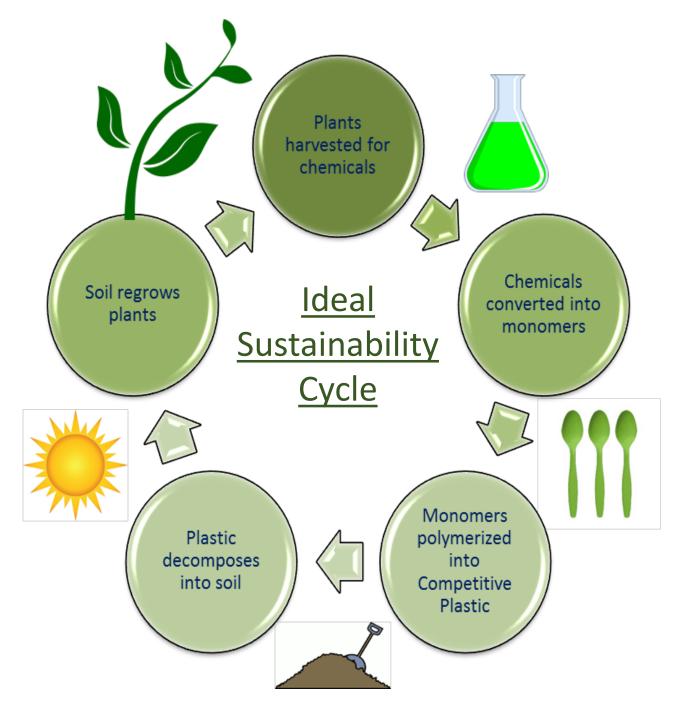
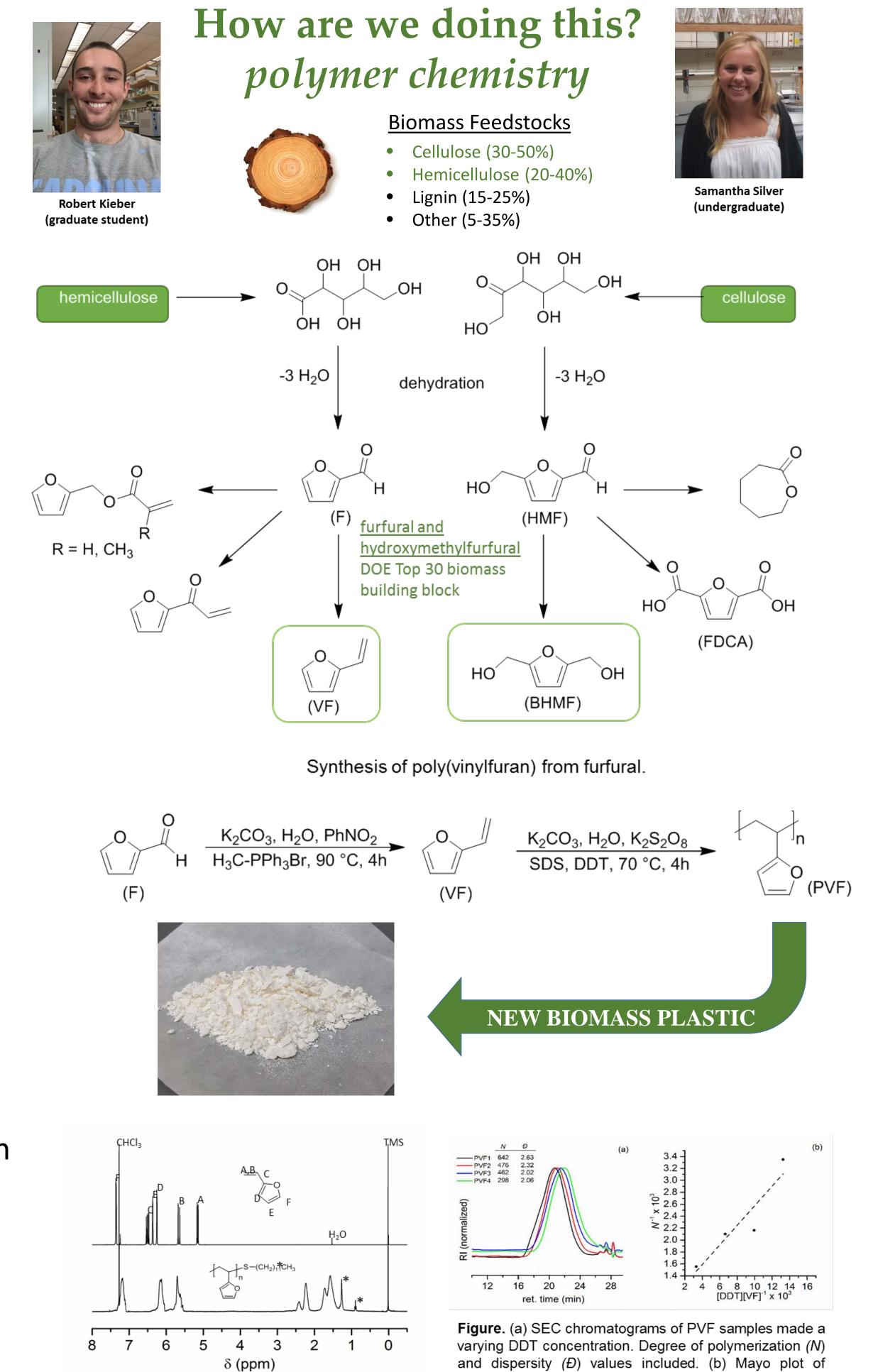
# **Sustainable Polymers from Renewable Biomass**

# Why are we doing this?

Nearly all commodity plastics are made from petroleum and, under average oceanic conditions, will persist for hundreds of years. Our goal is to design and synthesize new competitive plastics from chemical precursors derived from globally available biomass waste and optimize their degradability based on the purpose of the plastic.





## An estimated 11 billion pounds of plastic reach the open ocean each year.

Miller, S. A. ACS Macro Lett. 2013, 2, 550-554

In 2013, 107.5 billion pounds of plastic resin was generated...in the U.S. alone! ~44% containers & packaging ~34% durable products (cars, appliances) ~22% non-durable good (single use items) Less than 10% of plastic waste is recycled

**SOUICE:** EPA & American Chemistry Council

Figure. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) overlay of VF

and dispersity (D) values included. (b) Mayo plot of concentration ratio of [DDT] to [VF] versus inverse N for determination of DDS chain transfer constant (slope =  $C_s$ 



monomer(top) and PVF4 (bottom).

### ≈ 0.16)

# How to learn more.



### Future Directions:

- measuring material properties
- tuning properties by chemical design

### Derivatives of VF to be investigated as monomers

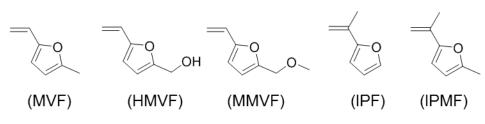






photo: VF distillate

photo: emulsion polymerization in water





## *Current UROP Project:* UV-degradation kinetics are underway to understand oxidative stability of this system



Nicole Grubb UROP (undergraduate)