

Heterogeneous components and various chemicals may be the reason for fluctuant separation results.<sup>6</sup> (Zhang et al., 2022). Thousands of varieties are probably recognized according to tremendous types and amounts of resins, fillers, additives, pigments, reinforcing agents, and modifying agents, much less customized surface modification and special processing. Accordingly, the separation processing would be simple and efficient when manufacturing sectors focus on the separation of plastic materials corresponding to an individual commodity. In a commodity-driven process, separation technologies can be established based on resins rather than various chemical composition (fillers, additives, pigments, reinforcing agents, and modifying agents).<sup>9</sup>, most researchers focused on the separation of plastics with different resins, fillers, additives, pigments, reinforcing agents, and modifying agents. Reproducible separation: Under similar technical conditions, the separation result of different researchers might be a radical departure from each other (Guo et al., 2018; Truc and Lee, 2019; Truc and Lee, 2016b). The components of mismanaged solid wastes are admittedly more complicated than that of recycled individual product. Source segregation: Because classification should be emphasized before separation, commodity-driven plastic separation can achieve a source segregation of waste plastics. However, characteristics of plastic-containing commodities were excluded from plastic separation. The advantages of commodity-driven processes are summarized as follows