

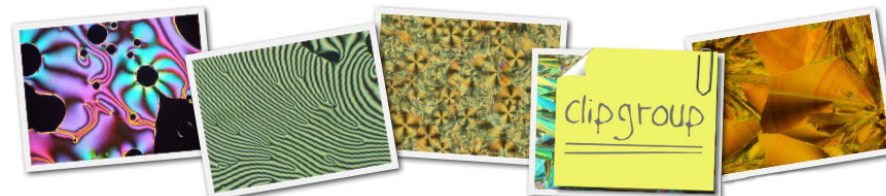
Liquid Crystal and Polymer group

*Research line:*

# FUNCTIONAL POLYMERS

with

# CONTROLLED STRUCTURE



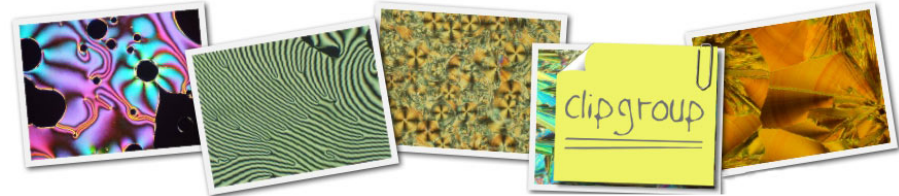
Liquid Crystal and Polymer group

**Milagros Piñol (Prof. Titular, Ciencias)**  
**Rosa Tejedor (Profesora, CUD)**  
**Luis Oriol (Prof. Titular, Ciencias)**

**M. José Clemente (Dr., Inv. N2, BSH)**

**Hugo García (Predoc)**  
**Alejandro Roche (Predoc)**

Miriam Abad (TFM)  
Alejandro Martínez (TFG)  
Daniel Zatón (TFG)



Liquid Crystal and Polymer group

**MAT2014-55205-P STIPOL *Synthesis and applications of smart polymers and supramolecular block copolymers with stimuli-responsive properties (2015-2017)***

**ITN 607602 SASSYPOL *Hierarchical self-assembly of polymeric soft systems (2014-17)***

**OTRI 2015-0348 *Marcado estético digital por láser (2015-16) BSH***



**NETOFNETS *Training networ on advanced polymeric networks: developing future experts in functional materials and biomaterial (sent for evaluation, coordinator: LO, ICMA)***

## TOPICS

➔ LIQUID CRYSTALLINE POLYMERS (COLUMNAR AND SUPRAMOLECULAR)

➔ ANISOTROPIC NETWORKS FOR OPTICAL APPLICATIONS

➔ BIODEGRADABLE NETWORKS based on alternative photopolymers

➔ **STIMULI-RESPONSIVE POLYMERS**

➔ **AZOPOLYMERS: Side chain polymers and dendrimers FOR:**

**NON LINEAR OPTICS  
HOLOGRAPHY**

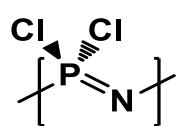
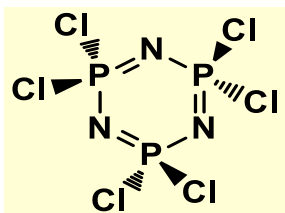
**PHOTOINDUCTION OF CHIRALITY<sub>cv</sub>**

➔ **BLOCK COPOLYMERS for:**

**VOLUME HOLOGRAPHY**

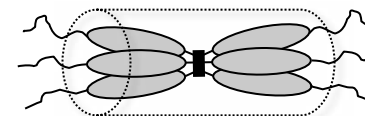
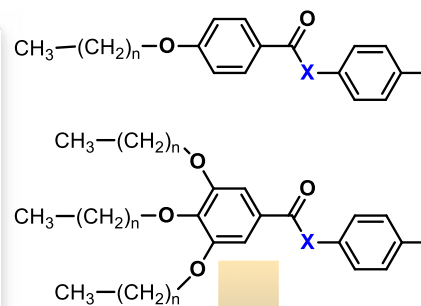
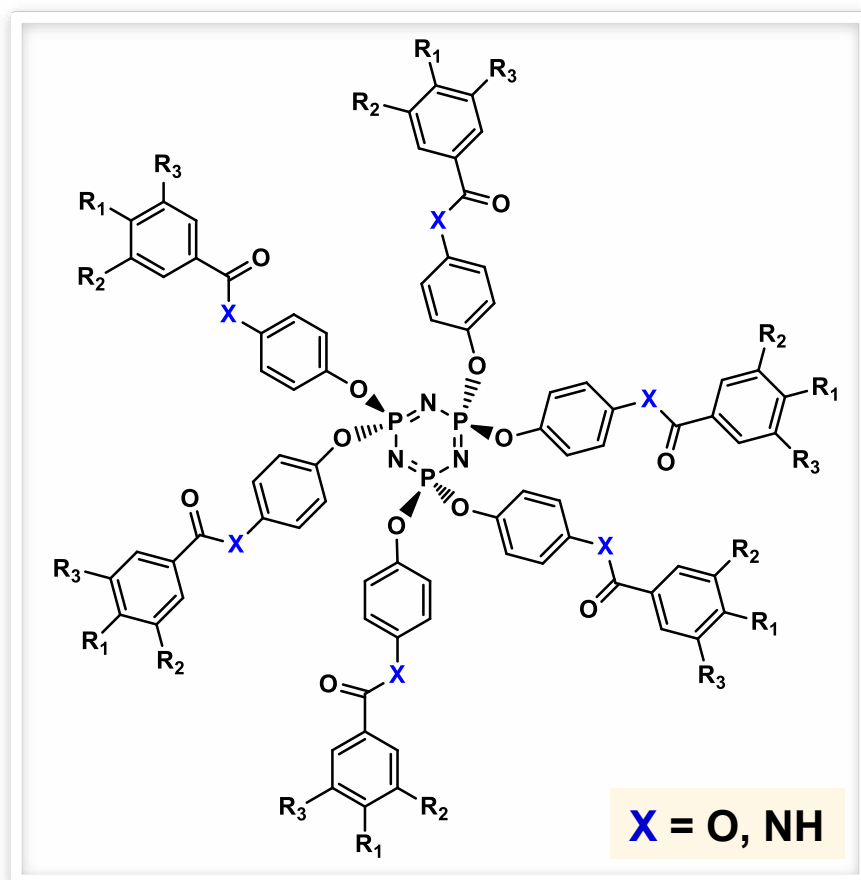
**ENCAPSULATION AND DELIVERY OF CARGO MOLECULES**

## LIQUID CRYSTALLINE MATERIALS BASED ON CYLOTRIPHOSPHAZENES



**Functionalization with Mesogenic Units  
(substitution Cl by mesogenic units)**

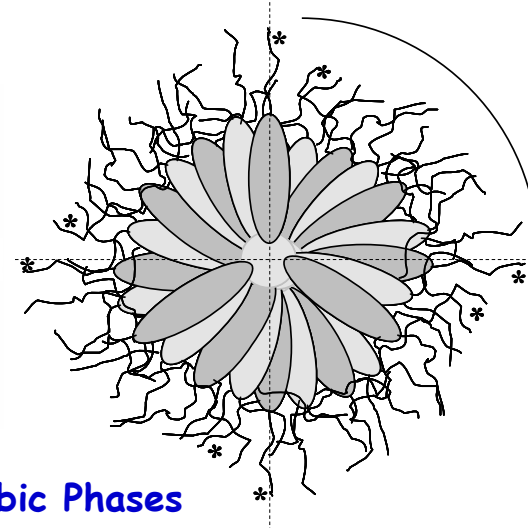
*Dpt. Inorganic Chemistry (Dr. J. Jiménez)*



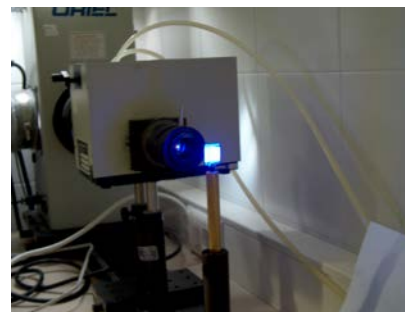
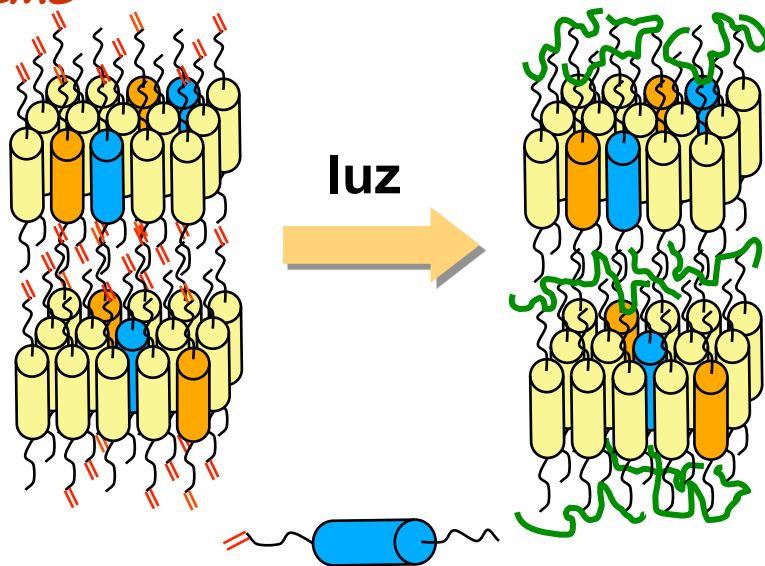
**Calamitic Phases**



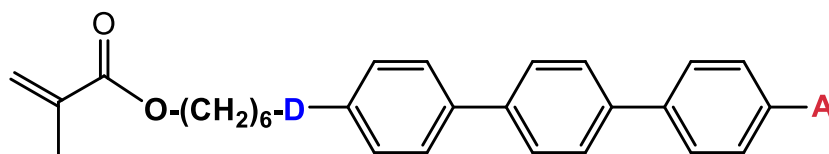
**Columnar and Cubic Phases**

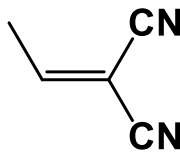


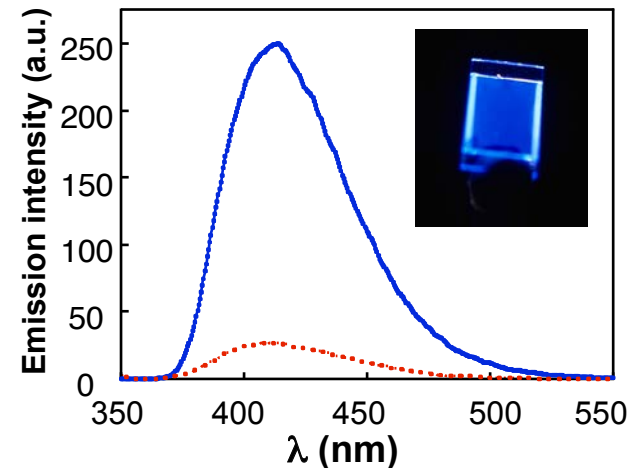
## IN-SITU PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION of LCs: POLARIZED LIGHT EMITTING FILMS



e.g.



D (donor)	A (acceptor)	MO / DSC	$\lambda_{\max}(\text{nm})$	$\lambda_{\text{em}}(\text{nm})$	$\Phi$ (THF)
-O-	-CN	K 124 S <sub>A</sub> (t>140 pol)	312	410	0.58
-O-		K 138 N (t>140 pol)	380	535	0.18
-N(CH <sub>3</sub> )-	-CN	t>115 pol	355	476	0.37



## Application of fluorenes to the preparation of laser based on cholesterics

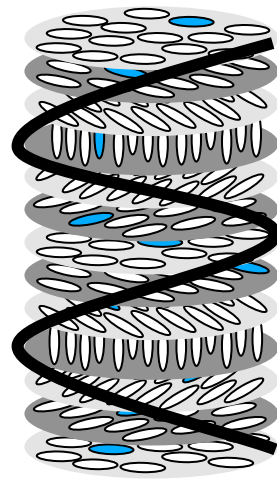
Univ. della Calabria (Italia): Prof. R. Barberi, Prof. G. Chilaya

Ch Phase  
(helical order)

$$\lambda = n_m p$$

$$n_m = \frac{1}{2}(n_e + n_o)$$

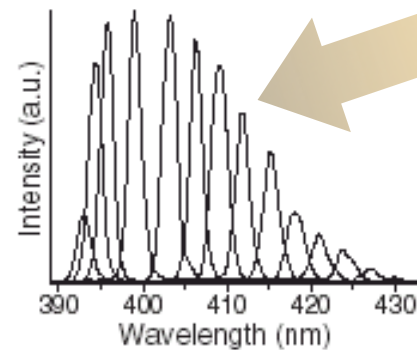
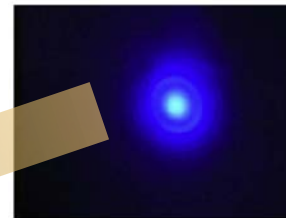
p: helical pitch



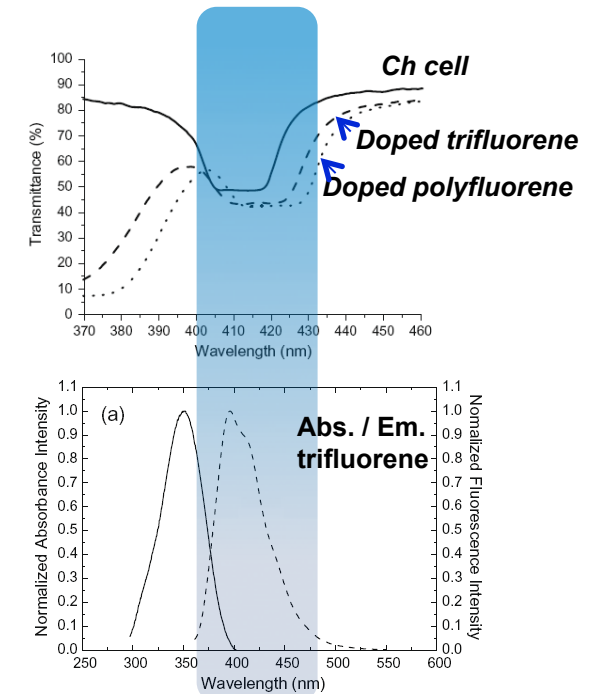
luminophore



If emission matches  
with  $\lambda$ :  
laser emission

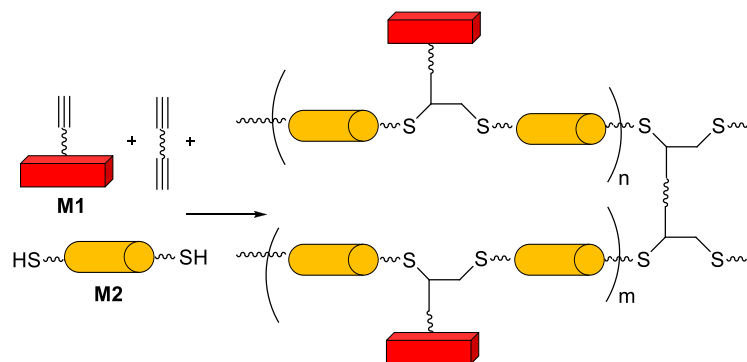
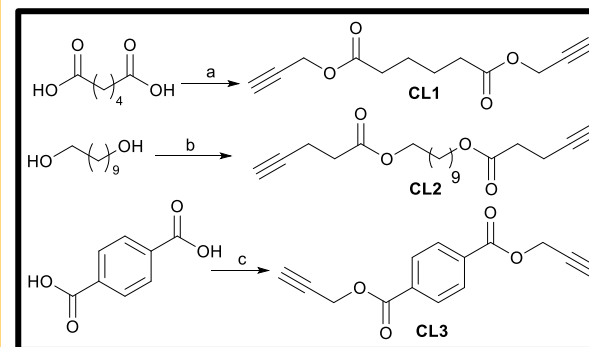
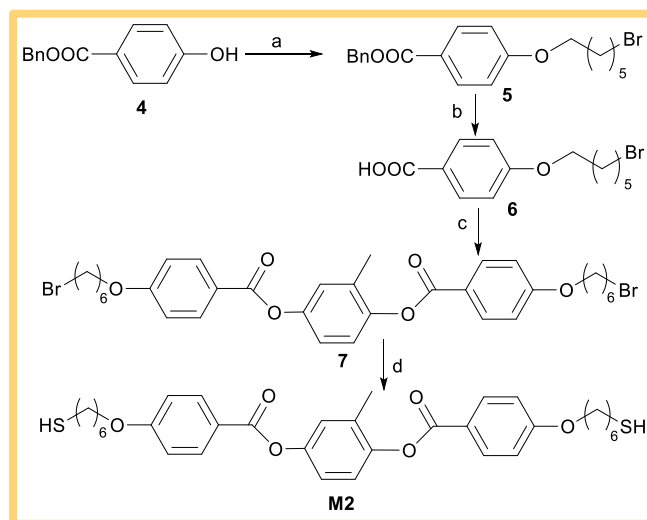
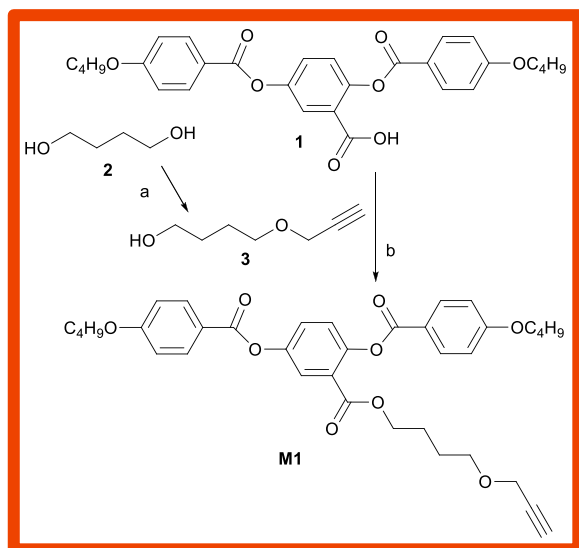


Tuning of laser emission with changing  
the concentration of luminophore



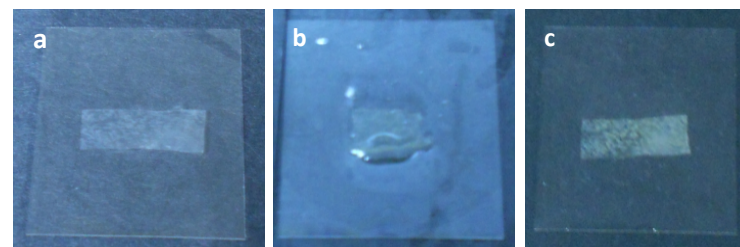
*Adv. Mater.* 2004, 16, 791  
*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2005, 86, 051107  
*Opt. Mater.* 2009, 31, 1693

**COLLABORATION WITH D.S. WIERSMA, C. PARMEGGIANI, (European Lab. For Non-Linear Spectroscopy, Univ. Florence): MOLECULAR ACTUATORS PREPARED BY PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION**



**PHOTO-ELASTOMERS HAVING MESOGENS BOTH  
IN MAIN AND SIDE CHAIN**  
(improved mechanical properties of actuators)

**EXAMPLE OF THERMAL ACTIVATION OF A  
ELASTOMERIC FILMS**





**Objective: Synthesis of new BIODEGRADABLE photopolymers alternative to (meth)acrylates for preparing patterned scaffolds by direct laser writing**

**CHEMICAL APPROACH:**

**Light-triggered crosslinking processes involving TWO different reactive groups**

**Thiol-yne systems**

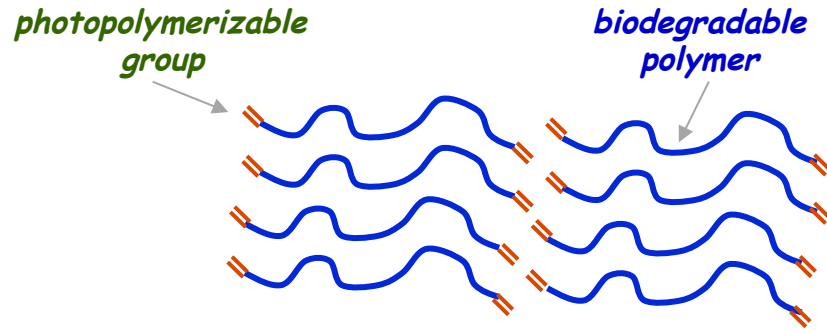


**BIODEGRADABLE  
PHOTOPOLYMERS**

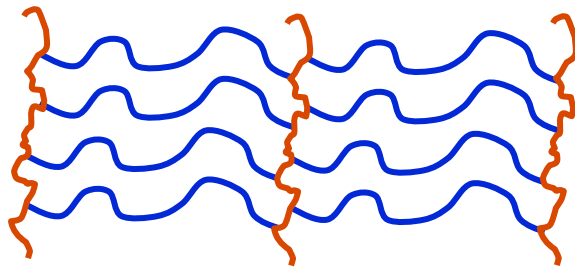


**Analogs to diazoresins**

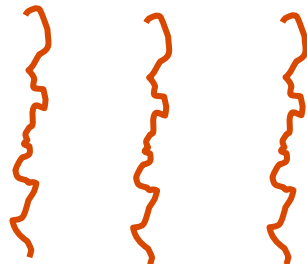
### ACRILATES



light processing

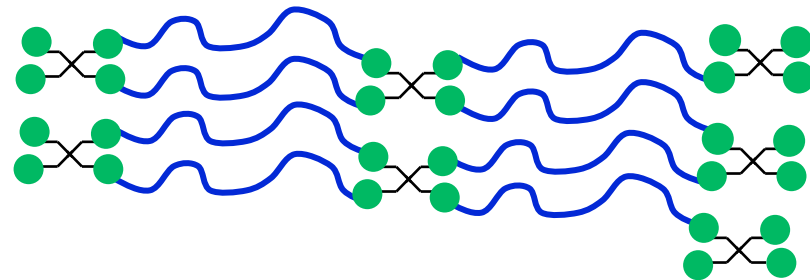
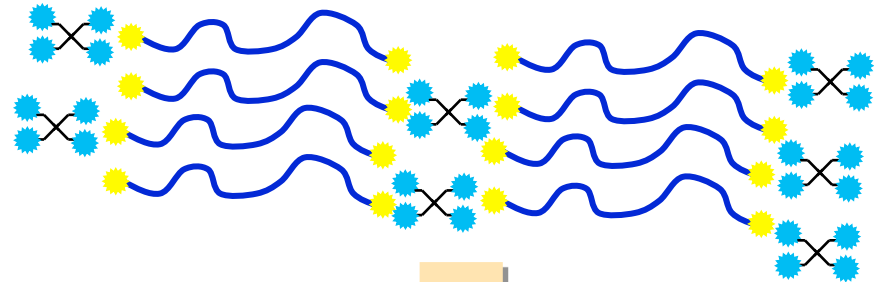


degradation of the scaffold



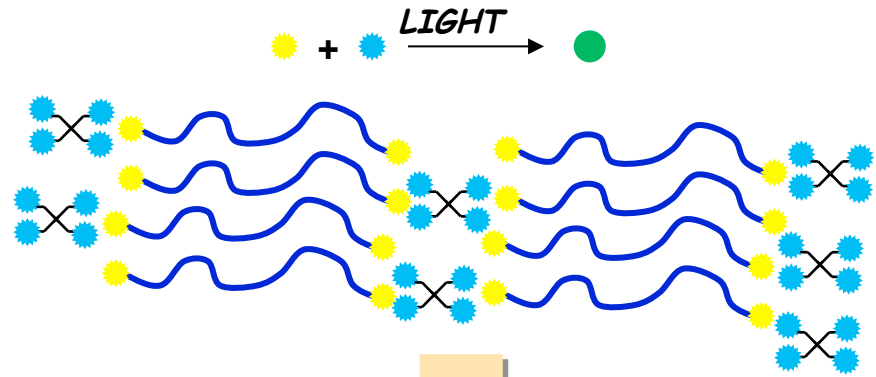
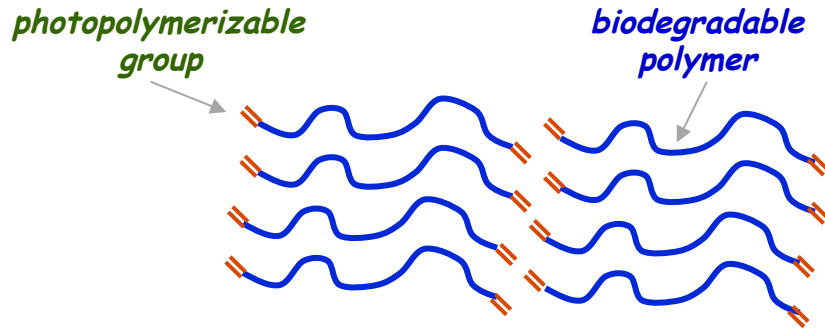
polymeric acrylic residues

### PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION INVOLVING A + B

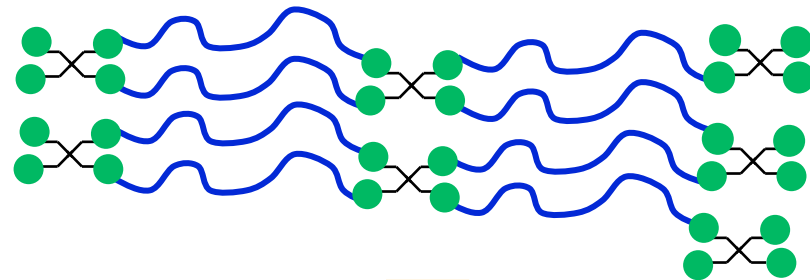
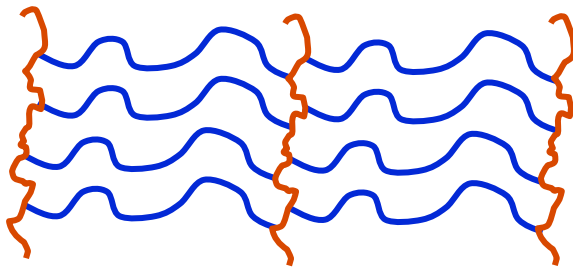


ACRILATES

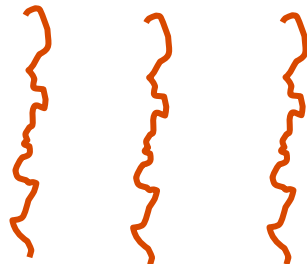
PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION INVOLVING A + B



light processing

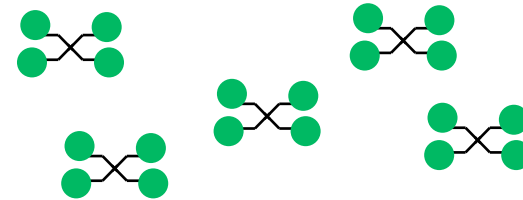


degradation of the scaffold



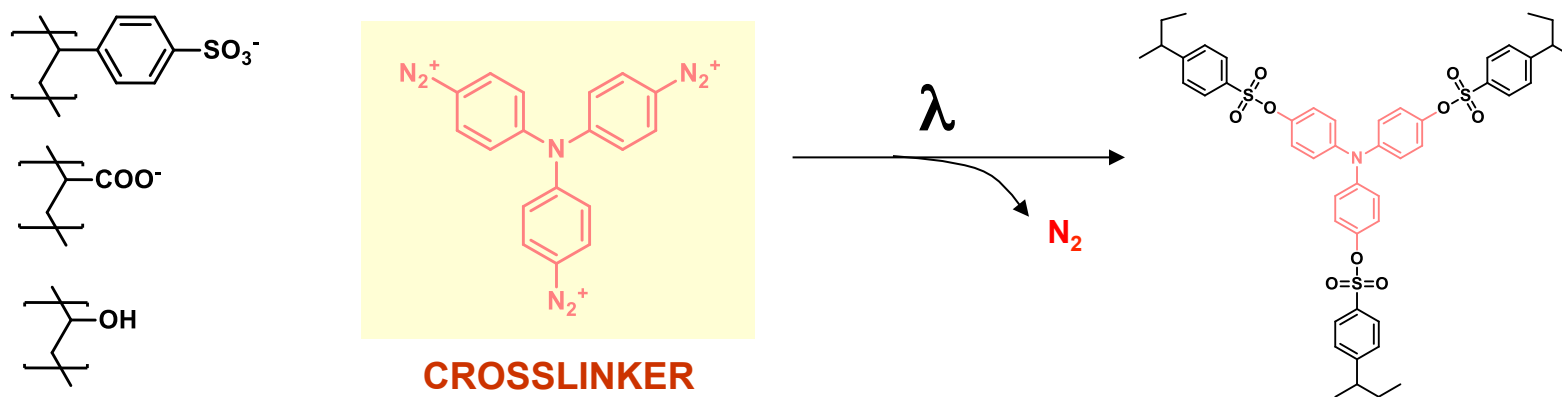
polymeric acrylic residues

no toxic and excretable residues



## ➤ PHOTOCROSSLINKING BASED ON THE PHOTODECOMPOSITION OF DIAZONIUM SALTS

proof of principle:

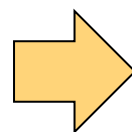


### Advantages:

- I. water as solvent
- II. photoinitiator is not needed
- III. different biopolymers with nucleophilic groups can react with diazonium salts

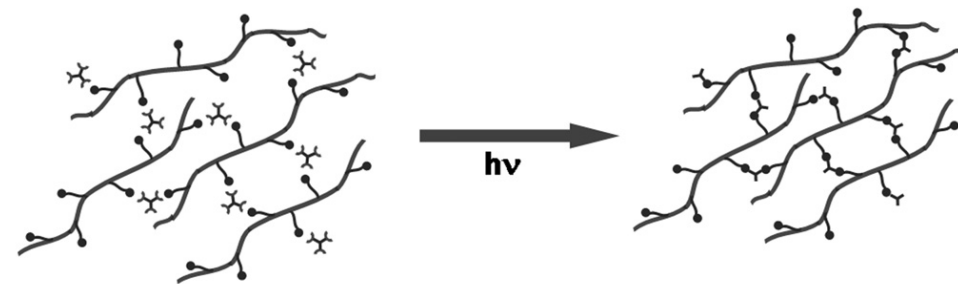
### Disadvantages:

- I. low stability of diazonium salts
- II. low efficiency of the reaction

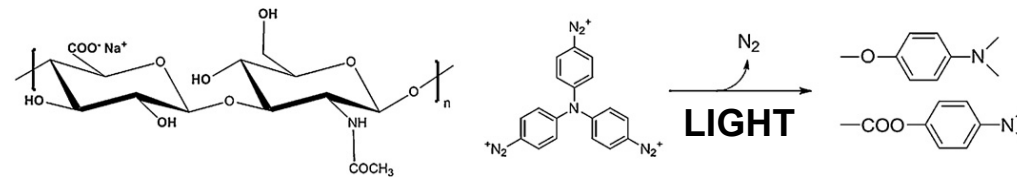


**IT CAN APPLIED TO ANY SYNTHETIC POLYMER  
HAVING NUCLEOPHILIC GROUPS IN THE  
REPEATING UNITS**

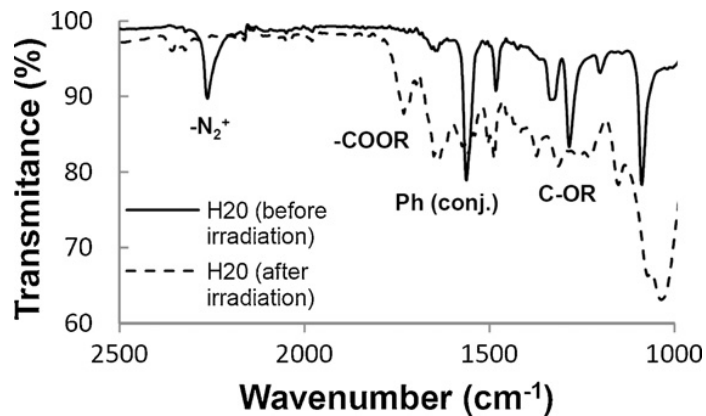
## APPLICATION TO BIOPOLYMERS



### HYALURONIC ACID:

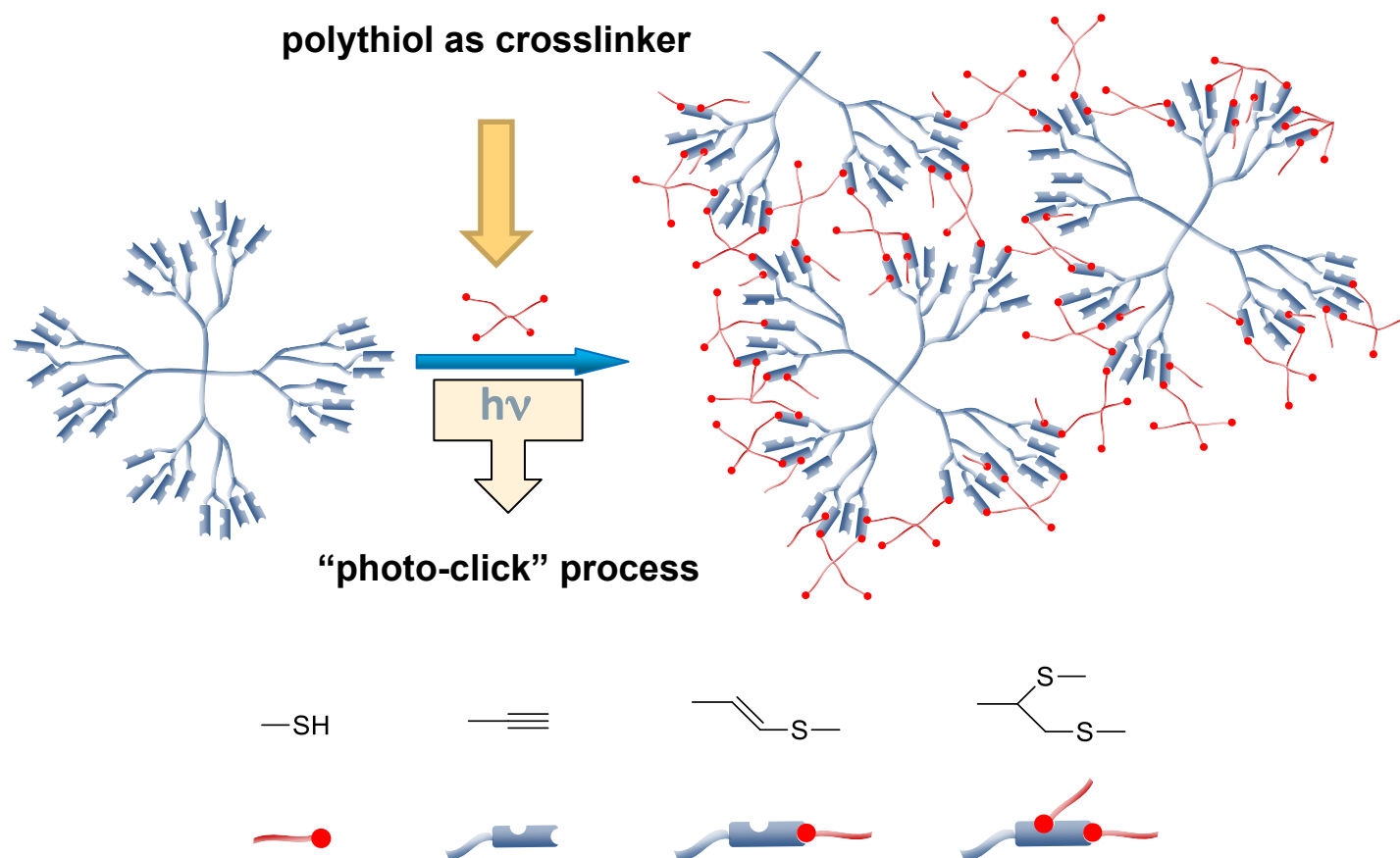


NO chemical modification of the biopolymer is needed



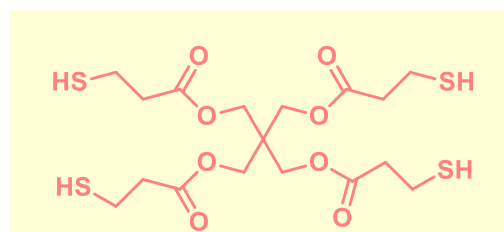
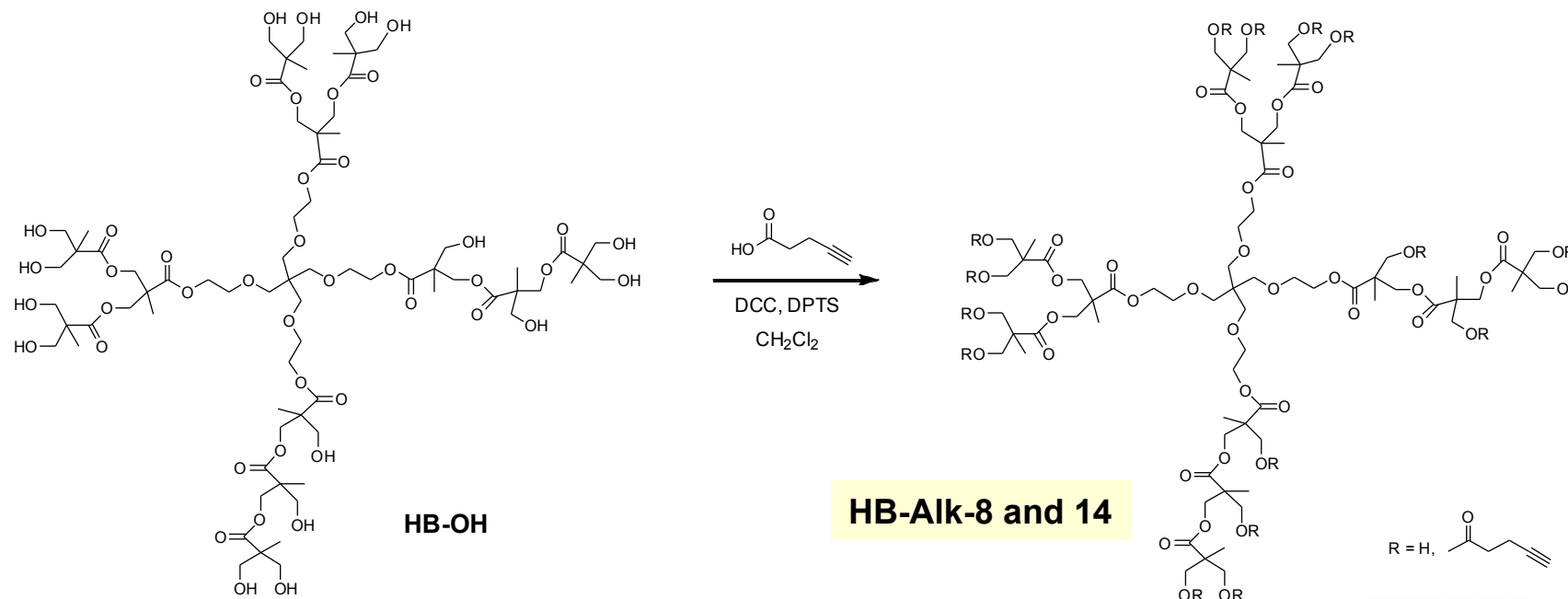
PROCESSING, PATTERNING AND  
SELECTIVE ELIMINATION OF  
UNCROSSLINKED REGIONS  
using aqueous solutions

## PHOTOCROSSLINKING OF THIOL-YNE SYSTEMS



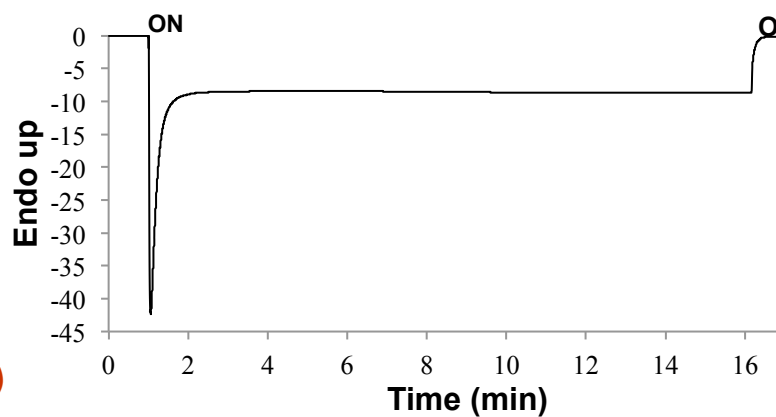
- **Densely crosslinked networks: GOOD STRATEGY FOR PHOTOPOLYMERIC NETWORKS**
- **Combination of click processes: CuAAC + thiol-yne**
- Less explored that thiol-ene chemistry in the field of materials and biomaterials (first report on materials chemistry in 2004 and intense upsurge since 2009)

## PHOTOCROSSLINKING OF THIOL-YNE SYSTEMS

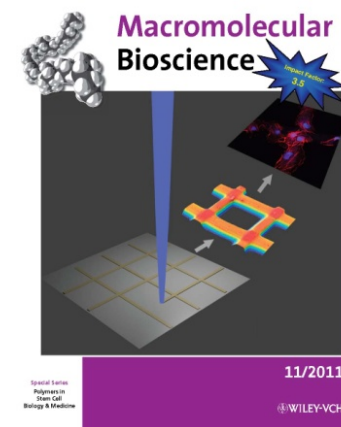


non-citotoxic

(Photoiniciador: Irgacure 369)



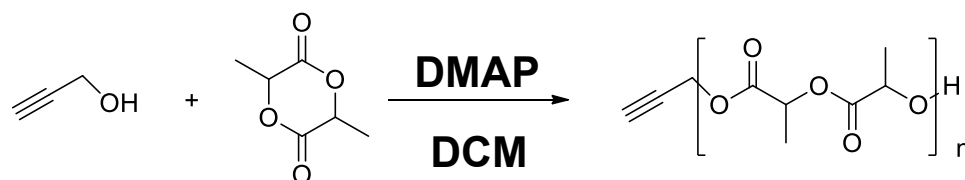
✓ Commercial polymers  
✓ high degree of functionalization



Macromol. Biosci. 2011, 11, 1445

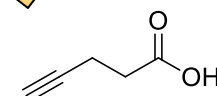
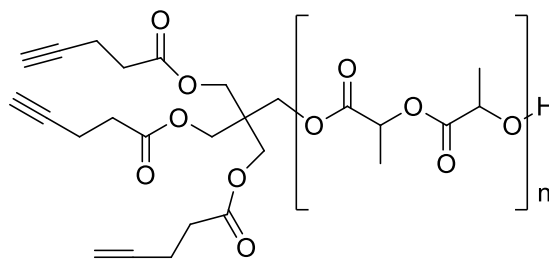
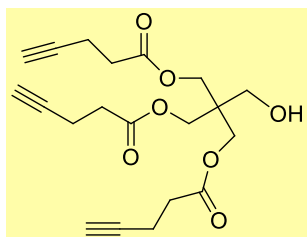
➤ **ALTERNATIVE ALIPHATIC, BIODEGRADABLE POLYESTERS WITH A GOOD CONTROL OF MOLECULAR WEIGHT**

polylactide, polycaprolactone

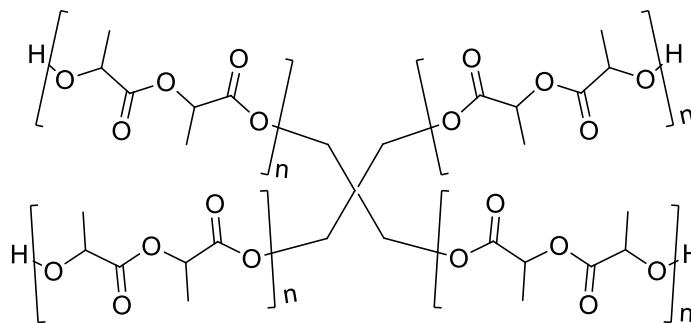
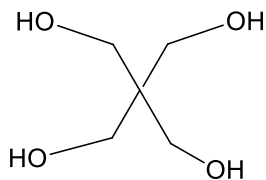


D,L-lactide

Amorphous polymers (T<sub>g</sub> 35-40°C)  
M<sub>n</sub> = 1000, 2000 y 4000



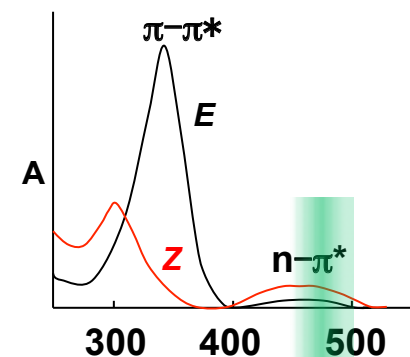
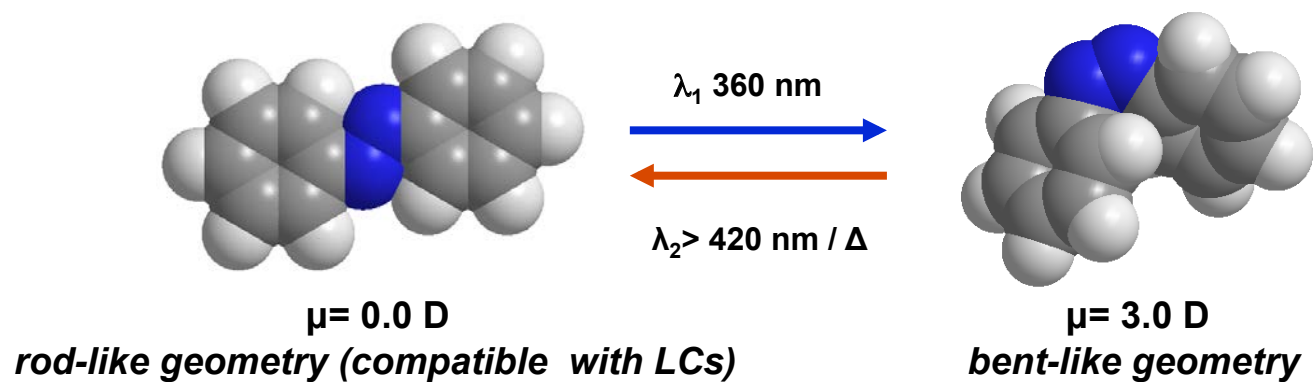
Esterification  
of OH GROUPS



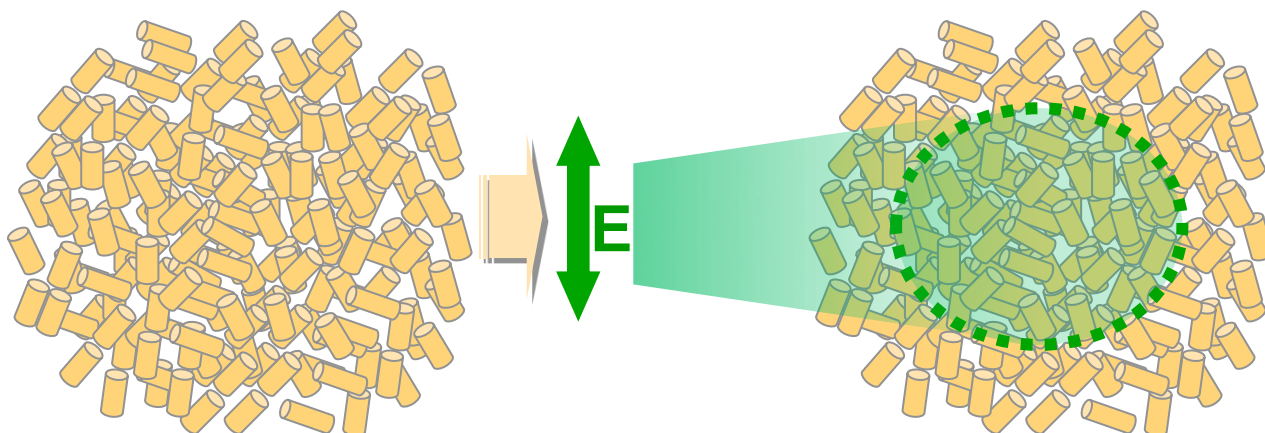


➤ **PHOTOADDRESSABLE POLYMERS WITH AZOBENZENE PHOTOCHROMIC UNITS**  
**AZOPOLYMERS**

**Reversible photoisomerization E-Z**

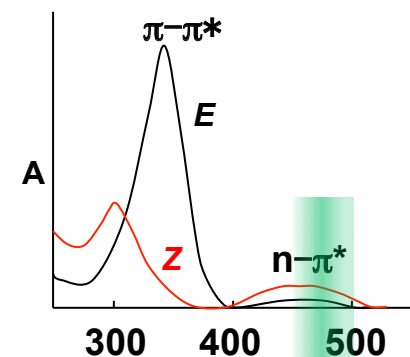
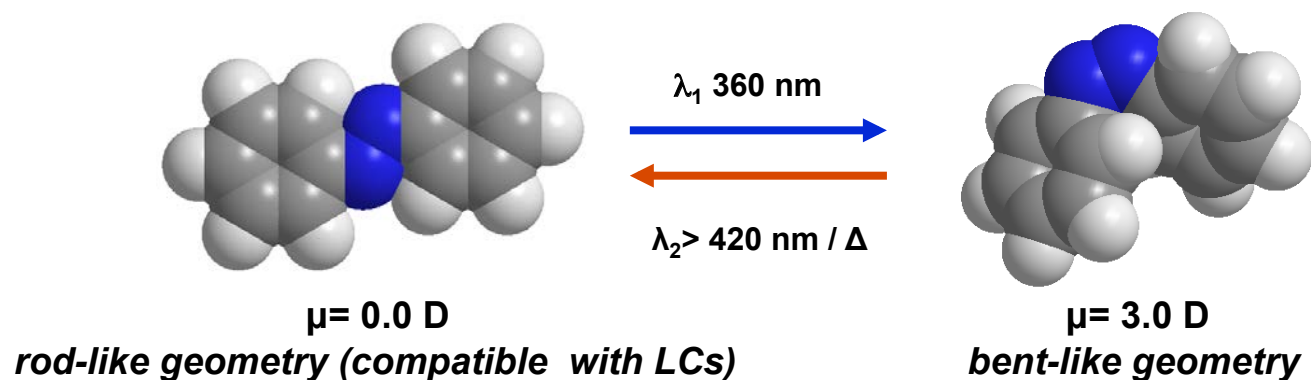


**Irradiation with linearly polarized light?**

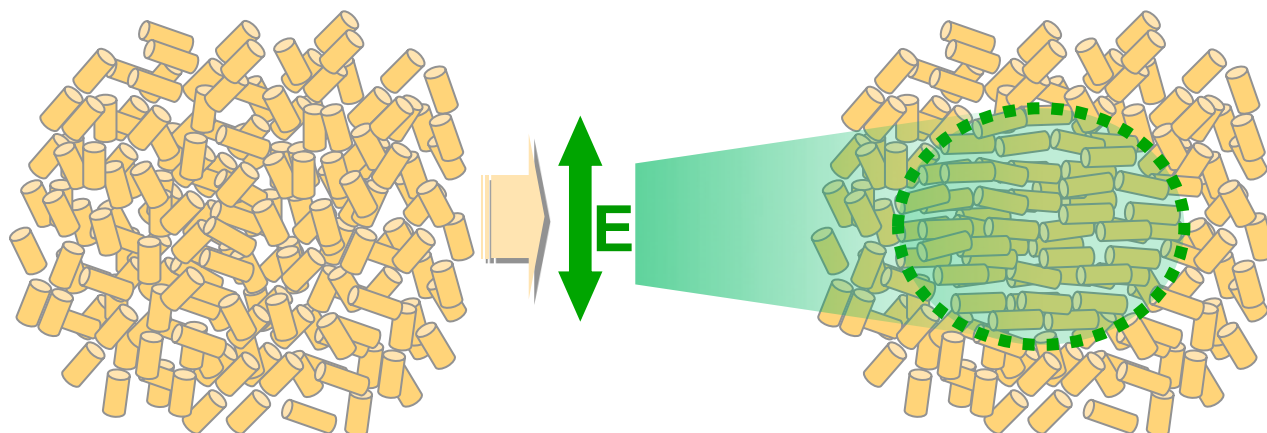


## PHOTOADDRESSABLE POLYMERS WITH AZOBENZENE PHOTOCHROMIC UNITS AZOPOLYMERS

### Reversible photoisomerization E-Z



### Irradiation with linearly polarized light?



### PHOTOINDUCED ANISOTROPY

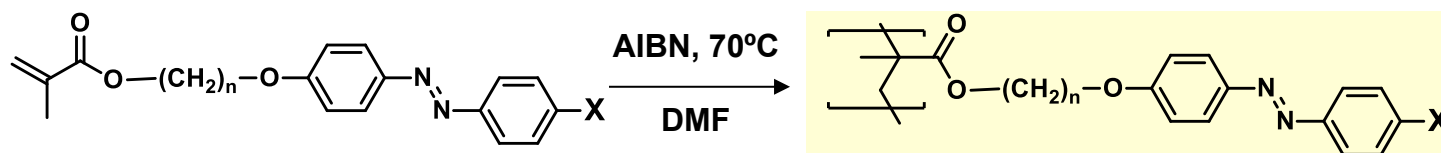
Birefringence  $\Delta n$   
Dichroism



- ✓ Optical storage
- ✓ Photomechanical actuators
- ✓ .....

## ➤ SIDE-CHAIN LIQUID CRYSTALLINE POLYMERS

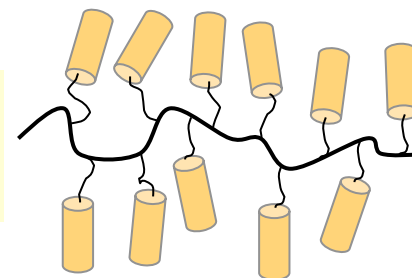
*Polymethacrylates synthesized by conventional free radical polymerization*



Atactics

Mn, aprox. 10000-60000

Polydispersity aprox. 1.5 - 2



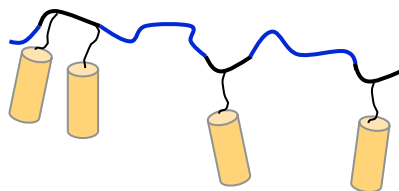
*some examples of HOMOPOLYMERS:*

Homopolymer	X	n	Phase transitions
PC0	CN	0 <sup>a</sup>	g 170 N 285 I
PC2	CN	2	g 105 N 158 I
PC6	CN	6	g 56 S <sub>A</sub> 163 I
PC10	CN	10	g 28 S <sub>A</sub> 131 I
POMe	OCH <sub>3</sub>	6	g 64 S 89 N 126 I

<sup>a</sup> without spacer

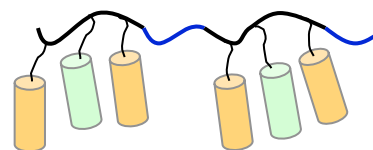
➤ **AZO COPOLYMERS: THICK FILMS FOR VOLUME HOLOGRAPHY**  
**COLLABORATION WITH R. ALCALÁ, C. SÁNCHEZ**

### Statistical Copolymers



Low cooperativity  
among azobenzene units

### Statistical Terpolymers

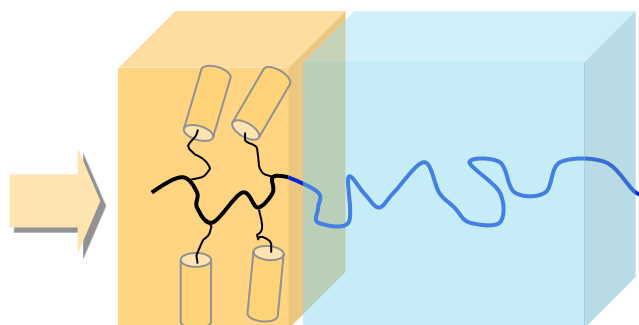


Slow response

HOW TO DECREASE THE AZO CONTENT BUT MAINTAINING  
THE AZOBENZENE COOPERATIVITY'

### BLOCK COPOLYMERS

Azobenzene confined in  
nanodomains:  
COOPERATIVITY



linear "transparent" block  
e.g. PMMA

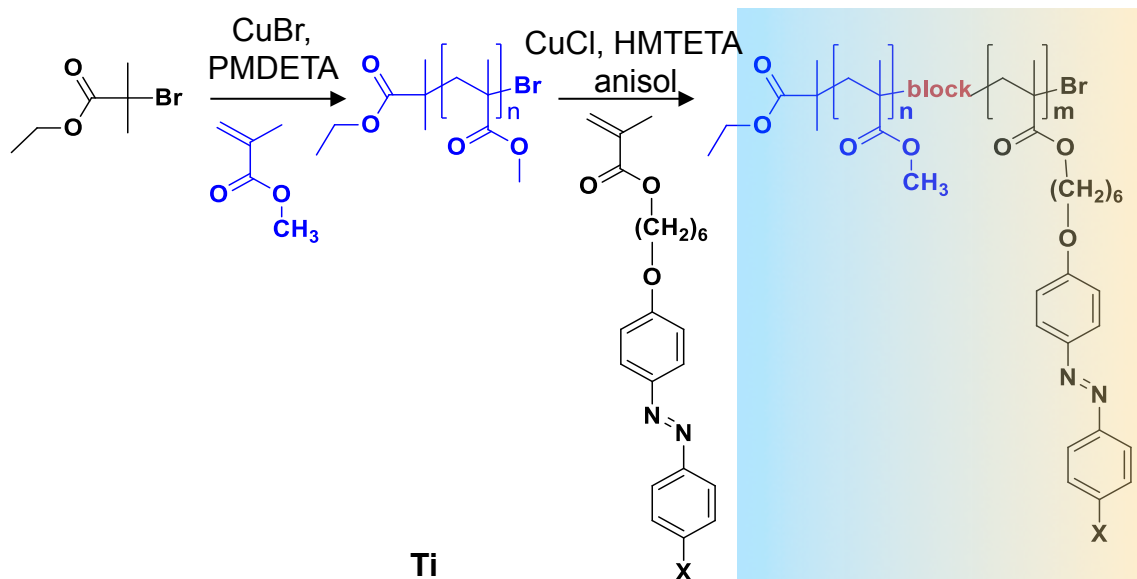
✓ dilution of azo  
✓ processability



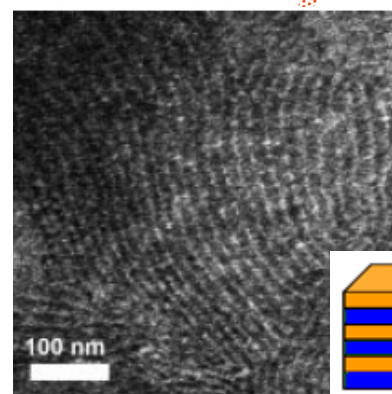
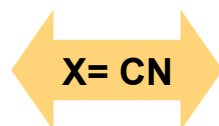
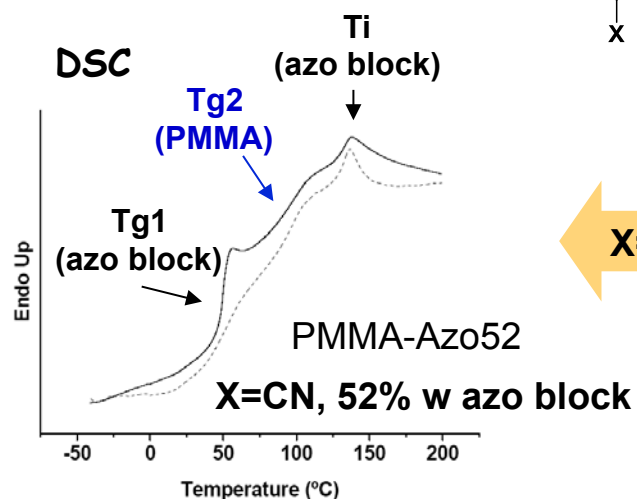
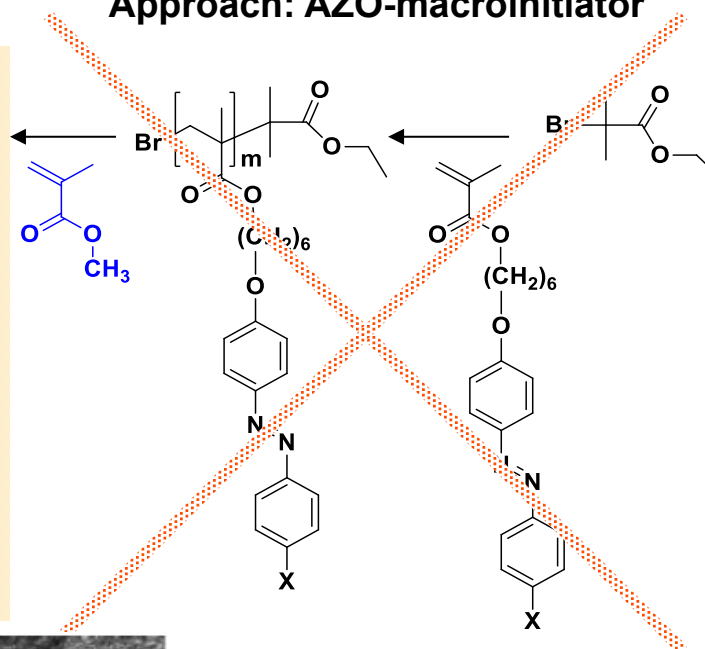
## SYNTHESIS OF LINEAR-LINEAR AZO-BCPs

Synthetic approaches by sequential ATOM TRANSFER RADICAL POLYMERIZATION

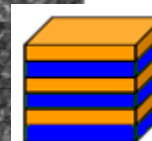
Approach: PMMA-macroinitiator



Approach: AZO-macroinitiator



Phase microsegregation

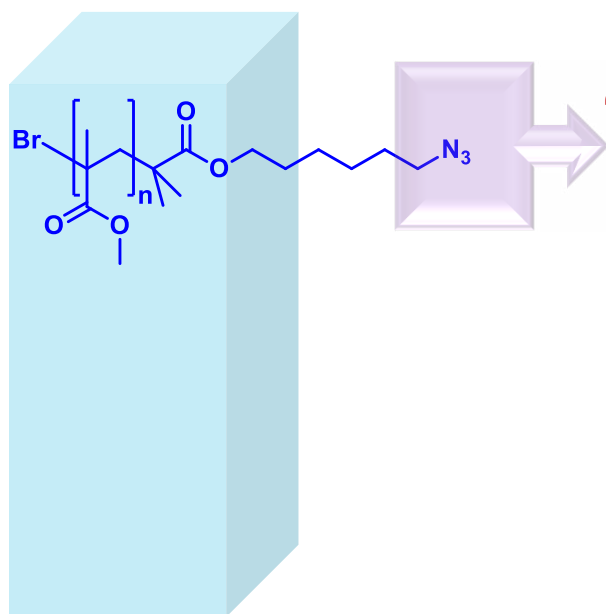


➤ **AZO BLOCK COPOLYMERS: alternative synthesis of block copolymers by click chemistry**

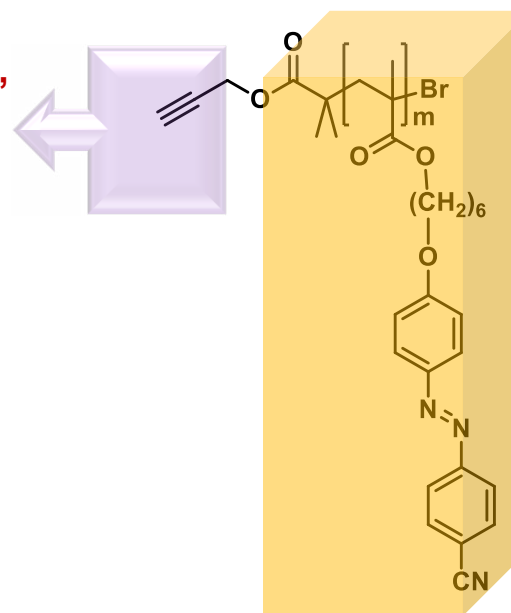
➔ Low degrees of polymerization of AZO BLOCK obtained from PMMA macroinitiator

**ALTERNATIVE: COUPLING OF PREFORMED BLOCKS**

PMMA having an azide terminal group



Azopolymer having an alkyne terminal group  
(higher DPs than alternative synthesis)



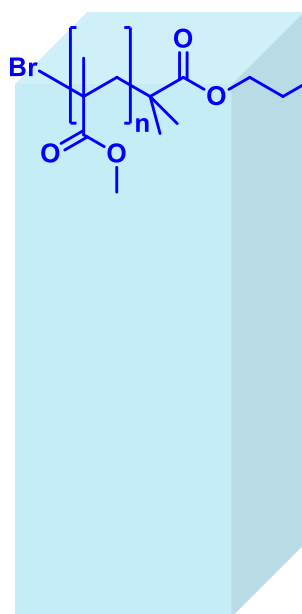
“click coupling”  
CuAAC

➤ **AZO BLOCK COPOLYMERS: alternative synthesis of block copolymers by click chemistry**

➔ Low degrees of polymerization of AZO BLOCK obtained from PMMA macroinitiator

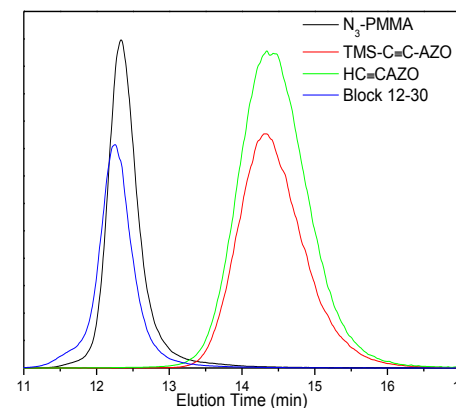
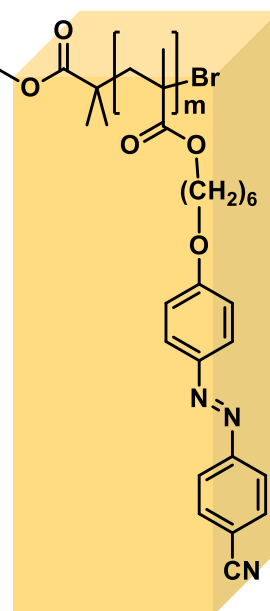
**ALTERNATIVE: COUPLING OF PREFORMED BLOCKS**

PMMA having an azide terminal group



(n=800; m=30)

Azopolymer having an alkyne terminal group  
(higher DPs than alternative synthesis)

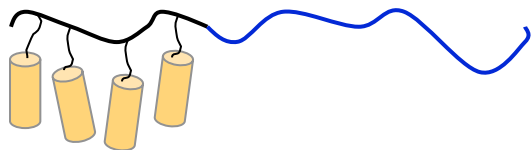


no evidences of residual blocks were observed by NMR or GPC



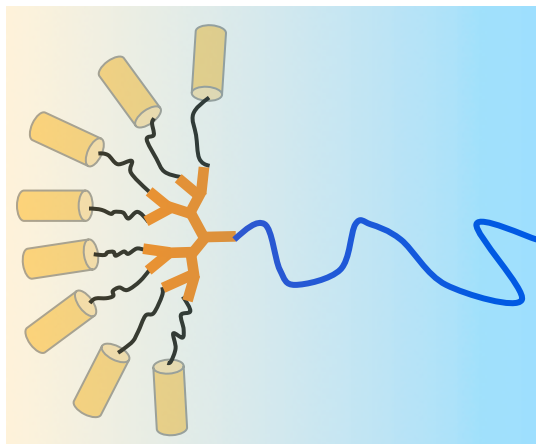
## *LINEAR-LINEAR vs. LINEAR-DENDRITIC BLOCK COPOLYMERS*

### *Linear-linear Azo-BCPs*



*It is difficult to control the polymerization of azobenzene-containing monomers*

### *Linear-dendritic Azo-BCPs*



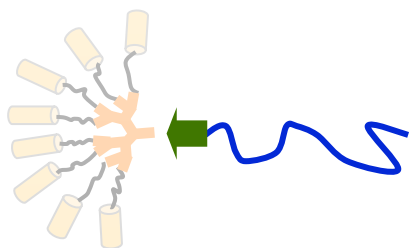
*Avoidance of the polymerization of azobenzene-containing monomers via CRP techniques*

*Exact control of the number of azobenzene moieties in the BC through the dendritic block*

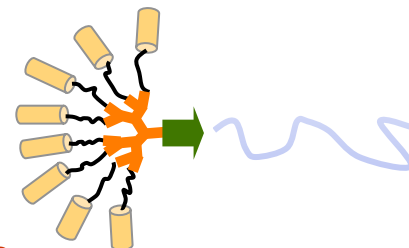
## *SYNTHESIS OF LINEAR-DENDRITIC BLOCK COPOLYMERS:*

### *ALTERNATIVES:*

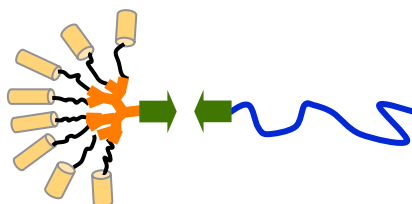
1. Divergent synthesis of the dendron from an activated linear chain



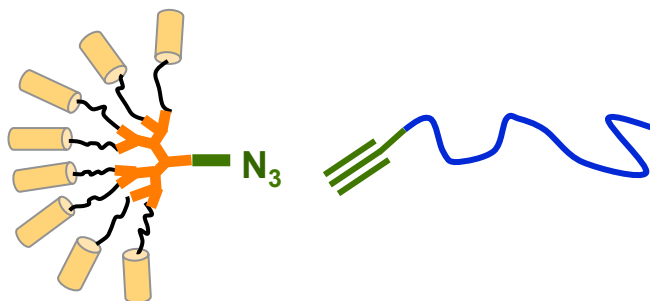
2. Synthesis of the linear chain using a dendritic macroinitiator



3. Coupling of preformed blocks using highly efficient reactions

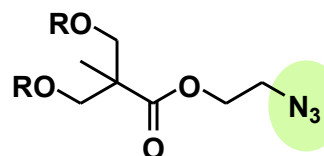


### *Copper (I)-Catalyzed 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition of Azides and Alkynes*



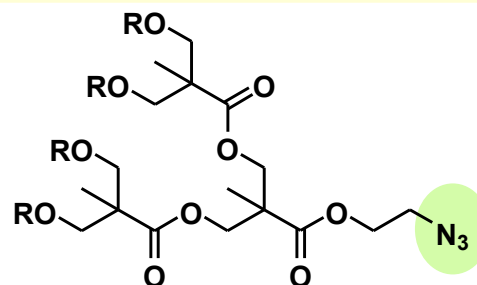
## SYNTHESIS OF AZODENDRONS (DENDRITIC BLOCKS)

G: generation of dendron; number of azo-units  $n = 2^G$



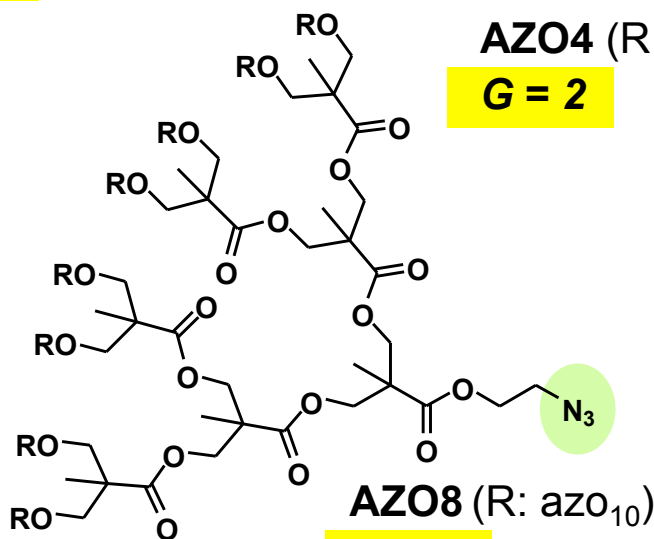
**AZO2** (R: azo<sub>10</sub>)

**G = 1**



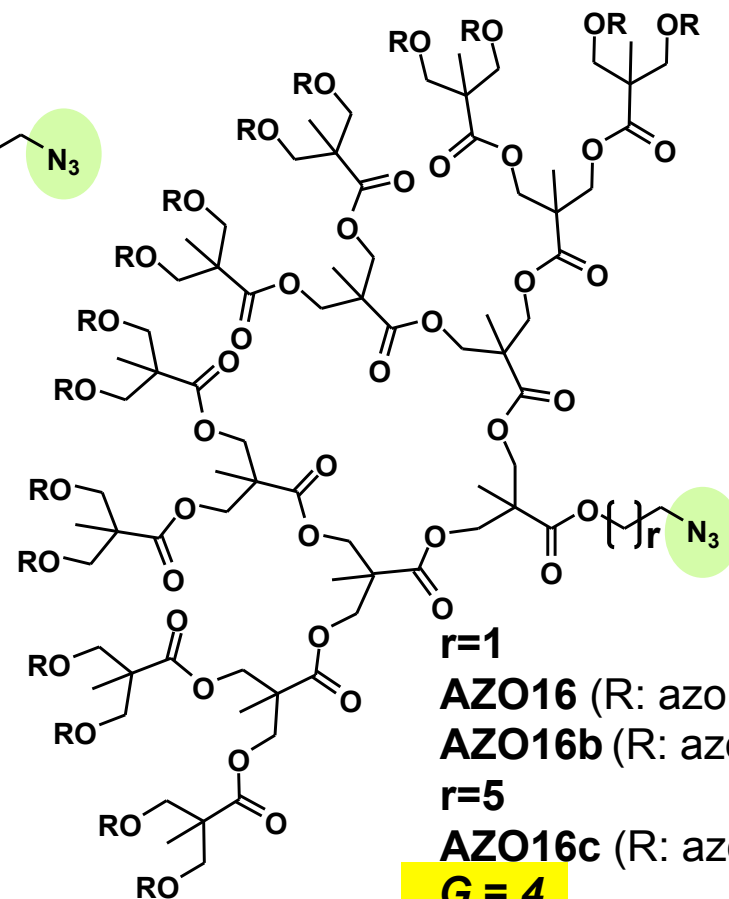
**AZO4** (R: azo<sub>10</sub>)

**G = 2**



**AZO8** (R: azo<sub>10</sub>)

**G = 3**



**r=1**

**AZO16** (R: azo<sub>10</sub>)

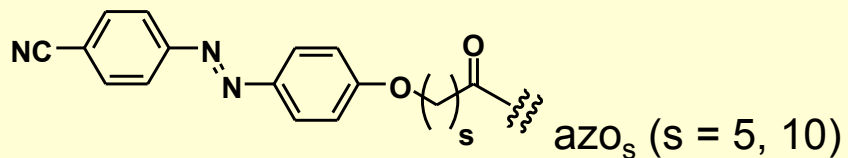
**AZO16b** (R: azo<sub>5</sub>)

**r=5**

**AZO16c** (R: azo<sub>10</sub>)

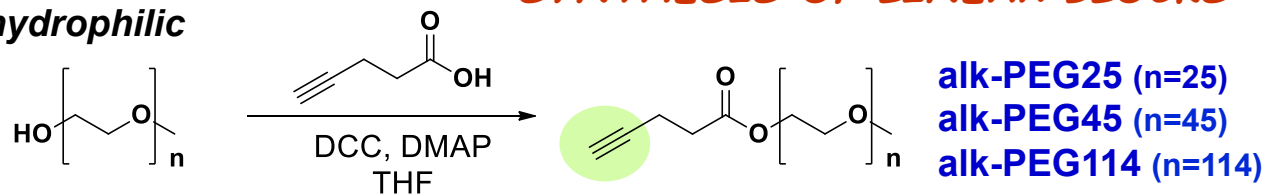
**G = 4**

**R:**

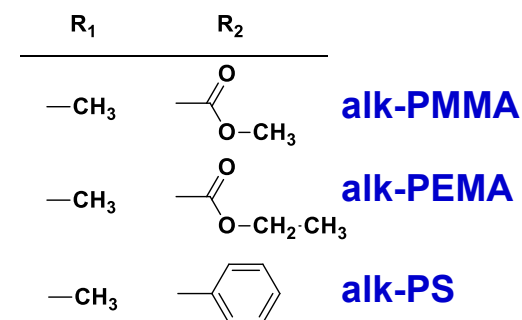
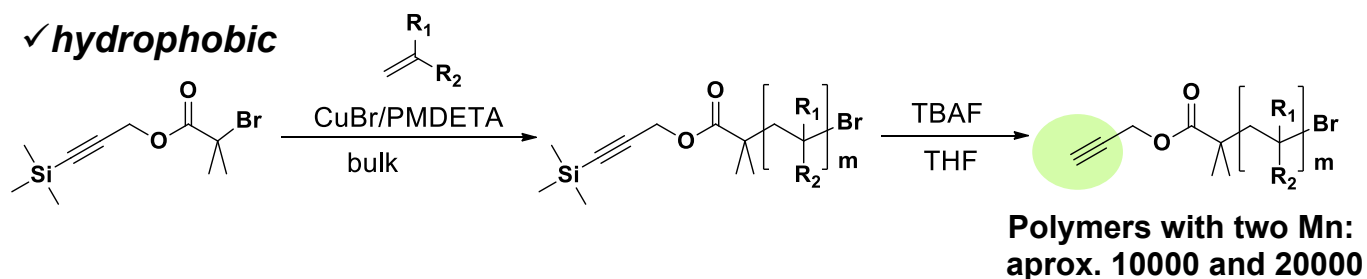


## SYNTHESIS OF LINEAR BLOCKS

✓ hydrophilic



✓ hydrophobic



## CLICK REACTION

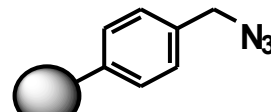
► Hydrophilic linear block (PEG)

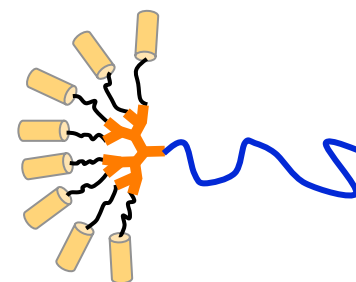
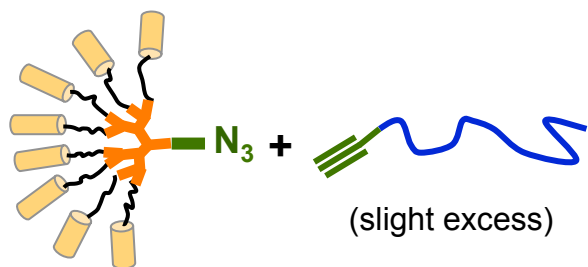
1) PMDETA/CuBr  
DMF, RT

2) "washing": Ethanol

► Hydrophobic linear block (PMMA, PS, PEMA)

1) PMDETA/CuBr  
DMF, RT

2) 

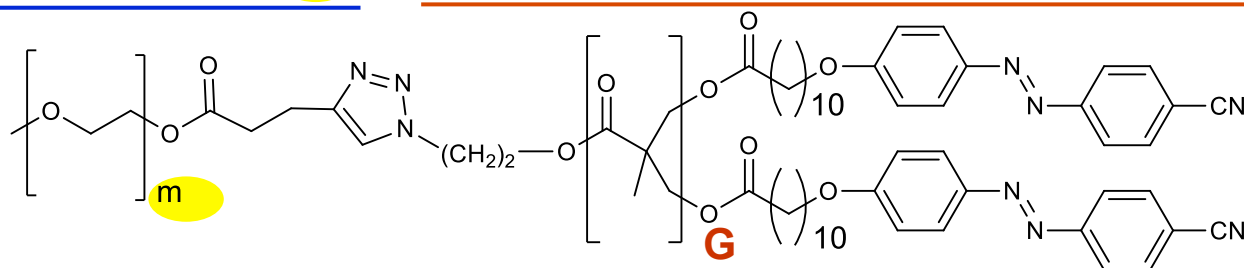


Macromolecules 2009, 42, 5752  
J. Polym. Sci. Polym. Chem. 2010, 48, 232  
Polymer 2012, 53, 4604

## AMPHIPHILIC DENDRITIC-LINEAR AZO-BCPs: POLYMERIC ASSEMBLIES

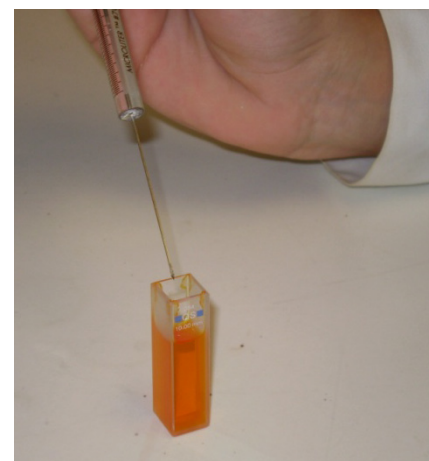
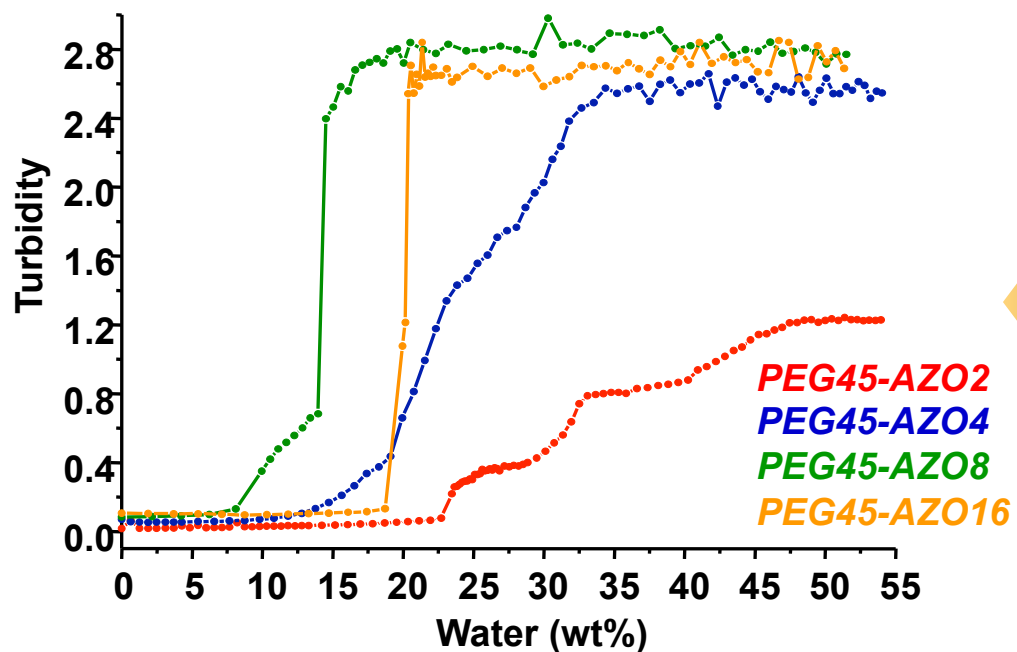
Linear block: **PEG<sub>m</sub>**

Dendritic block: **Azo<sub>n</sub>** (*n*: number azo units)



**PEG<sub>m</sub>-AZO<sub>n</sub>** G: generation of dendron; number of azo-units  $n = 2^G$

- 1) Co-solvent method: BCs were first dissolved in dioxane and water was carefully added

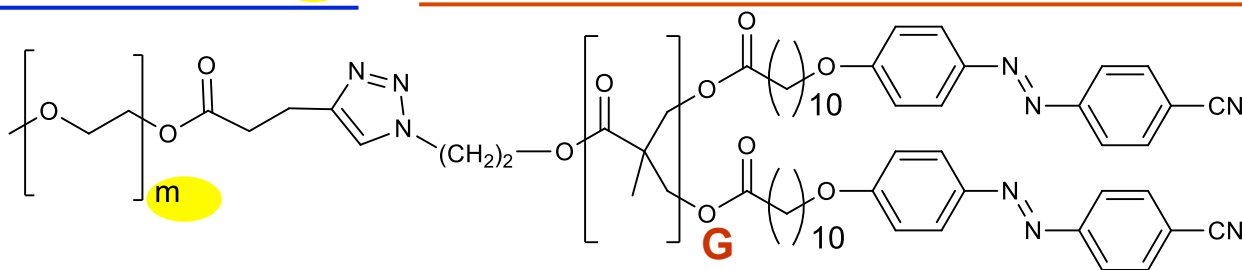


e.g. PEG (M<sub>n</sub> aprox. 2000 or m= 45)  
and different dendron generations

## AMPHIPHILIC DENDRITIC-LINEAR AZO-BCPs: POLYMERIC ASSEMBLIES

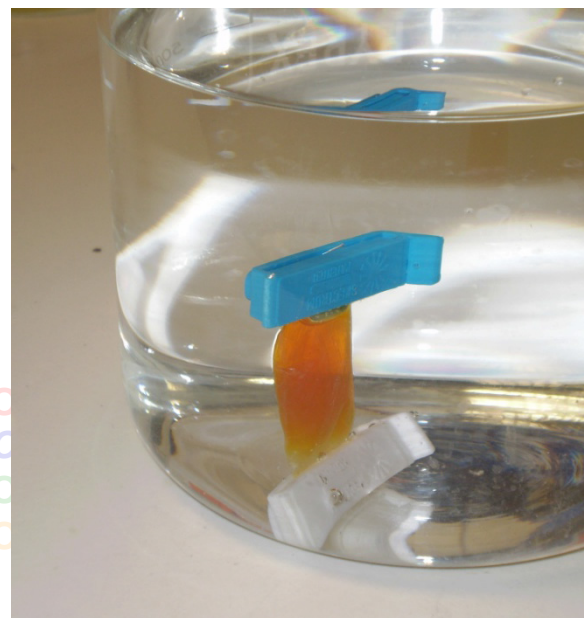
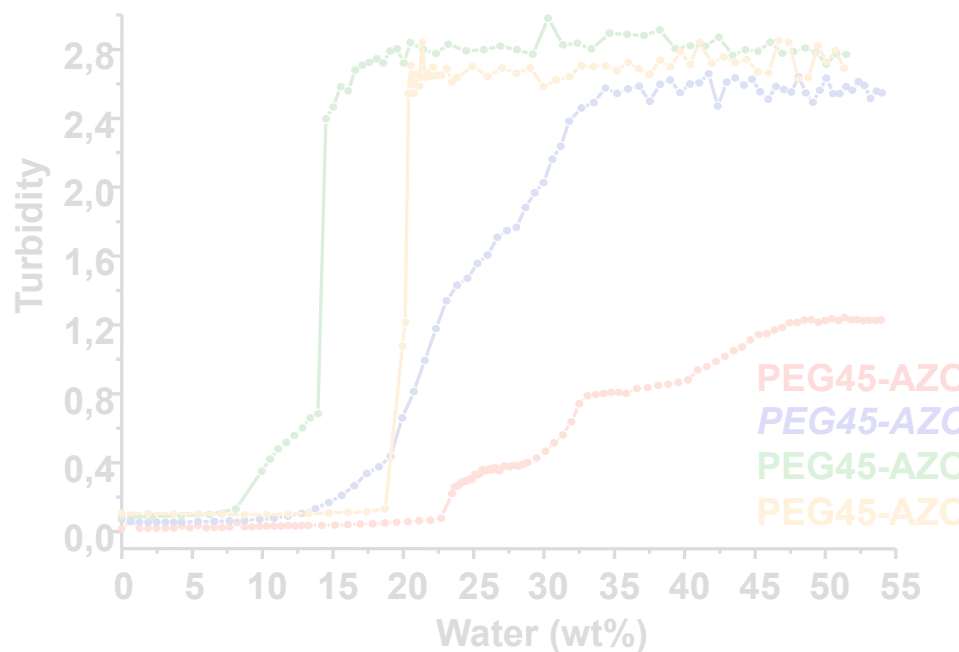
Linear block: **PEG<sub>m</sub>**

Dendritic block: Azon (*n*: number azo units)

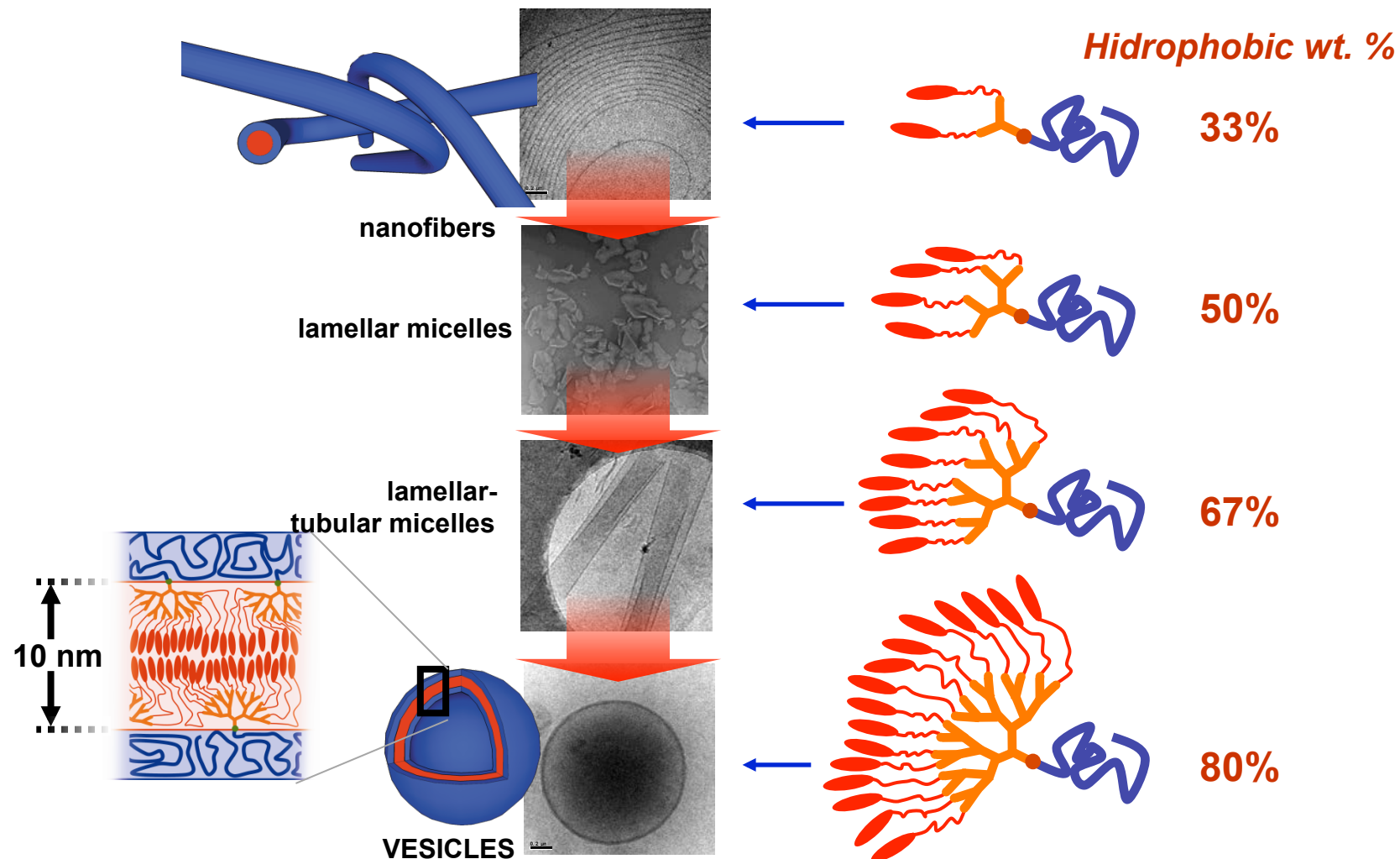


**PEG<sub>m</sub>-AZO<sub>n</sub>** G: generation of dendron; number of azo-units  $n = 2^G$

2) Solutions were dialyzed against water



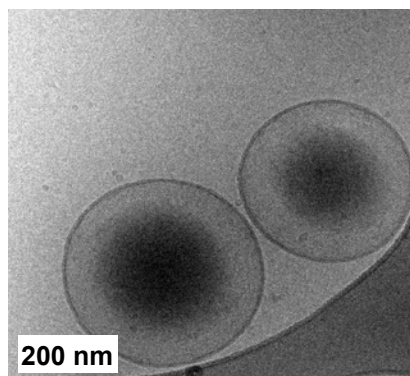
➤ **AMPHIPHILIC LINEAR-DENDRITIC AZO BLOCK COPOLYMERS: PEG-*b*-dendron**  
*Morphological evolution of the micellar aggregation in water*



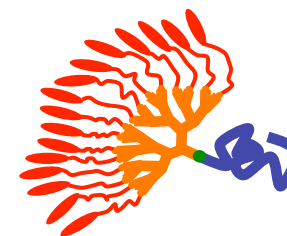
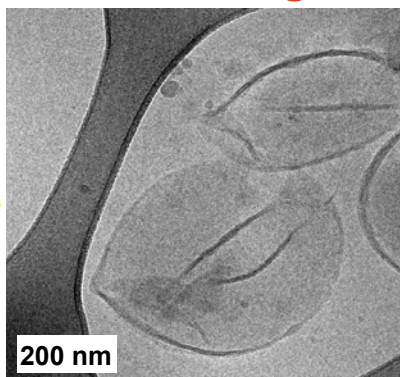
## RESULTS PREPARATION OF WATER-DISPERSED AGGREGATES of PEG<sub>m</sub>-AZO<sub>n</sub>

UV irradiation of the aqueous polymersome dispersion: light-responsive vesicles?

**Before UV light**

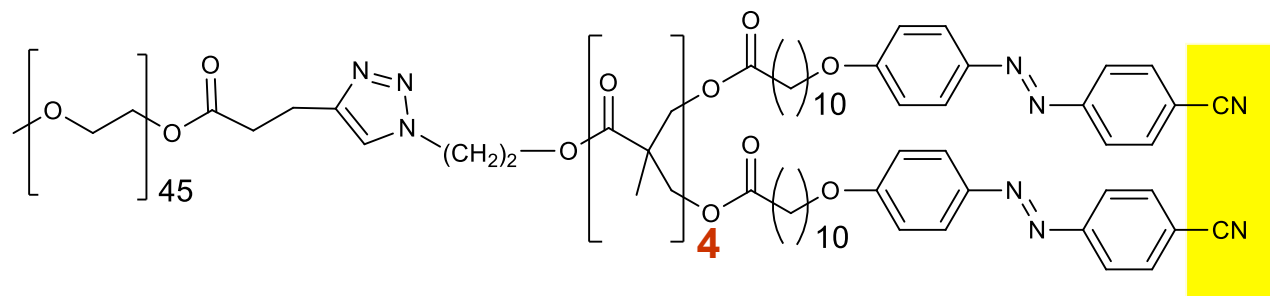


**After UV light**

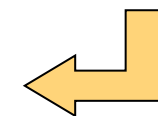


Cryo-TEM images of self-assemblies of PEG<sub>45</sub>-AZO<sub>16</sub> before and after UV illumination

**360 nm, aprox. 150 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, 35 min**

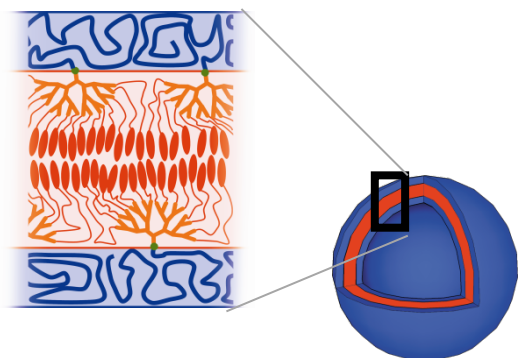
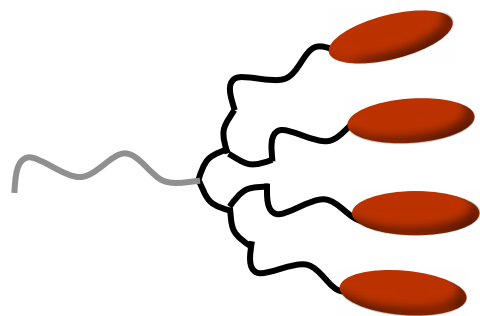


- ✓ High tendency to strong antiparallel arrangement
- ✓ Low contrast of polarity between trans and cis isomers
- ✓ Fast back conversion *cis-trans*





## AMPHIPHILIC LIGHT-RESPONSIVE, LINEAR-DENDRITIC BCs

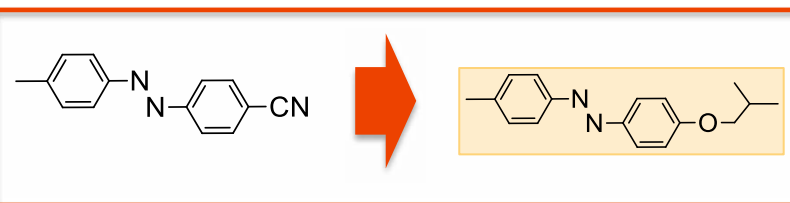
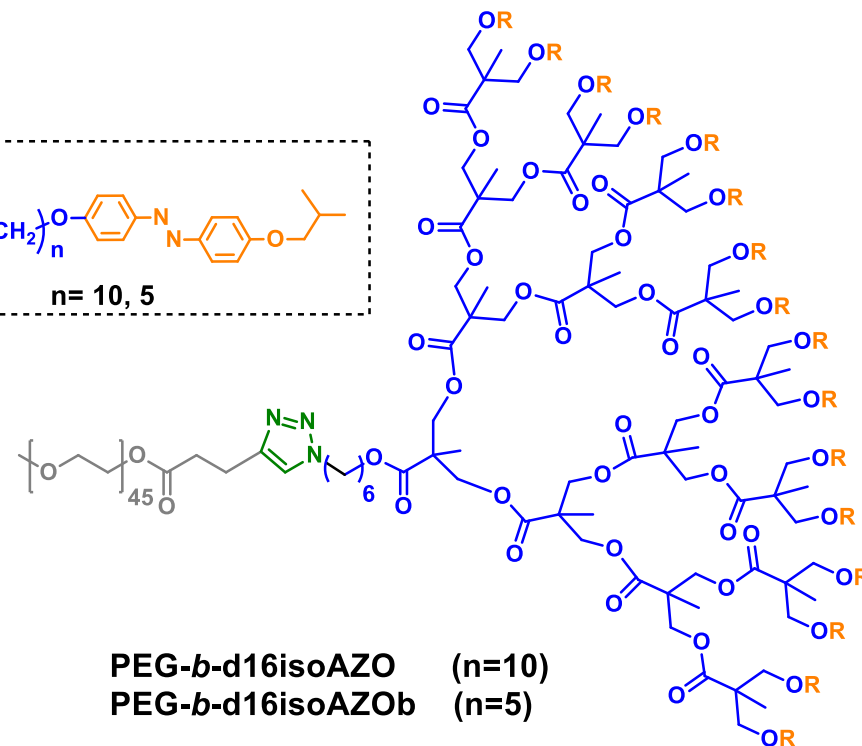
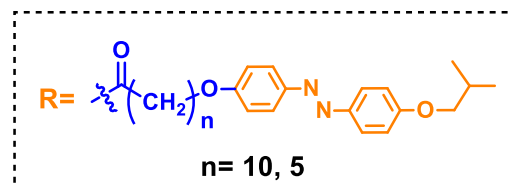


VESICLES

Encapsulation  
and  
PHOTOINDUCED RELEASE?

HIDROPHILIC

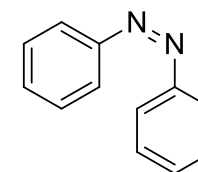
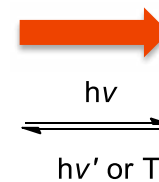
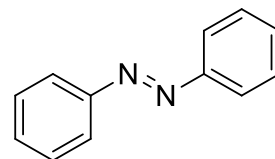
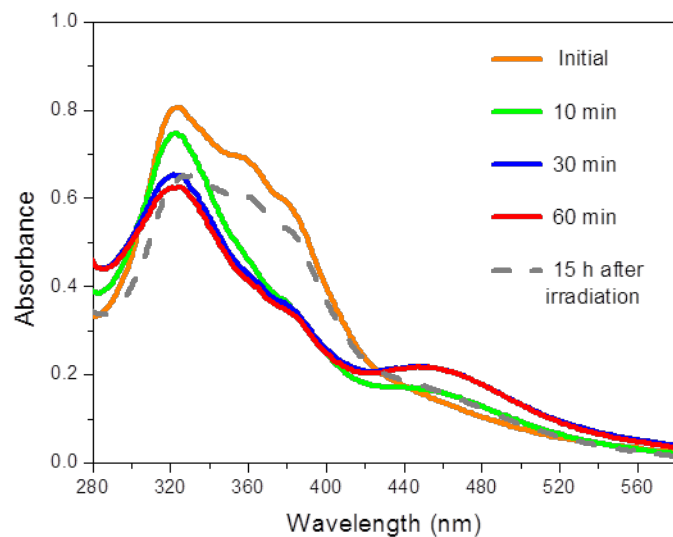
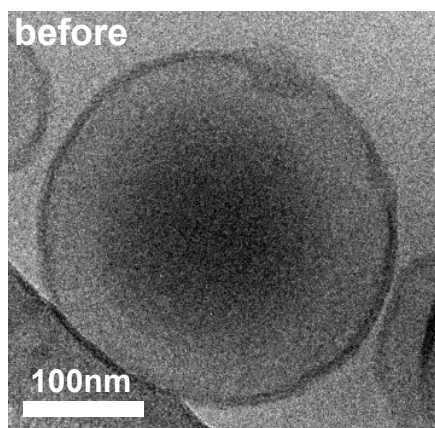
HIDROPHOBIC



MODIFICATION OF TERMINAL GROUP  
TO FAVOR PHOTOISOMERIZATION

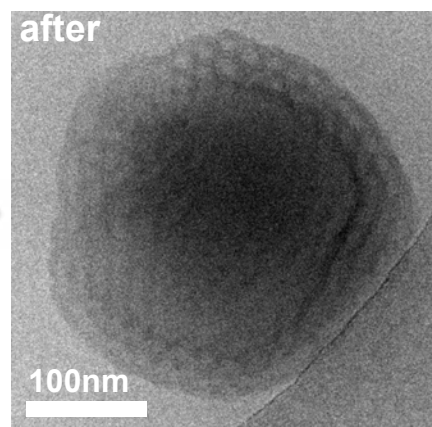
UV IRRADIATION (365 nm, 2.6 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)

← LOW POWER LAMP

**trans-to-cis isomerisation**

Cryo-TEM

UV

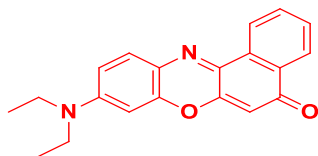


Cryo-TEM

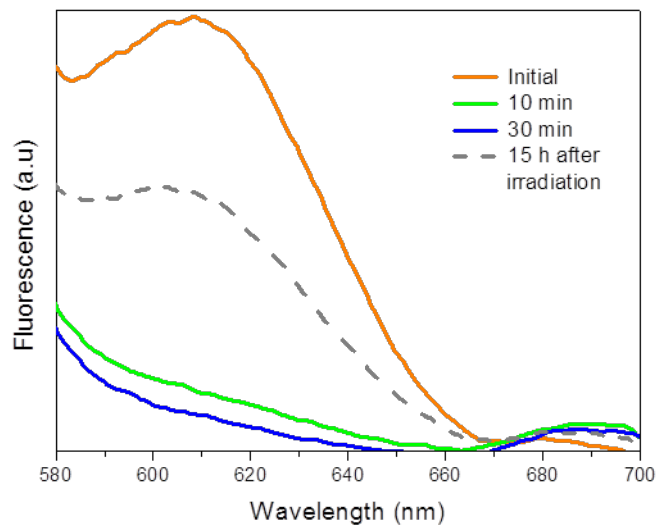
Exposure of the vesicles to UV irradiation caused significant spectral changes as well as morphological changes

## ENCAPSULATION AND PHOTOINDUCED RELEASE OF FLUOROPHORES AS MOLECULAR PROBES

## NILE RED (hydrophobic)

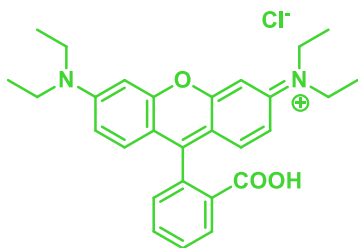


UV IRRADIATION  
(365 nm, 2.6 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)

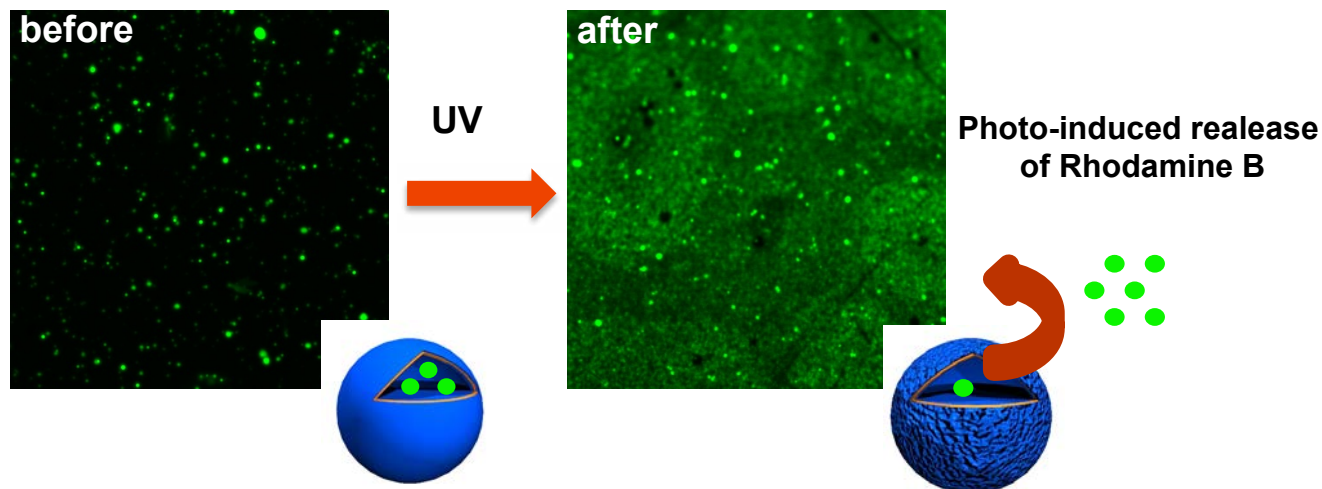


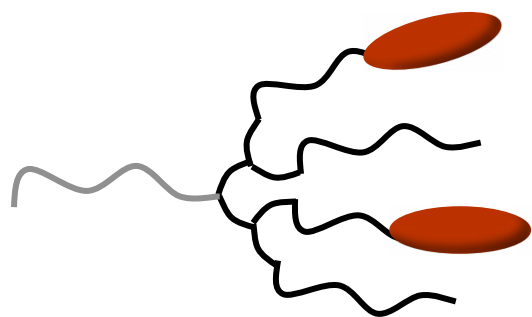
Upon UV irradiation, decrease on fluorescence intensity of Nile Red was observed

## RHODAMINE B (hydrophilic)



UV IRRADIATION  
(365 nm, 2.6 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>)



**AMPHIPHILIC LIGHT-RESPONSIVE, LINEAR-DENDRITIC BCs: codendrons**


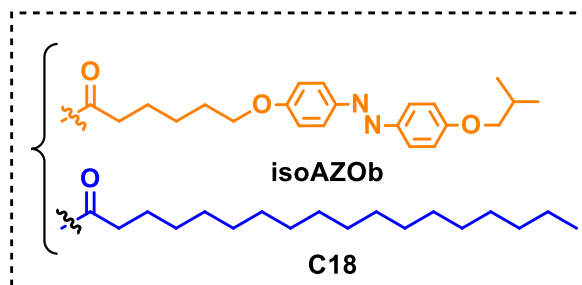
**isoAZOb/C18**

**75/25**

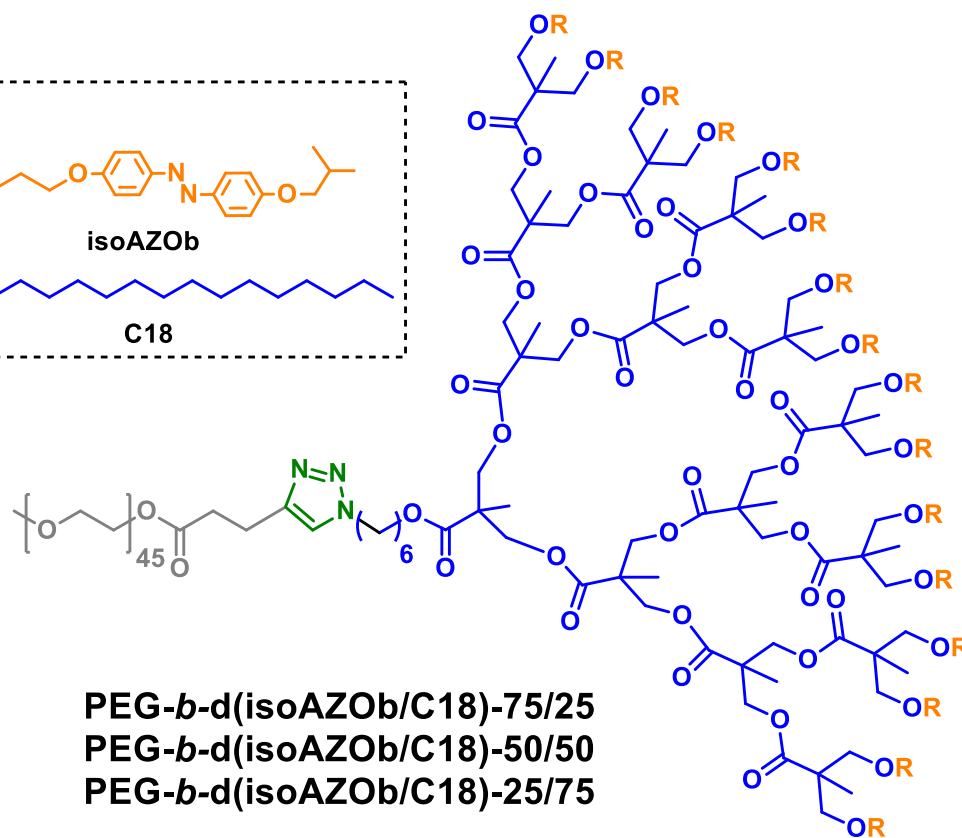
**50/50**

**25/75**

**HIDROPHILIC**



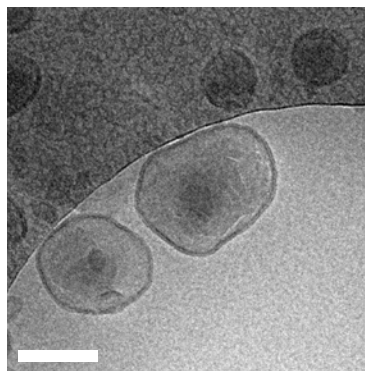
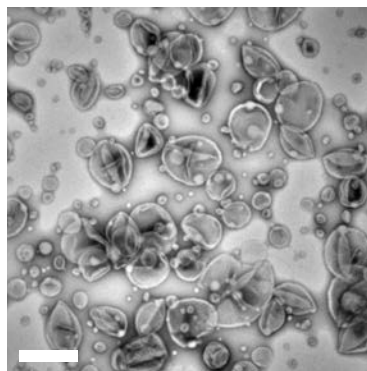
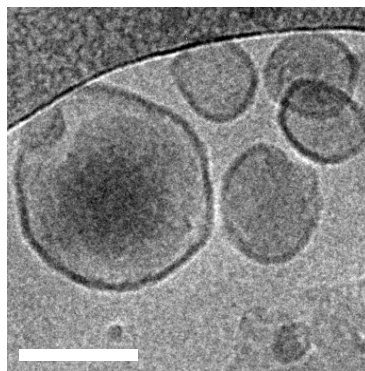
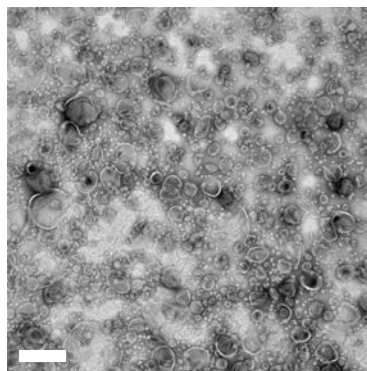
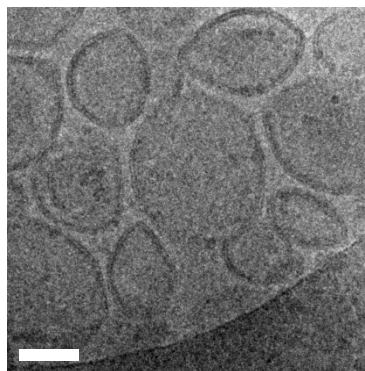
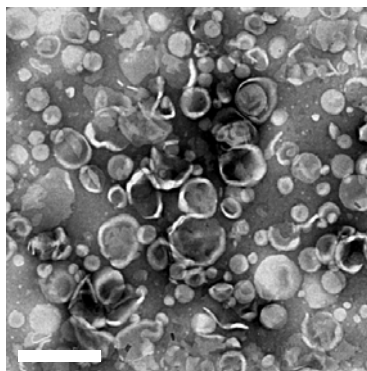
**HIDROPHOBIC**



**isoAZOb/C18**

TEM

Cryo-TEM

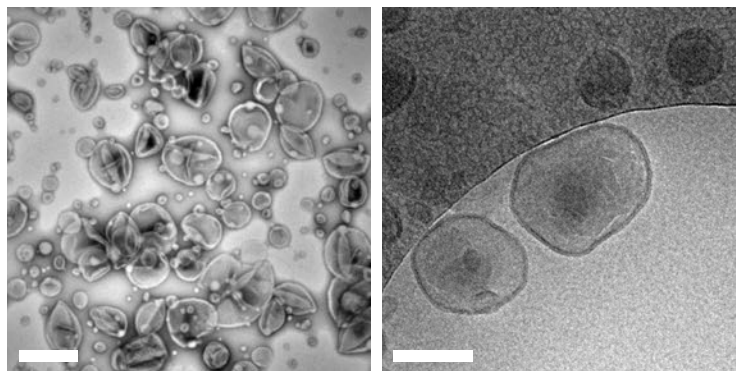
**75/25****50/50****25/75**

isoAZOb/C18

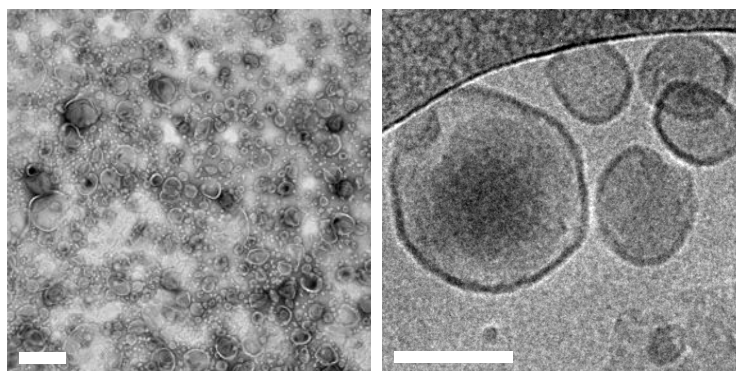
TEM

Cryo-TEM

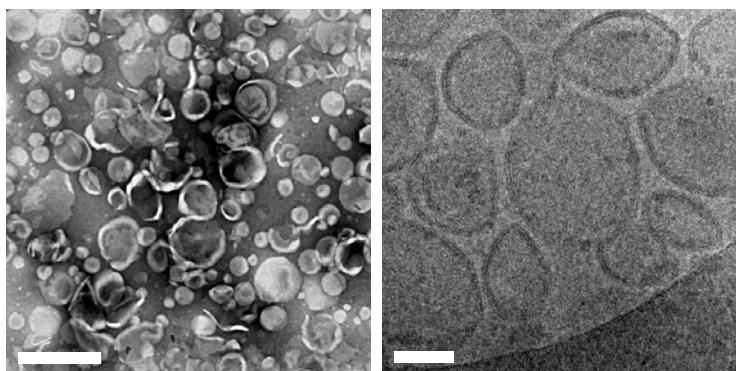
75/25



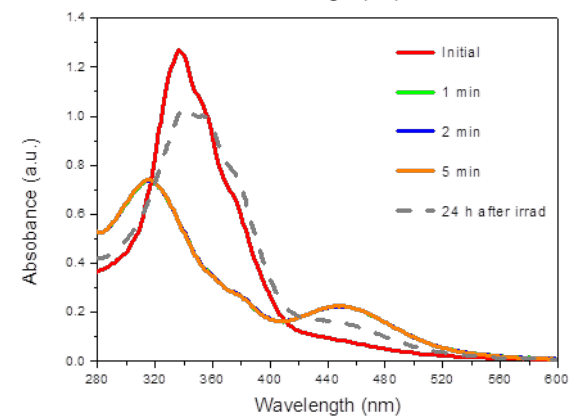
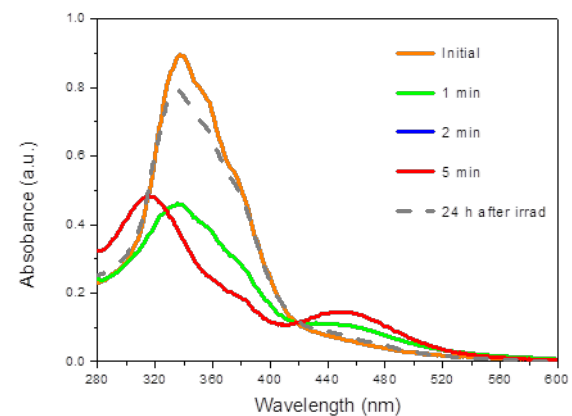
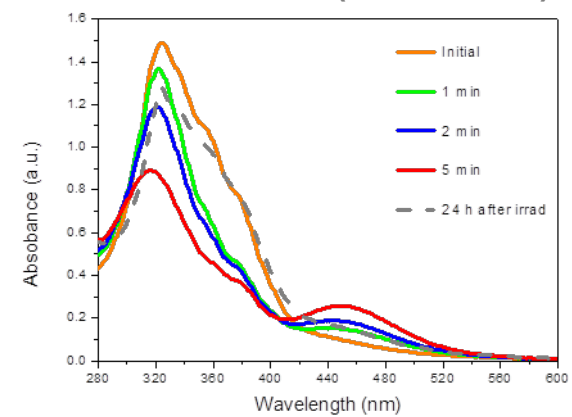
50/50



25/75



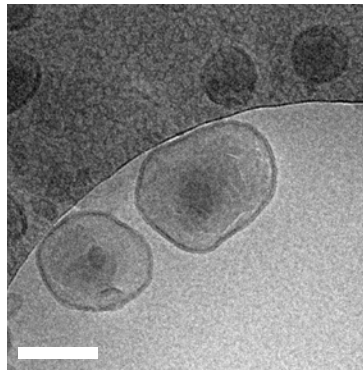
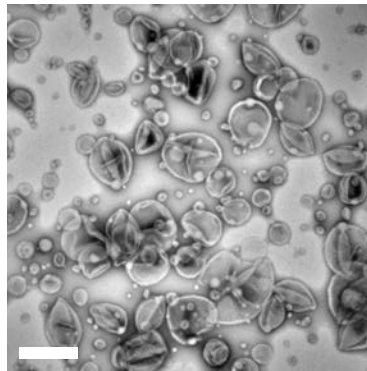
UV irradiation (350-400nm)



**isoAZOb/C18**

TEM

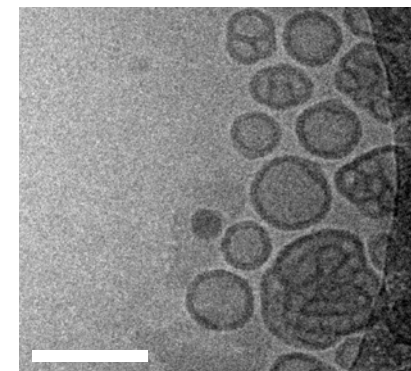
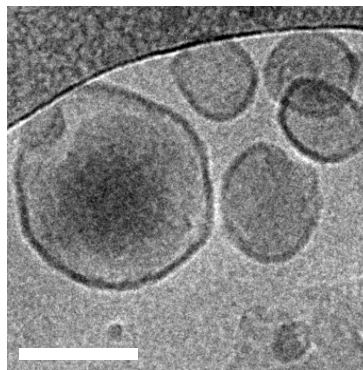
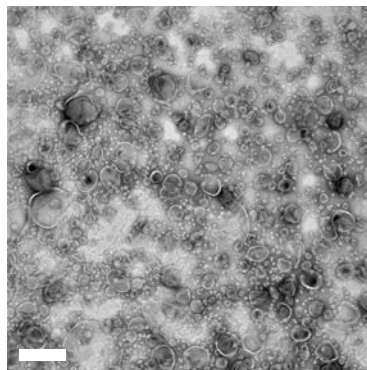
Cryo-TEM

**75/25**

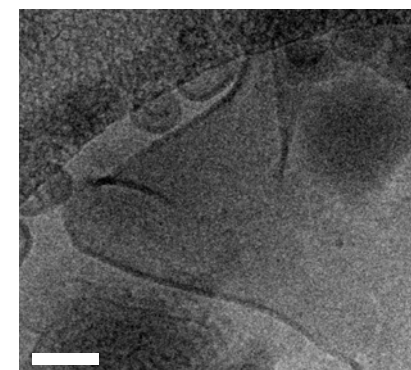
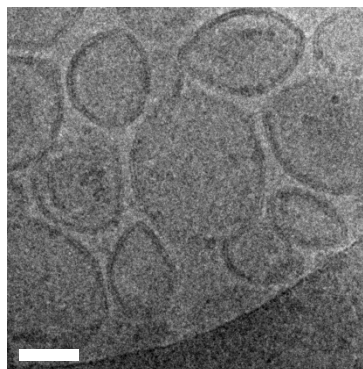
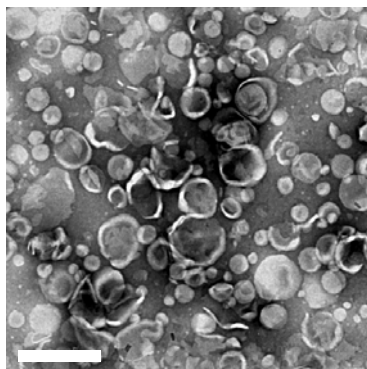
UV



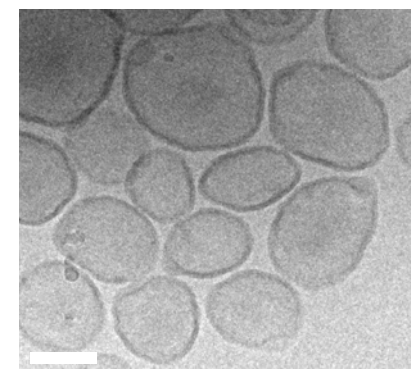
Cryo-TEM

**50/50**

UV

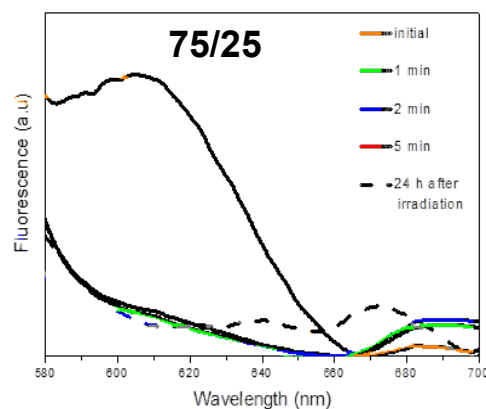
**25/75**

UV

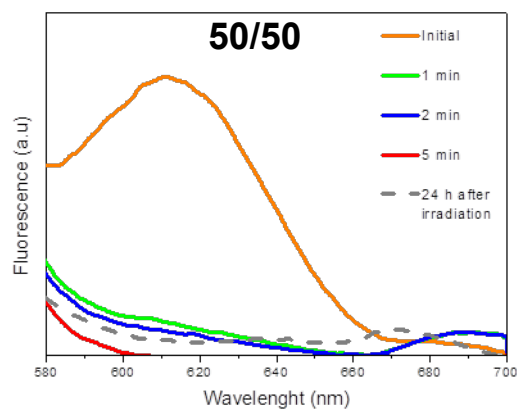
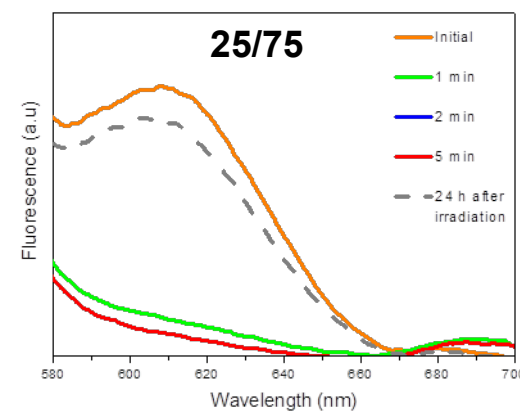


## RELEASE PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON POLYMER STRUCTURE

## NILE RED (hydrophobic)

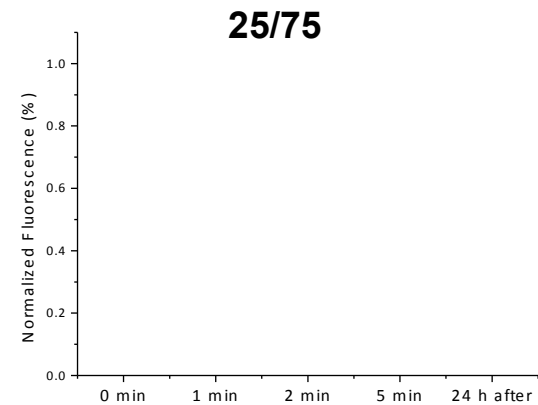
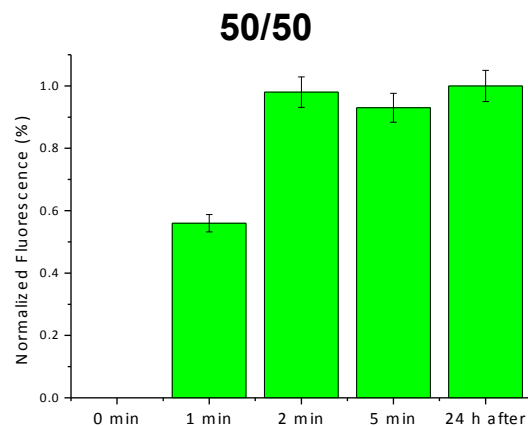
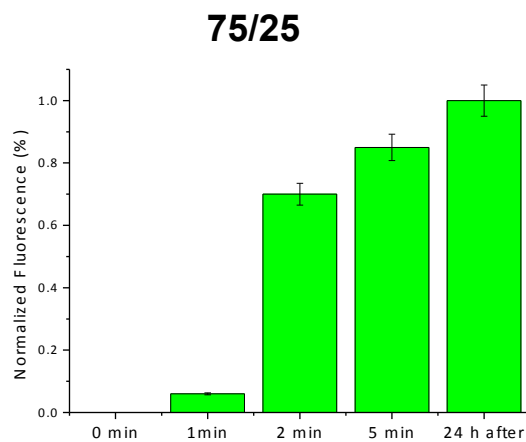


RELEASE

UV IRRADIATION  
(350-400nm)

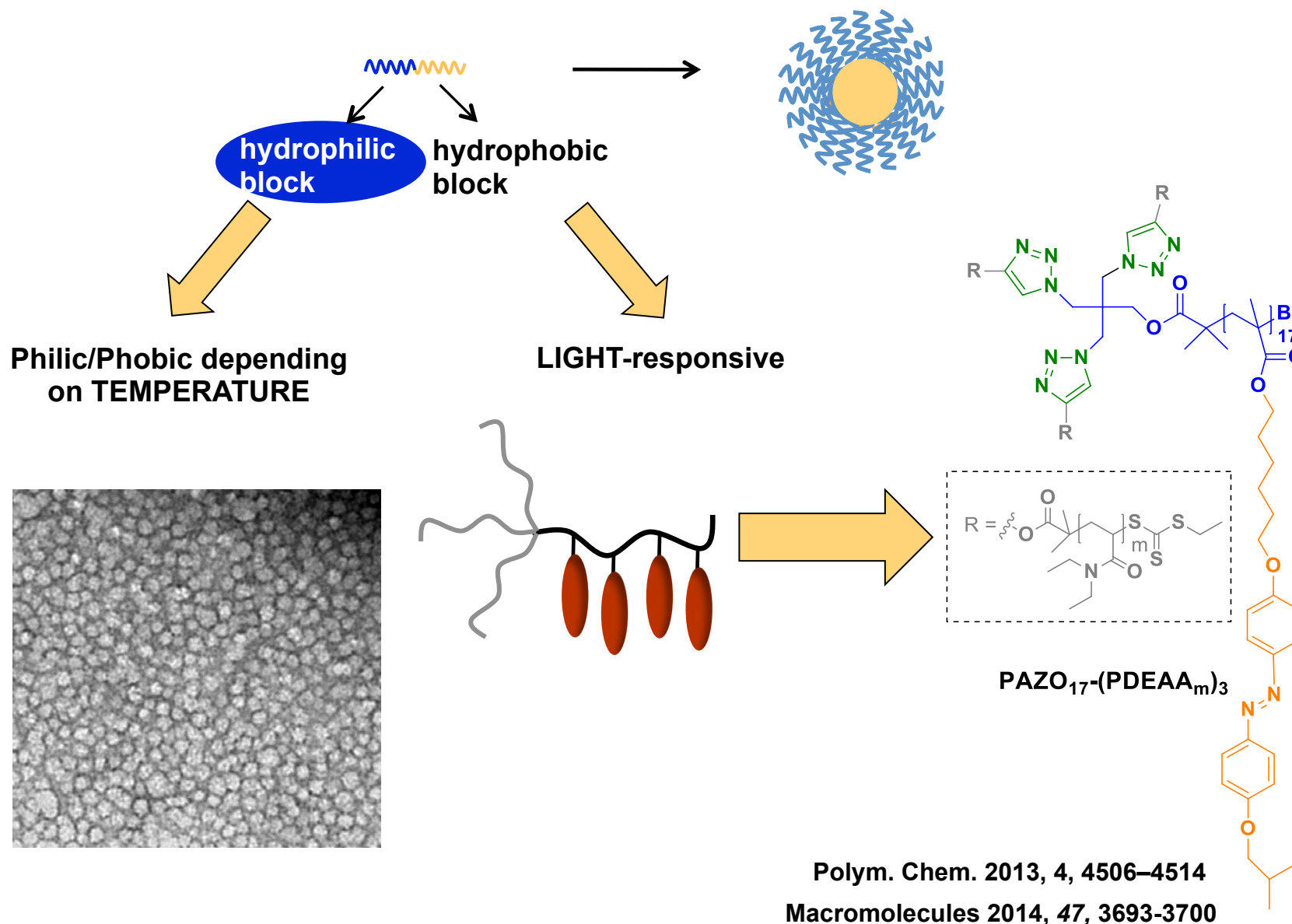
NON-RELEASE

## RHODAMINE B (hydrophilic)





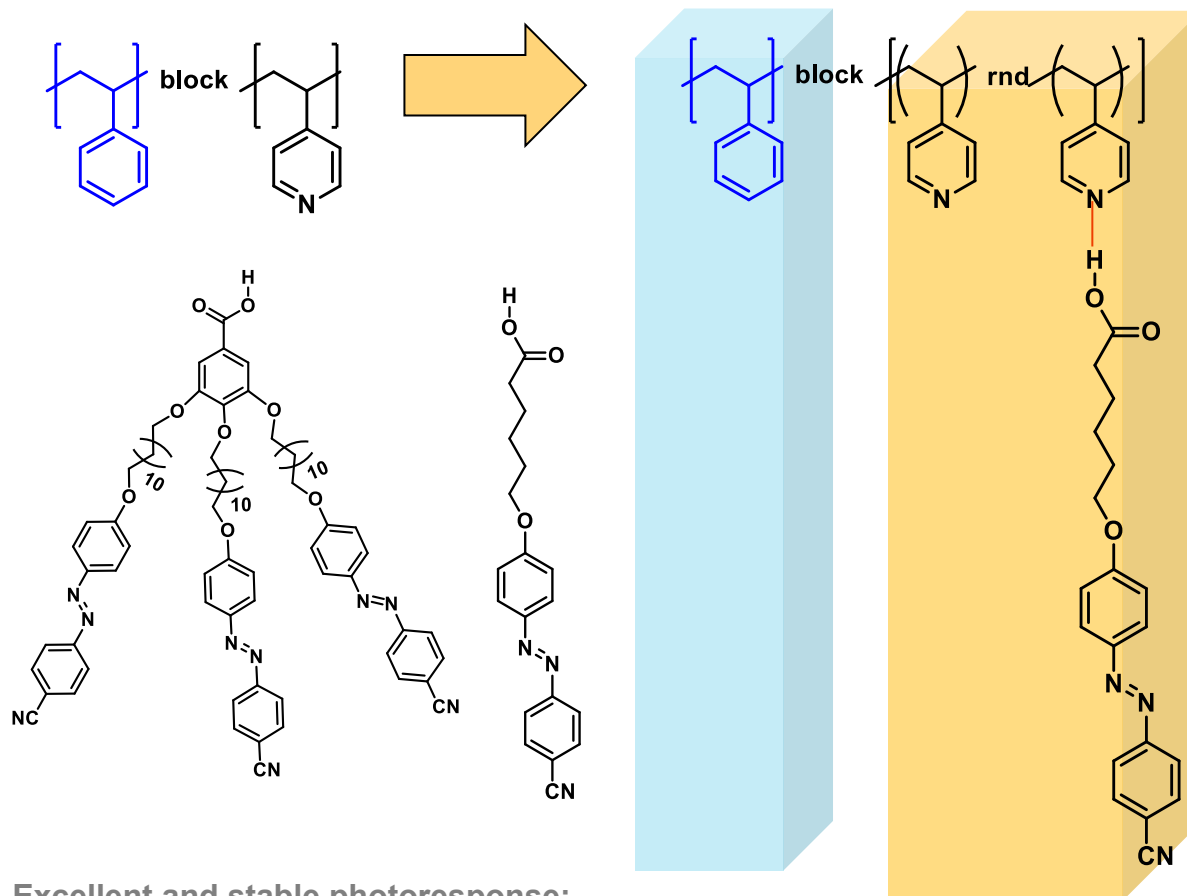
**AMPHIPHILIC BC SELF-ASSEMBLY: MICELLES** having a dual response  
**COLLABORATION WITH C. BARNER-KOWOLLIK, KIT**



## AZO BLOCK COPOLYMERS: supramolecular approach

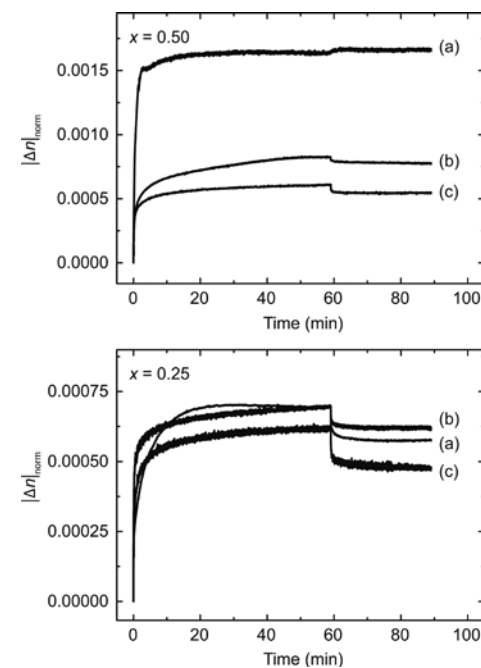
➔ Supramolecular modification of commercial block copolymers

### ALTERNATIVE: COUPLING OF PREFORMED BLOCKS



Excellent and stable photoresponse:  
Cooperativity effect of dendrons

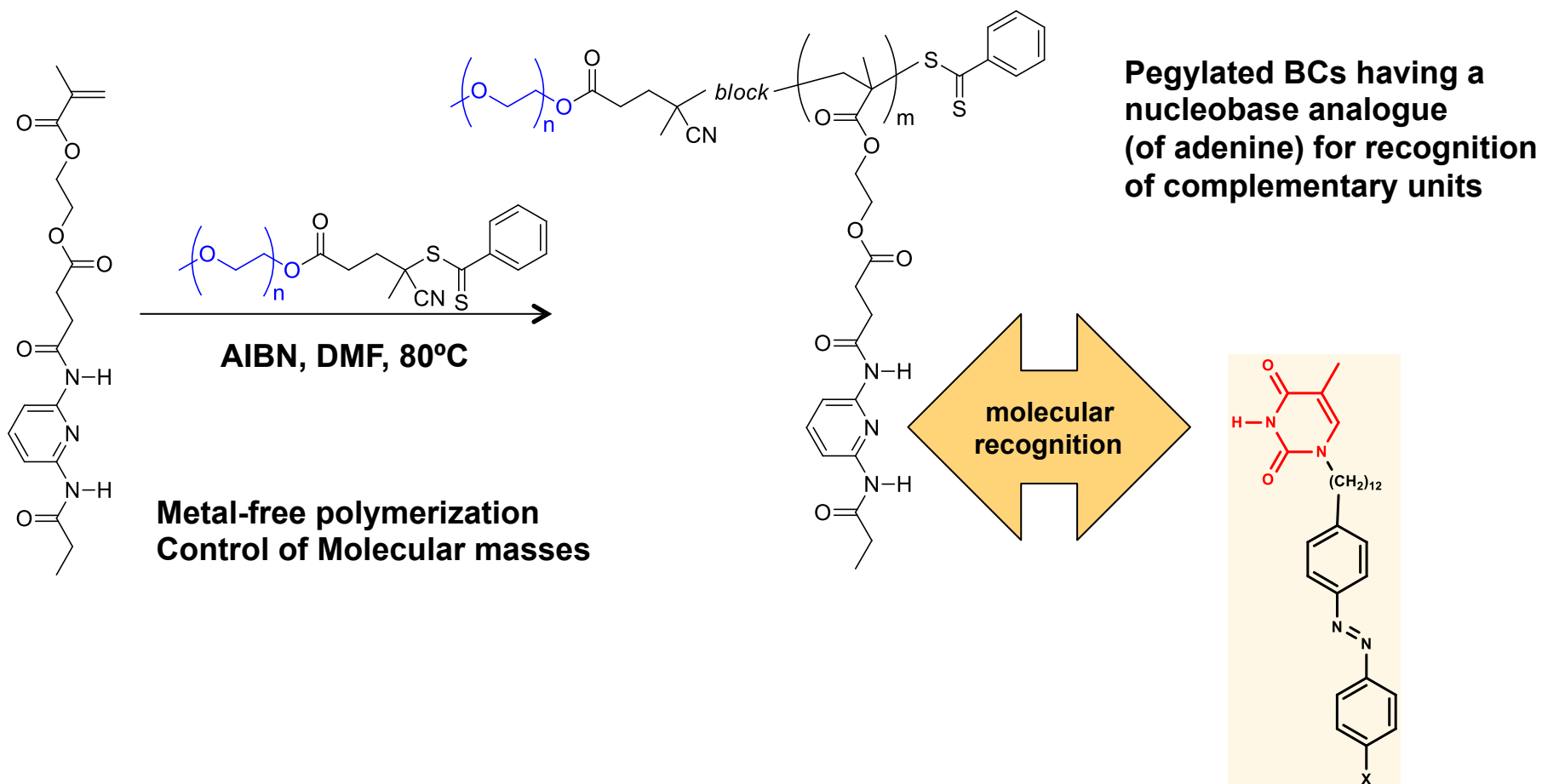
Liquid crystalline BCs with morphology depending on degree of complexation



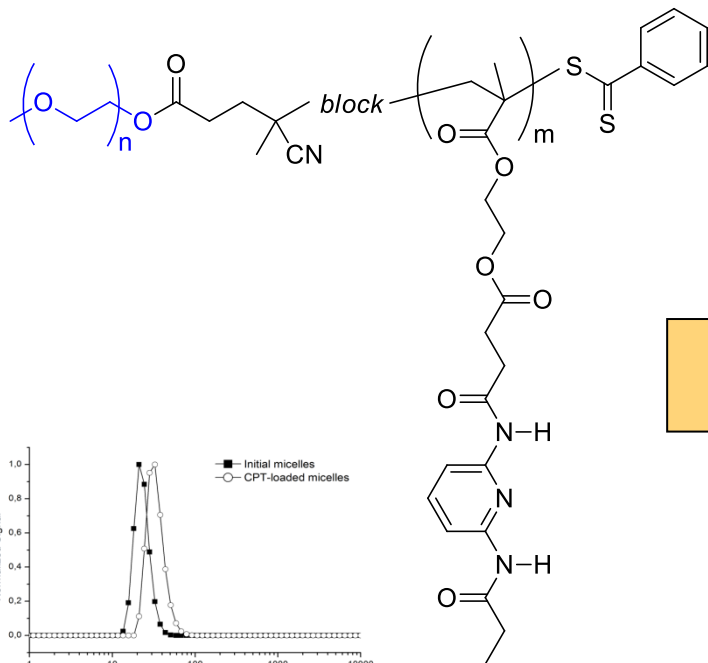
*J. Polym. Sci. Polym. Chem.* 2013, 51, 1716  
*Macromolecules* 2014, 47, 897-906

## STIMULI-RESPONSIVE BLOCK COPOLYMERS: supramolecular approach

### RAFT POLYMERIZATION of NUCLEOBASE ANALOGUE methacrylate



**EXCELLENT SEFL-ASSEMBLY PROPERTIES**  
**BIOCOMPATIBLE (Colloboration Olga Abián –BIFI-)**  
**pH RESPONSIVE**



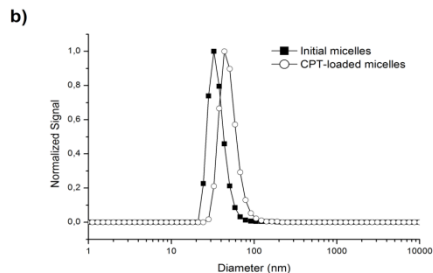
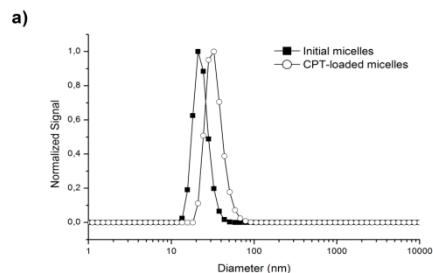
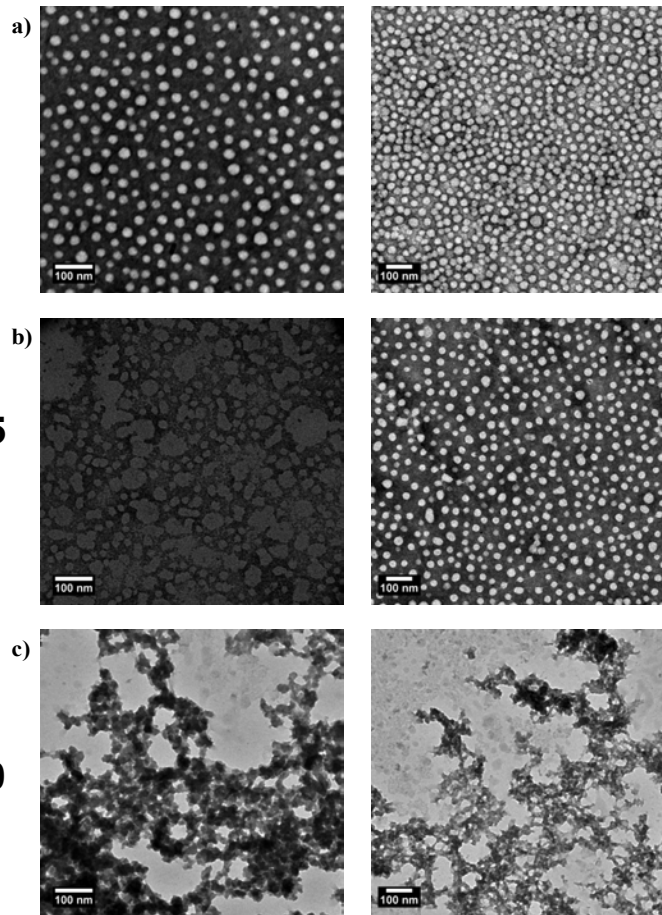
initial

pH 5.5

pH 3.0

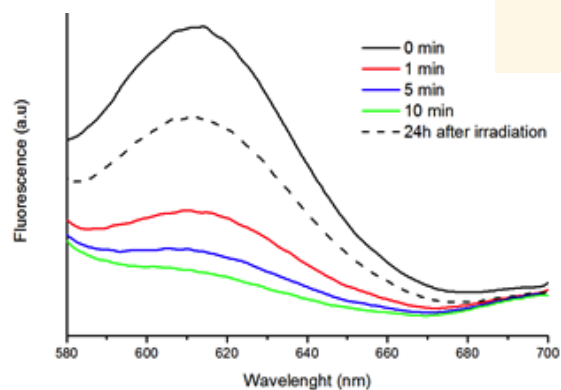
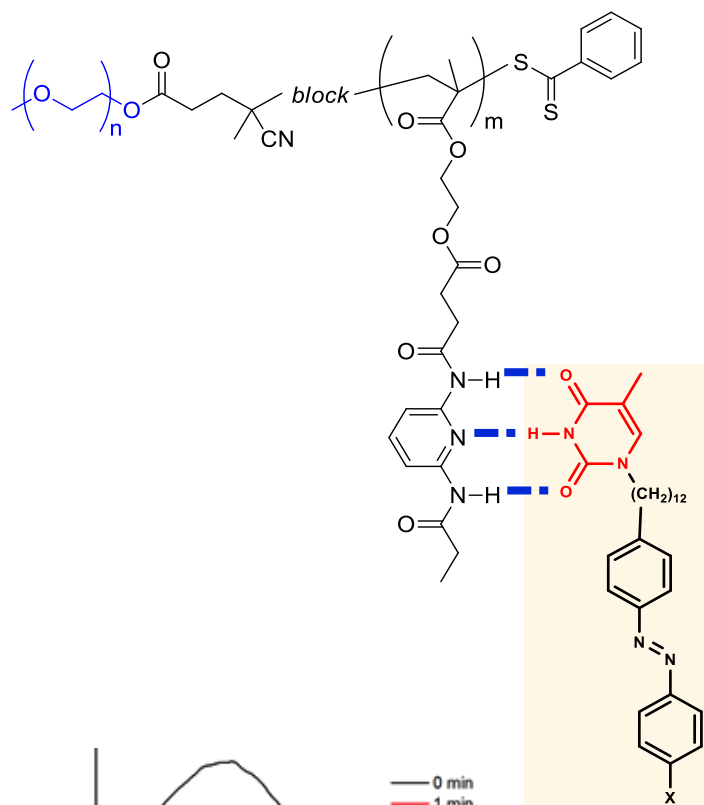
PEG 2000

PEG 10000

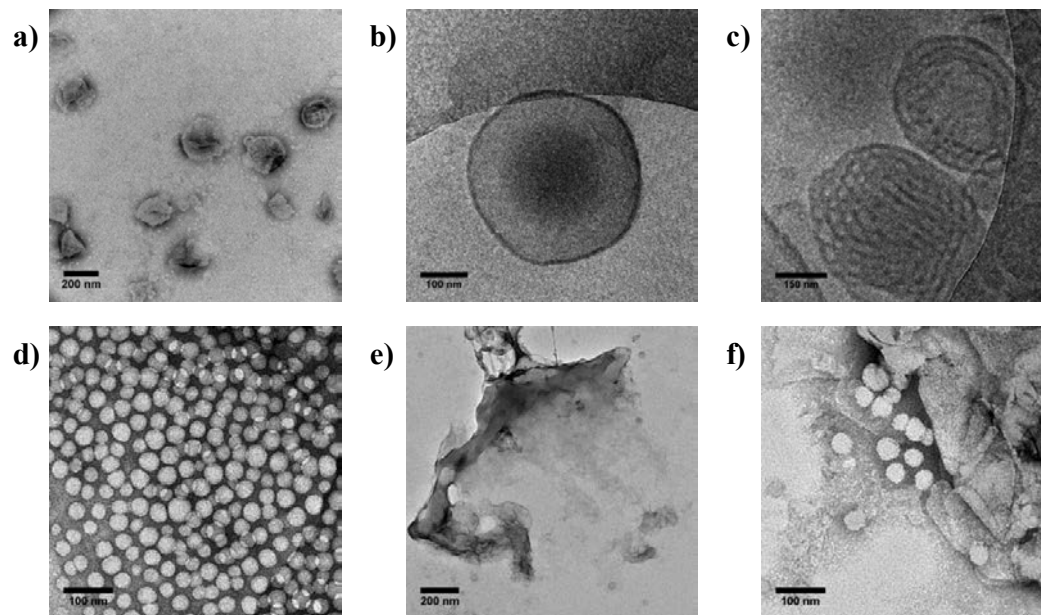


Micelles loaded with  
**CAMPTOTHECIN**

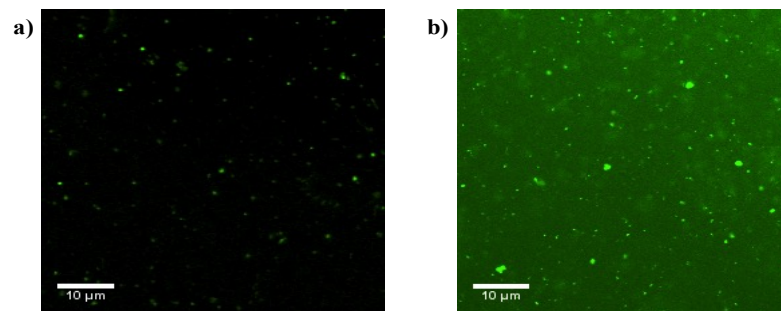
**ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES**



Emission spectra of the Nile Red encapsulated self-assemblies of:  $\{PEG_{10}\text{-}b\text{-}PDAP \cdot tAZO_i\}$  recorded after irradiation for different time intervals.



TEM image of: a)  $\{PEG_2\text{-}b\text{-}PDAP \cdot tAZO_i\}$  non-irradiated vesicles. Cryo-TEM images of  $\{PEG_2\text{-}b\text{-}PDAP \cdot tAZO_i\}$  vesicles: b) before and c) after UV irradiation. TEM images of  $\{PEG_{10}\text{-}b\text{-}PDAP \cdot tAZO_i\}$  micelles: d) before, e) after and f) 24h after irradiation .



Fluorescence microscopy images of water suspension of loaded  $\{PEG_2\text{-}b\text{-}PDAP \cdot tAZO_i\}$  vesicles a) before and b) after irradiation for 10 min

## ***IN PROGRESS***

- MICELLES PREPARATION BY MICROFLUIDICS (collaboration M. Arruebo)
- NIR RESPONSE USING UP-CONVERSION NPs (collaboration M. Arruebo)
- BIOCOMPATIBLE UNITS WITH DIRECT RESPONSE TO NIR (Hugo García)
- BCs based ON BIODEGRADABLE FUNCTIONAL POLYMERS (Alejandro Roche)
- ACTIVE ENDING GROUPS TO INTRODUCE OTHER FUNCTIONALITIES into polymeric NPs

**MAT2014-55205-P STIPOL**

***Synthesis and applications of smart polymers and supramolecular block copolymers with stimuli-responsive properties***

## ***EXPERTISE***

- ✓ **MONOMER ORGANIC SYNTHESIS**
  
- ✓ **PREPARATION OF FUNCTIONAL POLYMERS**
  - ◆ **Radical chain polymerization**
  - ◆ **Step polymerization**
  - ◆ **CONTROLLED RADICAL POLYMERIZATION: ATRP / RAFT**
  - ◆ **ROP**
  
- ✓ **CHARACTERIZATION OF POLYMERS**
  
- ✓ **PROCESSING AND STUDY OF POLYMER PROPERTIES**