

Research on the improvement of inter-laminar shear strength of CFRTP using MWCNT double introducing method

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- CFRTP
- CNT or graphene sizing agent

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• MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber

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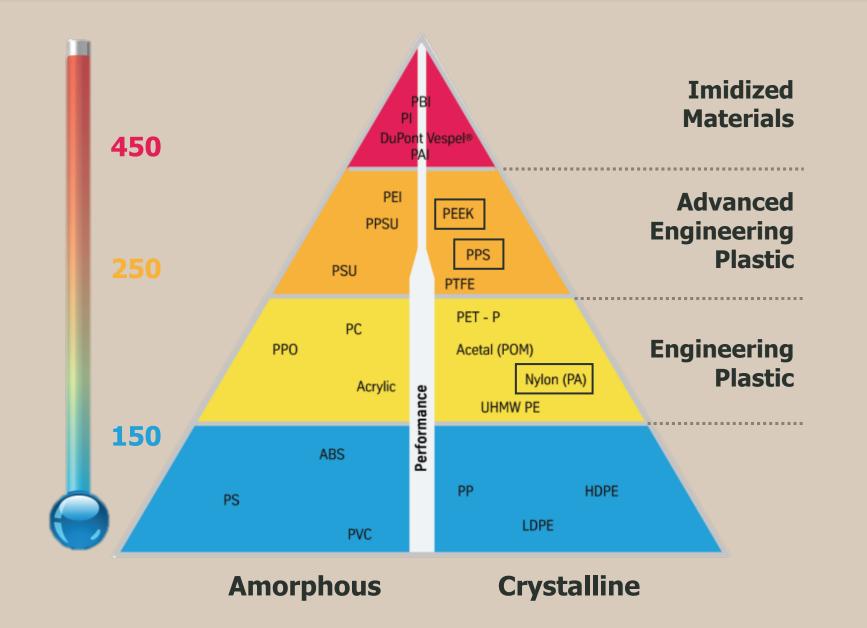
- Tensile strength & stiffness
- Inter-laminar shear strength
 - Izod impact resistance

03 Analysis

 Chemical bonding between MWCNT and carbon fiber



Introduction – Engineering plastic (Thermoplastic)





Introduction – Carbon fiber reinforced <u>thermoplastic</u> polymer

CFRTP

= Carbon fiber + Thermoplastic = Interface property

Advantages

Impact resistance

Recycle (reforming)

Unlimited shelf life

Ability to be welded

Short processing time

High chemical resistance

Disadvantages

High melting temperature

High viscosity

Cool down step

Low surface free energy

Impregnation with fibers

Interfacial bonding strength



Introduction – CFRTP interface property

• Carbon fiber + PA 6 matrix



- > Mechanical properties of the FRP is determined by the interface
- Impossible to construct the composite
- Chemical (surface treatment) or mechanical (nano filler) method



Introduction – Surface treatment and Nano filler

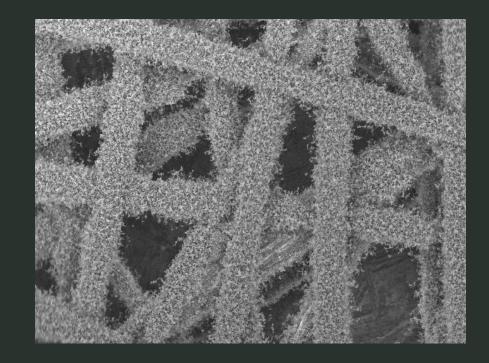
Surface treatment



@출처: Nischith Raphael, Surface modification and grafting of carbon fibers: A route to better interface, Progress in crystal growth and characterization of materials, 2018.11

- Induce the functional group on the surface
 :-OH / -COOH / C-O
- Plasma, Gamma, Oxidation, chemical oxidation and element treatment

Nano filler reinforcement



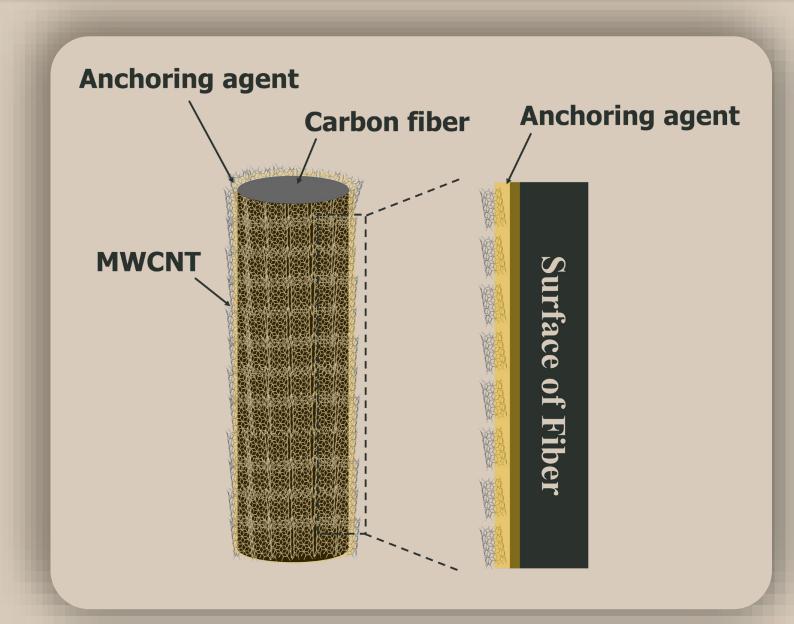
- CNT, graphene, silica, metal and etc.
- > Simply mixing with matrix

Directly growing

Synthesizing or CVD



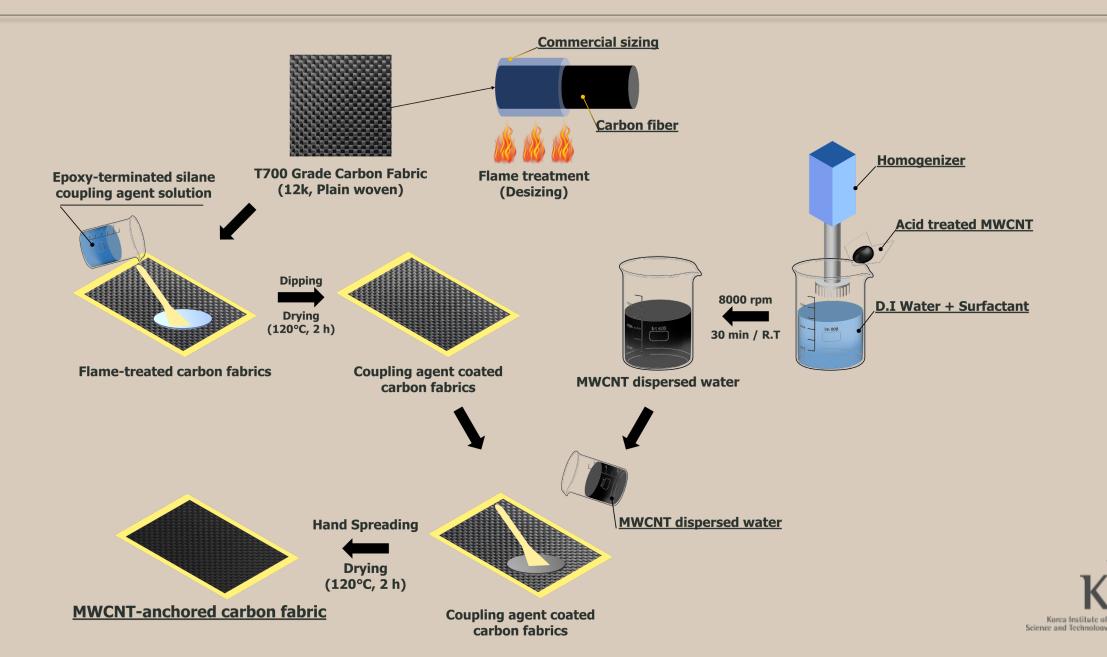
MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber



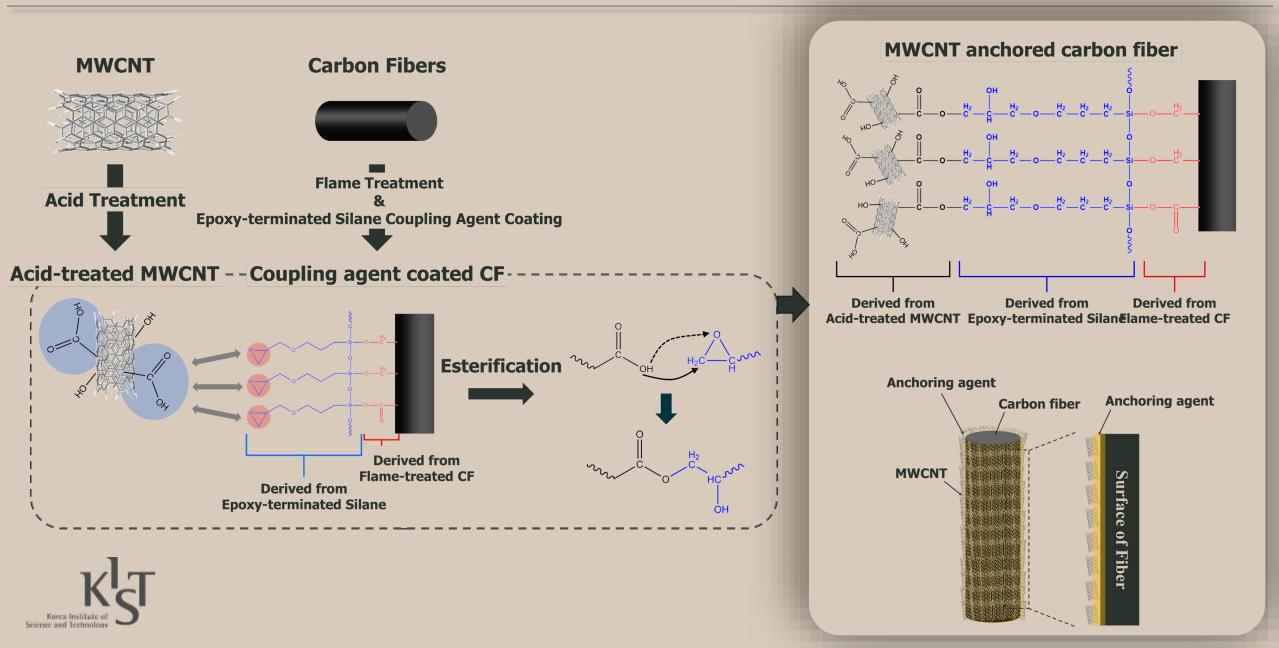
- CNT anchoring for load transfer
- Chemical + mechanical
- Mass production possible
 - : Applicable for large area
- Low price treatment



MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber fabrication process

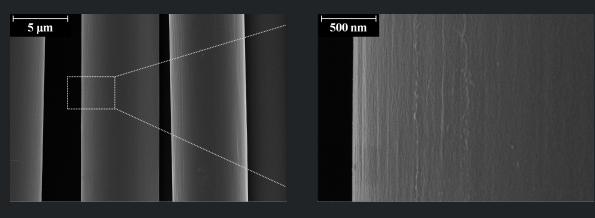


MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber chemical bonding

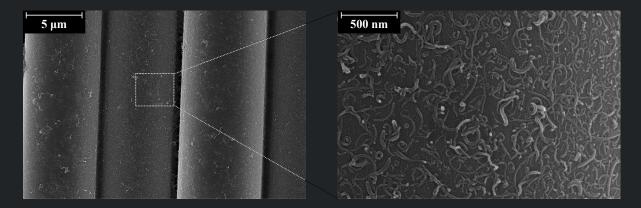


MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber chemical bonding

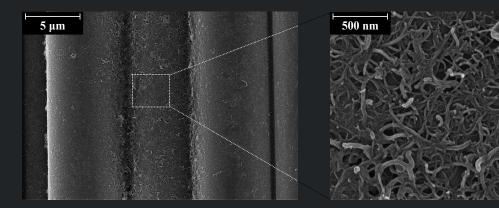
• Pristine carbon fiber

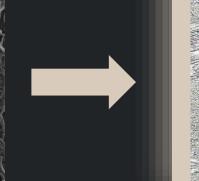


• 2 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber



• 4 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber





Cross section





MWCNT-anchored CFRTP fabrication



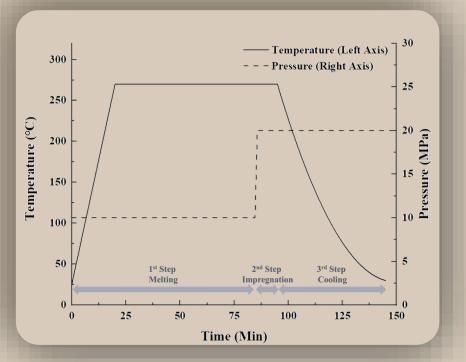
Specimens •

- > T700 carbon fiber reinforcement
- \succ PA 6 powder (< 150 µm)

Materials

•

- 20~30 MWCNT diameter \succ nm and 10~30 µm length
- Hot compression mold

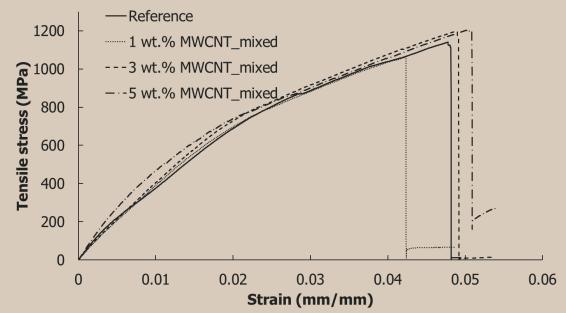


Reference specimen				
Reinforcement	Pristine carbon fiber Pure PA6			
Matrix powder				
MWCNT-mixed CFRTP				
Reinforcement	Pristine carbon fiber MWCNT			
Matrix	mixed PA6 powder			
MWCNT concentrations (wt.%) in the PA6 Matrix	1, 3, 5 wt.%			
MWCNT-anchored CFRTP				
Reinforcement	MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber			
Matrix	Pure PA6 powder			
MWCNT concentrations (wt.%) in the MWCNT dispersed water	1, 2, 3, 4 wt.%			

Tensile test results



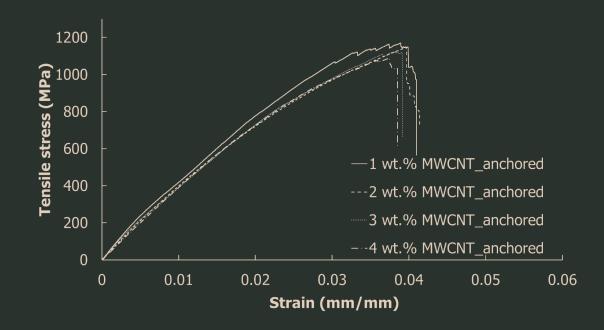
• MWCNT simply mixed with matrix



> Inter-laminar failure



MWCNT-anchored CFRTP



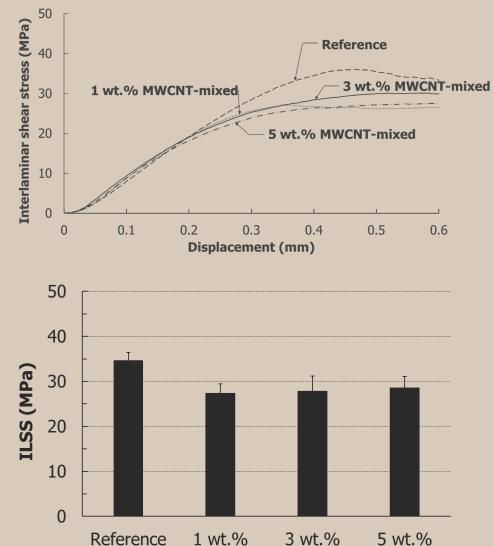
> Tensile failure or fiber pull-out



Inter-laminar shear strength

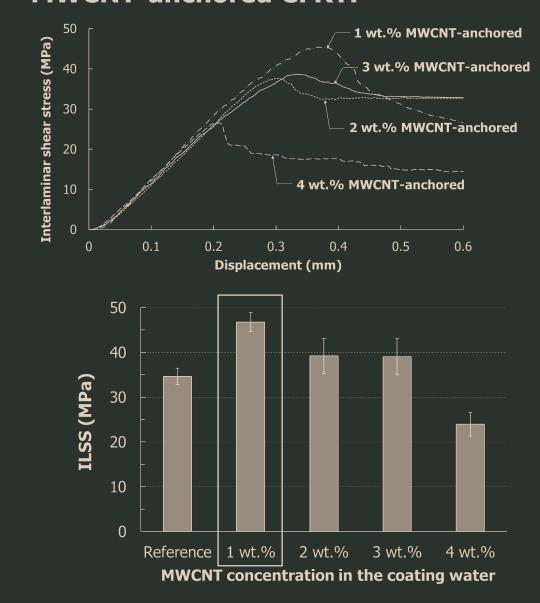


MWCNT simply mixed with matrix



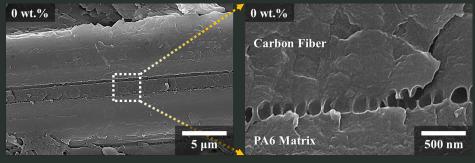
MWCNT concentration in the matrix

MWCNT-anchored CFRTP

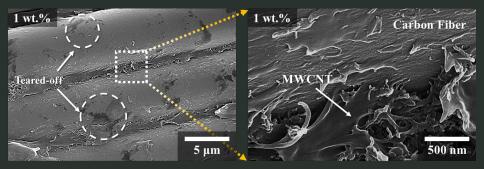


Inter-laminar shear failure surface

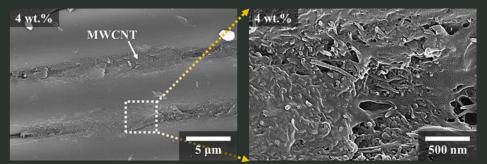
Pristine carbon fiber •

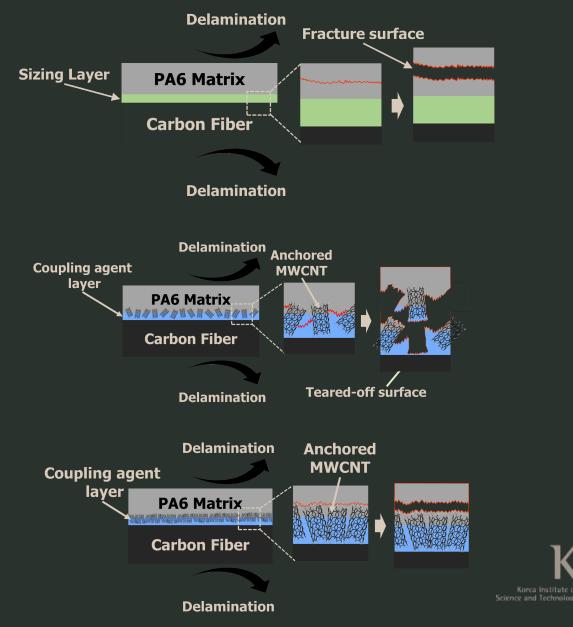


1 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber



4 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber

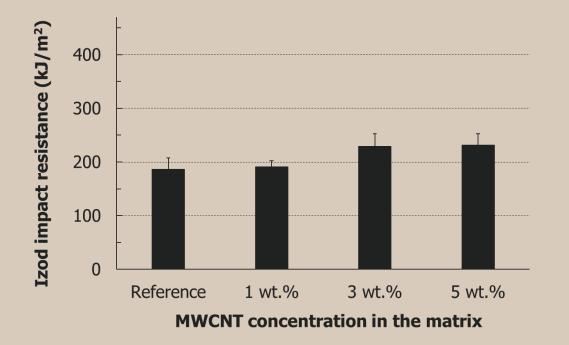


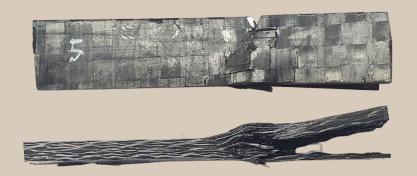


Izod impact strength

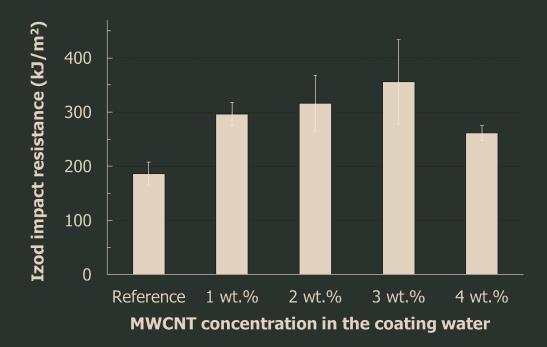


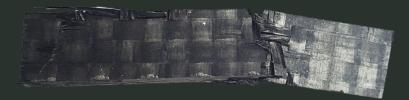
MWCNT simply mixed with matrix

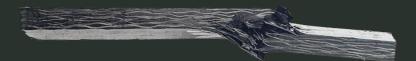




MWCNT-anchored CFRTP



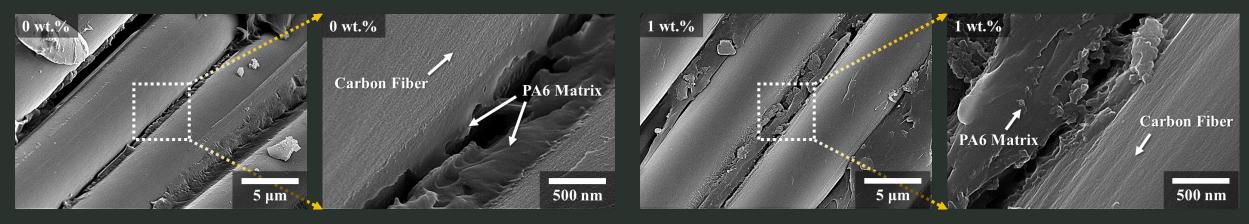




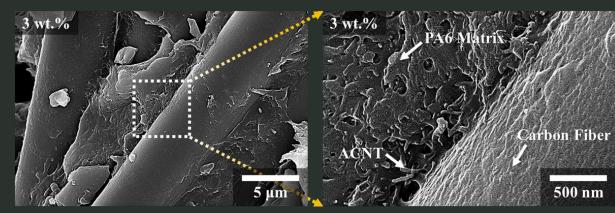
Izod impact strength





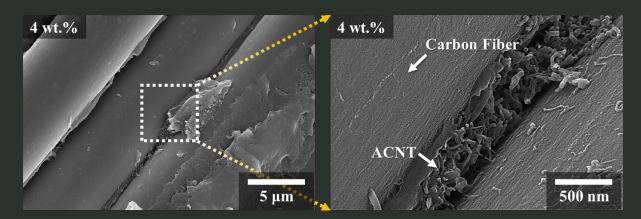


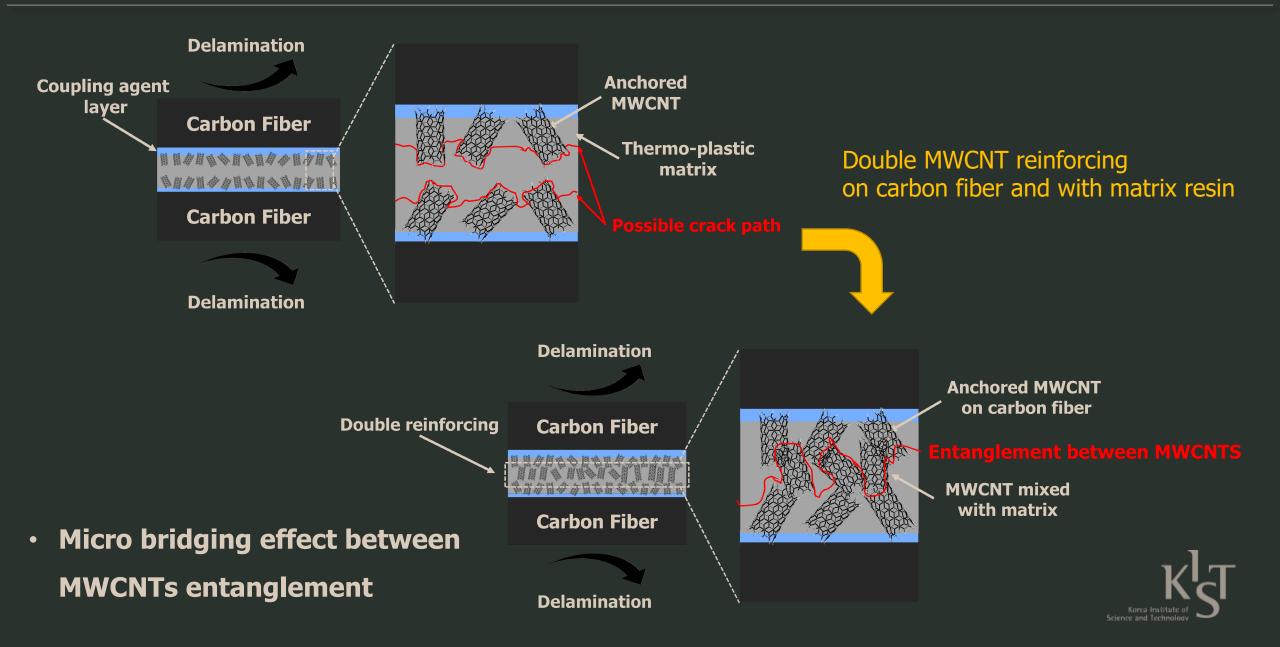
• 3 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber



4 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber

• 1 wt.% MWCNT-anchored carbon fiber

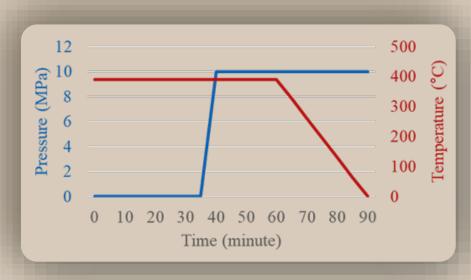




Materials

• Specimens

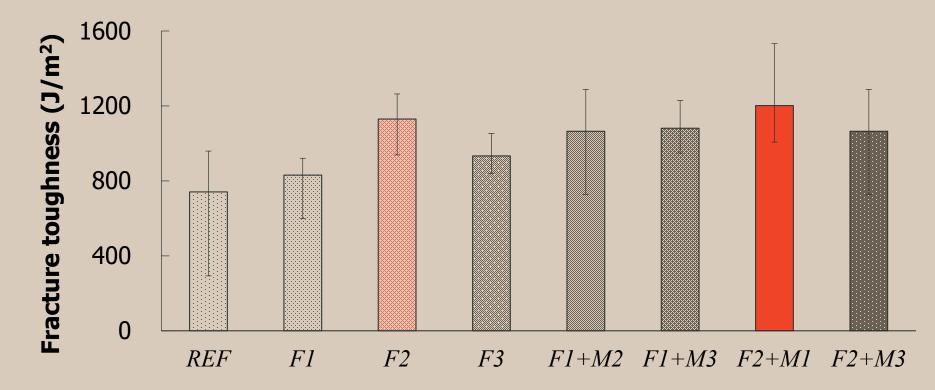
- Polyether ether ketone (PEEK) powder (PEEK150UF10)
- \succ Particle size ~ 10 µm
- Melting point ~ 343°C
- > Processing Temp. ~ 400°C
- Hot compression mold



MWCNT	MWG	VCNT mixed with matrix		
anchored on CF	0	1 wt.%	2 wt.%	3 wt.%
0	REF			
1 wt.%	F1		F1+M2	F1+M3
2 wt.%	<i>F2</i>	F2+M1		F2+M3
3 wt.%	F 3			



MODE 1 Fracture toughness

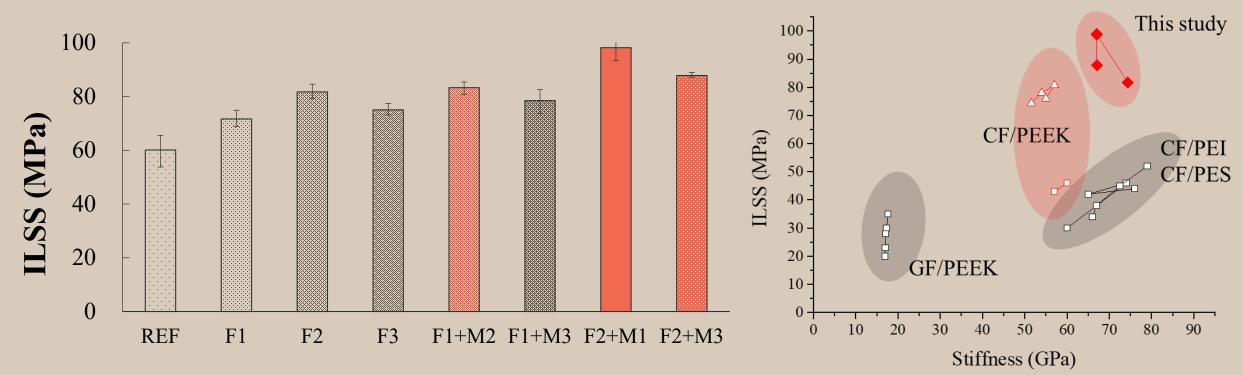


• *REF* had a fracture toughness of 741.4 J/m². The fracture toughness of *F2* specimens (with 2 wt.% MWCNTs anchored on the CF) increased by 50% to 1130.4 J/m².

• Optimal concentration of the double MWCNTs reinforcing was F2+M1, and the fracture toughness further increased by 61.7% to 1202.2 J/m².







• Optimal concentration for the ILSS of the double MWCNTs reinforcing was also F2+M1, and the ILSS increased by 63.4% to 98.2 MPa.

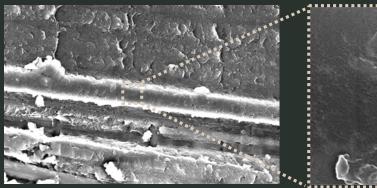
• It was confirmed that the interfacial bonding strength was significantly improved compared to the specimen in which MWCNTs were only attached to the carbon fiber.

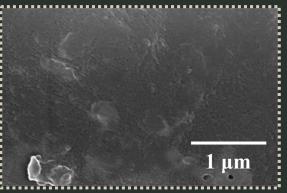


Fracture surface after the mode 1 test



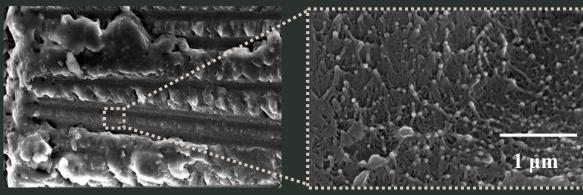
• *REF*





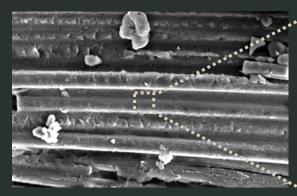
> Clean surface

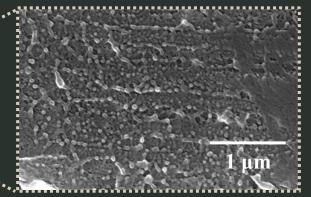
• F2+M1



> Uni-direction fracture due to bridge effect

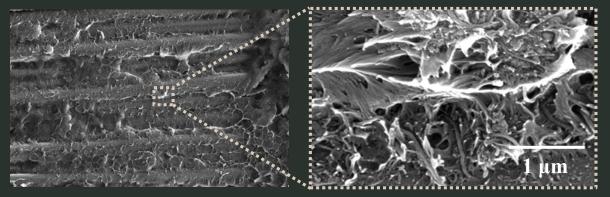
• *F2*





> Visibility of MWCNTs within the fractured area

• F2+M3



 \succ F2+M3 - MWCNT aggregation

Conclusions

- MWCNT-anchored carbon fibers were developed to improve the impact resistance and ILSS of CFRTPs. The MWCNTs were chemically anchored on the CF through an esterification reaction.
- Simply mixing MWCNTs with the thermoplastic matrix increased the Izod impact resistance of the resulting CFRTP; however, it decreased the corresponding ILSS due to the increased resin viscosity.
- The ILSS and the impact resistance of the MWCNT-anchored CFRTP were increased by 34% and 91%, respectively, with optimum MWCNT-anchoring concentrations.
- By double MWCNTs reinforcing on CF (2 wt.%) and with thermoplastic matrix (1 wt.%), the
 ILSS of the PEEK based CFRTP increased by 63.4% to 98.2 MPa.
 It is the results of the strong entanglement between the doubly introduced MWCNTs
 prevented crack propagation and maximized the fracture length.



