



Amélie LEFEVRE

Ph.D. fellow (2023–2026)
LGP2 (N. Marlin; G. Mortha)
CERMAV (L. Heux)

Upcycling of recycled fibres by oxidative processes

Amélioration des fibres recyclées par procédés d'oxydation

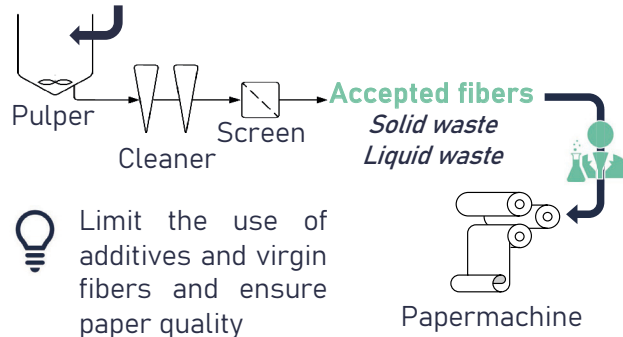
BioChip

Context / Objectives

PEPR **PAC3R** « Recycling, Recyclability, Re-use of Paper and cardboards »

- Add more value to paper and board recycling products
- Recycle all types of paper and board
- Valorize recycling waste

Recycled papers and boards



To develop new sustainable chemical process to upcycle recycled fibers for packaging applications

Funded by:



Methods

Enhance the fiber's bonding potential to improve paper's mechanical properties and resistance to water

Raw materials

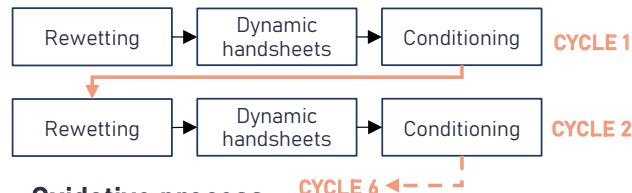


Test Liner
Recycled fibers
Contaminants
Fillers



Refined UKP
Softwood Kraft pulp, high kappa
Contaminant-free

Recycling at laboratory scale



Oxidative process

CHO or COOH groups creation on lignin to increase its hydrophilicity and increase fiber bonds



Ozone treatment

High fibrous consistency, acidic conditions

Grafting process

Chemical and mechanical characterizations

DP_v, Kappa number, COOH content
Water Retention Value (WRV), Tensile, Burst

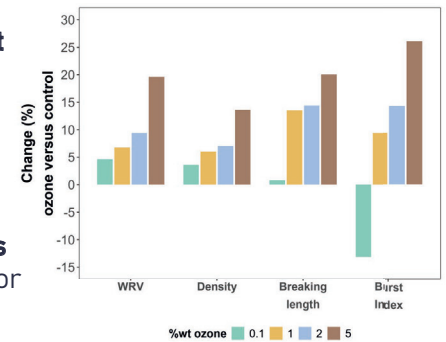
Results

Test Liner Improvement

5% - 20% of mechanical properties

Presence of contaminants

⇒ difficulties for chemical characterizations



Cycle 3 refined UKP

Recover 20 to 45% of mechanical properties lost through 3 successive recycling operations while preserving lignin and cellulose

Property	Recovery percentage	$= \frac{\text{Property gain on cycle 3 due to ozone}}{\text{Property loss due to 3 times recycling}}$	
WRV	36		
Density	46		
Breaking length	22		
Burst index	31		
		Control	Ozone
		DP _v	1763
		Kappa number	1438
			87
			55