

## **French Polytech network form for PhD Research Grants from the China Scholarship Council**

This document describes one of the PhD subjects proposed by the French Polytech network. The network is composed of 15 engineering schools/universities. The document also provides information about the supervisor. Please contact the PhD supervisor by email for further information regarding your application.

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<b>University name</b>	UNIVERSITE COTE D'AZUR
<b>Country</b>	France

<b>PhD information</b>	
<b>Title</b>	<b>Limonene-based Recyclable, Repairable and Reprocessable Resins</b>

<b>Main topics regards to CSC list (3 topics at maximum)</b>	Green chemistry / Biomaterials and polymer materials / Sustainable development engineering and lower cost manufacturing
<b>Required skills in science and engineering</b>	Chemistry

## Subject description (two pages maximum including biblio)

### **Limonene-based Recyclable, Repairable and Reprocessable Resins**

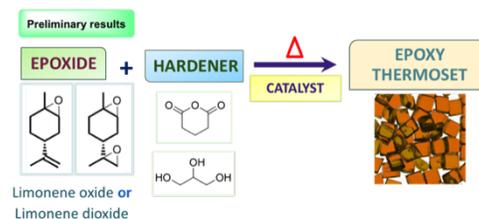
The epoxy resins are the most commonly used resin systems in the composite sector for **structural applications** (sectors such as **construction** and **automotive**) due to important advantages including dimensional stability, chemical resistance and thermo-mechanical performances. The global market for epoxy resins records around 3 million tons in annual sales.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, due to their cross-linked architecture, current thermosets cannot be reprocessed, and are very difficult to be repaired and recycled. **At the end of their use life, thermosets are treated as wastes and incinerated**, increasing significantly the overall material cost and causing grave **environmental concerns**.<sup>2</sup> Another important drawback of epoxy resins is that the majority of the commercial epoxy resins are produced by reacting **bisphenol A** (BPA) with epichlorhydrin (ECH) obtaining the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA). Besides all the DGEBA performances, increasing environmental concerns are due to the bisphenol A, highly debated molecule owing to ecology and human risks<sup>3</sup> BPA may be released when DGEBA is washed during manufacturing of epoxy resins. It has been estimated that a total of 572 kg/year of non-reacted dissolved BPA could leave the wastewater treatment plant and be disposed of via the sewages in the whole Europe.<sup>4</sup>

*The challenge is to synthesize new, greener, epoxy resins with at least equivalent performances as petroleum bisphenol A resins, from bio-based products and presenting the 3R characteristics. With respect to **circular economy and REACH** regulations, we envisage on a first approach the valorization of the **limonene**, a citrus by-product. More than 13.6 million tons of orange peel waste is produced every year, leading to reportedly more than 60 000 tons of (*R*)-(+)-limonene, mainly obtained by extraction.<sup>5-8</sup> The (*R*)-isomer is commonly used in chemical syntheses as a precursor to carvone, chiral carvo-lactone and as a renewable-based solvent.<sup>9</sup>*

**The monoterpenes are versatile class offering more than 1500 renewable molecules with biological and chemical potential use. This PhD program aims to use this research as a proof of concept on the aptitude of limonene, as monoterpene, to generate thermosets.**

We envisage during this PhD program to address the two main challenges and limitations of commercial thermoset resins, which are the toxicity of BPA and the non-reprocessability of such materials: valorization of chiral limonene, by producing original key building blocks, polymerization using bio-based hardeners leading to epoxy thermosets.

There are very few reports on the synthesis of limonene-based epoxy thermosets, and these studies do not consider the potential effect of its chirality.<sup>10</sup> The main studies were devoted to the alternating copolymerization of LO (limonene oxide) with CO<sub>2</sub> to produce biodegradable polycarbonates (PC).<sup>11-13</sup> Coates *et al.*<sup>14</sup> reported a highly selective copolymerization of *trans*-LO with CO<sub>2</sub>, using a zinc catalyst. **The literature is very poor on reports regarding the use of LO or LDO in the synthesis of thermosetting resins.**<sup>15-17</sup> The authors studied the curing of LDO and of model reagents with different diamines and found incomplete reactions. In a preliminary study we showed a successful anionic copolymerization of limonene dioxide to produce thermosets (but brittle!) by direct crosslinking with glycerol or glutaric anhydride. DSC analyses confirmed that the polymer was completely cured.<sup>18</sup>



We intend to develop during this PhD program novel polymers via original methodologies. The group of Université Côte d'Azur has gained international notoriety for polymers<sup>19</sup> and catalysis.<sup>20</sup>

## Bibliography

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.strategy.com/Epoxy\\_Resins\\_Market\\_Report.asp#sthash.y6UbnktK.GaCl8UQ7.dpbs](http://www.strategy.com/Epoxy_Resins_Market_Report.asp#sthash.y6UbnktK.GaCl8UQ7.dpbs)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.acea.be/statistics/tag/category/key-figures>

<sup>3</sup> M. V. Maffini, B. S. Rubin, C. Sonnenschein, A. M. Soto, *Mol.&Cell. Endocrin.* **2006**, 179. W. V. Welshons, S. C. Nagel, F. S. vom Saal, *Endocrin.* **2006**, 147, 56. L. N. Vandenberg, M. V. Maffini, C. Sonnenschein, B. S. Rubin, A. M. Soto, *Endocrine Reviews* **2009**, 30, 75.

<sup>4</sup> <https://epoxy-europe.eu/en/homepage/>

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<sup>6</sup> R. Ciriminna, M. Lomeli-Rodriguez, P. Demma Carà, J. A. Lopez-Sanchez, M. Pagliaro, *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, 50, 15288.

<sup>7</sup> V. Negro, M. Mancini, B. Ruggeri, F. Fino *Biores. Tech.* **2016**, 214, 806.

<sup>8</sup> Currently, (R)-(+)-limonene sells for \$0.77–\$1.10/kg indrum quantities.

<sup>9</sup> "Fragrances and Flavors", Ullmann's Encyclopedia of Industrial Chemistry, J. Panten H. Surburg Ed.; Wiley, **2015**. N. Oberleitner, A. K. Ressmann, K. Bica, P. Gärtner, M. W. Fraaije, U. T. Bornscheuer, F. Rudroff, M. D. Mihovilovic *Green Chem.* **2017**, 19, 367.

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- <sup>16</sup> H. Morinaga, M. Sakamoto *Tetrahedron Letters* **2017**, 58, 2438
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