

Description

Background

1. Preparation of Hydrocarbon Star Polymers

Star polymers derived from unsaturated hydrocarbon monomers, such as styrene, butadiene and isoprene, have been obtained by preparing lithium-terminated "living" polymers via anionic polymerization and then coupling the "living" polymer chains by reacting them with various polyfunctional linking agents. This has usually produced hydrocarbon star polymers with relatively few (3—12) arms. Hydrocarbon star polymers with a larger number of arms (e.g., 15—56) have been obtained by sequential anionic polymerization of difunctional monomers (e.g., divinylbenzene) with monofunctional monomers (e.g., styrene) or with monomers that behave as monofunctional monomers (e.g., isoprene). Both methods of preparing hydrocarbon star polymers have been reviewed by B. J. Bauer and L. J. Fetters in *Rubber Chem. and Technol.* (Rubber Reviews for 1978), Vol. 51, No. 3, pp 406—436 (1978).

A. Aoki et al., U.S. Patent 4,304,881 (1981), prepared styrene/butadiene "living" polymers by anionic polymerization and then coupling them by reaction with silicon tetrachloride to produce a 4-arm star polymer having a silicon core in Example 4.

H. T. Verkouw, U.S. Patent 4,185,042 (1980), prepared a polybutadiene "living" polymer by anionic polymerization and then prepared a silicon-containing 3-arm star by reacting the "living" polymer with γ -glycidioxypropyltrimethoxysilane in Example 5.

R. Milkovich, U.S. Patent 4,417,029 (1983), prepared a hydrocarbon star polymer having 10 arms of 2 kinds. Of the 10; arms, 5 were a diblock copolymer of polystyrene ($M_n = 12,300$) and polyisoprene ($M_n = 52,450$). The other 5 arms were polyisoprene ($M_n = 52,450$). The hydrocarbon star polymer was prepared by charging sec-butyllithium, then styrene, then more sec-butyllithium, then isoprene, then divinylbenzene at a mole ratio of divinylbenzene to sec-butyllithium initiator of 5.5:1. Subsequent reaction of the "living" lithium sites in the core with carbon dioxide or ethylene oxide produced carboxylic acid or hydroxyl groups respectively in the core in Example 2.

T. E. Kiovsky, U.S. Patent 4,007,893 (1978), suggested reacting lithium-terminated "living" polymers derived from diene monomers (e.g., butadiene or isoprene) with divinylbenzene to form a 4—25 arm star polymer and then reacting the (still living) star polymer with the same or a different monomer to grow further polymer chains from the core. Thus, star polymers having two kinds of arms were proposed in Col. 5, lines 40—58.

W. Burchard and H. Eschway, U.S. Patent 3,975,339 (1976), reacted a mixture of 50% divinylbenzene and 50% ethylvinylbenzene in toluene with n-butyllithium to produce a polydivinylbenzene microgel having 270 active lithium-carbon bonds per molecule. This was subsequently reacted with styrene to produce a star polymer having 270 arms, each arm having a weight average molecular weight of 17,500 in Example 1.

H. Eschway, M. L. Hallensleben and W. Burchard, *Die Makromolekulare Chemie*, Vol. 173, pp 235—239 (1973), describe the anionic polymerization of divinylbenzene using butyllithium to produce soluble "living" microgels of high molecular weight. These microgels were then used to initiate polymerization of other monomers to produce star polymers. The number of arms depended on the number of active sites in the "living" microgel, which in turn depended on the mole ratio of divinylbenzene to butyllithium initiator. To avoid gelation it was necessary to work at low concentrations (e.g., 2.5% in benzene).

H. Eschway and W. Burchard, *Polymer*, Vol. 16, pp 180—184 (March, 1975), prepared a star polymer having 67 polystyrene arms and 67 polyisoprene arms by sequential anionic polymerization of styrene, divinylbenzene and isoprene. Low concentrations of monomer were used to avoid gelation.

2. Preparation of Acrylic Star Polymers

In contrast to hydrocarbon star polymers (which may be prepared having different arm sizes, different numbers of arms and even with two different kinds of arms attached to the same core), acrylic star polymers have been available only in a limited variety of structures.

G. W. Andrews and W. H. Sharkey, U. S. Patent 4,351,924 (1982), prepared acrylic star polymers having 3 or 4 hydroxyl-terminated arms by coupling acetal-ended, "living" poly(methyl methacrylate) with 1,3,5-tris(bromomethyl)benzene or 1,2,4,5-tetrakis(bromomethyl)benzene.

O. W. Webster, U.S. Patent 4,417,034 (November 22, 1983), and W. B. Farnham and D. Y. Sogah, U.S. Patent 4,414,372 (November 8, 1983), and EP—A—0068887 suggested that acrylic star polymers can be prepared via group transfer polymerization by coupling "living" polymer with a capping agent having more than one reactive site or by initiating polymerization with an initiator which can initiate more than one polymer chain. Capping agents were suggested that could produce acrylic star polymers with up to 3 arms.

R. J. A. Eckert, U.S. Patent 4,116,917 (1978), describing hydrocarbon star polymers suggested that small amounts of other monomers (e.g., methyl methacrylate) may be included (Col. 3, lines 22—28) and that ethylene dimethacrylate may be used as a coupling agent (Col. 5, lines 22—28). A similar suggestion is made by T. E. Kiovsky, U.S. Patent 4,077,893, cited above.

J. G. Zilliox, P. Rempp and J. Parrod, *J. Polymer Sci., Part C, Polymer Symposia* No. 22, pp 145—156 (1968), describe the preparation, via anionic polymerization, of a mixture of star polymers having 3 to 26 polymethyl methacrylate arms attached to cores of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate. The mixture also

contained linear polymethyl methacrylate. The article says the lengths of the individual branches were constant but that the number of branches per star "fluctuates considerably", giving rise to a very high polydispersity.

3. Uses of Star Polymers

Hydrocarbon star polymers have been used as additives to improve the impact strength of polyphenylene ether resins — W. R. Haaf et al., U.S. Patent 4,373,055 (1983); dry nylon — W. P. Gergen et al. U.S. Patent 4,242,470 (1980); rubber-modified polystyrene — A. Aoki et al., U.S. Patent 4,304,881, cited above; and chlorinated polyvinyl chloride resins M. H. Lehr, U.S. Patent 4,181,644 (1980).

Hydrocarbon star polymers have also been added to asphaltic concrete to improve the service life — C. R. Bresson, U.S. Patent 4,217,259 (1980); to polyetherester resins to provide a desirable overall balance of properties — R. W. Seymoure, U.S. Patent 4,011,286 (1977), and to lubricating oil to improve the viscosity index and act as a dispersant — T. E. Kiovsky, U.S. Patent 4,077,893 (1978).

Hydrocarbon star polymers have also been used to prepare thermoplastics having good clarity by blending them with thermoplastic resins such as methyl methacrylate/styrene/butadiene copolymers, polyester urethanes, epoxides, acrylics, polycarbonates, polyesters, etc., — E. L. Hillier, U.S. Patent 4,048,254 (1977).

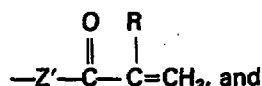
Acrylic star polymers, because of the limited selection heretofore obtainable, have not been but to as great a variety of uses.

Summary of the Invention

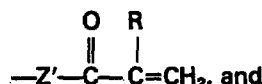
Acrylic star polymers are provided which comprise

a. a core comprising a polymer derived from a mixture comprising

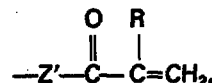
i. 1—100% by weight of one or more monomers, each having at least two groups,



ii. 0—99% by weight of one or more monomers, each having one group,



b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers, each having one group,



in each of which R is the same or different and is H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN or CO₂R' and Z' is O or NR', wherein R' is C₁₋₄ alkyl, wherein:

at least 50% of the molecules of such star polymer have from at least 5 to 2,000,000 arms, preferably at least 50, more preferably at least 100 arms. Such arms are of 1 or more sets of different types, and the acrylic star polymer is further characterised by (i) to iii as follows:—

i. the polymer chains comprising one of said sets of arms have the same or different molecular weight and are derived from the same or different monomers as the polymer chains comprising the other said set or arms,

ii. the polymer chains comprising each set of arms have an arm polydispersity of 1.0 to 2.0, where said arm polydispersity is the weight average molecular weight divided by the number average molecular weight of the polymer chains in the set, and

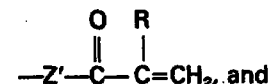
iii. the star polymers themselves, comprising both core and arms of 1 or more sets, have a molecular polydispersity of 1.0 to 2.0, wherein said molecular polydispersity is the weight average molecular weight divided by the number average molecular weight of the molecules.

This can be described as a bimodal or polymodal narrow polydispersity, wherein each of the star polymer itself and the arms or separate sets of arms have narrow polydispersities.

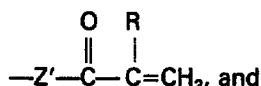
Also preferably the star polymer of this invention is a soluble acrylic star polymer comprising a crosslinked core which comprises

(a) a polymer derived from a mixture comprising

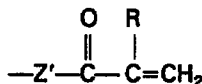
(i) 1—100% by weight of one or more monomers, each having at least two groups,



ii. 0—99% by weight of one or more monomers, each having one group



b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers, each having one group,



in each of which R is the same or different and is H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN or CO₂R' and Z' is O or NR', wherein R' is C₁₋₄ alkyl, wherein:

at least 50% of the molecules of such star polymers have at least from 5 to 2,000,000 arms, wherein the ratio of the number of arms to the number of difunctional acrylic repeat units in the core is less than or equal to 1:1.

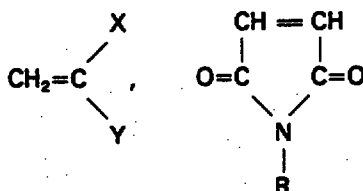
Such star polymers are made using a polymerization initiator in a molar ratio of initiator to difunctional acrylic monomer of less than or equal to 1:1, giving a crosslinked core and not gelling the reaction mixture. By "soluble" is meant that nothing separates out from a solution of 1% by weight stars in 99% solvent (toluene, glyme and/or THF) upon centrifuging at 17,000 rpm for 30 minutes. Preferably the arms solubilize the core.

Such star polymers of a variety of types are provided that have useful properties for applications in coatings, films, fibers and plastics. The star polymers comprise (1) a core derived from a multifunctional monomer having at least two polymerizable double bonds, (2) at least 5 polymeric arms attached to the core and preferably (3) "living" group transfer sites on the core and/or on the arms.

Such "living" star polymers comprise

a. a crosslinked core comprising a polymer derived from a mixture comprising
i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process and optionally
ii. 0—99% by weight of a monomer having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process.

b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers polymerizable by a group transfer process, and,
c. attached to the core or to at least some of the arms, "living" group transfer polymerization sites. Preferably, in star polymers of the invention, the monomers having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerisation process are selected from



and mixtures thereof wherein:

X is —CN, —CH=CHC(O)X' or —C(O)X';

Y is —H, —CH₃, —CN or —CO₂R, provided, however, when X is —CH=CHC(O)X', Y is —H or —CH₃;

X' is —OSi(R¹)₂, —R, —OR or —NR'R'';

each R¹ is independently selected from C₁₋₁₀ alkyl and C₆₋₁₀ aryl or alkaryl;

R is C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, alkenyl, or alkadienyl; C₆₋₂₀ cycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl or aralkyl; any of said groups containing one or more ether oxygen atoms within aliphatic segments thereof; and any of all the aforesaid groups containing one or more functional substituents that are unreactive under polymerizing conditions; and each of R' and R'' is independently selected from C₁₋₄ alkyl.

Also preferably in the preparation of star polymers of the invention, the "living" group transfer polymerization sites are (R¹)₃M— wherein:

R¹ is selected from C₁₋₁₀ alkyl and C₆₋₁₀ aryl or alkaryl; and

M is Si, Sn, or Ge.

More preferably, "living" star polymers of the invention comprise

a. a core comprising a polymer derived from a monomer mixture comprising

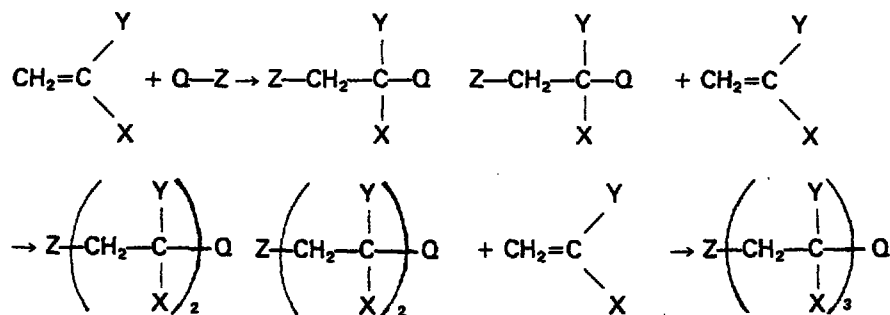
i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by

an initiator, Q—Z, and optionally



○

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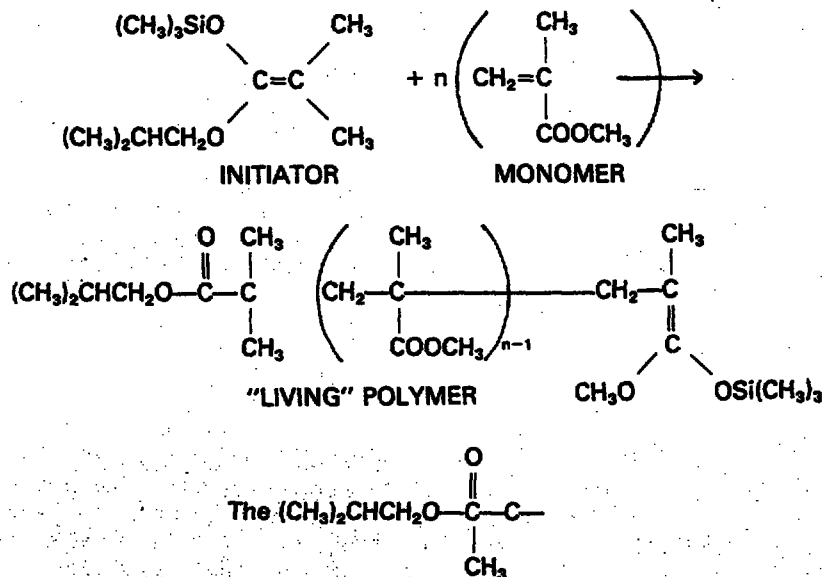


The group, Q, is thus an active site that can initiate further polymerization of more monomer. The polymer molecule having the group, Q, is referred to as a "living" polymer and the group, Q, is referred to as a "living" group transfer polymerization site.

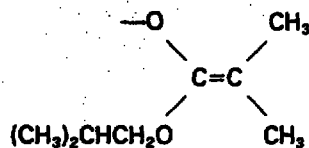
The word "living" is used herein in quotation marks to indicate its special meaning and to distinguish it from substances which are alive in a biological sense.

More particularly, in the preparation of the star polymers, use is made of the "group transfer" polymerization process of the general type described in part by W. B. Farnham and D. Y. Sogah, U.S. Patent 4,414,372 and by O. W. Webster, U.S. Patent 4,417,034, and in continuation-in-part U.S. Patents 4,508,880 Webster, granted April 2, 1985, and 4,524,196 Farnham and Sogah, granted June 18, 1985. Group transfer polymerization produces a "living polymer" when an initiator of the formula $(R^1)_3MZ$ is used to initiate polymerization of a monomer having a carbon-carbon double bond.

In the initiator, $(R^1)_3MZ$, the Z group is an activating substituent that becomes attached to one end of the "living" polymer molecule. The $(R^1)_3M$ group becomes attached to the other ("living") end of the "living" polymer molecule. The resulting "living" polymer molecule can then itself act as an initiator for polymerization of the same or a different monomer to produce a new "living" polymer molecule having the Z activating substituent at one end and the $(R^1)_3M$ group at the other ("living") end. The "living" polymer may then be deactivated, if desired, by contacting it with an active proton source such as an alcohol. At this point, it might be useful to consider a specific example — the group transfer polymerization of a specific monomer (in this case, methyl methacrylate) using a specific group transfer initiator (in this case 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene). The reaction of 1 mole of initiator with n moles of monomer produces "living" polymer as follows:



group shown on the left side of the "living" polymer molecule is derived from the activating group, Z, which, in the initiator, was in the form



5



15



25

30

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45

50

55

60

- 65

triethylene glycol diacrylate
 trimethylolpropane triacrylate
 1,6-hexylene diacrylate
 1,4-butylene diacrylate

Other useful ingredients and techniques will be found in the above-mentioned U.S. Patents, especially 4,417,034 — Webster, in columns 2—9.

Introduction to Examples

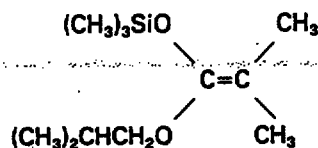
The ingredients and procedures used in the examples are outlined below to aid in understanding the invention.

I. Starting Materials

A. Initiators

Isobutyl Initiator

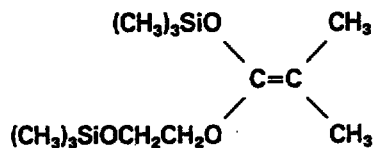
1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene



Molecular Weight: 216.39

OH-Blocked Initiator

1-(2-trimethylsiloxyethoxy)-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methylpropene

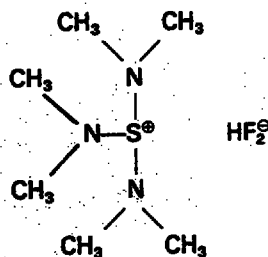


Molecular Weight: 276.52

B. Catalysts

TASHF₂

Tris(dimethylamino)sulfonium bifluoride



TBAHF₂

Tetrabutylammonium bifluoride



TBACF

Tetrabutylammonium chlorobenzoate

C. Solvents

Glyme

1,2-dimethoxyethane



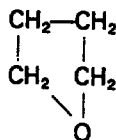
• Others

Acetonitrile = CH_3CN

Xylene

THF = Tetrahydrofuran =

5



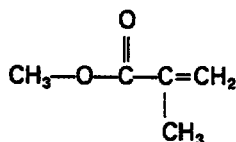
D. Monomers

10

MMA

methyl methacrylate

15



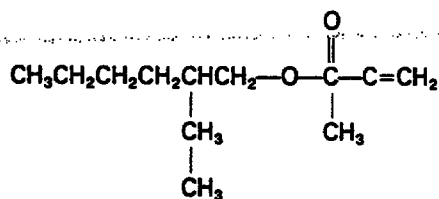
M.W. = 100.12

2EHMA

20

2-ethylhexyl methacrylate

25



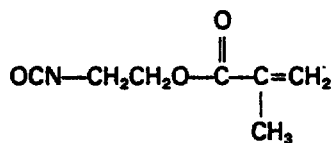
M.W. = 198.29

30

IEM

2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate

35



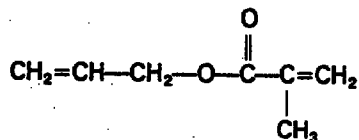
M.W. = 155.14

40

AMA

allyl methacrylate

45



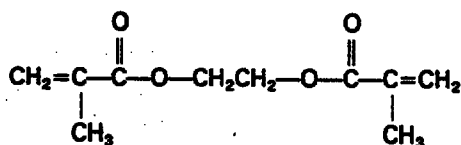
M.W. = 126.14

50

EGDMA

ethylene glycol dimethacrylate

55



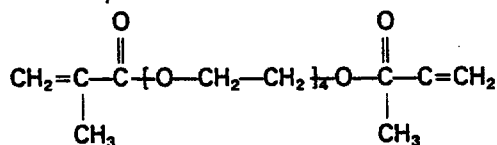
60

M.W. = 198.20

65

TEGDMA

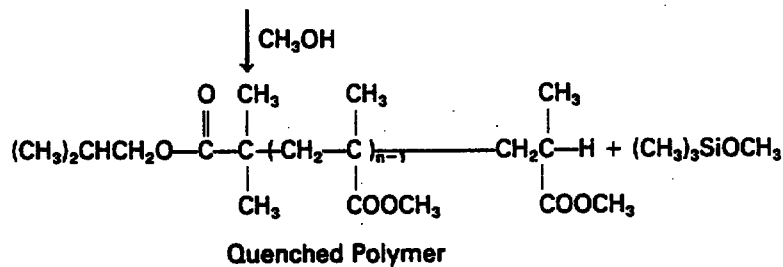
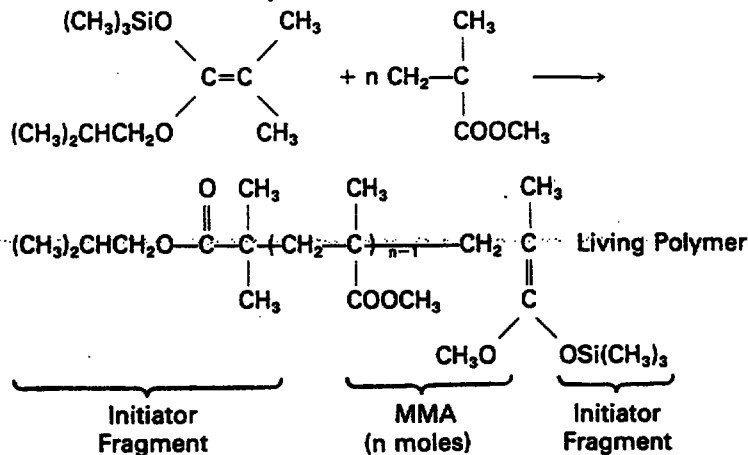
tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate



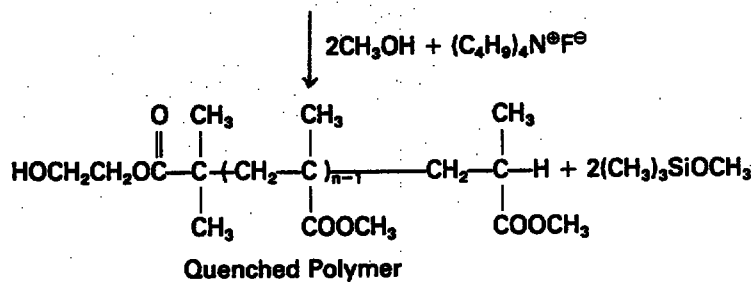
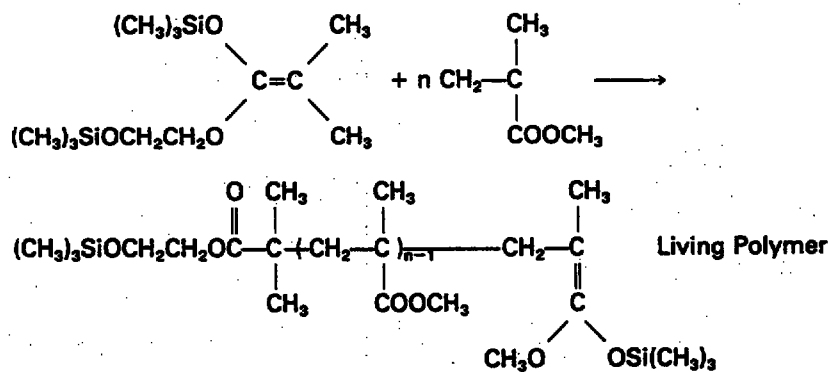
M.W. = 330.34

II. Reactions

A. Polymerization of MMA with "Isobutyl Initiator"

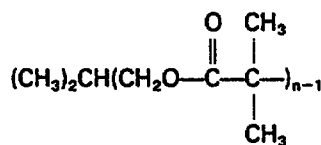


B. Polymerization of MMA with "OH-Blocked Initiator"



C. Preparation of Star Polymers

Let "IS" represent the initiator, where "I" is the part that remains at the beginning of the polymer chain (i.e.,



and where "S" represents the part of the initiator that goes to the other ("living") end of the polymer chain and is eventually removed by reaction with methanol.

Let "M" represent a mono-methacrylate (e.g. MMA).

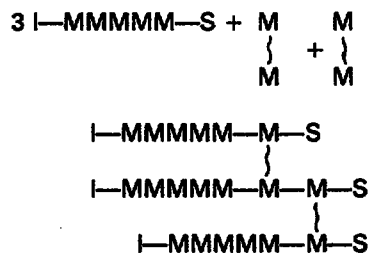
Let $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"M"} \\ \text{"M"} \end{array} \right\}$ represent a dimethacrylate (e.g., (EGDMA)

1. Preparation by "Arm First" Method

a. Polymerize "M"

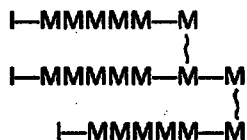


b. Add "M~M"



c. Add Methanol to Remove "S"

Final polymer is:



This star has 3 arms, each arm having been made from 5 monomer molecules.

Calculations:

$$\text{Number of Arms} = \frac{1}{\frac{(\text{IS}) - 1}{(\text{M}-\text{M})}} + 1$$

where

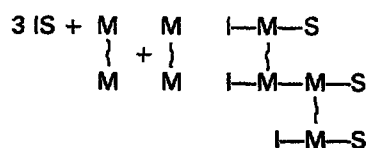
(IS) = moles of initiator

(M-M) = moles of dimethacrylate in above example,

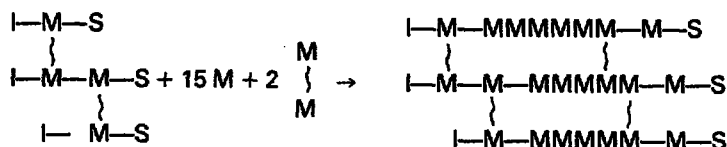
$$\frac{1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1} + 1 = 3 \text{ arms for star polymer molecule}$$

2. Preparation by "Core First" Method

a. Polymerize "M~M"

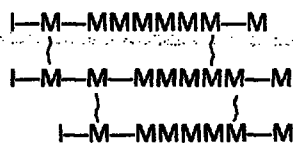


b. Add "M" and "M~M"



c. Add Methanol to Remove "S"

Final polymer is:



This star has 3 arms, each arm having been made from 5 monomer molecules.

3. Comparison of "Arm First" and "Core First" Method

a. Calculations are the same.

b. Structures are similar except for point of attachment of initiator fragment "I".

(1) in "arm first" method, "I" becomes attached to outside ends of arms.

(2) in "core first" method, "I" becomes attached to core.

Thus, since "I" can be made to carry a functional group (e.g., an OH group when the OH-blocked initiator is used), it is possible to make stars having functional groups attached to the outside ends of the arms (by the "arm first" method) or attached to the core (by the "core first" method).

4. Preparation of Giant Stars

Note that the size of the arms can be varied by changing the ratio

$$\frac{(M)}{(IS)}$$

(where (M) = moles of mono-methacrylate and (IS) = moles of initiator). Long arms are obtained when

$$\frac{(M)}{(IS)}$$

is large.

Note also that the number of arms can be varied by changing the ratio

$$\frac{(IS)}{(M-M)}$$

(where (IS) = moles of initiator and (M-M) = moles of dimethacrylate). A large number of arms results when

$$\frac{(IS)}{(M-M)}$$

is made close to, but greater than 1.00.

Thus, if 1.05 moles of initiator are used with 1.00 moles of dimethacrylate, the resulting star will have 21 arms.

$$\text{Number of arms} = \frac{1}{\frac{(IS)}{(M-M)} - 1} + 1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1.05}{1.00} - 1} + 1 = 21$$

If the ratio

$$\frac{(IS)}{(M-M)}$$

is equal to or less than 1.00, as in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the equation fails and the number of arms cannot be calculated. In this case, (e.g., when

$$\frac{(IS)}{(M-M)}$$

= 0.25) a crosslinked core is obtained having a very large number of arms (e.g., 200). Most of the examples show the preparation of these giant stars.

If a more lightly crosslinked core is desired, monofunctional acrylic can be substituted for difunctional or higher functionality acrylics. The amount of substitution can range from a small but effective amount for the purpose of decreasing the crosslink density up to 99% by weight monofunctional ingredients, measured on the basis of total acrylics. Such small amounts can be less than 1%, even as little as 0.1 or 0.01%, by weight. Because of the flexibility in designing systems with from much to little crosslinking in the core, when the claims say "crosslinked" they mean more or less crosslinked, depending on the proportion of monofunctional and multifunctional acrylics in the core.

In the examples and elsewhere, parts, percentages and proportions are given by weight except where indicated otherwise.

Example 1

This describes the preparation of a poly(methyl methacrylate) star polymer by making the arms polymer first and then connecting the arms together.

The polymer is useful as a rheology control agent in high solids paints of both the uncoat and color coat/clear coat types.

A three-neck round bottom flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer, a reflux condenser, a rubber septum, a temperature probe and provision for maintaining a dry nitrogen atmosphere was used as a reaction vessel. After purging with dry nitrogen, the flask was charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge
1189.0 g glyme
15.54 g xylene
14.0 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

100 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. At the beginning of the first feed, a clock was started and left running to keep track of the feeds and other steps. The feed compositions and the clock times (in minutes) at which the additions of the feed compositions were started and completed were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
5	I	300 microliters, 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 5.3 g glyme	0	90
	II	844.4 g methyl methacrylate	0	40
10	III	55.8 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	55	70

During the additions of the feeds, the temperature gradually rose, reaching a maximum of 86°C at a clock time of 30 minutes.

At a clock time of 55 minutes, before the addition of Feed III was started, a 50 g portion of the reaction mixture (Sample 1) was removed for testing and quenched by the addition of 2 ml methanol.

At a clock time of 100 minutes, the reaction mixture was quenched by the addition of quencher:

20 Quencher

20 g methanol

The resulting clear solution of star polymer had a solids content of 43.1% (vs 42.45% theoretical).

The arm polymer was present in Sample 1 at a solids content of 37.8% (vs 40.50% theoretical) indicating that about 94% of the methyl methacrylate had polymerized at the time the sample was taken.

25 Analysis by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) showed a number average molecular weight of 11,900 (vs 13,000 theoretical), a weight average molecular weight of 18,100 and dispersity of 1.52 for the arm polymer.

Light scattering and viscosity measurements on similar star polymers show molecular weights of about 2.7 million. Thus, the star polymer has on the order of 200 arms, each having a molecular weight of about 12,000.

Example 2

This describes the preparation of a poly(methyl methacrylate) star polymer having arms terminated with hydroxyl groups.

35 The polymer can be used as a rheology control agent and is especially useful in enamels, where the hydroxyl groups allow the star polymer molecules to become a part of the polymer network making up the crosslinked enamel film. The polymer can also be used as an enamel binder polymer by combining it with a polyisocyanate or a melamine/formaldehyde resin. The polymer can also be used as a precursor for further reactions (e.g. the introduction of methacrylate functionality as described in Example 3).

40 The reaction vessel described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

800.24 g glyme

4.8 g xylene

45 8.34 g 1-(2-trimethylsiloxyethoxy)-1-trimethylsiloxy-2-methylpropene.

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of TBAHF₂ in glyme.

50 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
55	I	300 microliters, of 1M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
60	II	310.18 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
65	III	39.62 g tetraethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	45	60

During the additions of the feeds, the temperature gradually rose, reaching a maximum of 62°C at 40 minutes.

At a clock time of 45 minutes, before the addition of Feed III was started, a 2 g portion of the reaction mixture was (Sample 1) removed for testing and quenched.

At 110 minutes, the reaction was quenched and the hydroxyl groups unblocked by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

30.0 g methanol

3.0 g of a 1 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran

The resulting star polymer was isolated by precipitation in methanol and dried in a vacuum oven. As in Example 1, the star has a large number of arms, but in this case, the arms have a molecular weight of about 10,000 and each arm is terminated by a hydroxyl group. The star polymer has about 0.0852 milliequivalents OH per gram of solids (or a hydroxyl number of about 4.78 mg KOH/g polymer).

Example 3

This describes the preparation of a star polymer having terminal methacrylate groups by reaction of the star polymer of Example 2 with 2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate.

The polymer is useful as a toughening modifier for plastics such as cast poly(methyl methacrylate) sheet, pigmented, filled such as with hydrated aluminum oxide, or clear. It may also be used in coatings and in photopolymerizable systems.

The dry star polymer of Example 2 (150.00 g, 0.0128 equivalents OH) was dissolved in 300.02 g dry glyme. Then 2.29 (0.0148 mole) 2-isocyanatoethyl methacrylate and 2 drops of a 10% solution of dibutyltin dilaurate in methyl ethyl ketone was added and the mixture stirred. After standing over the weekend, the reaction mixture was found to have lost its IR band at 2356 cm⁻¹ (NCO) showing that the reaction was substantially complete.

The resulting star polymer has a large number of poly(methyl methacrylate) arms, each having a molecular weight of about 10,000 and each terminated with a methacrylate group.

Example 4

This describes the preparation of a star polymer in which the arms are a block copolymer of methyl methacrylate and 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate. The polymer is prepared by making the core first and then polymerizing the arms onto it.

The polymer can be used as a rheology control agent or toughening agent in coatings or plastics.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

88.14 g glyme

1.16 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(dimethoxyamino) sulfonium bifluoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below as constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	200 microliters of 1.0M TASHF ₂ and 2.0 g acetonitrile	0	80
II	1.02 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	0	10
III	29.57 g methyl methacrylate	20	35
IV	27.73 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	45	60

During the additions of the feeds, the temperature gradually rose, reaching a maximum of 48°C at 45 minutes.

At a clock time of 90 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

- 5 Quencher
2.0 g methanol

The resulting star polymer has a core to which is attached very approximately 25 arms. Each arm has a molecular weight of about 10,700 and consists of two blocks: a poly(methyl methacrylate) block of about 5500 molecular weight attached at one end to the core and a poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) block of about 5200 molecular weight attached at one end to the other end of the poly(methyl methacrylate) block.

Example 6

This describes the preparation of a star polymer having both poly(methyl methacrylate) arms and poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) arms on the same star polymer molecule.

- 15 The polymer can be used as a rheology control agent or toughening agent in coatings or plastics.

The poly(methyl methacrylate) arm polymer (a) and the poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) arm polymer (b) were prepared simultaneously in separate reaction flasks and, without quenching, were mixed together before preparing the star polymer (c).

- 20 A. poly(methyl methacrylate) arm polymer

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

- Initial Charge
25 50.25 g glyme
0.65 g xylene
0.55 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene
To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

- 30 Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(dimethylamino)-sulfonium bifluoride (TASHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

35

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	50 microliters of 1M TASHF ₂ and 1.0 g acetonitrile	0	30
II	30.42 g methyl methacrylate	0	20

- 45 At a clock time of 30 minutes a 1 g portion (Sample A—1) of the reaction mixture was removed and quenched in methanol.

- B. poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) arm polymer

- 50 A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

- Initial Charge
44.13 g glyme
0.52 g xylene
55 1.16 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

- Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(dimethylamino) sulfonium bifluoride (TASHF₂) in glyme.

- 60 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

65

23

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
5	I	100 microliters of 1M TASHF ₂ and 1.0 g acetonitrile	0	30
	II	28.82 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	0	20

10 At a clock time of 30 minutes, a 1 g portion of the resulting solution was removed and quenched in methanol (Sample B—1).

C. Star Polymer

15 A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with a mixture of the arm polymer solution described in A and B. The initial charge is:

Initial Charge

81.97 g arm polymer solution A

69.61 g arm polymer solution B

20 The initial charge was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedule were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
25	I	50 microliters of 1M TASHF ₂ and 1.0 g acetonitrile	30	60
30	II	4.86 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	30	40

At a clock time of 70 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

35 Quencher

2.0 g methanol.

A portion of the resulting star polymer solution (Sample C—1) was removed for testing. Analysis of the sample by HPLC showed the following:

	Sample	Identification	Conversion of Monomer
40	A—1	MMA arm polymer	69.3%
45	B—1	2EHMA arm polymer	98.4%
50	C—1	Star Polymer	99.75% (MMA) 99.47% (2EHMA) 98.9% (EGDMA)

The resulting star polymer had the following composition by weight.

8% Core

49% MMA arms (Mn = 12,000)

55 43% 2EHMA arms (Mn = 5,500)

Example 7A

60 This describes the preparation of a star polymer having both poly(methyl methacrylate) arms and poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) arms on the same star polymer molecule. In this case, the poly(methyl methacrylate) arm polymer is made first, then a star polymer is made from it, and finally poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) arms are grown from the star polymer.

The polymer can be used as a rheology control agent or toughening agent in coatings or plastics.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

176.29 g glyme

2.09 g xylene

1.24 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

5 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

10 50 microliters of a 1 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifiuoride in glyme. The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
15	I	200 microliters 1M TBAHF ² 2 and 2.0 g glyme	0	90
20	II	62.22 g methyl methacrylate	0	15
	III	4.31 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	30	40
25	IV	57.88 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	50	65

During the additions, the temperature gradually increased, reaching a maximum of 55°C at 15 minutes. At a clock time of 48 minutes a 1.5 g portion of the mixture (Sample 1) was removed and quenched in methanol.

30 At a clock time of 100 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

35 The resulting solution of star polymer had a solids content of 28.3% (vs. 72%) suggesting a conversion of about 70%. The star polymer has an approximate composition of

3.5% Core

49.9% MMA arms (Mn = 11,000)

46.7% 2EHMA arms (Mn = 10,000)

40

Example 7B

This describes the preparation of a poly(methyl methacrylate) star polymer having allyl functionality at the ends of the arms. In this case, the core is prepared first.

The polymer is useful as an additive for plastic sheeting, air-dry finishes, low bake finishes and poly(methyl methacrylate) sheet.

45 A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

89.5 g glyme

50 1.07 g xylene

1.23 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

55 50 microliters of a 1 molar solution of tris(dimethylamino)-sulfonium bifiuoride (TASHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

60

65

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
5	I	4.47 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	0	5
	II	200 microliters 1.0M TASHF ₂ and 2.0 g acetonitrile	0	60
10	III	61.06 g methyl methacrylate	15	45
	IV	0.84 g allyl methacrylate (AMA)	.55	Instant

15 During the additions, the temperature rose, reaching a maximum of 58°C at 45 minutes. At a clock time of 45 minutes a 1 g portion of the reaction mixture was removed (Sample 1) and quenched in methanol.

At a clock time of 70 minutes, the polymer was quenched by the addition of quencher:

20 Quencher
2.0 g methanol

A portion of the resulting star polymer solution was removed for testing (Sample 2).

Analysis by high pressure liquid chromatograph (HPLC) of Samples 1 and 2 gave the following conversions of monomers.

	% Conversion
Sample 1	94.4 (MMA)
	96.5 (EGDMA)
Sample 2	93.5 (MMA)
	28.3 (AMA)

35 The star polymer thus prepared has the following approximate composition.

7% Core
93% MMA/AMA arms (Mn = 11,000)

Example 8

This describes the preparation of a poly(methyl methacrylate) star polymer having butylacrylate blocks at the ends of the arms. In this case, the core is prepared first.

45 The polymer is useful as an additive for plastic sheeting, air-dry finishes, low bake finishes and poly(methyl methacrylate) sheet.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with dry nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge
50 699.6 g THF
5.0 g xylene
7.0 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-methoxy-2-methylpropane

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

55 50 microliters of a 1 molar solution of tris(dimethylamino)-sulfonium bifluoride (TASHF₂) in glyme.

60 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time (Minutes)	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	40.7 g hexane diol dimethacrylate	0	10
II	400 microliters 1.0M TBACB and 4.1 g THF	0	90
III	199.5 g methyl methacrylate	40	55
IV	255.8 g butylacrylate	85	Instantly

During the additions, the temperature rose, reaching a maximum of 58°C at 45 minutes. At a clock time of 45 minutes a 1 g portion of the reaction mixture was removed (Sample 1) and quenched in methanol.

At a clock time of 120 minutes, the polymer was quenched by the addition of 10.0 g methanol.

Example 9

This describes the preparation of a poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) star polymer. The polymer has a low glass transition temperature and is especially useful as an additive for improving the impact resistance of plastics or the toughness of coatings.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

112.55 g glyme

1.4 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tris(dimethylamino)-sulfonium bifluoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	200 microliters in TASHF ₂ and 2.0 g acetonitrile	0	60
II	4.85 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	0	5
III	58.47 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	15	45

During the additions, the temperature rose, reaching a maximum of 41°C at 50 minutes.

At a clock time of 70 minutes, the polymer was quenched by the addition of quencher.

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

The resulting solution of star polymer contains 36.7% solids (vs 35.44% theoretical). The star polymer consists of about 8% core and about 92% arm, the arms being poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) having a number average molecular weight of about 9000.

Example 10

Dispersion of a Large Core Star

This describes the preparation of a dispersion of a star polymer by conducting the polymerization in hexane. The relatively large core is a copolymer of methyl methacrylate and ethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge
 72.0 g hexane
 17.4 g tetrahydrofuran
 1.27 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

5 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

10 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed compositions shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

15	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
	I	200 microliters of 1M TBAHF ₂	0	80
	II	23.1 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	0	15
20	III	14.15 g methyl methacrylate	30	40
	IV	24.0 g methyl methacrylate and 4.42 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	50	65

25 At 90 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

30 The resulting composition was a dispersion in hexane of a star polymer consisting of a core to which many arms are attached. The core accounts for 43% by weight of the star polymer and is a crosslinked copolymer of 16% by weight ethylene glycol dimethacrylate and 84% methyl methacrylate. The arms account for 57% by weight of the copolymer. Each arm is a block copolymer consisting of 1 block of poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) having a number average molecular weight of about 4080 and 1 block of poly(methyl methacrylate) having a number average molecular weight of about 2410. The poly(methyl methacrylate) block has one end attached to the core. The poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) block is free at one end and has the other end attached to the outboard end of the poly(methyl methacrylate) block.

Example 11

Dispersion of a Small Core Star

40 This describes the preparation of a dispersion of a star polymer by conducting the polymerization in hexane. In this case, the core is smaller than that obtained in Example 10.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

45 Initial Charge
 72.3 g hexane
 18.2 g tetrahydrofuran
 1.24 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

50 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

55 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
5 I	200 microliters of 1M TBAHF ₂ and 2.24 g tetrahydrofuran	0	90
II	30.7 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	0	15
10 III	32.4 g methyl methacrylate	30	45
IV	4.1 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	55	70

15 At 100 minutes, the reaction was quenched 15 by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

20 The resulting composition was a dispersion in hexane of a star polymer consisting of a core to which many arms are attached. The core, which was made from ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, accounted for 6.1% by weight of the star polymer. The arms accounted for 93.9% by weight of the star polymers. Each arm was a block copolymer consisting of 1 block of poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) having a number average molecular weight of about 5500 and 1 block of poly(methyl methacrylate) having a number average molecular weight of about 5650. The poly(methyl methacrylate) block has one end attached to the

25 core. The poly(2-ethylhexyl methacrylate) block is free at one end and has the other end attached to the outboard end of the poly(methyl methacrylate) block.

Comparative Test A

Gelled GTP Batch

30 This example shows that a simultaneous addition (as opposed to sequential addition in the other examples) of monomethacrylate and dimethacrylate produced a gel rather than the desired star polymer.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

35 Initial Charge

88.74 g glyme

1.25 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

40 Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifiuoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
50 I	100 microliters of 1M TBAHF ₂ in 2.0 g glyme	0	45
II	60.0 g methyl methacrylate and 4.6 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	0	30

55 At a clock time of about 15 minutes, the reaction solution gelled. At the time of gelation, the mole ratio of the components which had been added was 1:2:52 of initiator: dimethacrylate: monomethacrylate.

Comparative Test B

Free Radical Control

60 This shows that a mixture of monomethacrylate and dimethacrylate gels when polymerized by a free radical process.

A reaction vessel was charged with the following initial charge:

Initial Charge

65 25.0 g toluene

The initial charge was heated to reflux and then held at reflux and stirred continuously while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rate via a syringe pump. The feed composition and addition schedule were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	25.0 g methyl methacrylate 1.4 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 0.25 g Vazo® 67	0	60

At a clock time of about 30 minutes, the reaction solution gelled. At the time of gellation, the mole ratio of the added reactants was 1:5.4:192 of initiator: dimethacrylate: monomethacrylate.

Example 12

Lightly Crosslinked Core

This describes the preparation of a star polymer having a core which is not as highly crosslinked as those in other examples. The core is made first in this example.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

86.4 g glyme

1.21 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	200 microliters of 1M TBAHF ₂ and 2.0 g glyme	0	80
II	4.09 g ethylhexyl glycol dimethacrylate and 2.54 g methyl methacrylate	0	15
III	58.93 g methyl methacrylate	30	60

At 90 minutes, the reaction was quenched 30 by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

The resulting star polymer consists of about 11% by weight core and about 89% by weight arms. The core, having been made from a ratio of about 62% by weight ethylene glycol dimethacrylate and about 38% by weight methyl methacrylate is not as highly crosslinked as cores made from ethylene glycol dimethacrylate alone.

Example 13

Lightly Crosslinked Core, arm first

This describes the preparation of a star polymer having a core which is not as highly crosslinked as those in other examples. In this case the arm polymer is made first.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

91.07 g glyme

1.2 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
I		200 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 2.0 g glyme	0	80
II		63.98 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
III		4.4 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate and 6.6 g methyl methacrylate	45	60

At 90 minutes, the reaction was quenched 30 by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

The resulting star polymer consisted of about 85.5% by weight of arm polymer and about 14.5% by weight of core. The core, having been made from a 40:60 weight ratio of dimethacrylate to monomethacrylate was not as highly crosslinked as cores made from ethylene glycol dimethacrylate alone. The arms consisted of poly methacrylate having a number average molecular weight of about 11,700.

Example 14**Star Polymer Having Two Kinds of Arms — With and Without GMA**

This describes the preparation of a star polymer having two kinds of arms. One kind of arm is polymethyl methacrylate; the other kind is polymethyl methacrylate capped with a block of polyglycidyl methacrylate.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

187.7 g glyme

5.2 g xylene

1.4 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

100 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen at 0°C while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
I		400 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 6.17 g glyme	0	100
II		39.89 g methyl methacrylate	0	10
III		6.92 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20	35
IV		78.58 g methyl methacrylate	50	70
V		3.9 g glycidyl methacrylate	83	83

Feed V was added in one shot at a clock time of 83 minutes. At a clock time of 115 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

3.0 g methanol

The resulting star polymer consisted of about 5.3% by weight of core to which were attached about 31.3% by weight of polymethyl methacrylate arms and about 53.4 by weight of block polymer arms. The polymethyl methacrylate arms had a number average molecular weight of about 6300. The block copolymer arms had a number average molecular weight of about 12,700 and consisted of a polymethyl methacrylate block having a number average molecular weight of about 12,100 and a polyglycidyl methacrylate block having a number average molecular weight of about 600. The polymethyl methacrylate block of each block copolymer arm was attached to the core and the polyglycidyl methacrylate block (which consisted of about 4 monomer units of glycidyl methacrylate) was attached to the outboard end of the polymethyl methacrylate block. On a number basis, 50% of the arms had no glycidal group and the other 50% of the arms had 4 glycidyl groups each at their outer ends.

Example 15**Star Polymer with 2 Kinds of Arms**

This describes the preparation of a star polymer with two different kinds of arms.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

183.3 g glyme

1.96 g xylene

1.31 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF_2) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF_2 and 4.58 g glyme	0	90
II	27.77 g 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate	0	10
III	5.32 g ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	25	40
IV	88.54 g methyl methacrylate	50	70

At a clock time of 100 minutes, the reaction was quenched by the addition of quencher:

Quencher

2.0 g methanol

The resulting star polymer consisted of a core to which many arms were attached. The composition was:

4.3% core of EGDMA

23.4% ZEHMA arm ($M_n = 4,700$)72.3% MMA arm ($M_n = 14,600$)**Example 16**

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

179.37 g glyme

4.85 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

2.4 g xylene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

(32)

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride (TBAHF₂) in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
10	I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
	II	133.04 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
15	III	13.55 g ethylene dimethacrylate	45	60

At a clock time of 45 minutes, a 101.28 g sample was removed for analysis and was quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

At a clock time of 95 minutes, 2 g methanol was added.

Example 17

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

Initial Charge

178.32 g glyme

2.34 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene

1.72 g xylene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
40	I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
	II	128.39 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
45	III	6.58 g ethylene dimethacrylate	45	60

At a clock time of 45 minutes, a 94.09 g sample was removed for analysis and was quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

At a clock time of 95 minutes, 2 g methanol was added.

An additional advantage of making star polymers by group transfer polymerization is that it gives good molecular weight control of both the arm and the star. That is, narrow molecular weight dispersities are obtained when these components are measured by Gel Permeation Chromatography. For example, the process of this Example 16 would typically give arms that would have a MN = 11,900; MW = 18,000; and D (MW/MN) = 1.51 when measured by GPC. The star made from these arms would have a MN = 312,000; MW = 455,000; and D = 1.46. This is in contrast to previous attempts to make methacrylate stars. Zilliox (J. Zilliox, P. Rempp, and J. Parrod, J. Polymer Science: Part C, Polymer Symposia No. 22, pp 143-156 (1968)) reported that the methacrylate star he made by anionic polymerization is polydispersed because the number of branches (attached arms) fluctuates appreciably.

Example 18

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge:

- 5 Initial Charge
181.43 g glyme
4.55 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene
2.23 g xylene

10 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

- 15 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

20	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
	I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
	II	13.99 g ethylene dimethacrylate	30	60
25	III	83.63 g methyl methacrylate	61	71

At a clock time of 130 minutes, 2 g methanol was added to a quench the living polymer.

Example 19

- 30 This describes a preferred procedure for that polymerization of methyl methacrylate using an oxyanion catalyst and acetonitrile as a solvent and a catalyst longevity enhancer.

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

- 35 Initial Charge
110.0 g THF
1.0 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-methoxy-2-methyl-propene
1.0 g xylene

40 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium m-chloroacetate in acetonitrile.

- 45 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

50	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
	I	50 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g acetonitrile	0	80
	II	62.9 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
55	III	7.0 g ethylene dimethacrylate	61	71

At a clock time of 30 minutes, a 34.20 g sample was removed for analysis and quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

- 60 At a clock time of 130 minutes, 2 g methanol was added to a quench the living polymer.

Example 20

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

5 Initial Charge

178.33 g glyme
2.48 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene
2.0 g xylene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

10

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
II	8.77 g ethylene dimethylacrylate	0	15
III	83.92 g methyl methacrylate	30	60

At a clock time of 30 minutes, a 30.04 g sample was removed for analysis and quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

At a clock time of 100 minutes, 2 g methanol following initial charge:

30

Example 21

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

35 Initial Charge

184.46 g glyme
1.14 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylpropene
2.31 g xylene

To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

40

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
		Addition Started	Addition Completed
I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
II	5.85 g ethylene dimethylacrylate	0	15
III	87.24 g methyl methacrylate	30	60

At a clock time of 30 minutes, a 44.90 g sample was removed for analysis and quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

At a clock time of 100 minutes, 2 g methanol following initial charge:

60

Example 22

A reaction vessel as described in Example 1 was purged with nitrogen and then charged with the following initial charge.

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(35)

Initial Charge

182.0 g glyme

1.32 g 1-trimethylsiloxy-1-isobutoxy-2-methylmethylpropene

2.02 g xylene

5 To the initial charge was then added via syringe the initial catalyst:

Initial Catalyst

50 microliters of a 1.0 molar solution of tetrabutylammonium bifluoride in glyme.

10 The mixture thus obtained was then stirred continuously under dry nitrogen while adding the feed composition shown below at constant rates via syringe pumps. The feed compositions and the addition schedules were as follows:

15	Feed	Feed Composition	Clock Time Minutes	
			Addition Started	Addition Completed
	I	300 microliters of 1.0M TBAHF ₂ and 3.0 g glyme	0	80
	II	119.1 g methyl methacrylate	0	30
20	III	3.15 g ethylene dimethylacrylate	45	60

At a clock time of 45 minutes, a 75.0 g sample was removed for analysis and quenched by the addition of 2.0 g methanol.

25 At a clock time of 95 minutes, 2 g methanol following initial charge:

Analytical Characterization of Star Polymers

Examples 12—13, 16—18 and 20—22

Some of the star polymers described above were characterised by quasielastic laser light scattering (QELS) and by intrinsic viscosity. The "QELS" technique is described by F. B. Malibi, T. Provder and M. E. Kohler, Journal of Coatings Technology, Vol 55, No. 702, pp 41—48 (July, 1983), and B. J. Berne and R. Pecora, "Dynamic Light Scattering", John Wiley & Sons, New York (1976)., measurement of intrinsic viscosity" is described by J. F. Rabek, "Experimental Methods in Polymer Chemistry", John Wiley & Sons, New York (1980), pp 125—128 and by W. R. Sorenson and T. W. Campbell, "Preparative Methods of Polymer Chemistry", Second Edition, Interscience Publishers, New York (1968), pp 44—50.

The molecular weights of the star polymers were calculated by the "QELS" technique and from the intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$, according to the following equation:

$$40 \quad M = \frac{10 \pi N_A R^3}{3 [\eta]}$$

where M = molecular weight of the star polymer

N_A = Avogadro's constant = $6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$

45 R_H = hydrodynamic radius from "QELS"

$[\eta]$ = intrinsic viscosity

All measurements were made in methyl ethyl ketone.

The number of arms for star polymer molecule was calculated by dividing the molecular weight of the weight average molecular weight (as determined by GPC) of the arm polymer. Although this calculation is strictly valid only when the star molecule is in solution and the hydrodynamic diameter is less than 600 angstroms, the calculations were also done for the larger stars for comparison.

The results are shown in Table I.

TABLE 1

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Star Polymer of Example	Intrinsic Viscosity (ml/g)	D_H (Å)	Molecular Weight of Stars	$\bar{M}_w$ of Arms	Number of Arms per Star
12	19.68	1214	7.17×10^7	16,600	4320
13	14.72	227	6.26×10^5	16,600	38
16	23.87	1000	3.31×10^7	8,035	4120
17	14.89	387	3.07×10^6	16,600	185
18	11.37	4380	5.83×10^9	8,035	7.26×10^5
20	20.37	3600	1.81×10^9	16,600	1.09×10^5
21	21.44	2900	1.55×10^9	27,900	5.56×10^4
22	20.91	155	4.29×10^5	27,900	15

These results show that this invention provides acrylic star polymers that can be designed to have any of a wide range of molecular sizes, lengths of arms and numbers of arms per molecule.

Example 23

The following example shows the use of star polymers in coatings. The following compositions are prepared and then blended together to form a high solids white enamel.

Acrylic Polymer Solution (a polymer of styrene/methyl/methacrylate/butyl acrylate/ hydroxyethyl acrylate 15/15/40/30 prepared at 75% solids in methyl amyl ketone using conventional free radical techniques)	80.0
Star Polymer (described in Example 18)	25.0
White Millbase (a standard millbase composed of 70% white pigment, 10% acrylic polymer [from acrylic polymer solution described above], and 20% methyl amyl ketone)	
Melamine Resin	30.0
P-Toluene Sulfonic Acid Solution (17.7% P-toluene sulfonic acid, 12.5% dimethyl oxazolidine, and 69.8% methanol)	2.8
Xylene	40.0
Methyl Amyl Ketone	22.2
Total	200.0

The above composition was sprayed onto a steel panel primed with an alkyd primer and baked for 30 minutes at about 120°C to give a glossy, hard finish with a good appearance. The finish was resistant to weathering, solvents, scratches and has excellent chip resistance. The above properties show that the coating composition is useful for finishing cars and trucks.

The above composition when sprayed and baked did not sag. Controls that had no star polymer produced sag when placed in the baking oven. This shows that the star polymers are useful in coatings.

Example 24

This describes the use of star polymers as tougheners for plastic sheeting.

Dried star polymer (20.0 g), as prepared in Example 2 was dissolved in 75.0 g of methyl methacrylate by heating to 55°C for about 30 minutes. This solution was cooled to room temperature, and 5.0 g of a solution of 5.0 g methyl methacrylate, 0.8 g of Lupersol 11 peroxide catalyst from Lucidol, and 0.080 g of Vazo 64 azobisisobutyronitrile polymerization catalyst from Du Pont were added. The resulting water white solution was degassed using an aspirator for 15 minutes.

The resulting solution was poured into a thermocoupled mold made from 6.35 squares of 0.635 cm safety glass, held apart by a 0.317 cm gasket. The mold was immersed into an 80°C water bath, and held 1 hour. At 51 minutes a maximum mold temperature of 92.2°C was recorded.

When the mold was removed it was placed in a 120°C oven for 30 minutes, then removed and cooled to room temperature.

The resultant casting was a clear strong sheet. This was cut into 5.08 cm (2") squares and tested for impact strength using an instrumented impact tester with a Gardner-test geometry. Crack initiation energy for four samples was determined to be 0.28 ± 0.04 joules. Control samples made without the star polymer gave a result of $0.23 \pm$ joules, while commercial clear poly(methyl methacrylate) sheet gave 0.17 ± 0.06 joules.

These results show that the addition of a star polymer increased the strength of a plastic part.

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Industrial Applicability

In addition to the uses of star polymers of the new invention in coatings and as tougheners for plastic sheeting and as tougheners for plastic sheeting and in the other applications indicated above, such star polymers have many other potential uses, as do other products made by group transfer polymerization. These can include cast, blown, spun or sprayed applications in fiber, film, sheet composite materials, multilayer coatings, photopolymerizable materials, photoresists, surface active agents including soil repellents and physiologically active surfaces, adhesives, adhesion promoters and coupling agents, among others. Uses include as dispersing agents, rheology control additives, heat distortion temperature modifiers, impact modifiers, reinforcing additives, stiffening modifiers and applications which also take advantage of narrow molecular weight and low bimodal polydispersity. End products taking advantage of available characteristics can include lacquers, enamels, electrocoat finishes, high solids finishes, aqueous or solvent based finishes, clear or filled acrylic sheet or castings, including automotive and architectural glazing and illumination housings and refractors additives for oil and fuel, including antimisting agents, outdoor and indoor graphics including signs and billboards and traffic control devices, reprographic products, and many others.

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Claims

1. An acrylic star polymer comprising

a. a core comprising a polymer derived from a mixture comprising

i. 1—100% by weight of one or more monomers, each having at least two groups,

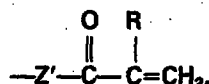


ii. 0—99% by weight of one or more monomers, each having one group,



b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers, each having one group,

55



in each of which R is the same or different and is H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN or CO₂R' and Z' is O or NR', wherein R' is C₁₋₄ alkyl, wherein:

at least 50% of the molecules of such star polymer have from at least 5 to 2,000,000 arms, and such arms being of 1 or more sets of different types, and the acrylic star polymer being further characterised by

(i) to iii as follows:—



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Example 24

This describes the use of star polymers as tougheners for plastic sheeting.

Dried star polymer (20.0 g), as prepared in Example 2 was dissolved in 75.0 g of methyl methacrylate by heating to 55°C for about 30 minutes. This solution was cooled to room temperature, and 5.0 g of a solution of 5.0 g methyl methacrylate, 0.8 g of Lupersol 11 peroxide catalyst from Lucidol, and 0.080 g of Vazo 64 azobisisobutyronitrile polymerization catalyst from Du Pont were added. The resulting water white solution was degassed using an aspirator for 15 minutes.

The resulting solution was poured into a thermocoupled mold made from 6.35 squares of 0.635 cm safety glass, held apart by a 0.317 cm gasket. The mold was immersed into an 80°C water bath, and held 1 hour. At 51 minutes a maximum mold temperature of 92.2°C was recorded.

When the mold was removed it was placed in a 120°C oven for 30 minutes, then removed and cooled to room temperature.

The resultant casting was a clear strong sheet. This was cut into 5.08 cm (2") squares and tested for impact strength using an instrumented impact tester with a Gardner-test geometry. Crack initiation energy for four samples was determined to be 0.28 ± 0.04 joules. Control samples made without the star polymer gave a result of $0.23 \pm$ joules, while commercial clear poly(methyl methacrylate) sheet gave 0.17 ± 0.06 joules.

These results show that the addition of a star polymer increased the strength of a plastic part.

Industrial Applicability

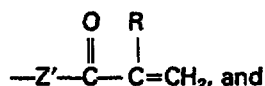
In addition to the uses of star polymers of the new invention in coatings and as tougheners for plastic sheeting and as tougheners for plastic sheeting and in the other applications indicated above, such star polymers have many other potential uses, as do other products made by group transfer polymerization. These can include cast, blown, spun or sprayed applications in fiber, film, sheet composite materials, multilayer coatings, photopolymerizable materials, photoresists, surface active agents including soil repellents and physiologically active surfaces, adhesives, adhesion promoters and coupling agents, among others. Uses include as dispersing agents, rheology control additives, heat distortion temperature modifiers, impact modifiers, reinforcing additives, stiffening modifiers and applications which also take advantage of narrow molecular weight and low bimodal polydispersity. End products taking advantage of available characteristics can include lacquers, enamels, electrocoat finishes, high solids finishes, aqueous or solvent based finishes, clear or filled acrylic sheet or castings, including automotive and architectural glazing and illumination housings and refractors additives for oil and fuel, including antimisting agents, outdoor and indoor graphics including signs and billboards and traffic control devices, reprographic products, and many others.

Claims

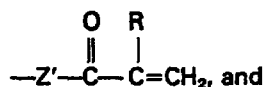
1. An acrylic star polymer comprising

a. a core comprising a polymer derived from a mixture comprising

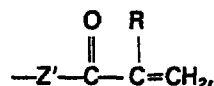
i. 1—100% by weight of one or more monomers, each having at least two groups,



ii. 0—99% by weight of one or more monomers, each having one group,



b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers, each having one group,



in each of which R is the same or different and is H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN or CO₂R' and Z' is O or NR', wherein R' is C₁₋₄ alkyl,

wherein:

at least 50% of the molecules of such star polymer have from at least 5 to 2,000,000 arms, and such arms being of 1 or more sets of different types, and the acrylic star polymer being further characterised by

(i) to iii as follows:—



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- i. the polymer chains comprising one of said sets of arms have the same or different molecular weight and are derived from the same or different monomers as the polymer chains comprising the others of said set or arms,
- ii. the polymer chains comprising each set of arms have an arm polydispersity of 1.0 to 2.0, where said arm polydispersity is the weight average molecular weight divided by the number average molecular weight of the polymer chains in the set, and
- iii. the star polymers themselves, comprising both core and arms of 1 or more sets, have a molecular polydispersity of 1.0 to 2.0, wherein said molecular polydispersity is the weight average molecular weight divided by the number average molecular weight of the molecules.
2. The acrylic star polymer of claim 1 wherein the arm polydispersity of each set of arms is in the range of 1.3 to 1.6, and the molecular polydispersity is in the range of 1.3 to 1.6.
3. The acrylic star polymer of claim 1 which has 1 set of arms.
4. The acrylic star polymer of claim 1 which has 2 different sets of arms.
5. A soluble acrylic star polymer according to claim 1, comprising a crosslinked core which comprises
- a. a polymer derived from a mixture comprising
- i. 1—100% by weight of one or more monomers, each having at least two groups,



- ii. 0—99% by weight of one or more monomers, each having one group



- b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers, each having one group,



in each of which R is the same or different and is H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN or CO₂R' and Z' is O or NR', wherein R' is C₁₋₄ alkyl, wherein:

- at least 50% of the molecules of such star polymers have at least from 5 to 2,000,000 arms, wherein the ratio of the number of arms to the number of difunctional acrylic repeat units in the core is less than or equal to 1:1.
6. A soluble acrylic star polymer of claim 5 made by polymerization in the presence of a polymerization initiator wherein the molar ratio of initiator to difunctional acrylic monomer is less than or equal to 1:1.
7. A "living acrylic star polymer of claim 1 or 5 comprising
- a. a crosslinked core comprising a polymer derived from a mixture comprising
- i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process and optionally
- ii. 0—99% by weight of a monomer having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process.
- b. attached to the core, at least 5 arms comprising polymer chains derived from one or more monomers polymerizable by a group transfer process, and,
- c. attached to the core or to at least some of the arms, "living" group transfer polymerization sites.
8. A star polymer obtained by deactivating the "living" star polymer of Claim 7 by reaction with a reagent capable of deactivating "living" group transfer polymerization sites.
9. An arm/core process for preparing acrylic star polymers of claim 7 comprising
- a. preparing a "living" polymer by reacting a group transfer initiator with one or more monomers having a carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process, then
- b. contacting the resulting "living" polymers with a mixture comprising
- i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by a group transfer polymerizable process and optionally
- ii. 0—99% by weight of a monomer having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process.
10. A core/arm process for preparing acrylic star polymers of claim 7 comprising
- a. preparing a "living" polymer by reacting a group transfer initiator with a mixture comprising



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- i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by a group transfer polymerizable process and optionally
- ii. 0—99% by weight of a monomer having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process and then
- 5 b. contacting the resulting "living" core with one or more monomers having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process.
11. An arm/core/arm process for preparing acrylic star polymers of claim 7 comprising
- a. preparing a "living" polymer by reacting a group transfer initiator with one or more monomers (A) having a carbon-carbon double bond polymerization process, then
- 10 b. contacting the resulting "living" polymer with a mixture (B) comprising
- i. 1—100% by weight of a monomer having at least two carbon-carbon double bonds polymerizable by a group transfer polymerizable process and optionally
- ii. 0—99% by weight of a monomer having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process to produce a "living" star polymer having "living" group transfer
- 15 polymerization sites in the core, and then
- c. contacting the resulting "living" star polymer with one or more monomers (C) having one carbon-carbon double bond polymerizable by a group transfer polymerization process, where the monomers (C) can be the same as or different from the monomers (A).

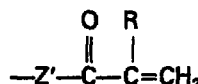
20 Patentansprüche

1. Sternförmiges Acrylpolymer, welches umfaßt

a. einen Kern mit einem Polymer, abgeleitet von einer Mischung, welche umfaßt

i. 1 bis 100 Gew.-% eines oder mehrerer Monomerer, von denen jedes wenigstens zwei Gruppen

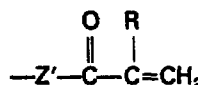
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30 aufweist, und

ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines oder mehrerer Monomerer, von denen jedes eine Gruppe

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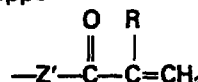


aufweist, und

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b. an den Kern angeheftet wenigstens 5 Arme mit von einem oder mehreren Monomeren abgeleiteten Polymerketten, von welchen jedes eine Gruppe

45



aufweist, wobei in jeder davon R gleich oder verschieden ist und H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN oder CO₂R' ist und Z' O oder NR' ist, worin R' C₁₋₄-Alkyl ist, worin wenigstens 50% der Moleküle eines solchen sternförmigen Polymers wenigstens 5 bis 2 000 000 Arme aufweisen und solche Arme aus einem oder mehreren Sätzen verschiedener Typen bestehen; welches sternförmige Acrylpolymer weiterhin durch i. bis iii. wie folgt gekennzeichnet ist:

50

i. die einen dieser Sätze von Armen umfassenden Polymerketten haben das gleiche oder ein verschiedenes Molekulargewicht und sind von den gleichen oder verschiedenen Monomeren abgeleitet wie die die anderen dieser Sätze von Armen umfassenden Polymerketten,

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ii. die einen jede Satz von Armen umfassenden Polymerketten haben eine Arm-Polydispersität von 1,0 bis 2,0, wobei die Arm-Polydispersität das Gewichtsmittel-Molekulargewicht dividiert durch das Zahlenmittel-Molekulargewicht der Polymerketten in dem Satz ist, und

iii. die sternförmigen Polymere selbst mit sowohl dem Kern als auch Armen aus einem oder mehreren Sätzen haben eine molekulare Polydispersität von 1,0 bis 2,0, wobei die molekulare Polydispersität das Gewichtsmittel-Molekulargewicht dividiert durch das Zahlenmittel-Molekulargewicht der Moleküle ist.

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2. Sternförmiges Acrylpolymer nach Anspruch 1, worin die Arm-Polydispersität eines jeden Satzes von Armen im Bereich von 1,3 bis 1,6 liegt und die molekulare Polydispersität im Bereich von 1,3 bis 1,6 liegt.

3. Sternförmiges Acrylpolymer nach Anspruch 1, welches einen Satz Arme hat.

4. Sternförmiges Acrylpolymer nach Anspruch 1, das zwei verschiedene Sätze Arme hat.

5. Lösliches, sternförmiges Acrylpolymer mit einem vernetzten Kern, welches umfaßt

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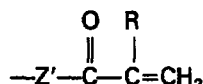
(a) ein aus einer Mischung abgeleitetes Polymer, welches umfaßt



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i. 1 bis 100 Gew.-% eines oder mehrerer Monomerer, von denen jedes wenigstens zwei Gruppen

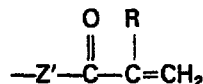
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aufweist, und

ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines oder mehrerer Monomerer, von denen jedes eine Gruppe

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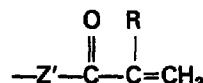


aufweist, und

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(b) angeheftet an den Kern wenigstens 5 Arme mit von einem oder mehreren Monomeren abgeleiteten Polymerketten, von denen jedes eine Gruppe

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aufweist,

wobei in jeder davon R gleich oder verschieden ist und H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN oder CO₂R' ist und Z' O oder NR' ist, worin R' C₁₋₄-Alkyl ist;

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worin wenigstens 50% der Moleküle solchen sternförmigen Polymers wenigstens 5 bis 2 000 000 Arme aufweisen, worin das Verhältnis der Zahl der Arme zur Zahl der difunktionellen acrylischen Wiederholungseinheiten im Kern weniger als oder gleich 1:1 ist.

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6. Lösliches sternförmiges Acrylpolymer nach Anspruch 5, hergestellt durch Polymerisation in Gegenwart eines Polymerisationsinitiators, worin das molare Verhältnis von Initiator zu difunktionellem Acrylmonomer weniger als oder gleich 1:1 ist.

7. "Lebendes" sternförmiges Acrylpolymer nach Anspruch 1 oder 5, welches umfaßt

a. einen vernetzten Kern mit einem von einer Mischung abgeleiteten Polymer, welche umfaßt

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i. 1 bis 100 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit wenigstens zwei durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindungen und gegebenenfalls

ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung,

b. angeheftet an den Kern wenigstens 5 Arme mit von einem oder mehreren Monomeren, die durch ein Gruppentransferverfahren polymerisierbar sind, abgeleiteten Polymerketten und

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c. angeheftet an den Kern oder an wenigstens einige der arme "lebende" Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsstellen.

8. Sternförmiges Polymer, erhalten durch Desaktivierung des "lebenden" sternförmigen Polymers nach Anspruch 7 durch Reaktion mit einem Reagens, das die "lebenden" Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsstellen desaktivieren kann.

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9. Ein Arm/Kern-Verfahren zur Herstellung von sternförmigen Acrylpolymeren nach Anspruch 7, welches umfaßt

a. die Herstellung eines "lebenden" Polymers durch Reaktion eines Gruppentransferinitiators mit einem oder mehreren Monomeren mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung, danach

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b. Inberührungbringen des resultierenden "lebenden" Polymers mit einer Mischung, welche umfaßt i. 1 bis 100 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit wenigstens zwei durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindungen und gegebenenfalls

ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung.

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10. Kern/Arm-Verfahren zur Herstellung von sternförmigen Acrylpolymeren nach Anspruch 7, welches umfaßt

a. Herstellen eines "lebenden" Kerns durch Reaktion eines Gruppentransferinitiators mit einer Mischung, welche umfaßt

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i. 1 bis 100 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit wenigstens zwei durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindungen und gegebenenfalls

ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung und danach

b. Inberührungbringen des resultierenden "lebenden" Kerns mit einem oder mehreren Monomeren mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung.

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11. Arm/Kern/Arm-Verfahren zur Herstellung von sternförmigen Acrylpolymeren nach Anspruch 7, welches umfaßt

- a. Herstellen eines "lebenden" Polymers durch Reagieren eines Gruppentransferinitiators mit einem oder mehreren Monomeren (A) mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung, danach
- b. Inberührungbringen des resultierenden "lebenden" Polymers mit einer Mischung (B), welche umfaßt
 - i. 100 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit wenigstens zwei durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindungen und gegebenenfalls
 - ii. 0 bis 99 Gew.-% eines Monomers mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung zur Erzeugung eines "lebenden" sternförmigen Polymers mit "lebenden" Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsstellen im Kern und danach
- c. Inberührungbringen des resultierenden "lebenden" sternförmigen Polymers mit einem oder mehreren Monomeren (C) mit einer durch ein Gruppentransfer-Polymerisationsverfahren polymerisierbaren Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung, wobei die Monomeren (C) die gleichen wie die oder verschieden von den Monomeren (A) sein können.

Revendications

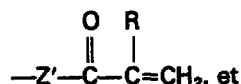
1. Un polymère acrylique en étoile comprenant
 - a. un coeur comprenant un polymère dérivé d'un mélange comprenant
 - i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun au moins deux groupes



- ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun un seul groupe



- b. attachés au coeur, au moins 5 bras comprenant des chaînes polymères dérivées d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun un seul groupe

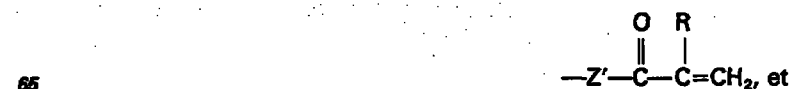


- dans chacun desquels R est identique ou différent et représente H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN ou CO₂R' et Z', représente O ou NR', où R' est un groupe alkyle en C₁₋₄, dans lequel:

au moins 50% des molécules de ces polymères en étoile comportant au moins 5 bras à 2 000 000 de bras, ces bras étant de une ou plusieurs séries de types différents; et le polymère acrylique en étoile étant de plus caractérisé par les point i. à iii, suivants:

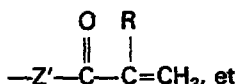
- i. les chaînes polymères constituant l'une desdites séries de bras ont des poids moléculaires identiques ou différents et sont dérivées de monomères identiques à, ou différents de ceux dont dérivent les chaînes polymères constituant les autres desdites séries de bras,
- ii. les chaînes polymères constituant chaque série de bras ont une polydispersité des bras de 1,0 à 2,0 où ladite polydispersité des bras est le poids moléculaire moyen en poids divisé par le poids moléculaire moyen en nombre des chaînes polymères de la série, et
- iii. les polymères en étoile eux-mêmes, comprenant à la fois le coeur et les bras de une ou plusieurs séries, ont une polydispersité moléculaire de 1,0 à 2,0, où ladite polydispersité moléculaire est le poids moléculaire moyen en poids divisé par le poids moléculaire moyen en nombre des molécules.

2. Le polymère acrylique en étoile de la revendication 1, dans lequel
 - la polydispersité des bras de chaque série de bras s'inscrit dans l'intervalle de 1,3 à 1,6, et la polydispersité moléculaire s'inscrit dans l'intervalle de 1,3 à 1,6.
3. Le polymère acrylique en étoile de la revendication 1, qui possède 1 série de bras.
4. Le polymère acrylique en étoile de la revendication 1, qui possède 2 séries différentes de bras.
5. Un polymère acrylique en étoile, soluble, comprenant un coeur réticulé qui comprend
 - (a) un polymère dérivé d'un mélange comprenant
 - i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun au moins deux groupes

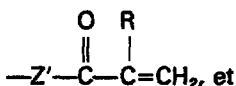




ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun un seul groupe



(b) attachés au coeur, au moins 5 bras comprenant des chaînes polymères dérivées d'un ou plusieurs monomères ayant chacun un seul groupe



dans chacun desquels R est identique ou différent et représente H, CH₃, CH₃CH₂, CN ou CO₂R' et Z' représente O ou NR', où R' est un groupe alkyle en C₁₋₄, dans lequel:

au moins 50% des molécules de ces polymères en étoile comptent au moins 5 bras à 2 000 000 de bras, le rapport du nombre de bras au nombre de motifs acrylique difonctionnels récurrent présents dans le coeur étant inférieur ou égal à 1:1.

6. Un polymère acrylique en étoile, soluble selon la revendication 5, préparé par polymérisation en présence d'un initiateur de polymérisation, le rapport molaire de l'initiateur au monomère acrylique difonctionnel étant inférieur ou égal à 1:1.

7. Un polymère acrylique en étoile, "vivant", selon la revendication 1 ou 5, comprenant:

a. un coeur réticulé comprenant un polymère dérivé d'un mélange comprenant

i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un monomère ayant au moins deux doubles liaisons carbone-carbone polymérisables par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, et facultativement

ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un monomère ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe,

b. attachés au coeur, au moins 5 bras comprenant des chaînes polymères dérivées d'un ou plusieurs monomères polymérisables par un processus par transfert de groupe, et

c. attachés au coeur ou à certains au moins des bras, des sites "vivants" de polymérisation par transfert de groupe.

8. Un polymère en étoile obtenue en désactivant le polymère en étoile "vivant" de la revendication 7 par réaction avec un réactif capable de désactiver les sites "vivants" de polymérisation par transfert de groupe.

9. Un procédé bras/coeur pour préparer des polymères acryliques en étoile selon la revendication 7, consistant à

a. préparer un polymère "vivant" en faisant réagir un initiateur de transfert de groupe avec un ou plusieurs monomères ayant une double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, puis

b. mettre les polymères "vivant"s résultants en contact avec un mélange comprenant

i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un monomère ayant au moins deux doubles liaisons carbone-carbone polymérisables par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, et, facultativement,

ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un monomère ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe.

10. Un procédé coeur/bras pour préparer des polymères acryliques en étoile selon la revendication 7, consistant à

a. préparer un coeur "vivant" en faisant réagir un initiateur de transfert de groupe avec un mélange comprenant

i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un monomère ayant au moins deux doubles liaisons carbone-carbone polymérisables par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, et, facultativement,

ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un monomère ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, puis

b. mettre le coeur "vivant" résultant en contact avec un ou plusieurs monomères ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe.

11. Un procédé bras/coeur/bras pour préparer des polymères acryliques en étoile selon la revendication 7, consistant à

a. préparer un polymère "vivant" en fait réagir un initiateur de transfert de groupe avec un ou plusieurs monomères (A) ayant une double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, puis

b. mettre le polymère "vivant" résultant en contact avec un mélange (B) comprenant

i. 1 à 100% en poids d'un monomère ayant au moins deux doubles liaisons carbone-carbone polymérisables par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, et, facultativement,

ii. 0 à 99% en poids d'un monomère ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, pour produire un polymère en étoile "vivant"

dont le coeur comporte des sites "vivants" de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, puis



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c. mettre le polymère en étoile "vivant" résultant en contact avec un ou plusieurs monomères (C) ayant une seule double liaison carbone-carbone polymérisable par un processus de polymérisation par transfert de groupe, les monomères (C) pouvant être identiques aux monomères (A) ou en être différents.

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