

# Solutions for Zero Waste Composite Prepreg Processing

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Werner Graupe Chair in Sustainable Composite  
Manufacturing

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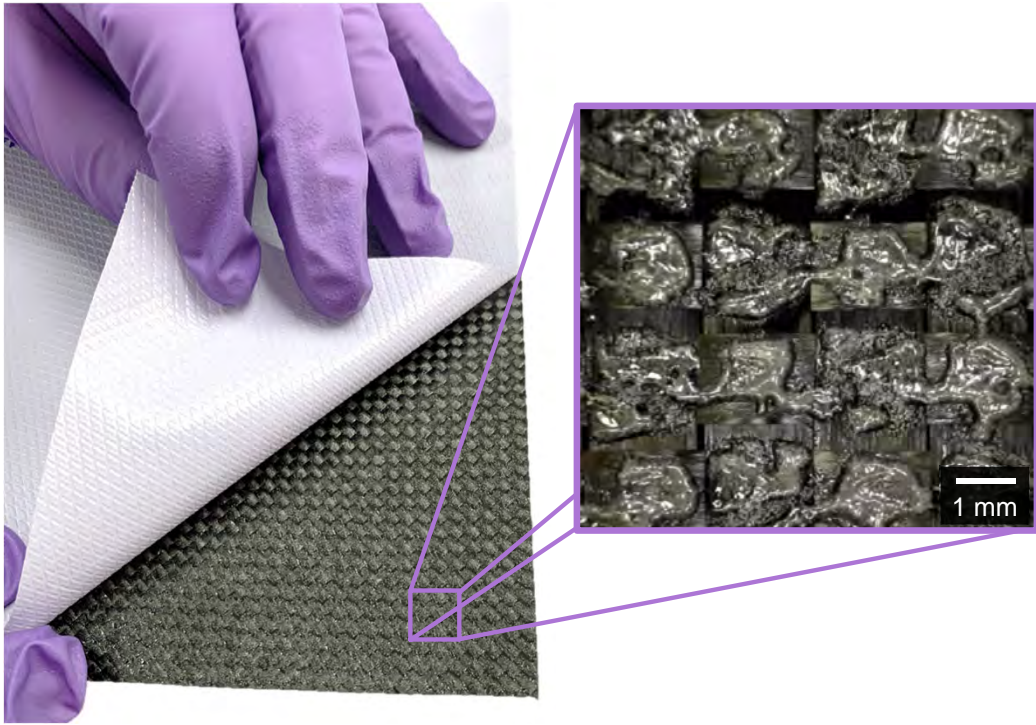
**Structures & Composite  
Materials Laboratory**



**Research Center for High Performance  
Polymer and Composite Systems**



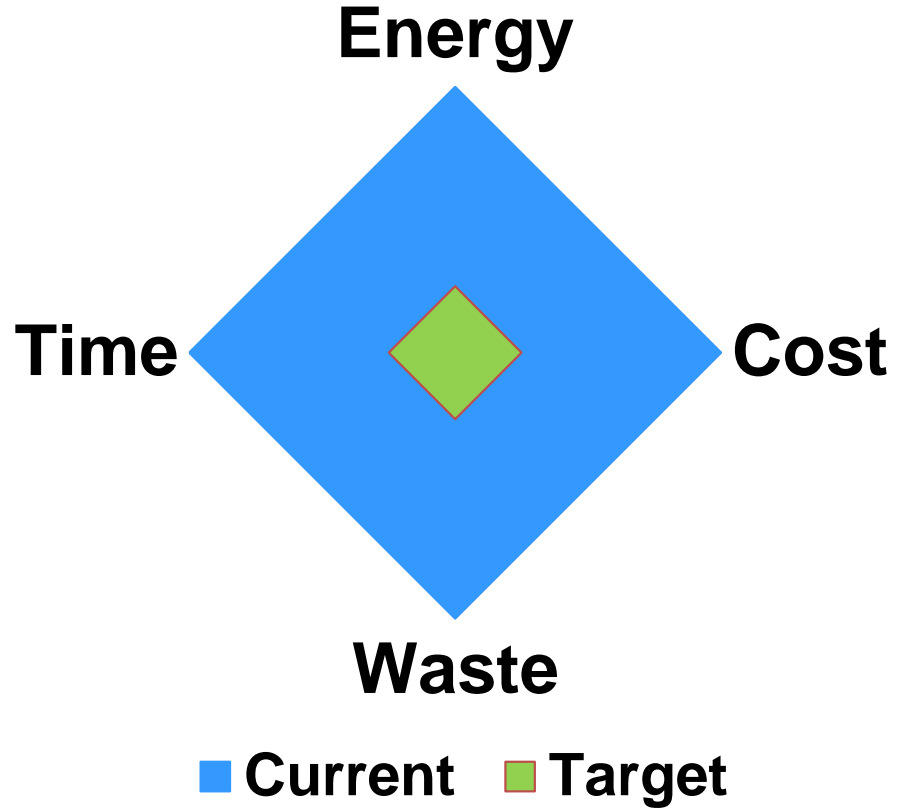
# Autoclave prepreg manufacturing



Top Right: "At Boeing's 777X wing factory, robots get big jobs", Seattle Times (2016), Bottom Right: "New Images of 777X Highlight Massive Composite Wing" Airlineratings..com (2020)

# Composites manufacturing challenges

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# Composite prepregs



<https://www.materialstoday.com>



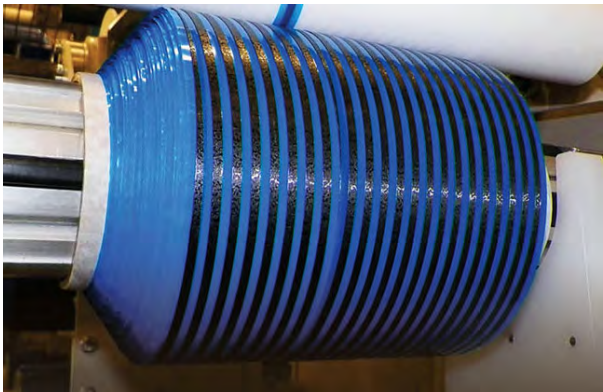
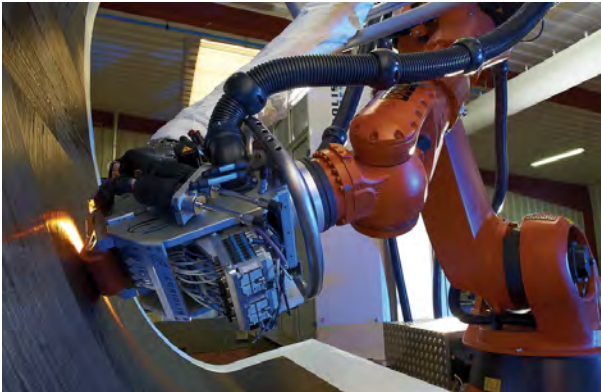
<http://www.talkcomposites.com>



<https://www.compositesworld.com>



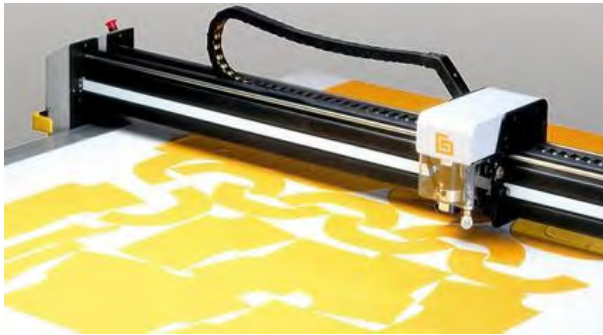
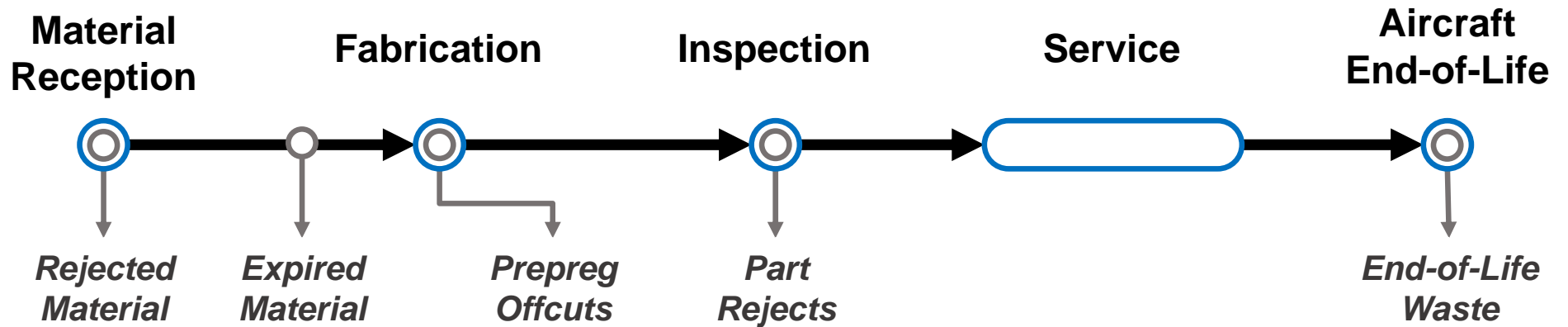
# Composites manufacturing waste



*courtesy of Marsh 2011*

*courtesy of [www.aerodefensetech.com](http://www.aerodefensetech.com)*

# Uncured prepreg offcuts



- *Pristine fibre and matrix*
- *Known history & composition*
- *Limited contamination*
- *Increasing disposal cost*



**McGill**

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Bottom Left: [www.gerbertechnology.com/gerbercutters/](http://www.gerbertechnology.com/gerbercutters/)

# Thermoset composites recycling

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## Thermochemical Fibre Reclamation



- Degrade fibre interface
- Disregard value of uncured resin
- Require large infrastructure

## Mechanical Comminution



- Degrade fibre properties
- Low value recyclates
- Poor fibre recovery rates

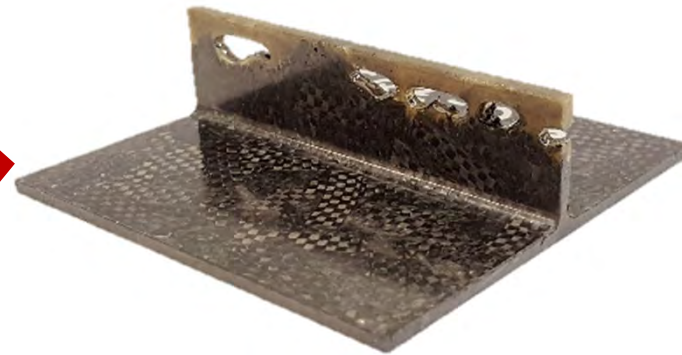
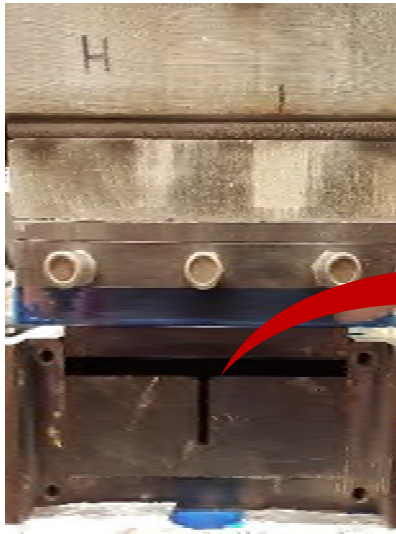
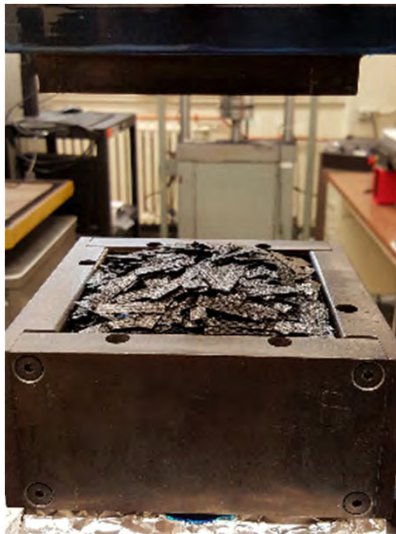
## Incineration



- Energy recapture only
- Not universally considered recycling

# Prepreg recycling challenge

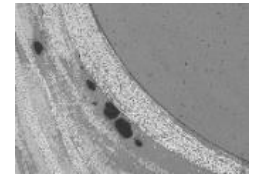
## Compression Moulding Compound



*Resin-fibre separation*



*Poor internal quality*



*Long cure times*



*Difficult handling*

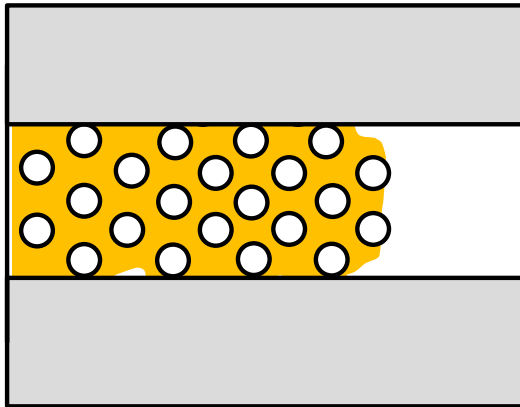




# Mechanisms of flow-compaction

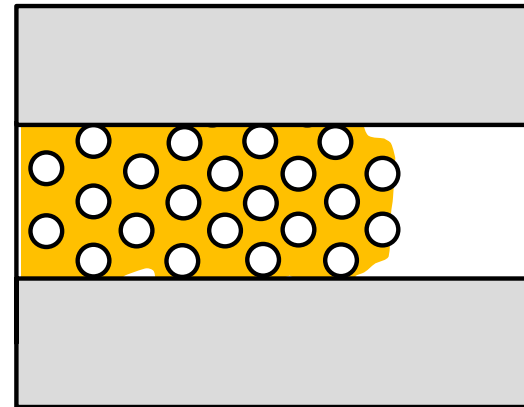
- *Fibre*
- *Resin*

**Percolation  
(Autoclave)**



*Low viscosity  
Long cure time*

**Shear  
(Compression Moulding)**



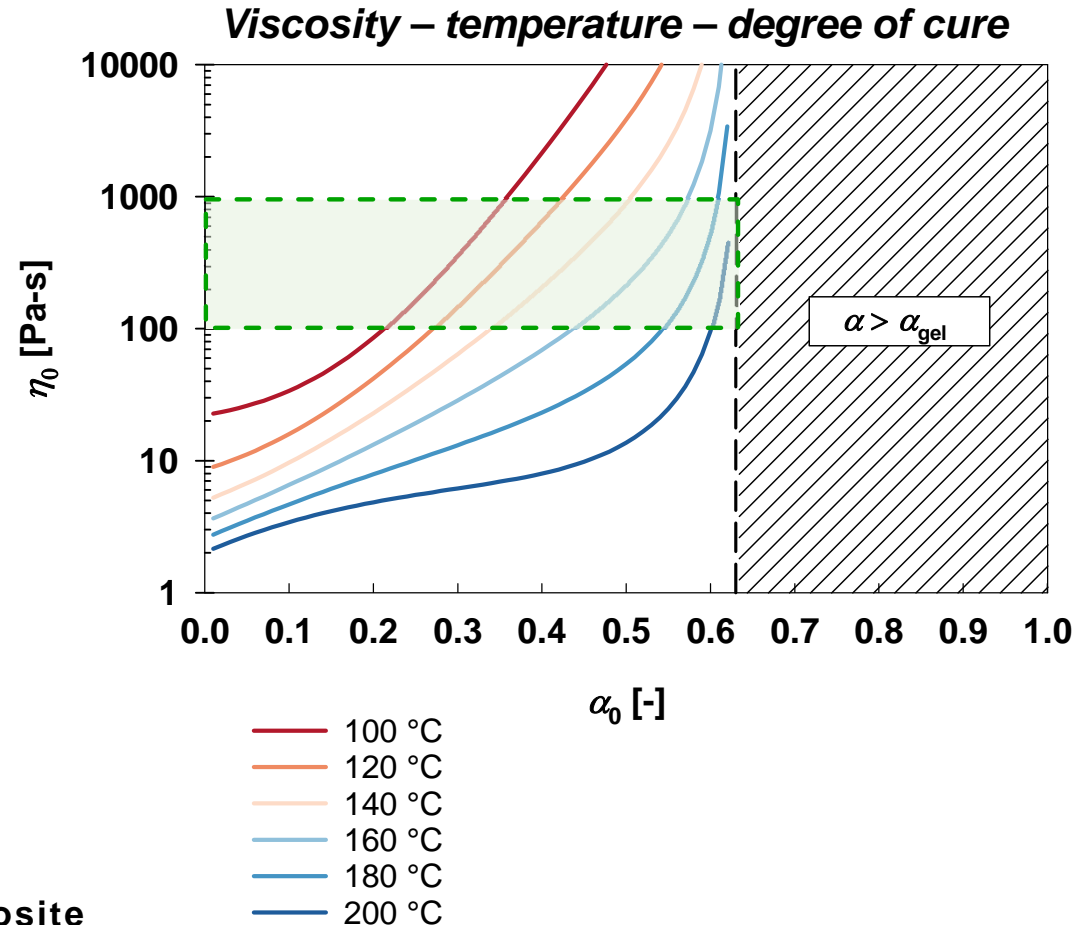
*High viscosity  
Short cure time*

# Effect of resin viscosity

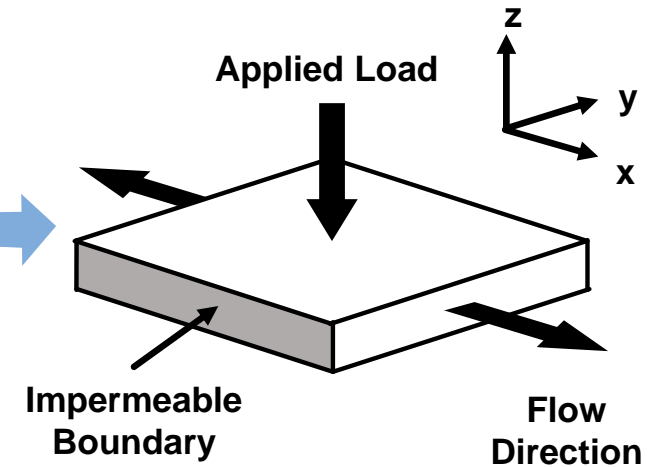
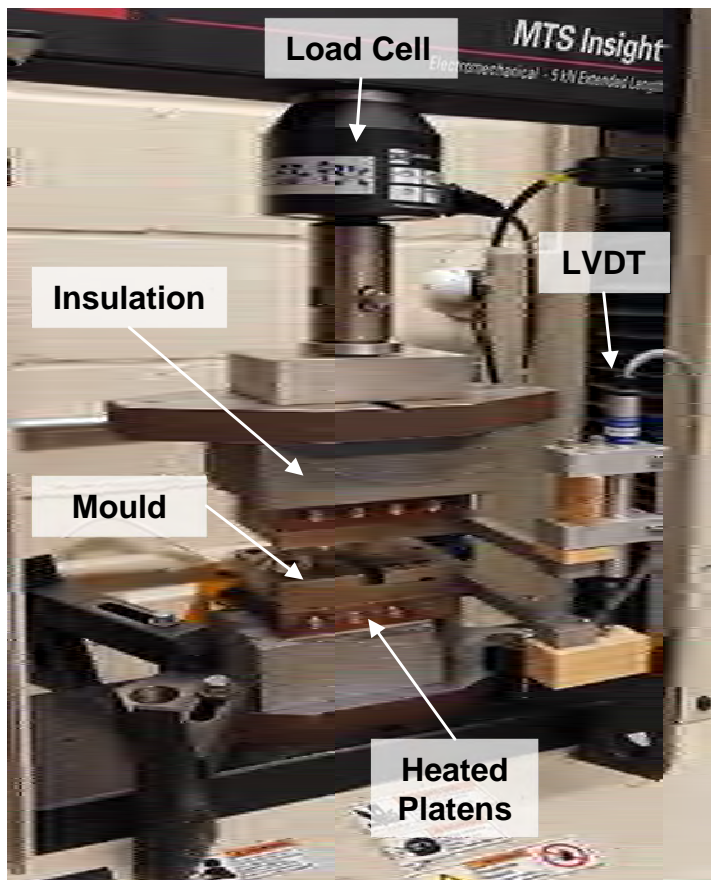
Resin System	Processing Viscosity
PEEK	300 – 650 Pa-s
PEKK	500 – 1000 Pa-s
Cycom® 5276-1	~ 5 Pa-s
Hexcel 8552	2 – 10 Pa-s
Hexcel 3501-6	0.1 – 1 Pa-s

Compression Moulding

Autoclave

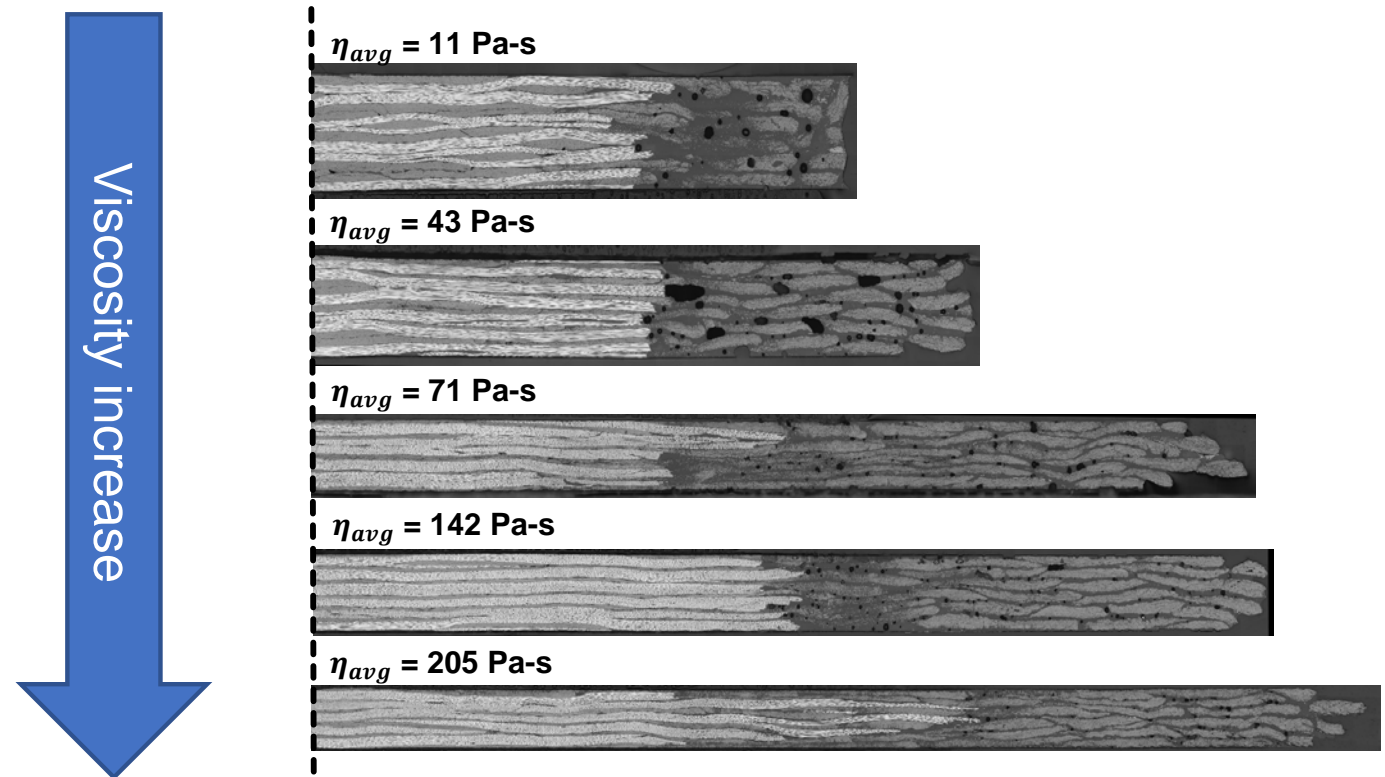


# 1-D flow-compaction (1/4)



- **Cure Temperature: 140 °C**
- **Testing load: 1 kN**
- **Specimen size: 12.7 mm x 12.7 mm x 6 layers**
- **Mould closure rates: 0.01, 0.1, 1.0 mm/s**

# 1-D flow-compaction (2/4)

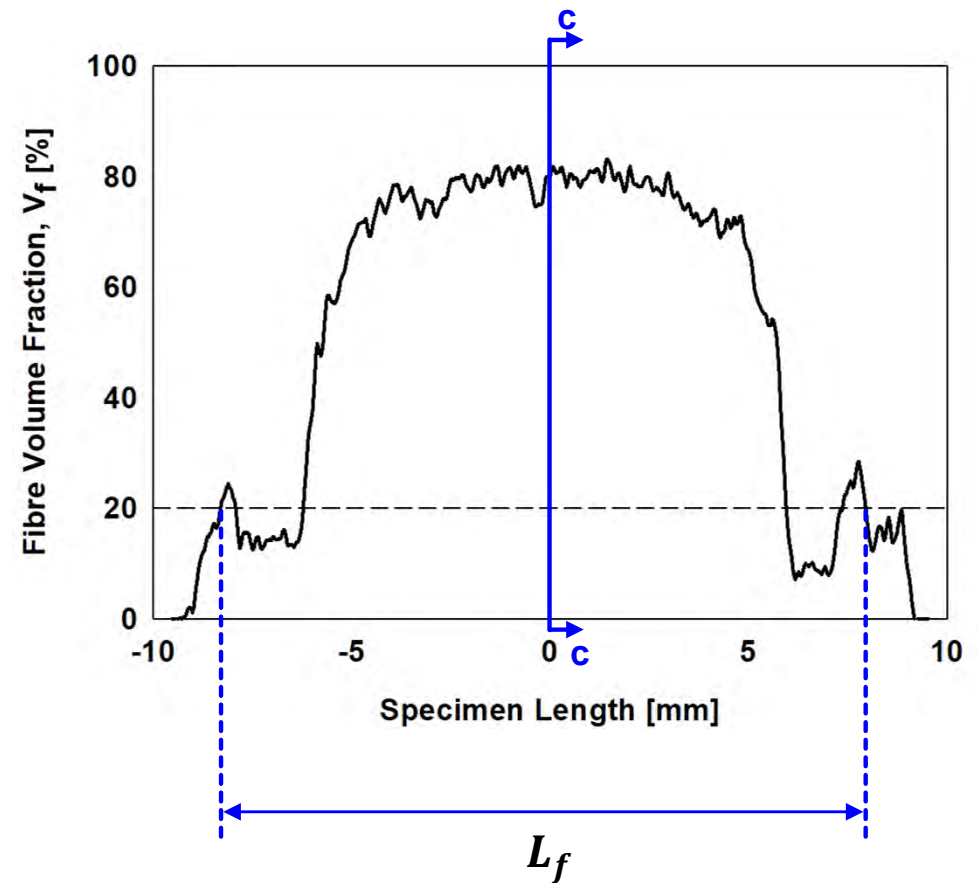
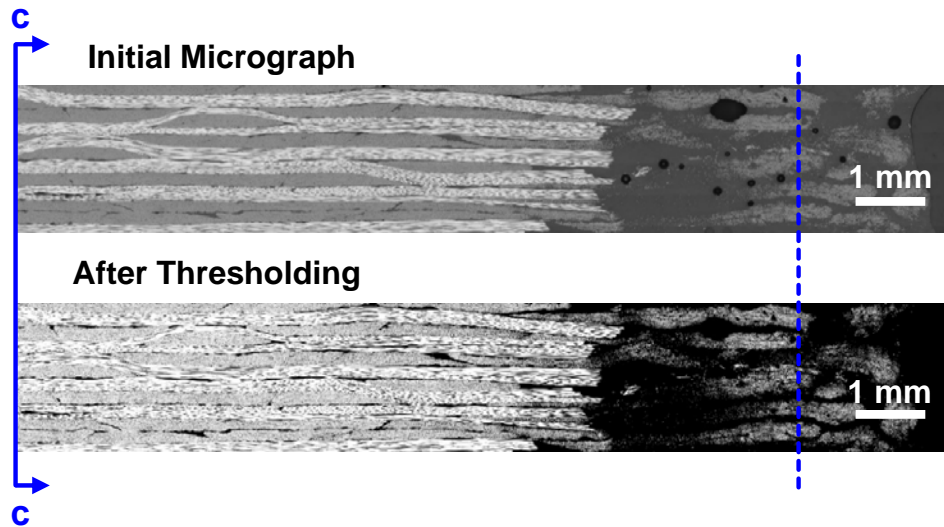




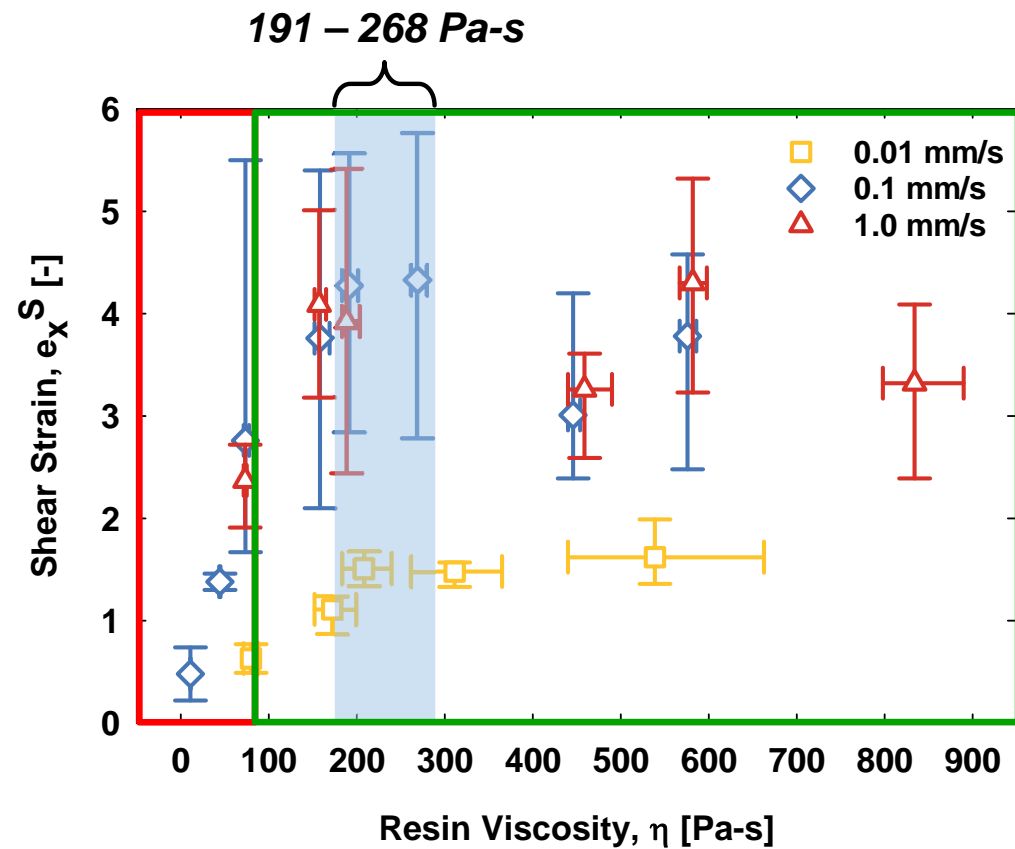
# 1-D flow-compaction (3/4)

*Green Strain Tensor*

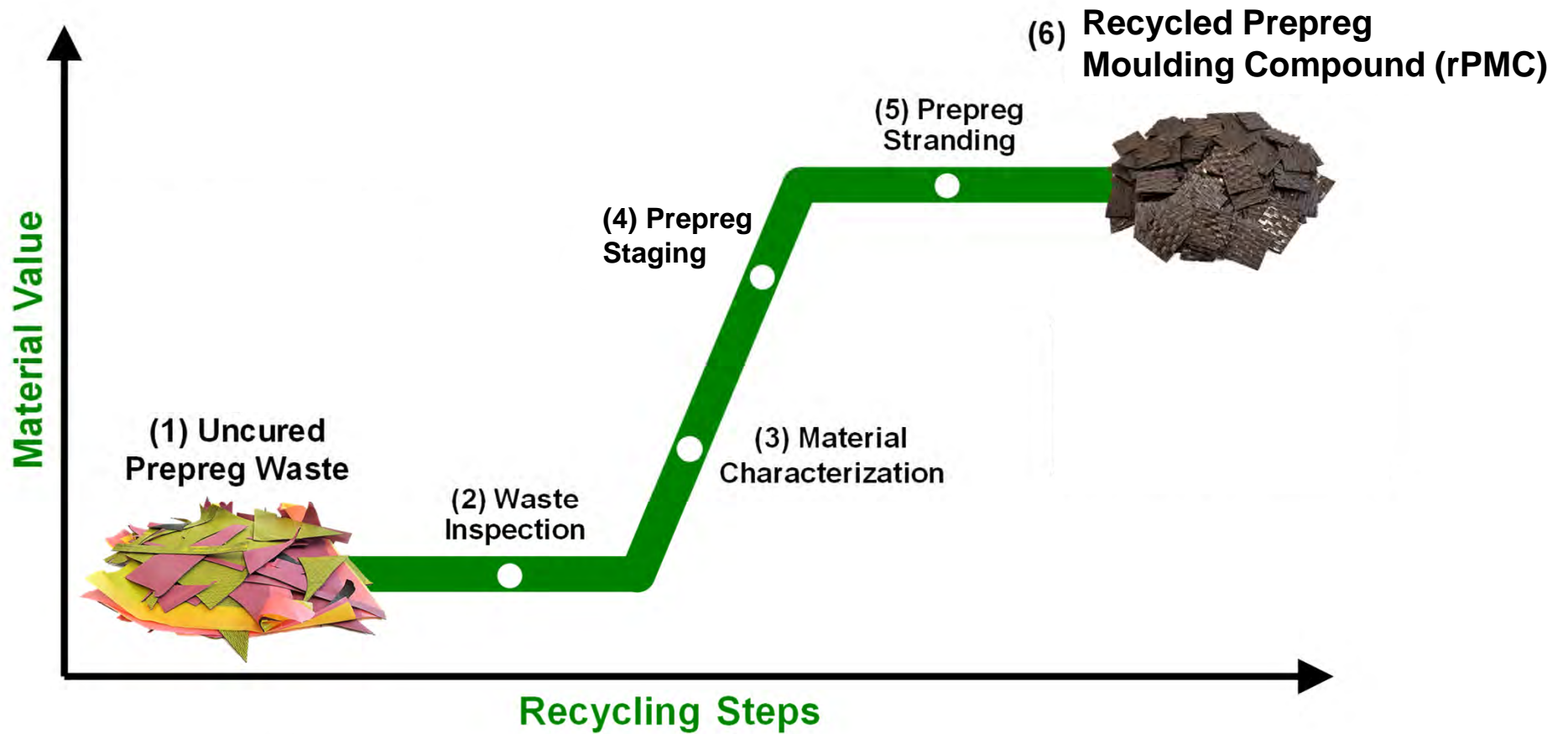
$$e_x^S = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{L_f - L_0}{L_0} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$



# 1-D flow-compaction (4/4)



# Prepreg recycling framework



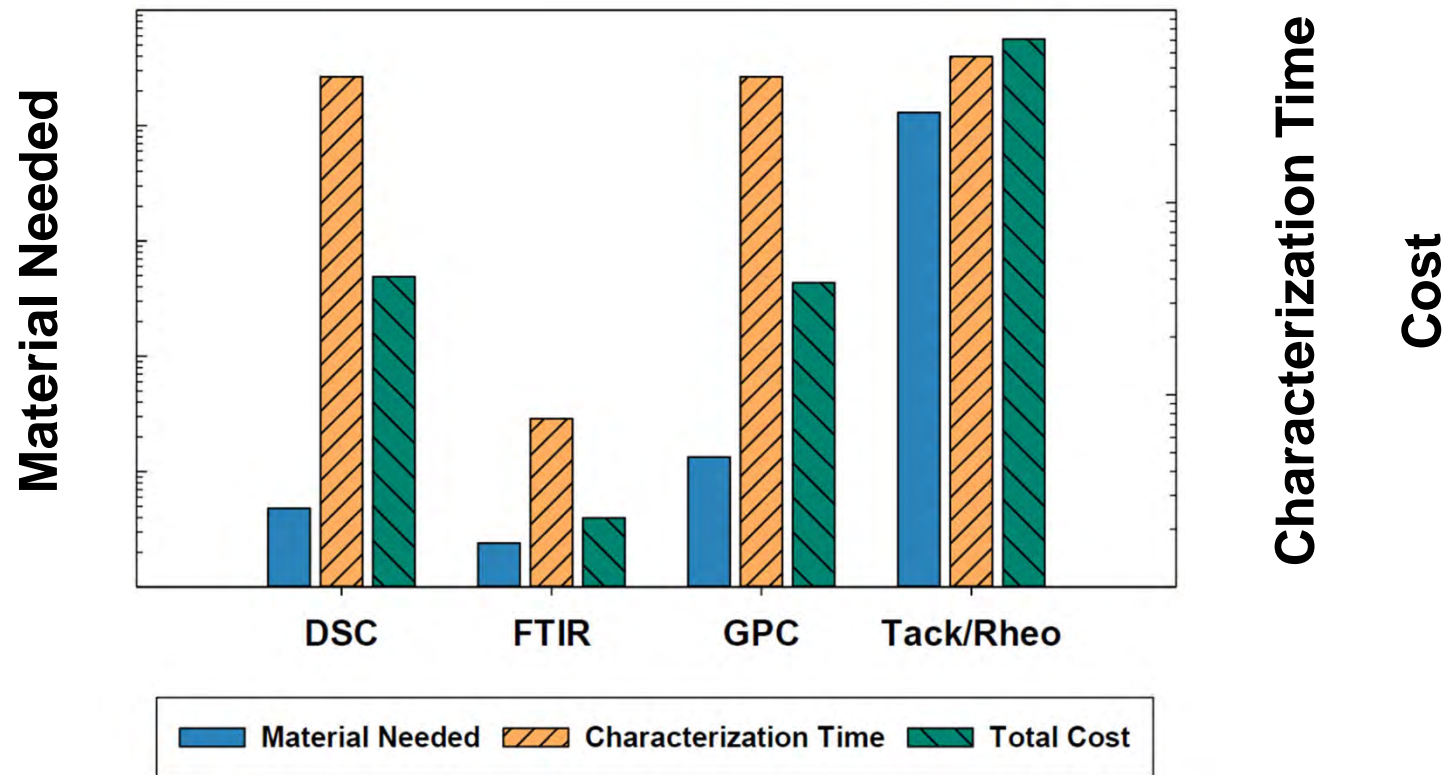
# Step 1 - Recovered offcuts



Specification	Prepreg A	Prepreg B
Resin	Cycom 5276-1 Epoxy	
Fibre	Thornel T650 – PAN	
Tow Size	3K	
Architecture	Plain weave (PW)	8 harness satin (8HS)
Resin Content	36 % wt	42 % wt
Areal Weight	312 gsm	370 gsm
Out-life	N/A	15 days
Shelf Life	N/A	6 months

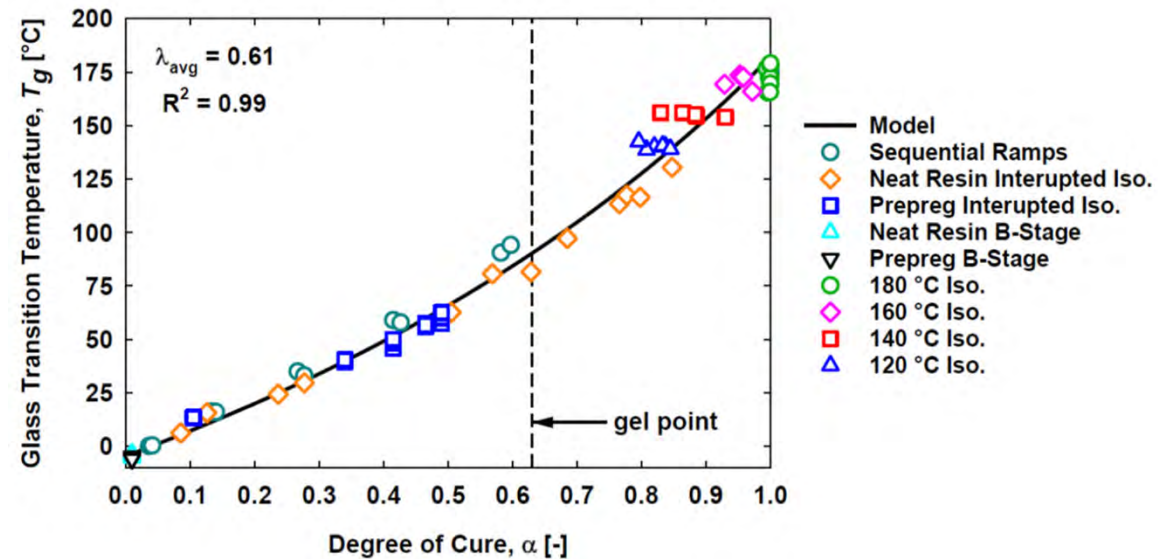
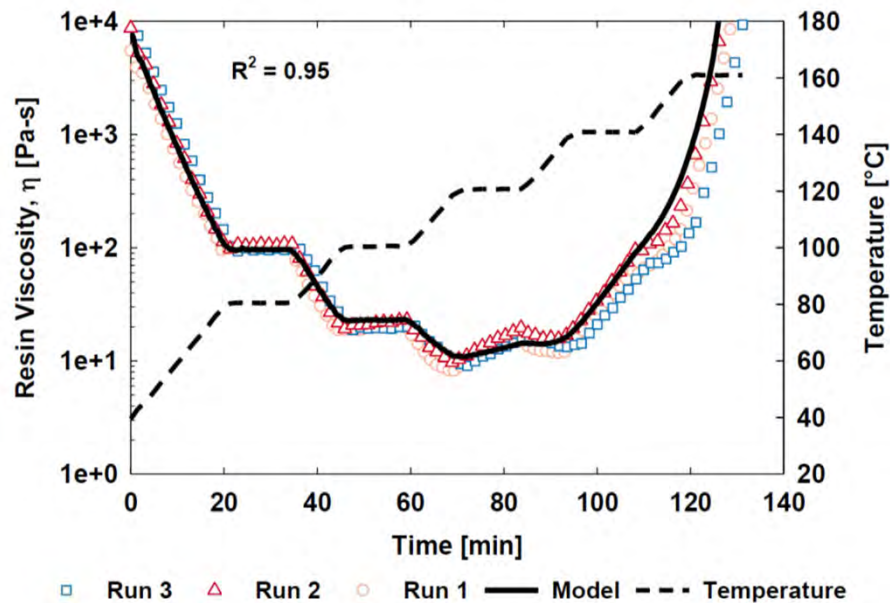


## Step 2 – Waste inspection

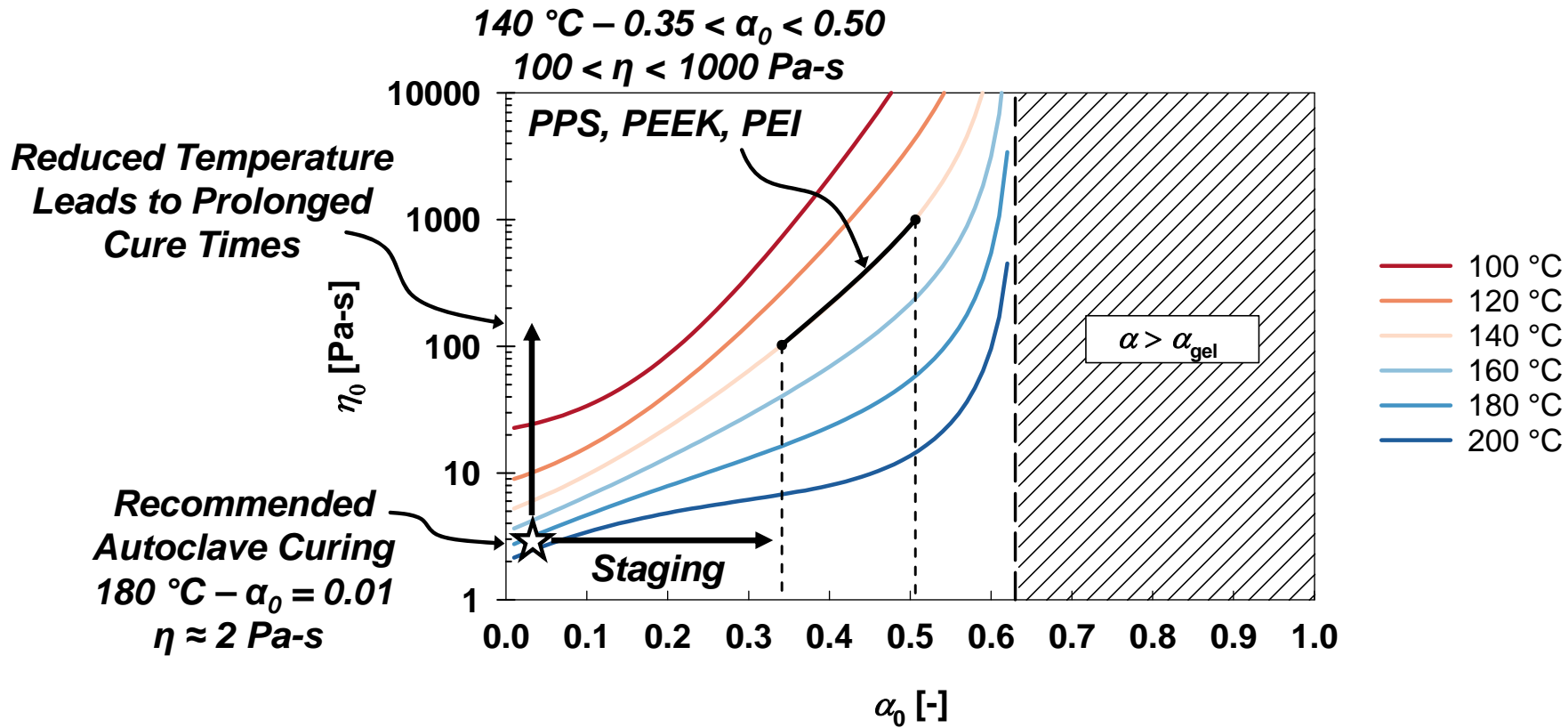


# Step 3 - Material characterization

- Cure kinetics and vitrification
- Viscosity



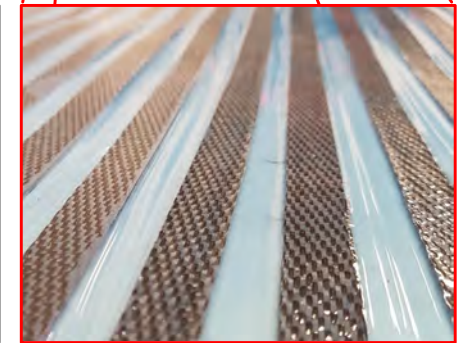
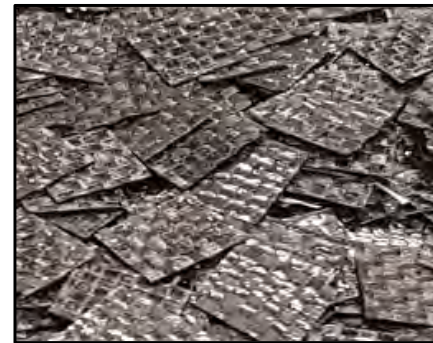
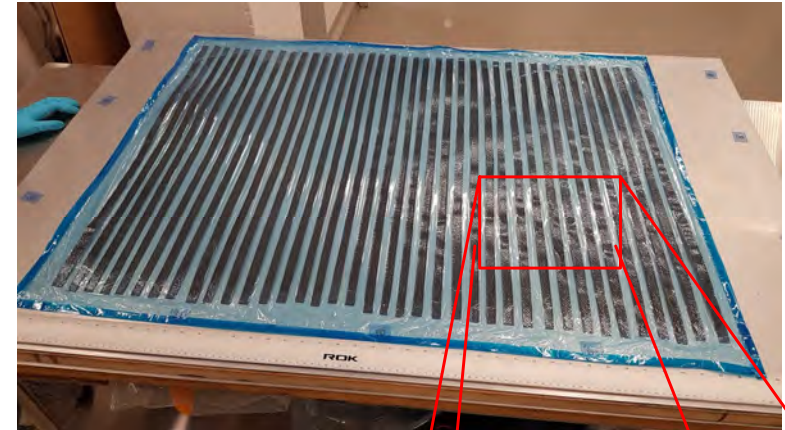
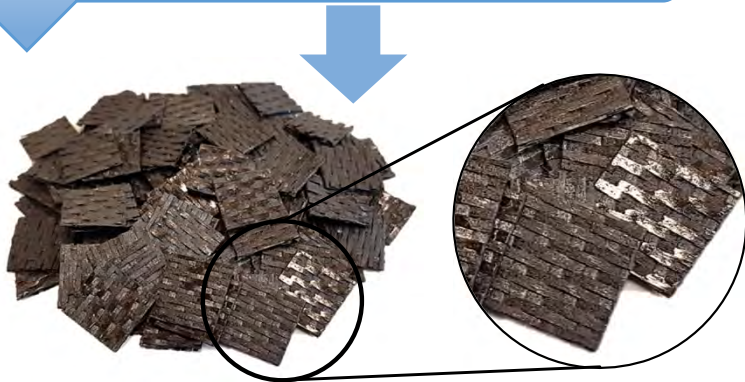
# Step 4 - Prepreg staging



# Step 5 – Prepreg stranding

## Procedure

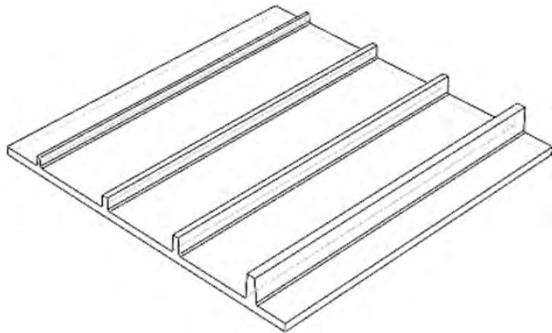
- 1 • Offcut Slitting (12.7 mm)
- 2 • Oven Staging at 120 °C
- 3 • Rapid Cooling
- 4 • Stranding (12.7 mm)



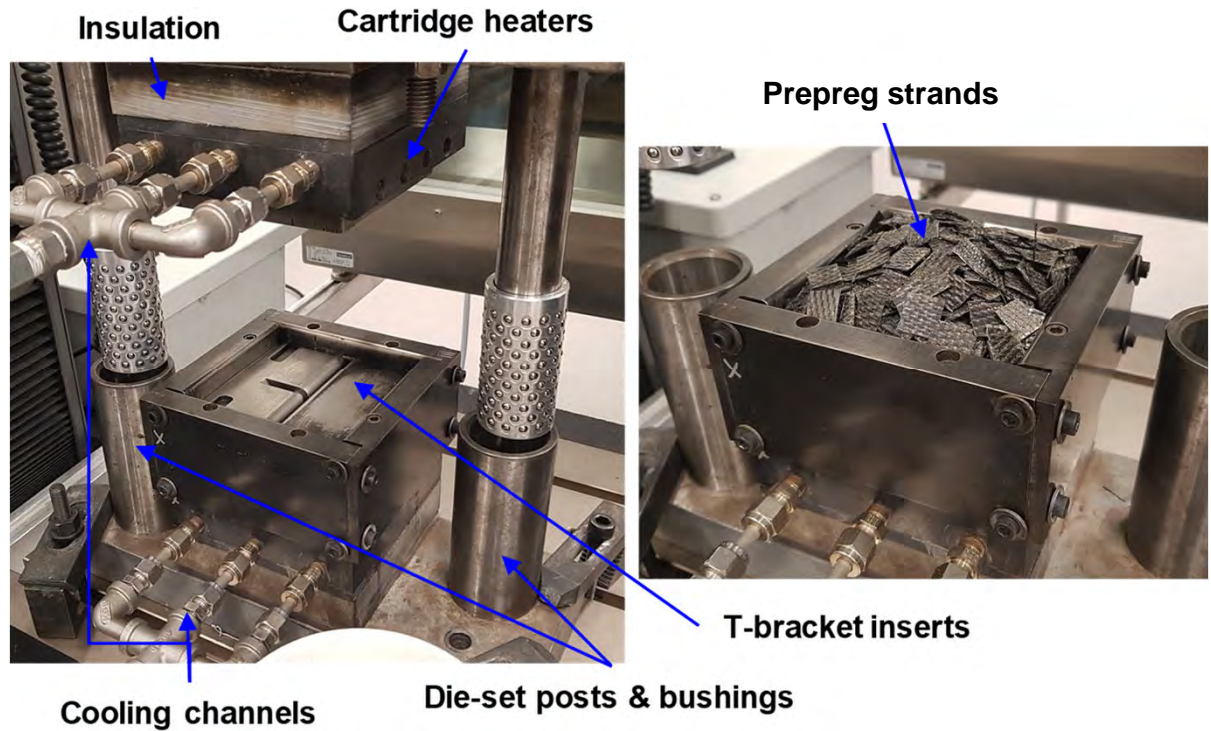
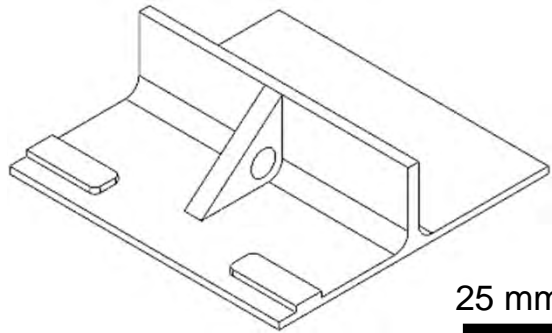


# Step 6 – rPMC moulding

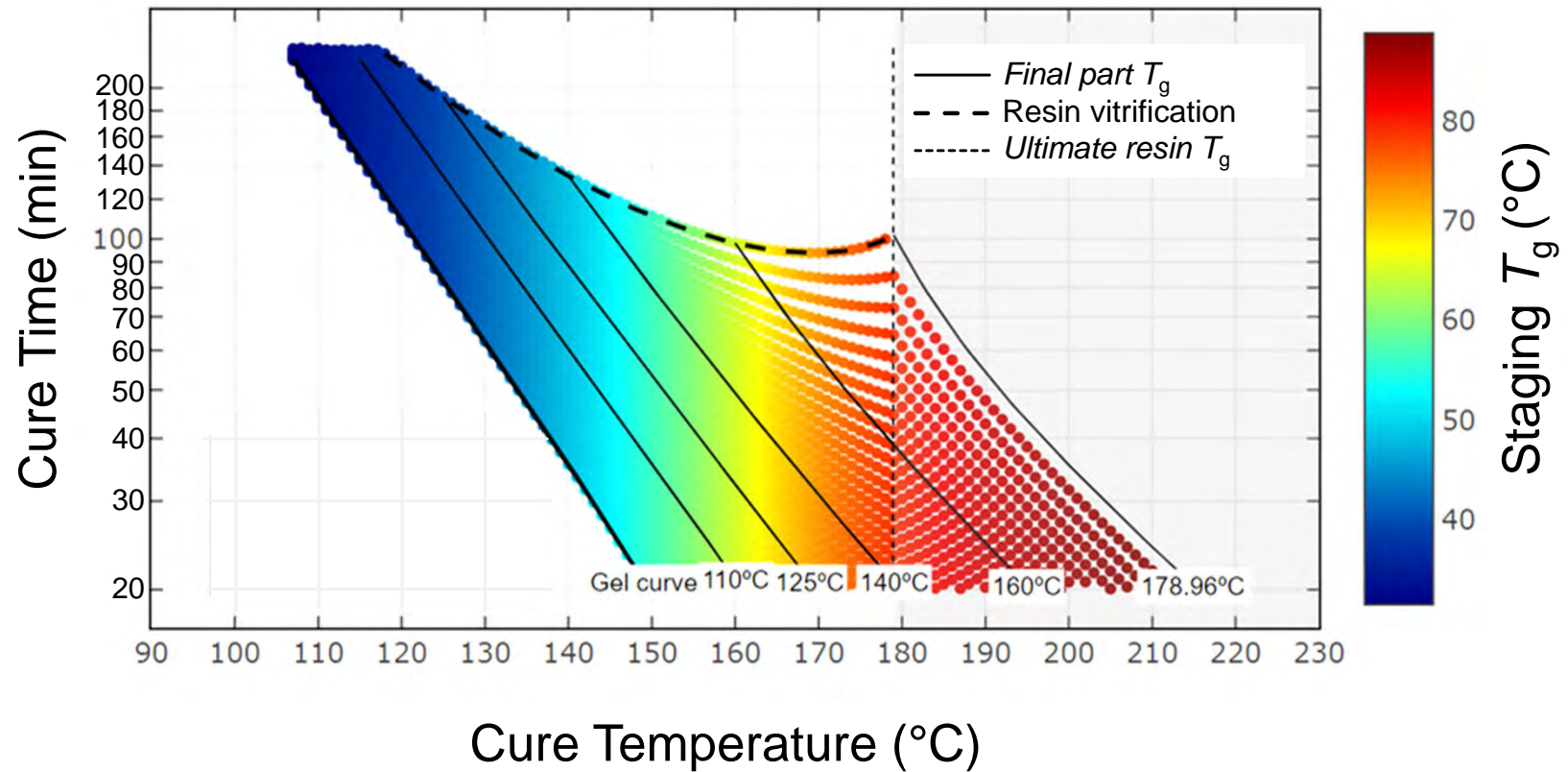
**Multi-ribbed Panel**



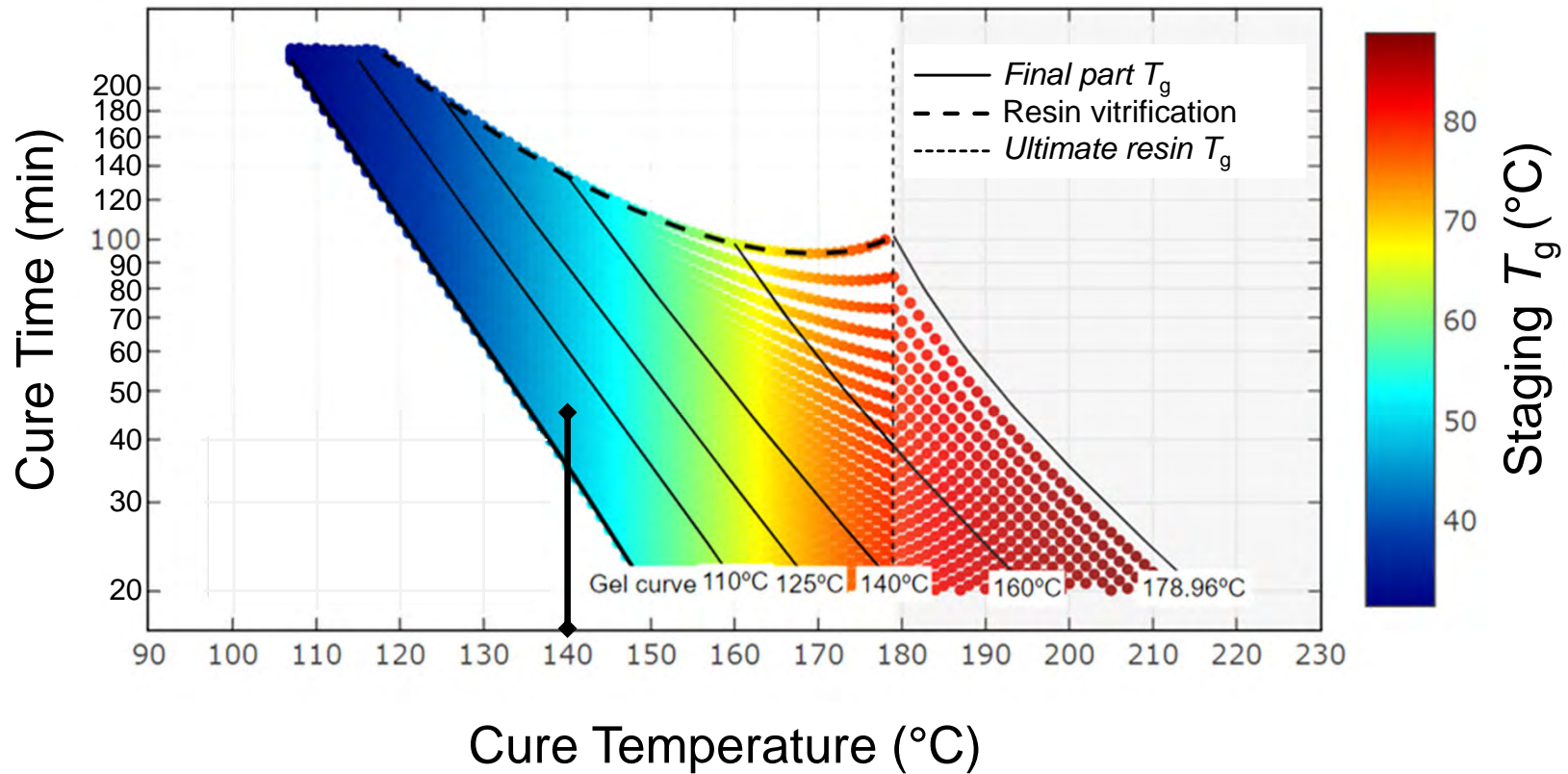
**Compound T-Bracket**



# Manufacturing software tool

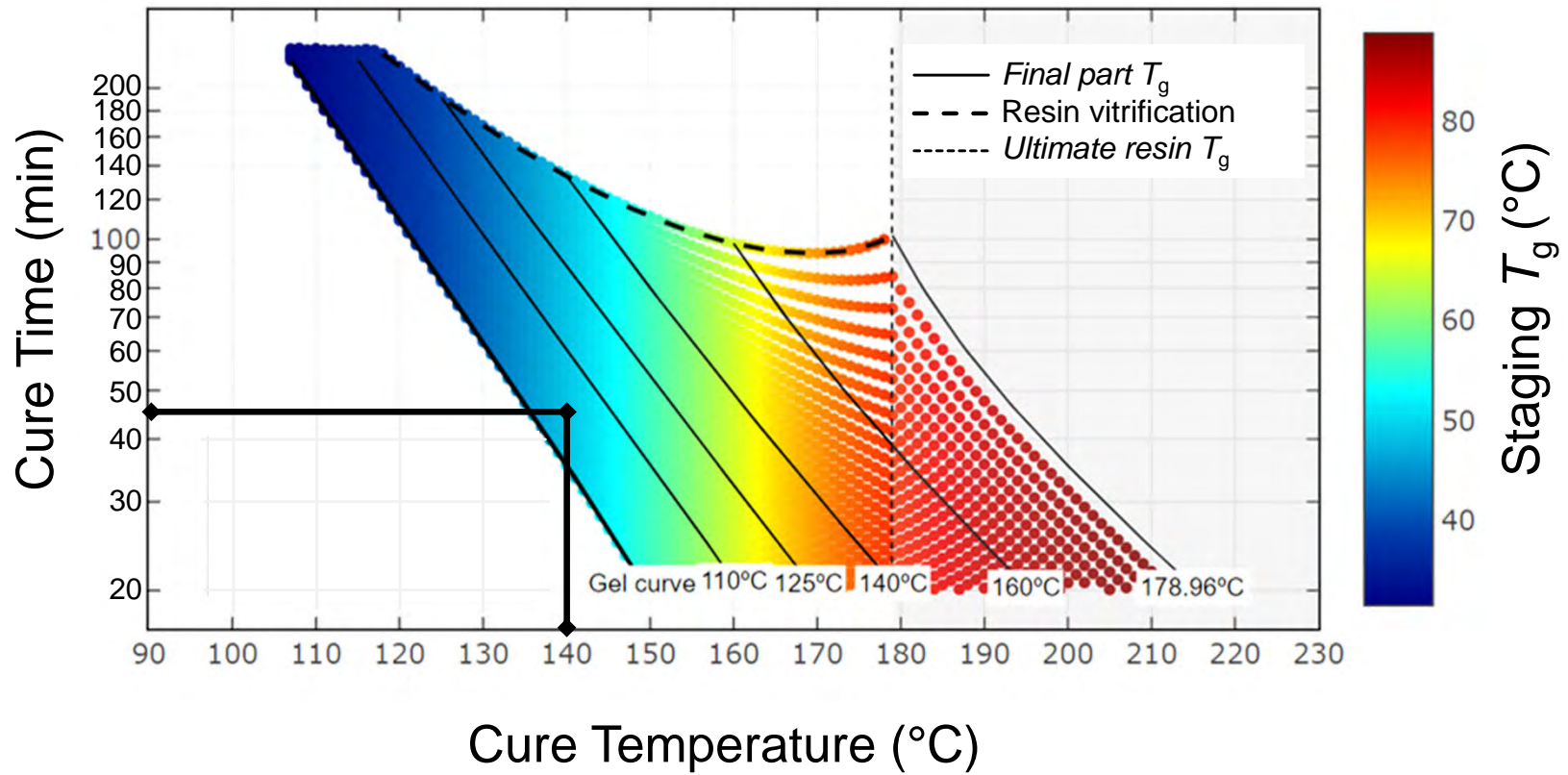


# Manufacturing software tool

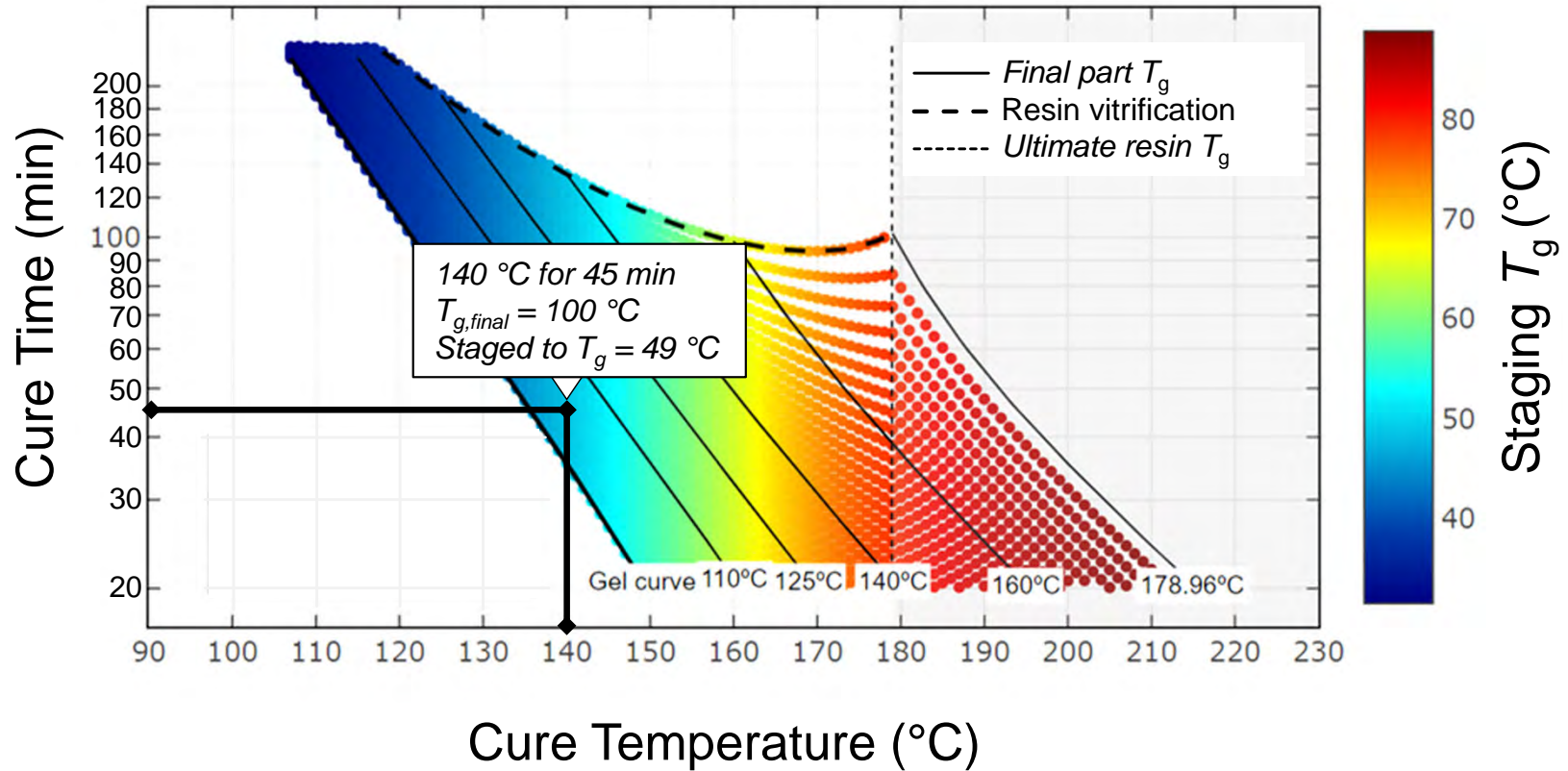




# Manufacturing software tool



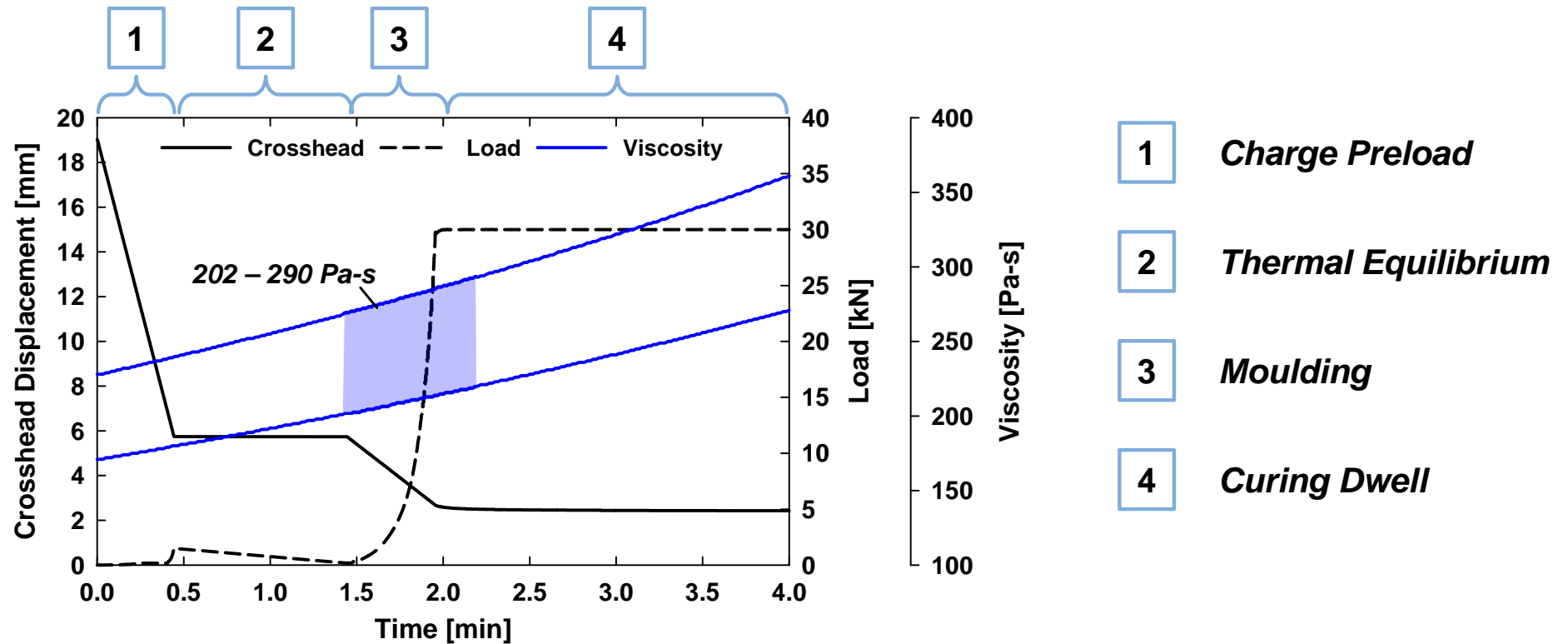
# Manufacturing software tool





# rPMC moulding process

PW/5276-1, 3 MPa



# rPMC technology demonstrator

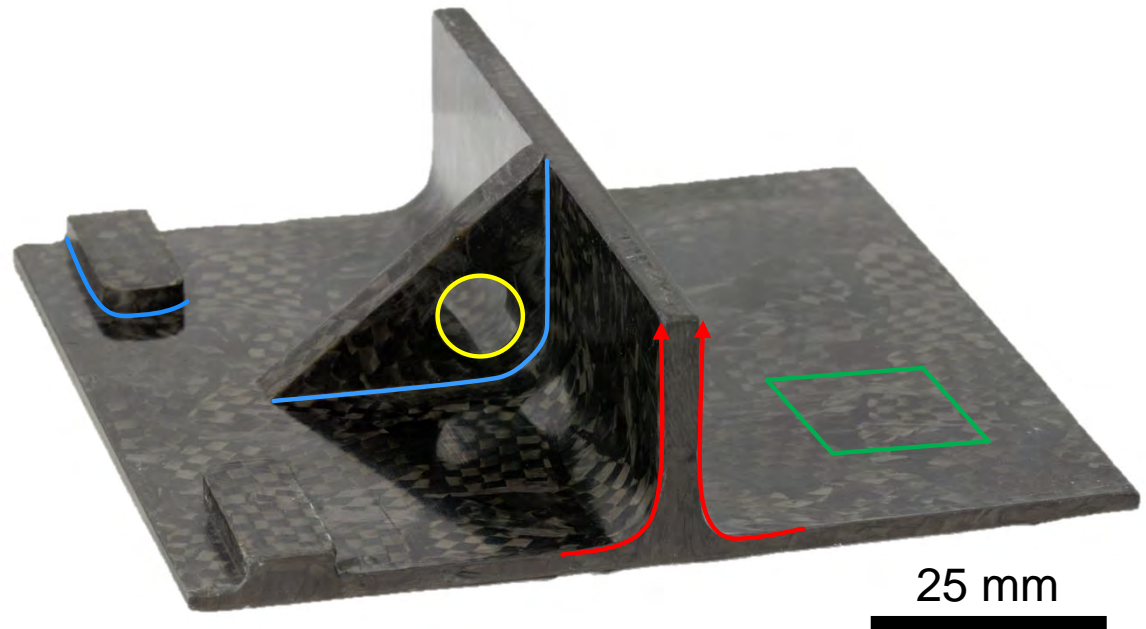
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*moulded hole*

good surface finish

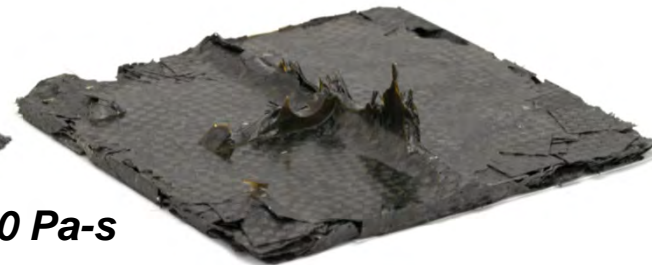
90° corner radii

~ 25 mm (1 in.) flow

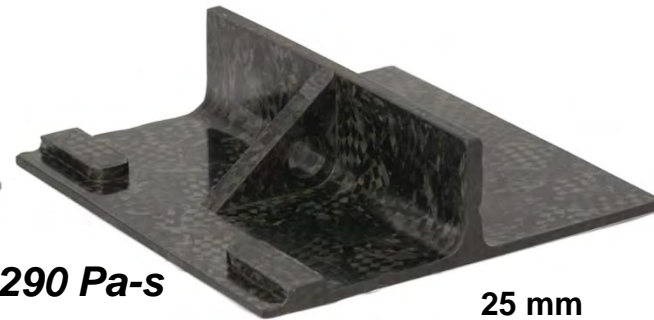
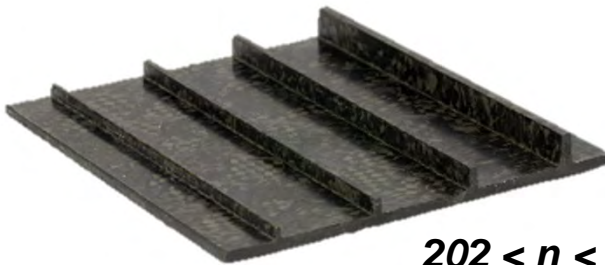
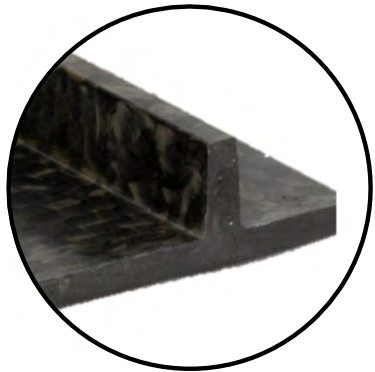


# Prepreg staging validation

**NOT STAGED**



$\eta \approx 10 \text{ Pa-s}$



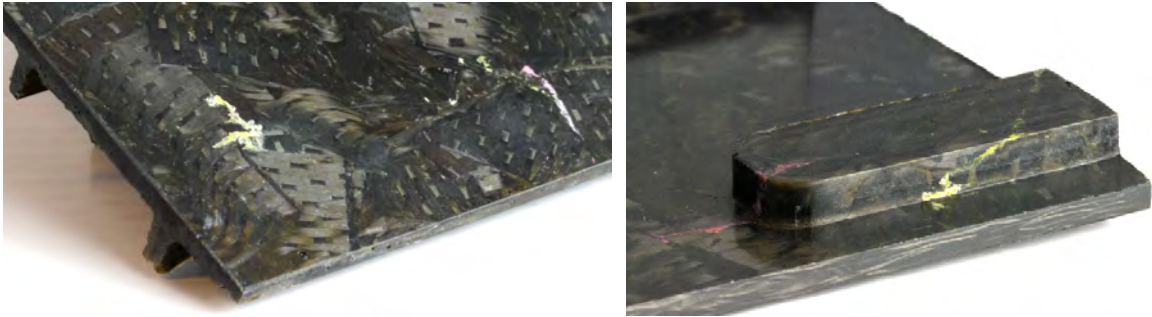
$202 < \eta < 290 \text{ Pa-s}$

25 mm

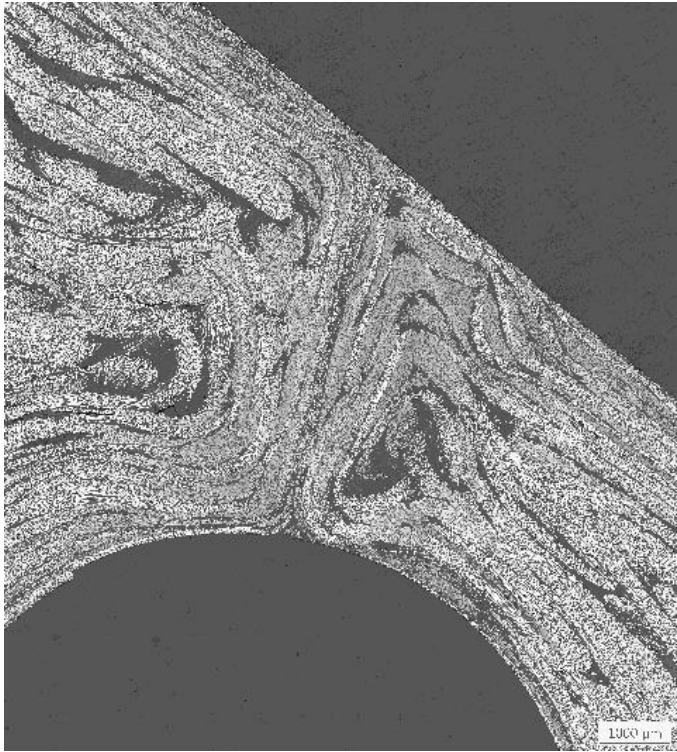
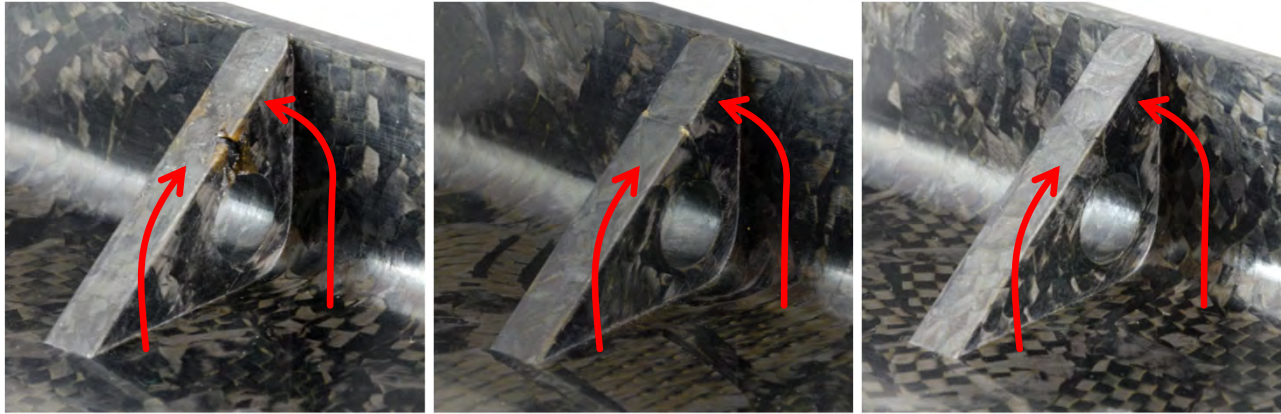


# Observed defects

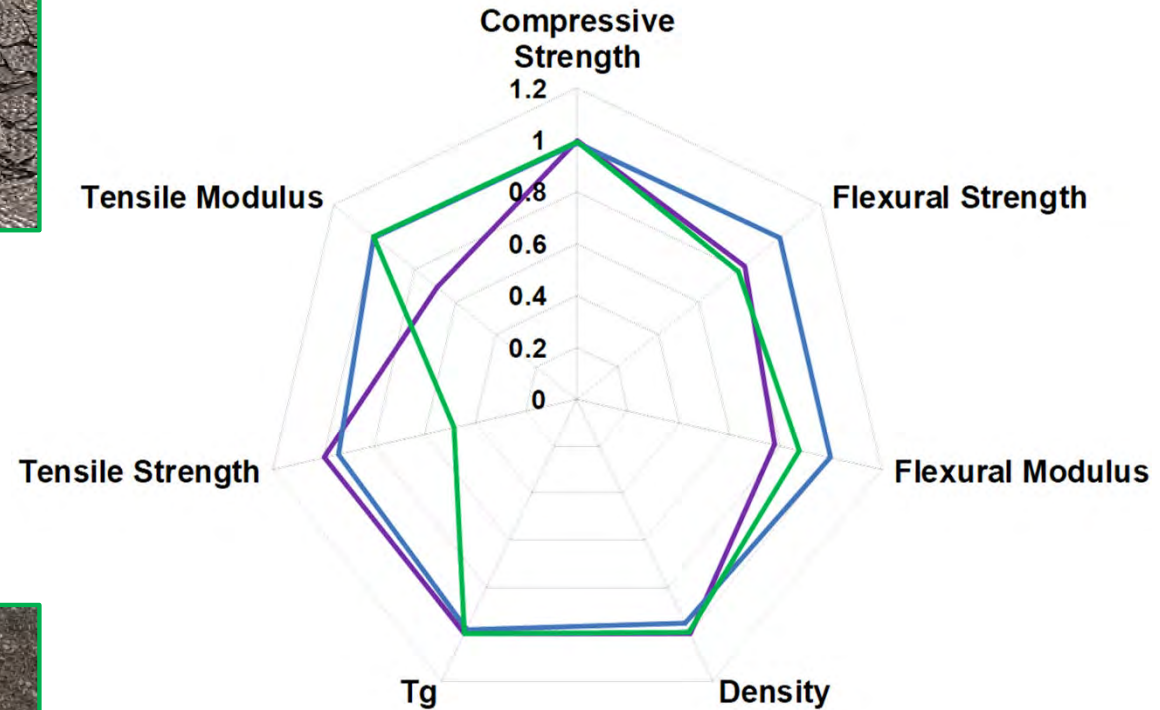
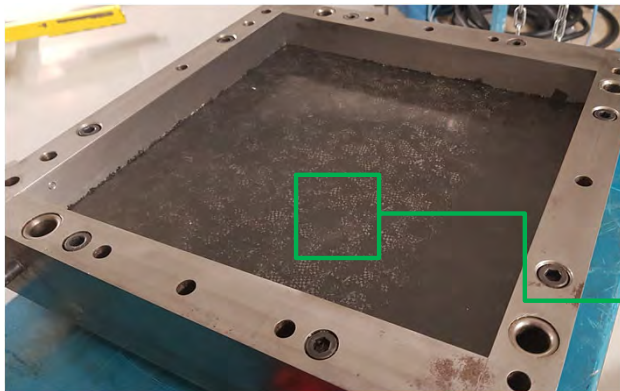
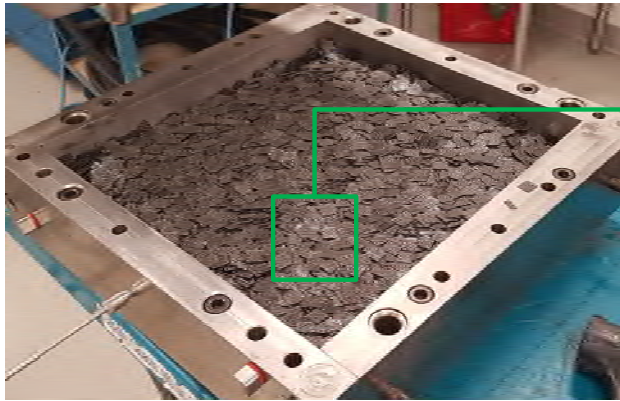
## Entrapped Backing Film



## Knit Line Formation



# rPMC property comparison



**rPMC PW/5276-1 (0.5" fibre length)**

HexMC UT/M77 (2" fibre length)

Quantum UT/AMC 8590 (1" fibre length)



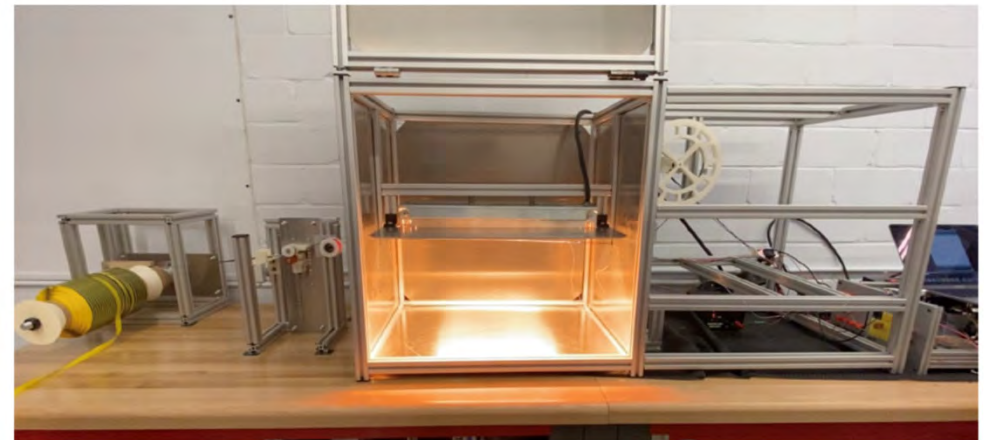
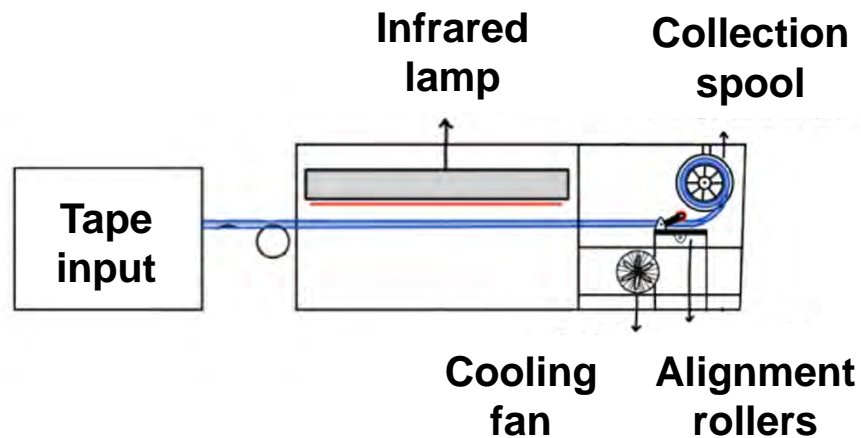
# Conclusion

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- Targeted changes to resin viscosity and curing time can be achieved through staging without added fillers or resins
- Flow-compaction mechanism excitation depends heavily on resin viscosity & mould closure rate
- Variations in prepreg degree of cure caused by room-temperature ageing have a significant impact on resin properties and requisite staging
- Specific mechanical performance of the recyclate developed are comparable to the properties of commercially available moulding compounds

# Next steps and challenges

- Prepreg mixing
- Life cycle analysis of the process
- Automation of the process (inspection, prepreg handling, staging, stranding)



# Acknowledgements

- Adam Smith
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- Liam Ma, Rachel Santini, Taylor Davies, William Oestreich



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# Thank you

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- <https://www.mcgill.ca/composite/>

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