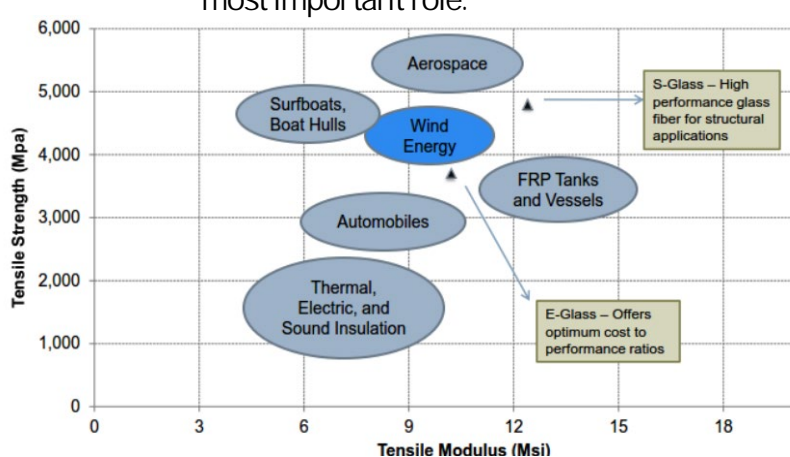


Doctoral Programme in Mechanical Engineering



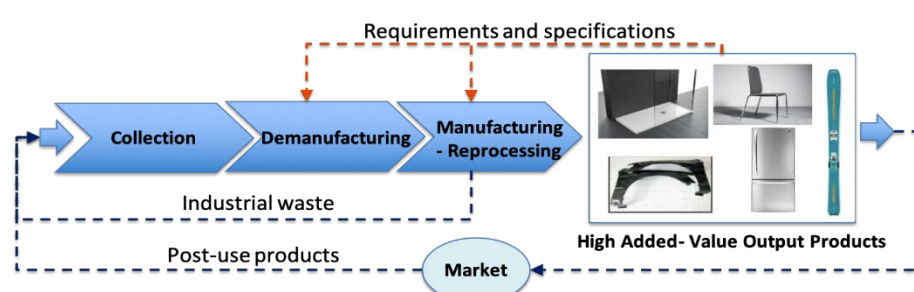
Introduction

Circular Economy is indicating the route for a new paradigm in which profits and sustainability are not in conflict, but they cooperate to improve and grow up each other [1]. A cross-sectorial approach, in which recovered material from one sector can be reused in high-added value products of another sector [2], can enable new circular value-chains. In this view, size-reduction processes play the most important role.



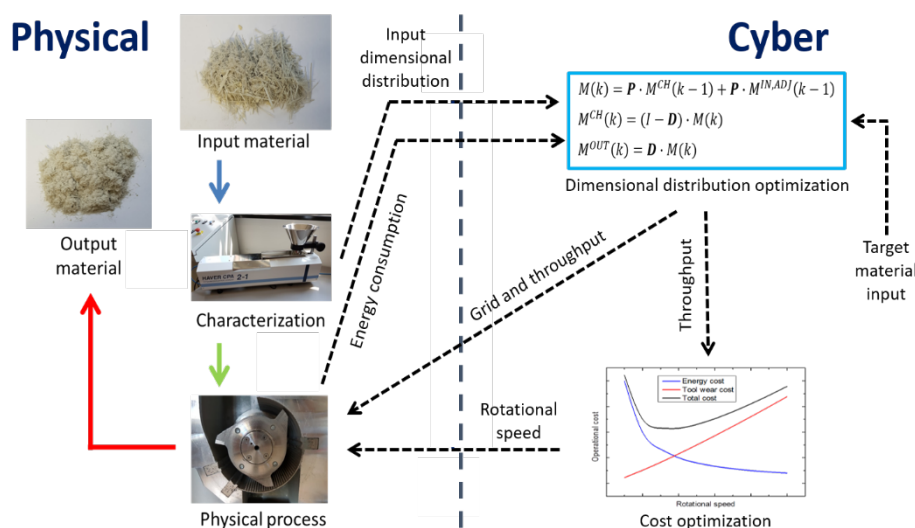
Objectives

Focusing on size-reduction step, the first stage of a recycling process, the characteristics of output particles depend on requirements and specifications of high added-value products embedding the recycled material. As a consequence, the objective is to maximize the fraction of particles respecting material specifications minimizing the costs to obtain them through the control of size reduction processes.



Results

A two-step optimization process has been developed and implemented for the optimization of shredding processes. The first step is dedicated to the dimensional distribution optimization, resulting in a minimization of material loss (with the possibility to increase the quantity of material also in a specific interval) [3]. The second step allows a continuous cost minimization, resulting in recycled material competitiveness [4].



The approach has been validated on an industrial case in glass fiber reinforced plastics sector. By implementing the CPS solution the company would demanufacture and re-use an 81% higher throughput of material at 66% lower cost, also reducing the fraction of non-reusable materials that would be scrapped of about 30%.

Conclusions

The proposed solution showed its potentiality to enable cross-sectorial approach of new circular value-chains in composite sectors, moving waste from problem to resource. This approach can be applied also in different waste flows, both present (as printed circuit board or plastic) and future (as Li-ion batteries). In addition, the developed system is able to rapidly and robustly react to increases in market prices or lack of raw materials, as in the last year pandemic situation.

References

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