

Processes and methods for recycling, reuse, and recovery of advanced composite materials in the transport sector

REPOXYBLE Project: First Open Innovation Workshop

7th June 2024, Rue du Trône 62, Brussels, Belgium, 09:30-11.30 CET



REPOXYBLE - Depolymerizable bio-based multifunctional closed loop recyclable epoxy systems for energy efficient structures
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BIO-BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL RECYCLABLE COMPOSITES

Discover more on REPOXYBLE

www.repxyble.eu



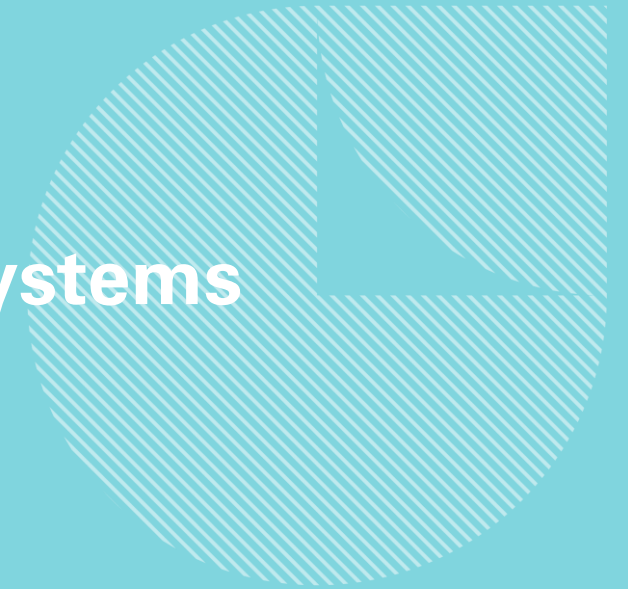
[LinkedIn: REPOXYBLE project](#)



Agenda

- *Introduction from the chairs*
Elvira Villaro, **Avanzare Innovacion Tecnologica** and [REPOXYBLE](#) coordinator
Andrea Porcari, **Italian Association for Industrial Research (Airi)** & [REPOXYBLE](#)
- *Recycling of composite and epoxy materials*
Christoph Olscher, **University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences of Vienna (BOKU)** & [REPOXYBLE](#)
- *Bio-based and recyclable composite materials for transport application*
Luigia Longo, **CETMA** & [FURHY](#)
- *r-LightBioCom Circularity and Recyclability Innovations*
Fernando Cepero Mejias, **Coventry University** & [r-LightBioCom](#)
- *Advanced lightweight materials FOR Energy-efficient SStructures*
Rocío Ruiz Gallardo, **AIMPLAS** & [FOREST](#)
- *EURECOMP- European recycling and circularity in large composites components*
Dionisis Semitekolos, **National Technical University of Athens – R-NanoLab** & [EuReComp](#)
- *Carbo4Power - New generation of offshore turbine blades with intelligent architectures of hybrid, nano-enabled multi-materials via advanced manufacturing*
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Open Innovation Workshop

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REPOXYBLE goals & objectives

REPOXYBLE aims to contribute to the development of a new generation of multifunctional, safe and sustainable by design polymers.

01

New chemistries for fast curing resins, new bio-based composites and novel production techniques with advanced functionalities with potential to extended use in extreme conditions (high temperatures)

02

Integrate **multifunctional composites** with enhanced thermal and electrical conductivity for thermal management and in-situ strain sensing

03

Closed loop energy efficient recycling system

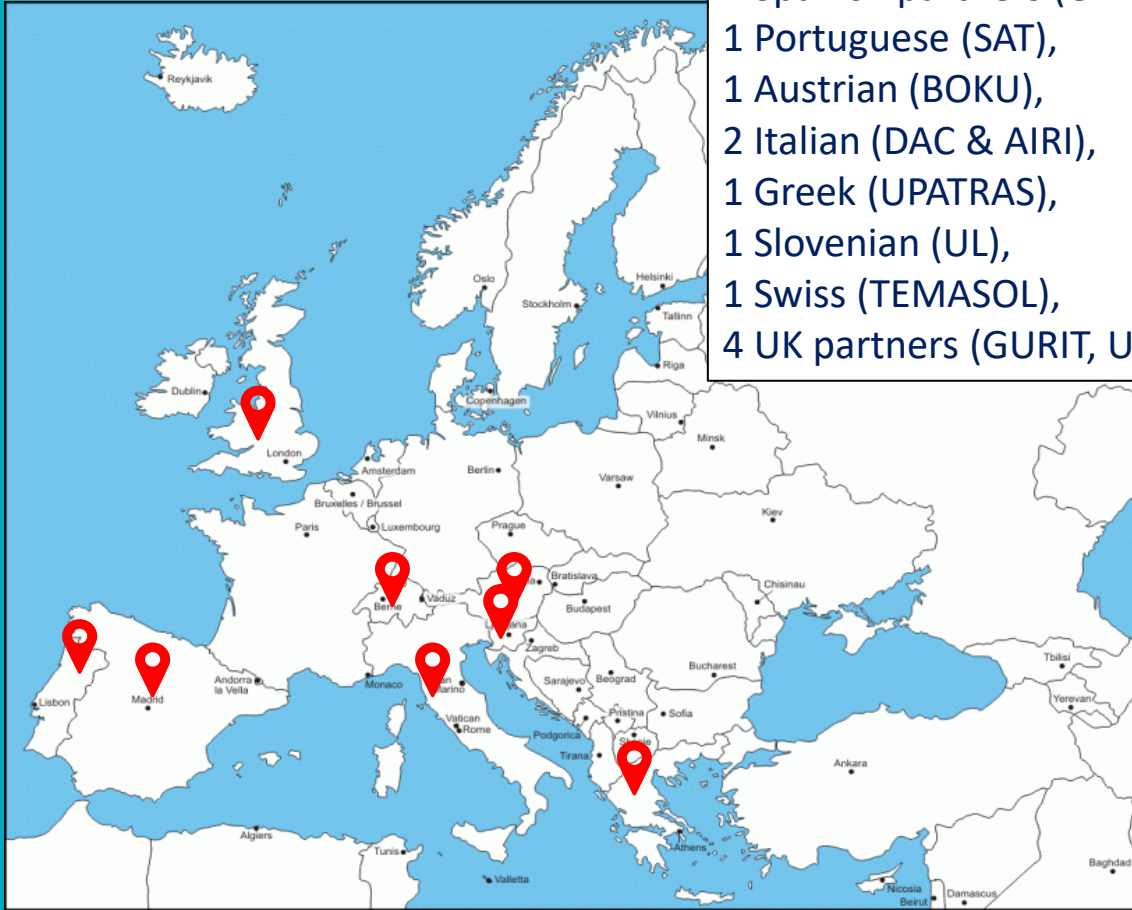
04

Energy efficient lightweight composites with **positive environmental impact over their entire life cycle**

05

Economic feasibility in different market applications, business models and circular value chains for lightweight bio-based components, improving **time to market**

Reproxyble consortium



4 Spanish partners (ONY, AVA, GAIKER, UDG),
1 Portuguese (SAT),
1 Austrian (BOKU),
2 Italian (DAC & AIRI),
1 Greek (UPATRAS),
1 Slovenian (UL),
1 Swiss (TEMASOL),
4 UK partners (GURIT, UBAH, RIVERS, AEROGEL CORE)

Project management

avanzare

Technology development

MATERIAL LIFECYCLE VALUE CHAIN



Horizontal aspects: safety, sustainability, legal, dissemination, exploitation

SSbD & MATERIAL VALUE CHAIN SUPPORT



REPOXYBLE case studies

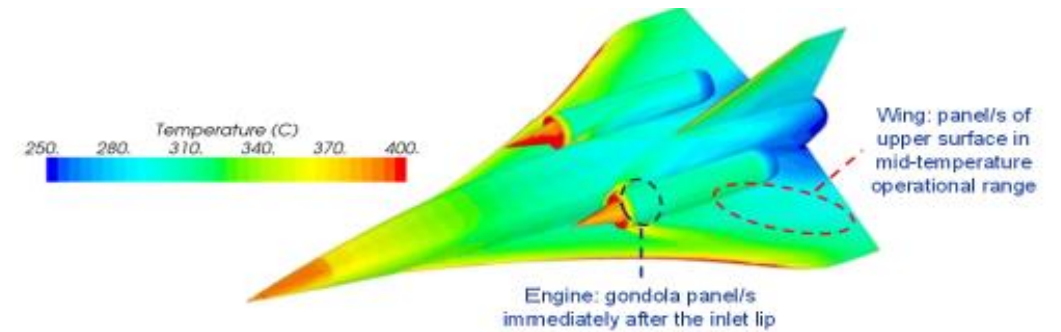
Two key case studies:

- **Aerospace:**

High technical requirements (e.g. lightweight, high temperature resistance)

- **Automobile**

High sustainability (e.g. Recyclability, high bio-based content)



REPOXYBLE (M18 on 42): achievements

- Developed:
 - **all the building blocks**
 - **resins formulations** and the recycling process
 - Working on the composite **IR-based curing process**
 - materials and techniques for **multifunctional properties**:
electrical conductivity, thermal dissipation, and structural self-monitoring
- Next
 - Full characterization and testing, upscale and first prototypes.

Key challenge: successfully recycle the epoxy system into valuable primary and secondary materials with high potential for several markets

Recycling of composite and epoxy materials

Christoph Olscher, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences of Vienna (BOKU)

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What are **epoxy resins** and **composites**?

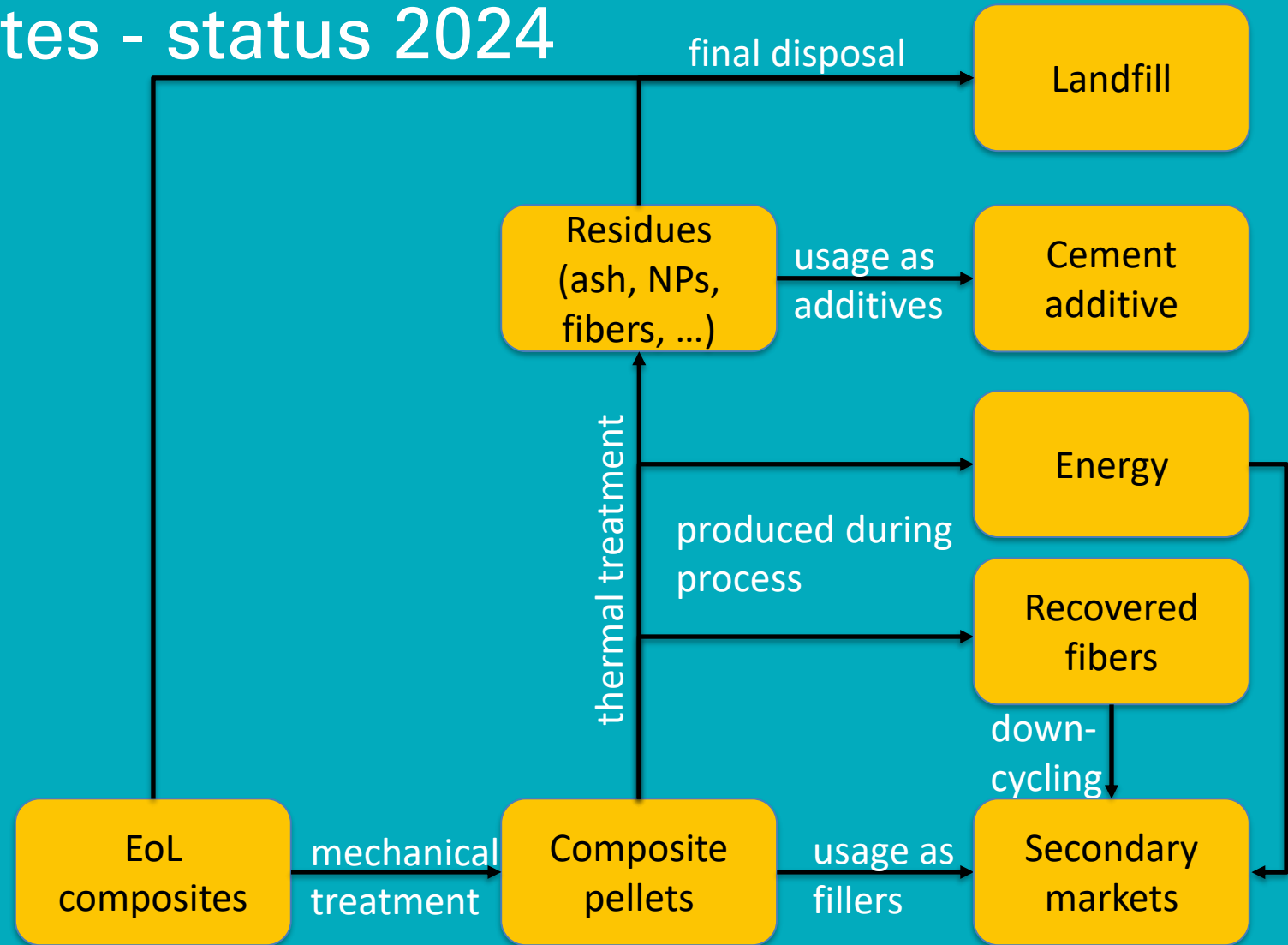
- Epoxy resins are a **family of synthetic resins** which contain at least one reactive side of either oxirane or epoxide and hydroxyl groups. For use they **must be cross-linked** with a curing agent/hardener.
- However the simple mixture of resin and curing agent rarely provides a material with the desired properties for a specific application therefore other materials are added, forming a **composite**.

Source: *Plastics Europe; 2006; Epoxy resins and curing agents – toxicology, health, safety and environmental aspects*

State of composite (recycling)

- **323.000 tonnes** of composite material **produced** in EU in 2017, trend rising
- **Key sectors:** Energy; Food & Water; Transportation; Home, Leisure, Information & ICT; Construction
- Main methods of disposal: **Thermal treatment, landfilling**
- Main problem: **Heterogeneity of composites; no industrial-scale recycling route (closed loop) available**

Recycling of composites - status 2024



Recycling options for composites



Mechanical Recycling:

Milling, Grinding, Shredding, etc.

TRL ≥ 9



Thermal recycling:

Pyrolysis, Fluidized Bed, Joule heating, etc.

TRL < 6



Chemical Recycling:

Solvolysis (Hydrolysis, Glycolysis, Aminolysis, Supercritical)



Electrical Recycling:

Pulse discharge, electrical driven heterocatalytic decoposition, etc.

TRL < 4



Biological Recycling:

Microbial, fungal, etc.

TRL

Mechanical Recycling:

Milling, Grinding, Shredding, etc.



Pros	Cons
Already established (TRL \geq 9)	No clear separation of base materials
High throughput	Damage to Fibers
Market for product established	Limited application of products

Thermal Recycling:

Pyrolysis, Fluidized Bed, Joule heating, etc.



Pros	Cons
Already established (TRL \geq 9)	Energy intensive
Products for multiple uses (gas, fluids, solids)	May damage e.g. fibres
Volume reduction of waste material	Not all base materials can be recovered
Markets for products established	Problematic emissions
High throughput	

Chemical Recycling:

Solvolysis (Hydrolysis, Aminolysis, Supercritical)



Pros	Cons
High recovery rate (lab scale)	Moderate TRL (< 6)
Enables recovery of most base materials	Usage of hazardous substances
„Good quality“ of recycled material	Market for recycled products not established on larger scale
Depending on method, not energy intensive	

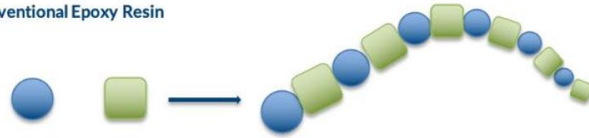
Conclusion from recycling comparison

- **Chemical recycling** can recover all base materials
- Pyrolysis for recovery of carbon fibers as secondary option
- Mechanical (pre)treatment as last resort as fibers are irreversibly damaged
- Cement and or use as filler as last product option

DCLE system in REPOXYBLE (developed by ONYRIQ)

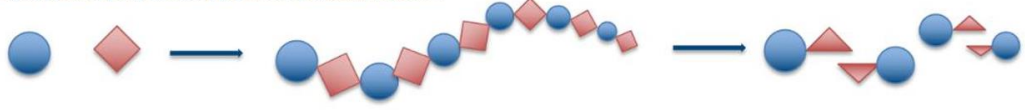
T1.2. Polymer synthesis: Bio-based DCLE resin system design

Conventional Epoxy Resin

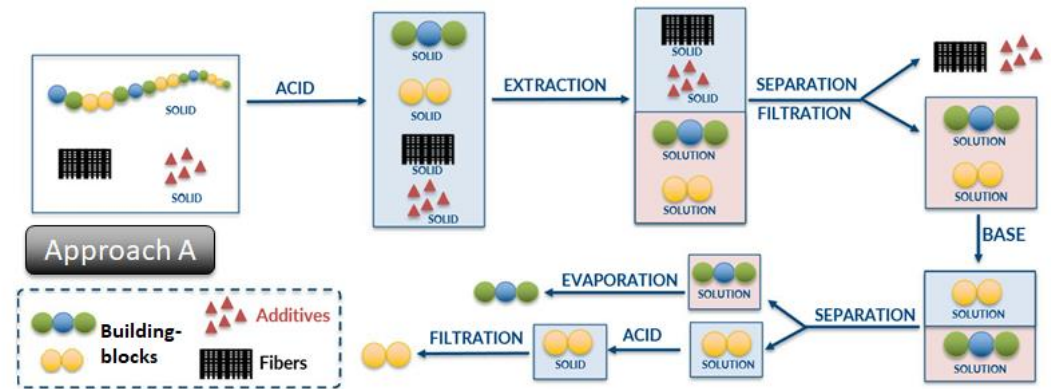
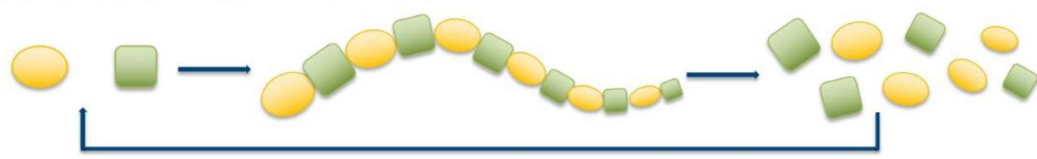


- Epoxy Monomer
- Hardener
- ◆ Cleavable Hardener
- Cleavable Epoxy monomer

Depolymerizable Epoxy Resin. Approach A: Cleavable Hardener



Depolymerizable Epoxy Resin. Approach B: Reversible epoxy resin



Interactions between REPOXYBLE and legal guidelines

- A new circular economy action plan (COM/2020/98)
- The european green deal (COM/2019/640)
- Waste Framework Directive
- Extended producer responsibility (Directive 2008/98/EG)
- End-of-Life Vehicles (proposal, July 2023) (Directive 2000/53/EG)
- Eco-Design Directive (Directive 2009/125/EC)
- Civil aviation & EU Aviation safety agency (Regulation (EU) 2018/1139)
- REACH (Regulation (EC) No1907/2006)

Drivers/requirements for recycling:

end of life forcing recycling (classification in vertical regulations),
sector quality (for recycled plastic); safety (*e.g*, plastics in REACH)

REPOXYBLE - Outlook

- **Next Steps:**

- Achieve complete depolymerization
- Recycling of composite with additives (NPs + Graphene)
- Validate and optimize the chemical recycling scheme
- Upscale by factor 10

- **Barriers & Opportunities:**

- Bio-based content as gatekeeper for technical application
- Complete depolymerization mandatory
- Legal challenges: inclusion of polymers into REACH
- SSbD in evaluation phase → opportunity to give input

Agenda

Setting the scene

New generation of high-performance, sustainable composites, technologies for circularity and recyclability, experiences, roadblocks and solutions:

- *Bio-based and recyclable composite materials for transport application*
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