

## **Recent Advances in Thermoplastic Puncture-Healing Polymers**

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#### Background Self-Healing Polymeric Materials

Autonomic Self healing of Polymeric Composites University of Illinois



### <u>Advantages</u>

- Fast polymerization of DCPD
- Inexpensive DCPD
- Recovery of 60-90% of initial fracture load

### **Disadvantages**

- High cost of catalyst
- Amount of catalyst
- Stability of catalyst?
- Healing of crack along previous crack?
- Capsules may have detrimental effects on composite performance.

<u>S.R. White</u>, N.R. Sottos, J. Moore, P. Geubelle, M. Kessler, E. Brown, S. Suresh, S. Viswanathan, *Nature*, **409**, 2001, pp. 794-797.







### **Advantages**

- Easy and fast polymer synthesis
- Transparent material
- Retro-Diels-Alder reaction allows for remending of sample

### **Disadvantages**

- Crack initiation led to fracture of sample---could not stop crack propagation
- Samples had to be held in intimate contact at high temperature for several hours for sample to remend
- A maximum of 50% of initial fracture load could be recovered
- Subsequent cracks propagate along original crack plane, with additional cracking adjacent to this crack

X. Chen, et al., Science, 295, 1698 (2002).



**Background** Self-Healing Polymeric Materials

Brittle glass fiber reinforced plastics containing hollow fibers filled with epoxy hardener and uncured resin in alternate layers, with fluorescent dye *University of Bristol* 



(a) Hollow glass fibres, (b) Hollow glass fibres embedded in carbon fiber reinforced composite
(b) laminate, (c) Damage visual enhancement in composite laminate by the bleeding action
(c) of a fluorescent dye from hollow glass fibres

I. Bond and co-workers, *Composites A*, 32, (**2001**), 1767-1776. Hucker MJ, Bond I, Bleay S, Haq S., *Composites A*, 34(11), (**2003**), 1045-1052



# Puncture Healing Materials





• Develop self-healing polymeric materials to enable damage tolerant systems.

- Tailor puncture healing for use temperatures and applications.

 Benefit in environments and conditions where access for manual repair is limited or impossible, or where damage may not be detected.



- Survey commercially available materials capable of puncture self healing.
- Determine puncture healing mechanism.
- Understanding guides design of range of new puncture self-healing materials.



**Ballistics testing assembly** 



- Thermal and mechanical analysis of polymers
- Mid-velocity projectile tests on various commercially available polymers at various temperatures
- Measured initial and final bullet velocities with chronographs
- Measured site of impact temperatures with thermal imaging cameras
- Dynamic Mechanical Analysis
   Time Temperature Superposition (TTS) master curve.
- High speed video



Ballistics testing assembly



# Puncture Self-Healing Concept Background

- Puncture healing in these materials is dependent on how the combination of the polymer's viscoelastic properties responds to the energy input from the puncture event which results in an increase of temperature in the vicinity of the impact
- Self-healing behavior occurs upon projectile puncture whereby energy is transferred to the material during impact both elastically and inelastically thus establishing two requirements for puncture healing to occur:
  - (1) The need for the puncture event to produce a local melt state in the polymer material and
  - (2) The molten material has to have sufficient melt elasticity to snap back and close the hole



Thermal image of self healing panel immediately after projectile penetration

- Fall, R., Ward, T.C., Puncture Reversal of Ethylene Ionomers-Mechanistic Studies, Thesis, VA. Tech, 2001.
- •<u>Kalista, S.J</u>., Ward, T.C., *Self-healing of Thermoplastic PEMAA copolymers Following Projectile Puncture*, Thesis, VA Tech, **2003**.

Collaboration with Emilie Siochi with NASA-Langley Research Center



Polymer	Tg (°C)	Tm (°C)	Elongation (%)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Tensile Modulus (MPa)
Surlyn	-100	54,95	309	27.2	308.5
Affinity EG 8200	-68	46,66	947	9.3	5.9
PB-g-PMA-co-PAN	85	-	7.5	37.3	2472.5
Lexan	150	-	2.0	59.0	2900
PBT	70	210	250	50.0	2000
PBT-co-PAGT	66	180	500	6.9	188



Polymer	Test Temp (°C)	Site of Impact Temp (T <sub>f</sub> ) (°C)	Tg (°C)	Tm (°C)	Hole Diameter (mm)	Self healing (Y or N)
Surlyn	25	127	-100	54,95		Y
Affinity EG 8200	25	77	-68	46,66		Y
PB-g-PMA-co-PAN	25 50	133 127	85	-	.5 	N Y
Lexan	25 100		150	-	4.0	N N
PBT	25 100		70	210	3.0	N N
PBT-co-PAGT	28 100		66	180	1.0	N N



## **Ballistic Testing Results**





#### Master Curve - PB-g-PMA-co-PAN



Time Temperature Superposition Results





## Puncture Self-Healing Mechanism



Bullet penetration schematic diagram of puncture healing mechanism









PB-g-PMA-co-PAN



## Conclusions and Future Work

- Several commercially available polymers possessing unique puncture self-healing functionality at low to mid range temperatures have been identified.
- Puncture self-healing improved with increasing temperature for the commercially available polymer, PB-g-PMA-co-PAN.
- Puncture self-healing was more effective when site of impact temperatures were above glass transition temperatures and melting temperatures of respective polymers.
- High speed video confirmed puncture healing mechanism in Surlyn and PB-g-PMA-co-PAN.
- Incorporate computational methods in the design of new compositions.





### **Fuel Tanks**



### Space Structures



