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# WHAT IS GREEN CHEMISTRY?

Aims to use safe, sustainable, environmentally friendly, reusable and non-toxic materials.

Looks to change the practice of everyday chemistry through incorporation of the 12 principles of green chemistry.

























### PLASTICS

Plastics are all around us!

Some of the materials used to make plastics are:

- X <u>not</u> sustainable
- **X not** environmentally friendly
- **X not** reusable
- X toxic!

They can take centuries to breakdown and as a result, pollute our environment.

Plastics are mainly made of <u>non-biodegradable polymers</u>.



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How can we make plastics more sustainable?

..first, we need to understand the science!

## WHAT IS A POLYMER?

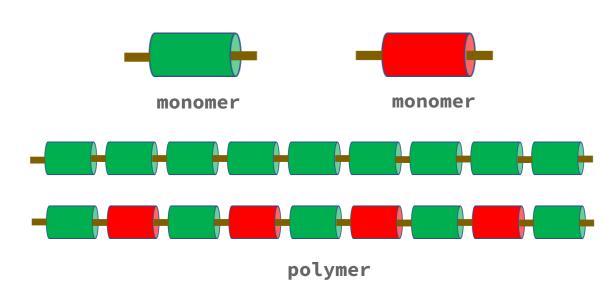
Polymers are large molecules made of connected monomers. Every monomer imparts specific properties to the polymer. (heat resistance, water resistance, antimicrobial properties)

#### Definitions:

'mono'	one
'poly'	many
'mer'	unit

Monomer = one unit

Polymer = many units



### DIFFERENT TYPES OF POLYMERS

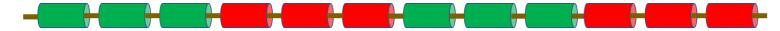
Homopolymer ('same' polymer): a polymer with only one kind of monomer



**Alternating copolymer:** a polymer with types different types of monomers that repeat



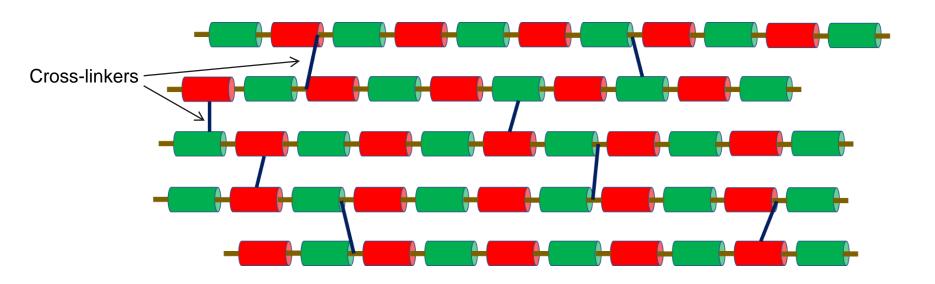
Block copolymer: a polymer consisting of two (or more) homopolymers



**Random polymer:** a polymer consisting of two or more monomers arranged randomly

### DIFFERENT TYPES OF POLYMERS

We can join different polymers using cross-linkers to make them more stable, rigid and stronger.



## LET'S MAKE OUR OWN PASTA POLYMERS!

#### Aims:

 To make 4 different types of polymers and join them using cross-linkers

#### Materials:

- Part 1: Green and red penne pasta (2 different monomer units)
- Part 2: Paper clips (cross-linker 1)
- Part 2: Black twine (cross-linker 2)

## LET'S MAKE OUR OWN PASTA POLYMERS!

#### Method - Part 1: Creating polymer chains from pasta

- 1. Collect all materials
- 2. Each person in the group should make one each of the following polymers.
  - Homopolymer (using green pasta)
  - Alternating copolymer (green and red pasta)
  - O Block copolymer (green and red pasta)
  - Random polymer (green and red pasta)

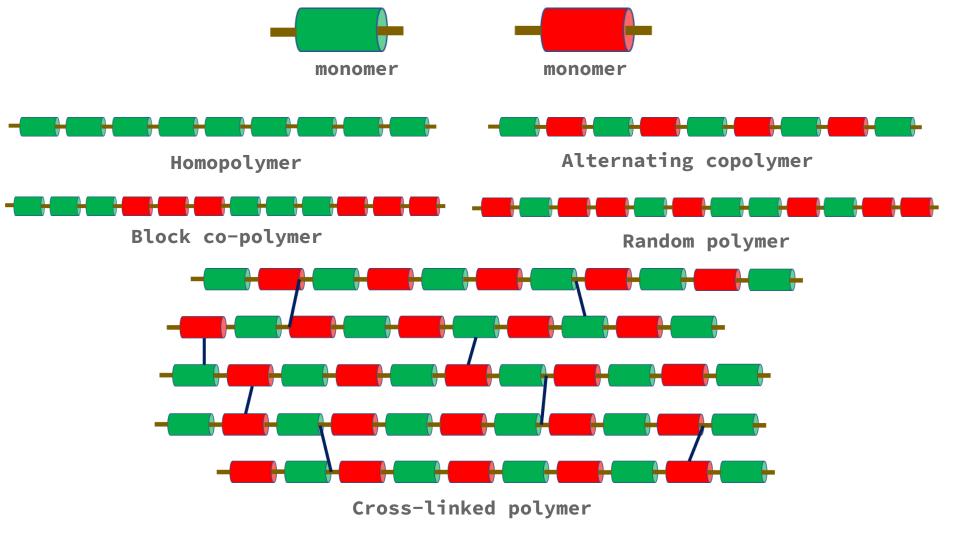
Use 10-12 pasta (monomers) per polymer chain. Thread the pasta onto the twine to make the chain (tie a knot at each end of the twine).

## LET'S MAKE OUR OWN PASTA POLYMERS!

### Part 2: Cross-linking your polymers (groups of 4)

From part 1, you should have 4 polymer chains of each type of polymer.

- 1. As a group, cross-link your homopolymer chains using 8 cross-linker paperclips.
- 2. As a group, cross-link your copolymer chains using the black twine.
- 3. As a group, using up to 10 cross-linkers of any type, create a polymer that is flexible from your block copolymer.
- 4. As a group, using up to 10 cross-linkers of any type, create a polymer that is rigid from your block copolymer.



### WHEN ARE POLYMERS BIODEGRADABLE?

- When polymers can be broken down into individual monomer units and further break them down into natural elements in a short span of time, then they are biodegradable.
- Biodegradable polymers can be synthetic, natural or a combination of both.
- Natural biodegradable polymers silk, keratin, cellulose, even our DNA!
- Synthetic biodegradable polymers- some types of polyester, poly(lactic acid).

### WHAT ARE GREEN POLYMERS?

- Green polymers are polymers made using sustainable methods.
- Green chemistry focusses on either replacing a synthetic polymer with a natural counterpart and if that is not possible, reducing the effect on the environment during synthesis.
- The green nature of polymers can be improved by using biodegradable cross-linkers that join the polymer strands.
- While all biodegradable polymers can be considered green polymers(if they are made in a sustainable way), not all green polymers may be biodegradable.