

# PL ST2bCLE NED

The PLAST2bCLEANED process for recycling of WEEE Plastics 22th February, 2024



This Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement N. 821087



# Meet the speakers



JUDITH KESSENS TNO



MARIANA FERNÁNDEZ
Sustainable Innovations



AINARA POCHEVILLE GAIKER



SEBASTIAN REINHARDT Fraunhofer ICT



LUCIE PRINS TNO



ŠPELA FERJAN TNO



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ROLANDS JAUNZEMS ICL Group



MARCO GARILLI Electrolux



# Webinar rules

- This call is being recorded and we will upload it to PLAST2bCLEANED YouTube Channel.
- All participants have been muted.
- For questions in the chat, please introduce yourself with your first and last name, use the chat box for your questions.
- For any technical assistance, please reach out to <u>communication@sustainableinnovations.eu</u>
- Please note that we'll have limited technical assistance during the call.
- We'll be sending out the recording and resources mentioned in the follow up email to everyone who registered.



# Agenda

Time	Topic	Presenter/panel member(s)
9:30-9:40	Welcome + Intro	Judith Kessens
9:15-10:30	P2BC results:	
9:40 -10:25	<ul> <li>P2BC process</li> </ul>	Sebastian Reinhardt / Lucie Prins
Short break of 5 minutes		
10:30 – 10:45	<ul> <li>Advanced sorting</li> </ul>	Ainara Pocheville
10:45 – 11:10	Impact Assessment	Spela Ferjan
11:10-11:25	Panel discussion	Tom Caris, Rolands Jaunzems, Marco Garilli
11:25-11:30	PLAST2bCLEANED video	Mariana Fernández



# PLAST2bCLEANED

PLAST2bCLEANED introduction Judith Kessens, TNO



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# **MOTIVATION FOR PLAST2bCLEANED (Judith)**





[1] Forti V., Baldé C.P., Kuehr R., Bel G. The Global E-waste Monitor 2020: Quantities, flows and the circular economy potential. United Nations University (UNU)/United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) – co-hosted SCYCLE Programme, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), Bonn/Geneva/Rotlerdam.

- Global E-waste is one of the fast growing waste streams
- Production, consuming, and disposal of ewaste is unsustainable
- Plastic in E-waste, which can not be recycled due to the presence of legacy additives like bromine flame retardants
- The legacy additives need to be separated in order to be able to subsequent recycle the polymers
- In an environmentally and economically feasible manner





### PLAST2bCLEANED

**PLASTt**ics to be **CLEANED** by sorting and separation of plastics and subsequent recycling of polymers, bromine flame retardants and antimony trioxide

- EU project started 1th June 2019, end date: 29th February 2024
- Funded under SOCIETAL CHALLENGES Climate action, Environment, Resource
   Efficiency and Raw Materials
- Total funding: € 4 500 830,00
- 10 partners, coordinated by 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.



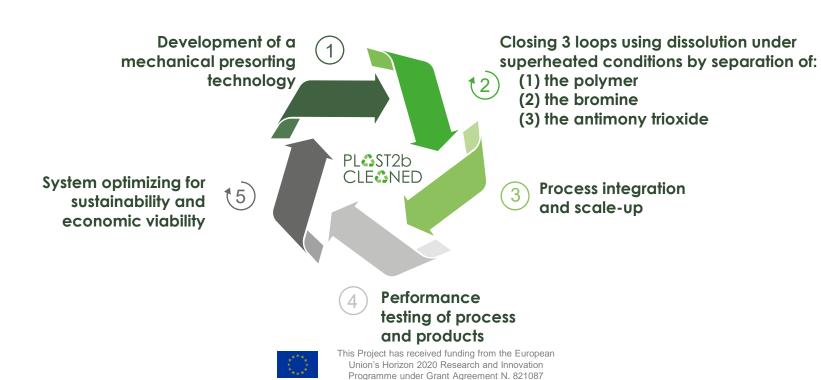




# **Objectives**



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.

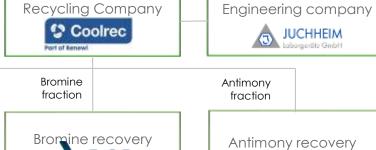


# Consortium



#### Industry/SME

Research Institutes











Plastics producer

Polymer

Chemical industry

Chemical industry







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# **Impact**









kton CO2 emissions saved



Profitability

Recycling of polymers, antimony and bromine flame retardants





# **Team**





# WP1: Advanced sorting



Ainara Pocheville, GAIKER, Spain

# WP2: Process development



Annnemieke vd Runstraat, TNO, The Netherlands

# WP3: Scale-up



<u>Sebastian Reinhardt,</u> Fraunhofer ICT, Germany

### WP4: Performance testing



Ana Rita Neiva, Coolrec, The Netherlands

### WP5: Impact Assessment



<u>Toon van Harmelen</u>, TNO, The Netherlands

WP5: Diss., Comm. & Expl.



Mariana Fernandez, Sustainable Innovations, Spain



# PL ST2bCLE NED

The Plast2BCleaned Process

Sebastian Reinhardt (Fraunhofer ICT) sebastian.reinhardt@ict.fraunhofer.de

Lucie Prins (TNO)

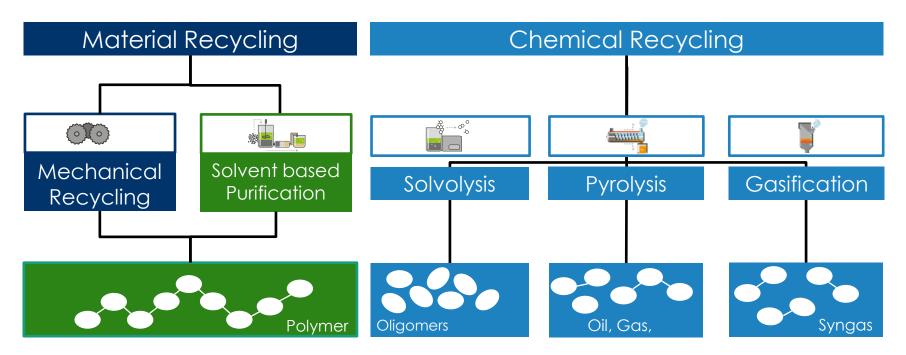
lucie.prins@tno.nl



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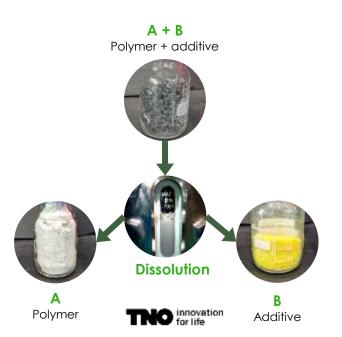
## **OVERVIEW OF RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES**







# DISSOLUTION



#### Main characteristics

- Use a single low-boiling solvent above the boiling point
- Pressurised system
- Dissolve the polymer in the plastic
- Thereby release additives
- Remove additives from the polymer
- Recover polymer, additives and recycle solvent

#### Main benefits

- Energy efficient process
- Potential for high-quality polymers: value retention
- Potential to also recover additives for recycling



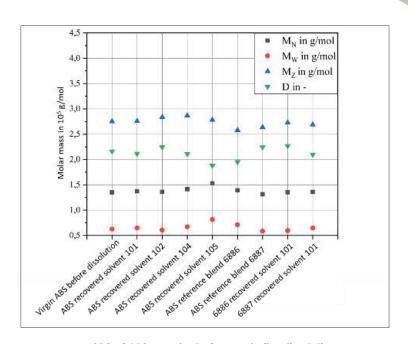


# DISSOLUTION

- The polymer is not changed during dissolution, chain length is not affected by the process
- Additives such as Bromine flame retardants dissolve and antimony trioxide is suspended in solution
- Dissolution trials on real waste plastics in kg scale showed an insoluble fraction of ~2%.



Aluminium foil, paper, metals, insoluble plastics from coarse filtration



SEC of ABS samples before and after dissolution

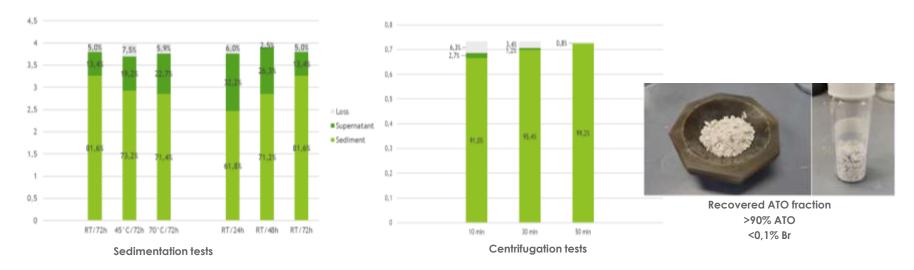




# **REMOVAL OF ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE**

#### Removal of ATO by density separation

 Density separation tests along multiple approaches (sedimentation, centrifugation, decanter centrifuge) showed good separation on reference substrate (>99% removal)







# **REMOVAL OF ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE**

- Antimony trioxide (ATO) will not dissolve → particles are suspended
- Due to high density (5.2 g/cm³) ATO shows sedimentation behavior (but low particle size [0.9 1.2µm] makes for slow sedimentation)



**Dissolved HiPS** 



Dissolved HiPS containing ATO



Sedimentation after 72 hours



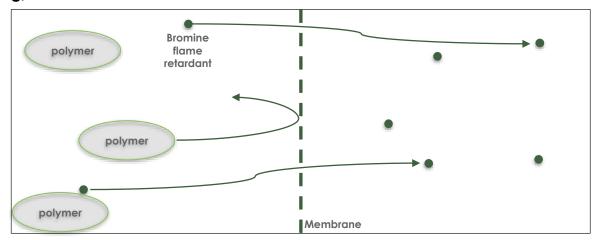
Supernatant of centrifugation experiment after 10 min, 30min, 50min





### REMOVAL OF BROMINE FLAME RETARDANT

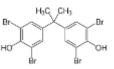
- Dissolved bromine flame retardants (BFRs) show molar masses in magnitude of ~1000 g/mol.
- Dissolved ABS has average weighted mass Mw between 100.000 300.000 g/mol



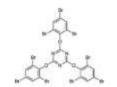
BFR pass through membrane while larger polymer gets rejected



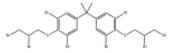
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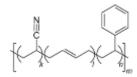
TBBPA Mw = 544g/mol



TTBP-TAZ Mw = 1067g/mol



TBBPA-DBPE Mw = 944g/mol



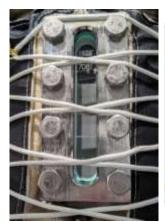
 $ABS = \sim 100.000 - 300.000 \text{ g/mol}$ 



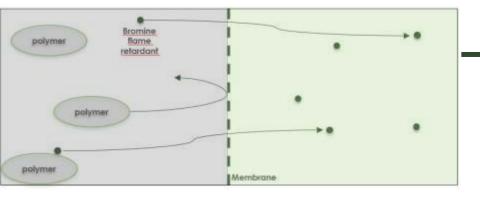
# REMOVAL OF BROMINE FLAME RETARDANT

### Removal of bromine flame retardant by hot filtration

 The P2BC team developed a hot membrane filtration technology overcoming challenges of high viscosity materials in filtration









Permeate

- solvent



### RECOVERY OF ABS AND SOLVENT

#### **Drying of polymer solutions**

- When removing solvent from the polymer viscosity increases significantly.
- Then solvent pockets form that enclose remaining solvent in the polymer.
  - Drying with oven, rotary evaporator is impossible.
  - Drying with vacuum extrusion is possible!
- The P2BC team tested spray drying as alternative with success

Spray dried rABS





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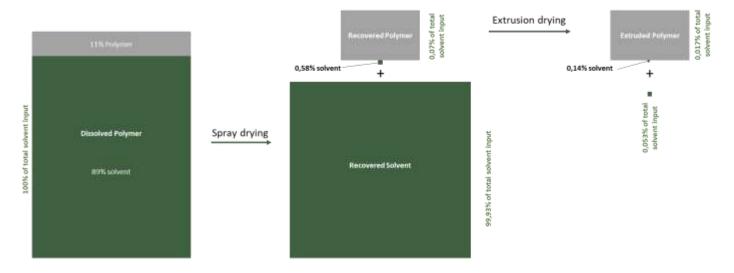
Tar-like viscosity of polymer-gel



### **RECOVERY OF ABS AND SOLVENT**

#### Drying of dissolved polymer-mixtures by spray drying

- Spray drying in one step removes >99,93% of solvent
- With added extrusion drying target specifications can be met (<1.000ppm)</li>

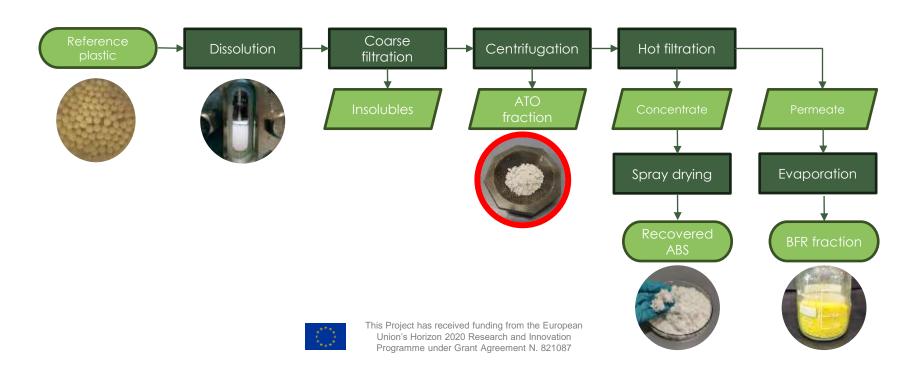




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#### Lab scale testing on reference substrate





#### Lab scale testing on reference substrate

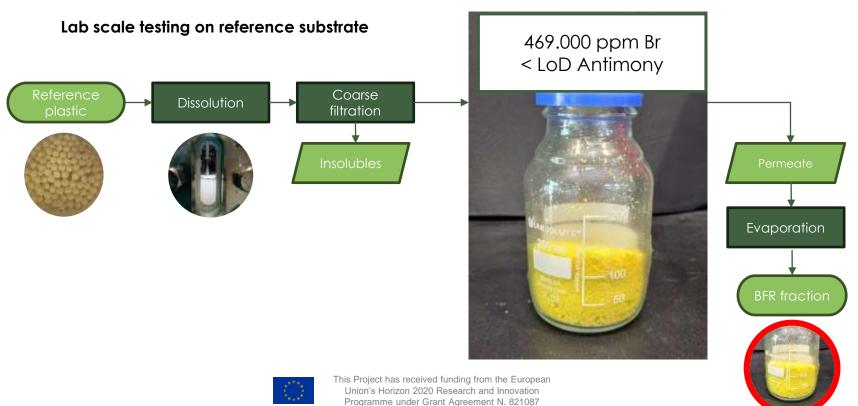




#### Lab scale testing on reference substrate

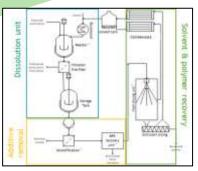






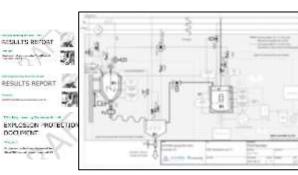


# **Process development and Scale-up**













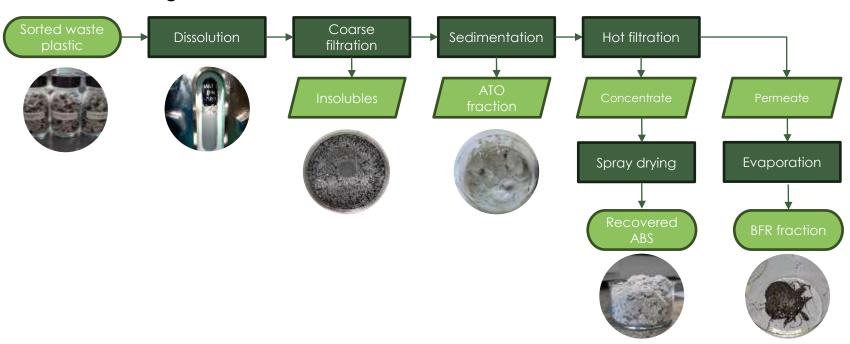








### Lab scale testing on sorted waste



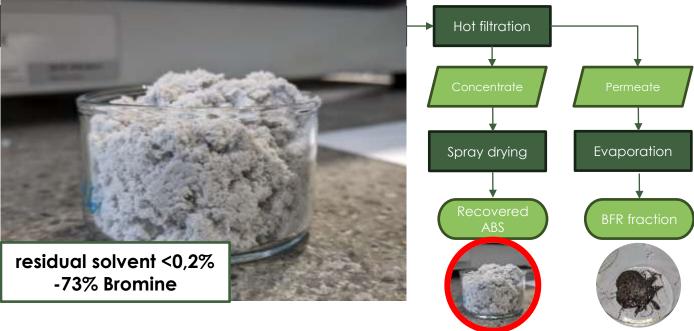




### Transferring process to sorted waste





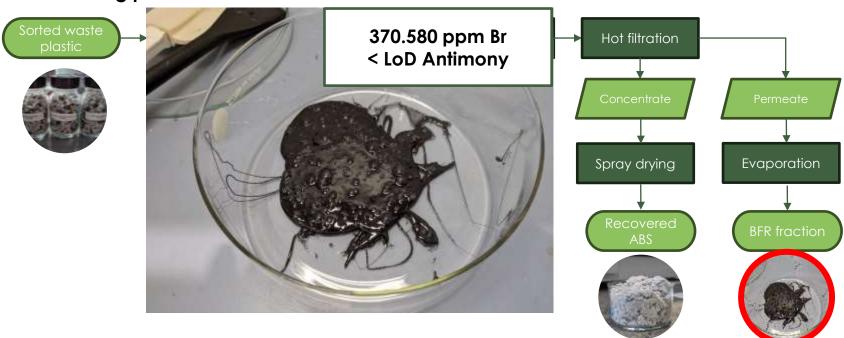




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#### Transferring process to sorted waste





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# Testing at kg scale





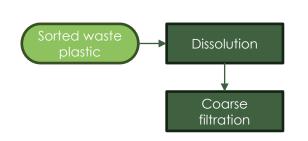








#### Dissolution & coarse filtration





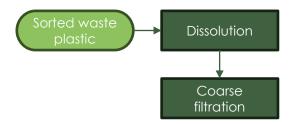


 Sorted waste plastic and solvent are added to the dissolution vessel and heated

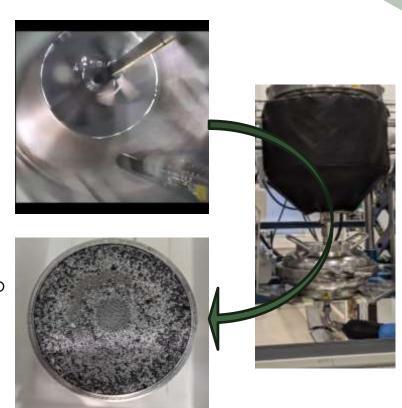




#### Dissolution & coarse filtration



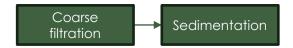
- Sorted waste plastic and solvent are added to the dissolution vessel and heated
- Undissolved material is filtered off







#### **Sedimentation**



- Antimony trioxide with higher density settles in sedimentation vessel
- With dip-pipe the upper phase (supernatant) is moved to membrane filtration

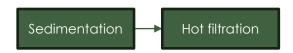


Lid of sedimentation tank with adjustable dip-pipe

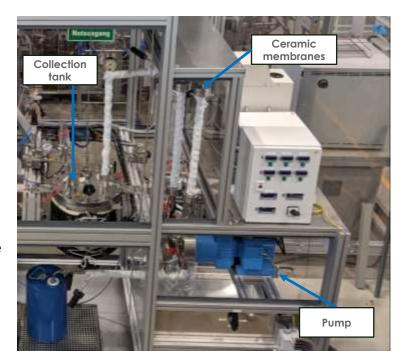




#### Membrane filtration



- Mixture of dissolved polymer and bromine flame retardant (BFR) are circulated over membrane
- Small size molecules such as BFR go through the membrane and are removed with the permeate
- Purified polymer remains in concentrate



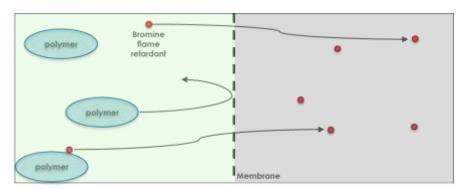
Membrane filtration unit





#### **TRL-5 PLANT**

#### Membrane filtration









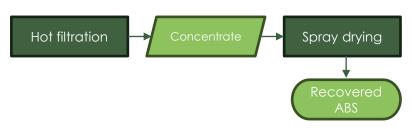
Permeate containing high amount of BFR





#### **TRL-5 PLANT**

#### **Spray Drying**



- Purified polymer in solution is dried by spray drying
- Then spray dried rABS can be reused



Spray drying facility







### **TRL-5 PLANT**

#### **Summary**



Sorted ABS







Dissolution, sedimentation & membrane filtration



Spray Drying











rABS



**AICL** 







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#### rABS passed REACH, SVHC and POP tests









#### rABS provided sufficient mechanical characteristics, except for impact strength

		rABS	Elix ABS E401	Elix ABS P2H-AT
Tensile strength (ASTM D638)	Tensile modulus	2550 ± 18 Mpa	1900 MPa	2500 MPa
	Yield stress	37.2 ± 0.08 MPa	37 MPa	41 MPa
	Yield strain	2.0 ± 0.05 (%)	-	-
	Tensile strain at break	18 ± 4.60 (%)	>15%	>15%
Notched Izod impact	(ASTM D-256)	2.02 ± 3.11 kJ/m^2 (Gaiker) 6.4 ± 0.5 J/m (Gaiker)	390 J/m (3.2 mm)	205 J/m (3.2 mm)
	(ISO 180-1A)	5.87 ± 1.84 kJ/m^2 (Elix)	$30 \text{ kJ/m}^2$	16 kJ/m^2 <i>m</i> <sup>2</sup>
MFI (ISO 1133 – 220C, 10 kg)		27.6 cm^3/10min	5 cm^3/10min	37 cm^3/10min10min

#### → Recompounding to increase impact strength necessary







### **TRL-5 PROCESSING rABS**

#### **Reuse of ABS**





Spray dried rABS











## Moulding trials: prototype production





Prototype production – washing machine door frame

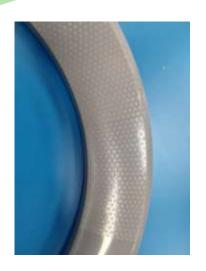


- Same operating conditions for virgin and recycled ABS
  - Some burrs with P2bC rABS due to its lower melt viscosity
  - High gloss maintained
  - No visible defects
- Temperature reduction along the cylinder
  - Moulding improvement
  - Slight increase of pressure
  - No change in filling pattern
  - Burrs reduction
  - More visible welding lines





## **Door frame features**





#### Multi-texture gesthetics frame

- Excellent finish for all the aesthetics (glossy, matt and textured)
- No dimensional change vs. virgin-ABS moulded frame
- No deformation



## Surface paintability





#### Painting test on industrial painting line

- Good paint distribution
- No visible defects
- Unchanged surface tension
- High paint adhesion



## Assembly in built-in WM



**VIRGIN ABS FRAME** 

- No problem during assembly
- No frame deformation.
- No change in screwing torque during fixing to the rear frame

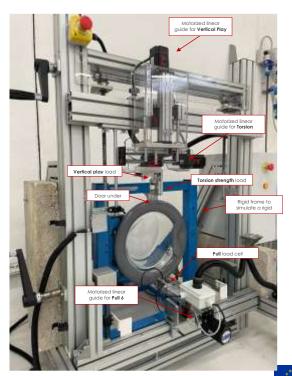


P2bC rABS FRAME

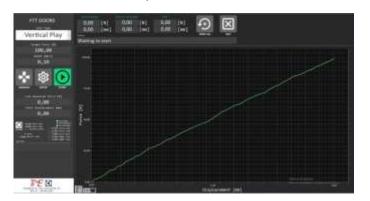




## Assembled porthole testing



- Test as in appliance layout
- Three testing modes
- Results as force vs. deformation
- Mechanical performance not effected by use of rABS





### **Summary**

- The novelty of the Plast2BCleaned process lies in using a low boiling point, single solvent system and adding suitable separation steps for separation & recovery of the additives.
- Antimony trioxide was recovered in high yields (>99%) and adequate purity (>90% ATO, <0,1% Bromine) on reference samples, but not yet on sorted waste samples.
- A hot filtration was established with good permeate flux and no blockage. Filtration tests show a removal of -95% bromine on reference samples and -73% on sorted waste ABS.
- The recovery of polymer provides a dry polymer fraction with solvent residue between 0.1% 0.5%
- rABS passed REACH, SVHC, and POP tests. Impact strength is improved by recompounding.
- 24 prototype washing machine door frames have been successfully produced, with same operating conditions set for a virgin ABS grade
- Frames moulded with P2bC rABS and virgin ABS are dimensionally identical and P2bC rABS frame does not affect the mechanical performance of the full assembled porthole



## PL:ST2bCLE:NED

Pre-sorting using RAMAN spectroscopy and machine learning

Ainara Pocheville (GAIKER) pocheville@gaiker.es





## **WEEE** plastics recycling



#### MECHANICAL SEPARATION

Industrial sorting technologies



Spectroscopy (NIR)

Density separation Electrostatic separation



A LARGE PART OF THESE PLASTICS
ARE NOT RECOVERED

#### **TECHNICAL BARRIERS**

- Incorrect identification
- **High content of additives** (Carbon black, BFR, fillers)
- Complex mix: plastics, PCBs, metals, cables...

Challenge to improve WEEE sorting





## Sorting targets

#### WEEE PLASTICS: Sinking fraction

Heavy plastics: BFR-rich, black

Part of Renewi

- Target polymers: PS~10%, ABS ~ 10%
- Others: PC/ABS, PC, PP, PMMA, POM, PVC



#### SORTING METHOD

- Technical requirements of recyclers
- Quality requirements of end users

Classification > 80% Purity ≥ 80%

 Requirements for automation: short measurement time





## Pre-sorting technology

RAMAN spectroscopy for sensing coloured & dark samples

Raman analysis WEEE plastics  $(\lambda, power, time)$ 



2 Raman spectrometers Lasers: 785 nm & 1064 nm

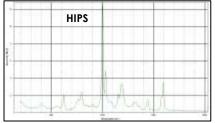
**Less Fluorescence** 

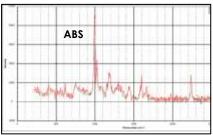


Chemical identification

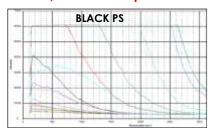
#### **RAMAN spectrum**

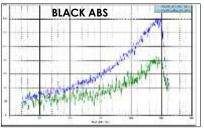
Reference polymers Transparent plastics





## FLOURESCENCE Dark/black WEEE plastics





Difficult to discriminate ABS & PS





## Advanced sorting: RAMAN spectroscopy + machine learning

Classification models for WEEE plastics (TRL 4)

2. Data set

construction

1. Raman spectroscopy

3. Pre-processing spectral data

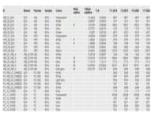
4. Model training (MVA)

5. Samples classification

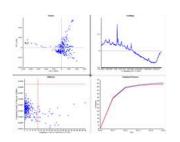
Galker

Raman spectral data Laser 1064nm, t=1s

Representative of the sample (sinking fraction)



Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



Aspen Unscrambler™

Calibration set

√ Validation set

PREDICTION MODEL

CAT 1: HIPS CAT 2: ABS CAT 3: PC/ABS CAT 4: OTHERS

Several models (LDA, SVM) **Different % CLASS-%PURITY** 

> **BEST PERFORMING** MODEL (LDA)

CLASS. (overall) ~ 60% Sorted PS & ABS: CLASS. ~40%, PURITY ~ 80%



### **Achievements**



Design, development & testing of a Raman sorting prototype









TV backcovers & monitors Test set: 180 samples (PS, ABS, PC/ABS, PC, OTHERS)



#### LDA MODEL SCALE-UP

- CLASS: 67% PS & 55% ABS (↑)
  - PURITY (PS & ABS) ~ 45% (↓)



Other machine learning models explored (ANN, RF, GBM, GLM, Ensemble models)

- ✓ Set-up at GAIKER (May 2023)
- ✓ Automated Raman measurements & classification of WEEE plastics

#### STACKED ENSEMBLE MODEL

ABS sorting (vs. OTHERS)

- CLASS. ~ 35%
- **✓ PURITY ~ 75%**



## **Conclusions & Outlook**

#### Raman spectroscopy with Machine Learning in real-time applications demonstrated

➤ WEEE plastic sorting using a laser of 1064nm at 1s.

#### **Several classification models** to sort PS, ABS and PC/ABS from WEEE streams

- > Trade-off: classification/purity rates (80%) were not achieved at the same time
- Black plastics partially identified

#### Further research on WEEE plastics classification using Raman spectroscopy

- Alternative pilot testing scenarios & spectral data processing.
- New technological solutions: to reduce fluorescence, focal length adaptation.
- ➤ Sorting strategies → To increase the purity of sorted polymers.



## PLAST2bCLEANED

Impact Assessment Spela Ferjan



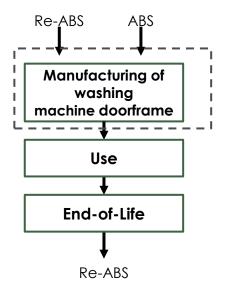


### **Environmental and economic assessment**

#### **WASTE PERSPECTIVE**

## 1 † WEEE (sinking fraction) plastics Sorting 22% ATO+Br containing ABS & HIPS Dissolution Re-ABS

#### PRODUCT PERSPECTIVE

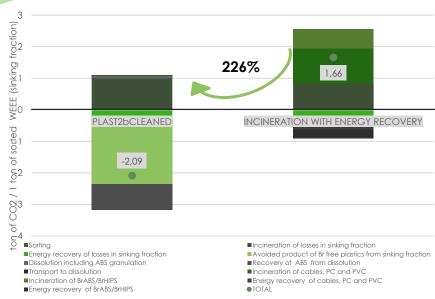






## **LCA- Carbon footprint**

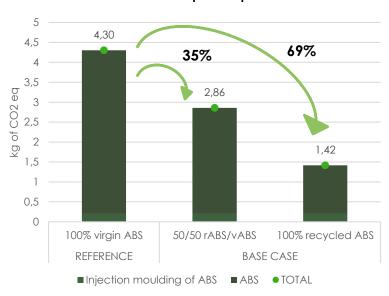
#### Waste perspective



Reduction potential with SENSITIVITY: 188%



#### Product perspective



#### Reduction potential with SENSITIVITY:

- 50/50 vABS/rABS: 24%
- 100% rABS : 48%





## LCC - Waste perspective

Final LCC results from a waste perspective						
Costs for pre-processing & sorting (all valuable sinking fractions; 66 %)		234	€/†			
Costs for dissolution		1,135	€/†			
Costs for EoL treatment of impurities & losses (8 %; 1000€/t)		80	€/†			
Total costs per ton		1,449	€/†			
Total costs per kilogram		1.45	€/kg			
Recovery of ABS (80% valuable output; estimated market price for vABS: 1,70 €/kg)		-1.36	€/kg			
EoL treatment of soluble Bromine fraction (10 %; 1000€/t)		0.10	€/kg			
EoL treatment of Antimony fraction (2 %; 1000€/t)		0.02	€/kg			
Total costs per kilogram		0.21	€/kg			
Costs for incineration of BrPolymers according to state of the art		1.00	€/kg			
Net cost savings in comparison to state of the art		-0.79	€/kg			

The LCC scenario analysis shows a positive economic outcome from a waste perspective (avoiding incineration costs)

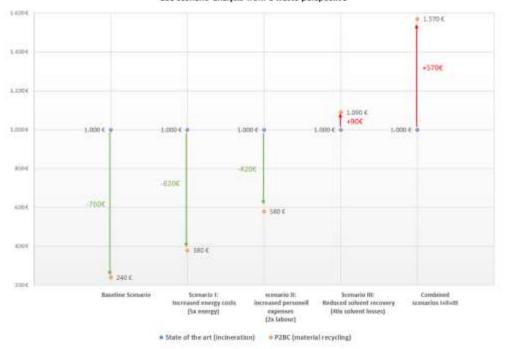


## LCC - Waste perspective

## PLOST2bCLEONED

## The LCC scenario analysis shows large variability / uncertainty

#### LCC scenario analysis from a waste perspective







## LCC - Product perspective

Position door frame	Ecofriendly scenario (100% rABS) Costs absolute [€/piece]	Worst-case scenario (100% rABS with energy, labour and chemicals costs increased) Costs absolute [€/piece]
Plastics	1.00 €/piece (↑ +0.15€/piece)	1.76 €/piece (↑ +0.91€/piece)
Labour	0.35 €/piece	0.35 €/piece
R&D, certification and marketing	0.27 €/piece	0.27 €/piece
Overhead	0.23 €/piece	0.23 €/piece
Investment	0.19 €/piece	0.19 €/piece
Maintanance	0.04 €/piece	0.04 €/piece
Energy	0.02 €/piece	0.02 €/piece
Total (incl. OPEX and CAPEX)	2.11 €/piece	2.87 €/piece
Subtotal CAPEX	0.70 €/piece	0.70 €/piece
Subtotal OPEX	1.41 €/piece (↑ +0.15€/piece)	2.17 €/piece (↑ +0.91€/piece)
Reference (100 % vABS)	1.96 €/piece (+ 8%)	1.96 €/piece (+ 46%)





## PLAST2bCLEANED

Impact for Europe

Tom Caris (Coolrec)



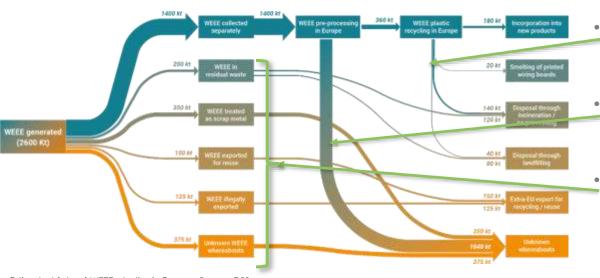


European policies are having huge impact on WEEE plastic recycling





## Potential impact of PLAST2bCLEANED process on WEEE volumes



- 160 kton 'heavy plastics' from EU recyclers
- 1040 kton extra when the plastic waste export ban kicks in
- 660 kton extra when EU collection targets are achieved

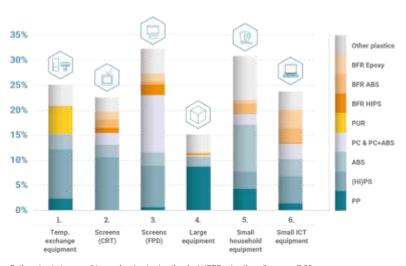
Estimated fate of WEEE plastics in Europe. Source DSS+

https://www.consultdss.com/content-hub/bfr-impact-weee-plastics-recycling-report/



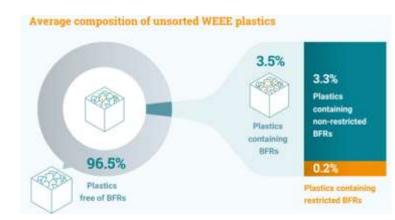


## Potential impact of PLAST2bCLEANED process on WEEE volumes



If EU collection targets for WEEE are met, there is an estimated potential of **77 kton** that can be recycled extra:

- ABS
- HIPS
- Bromine
- Antimony



Estimated share of brominated plastics in WEEE plastics. Source DSS+ <a href="https://www.consultdss.com/content-hub/bfr-impact-weee-plastics-recycling-report-hub/bfr-impact-weee-plastics-hub/b

Recycling rates can increase by **2.5 to 3%** for screens and small IT equipment





## PL ST2bCLE NED

### P2BC panel discussion

Judith Kessens, Tom Caris, Rolands Jaunzems, Marco Garilli





## Panel discussion

#### **Moderator**



Judith Kessens, project manager at TNO, project coordinator PLAST2bCLEANED

#### **Panellists**



Tom Caris
Manager business
development at
Coolrec Group



Rolands Jaunzems
Product stewardship and
Sustainability manager at
ICL Group



Marco Garilli
Plastic Material Expert
at Electrolux Product
Technology Labs.



## Video: Project Highlights

Sebastian Reinhardt, a research scientist, and Dr. Ronny Hanich-Spahn from Fraunhofer ICT share insights into the results of the PLAST2bCLEANED project.

They discuss the development of a specialized plant for recycling WEEE plastics, effectively eliminating hazardous components and converting them into harmless substances, contributing significantly to the establishment of a circular economy.







#### Click here to watch





# Thank you for your attention PLSST2bCLESNED

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