

# Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

## About this project



### GePart

## Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

### Markets:



### Material:

Bioplastics, Thermoplastics, Aluminium, Closed-pore, Open-pore

This project is funded by the Technology Transfer Programme Leichtbau (TTP LB) of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Climate Action.

[Technology Transfer Program Leichtbau](#)

# Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

## About this project

### Context

Particle foams such as expanded polypropylene (EPP) are key materials for lightweight construction. In the automotive industry in particular, they help to reduce vehicle weight and thus lower fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, traditional production using hot water vapour is very energy-intensive. Only around one per cent of the energy is used for welding the particles, the rest is lost unused.

At the same time, the recycling of EPP material is not yet sufficiently realised. At the end of its useful life, the material is usually thermally utilised. A genuine circular economy is not yet possible, as the processing of recycled material impairs the quality. This is where the GePart research project comes in: The team wants to improve processing and close the material cycle of EPP sustainably.

### Purpose

The GePart project team is pursuing two key objectives: developing an energy-efficient processing technology and increasing the proportion of recycled material. With the help of radio frequency (RF) technology, the researchers want to weld EPP without water vapour in the future. This saves up to 90 per cent energy, as the heat is generated directly inside the foam beads. At the same time, the scientists want to increase the proportion of recycled EPP material to between 50 and 70 per cent. To achieve this, the project team is further developing the recycling processes and precisely analysing the material properties. The aim is to optimise the quality of recycled EPP so that it meets the requirements for series production.

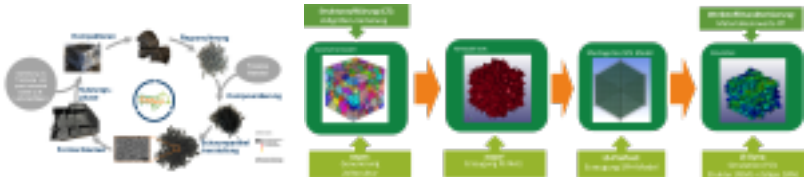
### Procedure

In order to industrialise RF technology for EPP, the researchers are further developing the process at laboratory level. In doing so, they are able to confirm the advantages of RF technology over vapour-based processing: uniform heating, minimal energy loss and the use of cost-effective plastic tools. At the same time, the team is developing new recycling strategies to reprocess EPP material to a high standard after its utilisation phase.

The scientists are analysing the degradation behaviour of the material along the cycle and optimising the processes for removing impurities. Comprehensive tests have shown that a recycle content of up to 70 per cent is realistic without compromising the quality of the components. An accompanying life cycle assessment confirms the successes: 15 per cent energy savings in production and 25 per cent less CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through the use of recycled material.

# Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

## About this project



Funding duration:

Funding sign: 03LB2000 Funding amount: EUR 1.8 million

Further websites [foerderportal.bund.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do?actionMode=view&fkz=03LB2000A](https://foerderportal.bund.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do?actionMode=view&fkz=03LB2000A)  
[plattform-forel.de/gepart/](https://plattform-forel.de/gepart/)

## Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

### Project coordination

#### Contact:

Mr Dipl.-Ing. Thomas Doll

+49 7802 806-746

[tdoll@ruch.de](mailto:tdoll@ruch.de)

#### Organisation:

RUCH NOVAPLAST GmbH

Appenweierer Strasse  
77704 Oberkirch  
Baden-Württemberg  
Germany

🌐 [www.ruch.de](http://www.ruch.de)



### English (EN){ { Projektpartner } }

**VOLKSWAGEN**

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT



**kurtz ersa**



**RPLAST**

Kunststoff- und Metallverarbeitung



**Neue Materialien**  
Bayreuth



**Institut für**  
**Leichtbau und**  
**Kunststofftechnik**

## Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

Lightweighting classification	
	Realisation
<b>Offer</b>	
<b>Products</b> Parts and components, Semi-finished parts	✓
<b>Services &amp; consulting</b> Consulting, Testing and trials, Engineering, Prototyping, Technology transfer	✓
<b>Field of technology</b>	
<b>Design &amp; layout</b> Hybrid structures, Lightweight construction concepts, Lightweight material construction	✓
<b>Functional integration</b> Actuator technology, Sensor technology	✓
<b>Measuring and testing technology</b> Component and part analysis, Visual analysis (e.g. microscopy, metallography), System analysis, Environmental simulation, Materials analysis, Destructive analysis, Non-destructive analysis	✓
<b>Modelling and simulation</b> Crash behaviour, Life-cycle analysis, Optimisation, Structural mechanics, Materials	✓
<i>Plant construction &amp; automation</i>	
<b>Recycling technologies</b> Recycling, Upcycling	✓

## Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

Lightweighting classification	
	Realisation
<b>Manufacturing process</b>	
<b>Additive manufacturing</b> 3D printing	✓
<i>Coating (surface engineering)</i>	
<i>Fibre composite technology</i>	
<i>Forming</i>	
<b>Joining</b> Adhesive bonding, Riveting, Welding	✓
<i>Material property alteration</i>	
<b>Primary forming</b> Others	✓
<b>Processing and separating</b> Drilling, Shearing/punching, Cutting	✓
<i>Textile technology</i>	

## Making particle foams more sustainable: Process energy-efficiently, enable recycling

Lightweighting classification	
Material	Realisation
<b>Biogenic materials</b> Bioplastics	✓
<b>Cellular materials (foam materials)</b> Closed-pore, Open-pore	✓
<i>Composites</i>	
<i>Fibres</i>	
<i>Functional materials</i>	
<b>Metals</b> Aluminium	✓
<b>Plastics</b> Thermoplastics	✓
<i>Structural ceramics</i>	
<i>(Technical) textiles</i>	