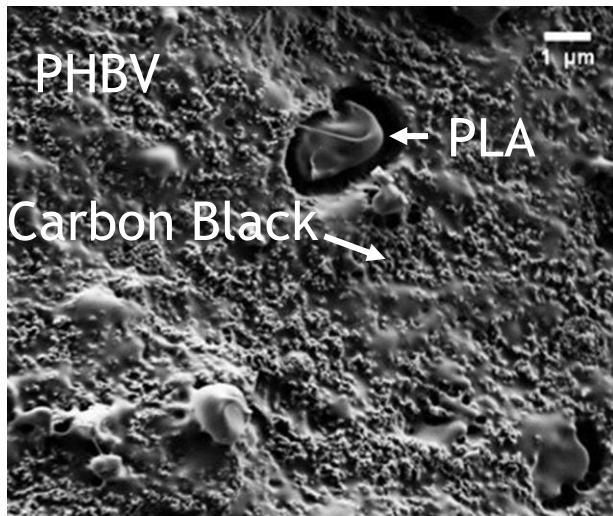


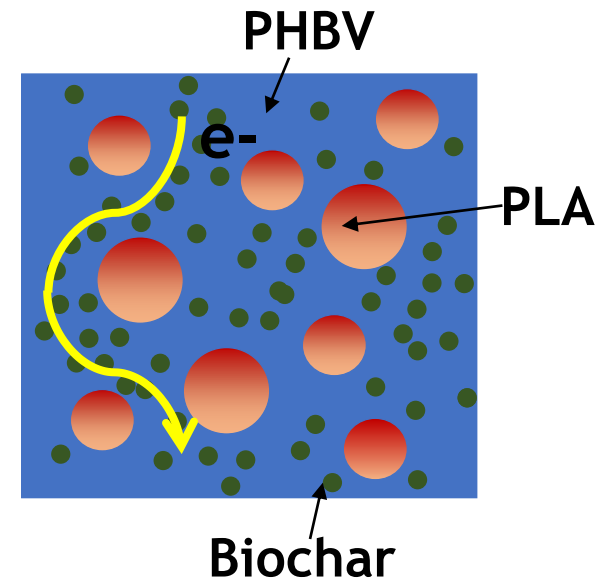
Characterization of Biochar Sourced from Lignin Used to Tune the Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Biodegradable Polymer Blends



Seth Kane
Jesse Arroyo, Stephan Warnat, Cecily Ryan

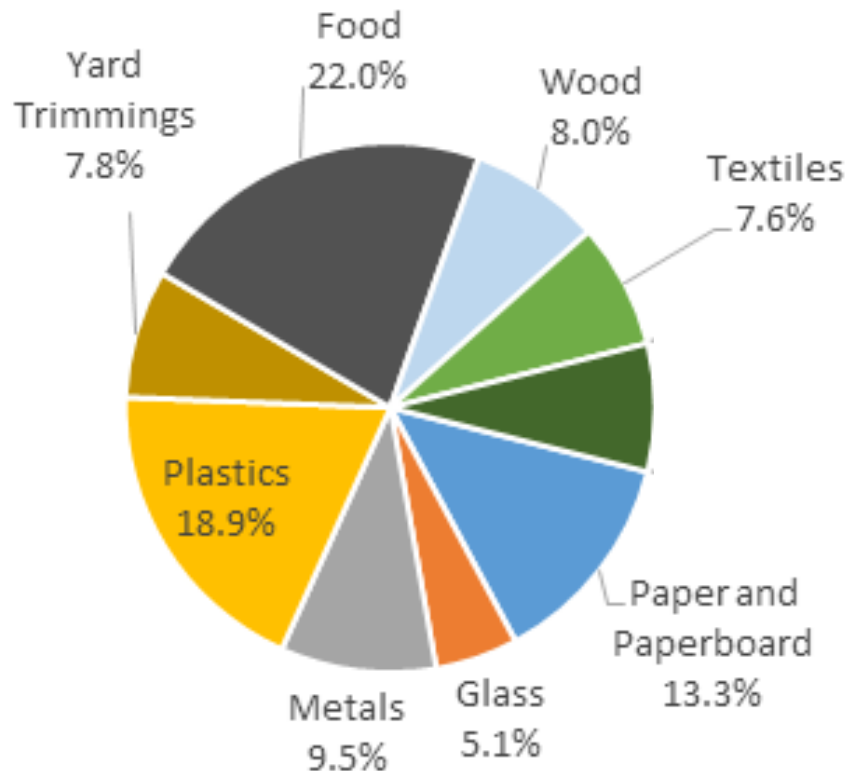
sethkane@montana.edu

Biochar & Bioenergy
July 3, 2019



Motivation

Total MSW Landfill by Material, 2015
(137.7 million tons)



<https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-basics>



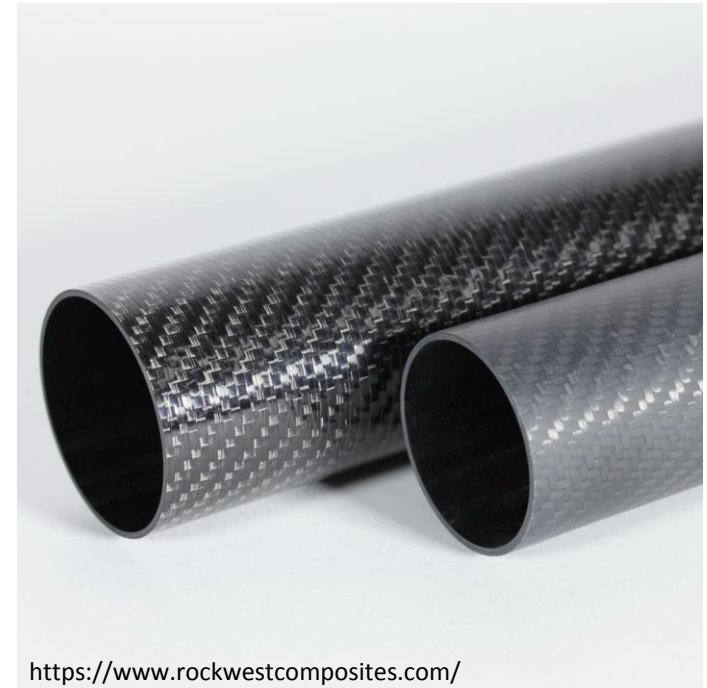
<https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-basics>

Motivation

Composite materials allow for the tuning of material properties to the desired application

Composite materials are not commonly recycled

Nanofilled composites enable the creation of electrically semi-conductive materials

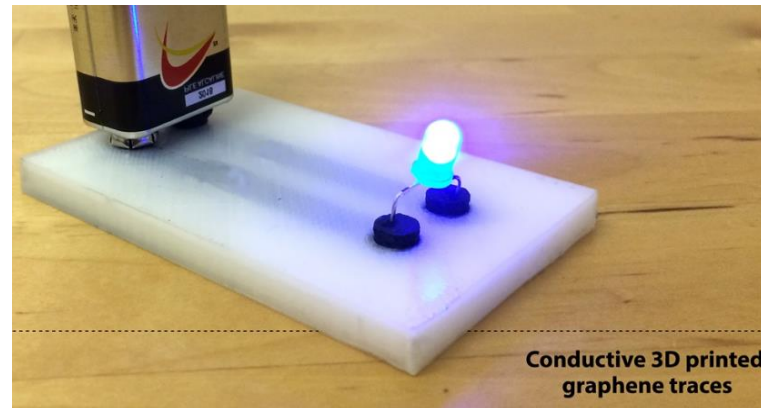


Why add biochar to bioplastics?

3D printable, biodegradable, electrically semi-conductive plastics!

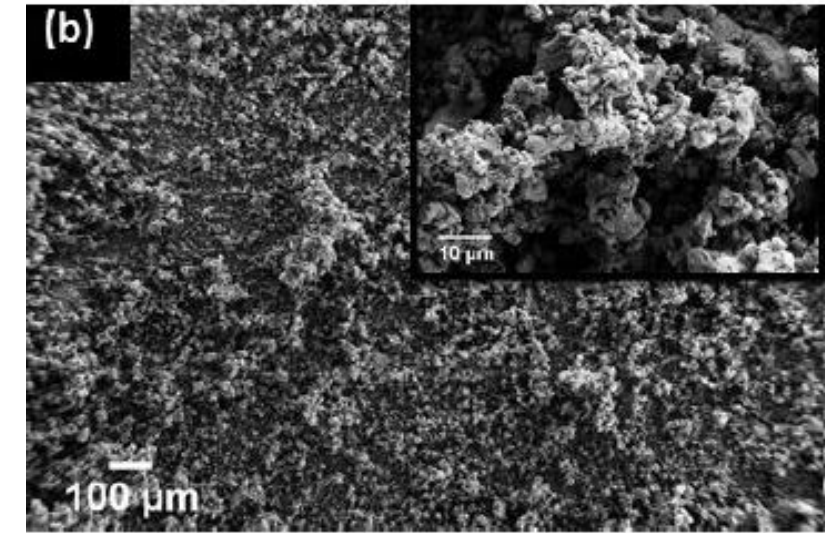
Promising alternative to carbon black

Beneficial at end of life

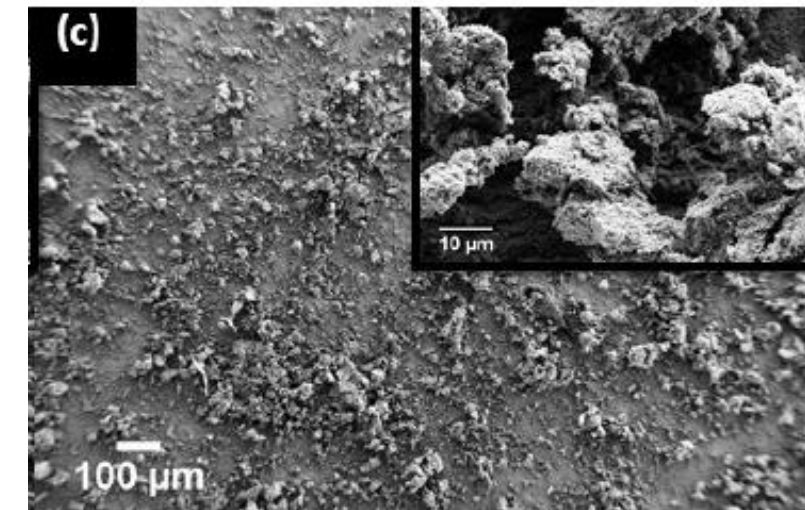


<https://www.blackmagic3d.com/>

Biochar from lignin



Carbon black Vulcan XCMAX22



Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>

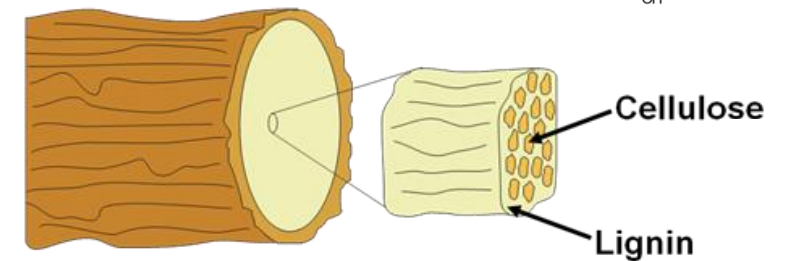
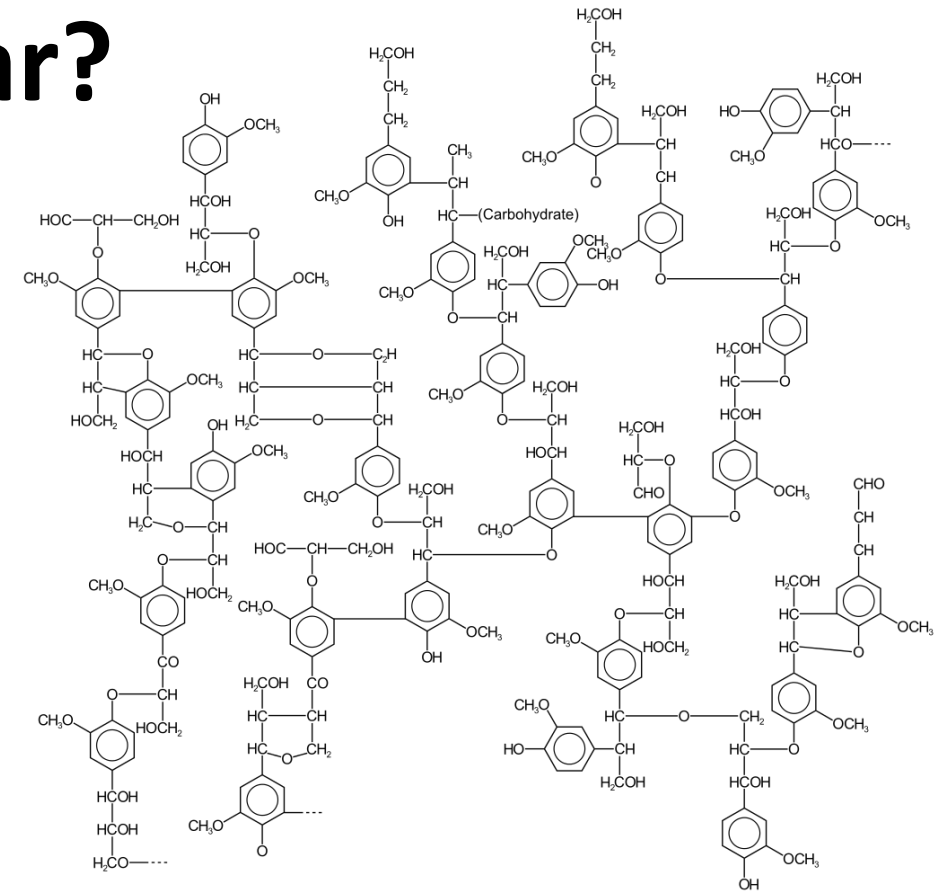
Why use a lignin sourced biochar?

Waste product

High percentage carbon



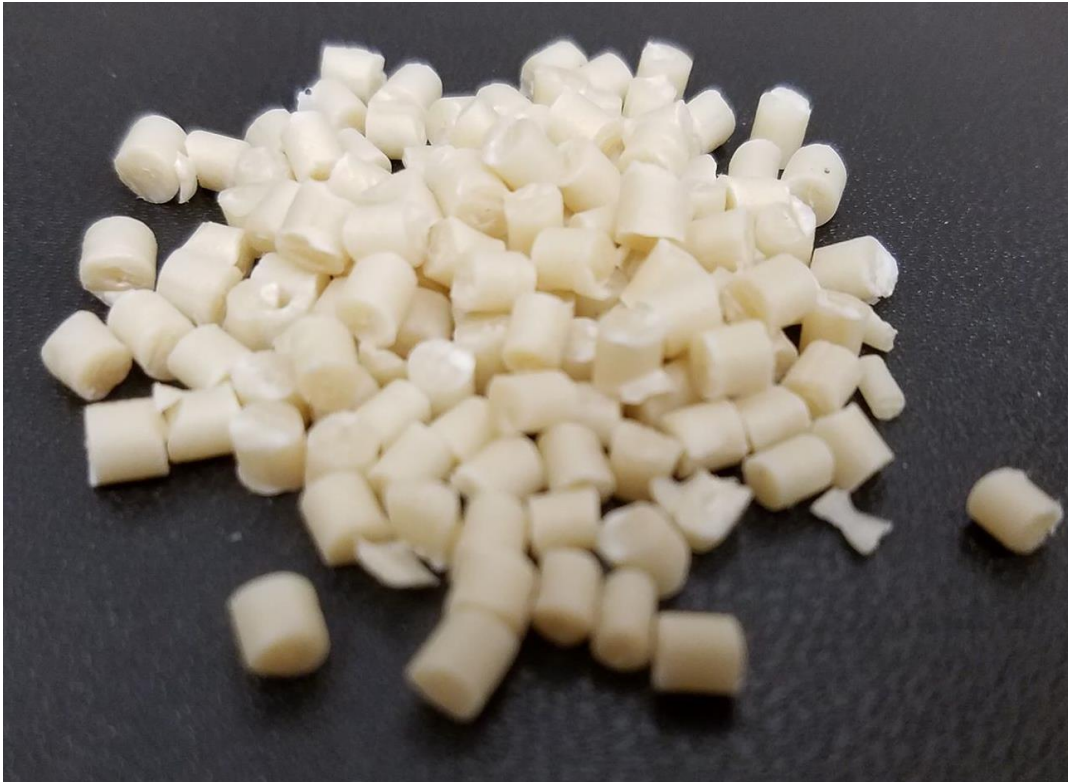
Ryan Lab Group, Unpublished 2019



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lignin>

Biodegradable polymers

Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) (PHBV)

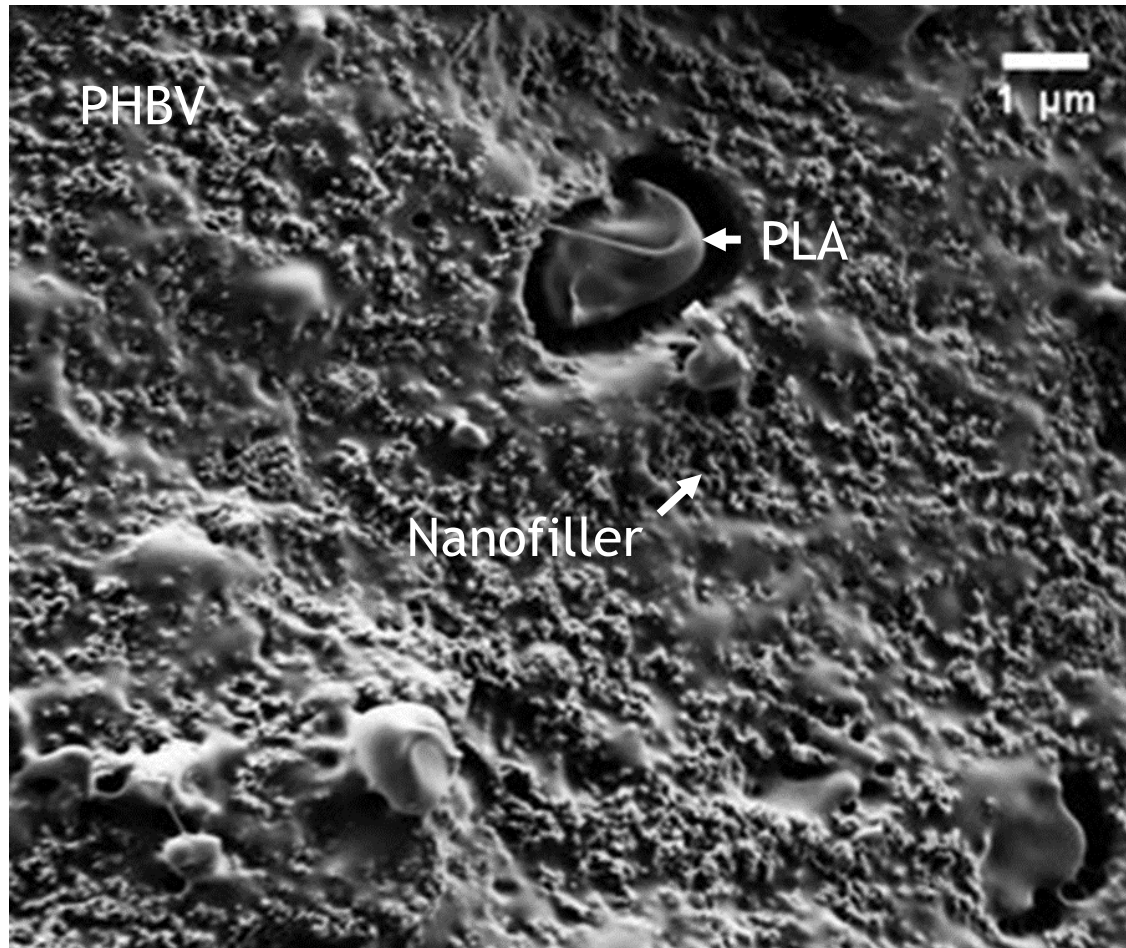


Polylactic acid (PLA)

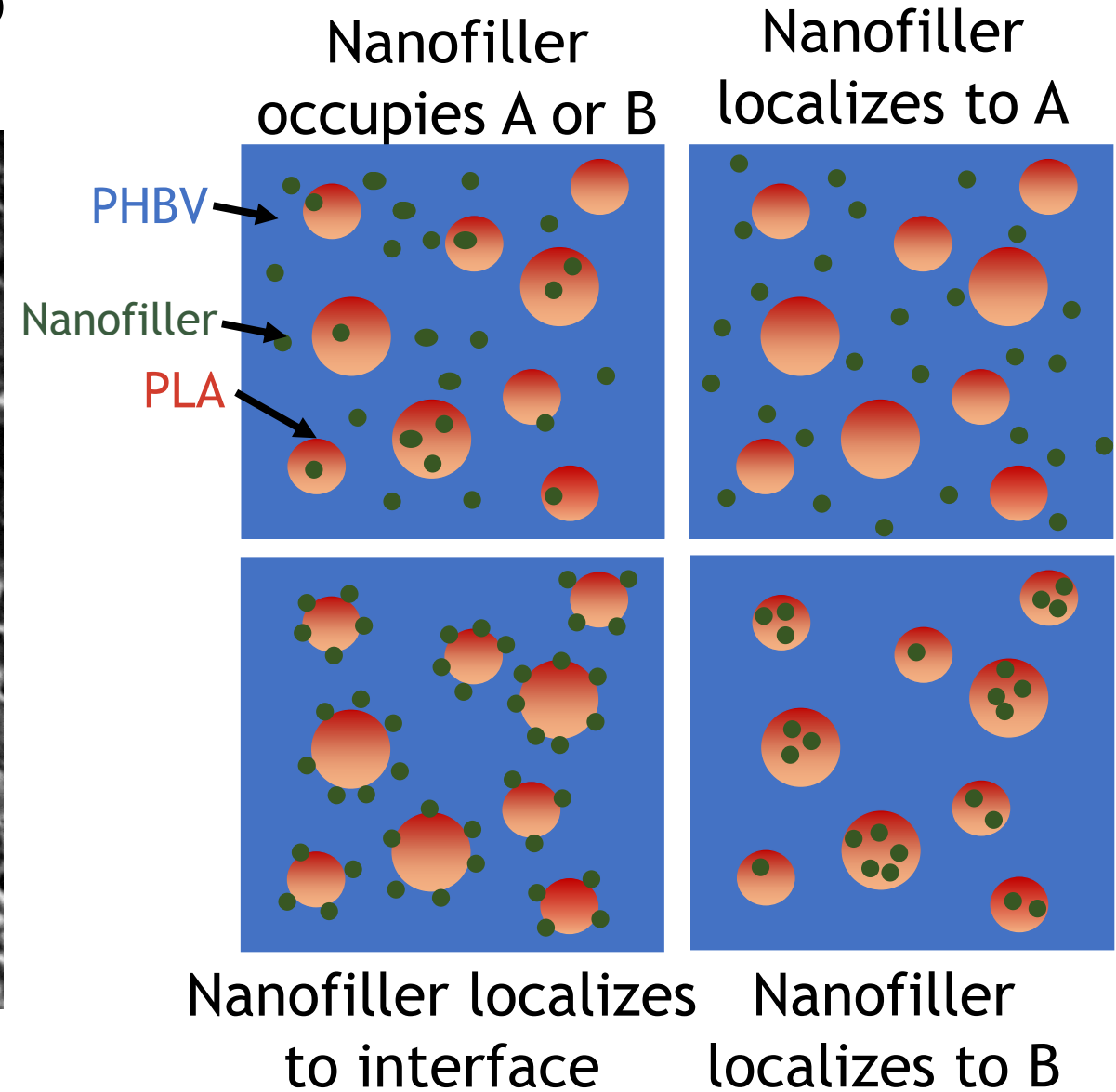


Ryan Lab Group, Unpublished 2019

Why use a polymer blend?

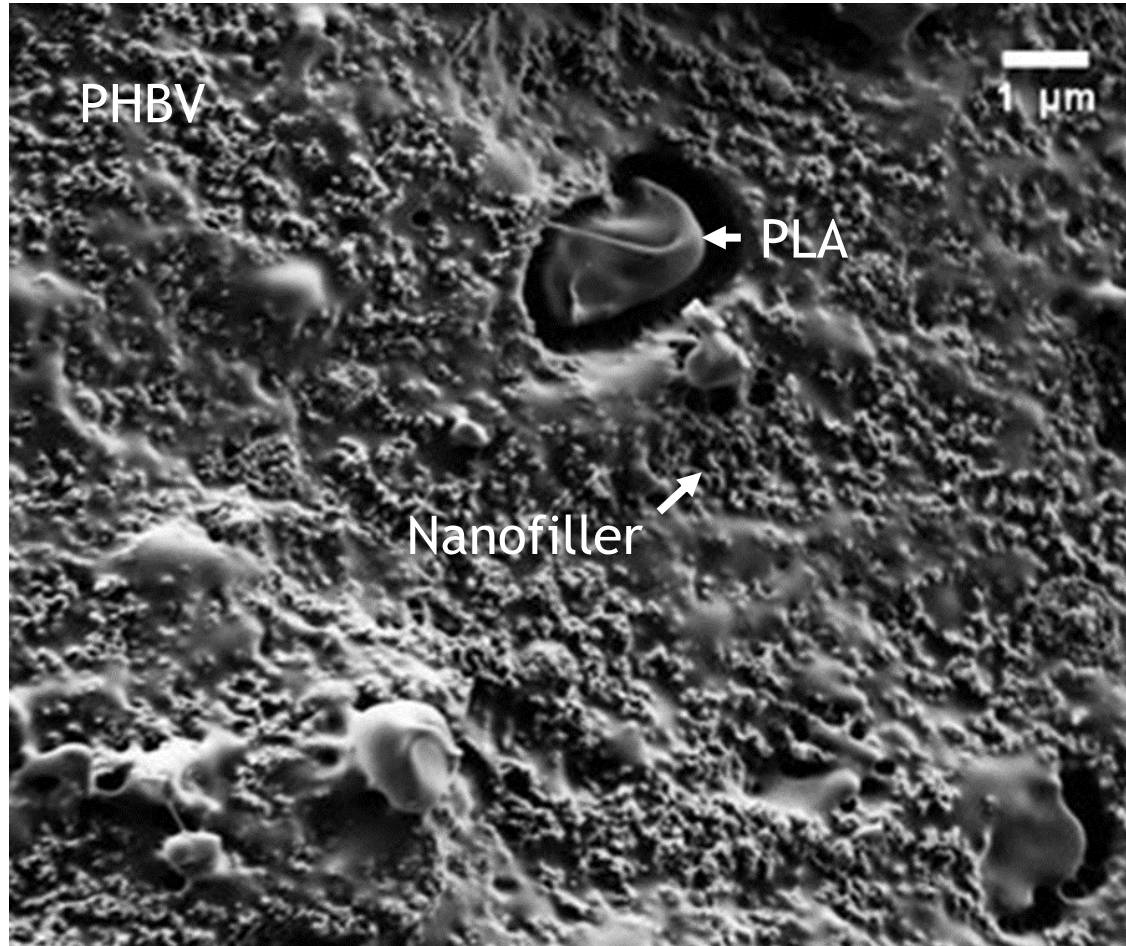


Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>

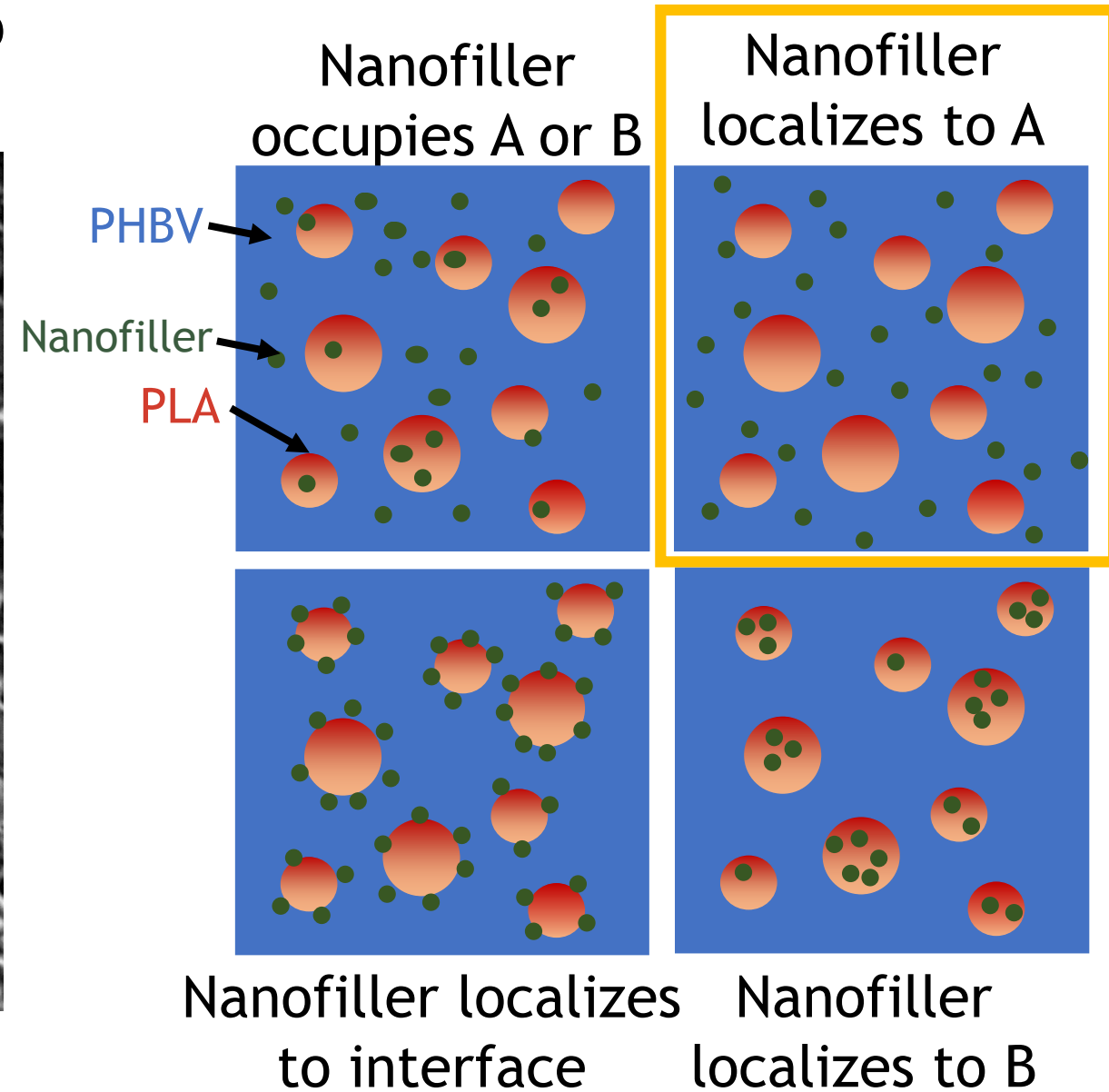


Ryan, C., Unpublished, 2018

Why use a polymer blend?

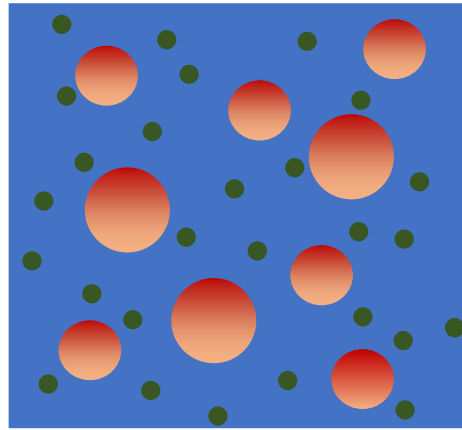


Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>

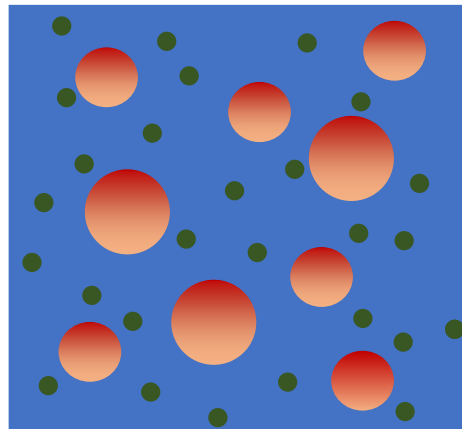


Ryan, C., Unpublished, 2018

Why use a polymer blend?



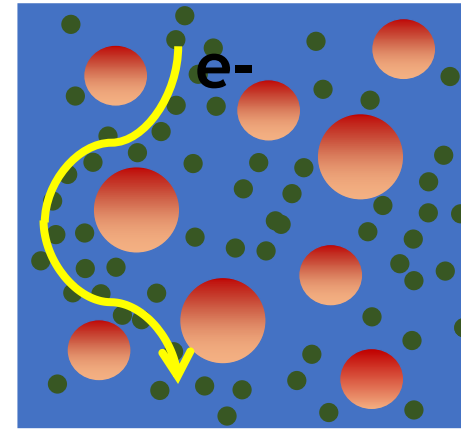
Below ϕ_c



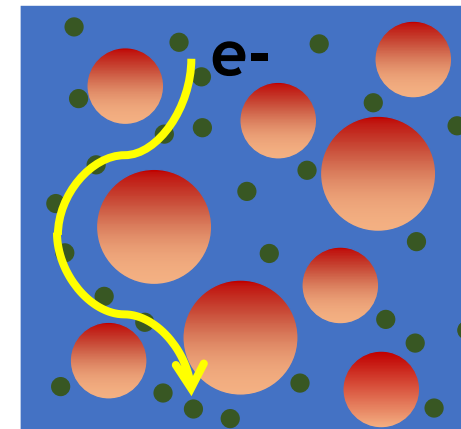
Percolation threshold
 ϕ_c
Onset of connectivity



→
Add nanofiller



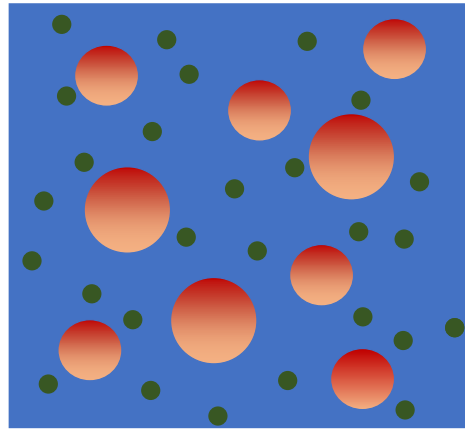
At/Above ϕ_c



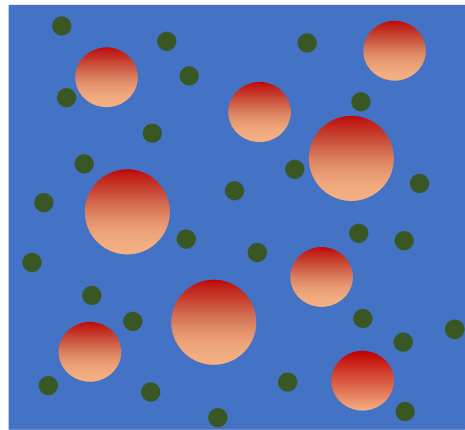
→
Change blend ratio

Ryan, C., Unpublished, 2018

Why use a polymer blend?



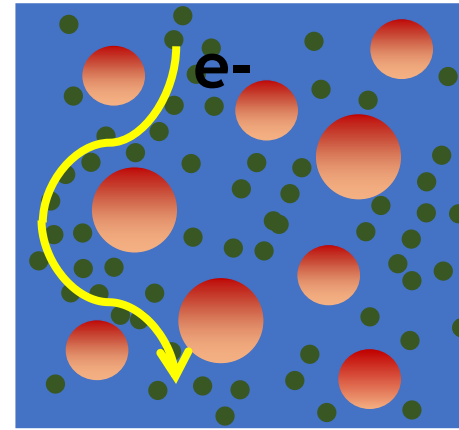
Below ϕ_c



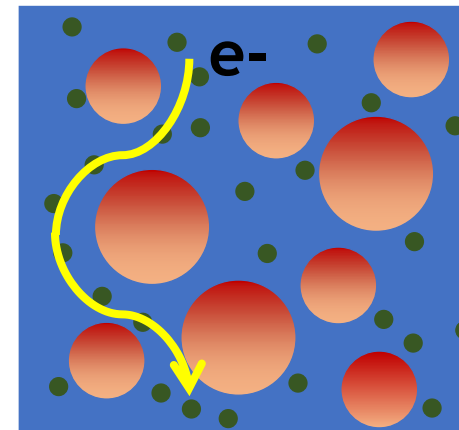
Percolation threshold
 ϕ_c
Onset of connectivity



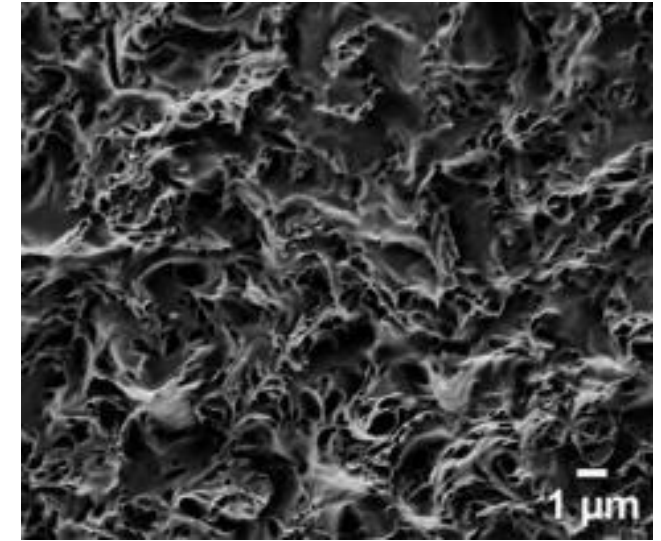
Add nanofiller



At/Above ϕ_c



Change blend ratio



Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>

Ryan, C., Unpublished, 2018

Challenges for composite processing



Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>



Research Objectives

Characterize the reaction occurring between biochar and biodegradable polymers

Investigate how this reaction might be mitigated or eliminated via different sourcing or preprocessing

Characterize properties of resulting composite

Biochar Production Variables

Feedstocks:

Alkaline Lignin

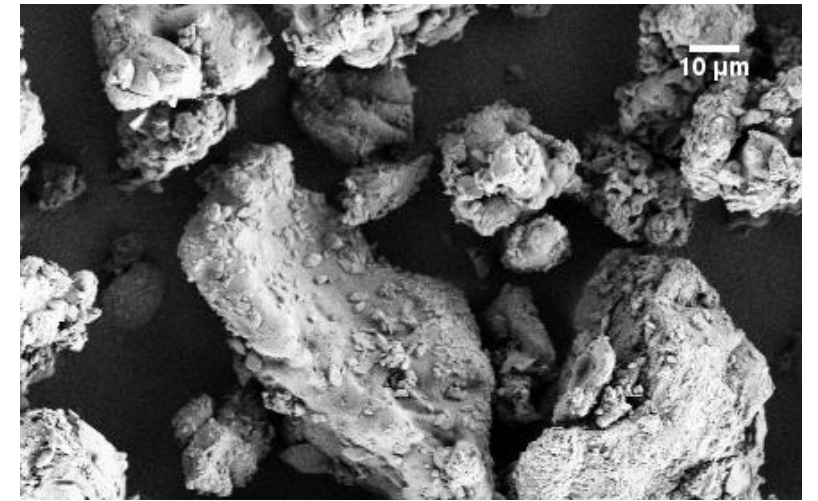
Dealkaline Lignin

Wheat Stems

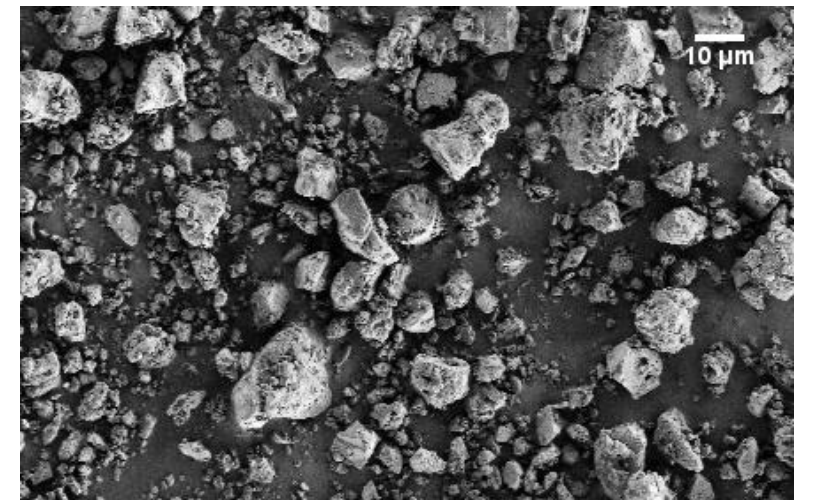


Ryan Lab Group, Unpublished 2019

Alkaline Lignin Pre-milled



Alkaline Lignin Milled



Ryan Lab Group, Unpublished 2019

Pretreatment:

Ball milled to ~1-10 μm

Dried at 110°C for >24 hrs

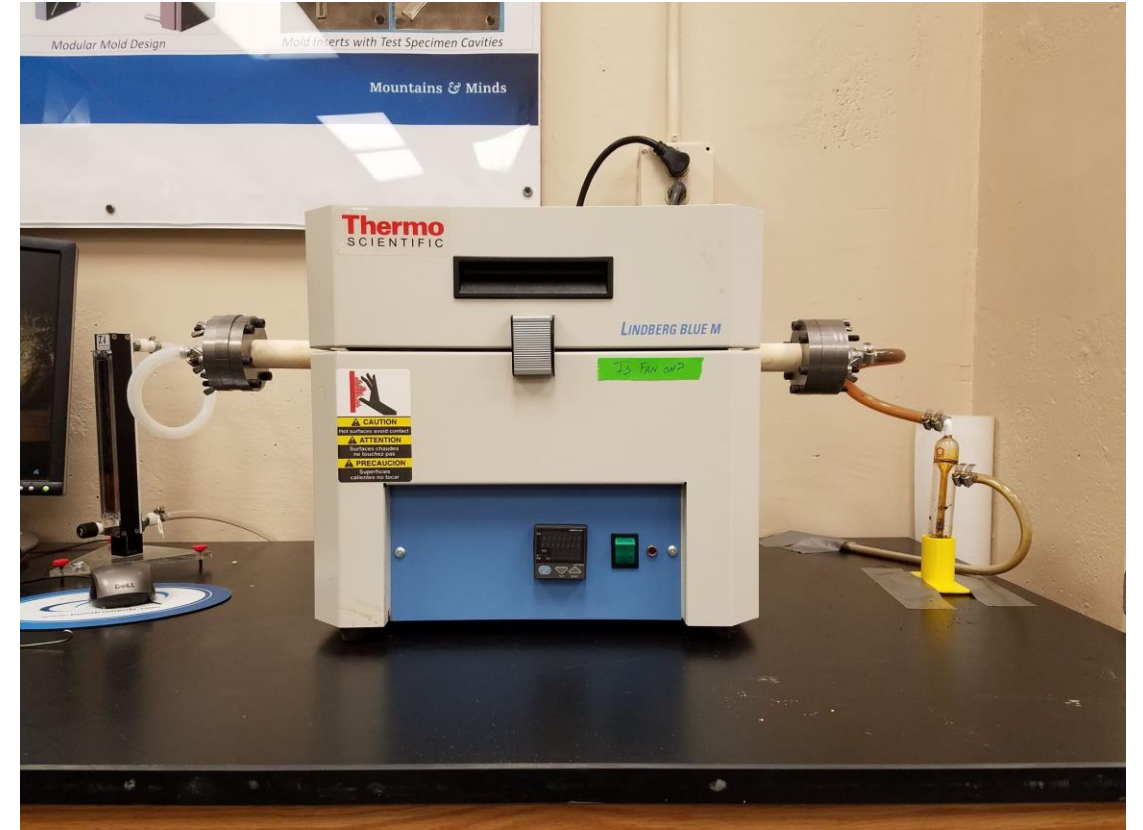
Biochar Production Variables

Highest Treatment Temperature:

700 °C, 900 °C, and 1100 °C

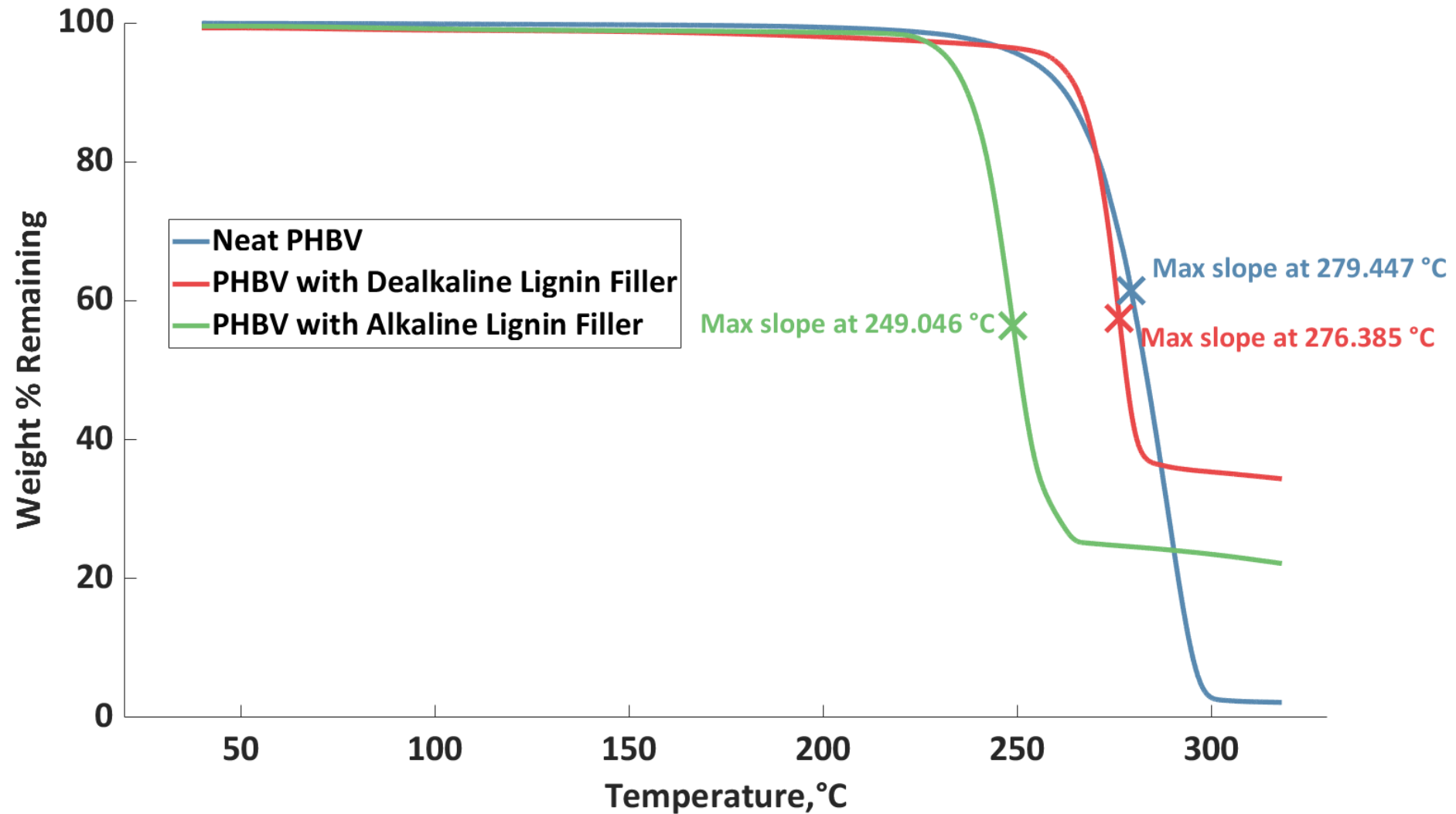
- Nitrogen flow
- Heat at 10 °C/min to HTT
- Hold 1 hr
- Ramp down

Biochar Production Tube Furnace



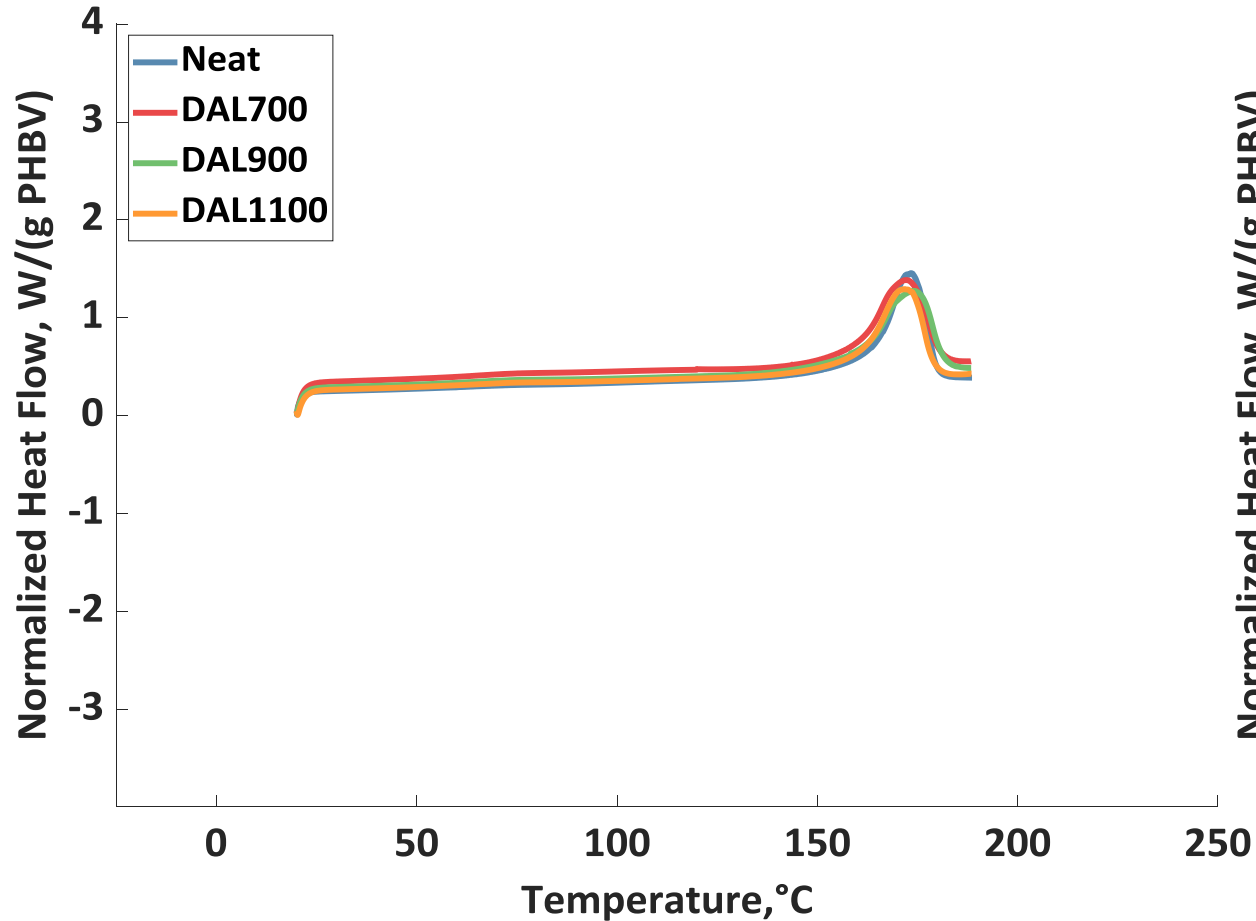
Ryan Lab, Unpublished 2019

Thermogravimetric Analysis: PHBV and Lignin

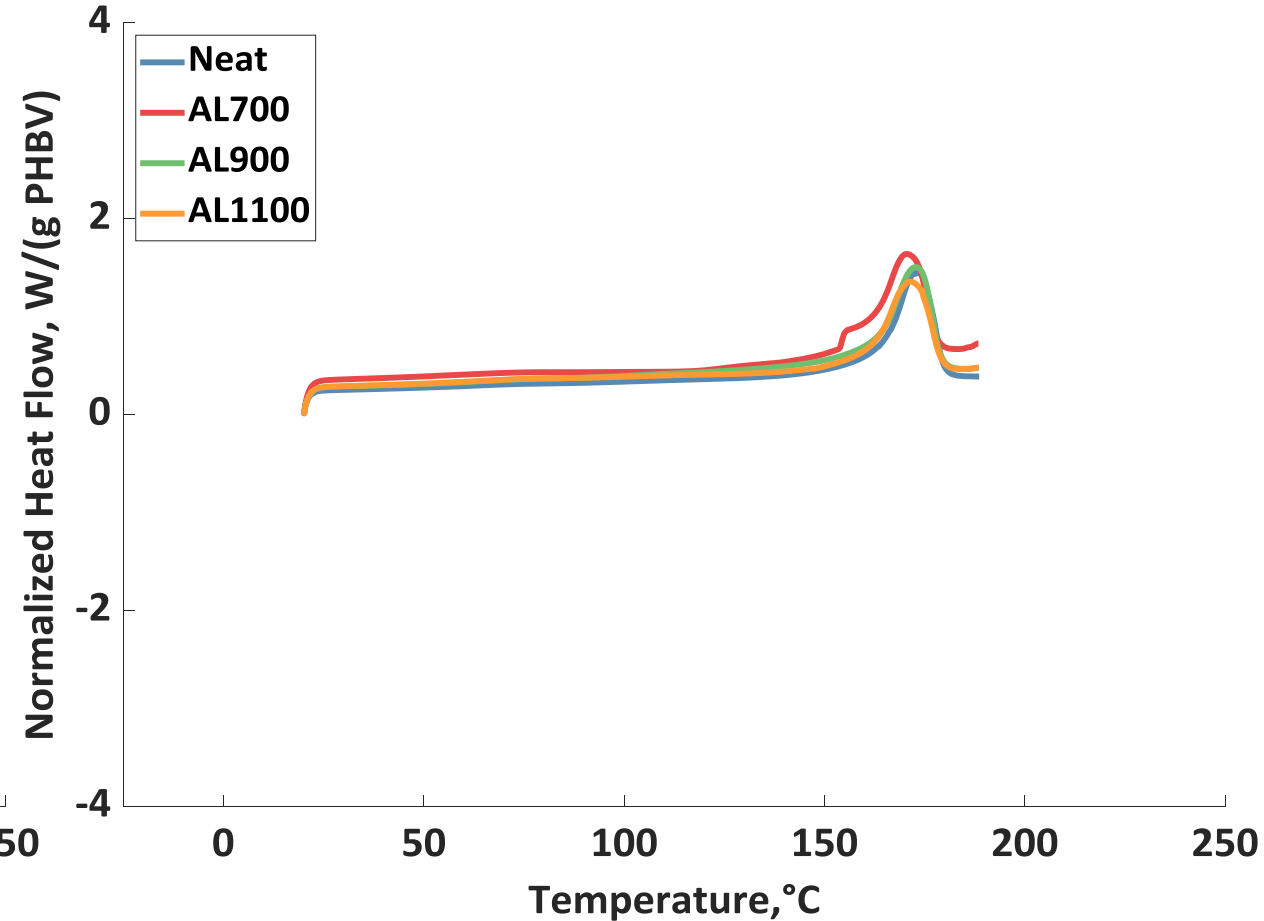


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

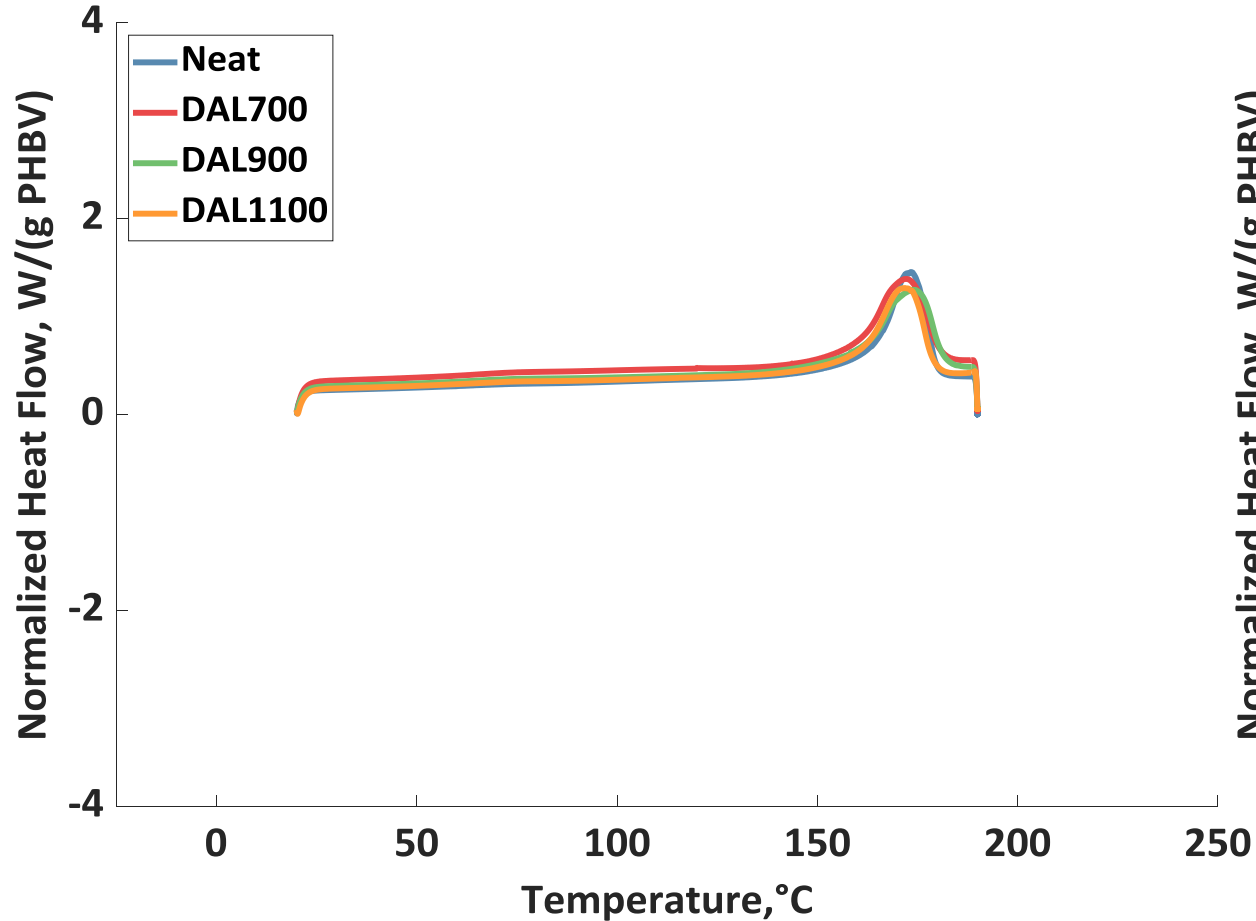


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

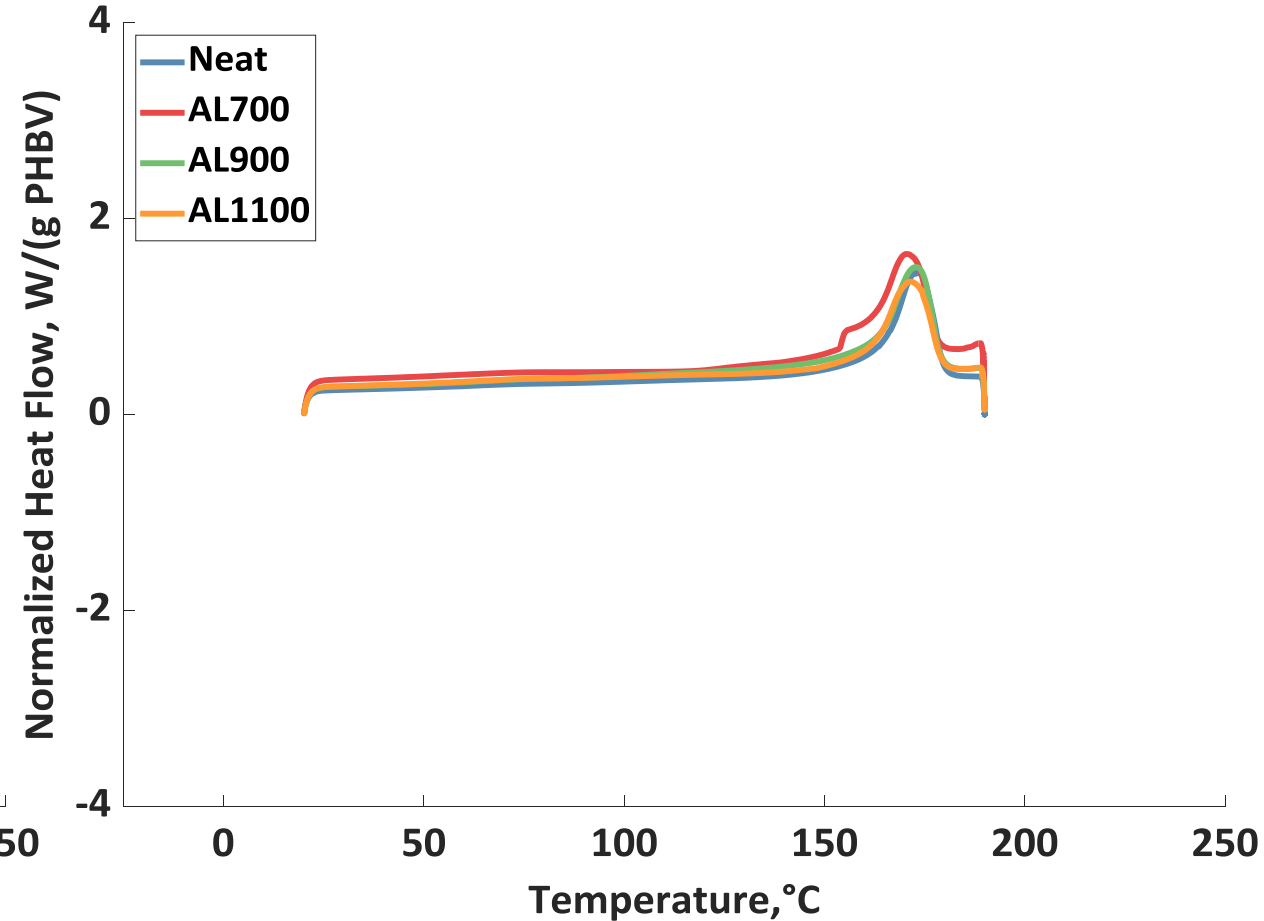


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

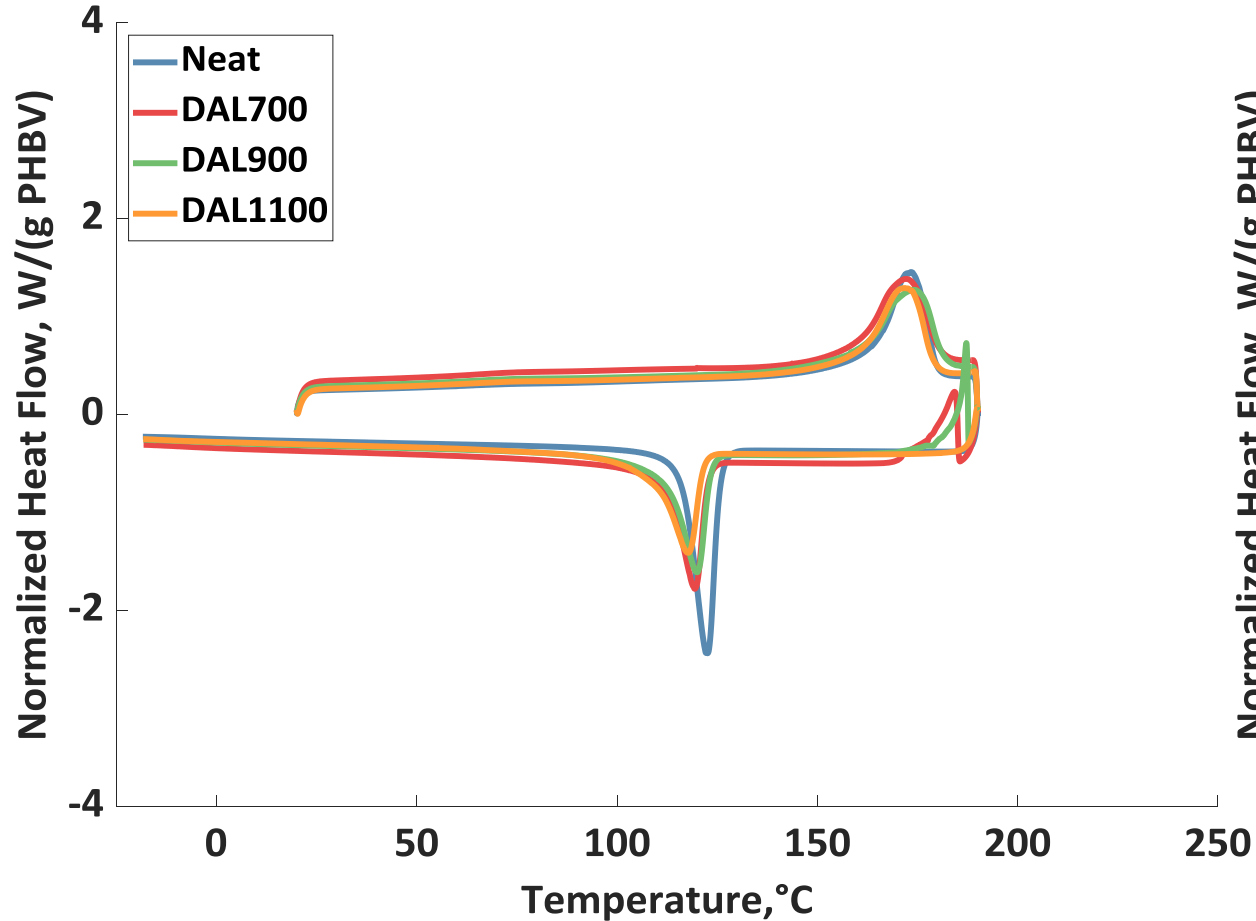


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

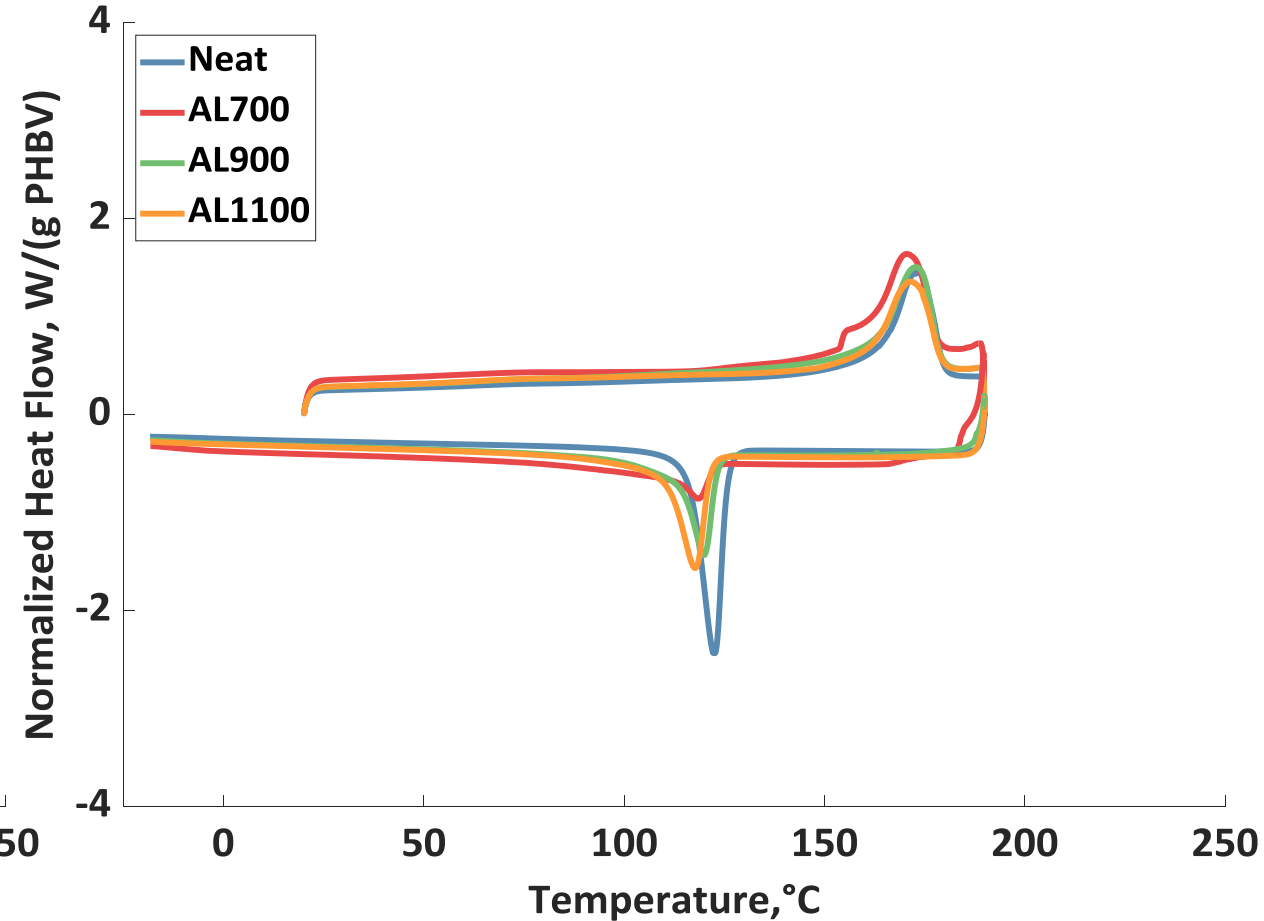


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

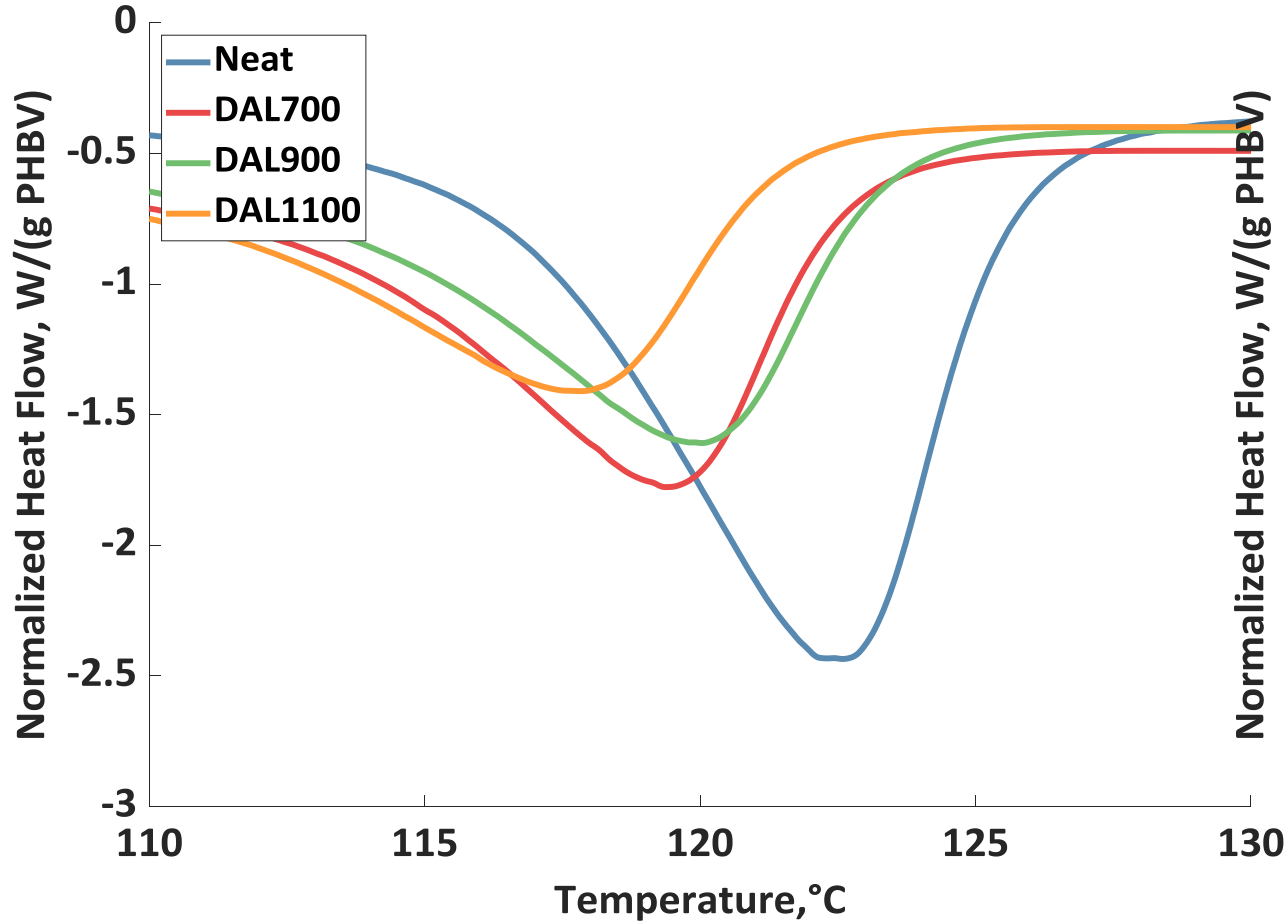


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

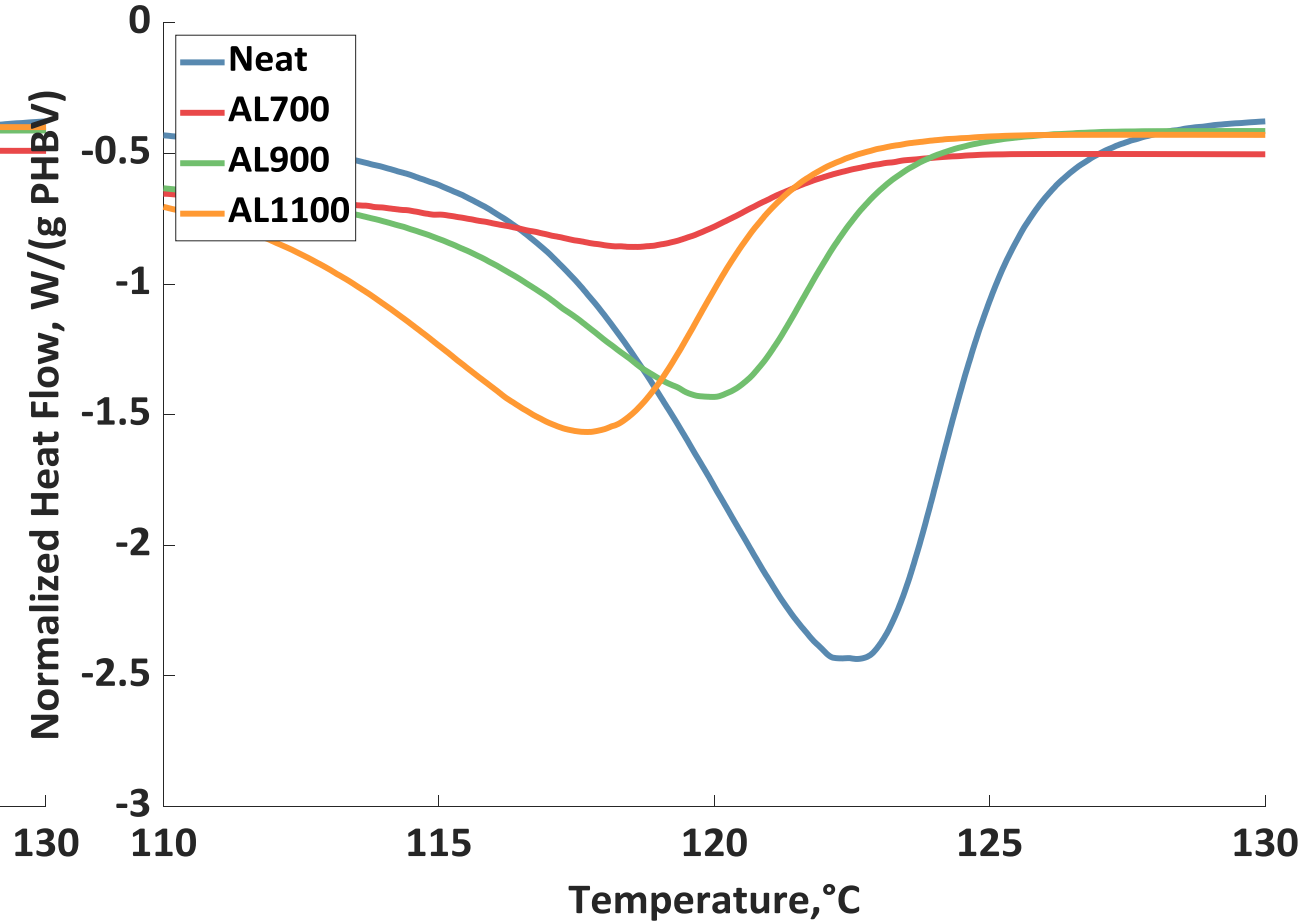


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

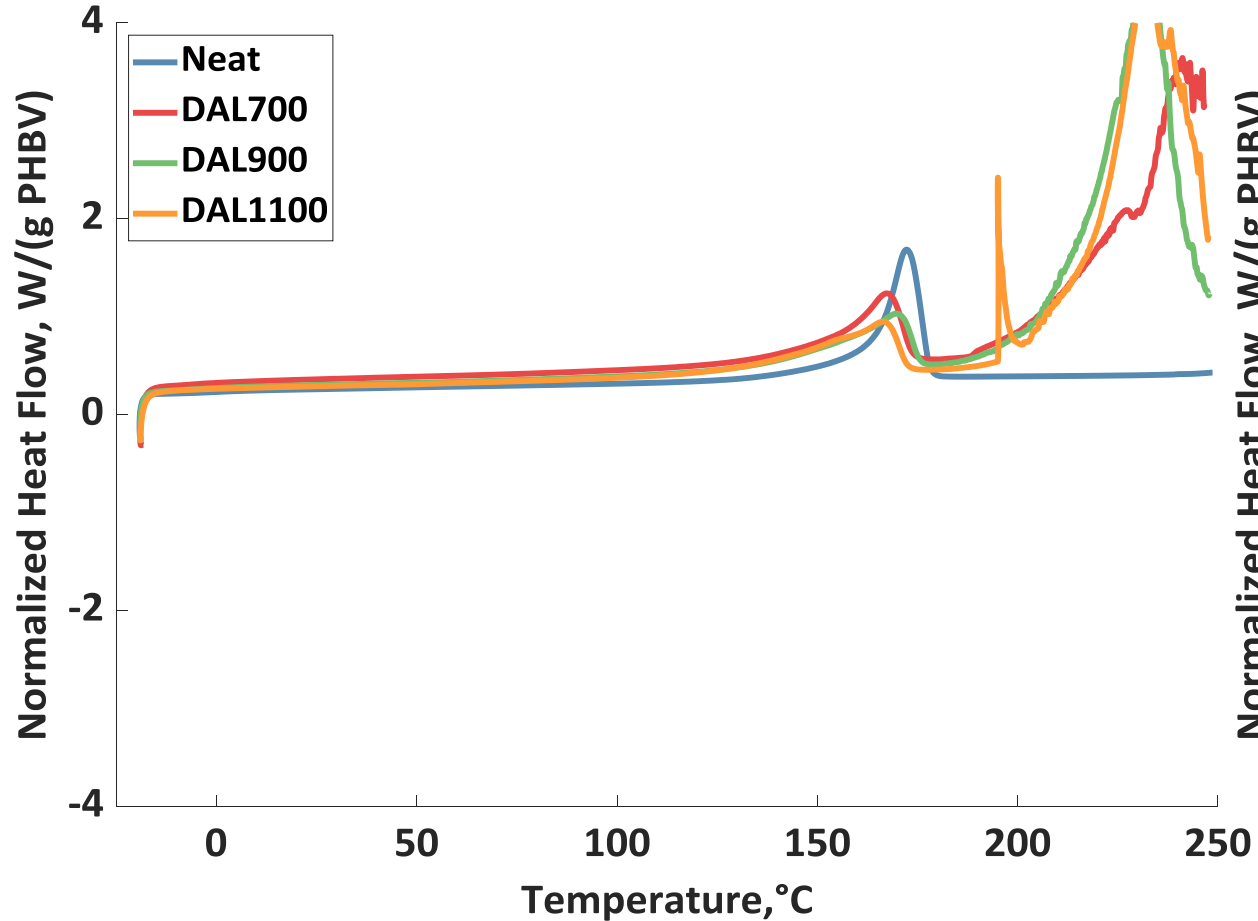


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

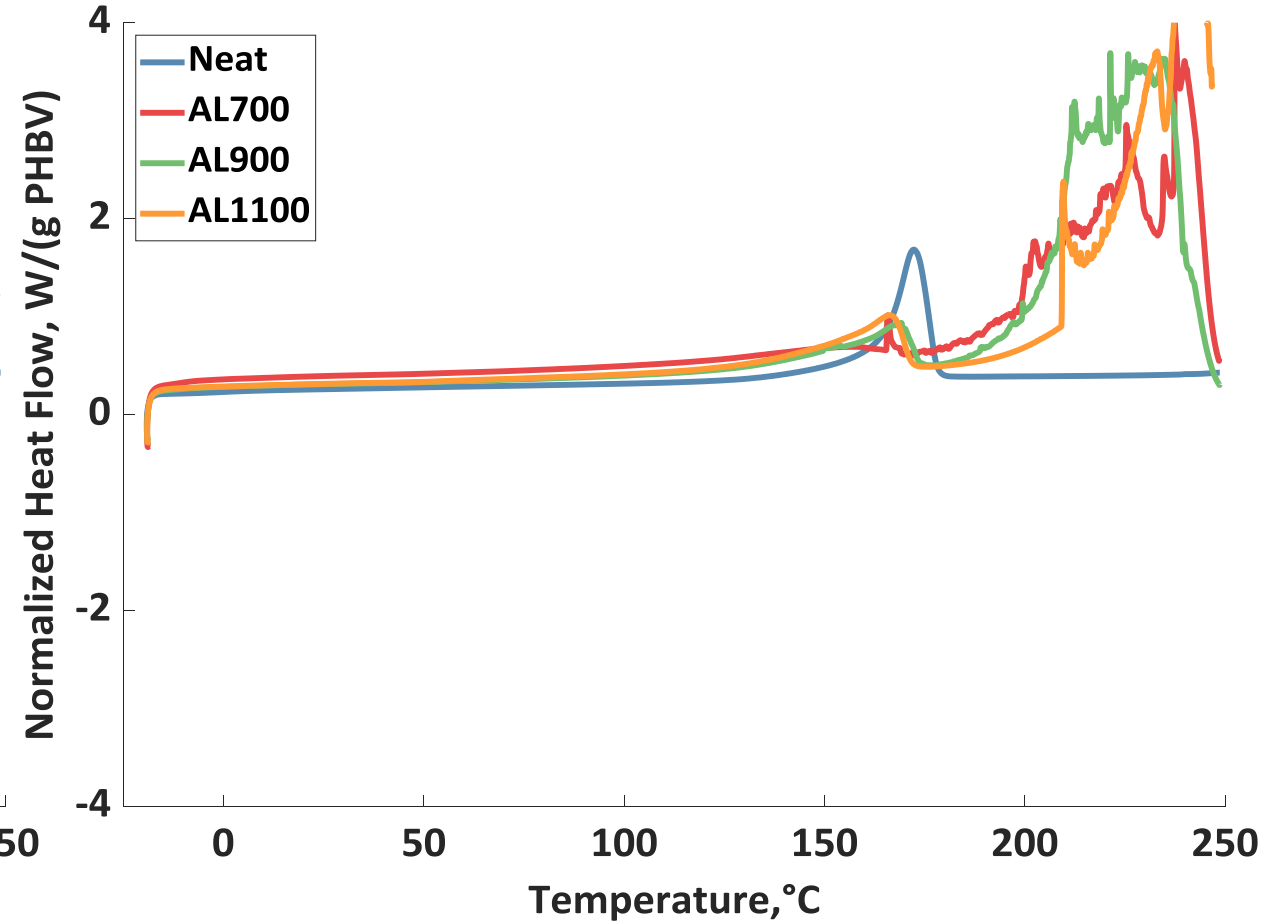


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

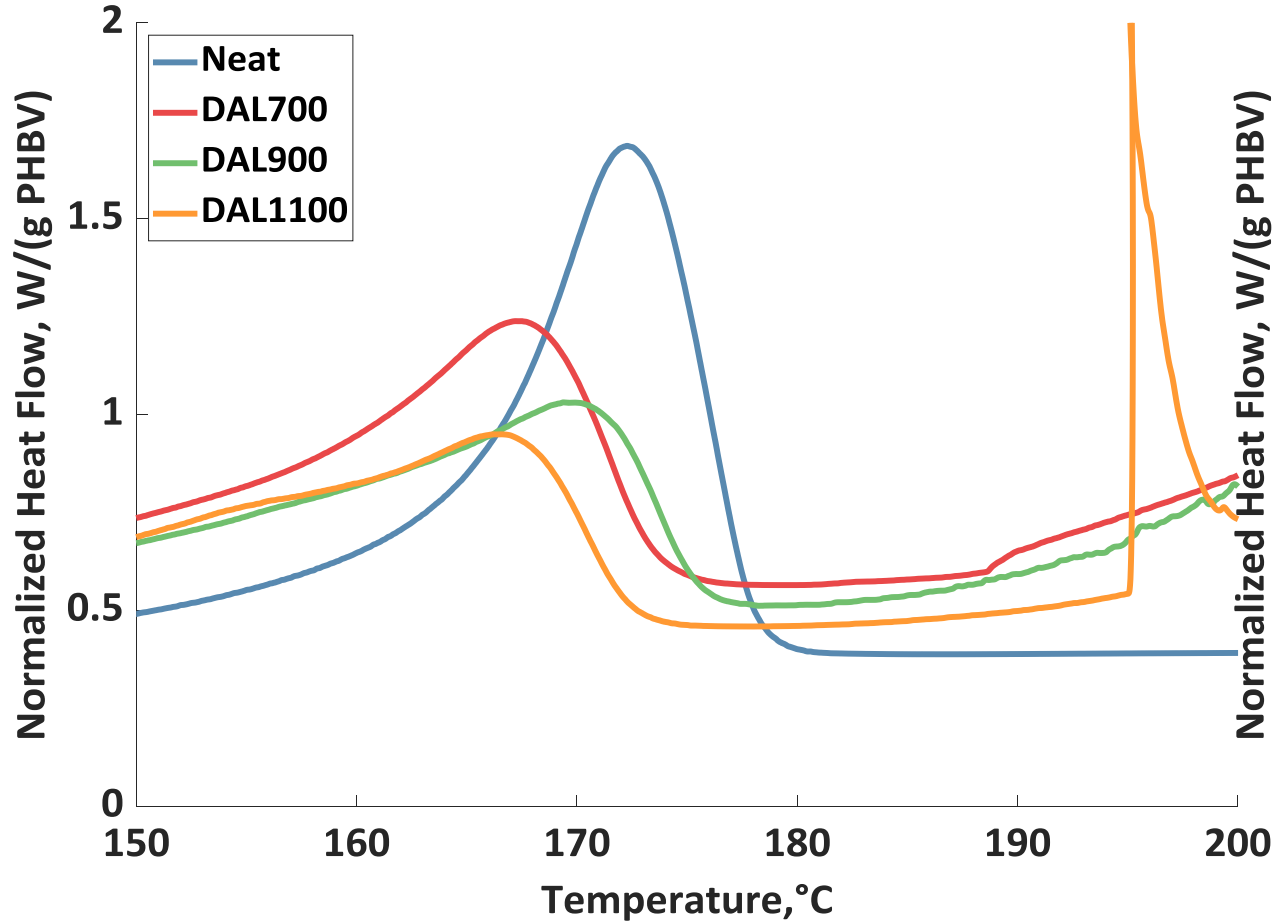


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

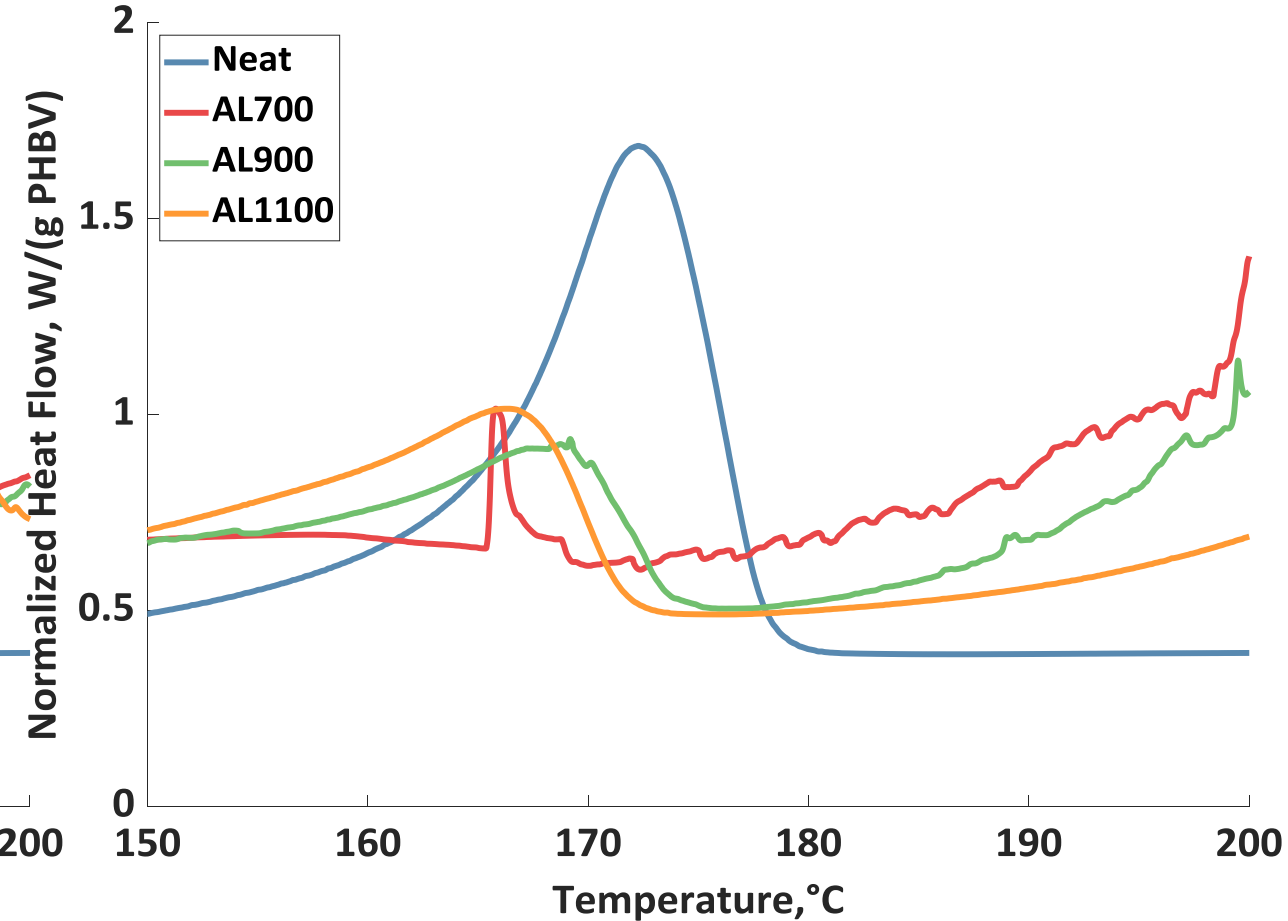


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

Dealkaline Lignin Biochars

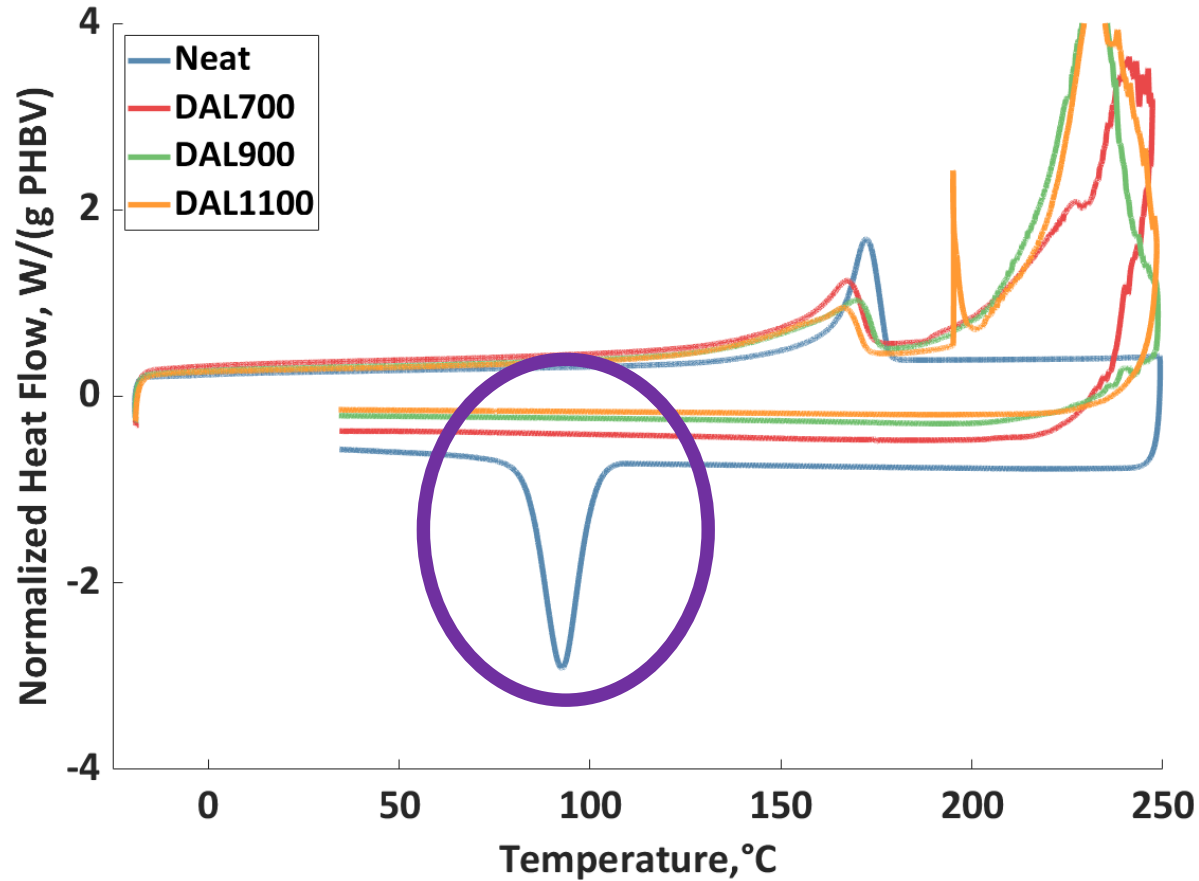


Alkaline Lignin Biochars

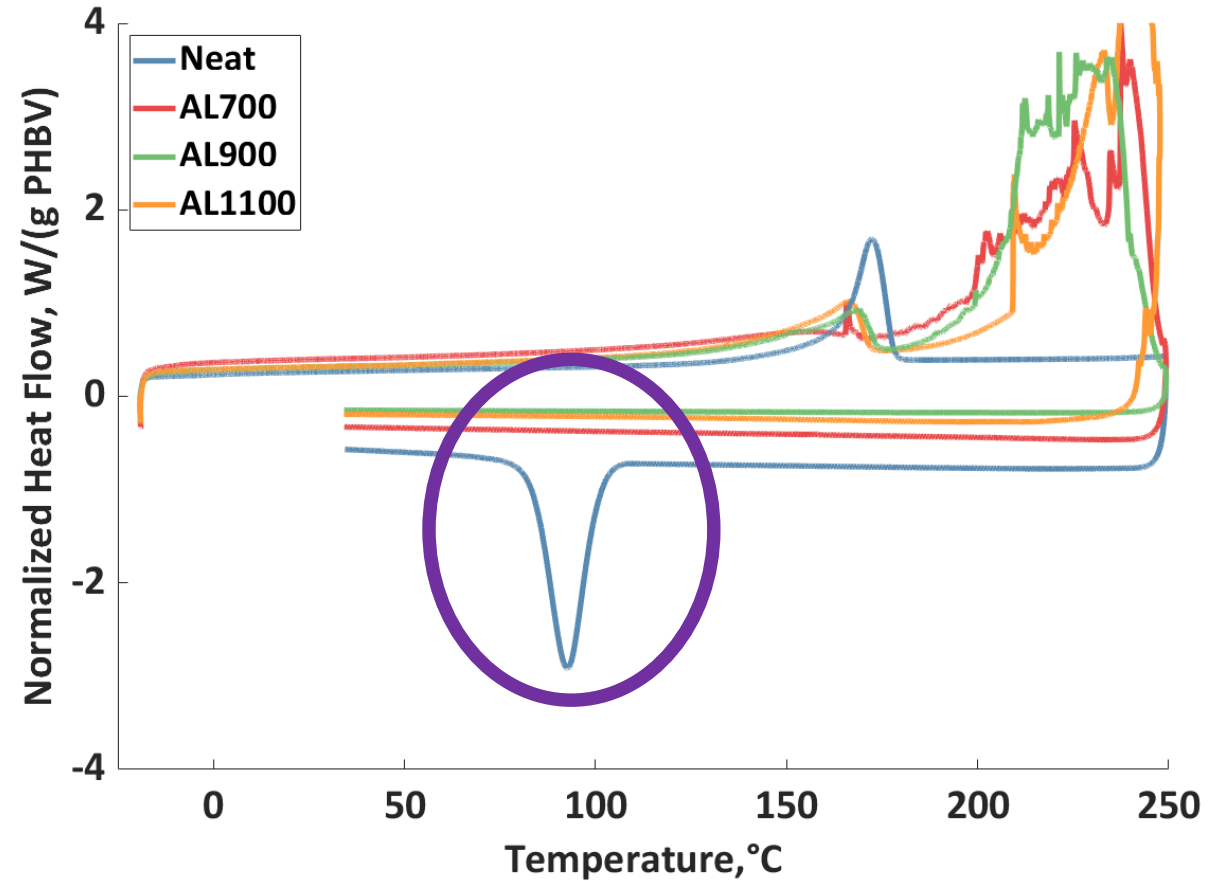


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar

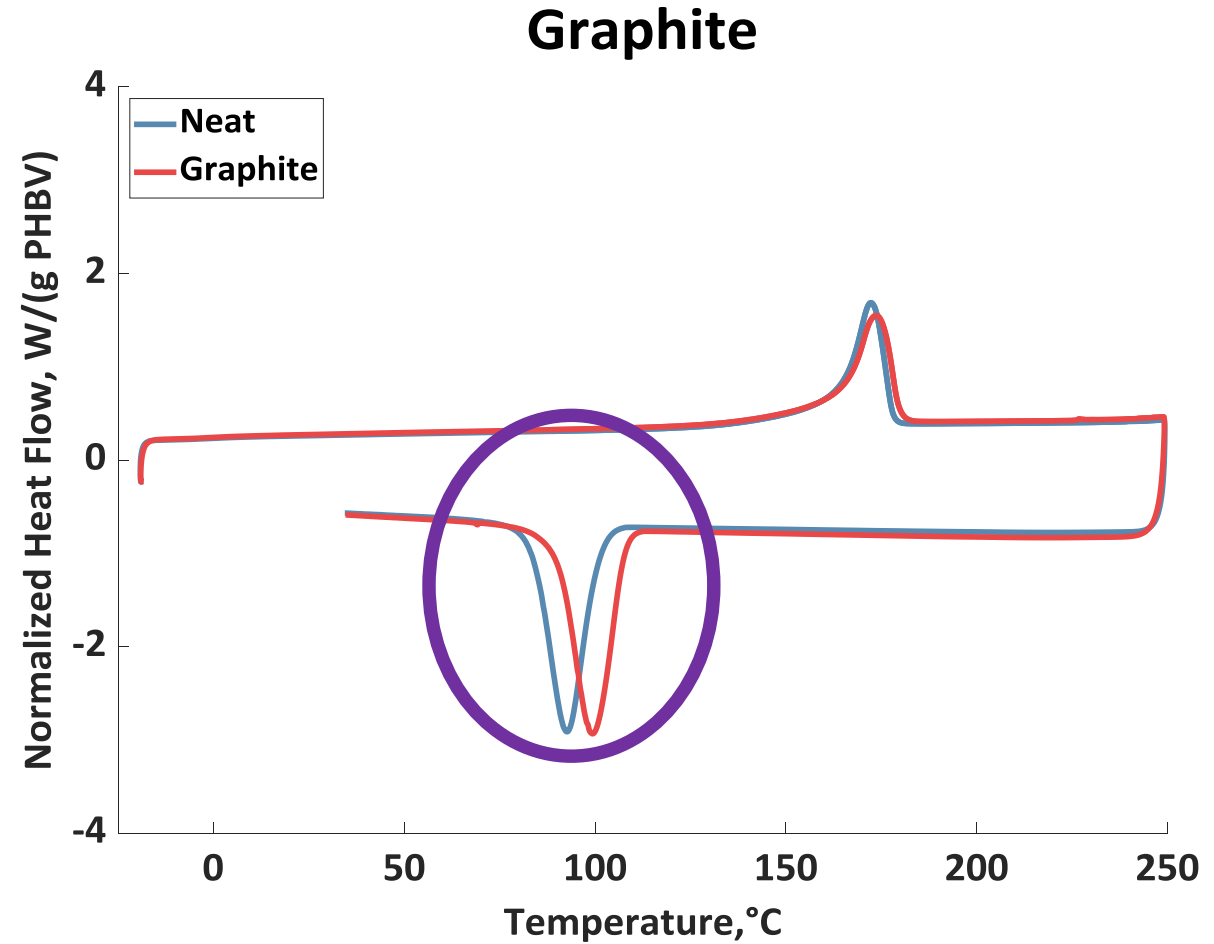
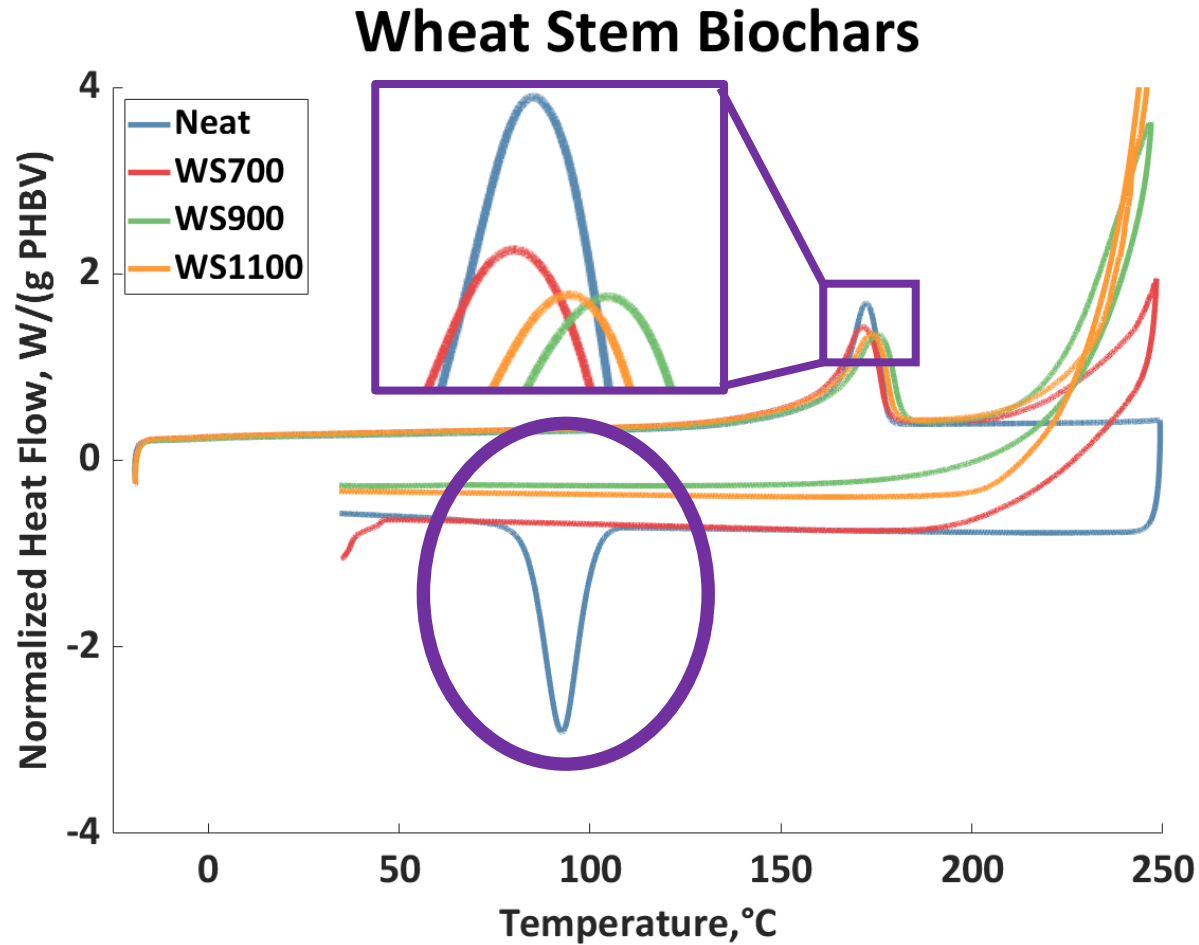
Dealkaline Lignin Biochars



Alkaline Lignin Biochars

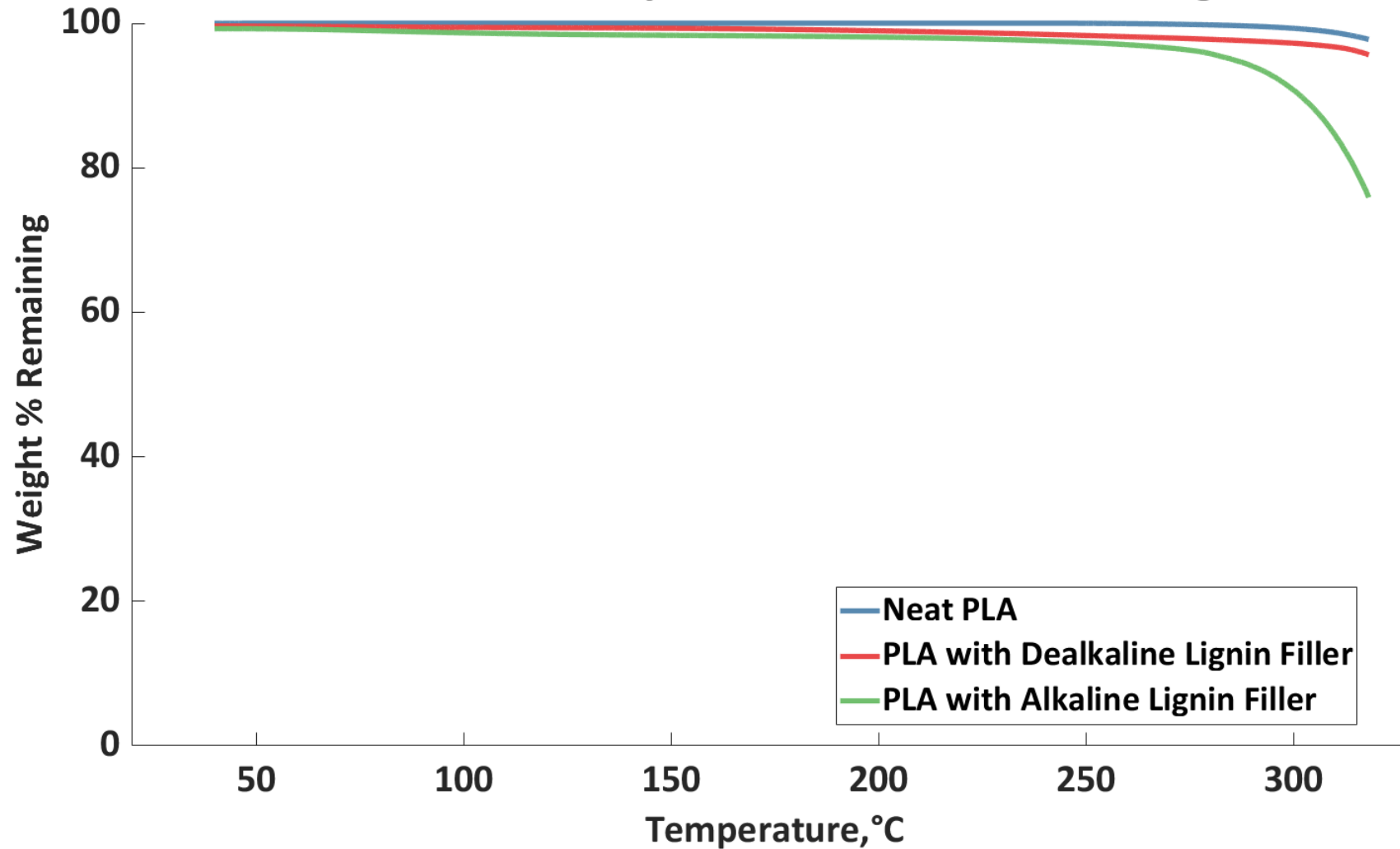


Differential Scanning Calorimetry: PHBV & Biochar



Similar trends seen in TGA of PLA...

Thermal Decomposition of PLA with Lignin



Initial Conclusions

Reduction in thermal degradation temperature responsible for the behavior seen

Present with biochar from multiple lignin feedstocks and wheat stems



Arroyo, J., & Ryan, C. (2018). <https://doi.org/10.3390/polym10121371>

Next Steps

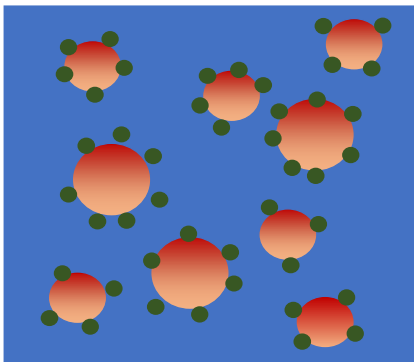
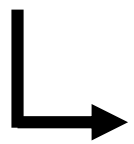
Characterize the reaction between biochar and plastics

How can we avoid this reaction?

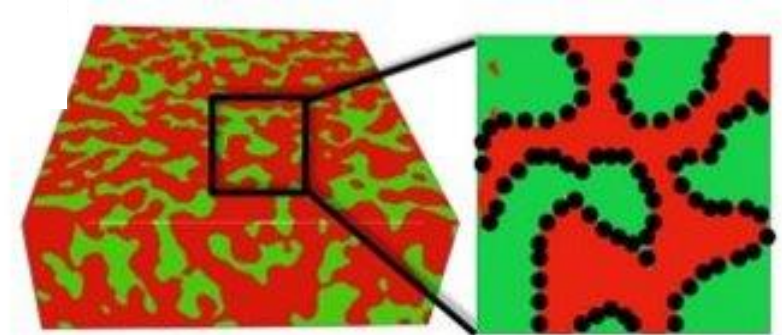
Characterize the properties of resulting material

Electrical conductivity, mechanical properties, life cycle analysis

Biochar in other biodegradable plastic blends



Nanofiller
localizes to
interface



Expected Significance

A biodegradable replacement for carbon black would be highly desirable as the market share of biodegradable plastics increases

Long term

Fully biodegradable and 3D printable semi-conductive materials



Thank you!

Questions?

sethkane@montana.edu