

# Polymer Chemistry

rsc.li/polymers

Volume 14  
Number 8  
28 February 2023  
Pages 901-992



ISSN 1759-9962

## COMMUNICATION

[View Article Online](#)  
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)

Cite this: *Polym. Chem.*, 2023, **14**, 907

Received 2nd December 2022,  
Accepted 20th December 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2py01523d

rsc.li/polymers

## Novel stereoisomeric lignin-derived polycarbonates: towards the creation of bisphenol polycarbonate mimics†

Xianyuan Wu,<sup>†a</sup> Dan Xu,<sup>†b</sup> Mario De bruyn,<sup>†b</sup> Gregor Trimmel<sup>†c</sup> and Katalin Barta<sup>†a,b</sup>

In this work, we have described a family of bio-based polycarbonates (PC-MBC) based on the unique lignin-derived aliphatic diol 4,4'-methylenebiscyclohexanol (MBC) that was sustainably sourced from lignin oxidation mixture. The detailed structure analysis of these polycarbonates has been confirmed by a series of 2D NMR (HSQC and COSY) characterizations. Depending on the stereoisomerism of MBC, the PC-MBC displayed a wide achievable  $T_g$  range of 117–174 °C and high  $T_{d5\%}$  of >310 °C by variation of the ratio of the stereoisomers of MBC, offering great substitution perspectives towards a bisphenol-containing polycarbonates. Nonetheless, the most here presented PC-MBC polycarbonates were film-forming and transparent.

Polycarbonates (PC) are an important class of polymers, which over recent years have found broad applications towards a wide range of topical fields such as electronics, construction materials, 3D printing, automotive, aircraft, and (bio)medical applications.<sup>1–4</sup> Central to this are their excellent thermal and mechanical properties, impact resistance, and optical features.<sup>4</sup> Originally, polycarbonates were obtained by reacting diols with phosgene, a notoriously toxic gas. Also, this process uses vast amounts of methylene chloride solvent and tends to lead to the formation of stoichiometric amounts of chlorine salts. Aside this technology, a range of alternatives were developed notably (a) melt transesterification and polycondensation of a diol with a suitable carbonate;<sup>5,6</sup> (b) the copolymerization of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) with an epoxide;<sup>7,8</sup> (c) polymerization of suitable polyol diallyl carbonates<sup>9</sup> and (d) ring-opening polymerization (ROP) of cyclic carbonate monomers.<sup>10–12</sup>

Bisphenol A (BPA) polycarbonate (PC) is a very important polymer material as it displays excellent thermal properties characterized by a  $T_g$  of 147 °C.<sup>13,14</sup> Also, it is well known for its excellent miscibility, transparency, processability, and durability – all characteristics which largely relate to its stable amorphous structure.<sup>15</sup> However, it has also been revealed that BPA-PC is sensitive to (UV-)light and hydrothermal aging, which makes for a small yet steady release of BPA monomer in the environment.<sup>16</sup> This has been a concern as BPA has been identified as an endocrine disrupting chemical.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, it has been shown that the presence of higher BPA levels carries, among others, a higher risk of heart disease, diabetes, and elevated liver enzymes.<sup>18,19</sup> Recent years has seen the development of a range of BPA alternatives such as BPF [formaldehyde (F)-based], BPAF (hexafluoroacetone-based) (BPAF) and BPS (sulfur trioxide – based).<sup>20,21</sup> To date the latter compound, commonly known as bisphenol S, is the most applied bisphenol A analogue in so called BPA-free products, while it displays a higher heat and photo resistance.<sup>20</sup> However, scientific studies are increasingly showing that all these bisphenol analogues are little benign themselves, and sometimes even equally harmful than the original BPA.<sup>20,22</sup> This all makes that a high demand exists for the development of truly benign bisphenol A alternatives and this preferentially from renewable resources such as lignocellulosic biomass.<sup>23,24</sup> To date the most common bio-based BPA-alternative is based on the use of bisguaiacol (BG) instead of bisphenol (BP).<sup>13,25–27</sup> Most revealing, depending on the exact BG regioisomer, a lower to non-existent estrogen activity is being observed. Additionally, BG-based polycarbonates display similar thermal and mechanical properties than BP-based ones.<sup>28</sup> However, alternatives for BP-based polycarbonates with high  $T_g$  such as encountered with PC-BPA ( $T_g$ , 147 °C) remain to date somewhat elusive.<sup>13</sup> Other bio-based polycarbonates with a wide range of thermal and mechanical properties have also been developed, the central molecular unit typically being epoxides, bisphenols or diols.<sup>21</sup> Some illustrative examples are poly(1,4-cyclohexadiene oxide carbonate) ( $T_g$  ~ 115 °C),<sup>29</sup> poly(limonene-8,9-oxide carbonate)

<sup>a</sup>Stratingh Institute for Chemistry, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands. E-mail: katalin.barta@uni-graz.at

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, Organic and Bioorganic Chemistry, University of Graz, Heinrichstrasse 28/II, 8010 Graz, Austria

<sup>c</sup>Institute for Chemistry and Technology of Materials (ICTM), NAWI Graz, Graz University of Technology, Stremayrgasse 9, 8010 Graz, Austria

†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2py01523d>

‡These authors contributed equally to this work.



( $T_g$ :  $\sim 140$  °C),<sup>30</sup> poly(limonene carbonate) ( $T_g$ :  $\sim 130$  °C),<sup>31</sup> and poly(isosorbide carbonate) ( $T_g$ :  $\sim 170$  °C).<sup>32</sup>

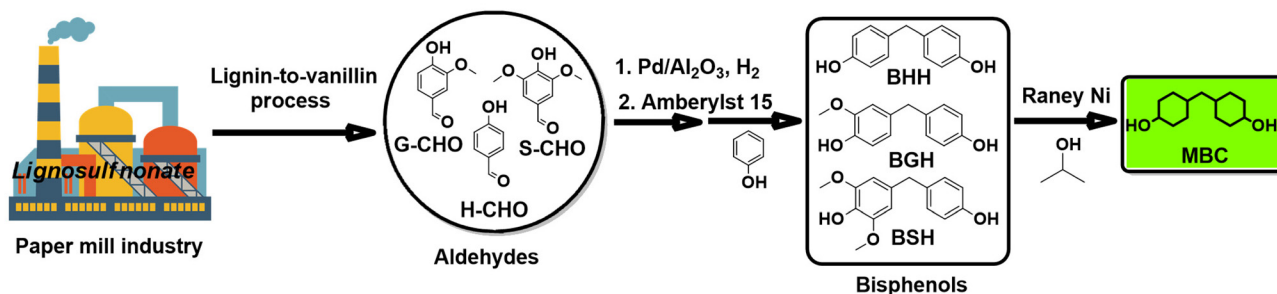
The effect of stereoisomerism on the properties of polymers is presently still a lesser investigated topic.<sup>33</sup> To date the main effect of changing the *cis-trans* isomerism of cyclohexane rings in polymer backbones regards changes in crystallinity.<sup>34</sup> This is though a most important feature, as differences in the degree of crystallinity strongly influence the thermal and mechanical properties.<sup>34</sup> Exemplary is the case of 1,4-cyclohexane-dimethanol (14CHDM) enriched PET, where addition of *trans* or *cis* 14CHDM is shown to markedly enhance the thermal properties and even induce crystallinity or amorphism.<sup>35</sup>

In this work, we report a range of novel bio-based, polycyclic, non-aromatic polycarbonates to which the  $T_g$  varies between 117 and 174 °C by variation of the ratio of the stereoisomers of the central structural monomer: lignin-derived 4,4'-methylenebiscyclohexanol (MBC). Importantly, this range covers the  $T_g$  values of a wide range of bisphenol-based polycarbonates. Most of the MBC-based polycarbonates are film-forming and transparent. To the MBC monomer, our group

previously reported an elegant synthesis starting from lignin-derived compounds.<sup>36,37</sup> (see also Fig. 1A).

All here synthesized polycarbonates (PC-MBC) were prepared in accordance with a literature reported one-pot, two-step melt polymerization process (Fig. 1B).<sup>6</sup> Their structural analysis was performed by FT-IR (Fig. 3A) and NMR spectroscopy ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, 2D HSQC and 2D COSY) (see ESI Note 3†). More specifically, FT-IR characterization revealed the clear absence of the MBC-OH stretching vibration at  $3250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  as well as the presence of a carbonate carbonyl stretching vibration band at  $1730\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , thus confirming the successful copolymerization of MBC with diphenyl carbonate (DPC) to yield PC-MBC. Additionally,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy showed the downfield shift of the  $^1\text{H}$  CH-OH signals of MBC at 3.54 ppm (*cis-cis* & *cis-trans*) and 3.94 ppm (*cis-trans* & *trans-trans*) to respectively 4.5 and 4.8 ppm (Fig. 2A), which is evidence of the formation of a CH-C=O group.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, with the numerical integration of the  $^1\text{H}$  CH-C=O peaks of PC-MBC being no different from the one of the MBC  $^1\text{H}$  CH-OH peaks (ratio: 1 : 2.4), non-preferential insertion of the MBC stereoisomers into the polymer chain can be

### A) Previous supporting work



### B) Present work

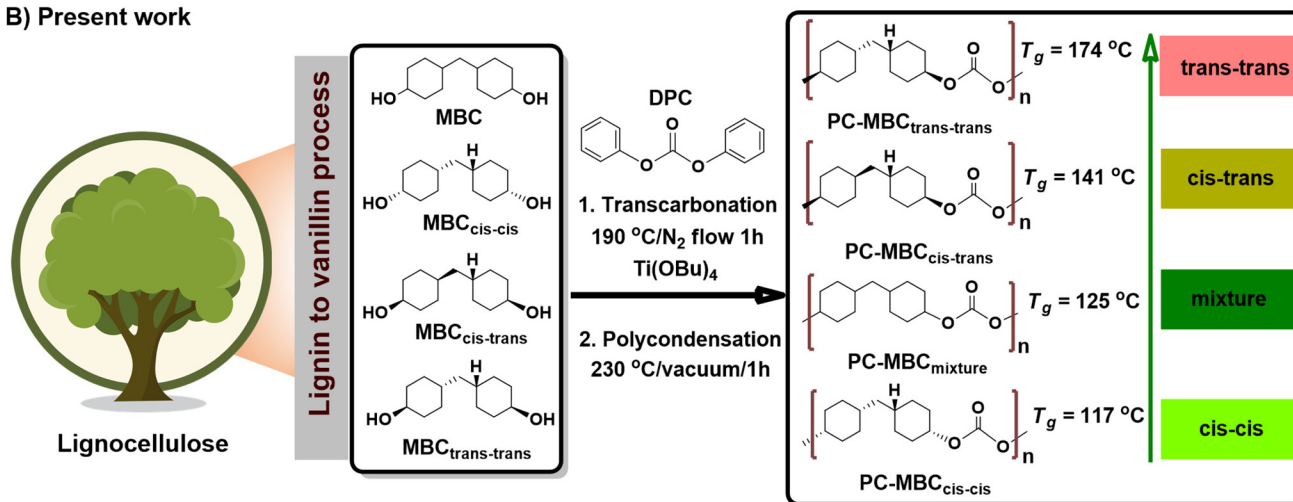
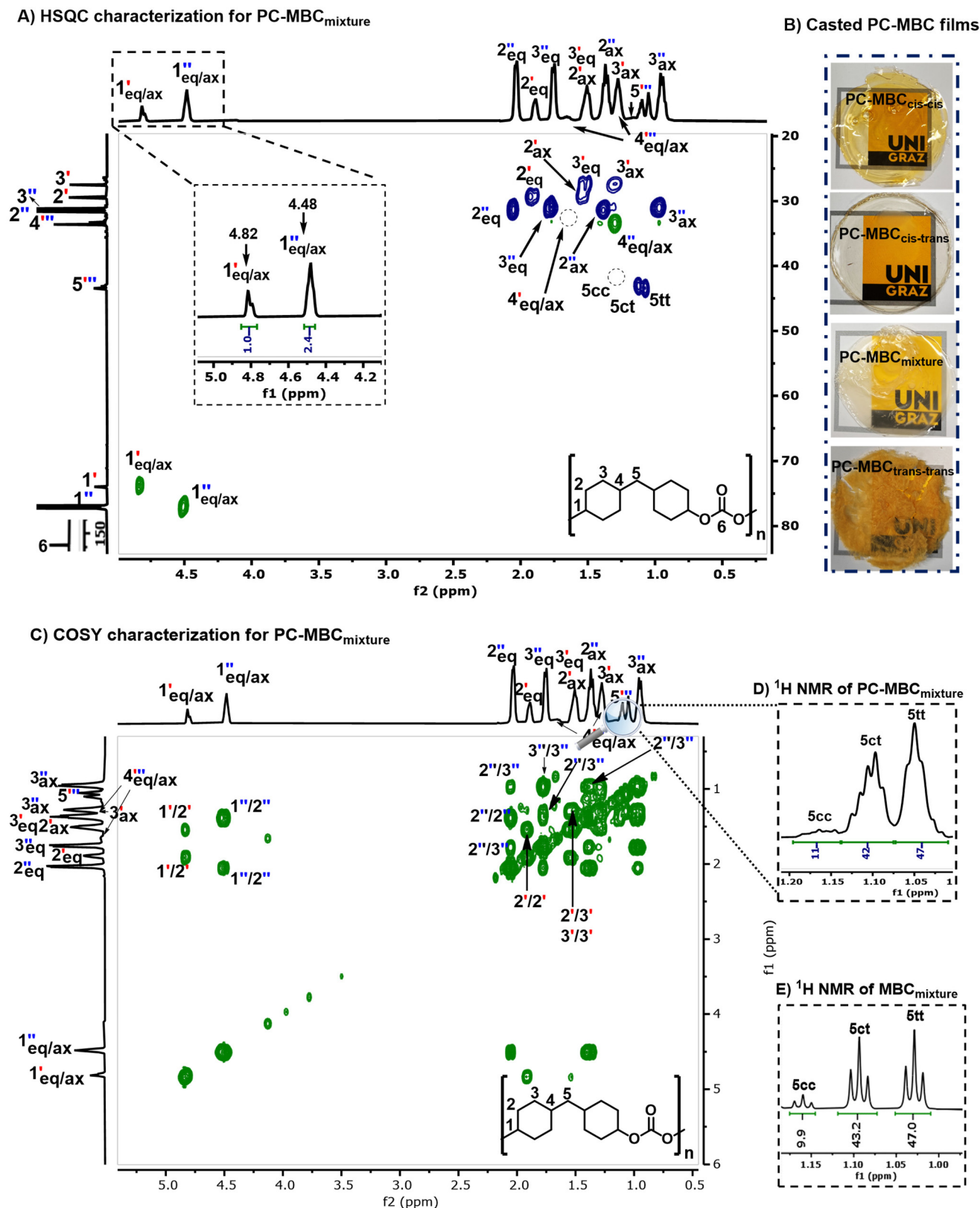


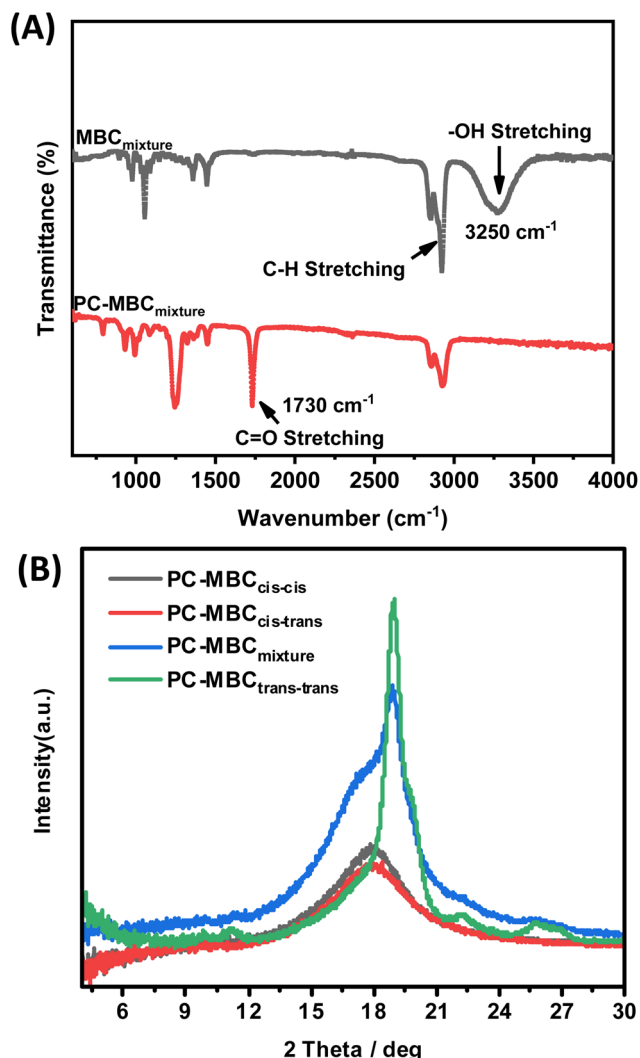
Fig. 1 (A) Previous work by the group on the synthesis of MBC diol from product mixtures derivable from the lignosulfonate-to-vanillin process; (B) Influence of the MBC stereoisomerism on specifically the glass transition temperature of PC-MBC polycarbonates prepared by copolymerization of MBC, or any of its pure isomers, with diphenyl carbonate (DPC).





**Fig. 2** Structural elucidation of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub>. (A) 2D-HSQC characterization of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub>. (B) Casted PC-MBC films. (C) 2D-COSY characterization of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub>. (D) Determination of the MBC isomer ratio in regular <sup>1</sup>H NMR of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> by means of MBC's bridging methylene protons. (E) Determination of the MBC isomer ratio in regular <sup>1</sup>H NMR by means of MBC's bridging methylene protons.





**Fig. 3** Structural elucidation of PC-MBC. (A) FTIR spectroscopy of MBC and PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub>. (B) XRD patterns of PC-MBC<sub>cis-cis</sub>, PC-MBC<sub>cis-trans</sub>, PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> and PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub>.

inferred (Fig. S3†). Convincingly, the integration value of MBC's bridging methylene protons in PC-MBC shows nearly the same ratio of (11 : 42 : 47) (Fig. 3D) as with the original MBC stereoisomer mixture (Fig. 3E).

The polymeric properties of the PC-MBC polycarbonates were gauged by GPC analysis and DSC/TGA. GPC revealed  $M_w$  values

between  $\sim 23\,000\text{ g mol}^{-1}$  for PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> (stereoisomer ratio 11 : 42 : 47) and  $\sim 28\,000\text{ g mol}^{-1}$  for PC-MBC<sub>cis-trans</sub>, and PC-MBC<sub>cis-cis</sub>. PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> exhibits a somewhat lower value of  $19\,200\text{ g mol}^{-1}$  due to the presence of oligomers (Fig. S44†). DSC analysis revealed a profound effect of the MBC stereoisomerism on the thermal properties. And indeed, per Table 1 the  $T_g$  of PC-MBC<sub>cis-cis</sub> is with  $117\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  significantly lower than the ones obtained for PC-MBC<sub>cis-trans</sub> ( $141\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) and PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> ( $174\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) and this despite PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> displaying the lowest molecular weight. The higher  $T_g$  value for PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> is in line with the existing literature which tends to link higher  $T_g$  values to higher *trans* contents.<sup>38–43</sup> The  $T_g$  of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> (stereoisomer ratio 11 : 42 : 47) takes an intermediate value of  $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , which upon variation of the MBC stereoisomer ratios can be likely broadly varied in the  $117\text{--}174\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  window. It is noteworthy that the  $T_g$  value of PC-MBC<sub>cis-trans</sub> ( $141\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) is very close to the one of PC-BPA ( $147\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for a  $M_w$  of 126 kDa and  $134\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for a  $M_w$  of 16 kDa).<sup>13</sup> Additionally, the  $T_g$  of PC-MBC<sub>cis-cis</sub> ( $117\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) is near equal to the one of PC-BPF ( $114\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) and the  $T_g$  of PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> ( $125\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) mimics the one of PC-BGA ( $126\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ).<sup>13</sup> Very importantly, tailored targeting of the  $T_g$  value of PC-MBC to the ones of other bisphenol/bisguaiacol polycarbonates, by variation of the MBC stereoisomer ratios, is a realistic option.

It is noteworthy that XRD analysis revealed that the main feature of all PC-MBC polymers is a halo at a  $2\theta$ -value of  $18^\circ$ , a characteristic feature for amorphous materials (Fig. 3). However, PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> has a distinct crystalline fraction represented by a series of reflections making it thus semicrystalline. This is also confirmed by DSC as it is the sole polymer with a small melting point at  $212\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (Table 1). The PC-MBC<sub>mixture</sub> [(stereoisomer ratio 11 : 42 : 47)] also shows a small reflection indicating the presence of a very small crystalline fraction. Given though the low degree of crystallinity of PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub>, it is realistic to assume that fast cooling from the melt could yields a predominantly amorphous material. All this is in accordance with other types of polycarbonates being amorphous, the exception being some stereospecific polycarbonates.<sup>44</sup> Explanatory to our observations could be the rigidity of the MBC molecules and the tendency of especially MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> to engage in intermolecular interactions. For all here evaluated PC-MBC polymers, the decomposition temperature ( $T_d$ ) is well above  $300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , the highest recorded value being  $331\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for PC-MBC<sub>trans-trans</sub> (Table 1).

In conclusion, we have demonstrated strong influences of stereoisomerism on the crystallinity and thermal properties of

**Table 1** Compilation of the molecular-weight distributions and thermal properties for the here presented PC-MBC polycarbonates<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Products	Yield <sup>b</sup> [%]	$M_w^c$ [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	$M_n^c$ [g mol <sup>-1</sup> ]	$D$	$T_m^e$ [°C]	$T_d^d$ [°C]	$T_g^e$ [°C]
1	PC-MBC <sub>cis-cis</sub>	80.5	28 900	16 000	1.81	N/A	319	117
2	PC-MBC <sub>mixture</sub> stereoisomer ratio (11 : 42 : 47)	87.4	22 700	12 600	1.8	N/A	326	125
3	PC-MBC <sub>cis-trans</sub>	84.0	28 300	18 300	1.54	N/A	322	141
4	PC-MBC <sub>trans-trans</sub>	79.0	19 200	7900	2.44	212	331	174

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: 2.5 mmol MBC, 2.5 mmol DPC, 1 mol% titanium(IV) butoxide (TBT) catalyst,  $190\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  N<sub>2</sub>/1 h,  $230\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ /1 h under vacuum 1 mba. <sup>b</sup> Yield (%) = weight of collect product/weight of theoretical product $\times 100\%$ . <sup>c</sup> Molecular weight distribution was determined by GPC. <sup>d</sup>  $T_d$  = temperature of decomposition – as determined by TGA characterization. <sup>e</sup>  $T_g$  = glass transition temperature and  $T_m$  = melting temperature were determined by DSC characterization.



a range of MBC-based polycarbonates. More specifically, depending on the MBC stereoisomerism (ratio), the  $T_g$  value of the polymer can be tuned within a remarkably wide temperature range [117 to 174 °C] and high  $T_{d5\%}$  of >310 °C. Importantly, most here presented MBC-based polycarbonates are film-forming and transparent, this holding real potential to the possible substitution of a wide range of polycarbonates such as PC-BPA, PC-BGA and PC-BPF. Also, due to the presence of only aliphatic cyclic structures in the polymeric backbone, the here presented PC-MBC polycarbonates are expected to be less susceptible to degradation by UV-light, which would constitutes an important advantage over PC-BPA and other bisphenol/bisguaiacol-containing polycarbonates. Future work should focus on scaling of the MBC synthesis strategies as well as optimizing of the purification protocols to allow easy access to all MBC isomers in pure form, and the corresponding polycarbonates. With these materials in hand, the polycarbonates should be subjected to further testing of UV resistance, as well as in-depth evaluation toward industrially relevant applications.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

## Acknowledgements

K. B. is grateful for financial support from the European Research Council: ERC Starting Grant 2015 (CatASus) 638076 and ERC Proof of Concept Grant 2019 (PURE) 875649. This work is part of the research programme Talent Scheme (Vidi) with project number 723.015.005, which is partly financed by The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). X. W. is grateful for financial support from the China Scholarship Council (grant number 201808330391). The authors thank Thomas Rath and Karin Bartl for experimental support.

## References

- 1 D. G. LeGrand and J. T. Bendler, *Handbook of Polycarbonate Science and Technology*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2000.
- 2 J. Feng, R. X. Zhuo and X. Z. Zhang, *Prog. Polym. Sci.*, 2012, **37**, 211–236.
- 3 J. T. Cantrell, S. Rohde, D. Damiani, R. Gurnani, L. DiSandro, J. Anton, A. Young, A. Jerez, D. Steinbach, C. Kroese and P. G. Ifju, *Rapid Prototyp. J.*, 2017, **23**, 811–824.
- 4 D. J. Brunelle, *ACS Symp. Ser.*, 2005, **898**, 1–5.
- 5 R. Vanderhenst and S. A. Miller, *Green Mater.*, 2013, **1**, 64–78.
- 6 Y. H. Wu, C. C. Wang and C. Y. Chen, *J. Polym. Res.*, 2020, **27**, 246.
- 7 Y. Q. Zhu, C. Romain and C. K. Williams, *Nature*, 2016, **540**, 354–362.
- 8 O. Hauenstein, S. Agarwal and A. Greiner, *Nat. Commun.*, 2016, **7**, 11862.
- 9 J. C. Carl and R. L. Haynes, EP0144782A2, 1985.
- 10 W. Yu, E. Maynard, V. Chiaradia, M. C. Arno and A. P. Dove, *Chem. Rev.*, 2021, **121**, 10865–10907.
- 11 F. Suriano, O. Coulembier, J. L. Hedrick and P. Dubois, *Polym. Chem.*, 2011, **2**, 528–533.
- 12 K. Tezuka, K. Komatsu and O. Haba, *Polym. J.*, 2013, **45**, 1183–1187.
- 13 S. F. Koelewijn, D. Ruijten, L. Trullemans, T. Renders, P. Van Puyvelde, H. Witters and B. F. Sels, *Green Chem.*, 2019, **21**, 6622–6633.
- 14 T. Hoeks, J. Goossens, H. Vermeulen and A. A. G. Shaikh, *Polym. Eng. Sci.*, 2022, **62**, 1377–1385.
- 15 E. J. Hoekstra and C. Simoneau, *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.*, 2013, **53**, 386–402.
- 16 [https://backend.orbit.dtu.dk/ws/portalfiles/portal/110762088/BPA\\_MST\\_project\\_No\\_1710\\_2015.pdf](https://backend.orbit.dtu.dk/ws/portalfiles/portal/110762088/BPA_MST_project_No_1710_2015.pdf).
- 17 B. S. Rubin, *J. Steroid Biochem.*, 2011, **127**, 27–34.
- 18 Y. Ma, H. H. Liu, J. X. Wu, L. Yuan, Y. Q. Wang, X. D. Du, R. Wang, P. W. Marwa, P. Petlulu, X. H. Chen and H. Z. Zhang, *Environ. Res.*, 2019, **176**, 108575.
- 19 A. Tarafdar, R. Sirohi, P. A. Balakumaran, R. Reshmy, A. Madhavan, R. Sindhu, P. Binod, Y. Kumar, D. Kumar and S. J. Sim, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 2022, **423**, 127097.
- 20 M. Thoene, E. Dzika, S. Gonkowski and J. Wojtkiewicz, *Nutrients*, 2020, **12**, 532.
- 21 F. Liguori, C. Moreno-Marrodan and P. Barbaro, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2020, **49**, 6329–6363.
- 22 J. R. Rochester and A. L. Bolden, *Environ. Health Perspect.*, 2015, **123**, 643–650.
- 23 S. Cui, J. Borgemenke, Y. Qin, Z. Liu and Y. Li, *Adv. Bioenergy*, 2019, **4**, 183–208.
- 24 H. T. H. Nguyen, P. X. Qi, M. Rostagno, A. Feteha and S. A. Miller, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2018, **6**, 9298–9331.
- 25 F. Koelewijn, S. Van den Bosch, T. Renders, W. Schutyser, B. Lagrain, M. Smet, J. Thomas, W. Dehaen, P. Van Puyvelde, H. Witters and B. F. Sels, *Green Chem.*, 2017, **19**, 2561–2570.
- 26 K. H. Reno, I. Joseph Francis Stanzione, R. P. Wool, J. M. Sadler, J. J. LaScala and E. D. Hernandez, US10723684B2, 2015.
- 27 B. G. Harvey, A. J. Guenther, H. A. Meylemans, S. R. L. Haines, K. R. Lamison, T. J. Groshens, L. R. Cambrea, M. C. Davis and W. W. Lai, *Green Chem.*, 2015, **17**, 1249–1258.
- 28 Y. Peng, K. H. Nicastro, T. H. Epps and C. Q. Wu, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2018, **66**, 11775–11783.
- 29 M. Winkler, C. Romain, M. A. R. Meier and C. K. Williams, *Green Chem.*, 2015, **17**, 300–306.
- 30 C. L. Li, T. Veldhuis, B. Reuvers, R. J. Sablong and C. E. Koning, *Polym. Int.*, 2020, **69**, 24–30.
- 31 O. Hauenstein, M. Reiter, S. Agarwal, B. Rieger and A. Greiner, *Green Chem.*, 2016, **18**, 760–770.



- 32 O. Gomez Miranda-Jimenez Aberasturi, A. Centeno-Pedrazo, S. P. Fernandez, R. R. Alonso, S. Medel, J. M. Cuevas, L. G. Monsegue, S. De Wildeman, E. Benedetti, D. Klein, H. Henneken and J. R. Ochoa-Gomez, *Green Chem. Lett. Rev.*, 2021, **14**, 533–543.
- 33 J. H. Liu, Y. Zhang, H. Phan, A. Sharenko, P. Moonsin, B. Walker, V. Promarak and T. Q. Nguyen, *Adv. Mater.*, 2013, **25**, 3645–3650.
- 34 J. C. Worch, H. Prydderch, S. Jimaja, P. Bexis, M. L. Becker and A. P. Dove, *Nat. Rev. Chem.*, 2019, **3**, 514–535.
- 35 J. G. Wang, X. Q. Liu, Z. Jia, L. Y. Sun, Y. J. Zhang and J. Zhu, *Polymer*, 2018, **137**, 173–185.
- 36 X. Y. Wu, M. V. Galkin and K. Barta, *Chem. Catal.*, 2021, **1**, 1360–1362.
- 37 X. Y. Wu, M. De bruyn, G. Trimmel, K. Zangger and K. Barta, *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.*, 2022, DOI: [10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c05998](https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c05998).
- 38 B. Vanhaecht, B. Rimez, R. Willem, M. Biesemans and C. E. Koning, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2002, **40**, 1962–1971.
- 39 A. Celli, P. Marchese, L. Sisti, D. Dumand, S. Sullalti and G. Totaro, *Polym. Int.*, 2013, **62**, 1210–1217.
- 40 A. Celli, P. Marchese, S. Sullalti, C. Berti and G. Barbiroli, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2011, **212**, 1524–1534.
- 41 C. Berti, A. Celli, P. Marchese, E. Marianucci, G. Barbiroli and F. Di Credico, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2008, **209**, 1333–1344.
- 42 C. Berti, A. Celli, P. Marchese, E. Marianucci, S. Sullalti and G. Barbiroli, *Macromol. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, **211**, 1559–1571.
- 43 B. Vanhaecht, M. N. Teerenstra, D. R. Suwier, R. Willem, M. Biesemans and C. E. Koning, *J. Polym. Sci., Part A: Polym. Chem.*, 2001, **39**, 833–840.
- 44 S. J. Liu and X. H. Wang, *Curr. Opin. Green Sustainable Chem.*, 2017, **3**, 61–66.

