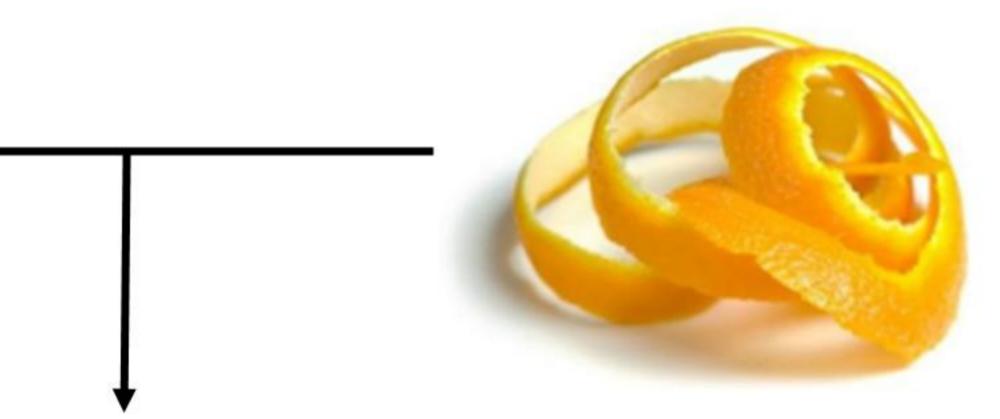
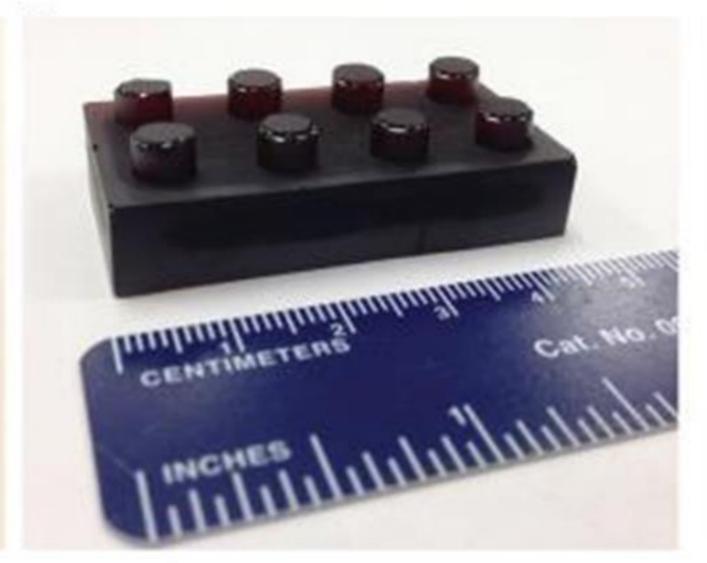
Sulfur-Limonene Polysulfide: A New Material Synthesised Entirely from Industrial Waste and Its use in Removing Mercury from Water









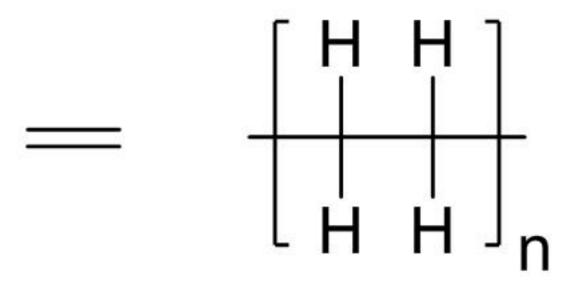


Dr Justin M. Chalker Flinders University



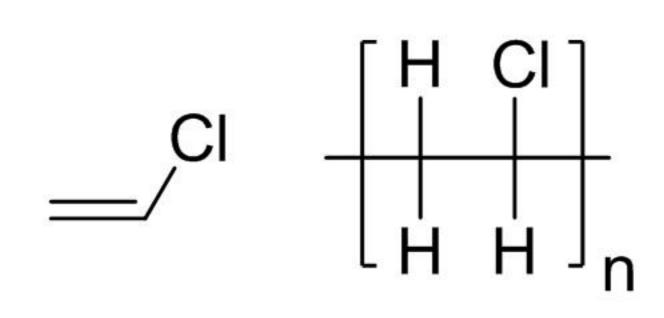
Polymers: Essential Materials from Finite Resources

Polyethylene



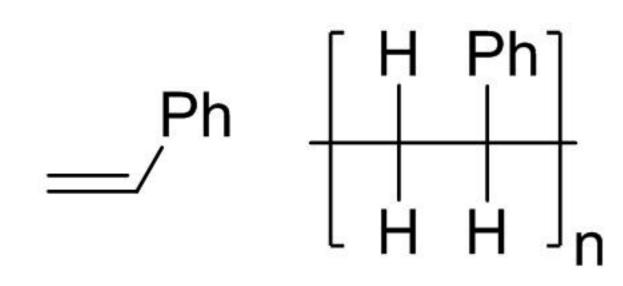


Polyvinylchloride





Polystyrene





Polytetrafluoroethylene - Teflon®

$$F = \begin{cases} F & F \\ \hline F & F \end{cases}_{n}$$



Polymers: Essential Materials from Finite Resources

Nylon



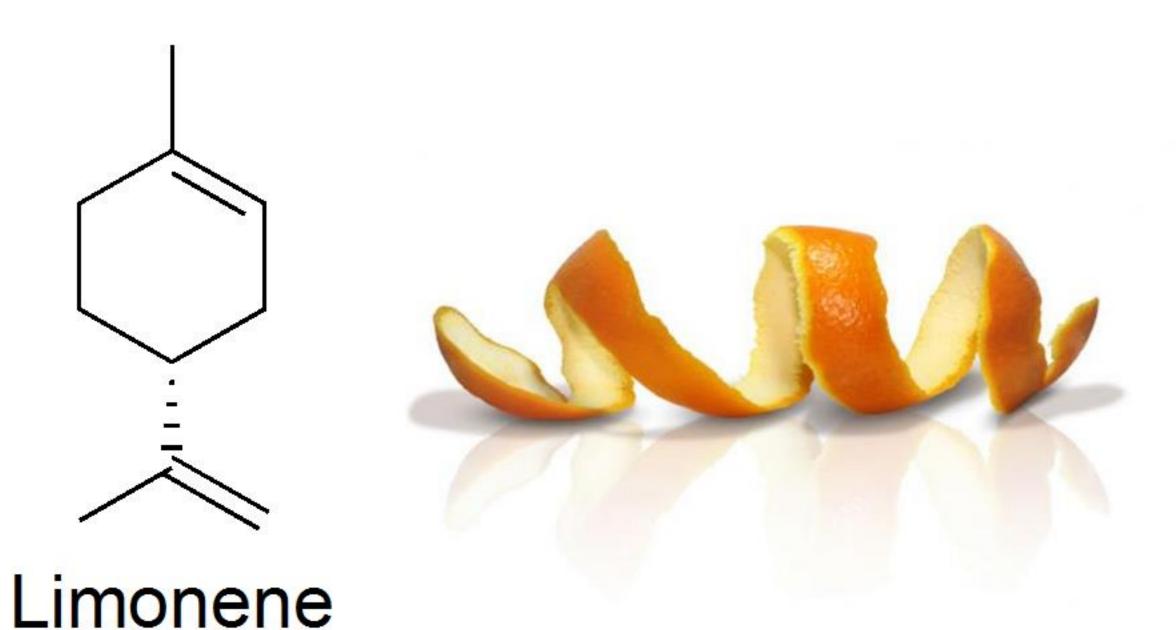


Epoxy resins and adhesives



Limonene: By-product of Citrus Industry

- Renewable plant oil
- Natural handle for polymerization
- 70,000 tons per year (citrus industry)
- < \$7 AUD / L
- Current uses: solvent, fragrance









Sulfur: By-Product of Petroleum Industry

- 70 million tons per year (petroleum refining)
- \$1 AUD per kilogram
- Current uses: sulfuric acid synthesis, fertilizer

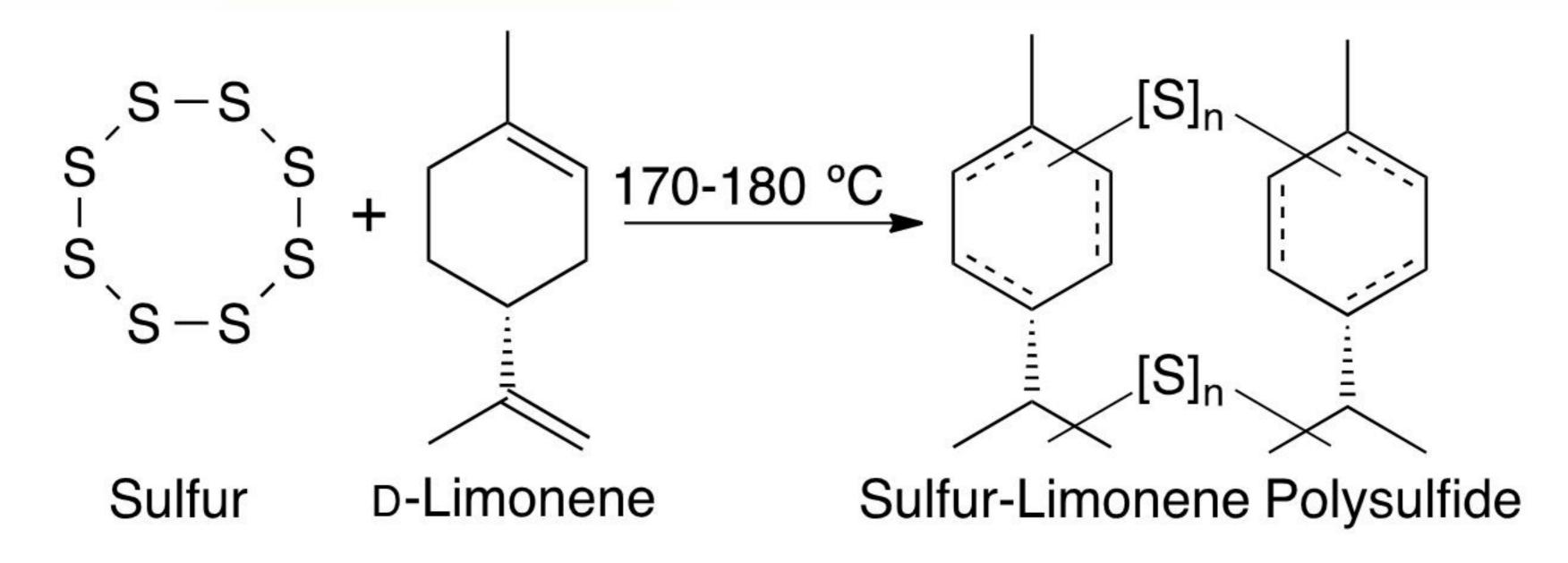


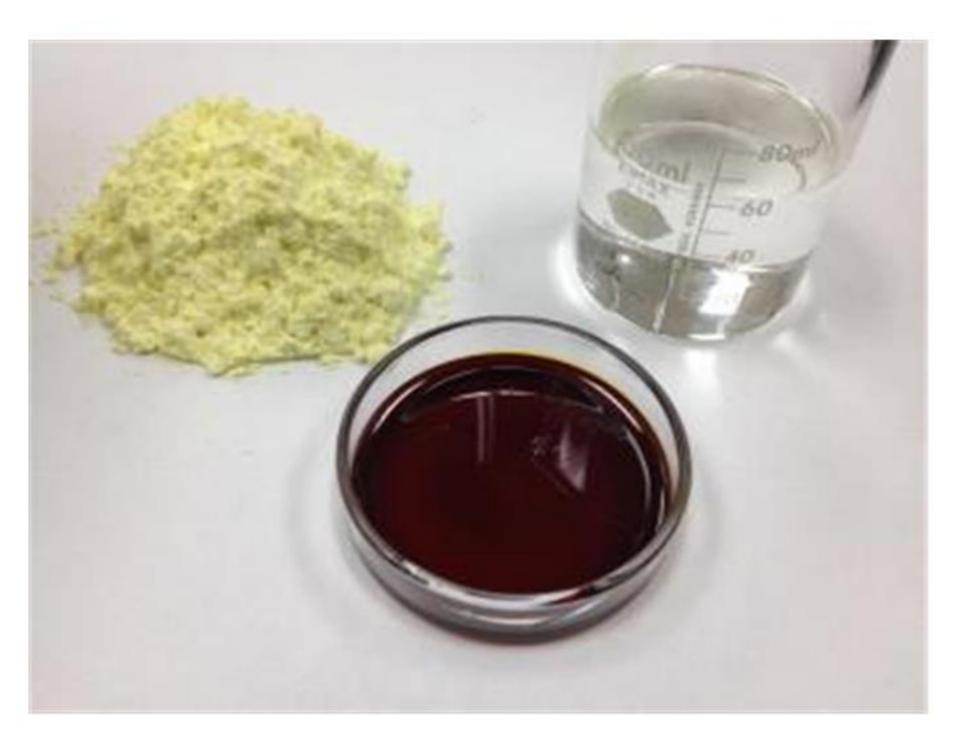






Sulfur-Limonene Polysulfide Synthesis





Features:

Operationally simple

No exogenous solvents

No exogenous reagents

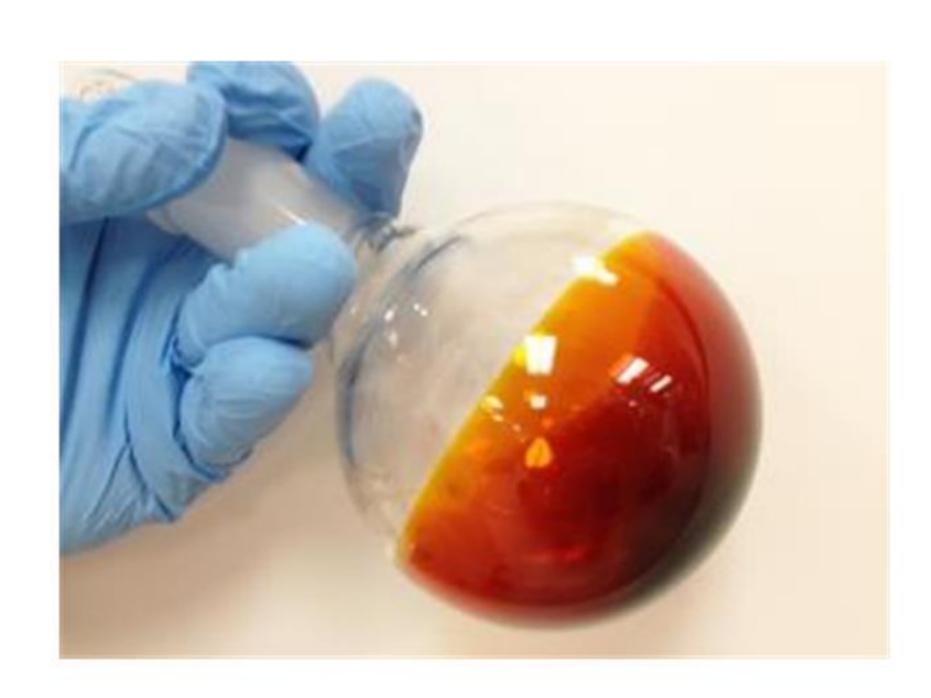
Scalable (100 g batches routine)

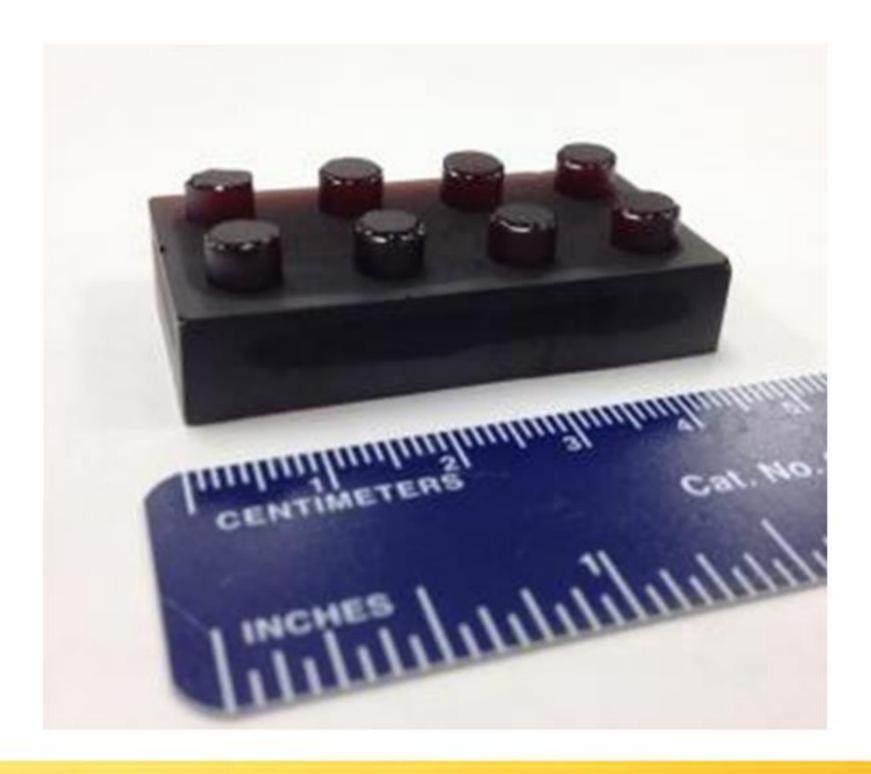


Sulfur-Limonene Polysulfide Processing











HgCl₂ in H₂O + Sulfur-Limonene Polysulfide



Reduce Hg²⁺ in solution from parts per million to parts per billion



- 1. 24 hr incubation
- 2. H₂O wash



- $1 = DI H_2O$
- $2 = HgCl_2 \text{ in } H_2O (2 \text{ mg/mL})$
- 3 = Arkansas River water
- 4 = HgCl₂ spiked Arkansas River water (2 mg/mL)



Crockett, Evans, Worthington, Albuquerque, Slattery, Gibson, Campbell, Lewis, Bernardes, & Chalker. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015** In Press.



1. 24 hr incubation

2. H₂O wash

(10 µM solutions of metal salts)



Sulfur-Limonene polysulfide selectively indicates presence of mercury

$$A1 = HgCl_2$$

$$C1 = FeCl_3$$

$$D1 = CaCl_2$$

$$A2 = CuSO_4$$

$$B2 = PbCl_2$$

$$C2 = MgCl_2$$

$$D2 = ZnCl_2$$

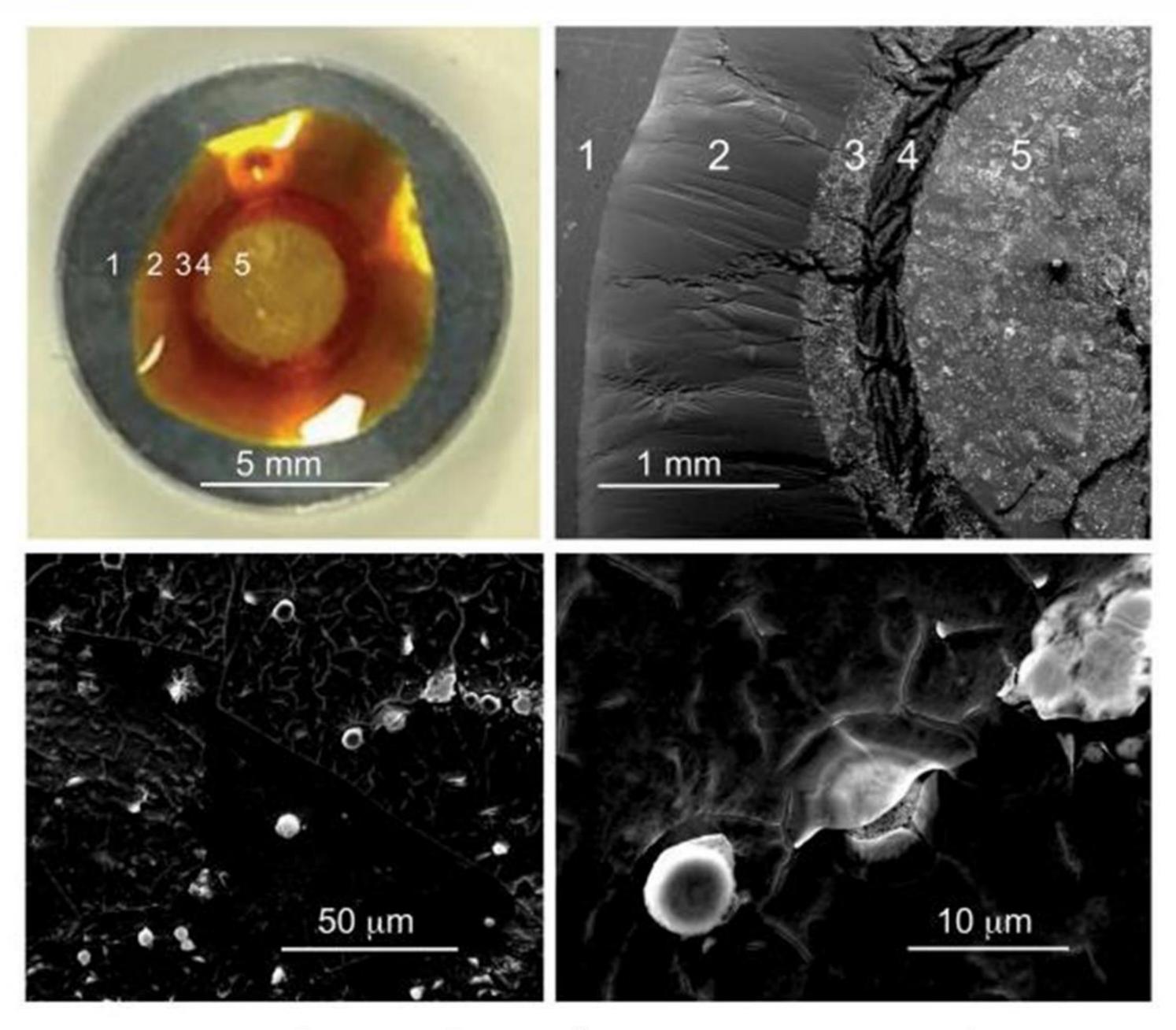
$$A3 = NiCl_2$$

$$B3 = KCI$$

$$C3 = MnCl_2$$

$$D3 = H_2O$$
 only





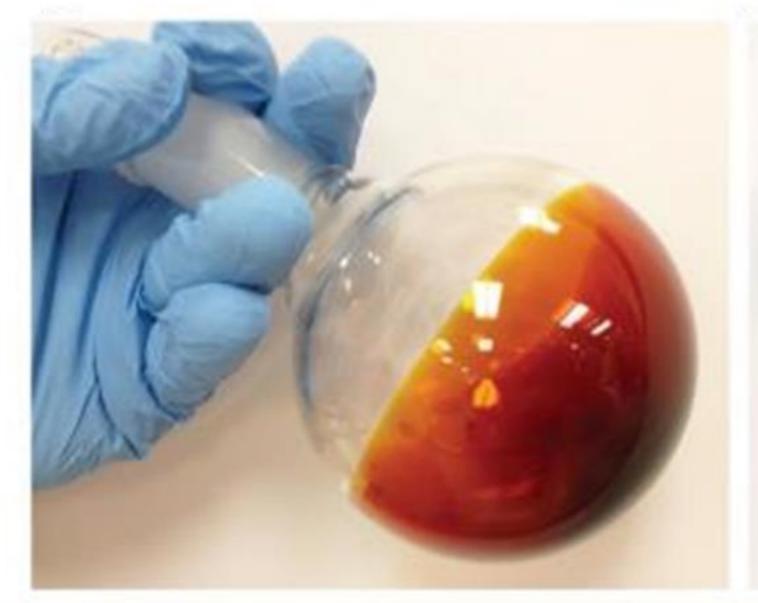
Mercury is trapped on and in polymer as micro- and nanoparticles

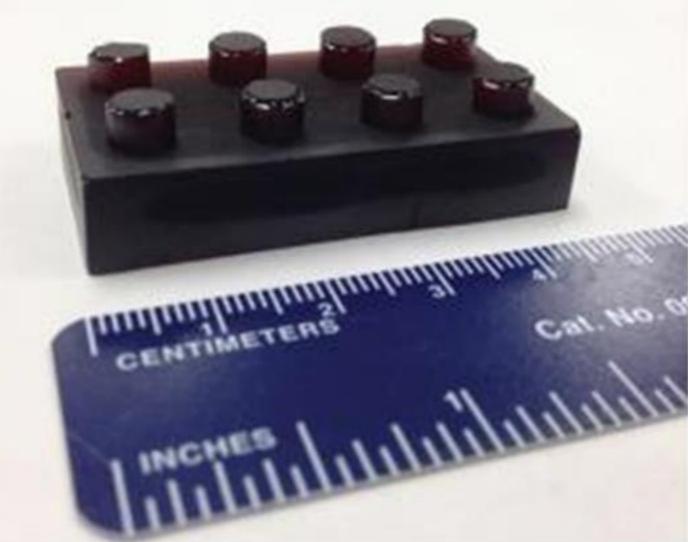




Conclusions and Outlook

- New polymer synthesised entirely from industrial by-products as starting materials
- Scalable, operationally simple synthesis
- Inexpensive
- Processable coating or mold
- High affinity for mercury: applications in water and soil purification
- Mercury sensing capability
- Commercialisation efforts underway









Acknowledgements



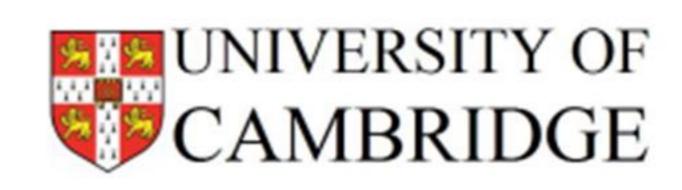




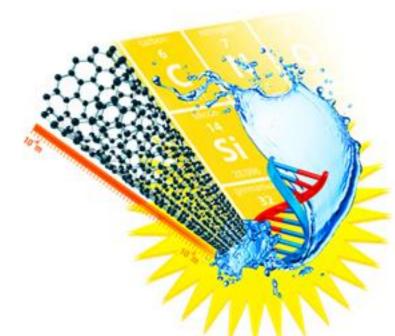
Michael Crockett Austin Evans



Inês Albuquerque



Gonçalo Bernardes



Centre for NanoScale Science and Technology



Max Worthington & Justin Chalker



Michael Crockett



Austin Evans

Funding:











