



Future of Plastics

by Maria Stewart



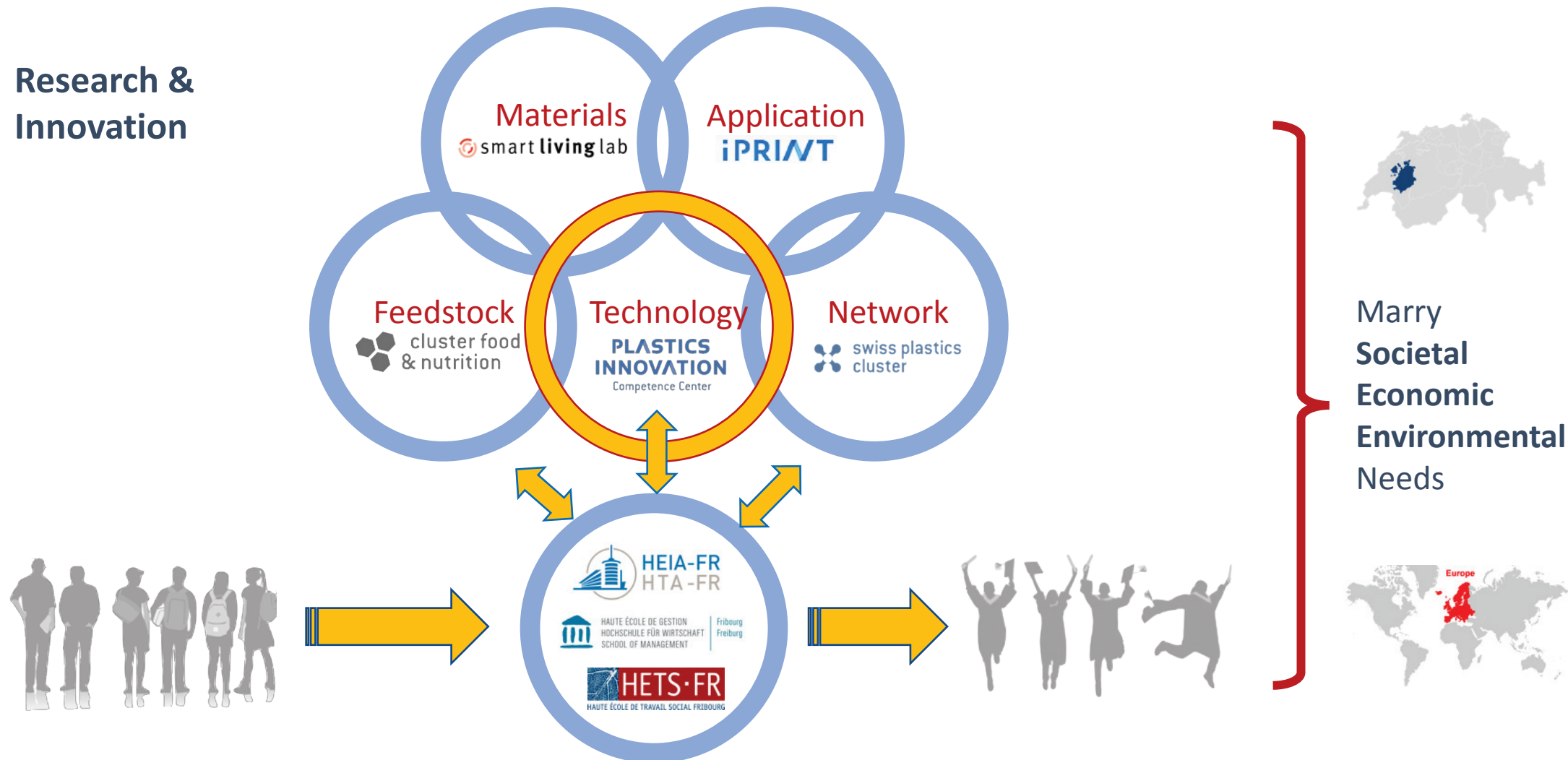
<https://envisiontec.com>



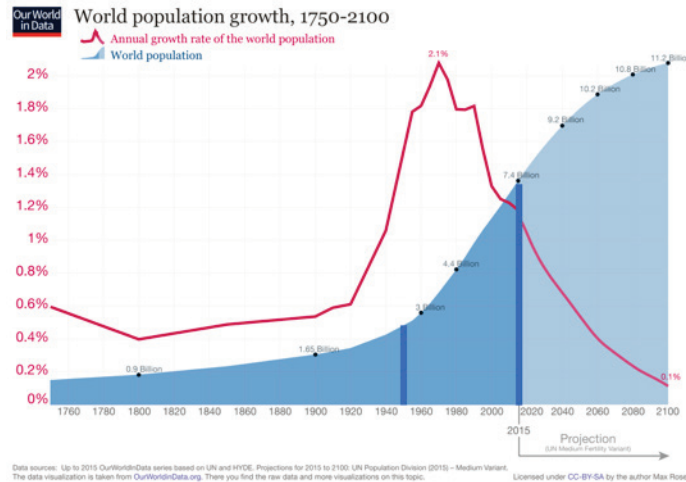
Plastics Innovation Competence Center

**PLASTICS
INNOVATION**
Competence Center

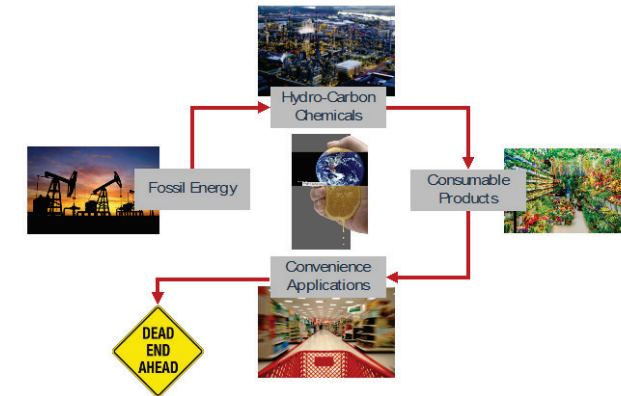
**Research &
Innovation**



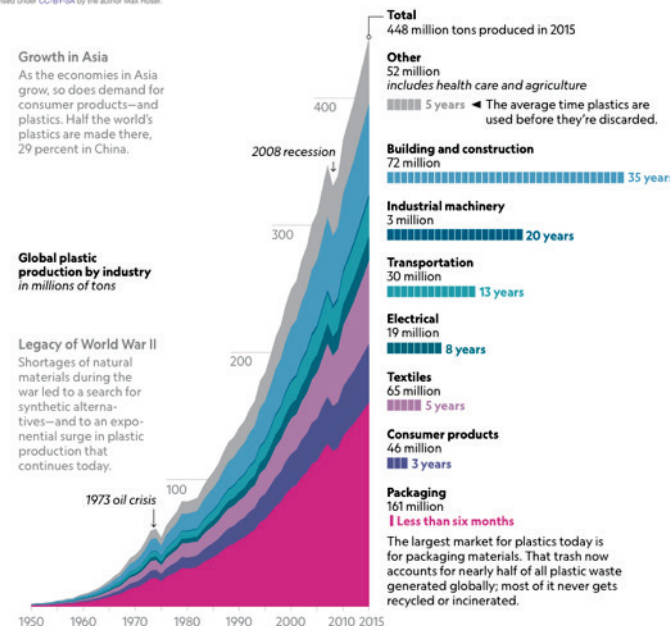
Demand for plastics



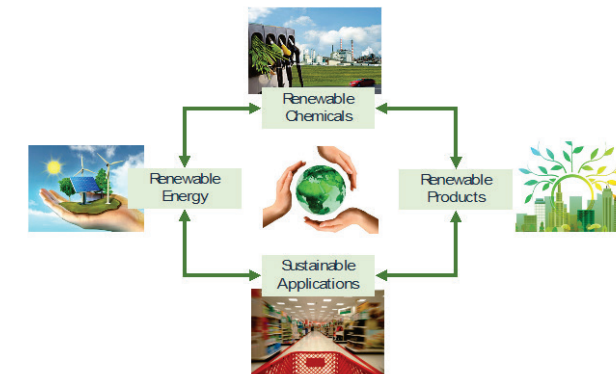
Plastics represent 5-7% of non-renewable fossil energy



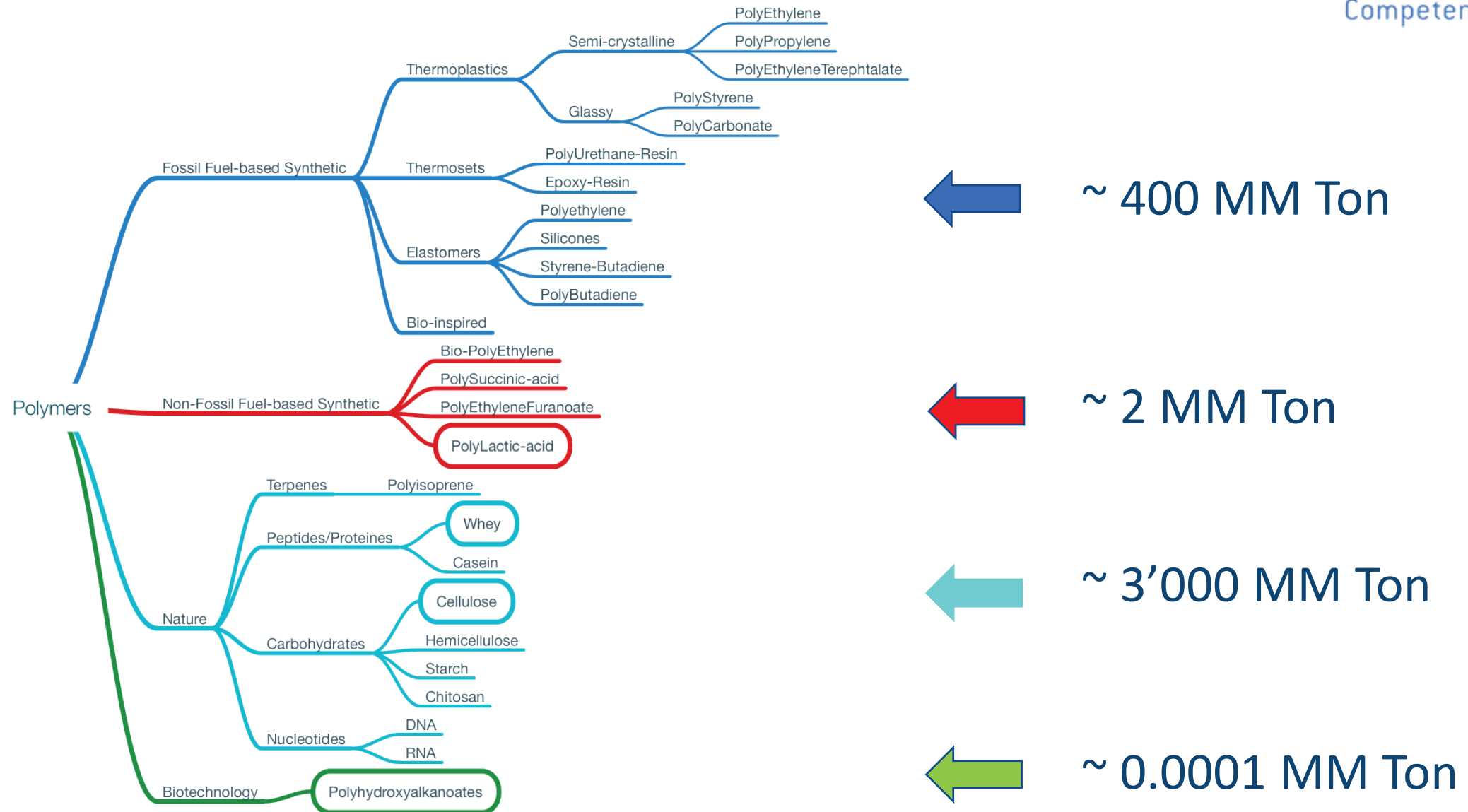
Global Plastics Volume Growth

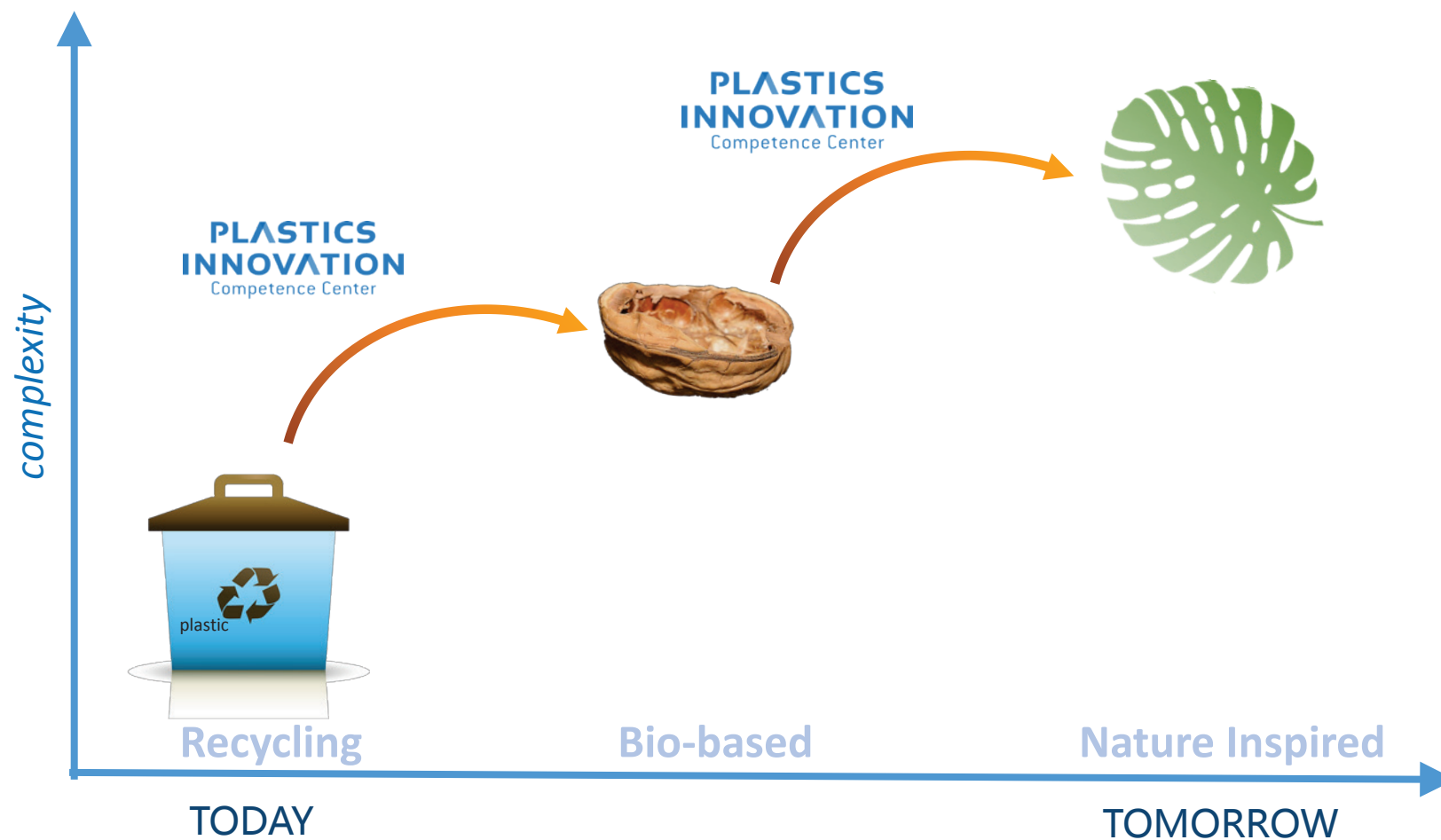


The World moves Towards a Renewable & Circular Plastics Industry

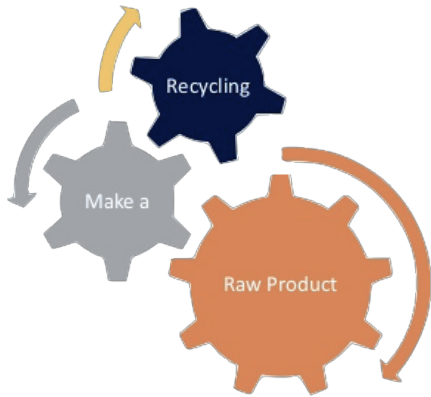


From Fossil to Renewable



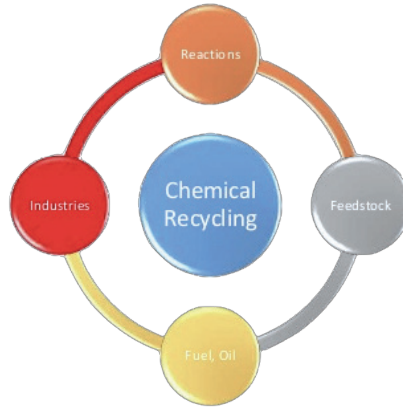


Mechanical Recycling



Recycling usually starts with collection and identification of plastics. These processes are challenging since most of the products are not designed for recycling: multi-material hard or impossible to separate, composites, unnecessary additives, combinations with non-plastic materials like metals, paper or fibers. Most of the plastics today are not recycled for the stated reasons.

Chemical Recycling



Pyrolysis



Recycling should rather start with the design, capable to integrate not only high performance and functionality but also end-of-life solution, recycling and not only energy recovery. The material should stay as long as possible in the loop. Design to recycling must help keeping plastics away from landfills or incineration plants, decreasing the use of natural resources and contributing to the circular economy practices.

Thermal “recycling”



Single material concept with integrated lid

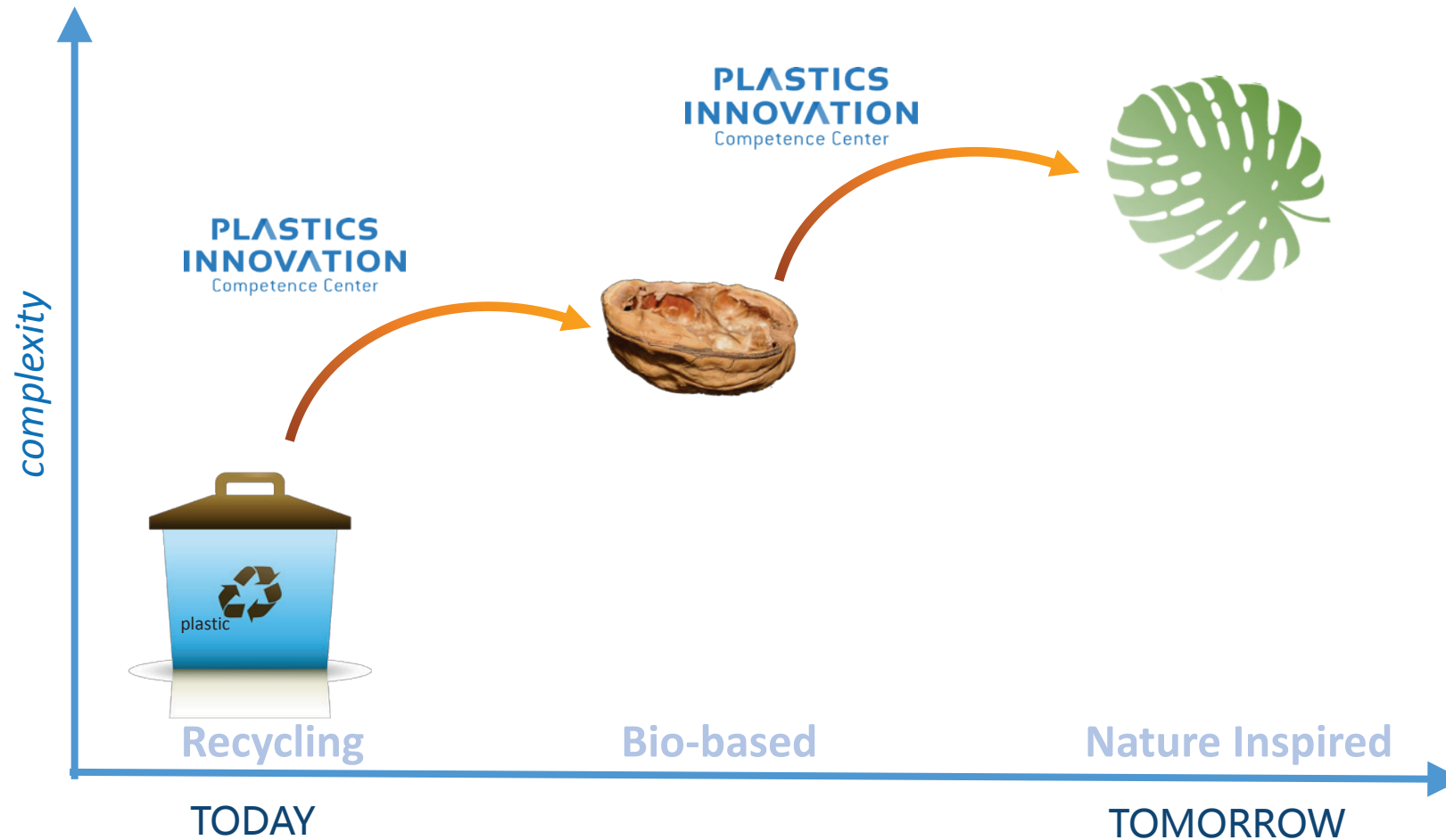
We developed and produced a plastic box (PP) with an innovative opening and closing system, based on the same principle as the "click-clack" boxes on the market. The box is therefore designed with a bistable opening and closing system.

Easy to identify and recycle

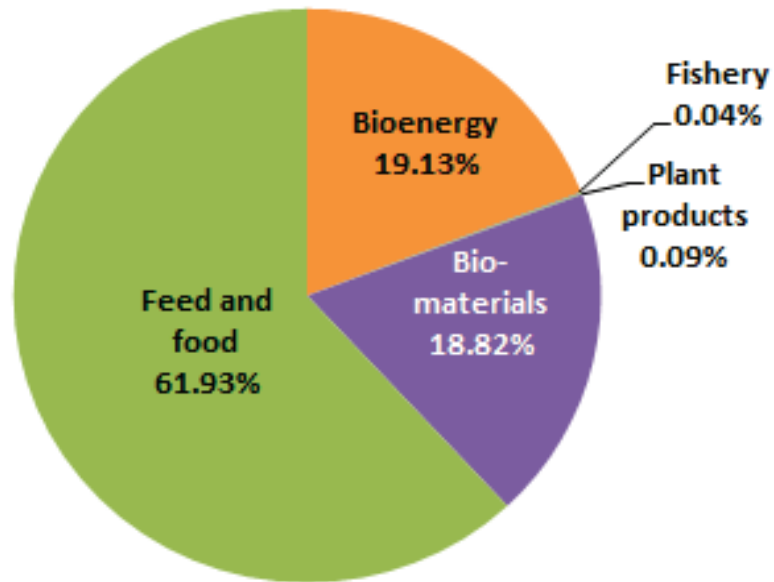
The mechanism is presented for packages produced by injection moulding and exploits a physical effect known as bi-stable behaviour and allows to open and close the box with just one hand. It is made in one piece thanks to a hinged connection of the cover, easy to identify and recycle.



Evolution of Plastics

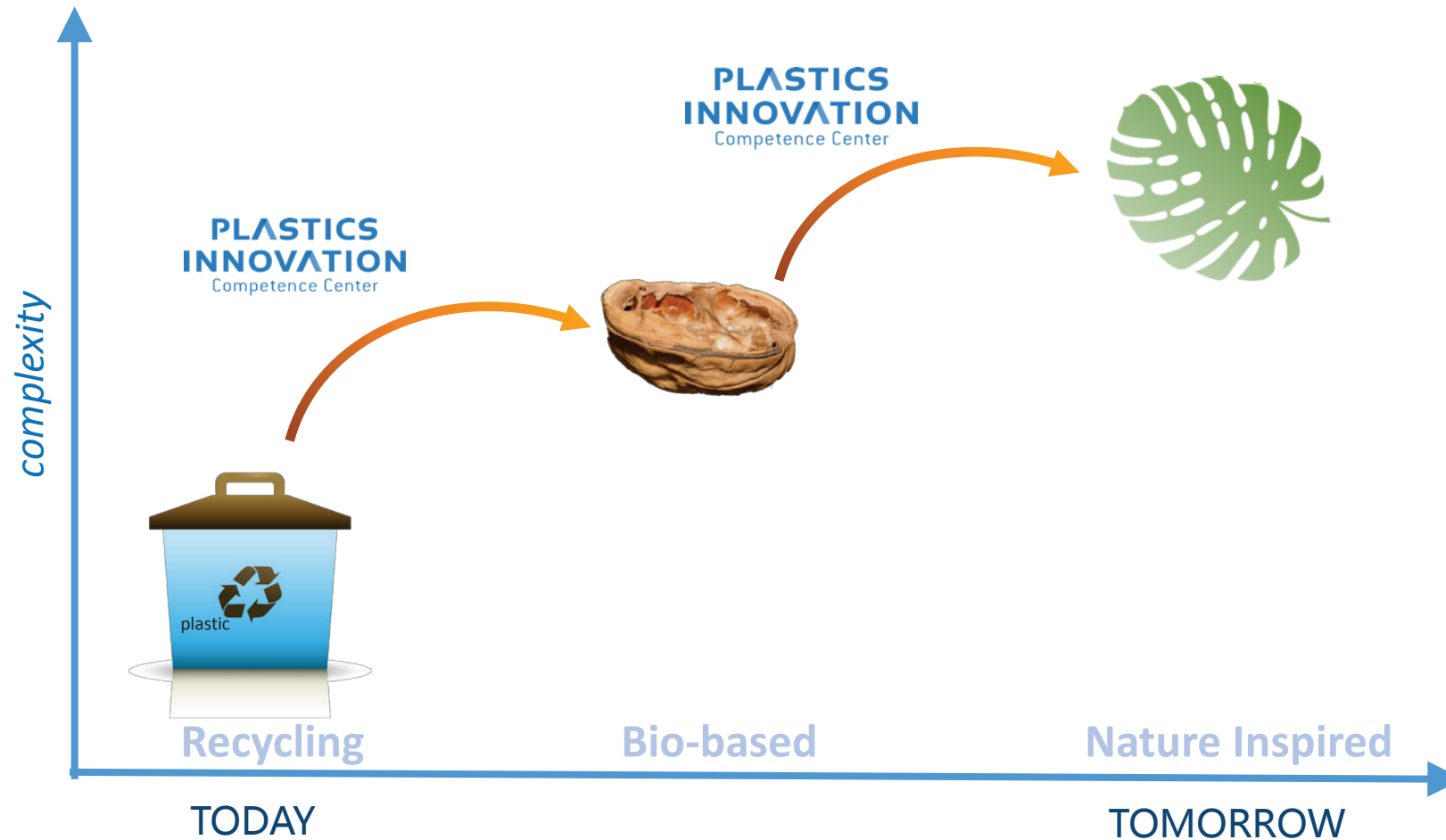


EU 28 + CH, NO
Annual Production = 1'466 Million Tons

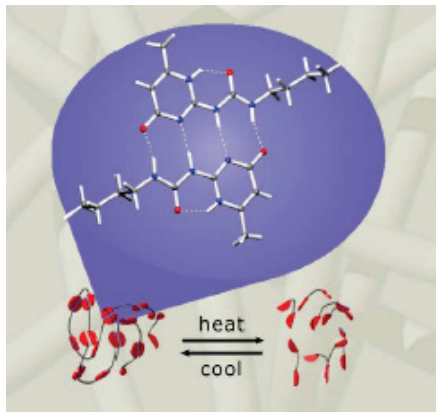
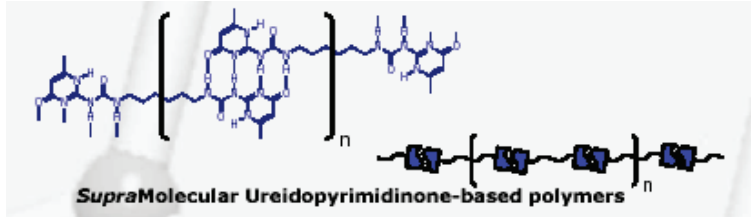


Actual use = 805 Million Tons !

Evolution of Plastics



Self-healing elastomers



Bert Meyer

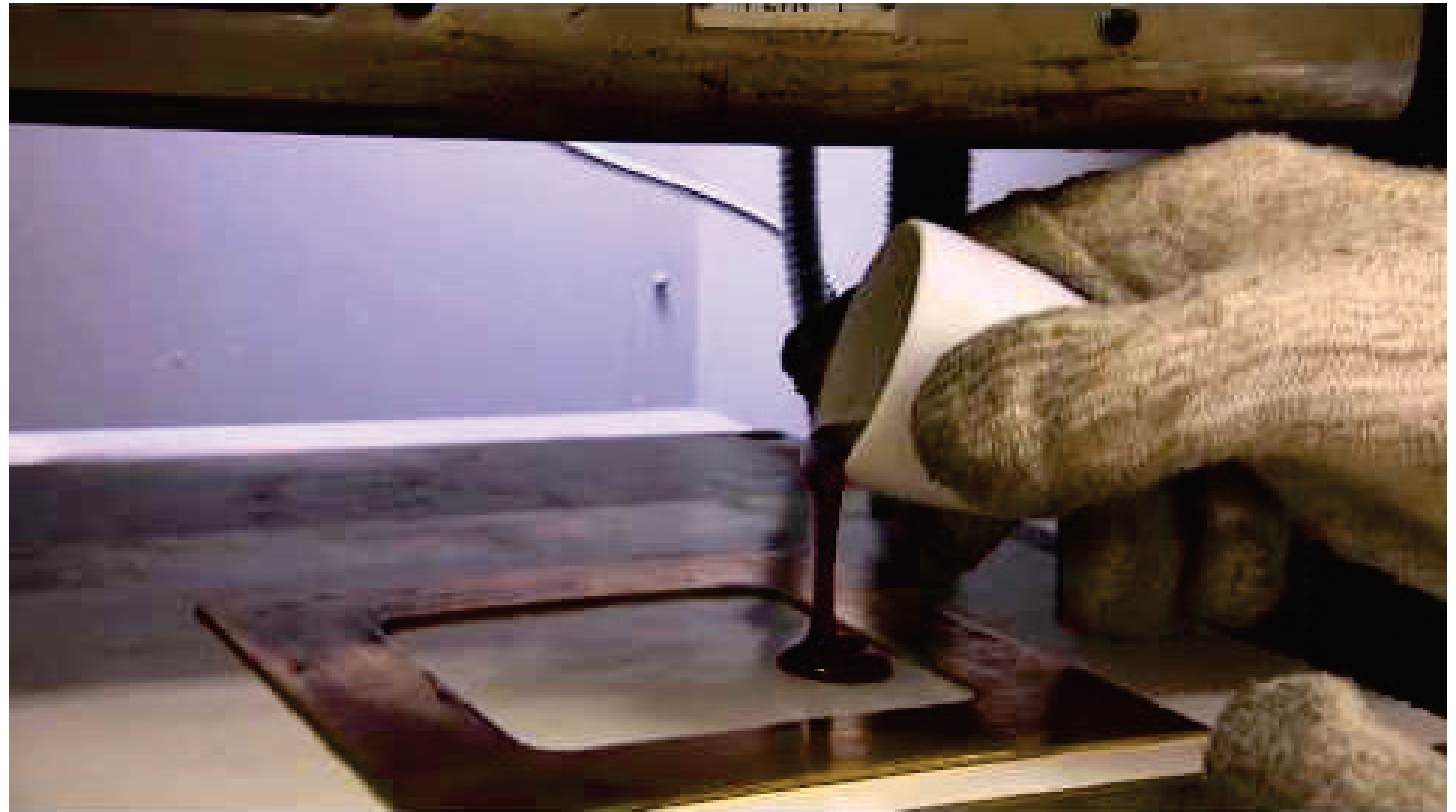
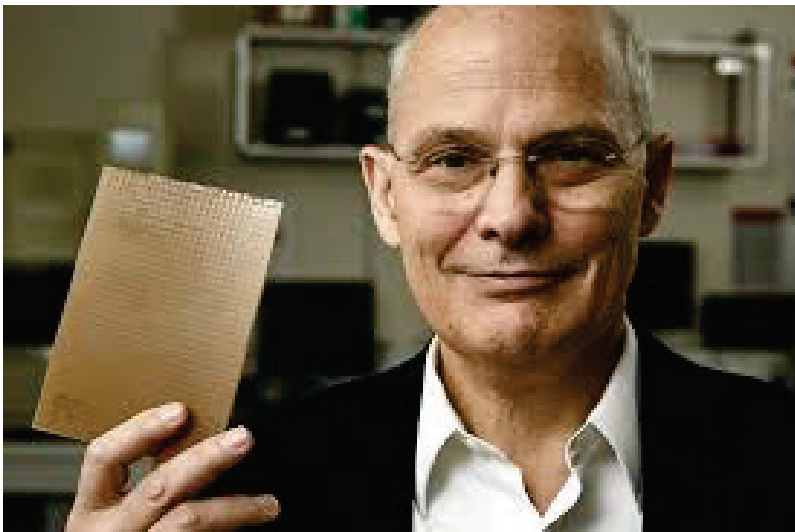
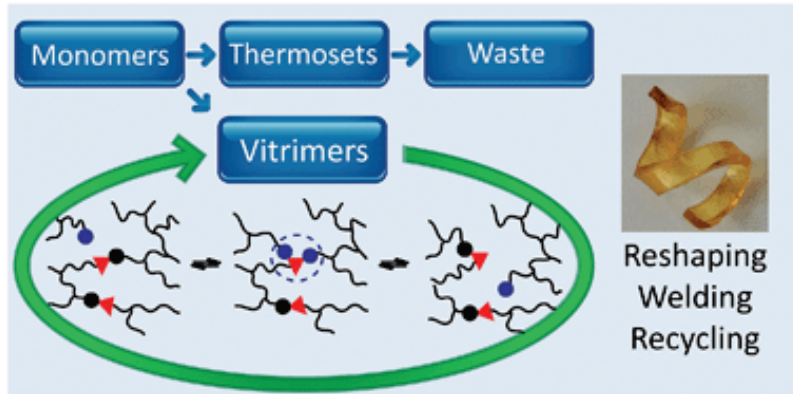


<https://vimeo.com/60593534>

<http://www.suprapolix.com>

Vitrimers – reversible thermosets

W. Denissen et al., Chem. Sci., 2016, 7, 30



https://www.espci.fr/en/directory?recherche=leibler&r_en_cours=on&type=recherche&unique_id=CgRcAjAeBDw%3D&lang=en

Challenges for 3D printing :

No CAD design > no 3D print

Too expensive, does not scale

Rough surface, single color

Strength of materials

Limited set of plastics



Opportunities for 3D printing :

Different CAD design

Reduce cost, faster operation

Smooth surface

Tailored strength

Versatile set of plastics

