

Purification and application of pyrolytic carbon char in paint formulations

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In waste tyre pyrolysis process, the generation of pyrolytic char (PT-char), a byproduct, is problematic as it has a minimum market value due to the presence of many impurities. In order to improve the market value of the PTchar, economical and efficient purification method was introduced in this study. PT-char samples were sieved, magnetically separated, and purified with dilute acids and/or bases or combination of both. Raw sample (sample A) and three more purified samples (Sample B -washed once with acid, Sample C – washed twice with acid and Sample D – washed twice with acid followed by washed once with a base) were prepared and characterized by TGA, Elemental analysis, SEM/EDX and XRD. The results obtained for the samples were compared with those of commercially available carbon black: N330. Carbon wt% of raw pyrolytic char was ~78% and it was increased to ~84%, ~86%, and ~89% in samples B, C, and D respectively. XRD peaks appeared for ZnO and ZnS impurities were completely disappeared in C & D samples. All four samples, A to D, were then incorporated in paint formulations and investigated their suitability as pigments in paints. Samples C & D were easy to process in grinding to be added in paints. Opacity, color strength, Gloss @60 of the paint developed form sample C was comparable to the standard paint formulated using commercial Ravan black. Sample C & D had better tint tone properties when they were blended with Ravan black 98:8.5 ratio. In conclusion, pyrolytic char is suitable as a black color pigment in paints when it is washed with diluted HCl and NaOH.

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