



# Industrial Processing of Biocomposites: Opportunities and Challenges

Susie Morton and Hannah Swinbourne

Date 11/10/2023

# The Challenge

Biocomposites have environmental benefits, but industry need to see performance and processing data

**110,000 tonnes** tonnes of FRPs produced in the UK in 2019

But only **6%** were reused

## Barriers to uptake in bio-composites

1

Mechanical and Environmental Performance Data

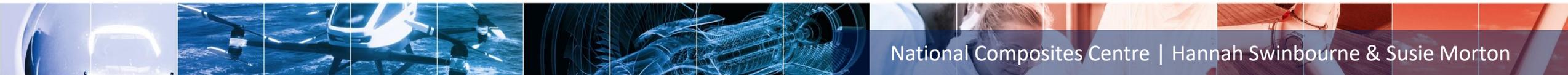
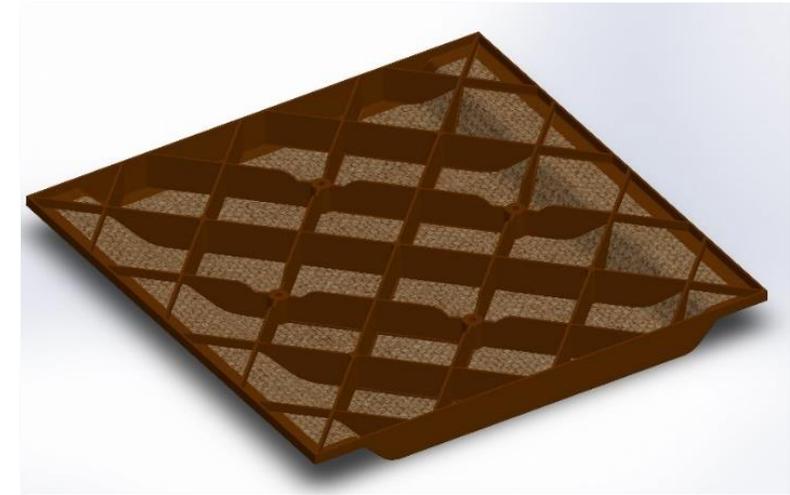
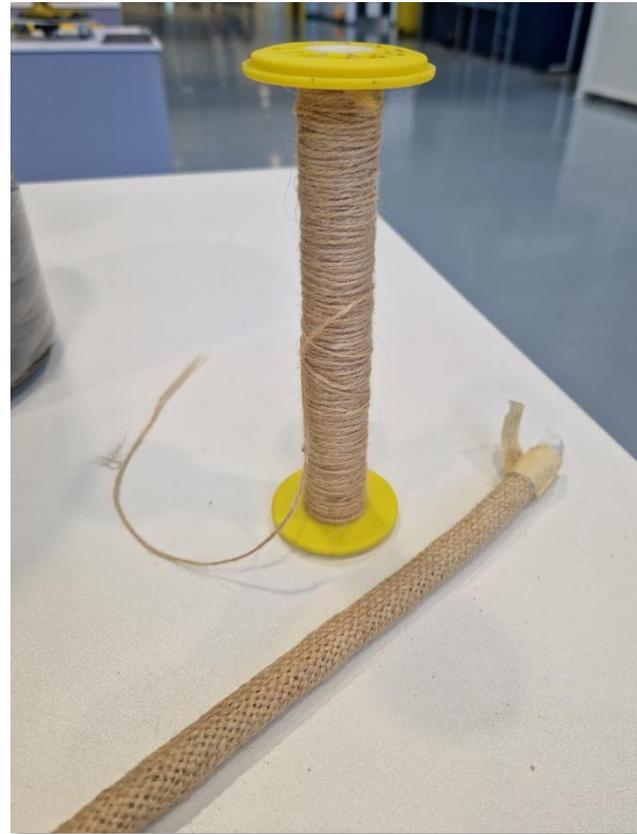
2

Material Processing not well understood

3

Perceived high cost







- Processibility assessment of injection overmoulding an automotive demonstrator component
- Address industry concern on processibility and performance
- Assess sustainability credentials



**Industry  
Requirements  
Capture**

**Materials  
Down Selection**

**Processing**

**Testing**

**Life Cycle  
Assessment**



# Conventional Composites

Non-bio-derived materials which retain value in the economy through **repair, reuse, and recycling**



Glass Fibre /Polypropylene

# Bio-Composites

If designed correctly, both fibre and polymer will **biodegrade and regenerate** nature at end of life



Flax Fibre/PLA



We have demonstrated manufacture is viable using the overmoulding process

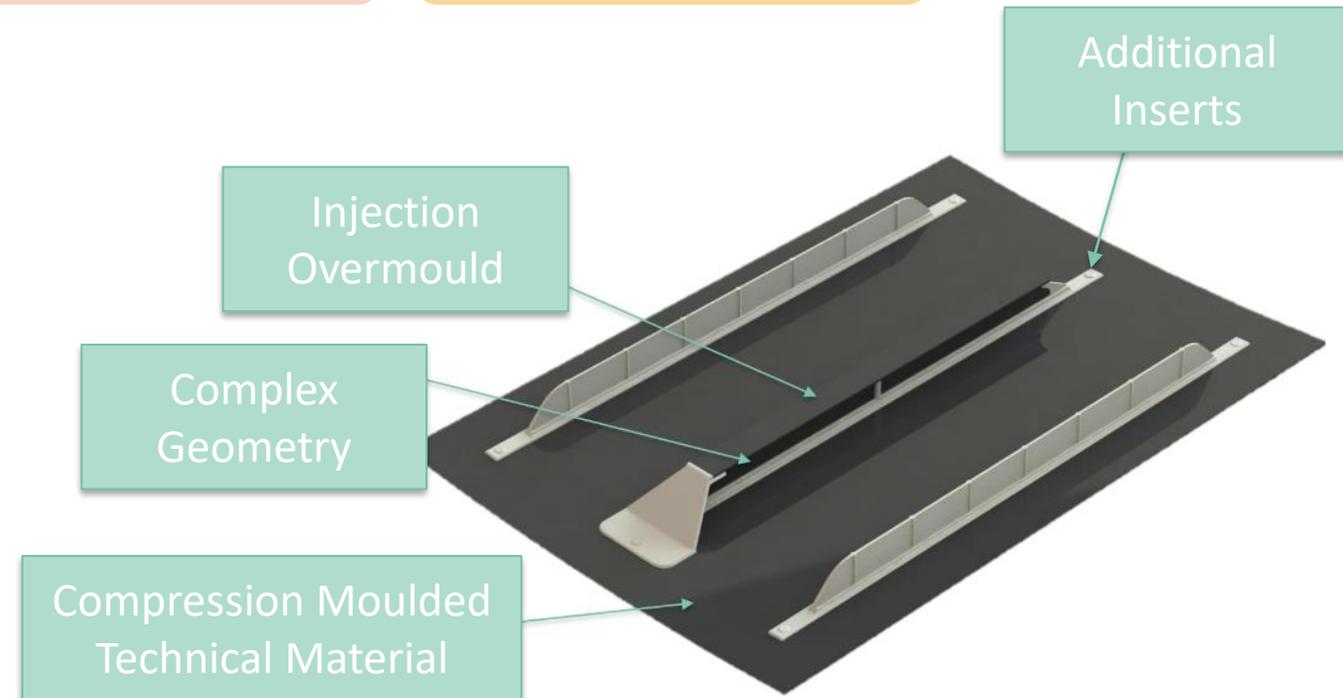
Targets for automotive viability are to manufacture a part...

Under 10 Minutes

Repeatable Quality

Capable of Complex Geometry

- Processing temperatures and pressures were **similar** for both materials
- Flax/PLA benefitted from **longer cooling** time
- **Tool hygiene** was important for high quality parts



Testing has shown that the right application and design are key when using sustainable materials

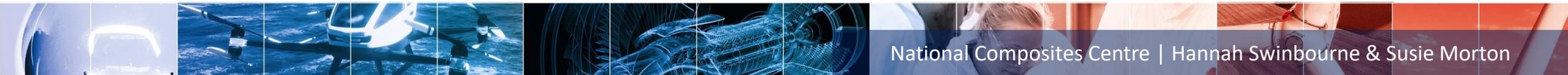
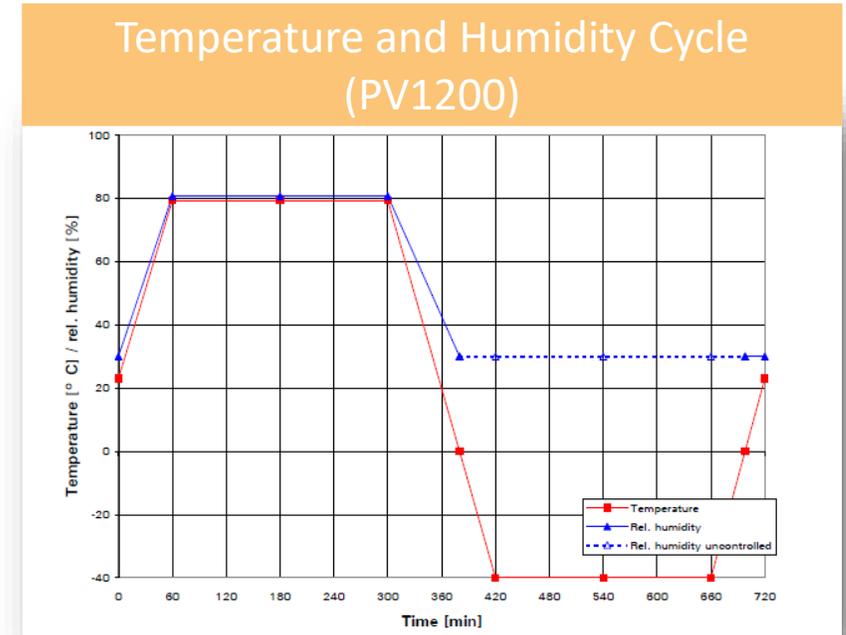
Tensile and flexural properties of Flax Fibre/PLA are  $< \frac{1}{3}$  of GF/PP

Lower mechanical performance means clever design is needed to boost properties for use in structural applications

Following humidity and temperature tests:

- **Tensile strength** of flax composite reduced by ~ 5% whereas GF composite this reduced by ~10%
- Flax Fibre/PLA **stiffness reduced** by ~50% post conditioning

Reduced environmental performance limits applications in automotive





NCC's Screening LCA

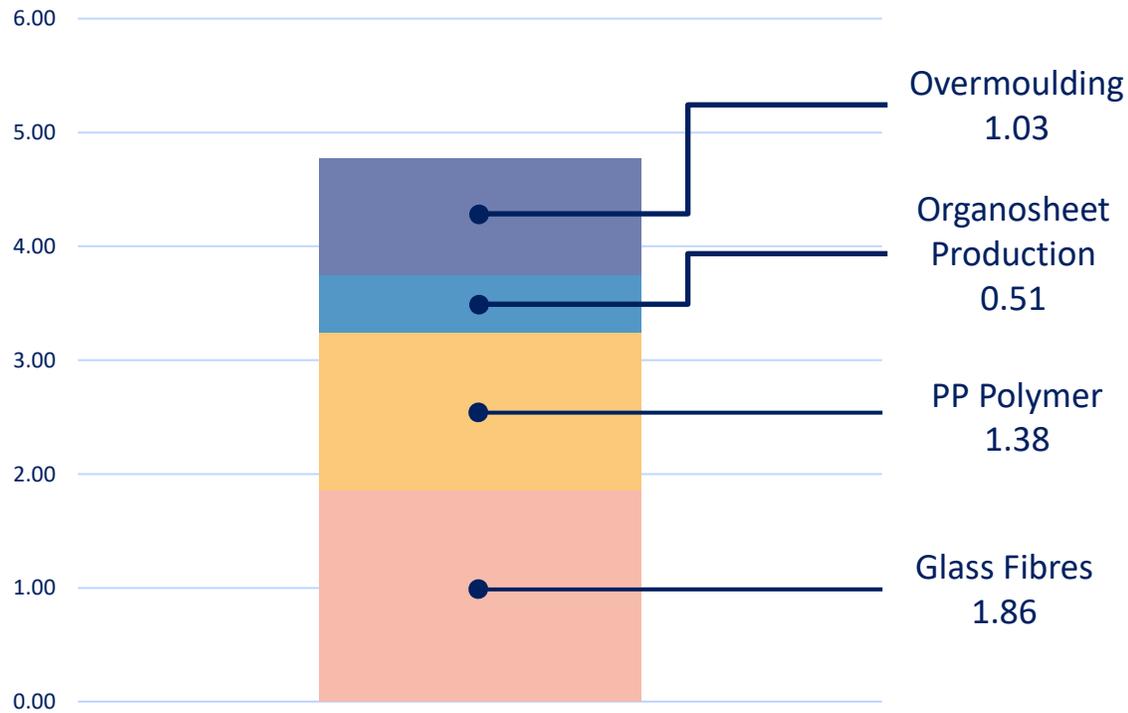


Hot spot identification

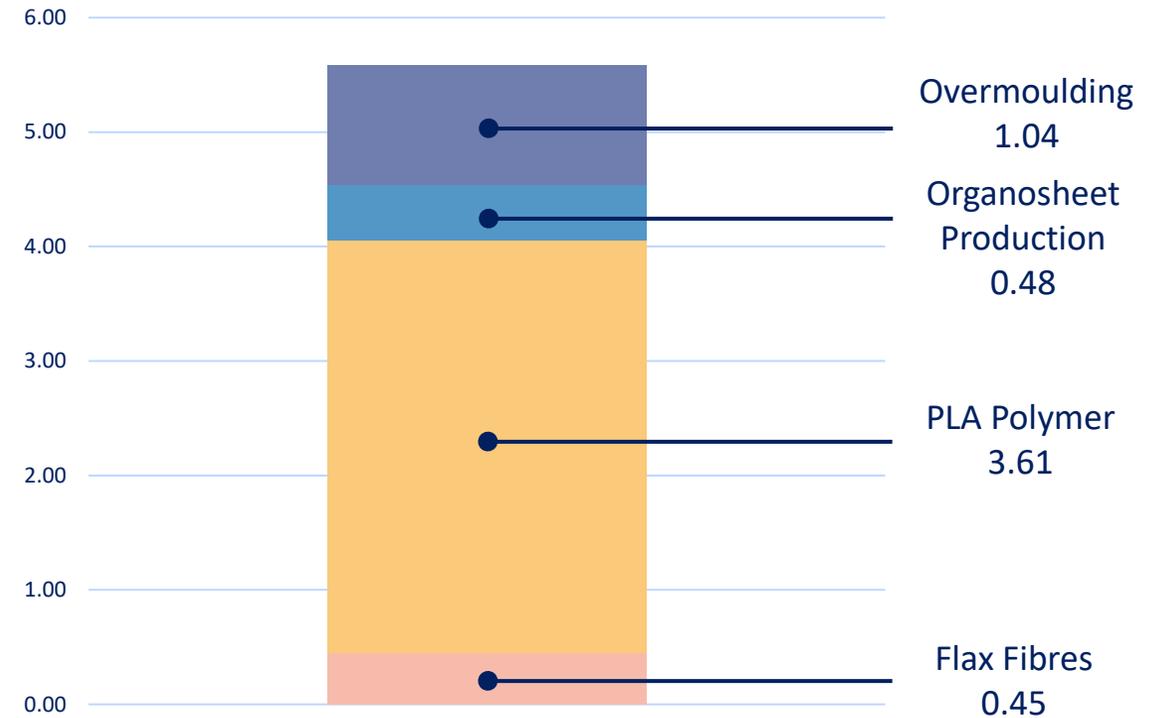


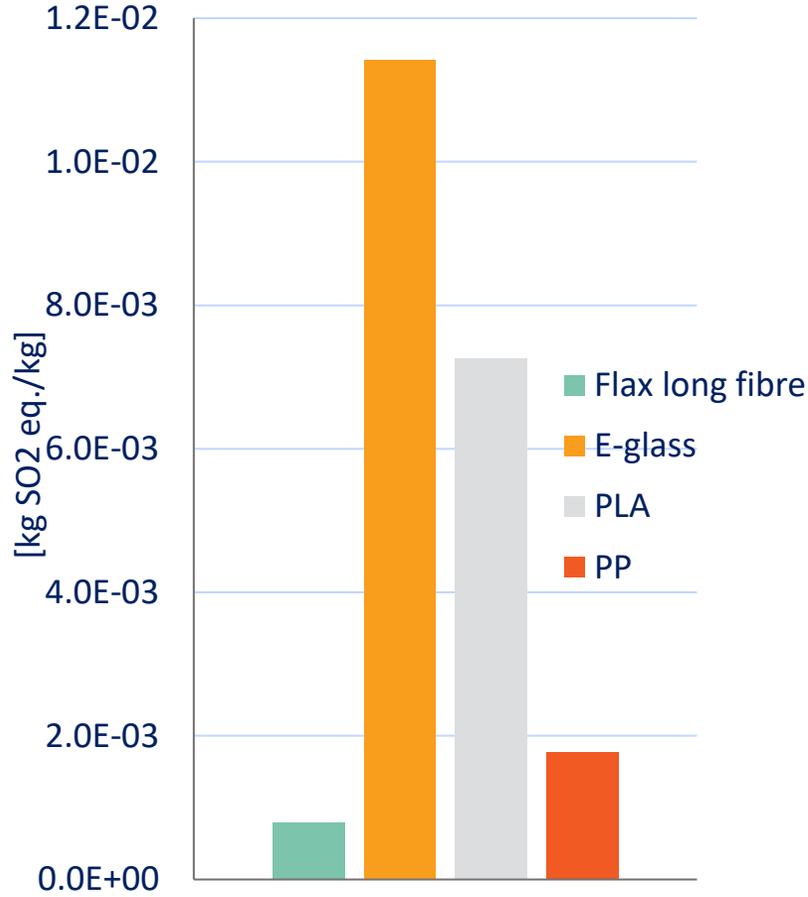
Energy Monitoring

Glass/PP Total GWP: 4.78 kgCO2 eq

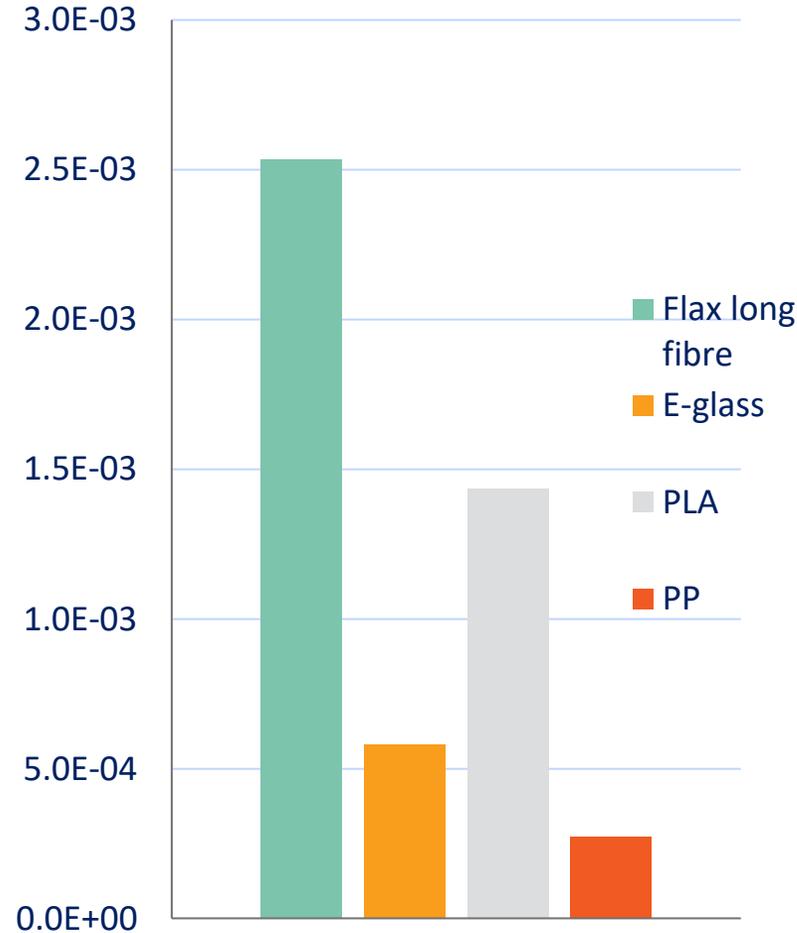


Flax/PLA Total GWP: 5.58 kgCO2 eq

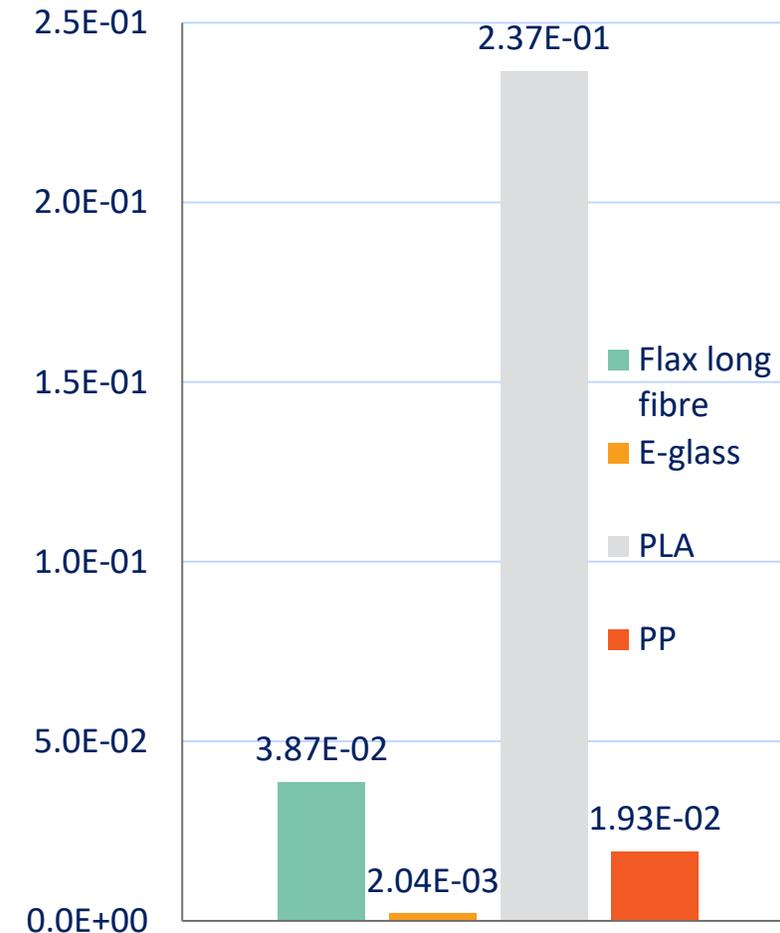




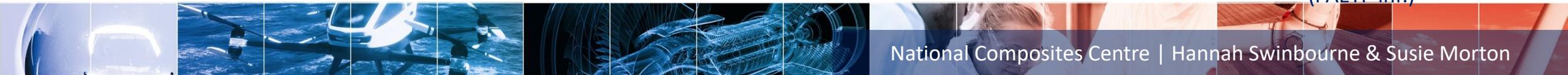
Acidification Potential (AP)



Eutrophication Potential (EP)



Freshwater Aquatic Ecotoxicity Pot. (FAETP inf.)





## Growers

Determine crop type and quantity and have high impact on environmental impact

Need to know end applications and demand



## Formatters

Determines the process and parts fibres can be used in

UK supply chain gap in fibre separation



## Material Suppliers

Accessibility of fibres to industry

Need to know properties and variability



## End Users

Communicate to growers:

- Demand
- Required crop

Need to know properties, variability, and processing information



Natural fibre composites offer the opportunity for composite materials to come from, and re-enter natural systems in the UK and we have shown they can make parts in high-rate processes. We still need to:

Develop circular polymers

Apply these materials to an in-service part

Understand and model how material **properties vary** and apply to **technical documentation**

Link up the UK supply chain to communicate demand and get quality, UK LCA data



# Thank you for your time

## Please come and discuss you challenges and opportunities

Hannah Swinbourne  
Emerging Markets

[hannah.Swinbourne@nccuk.com](mailto:hannah.Swinbourne@nccuk.com)

Susie Morton  
High Volume Manufacturing

[susie.Morton@nccuk.com](mailto:susie.Morton@nccuk.com)

