

Lifecycle Analysis of Materials

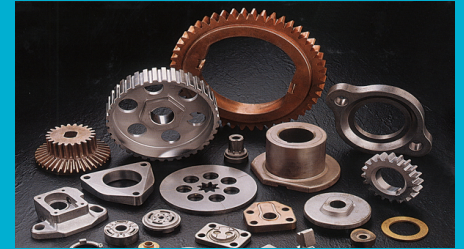
How can we design materials that follow the 12 Principles of Green Chemistry?

What kinds of materials make up our world?



What kinds of materials make up our world?

- Paper
- Plastics
- Metals
- Glass
- Ceramics
- Semiconductors
- Composites



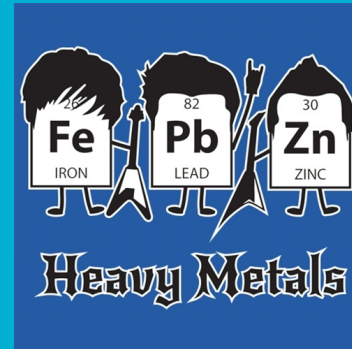
How are these materials used?

- Paper - writing, packaging
- Plastics - containers, toys, medical instruments, clothing/footwear, electronics
- Metals - wire, foil, car parts, building materials, cooking utensils
- Glass - lenses, windows
- Ceramics - dishes, building materials, toilets, bone/tooth replacements
- Semiconductors - electronics
- Composites - athletic equipment, spacecraft, insulation, car parts



What are some problems with these materials?

- Paper - large amounts of wood pulp and water are used in manufacturing
- Plastics - involves potentially toxic solvents and starting materials
- Metals - require high temperatures and harmful chemicals to purify
- Glass and Ceramics - need high temperatures and occasionally use heavy metals for coloring
- Semiconductors - can contain toxic heavy metals
- Composites - can involve toxic substances and high temperatures



What is “Materials Science”?

- The study of materials!
- Materials scientists...
 - Analyze the structure and properties of materials
 - Study how materials are manufactured and how well they perform
 - Design new materials
 - Decide which materials to use in certain products and how to make those materials

What makes a material sustainable/green?

- Made from renewable/biological resources
- Requires little energy to make
- Produces little waste when it is made
- Recyclable/biodegradable



Cradle to Cradle Design

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fP8PRA-OajU&t=6s>

Polystyrene vs. Ecovative

POLYSTYRENE

- Derived from petroleum
- Non-biodegradable
- Made from styrene
 - Flammable liquid with a strong odor
 - Iron oxide catalyst and steam are needed to synthesize it
 - Short-term exposure can cause skin/eye irritation and nausea/vomiting
 - Long-term exposure can cause headaches and fatigue
 - Toxic if inhaled or swallowed
 - May affect reproductive system
 - May be linked to increased risk of some cancers



Lifecycle of Polystyrene

Open Loop



Landfill



Non-biodegradable and Limited recycling



Non-renewable Feedstock (petroleum)



Multi-step manufacturing process



Short-term use consumer product



How does polystyrene's lifecycle connect with green chemistry principles?

- Does NOT follow...
 - Principle 1: waste prevention → used styrofoam gets dumped in a landfill!
 - Principle 2: atom economy → waste products during manufacturing are discarded
 - Principle 3: minimize toxicity → styrene monomer is toxic
 - Principle 5: safer solvents → manufacturing process uses toxic solvents
 - Principle 6: energy efficiency → manufacturing process uses high heat
 - Principle 7: renewable feedstocks → petroleum is non-renewable!
 - Principle 10: design for degradation → styrofoam is non-biodegradable

Polystyrene vs. Ecovative

ECOVATIVE

- Nontoxic
- Made from mycelium and agricultural waste
 - Mycelium = organic material found in mushrooms
 - Can be composted to help more crops grow → renewable resource
- Same applications as traditional polystyrene



Lifecycle of Ecovative Materials

Closed Loop



Compost used to fertilize and grow renewable feedstock



Renewable Feedstock from agricultural waste



Ecovative production process



Short-term use consumer product



Post-use Composting



How does the ecovative material's lifecycle connect with green chemistry principles?

- DOES follow...
 - Principle 1: waste prevention → discarded materials get composted
 - Principle 2: atom economy → starting materials fully incorporated into final product
 - Principle 3: minimize toxicity → materials are food-based!
 - Principle 4: designing safer chemicals → same applications as polystyrene with minimal toxicity
 - Principle 5: safer solvents → manufacturing process uses water
 - Principle 6: energy efficiency → manufacturing is done at room temp
 - Principle 7: renewable feedstocks → agricultural waste
 - Principle 10: design for degradation → completely compostable

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