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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

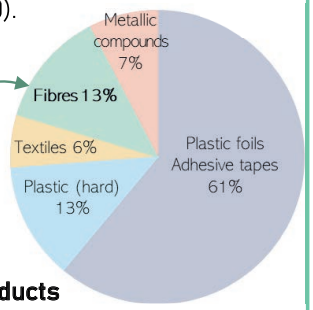
BioChip

Context

Paper and cardboards (PC) recycling process[1]

- 4.9 Mt of recovered PC in France/year, including

4 Mt for packaging sector (2020).
↳ 93% recycled into PC
Among the 7% waste:



13% of fibrous rejects

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

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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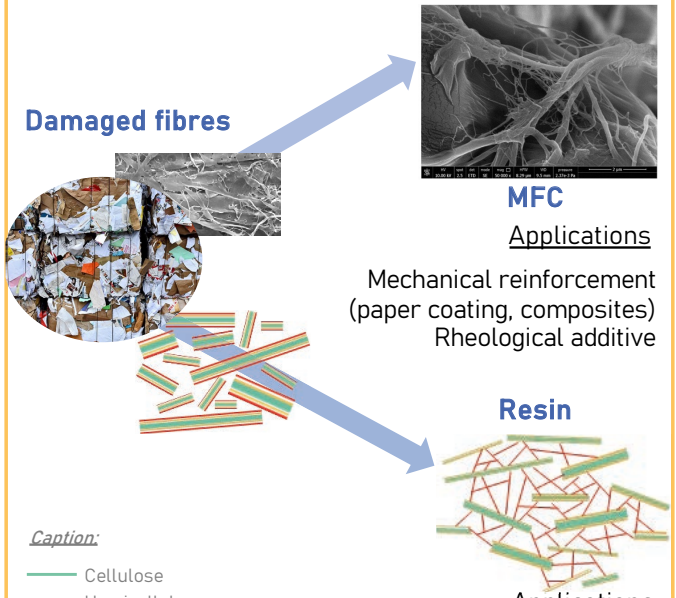
FRANCE 2030 PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHE RECYCLAGE
RECYCLAGE RECYCLABILITÉ RÉUTILISATION MATIÈRE PEPR

Objectives

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

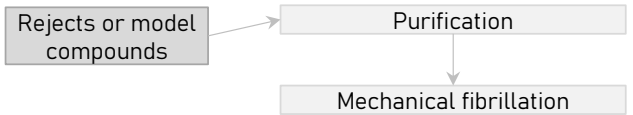


Methods

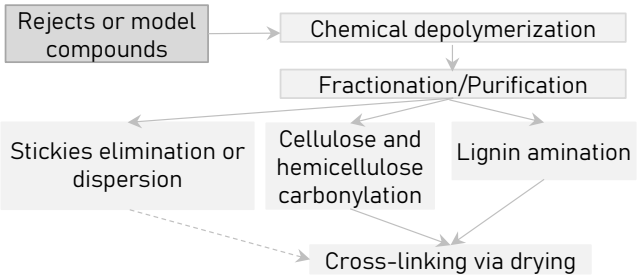
Characterization of rejects

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

MFC production[2]



Resin production



Characterization of MFC and resin

Mechanical, thermical, chemical and optical characterizations.

[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