

# Compounding PVC with renewable materials

Daniel Martinz 1 Jacyr Quadros 2

1 Solvay Indupa do Brasil Ltda Address: Rua Urussui, 300, São Paulo, SP, 04542-903, Brazil Email: daniel.martinz@solvay.com

2 Nexoleum Bioderivados Ltda. Address: Estrada do Capuava, 1650, #2, Cotia, SP, 06713-630, Brazil Email: Email: jquadros@nexoleum.com

## Why formulate with renewable materials?

- Petroleum has increased significantly its price renewable materials are more cost competitive
  - "The stone age didn't end because of lack of stones"
- Reduction of green house gases
- Technology is improving substantially
  - Agriculture
  - Industrial processes
  - Alternative sources
- It's an excellent opportunity to further improve the image of PVC
- This paper covers only resin and plasticizers. Other additives could be the object of a later study





#### **Defining Renewable – the Carbon Cycle**



R. Narayan, Michigan State University (2005)





# The innovation...

#### **Number of Industrial Biotech Patents Issued**

Selected Industrial Bio-Products/Processes







# **Ethanol Production From Sugar Cane**

#### • Brazilian Ethanol:

- Brazil has a total arable surface of approximately 360 million hectares (42% of its territory), 5.0 million of them intended for sugar cane crops;
- Arable surface means all the land that has the appropriate soil and climate conditions for agriculture. It excludes urban areas, preservation areas and natural forests.
- 7500 L of Ethanol are produced in one hectare of land;
- 800 Kg of Ethanol (1000 L) would require 12 ton of sugar cane;
- Ethanol plants use sugar cane leaves and bagasse to produce electricity enough for its own needs and sells the excess to the Brazilian grid;



#### **Bio-Ethylene Production – From Ethanol to Ethylene**

• Process- Generals



- Yield: 1.9 ton of Ethanol provides 1 ton of Bio-Ethylene;
- Bio-Ethylene specifications are exactly the same as for naphtha/natural gas ethylene;
- Besides being renewable, ethanol is known to remove and fix carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.





# Renewable PVC production – From Sugar and Salt to make plastic







#### Renewable PVC production – From Sugar and Salt to make plastic







# **Plasticizers**

- Renewable plasticizers have become cost competitive in the last years
- Different grades deriving from soybean, linseed and castor oil provide flexibility of compound properties for the formulator: ESO (Epoxidized Soybean Oil), ELO (Epoxidized Linseed Oil), MES (Methyl Epoxy Soyate), ACO (Acetylated Castor Oil)
- Application tests have shown encouraging prospects
- The source is mostly based on oilseed grains, but recent technical evolution demonstrates possibilities with algae and ethanol production derivatives, as well as palm and babaçu alcohols

**DOP and Soybean Oil Price Evolution** 



**Pricing Evolution** 

#### **Plasticizers – Performance comparison**

Compound properties, adjusted to same hardness				DOP	MES
Elongation (%)				264	357
Tensile Strength (MPa)				14.8	16.2
Weight Loss, %, (144 hrs, 40°C)				0.16	0.51
Weight Loss, %, (72 hrs, 70°C)				1.16	3.67
Viscosity of Plastisol, 0h, low shear				3.1	3.5
Viscosity of Plastisol, 48h, low shear				4.8	5.7
Water extraction, 75 C, 1% soapy water, 48h				0.13	1.82
Solvent extraction, Isoparaffin, w%, 48h				14.4	3.36
Butane extraction, w%, 48 h				18.5	9.7
Fish Eyes (count)				29	21
Débullage (volume of foam), ml				53	65
Resin Absorption					8
Low Temperature	emperature OV ageing, 40 phr piz				-23
	DOP	DIBP	MES		
	angel	and	warder		
MES	and set of the set		Trans		
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ספוח	1				
DIDF	r-a course	F-5 (BHD)			
DOP	E - 4 (mm)	F-5(m)	F-6 100		
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Key:

2: DOA (Dioctyl Adipate)
6: BES (Butyl Epoxy Stearate)
7: OES (Octyl Epoxy Stearate)
18: DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate)
21: DIDP (Diisodecyl Phthalate)
30: ESO\* (Epoxidized Soybean Oil)
31: MES\* (Methyl Epoxy Soyate)
32: ACO\* (Acetylated Castor Oil)

\* theoretical only Source: Sears & Darby

## **Plasticizers – Performance comparison**







# **Sustainability**

- Sustainable = looking at the whole cycle of use of a product, including emissions, human toxicology, ecotoxicology, preservation of species, economy, society
- The technology improvement, the available land, the possibilities of harvesting the sea, indicates that renewable materials are still in the beginning of the development cycle
- Renewable solutions are key for long term sustainability





# **Sustainability**

- Yields are improving significantly
- Other technologies arising: algae, cellulosic, etc
- Higher biodegradability
- No negative toxicology results
- Greenhouse gases reduction
- Cost effective
- Potential for expansion of current sources





SOI VA



# Conclusion

- Renewable PVC compound
  - Commercially competitive
  - Can be formulated for almost all applications
  - Technically suited
  - Already available, various grades
  - Sustainable
  - Appears as a natural evolution in the direction of a more sustainable PVC supply chain

#### **Example: 71 Shore A Crystal-Clear Vinyl Renewable Compound**

100kg Renewable PVC+ 60 kg MES+4 kg ESO+1 kg Ca/Zn Stabilizer = 165 kg compound

 $240 \text{ kg CO}_2^{[1]} \quad 141 \text{ kg CO}_2^{[2]} + 0 \qquad + 0 \qquad = 381 \text{ kg CO}_2$ 

 $2.3 \text{ ton } CO_2 / \text{ ton compound}$ 







## Thank you for your attention!

#### **Jacyr Quadros**

jquadros@nexoleum.com

#### **Daniel Martinz**

daniel.martinz@solvay.com

