## **PET Trays recycling trial**

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06.12.2016





Process a small batch of PET-based trays in order to:

- 1. check the critical points of the process and;
- 2. characterize the end product (pellet) to check possible end applications;
- 3. Draft a cost analysis to check economics



### Feedstock





# Sorting

Processed with a Tomra NIR equipment

- Input = 1.534 kgs
- Rejected = 118 kgs (8%)
- Accepted = 1.416 kgs (92%)

Note: we run a second NIR sorting step and the 70% of rejected trays were accepted; yeld should theoretically get to 97-98%

# Washing/grinding

Processed with a Sorema equipment (parameters not to be disclosed in this stage)

Input=1.246 kgsOutput (washed flakes) =750 kgs (60%)Waste (floated PO)=347 kgs (28%)Waste (light fraction)=78 kgs (6%)

### Note:

- 85% of washed flakes were < 4mm. (heavy fraction)</li>
- 15% were > 4mm. (light fraction)

### Granulometry

#### **Granulometric Curve**





### **Oven test**





## Pelletization

Processed with a Starlinger PET equipment (parameters not to be disclosed in this stage)

	Pellets before SSP	Pellets after SSP
Fine fraction	0,595 i.V.	0,75 i.V. (205°C - 6 hrs)



### **DSC** analisys





## **Economics**

- Feedstock cost = 0 €/ton
- Transport cost = 30 €/ton

Washing/grinding cost = 180 €/ton Sorting/washing/grinding yeld = 55% Washed flakes cost = 382 €/ton Pelletization cost = 120 €/ton Pelletized rPET cost = 502 €/ton

### Note:

 To be defined disposal cost for waste and water treatment costs

# **Points of discussion**

- COLLECTION: at what conditions collection schemes are going to start a reliable PET-based tray stream?
- SORTING: can NIR improve detection or shall we consider a double sorting step?
- RECYCLING: high quantity of fines: how to manage this?
- RECYCLING: a test with an higher % of multilayers/multicolors is recommended to better understand the final result
- END APPLICATIONS: to be listed and tested
- COST: is 500 Eur/ton an affordable cost for potential applications?

