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Abstract: A kinetic model for the dithiolactone-mediated radical polymerization of vinyl monomers based on the persistent radical effect and reversible addition (negligible fragmentation) was used to calculate the polymerization rate and describe molar mass development in the polymerization of methyl methacrylate at 60 °C, using 2,2-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) as an initiator, as well as dihydro-5-phenyl-2(3H)-thiophenethione (DTL1) and dihydro-2(3H)-thiophenethione (DTL2) as controllers. The model was implemented in the PREDICI commercial software. A good agreement between experimental data and model predictions was obtained.

Keywords: dithiolactones; RAFT polymerization; kinetic modeling; vinyl monomers; methyl methacrylate

1. Introduction

Reversible deactivation radical polymerization (RDRP) techniques have become important in the last three decades [1]. They provide versatile routes to synthesize polymers with tailored architectures [2]. The most studied methodologies which have emerged are nitroxide-mediated polymerization (NMP), atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP), and reversible addition–fragmentation chain-transfer (RAFT) polymerization [3]. However, other RDRP techniques such as iodine-transfer polymerization (ITP) [4], telluride-mediated polymerization (TERP) [5], and organostibine-mediated polymerization [5] have also been proposed.

RAFT polymerization is considered one of the most successful RDRP techniques. In RAFT polymerization, propagating free radical molecule **1** adds to RAFT agent **2** (see Figures **1** and **2**), thus producing intermediate radical **3** (one-arm adduct), which undergoes β-scission, yielding back the reactants or producing dormant polymer (macro RAFT agent) **4** and radical R˙ [6]. The main equilibrium reactions consist of the formation of intermediate radical **6** (two-arm product) and its fragmentation into free radical **1** and dormant polymer **4** (see Figure **3**). In the "intermediate radical termination" (IRT) model [7], an additional reaction is considered, namely the cross-termination between free radical **1** and the intermediate radical **6**, thus producing a star-shaped polymer (three-arm dead polymer), as seen in Figure **4** [6]. It is worth mentioning that further investigation has led to the

assumption of side reactions between the three-arm adduct **7** with a propagating radical **1** to yield intermediate radical **6** and a dead polymer [8]. Variations of the IRT model have also been considered: reversible IRT [9] and the occurrence of cross-termination of the intermediate radical with oligomeric radicals only (the IRTO model) [10]. A reversible reaction between intermediate radical **6** and the original RAFT agent **2**, producing a secondary intermediate radical that may undergo further RAFT process, has also been proposed [11].
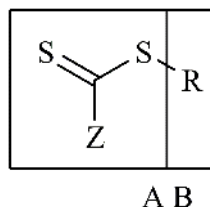

Figure 1. General chemical structure of a reversible addition–fragmentation chain-transfer (RAFT) agent (denoted as AB in the modeling equations below).
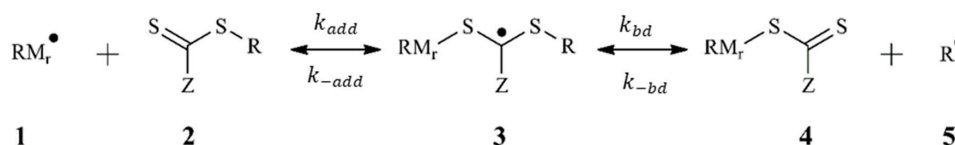

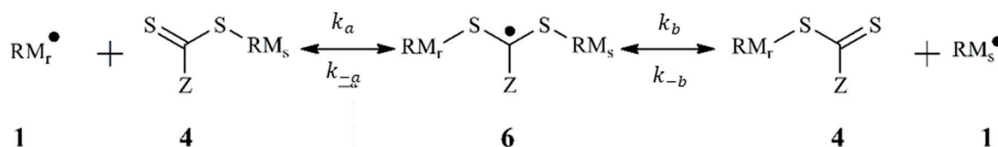**Figure 2.** Reversible chain transfer to the RAFT agent (pre-equilibrium).

Figure 3. Chain equilibration (addition–fragmentation).
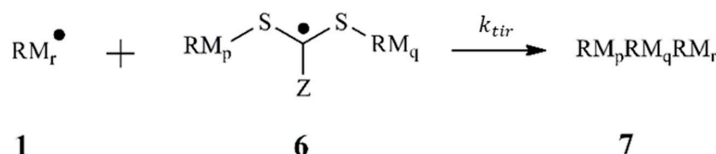

Figure 4. Intermediate radical termination (IRT).

Dithiolactones are the cyclic counterpart to dithioester and thiocarbonylthio compounds, which are used as RAFT agents. However, as seen in Figure 5, there is no fragmentation in dithiolactone-mediated free-radical polymerizations (DTLMP), and the addition reaction is reversible [12,13].

In a previous publication from our group, we modeled the DTLMP of styrene using 2,2′-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) as the initiator and γ-phenyl-γ-butyrodithiolactone as the controller [14].

In this contribution, we address the DTLMP of methyl methacrylate (MMA) using dihydro-5-phenyl-2(3*H*)-thiophenethione—whose common name is γ-phenyl-γ-butyrodithiolactone (referred to as DTL1 in the remainder of our contribution)—and dihydro-2(3*H*)-thiophenethione—whose common name is γ-butyrodithiolactone (referred to as DTL2 in the remainder of our contribution)—as controllers, from both experimental and mathematical modeling perspectives.
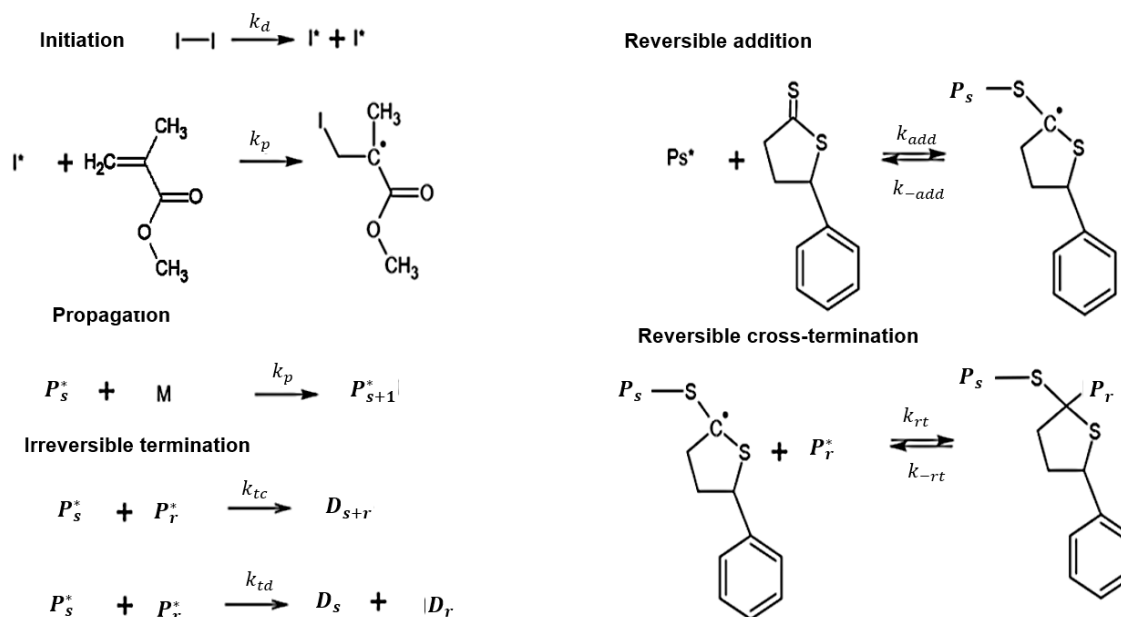
Figure 5. Polymerization scheme for dithiolactone-mediated (DTLM) radical polymerization of vinyl monomers.

2. Experimental

As mentioned above, the system studied in this contribution was the polymerization of MMA using AIBN as initiator and DTL1 as well as DTL2 as controllers. The polymerizations were carried out at 333.15 K (60 °C) using two molar ratios of DTL1 and DTL2 (monomer:controller:initiator ratios of 300:2:1 and 300:4:1) [13,15].

2.1. Polymerization Procedure

A stock solution of AIBN in MMA was prepared first, then split into several heavy-wall glass tubes, and mixed with calculated amounts of controller (DTL1 or DTL2). Mixtures were degassed by three freeze–thaw–pump cycles, sealed, and heated at 333.15 K in a thermostated oil bath. A reference experiment was carried out using the original stock solution without the chain transfer agent. Polymers were isolated by precipitation in methanol. Monomer conversion was gravimetrically determined by duplicate, in all cases [13].

2.2. Measurement of Molar Mass Characteristics

Molar mass distributions were determined by size exclusion chromatography (SEC) or gel permeation chromatography (GPC) with a Hewlett Packard (HP) modular system comprising an auto injector, a Polymer Laboratories 5.0 μm bead-size guard column, and by three linear PLgel columns (106, 105 and 103 Å), with differential refractive index detector (HP 147 A) and ultraviolet (UV) detector. The eluent was tetrahydrofuran (THF) at a flow rate of 1 cm^3 min^{-1} at 313.15 K. The system was calibrated using narrow poly(methyl methacrylate) standards (ranging from 620 to 1.52×10^6 g mol^{-1}). Data acquisition was performed using Polymer Laboratories GPC software. All measurements were obtained by duplicate [13].

3. Modeling

3.1. Polymerization Scheme

The polymerization scheme used for our simulations was based on the reaction mechanism proposed by Soriano-Moro et al. for DTL1 [13,15], shown in Figure 5. This polymerization scheme corresponded to a RAFT polymerization without fragmentation. Its implementation in the PREDICI

software package of CiT [16,17], which was the numerical tool to carry out the simulations, is shown in Table 1. The initiation, propagation and bimolecular radical termination correspond to conventional free radical polymerization [14,18,19]. The first reversible addition [20], second reversible addition (which is the reaction between two molecules of intermediate radicals generating a new type of adduct (see Figure 6)) [13], and reversible cross-termination are reactions due to the presence of dithiolactone controller molecules, as explained above [13–15]. Also shown in Table 1 are parameter sources [14,18–23]. It can be observed in Table 1 that our values of $K = k_{add}/k_{-add}$ for DTL1 and DTL2, which were in the range of 10^5–10^6 m^3 kmol^{-1} for conventional RAFT agents, were slightly low.

Table 1. Polymerization scheme and kinetic rate constants used.

| Reaction	Step Pattern	k (m^3 kmol^{-1} s^{-1}, Unless Otherwise Stated)	DTL1 [Source]	DTL2 [Source]
Initiator decomposition	$I \rightarrow I^\bullet + I^\bullet$	k_d (s^{-1})	4×10^{-6} [21]	4×10^{-6} [21]
First propagation	$I^\bullet + M \rightarrow P^\bullet_{s=1}$	k_i	833 [18]	833 [18]
Propagation	$P^\bullet_s + M \rightarrow P^\bullet_{s+1}$	k_p	685.9 [22,23]	685.9 [22,23]
First reversible addition	$P^\bullet_s + DTL \rightarrow P_sDTL^\bullet$	k_{add}	2.3×10^3 [this work]	8.1×10^3 [this work]
	$P_sDTL^\bullet \rightarrow P^\bullet_s + DTL$	k_{-add}	2.622×10^{-2} [this work]	8.6×10^{-2} [this work]
Reversible cross-termination	$P^\bullet_s + P_rDTL^\bullet \rightarrow P_sDTLP_r$	k_{rt}	5×10^2 [14]	5×10^3 [this work]
	$P_sDTLP_r \rightarrow P^\bullet_s + P_rDTL^\bullet$	k_{-rt}	2×10^{-4} [this work]	2×10^{-4} [this work]
Irreversible termination	$P^\bullet_s + P^\bullet_r \rightarrow D_s + D_r$	k_{td}	3.40×10^7 [22,23]	3.40×10^7 [22,23]
	$P^\bullet_s + P^\bullet_r \rightarrow D_{s+r}$	k_{tc}	9.78×10^7 [22,23]	9.78×10^7 [22,23]
Second reversible addition	$P_sDTL^\bullet + P_rDTL^\bullet \rightarrow P_sDTLDTLP_r$	k_{es}	2×10^2 [this work]	2×10^2 [this work]
	$P_sDTLDTLP_r \rightarrow P_sDTL^\bullet + P_rDTL^\bullet$	k_{-es}	4×10^{-4} [this work]	4×10^{-4} [this work]
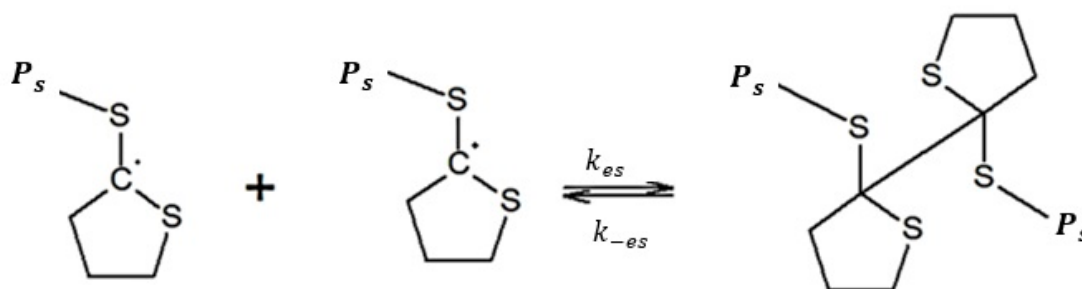
Figure 6. Second reversible addition reaction.

3.2. Diffusion-Controlled (DC) Effects

Free-volume theory was used to account for diffusion-controlled (DC) effects in (conversion-dependent) kinetic rate constants. The expressions used for DC-effects are summarized in Table 2 [14,18]. β_i in the expressions of Table 2 are the free-volume "overlap" parameters for the i-th reaction, with i accounting for termination, propagation, forward and reverse addition (first and second), and reversible cross-termination; T and Tg_i are the reaction temperature and glass transition temperature of component i, respectively; α_i is volumetric expansion coefficient for species i; V_i and V_t denote the volumes of species i and total volumes, respectively; v_{f0} and v_f denote fractional free volume at initial conditions and at calculation time, respectively. The free-volume parameters are summarized in Table 3. As mentioned earlier, the simulations were carried out using the PREDICI software of CiT, version 11.3.0.

Table 2. Mathematical expressions for diffusion-controlled (DC)-effects.

Reaction	Mathematical Expression	β Parameters for DC-Expressions [Source]
Propagation	$k_p = k_p^0 Exp[-\beta_p\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.01 [14]
First reversible addition	$k_{add} = k_{add}^0 Exp[-\beta_{add}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.01 [14]
	$k_{-add} = k_{-add}^0 Exp[-\beta_{-add}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.01 [14]
Reversible cross-termination	$k_{rt} = k_{rt}^0 Exp[-\beta_{rt}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.45 [this work]
	$k_{-rt} = k_{-rt}^0 Exp[-\beta_{-rt}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.45 [this work]
Irreversible Termination	$k_{tc} = k_{tc}^0 Exp[-\beta_{tc}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.45 [14]
	$k_{td} = k_{td}^0 Exp[-\beta_{td}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.45 [14]
Second reversible addition	$k_{es} = k_{es}^0 Exp[-\beta_{es}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.55 [this work]
	$k_{-es} = k_{-es}^0 Exp[-\beta_{-es}\left(\frac{1}{V_f} - \frac{1}{V_{f0}}\right)]$	0.55 [this work]
Fractional Free Volume	$V_f = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{N}\left[0.025 + \alpha_i\left(T - T_{gi}\right)\right]\frac{V_i}{V_t}$	

Table 3. Other free-volume parameters.

Parameter	Value	Reference
α_{MMA} (K^{-1}), Tg_{MMA} (K)	0.001, 143	[24], [25]
α_{PMMA} (K^{-1}), Tg_{PMMA} (K)	0.0048, 392	[24], [25]
α_{DTL1} (K^{-1}, Tg_{DTL1} (K)	0.0001, 173.15	[14], [14]
α_{DTL2} (K^{-1}), Tg_{DTL2} (K)	0.0001, 173.15	This work, this work

3.3. Parameter Estimation Strategy

Literature values were used for k_d, k_i, k_p, k_{tc} and k_{td} (see Table 1). Given the wide variation range on reported k_{tc} and k_{td} values for MMA and the large effect of the ratio k_{tc}/k_{td} on the evolution of M$_n$ versus conversion profiles, a careful evaluation (mimicking a sensitivity analysis) of the reported values was carried out. The best results were obtained with the parameters reported in the Watpoly software database [22]. Once these parameters were fixed, a more detailed parameter sensitivity analysis was conducted with the remaining parameters, the ones related to the RDRP behavior of dithiolactones (k_{add}, k_{-add}, k_{rt}, k_{-rt}, k_{es}, and k_{-es}). The parameters accounting for DC-effects were assumed to be similar to the ones estimated for the polymerization of styrene using DTL1 [14] and the same for both controllers (DTL1 and DTL2). They are summarized in Table 2 (last column).

The overall strategy used in our study is similar to the one used by Gomez-Reguera et al. [26].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Polymerization of MMA Using DTL1

The effect of DTL1 concentration on polymerization rate, expressed as conversion versus time, number average molar mass (M$_n$), and molar mass dispersity (Đ), is shown in Figure 7. As expected, it can be observed in Figure 7 that increasing DTL1 concentration resulted in a slower polymerization rate, a lower molar mass, and a slightly lower Đ.

(**a**)

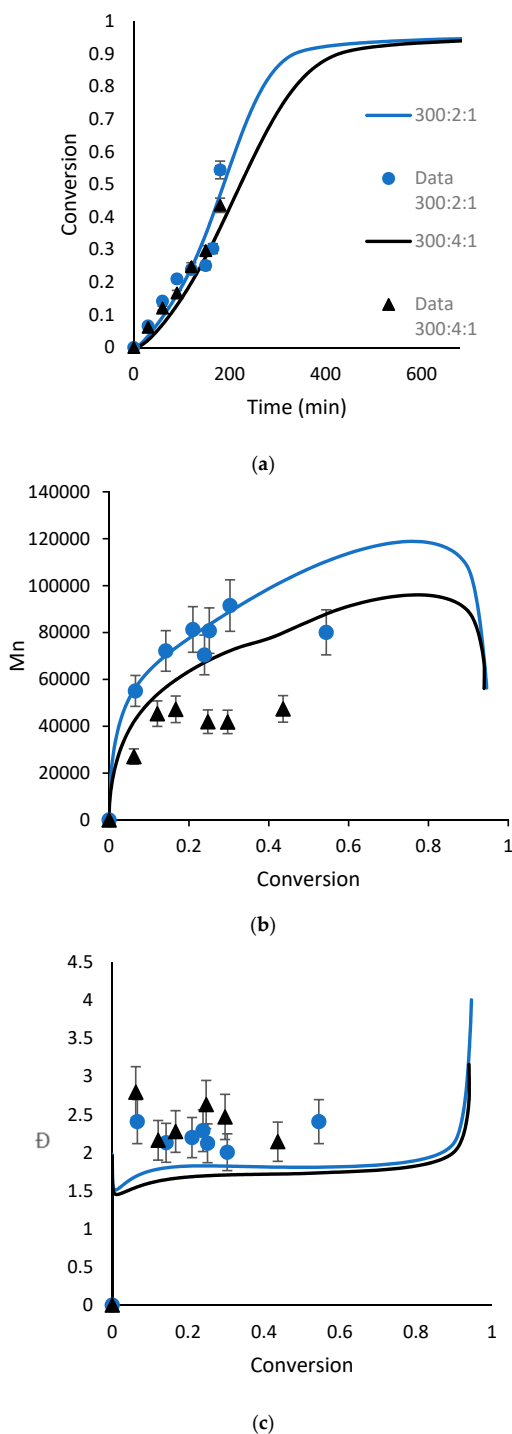
(**b**)

(**c**)

Figure 7. Comparison of model predictions and experimental data of (**a**) monomer conversion versus time, (**b**) number average molar mass versus conversion, and (**c**) Đ versus conversion. [methyl methacrylate (MMA)]:[γ-phenyl-γ-butyrodithiolactone (DTL1)]:[2,2-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN)]=300:2:1 for EXP 1 and 300:4:1 for EXP 2.

Overall, a fair agreement can be observed in Figure 7 between the calculated and experimental profiles, with some deviations. The evolution of polymerization rate and molecular weight development were captured well by the model in the case of 300:2:1, but significant deviations were observed for both profiles in the case of 300:4:1. Several attempts to improve the agreement between calculated and experimental profiles of M_n versus conversion for the case of 300:4:1 by fine-tuning some of the kinetic rate constants or DC effect parameters were made. If the agreement was improved, the changes

resulted in the worsening of the agreement for the conversion versus time profiles, as well as the obtainment of a very poor performance for the case of 300:2:1. This is not uncommon in modelling attempts when multi-response data points are used with the same set of parameters. Therefore, the behavior of M_n after 20% monomer conversion observed in the case of 300:4:1 suggests either a high(er) experimental error occurring in this case, or, more likely, the presence of side reactions not considered in the polymerization scheme when the controller content was high. The deviations are also evident in Figure 7 for the case of Đ versus conversion. Again, this points towards the direction of side reactions affecting the data—reactions which are unaccounted for in the polymerization mechanism and, hence, in the subsequent mathematical model. It is also possible that the parameters associated to DC effects may have become conversion dependent [26]. A similar overall performance was observed in the case of polymerization of styrene using DTL1 [13,14].

A comparison of calculated and experimental full molar mass distributions (MMDs) for the cases using DTL1 is shown in Figure 8. The calculated MMDs of Figure 8 are narrower than the experimental ones. This result agrees with the Đ versus conversion profiles of Figure 7, where calculated Đ values are lower than the experimental ones. However, the time evolution of the MMDs and the effect of controller on both M_n and the spread of the MMD were well captured by the model. As stated earlier, the disagreement between calculated and experimental profiles of Đ versus conversion and time evolution of the MMDs may be attributed to chain transfer side reactions [21]. Several possible alternatives and changes in the polymerization scheme, including reversible fragmentation (full RAFT case) and other side reactions, were indeed simulated in this study, but no significant improvement was obtained.
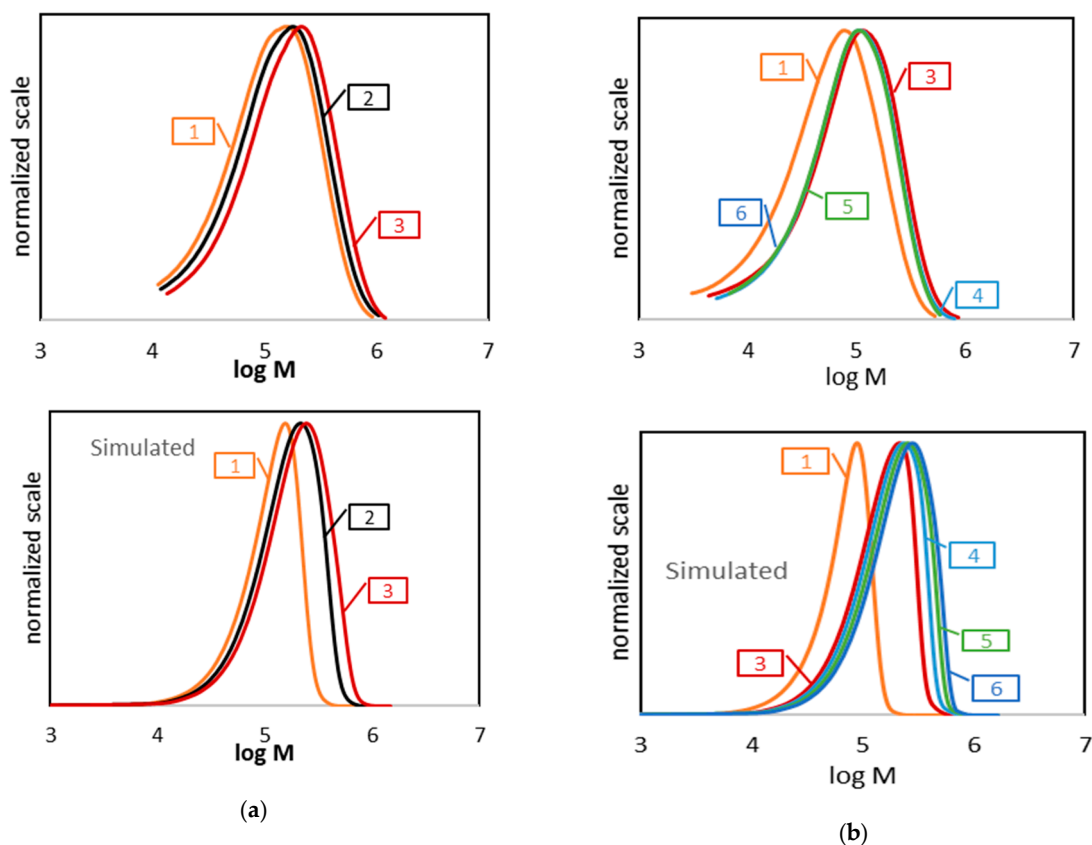

(**a**)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(**b**)

Figure 8. Evolution of molar-mass distributions for polymerizations using DTL1 (experimental and simulated): (**a**) 300:2:1 and (**b**) 300:4:1. Labels: "1" = 30, "2" = 60, "3" = 90, "4" = 120, "5" = 150, "6" = 180 min.

In our previous investigation on the polymerization of styrene using DTL1 or benzyl dithiopropianate (BDP), overall radical concentrations were measured using electro-spin resonance (ESR) spectroscopy. Overall radical concentrations in the order of 10^{-7}–10^{-6} kmol m^{-3} were obtained [13,15]. Though the model used included the calculation of concentrations of all the species involved in the polymerization scheme, no comparison between calculated and experimental profiles of overall radical concentration versus time was presented. Moad et al. [27] pointed out that the reversible addition mechanism for the DTLMP of vinyl monomers proposed herein (see Figure 5) seems unlikely since, for control, most of the propagating species would need to be present at the dormant state (polymer product in the forward direction of the reversible addition reaction of Figure 5, or species $P_sDTL^\bullet$ in Table 1). They added that ESR experiments (triangles in Figure 9) showed that a high concentration of radicals was not present during polymerization, thus implying that the mechanism would suggest that the final product should also have the $P_sDTL^\bullet$ structure. In order to gain more insight regarding this issue, we carried out simulations of overall radical concentration versus time for both styrene and MMA DTLMPs, using DTL1 for styrene and MMA, as well as DTL2 for MMA. The results using DTL1 are shown in Figures 9 and 10. (Results using DTL2 are shown in Section 4.2).
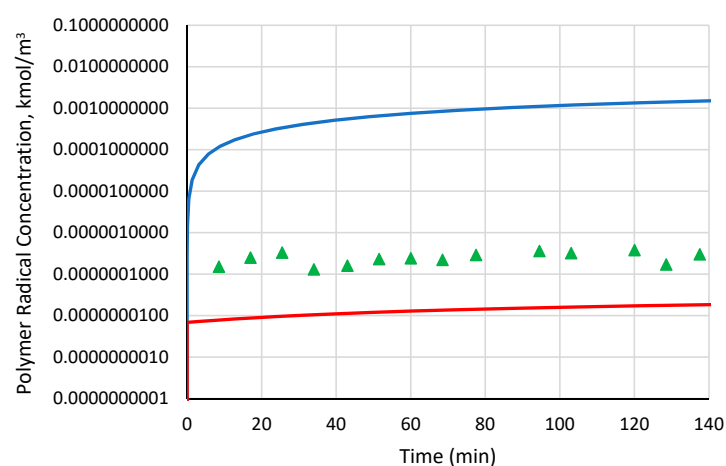

Figure 9. Comparison of experimental [13,15] and calculated profiles of polymer radical concentration versus time for the dithiolactone-mediated free-radical polymerizations (DTLMP) of styrene using DTL1: overall polymer radical (blue solid line); polymer radicals excluding $P_sDTL^\bullet$ (red solid line); experimental data (green triangles). Monomer:controller:initiator: 300:2:1.
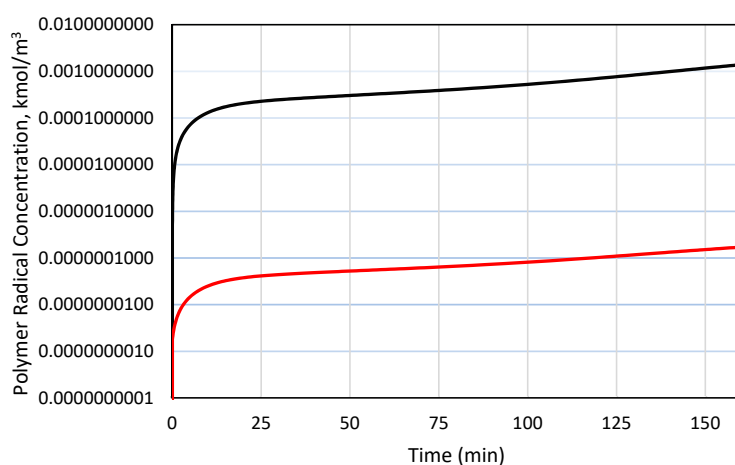

Figure 10. Calculated profiles of polymer radical concentration in the free radical polymerization of MMA using DTL1: overall polymer radicals (black solid line) and polymer radicals excluding dormant polymer $P_sDTL^\bullet$ (red solid line).

It can be observed in Figure 9 that the predicted overall concentration of polymer radicals (blue solid line, which includes "dormant" polymer $P_sDTL^\bullet$) exceeded by almost four orders of magnitude the experimental profile. It can also be observed in that figure that the calculated concentration of polymer radicals excluding $P_sDTL^\bullet$ was one order of magnitude lower than the experimental profile of the overall polymer radical concentration. This result indicates that the level of control experimentally obtained would require a much higher content of dormant polymer $P_sDTL^\bullet$, as pointed out by Moad et al. [27]; this suggests that our proposed polymerization scheme may be incomplete, pointing again towards other side reactions in the mechanism, as postulated above during the discussion of the experimental results of Figures 7 and 8.

As mentioned earlier, no measurements of polymer radical concentration versus time were obtained for the case of the DTLM polymerization of MMA. However, calculated profiles were generated, and the ranges are like those of Figure 9. Figure 10 shows calculated profiles of overall polymer radical concentration (black solid line) and polymer radicals excluding the "dormant" population ($P_sDTL^\bullet$, red solid line). It can again be observed that most of the polymer radical population is made out of dormant polymer $P_sDTL^\bullet$, which allows the polymerization to be controlled.

### 4.2. Polymerization of MMA Using DTL2

The effect of controller concentration on the polymerization rate and molar mass development for the polymerization of MMA using DTL2 was also addressed. It can be observed in Figure 11 (upper plot) that the agreement between the calculated and experimental profiles of conversion versus time is very good for the case of 300:2:1, but large deviations were observed for the case of 300:4:1. It is worth noting that the experimental profile corresponding to a higher RAFT content (grey triangles) resulted in higher conversions than the case of 300:2:1, which was contrary to the expected performance. The calculated profiles, however, showed the correct trend with polymerization rate decreasing as RAFT content increased. This result suggests that our experimental profile of conversion versus time for the case of 300:4:1 may have been in error. The agreement between the experimental and calculated profiles of M_n versus conversion, on the other hand, is very good for both RAFT concentration levels (see middle plot of Figure 11). It is interesting to notice that the predicted profile of Đ versus conversion for the case of 300:4:1 also agrees very well with the experimental one, as observed in the bottom plot of Figure 11. The agreement between the calculated and experimental profiles of Đ versus conversion for the case of 300:2:1, on the other hand, is again poor, as with DTL1.

The polymerization of MMA using AIBN and DTL1 or DTL2 controllers showed hybrid behavior between RDRP and conventional chain transfer radical polymerization. This hybrid behavior has also been observed in the RAFT polymerization of MMA using cumyl phenyldithioacetate [20]. This hybrid behavior strongly depends on temperature; at temperatures below 45 °C, the conventional character dominates, whereas controlled behavior dominates at higher temperatures [20].

The comparison of calculated and experimental MMDs shown in Figure 12 confirms the information provided by the middle and bottom plots of Figure 11. It can be observed that the calculated MMDs for the case of 300:2:1 were narrower than the experimental ones. In the case of system 300:4:1, the agreement between the calculated and experimental MMDs is very good, except for the experimental MMD at very low conversions, which was much broader, verifying a dominant conventional chain transfer behavior in that case, as alluded to above.
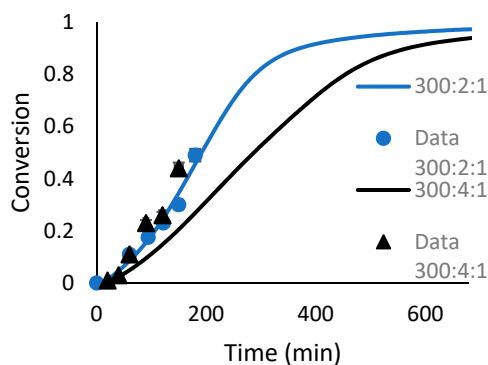
(**a**)
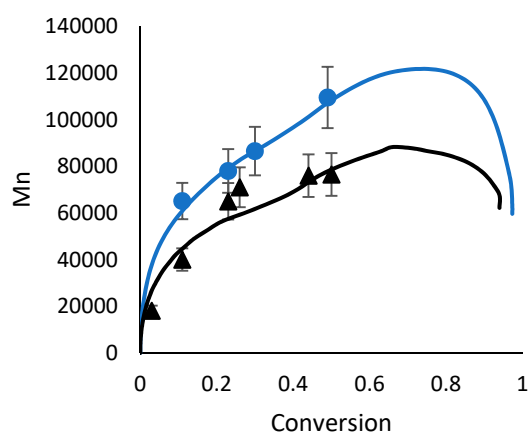
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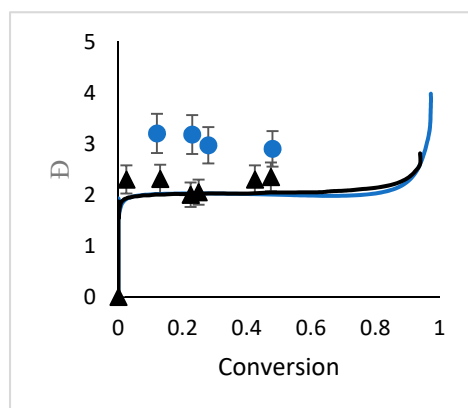
(**c**)

Figure 11. Comparison of model predictions and experimental data for (**a**) monomer conversion versus time, (**b**) number average molar mass versus conversion, and (**c**) Đ versus conversion. [MMA]:[dihydro-2(3)-thiophenethione (DTL2)]:[AIBN] = 300:2:1 for EXP 1 and 300:4:1 for EXP 2.

Finally, the calculated profiles of overall polymer radical concentration and concentration of dormant polymer ($P_s DTL^\bullet$) versus time for the case of DTLM polymerization of MMA using DTL2 are shown in Figure 13. As in the case using DTL1 earlier, it can be observed that large amounts of dormant polymer were required to obtain adequate control.
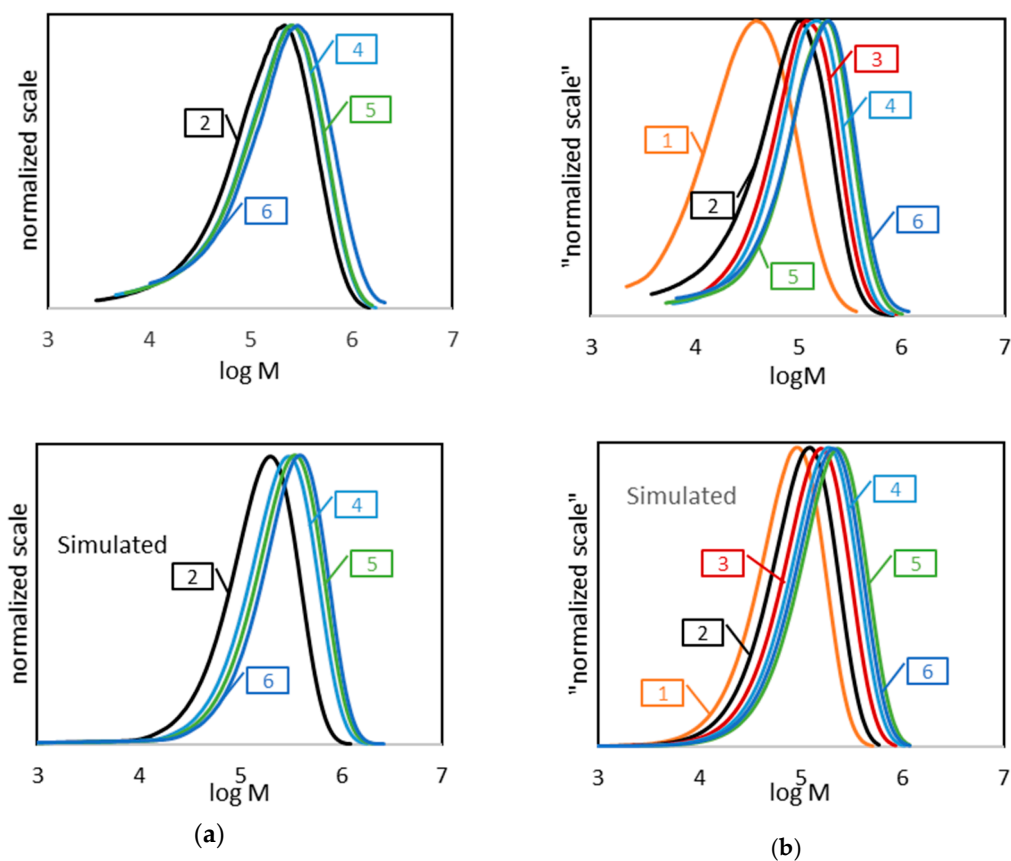
Figure 12. Evolution of the molar-mass distributions with DTL2 (experimental shown at the top and simulated at the bottom): (**a**) 300:2:1 and (**b**) 300:4:1. Labels: "1" = 40, "2" = 60, "3" = 90, "4" = 120, "5" = 150, "6" = 180 min.
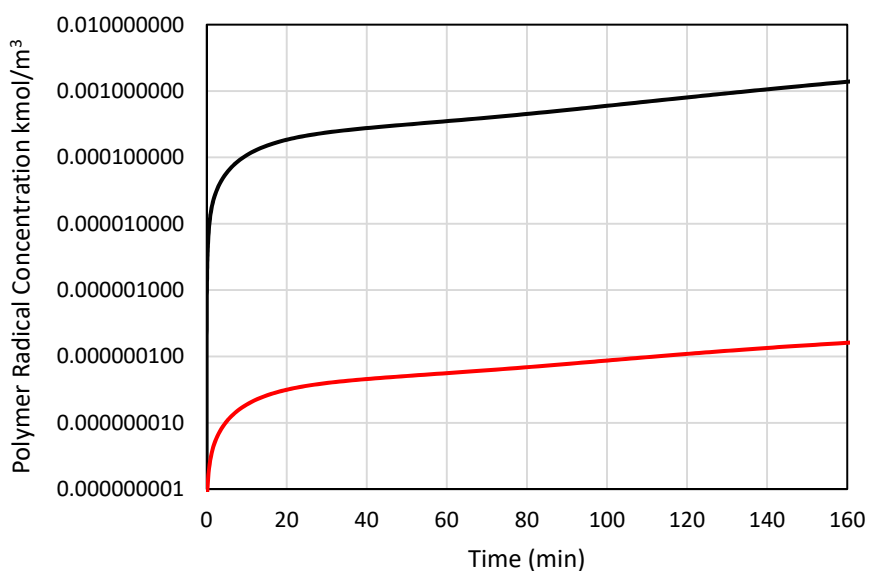

Figure 13. Calculated profiles of polymer radical concentration in the free radical polymerization of MMA using DTL2: overall polymer radicals (black solid line) and polymer radicals excluding dormant polymer $P_sDTL^\bullet$ (red solid line).

4.3. Some Thoughts on Future Research Steps

Masoumi et al. [6] used a sequential Bayesian Monte Carlo model discrimination (SBMCMD) method to discriminate between two rival RAFT models, the so-called slow-fragmentation (SF) method [28] and one type of IRT model [29]). They found that if one of the two competing models represents the 'real' mechanism behind the RAFT process, the SBMCMD framework can identify the correct model by analyzing the data from the most informative experiments designed by the model discrimination steps. However, for the system studied in that paper, if the 'real' model was not known beforehand, the method was not able to discriminate between the SF and IRT models, based on polymerization rate and molar mass development data (conversion versus time and molar mass averages versus conversion experimental profiles). The bottom-line conclusion is that additional independent experimental information (e.g., concentrations of intermediate products) is needed to get more conclusive results.

As stated in Section 4.1, we carried out additional simulations under different mechanistic variations, including trials using the full RAFT model (the inclusion of fragmentation), but no significantly better results were obtained. More comprehensive results in that direction will be presented by our group in future contributions.

5. Conclusions

The free radical polymerization of MMA in the presence of AIBN and DTL1 or DTL2 at 333.15 K was studied experimentally and modeled using a polymerization scheme where only reversible addition was considered (fragmentation neglected). The agreement between the experimental and modeling profiles of conversion versus time, average molar mass and full MMDs can range from fair to very-good. Our results complement our previous study on the polymerization of styrene using AIBN and DTL1.

Though the polymerization scheme based on reversible addition only seems to be adequate to describe the overall performance of dithiolactone-mediated free radical polymerizations, described typically by polymerization rate and average molar mass development, the fact that the global description of the system, considering a wide range of experimental conditions and independent responses was difficult to obtain by using a single set of model parameters, suggests that the proposed polymerization scheme may be incomplete.

Our modeling results suggest that high concentrations of a dormant polymer ($P_sDTL^{\bullet}$) are required to provide adequate control of the polymerization. This result further suggests that the polymerization scheme may be incomplete. This is an issue that requires further experimental and mechanistic considerations in the area of DTLMP.

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