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Polyoxazoline Associated To Cardanol For Bio-Based LAB Surfactants

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Abstract

Well-defined linear alkyl benzene (LAB) surfactants (COx_n) were successfully synthesized using cardanol as green phenolic alternative and initiator for polyoxazoline (POx) - hydrophilic block of the nonionic surfactants. Various HLB values were investigated in varying the POx length according to [monomer]/[initiator] ratio. The chemical structure of the surfactants in particular the terminal groups were well-identified by Maldi-Tof spectroscopy demonstrating the good progress of the cationic ring-opening polymerization (CROP). The COx_n surfactants spontaneously self-assembled in water at a critical aggregation concentration (CAC) of 1-2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ into nano-objects characterized by a hydrodynamic diameter of 11-24 nm and a number of aggregation ranging from 30 to 60 according to worm-like micelle model.

KEYWORDS: Cardanol, surfactant, LAB, polyoxazoline, cationic polymerization.

Introduction

Surfactants are largely used in applications such as detergency, paint formulations, phytosanitary products, wastewater treatment, metal extraction processes and so on. The demand in various chemical structures adapted to these specific uses remains high and the research is nowadays oriented towards the use of renewable raw materials such as lipids, polysaccharides, proteins... Some natural molecules such as acylsugars, glycolipids, sphorolipids exhibit surfactive properties [1, 2] but their extraction at industrial scale is economically not sustainable.

Cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL) is an agricultural by-product produced in significant tonnages in various areas of the world making it an attractive substitute in a broad range of applications. The chemical and thermal treatments by acids and distillation under reduced pressure lead to the decarboxylation of anacardic acid giving cardol, 2-methylcardol and cardanol [3]. This last compound has been largely studied and functionalized following various routes to give polymers and additives as reviewed by Caillol and Wadgaonkar [4],[5]. Concerning the surfactants, various modifications of cardanol have been reported. Epoxidized cardanol was modified by benzoxazine ring and polyether chains to give surfactants for the stabilization of epoxy emulsions [6]. The direct sulfonation of the aromatic ring has also been described by Peungjitton *et al.* giving surface tension close to that of dodecylbenzene sulfonate [7]. Sulfonated cardanol-formaldehyde resins found applications in the area of coal water slurry as dispersants with a good surface activity [8]. The indirect sulfonation of cardanol and hydrogenated cardanol where the sulfonate group is linked to the aromatic ring has been widely explored using for instance sulfones [9-12]. Phosphorylated cardanol has been synthesized by direct phosphorylation of cardol for the coating of nanoparticles in the area of ferrofluid production [13]. According to an easy synthetic route, surfactants based on carboxylated cardanol have been applied to the stabilization of microemulsions [14]. The

synthesis of cardanol amine has been reported by Caillol *et al.* to lead to ionic and zwitterionic surfactants and epoxy hardeners [15, 16]. Otherwise, the synthesis of tertiary, secondary and primary amines have been reported [17] and applied in the area of the organo-modification of clays where they revealed a good efficiency in exfoliation and for the compatibilization with thermoset resins [18, 19]. At last, some peculiar architectures based on cardanol such as gemini and betaine surfactants should be reported [20-24].

Nowadays, a crucial challenge is the replacement of toxic surfactants such as nonyl phenol ethoxylate (NPE) surfactants extensively employed in cleaning chemical formulations as wetting agents, dispersants or emulsifiers. The toxicity of NPE mainly affects the aquatic environment with risks of bioaccumulation. Substitution of NPE by cardanol ethoxylate (CE) has already been described and shows a better biodegradability even if the toxicity coming from the short PEO chains remains problematic [25, 26] [27] (Figure 1). Consequently, this work focuses on the functionalization of the cardanol moiety by hydrophilic chains which would be neither PEO nor glycolipids as they have already been described [5, 25, 26] [27].

Polyoxazolines (POx)s substituted by methyl and ethyl groups, are promising water soluble polymers especially on account of their low toxicity. This class of polymers has been developed 50 years ago [28] and renewed interest this last decade as it has been reviewed by Hoogenboom [29, 30] and the special issue in European Polymer Journal (2017, Vol. 88). They find applications in various areas such as hydrogels, surface modifications, health field, surfactants [31-36]. Their use as surfactant has been reported for the first time by Kobayashi by designing copolymers containing both hydrophilic and lipophilic POx blocks [37]. More recently, POx blocks have been linked to bio-based blocks such as glycopolymers, fatty derivatives or to petro-based blocks including polysiloxanes, aliphatic polyesters, fluorinated chains... giving various amphiphilic copolymers with surfactant or self-assembling properties

[38-54]. Their use as surfactant for instance for emulsion polymerization or solubilization of dyes have recently been reported [55, 56].

Herein, the association of the peculiar phenolic lipid, cardanol, with an hydrophilic poly(2-methyl-2-oxazoline) chain was explored. The synthesis of cardanol oxazolate (COx_n) surfactants using cardanol as macroinitiator for cationic ring-opening polymerization (CROP) of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) is described aiming at producing a bio-sourced linear alkyl benzene (LAB) alternative surfactants.

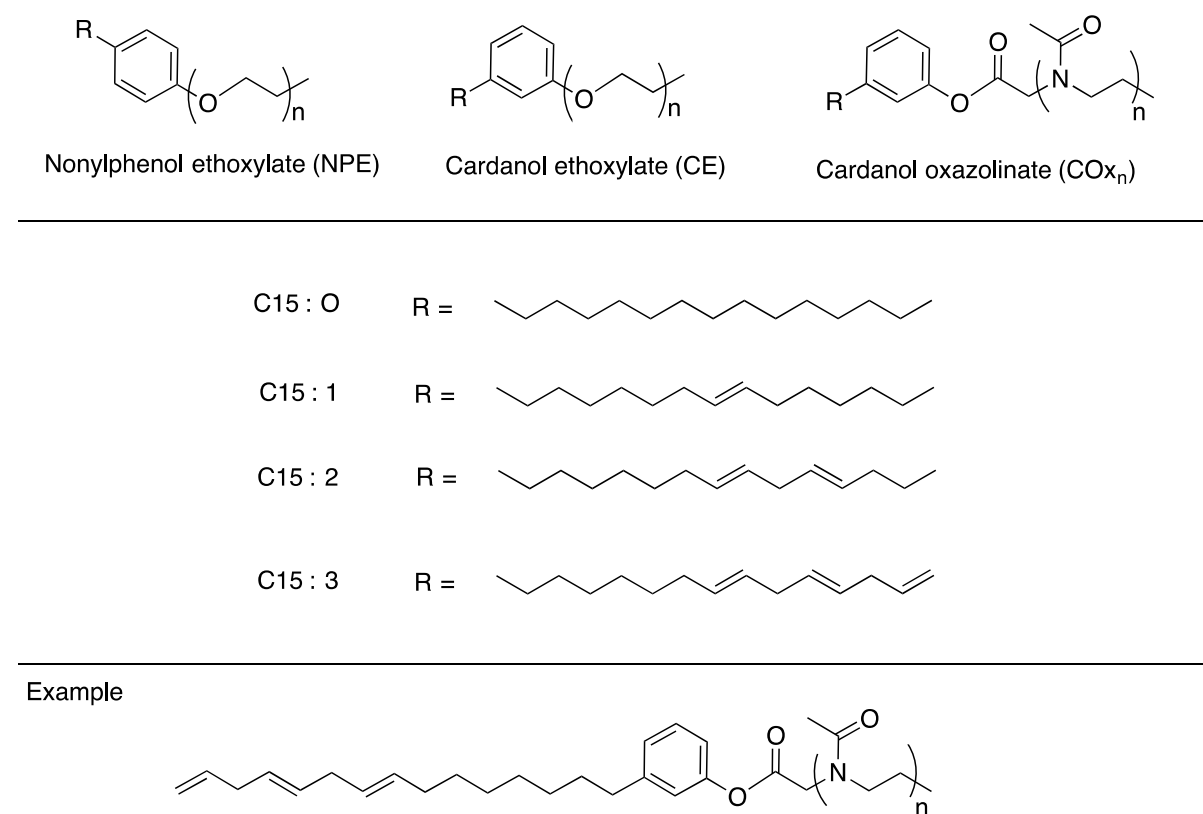


Figure 1. Chemical structure of COx_n and nonyl phenol derivatives

Experimental section

Materials

2-Methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) from Sigma Aldrich and acetonitrile (ACN) from Carlo Erba were purified by distillation under CaH_2 before use and stored under dry nitrogen. Cardanol from Cardolite was used without purification. Chloro acetylchloride, 1-iodododecane, 1-iodooctadecane, piperidine, triethylamine, sodium iodide and anhydrous dichloromethane were used as received.

Analytical Techniques

Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were conducted on a NMR Bruker Avance I 300 MHz in CDCl_3 . The chemical shifts were in part per million (ppm), where (s) means singlet, (d) doublet, (t) triplet, (m) multiplet and (dd) doublet of doublet. For (^1H NMR) chemical shifts were referenced to the peak of residual CDCl_3 at 7.26 ppm. Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) analysis was performed in THF as solvent at a flow rate of $1 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ at 30°C . The apparatus was equipped with a guard column and PLGel 500, 10^3 , 10^4 columns (Polymer Laboratories). The molecular weight calibration curve was determined using poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) standards from Polymer Laboratories. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis was carried out on a Mettler Toledo apparatus with 5–10 mg of product. Samples were heated at $10 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ to 150°C and cooled at the same rate to ambient temperature. The samples were then heated at $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ from -150 to 100°C . Mass spectrometry analyses were conducted with a Bruker Ultra-Flex MALDI-TOF mass spectrometer, equipped with a nitrogen laser (LSI, 337 nm, 10 ns pulse length) and one detector. Mixture of peptides was used for external calibration. The ions were accelerated by a potential of 25 kV and reflected with a 26.3 kV potential. All measurements were recorded in the reflection mode using R-cyano-4-hydroxycinamic acid (HCCA) as matrix with NaI. For

each spectrum 300 transients were accumulated. The polymer was dissolved in acetonitrile at a concentration of 10 mg.mL⁻¹. Critical Aggregation Concentration (CAC) was determined by tensiometry using the du Noüy method with a tensiometer (Lauda TD2) fitted with a platinum ring with a total contact length of 0.08 m. Both the ring and the glass sample dish were cleaned thoroughly with acetone, 5 mol.L⁻¹ nitric acid, and deionized water and dried overnight before use. The surface tension of water was checked to be 72 mN N⁻¹. Stock COx solutions were prepared and aliquots were added to deionised water to give desired concentrations. The data were modeled using the Gibbs adsorption isotherm, which relates the surface excess (inversely proportional to the area per molecule) to the variation of the surface tension with concentration:

$$\Gamma = -\frac{1}{mRT} \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \ln C} \quad (1)$$

$$A_{CMC} = \frac{1}{\Gamma_{CMC} N_A} \quad (2)$$

Where Γ is the surface excess, Γ_{CMC} the surface excess at the critical micelle concentration (CMC), A_{CMC} the area per molecule at the CMC, R the gas constant, T temperature, γ the surface tension, C the concentration and N_A the Avogadro number. The prefactor m is dependent on the surfactant type and structure, as well as the presence of extra electrolyte in the aqueous phase [18][57]. For non-ionic and zwitterionic surfactants, a value of 1 for the pre-factor has been confirmed [19], [20][58, 59]. The size of micelles in aqueous medium were measured by Zetasizer Nano-ZS (Malvern Instrument Ltd., UK) equipped with a He–Ne laser ($\lambda = 632.8$ nm). Samples were introduced into the cells (pathway: 10 mm) after filtration through 0.2 μ m pore size Acrodisc filters to determine the hydrodynamic radius of polymer objects in aqueous solutions. The correlation function of DLS was analyzed via the general purposed method (NNLS) to obtain the distribution of diffusion coefficients (D) of the solutes. D is related to the apparent hydrodynamic radius, D_h , of the solute by the Stokes-Einstein relation (equation 3):

$$D_h = \frac{kT}{3\pi\eta D} \quad (3)$$

with k Boltzmann's constant, T the absolute temperature, and η the viscosity of the solvent. Static Light Scattering (SLS) experiments were carried out on a Malvern Autosizer 4800 spectrogoniometer (Malvern Instruments, UK) equipped with a 50-mW laser operating at 532 nm. The static scattered intensities were corrected from pinhole size and normalized respective to toluene. The measurements were taken at 20 °C over a range of scattering wave vectors ($q = 4\pi n \sin(\theta/2)/\lambda$, with θ being the angle of observation and n the refractive index of the solvent). The Rayleigh ratio, R_θ , was determined using equation 4,

$$R_\theta = \frac{I_{\text{solution}}(\theta) - I_{\text{solvent}}(\theta)}{I_{\text{toluene}}(\theta)} \cdot \left(\frac{n_{\text{solvent}}}{n_{\text{toluene}}} \right)^2 \cdot R_{\text{toluene}} \quad (4)$$

where I_{solution} , I_{solvent} and I_{toluene} are the scattering intensities of the solution, solvent and reference (toluene) respectively, n is the refractive index ($n_{\text{water}} = 1.333$, $n_{\text{toluene}} = 1.496$) and R_{toluene} the Rayleigh ratio of toluene ($R_{\text{toluene}} = 2.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$). The optical constant, K , is defined by equation 5, where N_a is the Avogadro number and dn/dC is the incremental refractive index.

$$K = \frac{4\pi^2 n_{\text{solvent}}^2}{\lambda^4 N_a} \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial C} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

In all cases, it was verified that the apparent radius of gyration of the systems verified $q \times R_g < 1$. The Zimm approximation can thus be used to obtain equation 6. Plotting KC/R_θ as a function of q^2 for each concentration yielded the apparent radius of gyration R_g of the scatterers as well as their apparent molecular weight extrapolated to zero angle, M_a . Representative plots are shown in Figure SI-1 and SI-2.

$$\frac{KC}{R_\theta} = \frac{1}{M_a} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{q^2 \cdot R_g^2}{3} \right) \quad (6)$$

At a given concentration the Rayleigh ratio, R_θ , is related to the apparent molecular weight of the sample, given by equation 4. It is only at infinite dilutions, where the interactions between scattering particles are negligible, that the apparent molecular weight is equal to the true molecular weight.[60] Multiple concentrations were measured and a plot of linear regression was used to determine the apparent molecular weight at a concentration of 0 mg.mL^{-1} .

Synthesis of chloroacetylated cardanol initiator (CIn)

The reaction between cardanol and chloroacetylchloride achieved in a tricol equipped with a condenser. Cardanol, triethylamine (1.1 eq) and anhydrous dichloromethane were mixed and cooled down in an ice bath and left under dry nitrogen stream. A solution of chloroacetyl chloride (1.5 eq) in dichloromethane was added dropwise. The reaction was completed after stirring at 0°C during 30 min and the product was purified by washing the organic part with brine (EtOAc/brine) several times (yield: 98%).

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.3 (H_j , dd), 7.1 (H_k , d), 7.0-6.9 (H_l , m), 5.8 (H_i , m), 5.5-5.25 (H_h , m), 5.15-5.0 (H_g , m), 4.25 (H_y , s), 2.8 (H_f , m), 2.6 (H_e , t), 2.0 (H_d , m), 1.6 (H_c , m), 1.3 (H_b , m), 0.9 (H_a , m).

CROP of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline using CIn

NaI (1 eq) in dry acetonitrile was added dropwise to a 0.5 M solution of CIn in dry acetonitrile. The mixture was vigorously stirred 2 hours at room temperature before adding MOx. The monomer concentration in the final mixture was inferior to 4 M. The solution was stirred at 78°C during 24 hours. At the end of the reaction, the mixture was quenched by addition of an adequate amount of piperidine (5 eq in respect to CIn) and stirred during 30

min at 40°C[61]. After cooling, the polymer was isolated by 3 successive precipitations from cold diethyl ether.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.3 (H_j, dd), 7.1 (H_k, d), 7.0-6.9 (H_i, m), 5.8 (H_i, m), 5.5-5.25 (H_h, m), 5.15-5.0 (H_g, m), 4.5 (H_y, s), 4-3.2 (H₄ and H₃, m), 2.8 (H_f, m), 2.6 (H_e, t), 2.25 (H₅ and H_d, m), 1.9 (H₂, s), 1.7 (H₁, s), 1.6 (H_c, m), 1.3 (H_b, m), 0.9 (H_a, m).

Results and discussion

Oxazoles polymerized by cationic ring-opening polymerization (CROP). Efficient initiators for CROP must have good leaving group with appropriate nucleophilicity such as Lewis acids, strong protic acids and their corresponding esters, alkylhalides [62] or molecular iodine [63]. These aspects have been largely investigated by different authors who studied the covalent and ionic mechanisms of CROP of 2-R-2-oxazoles [64-73]. The initiators were classified in term of polymerization rate depending on the nucleophilicity of the counterions $\text{MeOTf} > \text{MeOTs} > \text{MeI} > \text{benzyl bromide}$ [74, 75]. The initiation of the polymerization of oxazoles by chlorinated compounds is limited and only low monomer conversions are reached. To solve this problem, an *in situ* conversion of $\text{CH}_2\text{-Cl}$ into $\text{CH}_2\text{-I}$ is often considered. Indeed, the weaker C-I bond improves the initiation of the polymerization by an ionic mechanism *via* an oxazolinium species with I^- as counter-anion.

Herein, the CROP of 2-methyl-2-oxazoline (MOx) occurred using bio-based initiator, and more specifically, a phenolic lipid named cardanol as illustrated in Figure 2. By ^1H NMR spectroscopy, the cardanol composition was calculated knowing that it is a singular lipidic derivative bearing an uneven number of carbon atoms on saturated (C15:0), mono- (C15:1), di- (C15:2) and tri-unsaturated alkyl chains (C15:3) (unsaturations under *trans* configuration) (Figure 1). From H_h , H_i and H_g signals, 49.7% of C15:3 were calculated while 12.4% of C15:2 and 37.3% of C15:1 were estimated from H_g and aforementioned signals (Figure 3). We noted only 0.6% of saturated chains of C15:0 considering H_a signal. Finally, cardanol owns 2.1 unsaturations in average per chain.

First, cardanol was converted into chlorinated initiator (CIn) by esterification with chloroacetyl chloride. The *trans*-halogenation of CIn into the corresponding more reactive iodinated initiator was undertaken in an one step CROP process before adding MOx monomer

without any isolation of the initiator. The optimized conditions of *trans*-halogenation have already been described [49].

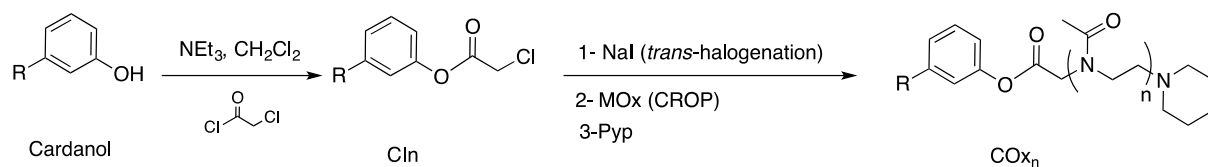


Figure 2. Synthetic route towards amphiphilic polymers CO_{x_n} using CIn initiator.

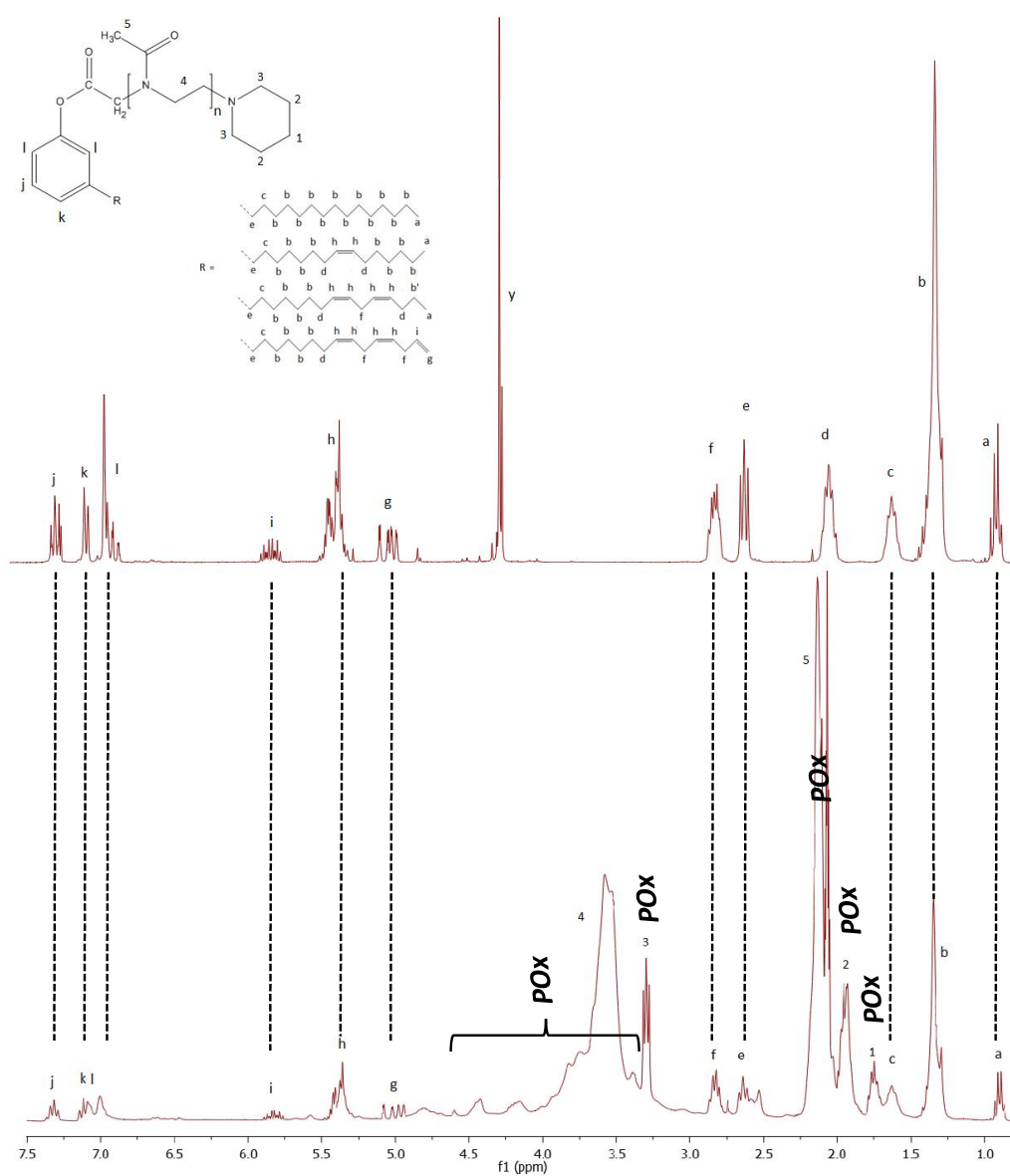


Figure 3. ¹H NMR spectra of CIn and CO_{x_n} in CDCl₃.

In ^1H NMR spectrum of COx_n , the characteristic signals of cardanol aromatic ring (7.5-7.0 ppm) and alkyl chain (unsaturations in the 6.0-5.0 ppm region and terminal CH_3 group at 0.9 ppm) were detected as well as those of POx located at around 2.0 and 3.5 ppm (Figure 3). The integration of CH_2 POx signal (after deduction of H_3) related to H_j (for instance) gave the degree of polymerization ($\text{DP}_{n, \text{NMR}}$). Thus, various amphiphilic POx oligomers were produced with a degree of polymerization ranging from 11 to 27 corresponding to a molar molecular weight of 1440-2720 $\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ as summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure SI-3 with the GPC traces. We noted the predominance of hydrophilic behavior of these nonionic surfactants with a hydrophilic/hydrophobic ratio between 4.1 to 8.7 using the molecular weight of each part of the amphiphilic molecule.

Table 1. Characteristics of COx_n and $\text{C}_m\text{-POx}$ nonionic surfactants.

	Alkyl chain	DP_{POx}^a	M_n^a (g/mol)	$\text{M}_{\text{philic}} / \text{M}_{\text{phobic}}^b$	CAC^c (mg/L)	CAC^c ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
$\text{C}_{12}\text{-POx}_{13}$	12 : 0	13	1300	6.6	13.1	10.2
$\text{C}_{12}\text{-POx}_{25}$	12 : 0	25	2300	12.7	29.1	12.6
$\text{C}_{12}\text{-POx}_{33}$	12 : 0	33	3075	16.7	61.5	20.0
COx_{11}	15 : 2.1	11	1360	4.8	5.3	4.1
COx_{14}	15 : 2.1	14	1615	5.7	23.5	12.0
COx_{24}	15 : 2.1	24	2460	8.7	32.9	13.7
COx_{28}	15 : 2.1	28	2800	10	45.8	17.0
$\text{C}_{18}\text{-POx}_{25}$	18 : 0	25	2400	8.5	19.1	7.95

^a: values determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy.

^b: $\text{M}_{\text{philic}} = 85 \times \text{DP}_n + \text{M}_{\text{piperine}} (84 \text{ g/mol}) + \text{M}_{(\text{O-CO-CH}_2)} (58 \text{ g/mol})$. $\text{M}_{\text{phobic}} = 283 \text{ g/mol}$.

^c: values determined by tensiometry.

MALDI-TOF mass spectroscopy confirmed the nature of the POx end-groups and the success of CROP process. The theoretical values were compared to the experimental ones (M , RM and ΔM) as summarized in Table 2. The theoretical masses were expressed following equation 7:

$$M_{th} = \Delta M_{th} \times n + RM_{th} \quad (7)$$

where M_{th} is the calculated mass of the polymer of degree of polymerization nearest to the measured value, ΔM_{th} is the mass of the monomer unit, and RM_{th} represents the calculated residual mass. The M_p values (mass peak corresponding to the maximum of the population) and the number average molecular weight (M_n) are also given in Table 2. The POx chemical structure (COx_{11}) was analyzed after the termination stage by piperidine (Figure 2). The interval between two consecutive peaks was 85.05 g/mol corresponding to the molecular weight of MOx monomeric unit as illustrating in the Maldi-Tof spectrum zoom of Figure SI-4. As expected, the detected family corresponding to POx structure initiated by CIn and terminated by piperidine associated to Na^+ counter-ion (MNa^+ type) predominates related to the minority MH^+ family (Figure 4). The main m/z population ranged from 511 ($n = 1$; COx_1) to 2723 Da ($n = 27$, COx_{27}). We noted that the number average molecular mass deduced by GPC was consistent with that of Maldi-Tof, 1360 and 1191 g/mol, respectively.

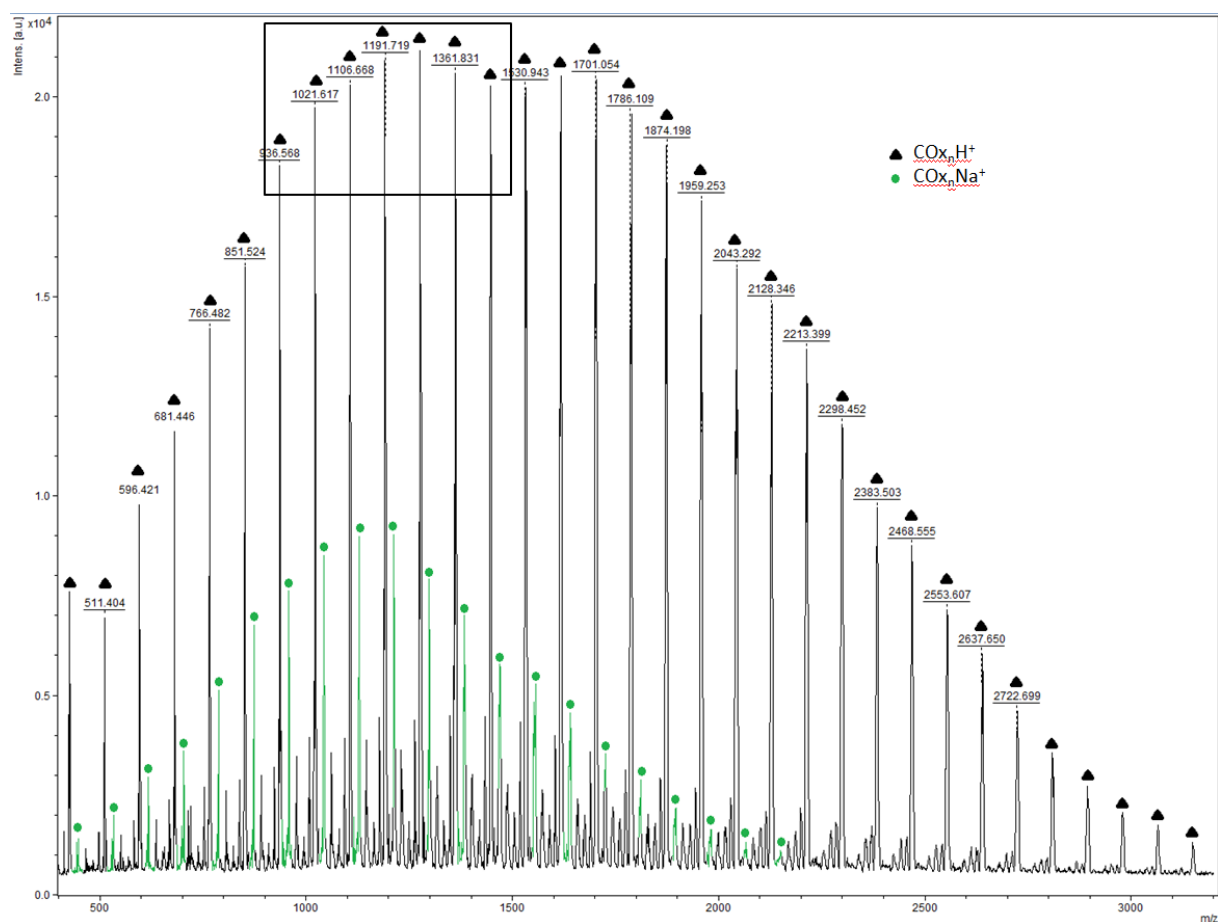


Figure 4. Maldi-Tof spectrum of CO_{x11}.

Table 2. Analytical Data Derived from CO_{x11} MALDI-TOF MS Spectroscopy.

Assignmen t	RM formula ^a	DM _{exp} ^a	RM _{th} ^a	RM _{exp} ^a	M _{p,th} ^a	M _{p,exp} ^a	Calculation
CO _{xn}	C ₃₂ H ₅₀ N ₂ O ₃	85.05	425.28	425.37	1191.18	1191.72	85.10n + RM

^a Value expressed in g.mol⁻¹.

Self-organization of CO_{x_n}

The Critical Aggregation Concentration (CAC) of the nonionic surfactants CO_{x_n} was determined by tensiometry to estimate their surfactant properties in water (Figure SI-5). For a better understanding of the aromatic ring influence on CO_{x_n} surfactant properties, a supplementary series of linear nonionic surfactants, C₁₂-PO_{x_n} and C₁₈-PO_{x_n}, were synthesized by using 1-iodododecane and 1-iodooctadecane initiators, respectively as previously reported [76]. The length of the PO_x hydrophilic block, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic ratio and the CAC values of the nonionic surfactants were gathered in Table 1. The CAC values of CO_{x_n} are of the same magnitude order than C₁₂-PO_{x_n} and C₁₈-PO_{x_n}, ranging from 4 to 20 μmol/L. Moreover, for C₁₂-PO_{x_n} and CO_{x_n}, the CAC values increase, as expected, with the length of the hydrophilic chain, represented in Table 1 by the DP_{n, NMR} and shown in Figure 5 and Figure SI-6. Otherwise, for DP₂₅, the CAC values were compared in function of the length of the hydrophobic chain. We observed an expected lower value for C₁₈-PO_{x₂₅} than C₁₂-PO_{x₂₅} while CO_{x₂₄} has a similar behavior than C₁₂-PO_{x₂₅}.

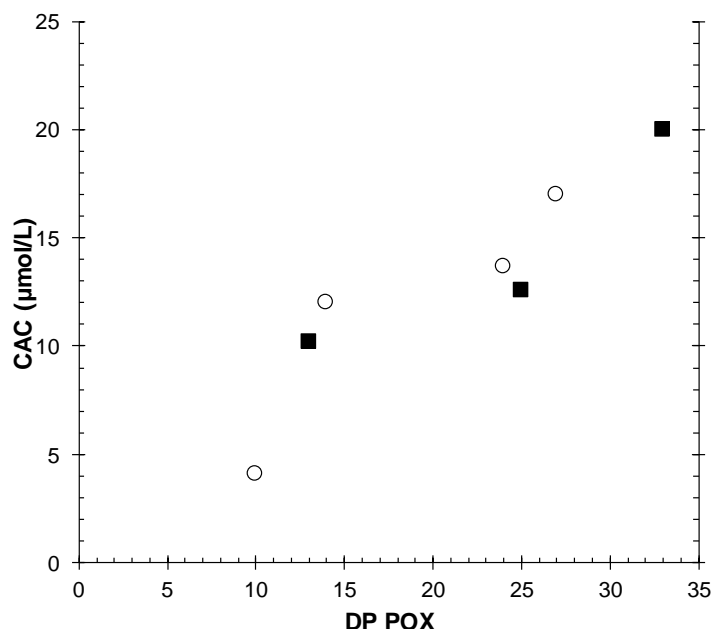


Figure 5. Evolution of CAC value of surfactants in function of DP_n of the PO_x moiety of (■) C₁₂-PO_{x_n} and (○) CO_{x_n}

The surface tensions of CO_{x_n} in water were ranging from 41.0 to 53.0 mN.m⁻¹ (Table 3). From these data, the cross-sectional area of 26, 84, and 95 Å² of CO_{x₁₁}, CO_{x₁₄}, and CO_{x₂₈} respectively were calculated and gathered in Table 3. Similarly to previous work on triglyceride functionalized with POx, an increase of the surface of the head group is observed with increasing the DP_n of the POx moiety.[50] Interestingly, CO_{x₁₁} (26 Å²) exhibits a much lower head group surface area than CO-PO_{x₁₀} (88 Å²), a triglyceride functionalized with a POx moiety of similar DP_n.

Table 3. CAC values, maximum values of the surface excess concentration and surfactant head group surface area determined by tensiometry.

	CAC (μmol/L)	γ _{CAC} (mN.m ⁻¹)	Γ _{CAC} (μmol.m ⁻²)	Head group surface area (Å ²)
CO _{x₁₁}	4.1	41.2	6.46	26
CO _{x₁₄}	12.0	52.8	1.98	84
CO _{x₂₈}	17.0	46.7	1.76	95

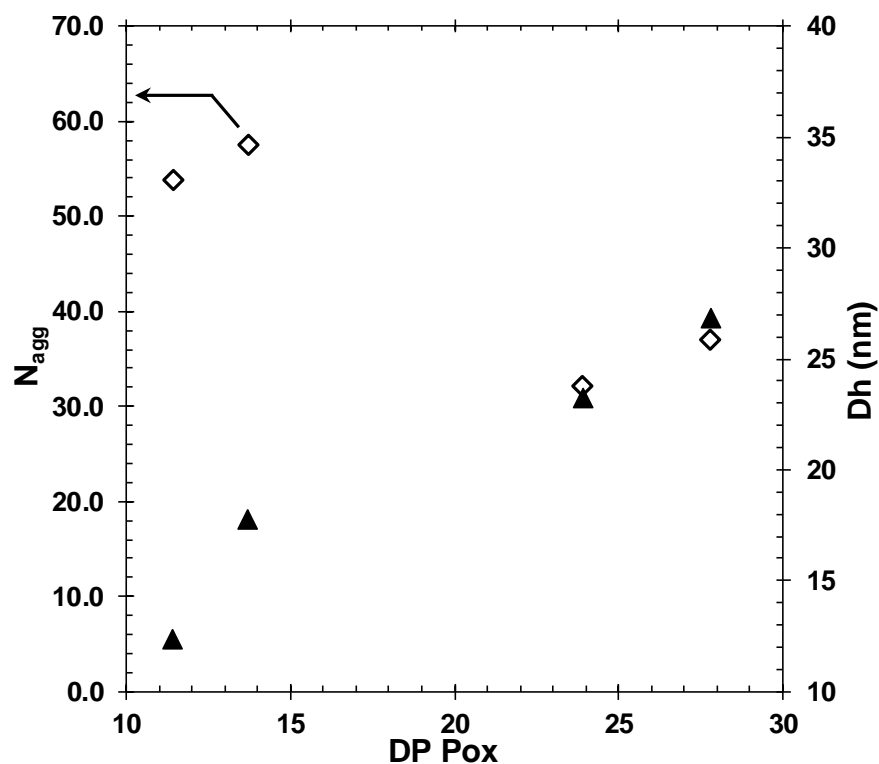
The influence of the size of the surfactant hydrophilic chain on the self-assembly in water was investigated on CO_{x₁₁}, CO_{x₁₄}, CO_{x₂₄} and CO_{x₂₈}, directly solubilized in water (ultra pure MilliQ). In a preliminary study, the auto-correlation functions were measured at 173° between 2.5 and 10 g/L and exhibited monomodal and quite narrow exponential decays (Figure SI-7). On the other hand, no signal could be observed in chloroform (a good solvent of both blocks), showing that the aggregation came only from the amphiphilic nature of the systems. At 5 g/L, the calculated values of D_h were 11.7, 15.7, 21.0, and 24.4 nm respectively (Table 4). A clear increase of D_h with the degree of polymerization of the POx block was observed. For the longest POx block (CO_{x₂₄} and CO_{x₂₈}), a high D_h was measured related to C₁₂-PO_{x₂₅} (8.4 nm), CoumPO_{x₂₅} (9.9 nm) and C₁₈-PO_{x₂₅} (10.8 nm) as previously described.[77] This

discrepancy of D_h cannot be justified by a difference of POx length knowing that the persistence length is around 2.0 nm as previously calculated by Volet *et al.* considering semi-flexible chain for worm-like micelle model.[76] Nevertheless, a similar value (24.0 nm) has already been reported for a POx bearing a crowded triglyceride hydrophobic structure.[51] We checked by differential scanning calorimetry the absence of a melting point corresponding to π - π stacking of aromatic rings in the hydrophobic nanoparticle core. A glass transition at only 18 °C for DP₁₁ and around 30 °C for DP₁₄, DP₂₄ and DP₂₈ was detected. In our case, the fatty chain of cardanol acts as a plasticizer regarding the T_g value of poly(2-methyl-2-oxazoline) at 80 °C[78] and that of raw cardanol at -97 °C (Figure SI-8).

Complementary experiments of static light scattering were realized on these systems in order to determine the number of aggregation (N_{agg}) of the self-assemblies in aqueous media (concentrations ranging from 2.5 to 10 g/L). This parameter corresponds to the M_w of the self-assembly, calculated by extrapolation of the apparent molar mass to zero concentration (Figure SI-9) divided by the molar mass of the block copolymer determined by SEC measurement as summarized in Table 4. Whatever the concentration, the scattering intensity did not depend on the scattering wave vector, indicating that the aggregates were small ($R_g < 20$ nm Figure SI-1). The N_{agg} values were between 32 and 57. Figure 6 put in evidence a crescent linear relationship between the length of POx chains and the D_h of the self-assemblies while the N_{agg} values were separated in two regions with the smaller values for the longer POx chains (DP₂₄ and DP₂₈). In general, the increase of N_{agg} was explained by the need for the stabilization of hydrophobic block of the surfactant in water. Nevertheless, this magnitude of N_{agg} has previously been described for other amphiphilic polyoxazolines but in general for smaller nanoparticles.[77] Large nanoparticle with a low N_{agg} can only be interpreted by the partial hydration of the core with a vague core-shell delimitation.

Table 4. Characteristics of CO_x_n self-assembly in water.

DP _{POx}	M _w self-assembly ^a (g/mol)	M _w unimer ^b (g/mol)	N _{agg}	D _h ^a (nm)
11	77 700	1 443	54	11.7
14	83 000	1 953	58	15.7
24	87 600	2 378	32	21.0
28	100 700	2 718	37	24.4

^a Determined by SLS measurement.^b Determined by SEC in DMF using PMMA standards.**Figure 6.** Evolution of the number of aggregation (N_{agg}) (\diamond) and the hydrodynamic diameter (D_h) (\blacktriangle) of various C_x_n as a function of the degree of polymerization of the POx moiety.

Conclusion

An alternative to nonyl phenol ethoxylate (NPE) surfactants is described using cardanol as bio-based phenolic building block and polyoxazoline as PEO alternative. The control of the CROP process permits the synthesis of well-defined linear alkyl benzene (LAB) surfactants (CO_x_n) as evidenced by NMR and Maldi-tof spectroscopies. The surfactant properties of the nonionic surfactants evolved with the hydrophilic-hydrophobic balance between the length of the PO_x chain and the lipidic cardanol ring. The investigation of their behavior in water was monitored by dynamic and static light scattering experiments and the size and the composition of the self-assemblies were precisely estimated. In a future study, we will investigate the biodegradability and the toxicity in aquatic environment of these LAB surfactants knowing the toxicity in NPE decreases with the length of the PEO chain and that the *meta* position in benzene such as in cardanol ring, favors the degradation of the molecule.

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