

## Green degradable (co)polyacrylics: a kinetic Monte Carlo study

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One of the major challenges for today's society is the management and handling of plastic/polymer waste. Two main solutions have been put forward towards solving this issue: (i) recycling of the currently existing bulk polymers either through mechanical, thermal or chemical treatments or (ii) the development of degradable substitutes with the same or even better properties as the conventional bulk polymers. A bottleneck in both cases is understanding the degradation of polymer materials on a molecular level, as polymer chains tend to break first at certain functional groups or structural defects of which the location and prevalence is highly important. In this work we present a unified matrix-based elementary step driven kinetic Monte Carlo (kMC) strategy modeling both for the polymerization and degradation of conventional and (bio)degradable polymer materials. This model is able to track the location and quantity of these structural defects or functional groups throughout both polymerisation and degradation. The ultimate focus is on the radical copolymerization of MMA with 2-methylene-1,3-dioxepane (MDO) and the subsequent hydrolysis of the resulting poly(MMA-MDO) toward biodegradable and functional oligomers. [1,2] We highlight the relevance of product heterogeneity resulting from batch operation and its influence on the (bio)degradation of the copolymers.

[1] D. Gimes, P.H.M. Van Steenberge, D. Diri, D.R. D'hooge, Y. Guillaneuf, C. Lefay 'Macromol. Rapid Commun. 2018, 39, 1800193

[2] K. De Smit, Y.W. Marien, K.M. Van Geem, P.H.M. Van Steenberge, D.R. D'hooge *React. Chem. Eng.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1039/d0re00266f>. in press