

Damage Precursor Identification in Polymer Matrix Composites Using Novel Smart Composite Particles

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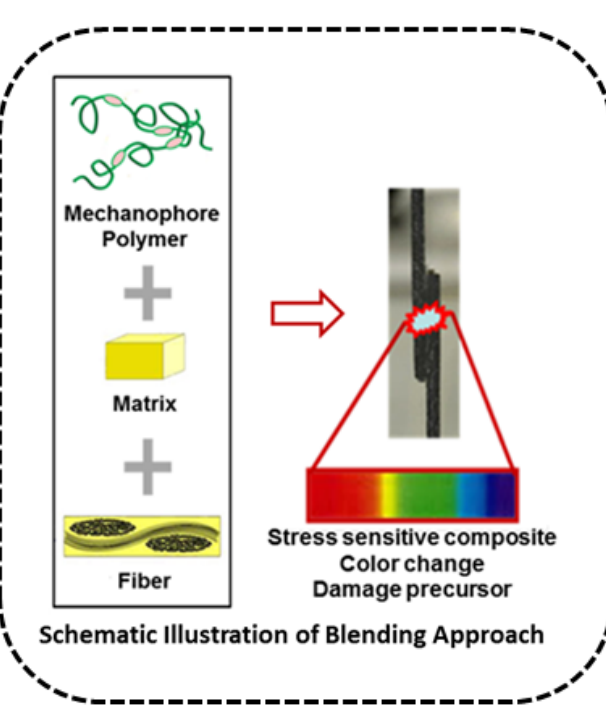


Objectives:

- Identification of damage precursors in polymer matrix composite structures
- Synthesis, characterization, modeling and validation of smart particles as a multifunctional sensor
- Investigation of the interactions between the smart particles and the polymeric matrix (experiments/simulation)
- Verification of the interfacial effects between carbon fiber and the host polymer matrix (experiments/simulation)

Motivations/Objectives

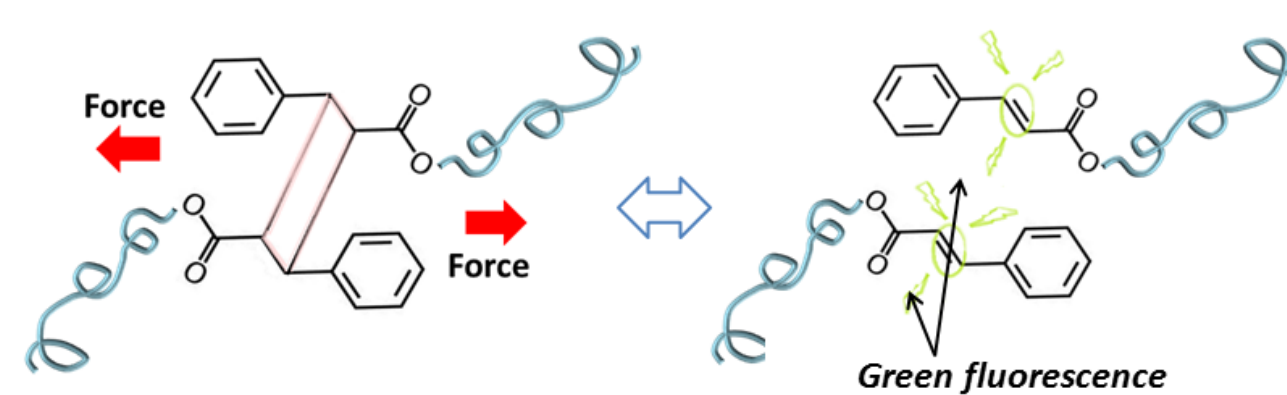
- **Synthesis and Characterization** of stress sensitive mechanophore
- **Incorporation** smart material and polymer matrix composite (PMC)
- **Development of multiscale modeling framework** for smart material embedded PMC
- **Validation of the modeling framework** by comparing with experimental results



Fluorescence Generation from Cleavage of Cyclobutane

Mechanism

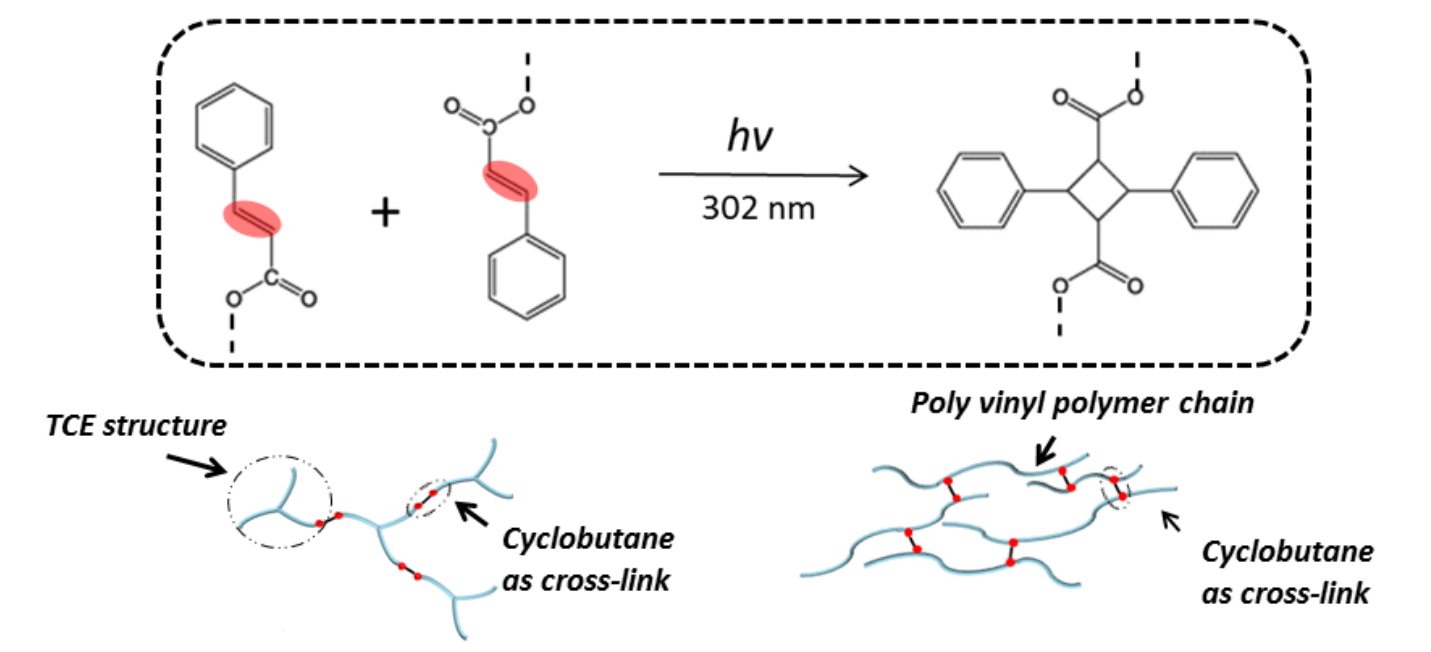
- Cyclobutane has highly strained structure, cleavage of the C-C bonds of cyclobutane was relatively easy.
- Cyclobutane-containing cross-linked polymers of *tricinamates* generated fluorescence upon the cleavage of cyclobutane*.



*Davis, Douglas A., et al. "Force-induced activation of covalent bonds in mechanoresponsive polymeric materials." *Nature* 459.7243 (2009): 68-72.

Synthesis of Cyclobutane Polymer

- Synthesis cyclobutane-containing polymer by [2+2] cycloaddition through photoirradiation

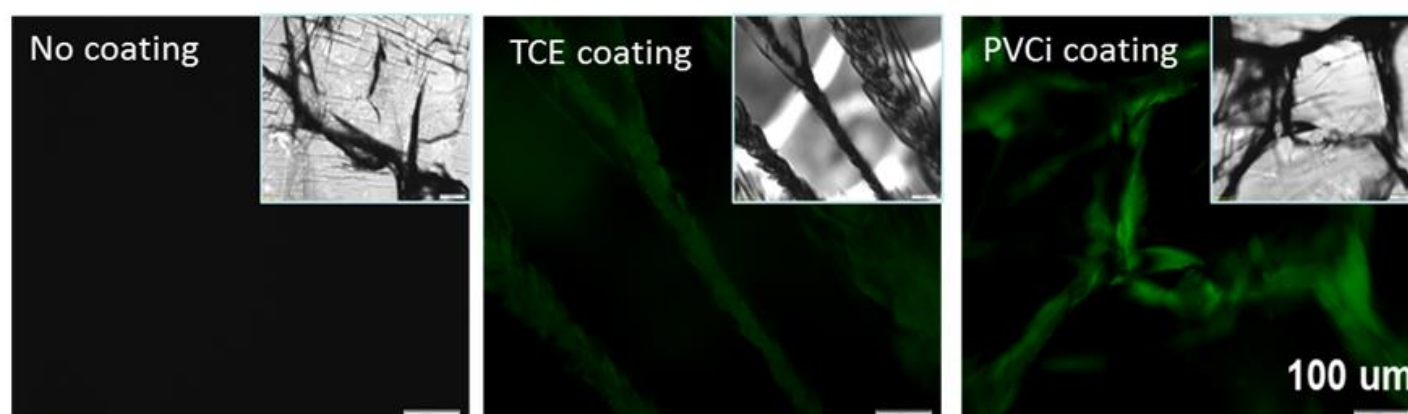


Structure of cross-linked TCE polymer

Structure of cross-linked PVCi polymer

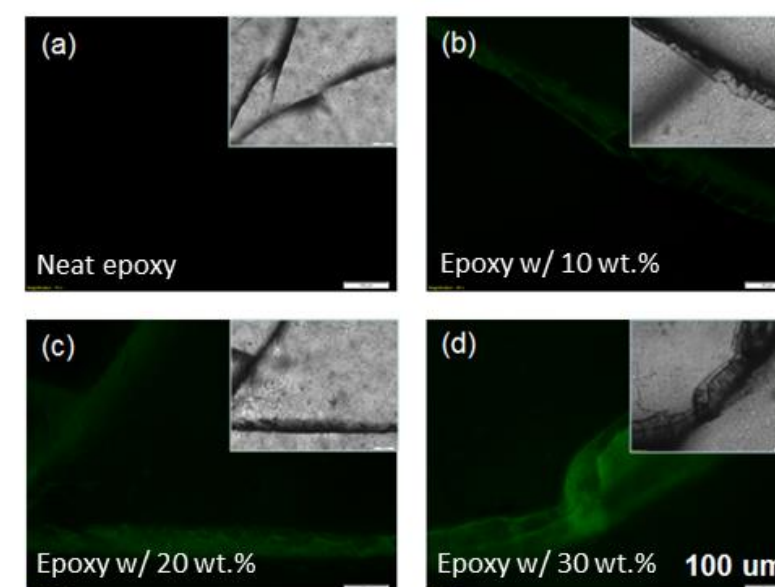
Fluorescence Observation for Coating on Polystyrene

- Cracks on polystyrene coated with cross-linked TCE or PVCi polymer.



Fluorescence Observation for Different Concentration of TCE Polymer

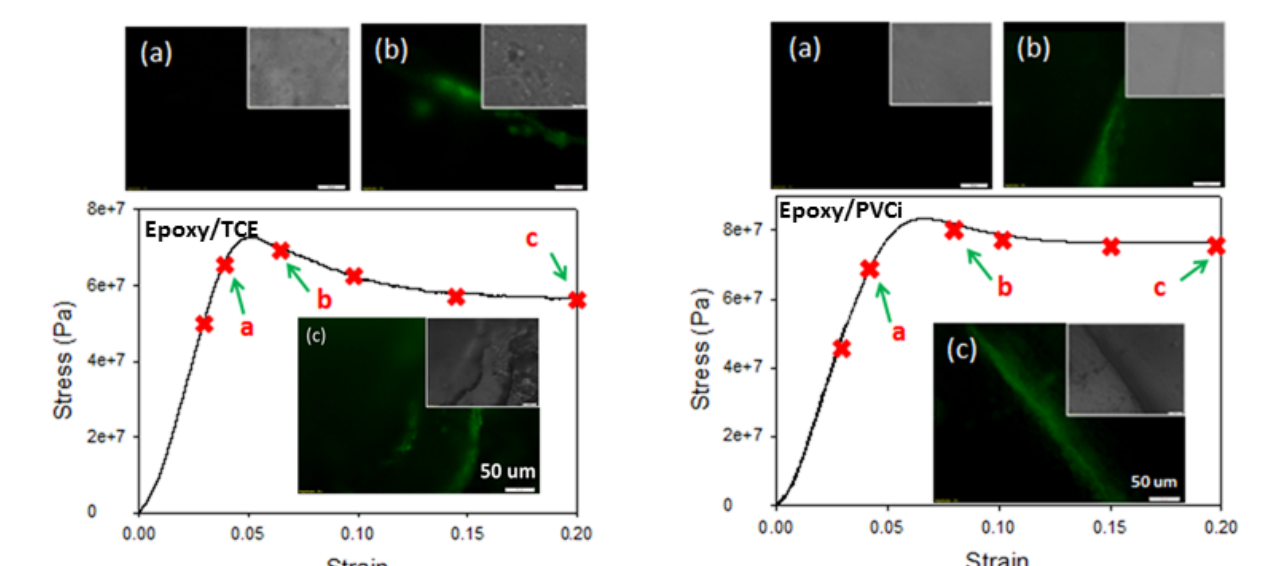
- Crack generated on epoxy with different concentration of TCE polymer



➔ Either TCE polymer coated on polystyrene or blended with epoxy, fluorescence can be observed along crack under UV.

Fluorescence Observation under Compression Test

- The visual fluorescence was not observed before the yield point.
- The visual fluorescence was observed under UV; The cracks were not clearly detected under white light.
- The fluorescence intensified with strain accumulation.

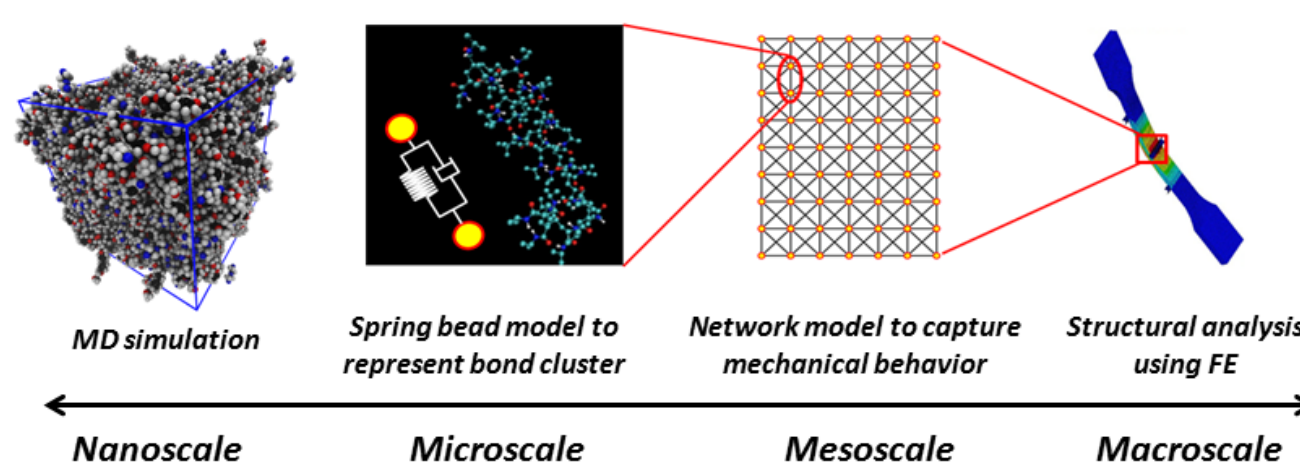


➔ Cyclobutane can be used to detect early damage by fluorescence generation.

Multiscale modeling for smart material embedded epoxy composite

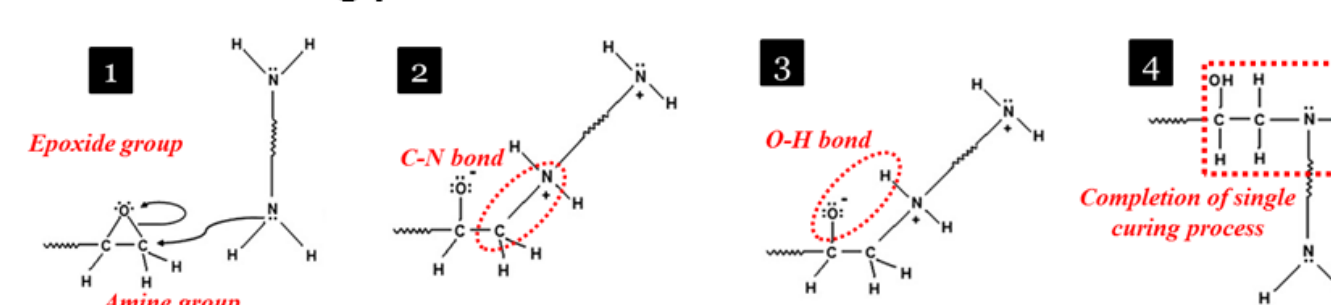
Key Issues:

- Simulation of epoxy network considering realistic curing process
- Extraction of mechanical properties from MD simulation
- Investigation of interfacial effect between smart material & polymer matrix
- Transfer of relevant information across length scales



Simulation of curing process

Chemical curing process



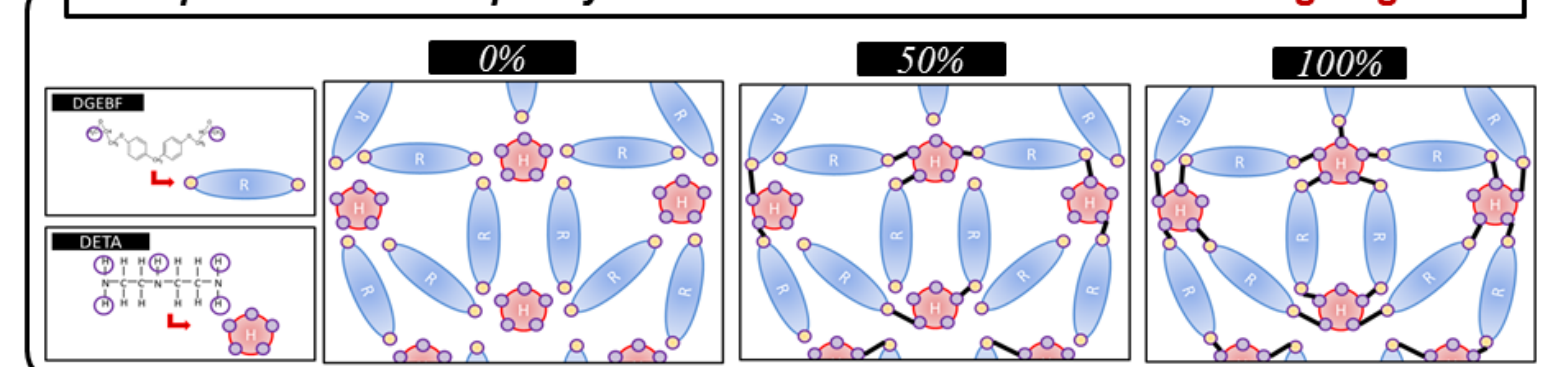
Configuration of molecular model of epoxy system

	Weight	molecules
Epoxy resin (DGEBF)	313g/mol	650
Hardener (DETA)	103g/mol	550
Smart material*	510g/mol	50

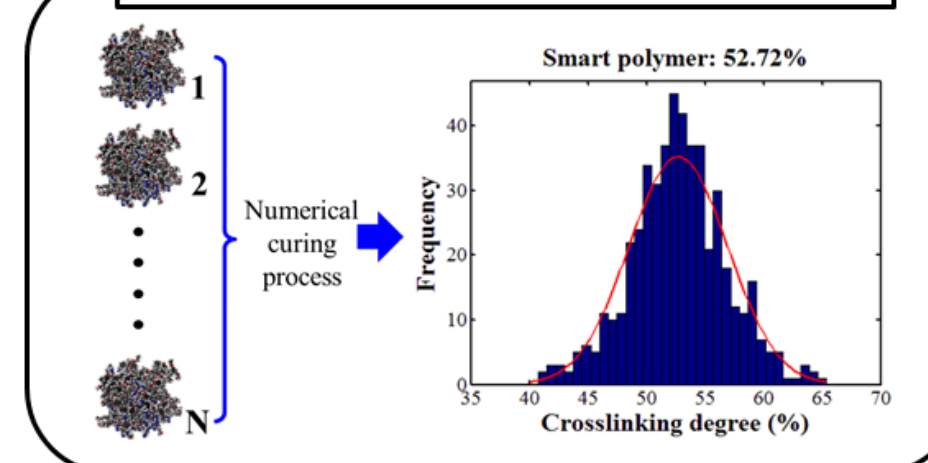
*TCE : Tris-(Cinnamoyloxymethyl)-Ethane

Epoxy cross-linked structure

Representation of quality of crosslinked structure: crosslinking degree

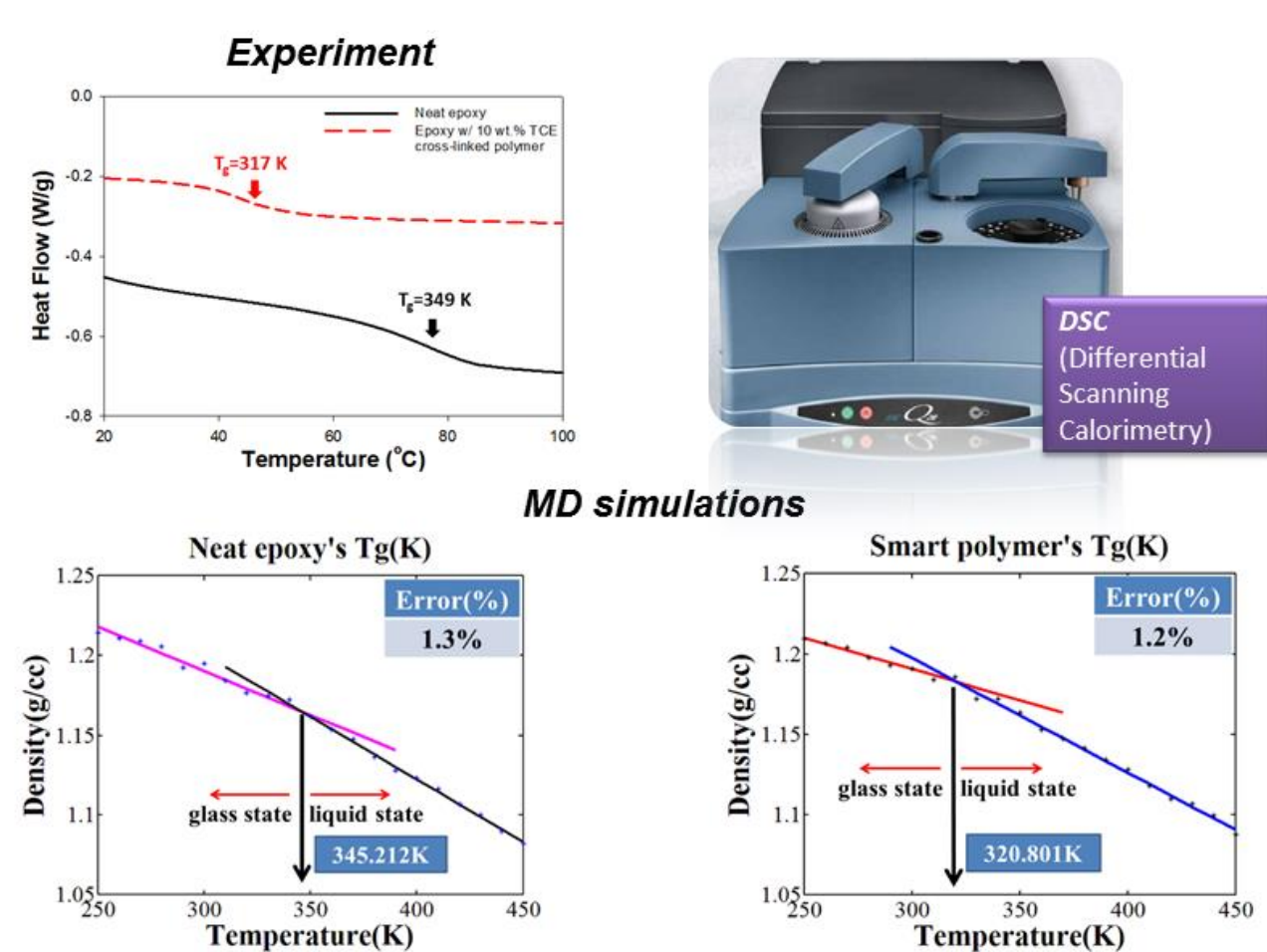


Estimation of crosslinking degree

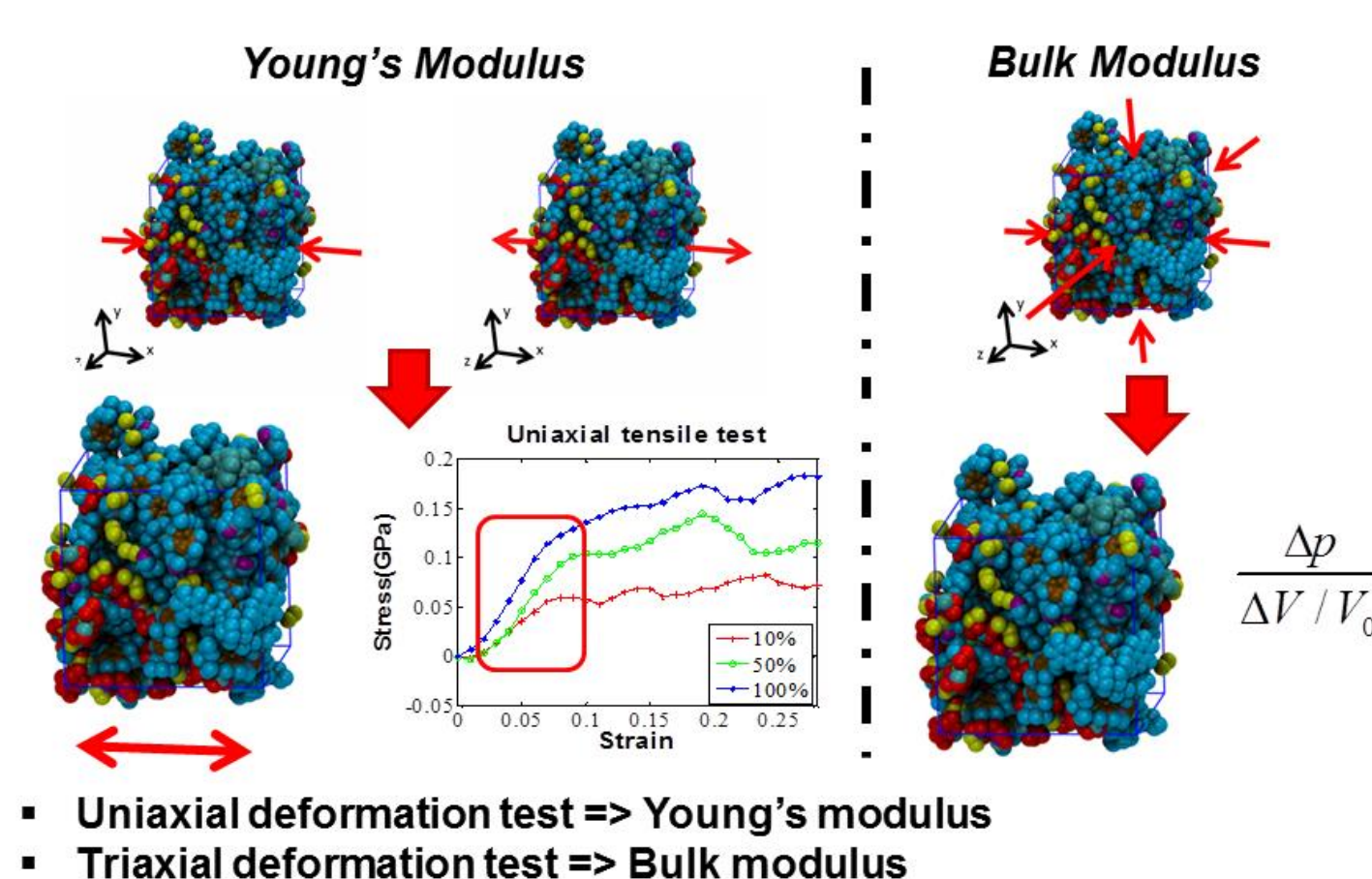


- Probability density of crosslinking degree based on a decent number of unit cells with random initial positions of molecules (N=500)
- Development of realistic thermoset matrix model including strong stochastic curing phenomena

Validation of MD simulation: Glass transition temperature



Prediction of mechanical properties of epoxy polymer



Mechanical properties: MD simulations

