

工學碩士學位論文

Synthesis and Characterization of Copolymers
Containing Oxyethylene and Alkyl
Methacrylate Blocks by ATRP.

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校大學院

寫真情報工學科

李玟英

工學碩士學位論文

Synthesis and Characterization of Copolymers
Containing Oxyethylene and Alkyl
Methacrylate Blocks by ATRP.

指導教授 林權澤

論文 碩士學位論文 提出

2002年 2月

釜慶大學校大學院

寫真情報工學科

李玟英

李玟英 工學碩士 學位論文 認准

2001年 12月 26日

主 審 理學博士 許 焄 (印)

委 員 理學博士 鄭 淵 泰 (印)

委 員 理學博士 林 權 澤 (印)

.....

List of figures

List of schemes

List of tables

Abstract

.....

1. 1

2. 2

2-1. 2

2-2. Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization (ATRP) 3

 2-2-1. ATRP mechanism 5

 2-2-2. 가 6

 2-2-3. 6

 2-2-4. 6

 2-2-5. 7

2-3. 8

2-4. 10

3.	.....	12
3-1.	.....	12
3-2.	PEG macroinitiators	13
3-3.	MPEO macroinitiator FOMA ATRP	14
3-4.	MPEO macroinitiator MMA ATRP	15
3-5.	.....	15
4.	.....	17
4-1.	.....	17
4-2.	Macroinitiator	20
4-3.	PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA monomer conversion	21
4-4.	PEO- <i>b</i> -PMMA PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA	23
4-5.	Macroinitiator PEO- <i>b</i> -PMMA GPC traces	25
4-6.	130 PEO- <i>b</i> -PMMA	26
4-7.	PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA	28
4-8.	PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA micelles film	30
4-9.	.....	35
4-9-1.	.....	36
4-9-2.	.....	37
4-9-3.	.....	38
5.	.....	40
	.....	43

List of figures

Fig. 1 A schematic representation of how new polymers and materials can be prepared from a few monomers using controlled/living polymerizations.	4
Fig. 2 Effect steric stabilization versus density of supercritical CO ₂	9
Fig. 3 Schematic representation of the effect of formulation variables in the phase behavior of ternary system, water / CO ₂ / nonionic surfactant.	9
Fig. 4 Synthesis of block copolymers via ATRP	11
Fig. 5 Experimental measurements for synthesis of macroinitiator (left) and PEO- <i>b</i> -P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer (right)	13
Fig. 6 FT-IR of macroinitiator (PEO-Cl) and MPEO.	19
Fig. 7 ¹ H-NMR spectrum of macroinitiator (PEO-Cl) and PEO- <i>b</i> -P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer in the mixture of FC-113 and CDCl ₃ (4:1) as a solvent.	20
Fig. 8 ¹ H-NMR spectrum monomer conversion by time of PEO- <i>b</i> -P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer in the mixture of FC-113 and CDCl ₃ (4:1) as a solvent.	22
Fig. 9 Kinetic plot for ATRP of FOMA and MMA using PEO as macroinitiator.	23
Fig. 10 GPC traces of PEO macroinitiator and corresponding PEO- <i>b</i> -PMMA copolymers.	25
Fig. 11 Kinetic plot for ATRP by [M]/[I] ratio of 1H,2H-FOMA using PEO as macroinitiator.	27
Fig. 12 TEM image of spherical micelle of PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA as chloroform.	33

Fig. 13 TEM image of mophology of PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA.	34
Fig. 14 High-pressure apparatus for emulsion formation and characterization of emulsion stability and droplet size.	35
Fig. 15 Non flocculated & highly flocculated of emulsion.	36
Fig. 16 Emulsion stability versus salinity.	37
Fig. 17 Variation of interfacial tension with w% PEO at constant CO ₂ density of 0.916g/mL.	39

List of schemes

Scheme. 1 General mechanism of living radical polymerization.	5
Scheme. 2 Polymerization mechanism of ATRP.	7
Scheme. 3 Synthesis of macroinitiator and PEO- <i>b</i> -P (1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer.	17

List of Tables

Table 1. Detailed experimental conditions and results from block copolymerizations performed using ATRP methods at 80	24
Table 2. Detailed experimental conditions and results from block copolymerizations performed using ATRP methods at 130	27
Table 3. A study of solubility of PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA copolymers.	29
Table 4. Micelles characteristic depend on solvent by Dynamic Light Scattering.	30
Table 5. Micelles characteristic of good solvent of PEO by Dynamic Light Scattering.	31
Table 6. Interfacial tension measurements versus HCB balance. copolymers.	39

Synthesis and Characterization of Copolymers Containing Oxethylene and Perfluoroalkyl Methacrylate Blocks by ATRP.

M n- Young Lee

*department of photographic science and information technology,
Pukyong National University*

Abstract

Amphiphilic block copolymers composed of poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO) block as hydrophilic and poly(1H, 1H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate) (1H, 1H-PFOA) or poly(1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate) (1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-PFOA) block as CO-philic were synthesized by atomic transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) using PEO macroinitiators.

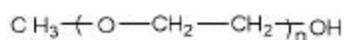
The macroinitiators were prepared by esterification of methoxy polyethylene oxide (MPEO) 2000, MPEO 5000, and PEO 2000 with 2-chloropropionyl chloride. The polymerization was carried out in a mixed solvent of THF and benzene at 130 °C under condition for ATRP using the copper coordination complex CuCl/bipyridine. Both the macroinitiator and the block copolymer were identified by ¹H-NMR and GPC.

Semilogarithmic plots of monomer conversion vs time were nearly linear during the whole course of the polymerization. Measured monomer conversion and molecular weight distribution by time at the process confirmed ATRP as living polymerization. Thus the structure of the copolymers, the size of the blocks, and the composition were varied by changing the monomer and the ratio of monomer to macroinitiator.

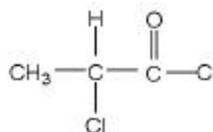
The micelles and morphology characteristics in solvent were characterized by DLS and TEM

It was also illustrated that the property of the PEO-b-PFOA in CO depends on the ratio of hydrophilic and CO-philic block length.

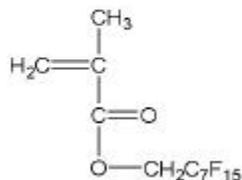
MPEO
Methoxy polyethylene glycol



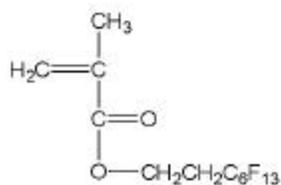
CPC
2-chloropropionyl chloride



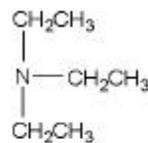
1H,1H-FOMA
1H,1H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate



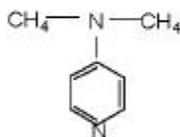
1H,2H-FOMA
1H,1H, 2H,2H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate



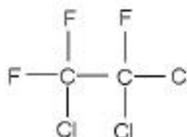
TEA
Triethylamine



DMAP
4-dimethyl aminopyridine



FC-113
1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane



1.

(scCO₂)
가 가 3 .
() 가
, 0.01-1 cP 가
decaffeine .^[1]
가 , 가
가 .
가 ,
가
[2-3]
W/C (water in CO₂)
C/W (CO₂ in water)
[4-7] VSA-AC μ-emulsion
encapsulation Ag nanoparticles
Science JACS
가 VOC CO₂ 가
dry cleaning .
micro lithography microelectronic device 가
[8-9]

2.

2- 1.

가 가
가
가 [10-12]
CO₂-philic (CO₂-soluble)
CO₂-phobic (CO₂-insoluble) (amphiphilic
surfactant) (lipophilic)
(hydrophilic)
CO₂-philic amorphous fluoropolymers silicones
가 CO₂-phobic lipophilic
hydrophilic 가
CO₂-philic lypophilic 가
가 hydrophilic
CO₂-philic lypophilic W/C
C/W hydrophilic CO₂-philic
가 가
가 living
Group Transfer polymerization (GTP) Atom Transfer Radical
Polymerization (ATRP)

가

가

hydrophilic

CO₂-philic

W/C

C/W

2-2. Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization (ATRP)

가

가

가 . 1956 Matyjaszewski's living free radical

group Sawamoto's co-workers polymerization

가 , 가 가

[13-14]

가

가 100%

가 100% 가 가

가

가

가

가

가

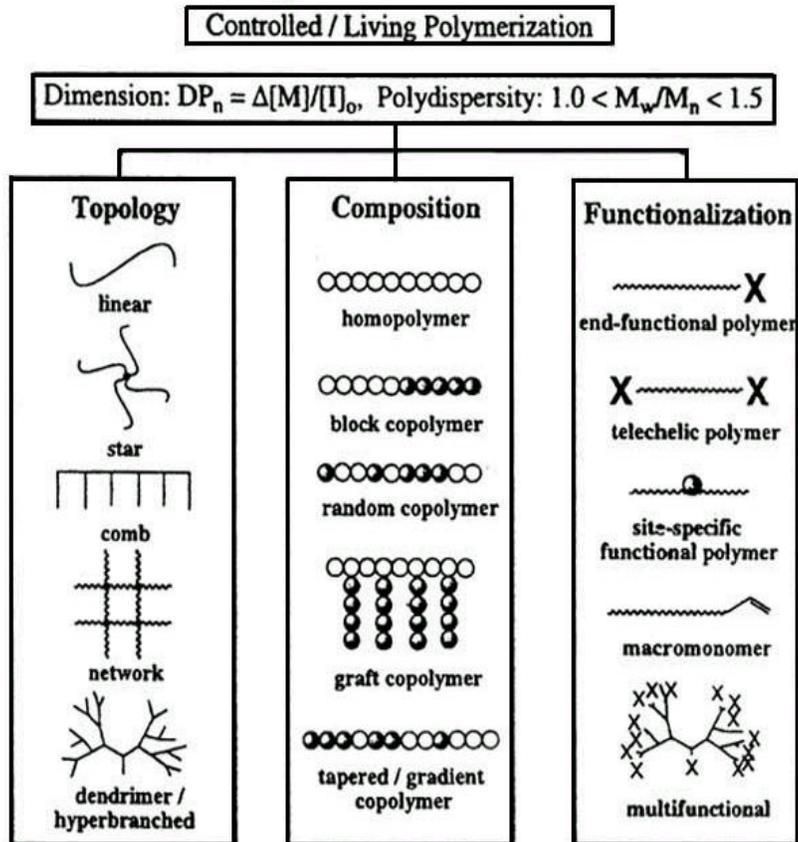


Fig. 1 A schematic representation of how new polymers and materials can be prepared from a few monomers using controlled/living polymerizations.

가 [33 - 34]

2-2-2. 가

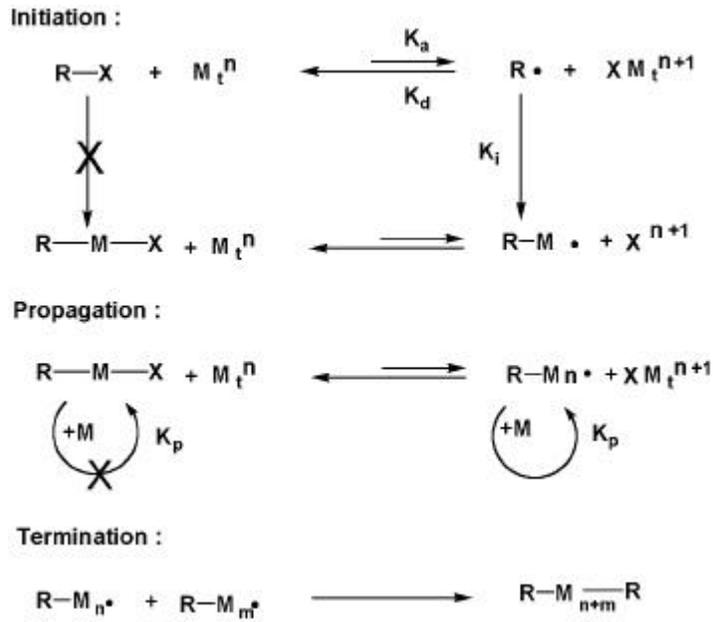
ATRP 가 , ,
가 ,
가 ,
가

2-2-3.

가 2,2 -bipyridine . 4,4 -
Cu 가
, cyclam, TREN-Me₆
Cu Cu
, ,
,

2-2-4.

alkyl halide R-X halide
. X가 가
, X가 HI가
, 가 가 ,
-X R-X
CuCl
/bipyridine 1-phenylethyl bromide



Scheme 2. Polymerization mechanism of ATRP.

2-2-5.

ATRP bulk ,
 monomer가 polymer 가 , bulk
 가 ,
 . 가 ,
 가 ,
 bipyridine

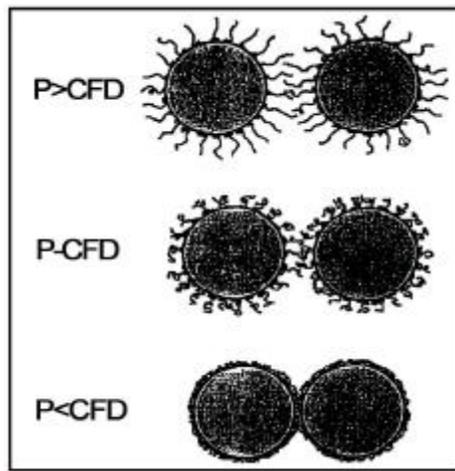


Fig. 2 Effect steric stabilization versus density of supercritical CO₂.

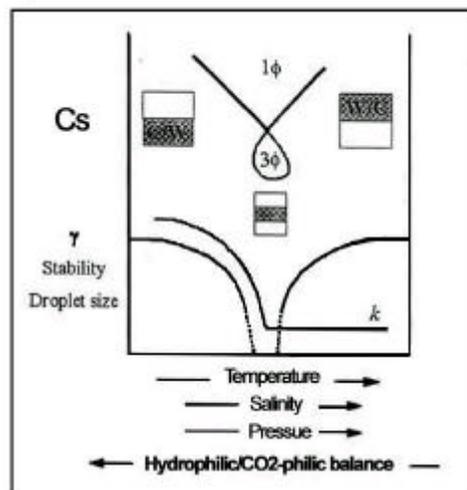


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of the effect of formulation variables in the phase behavior of ternary system, water / CO₂ / nonionic surfactant.

diblock

W/C C/W microemulsion

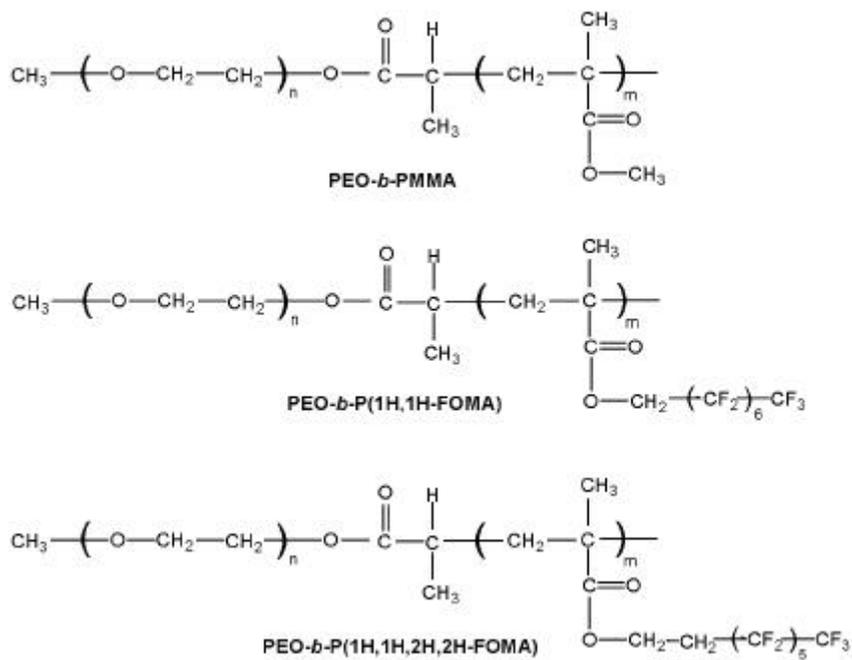


Fig. 4 Synthesis of block copolymers via ATRP.

3.

3-1.

2-chloropropionyl chloride (CPC, 97%, from Aldrich)
30 . , CPC가 가
flask ice , CPC 가
가 .
Triethylamine (TEA, 99.5%, from Aldrich) p-toluenesulfonyl chloride
1 amine 2 amine 3 amin ,
CaH₂ . TEA .
4-(Dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP, 99%, from Aldrich) 40 toluene
0 12 , filter
toluene 24 .
Methylene dichloride (CH₂Cl₂) CaH₂ 가 1
. Methoxy polyethylene glycol (MPEO, from Sigma) 2000
(2K) , toluene azeotropic distillation
, 5000 (5K) 24
. .
1H,1H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate (1H,1H-FOMA) 1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctyl
methacrylate (1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA) Al₂O₃ (Aldrich, neutral, Brockman I,
Standard Grade, ca. 150mesh, 58) (inhibitor)
CaH₂ .
Trifluorotoluene (TFT) benzene CaH₂ , CuCl (99.999+%,
from Aldrich), 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy), 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane (FC-113,
99.8+%, from Aldrich), ether, ethanol, chloroform .

3-2. PEG macroinitiators

Figure 5 (left) condenser three-neck round-bottom flask
 magnetic stirrer dropping funnel
 gas inlet/gas outlet N₂ gas 30

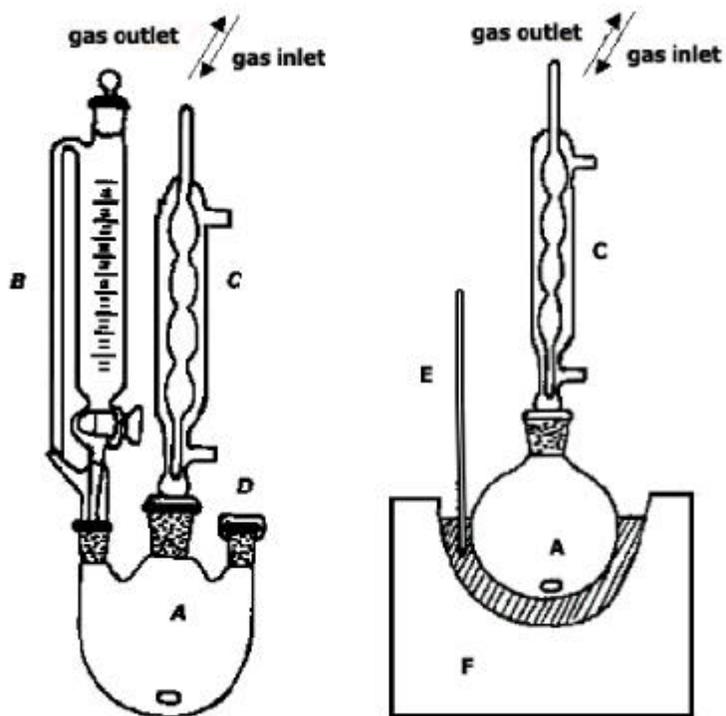


Fig. 5 Experimental measurements for synthesis of macroinitiator (left) and PEO-*b*-P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer (right).
 A : magnetic stirrer, B : dropping funnel, C : condenser,
 D : glass chock, E : temperature measurements, F : heater

5000 methoxy-PEO 15g (3.0mmol) , flask
 CH₂Cl₂ 10mL DMAP 0.552g (4.5mmol) TEA 0.42mL (3.0mmol)
 . DMAP TEA가 가 flask 0 ,
 CH₂Cl₂ 10mL CPC 0.72mL (7.5mmol) 가 .
 가 MPEO , yellow
 CH₂Cl₂ 60mL MPEO 15g (3mmol) dropping funnel
 1 dropwise .
 18 .
 , . 18
 filter , cold diethyl ether .
 MPEO-Cl ethanol
 12 . (macroinitiators)
 filter , cold ether .

3-3. MPEO macroinitiator FOMA ATRP

PEO-*b*-PFOMA diblock TFT cosolvent .
 5000 MPEO-Cl , 100mL round flask 3g
 (0.60mmol) CuCl 0.06g (0.6mmol), bipy 0.28g (1.8 mmol) 2
 , (3×) .
 TFT (50:50) 7mL 1H,1H-FOMA (Fw=468) 4.2g
 (9.0mmol) , 30 bubbling 130 가
 . 5

PEO macroinitiator FOMA monomer
 , homo FOMA polymer . FOMA
 monomer cold ether , 24 3
 PEO macroinitiator .

2 fluorinated solvent (FC-5080) FOMA
 homopolymer .
 chloroform FC - 113 (1:4) , Al₂O₃
 , 24 .
 CDCl₃ FC-113 (1:4) ¹H-NMR block length
 . (PEO : M_n=5000, 87%, PFOMA : M_n=7500, 93%).

3-4. MPEO macroinitiator MMA ATRP

PEO-*b*-PMMA diblock solvent .
 2000 MPEO-Cl , 100mL round flask
 0.4g (0.20mmol) CuCl 0.02g (0.2mmol), bipy 0.094g (0.6 mmol)
 2 , (3 ×)
 . 2mL MMA (F_w=100) 2g (20mmol) , 30
 bubbling 130 가 .
 5 ,
 PEO-*b*-PFOMA ether .
 chloroform FC-113 THF
 , Al₂O₃ .
 Block length CDCl₃ ¹H-NMR . (PEO : M_n=2000,
 PMMA : M_n=11000, 90%)

3-5.

HP 1100 series GPC .
 polymer standards service clumns (guard, 100 , 1000 , 100000) isocratic
 pump(HP-G1310A) HP-1047A RI detector . 25

THF (1Mℓ/min) polystyrene standard (M_n : 1300, 7000, 20650, 29000, 214500, 320000, 594340) calibration curve injection volume 100 $\mu\ell$, 0.1 wt% .

(M_n) monomer conversion

JNM-ECP 400MHz (JEOL) $^1\text{H-NMR}$, FC-113

CDCl_3 4 : 1 .

IR BOMEN B-100 (Canada) michelson series FT-IR spectrometer . Spectral range 4000 400 cm^{-1} , transmittance 10 scans .

PEO-*b*-PFOMA micelles Dynamic laser light scattering (DLS) , Brookhaven laser light scattering (Brookhaven Instruments Co.) . 0.1 wt% 0.45 μm filter , 24 mV diode laser 25 659 nm . 90° Brookhaven BI 9000 AT autocorrelator . Hydrodynamic diameter (d_h) Stokes equation , $\mu_2/2^2$. μ_2 2 .

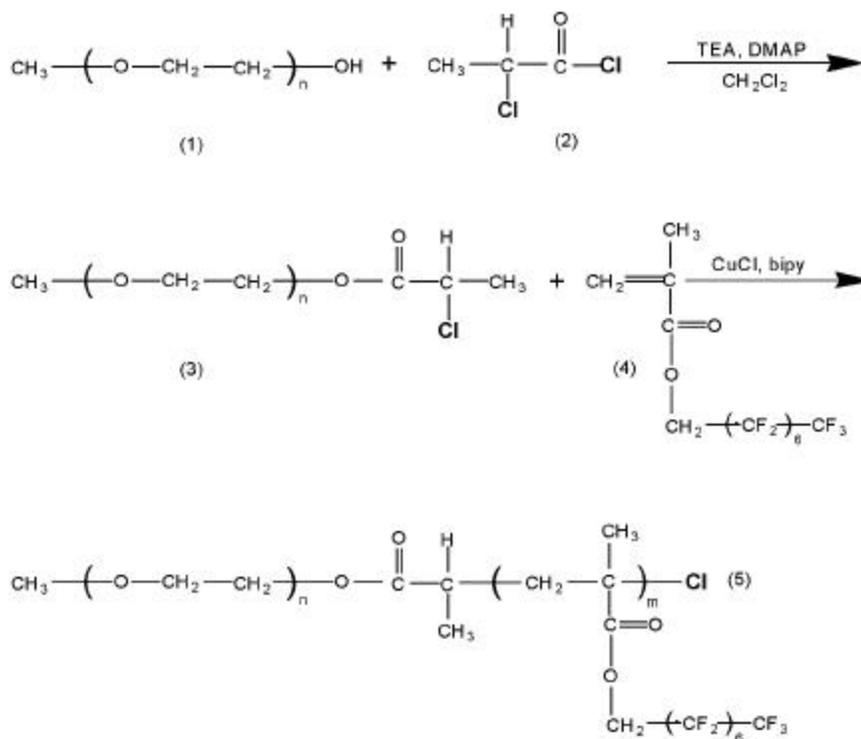
[43 - 44]

Transmission electron micrograph (TEM) Hitachi H-7500 80 keV . micelles film , FC-113 CHCl_3 (4:1) 0.1 wt% Kimwipers carbon copper grid 가 . (CHCl_3) 0.1 wt% 가 . stain , fluorinate 가 dark regions . [45]

4.

4-1.

2K 5K methoxy PEO CPC (MPEO-Cl)
 , 1H,1H-FOMA, 1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA MMA
 alkyl methacrylate ,
 scheme. 3 .



Scheme. 3 Synthesis of macroinitiator and PEO-*b*-P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer.

(1) : methoxy PEO, (2) : CPC, (3) : macroinitiator, (4) : 1H,1H-FOMA,
 (5) : PEO-*b*-P(1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer.

MPEO-Cl macroinitiator Cl 가 CuCl
macroinitiator monomer가 ,
monomer가
chain transfer가 가 가 .
ATRP Cl 가 monomer가
monomer monomer가
Cl 가
atom transfer radical polymerization
가 , 가
가 [19-25]
, ATRP
macroinitiator MPEO-Cl Methoxy-PEO (1) 0 CH₂Cl₂
CPC (2) PEO-Cl . PEO CPC가
HCl
HCl TEA DMAP 가 . 18
macroinitiator (3) . PEO-Cl
macroinitiator Methoxy-PEO OH peak가 , Fig. 6
FT-IR PEO-Cl 3500 OH peak가
macroinitiator가 .
PEO 2K 5K , scheme. 3 (1) PEO
(O-CH₂-CH₂) 44 , 2000 n 45 ,
5000 n 113 .
macroinitiator CuCl bipyridine 가 , TFT (50
: 50) cosolvent 1H,1H-FOMA (or 1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA) ATRP
PEO-*b*-P(1H,1H-FOMA) (or PEO-*b*-1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA) . (scheme.

cosolvent

TFT (50:50)

가

80

130

가

가

condenser

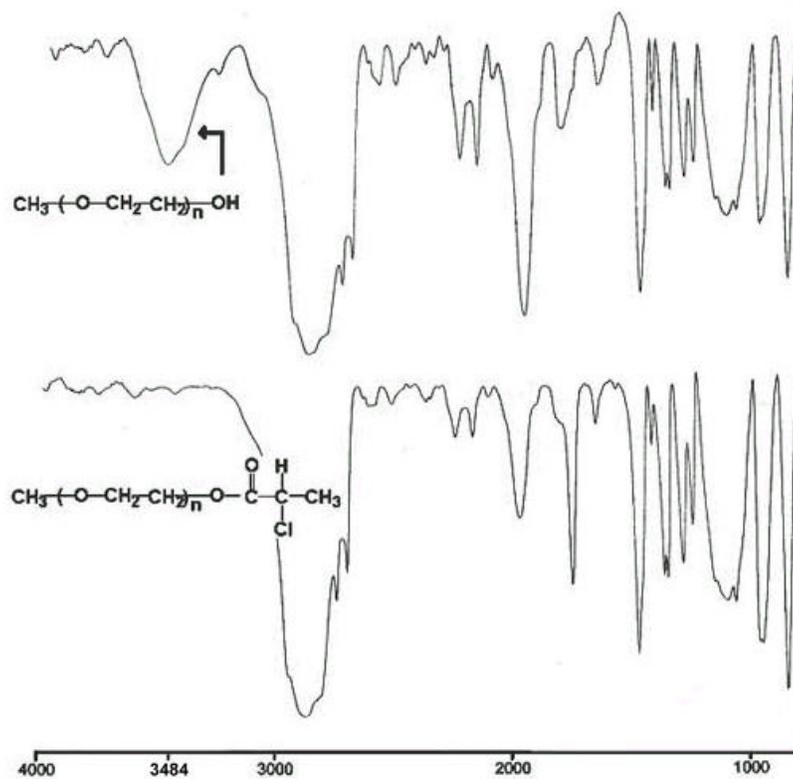


Fig. 6 FT-IR of macroinitiator (PEO-Cl) and MPEO.

4-2. Macroinitiator

Macroinitiator FOMA CDCl_3 FC-113
 (1:4) ^1H NMR CDCl_3 FC-113 가 1:2
 1:5 CDCl_3 PEO signal
 1:5 FC-113 PFOMA signal
 ^1H NMR 가 , sample
 가 . Fig. 7 PEO
 peak (a) 3.4 3.8 ppm , PFOMA peak (d)
 4.5 ppm NMR signal intensity

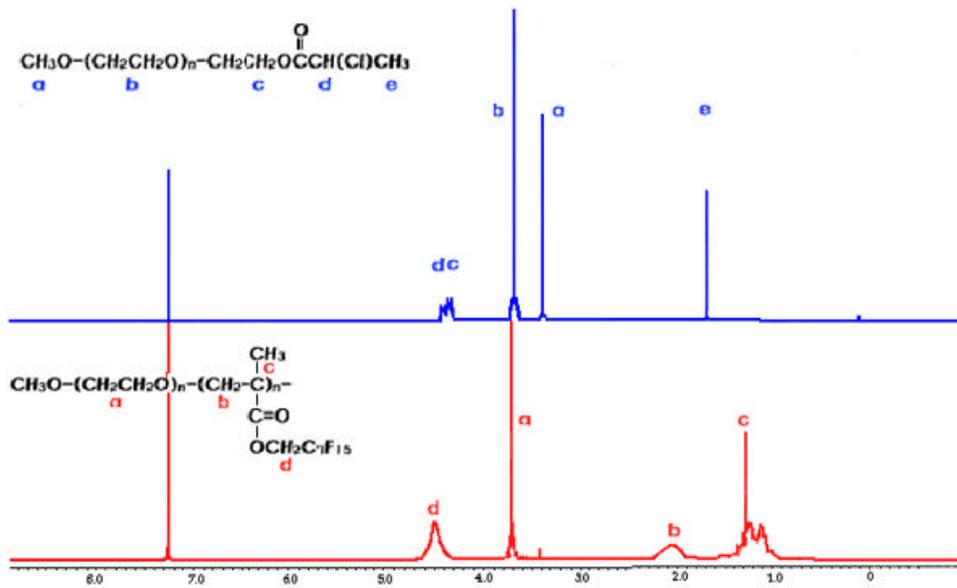


Fig. 7 ^1H -NMR spectrum of macroinitiator (PEO-Cl) and PEO-*b*-P (1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer in the mixture of FC-113 and CDCl_3 (4:1) as a solvent.

4-3. PEO-*b*-PFOMA

monomer conversion.

Methoxy PEO 4.3 ppm FOMA monomer 5.5 6.5 ppm ATRP monomer signal Fig. 8

PEO-*b*-PFOMA monomer conversion 90% , 12 ATRP가 99.9%

living ATRP CuCl₂ 2,2'-bipyridyl CuCl₂

monomer activation-addition-deactivation

cycle chain-growth polymerization () deactivation 100%

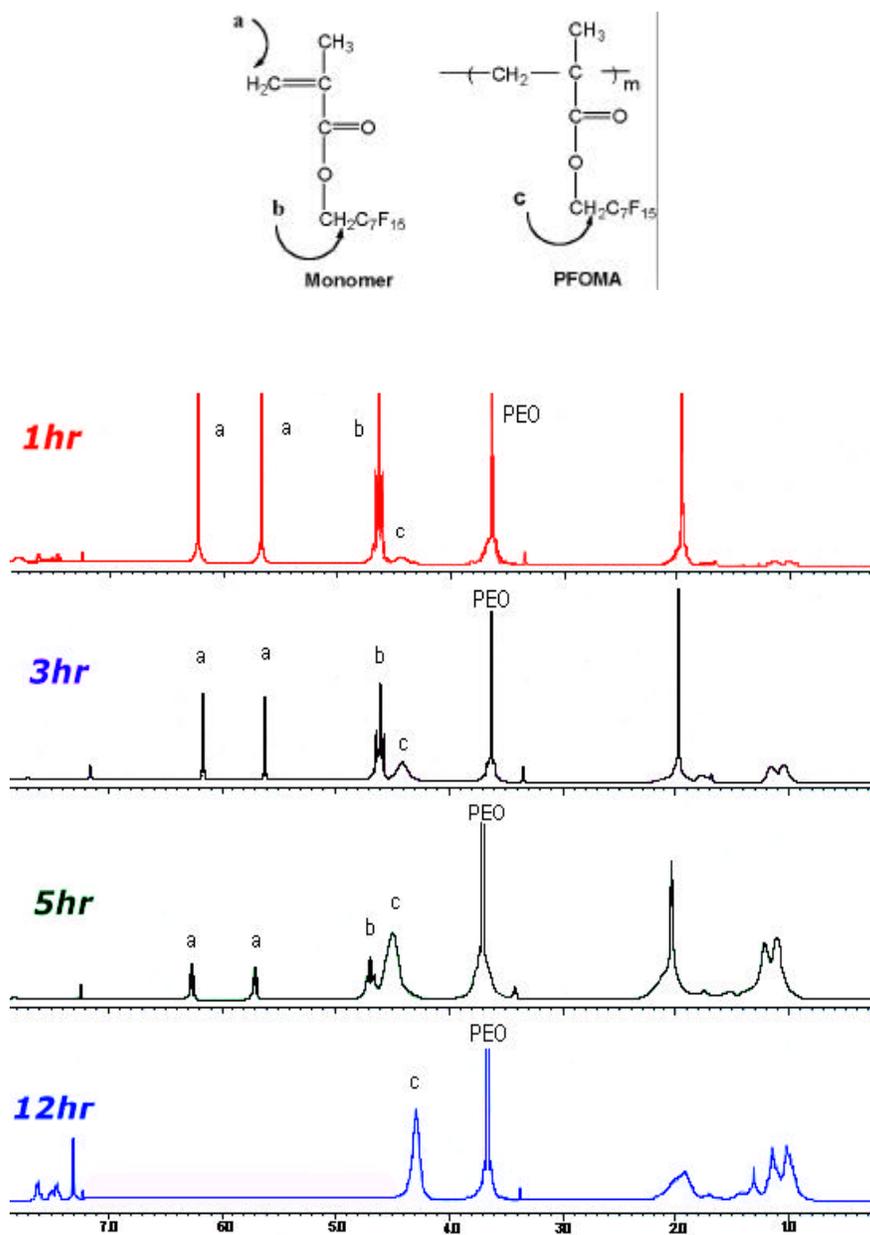


Fig. 8 ¹H-NMR spectrum monomer conversion by time of PEO-*b*-P (1H,1H-FOMA) diblock copolymer in the mixture of FC-113 and CDCl₃ (4:1) as a solvent.

4-4. PEO-*b*-PMMA PEO-*b*-PFOMA

PEO-*b*-PFOMA
MPEO-Cl MMA ATRP PEO-*b*-PFOMA
GPC
GPC 가 가
FOMA MMA PEO-*b*-
PMMA PEO-*b*-PFOMA
PEO-*b*-PMMA table 1 (entry 1) monomer
90% , kinetic plot
ATRP living
MMA, 1H,1H-FOMA, 1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA
kinetic plot Fig. 9
kinetic plot
가 , 3
monomer conversion ATRP

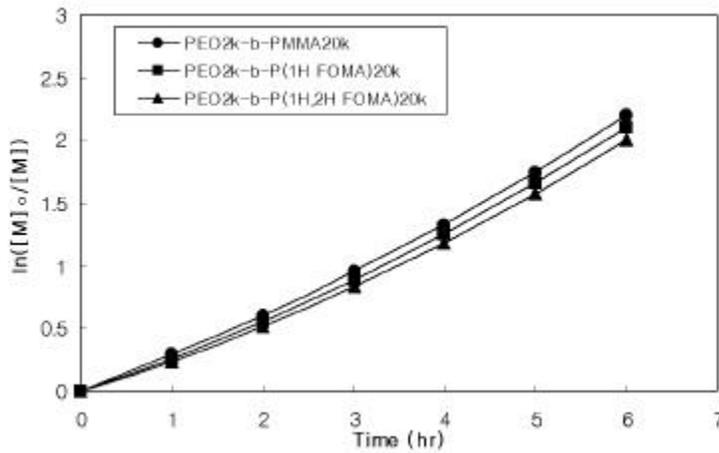


Fig. 9 Kinetic plot for ATRP of FOMA and MMA using PEO as macroinitiator.

Table 1. Detailed experimental conditions and results from block copolymerizations performed using ATRP methods at 80 .

entry	PEO-Cl		monomer	[M]/[I]	time (hr)	monomer conv. (%)	M _n ^c
	M _n	[I] (mmol)					
1	2k ^a	0.1	MMA ^d	200	5	90	20,000
2	2k	0.1	1H-FOMA	43	6	90	20,000
3	2k	0.1	1H,2H-FOMA	46	5	75	20,000
4	2k	0.75	1H-FOMA	2.8	6	85	7,000
5	2k	0.5	1H-FOMA	3.4	7	50	43,000
6	2k	0.1	1H-FOMA	64	6	70	70,000
7	2k	0.3	1H-FOMA	43	7	75	140,000
8	5k ^b	0.6	1H-FOMA	2.5	5	55	2,000
9	5k	0.4	1H-FOMA	21.4	5	50	30,000
10	5k	0.4	1H-FOMA	16	5	67	50,000
11	5k	0.2	1H,2H-FOMA	23	7	60	5,000
12	5k	0.2	1H,2H-FOMA	34.7	5	75	30,000
13	5k	0.2	1H,2H-FOMA	50	7	77	40,000
14	5k	0.05	1H,2H-FOMA	185	7	75	60,000

^a: macroinitiator(Mn=2000), ^b: macroinitiator(Mn=5000), ^c: efficiency of macroinitiator, ^d: benzene of solvent, ^e: Mn of PFOMA block determined by ¹H-NMR, solvent: TBT+benzene, [CuCl]/[I]=1, [bipy]/[I]=3.

2K 5K macroinitiator 1H,1H-FOMA (or 1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA)
80 5 7

, table 1. entry 9, 5K
PEO 1g (0.2mmol) 1H,2H-FOMA (FW:432) 3g (7mmol)
5K-b-15K 가 copolymers가, PEO
5k-b-PFOMA 30k . entry 1 4
2K PEO copolymers

4-5. Macroinitiator PEO-*b*-PMMA GPC traces

PFOMA block GPC
 가 PEO-*b*-PMMA GPC
 PMMA PEO-*b*-PFOMA
 PMMA polydispersity PFOMA

GPC

가

Fig. 9

PEO-*b*-

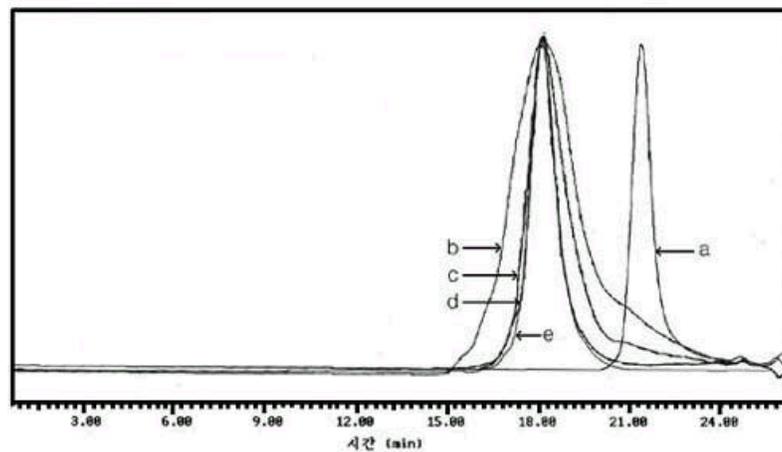


Fig. 10 GPC traces of PEO macroinitiator and corresponding PEO-*b*-PMMA copolymers.

a: macroinitiators [PDI=1.20], b: 80 , benzene [PDI=1.80], c: 80 , THF [PDI=1.34],
 d: 130 , benzene [PDI=1.23], e: 130 , benzene, CuCl: [PDI=1.14]

Fig. 10 macroinitiator (a)

shift unimodal

80

benzene THF

가
bipyridine 130
copolymers
deactivation CuCl₂ 가
^[46-51] GPC 80
living character가 가 , 130
living character가

4-6. 130 PEO-*b*-PFOMA

80
130 GPC
130 [M]/[I] ATRP
table 2
80 monomer
, 68%
entry 1, 2, 3 [M]/[I] 가 가
kinetic plot figure 11
PEO-Cl 1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA 2K-*b*-20K,
2K-*b*-50K, 2K-*b*-100K [M]/[I] 46, 116, 232
kinetic plot
monomer 가 가
monomer 가 가
가 가 [M]/[I] 가
50 5 가 100, 200 15 20

Table 2. Detailed experimental conditions and results from block copolymerizations performed using ATRP methods at 130 °C.

entry	PEO-Cl		monomer	[M]/[I]	temp (°C)	time (hr)	monomer conv. (%)	I_{eff}^c	solvent (ml)	M_n^d
	M_n	[I] (mmol)								
1	2K ^a	0.1	1H,2H-FOMA	46	130	4	85	-	benzene ₍₁₎ /TFT ₍₁₎	20,000
2	2K	0.05	1H,2H-FOMA	116	130	15	94	-	benzene _(1.3) /TFT _(1.3)	50,000
3	2K	0.025	1H,2H-FOMA	232	130	20	94	-	benzene _(1.3) /TFT _(1.3)	100,000
4	5K ^b	0.4	1H-FOMA	8	130	3	91	70	benzene _(1.7) /TFT _(1.7)	4,500
5	5K	0.6	1H-FOMA	15	130	5	93	87	benzene _(3.5) /TFT _(3.5)	7,500
6	5K	0.6	1H-FOMA	22	130	4	85	68	benzene _(4.5) /TFT _(4.5)	12,500
7	5K	0.08	1H-FOMA	64	130	8	94	70	benzene _(1.4) /TFT _(1.4)	45,000

^a: macroinitiator ($M_n=2000$), ^b: macroinitiator ($M_n=5000$), ^c: efficiency of macroinitiator,

^d: M_n of PFOMA block determined by ¹H-NMR, [CuCl]/[I]=1, [bipy]/[I]=3.

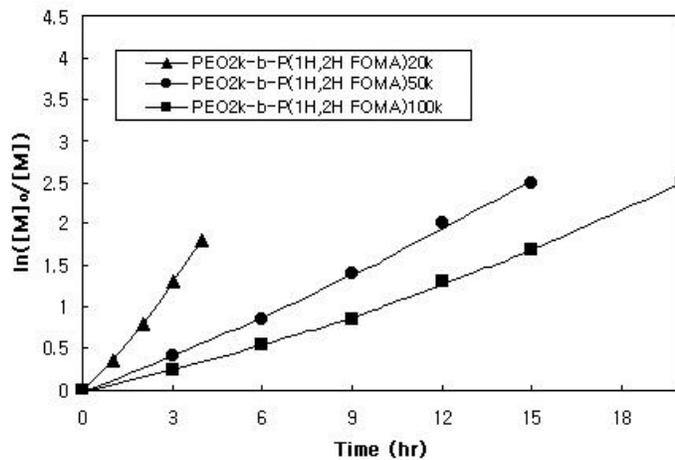


Fig. 11 Kinetic plot for ATRP by [M]/[I] ratio of 1H,2H-FOMA using PEO as macroinitiator.

4-7. PEO-*b*-PFOMA

		PEO (hydrophilic)	PFOMA (CO ₂ -philic)	
PEO- <i>b</i> -PFOMA		amphiphilic		가
PEO	good solvent	CHCl ₃	PFOMA	good solvent
	cosolvent			FC-113
Table 3.				
CHCl ₃	PEO-Cl macroinitiators			100% FC-113
	CHCl ₃ 가	가		
PFOMA		FC-113 100%		FC-113 CHCl ₃
가 2:1	micelles	,	CHCl ₃ 가	가
		5K	PEO	PFOMA
	가	entry 3 6		
FOMA	entry 3, 4		PFOMA	good solvent
FC-113	tubid		FOMA	5, 6
		micelles	,	PFOMA
가	FC-113		가	
	FC-113	CHCl ₃	4:1	1:1
	, 1:1.5	CHCl ₃ 가	가	
Entry 7 10		2000	PEO FOMA	
5K		PFOMA	가	FC-113
가	. 2K- <i>b</i> -140K	PFOMA		FC-113
			, 4:1 (FC-113:CHCl ₃)	
		chloroform		5K
PEO	2K PEO		1:1	
	CHCl ₃			

. 2K PEO 가 5K PEO CHCl₃
 . 2K가 5K PEO PFOMA
 chloroform 가 PEO 가
 PFOMA poor solvent chloroform
 .
 FC-113 100%
 CHCl₃가 가 가 , 1:1
 CHCl₃
 가 FC-113 : CHCl₃ 가 4:1 가
 solvent FC-113 CHCl₃ cosolvent (4:1)

Table 3. A study of solubility of PEO-*b*-PFOMA copolymers.

entry	polymers	FC-113 chloroform						
		FC-113 (100%)	4 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1.5	1 : 2	1 : 4
1	PEO-Cl	× ×						
2	PFOMA homopolymer				×	×	× ×	× × ×
3	PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{5K}	× ×						
4	PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{20K}	× ×						
5	PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{40K}							
6	PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{50K}							
7	PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{7K}	× ×						
8	PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{43K}	× ×						
9	PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{70K}						×	×
10	PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{140K}						×	×

× × × : insolubility, × × : turbid, × : milky, : white micelles, : deep blue micelles,
 : light blue micelles, : clear micelles, : solubility, : bubble, : precipitation

가
 good solvent poor solvent
 self-assemble ^[52-57] micelles
 (shell)
 (core) PEO
 good solvent PFOMA poor solvent CHCl₃ PEO가 shell
 PFOMA가 core micelles , PFOMA
 가 micelles FOMA

Table 4. Micelles characteristic depend on solvent by Dynamic Light Scattering.

block copolymer	solvent	effective diameter R _s (nm)
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{5K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	148 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{20K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	170 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{40K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	177 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{60K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	187 nm
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{7K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	175 nm
	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 1 : 4	*
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{43K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	338 nm
	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 1 : 4	*
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{70K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	515 nm
	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 1 : 4	*
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{140K}	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 4 : 1	*
	CHCl ₃ : FC-113 = 1 : 4	345.7 nm

temperature : 25 , concentration of micelles : 0.1wt%, passed by 0.45μm

* : large aggregation

CHCl₃ micelles
 . FC-113 solvent FOMA
 chloroform rich (CHCl₃:FC-113=4:1) PEO가 shell
 PFOMA가 core micelle , PEO
 가 .
 Table 4 PEO (2k) PEO (5k) 가
 FOMA
 micelles .
 FC-113 rich (CHCl₃:FC-113=1:4) PFOMA가 shell
 PEO core micelle ,
 . Table 4
 PFOMA micelles ,
 가 .
 25 0.1 wt% 0.45 μm
 filter DLS

Table 5. Micelles characteristic of good solvent of PEO by Dynamic Light Scattering.

block copolymer	solvent	effective diameter R _s (nm)
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{4.5K}	chloroform	50 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{7.5K}	chloroform	100 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{12.5K}	chloroform	120 nm
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{35K}	chloroform	*

temperature : 25 , concentration of micelles : 0.1wt%, passed by 0.45μm

* : No micelles by chloroform.

FOMA 20K chloroform
 FOMA PEO
 good solvent PFOMA poor solvent CHCl₃
 4.5K, 7.5K, 12.5K FOMA PEO 5K
 chloroform Table 5
 micelles , FOMA 가
 가 45K FOMA
 chloroform
 transmission electron micrograph (TEM) ,
 Fig. 12 chloroform 0.1 wt% 0.45μm
 , stain grid
 PFOMA micelles
 core PFOMA PEO
 shell
 (shell) PEO 가 core PFOMA
 PFOMA core
 PEO 가 core PFOMA
 PFOMA core
 가 가
 Fig. 12
 PEO 5K-*b*-PFOMA 4.5K shell PEO core PFOMA
 가

PEO 5K-*b*-PFOMA 7.5K PFOMA PEO 가
 PFOMA PEO가
 , 가 가 , 5K-*b*-4.5K
 . PEO 5K-*b*-PFOMA 12.5K PEO
 가 PFOMA PEO 가
 .
 5K-*b*-7.5K PFOMA

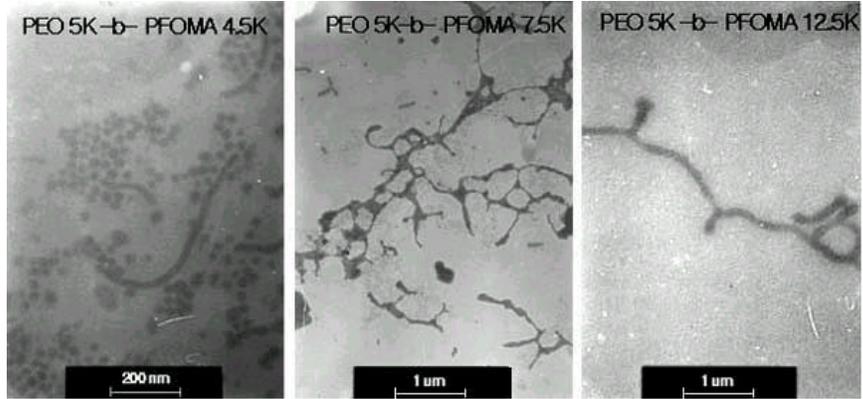


Fig. 12 TEM image of spherical micelle of PEO-*b*-PFOMA as chloroform.

PEO-*b*-PFOMA film morphology
 (CHCl₃:FC-113=1:4) 0.1wt% 0.45μm
 Fig. 13 stain FOMA
 PEO morphology
 , 5K-*b*-7.5K PEO PFOMA가 1:1 PEO
 PFOMA가 . 5K-*b*-12.5K PFOMA
 가 가 PFOMA PEO가 .

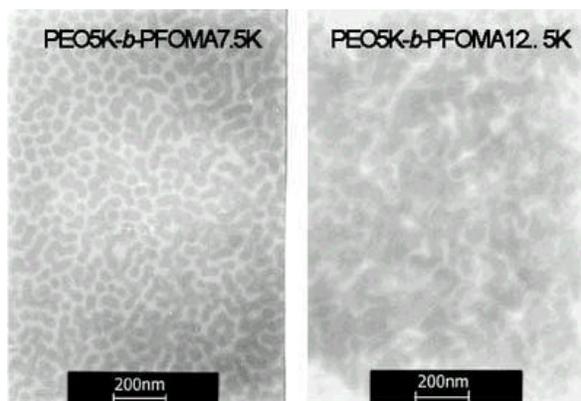


Fig. 13 TEM image of mophology of PEO-*b*-PFOMA.

CO₂-philic hydrophilic
 water in CO₂ (W/C) CO₂ in water (C/W) balanced state
 가
 balanced state
 가

, Fig. 14

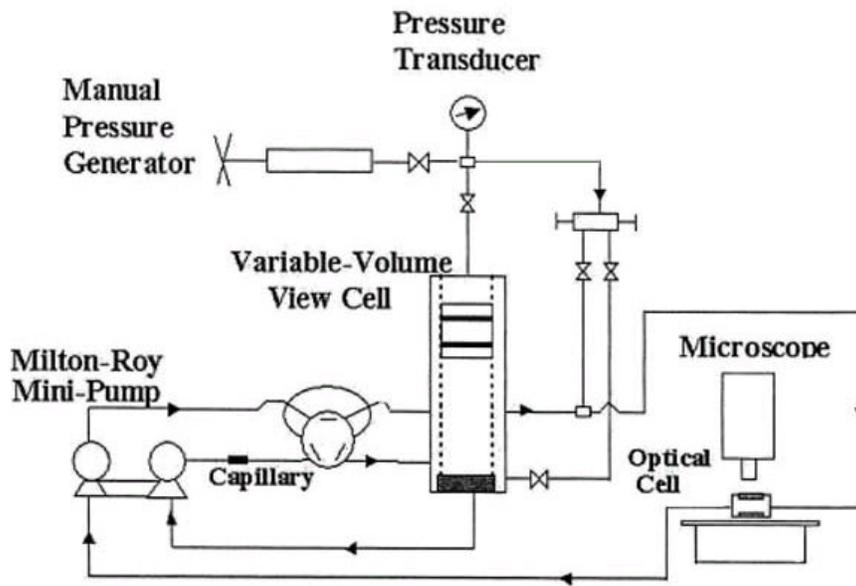


Fig. 13 High-pressure apparatus for emulsion formation and characterization of emulsion stability and droplet size.

4-9-1.

50:50 mini-pump micro-emulsion
 optical cell microscope
 가 1 2 μ m Fig. 16 가
 non flocculated , 가
 highly flocculated .

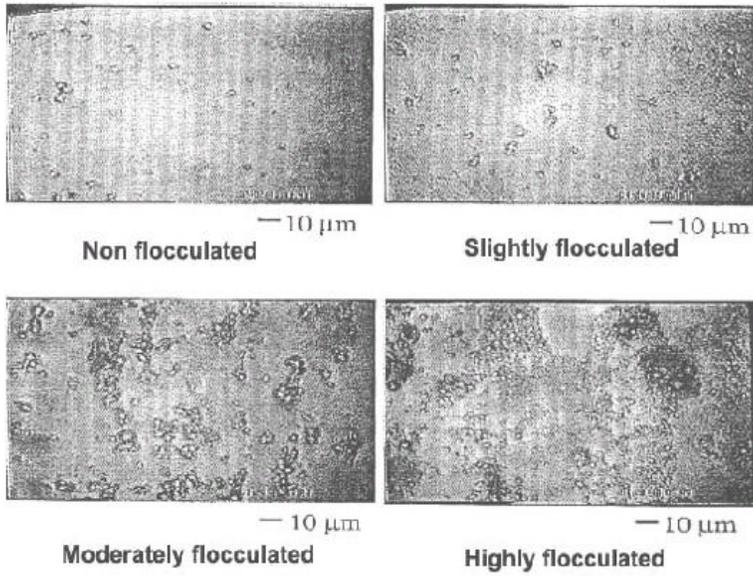


Fig. 14 Non flocculated & highly flocculated of emulsion.

4-9-2.

(C/W) 20% top (W/C) bottom
 W/C C/W
 가 , 가
 가 C/W
 HCB
 (50:50)
 salinity Fig. 17
 1% variable-volume view cell
 selinity microscope
 20%

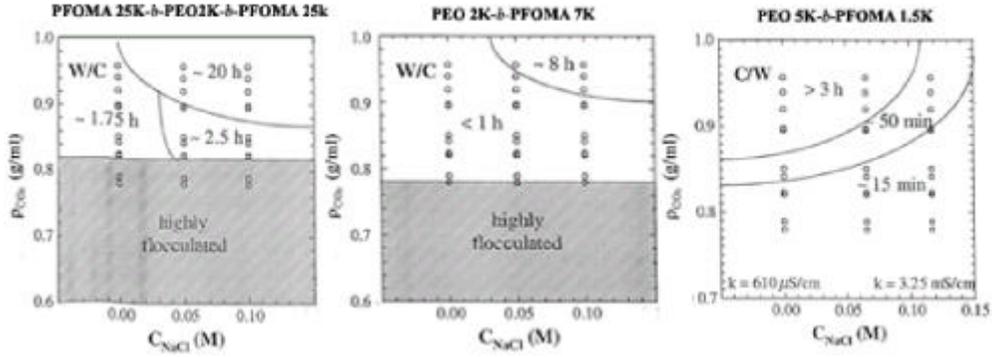


Fig. 15 Emulsion stability versus salinity. Thin solid line represents isostability contour for 20 % volume settling of 50:50 (by mass) CO₂ / water emulsion with 1% wt.

PEO PFOMA 가

가 CO₂ W/C .

PEO 가 가 C/W

. W/C 가 0.82

가 highly flocculated . 가

0.82 가 . 가

가 가 CO₂

. PEO 2K-PFOMA 7K

W/C FOMA 0.78

highly flocculated . 가

FOMA

. PFOMA PEO C/W

. 가 가

4-9-3.

HCB PFOMA

PEO 가 morphology Table. 6 .

PFOMA PEO wt%가 가 W/C

. 22.22 wt% PEO가 가 morphology가

C/W . Table morphology

35 Fig19 PEO가 20%

PEO 가 , 22%

. balance state ,

PEO 가 .

Table. 6 Interfacial tension measurements versus HCB balance.

Structure	wt%	Emulsion Preferred Mophology	(mN/m)	(mN/m)
	PEO		de. H ₂ O	0.1M NaCl
PFOMA _{25K} - <i>b</i> -PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{25K}	3.85	W / C	3.14	4.90
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{25K}	7.41	W / C	2.99	2.84
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{52K}	8.77	W / C	14.02	12.06
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{40K}	11.11	W / C	6.21	6.44
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{30K}	14.29	W / C	10.89	12.66
PEO _{2K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{7K}	22.22	W / C	1.35	1.97
PEO _{5K} - <i>b</i> -PFOMA _{1.3K}	79.37	C / W	7.03	9.35

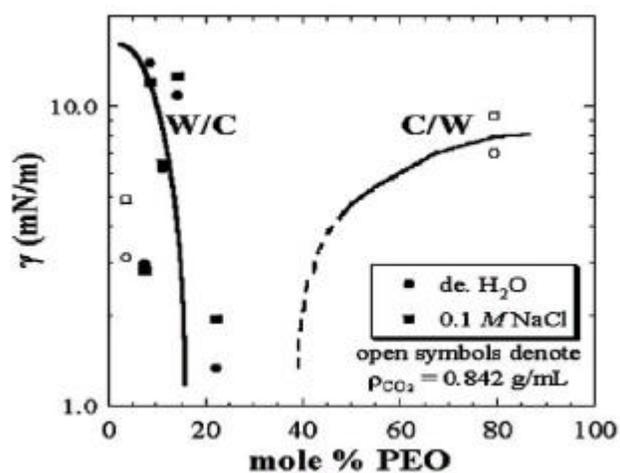


Fig. 17 Variation of interfacial tension with w % PEO at constant CO₂ density of 0.916g/mL.

5.

PEO-*b*-PFOMA

ATRP

HCB

1H,1H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate (1H,1H-FOMA)

1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctyl methacrylate (1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA)

PEO

2K 5K methoxy PEO CPC

(MPEO-Cl)

, 1H,1H-FOMA

1H,1H,2H,2H-FOMA

FOMA

PEO-Cl FOMA

가

ATRP

. ATRP

activation-addition-

deactivation cycle

CDCl₃ FC-113 (1:4)

¹H-NMR signal

kinetic plot

, Mn, monomer conversion

가

가

ATRP가 living

monomer

가

가

GPC

bipyridine

ATRP가 가 . CuCl₂ 가
가

(PDI=1.14)

PEO PFOMA

amphiphilic surfactant

PEO good solvent

chloroform PFOMA good solvent FC-113

PEO chloroform , PFOMA

FC-113

chloroform : FC-113 = 1:4

가 PEO good

solvent chloroform PEO가 shell , PFOMA가 core

, PFOMA micelle

PFOMA good solvent FC-113 rich

PFOMA가 shell PEO가 core

PFOMA

가

, PFOMA 가

W/C , PEO 가

C/W 가

balance state

1-2 μ m , W/C PFOMA

가 가 , C/W PEO

1. McHugh, M. A. ; Krukonis, V. J. *Supercritical Fluid Extraction; Principles and Practice*, 2nd ed.; Butterworth-Heineman: Sroneham, **1993**.
2. Li, G; Yates, M. Z.; Johnston, K. P.; Lim K. T.; Webber, S.; E. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 1606- 1612.
3. Psathas, P. A.; da Rocha, S. R. P.; Lee, C. T.; Johnston, K. P.; Lim K. T.; Webber, S.; E. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2000**, 39, 2655-2664.
4. Makebe, A.; Araki, S.; Kimura, M ; Aida, Y. *JPN. J. Appl phys.*, **1994**, 33, 122.
5. Backhouse, A. J. *J. coatings Tech.*, **1982**, 54, (693), 83.
6. Shahar, M.; Meshulam, H.; margel, S. *J. polym. Sci. Part A : Polym. Chem.* **1986**, 24, 203.
7. 1) Johnston et al.; Science (1996), 2) Clark et al.; J. Am. Chem. Soc (1997), 3) Ji et al.; JACS (1999), 4) Holmes et al.; Science (2000), 5) Nature(2001), 6) Desimone et al.; Science (1994)
8. Smigol, V.; Svec, F.; Hosoya. K.; Wang, Q.; Frechest, J. M. *J. Makromol. Chem.*, **1992**, 195, 151.
9. Liang, Y. C.; Svec, F.; Frechest, J. M. *J. Polym. Sci.; Part A, Polym. Chem.* **1995**, 33, 2639.
10. Kendall, J. L.; Canelas, D. A.; Yong, J. L.; Desimone, J. M. *chem. Rev.* **1999**, 32, 4802.
11. Psathas, P.; P. da Rocha, S. R.; Lee, C. T.; Jr. J.; Johnston, K. P. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **2000**, 39, 2655.
12. Lim, K. T.; Webber, S. E.; Johnston, K. P. **1999**, 32, 2811.
13. Robinson, K.L.; Khan, M. A.; WangX. S.; Armes,S. P. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 3155.
14. Wang, X. S.; Armes, S. P. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 6640.
15. Beers, K. L.; Boo, S.; gaynor, S. G.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **1999**, 32, 5772.

16. Ueda, J.; matsuyama, M.; Kamigaito, M.; Sawamoto, M. *Macromolecules* **1998**, 31, 557.
17. Chen, X. P.; Padias, A. B.; Hall, H. K.; Jr. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 3514.
18. Betts, D. E.; Johnson, T.; LeRoux, D.; Desimone, J. M. *Am. chem. soc.* **1998**.
19. Ziegler, M. J.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 415.
20. Shinoda, H.; Miller, P. J.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 3186.
21. Granel, C.; jerome, D. R.; Teyssie, P. *Macromolecules* **1996**, 29, 8576.
22. Ando, T.; Kato, M.; Kamigaito, M.; Sawamoto, M. *Macromolecules* **1996**, 29, 1070.
23. Moineau, C.; Minet, M.; Teyssie, P.; Jerome, R. *Macromolecules* **1999**, 32, 8277.
24. Queffelec, J.; Gaynor, S. G.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 8629.
25. huan, K.; Bes, L.; Haddleton, D. M.; Khoshdel, E.
26. Tong, J. D.; Moineau, G.; Leclere, P.; Bredas, J. L.; Lazzaroni, R.; Jerome, R. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 470.
27. Matyjaszewski, K.; Gaynor, S. G. *Macromolecules* **1997**, 30, 7042.
28. Haddleton, D. M.; KuKulj, D.; Duncalf, D. J.; Heming, D. A.; Shooter, A. J.
29. Wang, W. S.; Jackson, K. A.; Armes, S. P. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 255.
30. Heise, A.; Diamanti, S.; Hedrick, J. L.; Frank, C. W.; Miller, R. D. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 3798.
31. Zhang, X.; Xia, J.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **2000**, 33, 2340.
32. Matyjaszewski, K.; Paik, H. J.; Shipp, D. .; Isobe, Y.; Okamoto, Y. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 3127.
33. Patten, T. E.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Adv. Mater.* **1998**, 12, 901.
34. Moineau, G.; Dubois, Ph.; Jerome, R.; Senninger, T.; Teyssie, P. *Macromolecules* **1998**, 31, 545.
35. M. Kalhweit, j. col. Inter. *Sci.* **1982**, 90, 197.
36. K. L. Harrison, K. P. Johnston, and Isaac C. Sanchez, *langmuir*, **1996**, 12, 2637.
37. Matyjaszewski, K.; Gaynor, S. G. *Macromolecules* **1997**, 30, 7034.
38. Jankova, K.; kops, J.; chen, X.; Gao, B.; Batsberg, W. *polym. Bull.* **1998**,

- 41, 639.
39. Yu, Q.; Zeng, F.; Zhu, S. *A m. chem. soc.* : **2000**.
40. Jankova, K.; Truelsen, J. H.; Chem, X.; Kops, J.; Batsberg, W. *polim. Bull.* **1999**, 42, 153.
43. Allen, C.; Yu, Yisong.; Maysinger, D.; Eisenberg, A. *Bioconjugatechem.* **1998**, 9, 564.
44. Kong, X.; Kawai, T.; Abe, J.; Iyoda, T. *J. A m. chem. soc.* **2000**.
45. Krupers, M.; Moller, M. *Macromol. com.* **1997**, 198, 2163.
46. Matyjaszewski, K.; Kajiwar, A. *Macromolecules* **1998**, 31, 548.
47. Davis, K. A.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 2101.
48. Percec, V.; Barboiu. B. *Macromolecules* **1996**, 29, 3665.
49. Xia, J.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **1997**, 30, 7692.
50. Beets, K. L.; Boo, S.; Gaynor, S. G.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Macromolecules* **1999**, 32, 5772.
51. Patten, T. E.; Xia, J.; Abernathy, T.; Matyjaszewski, K. *Science*, **1996**, 272, 866.
52. Zushun, Xu.; Changfeng, Yi.; Shinyan, C.; Linxian, F. *polim. Bull.* **2000**, 44, 215.
53. Quintana, J. R.; villacampa, M.; Katime, I. A. *Macromolecules* **1993**, 26, 601.
54. Waton, G.; Michels, B.; Zana, K. *Macromolecules* **2001**, 34, 907.
55. Wilhelm, M.; Zhao, C. L.; Wang, Y.; Xu, R.; Winnik, M. A. *Macromolecules* **1991**, 24, 1033.
56. Harad, A.; Kataoka, K. *Macromolecules* **1998**, 31, 288.
57. La, S. B.; Okano, T.; Kataoka, K. *J. pharmaceutical Sci.* **1996**, 85, 85.

가