

Bioplastics

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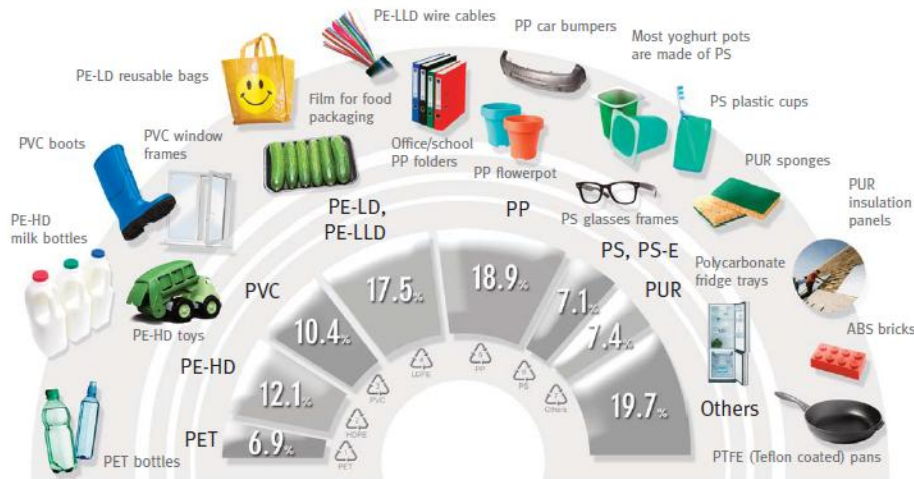
Adrian Korycki

27. 5. 2016

Plastics

- ▶ in 1907, 1st fully synthetic plastic (bakelite)
- ▶ low cost; ease of manufacture; versatility, imperviousness to water → used in an enormous and expanding range of products

Different plastics for different needs



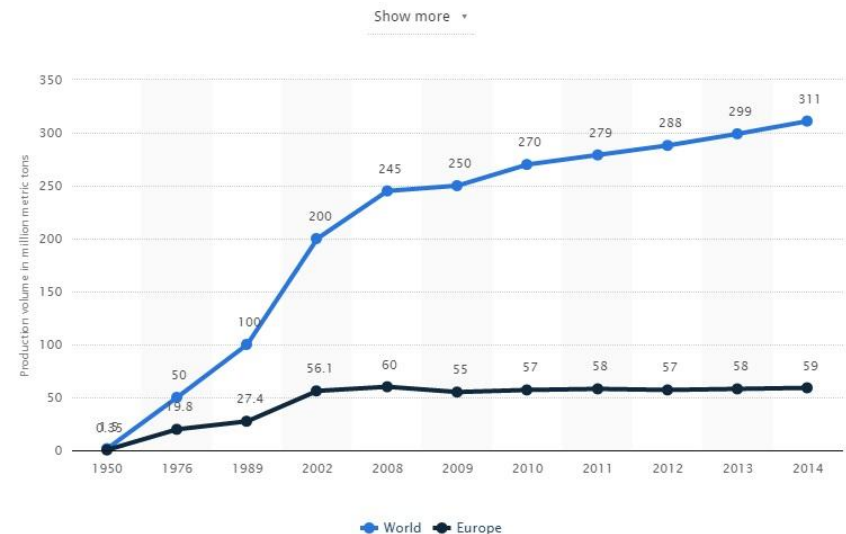
European plastics demand* by polymer type 2013

Source: PlasticsEurope (PEMRG) / Consultic / ECEBD

* EU-27+NO/CH

Production of plastics worldwide from 1950 to 2014 (in million metric tons)*

The above statistic depicts the global production of plastics from 1950 to 2014. In 2008, worldwide plastics production was around 245 million metric tons.



But ...

- ▶ decomposition (> 1000 years)
- ▶ landfills and pollution, and especially problematic to sea life
- ▶ non-renewable resource
- ▶ toxic and carcinogenic chemicals in their production
- ▶ large carbon footprint in both production and recycling

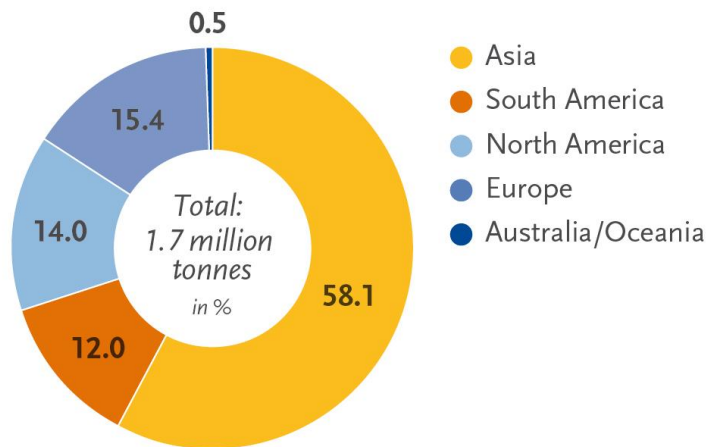
→ Bioplastic is developed as a replacement of plastic



Trend of bioplastic production

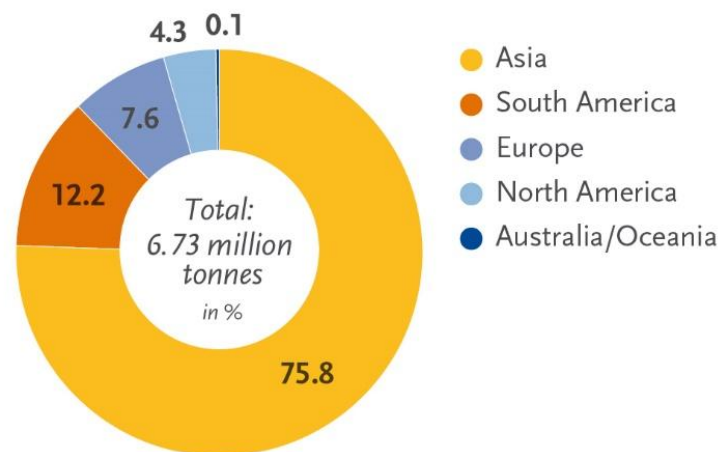
- ▶ 1% of plastic production annually
- ▶ increasing by 20 to 100 % per year
- ▶ around 85 % of plastics could be technically substituted

Global production capacities of bioplastics in 2014 (by region)



Source: European Bioplastics, Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, nova-Institute (2015). More information: www.bio-based.eu/markets and www.downloads.ifbb-hannover.de

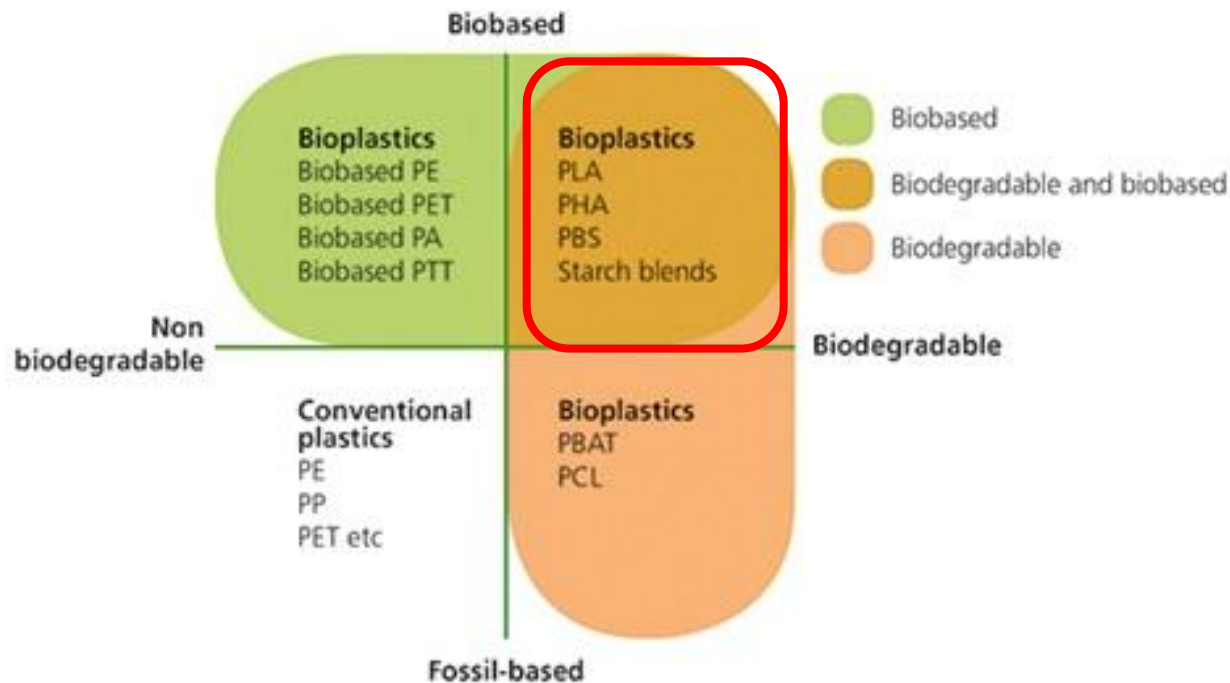
Global production capacities of bioplastics in 2018 (by region)



Source: European Bioplastics, Institute for Bioplastics and Biocomposites, nova-Institute (2014). More information: www.bio-based.eu/markets and www.downloads.ifbb-hannover.de

Bioplastics

- ▶ defined as a plastic material which is either biobased, biodegradable, or features both properties, according to European Bioplastics



Bioplastic products



Sources for making biodegradable bioplastics

For example:

- ▶ polysaccharides (starch, cellulose)
- ▶ proteins
- ▶ lipids

Crucial problem: high cost

And solution? WASTE

Example:

Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs)

- ▶ bacterial production much more expensive (\$16/kg) than common plastics (\$0,25-0,5/kg)
- ▶ PHA from modified starch - price below \$2,8/kg
- ▶ PHA from waste materials (non-food resources) should be competitive to common plastics

Hydal
BioTech

founded by

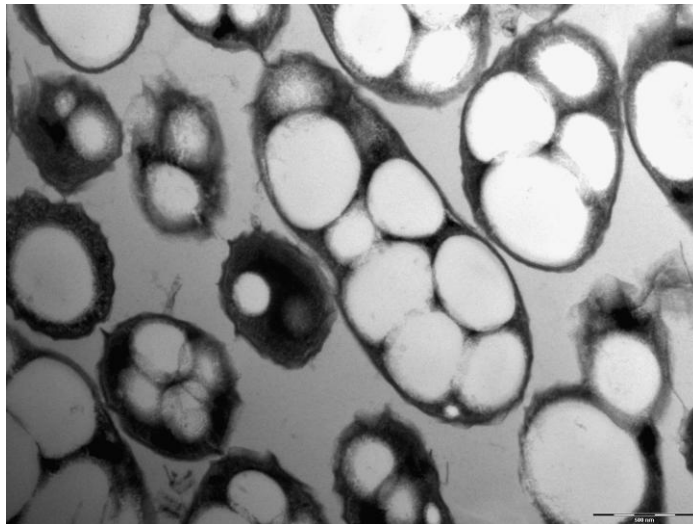


NAFIGATE
corporation

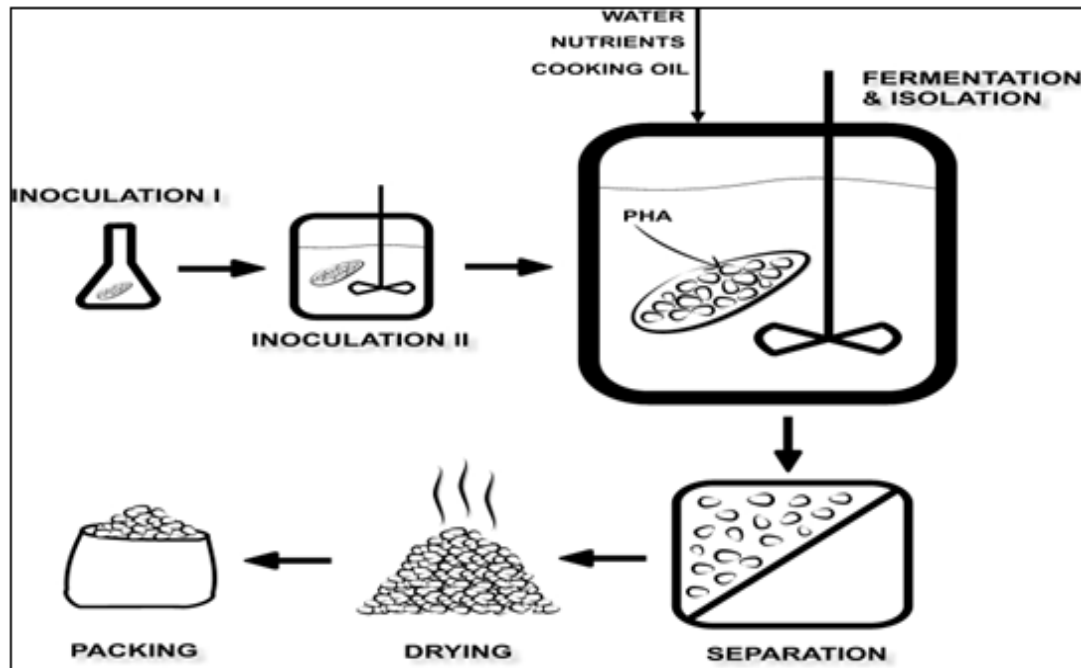
江苏洁净环保科技有限公司
Jiangsu clean environmental technology Co., Ltd.

PHAs

- ▶ alternative energy source for bacteria
- ▶ intracellular
- ▶ formable at higher temperature
- ▶ water insoluble natural polyesters
- ▶ biodegradable – compostable (water and CO₂)



Production cycle

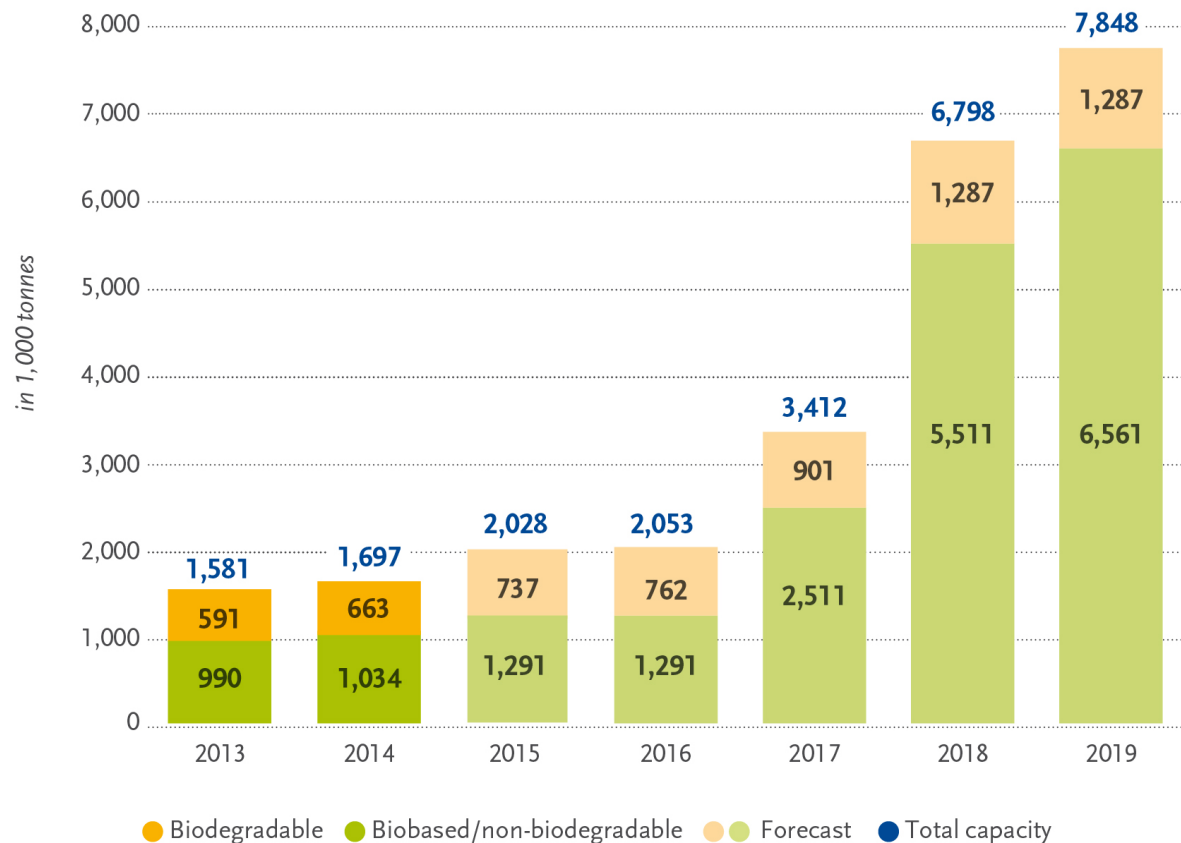


Problems:

- ▶ bacterial strain, optimization of growth, product isolation and purification
- ▶ still in research

Production trend of different types of bioplastics

Global production capacities of bioplastics



Future plans

- ▶ improve technology of bioplastics:
 - find more funding
 - attract more scientists
 - new sources
 - lowering the price of compostable bioplastics
- ▶ find investors and support new companies
- ▶ education of the public
- ▶ new legislation

Thank you for your
attention!

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the slide, creating a modern, layered effect. The text is centered on the left side of the slide.