

## A Method for Synthesis of Polymers and Copolymers

### IITM Technology Available for Licensing

#### Problem Statement

- The production of Synthetic petrochemical based polymers **nonrenewable resources** are used and the **ultimate fate of these large-scale commodity polymers** are its two major drawbacks which are the **hurdles** in manufacturing process of High molecular weight polymers with **desired properties**.
- FeCl<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, RuCl<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O and FeCl<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O** are found to be **bulk polymerization catalysts** for the ring opening polymerization of **ε-caprolactone (CL), δ-valerolactone (VL), β-butyrolactone (BL), lactide (LA)**.
- The present patent discloses the **Method** of further **enhancing** the polymerization technique to **synthesize polymers** having desired physical characteristics such as average molecular weight with in an **eco-friendly & cost effectively**.

#### Technology Category/ Market

##### Chemistry & Chemical Analysis

**Industries:** Plastics & Engineered Plastics, Chemicals, Healthcare, Polymers, Synthetic petrochemical based polymers, Polymer Chemistry, Organometallic chemistry

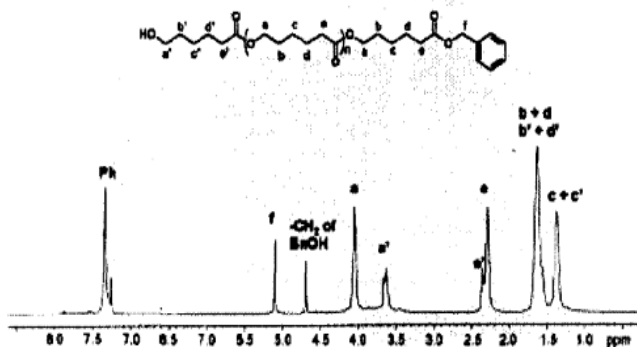
**Applications:** packaging, making biomedical devices, orthopedic devices, tissue bone repairing & engineering, controlled release of active ingredients in pharmaceuticals.

**Market:** The Polymers Market size is expected to reach **\$790 B by 2027**, after growing at a **CAGR of 5.5%** during the forecast period **2022-2027**.

#### Technology

This invention discloses a **process** of **activated monomer ring opening mode of polymerization** for producing a polymer from a corresponding **cyclic monomer** such as lactide and lactones with an **active catalyst** to achieve **high number average molecular weight (Mn) polymer** having desired **physical properties**, characterized in the **selected catalyst being simple halides containing Group 8 metals**.

Fig. 1 shows HNMR spectrum of the crude product obtained from a reaction between CL and RUCI3 H2O along with BnOH in 15:1:2 ratio



#### Characterising

- The **catalyst** used is water
- The **mediating agents** used are **nucleophiles** (such as the **alcohol**).
- The **selected metals** are **environmentally benign metals (the constituents in mammalian anatomy)**.
- The **monomer and the metal halide feed ratio** is generally **200:1 molar ratio**.
- The **metal halide catalyst** selected is for use with lactone monomers such as **ε-caprolactone (CL), δ-valerolactone (VL), β-butyrolactone (BL) and lactide (LA)**.
- The **ratio of the monomer and the halide for CL polymers** is **0.5 mL of CL (0.54 g, 4.71 mmol) & 23.6 pmol of metal halide**.
- The **ratio of the monomer and the halide for VL polymers** is **0.25 mL of VL (0.27g, 2.69 mmol) & 13.5 pmol of metal halide**.
- The **ratio of the monomer and the halide for BL polymers** is **0.25 mL of BL (0.26g, 3.06 mmol) & 15.3 pmol of metal halide**.
- The **molecular weight Mn** is further varied by varying the **feed ratio** of the **monomer** and the **mediating agents**.

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#### Key Features / Value Proposition

- High average molecular weight polymers
- Bulk Production, Biodegradable, Eco-friendly & Economical.
- Catalyst residues are potentially harmless
- Readily available commercial inorganics are used as catalysts.
- The anhydrous  $\text{FeCl}_3$  alone can be used catalytically for the bulk polymerization of CL, VL and BL to produce high number in average molecular weight (A/fn) polymers.

#### TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL – 2; Technology concept formulated

#### Intellectual Property

IITM IDF Ref: 801

IN Patent No. 263655 (Granted)

#### Research Lab

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Department of Chemistry

#### Images

Fig 2 MALDI-MS of the crude product obtained from a reaction between CL &  $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  along with BnOH in 15:1:2 ratio.

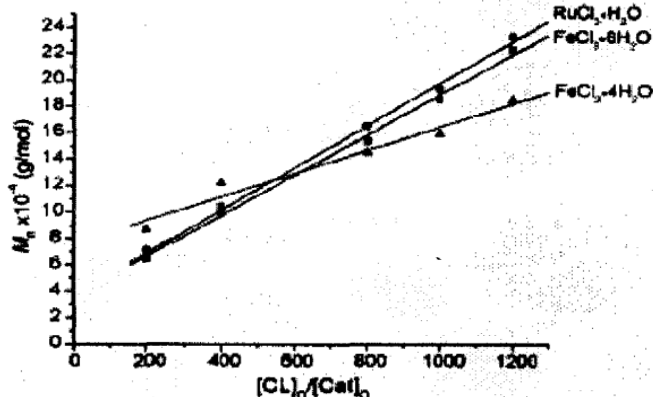
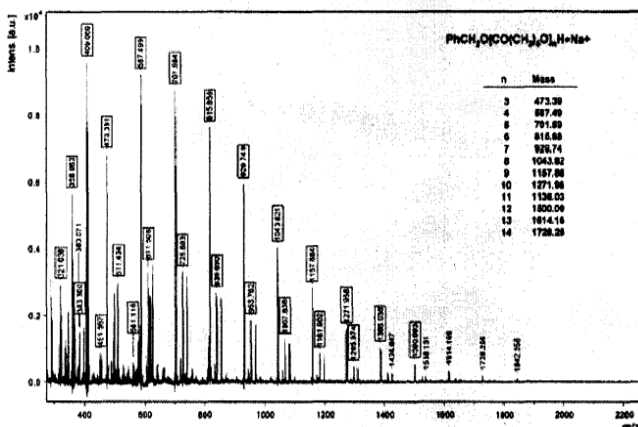


Fig. 3 Plot of  $M_n$  (vs polystyrene standards) vs  $[\text{CL}]_o/[\text{Cat}]_o$  for CL polymerization at 2rC using  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

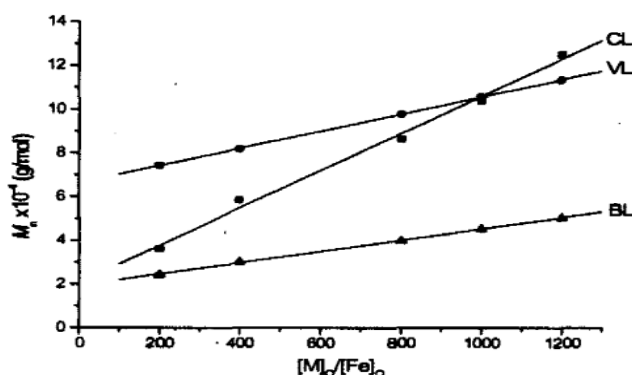


Fig. 4. Plot of A/fn (vs polystyrene standards) vs  $[\text{M}]_o/[\text{Fe}]_o$  for CL, VL & BL polymerization at 27 °C using  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

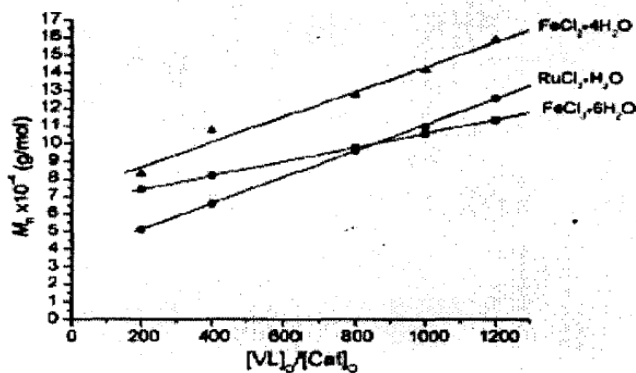


Fig.5. Plot of  $M_n$  (vs polystyrene standards) vs  $[\text{VL}]_o/[\text{Cat}]_o$  for VL polymerization at 27°C using  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

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