



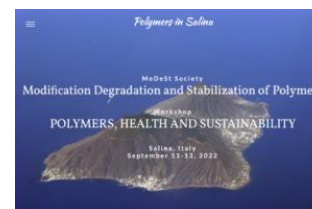
A Biosourced Janus molecule for sustainable elastomeric nanocomposites

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MoDeSt Society
Workshop Polymers Health and Sustainability
Salina, September 11-13



- ➔ Elastomers and Rubbers
- ➔ Rubbers and sustainability
- ➔ Focus on the main application of rubbers
- ➔ An example from ISCaMaP @Polimi

Elastomers and Rubbers

Elastomers and Rubbers

Elastomer

“A natural or synthetic **polymer** which at room temperature can be stretched repeatedly to **at least twice its original length** and which after removal of the tensile load will **immediately and forcibly** return to approximately **its original length**”



$\epsilon\lambda$

Compilation of ASTM Standards Definitions, sponsored by ASTM committee E8, ASTM, Philadelphia PA, 1976

Rubber

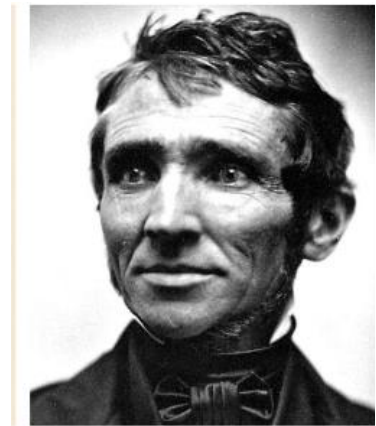
“Family of polymeric materials which are **flexible** and **elastic**. Rubber can be substantially deformed under stress, but **recovers quickly** to near its **original shape** when the stress is removed”



ISO 1382 (1982) "Rubber - Vocabulary"

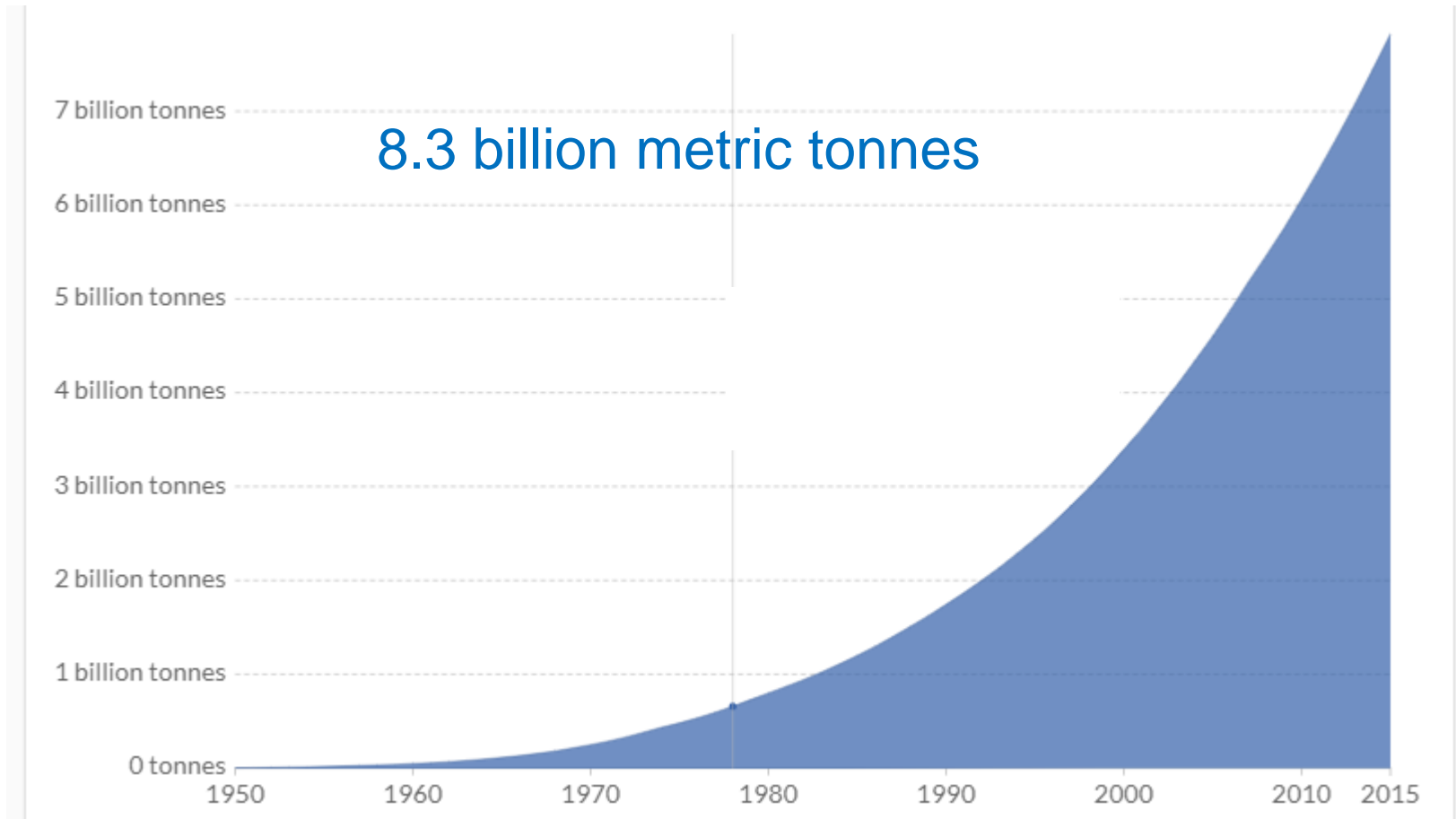
“There is probably no other inert substance
the properties of which excite in the human mind
an equal amount of curiosity, surprise and admiration.

Who can examine and reflect upon this property of gum-elastic
without adoring the wisdom of the Creator?”



Charles Goodyear

Cumulative global plastic production 1950 - 2015

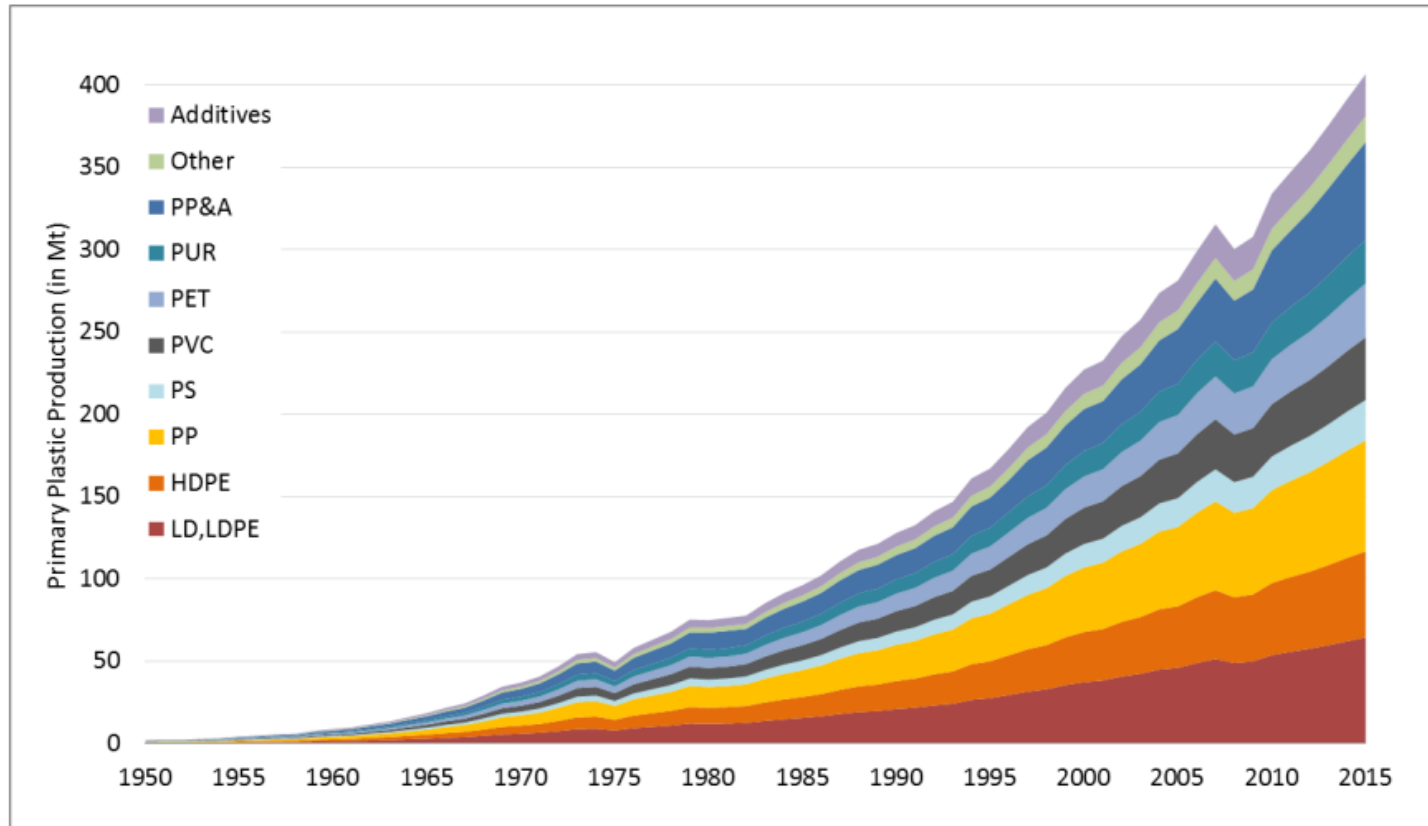


<https://ourworldindata.org/plastic-pollution>

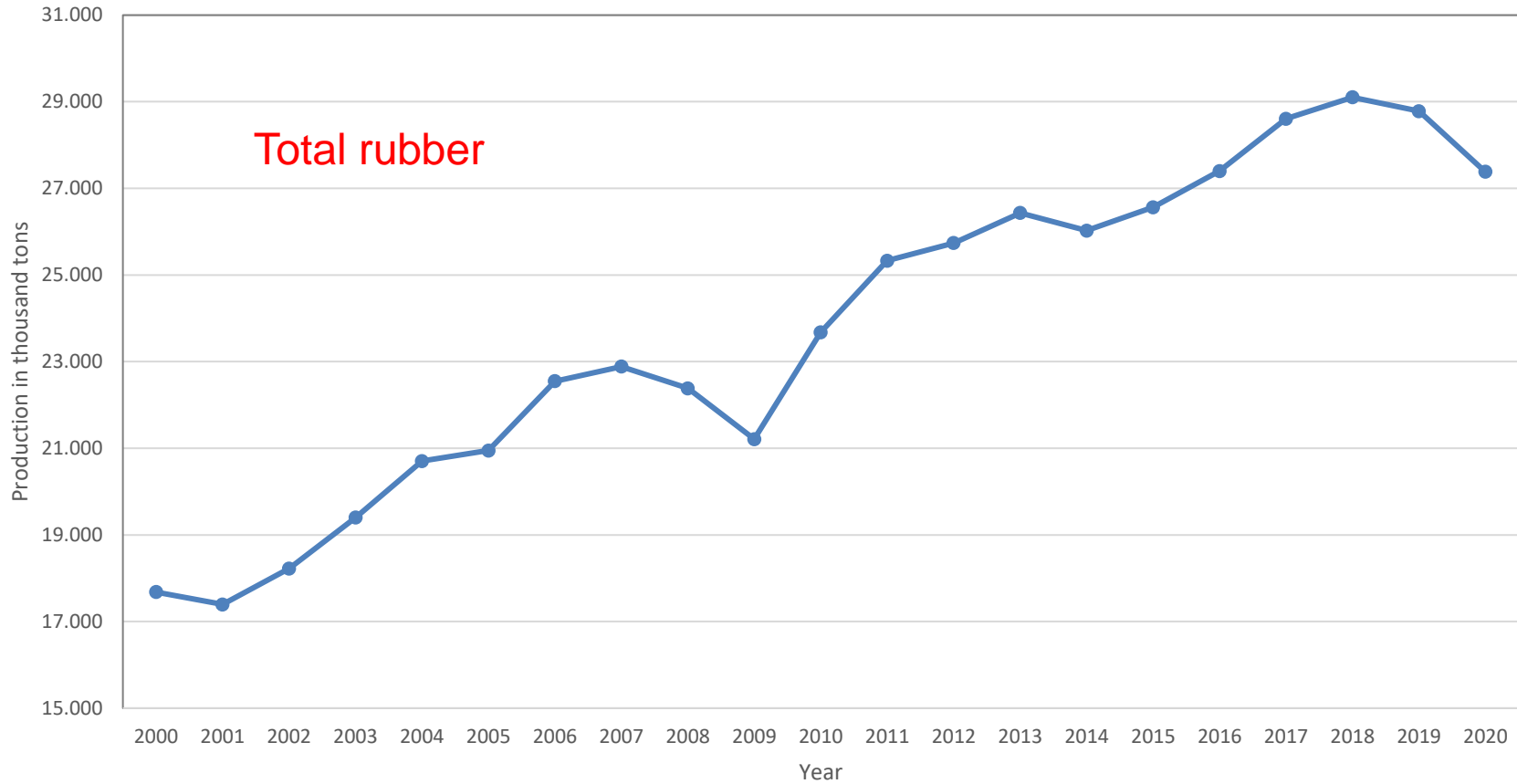
Geyer, R., Jambeck, J. R., & Law, K. L. (2017). Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made. *Science Advances*, 3(7), e1700782. Available at: <http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/3/7/e1700782>.

Cumulative global plastic production 1950 - 2015

By polymer type

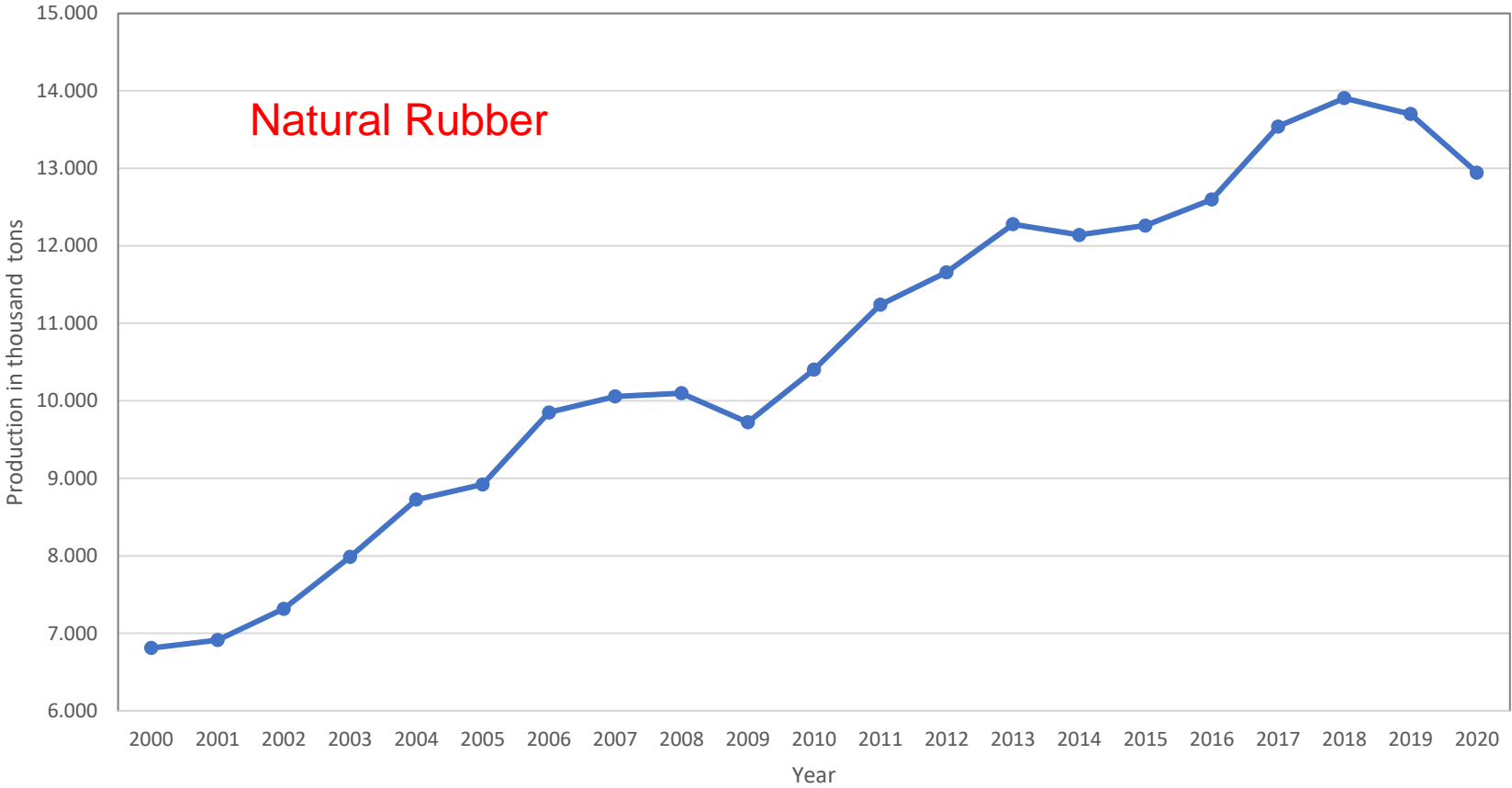


Production of rubber worldwide from 2000 to 2020 (in 1,000 metric tons)



max: $29 \cdot 10^6$ metric tons

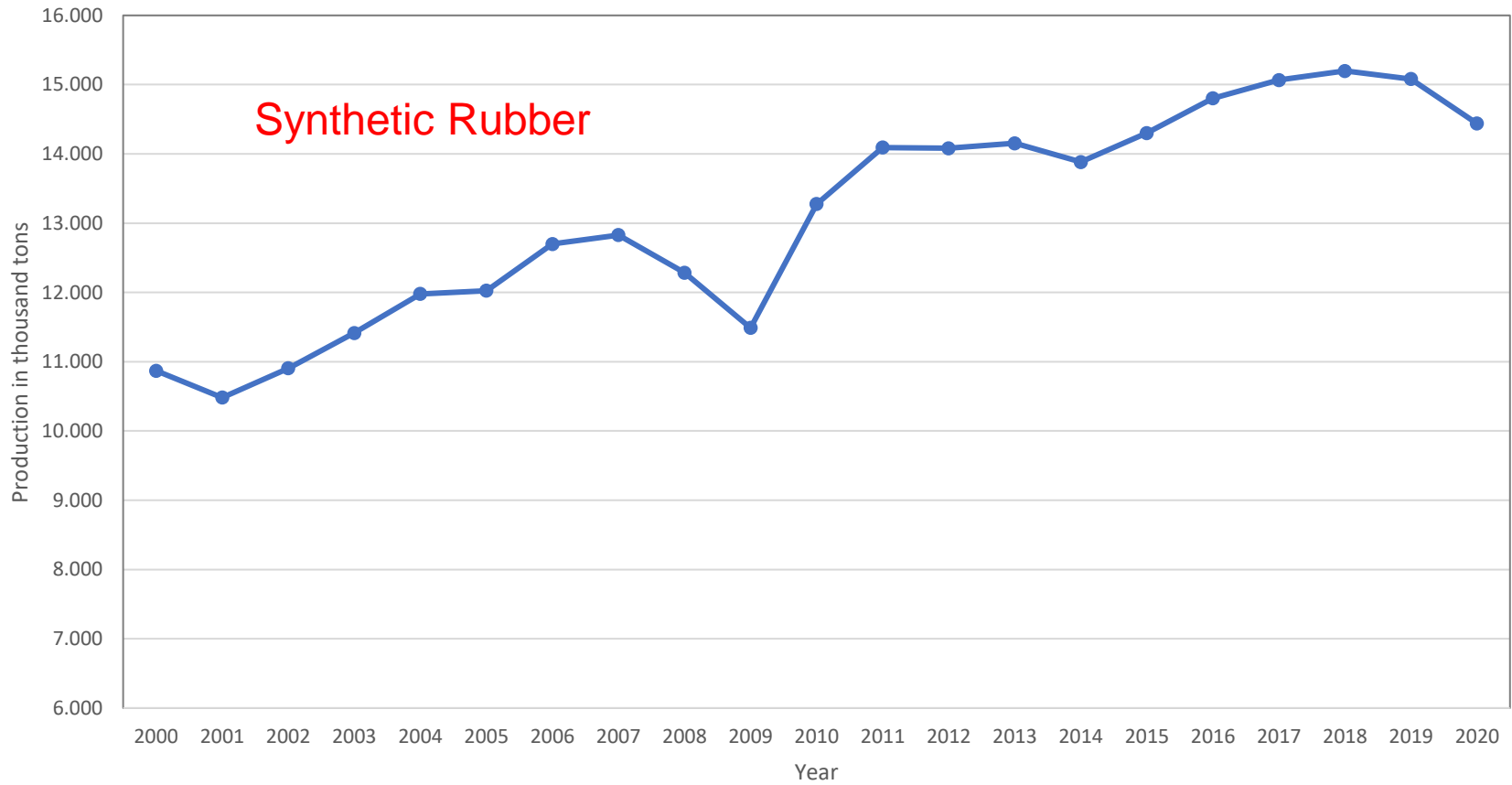
Natural rubber production worldwide from 2000 to 2020 (in 1,000 metric tons)



max: $14 \cdot 10^6$ metric tons

Source: Statista

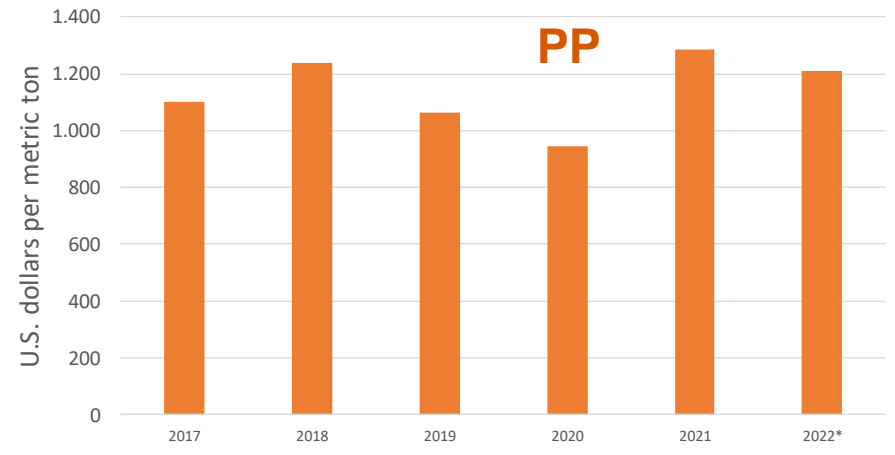
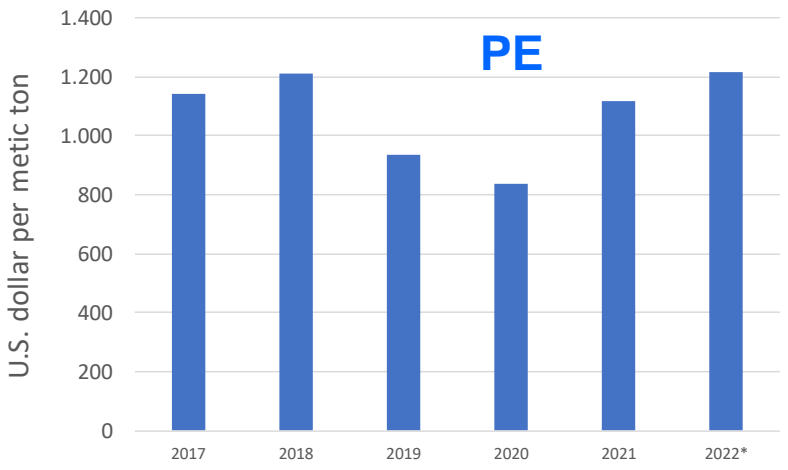
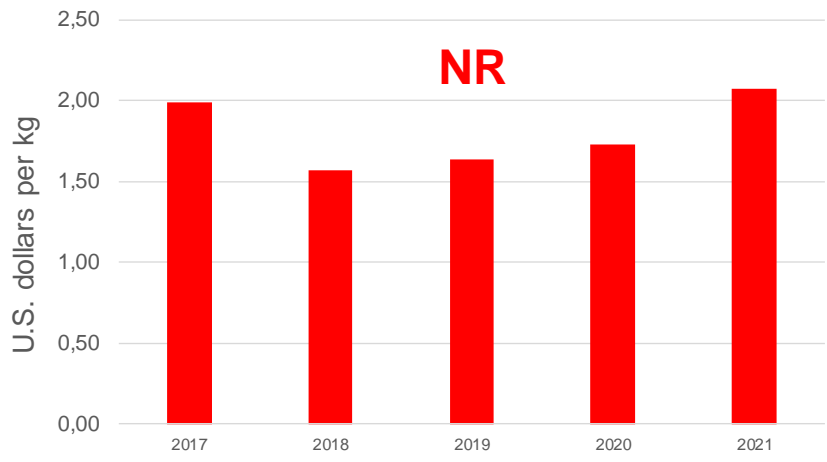
Synthetic rubber production worldwide from 2000 to 2020 (in 1,000 metric tons)



max: $15 \cdot 10^6$ metric tons

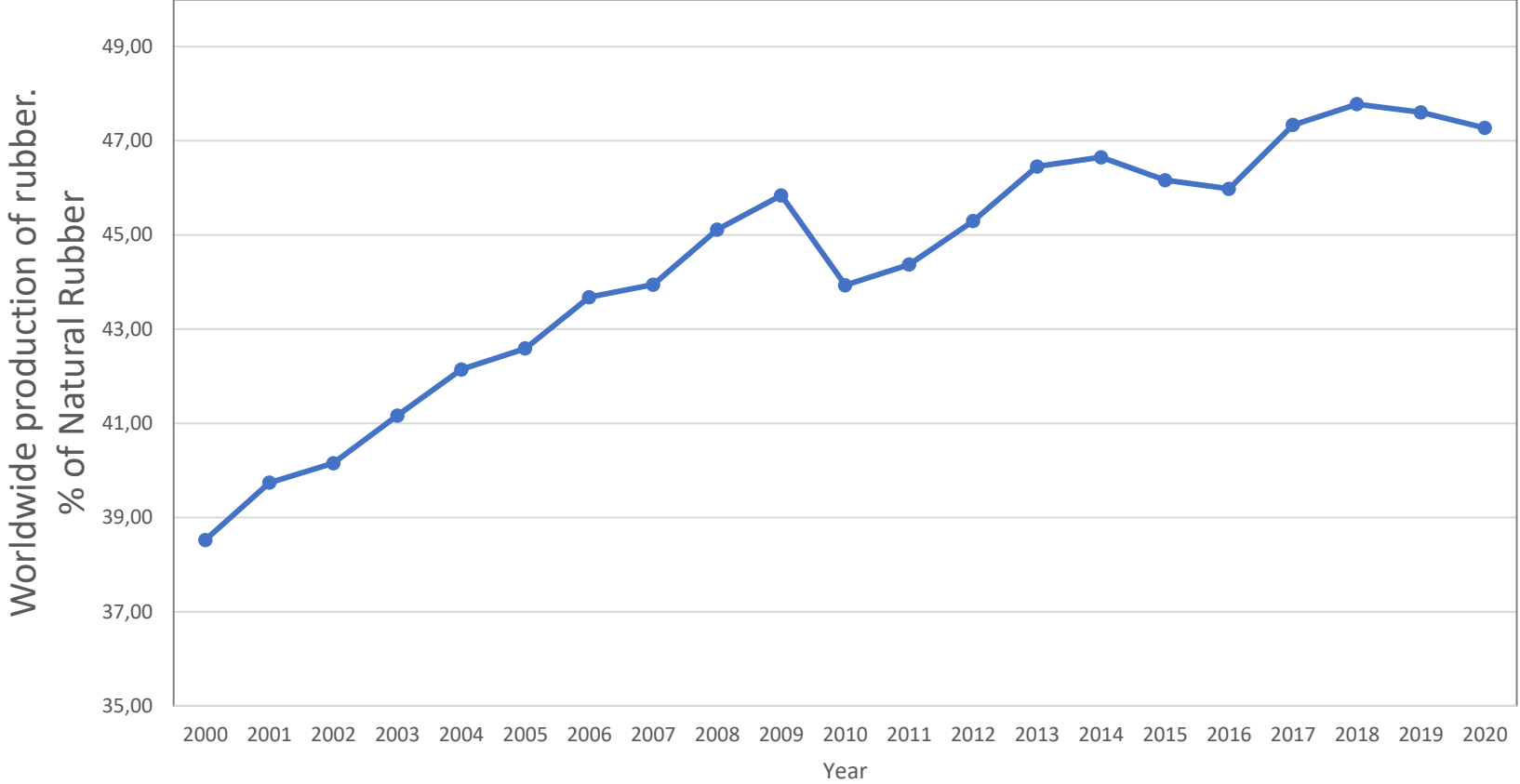
Source: Statista

Price from 2017 to 2021



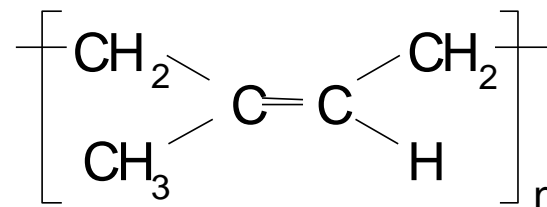
Source: Bloomberg; Krungsri Research

Relative amount of Natural Rubber



Source: Statista

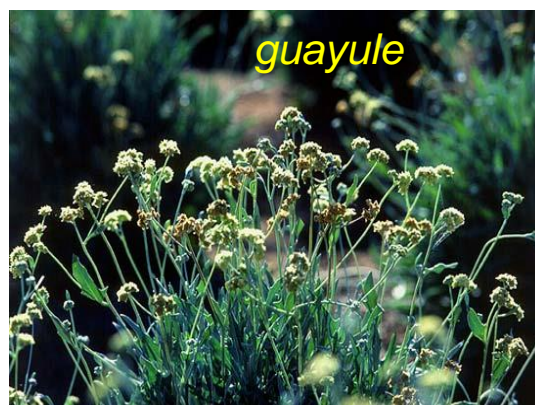
Natural Rubber. Poly(1,4-cis-isoprene)



Almost 100% cis - 1,4- poly-isoprene



hevea brasiliensis



partenium argentatum



taraxacum kok-saghyz

Why Natural Rubber is such a great material?

Low T_g : -64°C

Chain mobility

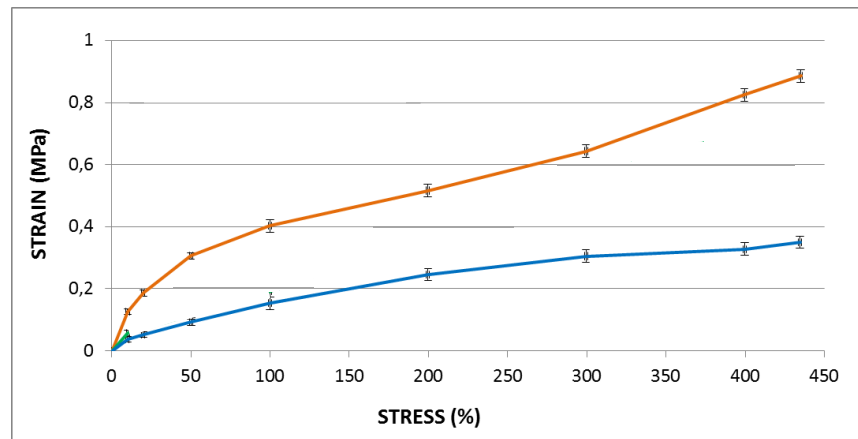
Good behavior at low T

Steric purity: 1,4-cis

Molecular order: enough to crystallize under stretching



Strain Induced Crystallization (SIC)



Taraxacum

Why Natural Rubber is such a great material?

- High tensile strength
- High Elasticity
- High resilience
- Low hysteresis
- Low heat build up
- The best building tack
- High dynamic fatigue resistance
- High tear and abrasion resistance



SIC has been prevailingly explained

with the high stereoregularity of poly(isoprene) chains:
1,4-cis units close to 100%

Brock, M. J., & Hackathorn, M. J. *Rubber Chemistry and Technology*, **1972**, *45*, 1303-1314.

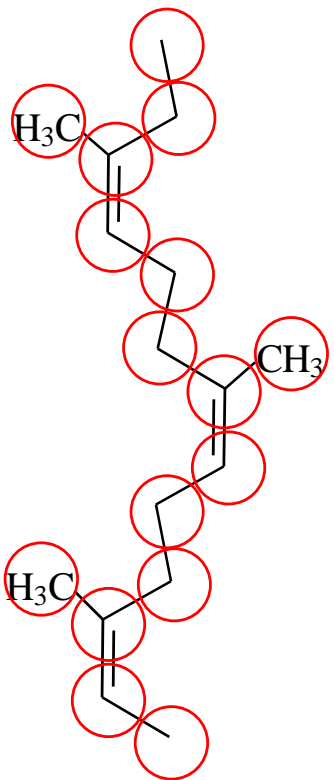
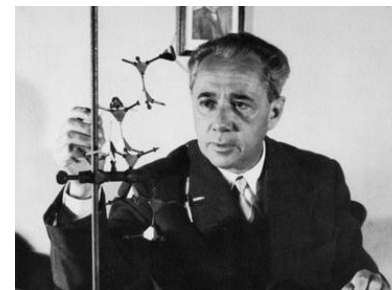
Burfield, D. R., & Tanaka, Y. *Polymer*, **1987**, *28*, 907-910.

Eng, A.H., Ong, E. L. in: *Hevea Natural Rubber Handbook of elastomers Eds.*, CRC Press, **2000**, 29-60.

Small melting entropy per statistical segment
was reported to be an important factor
for controlling the crystallization of the rubber network

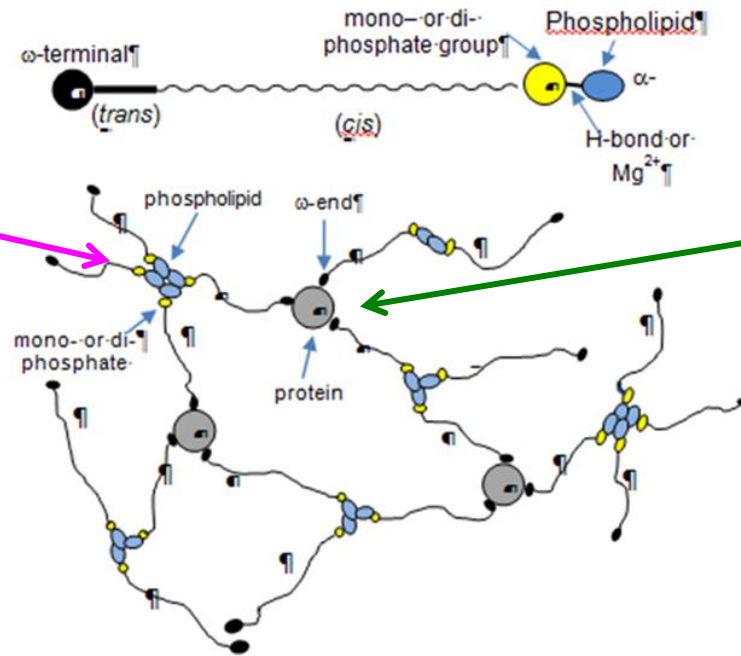
Corradini, P. In: *J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Symp.*, **1975**, *50*, 327-344. Wiley Subscription Services, Inc.

Allegra, G., & Bruzzone, M. *Macromolecules*, **1983**, *16*, 1167-1170.



NR. The Strain Induced Crystallization (SIC). The new interpretation

phospholipidic
 α terminals,
containing
fatty acid ester groups



dimethylallyl groups
modified with proteins
as ω terminal

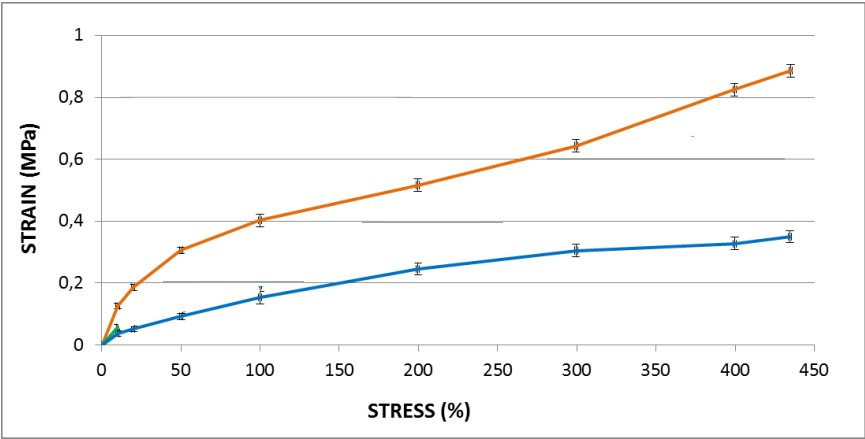
- branch-points are formed, by hydrogen bond, ionic bond or through the formation of micelles.
- Linked and free saturated fatty acids: nucleating effect
- Free unsaturated fatty acids: plasticizers

Kakubo, T., Matsuura, A., Kawahara, S., & Tanaka, Y. *RCT*, 1998, 71, 70-75.

Tanaka, Y., & Tarachiwin . *RCT*, 2009, 82, 283-314

Why Natural Rubber is such a great material?

Strain Induced Crystallization (SIC)



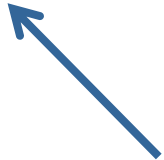
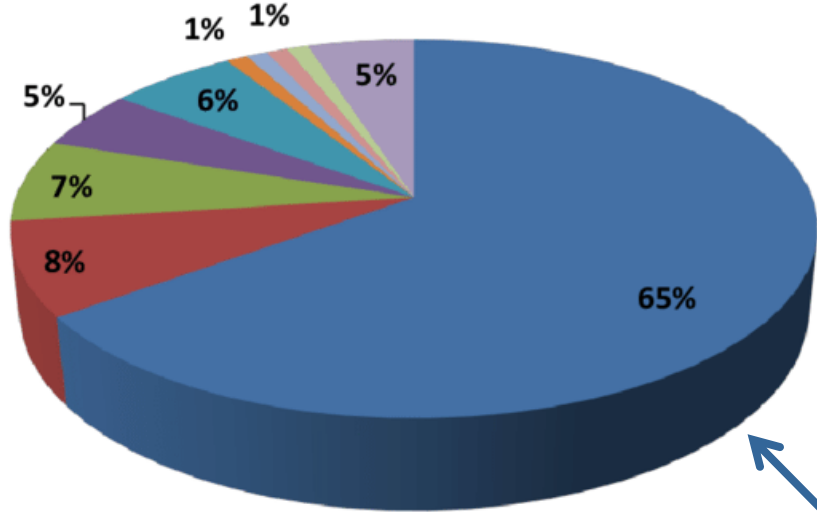
Taraxacum

Taraxacum
without chain end crosslinks

Musto, S., Barbera, V., Maggio, M., Mauro, M., Guerra, G., & Galimberti, M. (2016). Crystallinity and crystalline phase orientation of poly (1, 4-cis-isoprene) from Hevea brasiliensis and Taraxacum kok-saghyz. *Polymers for Advanced Technologies*, 27(8), 1082-1090.

NR. World Applications

- Tyres
- Hoses & Belts
- Automotive
- Footwear
- Medical Gloves
- Threads
- Foam
- Adhesives
- Other Latex
- Other GRG



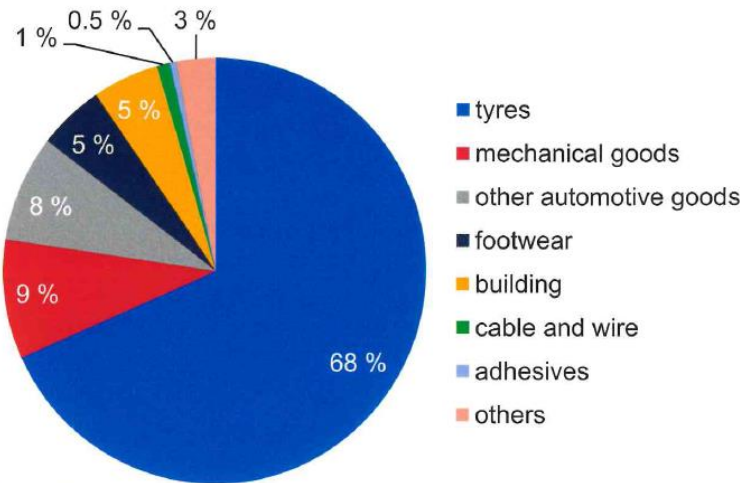
Unsaturated rubbers. BR, SBR. Main applications



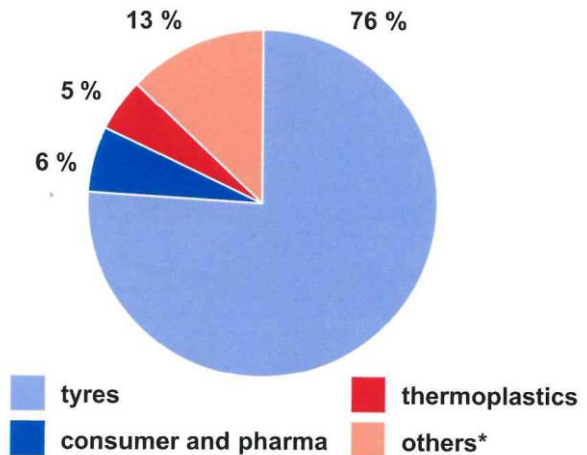
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c-JKYRSzu0s>

1942
The speech of F.D. Roosevelt

E-SBR



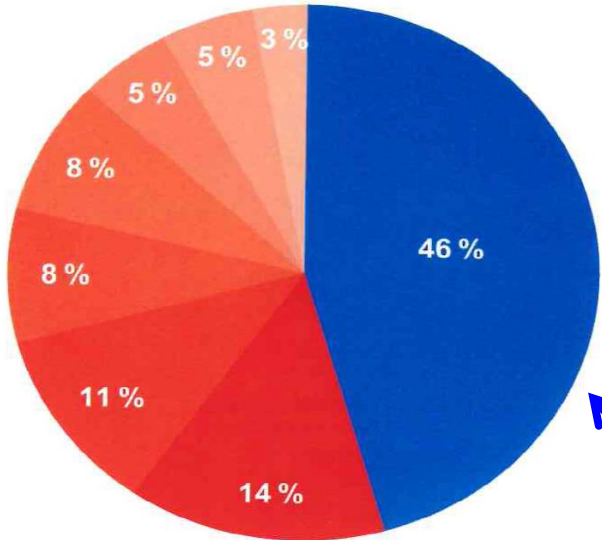
S-SBR + BR + IIR



Arlanxeo. Handbook of synthetic rubber

Arlanxeo. Handbook of synthetic rubber

Saturated rubber. EPDM. Main applications



- automotive
- oil additives
- thermoplastic modification
- wire and cable
- building and construction
- tyre and tube
- industrial
- consumer goods



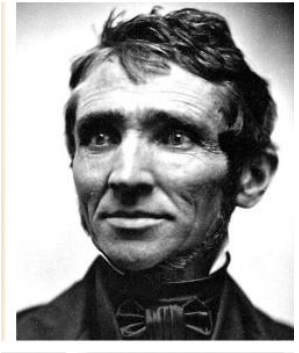
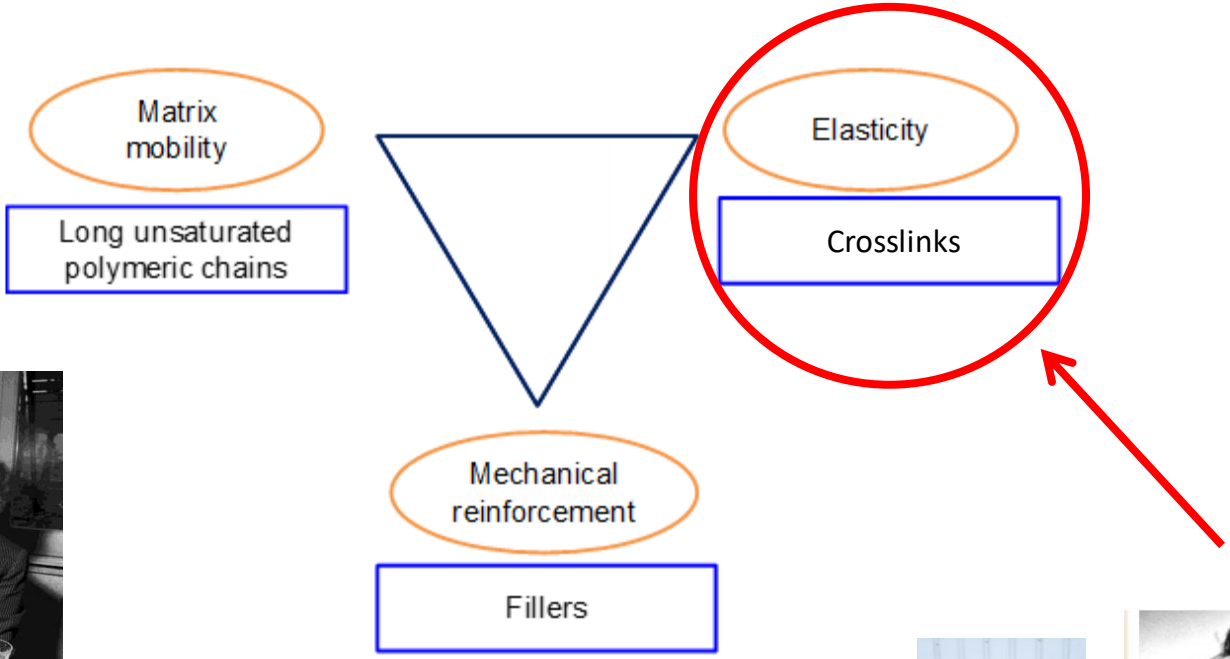
shutterstock.com · 117877078



VectorStock
VectorStock.com/2192001



Rubbers need to be crosslinked

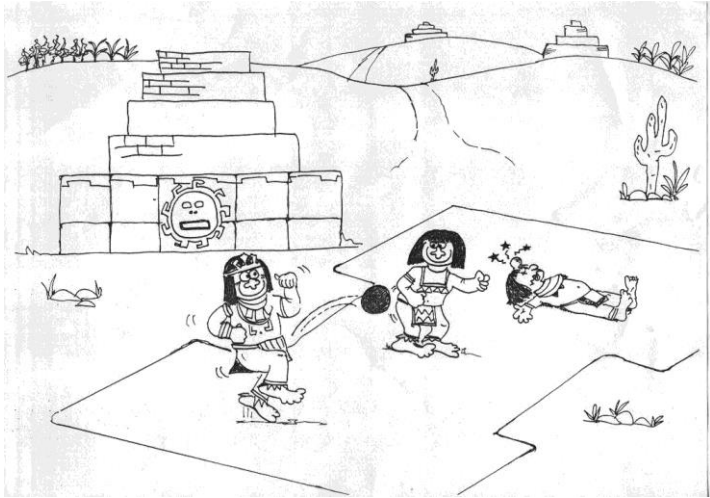
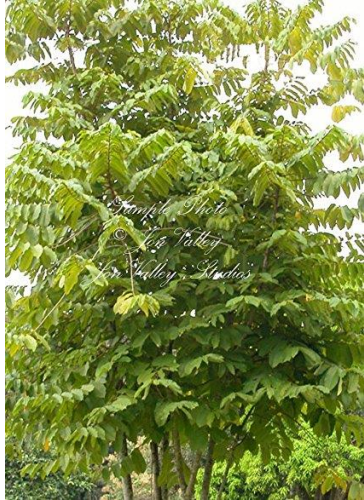


Rubbers need to be crosslinked

Ipomoea alba



Castilla elastica tree

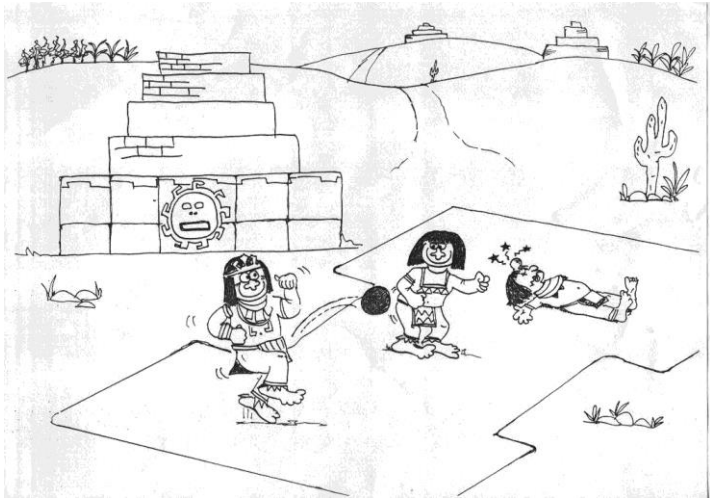


Rubbers need to be crosslinked

Ipomoea alba



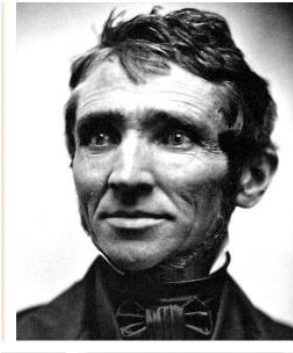
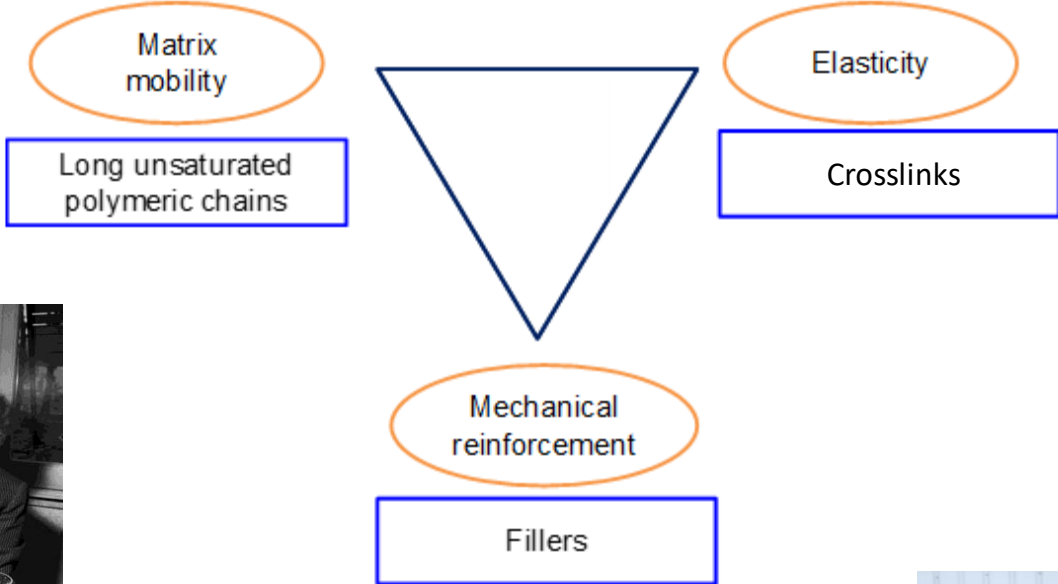
Castilla elastica tree



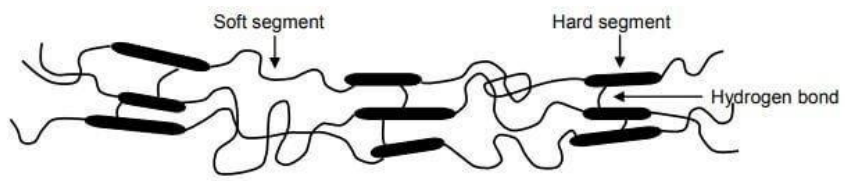
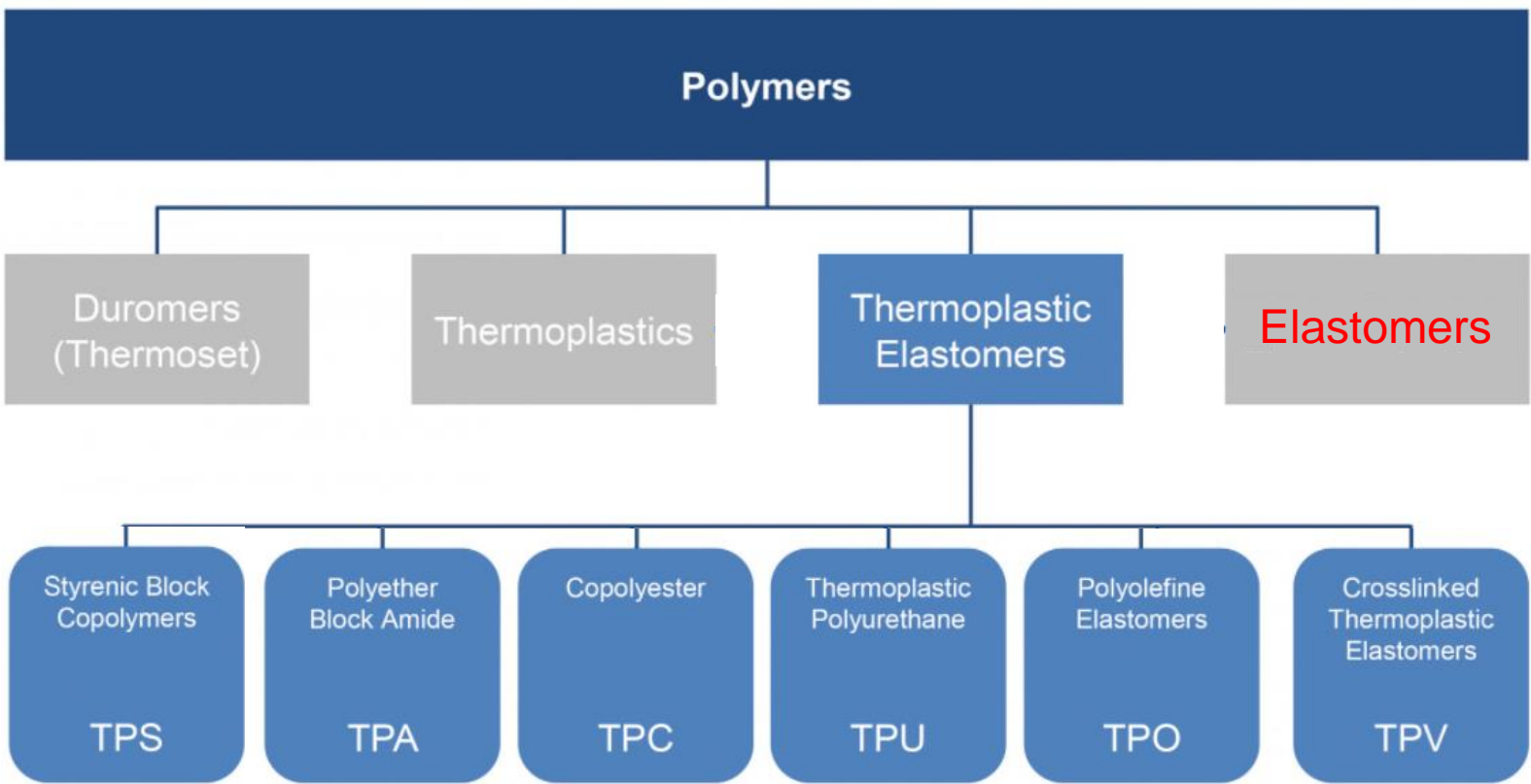
Crosslinked rubbers are thermoset materials

Rubber processed in ancient Mesoamerica, MIT researchers find - MIT News Office

Rubbers in the real world are rubber compounds

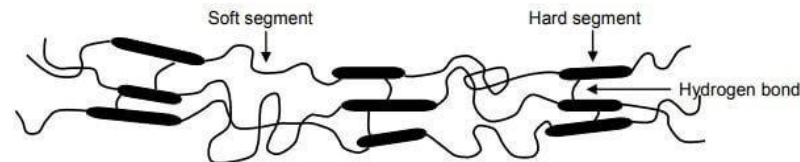


Thermoplastic Elastomers ! - TPE



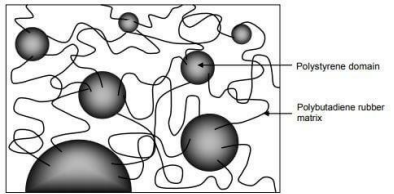
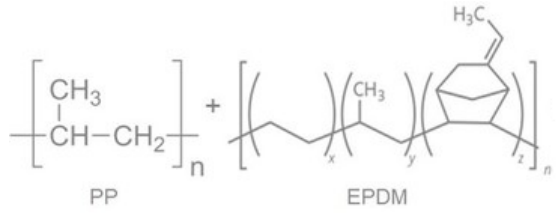
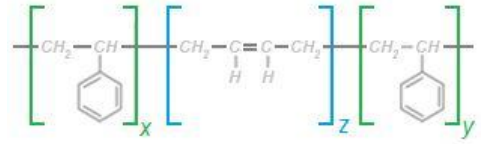
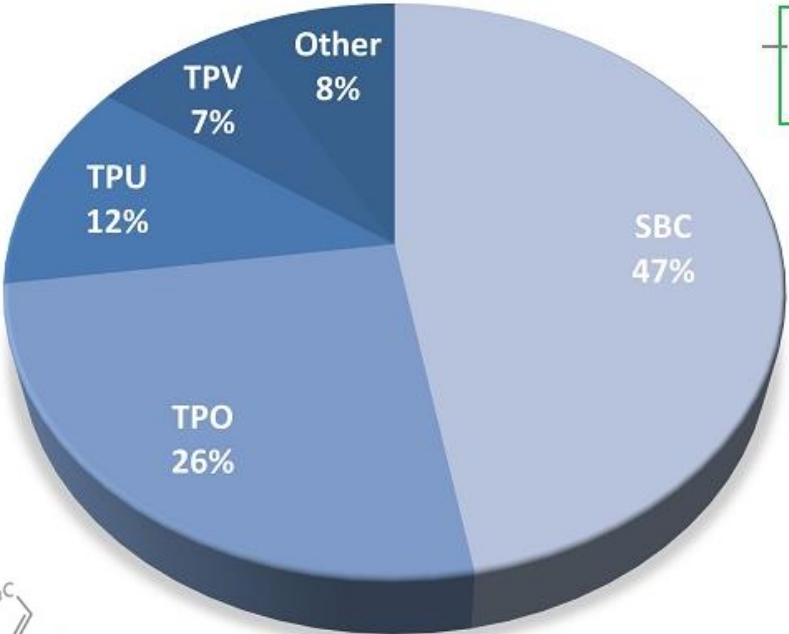
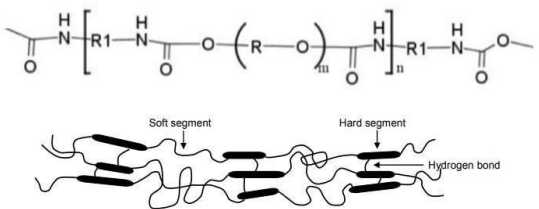
ISO 18064

Polymer or blend of polymers
that has properties at its service temperature
similar to those of vulcanized rubber
but can be processed and reprocessed at elevated temperature
like a thermoplastic



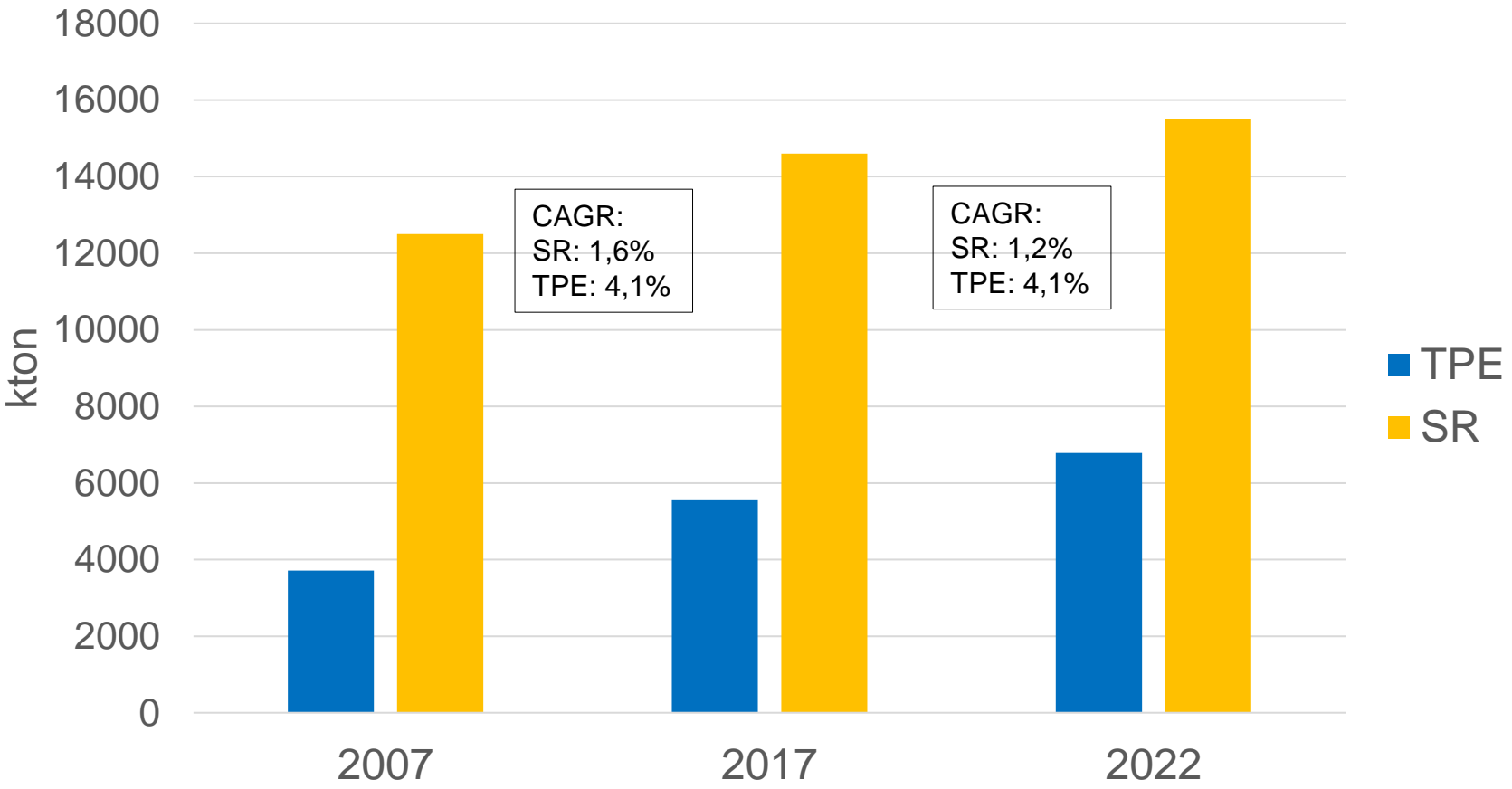
Thermoplastic rubber is a commonly used term
for thermoplastic elastomer.

TPE. The market



Source: Ceresana

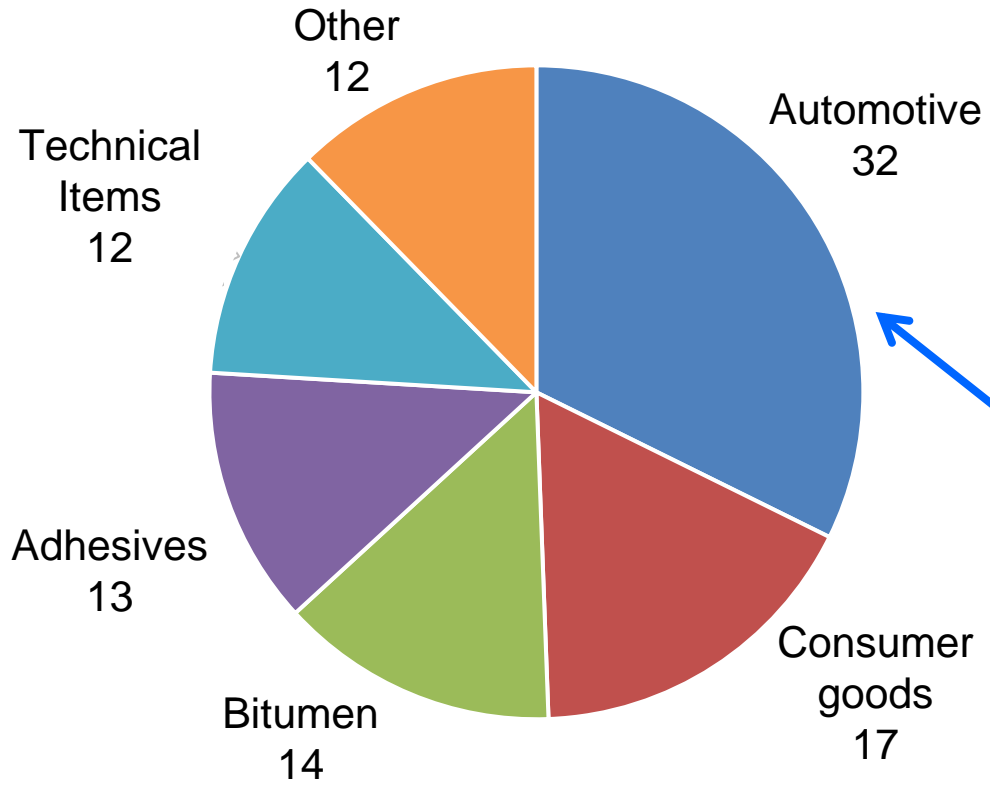
TPE vs Synthetic rubbers



Source: Freedonia, Versalis

TPE. Main applications

2022. 6.7 Mton



Rubbers are key materials to move people and things



Rubber and Sustainability

Rubbers are key materials to move people and things

by 2030

- ☞ 2.4 billion cars will be on the road
- ☞ annual passenger traffic and global freight volumes will grow by 50% and 70% with respect to 2015

Global Mobility Report 2017, Tracking Sector Performance. Sustainable mobility for all. 2017

by 2025

- ☞ the global market for tires is forecasted to reach 2.7 billion units.
Total weight: 27 billion kg.

https://www.reportlinker.com/p05379599/?utm_source=GNW. Access: July 2022

Rubbers are key materials to move people and things

in 2016

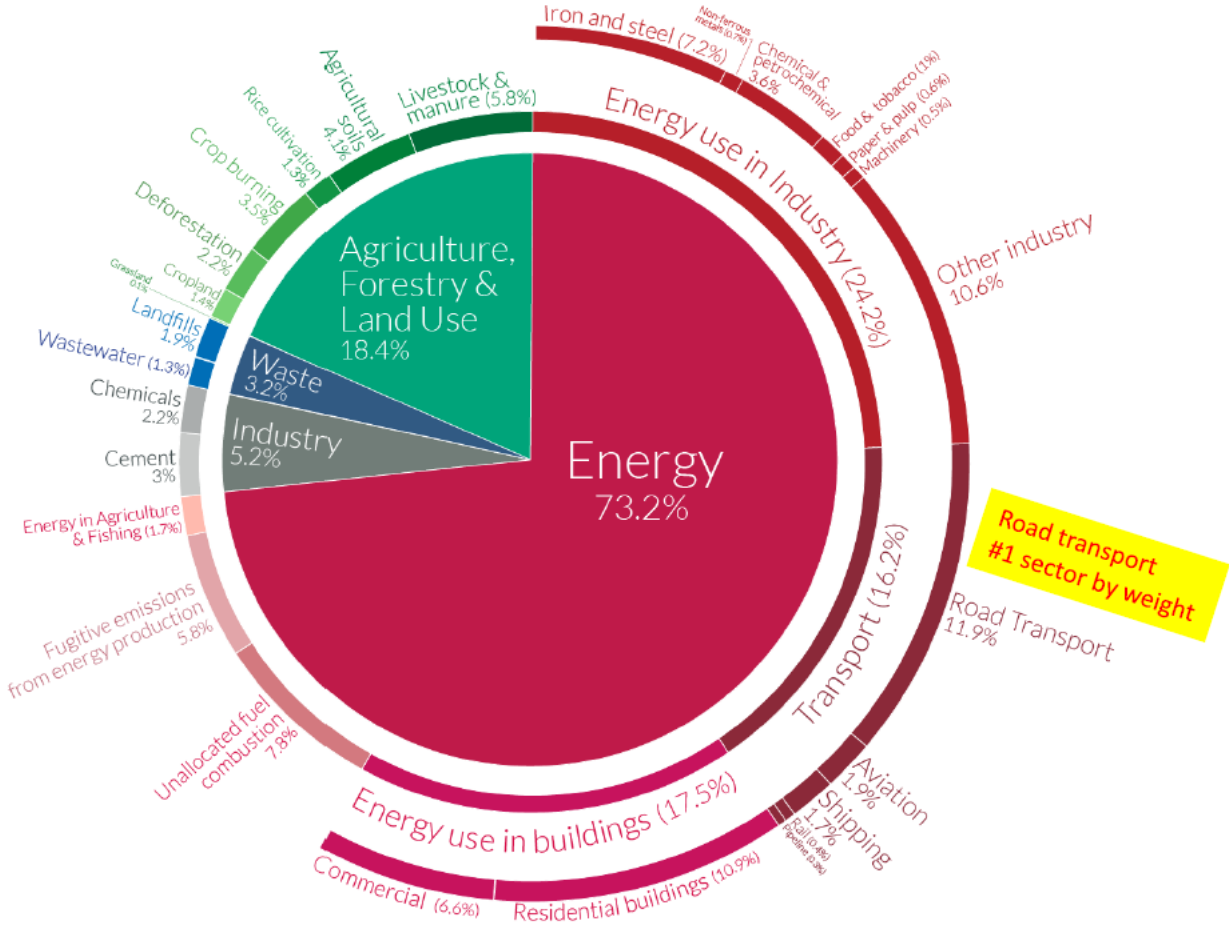
- 👉 global greenhouse emissions **GHG** were **49.4 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent**
- 👉 **Energy** is the sector that most contributes to **global greenhouse emissions: more than 70%**



What about **the road transport** in **environmental perspective?**

Global greenhouse gas emissions by sector

2016



Road transport #1 sector by weight

Rubbers are key materials to move people and things

in 2016

- 👉 global greenhouse emissions GHG were 49.4 billion tonnes CO₂ equivalent
- 👉 Energy is the sector that most contributes to global greenhouse emissions: more than 70%



The road transport gives the highest contribution: about 12%.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals - 2015 - 2030

Sustainable Transport



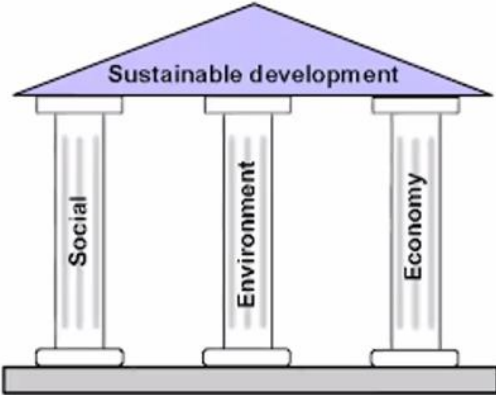
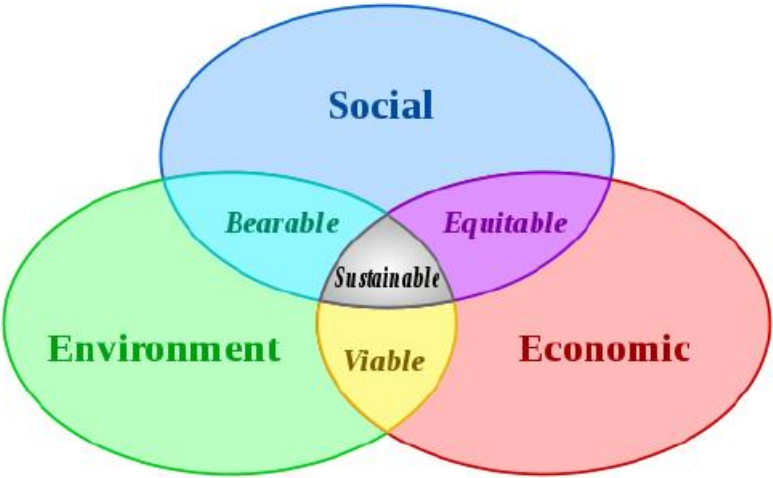
Sustainable transport is integrated

in several Sustainable Development Goals

in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainability. What's in a name?

Meeting the needs of the present
without compromising
the ability of future generations
to meet their own needs



Bruntland Report for the World Commission on Environment and Development (1992) - <https://www.globalfootprints.org/sustainability/>

Purvis, B., Mao, Y. & Robinson, D. Three pillars of sustainability: in search of conceptual origins. *Sustain Sci* **14**, 681–695 (2019).



FINITE, FOSSIL FUEL



LINEAR ECONOMY



ENERGY FROM FINITE SOURCES

NATURAL SOURCES



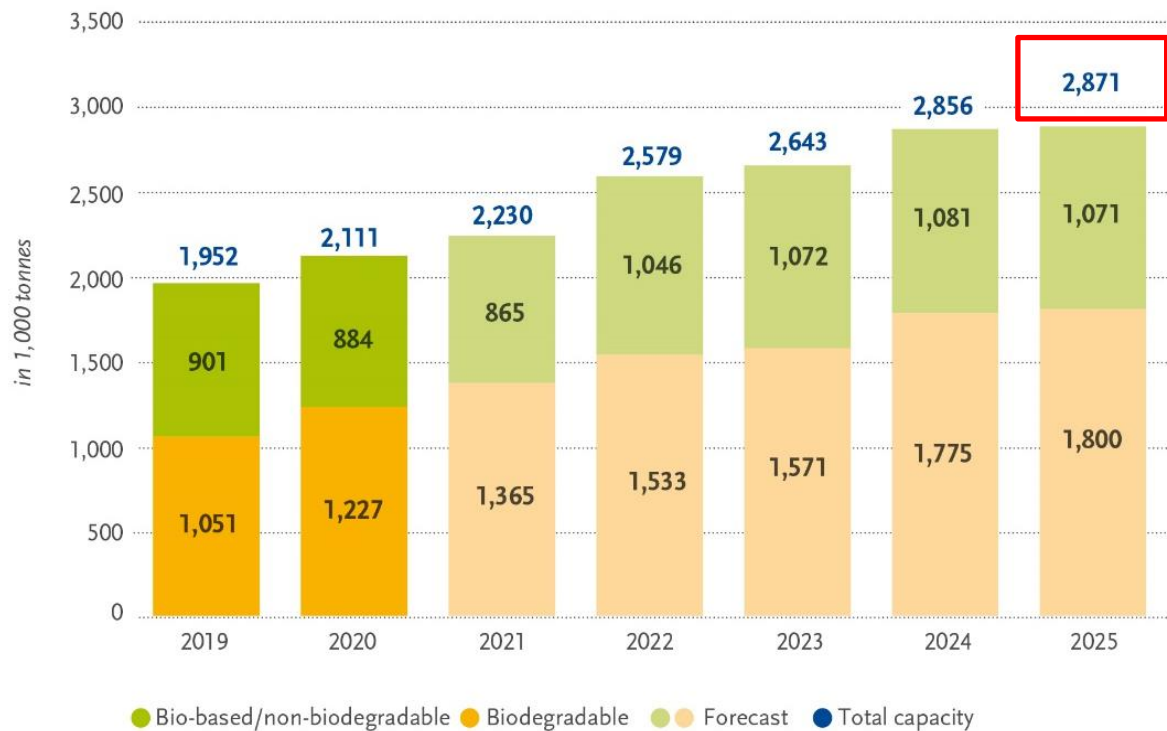
CIRCULAR ECONOMY



ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

CARBON CAPTURE AND UTILIZATION

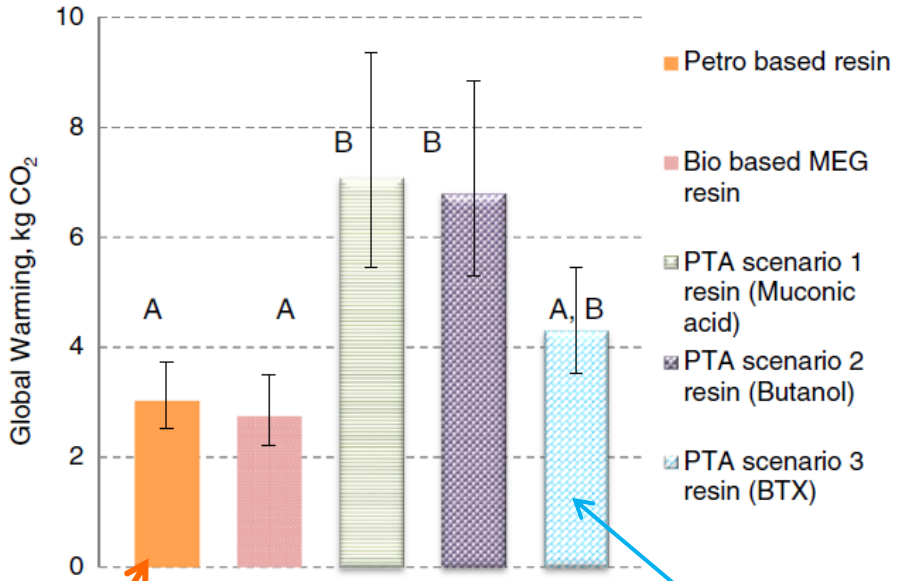
Bioplastics are less than 1% of the plastics' market



Source: European Bioplastics, nova-Institute (2020)
More information: www.european-bioplastics.org/market and www.bio-based.eu/markets

Cradle to gate LCA for terephthalic acid. Oil based vs biobased

Global warming



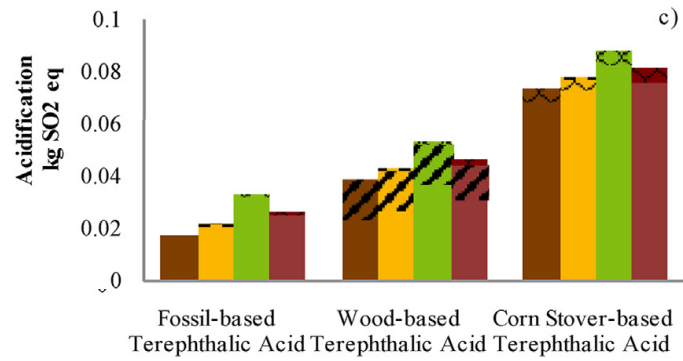
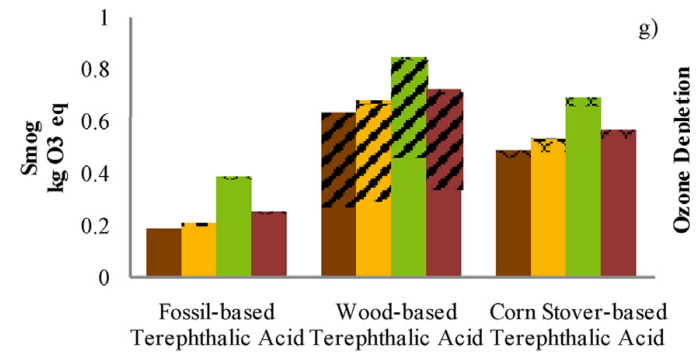
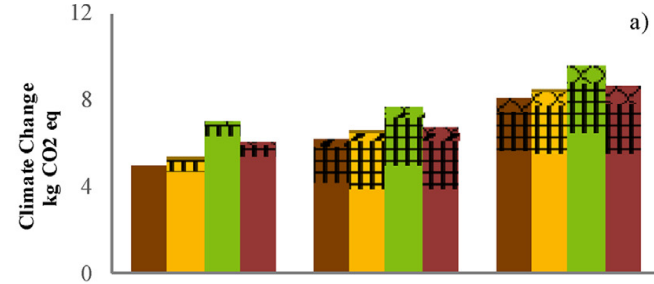
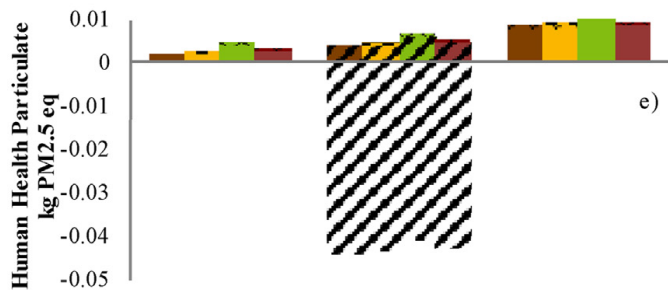
Petro based resin



Akanuma, Y., Selke, S. E., & Auras, R. (2014). A preliminary LCA case study: comparison of different pathways to produce purified terephthalic acid suitable for synthesis of 100% bio-based PET. *The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 19(6), 1238-1246.

Cradle to gate LCA for PET bottles. Oil based vs biobased

The avoided impacts

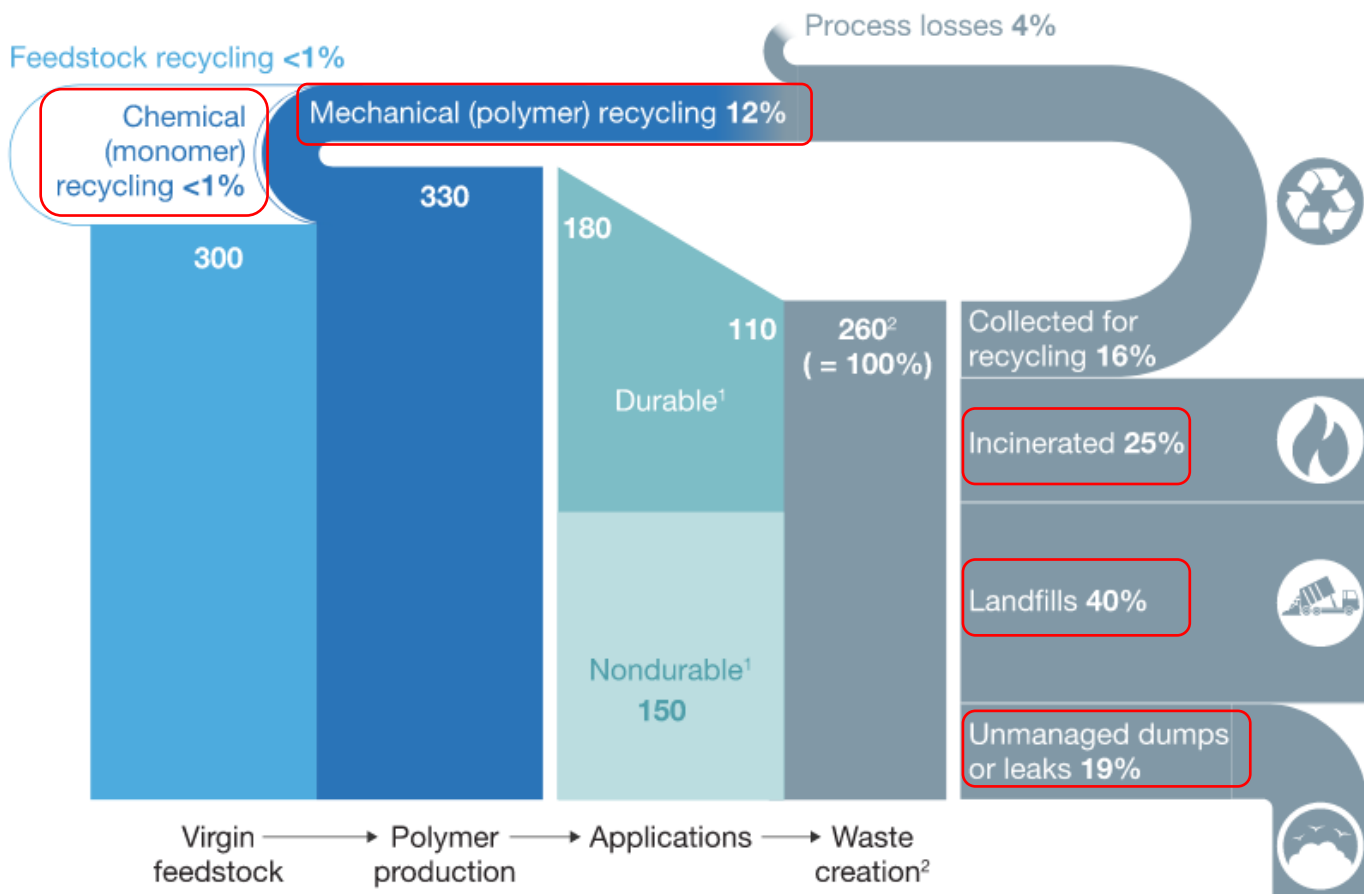


Fossil Ethylene Glycol
 Corn Ethylene Glycol
 Switchgrass Ethylene Glycol
 Wheat Straw Ethylene Glycol

Avoided impacts of slash pile burning (wood)
 Avoided impacts from excess electricity
 Avoided impacts from co-products (com)
 Avoided impact from carbon sequestration in bio-PET

The majority of plastics waste goes to landfill and incineration

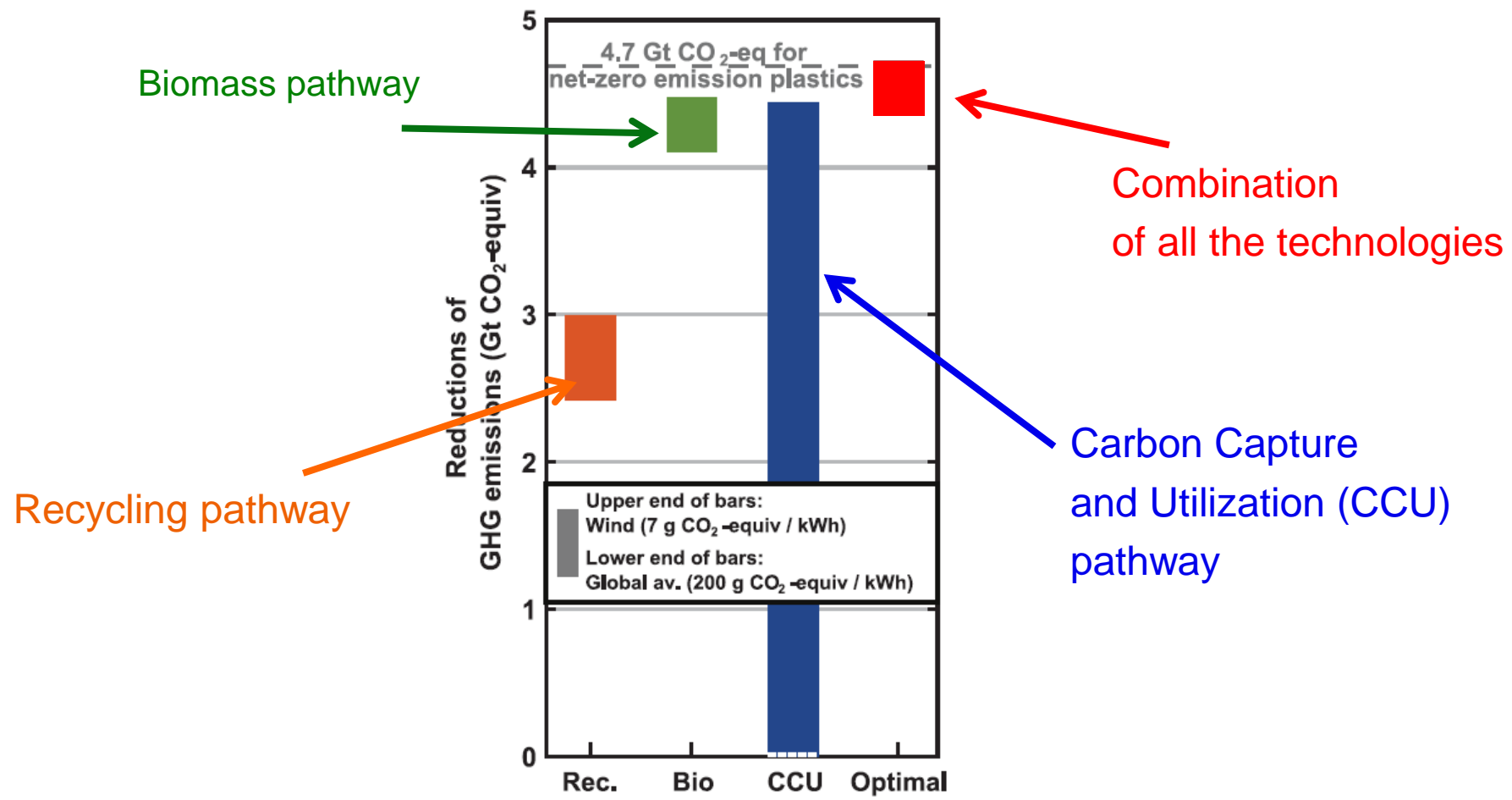
Global polymer flows, millions of metric tons per annum, 2016



¹Durable applications with an average lifetime >1 year will end up as waste only in later years; nondurable applications go straight to waste.

²150 million metric tons of mixed plastic waste from nondurable applications that end up as waste in same year, plus 110 million metric tons of mixed plastic waste from production in previous years.

Net-zero greenhouse gas emission. For plastics



Reduction of GHG emissions. With respect to linear carbon pathway

Science 374, 71–76 (2021)

Sustainable rubbers - Natural Rubber



hevea brasiliensis

energy input for the production (1)

NR: 15-16 MJ/kg

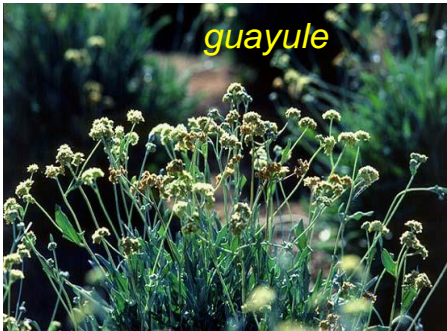
synthetic rubber: 100 MJ/kg

carbon sequestration by the *Hevea* tree (2)

photosynthetic rate

Hevea leaves: about 11 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}$

other trees: 5–13 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s}$



partenium argentatum



taraxacum kok-saghyz

(1) Chapman, A. V. Natural rubber and NR-based polymers: renewable materials with unique properties. In Proceedings of the 24th International H.F. Mark-Symposium, 'Advances in the Field of Elastomers & Thermoplastic Elastomers, Vienna, Austria, 15–16 November 2007.

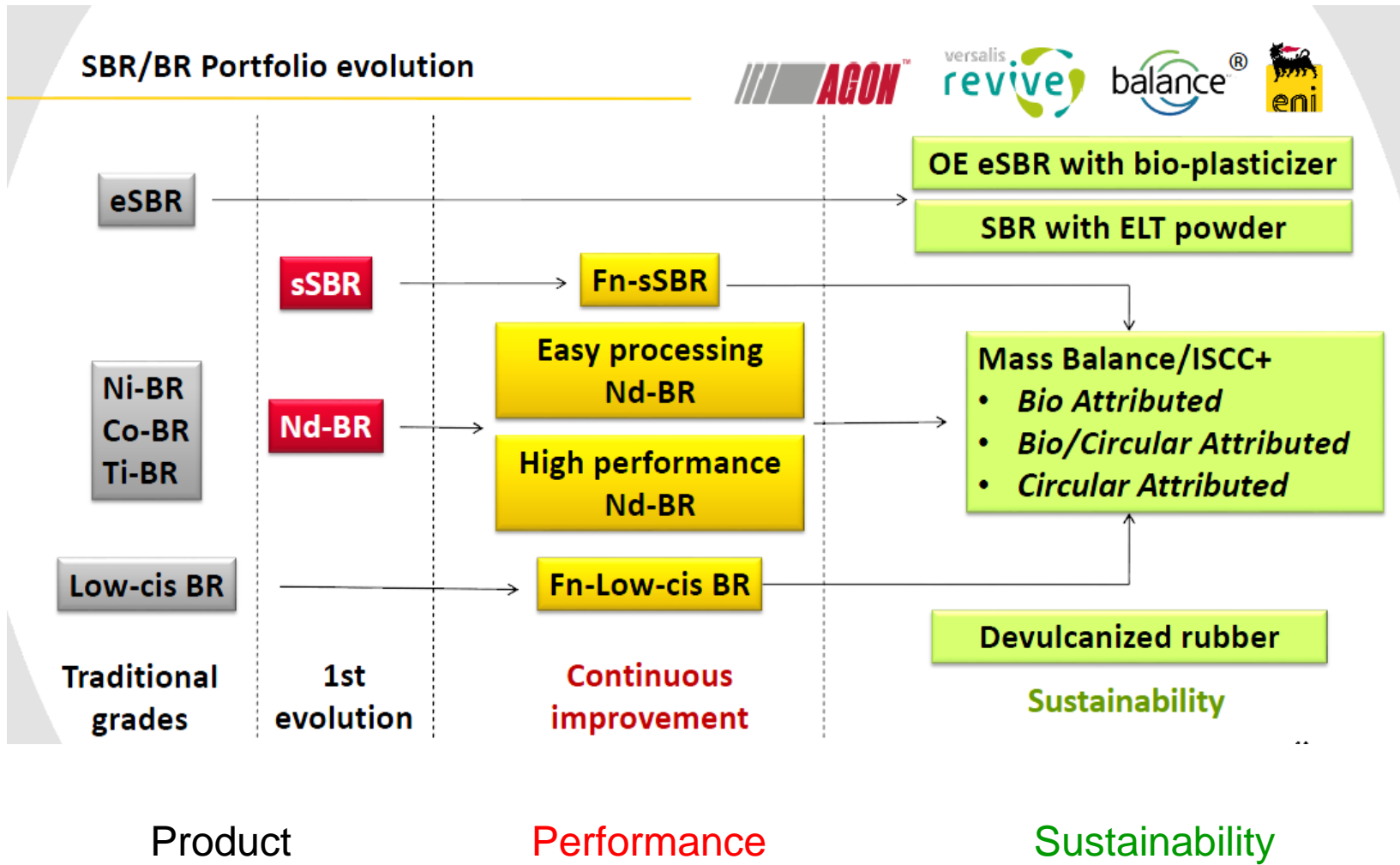
(2) Jones, K.P. The paradoxical nature of natural rubber. *Kautsch. Gummi Kunstst.* 2000, 53, 735–742

More sustainable synthetic rubbers



ELT = End of Life Tyres

More sustainable rubbers

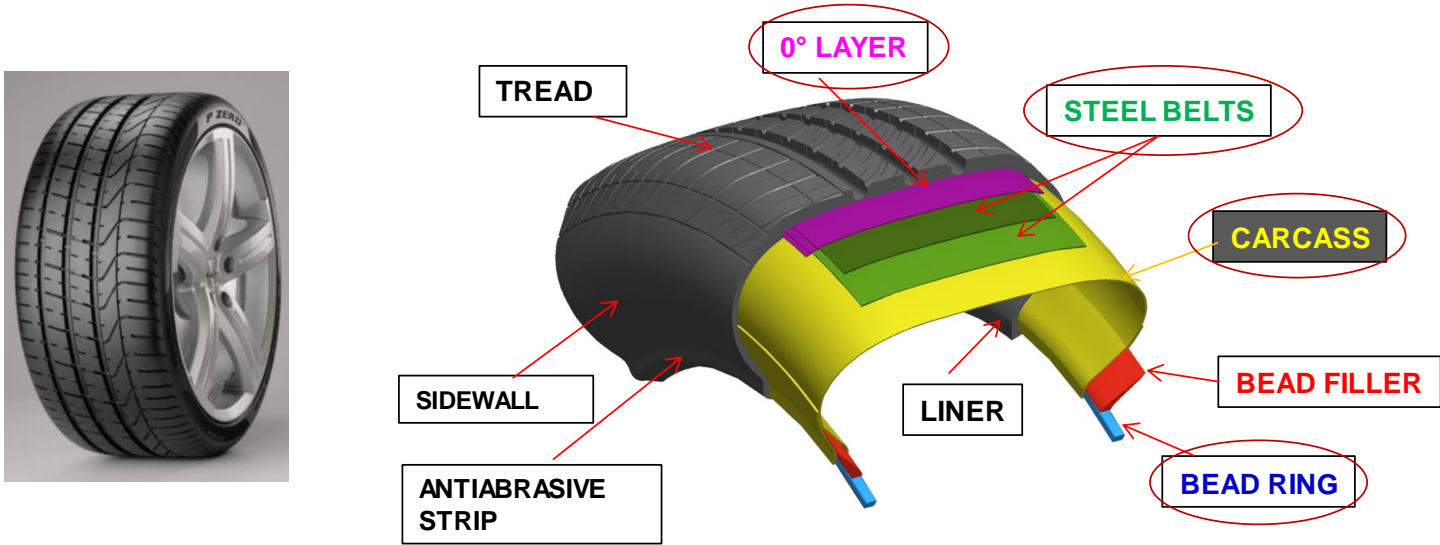


F. Bacchelli. A multi-perspective model for sustainable synthetic rubber. Presentation at DKT IRC 2021

Focus on the main application of rubbers

The main application of rubbers. Tyres. Not just black and round

A complex composite of different **semi-finished materials**
made of **rubber**, **textile** and **metal reinforcements**



At least 9 Components in a Tyre

Complexity as an opportunity for sustainability

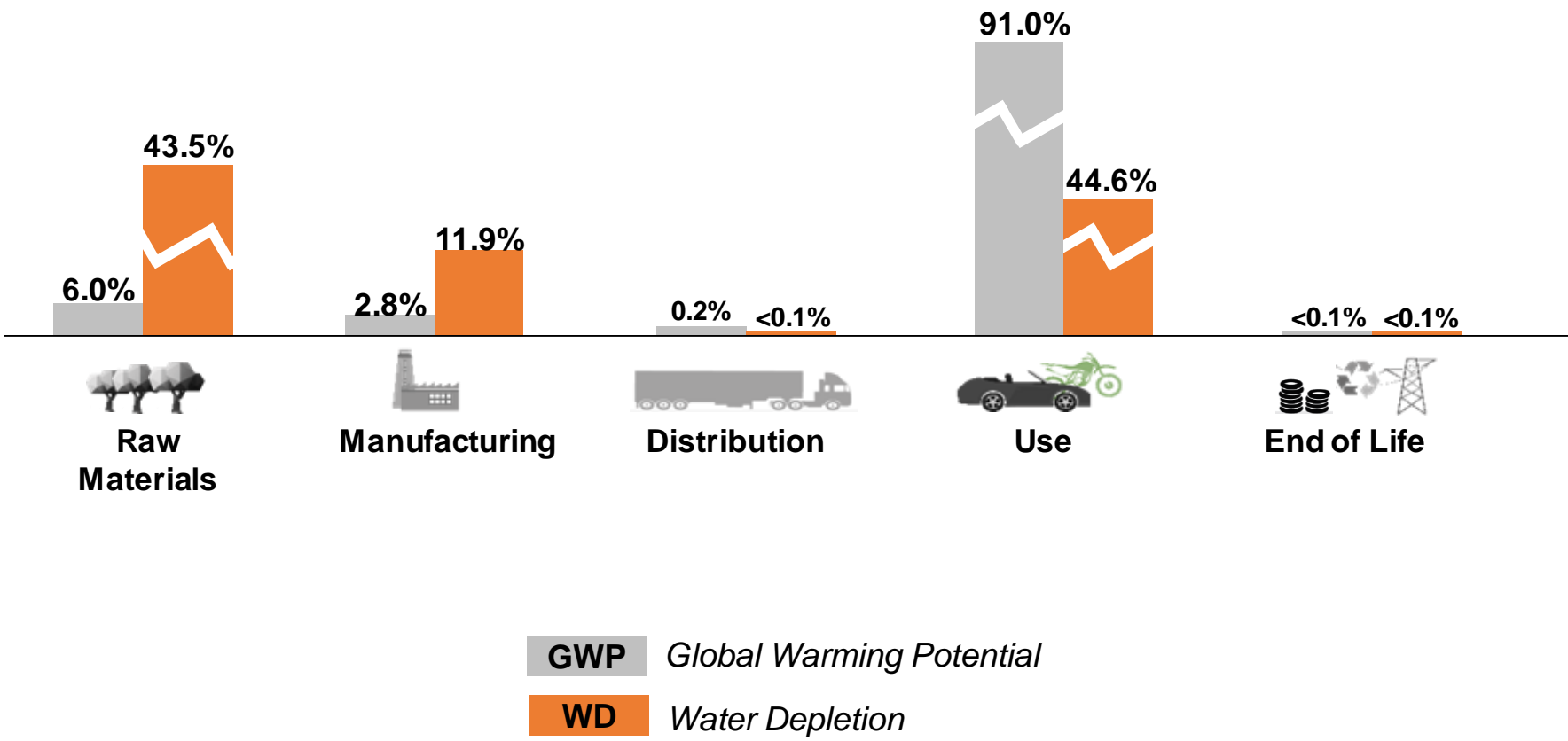
Tyres. Products driven by performance



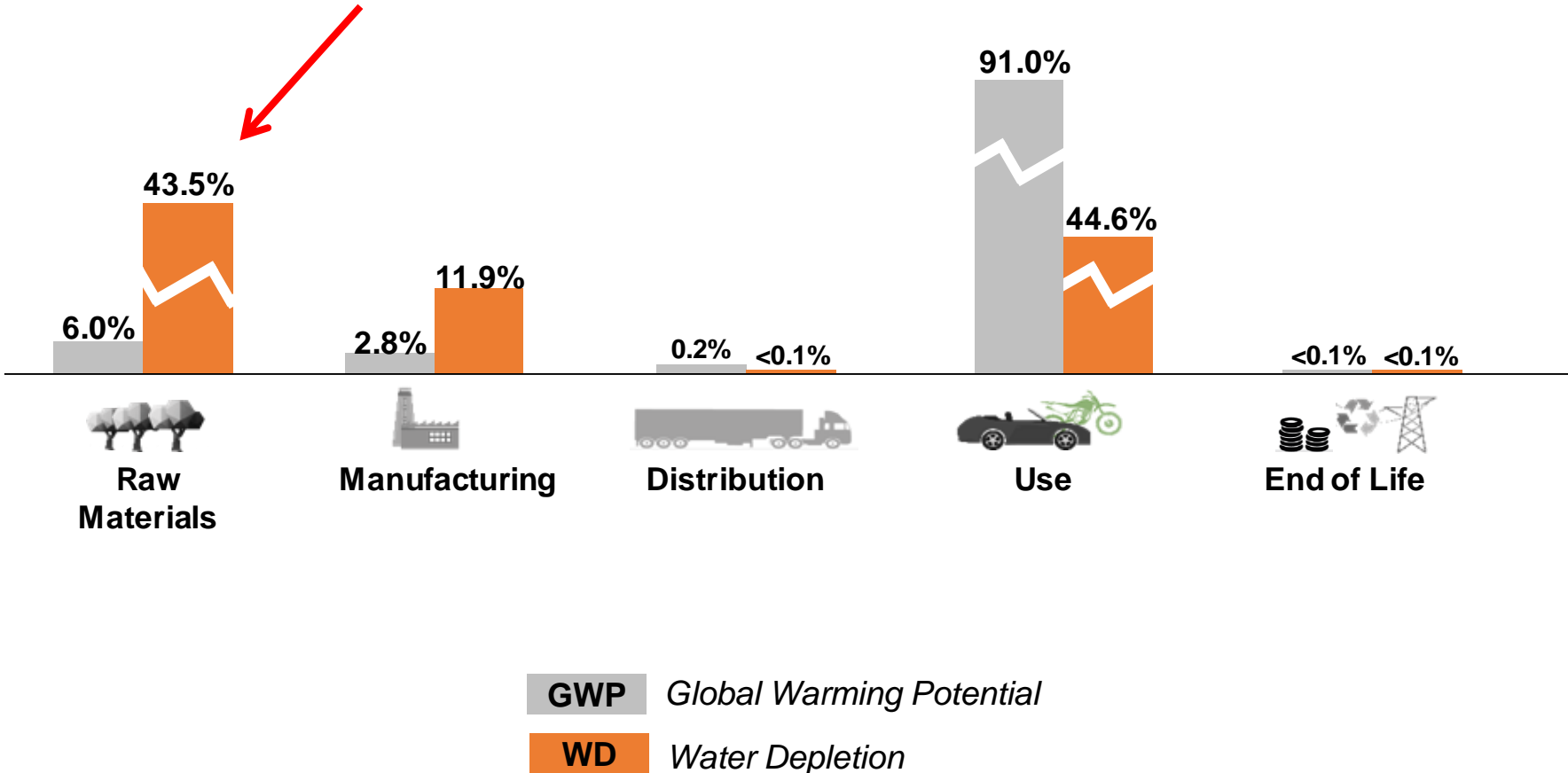
Electric vehicle will impact also: High Load Capacity Tyres, Aerodynamics

(As of today) sustainability must fit with performance

Tyres and sustainability. Life Cycle Assessment for a tyre



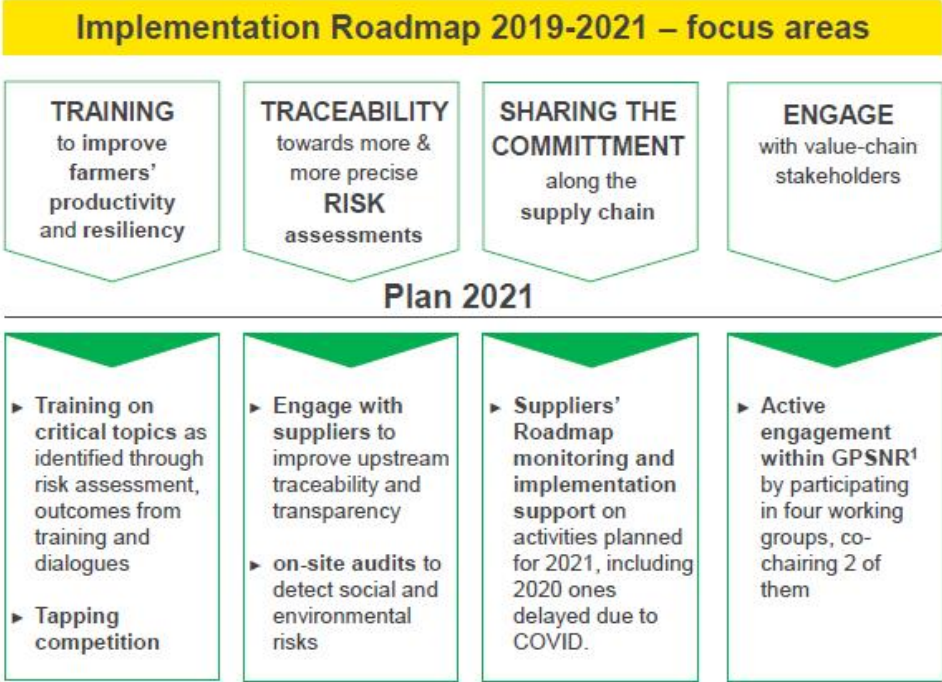
Tyres and sustainability. Life Cycle Assessment for a tyre



“Towards 100% sustainable raw materials” - Natural Rubber



The Pirelli roadmap for NR sustainability








The new forward-looking plan will be released end 2021/early 2022






The Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber

1. Initiated by WBCSD's TIP Tyre makers, the Global Platform for sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) was launched in 2018 and is today an independent multi-stakeholder initiative pursuing sustainable development of the natural rubber value-chain

Towards 100% sustainable raw materials

SOURCE:					
APPLICATION SCOPE	PURE CONSUMER (Winter)	CONSUMER + INDUSTR.	CONSUMER + INDUSTR.	CONSUMER + INDUSTR.	CONSUMER + INDUSTR.
	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
RENEWABLE MATERIALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guayule (R&D development, not in NP¹ yet) • Rice Husk Silica • Rapeseed oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio Butadiene (Bio Butterfly project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dandelion (R&D development since 2011, not in NP¹ yet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Strength Rubber (HSR) • Guayule (R&D development since 2012, not in NP¹ yet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soybean oil • Rice husk ash silica (NP¹) • Dandelion (not in NP yet) • Bio-Isoprene

Towards 100% sustainable raw materials





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2038 Target:
Increase renewable share from 26 to 30%

2048 Ambition:
Biodegradable Tread
that can be renewed with a 3D printer
on non-pneumatic tyre/wheel
made of 100% bio-sourced and recycled products

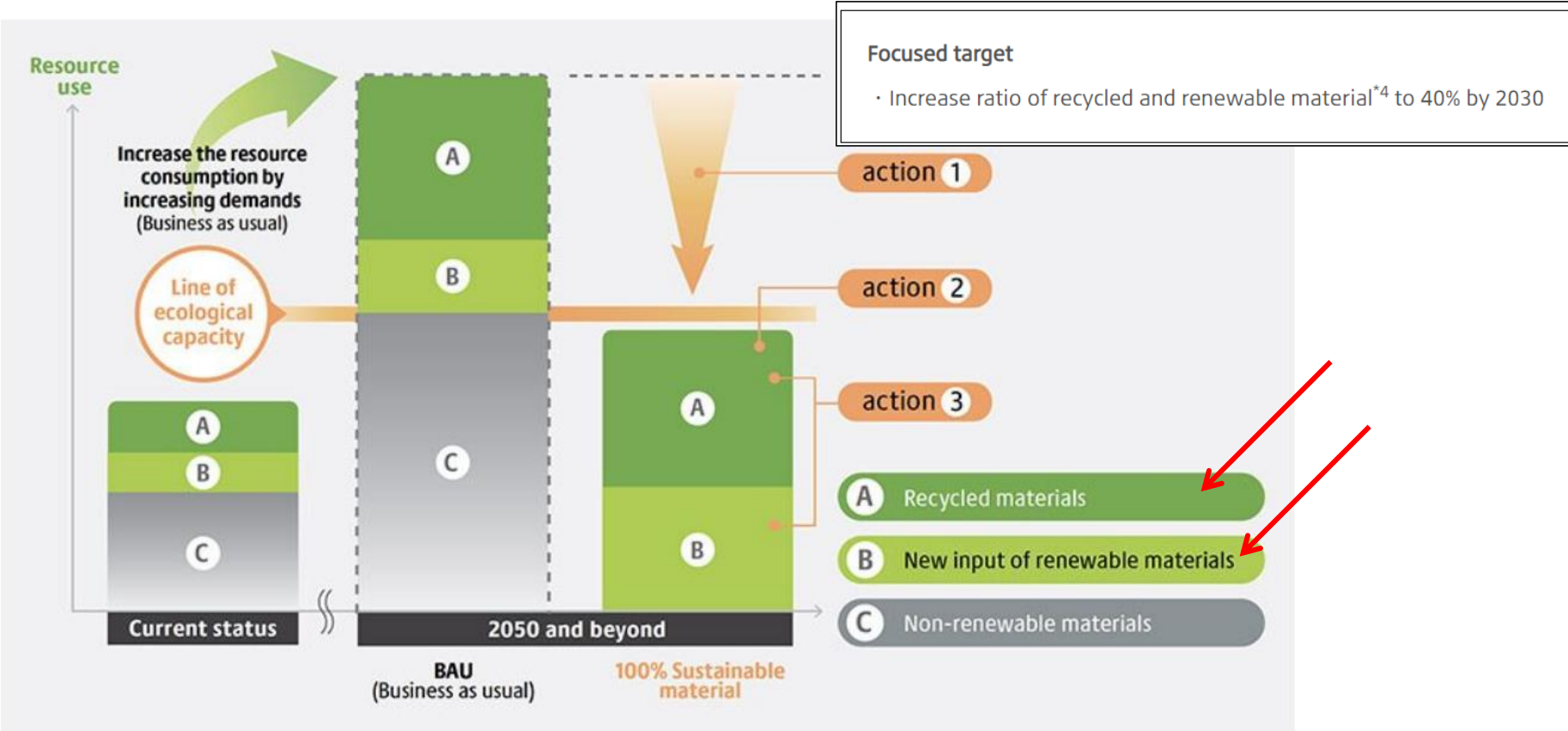
Towards 100% sustainable raw materials

Bridgestone's view

Today	Sustainable materials		
Natural Rubber from Para Rubber Tree	Expand the range of renewable resources	Conventional Natural Rubber + Guayule	 <p>Guayule grown in arid regions will diversify the source of natural rubber</p>
Synthetic Rubber from Petroleum		Synthetic Rubber from Biomass	 <p>Butadiene from bioethanol</p>
Rubber Chemicals from Petroleum	Replace fossil resources with renewable materials	Rubber Materials from Biomass	 <p>Curing agent and anti-aging chemical from biomass</p>
Filler from Petroleum and Coal		Filler from Biomass	 <p>Reinforcing carbon black from vegetable fats and oils</p>

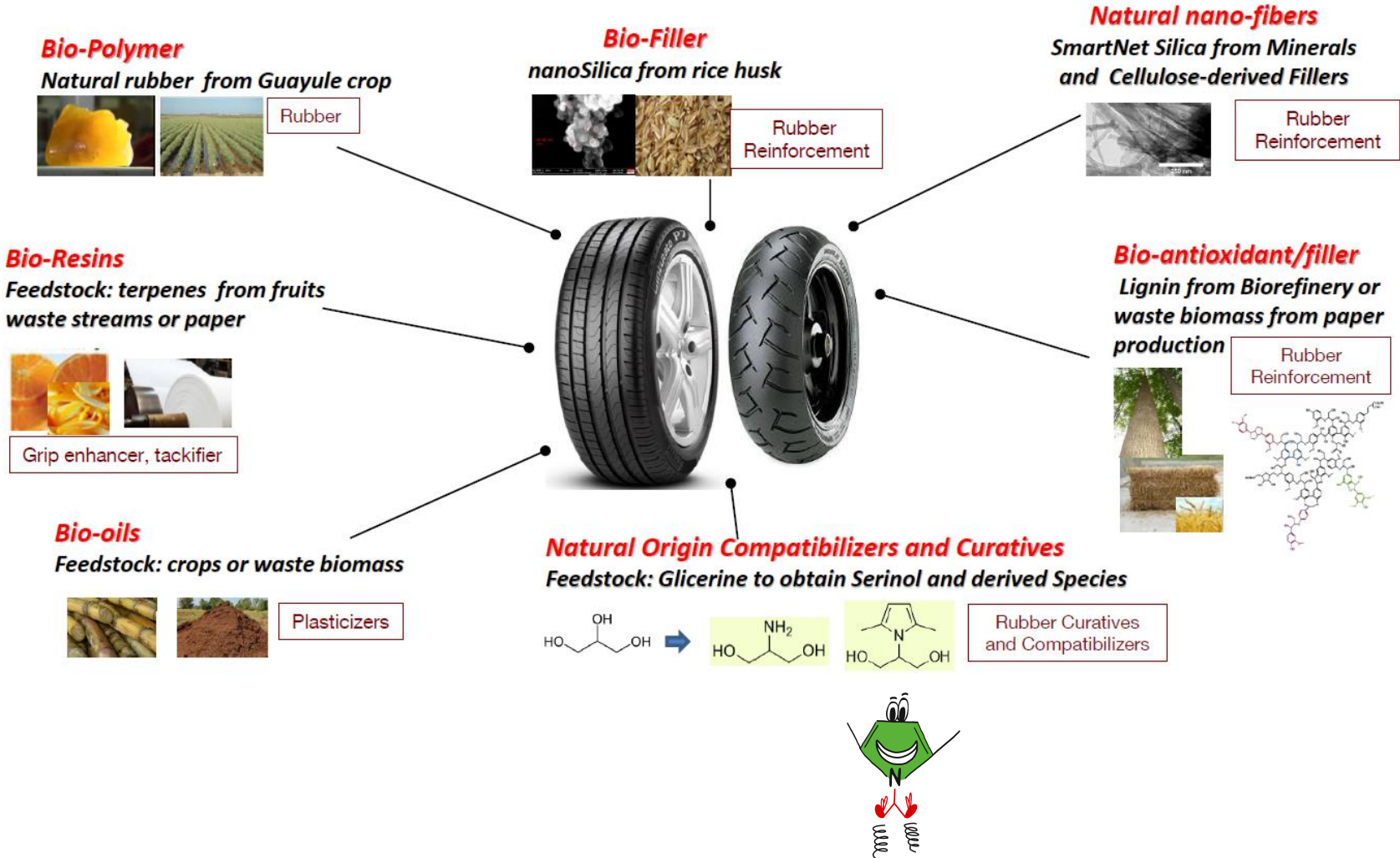
Towards 100% sustainable raw materials

Bridgestone's view

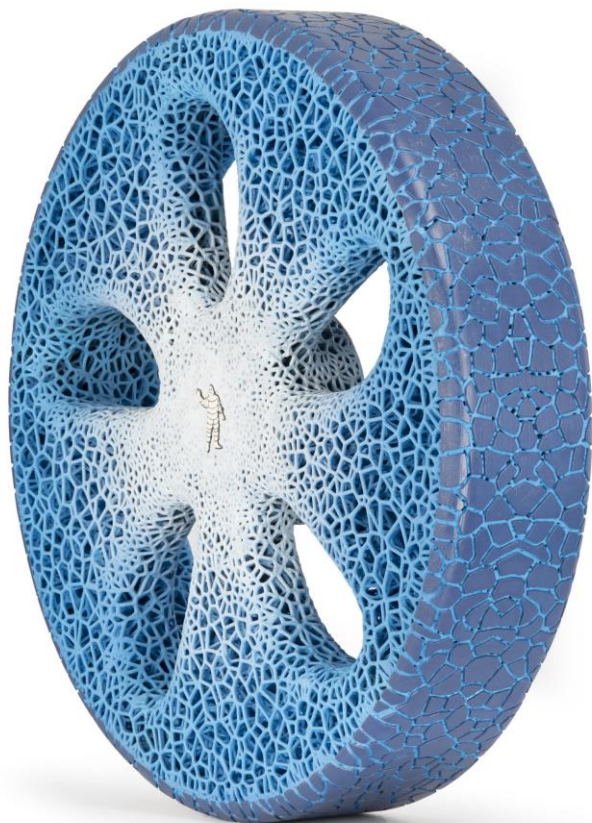


Towards 100% sustainable raw materials

The Pirelli's view



The Michelin's view. Concept tyre



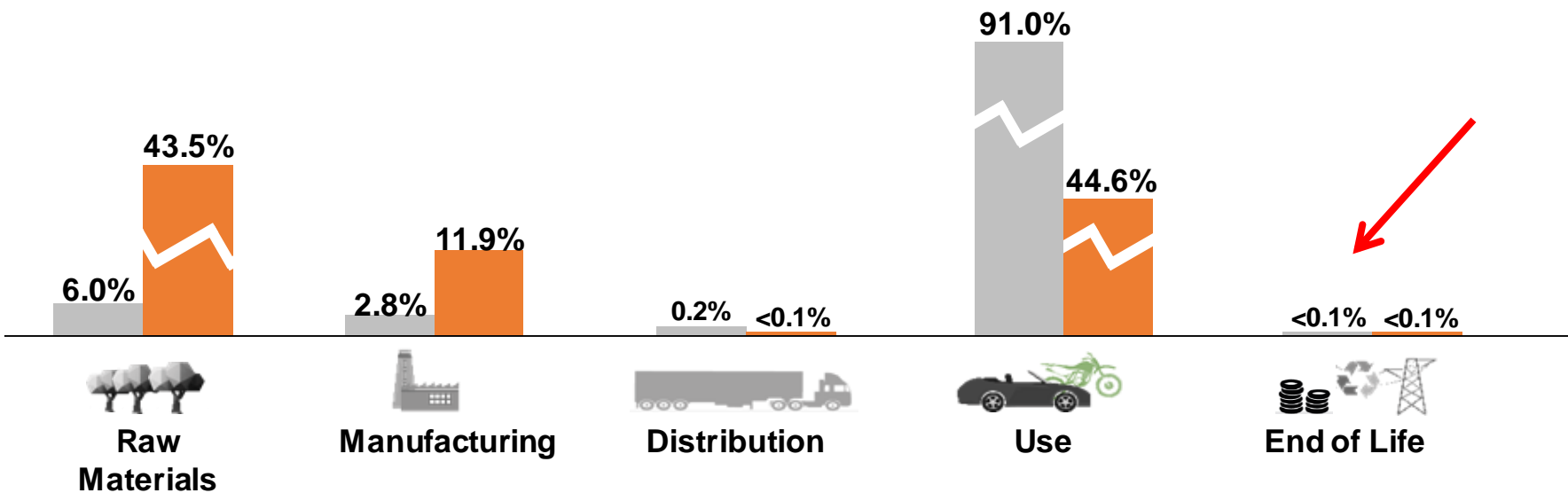
Airless: a technology that eliminates the risk of flats and rapid pressure loss and reduces environmental impact

Rechargeable: a tread that can be
3D printed on demand

Connected: for a safe and personalized augmented driving experience

100% Sustainable: disruptive innovation
in **biosourced and recycled materials**

Life Cycle Assessment for a tyre



GWP Global Warming Potential
WD Water Depletion

What about rubber recycling? What to do with waste tyres?

1.4 billion waste tyres every year

Waste tyre piles. They are visible from the space



west of Sulaibiya, Kuwait – 7 million tyre mountain

from space

on the ground

Fort Lauderdale (FA). Osborne Reef. A tyre artificial reef

In 1972, a reef was created using 2 million of old tires.

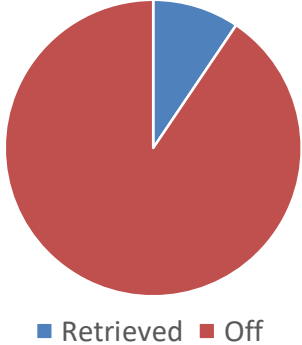
Aim: to generate a new habit for marine life.



The steel in the tires has deteriorated, dispersing into the waters destroying sea organisms and preventing the growth of new ones.



Only 73000 tires were retrieved





A retreaded tyre enables saving...

-  **70% Resource extraction**
(ore, oil...), mainly because of the avoided consumption of steel casings
-  **29% Land use**
or growing hevea
-  **24% CO₂ emissions**
-  **21% Air pollution**
as measured by particulate matter emissions
-  **19% Water consumption**

...compared to a low-end non-retreadable tyre

Source: Ernst & Young report: *The socio-economic impact of truck tyre retreading in Europe*

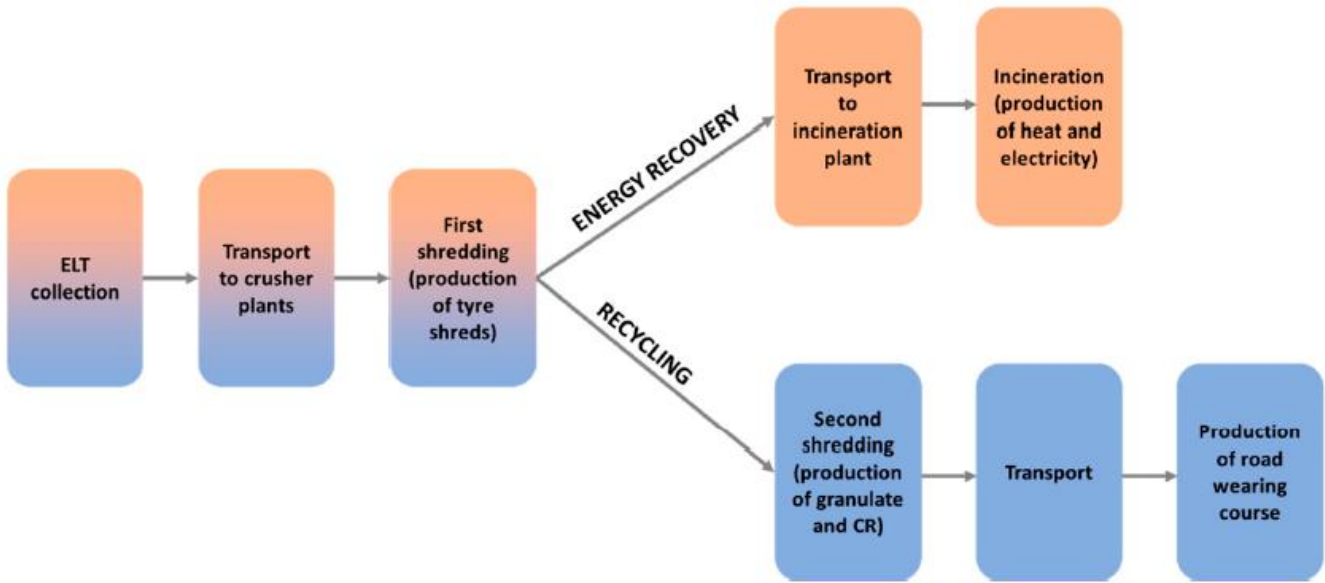
<https://www.etrma.org/key-topics/circular-economy/>

The R-imperatives

recover, recycle, redesign, reduce, refurbish, refuse, remarket,
remanufacture, repair, replace, reprocess, reproduce, repurpose,
resale, resell,

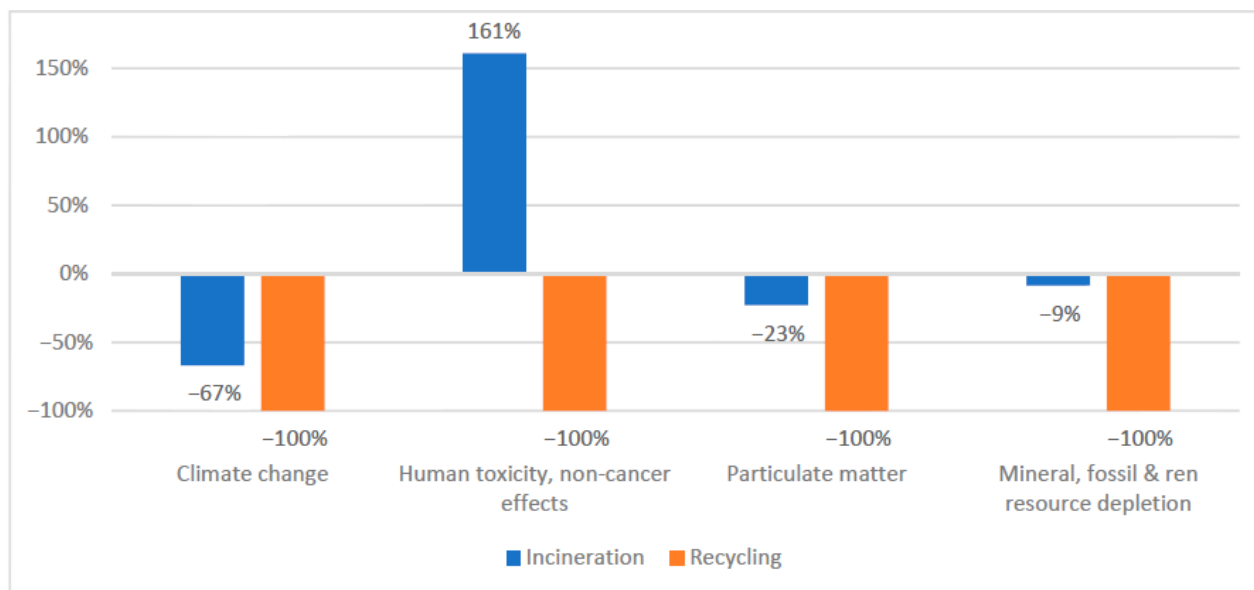
What to do with end of life tyres (ELFT)?

Incineration



Shredding and new life

Impact of recycling and incineration



Negative values are OK

Appl. Sci. 2021, 11, 3599

“In Europe every year, more than three million tonnes end-of-life tyre are collected and treated through various recycling and recovery processes.”

<https://www.etrma.org/key-topics/circular-economy/>

Recycling of end of life tyres. The use of tyre crumbs

Civil Engineering

Concrete

Bitumen and Asphalt

Railway maintenance

Playground and Sporting Surface

Geotechnical Engineering

Soil stabilization

Unbound pavements

Sub-ballast layers

Seismic isolation systems

Whole-tyre embankments

Reuse of carbon black from end-of-life tires in new pneumatic formulations. LCA

LCA comprises:

vulcanization of rubber, tire manufacturing,

waste tire transportation to the thermolysis plant, and the thermolysis process.

Avoided impacts!

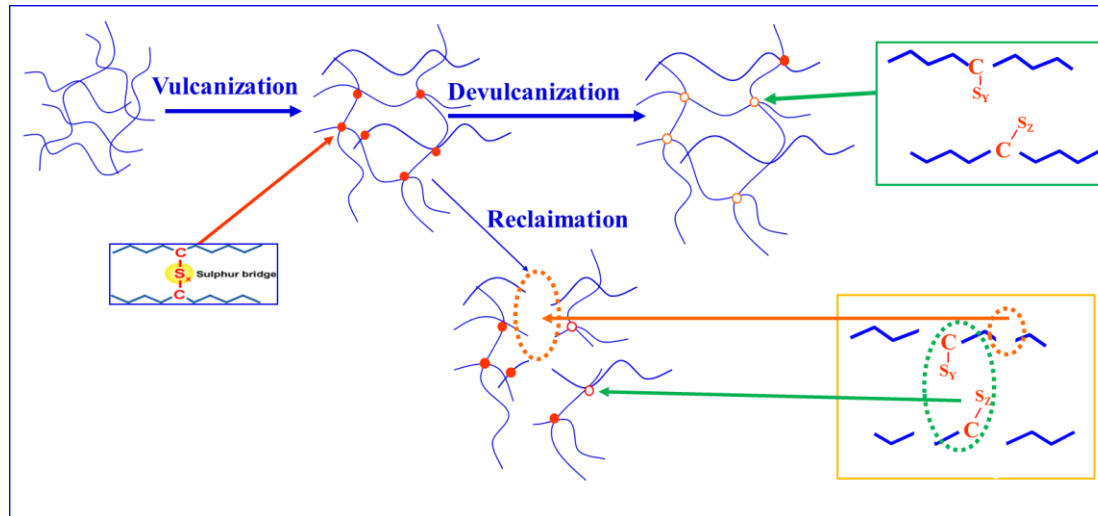
"The overall impacts associated with the production of CB are compensated by the **production of other valuable outputs**: heavy and light oil, steel, syngas.



What about rubber recycling? Devulcanization and reclaiming

Devulcanization

is the process of cleaving the monosulfidic, disulfidic, and polysulfidic crosslinks (carbon-sulfur or sulfur-sulfur bonds) of vulcanized rubber.

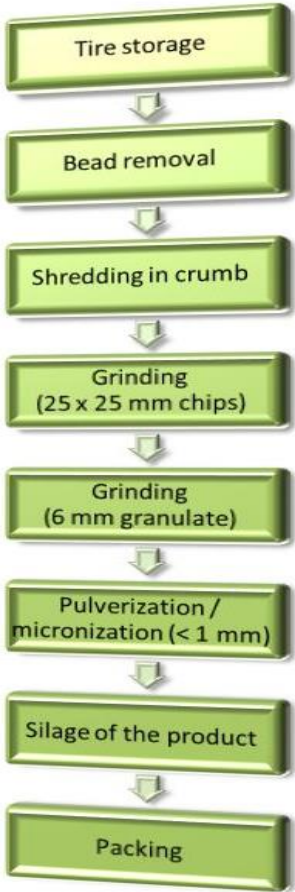


Reclaiming

is a procedure in which scrap (tire) rubber or vulcanized rubber waste is converted - using mechanical and thermal energy and chemicals – into a state in which it can be mixed, processed, and vulcanized again.

What about rubber recycling? Grinding, devulcanization and reclaiming

Grinding

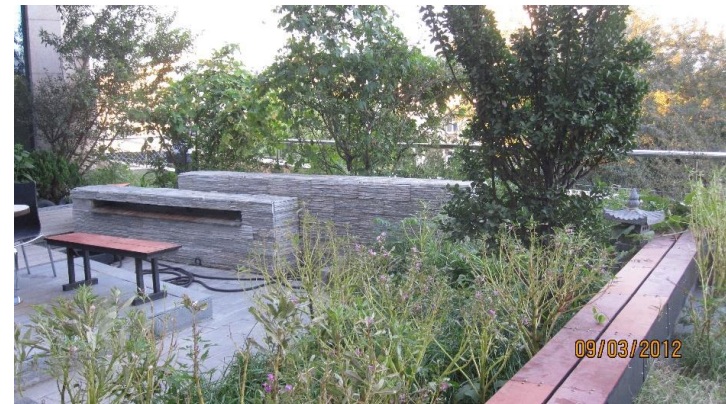


Technologies for devulcanization / reclaiming

<i>Technology</i>	<i>Basis of Processing</i>	<i>Zone of Reaction</i>
Thermo-mechanical	Mechanical (squeezing) Steam (thermal) TSE	Surface of particles
Physical	Ultrasonic waves	Throughout particles
Physical	Microwaves	Throughout particles
Physical	Supercritical CO ₂	Throughout particles
Chemical	Chemicals/chemical reactions	Surface of particles
Biological	Microorganisms	Surface of particles

Results?

Ebonite from scrap NR - BUCT Beijing



TPE vs Thermoset rubbers



shoes



adhesives



Bitumen



Door seal



NR, SBR, EPDM



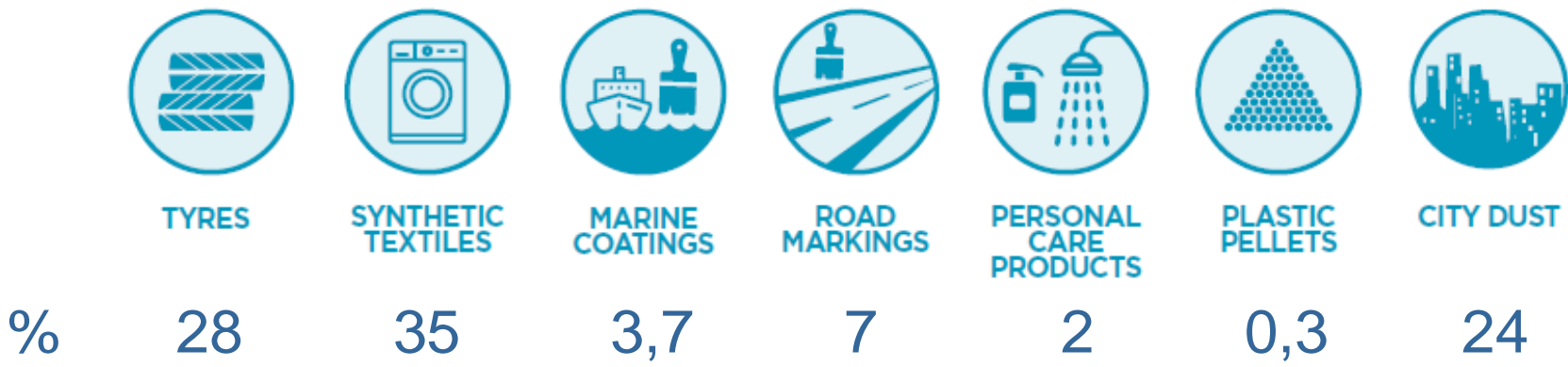
SBC, TPU, TPO, TPV

Primary microplastics into the environment. Tyre debris



<https://www.pin-365.com/>

Primary microplastics into the environment. Tyre debris



(46 with NR)

Almost two-thirds of the releases are from the erosion of synthetic textiles & tyres



<https://www.pin-365.com/>

Primary microplastics into the environment. Tyre debris



(46 with NR)

Almost two-thirds of the releases are from the erosion of synthetic textiles & tyres

Total release to the environment of microplastics

- Optimistic – 1.8 Mtons/year
- Central – 3.2 Mtons/year
- Pessimistic – 5.0 Mtons/year



<https://www.pin-365.com/>

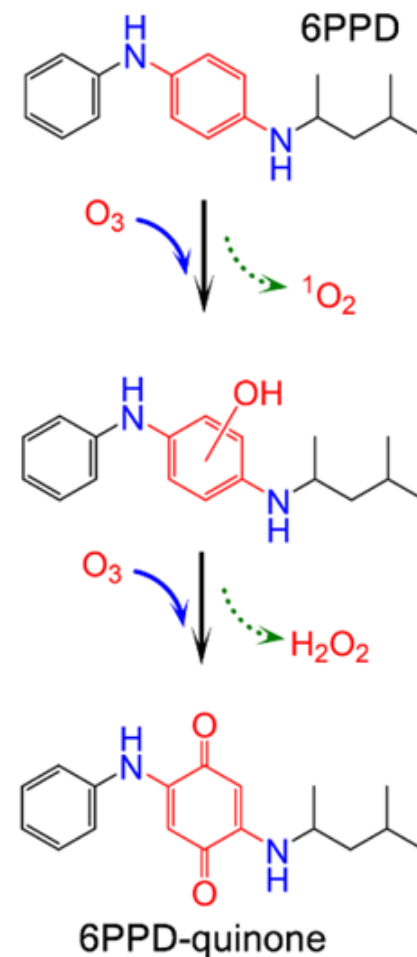
6PPD: a powerful protective agent for tyre

6PPD



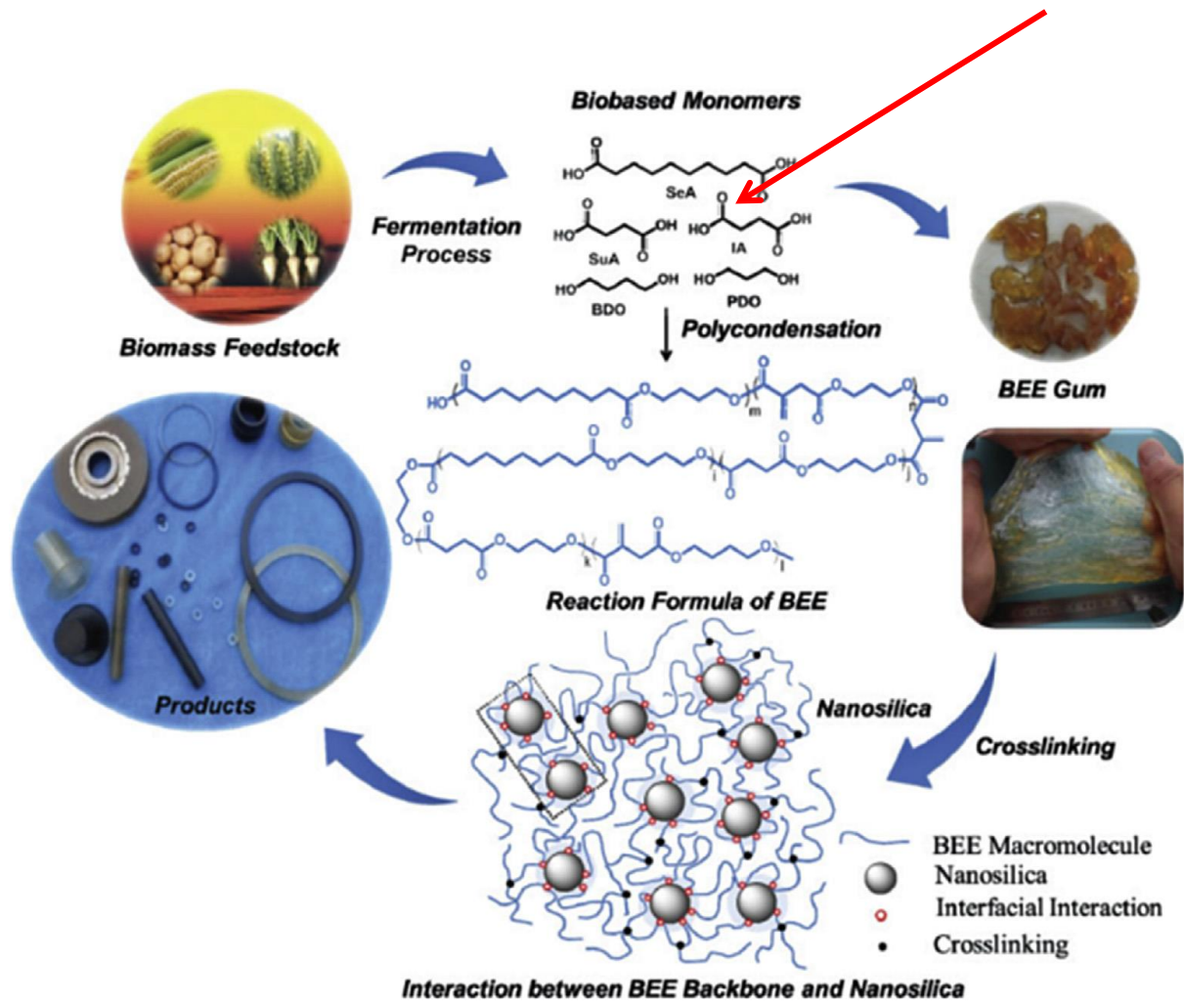
Recently, concerns raised for a product of the reaction of 6PPD with ozone: **6PPD quinone**.

This product has been reported to be **very toxic and highly lethal** to **Coho salmon**.

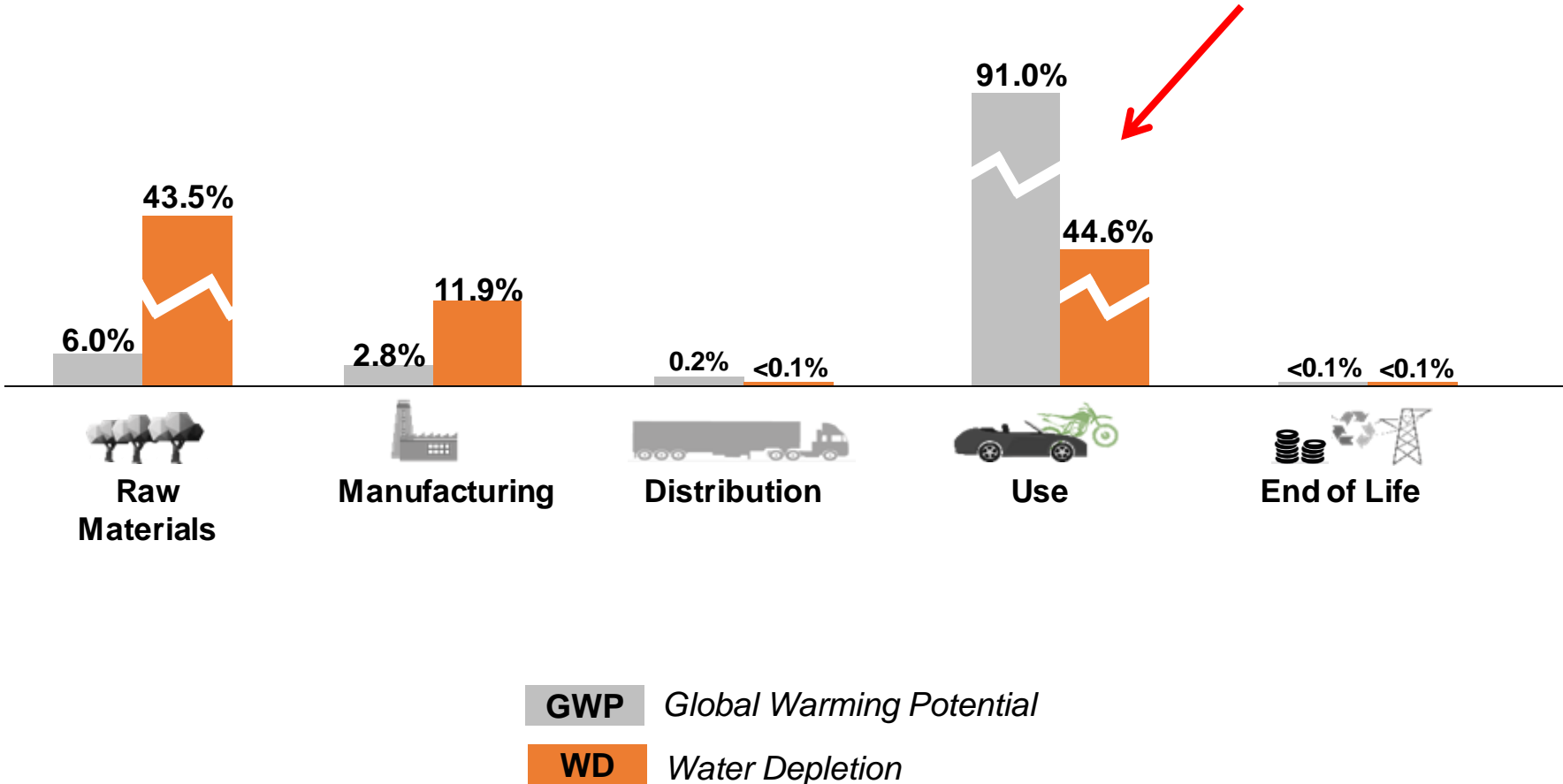


Z Tian et al, Science, 2020, DOI: 10.1126/science.abd6951
C J Walsh et al, J. N. Am. Benthol. Soc., 2005, 24, 706. DOI: 10.1899/04-028.1
A. Agua, R. Stanton, & M. Pirrung, 2021. DOI: 10.26434/chemrxiv.13698985.v1

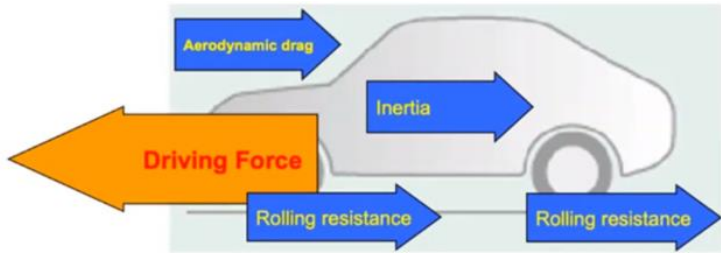
Towards biodegradable rubbers



Tyres and sustainability. Life Cycle Assessment for a tyre

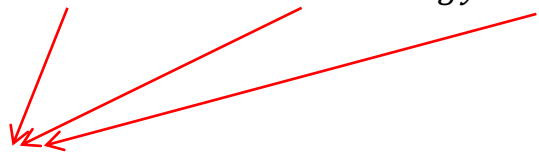


Impact of a tyre on the environment during its use



$$\text{Fuel consumption} = \text{Power train} \cdot (\text{Weight} \cdot \text{Tyre rolling resistance} + \text{Air Drag}) + \text{Heat management}$$

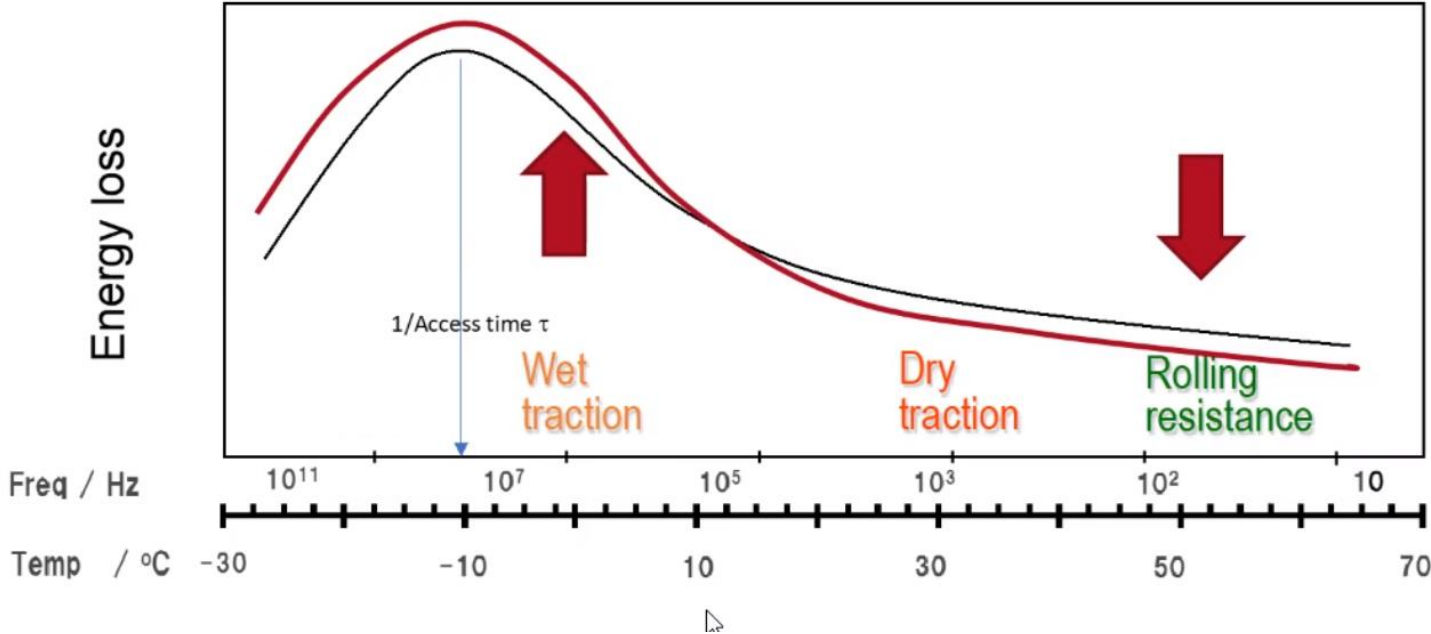
$$\text{Tyre rolling resistance} = \text{Tyre rubber volume} \cdot \text{Strain energy} \cdot \tan \delta$$



With 20% reduction for each of the terms
one can get 50% reduction of RR

$$\tan \delta = \frac{E''}{E'}$$

Impact of a tyre on the environment during its use. The role of Tan delta



$$\tan \delta = \frac{E''}{E'}$$

Electrical vehicles



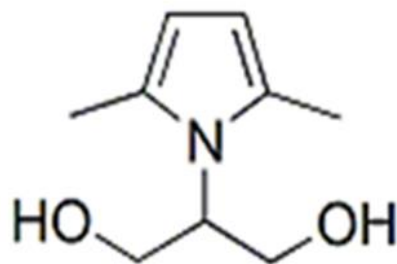
<https://www.compositesworld.com/articles/what-is-the-role-of-composites-in-electric-vehicles>

- A particularly **low rolling resistance**: **one battery charge**
- As quiet as possible
- To suit the higher masses of electric vehicles.
- To handle **very high levels of torque** **without generating excessive wear.**

Source: Nokian Tyres

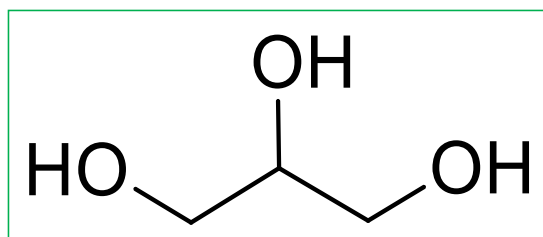
An example from ISCaMaP @Polimi

Innovative Sustainable Chemistry and Materials and Proteins

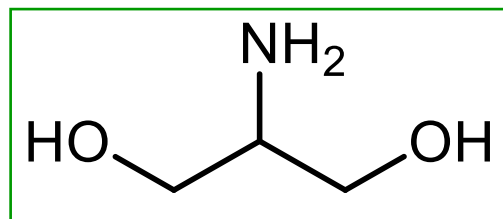


From glycerol
to universal coupling agent for carbon black and silica

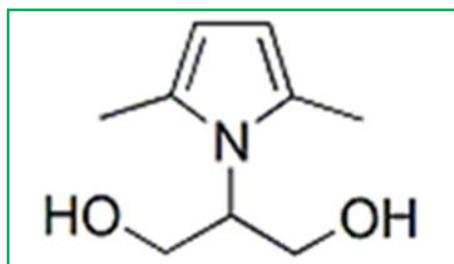
Glycerol as the C3 building block. From glycerol to serinol to serinol pyrrole



Propane-1,2,3-triol



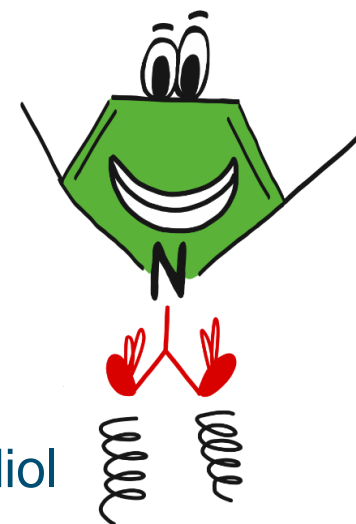
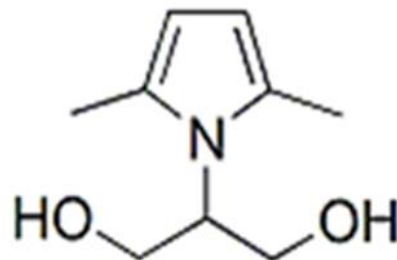
2-Amino-1,3-propanediol



2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,3-propanediol

Serinol pyrrole - SP

From glycerol to universal coupling agent for carbon black and silica

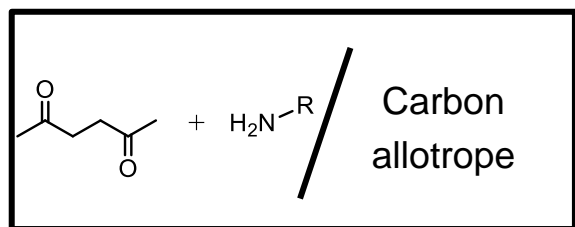


2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,3-propanediol

Serinol pyrrole - SP



Mechanism for the formation of CA/PyC adducts



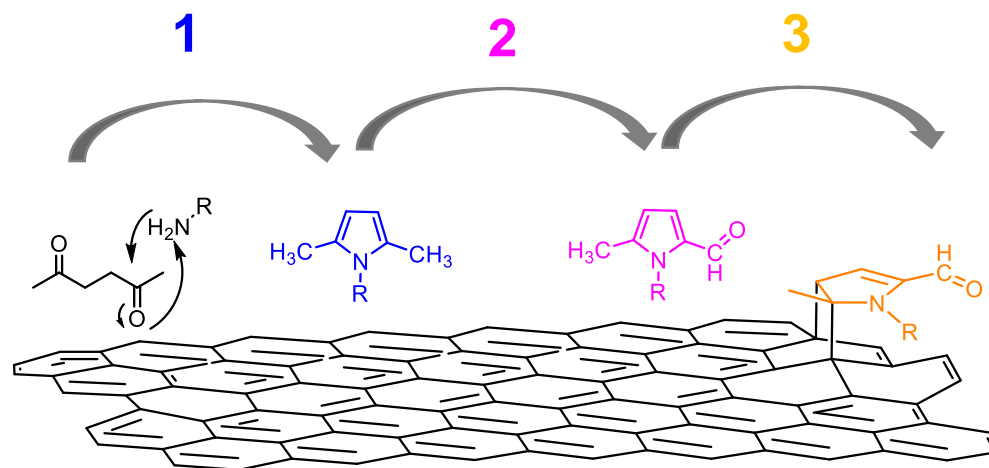
Paal – Knorr Reaction

Thermal or mechanical energy

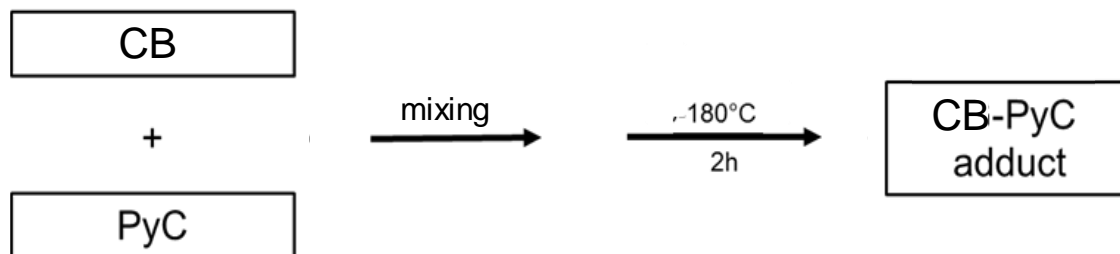
Carbocatalyzed Oxidation

Diels-Alder reaction

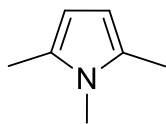
Domino reaction



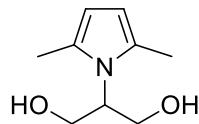
Adducts of PyC with carbon black



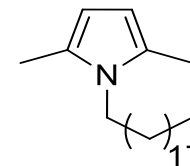
Functionalization Yield %



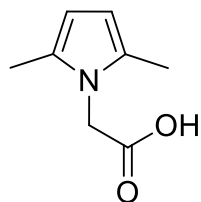
65.6



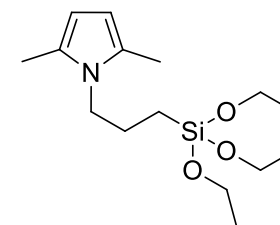
96.0



98.0



81.8



78.2

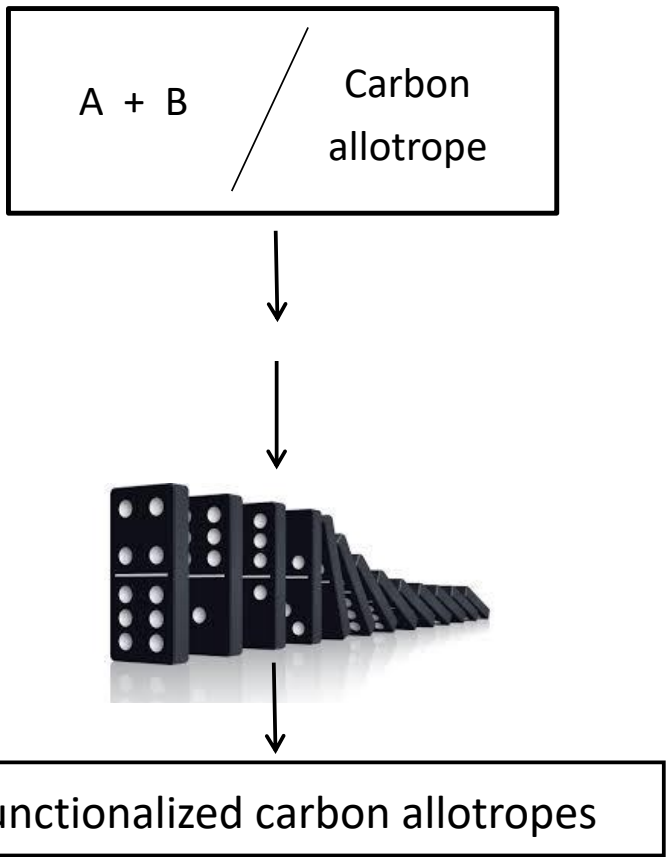
V. Barbera, A.Citterio, M. Galimberti, G. Leonardi, R. Sebastiano, A.M. Valerio [US10160652B2](#)

M. Galimberti, V. Barbera [WO 2018/087685 A1](#)

V. Barbera, A. Bernardi, A. Palazzolo, A. Rosengart, L. Brambilla, M. Galimberti [Pure and Applied Chemistry 2018, 90\(2\), 253–270](#)

CB N234 from Cabot

The CA/PyC adducts

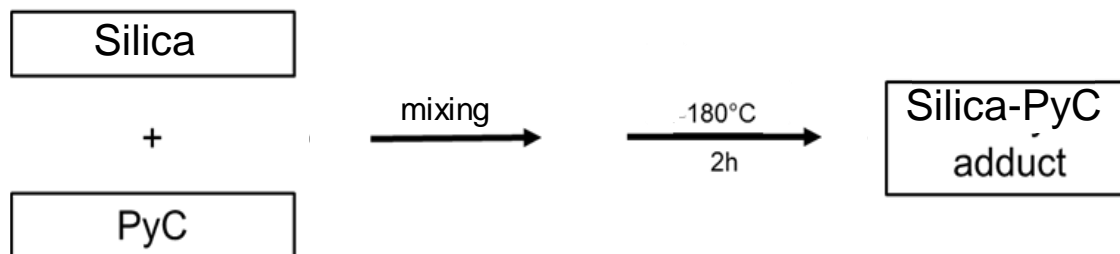


- Functional group:
from few % to 20%
- Functionalization yield:
from 85% to quantitative
- Covalent bond
between functional group
and carbon allotrope
- Bulk structure of graphitic materials:
substantially unaltered

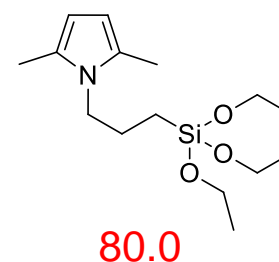
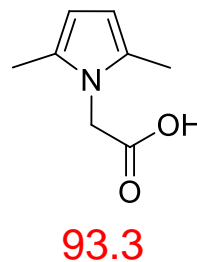
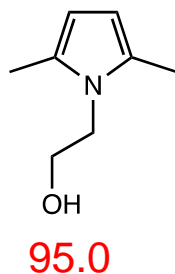
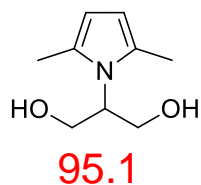


V. Barbera, A. Citterio, M. Galimberti, G. Leonardi, R. Sebastiano, S.U. Shisodia, A.M. Valerio. [US10329253B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Citterio, G. Leonardi, A.M. Valerio. [US10160652B2](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, R. Sebastiano, A. Truscello, A.M. Valerio. [EP3180379B1](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538511A1](#)
M. Galimberti, V. Barbera, [EP3538481A1](#)

Adducts of Pyrrole compounds with silica

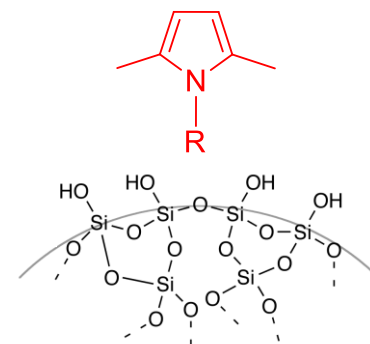
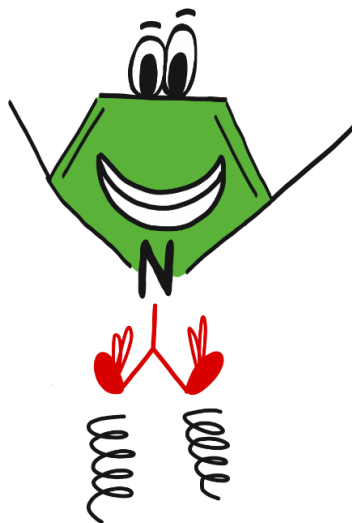
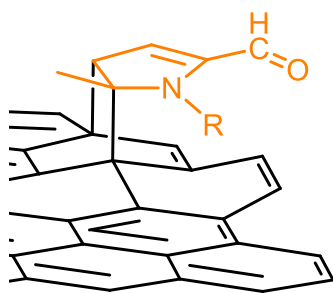


Functionalization Yield %



Silica: Zeosil® 1165 from Solvay

Univerasal coupling agents for carbon black and silica



In rubber compounds

Adducts reactive

- ☞ with the crosslinking system
- ☞ with the rubbers

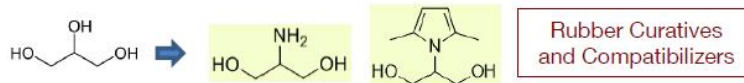
Rubber compounds for tyres with CB/PyC and Silica/PyC adducts

- ➔ Better crosslinking efficiency
- ➔ Higher dynamic rigidity
- ➔ Lower hysteresis at high T



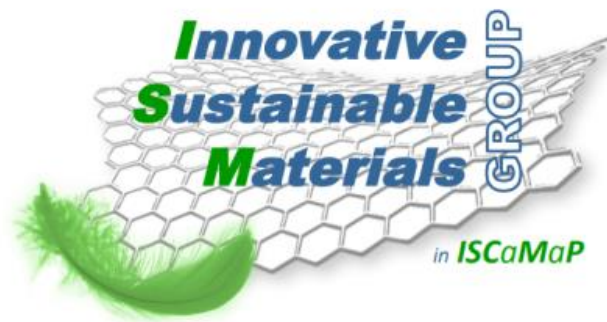
Natural Origin Compatibilizers and Curatives

Feedstock: Glycerine to obtain Serinol and derived Species



Pirelli Tyre; Annual Report: The Human Dimension. 2020, 106.

https://corporate.pirelli.com/var/files2020/EN/PDF/PIRELLI_ANNUAL_REPORT_2020_ENG.pdf



instagram: @ismaterials.polimi

Thanks
for your attention!

