



# PL<sup>♻️</sup>ST2bCLE<sup>♻️</sup>NED

1 February 2022  
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# OVERVIEW CIRCULAR PLASTICS @ TNO



1  
SYSTEM INTEGRATION,  
VALUE CHAIN DESIGN AND  
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT



2  
DESIGN FOR  
CIRCULARITY



3  
SORTING &  
WASHING



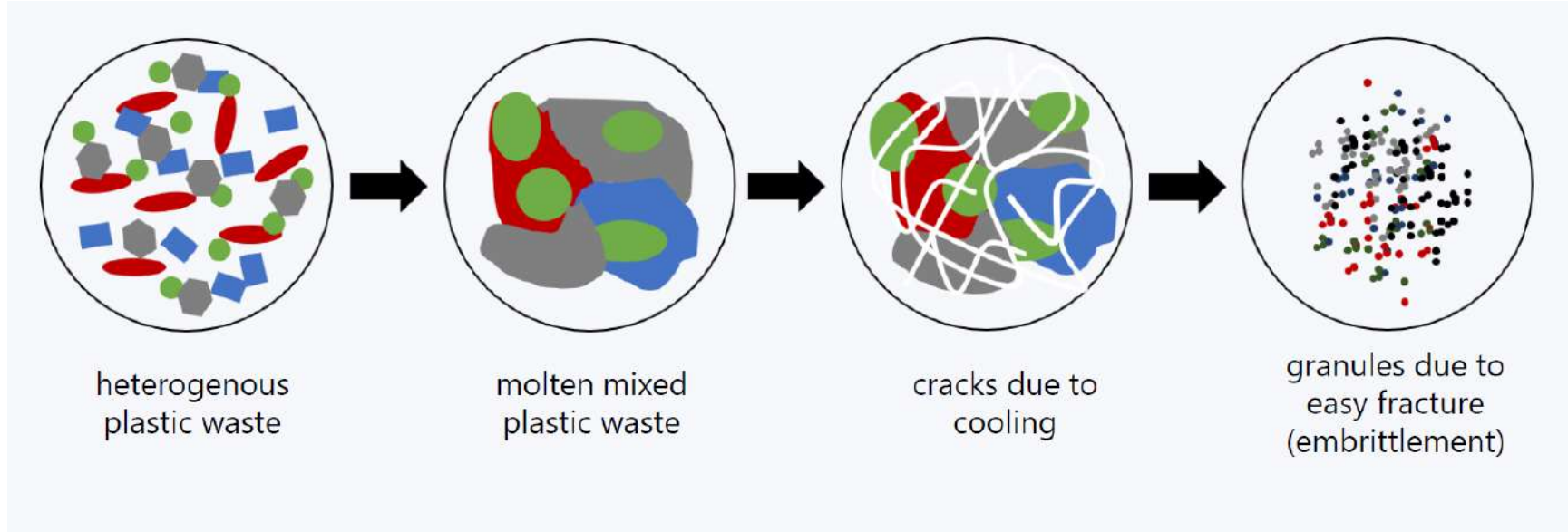
4  
RECYCLING:  
- THERMOCHEMICAL  
RECYCLING  
- DEPOLYMERISATION  
- DISSOLUTION



5  
MICROPLASTICS

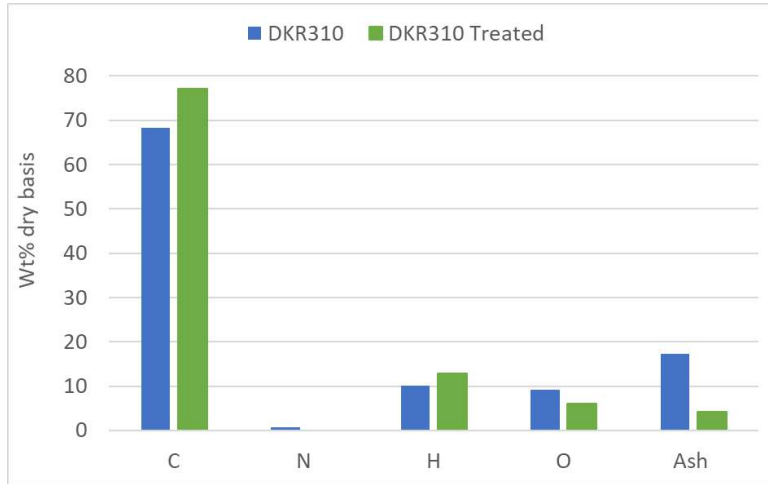
### 3. SORTING AND WASHING

#### TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT: UPWASH – CONCEPT



### 3. SORTING AND WASHING

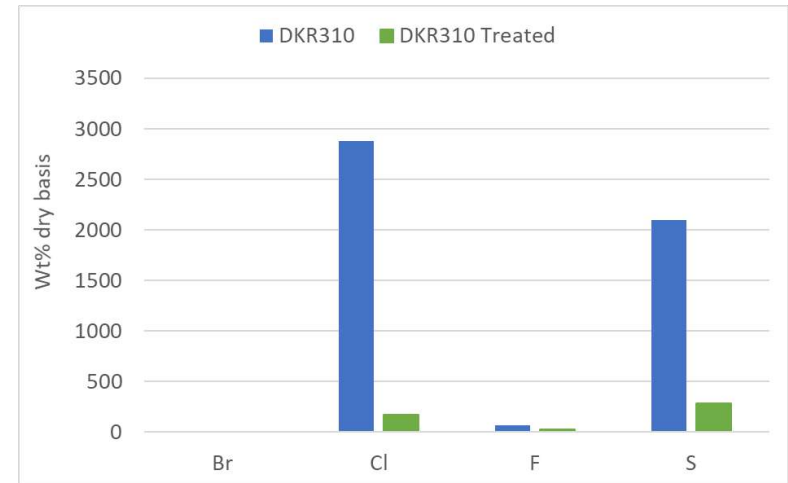
#### TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT: UPWASH – TYPICAL RESULT



Strong reduction on ash composition upon treatment

Reduction of the organics fraction (O content)

Strong reduction of Cl and S upon treatment



# › 4. RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

## ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

### TECHNO-ECONOMIC & STRATEGIC BUSINESS ANALYSIS

- › Techno-economic Feasibility studies
- › Market analysis and benchmarking
- › Business analysis

### TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

- › Waste pre-treatment
- › Pyrolysis, gasification, dissolution and chemolysis
- › Various polymers, plastic mix streams, biomass streams
- › Experience with fixed bed, fluid bed and screw reactor technology for conversion of feedstock



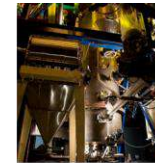
Dissolution



Screw reactor



Bubbling fluidized bed



Indirect fluidized bed



Polystyrene



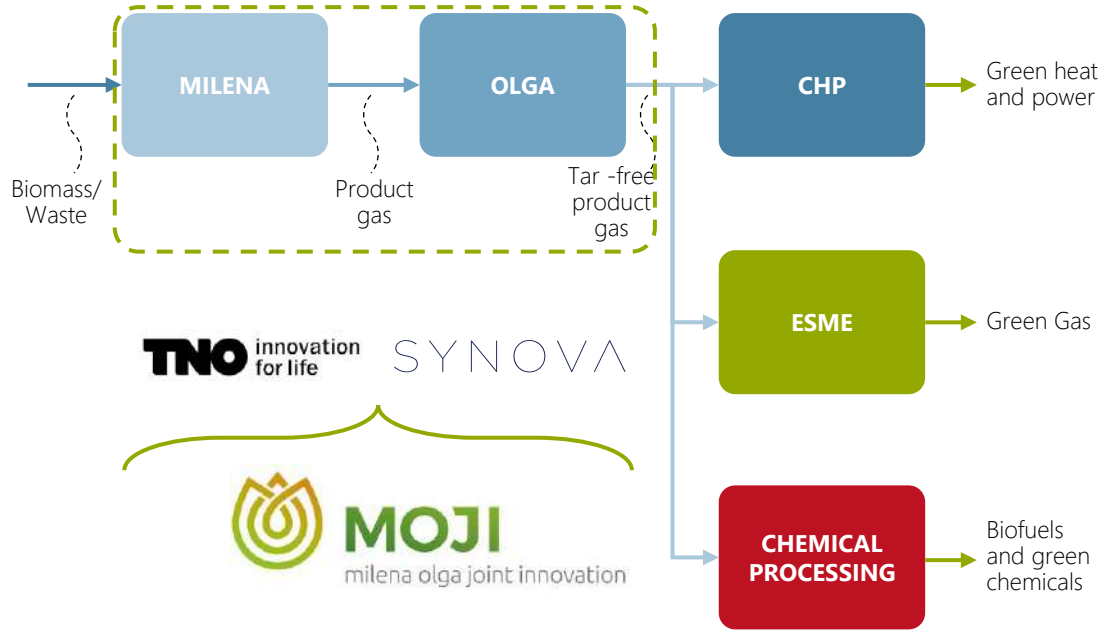
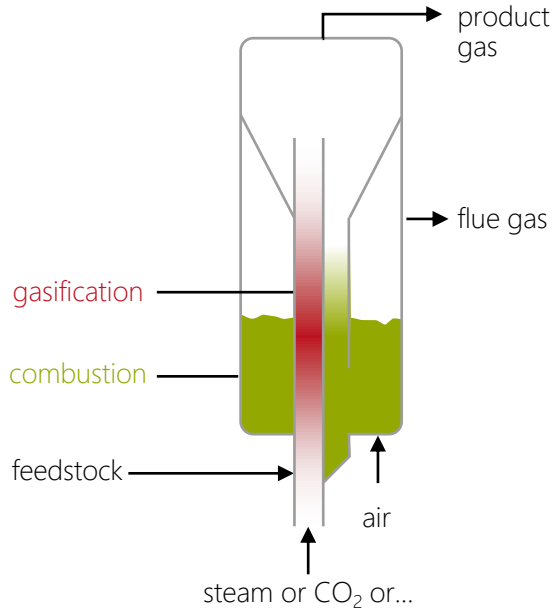
Refuse derived fuel (RDF)



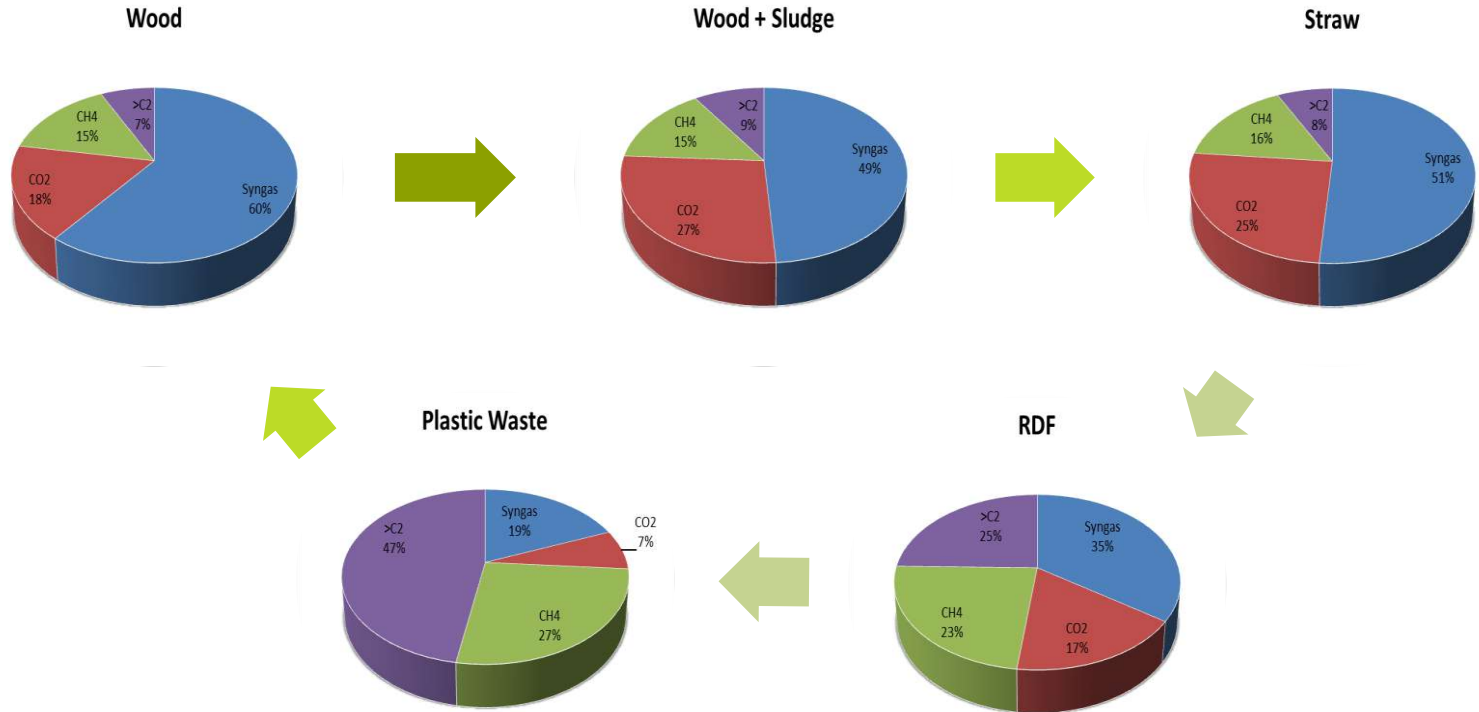
Packaging foils

# 4. THERMAL CRACKING

## A PLATFORM TECHNOLOGY FOR ENERGY AND CHEMICALS



# 4. OUTPUT THERMAL CRACKING VERSATILE, FEED DEPENDENT



All data in volume%, results obtained in lab and pilot scale indirect gasifier @ TNO

# OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

The overall aim of PLAST2bCLEANED is to develop a human and environmentally safe recycling process for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) plastics in a technically feasible and economically viable manner.

Key technologies developed within the project are:

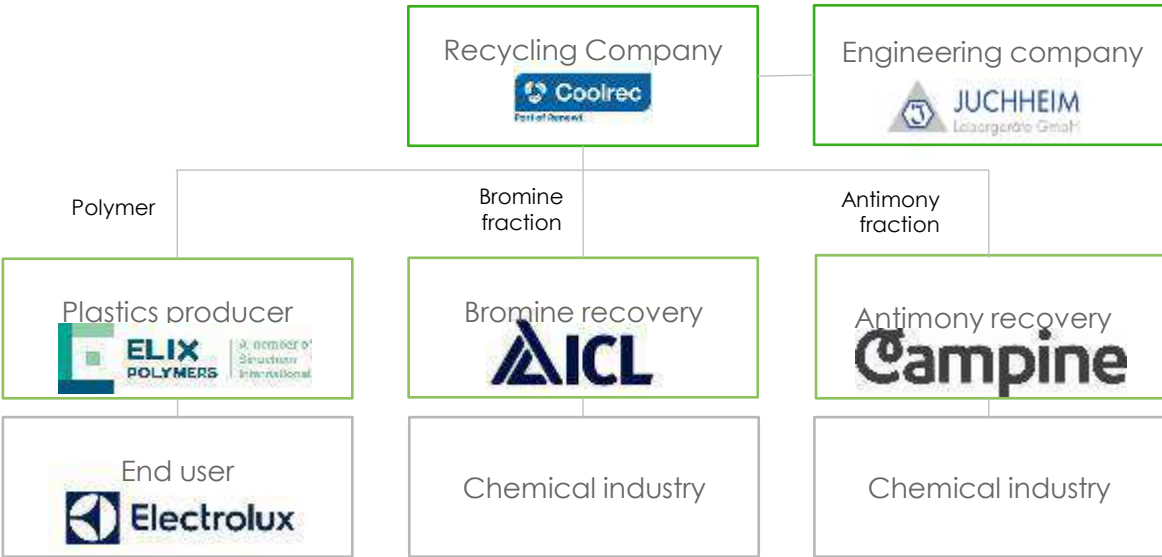
- Improved sorting of HIPS and ABS
- Dissolution of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) plastics in superheated solvents;
- Separation of additives to concentrate BFR and ATO fractions for recycling;
- Energy efficient recovery of solvent and of polymer.





# CONSORTIUM

## Industry/SME



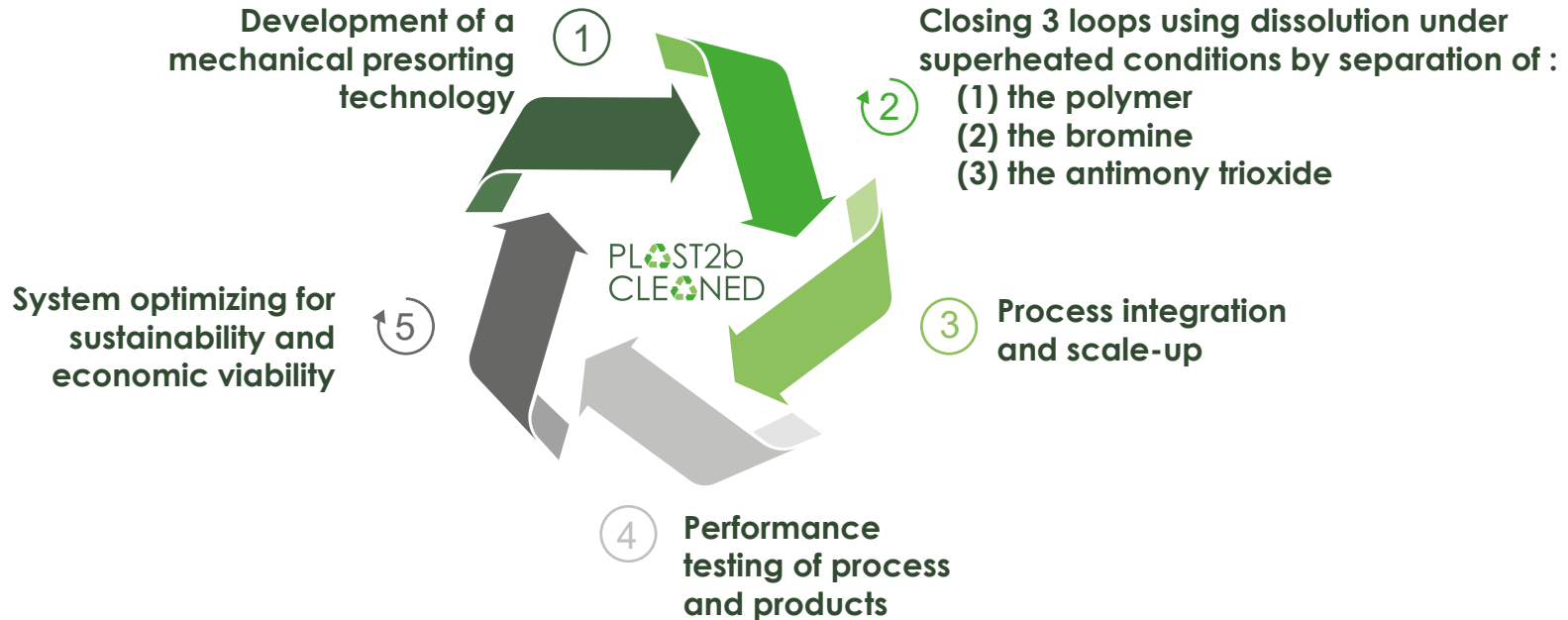
## Research Institutes

Coordinator

## Dissemination and exploitation



The overall aim of PLAST2bCLEANED is to develop a human and environmentally safe recycling process for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) plastics in a technically feasible and economically viable manner.



# Main results obtained

## 1. Pre-processing and sorting:

RAMAN equipment set-up and spectral library.

Measuring conditions with Raman spectroscopy defined for WEEE streams.

**2. Dissolution under superheated conditions:** A process flow is set-up based on >300 experiments. Removal of ATO on specs, removal of Br almost on spec. ATO and BFR recovered to be further processing.

**3. Impact assessment:** better environmental performance and reduced costs by using 50% rABS and rHIPS compared to virgin material in first analysis



# WP1 PRE-PROCESS: SENSING AND SORTING

Aim of WP1: DESIGN A PRE-TREATMENT AND SORTING PROCESS to provide separate and clean polymers (ABS and HIPS) from WEEE streams

- To identify all coloured polymers (including blacks)
- To sort ABS & HIPS for upgrading in other WPs



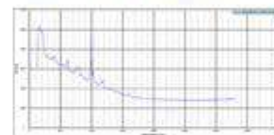
WEEE streams



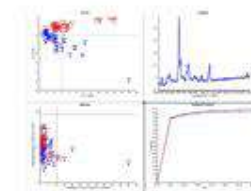
Raman spectroscopy  
(2 lasers)



1) Spectrum analysis



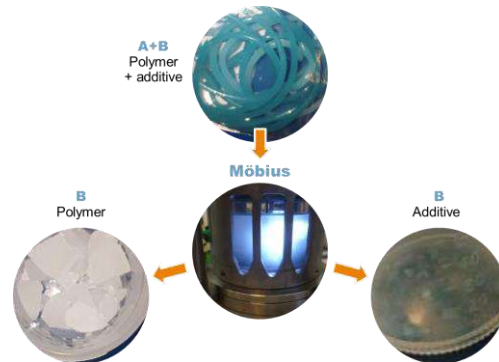
2) Spectral data analysis  
(*Chemometrics*)



WEEE polymers  
classification

## WP2: PROCESS DEVELOPMENT

- Dissolution of HIPS respectively ABS
- Separation of the bromine (Brominated Flame Retardants, BFRs) and antimony trioxide (ATO) additives
  - With high yield
  - Recovery of ATO with low levels of organic contaminants
  - Recovery of BFRs with low levels of inorganic contaminants
- Recovery of solvent and polymer samples
- Lab scale development as preparation for scaled-up demo TRL 5/6
- Möbius concept



# WP2: PROCESS DEVELOPMENT IN CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN TNO AND FHG

From basic testing in pressurized test tubes to a 100 g/day semi-batch process



TNO

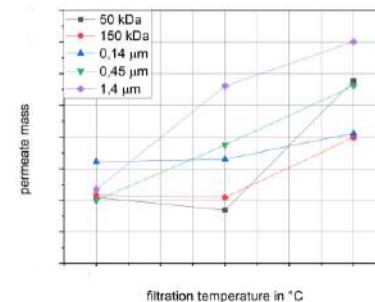


FHG



## Main results

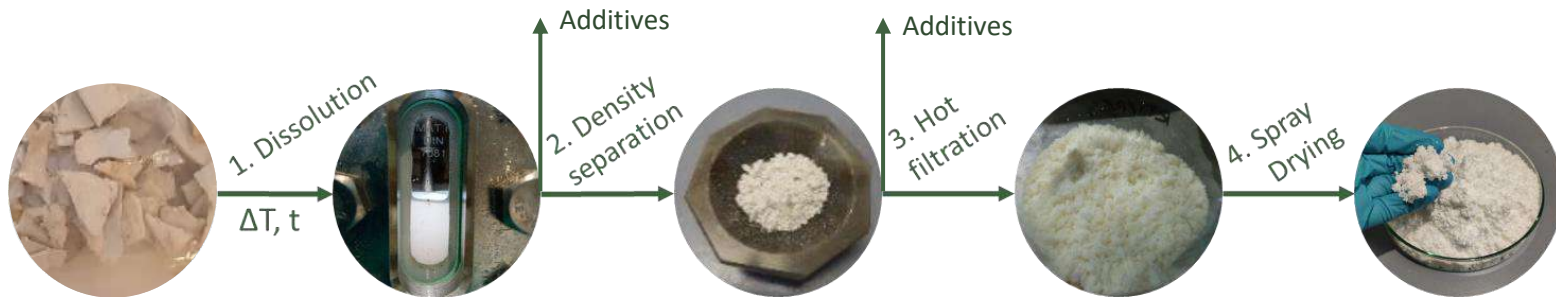
- Process developed
- Dissolution, filtration and sedimentation steps
- Removal of BFR and ATO from polymer on spec
- ATO and BFR recovered to be further processed at partners



# WP3: SCALE-UP DEMONSTRATOR AT FHG - ICT

Goal:

Scale-up the process developed in WP2 to TRL5, focused on one polymer in the WEEE stream



- Close cooperation between TNO – Delft and Fraunhofer – ICT.
- Demonstrator is intended to be an 'open access facility' for the recycling of polymer, bromine and antimony trioxide fractions from secondary plastics from WEEE products after Plast2bCleaned
- Intention of TNO is to scale-up their Möbius technology for other streams as well



# WP4: PERFORMANCE TESTING OF PROCESS AND PRODUCTS

Goal: to assess the effectiveness of the process, and the quality of its output fractions

- Removal efficiency assessment
- Purified polymer quality assessment
- Formulation for end-user application
- Output Bromine and Antimony containing fractions testing



Webinair PRE-1000-1 method by Patrick de Kort,  
Regulatory Affairs Manager for Plastics Recyclers Europe

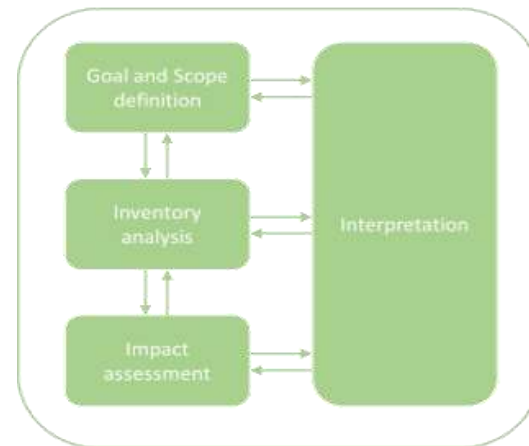




# WP5: ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Goal: Develop a recycling process that is environmentally sound and economically viable.

- Environmentally sound: LCA - Address the environmental impact of a full product system along the entire life cycle (ISO 14040).
- Economically viable: LCC - Address the economic viability by mapping all costs and profits along the life cycle (ISO 14045).



**Waste perspective:** to compare the P2bC recycling method to other recycling methods

**“The End-of-Life treatment of 1 tonne of WEEE plastics in a defined average composition and particle size, coming from a WEEE treatment plant”.**

**Product perspectives (ABS and HIPS):** to compare the benefits of using recycled plastics (and flame retardant) instead of virgin materials

## WP5: FUNCTIONAL UNIT



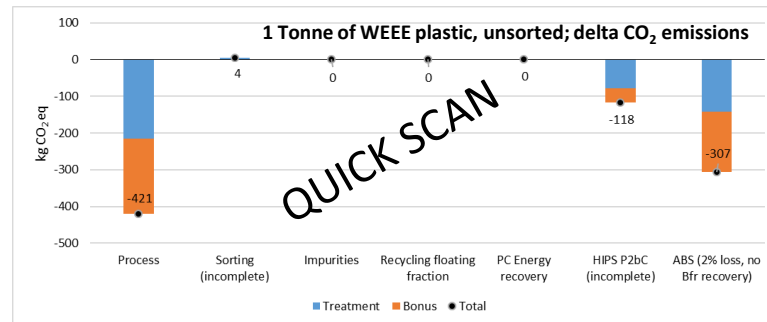
1 external door frame (made out of 0.495 kg **ABS**) of a washing machine with overall running time of 220 washing cycles per year and an expected lifespan of 10 years (7,000 running hours)".



1 inner liner (made out of 5.7 kg **HIPS**) of a household refrigerator's cabinet with overall running hours of 78,840 hours and an expected lifespan of 9 years"

### Main results quick scan

- P2bC reaches a lower CO<sub>2</sub> impact compared to the reference.
- ABS is contributing more to the total impact savings compared to HIPS.
- Life Cycle Costing showed that the use of 50% rABS & 50% rHIPS allow to reduce the costs significantly compared to virgin ABS and HIPS

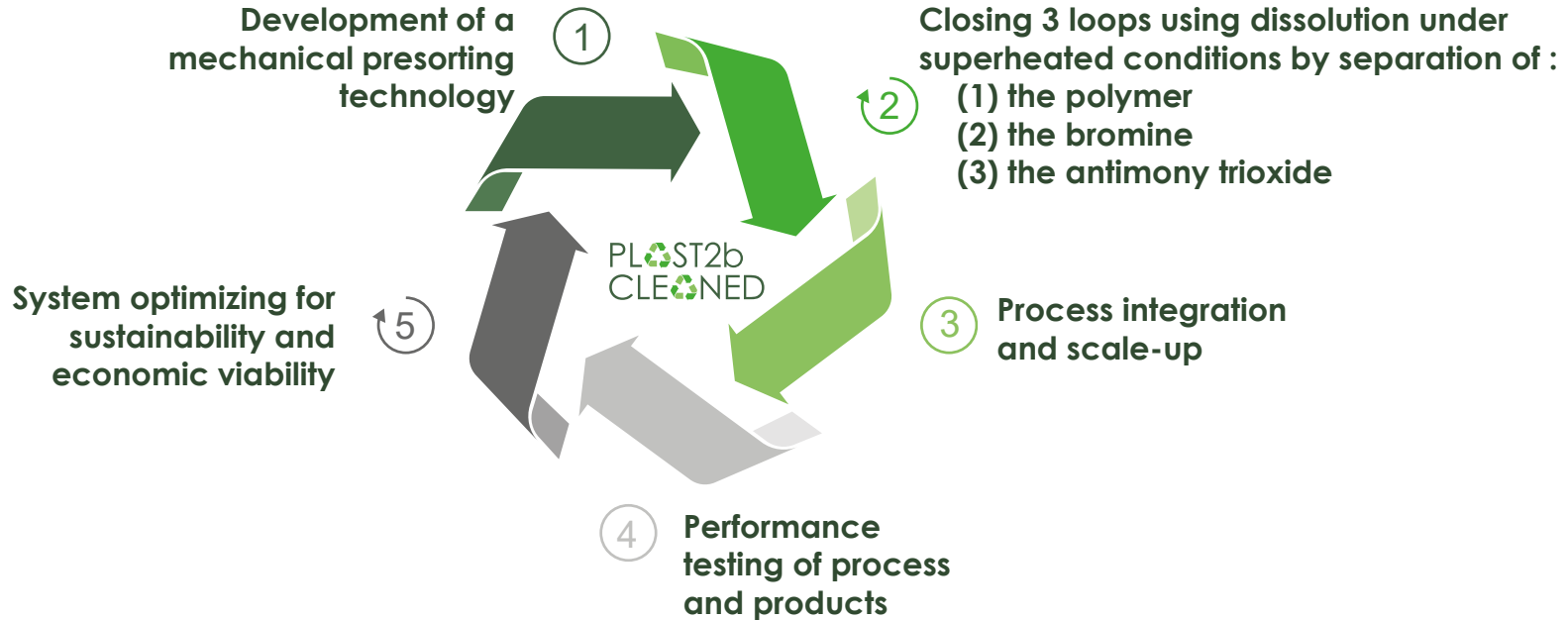


## PLAST2BCLEANED CORPORATE VIDEO (PUBLIC)



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nINFrMGhaj4&feature=emb\\_imp\\_woyt](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nINFrMGhaj4&feature=emb_imp_woyt)

# Summary



# Thank you!

[www.plast2bcleaned.eu](http://www.plast2bcleaned.eu)



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