

Design of a CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL biphasic process for circular economy for the conversion of POLYURETHANE into agronomic biostimulants.

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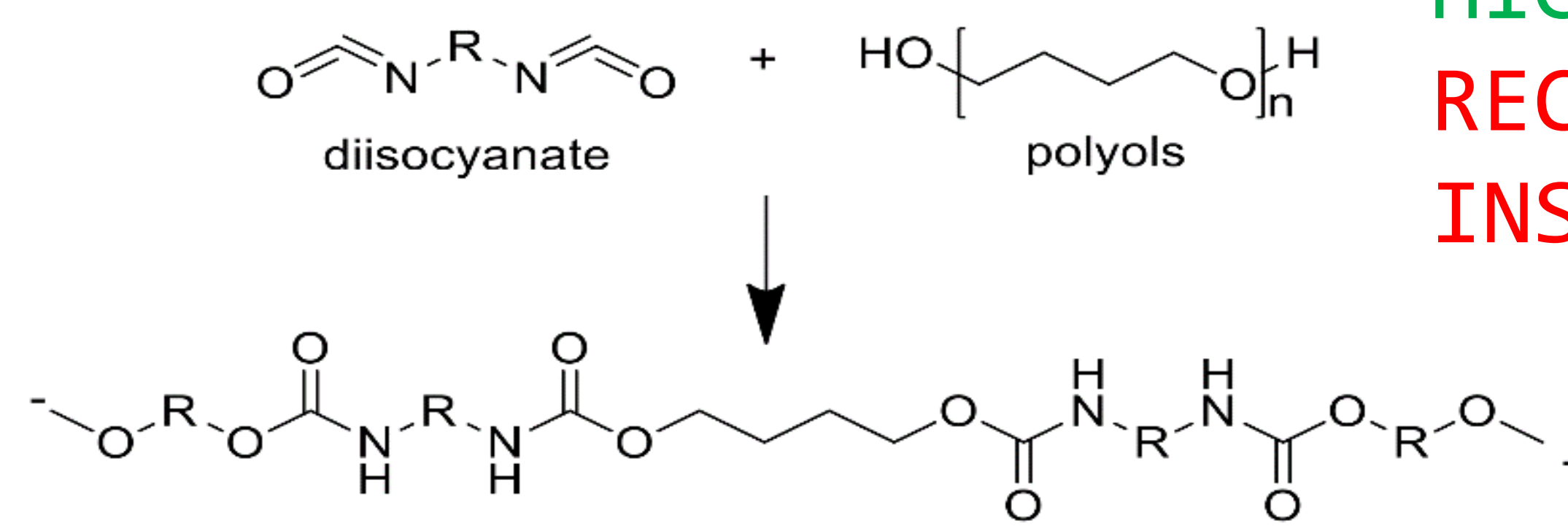
Production 30 million tons annually.

Landfill accumulation

Incineration.

Chemical Pollution linked to Chemical recycling.

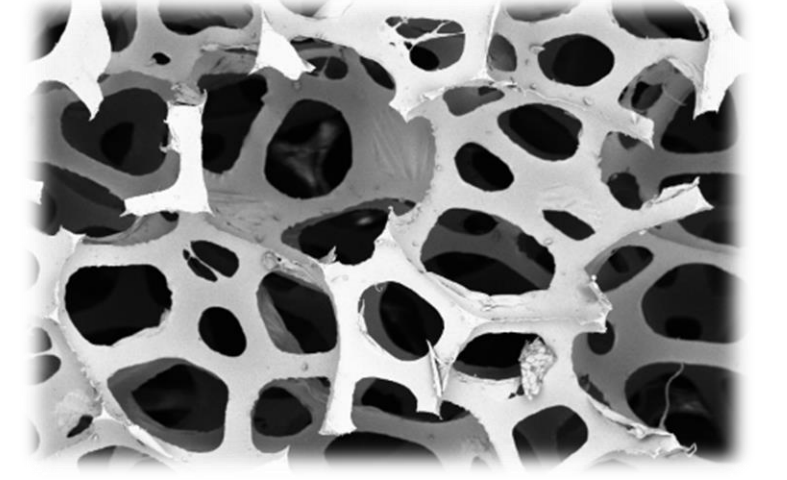
POLYURETHANE



ORGANIC COMPOSITION

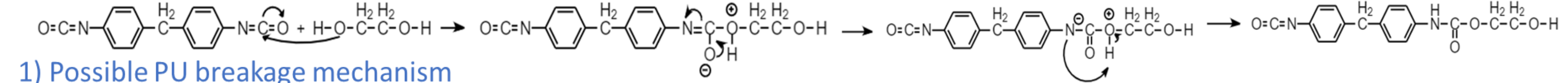
HIGH NITROGEN AND CARBON CONTENT

RECALCITRANT: HARDLY DEGRADATION
INSOLUBLE

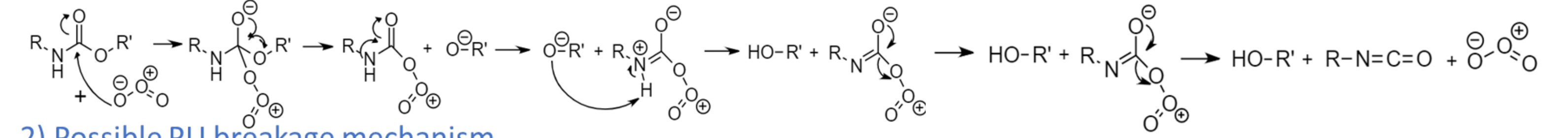


1. CHEMICAL PROCESS DEPOLIMERIZATION (Ozonolysis) (Patent 2024-0038)

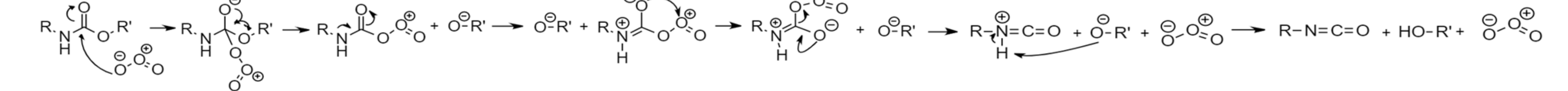
PU synthesis



1) Possible PU breakage mechanism



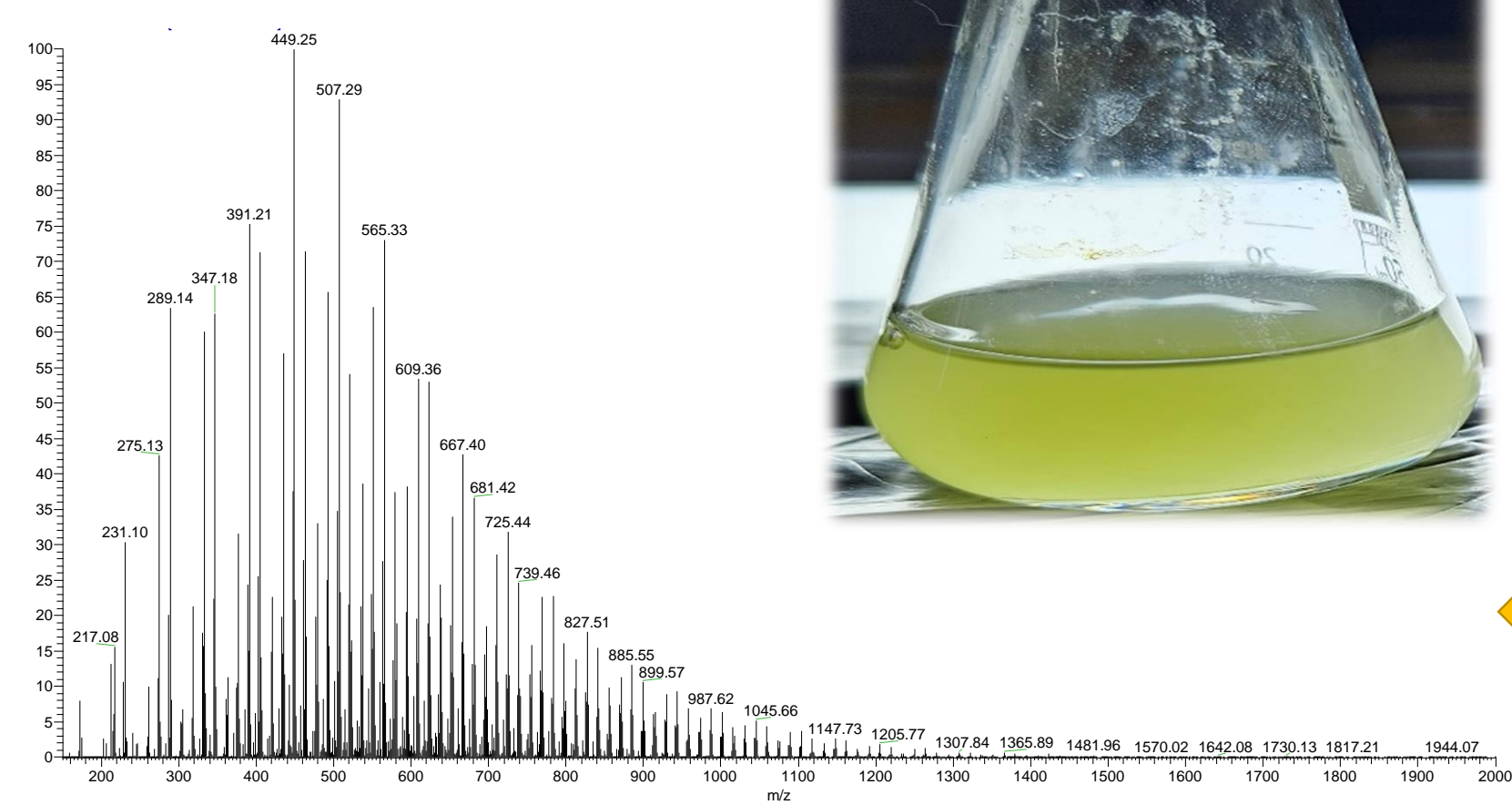
2) Possible PU breakage mechanism



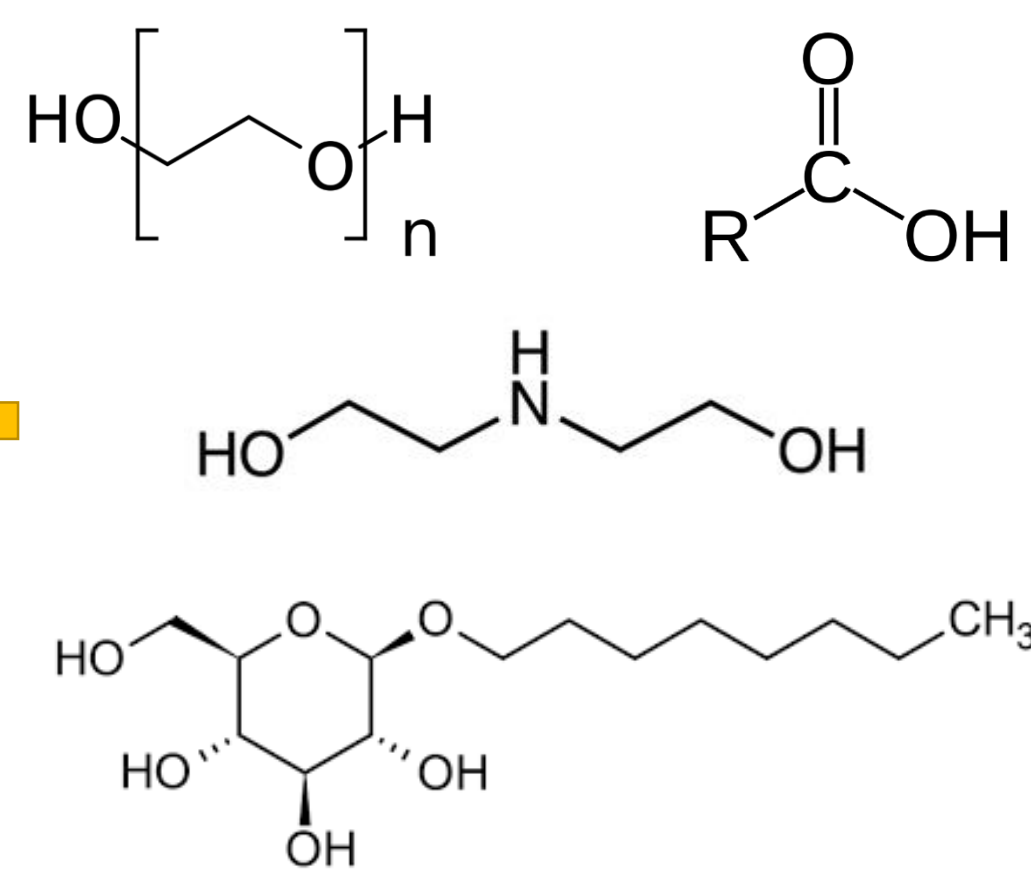
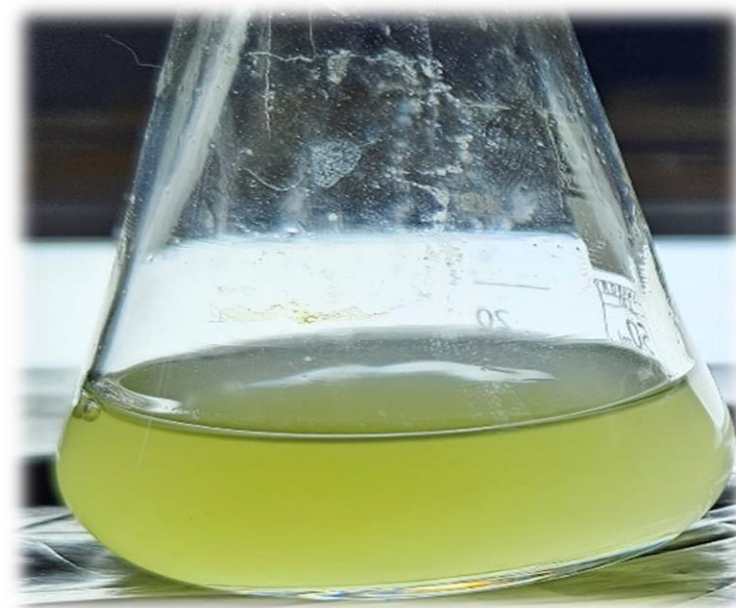
OXIDIZED LIQUID EXTRACT (OLE)

Polyols, carboxylic acids, amino alcohols

BIOSTIMULANTS



Mixture of Low molecular weight (<600 Da) water soluble



Non-toxic compounds.
Bioavailable.
Metabolizable.
Support plant and bacteria growth (Unique C/N source).



2. BIOLOGICAL PROCESS

Bioconversion in Sugars, amino acids, peptides or proteins

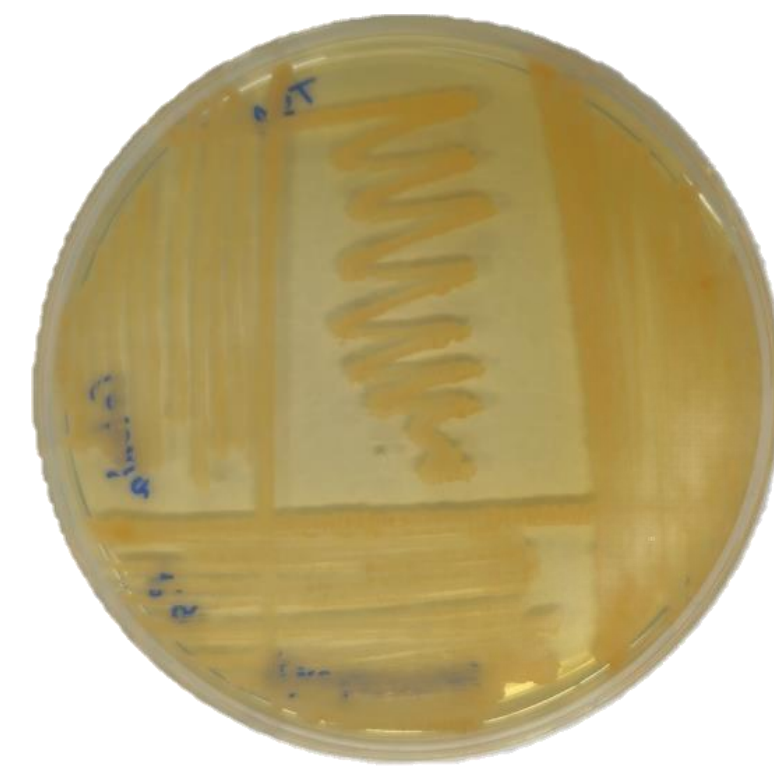
Synthetized enzymes:

GROWTH BIOFERTILIZER BACTERIA

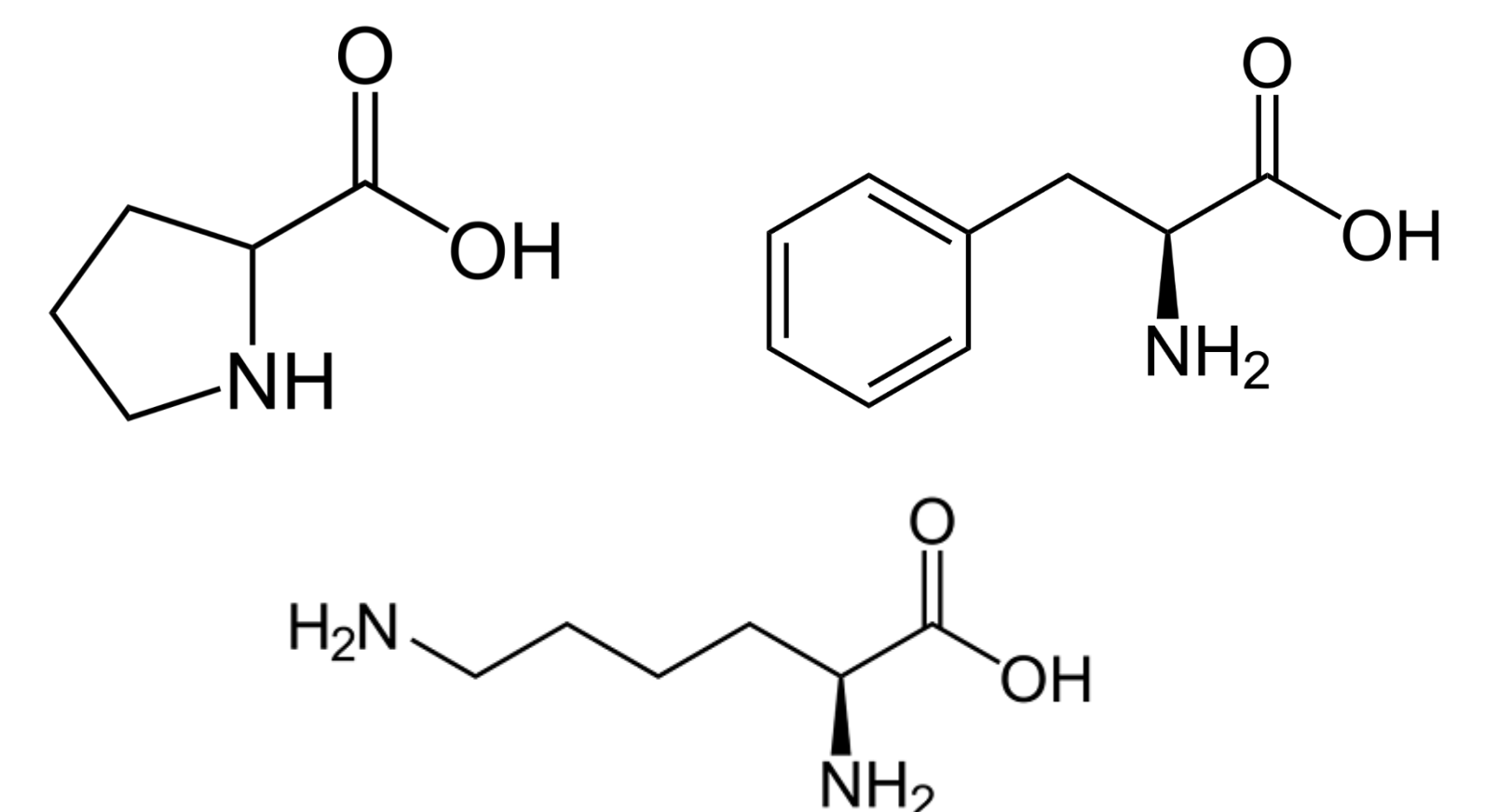
Rhodococcus pyridinivorans

PETases

Cutinase
 Esterase
 FAD binding Oxidoreductase
 Dihydrolypoyl dehydrogenase
 Alpha/Beta Hydrolase
 Superoxide dismutase
 Cytochrome P450
 Multicopper oxidase



NITROGEN FIXATION
 PRODUCTION OF SIDEROPHORES
 PRODUCTION OF AUXINS
 BIOFILM



Conclusion

Through our two-phase process (chemical-biological), we convert a long and difficult to biodegrade polymer, such as PU, into non-toxic low molecular weight molecules through a ozonolysis process, which fully supports the growth of plants and bacteria. They can be metabolized as the sole source of carbon, nitrogen and energy by Plant Growth-Promoting bacteria and converted into biomass with biofertilizing activity (phosphorus solubilization, production of auxins, siderophores, nitrogen fixation and biofilm formation) as *Rhodococcus pyridinivorans*, and biological metabolites/polymers, such as proteins, amino acids, organic acids, etc. In turn, *R.pyridinivorans* is capable of synthesizing numerous enzymes involved in the degradation of plastic polymers such as PET using PETases (esterases, cutinases, oxidoreductases, etc.)