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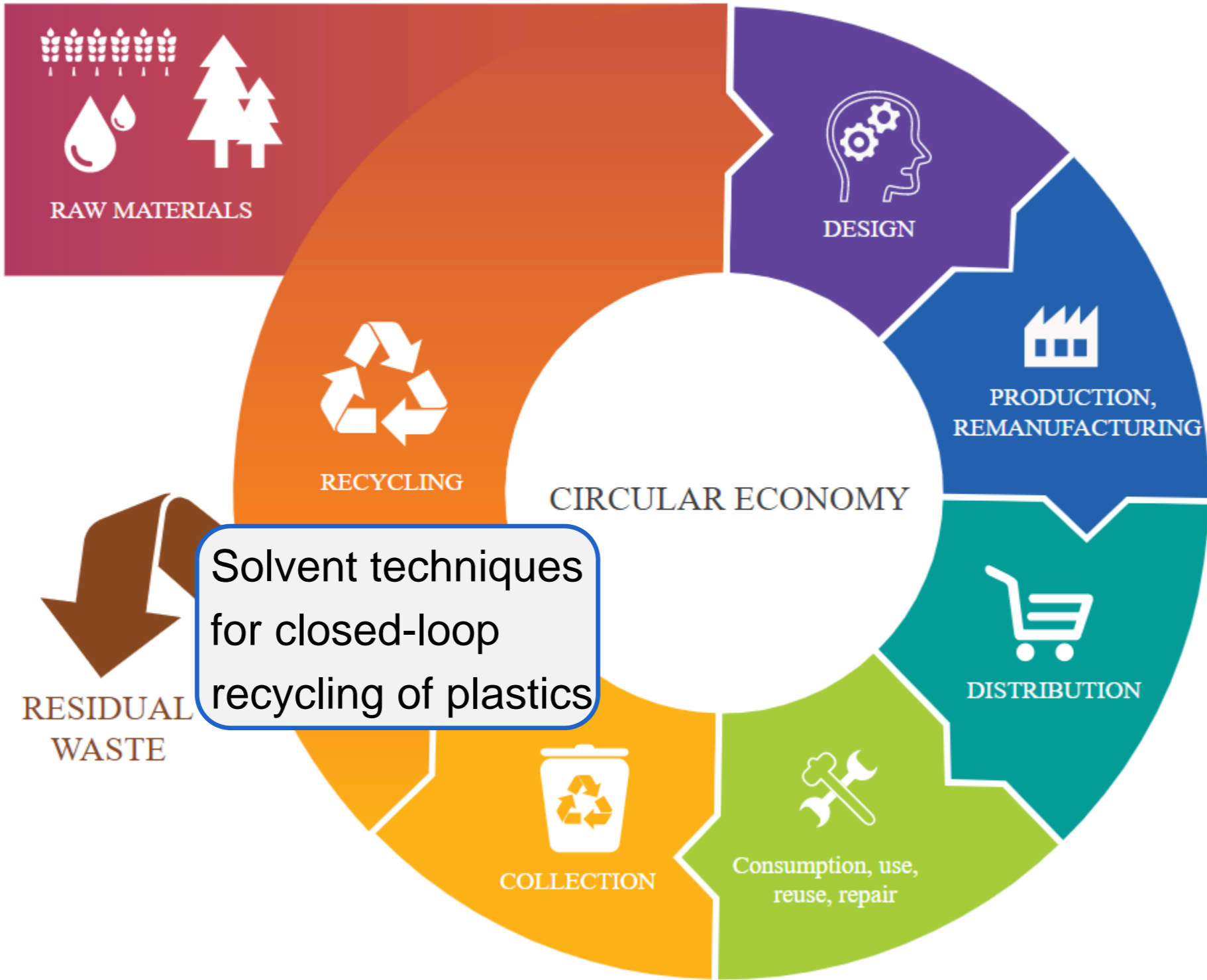
SOLVENT TECHNIQUES FOR CLOSED- LOOP RECYCLING OF PLASTICS

Rita Kol – 03/07/2023

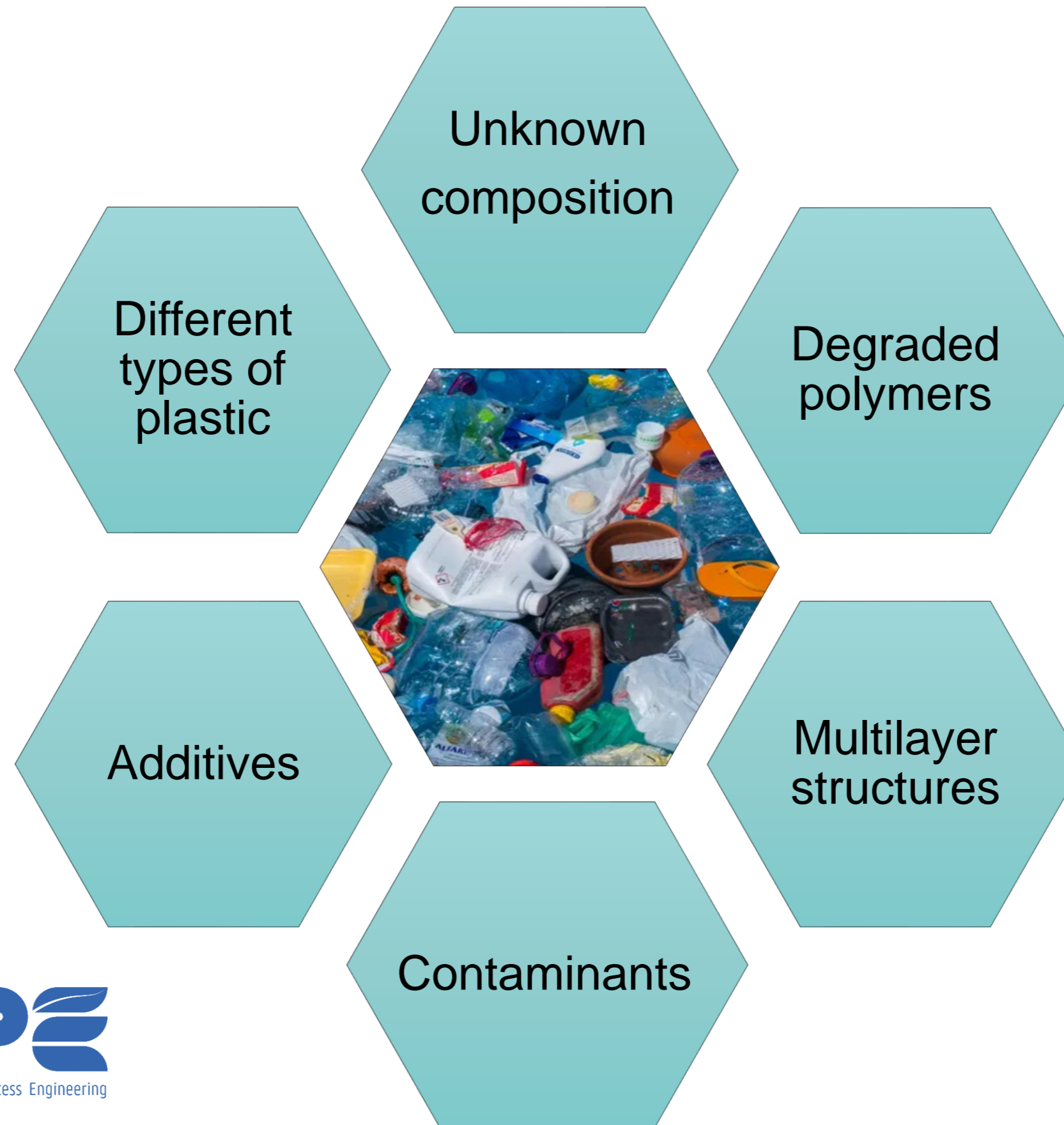
Supervisor: Prof. Steven De Meester

Co-Supervisors: Prof. Dimitris Achilias, Prof. Angeliki Lemonidou

ESR 9 – RITA KOL



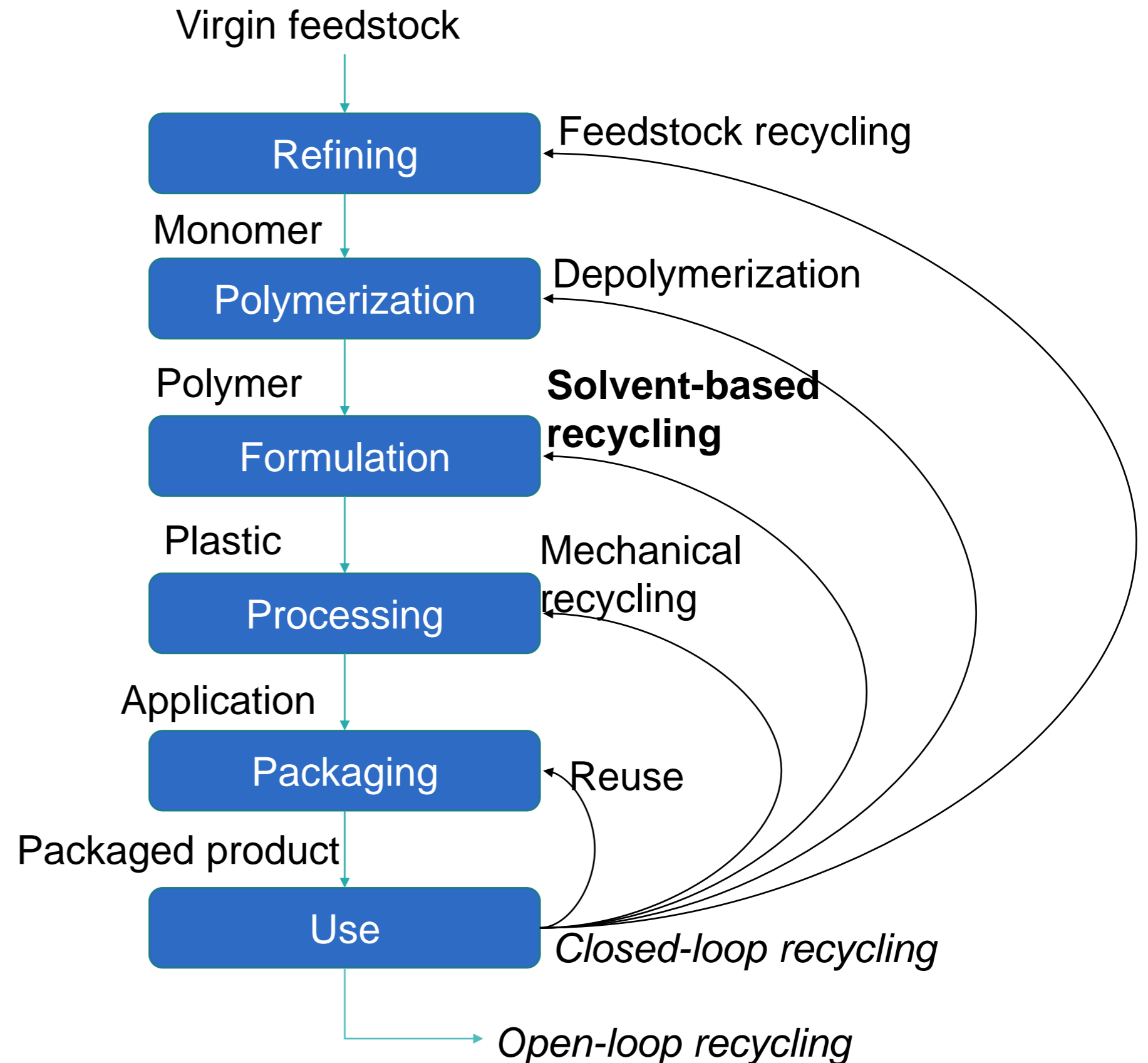
CHALLENGES IN PLASTIC RECYCLING



SOLVENT-BASED RECYCLING



- ❑ **Solvent-based recycling/
Dissolution recycling**
(physical recycling):







Polymer structure remains intact \neq chemical recycling

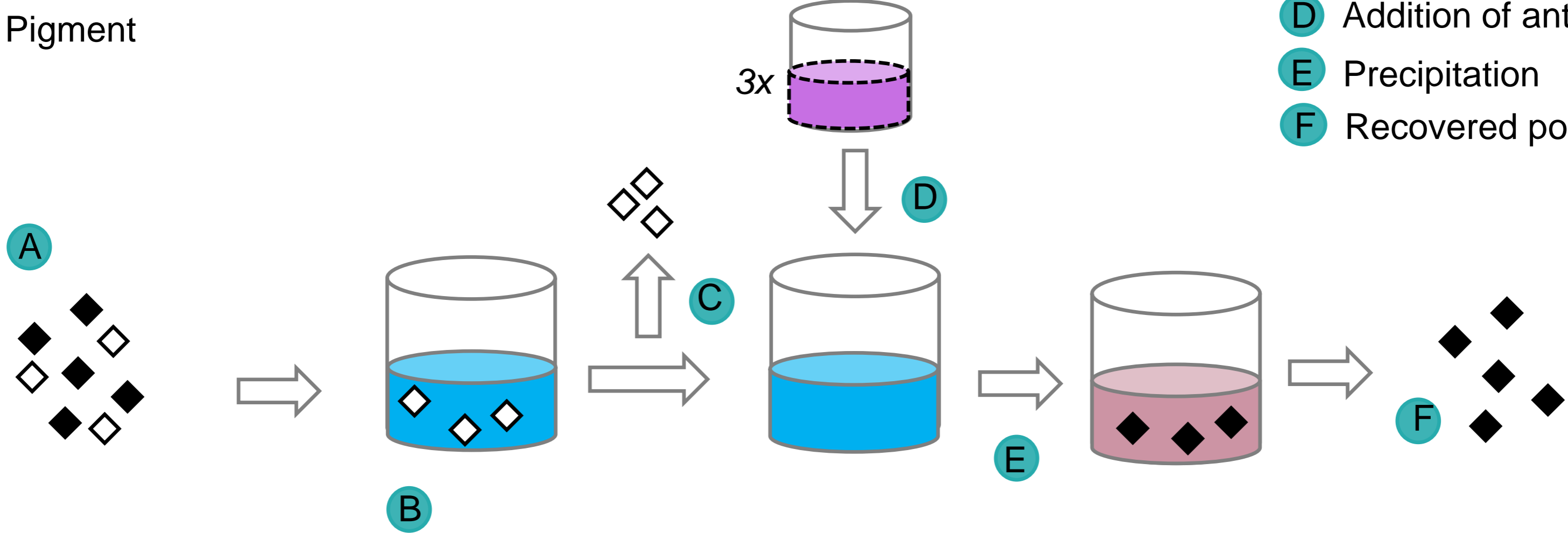


DISSOLUTION-PRECIPITATION TECHNIQUE

 Solvent
 Antisolvent

 Polymer
 Pigment

 A Colored plastic
 B Dissolution
 C Filtration/Centrifugation
 D Addition of antisolvent
 E Precipitation
 F Recovered polymer



OVERVIEW



Rheology/Viscosity of polymer solutions

- Review & Implications for dissolution recycling (e.g. filtration & centrifugation)
- Polymer entanglements & concentration range for dissolution recycling
- Prediction of viscosity



Removal of insoluble particles from PS-based waste

- Pigments & rubber particles from HIPS
- Filtration & Centrifugation
- Modeling & Scale-up consideration





Toward More Universal Prediction of Polymer Solution Viscosity for Solvent-Based Recycling







Rita Kol, Pieter Nachtergaele, Tobias De Somer, Dagmar R. D'hooge, Dimitris S. Achilias, and Steven De Meester*

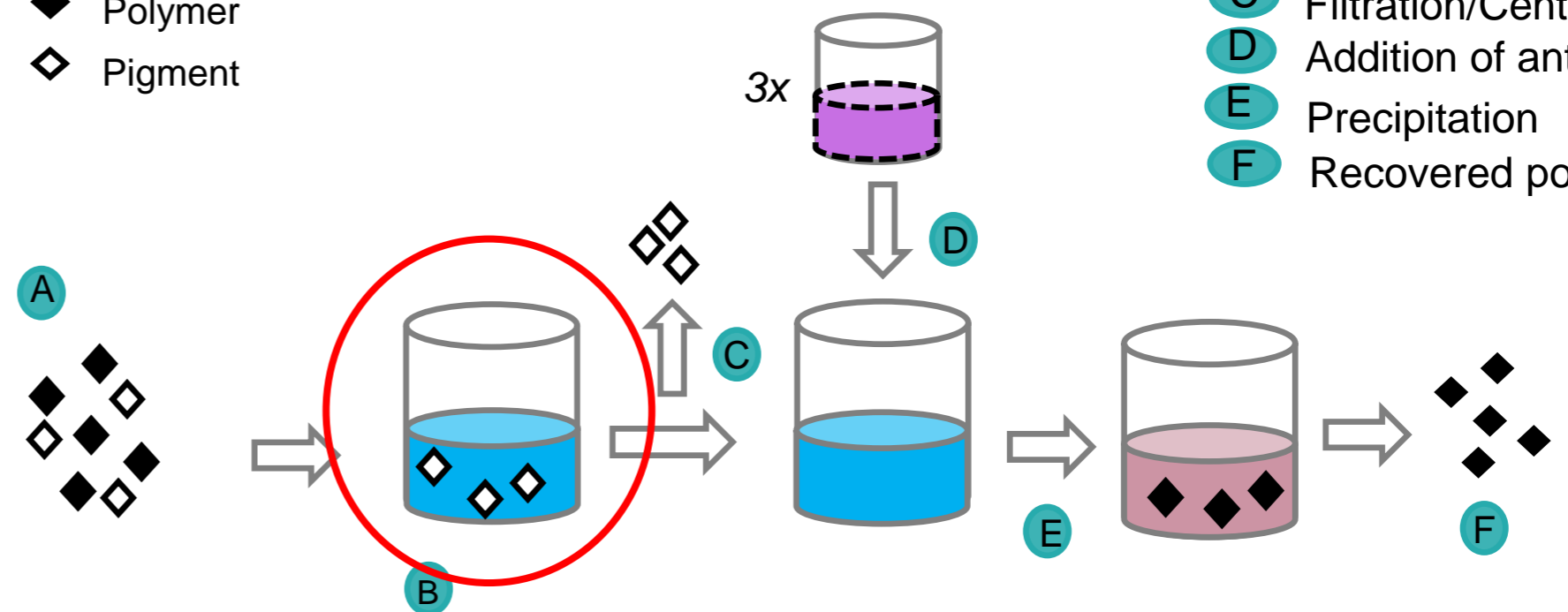
Cite This: *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 2022, 61, 10999–11011

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VISCOSITY OF POLYMER SOLUTIONS

-  Solvent
-  Antisolvent
-  Polymer
-  Pigment

-  A Colored plastic
-  B Dissolution
-  C Filtration/Centrifugation
-  D Addition of antisolvent
-  E Precipitation
-  F Recovered polymer



VISCOSITY MEASUREMENT OF POLYSTYRENE SOLUTIONS

Experimental conditions:

□ Solvents:

- *o*-Xylene
- Butyl acetate
- THF
- Limonene
- Geranyl acetate
- Anisole

□ T : 25, 40 and 50 °C

□ Shear rate: 1 -1000 s⁻¹

□ $c_{polymer}$: 5 and 39 wt%

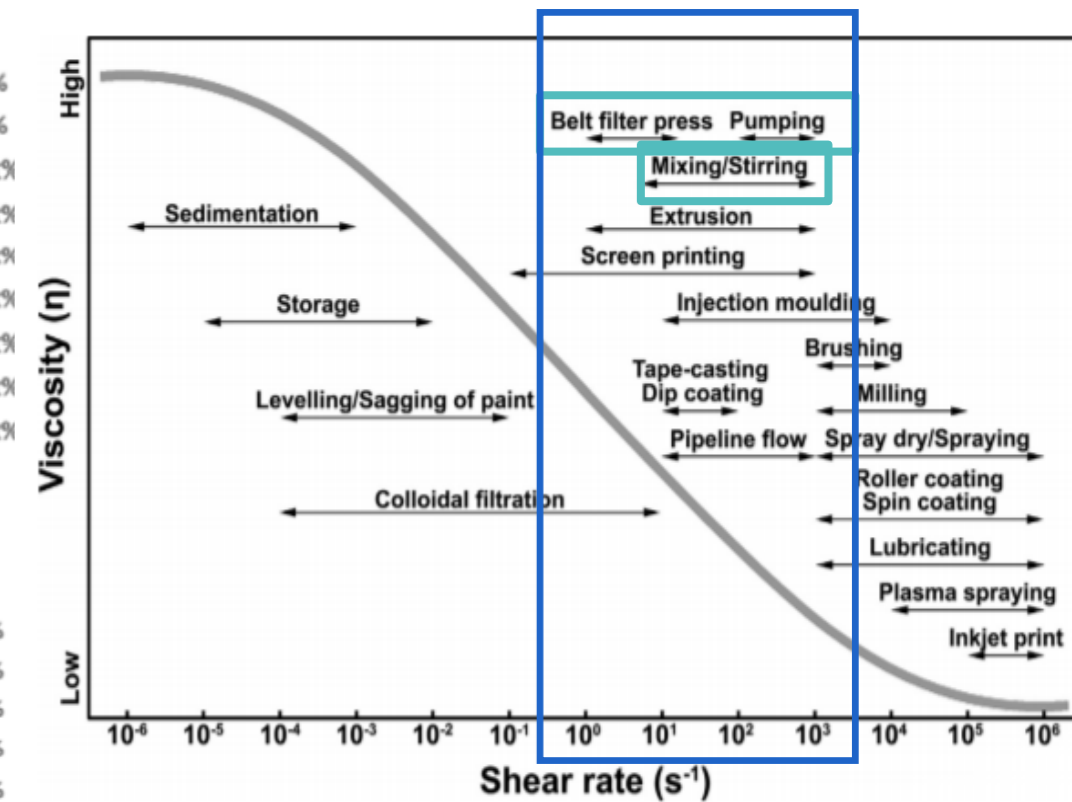
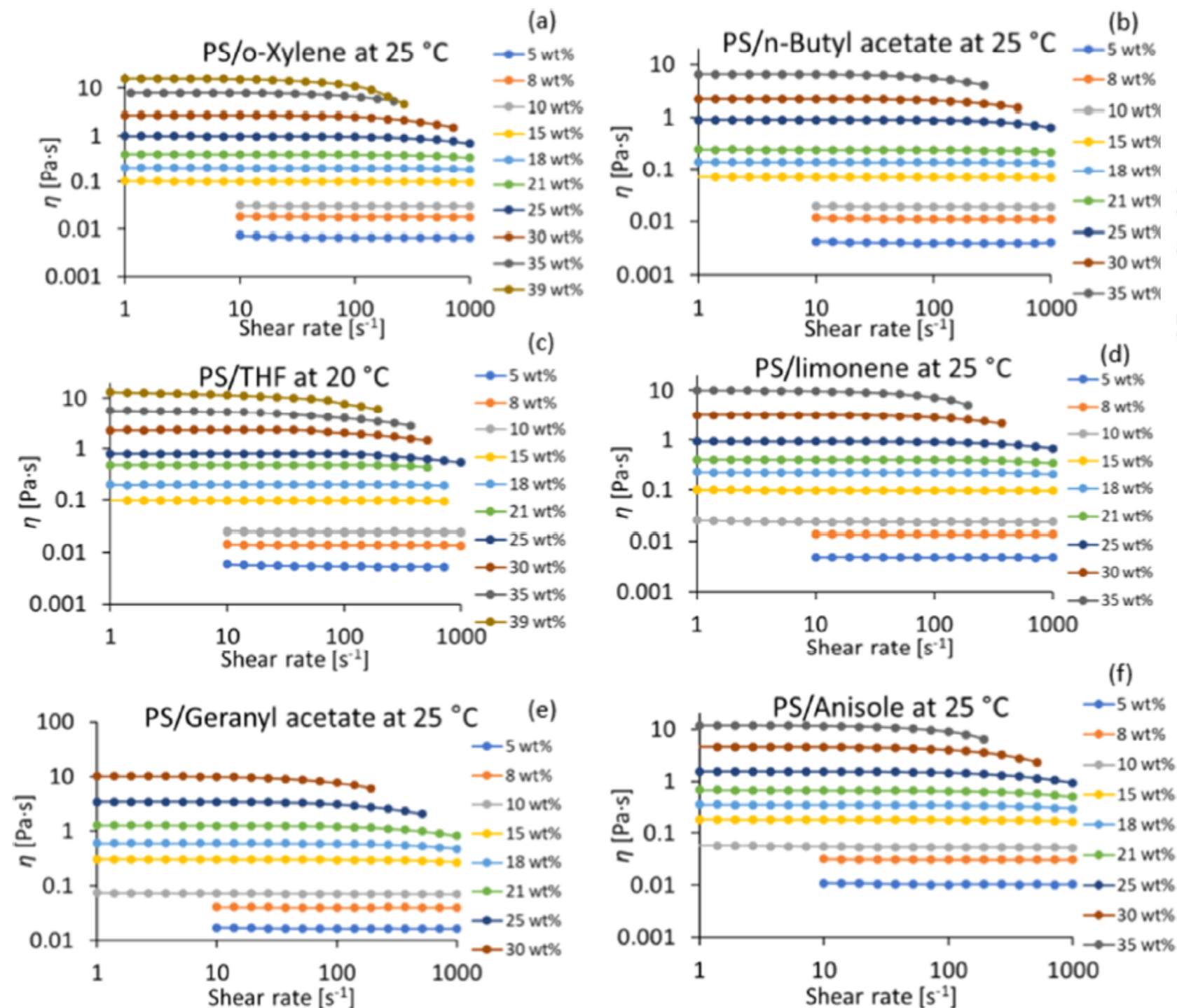
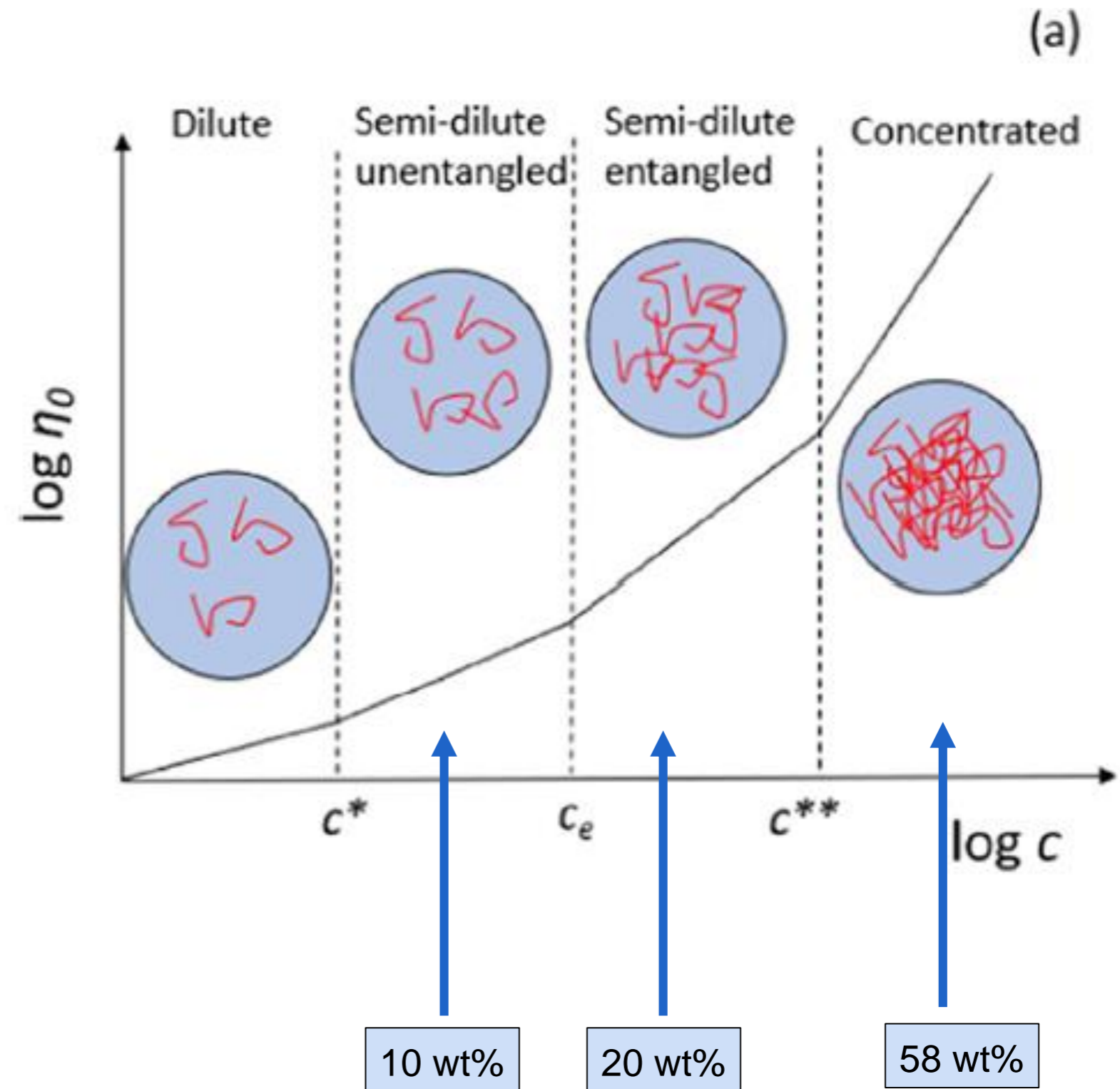


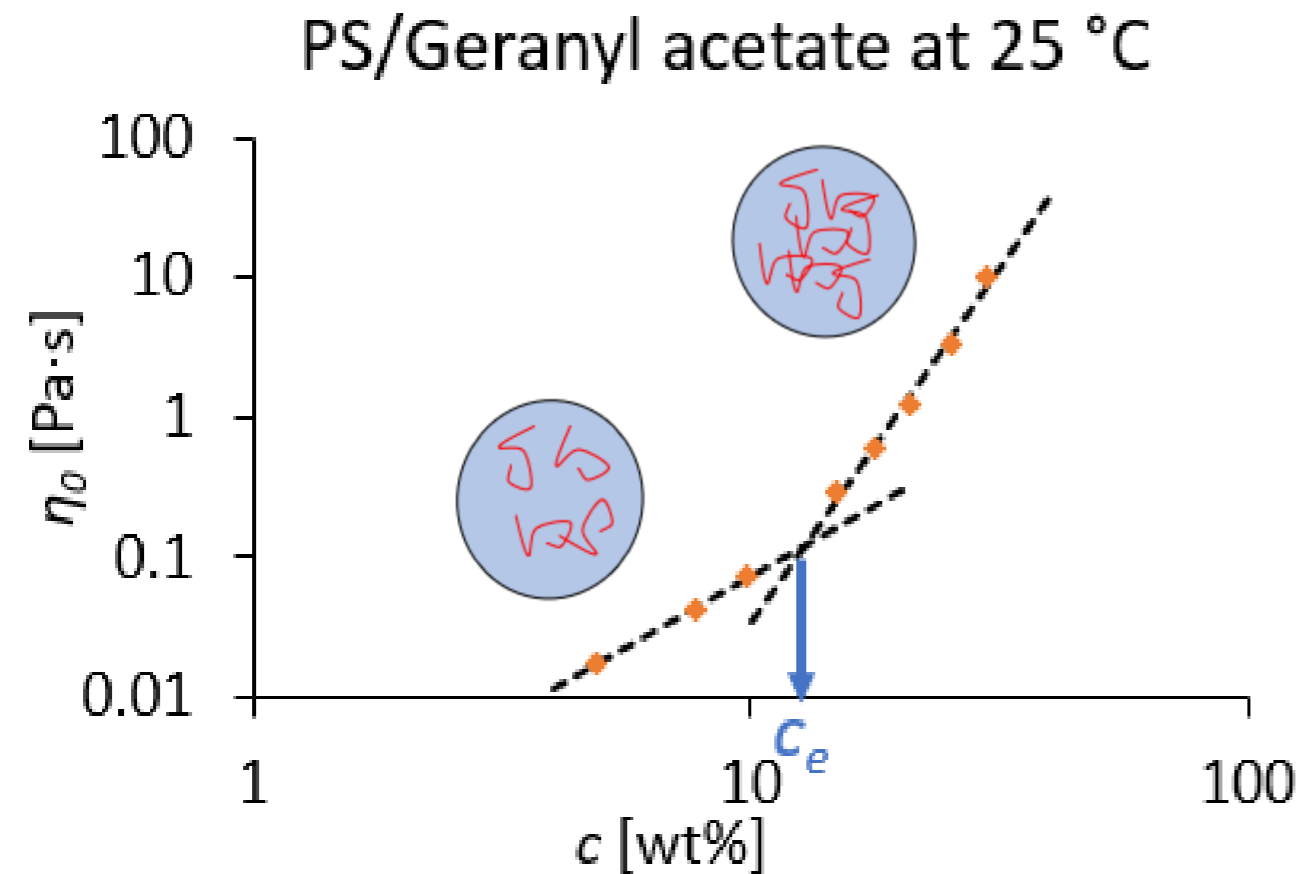
Figure from V. Carnicer et al. (2020), Open Ceramics 5,100052.

- Newtonian behaviour up to 15 wt%
- Visible gels at higher polymer concentration (>25 wt%)

VISCOSITY OF PS SOLUTIONS



DETERMINATION OF ENTANGLEMENT CONCENTRATION



c_e – entanglement concentration

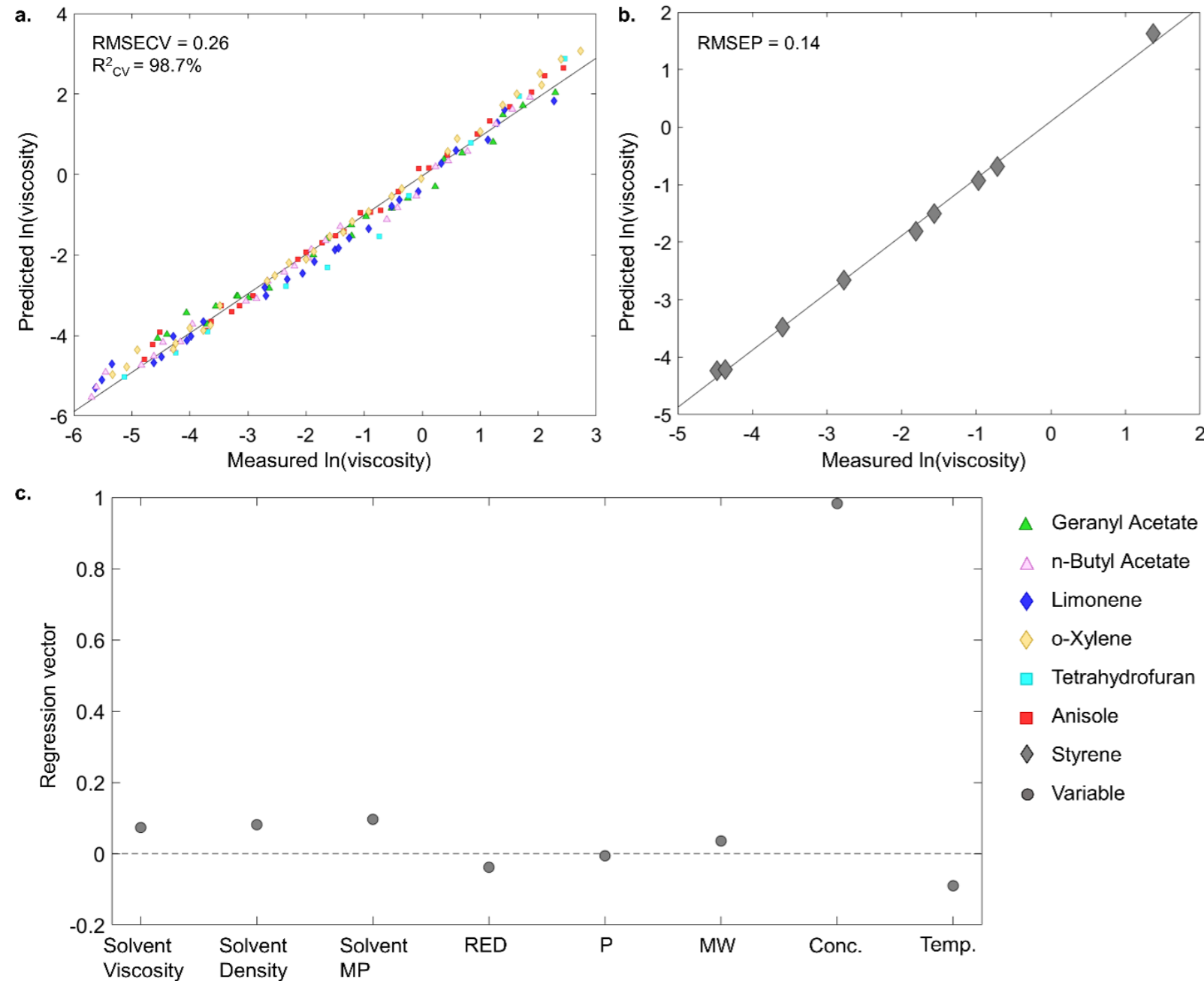
Table 2. Solubility Limit of Polystyrene in the Different Solvents at Room Temperature and Entanglement Concentrations, c_e

| solution | PS solubility limit [wt %] | entanglement concentration [wt %] | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | temperature | | | |
| | | 20 °C | 25 °C | 40 °C | 50 °C |
| PS/ <i>o</i> -xylene | 53.9 ± 1.0 | | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.6 |
| PS/ <i>n</i> -butyl acetate | 62.7 ± 1.2 | | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.4 |
| PS/THF | 57.0 ± 0.2 | 13.0 | | | |
| PS/limonene | 47.1 ± 0.4 | | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| PS/geranyl acetate | 40.9 ± 0.1 | | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.0 |
| PS/anisole | 58.5 ± 0.7 | | 13.9 | 13.8 | 14.0 |

Experimental results: $c_e = 13 - 15$ wt%

PREDICTION OF VISCOSITY



Regression analysis - Partial least squares regression model



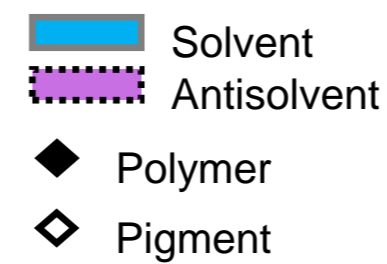
$$\ln(\eta_0) = -8 + 0.38 \ln \eta_s + 0.0038 \rho_s + 0.0055 MP - 0.69 RED - 0.01P + 0.0024 Mw + 0.23 c - 0.019 T + \varepsilon$$

- ☐ c → positive contribution, T → negative contribution
- ☐ Validation with external dataset

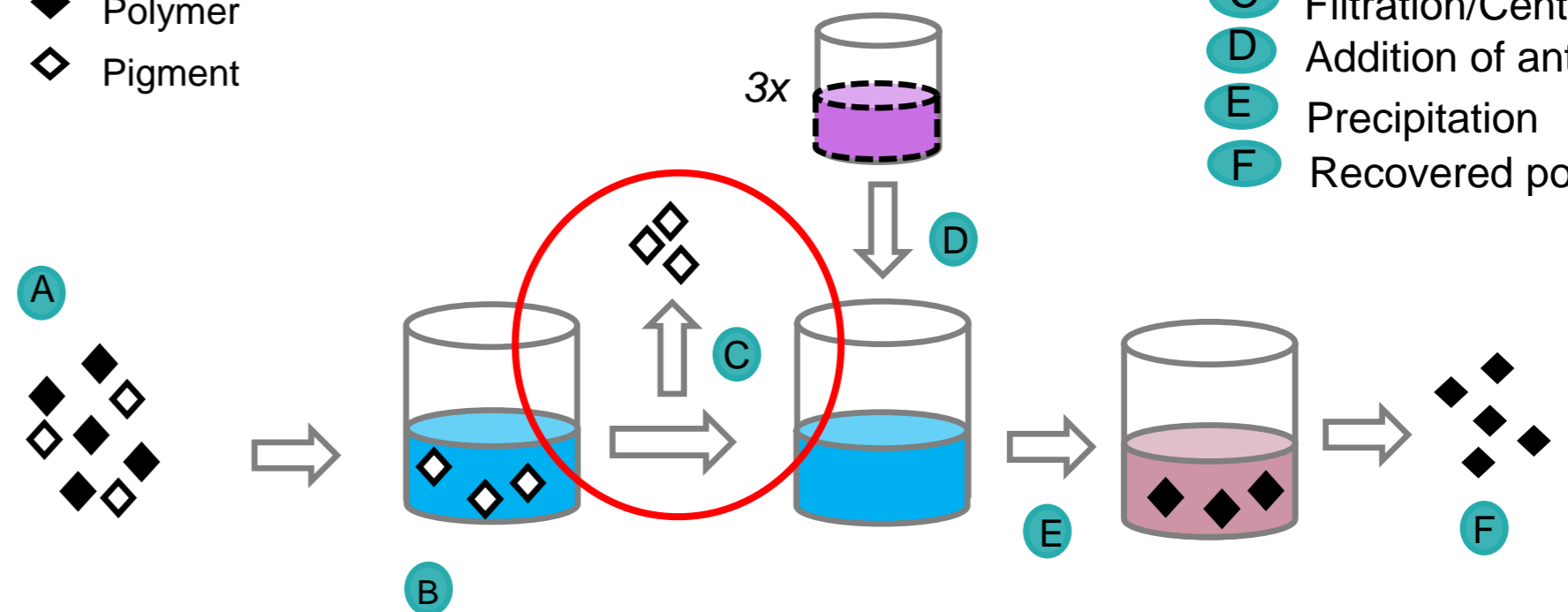
Removal of undissolved substances in the dissolution-based recycling of polystyrene waste by applying filtration and centrifugation

Rita Kol ^{a, b}, Elisabetta Carrieri ^a, Sergei Gusev ^a, Michiel Verswyvel ^c, Norbert Niessner ^d, Angeliki Lemonidou ^e, Dimitris S. Achilias ^b, Steven De Meester ^a  

REMOVAL OF INSOLUBLE PARTICLES



- A Colored plastic
- B Dissolution
- C Filtration/Centrifugation
- D Addition of antisolvent
- E Precipitation
- F Recovered polymer

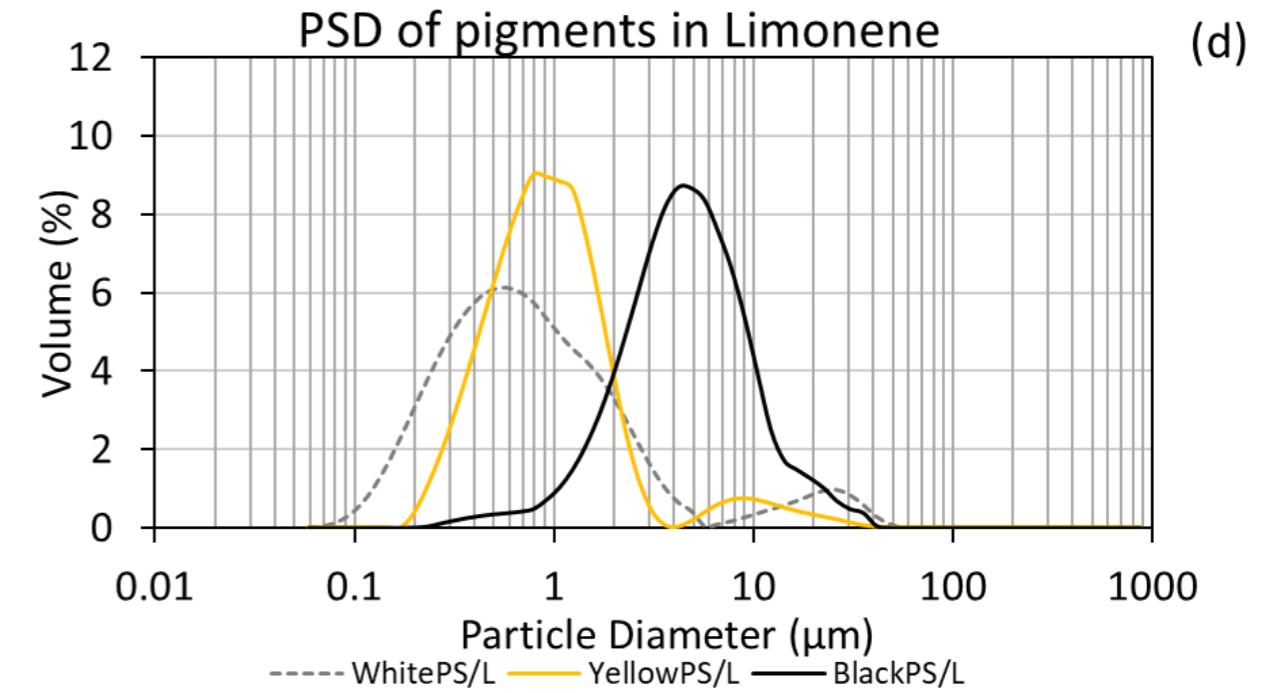
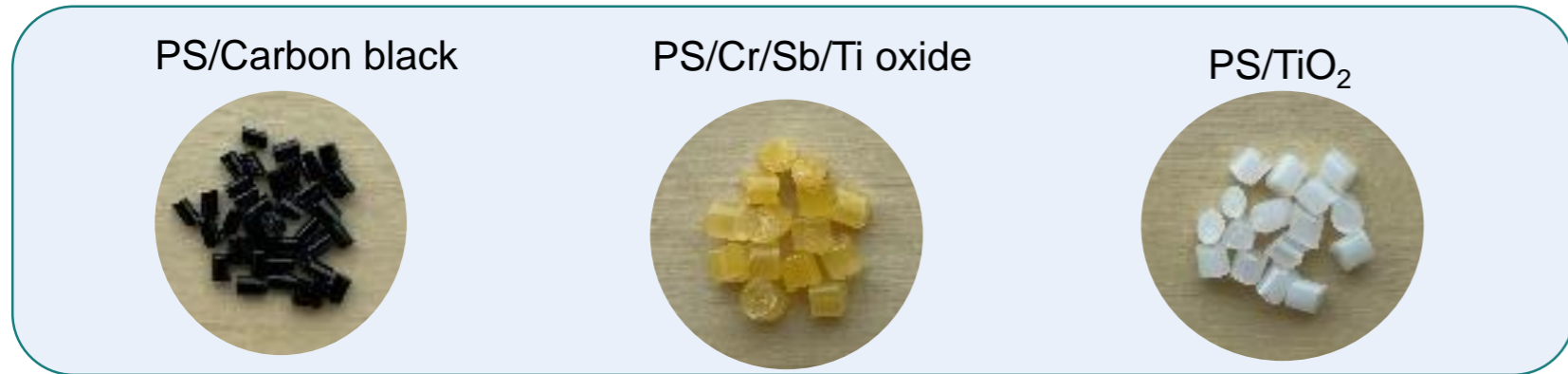


EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

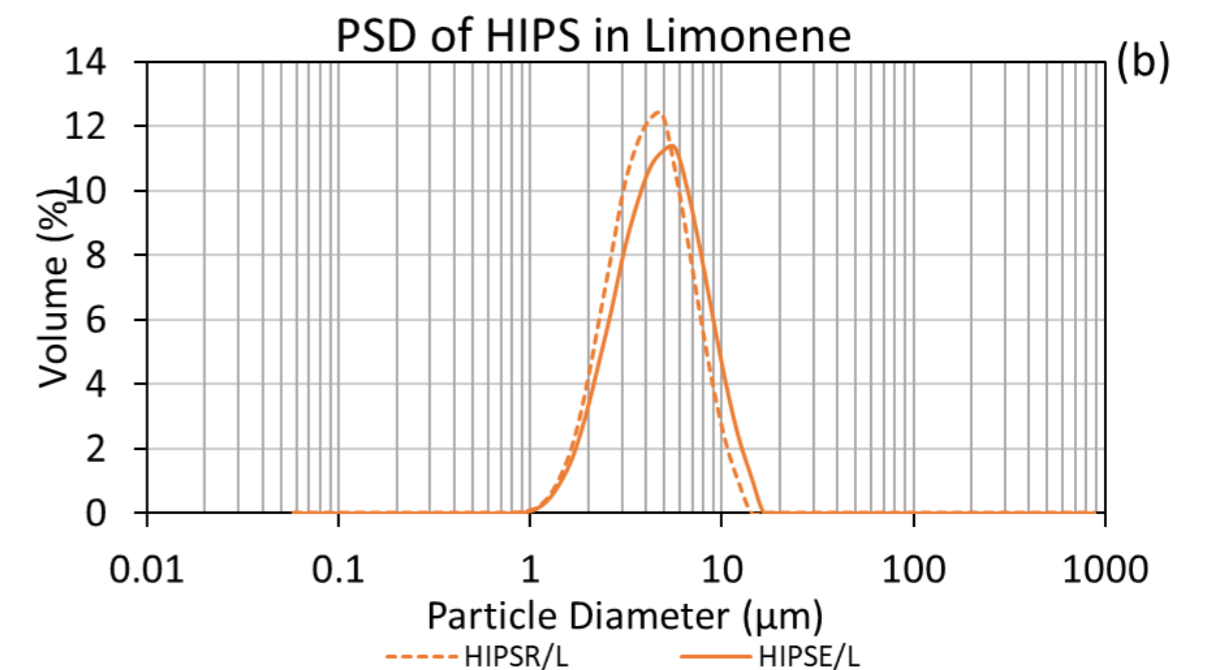
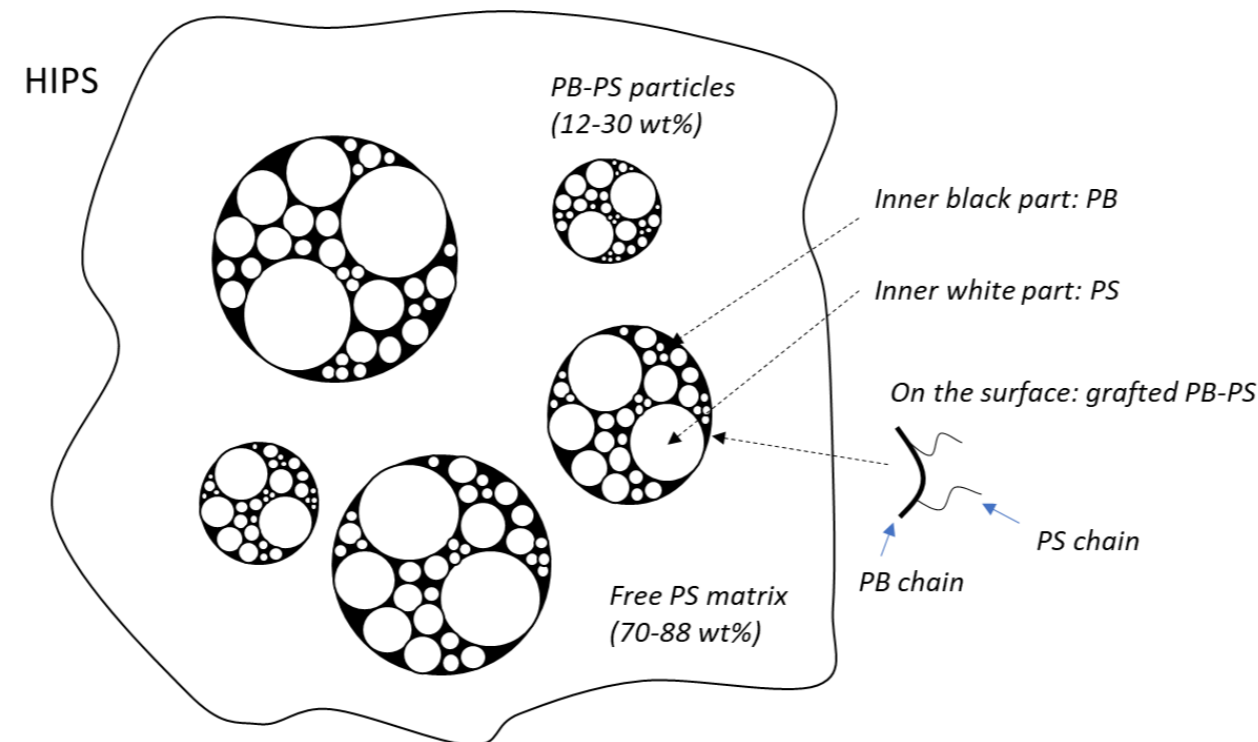


INSOLUBLE PARTICLES

Inorganic pigments



HIPS rubber particles

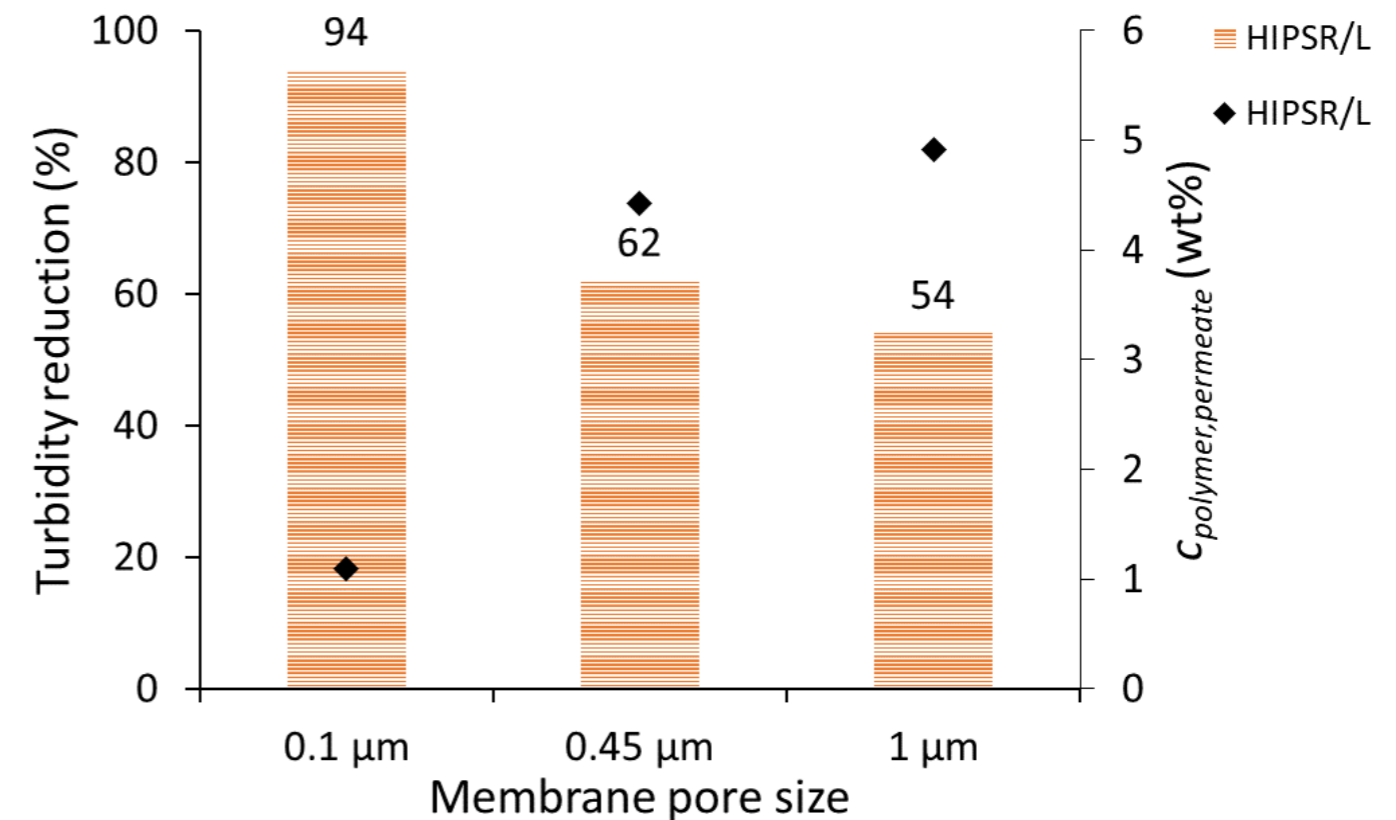
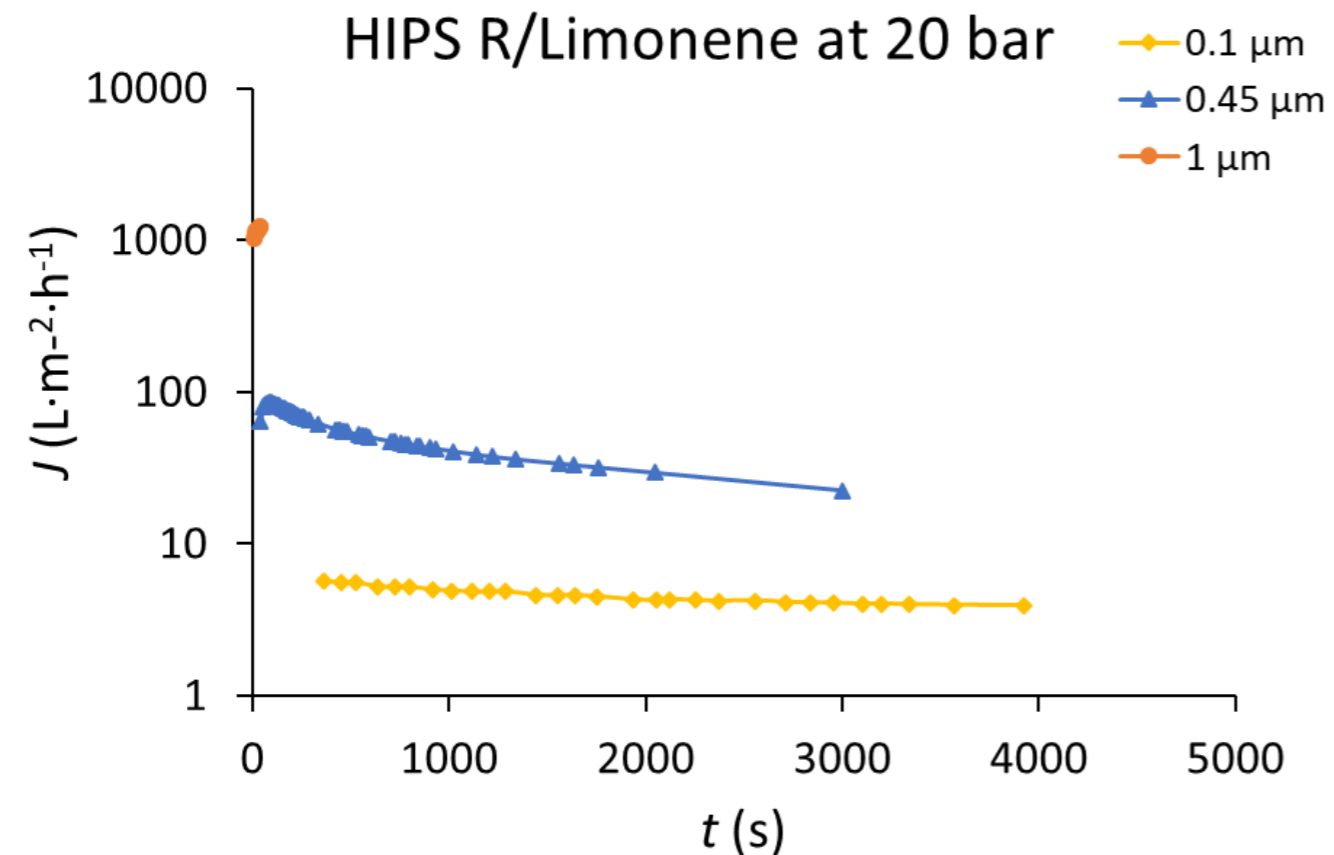


- ❑ Pigments: $0.1 < d < 100 \mu\text{m}$
- ❑ Rubber particles of HIPS: $1 < d < 20 \mu\text{m}$

MICROFILTRATION

Experimental conditions:

- Different membranes: 0.1 μm , 0.45 μm , 1 μm
- 5 wt% polymer solutions

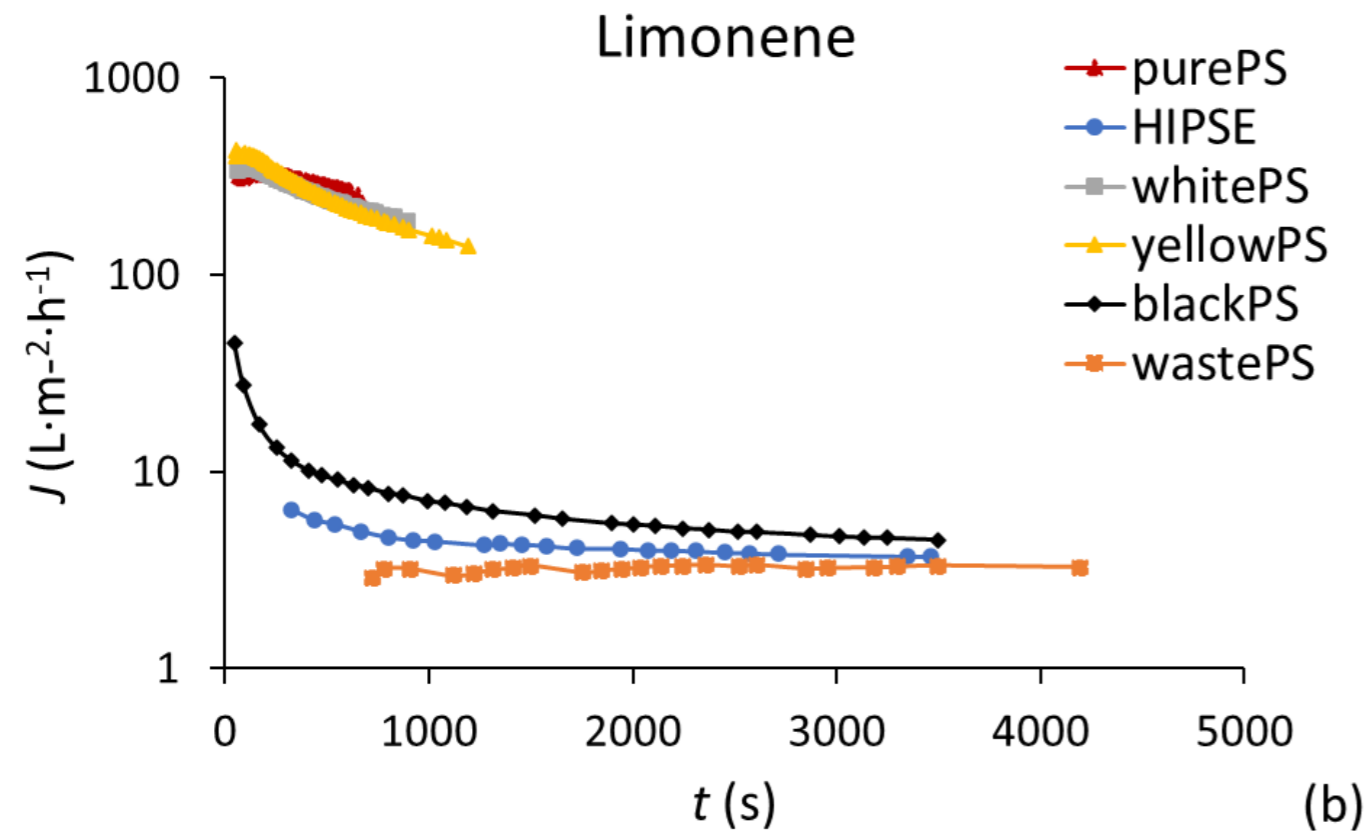


- 0.1 μm : low flux but high turbidity reduction
- 1 μm : high flux but low turbidity reduction

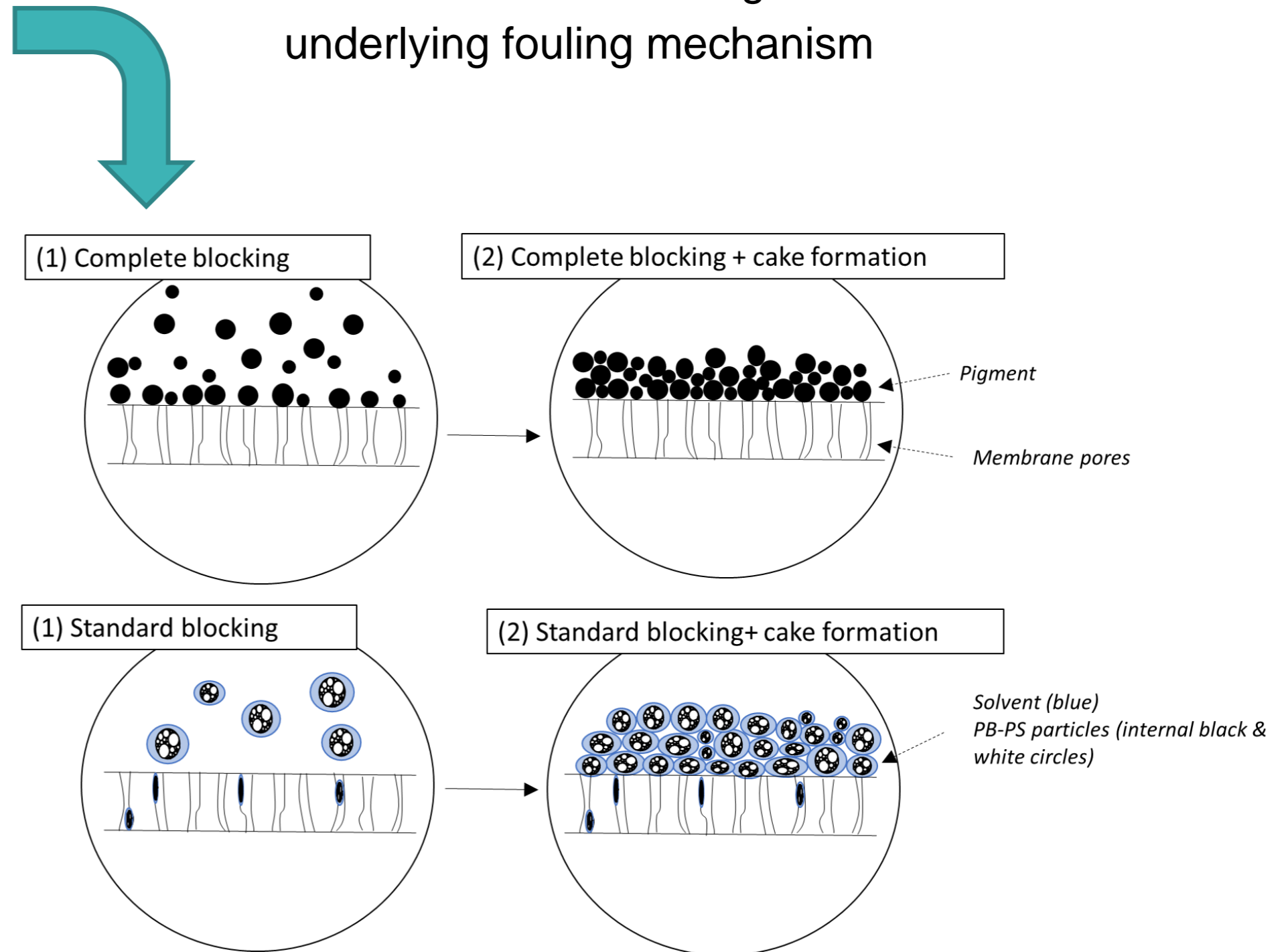
MICROFILTRATION

Experimental conditions:

- ❑ 0.1 μm membrane
- ❑ 5 wt% polymer solutions



Model for understanding underlying fouling mechanism



CENTRIFUGATION

Sigma Theory

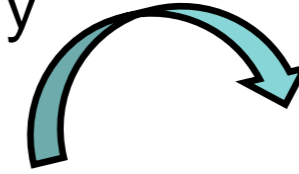
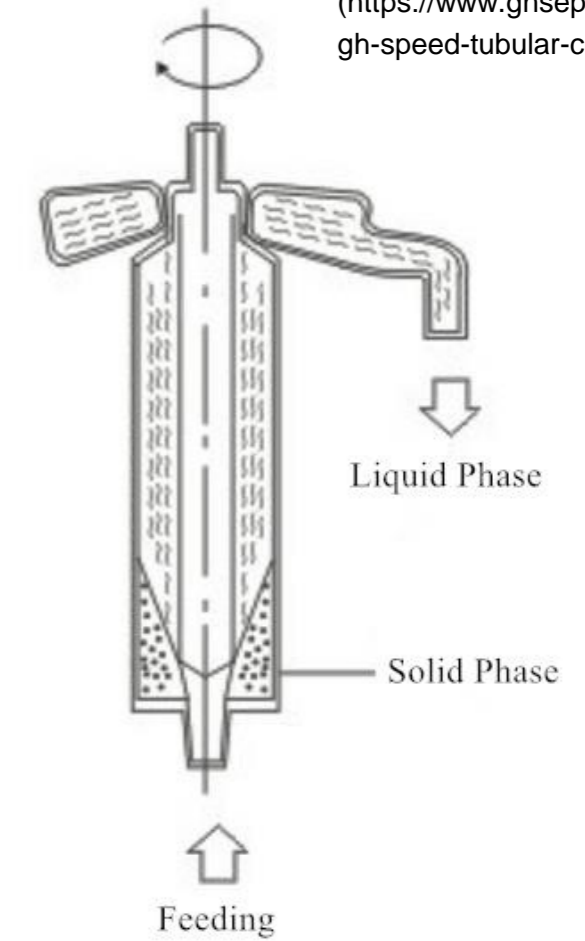
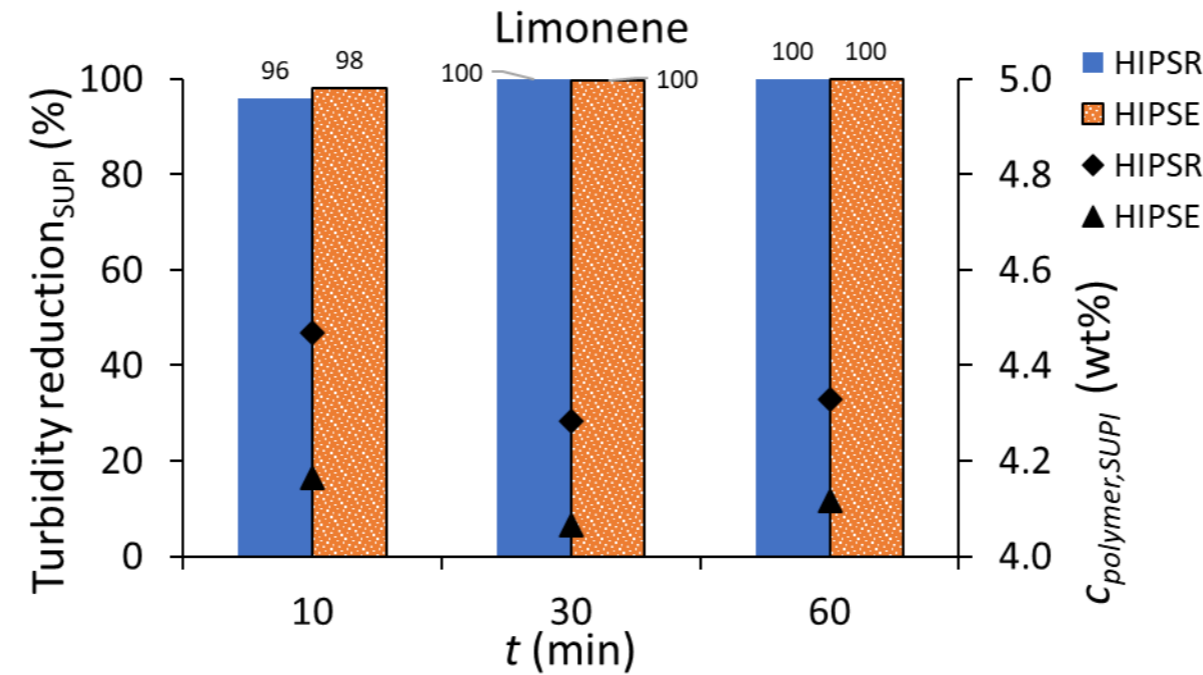
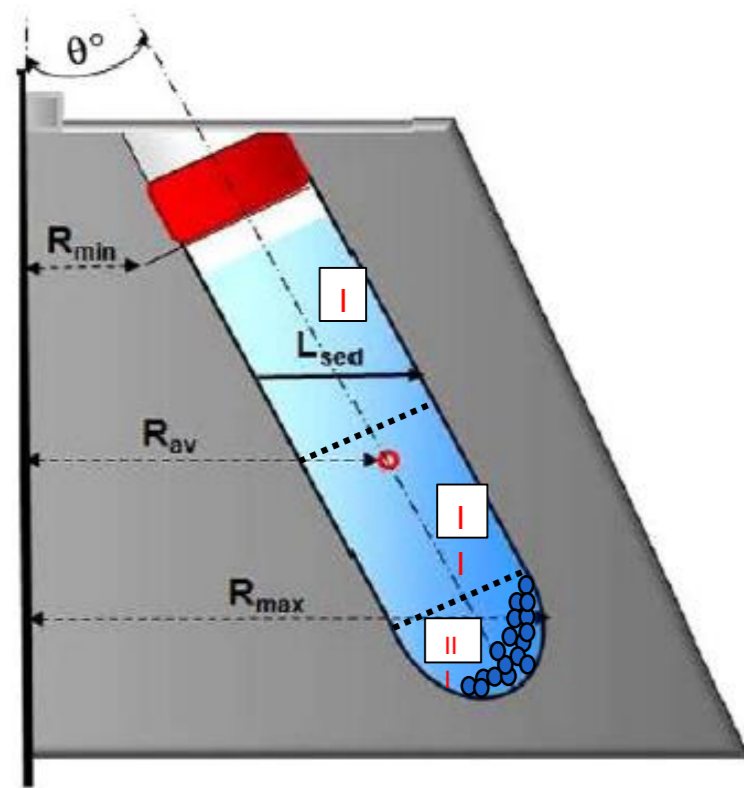


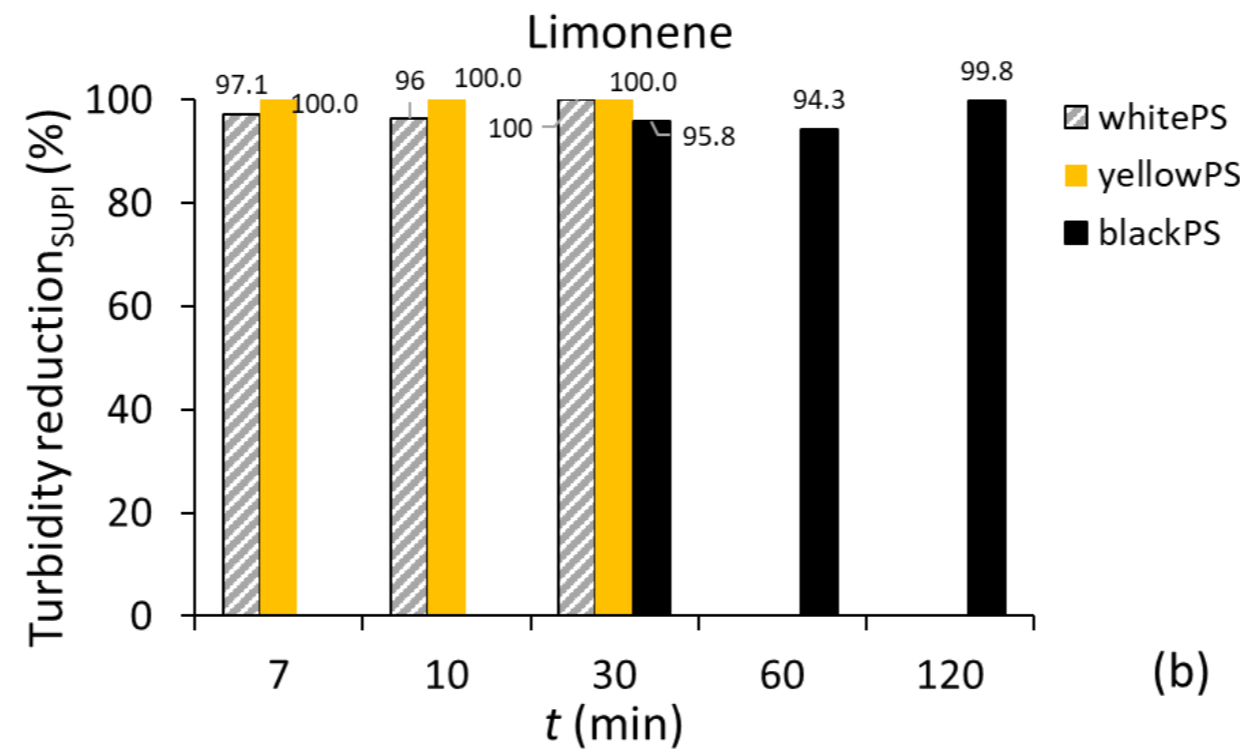
Figure from GN separation
(<https://www.gnseparation.com/high-speed-tubular-centrifuge>).

Experimental conditions:

- ☐ G-force of 14052
- ☐ 5 wt% polymer solutions



Tubular bowl centrifuge



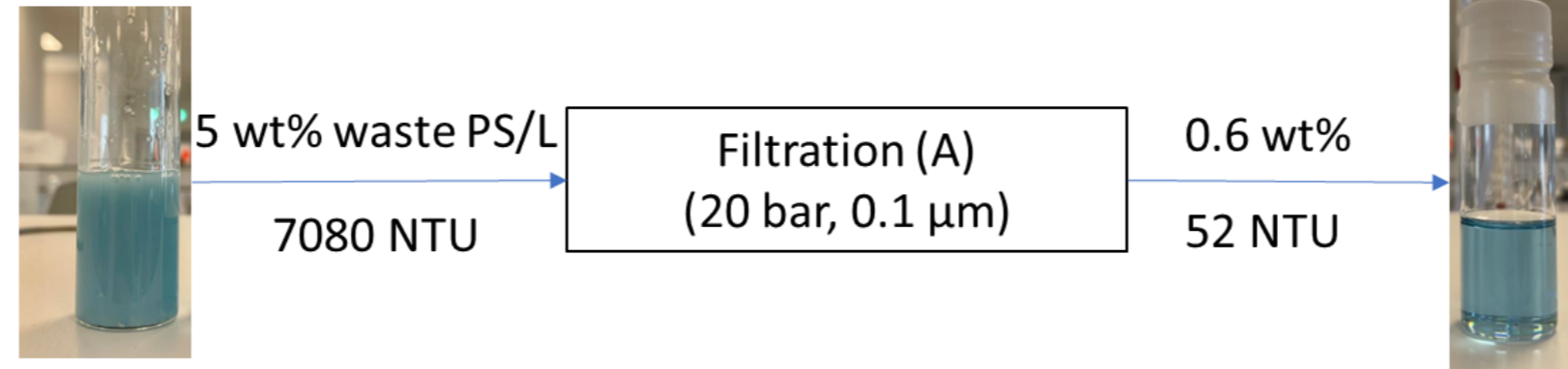
- ☐ 100% turbidity reduction for rubber particles and pigments (TiO₂, Cr/Sb/Ti oxide) in limonene

POLYSTYRENE-BASED WASTE

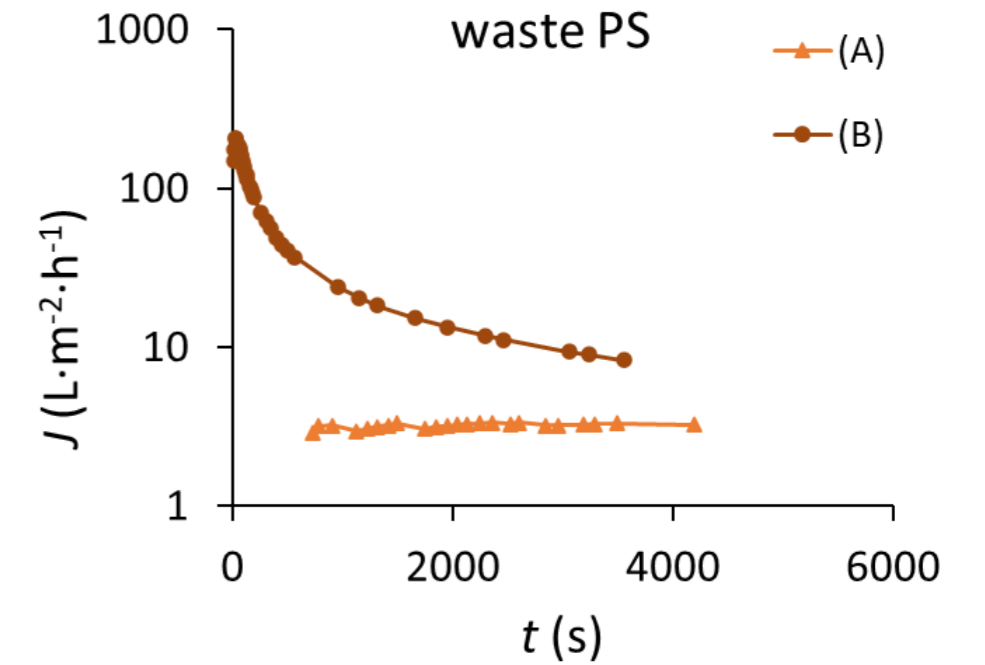
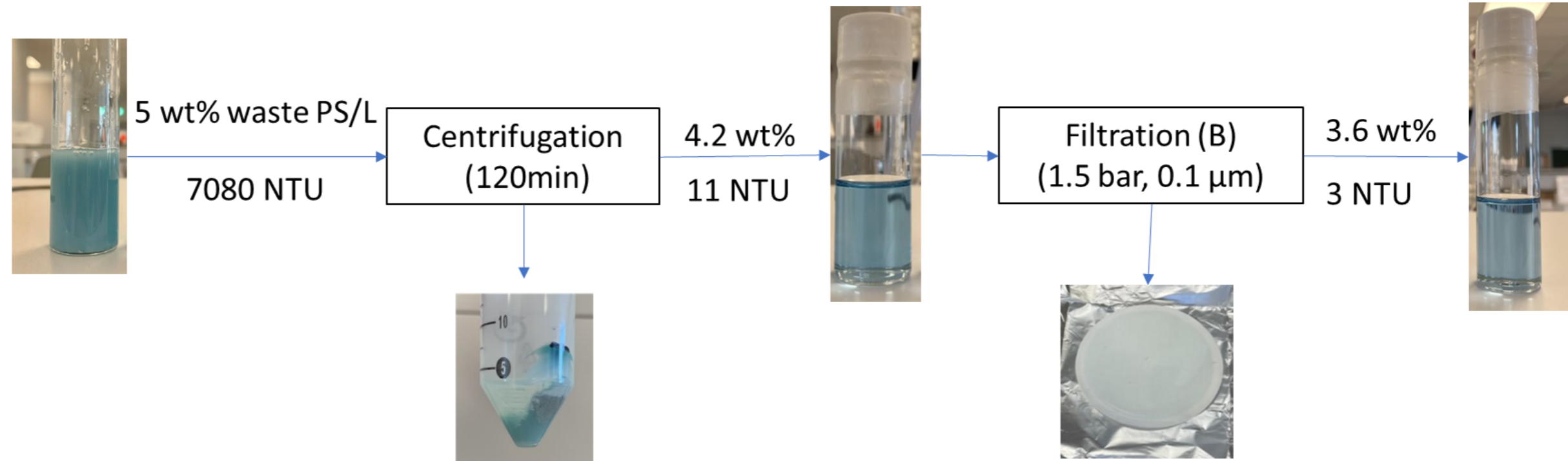
Rigid PS packaging waste



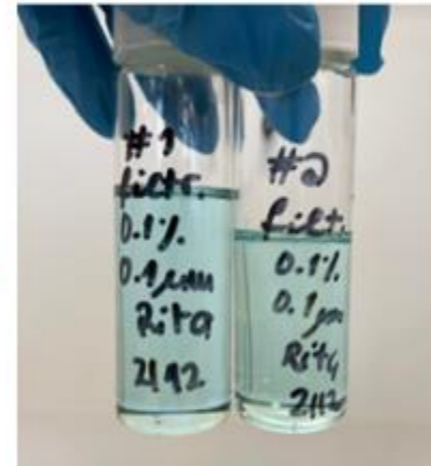
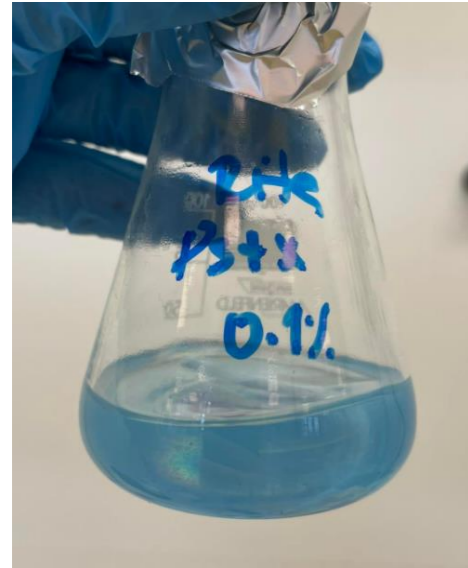
Scenario A: One-step separation



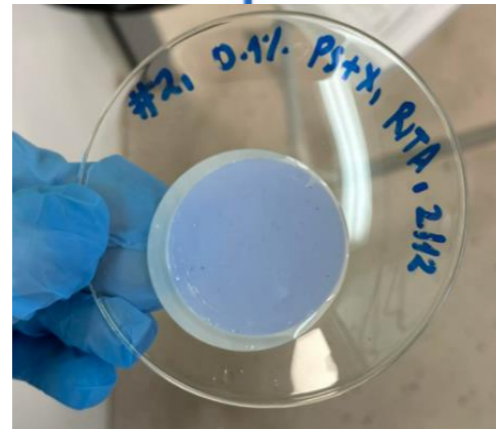
Scenario B: Two-step separation



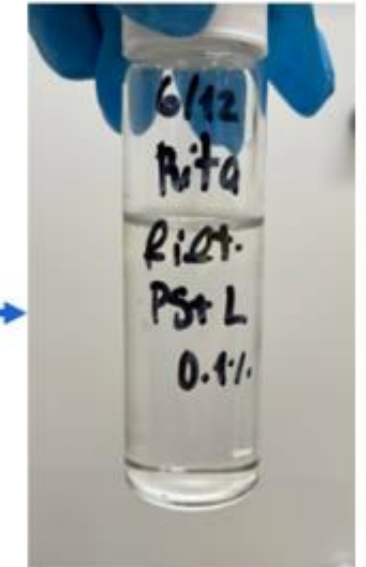
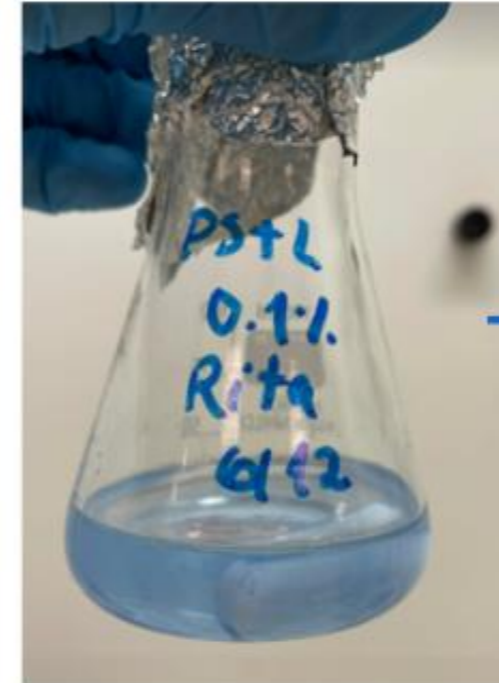
SOLVENT INFLUENCE



Remaining pigment



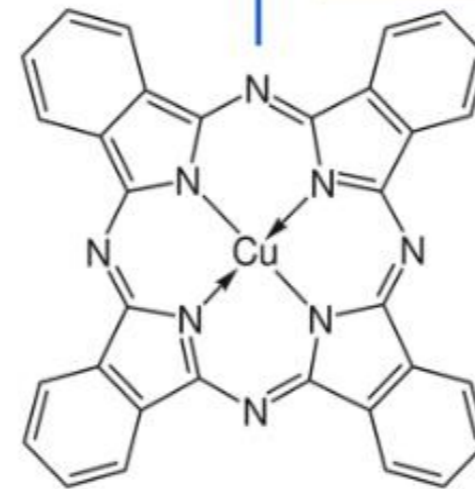
Additive some solubility in xylene



Clean polymer



Additive hardly any solubility in limonene




Pigment blue 15:3

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Viscosity of polymer solutions plays an important role in dissolution recycling -> above entanglement concentration viscosity increases drastically;
- ❑ Regression model for PS viscosity prediction;
- ❑ Centrifugation is a promising technique to remove insoluble particles;
- ❑ 2 – step separation process can be beneficial to reduce resistance to filtration;
- ❑ Solvent screening for removal organic substances;

State-Of-The-Art Quantification of Polymer Solution Viscosity for Plastic Waste Recycling

Rita Kol, Tobias De Somer, Prof. Dagmar R. D'hooge, Fabian Knappich, Prof. Kim Ragaert, Prof. Dimitris S. Achilias, Prof. Steven De Meester 

First published: 29 July 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/cssc.202100876>


Chapter Intechopen, 2021


Recent Advances in Pre-Treatment of Plastic Packaging Waste

Rita Kol, Martijn Roosen, Sibel Ügdüler, Kevin M. Van Geem, Kim Ragaert, Dimitris S. Achilias and Steven De Meester


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