

Evaluation of various ground tyre rubber and rPP grades as potential alternative TPE blends in high performance applications

By
A.Bunu & N.Ngxovu

Reviewed and Supervised by: *LL Bolo, SP Hlangothi*

19 May 2023



BACKGROUND



% Self-propelled Vehicles, Fatal Crashes and AARTO Speed Infringements per Vehicle MAKE & MODEL

Total:		11 546 383		32 333		32 333	
% Of Total:		40,4%		49,3%		41,9%	
Subtotal:		4 668 098		15 952		5 071 360	
#	Vehicle MAKE & MODEL	VehPop	% Of Total	Fatal Crashes	% Of Total	AARTO SI	% Of Total
1	VOLKSWAGEN POLO	795 613	17,0%	2 668	16,7%	1 091 912	21,5%
2	TOYOTA HILUX	592 021	12,7%	2 272	14,2%	372 843	7,4%
3	TOYOTA QUANTUM	152 742	3,3%	1 954	12,2%	310 706	6,1%



Copyright - T

BACKGROUND

Internal Door panel



Doorpanel from Scrap yard = R3500 – R5500

Dealership (Tevcor) = R4150

➤ Impact strength

➤ Flexural strength

So what now?



Objectives:

- Partial replacement of the plastic medium (PP) with recycled PP
- Partial replacement of the impact modifier with GTR
- Evaluation and testing of thermal, physical and mechanical properties of the blends to simulate the high performance of the automotive components.

Recycled plastic



Mixed crates rPP (R6/Kg)

MFI (g/10min) : 16

T_m : 173 °C

PP Xc:20 %



Domestic rPP (R8/Kg)

MFI (g/10min) : 20

T_m : 171 °C

PP Xc:27 %



Automotive rPP (R12/Kg)

MFI (g/10min) : 8

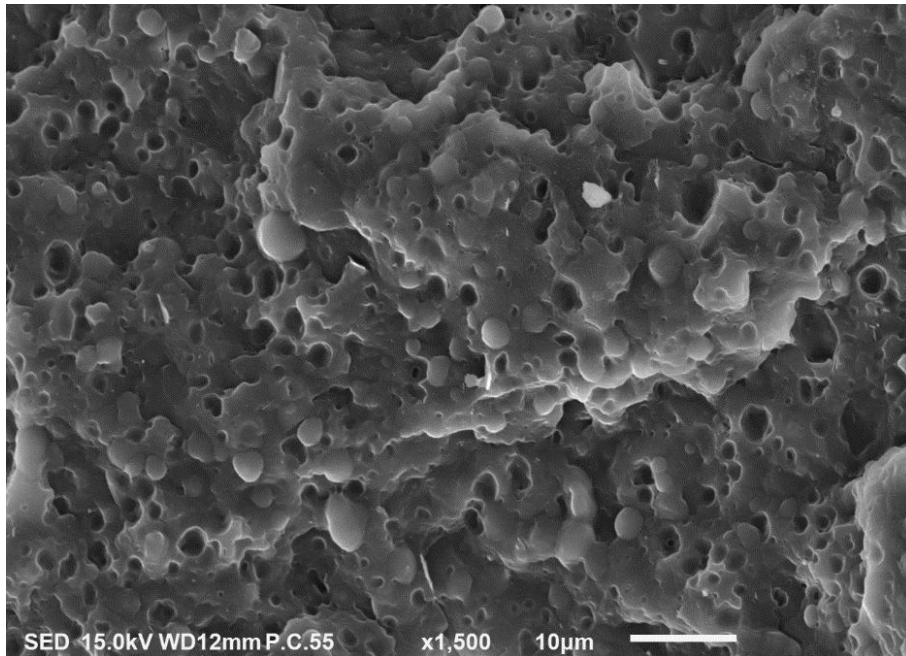
T_m : 166 °C & 126 °C

PP Xc:12 %

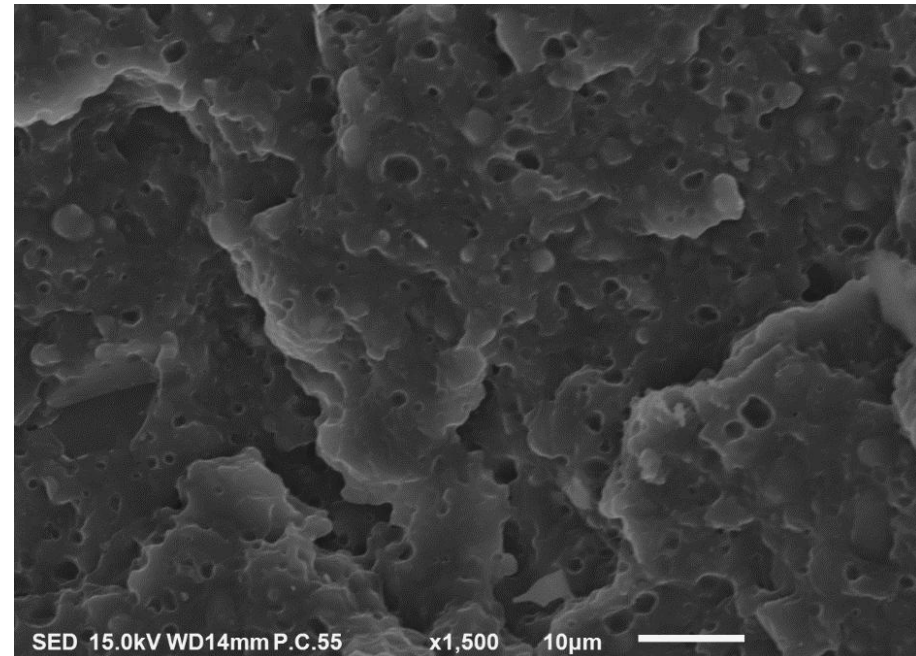


Maybe lets consider morphology?

Morphology analysis of rPP using SEM

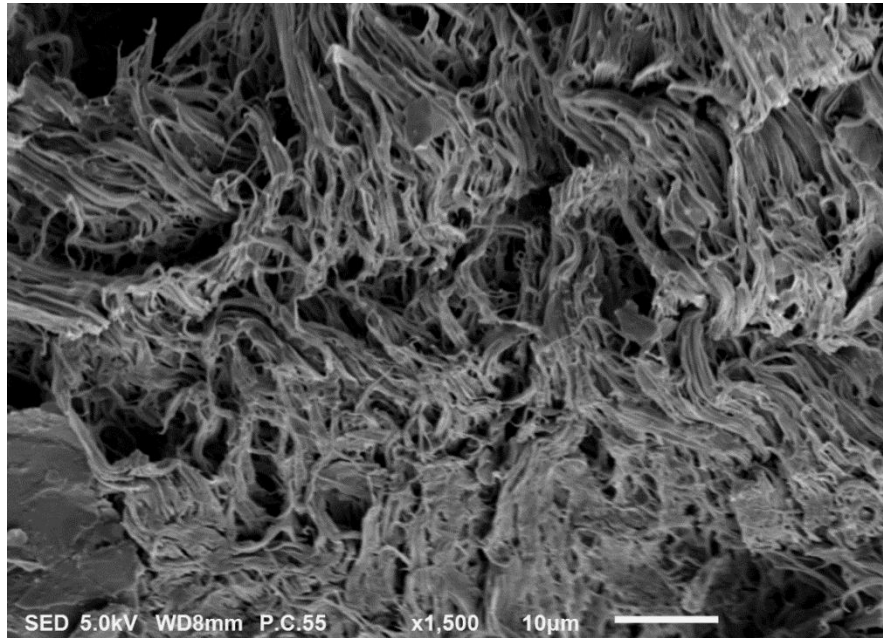


Domestic rPP

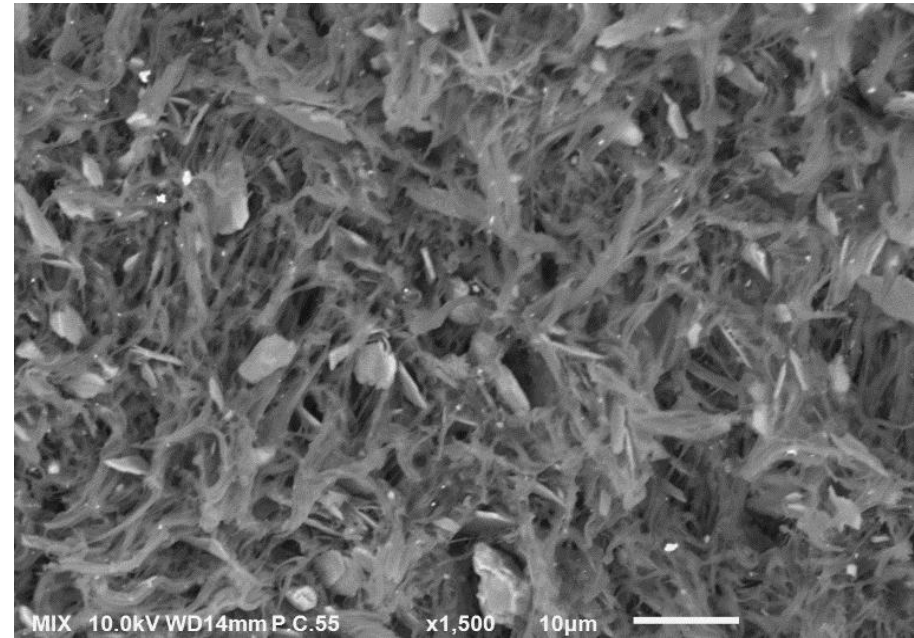


Crates rPP

Morphology analysis using SEM of rPP



Automotive rPP



Base formulation

WASTE TYRES

GTR

Remolds/
Retreads

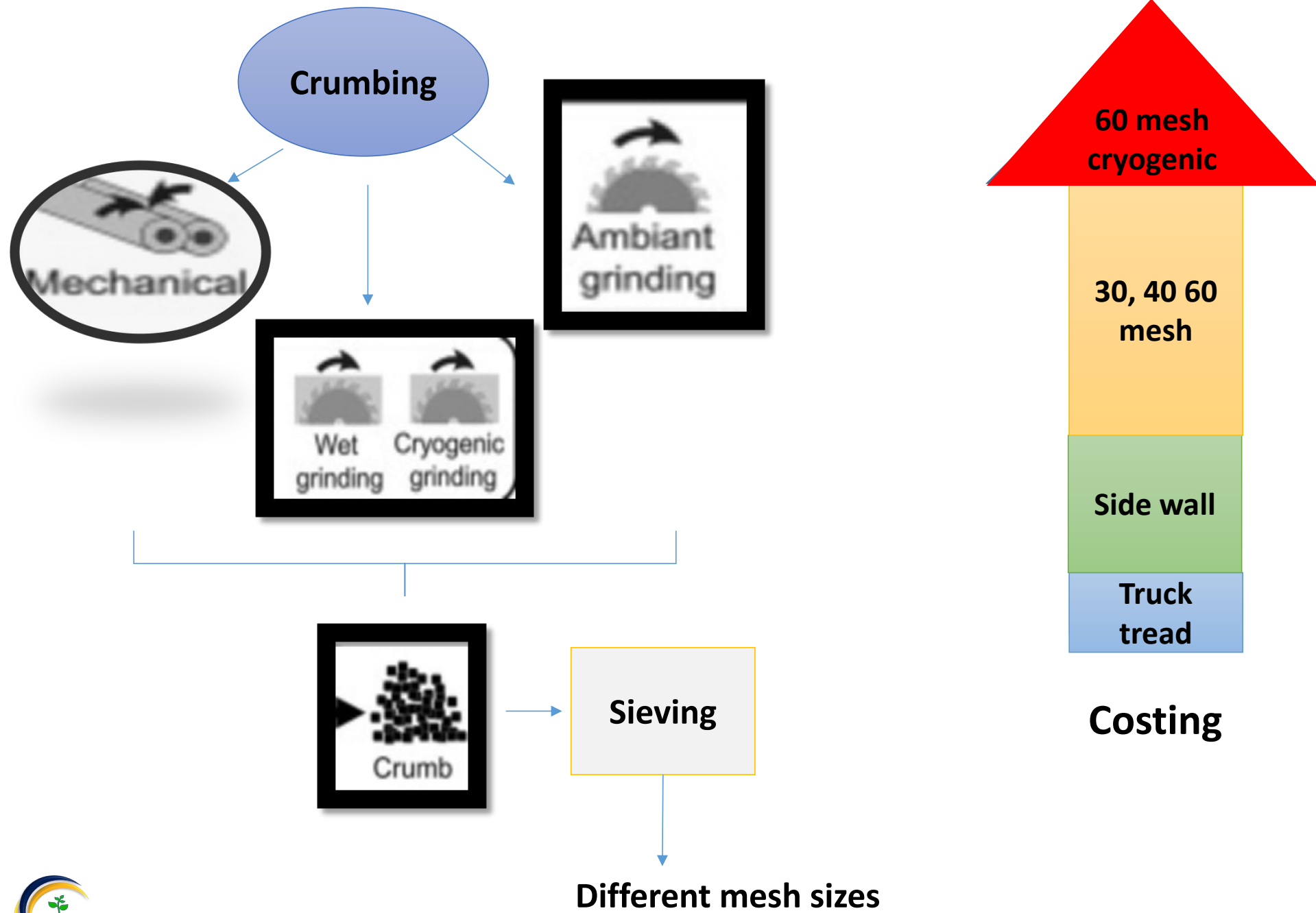
Grinding

Buffing

Crumbing



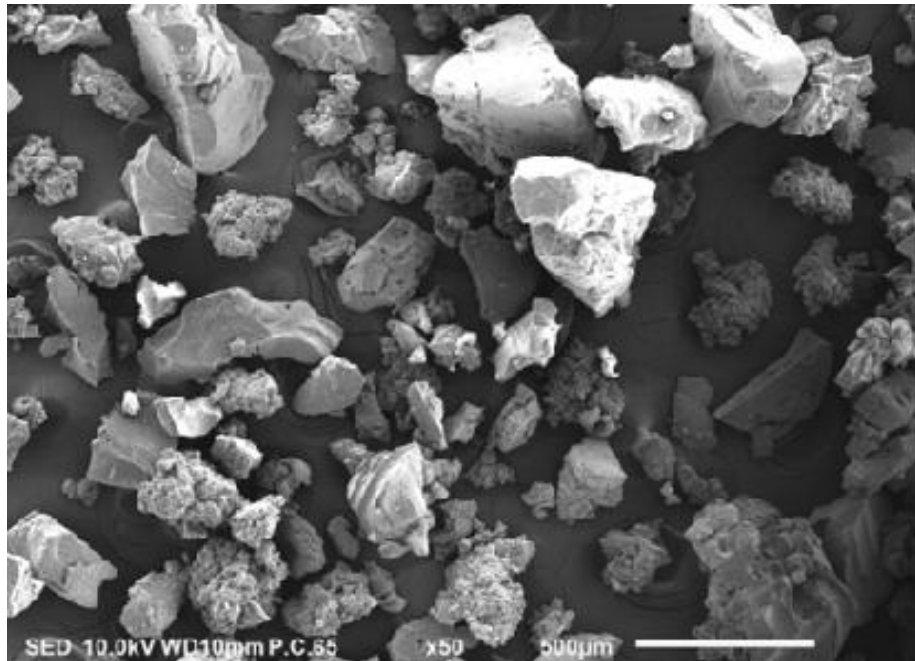
Buffing Dust



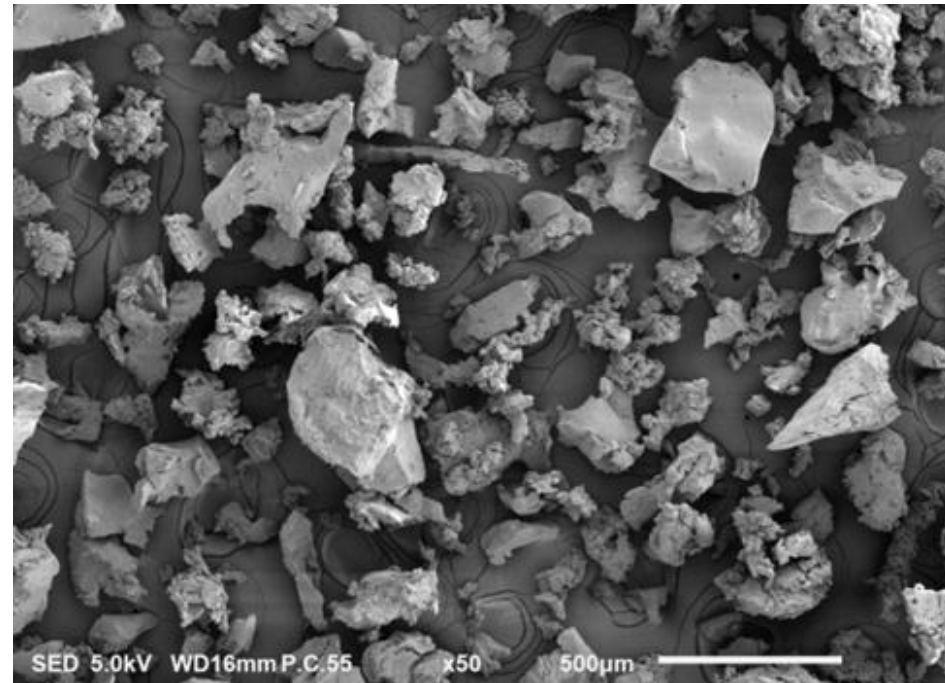
Does size and shape matter?



Particle size & Shape analysis using SEM



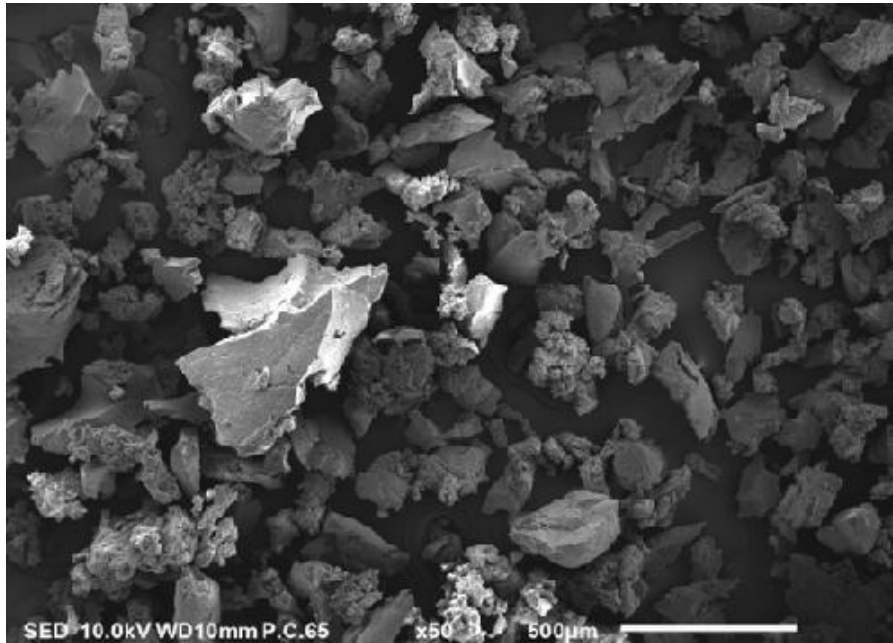
30 mesh (≈ 600 microns)



40 mesh (≈ 400 microns)

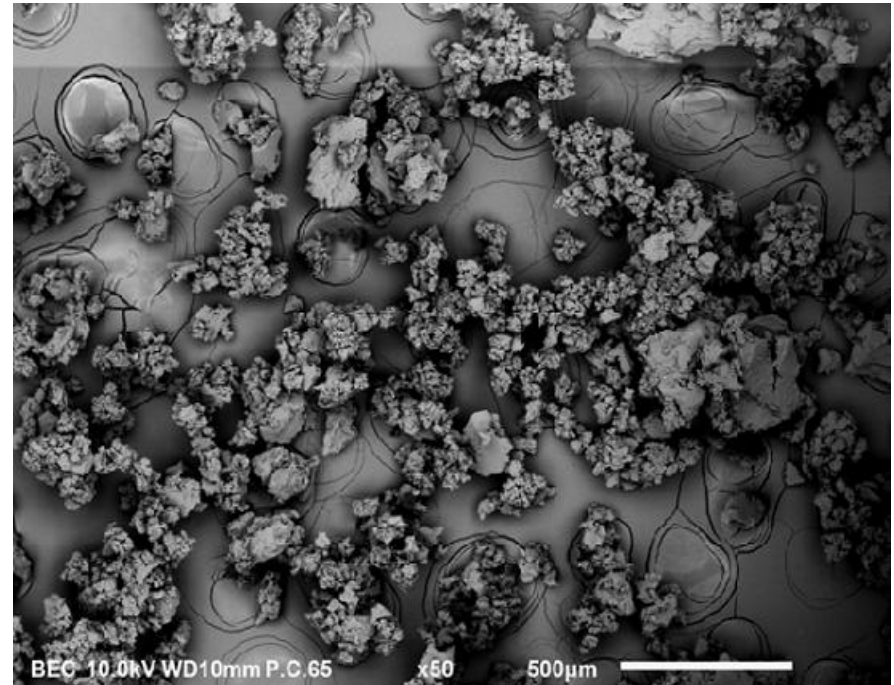
Random Particle shape and wider PSD

Particle size & Shape analysis using SEM



60 mesh ($\approx$ 250 microns)

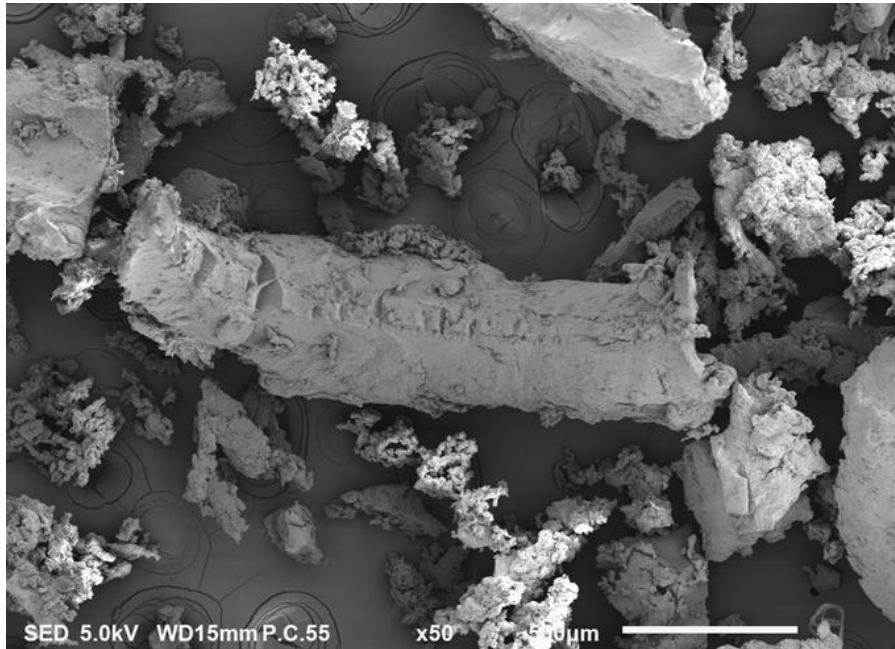
Random shapes
Narrow PSD



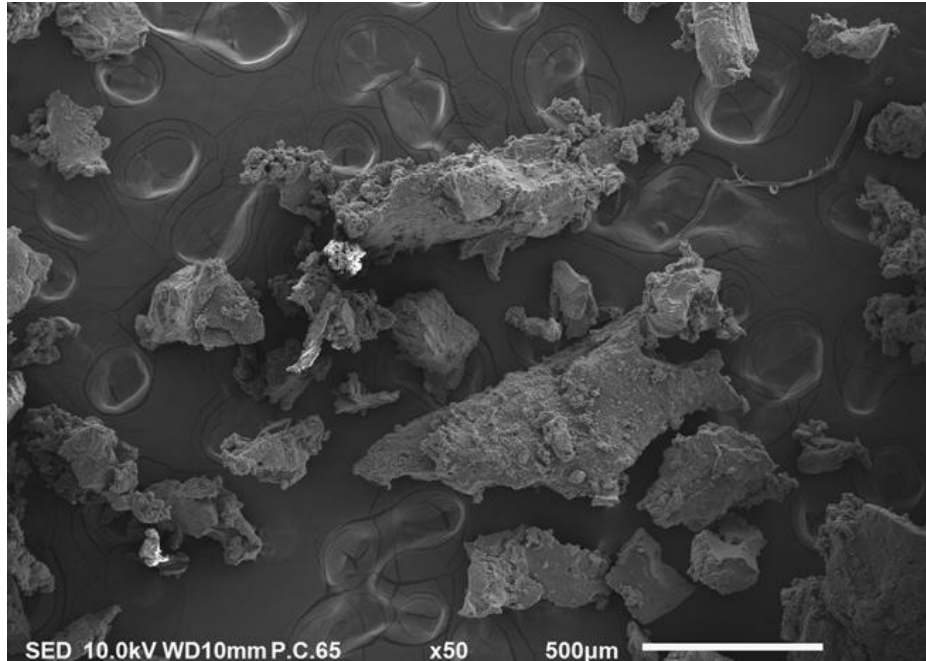
60 mesh cryo ($\approx$ 250 microns)

Narrow PSD

Particle size & Shape analysis using SEM

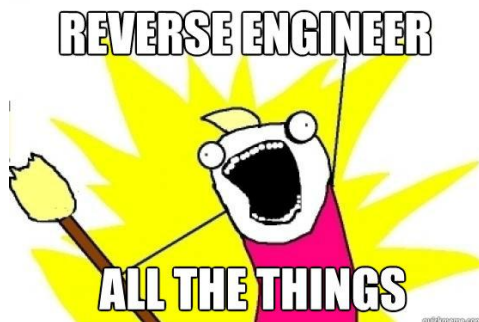


Buffing dust side wall



Buffing dust truck tread

What about the composition?



Spot the difference

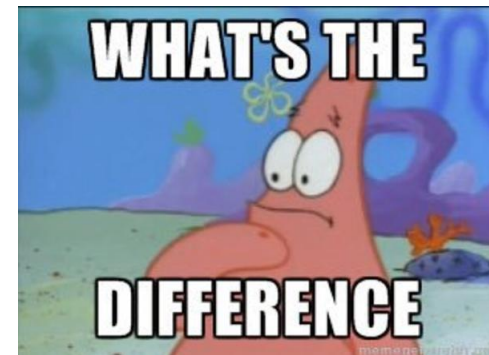


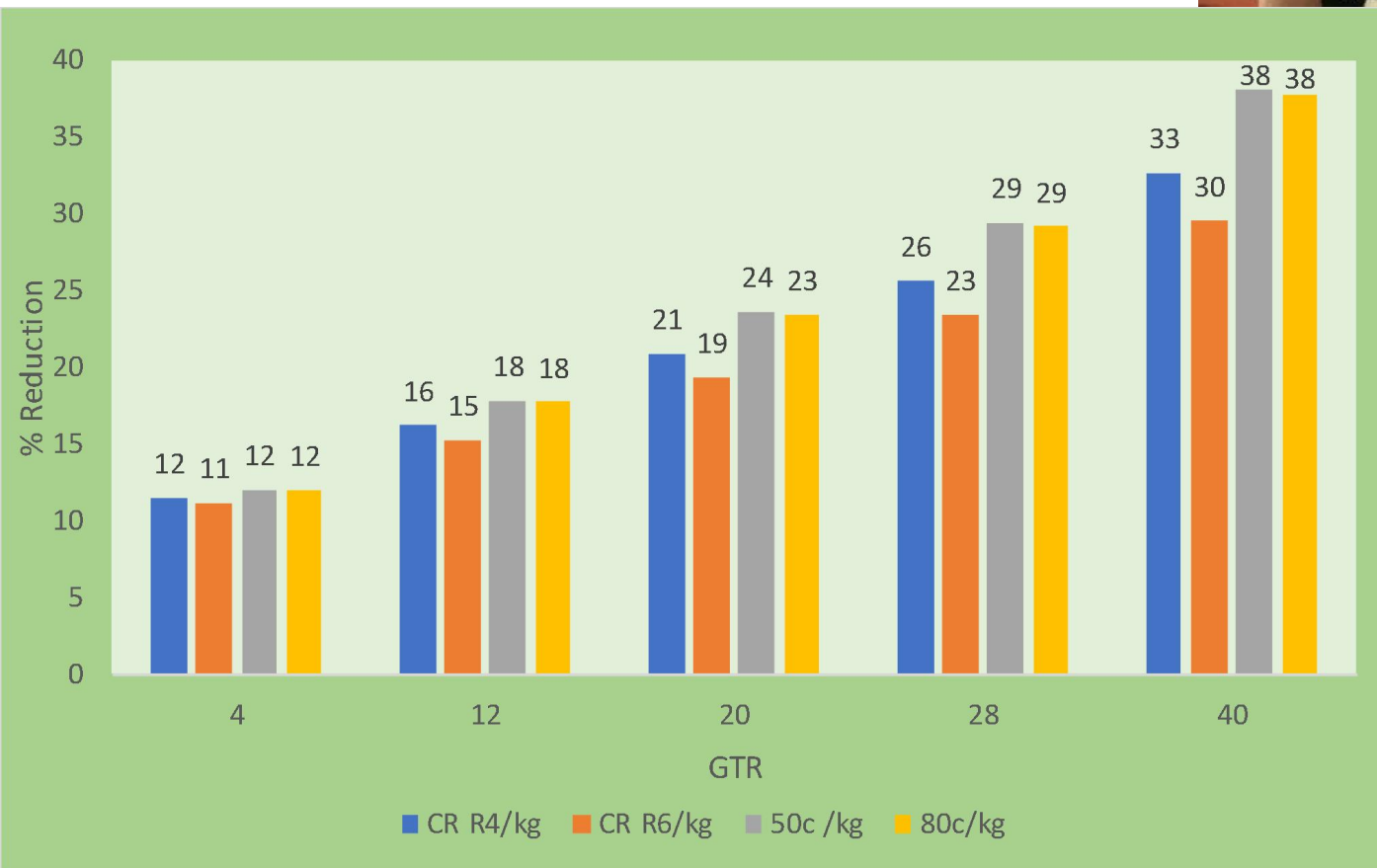
Table 1: Composition analysis

GTR Type	Polyisoprene (%)	Butadiene Derivatives (%)
30-60 mesh	35	21 (SBR + BR)
tread	29	24 (SBR)
Buffing dust		
Sidewall	25	29 (BR)
Buffing dust		

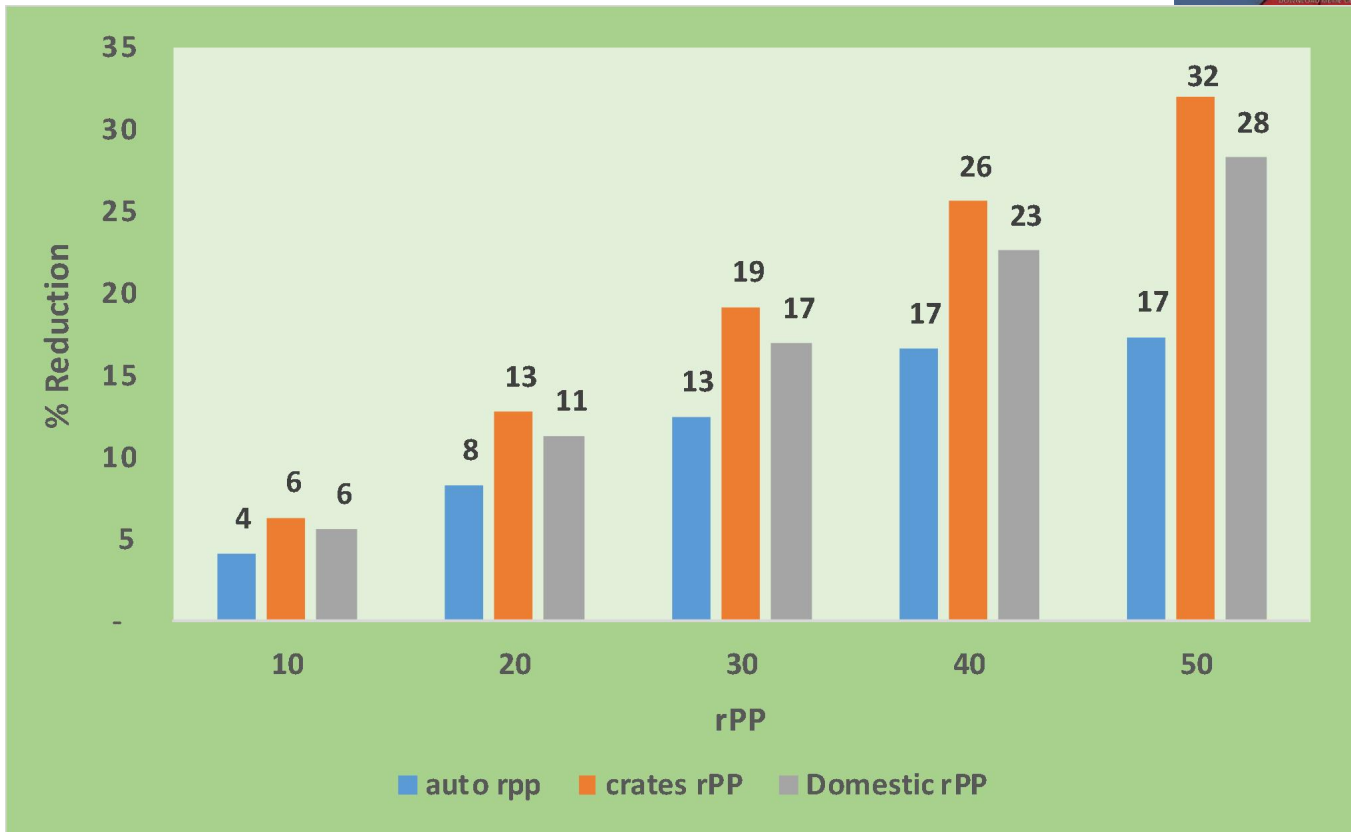
What are the cost implications?

Base formulation = R25.50

GTR Compound cost



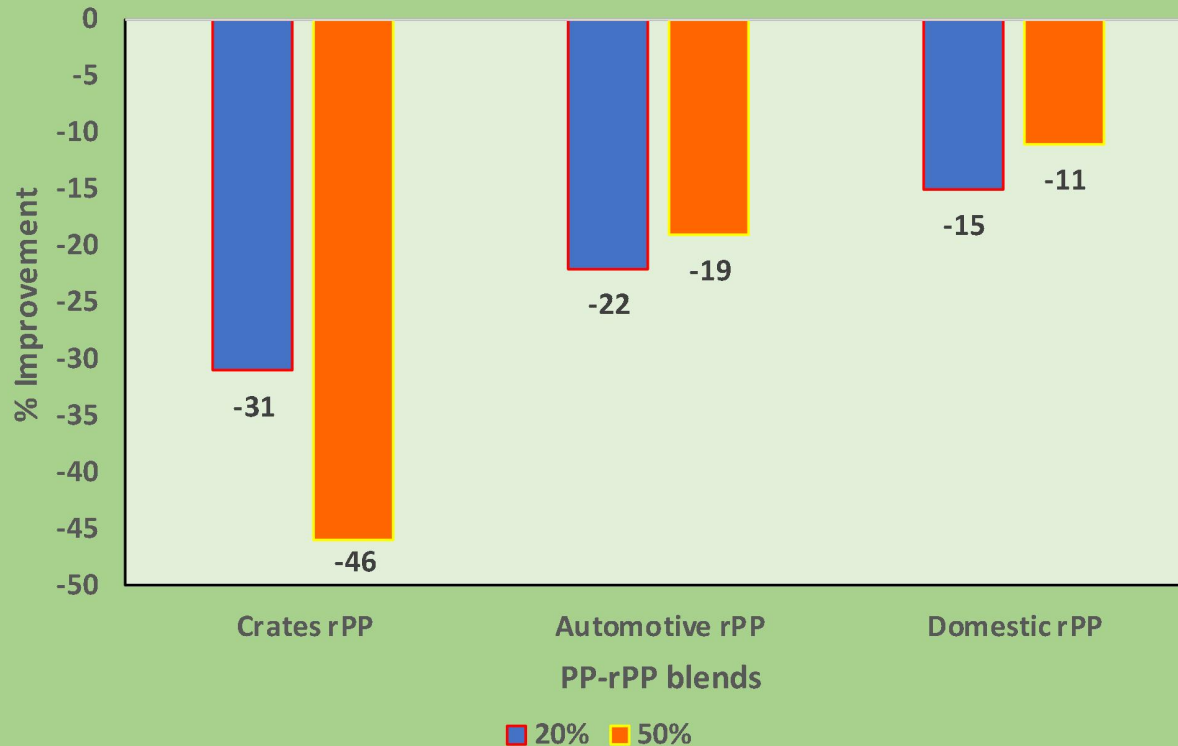
rPP Compound cost



What does the data say?

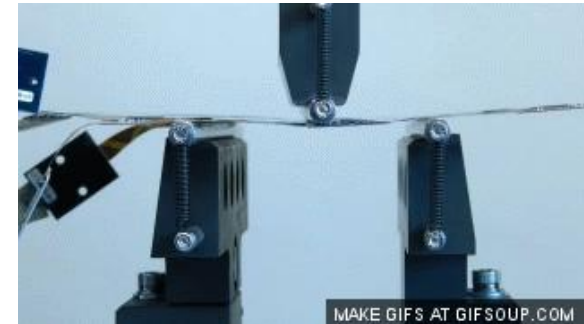
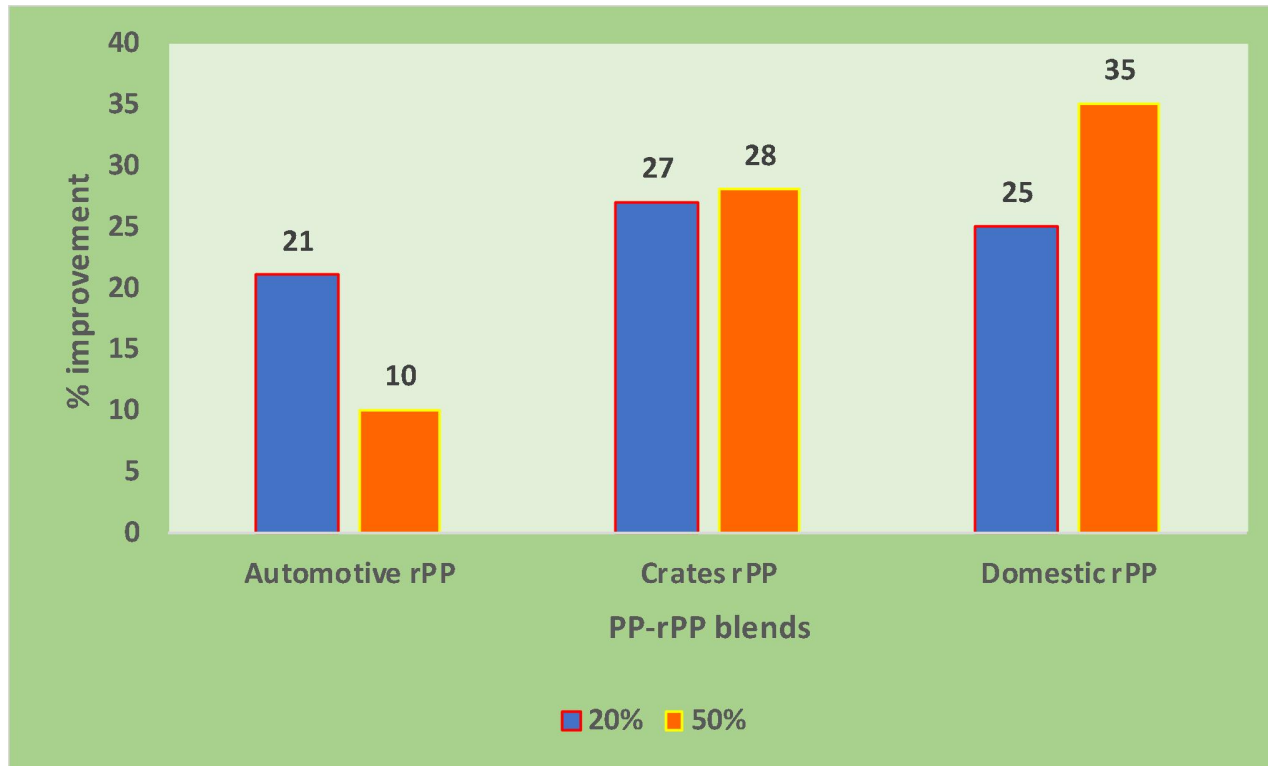
Partial replacement with rPP

Doorpanel Impact strength



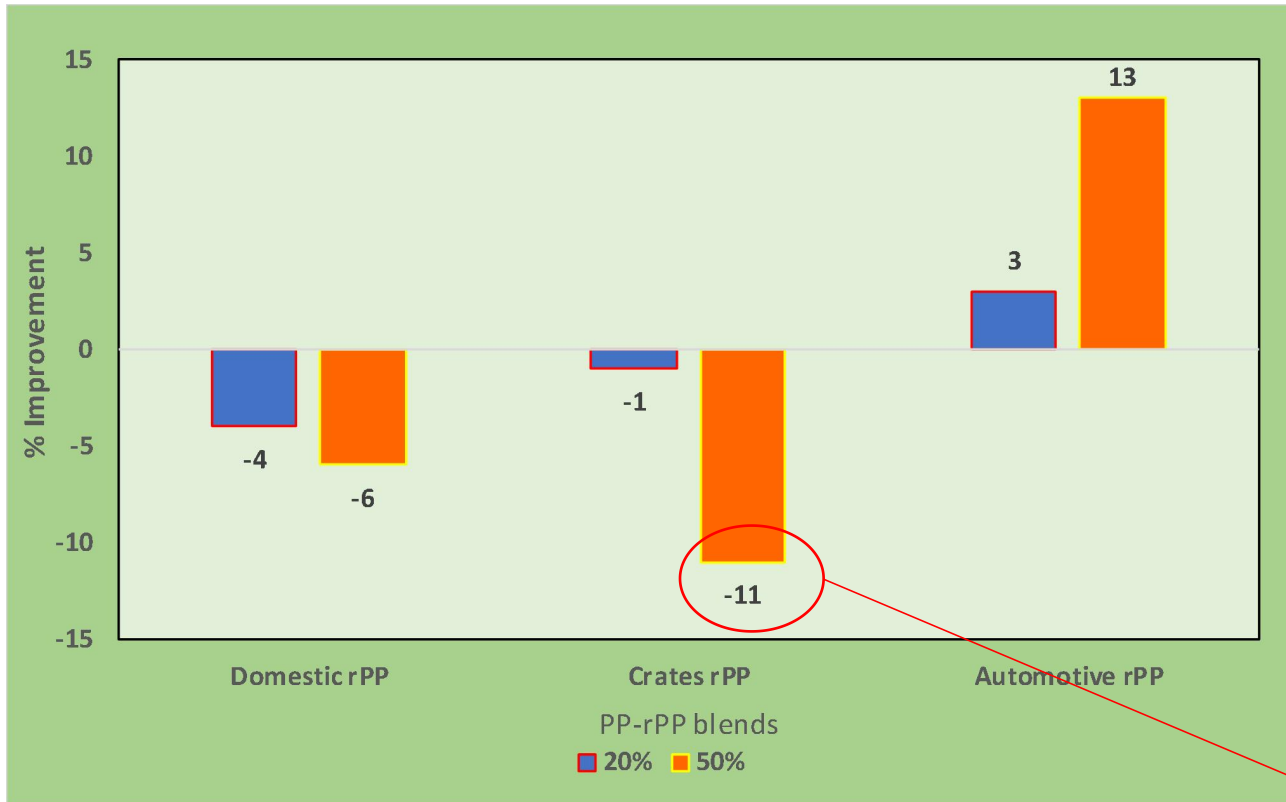
Partial replacement with rPP

Doorpanel flexural strength



Partial replacement with rPP

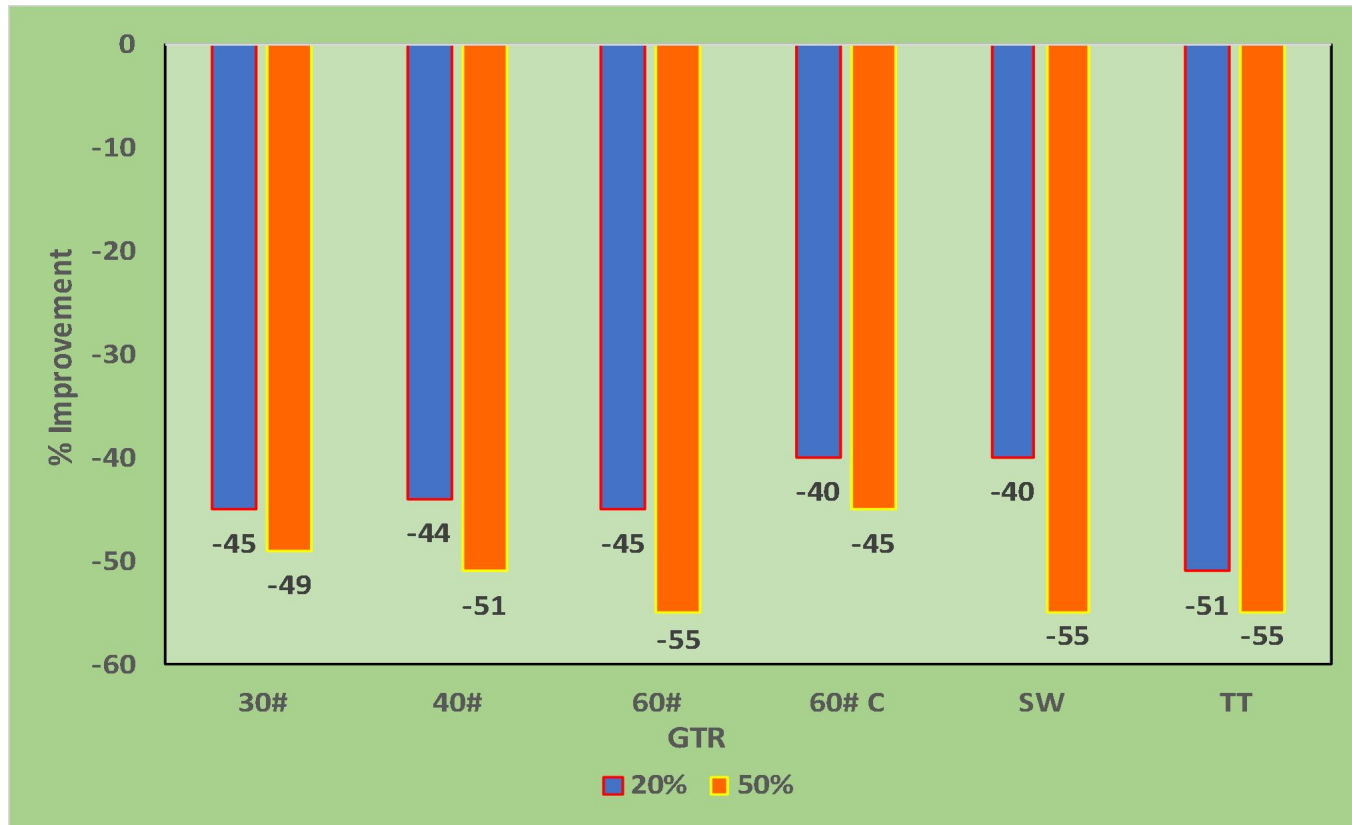
Doorpanel hardness - rPP



Is a drop of 11% significant?

Partial replacement with GTR

Doorpanel hardness



all **FAIL**

What can we take from this?

DOORPANEL SUMMARY

- **GTR - Fail**
 - Flimsy
- **Automotive rPP – Fail**
 - Impact strength – Fail
 - Flexural strength – Fail
 - Hardness – Pass
- **Crates rPP**
 - Impact strength – Fail
 - Flexural strength – Pass
 - Hardness – Pass
- **Domestic rPP**
 - Impact strength – Fail
 - Flexural strength – Pass
 - Hardness - Pass

Alternative automotive components



Underbody cover:

IMPACT STRENGTH= 35 kJ/m²

Improvement > 35 kJ/m²

FLEXURAL STRENGTH = 1.72 % deformation strain

Improvement < 1.72%

T_g = 26 °C



Radiator grill:

HDTUL = 84 °C

Partial replacement with GTR

Underbody cover impact strength



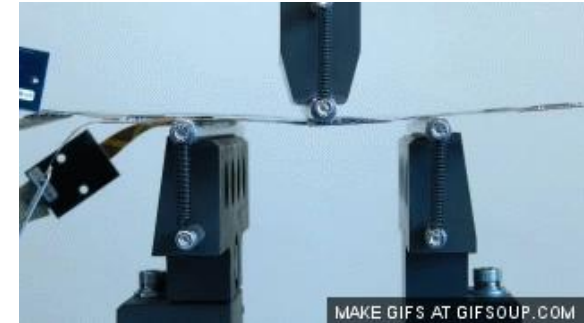
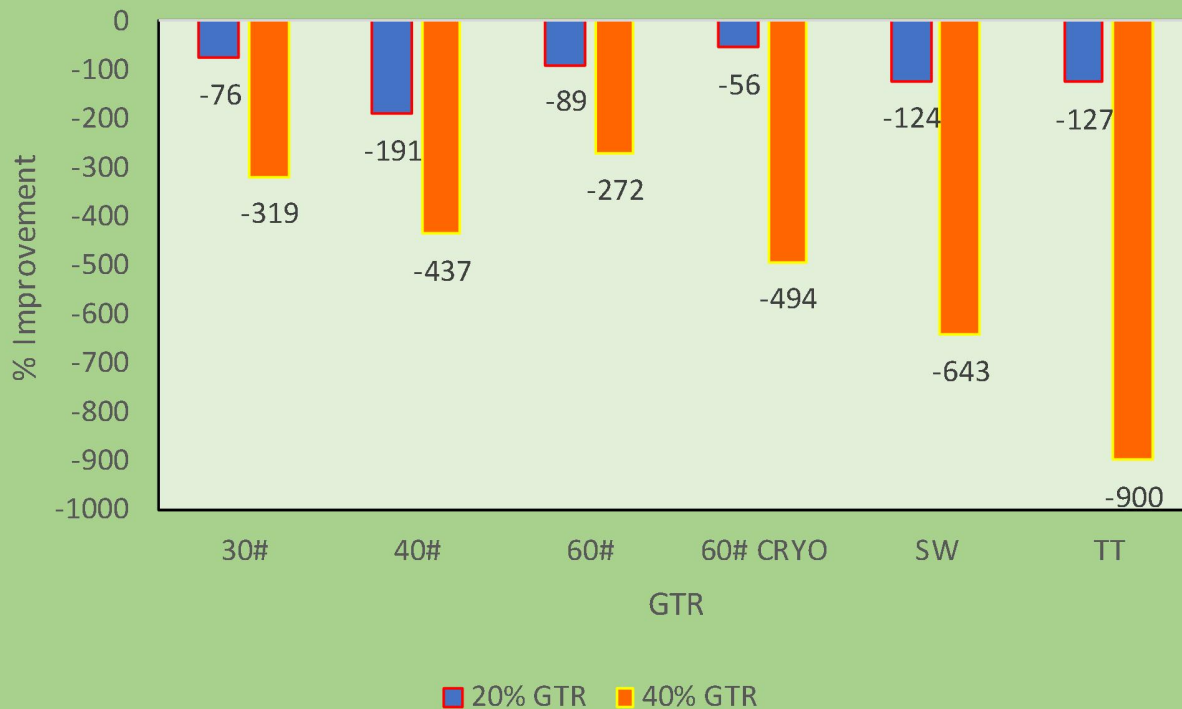
Partial replacement with GTR

Underbody cover impact strength



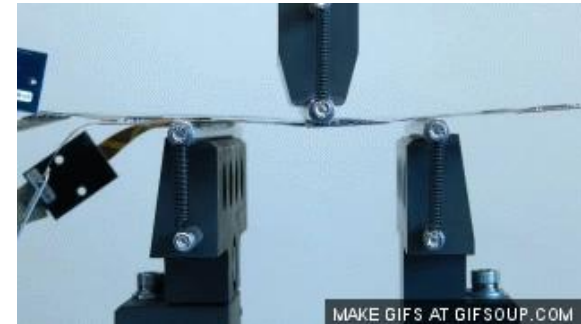
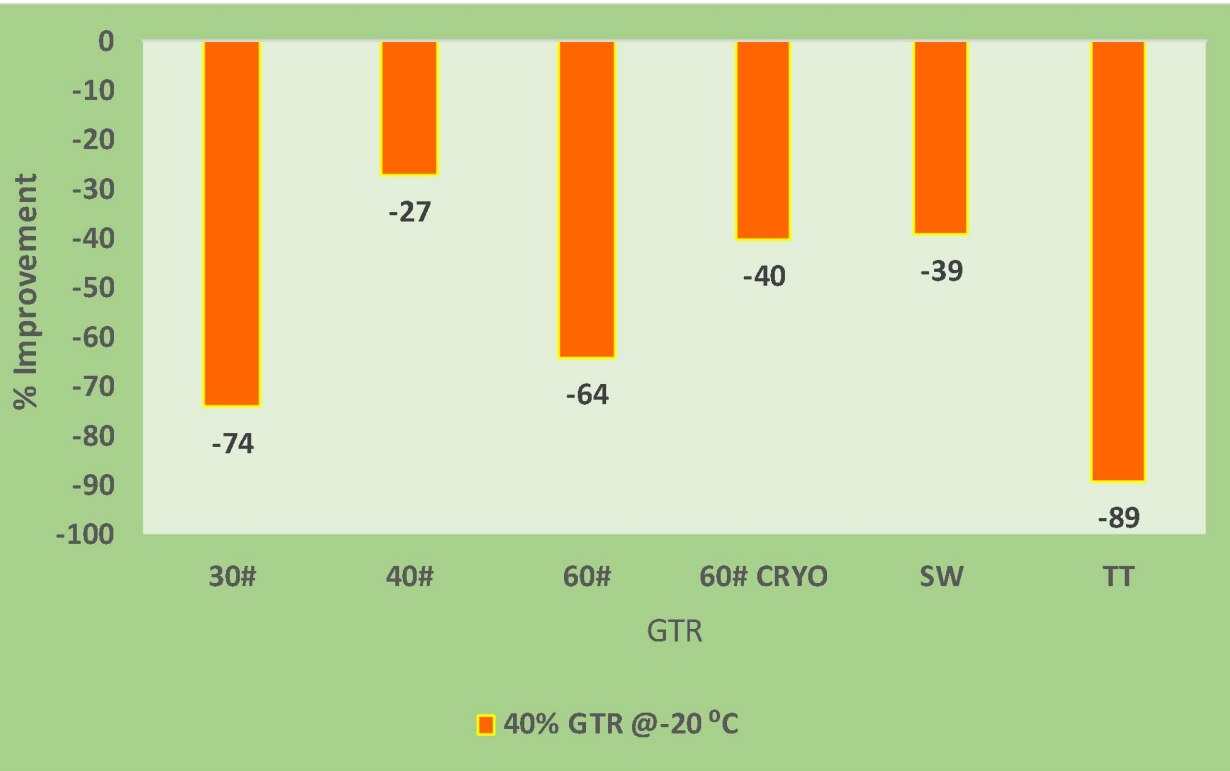
Partial replacement with GTR

Underbody cover flexural strength



Partial replacement with GTR

Underbody cover flexural strength @ -20 °C



Partial replacement with GTR

Table 7: Tan delta and temperature @40% GTR

GTR	Onset temperature		
	°C	T _g °C (glass transition)	Tan delta (damping)
Base Formulation	-7	26	0.1
30 #	0.51	7	0.4
40 #	-4	19	0.2
60#	1	10	0.3
60 # C	-8	23	0.2
SW	-31	-3	0.7
TT	9	19	0.2

So what did we learn?

UNDERBODY COVER SUMMARY

- **GTR improves impact at loading of 40%**
 - **60# Cryo**
 - **40#**

- **Special case: 20% SW**

- **Flexural strength – ALL FAIL**
 - **Less reduction at -20 °C**

RADIATOR GRILL



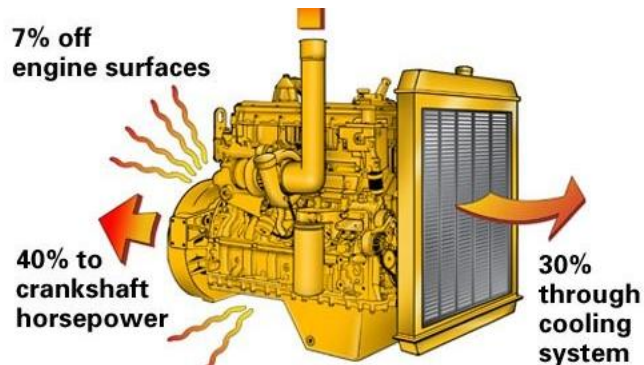
55 kW

- **Higher Power Output
>>> Higher exothermic
Heat yield**



180 kW

- **Higher Exothermic Heat
>> Require more rapid
cooling**



- **More Rapid heat exchange >>
More thermally stable Grill**

Partial replacement with rPP

Radiator grill

Table 5: Radiator grill HDTUL

Materials	HDTUL (°C) ASTM D648	Working temperature range (°C)
Base formulation	84	79
Domestic 20/80	92	87
Crates 20/80	97	90
Automotive 20/80	83	76
Domestic 50/50	93	86
Crates 50/50	95	87
Automotive 50/50	82	74

Which recycled plastic works best?

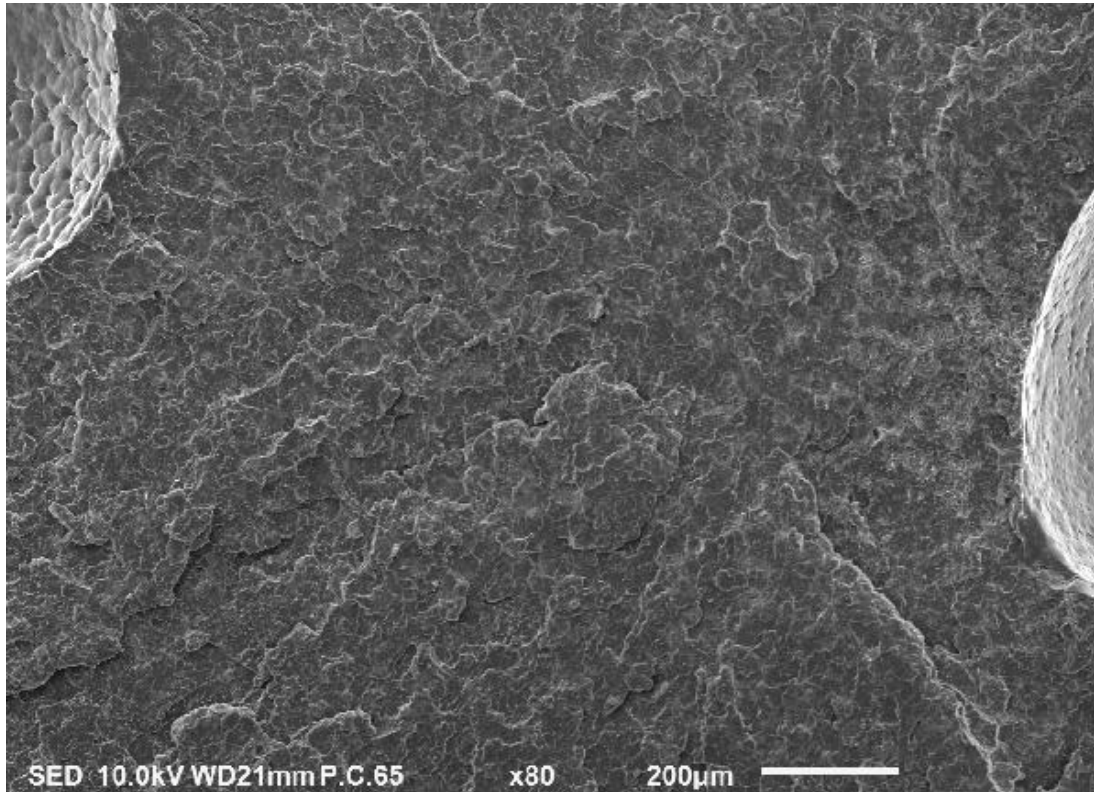
RADIATOR GRILL SUMMARY

- **Domestic rPP and Crates rPP**
 - **Improved HDTUL and wider working temperature range**

- **Automotive rPP**
 - **Still can work**

What is morphology telling us?

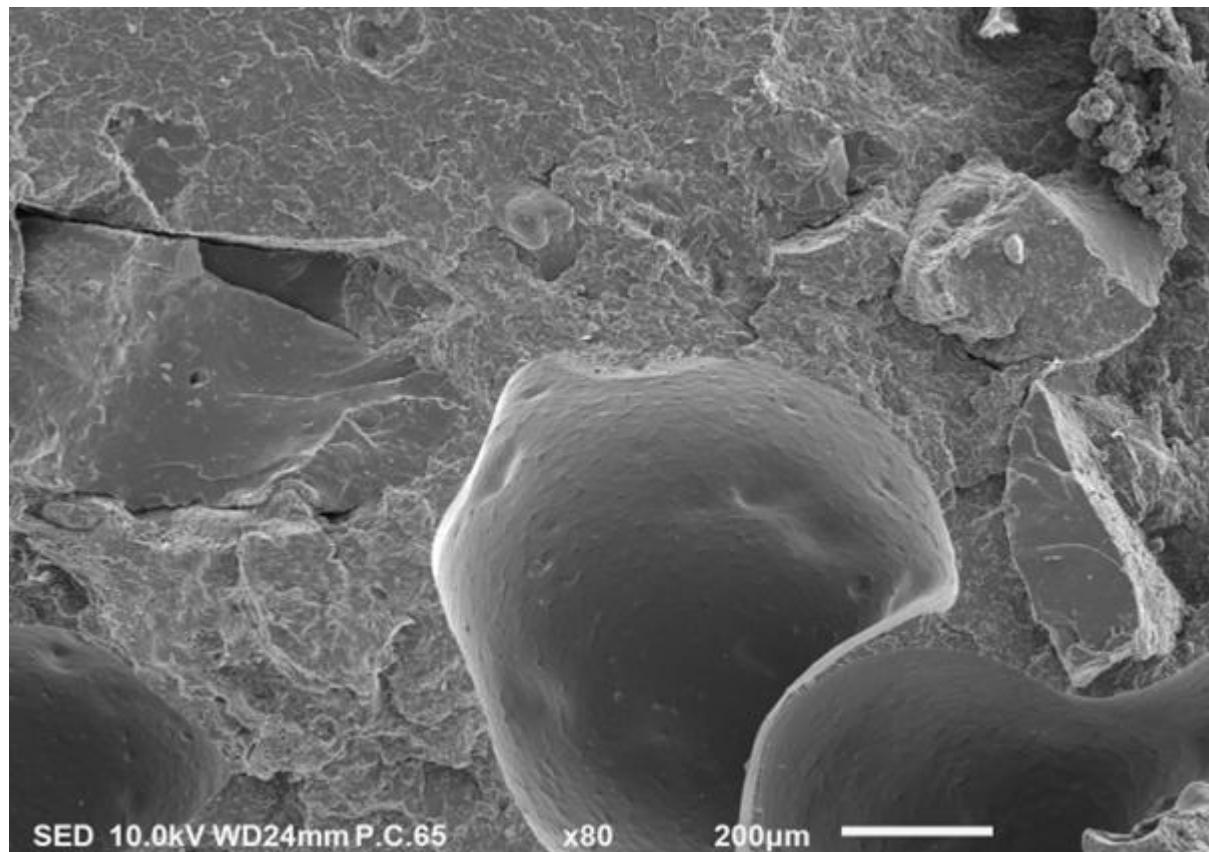
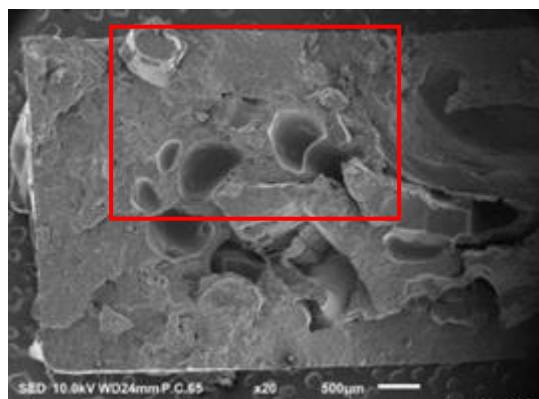
Failure analysis using SEM



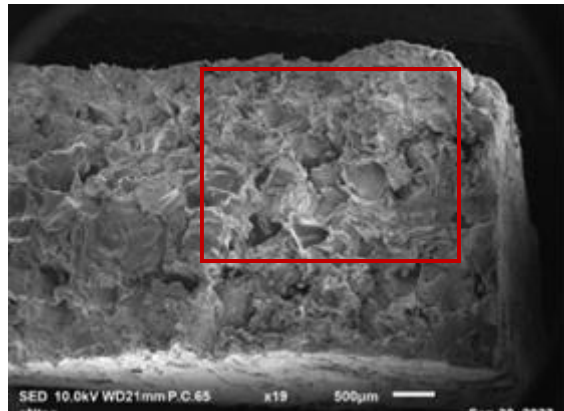
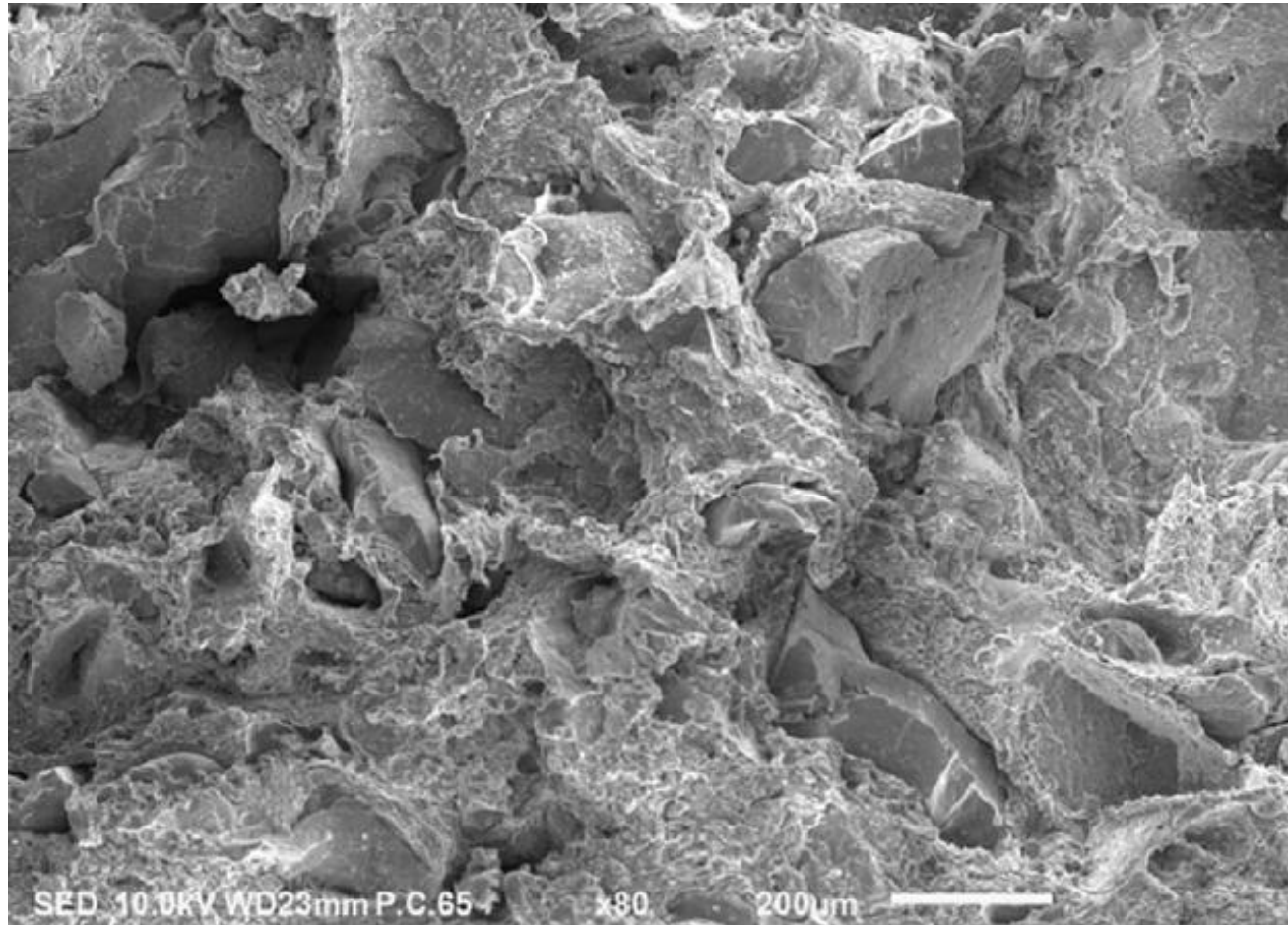
PP matrix



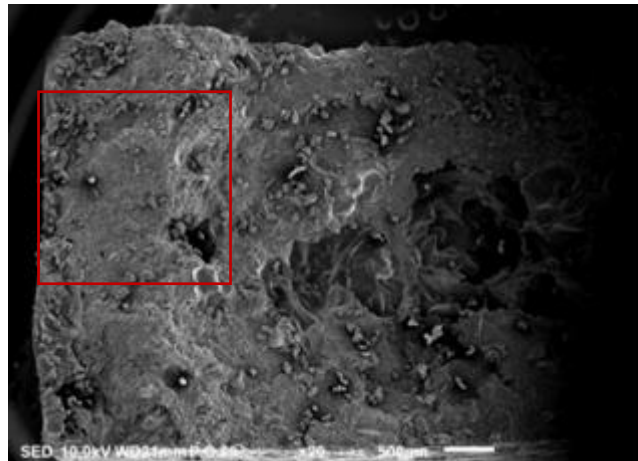
Morphology analysis using SEM of 40 % TT



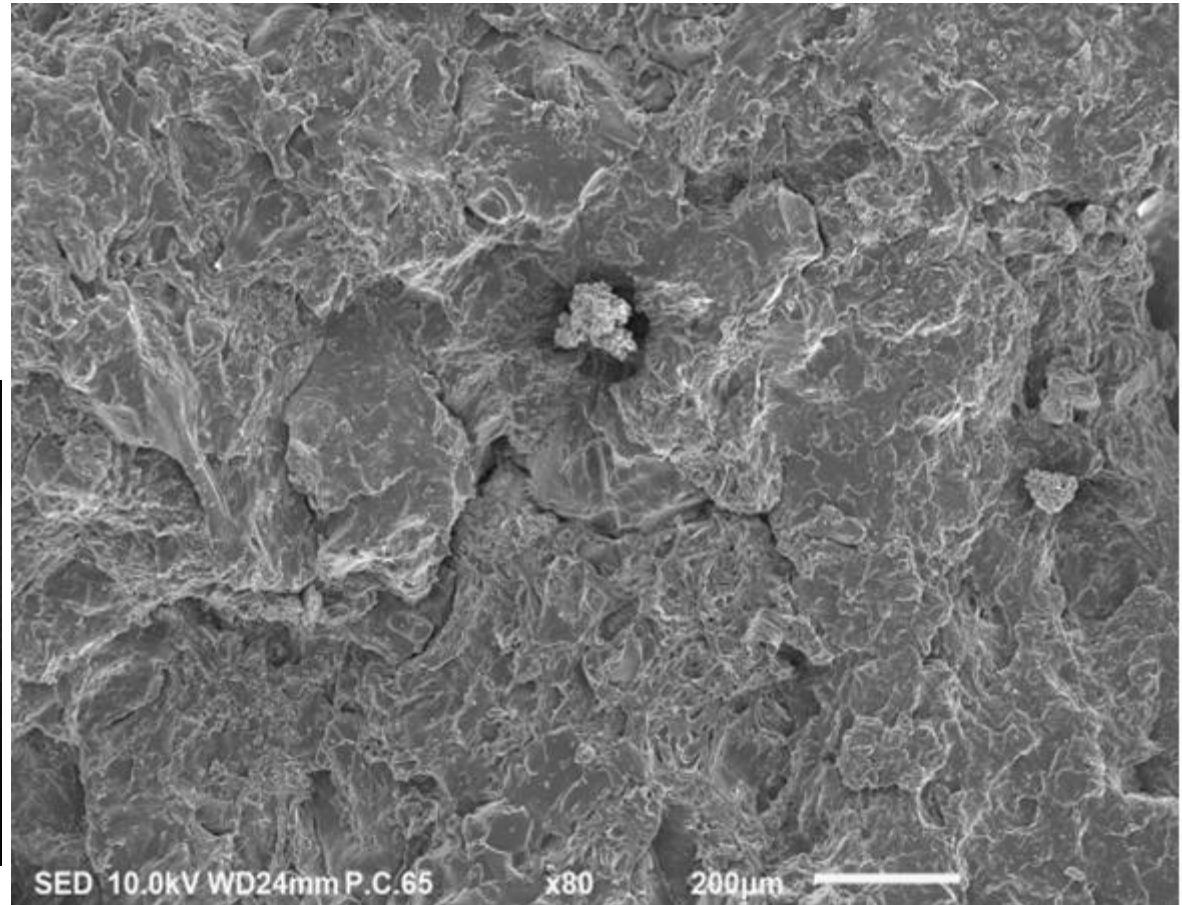
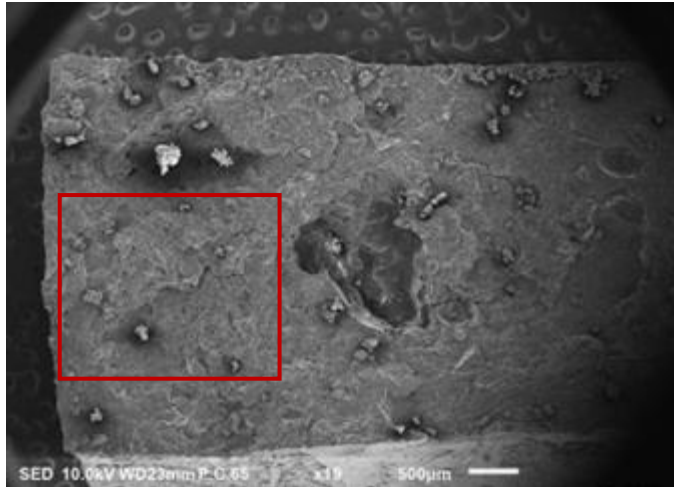
Morphology analysis using SEM of 40 % 30



Morphology analysis using SEM of 40 % 40



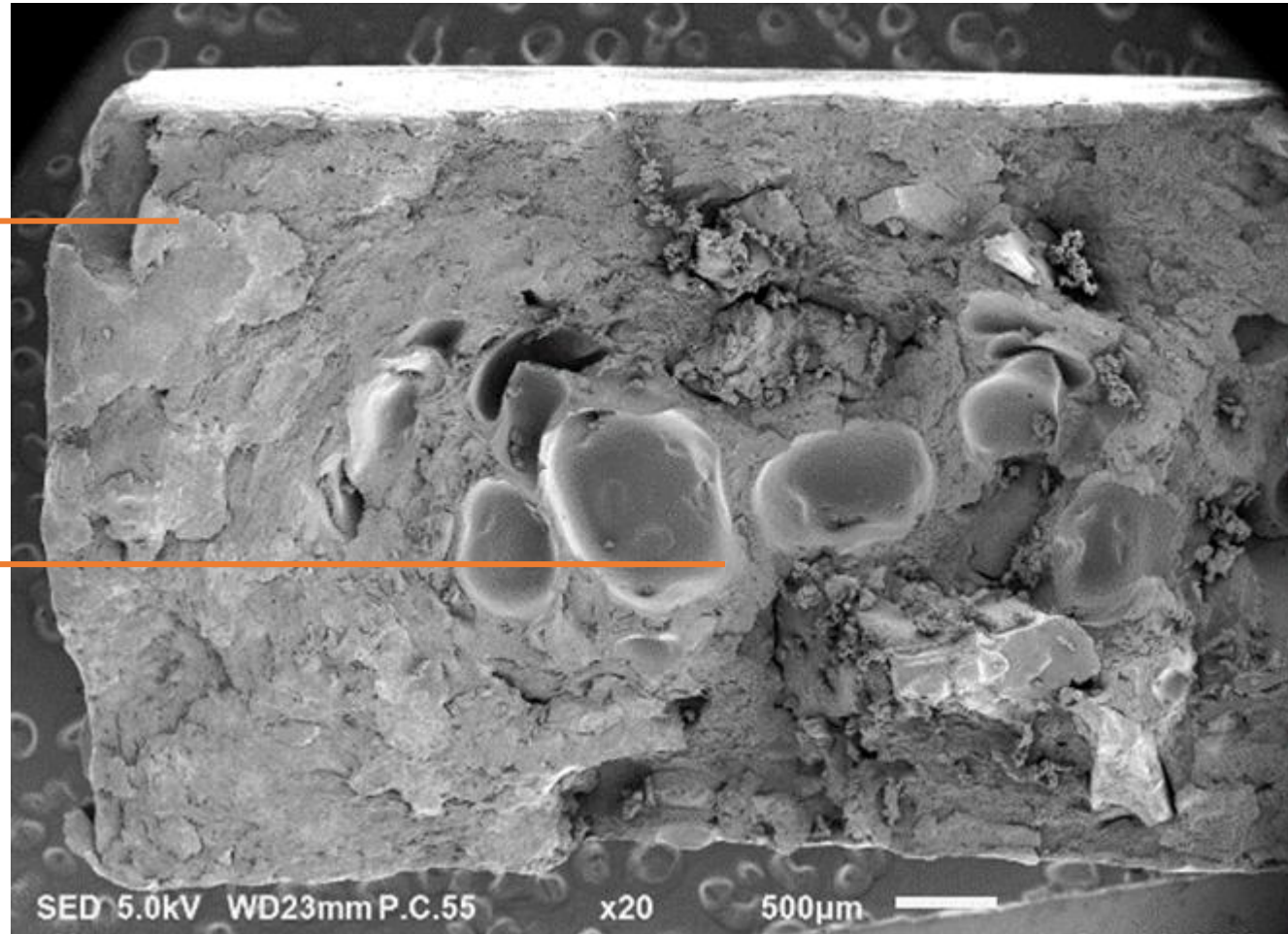
Morphology analysis using SEM of 40 % 60 # cryogenic



MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS 20% SW

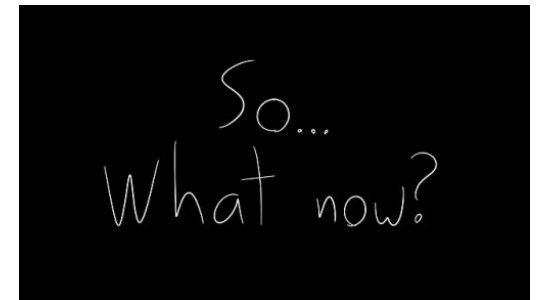
Plastic matrix

Elastomer



SUMMARY

Waste materials are not the same.



- They require proper **screening** and **evaluation**

Recycled plastic	GTR
Crystallinity	Size/shape
Morphology	Composition

Recommendations

- *GPC >>>> MW, MWD, Mn,*
- *Large Scale Moulding*
- *Industrial Testing*
- *Ageing*

