

DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANIC ADDITIVES SUCH AS PLASTICISERS DURING DISSOLUTION-PRECIPIATION POLYMER RECYCLING

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CONTEXT



World

2018 **359** million tonnes → 2019 **368** million tonnes

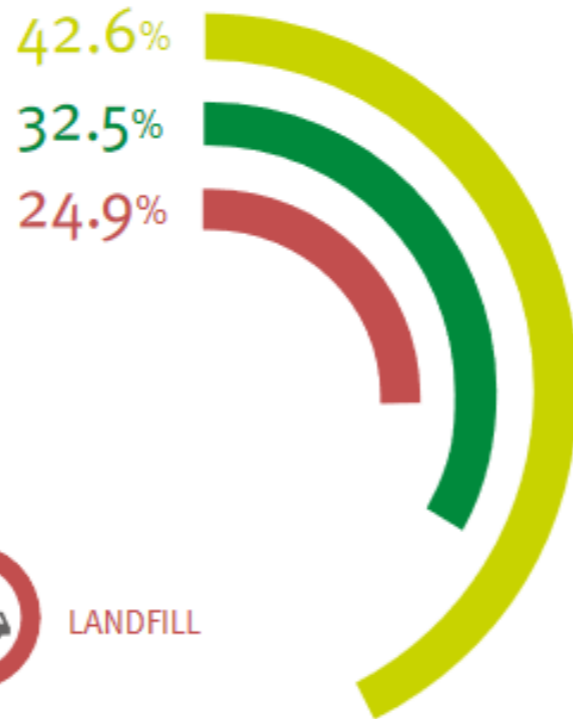
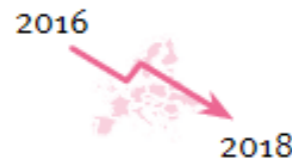


Europe
(EU28+NO/CH)

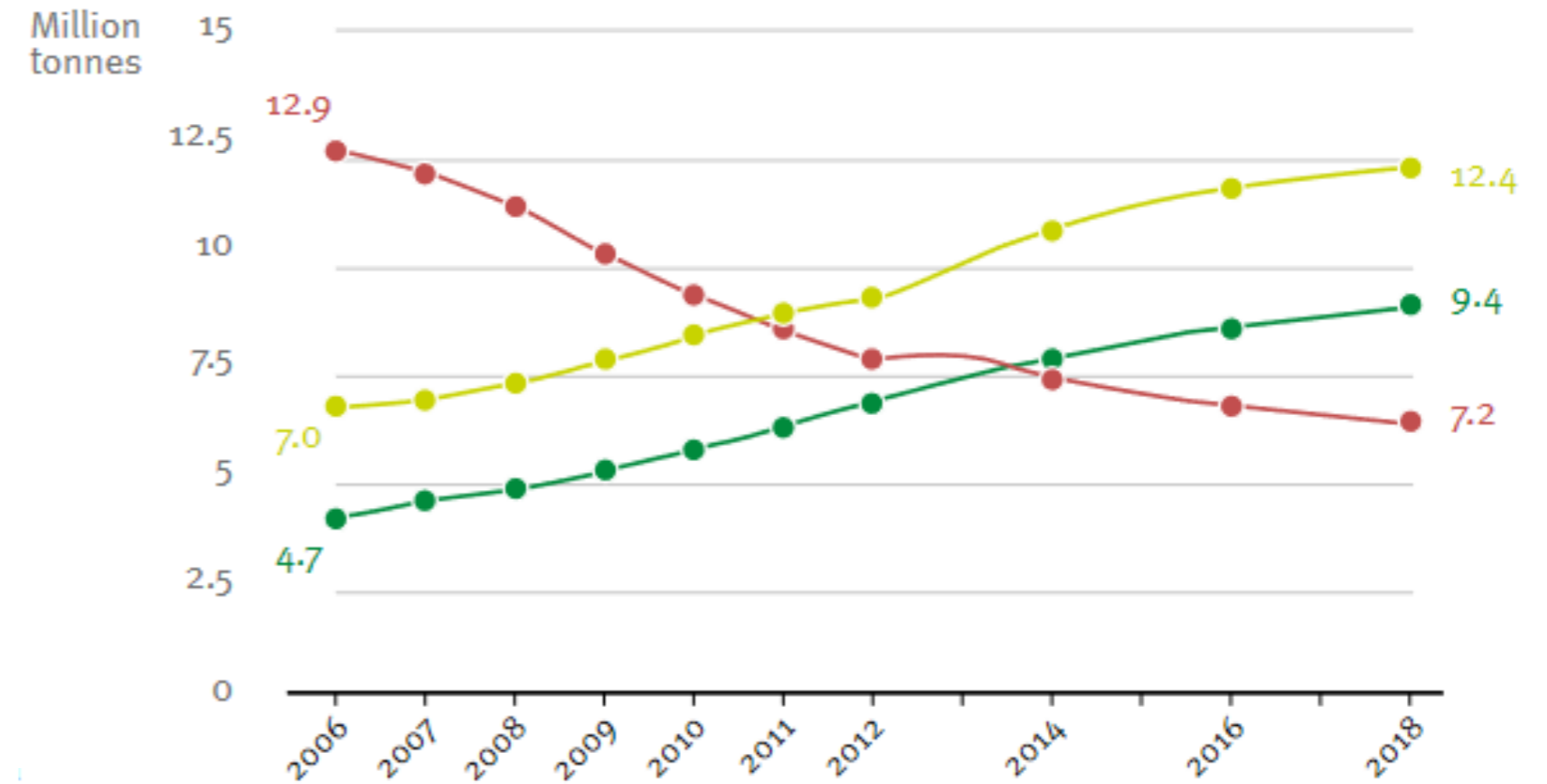
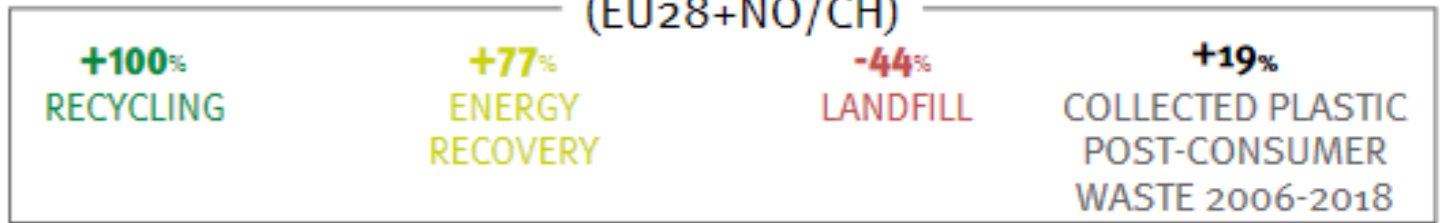
2018 **61.8** million tonnes → 2019 **57.9** million tonnes

29.1 M t Collected plastic post-consumer waste

-39% Plastic waste extra-EU exports

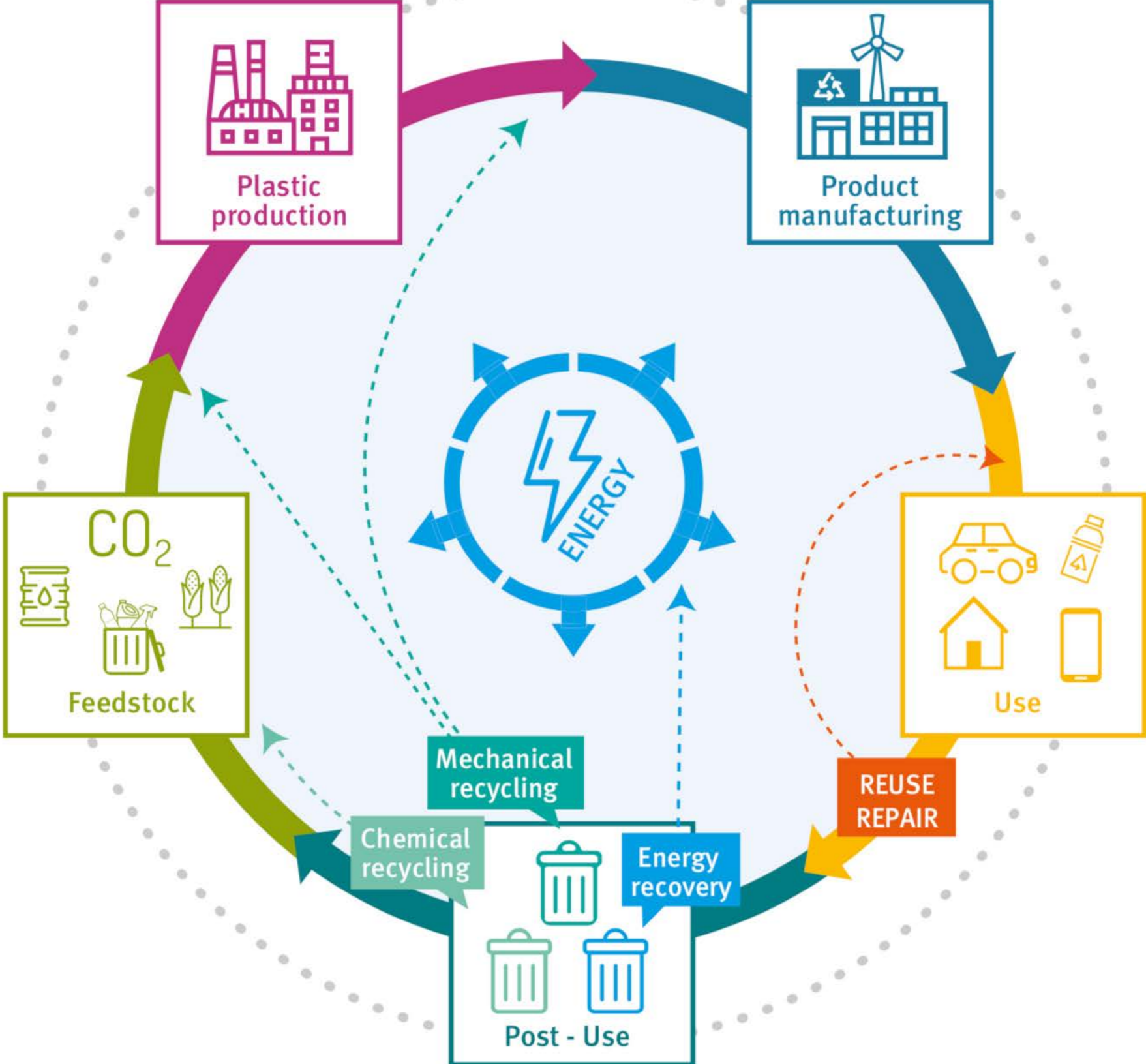


2006-2018 evolution of plastic post-consumer waste treatment (EU28+NO/CH)



Source: (PlasticsEurope, 2020)

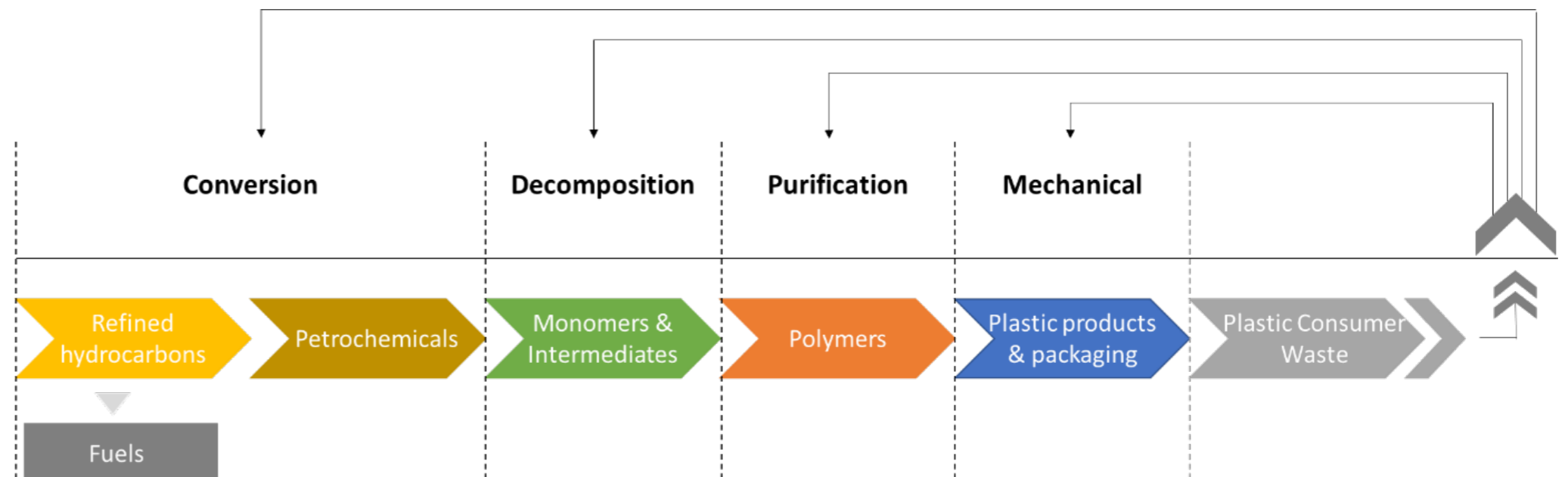
GOAL: CIRCULAR ECONOMY



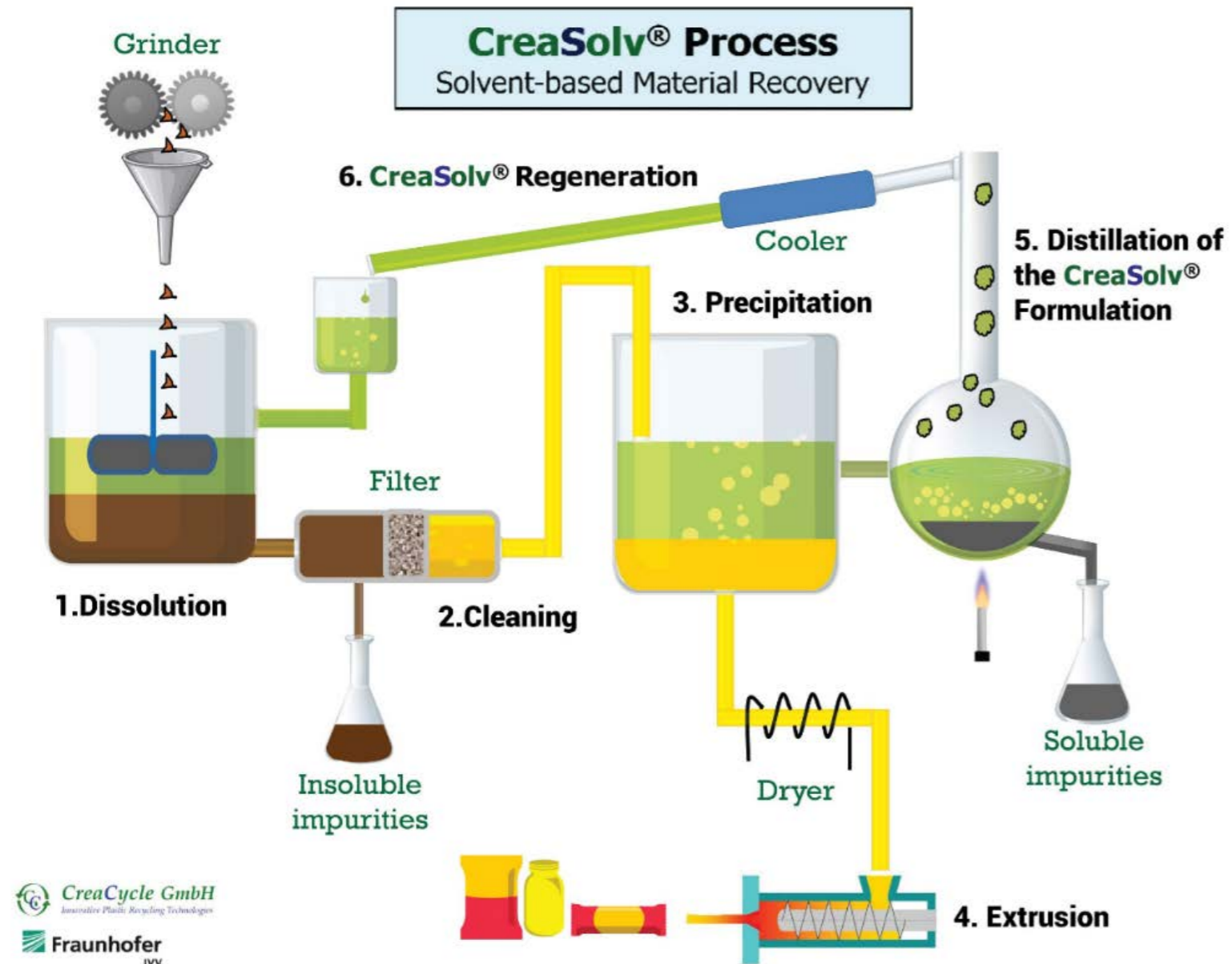
Source: (PlasticsEurope, 2018)

CHEMICAL RECYCLING

- 1. Solvent-based purification**, the polymer does not change on a molecular level (*physicochemical process*)
- 2. Decomposition**, breaking of molecular bonds to recover the monomers of the polymer (*solvolysis*)
- 3. Conversion**, breaking of molecular bonds but the output often resembles petroleum products (*pyrolysis and gasification*)



DISSOLUTION PRECIPITATION PROCESS



Benefits:

- Selective dissolution
- Removal of impurities
- No chain degradation

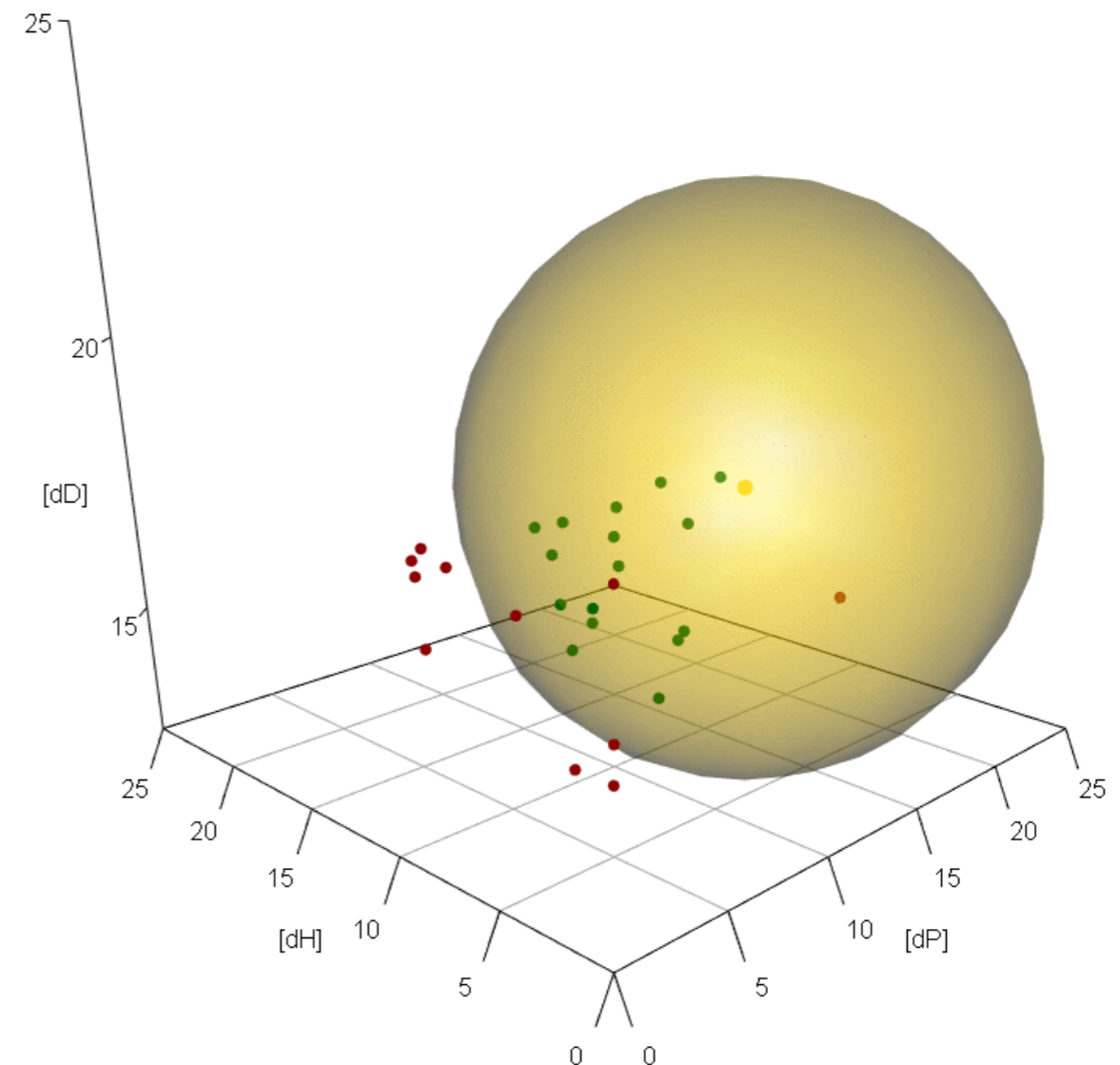
Source: (CreaCycle, 2018)

HANSEN SOLUBILITY PARAMETERS

Total cohesive energy split into three parts:

- **δD** : dispersive forces
- **δP** : permanent dipole interactions
- **δH** : hydrogen bonds

A measure of “like”,
to determine good and bad solvents



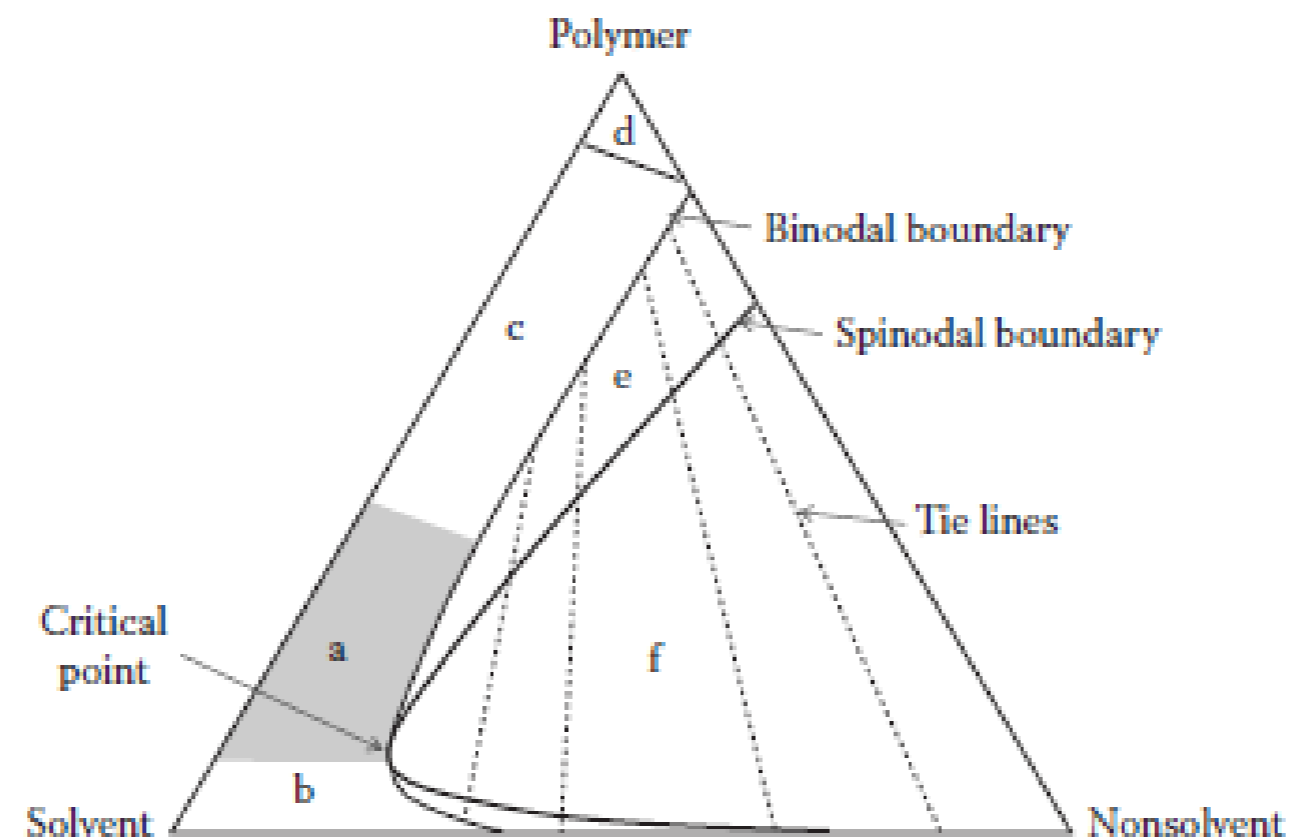
TERNARY DIAGRAM FOR POLYMERS

Commonly used to predict the membrane structure in membrane phase inversion processes.

Binodal curve: boundary between stable and metastable region

Spinodal curve: boundary between metastable and unstable region

→ Theoretical construction: combine **HSP** and **Flory-Huggins** theory

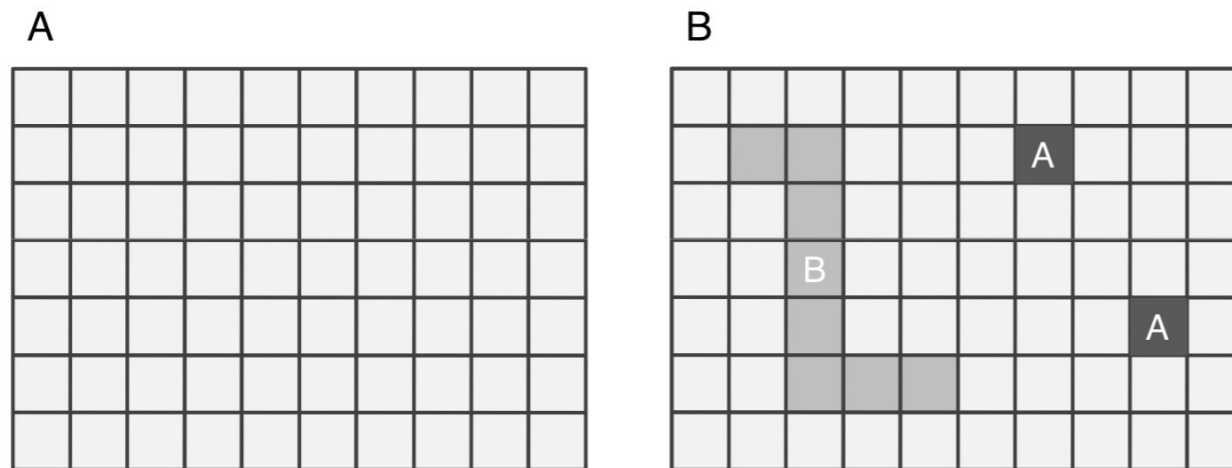


THEORETICAL CONSTRUCTION

Theoretical construction in ternary diagram based on extended **Flory-Huggins** theory:

$$\frac{\Delta G_m}{RT} = n_1 \ln \phi_1 + n_2 \ln \phi_2 + n_3 \ln \phi_3 + g_{12}(u_2) n_1 \phi_2 + \chi_{13} n_1 \phi_3 + \chi_{23} n_2 \phi_3$$

Binodal cu



With: ΔG_m = Gibbs free energy of mixing
 n_i = moles of component i
 ϕ_i = volume fraction of component i
 g_{ij} = binary interaction parameter
 χ = Flory-Huggins interaction parameter

$$u_2 = \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_1 + \phi_2}$$

1, 2 & 3 = nonsolvent, solvent & polymer, respectively

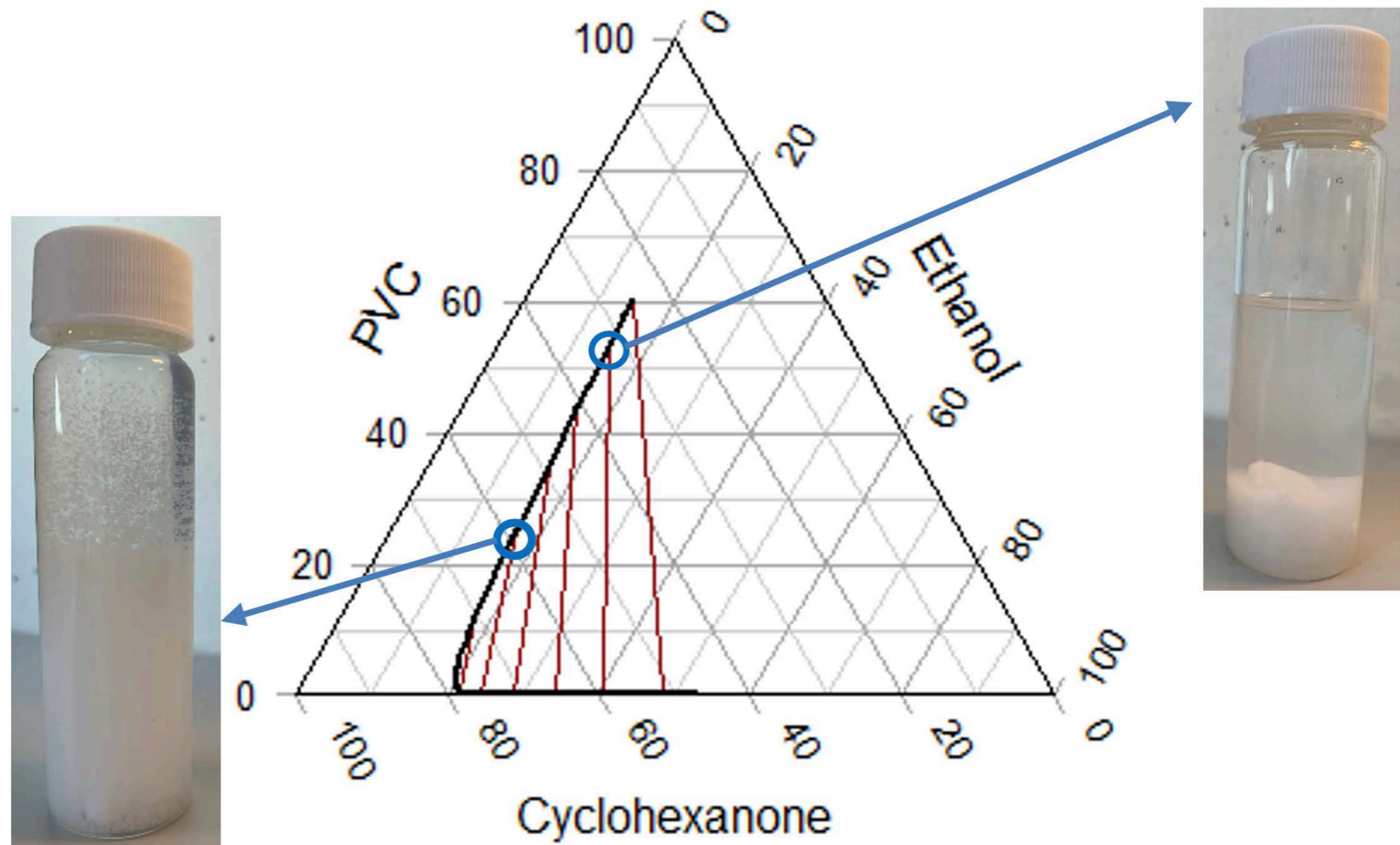
Spinodal curve, boundary between unstable and metastable region

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta G}{\partial \phi^2} = 0$$

BUT WHAT DOES IT SAY?

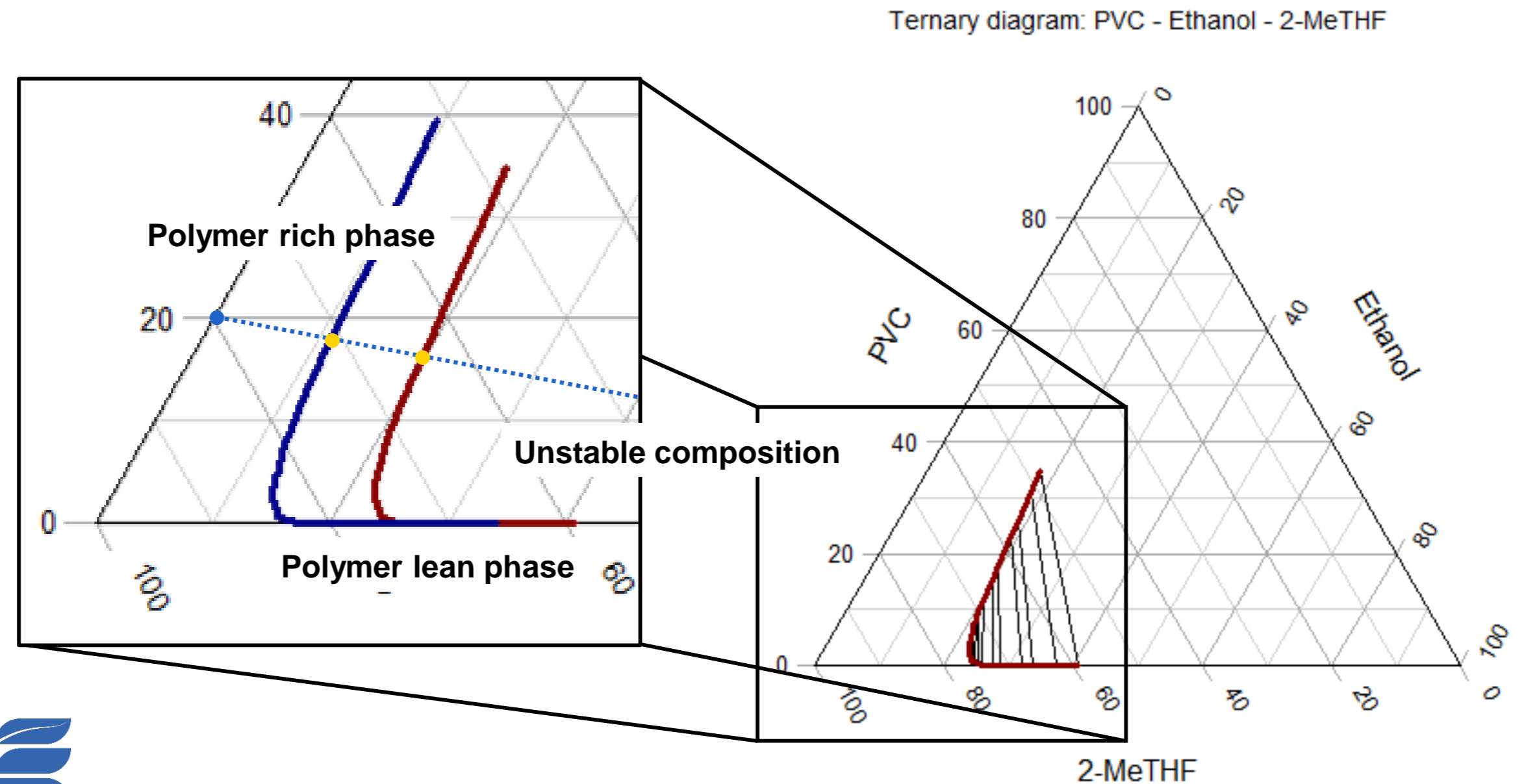
Precipitation form depends on:

- NS/S-ratio
- Temperature
- ...



WHAT ELSE DOES IT SAY

- Mass balances
- Minimum nonsolvent addition



PHTHALATE ANALYSIS

Polymer sample



Vacuum drying



Cryo ball mill



Ultrasonic extraction



TGA

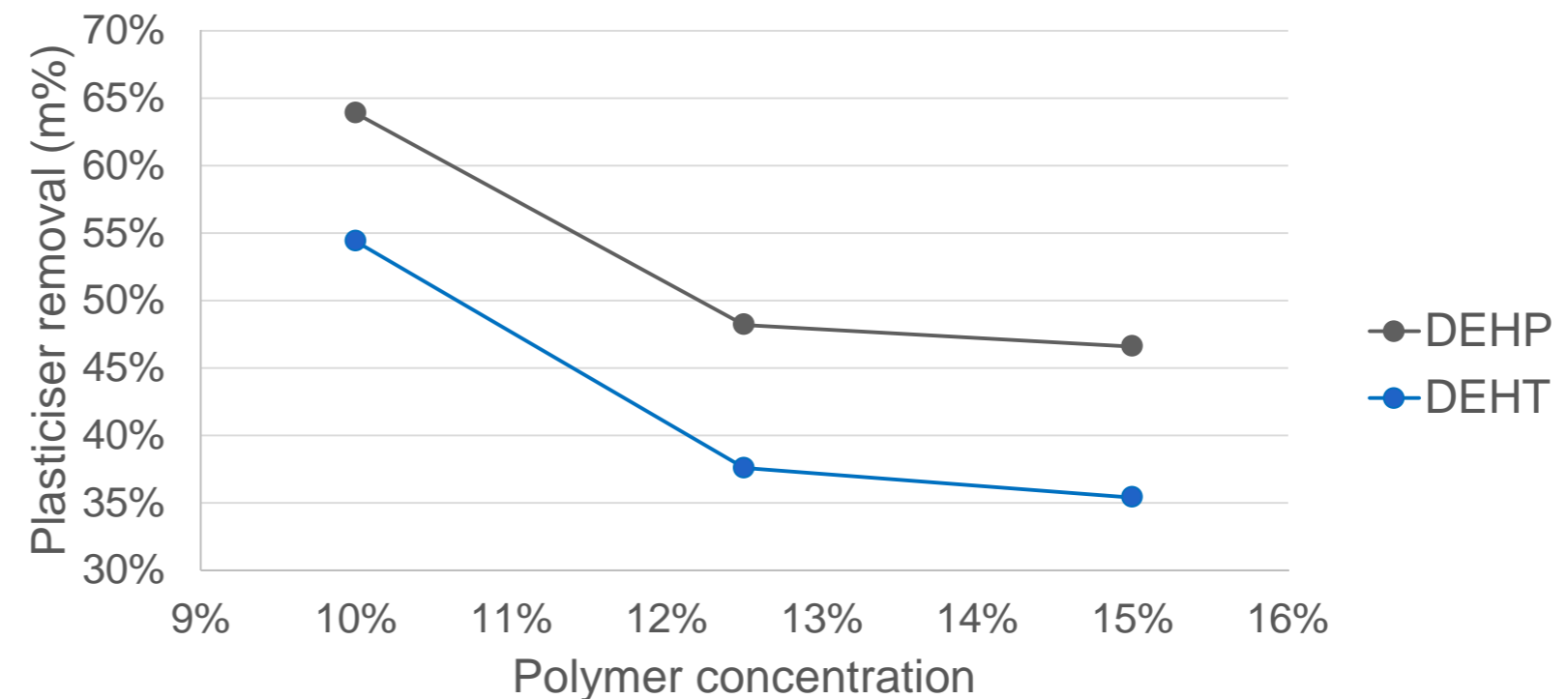


GC-MS

PHTHALATE REMOVAL (PRELIMINARY DATA)

| Temperature (°C) | Polymer concentration in solution (m%) | DEHP removal (m%) | DEHT removal (m%) |
|------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 | 10 | 59.3 | 48.9 |
| 20 | 12.5 | 46.7 | 35.4 |
| 30 | 10 | 63.9 | 54.4 |
| 30 | 12.5 | 48.2 | 37.6 |
| 30 | 15 | 46.6 | 33.6 |

Phthalate removal at 30°C



CONCLUSION

Prediction of:

- Nonsolvent requirements
- Polymer precipitation
- Phase compositions
- Mass balances

Plasticisers are removable, but:

- Further optimisation required
- Include more plasticisers

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