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(54) Title: MODIFIED POLYMER COMPOSITIONS, MODIFICATION PROCESS AND FREE RADICAL GENERATING AGENTS

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method for modifying a polymer composition, to modified polymer compositions, to an article, preferably wire or cable, comprising said modified polymer composition, to a process for preparing an article, preferably a wire or cable, to the use of said modified polymer in one or more layers of a wire or cable, as well as to a compound for use as a radical generating agent for modifying a polymer composition.

## MODIFIED POLYMER COMPOSITIONS, MODIFICATION PROCESS AND FREE RADICAL GENERATING AGENTS

### Field of invention

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The invention relates to a process for modifying a polymer composition, to modified polymer compositions, to an article, preferably wire or cable, comprising said modified polymer composition, to a process for preparing an article, preferably a wire or cable, to the use of said modified polymer in one or more layers of a wire or cable, as well as to a compound for use as a radical generating agent for modifying a polymer composition.

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### Background art

15 It is known to use free radical generating agents for modifying a product, such as a polymer composition via a radical reaction.

Free radical agents are used e.g. to initiate (a) crosslinking in a polymer, i.a. primarily formation of interpolymer crosslinks (bridges) by radical reaction, (b) grafting in a polymer, i.e. introduction of compounds to a polymer chain (to backbone and/or side chains) by radical reaction, and (c) visbreaking in a polymer, i.e. modification of melt flow rate (MFR) of a polymer by radical reaction. These polymer modifications are well known in the art.

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25 When added to a polymer composition, free radical generating agents act by generating radicals, typically by decomposing to radicals, under conditions which enable the radical formation. The decomposed radicals initiate further radical reactions within a polymer composition. The resulting decomposition products of the free radical generating agent are typically a result of several reactions of the decomposition products of initial radical forming reaction. Said resulting decomposition products typically remain in the modified polymer and may include detrimental, undesired decomposition products.

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Peroxides are very common free radical generating agents used i.a. in the polymer industry for said polymer modifications. The resulting decomposition products of peroxides may include volatile by-products. For example, dicumylperoxide, which is commonly used peroxide in polymer field, decomposes i.a. to methane, acetophenone and cumylalcohol during the radical formation step, e.g. during a crosslinking step. The formed gaseous methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) is flammable, explosive and volatile and thus a risk in a working environment.

10 In wire and cable applications, a typical cable comprises at least one conductor surrounded by one or more layers of polymeric materials. In some power cables, including medium voltage (MV), high voltage (HV) and extra high voltage (EHV) cables, said conductor is surrounded by several layers including an inner semiconductive layer, an insulation layer and an outer semiconductive layer, in that order. The cables are commonly produced by extruding the layers on a conductor. One or more of said layers are then typically crosslinked to improve i.a. deformation resistance at elevated temperatures, as well as mechanical strength and/or chemical resistance, of the layer(s) of the cable. The free radical generating agent, such as peroxide, is typically incorporated into the layer material prior to the extrusion of the layer(s) on a conductor. After formation of the layered cable, the cable is then subjected to a crosslinking step to initiate the radical formation and thereby crosslinking reaction.

25 The decomposition products of the free radical forming agent remain mostly captured within the cable layer after crosslinking. This causes problems in view of the cable manufacturing process as well as in view of the quality of the final cable.

30 Accordingly, after crosslinking the cable must be cooled with great care to prevent the gaseous volatile decomposition products like methane forming voids within the polymer layer. These voids have typically an average diameter of between 10 to 100 μm. Partial discharges can take place in such voids within a cable that is subjected to an electrical field and thereby reduce the electrical strength of the cable.

The MV, HV and EHV power cables must have high layer quality in terms of safety during installation and in end use thereof. In service, volatile decomposition products in a cable resulting from a crosslinking step can create a gas pressure and thus cause defects in the shielding and in the joints. E.g. when a cable is equipped with a metal barrier, then the gaseous products can exert a pressure, especially on the joints and terminations, whereby a system failure may occur.

For the above reasons the volatile decomposition products, such as methane e.g. where dicumylperoxide is used, are conventionally reduced to a minimum or removed after crosslinking and cooling step. Such a removal step is generally known as a degassing step.

The degassing step is time and energy consuming and is thus a costly operation in a cable manufacturing process. Degassing requires large heated chambers which must be well ventilated to avoid the build-up of e.g. flammable methane and ethane. The cable, typically wound to cable drums, is normally degassed at elevated temperature in the range of 50-80°C, e.g. 60-70°C, for lengthy time periods. At these temperatures however, thermal expansion and softening of the insulation can occur and lead to undue deformation of the formed cable layers resulting directly in failures of the cable. The degassing of MV, HV and EHV cables with high cable weight needs thus often be carried out at decreased temperatures.

Accordingly, there is a need to find new solutions to overcome the prior art problems.

### **Objects of the invention**

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide an alternative process for modifying a polymer composition by using a free radical generating agent with superior properties.

A further object of the invention is to provide a modified polymer composition exhibiting excellent properties, such as high quality, useful for many end applications of polymers, i.a. for wire and cable applications.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide an article produced from said modified polymer composition, such as a cable which comprises one or more layers comprising said modified polymer composition, which article has highly advantageous properties, such as high quality and superior processability properties.

10 A further object of the invention is to provide a process for producing an article using said modified polymer composition, preferably a cable, as defined above, which process enables the preparation of high quality products with shorter production time and/or lower energy consumption.

15 A still further object of the invention is to provide a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which enables modification of polymers in an environmentally friendly and/or healthy manner and to obtain modified polymers with high quality. Also the use of said compound as free radical generating agent is provided.

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The invention and further objects thereof are described and defined in details below.

#### **Description of the invention**

25 The objects of the invention are solved by the compounds, polymer compositions, end products and processes as defined i.a. in the description and claims below.

#### **Compounds of the invention**

30 Accordingly, in a first embodiment, the invention provides a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which compound results in methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of

less than 100 ppm (weight) more preferably of 0 to 50 ppm (weight), as a decomposition product thereof.

5 Generally, in above and below definitions the given values in ppm for methane and/or other volatile content are determined by gas chromatography from the obtained crosslinked polymer composition as such or from a crosslinked cable layer, depending on the definition, according to a method as described below under "GC-analysis protocol". Accordingly, the produced methane or other volatile content can equally be determined from a crosslinked polymer composition as such or from a  
10 crosslinked manufactured article thereof, as desired, each consisting of the polymer composition of the invention. The sample under the test is crosslinked using the test free radical generating agent in such an amount which results in a crosslinking degree expressed as gel content of 50 %, and preferably gel content of at least 50 %. The gel content (%) is measured according to ASTM D2765-01 Method A or B  
15 (depending on the nature of the sample). Such a crosslinked sample is then used for preparing the sample for volatile content measurement of GC-analysis protocol.

Without limiting to any theory, the terms "a decomposition product(s) thereof" or "a decomposition product of a free radical generating step" etc. as used above and  
20 below mean herein a by-product(s) formed during a free radical generating step, e.g. crosslinking step, and possibly also during the cooling step, by initiation of the free radical generating agent, as well known in the art. As an example methane may be one decomposition product which is an undesired decomposition product of the invention. Further decomposition products are specified below, which may not be  
25 desired in various embodiments of the invention.

Alternatively, the compound of the invention can also be defined as a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which in said use results in CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of less  
30 than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably of 0 to 50 ppm (weight), even more preferably is without resulting in CH<sub>4</sub>, as a decomposition product thereof.

The invention, in a second embodiment, is also directed independently to a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which compound is without CH<sub>4</sub> as a decomposition product thereof. The absence of methane can be determined according to a method described below under "GC-analysis protocol".

Said first and second groups of the compound of the invention are unitary and all alternatives define the principal of the present invention in terms of residues originating from a free radical generating agent.

The term "without resulting in CH<sub>4</sub> as a decomposition product thereof" means that a compound of the present invention generates no methane, or in alternative terms does not decompose to the undesired volatile CH<sub>4</sub> by-product during a radical formation step in an industrial process.

The solution of the invention provides a new principal which is surprising and unobvious, since in the prior art there is no teaching or any indication to modify the free radical generating agent in order to avoid formation of CH<sub>4</sub> as a decomposing product during the free radical formation step in an industrial process. For example, in crosslinking applications, the prior art has proposed merely solutions relating to balance the amount of free radical generating agent and the needed degree of crosslinking.

Thus the invention further provides an industrial process, which comprises a step of forming free radicals using a free radical generating agent suitable for modifying a product via radical reaction, wherein a free radical generating compound is used which results in CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably of 0 to 50 ppm (weight), even more preferably is without resulting to CH<sub>4</sub>, as a decomposition product thereof.

In one embodiment said compound of the invention results in reduced amount of or preferably does not decompose to low molecular weight compounds selected from (C1-C3)alkanes when generating free radicals, e.g. in industrial applications.

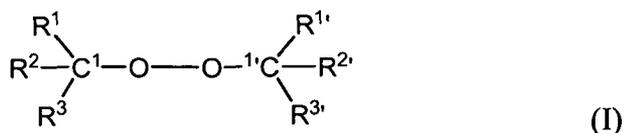
- 5 In another embodiment of the invention it is advantageous that said compound as a free radical generating agent results in reduced amount of or preferably is without (C1-C4)alkanes as decomposition products thereof when generating free radicals, e.g. in industrial applications.
- 10 In embodiments, wherein very high quality is required for the products modified by using a free radical agent, then it is preferable that said compound results in reduced amount of or is preferably without (C1-C6)alkanes as decomposition products thereof during a free radical forming step, e.g. in an industrial process.
- 15 The term "a free radical generating agent" is defined herein above or below to be any compound capable of generating radicals, e.g. in industrial applications, e.g. which can initiate a modification reaction in a polymer, such as a crosslinking, grafting or visbreaking reaction in a polymer.
- 20 As a further independent invention, the invention is directed to a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which bears one or more moieties in its structure which are decomposable to a decomposition product in a free radical generating step, characterized in that said compound is selected from one or more of:
- 25 - a compound, wherein said one or more decomposable moieties result in a CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably of up to 50 ppm (weight) as said decomposition product; or
- 30 - a compound without any such moiety that is decomposable to CH<sub>4</sub> as said decomposition product; or any mixture thereof.

Preferably, said compound of the invention contains at least one -O-O- bond or at least one -N=N- bond. More preferably, said compound of the invention is a peroxide, preferably an organic peroxide compound.

- 5 The compounds of the invention as defined above by a feature of the decomposition product thereof form an independent first and second groups of the compounds of invention.

10 A third independent invention is directed to a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which does not result in (i.e. is without) decomposition products, preferably hydrocarbon decomposition products, having a boiling point at atmospheric pressure of less than 50°C, preferably less than 80°C, or in some embodiments even less than 100°C may be desired. "Hydrocarbon" has the same meaning as given below for "hydrocarbyl" which represents a hydrocarbon as a  
 15 monovalent substituent. Preferably, this 3<sup>rd</sup> group of compounds of the invention and the above first and second groups of compounds of invention can be dependent on each other, in any order.

20 The invention is further independently directed to a compound for use as a free radical generating agent which is an organic peroxide of formula (I)



wherein

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- R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl;

- wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms;

5 - wherein said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl include, preferably is selected from, (i) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls, (ii) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls which bear saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl and (iii) saturated or partially  
10 unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyls;

- wherein each of said aromatic hydrocarbyl and said saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl is independently a monocyclic or multicyclic ring system; and

15 - wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted aromatic hydrocarbyl comprise independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl  
20 optionally bearing a functional group;

-  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl;

25 - wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms;

30 - wherein said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl include (i) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls, (ii) straight or branched chain saturated or

partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls which bear saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl and (iii) saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyls;

5 - wherein each of said aromatic hydrocarbyl and said saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl is independently a monocyclic or multicyclic ring system; and

10 - wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted aromatic hydrocarbyl comprise independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or

15 -R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably 5-12 C atoms; an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si; or an  
20 unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably of 5-12 C atoms, optionally comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms;

25 - wherein said carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system is optionally fused with another optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

30 - wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group, or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group, or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or

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-R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup>, together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably of 5-12 C atoms; an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si; or unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably moiety of 5 to 12 C atoms; optionally comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms;

- wherein said carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system is optionally fused with another optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

- wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or

- R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> form together a bivalent substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partly unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is linked to C<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> to C<sup>1'</sup>, respectively, forming together with -C<sup>1</sup>-O-O-C<sup>1'</sup>- a substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably moiety of 5-12 C atoms, comprising optionally, in addition to said at least two O atoms, 1 to 4 further heteroatoms; wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4-14 ring atoms;

and functional derivatives thereof;

- with the proviso that at least two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, and at least two of R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup>, respectively, are other than H or methyl.

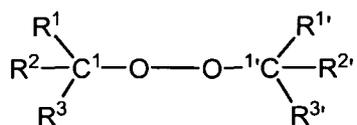
Preferably, the compound of formula (I) is other than diphenylcyclohexyl peroxide.

US3079370 discloses a generic group of peroxides, but without specifying any peroxides with less than two methyls at carbon atoms corresponding C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>1'</sup> in formula (I) above.

In a preferred embodiment, the compounds of the invention are subject to the third proviso that when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form a carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms as defined above, and R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1'</sup>) to which they are attached form the carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms as defined above, then R<sup>1</sup> or R<sup>1'</sup> cannot be an unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl.

It will be appreciated that whilst some peroxides are known per se they have not been disclosed in connection with polymer modification, in particular specific types of polymer modification and especially in cable cross-linking. The above second and third provisos are not therefore essential (although may be preferred) where the invention concerns modified polymer compositions and cables made therefrom.

The compounds of formula (I):



form a fourth independent group of compounds of the invention but all groups have the same unitary feature, i.e. a reduced amount of a volatile decomposition products compared to the prior art. All four groups of compounds of the invention can be made dependent on each other in any combination, and in any order.

Preferably, the compound of formula (I) as defined above results in CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably less than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably is without CH<sub>4</sub> as a decomposition product thereof, during an industrial process for generating free radicals, e.g. during  
5 a modification step of a polymer composition.

The terms used for defining the compounds of formula (I) are well known in the organic chemistry. E.g. in moieties defined in formula (I):

10 When the substituents are defined herein as "hydrocarbyl", "aromatic hydrocarbyl", "alkyl" etc. it is evident that they mean "a hydrocarbyl group", "an alkyl group" etc. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "hydrocarbyl" used herein does not encompass aromatic groups as is clear from the definitions used herein. The substituents are referred herein interchangeably as "radical" or "group", as known in the field.

15 Any hydrocarbyl group of the invention will preferably have up to 40C, atoms, preferably up to 30 C atoms, e.g. up to 20 C atoms, especially up to 12 carbon atoms. Some highly preferred hydrocarbyls may have 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

20 Alkyl groups, alkenyl groups or alkynyl groups defined in formula (I) and (V) and in preferable embodiments, and subgroups thereof as defined above below and claims, will preferably have up to 40C, atoms, preferably up to 30 C atoms, e.g. up to 20 C atoms. Some highly preferred alkyl groups may have 1 to 12 carbon atoms, more preferably may be methyl or have 6 to 12 carbon atoms.

25 Cyclic alkyl or cyclic alkenyl groups will preferably having up to 20 C atoms, especially up to 12 carbon atoms. Some highly preferred cyclic alkyl groups may have 3 to 8 carbon atoms. Preferred cyclic alkenyl groups may have 5 to 8 carbon atoms.

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Aromatic hydrocarbyl groups may have up to 40C, atoms, preferably up to 30 C atoms, e.g. up to 20 C atoms, especially up to 12 carbon atoms. Some highly preferred aromatic hydrocarbyls may have 6 to 12 carbon atoms.

5 The expression "partially unsaturated" means that the moiety may comprise one or more double or triple bonds and include alkenyl radicals comprising at least one double bond and alkynyl radicals comprising at least one triple bond. In case of "partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl" there can be one or more double bonds in the ring systems meaning that the ring is non-aromatic to differentiate said "partially  
10 unsaturated" ring moieties from "aromatic rings" such as phenyl or pyridyl radicals.

"Hetero atoms" present in the moieties of the invention are selected from N, O, P, S or Si. Such moieties include e.g. hydrocarbyl or cyclic hydrocarbyl moieties containing one or more heteroatoms, as defined above and below, and to heteroring  
15 or heterocyclic ring moieties as defined above and below, which are understood to contain C-atoms in addition to the heteroatoms.

The expression "monocyclic" includes monocyclic ring systems, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or phenyl.  
20

The expression "multicyclic" in turn means herein fused ring systems, such as naphthyl.

Unless otherwise defined herein, the term "carbocyclic" means substituted or  
25 unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl ring system; or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl ring system.

The term "functional group" as a substituent is well known expression and includes  
30 i.a. -OH, -NR<sub>2</sub>, wherein each R is independently H or (C1-C12)alkyl; COR", wherein R" is i.a. H, (C1-C12)alkyl or -NR<sub>2</sub>, wherein each R is as defined for -NR<sub>2</sub>; COOR", wherein R" is as defined for -COR". A further functional group is a halogen, such as -F, -Cl or -I.

Other preferred functional groups include alkoxy, e.g. OC<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl, nitro, thiol, thioC<sub>1-12</sub>alkyl and CN.

- 5 The term "optional" means "may or may not be present", e.g. "optionally substituted" cover the possibilities that a substituent is present and or not present. The term "unsubstituted" naturally means that no substituent is present.

10 When R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> to which they are attached form a ring system as defined above, or respectively, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with C<sup>1'</sup> to which they are attached form a ring system as defined above, then, as C<sup>1</sup>/C<sup>1'</sup> are fully valenced, it is understood herein that any optional substituents or substituent(s) Z as used above and below means substituents linked to ring atom(s) other than C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>1'</sup>, respectively.

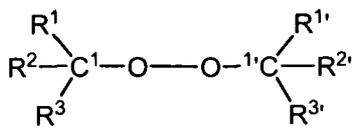
15 In compounds (I), when R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> form together with C<sup>1</sup> an aromatic ring as defined above, then R<sup>1</sup> is not present, and, respectively, when R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> form together with C<sup>1'</sup> an aromatic ring, as defined above, then R<sup>1'</sup> is not present. Preferably however R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with C<sup>1'</sup> do not form an aromatic ring.

20

By functional derivative of compounds of formula (I) means that at least one of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3'</sup> is in form of functional derivative. The term "functional derivative" includes i.a. esters and salts of compounds of formula (I), in particular  
25 esters and salts of substituents R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3'</sup>. Preferred compounds (I) are those, wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3'</sup> are as defined above or below are not functional derivatives thereof.

A further preferred subgroup of compounds of formula (I) is a compound of formula  
30 (V)

- 16 -



(V)

wherein the compounds are selected from any of the alternatives (i) to (iii):

- 5 (i) - R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl;

- wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms;

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- wherein said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl include (i) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls, (ii) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls which bear saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl and (iii) saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyls;

15

- wherein each of said saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl is independently a monocyclic or multicyclic ring system; and

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- wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl comprise independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; and

25

- R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> are each independently as defined above for R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup>;

or

- (ii) - R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently an optionally substituted, preferably unsubstituted, monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl, preferably phenyl,

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5 - wherein said substituted monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl comprises independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; and

$R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and are both methyl; and

$R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl as defined above under (i) for  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$ ; or

10

(iii)

$R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl as defined above under (i) for  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$ ; and

15 - $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably 5-12 C atoms; or an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si;

20

- wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring is optionally fused with another optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

25 - wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring or heteroring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group, or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; and

30 - $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably of 5-12 C atoms; an unsubstituted or

substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si;

5 - wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring system is optionally fused with another optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

10 - wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring or heteroring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group;

15 - with a proviso for alternatives (i) to (iii) that at least two of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , and at least two of  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ , respectively, are other than H or methyl.

The compounds of formula (V) are preferably selected from the alternatives (ii) or (iii), more preferably from alternative (iii).

20 The substituents  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  of compounds of formula (I) or (V) may each independently optionally carry 1 to 4 substituents as defined above. Said optional substituents may preferably be selected each independently from a functional group as defined above; saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group, as defined above, preferably from C1-12 hydrocarbyl (e.g. C1-6 alkyl) or from a functional groups as defined above. If a substituent is present, preferably 1 substituent is present.

Preferred aspects discussed above and below with respect to formula (I) also apply to compounds of formula (V).

30 The following subgroups of the compound of formula (I) of the invention represent some preferable embodiments and variants of the invention. It is also understood

that said below subgroups further specify the substituents given above in formula (I). Each subgroups definition can be combined with any other subgroup to define further preferred subgroups within the broadest scope of compounds of formula (I) of the invention.

5

Moreover said above generally defined compounds of first, second and third group and said subgroups thereof, and the general definition for compounds of formula (I), as well as said subgroups thereof, can be combined in any combination in their uses for modifying polymers, to modification methods, to modified polymers and to articles comprising said modified polymers, as well as to preparation process thereof, which all aspects of the invention are discussed below.

10

In a preferred embodiment of the invention compounds of formula (I) are symmetrical.

15

A first preferable embodiment (A) comprises a subgroup (1) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms or an optionally substituted heteroring moiety of 3 to 12 ring atoms containing 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si, and wherein said carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms. This optionally fused ring system may also carry substituents, e.g. 1 to 4 groups Z as herein defined or may be unsubstituted.

20

25

Preferably  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) form a (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety. The (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety may optionally be substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below.

30

In a subgroup (2) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with carbon atom ( $C1'$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally

substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms or an optionally substituted heteroring moiety of 3 to 12 ring atoms containing 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si, and wherein said carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms. This optionally fused ring system may also carry substituents e.g. 1 to 4 groups Z as herein defined or may be unsubstituted

Preferably  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) form a (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety. Said (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety may optionally be substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below.

In a subgroup (3) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14) carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8) carbocyclic ring, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, preferably cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl. Also preferably, in said subgroup (3),  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form a saturated monocyclic (C5-C8) carbocyclic ring, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, preferably cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl, which is substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below.

In a subgroup (4) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14) carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8) carbocyclic ring, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, preferably cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl. Also preferably in said subgroup (4)  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) they are attached to form a saturated monocyclic (C5-C8) carbocyclic ring, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cycloheptyl, preferably cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl, which is substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are

preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below, e.g. one substituent Z.

5 More preferably, in a subgroup (5a) of the compounds (I),  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  and, respectively,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  form carbocyclic rings as defined in formula (I), more preferably form carbocyclic rings as defined in subgroups (1) and, respectively, (2), even more preferably form carbocyclic rings as defined in subgroups (3) and, respectively (4), which may be substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below, e.g. one substituent  
10 Z.

In an even preferable subgroup (5b) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form a ring system as defined in subgroup (3) and  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon  
15 atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached form a ring system as defined in subgroup (4), whereby the ring system formed by  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) is identical to the ring system formed by  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ).

20 Subgroups 1 to 5b form part of embodiment (A) of the invention, i.e. where the substituents  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are as defined in formula (I) above. These subgroups can be combined with any  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  substituent.

Highly preferred subgroups of embodiment (A), are the subgroup (5a) and even  
25 more preferably subgroup (5b).

A second preferable embodiment (B) comprises a subgroup (6) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above, wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  each independently is optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)aryl;  
30 optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)heteroaryl; optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C4-C14)cycloalkyl; optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C4-C14)heterocyclyl; optionally substituted straight or branched

chain (C1-C50)alkyl, preferably straight chain (C1-C30)alkyl; optionally substituted straight or branched chain, preferably straight chain, (C2-C50)alkenyl, preferably straight chain (C2-C30)alkenyl; or optionally substituted straight or branched chain, preferably straight chain, (C2-C50)alkynyl, preferably straight chain (C2-C30)alkynyl; or optionally substituted straight or branched chain (C1-C50)heteroalkyl comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from N, O, S or Si. The optionally substituted moieties as defined above contain preferably 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below.

10

Preferable embodiments (B) of compounds (I) are any of subgroups (7) to (11), optionally in any combinations thereof:

15

In a subgroup (7) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are each independently selected from unsubstituted straight chain (C1-C50)alkyl, preferably (C1-C30)alkyl, more preferably (C1-C20)alkyl, such as hexyl, heptyl, octyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, preferably decyl.

20

In a subgroup (8) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  each represents same radical and, respectively,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  each represents same radical.

25

In a subgroup (9) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and each represents methyl.

In a subgroup (10) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and each represents (C6-C30)alkyl.

30

In a subgroup (11) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and each represents (C6-C30)alkyl.

A third preferable embodiment (C) of the compounds (I) is a subgroup (12). In a subgroup (12) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same

or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbonyl of 5 to 14 ring atoms optionally containing 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from N, O, P, S or Si, or optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)aryl, preferably unsubstituted monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl. Also preferably in said subgroup (12)  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same or different, preferably same and each represents substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)aryl, preferably monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl which is substituted with 1 to 4 substituents which are preferably selected from substituents (Z) as defined later below.

10 A fourth preferable embodiment (D) of the compounds (I) is a subgroup (13). In a subgroup (13) of the compound of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C30)alkyl or methyl. This embodiment also covers the option that  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C2-C5)alkyl.

For the avoidance of doubt it is stressed that the preferred definitions of  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  given in subgroups 12 and 13 can be combined with any of the preferred substituent definitions of subgroups 1 to 11 to form even more preferred compounds.

Further preferred compounds of formula (I) are of subgroup (14) with the further proviso that at least two of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , and at least two of  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ , respectively, are other than H, methyl, iso-butyl or tert-butyl.

Further preferred compounds of formula (I) are of subgroup (15) with the further proviso that at least two of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , and at least two of  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ , respectively, are other than H, methyl, ethyl, 1-propyl, isopropyl, 1-butyl, iso-butyl or tert-butyl.

Further preferred compounds of formula (I) are of subgroup (16) with the further proviso that at least two of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , and at least two of  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ ,

respectively,, are each other than CH<sub>3</sub> preferably other than straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated (C1-C3)hydrocarbyl, more preferably other than straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated (C1-C4)hydrocarbyl,

5

Further preferred compounds of formula (I) are of subgroup (17) with the further proviso that at least two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, and at least two of R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup>, respectively, are preferably other than straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated (C2-C3)hydrocarbyl, more preferably other than straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated (C2-C4)hydrocarbyl.

10

Each of subgroups (14), (15) , (16) and (17) are useful for embodiments wherein very high purity products, e.g. polymers, are desirable after the modification step with compound (I).

15

Further preferable compounds of formula (I) as defined above form subgroup (Ia). In this subgroup R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C2-C30)alkyl, which is preferably (C6-C30)alkyl; or methyl, more preferably methyl; and

20

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably optionally substituted, more preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring;

25

and R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1'</sup>) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably optionally substituted, more preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring; whereby the ring system formed by R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> is preferably identical to a ring system formed by R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with C<sup>1'</sup>.

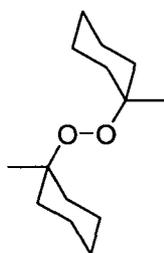
30

Any substituted moiety preferably contains 1 to 4 substituents (Z) as defined later below, e.g. one substituent Z.

Especially preferred cyclic radicals are cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl in this subgroup.

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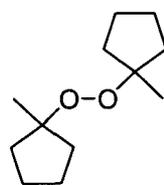
One of the preferred compounds of this more preferable subgroup of (Ia) is the compound of formula (Ia) which is di-(1-methylcyclohexyl) peroxide (formula Ia):



(Ia)

10

Another preferred compound is (Ia'), di(1-methylcyclopentyl) peroxide.



(Ia')

15 A second preferred subgroup (Ib) of compounds (I) is an embodiment (B) as defined above, wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are as defined in subgroup (6) above, preferably as defined in subgroups (7) to (11), and  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are according to preferable embodiment (C).

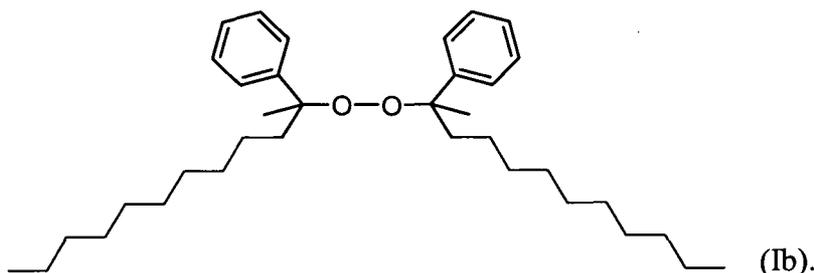
20 In preferable subgroup (Ib) of compounds of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are both same and represent an optionally substituted, preferably unsubstituted, monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl;

$R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and are both methyl; and

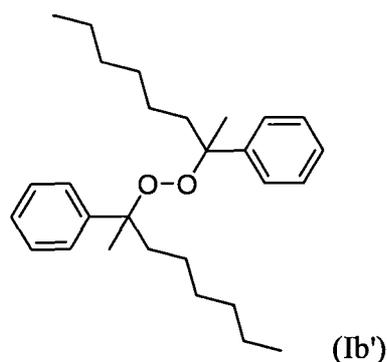
$R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl.

- 5 Any substituted moiety preferably contains 1 to 4 substituents (Z) as defined later below, e.g. one substituent Z.

One of the preferred compounds of formula (I) of this preferable subgroup of (Ib) the compound of formula (Ib) which is Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl) peroxide (formula Ib):



Other preferred compounds of subgroup (Ib) include di-(1-methyl-1-phenylheptyl) peroxide



A third preferred subgroup (Ic) of compounds (I) is an embodiment (B) as defined above, wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are as defined in subgroups (7), (8), (10) or (11) and  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are according to preferable embodiment (C) or (D).

In one preferable subgroup (Ic) of compounds of formula (I) as defined above,  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are both same and represent an optionally substituted, preferably unsubstituted, monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl;

5  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl; and

$R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl.

10

In a further preferable subgroup (Id) of compounds (I),  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are according to embodiment (D), preferably  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same and are both methyl; and  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably  
15 unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl; and  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl.

20 In other preferred embodiments of the invention none of  $R^1$ - $R^3$  or  $R^{1'}$ - $R^{3'}$  represents an aromatic group.

Where one or more of  $R^1$ - $R^3$  or  $R^{1'}$ - $R^{3'}$  represents an aromatic radical this is especially preferably a phenyl group optionally substituted by one to three, such as  
25 one, group Z as hereinbefore defined.

Where one or more of  $R^1$ - $R^3$  or  $R^{1'}$ - $R^{3'}$  represents a cycloalkyl radical this is especially preferably a cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl group optionally substituted by one to three, such as one, group Z as hereinbefore defined.

30

In the compounds of formula (I) there are preferably no more than two cycloalkyl groups. In further preferred compounds there are no more than two cyclic groups

(e.g. carbocyclic, heterocyclic or aromatic groups) in the compound of formula (I). In a most preferred embodiment of the invention there are two cyclic groups which each are formed by  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with  $C^1$  and by  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with  $C^{1'}$ .

- 5 These preferred embodiments apply to any compound of formula (I), in particular any compounds forming part of the sub groups above.

The optional substituents of embodiments (A), (B), (C), (D), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic) and (Id) (and any optional substituent present in the compounds of the invention) are preferably one to four substituents (Z) selected from a saturated or partially unsaturated (C1-C30)hydrocarbyl, a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated (C1-C30)hydrocarbyl which optionally bears a functional group as defined above, or from an aromatic hydrocarbyl, which optionally bears a functional group. Preferred substituents (Z) are branched or straight chain (C1-10  
15 C20)hydrocarbyl or a functional group as defined above. Preferably, no substituted radical should carry more than 1 substituent Z.

Highly preferred substituents (Z) which can be present on any optionally substituted moiety of the compounds of the invention include C1-6 alkyls, especially methyl, ethyl, propyl or tertbutyl; C5-8 cycloalkyl; or phenyl. Where a methyl substituent carries a phenyl side group, the formed group is, of course, benzyl. Where an alkyl substituent carries a cycloalkyl side group, the formed group is, of course, alkylcycloalkyl, and so on. 20

25 Where a phenyl group carries one substituent it is preferably para to the binding to carbon atom  $C^1/C^{1'}$ . Where a cyclohexyl group carries one substituent, it is preferably beta to the  $C^1/C^{1'}$  carbon atom.

Said specific compounds of formula (Ia), (Ib), (Ia') and (Ib') are novel as such.

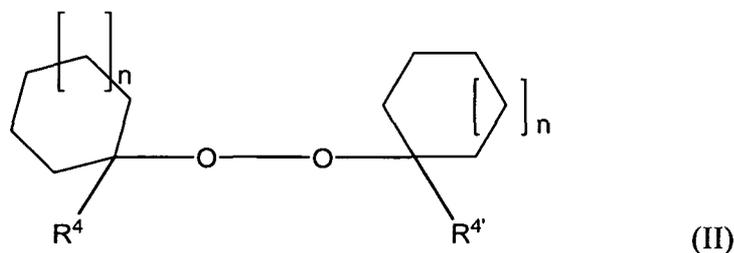
- 30 The invention is further directed to the compound of formula (Ia) as defined above. Thus the invention is directed to the compound of formula (Ib) as defined above. The invention is further directed to the compound of formula (Ia') as defined above.

The invention is further directed to the compound of formula (Ib') as defined above.

The most preferred subgroups of formula (I) and of formula (V) are subgroups Ia and Ib, even preferably subgroups (Ia) including the compounds (Ia) and (Ia').

5

Highly preferred compounds of the invention are therefore of formula (II)



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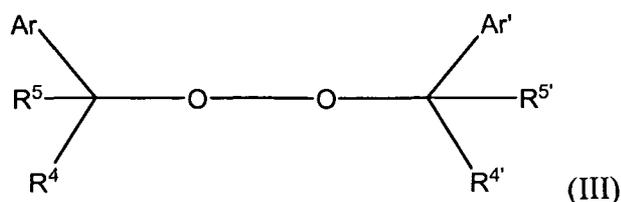
wherein  $n$  0 to 3, preferably 0 or 1 forming a cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl group respectively,  $R^4$  and  $R^{4'}$  each independently represent a straight chain alkyl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably methyl or straight chain alkyl group having 6 to 20, preferably 6 to 12, carbon atoms, more preferably methyl, and

15

wherein one or preferably both ring systems independently are unsubstituted or optionally substituted by 1 to 4 substituents  $Z$  as defined above. It is most preferred that the ring systems are unsubstituted..

20

Further highly preferred compounds of the invention are also of formula (III)



wherein  $Ar$  and  $Ar'$  independently represent a phenyl, benzyl or naphthyl group optionally substituted by 1 to 4 substituents  $Z$  as defined above,

25

$R^4$  and  $R^{4'}$  each are methyl; and

R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>5'</sup> each independently represent a straight chain alkyl group having C6-30 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 20, more preferably 6 to 12 carbon atoms,

Most preferred is compounds of formula (II) as defined above.

5

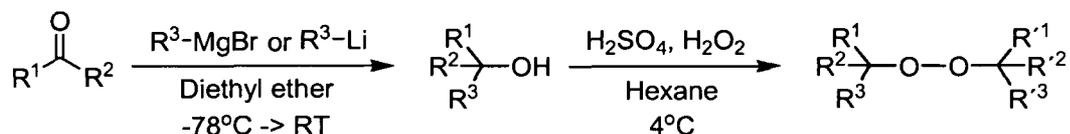
### Preparation of the compounds of formula (I)

The compounds of the invention include novel and known compounds. The use of the known compounds as a free radical generating agent, preferably for modifying a polymer composition, is novel. Thus said known compounds may be commercially available. Alternatively, the compounds of the invention can be prepared according to or analogously to known methods described in the chemical literature.

As an example, the compounds (I) as defined above can be prepared according to the following scheme 1 using known procedures which are described in a literature and well known for a skilled person in the art.

Peroxides of formula (I) as defined above can be prepared in several known ways, and more specifically tertiary peroxides can be prepared from the corresponding tertiary alcohols under acidic conditions to give compounds (I). The alcohols are either commercially available, or can be prepared from a suitable ketone combined with an organometallic reagent, more specifically a Grignard (RMgX, where X is an halogen) or organolithium (RLi) reagent.

### 25 Scheme 1



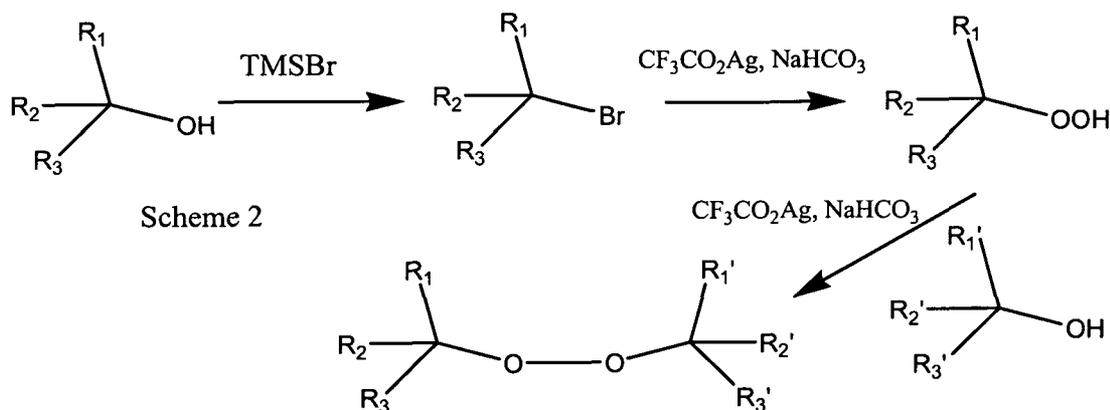
References to synthetic methods are as follows:

30 1) Milas, N.A., Surgenor, D.M., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 643-644, 1946

- 2) Hey, D.H., Stirling, C.J.M., Williams, G.H, J. Chem. Soc., 1054-1058, 1957
- 3) Organic Synthesis, Smith, M.B., The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc., 2002

Work up procedures are routine. The formed tertiary alcohol and corresponding  
 5 peroxide can be purified by removing the solvent *in vacuo* and purifying the residue  
 by any of the methods known to those skilled in the art, such as crystallization.

Compounds of formula (I) can also be prepared from tertiary alcohols via  
 conversion to a hydroperoxide -OOH type compound. This process allows the  
 10 preparation of asymmetrical peroxides. Thus for example, a tertiary alcohol can be  
 converted to a tertiary halide and reacted with hydrogen peroxide, perhaps in the  
 presence of a promoter such as silver trifluoroacetate and a non nucleophilic base  
 such as sodium hydrocarbonate to form a tertiary hydroperoxide. The tertiary  
 hydroperoxide can then be reacted with the a tertiary bromide (perhaps the same as  
 15 used earlier in the reaction or optionally a difference tertiary bromide) to form the  
 final diperoxide materials of formula (I). Again, a promoter such as silver  
 trifluoroacetate/ $\text{NaHCO}_3$  might be used. These reactions are summarised in the  
 scheme below:



20

In view of the low levels of volatile decomposition products formed during  
 activation of the peroxides of the invention, the present invention reduces or  
 minimises the fire, explosion and health risks in an working environment caused by  
 25 the use of free radical generating agents compared to the prior art.

The first group and the second of compounds of the invention as defined above and in claim 1-3 in terms of the decomposition product(s) thereof, the third group of compounds of formula (I) of the invention as defined above with a general formula and by means of the preferable subgroups, in any combinations, as well as in claims 4-15 below, are abbreviated herein below as "Compound of the invention" for the sake of convenience, only. The preferred subgroup of Compound of the invention is compounds of formula (I) including the preferable embodiments and subgroups as defined above and in claims.

10

## **End uses and end applications of the invention**

### **I. Modification method of polymers**

The invention is further directed to the use of Compound of the invention as a free radical generating agent for modifying polymers by radical formation. Also a process for modifying polymers by radical reaction using a free radical generating agent is provided, wherein said free radical generating agent is Compound of the invention.

#### **1. Crosslinking of polymers**

One preferable embodiment of said modification method of polymers is crosslinking of polymers by radical reaction using one or more free radical generating agents, wherein at least one said free radical generating agent is Compound of the invention as defined above.

25

The term "crosslinking" is well known and commonly used in the polymer field and means forming, primarily, of interpolymer crosslinks (bridges) via radical reaction.

In principle, the polymers usable in the crosslinking process of the present invention are not limited and can be polymers of any type.

30

In one preferable embodiment, said crosslinkable polymer is a polyolefin which can be a homopolymer of an olefin or a copolymer of an olefin with one or more comonomers.

5 One preferable group of crosslinkable polyolefins includes homopolymer of ethylene or copolymer of ethylene with one or more comonomers, such as 1) a branched polyethylene homo- or copolymer produced in high pressure by radical polymerisation and well known as low density polyethylene (LDPE) homo or copolymer or 2) a linear polyethylene homo- or copolymer produced by low  
10 pressure polymerisation using a coordination catalyst, such as well known linear very low density polyethylene, linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), medium density polyethylene (MDPE) or high density polyethylene (HDPE), 3) polypropylene polymers, including homopolymers and random polymers of polypropylene and heterophasic copolymer of propylene, or 4) polybutylene  
15 polymers, as non-limiting examples only.

One preferable group of crosslinkable ethylene polymers is 1) LDPE homopolymer or LDPE copolymer with one or more comonomers including C3 or higher alpha-olefin comonomer(s), polar comonomers and comonomers with at least two double  
20 bonds, such as diene comonomers. High pressure polymerisation is a well known technology in the polymer field and can be effected in a tubular or an autoclave reactor, preferably, in a tubular reactor. Further details about high pressure radical polymerisation are given in WO 93/08222.

25 In one preferable embodiment the crosslinkable LDPE is an LDPE copolymer of ethylene with a polar group containing comonomer(s) and, optionally, with other comonomer(s). As examples of comonomers having polar groups may be mentioned the following: (a) vinyl carboxylate esters, such as vinyl acetate and vinyl pivalate, (b) (meth)acrylates, such as methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)acrylate and hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, (c) olefinically unsaturated  
30 carboxylic acids, such as (meth)acrylic acid, maleic acid and fumaric acid, (d)

(meth)acrylic acid derivatives, such as (meth)acrylonitrile and (meth)acrylic amide, and (e) vinyl ethers, such as vinyl methyl ether and vinyl phenyl ether.

5 Amongst these comonomers, vinyl esters of monocarboxylic acids having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as vinyl acetate, and (meth)acrylates of alcohols having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methyl (meth)acrylate, are preferred.

10 Especially preferred comonomers are butyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate and methyl acrylate. Still more preferably, the polar copolymer comprises a copolymer of ethylene with C<sub>1</sub>- to C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl acrylate, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl acrylates or vinyl acetate, or any mixture thereof.

15 The term "(meth)acrylic acid" and "(meth)acrylate" are intended to embrace both acrylic acid and methacrylic acid and, respectively "methacrylate" and "acrylate".

20 Another preferable group of crosslinkable polymers are unsaturated polymers, wherein the unsaturation is provided by double bonds, preferably carbon-carbon (C-C) double bonds. More preferably, said unsaturated polymer comprises carbon-carbon double bonds, in a total amount of carbon-carbon double bonds/1000 carbon atoms of 0.1 or more, more preferably of 0.2 or more, and most preferably more than 0.37, more preferably at least 0.40. Preferably in this embodiment the total amount of carbon-carbon double bonds in the unsaturated polymer is of at least 0.6/1000 carbon atoms. The upper limit of the amount of carbon-carbon double bonds present in the unsaturated polymer is not limited and may preferably be less  
25 of than 5.0/1000 carbon atoms, preferably less than 3.0/1000 carbon atoms, or more preferably less than 2.5/1000 carbon atoms.

30 Unsaturated polymer means herein a homopolymer, wherein the unsaturation is provided by a chain transfer agent, or a copolymer, wherein the unsaturation is provided by polymerizing a monomer in the presence of at least a polyunsaturated comonomer and optionally in the presence of a chain transfer agent. Preferably, said carbon-carbon double bonds present in the unsaturated polymer include vinyl

groups, which vinyl groups originate preferably from i) a polyunsaturated comonomer, from ii) a chain transfer agent, or from iii) any mixture thereof.

Said polyunsaturated comonomer is preferably a diene, preferably a diene which  
5 comprises at least eight carbon atoms, the first carbon-carbon double bond being terminal and the second carbon-carbon double bond being non-conjugated to the first one. Preferred dienes are selected from C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>14</sub> non-conjugated dienes or mixtures thereof, more preferably selected from 1,7-octadiene, 1,9-decadiene, 1,11-dodecadiene, 1,13-tetradecadiene, 7-methyl-1,6-octadiene, 9-methyl-1,8-decadiene,  
10 or mixtures thereof. Even more preferably, the diene is selected from 1,7-octadiene, 1,9-decadiene, 1,11-dodecadiene, 1,13-tetradecadiene, or any mixture thereof.

In addition to the vinyl groups originating from the polyunsaturated comonomer, the content of vinyl groups may also be originated, alone or additionally, from a chain  
15 transfer agent which introduces vinyl groups, such as propylene.

Preferred unsaturated polyolefins are crosslinkable LDPE as defined above which has the above C-C double bond unsaturation provided by copolymerising ethylene in high pressure together with at least a polyunsaturated comonomer, preferably diene  
20 as defined above, and/or in the presence of chain transfer agent as defined above . Moreover, said crosslinkable LDPE suitable for the present invention is preferably an LDPE copolymer which is prepared by copolymerising ethylene with at least one polyunsaturated comonomer, preferably with at least one diene as defined above. Such polymers are well known and described e.g. in WO93/08222, EP1695996 or  
25 WO2006/131266.

Alternatively, or in addition to the double bonds of the unsaturated polymer, the polymer composition of the invention may contain additives, such as known crosslinking boosters, which provide double bonds to the polymer composition. In  
30 such case the amount of these double bonds may be the preferable amount as given above for C-C double bonds of unsaturated polymer, or if an unsaturated polymer is present, then the above given preferable amounts of C-C double bonds of polymer is

preferably the total sum of the double bonds originating from unsaturated polymer and from the double bonds originating from such additives.

5 Also linear ethylene polymers prepared using said low pressure polymerisation are very suitable for the crosslinking of the invention. As an example LLDPE, MDPE and HDPE polymers can be mentioned. They can be produced in a known manner in a single or multistage processes using one or more of e.g. Ziegler-Natta catalysts, single site catalysts, including metallocenes and non-metallocenes, and Cr-catalysts. All said catalysts are very well known in the field. The multistage process includes  
10 any combinations of polymerisation processes, such as slurry polymerisation, solution polymerisation, gas phase polymerisation, or any combinations thereof, in any order.

Generally, crosslinkable polymers that are usable in the present invention include  
15 any known polymers, e.g. commercially available polymers, or they can be prepared in a known manner according to or analogously to polymerisation process described in the literature. Naturally any mixtures of polymers can also be used.

The amount of the Compound of the invention as a free radical generating agent  
20 used for the crosslinking is not critical and can vary depending on the desired crosslinking degree and the type of the crosslinkable polymer. As an example only, the amount of said free radical generating agent of the invention may be less than 10.0 wt%, less than 6.0 wt%, less than 5.0 wt%, less than 3.5 wt%, e.g. between 0.1 to 3.0 wt%, such as 0.2 to 2.6 wt%, based on the weight of the crosslinkable  
25 polymer composition, depending i.a. on the molecular weight of Compound and the desired degree of crosslinking.

The crosslinking may be carried out in a known manner, typically in elevated temperature, such as 140°C or more, preferably 150°C or more. And said step may  
30 be effected under atmospheric or typically slightly pressurised conditions, e.g. up to 20 bar, e.g. up to about 13 bar, pressure.

## 2. Grafting of polymers

Another embodiment of the modification method of the invention is a grafting of a polymer by radical reaction using a free radical generating agent, wherein said free radical generating agent is Compound of the invention.

The “grafting of a polymer” is a well known modification method and means introducing compounds to the polymer chain (backbone and/or side chain) by radical reaction. Typically the compounds to be incorporated by grafting are unsaturated. Such grafting process are described in the literature, e.g. in US 3,646,155 and US 4,117,195.

In one preferable embodiment of grafting of the invention the polymer is grafted by an unsaturated silane compound represented by the formula  $R^{19}SiR^{20}_qY_{3-q}$  (I) wherein  $R^{19}$  is an ethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbyl, hydrocarbyloxy or (meth)acryloxy hydrocarbyl group,  $R^{20}$  is an aliphatic saturated hydrocarbyl group, Y which may be the same or different, is a hydrolysable organic group and q is 0, 1 or 2.

Commonly used compounds are vinyl trimethoxysilane, vinyl bismethoxyethoxysilane, vinyl triethoxysilane, gamma-(meth)acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, gamma(meth)acryloxypropyltriethoxysilane, and vinyl triacetoxysilane.

The amount of the compound to be grafted, e.g. of said silane compound is not critical and depends on the desired grafting degree. As an example, a silane compound may be grafted in an amount of 0.001 to 15 wt%, preferably 0.01 to 10 wt%, such as 0.01 to 5 wt% based on the weight of the grafted polymer composition to be grafted.

The amount of Compound of the invention as a free radical generating agent is not critical and depends on the desired grafting degree. As an example only, the amounts exemplified above under "1. Crosslinking of polymers" can be used.

5 The invention further provides a grafted polymer composition obtainable by a grafting process of the invention as defined above. Said grafted polymer composition may be further treated. Silane-grafted polymers may e.g. be further crosslinked, in a well known manner by hydrolysing said silane groups and subsequently condensing using a silanol condensation catalyst. As such catalysts e.g.  
10 known tin based catalyst and aromatic organic sulphonic acids can be used. Also the silane-grafted and crosslinked products are within the scope of the invention.

### 3. Visbreaking of polymers

15 A further embodiment of the modification method of the invention is a visbreaking of a polymer by radical reaction using a free radical generating agent, wherein said free radical generating agent is Compound of the invention.

The "visbreaking of a polymer" is a well known modification method for modifying  
20 the melt flow rate (MFR) of a polymer.

One preferable polymer for visbreaking are homopolymers of propylene, random copolymers of propylene or heterophasic copolymers of propylene. Suitable homo, random and heterophasic polypropylenes (PP) may be produced using common  
25 polymerisation processes known in the art. Also the polypropylene polymer may be produced in a single- or multistage process of propylene or propylene and one or more comonomers, such as ethylene or higher alpha olefin. The polymerisation can be effected as bulk polymerisation, gas phase polymerisation, slurry polymerisation, solution polymerisation or any combinations thereof, in any order, using  
30 conventional catalysts including Ziegler-Natta, single site, such as metallocene or non-metallocene, catalysts. In case of heterophasic copolymer of polypropylene the matrix of homo or random copolymer can be produced e.g. in a single stage or as a

multistage process described above and the elastomeric (rubber) part of the propylene copolymer can be produced as a in-situ polymerisation e.g. in a separate reactor, e.g. gas phase reactor in the presence of the matrix polymer produced in the previous stage(s). Alternatively the elastomeric part of propylene can be incorporated to the matrix phase material by compounding. The heterophasic copolymer of polypropylene thus comprises a matrix phase of homo- or copolymer of polypropylene and an elastomeric propylene copolymer dispersed in the matrix.

The amount of free radical generating agent used for visbreaking is not critical and depends on the level of desired MFR modification. Visbreaking can be carried out in known manner using very well known process and conditions documented in the literature.

The invention further provides a visbroken polymer composition obtainable by the visbreaking process of the invention.

## II. Polymer composition

The invention thus provides also a polymer composition comprising a free radical generating agent which is Compound of the invention as defined above. Preferably the polymer composition comprises at least one polymer component and at least one free radical generating agent, which is a compound of formula (I) including the preferred embodiments and subgroups thereof, as defined above or in claim 1 or dependent claims thereof.

Also a process for producing a polymer composition is provided, wherein the Compound of the invention is added to a polymer composition.

The amount of the Compound of the invention can naturally vary depending on the desired modification method. Examples of the amounts are given e.g. above under "1. Crosslinking of polymers". Moreover, the polymer composition of the invention

may additionally, comprise further free radical generating agent(s), such as another Compound of the invention.

Furthermore, polymers suitable for the polymer composition of the invention are not limited and include e.g. polymers 1) to 4), preferably 1) LDPE homo and  
5 copolymers, as described above under "1. Crosslinking of polymers".

The polymer composition of the invention can be in a well known powder or pellet form, or in a form of polymer melt. Polymer powder of the invention may i.a. be obtained directly from the polymerization process, optionally further processed, e.g.  
10 sieved, and/or optionally treated or mixed with further components.

The polymer pellets of the invention can be produced in a well known manner. In one process for forming the pellets of the invention the polymer powder or melt obtained from a polymerization process, or alternatively polymer pellets, may  
15 optionally be mixed with other components and pelletised e.g. by extrusion in a known pelletising equipment. The Compound of the invention may be added 1) to a mixture of a polymer composition prior to the pelletising step or 2) after the pelletising step by adding the Compound of the invention to the preformed pellets by mixing and/or impregnating, optionally in a carrier medium, to obtain the  
20 polymer pellets of the invention.

Alternatively, Compound of the invention can added to the polymer powder or polymer pellets directly in a production line of an end product, such as cable production line. Addition can be effected in a mixing step preceding the end product  
25 formation step or during the end product formation step, e.g. cable extrusion step. Such addition can be effect to the polymer composition in powder or pellet form or to a melt of said powder or pellets which melt may optionally contain further components.

Accordingly the invention provides a polymer powder, polymer pellets or a polymer melt comprising a polymer composition and a free radical forming agent, wherein  
30 said free radical forming agent is Compound of the invention.

In one preferable embodiment of the pellets or powder of the invention, said pellets or powder are in a package, such as a container including boxes and bags. Such containers can be supplied for further use. E.g. an end producer, e.g. a cable producer, can then use the pellets of the invention as such for polymer modification step without need to add any free radical generating agent.

Moreover, the polymer composition of the invention may further contain other components, such as other polymers as mentioned above, or additives, such as stabilizers.

In one preferable embodiment of the polymer composition of the invention said polymer composition further comprises additives, such as one or more of antioxidants, stabilisers, processing aids, scorch retardants, crosslinking boosters or water tree retardants, or any mixtures thereof. As antioxidant, sterically hindered or semi-hindered phenols, optionally substituted with functional group(s), aromatic amines, aliphatic sterically hindered amines, organic phosphates, thio compounds, and mixtures thereof, can be mentioned. Typical cross-linking boosters may include compounds having a vinyl or an allyl group, e.g. triallylcyanurate, triallylisocyanurate, and di-, tri- or tetra-acrylates. As further additives, flame retardant additives, acid scavengers, fillers, such as carbon black, and voltage stabilizers can be mentioned. All the above mentioned additives are well known in polymer field. Such compositions are very useful for wire and cable applications, such as for cables of the invention discussed below.

The invention further provides (a) a process for crosslinking a polymer composition via free radical formation using one or more free radical generating agents, wherein the crosslinking is effected by producing methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step in an amount of less than 300 ppm (weight), when determined according to a method as described below under "GC-analysis protocol". Preferably said crosslinking step is carried out without producing methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step. A preferable embodiment of said process for

crosslinking a polymer composition by radical reaction using a free radical generating agent results in a crosslinked polymer composition and produces a CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably of from 0 to 50 ppm (weight) when measured as defined below under "GC-analysis protocol".

The invention provides also independently (b) a process for crosslinking a polymer composition via free radical formation using one or more free radical generating agents, wherein the crosslinking is carried out using a Compound, preferably compound of formula (I), of the invention. A preferred crosslinking process is the above process (b). In demanding end applications it is preferred that said crosslinking according to process (b) is carried out using a free radical generating agent which does not produce methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) during crosslinking step.

Preferably the crosslinking process is carried out under "crosslinking conditions" which means herein under free radical agent decomposing conditions. E.g. an elevated temperature is typically used for accelerating the decomposition of the radical and thus the crosslinking step. Moreover, "in the absence of CH<sub>4</sub> originating from said free radical generating agent" means that the free radical generating agent does not result in CH<sub>4</sub> as a decomposition product thereof during the crosslinking step.

The invention also provides a crosslinked polymer composition obtainable by the crosslinking process of the invention as defined above.

In a preferable embodiment of the crosslinking process and the crosslinked polymer composition of the invention said free radical generating agent is Compound of the invention.

Said crosslinking process is further defined above under "1.Crosslinking of polymers".

### III. End Applications

#### 1. Article

5 The new principle of the invention is highly feasible in wide variety of end applications of polymers.

Accordingly, the invention further provides an article comprising the polymer composition of the invention as defined above and below, preferably under above  
10 “II. Polymer composition” or in claims, which is referred herein below as “polymer composition of the invention”.

#### 1.1 Cable

15 In one preferable embodiment said article of the invention is a cable comprising a conductor surrounded with one or more layers, wherein at least one layer comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

The term “conductor” means herein above and below that the conductor comprises  
20 one or more wires. Moreover, the cable may comprise one or more such conductors. Preferably the conductor is an electrical conductor.

In one embodiment of the cable of the invention at least one layer is an insulation layer which comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

25

In another embodiment of the cable of the invention at least one layer is a semiconductive layer comprising said polymer composition of the invention. “Semiconductive layer” means herein that said layer comprises carbon black and has a volume resistivity of 100 000  $\Omega$ -cm or below when measured at 23°C or 90°C, or,  
30 when measured according to ISO 3915 using a plaque, has a volume resistivity of 100  $\Omega$ -cm or below at 23°C, or of 1000  $\Omega$ -cm or below at 90°C.

In further embodiment, the cable of the invention comprises a jacketing layer and optionally one or more layers selected from an insulation layer and semiconductive layer surrounded by said jacketing layer, wherein said jacketing layer comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

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As one further embodiment of the cable of the invention, a low voltage cable is provided which comprises an insulation layer and optionally a jacketing layer, wherein said insulation layer comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

10

As a further embodiment of the cable of the invention, a power cable is provided which comprises at least an inner semiconductive layer, insulation layer and an outer semiconductive layer, in that order, optionally surrounded by a jacketing layer, wherein at least one of said layers, preferably at least the inner semiconductive layer and insulation layer, comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

15

In the context of the present invention, a low voltage cable is a cable operating in voltages 1 kV or below. A power cable is defined to be a cable transferring energy operating at any voltage, typically operating at voltages higher than 1 kV. The voltage applied to the power cable can be alternating (AC), direct (DC), or transient (impulse). In a preferred embodiment, the power cable prepared according to the present invention is operating at voltages higher than 6 kV and are known i.a. as medium voltage (MV), high voltage (HV) and extra high voltage (EHV) power cables, which terms have well known meaning and indicate the operating level of such cable.

20

Said outer semiconductive layer of said power cable of the invention can be non-strippable, i.e. bonded and non-peelable, or strippable, i.e. non-bonded and peelable. Said terms have well known meanings in the wire and cable field.

25

**2 Preparation process of an article**

30

The present invention further provides a process for producing an article by using said polymer composition of the invention.

## 2.2. Preparation process of a cable

5

A preferable embodiment of the process for preparing an article of the invention is a process for producing a cable comprising steps of applying, preferably by (co)extrusion, one or more layers on a conductor, which layers comprise a polymer composition, wherein at least one layer comprises said polymer composition of the invention.

10

The term “(co)extrusion” means herein that in case of two or more layers, said layers can be extruded in separate steps, or at least two or all of said layers can be coextruded in a same extrusion step, as well known in the art.

15

In said process of the invention the components of a layer material are mixed in a separate mixer before being introduced to the extruder for producing said layers or are added directly to an extruder and mixed therein before forming a layer. Additives and further components can be added during the mixing step. The mixture in extruder is subjected to an elevated temperature, typically above the melting point of the polymer components and then (co)extruded on a conductor in a manner very well known in the field. E.g. conventional extruders and mixers may be used in the process of the invention.

20

The above described polymer powder, polymer pellets or melt of the invention, which comprise said polymer composition of the invention, can each equally be used in said process for preparing cables and they can be prepared prior their use in the cable preparation step or they can be prepared directly in a cable production line during a cable manufacturing process, as described above e.g. under “II. Polymer composition”. Accordingly, 1) preformed powder or pellets of a polymer composition of the invention comprising Compound of the invention, may be subjected to the cable production line; or 2) said Compound of the invention may be

30

added together with pellets or powder to a mixing step before forming the cable layer(s). Such mixing step can be a separate step in a separate mixing device arranged in the cable production line to precede the cable layer formation step, e.g. an extrusion step. Alternatively, Compound of the invention can be added during the layer formation step e.g. in an extruder, whereby it can be introduced to the extruder together with or after the addition of polymer powder or polymer pellets. The addition point in an extruder is not limited, whereby the Compound of the invention can be added at the inlet of the extruder or at a later feed point arranged along the extruder. Accordingly the addition of Compound of the invention may take place at the time the polymer material is in solid non-molten, partly molten or molten state, i.e. a melt mixture. The obtained molten mixture of a layer material is then (co)extruded on to a conductor to form a cable layer. In a preferred cable preparation process of the invention a low voltage cable or, more preferably, a power cable of the invention as defined above under 1.1. Cable is produced. The obtained cable can be further processed for the end use application.

Typically the cable of the invention is crosslinked after the formation of cable layers. The invention further provides a process (C1) for crosslinking a cable by radical reaction using one or more free radical generating agents, comprising step of: applying one or more layers comprising a polymer composition on a conductor, wherein at least one layer comprises one or more free radical generating agents, crosslinking by radical reaction said at least one layer comprising said free radical generating agent(s), and recovering the crosslinked cable in a conventional manner for further use; wherein in said process said crosslinking is effected by producing methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step in an amount of less than 300 ppm (weight), when determined according to a method described below under "GC-analysis protocol". Preferably said crosslinking step (C1) is carried out without producing methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step.

A further independent crosslinking process (C2) for crosslinking a cable by radical reaction using one or more free radical generating agents, comprises the step of: applying one or more layers comprising a polymer composition on a conductor,

wherein at least one layer comprises one or more free radical generating agents, crosslinking by radical reaction said at least one layer comprising said free radical generating agent(s), and recovering the crosslinked cable in a conventional manner for further use; wherein said crosslinking is carried out in the presence of Compound  
5 of the invention as a free radical generating agent, preferably in the presence of a compound of formula (I) as defined above and below in claims. Process (C2) is the preferred cable crosslinking process.

10 In above crosslinking process of the invention crosslinking conditions can vary depending i.a. on the used materials and cable size. The crosslinking of the invention is effected e.g. in a known manner preferably in an elevated temperature. Preferably the lowest temperature in a cable layer during the crosslinking step is above 140°C, more preferably above 150°C, such as 160-210°C. The crosslinking may be carried out in a liquid or gas medium, such as in an inert gas, such as N<sub>2</sub>, atmosphere. The  
15 pressure during the crosslinking step of the invention is typically up to 20 bar, preferably up to 13 bar, such as 10-15 bar, in inert atmosphere. Said crosslinking step of the invention is also described above under "1. Crosslinking of polymers" and above under "II. Polymer composition".

20 A further preferable embodiment of the crosslinking process of the invention comprises a further step of cooling the crosslinked cable preferably under pressurized conditions in a cooling medium e.g. in gas or liquid, such as N<sub>2</sub>, oil or water. The cooling is effected in a cooling zone, which may be optionally integrated with the preceding crosslinking zone, e.g. in a known vulcanization tube. As an  
25 example only, continuous catenary vulcanization (CCV) tube can be mentioned. The temperature at the layer closest to conductor is typically below 200°C, e.g. 160-190°C, at the beginning of the cooling zone/step. The pressure during the cooling step of the invention is typically kept above atmospheric pressure, e.g. up to 20 bar, preferably up to 13 bar, such as 10-12 bar. The cable is removed from the  
30 pressurized cooling step, when the temperature of the cable layers is clearly below the melting point of the polymer layer material thereof. Accordingly, the crosslinked cable of the invention may leave the pressurized cooling step of the invention e.g.

when the temperature of the conductor of said cable is below 110°C depending on the layer polymer material, preferably between 70-90°C, at the exit of the pressurized cooling zone.

5 The crosslinking and cooling step is normally carried out under pressurized conditions to prevent the formation of voids due to volatile decomposition products of e.g. peroxides. In a preferable embodiment of the crosslinking process of the invention thus enables to remove the crosslinked and cooled cable from the pressurized cooling zone in a temperature higher than in the prior art, when  
10 measured from the conductor. Also preferably, the cooling may be effect at lower pressures compared to prior art.

Optionally, if desired, the crosslinked cable of the invention may be subjected to an additional non-pressurised cooling step after said pressurized cooling step, for  
15 further cooling of the cable.

The cable preparation process of the invention optionally comprises a further recovering step of the cable coming from the cooling step. Recovering may be effected by winding the cable on a cable drum in a known manner.

20 In a further embodiment of the process of the invention the cable obtained from the cooling step and optionally recovered, e.g. wound to a cable drum, may optionally be subjected, if needed in some applications, to a subsequent degassing step i.a. for removing or reducing any volatile decomposition products possibly resulting from  
25 said crosslinking step of the invention. In said degassing step the cable of the invention is preferably exposed either in ambient or elevated temperature for a period of time. As an example only, said degassing temperature may be e.g. 50-80°C, for a time period of one to four weeks. In one embodiment of the crosslinking process said degassing step may be shortened considerably or even avoided due to  
30 decreased level of said volatile by-products.

The cable of the invention produced by the above process of the invention may finally be further processed, e.g. protected with a protective layer, and/or optionally covered by a jacketing layer in a subsequent finishing step in a known manner and recovered for the end use thereof.

5

The invention thus provides also a crosslinked cable comprising crosslinked polymer composition as defined above, preferably a crosslinked low voltage cable or power cable, more preferably a crosslinked power cable, as defined above. Preferably said crosslinked cable is obtainable by any of the crosslinking process as defined above.

10

In one embodiment of a crosslinking process of the invention a crosslinked power cable is produced which is selected from a crosslinked MV cable, wherein the lowest degree of crosslinking in a cable layer(s) meets the requirements as specified in IEC 60502, or a crosslinked HV cable, wherein the lowest degree of crosslinking in a cable layer(s) meets the requirements as specified in IEC 60840, which specifications are well known in the W&C field.

15

The advantageous Compounds of the invention are preferable free radical generating agents which can be used for improving the quality of the products, e.g. in cable production processes. Due to the present invention the amount of voids in polymer products, such as cable layers can be reduced or even avoided, since less or no volatile decomposition products are formed from e.g. when Compound of the invention is used for modifying the polymer. Moreover, the invention also enables to improve the processability of a cable, i.a. in terms of safer and faster processing. E.g. the crosslinking process of the invention can be faster and/or more economical, since both cooling and/or degassing steps may be carried out in a reduced time and/or in a less energy consuming manner, if desired.

20

25

30 **Determination methods**

Unless otherwise stated the below determination methods were used to determine the properties defined generally in the description part and claims and in the experimental part.

#### 5 **Melt Flow Rate**

The melt flow rate (MFR) is determined according to ISO 1133 and is indicated in g/10 min. The MFR is an indication of the flowability, and hence the processability, of the polymer. The higher the melt flow rate, the lower the viscosity of the polymer. The MFR is determined at 190 °C for polyethylenes and may be determined at  
10 different loadings such as 2.16 kg (MFR<sub>2</sub>) or 21.6 kg (MFR<sub>21</sub>). The MFR is determined at 230 °C for polypropylenes.

#### **Density**

The density was measured according to ISO 1183D. The sample preparation was  
15 executed according to ISO 1872-2.

#### **Gel Content**

The gel content was determined according to ASTM D 2765-01, method A using a crosslinked sample which consists of the polymer composition under test and  
20 prepared according to “**Preparation of samples, crosslinking**” below.

Gel content on a cable is carried out using ASTM D 2765-01 method B.

Methods A and B give comparable results.

25

#### **GC-Analysis protocol**

In definitions of the Compounds, Polymer compositions, cables and preparation process and modification methods thereof as defined above and in claims below, the volatile, e.g. CH<sub>4</sub>, content given in ppm (weight) or as “absent” is determined by gas  
30 chromatography (GC) from a sample which is modified, e.g. crosslinked.

The test is used to determine the produced volatiles, e.g. methane, content of a free radical generating agent. The test free radical generating agent is used in such an amount with which a crosslinking degree expressed as gel content of 50 % was achieved, preferably gel content of at least 50%. Crosslinking conditions of the sample are not critical and may be effected e.g. as described below under

5 **“Preparation of samples, crosslinking”**

Volatiles are measured by taking a sample specimen of 1 g with a thickness of 1.5 mm from a modified, e.g. crosslinked composition, e.g. a plaque or cable. In the case of a cable comprising a crosslinked layer(s), the sample specimen is taken from a layer material of a crosslinked and cooled cable sample that is taken at the exit of a crosslinking/cooling zone, such as at the exit of a vulcanisation tube, after pressurised cooling step in a manner known for a skilled person.

10

The collection of volatiles from said sample specimen (to a head space bottle, see below) is started within one hour after the modification step is stopped, or in case of a crosslinked and cooled cable, within one hour after the cable sample is taken at the exit of a crosslinking/cooling zone.

15

A sample specimen of a thickness of 1.5 mm and of a weight of 1 g is cut from the middle of a plaque which is 100 mm wide and 100 mm long. The obtained sample (specimen) is placed in a 120 ml head space bottle with an aluminium crimp cup with seal and heat treated at 60 ° C for 1.5 h for collecting any gaseous volatiles present in said sample. Then 0.3-0.5 ml of the gas captured in the sample bottle is injected into a gas chromatograph, wherein the presence and content of the volatiles, e.g. methane, which are desired to be measured in a known manner. Double samples are analysed and a “zero-sample” without free radical generating agent/modification is used as a reference. The instrument used herein was a Varian 3400 with a  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  -column of 0,53mm x 50m, supplied by Chrompack.

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**Specimen from a cable**

A sample specimen of a thickness of 1.5 mm and of a weight of 1 g is cut in an axial direction from said cable sample from the middle distance (in radial direction) of the polymer layer(s) ring surrounding the conductor of said cable sample (i.e. at the distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  radius of said cable layer ring). The collection and determination of volatiles was carried out as described above.

### **Specimen from a plaque**

The volatile, e.g. CH<sub>4</sub>, content given in ppm (weight) or as "absent" is determined by gas chromatography (GC) from a sample plaque which is modified, e.g. crosslinked according to the protocol described in the section entitled "Preparation of samples, crosslinking" above. The test composition contains 2 parts test peroxide and 100 parts test polymer (i.e. sufficient to cause a degree of cross-linking of 50% or more).

A sample specimen of a thickness of 1.5 mm and of a weight of 1 g is cut from the middle of a plaque which is 100 mm wide and 100 mm long. The collection and determination of volatiles was carried out as described above.

### **Materials**

In each test for references and for examples of this application the test arrangement for the reference polymer, i.e. the polymer without any added additive such as organic peroxide, and for the tested compositions, i.e. the reference polymer containing the organic peroxide, was the same.

The unsaturated polymer: The polymer is a poly (ethylene –co-1,7-octadiene)

### **Poly (ethylene –co-1,7-octadiene) manufacture**

Ethylene was compressed in a 5-stage precompressor and a 2-stage hyper compressor with intermediate cooling to reach an initial reaction pressure of ca.

2950 bar. The total compressor throughput was ca. 30 tons/hour. In the compressor area approximately 120 kg propylene / hour was added as chain transfer agent to maintain an MFR of 3.2g / 10 min. Here also 1,7-octadiene was added to the reactor in amount of ca. 50 kg/h. The compressed mixture was heated to approximately 165  
5 °C in a preheating section of a front feed three-zone tubular reactor with an inner diameter of ca. 40 mm and a total length of ca. 1200 meters. A mixture of commercially available peroxide radical initiators dissolved in isododecane was injected just after the preheater in an amount sufficient for the exothermal polymerization reaction to reach peak temperature of ca. 280 °C after which it was  
10 cooled to approx 250 °C. The subsequent 2nd and 3rd peak reaction temperatures were ca. 280 °C and ca. 270 °C, respectively, with a cooling in between down to approximately 250 °C. The reaction mixture was depressurized by a kick valve, cooled and polymer was separated from unreacted gas.

15 The obtained polymer had a total number of C-C carbon double bonds of 1.286/1000 C and the number of vinyl groups was 0.994 vinyl groups/1000 C. The density of the material was 920 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and MFR(2.16 kg) = 3.2 g/10 min.

20 The above unsaturated polymer was used in testing the examples of the invention containing compounds (I) of the invention as the crosslinking agent, comparative examples with dicumylperoxide as the crosslinking agent and the reference example containing no crosslinking agent.

25 The commercial reference organic peroxide, dicumyl peroxide, was supplied by AkzoNobel.

#### **Preparation of samples, impregnation**

30 The test polyethylene pellets were ground to a fine powder in a Retsch grinder with a 1.5 mm sieve. The powder obtained was impregnated with the test peroxide dissolved in a pentane solution until the pentane had evaporated to give a dry powder of the test peroxide and the test polymer. The content of the test composition

was 3 parts test peroxide and 100 parts test polymer when the gel content of the crosslinked test composition was tested as described below. The content of the test composition was 2 parts test peroxide and 100 parts test polymer when the volatiles content was determined as described in the GC-analysis protocol.

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### Preparation of samples, crosslinking

The test plaques had the following dimensions and crosslinking cycle. The plaques were 100 mm long, 100 mm wide, and 0.1 mm thick when used for determination of the gel content as described below, and 100 mm long, 100 mm wide, and 1.5 mm thick when the volatiles content was determined as described in the GC-analysis protocol below. The crosslinking was conducted in a Specac press, where the composition was kept at 120 °C for 1 min at 5 bar, then the temperature was increased with 60 °C/min for 1 min to reach 180 °C at 5 bar, and kept at 180 °C at 5 bar for 12 min, followed by cooling to ambient temperature over 30 min at 5 bar.

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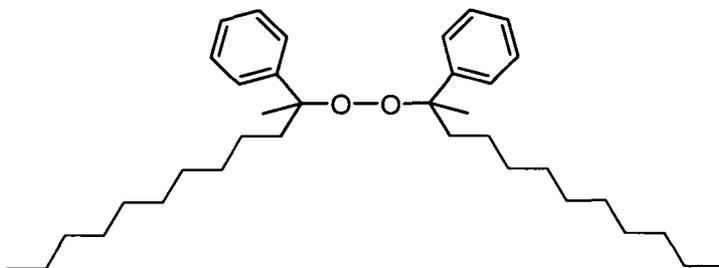
## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

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#### Preparation of Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl) peroxide

(R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup> = phenyl; R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> = methyl; R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>3'</sup> = decyl)



25

(Ib)

## A. 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl alcohol

To a suspension of 2.43 g (0.1 mol) magnesium turnings in 10 ml of diethyl ether was added 0.1 ml of 1,2-dibromoethane and the mixture was stirred. 22.17 g (0.1 mol) of 1-bromodecane in 20 ml diethyl ether was added dropwise and the mixture was refluxed for 15 minutes, then cooled. 9.61 g (0.08 mol) of acetophenone in 20 ml diethyl ether was added while cooling on ice bath. The ice bath was removed and the reaction mixture stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The mixture was then poured into a slurry of 30 g ammonium chloride in 150 ml water and 100 g ice while stirring vigorously. The mixture was filtered, the ether layer separated and the aqueous layer extracted twice with 50 ml of ether. The organic layers were combined, washed with water, 10% NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, brine, dried and evaporated to give 22.48 g of clear oil. The oil was purified with dry column chromatography using pentane. The eluant was evaporated giving 17.22 g (82%) of 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl alcohol as a viscous colorless oil.

## B. 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl hydroperoxide

10.50 g (0.04 mol) of 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl alcohol was dissolved in 50 ml of dichloromethane, cooled in ice bath, 10.6 ml (12.29 g, 0.08 mol) of trimethylsilyl bromide was added and the mixture stirred for 1 h under protection from moisture. The solution was diluted with 100 ml ether and washed four times with 50 ml water, brine, dried and evaporated to give crude 2-phenyl-2-bromododecane. 35 ml of 2.3 M hydrogen peroxide in THF (0.08 mol) was added to the 2-phenyl-2-dodecyl bromide and the mixture was cooled on ice bath. 8.84 g (0.04 mol) of silver trifluoroacetate was added. 70 ml of conc. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was added and the mixture filtered. The reaction flask and the filter cake was rinsed with diethyl ether. The aqueous phase was separated and the organic phase washed with conc. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 50 ml water, brine, dried and evaporated to give an oil. The oil was purified by flash chromatography using 2:8 ether:pentane as eluent. The yield of 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl hydroperoxide was 30%.

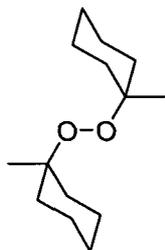
## C. Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl) peroxide

0.942 g (3.6 mmol) of 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl alcohol was dissolved in 5 ml of dichloromethane, 1 ml of trimethylsilyl bromide (7.2 mmol) was added and the mixture stirred for 1 h under protection from moisture. The solution was diluted with 15 ml of diethyl ether, washed with water (3x10 ml), 15 ml brine, dried and evaporated to give 1.18 g of crude 2-phenyl-2-bromododecane. 795 mg of silver trifluoroacetate (3.6 mmol) was dissolved in 5 ml THF. To the crude bromide was added 500 mg of 1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl hydroperoxide (1.8 mmol) dissolved in 10 ml THF. This mixture was cooled in ice-salt bath to  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the silver trifluoroacetate solution added with a pipette. 2 ml of brine was then added, followed by 10 ml conc.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The reaction mixture was stirred and filtered. The reaction flask and the filter cake were rinsed with 15 ml diethyl ether. The aqueous phase was separated and the organic phase washed with conc.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 15 ml water, 15 ml brine, dried and evaporated to give 1.40 g of a yellowish oil. Purification was done using a 1:9 ether:pentane mixture as eluent. The yield was 409 mg (43%).  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.33, 22.91, 23.96, 24.06, 24.19, 29.55, 29.72, 29.82, 30.24, 32.13, 40.68, 40.97, 84.18, 126.16, 126.69, 127.86, 145.59, 145.71

## Example 2

### 20 Preparation of Di(1-methyl-cyclohexyl) peroxide

( $\text{R}^1 = \text{methyl}$ ;  $\text{R}^2 + \text{R}^3$  form together with  $\text{C}^1$  a cyclohexyl ring and  $\text{R}^{1'} = \text{methyl}$ ;  $\text{R}^{2'} + \text{R}^{3'}$  form together with  $\text{C}^{1'}$  a cyclohexyl ring)



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#### A. Di(1-methyl-cyclohexyl)peroxide

1-methylcyclohexanol (30 g, 0.26 mol) was placed in a 100mL three necked round bottomed flask and was stirred. The flask was cooled in a brine/ice bath, dropping funnel fitted and fitted with a static  $\text{N}_2$  supply. The dropping funnel was charged

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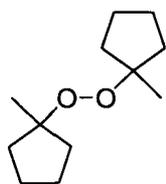
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with 98% sulfuric acid (16.14 ml) and water (6.45 ml) giving a 70% sulfuric acid solution. This was added dropwise to the 1-methylcyclohexanol and stirring continued to give a viscous brown mixture. The bath was recharged with ice/brine, dropping funnel rinsed with water and recharged with 35% hydrogen peroxide (6.98mL, 0.125mol) and added dropwise. The solution separated into two phases. Cyclohexanol (150mL) was added and the mixture was transferred to a separating funnel. The aqueous fraction was extracted with another portion of cyclohexane (150ml) and the combined organic fractions washed with 1M NaOH (2x100mL), water (2x150mL), dried and evaporated to give a viscous colourless oil. (12.98g). The oil was sorbed onto silica gel then placed on a silica gel column and eluted with cyclohexane. After evaporation at reduced pressure 0.7 g colourless oil of di(1-methyl-cyclohexyl) peroxide was obtained.  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  22.45, 25.01, 25.95, 35.39, 78.58

### 15 Example 3

#### Preparation of Di(1-methyl-cyclopentyl) peroxide

( $\text{R}^1 = \text{methyl}$ ;  $\text{R}^2 + \text{R}^3$  form together with  $\text{C}^1$  a cyclopentyl ring and  $\text{R}^{1'} = \text{methyl}$ ;  $\text{R}^{2'} + \text{R}^{3'}$  form together with  $\text{C}^{1'}$  a cyclopentyl ring)



#### A. Di(1-methyl-cyclopentyl) peroxide

25

A 250 ml tri-neck round bottom flask was equipped and a 50 ml addition funnel and the flask was cooled  $<0\text{C}$ . 30g of 1-methylcyclopentanol (0.3 M, 1 EQ) was added to the flask. 70%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution was prepared and cooled in an ice bath. The  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (12.71 ml, 0.91 M, 3 EQ) was added drop wise over 15 minutes and the reaction mixture was stirred for  $\sim 2.5$  hours in order to allow all the 1-methylcyclopentanol to dissolve. With the reaction stirring, 8.11ml of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  35% (wt) (0.24 M, 0.8 EQ) was

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added drop wise over 15 minutes. The reaction was left stirring overnight. The reaction mixture was transferred to a separation funnel and extracted three times with 50 ml of pentane each time. Organic layers were collected and the aqueous was set aside. The organic layers were extracted 3 times with 50 ml of 1N NaOH each time to remove excess acid. The organic layer was collected, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica column using pentane as the mobile phase. The product fractions were concentrated to yield 973 mg of di(1-methyl-cyclopentyl) peroxide as a colorless oil.  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  24.43, 24.75, 37.13, 89.23

### Gel content

The gel content of the LDPE copolymer prepared as described above was determined according to the method above and the results are shown below (Table 1.)

**Table 1.** Gel content

Example	Gel content (%)
Reference polymer without peroxide	0
Ib	51
Ia	62
Ia'	82

### GC-Analysis

GC-analysis was performed to evaluate the amount of formed  $\text{CH}_4$ . The example is compared to a sample using dicumyl peroxide, which represent the conventional solution used today. The results are presented below (Table 2).

**Table 2.** GC-analysis of the  $\text{CH}_4$  content.

Example	$\text{CH}_4$ content (ppm)
Dicumyl peroxide	719 (gel content 93%)

Ia'	<5* (gel content 84%)*
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\* at values less than 5 ppm the amount of methane is so small that noise masks an accurate reading. Value less than 5ppm are considered to represent non methane formed therefore.

#### 5 **Preparation of a crosslinked cable of the invention:**

A power cable comprising an inner semiconductive layer, an insulation layer and an outer semiconductive layer for experimental testing is prepared by coextruding on a conductor said layers in given order using a conventional extruder line and conventional extrusion conditions.

10 The layer materials are conventional polymer grades and each layer comprises a peroxide compound of the invention as a crosslinking agent.

The semiconductive material used in the cable, both as inner and outer semicon, is a poly(ethylene-co-butylacrylate) polymer (with a butylacrylate content of 17wt%) containing 40 wt% of a furnace black. The composition is stabilised with an

15 antioxidant of the polyquinoline type and contains 1 wt% of the peroxide of the invention as a crosslinking agent.

The middle insulation layer is formed of low density polyethylene LDPE (MFR<sub>2</sub>=2 g/10 min) containing 2 wt-% of the peroxide of the invention and 0.2 wt-% of 4,4'-  
20 thiobis(2-tert.-butyl-5-methylphenol).

The obtained cable is immediately after extrusion subjected to a conventional vulcanisation tube and crosslinked in a known manner using well known crosslinking conditions. After crosslinking the cable is then cooled in cooling zone  
25 of said vulcanisation tube at a desired pressure and temperature. The cooling step is stopped when the desired temperature measured from the conductor is achieved.

Typically the cooling step can be effected in a lower pressure and/or the cooling step can be stopped in a higher temperature at conductor compared to corresponding cable crosslinked to a same gel content, but using dicumylperoxide as the  
30 crosslinking agent. The crosslinked and cooled layer is wound to a cable drum and transferred to a degassing step to remove the volatile(s) content, if any. This step can typically be done in a lower temperature and/or a shorter period compared to

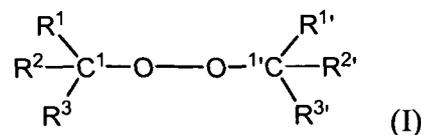
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corresponding cable crosslinked to a same gel content, but using dicumylperoxide as the crosslinking agent.

**Claims:**

1. A compound which is an organic peroxide of formula (I)

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wherein

10 - R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl; or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl;

15 - wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms;

and

20 - wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted aromatic hydrocarbyl comprises independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group; saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group;

25

- R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl; or substituted or unsubstituted aromatic hydrocarbyl;

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- wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms; and

5 - wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl or substituted aromatic hydrocarbyl comprises independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group; a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or an aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or

10

-R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms; unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6 heteroatoms  
15 selected from O, N, P, S or Si; or unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms optionally comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms;

- wherein said carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

20

- wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group, saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or an aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a  
25 functional group; or

25

-R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1'</sup>) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms; unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially  
30 unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6 heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si; or unsubstituted or substituted aromatic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms optionally comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms;

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- wherein said carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and
- 5 - wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring, heteroring or aromatic ring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or an aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or
- 10 - R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> form together a bivalent substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partly unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is linked to C<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> to C<sup>1'</sup>, respectively, forming together with -C<sup>1</sup>-O-O-C<sup>1'</sup>- a substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring
- 15 moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms comprising optionally, in addition to said at least two O atoms, 1 to 4 further heteroatoms; wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4-14 ring atoms;
- or functional derivatives thereof;
- 20 - with a proviso that at least two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, and at least two of R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup>, respectively, are other than H or methyl.
2. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, which has the second proviso
- 25 that the compound is not diphenylcyclohexyl peroxide.
3. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms or an optionally substituted
- 30 heteroring moiety of 3 to 12 ring atoms containing 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si, and wherein said carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14

ring atoms, preferably  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) form a (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety.

4. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein  $R^2$ ,  
5 and  $R^3$ , together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms or an optionally substituted heteroring moiety of 3 to 12 ring atoms containing 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si, and wherein said carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system is optionally fused with another ring system  
10 having 4 to 14 ring atoms, preferably  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ , together with carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) form a (C3-C12) carbocyclic ring moiety;

5A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached and/or wherein  $R^2$ ,  
15 and  $R^3$ , together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14) carbocyclic ring, more preferably an optionally substituted, saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring.

6. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein the ring system formed by  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$ , together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached is same as the ring system formed by  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached; and

25 - wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C30)alkyl or methyl, preferably wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are identical.

7. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims,

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- wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms which is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms, and

5 - wherein  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 12 ring C-atoms which is optionally fused with another ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms, and

10 - wherein the ring system formed by  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached is the same as the ring system formed by  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^1$ ) to which they are attached; and

- wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C30)alkyl or methyl.

15

8. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in any of the preceding claims, in which  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C2-C30)alkyl, which is preferably (C6-C30)alkyl; or methyl, more preferably methyl;

20

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with  $C^1$  atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring;

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and  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with the carbon atom ( $C^{1'}$ ) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring; whereby the ring system formed by  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  together with  $C^1$  is preferably identical to a ring system formed by  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  together with  $C^{1'}$ .

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9. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^{1'}$ ,  $R^{2'}$  and  $R^{3'}$  each independently is optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)aryl; optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)heteroaryl; optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C4-C14)cycloalkyl; optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C4-C14)heterocyclyl; optionally substituted straight or branched chain (C1-C50)alkyl, preferably optionally substituted straight chain (C1-C30)alkyl; optionally substituted straight or branched chain (C1-C50)alkenyl or optionally substituted straight or branched chain (C1-C50)alkynyl, preferably straight chain (C1-C30)alkenyl or straight chain (C1-C30)alkynyl; optionally substituted straight or branched chain (C1-C50)heteroalkyl comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from O, N, P, S or Si.

10. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 9, wherein  $R^2$ ,  $R^{2'}$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are independently selected from unsubstituted straight chain (C1-C50)alkyl, preferably (C1-C30)alkyl, more preferably (C1-C20)alkyl, more preferably from C1-C12alkyl, more preferably from methyl or (C6-C12)alkyl.

11. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are the same radical and,  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are the same radical.

12. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims 9 to 11, wherein

- $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and each represents methyl; or
- $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and each represents (C6-C30)alkyl.

13. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims 9 to 12, wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and each represents (C6-C30)alkyl.

14. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, selected from wherein

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- R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbonyl of 5 to 14 ring atoms optionally containing 1 to 4 heteroring atoms selected from N, O, P, S or Si; or optionally substituted mono- or multicyclic (C5-C14)aryl, preferably unsubstituted monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl; or

- R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are same or different, preferably same, and each represents optionally substituted branched or straight chain, preferably unsubstituted straight chain, (C6-C30)alkyl or methyl.

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15. A compound of formula (I) as claimed in any of the preceding claims 1 to 8, 11 or 14, wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are same and each represents methyl; and

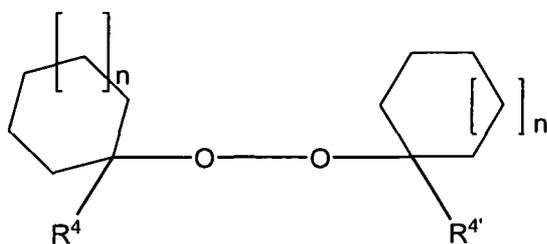
R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring;

and R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1'</sup>) to which they are attached form an optionally substituted, saturated or partially unsaturated mono- or bicyclic (C4-C14)carbocyclic ring, preferably unsubstituted saturated monocyclic (C5-C8)carbocyclic ring; whereby the ring system formed by R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with C<sup>1</sup> is preferably identical to a ring system formed by R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with C<sup>1'</sup>.

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16. A compound as defined in claim 15 of formula (II)

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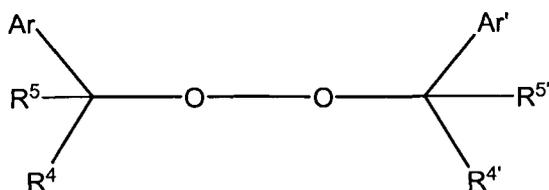


(II)

wherein  $n$  is 0 to 3, and  $R^4$  and  $R^{4'}$  each independently represent a straight chain alkyl group having 1 to 30 carbon atoms, preferably methyl or straight chain alkyl group having 6 to 20, preferably 6 to 12, carbon atoms, more preferably methyl, and wherein one or both ring systems independently are unsubstituted or optionally substituted by 1 to 4 substituents.

17. A compound as defined in any of the preceding claims 9 to 14, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^{1'}$  are both same and represent an optionally substituted, preferably unsubstituted, monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl;
- 10  $R^2$  and  $R^{2'}$  are same and are both methyl; and  
 $R^3$  and  $R^{3'}$  are same and are both optionally substituted branched or straight chain (C6-C50)alkyl, more preferably unsubstituted straight chain (C6-C30)alkyl, such as (C6-C20)alkyl.

- 15 18. A compound as claimed in claim 17 of formula (III)



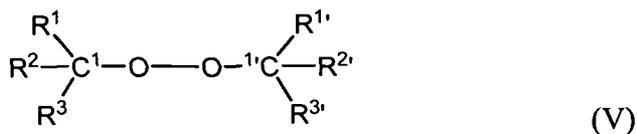
- wherein Ar and Ar' independently represent a phenyl, benzyl or naphthyl group optionally substituted by 1 to 4 substituents,
- 20  $R^4$  and  $R^{4'}$  each are methyl; and  
 $R^5$  and  $R^{5'}$  each independently represent a straight chain alkyl group having C6-30 carbon atoms, preferably 6 to 20, more preferably 6 to 12, carbon atoms.

- 25 19. A compound of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims, wherein said optional substituents are each independently selected from  $-OH$ ,  $-NR_2$ , wherein each R is independently H or (C1-C12)alkyl,  $COR''$ , wherein R'' is i.a. H, (C1-C12)alkyl or  $-NR_2$ , wherein each R is as defined for  $-NR_2$ ,  $COOR''$ , wherein R is as defined for  $-COR''$ ; halogen, such as  $-F$ ,  $-Cl$  or  $-I$ ; or alkoxy, saturated or

partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group.

20. A compound as claimed in claim 1 of formula (V)

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wherein the compounds are selected from any of the alternatives (i) to (iii):

10 (i) - R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl;

- wherein each of said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally comprises one or more heteroatoms;

15

- wherein said substituted or unsubstituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl include (i) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls, (ii) straight or branched chain saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyls which bear saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl and (iii) saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyls;

20

- wherein each of said saturated or partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbyl is independently a monocyclic or multicyclic ring system; and

25

- wherein said substituted saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl comprise independently 1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group, a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; and

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- R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> are each independently as defined above for R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup>;

or

(ii) - R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently an optionally substituted, preferably  
5 unsubstituted, monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl, preferably phenyl,

- wherein said substituted monocyclic (C5-C7)aryl comprises independently  
1 to 4 substituents selected from a functional group, a saturated or partially  
unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group or aromatic  
10 hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group; and

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>2'</sup> are same and are both methyl; and

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or  
partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl as defined above under (i) for R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup>; or

15

(iii)

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup> are each independently H, substituted or unsubstituted saturated or  
partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl as defined above under (i) for R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>1'</sup>; and

20 -R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1</sup>) to which they are attached form an  
unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring  
moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably of 5 to 12 C atoms; or an unsubstituted or  
substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms  
comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si;

25

- wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring is optionally fused with another  
optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

- wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring or heteroring system comprises 1  
30 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group, or a  
saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional  
group; and

-R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup> together with the carbon atom (C<sup>1'</sup>) to which they are attached form an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated carbocyclic ring moiety of 3 to 14 C-atoms, preferably of 5 to 12 C atoms; an unsubstituted or substituted saturated or partially unsaturated heteroring moiety of 3 to 14 ring atoms comprising 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4 heteroatoms, selected from O, N, P, S or Si;

- wherein said carbocyclic ring or heteroring system is optionally fused with another optionally substituted ring system having 4 to 14 ring atoms; and

10

- wherein said substituted carbocyclic ring or heteroring system comprises 1 to 4 substituents selected independently from a functional group or a saturated or partially unsaturated hydrocarbyl optionally bearing a functional group,

15

- with a proviso for alternatives (i) to (iii) that at least two of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, and at least two of R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup>, respectively, are other than H or methyl.

21. A Compound of formula (V) as defined in claim 20, wherein the substituents R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3'</sup>, in alternatives (i) to (iii) are as defined in any of the preceding claims 3 to 19 respectively to said alternatives (i) to (iii).

22. A compound as defined in claim 1 which is selected from any of

- Di(1-methylcyclopentyl) peroxide
- Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl) peroxide
- Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylheptyl) peroxide or
- Di(1-methyl-cyclohexyl) peroxide.

23. A compound for use as a free radical generating agent which bears one or more moieties in its structure which are decomposable to a decomposition product in a free radical generating step, characterized in that said compound is selected from one or more of:

30

- a compound, wherein said one or more decomposable moieties result in a CH<sub>4</sub> content of less than 300 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 200 ppm (weight), preferably of less than 100 ppm (weight), more preferably of 0 to 50 ppm (weight),  
5 when determined according to a method as described in the description under "GC-analysis protocol"; or

- a compound without any such moiety that is decomposable to CH<sub>4</sub> as said decomposition product; or any mixture thereof.

10

24. A compound as defined in claim 23 which is a compound according to any of the preceding claims 1 to 22.

25. The use of a compound as defined in any of claims 1 to 24 as a free radical  
15 generating agent for modifying polymers.

26. The use of a compound as defined in claims 1 to 24 for:

(1) crosslinking of polymers via radical reaction;

(2) grafting polymers with compounds, preferably unsaturated compounds, via  
20 radical reaction; or

(3) visbreaking a polymer to modify melt flow rate (MFR) of said polymer via radical reaction ; preferably for (1) crosslinking of polymers.

27. The use of a compound as defined in claims 1 to 24 for modifying, preferably  
25 crosslinking, polymers in wire and cable applications.

28. A polymer composition comprising

- at least one polymer component; and

- at least one free radical generating agent

30 wherein the at least one free radical generating agent is a compound of any of the preceding claims 1 to 24, especially an organic peroxide of formula (I) as defined in any of the preceding claims 1 to 22.

29. A polymer composition as defined in claim 28 which is in a form of (1) polymer powder, (2) polymer pellets or (3) a polymer melt. whereby said (1) polymer powder or, preferably, (2) polymer pellets are optionally contained in a container.

5

30. A process for crosslinking a polymer composition by a radical reaction using one or more free radical generating agents, characterized in that a radical reaction is initiated e.g. by heating in a polymer composition comprising a free radical generating agent which is a compound as defined in any of the preceding claims 1 to 24 to thereby effect the crosslinking.

10

31. A process for crosslinking a polymer composition via radical reaction using a free radical generating agent, characterized in that a radical reaction is initiated in a polymer composition comprising a free radical generating agent wherein the reaction produces methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step in an amount of less than 300 ppm (weight), when determined from the produced crosslinked polymer sample according to a method as described in the description under "GC-analysis protocol", preferably said crosslinking step is carried out without producing methane as a decomposition product of said crosslinking step.

15

20

32. A crosslinked composition obtainable by any of process of 30 or 31.

33. A crosslinkable cable which comprises a conductor which is surrounded by one or more layers comprising a polymer composition, characterized in that at least one layer comprises a polymer composition as defined in claim 28.

25

34. A crosslinkable cable as defined in claim 33 which comprises at least an insulation layer which comprises a polymer composition as defined in claim 29.

30

35. A crosslinkable cable as defined in any of claims 33 or 34 which comprises at least one semiconductive layer comprising a polymer composition as defined in claim 28

36. A crosslinkable cable as defined in any of claims 33 to 35, which comprises a jacketing layer and optionally one or more layers selected from an insulation layer and semiconductive layer surrounded by said jacketing layer, wherein said jacketing layer comprises a polymer composition as defined in claim 28.

37. A crosslinkable cable as defined in any of the claims 33 to 36, which is selected from any of the following cables:

10 - a low voltage cable comprising a conductor surrounded by an insulation layer and optionally a jacketing layer, wherein said insulation layer comprises a polymer composition as defined in claim 28; or

15 - a power cable comprising an electrical conductor surrounded by one or more layers comprising at least an inner semiconductive layer, insulation layer and an outer semiconductive layer, in that order, and optionally surrounded by a jacketing layer, wherein at least one of said layers comprises, preferably at least inner semiconductive layer and insulation layer, a polymer composition as defined in claim 28.

20 38. A process for producing a crosslinkable cable comprising step of applying one or more layers comprising a polymer composition on a conductor, characterized in that in said at least one layer a polymer composition as defined in claim 29 is used.

25 39. The process as defined in claim 38 for preparing a crosslinkable cable as defined in any of claims 33 to 37.

40. A crosslinkable cable obtainable by a process as defined in claim 38 or 39 preferably a crosslinkable low voltage cable or a crosslinkable power cable.

30 41. A process for crosslinking a cable by radical reaction, comprising:

- 75 -

- applying one or more layers comprising a polymer composition on a conductor, wherein at least one layer comprises one or more free radical generating agent(s), and

5 - crosslinking by radical reaction said at least one layer comprising said free radical generating agent(s),

characterized in that said crosslinking is carried out using a process as defined in claim 30 or 32.

10

42. The process of claim 41, wherein the crosslinked cable thus obtained is subjected to a further cooling step, wherein said crosslinked cable is cooled under pressurized conditions,

and, optionally, after said cooling step the crosslinked and cooled cable is subjected to one or more additional steps selected from:

15

- a non-pressurized cooling step, wherein the crosslinked and cooled cable is further cooled in a cooling medium,

- a recovering step, wherein the crosslinked cable is collected after the cooling step, preferably wound to a cable drum,

20

- a degassing step, wherein the content of volatile decomposition products(s) is reduced or removed, optionally at ambient or in elevated temperature, from said crosslinked cable obtained from said cooling and optional recovery step, and/or

- a finishing step, wherein the obtained crosslinked cable is finished in a conventional manner for further use.

25

43. The crosslinking process as defined in any of the preceding claim 41 to 42 for crosslinking the crosslinkable cable as defined in any of the preceding claims 33 to 37.

30

44. A crosslinked cable obtainable by a process as defined in any of the preceding claims 41 to 43, preferably a crosslinked low voltage cable or a crosslinked power cable.

45. Use of a compound of formula (I) selected from one or more of:

- Di(1-methylcyclopentyl) peroxide

- Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylundecyl) peroxide

5 - Di-(1-methyl-1-phenylheptyl) peroxide

or

- Di(1-methyl-cyclohexyl) peroxide.

as a free radical generating agent, preferably as a crosslinking agent, preferably for use with a product or a process as defined in any of the preceding claims.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2008/005640

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C08K5/14		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C08K		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents :		
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *&* document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search  2 September 2008		Date of mailing of the international search report  11/09/2008
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer  Glomm, Bernhard

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International application No

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