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Background

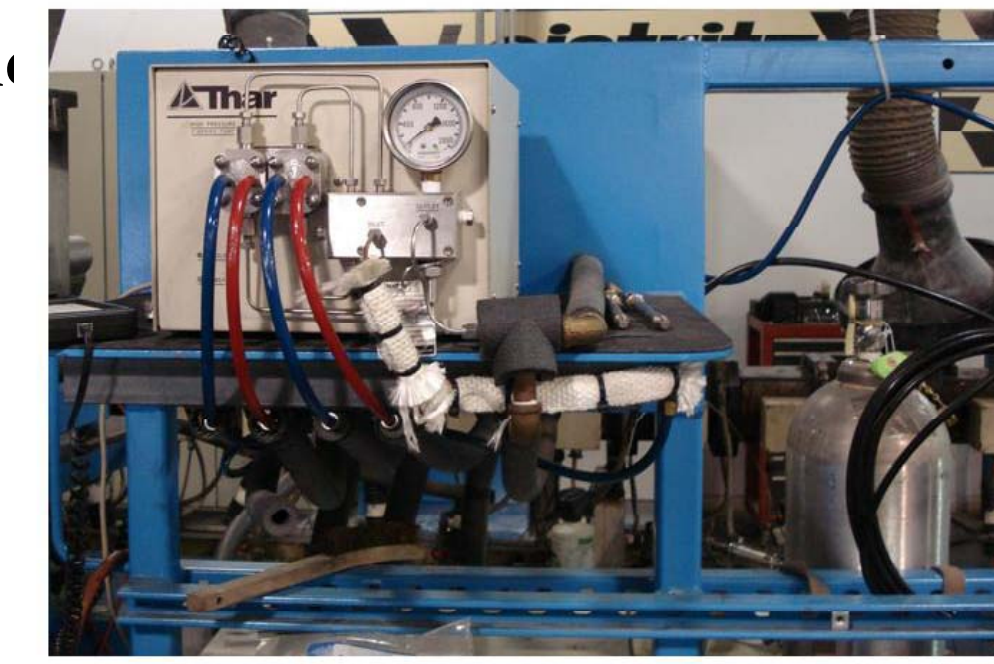
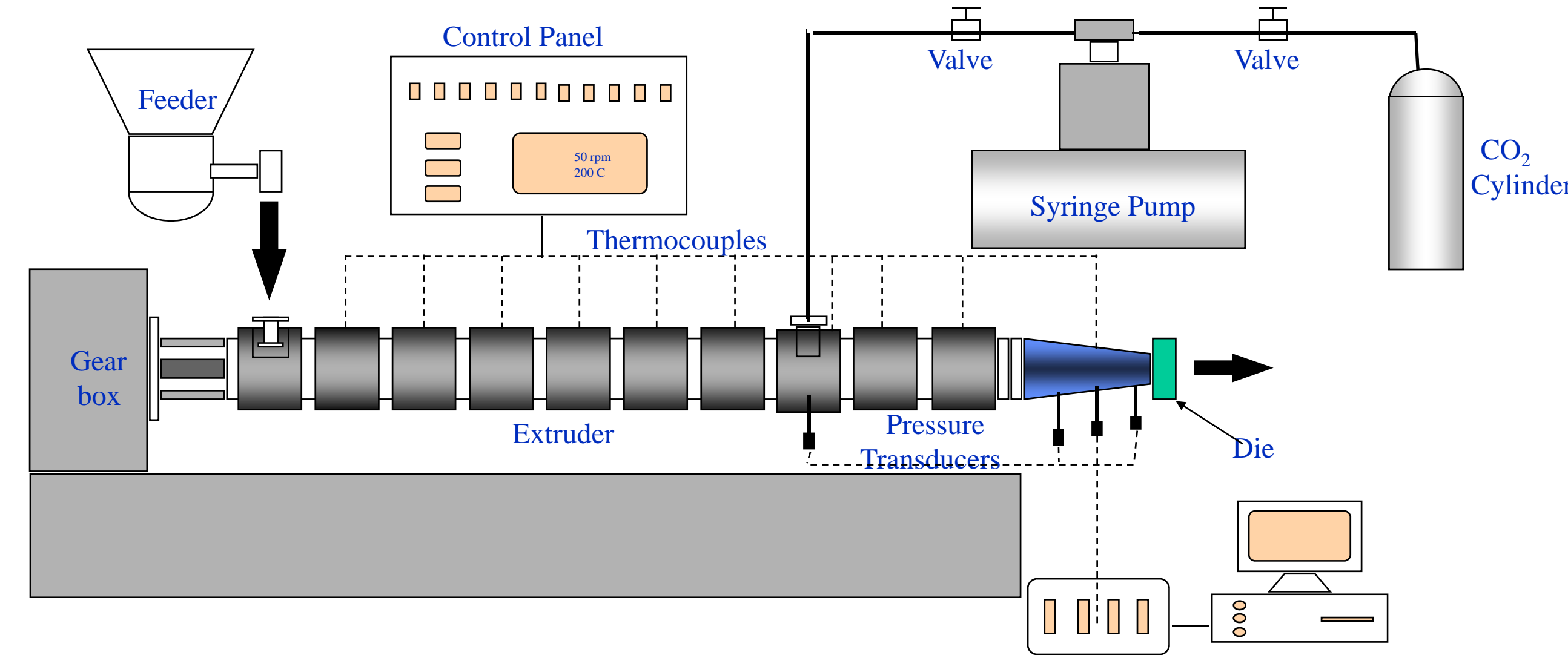
- Devulcanization of waste rubber with scCO₂ in an extruder is an environmentally friendly continuous process;
- Materials engineering of devulcanized rubbers offers new types of thermoplastic vulcanizates (TPV);
- Lab-scale devulcanization process of rubber crumbs using a twin-screw extruder has been established;
- In scale-up trial, volatiles generated during devulcanization can blast out of the exit of extruder periodically.

Objectives

- To achieve a higher throughput of the devulcanized rubber for cost-reduction;
- To maintain the degree of devulcanization in the scale-up devulcanization;
- To optimize the process and find out the processing window to avoid the volatile blast-off.

Devulcanization

1. Twin screw extrusion, CO₂ injection, and data acquisition

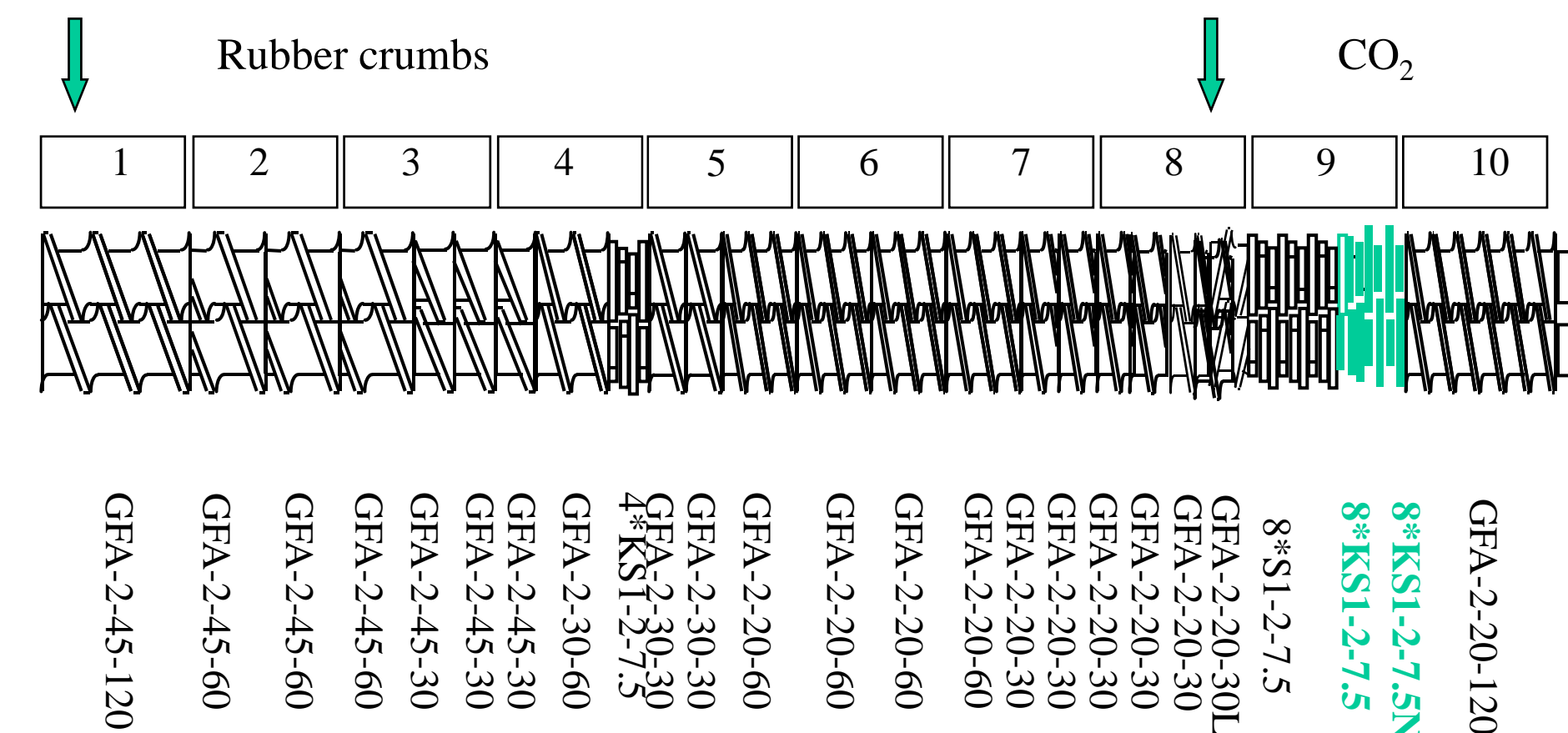


Sc Co2 injection system

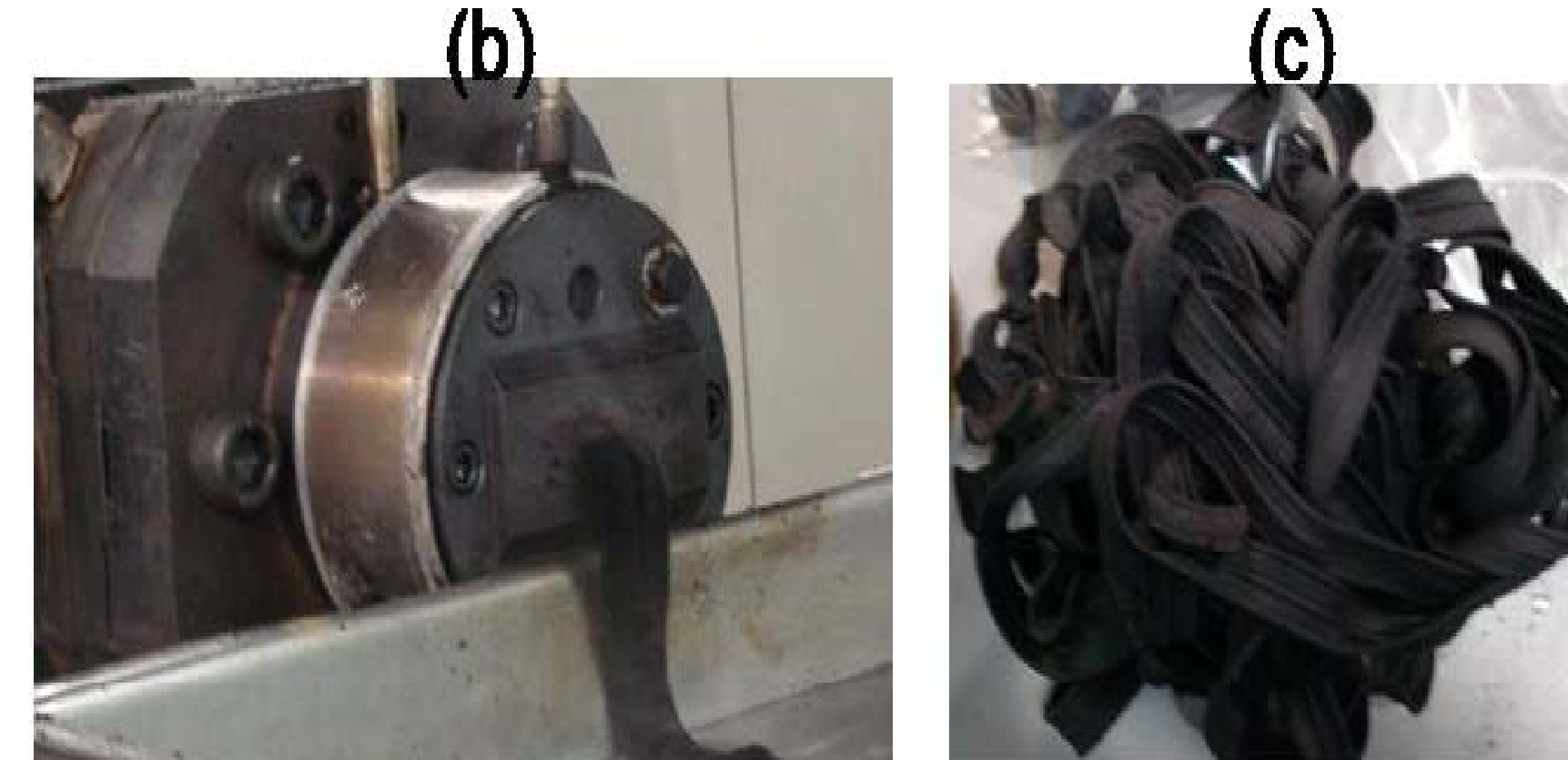
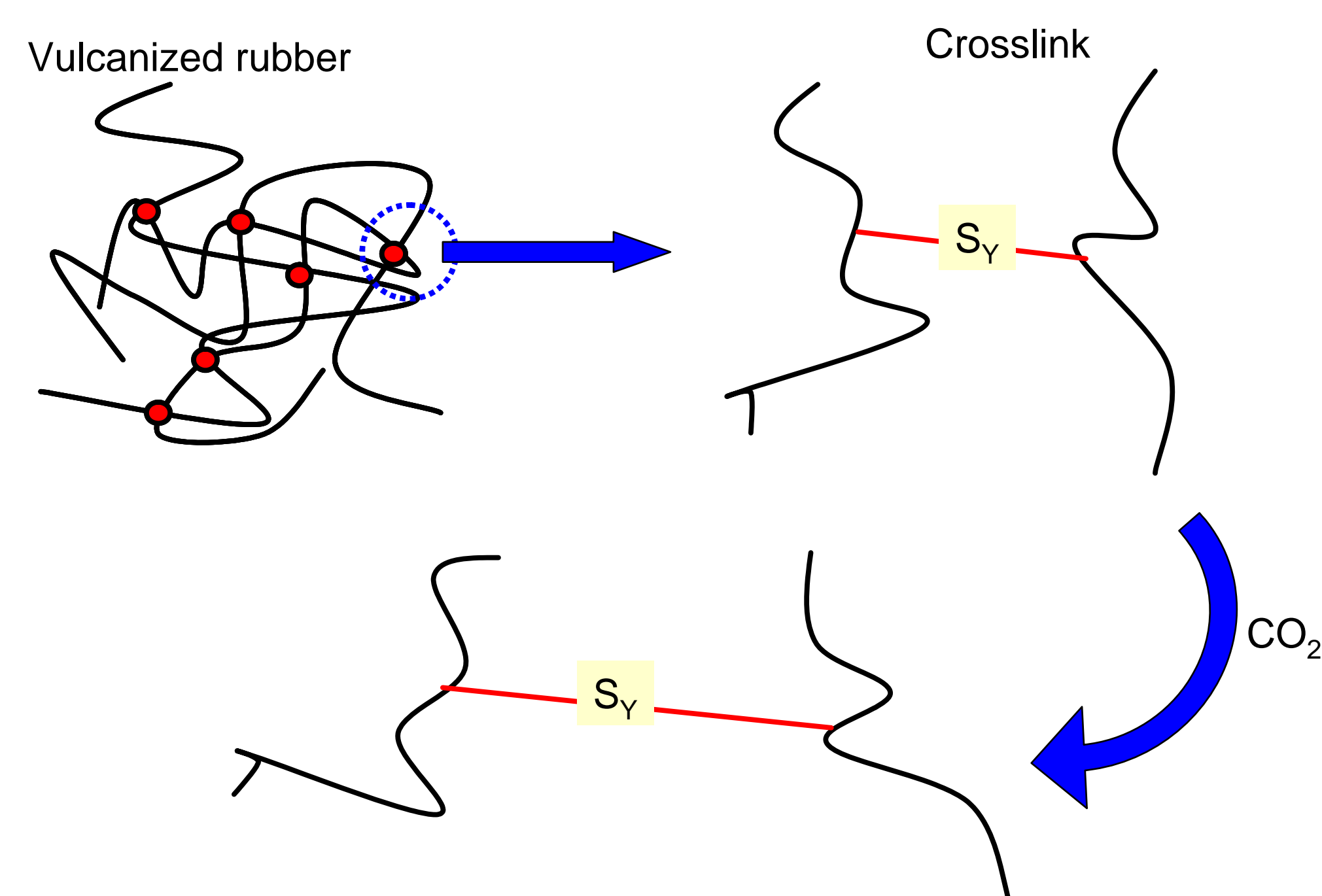


50 mm twin screw extruder (Leistritz Inc. Nj)

2. Configurations of screw



3. Devulcanization mechanism



Typical devulcanized samples :

- Samples of devulcanized rubber in strand shape
- Devulcanized rubber ribbons exiting the die;
- Samples of devulcanized rubber in ribbon shape

Scale up of rubber devulcanization process

1. Specific energy consumption calculation

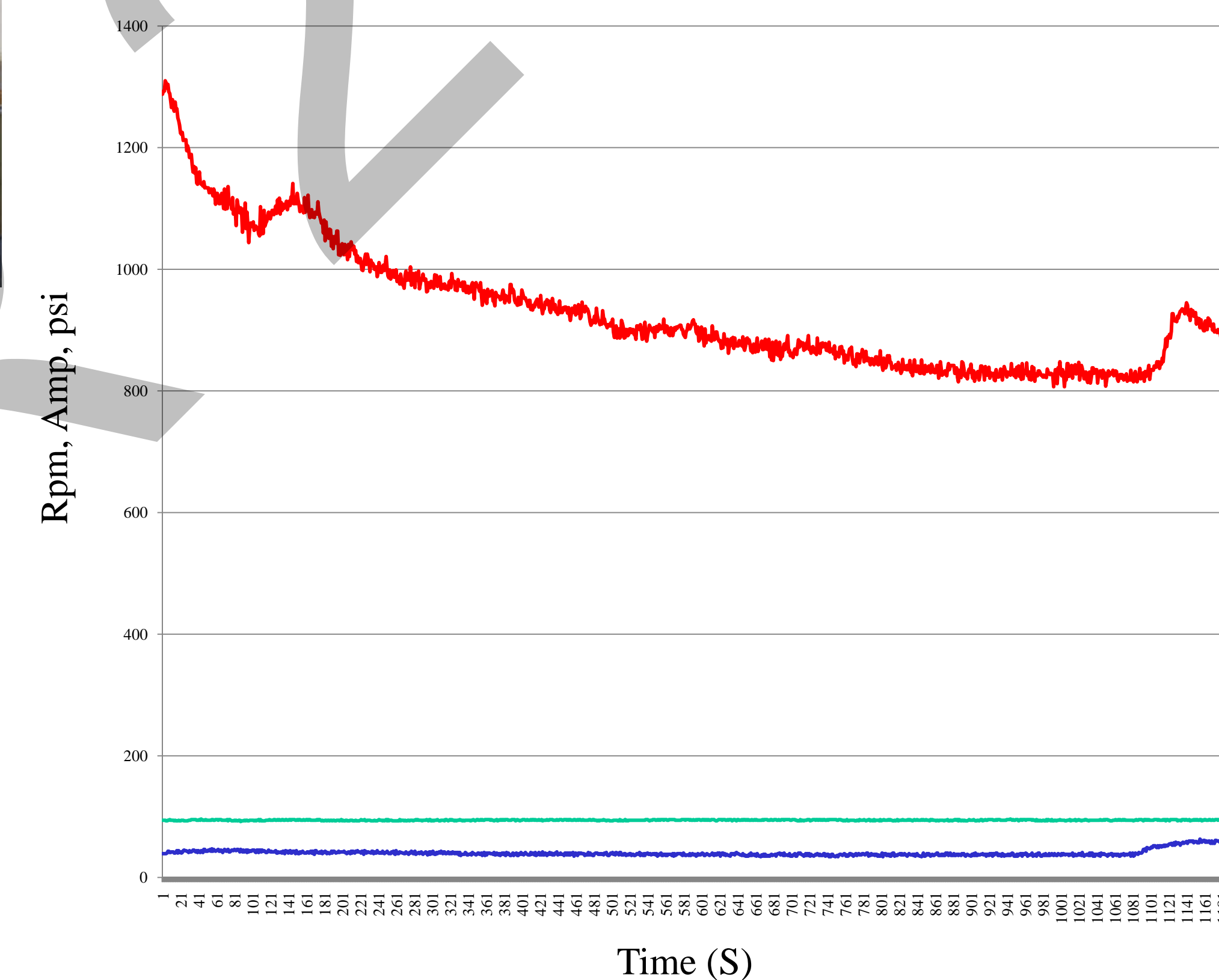
$$Kw (applied) = Kw(motor rating) \times (\%torque) \times (rpm \text{ running} / \max \text{ rpm}) \times 0.97$$

$$\text{Specific Energy consumption} = Kw(applied) / Kg \text{ per hour}$$

2. Process variables and conditions

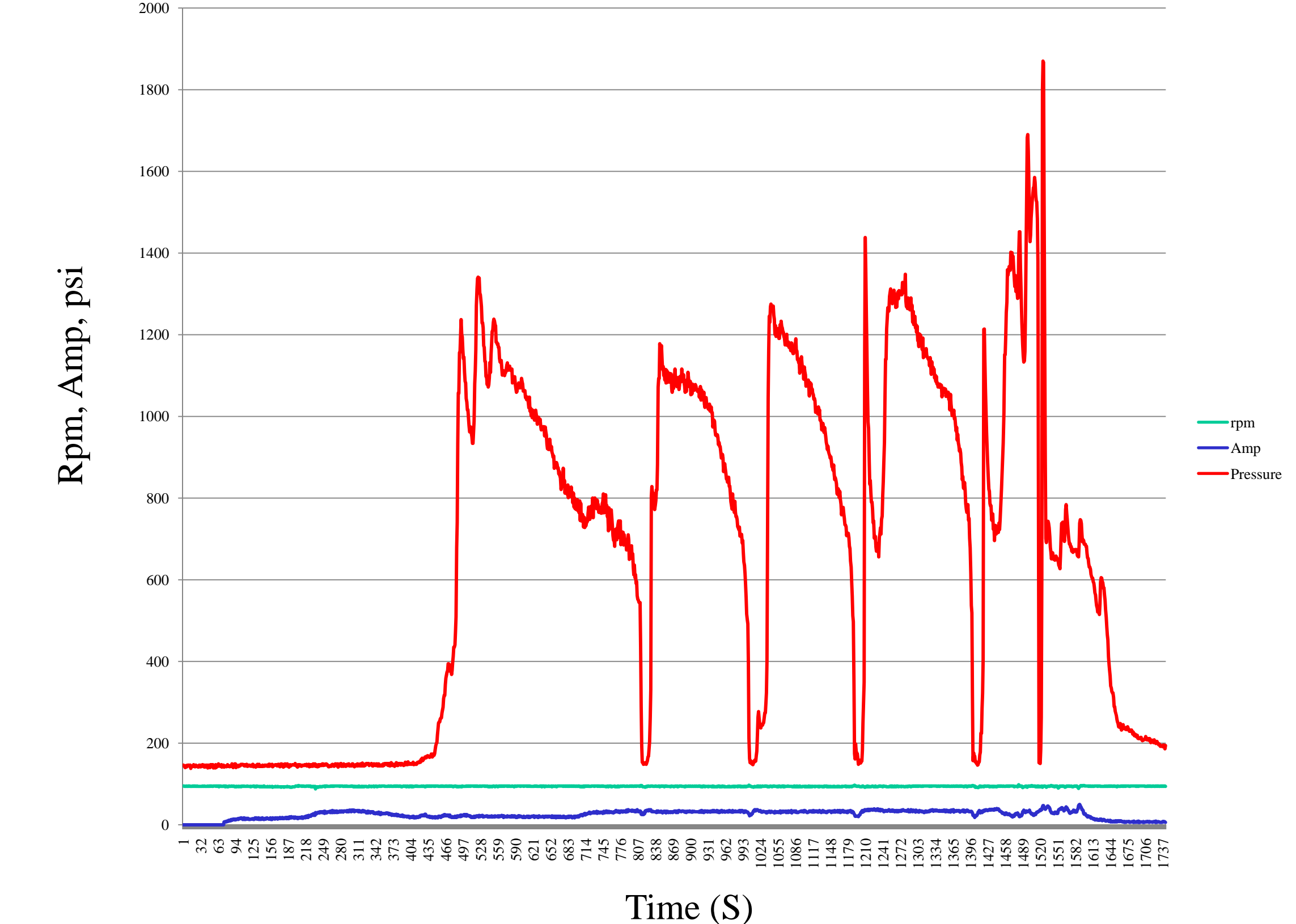
Screw Configurations	Screw Speed (rpm)	Feeding Rate (lb/hr)
Screw #1	50	20
Screw #2	100	50
Screw #3	200	100
Screw #4	220	
Screw #5		
Screw #6		
Screw #7		

3. Process Stability (Pressure fluctuations)



Stable Process

Process condition:
 Temperature: 220 °C
 Screw Speed: 100 rpm
 Flow Rate: 50 lb/hr.
 Screw #6



Unstable Process

Process condition:
 Temperature: 220 °C
 Screw Speed: 100 rpm
 Flow Rate: 50 lb/hr.
 Screw #4

Concluding Remarks

- Devulcanization of ground tire rubber crumbs under stress in the twin screw extruder with supercritical CO₂ is a continuous, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly process;
- A reasonably high throughput of devulcanized rubber has been obtained in the scale-up devulcanization process in a twin screw extruder, which is stable;
- The volatiles generated during extrusion can be controlled and screw configuration, feeding rate and the screw speed are the key parameters to control the process stability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS