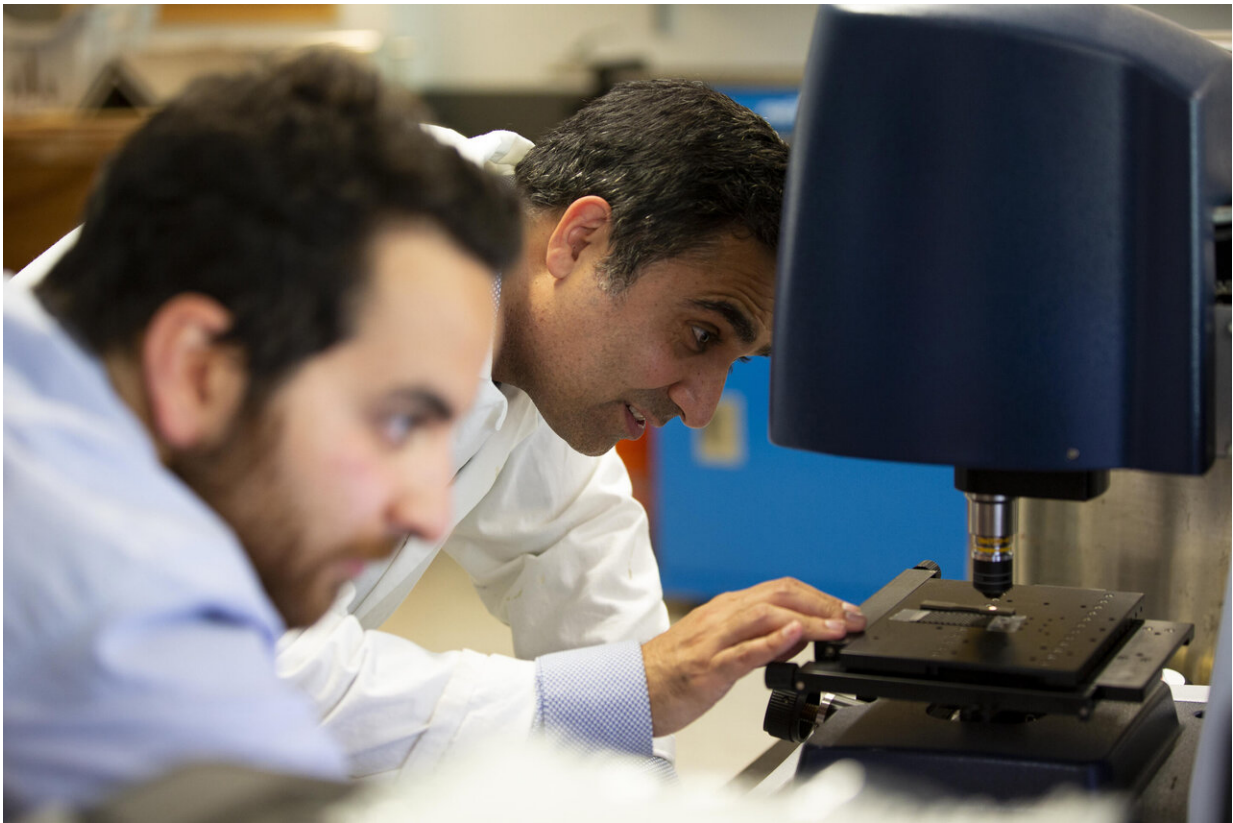


Engineers create ways to keep stone waste out of landfills

September 19 2019



UBC Professor Abbas Milani, centre, and doctoral student Armin Rashidi analyze a green stone composite sample using 3D imaging microscopy. Credit: UBCO

Using polymers and natural stone slurry waste, UBC Okanagan

researchers are manufacturing environmentally friendly stone composites.

These new composites are made of previously discarded materials left behind during the cutting of natural structural or ornamental blocks for buildings, construction supplies or monuments. While reusing the waste material of natural [stone](#) production is common in cement, tile and concrete, adding the stone slurry to polymers is a new and innovative idea, explains School of Engineering Professor Abbas Milani.

A growing industrial demand for multifunctional bio-friendly raw materials is pushing researchers to develop value-added and energy-saving biocomposites and processes, he explains.

"Because the slurry is a [waste material](#), it comes at a lower cost for recycled [composite](#) production," says Milani, director of UBC's Materials and Manufacturing Research Institute (MMRI).

Milani and his colleagues recently received UBC eminence funding to establish a cluster of research excellence in biocomposites. The cluster will develop novel agricultural and forestry-based bio-and recycled composites to minimize the impact of conventional plastics and waste on the environment.

The powdered stone waste used in the project provides flexibility to the new particulate polymer matrix composite. It can be mixed at different ratios into the finished product through appropriate heat or pressure to meet structural requirements or aesthetic choices, defined by industry and customers.

"This green stone composite can easily be integrated into a variety of applications," says UBC Research Associate Davoud Karimi. "These composites can be used in decorations and sanitation products ranging

from aerospace to automotive applications."

The researchers varied the amount of stone added to the composites then tested several parameters to determine strength, durability and density along with [thermal conductivity](#). The molding and mechanical tests were conducted in the Composites Research Network Okanagan Laboratory with collaboration from the MMRI.

By adding the stone waste to the composites, researchers determined that it not only increased the virgin polymer's strength and durability, but the composites' conductivity increased proportionally based on the amount of stone added.

"The increased strength is important, but the increased conductivity (up to 500 per cent) opens a huge door to several new potential applications, including 3-D printing with recycled composites," explains Milani.

"Any time we can divert [waste](#) from landfills and generate a product with the potential of economic benefit is a win-win," Milani adds. "We hope that these sorts of products, that are carefully designed with the aid of multi-disciplinary researchers focused on 3R measures (repairable, reusable, and recyclable), can significantly contribute to the economy of our region and Canada as a whole."

The research was recently published in two prestigious journals *Composite Structures* and *Composites Part B: Engineering*.

More information: D. Karimi et al, SRVE modeling of particulate polymer matrix composites with irregularly shaped inclusions: Application to a green stone composite, *Composite Structures* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.compstruct.2019.111331](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2019.111331)

D. Karimi et al. Recycled Stone/ABS particulate composite:

Micromechanical finite element fracture analysis, *Composites Part B: Engineering* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.compositesb.2019.107315](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2019.107315)

Provided by University of British Columbia

Citation: Engineers create ways to keep stone waste out of landfills (2019, September 19)
retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2019-09-ways-stone-landfills.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.