



Polyhydroxyester films obtained by non-catalyzed melt-polycondensation of natural occurring fatty polyhydroxyacids

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Free-standing polyesters films from mono and polyhydroxylated fatty acids (C₁₆ and C₁₈) have been obtained by non-catalyzed melt-condensation polymerization in air at 150°C. Chemical characterization by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and ¹³C Magic Angle Spinning Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (¹³C MAS-NMR) has confirmed the formation of the corresponding esters and the occurrence of hydroxyl partial oxidation, which extent depends on the type of hydroxylation of the monomer (primary or secondary). Generally, polyester films obtained are hydrophobic, insoluble in common solvents, amorphous and infusible as revealed by X-ray diffraction and differential scanning calorimetry. In ω-polyhydroxy acids, esterification reaction with primary hydroxyls is preferential and, therefore, the structure can be defined as linear with variable branching depending on the amount of esterified secondary hydroxyls. The occurrence side oxidative reactions like the diol cleavage are responsible for chain cross-linking. Films are thermally stable up to 200–250°C though this limit can be extended up to 300°C in the absence of ester bonds involving secondary hydroxyls. By analogy with natural occurring fatty polyesters (i.e., cutin in higher plants), these polymers are proposed as biodegradable and non-toxic barrier films or coatings to be used, for instance, in food packing.

Keywords: biomimicry, polyhydroxyesters, non-toxic, coatings, waste, valorization

Introduction

The use of plastics in the packaging industry is massive and solidly implanted and, despite the increasing tendency to recycle, their disposal is causing a serious and global environmental problem. This is originated by the fact that, in contact with the soil, most of hydrocarbon-based materials have degradation periods of decades and beyond. Furthermore, in the case of food containers, the toxicity associated to the release of some additives like bisphenol A from the plastic matrix or the protective internal coating is becoming a notorious health concern (NPT-CERHR Monograph on the Potential Human Reproductive and Developmental Effects of Bisphenol A, 2008).

In Nature, higher plants have solved the “packing problem” by wrapping their fruits, leaves, stems, and seeds with a cuticle, a continuous extracellular protective membrane essentially composed of a

polymeric polyester skeleton supporting other components like external and embedded waxes, phenolic compounds, and polysaccharides (Pollard et al., 2008). In aerial parts, such polymeric framework is the cutin, and it constitutes an abundant renewable stock representing up to 1200 kg/crop hectare (Heredia, 2003). The inherent characteristics of biopolymer cutin (Domínguez et al., 2011), i.e., non-toxicity, biodegradability, and availability, are very attractive features to overcome the aforementioned drawbacks of current packaging materials and, consequently, the design and obtaining of cutin inspired polymers is proposed as an alternative. The insolubility and infusibility of natural cutin impedes its direct processing and, therefore, the strategy comprises the chemical degradation of the biopolymer, the isolation of the monomers, and the reconstruction of the polyester under synthetic conditions. Chemically, cutin can be described as an amorphous polymeric network of ester bonded C₁₆ and C₁₈ polyhydroxylated fatty acids (Baker and Holloway, 1970; Kolattukudy, 1981; Walton, 1990). Thus, the reaction involved is an esterification between the carboxylic acid and the alcohol groups that is typically performed by polycondensation in an organic media using an acidic surfactant as a promoter or a metallic catalyst (Bawn and Huglin, 1962; Saam, 1998; Heredia-Guerrero et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2011). However, to avoid the use of organic solvents as well as aromatic and heavy metal catalysts jeopardizing the non-toxicity of the final product, we have used the direct, non-catalyzed synthesis from molten precursors in air. Conceptually, this is a quite simple method for preparing thin films or coatings that could be easily scaled up to large production processes at a very low cost. Particularly, and, if conceived as internal food container coatings, the preservation of the insolubility and infusibility of natural cutin is desirable to resist the sterilization protocols and the chemical attack of edible fluids.

Thus, the aim of this article is the characterization of the materials resulting from the non-catalyzed melt-polycondensation of cutin representative C₁₆ monomers like 16-hydroxy, 10,16-dihydroxy and 9,10,16-trihydroxypalmitic acids, as well as other reference C₁₈ polyhydroxyacids to state the effect of the hydroxylation degree in the physical and chemical properties of the polyhydroxyesters obtained. Results will constitute a reference for designing a synthesis of non-toxic and biodegradable protective films or coatings based on the valorization of residues like peels of large scale production fruits.

Materials and Methods

Products

16-Hydroxypalmitic acid (Aldrich, 98%) (HPA), 12-hydroxystearic acid (Aldrich, 99%) (HSA), 9,10-dihydroxystearic acid (Sigma-Aldrich, 99%) (diHSA), and aleuritic (DL-*threo*-9,10,16-trihydroxypalmitic, Fluka, 93.8%) (triHPA) were commercially available and used as received. The product named as 10,16-dihydroxyhexadecanoic acid (diHPA) actually refers to an extract obtained from tomato mature green cuticles (Luque et al., 1995). Cuticles were isolated by incubation for 5 days in a 2% pectinase/0.2% cellulose solution at pH = 3.6 and treated with chloroform:methanol (3/1, v/v) for 3 h to remove waxes. Dewaxed

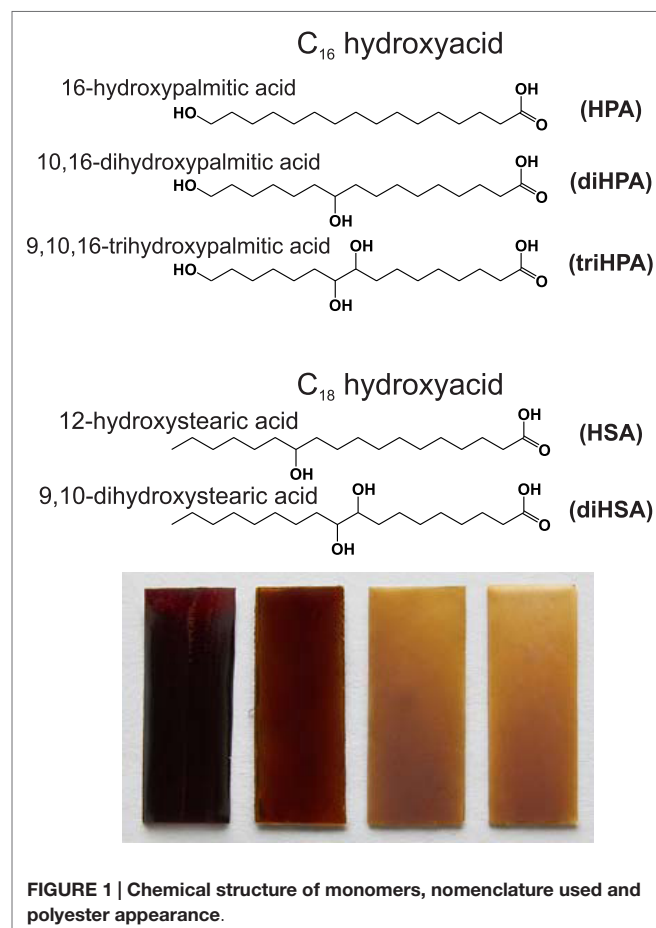
cuticles were depolymerized by saponification in 1% KOH/methanol for 6 h under refluxing conditions. The filtrate was neutralized with HCl 1N and extracted with diethyl ether. The solid contains about 82% (w/w) of 10(9),16-dihydroxyhexadecanoic acids and minor amounts of other diacids and hydroxyacids (Baker and Holloway, 1970; del Río and Hatcher, 1998; Kosma et al., 2010). The chemical structure of monomers and polyester nomenclature used along this article are summarized in (Figure 1).

Polyester Synthesis by Non-Catalyzed Melt-Condensation Polymerization

For this procedure, about 150 mg of solid monomer were placed on open carbon doped Teflon molds (30 mm × 10 mm and 1 mm deep) and heated in air inside a natural air convection oven at 150°C for 16–24 h. After cooling for several hours at room conditions, pale yellow/brown rubbery free-standing films with a thickness of about 300–350 μm can be easily separated from the mold. In the case of poly HSA, a very viscous product is obtained. To prepare samples under reduced pressure, the oven was pumped for 12 h at 25 mbar.

Polymer Synthesis by DBSA Assisted Polycondensation

As a reference for the samples obtained by the previous method, polyesters of HPA, diHPA, and triHPA have been prepared by



low-temperature polycondensation in similar conditions as those reported (Saam, 1998). Typically, about 200–250 mg of monomer, 80 mg of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid (DBSA), and 5 mL of toluene were introduced in a 50-mL flask. The mixture was briefly heated to about 100°C under continuous stirring until solids were dissolved, and then cooled to 80°C. Minor losses of organic solvent by evaporation were corrected and, in these conditions, the product began to precipitate in about 20 min forming a solid phase at the bottom of the flask. After 3 h, the reaction was stopped and the solid was filtered, washed sequentially three times with toluene, chloroform, and methanol and dried at room temperature for 24 h. A continuous layer adapting to the bottom of the flask was obtained only when triHPA was used.

Independently on the preparation method, solids obtained are quite insoluble in common solvents such as water, chloroform, toluene, dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and light alcohols. Only poly HPA and poly HSA were found to be soluble in some of these solvents.

Characterization

Transmission infrared spectra of samples were collected in a Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectrometer (FT/IR-6200, JASCO) equipped with a DTGS detector and using KBr pellets containing 1.5% (*w/w*) of sample. Spectra were recorded in the 4000–600 cm^{-1} range at 4 cm^{-1} resolution and accumulating 50 scans.

Solid state ^{13}C MAS–NMR proton decoupling single-pulse spectra of polymers were obtained with a Bruker Avance DRX-400 spectrometer using a magnetic field of 9.36 T and equipped with a multinuclear probe. Minced samples were packed in 4 mm \varnothing zirconia rotors and spun at 10 KHz. The spectra were acquired at a frequency of 100.61 MHz, using a $\pi/6$ pulse width of 2.5 μs and a pulse space of 10 s to ensure full relaxation and to allow quantitative analysis from peak areas. The chemical shifts are reported in ppm referenced to tetramethylsilane.

Differential scanning calorimetry thermograms were acquired with a DSC Q20 (TA Instruments) from –60 to 150°C under dry nitrogen flow (50 mL/min) at 10°C/min. Accurately weighed small pieces (about 3.5–4 mg) were cut from the films and stabilized at 55% RH in a glove box for 5 days. After stabilization, samples were packed in hermetic aluminum pans inside the glove box and a pin hole was made immediately before running the DSC experiment. Samples were first cooled to –60°C and then a heating–cooling–heating cycle was performed. The glass transition temperature (T_g) is obtained from the second heating using the inflection method.

Water uptake was calculated from the desorption peak in the first heating. With values well below 1% (*w/w*), this method was found to be more accurate than weighing.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained at the CITIUS X-ray laboratory (University of Seville, Spain) using a Bruker D8 Advance instrument equipped with a Cu K_α radiation source operating at 40 kV and 30 mA. XRD patterns were obtained in the 3–70° 2θ -range with a step size of 0.015° and a time step of 0.1° $2\theta/\text{min}$.

Thermal stability of polyesters was monitored with a SDT Q600 TGA/DSC analyzer (TA Instruments). Samples (about

6 mg) were heated from RT to 500°C at 5°C/min under N_2 flow (100 mL/min).

Tensile measurements were done with a MTS Criterion 42 machine equipped with a 10-N load cell. Rectangular uniform pieces (7 mm \times 20 mm) and typically 300–350 μm thick were brought to rupture at a constant deformation rate of 0.2 mm/min at room environmental conditions. Stress values were calculated using the specimen cross-section under no applied load and the Young's modulus from the initial slope of the stress–strain curves. Experiments were repeated at least five times and values averaged.

Insoluble fraction was calculated considering the weight loss of minced samples (about 200 mg) placed inside a glass micro-fiber extraction thimbles and immersed in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) at 90°C for 16 h under continuous magnetic stirring.

Gel-permeation chromatography (GPC) measurements were carried out on an Agilent 1260 Infinity quaternary LC system using two PLGel 5- μm MIXED-C columns at 25°C and a refractive index detector. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was used as eluent at 1 mL/min flow rate. The system was calibrated with Agilent EasyVial PS standards. Due to the very low solubility of most of these polyhydroxyesters in THF, only consistent results can be obtained for poly HPA and poly HSA.

Results

Chemical Analysis of Polyhydroxyesters Obtained by Non-Catalyzed Melt Polycondensation in Air

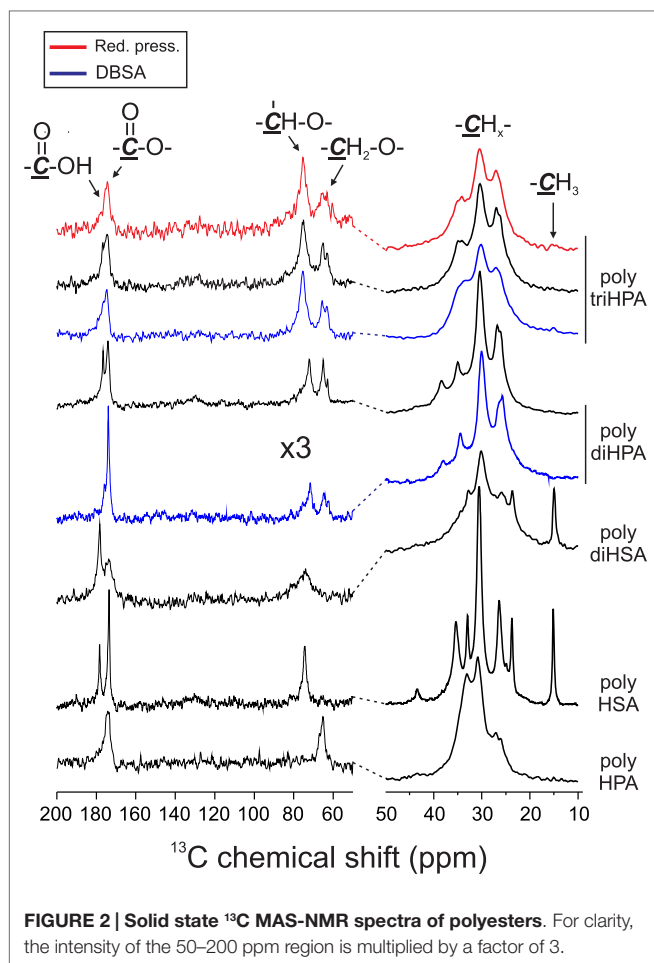
In every case, ester formation is clearly stated from the carbonyl ^{13}C MAS–NMR peak around 174 ppm (Garbow and Stark, 1990; Zlotnik-Mazori and Stark, 1998; Ahmed et al., 2003; Pandey et al., 2010; Arrieta-Baez et al., 2011; Liu et al., 2011) (**Figure 2**) and the characteristic FTIR $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ around 1730 cm^{-1} and $\nu(\text{OC}-\text{O}-\text{C})$ bands at 1240 and 1170 cm^{-1} (Bellamy, 1975) (**Figure 3**).

A detailed analysis of obtained polyesters is given below:

Poly HPA

In poly HPA (**Figure 2**), single ^{13}C MAS–NMR peaks at 174.0 ppm ($-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_2-$) and 65.3 ppm ($-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_2-$) reveal a very high esterification degree. This is confirmed by a very weak contribution of free acid at 9 ppm in the corresponding ^1H MAS–NMR spectrum (not shown). A residual non-reacted hydroxyl population can also be detected from the weak signal at 61.8 ppm ($\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-$). On the other side, the quantitative analysis of the ^{13}C MAS–NMR data shows an excess of carbonyls and a deficiency of singly bonded ($\text{C}-\text{O}$) when compared to the nominal composition of the polyester (**Table 1**). This is the result of the partial oxidation of hydroxyl groups to ketones and $-\text{COOH}$ species as presumed from a weak MAS–NMR signal at 43.4 ppm ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{COR}$) and confirmed from ^{13}C NMR in solution (Figure S1 in Supplementary Material). Such oxidation by-products are not observed in samples prepared under reduced pressure. ^{13}C NMR data also detect the absence of etherification and dehydration reactions in both preparation conditions.

FTIR data, (**Figure 3**), confirm the formation of the polyester by the characteristic peaks at 1732 and 1169 cm^{-1} (Liu et al., 2011)



and the low intensity of hydroxyls ($3600\text{--}3200\text{ cm}^{-1}$ band). The broad shoulder around 1715 cm^{-1} is assigned to carbonyls in a loosely packed polyester phase as well as to ester groups interacting with residual hydroxyls and to loosely associated carboxyls (Heredia-Guerrero et al., 2014). Additionally, a weak absorption at 1775 cm^{-1} is assigned to peroxyester ($\text{R-CO-O-O-R}'$) species (Davison, 1951) as an oxidation by-product.

When prepared under reduced pressure (red trace in **Figure 3**), the FTIR spectrum reveals a reduction of peroxy species due to the weaker exposure to oxygen.

Poly HSA

The esterification of the secondary hydroxyls is characterized by ^{13}C MAS-NMR peaks at 173.5 ($-\text{COO}-\text{CH}<$) and 74.4 ppm ($-\text{COO}-\text{CH}<$) (**Figure 2**). The presence of free acid (^{13}C 178.3 ppm and ^1H ~ 9 ppm) is notorious, and there is little indication of free hydroxyl groups (no appreciable contribution on the higher chemical shift side of the 74.4 ppm peak ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_2-$) and no aliphatic signal at 38 ppm ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_2-$). Based on the quantification of ^{13}C MAS-NMR spectra (**Table 1**), there is a clear deficiency of (C–O) and an excess of (C=O) species. These data reveal that secondary hydroxyl oxidation is noticeable. Indeed, the intermediate ketone is clearly detected by the 43.5 ppm ^{13}C MAS-NMR peak ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-$) in the solid

and by the corresponding 211.9 ppm signal ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-$) after dissolving in CDCl_3 (not shown).

In the FTIR spectrum, both the ester bands (1731 , 1246 and 1175 cm^{-1}) and the low concentration of free hydroxyls are confirmed (**Figure 3**). The high concentration of free acid is characterized by the broadening on the lower wavenumber side ($\sim 1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the carbonyl stretching and by the definition of the peak at 1712 cm^{-1} (ester carbonyl perturbed by $-\text{COOH}$). As in poly HPA, a small amount of per-oxidation is evidenced by the weak band around 1775 cm^{-1} .

Gel-permeation chromatography results are consistent with the low polymerization degree of poly HSA and reveal the presence of oligomers containing few monomeric units ($n = 1\text{--}5$) (**Table 2**). However, esterification degree of hydroxyls is as high as in poly HPA (**Table 1**). The combination of both results, i.e., low M_w and high percentage of esterified hydroxyls suggest intra-esterification and the formation of cyclic oligomeric structures in poly HSA.

Poly diHSA

^{13}C MAS-NMR spectrum of poly diHSA (**Figure 2**) displays broad ester (173.6 ppm) and (C–O) peaks, which is interpreted as a variety of chemical configurations. Thus, vicinal $-\text{OH}$ groups may remain free (~ 76 ppm) or esterify (one, doublet at 74 and 81 ppm; both, single peak at 76 ppm) and consequently no reliable quantitative chemical information can be directly extracted. However, the most relevant findings are the strong presence of free acid (sharp peak at 178.3 ppm, about 52% of carbonyls) and the intense reduction of (C–O) bonds (**Table 1**). As in the previous case, this is the consequence of hydroxyl oxidation to carboxylic acid.

FTIR data (**Figure 3**) support NMR information and detect the ester formation (bands at 1731 , 1236 and 1166 cm^{-1}) and the reduced population of free hydroxyl groups (weak broad bands around 3500 and 3250 cm^{-1}). The broadening of the carbonyl stretching and the development of 1708 and 1690 cm^{-1} components are the consequence of the more heterogeneous chemical environment of carbonyl groups and the perturbation exerted by the considerable population of free acid.

Poly diHPA

Poly diHPA is the only polyester of the series that has been prepared from a hydroxyacid extract mostly composed of $10,16$ dihydroxypalmitic acid but containing other acids and hydroxyacids from the C_{18} and C_{16} families. For that reason, data in **Table 1** are referenced to the monomeric mixture composition. Poly diHPA is slightly deficient in (C–O) and enriched in carbonyl groups, which suggests that hydroxyls are partially oxidized to acid.

The ^{13}C MAS-NMR spectrum (**Figure 2**) evidences the ester formation (174.1 ppm) and the presence ($\sim 15\%$) of free acid (^{13}C 176 ppm and ^1H 9.6 ppm). The (C–O) signal reveals that most of primary hydroxyls are esterified (Saam, 1998; Deshmukh et al., 2003, 2005) (65.1 ppm, $-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_2-$) and only about 11% of them remain as non-reacted (62.9 ppm, $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). On the other side, the 72.2 ppm peak ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_2-$) indicates that secondary hydroxyls are mostly intact. Indeed, by comparing the total amount of ester carbonyls and the esterified primary

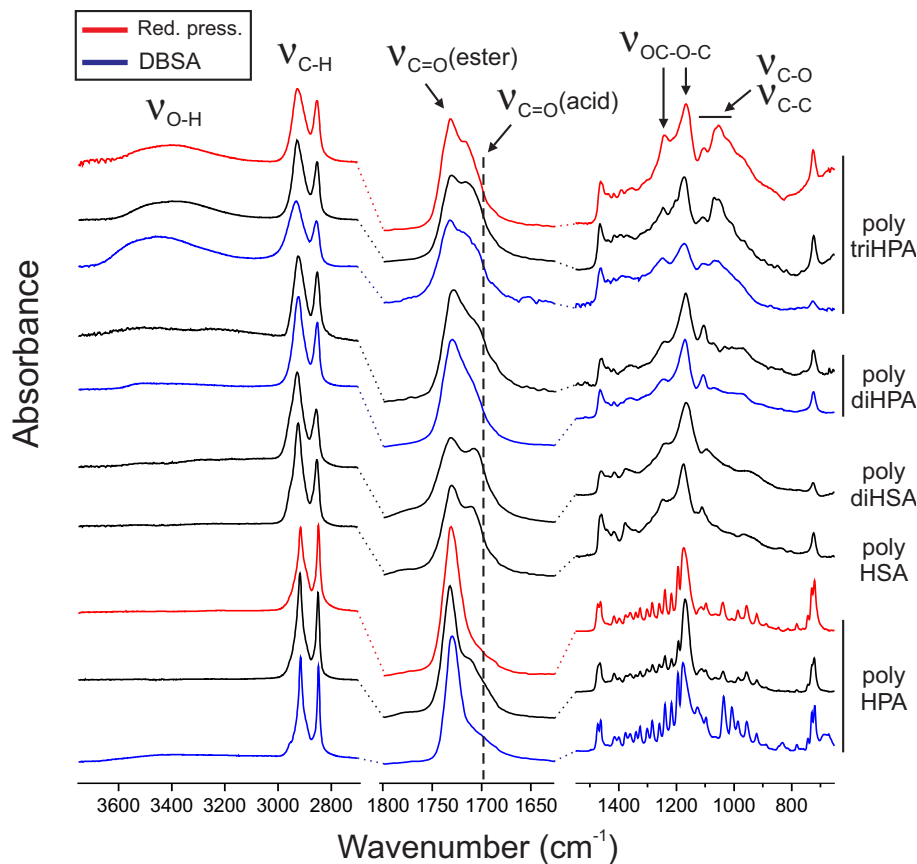


FIGURE 3 | FTIR spectra of polyhydroxyesters.

TABLE 1 | Chemical composition from ^{13}C MAS-NMR.

Monomer	Primary OH (%)		Secondary OH (%)		(C-O) ratio	(C=O) ratio	COOH (%)
	Free	Esterified	Free	Esterified			
Poly HPA	4	96	–	–	0.88	1.13	4
Poly HPA (red. press.)	0	100	–	–	1.01	1.02	0
Poly HSA	–	–	6	94	0.74	1.22	22
Poly diHSA	–	–	24	76	0.58	1.82	52
Poly diHPA (DBSA)	22	78	77	23	0.88	0.94	5
Poly diHPA	11	89	82	18	0.91	1.12	15
Poly triHPA (DBSA)	29	71	82	18	0.96	1.05	0
Poly triHPA	14	86	89	11	0.90	1.12	7
Poly triHPA (red. press.)	8	92	94	6	0.92	1.02	0

hydroxyls and by quantifying the aliphatic peak at 38.4 ppm ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_2-$), we have calculated that only about 18% of secondary hydroxyls have reacted.

As in previous cases, FTIR confirms the formation of the ester by the characteristic (C=O) and (C–O–C) stretchings (Figure 3). It also detects the presence of non-reacted hydroxyl groups (broad bands around 3500 and 3250 cm^{-1}). The carbonyl peak (1729 cm^{-1}) is accompanied by a shoulder at 1712 cm^{-1} that gathers the contribution of both $-\text{COOH}$ and $-\text{OH}$ groups hydrogen bonding ester carbonyls.

Poly triHPA

Poly triHPA is obtained from the most hydroxylated acid (aleuritic acid) of the series and the ^{13}C MAS-NMR is displayed in Figure 2. The dominant ester peak (174.6 ppm) is accompanied by a free acid fraction ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$, 176.7 ppm and $-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$, 34.9 ppm) that it is estimated in about 7%. Esterification is mainly with primary hydroxyls (65.3 ppm) leaving a non-reacted (63.1 ppm) population of about 14%. Most of secondary hydroxyls (75.2 ppm) are preserved though a small peak ~ 84 ppm can be considered as the result of mono esterification of the vicinal diol

TABLE 2 | Physical parameters of polyhydroxyesters obtained.

Polymer	Young's Modulus (MPa)	UTS (MPa)	Elongation at break (%)	T_g (°C)	T_m (°C)	ΔH_m (J/g)	Water uptake (% w/w) ^a	δT_g (°C)	Insoluble fraction (% w/w)	M_w (g/mol)
Poly HPA (DBSA)	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	-18	88	107	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	33	*
Poly HPA	123 ± 15	6.3 ± 0.4	11 ± 2	-20	86	95	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	89	59500
Poly HPA (red. press.)	196 ± 28	9 ± 2	6 ± 2	(n.m.)	94	134	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	96	(p.s.)
Poly HSA	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	-44	-20	6	0.08	0.5	17	1400
Poly diHSA	1.5 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.1	18 ± 3	-19	-	-	0.30	3.8	76	(i)
Poly diHSA (DBSA)	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	(n.m.)	-7	-	-	0.14	0.9	86	(i)
Poly diHSA	4.5 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.1	24 ± 4	-13	-	-	0.25	3.0	92	(i)
Poly triHSA (DBSA)	17 ± 3	2.0 ± 0.5	33 ± 4	-8	-	-	1.00	8.7	67	(i)
Poly triHSA	4.1 ± 1.3	0.9 ± 0.3	33 ± 7	-6	-	-	0.62	5.0	94	(i)
Poly triHSA (red. press.)	6.9 ± 1.6	2.0 ± 0.6	25 ± 6	-5	-	-	0.68	6.5	88	(i)

^aRH = 55%, (i) insoluble in THF, (p.s.) partially soluble in THF, (n.m.) cannot be measured, (-) does not exist, (*) not measured.

moiety. From the area of this peak, and the difference between the ester carbonyls and esterified primary hydroxyls, the fraction of esterified secondary -OH groups is calculated to be ~11%. As the others polyesters of the series, poly triHSA is enriched in (C=O) and deficient in (C-O) suggesting a small hydroxyl oxidation.

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (Figure 3) reveals the excess of non-reacted hydrogen bonded hydroxyls with broad $\nu_{(O-H)}$ bands at 3465 and 3375 cm^{-1} . Such hydroxyl surplus is also perturbing the carbonyl vibration causing a broad peak at 1717 cm^{-1} accompanying the ester vibration at 1731 cm^{-1} . In addition to the (C-O-C) stretching in ester group at 1173 cm^{-1} , there is a doublet (1069 and 1053 cm^{-1}) that we assign to the (C-O) stretching of vicinal secondary hydroxyls.

As a reference for the non-catalyzed polycondensation in air, the reaction has been performed under reduced pressure (25 mbar). The polyester obtained after 12 h (Figures 2 and 3, red traces) is chemically quite similar to the one prepared in air. ^{13}C MAS-NMR displays an ester peak at 174.4 ppm with some broadening at higher chemical shift but no evidence of free acid is detected. The lack of free acid is also confirmed from the absence of the aliphatic signal ~35 ppm (-CH₂-COOH) and the narrowing on the low wavenumber side of the carbonyl stretching. Most of primary (92%) and about 6% of secondary hydroxyls are esterified and the (C-O)/(C=O) signal ratio suggests no hydroxyl oxidation. The (C-O) ratio <1 is likely due to a very mild dehydration favored by pumping. The higher esterification degree is supported by both the weakening of both the hydroxyl band around 3400 cm^{-1} and the shoulder at 1717 cm^{-1} .

Chemical Analysis of Polyhydroxyesters Obtained by DBSA Promoted Polycondensation

As reference for the non-catalyzed process, the polycondensation reaction has also been performed in the presence of a hydrophilic acidic agent such as DBSA (dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid). The analysis is basically restricted to diHSA and triHSA because their potential technical interest considering the abundance of their natural sources.

DBSA Poly diHSA

^{13}C MAS-NMR spectrum of DBSA poly diHSA (Figure 2, blue trace) shows a very sharp peak of ester carbonyl at 174.0 ppm

with little contribution (~5%) of free acid (175.8 ppm). As in the non-catalyzed bulk polycondensation homologous, esterification is mostly with primary hydroxyls (64.7 ppm) leaving about 22% of non-reacted groups (62.6 ppm). Esterification with secondary hydroxyls is slightly more extended (23%) using DBSA, as deduced from the broadening of the 75.5 ppm peak at higher chemical shift. It is also visible when comparing the intensities of the 34.5 and 38.1 ppm corresponding to the aliphatic carbon in -CH₂-CHO(R)-CH₂- and -CH₂-CHOH-CH₂-, respectively (Figure 2). Though there is a small loss of (C-O) bonds upon formation of the polyester, this is not accompanied by an increment of (C=O). Consequently, the elimination of hydroxyls is not considered to be caused by oxidation but to the migration of the hydroxyl rich species of the monomeric mixture toward the solvent.

When compared to poly diHSA, FTIR of DBSA poly diHSA (Figure 3) shows a sharper carbonyl stretching region with an ester peak at 1733 cm^{-1} and a weaker shoulder at 1713 cm^{-1} . This is caused by a more reduced population of free acid groups perturbing the carbonyl vibration.

DBSA Poly triHSA

DBSA poly triHSA is characterized as an ester by the ^{13}C MAS-NMR signal at 174.7 ppm (Figure 2, blue trace). Compared to non-catalyzed poly triHSA, the carbonyl signal is broader on the higher chemical shift side but displays no distinctive peak of free acid. Such broadening is due to hydrogen bonding with hydroxyls, which are characterized by the IR band at 3450 cm^{-1} (Figure 3). Another indication of such hydrogen bonded phase is the shoulder around 1715 cm^{-1} . As in poly triHSA, esterification of primary hydroxyls is preferential (71%) while only 18% of secondary have reacted.

The Structure of Polyhydroxyesters

IR data, i.e., the low frequency and width of the (-CH₂-) stretching peaks (2917 and 2850 cm^{-1}), the splitting of the scissoring (1469 and 1465 cm^{-1}) and rocking (729 and 721 cm^{-1}) modes and the presence of progression bands in the 1400-1200 cm^{-1} (Stein and Sutherland, 1954; Casal et al., 1982) reveal that only poly HSA is crystalline. This is confirmed by

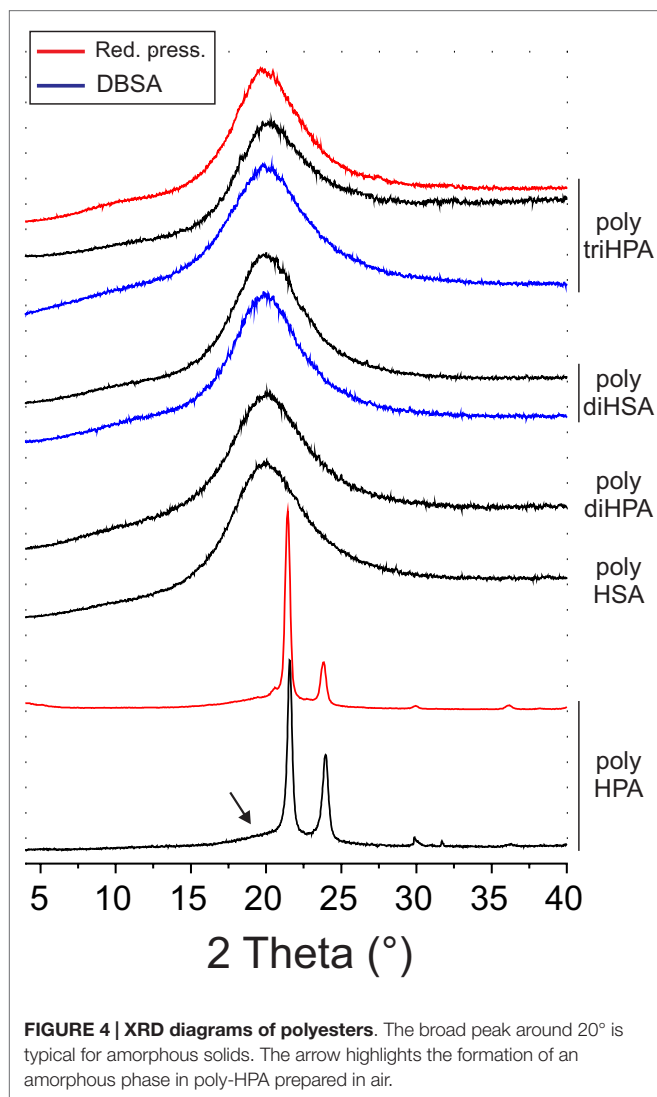


FIGURE 4 | XRD diagrams of polyesters. The broad peak around 20° is typical for amorphous solids. The arrow highlights the formation of an amorphous phase in poly-HPA prepared in air.

XRD (Figure 4) and DSC (Figure 5). Melting temperature (T_m) and enthalpy (ΔH_m) values (Table 2) are in good agreement with results reported for poly ω -hydroxyltetradecanoic acid (Liu et al., 2011).

The rest of the members of the series are amorphous at room temperature (Davison and Corish, 1955; Snyder et al., 1996) and DSC thermograms display clear vitreous transitions with T_g values generally increasing with the hydroxylation degree of the monomer (Table 2).

Mechanical Properties

Uniaxial tensile parameters of free-standing films obtained are compiled in Table 2. Within the series, crystalline poly HPA is the stiffest and displays a brittle fracture at quite low strain. If compared to values reported for the analogous poly ω -hydroxyl tetradecanoic acid (Liu et al., 2011), it can be deduced that this behavior is likely caused by a low molecular weight polymerization and by partial amorphization, as indicated by the broad peak around 20° in Figure 4. In this sense, self-polycondensation of

HPA under reduced pressure is more efficient and yields a higher molecular weight polyester.

The rest of polyesters prepared are amorphous and have quite low Young's modulus and rupture stress values, as well as moderate (20–30%) elongation at break. They can be defined as viscoelastic materials showing no strain softening or plastic flow regions. Among these polyhydroxyesters, poly triHPA (DBSA) displays the highest tensile parameters, particularly the Young's modulus. The self-polycondensation of aleuritic acid has been studied in detail in a previous work (Benítez et al., 2014) and it was found that tensile parameters experienced a sudden modification when achieving full esterification. Curiously, poly triHPA (DBSA) values do fit within this gap and we conclude that polycondensation in the organic medium was not completed in the experimental conditions used.

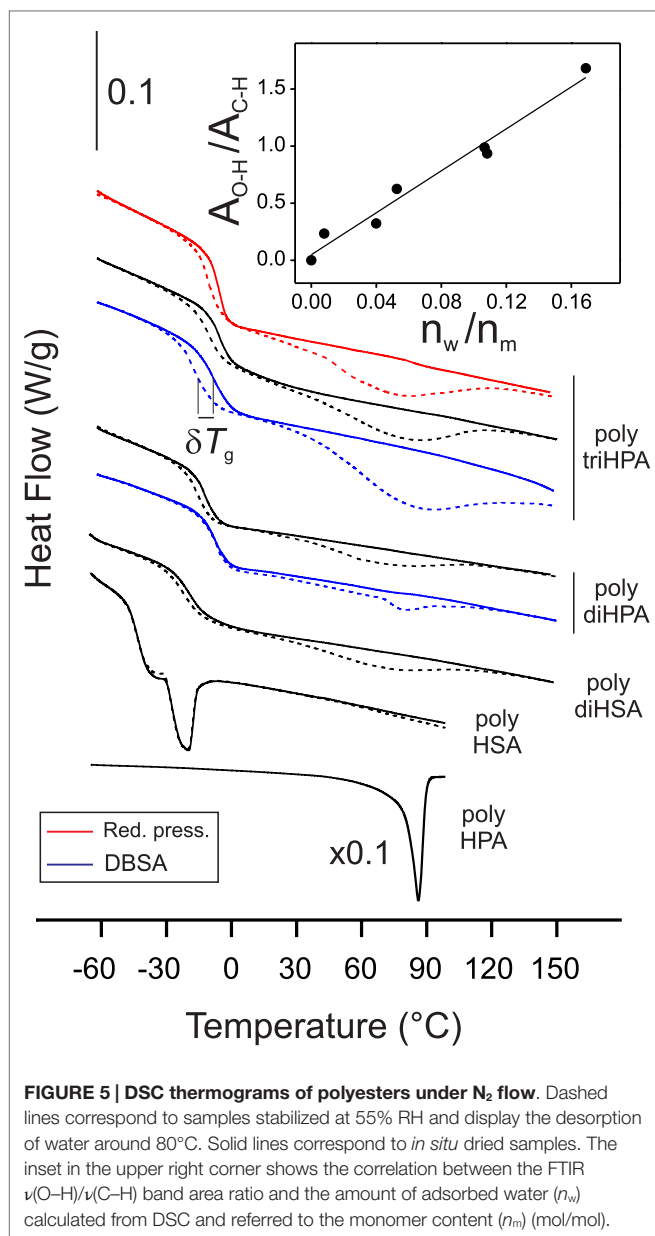
Water Uptake

Hydrophobicity is a desirable feature in barrier polymers to prevent, among others, mechanical modifications by swelling, chemical degradation, and material lixiviation. In this series of polyhydroxyacids, the nominal hydroxyl to acid ratio is equal or above 1 and, therefore, the excess of hydroxyl groups is expected to act as water absorbent sites. To comparatively estimate hydrophobicity, water uptake of films has been evaluated by DSC. *In situ* sample drying shows two events on the thermogram: the desorption peak around 70–80°C and the T_g shift (δT_g) (Figure 5). Both parameters increase with the monomer hydroxylation degree (Table 2). Their good correlation with the normalized area of the FTIR hydrogen bonded hydroxyls (inset in Figure 5, for instance) clearly states that surplus hydroxyls are the origin of polyhydroxyesters surface affinity for water.

Thermal Stability

The thermal stability of a polymer is a very important feature conditioning its potential applications. Moreover, TGA experiments of these polyesters under inert atmosphere were found to be structure sensitive (Figure 6). Thus, TGA patterns of reference monomers (primary HPA and secondary HSA) show two decomposition stages (dashed lines). The low temperature peak (240–250°C) is common and it is mostly associated to the dehydration and decarboxylation processes of the hydroxyacids. Its absence in the polyester series is consistent with spectroscopic data indicating high esterification degrees. On the other side, the second decomposition stage is specific for each type of monohydroxyacid: ~335°C for secondary and ~410°C for primary.

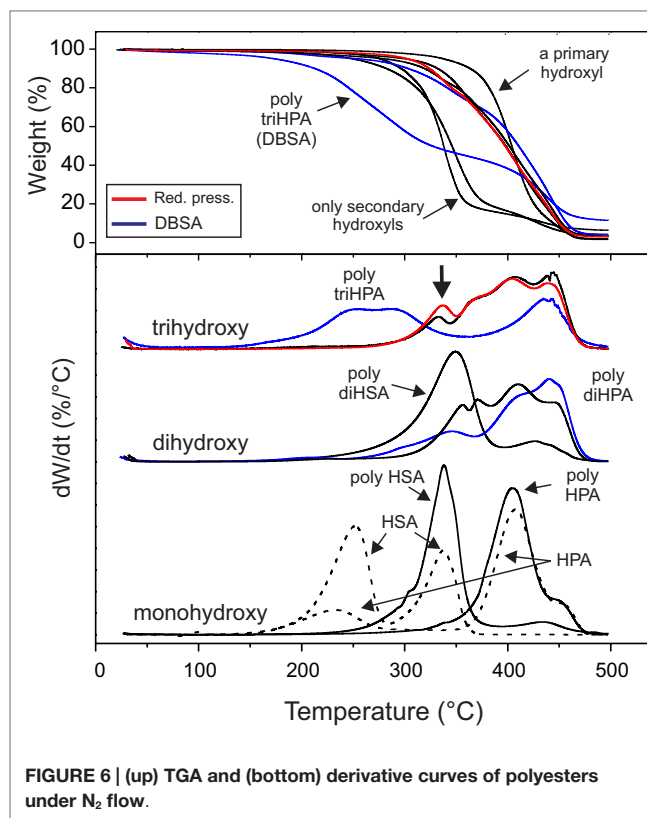
In poly HPA, poly HSA, and poly diHSA it is observed that the thermogravimetric patterns mostly depend on the type of monomer hydroxylation (primary or secondary). Thus, polyesters from exclusively secondary functionalized monomers (poly HSA and poly diHSA) are thermally decomposed at lower temperature (335–350°C) than the one obtained from an exclusively primary hydroxylated precursor (poly HPA) (410°C). The fact that the TGA profile of the polyhydroxyesters overlaps with those of the corresponding monomers, indicates that the primary thermal degradation mechanism in the polymers is the scission of the



ester bond into an olefin and a carboxylic acid, followed by their subsequent decomposition (Goldfarb and McGuchan, 1968; Sutton and Tighe, 1973).

In polyhydroxyesters containing both primary and secondary hydroxyls (poly diHSA and poly triHSA), the decomposition peak is mostly displaced toward the high temperature side indicating that esterification with primary hydroxyls is preferential, as already pointed by ¹³C MAS-NMR.

Poly triHSA (DBSA) is a particular case within the series and shows considerable decomposition starting at 200°C. Since there are no spectroscopic evidences of a significant acid phase responsible for such thermal lability, we consider the possibility of an impurity arising from the DBSA method catalyzing the scission reaction.



Discussion

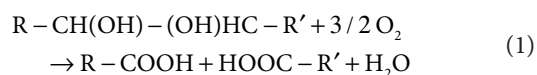
Experimental results have shown that free-standing polyesters films of C₁₆ and C₁₈ polyhydroxyacids can be prepared by non-catalyzed melt-polycondensation in air. In general, esterification degrees were quite high, particularly when the monomer contains a primary hydroxyl. However, the formation of minor amounts oxidation and dehydration by-products is associated to this preparation procedure. On the other side, the resolution of the ¹³C MAS-NMR spectra, as well as the overlapping with the (C-O) region, prevents a reliable detection of ether formation. The absence of ether species was only confirmed in poly HPA prepared in air and under reduced pressure (Figure S1 in Supplementary Material).

Consistency of films obtained by non-catalyzed melt-polycondensation in air is found to depend on the type of hydroxylation of the monomer. Thus, products from those containing only secondary hydroxyls are very soft (poly diHSA) or even resinous (poly HSA). On the contrary, films obtained from the ω -hydroxyacid (poly HPA) are crystalline and, mechanically, the most robust within the series. Such a difference is likely due to the balance between inter and intra-esterification reactions, leading to the formation of low M_w cyclic structures from exclusively secondary hydroxylated monomers. Thus, free-standing polyesters are better prepared from long-chain hydroxyacids containing primary hydroxyls.

When primary and secondary hydroxyls coexist, experimental data have shown that the formation of the primary ester is

preferential. Consequently, their structure can be described as mostly linear with some degree of branching depending on the extent of the esterification with secondary –OH (**Figure 7**). However, and despite no cross-linking between chains is possible because of the AB (–COOH/–OH) stoichiometry, they are found to be quite insoluble thermosets.

Chemically, polyhydroxyesters obtained by non-catalyzed melt-polycondensation in air are generally deficient in (C–O) bonds and enriched in (C=O) linkages in the form of acid and/or ester. This is the result of hydroxyl oxidation to carbonyl species, which is more intense for secondary hydroxyls, particularly in vicinal configuration, where an oxidative diol cleavage reaction is feasible:



Newly formed carboxylic groups may undergo further esterification with available hydroxyls creating two ester bonds per broken C–C. One of the fragments is a dicarboxylic acid and it is susceptible of generating cross-linking between polymeric chains (**Figure 7**). This mechanism would explain, for instance, the better consistency of poly diHSA vs. poly HSA as well as its higher insoluble fraction (**Table 2**).

The same oxidative diol cleavage reaction can also be proposed for poly triHPA. However, the experimental (C=O/C–O) ratio

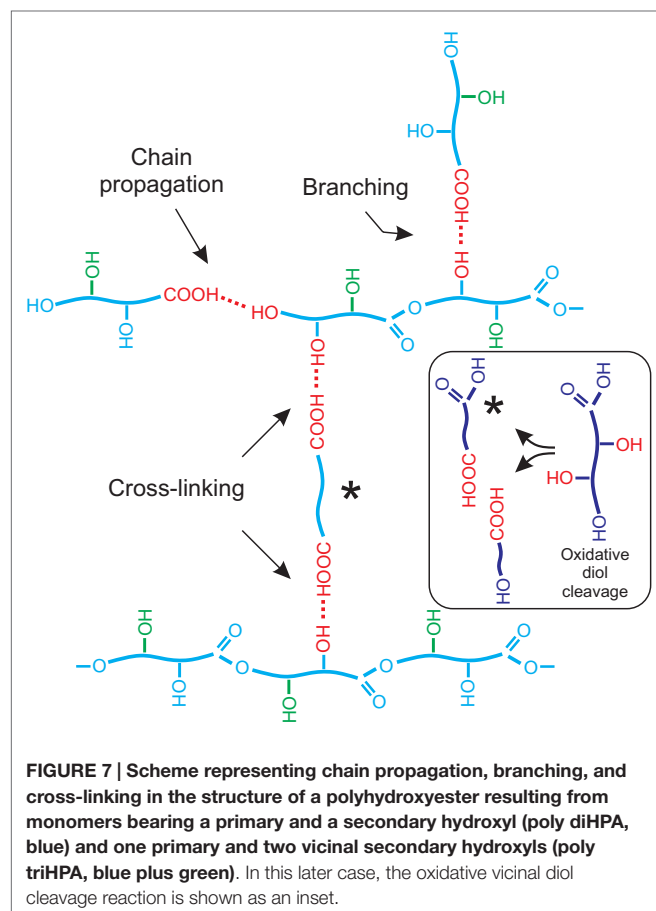
indicates that the oxidation is not as intense as in poly diHSA. The main difference between both monomers is the presence of a primary hydroxyl in the 9,10,16-trihydroxypalmitic acid and we have already confirmed the higher reactivity of primary hydroxyls. Consequently, we propose that the preferential esterification of primary hydroxyls progressively gives rise to a viscous polyester phase that impedes oxygen diffusion to the bulk and reduces the extent of the oxidative diol cleavage in poly triHPA when compared to poly diHSA. The association of cross-linking with the extent of the oxidative diol cleavage and further esterification in poly triHPA would explain the increment of the insoluble fraction values in the sense air > reduced pressure > DBSA assisted, as contact with oxygen is reduced.

Poly diHPA is by far the most interesting polyhydroxyester among the series. It has been obtained from a monomeric mixture extracted from tomato cuticles and may represent a stock of about 35,000 t considering only the dry wastes of tomato processing in Europe. The monomeric mixture is mostly composed of positional isomers of the ω -dihydroxyhexadecanoic acid, being the 10,16 the most abundant (Holloway and Deas, 1971). In this molecule, the oxidative cleavage is not possible because of the lack of vicinal diols. However, as biopolyester cutin, synthetic poly diHPA is infusible and quite insoluble, pointing to a cross-linked structure. Our hypothesis is that other minor components are responsible for such properties. The esterification of secondary hydroxyls of different polymeric chains with dioic acids is considered here as the source of cross-linking. Such dioic acid have been detected in the monomeric mixture (~2.5%) (del Río and Hatcher, 1998) or can also be *in situ* generated by the oxidative cleavage of the small amounts of 9,10,16-trihydroxyhexadecanoic and 9,10,18-trihydroxyoctadecanoic acids (~1.4%). Another option is a partial oxidation of the significant amount of the ω -hydroxyacid (~9.3%) to the dioic acid as observed for poly HPA.

Conclusion

Polycondensation of molten fatty polyhydroxyacids (C₁₆–C₁₈) in the absence of a catalyst is proven to yield generally amorphous, infusible and insoluble free-standing polyester films. The process is relatively slow, as conditioned by the effective elimination of generated water molecules. Esterification is observed to be preferential with primary hydroxyls and, therefore, their structure can be described as linear with variable branching, depending on the extent of the secondary hydroxyl esterification. When conducted in air, partial oxidation of hydroxyl groups takes place, but, despite the harsh preparation conditions used, the oxidation extent is found to be limited by the diminishment of the oxygen diffusion within the viscous bulk as the polyhydroxyester phase is being formed. Hydroxyl oxidation and acid formation is observed to be more intense for secondary groups, particularly, in vicinal diol configuration. Esterification of newly formed dicarboxylic acids with surplus secondary hydroxyls leads to chain cross-linking, which in turn is positive to obtain insoluble, infusible and thermally stable polyhydroxyester films or coatings.

The synthesis of a cutin inspired polyhydroxyester (poly diHPA) is of particular interest since it represents the valorization



of the abundant waste coming from the processing of large scale production fruits like tomato.

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Supplementary Material

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at <http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmats.2015.00059>

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Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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