

**Prof. Michele Modesti**

# ***Biopolioli da riciclo chimico di biopolimeri***

Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale  
Università di Padova

Responsabile del gruppo di ricerca in Ingegneria dei polimeri (PEG)



# Il Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

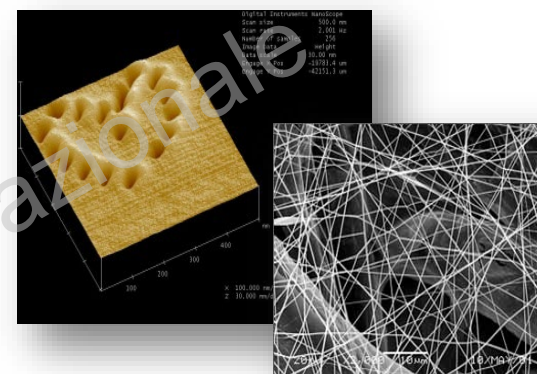
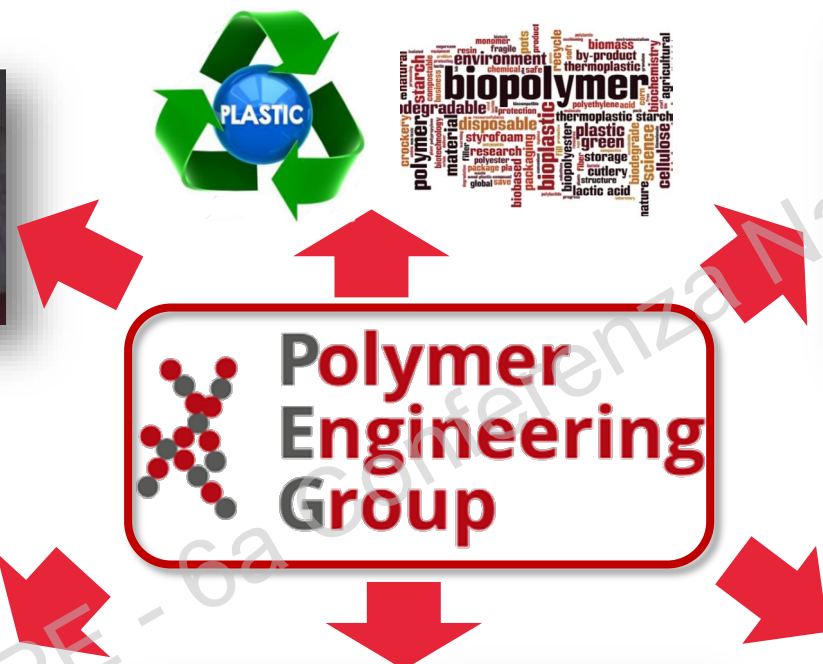
## STAFF

- 148 Docenti
- 60 Ricercatori
- 156 Dottorandi
- 82 Personale tecnico e amministrativo
- 102 Post-doc, Assegnisti e Borsisti
- 50 laboratori di ricerca

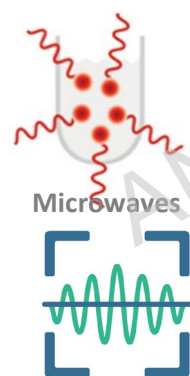


## CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RECYCLING OF PLASTIC MATERIALS

## NANOSTRUCTURED POLYMERIC MATERIALS



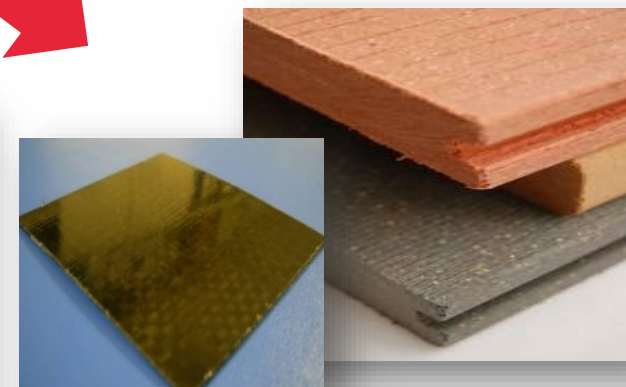
- MEMBRANE PROCESSES (WATER & AIR REMEDIATION)
- FOOD PACKAGING
- COATINGS AND NANOCOMPOSITES



## ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES FOR CHEMICAL REACTIONS AND POLYMER MODIFICATION

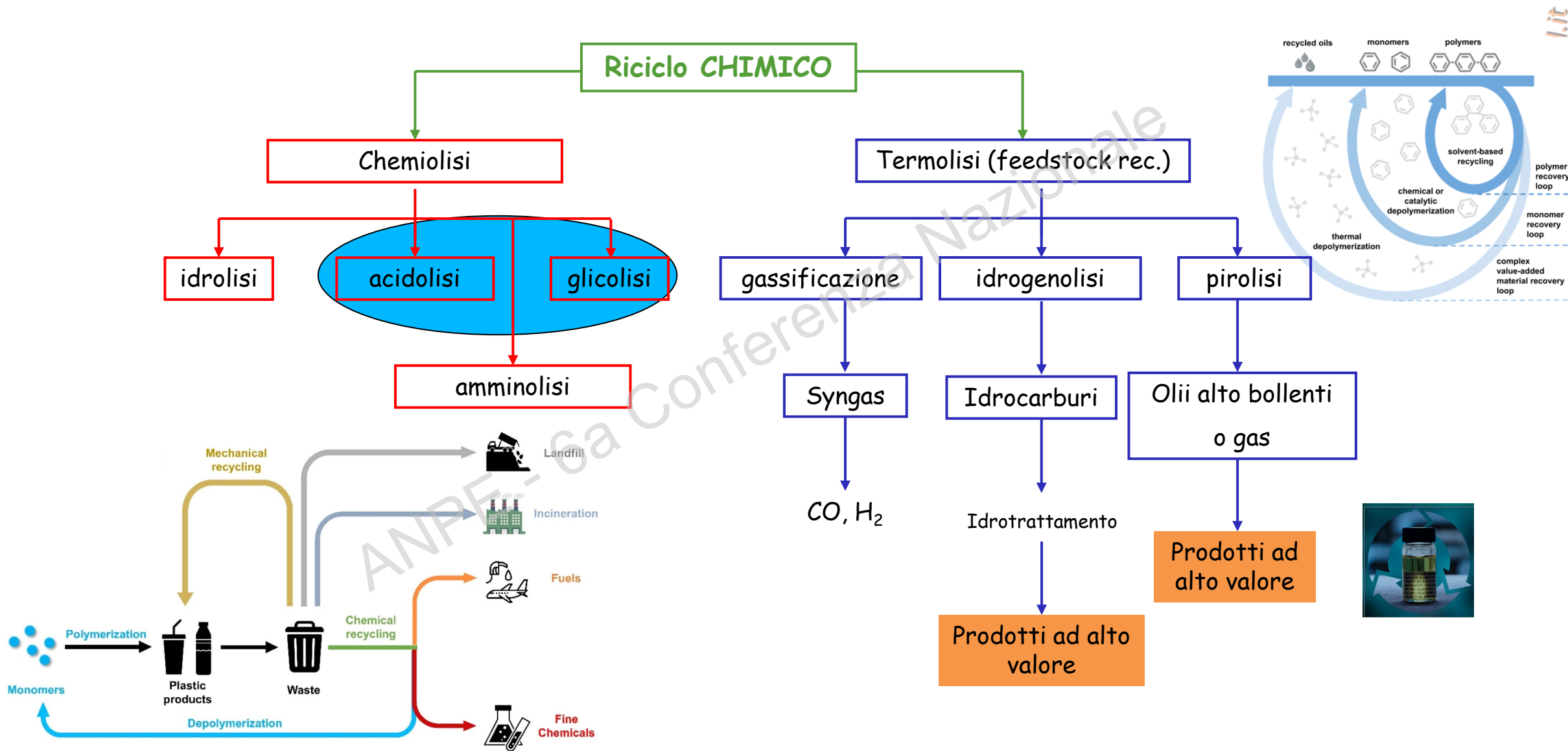


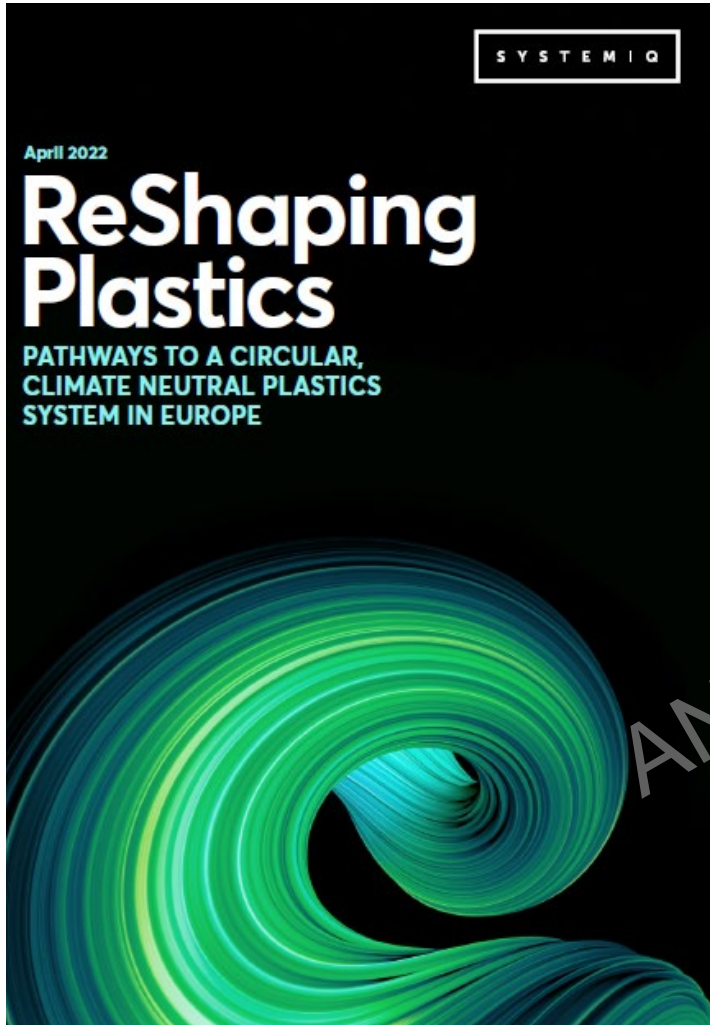
## THERMOSETTING MATERIAL



**BIOPOLYMERS & ECO-COMPATIBLE  
POLYMERIC MATERIALS**

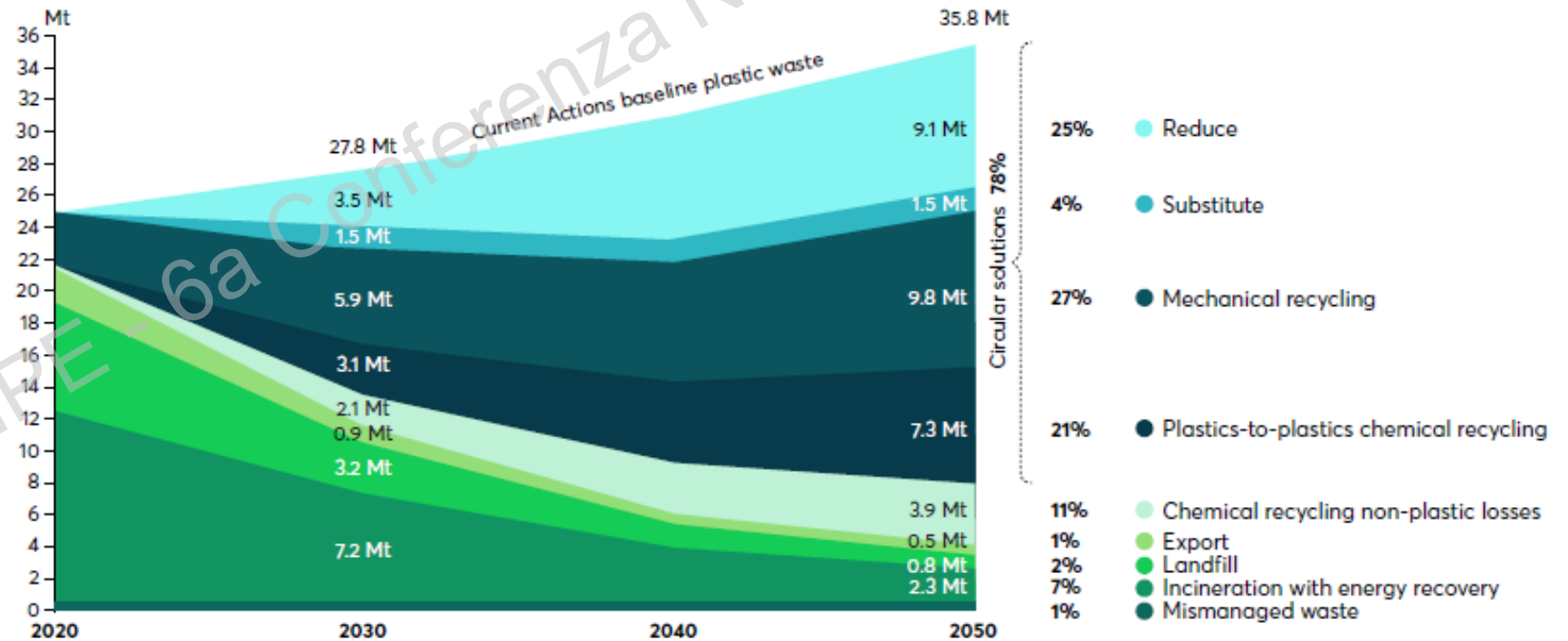






**By 2050, the Plastics system could achieve 78% circularity with 30% of waste avoided through reduction and substitution and 48% being recycled, leaving 9% in landfills and incinerators**

Physical fate of plastic waste from packaging, household goods, automotive and construction 2020-2050 (Mt)



Source: "ReShaping Plastics" model

## ATTIVITÀ DEL PEG NEL SETTORE DEL RICICLO CHIMICO DEI POLIURETANI, POLIESTERI E BIOPOLIMERI



*PU flessibile e visco*



*PU rigido e PIR con antifiamma*



*PU RIM e R-RIM*



*PU elastomerico*



*PU adesivi*



*PLA*



*Poliestere PBAT*



*Amido di mais*



*Accoppiati PET/PUF*



*Tessuti PET/Spandex*



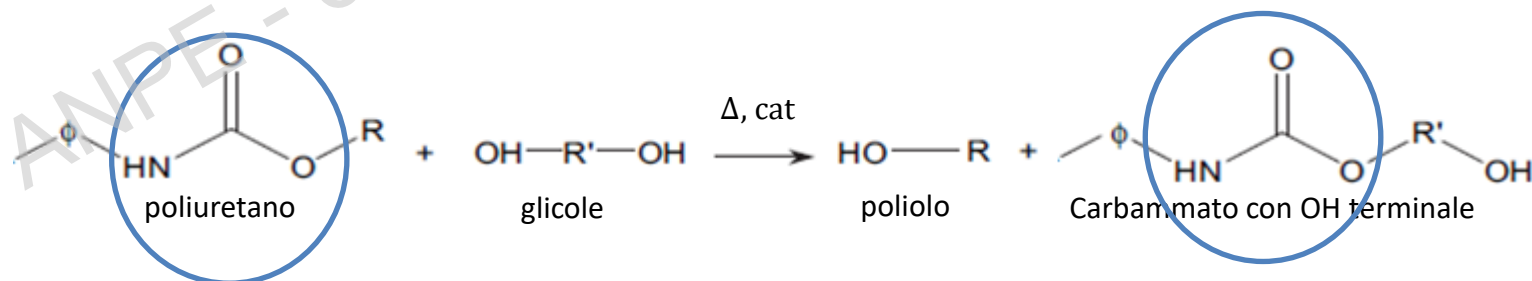


## PROCESSO DI SOLVOLISI



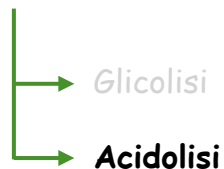
# Riciclo Chimico mediante Glicolisi

- I gruppi reattivi reagiscono con un glicole bifunzionale per far progredire la reazione di depolimerizzazione (**TRANSESTERIFICAZIONE**);
- Glicoli con compromesso tra lipofilità, reattività e alto punto di ebollizione (es. MEG, DEG, DPG, PEG, ecc.);
- Prodotti con elevato numero di ossidrile.



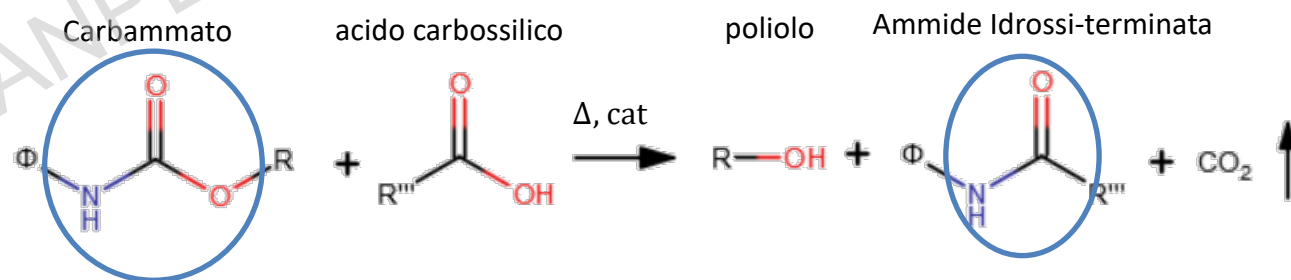


**PROCESSO  
DI SOLVOLISI**

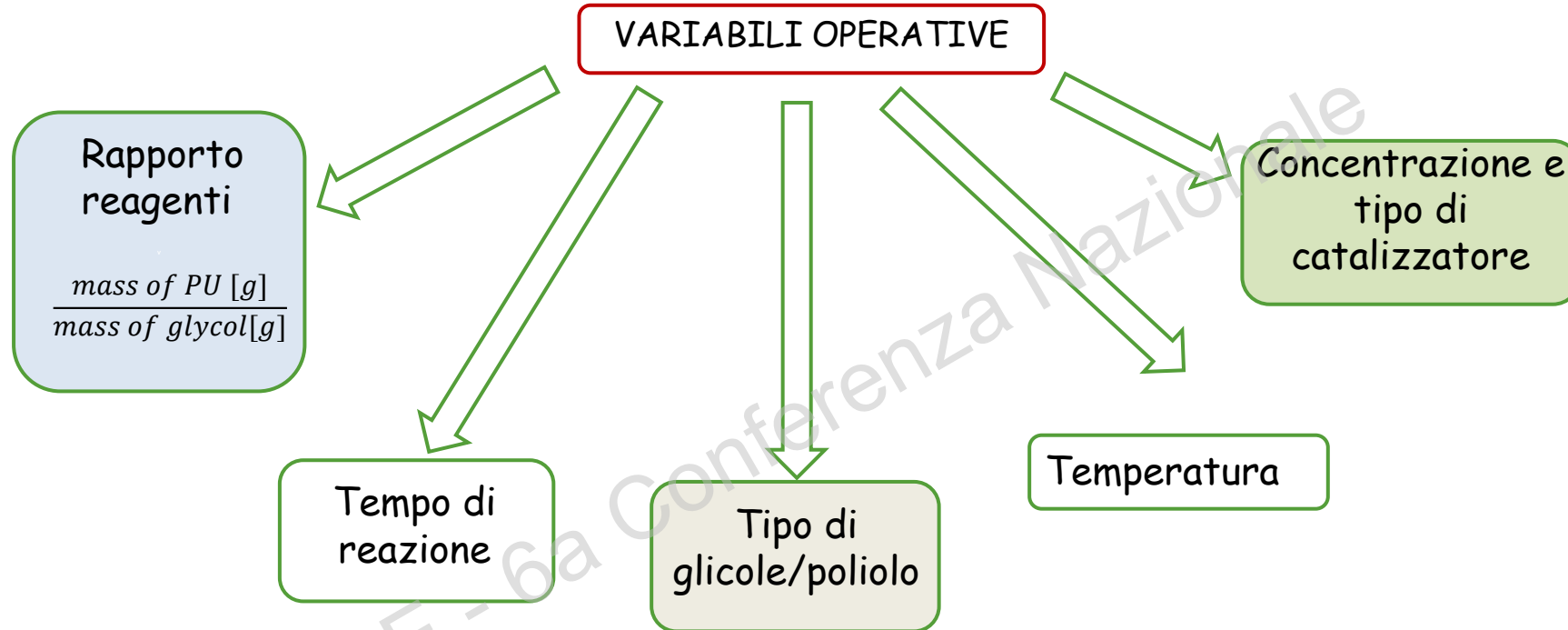


## Riciclo Chimico mediante Acidolisi

- I gruppi reattivi vengono fatti reagire con un acido bicarbossilico per far progredire la reazione di depolimerizzazione;
- Acidi che siano buon compromesso tra lipofilità, reattività e alto punto di fusione ed ebollizione (es. ossalico, succinico, adipico, ecc.);
- Poliolo come solvente di reazione;
- Permette di ottenere poliolo a basso o medio numero di ossidril.







In base alla scelta di questi parametri determino le caratteristiche finali del prodotto:

- viscosità
- numeri di ossidril (nOH)
- contenuto di ammine libere (MDA, TDA)
- acidità (per acidolisi)

# RICICLO CHIMICO DI PU-PET-BIO

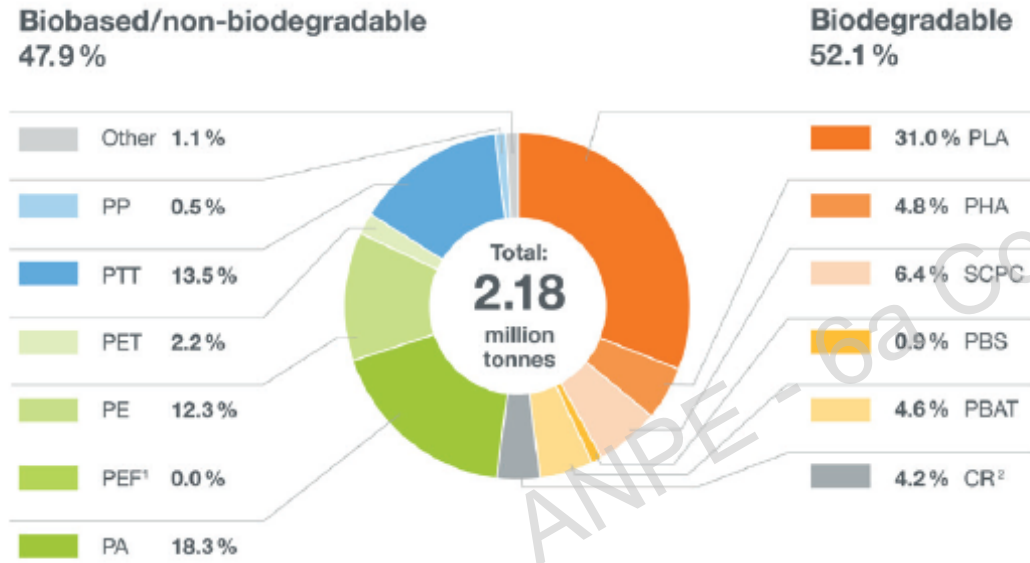


SCARTI PU/PET/BIO



# MERCATO BIOPLASTICHE E SUDDIVISIONE PER TIPOLOGIA

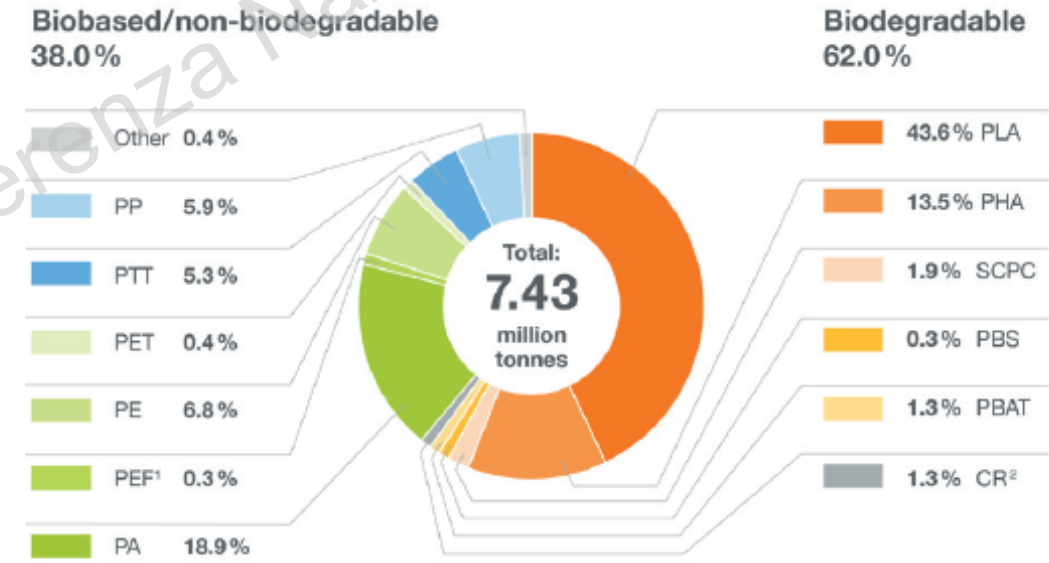
Global production capacities of bioplastics 2023  
by material type



\* PEF is currently in development and predicted to be available at commercial scale in 2024

\*\* Regenerated cellulose films

Global production capacities of bioplastics 2028  
by material type



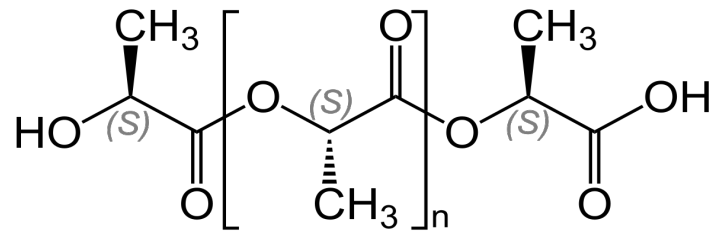
\*\*\* Regenerated cellulose films

<sup>1</sup> World plastics production 2022, Plastics Europe, 2023.

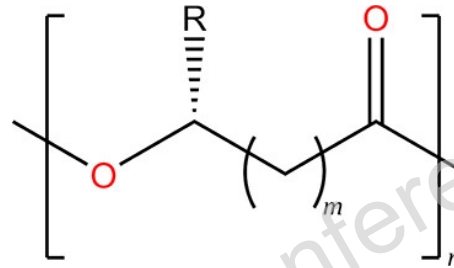


# BIOPOLIMERI

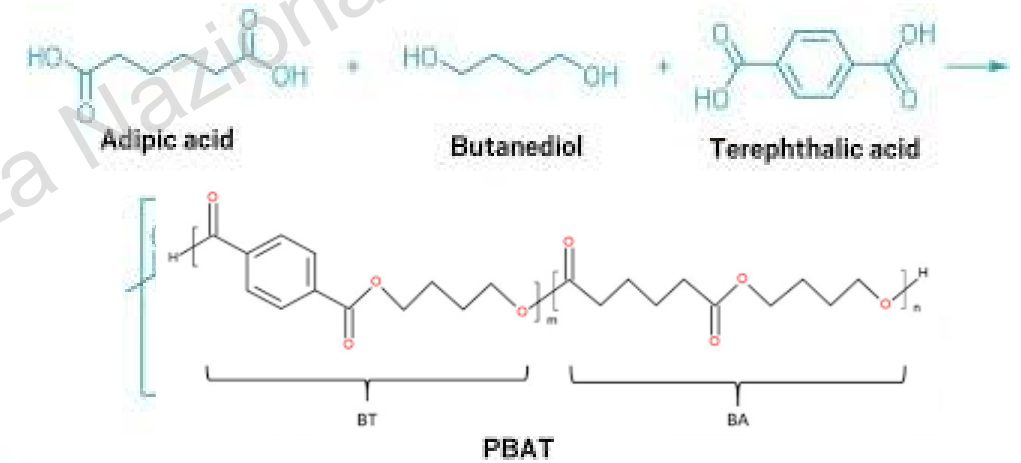
## Acido Polilattico



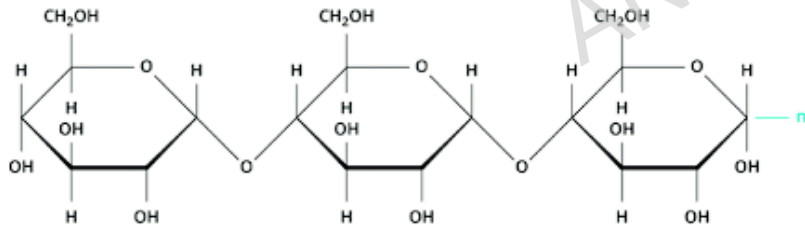
## PHA (PHB/PHBV)



## PBAT



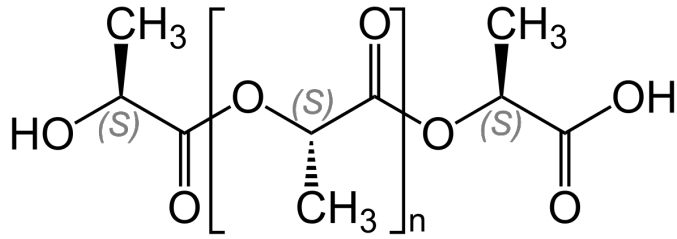
## SCPC (starch-containing polymer compounds)



## Processo di alcolisi: PLA

### Poliolo (4/1)

**PLA**



**Waste**

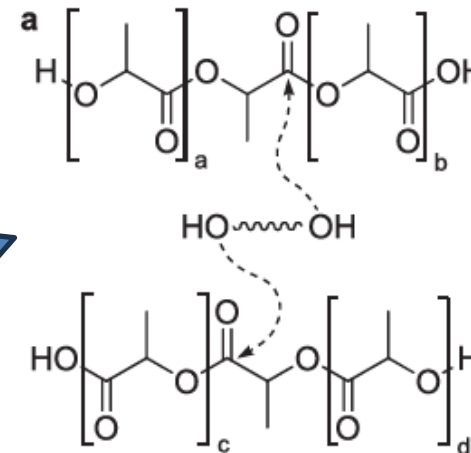
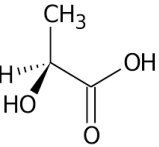


*Alcoholysis process*

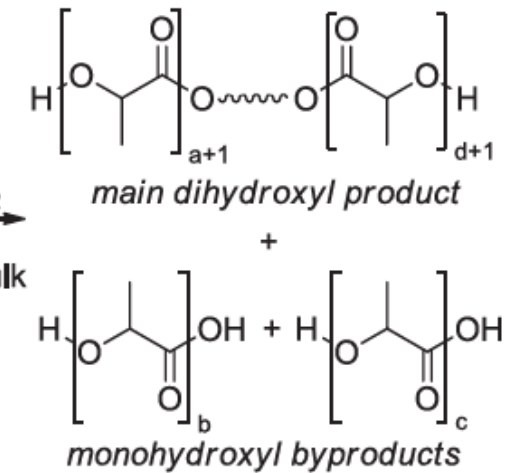


*Product*

| Viscosity<br>[mPa·s] | Hydroxyl<br>value<br>[mg <sub>KOH</sub> /g] | Acid value<br>[mg <sub>KOH</sub> /g] |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4863                 | 248                                         | 10                                   |



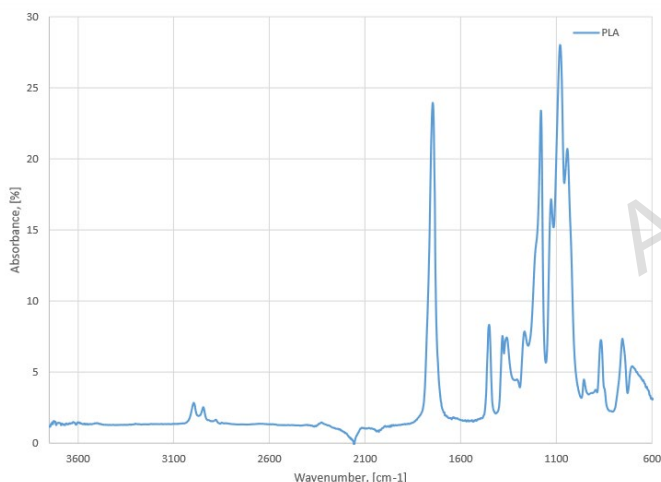
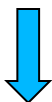
$\text{Sn}(\text{OOCR})_2$   
temp.  
solvent or bulk



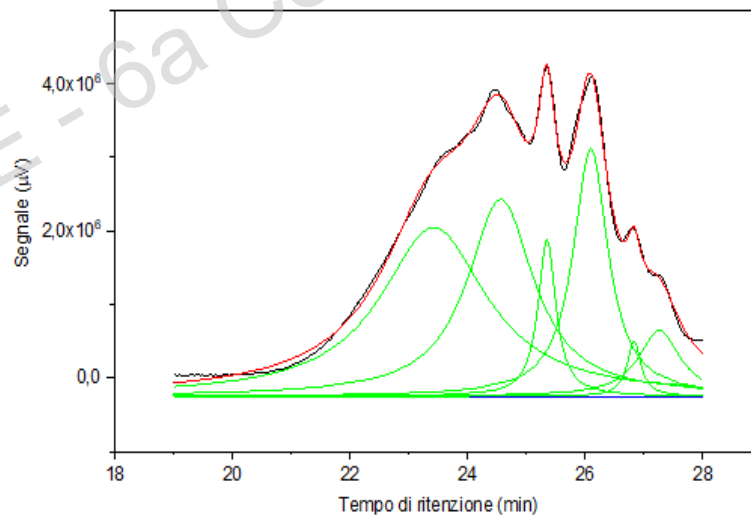
# CARATTERIZZAZIONE



*Spettrofotometria ad infrarossi in  
trasformata di Fourier (FT-IR)*



*Cromatografia a permeazione di gel  
(GPC)*



*Cromatografia liquida ad alta  
prestazione (HPLC)*



*Viscosità*



*Numero di ossidril*



## PROVA IN REATTORE PILOTA

**Mix BioPolimeri/Glicole = 2/1**



macinazione



### Caratteristiche BioP

| Viscosity<br>[mPa·s] | Hydroxyl<br>value<br>[mg <sub>KOH</sub> /g] | Acid value<br>[mg <sub>KOH</sub> /g] |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6580                 | 280                                         | 4,5                                  |



Reattore di Glicolisi (La Prima Green Solution)

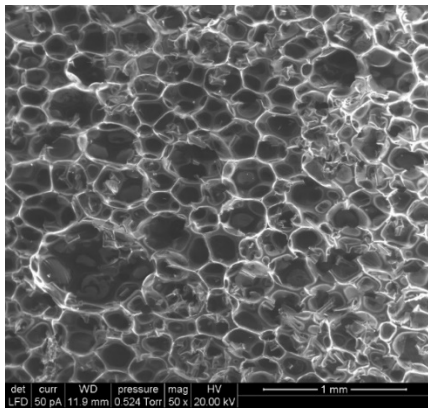


# Formulazioni (NCO index = 250)

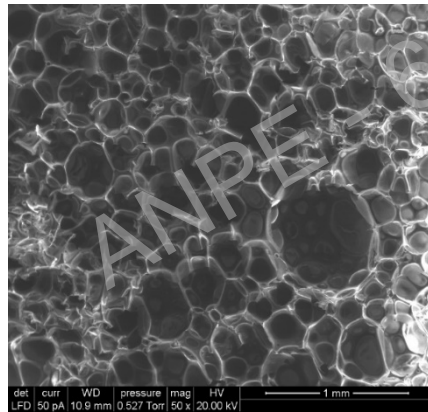
| Componenti           |                      | REF  | 25% RP | 50% RP | 75% RP | 100% RP |
|----------------------|----------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Polioli              | Pol 1 [g]            | 50   | 25     | -      | -      | -       |
|                      | Pol 2 [g]            | 50   | 50     | 50     | 25     | -       |
| Glicolizzato         | BioP [g]             | -    | 25     | 50     | 75     | 100     |
| Catalizzatore        | Cat 1 [g]            | 0.86 | 1.1    | 1.3    | 1.3    | 1.3     |
|                      | Cat 2 [g]            | 3    | 3      | 3      | 3      | 3       |
| Silicone             | Sil. [g]             | 2    | 2      | 2      | 2      | 2       |
| Agente<br>espandente | H <sub>2</sub> O [g] | 1    | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1       |
|                      | C <sub>5</sub> [g]   | 10.2 | 12.2   | 12.4   | 11.8   | 11.1    |
| Isocianato           | MDI [g]              | 217  | 221    | 226    | 213    | 200     |
| Tempi di<br>reazione | Cream [s]            | 29   | 28     | 30     | 31     | 35      |
|                      | Gel [s]              | 48   | 66     | 70     | 65     | 73      |
|                      | Tack-free [s]        | 59   | 83     | 104    | 84     | 102     |

## Caratterizzazione di Espansi PIR/PUR

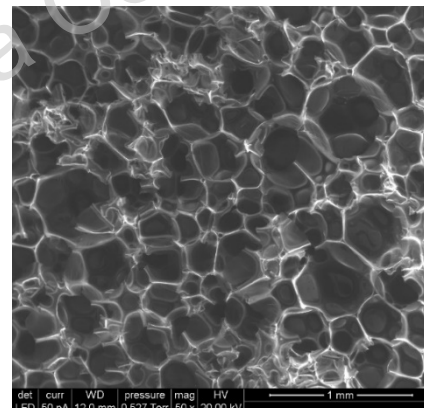
|                   | $\rho$ [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] | $\sigma_{//,norm}$ [kPa] | $\sigma_{\perp,norm}$ [kPa] | Aniso ratio [-] | $\lambda$ [mW/(m·K)] | d [μm] |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|
| <b>REF</b>        | 40.4                        | 318±5                    | 141±4                       | 2.25            | 25.0±0.2             | 136±23 |
| <b>25 % BioP</b>  | 39.4                        | 355±8                    | 134±13                      | 2.66            | 25.1±0.2             | 164±33 |
| <b>50 % BioP</b>  | 39.3                        | 309±5                    | 131±15                      | 2.36            | 25.5±0.2             | 134±11 |
| <b>75 % BioP</b>  | 40.2                        | 372±5                    | 127±15                      | 2.93            | 24.3±0.2             | 130±24 |
| <b>100 % BioP</b> | 40.0                        | 354±12                   | 153±10                      | 2.31            | 25.3±0.2             | 122±27 |



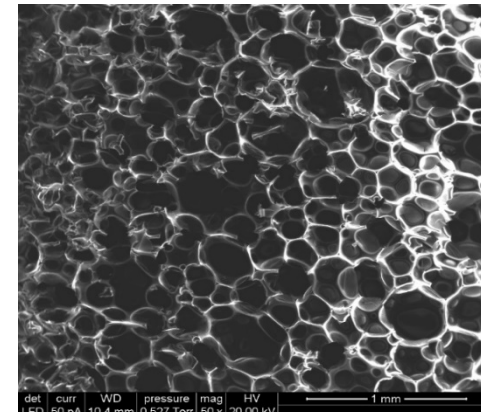
Immagini SEM di schiuma  
REF (50x)



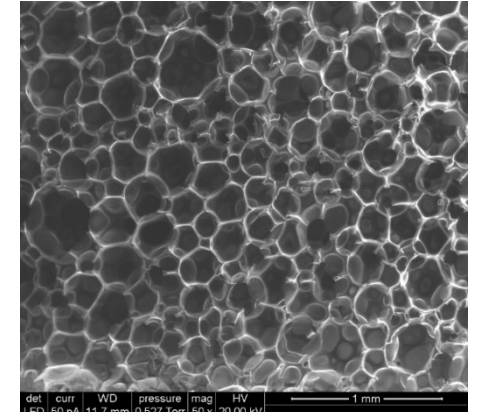
Immagini SEM di schiuma  
con 25% di BioP (50x)



Immagini SEM di schiuma  
con 50% di BioP (50x)



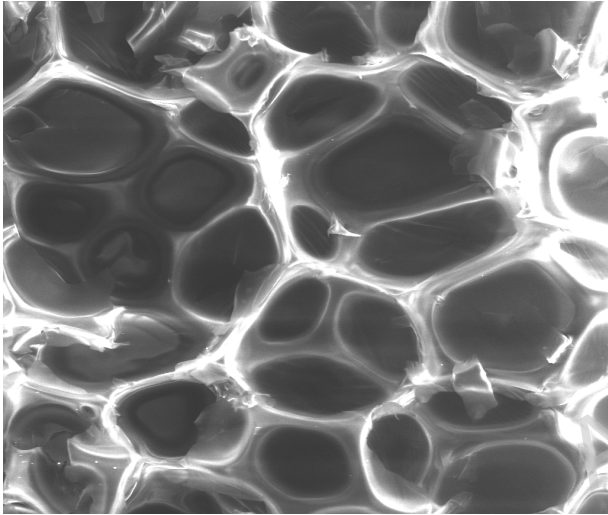
Immagini SEM di schiuma  
con 75% di BioP (50x)



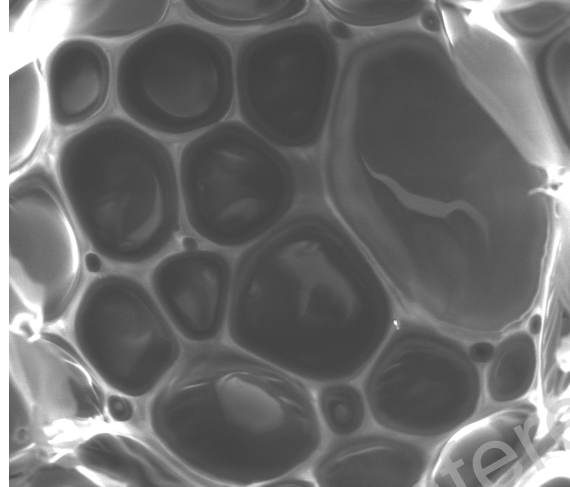
Immagini SEM di schiuma  
con 100% di BIOP (50x)



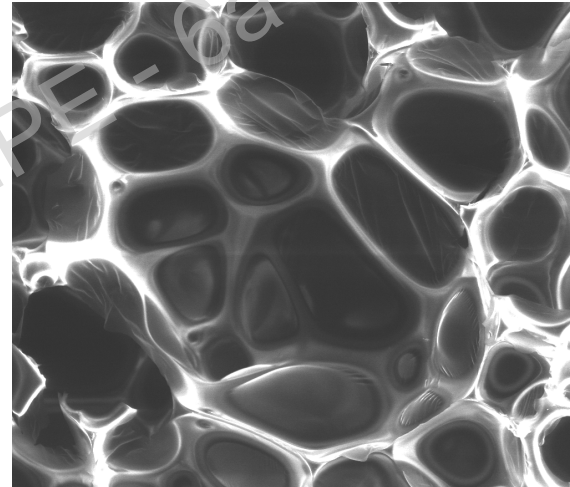
## Immagini SEM Espansi PIR/PUR



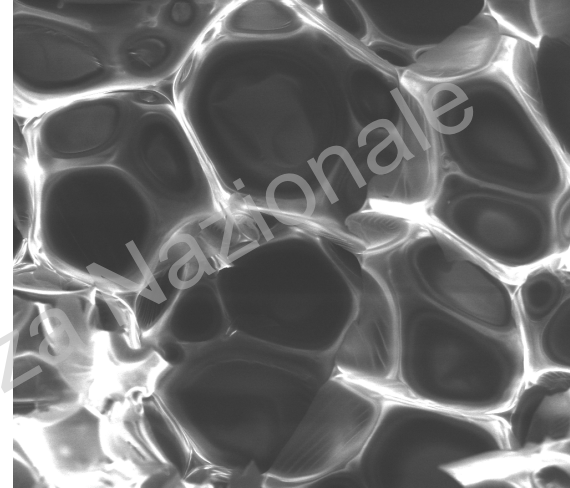
*Immagini SEM di schiuma REF (200x)*



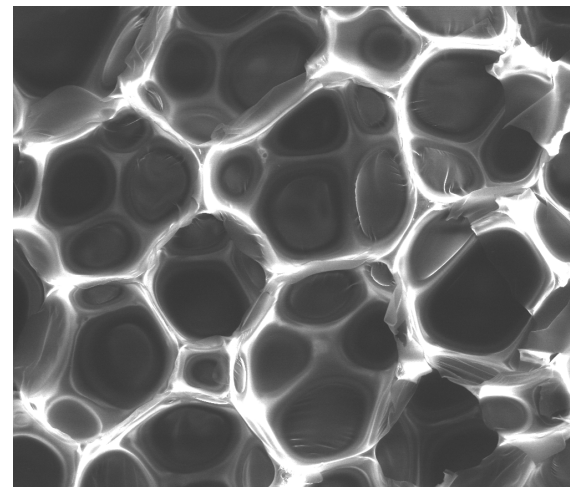
*Immagini SEM di schiuma con 25%  
di poliolo da riciclo (200x)*



*Immagini SEM di schiuma con 75%  
di poliolo da riciclo (200x)*



*Immagini SEM di schiuma con 50%  
poliolo da riciclo (200x)*



*Immagini SEM di schiuma con 100%  
poliolo da riciclo (200x)*





**GRAZIE PER  
L'ATTENZIONE**

