# Vazo™

# Free Radical Initiators

# **Quick Product Review**

# **Product Information**

#### **Description**

Vazo<sup>™</sup> free radical initiators are substituted azo compounds that thermally decompose to generate free radicals and nitrogen gas. The rate of decomposition is first-order and unaffected by contaminants such as metal ions. Chemours offers four solvent-soluble grades: Vazo<sup>™</sup> 52, 64, 67, and 88 and three water-soluble grades: Vazo<sup>™</sup> 56WSP, and 68WSP. The grade number is the Celsius temperature at which the half-life in solution is 10 hours. Vazo<sup>™</sup> initiators are used in bulk, solution, suspension, and emulsion polymerizations. They can be used alone or in combination with other free radical initiators.

#### Commercial Uses

- Free radical polymerizations for resins and coatings
- Halogenations (chlorinated solvents and elastomers)
- Addition reactions (chlorine, hydrogen sulfide with olefins)
- Oxidations

#### **Applications**

Vazo<sup>™</sup> free radical initiators are used to polymerize a variety of monomers. Some common acrylic and vinyl monomers are:

- vinyl chloride
- acrylonitrile
- acrylic acid
- acrylamide
- styrene
- ethylene

- vinyl acetate
- vinylidene chloride
- methyl methacrylate
- methyl acrylate
- unsaturated polyesters

Some of the end-use markets for Vazo™ initiators are:

- automotive coatings
- industrial and specialty coatings
- acrylic sheets and composites
- chemical intermediates
- super-absorbent polymers
- water treatment chemicals
- adhesives and sealants

- graphic arts
- personal care
- detergents
- textiles
- pulp and paper uses
- pharmaceuticals

#### Advantages of Vazo™ Free Radical Initiators

Because Vazo <sup>™</sup> Free Radical Initiators	They			
are more stable than peroxides	• can be stored economically under milder conditions and are not shock-sensitive.			
<ul> <li>decompose with first-order kinetics and are not sensitive to metals, acids, or bases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>enable highly efficient and predictable reactions under a wider range of processing conditions.</li> </ul>			
• produce less energetic radicals than peroxides	<ul> <li>improve product quality and yield by producing less branching, cross-linking, and chain decomposition.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>have varying thermal activity</li> </ul>	• can be used over a wide range of process temperatures.			
are very weak oxidizing agents	<ul> <li>can be used to polymerize a wider range of monomers and do not affect pigments and dyes.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>generate more viable free radicals per pound or kilogram than comparable peroxides and are not susceptible to radical-induced decomposition</li> </ul>	are more cost-effective.			



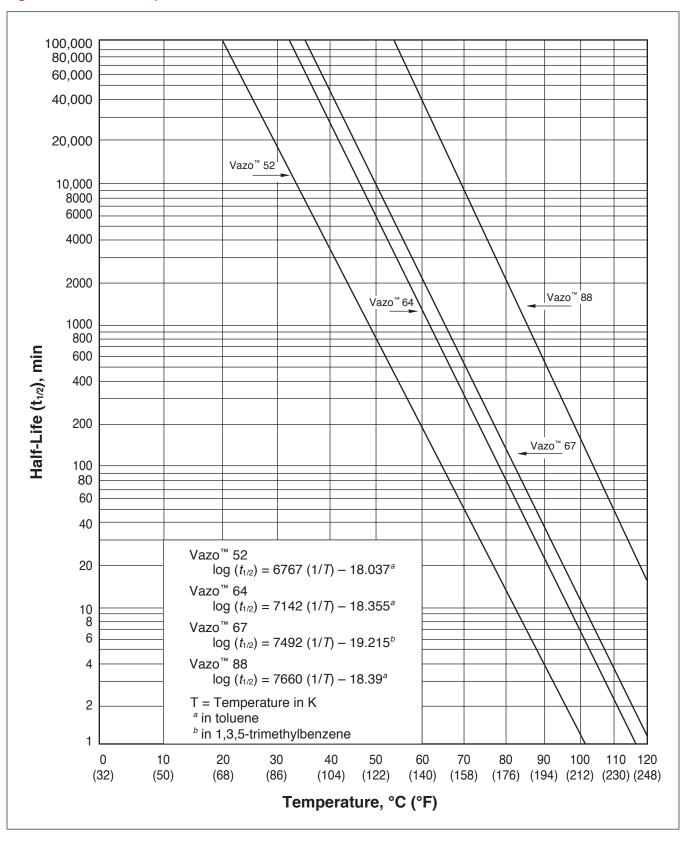
Vazo<sup>™</sup> Free Radical Initiators

### Chemical Structures and Properties of Vazo<sup>™</sup> Grades

Grade	Chemical Name and Structure	Molecular Weight	CAS Number	SADT* (°C [°F])	Appearance	10-hr Half-Life Temperature (°C [°F])	Recommended Storage Temperature (°C [°F])
For Solvent Sy Vazo™ 52	2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylpentanenitrile) or 2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), AMVN, ADVN	248.37	4419-11-8	35 (95)	white noodles	52 (126)	10 (50)
	$H_3C$ $CN$ $CN$ $C$ $CH-CH_2-C-N=N-C-CH_2-CH$ $C$ $CH_3$ $C$ $CH_3$ $C$	CH <sub>3</sub>					
Vazo <sup>™</sup> 64	2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropanenitrile) or 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile), AIBN  CN CN  CH <sub>3</sub> -C-N=N-C-CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	164.21	78-67-1	50 (122)	white noodles	64 (147)	24 (75)
Vazo <sup>™</sup> 67	2,2'-azobis(2-methylbutanenitrile) or 2,2'-azobis(methylbutyronitrile), AMBN $ \begin{array}{cccc} \text{CN} & \text{CN} \\ \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{C} - \text{N} = \text{N} - \text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 & \text{CH}_3 \end{array} $	192.26	13472-08-7	50 (122)	white noodles	67 (153)	24 (75)
Vazo <sup>™</sup> 88	1,1'-azobis(cyclohexanecarbonitrile) or 1,1'-azobis(cyanocyclohexane), ACHN	244.33	2094-98-6	80 (176)	white noodles	88 (190)	24 (75)
For Aqueous S							
Vazo <sup>™</sup> 56WSP	2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride 2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionamidine) dihydrochloride, AAPH   NH2 CH3 CH3 NH C-C-N=N-C-C HN CH3 NH2  • 2 HCI	271.24	2997-92-4	>75 (>167)	WSP—white or off-white powder	56 (133)	24 (75)
Vazo <sup>™</sup> 68WSP	4,4'-azobis(4-cyanopentanoic acid) or 4,4'-azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid), ACVA  O CN CN CO HOCCH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>2</sub> —C—N=N—C—CH <sub>2</sub> —CH <sub>2</sub> C CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	280.28 ) COH	2638-94-0	55 (131)	white or off-white powder	68 (154)	24 (75)

Vazo" Free Radical Initiators

Figure 1. Thermal Decomposition of Vazo\* Free Radical Initiators



Free Radical Initiators Vazo<sup>®</sup>

#### For more information, visit vazo.chemours.com

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Replaces: H-85305 C-10903 (4/19)