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Valorization of the fibrous rejects from paper and cardboards recycling process

Valorisation des déchets fibreux issus de la filière de recyclage papier-cartons



Context

Paper and cardboards (PC) recycling process^[1]

4.9 Mt of recovered PC in France/year, including

4 Mt for packaging sector (2020). Metallic compounds **9**3% recycled into PC 7% Among the 7% waste: Fibres 13% Textiles 6% 13% of fibrous rejects Plastic (hard) 13%

= 36 kt of non-valorized fibres per year in France.

Funded by:

Lignocellulosic high value products

- EU directives (Green Deal) on reducing consumption and replacing of petroleum-based products.
- High demand of cellulose and lignocellulosic compounds for ubiquitous applications.
- = high demand of virgin fibers and pure bio-compounds representing high energy and chemical consumption.

However, for some applications, non-pure and damaged cellulose from paper recycling process could be used.

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Objectives

Caption:

Plastic foils

Adhesive tapes

61%

Development of valorization methods tailored to the fibre quality and contaminant nature



Methods

Characterization of rejects

Chemical: %cellulose, %hemicelluloses, %lignin, %stickies,... functional groups analysis (COOH, CHO, phenol,...) Physical: Fibres morphologies and specific areas.

MFC production^[2]



Mechanical, thermical, chemical and optical characterization.

[1] K. Guiltaux, et al., ADEME 2023, Perspectives d'évolution de la filière papiers-cartons en France. 79 pages [2] L. Dollié, Thèse Université Grenoble Alpes. 2019

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