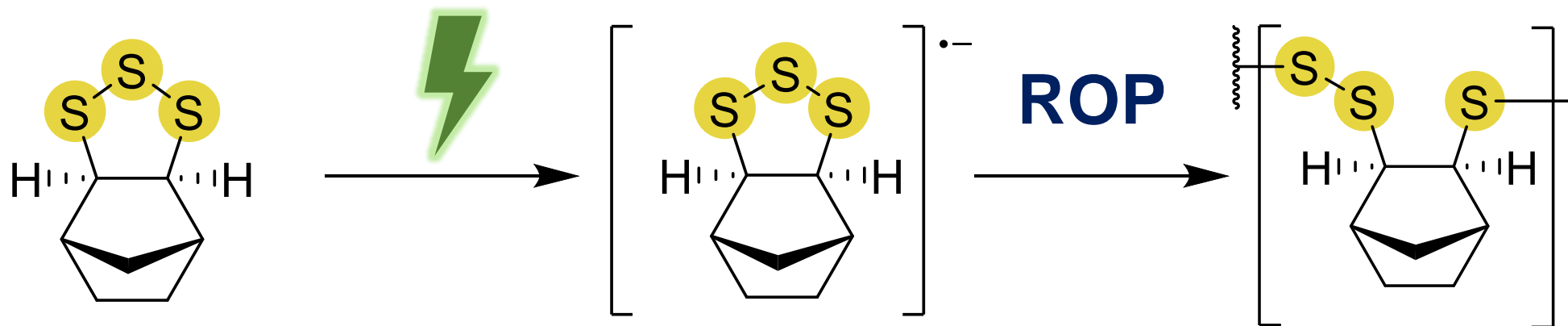


Electrochemical Production of Poly(trisulfides)



South
Australia



38APS 19 February 2024

Jasmine Pople

PhD candidate

Supervisor: Professor Justin Chalker



Flinders
University

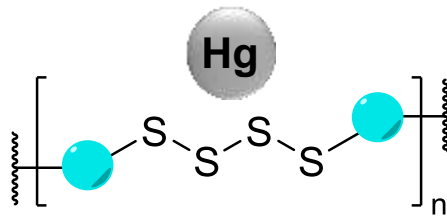
Why Sulfur?

#1 Cheap and highly abundant

< \$0.2 USD/kg

#2 Useful properties

Affinity for heavy metals
and precious metals



Chalker, 2017
Chalker, 2021

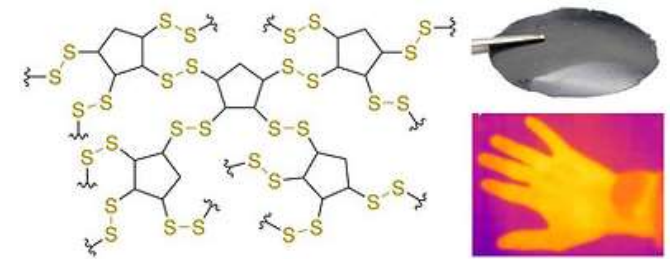
Redox activity



Sulfur Copolymer
Composite Cathode
Pyun, 2017

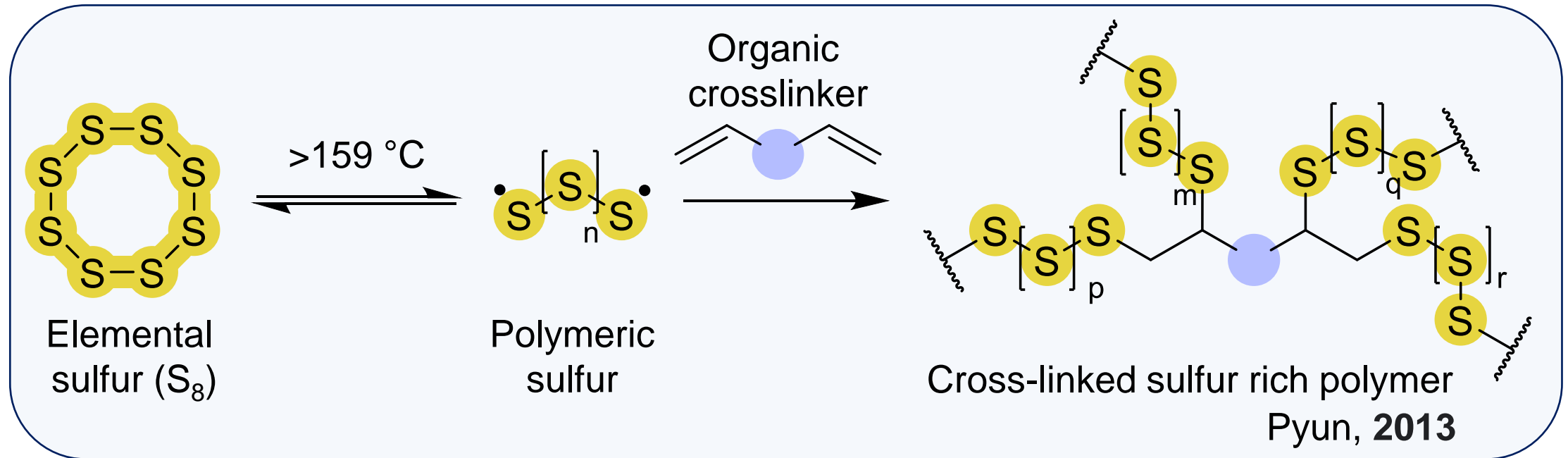


High refractive index and
infrared transparency



Pyun, 2014
Chalker, 2023

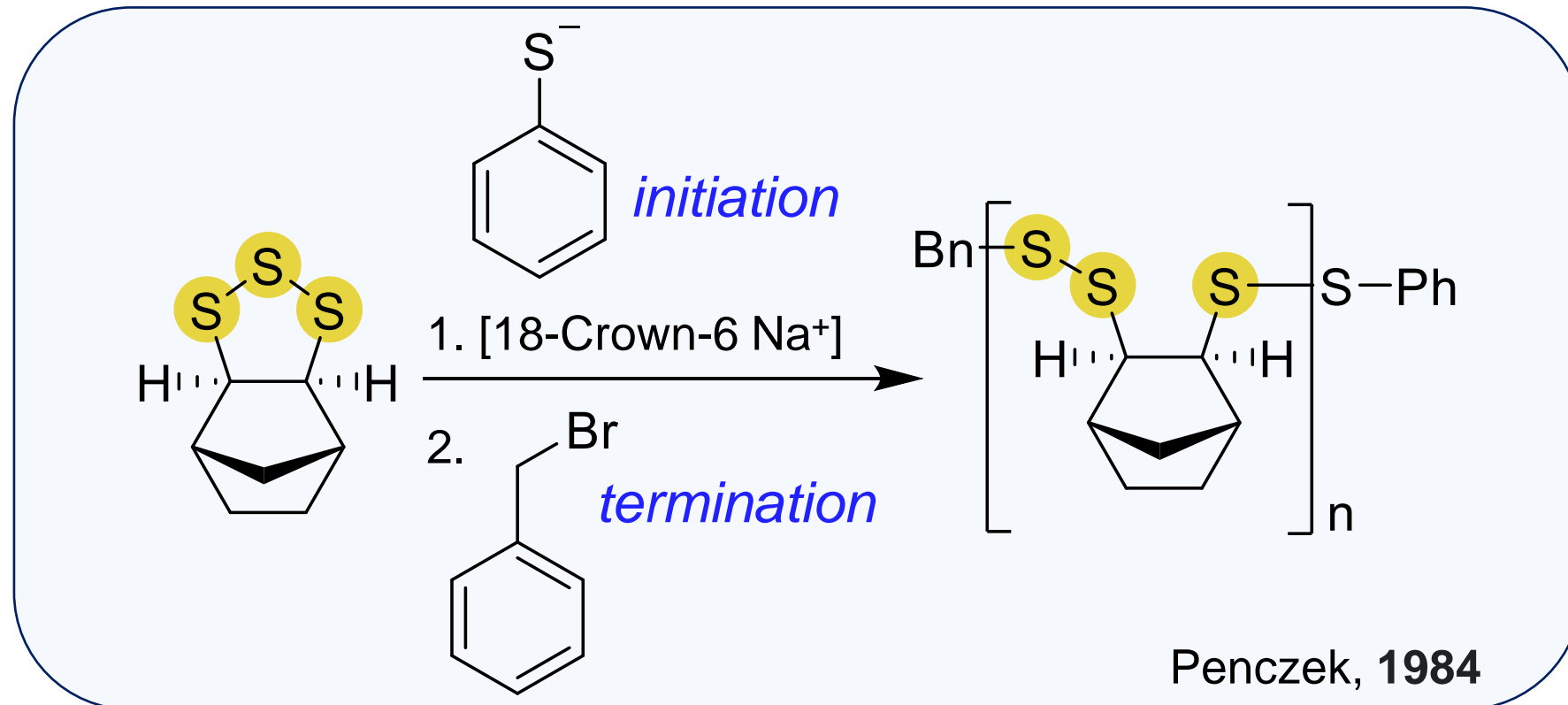
Inverse Vulcanisation



- ✓ Solvent free
- ✓ Operationally simple
- ✓ Dynamic S-S bonds
- ✓ 30-80 wt.% sulfur

- ✳ High temperature
- ✳ Random copolymerization
- ✳ Distribution of sulfur ranks
- ✳ Uncontrolled C-S stereochemistry

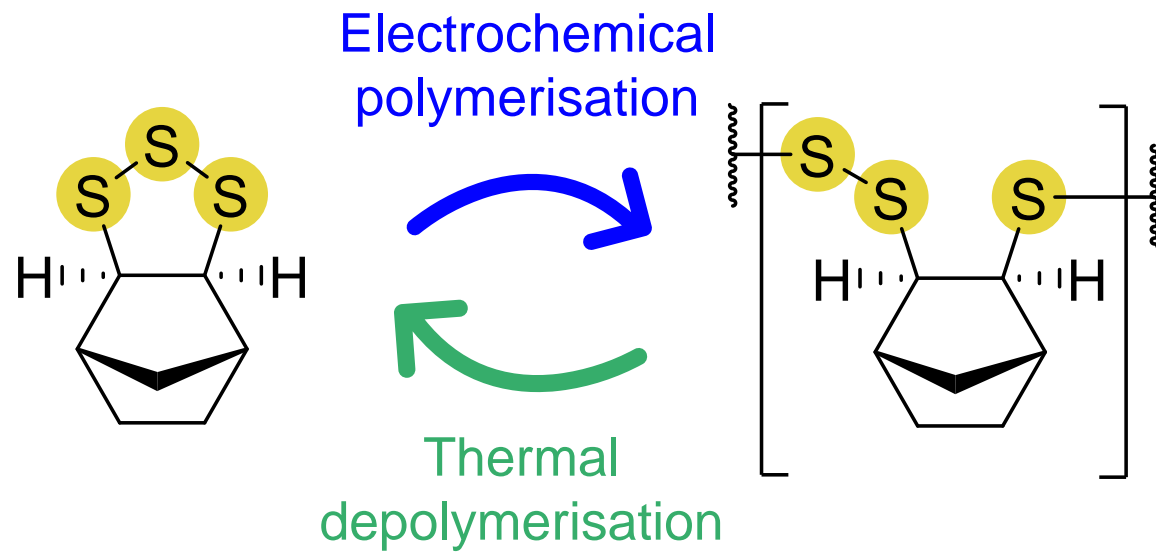
Anionic Ring-Opening Polymerisation



- ✓ Linear polysulfide
- ✓ 50 wt.% sulfur
- ✓ Solvent processable

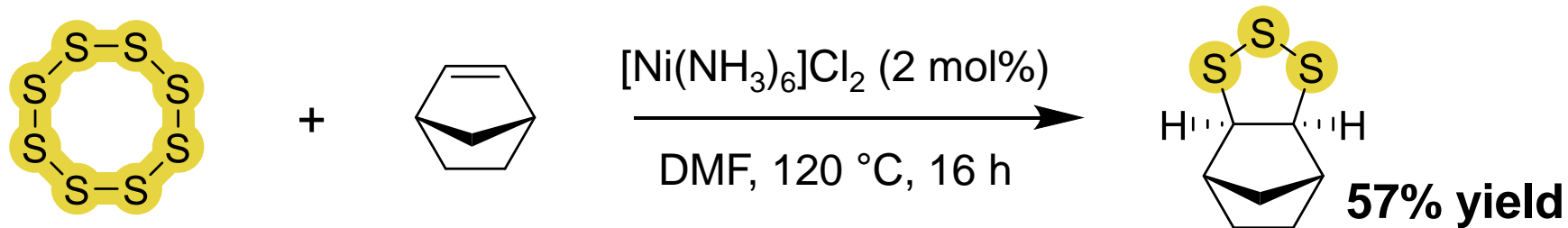
- ✳ Highly air and moisture sensitive
- ✳ Chemical initiation/termination

This Work: Electrochemical Ring-Opening Polymerisation

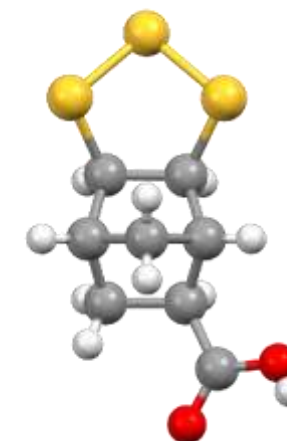
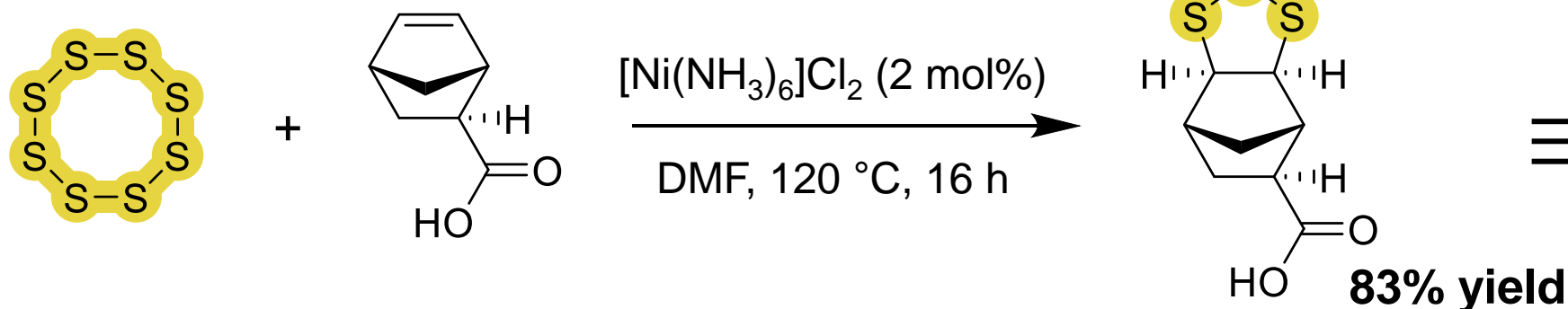
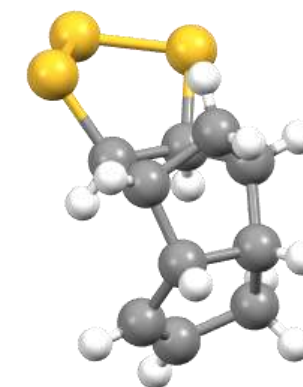
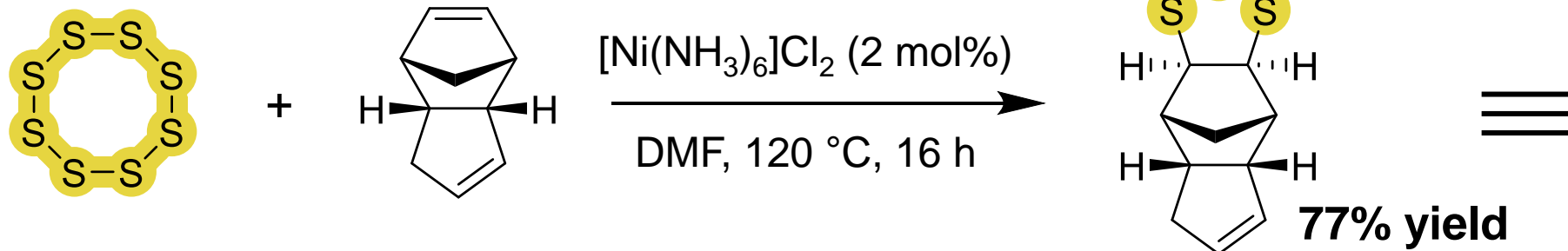


- ✓ Novel electrochemical initiation
- ✓ Well-defined sulfur rank
- ✓ Regioselective propagation
- ✓ Controlled C-S stereochemistry
- ✓ Operationally simple

Monomer Synthesis

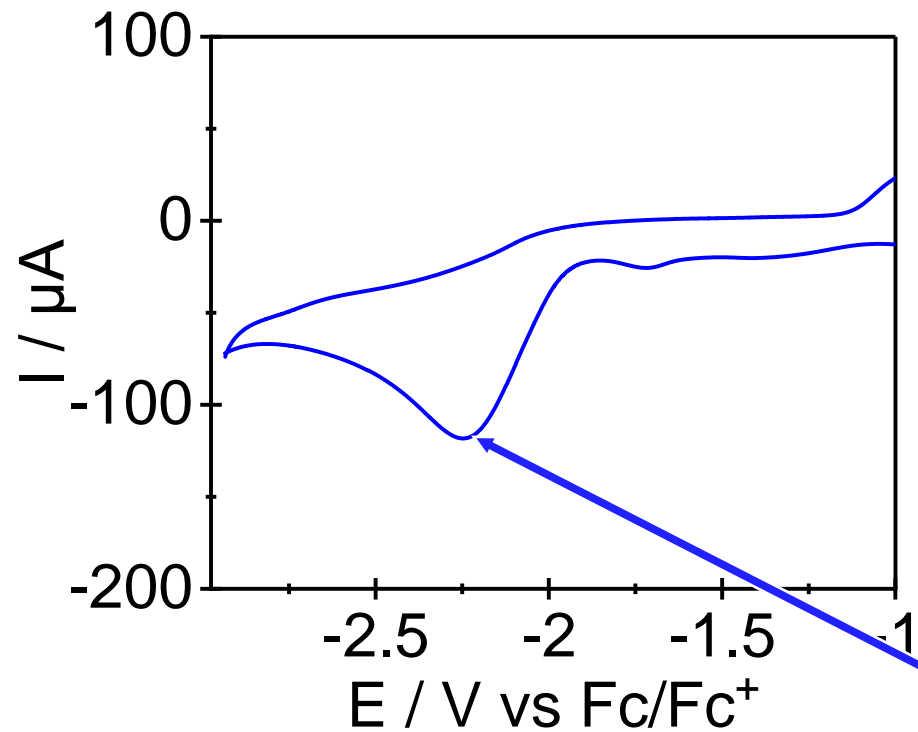


- ✓ 100 g scale
- ✓ Operationally simple
- ✓ Utilises elemental sulfur
- ✓ Functional monomers

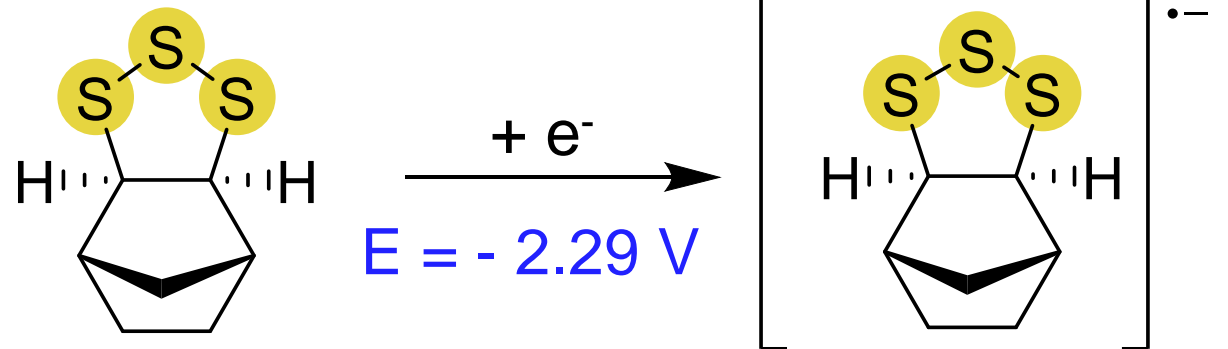


Monomer Redox Activity

Cyclic Voltammetry

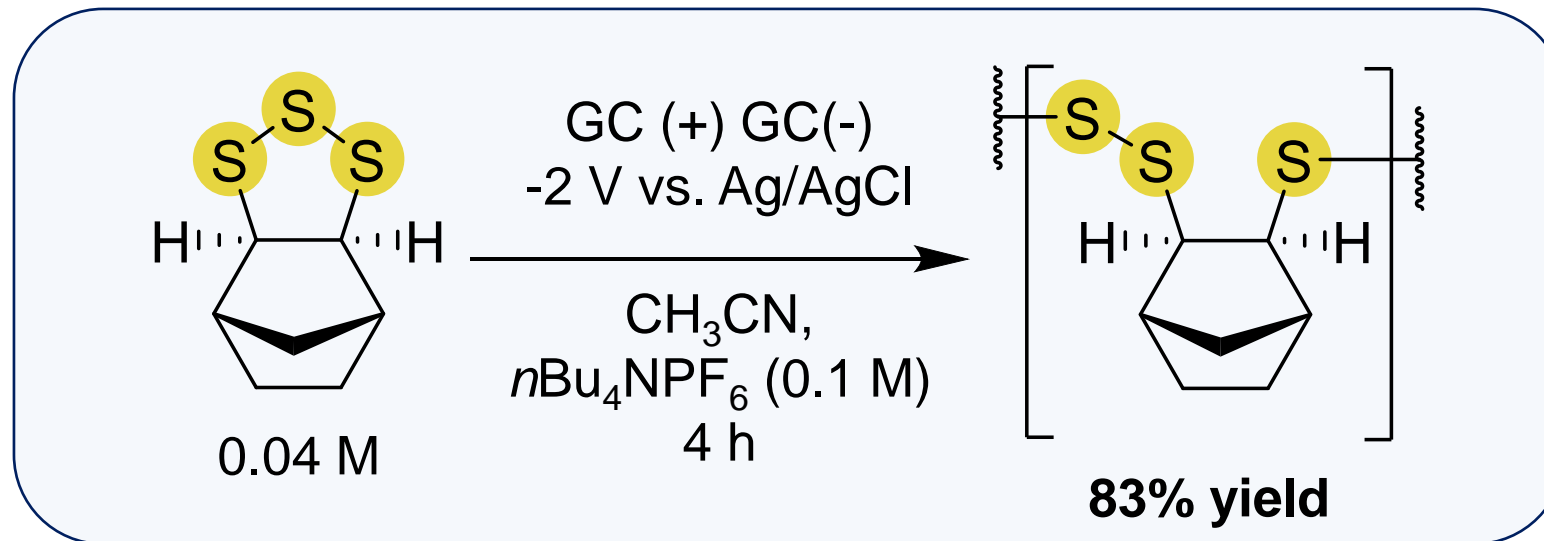


Calculated reduction



Measured reduction potential: - 2.22 V

Electrochemical Polymerisation



Initial



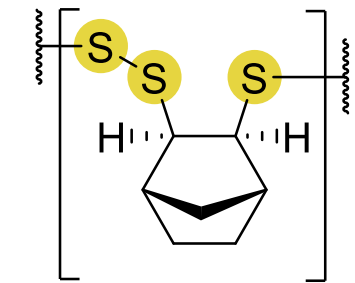
15 minutes



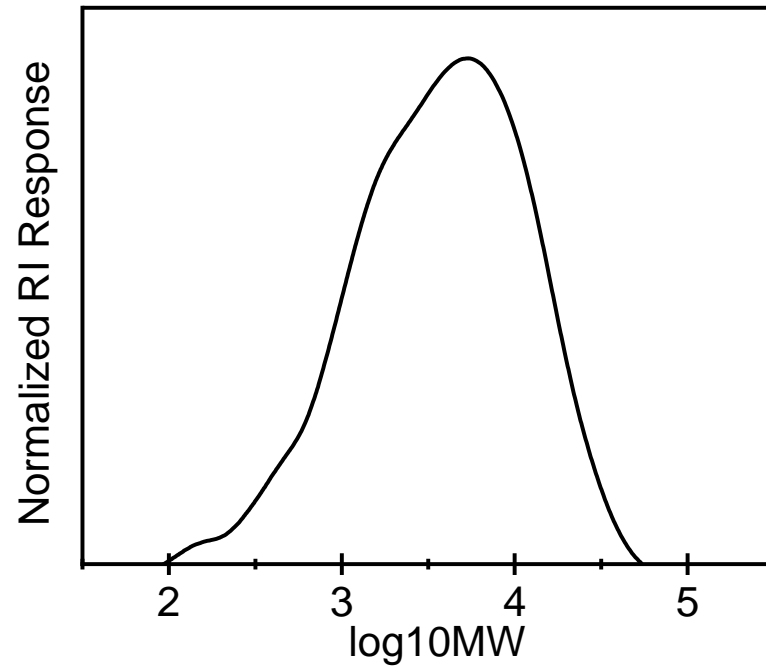
30 minutes

Electrochemical Polymerisation

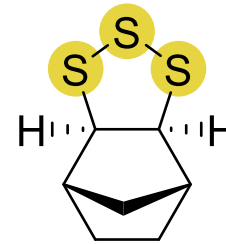
GPC (THF)



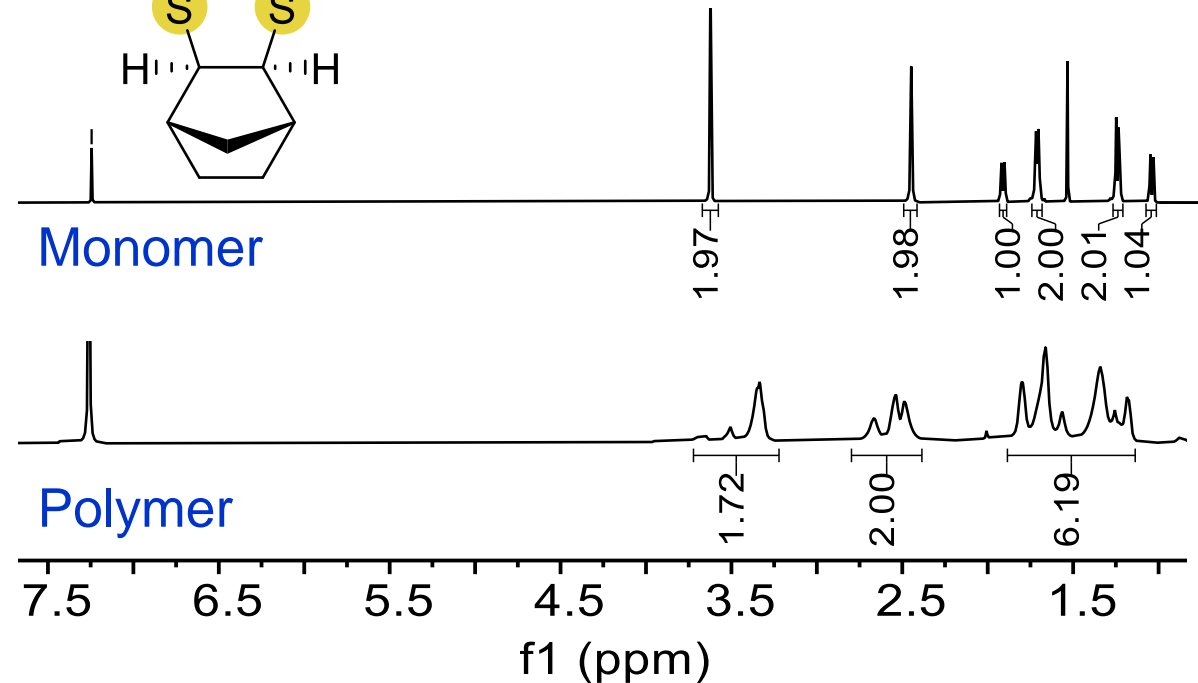
$M_w = 6580$ g/mol
 $D = 3.08$



^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3)

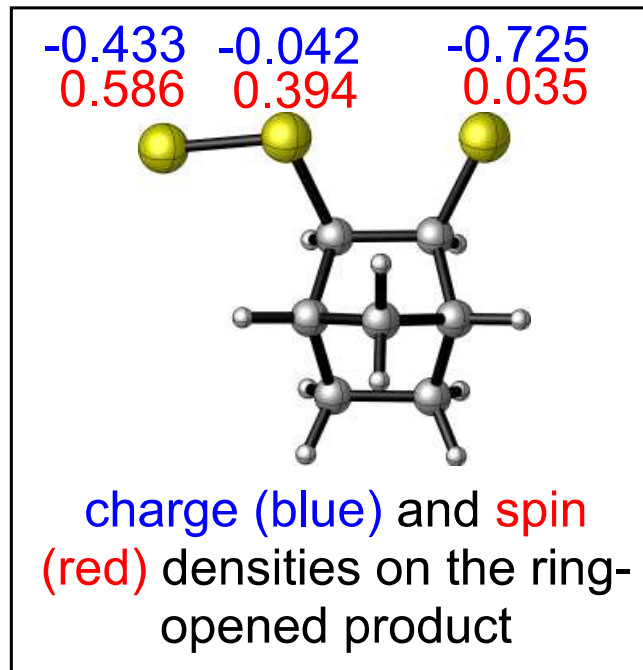
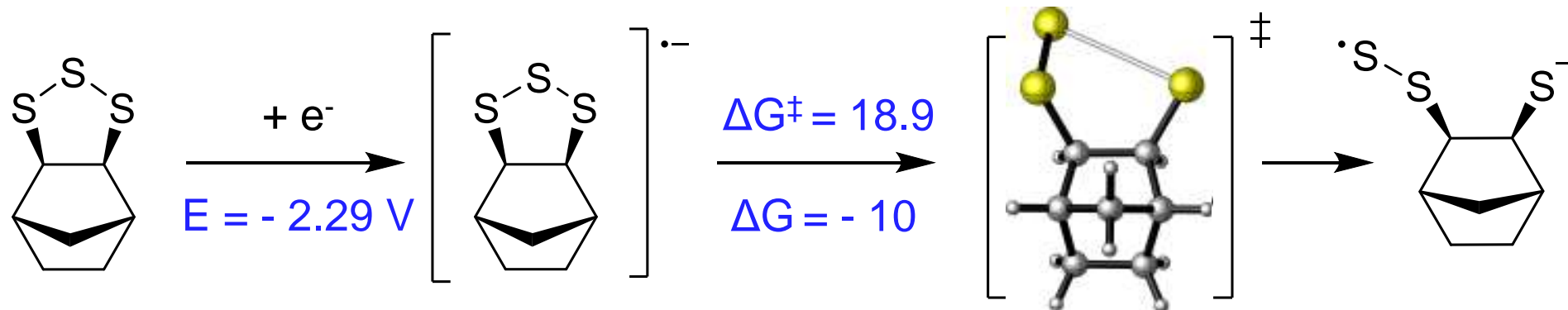


Monomer

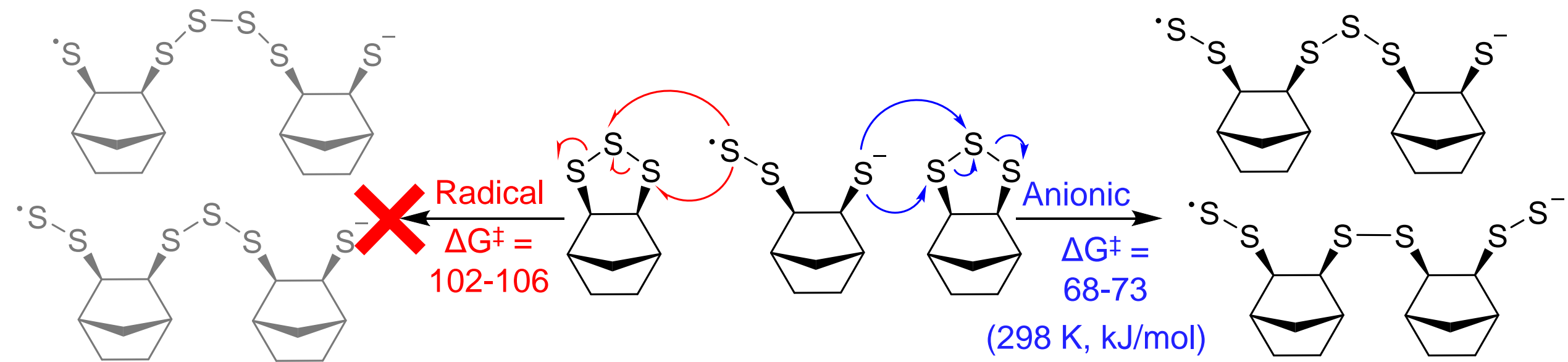


Polymer Mechanism

initiation

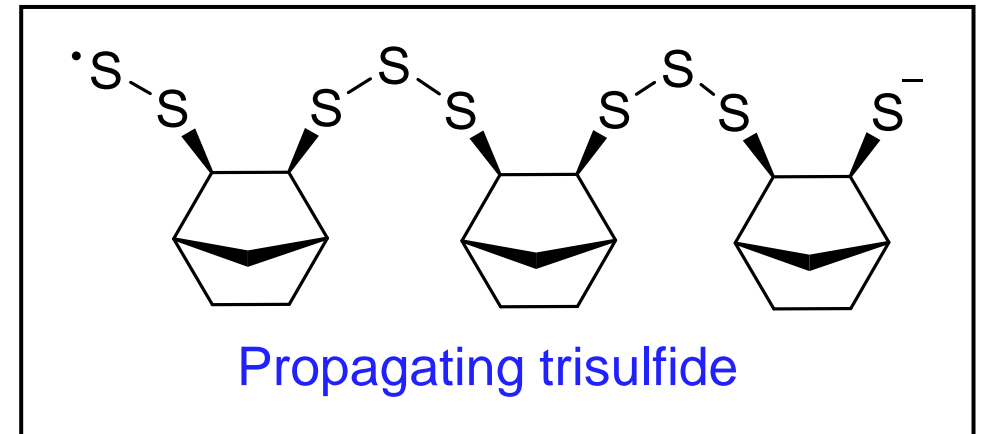
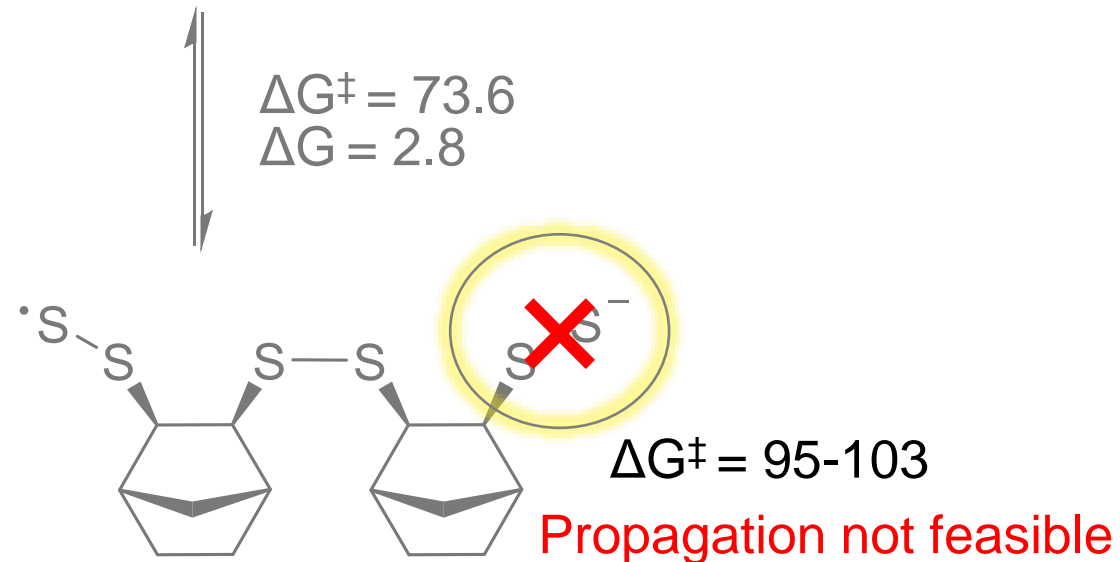
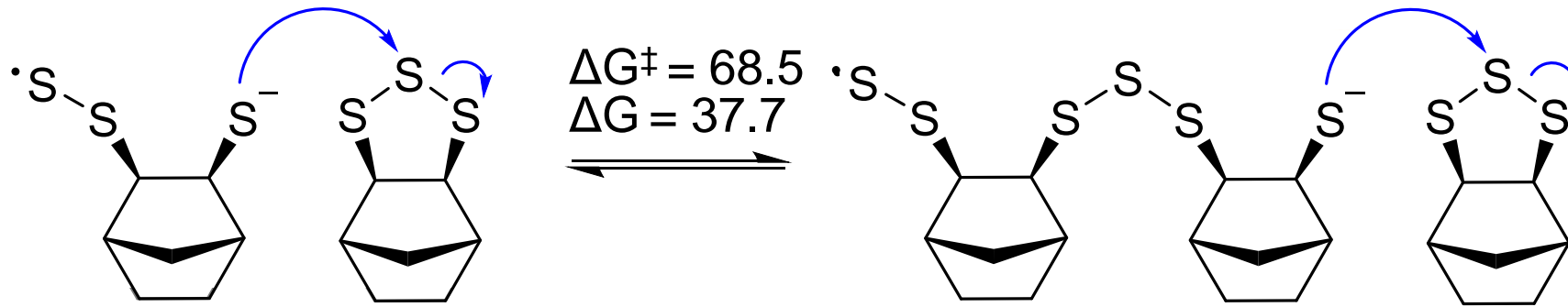


Polymer Mechanism

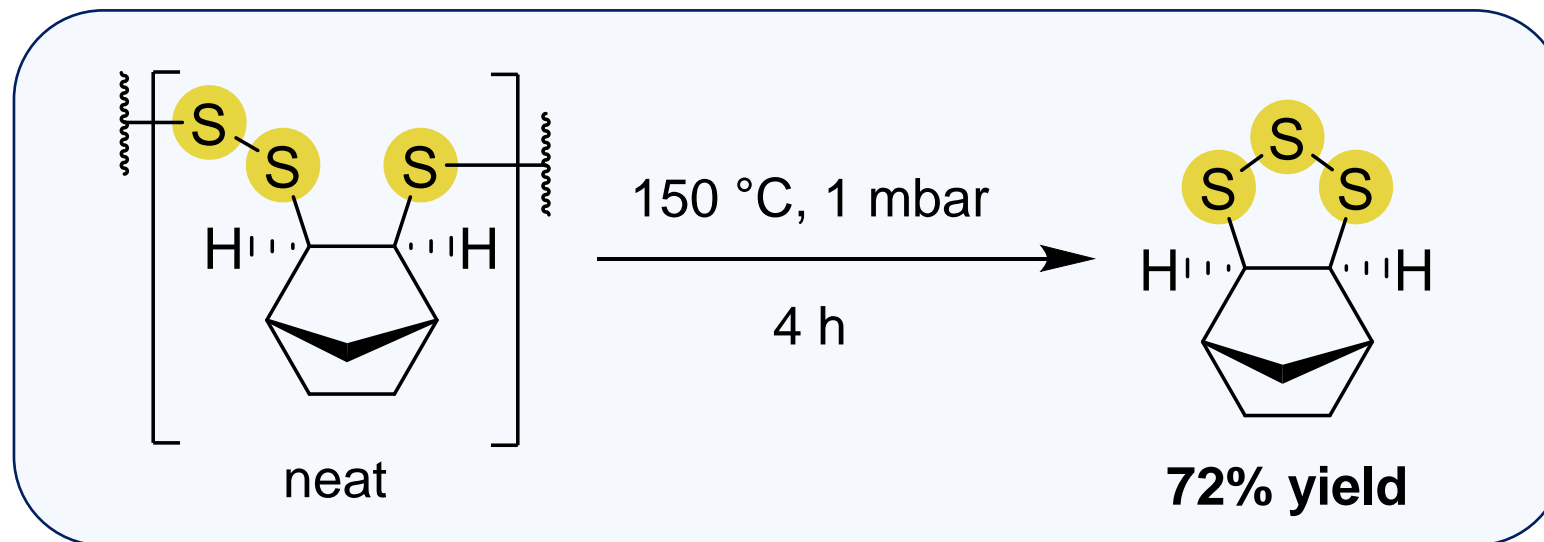


Polymer Mechanism

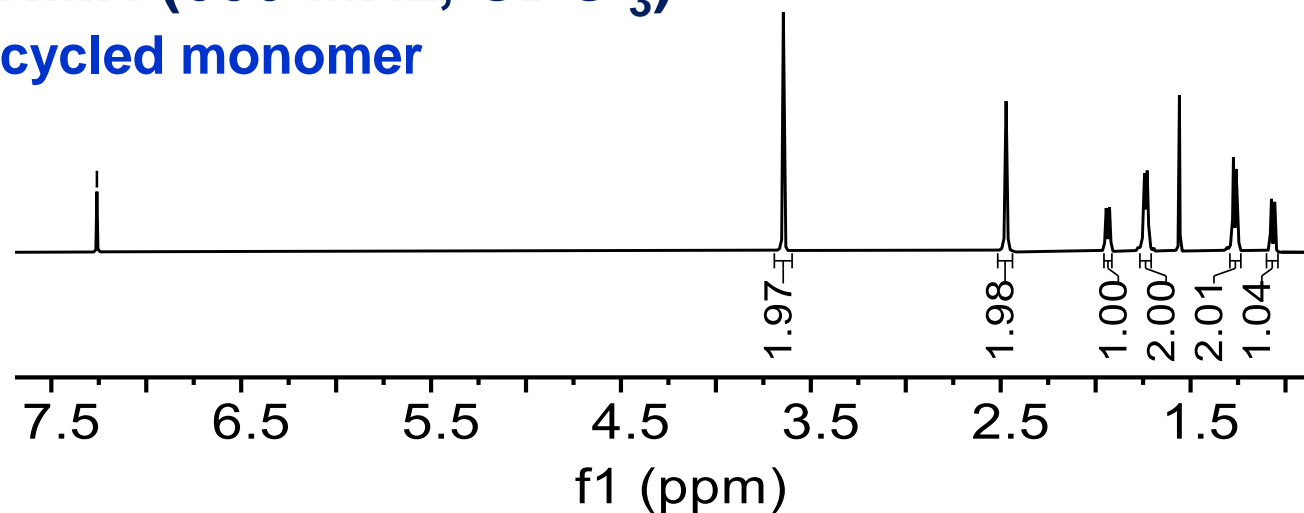
Anionic (298 K, kJ/mol)



Polymer Recycling

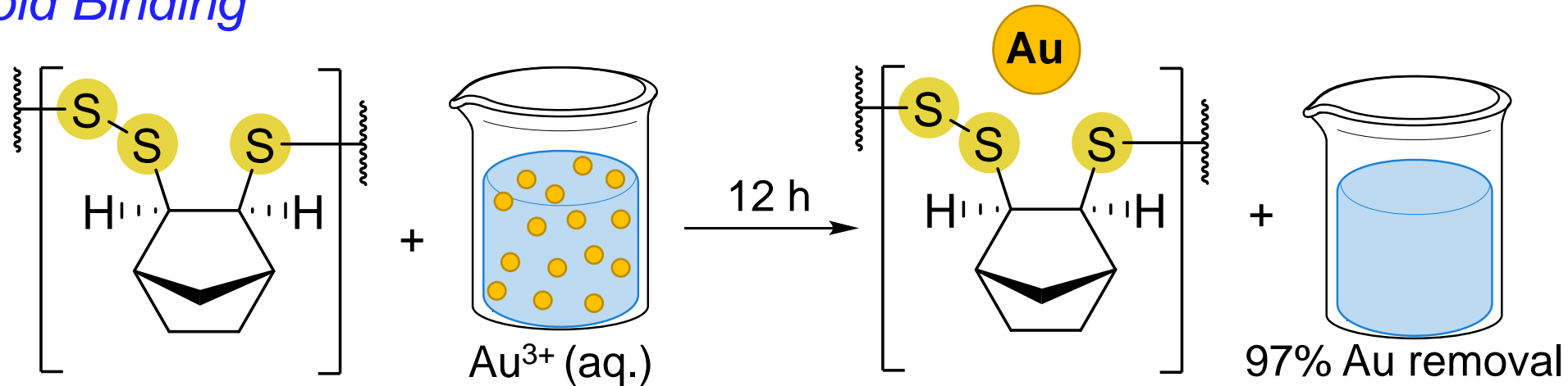


^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3)
Recycled monomer

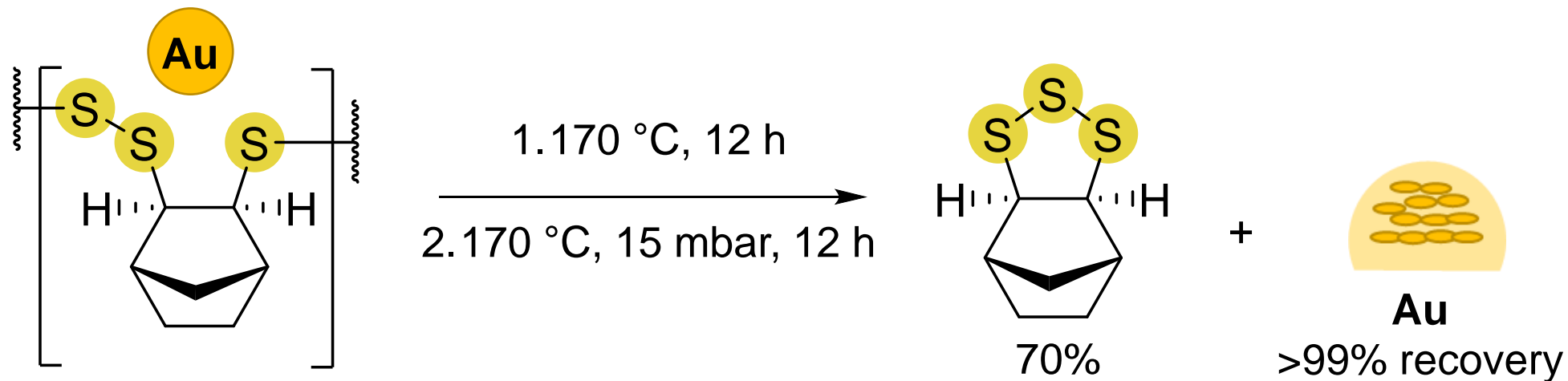


Gold Binding and Polymer Recycling

Step 1: Gold Binding



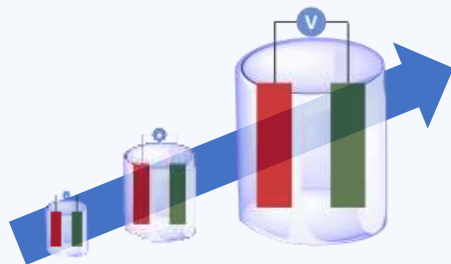
Step 2: Recovery



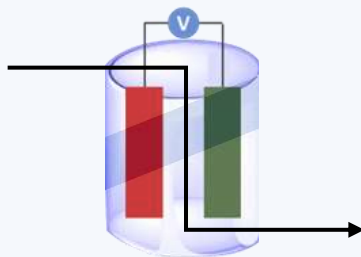
Scaling up Electrochemical Polymerisation

Large Scale Electrochemical Polymerisation

Batch



Continuous Flow



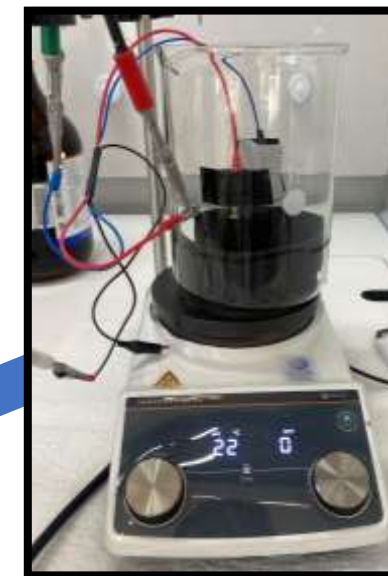
200 mg
0.04 M

99% conversion,
4 hours



1 g
0.04 M

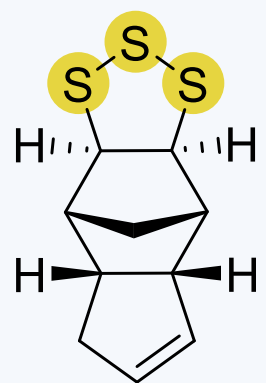
87% conversion,
3 hours



20 g
0.18 M

85% conversion,
24 hours

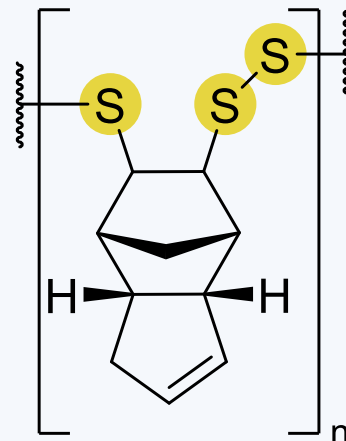
20 g Batch Reaction



0.18 M
20 g

Carbon felt (+) 5 x 10 cm
Carbon felt (-) 5 x 10 cm
-2 V vs. Ag/AgCl

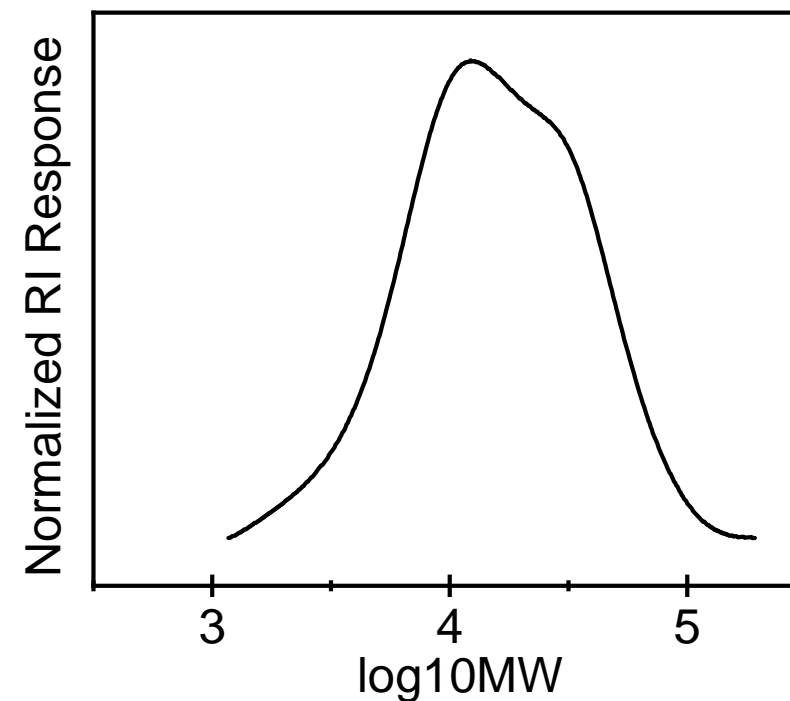
MeCN (0.5 L), $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$
(0.1 M), 30 °C 24 h



85% conversion
76% yield



GPC (THF)

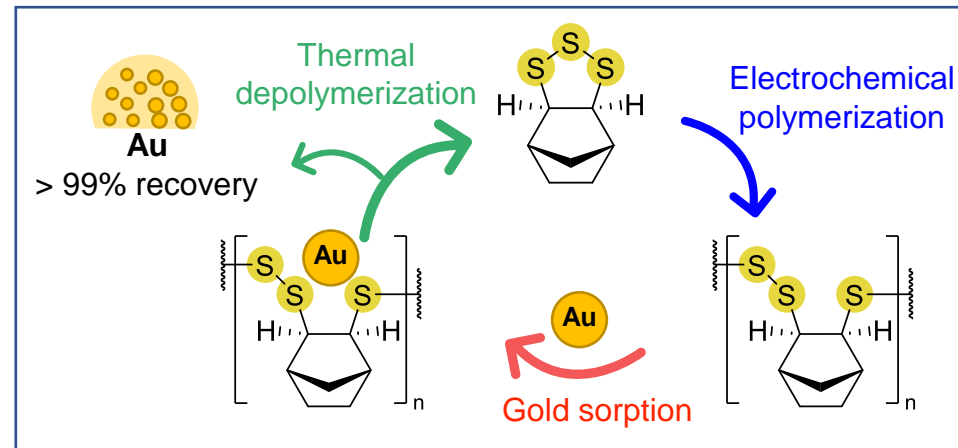


$M_w = 22000 \text{ g/mol}$
 $D = 1.9$

Conclusion and Future Work

#1

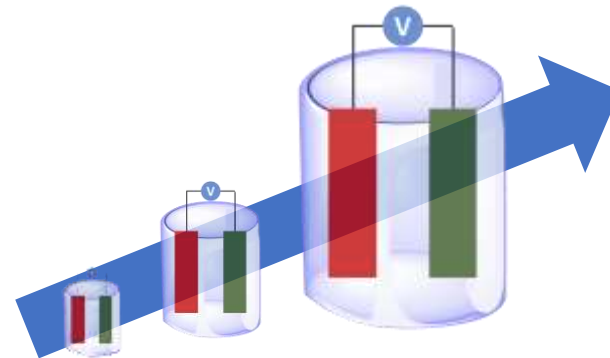
Electrochemical synthesis of poly(trisulfides)



- ✓ Well-defined sulfur rank
- ✓ Regioselective propagation
- ✓ Controlled C-S stereochemistry
- ✓ Operationally simple

#2

Scale-up in batch



- ✓ 20 g scale in batch
- ✓ High molecular weight

Future work

Optimise continuous flow conditions.

Poly(trisulfide) applications: antimicrobial studies, high refractive index films, IR optics.

Acknowledgments

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Dr. Joseph Wang
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Alfrets Tikoalu
Abbey Mann
Steven Tsoukatos
Caroline Andersson
Jemma Virtue
James Deng
James Smith
Daniel Lewis