

TOWARDS IMPROVED DEODORIZATION OF POST-CONSUMER PLASTIC WASTE: IDENTIFYING THE INDUSTRIAL HURDLES

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OUR GOAL: ACHIEVING CLOSED-LOOP RECYCLING



Mechanical and chemical pre-treatment processes

- Inks
- Adhesives
- **VOCs**
- Additives
- Residues
- Contaminants
- ...

Who are we?



Laboratory for Circular Process Engineering

Started in 2016 by prof. Steven De Meester

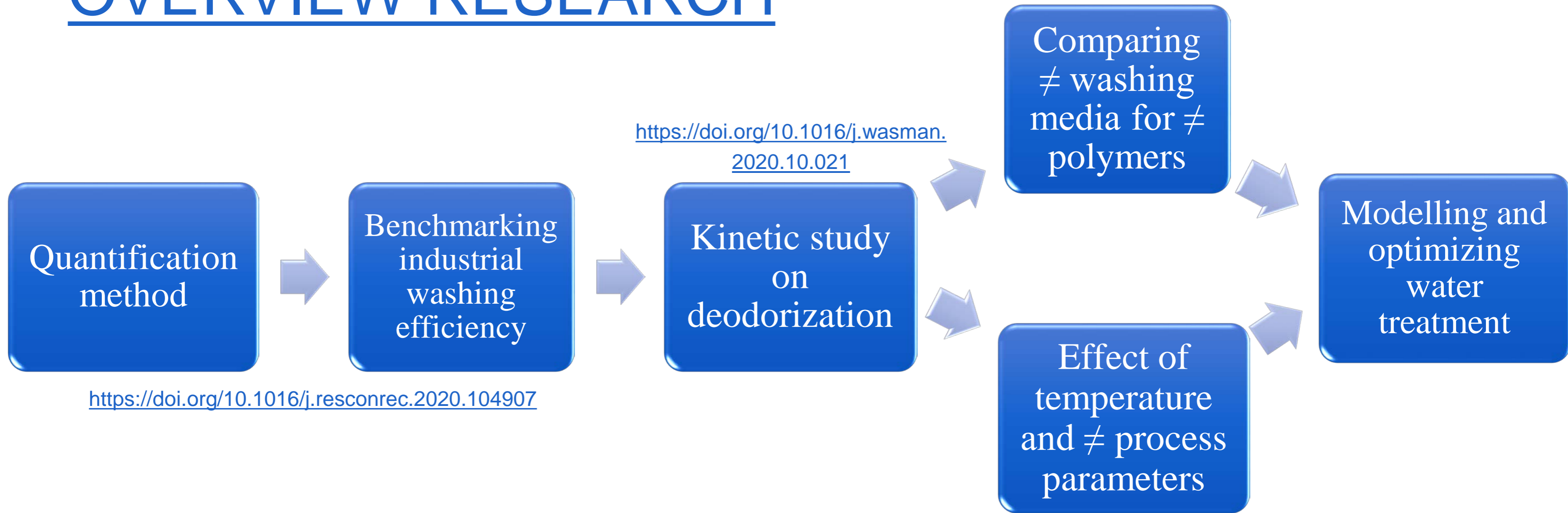
Now a team of around 25 PhD students & 4 technicians

Focus on organic waste, plastics, and textiles

<https://www.lcpe.ugent.be/>



OVERVIEW RESEARCH



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2020.104907>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2020.10.021>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2022.106267>

2018

2020

2022

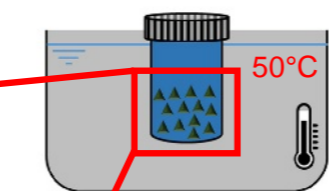
QUANTIFYING DEODORIZATION

- Development of an analytical method to quantify odour removal in plastic waste recycling processes
- 3 different sampling techniques followed by GC-MS analysis

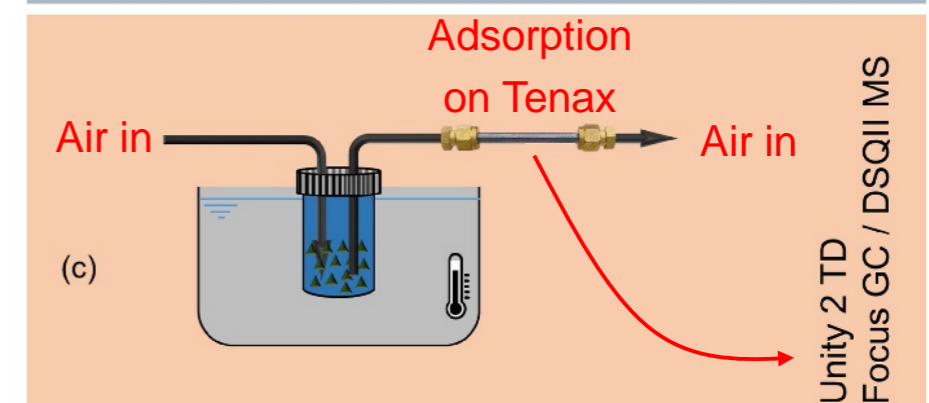
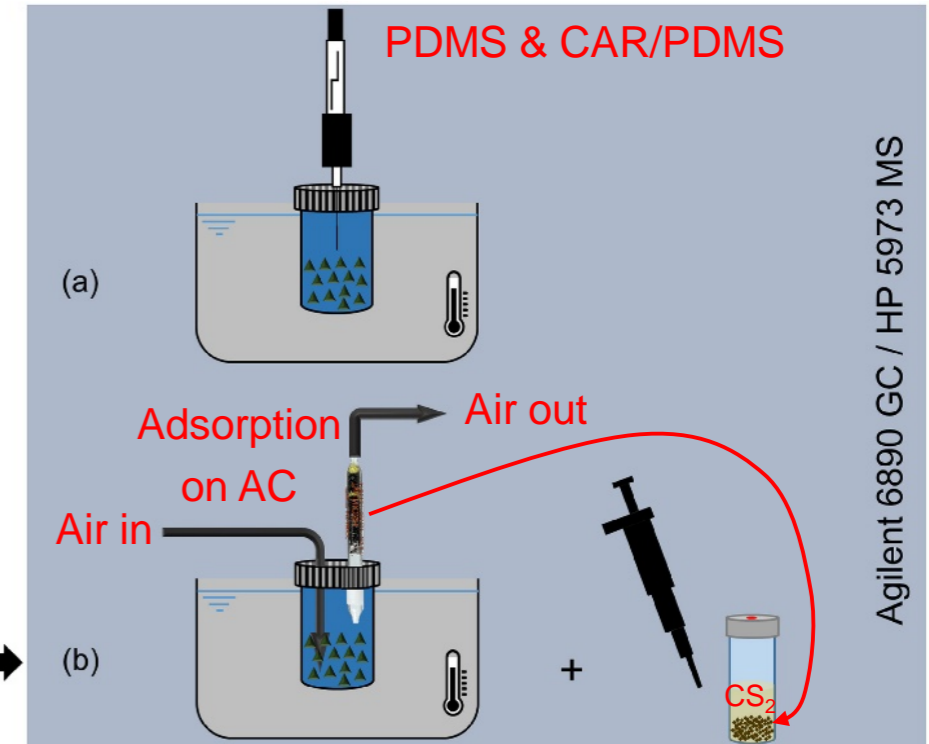
1. SPME → Identification of VOCs
2. Activated charcoal + solvent desorption
3. Tenax-TA tubes + thermal desorption

Quantifying VOC removal efficiencies

Plastic films



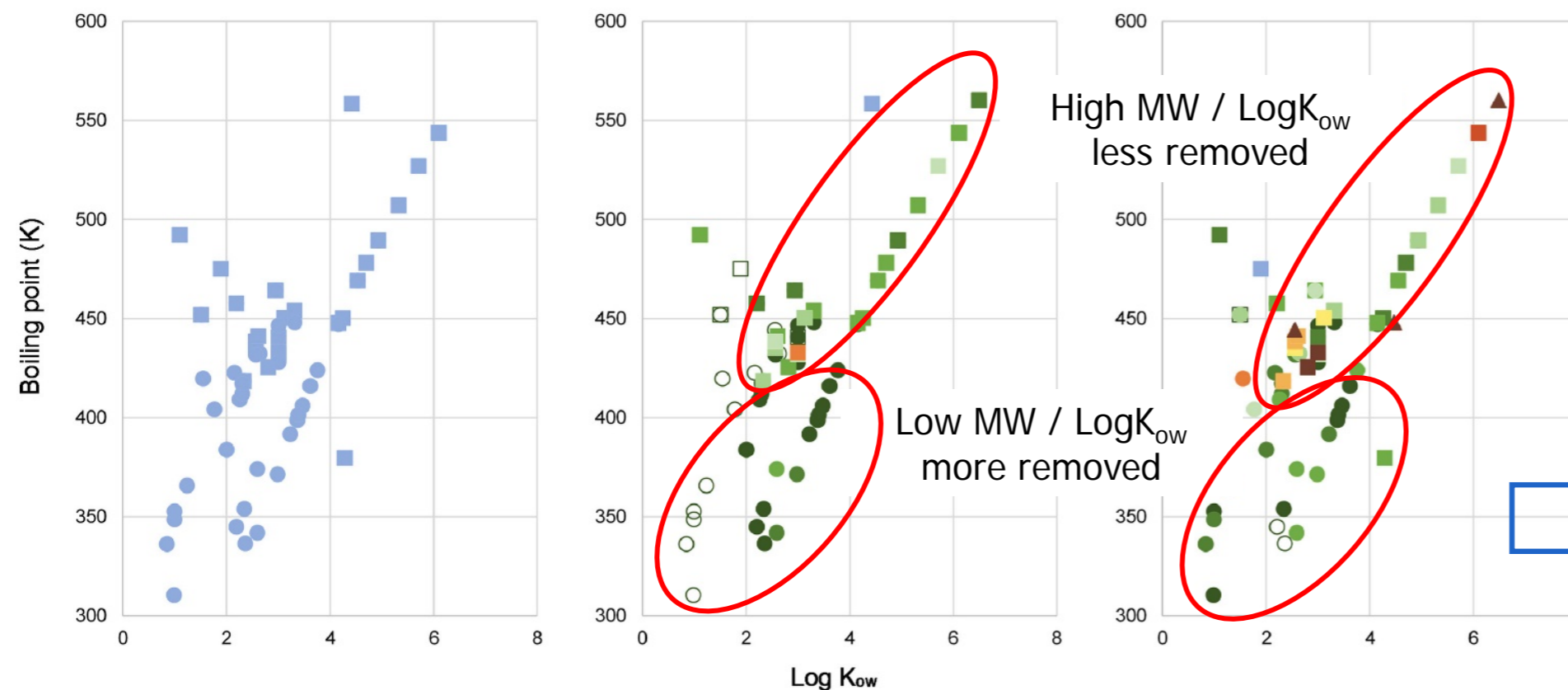
Pre-conditioning sample



Sampling

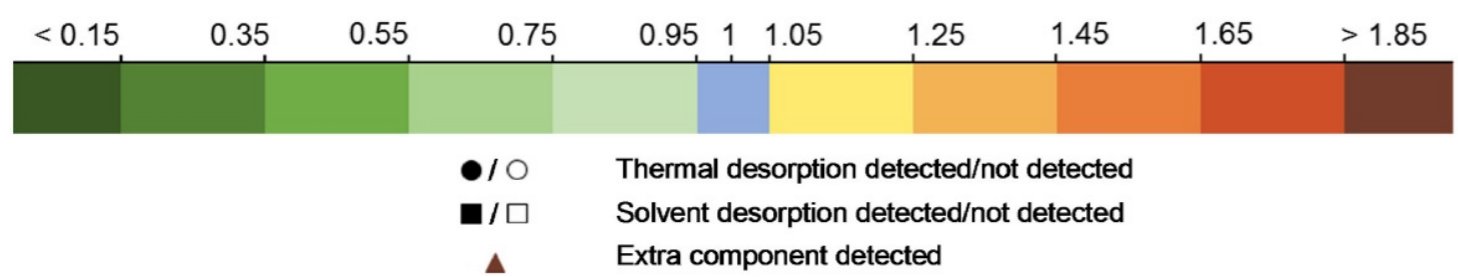
GC-MS analysis

Benchmarking current industrial washing

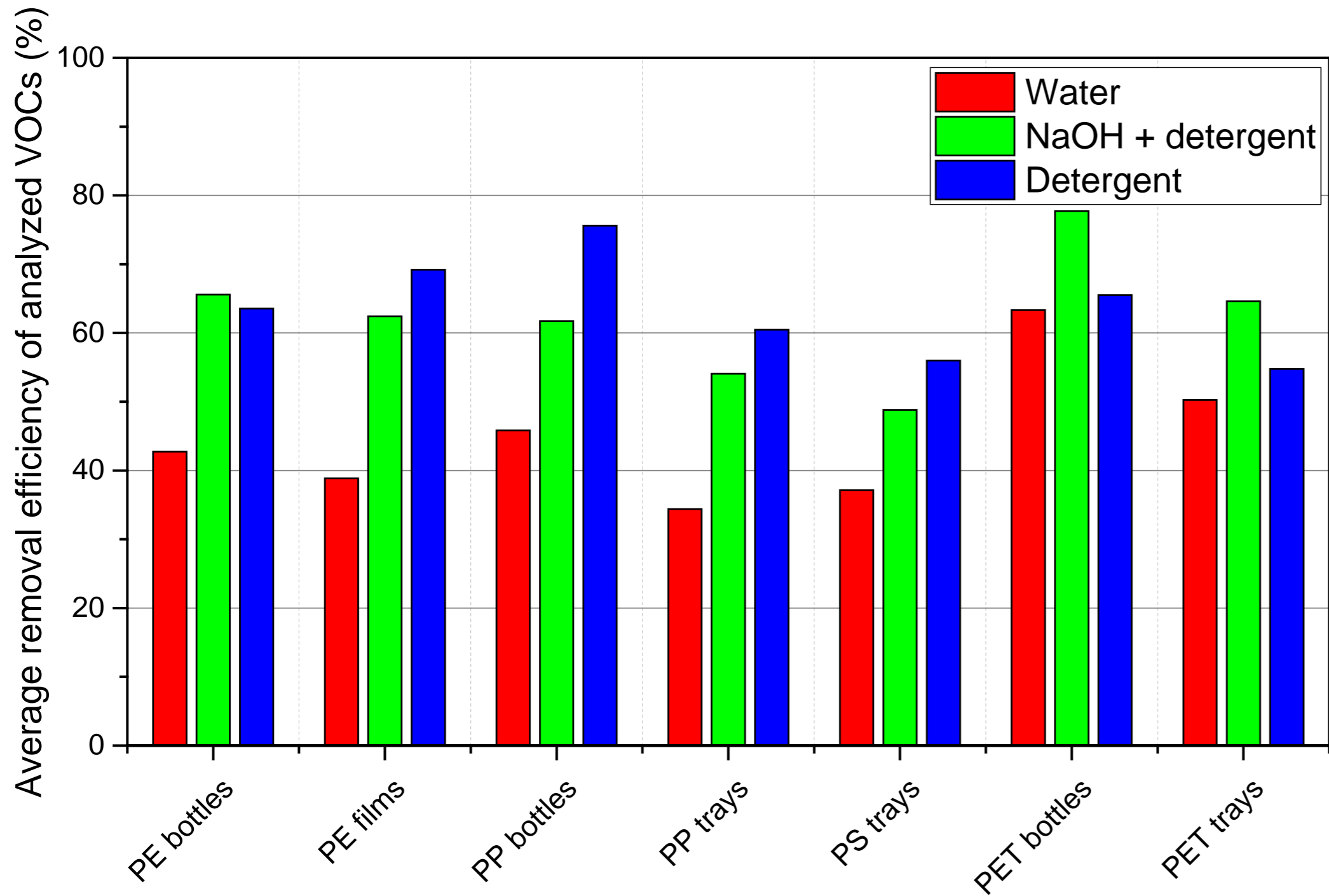


Conclusion:

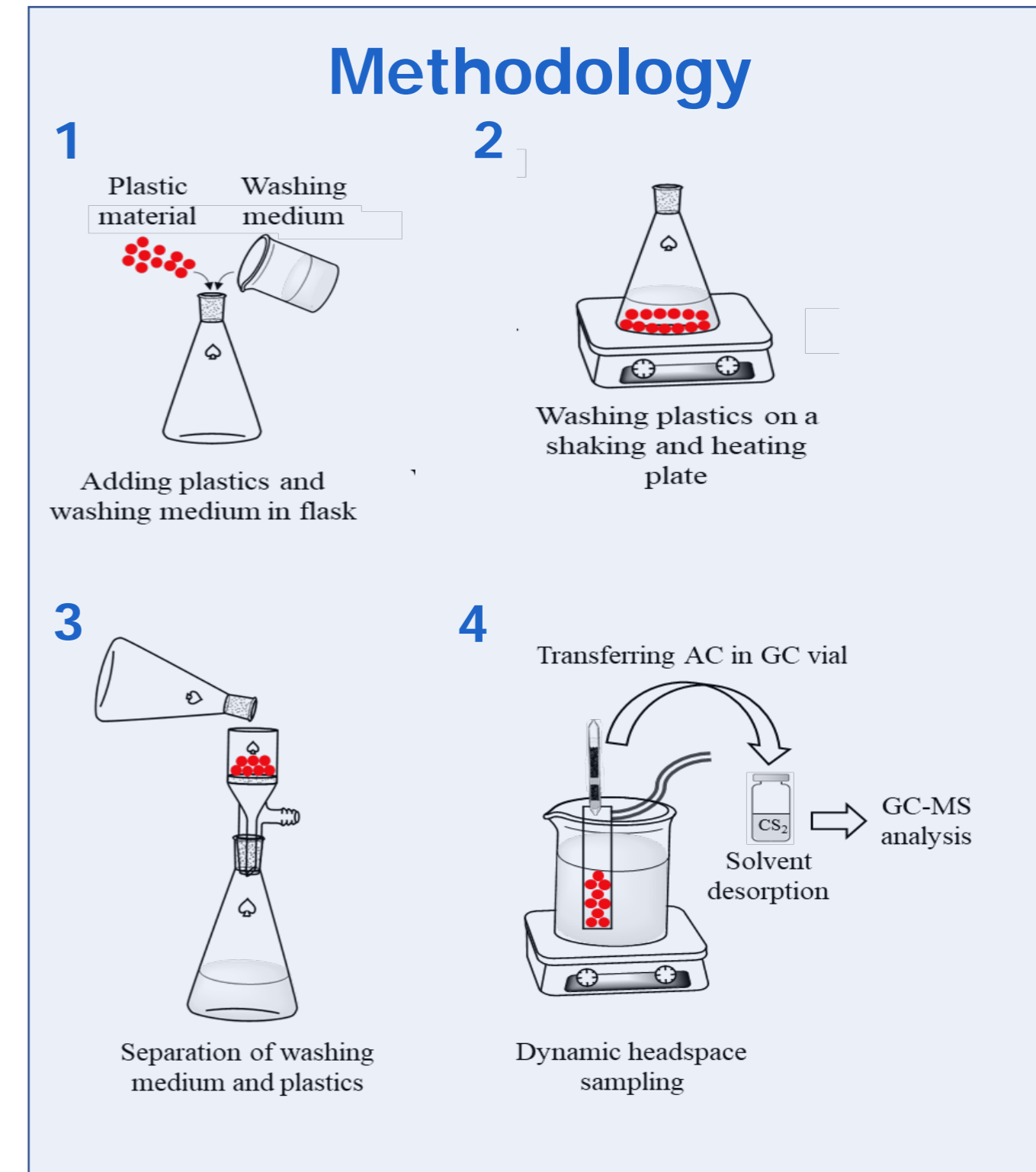
- Apolar and high-boiling components are still present after washing
- After extrusion, most of the components are again detected



Lab-scale washing



- Water is least efficient
- NaOH + detergent is efficient for PET based packaging
- Detergent is efficient for PO based packaging (mimicking PET recycling is not the best option)

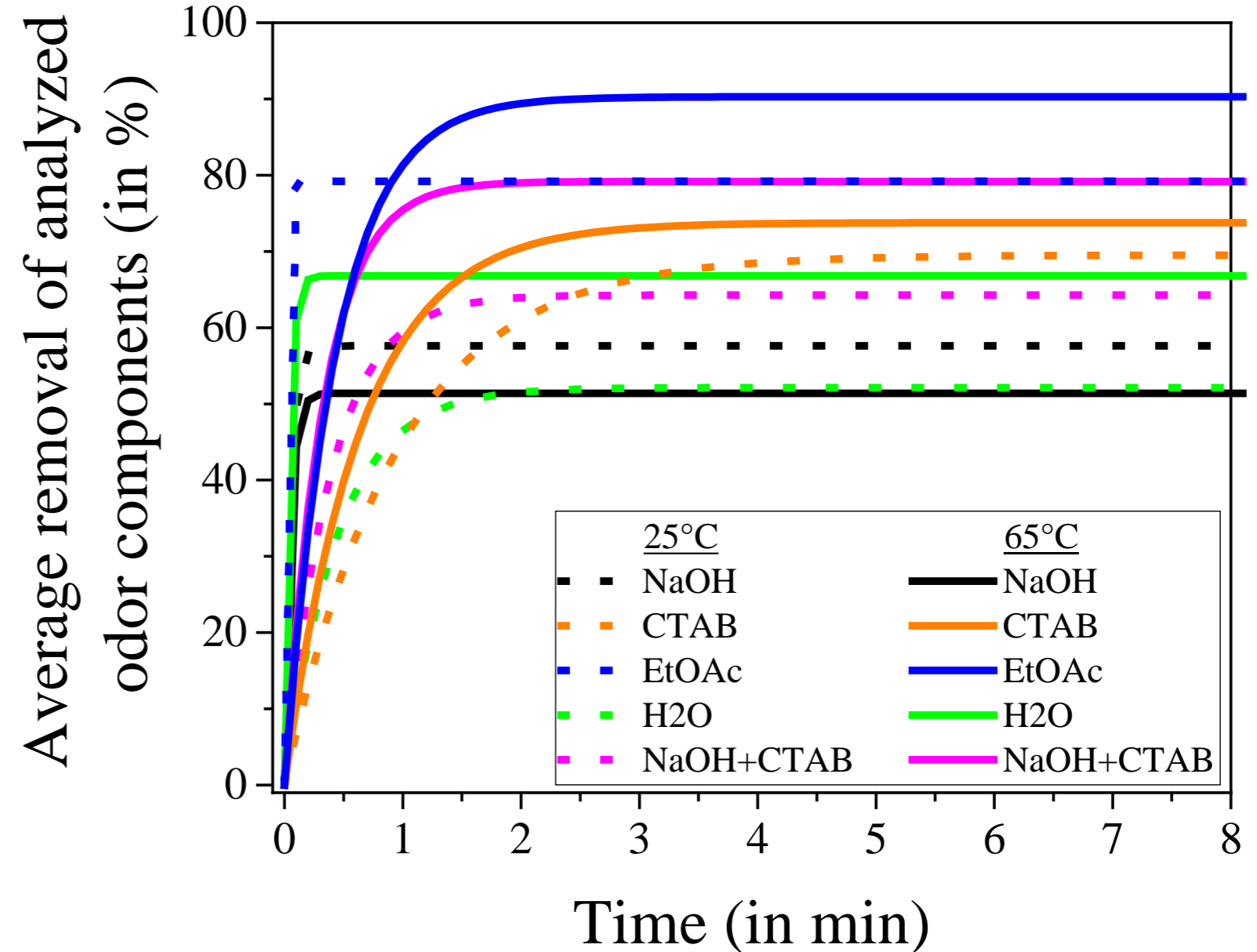
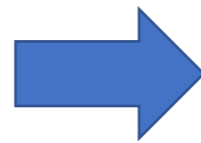


Kinetic study on deodorization

Kinetic study for PE films with different media at different T°

Linking isotherm and kinetic models to experimental results

	Names	Equations
Isotherm models	Langmuir	$q_e = \frac{K_L * q_{m_i} * C_e}{1 + K_L * C_e}$
	Freundlich	$q_e = K_F * C_e^{\frac{1}{n_F}}$
	Temkin	$q_e = \frac{R * T}{b_T} \ln(A_T * C_e)$
	Dubinin-Radushkevish	$q_e = q_s * e^{-K_{ad} * \epsilon^2}$
Kinetic models	...	
	Zero order	$\frac{dq}{dt} = -k_{0,des}$
	First order	$\frac{dq}{dt} = -k_{1,des} * q$
	Second order	$\frac{dq}{dt} = -k_{2,des} * q^2$
	...	



Efficiency:

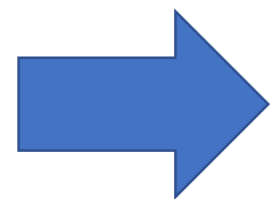
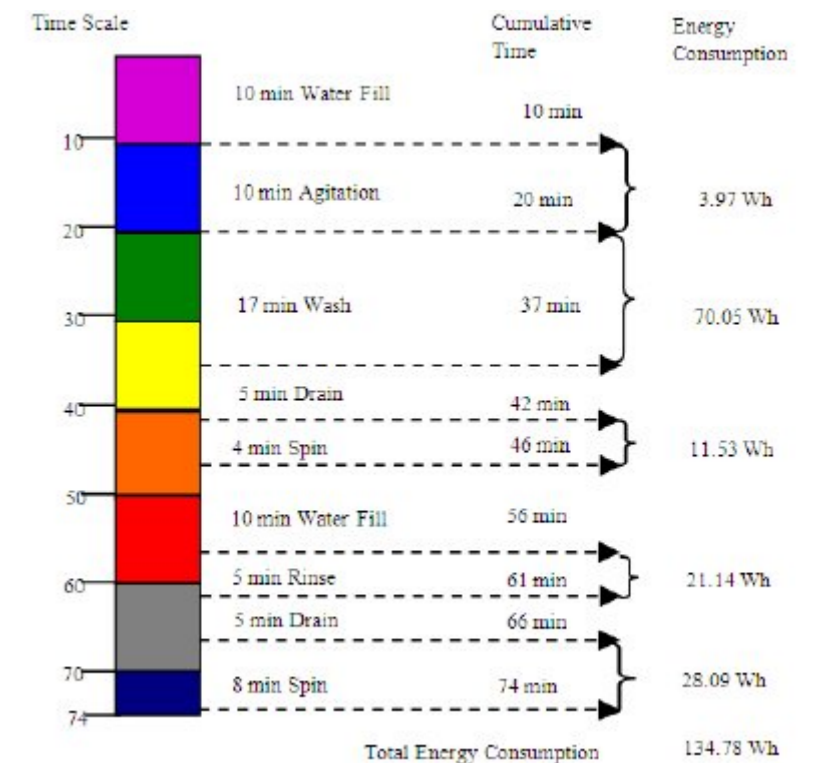
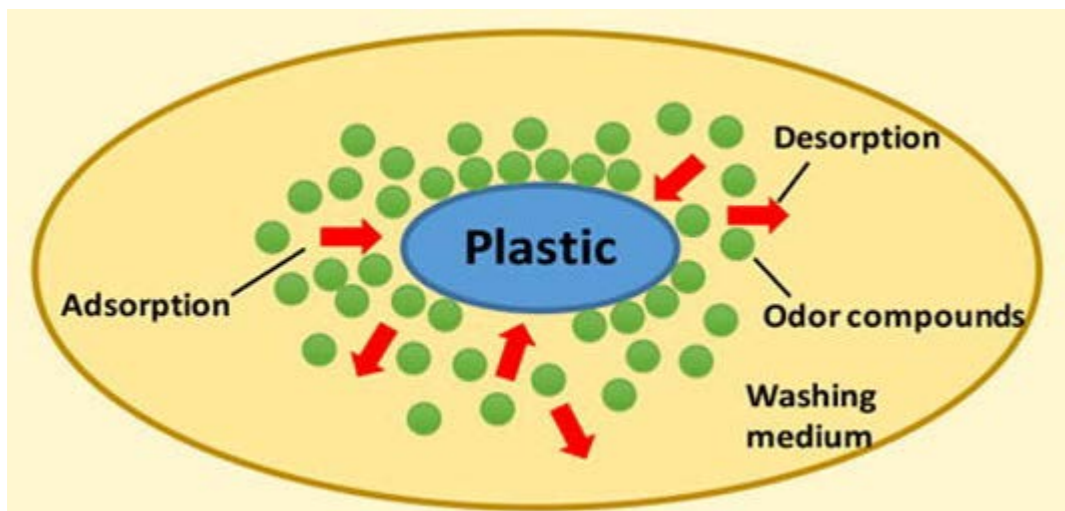
NaOH < H₂O < CTAB = NaOH + CTAB < EtOAc

Kinetic study on deodorization

Reversible first order model best-fitted kinetic model

- Desorption AND adsorption determine the efficiency of the deodorization process via reversibility of the sorption process

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \underbrace{-k_{RFO,1} * q}_{\text{Desorption}} + \underbrace{k_{RFO,2} * C}_{\text{Adsorption}} \iff \frac{dq}{dt} = -k_{RFO,1} * q + k_{RFO,2} * \frac{(q_0 - q) * m}{V}$$

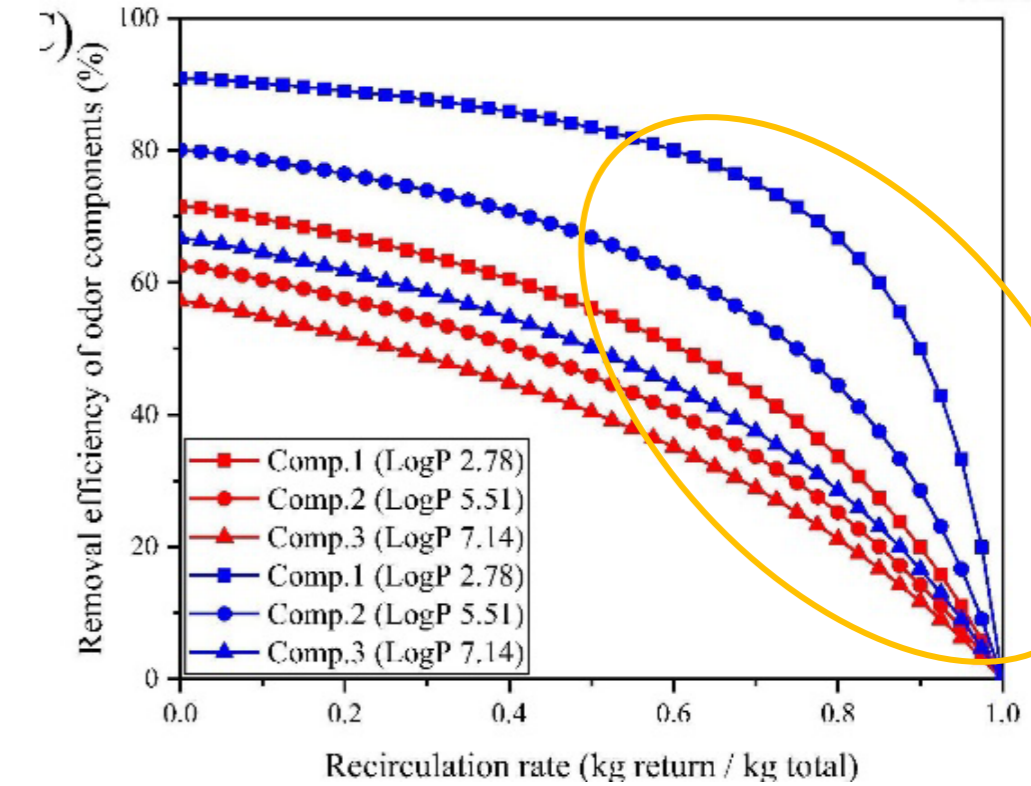


Washing with 'dirty' medium will not result in high removal efficiencies, even at high temperatures and with caustic

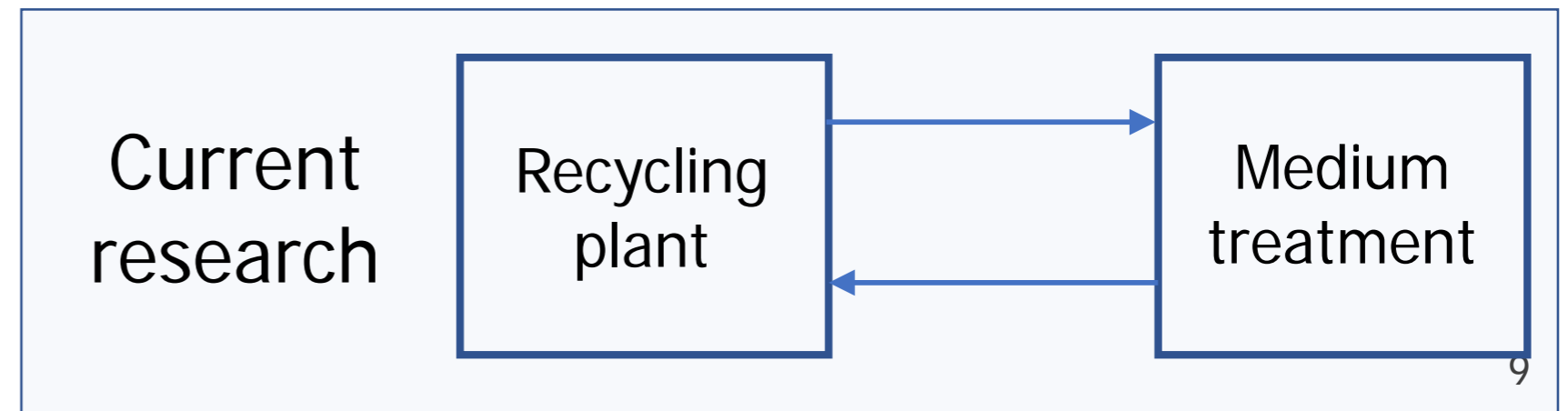
But: often high recirculation rates of water



ASPEN simulation:



RR > 60% → drop in removal efficiency (currently >90%)



Take home messages

- 1) Washing medium should be **tailored** on plastic type
- 2) Washing with **dirty water** does **NOT** result in **odour-free plastics**
- 3) **Water management** is key towards efficient and cost-effective washing

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