

## Affordable and Sustainable Multi-Material Lightweight Design and Manufacturing

A. Makradi<sup>1</sup>, A. Laachachi<sup>1</sup>, S. Belouettar<sup>2</sup>, J. Berndt<sup>2</sup>, G. Zucker<sup>2</sup>, C. Zopp<sup>2</sup>, L. Kroll<sup>2</sup>, E. Berkanov<sup>3</sup>, P. Akishin<sup>3</sup>, M. Başaran<sup>4</sup>, S. Erkin<sup>4</sup>, E. E. Göktepe<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Luxembourg Institute of Science & Technologie, [5 Av. des Hauts-Fourneaux, 4362 Esch-Belval, Esch-sur-Alzette](#), Luxembourg

<sup>2</sup>Chemnitz University of Technology, Lightweight Structures and Polymer Technology Group, Reichenhainer Strasse 31/33, 09126, Chemnitz, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Riga Technical University, Kipsalas Str 6A, LV-1048, Riga, Latvia

<sup>4</sup> Ford Otomotiv Sanayi A.S., Akpınar Mah, Hasan Basri Cad, No:2 34885 Sancaktepe / ISTANBUL, Turkey

The use of sustainable and lightweight structures has become mandatory given the ever-rising demand for resource efficiency and sustainability. Structural weight reduction without reducing safety and resistance and increasing costs requires a system-engineering design optimization that combines material properties/functionality and manufacturing processes to meet product and sustainability requirements at the lowest mass and/or cost. With this regard, Thermoplastic Metal Fibre Laminate (TP-FML) composite systems hold a great potential. This class of structures could be tailored through the use of specific sub-components to achieve desired mechanical performances. However, conventional manufacturing of TP-FMLs often requires too many processing steps and long-time cycles resulting in higher production costs and therefore restricting their usage to high-value-added products. Further, the success of the use of TP-FMLs as hybrid functional light-weight structural composite materials depends predominantly on the development and the availability of an end-of-life recyclability mechanisms and an efficient and automated and affordable manufacturing technology as a key requisite for large-scale production.

In this regard, The MatDeMA project focus on the manufacturing of a cost effective and recyclable inverse hybrid laminate composites consisting of a metallic sheet alloy stacked between two fiber-reinforced thermoplastic composite layers, supported by using an automated processing line and an end-of-life debonding-on-demand solution. The technology is benchmarked using a hybrid laminate (PA6GF/AL/PA6GF) consisting of an aluminium sheet (AL) and polyamide-6 reinforced glass fibres (PA6GF) as a reinforcement.