

Chitosan IG in PLA:

Recommended commercialization path

Executive route selection for antimicrobial and functional PLA products.

RECOMMENDATION

01

Start with **Surface Coating**, scale through **Masterbatch Addition**, and reserve **Bulk Compounding** for products where monolithic, full-thickness function is essential.

Rationale • Low-MW, high-charge chitosan is best supported by literature in interfacial / compatibilized use; bulk routes carry the highest risk without reactive compatibilization.

ROUTE COMPARISON

01

► PREFERRED FIRST

Surface Coating

Aqueous dispersion • post-form retrofit

STARTING LOADING

0.25–1.0 wt% in water • 0.2–1.0 g/m² dry

BEST FOR

Antimicrobial surface • O₂-barrier boost • fastest retrofit

GAINS

Strong surface activity • minimal resin change • fastest pilot

FAILURE MODES

Poor wetting • tack/blocking • abrasion loss • moisture sensitivity

COMPLEXITY

●●●● Low–Medium

02

SCALE NEXT

Masterbatch Addition

Pre-compounded carrier • let-down at extrusion

FINAL USE LOADING

0.10–1.0 phr in PLA after let-down

BEST FOR

Easy dosing • scalable plant implementation

GAINS

Dispersion control • lot consistency • flexible SKU creation

FAILURE MODES

Poor let-down • agglomerates • moisture pickup • added cost

COMPLEXITY

●●●● Medium

03

RESERVED USE

Bulk Compounding

Direct melt blend • monolithic part

STARTING LOADING

0.10–1.0 phr • stress-test to 2.0 phr

BEST FOR

Monolithic resin • full-thickness function • rigid parts

GAINS *if compatibilized*

Crystallization • barrier • compostability • bulk function

FAILURE MODES

Aggregation • haze • brittleness • ↑WVTR • thermal degradation • crack initiation

COMPLEXITY

●●●● High

COMPATIBILIZER DEFAULT Masterbatch & bulk routes — **ADR-type epoxy chain extender** first; **MA-g-PLA** second.

NEXT STEPS Pilot Surface Coating • run **ASTM D1003, D3985, F1927, E96, E2180/E2149** • on success, develop compatibilized masterbatch.