

Alkali-Decomposition of Poly(ethylene terephthalate) in Mixed Media of Nonaqueous Alcohol and Ether. Study on Recycling of Poly(ethylene terephthalate)

Lian-Chun HU,* Akira OKU,*^{***} Etsu YAMADA,*^{***} and Kohei TOMARI**

* Center for Environmental Science, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan

** Department of Chemistry and Materials Technology,
Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606, Japan

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ABSTRACT: Alkali-decomposition (depolymerization) of poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) was studied in a mixed solvent of an alcohol (ethanol or methanol) and ether (dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or dimethoxyethane). The time for complete decomposition (>96%) of solid PET with NaOH in methanol at 60°C was 40 min when dioxane (10 vol%) was added as co-solvent in the reaction mixture, whereas 7 h without dioxane. Disodium terephthalate, a product, precipitated quantitatively in the media and was separated easily. From the filtrate, ethylene glycol (EG) was recovered by distillation while, for practical use, the major portion of the filtrate was recycled repeatedly as the reaction medium.

KEY WORDS Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) / Plastic Recycling / Alkali Decomposition / Mixed Solvent System / Methanol / Ethanol / Dioxane / Terephthalic Acid /

For recycling poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) as terephthalic acid (TPA) and ethylene glycol (EG), there have been reported a number of decomposition or depolymerization methods. These methods involve (1) hydrolysis with acids or bases in aqueous media¹⁻³; (2) alcoholysis or glycolysis by catalytic reactions⁴⁻¹¹; or (3) non-catalytic hydrolysis or alcoholysis in super critical media.¹²⁻¹⁸ To deal with recovered PET plastics with different shapes, colors, plastic composites, chemical additives, and impurities, several different methods are necessary for solving the waste plastic problem. However, the methods hitherto reported generally require severe conditions such as strong acids or bases, high temperatures and pressures, longer reaction times and tedious product separation.

We recently reported the alkali-decomposition of PET in nonaqueous EG, where disodium salt of TPA and EG were reproduced quantitatively under mild treatment conditions.¹⁹ With this method, the chemicals to be consumed are sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Moreover, the waste to be emitted on theoretical basis is only sodium sulfate or chloride, which can be reused on commercial bases.²⁰ While the use of nonaqueous EG as the solvent is the key of our method, relatively high temperatures 160—180°C are required for practical purposes. In parallel with our study, alkali-decomposition of PET in a mixed medium of an alcohol and aprotic solvent such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) and *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) was reported.²¹ However, the method seems impractical because the separation of EG from these high-boiling media must be tough and, moreover, the solvents are not stable enough under the required severe treatment conditions.²²

To lower the treatment temperatures in ordinary solvents which are thermally and chemically stable, we adopted mixtures of low boiling alcohols and ethereal

additives such as dioxane (DX), tetrahydrofuran (THF), or 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME). In general, the rate of alkali-decomposition of PET depends markedly on the activity of hydroxide ion HO⁻, which is strengthened in the presence of cation-inclusion compounds such as crown ethers in aprotic solvents.²³ However, the chemicals are too expensive to be used for practical processes such as plastic recycling. In this regard, we adopted inexpensive ethereal additives such as DX, THF, and DME in combination with ethanol (EtOH) and methanol (MeOH) in expectation of rate-enhancement effects to lower the treatment temperatures.

The objective of the present study was to develop an improved method of alkali-decomposition (depolymerization) of PET more or less comparable to our reported method with EG¹⁹ and beneficial to solving the social problem of plastic recycling. This report presents the results of nonaqueous alkali-decomposition of PET in alcohol-ethereal additive media at the temperatures lower than 80°C. Almost quantitative yields of disodium or dipotassium terephthalate (TPA-Na₂ or -K₂) and EG are attained within a period from 15 min to 1 h. In this method, preliminary dissolution of PET is not necessary because TPA-salts are formed on the surface of solid PET and precipitated quantitatively.²⁴ EG remains in the medium and is recycled as a part of the solvent system, while increased EG must be continuously distilled to obtain EG.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials and Reagents

We used two pure PET pellets 2 mm length × 1 mm diameter with *M_w* = 30000 (Type-1) and 33000 (Type-2).²⁵ In addition, cut-pieces (3 × 3 × 0.5 mm) of PET bottles were used after washing and drying. Commercially available reagent-grade MeOH, EtOH, DX, THF, DME, NaOH, and KOH (pellets with >96 and 80% purity determined by titration, respectively) were used without purification. For titration of NaOH and KOH,

† To whom the correspondence must be addressed.

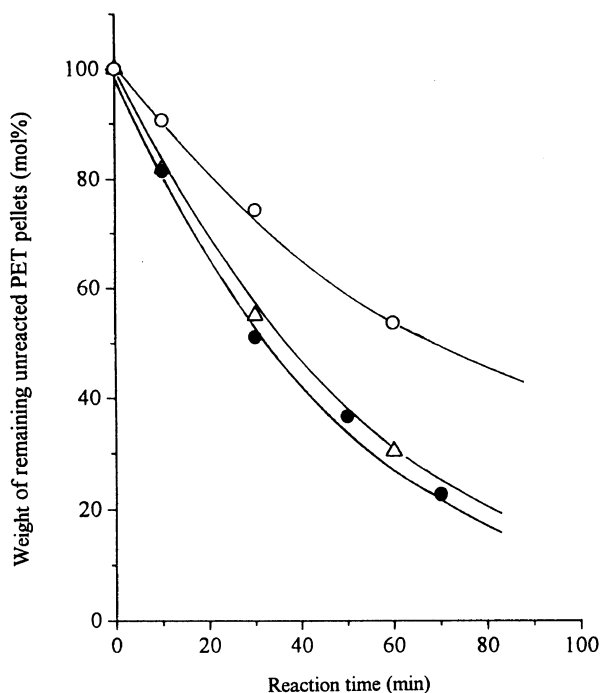


Figure 1. Effects of alcohol on alkali-decomposition of PET pellets with KOH at 60°C: in methanol (Δ), ethanol (\bullet), and 1-propanol (\circ).

commercially available 1*N*-HCl solution was used after dilution to 0.2 *N*. 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI), also used as a solvent of the decomposition, was available from Mitsui Chemical Co.²⁶

General Procedure of the Nonaqueous Alkali-Decomposition

Pellets of NaOH (0.41 g, 0.01 mol) or KOH (0.69 g, 0.01 mol) were dissolved in 4 ml MeOH or EtOH, respectively, in which 1 ml ethereal additive was added. To this alkali hydroxide solution were added PET pellets (0.96 g, 5 mmol on the basis of the repeating unit of monomers) and PET was decomposed under stirring for a specified period at a specified temperature in this solid/liquid reaction system. The reaction mixture was cooled rapidly by immersing the flask in ice water, and quenched by pouring into 50 ml distilled water. The remaining NaOH or KOH was titrated by 0.2 *N*-HCl solution to pH=7 to determine the consumed amount of NaOH or KOH which is equivalent to the amount of TPA- Na_2 or TPA- K_2 .

After the titration, the mixture was filtered to remove undecomposed PET solids, and weight was measured. The filtrate was acidified by excess HCl to crystallize TPA out of the aqueous solution.

The decomposition of PET (0.5 g, 2.6 mmol) in non-aqueous DMI (30 ml) with NaOH (0.41 g, 10.2 mmol, 2.0 mol equivalent to PET) at 120–150°C was carried out for comparison with alcohols except that ethereal additives were not used, and TPA- Na_2 was obtained after removal of DMI by distillation and acidification of the residue.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Choice of Alcohols

The rates of alkali-decomposition of PET pellets

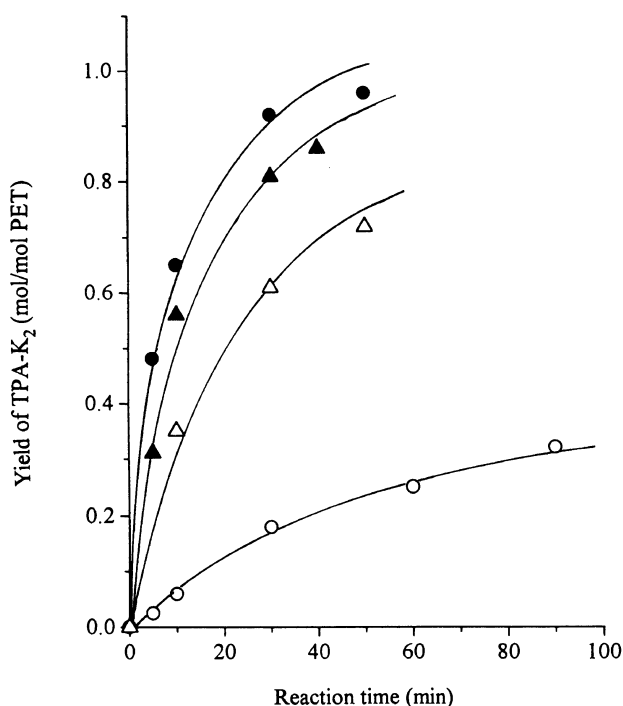


Figure 2. Formation of TPA- K_2 vs. time of decomposition with KOH (2 mol l^{-1}) at 50°C in a mixed solvent of ethanol and ethers (80/20 vol%): no ether (\circ), dioxane (\bullet), tetrahydrofuran (\blacktriangle), and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (Δ).

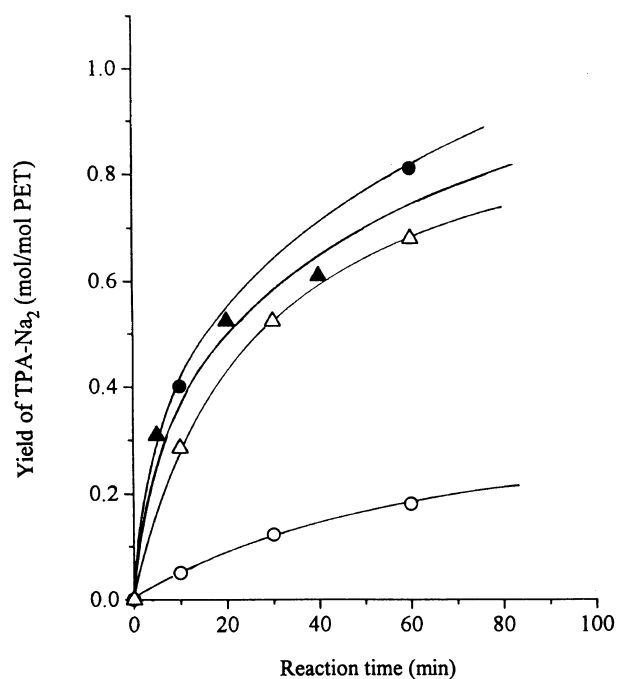


Figure 3. Formation of TPA- Na_2 vs. time of decomposition with NaOH (2 mol l^{-1}) at 50°C in a mixed solvent of methanol and ethers (80/20 vol%): no ether (\circ), dioxane (\bullet), tetrahydrofuran (\blacktriangle), and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (Δ).

(Type-1) with KOH in three alcohols, *i.e.*, MeOH, EtOH, and 1-propanol were measured at 60°C and shown in Figure 1, expressed as weight of unreacted pellets. EtOH and MeOH seem to be good combination with KOH and, therefore, were used in the following experiments.

Effect of Ethereal Additives on the Rate of Decomposition

To accelerate the rate of decomposition, an ethereal

Table I. Time for complete decomposition of PET with NaOH in mixed solvent of ether/methanol (0.5/4.5 ml) at 60°C

Ethers	PET/g		NaOH	Reaction time	Yield (TPA)	Unreacted remaining PET
	Pellets	Bottle flakes	g	min	mol %	mol %
Dioxane	0.50	—	0.41	40	97	2.9
Tetrahydrofuran	0.50	—	0.41	60	98	1.7
	—	0.50	0.41	150	99	0.3
Dimethoxyethane	0.49	—	0.41	105	98	1.5
None	0.50	—	0.41	300	96	2.1
	—	0.50	0.42	420	96	3.0

Table II. Time for complete decomposition of PET in EG (5 ml) with NaOH (0.42 g) at 180°C

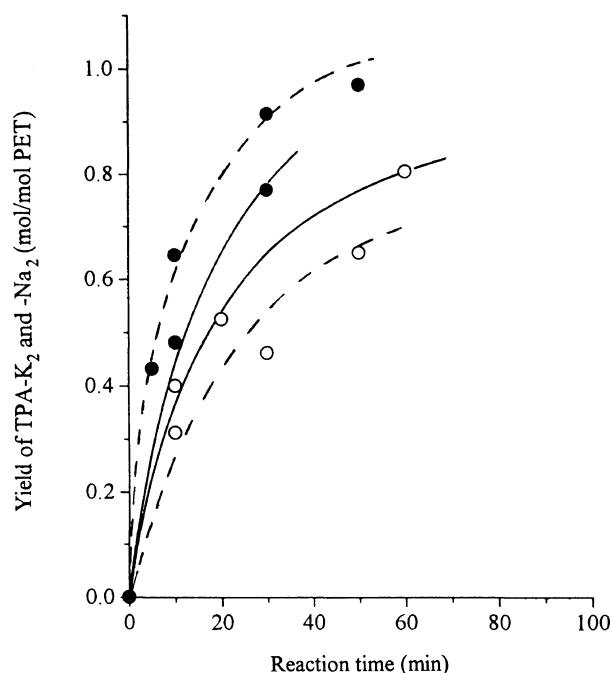
PET/g		Reaction time	Yield of TPA	Remaining of PET
Pellets	Bottle flakes	min	mol %	mol %
0.5	—	3	97.0	2.0
0.96	—	15	99.0	0.3
—	0.5	3	95.5	3.8
—	0.5	5	99.3	0.0
—	0.5	7	99.5	0.0
—	0.5	10	99.5	0.0
—	0.96	15	99.6	0.0

additive, dioxane (DX), tetrahydrofuran (THF), or 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), was added to MeOH or EtOH (ether 20/alcohol 80 vol%) and the rates were measured at 50°C in terms of yield of TPA-K₂ or -Na₂ as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Two significant features are shown in the Figures: (1) KOH is more effective than NaOH; (2) addition of an ethereal additive accelerates the rate of decomposition several times than in pure alcohol, regardless of the alcohol or alkali metal hydroxide. For example, the yield of TPA-K₂ after treatment in pure EtOH for 30 min at 50°C was only 18%, but increased to 60% by the addition of 20% DME, 82% by THF, and 92% by DX.

Appropriate combinations of alkali hydroxide and alcohol for effective decomposition are shown in Figure 4. With KOH, EtOH seems better whereas with NaOH it is MeOH. Therefore, in the following experiments we used these combinations.

Table I shows the time required for the complete decomposition (depolymerization) of PET pellets (0.50 g) at 60°C with NaOH (0.41 g) dissolved in a mixed solvent of MeOH (4.5 ml) and 10 vol% of an ethereal additive (0.5 ml). In comparison with the time (300 min) required in pure MeOH, addition of DME, THF, or DX to the alcohol clearly shortened the time to 105, 60, or 40 min, respectively. Instead of the pellets, when cut pieces of PET-bottles were subjected to the conditions at 60°C, somewhat longer reaction times were required for complete decomposition probably due to higher degree of crystallinity. In contrast, the same cut pieces in much higher boiling alcohol EG at 180°C underwent decomposition at a comparable rate or even faster than the pellets at the same temperature (see Table II).

In all cases, ethers clearly accelerated the rate of decomposition in the order, DME < THF < DX. For example, based on kinetic analysis, the first-order rate

**Figure 4.** Comparison of alcohol in the decomposition of PET with KOH or NaOH in a mixed solvent of alcohol and dioxane (80/20 vol%) at 50°C: NaOH (○), KOH (●), in ethanol-dioxane (-----), and methanol-dioxane (—).

constants²⁷ of the decomposition with KOH in EtOH at 50°C were calculated on the basis of Figure 2 to be 0.0065 min⁻¹ in pure EtOH, 0.1314 with 20% DX in EtOH, 0.0736 with 20% THF, and 0.0430 with 20% DME. This may be due to: (1) elongation of the surface matrix of solid PET by the ethereal solvent accelerating the percolation of hydroxide ion, and (2) chelation effect of an ethereal solvent with an alkali cation to increase the ion strength of hydroxide ion. Decomposition may take place on the surface of the PET solids, not in solution and, therefore, decrease in molar quantity of PET solids must be equivalent to the increase in disodium terephthalate.

After examining the rate-acceleration effect of ethers at a constant mixing ratio, *e.g.*, 20 vol% for Figures 2 and 3, 10% for Table I, we investigated the proper mixing ratio of ethers in alcohols at 50°C. The results are shown in Figure 5. With KOH in EtOH, the yield of TPA-K₂ reached maximum when 40–50 vol% of DX or THF was added and decreased beyond this point. With NaOH in MeOH, the yield of TPA-Na₂ straightly increased as the amount of DX was increased up to 60 vol% where precipitation of NaOH began. In view

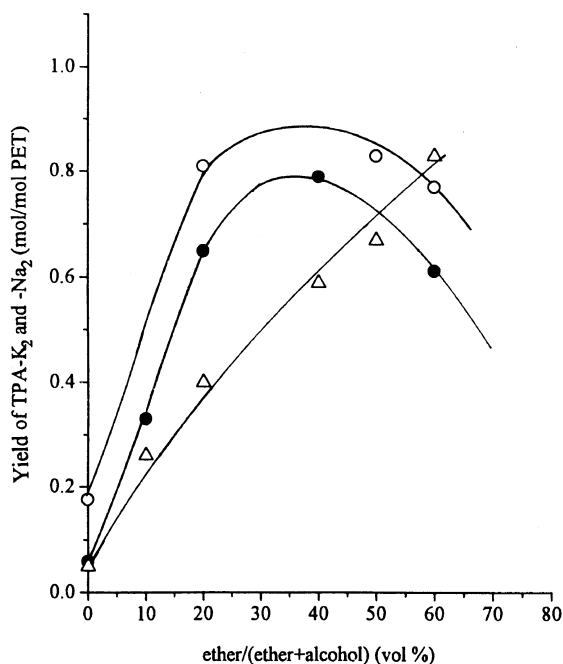


Figure 5. Effects of ether concentration on the formation of TPA- K_2 in a mixed solvents at 50°C: dioxane in ethanol for 10 min (●), tetrahydrofuran in ethanol for 30 min (○), formation of TPA- Na_2 : dioxane in methanol for 10 min (△).

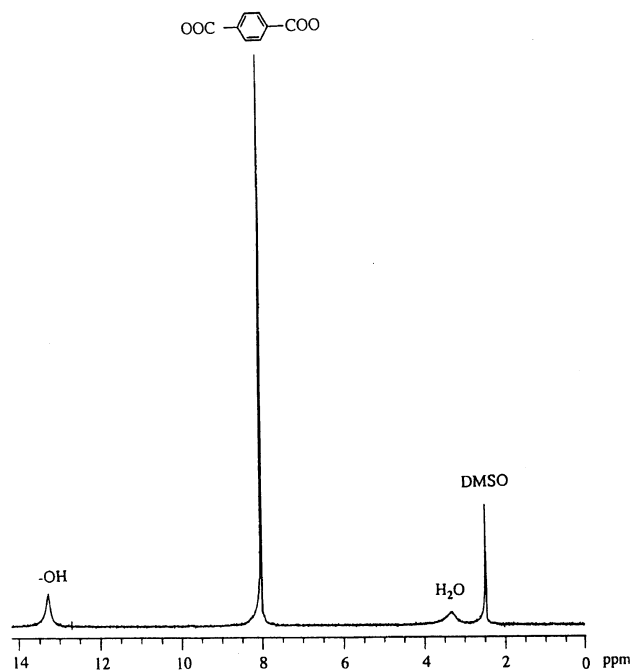


Figure 6. 1H NMR spectrum of TPA obtained from the decomposition of PET bottle flakes for 150 min at 60°C in a mixed solvent of methanol and tetrahydrofuran (80/20 vol%).

of practical application to industrial purposes, we adopted 10–20% concentrations of ethers for most experiments in the present study.

1H NMR Analysis

Figure 6 shows the 1H NMR spectrum of TPA obtained after the decomposition of PET bottle flakes with NaOH in THF–MeOH followed by precipitation with HCl. Within the detection limit of the spectroscopy, no ethylene residue of EG appeared.

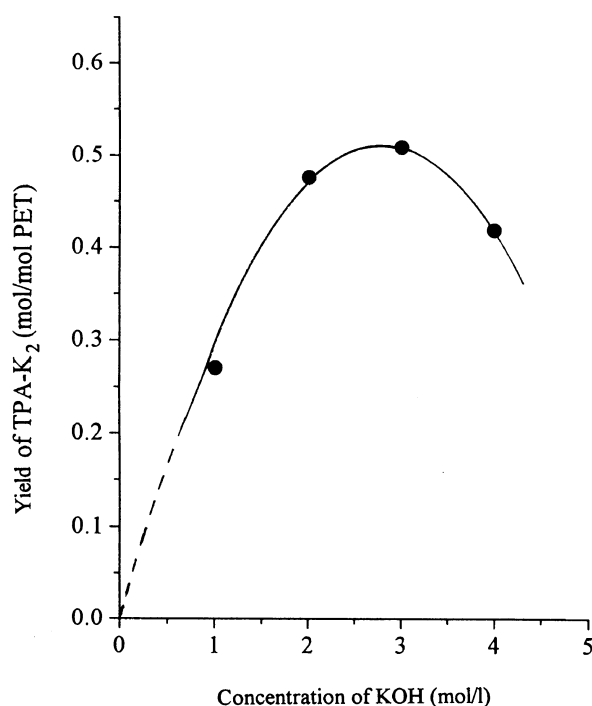


Figure 7. Effects of KOH concentrations on the formation of TPA- K_2 in ethanol after the treatment of 30 min at 60°C. Initial concentration of $[PET] = 1 \text{ mol l}^{-1}$.

Effect of Alkali Concentration

Figure 7 shows the effect of KOH concentration on the decomposition of PET carried out in EtOH at 60°C for 10 min. As concentration increases, the rate of decomposition accelerated but reached a maximum at 2–3 mol $KOH l^{-1}$. The decrease in rates beyond this critical point may be ascribable, at least partly, to the slower rate of exfoliation of TPA- K_2 from the pellet surface due to increase in solvent viscosity.

Decomposition in DMI without Ethereal Additives

In comparison with the above decomposition in alcohol–ether systems and also the report by Tindall and Perry in aprotic solvents,²¹ we examined alkali decomposition of PET in DMI without ethers. DMI is an industrially available solvent and reported to be a high-boiling aprotic polar solvent resistant to rigorously acidic and basic conditions.²⁷ The decomposition of PET pellets in DMI with NaOH at 150°C proceeded efficiently and, after heating for 1 h, DMI was removed by distillation and the residue was acidified to yield TPA quantitatively (99%). The rate was relatively slow at 120°C so that TPA was formed in 85% after 1 h. DMI was recovered without appreciable decomposition under these conditions. Though efficient, we assume that this process may be not so practical as that with alcohol–ether systems due to the high boiling point of DMI (225°C).

CONCLUSIONS

In comparison with the preceding study on the alkali-decomposition of PET in EG,¹⁹ the characteristics of the present method are summarized as follows: (1) in place of EG, methanol and ethanol can be used in combination with ethereal additives such as dioxane and tetrahydrofuran; (2) in the present combined solvent

systems, applicable decomposition temperatures are 60–80°C, which in general are much lower than those (150–180°C) in the single use of EG; (3) salts of TPA are separated quantitatively as powdery precipitates while the liquid filtrate (mainly EG) is recycled repeatedly and increased volume of the filtrate is distilled for the recovery of EG; (4) both TPA and EG can be obtained nearly quantitatively.

For solving the social problems caused by plastic wastes, the present study may make possible, to some degree, the chemical recycling of waste PET.

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