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Introduction & Objective

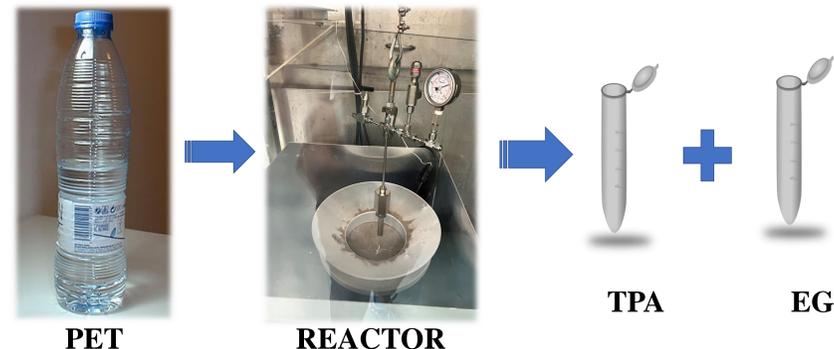
- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is used in textile and packaging industries.
- PET accounts for 29% of all the plastic waste generated. According to EPA's Advancing Sustainable Materials Management Fact Sheet 2020, out of 35.68 Millions of tons of plastic waste generated 3.09 million tons were recycled and **75.5 % of the plastic waste ended up in landfills.**
- Chemical recycling is identified as the best way to recycle plastic. It is the process where the plastic polymers are converted into smaller units called monomers.



How can we recover PET from this?

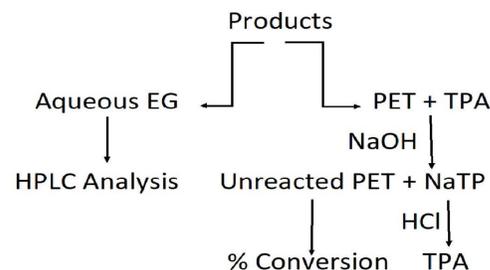
Solution is Research in the labs!

PET to Products



Post Run Analysis

- Extraction process includes centrifuging to separate solid residues from aqueous fractions.
- After separating ethylene glycol, remaining residue contains PET and TPA.
- Terephthalic acid is converted into a soluble sodium salt to separate it from unreacted PET.

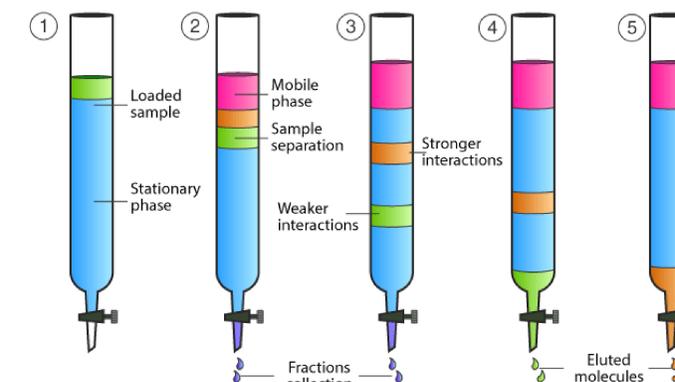


Classroom Connections

- Some transferable skills I would like for my students to acquire from my RET PD are:
- Accuracy and Precision skills in measurements and recording data
 - Safety protocols in setting up experiments and timing the experiments
 - Analyzing data using excel

MA STD HS-PS 1.11 : Design strategies to identify and separate the components of a mixture based on relevant chemical and physical properties.

Lesson Plan includes that students research to learn about different separation methods like chromatography, distillation, centrifuging methods to apply in real life mixture separation. For example – An oil spill clean-up, household chemical mix-up, contaminants in water, muddy rain water to potable water.



- **Image (above):** example column chromatography hands-on lab experiment to separate organic dyes in food coloring

Image source: <https://byjus.com/chemistry/column-chromatography/>

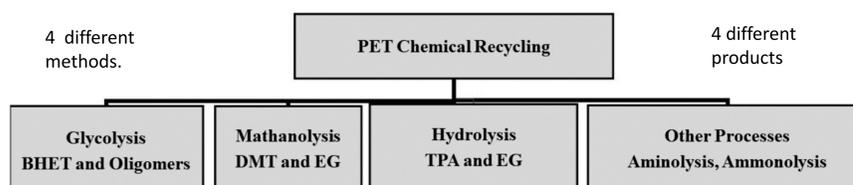
United Nations Sustainable Goals



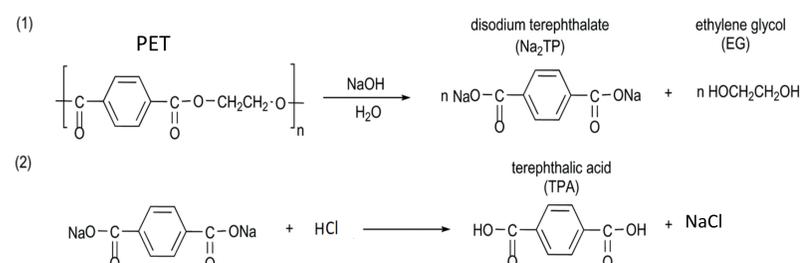
This research aligns with the UN sustainable Goal # 12.



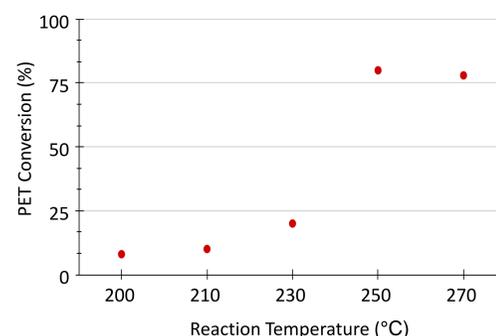
Current Research



The Reaction

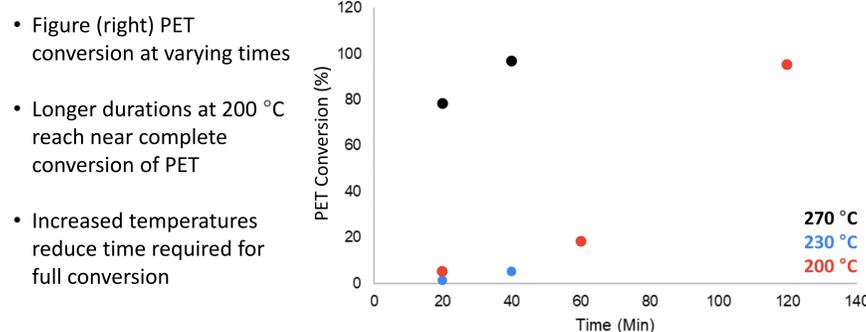


PET Hydrolysis as function of Temperature



- Figure (left) PET conversion at varying temperatures
- Low conversions observed at temperatures less than 250 °C
- Similar conversions at temperatures ≥ 250 °C

Time vs. Yield at 3 different temperatures



- Figure (right) PET conversion at varying times
- Longer durations at 200 °C reach near complete conversion of PET
- Increased temperatures reduce time required for full conversion

Conclusions & Future Work

- During my short experience in this research work I have learned that % conversion of PET into Ethylene glycol and Terephthalic acid increases with more Reaction time and Reaction temperature.
- In future I would like to run hydrolysis of PET under wider temperature and time ranges. I would also like to run the hydrolysis with an environmentally friendly catalyst to see if the % conversion is higher.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported in part by NSF under grant No. EEC – 2055507. I would like to thank Prof. Geoffrey Tompsett for all his help in the lab and Professor Erin Solovey, Donna Taylor and Kathy Chen in facilitating this research and Professional development for teachers.

References

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3. USEPA –SPE – Polymer and Engineering Science, June 2023, Review Article – A Focused Review on Recycling and hydrolysis Techniques of PET by Hossein Abedsoltan.