



PolyUrethane Recycling Towards
a Smart Circular Economy

PUReSmart project results - Chemical recycling technologies for PU

Dirk De Vos – KU Leuven

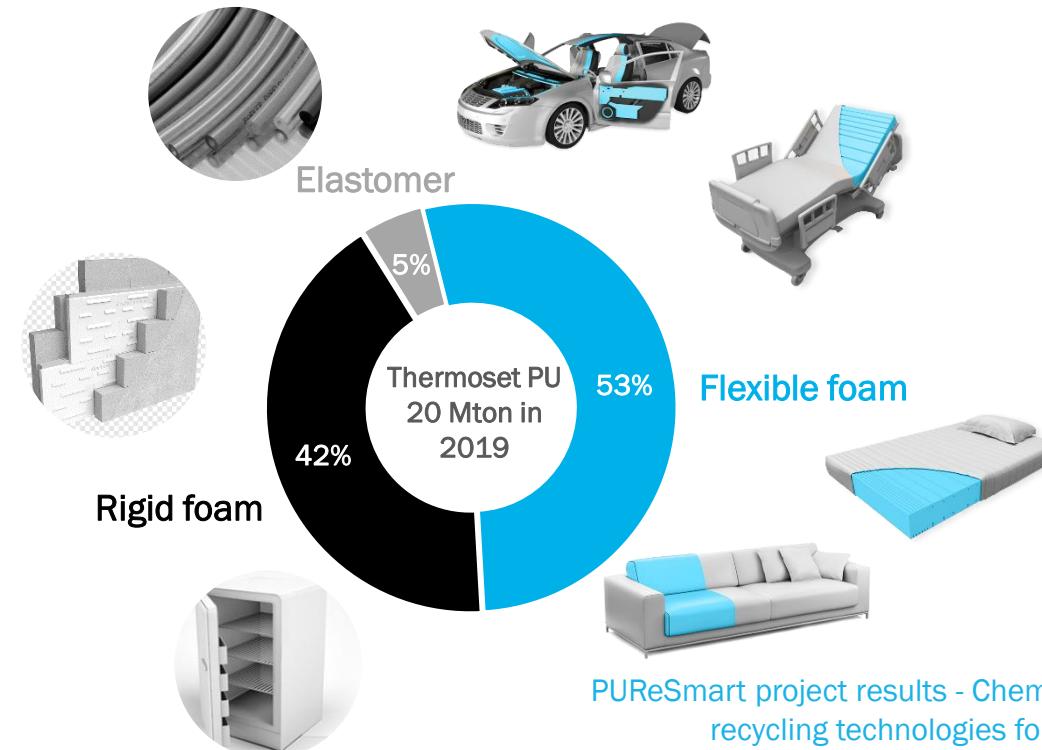
Virtual Workshop –Chemical recycling and plastics
May 31, 2021



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement N° 814543

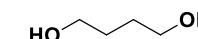
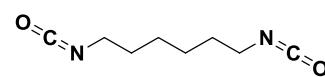
The PUReSmart project results presented reflect only the author's view. The Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

Polyurethane overview



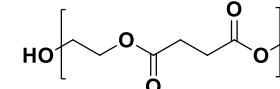
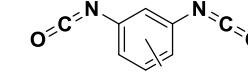
Polyurethane history

hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI)



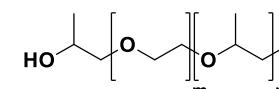
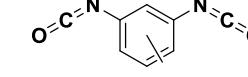
1,4-butanediol (BDO)

toluene diisocyanate (TDI)



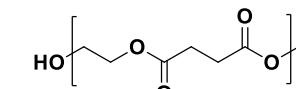
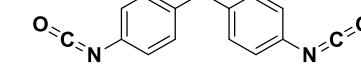
polyester polyol

toluene diisocyanate (TDI)



polyether polyol

methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)



polyester polyol



Linear fibers



Coatings



Elastomer

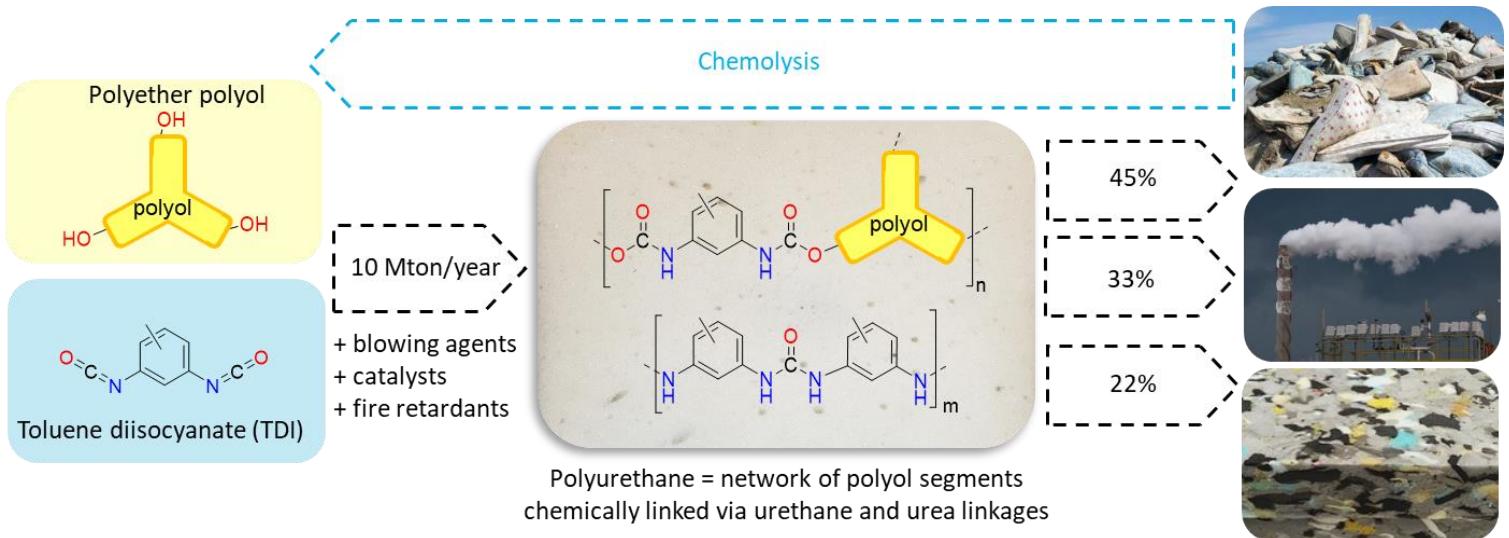


Flexible foams

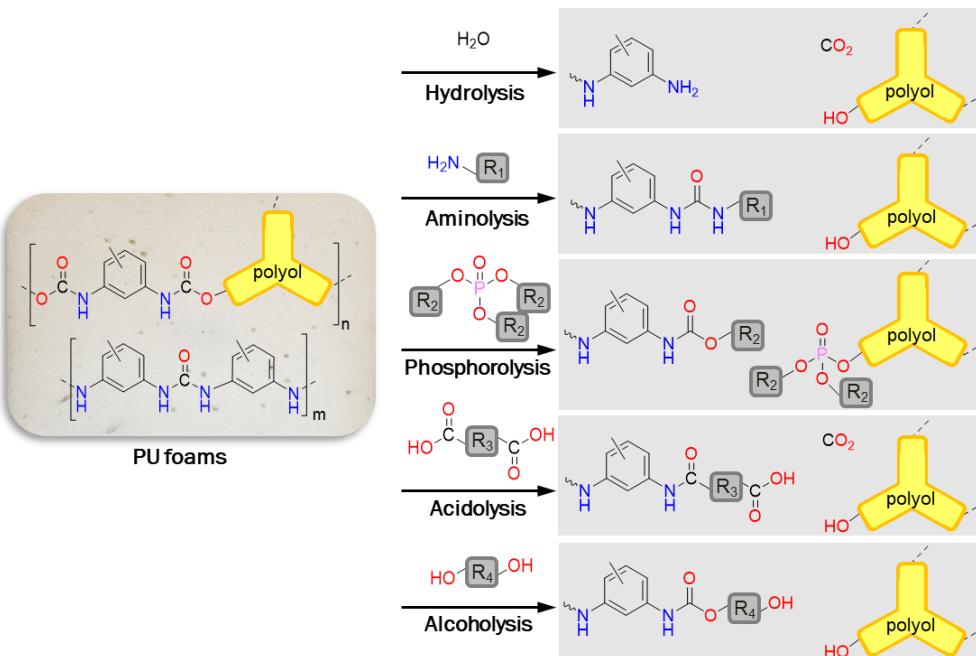


Reaction injection molding

Flexible polyurethane foam



State-of-the-art polyurethane chemolysis



- + Recovery of amines and polyether polyols
- Energy intensive
- Extensive purification

- + Less stringent reaction conditions
- Complex reaction mixtures

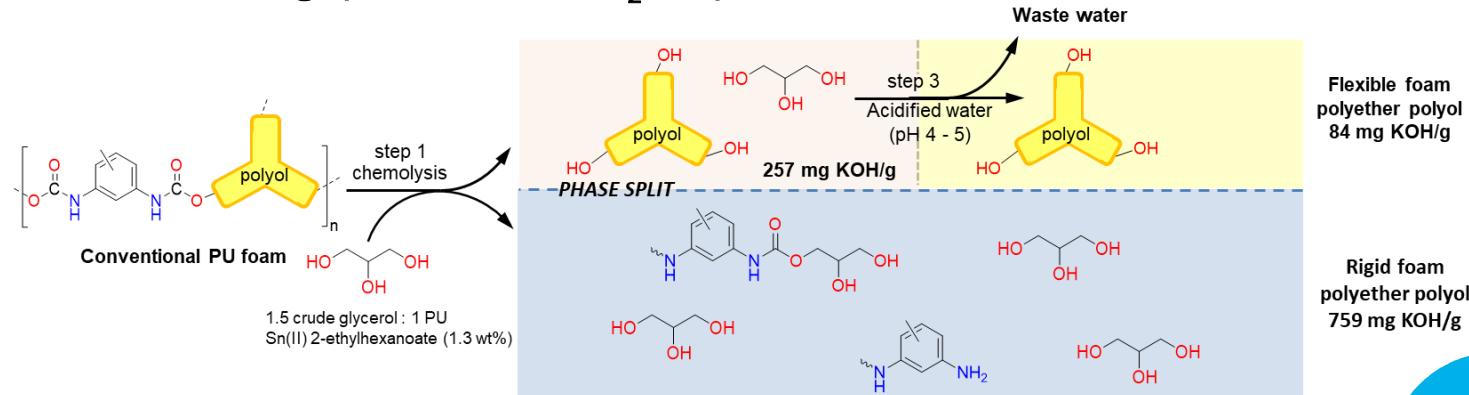
- + Less stringent reaction conditions
- + Flame retardant polyols
- Complex reaction mixtures

- + Low hydroxyl values
- Low reactivity
- Clean PU feed required

- + Split-phase option
- + PU compatibility
- Extensive purification

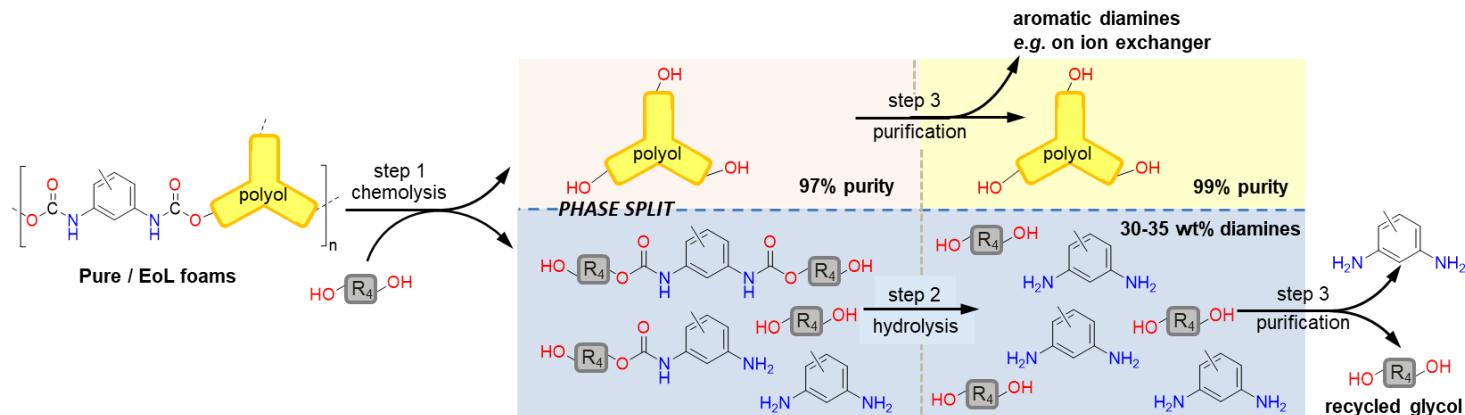
State-of-the-art polyurethane alcoholysis

- Excess input of alcoholyzing agent e.g. glycerol
- Extensive upper phase (UP) purification
- Inadequate lower phase (LP) valorization
 - unfavorable mass balance
 - high process cost + CO₂ footprint



PUReSmart strategy

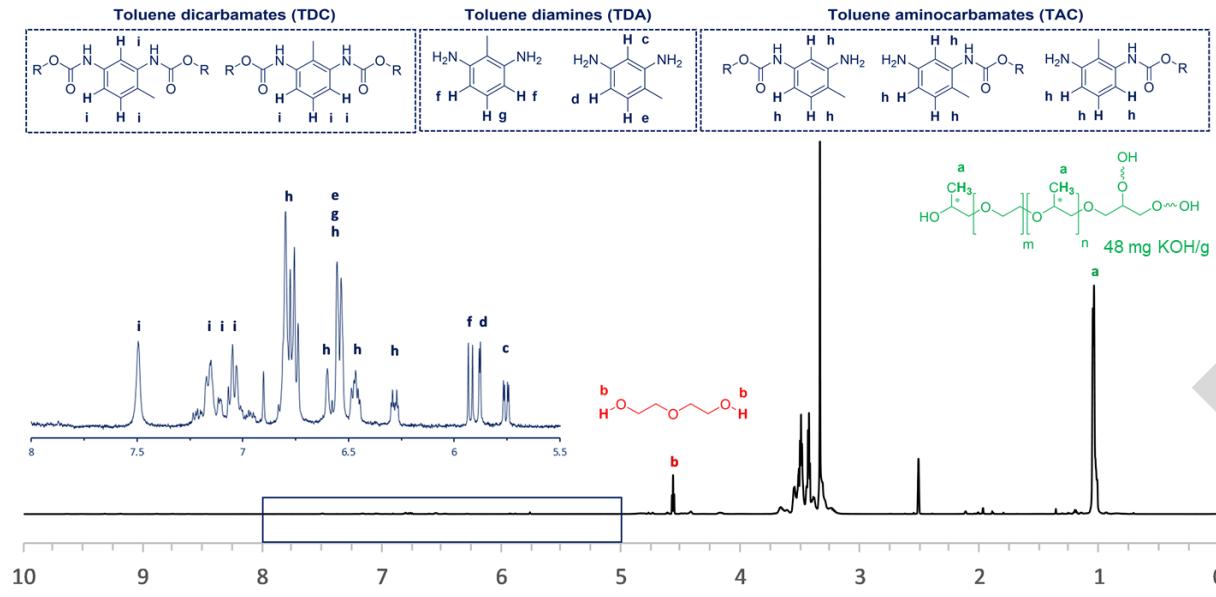
- Catalysts + additives → higher reaction rate
- Alcoholyzing agents → higher purity and yields of polyether polyol
- Valorization of aromatic compounds in lower phase



PUReSmart project results - Chemical recycling technologies for PU



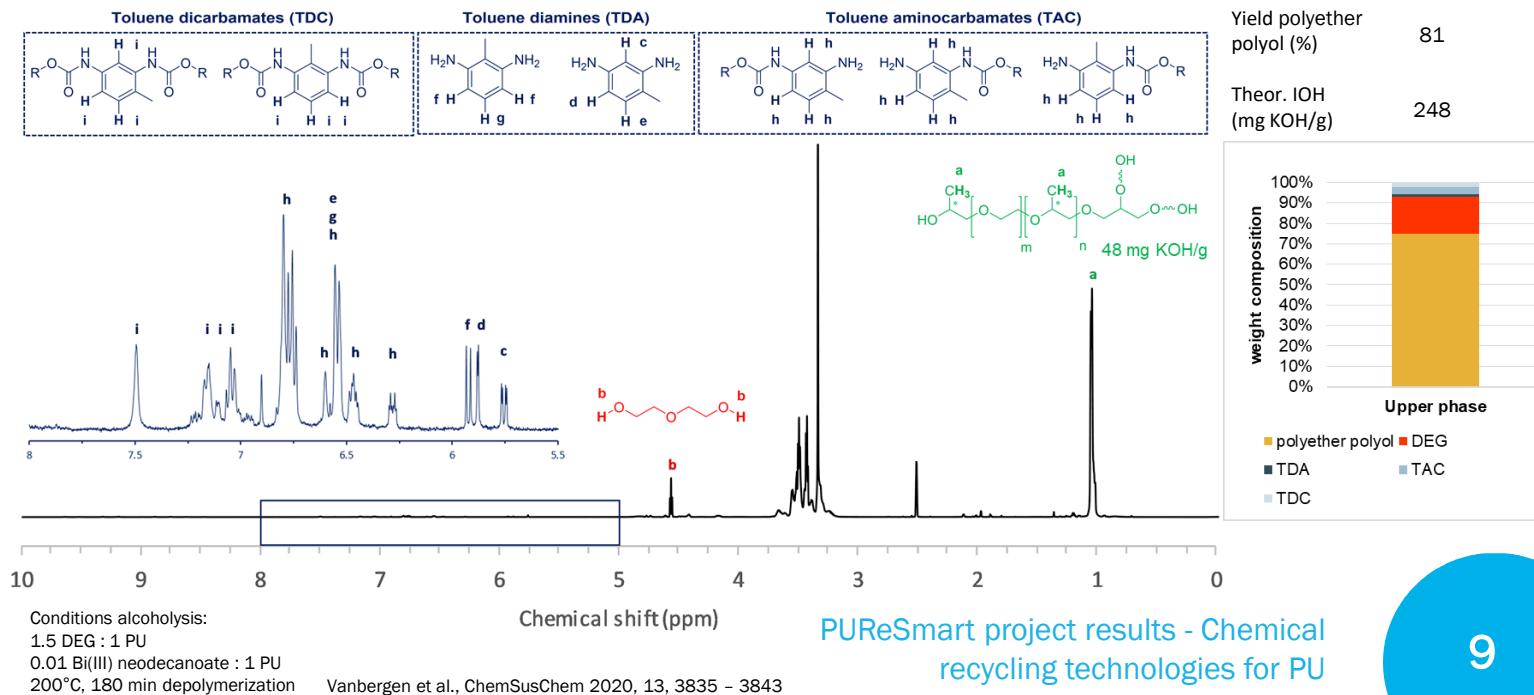
Polyurethane foam alcoholysis in diethylene glycol



Vanbergen et al., ChemSusChem 2020, 13, 3835 – 3843

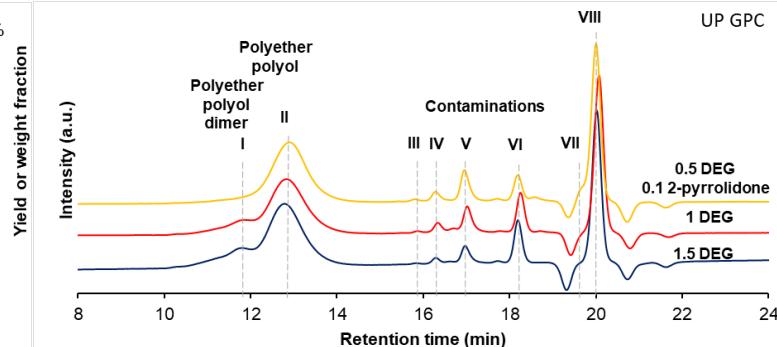
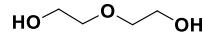
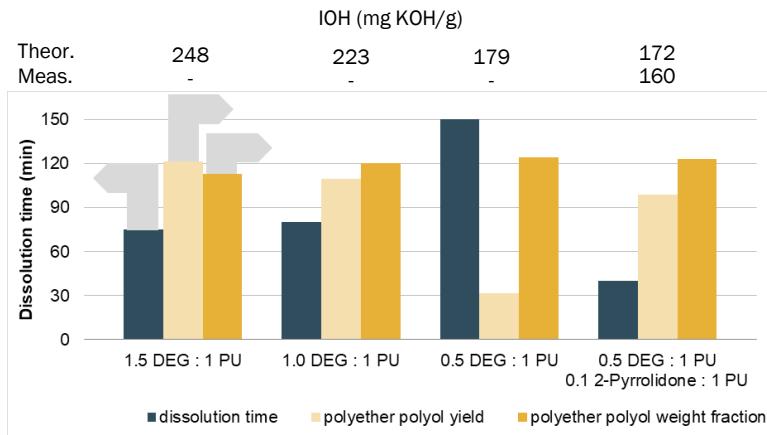
PUReSmart project results - Chemical recycling technologies for PU

Polyurethane foam alcoholysis in diethylene glycol





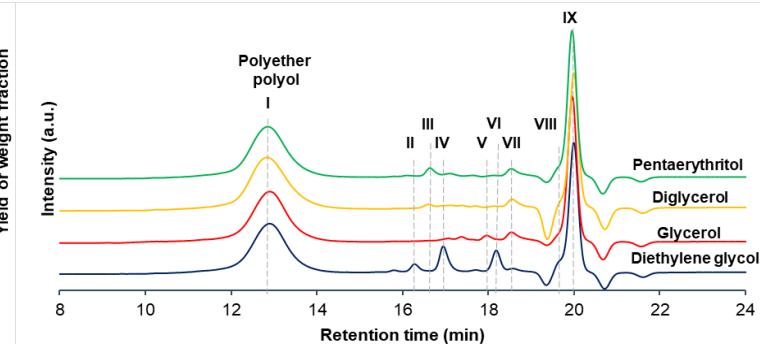
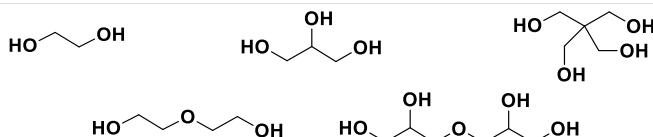
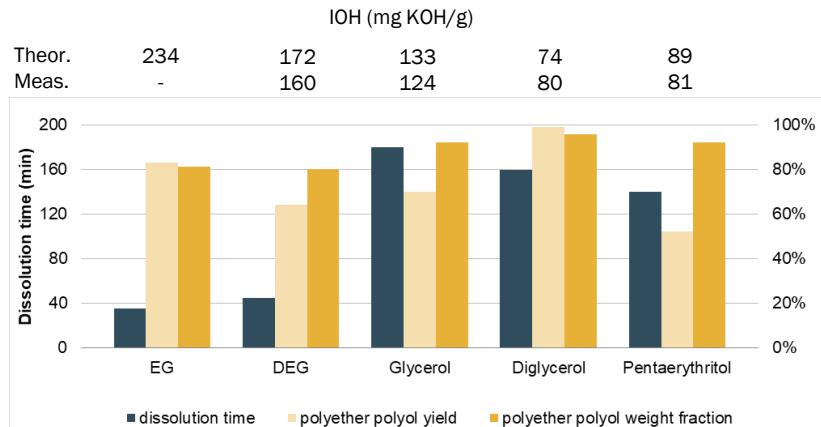
Polyurethane foam alcoholysis in diethylene glycol



- (I) polyether polyol dimer
- (II) polyether polyol
- (III-IV) aromatic products
- (V) diethylene glycol
- (VI) 2,4- and 2,6-toluenediamine
- (VII) 2-pyrrolidone
- (VIII) toluene (internal standard)

Conditions alcoholysis:
4 g PU foam
0.01 Bi(III) neodecanoate : 1 PU
200°C , 180 min depolymerization

Polyurethane foam alcoholysis in various alcohols

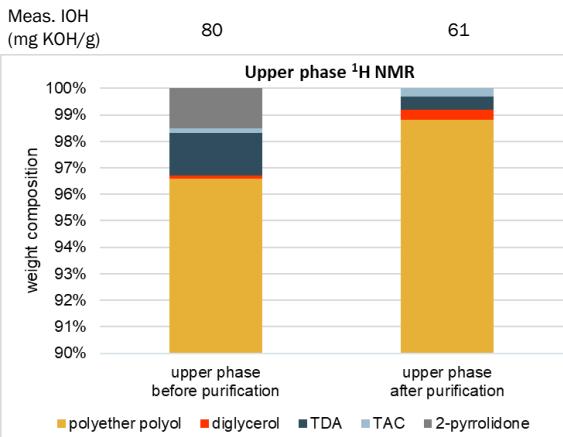


(I) polyether polyol
 (II-IV) aromatic products
 (V-VI) alcoholyzing agent
 (VII) 2,4- and 2,6-TDA
 (VIII) 2-pyrrolidone
 (IX) toluene (internal standard)

Conditions alcoholysis:
 4 g PU foam
 0.5 alcoholyzing agent : 1 PU,
 0.1 2-pyrrolidone : 1 PU
 0.01 Bi(III) neodecanoate : 1 PU
 200 °C
 180 min depolymerization

Upscale polyurethane foam alcoholysis with diglycerol

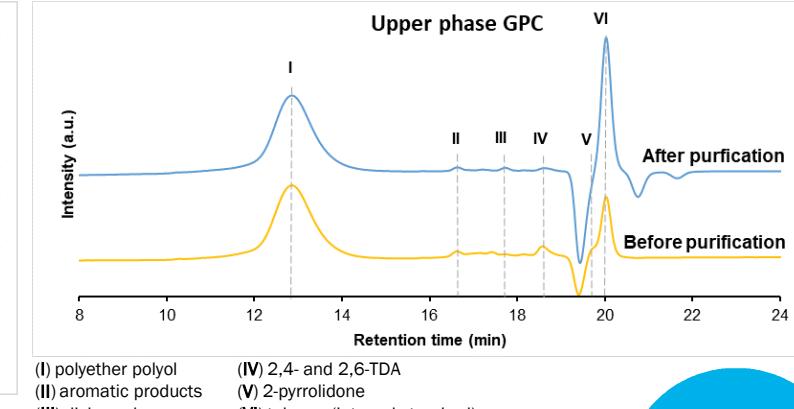
- 90 min dissolution, 300 min depolymerization
- High yield (98%) and purity (97%) of polyether polyol
- Purification step with diglycerol → improved purity (99%)



Conditions alcoholysis (400 g PU foam)
 0.5 diglycerol : 1 PU
 0.1 2-pyrrolidone : 1 PU
 0.01 Bi(III) neodecanoate : 1 PU
 200°C, 300 min depolymerization

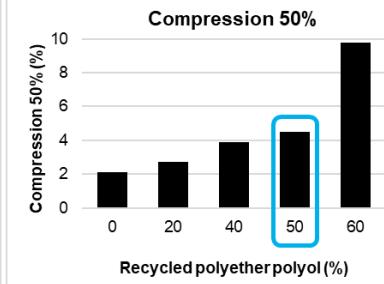
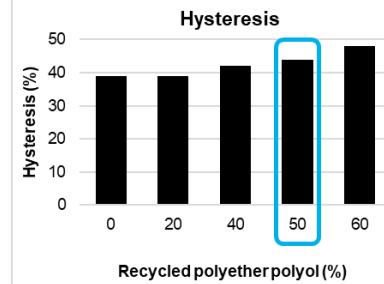
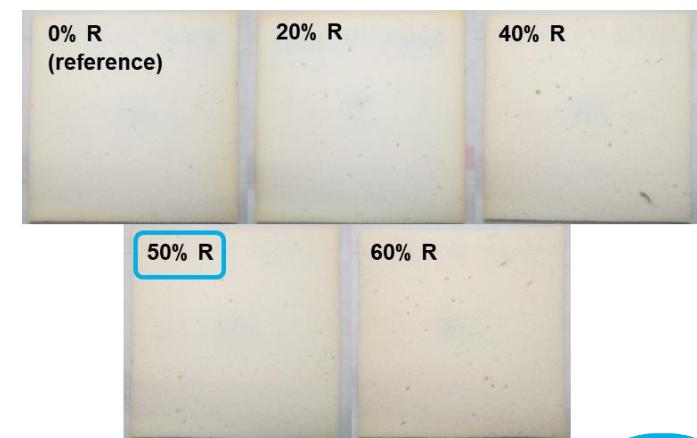
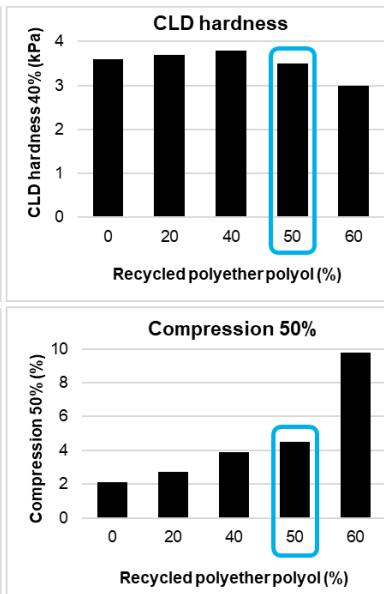
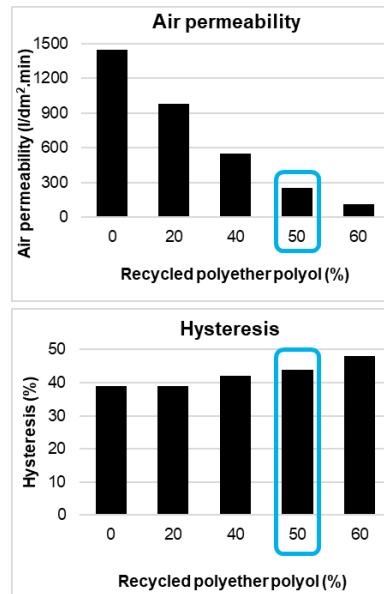
Conditions purification:
 1 diglycerol : 1 upper phase
 150°C
 30 min mixing

Vanbergen et al., ChemSusChem 2020, 13, 3835 – 3843



PUReSmart project results - Chemical recycling technologies for PU

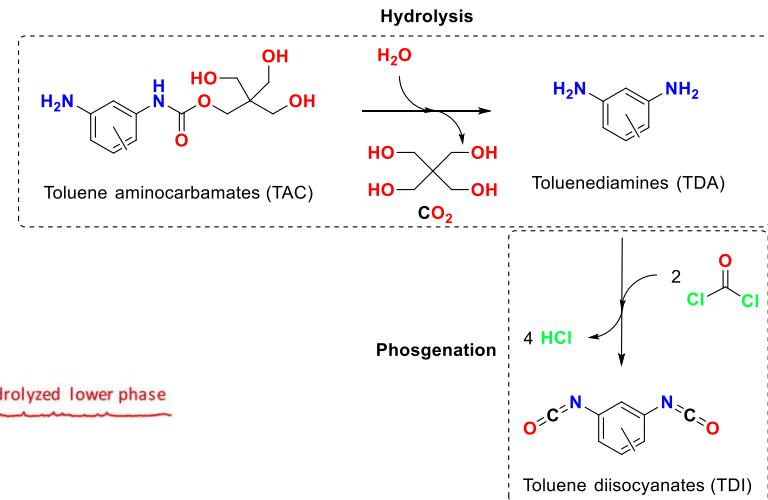
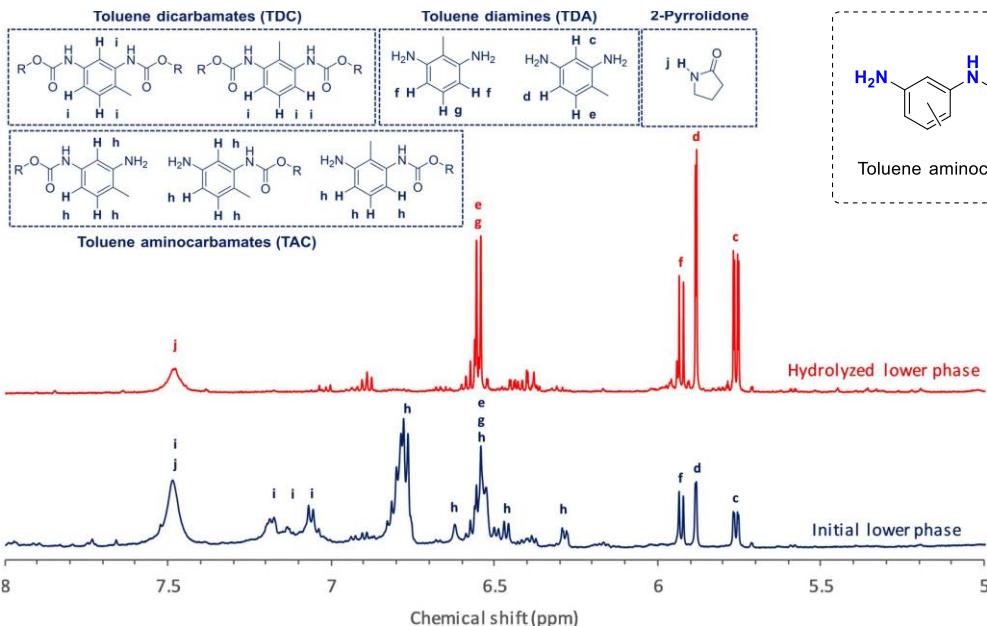
Synthesis of flexible polyurethane foam with recycled polyether polyol



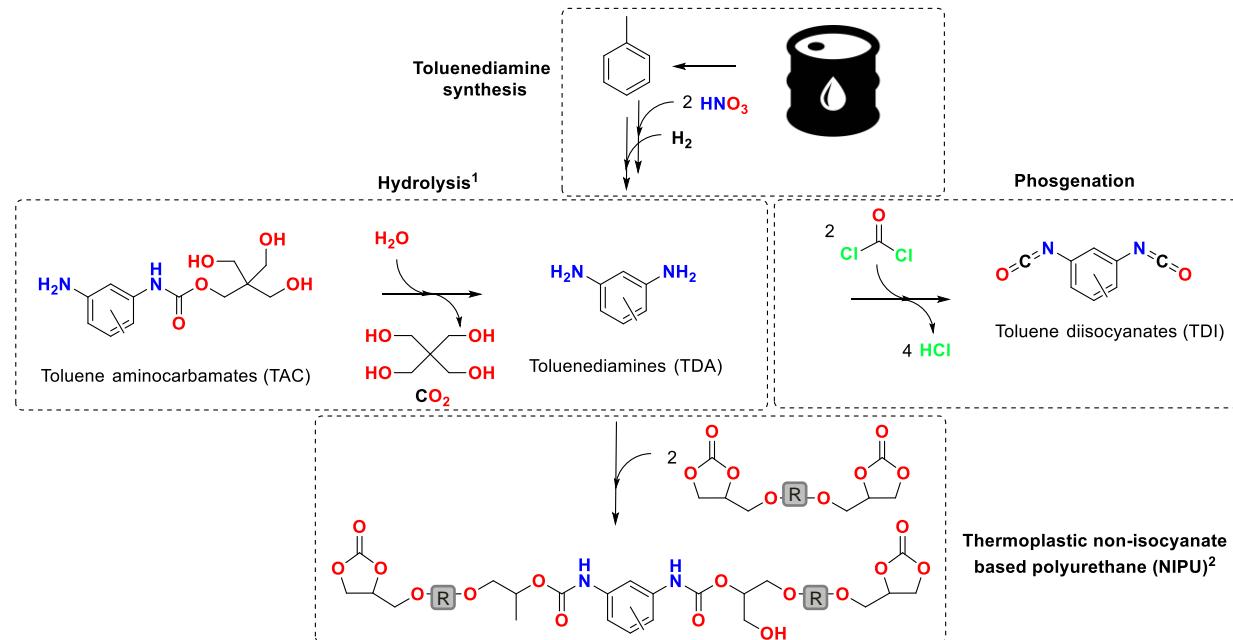
PUReSmart project results - Chemical recycling technologies for PU



Valorization of the lower phase



Valorization of the lower phase



¹ Vanbergen et al., ChemSusChem 2020, 13, 3835 – 3843

² C. Carré et al., European Polymer Journal, 2016, 84, 759 – 769

Conclusion



Catalyst: Bi(III) neodecanoate
Additive: 2-pyrrolidone

Upscale alcoholysis +
purification with diglycerol

Hydrolysis of lower phase

Alcohol : PU ratio from 1.5 : 1 to 0.5 : 1
no loss of polyether polyol yield or purity

Recovery of polyether polyol in high yield and purity
50% replacement of virgin polyol with limited effect
on foam properties

Recovery of aromatic compounds as toluene
diamines (TDA) and alcoholyzing agent

Thank you

Any question?

