Review Article

Progresses in Synthesis of Polycarboxylate Superplasticizer

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Received 8 April 2020; Revised 8 May 2020; Accepted 29 May 2020; Published 3 July 2020

Academic Editor: Fan Gu

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The prerequisite to synthesize PCE was to prepare new macromonomers with controlled molecular mass, adjustable hydrophilic-lipophilic groups, long-chain alkyl groups, and large terminal hydroxyl groups as well. Structural modifications in the molecular scale of polycarboxylate superplasticizer (PCE) would lead to changes in properties of dispersion and water retention as well as enhancement in the compatibility of Portland cement and so on. This paper reviewed recent developments from synthetic methods of macromonomers as the initial step of production of PCE, PCE at room and elevated temperatures, and relationships between structure and properties of PCE. Through the analysis of references, it was found that PCE synthesized at room temperature had the same performance with PCE synthesized at elevated temperature in terms of conversion rate and initial dispersion in cement but broader molecular weight distribution. Conclusively, the dispersion of PCE in cement might be explained by multiple theories rather than a single one based on development trends as discussed in this paper.

1. Introduction

Polycarboxylate superplasticizer (PCE) was synthesized by unsaturated monomers of carboxylic acid, alkane macromonomers of long chains, and others. It was an excellent cement dispersant which would make great performance in concrete [1]. According to the connection form of its main chains and side chains, PCE could generally be divided into two kinds, polyester and polyether. Structural characteristics of polyester based-PCE were ester bond of its main and side chains [2]. The key of synthetic technique was macromonomer, using methoxy polyethylene glycol and acrylate to make esterification or transesterification. However, there were still some difficulties in this process such as difficulties in polymerization of esterification or transesterification, self-polymerization of small monomers, and many side effects in products [3]. Meanwhile, the reaction of polyether was obtained by radical polymerization, using macromonomers of alkanyl polyglycol ether (carboxylic acids and sulfonic acids) and other small monomers to polymerize in aqueous solution directly [4, 5]. Active groups can react with the –COOH group on main chains of polycarboxylate and side chains with the -C=C- double bonds can also be attached to the backbone by radical polymerization. In this way, the structure and properties of polycarboxylate can be changed [6].

Nowadays, many efforts have been made to improve the structure and the synthesis of PCEs. Plank [7] synthesized polycarboxylates by using acrylic acid and isoprenyl oxy polyethylene glycol (IPEG) at 60°C and used 13C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy to characterize them. The results showed that PCE with optimal dispersing effectiveness was achieved at high conversion of IPEG, a molecular weight (Mw) around 40000, and narrow molecular weight distribution. In another study by Liu et al. [8], amide-structural polycarboxylate superplasticizers (amide-PCEs) were produced by amidation reaction between polyacrylic acid (PAA) and amino-terminated methoxy polyethylene glycol (amino-PEG) at 130–150°C. Yu et al. [9] used butenyl alkylene polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene ether (BAPP) as macromonomers and 2, 2-azoisobutyronitrile as an initiator in N2 atmosphere for 48 h at 70°C. They tended to
synthesize a polycarboxylate that could greatly accelerate the hydration of cement. In Lange’s study [10], acrylic acid and ω-methoxy poly (ethylene glycol) methacrylate ester were used to synthesize nonadsorbing polycarboxylates at 80°C within 4h. It was found that all the synthesized polycarboxylates, which did not adsorb on cement, could enhance dispersion and flowability significantly. Researchers developed excellent PCE with higher water reduction, good adaptability, and other good performances. At the same time, they have been trying to broaden sources of raw materials and synthetic processes, reduce the cost of production, and improve the quality of stability step by step. So, the purpose of this study was to find out their development trends by reviewing the synthesis progress of polycarboxylate, hoping to help the development of this industry.

2. Synthesis of Macromonomers

The side chains of molecular structure in PCE were introduced by active other small monomers. Properties such as molecular weight, polarity, and polymerization activity of these active macromonomers were related to the quality and performance of PCE. Methods for their preparation were shown as follows.

2.1. Ring-Opening Polymerization. Ring-opening polymerization was used by unsaturated monomers like hydroxyalkyl acrylate or allyl alcohol as initiator which had active hydrogens in terminal chains. Then, by adding oxirane for polymerization, active macromonomers could be obtained. As the principle of the synthesis of polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether, its reaction is shown in the following equation:

\[
\text{O} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{R} + \text{m} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{OH} 
\]

\[
\text{Cat.} \\
\text{R} \quad \text{OH} + \text{m} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{O} \text{H} 
\]

By using methyl methacrylate as initiator, about 0.05% amount of metal oxide complex as a catalyst, and some efficient polymerization inhibitor, Poellmann et al. [11] combined propylene oxide and ethylene oxide to ring-opening polymerization and synthesized reactive macromonomers containing both of them, whose reaction temperature was 110°C and pressure was 0.3 MPa. In the autoclave, Kinoshita and Tamaki [12] used allyl alcohol as an initiator and sodium hydroxide as a catalyst at 115°C–125°C, which was added into ethylene oxide for polymerization, and thus, a series of macromonomers with different molecular weights was synthesized. By polymerizing what he obtained with maleic anhydride, a series of PCE was obtained. In addition, there was a new synthetic method to obtain macromonomers called embedded ring-opening polymerization. By using methyl methacrylate as an initiator and high-temperature melting of Mg-Al hydrotalcite as catalyst, continuous ring-opening reaction mixed with oxirane could be made, which could be embedded into ester bond in methyl methacrylate. A new type of active macromonomer was obtained through the following reaction:

\[
\text{O} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{OCH}_3 \\
m 
\]

By using phenothiazine as an inhibitor, Keiji and Takafumi [13] calcined Mg-Al hydrotalcite to magnesium aluminum oxide at 500°C and used it into the embedded ring-opening polymerization of methacrylate and ethylene oxide. At 150°C, a new type of macromonomer was obtained whose molecular weight was several hundred after 5h. In summary, this method was greatly limited to achieve its industrialization because of its harsh conditions, side effects, low conversion, and slow reaction rate.
2.2. Direct Esterification. Direct esterification was used with acrylic acid or maleic anhydride mixed with different molecular weights of polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether to esterify directly and equilibrium conversion through the reaction in equation (3) as follows. Furthermore, water carrying agent should be used in the process to remove water and make equilibrium shift to the product direction [14]:

\[
\text{R} - \text{OH} + \left(\text{HO} - \text{CH}_3\right)_m \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{R} - \text{OCH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

(3)

There were some examples. Li et al. [15, 16] used polyethylene glycol to synthesize PCE; meanwhile, methyl allyl sulfonate, acrylamide, methacrylic acid, acrylic acid, and different chain lengths of polyethylene glycol acrylate with polyoxyethylene groups (PEO) were used as small monomers. It was shown in Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) that the molecular structure of modified polycarboxylate superplasticizer (MPCE) contained sulfonic acid groups, carboxylic acid groups, polyethylene oxide vinyl groups, and other groups and had comb-shaped molecular structure. It was also found in gel permeation chromatography (GPC) that the chain length of PEO and the quantity of macromonomers influenced the average molecular weight and its distribution of copolymers of MPCE and thus determined the ability of MPCE to disperse particles of cement. Water reduction would achieve 25% after using MPCE in concrete. In the study of Winnefeld et al. [17], acrylic acid and MPEG were chosen in esterification to prepare macromonomers and the effects of various reaction conditions on the esterification rate were discussed in detail. The optimal conditions were determined as follows: molar ratio of acid to alcohol was 3:1, amount of toluene as water carrier was 3%, amount of phenol as inhibitor was 0.8%, and amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid as a catalyst was 1.5%, which was esterified for 8 h at 120°C. It could be found in FTIR that macromonomers could be generated under sufficient conditions, which had C=C double bond and methoxy polyethylene glycol acrylate with long chains of polyoxyethylene.

Esterification’s rate and extent were affected by many factors, such as temperature, time, the type and amount of catalyst, molecular weight, and MPEG. Thus, the performance of PCE was also affected by those factors [18, 19].

2.3. Acylation. Acylation method was begun by methacrylic acid mixed with chloride (like thionyl chloride, phosphorus trichloride, and phosphorus pentachloride). After that, by adding polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether and catalyst, macromonomers of ester or amide could be obtained. Its reaction is shown in equation (4) as follows. It was considered that the method of acylation was an irreversible process with high reactivity. But the drawback was that methacryloyl chloride had poor stability and is easily decomposed and difficult to save for a long time, and its cost was much higher than corresponding carboxylic acid, so there were some limitations applied in the industry:

\[
\text{R} - \text{Cl} + \left(\text{HO} - \text{CH}_3\right)_m \xrightarrow{\text{HCl}} \text{R} - \text{OCH}_3 + \text{HCl}
\]

(4)
Feng et al. [20] modified MPEG and made its terminal hydroxyl group into the mini ones. Then by using methacryloyl chloride as the acylating agent, MPEG modified in acid chloride reactions was happened and active monomers with double bond were prepared. It was shown in FTIR that the linkage of main chains and side chains in the product was changed into amide-imide linkage instead of traditional ester one. Larger hydrodynamic diameter under the same ionic strength and higher water reduction at the same dosage were also shown in such copolymers.

2.4. Transesterification. This method was considered to make methyl methacrylate (MMA) and polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether together in the condition of catalyst to obtain macromonomers. In order to enhance the ester exchange rate, methanol alcohol and other small molecules generated in the process should be removed continuously because of its reversibility. Its reaction is shown in the following equation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 + n \text{H}_2\text{C} \overset{\text{Catalyst}}{\rightarrow} \text{CH}_3\text{CO(OCH}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{Polyethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (PEGMEA)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3\text{CO(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_m\text{OCH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{C} \overset{\text{C (CH}_3\text{) COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \text{ (Tetra-n-butyl-titanate (TBOT))}}{\rightarrow} \text{CH}_3\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{C (CH}_3\text{) CO(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3} \\
\text{Ethyl methacrylate (EMA)} \\
\text{Polyethylene glycol monoethyl ether methacrylate (PEGEMA)}
\end{align*}
\]

In the study of Wang [21], glycol monoethyl ether acetate was prepared as intermediate first and mixed with methacrylic acid in transesterification. Then, macromonomers of polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether methacrylate were prepared. The optimal conditions for this reaction were as follows: 7% of tetrabutyl titanate was used as catalyst, 0.1% of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine oxide was used as inhibitor, the reaction temperature was 130°C, and the reaction time was 3 h, and the conversion rate of macromonomers could achieve 88.7%. Its reaction is shown in the following equation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 + n \text{H}_2\text{C} \overset{\text{Catalyst}}{\rightarrow} \text{CH}_3\text{CO(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\
\text{Polyethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (PEGMEA)}
\end{align*}
\]

In FTIR, C=O bond of the carboxyl group in 1717 cm\(^{-1}\), C-O-C bond in 1107 cm\(^{-1}\), and C=C bond in 1636 cm\(^{-1}\) could be found easily, which illustrated C=C double bond and long polyoxyethylene chains in the product.

In Hao’s study of transesterification [22], methyl methacrylate and MPEG were used as raw materials, phenothiazine was used as inhibitor, and sodium hydroxide was used as catalyst. Methanol was removed under reduced pressure at 50°C. The reaction time was 3 h and the conversion rate was 99%. In FTIR, the absorption peak of carboxyl appeared while the absorption peak of hydroxyl disappeared, which indicated a high rate of esterification in the product. Zhang [23] synthesized methoxy poly(ethylene oxide) methacrylate (MPEOMA) macromonomer with methyl methacrylate and methoxy poly(ethylene oxide) monoether (MPEO, \(n = 23\)) by transesterification reaction and screening out suitable catalyst, inhibitor, and synthesis conditions. The ideal transesterification rate of about 98% could be obtained.

2.5. Other Methods

Direct Aging Method. In practical applications, methacrylic acid was generally obtained by hydrolyzing corresponding nitrile. So, if hydroxy donor was replaced by alcohols, esters could be obtained directly. Its reaction is shown in the following equation:
Polymerization was done by using alcohol and ethylene oxide. Olefinic alcohol instead of ethylene glycol alcohol could be directly polymerized to form a double bond-terminated polyethylene glycol with ethylene oxide. Its reaction is shown in the following equation:

\[ \text{H}_2\text{C} &=& \text{C} \quad \text{R} \\
+ \text{HO(}	ext{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{CH}_3 & \rightarrow & \text{H}_2\text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{O(}	ext{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_m\text{CH}_3 + \text{NH}_3 \]  

3. Synthesis of PCE at Elevated Temperatures

Unsaturated carboxylic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, methacrylic acid, alcohols, ethers, hydroquinone, and polyalkenyl hydrocarbons were synthetic materials of PCE. There were some available synthetic methods such as direct polymerization, functional polymerization, graft polymerization, and radical polymerization.

3.1. Direct Polymerization. This method was considered to introduce side chains of polyether into the main chains, which needed polymerizable reactive macromonomers like methoxy polyethylene glycol acrylate, and then, a certain ratio of monomers should be mixed together directly in the solution.

Huang [24] chose different monomers, ratio of various monomers, and adjusted reaction process. A series of PCE was synthesized with allyl alcohol polyethylene glycol (APEG, EO = 45), acrylic acid (AA), maleic anhydride (MAL), 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid (AMPS), and ammonium persulfate (APS) as well. To determine the optimum process of PCE, various reaction conditions for PCE were intensively investigated, such as reactant concentration, temperature, and the molecular ratios of monomers. Sun and Lei [25] synthesized PCE based in aqueous solution polymerization by methyl acrylic acid (MMA), methoxy polyethylene glycol methacrylate (MEGMA), and sodium methyl acryl sulfonate (SMAS). There were optimum reaction conditions he considered as follows: the ratio of n(MA): n(AA): n(XPEG) was 2:2:1, amount of initiator was 1.5%, the reaction temperature was 70°C, and the reaction time was 6 h.

Ran et al. [26] synthesized two different groups of comb-like copolymer dispersants with side chain lengths ranging from 8 to 48 by direct polymerization. Plank et al. [27] synthesized a new kind of methacrylate polycarboxylate with polyoxyethylene side chain hydroxyl groups at its terminal in side chains, which was different from the traditional one with methoxy side chains. It was shown that there was a comb structure in copolymer which had good adaptability in cement. Also, it had good application prospects. Yamada et al. [28] analyzed the characteristics of PEO’s side chain length and degree of polymerization. It was shown that the effects of chemical structure on the paste fluidity were not significant at high w/c. Zhu et al. [29] synthesized PCE in the water solution by using allyl alcohol polyoxyethylene (APEG), methacrylic acid (MAA), maleic anhydride (MA), and sodium methacrylic sulfonate (MAS) as monomers and the ammonium persulfate as initiator. The optimal synthesis conditions were determined as follows: n(MA): n(MAA): n(APEG): n(MAS) = 215:110:215:0.5, the initiator dosage was 5% of the monomer weight, and the reaction time was 4-5 h. It was considered that a certain proportion of the anionic polar groups (such as −COOH and −SO3H) were introduced into main chains in PCE, and thus, hydrophilic main chains were generated, which had strong hydrogen bonds in water. They could form a stable three-dimensional hydrophilic protective layer and provide steric hindrance. By adjusting the proportion of each functional group of polymer’s main chains and side chains, structural balance was achieved in order to improve water reduction [30].

Sun and Huang [31] used direct polymerization to make new PCE, which was directly polymerized using allyl polyethylene glycols, methyl acrylate, maleic anhydride, and ammonium persulfate. The influence of monomer ratio, initiator dosage, reaction time, reaction temperature, and dropping time on dispersing ability and fluidity-retaining ability of PCE was studied. Based on the orthogonal experiment, the best process was obtained. The comparison was made on the performance of the product synthesized and another widely used product at present which was synthesized by methoxy polyethylene glycol (MPEG) and methyl acryl acid (MAA). Lv et al. [32] synthesized a new kind of PCE by introducing citric acid to polycarboxylic molecule as branch in order to solve concrete’s slump loss, bleeding, and segregation. Excellent PCE was obtained when n(PEGAA): n(PEGCM): n(MA): n(AA): n(SAS) = 1:0.1:0.3:0.2:0.05, initiator was 0.8% (NH4)2SO4 by mass of vinyl monomers, the reaction time was 2-3 h, and the reaction temperature was 80°C. It was shown in application result that water-reducing ratio of the product reached 32%, retardation time extended 5 h, and concrete with PCE had excellent slump retention, without segregations and with high compressive strength. Direct
polymerization was completed by a two-step process to obtain PCE, which could obtain excellent products with high purity. However, it was also considered to cost more due to its complexity [31, 32].

3.2. Functional Polymerization. Functional polymerization was considered as a kind of modification on the basis of the original polymer. The usual practice was to esterify and graft polymer into main chains at high temperature.

Sun et al. [33] grafted alkoxyamine as a reactant with PCE in the amount of 10–20% of –COOH mole. The mixture lasted at 150°C for 1.5–3 h, and then some catalyst was added, the mixture was cooled at 100–130°C, and the desired product was obtained. Wang and Feng [34] used some proportion of MAS, water, and ammonium persulfate in a three-necked flask equipped with condenser and stirrer and heated them to 80°C to gain yellow liquid after 3.5 h. Then, he mixed polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether and dimethyl sulfoxide in it at 110°C and the reaction mixture was refluxed 5 h, and a new kind of PCE whose solid content was about 30% was obtained. Peaks of –OH, –SO3H, –C=O, and C-O could be found obviously in FTIR. When the molar ratio of carboxyl, sulfonic acid, and polyoxyethylene in side chains was 0.542 : 0.354 : 0.104, the best performance would be gained in graft copolymer.

Ferrari et al. [35] synthesized a series of PCE depending on the branch length, density, and molecular weight and did some tests of it. The results showed that fractions of higher molar weight were adsorbed to a larger extent than fractions of lower molecular weight. Yang [36] used azobisisobutyramidine hydrochloride (AIBA-2HCl) as initiator in polymerization of polyoxyethylene allyl ether (APEG) and maleic anhydride (MA) to synthesize PCE-1. Also, Isoamyl enol polyoxyethylene ether (TPEG), the activity of acrylic acid (AA) and methacrylic sulfonate (MAS) was used to synthesize PCE-2. The results showed that when mixing PCE with concrete, the slump-retaining ability and the performance of late compressive strength of concrete enhancement was better than the similar PCE which was initiated by ammonium persulfate (APS). Yu [37] used allyl alcohol polyoxyethylene (APEG), acrylic acid (AA), maleic anhydride (MAA), and sodium methyl acrylamide (SMAS) as main raw materials to gain PCE. The compatibility between PCE with cement was excellent. The configuration concrete had excellent characteristics such as lower slump loss. The water-reducing ratio in concrete was 32.4% at the solid dosage of 0.3%.

Du [38] used maleic anhydride, methyl methacrylate sulfonic acid sodium, and allyl base polyethylene glycol (PEG) as raw materials and ammonium persulfate as initiator, and he synthesized poly malay PCE, according to the cement paste slurry flow degree tests to determine the best synthetic process conditions for the poly malay PCE: maleic anhydride, PEG, and methyl methacrylate sulfonic acid sodium with the best molar ratio 4 : 1 : 0.2. PEG with molecular weight of 2400 was selected, the initiator was added in two portions, and the polymerization was carried out at 80°C for 5 hours. Hu [39] researched on the influences of a single factor in synthesis, confirming the optimal ratio of raw materials, testing the performance of PCE, and characterizing the molecular structure. It was indicated in test results that the expected functional group was introduced into the structure. According to the measured data of GPC, the Mw, MCL, and SCL of APEG and TPEG type PCE were followed by 14700 g/mol and 103000 g/mol, 7540 g/mol and 84500 g/mol, 2.5 nm and 1.8 nm, and 15.3 nm and 15.3 nm.

Still, there were some problems existing in functional polymerization, for instance, more difficulties to adjust the composition and molecular weight, poor compatibility of PCE and polyether, and difficulties in practical esterification. In addition, H2O generated constantly would lead to phase separation in esterification. So, it was the key for choosing a suitable polyether with excellent compatibility.

3.3. Graft Polymerization. This method was mainly to overcome the drawbacks of functional polymerization where we could control the molecular weight of polymer’s main chains, avoiding the poor compatibility issues of PCE and polyether. In polymerization time, side chains could be introduced into main chains by using polyether monomer containing –COOH groups. Otherwise, it would be so hard to graft them.

Hamada et al. [40] synthesized a new type of PCE, whose main chains were combined by methyl methacrylate and side chains were esterified by hydroxyl terminated. They obtained branched chains of PCE with good adaptability to cement and strong early performance. Shawl [41] dropped acrylate monomers, chain transfer agent, and initiator in a solution containing methoxy polyethylene glycol at 60°C for 45 min, gradually. Then, he warmed the system to 120°C, removed water under protection of N2, added catalyst at 165°C, and grafted it for 1 h. Finally, he obtained a new kind of PCE with good dispersion, small slump loss, and low-load gas performance. Cho and Suh [42] made a series of experiments of polymerization and tried to find the relationship between synthetic conditions and the dispersibility in cement paste. The optimum conditions of temperature, initiator (APS), and reaction time were 70°C, 0.5%, and 9 h.

Wang et al. [43] synthesized comb-shaped PCE with methoxy poly methacrylate (MPEOMA), methacrylic acid (MAA), acrylic acid (AA), and sodium allyl sulfonate (SAS) through aqueous copolymerization initiated by ammonium persulfate. It indicated that such PCE has high dispersing ability and good compatibility with various cements. The fluidity of cement paste could attain as high as 265 mm at the dosage of 0.3% and w/c of 0.26. The yield product was more than 96.8%. Zeng [44] synthesized a series of polyether kind of PCE by taking allyl polyethylene glycol (AEGO), maleic anhydride, and sodium vinyl sulfonate as monomers of polymerization by aqueous solution free radical polymerization. The study was made on the influence of the synthesis process on the performance of water-reducing agent. The result showed that when the mass ratio of allyl polyethylene glycol (AEGO) to maleic anhydride was 3 : 5, dosage of initiating agent was 6-7% of monomer total mass, and the reaction temperature was 75–85°C.
4. Synthesis of PCE at Room Temperature

Compared to the synthesis of PCE at elevated temperatures, synthesis of PCE at room temperature was direct polymerization of polymerizable monomers [45–47]. Oxidizing agent was added to the system first and some reductive substances were added dropwise, making use of heat and free radicals produced by redox reaction to initiate and maintain whole polymerization [48].

4.1. Initiator System Using Vc as Reducing Agent. Due to its strong reduction and special structure, vitamin C was a major reducing agent in the synthesis of PCE [49]. With oxidizing substances, it could produce heat and free radicals easily, so that we could make use of vitamin C to synthesize PCE. Furthermore, this reaction system consisted of vitamin C and hydrogen peroxide [50, 51].

Jiang et al. [52] made a series of experiments to synthesize PCE and reported the best reaction conditions as follows: H₂O₂ : Vc = 4 : 1 (redox initiator system), 1.5% dosage of hydrogen peroxide (mass of macromonomer), 1.2% dosage of sodium phosphate (mass of macromonomer, used as a chain transfer agent), and 6% dosage of SMAS (mass of macromonomer), at room temperature (20–40°C) for 3 h, which could synthesize high-performance PCE with extra high concentration (80%). It was shown in results that paste fluidity could reach up to 285 mm, 60 min net paste fluidity could be 288 mm, and 120 min net paste fluidity could be 282 mm with little loss when 0.20% dosage of PCE was used. Meanwhile, its concrete application performance was good, and water-reducing rate reached 30%. Yang et al. [53] synthesized PCE by using free radical copolymerization of dendritic activated macromonomers and acrylic acid in water. Optimal reaction conditions were using the L-ascorbic acid and hydrogen peroxide as initiators, and dosages of L-ascorbic acid and chain transfer agents were 1% and 2% of monomers. The molar ratio of acrylic acid (AA) and macromonomers was 4 : 1, AA dropping for 3 h. The concentration of polymerization was 50%. It was shown in GPC that the average molecule weight was 47500, and the conversion ratio of DAM was about 89.6%. The comb-branched PCE showed superior dispersion and slump retention in concrete, compared with the ordinary one. Guan [54] synthesized a new type of PCE with 2-methyl allyl polyoxyethylene ether (HPEG), acrylic acid (AA), and methyl acrylate (MA) as monomers, ammonium persulfate (APS) and vitamin C-hydrogen peroxide (Vc·H₂O₂) as complex initiators, and thiolglycic acid (TGA) as chain transfer agent. The best synthesis condition for the radical polymerization was that the mass ratio of raw materials (HPEG : AA) was 8.5 : 1.0, initiator composed of Vc·H₂O₂ and APS at a ratio of 0.9 : 1.0 and H₂O and Vc at a ratio of 5.5 : 1.0, dosages of MA, total initiator, and TGA were 1.5%, 1.2%, and 0.4% of HPEG mass, and the reaction time was 3 h at room temperature (20°C–40°C). Excellent PCE had a high water-reducing ratio at 33.1% and good slump maintenance and dispersing ability. Guo et al. [55], Wang et al. [56], and Shi also made use of this type of initiating system to synthesize PCE at room temperature in their patents. There were several advantages of this method such as no need of external heat source, high solid content of PCE, and low cost of products in transportation.

4.2. Initiator System Using Other Agents as Reducing Agent. In addition to the initiator system using vitamin C, scientists developed systems using other agents as reducing agent. In addition, other factors such as reducing substance’s structure and its electromotive force, the minimum activation energy, and structure of free radicals should be considered seriously [57].

Zheng et al. [58] developed a reaction system consisted of formaldehyde and hydrogen peroxide, adding acrylic acid, maleic anhydride, allyl polyoxyethylene ether, methallyl sulfonate as raw materials, controlling the amount of sulfonate total 2.5% of monomer by mass, and the mass ratio of hydrogen peroxide and formaldehyde was 1 : 1, and thus he obtained PCE with high performance. Wu et al. [59] synthesized PCE under low-temperature condition (15–20°C). It was shown in tests that PCE had similar performance with the one which was synthesized under the high-temperature condition (70°C). This low-temperature synthesis method could reduce steam dosage, save energy, and reduce production cost. Yu et al. [60] used ammonium persulfate as initiator, added dropwise acrylic acid, meth-acrylic sodium, and chain transfer agent, lasting it for 3 h and adjusting the pH value to five, and obtained a new type of colorless PCE. It could be found in results that PCE synthesized had a certain water-reducing ratio and excellent slump-control capability, 1 h without loss, a suffer less after 2 h. According to the orthogonal experiment, Zhu et al. [61] synthesized PCE by radical polymerization of allyl alcohol polyoxyethylene monomer and other small molecule monomers using redox polymerization with low temperature. The best optimum polymerization conditions were as follows: the molar ratio of monomers n(MA) : n(AM) : n(AA) = 1.6 : 1.5 : 4.0 and the initiator dosage of sodium dithionite (SD) 4% and H₂O₂ 30% 4%. The product had a high water-reducing rate and fine slump-retaining ability and could remarkably enhance the strength of concrete.

5. Relationship between Structure and Properties of PCE

Mechanisms of PCE in Portland cement were electrostatic repulsion and steric hindrance due to its hydrophilic and lipophilic groups in chemical structure. Its action form in cement could be divided into eight parts as follows in Figure 1.

Sakai et al. [62] did some experiments and concluded that the longer the chain’s length in PCE, the better the dispersion would be, but the fluidity would reduce at the same time. So, short-chain branches were needed to be introduced in it to reduce the flow of losses. In addition, the molecular weight of PCE synthesized was proportional to the square value of initiator’s reciprocal concentration, and when the chain
length of branched was shorter, the dispersibility would be better. Kinoshita et al. [63] considered that using polyethylene glycol with different chain lengths in the synthesis of PCE could make products achieving high degree of mobility and fluidity. Honda et al. [64] considered that reducing the number of alkyl carbon chain in the synthesis of PCE could lower the air-entraining rate in concrete and the viscosity of copolymer and improve slump. The value of polyoxyalkyl in chain length he preferred was 1–200.

By selecting different side chains of large and small monomers, Plank et al. [65–68] synthesized several kinds of PCE and got rich results of extensive analysis in cement paste. Also, tests of infrared and zeta potential were made and he concluded that electrostatic repulsion and steric hindrance were the key factors. Uchikawa et al. [69, 70] used atomic microscopy and potential instrument to study the mechanism of PCE, and it was considered that steric hindrance in its side chains played a major role in the dispersion of cement instead of electrostatic repulsion which could be ignored. Li et al. [71] synthesized PCE by using MPEGMA, methyl acrylic acid (MAA), 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (AMPS), ethyl acrylate (EA), and acrylamide (AM). The mechanisms of dispersion ability and dispersion retention stability of PCE were investigated using the zeta potential method. The results showed that PCE was advantageous to the strength development of cement and had excellent dispersion retention stability. The dispersibility and dispersion retention stability were correlated with the mole ratio of polymerized monomers, the type of functional groups, and the length of the PEO side chain. The fluidity retention ratio of the cement paste by mini slump spread test with 0.3% (in mass) PCE reached 98.1% in 90 min. Acrylamide (AM), N, N-dimethylacrylamide (DMAA), and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid (AMPS) were used to replace acrylic acid (AA) in PCE with different proportions. Kong et al. [72] synthesized a series of PCE with different functional groups through radical polymerization. It was shown in the test result that the dispersion performance of synthesized PCE was greatly reduced even was lost if functional monomers of AM, DMAA, or AMPS replaced AA totally. The more the negative charges in the PCE’s molecules, the more the molecules of polycarboxylate were adsorbed on the cement pastes. Wang et al. [73] synthesized serials of PCE with the same length of main chains and gradually decreased side chain density via the design of the polymer structure and the optimization of the synthesis technology based on the reaction theory of free radical polymerization. The results showed that the polymerization rate was low when the acid-to-ether ratio was less than 2.5:1 for macromonomers with a polymerization degree of 50. When the side chain density was less than 25%, the initial fluidity of cement paste would not improve obviously. However, the fluid-retaining ability decreased dramatically with the decrease of side chain density.

However, Ran et al. [74] put forward that some kinds of PCE with short side chains instead of long chains also showed good properties of dispersion in cement. Except for steric hindrance and electrostatic repulsion, the lubricating effect of water molecules interact to PCE was also considered as a factor in its dispersion by some scientists [75, 76]. Thus, dispersion of PCE in cement could not be explained by a single theory and we should notice all the ones [77, 78].

5.1. Effect of Main Chains. Selecting PCE with suitable molecular weight had an important influence on its performance. The degree of polymerization of PCE, whose

**Figure 1:** Various action forms of PCE (main chains): (a) homopolymer effect (ring-shaped, serial, and caudate), (b) end-effector effect (caudate), (c) role effect (2 caudate), (d) flat-like effect, (e) vertical effect of rigid chain, (f) lying adsorption of rigid chain, (g) effect of block copolymer, and (h) tooth effect of graft copolymer.
5.2. Effect of Side Chains. When the side chain of PEG of polymerization degree increased from 0 to 130, adsorption of PCE was also gradually decreasing, changing from flat adsorption to vertical adsorption. Thus, best dispersion PCE would occur by using short side chains (less than the degree of polymerization: 34). Winnefeld et al. [17] also conducted some similar studies like Plank. He put forward that the main chains of PCE have no significant effect on improving the workability of cement without side chains. When the chain of PEG was shorter, the relationship between side chains’ density and workability could be ignored. Only the length of side chains became suitable (the degree of polymerization was 23–45), and liquidity of cement could be improved by low density of side chains of PEG. Chen et al. [89] also studied the influence of PEG to PCE, indicating that water reduction, flexural strength, and compressive strength would be their maximum when the degree of polymerization of PEG was 23. Vickers et al. [90] believed that PCE with high charge density and low grafting would be consumed faster. So, grafting density was also an important factor affecting the performance of PCE.

Except for the length and density of grafting in side chains of PCE, connections and species of side chains would also affect the performance of it. Li [15] studied on the performance of PCE synthesized by different species of connection, concluding that the performance of PCE synthesized by an appropriate proportion of block instead of grafting would be improved. But too much blocks might be negative to the comb structure of PCE. Plank et al. [27] studied difference in the performance of PCE terminated with –OH and –CH₃O in side chains, finding there were not too much differences between them due to their similar chemical structures. In other words, they could be replaced by each other.

5.3. Effect of Molecular Forms. Form PCE was generally divided into two parts named comb-shaped and hyperbranched. There were more reports about the former for its long history relatively. Li et al. [91] synthesized a new kind of PCE with comb structure containing polyethylene oxide (PEO) graft chains (PEO side chains). The blended monomers consisted of acrylic acid and polyethylene glycol which was partially esterized with the overdosed acrylic acid. It was shown that the fluidity of cement paste could be reduced a lot by PCE synthesized by an appropriate chain length of PEG. Guo et al. [92] prepared novel amphoteric polycarboxylate (APC) by solution copolymerization and considered that steric repulsion between the cement particles covered by polymer molecules made cement have better dispersion.

By using maleic anhydride, diisopropanolamine, and diethanolamine as main raw materials, Amin et al. [93] synthesized hyperbranched PCE and achieved good water-reducing effect, whose chemical structure is shown in Figure 4. SEM photos showed that the morphology and microstructure of the formed hydrates were affected by the incorporation of PCE.
From the perspective of molecular design, Zhi et al. [94] composed a kind of hyperbranched monomer to participate in the main chains of PCE with maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, and diisopropanolamine, whose chemical structure is shown in Figure 5. It was shown in results that the polycarboxylate had better cement dispersing performance. The dosage of the chain transfer agent was 1.1%, the dosage of the initiator was 2.8%, the reaction time was 6 h, and the reaction temperature was 90°C.

Shou et al. [95] synthesized a novel hyperbranched star polycarboxylate superplasticizer (HPC) by ATRP whose chemical structure is shown in Figure 6. It was shown that the novel hyperbranched PCE could be significantly adsorbed on the surface of cement particles.
Obviously, compared with conventional PCE, hyperbranched PCE had more side chains, three-dimensional structures, and better performance on its plastic viscosity, absorption, and flowability.

6. Conclusions and Prospects

Through the analysis of references, recent developments from synthetic methods of macromonomers as the initial step of production of PCE, PCE at room and elevated temperatures, and relationships between structure and properties of PCE were reviewed, and the following conclusions could be drawn:

1. In order to make PCE’s molecular weight controlled and proportion of hydrophilic-lipophilic groups adjustable, macromonomers with reasonable structure and stable performance should be prepared and measures of block and graft to modify existing polyethers and polyesters should be taken.

2. Compared with the synthetic products at elevated temperature, PCE synthesized at room temperature had the same performance on conversion rate and its initial dispersion in cement and broader molecular weight distribution, but PCE synthesized at elevated temperature had better performance on collapse resistance.

3. Higher content of carboxyl groups of main chains and suitable length of side chains in PCE were so helpful to reduce saturated dosage and improve the performance of it. Dispersion of PCE in cement could not be explained by a single theory and we should notice more factors such as electrostatic repulsion, steric hindrance, chain length of main or side chains, and molecular forms.

Based on the needs of synthesis and application of PCE in cement, there were some prospects of its synthesis and development as follows.

6.1. Synthesis of Macromonomers and PCE. Different macromonomers should be explored to synthesize new kinds of PCE in order to enrich its sources. Making use of two or more synthetic methods together might produce better PCE. Every synthetic method above had advantages and disadvantages, superposition of synthesis of PCE could learn from others’ strong points and close the gap, and thus the performance of products would be better. For instance, some scholars made use of atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) in bulk solution to synthesize PCE, which was considered to be a superposition of direct and radical copolymerization. Moreover, some functional groups might be introduced into main or side chains by blocking or grafting to enrich its performance, such as inhibitor groups, reduction groups, and bubble regulating groups.

6.2. High Performance. High performances such as low viscosity, high dispersion, and collapse resistance would continue to be the developments of PCE. In this regard, a new kind of PCE with hyperbranched structure could better control the rheological properties of fresh concrete, which also had better adaptability and low viscosity. In addition, introduction of zwitterion in PCE was also considered to be a good choice to reduce saturated dosage and achieve its high dispersion.

6.3. Multifunction. By designing special structures of molecular, we also could synthesize PCE with special functions such as early strength, antireduction ability, anticracking ability, and antirust ability, which was a trend of development of PCE as well.

Data Availability

All the data used during the study are available from the corresponding author by request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they do not have any commercial or associative interest that represents conflicts of interest in connection with this work submitted.

Authors’ Contributions

Shuncheng Xiang conceptualized the study, was responsible for methodology, investigated the data, performed data curation and formal analysis, and wrote the original draft. Yingli Gao was involved in project administration, funding acquisition, and supervision. Caijun Shi revised the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

This project was supported by the National Key R&D Program of China (Grant number: 2018YFB1600100) and Open Fund (Grant number: kfj190503) of Key Laboratory of Special Environment Road Engineering of Hunan Province (Changsha University of Science and Technology).

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