

# Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate): A New Star Polymer

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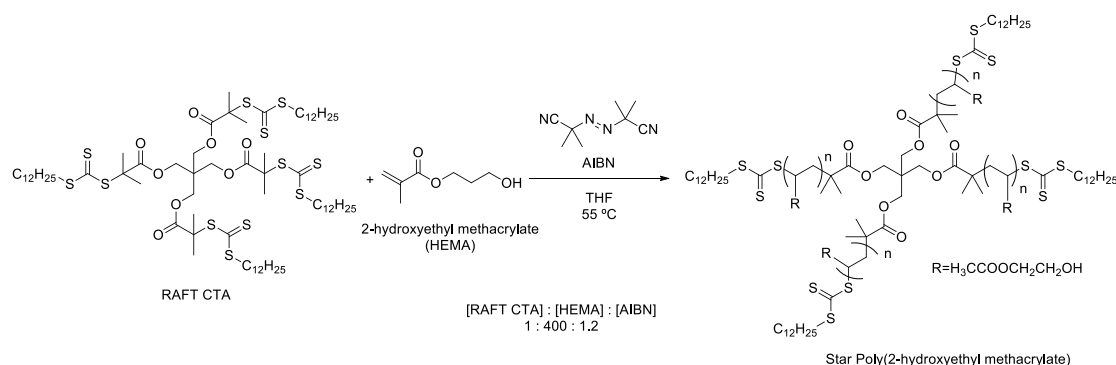
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## Abstract

Multiarm star polymers are attractive materials due to their unusual bulk and solution properties. They are considered analogues of dendrimers with a wide range of applications, such as drug delivery, membranes, coatings and lithography.<sup>1</sup> The advent of controlled polymerization made possible the existence of this unique class of organic nanoparticles (ONPs).<sup>2</sup> Two major synthetic strategies are usually employed in the preparation of star polymers, the core-first and arm-first approaches. The core-first approach involves a controlled living polymerization using a multiarm initiator core while the arm-first methodology is based in the quenching of living polymers with multifunctional coupling agent or bifunctional vinyl compounds.

Herein, we present the synthesis and characterization of a new star polymer, the multiarm star poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate). The tetra-armed star polymer was prepared by reversible addition fragmentation chain-transfer (RAFT) polymerization using the core-first approach. The RAFT chain-transfer agent (RAFT CTA) pentaerythritol tetrakis[2-(dodecylthiocarbonothioylthio)-2-methylpropionate] was used as multiarm initiator core where 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) was polymerized using AIBN as radical initiator. Structural characterization was performed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and FTIR. The new polymer is able to uptake large quantities of organic solvents, forming gels. The rheological behavior of these gels was also investigated.



## References

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2. T. G. McKenzie, E. H. H. Wong, Q. Fu, S. J. Lam, D. E. Dunstan, G. G. Qiao. *Macromolecules* **2014**, *47*, 7869-7877.