

# The ReBioCycle Approach

Advancing Chemical Recycling of Bioplastics  
**presented by Jan R. Pels (TORWASH)**

Coordinator of ReBioCycle:  
Kevin O'Connor, University College Dublin, BIORbic

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**ReBioCycle**



# Motivation

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- **Demonstrate biobased biodegradable plastics recycling**
- Increase the TRL to bring recycling closer to the market reality
- Generate critical data /evidence
- Inform policy development
- **Inform Recycling Industry and Society**

## Innovation action

- Integration and scale up (Technology readiness level 6/7)
- Hub structure promoting integration

# Consortium



ReBioCycle



# Hubs



ReBioCycle

ReBioCycle consortium



COORDINATOR




**Dutch HUB** 

torwash

TotalEnergies Corbion PAQUES biomaterials

NTCIP Corbion

kaneka

**Spanish HUB** 

AIMPLAS

UCD DUBLIN Trinity College Dublin

AGRICULTORES DE LA YEGA DE VALENCIA

GlasPort Bio

CSIC Cib Margarita Salas

NLI Gateway OF Caillirish

kaneka

**Italian HUB** 

NOVAMONT

amiat iren

I.BLU Mega IREN

Horizontal Partners:     



ReBioCycle

## **ReBioCycle**

Is taking a portfolio approach to biobased biodegradable plastics recycling

## **ReBioCycle hubs**

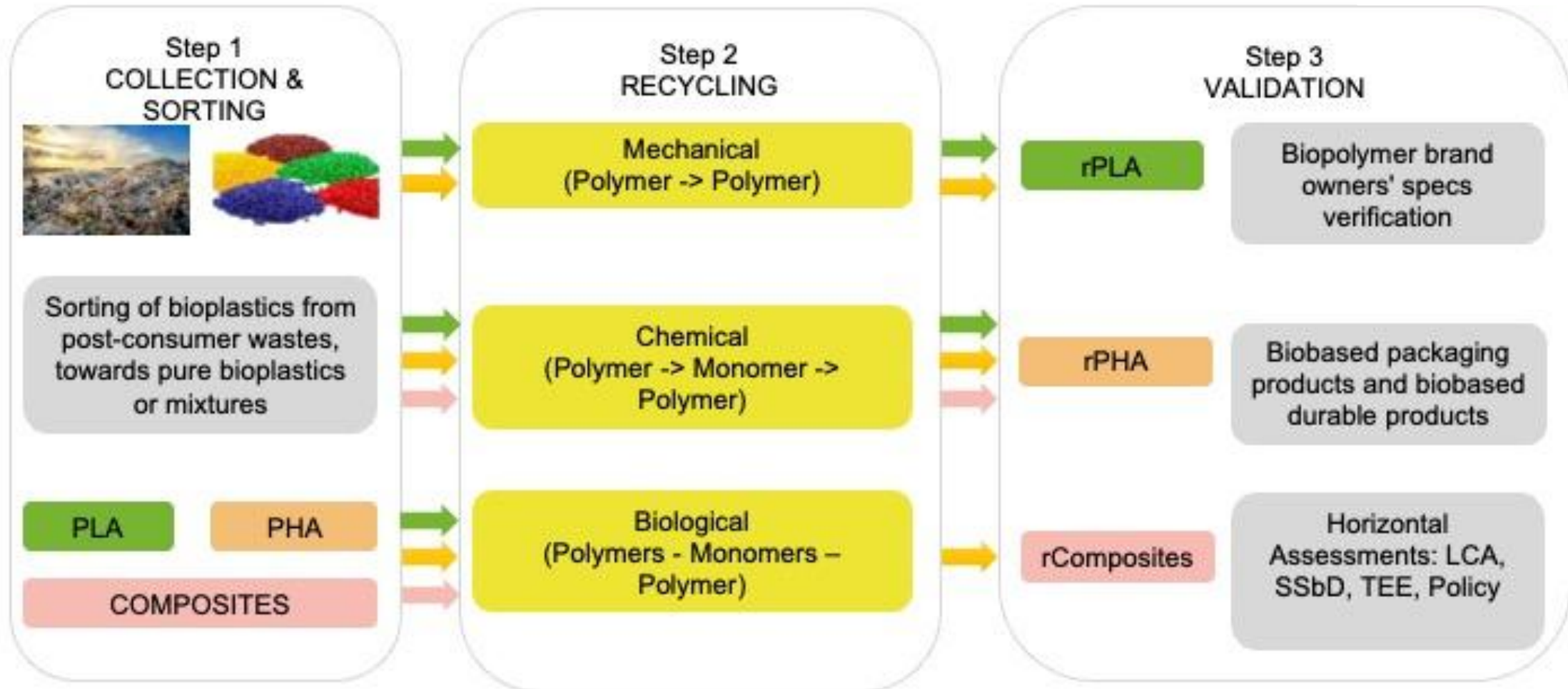
Are a critical unit of activity and replication

## **Data**

Will be gathered and used to prepare a blueprint to inform industry and policy

- Innovation Action
- Duration: 1 October 2024–30 September 2028
- Funding: 7.4 M Euro
- Provided by the CBE (Horizon Europe)

# Three-step Approach



# (Too) Many Tech Options



- 3 biodegradable plastics: PLA, PHA and composites
- 4 technologies: mechanical, chemical, enzymatic, microbial
- 3 hubs: Dutch, Italian, Spanish
- $3 \times 4 \times 3 = 36$  combinations

Hub	NL			IT			ES / IE		
	PLA	PHA	Composites	PLA	PHA	Composites	PLA	PHA	Composites
Mechanical							x	x	
Chemical	x	x	o		o	x		o	
Bio-enzymatic							o	x	o
Bio-microbial	x	x	o				x		x

x = full recycle in the same hub      o = interaction between hubs

(\* ) Composites=mixed bio-based biodegradable plastics including blends of different biopolymers

# Where are we now?

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- ES Hub
  - Sorting tests with PHA and PLA completed
  - First batch of mechanically recycled PLA produced – Milestone 4
- IT hub
  - Sorting tests with composites and other bioplastics completed
  - Chemical recycling of composites at lab-scale into pure components
- NL hub
  - Sorting tests with PLA and PHA completed
  - First lab-tests of waste PLA shows no bottlenecks for purification/recycling
  - Up-scaling under way

# NL HUB map



# Before sorting, we're making a blend



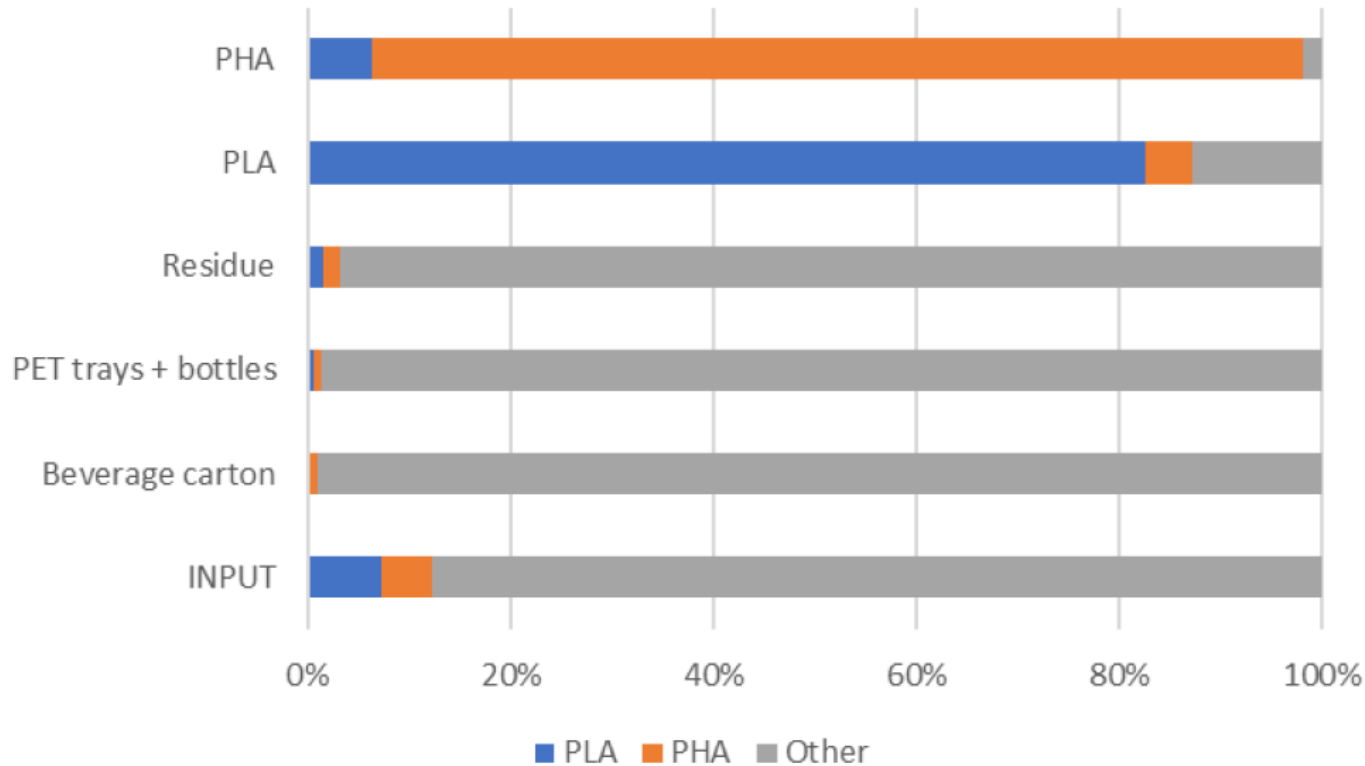


*Figure 8 Spiked lightweight packaging waste processed on the sorting line at NTCP*



*Figure 9 Sorted PLA+PHA fraction, which was subsequently split into separate streams of PLA and PHA*

# Composition of stream 10% bioplastics



Sorting with smallest commercially available NIR-based machinery

Manual Characterisation

- PLA - blue
- PHA - orange
- Others - grey

Positive separation of PHA leaves 'others' in PLA fraction; can be reversed, i.e. 'others in PHA fraction'

Conclusion of three HUBs: existing equipment can sort PLA, PHA, composites as good as PE, PET, etc.

# TORWASH

## TORWASH = hydrolysis of PLA and PHA

- PLA → Lactic Acid at 175°C (patent of DuPont, 1993)
- PHA → Hydroxy Butyrate and Hydroxy Valerate

## TORWASH can separate materials

Selective removal from complex objects and compounds

Sequential removal of polymers by manipulating reaction conditions

- PLA, PHBV, PEF, PET, PA, etc. all have specific temperatures
- remaining after treatment: PE, PP, PS, steel, glass, etc.

## “Designed-for-Recycling-by-TORWASH”

- Recycling must become integral part of Product Design



Before



After

# Scaling Up



Mobile TORWASH installation for sludge

- **Scale-up to mobile unit**
  - Mobile system with 1 m<sup>3</sup> batch reactor
  - → 0.5 – 1 ton per day of shredded plastics: PLA, PHA, etc.
  - operational in 2026
- **Full Scale** Lactic Acid production from PLA
  - continuous reactor with heat integration
  - → 50.000 ton Lactic Acid per year



# Challenges ReBioCycle addresses

- Technical: real contaminations
- Practical: transporting waste materials
- Legal: recycled material of food grade quality
- Societal: microplastics, food/feed etc.
- Commercial: transition of brand owners

# Thank you!

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<https://www.linkedin.com/company/rebiocycle>

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