and PLAMA ($2\theta = 2.89^\circ$) is very broad. A second scattering peak at $2\theta = 5.04^\circ$ and 5.24° for respectively PSAMA and PPAMA were observed. These 2θ values are exactly double than the first 2θ peaks,



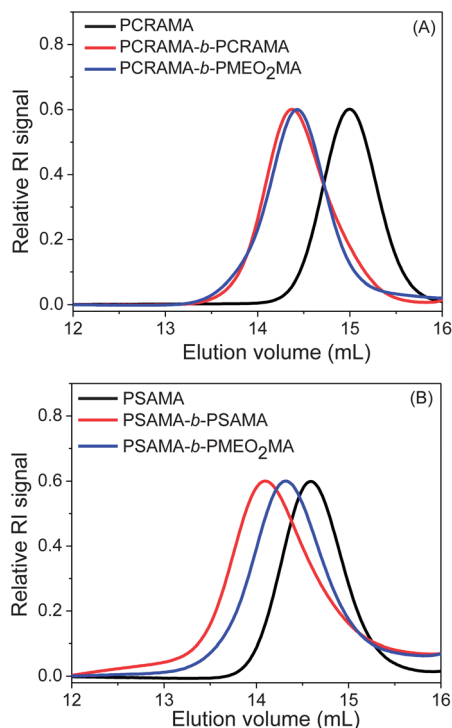


Fig. 3 GPC RI traces of the (A) PCRAMA-macroCTA, chain extended PCRAMA-*b*-PCRAMA and block copolymer PCRAMA-*b*-PMEO₂MA; (B) PSAMA-macroCTA, chain extended PSAMA-*b*-PSAMA and block copolymer PSAMA-*b*-PMEO₂MA.

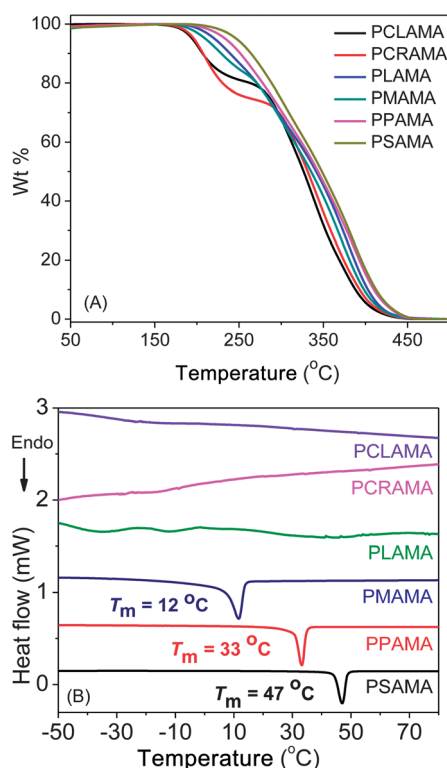


Fig. 4 TGA thermograms (A) and DSC curves (B) of various side chain fatty acid-containing polymers under N₂ at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.

indicating lipid lamellar structure.²³ A crystalline phase of the lamella may be formed due to the interactions of the alkyl chains in the side chain. As expected, the long spacing (d)²³ decreases with decreasing chain length of the fatty acid and we have determined d values of 35.0, 33.7, 32.7 and 30.4 Å for PSAMA to PPAMA, PMAMA and PLAMA, respectively. A bilayer crystalline structure with a repeat distance of 40.8 Å is reported for stearic acid.²⁴ The $d = 35.0$ Å for PSAMA indicates formation of different crystal structure than for only stearic acid due to the main chain methacrylate backbone with flexible $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-$ side chain units. However, above SAXS results provided lamellar structure for PSAMA, PPAMA, PMAMA and PLAMA.²⁵

The effect of fatty acid chain length on crystallinity is also seen from the WAXD plots in Fig. 5B. The peaks around $2\theta = 18.9^\circ$ ($d = 4.68$ Å) in the WAXD plot in Fig. 5B for PSAMA, PPAMA, PMAMA and PLAMA indicate the amorphous halo.²⁶ PSAMA and PPAMA show a sharp peak ($2\theta = 21.47^\circ$, $d = 4.13$ Å) in addition to the broad peak, where the sharp peak is due to the crystallinity in those two polymers. Because of higher percentage of crystallinity in PSAMA as noticed in WAXS, the d spacing between two lamellas is distinct as observed from SAXS. Increasing side-chain length helps crystalline domain formation due to the hydrophobic interaction among the large alkyl chains.²¹ Also, polarized optical microscopy images of PSAMA and PPAMA (Fig. 6) showed a birefringent texture distinctive of semicrystalline linear polymer chains, which melts and become isotropic when heated above their T_m .²⁷

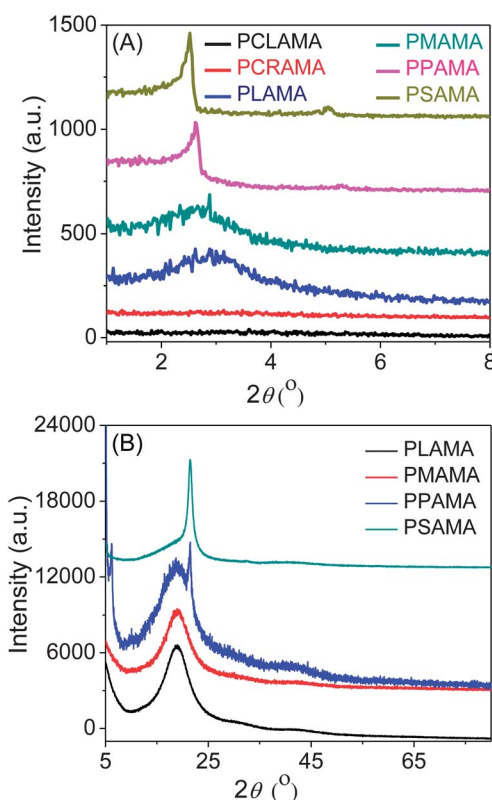


Fig. 5 (A) SAXS and (B) WAXS patterns of various PFAMA's.



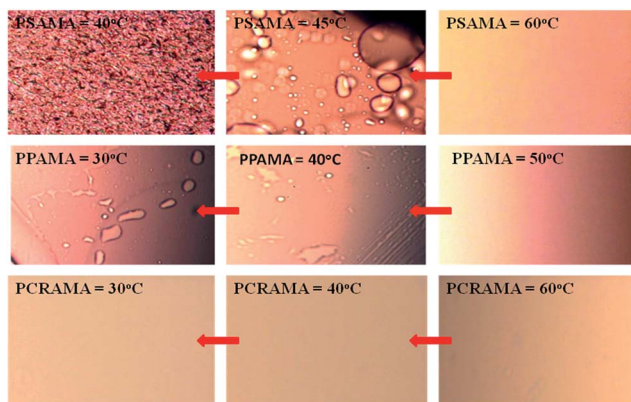


Fig. 6 Polarized optical microscopy images of PSAMA (top row), PPAMA (middle row) and PCRAMA (bottom row) at different temperatures.

Conclusion

In summary, we have demonstrated the RAFT polymerization of fatty acid containing methacrylate monomers to prepare fatty acid-based polymers with pre-determined molecular weights and narrow PDI. The chain extension from PFAMA macroCTAs for the preparation of block copolymers has also been explored and PFAMA-*b*-PMEO₂MA has been prepared. By changing the alkyl chain length in the fatty acid, it is possible to obtain materials with different physical properties such as crystallinity and solubility. We are currently extending our study to the design of fatty acid containing amphiphilic random copolymers as unimer micelles.²⁸ The self-assembly potential of the well-defined fatty acid derived polymers (both random and block copolymers) can provide the means to the construction of tailored materials from renewable resources with unique properties for various applications, such as controlled drug release and biocompatible materials.

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