THERMALLY ASSISTED PEELING AS A HIGH-QUALITY DISASSEMBLY PROCESS FOR THERMOPLASTIC TAPE WOUND COMPOSITES



Fraunhofer Institute for High-Speed Dynamics, Ernst-Mach-Institut, EMI

R. Grenier¹, M. Imbert¹, J. Hohe², F. Balle^{1,3}, and M. May¹

- ¹ Fraunhofer Institute for High-Speed Dynamics, Ernst-Mach-Institut, EMI, Freiburg, Germany
- ² Fraunhofer Institute for Mechanics of Materials, IWM, Freiburg, Germany
- ³ University of Freiburg, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Sustainable Systems Engineering, INATECH,

Walter-and-Ingeborg-Herrmann-Chair for Power Ultrasonics and Engineering of Functional Materials, Freiburg

Germany



thermo-mechanical disassembly loads

Peeling tests under negative temperatures





Observations

Conclusions

Thermally assisted peeling-based

PA6 and more than 85 % for CF-PPS) through peeling-based disassembly.

> Tape tensile strength have been preserved (75 % of the initial value for CF-

- > High horizontal forces are favorable to reduce fiber kinking during mandrel peeling disassembly.
- > Negative temperatures induce a more brittle matrix behavior and help to preserve tape tensile properties.
- > Peeling-based disassembly enables to recover, in one single process step, tapes with equivalent or better mechanical properties than the ones obtained with laborious recycling processes based on staple fiber processing. Crack propagation occurs more preferably in fiber rich (intralaminar)

areas than in matrix-rich (interlaminar) areas.

disassembly is a promising approach to recover preserved thermoplastic tapes from wound structures. Ensuring process robustness requires to control crack propagation independently of the variability of the microstructure.

Acknowledgments

Dr. Mathieu Imbert Group Manager Multi-Material Structures Fraunhofer EMI Tel. +49 761 2714-507 mathieu.imbert@emi.fraunhofer.de

Contact

The authors acknowledge the Sustainability Center Freiburg for the funding of the projects MultiTrace and WEiteR.

[1] Hasan, M. M. B. et al. (2018). Carbon fibre reinforced thermoplastic composites developed from innovative hybrid yarn structures consisting of staple carbon fibres and polyamide 6 fibres. Comp. Sci. and Tech., 167, 379-387.

[2] Selezneva, M., et Lessard, L. (2016). Characterization of mechanical properties of randomly oriented strand thermoplastic composites. J. of comp. mat., 50(20), 2833-2851.

[3] Kiss, P. et al. (2020). In-house recycling of carbon-and glass fibre-reinforced thermoplastic composite laminate waste into highperformance sheet materials. Comp. Part A, 139, 106110.

