Bioplastic Processing & Properties Thursday 23 April 2009. Loughborough University, UK

Unique Purac Lactides for improved PLA production and properties PLA technology developed with Sulzer Chemtech

> Robert Haan, Senior Polymer Technician PURAC Biochem, Gorinchem, The Netherlands

Presentation outline

- PURAC
- PLA from Puralact[®] L-Lactide and D-Lactide
- Purac Business model: Partnerships
- PLA processing: Improving properties

PURAC

- Since 1935
- Subsidiary of CSM
- World leader in the field of Lactic acid and Lactic acid derivates
- Headquarters and R&D in The Netherlands
- Experience with lactides and PLA since late 1960s
- 3-5 kton/year lactide plant in Spain since 2008

PURAC Locations



Lactic Acid A World of Applications



Food



Pharma



Medical



Detergents



Industrial



Cosmetics



Bioplastics



Feed

PURAC

PLA is actually a family of (co-) polymers of D- and L-Lactic units



Why PURAC L-lactide and D-lactide?

- Blending of Lactides or blending of PLLA and PDLA
- 1-10% sc-PLA in PLA acts as nucleating agent: HDT >100°C
- 80-100% sc-PLA (40-50% PDLA in PLA): Tm > 200°C and HDT >150°C



PURAC Business Model



Production chain of PLA



Plant in Thailand is running at full capacity

Capacity 100.000 tons of non-GMO lactic acid

20 months construction period

Running at full capacity since March 2008



The PURAC PLA Solution



Partnership between PURAC, Sulzer and Synbra for PLA foams



Sulzer polymerization and devolatilization technology

- Puralact[®] D and L from Purac Spain
- Polymerization of Lactide
- Devolatilization of Lactide residual monomer
- Fast track development since early 2008
- 5 kton/year production scale at Synbra at the end of 2009

Sulzer polymerization and devolatilization plant



Characteristics of Sulzer-PURAC PLA polymerization process



- Static mixer system
- Intensive mixing
- Efficient polymerization reactors
- Target residence time: <1 hour
- Viscosity increases from mPas (Lactide) to kPas (PLA) !!
- Efficient heat removal (exothermal reaction gives ~130°C adiabatic temperature rise)

Properties of PLA influenced by recipe and processing



Properties to improve for <u>Amorphous</u> PLA

Heat Deflection Temperature 50-60°C

- Poor resistance to heat
- Sticking of pellets during transport, storage, and processing

Deformation during transport and use of trays, preforms, cups, etc.

Poor Impact Resistance

Engineering applications

Gas Barrier Properties

Bottles

Packaging film

Improvable properties of PLA are limiting range of applications

Hot coffee in PLA cup for cold drinks

PURAC

How to process PLA?

- Can be processed on common process
 equipment
- Melt temperature ~180-200°C (~240°C for sc-PLA)
- Drying (<250 ppm H_2O)
- Crystallized granulate

Faster crystallization from the melt with PDLA nucleating agent



Polarization optical microscopy, magnification 100x



Stiffness of PLA bars by increasing temperature



PDLA is efficient nucleating agent over a broad temperature range -Melt material Injection moulding grade PLA (HDT= ~60°C) -Cool with 500 K/min till required temperature 0.7% EBS (optimum -Measure $t_{1/2}$ as function of (HDT= ~60°C) time crystallization half-time / min Δ 5% Talc (HDT= ~60°C) 5 5% PDLA (HDT= >100°C) Ω 100 110 120 130 80 90 140 temperature / °C PURAC

Sc-PLA improves HDT





Yes!!!

By mixing 40 % PDLA with PLA we can make cups that can be used till 190°C without distortion. (e.g. Fried chips)

Frying of chips





<u>Disclaimer:</u> Nothing contained herein shall be taken as an inducement or recommendation to manufacture or use any of the described materials or processes in violation of existing or future patents of PURAC or any other party."

PURAC