

# **Fabrication and Evaluation of Polyurethane Nanocomposites with Plasma-Modified Carbon Nanotubes**

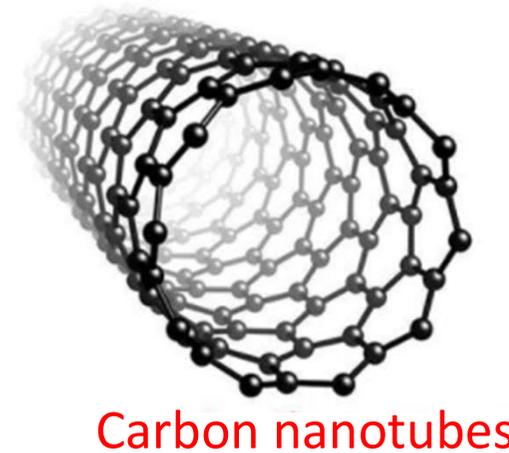
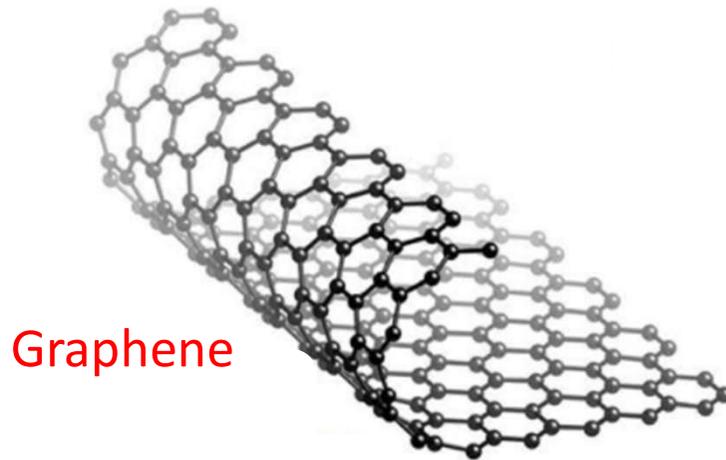
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<sup>1</sup> Department of Applied Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Chubu University, Aichi, Japan

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# Introduction

Nanocarbon: nano-sized carbon material

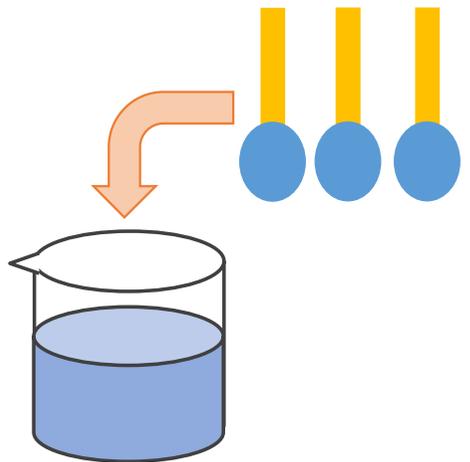


High thermal conductivity and mechanical strength

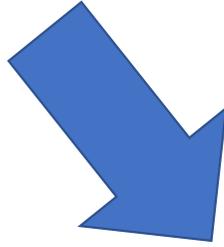
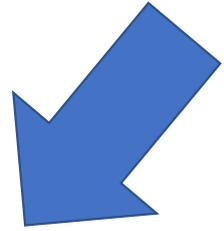
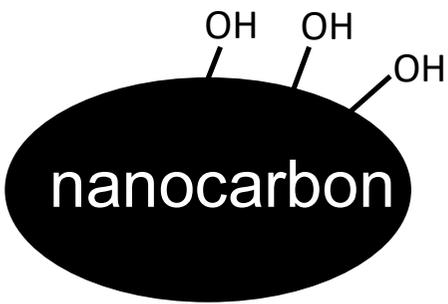
However

- Strong van der Waals forces, easy to aggregate
- Poor interfacial interaction

# Introduction



Improved dispersibility



## Surfactants

Physical properties are difficult to increase

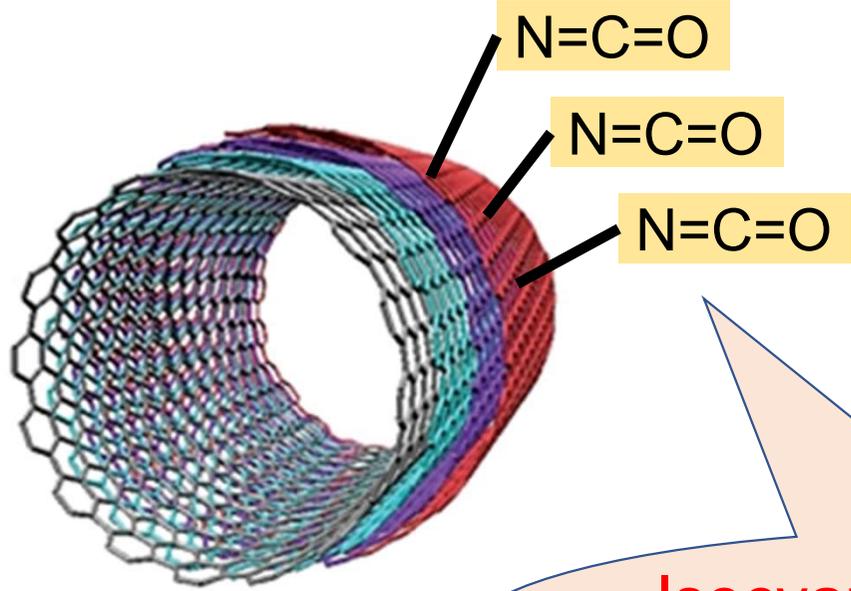
## Chemical modifications

Complicated process  
Too much filler loss

# Introduction

## Surface modification by plasma treatment

Simple process  
low loss

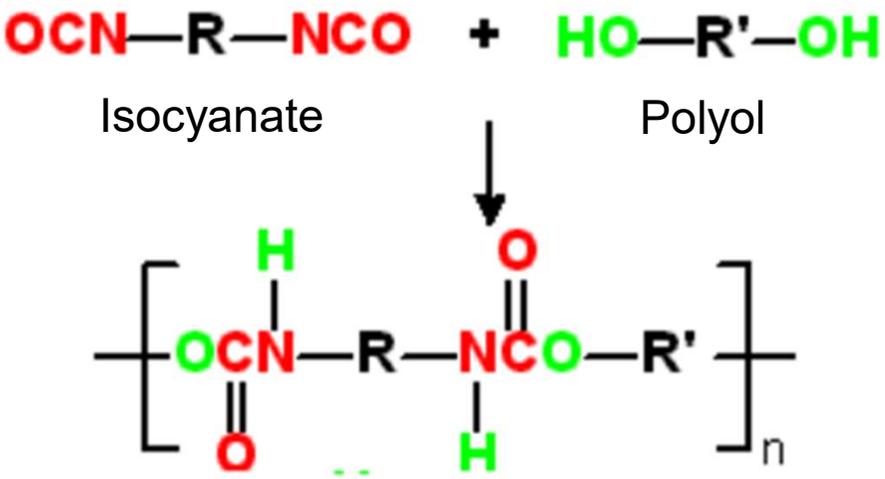


Isocyanate groups are imparted by plasma

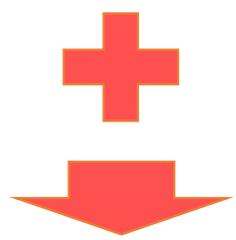
## Plasma treatment Carbon nanotubes(pCNT)

Daisuke Ogawa Laboratory, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

# Introduction



pCNTs

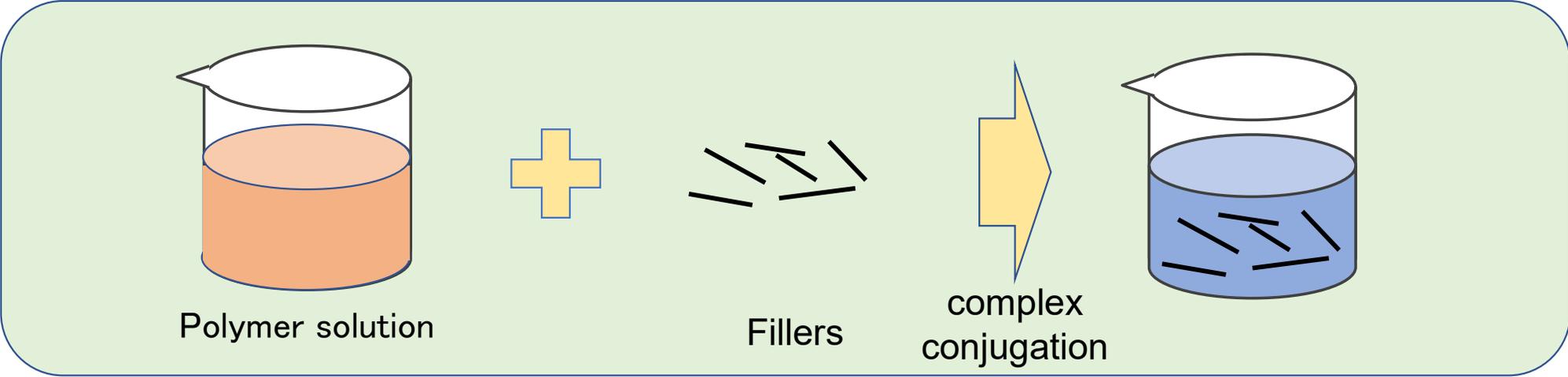


Polyurethanes(PU)

Fabrication of polyurethane composites

# Introduction

## solution mixing method

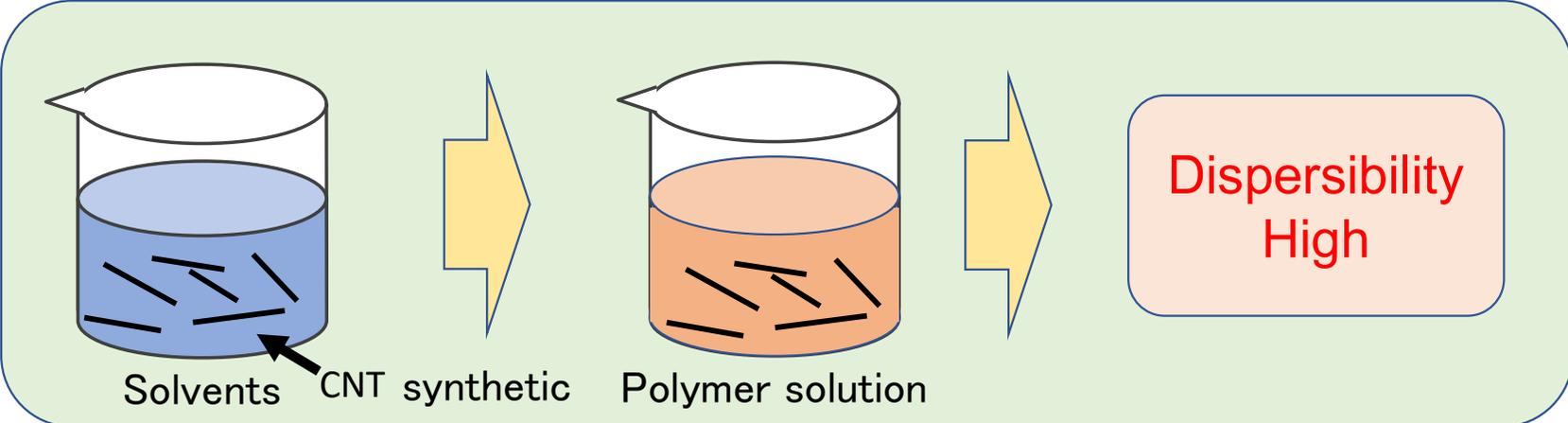


**Agglomerate**

# Introduction

This study

*In-situ* polymerization



Matrix: Polyurethane (PU)

Filler: Carbon nanotubes (CNT)

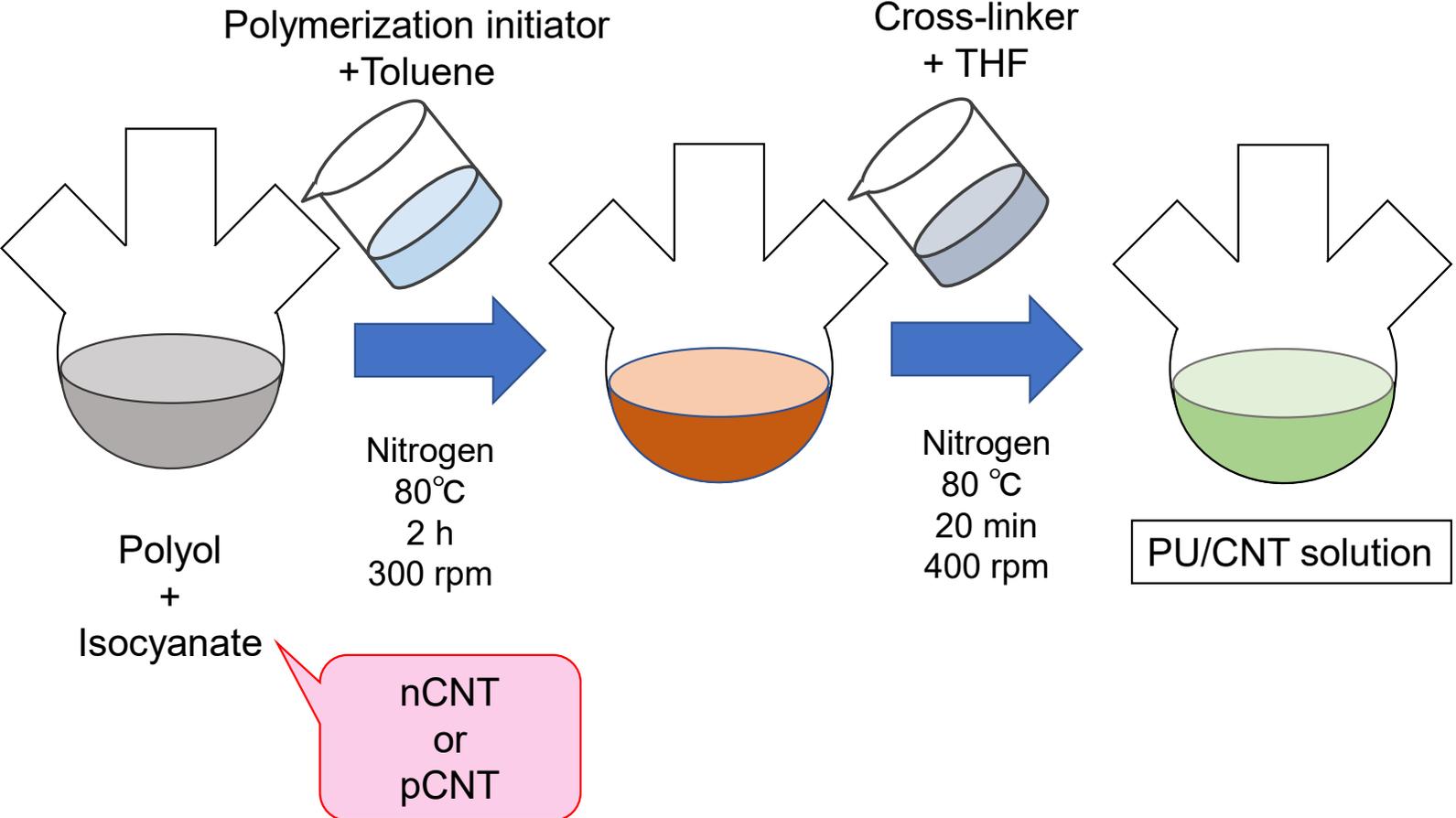


PU/CNT Composites

# Sample Preparation

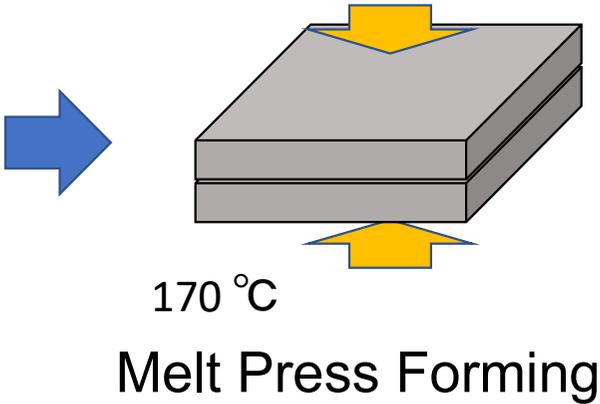
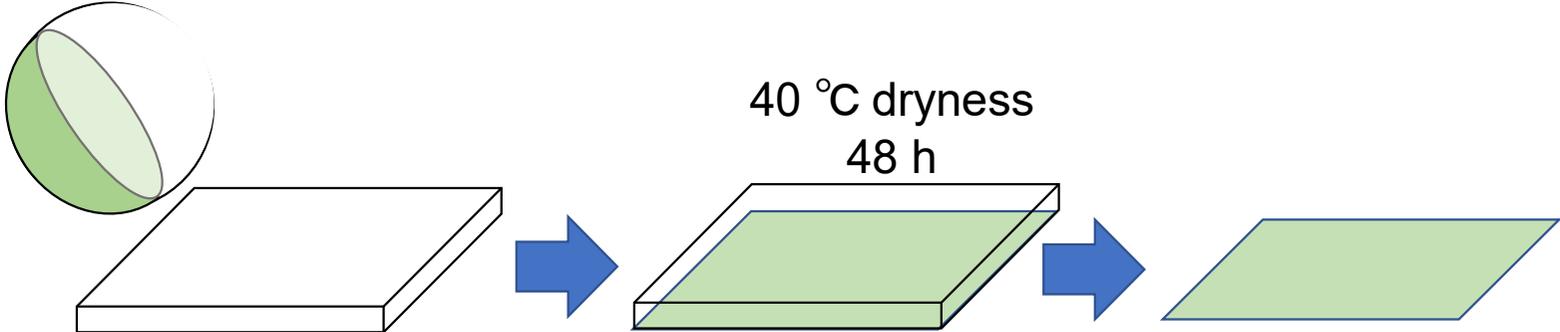
## Synthesis of PU/CNT composites

Polyol: Polytetramethylene oxide  
Isocyanate: Hexamethylene diisocyanate



# Sample Preparation

## Polyurethane molding



PU/CNT composite materials

CNT Fill Rate  
extremely small quantity : 0.01 wt% or 0.02 wt% or 0.03 wt%  
small quantity : 0.1 wt% or 0.3 wt% or 0.5 wt%  
Approx. 200  $\mu\text{m}$

# Results & discussion

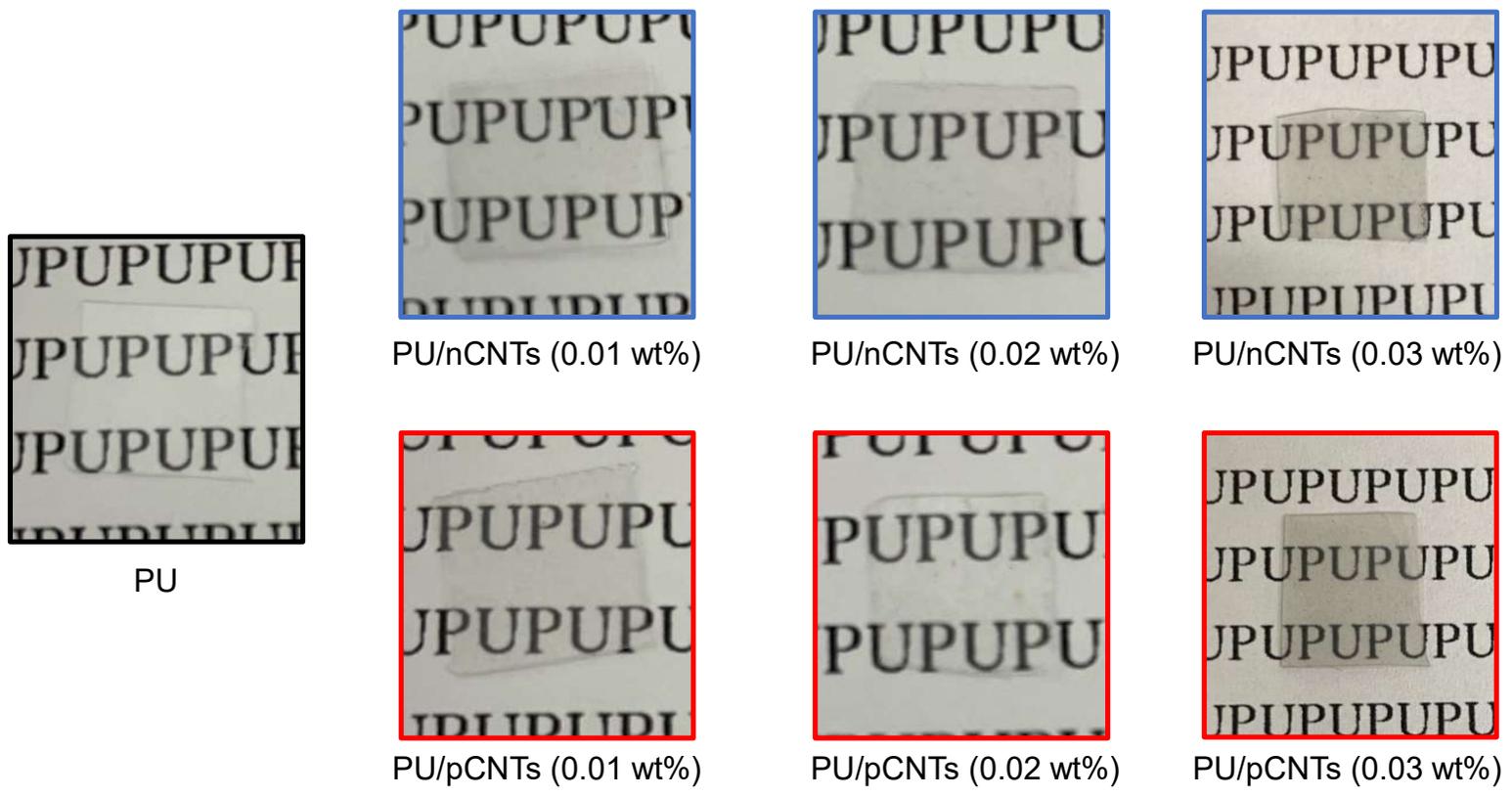


Figure Optical images of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

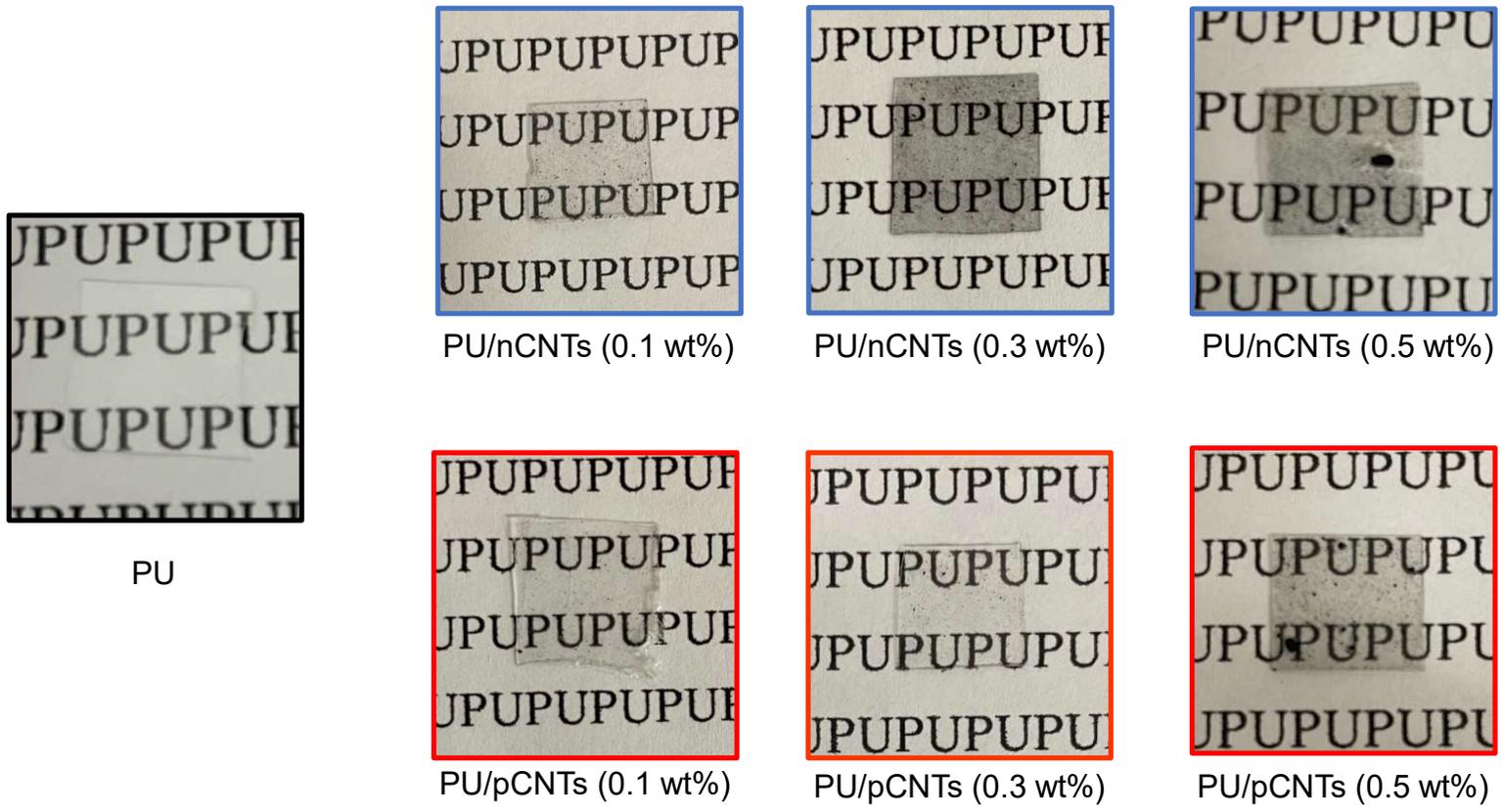


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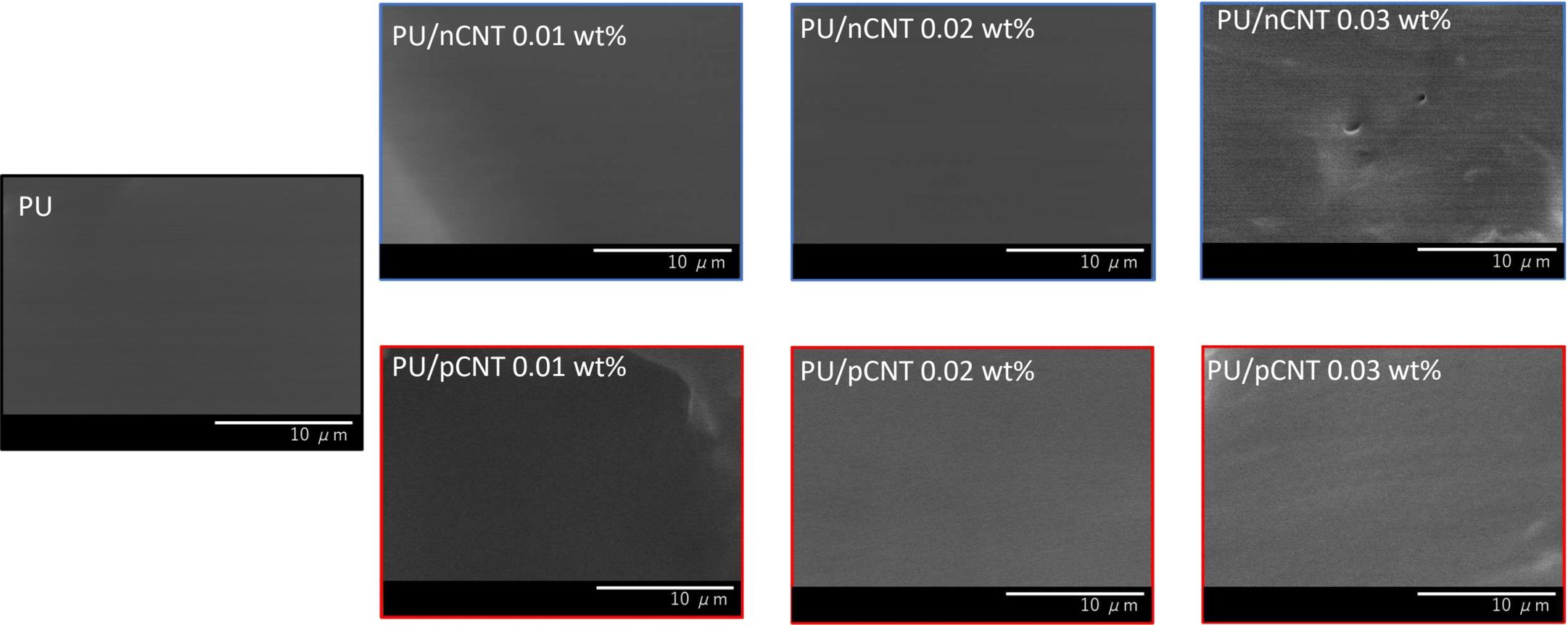


Figure. SEM images of PU and PU/CNT composite materials

# Results & discussion

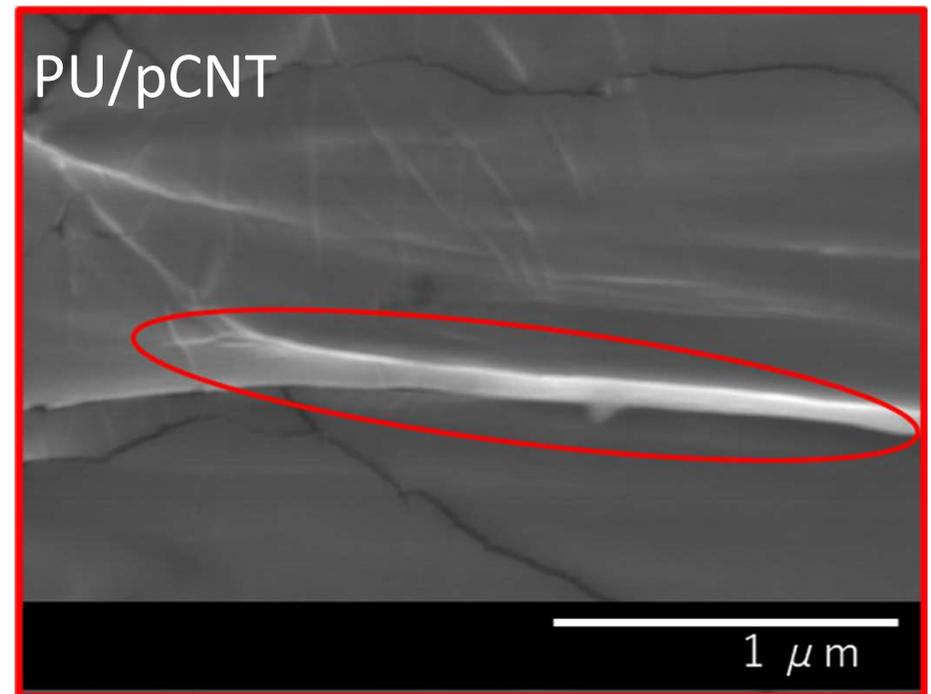
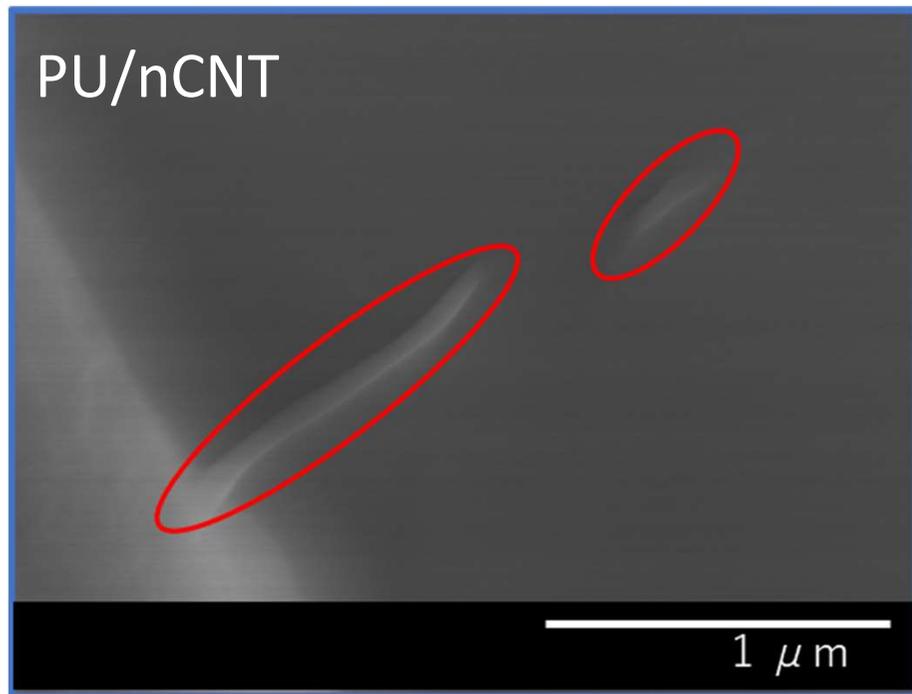


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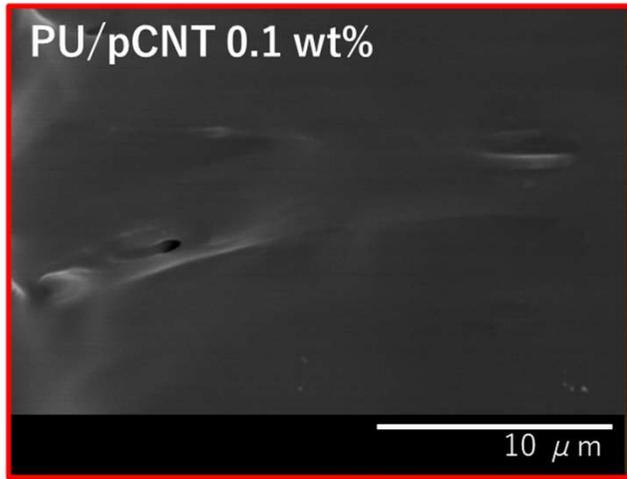
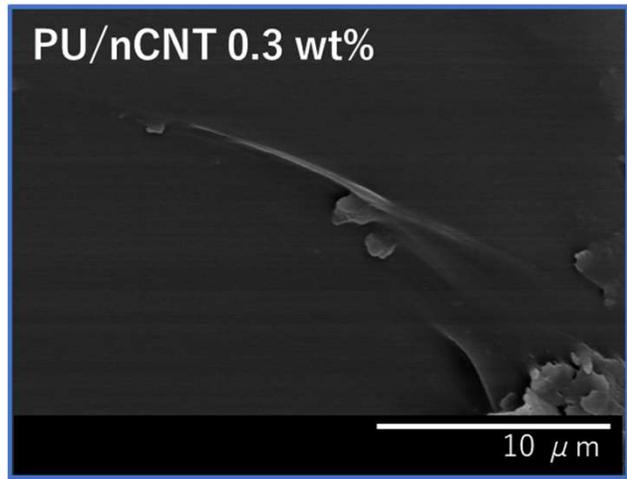
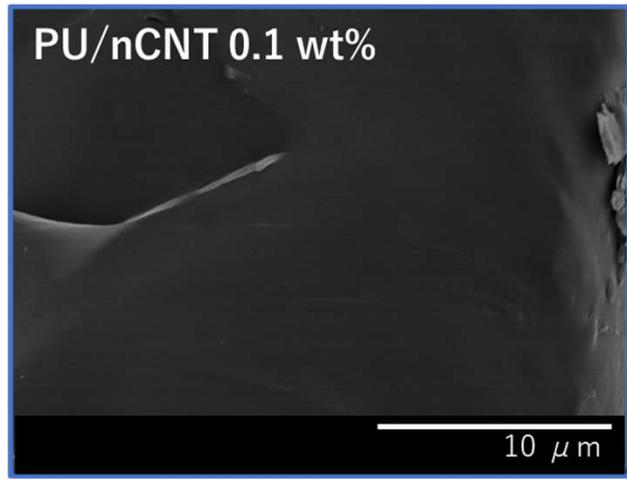


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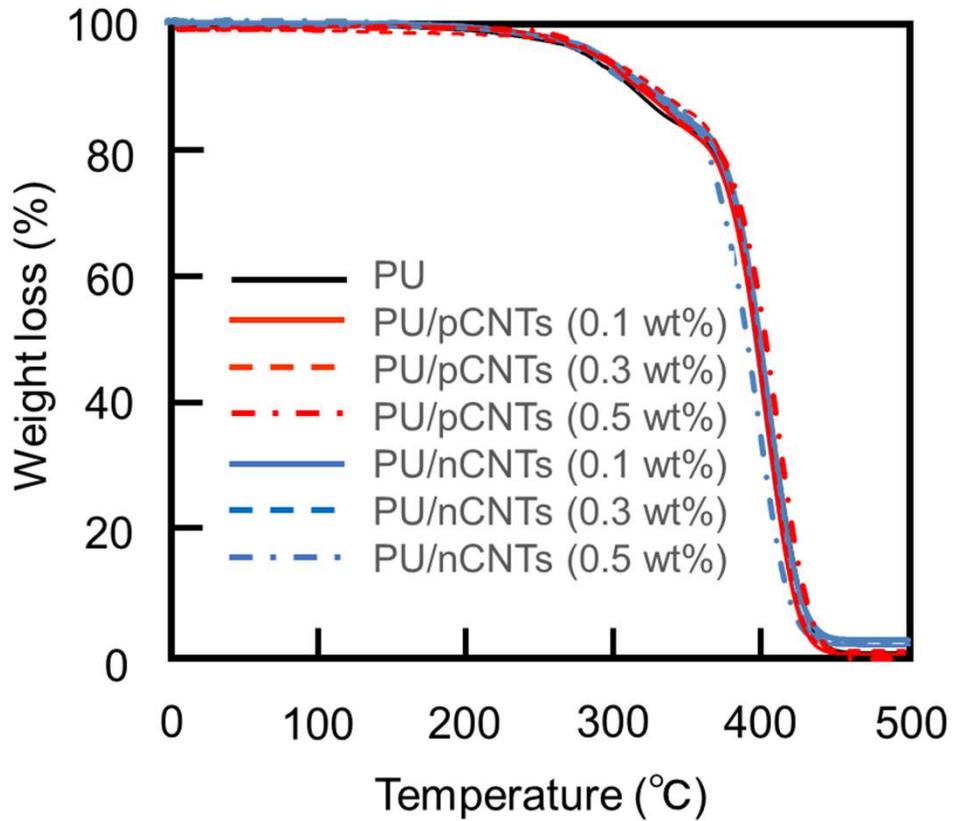
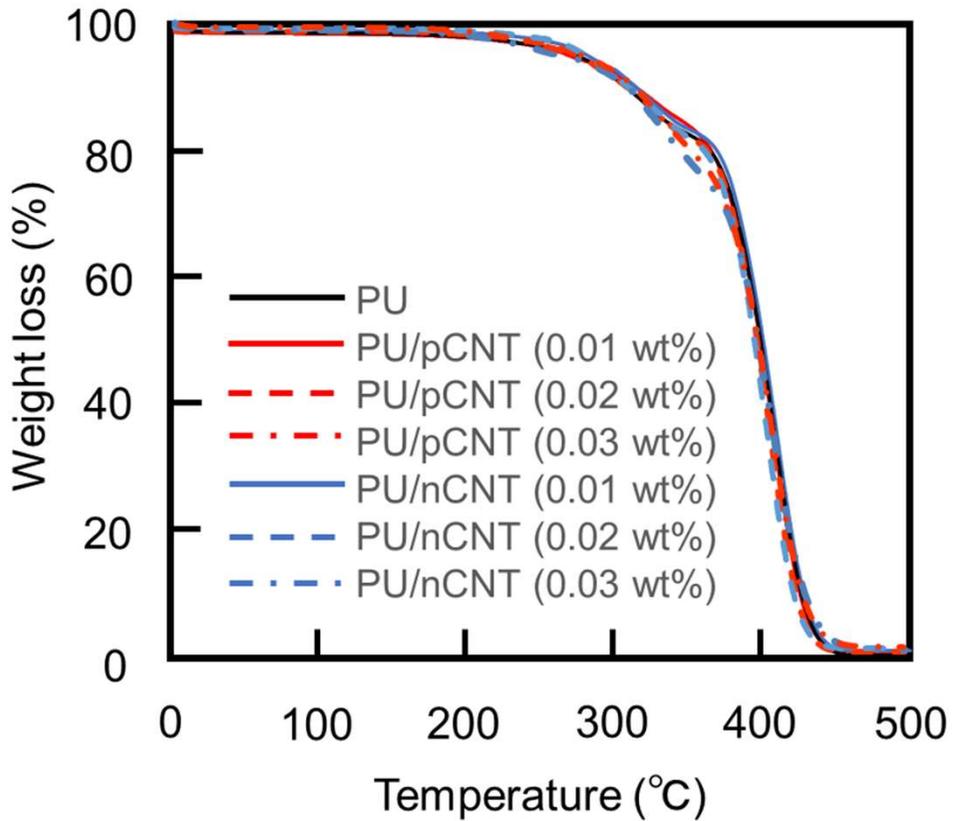


Figure. Thermogravimetric curves of PU and PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

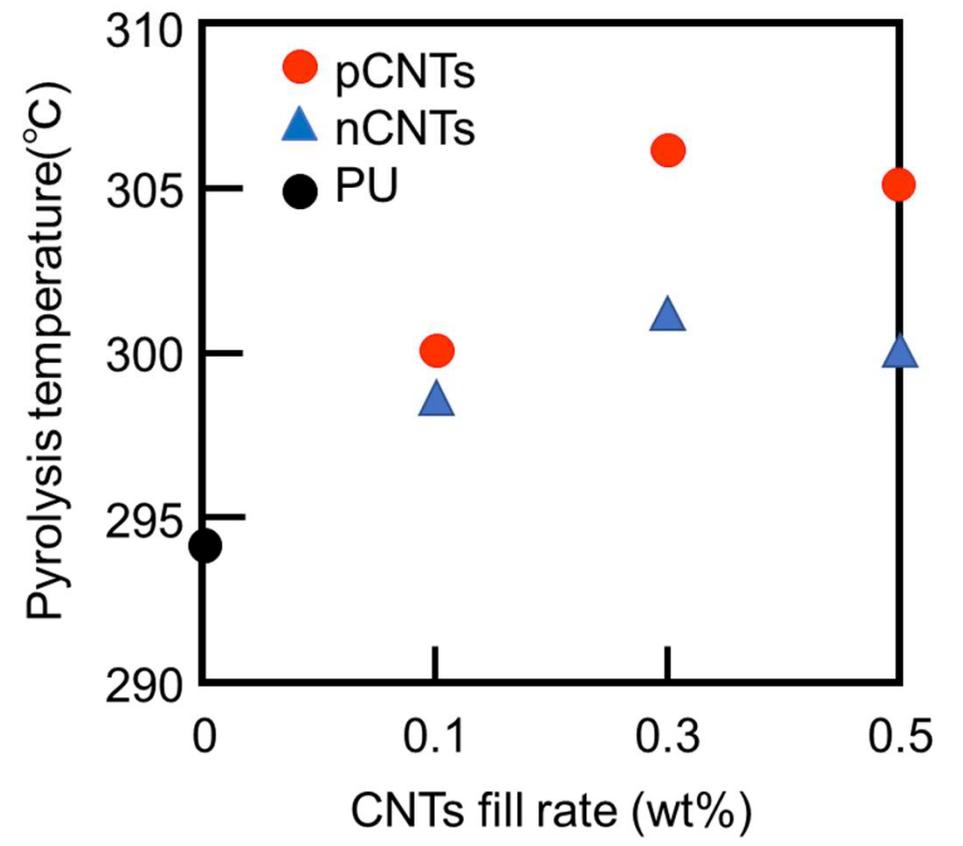
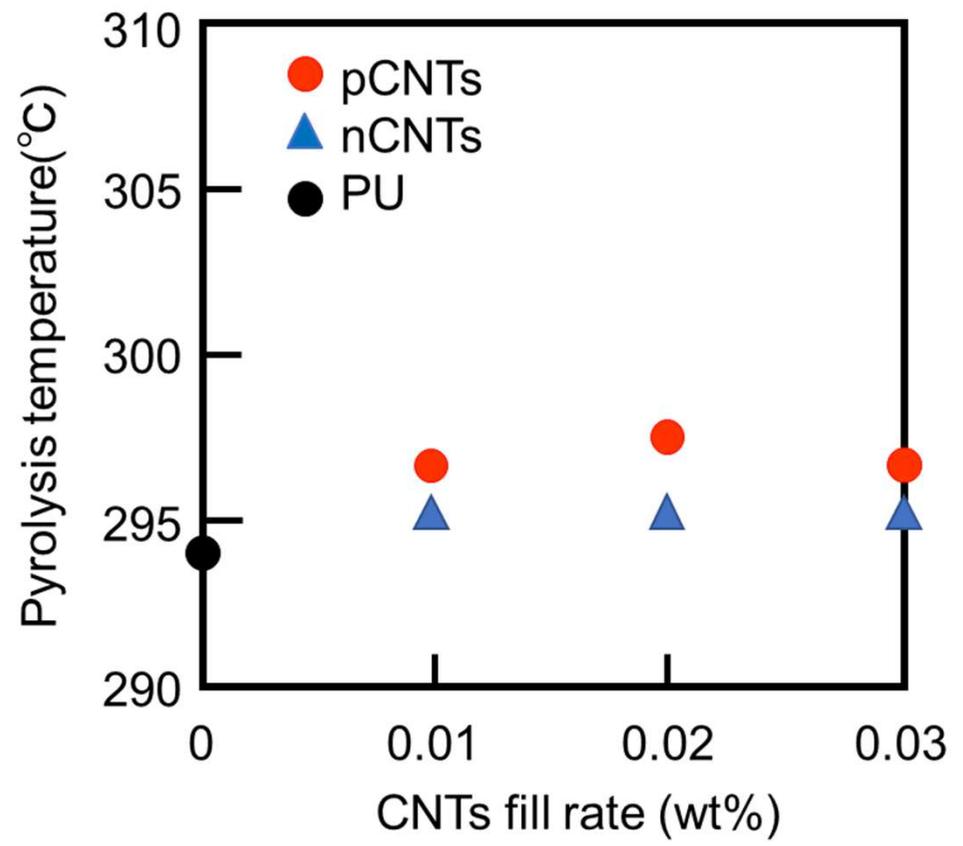


Figure. Pyrolysis temperatures of PU and PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

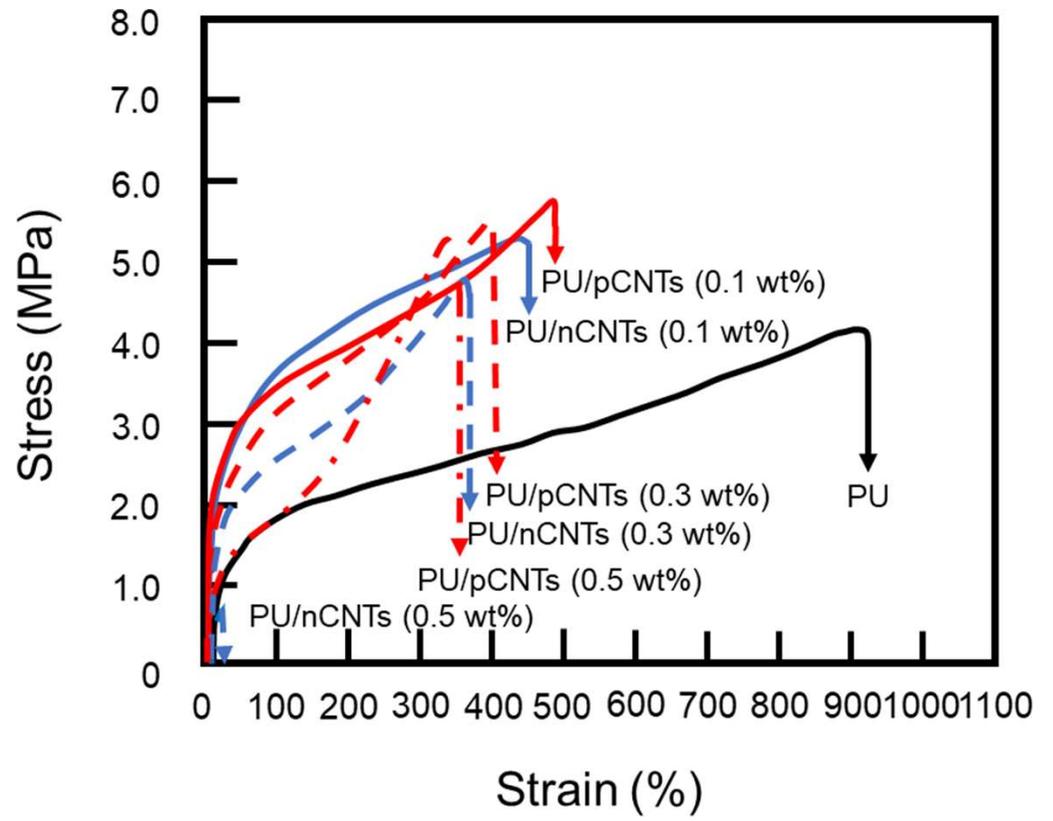
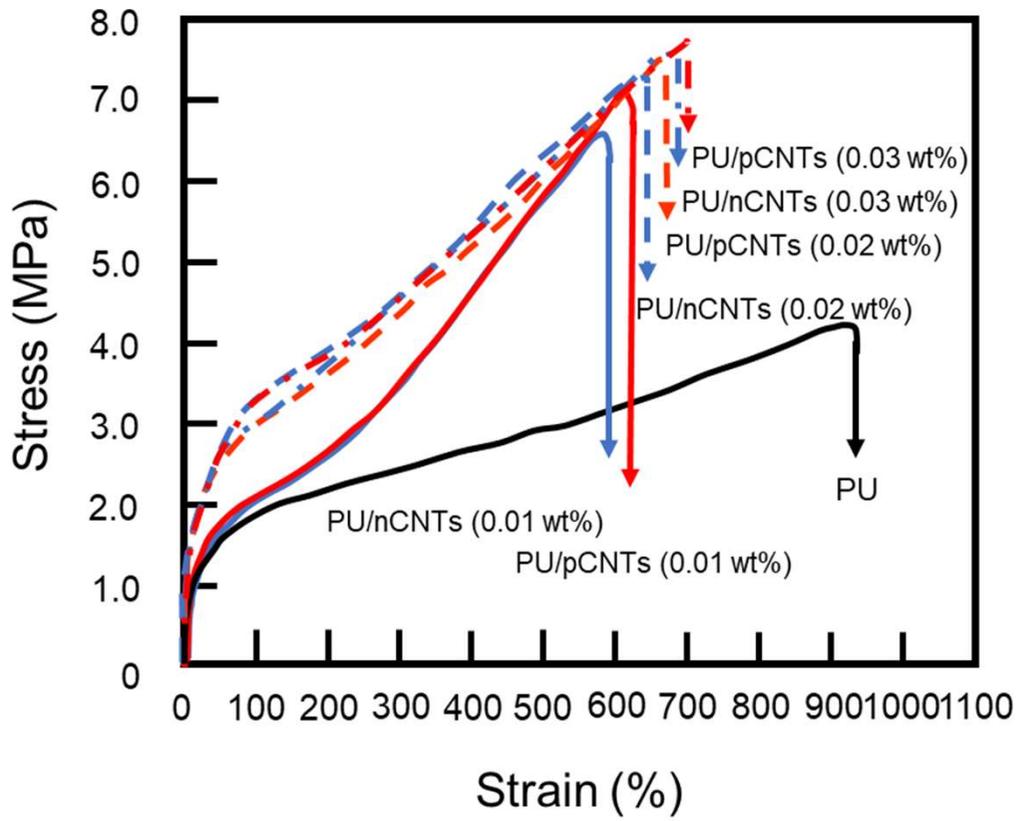


Figure. Stress-strain curves of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

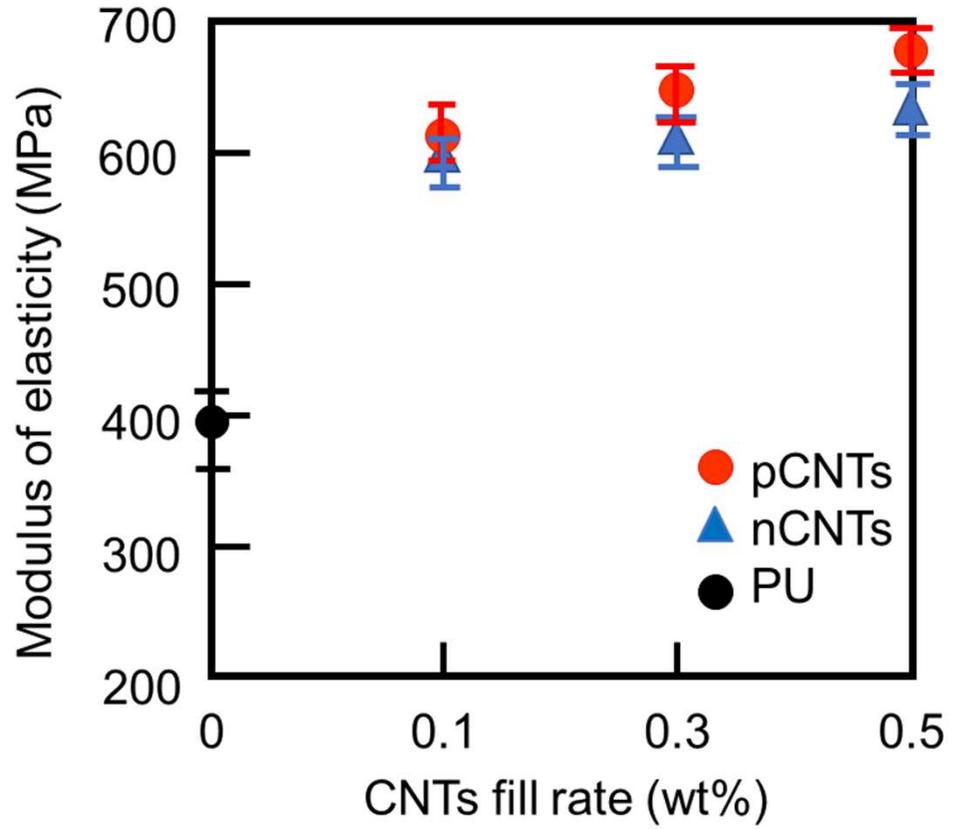
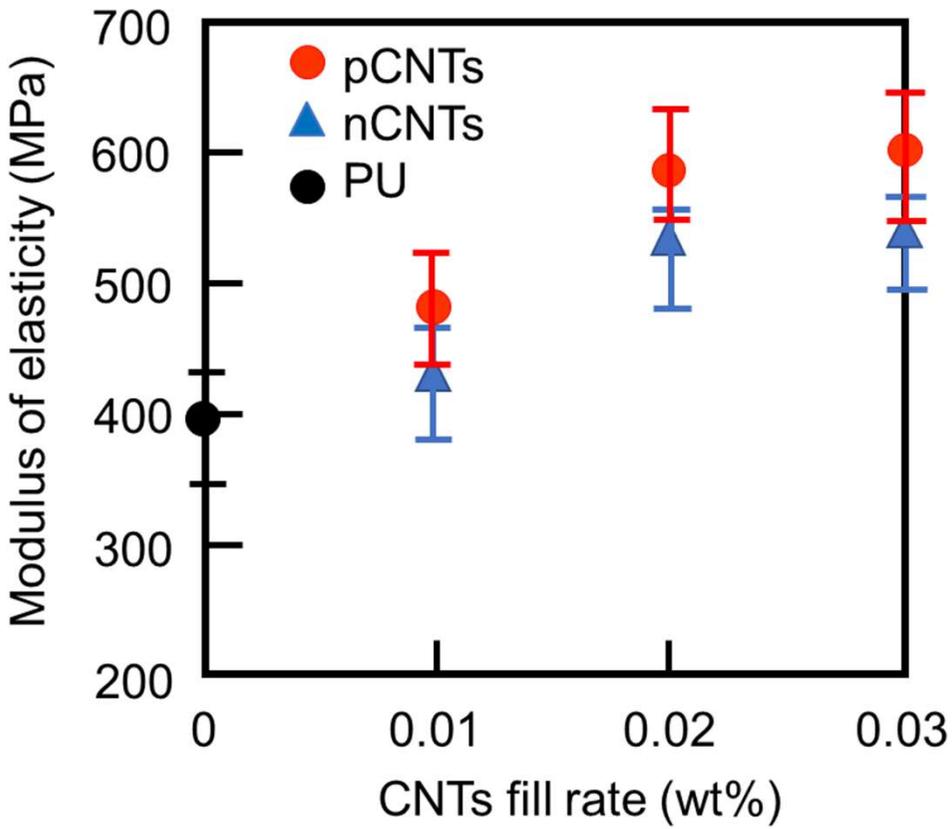


Figure. Elastic modulus of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

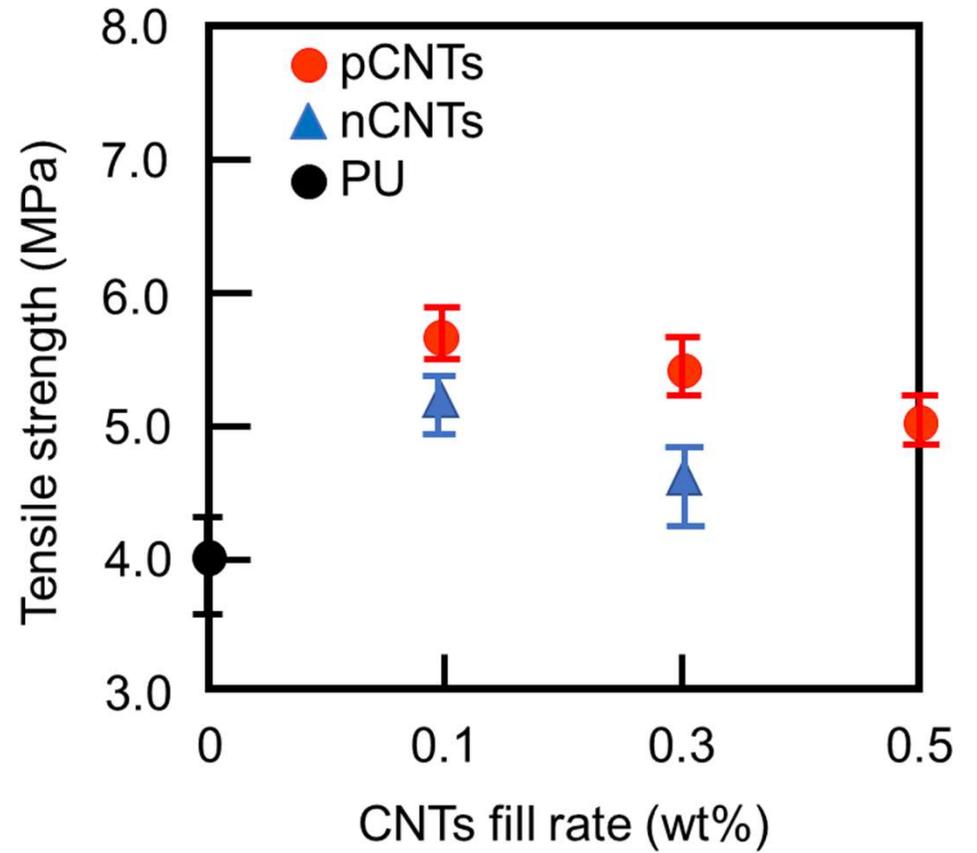
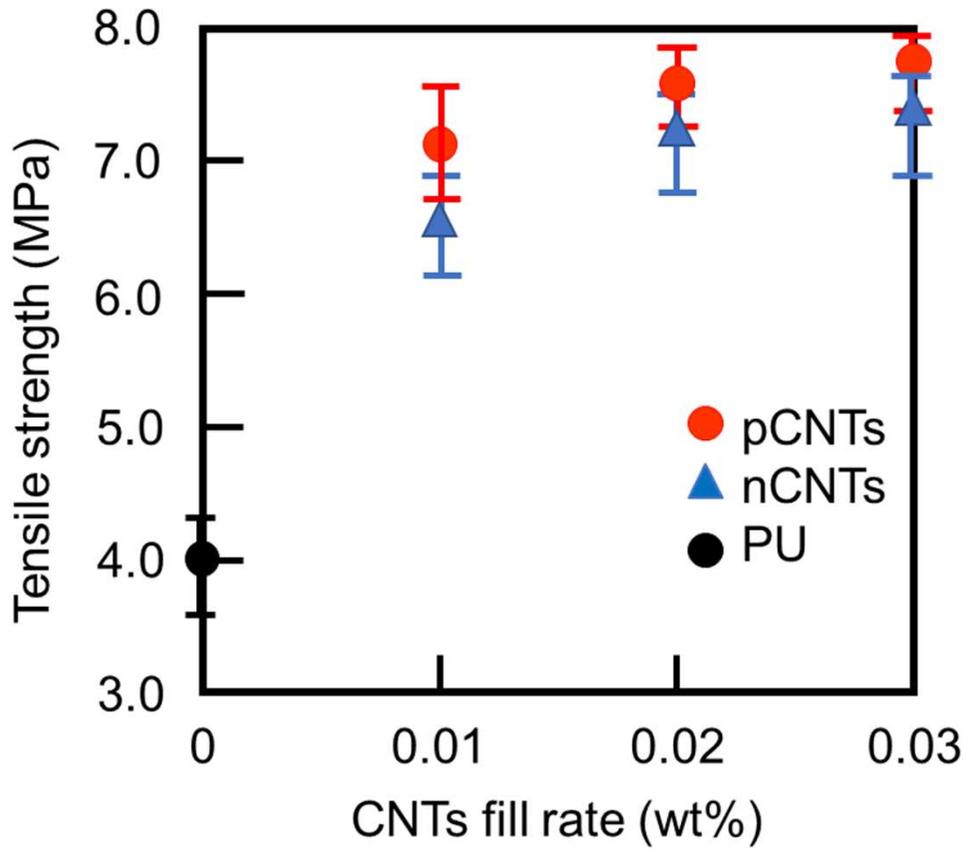


Figure. Tensile strength of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

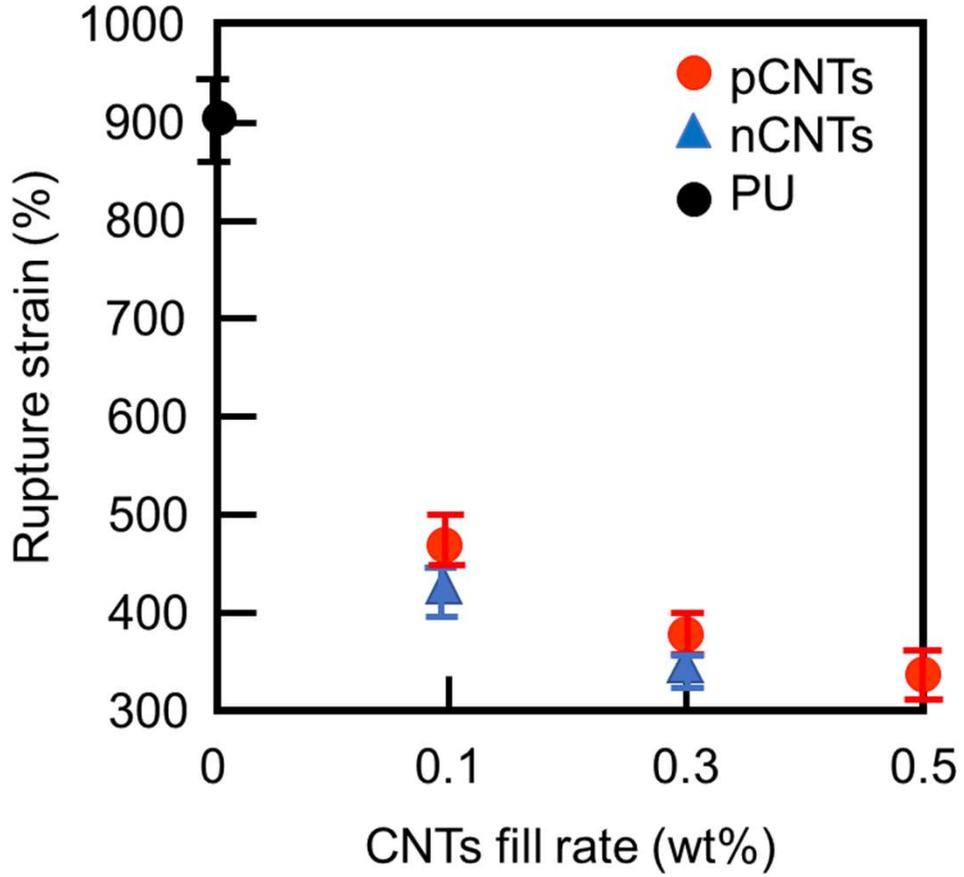
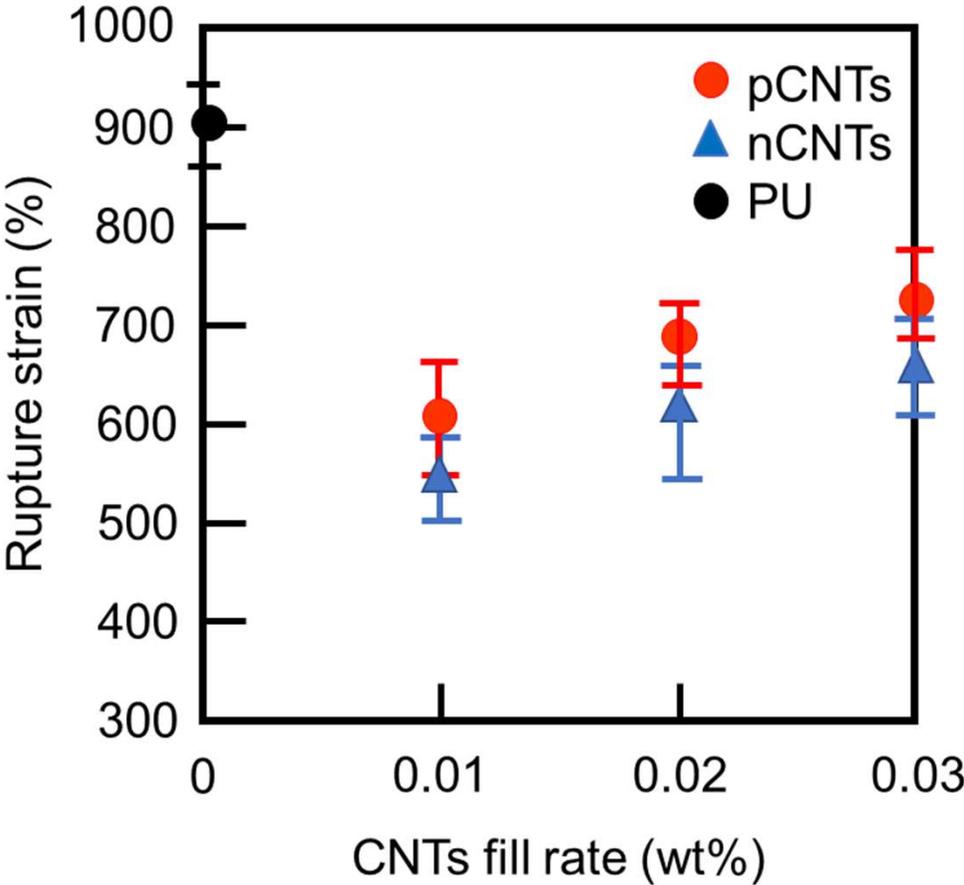


Figure. Fracture strain of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Results & discussion

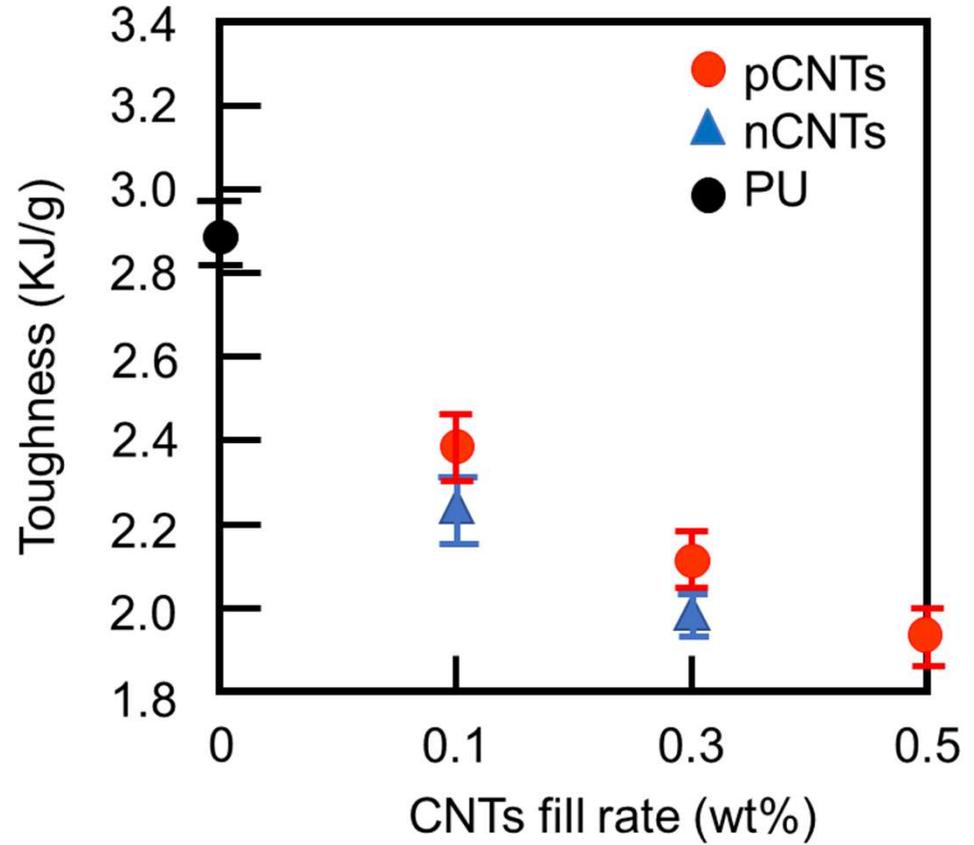
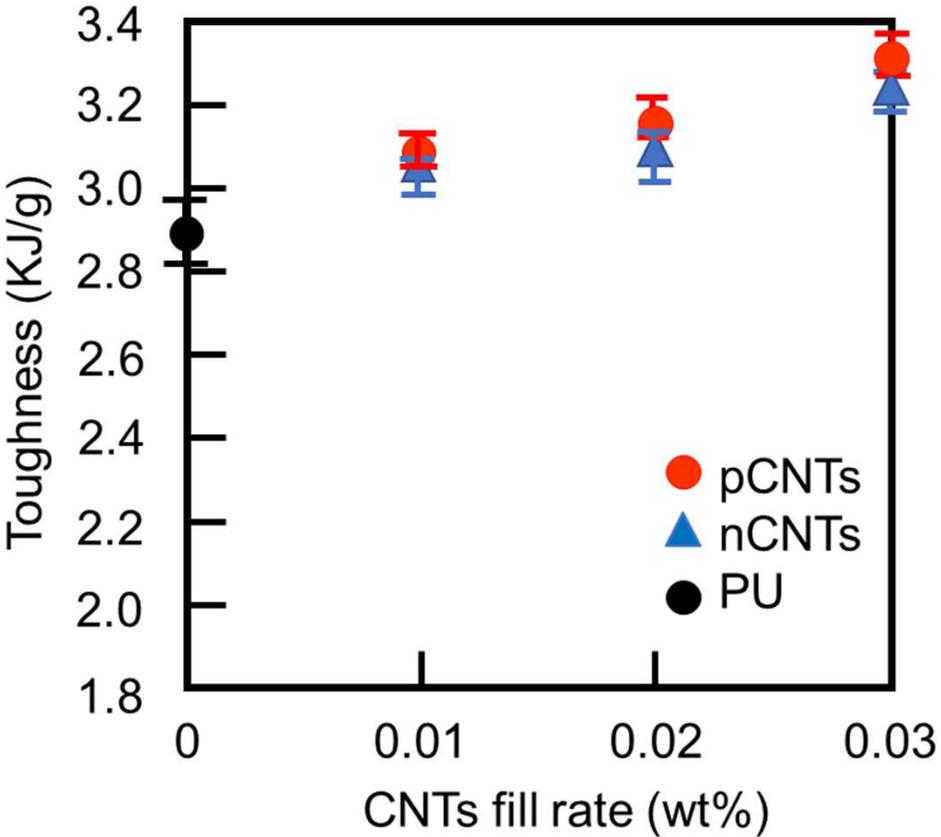


Figure. Toughness of PU and various PU/CNTs nanocomposites

# Conclusions

In very small quantities, the film maintained transparency, but in smaller quantities, agglomerates were seen.

Thermophysical properties showed a high rate of increase for small volume fills.

In terms of mechanical properties, both elastic moduli showed a high rate of increase, while other properties showed a high rate of increase for very small volume fillings.

Thank you for your attention.

