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Novel photoacid generators for cationic photopolymerization†

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Cationic photopolymerization is a powerful method for UV-curing of epoxy, vinyl ether and oxetane monomers. Little attention has been paid to it over the last few decades compared to the corresponding free radical applications due to unsuitable and inefficient photo-acid generators (PAGs) used for photo-initiation. We introduce a novel type of **PAG** based on the tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butoxy)aluminate anion. In facile preparations, diphenyliodonium and triarylsulfonium salts were synthesized, followed by characterization of absorbance and thermal stability. Comparative photo-differential scanning calorimetry (photo-DSC) studies with common onium salt **PAGs** showed the advantageous reactivity of the novel alkoxyaluminate-based cationic photoinitiators. The novel diphenyliodonium **PAG** was also examined in photosensitization studies for potential use in higher wavelength applications.

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Introduction

The great potential of photoinduced cationic polymerization was pointed out by Crivello in the early 1990s and subsequently also covered in many review articles.^{1–3} Cationic photopolymerization is applied most importantly for epoxy monomers, which offer special material properties such as excellent adhesion, mechanical strength and chemical resistance. These features cannot be attained by the predominant free radical photopolymerization and the corresponding monomers and they are mostly used for the production of adhesives, inks, films and coatings.^{4,5} Furthermore, vinyl ethers and oxetanes extend the applicability of cationic photopolymerization due to high reactivity, as well as environmental benefits and low toxicity, respectively.^{6–11}

The advantages of cationic polymerization are high reaction rates, insensitivity towards oxygen and the huge variety of different polymer backbone structures.¹² The practical absence of termination processes during polymerization ensures high efficiency in curing. One additional advantage of its use in industrial curing applications is the so-called “dark reaction”.^{13–15} Once initiated, the relatively long-lived protonic acid, formed by the initiator, continues the polymerization also in the absence of light. As disadvantages one must

mention the inhibition by bases, and chain transfer resulting from impurities of water. Still the cationic photopolymerization is a niche technique compared to the omnipresent free radical photopolymerization moreover due to the lack of efficient cationic photoinitiators.

Generally, cationic photopolymerization is initiated by photoacid generators (**PAGs**), which liberate carbo-cations and protons upon a light stimulus. Although there also exist non-ionic **PAGs**, the onium salts, introduced by Crivello in the 1970s,⁶ represent the most efficient cationic photoinitiators to date. For this class of **PAGs**, Crivello assigned different roles to the cation and the anion part of the salt.¹

Cations. The cation determines the photochemistry (λ_{\max} , molecular absorption coefficient, quantum yield), thermal stability and usually also the photosensitization behaviour of the onium salt. As major classes of photoinitiators for cationic polymerization, diaryliodonium salts,⁶ triarylsulfonium salts,¹⁶ and also ferrocenium-based salts¹⁷ and diazonium salts¹⁸ were reported. The most widespread are diaryliodonium and triarylsulfonium salts because of their easy synthesis, their inherent thermal and storage stability even in highly reactive monomers, as well as their highly efficient photodecomposition.

Anions. The anions used for **PAGs** determine the strength of the acid formed upon photochemical decomposition of the onium cation. The kinetics of the polymerization is in direct relation to the non-nucleophilicity of the anion due to decreased ion-pairing. Low nucleophilicity and ion-pairing are provided by a series of weakly coordinating anions (**WCA**) developed over the last few decades.^{19,20} Superacid-forming perfluorinated compounds, such as BF_4^- , PF_6^- , AsF_6^- and SbF_6^- , are classically used anions for **PAGs**, of which hexafluoroanti-

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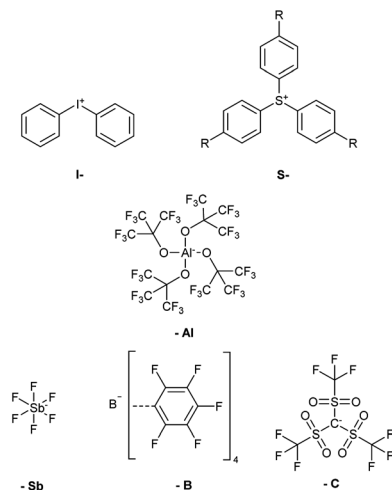


Fig. 1 Structures of cations and anions of novel and benchmark **PAGs**: diphenyliodonium (**I-**) and triarylsulfonium (**S-**, $R = S\text{-Ph-COCH}_3$) cations; tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy) aluminate (**-Al**), hexafluoroantimonate (**-Sb**), tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate (**-B**) and tris((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)methanide (**-C**) anions.

monate exhibits the lowest nucleophilicity (Fig. 1, **-Sb**)^{1,21} As fluorine abstraction not only leads to termination processes during curing, but also to the formation of toxic hydrofluoric acid, the sensitivity of these compounds towards hydrolysis is a crucial issue. Also the content of toxic heavy metals such as antimony and arsenic greatly limits the applicability of these compounds as cationic photoinitiators.

Based on the preparation of perfluorinated alkylsulfonyl-methanides by Turowsky *et al.* in the 1980s, the tris((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)methanide anion (Fig. 1, **-C**) was introduced as one of the strongest known carbon acids.²² Further investigations revealed that the strong Brønsted acidity was contributed by the delocalized nature of the charge in these anions.²³ Furthermore, these anions provide improved solubility and subsequently found application in **PAGs** for the coating industry due to their enhanced resistance towards hydrolysis and liberation of hydrofluoric acid.

Castellanos *et al.* introduced the so-called BARF-anions (BAR^{F_4-}) in the 1990s (Fig. 1, **-B**), which promoted the development of a new generation of **PAGs**.²⁴ This type of borate-based **WCA** is able to suppress strong cation–anion interactions by electronic shielding of the center ion with phenyl groups. Furthermore, high fluorination leads to the covering of the ion surface with poorly polarizable atoms. The combination of these properties causes improved solubility in even non-polar solvents and very low ion-pairing, approaching the requirements of an ideal anion for cationic photoinitiators.²⁵ These borates, however, bear the disadvantage of difficult synthesis which cannot be up-scaled easily. The state-of-the-art synthesis of the most important tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate makes usage of the, even at low temperatures, explosion-prone lithium pentafluorobenzene.^{26,27}

Here we report a novel type of **PAG** for cationic photopolymerization based on the most recent class of **WCAs**,

namely perfluorinated alkoxyaluminates. In the 1990s, preceding polyfluorinated alkoxyaluminate species, such as $\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{Ph})(\text{CF}_3)_2)_4^-$, $\text{Al}(\text{OCH}(\text{CF}_3)_2)_4^-$, and $\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CF}_3)_2)_4^-$, were introduced with the most important aim to enhance the catalytic activity of metal cations.^{28,29} Krossing *et al.* firstly established the here covered perfluorinated alkoxyaluminate anion $\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3)_3)_4^-$ (Fig. 1, **-Al**), which provides outstandingly low nucleophilicity and ion-pairing, as well as high stability against hydrolysis, ligand abstraction and electrophilic decomposition. Empirically, the inherent stability of $\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3)_3)_4^-$ even in 6N HNO_3 was confirmed.³⁰ Resulting from basicity studies, this class of alkoxyaluminates has been found to exhibit their low nucleophilicity in correlation with the pK_a value of the corresponding alcohol.³¹ Most significantly, the use of $\text{Al}(\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3)_3)_4^-$ as the counterion in iridium-catalysts already showed enhanced reaction rates, in comparison to BAR^{F_4-} and PF_6^- .³² Also the facile and easily up-scalable preparation of $\text{LiAl}(\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3)_3)_4$ based on LiAlH_4 and the corresponding alcohol was reported.³⁰ Therefore, this superacid-forming **WCA** was expected to provide excellent properties for use in **PAGs**.

As diaryliodonium and triarylsulfonium salts (Fig. 1, **I-** and **S-**) are the most stable, most efficient and easiest to prepare cations with the highest abundance in industrial applications, these components were selected for the preparation of novel cationic photoinitiators. Diphenyliodonium and tris(4-((4-acetylphenyl)thio)phenyl)sulfonium salts of tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy)aluminate were prepared (Fig. 1, **I-Al** and **S-Al**) and subsequently investigated in comparative studies. The novel class of **PAGs** based on alkoxyaluminate was examined by UV-Vis spectroscopy, simultaneous thermal analysis (STA) and photo-DSC measurements to compare the reactivity to benchmark onium salts. The diphenyliodonium **PAGs I-Al**, **I-B** and **I-Sb**, as well as the triarylsulfonium **PAGs S-Al**, **S-B** and **S-C** were investigated.

Experimental

Materials

All reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka and ABCR and were used without further purification. Solvents were purchased and distilled prior usage. Thin Layer Chromatography (**TLC**) was carried out with silica gel 60 F254 aluminum foils from Merck. The monomers 2,2'-(((propane-2,2-diylbis(4,1-phenylene))bis(oxy))bis(methylene))bis(oxirane) (**BADGE**; Araldite MY 790-1, Huntsman) and 1,4-bis(((3-ethoxyetan-3-yl)methoxy)methyl)benzene (**BOB**, Ivoclar Vivadent) were kindly provided as a gift. The monomers 4-cyclohexanedi-methanol divinylether (**BVC**, ABCR), 2-(phenoxy)methyl)oxirane (**PGE**, Fluka), and 1-(vinyl)oxy)dodecane (**DVE**, Sigma-Aldrich) and the sensitizer 2-isopropylthioxanthone (**ITX**, Speedcure, Lambson) were purchased and used as received. The monomer 3-(butoxymethyl)-3-ethyloxetane (**BEO**) was synthesized according to the literature.³³



The photoinitiators tris(4-((4-acetylphenyl)thio)phenyl)sulfonium tetrakis(perfluorophenyl)borate (Irgacure PAG290, **S-B**) and tris(4-((4-acetylphenyl)thio)phenyl)sulfonium tris((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)methanide (Irgacure GSID-26-1, **S-C**) were kindly donated by BASF. Diphenyliodonium hexafluoroantimonate (**I-Sb**) and diphenyliodonium tetrakis(perfluorophenyl)borate (**I-B**) were synthesized according to the literature.^{6,24}

Synthesis

Diphenyliodonium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy)aluminate.

The synthesis was conducted in an orange light room under an argon atmosphere. In a 1000 mL 3-necked round bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser, a septum, a glass fitting and a magnetic stirring bar, 14.28 g (14.66 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of lithium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy)aluminate were dispersed in 320 mL of CH₂Cl₂. A solution of 4.64 g (14.66 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of diphenyliodonium chloride in 230 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly. The immediate precipitation of a white solid was observed. Another 180 mL of CH₂Cl₂ were added and the reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature. Even after 24 hours of reaction control by TLC, no total conversion of the educts was observed, so an excess of 5% of diphenyliodonium chloride (0.23 g, 0.73 mmol) was added. After another hour of stirring, 350 mL of deionized water were added to dissolve the solid. The phases were separated and the organic phase was extracted another two times with 350 mL of deionized water each. To separate the residual starting materials from the product, the combined organic phases were filtered through a short plug of silica. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was dried under a high vacuum yielding 15.66 g (12.56 mmol, 85%) of a white solid. Mp 172–174 °C. TLC (CH₂Cl₂): *R*_f = 0.41. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ (ppm): 7.94–8.03 (m, 2H), 7.79–7.89 (m, 1H), 7.58–7.70 (m, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ (ppm): 111.8 (C-I), 121.7 (q, C(CF₃), *J* = 291.5 Hz), 134.4 (m), 135.1 (p), 135.5 (o). ²⁷Al-NMR (104 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ (ppm): 34.7. ATR-IR: 1470, 1449, 1351, 1296, 1273, 1239, 1205, 1165, 966, 831, 735, 724, 673, 548, 571, 560, 536 cm⁻¹. Elem. anal. calcd: C 26.94%, H 0.81%, F 54.79%, I 10.17%. Found: C 27.19%, H 0.82%, F 53.04%, I 9.86%.

Tris(4-((4-acetylphenyl)thio)phenyl)sulfonium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy)aluminate. The synthesis was conducted in an orange light room under an argon atmosphere. In a 20 mL test tube equipped with a septum and a magnetic stirring bar and closed by a metal lid, 77 mg (0.08 mmol, 1.0 eq.) lithium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butyloxy)aluminate were dissolved in 9 mL of CH₂Cl₂. A solution of 60 mg (0.08 mmol, 1.0 eq.) of tris(4-((4-acetylphenyl)thio)phenyl)sulfonium chloride in 3 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added dropwise under vigorous stirring. The immediate precipitation of a white solid was observed. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the conversion was checked by TLC. 5 mL of deionized water were added to dissolve the solid and the organic phase was extracted another two times with 5 mL of deionized water each. To separate the residual starting materials from the product, the combined

organic phases were filtered through a short plug of silica. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was dried under a high vacuum yielding 106 mg (0.06 mmol, 80%) of a white solid. Mp 174–176 °C. TLC (CH₂Cl₂): *R*_f = 0.15. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 8.00 (d, 6H, *J* = 8.60 Hz, Ar), 7.59 (d, 6H, *J* = 8.60 Hz, Ar), 7.34 (d, 6H, *J* = 8.56 Hz, Ar), 7.26 (d, 6H, *J* = 9.00 Hz, Ar), 2.62 (s, 9H, CH₃). ATR-IR: 1685, 1572, 1478, 1398, 1352, 1298, 1276, 1239, 1213, 1166, 1089, 1067, 972, 814, 727, 620 cm⁻¹. Elem. anal. calcd: C 41.44%, H 1.98%, S 7.63%. Found: C 41.77%, H 1.91%, S 7.38%.

Characterization

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz FT-NMR-spectrometer. Deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) and dichloromethane (CD₂Cl₂) were used as solvent. FTIR-ATR spectra were recorded on a Spectrum 65 FTIR-ATR spectroscopy from PerkinElmer. Melting points were determined with an OptiMelt automated melting point system from SRS Stanford Research Systems. Elemental microanalysis was carried out with an EA 1108 CHNS-O analyzer from Carlo Erba at the microanalytical laboratory of the Institute for Physical Chemistry at the University of Vienna.

UV-Vis spectroscopy. For UV-Vis spectrometry, the photoinitiators **I-Al**, **I-B** and **I-Sb** were dissolved in methanol, and **S-Al**, **S-B** and **S-C** were dissolved in acetonitrile, respectively, under light protection (orange light room). From stock solutions of 1 × 10⁻⁴ mol L⁻¹, dilutions of 5 × 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹ and 1 × 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹ were prepared. The measurements were performed using a Lambda 950 device from PerkinElmer equipped with a PMT detector for the UV/Vis area. Quartz cuvettes were used for all measurements.

Thermal analysis. For STA measurements, about 4 mg of the cationic photoinitiators were weighed into standard aluminium DSC crucibles and closed with appropriate aluminium lids. A STA 449 F1 Jupiter from Netzsch was used. All analyses were performed at a heating rate of 20 °C min⁻¹ from 25 °C to 300 °C under air.

Photo-DSC

Photo-DSC studies were conducted with a photo-DSC 204 F1 from Netzsch. Filtered UV-Vis light (320–500 nm, 400–500 nm) was applied using an Omnicure 2000 in combination with a glassfiber filled double-core lightguide (3 mm fiber diameter). For comparative studies, the light intensity was measured by using an Omnicure R2000 radiometer and set to 1 W cm⁻² or 3 W cm⁻² at the tip of the light guide, respectively. All measurements were conducted under an inert atmosphere (nitrogen flow of 20 mL min⁻¹). The measurements were carried out in isothermal mode at 50 °C. The heat flow of the reaction was recorded as a function of time.

Formulations of 1 mol% of the PAGs in **BADGE**, **BOB** and **BVC** were prepared for comparative photo-DSC studies of cationic photoinitiators in difunctional monomers. The formulations were weighed into 3 mL brown glass vials and subsequently stirred magnetically for 2 hours. After this time, the initiator has been dissolved completely. The triarylsulfonium



photoinitiators could not be dissolved in the divinylether **BVC**, so 25 molar equivalents of propylene carbonate were added to all mixtures. For sensitization experiments, **ITX** was mixed with **BADGE** in concentrations of 0.01, 0.05 and 0.1 mol%, followed by analogous sample preparation with 1 mol% of diphenyliodonium **PAGs**.

The sample mass in the aluminium crucibles was 14 ± 0.5 mg. All measurements were performed in triplicate. Important data for the determination of the conversion ($C_{\text{photo-DSC}}$), the time to reach 95% of conversion (t_{95}), and the rate of polymerization (R_p) are the molecular weight, density and the theoretical enthalpy per mol of the functional group (ΔH_{OP}) of the monomer. To determine the enthalpies ΔH_{OP} of the different functional groups, photo-DSC and $^1\text{H-NMR}$ of structurally analogous monofunctional monomers of **BADGE**, **BOB** and **BVC** were carried out. On the assumption that the polymerization enthalpy per reactive group is equal for monofunctional and difunctional monomers, the theoretical polymerization enthalpies ΔH_{OP} for 100% conversion could be calculated according to eqn (1), where ΔH_p is the overall heat evolved in photo-DSC analysis, C_{NMR} is the conversion determined by $^1\text{H-NMR}$, m_{tot} is the total mass of the formulation, MW is the molecular weight and m is the mass of the monomer.

Calculation of theoretical functional group enthalpy ΔH_{OP} .

$$\Delta H_{\text{OP}} = \frac{\Delta H_p \times \text{MW}}{\frac{m}{m_{\text{tot}}} \times C_{\text{NMR}}} \quad (1)$$

Results and discussion

Synthesis

The synthesis of the novel photoinitiators comprising the tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butoxy)aluminate, **I-Al** and **S-Al**, was conducted in simple metathesis reactions in analogy to the already reported preparations of onium salts.⁶ The ion exchange was performed using the chloride salts of the cations and the lithium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butoxy)aluminate as the anion source (Fig. 2). With the precipitation of lithium chlor-

ide, the products were obtained in dichloromethane solution and purified by extraction with water and filtration over silica. No further purification of the metathesis products was necessary. The purity was confirmed by TLC and elementary analysis and the products were obtained in good yields of 85% for **I-Al**, and 80% for **S-Al**, respectively.

UV-Vis spectroscopy

UV-Vis absorption spectra were obtained from 1×10^{-4} mol L⁻¹, 5×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹ and 1×10^{-5} mol L⁻¹ of the **PAGs** in methanol (diphenyliodonium salts) and acetonitrile (triarylsulfonium salts). By these measurements, the wavelengths of absorption maxima (λ_{max}) as well as molar extinction coefficients (ϵ) were determined. As the diphenyliodonium and triarylsulfonium cations contain the chromophores, no differences in absorption were expected for photoinitiators comprising the same cation. It was confirmed that the novel **WCA** has no influence on the absorption behaviour of the initiators. Only for the borate-based **PAGs**, **I-B** and **S-B**, the expected increase of absorption in far UV was observed due to the phenyl substituents. For diphenyliodonium **PAGs**, an absorption maximum at 227 nm ($\epsilon_{227} = 17\,800$ L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) was determined, whereas the substituted triarylsulfonium **PAGs** exhibit a local absorption maximum at 318 nm ($\epsilon_{318} = 60\,900$ L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) (Fig. 3).

Simultaneous thermal analysis

Simultaneous thermal analysis (STA), comprising thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), was used to determine the thermal stability of the new **PAGs**. The solid photoinitiator samples were heated to 300 °C. Thereby, mass losses and phase transitions during heating can be followed simultaneously from one sample. The analysis showed a thermal stability until 220 °C for all three diphenyliodonium **PAGs**. The triarylsulfonium **PAGs** did not decompose within the measurement range until 300 °C, thus confirming the high thermal stability formerly reported.¹

Photo-DSC studies for the effect of anion nature on photochemical reactivity

Photo-DSC is a unique method for obtaining a fast and accurate indication of the **PAG** performance. With a single measurement, various significant parameters are accessible. From the height of the exothermic peak, the R_p (mol L⁻¹ s⁻¹) can be calculated as described in earlier publications of this

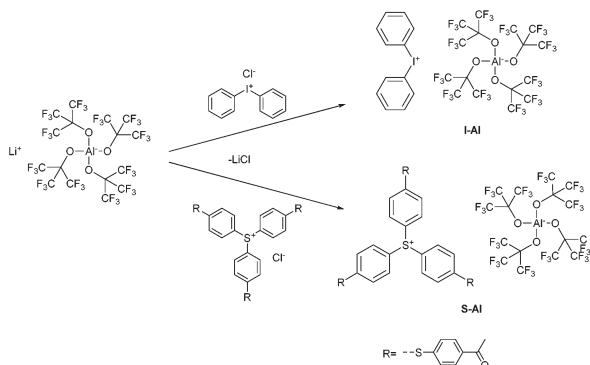


Fig. 2 Synthesis of novel diphenyliodonium and triarylsulfonium **PAGs**.

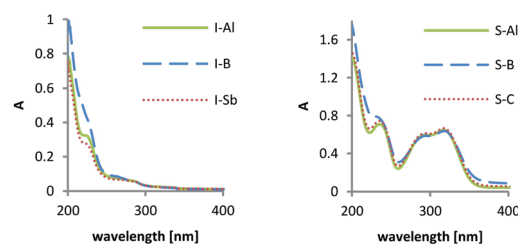


Fig. 3 Absorption spectra of diphenyliodonium and triarylsulfonium **PAGs**.



group.³⁴ The overall heat evolved (ΔH_p) serves as a measure of the total conversion, which is also the basis for the determination of the time of 95% conversion (t_{95}).

Selection of cationically polymerizable monomers. As the reactivity of the compared PAGs may depend on the type of polymerizable group, photo-DSC studies were carried out in three difunctional monomers comprising the most important functionalities, namely glycidylether, oxetane and vinyl ether. Therefore, the diepoxide **BADGE**, the dioxetane **BOB** and the divinylether **BVC** (Fig. 4) were used in these studies, as they represent the most common classes of cationically polymerizable monomers. To determine the theoretical polymerization enthalpies ΔH_{OP} for these functional groups, monofunctional monomers were first investigated in preceding measurements. On the assumption that the enthalpy per reactive group is equal for analogous monofunctional and difunctional monomers, the monofunctional glycidylether **PGE**, the 1,3-disubstituted oxetane **BEO** and the vinyl ether **DVE** were used (Fig. 4). ¹H-NMR analyses of samples cured in photo-DSC experiments (1 W cm⁻² irradiation intensity) with the novel **PAG I-AI** were used to calculate ΔH_{OP} of each functional group based on the ΔH_p (photo-DSC) and the corresponding conversion (C_{NMR}) (eqn (1), Table 1).

Deviation of these photocalorimetric results from commonly cited literature values (e.g. phenyl glycidyl ether, lit. 92 kJ mol⁻¹; 3,3-disubstituted oxetane, lit. 84 kJ mol⁻¹; 3,6,37 vinyl ether, lit. 60 kJ mol⁻¹ (ref. 37 and 38)) is reasoned by the dependence on the method of determination, such as combustion, calorimetry or calculation. Still the results were reproducible under the set conditions and thus considered as representative measures for further evaluations.

Comparative analysis of diphenyliodonium initiators. The novel photoinitiator **I-AI** and the benchmark photoinitiators

I-B and **I-Sb** were tested in three difunctional monomers **BADGE**, **BOB** and **BVC** in a concentration of 1 mol% (corresponding to 0.5 mol% per reactive group as for monofunctional monomers). The irradiation intensity was chosen to be 3 W cm⁻² at the tip of the light guide. The high reactivity of the divinylether **BVC** did not allow for a measurement at high energy input as it led to exceeding the detector limit. Thus, it was analyzed at 1 W cm⁻² instead. As a typical example, Fig. 5 shows the conversion curves of the tested diphenyliodonium **PAGs** in **BADGE**. The benefits of the novel **I-AI** are apparent and are also displayed in Table 2 in detail. The comparison in **BADGE** shows a clearly advantageous initiation ability and polymerization behaviour of the novel **I-AI** in the majority of tests. In particular, R_p is greatly increased for **I-AI**, whereas t_{95} is decreased in comparison to the benchmark **PAGs** in **BADGE** formulations. As the rate of polymerization (R_p) displays the most representative result parameter for reactivity, it is seen that **I-AI** exhibits 1.4 times higher R_p in **BADGE**, compared to both benchmark **PAGs**. In the dioxetane **BOB** also significant benefits are apparent in the parameters R_p and t_{95} , whereas the conversion generally reaches around 70% for all diphenyliodonium **PAGs**. In **BOB**, a ranking is displayed where **I-AI** has 7% higher R_p than **I-B**, and 15% higher R_p than **I-Sb**. Only the highly reactive divinylether **BVC** exhibits extraordinarily high R_p , low t_{95} values and increased conversions of over 80% for all tested **PAGs**. **I-AI** reaches the same order of reactivity as **I-Sb**, which is 5% lower than **I-B**.

Comparative analysis of triarylsulfonium initiators. In analogy to the diphenyliodonium photoinitiators, the substituted triarylsulfonium species were compared with each other within a photo-DSC measurement sequence. The novel **PAG S-AI** was compared with commercially available high-performance photoinitiators **S-B** and **S-C** in the monomers **BADGE**, **BOB** and **BVC** in a concentration of 1 mol%. Also the triarylsulfonium photoinitiators were tested with an irradiation intensity of 3 W cm⁻² at the tip of the light guide, and 1 W cm⁻² for **BVC**. Fig. 6 shows the typical conversion curves of the tested triarylsulfonium **PAGs** in **BADGE**. In contrast to diphenyliodonium **PAGs** in **BADGE** (Fig. 5), one can see the rapid and steep increase of conversion at the beginning of irradiation. This is reasoned by the better overlap of the absorption bands of the triarylsulfonium cation (**S-**) and the emission provided by the light source (320–500 nm).

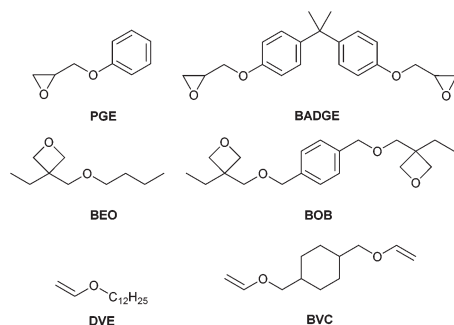


Fig. 4 Monofunctional and difunctional monomers for photo-DSC studies.

Table 1 Molecular weight (MW), molar functional group enthalpy (ΔH_{OP}) and density (ρ) of difunctional monomers

Monomers	MW [g mol ⁻¹]	ΔH_{OP} [kJ mol ⁻¹]	ρ [g L ⁻¹]
BADGE	340.42	80.6	1160
BOB	334.46	83.6	1070
BVC	196.29	75.0	920

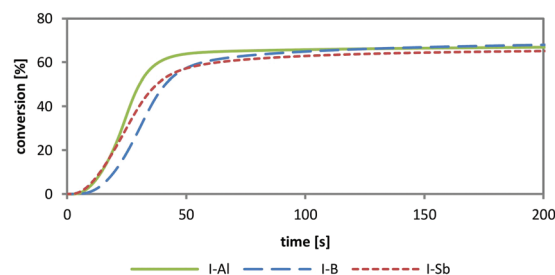
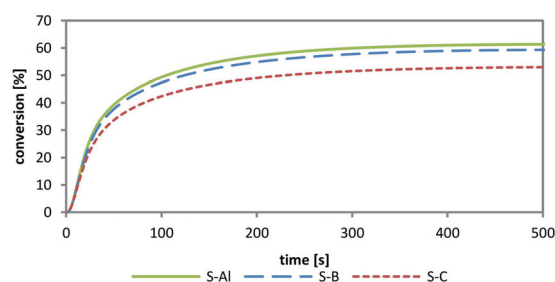


Fig. 5 Comparative photo-DSC conversion curves of diphenyliodonium **PAGs** (1 mol%) in **BADGE**.



Table 2 Photo-DSC result parameters of diphenyliodonium and triarylsulfonium PAGs (1 mol%) in **BADGE**, **BOB** and **BVC**

Monomer	R_p [mmol L ⁻¹ s ⁻¹]			t_{95} [s]			$C_{\text{photo-DSC}}$ [%]		
	BADGE	BOB	BVC	BADGE	BOB	BVC	BADGE	BOB	BVC
I-Al	108	178	517	56	46	24	70	73	84
I-B	73	166	543	134	50	24	72	73	88
I-Sb	76	155	516	98	50	24	69	71	78
S-Al	49	43	134	240	307	52	64	72	68
S-B	46	42	143	243	274	63	62	70	66
S-C	42	42	135	237	286	55	54	73	68

**Fig. 6** Comparative photo-DSC conversion curves of triarylsulfonium PAGs (1 mol%) in **BADGE**.

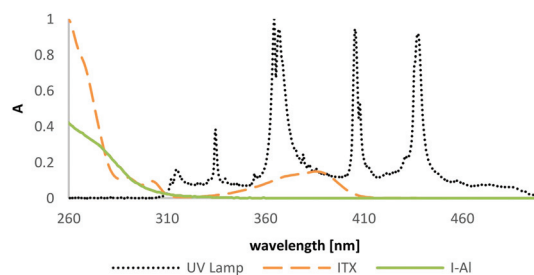
The results in Table 2 show only marginal differences between the **PAGs** in the three monomers. The novel **S-Al** matches up to the provided triarylsulfonium high-performance initiators. No clear trend is achieved and the results show only dependence on the respective monomer. The overall deviations allow no prediction on the advantageous behaviour of any of the **PAGs**, making them equally potent cationic photoinitiators under these conditions.

Comparative analysis of diphenyliodonium with higher wavelength sensitization. Cationic UV-curing is usually initiated using UV lamps that provide radiation in the near UV region above 350 nm, thus exceeding the absorption regions of common **PAGs**. To meet the requirements of industrial light sources, much effort has been put into the development of visible light photoinitiators over the past few years. The application of visible light LEDs further pushes the investigation on new solutions to this issue. To enable the use of common **PAGs** with higher wavelength radiation sources, the absorption properties of the photosensitive formulation have to be changed. The recent research focused on the development to redshift the absorption by enlarged π -conjugated systems and was applied mostly on sulfonium salts.^{39–43} For diphenyliodonium salts, however, the predominant approach for visible light applications is the use of photosensitization. Sensitizers absorb the light energy in their specific absorption range in the visible region. By the dominant electron transfer mechanism, the cationic photoinitiator initiates the polymerization without being directly excited. Iodonium salts are generally more easily sensitized due to their rather high redox potential (−0.2 eV), whereas sulfonium salts are only sensitized by com-

pounds with high singlet energies, such as anthracenes, due to the low redox potential (−1.2 eV).¹² Thus, photosensitization is still considered as a current method for diphenyliodonium **PAGs** and was examined here.

The typical sensitizer 2-isopropylthioxanthone (**ITX**) was selected for the comparison of alkoxyaluminate- and antimonate-based diphenyliodonium initiators in **BADGE** formulations. Fig. 7 depicts the low overlap of diphenyliodonium species with the emission of an Omnicure 2000 UV lamp and the well-fitting absorption of the used sensitizer. A concentration of 1.0 mol% **PAG** was used in combination with concentrations of 0.01, 0.05 and 0.1 mol% of **ITX**. Photo-DSC measurements with 400–500 nm irradiation with 3 W cm^{−2} intensity were performed to investigate the differences in the sensitization ability of the novel initiator **I-Al** compared to the benchmark compound **I-Sb**. At this wavelength, hardly any reaction was observed for diphenyliodonium salts without the sensitizer. However, with the use of **ITX** the cationic photopolymerization of **BADGE** was facilitated distinctively.

Considering that the sensitization process is determined by the cation of the **PAGs**, the measurement depicts the overall ability to effectively generate an acid after photodecomposition. Thus, a different reactivity is contributed by the acid forming **WCA** after photosensitization. The sensitization by **ITX** enables the activation of both tested diphenyliodonium **PAGs** in a **BADGE** matrix. Using the lowest concentration of 0.01 mol% **ITX**, generally sluggish polymerization was observed with low R_p , long t_{95} times and low conversions. The aluminate based **PAG I-Al** still shows better results under these conditions. A higher concentration of 0.1 mol% causes

**Fig. 7** Emission spectrum of an Omnicure 2000 series UV lamp; absorption spectra of sensitizers **ITX** and diphenyliodonium **PAG I-Al**.

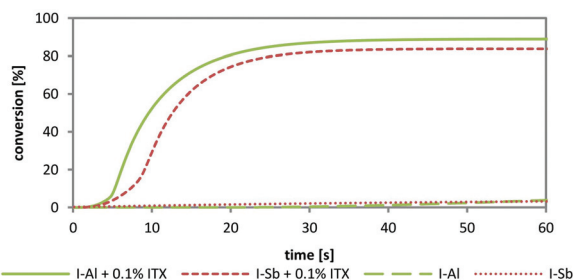


Fig. 8 Comparative photo-DSC conversion curves of **I-Al** and **I-Sb** (1 mol%) in **BADGE** with **ITX** sensitization (0.1 mol%) at 400–500 nm.

Table 3 Polymerization parameters of diphenyliodonium photoinitiators (1 mol%) in **BADGE** with **ITX**-sensitization

Photoinitiator	ITX [mol%]	R_p [mmol L ⁻¹ s ⁻¹]	t_{95} [s]	$C_{\text{photo-DSC}}$ [%]
I-Al	0.01	0.011	316	59
I-Sb	0.01	0.010	347	55
I-Al	0.10	0.393	30	92
I-Sb	0.10	0.344	30	85

distinctively more efficient polymerization behaviour with the novel **I-Al**. The beneficial reactivity is also displayed in the typical conversion curve in Fig. 8. From the result parameters in Table 3, it can be seen that the highest final conversions are reached by the novel **PAG I-Al**.

Conclusions

In this paper, the preparation and investigation of a novel class of cationic photoinitiators is shown. The synthesis of two new compounds, **I-Al** and **S-Al**, was performed by straightforward metathesis reactions based on lithium tetrakis(perfluoro-*t*-butoxy)aluminate in 85% and 80% yield, respectively. In preceding studies it was confirmed that the absorbance and thermal stability of the onium salts are not affected by the novel anion, and shows equal properties to benchmark substances, including expectedly beneficial results for the triaryl-sulfonium **PAG S-Al**. Photo-DSC studies revealed the superior reactivity in comparison to benchmark substances in several monomers. In particular, the diphenyliodonium species **I-Al** demonstrates a greatly advantageous ability to initiate cationic polymerization, where the efficient photopolymerization of the usually low reactive **BADGE** is of prime importance. Also the photosensitization experiments of **I-Al** using **ITX** showed convincing results in comparison to the benchmark substance, which demonstrates the possible usage in photoinitiators systems with visible light irradiation. On the one hand, the novel photoinitiators provide enhanced reactivity for classical use in the coating industry, on the other hand, the novel class of **PAGs** offers access to new applications, where reactivity and stability are the limiting factors to date.

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