



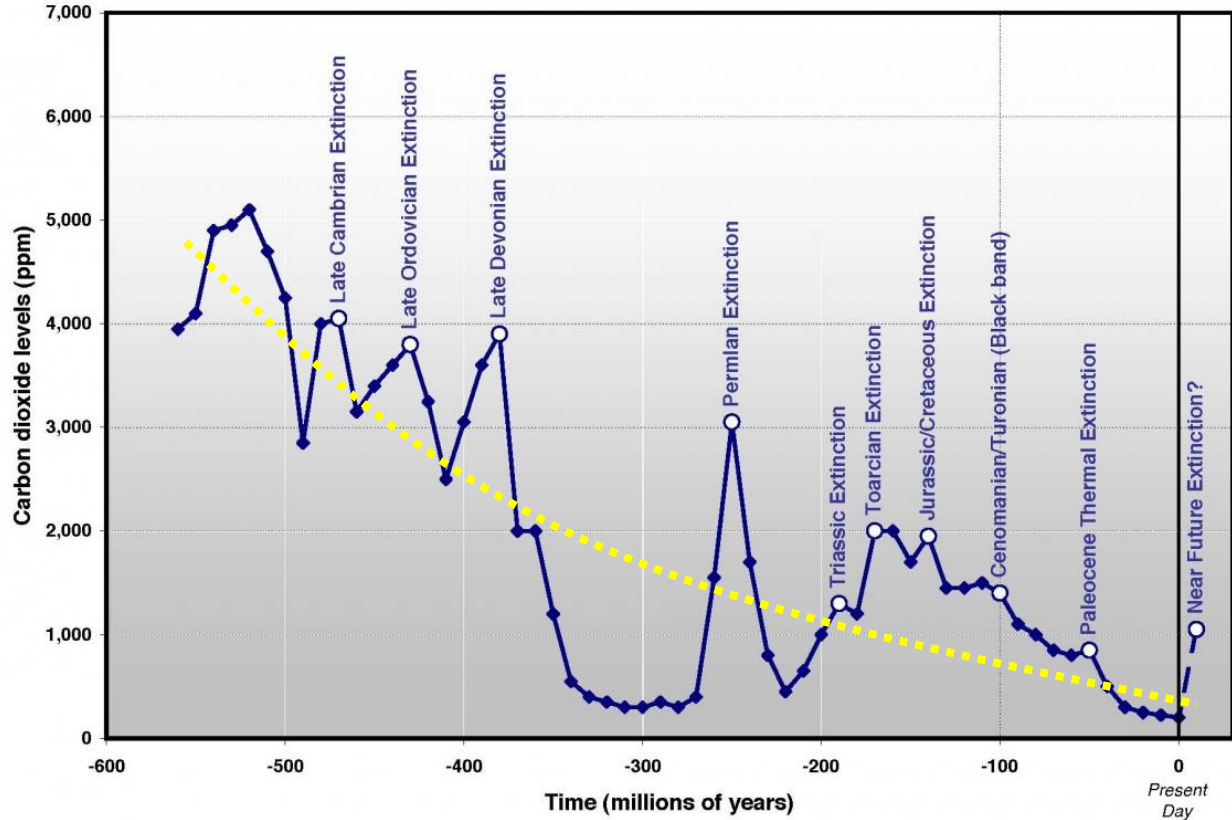
**Empa**

Materials Science and Technology

# **Kunststoff aufwerten und wiederverwenden**

Prof. Dr. Manfred Heuberger, Dr. Sabyasachi Gaan

# Zu viel Kohlenstoff in der Atmosphäre

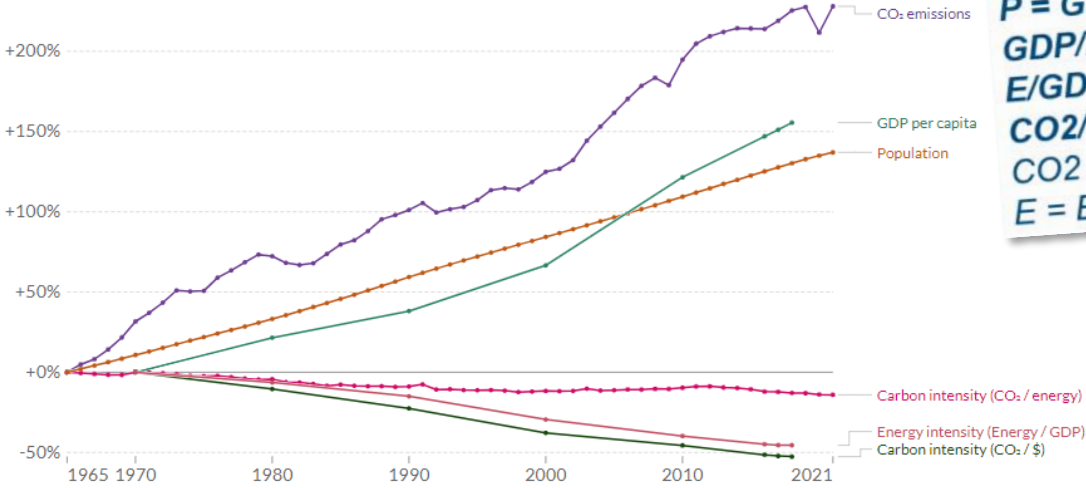


# GDP drives CO<sub>2</sub> emission

## Kaya identity: drivers of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, World

Percentage change in the four parameters of the Kaya Identity, which determine total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Emissions include fossil fuel and industry emissions. Land use change is not included.

Change country or region



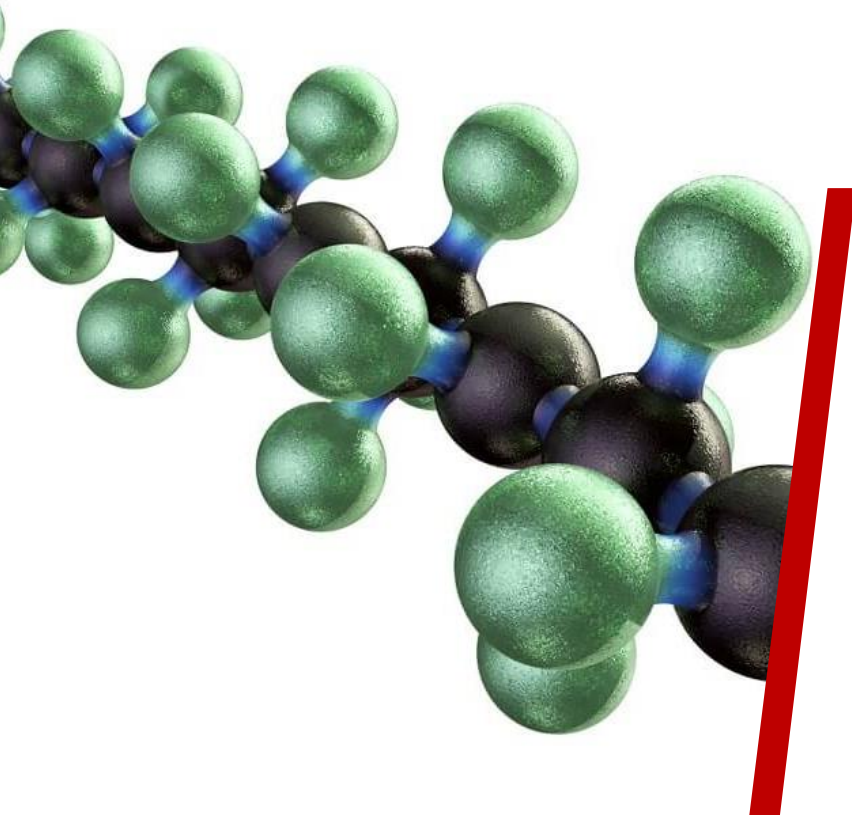
Source: Our World in Data based on Global Carbon Project; UN; BP; World Bank; Maddison Project Database  
 Note: GDP per capita is measured in 2011 International-\$ (PPP). This adjusts for inflation and cross-country price differences.  
 OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

▶ 1965  2021

CHART TABLE SOURCES DOWNLOAD

$$CO_2 = P * \left(\frac{GDP}{P}\right) * \left(\frac{E}{GDP}\right) * \left(\frac{CO_2}{E}\right)$$

- P** = Global Population
- GDP/P** = GDP per capita
- E/GDP** = Energy Intensity
- CO<sub>2</sub>/E** = Carbon Intensity
- CO<sub>2</sub>** = CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions
- E** = Energy Consumption



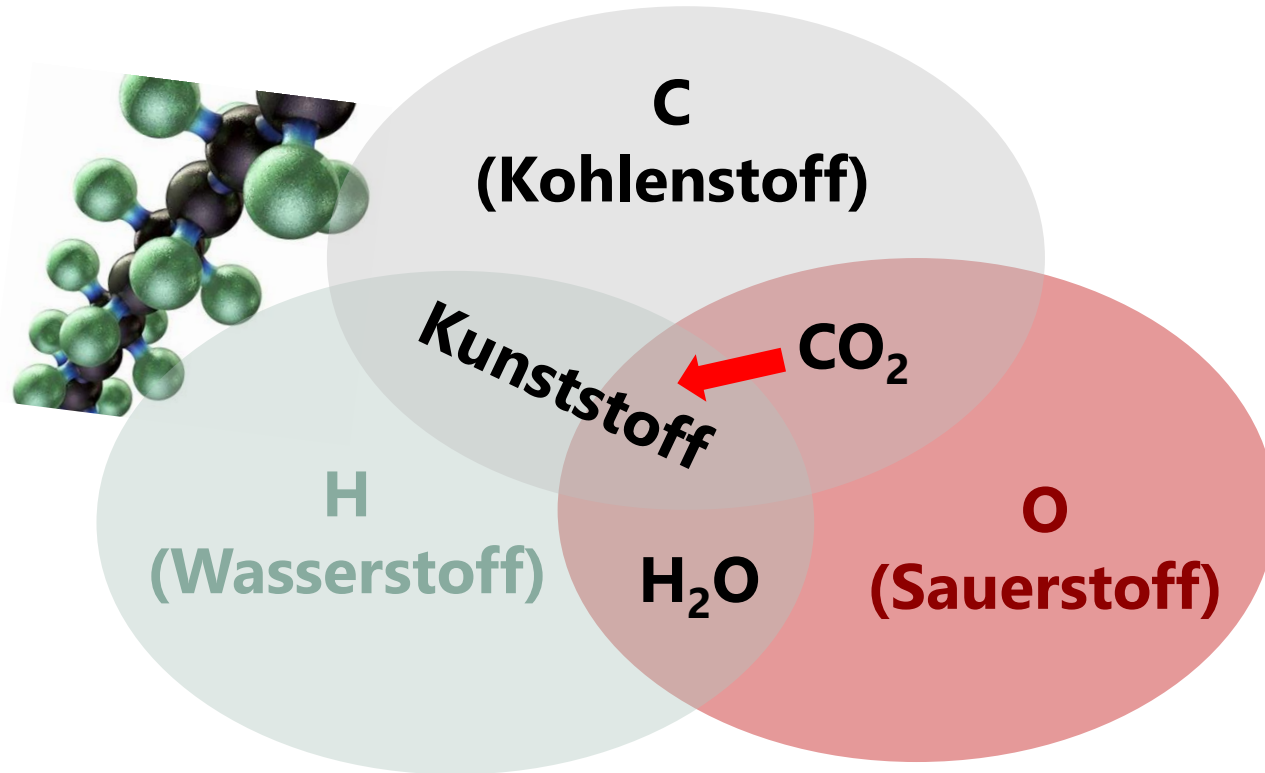
## Struktur des Kunststoffs

ca. 80% Kohlenstoff

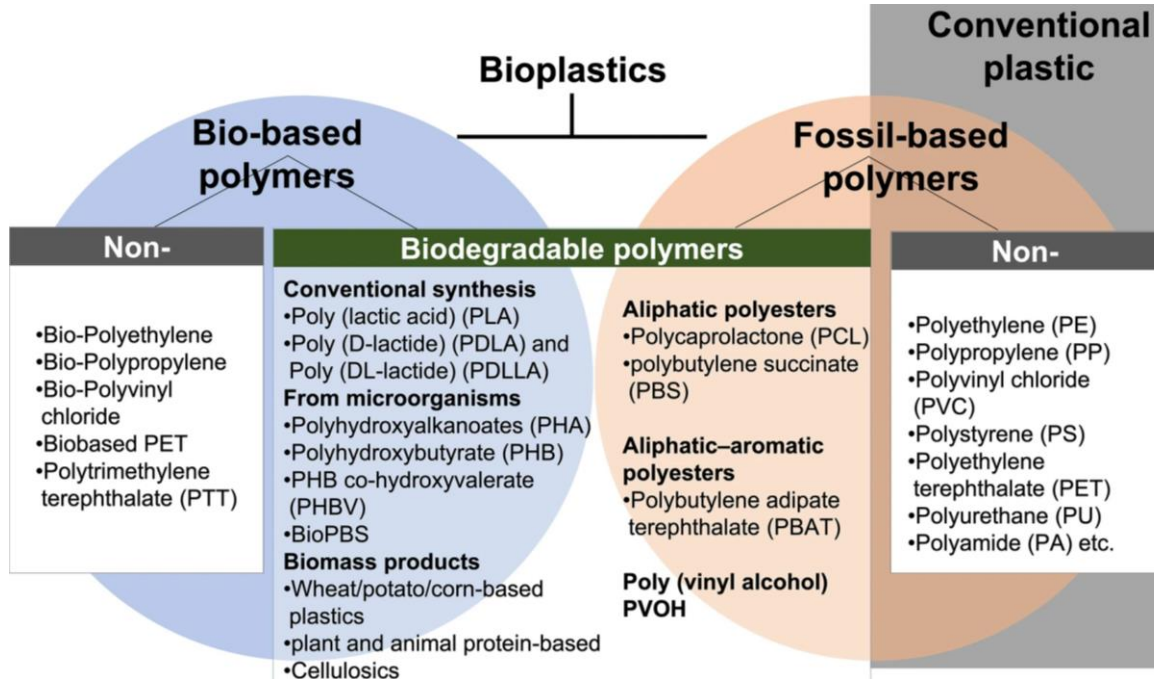
Preis ca. 1 CHF/Kg (LDPE)

Preis CO<sub>2</sub>: 0.12 CHF/Kg (Emission)

# Die 3 Elemente

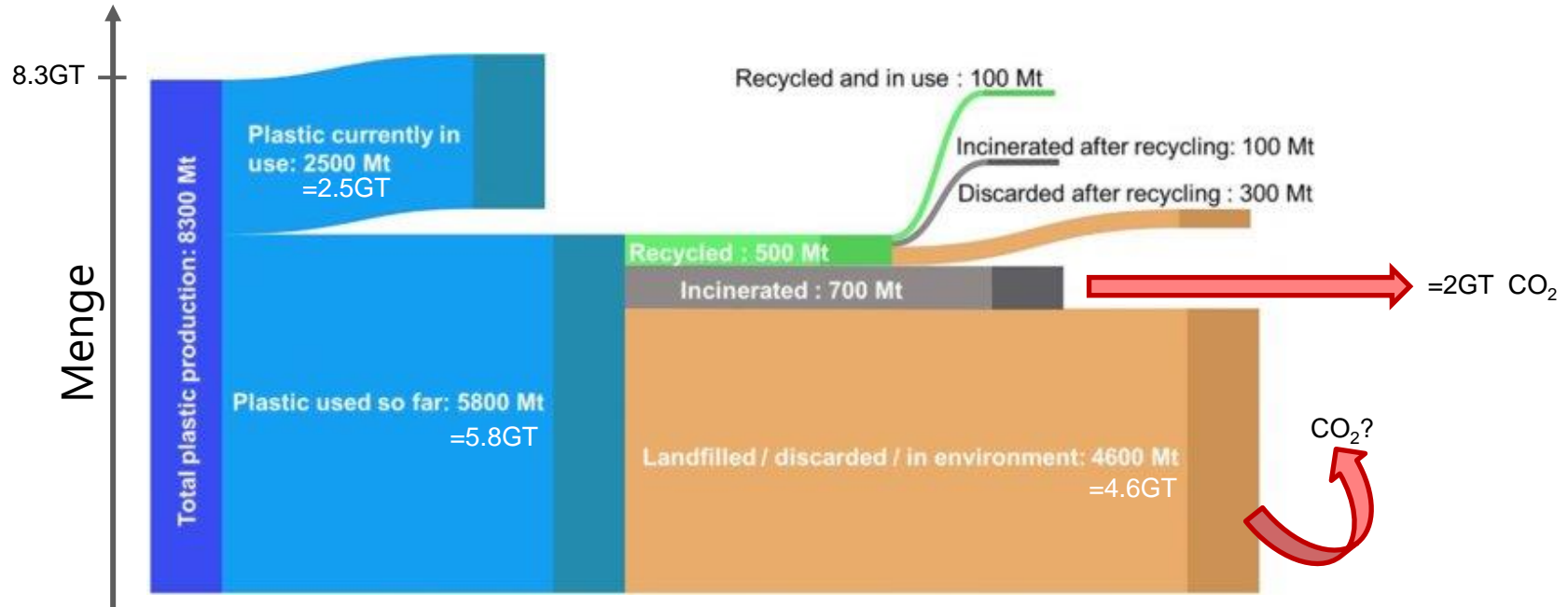


# Wann sind Kunststoffe nachhaltig?



# Menge von Kunststoff im globalen Einsatz

aktuell jährliche Kunststoff Produktion  $\approx 0.5\text{GT}$



Production to discarding of plastics from 1950 to 2015

(1) <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42824-020-00012-0>, <https://packagingeurope.com/features/how-new-solutions-for-recycling-thermoset-materials-are-providing-fresh-opportunities/8129.article>

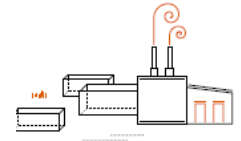
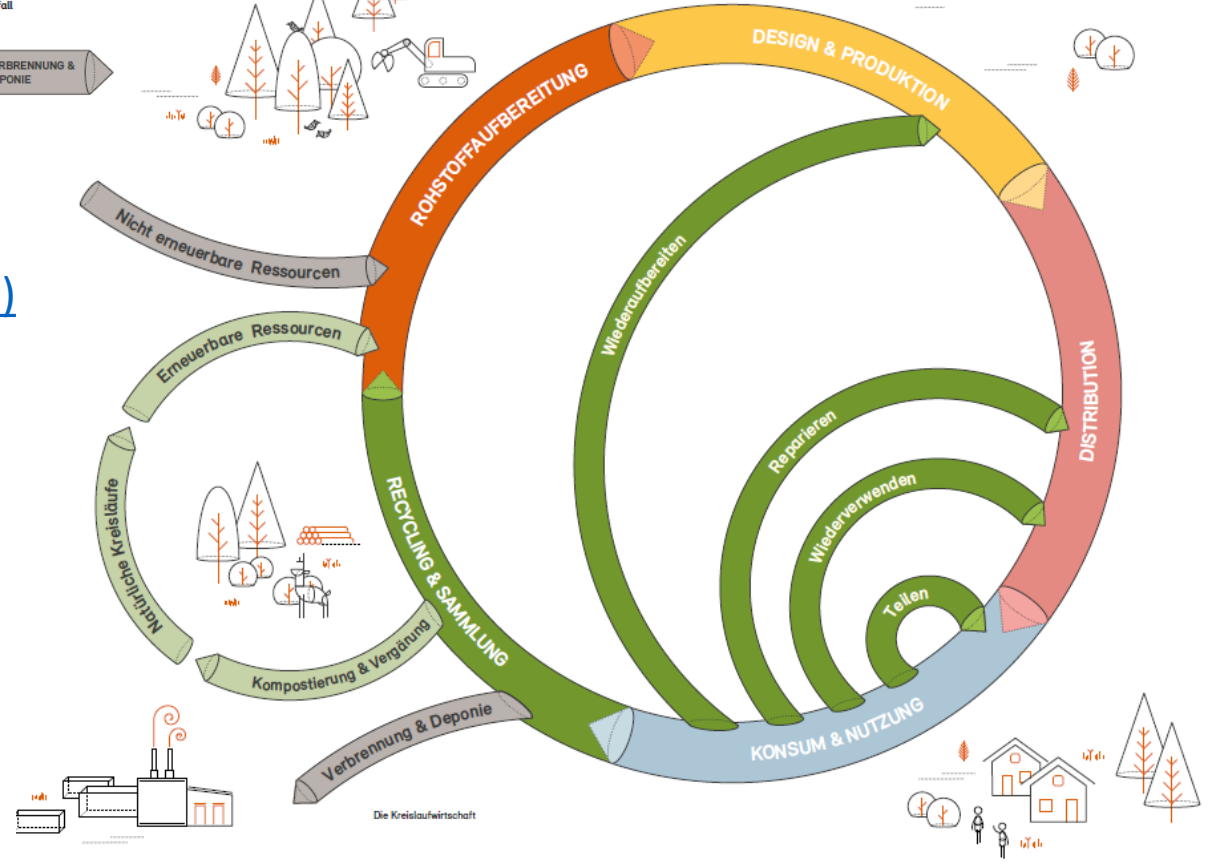
(2) Peeters JR, Vanegas P, Tange L, Van Houwelingen J, Duflou JR. Closed loop recycling of plastics containing Flame Retardants. Resources, Conservation and Recycling. 2014;84:35-43.

# VON DER WEGWERFGESELLSCHAFT ZUR KREISLAUFWIRTSCHAFT

**WEGWERFGESELLSCHAFT – EIN LINEARES WIRTSCHAFTSSYSTEM**  
 Die heutige Wegwerfgesellschaft ist eine Folge des linearen Wirtschaftssystems. Dabei werden viele Rohstoffe abgebaut, Produkte hergestellt, konsumiert und weggeworfen. Das führt zu einer Rohstoffverknappung, grossen Mengen an Abfall und damit verbundenen Umweltproblemen.

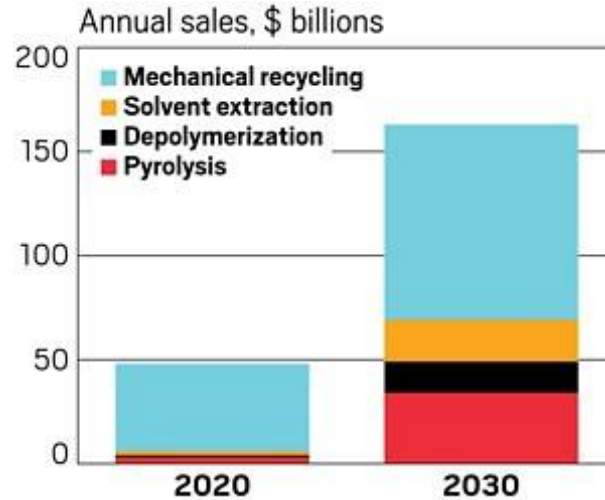


Quelle: BAFU  
[Kreislaufwirtschaft \(admin.ch\)](http://Kreislaufwirtschaft.admin.ch)



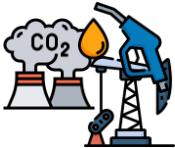


# Das wirtschaftliche Potential



Resource: [Companies are placing big bets on plastics recycling. Are the odds in their favor? \(acs.org\)](#)

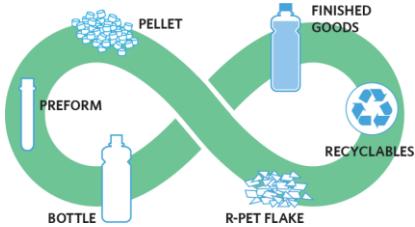
# Vision: CO<sub>2</sub> Negative nachhaltige Kunststoffe



Atmosphärisches CO<sub>2</sub>  
statt fossil



Gebrauch  
Langlebigkeit  
Mehrwert



mechanisch

Energy, Gas, Öl, Asche / Monomere

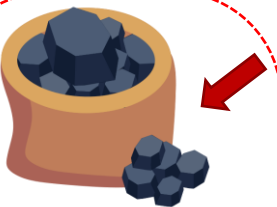


Pyrolyse /  
Katalyse



Abfall

chemisch



Abfall  
Nicht  
Verbrennen!

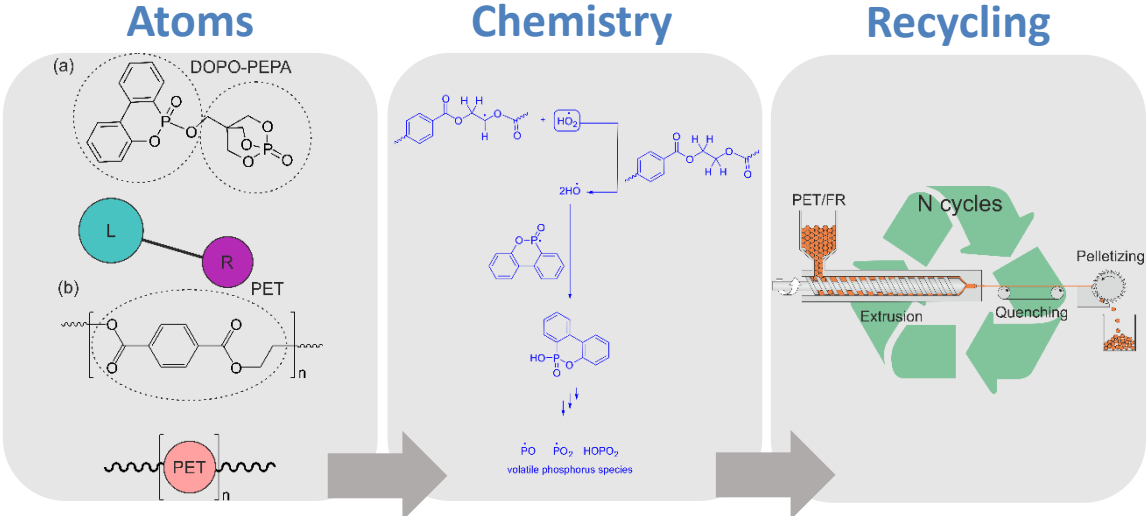


nachhaltige Energie?

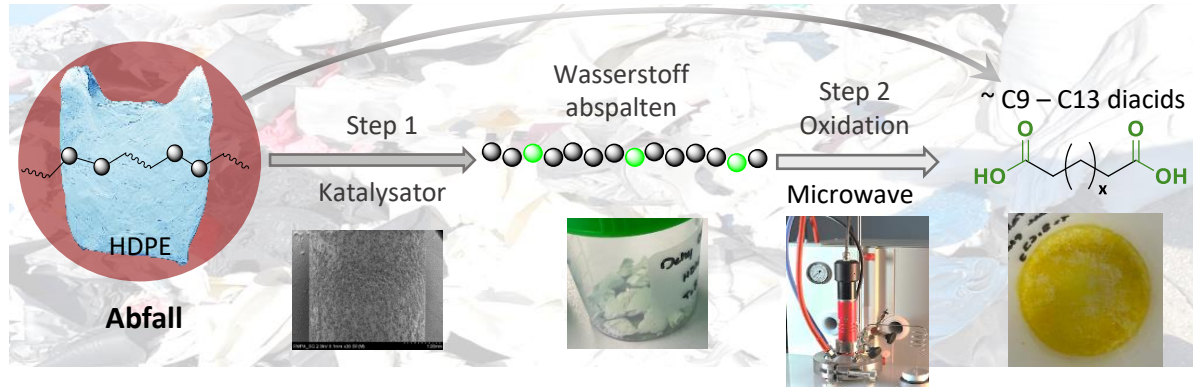


Reinheit?

# Erhöhung der Zyklenzahl (mechanisch)



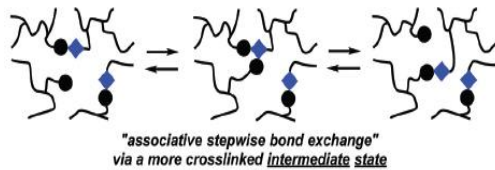
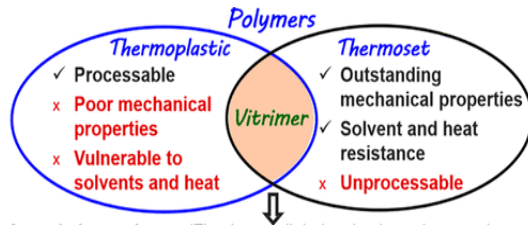
# Energiesparende Depolymerisation (side-up-cycling)



Neuartige  
rezyklierbare  
Polyester

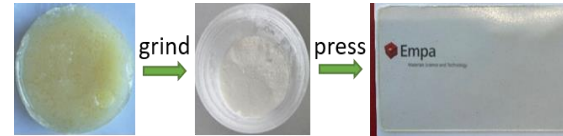
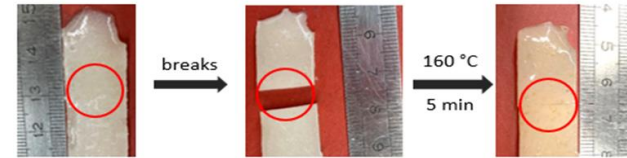
# Rezyklierbare Komposite

## Lösbare chemische Verbindungen



Montarnal, D.; Capelot, M.; Tournilhac, F.; Leibler, L. *Science* 2011, 334 (6058), 965-968.

## Repair/ Reprocessable



W. Wu Klingler, S. Gaan et.al., *Chemical Engineering Journal* 466 (2023) 143051

# Nachhaltige Kunststoffe der Zukunft

## C-negative Kunststoffe der Zukunft

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