

# Biobased plastics for packaging

Christiaan Bolck ([christiaan.bolck@wur.nl](mailto:christiaan.bolck@wur.nl))

Schiphol, October 2010



FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH  
WAGENINGEN UR

# Contents

- Introduction FBR-Biobased Products
- Market
- Related issues
  - Food vs fuel
  - Biobased vs Biodegradable
- Technical
  - Performance
  - Types
  - Application
- Latest developments



# Wageningen UR (University & Research centre)

- Three pillars:
  - Wageningen University
  - Van Hall Larenstein Univ. of Appl. Sci
  - DLO - Applied Research Institutes
- Annual budget about 650 m euros
- About 6500 employees
- 9000 BSc/MSc; 1200 PhD (>100 countr.)
- Extensive international network
- Active partner in Food Valley

*...to explore the potential of nature  
to improve the quality of life...*



FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR

# Wageningen University & Research Centre

- University: academic research
- Research Centres: contract R&D

- > 6000 employees
- Five Sciences Groups

Supervisory Board

Executive Board

Life long learning  
IAC, PHLO, WMS

Statutory tasks units  
Rikilt, CIDC

Board of Directors



Plant Sciences

Board of Directors



Animal Sciences

Board of Directors



Agrotechnology & Food Sciences

Board of Directors



Environmental Sciences

Board of Directors



Social Sciences



FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR

# Agrotechnology & Food Sciences Group

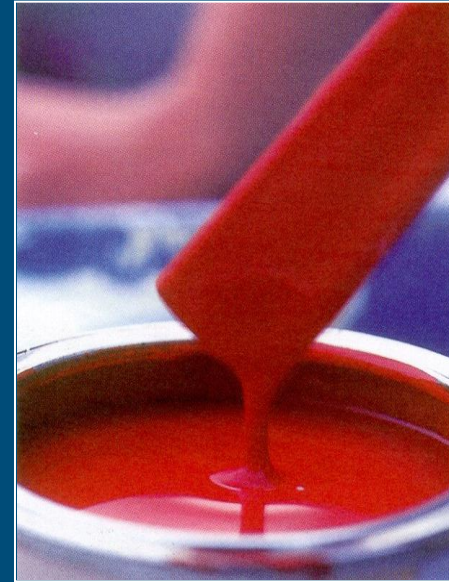
- AFSG: ~ 1000 employees
  - University: ~ 700
  - Research Centre Food and Biobased Research: ~ 300
- Food and Biobased Research (formally ATO)  
: two business units
  - Fresh, Food & Chains
  - Biobased Products
- BU Biobased Products
  - Biomass conversion technologies
  - Renewable chemicals and materials development





# Biobased Products

- Development of novel technologies, materials and products (mainly) based on renewable raw materials
- Focus on Materials, Chemicals and Biofuels following a biorefinery approach
- Cooperation with industry to find innovative, sustainable solutions (towards a biobased economy)



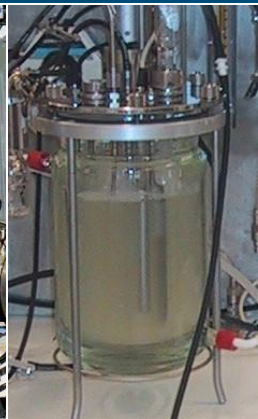
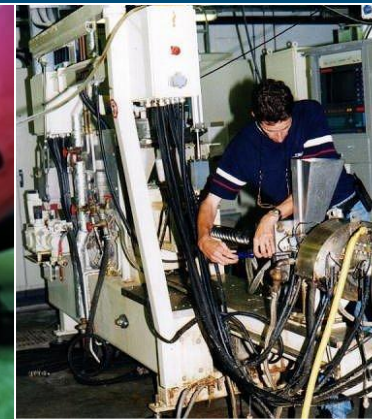
# FBR-Biobased Products

## ■ Technologies

- Biotechnology (enzyme catalysis, fermentation, etc)
- (Bio)polymer processing (extrusion, injection moulding, .....
- Organic chemistry and catalysis on carbohydrates and fatty acids

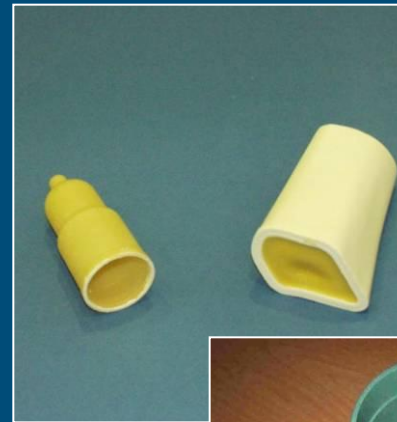
## ■ Markets

- Plastics and additives
- Coatings, inks and adhesives
- Bio fuels
- Chemicals
- Paper



# Bioplastics research at FBR-BBP

- Since 1990 important research topic at FBR-BBP
- Various multi-partner EU-projects
- Many bilateral contracts
  - With raw material producers
  - With plastic converters
  - With additive manufacturers



Paragon Products B.V.



Rodenburg Biopolymers B.V.



BIOP Biopolymer Technologies AG





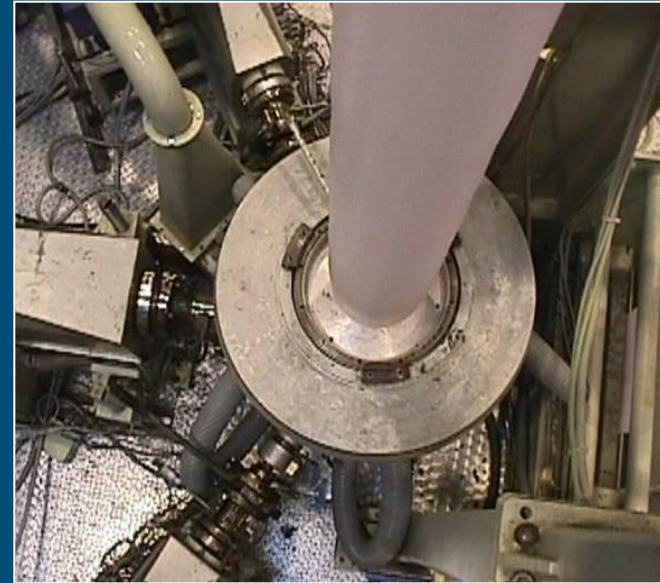
# Research facilities at FBR-BBP

## ■ Processing

- Extrusion (single/double screw)
- Co-extrusion; 1-5 layers sheet/blown film
- Injection moulding
- Compression moulding
- Thermo forming

## ■ Analysis

- Thermal (DSC, TGA, HDT)
- Mechanical (tension, bending, compression, DMTA, impact, falling dart)
- Rheological (capillary, dynamic)
- Structural (SAXS, FTIR, SEM)
- Chemical (ss-NMR, HPSEC-MALLS, GPC tri-sec, GC-MS)
- Biodegradation (controlled composting, pilot-scale composting, aquatic tests)



# Contents

- Introduction FBR-Biobased Products
- Market
- Related issues
  - Food vs fuel
  - Biobased vs Biodegradable



# Sustainability

What is going on?

Duurzaam

*natuurlijk*

Afbreekbaar

*CO2 neutraal*

Composteerbaar



*Hernieuwbaar*

*Gerecycleerd*

Biobased

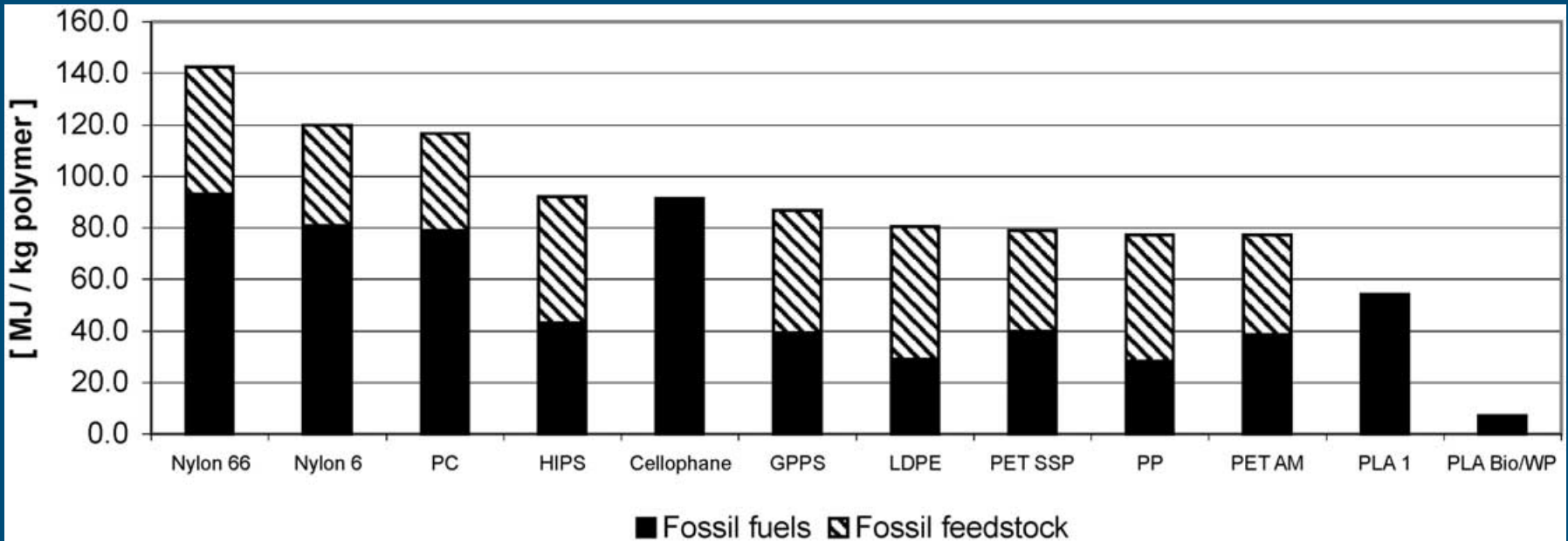


FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR

# Greenhouse effect

- Energy in product
- Energy for production

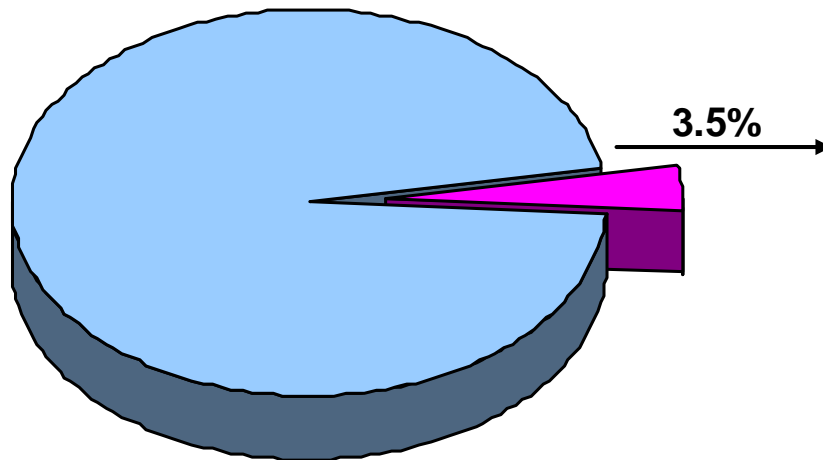


## PLA & Energy

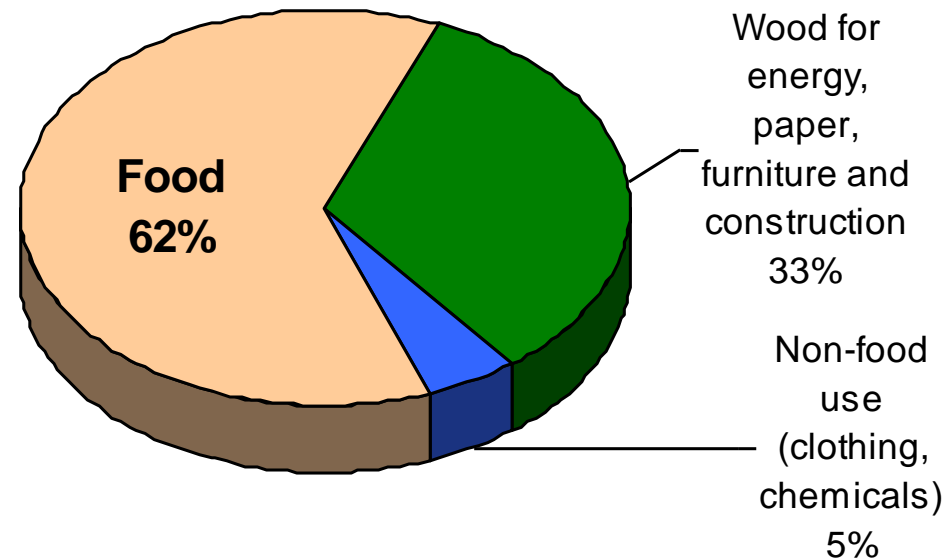


# Food vs Fuel

World biomass production: 170 trillion tonnes p.a.



Biomass utilised by human: 6 billion tonnes p.a.

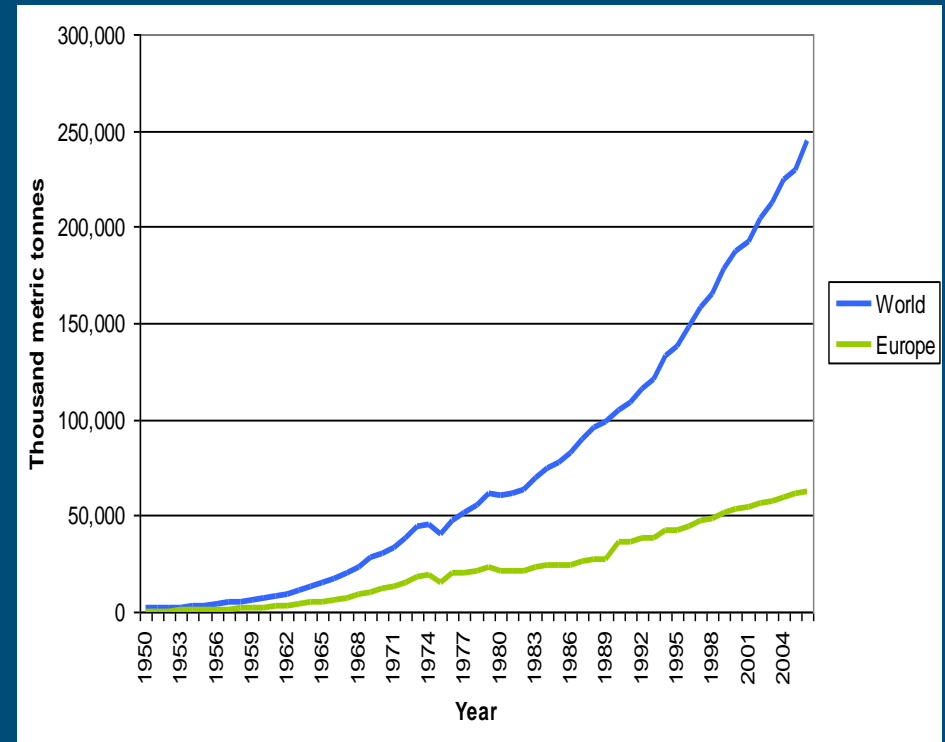
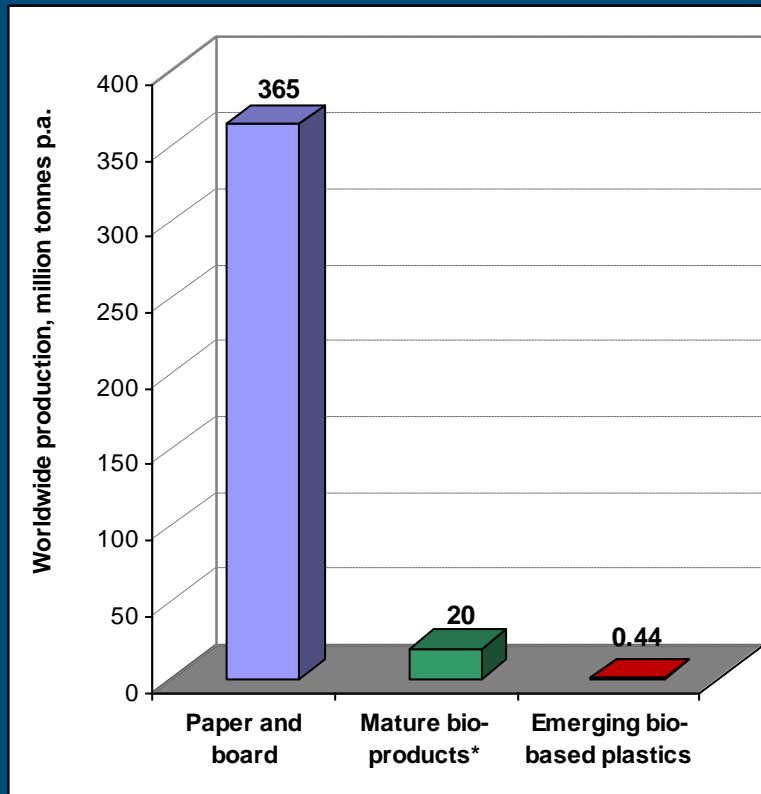


World biomass production (left) and biomass utilised by human (right)





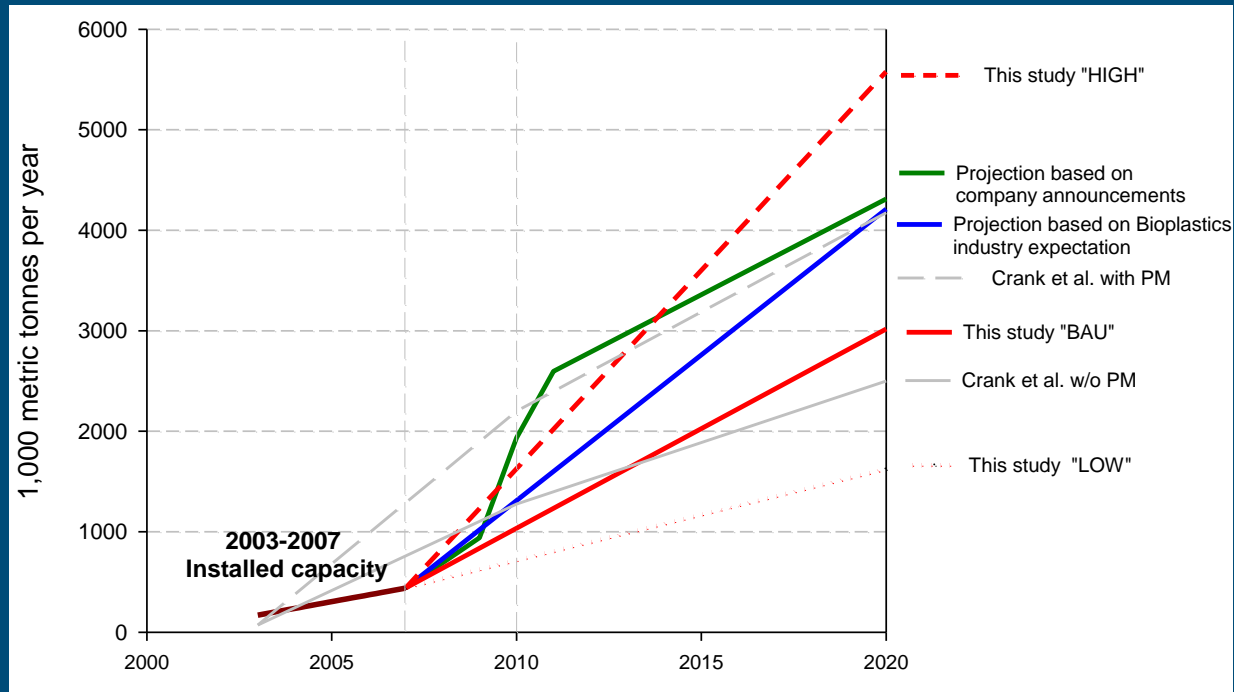
# Food vs Fuel



## Production of plastics



# Market

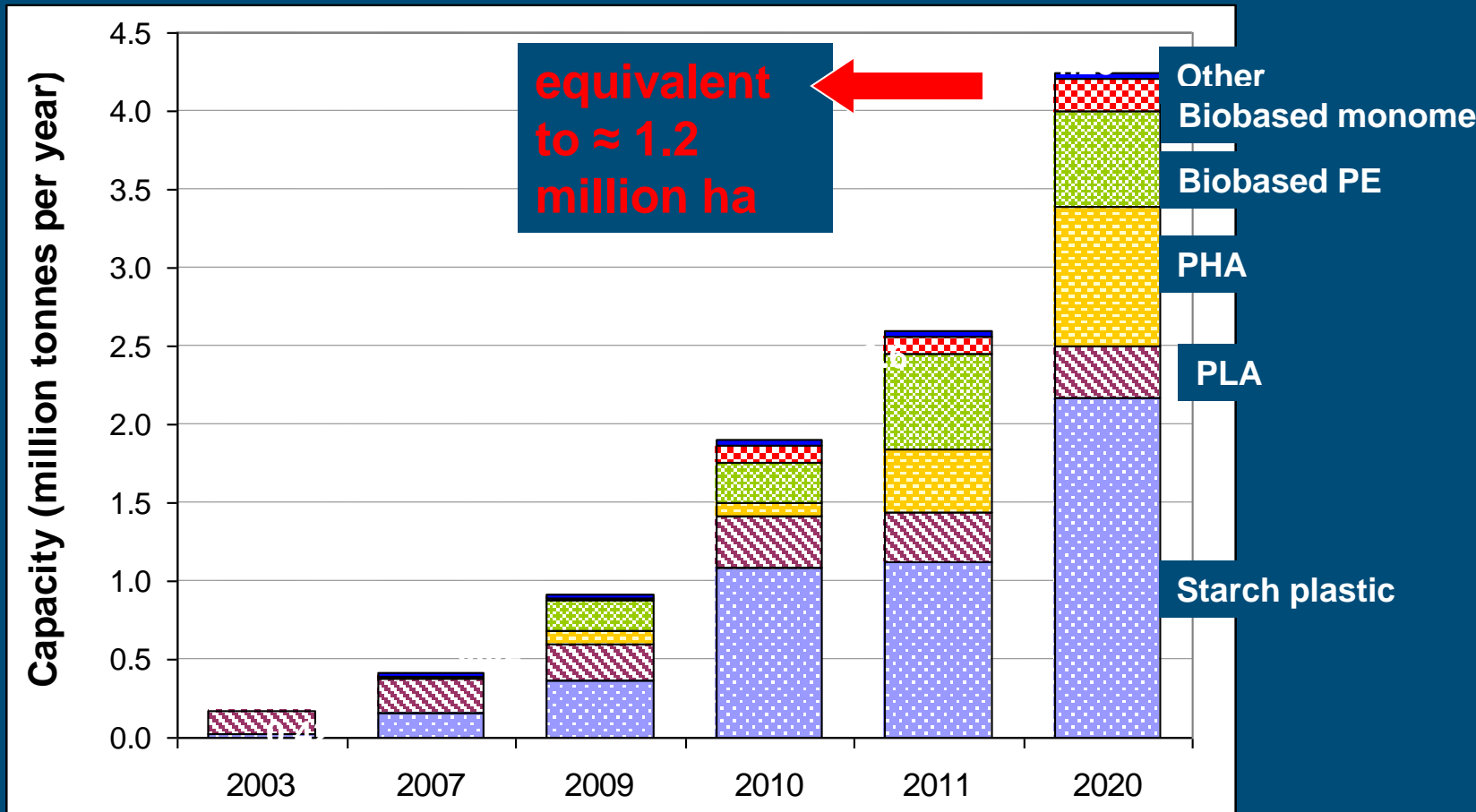


Projection of the worldwide production capacity of bio-based plastics until 2020 (Probiop 2009)



# Production capacity (in kt)

(historie 2003-2007; aankondigingen voor >2007)



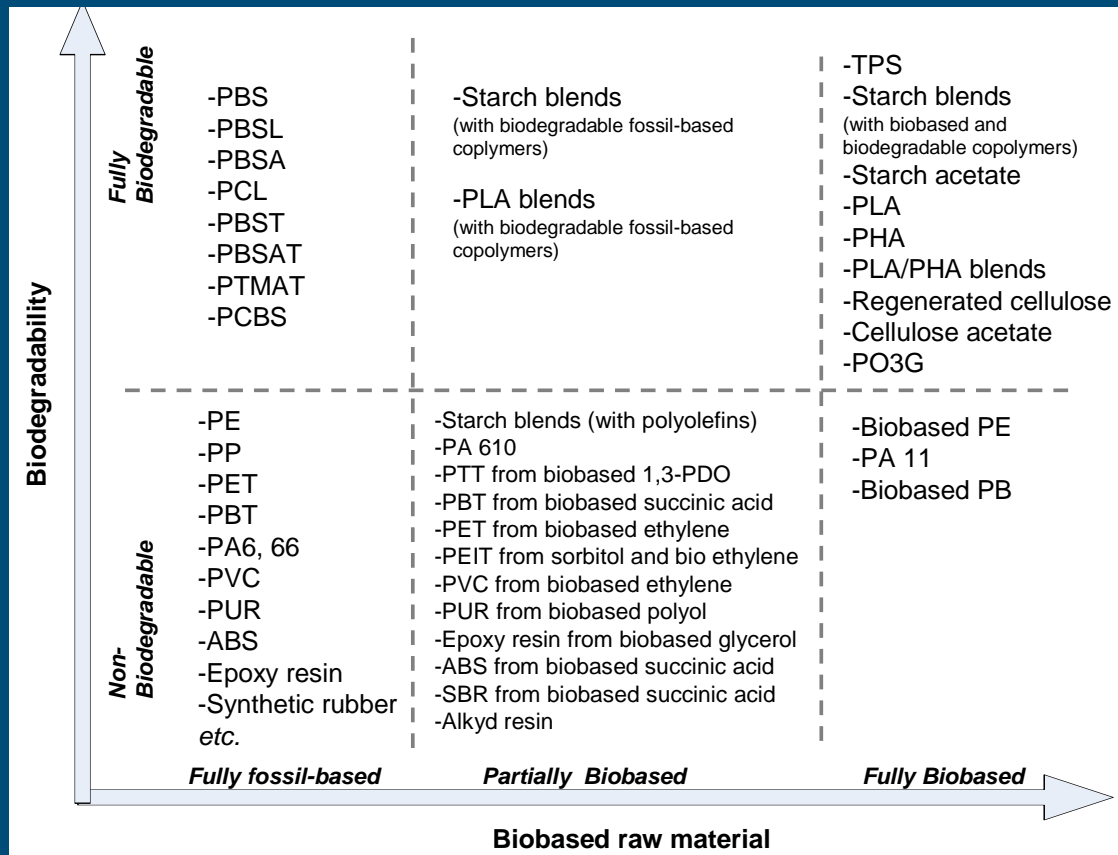
# Production capacity

(2007)

			ton/year	
■	<b>PLA materials</b>			
	● Natureworks LLC	Natureworks polymer	USA	70.000 (140.000 in 2009)
	● Hisun Corp.	Hisun	China	4.000 (expanding)
	● Purac Lactide customers		Europe/Asia	..... (starting up)
■	<b>Starch based materials</b>			
	● Novamont SpA	Mater-bi	Italy	60.000
	● Rodenburg	Solanyl	The Netherlands	40.000
	● Biotec GmbH	Bioplast	Germany	10.000
	● Biop	Biopar	Germany	4.000
	● Plantic	Plantic	Australia	.....
	● Biograde	Biograde	Australia	.....
	● Cereplast Corp.		USA	>>
■	<b>Cellulose based materials</b>			
	● Innovia films	Natureflex	England	10.000
	● Celanese	Clarifoil	England	.....
	● FKUR	Biograde	Germany	4.000
■	<b>PHB</b>			
	● Tianan	Enmat	China	4.000
	● Biomer	Biomer	Germany	1.000
	● PHB Industrial SA	Biocycle	Brazil	.... (starting up)
	● Telles	Mirel	USA	.... (starting up)
■	<b>Biodegradable polyesters</b>			
	● BASF	Ecoflex	Germany	8.000 (expanding in 2010)
	● Showa Denko	Bionolle	Japan	3.000
	● Solvay/Perstorp	CAPA	England	.....
	● Mitsibishi Chemical	GS Pla	Japan	3.000
■	<b>Others</b>			
	● Limagrain Cereales	Biolice	France	....
	● (Idroplast	Hydrolene (PVA)	Italy	.... )



# Types



Current and emerging (partially) bio-based plastics and their biodegradability





# Biodegradable vs. biobased materials

## Finished product

Non-biodegradable

Biodegradable

Raw materials

Non  
renewable

Renewable

Traditional PE PET	Ecoflex (BASF) Bionolle (Danisco)
Eco – LDPE (Braskem) Rilsan (Arkema) Sorona (Dupont)	PLA (Cargill) PHBV (Mitsubishi)

**Biodeg  
starch  
based  
blends**



# Biobased plastics

- Renewable or biobased polymers are polymers from which the raw materials originate directly or indirectly from nature
- Classification of biobased polymers:
  - (Modified) natural polymers
  - Directly from micro-organisms or gene-modified crops
  - From biobased feed stock (eg via fermentation)
- Biobased plastics ≠ biodegradable plastics

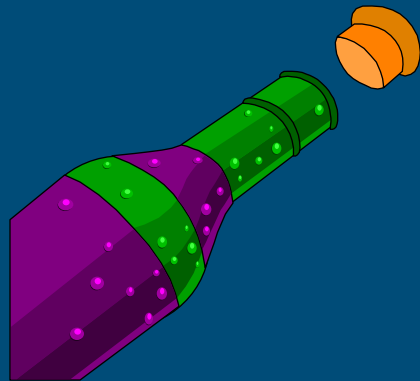


# Biodegradable plastics

- Biodegradation: degradation catalyzed by biological activity leading to mineralization and/or biomass
- Biodegradability: degree to which biodegradation leads to mineralization and/or biomass
- Mineralization: the conversion of (organic) constituents in naturally occurring gasses, water and inorganic constituents
- **Standardisation and certification is very important!**
- Demands for biodegradable products are described in EN13432



# EN 13432: Test scheme for compostable products



Characterisation of materials and individual components

Assessment of **biodegradability** of materials or components in laboratory tests

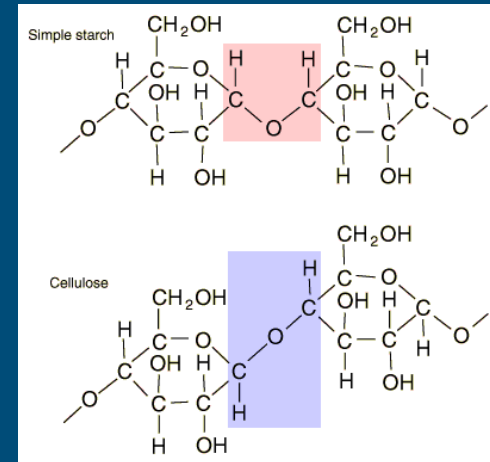
Evaluation of results

Assessment of **disintegration** of product (components) in pilot-scale plants

Assessment of **effect on composting process** in pilot-scale plants

Assessment of **effect on compost quality** in pilot-scale plants





Technical

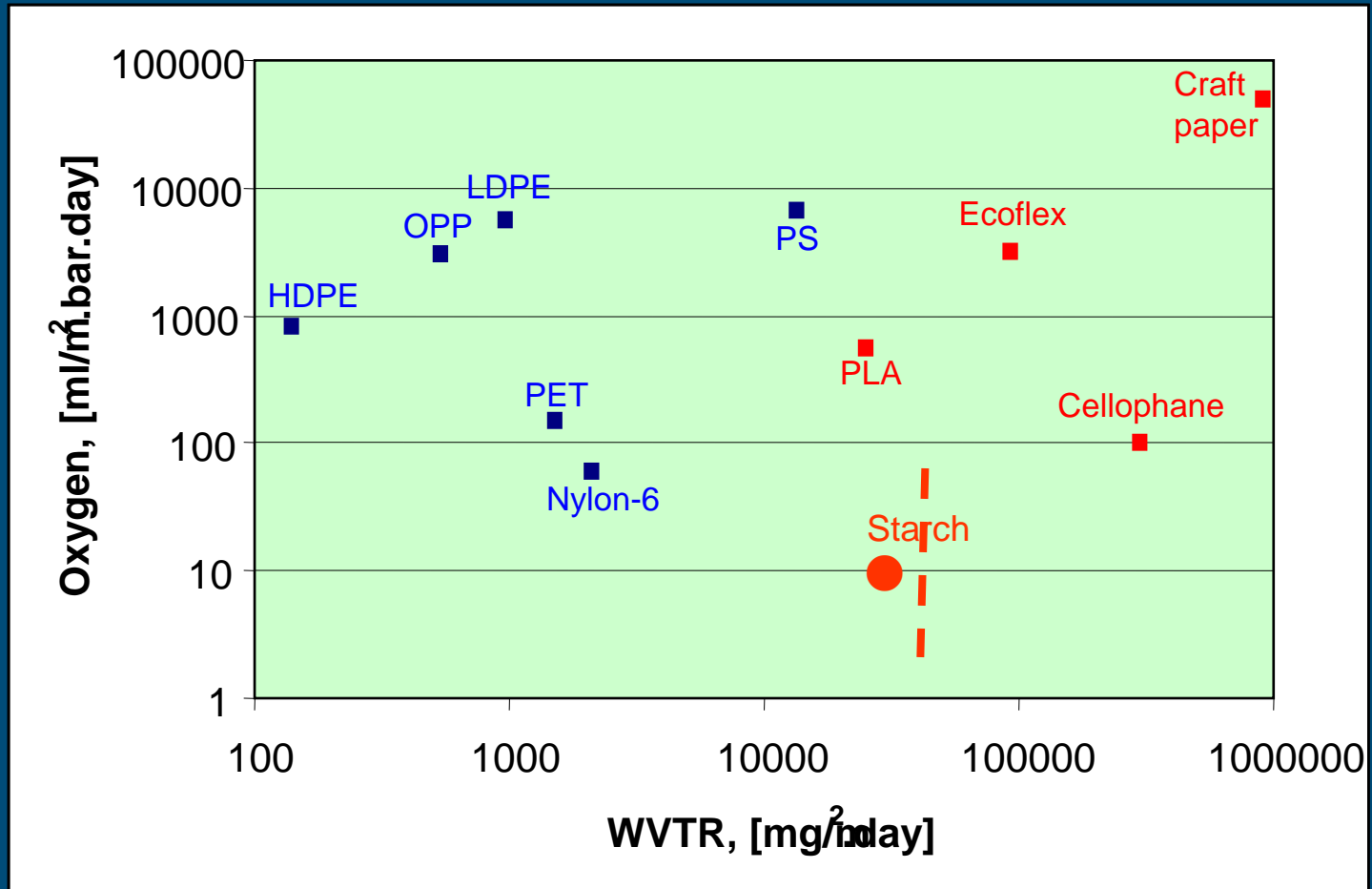


FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR



# Permeability of plastics



# Available biodegradable plastics

## Most important groups of biodegradable plastics

- Cellulose and cellulose derivatives
- Starch based plastics (thermoplastic starch)
- Polyesters
  - Poly lactic acid (PLA)
  - Poly caprolactone (PCL)
  - Polyhydroxy alkanates (PHA, PHBV)
  - Several (co-)polyesters
- Materials based on industrial proteins
- Blends of various bioplastics (eg thermoplastic starch & polyesters)



# Cellulose derivatives (cellulose diacetate)

## ■ Advantages

- Good mechanical properties (like PS)
- Good thermal resistance
- Glossy transparent appearance
- Renewable

## ■ Disadvantages

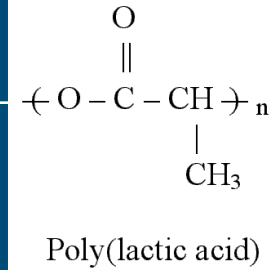
- Price (>4€/kg)
- Use plasticiser

## ■ Processing

- It is advised to dry the material
- Suitable for:
  - Injection moulding
  - Sheet extrusion (thermo forming)
  - Fibre extrusion
- Processing temperature 190-240°C
- Thermal degradation possible



# Polylactic acid (PLA)



## ■ Advantages

- Good mechanical properties (like PET)
- Transparent
- Price (1.8-2.0 €/kg)
- Renewable

## ■ Disadvantages

- Only compostable in industrial composting facilities
- Water sensitivity during processing

## ■ Processing

- Material needs to be dried
- Suitable for:
  - Film extrusion (and thermo forming)
  - Blow molding
  - Injection moulding
  - Fibre extrusion
- Processing temperature 170-210°C



# Starch based plastics

## ■ Advantages

- Good mechanical properties (LDPE to PS)
- Excellent gas barrier properties
- Anti-static
- Fast biodegradable

## ■ Disadvantages

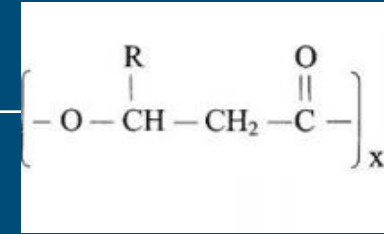
- Humidity dependent
- Not completely transparent

## ■ Processing

- Processed as delivered (no drying)
- Suitable for:
  - Film blowing (incl multilayer)
  - Injection moulding
  - Sheet extrusion (and thermo forming)
  - Foam extrusion
- Processing temperature 120-180°C



# Poly hydroxy alkananoates (PHA's)



## ■ Advantages

- Mechanical properties can be varied
- Hydrophobic (low water vapour permeability)
- Rather high HDT (>100°C)
- Renewable

## ■ Disadvantages

- Expensive (for now > 4€/kg)
- Harvested from micro organisms
- Low melt strength

## ■ Processing

- Suitable for:
  - Injection moulding
  - Sheet extrusion (and thermo forming)
  - Film blowing, Film casting



# Synthetic (co)polyesters and polyester amides

- Not renewable (not yet)
- Mechanical properties possible from PE to PP
- Compostable
- Suitable for films and extrusion (in most cases not for injection moulding)





## Biodegradable (packaging) products





# Towards biodegradable products

- Biodegradable products are preferably applied:
  - Where biodegradation is a functional advantage or a requirement: green waste bag
  - Where biodegradability is imposed by law
  - When recycling is impossible or too costly or impractical (various agricultural applications)
  - In case of better price-performance (PLA fibres for clothes)



# Examples of (existing) packaging applications



FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR



# Examples of (existing) agricultural applications



FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR

## New developments:

- Recourses
- Polymers from nature
- Biobased building blocs
- Application of available polymers



# Resources



ALGICOAT  
het groene goud



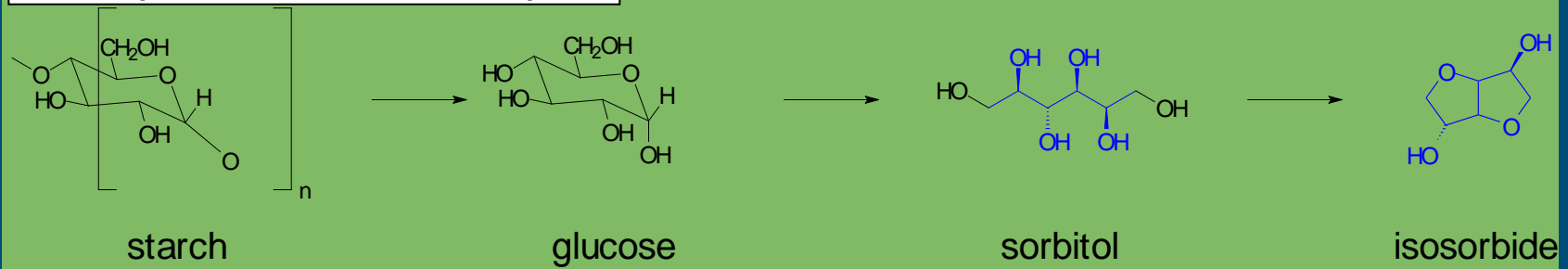
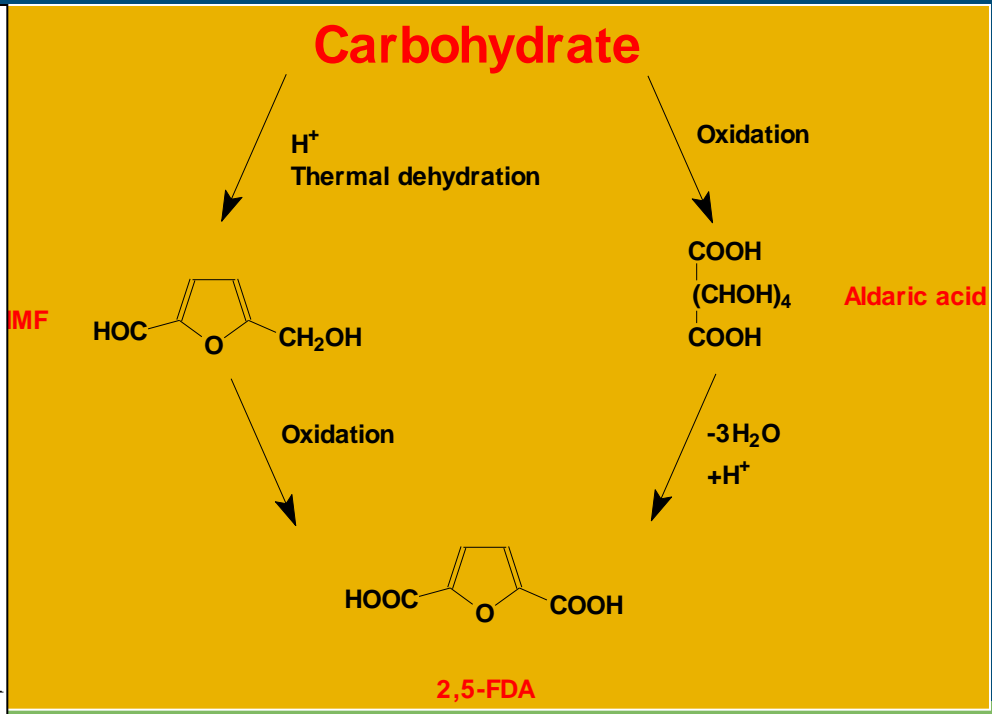
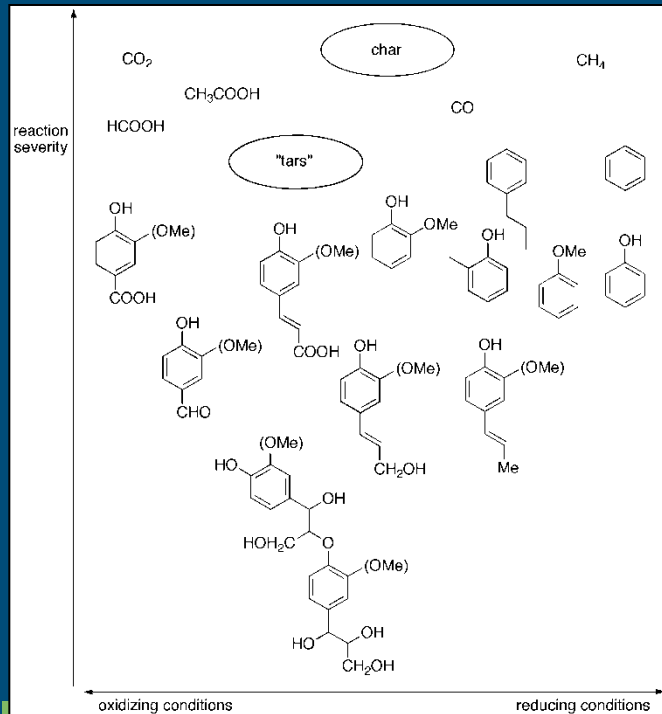
FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

WAGENINGEN UR

# Polymeren from nature



# Biobased building blocs







## Application of available polymers

- 5 examples





# Example 1: processing aspects PLA



Without reology modifier

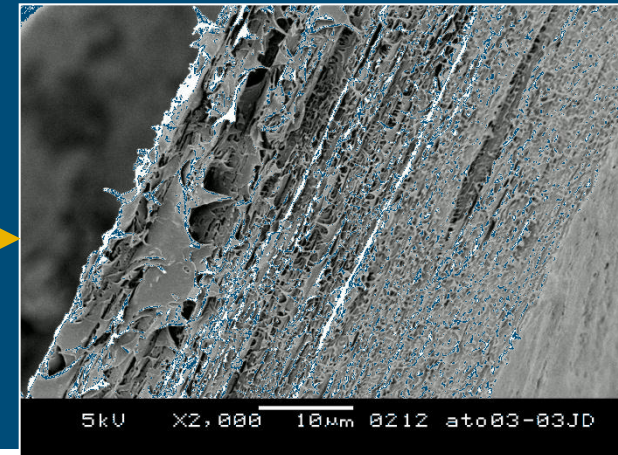
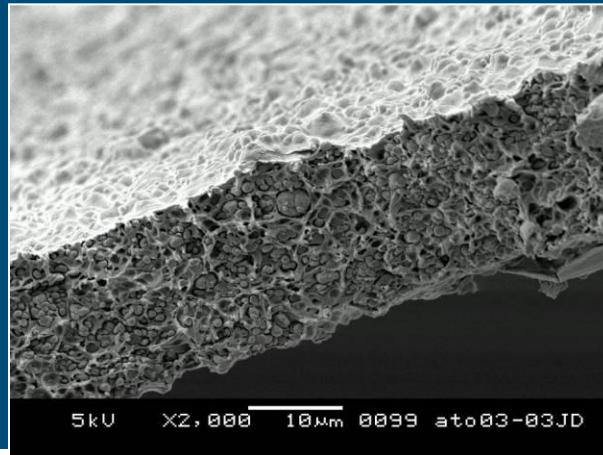


With reology modifier



# Example 2: Compatibilisers in blends

- Example of a compatibilised starch/polyester blend with improved properties
  - Cost reduction: increase starch content
  - Improved properties: co-continuous system
    - Toughness
    - Barrier properties
    - Clarity



# Example 3: Improving heat stability

Material	HDT-B value (°C)
Biograde 300A (cellulose derivative)	> 100
Enmat 1000 (PHBV)	> 100
Natureworks 4042D (PLA)	50-60
Starch based materials	< 80



*Hot coffee in PLA cup for cold drinks*

# Example 4 : Thermoformed products

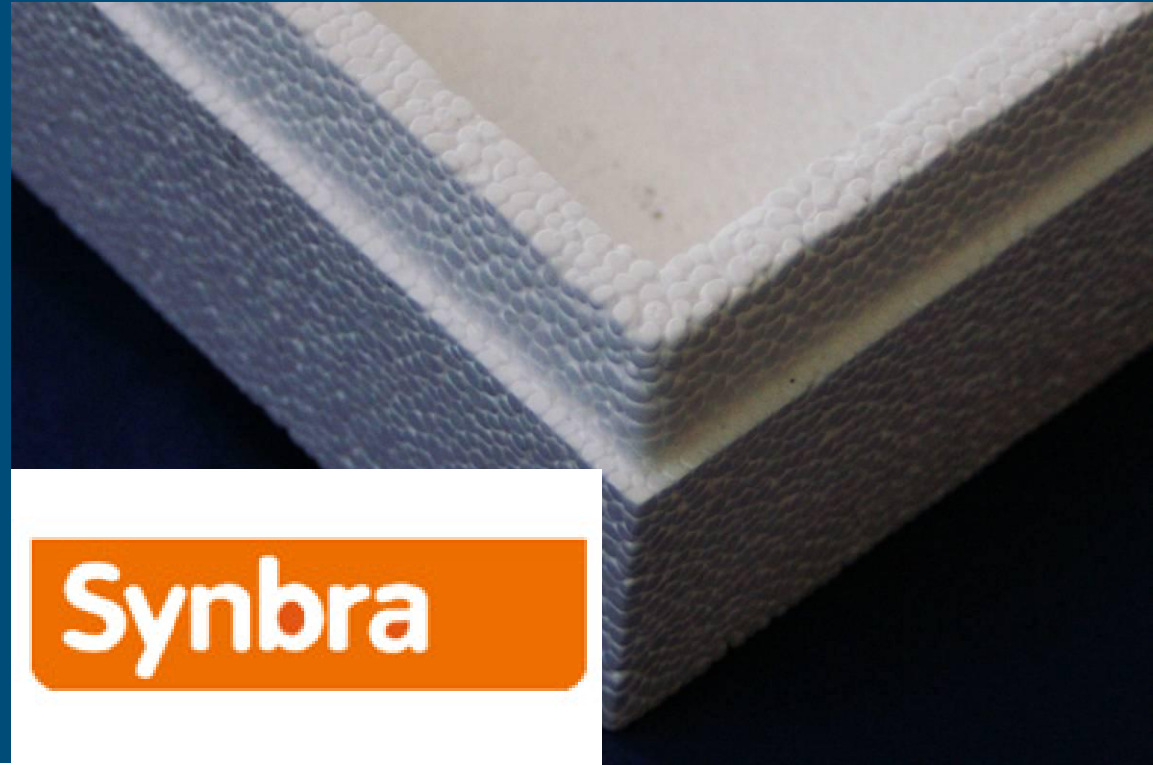
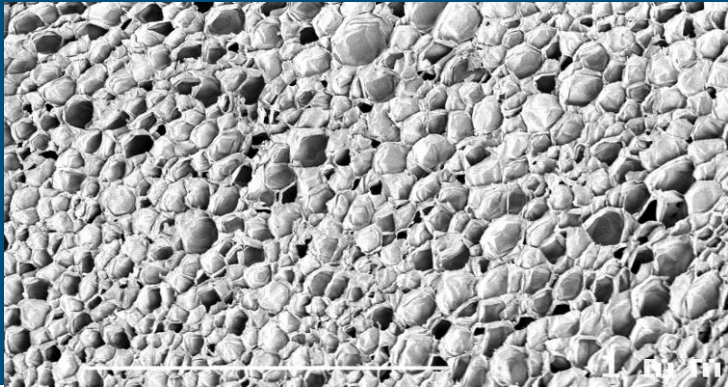
- High HDT
  - PLA type
  - Nucleation
  - Processing





# Example 5 : 3D-foamed structures

- Expandable bead technique
  - Good cell structure
  - Density <30 g/l



# Thank you for your attention

[christiaan.bolck@wur.nl](mailto:christiaan.bolck@wur.nl)

[www.fbr.wur.nl/UK/](http://www.fbr.wur.nl/UK/)

© Wageningen UR



**FOOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH**  
**WAGENINGEN UR**