

Functionalization of vegetable oils and their derivatives for new bio-based polyurethane coatings

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► Supervisors
 B Boutevin
 S Caillol

► Financial support
 ANR Greencoat

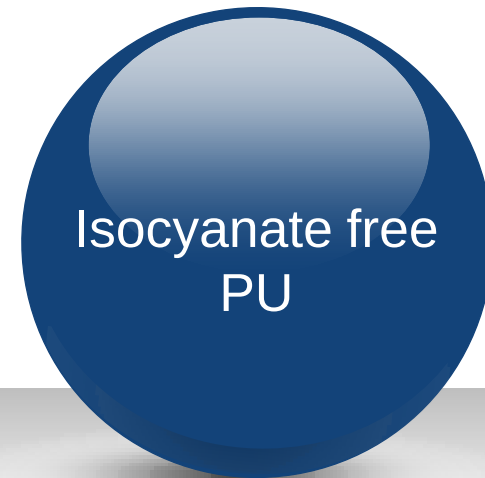
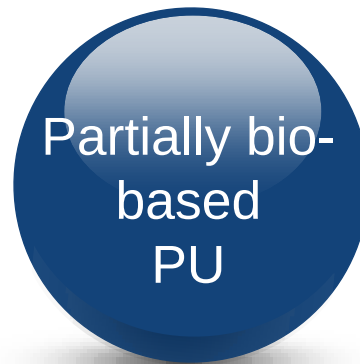
► Collaboration
 LCPO
 Resipoly Chrysor
 SEG Dielectriques

INTRODUCTION

Strategies



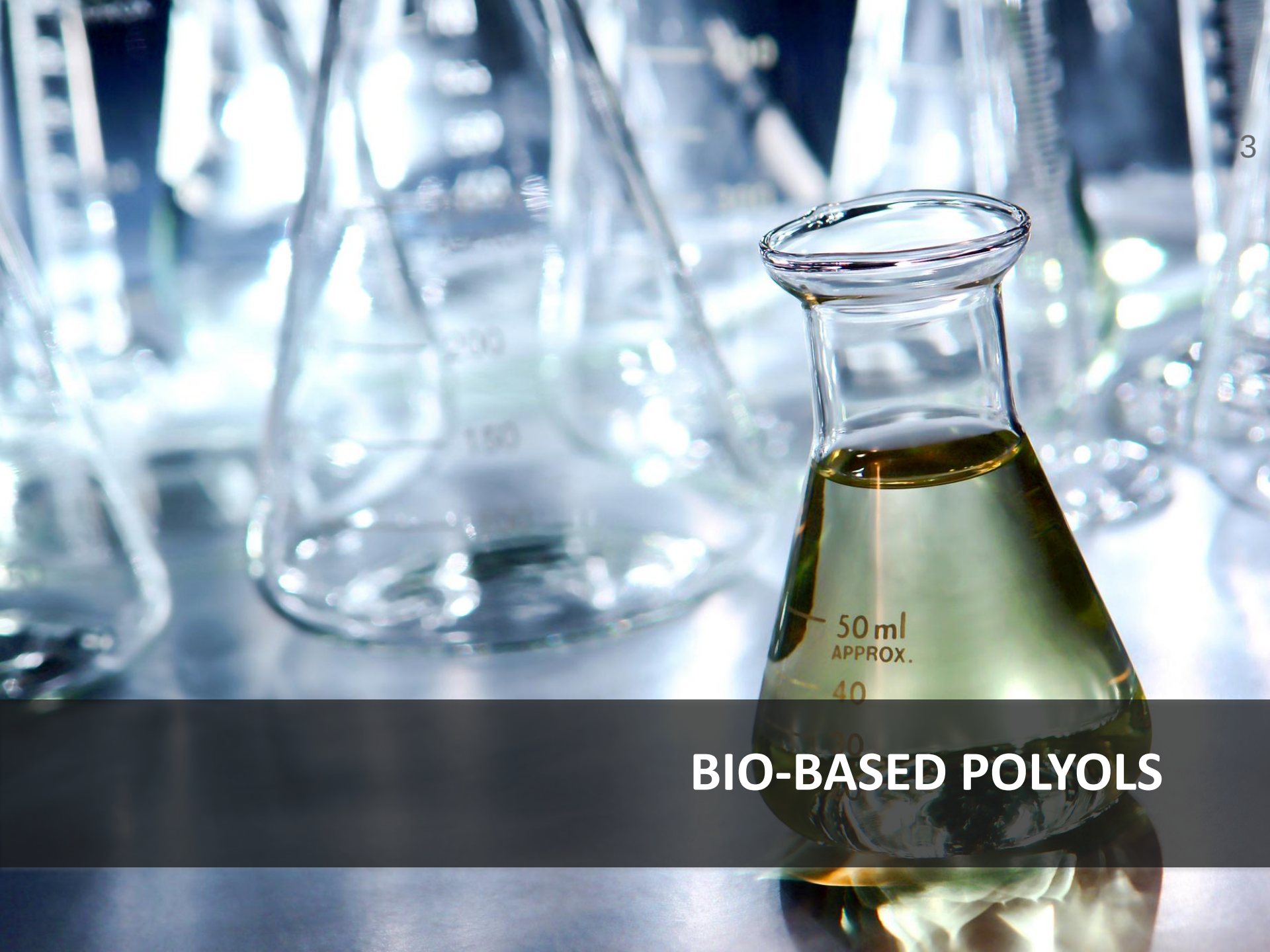
2



- ▶ **Raw material**
Vegetable oils
Glycerin carbonate

- ▶ **PU from biobased polyols**
polyol +
isocyanate

- ▶ **PU from cyclocarbonates**
cyclocarbonate +
amine

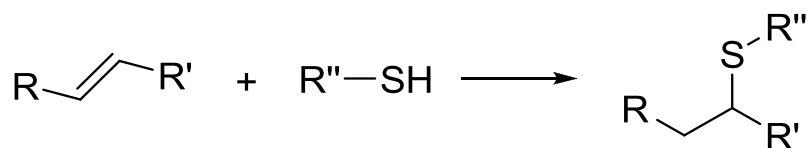


BIO-BASED POLYOLS



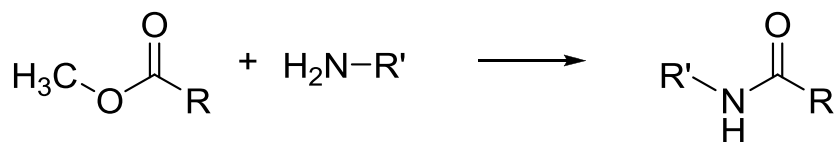
Vegetable oils hydroxylation

4



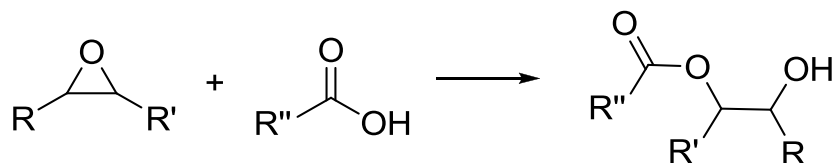
Thiol-ene

« Click chemistry »
Primary alcohol in one step



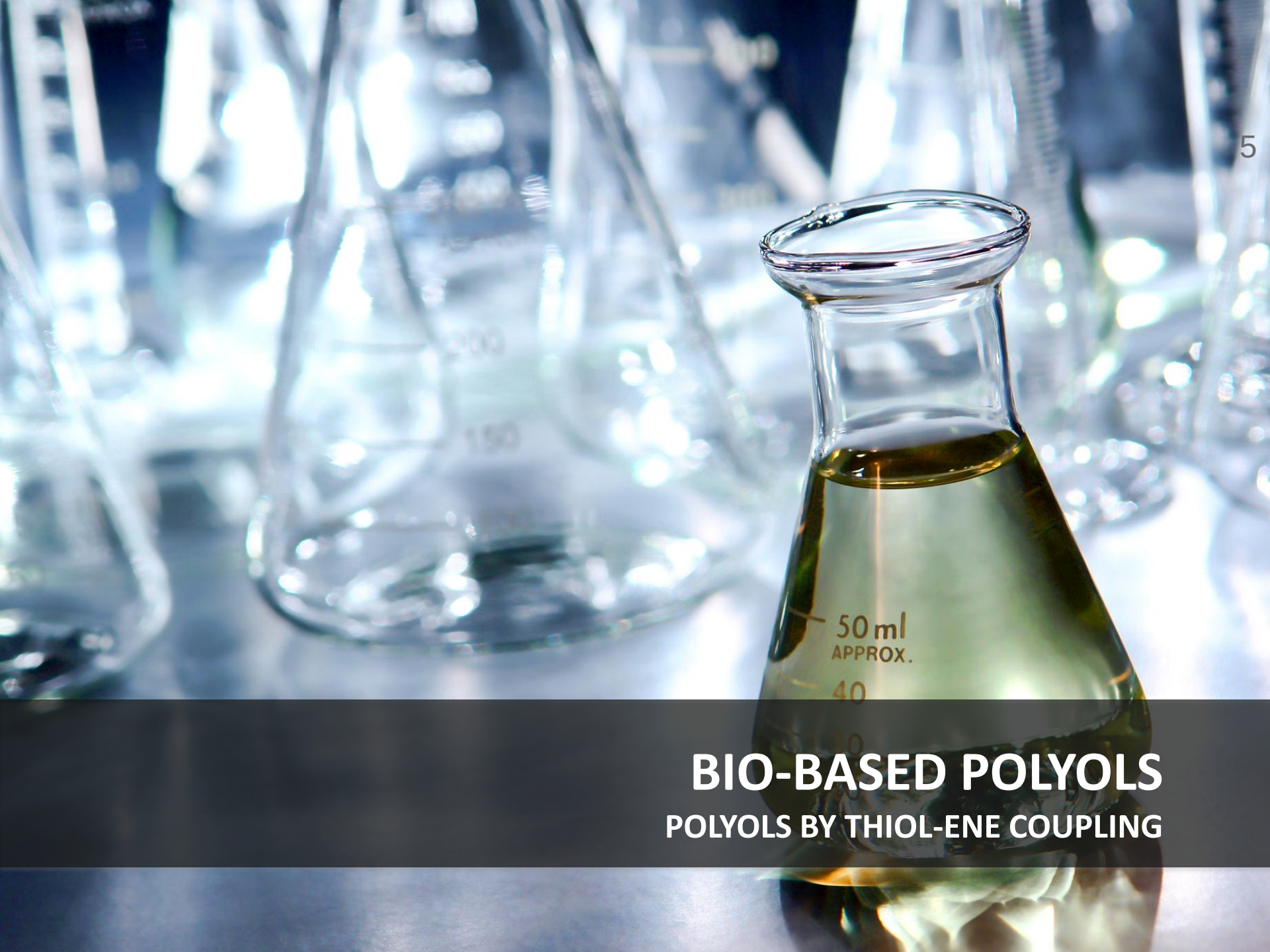
Trans-esterification / Amidification

Range of precursors
Good yields



Epoxy ring opening

No thiol
Bio-based reagents



BIO-BASED POLYOLS

POLYOLS BY THIOL-ENE COUPLING

POLYOL IN ONE STEP

Protocole



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Vegetable oil
+ HS(CH₂)₂OH



Stirring

Photochemical synthesis

UV intensity 15W/cm²
Initiator free
Solvent free
Thiol excess
Purification

Thermal synthesis

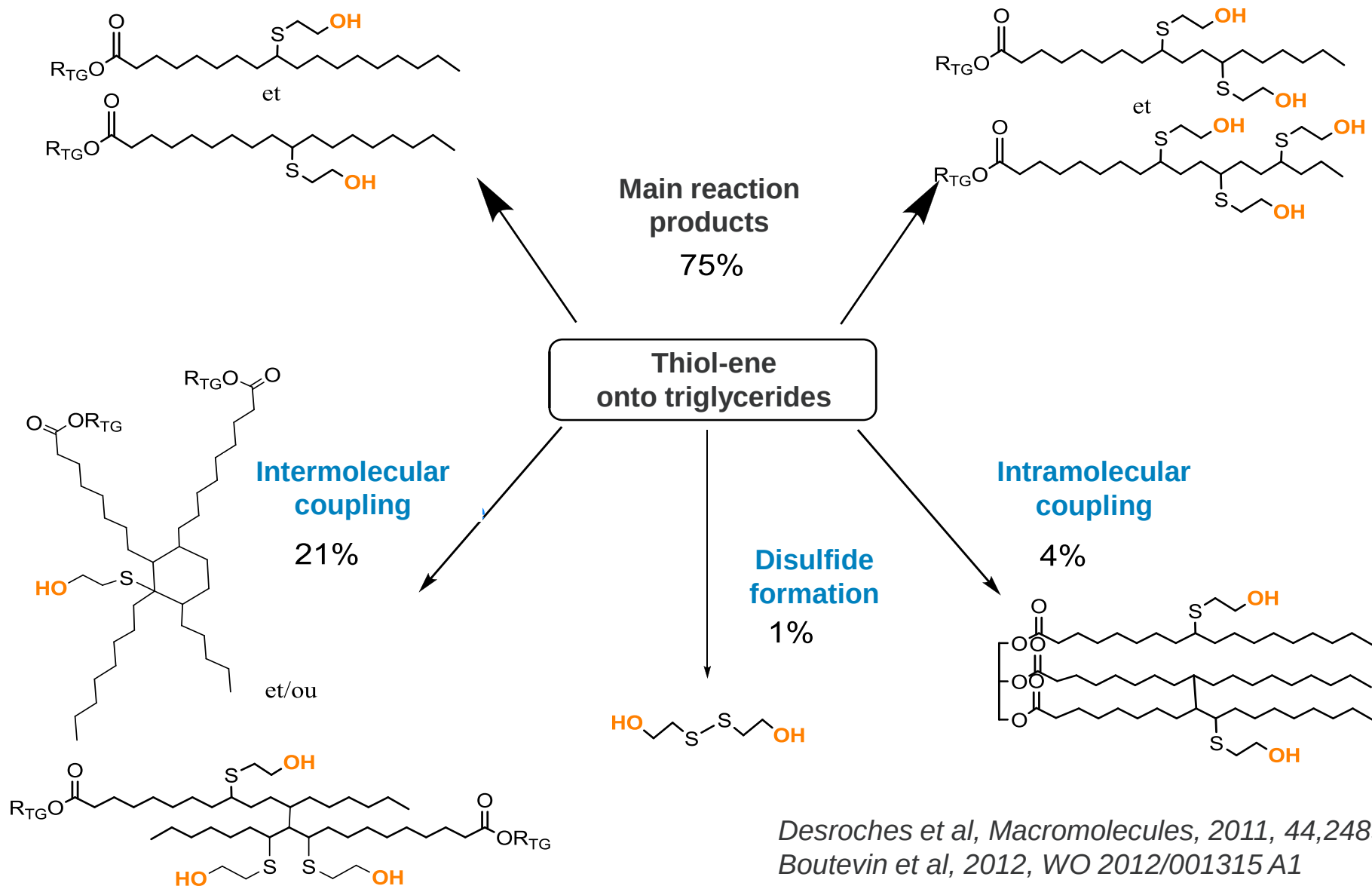
Radical initiator
Mild temperature 60°C
Solvent free
Thiol excess
Purification

POLYOL IN ONE STEP



“Click chemistry” but...

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POLYOL IN ONE STEP



To Pilot scale

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Thermal synthesis 2 kg

initiator : AIBN

75°C

Thiol / double bonds ratio : 2/1

Liquid-liquid extraction

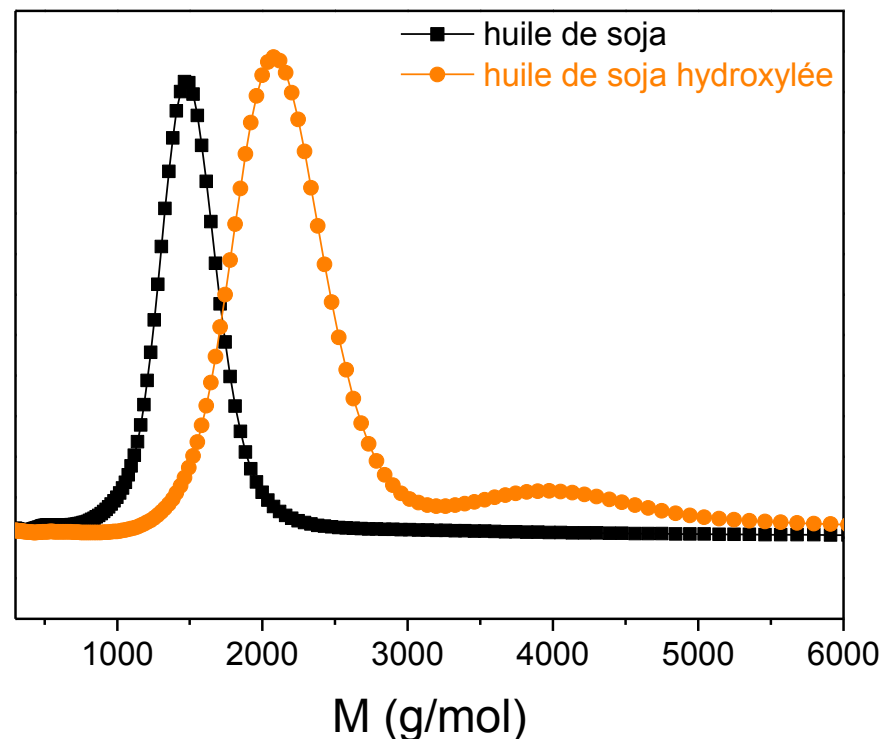
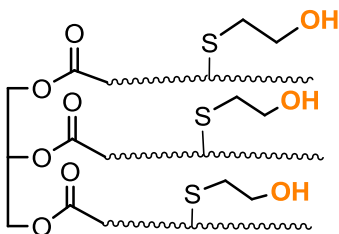


TEP properties:

f_m 3

Viscosity 3 Pa.s

Oligomers 21 %wt. (GPC THF)



BIO-BASED POLYOLS
"DIOLS" BY THIOL-ENE COUPLING

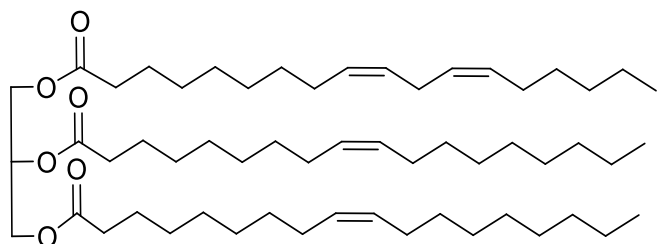
“DIOLS” SYNTHESIS

Methyl esters



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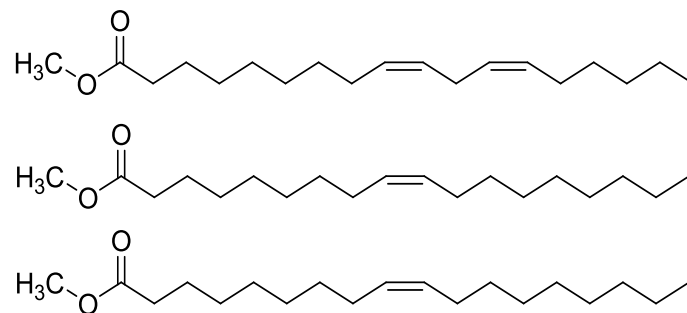
Vegetable oils



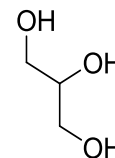
+ 3 CH₃OH



Esters

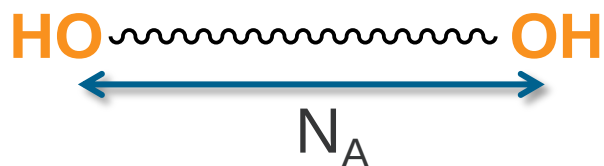


Glycerin



Diol synthesis based on the ester mixture

- ester/amide functions
- different number of atoms
between the OH functions



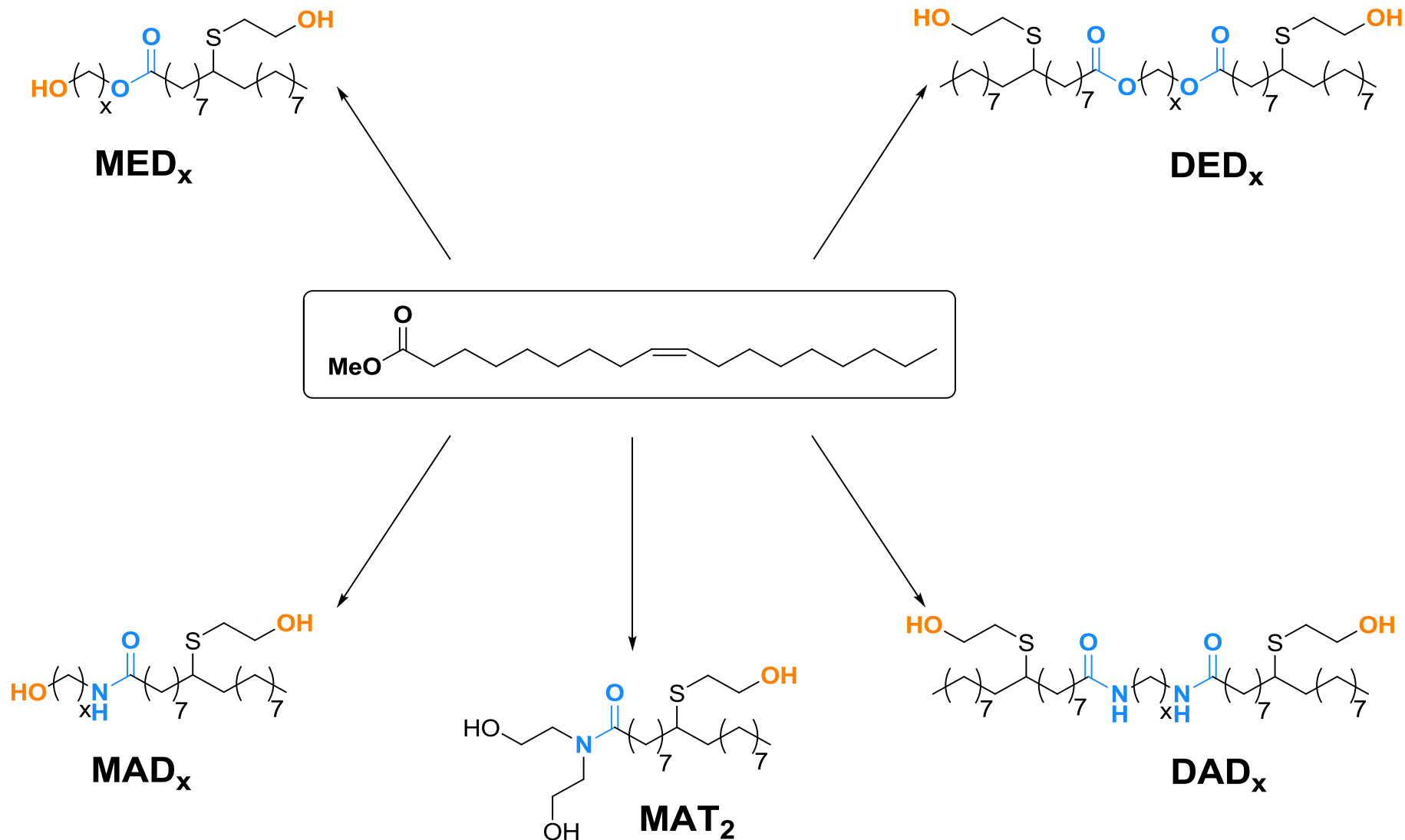
« Biodiesel »

“DIOLS” SYNTHESIS



Several precursors

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“DIOLS” SYNTHESIS

Protocole

Esterification 100 °C, cat. APTS, 7h
yield > 95%mol

Amidification 100 °C, 48h
yield > 98%mol

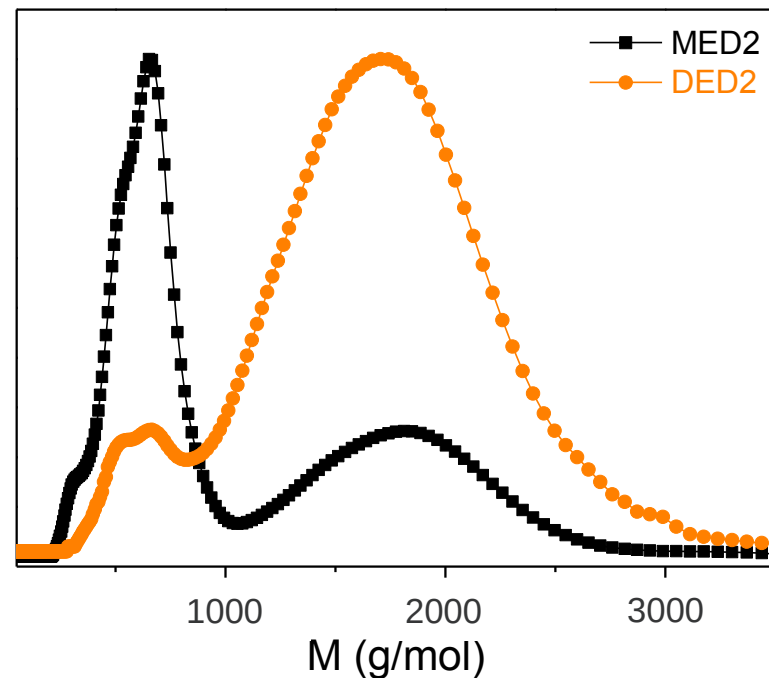
Thiol-ene coupling 60 °C, AIBN, 8d
yield > 98%mol



*Desroches et al, Polym
Chem, 2012, 3, 450*



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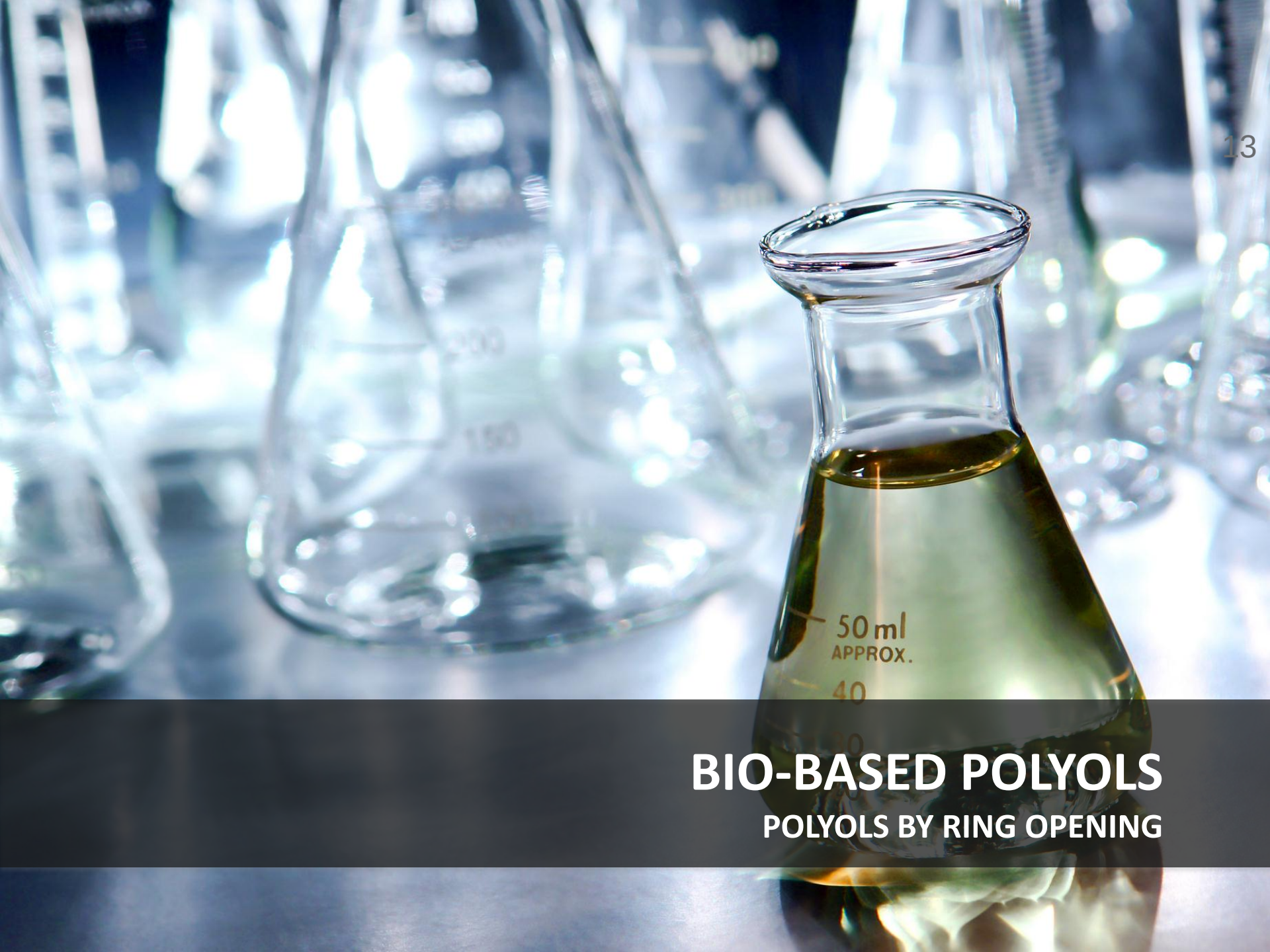


By produits

Monoesters/diesters = 20 %wt

Amides = n.d.

Oligomers due to thiol-ene coupling
≈ 5 %wt



BIO-BASED POLYOLS

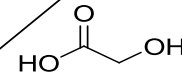
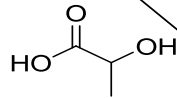
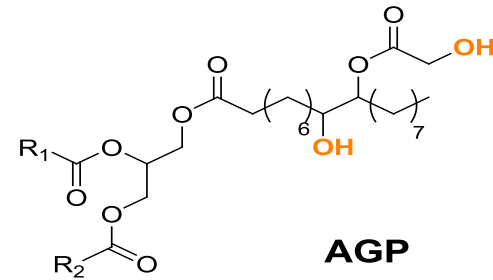
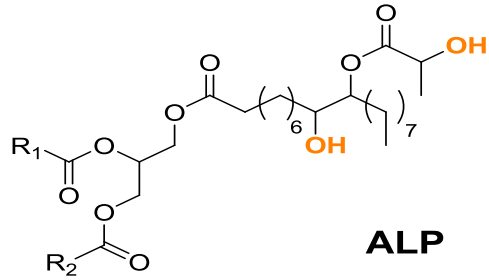
POLYOLS BY RING OPENING

EPOXYDIZED OILS



Bio-based carboxylic acids

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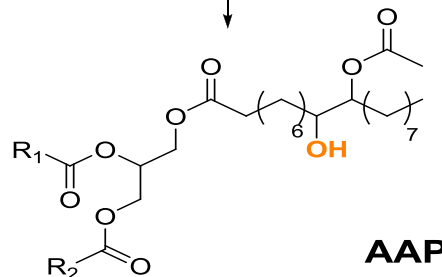
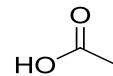
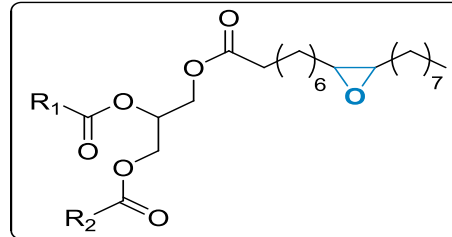


Lactic acid

Bioassimilation
II^{ary} Alcohol

Glycolic acid

Bioassimilation
I^{ary} Alcohol



Acetic acid

Model
Low price

→ Polyols with $f = 4$

EPOXYDIZED OILS



Protocole

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Lactic & glycolic acids

Acid/epoxy ratio = 2/4

80 °C, 4h

Solvent free

Initiator free

Extraction

Acetic acid

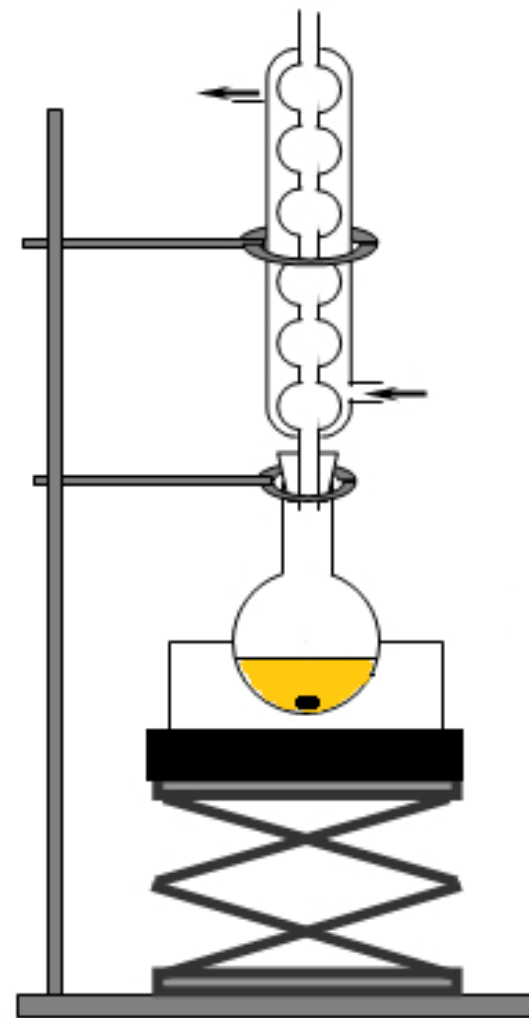
Acid/epoxy ratio = 5/4

100 °C, 40h

Solvent free

Initiator free

Extraction



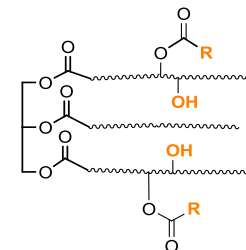
Extrapolation 1 kg

EPOXYDIZED OILS

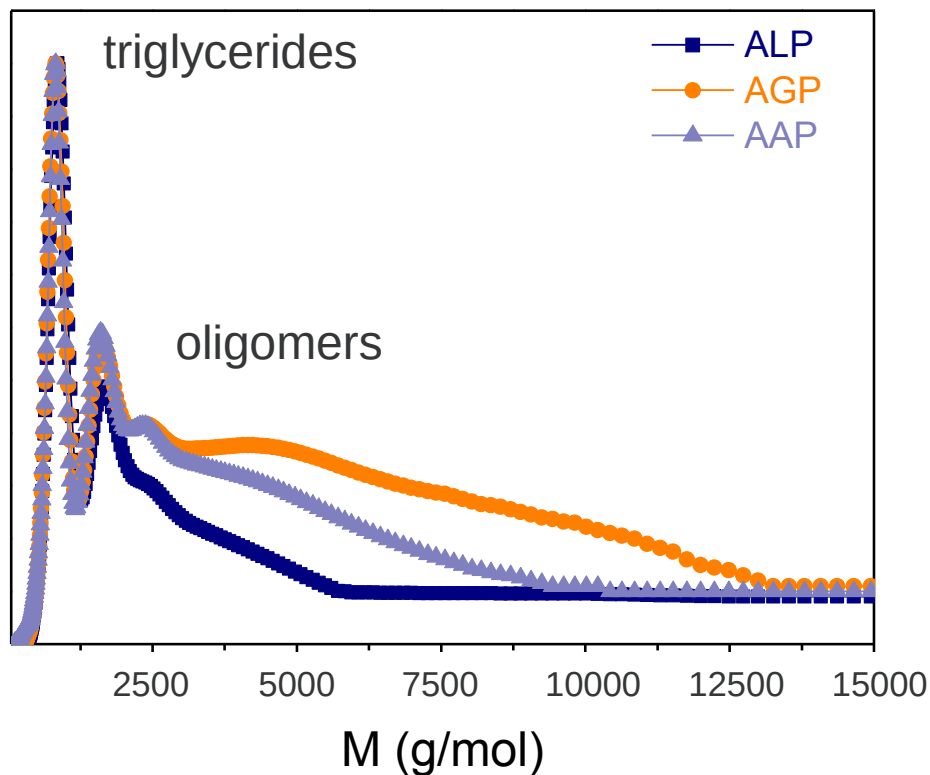
Side reactions

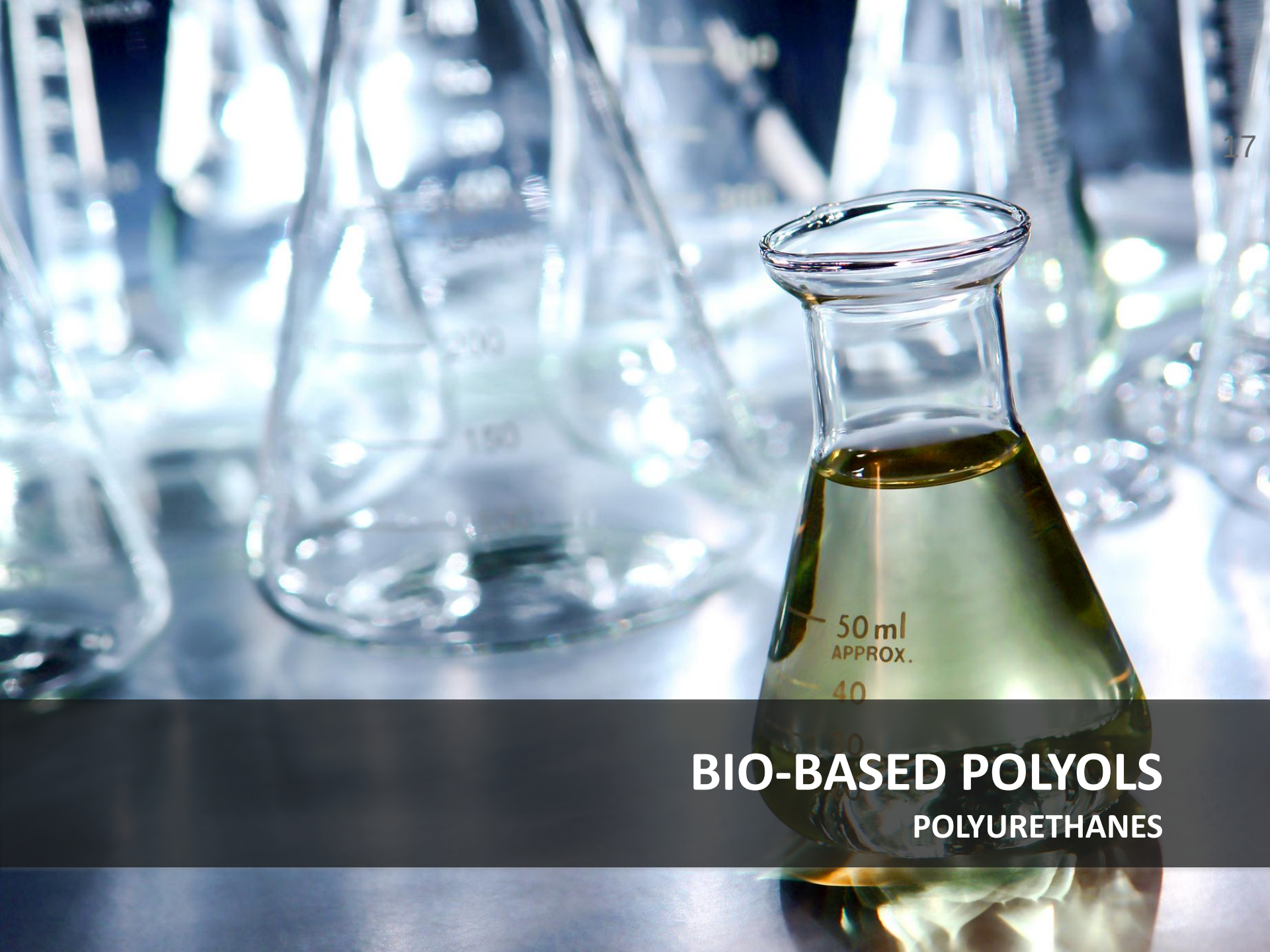
16

Polyol	ALP	AGP	AAP
f_m	5,3	4,9	4,3



Conclusion : $f > f_{\text{théo}}$ due to oligomers (GPC THF – RI detection)





BIO-BASED POLYOLS

POLYURETHANES

PU SYNTHESIS

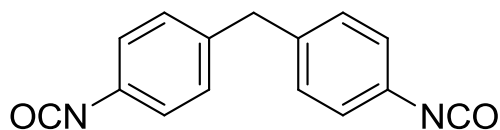


Protocole

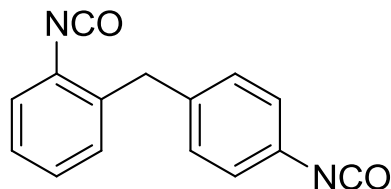
18

Hardener

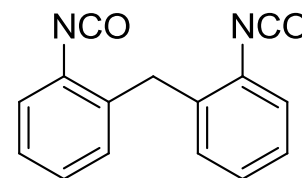
Voramer 2093 : MDI prepolymer, mixture



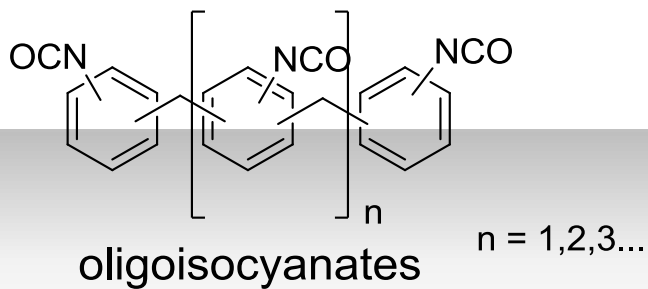
4,4'-MDI



2,4'-MDI

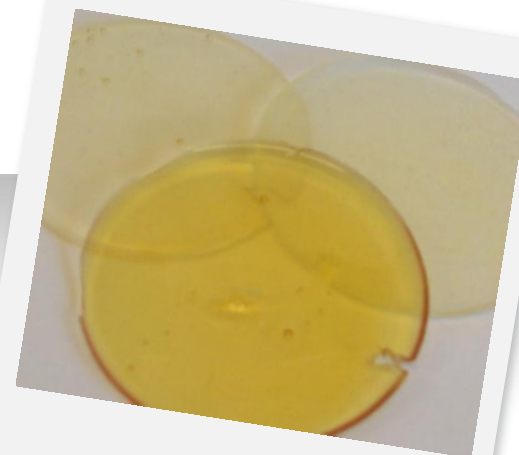


2,2'-MDI



NCO/OH ratio $\approx 1,05$

Cross-linking Room temperature
Catalyst free



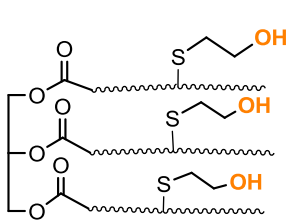
PU samples

PU SYNTHESIS

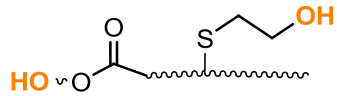


Tg determination - DSC

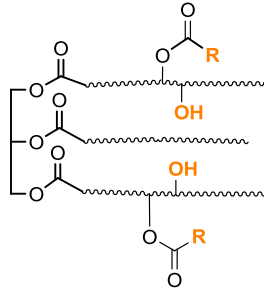
19



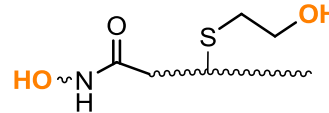
PU-DED_x
PU-TEP



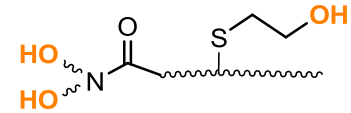
PU-MED_x



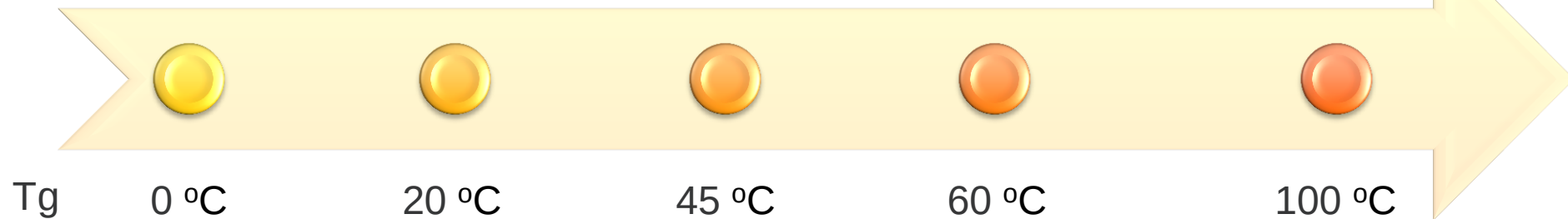
PU-ALP
PU-AGP
PU-AAP



PU-MAD_x



PU-MAT₂



Glass transition temperature parameters

Amide function

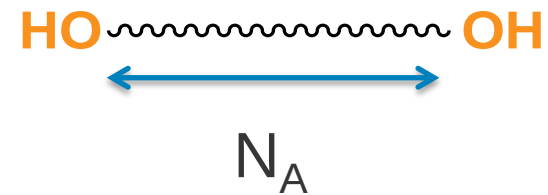
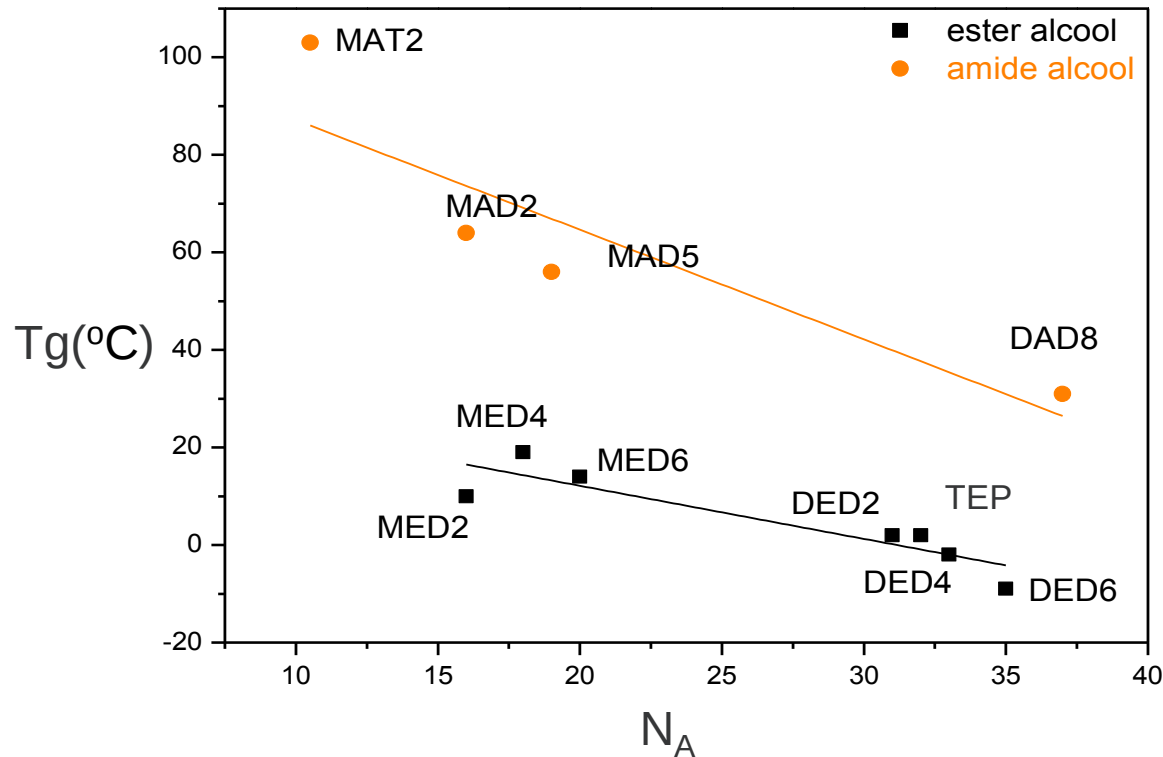
Cross-linking density

PU SYNTHESIS



Tg determination - DSC

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Glass transition temperature parameters

- Amide function
- Cross-linking density
- Distance between alcohol functions

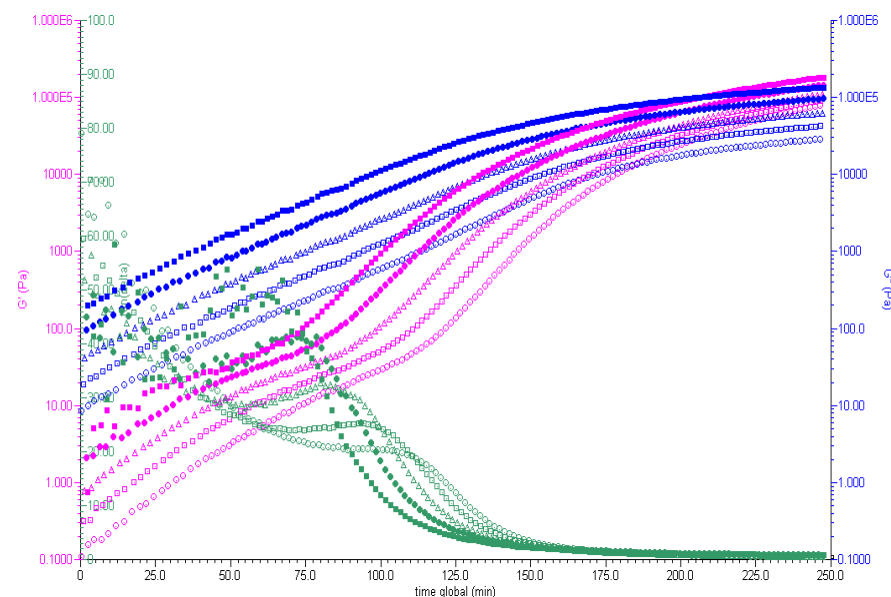
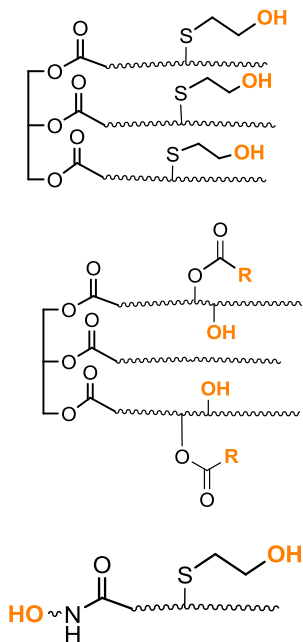
PU SYNTHESIS

Rheology – gel time



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Polymer	Gel time 20°C (min)
PU-TEP	170
PU-ALP	490
PU-AGP	370
PU-AAP	690
PU-MAD2	45



→ Fast and exothermic cross-linking of TEP/AP
Catalysis of alcohol/isocyanate reaction by amide*

*Arnold et al, Chem Rev, 1957, 57, 47
Sato et al, JACS, 1960, 82, 3893

PU SYNTHESIS



Summary

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1

Distance OH

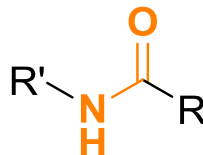
Tg ↘
Hardness Shore ↘
Swelling rate ↗



2

Amide function

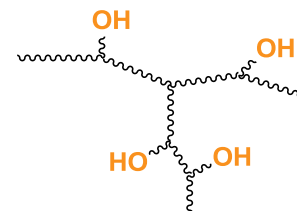
Tg ↗
Reaction time ↘



3

Functionality

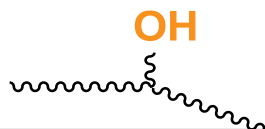
Tg ↗
Swelling rate ↘



4

OH type

Reaction time ↘
Exothermic ↗



5

Functionalisation

Thiol-ene : soft PU

Epoxy/acid : hard PU

FORMULATIONS

From soft to hard PU



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PU	M-TEP	M-ALP
T_g (°C)	2	45
Hardness Shore	59 (A)	80 (D)
$T_{d5\% \text{ air}}$ (°C)	240	290
Char 500 °C air (%)	35	48
ϵ_R 23 °C (%)	70	2
σ_R 23 °C (MPa)	2	660
E 23 °C (Pa)	5	2450
F_{PU} (%wt)	11	40



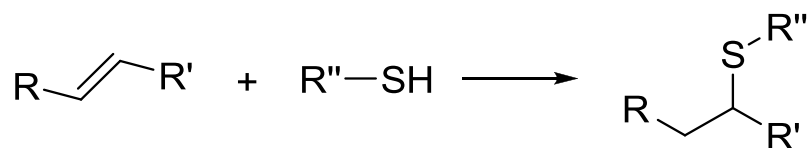


ISOCYANATE FREE POLYURETHANES



Cyclocarbonate dimers

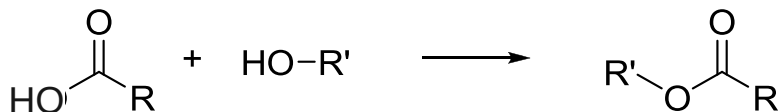
25



Thiol-ene coupling

« Click chemistry »

Formation of thioethers/ethers



Esterification

No thiol

Range of monomers



Trans-esterification

No thiol

Mild conditions

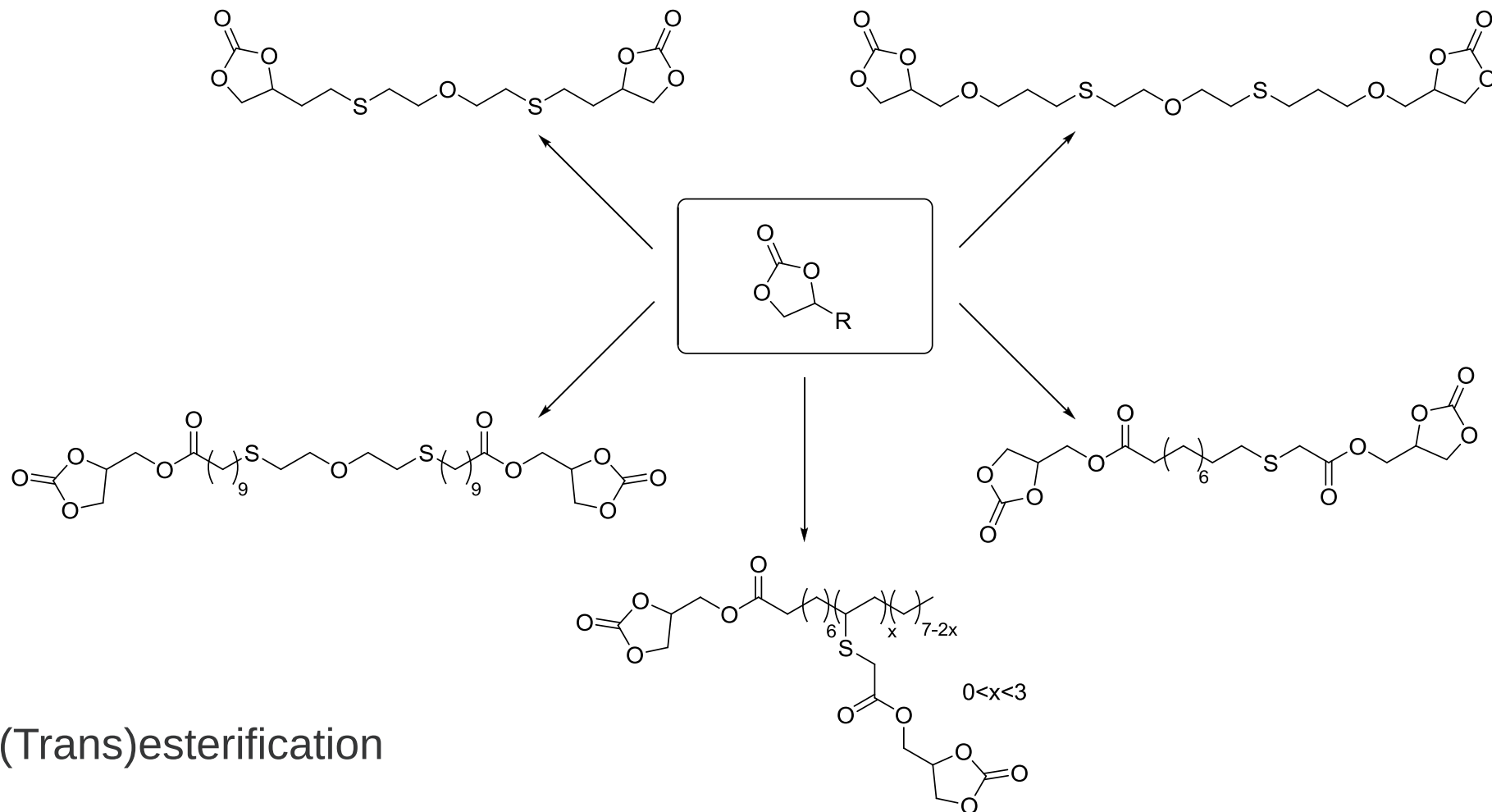
DICYCLOCARBONATES



Different precursors

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Thiol-ene coupling



(Trans)esterification

DICYCLOCARBONATES

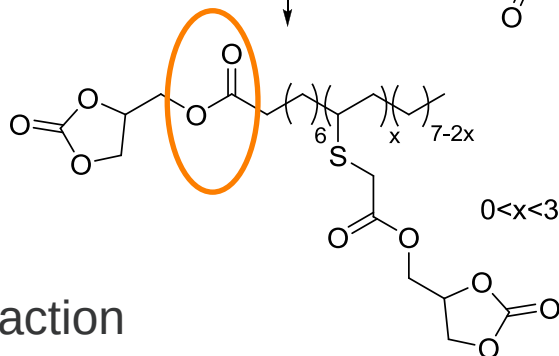
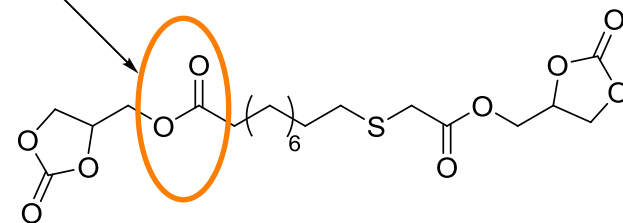
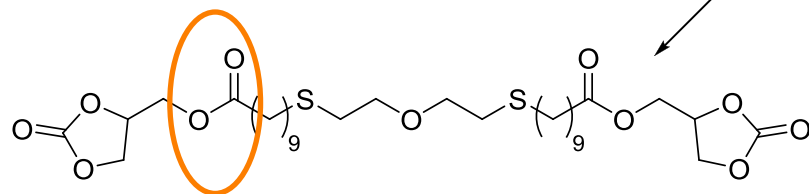
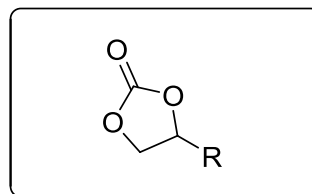
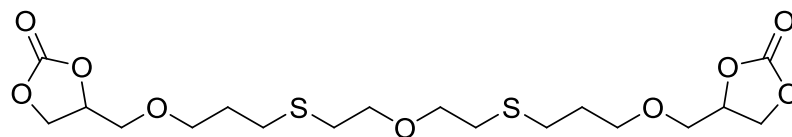
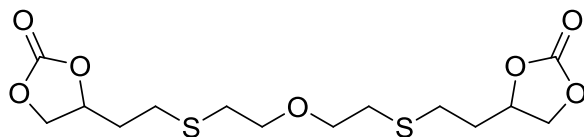


Thiol-ene coupling benefits

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Liquid
Thioether/ether functions



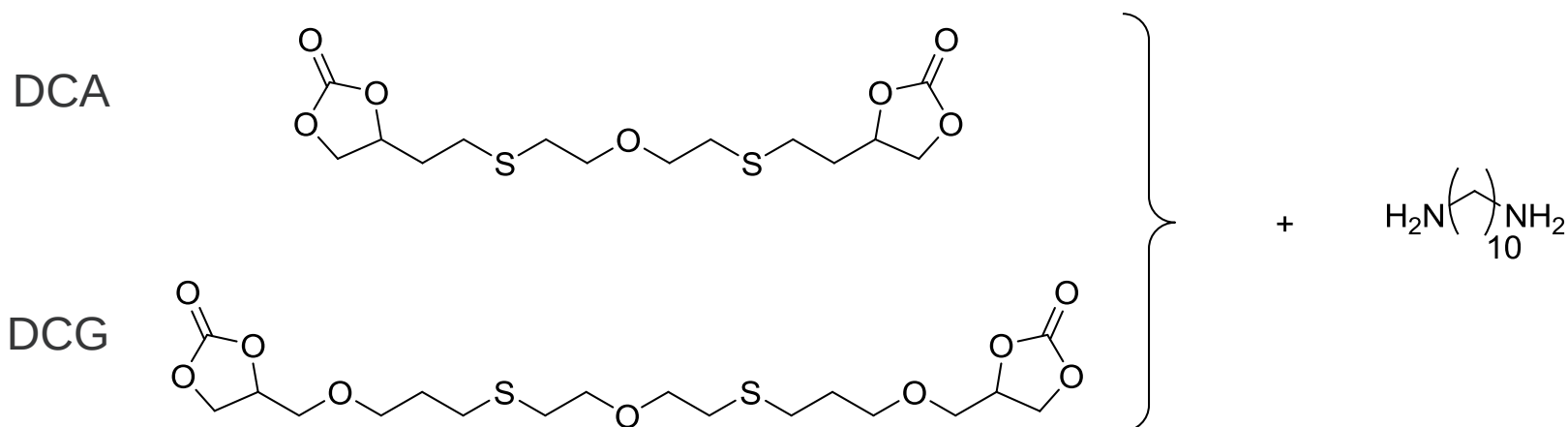
Solid
Ester/amine side reaction



Polyhydroxyurethane synthesis

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Dicyclocarbonates by thiol grafting



PHU	T _g (°C)	T _{d5%} (°C)	M _n (g/mol)	I _p
PHU-DCA	-14	230	7000	1,5
PHU-DCG	-31	250	9000	3,2



CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS



Results - polyols for PU

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Building blocks

15 polyols from vegetable oils (f, distance between OH, properties...)

4 polyols at larger scale (>1 kg)

6 dicyclocarbonates from allyl carbonate or bio-based polyacids

Polyurethanes

Partially « green » PU (isocyanate chemistry) = 70% C_{green}

Wide range of PU (T_g from 0°C to 100 °C)

Totally « green » PU (carbonate chemistry) in progress

Materials

2 formulations : various applications

soft PU - thiol-ene coupling

hard PU - epoxy/nucleophile

Test at pilot scale considered (100 m²)



Thank you for your attention