

University of Oran1,Algeria

**Theoretical and experimental study of  
the Chemical Modification of  
Poly(epichlorohydrin) by Grafting  
Menthol**

**Presented by :  
Mrs HADJADJ AOUL Ratiba**

# *Introduction*

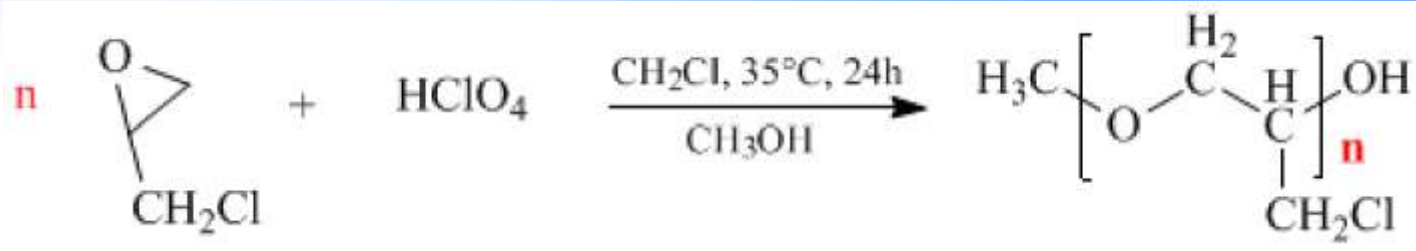
**poly (epichlorhydrin)  
(PECH)**

Used as  
elastomers

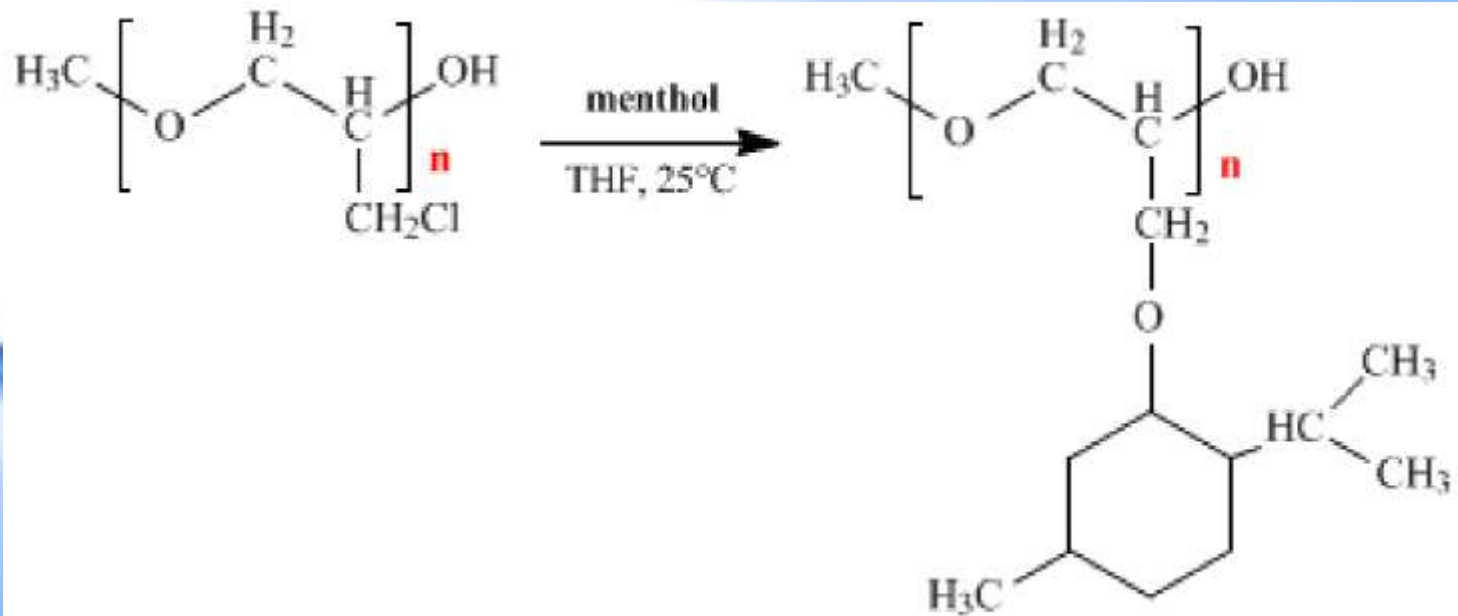
Retains its  
elasticity even at  
low temperature.

It has good  
chemical  
resistance to  
fuels, oils, ozone  
and heat.

➤ Synthesis of poly (epichlorhydrin) (PECH):



➤ Chemical modification of poly (epichlorhydrin) by grafting menthol:



at B3lyp/6-311++G\*\* level of calculation :

☞ Determination of geometries.

☞ Determination of energies.

☞ Calcul of different reactivity indices.

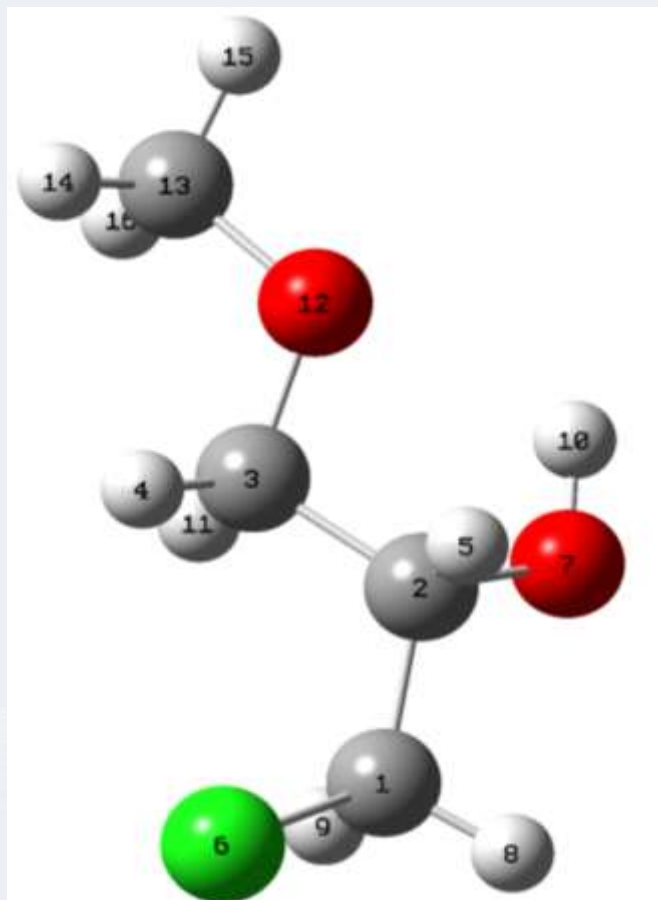
☞ Determination of different stationary  
states of reaction path: optimization  
and characterization.

☞ In : gas phase  
and in Solution.

# *Results*

**Table 1** : Main geometric parameters of the Epichlorhydrin

**Optimized structure**



**Geometric parameters**

**Atomes                      Lenght (Å°)**

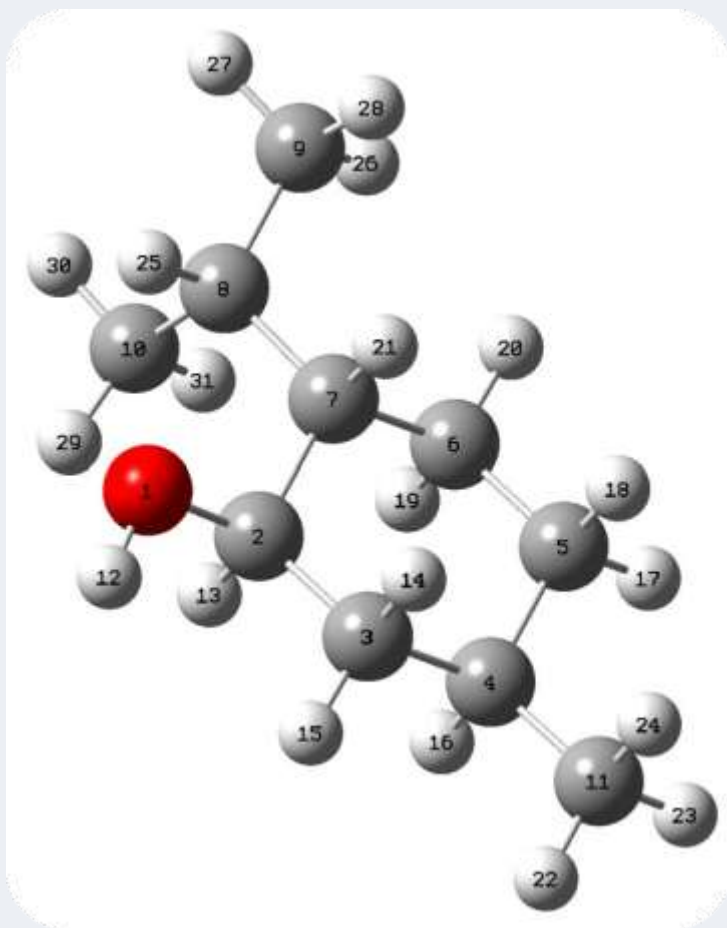
Cl1-C2	1.790
C2-C3	1.517
C3-O4	1.418
C3-C5	1.519
C5-O6	1.418
O6-C7	1.417
C7-C8	1.515
C8-O9	1.424
C2-H10	1.089
C2-H11	1.091
C3-H12	1.098

**Atomes                      Angle (°)**

O4-C3-C2	111.89
Cl1-C2-C3	109.93
C2-C3-C5	110.37
C5-O6-C7	111.63
C7-C8-O9	106.38
H10-C2-C3	110.58
H12-C3-C5	108.98
H13-C4-C3	106.69
Cl1-C2-C3-C5	-197.90

**Table. 2** : Main geometric parameters of Menthol

**Optimized structure**



**Geometric parameters**

Atomes                      Lenght (A°)

O1-C2	1.431
C2-C3	1.526
C3-C4	1.531
C5-C6	1.531
C6-C7	1.535
C7-C8	1.542
C8-C9	1.532
C8-C10	1.531
C4-C11	1.528
O2-H12	0.963
C2-H13	1.102

Atomes                      Angle (°)

O1-C2-C3	107.49
C3-C4-C11	111.27
C2-C3-C5	110.37
C7-C8-C10	113.50
C7-C8-O9	106.38
H12-C1-C2	107.00
H13-C2-C3	108.48
H25-C8-C9	106.02
H12-O1-C2-C7	-173.20

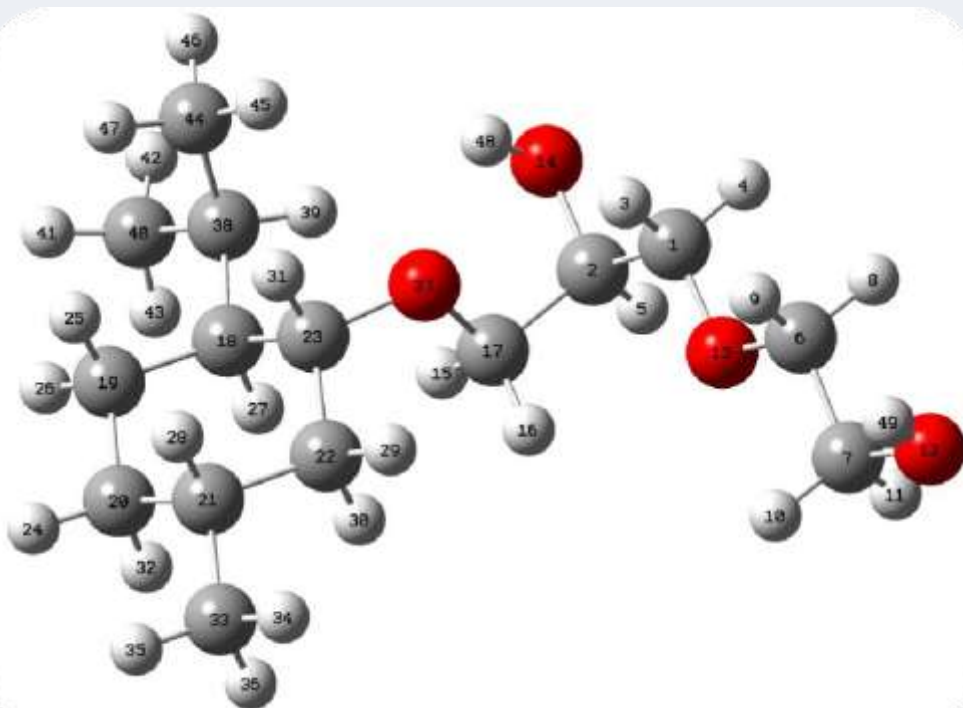


**Table. 3** : Main geometric parameters of the Monomer

Optimized structure

Geometric parameters

Monomer



Atomes

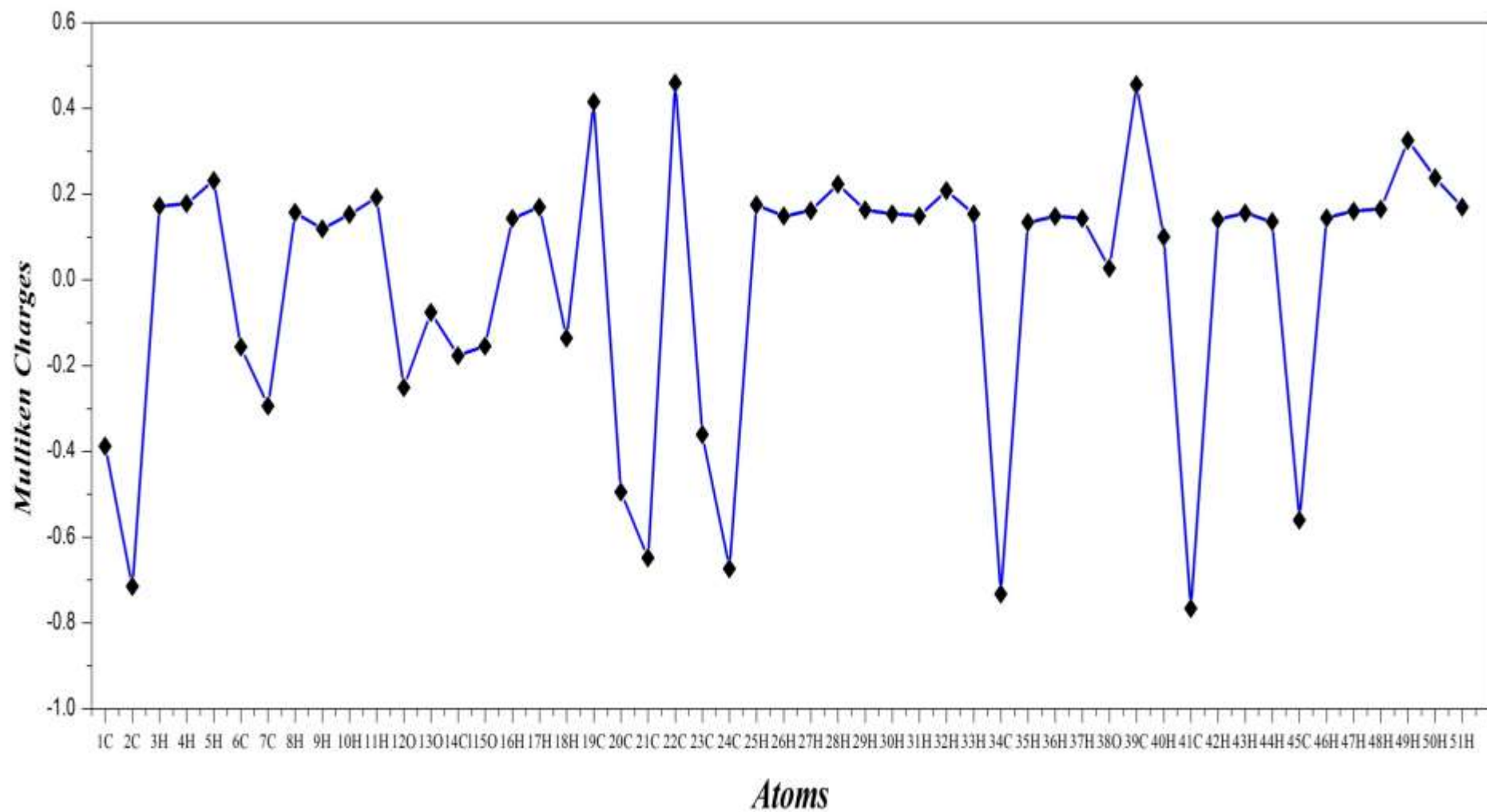
Length (Å°)

O37-C17	O37-	1.423
C23	C17-C2	1.436
O14	C18-C23	1.520
C1-O13	O13-C6	1.433
C17-H16	C17-	1.534
C15	C23-H31	1.415
O14-H48		1.415
		1.095
		1.094
		1.097
		0.969

Atomes

Angle (°)

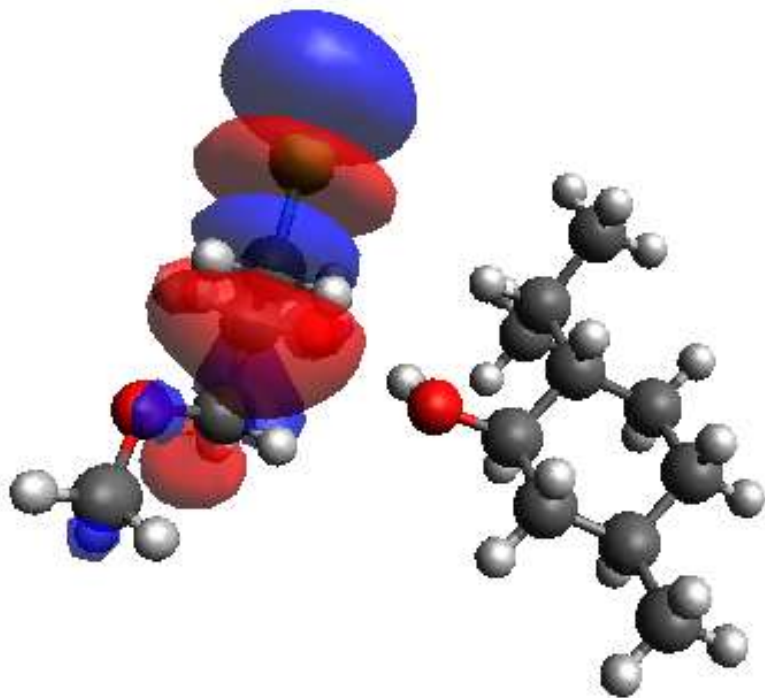
O37-C17-C2	105.24
C17-C2-O14	109.77
C17-O37-C23	115.29
O37-C23-C22	112.21
H16-C17-C2	109.52
H15-C17-C2	109.47
H48-O14-C2	109.47
H31-C23-C18	104.49
C23-O37-C17-C2	108.27
	169.55



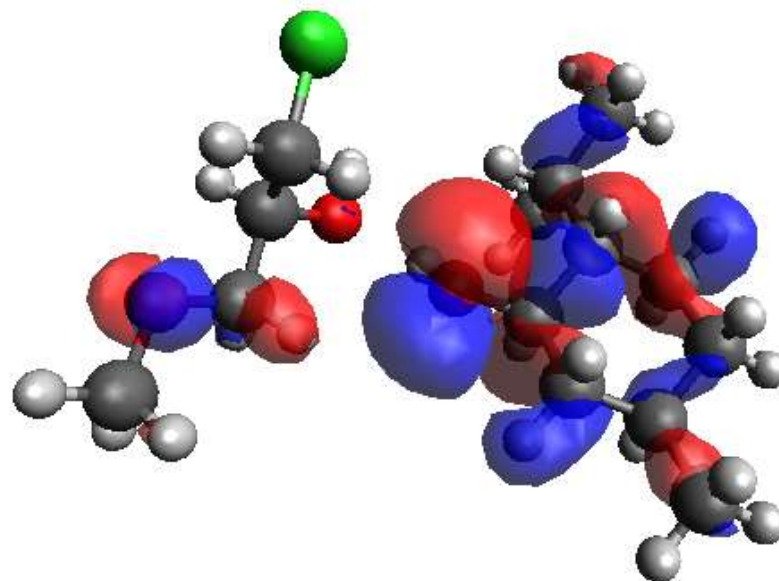
**Fig.1:** Mulliken charge distribution of the Monomer.

**Fig . 2** : Representation of frontier orbitals (HOMO-LUMO)

**HOMO**



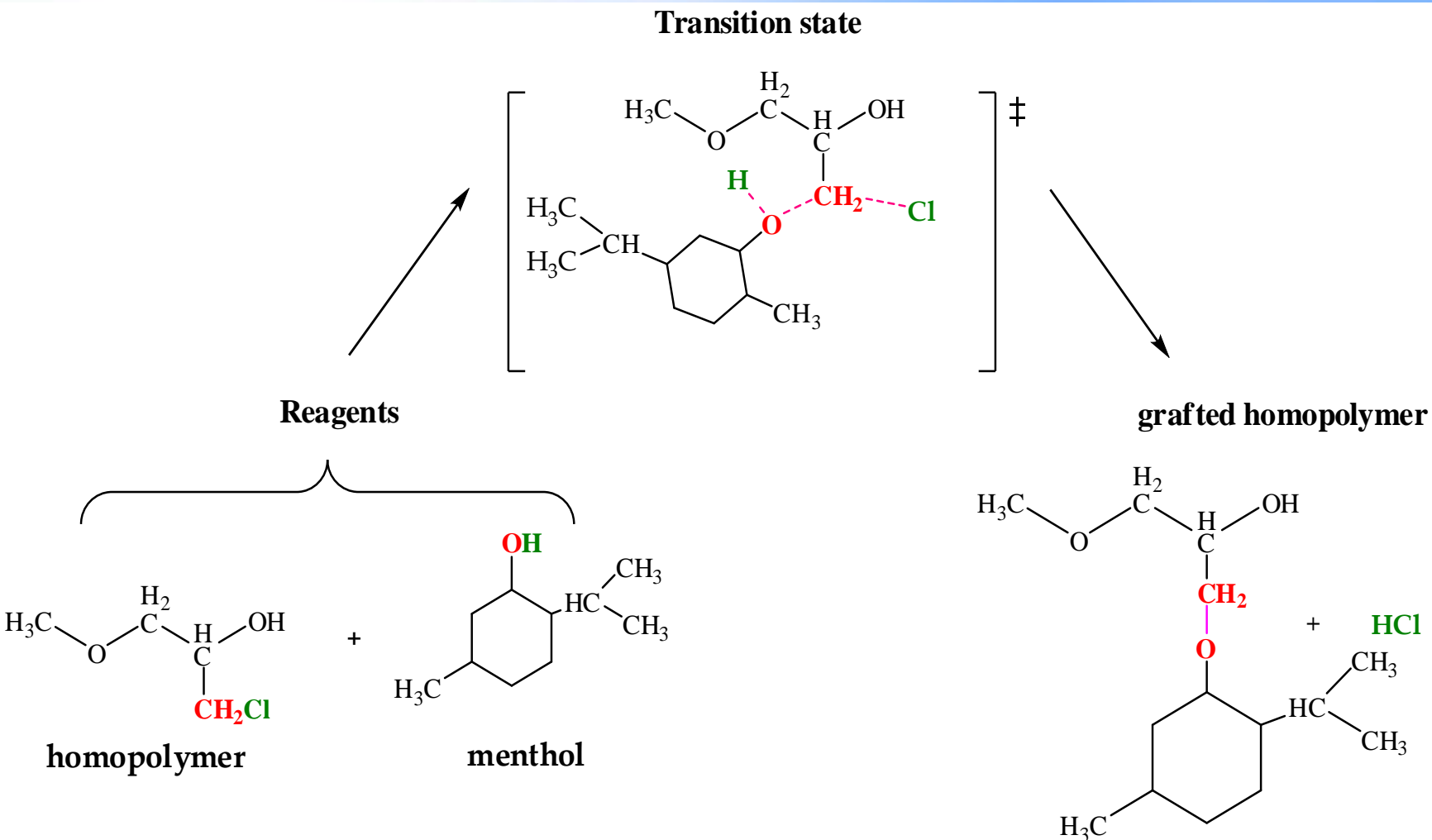
**LUMO**



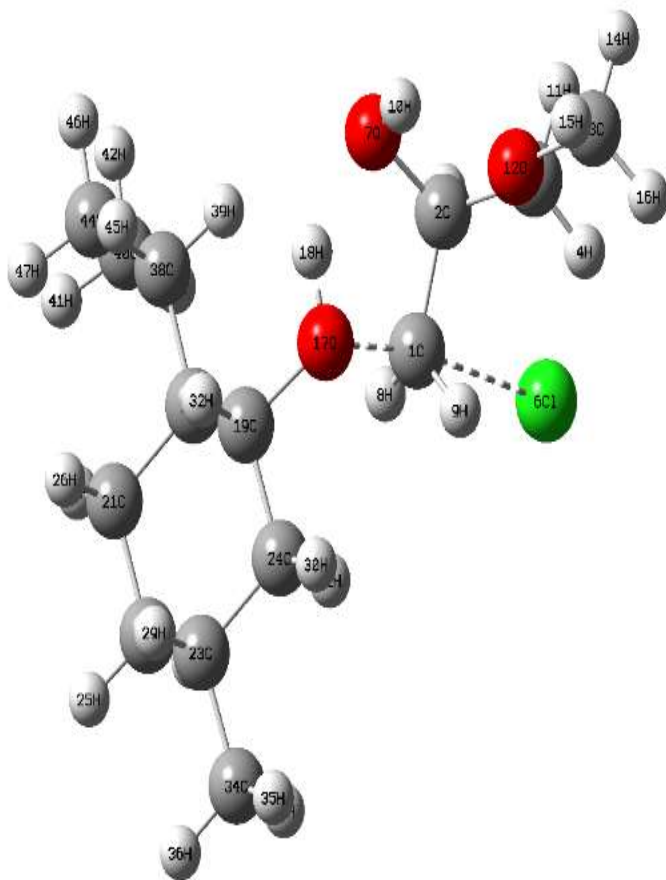
**Table 4:** Energy of the HOMO and LUMO frontier orbitals ( $E_{\text{HOMO}}$  and  $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ ), chemical potential ( $\mu$ ), hardness ( $\eta$ ), and electrophilicity ( $\omega$ ) (in eV).

<b>Reagents</b>	<b><math>E_{\text{HOMO}}</math></b>	<b><math>E_{\text{LUMO}}</math></b>	<b><math>\mu</math></b>	<b><math>\eta</math></b>	<b><math>\omega</math></b>	<b>N</b>
<b><u>Homopolymer</u></b>	-0.2726	0.0234	<b>-7.0992</b>	8.0547	3.1285	-17.6535
<b><u>Menthol</u></b>	-0.25588	0.0752	-5.9387	<b>9.0100</b>	1.9571	-17.1783

# Reaction path of grafting menthol onto poly (epichlorohydrin)



**Table. 5 :** Main geometric parameters of the transition state.



**Bond lengths(A°)**

$C_1Cl_6$ : 2.617

$C_1O_{17}$ : 1.724

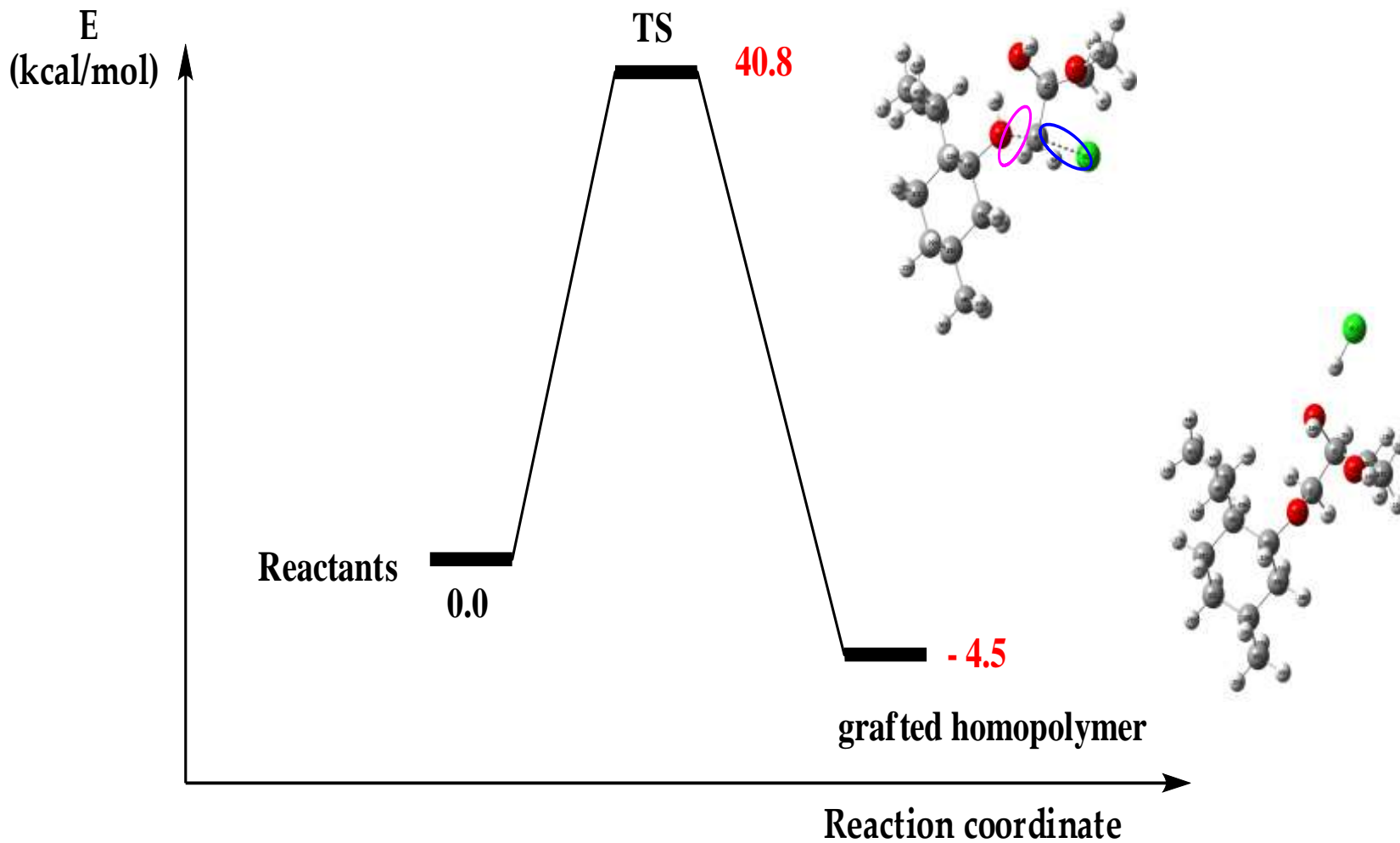
$O_{17}H_{18}$ : 1.003

$C_1C_2$ : 1.550

**Angles (°) :**

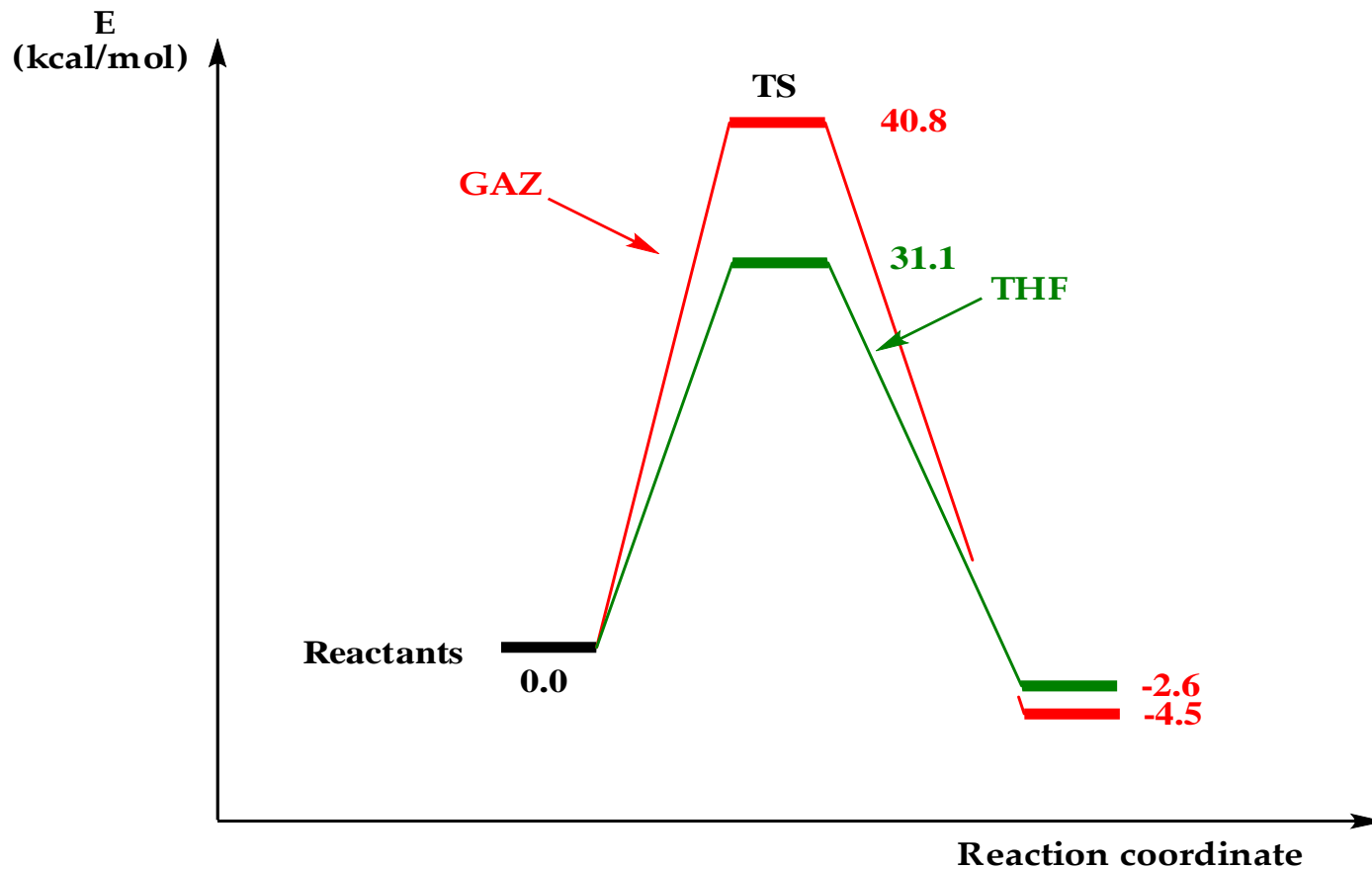
$O_{17}C_1 Cl_6$ : 170.4

$H_{18}O_{17}C_1$  : 98.0



**Fig.3: Different stationary points of the reaction path of grafting menthol onto poly (epichlorhydrin), in gas phase.**

❖ Solvent effect on the reaction path is calculated by PCM model.



**Fig . 4:** Energy diagram of the chemical modification of the homopolymer modified by menthol in THF.



# Conclusion

- ✓ The proposed mechanism for the reaction of grafting menthol onto poly (epichlorhydrin) is a mechanism of nucleophilic substitution  $S_N2$  of the chloromethyl group.
- ✓ This reaction is carried out according to a one-step where one transition state was localized.
- In our best level of calculation, we concluded that:
  - ✓ The polymer formed with a greater HOMO energy which is equal to  $-7.1578$  eV.
  - ✓ The calculated chemical hardness values indicate that the compound has a good stability and good hardness.
  - ✓ A small LUMO/HOMO gap indicates that the compound is softer and more reactive.
  - ✓ The value of the ionization potential indicates clearly that the compound is very stable.

**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**