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# Nano-technology Challenges

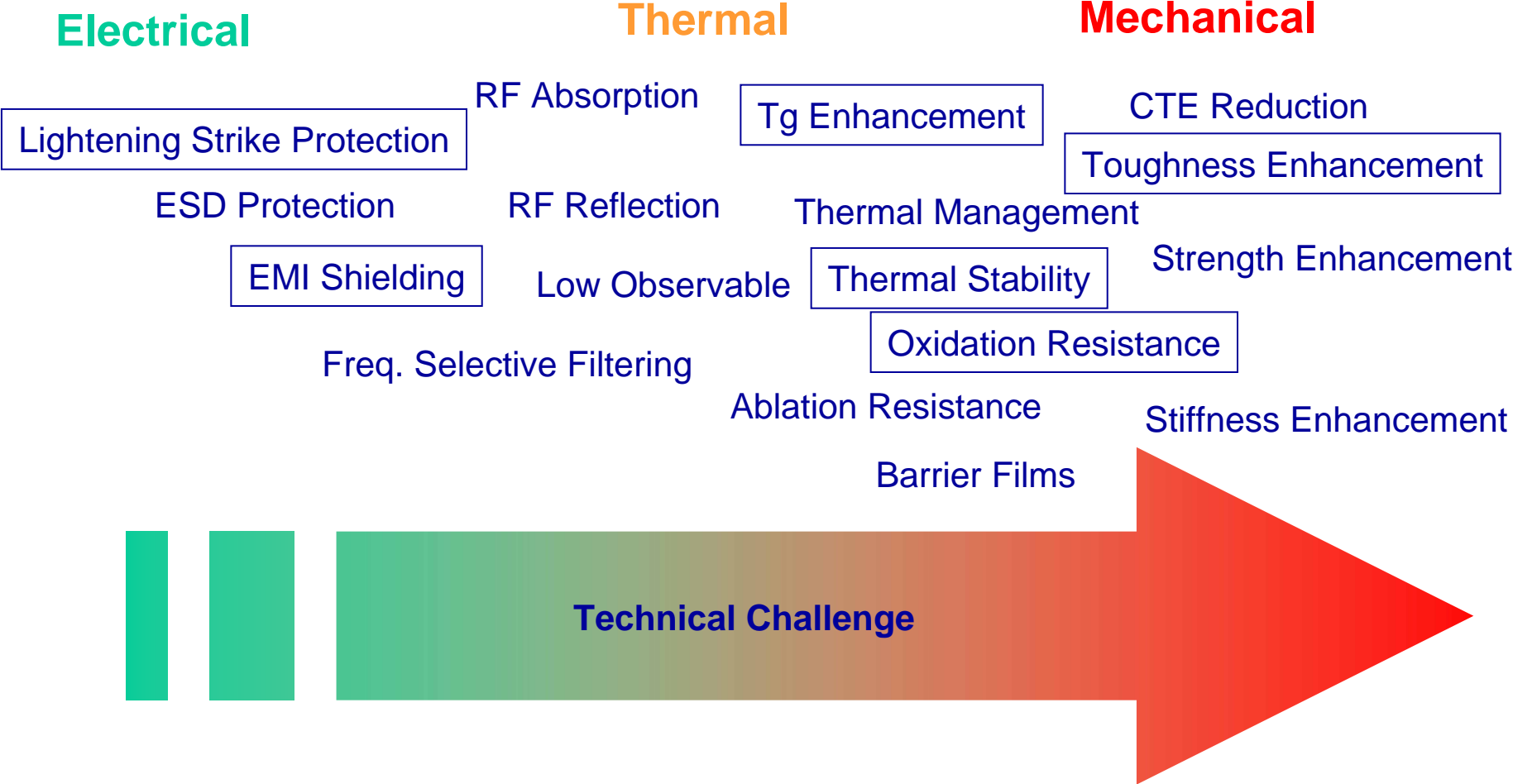
October 13, 2005  
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# Overall Strategy

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- CEM has a real interest in nanotechnology as a new approach for enhancing composite performance
- CEM's nanotechnology strategy is based on:
  - Continuously monitoring evolution of nanotechnology science over the whole material property spectrum
  - Identify areas where significant enhancement to material properties becomes conceivable from a technical standpoint. If it doesn't make sense technically, we won't chase it.

# Applications Roadmap



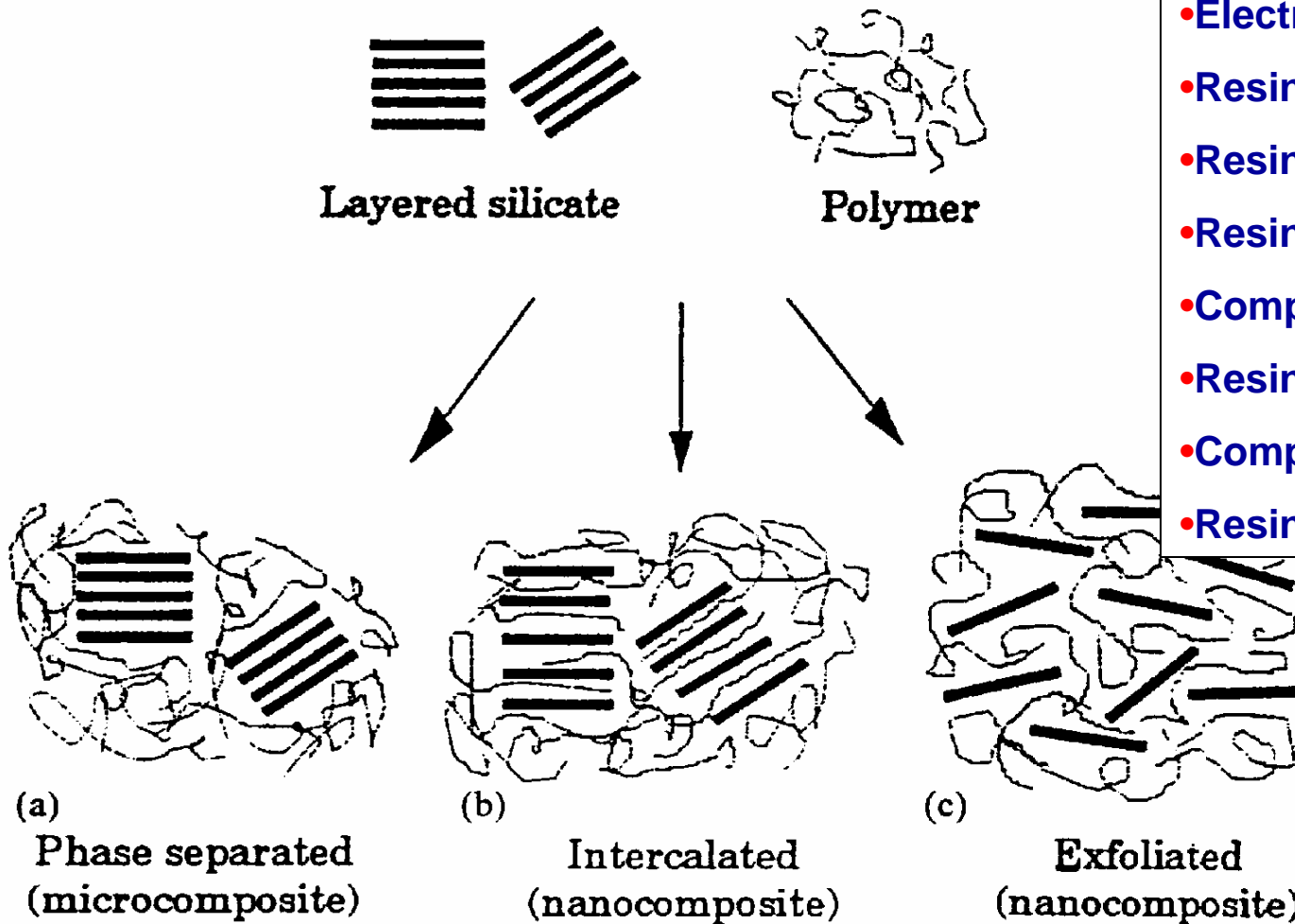
# Target Enhancements

Material Aspect	Development Goals	Target Application
Electrical	Orders of magnitude enhancement in electrical conductivity of composites to eliminate need for conductive metal solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lightning strike protection for aircrafts</li> <li>-EMI shielding for electronic devices and sensitive satellite comp's.</li> <li>-Piezoelectric sensing and actuation for structural health monitoring</li> </ul>
Thermal	> 100 F increase in Tg and/or service temperature of existing epoxy and BMI resin formulations	- Aircraft engine cowlings, exhaust components, wing trailing edges, horizontal control surfaces (flaps, spoilers)
Toughening	30% increase in toughness levels with other resin formulations without compromising structural performance	- Aircraft leading edges, inner flaps, stabilizers, fuselage.

# \$\$\$ of Carbon Materials [Drzal]

	<i>Diameter [um]</i>	<i>Length [um]</i>	<i>Aspect Ratio</i>	<i>Tensile Modulus [GPa]</i>	<i>Tensile Strength [GPa]</i>	<i>Electrical Resistivity [Ω cm]</i>	<i>Cost [\$/lb]</i>
<b>Conventional Carbon Black</b>	<b>0.5-300</b>	<b>0.5-300</b>	<b>~1</b>	<b>3 - 5</b>	<b>0.5 - 1</b>	<b>10<sup>-1</sup> - 10<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>~\$0.4</b>
<b>Highly Structured Carbon Black</b>	<b>0.01- 0.03</b>	<b>0.01- 0.03</b>	<b>~1</b>			<b>1 x 10<sup>-3</sup></b>	<b>~\$12</b>
<b>Chopped CF</b>	<b>4.3 – 8.4</b>	<b>150 - 7500</b>	<b>20-1000</b>	<b>300-800</b>	<b>2.5 - 7</b>	<b>1.7 - 6.8 x 10<sup>-3</sup></b>	<b>\$5-6</b>
<b>VGCF</b>	<b>0.1 – 10</b>	<b>10 – 300</b>	<b>10-150</b>	<b>250-500</b>	<b>3 - 7</b>	<b>7 x 10<sup>-5</sup> - 1 x 10<sup>-3</sup></b>	<b>\$30-40</b>
<b>SWNT</b>	<b>0.007 – 0.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100- 1000</b>	<b>1000- 2000</b>	<b>50 - 180</b>	<b>4 x 10<sup>-5</sup></b>	<b>\$27,000</b>
<b>Exfoliated Graphite Nanoplatelets</b>	<b>0.006- 100</b>	<b>0.4- 2000</b>	<b>10-1000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>10 - 20</b>	<b>5 x 10<sup>-5</sup></b>	<b>(~\$5)</b>

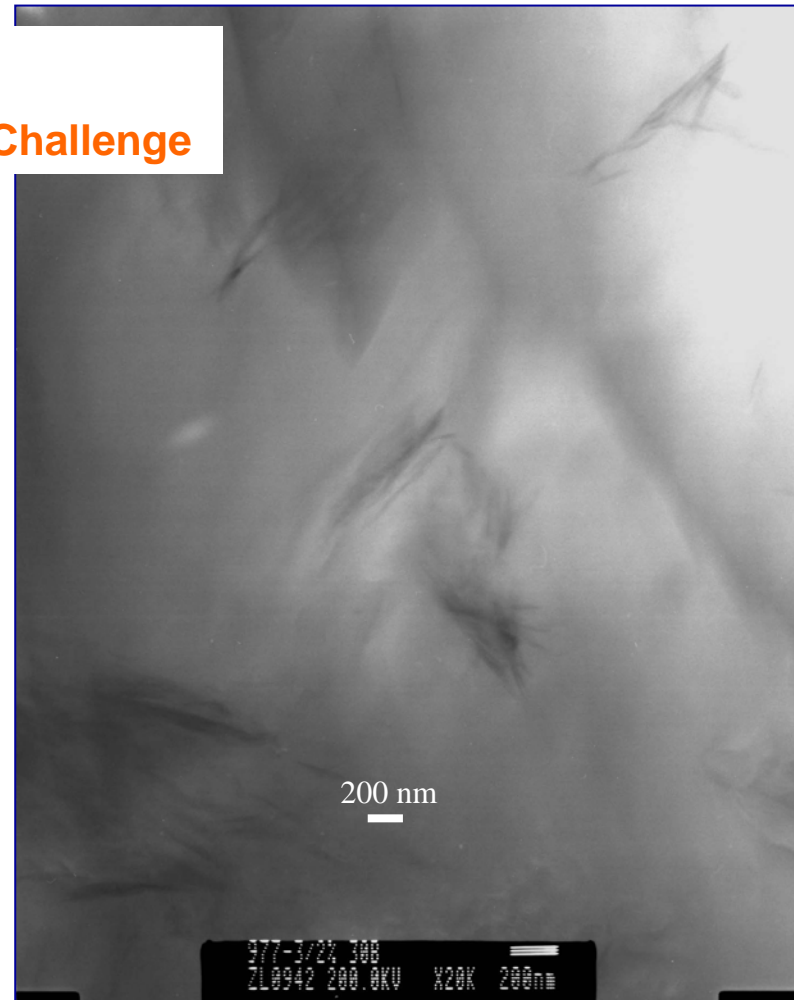
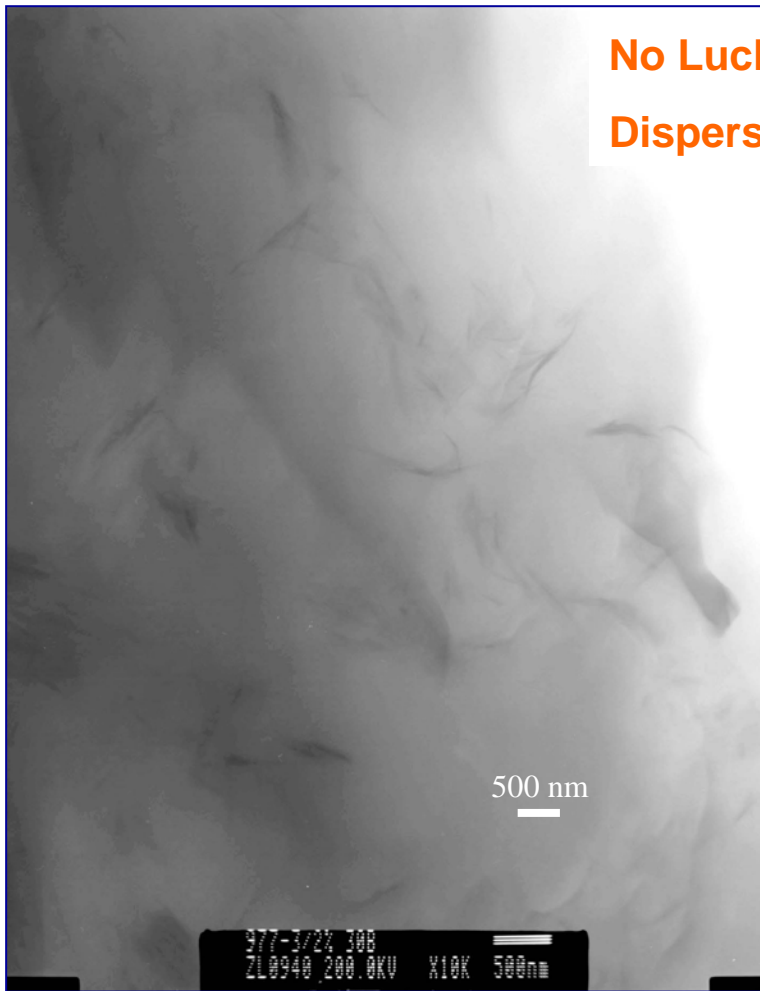
# What's achievable ?



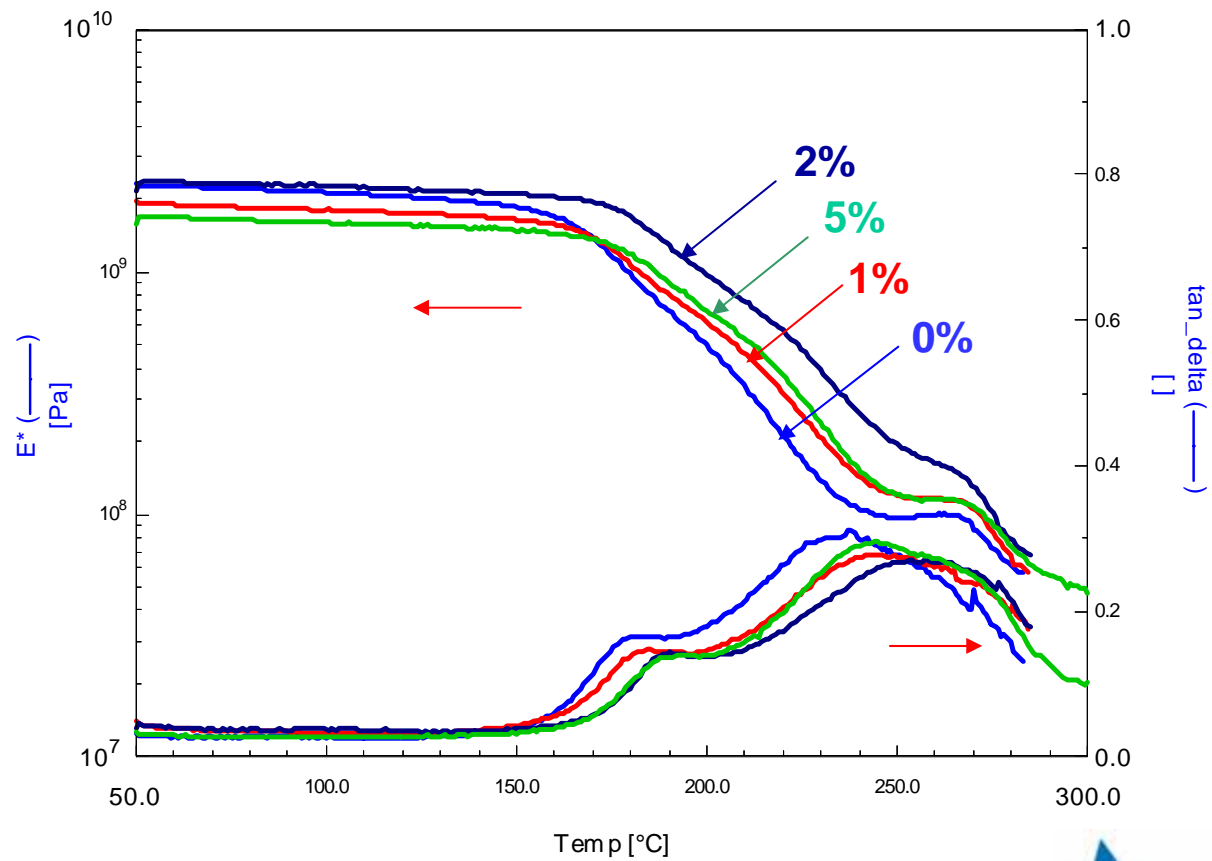
- Tg Enhancement
- Electrical Conductivity
- Resin Modulus
- Resin CTE
- Resin Toughness
- Composite Toughness
- Resin Strength
- Composite Strength
- Resin Ultimate Strain

# Tg Enhancement of 977-3 with Nano-clay Cloisite 10A, Cloisite 30B

No Luck  
Dispersion Challenge



# Tg Enhancement of 977-3 with Nano-silica 0%, 1%, 2%, 5%





# Conclusions

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- Significant increase (~50 °F) in Tg is achievable using the nano route.
- No measurable increase in compressive strength of the composite with any of the nano-additives used.
- 2-3 orders of magnitude in conductivity is achievable with conductive nano-additives but that is still below what's achieved from current solutions for EMI and lightning strike protection solutions.
- Some indications of toughness enhancement using specific types of nano-additives.
- In general, the current "mix it and find out" approach may not lead to nano breakthrough's. Fundamental understanding of enhancement mechanisms with nano-additives is still needed especially for mechanical properties.