



Probing the mobility of polymers grafted on cosmetic pigments using NMR and EPR

Poster ID: 269

in PMHS grafted on TiO₂

3510 3540 3570

narrow and broad triplets:

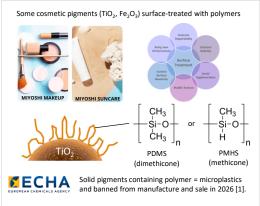
mobile and rigid domains



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Introduction:



Exclusion: polymer is not solid.

Question: Are the PDMS and PMHS solid after grafting on TiO₂ pigment?

Materials & Methods:

Sample: TiO₂ pigment grafted with PDMS or PMHS

• EPR at 9.81 GHz

TEMPO radical dissolved PDMS or PMHS/TiO₂



1D EPR spectra probe mobility of TEMPO and hence, grafted polymer.

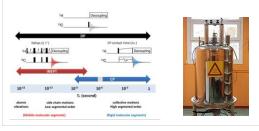
Solid-state NMR at 9.4 T (¹H Larmor frequency of 400 MHz)

1D ¹H MAS NMR: mobility of protons

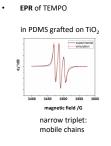
1D ^{13}C DP (all), $^{1}H{\rightarrow}$ ^{13}C J-INEPT (mobile) and CPMAS (rigid): mobility of ^{13}C [2,3]

NGRES

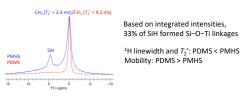
LON



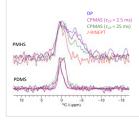
Results & Discussion:



¹H solid-state NMR



¹³C solid-state NMR



Conclusions:

- PDMS: EPR as well as ¹H and ¹³C solid-state NMR indicate that most segments are mobile and remain liquid-like at room temperature. The rigid fraction is small and correspond to PDMS rigid layer on TiO₂ surface (thickness ≈ 2 nm) [4]. PDMS/TiO₂ is not microplastics according to REACH [1].
- PMHS: first study of the mobility of PMHS grafted on surfaces. EPR as well as H and ¹³C solid-state NMR indicate that the majority of segments are rigid. Higher rigidity stems from the formation of Si-O-Ti linkages. PMHS/TIO₂ is a microplastics according to REACH
 [1].

Acknowledgements:

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References:

3 2 N D

¹ Annex to Annex XV Restriction Report, substance name: Intentionally Added Microplastics, version 1.2, European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), 2019.

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PDMS:

 $DP \approx J$ -RINEPT \Rightarrow most ¹³C are mobile Small fraction of rigid segments seen in CPMAS

PMHS

Broader spectra than PDMS \Rightarrow more rigid chains DP \approx CPMAS \Rightarrow most ¹³C are rigid

Small fraction of mobile segments seen in J-RINEPT