

Compatibilizing PP and PET – an approach for recycling of unseparable plastic streams

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Overview

Introduction

- Short status of plastics recycling in Europe
- Upcoming challenges
- Why blends? the motivation behind
- Compatibilising the phases

Materials & Methods

Results & Discussion

- Influence of formulation
- Influence of processing route
- Stability of blend phase distribution

Conclusions













- Plastics recycling is an important business in Europe
 - annual post-consumer plastics waste is approx. 25 million tonnes



source: Plastics the facts 2016, www.plasticseurope.org





In 2014, landfilling was still the 1st option in many EU countries. In general, countries with landfill ban achieve higher



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- What will be the next steps?
- EU legislation sets new goals with the new regulations
 - recycling quote: 50% from 2025, 55% from 2030 for plastics packaging
 - collection quote of 77% for plastic bottles from 2025, 90% from 2029
 - mandatory minimum recyclate content in bottles of 25% from 2025
 - fee for not recyclable plastics packaging of 800 €/t from 2021
 - anti-littering: producers have to pay for cleaning
 - ban of some single use plastics
- the question is how to reach that?





in Austria:

- bottles are already well collected (71%) and recycled, but these are only a small share of the set target of 50% overall packaging recycling quote
- other applications are still underdeveloped in regard to mechanical recycling
 - also due to lack of incentive for commercial waste
- also, some products are said to be non-recyclable, especially multilayer materials





- tailoring properties via multimaterial combinations is a widespread approach in packaging films to fulfil the different requirements
- in film production, off spec rolls and edge trim represent high volumes (although only low percentage of the production itself) which cannot be re-used due to incompatibility









Compatibilisation

 for binary blends, adding bi- or multifunctional materials, which can interact with both material phases present, improve materials properties due to reducing dispersed phase size









Compatibilisation

 is also possible for multiphase systems, the compatibilizer has to be adjusted to the blends components









Aim of the work

- investigate the effects of composition and processing on the properties of PP-PET blends
 - with and without compatibilisation
 - processed via twin and single screw extrusion
- to better understand the mechanisms taking place in this blend system









Materials & Methods









Materials	
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Blend constituent	MFR/MVR (@ 2.16kg)
PP-2	2 g/10min @ 230°C
PP-55	55 g/10min @ 230°C
PET	40 cm ³ /10min @ 280°C
MAPP	70 g/10min @ 230 °C

- formulations prepared:
 0, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90, 100 wt% of PA6 in LDPE
- MAPP was added as 2 (or 5) wt%, reducing PP share for 2 (or 5) wt% and keeping PET constant





TCKT. Transfercenter für Kunststofftechnik GmbH

Methods









Results & Discussion







 elastic modulus shows nearly linear behaviour due to good dispersion, vacuum degassing is improving the materials properties







compatibilizer improves interaction, vacuum degassing even further







 Unnotched Charpy impact strength shows effect similar to tensile strength







 viscosity increases (MFR decreases) with compatibilisation and even further with vacuum degassing







 morphology confirms findings, shows two regimes depending on the main blend component



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 nearly linear behaviour found again, but MAPP shows only limited improvement – SSE & TSE show similar behaviour







 decrease suspected to be from hydrolysis and incompatibility, MAPP shows some benefit – SSE & TSE show similar behaviour







 mechanical properties due to incompatibility, MAPP shows some benefit – SSE & TSE show similar behaviour







 distributed phase size differences originate from viscosity ratio, MAPP shows some positive effect







Results – Stability of phase distribution

- hot storage experiment (270°C, vacuum, 1 h)
- phase size distribution is stabilized with a compatibiliser, also after hot storage (thermodynamic equilibrium)





Results – Stability of phase distribution

 phase size distribution is stabilized with a compatibiliser, but is coarse compared to other compatibilised blends









Results – Stability of phase distribution

 limited effect of compatibilizer may be due to limited number of MAH-groups in the MAPP or limited bonding sites with the PET







Conclusions







Conclusions

- in the blend system PP-PET
 - quasi-static properties are relatively high due to the mixing intensity of TSE
 - additional improvement is found with the addition of MAPP and vacuum degassing
 - processing with the SSE shows different results, mostly due to a lack of degassing
 - adding a compatibilizer stabilizes the phase distribution, but the phases are relatively coarse compared to other blends
- in general, for PP-PET-blends, hydrolysis has to be considered in addition to compatibility issues
- this shows that for the material mixture, recycling is possible, although pre-processing steps have to be considered for proper post-consumer recycling



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Thank you for your attention!

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