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Preparation and dielectric properties of poly(acrylonitrile-*co*-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate) materials via radical emulsion copolymerization

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Abstract

Radical emulsion copolymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) with 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate (MATRIF) and their homopolymerization initiated by potassium persulfate (KPS) were studied. The resulting poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C NMR and IR spectroscopies and their compositions determined by ^1H NMR. The kinetics of radical copolymerization of AN with MATRIF was investigated from several experiments achieved at 75 °C from initial $[\text{AN}]_0:[\text{MATRIF}]_0$ molar ratios ranging between 15/85 and 85/15. The Extended Kelen-Tüdös law enabled to assess the reactivity ratios of both comonomers ($r_1 = r_{\text{AN}} = 0.09$, $r_2 = r_{\text{MATRIF}} = 0.47$ at 75 °C). Their product, $r_1 \times r_2 = 0.04$ close to zero, anticipates a certain tendency to an alternated structure for poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymer with homosequences based on both monomers depending on their molar feed compositions. This was also confirmed by the Igarashi's and Pyun's laws which revealed the presence of AN-MATRIF, AN-AN, and MATRIF-MATRIF dyads. The glass transition temperature values, T_g , of these copolymers showed a slightly increase from 75 to 78 °C as the MATRIF molar percentage decreased from 82 to 34 mol.% in the copolymer. Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) thermograms of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75/25 copolymer (where 75 and 25 are the feed molar percentages of AN and MATRIF, respectively) showed a second broad signal attributed to the local relaxation corresponding to the homosequences. Both poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymer films were dielectrically characterized over a frequency range between 20 Hz and 1 MHz, and in a temperature range from 20 to 120 °C and then compared to the corresponding poly(MATRIF) homopolymer. The dominating relaxation process detected in both materials is the α -relaxation, associated with the dynamic glass transition. The dielectric increment, $\Delta\epsilon$, and dielectric breakdown, E_b , were calculated and the composition of AN in the copolymers (and polarity)-permittivity relationship was established. Therefore, the synthesis strategy adopted can tailor the dielectric properties of copolymers by changing the monomer feed ratios with suitable film forming. This improvement of dielectric properties was observed when the composition of AN was higher in the copolymers and therefore opened new applications of the thin films of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers for energy capacitor devices of amorphous copolymers.

1. Introduction

High dielectric constant polymers are becoming crucial components in advanced electronic devices, such as memory and gate dielectrics for integrated circuits, stationary power generation, and miniature capacitors for telecommunication.¹ Polymers containing cyano (nitrile) groups directly attached to the main chain are of potential interest for these developments owing to the large dipole moments that can be induced along the macromolecular chain.² Vinylidene cyanide (VCN) has often been employed in the preparation of high polar polymers as a useful starting monomer.^{3,4} Electric applications of VCN were discovered by Miyata et al.^{5,6} or from the NASA,⁷ and these authors observed piezoelectric properties of amorphous copolymers of VCN with vinyl acetate.

Other polymers based on commercially available cyano monomers such as acrylonitrile have been used. In fact, acrylonitrile (AN) homo- and copolymers are one of the most important commercially available materials showing features in academics and widely used as reinforcing components in automobile, aerospace and others industries. The dielectric behavior of poly(acrylonitrile), PAN, has been comprehensively studied.⁸ Thin film transistors were achieved from PAN homopolymer.⁹ PAN exhibits a good processability and electrochemical stability, but it is brittle because of adjacent cyano groups.¹⁰ This drawback can be avoided by forming copolymers through copolymerization with suitable comonomers. Therefore, copolymers based on AN with α -cyanovinyl acetate¹¹ and methyl α -acetoxy acrylate¹² have been synthesized by radical copolymerization and the resulting copolymers were characterized by IR, NMR spectroscopies, SEC, DSC and TGA. Their molecular dynamics were studied by dielectric spectroscopy.^{13,14} AN copolymerized with vinyl acetate or isopropenyl acetate and vinyl formate¹⁵ and the resulting copolymers displayed interesting pyroelectric properties.¹⁶

Fluorinated polymers are niche macromolecules that play an essential role in modern life,¹⁷ and due to the properties of fluorine, they exhibit unique and remarkable properties. Their applications span from engineering thermoplastics to elastomers for the chemical process, automotive and aeronautics industries, weatherproof coatings, biomedical materials, separators, electrolytes, binders for Li batteries, exchange membranes in fuel cells, and many more.¹⁸⁻²²

It is well-known that fluorinated poly(methacrylate)s, rich in trifluoromethyl groups, exhibit superior performance of chemical inertness, excellent weatherability, low refractive index, and special surface properties.^{20, 22-25} Poly(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate), poly(MATRIF),

is an important class of such materials, since it possess excellent water-repellent capacity,²⁶ good resistance to oxygen permeability and stain,²⁷ and lower water-absorption.²⁸ It has been extensively used in high-performance coatings,^{29, 30} optical fibers,³¹ and other applications. Dielectric relaxation studies carried out on a series of poly(fluoroalkyl methacrylate)s indicate the occurrence of α and γ relaxations assigned to segmental reorientation and local molecular motions of fluoroalkyl side groups above and below T_g , respectively.³² These polymers exhibit low dielectric constants. In this context, one the promising method for the improvement of dielectric properties of fluorinated poly(methacrylates) is based on the introduction of additional dipolar groups by copolymerization of fluorinated methacrylates with cyano comonomers, in order to increase the polarity of the polymer chain (Theory of Frohlich³³). A series of amorphous copolymers of MATRIF with cyano monomers (*i.e.* methacrylonitrile, MAN, methylvinylidene cyanide, MVCN) were prepared by free radical copolymerization in solution, and their microstructural, reactivity ratios, thermal and dielectric properties were investigated.^{34,35} However, this homogenous copolymerization yielded lower molar mass-copolymers ranging between 13000 et 24000 g.mol⁻¹. The films obtained by casting were mechanically poorly stable. As a further expansion of this investigation on the synthesis and characterization of new dielectric copolymers containing cyano and fluoroalkyl substituents, a nearly alternating copolymer of MATRIF with VCN was also prepared by bulk radical copolymerization. Its microstructural features were highlighted by NMR spectroscopy while the reactivity ratios of the both monomers were assessed from both *Q-e* Alfrey-Price parameters and Jenkins's Scheme.³⁶ The thermal degradation kinetics by dynamic and isothermal methods of poly(VCN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers were also studied.³⁷ SEC analysis of such copolymers indicated higher molar masses (M_n up to 136000 g.mol⁻¹) with good forming-film properties. However, in contrast to AN (commercial monomer), VCN is difficult to prepare; its synthesis occurs in two steps, the second one being a pyrolysis at ca. 250 °C. In addition, this is highly reactive and moisture sensitive. More recently, results of the dielectric characterization were reported.³⁸ Compared to MATRIF homopolymer as a reference, the introduction of polar VCN units results in an increase of both dielectric constant and glass transition temperature. This behaviour is required for bringing piezo- and pyroelectricity in amorphous polymers. However, the difficulty to synthesise VCN monomer and its instability limit the preparation of the poly(VCN-*alt*-MATRIF) copolymer comparatively to poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) ones. Appropriate techniques must be selected and polymerization conditions should be optimized to improve the quality of products when these high performance fluorinated cyano acrylic

polymers are to be synthesised (*i.e* suitable film forming properties for dielectric measurement). One of the most common methods to reach desired properties is emulsion polymerization.³⁹ Faster polymerization rates, high molar mass products, and a nontoxic polymerization medium are the key advantages of the emulsion polymerization.⁴⁰ Copolymers from such a polymerization have been widely used for coatings of substrates (leather, paper, textile, fabrics) and for paints, carpets, adhesives, and biomedical industries.⁴¹⁻³⁹ The latex polymers obtained were usually used to process mechanically stable films and also to favor nanocharge /polymer composites by casting.⁴²⁻⁴⁵

However, to the best of our knowledge, the emulsion radical copolymerization of AN with MATRIF of different compositions has never been reported. Therefore, this article describes such a reaction involving both cyano and fluorinated commercially available comonomers. After purification, their compositions were assessed by ¹H NMR. The kinetic of the emulsion radical copolymerization was also investigated to determine their reactivity ratios. The microstructure and stereosequence distribution and thermal properties of the resulting poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers were also studied as well as their dielectric properties. The polarity of polymer chain (incorporation of the rigid and polar AN units)-dielectric properties relationship was also established. Finally, the dielectric strength, and breakdown strength were calculated and discussed.

2. Experimental

2.1 Materials

Acrylonitrile (AN) is commercially available product from Aldrich-Sigma while 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate (MATRIF) was kindly supplied by Tosoh Finechemicals Corp, and were distilled, then stored in a fridge at 5 °C prior to use. Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), potassium persulfate (KPS), sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃), aqueous aluminum sulfate (Al₂(SO₄)₃, 6H₂O), sulfuric acid (95%), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used without further purification.

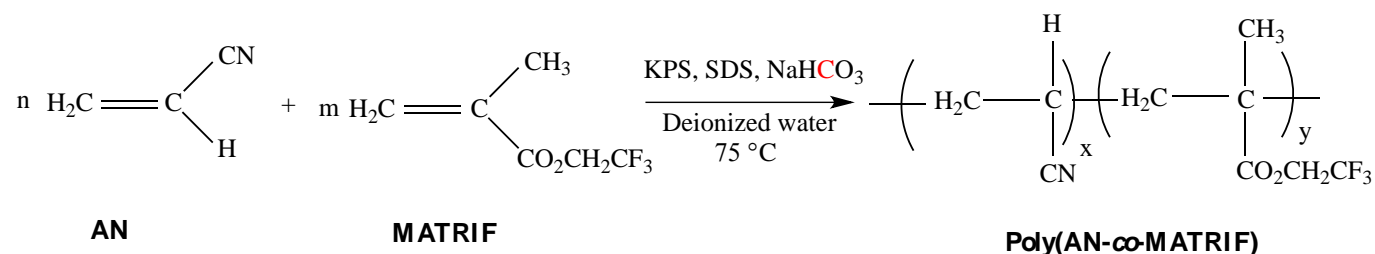
2.2 Synthesis of copolymers

The emulsion radical polymerization of AN and MATRIF was carried out in a glass reactor equipped with a mechanical stirrer and a reflux condenser. In a typical copolymerization, the surfactant (sodium dodecyl sulfate, SDS) (0.2 g, 0.6 mmol), buffer (sodium hydrogen carbonate, NaHCO₃) (0.037 g, 0.44 mmol), deionized water (25 g) and the AN and MATRIF

(7 g) were introduced into the reactor. The mixture was purged with nitrogen for 1 h and then placed in a thermostatic oil bath. When the targeted temperature reached 80 °C, KPS initiator (0.06 g, 2.4 mmol), previously dissolved in deionized water, was transferred into the mixture. This medium was mechanically stirred at 75 °C for 24 h. After reaction, and in order to promote the separation of the polymer from the aqueous phase, a solution of 10 wt% of aqueous aluminum sulfate ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was added to the obtained latex. Then, the resulting copolymer was filtered, washed with distilled water to remove any residual surfactant, and then rinsed several times with methanol. The poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers were further dried under vacuum at 60 °C for 24 h until constant weight. The obtained copolymers (white powders) were weighed to assess the yield and then characterized by appropriate techniques as explained below.

Several copolymerizations, displayed in Scheme 1, were carried out from different initial comonomers molar ratios ranging between 15 and 85 mol%. The resulting copolymers were referred to as poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) n/m, where n and m indicate the molar percentages of AN and MATRIF in the feed, respectively.

The poly(MATRIF) and poly(AN) homopolymers were also synthesized to be used as a reference materials according to the same preparation route.



Scheme 1 Radical emulsion copolymerization of AN with MATRIF initiated by KPS in deionized water leading to poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers (SDS stands for sodium dodecyl sulfate used as surfactant)

2.3 Preparation of (co)polymers films

The polymer was dissolved in DMF (20 % wt/v) using a magnetic stirrer for 2 h at 60 °C, and the mixture was degassed under vacuum. The polymer films were prepared by casting a DMF solution of polymer on a smooth glass plate. Then, the films were first evaporated at 45 °C for 12 h and then under vacuum at 100 °C for 4 h.

2.4 Characterization techniques

Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analyses were performed in transmittance mode with a VERTEX spectrometer 70 on pellets samples prepared from 1% of polymer powder and KBr. The spectra were scanned within the 400-4000 cm^{-1} range.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded using Bruker Avance spectrometer operating at 600 and 150.8 MHz, respectively, using a pulse width of 53° , acquisition time 1.3 sec, delay time 1.5 sec, 18000 transients for the ^{13}C spectra. Analyses were recorded in deuterated N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF- d_7) at room temperature.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) experiments were performed using TA instruments model Q-20 to observe thermal transitions and crystallinity in the material. The samples were heated at $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ from room temperature up to 120°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.

Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) experiments were recorded using RSA G2 TA instrument to analyze the thermomechanical properties of the copolymers samples, the temperature scan runs from room temperature up to 160°C at a scanning rate of 2°C min^{-1} .

Dielectric permittivity measurements were carried out using a LCR meter coupled with a lock-in amplifier (Stanford Research Systems). A Kurt J. Lesker Evaporator was used to deposit silver electrodes (100 nm) on top of the polymer films for electrical characterization (electrodes with a diameter of 1 cm and a thickness of 100 nm). All poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers and poly(MATRIF) homopolymer were dielectrically characterized over a frequency range from 20 Hz to 1 MHz. The temperature ranged between 20 to 120°C , spanning well below and above the glass temperature transition.

Electrical breakdown measurements were performed using a Trek high voltage amplifier in golden oil. On the surface of each film around 30 different points were selected and high voltage was applied to each point with a ramp rate of 500V/s.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Synthesis of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers and Spectroscopic characterizations

The emulsion radical copolymerizations of both these monomers was carried out in water at 75°C initiated by potassium persulfate (KPS) (Entries 1-5, Table 1). The reaction time was set at 24 h. The copolymerization was designed to cover the whole range of compositions including also the synthesis of both homopolymers. After reaction and purification by

coagulation, the chemical structure of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers was elucidated by FTIR and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopies. Finally, their thermal (DSC), dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) and dielectric properties were also studied.

All FTIR spectra of the copolymers show the characteristic bands of the two monomers incorporated in the copolymers. Figure S1 (in the electronic supporting information, ESI) displays the IR spectrum of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymer prepared from a feed molar ratio of [AN]₀:[MATRIF]₀ =50:50 (Entry E3, Table 1). All FTIR discussions are reported in ESI.

Table 1: Experimental conditions and results of emulsion radical copolymerization of AN with MATRIF initiated by KPS at 75 °C in deionized water

Entry	Copolymers ^{a)}	AN (mol. %) in feed ^{b)}	AN (mol. %) in copolymer ^{c)}	Yield (wt %)
E1	Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 15/85	15	19	58
E2	Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 25/75	25	28	54
E3	Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 50/50	50	44	60
E4	Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 75/25	75	60	62
E5	Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 85/15	85	66	54

^a Poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) n/m, where n and m are the molar percentage of AN and MATRIF in the feed, respectively.

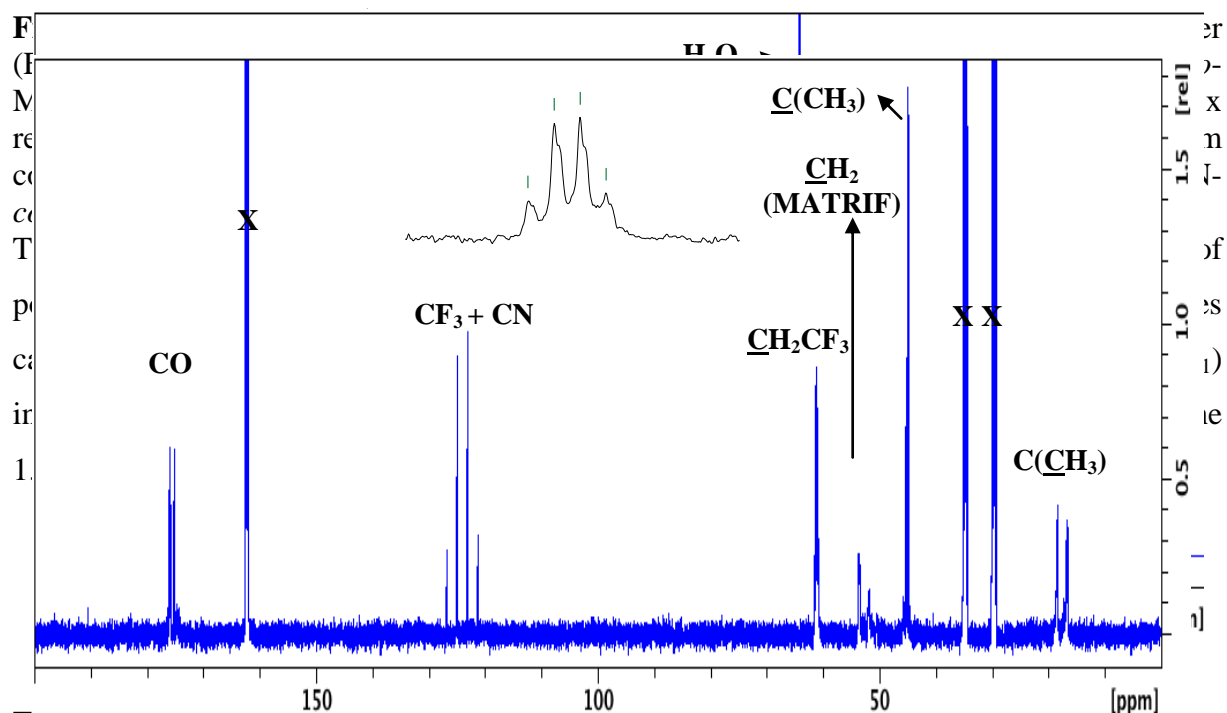
^b AN: Acrylonitrile, MATRIF: 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl methacrylate. Radical emulsion copolymerization: solvent (water), surfactant (SDS), initiator (KPS).

^c Copolymer compositions were assessed by ¹H-NMR spectroscopy using Eq.1

The purified copolymers, as white powders, were also characterized by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopies. The assignments of chemical shifts were deduced from the comparison of those of poly(AN) and poly(MATRIF) homopolymers (Figure S42, in the electronic supporting information, ESI), with those of the copolymers based on MATRIF.^{34, 36, 46} All the ¹H NMR spectra of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymer recorded in DMF-d₇ exhibit the chemical shifts of different protons in the copolymers. As examples, Figure 1 supplies the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers corresponding to Entries E5 and E1, respectively (Table 1).

Figure S2 (ESI) displays the ^1H NMR spectra of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers (Entries 1-4, Table 1)

These spectra display the characteristic signals of both comonomers in the copolymer, centered at 4.8 ppm and in the 2.7-3.4 ppm range, attributed to methylene of ester group (-O-CH₂-CF₃) in MATRIF and methine proton (-CH-CN) of AN, respectively. The methylene groups from the backbone (assigned to both AN and MATRIF units) gave multiplets between 1.5 and 2.4 ppm. The methyl protons of MATRIF led to a broad signal ranging between 0.8 and 1.5 ppm linked to the tacticity of such a methacrylate.



The results of the assessments of the molar percentages of incorporated AN from Eq.1 are listed in Table 1.

The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) (Figure 1) display the characteristic signals in the 121-127 ppm range, assigned to CF_3 ($^1J_{\text{C-F}}=280$ Hz) and CN groups^{34, 36} while that of C=O group of MATRIF signal is centered at 175 ppm. In addition, the $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2$ backbone, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)$ and $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)$ signals of MATRIF units are observed at 61, 53, 45 and 18 ppm, respectively.³⁴ The expanded resonance of the $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ group in poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymer showed four broad peaks attributed to the C-F coupling ($^2J_{\text{C-F}}=36$ Hz). Finally, the methylene ($-\text{CH}_2$) and methine ($-\text{CH-CN}$) of AN units in backbone gave signals centered at 35 and 28 ppm, respectively, overlapping with those of DMF.

3.2 Kinetics of radical emulsion copolymerization of AN and MATRIF at high conversion

Monomer reactivity ratios are useful parameters to predict the copolymer compositions. The kinetics of radical copolymerization of AN with MATRIF was investigated from five experiments achieved at 75 °C from initial $[\text{AN}]_0:[\text{MATRIF}]_0$ molar ratios ranging between 15:85 and 85:15 (Entries 1-5, Table 1). Several laws, based also on the Mayo-Lewis composition model, can be used to determine these ratios. Finemann-Ross⁴⁷ and Kelen – Tudos' laws⁴⁸ are the most popular linear methods to calculate the reactivity ratios. They have the potential to be used at low conversion (<10-15%). However, the Extended Kelen–

Tüdös (EKT) model is a linear model that can be applied at high monomer conversion to determine the reactivity ratios and subsequent copolymer microstructure. We The Extended Kelen-Tüdös model (EKT) ^{49,50} was chosen to assess the reactivity ratios of AN (r_1) and MATRIF (r_2) at high conversion (ranging between 54 and 62%, Table 1). The details of this model (equations and its conversion validity limits) are given in the ESI, and the results are supplied in Table S2.

Hence, plotting η versus ξ gave a straight line (Figure 2), the slope of which led to $r_1 = r_{AN} = 0.09 \pm 0.01$ while the intercept supplies $r_2 = r_{MATRIF} = 0.47 \pm 0.08$ at 75 °C.

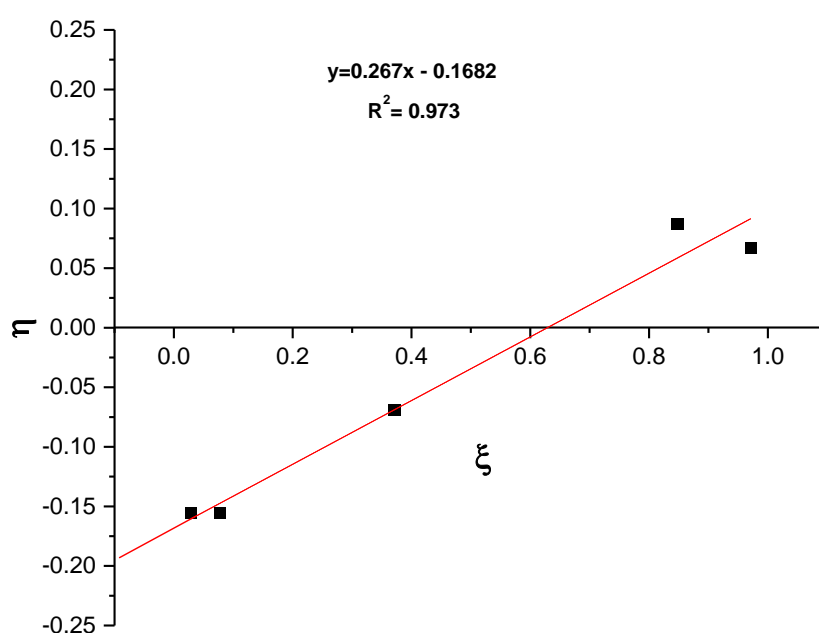


Figure 2 η versus ξ for the Extended Kelen-Tüdös plot of the radical emulsion copolymerization of AN and MATRIF at 75 °C

Their product $r_1 r_2 = 0.04$, being close to zero, may anticipate some random poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers with a certain tendency to alternated structures containing homosequences of both comonomers depending on their feed molar compositions. In fact, r_2 is higher than r_1 indicating that the MATRIF radicals are more reactive than those based on AN in the formation of homosequence during the radical copolymerization inside the alternating blocks. The presence of a significant fraction of MATRIF-MATRIF or AN-AN homosequences could not be neglected and depends on the molar fraction of MATRIF or AN in the feed. In fact, according to the study of stereosequence distribution using Igarashi's law

(Section 3.3. Table 2), the tendency toward alternation is more important (ranging between 64 and 78%) when the feed molar ratio of MATRIF varies between 15 and 50 % (Entries E3-E4, Tables 1 and 2), the $M_{AN}-M_{AN}$ homosequence is ranging between 34 and 5%. In addition, the possible compositional drift can also be taken into account from the relatively high conversion.³⁶

Besides, it is of interest to compare such obtained reactivity ratios with those determined from the copolymerization achieved in a homogenous medium. In fact, the solution copolymerization of AN and MATRIF performed in acetonitrile was reported in the literature.³⁴ The $Q-e$ Alfrey-Price parameters of AN ($Q_1=0.48$, $e_1=1.24$) and MATRIF ($Q_2=1.13$, $e_2=0.98$) were used to access to their reactivity ratios ($r_1=r_{AN}= 0.31$ and $r_2=r_{MATRIF}=3.04$ at 80 °C). The product (r_1r_2) being close to 1, explains the statistical structure of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers.

3.3 Microstructure and stereosequence distribution

The microstructure of the obtained poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers is of great use in predicting copolymer properties. The Igarashi theory⁵¹ was used to calculate the statistical distribution of $M_{MATRIF}-M_{MATRIF}$, $M_{AN}-M_{AN}$ and $M_{MATRIF}-M_{AN}$ dyads from the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= f_1 - \frac{2f_1(1-f_1)}{1 + [(2f_1-1)^2 + 4r_1r_2f_1(1-f_1)]^{1/2}} \\
 Y &= (1-f_1) - \frac{2f_1(1-f_1)}{1 + [(2f_1-1)^2 + 4r_1r_2f_1(1-f_1)]^{1/2}} \\
 Z &= \frac{4f_1(1-f_1)}{1 + [(2f_1-1)^2 + 4r_1r_2f_1(1-f_1)]^{1/2}}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{Eq. 2}$$

where X, Y and Z represent the molar fractions of ($M_{MATRIF}-M_{MATRIF}$), ($M_{AN}-M_{AN}$) and ($M_{MATRIF}-M_{AN}$) sequences in the copolymers, respectively; f_1 designates the molar fraction of MATRIF in the copolymer, while r_1 and r_2 stand for the reactivity ratios of AN and MATRIF calculated by Extended Kelen-Tüdös method at higher conversion. This method enables to calculate the fractions of oligo(AN) and oligo(MATRIF) microblocks and alternation units in the copolymers versus the reactivity ratio and copolymer composition. The

monomer distribution for the obtained poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers are presented in Table 2.

This table reveals that the tendency to alternation structures is observed when the feed molar composition of AN is higher than or equal to 50 mol% (the percentage of alternated sequence is ranging between 64 and 78%, while that of the AN homosequences is ranging between 5 and 34%). As expected, when the initial molar MATRIF composition increases, the homosequence of MATRIF units in the copolymer increases while the corresponding alternated heterosequences decreases, and therefore reduces the tendency to an alternated structure. It is also noted that the copolymer at 50/50 mol. feed ratio exhibits the higher tendency to an alternated structure. In fact, the hetero-dyads content ($M_{MATRIF}-M_{AN}$) is close to 78 %, while the amount of ($M_{AN}-M_{AN}$) and ($M_{MATRIF}-M_{MATRIF}$) homo-dyads are equal to 5 and 17 %, respectively. This is attributed to the higher reactivity of MATRIF about AN thus forming homosequence as confirmed by the reactivity ratio.

Table 2 Structural data for the poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers

Copolymer ^{a)}	Composition in copolymer (% mol)		Homosequences (mol %)		Alternation (mol%)
	F _{AN}	F _{MATRIF}	M _{MATRIF} -M _{MATRIF}	M _{AN} -M _{AN}	M _{AN} -M _{MATRIF}
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 15/85	19	81	63	0	37
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 25/75	28	72	45	1	54
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 50/50	44	56	17	5	78
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 75/25	60	40	3	23	74
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 85/15	66	34	2	34	64

^a Poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) n/m, where n and m are the molar percentages of AN and MATRIF in the feed, respectively.

The Pyn ⁵² method is also useful to assess the mean sequence lengths, μ_1 and μ_2 , of AN and MATRIF monomers, respectively, which can be calculated by the following equations:

$$m_1 = 1 + r_1 \frac{[M_1]}{[M_2]} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

$$m_2 = 1 + r_2 \frac{[M_2]}{[M_1]}$$

The mean sequence length distributions for the poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers obtained by Pyun method are listed in Table 3.

According to the literature, if the probability of alternation, $p(M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}})$, is close to unity, a regular alternated sequence distribution is noted such as $\dots-M_{\text{AN}}-M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}}-M_{\text{MATRIF}}-\dots$, and thus $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 1$. In the present study, all the μ_1 and μ_2 values are not equal to unity which predicts the formation of $(M_{\text{AN}}-M_{\text{AN}})$ and $(M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{MATRIF}})$ homosequences. In fact, these values are closed to unity when the feed composition in AN increases (Table 3), as the $p(M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}})$ is higher in comparison to that of the homosequences leading to tendency toward alternation. As expected, when the molar percentage of MATRIF in the feed increases from 72 to 81 %, the percentage of alternated dyads is lower than that of MATRIF homosequence in the copolymer (% $M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}}$ decreases from 54 to 37 %, Table 2), and therefore the sequence length of MATRIF increases, its value is greater than unity (ranging between 2.00 and 2.20, Table 3). These results are in good agreement with those obtained from the reactivity ratios.

Table 3 Length sequences of AN (μ_1) and MATRIF (μ_2) in poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers

Copolymer Name ^a	Mean sequence length	
	μ_1	μ_2
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 15/85	1.02	2.00
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 25/75	1.03	2.20
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 50/50	1.07	1.60
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 75/25	1.15	1.27
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 85/15	1.17	1.24

^a Poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) n/m, where n and m stand for the molar percentages of AN and MATRIF in the feed, respectively

The calculated dyad fractions and sequence lengths do not take the composition drift into account, particularly in polymerizations containing a high AN amount. This drift is most affected by the different solubility of both comonomers in water. The possibility of a composition drift can be considered by checking the sequence distributions obtained from ¹³C NMR spectra. Actually, the study on the tacticity by NMR spectroscopy can provide more detailed information on the copolymer microstructure. In fact, the comonomer sequence

distribution, stereochemical configurations [meso (m) and racemic (r) configurations], and configurational sequences (dyads, triads, tetrads, etc...) contribute to NMR peak splittings and broadenings, and therefore make the spectra more complex. The specific zone of the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF)15/85 copolymer has been expanded in the 171-179 ppm range to highlight the chemical shifts of the carbonyl group (Figure 3a). The carbonyl peaks are sensitive to the surroundings of both comonomers. Two peaks centered at 175.8 and 176.1 ppm (in the range 175.5-176.4 ppm), and two other signals centered at 175.1 and 175.3 ppm (in the range 174.9-175.5 ppm) are observed and assigned to MATRIF homosequence triads and alternating sequence triads, respectively. Both low field peaks correspond to thermodynamical stable structures of PMATRIF homotriads (rr and rm) (Figure 3b) while the two other ones are assigned to alternated structures in the co-meso and co-racemic triads (Figure 3b). The ratio of areas of both sequences are in agreement with that calculated from the Igarashi's model (MATRIF-MATRIF-MATRIF/AN-MATRIF-AN=63/37).

To study the incorporation of AN comonomer in the poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers on the thermal and dielectric properties, three copolymers were chosen by varying the initial $[\text{AN}]_0:[\text{MATRIF}]_0$ molar ratios between 25:75 and 75:20 (Entries E2-E4) and noted poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 25:75, poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 50:50 and poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75:25.

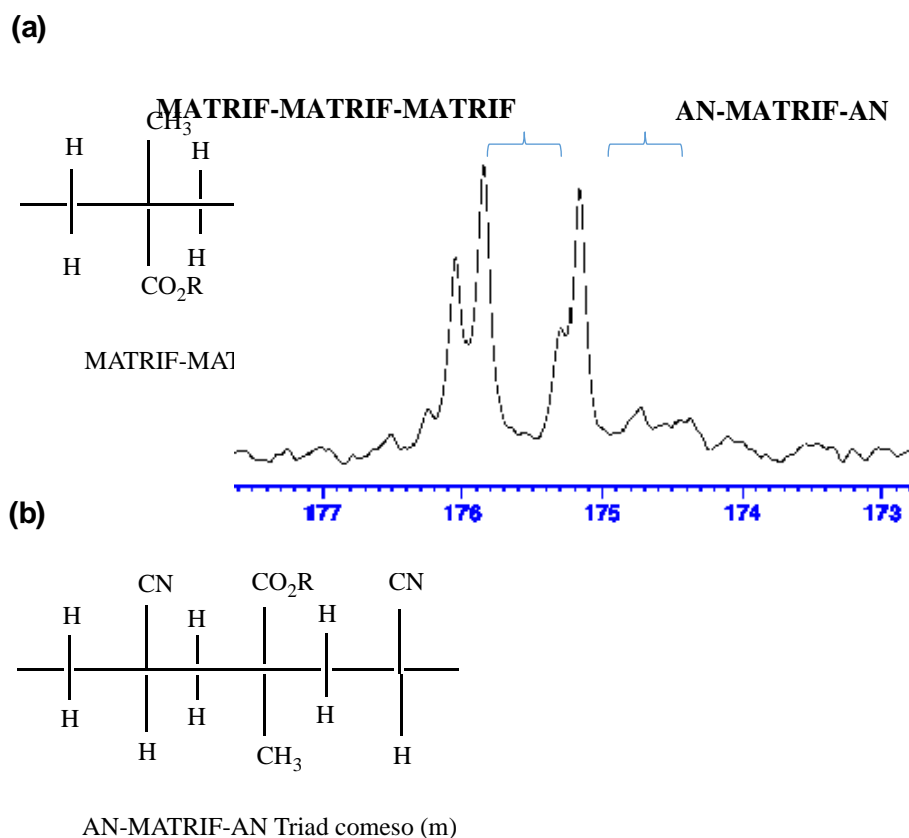


Figure 3 Expanded carbonyl region of the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF)15/85 copolymer in the range 171-179 ppm (DMSO d_6) (Top); Configuration of : Homosequence triads of MATRIF (middle), and alternating triads (Bottom) (where R stands for CH_2CF_3).

3.4 Thermal properties

The thermal properties of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers were studied by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) as displayed in Figure 4.

The glass transition temperature, T_g , of poly(AN) is close to 94 °C. This value was explained by the interaction of adjacent cyano groups which enhances the resistance of inner rotation of the main chain and decreases its flexibility.⁵³ Compared to rigid poly(AN), poly(MATRIF) is more flexible by the presence of ester group (OCH_2CF_3) in its side chain that increases the mobility of the main chain leading to lower T_g ($T_g=76$ °C, Table 4) than that of poly(AN).

In addition, the poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers also exhibit low T_g ranging between 75 and 78 °C as the mole percentage of AN increases from 18 to 66 mol % in the copolymer (Table 4 5). These results are in good agreement with the microstructure and stereosequence distribution results obtained using Igarashi's method (Table 2 3). In fact, the presence in the copolymers of both flexible homo-dyads ($M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{MATRIF}}$) and alternated hetero-dyads ($M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}}$), obtained by incorporation of MATRIF between AN units, reduces the strong intermolecular dipolar interactions between adjacent cyano groups and

therefore reduces the T_g of the resulting copolymers. It is also noted that such a value is not much affected by increasing the AN content in the copolymer (Table 4).

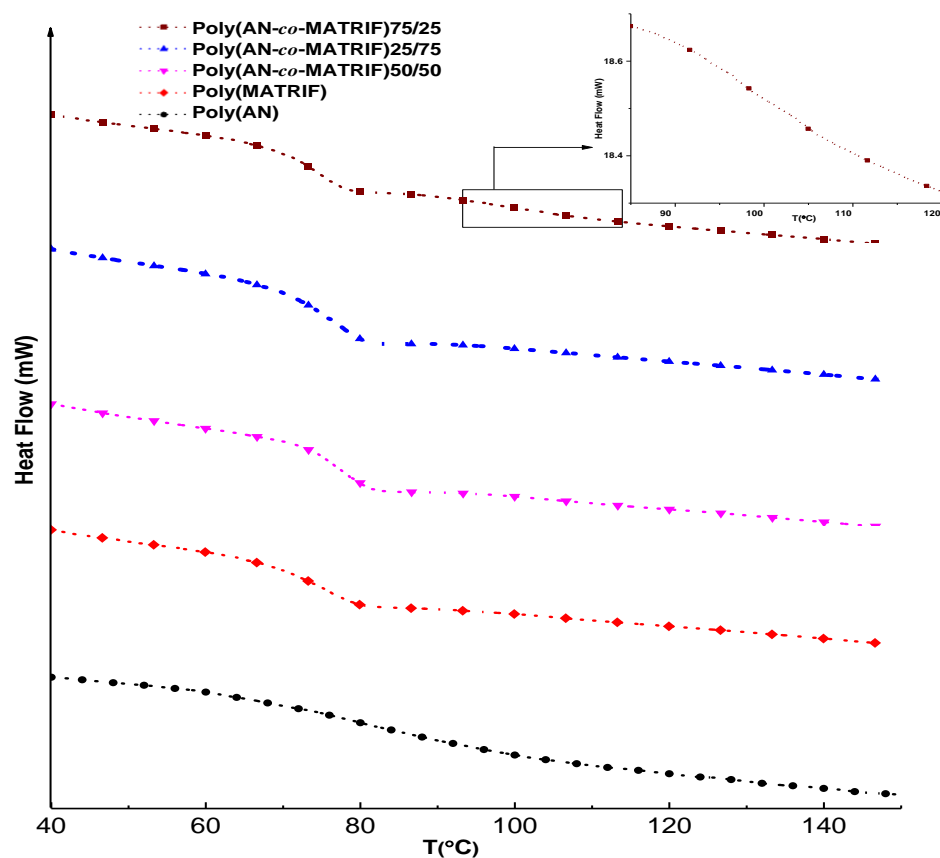


Figure 4 DSC thermograms of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers of various compositions and of the corresponding homopolymers

Table 4 Glass transition temperature of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers and homopolymers

(Co)Polymer ^{a)}	AN (mol. %) in copolymer	T_g (°C) ^{b)}	T_g (°C) _{Fox} ^{c)}
Poly(AN)	100	94	-
Poly(MATRIF)	0	76	-
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 25/75	28	78	92
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 50/50	44	76	90
Poly(AN- <i>co</i> -MATRIF) 75/25	60	75	88

^{a)} Poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) *n*/*m* copolymers, where *n* and *m* are the mol % of AN and MATRIF in the feed, respectively.

^{b)} Experimental values from DSC thermograms under N₂ at 10 °C. min⁻¹

^c Theoretical values from Fox's law (Eq.4)

The DSC thermograms (Figure 4) of all the copolymers show a single glass transition temperature evidencing the absence of a mixture of homopolymers or the formation of a “block” copolymers. A similar result was observed in some copolymers prepared by bulk or solution (acetonitrile) radical copolymerization of cyano monomers (*i.e.* acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile and vinylidene cyanide) with fluorinated (meth)acrylates such as MATRIF and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl acrylate.^{34, 36, 54}

Usually, the dependence of T_g value on the copolymer composition can be evaluated by the well-known Fox equation (Eq. 4):⁵⁵

$$\frac{1}{T_g} = \frac{w_1}{T_{g1}} + \frac{w_2}{T_{g2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

where w_1 and w_2 are the massic percentages of AN and MATRIF, respectively, while T_{g1} and T_{g2} stand for the glass transition temperatures of poly(AN) and poly(MATRIF), respectively. The theoretical values are summarized in Table 4. T_g of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers cannot be regressed well with Fox equation especially with the AN molar percentage above 40% which may be due to a high concentration of alternating sequences in the copolymers (*i.e.* % $M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{AN}}$ in poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers decreases from 78 to 74% when the molar % AN increases from 44 to 60%, respectively).⁵⁶ Similar results were reported by Xu et al.³⁰ for a series of copolymers of MATRIF and methyl acrylate of different copolymer compositions.

It is worth noting that a wide second transition appears at higher temperature (*ca.* 105 °C) in the case of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75/25 (Figure 4). This could be attributed to the presence of AN homosequences that relax at higher temperature (in the 90-120 °C range).⁴⁰

Generally, DSC does not well detect the presence of sequences in the copolymers. For this reason, that thermal study was completed by dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) as sensitive tool for the detection of different molecular relaxations, therefore bringing deeper insights on the polymer microstructure. It is also used to detect sub-transition such as β relaxation (local movement of polymer groups). Actually, regarding T_g detection, both DSC and DMA techniques are responsive to similar molecular relaxation occurring over different domain sizes L (in nm) (*i.e.* $L \approx 15$ nm in DMA and $L \approx 25$ nm for DSC).⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹

3.5 Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA)

Figure 5 shows the evolution of the loss factor, $\tan\delta$, as a function of temperature.

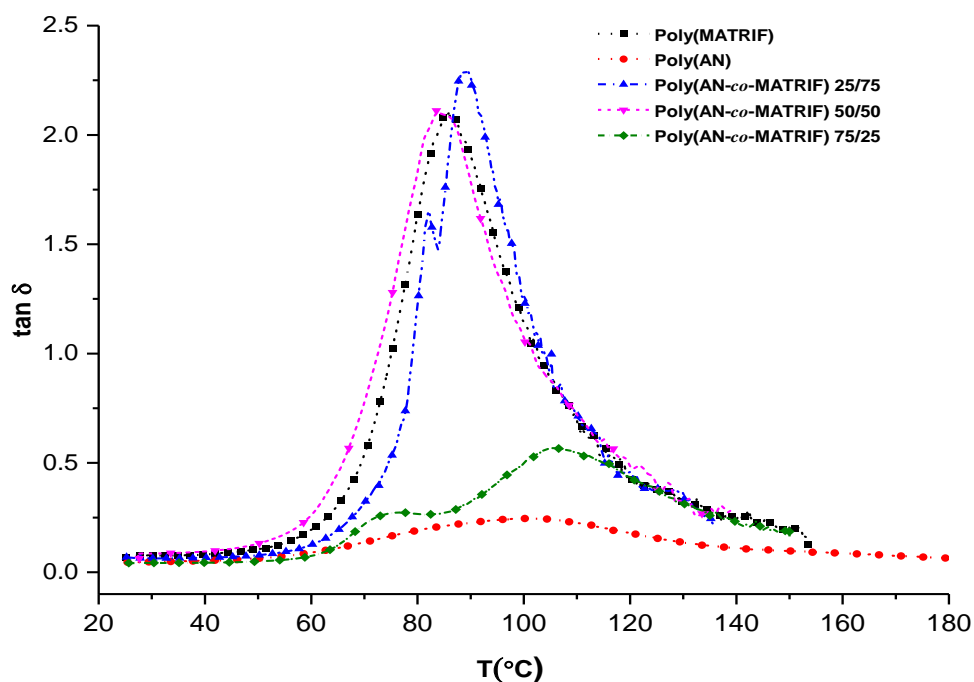


Figure 5 Evolution of $\tan\delta$ versus of temperature of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers and homopolymers at 1 KHz

The DMA thermograms of all (co)polymers display a peak in the range of the glass transition temperature (T_g) except in the case of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 25/75 and poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25 where a second relaxation is noted. Compared to DMA curves of poly(AN) and poly(MATRIF), the first relaxation in the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 25/75 copolymer and the second broad signal in the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25 copolymer could be attributed to the local relaxation corresponding to ($M_{\text{MATRIF}}-M_{\text{MATRIF}}$) and ($M_{\text{AN}}-M_{\text{AN}}$) homosequences, respectively. The DMA results are in good agreement with the calculated homosequences determined from Igarashi's method, which are close to 45 mol% for MATRIF homosequences and 23 mol% for AN homo-dyades in poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 25/75 and poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25 copolymers, respectively (Table 3).

Thus, DMA analyses complete the DSC measurements and confirm the presence of homosequences in these copolymers. This approves the validity of the models used for the prediction of microstructure and stereosequence distribution (Igarashi theory and Pyun method) described above.

3.6 Dielectric properties

3.6.1 Dynamics of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer

The molecular dynamic (*i.e.* segmental and chain mobilities) of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers with different compositions are explored by broadband dielectric spectroscopy as a function of temperature, and compared with those of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer as a reference, to highlight the significant changes introduced by the incorporation of the rigid and polar AN comonomer.

The relaxation behavior of poly(MATRIF) is shown in Figure 6 in which selected spectra of isochronal scan at various frequencies $\nu = 20$ Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz and 1 MHz of the dielectric permittivity, ϵ' , and dissipation factor, $\tan\delta$, as function of temperature were reported.

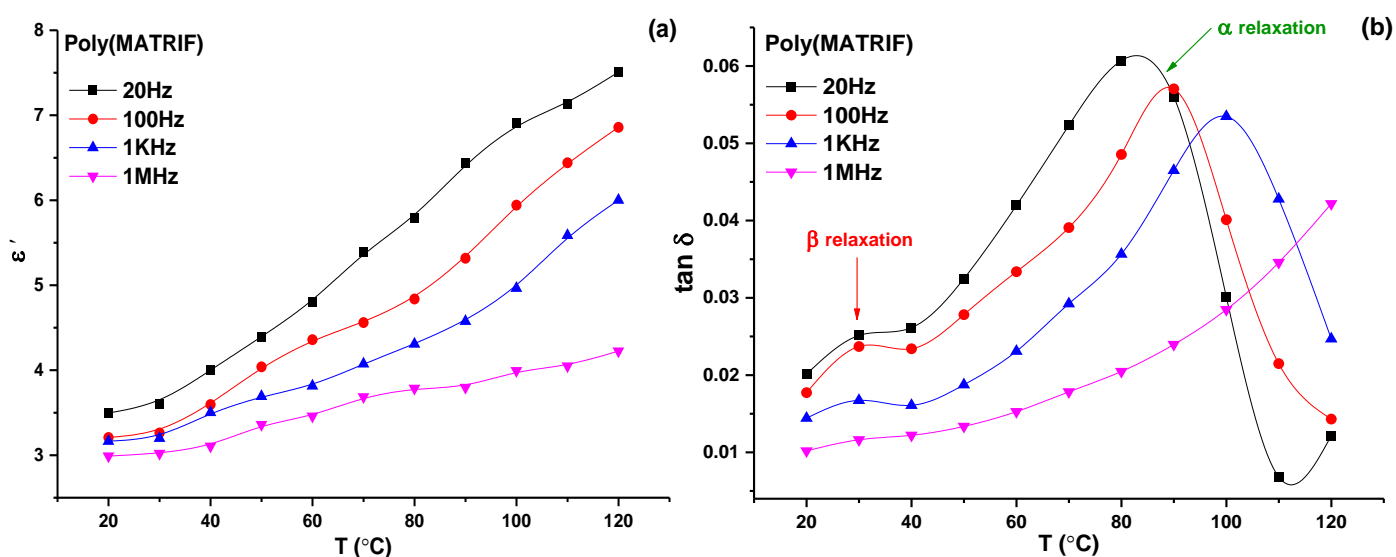


Figure 6 Selected isochronal spectra of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer as function of temperature: (a) dielectric permittivity (ϵ'); dissipation factor ($\tan\delta$): α and β relaxations.

Poly(MATRIF) exhibits a dynamic scenario with two relaxation processes, similar to that shown in non-fluorinated analogous poly(ethyl methacrylate)⁶⁰. At $T < T_g$ (T is ranging between 20 and 40 °C), dielectric permittivity, ϵ' , is lower and practically independent of frequency in the glassy state is observed ($3 < \epsilon' < 3.5$). In addition, a secondary relaxation, β , is detectable even at low frequencies (Figure 5b). This β -relaxation time of glassy poly(MATRIF) is rather similar as those reported for poly(EMA) based on dynamic mechanical⁶⁰ as well as dielectric relaxation experiments.^{61,62} This process is probably due to a 180° flip rotation of the carboxy ester side group coupled to a restricted rocking motion of a directly connected main chain segmental unit, as demonstrated by Spiess for poly(methyl methacrylate), PMMA and poly(EMA)^{63,64} and poly(fluoroalkyl α -substituted acrylate)s.⁶⁵ At high temperatures ($T > T_g$) and low frequencies, the primary relaxation process, α , related

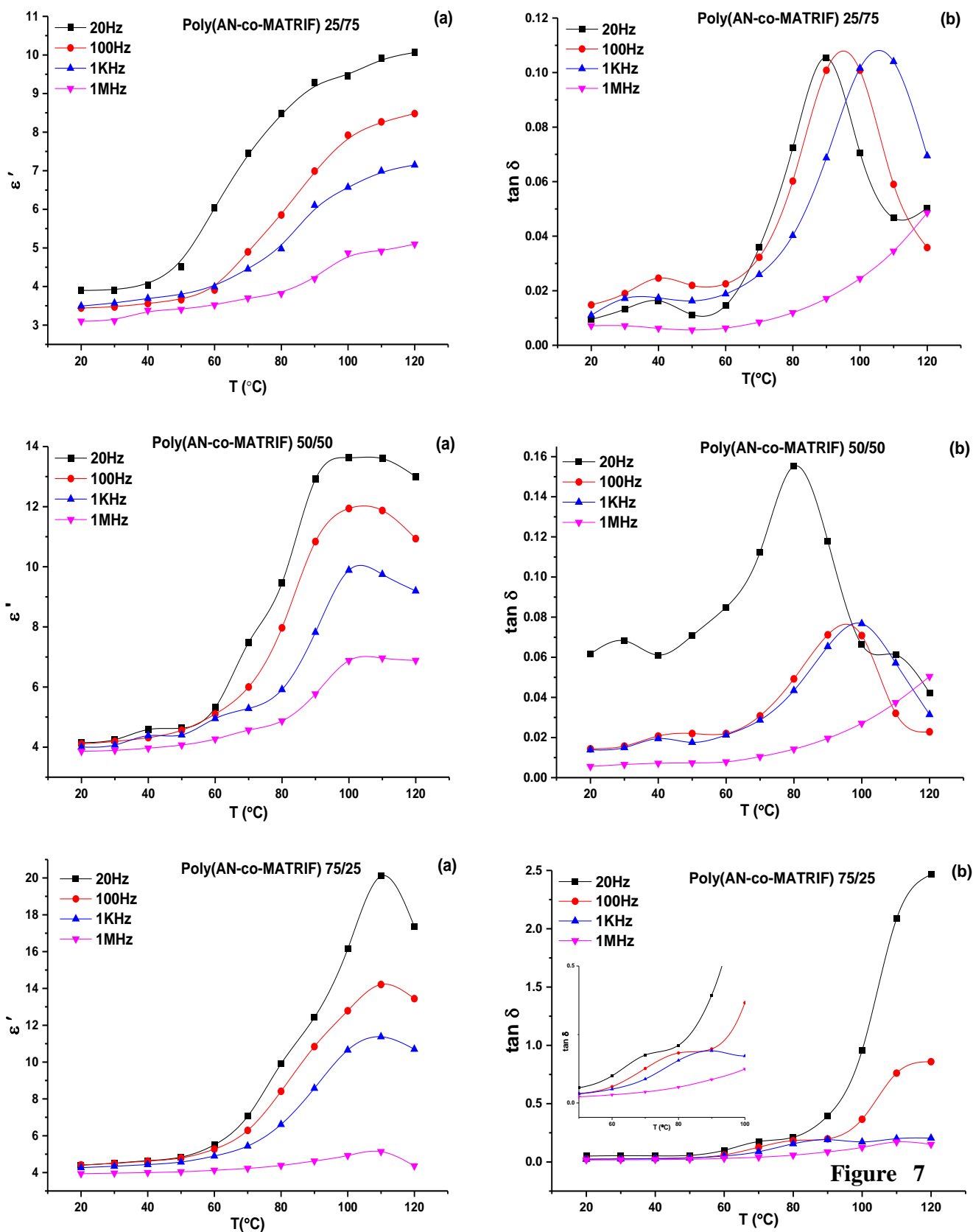
to the calorimetric glass transition, is active, and is responsible for the main step observed in the real part of permittivity. The α -relaxation is usually ascribed to the structural process, and thus associated with the glass transition phenomenon, arising from the cooperative motions of several segments of the same or adjacent chains. This result is in good agreement with the data reported in the literature.^{35, 38} Electrode polarization is negligible, as evidenced by the low values of ϵ_2 at $T > T_g$.

3.6.2 Dynamics of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers

Introduction of polar cyano groups as a result of copolymerization of MATRIF with AN from different initial $[AN]_0:[MATRIF]_0$ ratios induces effects on both the dynamic properties and the absolute permittivity value (ϵ'). Isochronal scans recorded on poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers with different compositions at various frequencies ($\nu = 20$ Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz and 1 MHz) revealed the presence of several processes, as shown in the dielectric permittivity (ϵ') and dissipation factor ($\tan\delta$) plots (Figure 7). For the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers, both ϵ' and $\tan\delta$ are higher than those of the reference poly(MATRIF) homopolymer (Figure 6).

Figure 7a shows that in the glassy state (below T_g), the dipolar orientation is mainly blocked. The dielectric constant values of different poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers are low, almost independent of both the temperature and frequency, and dominated by the high frequency permittivity (ϵ'_{∞}) that is a quite typical value for the atomic and electronic polarization.⁶³ ϵ'_{∞} values for poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers, 50/50 and 75/25 were 4 and 5, respectively. These values are slightly higher than that of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer ($\epsilon' = 3.2$) due to the incorporation of polar AN units. Indeed, ϵ'_{∞} values of the copolymers increase with the molar AN incorporation in the resulting copolymers.

At $T > 70$ °C (around T_g), the dielectric permittivity increases significantly with increasing temperature and lowering the frequencies, due to the increase in segmental motions of dipoles units (Figure 7). In fact, above T_g , the molecular dipoles and especially polar cyano (-CN) groups of AN units are able to orient under the external field. Therefore, the molecular dynamic features can be described by an important parameter, called dielectric increment or total static dielectric polarization, $\Delta\epsilon$, which can be obtained as the difference between the static permittivity (ϵ_s) and the high frequency permittivity (ϵ_{∞}). This dielectric increment of the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers is more important as the AN fraction increases in the copolymer.



Selected isochronal spectra of poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers of different compositions *versus* the temperature : (a) dielectric permittivity (ϵ'); (b) dissipation factor ($\tan\delta$)

The variation of dissipation factor, $\tan\delta$, *versus* the temperature at different frequencies is presented in Figure 7b and evidences the existence of two relaxations. In the glass transition temperature domain, a relaxation phenomena assigned to α relaxation is observed for all poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers. This relaxation is related to the cooperative reorientation motion of wide segments containing the backbone (polar dipole CN of AN units), above T_g as suggested by Furukawa et al.⁶⁷ Similar results were reported in previous works related to the dielectric study of copolymers based on cyano monomers and fluorinated (meth)acrylate.^{31, 34} The maximum of each peak is shifted to higher frequencies as the temperature increases due to an enhancement of dipolar mobility in the origin of cooperative motions above T_g .

Below T_g ($30 < T < 40$ °C), a weak secondary relaxation, β , was also noted in the dielectric spectra of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers (Figure 7b), and similar to that observed in the dielectric spectra of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer (Figure 6). The β relaxation can be attributed to a rotational motion of carboxy ester groups of MATRIF units in the glassy region also involving restricted motions of the main chain⁶³ and an internal motion of fluoroalkyl side chains, respectively. In fact, dipolar fluctuations associated with conformational motions involving the stiffening of cyano groups are negligible in the glassy state, while those associated to vibrational modes are not relevant since they take place over a much faster time scale, as already demonstrated by previous studies on poly(vinylidene cyanide-*co*-vinyl ester) copolymers.^{68,69} On the other hand, the cyano groups do not significantly affect the nature of the low temperature β relaxation.

In addition, the effect of the incorporation of polar group CN with different proportions on dielectric properties of poly(MATRIF) was studied. Figure 8 shows a comparison of dielectric permittivities and dielectric dissipation factors of poly(AN) and poly(MATRIF) homopolymers and poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers *versus* temperature at 1 KHz.

Figure 8a indicates that the dielectric permittivity values, ϵ' , of copolymers above T_g are higher comparatively to that of poly(MATRIF) homopolymer. The increases of ϵ' arises from the introduction of polar AN comonomer which has a high dipole moment. For example, the dielectric constant value of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75/25 is 11 while that of poly(MATRIF) is 6 (at 120 °C and at 1 KHz). This value is higher than those of polar polymers, usually ranging between 2 and 5, excepted for fluorinated polymers.⁷⁰

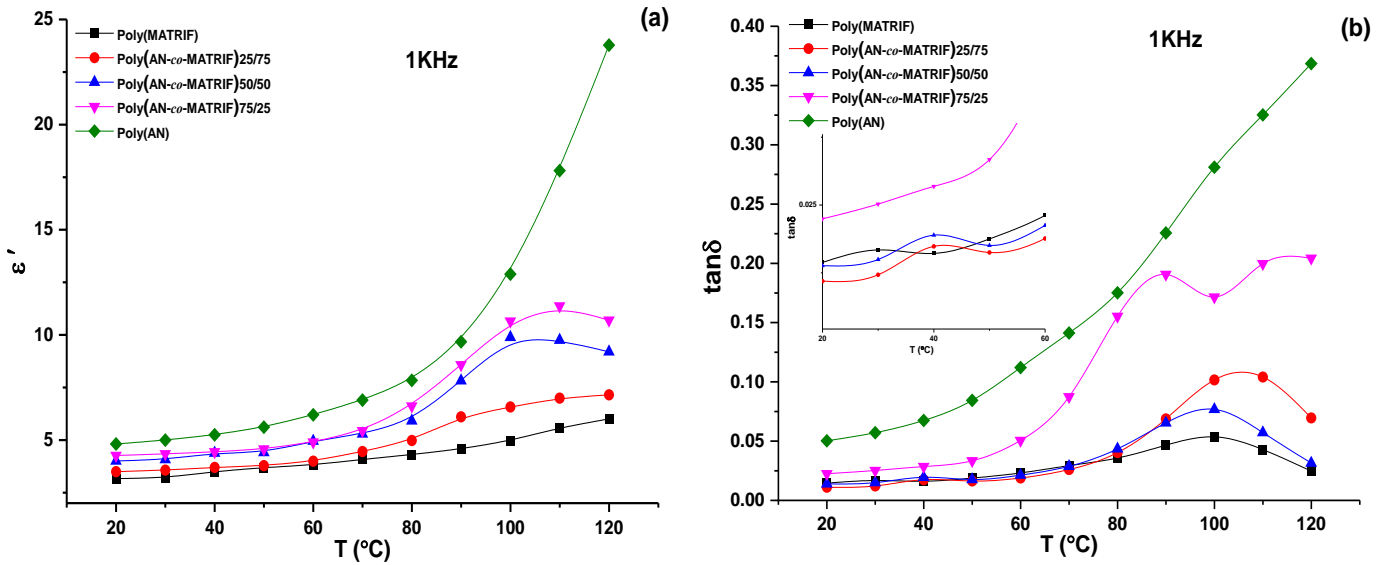


Figure 8 Dielectric spectra of the variation of dielectric permittivity (ϵ') and dielectric dissipation factor ($\tan\delta$) *versus* the temperature of homopolymers and copolymers at 1 KHz

Figure 8b exhibits the dielectric dissipation factor and evidences that the intensity of β relaxation of copolymers decreases when the proportion of CN groups increases. It is also observed that the maximum of the peak of such secondary relaxation in poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 25/75 and poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 50/50 shifts to higher temperatures than that of poly(MATRIF). This result can be attributed to the presence of rigid CN groups which prevent from the rotation of $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ lateral groups responsible for this relaxation. Indeed, the motion of such bulky side-groups in $\text{M}_{\text{MATRIF}}\text{-M}_{\text{MATRIF}}$ homosequences is easier than in the case of alternating sequences, $\text{M}_{\text{AN}}\text{-M}_{\text{MATRIF}}$, where two rigid CN groups surround a MATRIF unit, inducing a steric hindrance, which avoids their motion, and consequently their relaxations. The disappearance of the β relaxation is observed in the case of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75/25.

Figure 8b displays the presence of the primary relaxation α in all copolymers and poly(MATRIF), except in the case of poly (AN). In addition, the observed shift towards higher temperatures in the poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) copolymers, compared to poly(MATRIF) means that the molecular dynamics associated with the glass transition, becomes more hindered in the copolymer. The slowness of this cooperative motion arises from the substitution of part of the bulky $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ side groups by the more rigid CN groups, which increases the stiffness of the polymer main-chain.

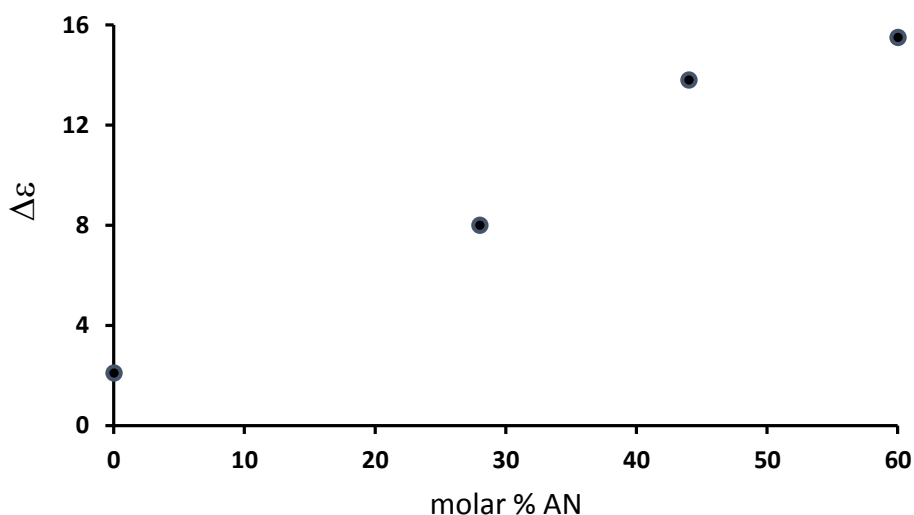
The molecular dynamic features can also be described by an important parameter called dielectric increment or total static dielectric polarization, $\Delta\epsilon$, that can be obtained as the

difference between the static permittivity (ϵ_s) and the high frequency permittivity (ϵ_∞) associated with the various relaxation processes. According to the Onsager's theory,⁷¹ the dielectric increment, $\Delta\epsilon$, is proportional to the effective number of dipoles aligned with the external applied field (Eq. 5).

$$\Delta\epsilon_T = \epsilon_s - \epsilon_\infty = \sum_i \Delta\epsilon_i = \frac{g_k}{kT} \cdot \sum_j N_j \mu_j^2 \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

where μ_j , $\sum_j N_j$ and g_k stand for the dipole moment associated to the molecular group j , the total volume concentration of molecular dipoles, and the Kirkwood factor that takes into account the relative molecular orientation, respectively.⁷²

The influence of the α -relaxation process on the ϵ' value taking into consideration the dielectric strength $\Delta\epsilon$ was examined. We have chosen to calculate $\Delta\epsilon$ at a temperature corresponding to the maximum of the α -relaxation of each polymer as the difference between ϵ' values at lower and higher temperatures, below and above T_g , respectively (Figure 8a). The obtained $\Delta\epsilon$ values were 2.1, 8.0, 13.8 and 15.5 for poly(MATRIF), poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 25/75, poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 50/50 and poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25, respectively. Figure 9 exhibits the evolution of $\Delta\epsilon$ versus the AN content in the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) x/y



copolymers.

Figure 9 Evolution of $\Delta\epsilon$ versus the molar composition of AN in the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers

The dielectric increment value, $\Delta\epsilon$, appears relatively low in poly(MATRIF) homopolymer ($\Delta\epsilon=2.1$), attributed to the small molecular dipole moment $\mu=1.34$ D calculated for the trifluoroethoxycarbonyl moiety of poly(MATRIF) according to the Onsager's theory (Eq.4).²⁰ In addition, $\Delta\epsilon$ values for poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers are higher than that of the reference poly(MATRIF) homopolymer, reflecting the effect of the polarity due to the introduction of cyano dipoles of AN units. The high value of the dipole moment, 4 D, in several aliphatic compounds,^{73, 74} explains the higher value in the dielectric strength in the copolymer. Indeed, as the concentration of the CN dipoles in the copolymer increases (Table 1), $\Delta\epsilon$ value increases too. In fact, the dielectric strength value is proportional to the effective number of dipoles aligned with the applied electric field.⁶⁹

3.6.3 Dielectric breakdown

The breakdown strength (E_b) has a significant effect on the energy storage, it is also a main parameter for the dielectric properties of polymers and composites. Generally, such a feature has been analyzed by the two-parameter Weibull distribution function (Eq. 6).

$$P(E) = 1 - \exp\left\{-\left(\frac{E}{E_b}\right)^\beta\right\} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

where P and E represent the cumulative probability of failure and the experimental breakdown strength, respectively. The characteristic breakdown strength (E_b) was obtained when the cumulative probability of electrical failure (P) worthes 63.2% and β is the shape parameter calculated through linear fitting that evaluates the data distribution.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁸

Figure 10 exhibits the Weibull distribution of E_b of the homopolymers and copolymers, the corresponding values being summarized in Table 5.

As the values of dielectric breakdown, E_b , are linked to the thickness of the films,⁷⁹ the measurements of E_b have been performed on samples that exhibit the same thickness. The E_b values determined for different copolymers were influenced by their structure (the molar fraction of MATRIF into the copolymer), and were higher than that of poly(AN) (Table 5) and polar homopolymers where the E_b values are ranging between 24 and 300.⁷⁰ Indeed, the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25 presents the highest E_b value. In fact, the introduction of MATRIF comonomer bearing fluorinated groups into poly(AN) units suppresses the electron

acceleration due to an increase of the scattering of conduction electrons. Thus, this leads to an increase of E_b determined by the electron avalanche breakdown. Similar results were previously

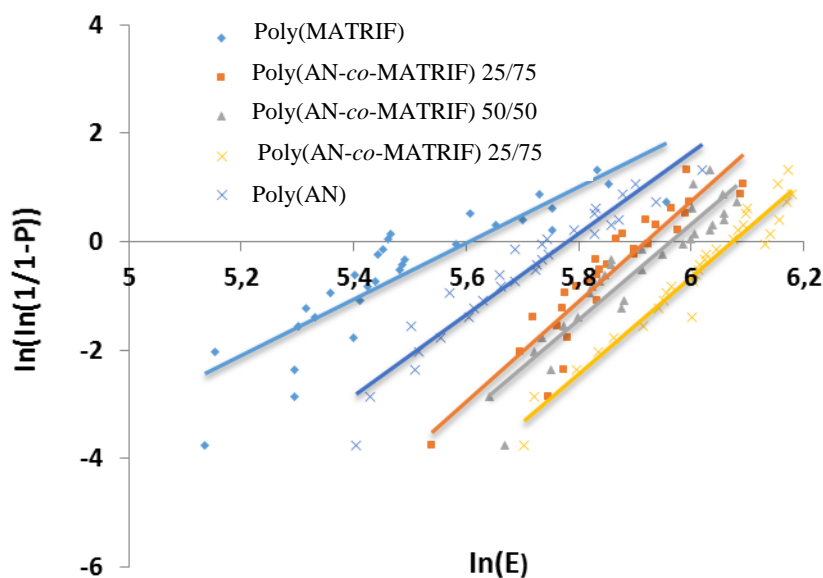


Figure 10 Distribution of Weibull of different AN and MATRIF containing (co)polymers.

Table 5 Dielectric breakdown (E_b) and shape parameter (β) of different polymer films at room temperature

(Co)Polymer	Mol. % of MATRIF in copolymers	Thickness (μm)	E_b (MV/m)	β
Poly(AN)	-	34 ± 2	324	8
Poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 75/25	28	34 ± 2	434	9
Poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 50/50	44	32 ± 3	390	9
Poly(AN-co-MATRIF) 25/75	60	36 ± 3	372	9
Poly(MATRIF)	-	32 ± 3	272	6

reported on the electrical breakdown of ethylene copolymers with halogenated comonomers such as MATRIF and 2,4,6-tribromobenzyl methacrylate.^{80,81} It is also noted that E_b values

decreased when the molar content of MATRIF increased (Table 6). A tentative explanation may be the presence of the high fluorine content in the amorphous AN chain gives rise to some kind of defects, thus leading to an E_b decrease.^{80,81} In conclusion, compared to poly(AN) and poly(MATRIF) homopolymers, the introduction of polar cyano groups in the MATRIF units via emulsion radical copolymerization of AN and MATRIF leads to an increase of both the dielectric strength ($\Delta\epsilon$) (Figure 9) and dielectric breakdown (E_b) (Table 5), therefore increasing the energy density (U_e) since it is proportional to both these parameters: $U_e=1/2 \epsilon_0\epsilon_r E_b^2$.

4. Conclusion

The radical emulsion polymerization of AN with MATRIF was successfully achieved and the resulting copolymers were suitable candidates as new electroactive amorphous materials with high dielectric permittivity, high dielectric breakdown and low dissipation factor. These poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers were characterized by ^1H , ^{13}C NMR and IR spectroscopies, DSC, DMA and dielectric spectroscopy. Their compositions were determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. The kinetics of such a copolymerization using various initial $[\text{AN}]_0:[\text{MATRIF}]_0$ feed ratios enabled us to assess the reactivity ratios using the Extended Kelen-Tüdös method ($r_{\text{AN}}=0.09$ and $r_{\text{MATRIF}}=0.47$ at 75°C). The $r_{\text{AN}} \times r_{\text{MATRIF}}$ product being close to zero indicates that such copolymers exhibit a tendency to alternance with homosequences that is in good agreement with the study of the microstructure and stereosequence distribution from the Igarashi's and Pyun's models. These poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers exhibited T_g s in the $75\text{-}78^\circ\text{C}$ range depending on their compositions and they decreased with increasing MATRIF contents in the copolymer. The dielectric properties of these polymer films showed that the dielectric permittivity was improved with increasing the acrylonitrile molar content. Actually, $\Delta\epsilon(\text{poly(AN-co-MATRIF) } 75/25)=15.5$ is seven times higher than that of poly(MATRIF) (2.1). The structure of these copolymers - dielectric permittivity relationship was established and an improvement of dielectric breakdown (E_b) was also observed.

This article not only describes a promising strategy for preparing high molar mass-poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers by tailoring their molar compositions, but also provides insights into the understanding of the structure-dielectric properties relationship and the energy storage capability. In addition, these results also strongly suggest that superior dielectric properties make the poly(AN-co-MATRIF) copolymers even at high AN composition as

candidates for some applications amongst advanced electrical materials such as amorphous dielectric polymer layers for energy capacitor devices. Finally, measuring the dielectric relaxation strength is a practical way to evaluate the potential piezoelectricity of an amorphous polymer.⁸² On the other hand, enhancing the dielectric relaxation strength of poly(AN-*co*-MATRIF) 75/25 copolymer and hence its piezoelectric response must feature a high concentration of highly CN polar groups and cooperative dipole motion.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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