https://compositeskn.org/KPC/A133

A133

Interviews	
Perspectives article	
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Overview[edit | edit source]

The Composites Knowledge Network (CKN) is working towards recording and curating a number of interviews with notable subject matter experts within the composites engineering community. The primary objective is to facilitate as much open knowledge transfer as possible, particularly in areas of tribal-or tacit-knowledge, which is often best conveyed through direct interaction with someone having first-hand experience. This interviews section of the Knowledge Practice Center (KPC) contains these often one-on-one conversations to bring you interesting ideas and concepts directly from those with the experience.

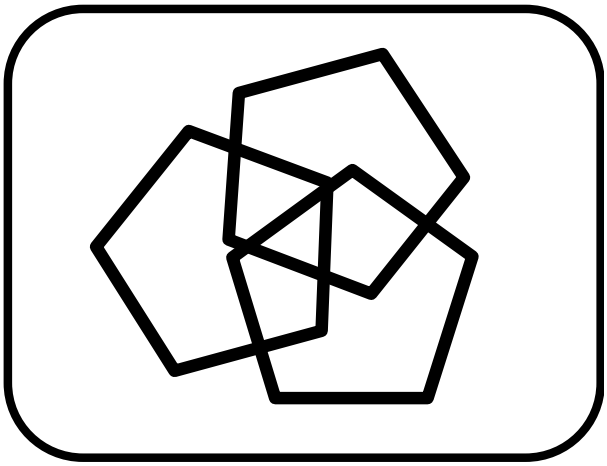
Interview with Professor Emeritus Kevin Potter (University of Bristol)[edit | edit source]

Link to interview with Professor Emeritus Kevin Potter (University of Bristol)

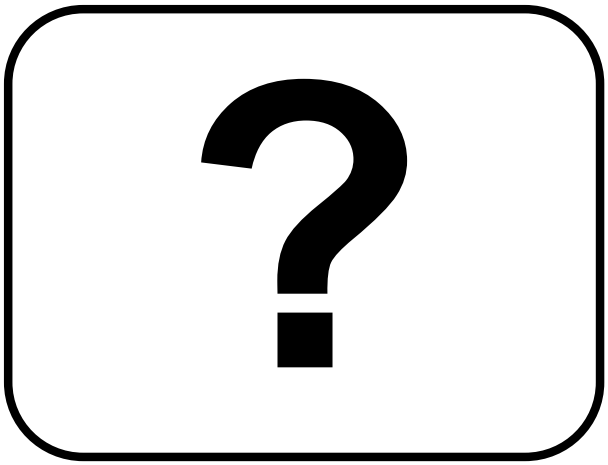
During a visit to the Composites Research Network (CRN) and CKN at The University of British Columbia (UBC) in summer 2019, Emeritus Professor Kevin Potter of the University of Bristol kindly gave us an hour of his time to share some of his experiences and perspectives on manufacturing with composite materials.

Explore this area further

- Interviews - A133
  - Interview with Prof. Kevin Potter - A134



About



Help

In the context of knowledge in practice, knowledge refers to the systematic use of science based knowledge in composites manufacturing practice.

There is a distinction between experience based knowledge and science based knowledge:

- Experience based knowledge (‘know-how’) is an understanding of potential outcomes and their relationships that is founded on pragmatism and experience accumulated over time in individual programs, companies and in the industry more broadly.
- Science based knowledge (‘know-why’) is an understanding of potential outcomes and their relationships, based on the important processing physics, that is mature enough to be codified using the appropriate governing laws and constitutive equations.

Engineered materials (designed to have specific properties) made from two or more constituent materials with different physical or chemical properties. The constituents remain separate and distinct on a macroscopic level within the finished structure.