◆◆ Scientific
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Synthesis, Kinetics and Mechanism of Terpolymerization of Styrene, Vinyl Acetate with Acrylonitrile Initiated by P-Nitrobenzyl Triphenyl Phosphonium Ylide

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Abstract

Synthesis of terpolymers consisting of two electron-donating monomers, viz. styrene and vinyl acetate with one electron-accepting monomer, *i.e.* acrylonitrile, initiated by p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphonim ylide in dioxane as diluent at 65°C for 150 min has been studied. The kinetic expression is $R_p \alpha [I]^{0.8} [Sty]^{1.2} [VA]^{1.4} [AN]^{1.2}$. The terpolymer composition was determined by the Kelen-Tüdos method. The values of reactivity ratios using r_1 (Sty + VA) = 0.1 and r_2 (AN) = 0.005. The overall activation energy is 46 kJ mol L^{-1}. The formation of terpolymer is confirmed by the FTIR spectra showing bands at 3030 cm^{-1}, 1598 cm^{-1}, and 2362 cm^{-1}, confirming the presence of phenyl, acetoxy and nitrile group respectively. The terpolymer has been characterized by ^{1}H-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, ^{13}C-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. The Differential Scanning Calorimetric curve shows the T_g of the polymer as 149.5°C. A scanning electron microscope confirms the polymer to be phosphorus free. Electron.Spin.Resonance spectra confirms phenyl radical responsible for initiation.

Keywords: P-Nitrobenzyltriphenyl Phosphonium Ylide (P-NBTPY), Terpolymer, Kinetics, Mechanism

1. Introduction

The interest in macromolecular architecture has increased dramatically in recent years. Terpolymerization, *i.e.* three component polymers has continued to attract the attention of both academics and industrialists due to their unique properties and potential application. One of the main advantages of this technique is that it allows information to be obtained on a class of monomers which is otherwise not available. Although voluminous literature is available for homo, and copolymerization very little kinetic and synthetic information is available for terpolymerization. This is due to wide variation in monomer reactivity with radicals and difficulty of simultaneous polymerization of three monomers together. A search of literature reveals that few terpolymer systems have been reported *i.e.*, (styrene-acrylonitrile-Chromium acrylate)) and (styrene-Methyl meth acrylate-acrylonitrile) initiated by styrene arsenic sulfide complex [1-2] and (citronellol-styrene-methyl methacrylate) initiated by benzylperoxide[3], (styrene-acryloni-

trile-copper acrylate) initiated by p-Acetyl benzylidene triphenyl arsoniumylide[4]. Recently, Zhang [5] prepared gradient polymer by complex radical terpolymerization of styrene, maleic anhydride and N-vinyl pyrrolidone via gamma ray irradiation and Lodge[6] synthesized Three poly(ethylene-alt-propylene)-b-poly (ethyleneoxide)-b-poly(N-opropylacrylamide) (PEP-PEO-PNIPAm, "PON") triblock terpolymers using a combination of anionic and reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer polymerization, and their micellization and micellar aggregation properties in dilute aqueous solution by dynamic light scattering (DLS) and cryo-TEM. An ylide is substance in which a carbanion is attached directly to a heteroatom carrying high degree of positive charge represented by the general formula I :

$$> \overset{\ominus}{C} - \overset{\oplus}{X} <$$
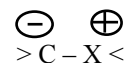
Wittig reaction, a novel method for conversion of carbonyl group into olefinic functions has altered the role of ylide, moving them from the realm of chemical curiosi-

ties into the arsenal of important synthetic tools.

The special characteristic of ylides that make them worthy of study in their own right is the unique stabilization afforded by the carbanions by the presence of the adjacent onium atom groups. Ylides have wide application [7] as reaction intermediate, synthetic and organic chemistry, and polymerization catalyst. Ylides with heteroatom, bismuth, nitrogen, sulphur, arsenic, antimony are also reported as initiators [8], retarders [9], degradative transfer agents [10] in the polymerization vinyl monomers. The application of phosphorus ylide in domain of polymer science is scarce [11-13].

Phosphorous ylide are reactive and unless special structural features, have been incorporated and are usually not capable of isolation. The sufficient stability of the phosphorus ylide to be capable of isolation has been attributed to the structural and electronic factors which contribute to stabilization of the ylidic carbonion. This stabilization has been thought to results from delocalization of the non-bonded electrons of the carbanion. In a given ylide, X-CR$_2$, stabilization for the carbanion could be afforded by both the heteroatom portion (X) and the two carbanion substituents (R). The ability of the groups R to delocalize the carbanionic electrons does affect the stability of the ylide. However, it is equally apparent that this stabilization is not sufficient in itself to account for the unique stability of phosphorus ylides. The phosphorus atom itself must play an important role in the stabilization of the carbanion. The stabilization has been attributed to the use of the vacant 3d-orbitals of the phosphorus atom, the carbanion taking advantage of the ability of the phosphorus atom to expand its Outer shell to accommodate more than eight electrons. The pΠ-d Π

bonding in phosphorus ylide is controversial regarding structure and bonding [14].

Because of lack of data for the radical polymerization of Sty, AN, VA, it is very interesting to investigate its terpolymerization in the sequence of our continuing work [15]. Therefore, attempts have been made to synthesis the terpolymer and study the kinetics and characterization of the terpolymer initiated by p-nitrobenzyltriphenyl phosphonium ylide.

2. Experimental

2.1 Materials

Styrene (Sty), vinyl acetate (VA) and acrylonitrile (AN) (Merck) were washed with 4% sodium hydroxide and distilled water [16]. The dried monomers were then distilled under reduced pressure. Triphenyl phospine (Merck) was used as received. P-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide (p-NBTPY) was prepared by the method reported by McDonald and Campbell as reported in our earlier issue [11].

Briefly the synthesis of ylide is as follows: (Scheme 1)

2.2 Characterization of P-Nitrobenzyltriphenyl Phosphonium Bromide

1) M. P. –275°C
2) Elemental analysis -
   Analysis calculated for C$_{25}$H$_{21}$NO$_2$Br :
   C, 63.0; H, 4.0; N, 2.93
   Found: C, 62.6; H, 4.2; N, 3.14
3) FTIR (KBr) (**Figure 1**)
   Aromatic C – H stretching 3050 cm^{-1}
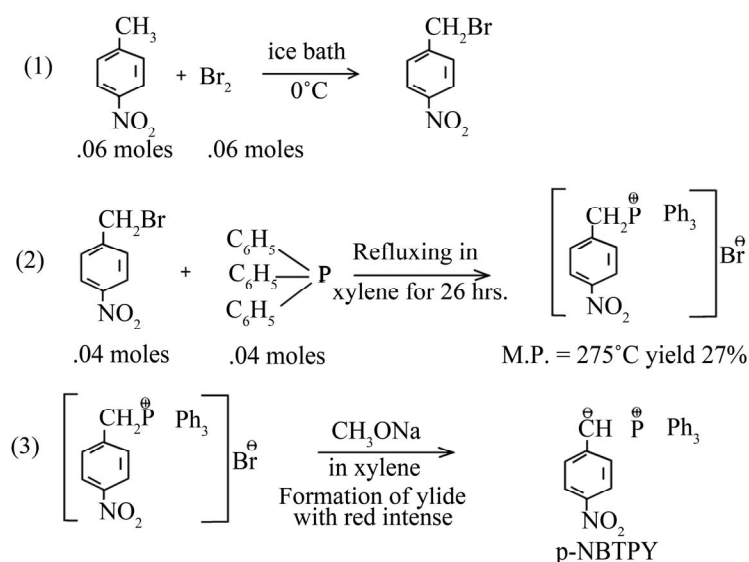
Scheme 1

Aromatic C = C stretching 1483 cm^{-1}
A symmetric (ArNO$_2$) 1517 cm^{-1}
Symmetric (ArNO$_2$) 1344 cm^{-1}
ArNO2, C – N stretching 850 cm^{-1}
C – Br stretching 540 cm^{-1}
4) 1H-NMR (**Figure 2**)
(2 H – P$^+$ – CH$_2$) Singlet at 3.4 δ ppm
Multiplet of 19 H, Aromatic 7.68 - 7.85 δ ppm.

2.3. Terpolymerization

The terpolymerization runs were carried out in a dilatometer (dia = 2 mm, length =10 cm, capacity = 3 ml). The polymerization solution was prepared by taking requistic quantities of all the three monomers, alongwith. p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide (p-NBTPY) in dioxane as an inert solvent. The polymerization was carried out for 150 min at 65˚C ± 1˚C under nitrogen blanket. The terpolymer was precipitated with methanol. The terpolymer formed was refluxed with solvents, benzene, tetrahyrofuran and dimethylformamide to remove homo and copolymers. The weight loss in each refluxing was negligible. The rate of polymerization (R_p) was calculated from the slope of the conversion versus time plots [17].
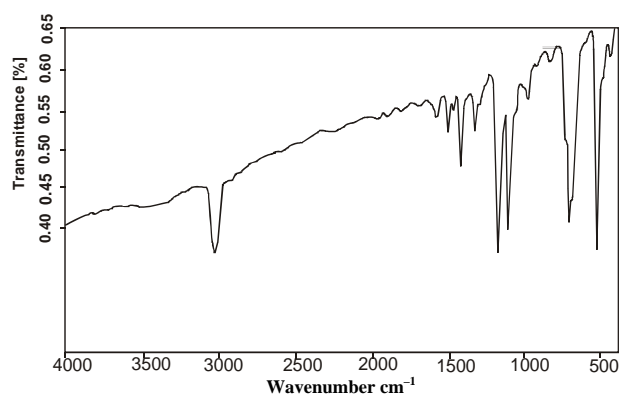

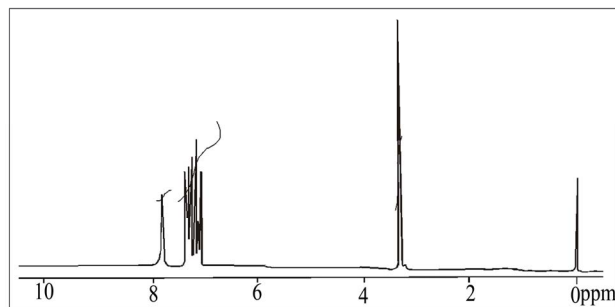**Figure 1. FTIR spectrum of p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide.**

Figure 2. ¹H-NMR spectrum of p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphonium bromide.

2.4. Characterization

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy: FTIR spectra were recorded with Perkin-Elmer 599B in Dichloromethane. NMR Spectroscopy: ^{1}H-NMR and ^{13}C-NMR spectra were recorded with a Varian 100HA Jeol LA 400 spectrometer by using CDCl^3 as solvent and tetramethyl silane as internal reference. DSC Analysis: were carried out by using Perkin-Elmer; Pyris Diamond differential scanning calorimetry; sample weight 2.43 mg at heating rate 10˚C and temperature range 0˚C - 500˚C. SEM Analysis was conducted in Jeol JSM 840 A scanning electron microscope. Sample was mounted on a brass stub using an adhesive and were gold coated. GPC: The GPC studies were made with a water 200 model using THF as a solvent at 25˚C. E.S.R Analysis was conducted in Brucker EMX E.S.R spectro-photometer, Model No-1444.

3. Result and Discussion

P-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphonium ylide initiated radical terpolymerization of styrene, vinylacetate and acrylonitrile. All the reactions are associated with induction period of about 2 - 16 min. The conversion was restricted upto 16.3%. The kinetics of terpolymerization was studied by varying. P-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide (**Figure 3**) from 16.8×10^{-6} mol L^{-1} to 51.3×10^{-6} mol L^{-1}, keeping [Sty] [VA] and [AN] constant at 1.44 mol L^{-1}, 1.44 mol L^{-1}, 2.01 mol L^{-1} respectively. The effect of p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide on rate of polymerization (R_p) is shown in **Table 1**. The R_p increases with increasing concentration of. p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide as expected for free radical terpolymerization. The order of reaction with respect to p-nitrobenzyl triphenyl phosphnium ylide is calculated from the slope of the plot of (**Figure 4**) log R_p versus log [p-NBTPY] is 0.8.

The effect of monomer on the rate of polymerization is summarized in **Table 2.** The effect of [Sty] on Rp has been studied by varying [Sty] from 0.288 mol L^{-1} to 2.59 mol L^{-1}, keeping $^{-1}$ [VA], [AN] and [p-NBTPY] constant at 1.44 mol L^{-1}, 2.01 mol L^{-1} and 33.6×10^{-1} mol L^{-1} respectively. A plot of log R_p and log [Sty] (**Figure 5**) is linear, the slope of which gives the relationship. Equation (1)

$$R_p \alpha \left[Sty \right]^{1.2} \tag{1}$$

The effect of [VA] on R_p has been studied by varying [VA] from 0.72 mol L^{-1} to 2.88 mol L^{-1}, keeping [Sty], [AN] and [p-NBTPY] constant at 1.44 mol L^{-1}, 2.01 mol L^{-1} and 33.6×10^{-6} mol L^{-1} respectively. A plot of between log R_p and log [VA] (**Figure 6**) is linear, the slope of which gives the relationship: Equation (2)
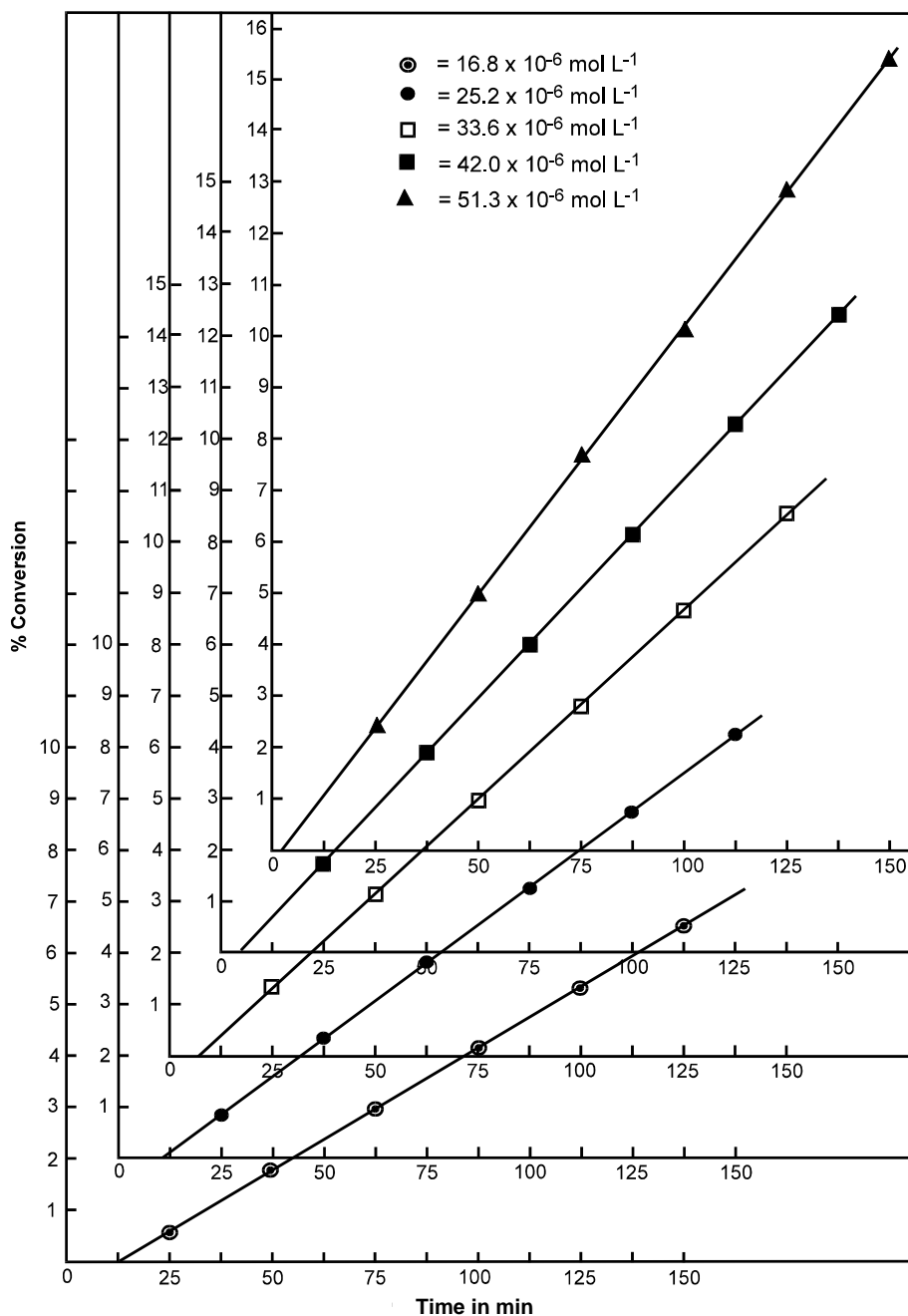
Figure 3. Time conversion profile in the ternary polymerization of Sty, VA, AN with [p-NBTPY] as radical initiator at 65˚C in dioxane.

**Table 1. Effect of [p-NBTPY] on the rate of terpolymerization.**

Sample No.	p-NBTPY $\times 10^{-6}$ mol. L^{-1}	Percentage conversion	$R_p \times 10^6$ mol. $L^{-1}s^{-1}$
1.	16.8	6.4	4.075
2.	25.2	8.2	4.89
3.	33.6	10.6	5.705
4.	42.0	12.4	7.335
5.	51.3	15.2	8.965

[Sty] = 1.44 mol L^{-1}, [VA] = 1.44 mol, L^{-1} [AN] = 2.01 mol. L^{-1} Time = 150 min, Temperature = 65˚C ± 1˚C.

Table 2. Effect of [monomers] on the rate of terpolymerization of (styrene-co-vinyl acetate-co-acrylonitrile) initiated by p-NBTPY.

Sample No.	Monomers	Percentage conversion	$R_p \times 10^6$ mol. $L^{-1}s^{-1}$
6 [Sty]*	0.28	7.02	3.11
7	0.86	8.35	4.31
8	2.01	13.9	9.1
9	2.59	15.6	11.07
10 [VA]**	0.72	9.1	4.17
11	2.16	11.4	7.48
12	2.88	14.3	11.60
13 [AN]***	1.00	5.6	2.58
14	3.01	12.1	8.83
15	4.02	15.7	11.50

*[VA] = 1.44 mol L^{-1}, [AN] = 2.01 mol. L^{-1}, (p-NBTPY) = 33.6 × 10^{-6} mol L^{-1} **[Sty] = 1.44mol L^{-1}, [AN] = 2.01 mol L^{-1}, (p-NBTPY) = 33.6 × 10^{-6} mol L^{-1} ***[Sty] 1.44 mol L^{-1}, [VA] =1.44 mol L^{-1}, (p-NBTPY) = 33.6 × 10^{-6}, mol L^{-1} Time = 150 min, Temperature = 65°C ± 1°C.
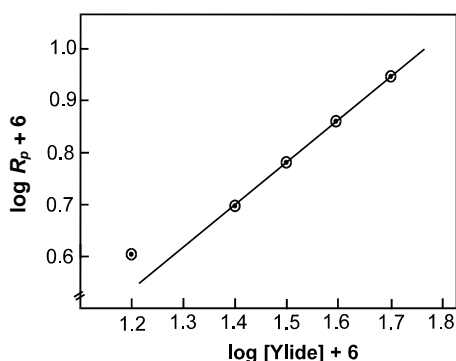
Figure 4. Plot for log R_p versus log [p-NBTPY].
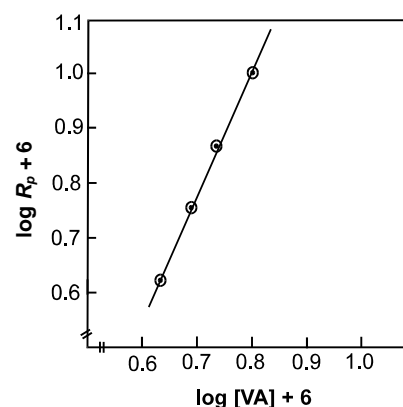
Figure 6. Plot of log R_p versus log [VA].
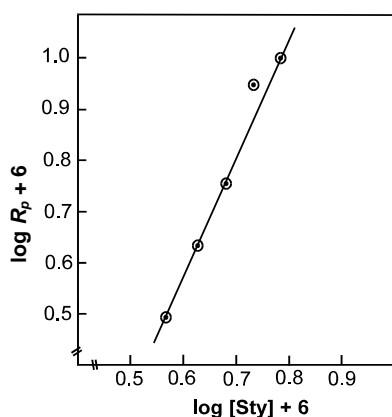
Figure 5. Plot of log R_p versus log [Sty].
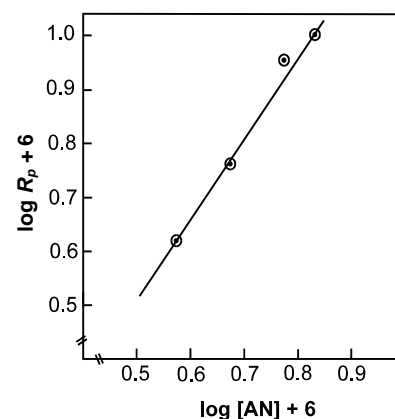
Figure 7. Plot of log R_p versus log [AN].

$$R_p \alpha \left[VA\right]^{1.4} \qquad (2)$$

The effect of [AN] on Rp has been studied by varying [AN] from 1.00 mol L^{-1} to 4.02 mol L^{-1}, keeping [Sty], [AN] and [p-NBTPY] constant at 1.44 mol L^{-1}, 1.44 mol L^{-1} and 33.6 × 10^{-6} mol L^{-1} respectively. A plot of between log Rp and log [AN] (**Figure 7**) is linear, the slope of which gives the relationship : Equation (3)

$$R_p \alpha \left[AN\right]^{1.2} \qquad (3)$$

The deviation in the values of initiator, Sty, VA and AN

exponents can be explained on the basis of primary radical termination [18] and degradative chain transfer [19].

Primary radical termination was explained by the expression given by Deb and Meyerhoff. This expression has been frequently used for terpolymerization [20]. Equation (4)

$$\log \frac{R_p^2}{[I][M]^2} = \log \frac{2f_k k_d k_p^2}{k_t} - 0.864 \frac{k_{prt} R_p}{k_i k_p [M]^2}$$

where f_k represents the fraction of free radical to initiating chain growth, k_d is the initiator decomposition rate constant, k_p is the propagation rate constant, and k_{prt} is the primary radical termination constant, [M] is the monomer concentration.

The plot (**Figure 8**) of the left-hand side of the aforementioned equation versus $R_p/[M]^2$ gave a negative slope, indicating significant primary radical termination.

The equation by Ghosh and Mitra [21] was used to examine degradative chain transfer reactions as follows: Equation (5)

$$\log \frac{R_p^2}{[I][M]^2} = \log \frac{2f_k k_d k_p^2}{k_t} - 0.434 \frac{k_p^2 k_{rtI}}{k_t k_{iI} k_p} C_1 \frac{[I]}{[M]}$$

where CI is the initiator transfer constant, k_{rtI} is the rate constant of degradative chain transfer to initiator and k_{iI} is the initiator rate constant.

A plot (**Figure 9**) of the left hand side of the preceding equation versus [I]/[M] gave a negative slope. The deviation in the exponent value of initiator and monomers in the present system appears due to both primary radical termination and degradative chain transfer.

Effect of temperature:

The polymerization runs were carried out at 55°C, increases with increase in temperature. The energy of acti-
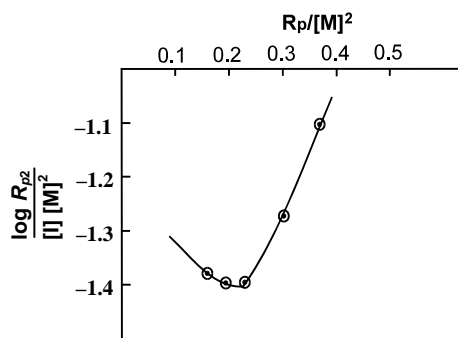

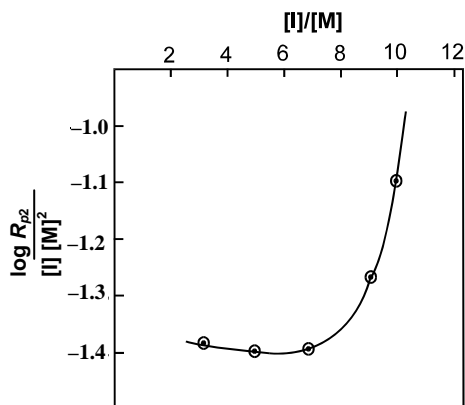**Figure 8. Plot of $R_p^2/[I]\ [M]^2$ versus $R_p/[M]^2$.**

Figure 9. Plot of $R_p^2/[I]\ [M]^2$ versus [I]/[M].

vation was calculated from the Arrhenius plot (**Figure 10**) as 46 kJ/mol

Characterization of the terpolymer:

FTIR: The FTIR (**Figure 11**) spectra[22] of the terpolymer exhibit characteristic absorption band at 3430 cm^{-1}, 1598 cm^{-1}, 2362 cm^{-1} of phenyl group, acetoxy group and nitrile group respectively. This confirms the incorporation of all the three monomers in the terpolymer.

1H-NMR: The 1H-NMR spectra[22] shows (**Figure 12**) a multiplet at 7.6 to 7.9 δ ppm due to phenyl protons of styrene and the peak at 2.1 δ ppm to the acetoxy protons of vinyl acetate characteristic chemical shift values of the methane and methylene protons of polymer backbone chain were at 1.0 - 3.8 δ ppm.

13C-NMR: The ^{13}C-NMR spectra (**Figure 13**) of the terpolymer showed a peak at 175 due to the carbonyl carbon of vinyl acetate 137 δ ppm at aromatic carbon resonance of the styrene and at 128 ppm due to nitrile carbon of acrylonitrile also confirms incorporation of all the three monomers in the polymer.

GPC: The GPC Parameters are presented in **Table 3**. It appears from the molecular data of the terpolymer that with increase in the initiator concentration the ($\bar{M}_V$) viscosity average molecular weight decreases with the increase in initiator concentration because of increased number of radicals in the medium.

DSC Analysis:

The DSC curve (**Figure 14**) indicates that the glass transition temperature (T_g) of (Sty-co-VA-co-AN) is 149.5°C. The transition of melting range originate from 377°C and the terpolymer is decomposed completely at 404°C. The T_g evaluated from the experimental data is in excellent agreement with the calculated one.

The calculated T_g from the Fox equation [23] Equation (6) below is 154°C

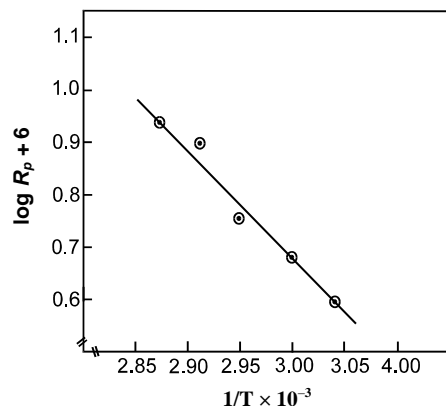$$\frac{100}{T_g} = \frac{W_1}{T_{g1}} + \frac{W_2}{T_{g2}} + \frac{W_3}{T_{g3}}$$

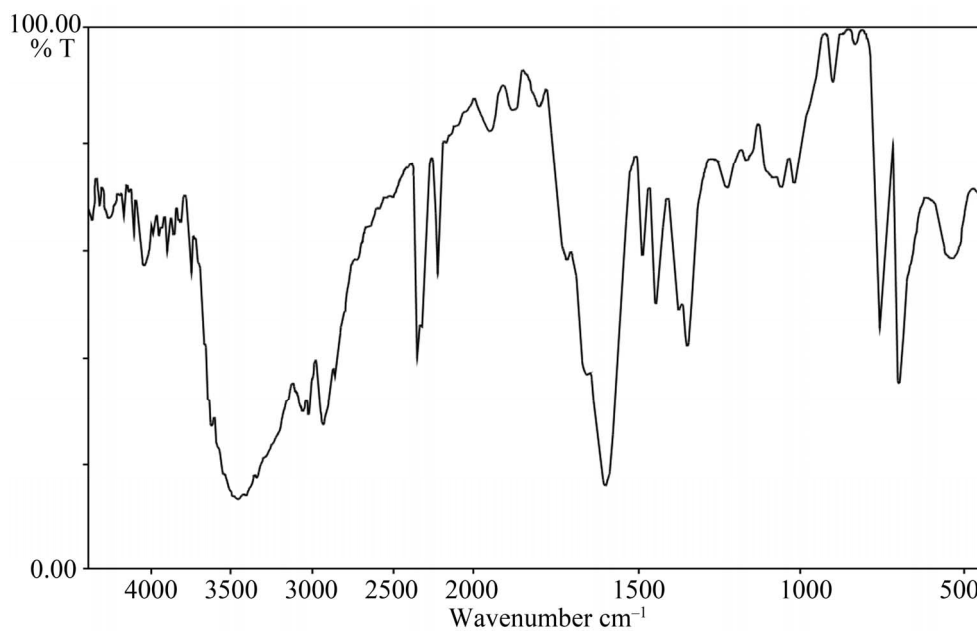**Figure 10. Arrhenius plot of log R_p versus 1/T × 10^3.**

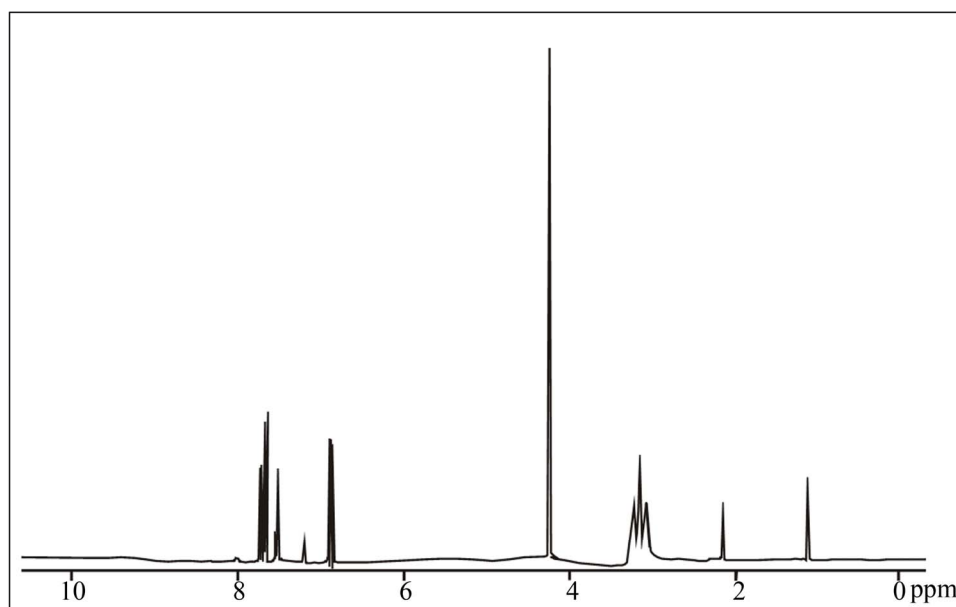**Figure 11. FTIR spectral analysis of terpolymer of sample No. 3.**

Figure 12. ^{1}H-NMR spectral analysis of terpolymer sample No. 3

Table 3. G.P.C Parameters of terpolymer (p-NBTPY variation).

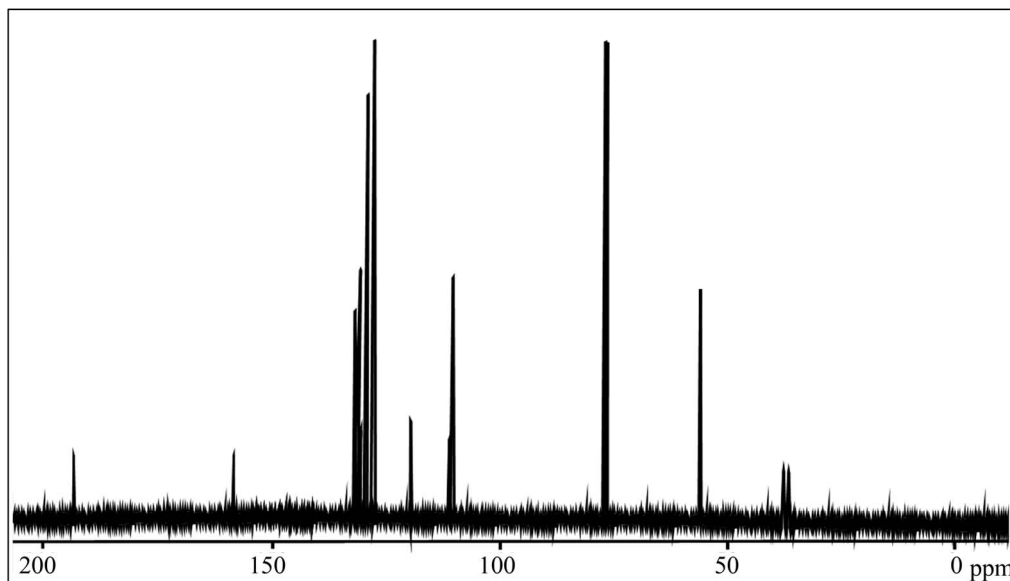| Sample No.	Numerical average	Weight Average	Z average	Viscosity average	$\eta_{[int]}$	$\dfrac{M_w}{M_n}$	$\dfrac{M_z}{M_n}$	$\dfrac{M_v}{M_n}$	$\dfrac{M_z}{M_w}$
1.	49391	321579	838082	778997	0.00058	6.5	16.9	2.4	2.6
3.	18613	43925	396191	363988	0.00046	7.73	21.28	2.52	2.75
5.	13735	38404	74420	73964	0.00028	2.79	5.41	1.92	1.93

Figure 13. ^{13}C-NMR spectral analysis of terpolymer sample No. 3.

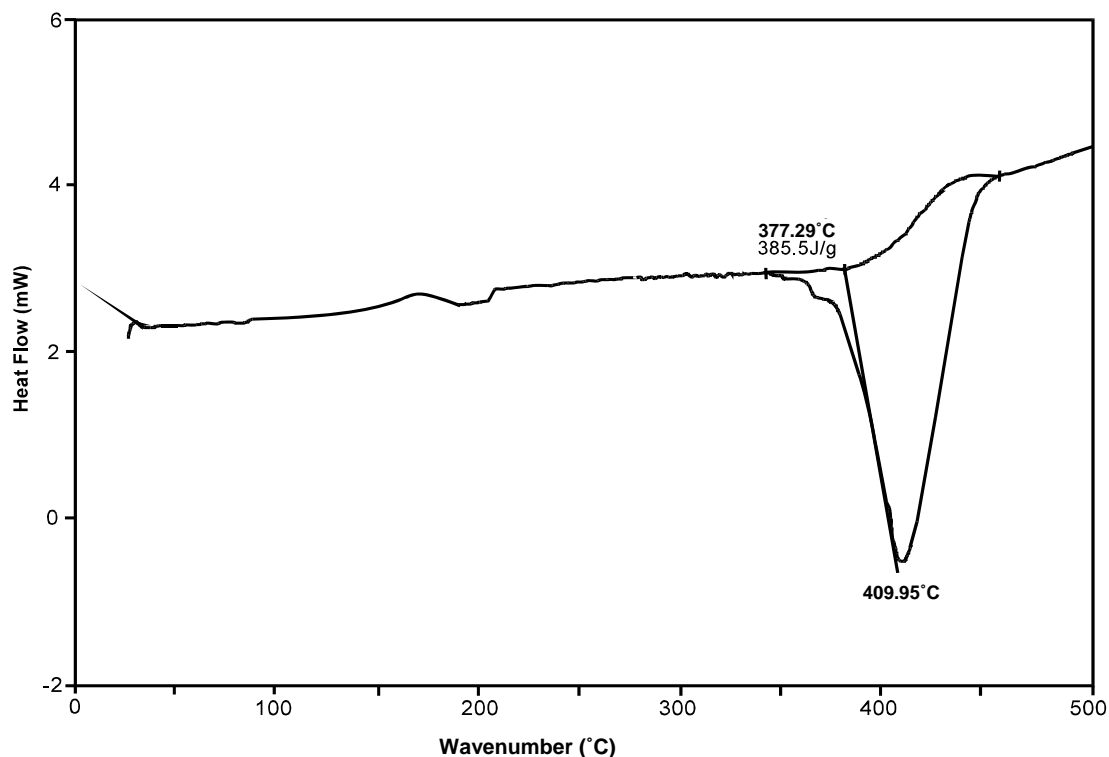**Figure 14. DSC curve of terpolymer sample No. 3.**

where the composition for [Sty] W_1 = 25, T_g = [100˚C] [24], [AN] W_2 = 50, T_g = [97˚C] [23], [VA] W_3 = 25, T_g = [32˚C] [26]. Nevertheless, the observation of a single T_g and a T_g close to that predicated by equation indicates complete mixing during free radical polymerization.

SEM: The terpolymer obtained was phosphorus free. The absence of phosphorus is confirmed by a qualitative test using concentrate nitric acid and ammonium molybdate where yellow precipitate was not obtained. SEM report (**Figure 15**) also indicates the absence of phosphorus in the polymer.

Reactivity Ratio:

The relative area of peaks at 7.6 - 7.9 δ ppm (due to phenyl protons) of [Sty] and a peak at 2.1δ ppm (due to

Spectrum: Terpolymer Range : 10 kev
Cursor = 5.230keV 4cnt   Total Cnts = 15828 Linear Auto- VS= 548
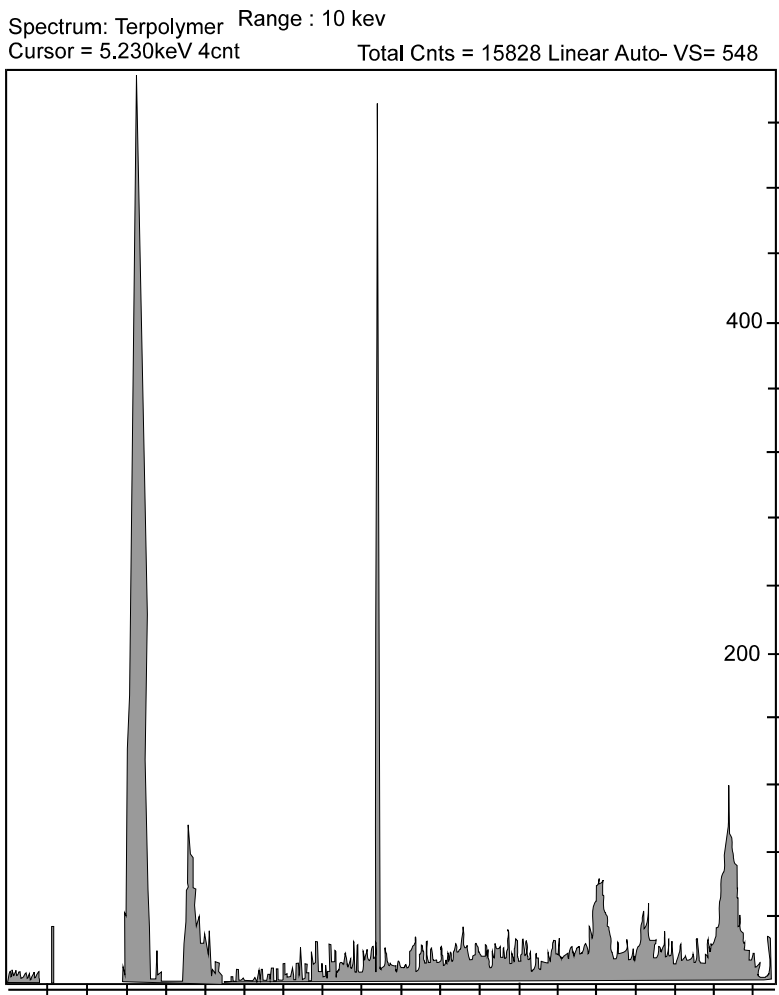

Figure 15. SEM report of terpolymer sample No. 3.

acetoxy protons) of vinyl acetate, acrylonitrile content from the nitrogen percentage are used to calculate the reactivity ratios. The composition of terpolymer are shown in **Table 4.**

The Kelen-Tüdos [27] approach is used for evaluation of reactivity ratios, monomer according to taking Sty and VA as r_1 and AN as r_2. The equations Equation (7) are:

$$\eta = r_1 \xi - \frac{r_2 (1 - \xi)}{\alpha}$$

where $\eta = \dfrac{G}{(\alpha + H)}$ and $\xi = \dfrac{H}{\alpha + H}$

the transformed variables G and H are given by

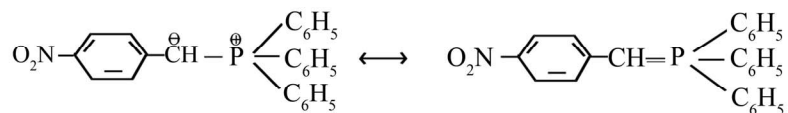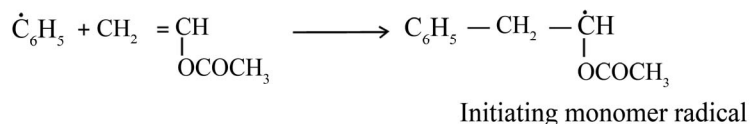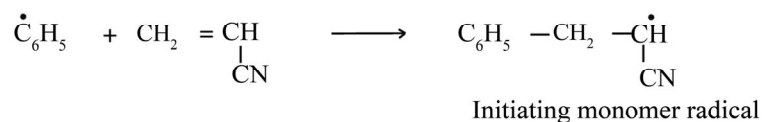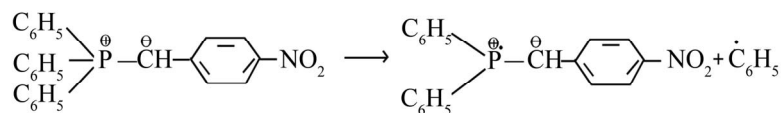$$G = \frac{[M_1]/[M_2] \ [d[M_1]/d[M_2]-1]}{d \ [M_1]/d[M_2]}$$

$$H = \frac{[M_1]/[M_2]^2}{d \ [M_1]/d[M_2]}$$

The parameter is calculated by the square root of the product of the lowest and highest values of H for the copolymerization series. The graphical evaluation (**Figure 16**) for Sty and VA yield values of $r_1 = 0.1$ and AN yields value of $r_2 = 0.005$. The product of $r_1 \ r_2$ is nearly zero, which is the sign of alternating terpolymerization.
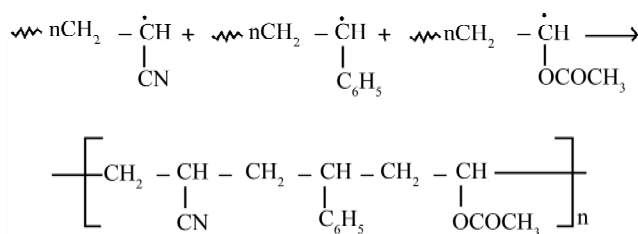
Mechanism

P-NBTPY ylide is considered to be the resonance hybrid of the following structure. (see Machanism)

As reported in the literature [11], the initiator undergoes bond fission between the heteroatom and phenyl group on irradiation by a high pressure mercury lamp and the phenyl radicals produced participate in the initiation of the polymerization. From structural similarity, it seems that p-NBTPY also undergoes similar fission and phenyl radical participates in the initiation. This was confirmed by the ESR results (**Figure 17**) that the ylide dissociates, yielding a phenyl free radical. It also confirms the free radical mode of polymerization giving the value of gyromagnetic ratio "*g*" as 2.11. It matches well

$$O_2N-\!\!\!\bigcirc\!\!\!-\overset{\ominus}{C}H-\overset{\oplus}{P}\!\!\!\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{C_6H_5}{\diagdown}}\!\!\!C_6H_5 \longleftrightarrow O_2N-\!\!\!\bigcirc\!\!\!-CH=P\!\!\!\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{C_6H_5}{\diagdown}}\!\!\!C_6H_5$$

Mechanism

$$\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{C_6H_5}{\underset{C_6H_5}{\diagdown}}}\!\!\!\overset{\oplus}{P}-\overset{\ominus}{C}H-\!\!\!\bigcirc\!\!\!-NO_2 \longrightarrow \underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{C_6H_5}{\diagdown}}\!\!\!\overset{\oplus}{P}-\overset{\ominus}{C}H-\!\!\!\bigcirc\!\!\!-NO_2+\dot{C}_6H_5$$

$$\dot{C}_6H_5 \;+\; CH_2=\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$$

Initiating monomer radical

$$\dot{C}_6H_5 \;+\; CH_2=\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$$

Initiating monomer radical

$$\dot{C}_6H_5 + CH_2=\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$$

Initiating monomer radical

Initiation

(i) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(ii) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(iii) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(iv) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(v) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(vi) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{CN}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(vii) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{C_6H_5}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

(viii) $C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H + CH_2=\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H \longrightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{C}}H-CH_2-\underset{OCOCH_3}{\overset{|}{\dot{C}}}H$

Propagation

$$\text{ww } nCH_2 - \overset{\bullet}{C}H + \text{ww } nCH_2 - \overset{\bullet}{C}H + \text{ww } nCH_2 - \overset{\bullet}{C}H \longrightarrow$$
$$\qquad\qquad | \qquad\qquad\qquad | \qquad\qquad\qquad |$$
$$\qquad\qquad CN \qquad\qquad\qquad C_6H_5 \qquad\qquad\qquad OCOCH_3$$

$$\left[CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - CH \right]_n$$
$$\qquad\quad | \qquad\qquad | \qquad\qquad |$$
$$\qquad\quad CN \qquad\quad C_6H_5 \qquad\quad OCOCH_3$$

Termination

Table4. Composition of terpolymer.

Sample No.	Monomer feed (F)	Polymer feed (f)	% Conversion	Monomer composition		
				Mole fraction of [Sty][*]	Mole fraction of [VA][**]	Mole fraction of [AN][***]
03	1.43	1.4	10.6	1.44	1.44	2.01
06	2.00	1.9	7.02	0.28	1.44	2.01
09	0.85	0.98	15.6	2.59	1.44	2.01
10	0.71	0.37	9.1	1.44	0.72	2.01
12	2.88	2.31	14.3	1.44	2.88	2.01
13	2.14	1.8	5.6	1.44	1.44	1.00
15	1.074	0.96	15.7	1.44	1.44	4.02

[*]Calculated from peaks due to phenyl proton. [**]Calculated from peaks due to acetoxy proton; [***]Calculated from nitrogen percent via elemental analysis; [p-NBTPY] = 33.6 × 10^{-6} mol L^{-1}, temperature = 65°C ± 1°C, Time = 150 min.
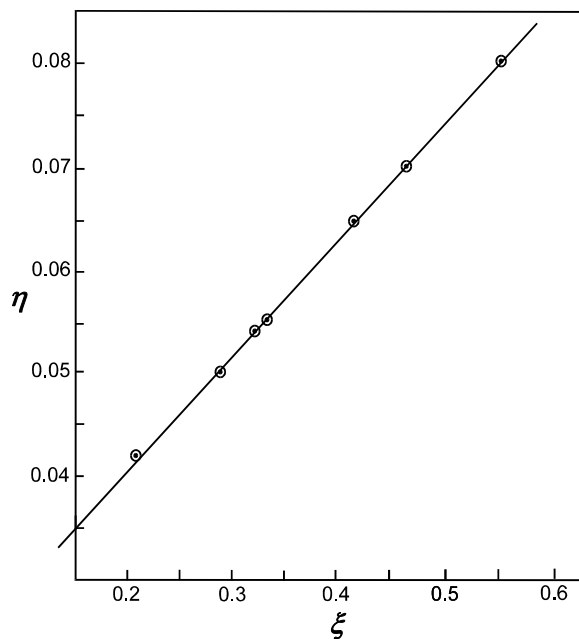
Figure 16. Kelen-Tüdos plot of terpolymer for determination of reactivity ratio.

Figure 17. ESR spectrum of terpolymer sample No. 3.

with the value given for free radical polymerization. The spectra shows[28] six hyperfine lines and hyperfine con-stant as 3.74 (G) . The free radical mode of polymerization was also confirmed by the inhibitory effect of hydroquinone on the rate of polymerization.

4. Conclusions

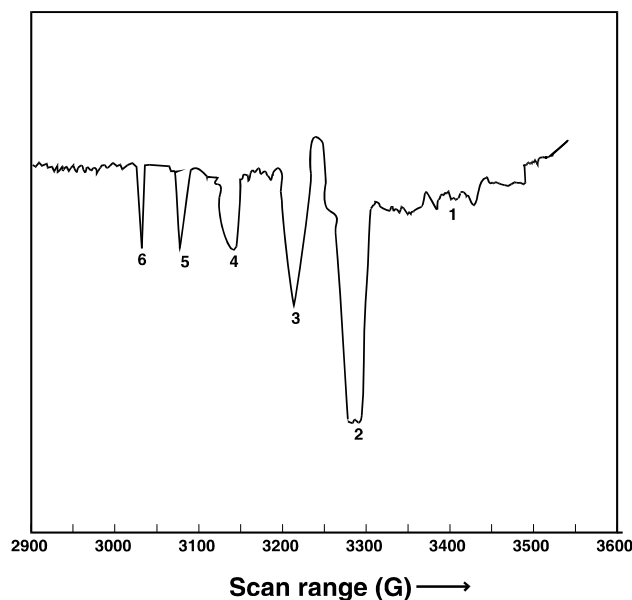p-nitrobenzyltriphenyl phosphonium ylide (p-NBTPY)is capable of initiating the polymerization of (Sty-co-AN-co-VA) in dioxane solution giving in alternating terpolymer without using Lewis acid. The formation of terpolymer is confirmed by the FTIR spectra showing bands at 3030 cm^{-1}, 1598 cm^{-1}, and 2362 cm^{-1}, confirming the presence of phenyl, acetoxy and nitrile group respectively. SEM confirms the polymer to be phosphorus free. E.S.R. spectra confirms phenyl radical responsible for initiation.The DSC studies evidenced the glass transition temperature of terpolymers as 149.5°C.

5. Acknowledgements

6. References

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Analysis Report

General Conditions

Result File	:	Terpolymer
File Version	:	1
Background Method	:	Auto
Decon Method	:	Gaussian
Decon ChiSquared	:	11.18
Analysis Date	:	19-March-2005
Microscope	:	SEM
Comments	:	

A. ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

Quant. Method	:	XPP/ASAP
Acquire Time	:	50 sec
Nationalization Factor	:	100.00

B. SAMPLE CONDITIONS

Kv	:	15.0
Beam Current	:	137.9 picoAmps
Working Distance	:	25.0 mm
Tilt Angle	:	0.0 Degrees
Take Off Angle	:	35.0 Degrees
Solid Angle *Beam Current	:	1.2

Element	Line	Weight%	K-Ratio	Decon	Region	Cnts/s	Atomic%
P	Ka	0.00	0.0000	0.000 - 0		0.00	0.00
Cu	Ka	4.03	0.0528	7.660 - 8.430		25.99	10.77
Pd	La	1.30	0.0090	2.640 - 3.040		16.47	2.08
Au	La	91.54	0.8896	9.220 - 10.13		41.58	79.00
Zn	Ka	3.14	0.0429	8.230 - 9.030		15.51	8.15
Total		100.01					