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# Imaging the interphase in polymer composites

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*NIST*

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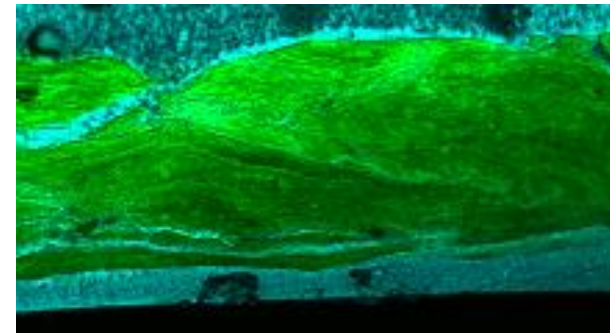
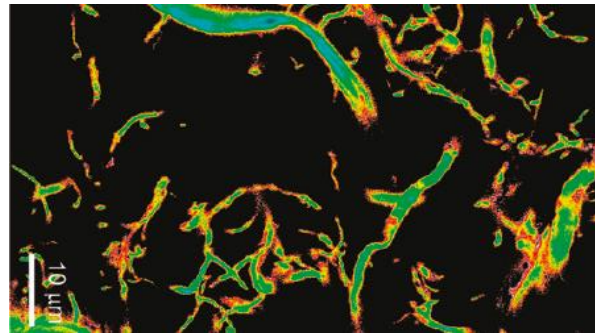
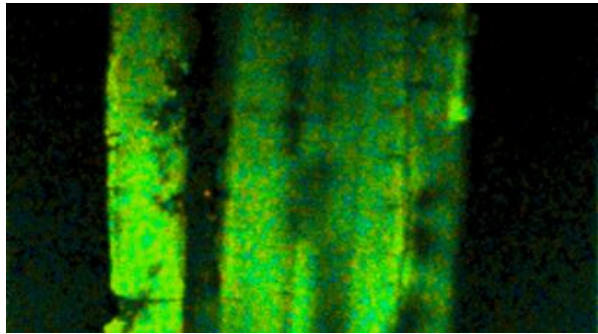
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## Recommended Citation

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# Visualizing Polymer Composite Interfacial Deformation



**Chelsea Davis**

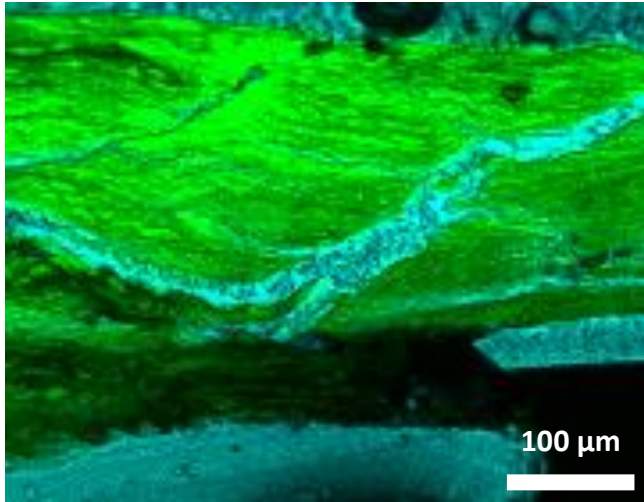
Jeremiah Woodcock, Ryan Beams

Stephen Stranick, Jeffrey Gilman

Material Measurement Laboratory

National Institute Standards and Technology

# Interfacial Visualization Project Overview

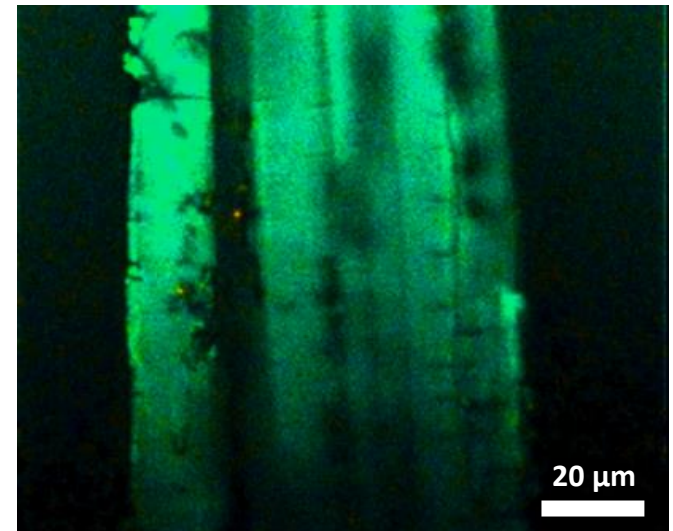


## Debonding of interface via Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)

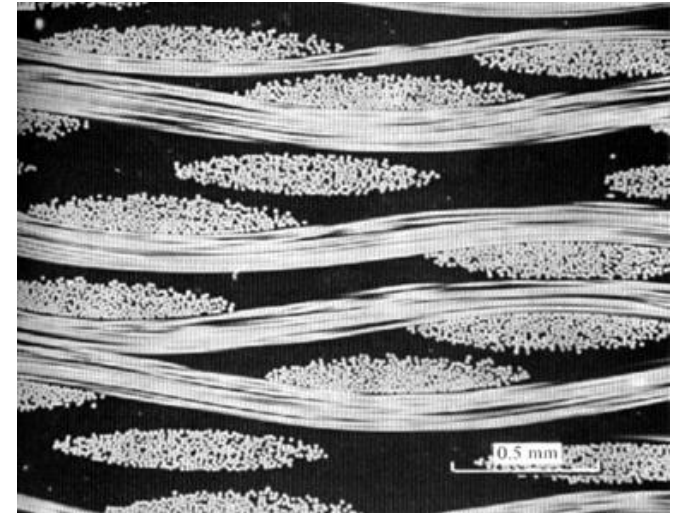
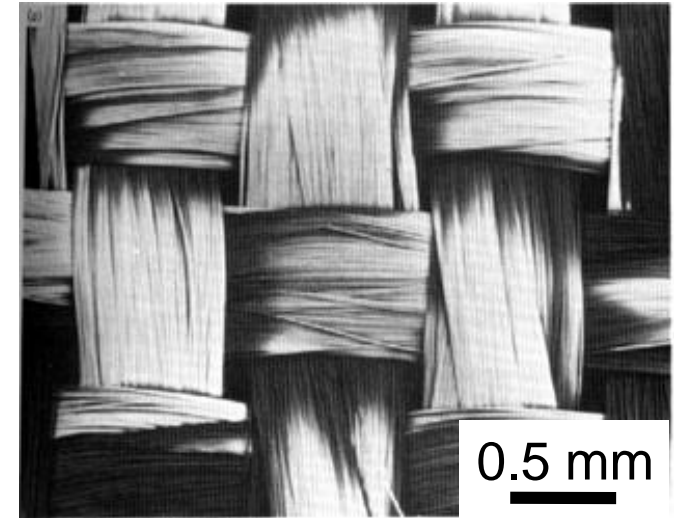
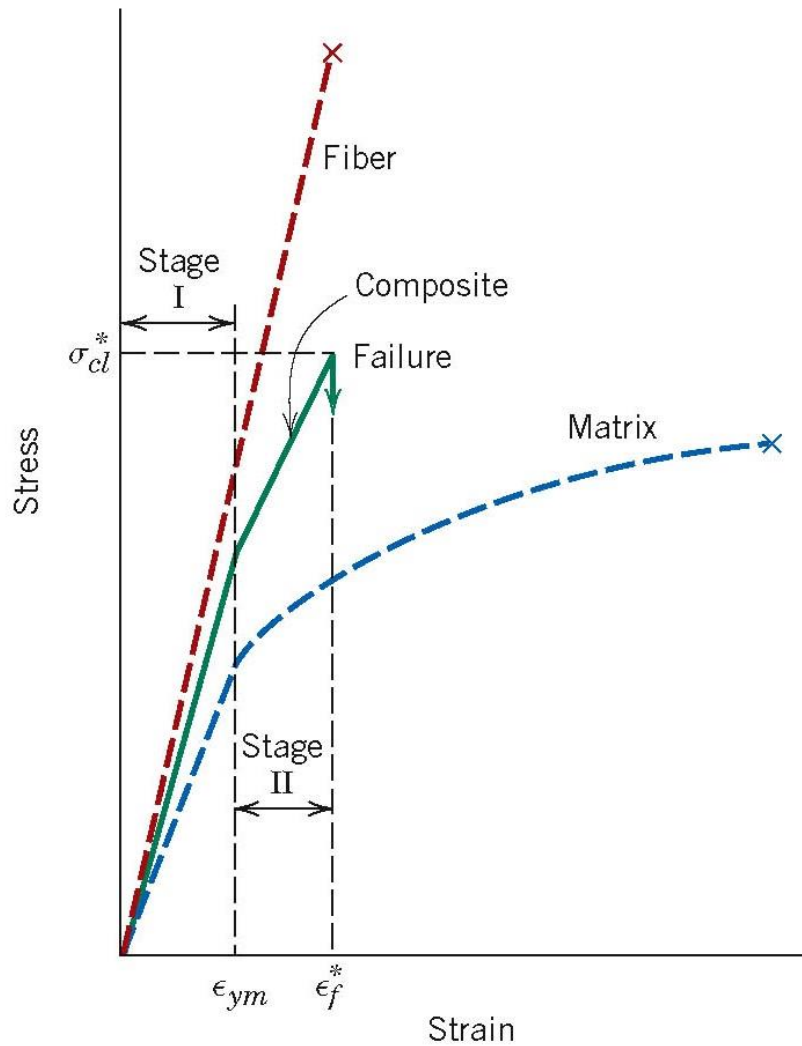
- Cellulose nanofibrils in epoxy
- Qualitative observation of interfacial separation in macroscopic composite

## Fiber-reinforced composite interfacial damage sensing with mechanophores

- Silk fibers in epoxy
- Semi-quantitative measurement of stress transfer across interface in single fiber tensile experiments



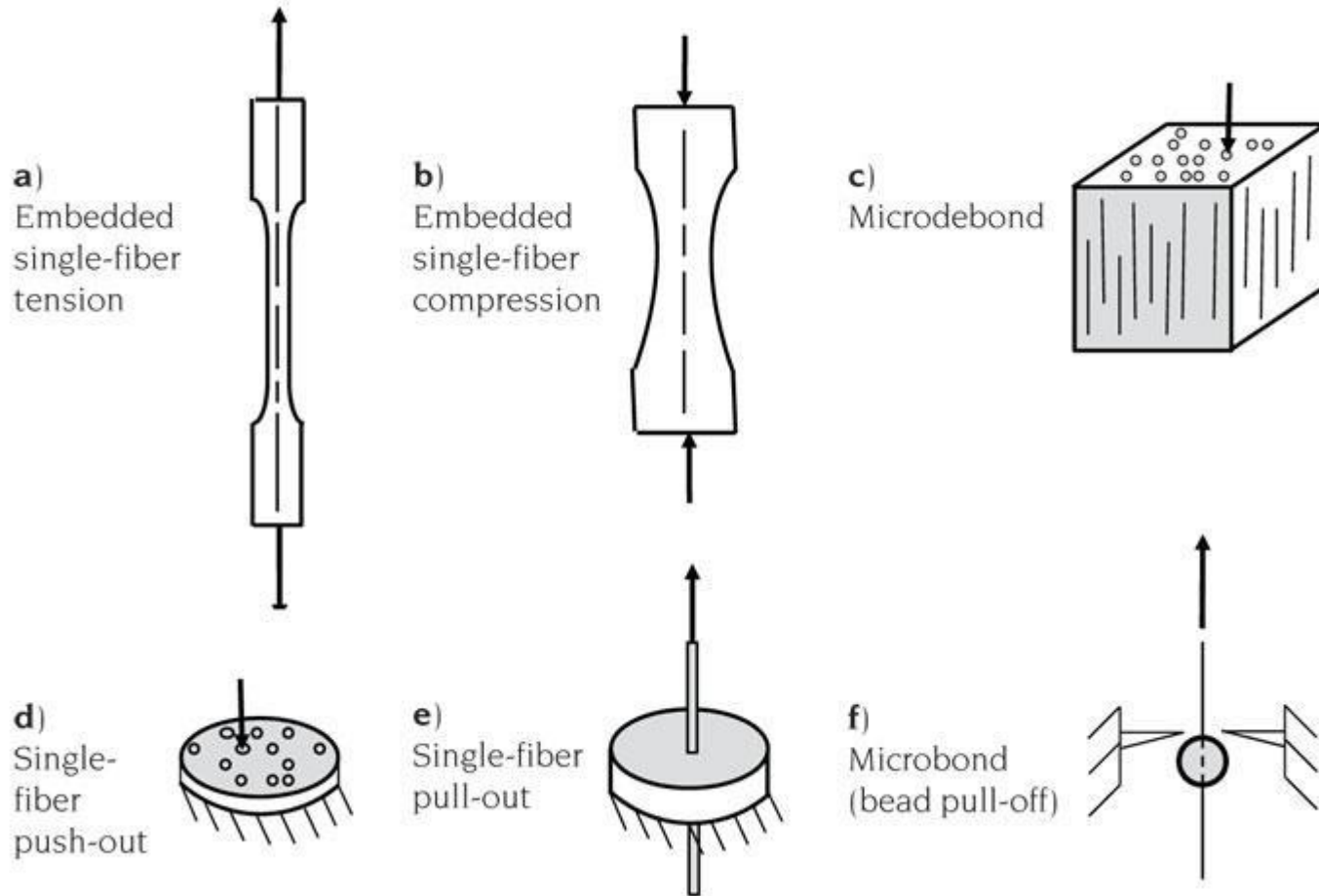
# Why FRPCs?



D. Hull and T.W. Clyne, *Introduction to Composite Materials*, 2nd ed., 1996.



# Composite Interfacial Strength Characterization



Current techniques allow quantification of macroscale composites; what about nanoscopic reinforcement?

Adams, CompositeWorld, 2011.

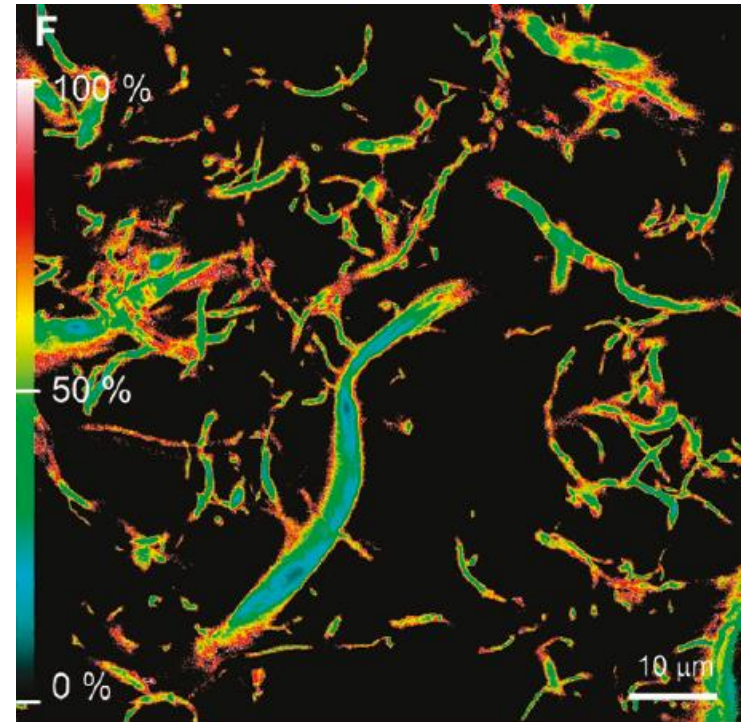
# Visualizing Interfacial Debonding

## Goal

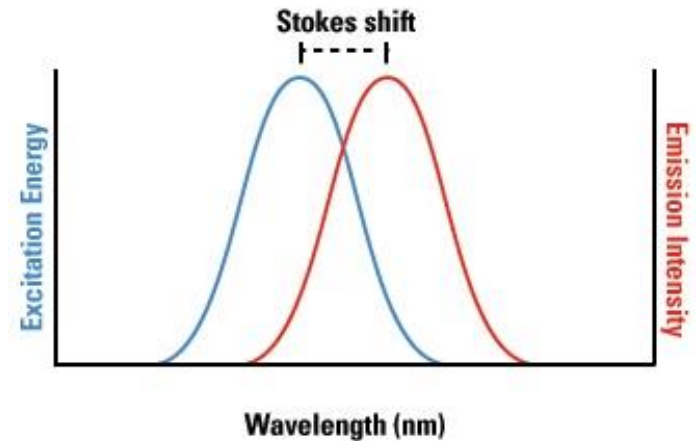
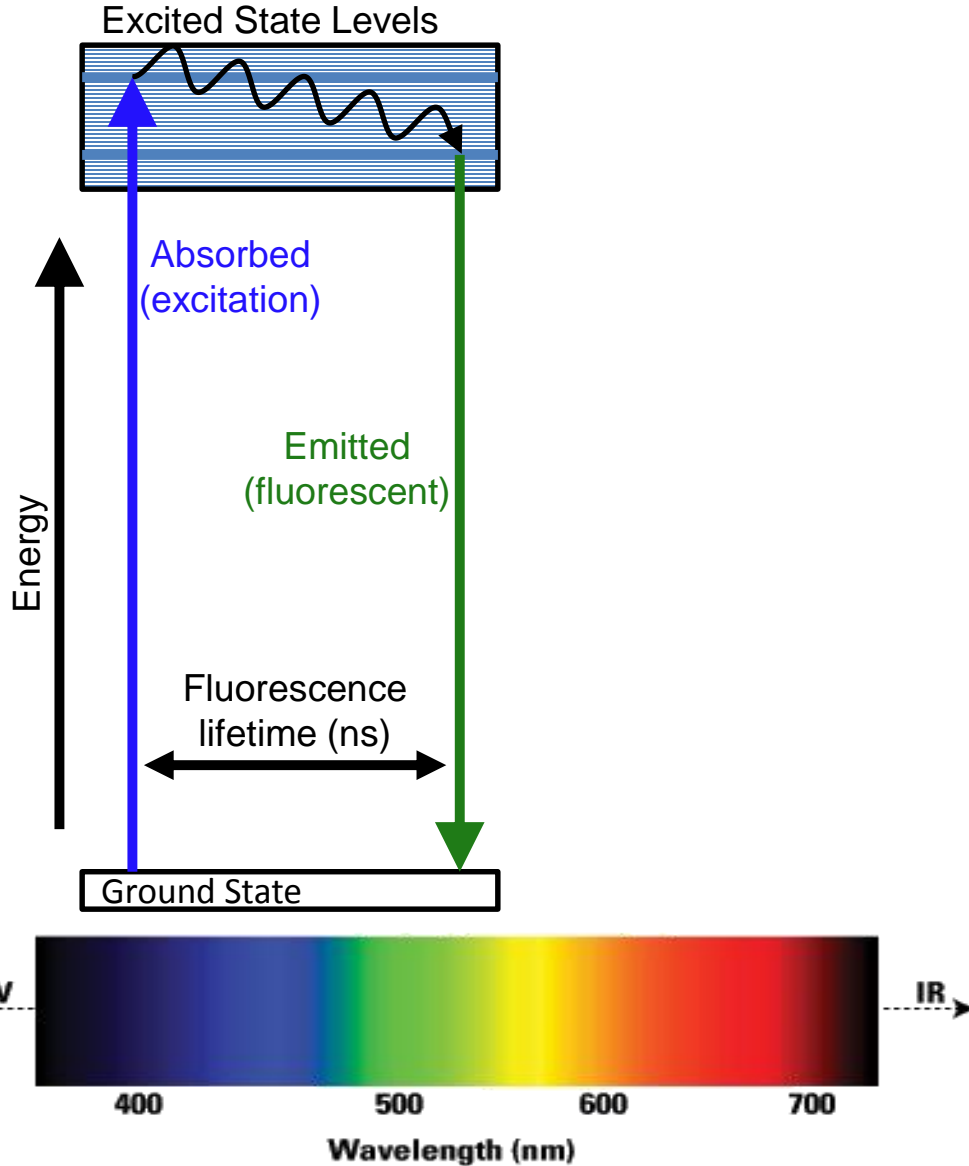
- Develop and validate method to characterize interfacial debonding in a cellulose/epoxy nanocomposite

## Approach

- Functionalize reinforcement and matrix phases with interacting FRET dye pair
- Prepare well defined interface (bilayer sample)
- Apply thermal treatment to damage interface

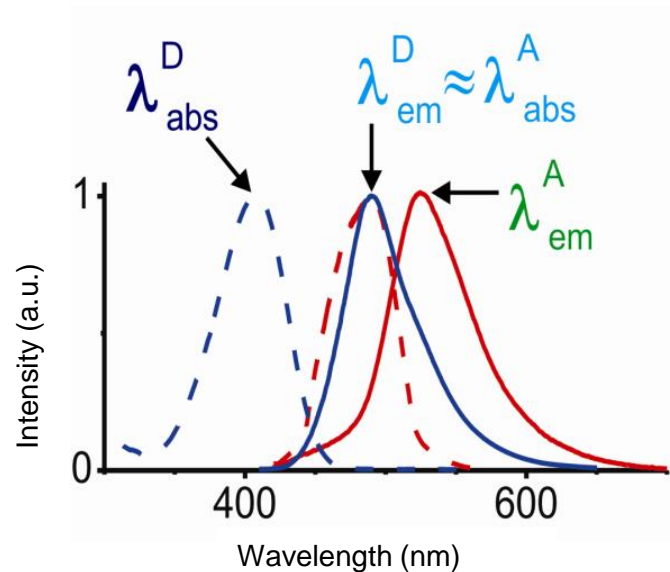
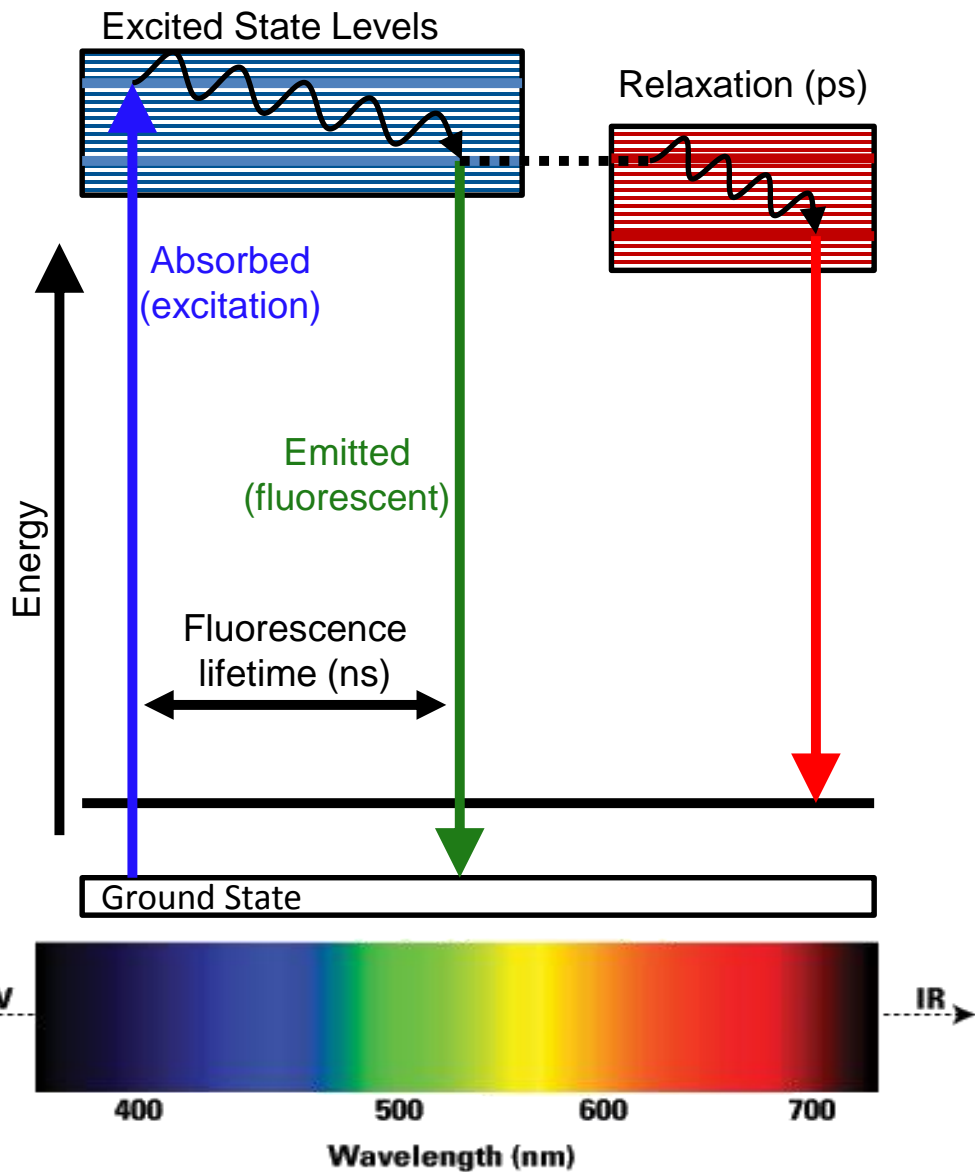


# Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)



Förster, Annalen der Physik, 1948.  
Clegg, Methods in Enzymology 1992.

# Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)



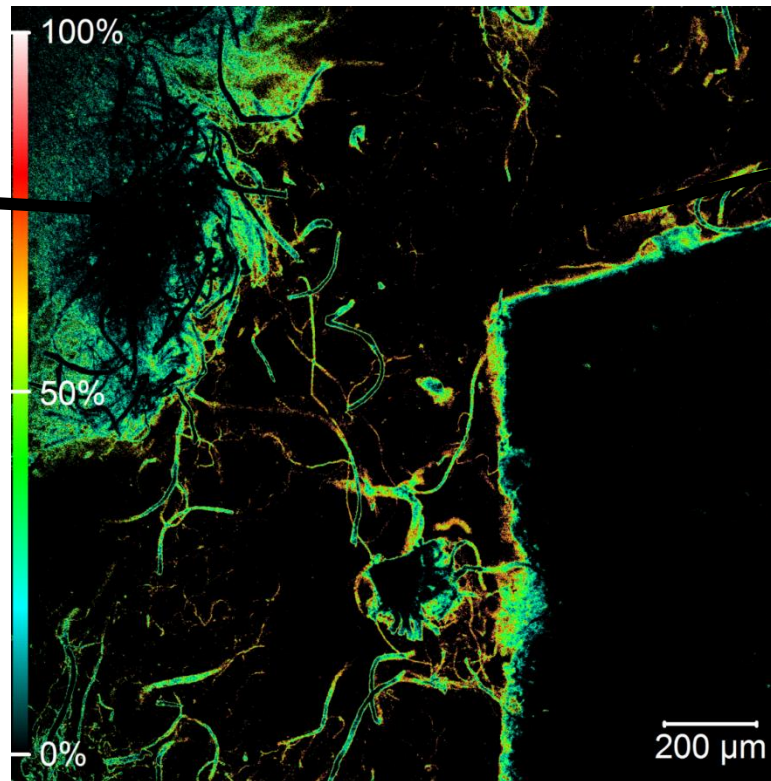
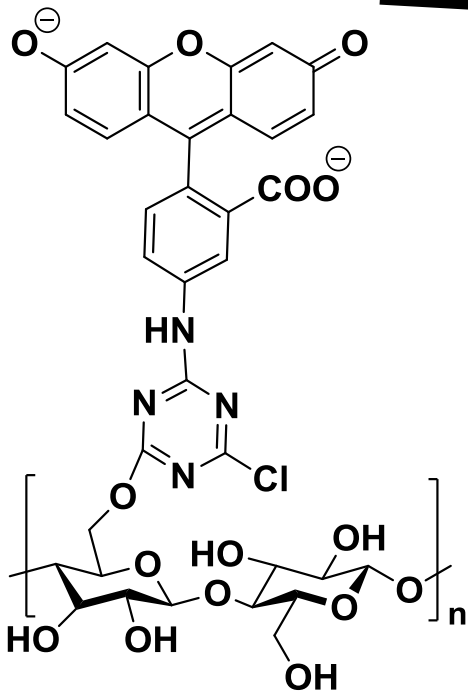
Förster, Annalen der Physik, 1948.  
Clegg, Methods in Enzymology 1992.



# FRET at a Composite Interface

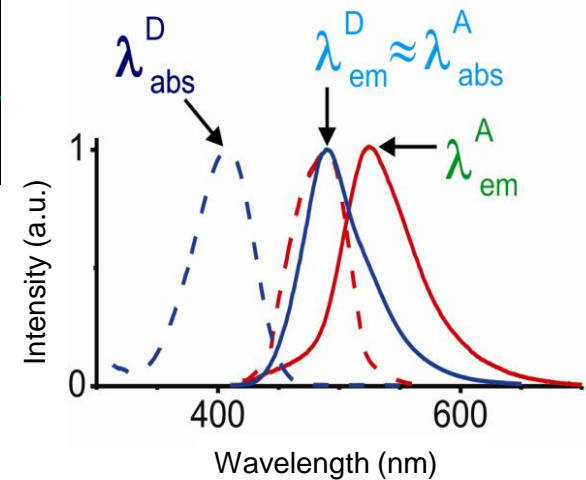
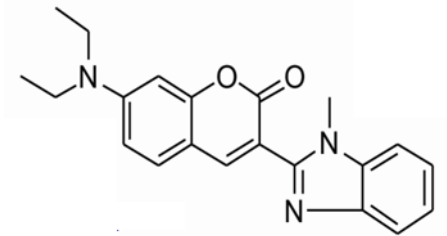
## Acceptor

Cellulose  
(DTAF)



## Donor

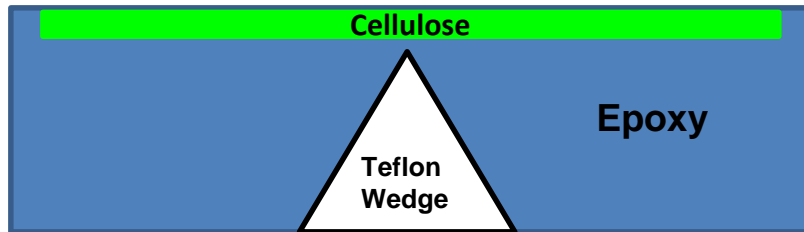
Polyethylene  
(Coumarin)



Zammarano M. et al., ACS Nano. 2011.

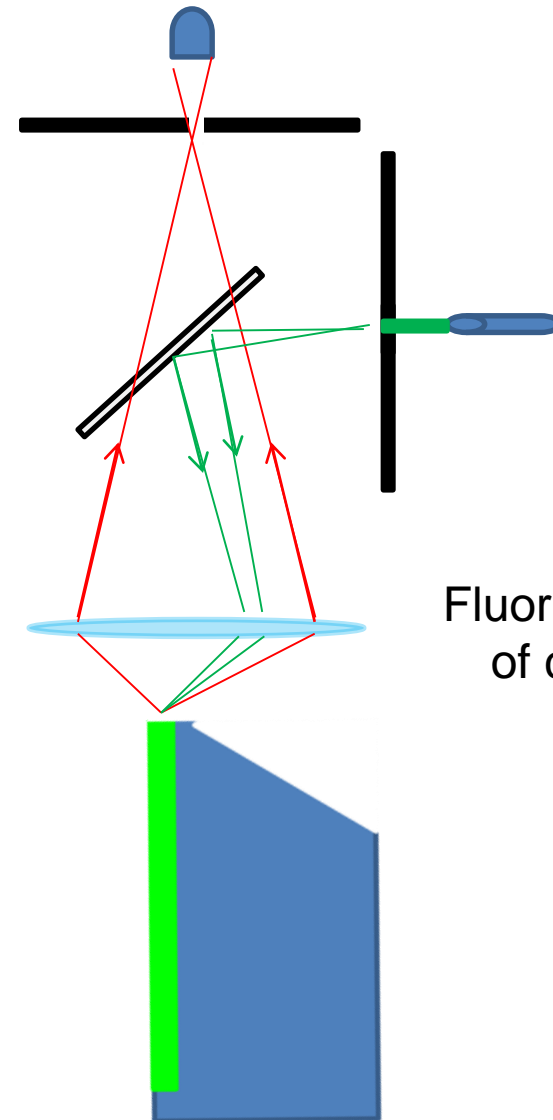
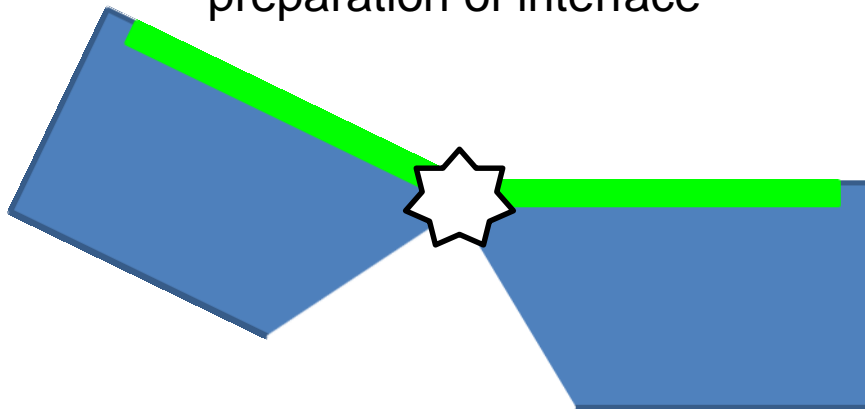
# Bilayer Composite Interface Preparation

Molding of nanofibrillated cellulose onto partially-cured epoxy



Epoxy (DGEBA/Jeffamine D230)  
with 0.1 mass% Coumarin  
Pressed DTAF-modified cellulose

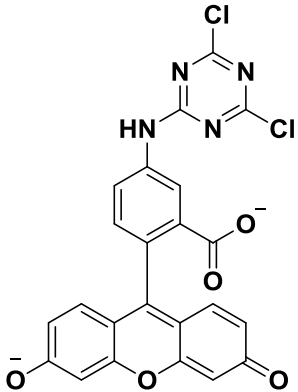
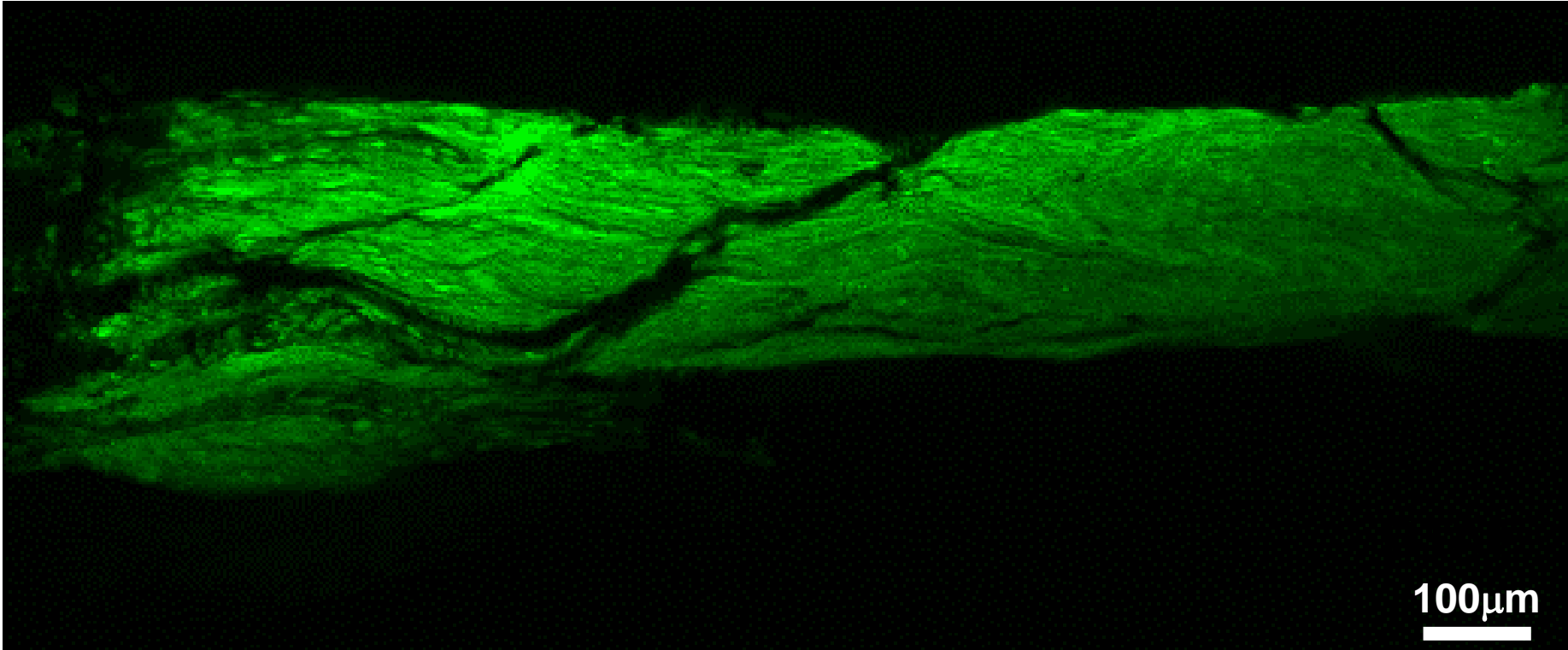
Freeze-fracture and surface preparation of interface



Fluorescent imaging  
of cross-section

J. Woodcock et al., In Preparation.

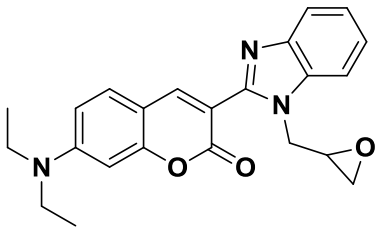
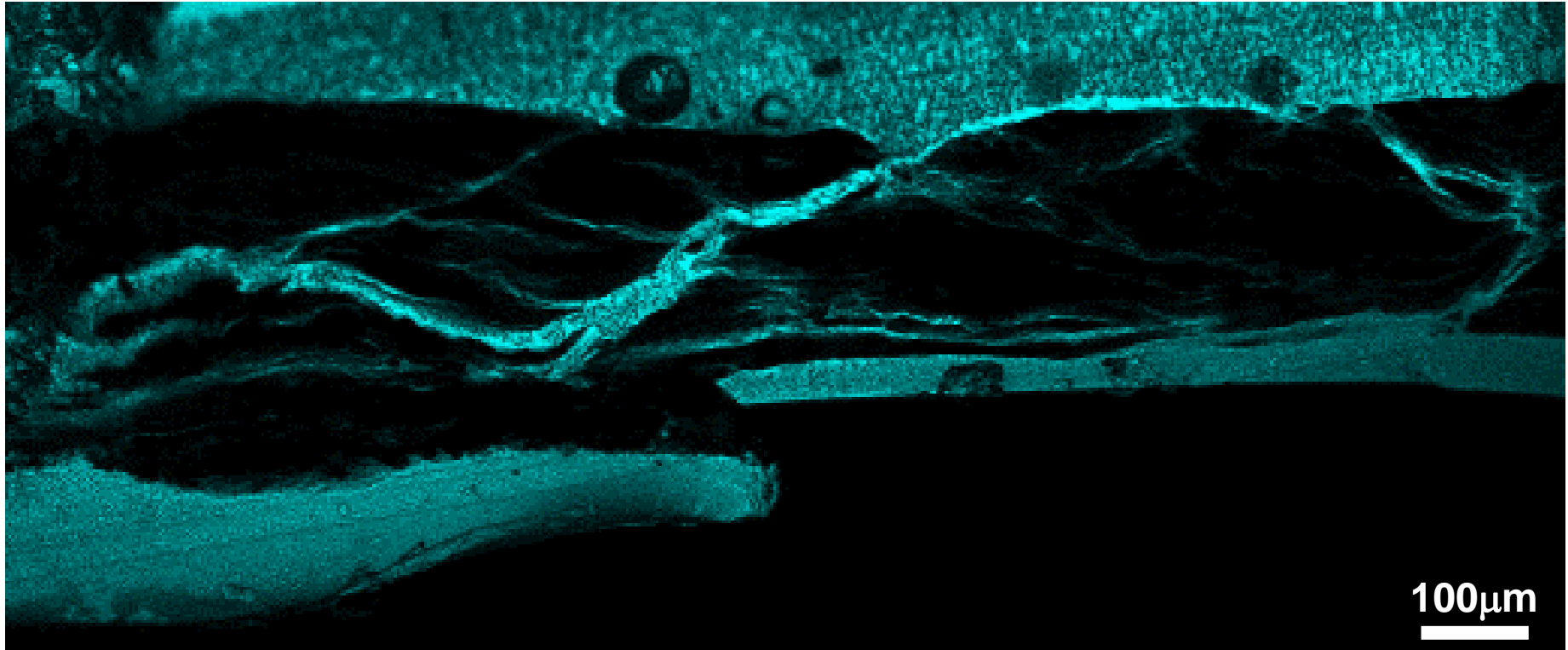
# Cellulose (DTAF channel)



(Dichlorotriazinyl) Aminofluorescein (DTAF)

J. Woodcock et al., In Preparation.

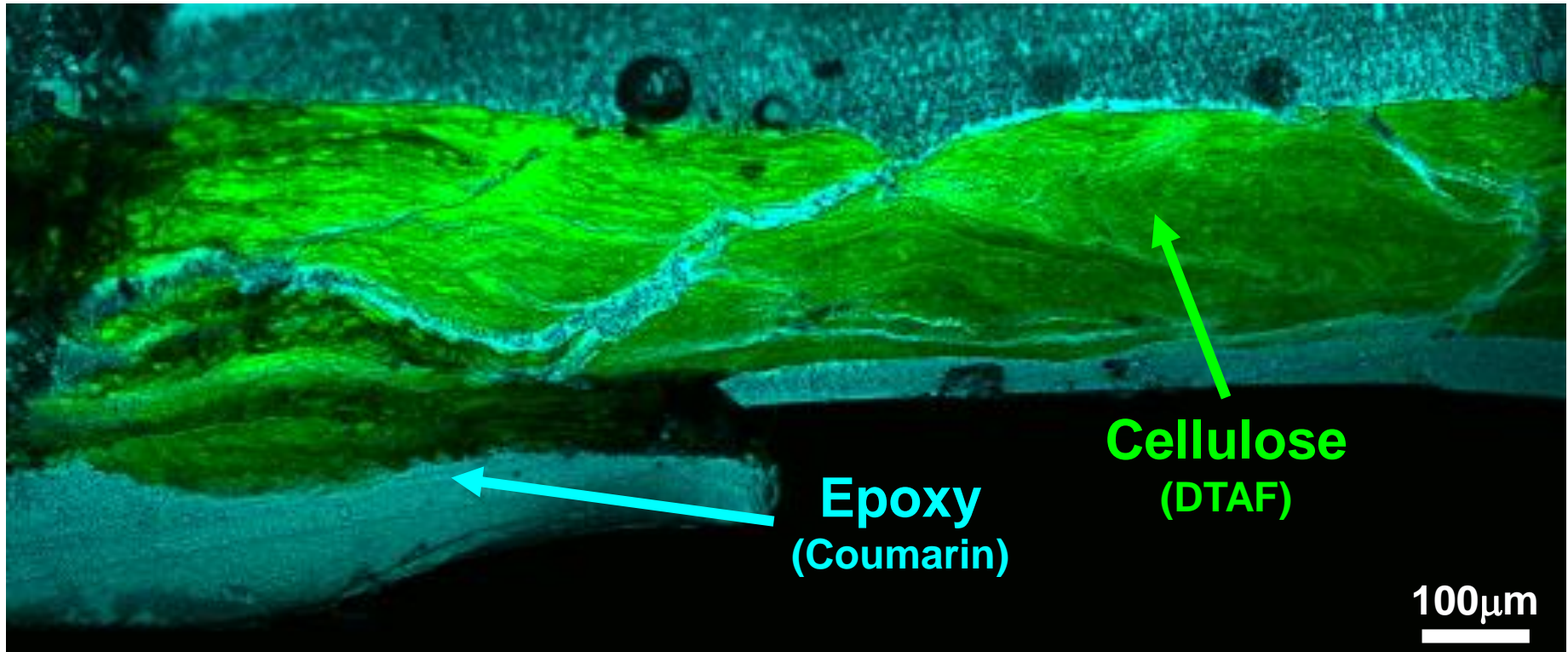
# Epoxy (Coumarin channel)



Epoxy-functionalized Coumarin

J. Woodcock et al., In Preparation.

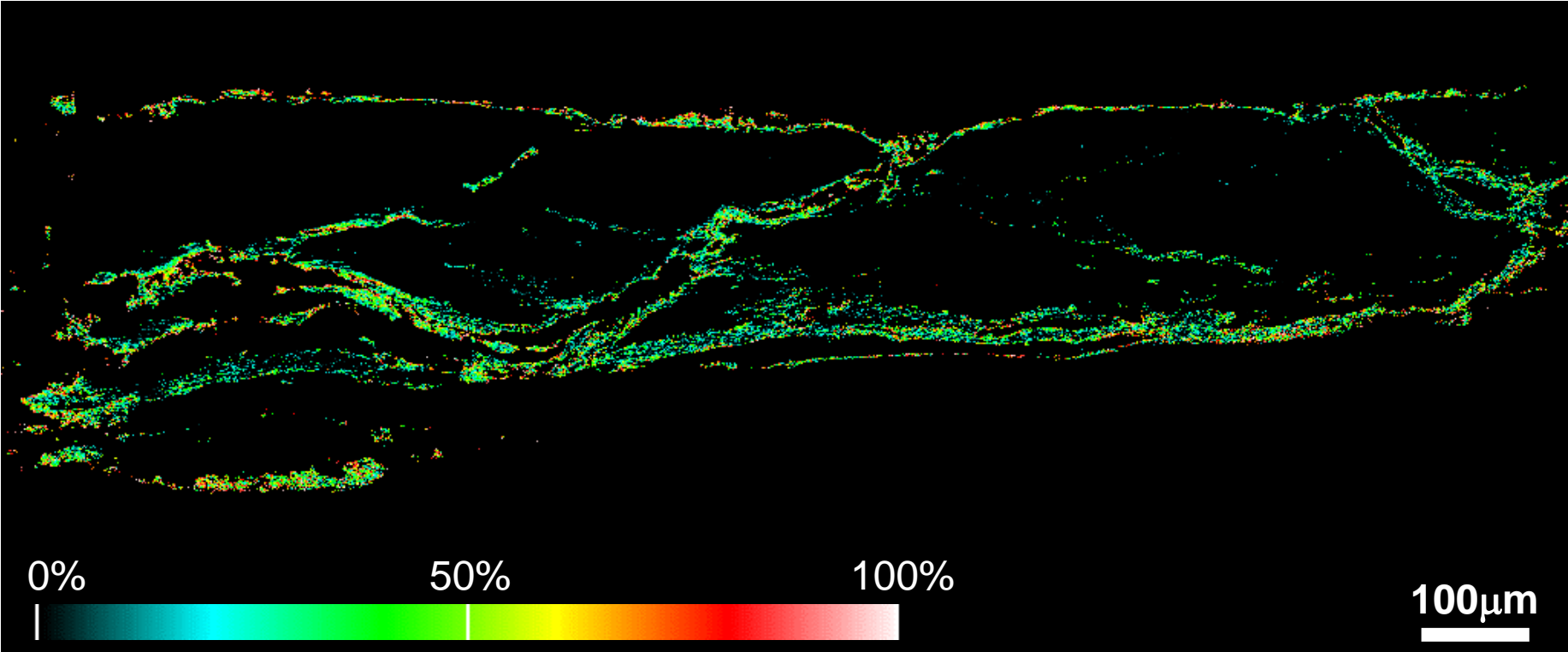
# Dual Channel Image of Interface



2 channel composite image of Coumarin ( $\lambda=475$  nm) and DTAF ( $\lambda=515$  nm) emission



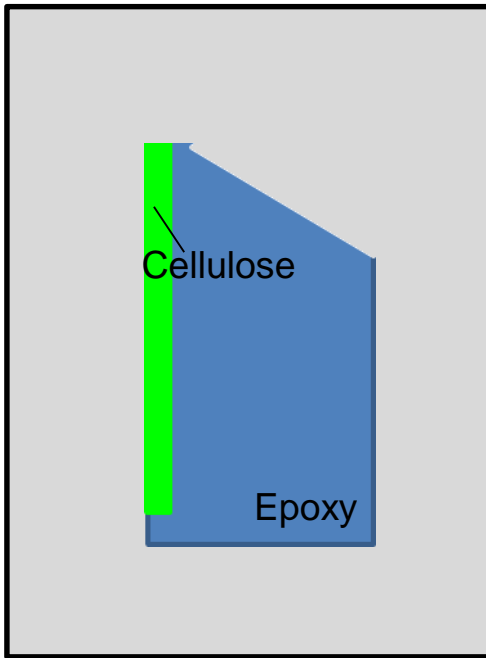
# FRET Efficiency Map



J. Woodcock et al., In Preparation.

# Interfacial Debonding Approach

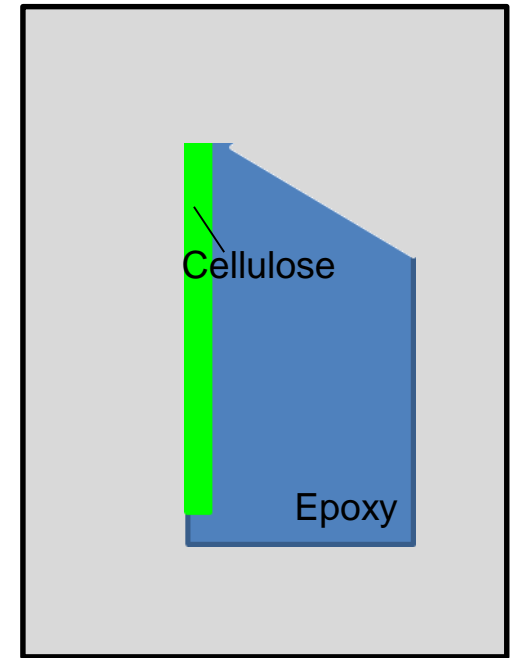
## Thermal Conditioning Cycle



Bilayer composite sample conditioned ( $T=40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and controlled humidity)



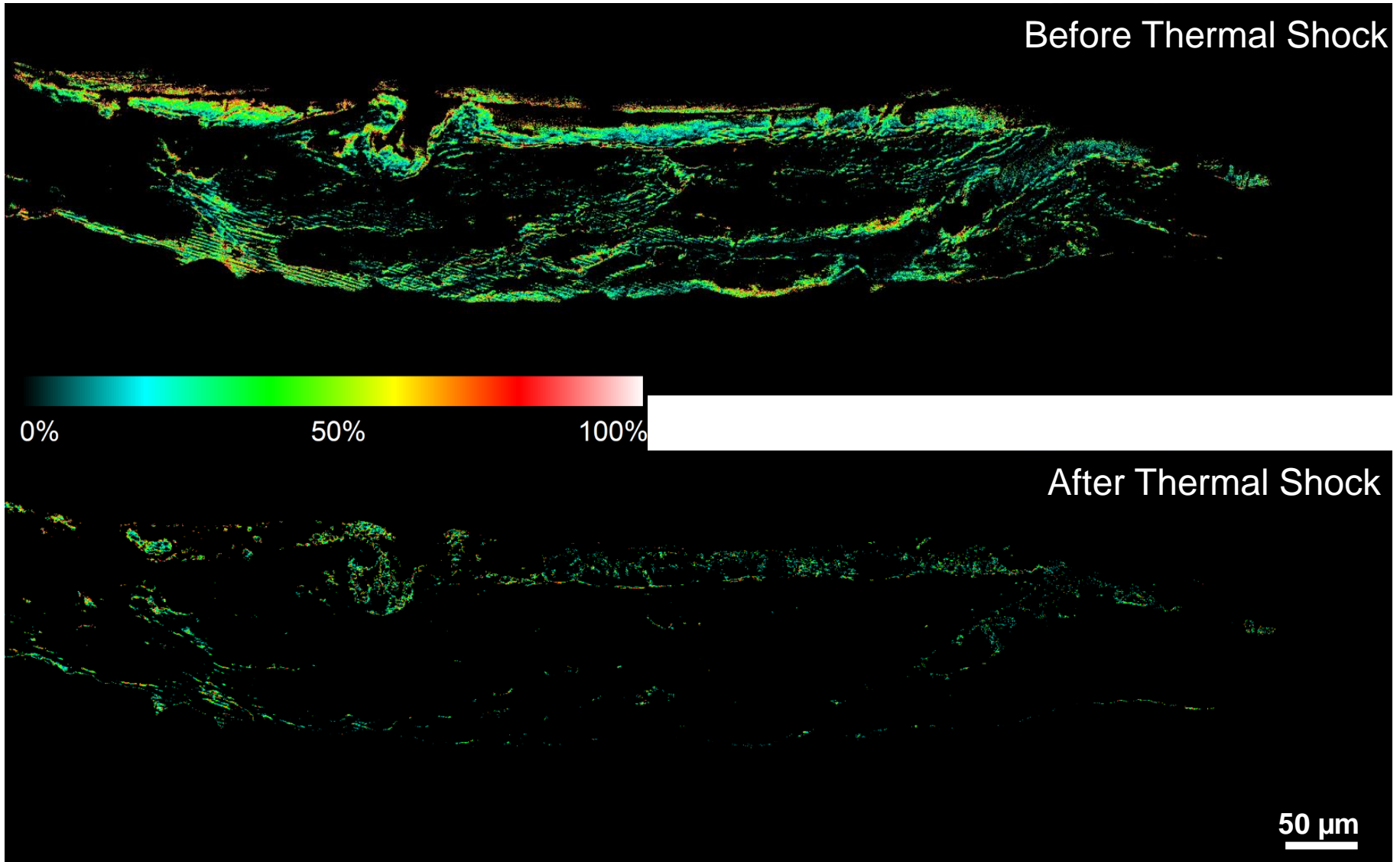
Sample submerged in liquid nitrogen for 5 min



Sample replaced in conditioning chamber for 12 h (same conditions)

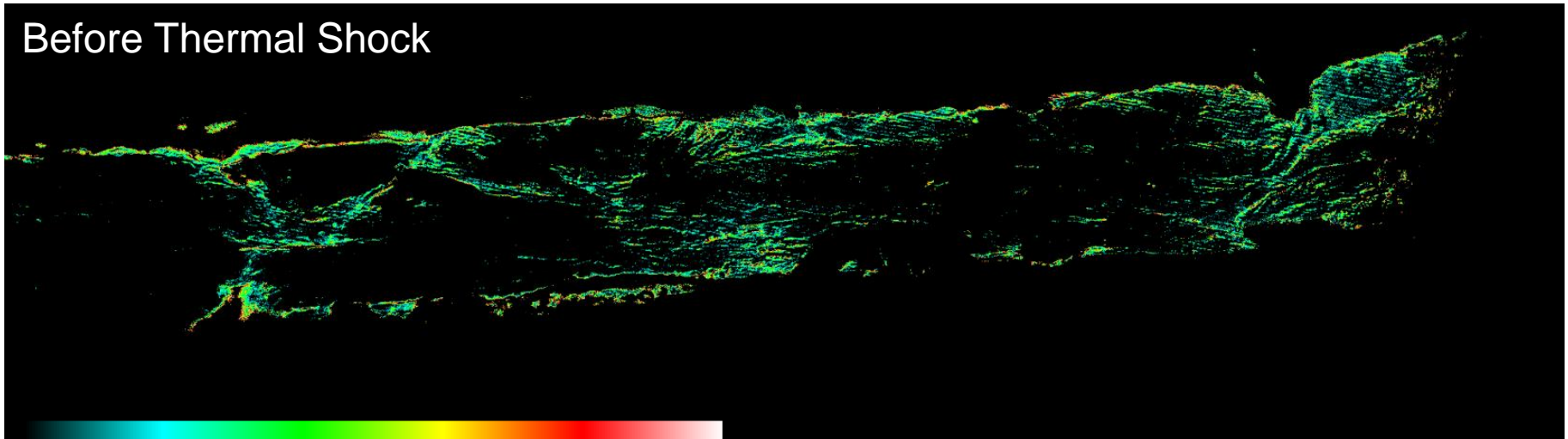
J. Woodcock et al., In Preparation.

# Monitoring Debonding using FRET: Humidified



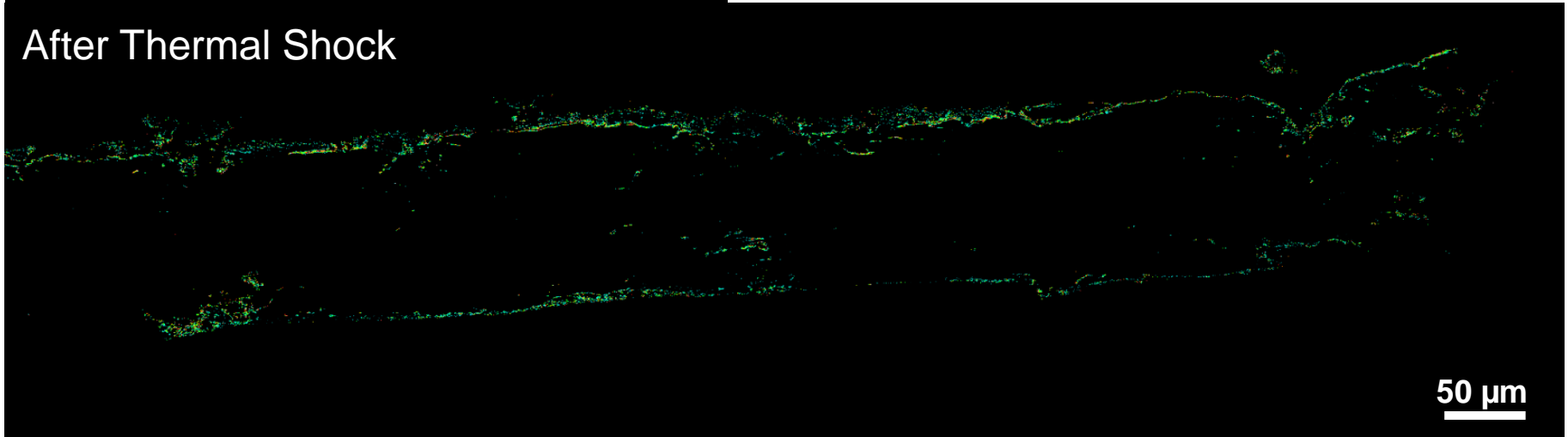
# Monitoring Debonding using FRET: Dried

Before Thermal Shock



0% 50% 100%

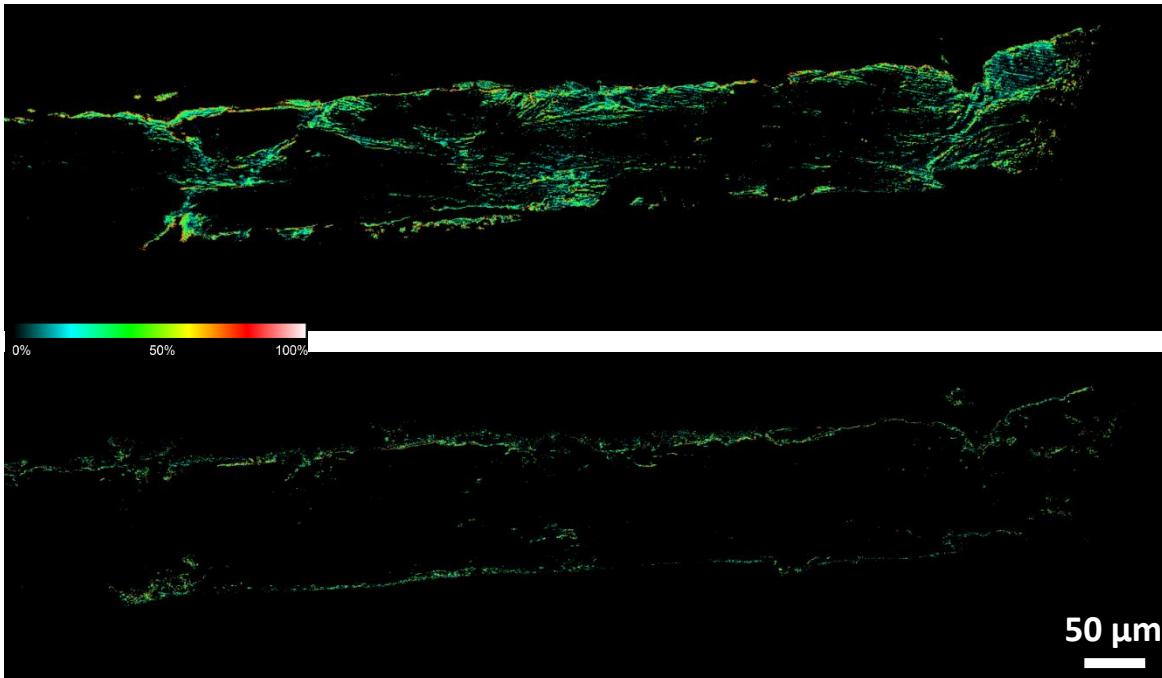
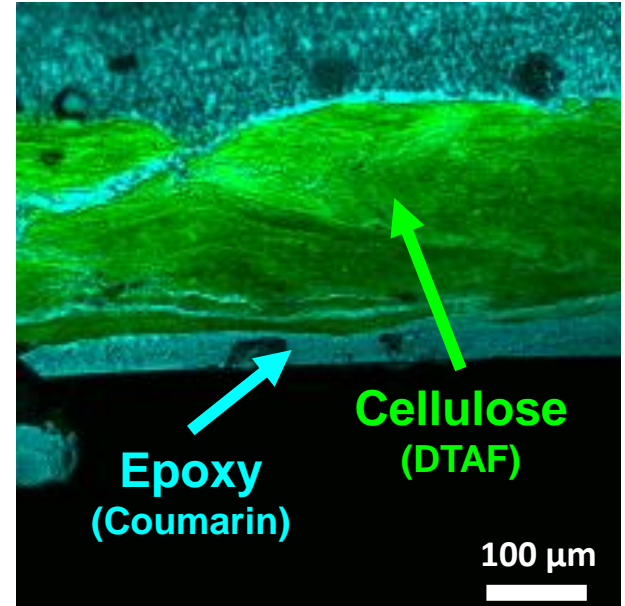
After Thermal Shock



50 μm

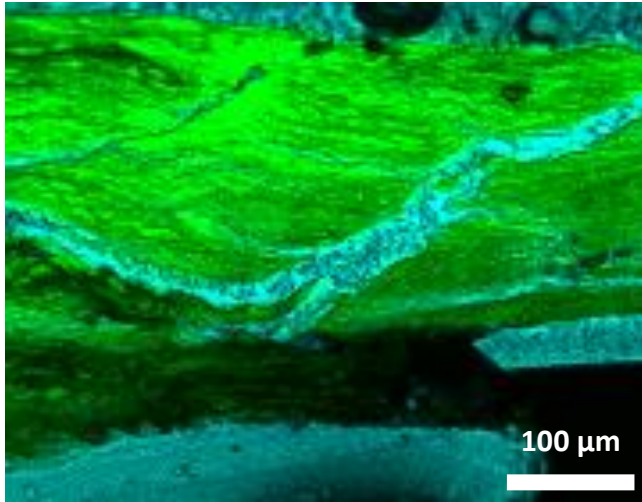
# Cellulose Debonding Summary

- Developed materials system to monitor interface in cellulose/epoxy composite system utilizing fluorescence microscopy
- Presented first results demonstrating optical imaging of sub-micron interfacial debonding





# Interfacial Visualization Project Overview

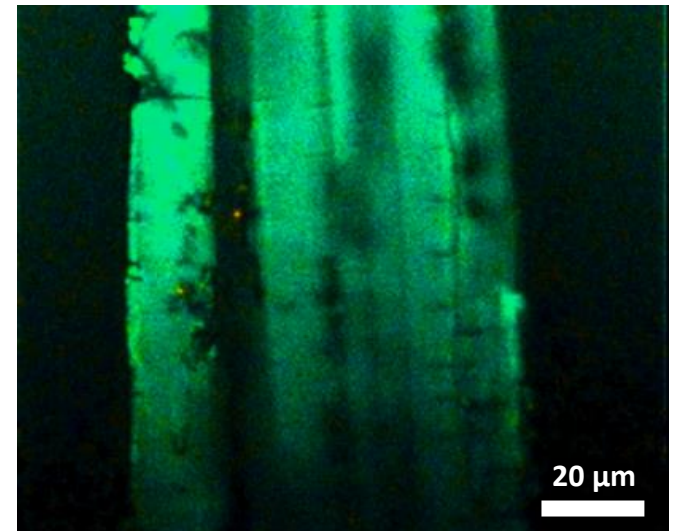


## Debonding of interface via Förster Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET)

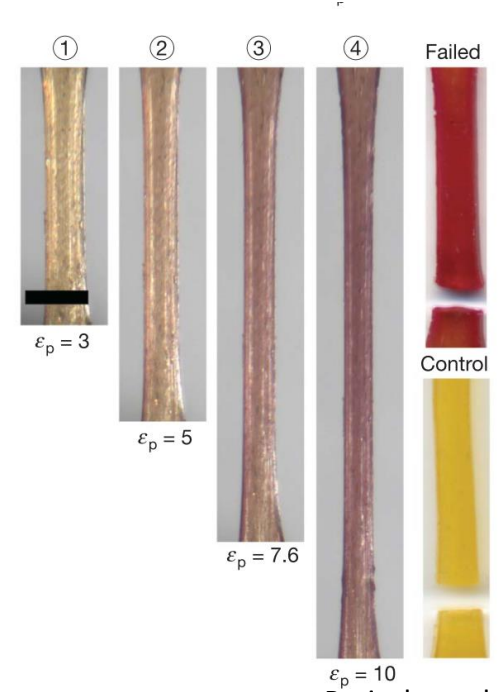
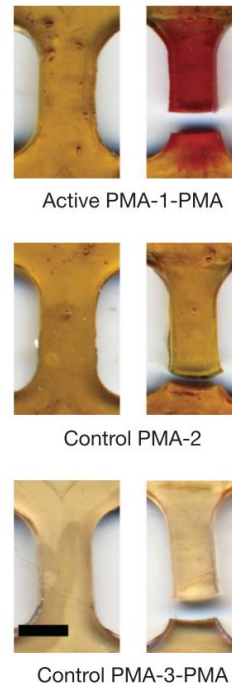
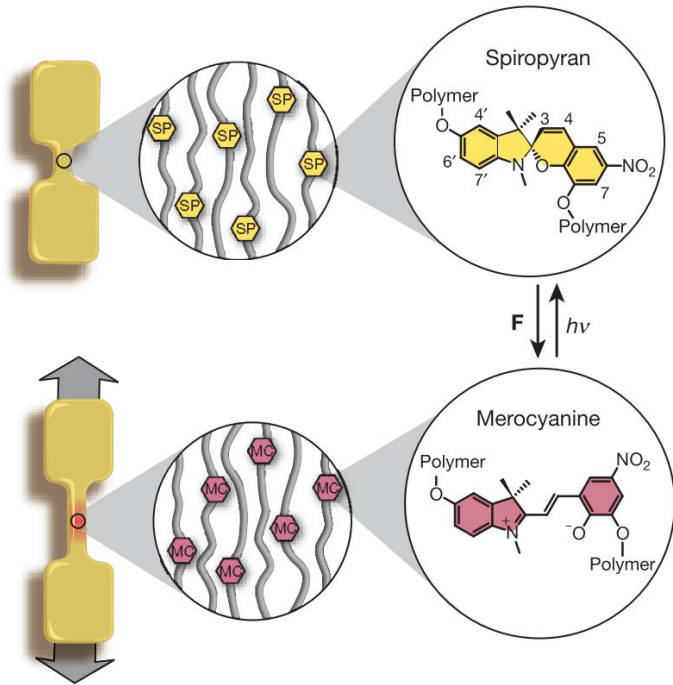
- Cellulose nanofibrils in epoxy
- Qualitative observation of interfacial separation in macroscopic composite

## Fiber-reinforced composite interfacial damage sensing with mechanophores

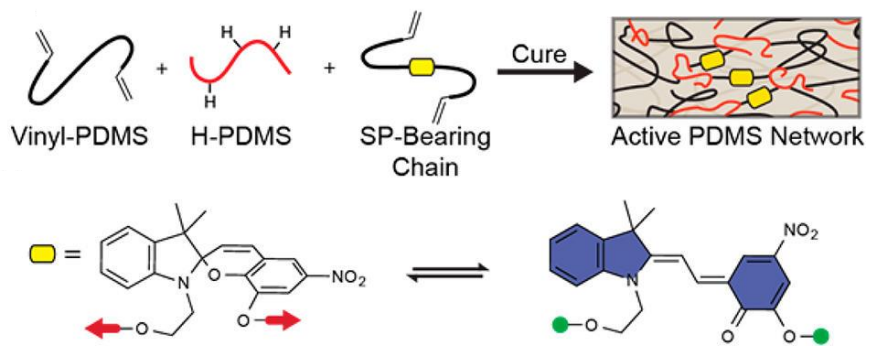
- Silk fibers in epoxy
- Semi-quantitative measurement of stress transfer across interface in single fiber tensile experiments



# Previous Mechanophore Work



Potisek, et al., JACS 2007.  
D. Davis, et al., Nature 2009.



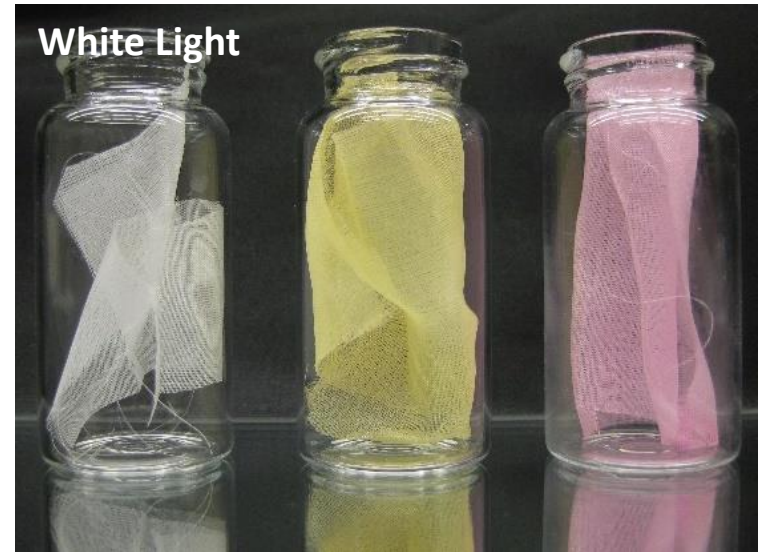
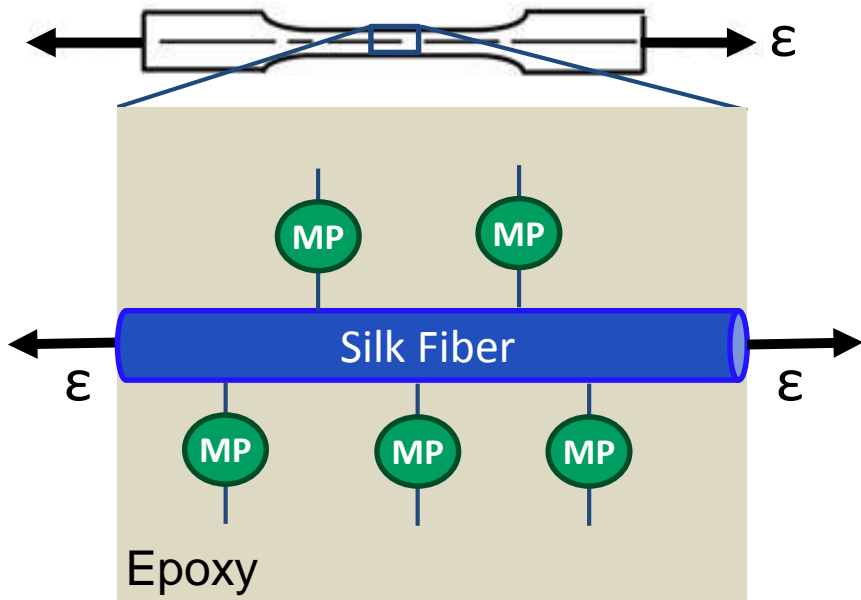
Gossweiler, et al., ACS Mac. Let. 2014.

# Interfacial Mechanophore in Silk Fiber System

## Goal

- Detect interfacial separation in a fiber-reinforced composite using fluorescent activation

## Approach



Degummed Silk

Mechanophore

Control



Black Light

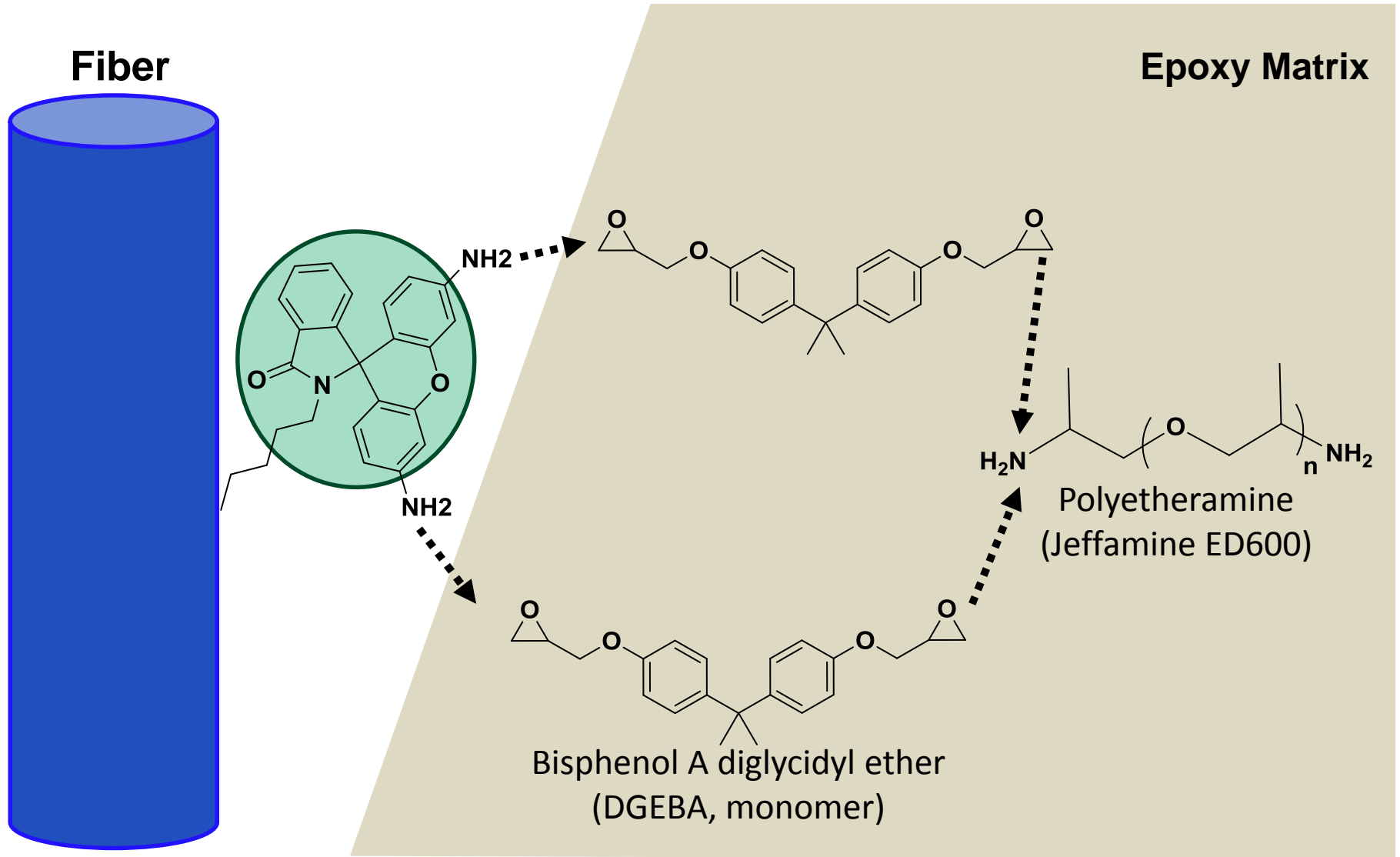
### Collaborators:

Silk provided by F. Volrath (Oxford Silk Group)

Silk functionalization by J. Woodcock (MML)

FLIM imaging with R. Beams (MML) and S. Stranick (MML)

# Mechanophore Attachment



Woodcock, Davis, Beams, et al., In Preparation.

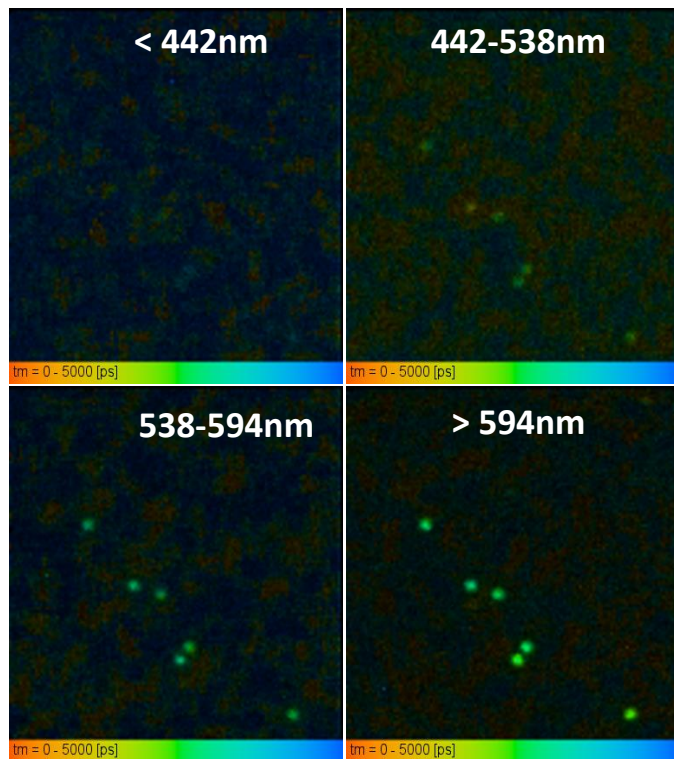


# Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging Microscopy (FLIM)

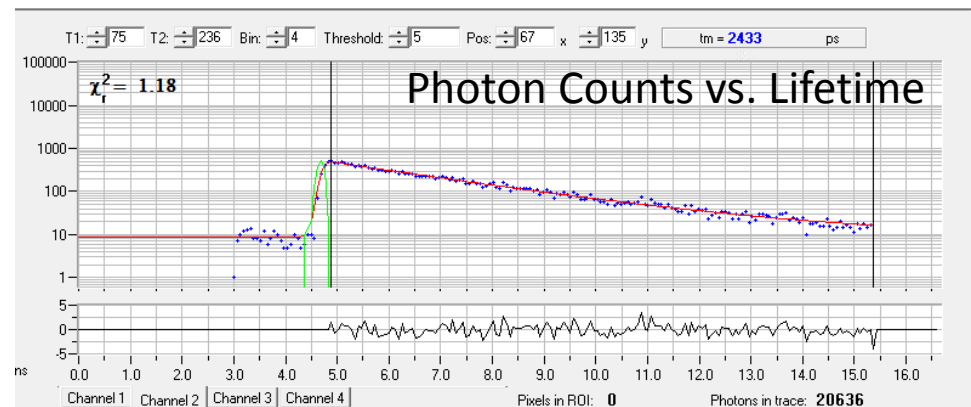
## NIST FLIM System

Excitation: Pulsed, two photon IR laser

Detector: Four channel, time correlated single photon counting (TCSPC)



FLIM image of fluorescent Si particles (D=200nm)



Beams, Stranick, et al., In Preparation.

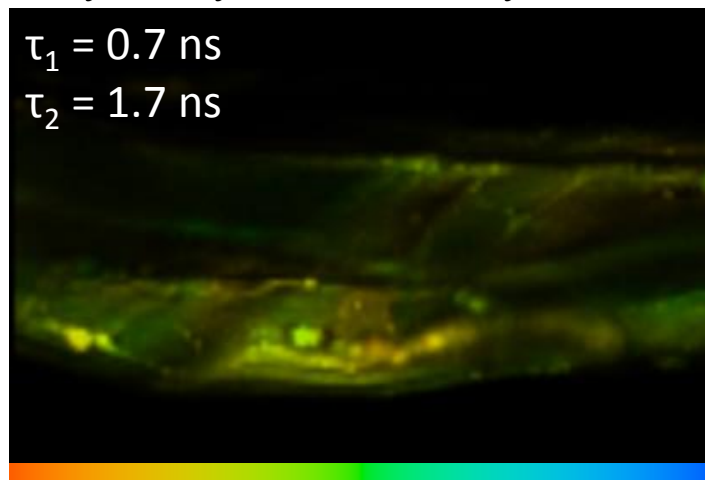


# Attachment of Dye to Silk Fiber (Bombyx Mori)

Physically Adsorbed Dye

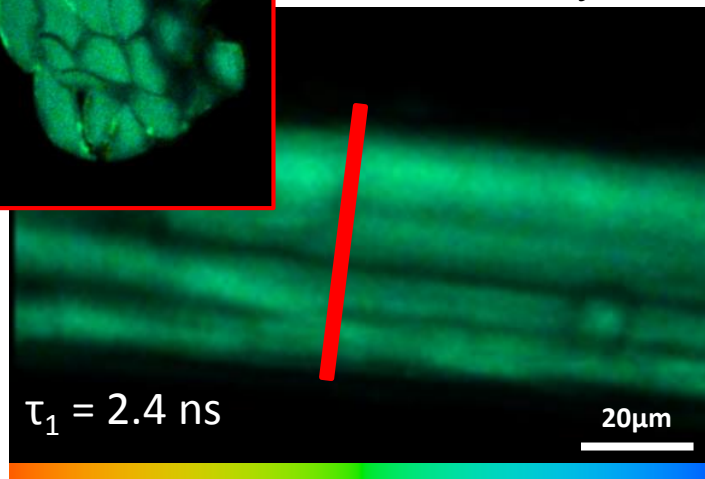
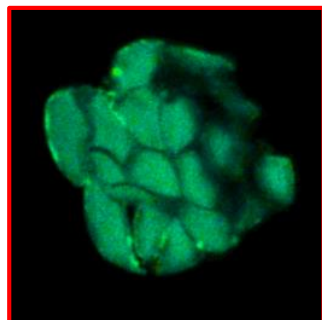
$$\tau_1 = 0.7 \text{ ns}$$

$$\tau_2 = 1.7 \text{ ns}$$



0-4000 ps

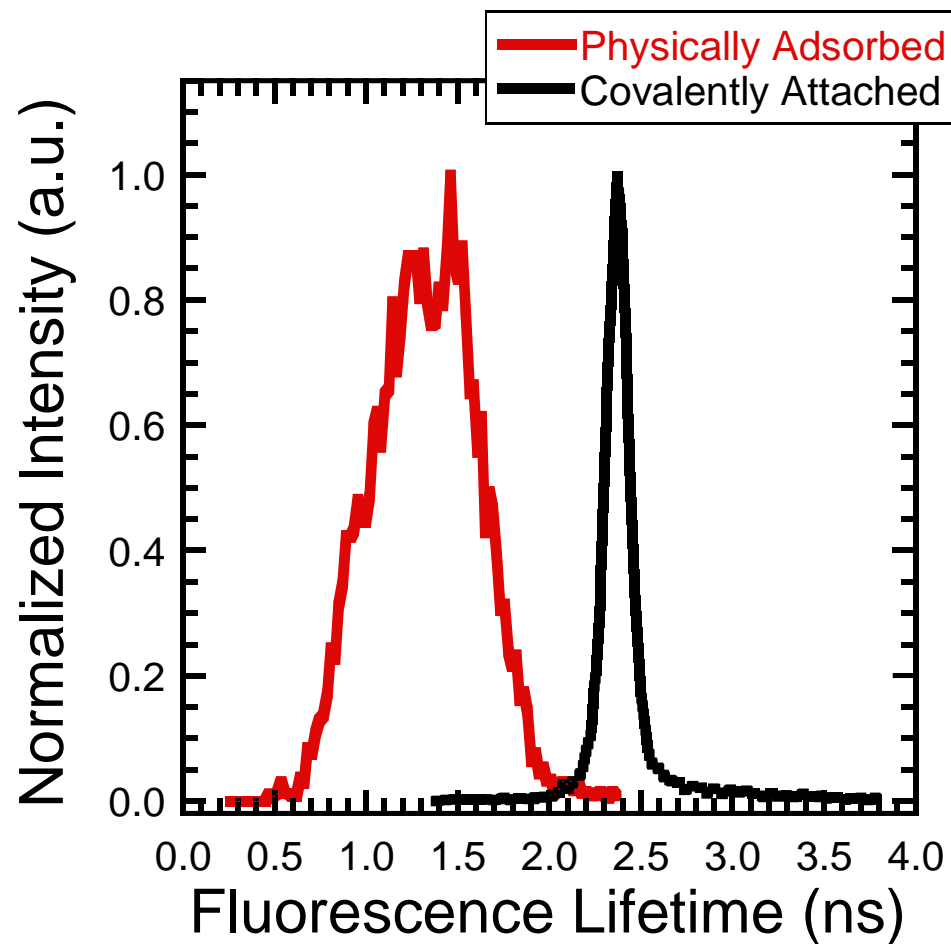
Covalently Attached Dye



$$\tau_1 = 2.4 \text{ ns}$$

20 $\mu$ m

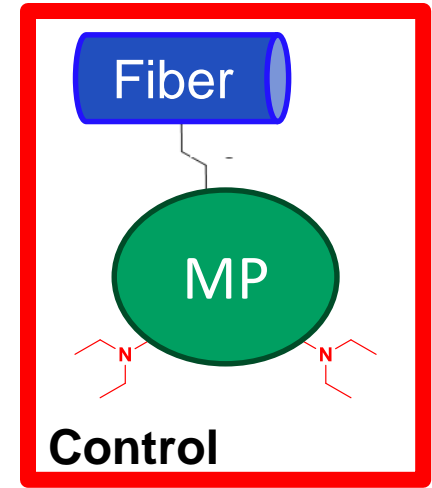
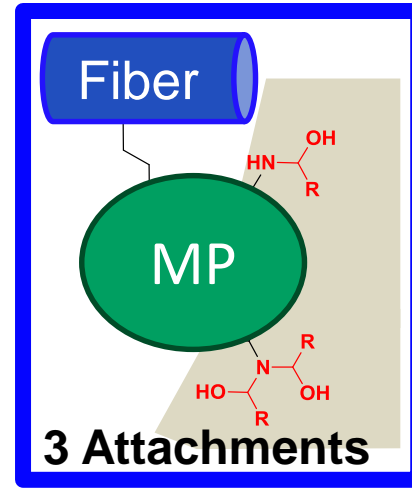
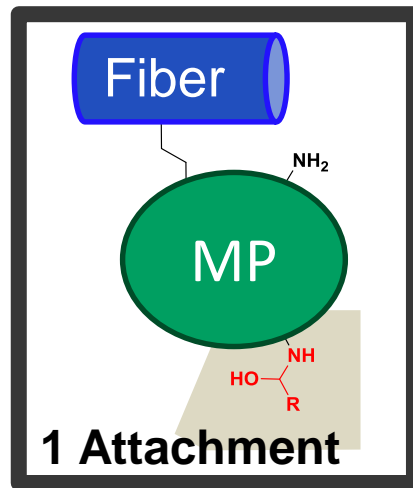
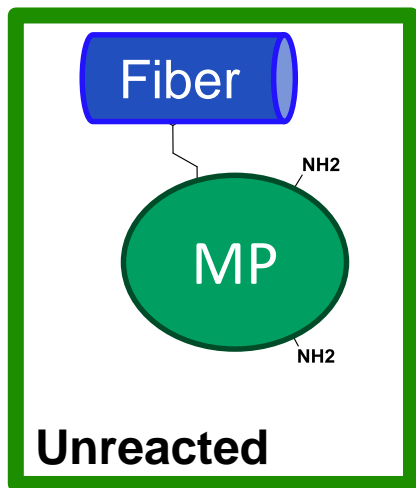
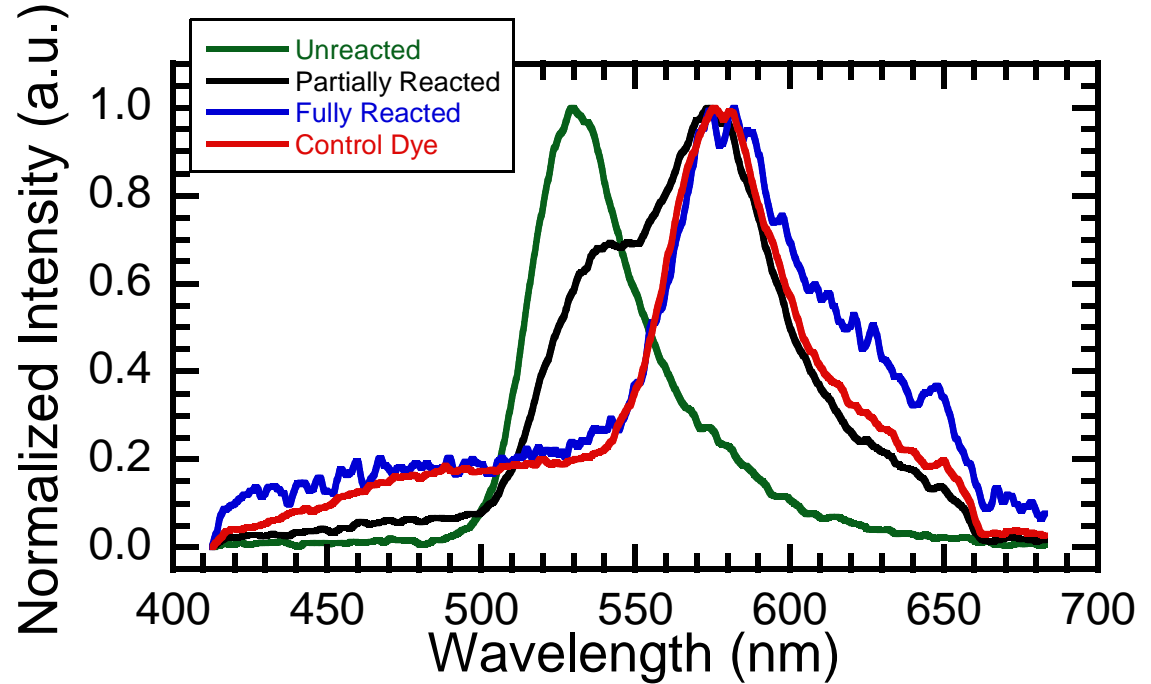
0-4000 ps



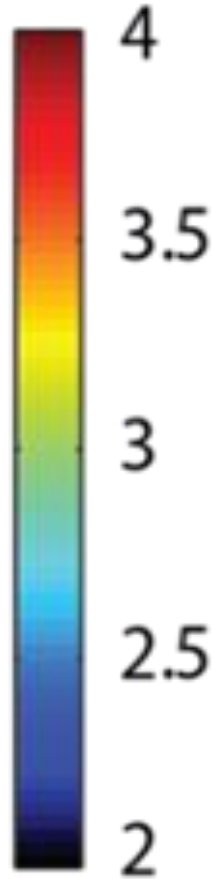
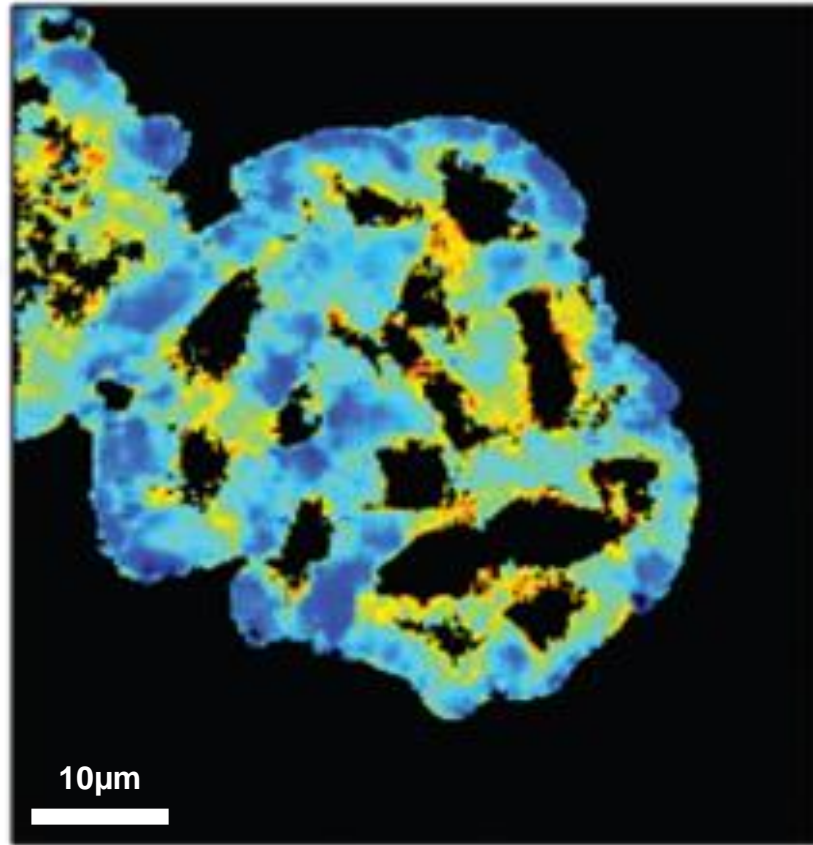
Woodcock, Davis, Beams, et al., In Preparation.

# Matrix Attachment: Spectral Effects of Curing

As mechanophore is reacted more strongly with epoxy matrix, emission wavelength shifts towards that of control (monofunctional) dye.

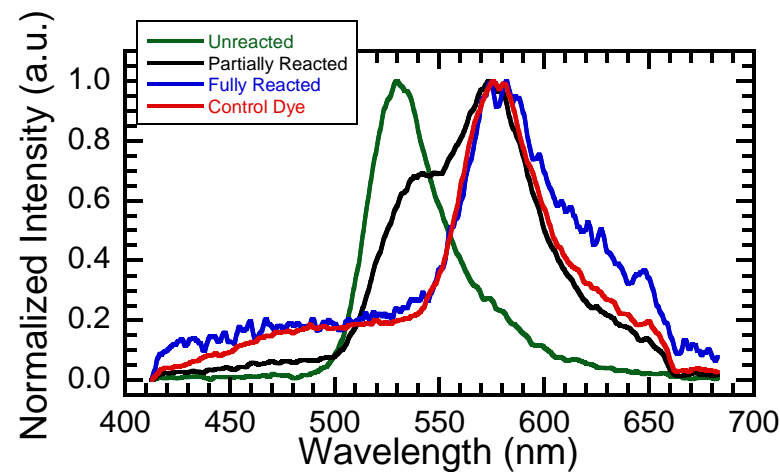


# Hyperspectral Imaging to Monitor Reaction

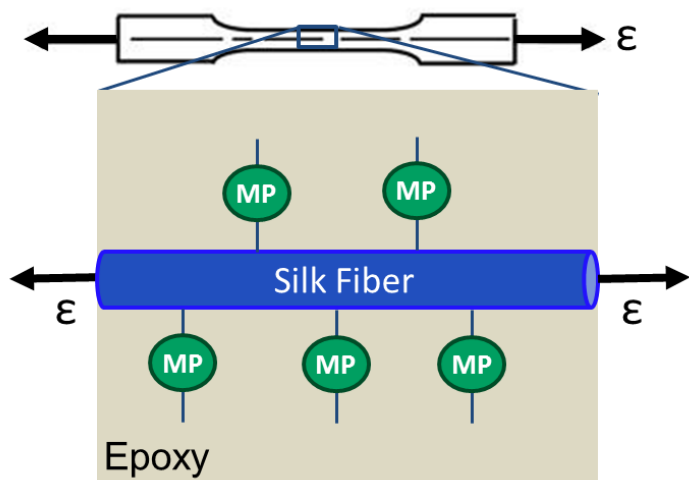


Silk Fiber Cross-Section  
Mechanophore (T = 80 °C cure)  
Partially reacted with matrix

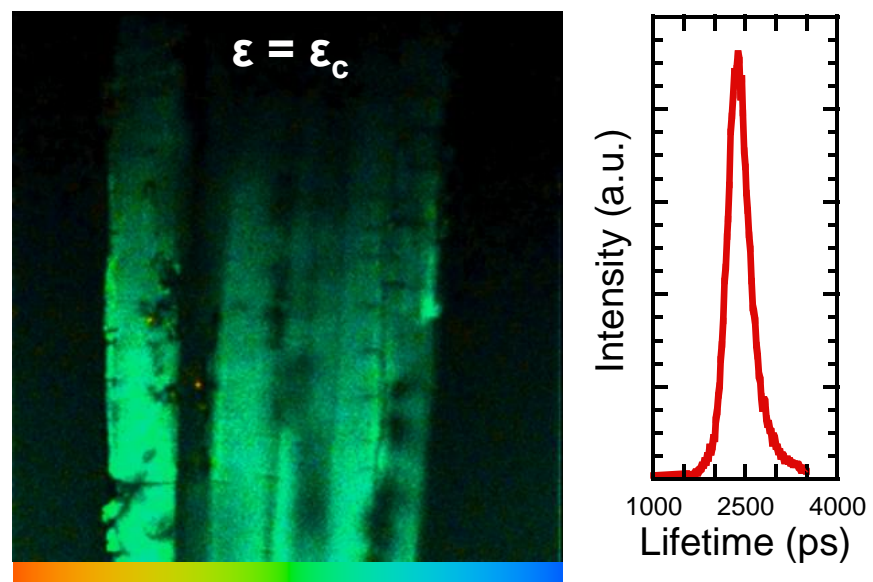
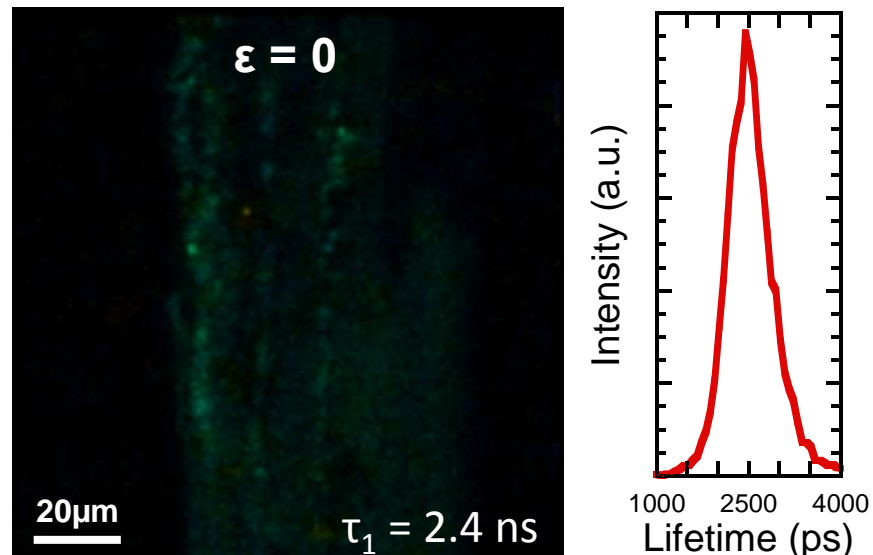
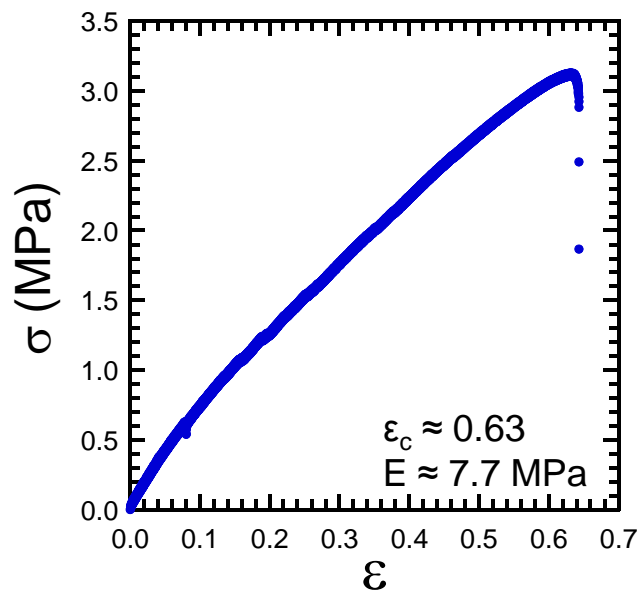
Lifetime and wavelength varies by location, highlighting areas where mechanophore is fully reacted across composite interface.



# Mechanophore at Interface of Silk/Epoxy Composite



*Ex situ* tensile strain of single silk fiber in rubbery matrix by fluorescence lifetime imaging (FLIM)

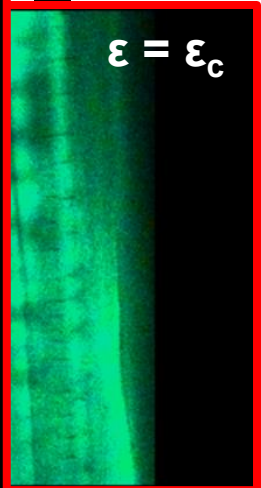
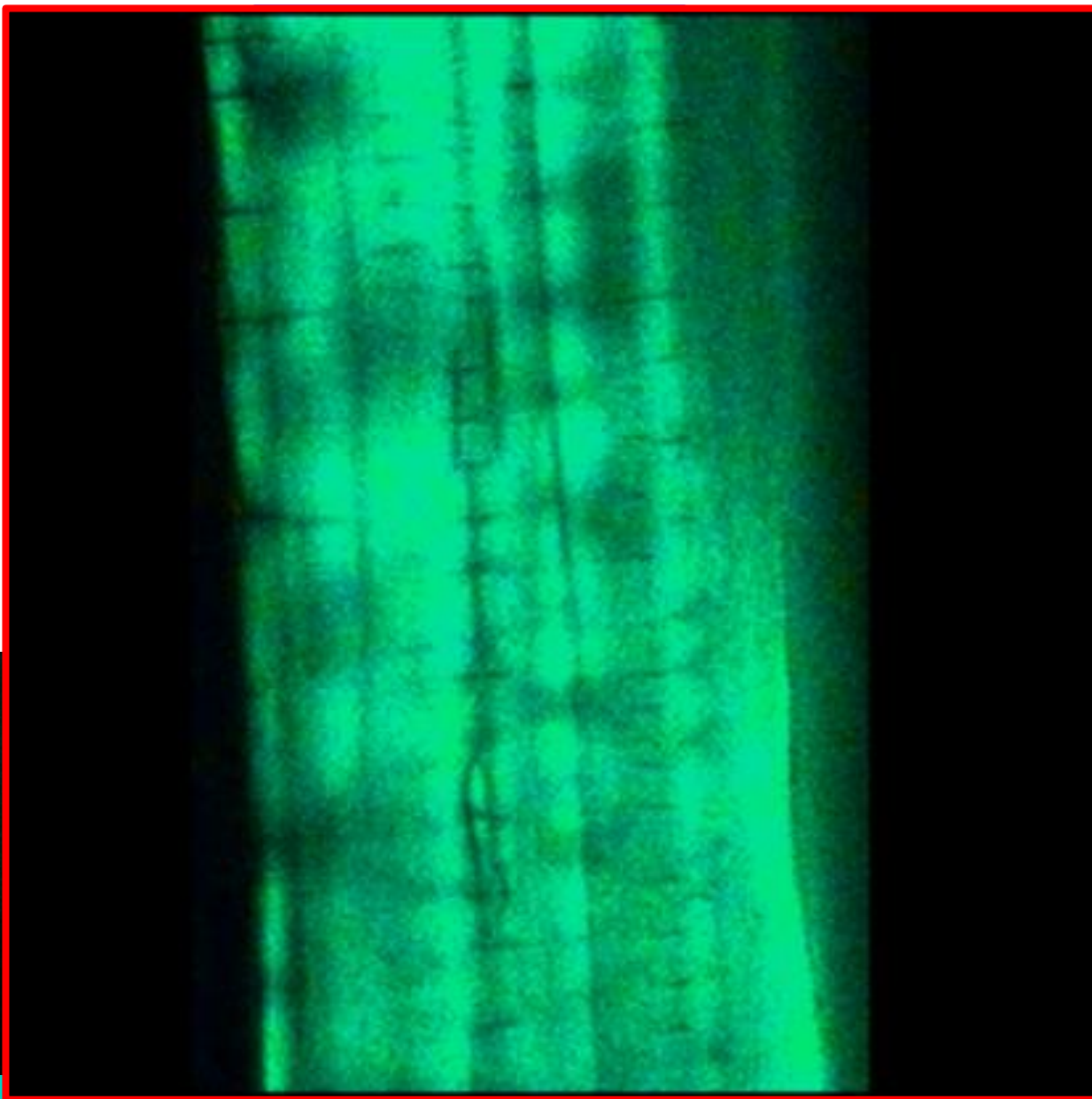


Davis, Woodcock, Beams, et al., In Preparation.



# Mechanophore Intensity Response

442-538nm  
 $\tau = 2.5$  ns  
1000-4000 ps



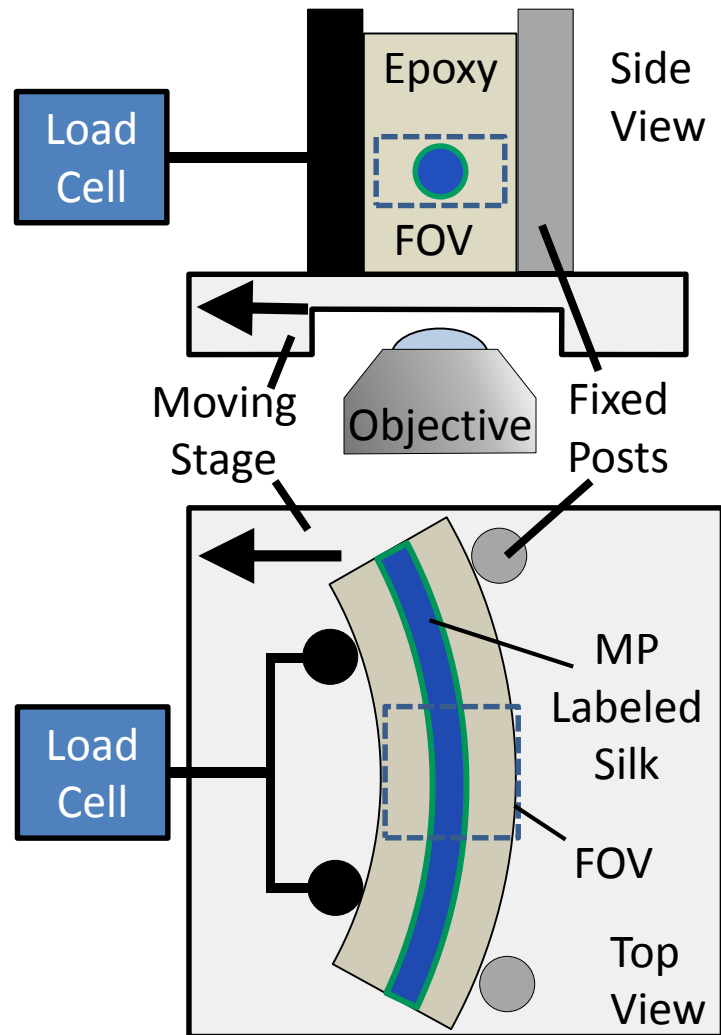
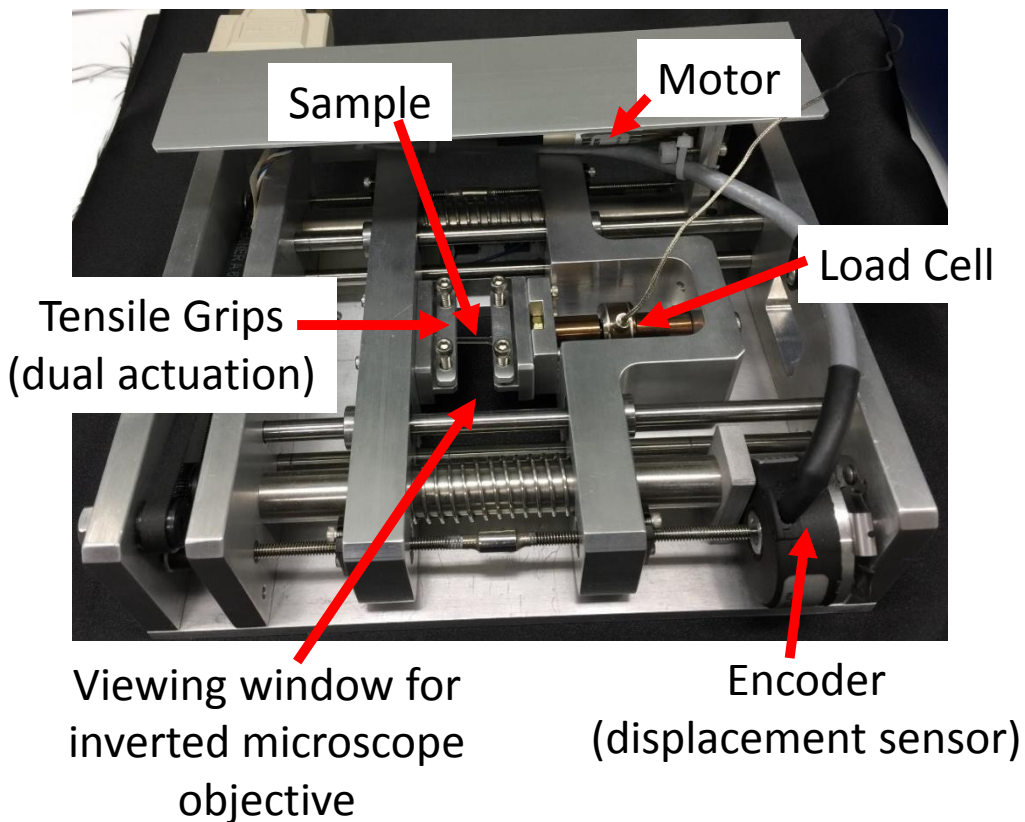
0.7



# Discussion and Future Work

## In situ Strain Stage

Dual motion crossheads keep region of interest centered over the microscope objective.



# Acknowledgements

- Team

- Aaron Forster, NIST
- Ning Chen, NIST
- Jae Hyun Kim, NIST
- Fritz Volrath, Oxford Silk Group
- Darshil Shah, Oxford Silk Group

- Funding

- National Research Council Postdoctoral Fellowship
- NIST Nano EH&S Initiative
- Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Hugh DeLong
- Army Research Office, Robert Mantz



**Postdoctoral positions open immediately**