



ICT

Consortium



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Funding



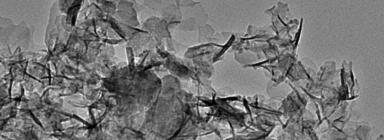
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Synergic combination of high performance flame retardant based on nano-layered hybrid particles as real alternative to halogen based flame retardant additives Starting: January 2013 / Duration: 48 months







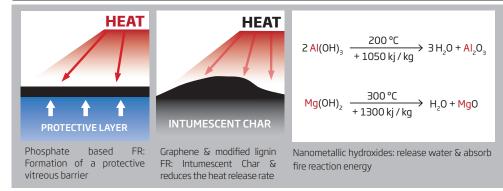


Electrical and electronic (EE) applications – including housings, wire and cable, and internals such as connectorsare the largest market for **flame retardants** (FR) in plastics globally. The need for flame retardancy is increasing due to electronics miniaturization and higher temperatures in both processing and use. PHOENIX project is an ambitious multidisciplinary innovative threefold approach to develop: » Simulation and modelling of compounding processes for the preparation of optimal nanocomposites, avoiding aggregates and achieving the best dispersion of the nanoparticles in the polymer matrix.

The achievement of these results will represent a significant advantage to the participating SMEs and in turn to the **End-Users** demanding high-performance environmentally friendly FR materials to manufacture high-performance parts.

» A new concept of FR nanostructured materials, based on new non-halogenated flame-retardants applying nanotechnology to replace hazardous chemicals to produce sustainable FR additives based on nanolayered structures and modified lignins, produced with innovative and green chemical routes, for thermoplastic and thermoset applications.

PHOENIX's flame retardant systems are based on the combination of three different synergic effects against fire in just one particle



Self-assembly technology → Nanoplatellets structures

» **Innovative processing routes**, providing solutions to the demands of the EU Industry regarding FR, finding a true cost-effective and sustainable alternative to existing non-environmentally friendly HFR, which allows simultaneously a significant improvement of mechanical properties and processability, highly limited with the existing non-halogenated FR available in the market for compounding, extrusion and injection moulding processes. New compounding techniques such as Nanodirekt process, and high innovative systems, such as ultrasounds mixing systems coupled to extrusion and injection equipments, will assure high nanoparticles dispersion in the polymer nanocomposites and in the final pieces, thus achieving optimal properties.



Applications and markets

- » Electrical / Electronic Devices (E&E)
- » Low-voltage wires
- » Household appliances

- **01.** Produce sustainable FR nanoparticles: water-based production methods
- **02.** Self assembly technology will be used to functionalize nano-layered FR particles and produced ordered nanostructures.
- **03.** Develop FR additives from renewable sources based on lignins modified by boron and phosphorous reagents to improve RF properties.
- **04.** Reduction of FR content up to 15%w/w
- **05.** Nanoparticles dispersion improvement during compounding applaying NanoDirekt process
- **06.** Develop a new module for LUDOVIC compounding simulation software in order to optimize FR nanocomposites dispersion
- **07.** New FR compounds with good processability employing conventional extrusion and injection moulding machines or assisted by ultrasound devices to improve nanoparticle dispersion
- **08.** Competitive cost: less than 20% increase over halogen FR
- **09.** Study co-extrusion and co-injection processes to decrease the FR content and achieve good mechanical properties. (functional layer + structural layer)
- **10.** Develop stable epoxy pre-pregs containing FR nanoparticles
- **11.** Increase in a 10% the mechanical and thermal properties of the new FR compounds compared to halogen FR materials
- **12.** Fully recyclable compounds (up to 30% will be added to the virgin polymer decreasing mechanical properties less than 10%)
- **13.** Develop a methodology for a quick in-line test to evaluate FR resistance
- 14. Positive environmental impact
- **15.** Materials selection will take into account technical, performance, health, environmental and economic factors