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Synthesis of Polyoxazolines Using Glycerol Carbonate Derivative and End Chains

Functionalization Via Carbonate and Isocyanate Routes

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Keywords

Bio-based initiator, glycerol carbonate, polyoxazoline, telechelic polymer.

Abstract

We report the cationic ring-opening polymerization of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) using bio-based initiator (GCTs). The functional initiator GCTs was prepared by tosylation of the corresponding alcohol: glycerol carbonate (GC). The termination stage of the polymerization was achieved in presence of KOH and the telechelic polyoxazoline carrying five-membered cyclic carbonate and oxazolium end groups (GC-POx\textsuperscript{ium}) was converted to ((HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH) carrying α-diol and ω-hydroxyl groups. End-functionalized polyoxazolines (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH with Mn ranging from 4200 to 8400 g.mol\textsuperscript{-1} were synthesized. According to GPC results, the polymerizations of MOx using GCTs and other initiator coming from 1,2-isopropylidene-glycerol (Solk-Ts) were compared. On the basis of FT-IR and NMR spectroscopies, the chemical modification of end chains of polyoxazolines was investigated by two alternative synthetic routes. The isocyanate route is a postpolymerization urethanization. The nucleophilic reactivity of the α-diol and ω-hydroxyl groups of (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH was studied with functional isocyanate (TESPI). In the carbonate route, the electrophilic reactivity of α- and ω-end groups of GC-POx\textsuperscript{ium} were explored with amine. It was demonstrated that during the termination stage of the polymerization in presence of allylamine both urethane linker in α-end chain was synthesized and the ω-oxazolium group was converted into terminal amine. The carbonate route is an alternative to synthesize urethane without isocyanate.
Introduction

Poly(oxazoline)s have emerged recently as materials of importance in surface chemistry and in biomaterials science.[1] Polyoxazoline bearing short alkyl substituent, e.g., methyl or ethyl group, in the side 2-position are water-soluble. Among numerous water-soluble polymers, POx are attractive for their low acute toxicity and have been approved by US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).[2,3] Functional polyoxazolines can be prepared either by the polymerization of functionalized oxazoline monomer or by the modification of telechelic POx. To prepare telechelic POx, functionalized group can be introduced at the initiation stage of the polymerization of 2-oxazolines (“initiator method”) or at the termination stage by reacting the living end of the propagating polymer with a nucleophile (“terminator method”).

The synthesis of telechelic POx using molecules coming from renewable sources such as vegetable oils are currently underway in our laboratory.[4] Recently, industrial applications have emerged around the use of feedstock from renewable resources because sustainability will become increasingly important for the chemical industry.[5,6] Among them, fats and oils could become one of the major players in the chemical industry in the near future. Their competitive cost, worldwide availability, and built-in functionality make them attractive for numerous commercial applications. The growing production of biodiesel by transesterification of oil with methanol or ethanol is responsible for the overproduction of glycerine. Consequently, the price of glycerine has dropped dramatically. Glycerol is an intermediate in the synthesis of a large number of compounds used in industry (Solketal®: 1,2-isopropylidene-glycerol, glycerol carbonate, glycidol, dihydroxyacetone…) (Scheme 1).[7] A bio-based key bifunctional compound is glycerol 1,2-carbonate (GC, 4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one) employed as a solvent,[8] additive, monomer,[9-10] and chemical intermediate. GC can be produced by transesterification of ethylene carbonate or
dimethyl carbonate.[11] In our strategy, glycerol carbonate GC was converted by tosylation in glycerol carbonate tosylate (GCTs) which was employed as functional initiator in 2-methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) polymerization. The tosylation of GC has already been mentioned but the use of GCTs as initiator in polymer area has never been described to our knowledge.[12]

Herein, we report an easy route to synthesize functional polyoxazolines ((HO)$_2$-POx-OH) using GCTs. Kinetic study of the polymerization was investigated and the initiation step was examined in detail. Moreover the control of molecular weights was targeted and the molecular weights were compared to those obtained with other initiator coming from Solketal® (Solk-Ts). Before (GC-POx$^\text{ium}$) and after ((HO)$_2$-POx-OH) the termination stage of the polymerization, POx$^\text{s}$ carried carbonate, oxazolium end groups and diol, hydroxyl end groups, respectively. We explored the reactivity of the end groups in urethanization reactions. Usually urethane groups are prepared from isocyanate and alcohol reaction. An alternative route was also studied with the reaction of five-membered cyclic carbonate with amine which could afford Non Isocyanate PolyUrethane (NIPU).[13-15] The strategies were examined with model reactants. The further functional polymers can result in various materials with different properties to meet different application needs.
Insert Scheme 1.
Results and discussion

Synthesis of GCTs initiator

In order to synthesize functional polyoxazolines, we combined the use of bio-based functional initiator derivated from glycerol and the chain end modification. Carbonates based on glycerol, such as glycerol carbonate GC, are gaining interest due their simple preparation, versatile properties and chemical reactivity. Functionalization of hydroxyl function of GC was already investigated with various groups.[16] Starting from GC numerous compounds as glycerol carbonate tosylate GCTs have already been described in the literature by Tatibouët et al.[17] After 6h of reaction at RT, GCTs was easily isolated using the difference of physical characteristics of GC and GCTs as illustrated in Scheme 2. GCTs appears as a very interesting reagent due to the double electrophilic reactivity of tosylate and carbonate groups.

![Scheme 2](image)

Insert Scheme 2.

Synthesis of (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH polymer

In our work the polymerization of MOx was investigated using GCTs as initiator of cationic ring-opening polymerization (CROP) as shown in Scheme 3. The CROP of MOx was carried out in acetonitrile at 61 or 81°C. During the termination stage the propagating species GC-
POx\textsuperscript{ium} reacted with a KOH-saturated methanolic solution at RT for 24h and gave (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH. The resulting (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH was purified by slow precipitation from cold diethyl ether. In presence of KOH the carbonate and oxazolium end groups of GC-POx\textsuperscript{ium} were converted into α-diol and ω-hydroxyl groups, respectively. The reactivity of five-membered cyclic carbonate group has been the subject of considerable research.[18,19] The carbonate protective group is baso-labile and converted in situ to diol group without further step of deprotection. The complete conversion of carbonate group to diol group was checked by FTIR spectroscopy with the disappearance of the peak at 1765 cm\textsuperscript{-1} corresponding to C=O carbonate and the appearance of the peak assignable to O-H stretching at 3437 cm\textsuperscript{-1}. In a previous study, Binder et al. described the cationic ring-opening polymerization of MOx using a derivative of GC carrying a dioxolane group: Solk-Ts (Solketal®).[20] The conversion of dioxolane into diol end group was realized in a supplementary step under acidic conditions. In our case, the reactivity of carbonate group led in situ polymerization and end group deprotection (Scheme 3).

![Insert Scheme 3.]

The efficiency of GCTs as initiator in the MOx polymerization was investigated by \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectroscopy as illustrated in Figure 1. [GCTs]/[GCTs]\textsubscript{0} Ratio was calculated from the integration of the signals corresponding to aromatic protons of unreacted GCTs at 7.75 and 7.35 ppm in respect to signals corresponding to TsO\textsuperscript{-} specie in the polymer end chain at 7.65 and 7.10 ppm acting as counteranion of oxazolium propagating specie. TsO\textsuperscript{-} specie appeared
when the nitrogen of a MOx unit reacted onto GCTs initiator. The formation of TsO’ was slow and revealed a slow initiation step of the CROP of MOx using GCTs. In addition some unreacted initiator remained until complete monomer consumption and the calculated efficiency ratio of GCTs was around 60%.

![Diagram showing the reaction process of MOx with GCTs](image)

**Insert Figure 1.**

A preliminary kinetic study of cationic ring-opening polymerization of MOx using GCTs initiator was investigated. First MOx conversion versus time was determined for $\text{DP}_{\text{p}} = 30$ by $^1$H NMR experiments in CD$_3$CN as shown in Figure 2. The CH$_2$ protons of the monomer were observed at $\delta$ 4.4 and 3.7 ppm and shifted in a broadened peak at 3.5-3.1 ppm in the corresponding polymer. Their respective intensities were used to calculate the monomer concentration as a function of reaction time. The influence of the temperature on kinetic
polymerization was studied at 61 and 81°C. Whatever the temperature the conversion was higher than 96% and the final reaction time logically decreased with the temperature. The final time was more than 3-folder at 81°C than 61°C.

Whatever the temperature a latency period was observed and ranged from 4 to 8 hours at 81 and 61°C respectively. The latency period during the CROP of MOx was also observed using others initiators.[21] The phenomenon may be related to quite different rate constants between the first step \((k_{p1})\) (Equation 1) and subsequent propagation steps \((k_{pn})\) (Equation 2) in the polymerization mechanism. The slow first propagation step could be explained by the stabilization of GCTs by interaction between carbonate and sulfonate groups of GCTs.[22] It has to be mentioned that the degradation of the cyclic carbonate did not occur at the early stage of the polymerization (checked by FTIR spectroscopy) and so could not explain the inhibition period.

\[
\text{GCTs} + \text{MOx} \xrightarrow{k_{24}} \text{GC} \rightarrow \text{POx}^{\text{ium}} \quad \text{equation 1}
\]
Based on $^1$H NMR analyses, $\ln([M]_0/[M])$ versus reaction time revealed a downward curvature at the early stage of the polymerization corresponding to a decrease of growing centers concentration (Figure 3).[23] This non linear behavior at the early stage corresponds to the effect of slow initiation step on kinetics. After this period, $\ln([M]_0/[M])$ versus time was found to be linear indicating that the concentration of active chains remains constant throughout the polymerization i.e. no irreversible termination reaction occurred during polymerization. The linear part of $\ln([M]_0/[M])$ versus reaction time led to the determination of the rate constant of polymerization ($k_{app}$). The $k_{app}$s for the polymerization of MOx were calculated at 61 and 81°C. Usual kinetic law can be written according to Equation 3:

$$-\frac{d[M]}{dt} = k_{\text{app}} [P^*].[M]$$

Where $[M]$ and $[P^*]$ are the concentrations of the monomer and propagating species, respectively. Assuming that the concentration of propagating species is equal to the initial initiator concentration $[I]_0$, Equation 3 can be integrated in Equation 4:

$$\ln \frac{[M]_0}{[M]_i} = k_{\text{app}}.[I]_0.t$$

As expected the $k_{app}$ values decreased with temperature, $3.7 \times 10^{-5}$ and $1.0 \times 10^{-5}$ L.mol$^{-1}$.s$^{-1}$ for 61 and 81°C, respectively. The propagation rate constant for the cationic polymerization of MOx
using GCTs initiator at 81°C was lower than those obtained with MeOTs and MeI initiators in dimethylacetamide, 240 $10^{-5}$ and 222 $10^{-5}$ L.mol$^{-1}$.s$^{-1}$, respectively.[24]

The cationic ring-opening polymerization of MOx initiated by GCTs was compared to the polymerization using Solketal® derivative: Solk-Ts as summarized in Table 1. The study revealed than the times of polymerization were similar. All obtained polymers were characterized by GPC to determine the molecular weights and the polydispersity indexes. The influence of the temperature on the molecular weight was studied at 61 and 81°C (entries 1 and 2 Table 1). For both initiators the lower values of polydispersity index were reached at 61°C whereas a better control of molecular weights was obtained at 81°C. Therefore a series of POx polymers were synthesized at 81°C with varying [M]$_0$/[I]$_0$ between 10 and 40 (entries 2-5 Table 1). The molecular weight distribution of the obtained polymer using GCTs was close to 1.4 whereas various values were observed in the case of Solk-Ts. Moreover GCTs initiator offered lower polydispersity index than Solk-Ts. In both cases, the experimental
number-average molecular weights measured by GPC analysis were higher than expected Mn. The explanation was the low efficiency of the GCTs initiator as mentioned in Figure 1 even if the efficiency of Solk-Ts was not investigated in the previous study of Binder et al. One supplementary explanation could be the adsorption of the polymer onto the gels of the GPC columns as already mentioned in the case of polyoxazolines.[25] In addition a plateau appeared when molecular weight attained around 8400 g.mol$^{-1}$. The plateau could be caused by chain transfer reactions and could explain shoulders which appear in the GPC traces for higher molecular weights (Figure 4).

<table>
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<th>$\overline{DP}^cpc_a$</th>
<th>$\overline{M}^a_n$ (g.mol$^{-1}$)</th>
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on
Simultaneous functionalization of polyoxazoline end chains using isocyanate and carbonate routes

### Insert Table 1.

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ₐ: our work on GCTs.
₋: CROP of MOx using Solk-Ts.[20]

### Insert Figure 4.
Polyoxazolines bearing carbonate and oxazolinium end chains were converted to telechelic POx according to two alternative routes as described in Scheme 4. The reactive telechelic polymers GC-POx\textsuperscript{lim} or (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH can act as precursor for functional materials. In this way, polyurethanes are usually prepared from diols and water-sensitive diisocyanates (isocyanate route). In our case (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH bearing α-diol and ω-hydroxyl end groups reacted with a peculiar isocyanate: 3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl isocyanate (TESPI) (isocyanate route in Scheme 4). TESPI provides polymers with the ability to produce organic-inorganic hybrid materials.[26] In the isocyanate route (Ur-POx-Ur) polymer was prepared by urethanization of (HO)\textsubscript{2}-POx-OH with TESPI (4.25 equiv with respect to the O-H groups) at 35°C in presence of n-Bu\textsubscript{2}Sn(lau)\textsubscript{2}.[27] The reaction of urethanization of hydroxyl group can be monitored by FTIR since the large and intense isocyanate band at 2256 cm\textsuperscript{-1} disappeared on Ur-POx-Ur spectrum as evidenced in Figure 5. The large peak assignable to OH bond at 3437 cm\textsuperscript{-1} also decreased. Moreover the appearance of a peak at 1557 cm\textsuperscript{-1} proves the formation of urethane groups (H-N-C=O amide II). We noted that carbonyl urethane stretching peak close to 1629 cm\textsuperscript{-1} overlapped that of polyoxazoline carbonyl one.
Insert Scheme 4.
As an alternative method for preparing urethanes, the chemo-selective reaction of five-membered cyclic carbonate with amine gives urethanes with hydroxyl groups without employing toxic and unstable isocyanates and without catalyst (carbonate route in Scheme 4). The chemo-selective reaction permits the addition of amines on functional carbonate bearing various groups such as alcohol, amide…[28,29] In our case the urethanization has been attempted using GC-POx$_{\text{im}}$ and unsaturated amine: allylamine as shown in Scheme 5. One-pot non-isocyanate synthesis of POx bearing urethane group (Ur-POx-NH) was realized during the termination stage of the polymerization without preliminary step. Allylamine acted both as terminating agent in the polymerization of MOx and reactant with the cyclic carbonate $\alpha$-end group. In order to determine the best reaction conditions of the termination stage in the presence of allylamine, the polymerization of MOx was preliminary realized using MeOTs initiator and gave finally (Allyl-POx). The efficiency of the termination agent occurred for 24h at 45°C. Thus at the end of the polymerization of MOx, allylamine was added to the reaction mixture containing GC-POx$_{\text{im}}$ and the reaction was realized at low
temperature, 45°C, in respect to Endo investigations who studied the reactivity of five-membered cyclic carbonates with amines at low temperature.[30] 1H NMR spectroscopy analysis confirmed the urethanization of carbonate group and the termination of the polymerization with the presence of typical ethylenic signals at 5.9-5.6 and 5.3-4.9 pm coming from allylamine end groups on polyoxazoline (Figure 6). According to the carbonate route, non-isocyanate urethane function beared hydroxyl lateral group (Scheme 5). The obtained urethanes show some useful characteristics such as high water absorption because of the existence of hydroxyl groups that cannot be observed in commercial polyurethanes produced by the addition of diisocyanates with diols. As shown in Scheme 5, the reaction of five-membered cyclic carbonates with amines afforded two adducts (1 and 1’), urethanes with primary or secondary hydroxyl groups. In the case of usual carbonates the ratio of the adducts was determined by 1H NMR integration ratio of the CH₂ protons in α-position to the hydroxyl group. In our case the CH₂ protons of 1 and 1’ adducts overlapped in the large peaks at 4.95-3.7 and the ratio of the adducts could not be quantified as already mentioned in the case of aliphatic dicarbonates.[13] Thanks to Scheme 4 we noted the main differences between the two synthetic routes where in the isocyanate route nucleophilic end groups (hydroxyl and diol groups) were reacted with (HO)₂-POx-OH whereas in the carbonate route electrophilic end groups (carbonate and oxazolium groups) were used with GC-POx<sup>lum</sup>.

[Scheme 5]

Insert Scheme 5.
Insert Figure 6.
Experimental

Materials
Pyridine, TsCl, allylamine, MeOTs, 3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl isocyanate (TESPI), di-n-butyltin dilaurate (n-Bu2Sn(lau)2), DMAc, methanol, diethyl ether, CuSO4, KOH and CaH2 were purchased from ACROS and were used as received. 2-Methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) and MeOTs were dried, distilled from CaH2 and stored under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. Acetonitrile was dried and distilled according to standard procedures.[31] Deuterated solvents (CDCl3 and CD3CN) were purchased from SDS and were used without further purification. Glycerol carbonate (GC) was a generous gift from ONIDOL Corporation.

Analytical techniques
1H and 13C NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker AC 200 with CDCl3 or CD3CN as solvent. Size exclusion chromatography was performed on a PL-GPC 50 Plus equipped with an RI refractive index detector. Three PL aquagel-OH columns (25, 7.5 and 4.6 mm ID) were used at 40°C with a 0.8 mL·min⁻¹ flow rate of H2O/CH3OH: 7/3 (0.1M LiNO3), calibrated using POE standards. Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded with a Perkin Elmer Spectrum 100 spectrometer equipped with an attenuated total reflectance (ATR) crystal. Melting points were measured on a Büchi 530 instrument.

4-(p-toluenesulfonate)methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one: GCTs
GC (10.09 g, 85.52 mmol) and tosyl chloride (24.46 g, 128 mmol, 1.5 eq) were dissolved in dry acetonitrile (1M). Another acetonitrile solution (1M) containing pyridine (13.53 g, 171 mmol, 2 eq) was prepared. At 5°C the first solution was added dropwise to the second one.
The mixture was stirred for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated under pressure. The resulting product GCTs was isolated in 51% yield.

$^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ (ppm): 7.8 (d, 2H, H$_{\text{aromatic}}$), 7.4 (d, 2H, H$_{\text{aromatic}}$), 4.9 (m, 1H, CH$_{\text{cyclic}}$), 4.5 (d, 1H, CH$_{2\text{cyclic}}$), 4.4 (d, 1H, CH$_{2\text{cyclic}}$), 4.2 (m, 2H, CH$_2$SO$_3$), 2.4 (s, 3H, CH$_3$).

$^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ (ppm): 154.2 (C=O cyclic), 145.8 (C$_{\text{aromatic}}$-CH$_3$), 131.7 (C$_{\text{aromatic}}$-S), 129.9 and 127.5 (C$_{\text{aromatic}}$), 73.4 (CH$_2$SO$_3$), 68.6 (CH$_{\text{cyclic}}$-O), 65.2 (CH$_2$ cyclic), 20.4 (CH$_3$).

FTIR (cm$^{-1}$): 2943 (CH), 1796 (C=C), 1635 (C=O), 1425, 1172.

m$_p$ = 108°C.

**Typical polymerization of MOx using GCTs: (HO)$_2$POx-OH**

All reactions were carried out under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. GCTs initiator and MOx were dissolved in dry acetonitrile (4 M). The solution was vigorously stirred at 81°C for 47 h. Then, the product was quenched by addition of KOH-saturated methanolic solution (2.1 eq of KOH). The flask was maintained for 24 h at RT. After cooling, the polymer was isolated by slow precipitation from cold diethyl ether.

$^1$H NMR (CD$_3$CN) $\delta$ (ppm): 3.9-3.6 (m, 5H, CH$_2$-OH, CH-OH and CH$_2$OH$_{4\text{end group}}$), 3.6-3.3 (m, (4n+2)H, CH$_2$ of POx and CH$_2$-N), 2.0 (s, 3nH, CH$_3$ of POx).

$^{13}$C NMR (CD$_3$CN) $\delta$ (ppm): 171.2-170.6 (C=O of POx), CH-OH not observed, 64.9 (CH$_2$-OH), 46.2-42.8 (CH$_2$ of POx and CH$_2$-N), 20.9 (CH$_3$ of POx).

FTIR (cm$^{-1}$): 3437 (OH), 2936 (CH), 1630 (C=O), 1416, 1175.

**Synthesis of Allyl-POx**

The reaction carried out under a dry nitrogen atmosphere. MeOTs and MOx were dissolved in dry acetonitrile (4 M). The solution was vigorously stirred at 81°C. The reaction product was quenched by addition of an adequate amount of allylamine (10 eq). The flask was maintained...
for 24 h at 45°C. After cooling, **Allyl-POx** was isolated by slow precipitation from cold diethyl ether. **Allyl-POx** was isolated in 94% yield.

$^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ (ppm): 5.8 (m, 1H, CH=), 5.2 (m, 2H, CH$_2$=), 3.9-3.3 (m, 4nH, CH$_2$ of POx), 2.8 (m, 2H, CH$_2$-N), 2.0 (s, 3nH, CH$_3$ of POx).

$^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ (ppm): 171.2-170.6 (C=O of POx), 132.2 (CH=), 118.1-117.1 (CH$_2$=), 51.1-43.2 (CH$_2$ of POx and CH$_2$-N), 20.9 (CH$_3$ of POx).

**Urethanization of (HO)$_2$-POx-OH via isocyanate route: Ur-POx-Ur**

After the dissolution of (HO)$_2$-POx-OH (0.5121g, 1.42 mmol) in 20 mL of DMAc, TESPI (2.2 mL, 6.26 eq) and n-Bu$_2$Sn(lau)$_2$ (0.01 mL, 0.012 eq) were added under nitrogen. The reaction was maintained for 5 days at 35°C. **Ur-POx-Ur** was isolated by slow precipitation from cold diethyl ether.

$^1$H NMR (CD$_3$CN) $\delta$ (ppm): 4.95 (m, 1H, CH-O), 3.6-2.9 (m, (4n+40)H, CH$_2$ of POx, CH$_2$-O, CH$_2$-N and TESPI), 2.2-1.95 (s, 3nH, CH$_3$ of POx), 1.1 (t, 27H, CH$_3$ of EtOSi).

FTIR (cm$^{-1}$): 3334 (NH), 2928 (CH), 1629 (C=O of POx), 1557 (C=O amide II of urethane).

**Urethanization of GC-POx$^{iun}$ via carbonate route: Ur-POx-NH**

**GCTs** initiator and **MOx** were dissolved in dry acetonitrile (4 M). The solution was vigorously stirred at 81°C. The reaction product **GC-POx$^{iun}$** was quenched by addition of an adequate amount of allylamine (10 eq). The flask was maintained for 24 h at 45°C. After cooling, the polymer was isolated by slow precipitation from cold diethyl ether. **Ur-POx-NH** was isolated in 61% yield.

$^1$H NMR (CD$_3$CN) $\delta$ (ppm): 5.9-5.6 (m, 2H, CH=), 5.3-4.9 (m, 4H, CH$_2$=), 3.9-3.5 (m, 3H, CH$_2$-OH, CH-OH and CH-OCONH), 3.5-3.2 (m, (4n+6)H, CH$_2$ of POx, CH$_2$-CH= and CH$_2$-NCOMe), 2.0-1.6 (s, 3nH, CH$_3$ of POx).
Conclusion

This study showed that GCTs coming from glycerol carbonate could act as functional initiator in the cationic ring-opening polymerization of oxazoline. The synthesis of polyoxazoline $\text{GC-Pox}^{\text{ium}}$ carrying α-carbonate group and ω-oxazolium group was reported. The carbonate head group could be converted into diol with KOH addition to give $(\text{HO})_2\text{POx-OH}$. Thus in situ polymerization and functionalization occurred. The comparison of two bio-based initiators coming from glycerol GCTs and Solk-Ts showed that GCTs offered the narrowest polydispersity and a better control of molecular weight even if its partial efficiency in the initiation step was demonstrated. Then the chemical modification of the end chains of polyoxazoline by urethanization was achieved using two alternative routes. In the isocyanate route the urethanization of hydroxyl end groups of $(\text{HO})_2\text{POx-OH}$ with functional isocyanate TESPI was checked by FTIR spectroscopy. In the carbonate route the reaction of nucleophiles as amines with carbonate and oxazolium end chains of $\text{GC-Pox}^{\text{ium}}$ occurred in the same time as evidenced in NMR study. This work demonstrated that the functional initiator GCTs could be used to generate α,ω-functionalized polyoxazolines. This method is versatile and can accept many nucleophiles compatible with carbonate chemistry and many electrophiles compatible with isocyanate chemistry.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to ONIDOL Corporation for a generous gift of glycerol carbonate.
References


Table captions

**Table 1.** Characterization data for CROP of MOx using Solk-Ts and GCTs initiators.

Figure captions

**Figure 1.** Study of the initiation stage by $^1$H NMR analysis in CDCl$_3$ (*: residual CHCl$_3$).

**Figure 2.** Evolution of conversion versus time of polymerization using GCTs at 61 and 81°C.

**Figure 3.** Ln([M]$_0$/[M]) versus reaction time for MOx using GCTs (∙ 81°C, ★ 61°C).

**Figure 4.** GPC traces of various lengths of (HO)$_2$-POx-OH chain.

**Figure 5.** FTIR spectra of TESPI, (HO)$_2$-POx-OH and Ur-POx-Ur.

**Figure 6.** $^1$H NMR spectrum of Ur-POx-NH in CDCl$_3$. 
The synthesis of polyoxazoline has been achieved via cationic ring-opening polymerization of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline using glycerol carbonate derivative as bio-based initiator. The article focuses on end group modifications using isocyanate and carbonate routes.