

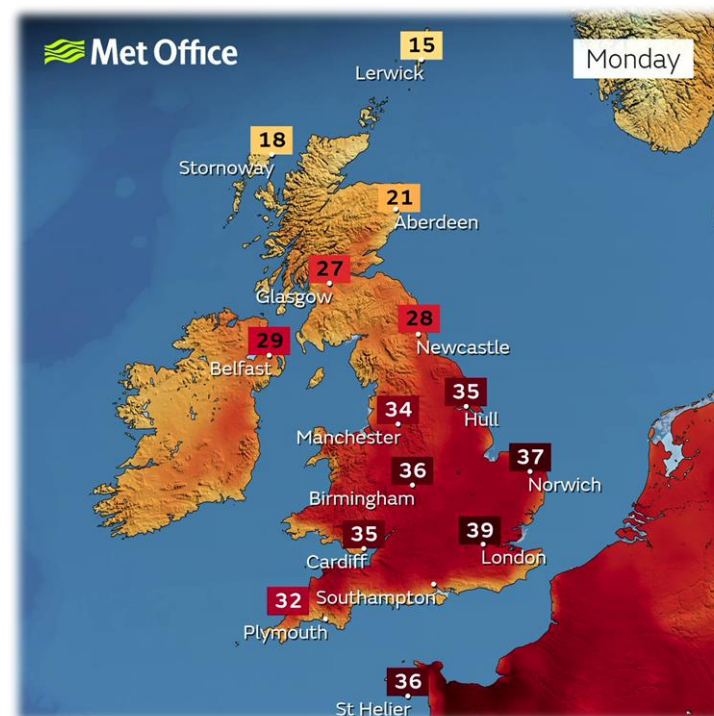
Development of high quality Lignin Based Carbon Fibres

Dr Anne Beaucamp Mc Loughlin ; Prof Maurice N Collins



Green
Chemistry
Recycling
Solution

Introduction



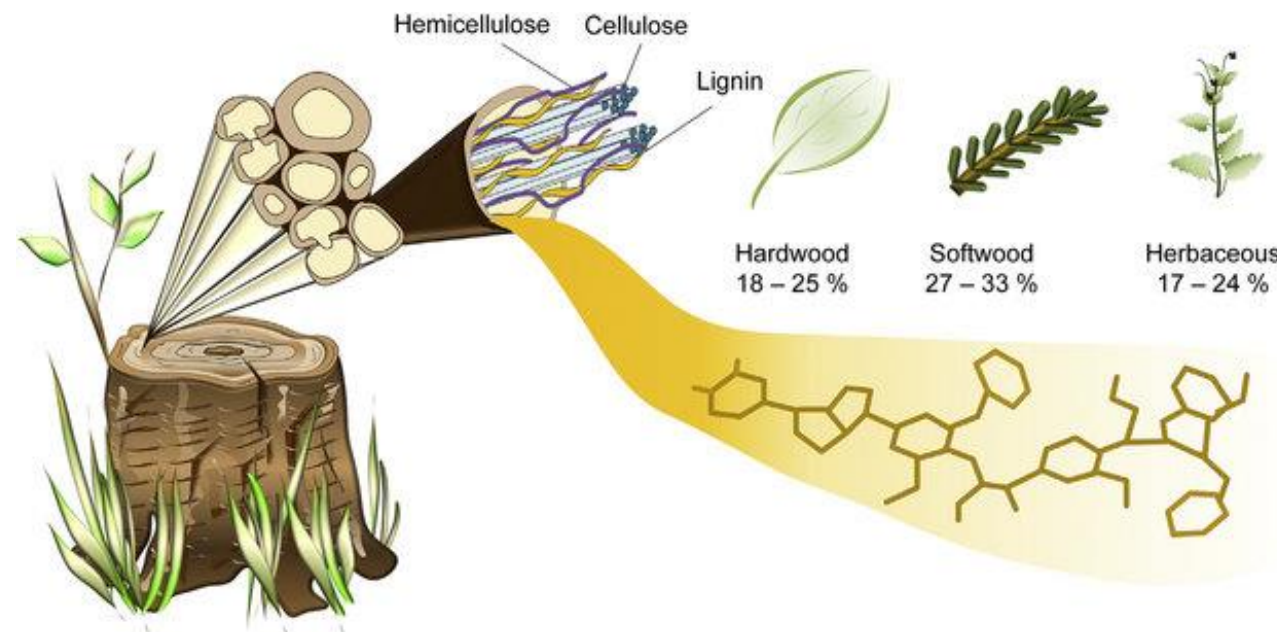
<https://gulfnews.com/opinion/op-eds/worlds-climate-emergency-is-getting-harder-to-ignore-1.65546665>

Sustainable materials



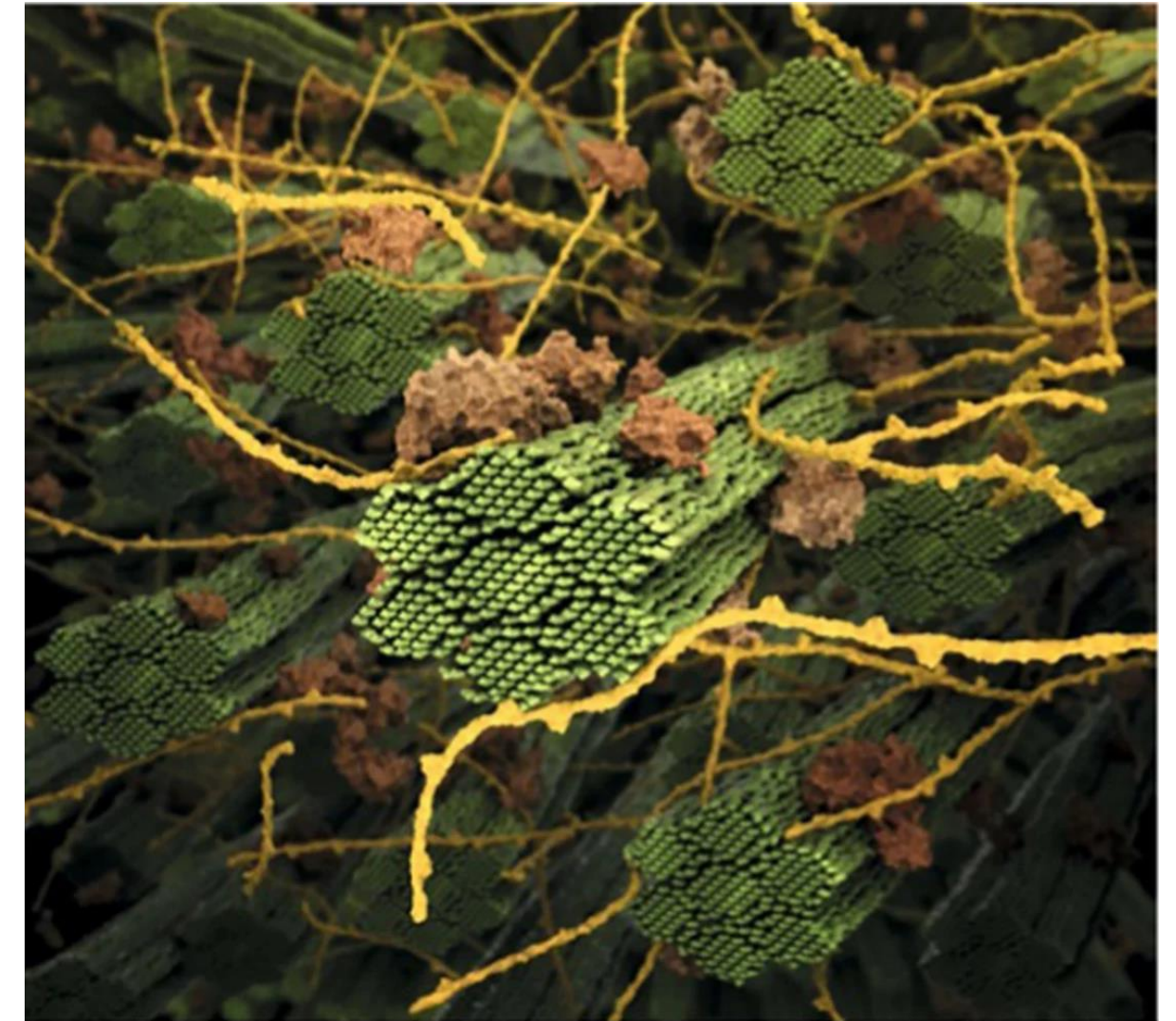
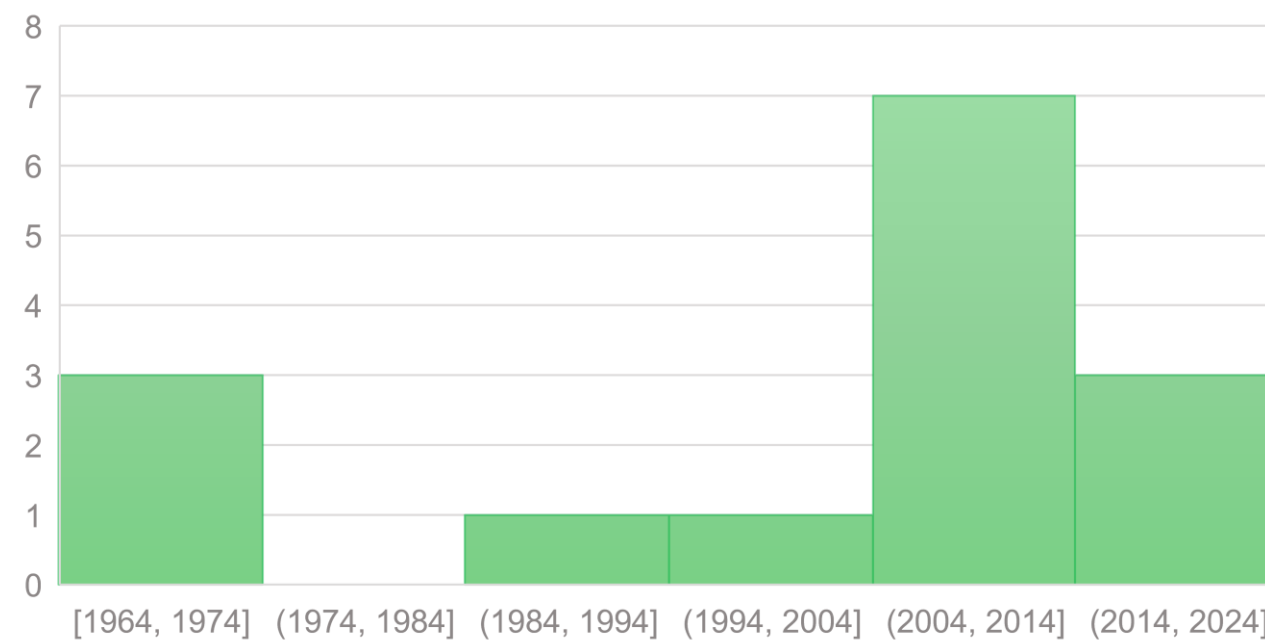
<https://www.vox.com/2014/10/22/18093054/global-warming-explained>

Introduction: Lignin



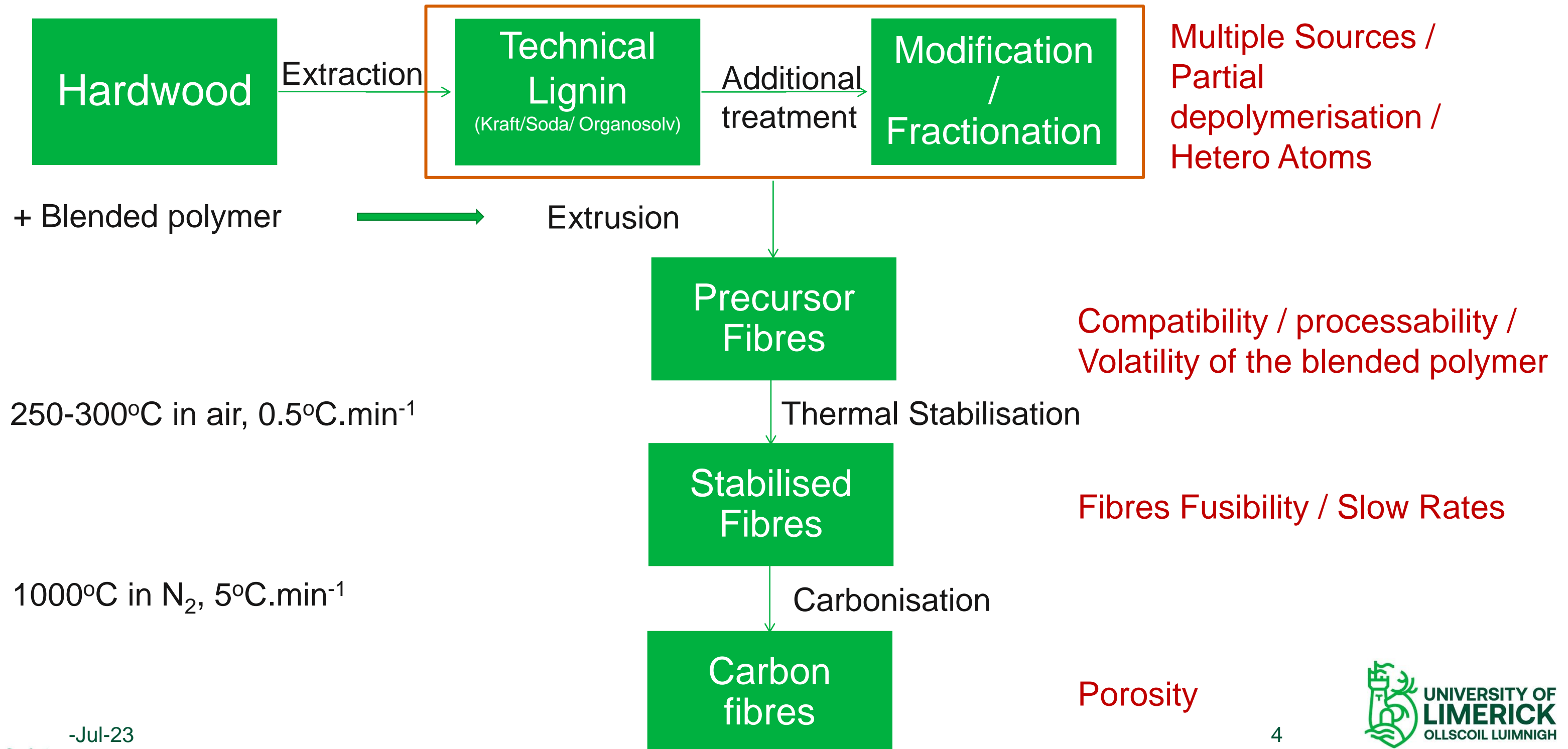
Becker, *Biotech Adv*, 2019

Patents citing Otani's (1964)



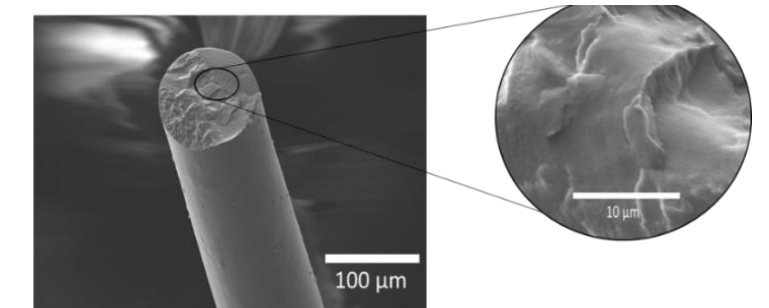
Yuan, *Biotechnol Biofuels* **14**, 205 (2021)

Lignin: Extraction And Challenges For Conversion Into Carbon Material



Successful development of lignin blends for CF precursors

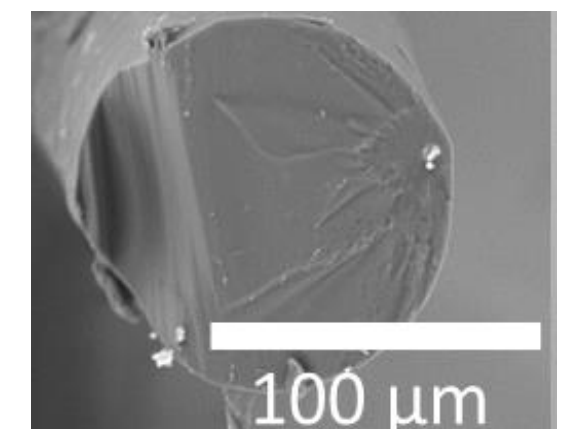
Precursor Fiber



Carbonisation



Carbon fiber



Lignin/blends

TPE

~~PLA~~

~~PET~~

~~Sorbitol~~

~~Chitosan~~

~~Pullulan~~

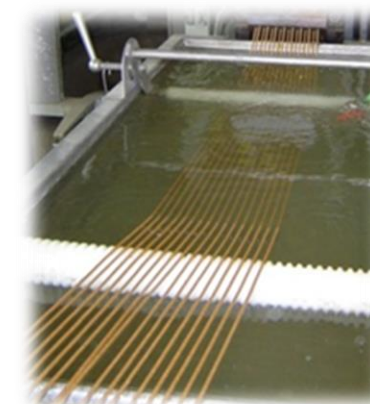
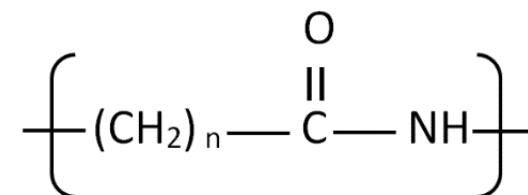
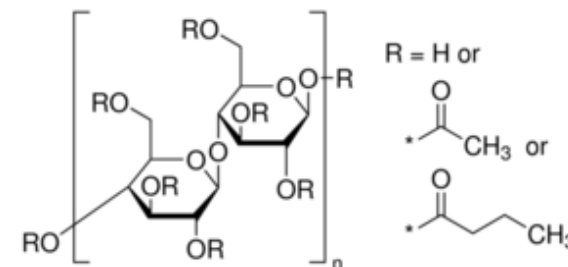
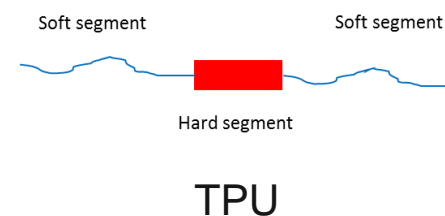
TPU

~~TPV~~

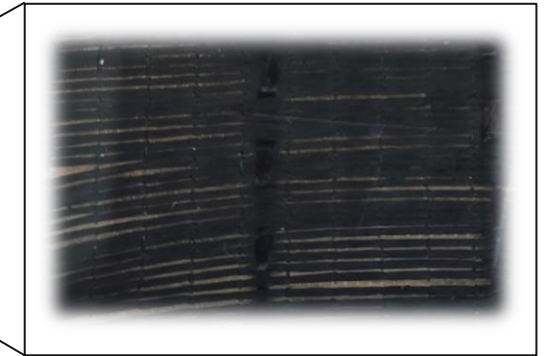
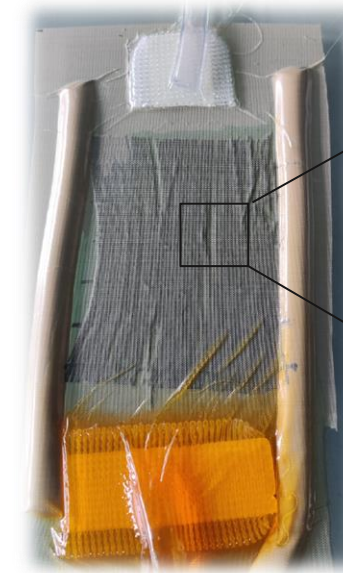
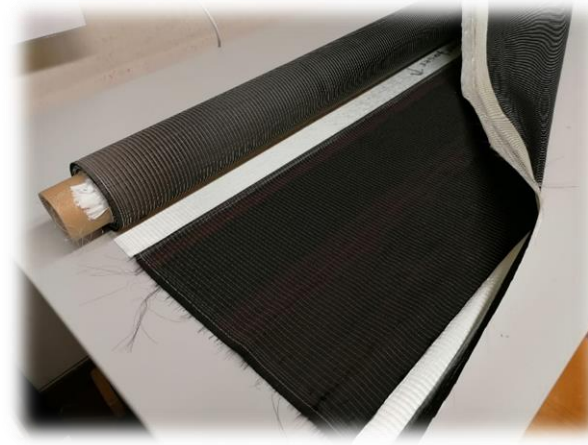
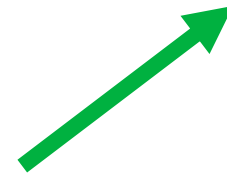
~~TPS~~



Castor oil

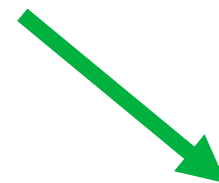


Successful development of lignin blends for CF precursors



Direct PF Weave + carbonisation for VARI

Short PF fibres+ carbonisation for sCF + PA injection moulding



Composite car parts

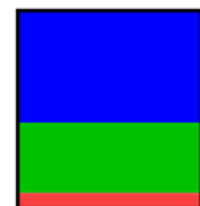


PAN Process



33.34 kgCO_{2,eq}

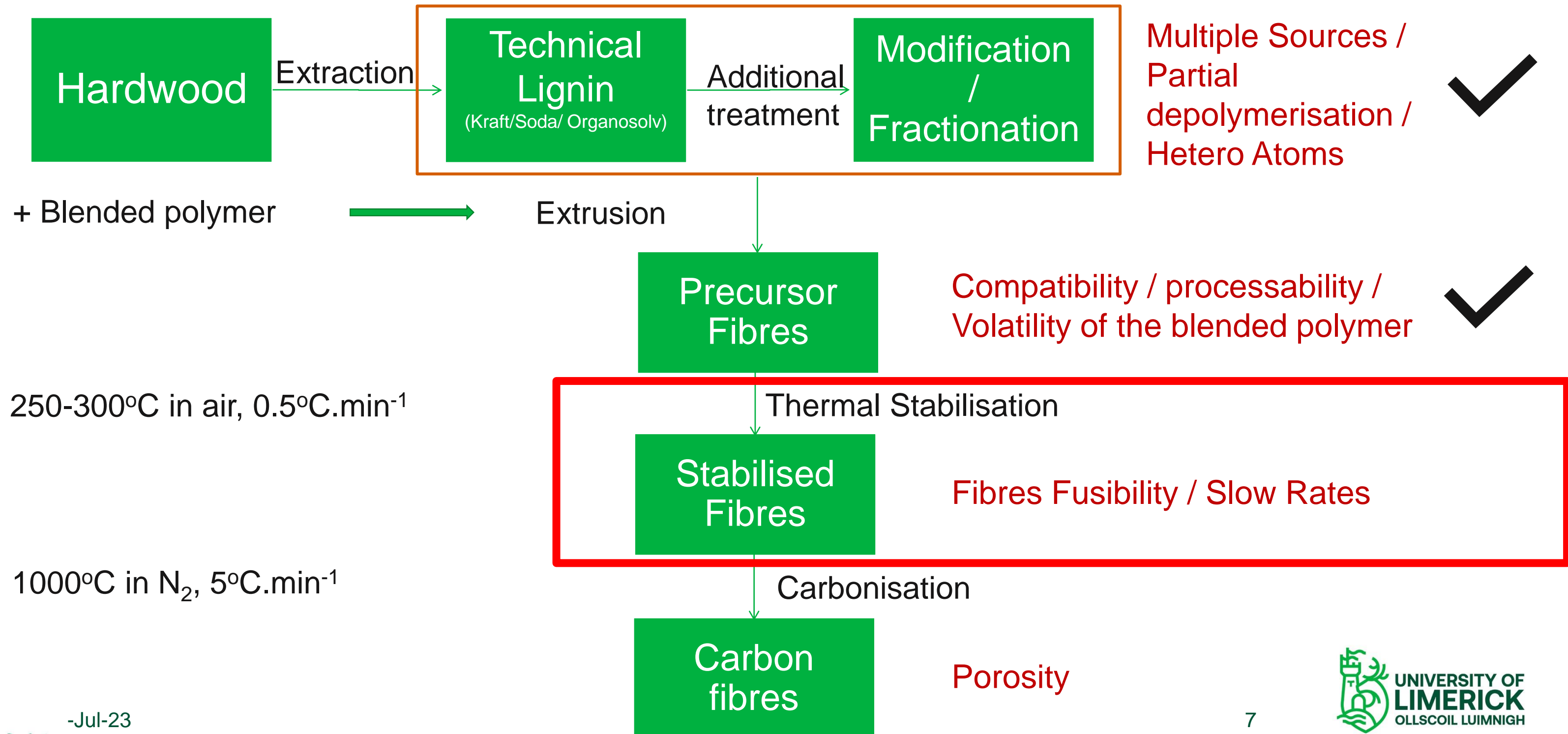
Lignin Process



18.12 kgCO_{2,eq}

- CF Production
- PolyAmide Production
- Injection Moulding Process

Lignin: Extraction And Challenges For Conversion Into Carbon Material



Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

Problem 1 :

The PF produced have a 80 μm diameter, leading to large CF.

Problem 2 :

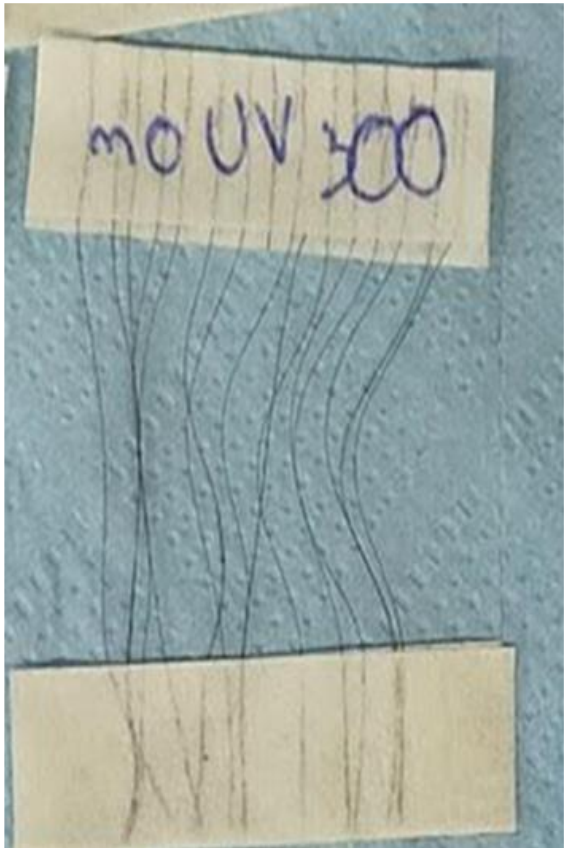
Stabilisation step is not efficient enough : Poor crosslinking of the lignin chains leads to fibres breaking at the stabilisation steps.

Solution?

Reactive coatings are used to improve the crosslinking of the lignin chains and reduce their fusibility. The coated fibres are stretched in the stabilisation process

Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

Reactive coating



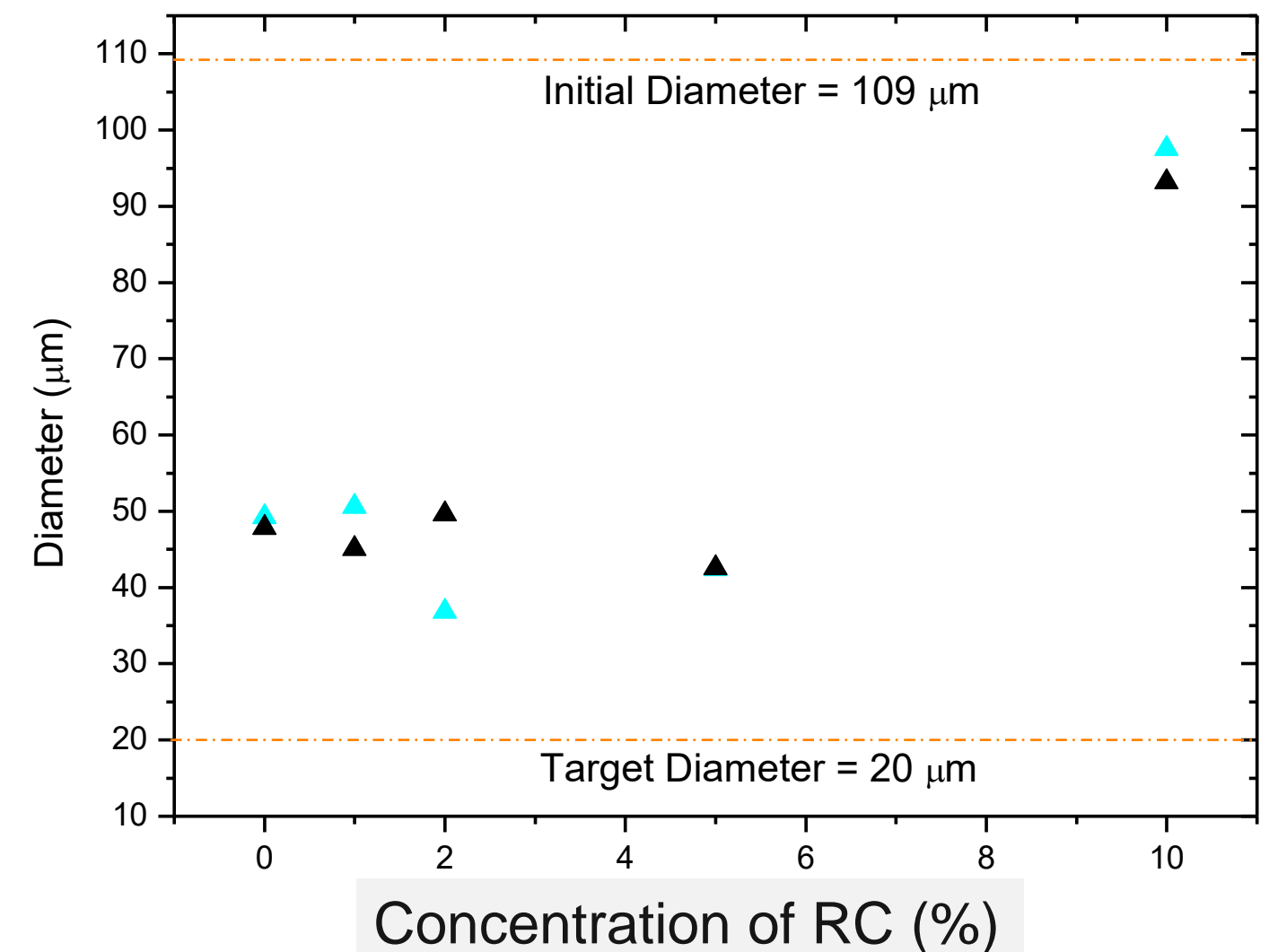
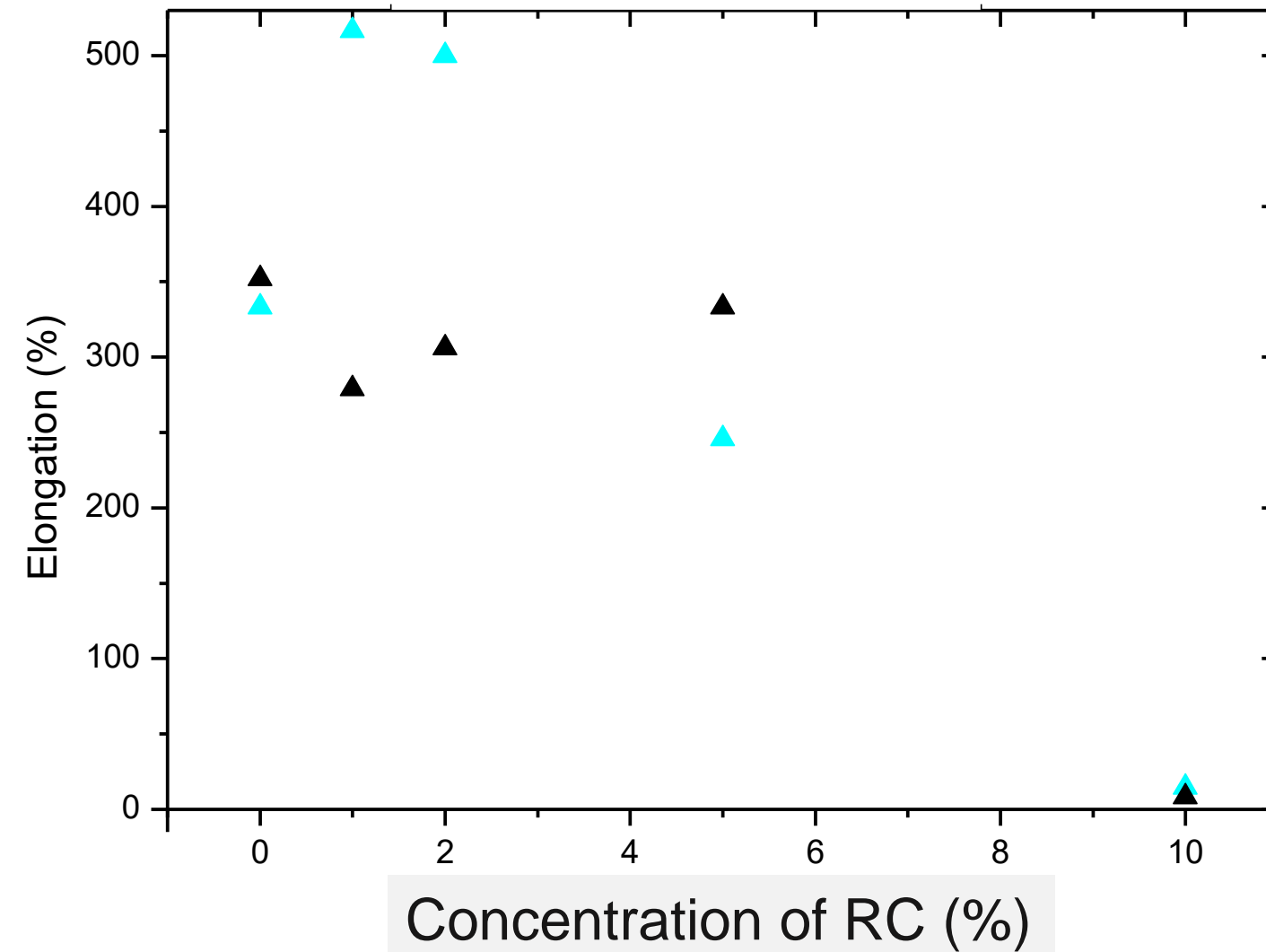
UV Treatment	Reactive coating in water bath	% Failure
-	0%	100%
-	1%	50 %
-	2%	17%
-	5%	No Failure
-	10%	No Failure
+	0%	No Failure
+	1%	No Failure
+	2%	No Failure
+	5%	No Failure
+	10%	No Failure

Concentration of RC (%)

Concentration of RC (%)

Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

Reactive coating

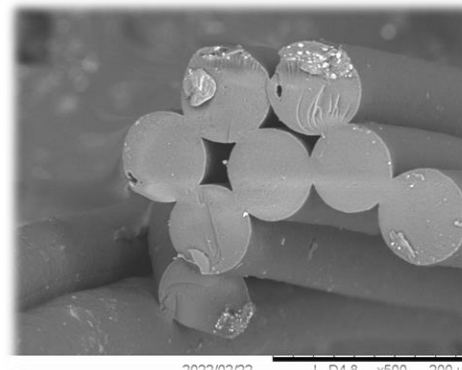


Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

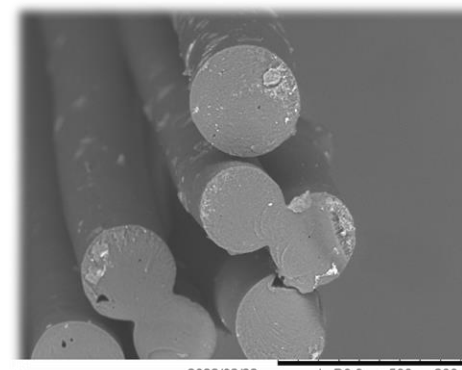
Improved crosslinking, Less fusing between the fibres and improved carbon yield



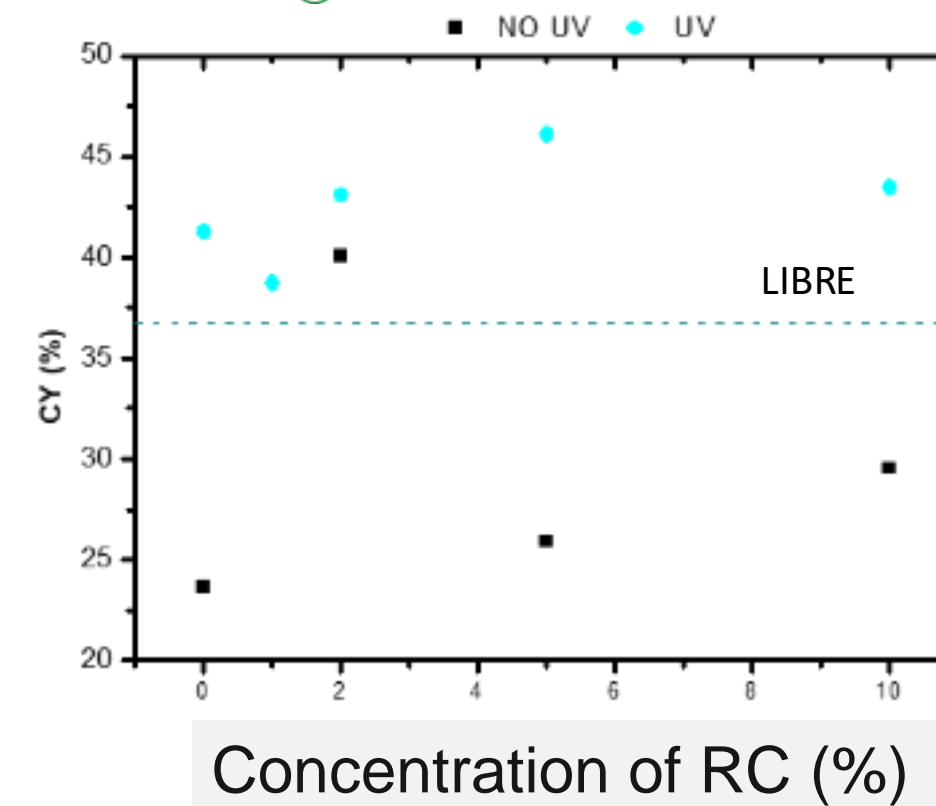
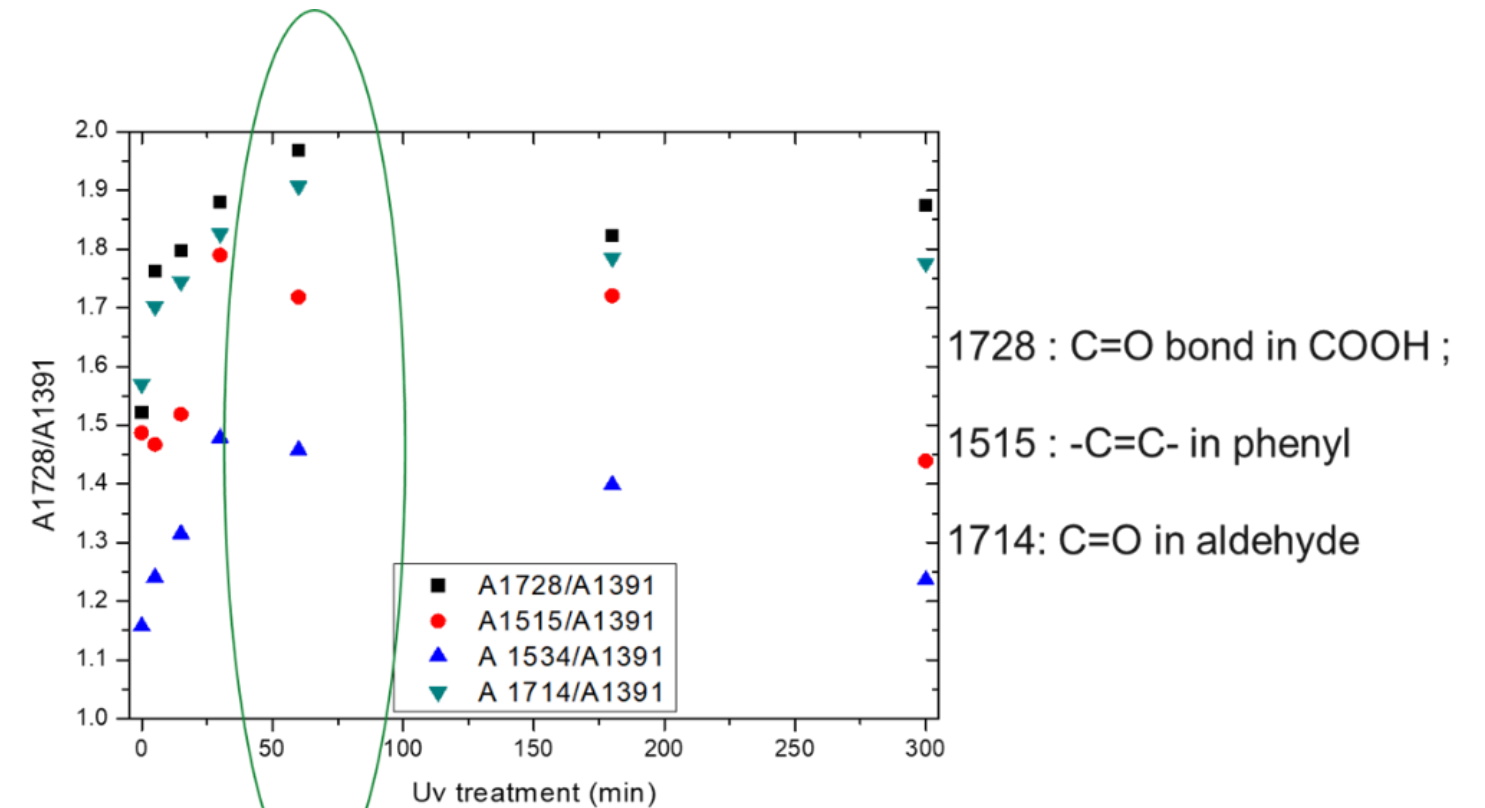
0% RC



5% RC

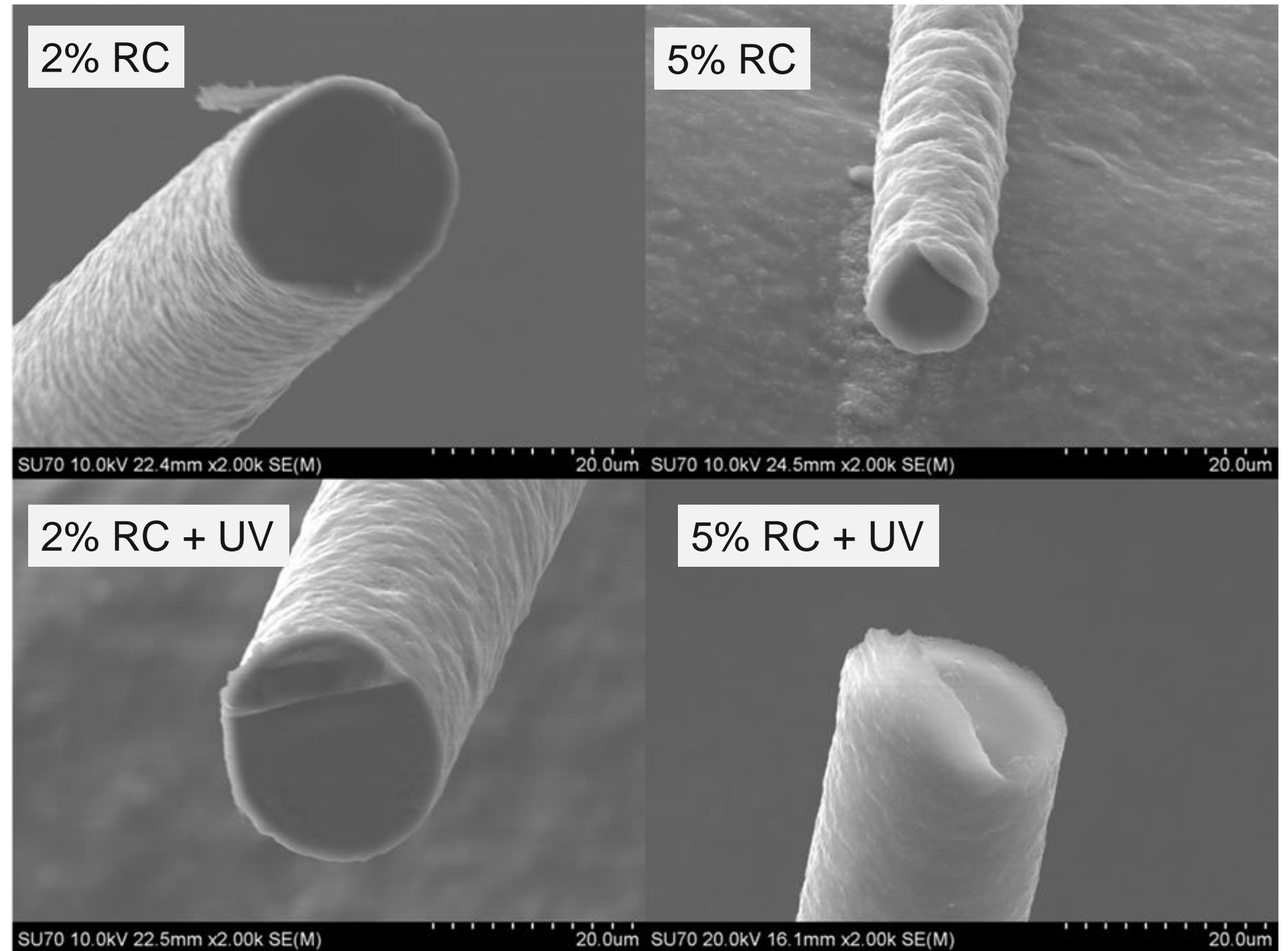
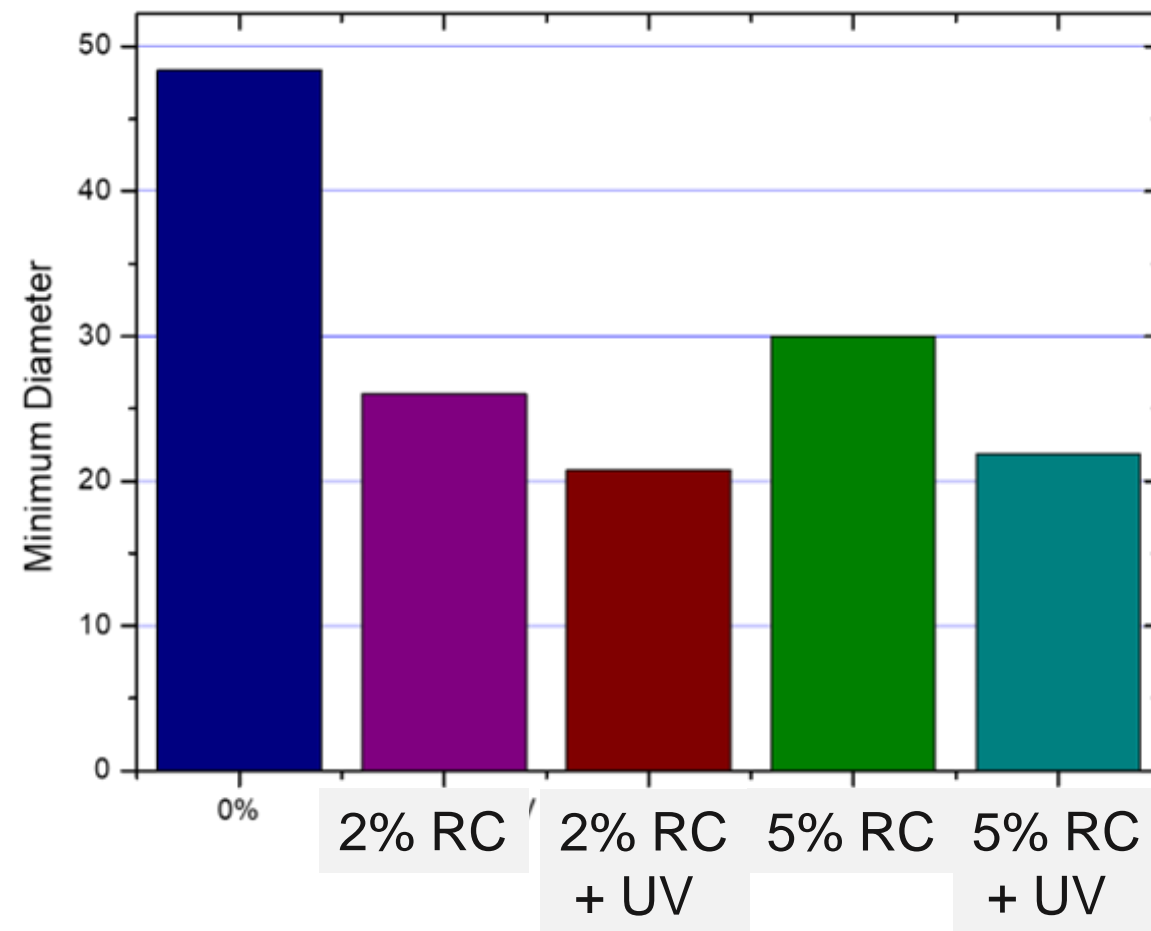


10% RC



Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

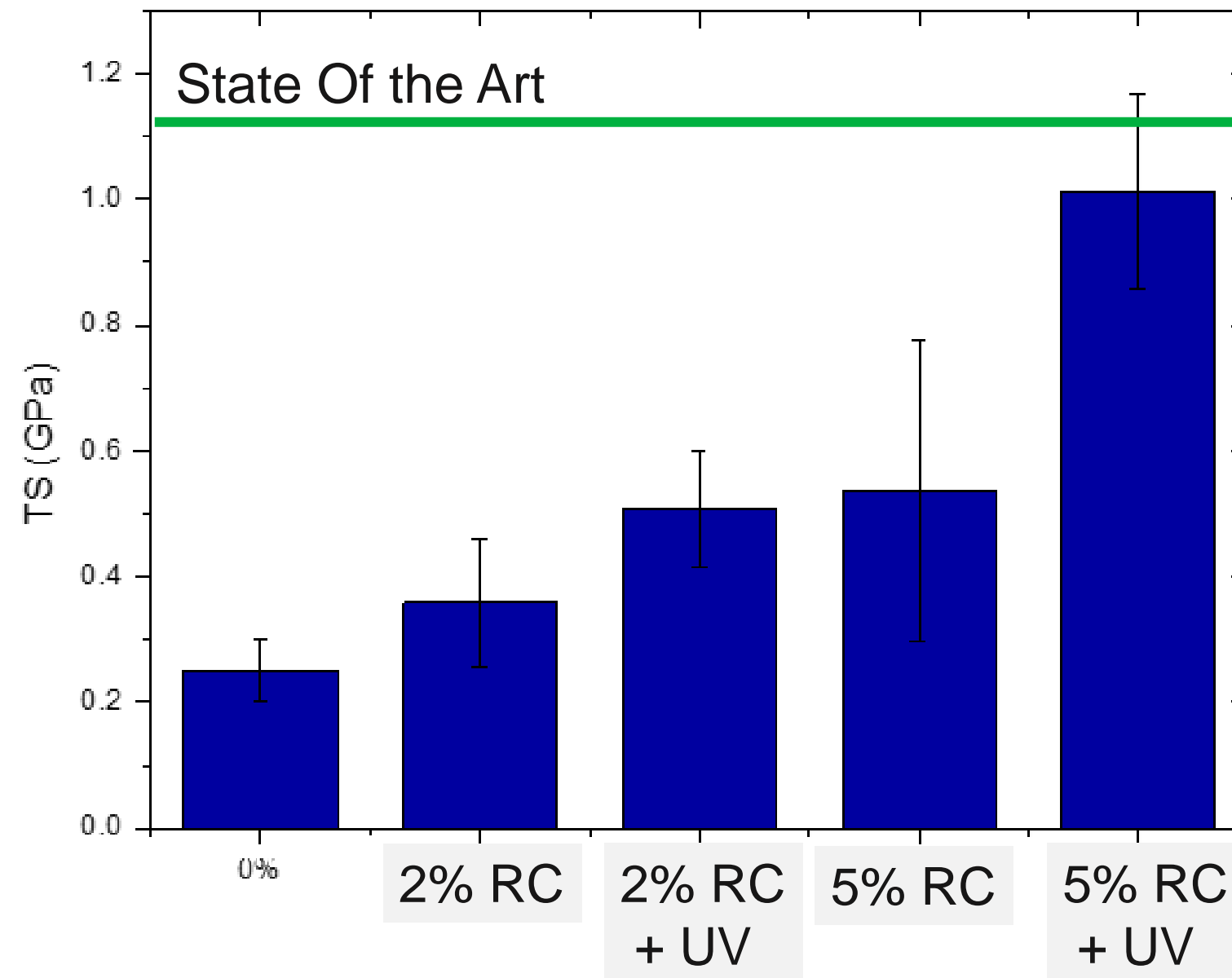
Void less fibres



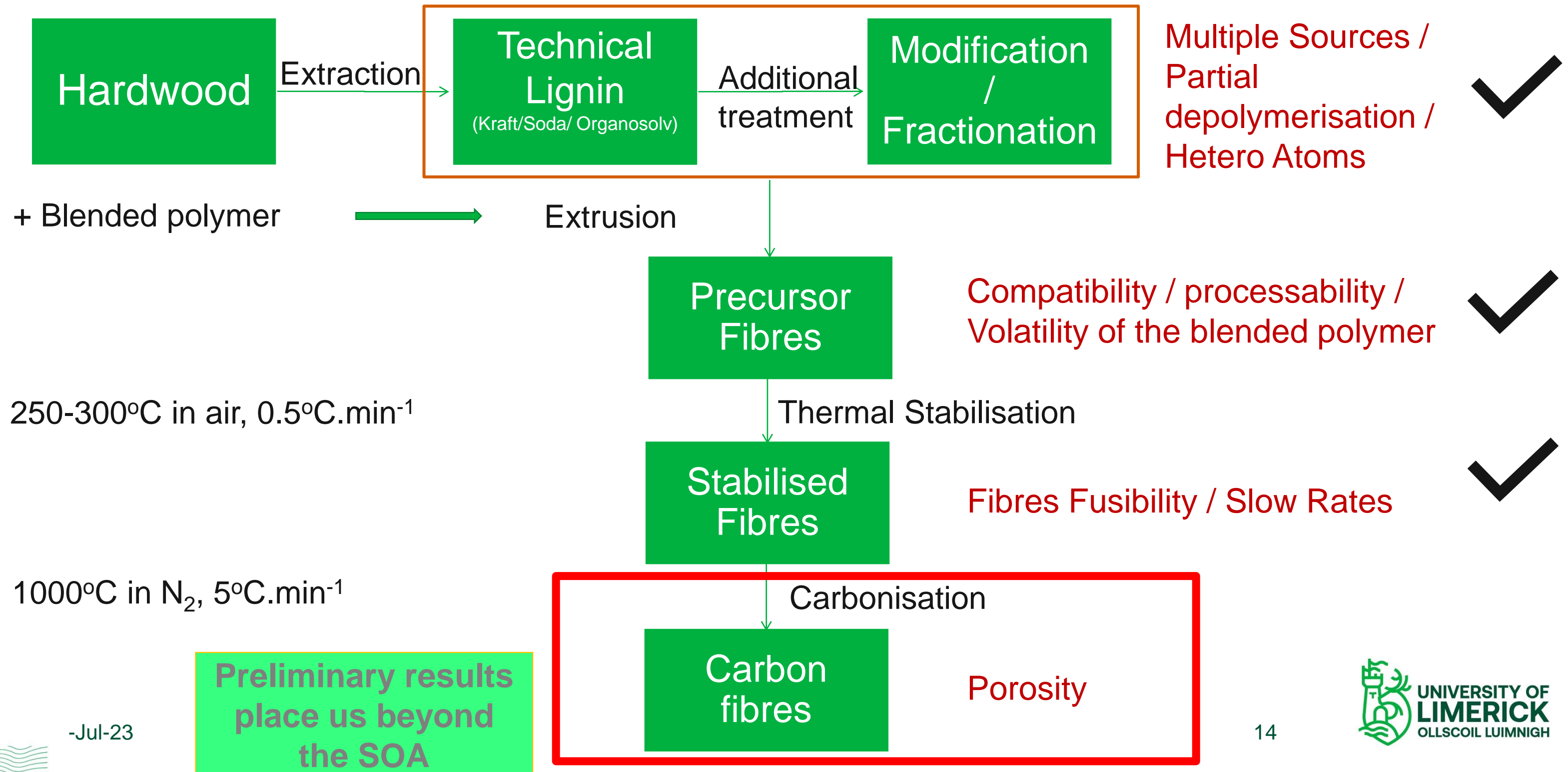
Concentration of RC (%) 12

Next Challenge = To produce continuous CF

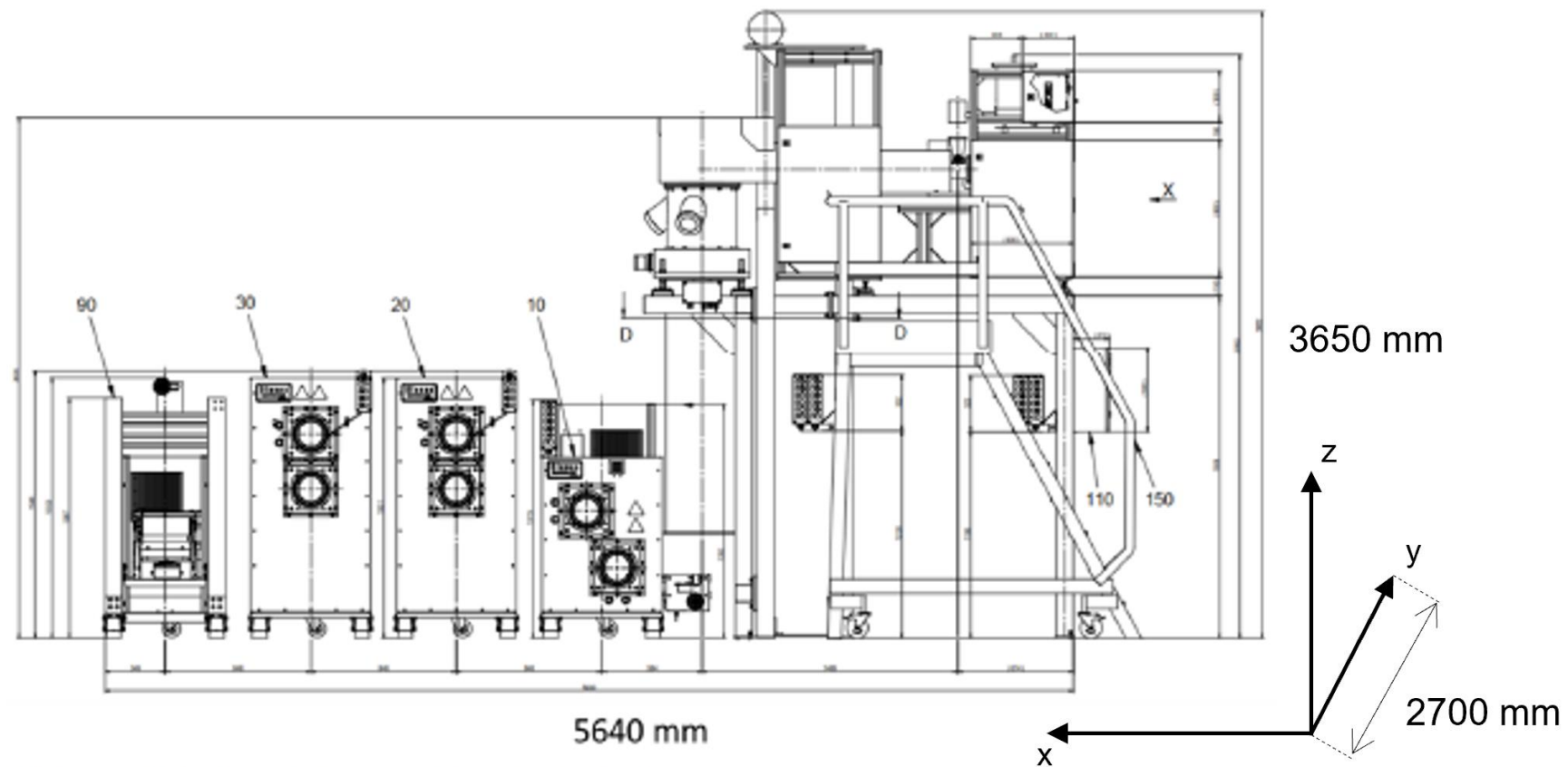
Mechanical properties



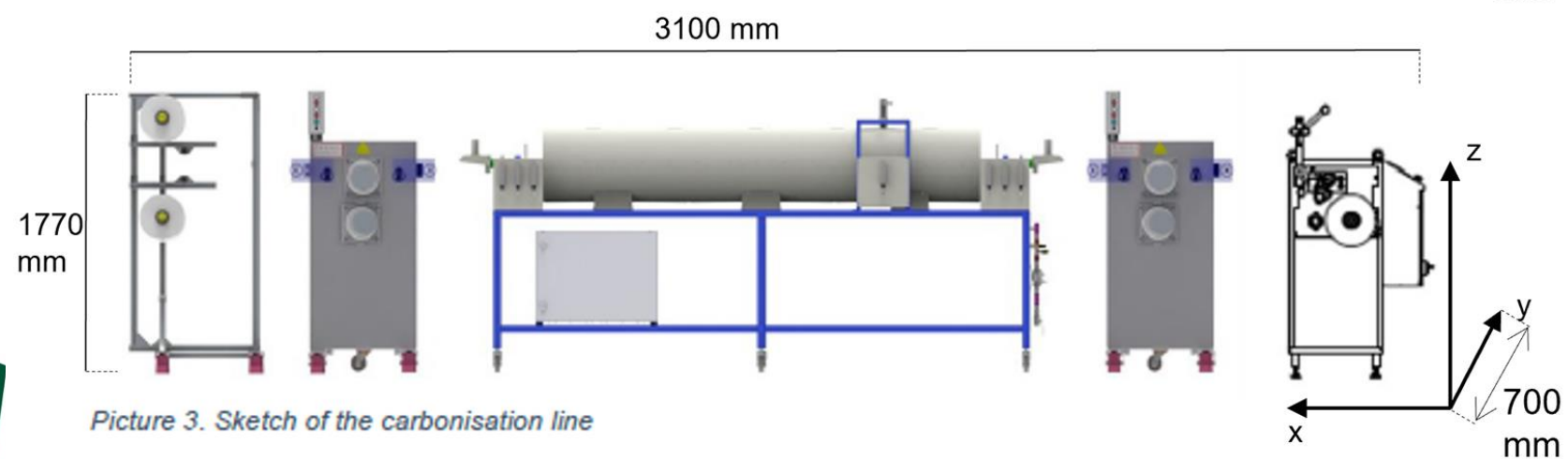
Lignin: Extraction And Challenges For Conversion Into Carbon Material



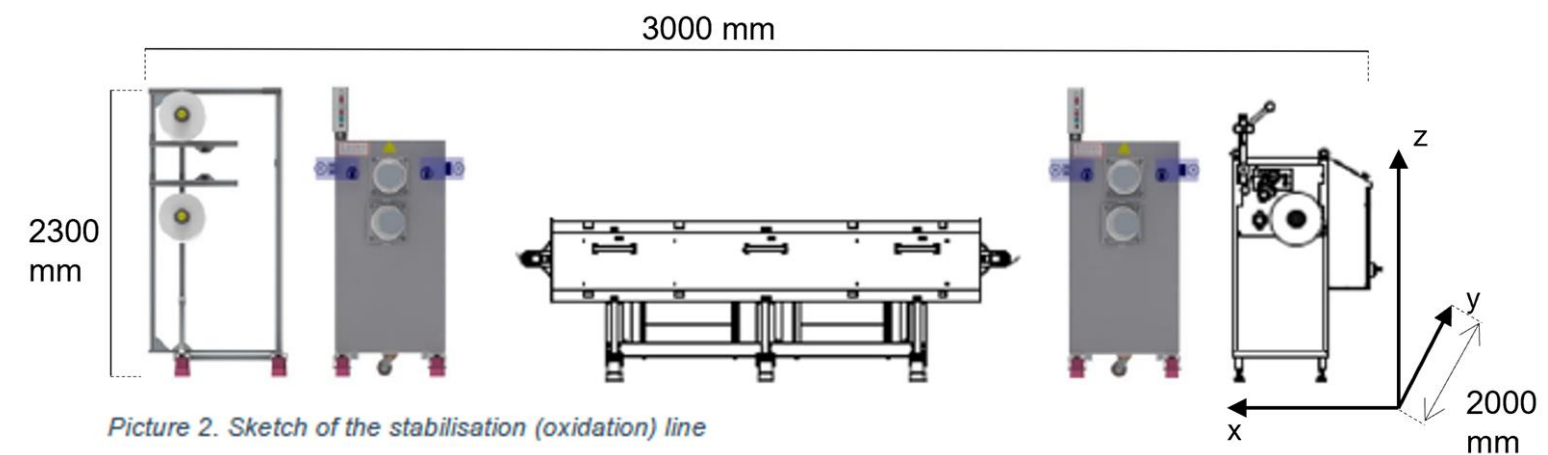
What is next ?



Picture 1. Side view of the complet melt spinning line



Picture 3. Sketch of the carbonisation line



Picture 2. Sketch of the stabilisation (oxidation) line

Acknowledgments

This research has received funding from the Bio Based Industries Joint Undertaking (JU) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101023190.



**Bio-based Industries
Consortium**



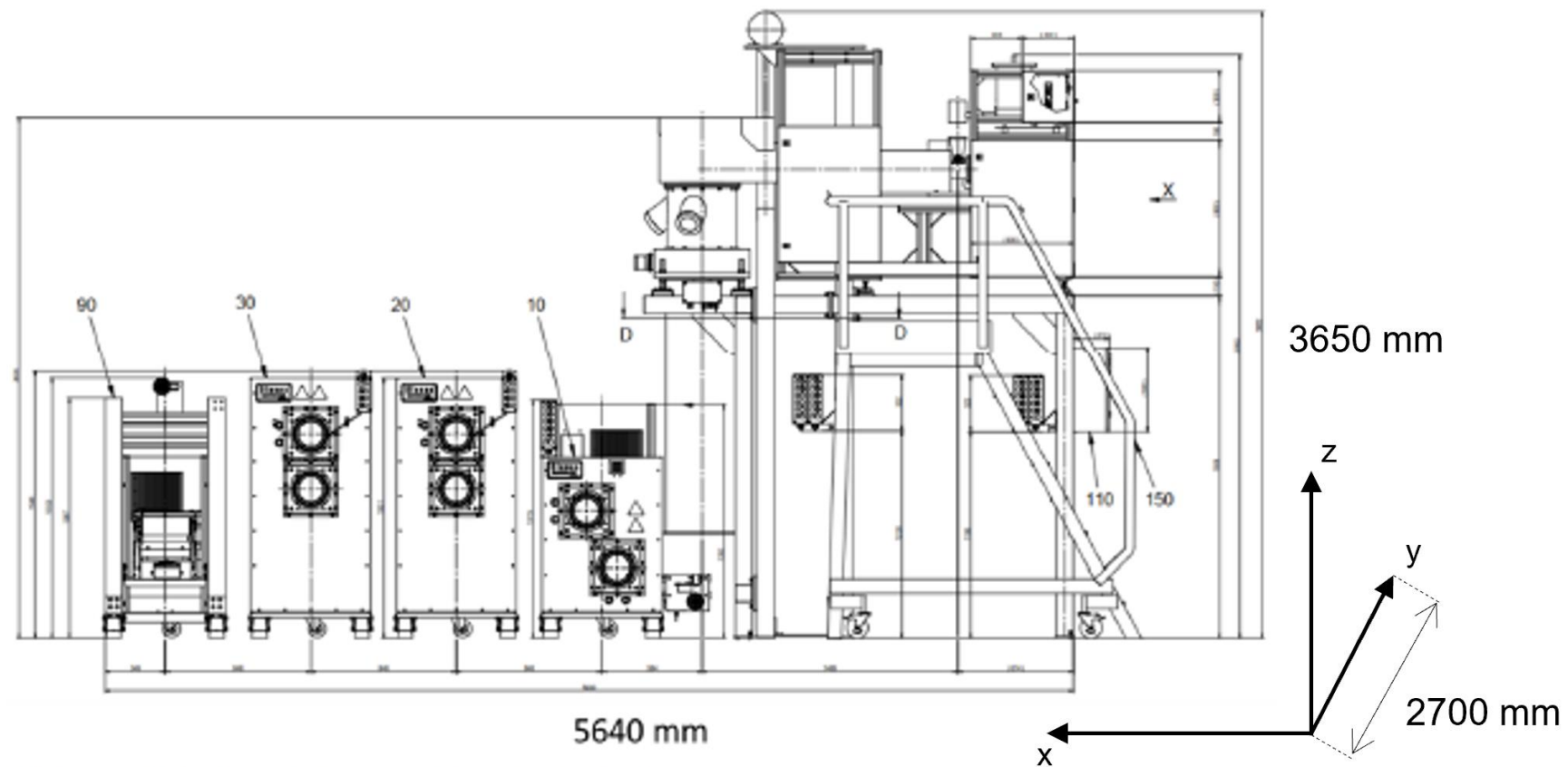
Horizon 2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation



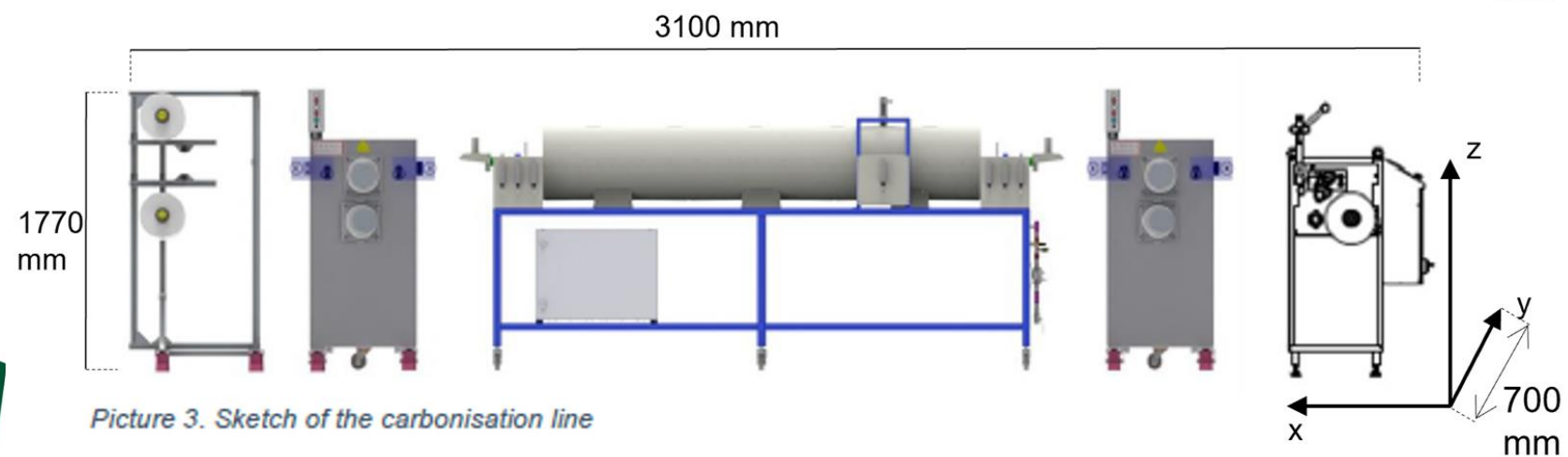
Questions?

DEMATIC

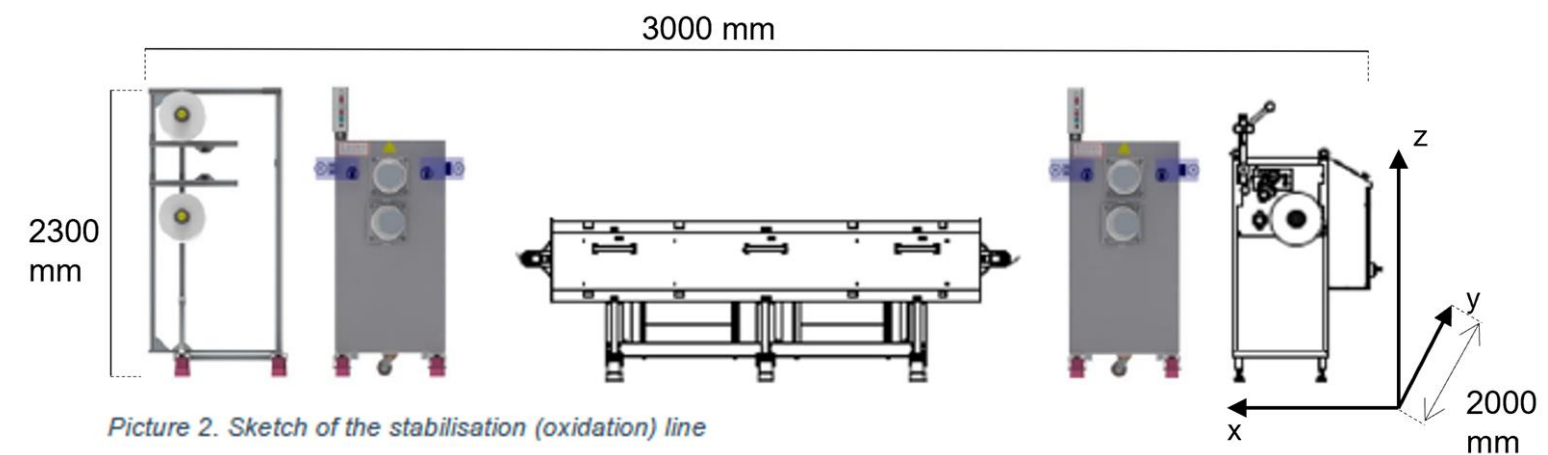
What is next ?



Picture 1. Side view of the complet melt spinning line



Picture 3. Sketch of the carbonisation line



Picture 2. Sketch of the stabilisation (oxidation) line

Thank you



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