Carbon dioxide as a building block for recyclable non-isocyanate polyurethane foams, indoor air depolluting coatings and… many other functional polymers

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The valorization of waste carbon dioxide into valuable engineering plastics is becoming a vibrant research field. By diversifying the renewable resources for the sustainable production of organics, routes to efficiently turn CO_2 into polymers[1] are expected to accelerate and facilitate the transition from existing fossil-based products to future generations of more sustainable materials.

In the first part of this talk, we will discuss how CO_2 can be exploited to construct more sustainable non-isocyanate polyurethane (NIPU)-based products of prime importance, i.e. foams and coatings. These applications represent the main part of the conventional PU business. We will first describe a facile, robust and solvent-free process for constructing flexible and rigid self-blown NIPU foams.[2] In this process, CO_2 is used to construct and foam the polymer matrix. We will also show that these thermoset foams are easily repurposed into second life materials (coatings and structural composites), which offers enormous perspectives for the next generation of greener and recyclable non-isocyanate PU foams. We will then report how NIPU hydrogels can be produced in water at room temperature without any catalyst with impressive short gel times.[3] Their exploitation for the facile preparation of indoor air depolluting coatings will be illustrated. These two families of products (foams, hydrogels/coatings) can be easily scaled-up, opening new opportunities in the design of more sustainable materials while valorizing CO_2 as a renewable carbon feedstock.

If time permits, we will describe a novel family of highly reactive CO_2-based cyclic carbonates that gives access to new regioregular functional non-isocyanate polyurethanes (e.g. poly(oxo-urethane)s and poly(oxazolidone)s), polycarbonates and sulfur-containing polymers by copolymerization with readily available and cheap comonomers at room temperature.[4] Importantly, from one cyclic carbonate monomer, 5 families of polymers are easily accessible under mild conditions.

References.

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