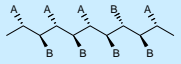
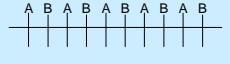


Stereochemistry

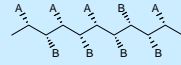

Types of Tacticity

Tacticity of 1,2 Disubstituted Ethylenes: Di-tacticity

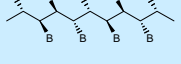
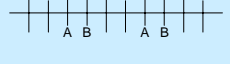
Diisotactic; Erythrodiisotactic

Diisotactic; Erythrodiisotactic

Disyndiotactic

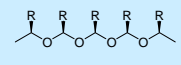
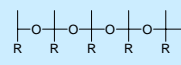



Stereochemistry

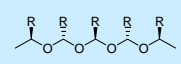
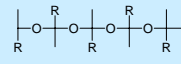
Tacticity

Carbonyls: e.g. polyacetaldehyde

Isotactic

Syndiotactic

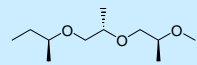
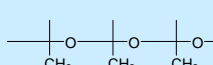



Stereochemistry

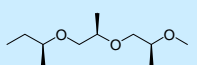
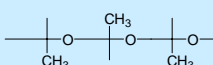
Tacticity

Carbonyls: e.g. polypropylene oxide

Isotactic

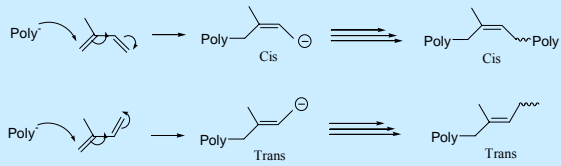
Syndiotactic

Stereochemistry

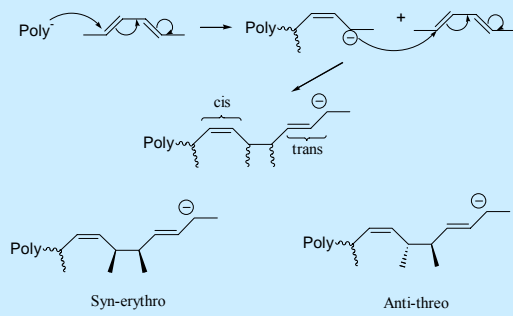
Types of Tacticity

Dienes: 1,4 Polymerization of Dienes (more imp. for practical use)



Stereochemistry

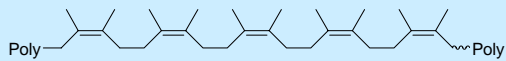
Tacticity of 1,4 Dienes



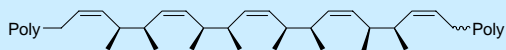
Stereochemistry

Tacticity of 1,4 Dienes

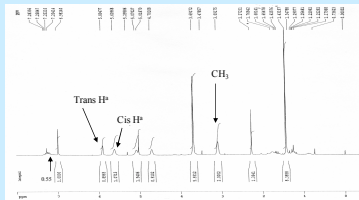
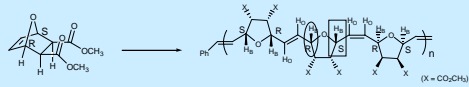
Cis-tactic 1,4 – (2,3 dimethyl) butadiene



Cis-erythrodiisotactic 1,4 dimethyl poly 1,4 butadiene



¹H NMR of Oligomer from Ring Opening Metathesis Polymerization of Dimethyl 7-oxanorborene-2,3-dicarboxylate

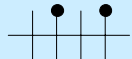


Stereochemistry

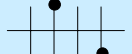
Analysis of Stereoregularity

Diads

Isotactic = Meso = m



Syndiotactic = Racemic = r

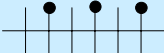
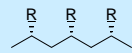


Stereochemistry

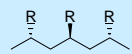
Analysis of Stereoregularity

Triads

Isotactic = meso-meso = mm

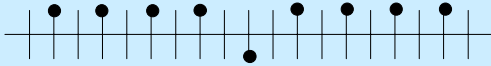


Syndiotactic = racemic-racemic = rr



Stereochemistry

Analysis of Stereoregularity



Total repeat units: 9

Total diads: 8

Total triads: 7

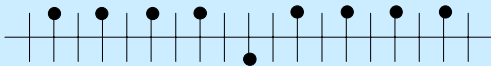
Diads:

- meso = 6
→ fraction meso = $(m) = 6/8 = 3/4$
- racemic = 2
→ fraction racemic = $(r) = 2/8 = 1/4$

Total of fractions must = unity: $(m) + (r) = 1$

Stereochemistry

Analysis of Stereoregularity



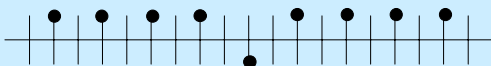
Triads:

- meso = $(mm) = 4$
→ fraction meso = $(mm) = 4/7$
- racemic = 1
→ fraction racemic = $(rr) = 1/7$
- heterotactic = 2
→ fraction heterotactic = $(mr) = 2/7$

Total of fractions must = unity: $(mm) + (mr) + (rr) = 1$

Stereochemistry

Analysis of Stereoregularity



Diads and Triads are related by:

$$(m) = (mm) + 0.5(mr)$$

$$(r) = (rr) + 0.5(mr)$$

If these statistics met, then you have random tactic polymers.

Otherwise, stereoblock polymers

NMR Determination of Tacticity for PMMA

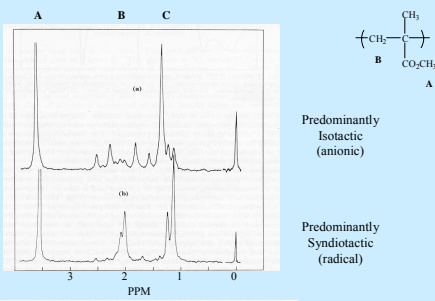
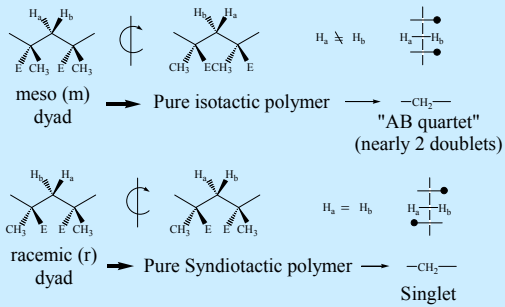


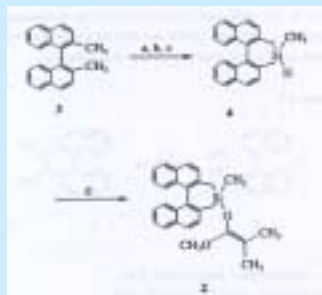
Fig. 14. High-resolution NMR spectra (60 Mc/sec, 15% in chloroform, observed at 150°C) of polymers of methyl methacrylate prepared with (a) phenylmagnesium bromide initiator and (b) a free-radical initiator (benzoyl peroxide) (D&C). Courtesy Chemical and Engineering News.

Stereochemical Basis for Tacticity



Stereochemistry

Analysis of Stereoregularity: Example of Chiral GTP Catalyst



Stereochemistry

Analysis of Stereoregularity

Table 2.16: Stereochemical parameters of poly(*tert*-butyl acrylate) obtained using the optically pure S-3 under GTP conditions.*

Run	Cat.	f_{iso}^b	f_{sy}^b	f_{di}^b	ρ^c	$r_{CH_2}^d$	r_{CH}^d	ZP^e
30	HgI ₂	0.362	0.466	0.172	1.034	0.392	0.275	0.97
31	HgI ₂	0.582	0.479	0.139	0.982	-0.385	0.633	1.02
32	HgI ₂	0.593	0.462	0.143	1.016	0.370	0.614	0.99
33	NCl ₃	0.257	0.313	0.230	0.974	0.530	0.527	1.03
34	NCl ₃	0.270	0.488	0.242	1.024	0.475	0.502	0.99

*Calculated values for data taken from Table 2.11. ^bTrial tacticity determined by 400 MHz ¹H NMR: $f_{di} = f_{sy} + 0.5f_{iso}$; $f_{i} = f_{sy} + 0.5f_{di}$. ^cPersistence length $p = 20a_p(H_1)/3a_p$. ^dSummation of first order Markov probabilities. ^eZP = 1.0 for a Bernoullian system.

NMR Determination of Tacticity for PMMA

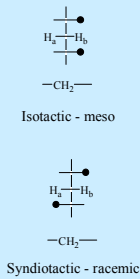
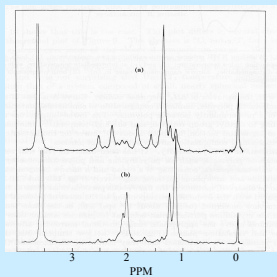
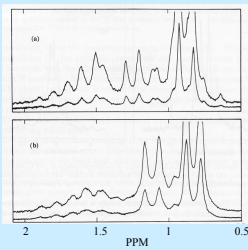
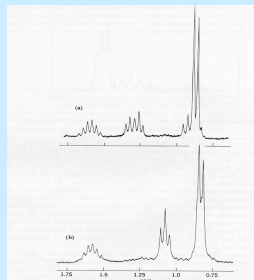


Fig. 14. High-resolution NMR spectra (60 MHz, 15% in chloroform, observed at 150°C) of polymers of methyl methacrylate prepared with (a) photoreactive bromide initiator and (b) a free-radical initiator (benzoyl peroxide) (Bz₂). Courtesy Chemical and Engineering News.

High and Low Resolution NMR of Polypropylene



Low resolution NMR spectrum of polypropylene
(a) Isotactic
(b) Syndiotactic



High resolution NMR spectrum of polypropylene
(a) Isotactic
(b) Syndiotactic

Stereochemistry

Properties Polypropylene

Isotactic: Crystalline, higher melting, more chemical resistant, fiber and plastic apps.



meso (m)
dyad

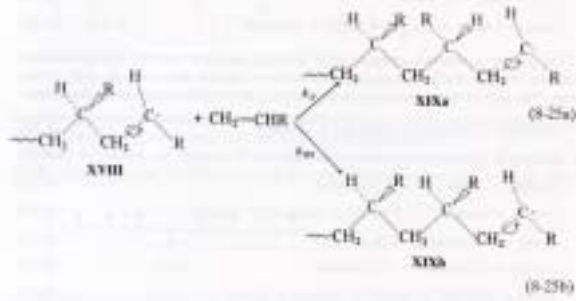
Syndiotactic: Crystalline (like isotactic), T_g lower by 20°C



Atactic: Amorphous (non-crystalline), "tacky", not used much but has uses for adhesives, sealants

Stereochemistry

Forces of Stereoregulation
Radical



Stereochemistry

Forces of Stereoregulation
Radical

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} = \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger}{RT}\right) = \exp\left(\left(\frac{\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger}{R}\right) - \left(\frac{\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger}{RT}\right)\right)$$

with

$$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = \Delta G_1^\ddagger - \Delta G_2^\ddagger$$

$$\Delta\Delta S^\ddagger = \Delta S_1^\ddagger - \Delta S_2^\ddagger$$

$$\Delta\Delta H^\ddagger = \Delta H_1^\ddagger - \Delta H_2^\ddagger$$

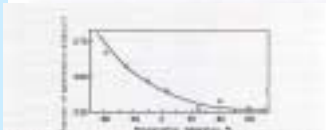
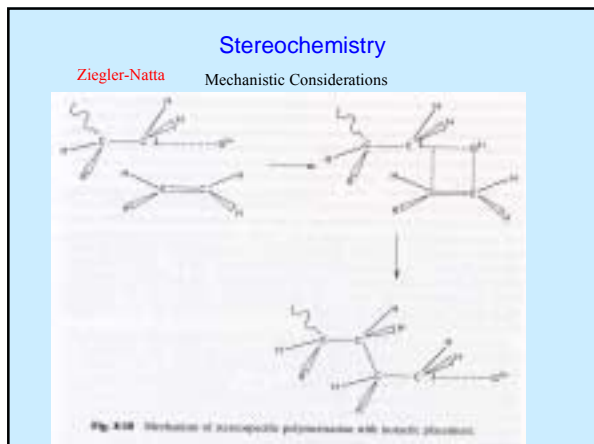
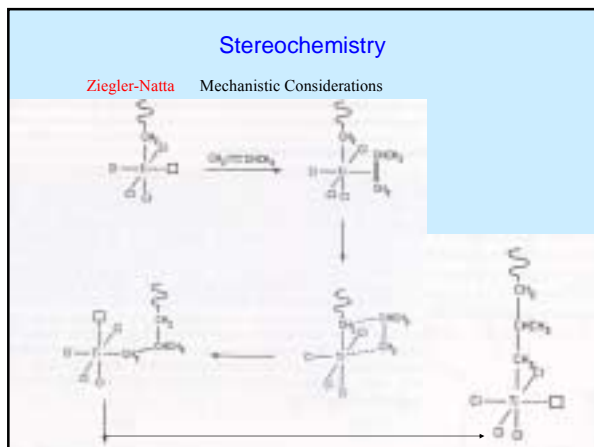
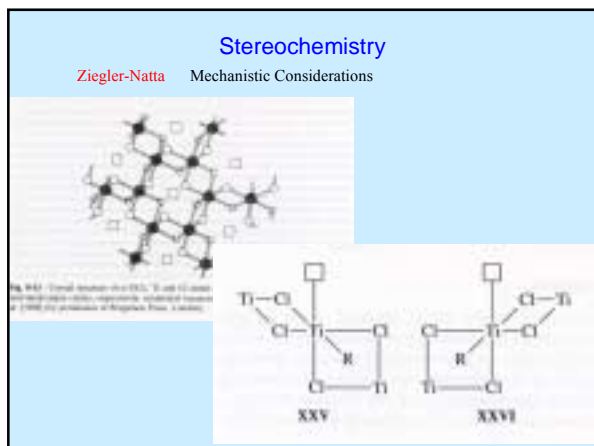


Fig. 104. Dependence of isotacticity on composition for the radical polymerization of styrene. After Odian and Odian (1977) (reproduction of Odian and May, Tokyo, 1964).





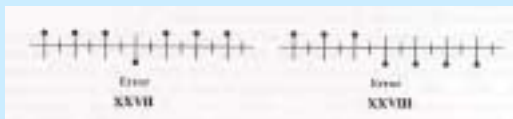


Stereochemistry

Ziegler-Natta Mechanistic Considerations

Proof for stereocontrol by the catalyst (as opposed to chirality of the polymer or in particular the penultimate functional group)

This is called "Enantiomorphic" Control = Catalyst Control of Stereochemistry



Pairs of racemic dyads for enantiomorphic control, single dyad for Penultimate control.
