



USTV  UNION POUR LA SCIENCE &
LA TECHNOLOGIE VERRIÈRES

Glass recycling: a challenge for the future

François O. MÉAR & Ronan LEBULLENGER

Journées USTV, Dijon
November 13-15, 2024 (Dijon)





Decarbonizing our industry: an imperative

2050: Net Zero Emissions objective

- ✓ GIEC and COP work
- ✓ Societal and customer expectations
- ✓ Regulatory framework

20% of greenhouse gas emissions come from glass raw materials

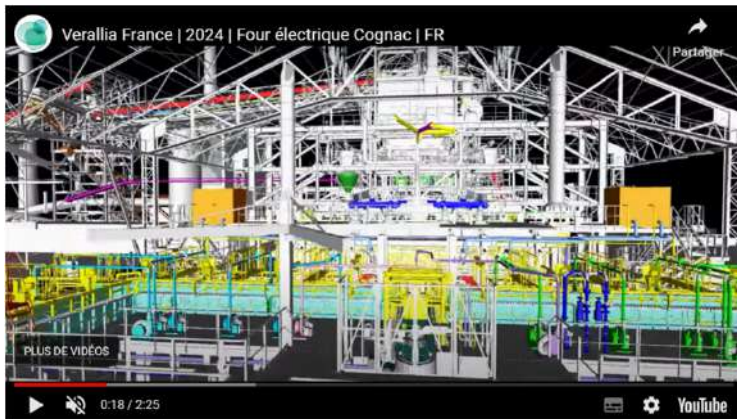
Recycling is a major lever for decarbonization

- ✓ Reduction in emissions linked to raw materials
- ✓ Reduced energy requirements



New furnace technology

- **Electric: Verallia (Cognac) 2024**
 - furnace 100% electric (60% less CO2 emission)



https://youtu.be/R2pP_GXz90E

- **Hybrid: Saverglass (Le Havre) 2027**
 - furnace 80% electric (<https://www.gazettenormandie.fr/article/le-havre-accueillera-le-premier-four-bas-carbone-de-saverglass>)
- **Alternative: use of hydrogen (2% in 2050)**



Recycle to decarbonize

Reduce CO_x, NO_x, SO_x emissions

- ✓ Decrease the use of fossil fuels: modify furnace technology
- ✓ Recycling glass for use as cullet in glass-making: lowering synthesis temperatures, limited the decarbonation due to the precursor's reaction

Types of glass

- ✓ Containers glasses
- ✓ Float glass
- ✓ Automotive glass
- ✓ Glass wool
- ✓ *Pharmaceutical glass*
- ✓ *Solar panels*
- ✓ *Wind turbine blades*
- ✓ *Glass-ceramic*

Ways of recycling

- ✓ Close-loop: re-use glass as cullet
- ✓ Open-loop: use glass waste for a new function (e.g. in the manufacturing of concrete, foam-glass, etc.)



Containers glass

- A well-established historical approach (since 1974)
- High performance based on a local organization and efficient treatment centers processing: KSP (Keramiek, Steen and Procelein); Magnetic and non-magnetic metals; Lead glass
- Cullet: primary raw materials for glassmakers (65% to 90% in 2030)

Glass
collected



Raw material
stockage

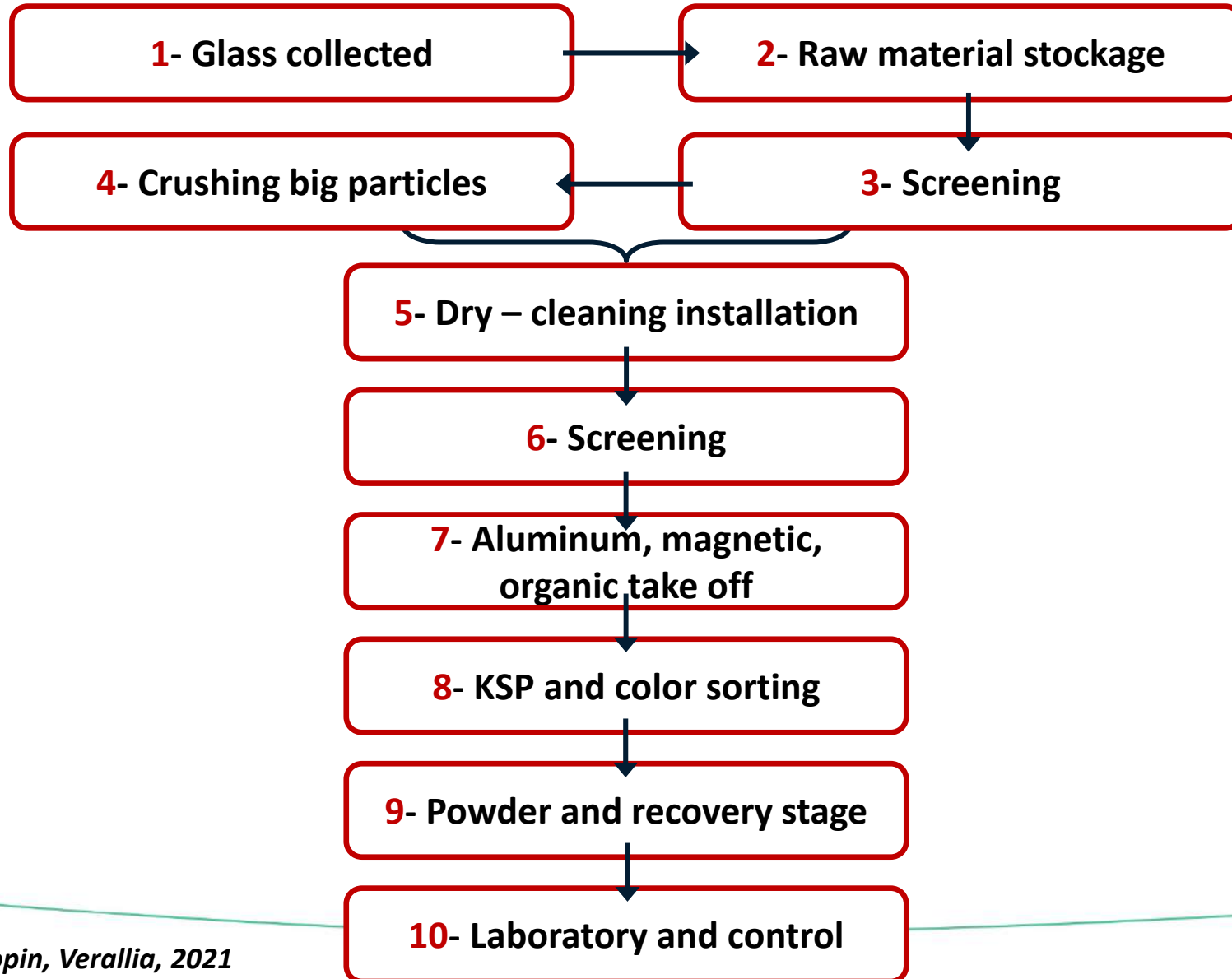


Cullet product





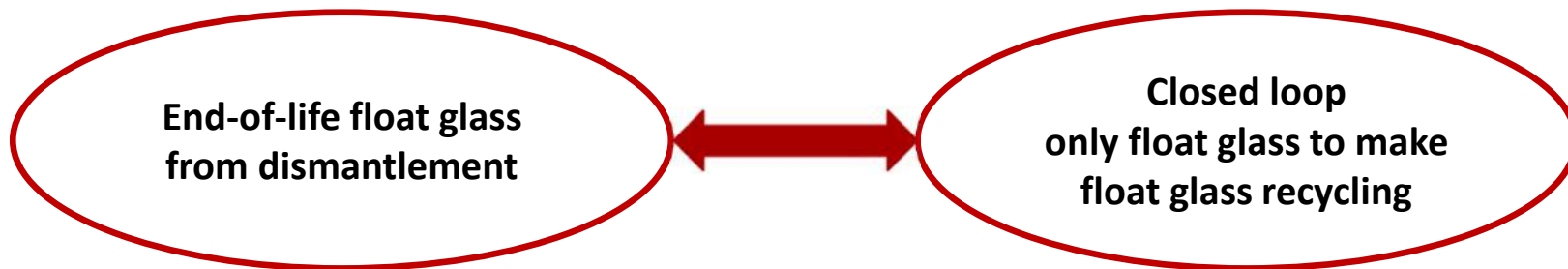
Containers glass: key for each installation





Float glass

- Float glass building: circuit in the process of being set up (REP)
- Deposit = 200 kt/year; Low collection rate \ll 10%; Quality and quantity issues



Careful removal and storage to preserve the integrity of the glazing



Transport and dismantlement of joinery



Charging of cullet / Production of low-carbon glass



Automotive glass

Automotive waste glass resource:



Way 1: after-sales deposit



Way 2: end-of-life vehicles deposit

After-sales deposit (30 kt/year): glass recovery device well in place even if the storage of windshields is sometimes difficult due to the volume

End-of-life vehicles deposit (30 kt/year): difficult to set up. Easier to crush the entire vehicle than to dismantle it upstream



Glass wool

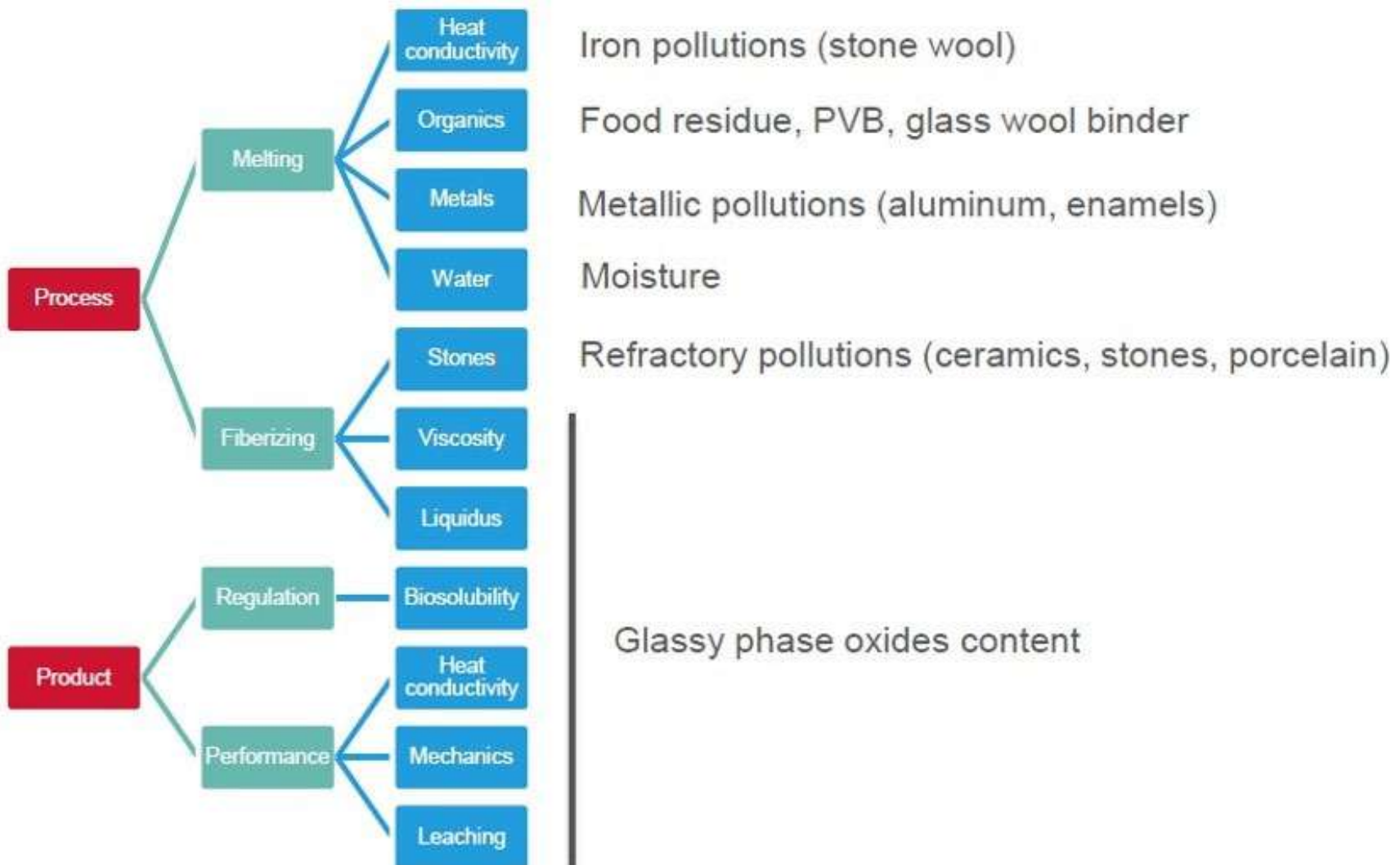


Glass recycling in glass wool production

- A major technical challenge influencing the way to produce
- Well established for container and float glass sources
- On track for post-consumer glass wool
- Strong technical efforts needed for decarbonization

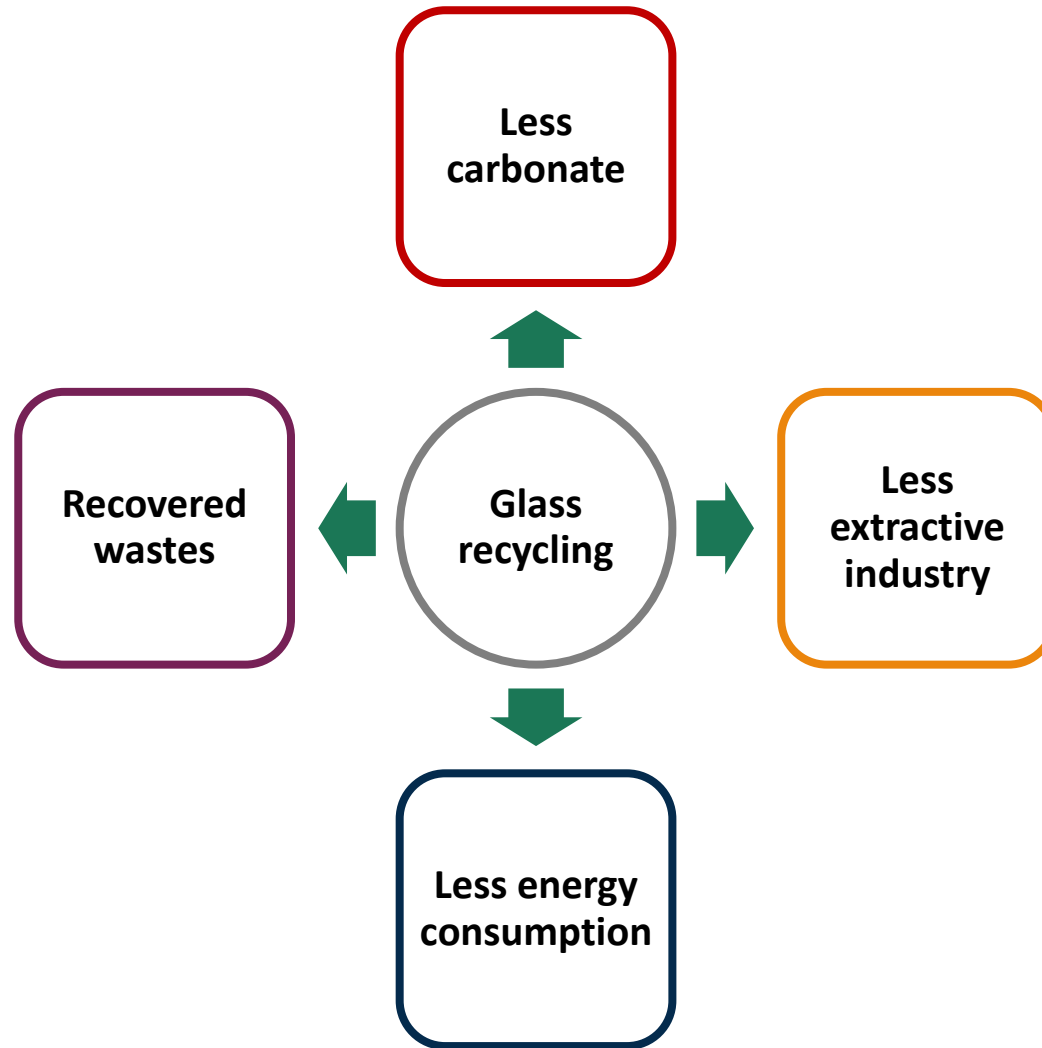


Glass wool: recycling challenge





In conclusion





From waste glasses to foam glass: a case of study



Waste glass resources



Window glass



Container glass

**Televisions -
Cathode ray tube**



Lamp glass





Glass foam synthesis

➤ Elaboration

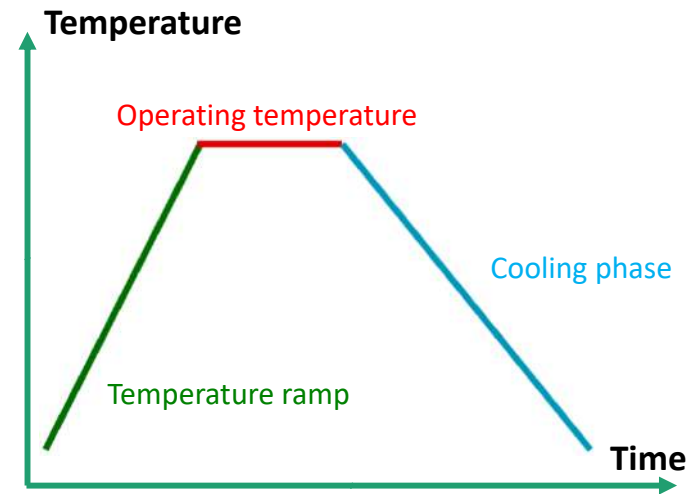


➤ Glass waste

- CRT: Cathode Ray Tube glass
- SLS: Soda-Lime Silicate glass

➤ Foaming agent

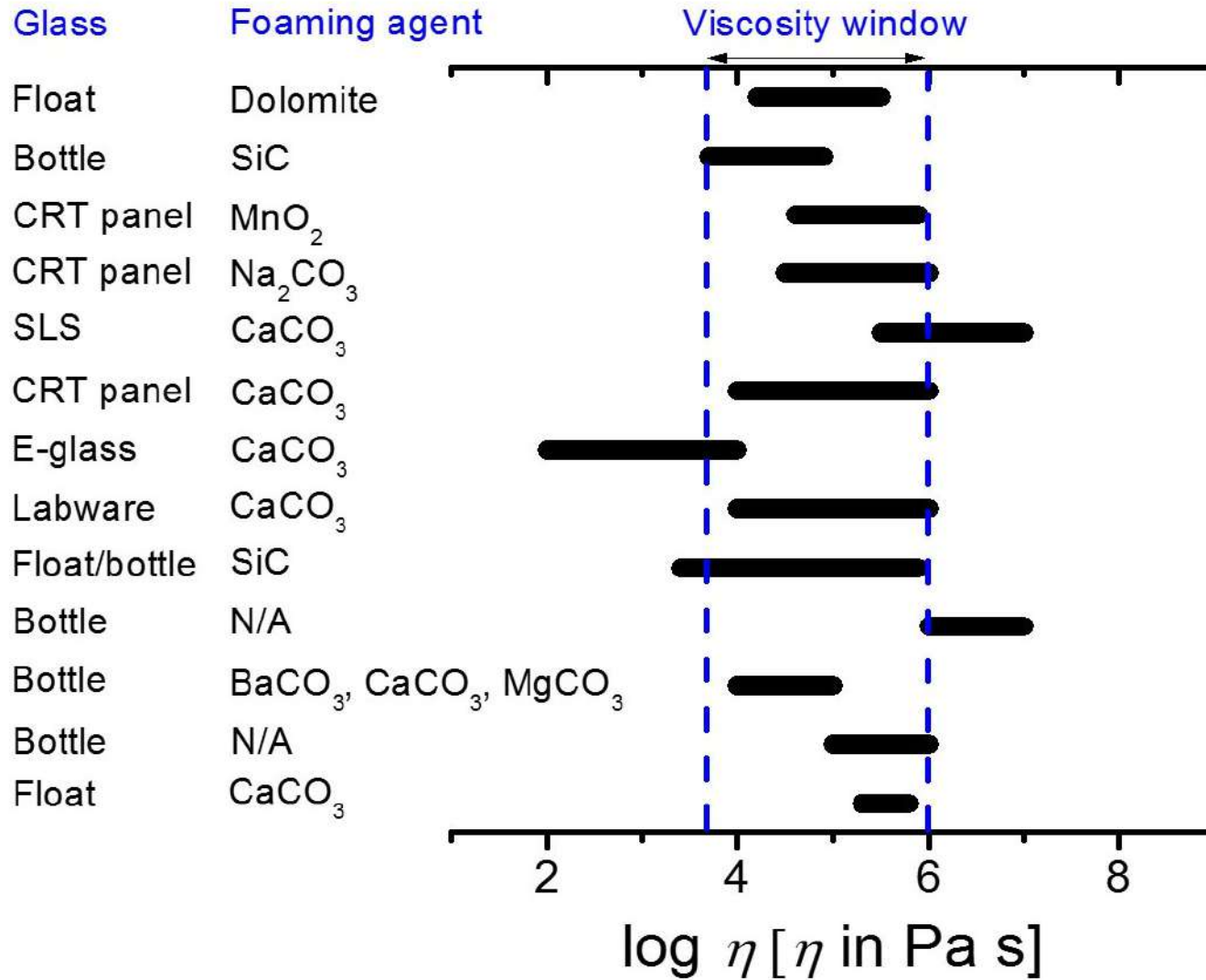
e.g. MnO₂, CaCO₃, SiC, AlN



Furnace temperature vs. time

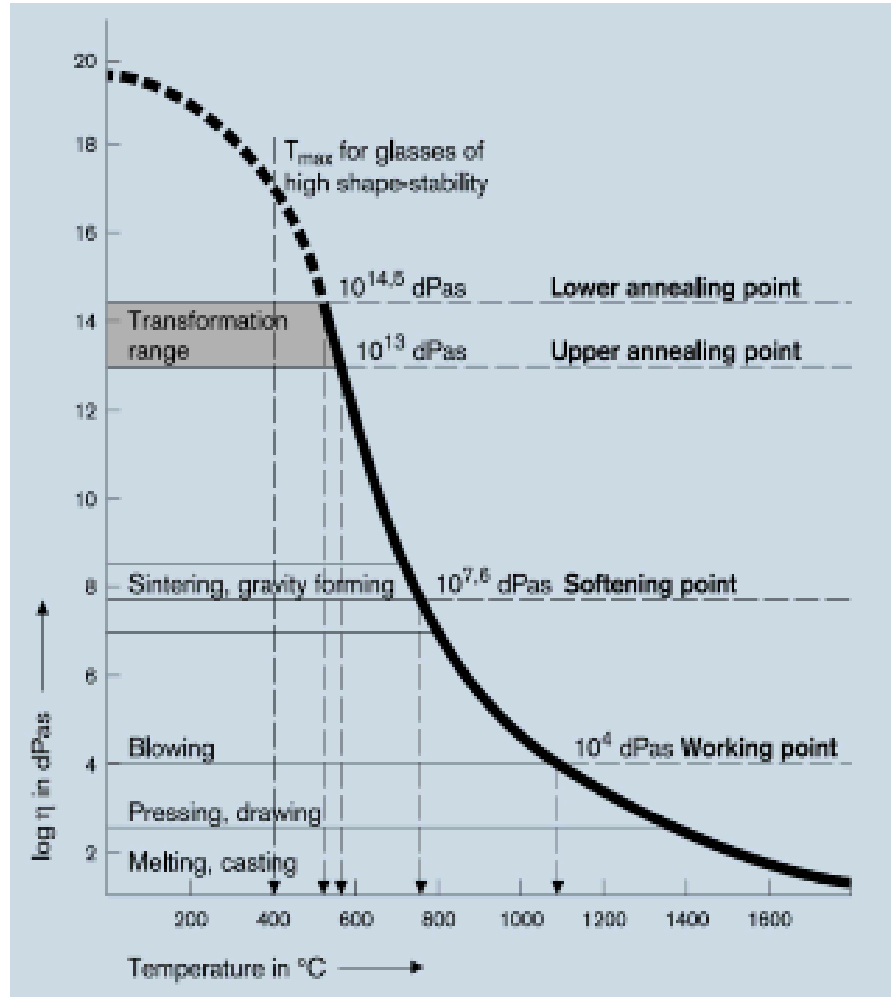


Viscous window





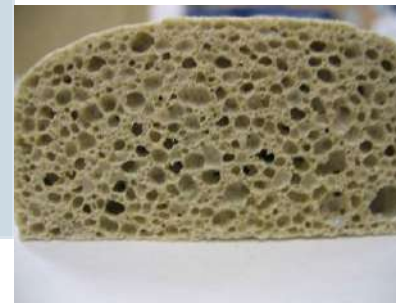
Viscous window



viscosity curve

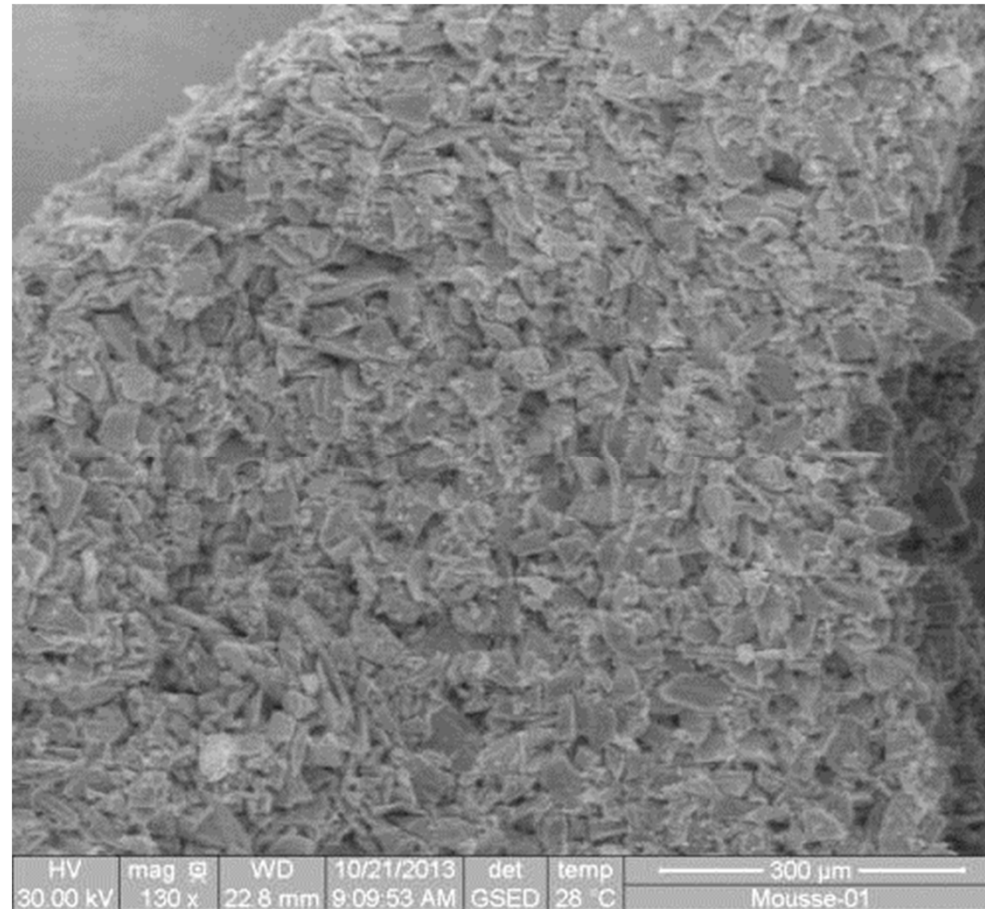
Gas bubbles prisoners of the viscous melt

→ Expanded glass





***In situ* foaming observation by HT-ESEM vs. time @ 750°C**





Influence of synthesis parameters

CRT + CaCO₃

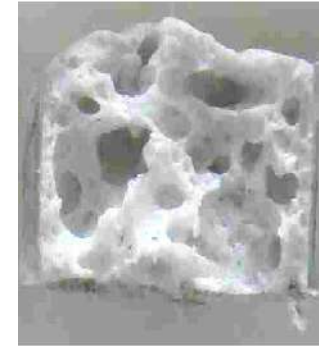
@ 750°C



@ 800°C



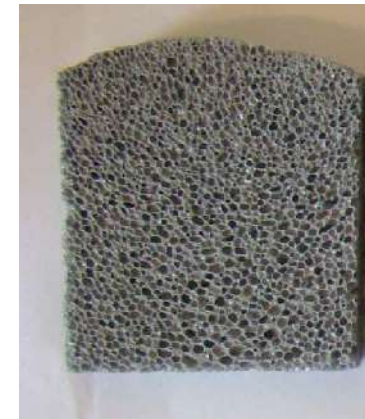
@ 850°C



CRT + AlN @ 850°C



CRT + SiC @ 850°C

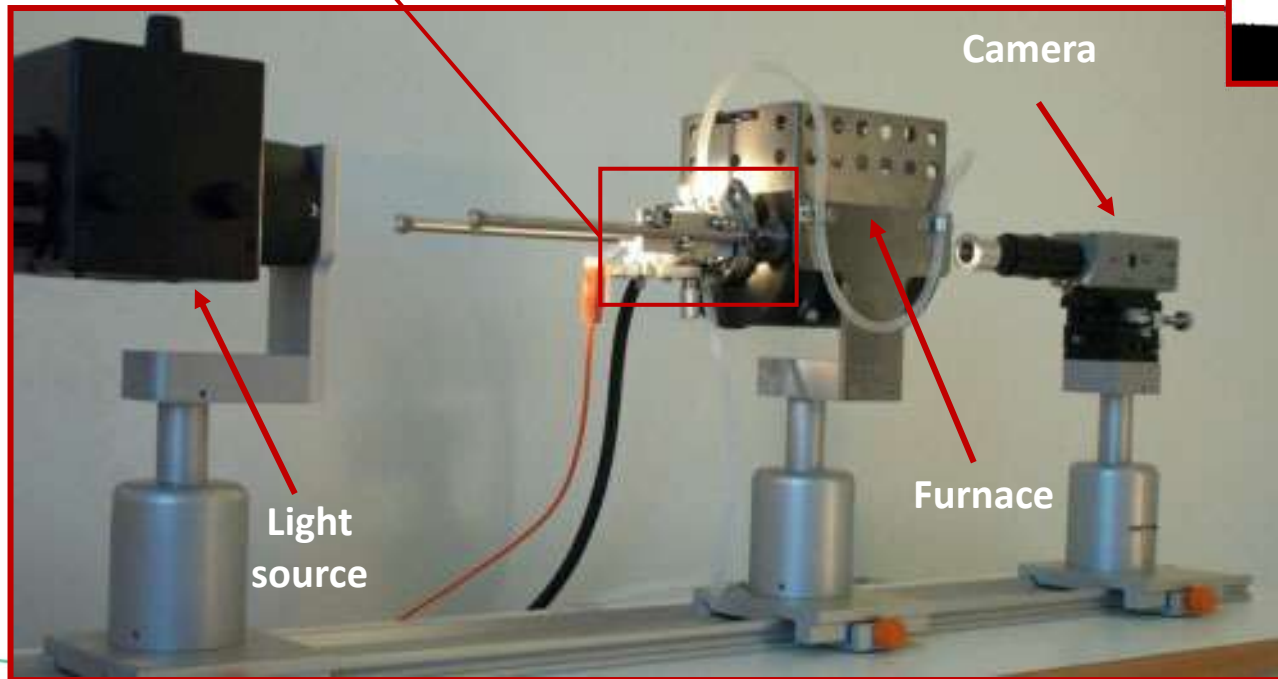




Hot-stage microscope (HSM)



Support sample / thermocouple



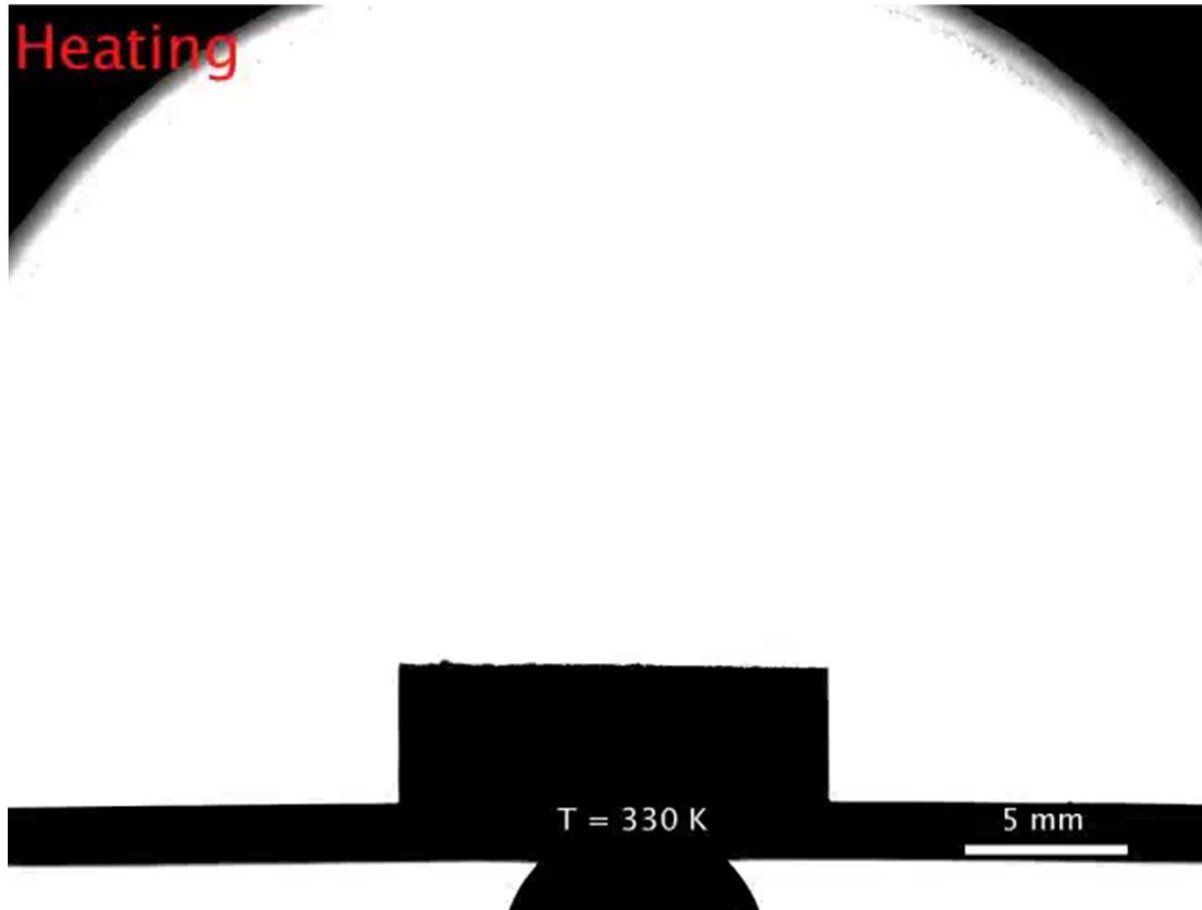
Characterization of sample evolution:

- area (S/S_0)
- shape factor
- wettability



Foaming ability

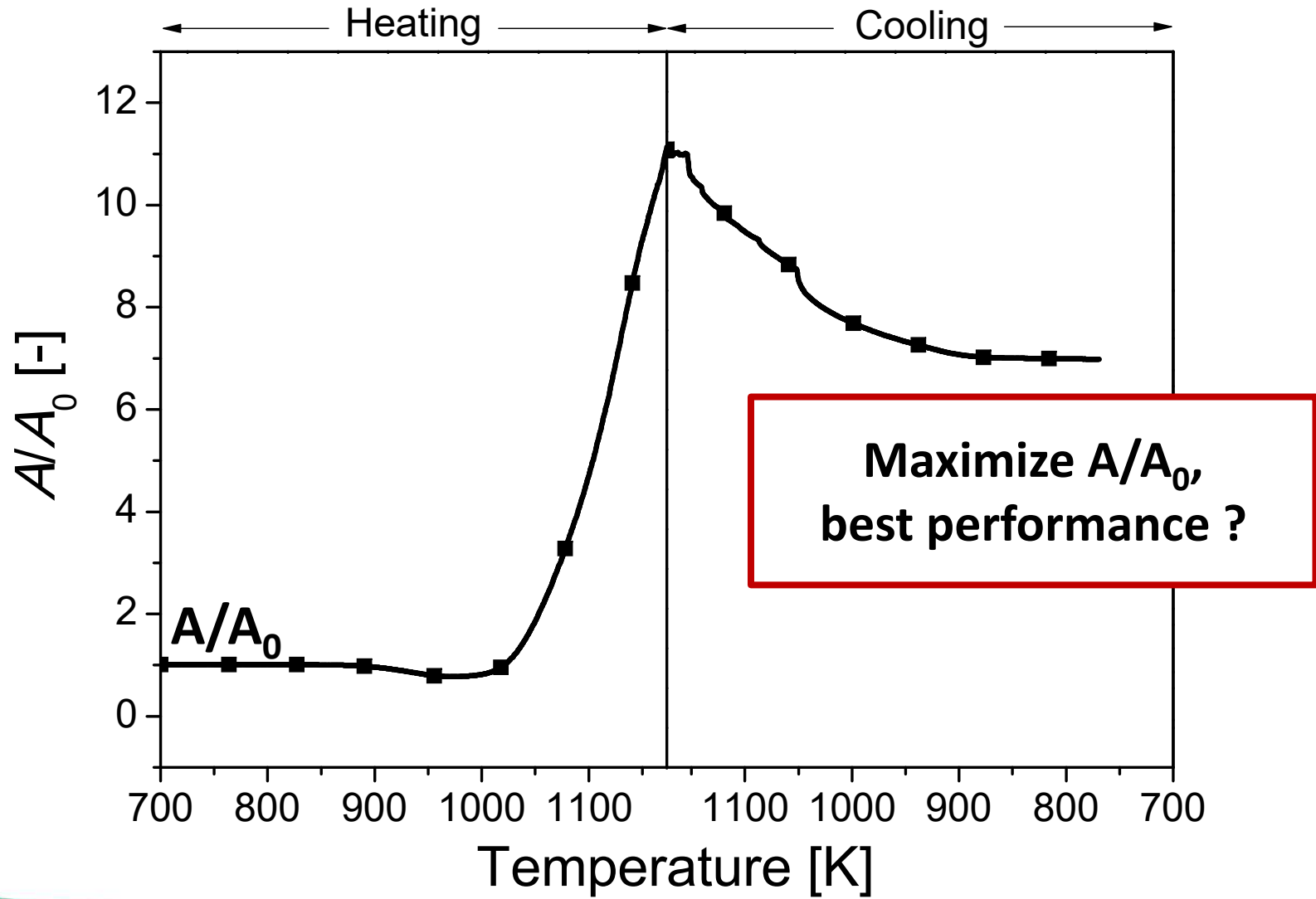
CRT panel + MnO_2





Foaming ability

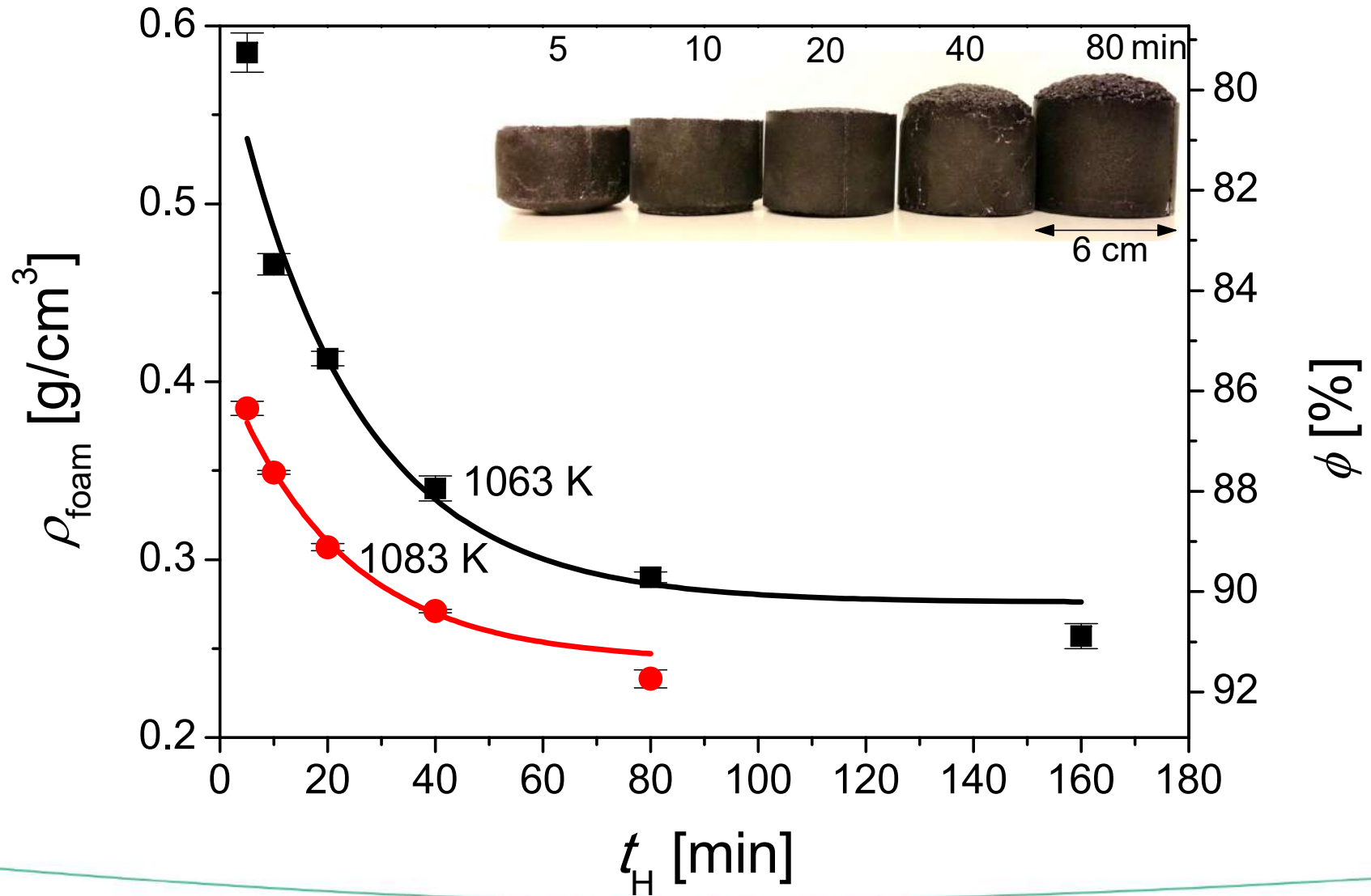
CRT panel + MnO₂





Volume expansion

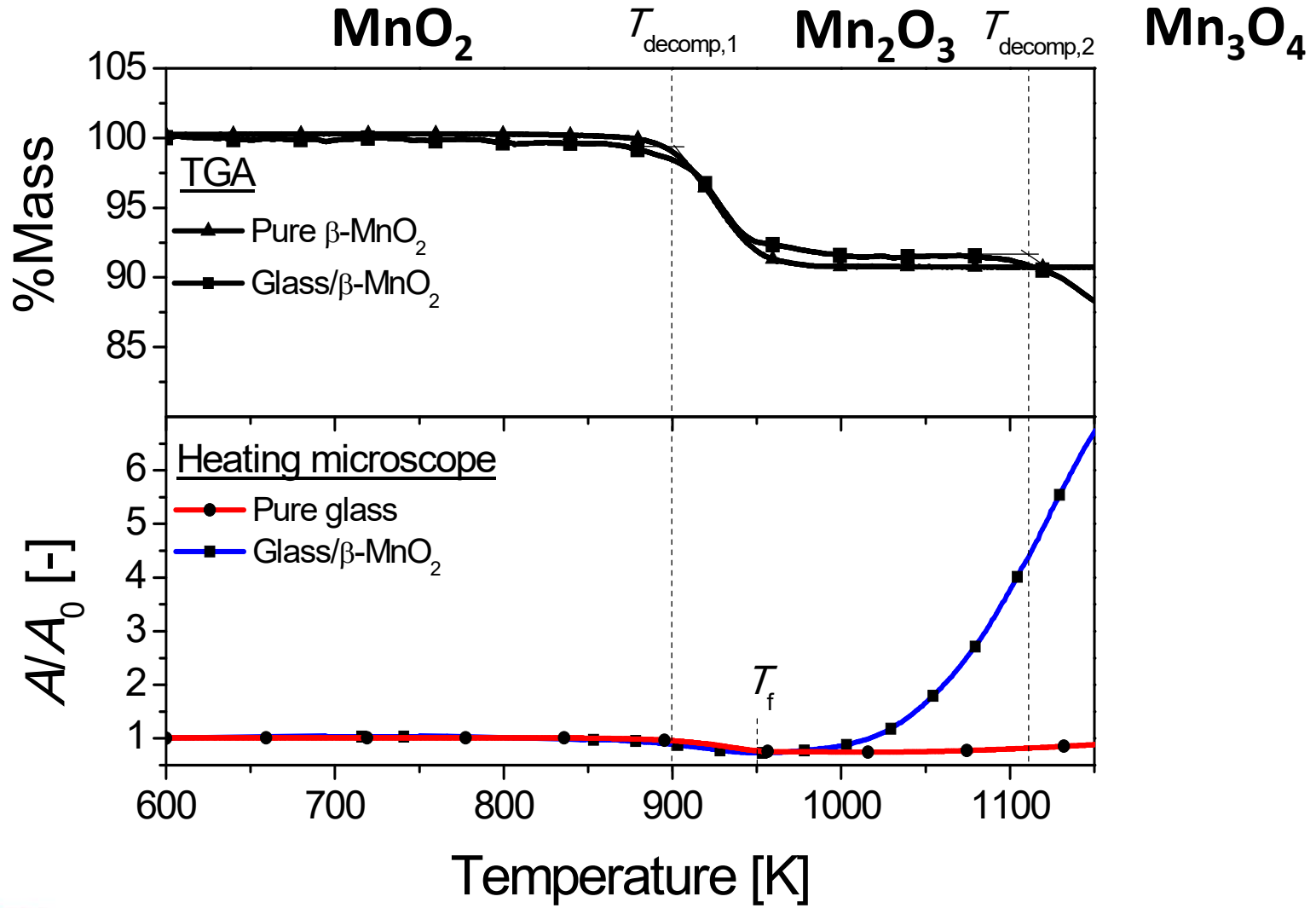
CRT panel + MnO₂





Foaming reaction

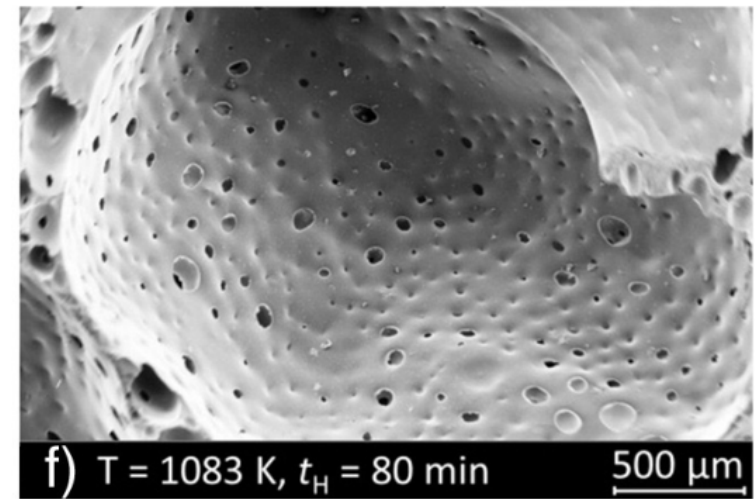
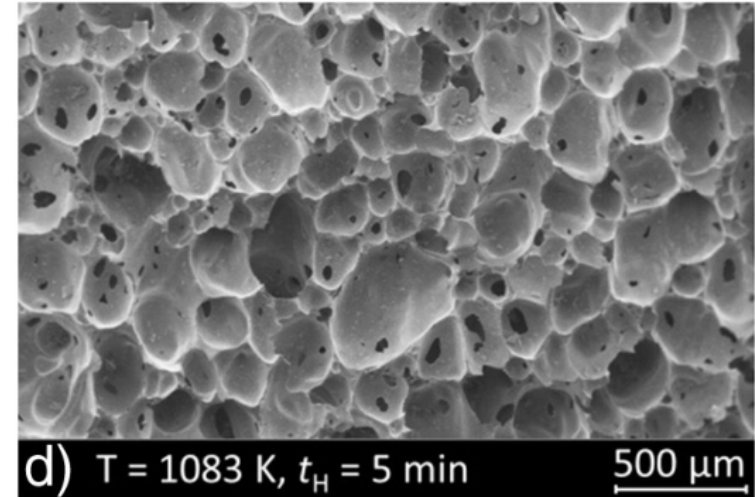
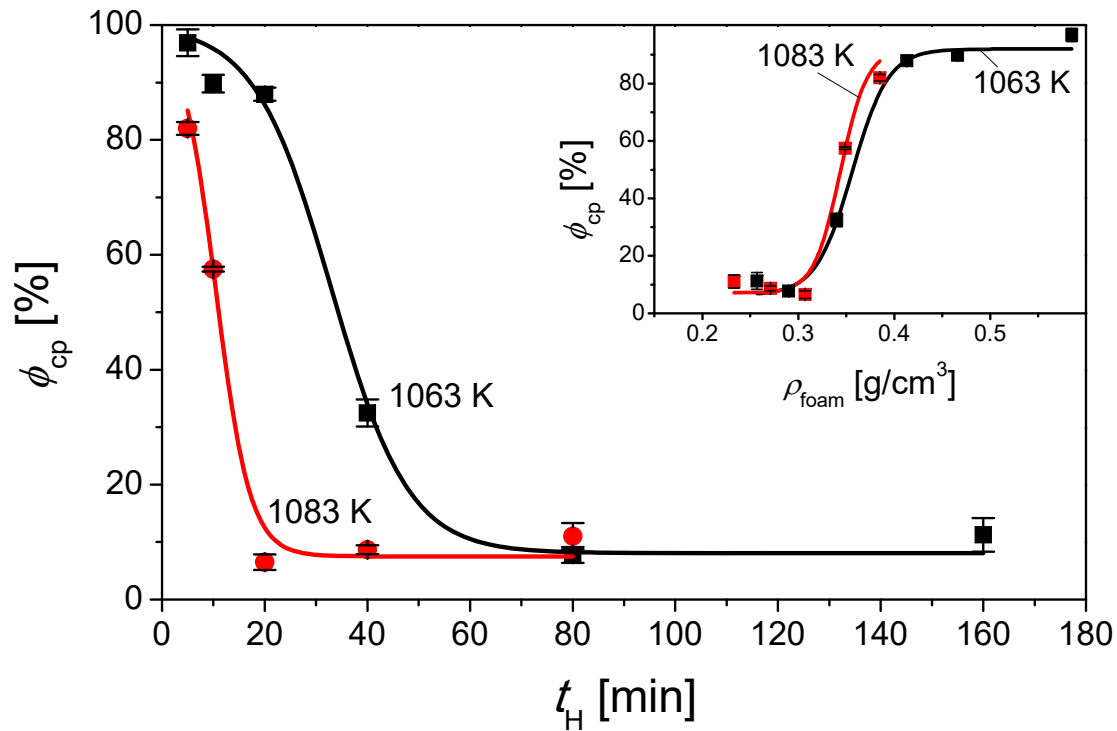
CRT panel + MnO₂





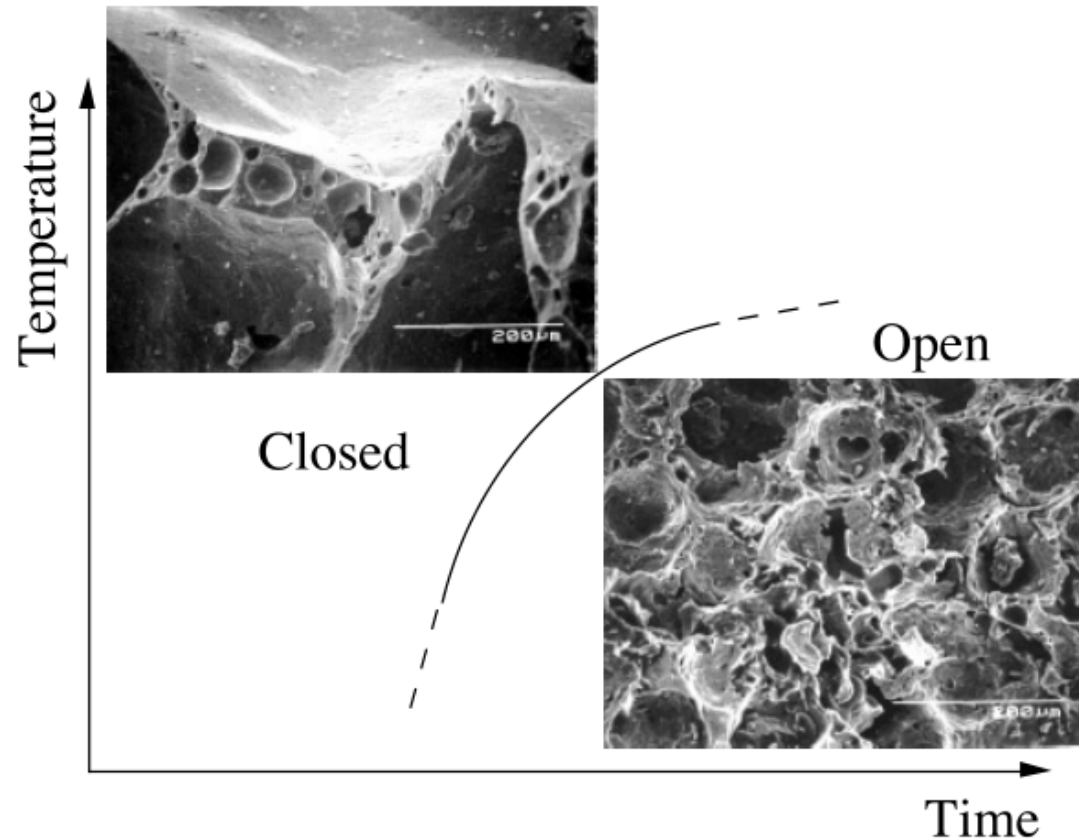
Closed porosity

CRT panel + MnO₂





Tuning open / closed porosity

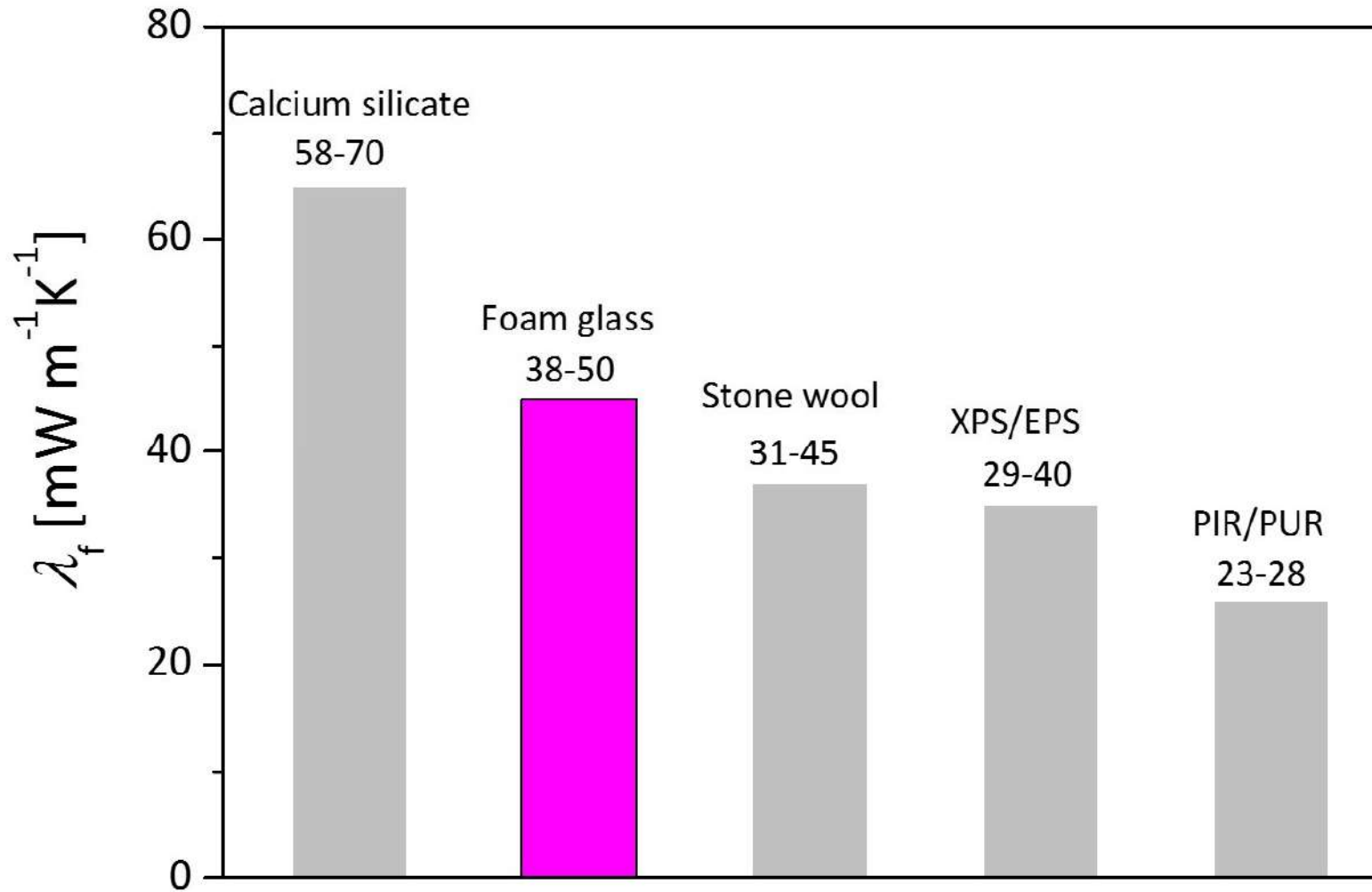


Open porosity \Rightarrow Heat insulation, filtration, draining application

Closed porosity \Rightarrow Sound insulation application

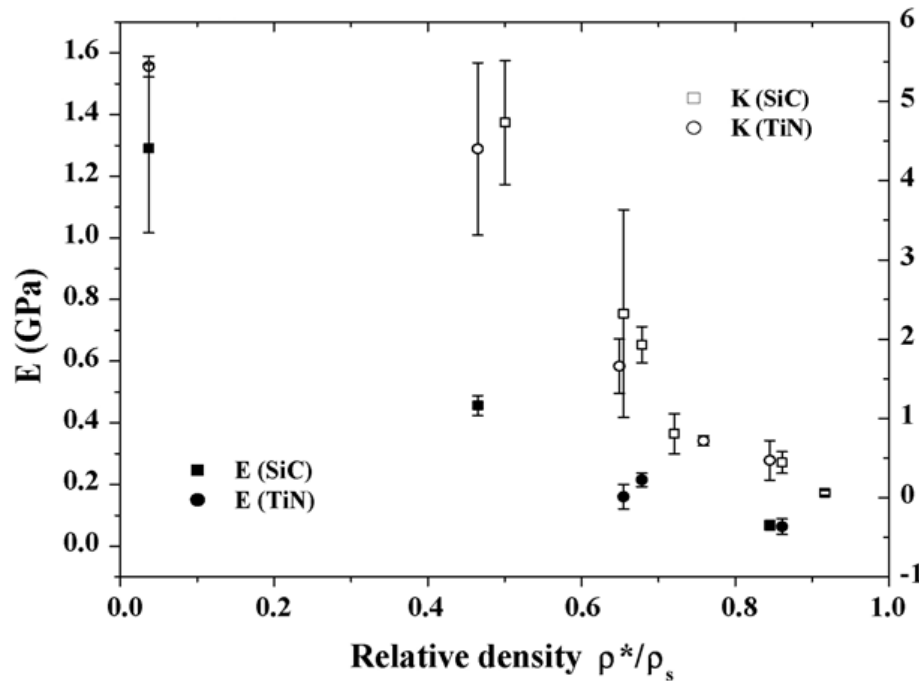


Thermal conductivity

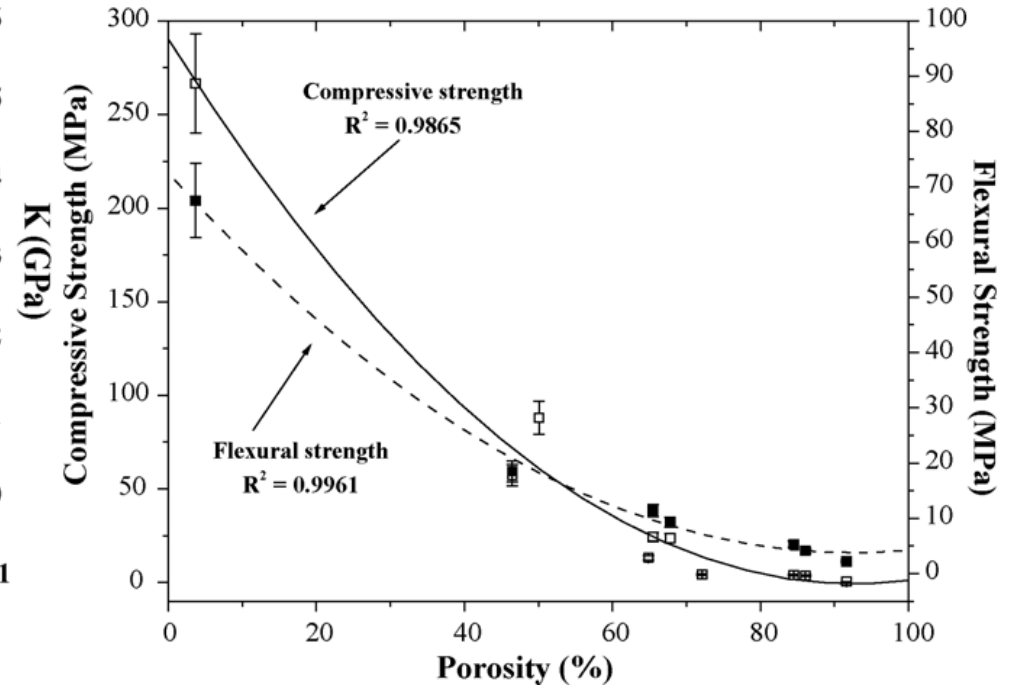




Mechanical properties



Variation of Young's modulus E and compressive modulus K versus porosity



Variation of the compressive and flexural versus porosity



Foam glass properties



Granulates



Road support



Sheets



Green roofs





Glass beads synthesis



Granulator: rotary plate



Rotary furnace: direct heating

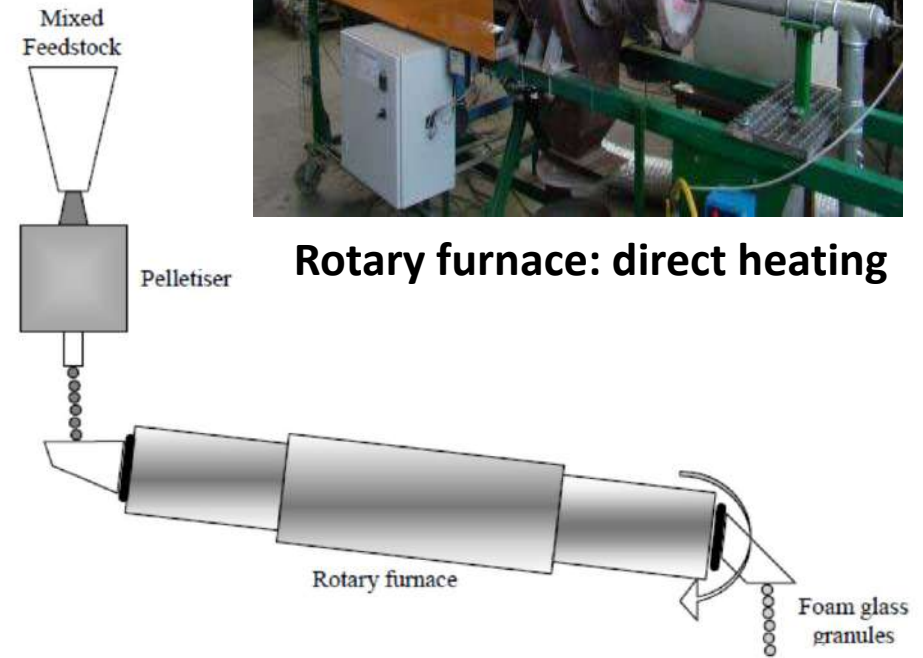
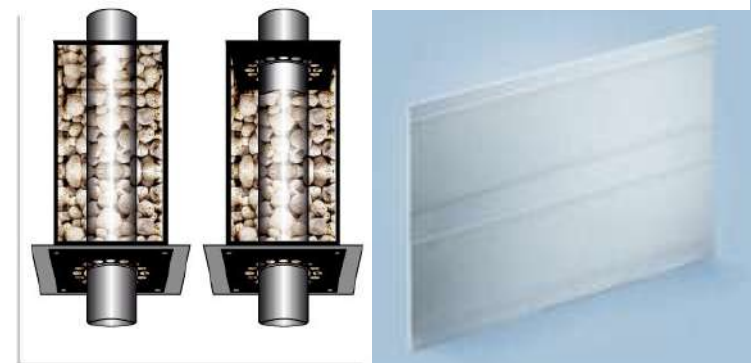


Figure 4 - Continuous production of foam glass granules using a rotary furnace.



Applications

- ✓ Formulation agents mortars and cements
- ✓ Thermic insulating
- ✓ Lightweight insulating panel
- ✓ Lightweight concrete
- ✓ Painting textural agent, painting paper
- ✓ Automotive
- ✓ Chimneys ducts insulation





Scientific production

- 10 articles in international peer-reviewed journals, 3 articles in national journals, 1 book chapters, 12 oral communications in international conferences including 5 as invited guests, 2 oral communications in national conferences as invited guests, and 2 invited seminars

→ Méar F.O., Podor R., Lautru J., Genty S., Lebullenger R. **2021**. Effect of process atmosphere on the glass foam synthesis: a high temperature environmental scanning electron microscopy (HT-ESEM) study. *Ceramics International*, 47, 26042-26049

→ Lebullenger R., Méar F.O., **2019**. Glass Recycling. In : J.D. Musgraves, J. Hu, L. Calvez, eds. Springer Handbook of Glass, Springer, 1361-1383

- 21.09.2021 Glass recycling workshop (USTV, Nancy)

- Research contract : RECYVER 2013-2015
“Study of a viable recovery sector for cathode ray tube glass”

