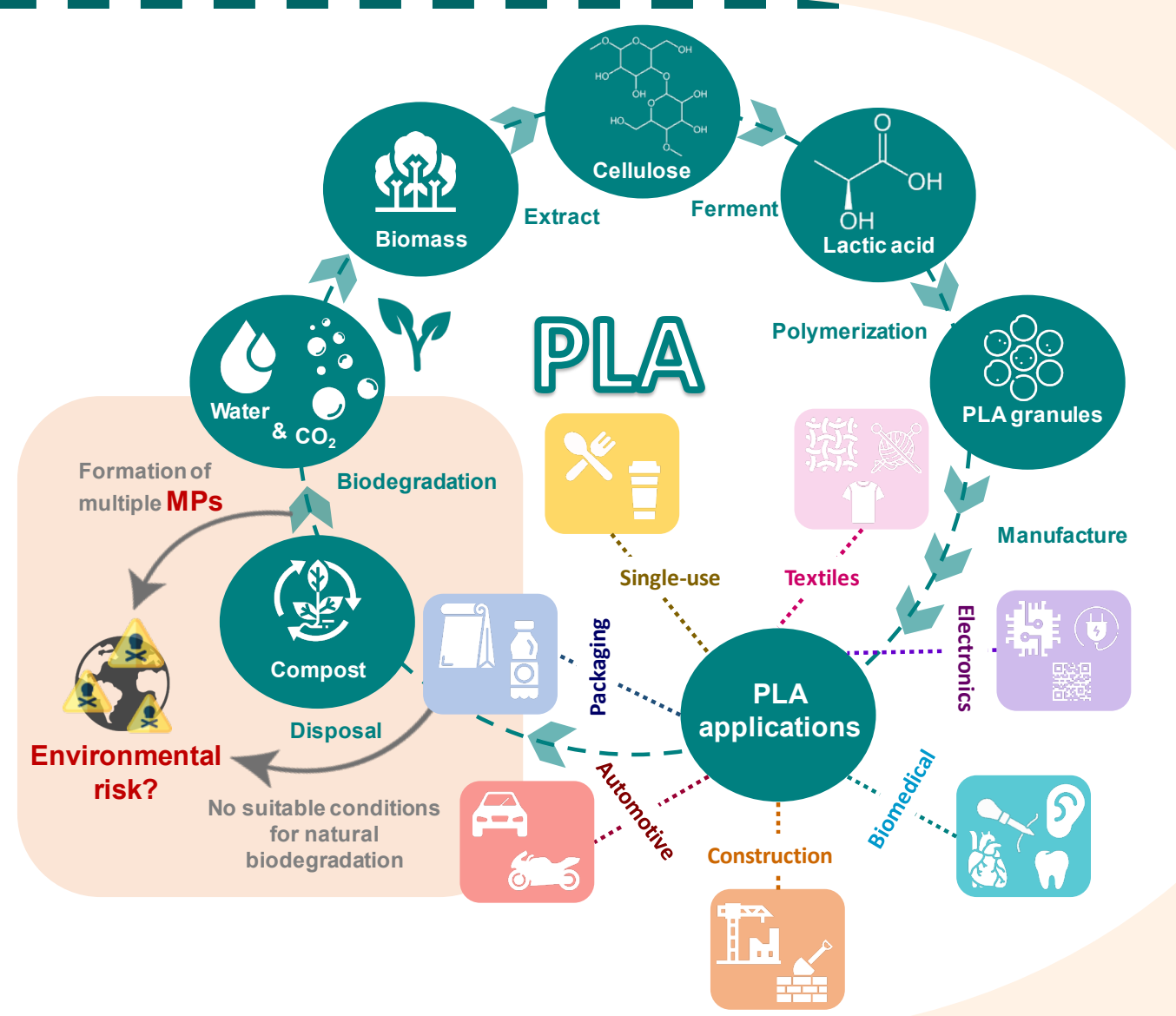
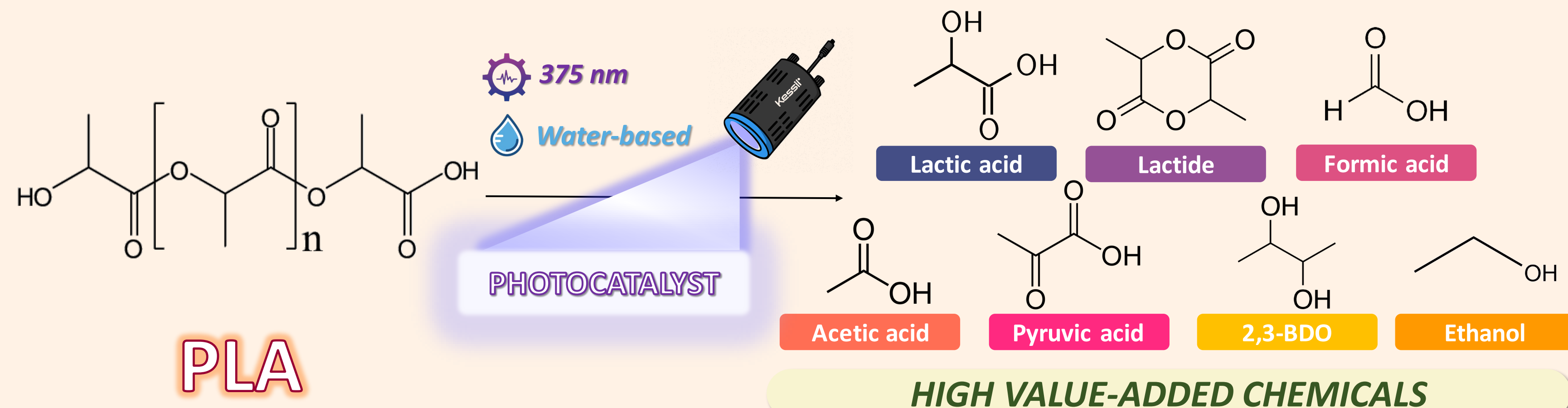


The problem:

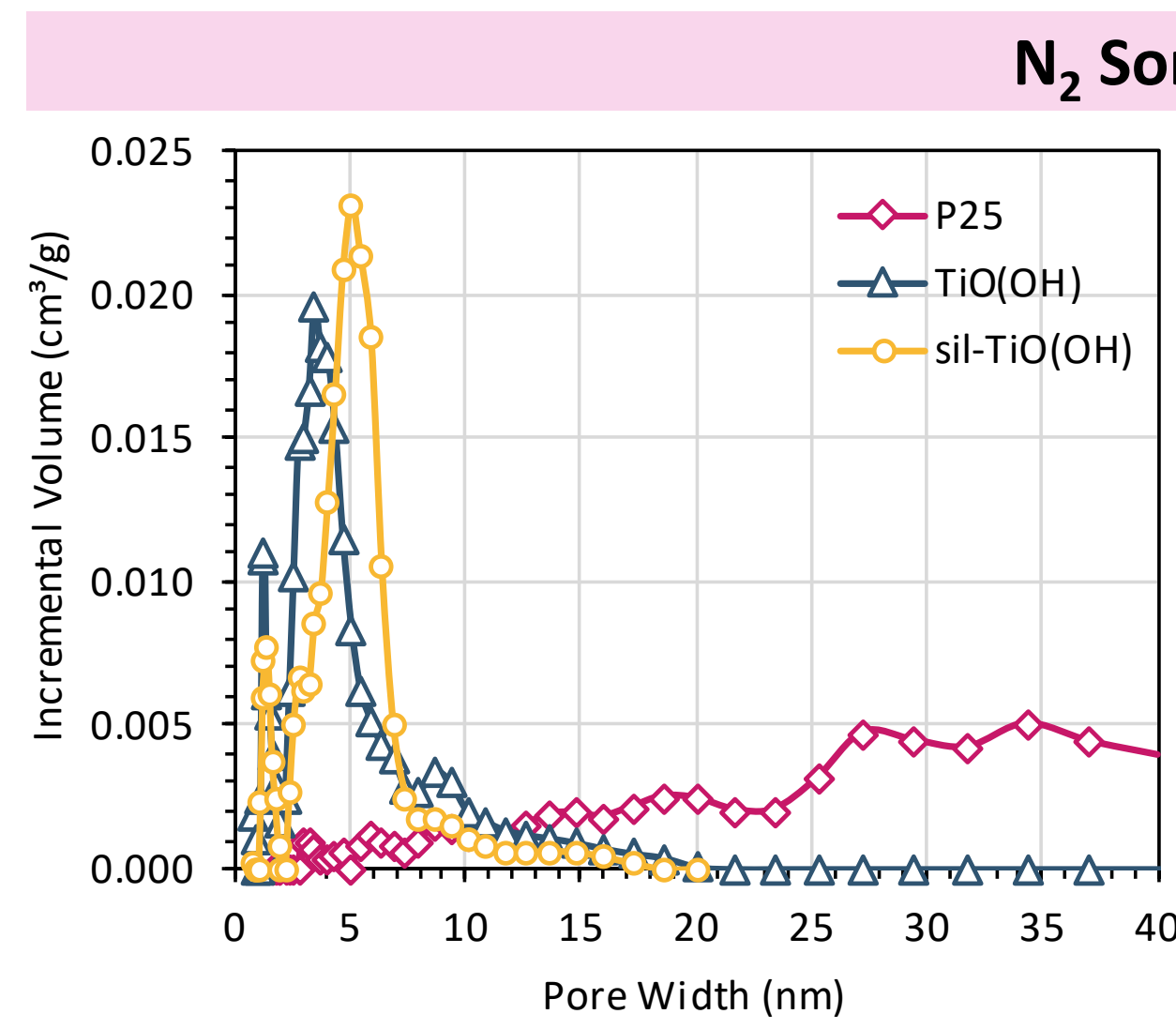
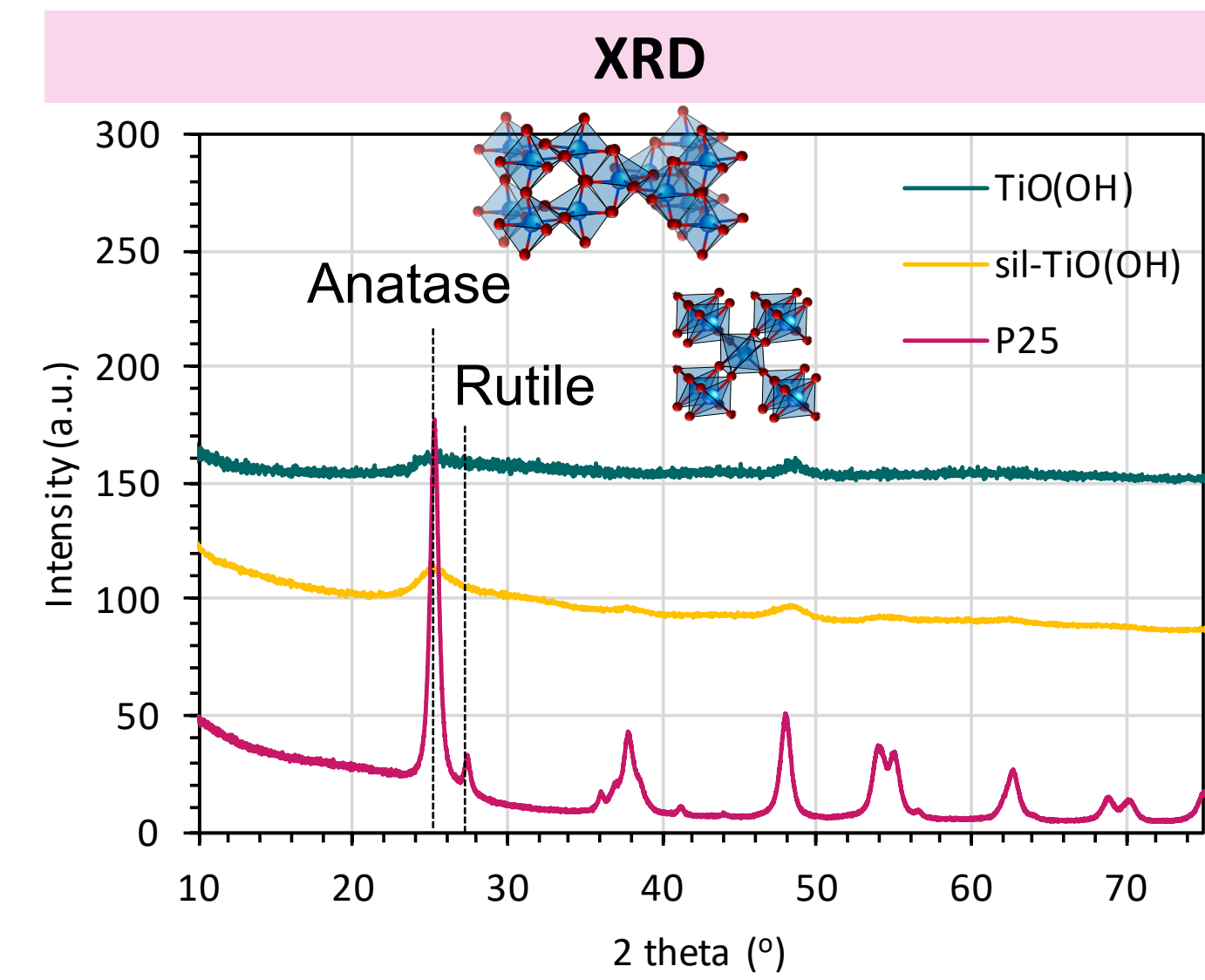
The widespread perception that PLA is a biodegradable polymer often leads to a misunderstanding that it will degrade readily in the natural environment. Under realistic environmental conditions, PLA rarely fully degrades into CO₂ and water and instead can fragment into microplastics.



Our approach: Additive-free photocatalytic upcycling of PLA to high value chemicals

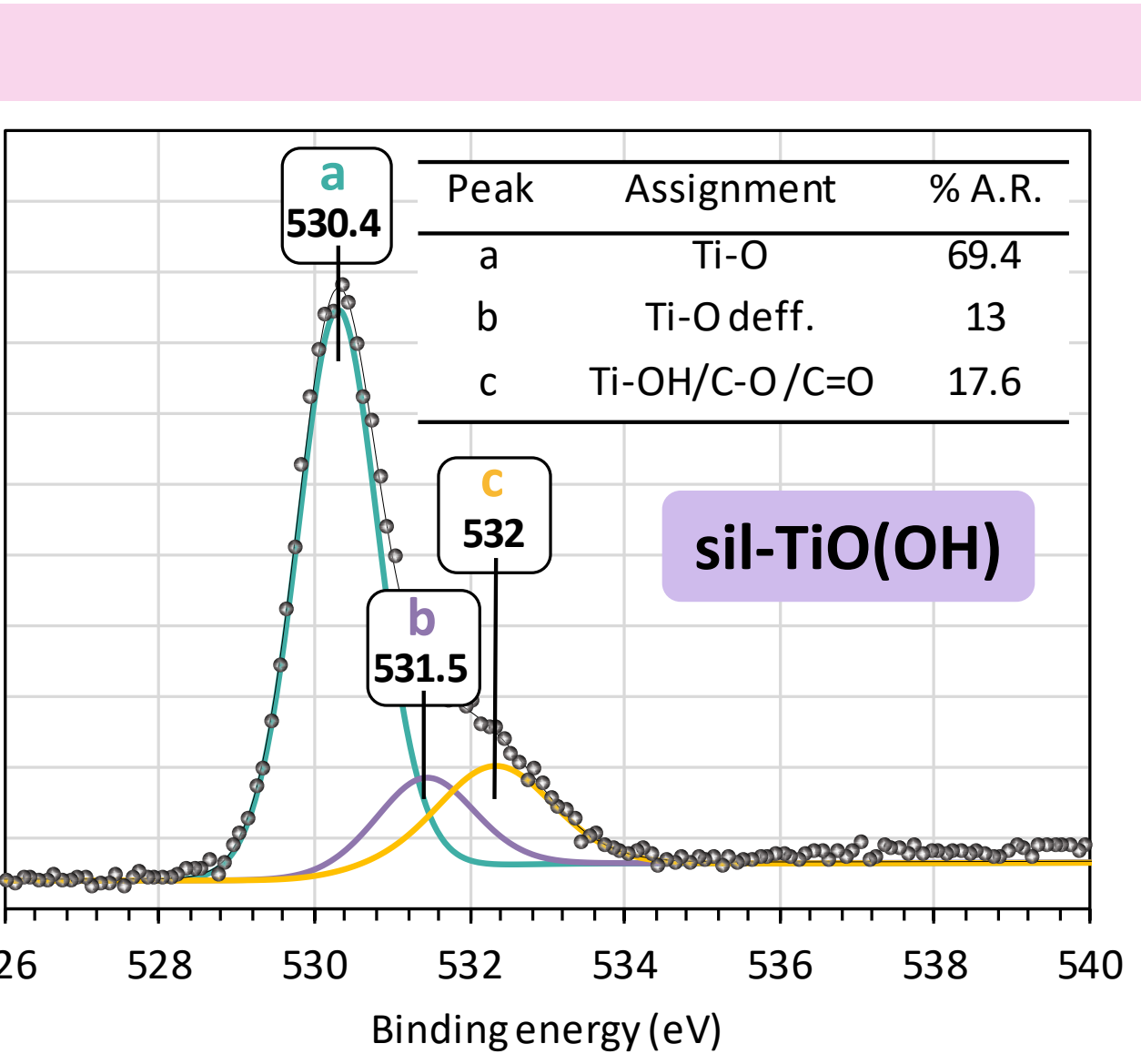
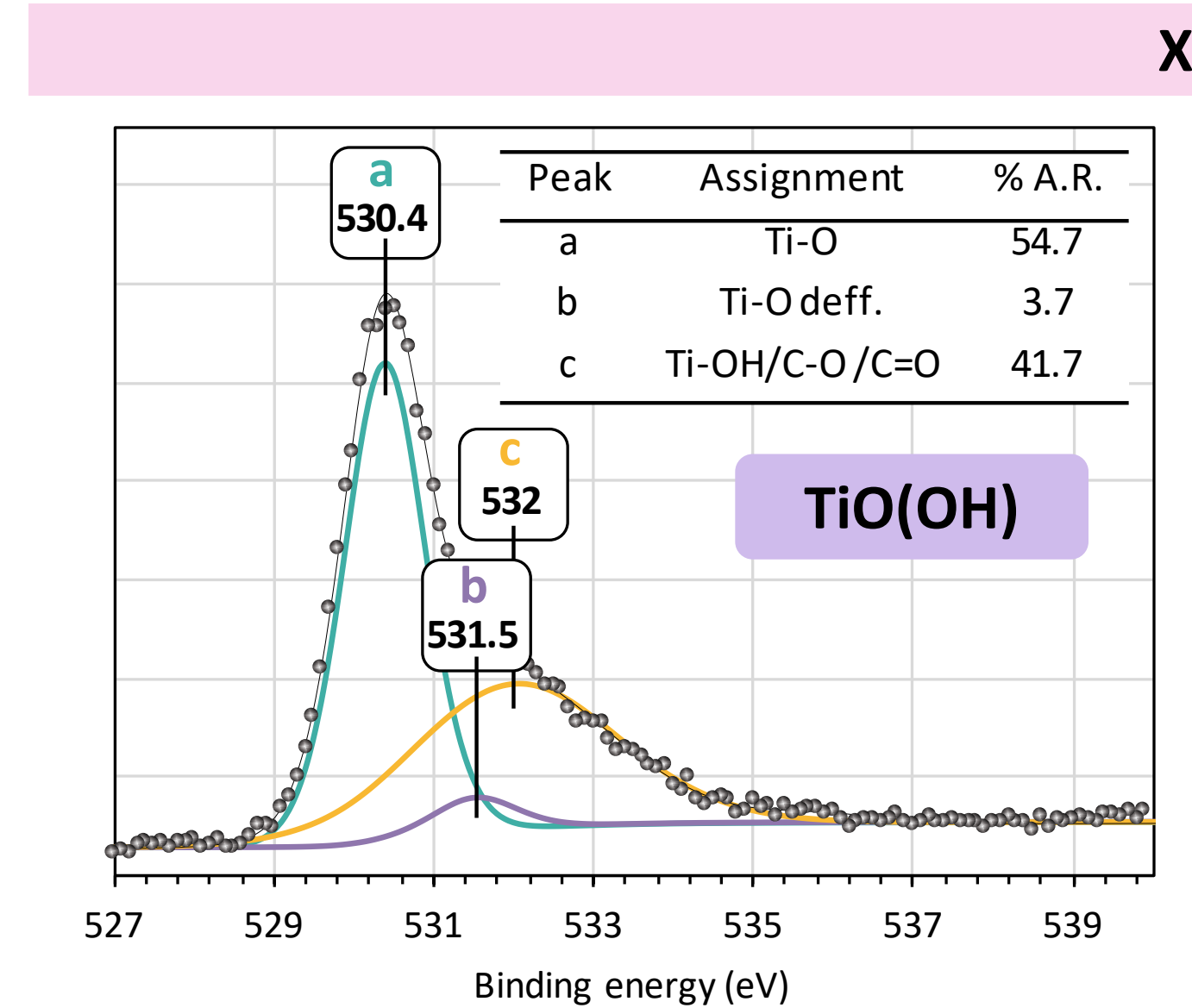
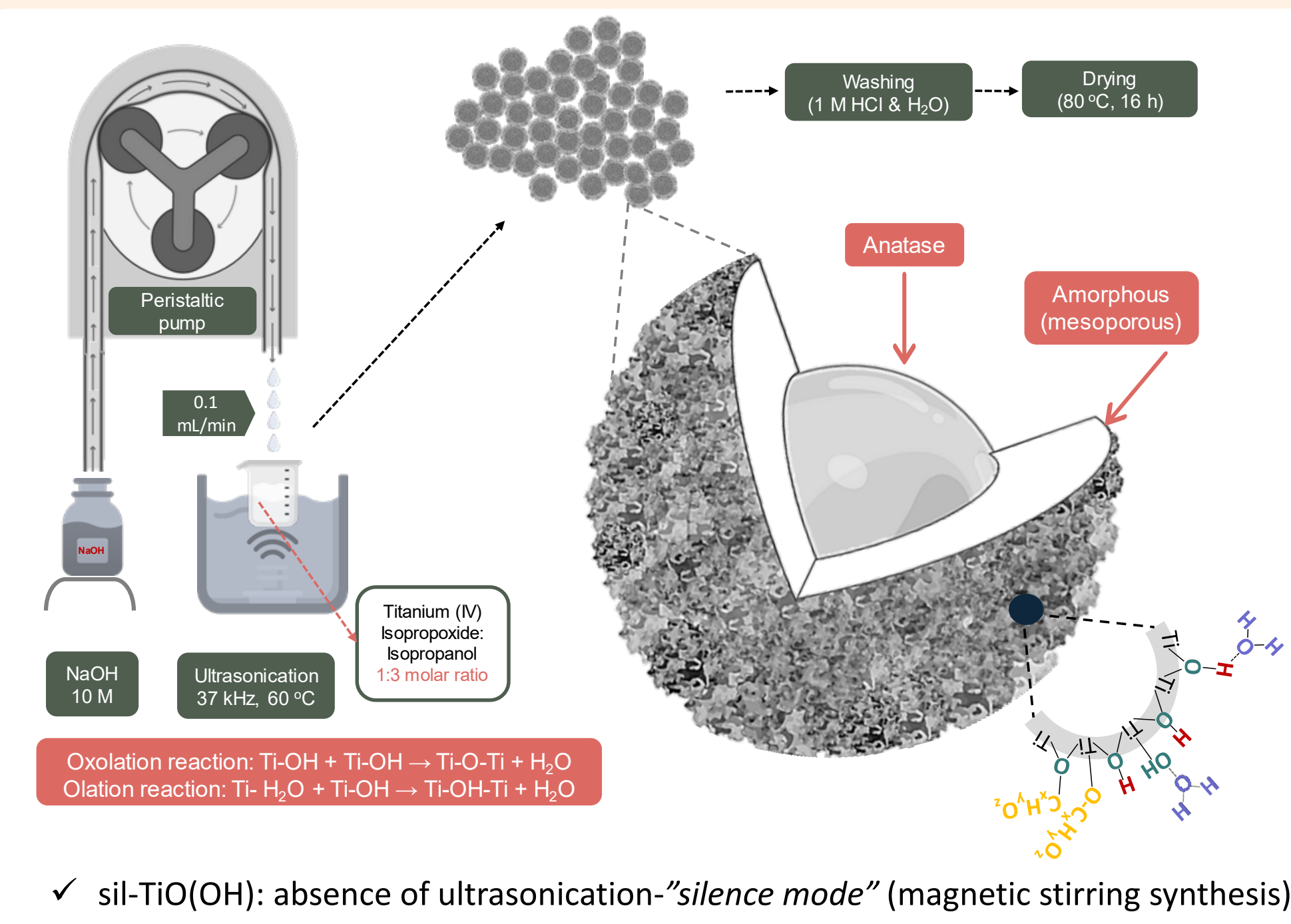


Material Synthesis & Characterization

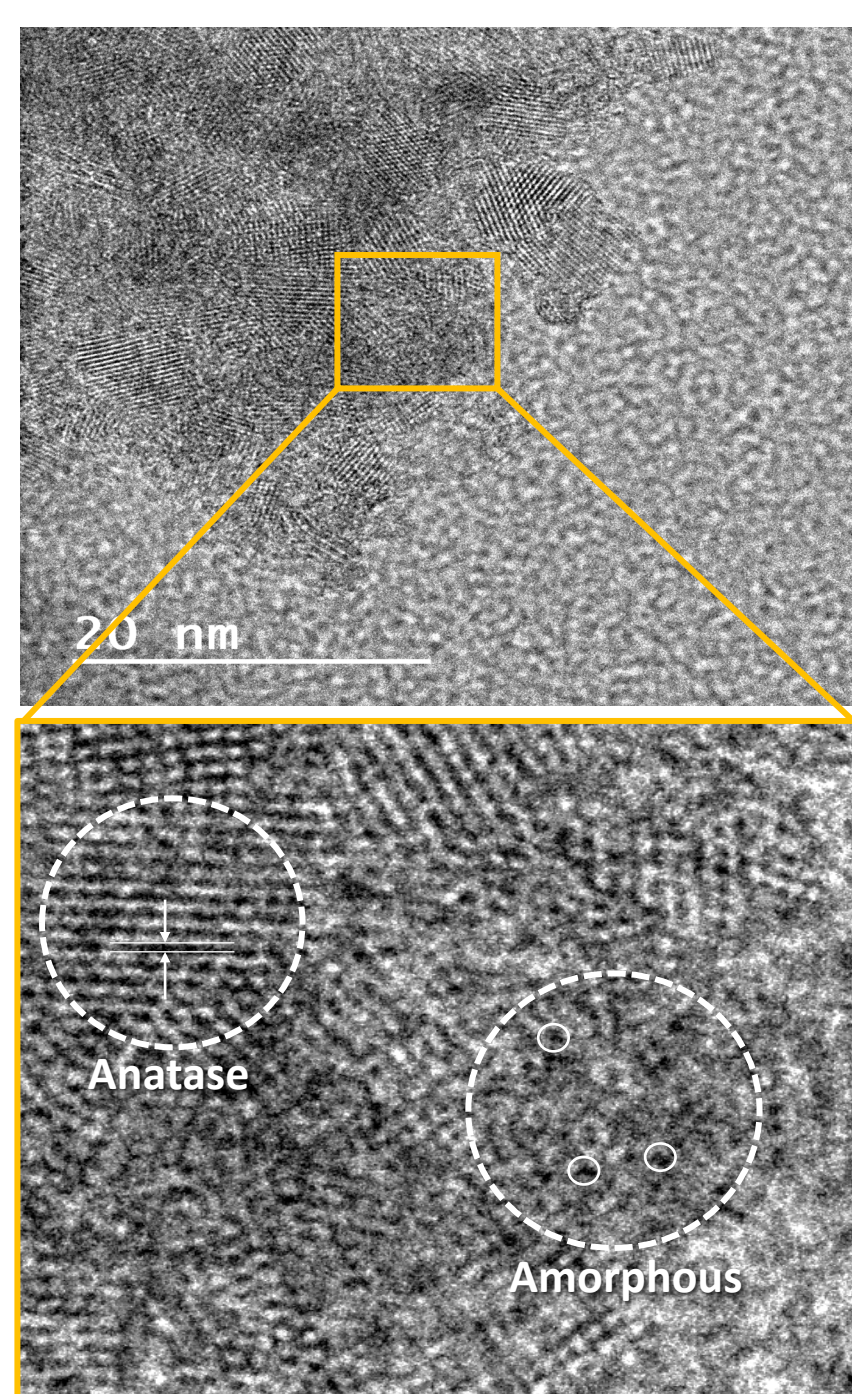


Materials	S _{BET} (m ² /g)	V _{total} (cm ³ /g)	V _{mp} (cm ³ /g)
P25	56	0.19	-
sil-TiO(OH)	359	0.38	0.07
TiO(OH)	445	0.40	0.082

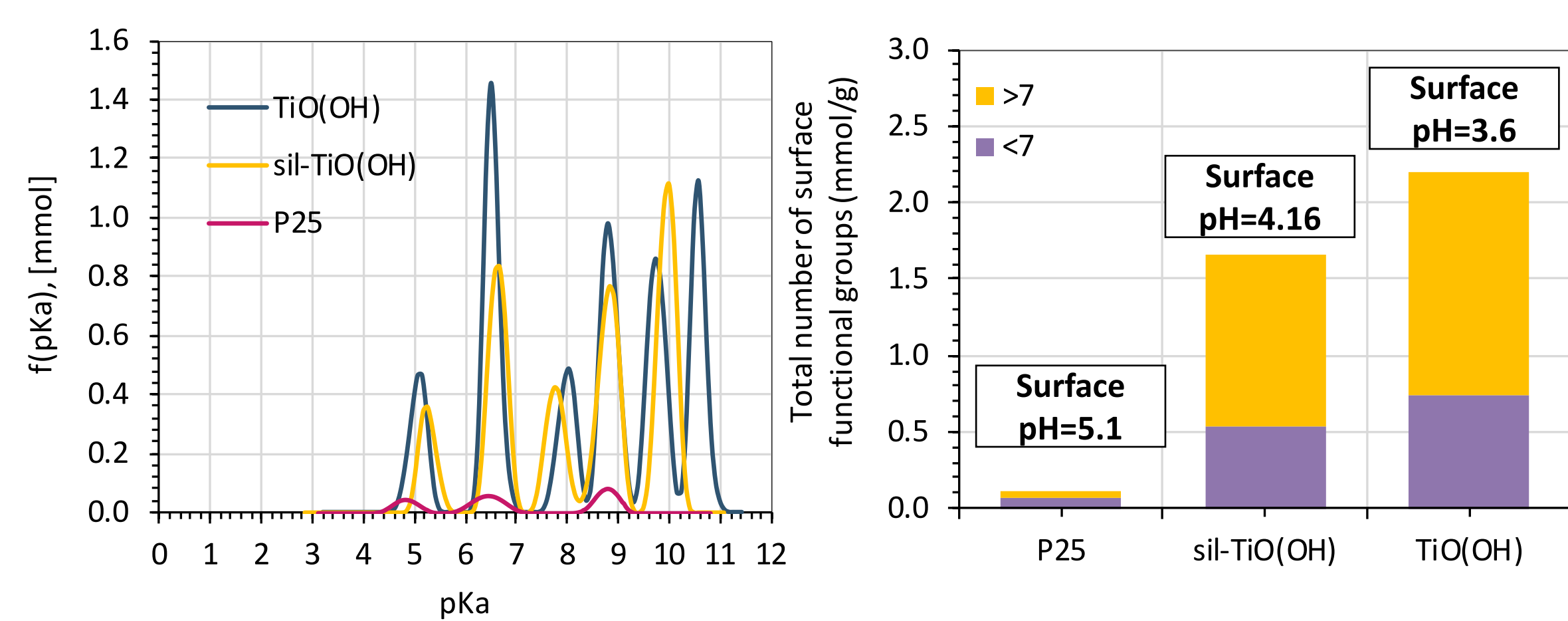
Novel Titanate (Hydroxy)oxide TiO(OH) synthesis:



TiO(OH) TEM images



Potentiometric titration



TiO(OH):

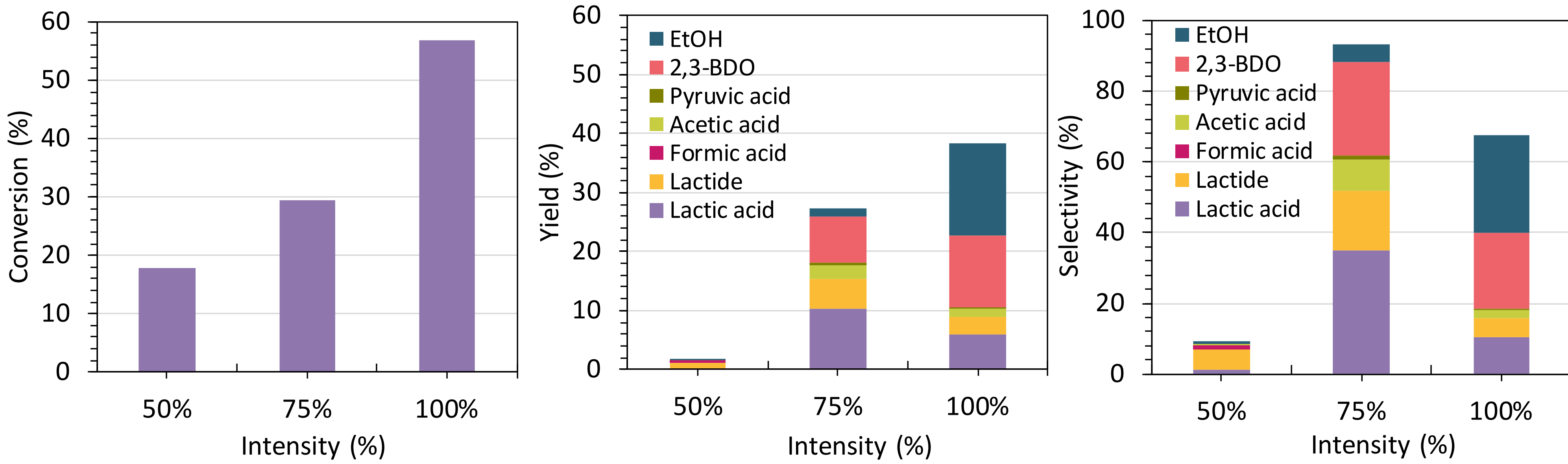
- Higher surface functional groups.
- Acidic surface pH.

- Large hydroxylated surface area.
- Distinct microporous features.
- Well-ordered pores (2-5 nm) → Presence of larger micropores and small mesopores.

PLA PHOTOCATALYTIC UPCYCLING

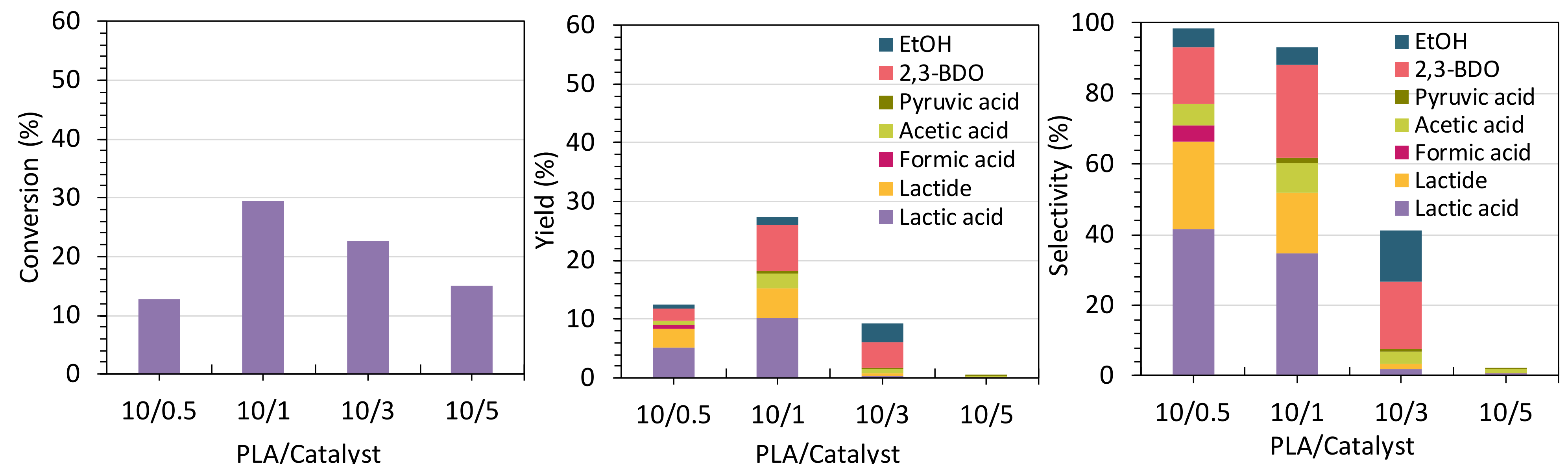
Novel Titanate (Hydroxy)oxide TiO(OH)

Light intensity optimization



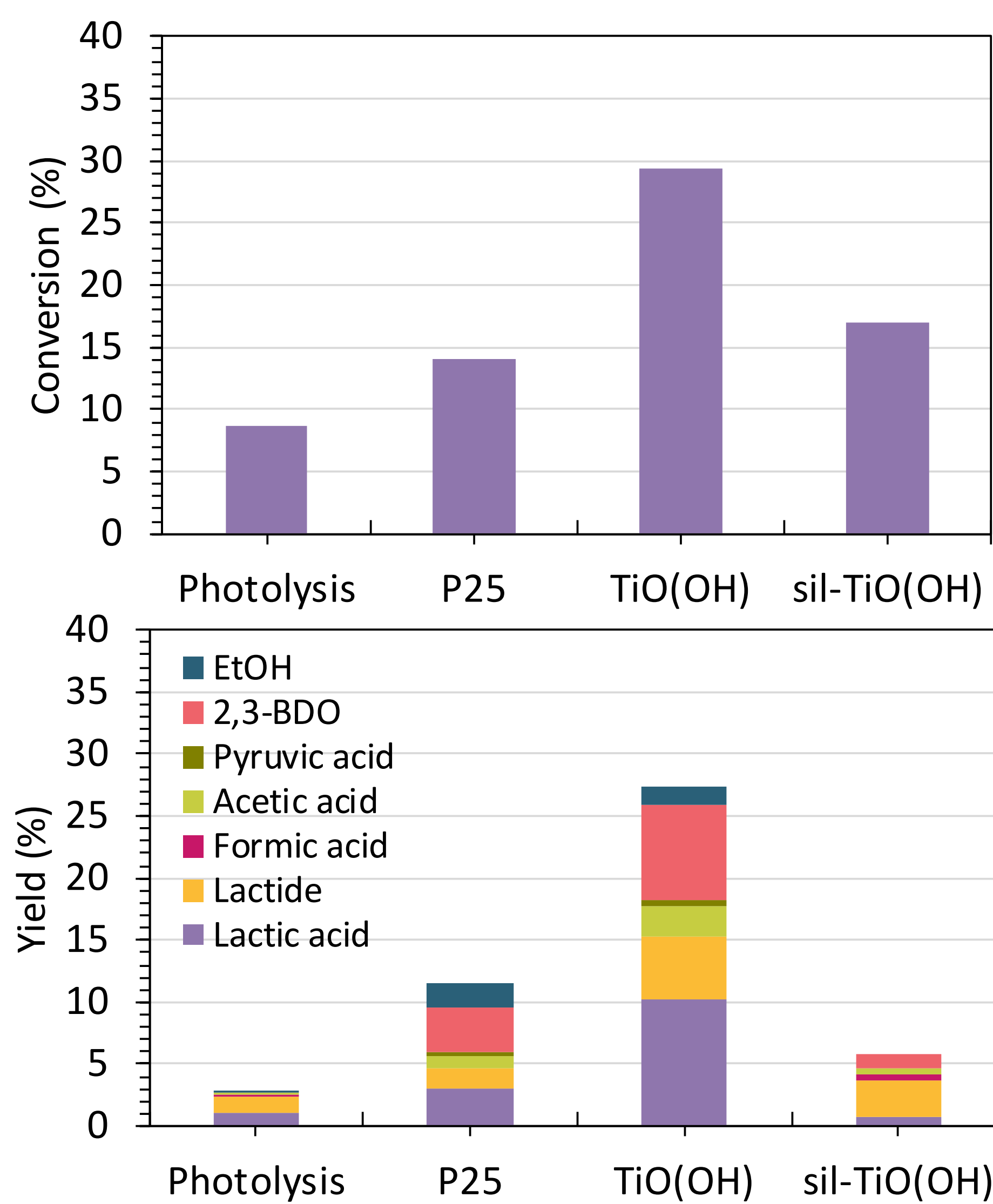
✓ The highest product yield was achieved with 100 % light intensity. However, highest selectivity to photo-upcycling products is observed at 75 % light intensity.

PLA:Catalyst molar ratio optimization



✓ The highest PLA conversion and product yield was achieved with 10/1 PLA:Catalyst molar ratio optimization. ✓ An increase in catalyst amount resulted in lower selectivity.

Comparison of photocatalytic performance



Remained PLA characterization by GPC:

Sample	Mw (g/mol)	Mn (g/mol)	PDI
PLA _{Initial}	17093	263612	1,54
PLA _{after P25}	9346	13124	1,4
PLA _{after US-TiO(OH)}	10400	4661	2,2