

# **Application Technologies (Polylactic acid)**

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**Toyohashi University of Technology**  
**Department of Environmental and Life Sciences**

**Hiroyuki Daimon**

**Email : [daimon@ens.tut.ac.jp](mailto:daimon@ens.tut.ac.jp)**

**Tel/Fax : 0532-44-6905 (G-602)**

# The construction of this study

boil >>> keep the pressure

>>> temperature, time

① Collect lactic acid from polylactic acid

*Polylactic acid*

Hydrothermal reaction

② The decomposition of lactic acid, byproduct

*Lactic acid*

Degradation product

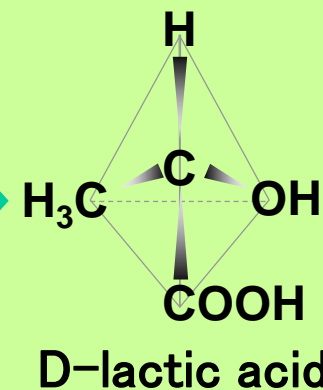
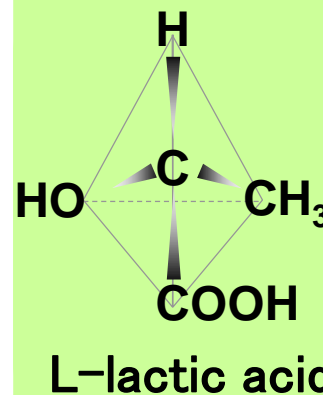
*Improvement of physical properties*

○ Additive (flame retardant, fillers, etc.)

**Kenaf, catalyst**

*Combination with other polymers*

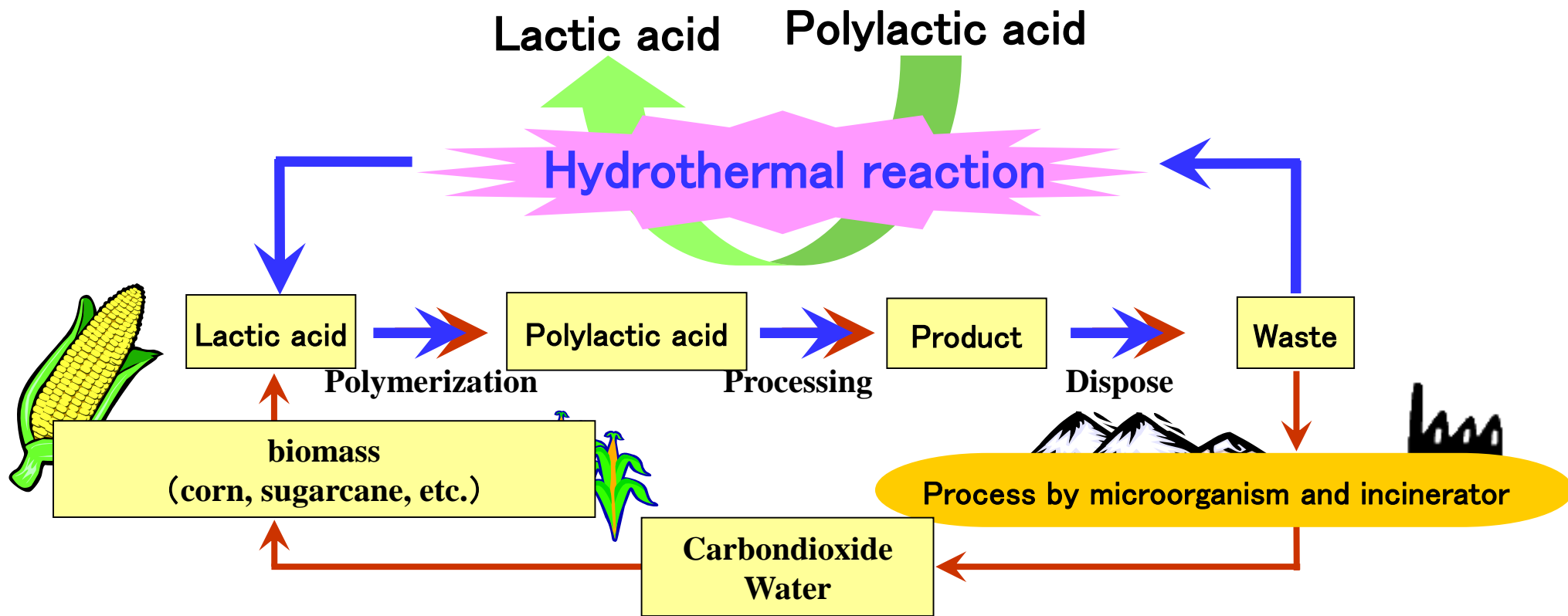
○ Mixture (plastic derived from oil)



④ Effects of the mixture

③ Optical isomerization reaction

# Development and promotion of the polylactic acid chemical recycle technology



## ● Current problem

- Competition with the food production because it is derived from plant
- Validity between biodegradation rate and carbon neutral
- Polylactic raw materials depend on imports
- Mass production, mass consumption, mass disposal

## ● Advantages of the chemical recycle

- Reduction of the competition problem with the food production
- Reduction of the discharge of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Construction industry that is not depended on import
- Promotion of the cyclical use

# Polylactic Acid Chemical Recycle Problem



biomass

Can this energy resource be supplied steadily and will not be depleted ?

Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.: General-purpose resin  
Toyota: Kenaf clay

Extraction

starch

Lactic fermentation

lactic acid

Polylactic acid

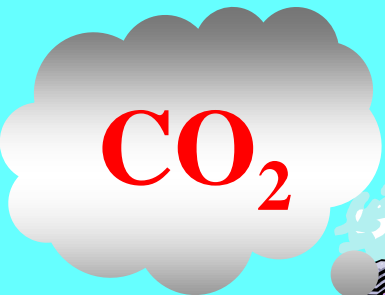
*Chemical Recycle*

- The problem of the optical purity?
- The influence of additive, mixture?
- The general evaluation?

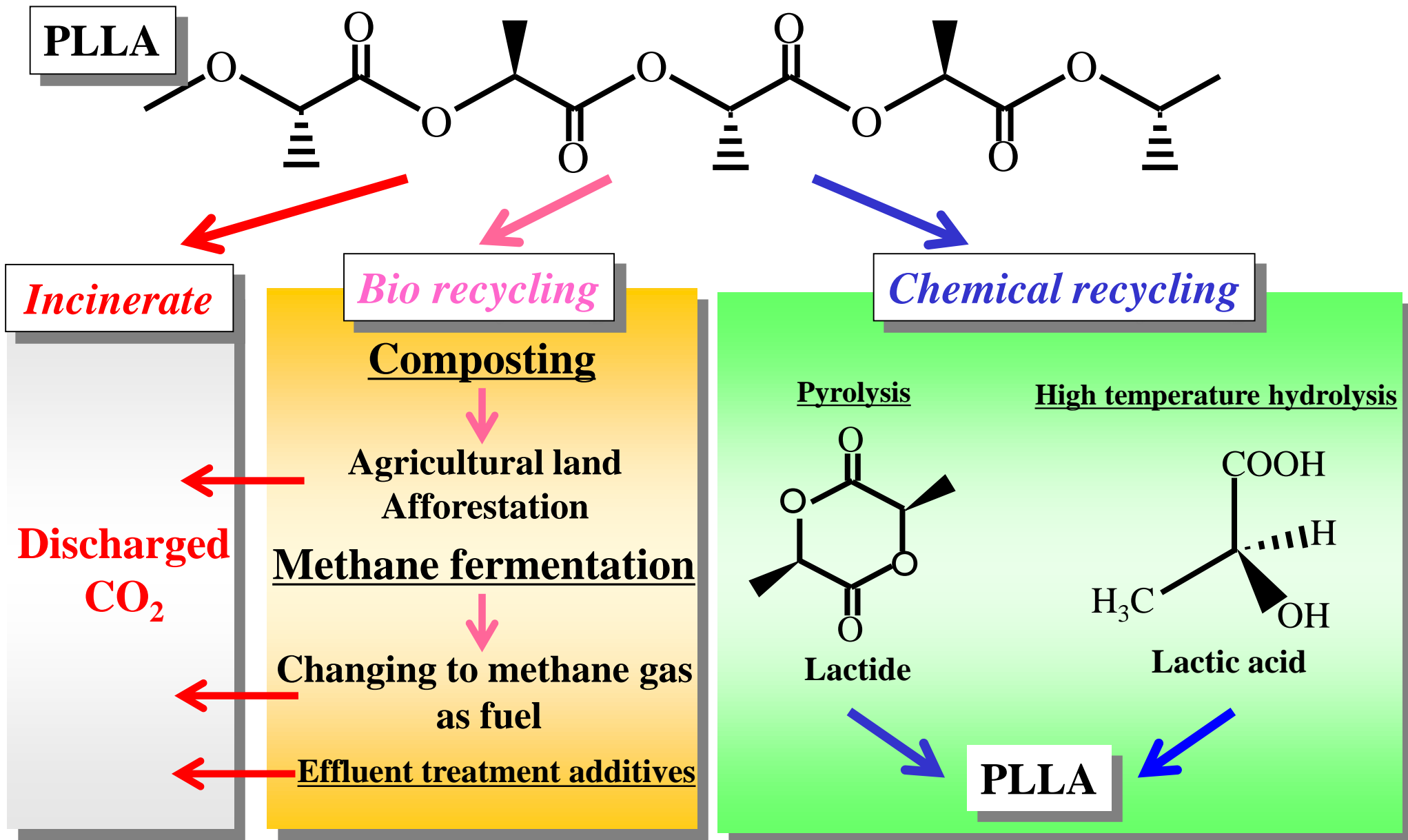
Break down      Processing

Manufacture

Agriculture material and other things which has difficulty in collection



Incinerate, compost



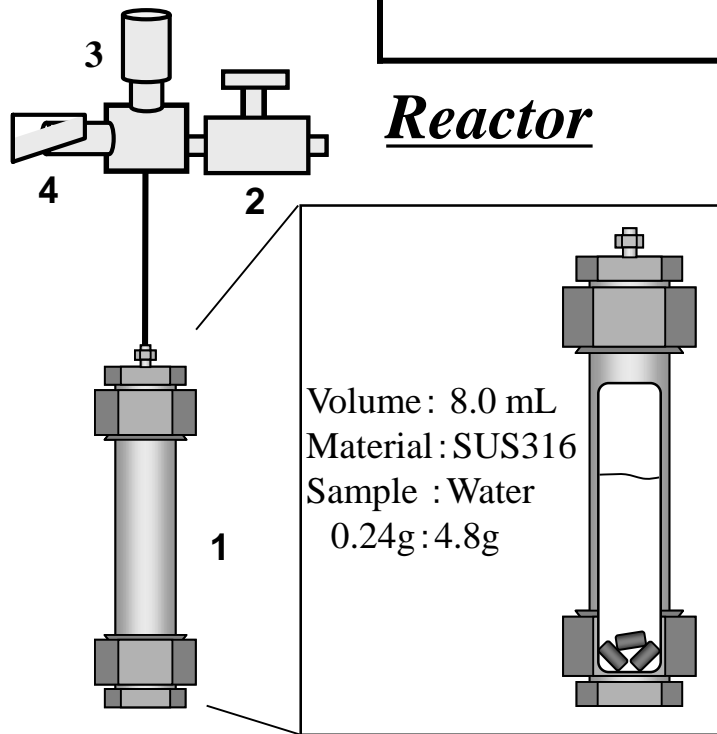
**Figure2 Methods of treating (utilizing) PLLA**

# Experiment method

**Sample**: PLLA (L-isomer: 98%, Molecular weight:  $2.0 \times 10^5$ , Melting point: about  $175^\circ\text{C}$ )

**Reaction conditions**:

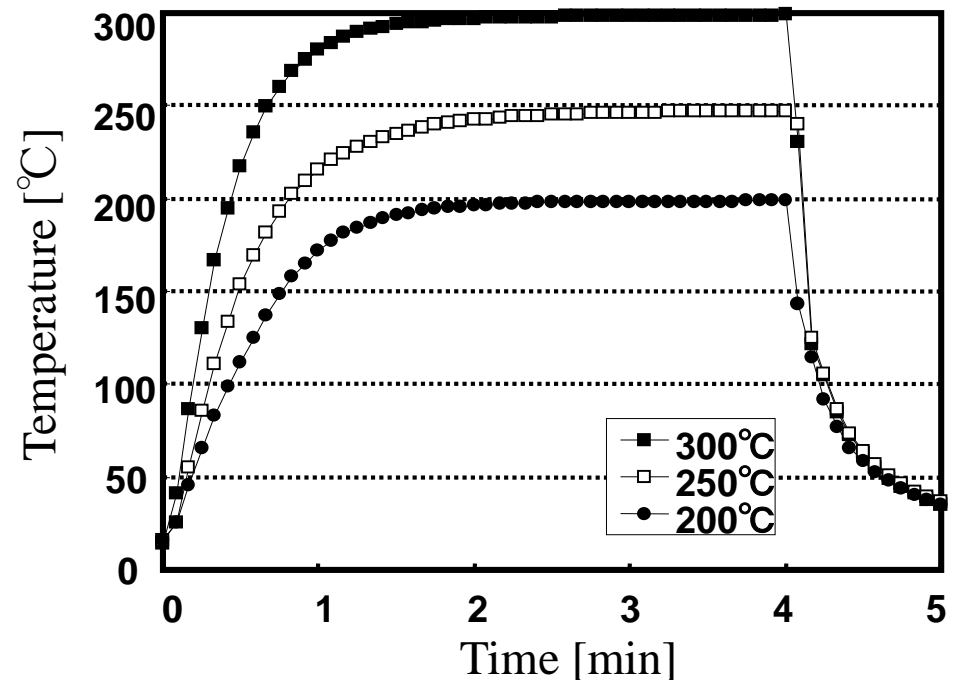
Reaction temperature	Reaction time	Reaction pressure	Sample (water)
$180 \sim 300^\circ\text{C}$	$1 \sim 180\text{min}$	$1.0 \sim 8.6\text{MPa}$	$0.24\text{g} : 4.8\text{g}$



1. Reactor
2. Stop valve
3. Pressure sensor
4. Safety valve

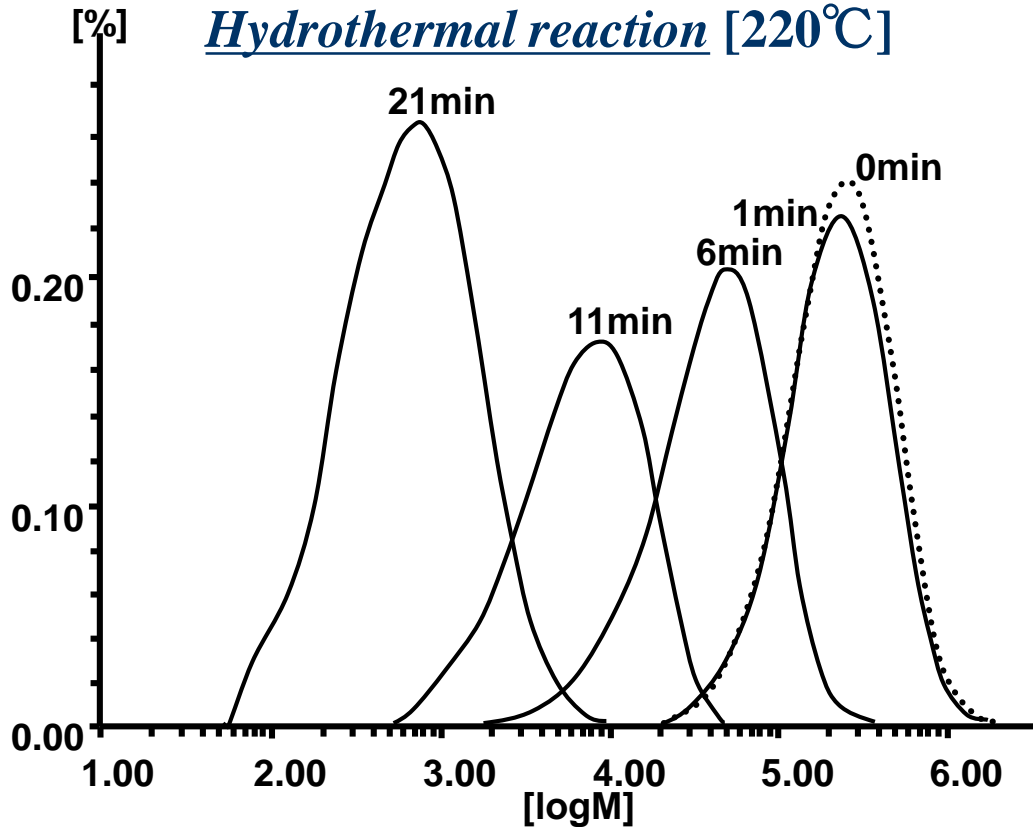
**Reactor**

**Temperature changing in reactor**

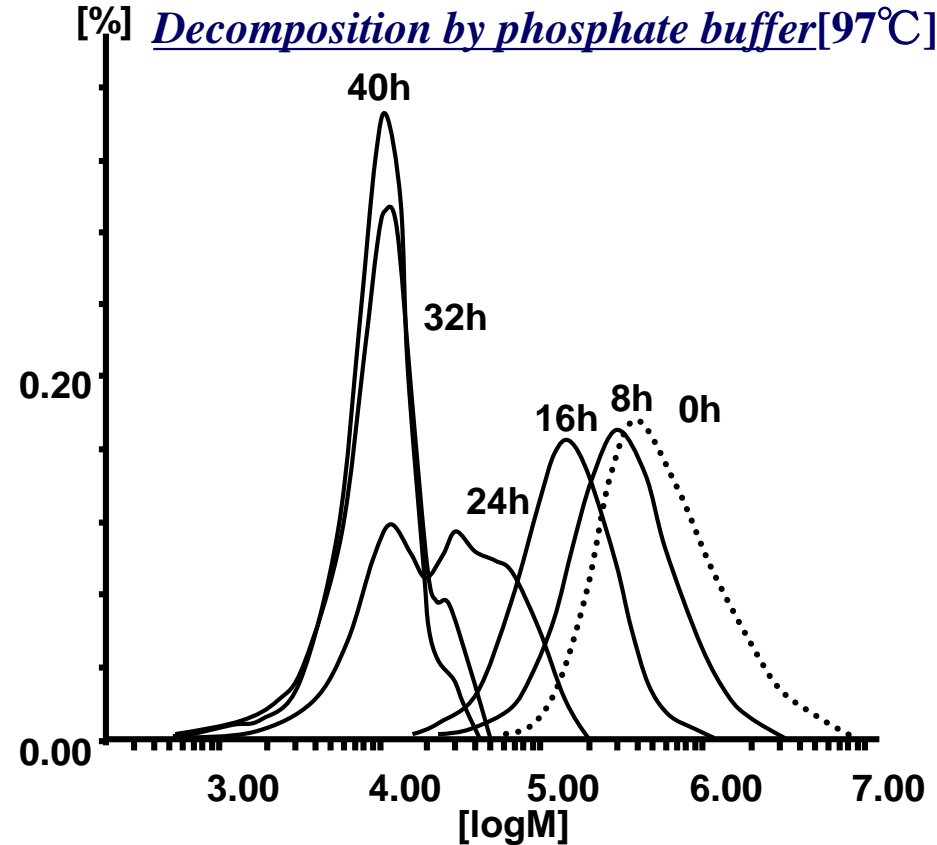


# Comparing molecular weight of PLLA

*Hydrothermal reaction [220°C]*



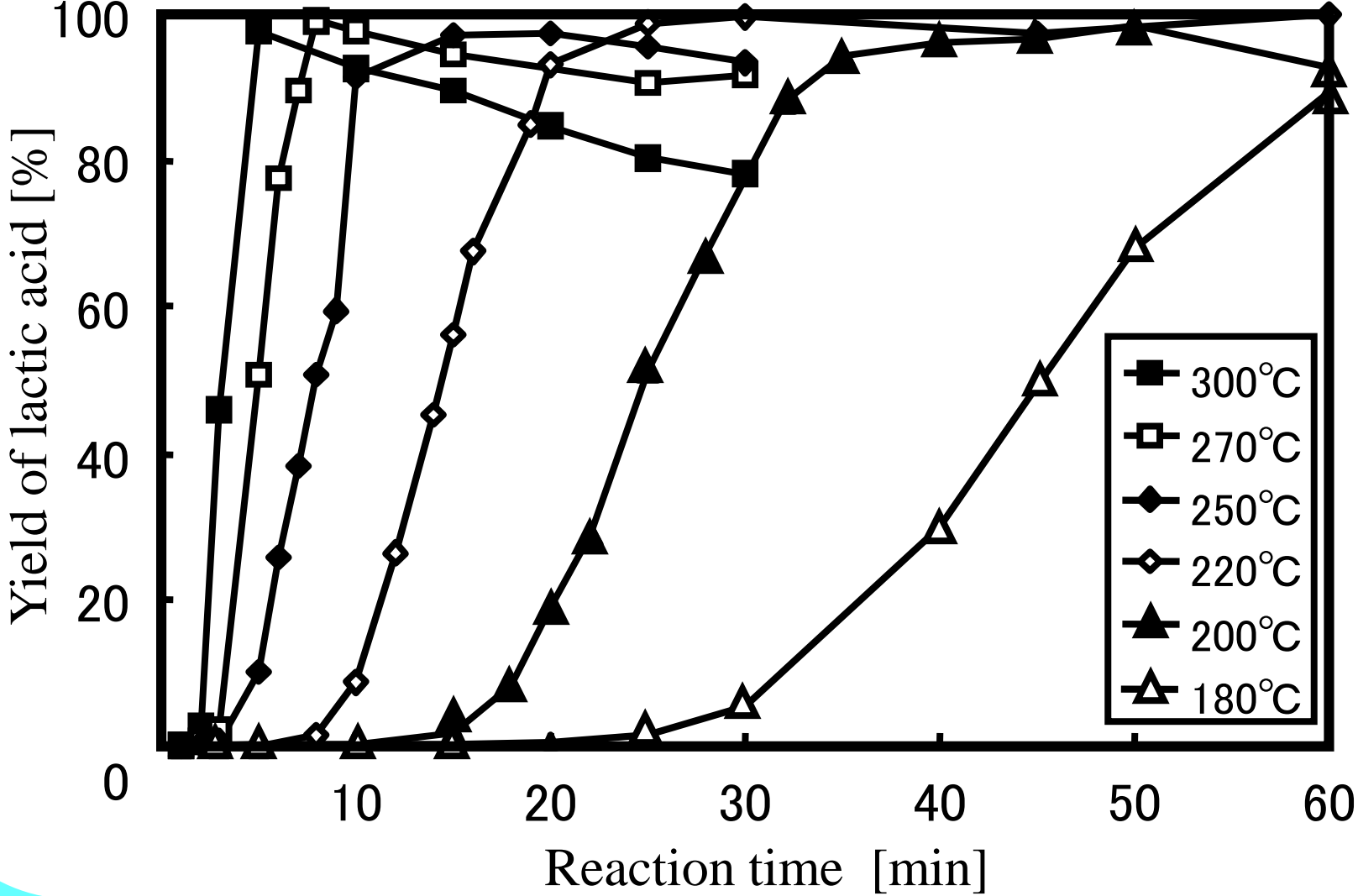
*Decomposition by phosphate buffer [97°C]*



**Remaining crystalline region in phosphate buffer.**

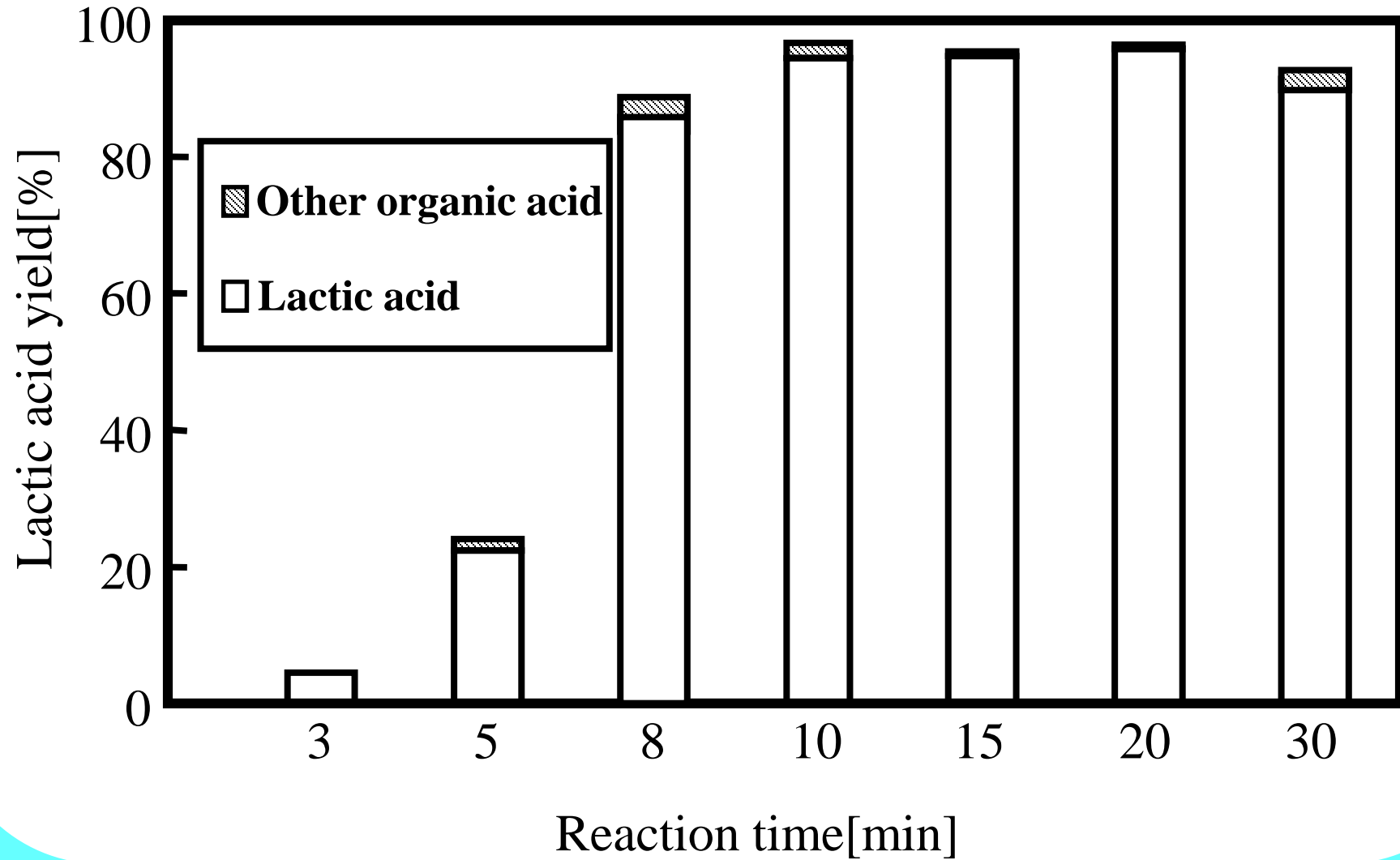
**Molecular weight degrade uniformly on hydrothermal reaction.**

# Impacts of temperature and time on yield of lactic acid

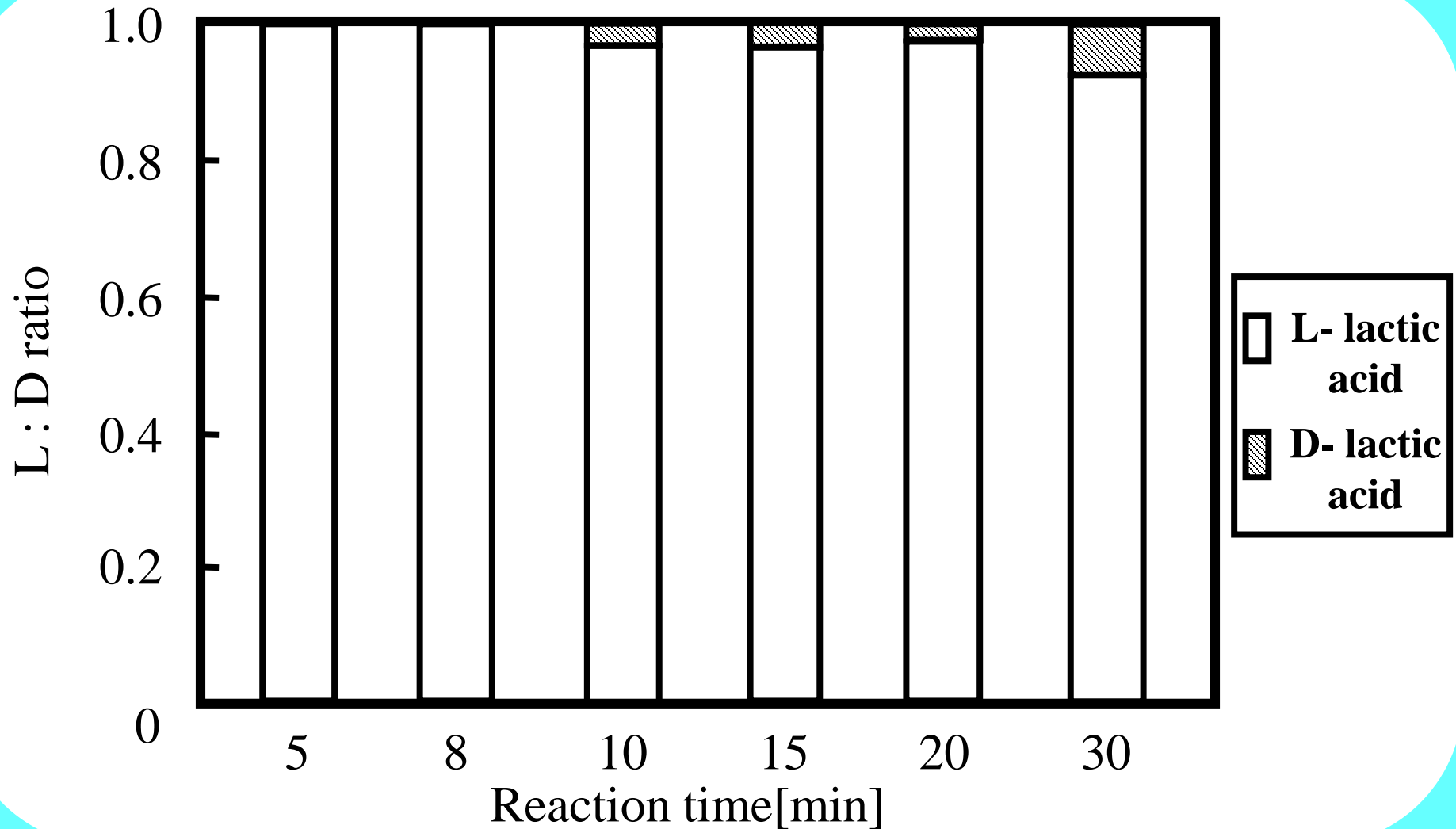




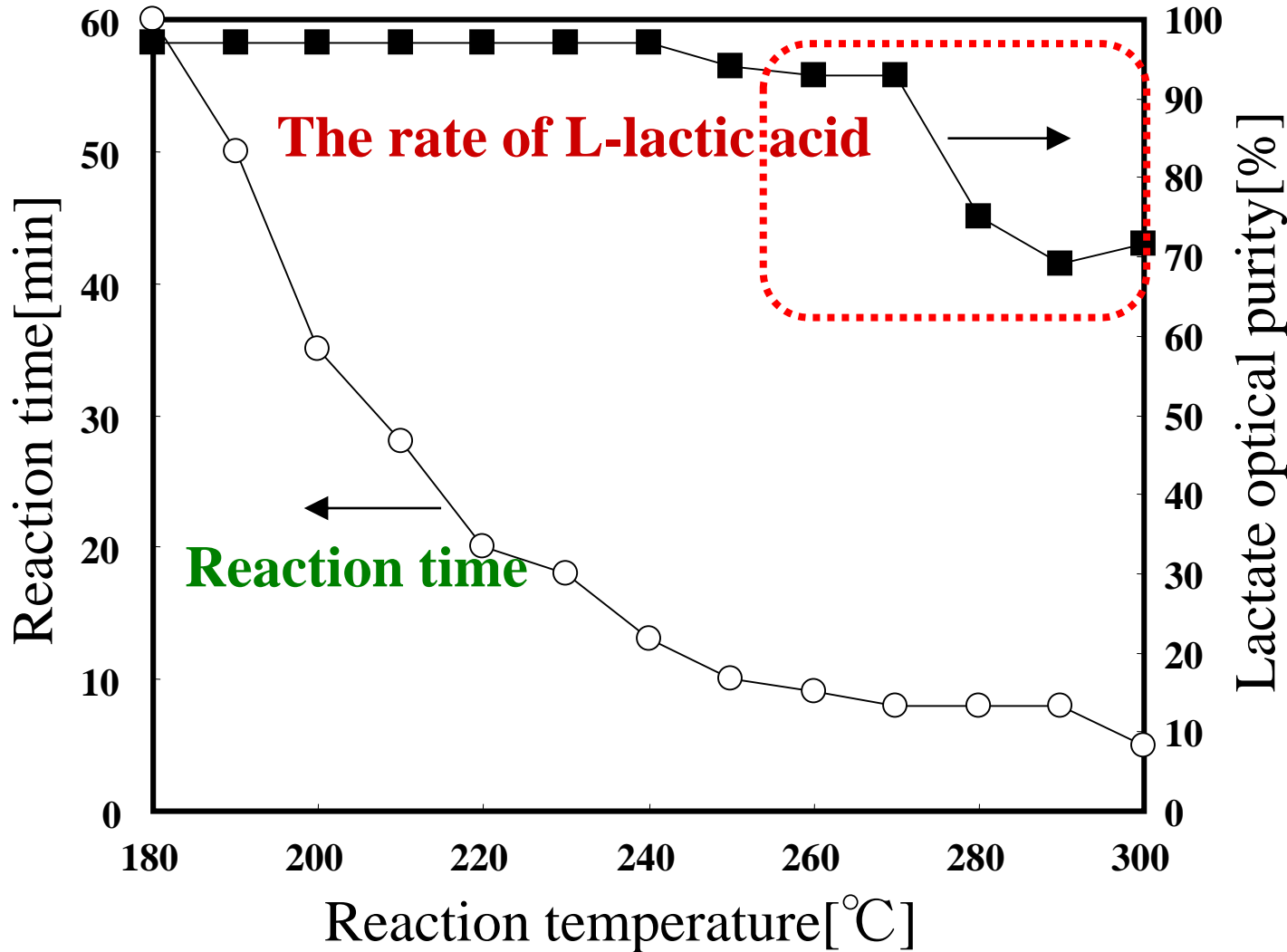
# Relations of lactic acid and the byproduct at 250°C



# Lactate optical purity at 250°C



# Lactate optical purity with different reaction condition



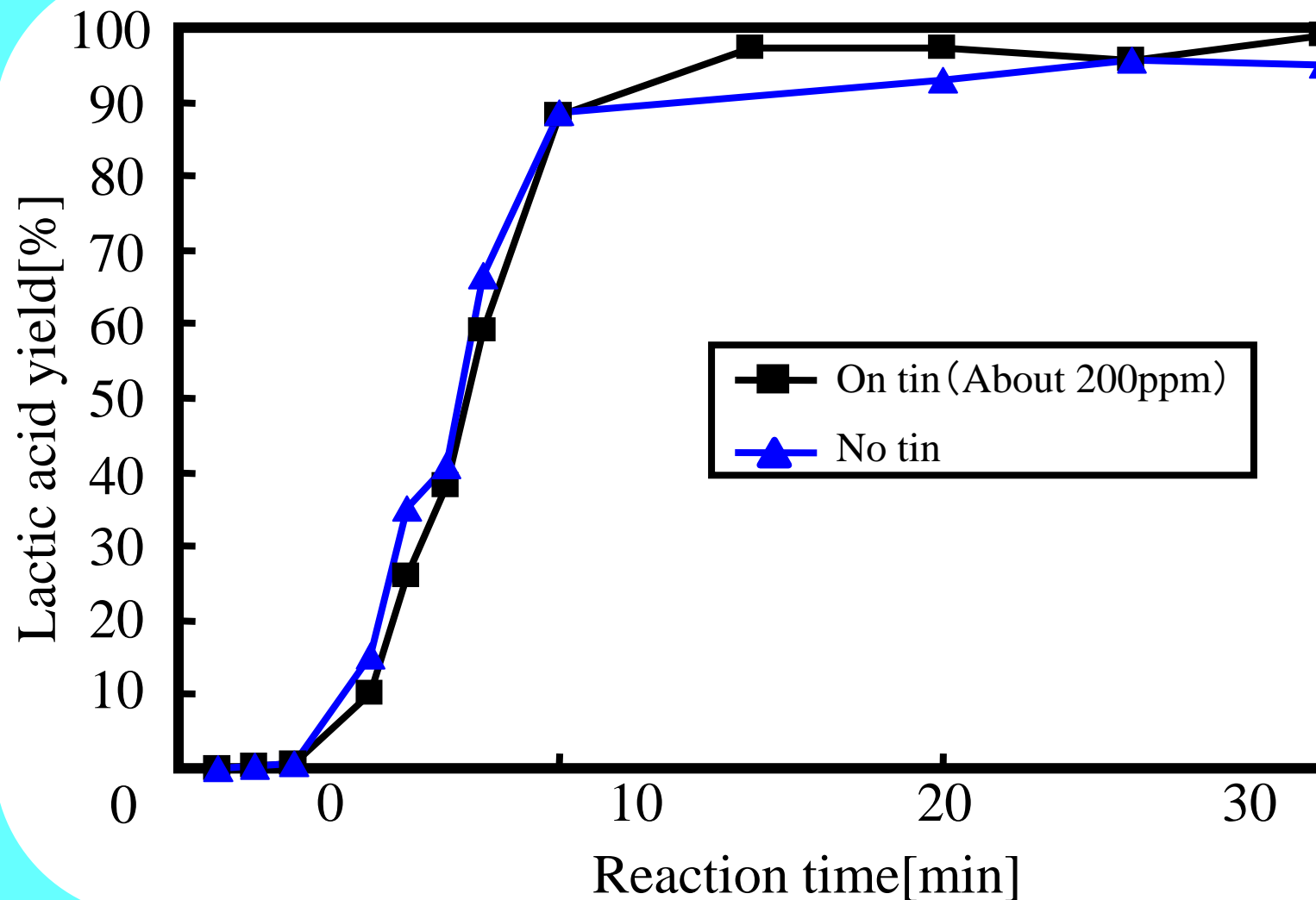
**Reaction time :**  
The time when lactic acid recovery reaches 90% of reaction condition.

It is confirmed that lactate generated at a high temperature domain.

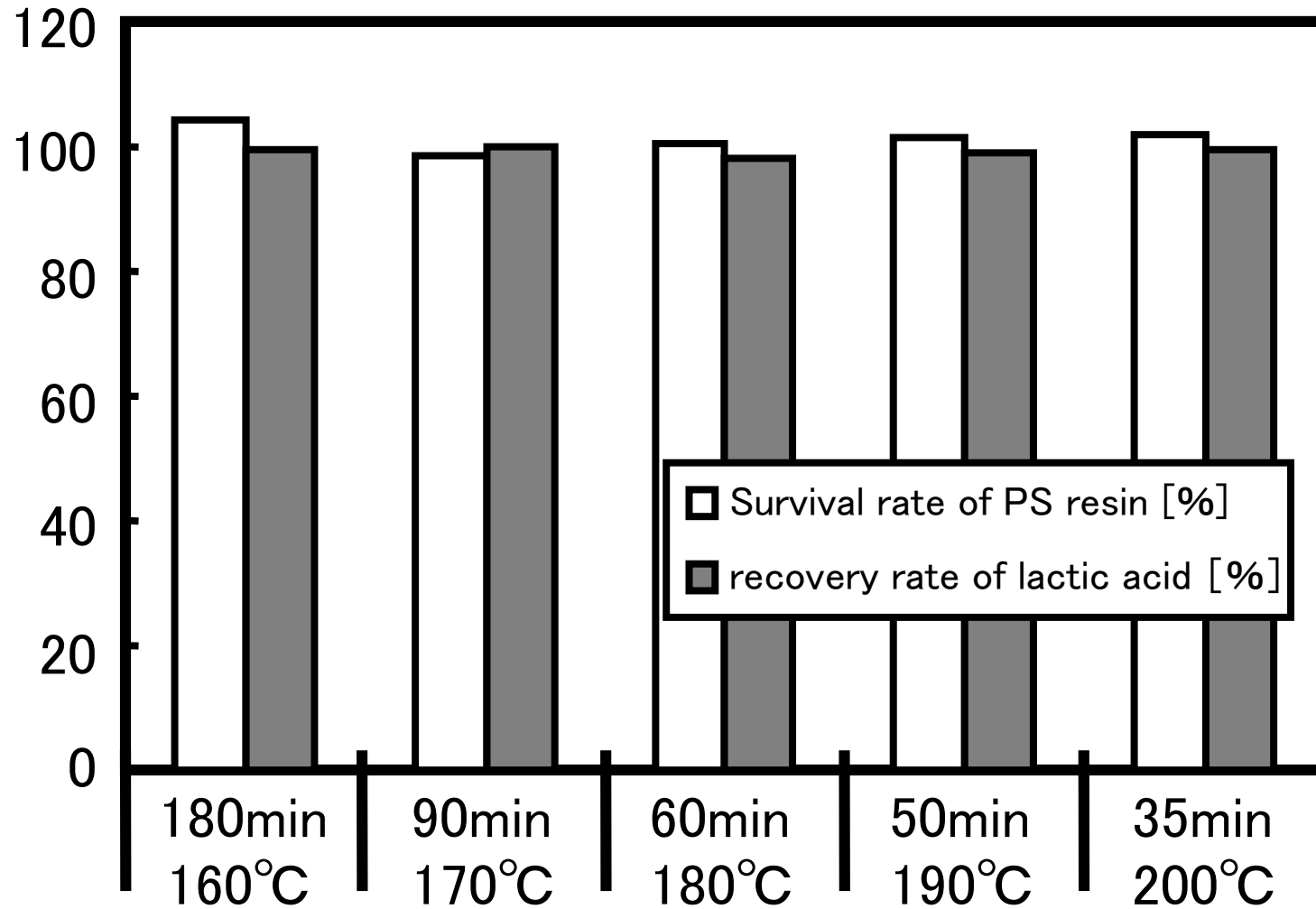
↓

It can collect only L-lactic acid from polylactic acid at a high yield by reaction temperature of under 240°C.

# Influence of the refinement of the polylactic acid by lactate yield (250°C)

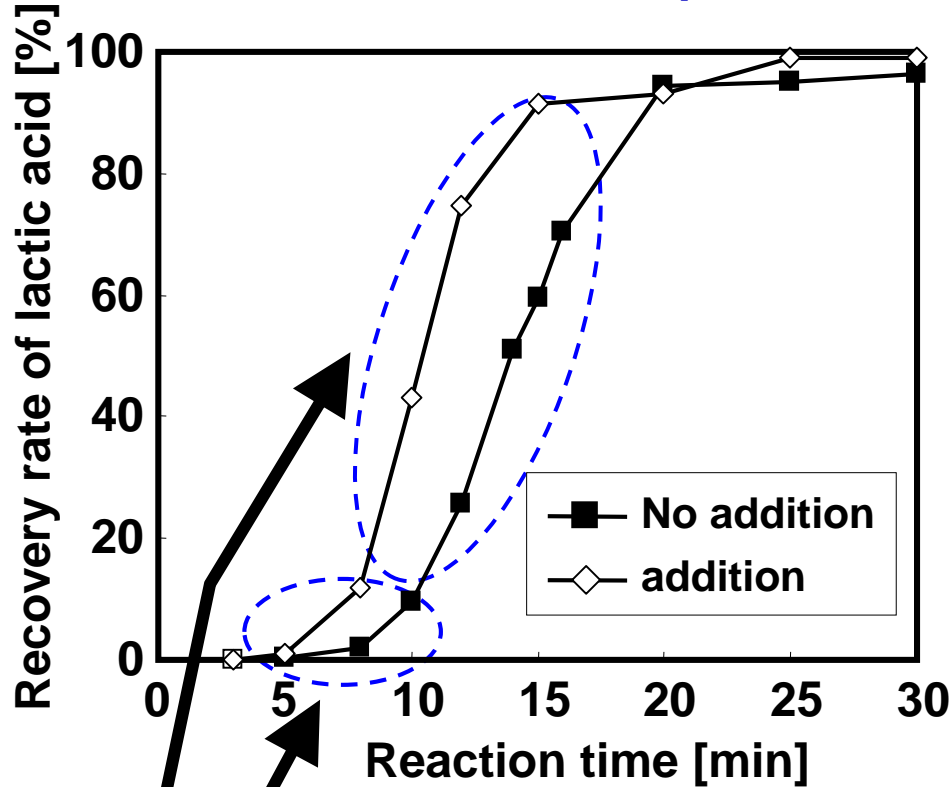


# Residue ratio of PS resin and recovery rate of lactic acid when PS resin is added as mixture

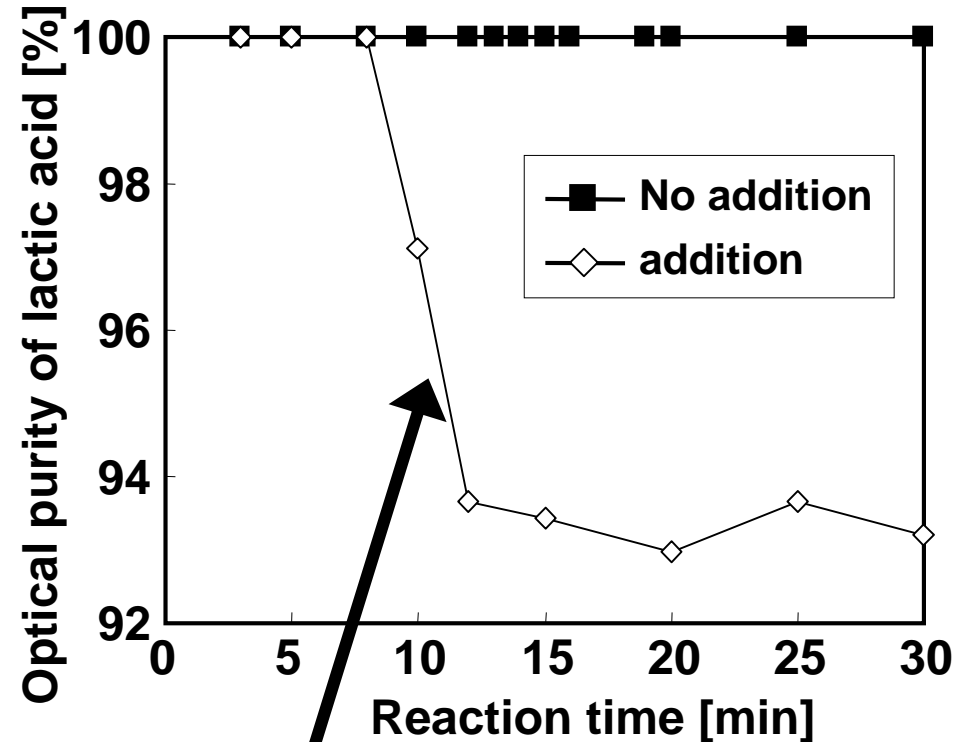


# Effects of mixture on lactic acid recovery (Aluminum hydroxide)

Reaction conditions: Temperature 220°C, Pressure 2.3MPa, Addition amount 40wt%



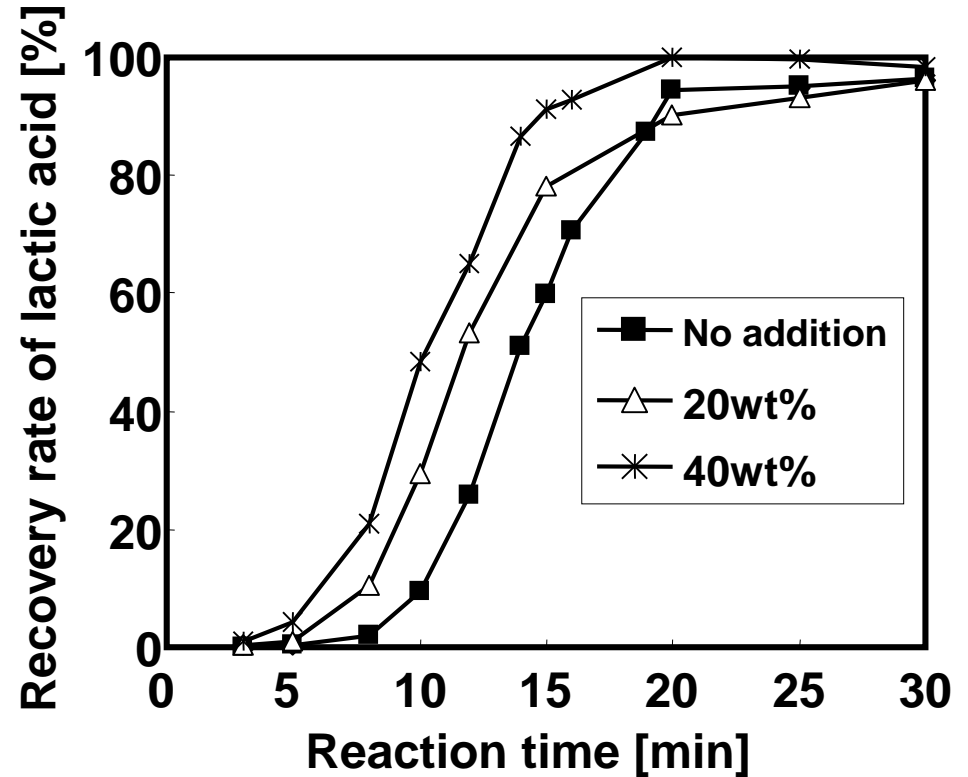
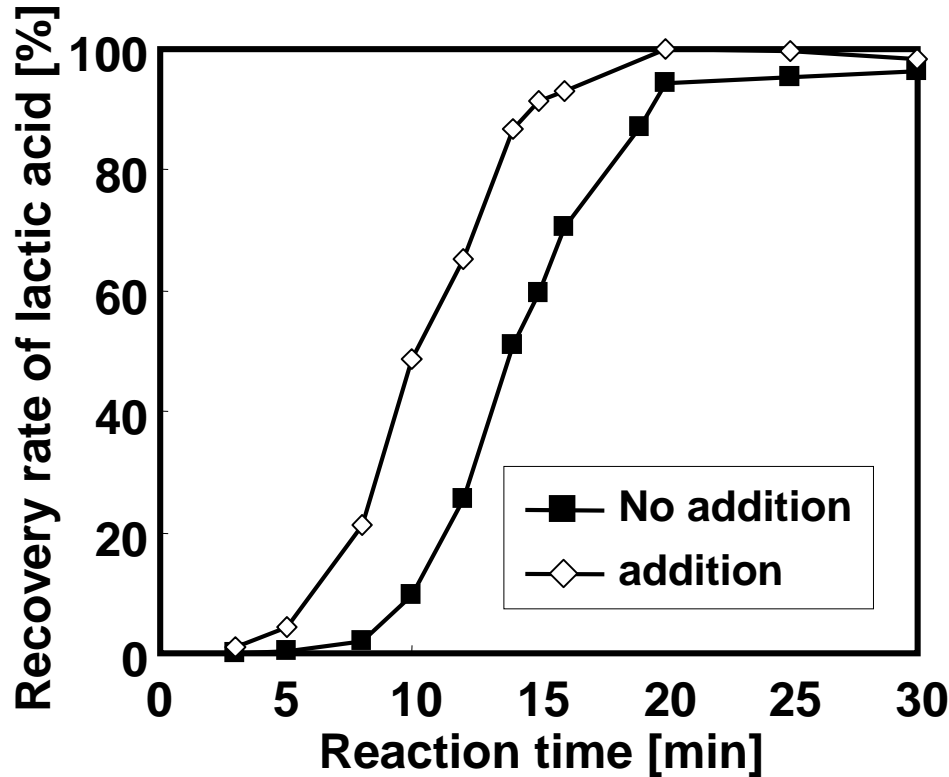
Difference of starting phase  
Difference of generation speed of lactic acid  
→Hydrolysis of polylactic acid promoted



Decrease of optical purity  
→Caused by hydrolysis

# Effects of mixture on lactic acid recovery (Magnesium silicate)

Reaction conditions: Temperature 220°C, Pressure 2.3MPa



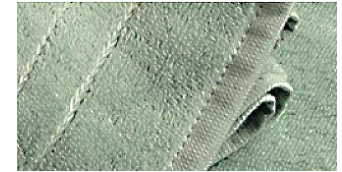
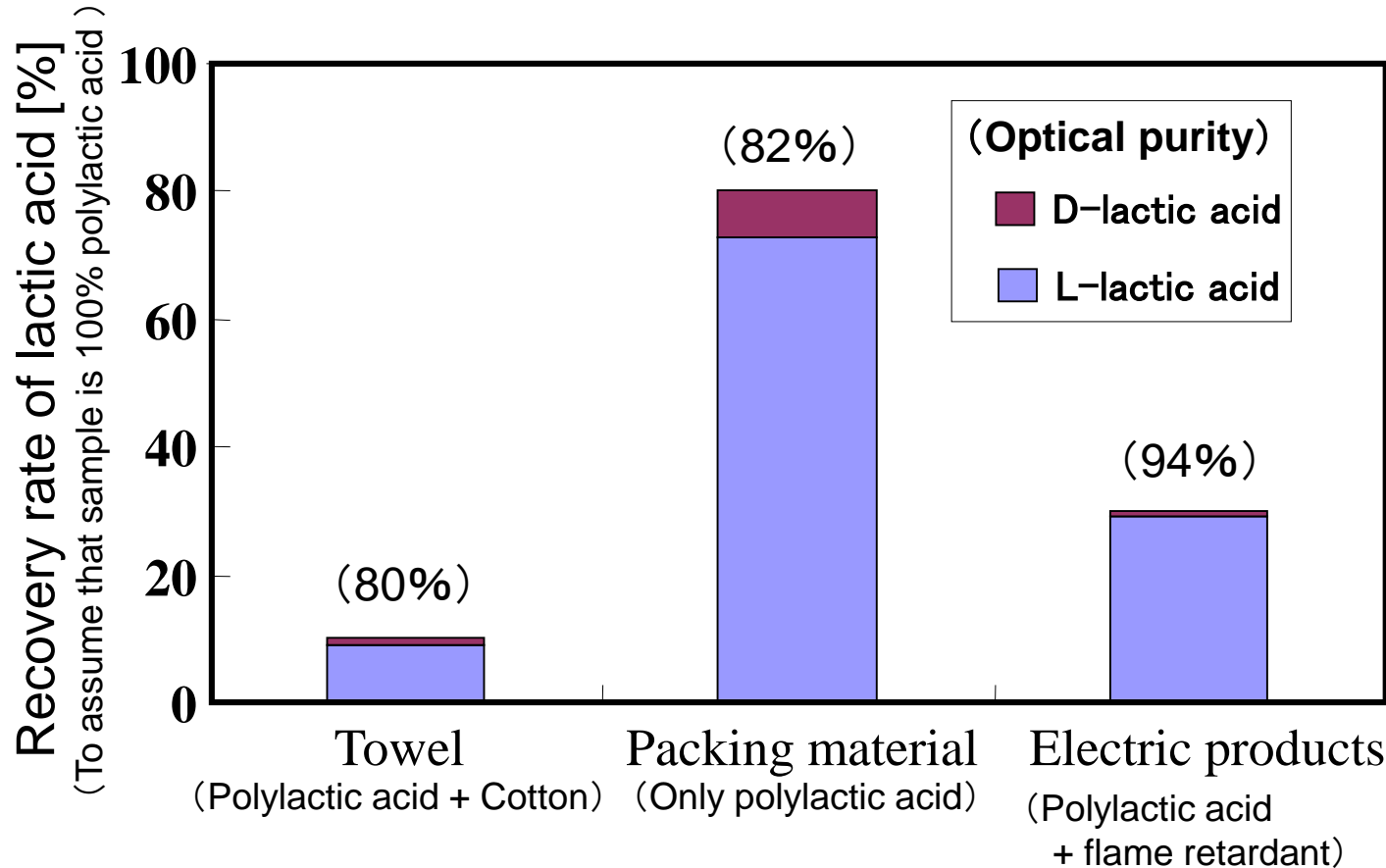
○ Production of lactic acid promoted

(There's effect of addition amount)

○ There is no effect on optical purity of lactic acid

# Results of lactic acid recovery using real products

**Reaction conditions:** Temperature 220°C、Time 20min、Pressure 2.3MPa



Towel



Packing material



Electric products

- It is possible to recover lactic acid from each product.
- Decrease of optical purity confirmed.
  - It is necessary to study the effects on addition agent.



# Summary

① produce lactate from polylactic acid : random resolution、pyruvate

○ High yield (more than 95%) is gained of 160~250°C

○ The yield is not affected by properties of matter of the polylactic acid

○ Not affected by the additive

○ PET and separation of the PS are easy >>> Probably kenaf as well

② Lactate optical purity

○ Temperature less than 220°C , prevent a lowering of the optical purity

Can collect a monomer having high purity in a high recovery

Existing separation, use of the refining method

Hope for not only biodegradable plastic derived from biomass but also high recyclability plastic

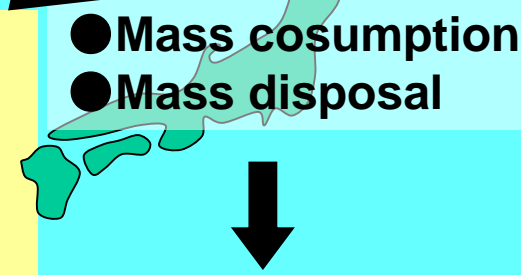
The good teaching materials of the enlightenment activity

Therefore classification collection !!

>>> Recycling society construction promotion materials

Cargill  Toyota  → Polylactic-acid

**Mass production difficult locally**



**Carbon dioxide**

**Necessary for plant production**

- Water: approximately 50~100t/t - plant
- Energy: oil
- Fertilize: oil
- Human and arable land

**The future:**

- Water shortage
- Abnormal weather
- Global warming
- Population increase
- Food problem

(0.05% of all corn , 350,000 tons)

**To make an EcoTopia**

**At present:**

- The drying up of the fossil fuel ?
- Lack of the last disposal ground ?

○ Review of the LCA evaluation  
○ Improvement of the onsciousness  
○ The circulation use of the polylactic acid  
○ **Production in the country**

**Raw materials of the polylactic acid**

- Food processing residual substance and waste water
- Cellulose and hemicellulose

>>> The plural origin (Mitsui Chemicals)

**Raw materials of PLA are made from rice in the country (Ministry of the Environment)**

**A part of the 21st century COE program "future social habits homeostatic engineering"**

●The Kyoto protocol (since Feb,2005) : USA、China、India

In 2025 , global severe drought, the migration of nations

The issue of AIDS, hyperinflation, major earthquake

Drying up of crude oil and plant resources

●Zero-emission (the circulation use and outbreak source control)

●Even materials (trump) with concentrated wisdom are not perfect !

●The same as fund-raising on the streets ?

>>>The materials which open up the future

>>>Construction of a **new ethic (culture)**