

What are Plastics?

Envisioning the Next 100 Years of Polymers



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Taking inspiration from the Phoenix Public Works





The world will produce 57M pounds of plastic during the next 30 minutes!

Presentation Outline



- **Plastics *versus* polymers:**
Defining the landscape
- Polymer **structure-viscoelastic properties-processing-performance** relationships
- Topology and morphology influencing **recycling decisions**
- **Biopolymers, bioplastics, bio**based, **bio**sourced, and **bio**degradation

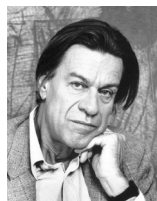


Plastic Production (Million Metric Tons)

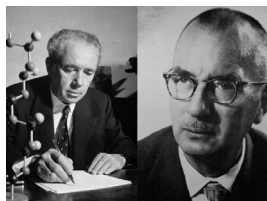
Nobel Laureates Leading the Path for Innovation



Robert Grubbs
Air stable metallic compounds
for metathesis



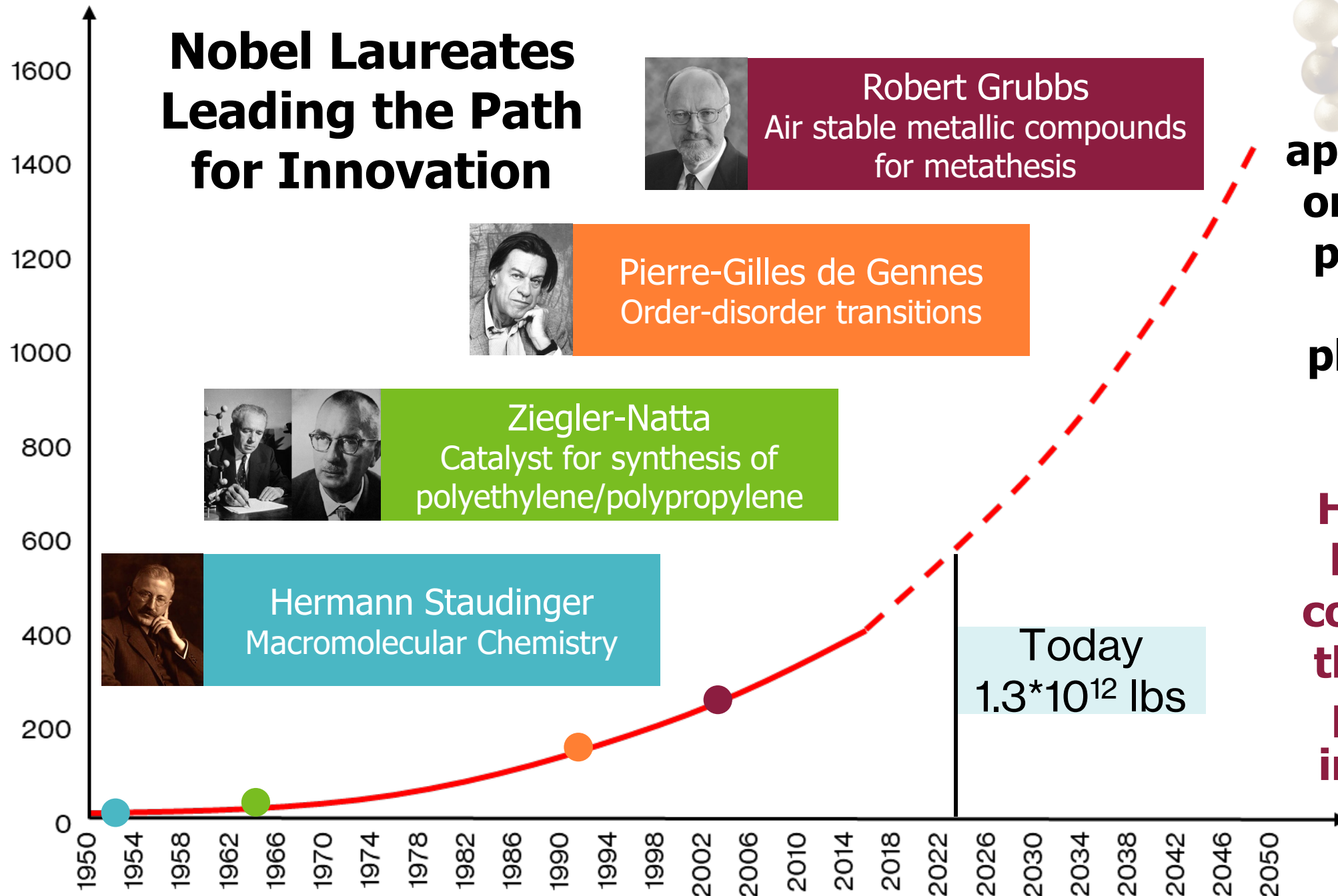
Pierre-Gilles de Gennes
Order-disorder transitions



Ziegler-Natta
Catalyst for synthesis of
polyethylene/polypropylene



Hermann Staudinger
Macromolecular Chemistry



**We are
approaching
one trillion
pounds of
global
plastic per
year!**

**However,
have we
considered
the larger
polymer
industry?**

Plastic *versus* Polymer

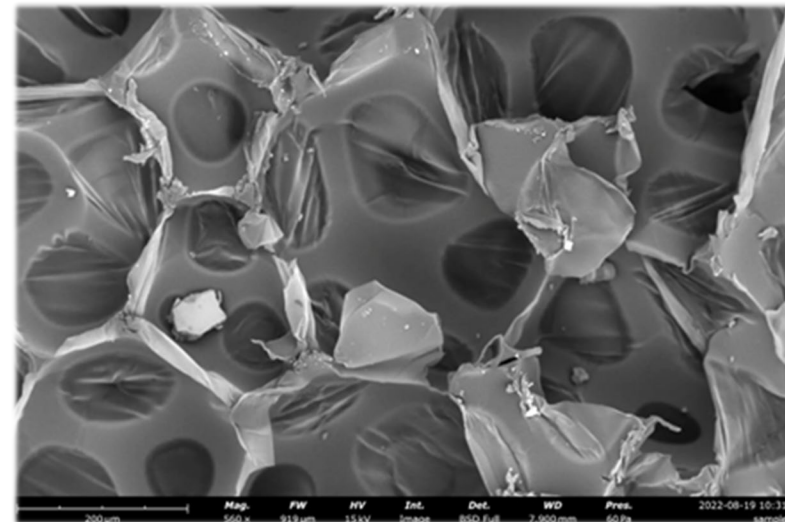
Plastic (*noun*): a synthetic thermoplastic material that is **moldable with heat** and has a glass transition temperature **above room temperature**

e.g., plastic utensils, bags, hair clips, milk jugs, pipes, toys



Polymer (*noun*): any **macromolecular structure** with a repeating unit

e.g., DNA, proteins, rubber tires, mattress foams, adhesives and glues, paint, laminate flooring



Annual US Plastic Production



Poly(ethylene terephthalate)



High density polyethylene



Poly(vinyl chloride)



Low density polyethylene



Polypropylene



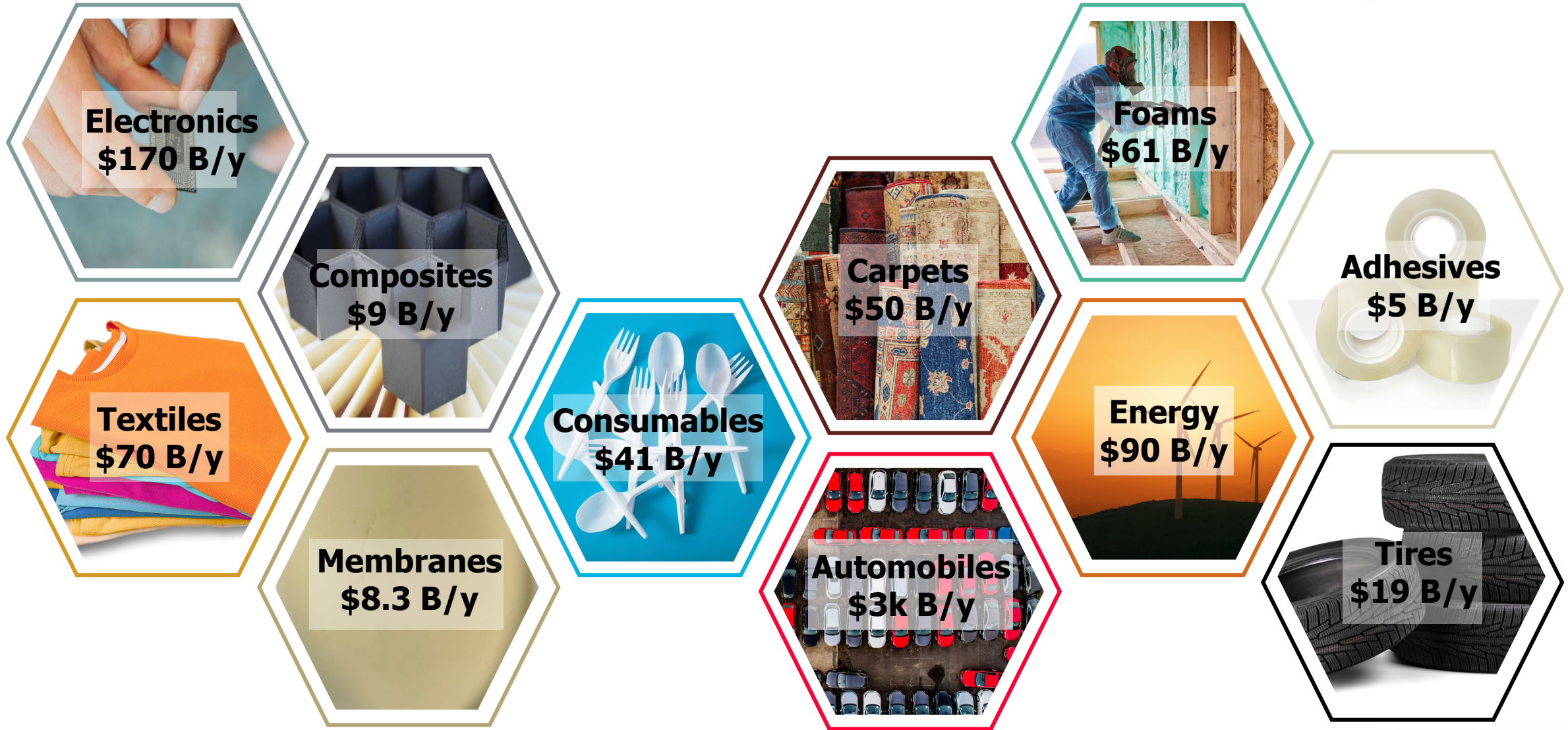
Polystyrene



Other: Polyurethane, Polycarbonate, Polyamides



Polymers: Ubiquitous beyond “simple” plastics

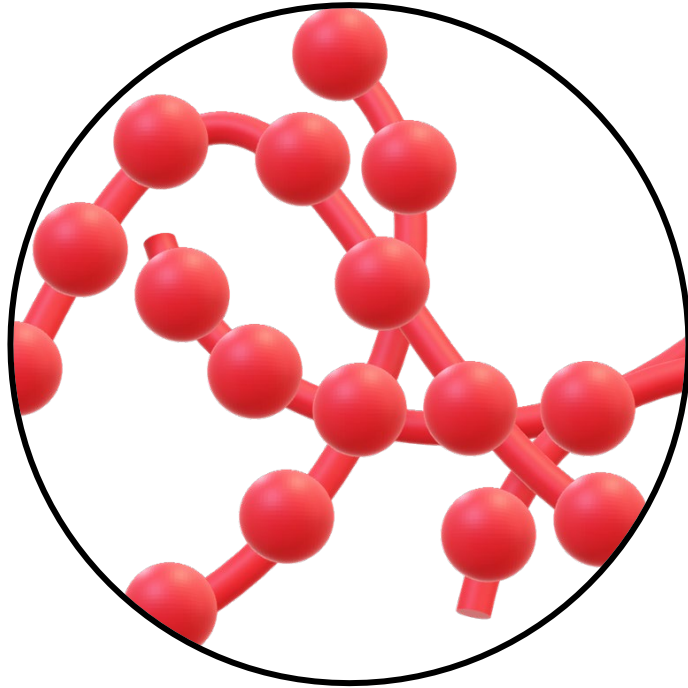


*All numbers represent global market shares

Thermal Behavior Dictates Application and Re-processability



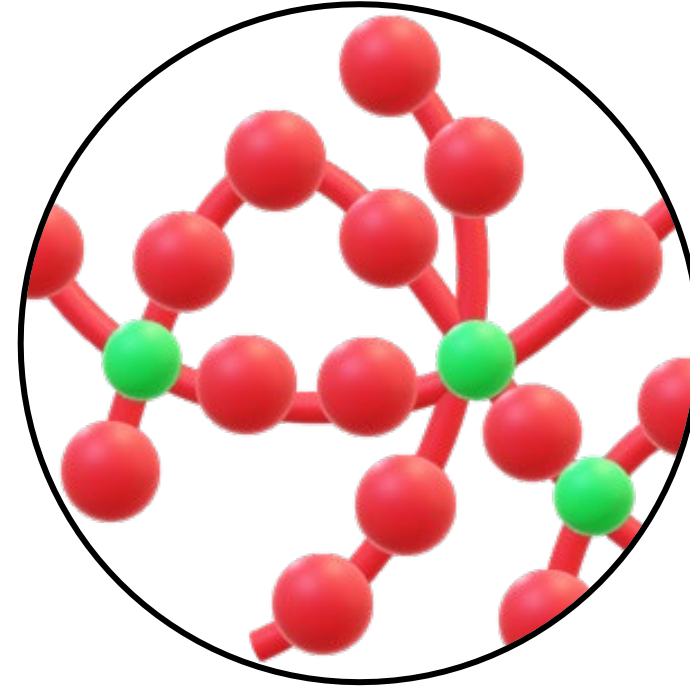
Thermoplastics



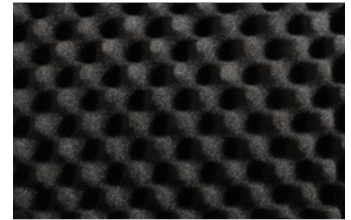
- ❑ **Thermally re-processible** with concern for molecular weight change
- ❑ Common for **consumer products**



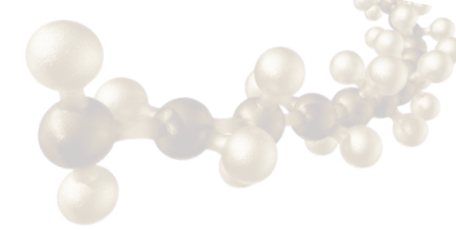
Thermosets



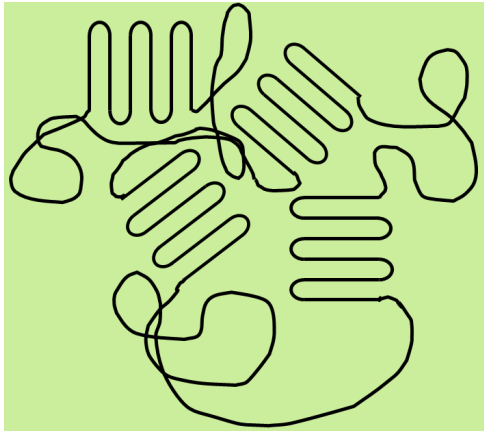
- ❑ **Chemically crosslinked** not thermally re-processible
- ❑ Common for **structural and higher temperature applications**



Morphology provides insight into polymer properties and performance



Semi-crystalline



Contains **crystalline** (T_m) and **amorphous** (T_g) phases

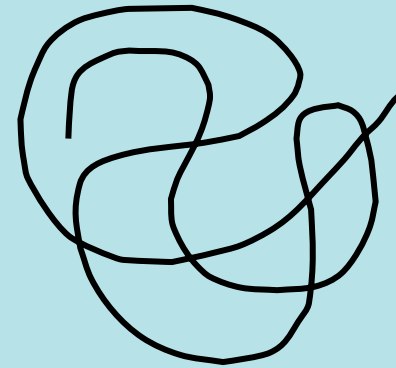


Optically **Clear** or **Opaque** (depends on crystal size)



Fatigue and **Chemical Resistance**

Amorphous



Relatively **disordered** structure where **entanglement** plays a critical role



Optically **Transparent**

High **Compressibility** and **Low Moisture Sensitivity**

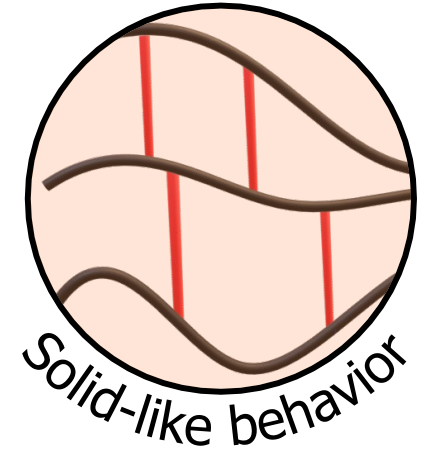
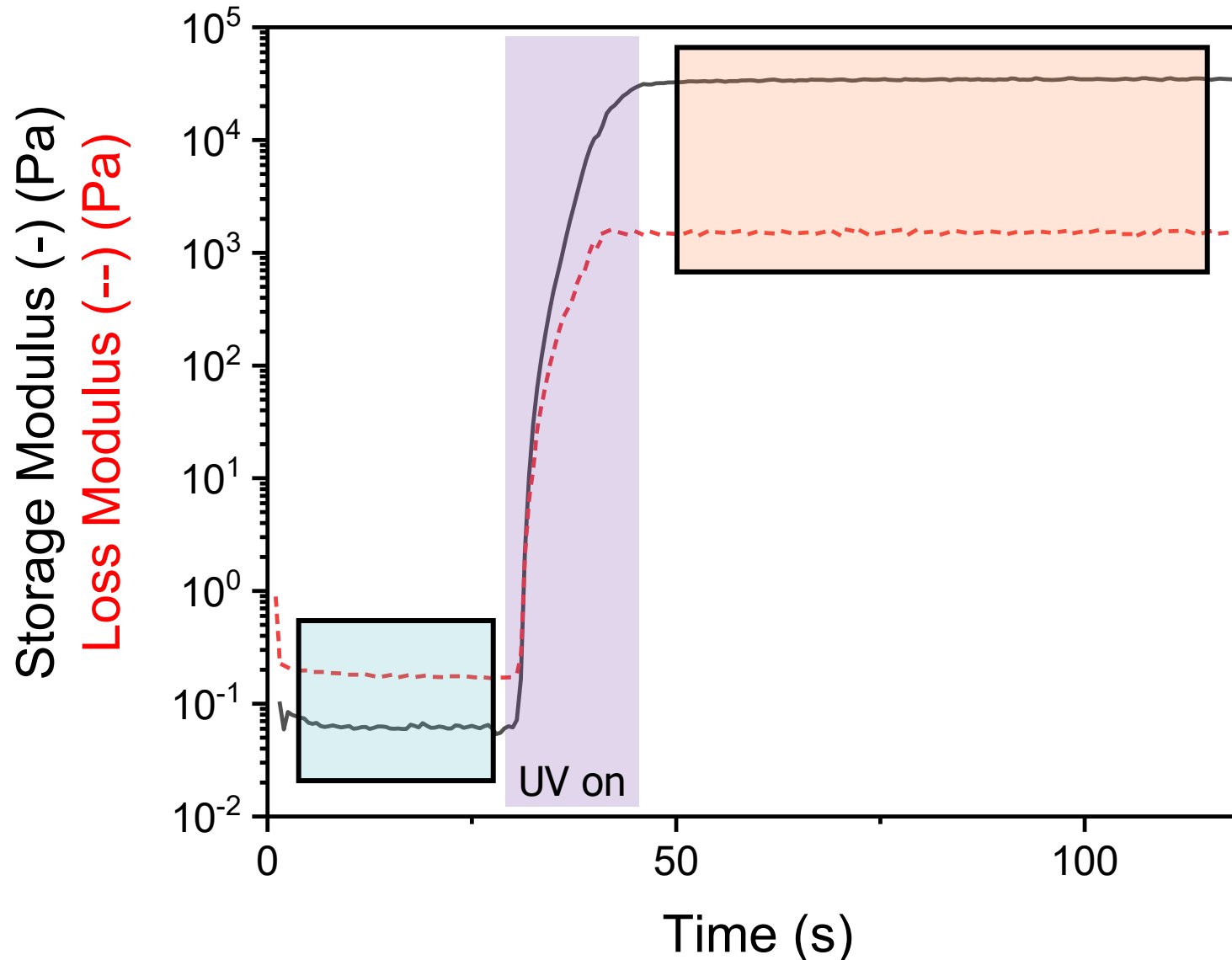
UV-initiated crosslinking transitions **viscoelastic** polymer behavior from liquid-like to solid-like



☐ **Liquid-like** behavior

☐ **Un-crosslinked** linear polymer chains

☐ Polymer chains are **free to move**



☐ **Solid-like** behavior

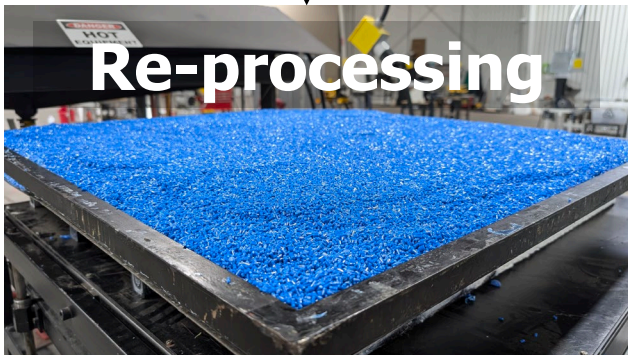
☐ **Crosslinked** topology

☐ Polymer chains are **irreversibly crosslinked**

Goodwill microfactory launching **mechanical recycling** efforts of thermoplastics



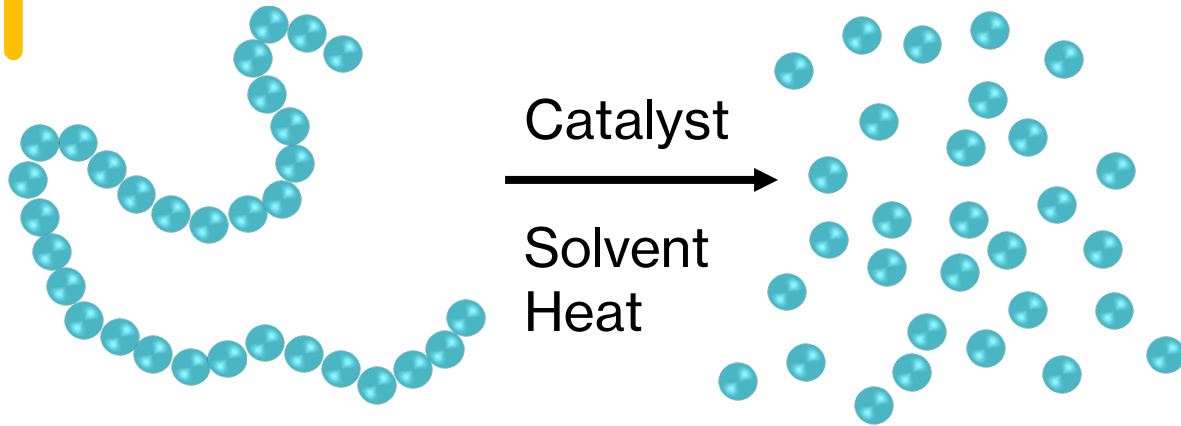
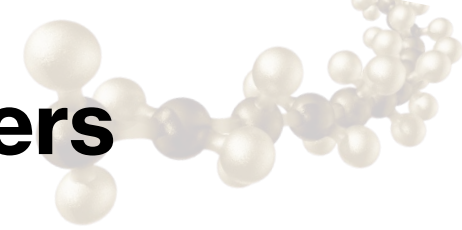
Plastic Waste



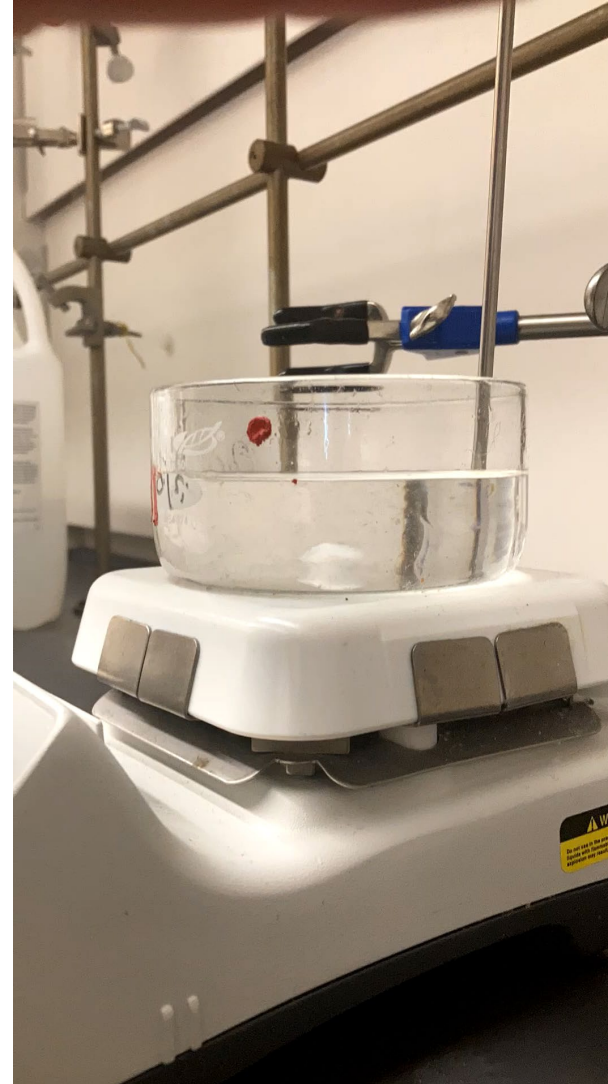
Re-processing



Chemical recycling returns polymers to monomers



Poly(ethylene terephthalate)



Chemical Recycling Steps

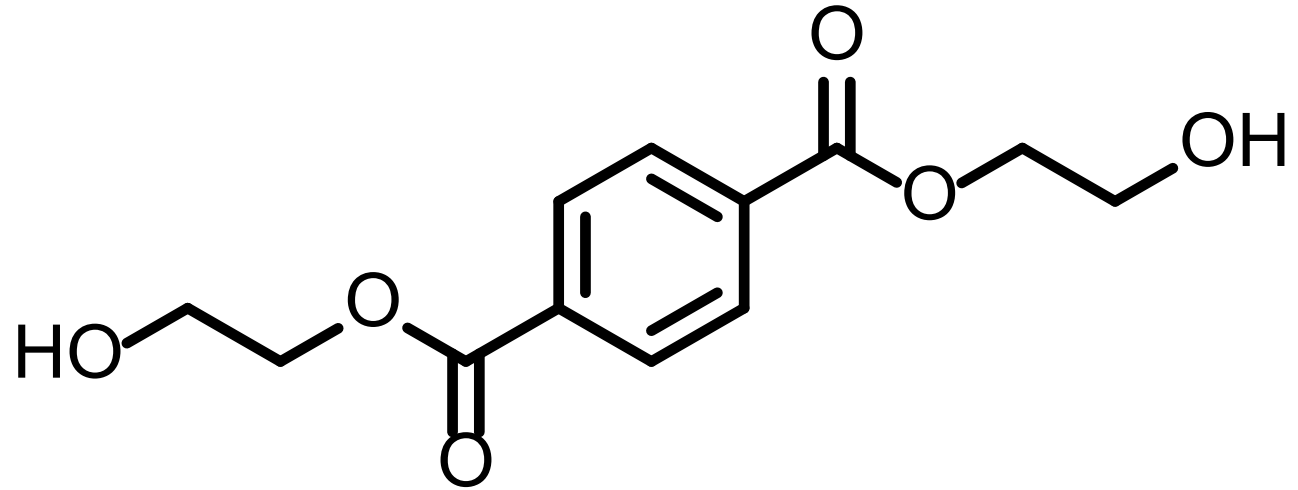
1. Collection
2. Washing
3. Grinding
4. Depolymerization
- 5. Monomer isolation**
6. Synthesis into new polymers

Valorizing waste streams from chemically recycled plastics such as poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET)

Poly(ethylene terephthalate)

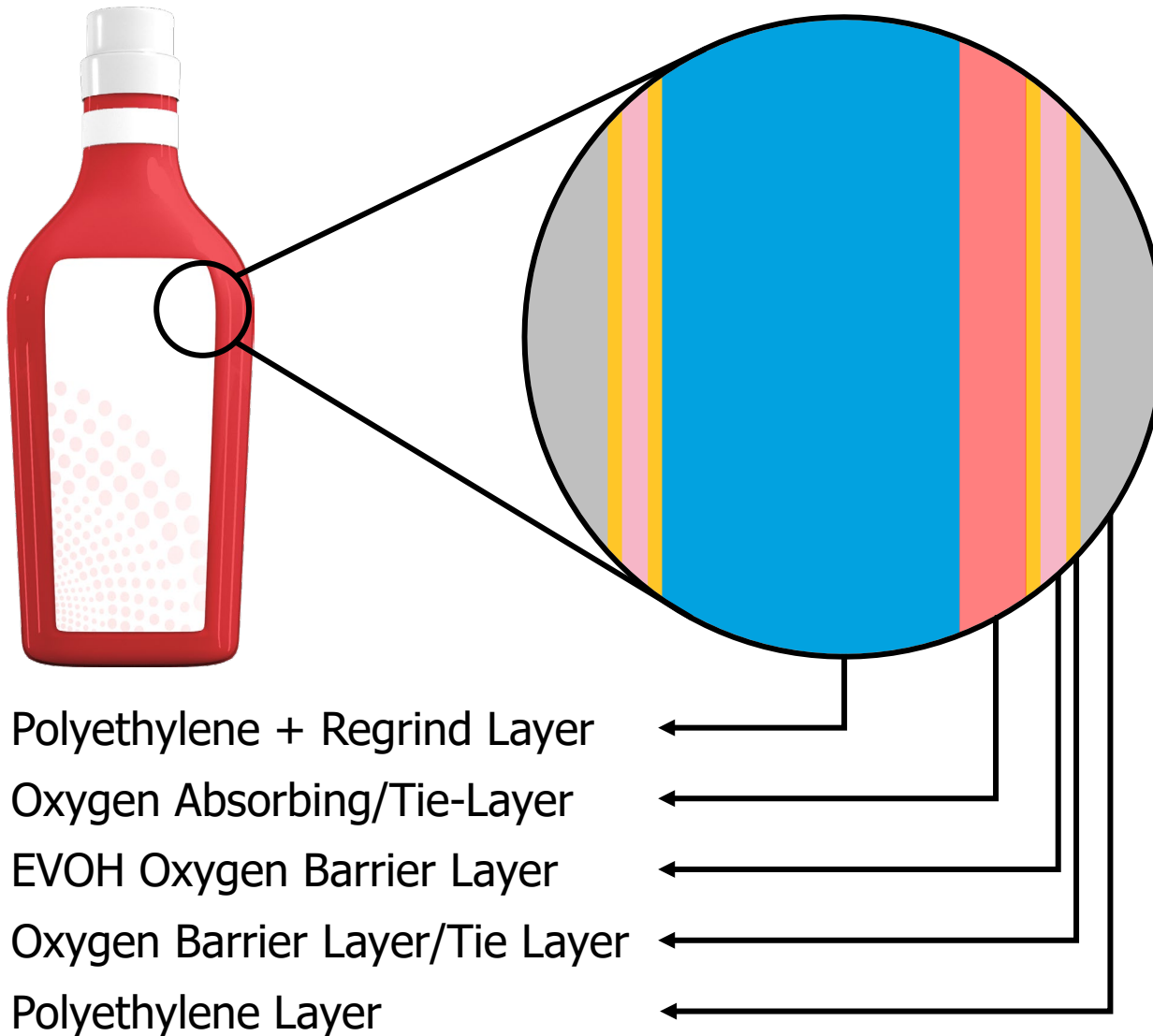
- Over **82 MMT** produced each year¹
- Global market is estimated at over **\$39 Billion**²
- **3rd most** common polymer used in the packaging industry³
- Market for recycled PET rapidly rising

Bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)terephthalate (**BHET**) is the monomeric glycolysis product of PET



1. <https://www.nrel.gov/news/program/2021/researchers-engineer-microorganisms-to-tackle-pet-plastic-pollution.html>
2. <https://www.thebusinessresearchcompany.com/report/polyethylene-terephthalate-global-market-report>
3. https://www.plasteurope.com/news/PLASTICS_PACKAGING_t209101/

ve enjoy?

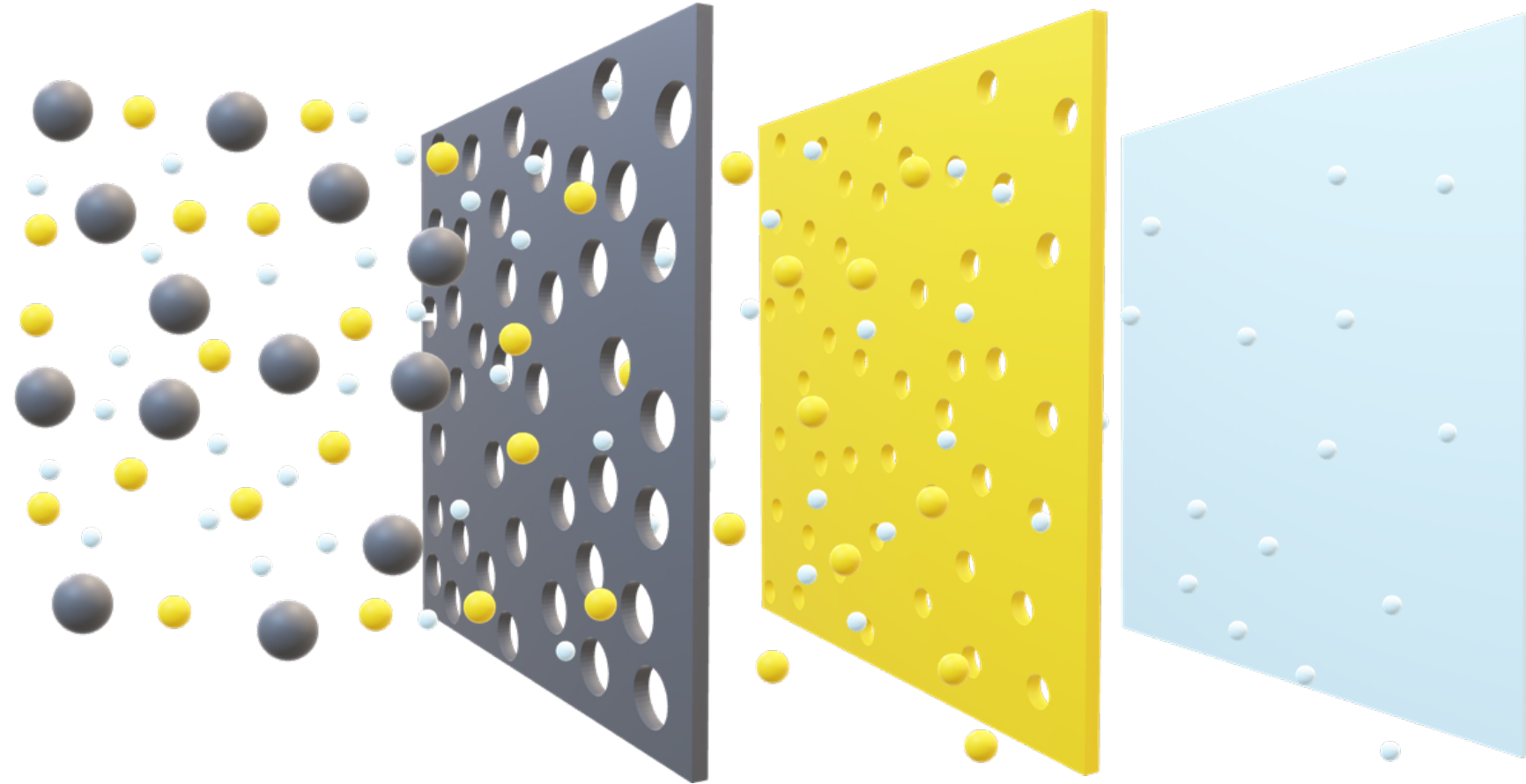


- ❑ Different plastics for different applications have more complex compositions
- ❑ Complex compositions makes end-of-life processing difficult

Multi-layered membranes for emerging separation and purification technologies



- ❑ **Membranes** are **critical** component for **purification** processes
- ❑ **Multi-layered** membranes find use in a **variety of applications**
- ❑ **Limited end-of-life** strategies provide **opportunity** for **sustainability** research



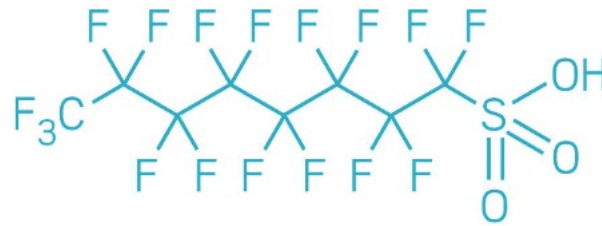
Multi-layer membrane to separate particles or molecular compounds with varying diameters

Additives Galore: Complicating the Polymer Waste Stream

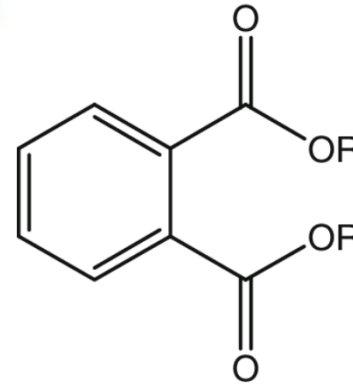


Additives are designed to enhance performance, improve processability, increase mechanical durability, and facilitate polymerization processes

- **Plasticizers**
- Anti-plasticizers
- Anti-oxidants
- UV absorbers
- Glass fiber
- Nucleators
- Carbon fiber
- Calcium carbonate
- Flame retardants
- Pigments
- Dyes
- Release agents



PFOS



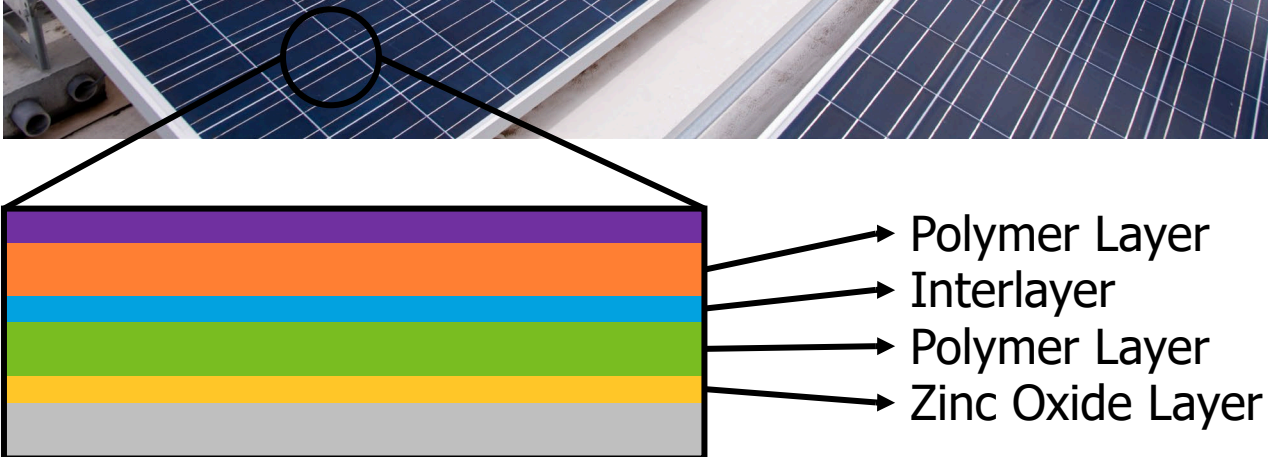
PHTHALATES

Critical issues

Minimal amounts
Miscibility/Dispersibility
Migration prevention
Toxicity

- Anti-microbial agents
- Impact modifiers
- Anti-static agents
- Blowing agents
- **Surfactants**
- **Processing aids**
- Anti-scratch coatings
- Anti-glare coatings
- Smoke suppressants
- Char formers
- Odors
- Reheat agents

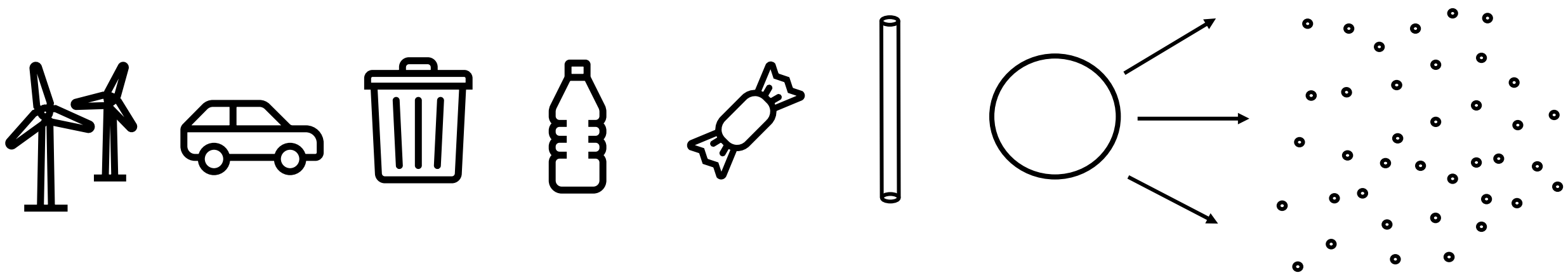
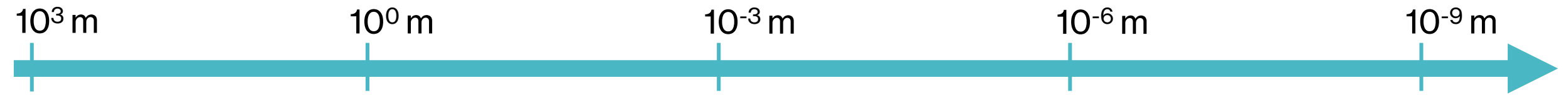
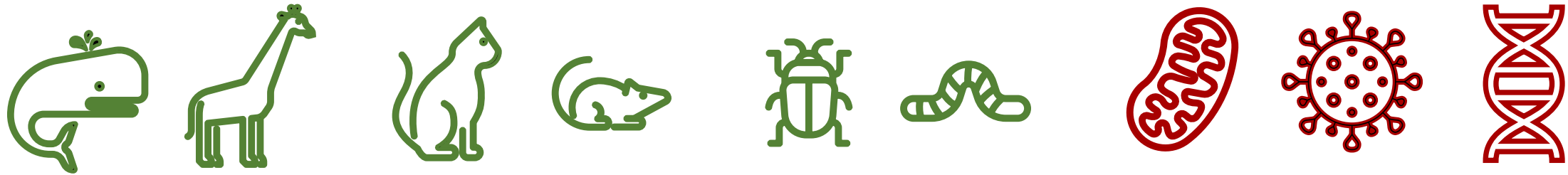
Composites complicate reprocessing and end-of-life strategies



- ❑ Perfluorinated alkyl substances (**PFAS**) are **commonly used** in solar panels
- ❑ Fluorinated polymers provide **numerous advantages**:
 - Improved **efficiency**
 - Enhanced **durability**
 - **Low maintenance**
 - **Chemical resistance**
 - **Low surface energies**
- ❑ Federal initiatives to **minimize PFAS** in **manufacturing** and **disposal** making **end-of-life** for solar panels difficult

US EPA, O. Key EPA Actions to Address PFAS.
www.epa.gov.

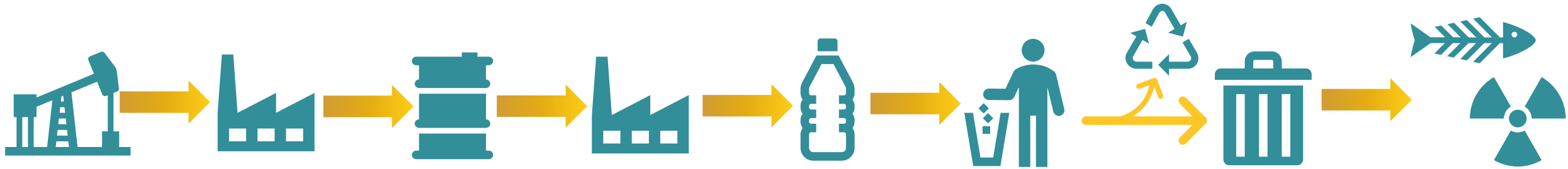
Micro- and nanoplastics and the human environment



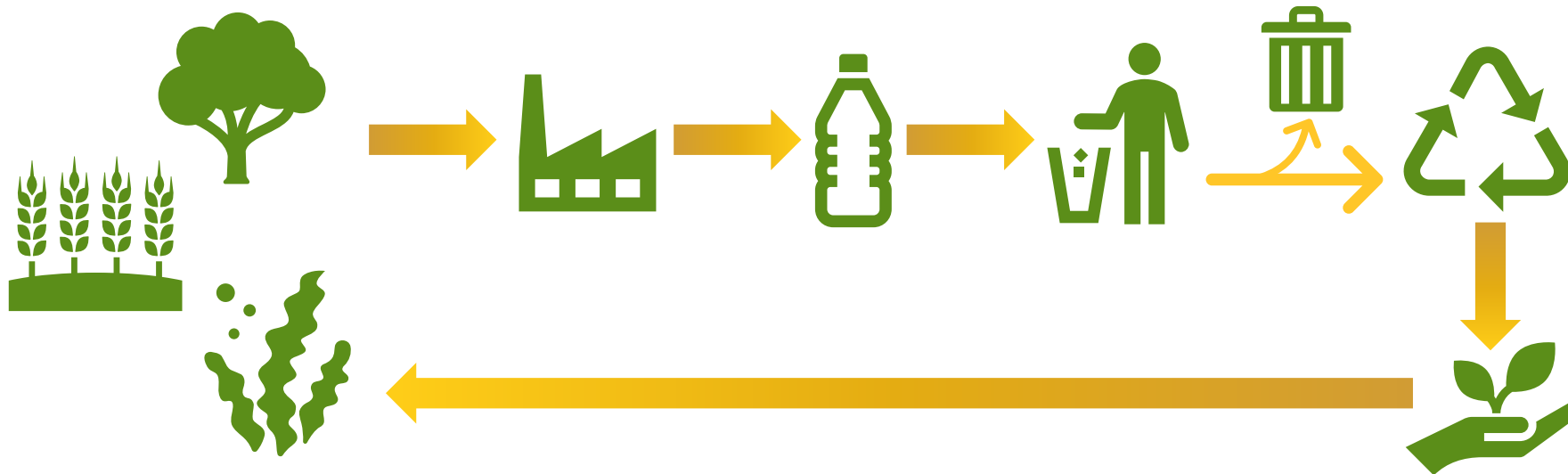
Envisioning a circular approach for the plastic factory of the future



Traditional Manufacturing Process

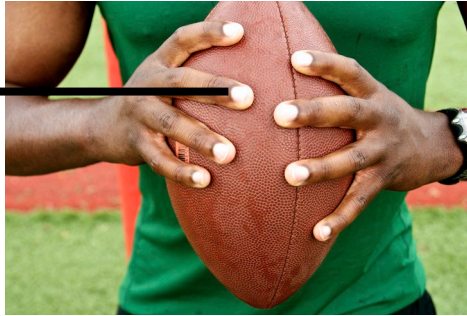
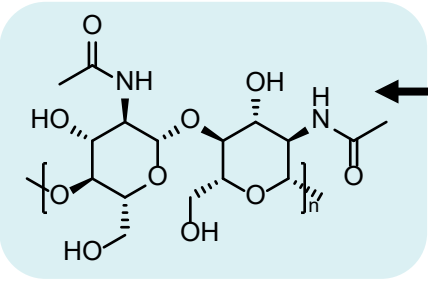


Environmentally Focused Approach

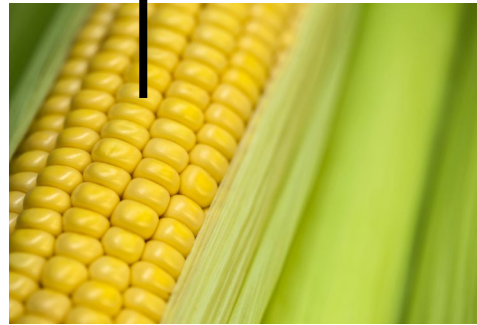
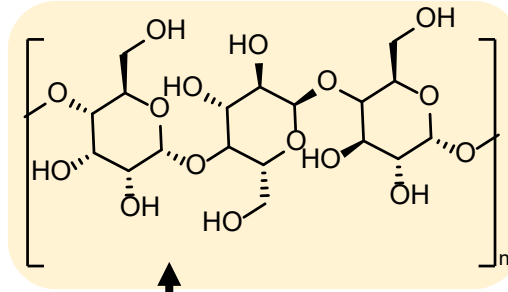


- ✓ **Renewable monomers**
- ✓ **Recycled feedstocks**
- ✓ Green chemistry
- ✓ Increase recyclability
- ✓ **Direct path to add value back to environment**
- ✓ Economically equal

Nature's biopolymers provide additional platforms for sustainable production



Chitin
Fingernails



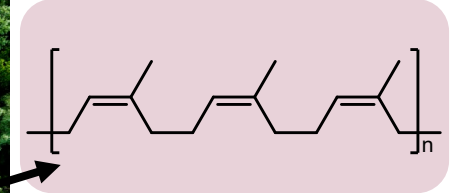
Polysaccharides
Starches and sugars



**Proteins
and DNA**



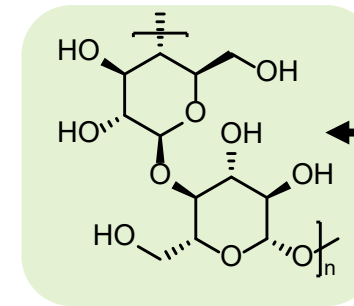
Natural rubber
Tree sap



Lignin
Hardwood



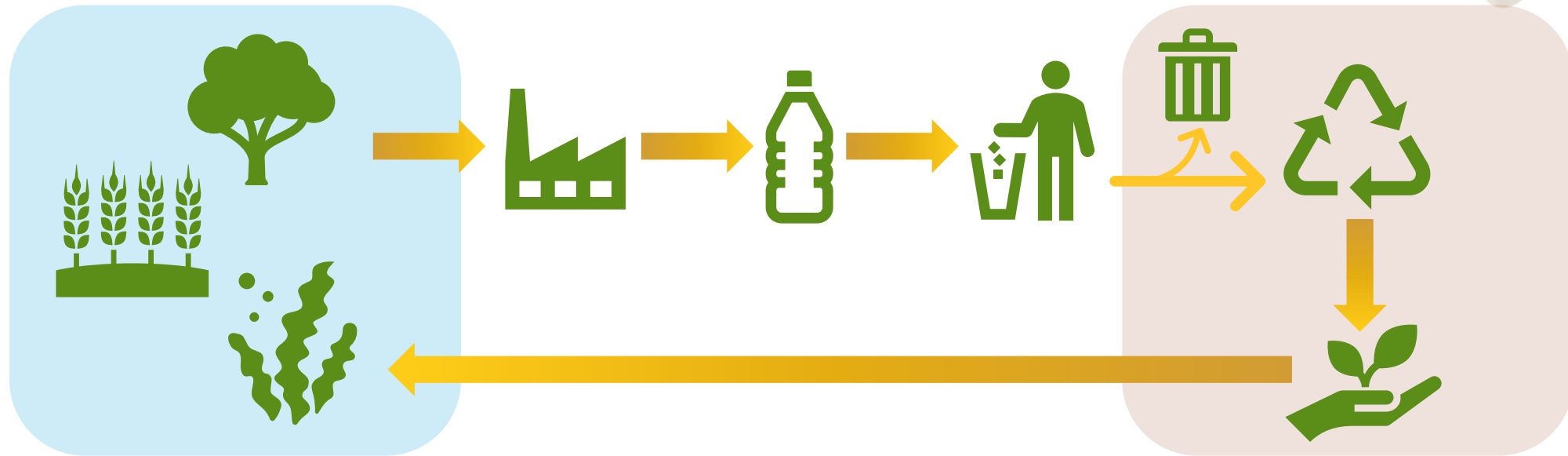
Cellulose



Functionalization of biopolymers have found use in

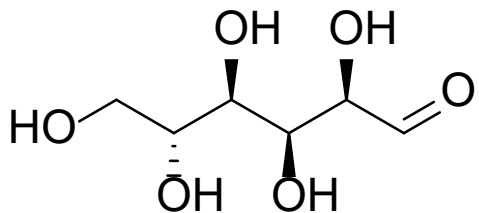
- Medicine
- Construction
- Clothing
- Single-use food packaging
- Food additives
- ...and more

Bioderived and biodegradable terminology



Bioderived

Monomers sourced from plant, animal or other natural resources

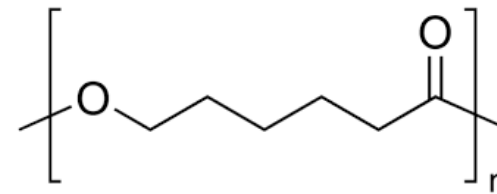


Glucose is a bioderived monomer that can be used to produce poly(hydroxyalkanoates), rapidly emerging polyesters

versus

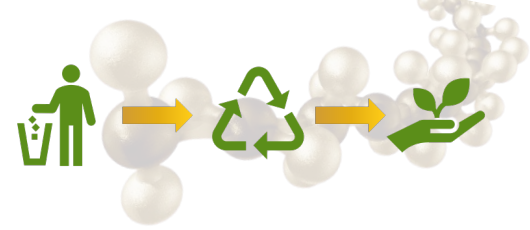
Biodegradable

Polymers can be broken down into non-toxic components under ambient conditions

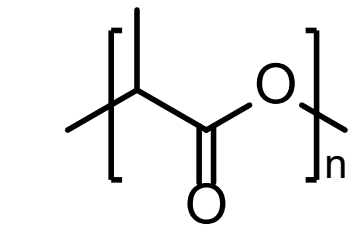
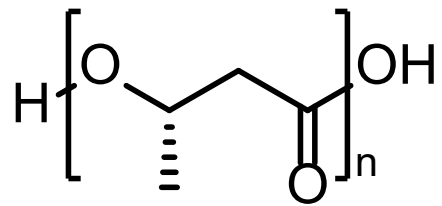


Poly(caprolactone), a biodegradable polyester produced through ring-opening of ϵ -caprolactone and stannous octoate

Multi-pathway degradation leads to non-toxic or beneficial products in **composting**

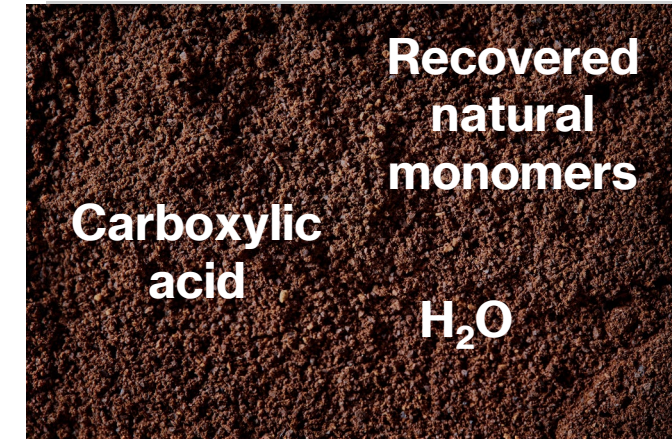
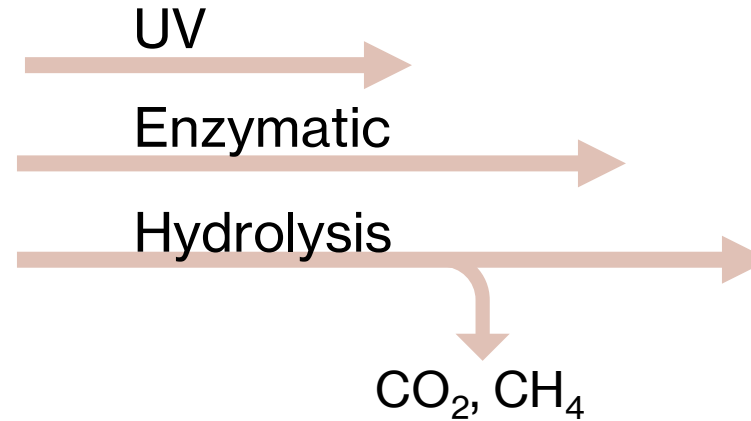


Compostable Polymers



Polyhydroxyalkanoates

Poly(lactic acid)



In the marketplace



Food packaging
(100% of food containers at ASU are compostable)

Laundry detergent can be loaded onto water-soluble and biodegradable sheets



Biomass-derived monomers to polymer products



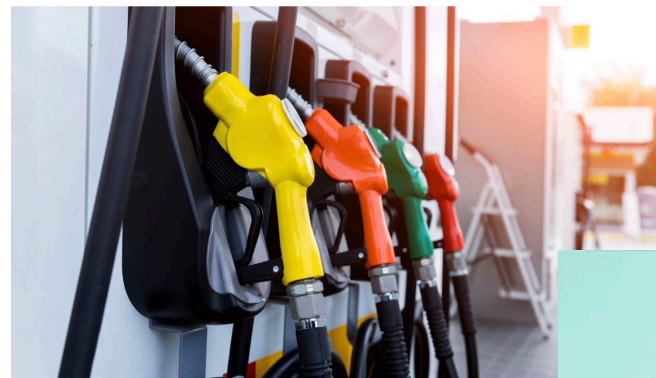
Primary ingredient of turpentine



Antimicrobial properties from citrus



Anti-inflammatory from lavender



**Fuel
additives**



Food packaging



Reactants and catalysts



Foam



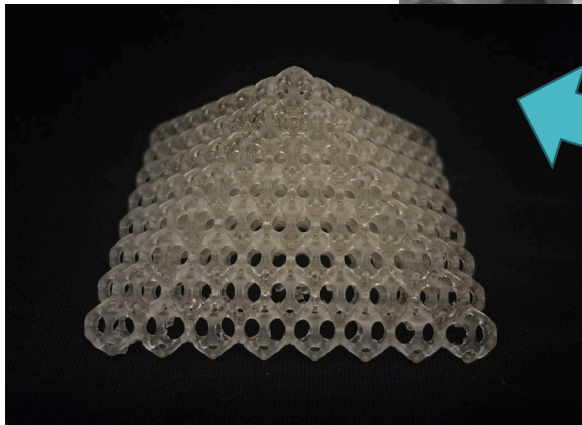
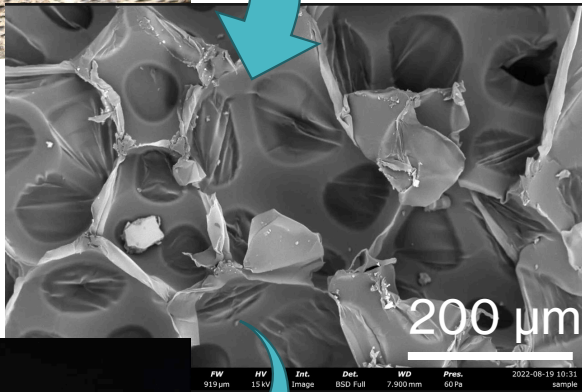
**Hydrogels
and skin
care**

Nature-inspired **dematerialization**: mimicking both form and function

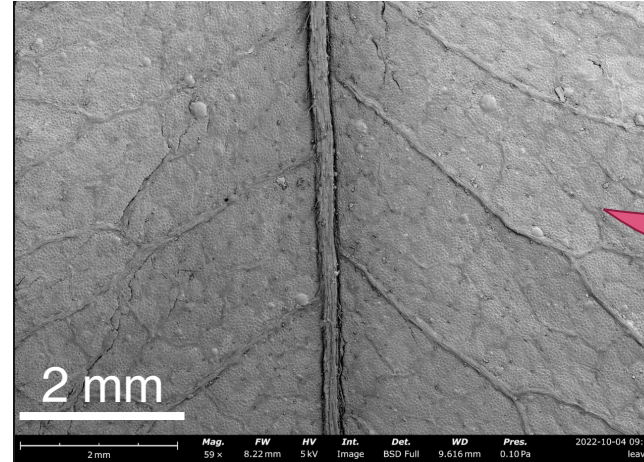


Internal structure of a saguaro cactus

Polyurethane foam pore structure



Lattice architecture for structural materials



Plant transport mechanisms



Membranes



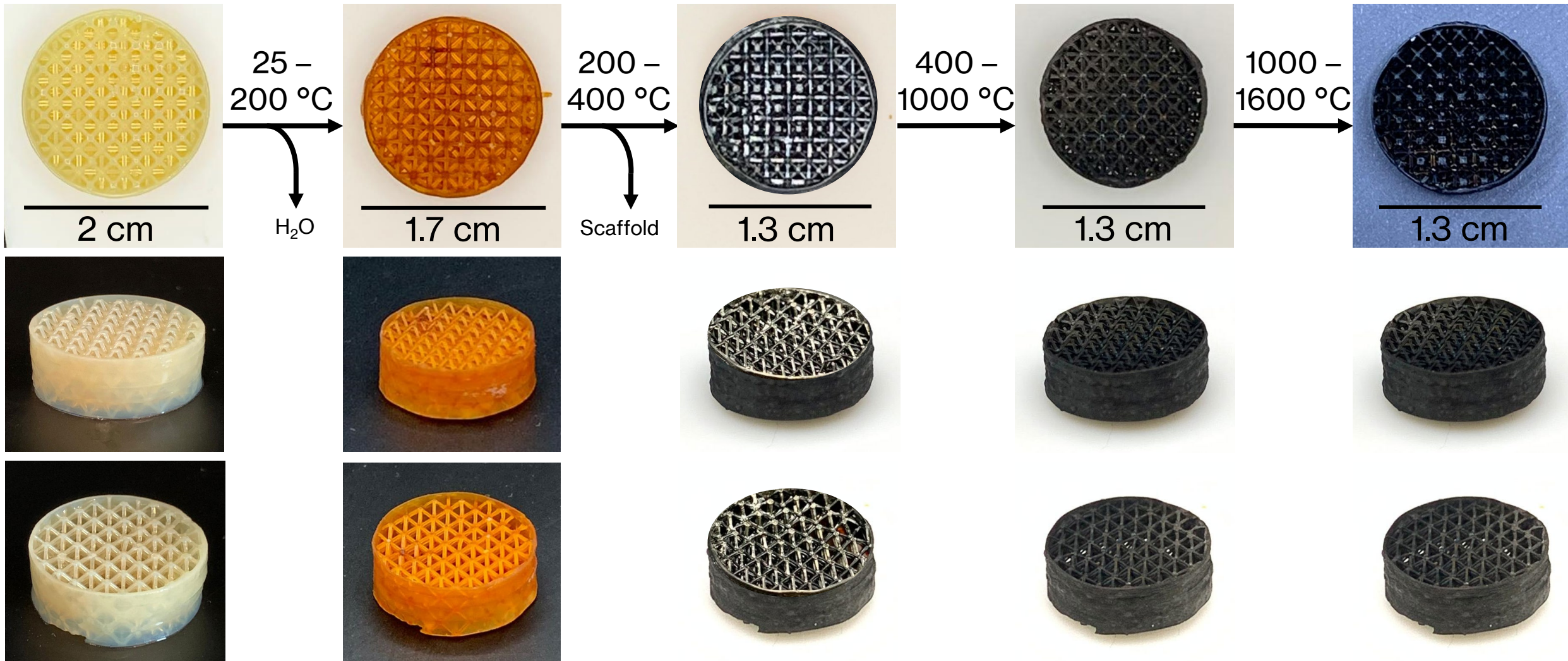
Bee hives



Honeycomb structural lattices

Additive manufacturing enables dematerialization

Simply stated, *consume less*



Thank you..



“Innovation is the ability to see change as an opportunity – not a threat”
- Steve Jobs