



JAMS

# Identification and Validation of Analytical Chemistry Methods for Detecting Composite Surface Contamination and Moisture

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The Joint Advanced Materials and Structures Center of Excellence



# Identification and Validation of Analytical Chemistry Methods for Detecting Composite Surface Contamination and Moisture



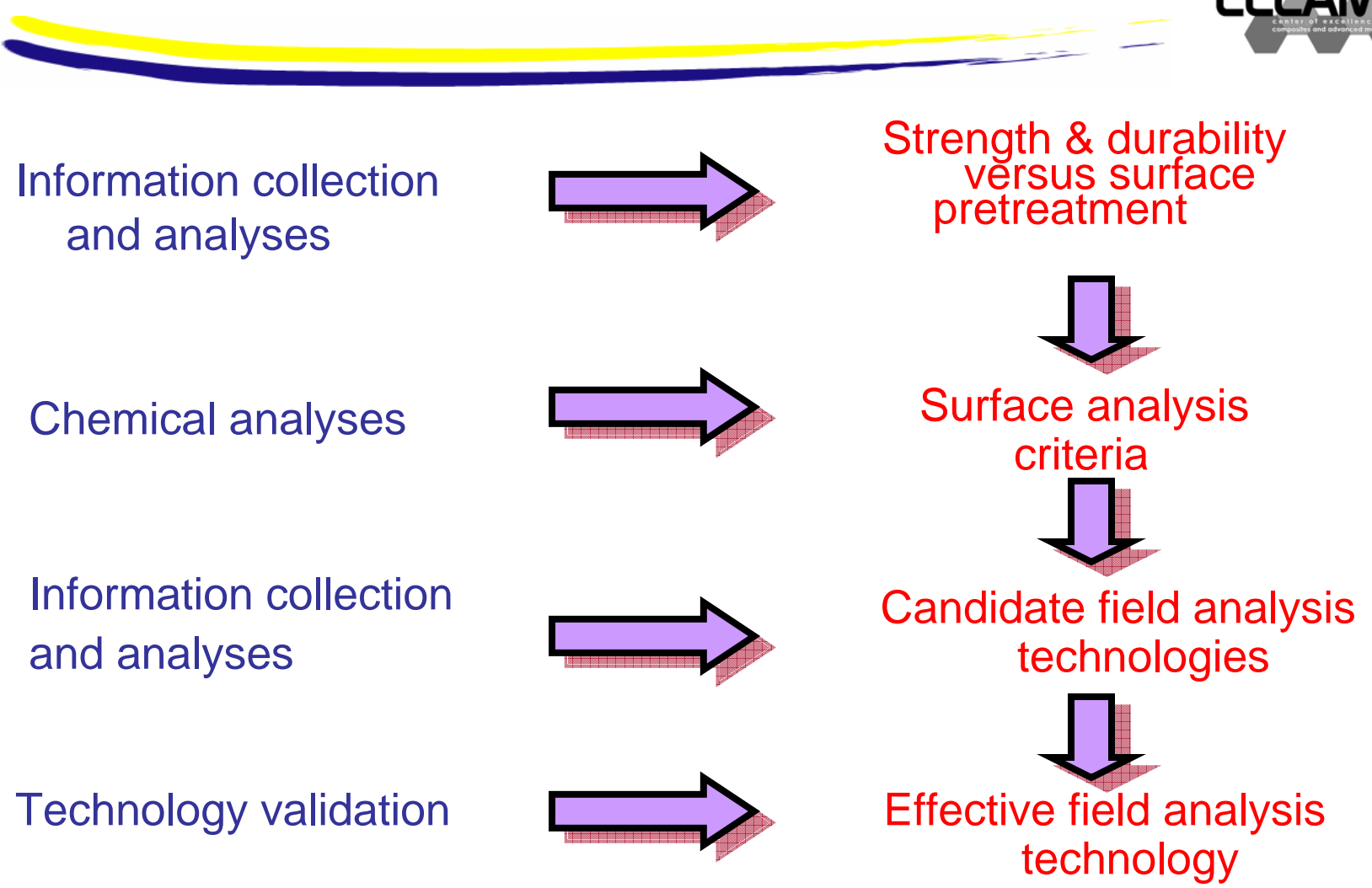
- **Motivation and Key Issues**
  - Adhesive bonding has been used in the manufacture and repair as a direct competition to mechanical fastening.
  - Adherent surface preparation is a critical issue to the structural integrity and durability of bonded structures.
- **Objective**
  - benchmark surface preparation quality assurance methods
  - identify and validate definitive analytical chemistry methods to provide sufficient in-field quality assurance.
- **Approach**
  - Literature review and analysis
  - Surface chemistry analysis
  - Electrochemical sensor development
  - Experimental validation

# FAA Sponsored Project Information

- Principle Investigators & Researchers
  - Xiangyang Zhou, Richard Burton
  - Rajiv Srivastava, Dwayne McDaniel, Weihua Zhang, Wongbon Choi,
  - Sam Hill, Yao Ge, Shejie Tang, Ling Wang (Graduate Students)
- FAA Technical Monitor  
Curtis Davies
- Industry Participation
  - **DME Corporation**  
6830 N.W. 16th Terrace  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309 USA

- Literature database
- Summary of literature review
  - Surface treatment
  - Surface chemistry analyses
- An electrochemical sensor for surface chemistry analysis
- Novel carbon nanotube sensor for humidity sensing
- AFM study of the peel plies

# Research Roadmap



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!	Y	Authors	Title
2005	N. Anagreh and L. Dorn	Influence of low-pressure plasma tre...	
2005	L.H. Phung, H. Kleinert, U. F...	Influence of self-assembling adhesion...	
2005	J.P. Sargent	Durability studies for aerospace appli...	
2005	F. Arán-Aís, A. M. Torró-Pala...	Addition of rosin acid during thermopl...	
2005	R. Stewart, V. Goodship, F. ...	Investigation and demonstration of t...	
2004	A. Rider and P. Chalkley	Durability of an off-optimum cured alu...	
2004	O. Lunder, F. Lapique, B. Jo...	Effect of pre-treatment on the durabi...	
2004	P. Molitor and T. Young	Investigations into the use of excimer...	
2004	S. M. Mirabedini, H. Rahimi, ...	Microwave irradiation of polypropylen...	
2004	M. Noeske, J. Degenhardt, S...	Plasma jet treatment of five polymers...	
2004	B. B. Johnsen, F. Lapique, A...	The effect of pre-bond moisture on e...	
2004	X. Xiao, P. H. Foss and J. A. ...	Stiffness prediction of the double lap ...	
2004	H. W. So and A. Taube	Modelling and experimental investigat...	
2004	R. A. Randolph, A. Odi and ...	An improved 2D model for bonded co...	
2004	L. R. Xu, S. Sengupta and H...	An experimental and numerical investi...	
2004	C. Wang, Y. D. Huang, H. Y...	The durability of adhesive/carbon-ca...	

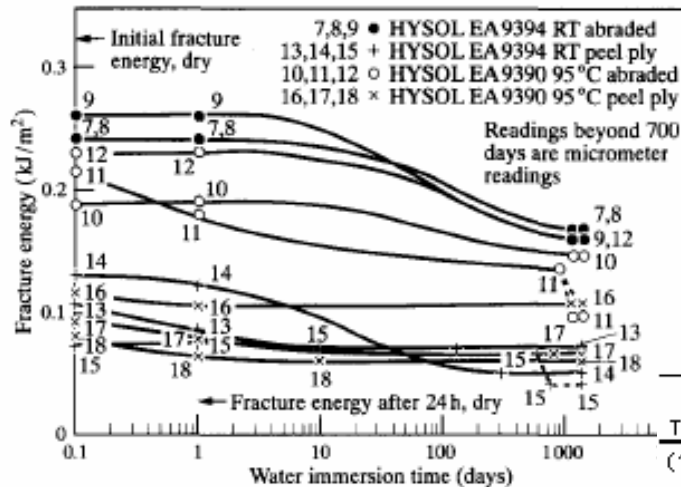
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111 Items

J. F. Owens and P. L. Sullivan (2000). Stiffness behaviour due to fracture in adhesively bonded composite-to-aluminum joints I. Theoretical model. *International Journal of Adhesion and Adhesives*, 20(1), 39-45.

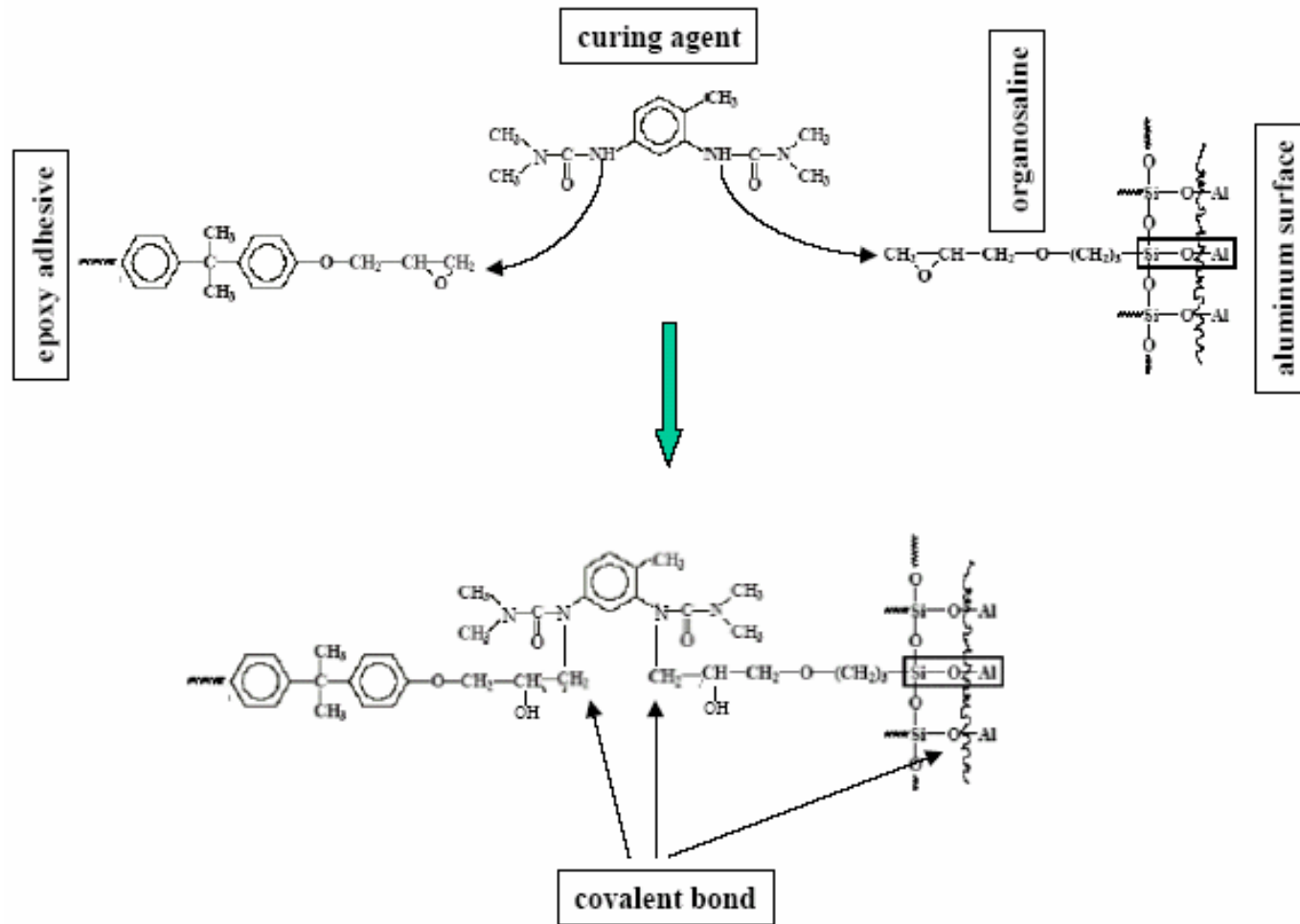
# Effect of Various Surface Pretreatment Method



Treatment type	Material	Nature of treatment	Surface tension	Surface roughness	Surface chemistry	Bond strength	Durability
(1) Abrasion and solvent wipe	Thermoset and thermoplastic	Remove mold release		Y		Increase found for thermosets	Good for thermosets
(2) Grit blasting	Thermoset and thermoplastic	Remove mold release		Y		Increase found for thermosets	Good for thermosets
(3) Acid etch	Thermoset and thermoplastic	Etch	Y		Y	Slight increase	Poor
(4) Peel ply	Thermoset	Remove mold release		Y		Increase	Good
(5) Tear ply	Thermoset	Remove mold release				Increase	Good
(6) Corona discharge	Thermoplastic	Oxidising	Y		Y	Double	Good (90 days)
(7) Plasma treatment	Thermoplastic	Ablation and/or oxidation <sup>a</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Increase	Good (90 days)
(8) Flame treatment	Thermoplastic	Oxidising <sup>a</sup>	Y			Increase	
(9) Laser treatment	Thermoset and thermoplastic	Ablation and/or oxidation		Y	Y	Increase	More research is necessary

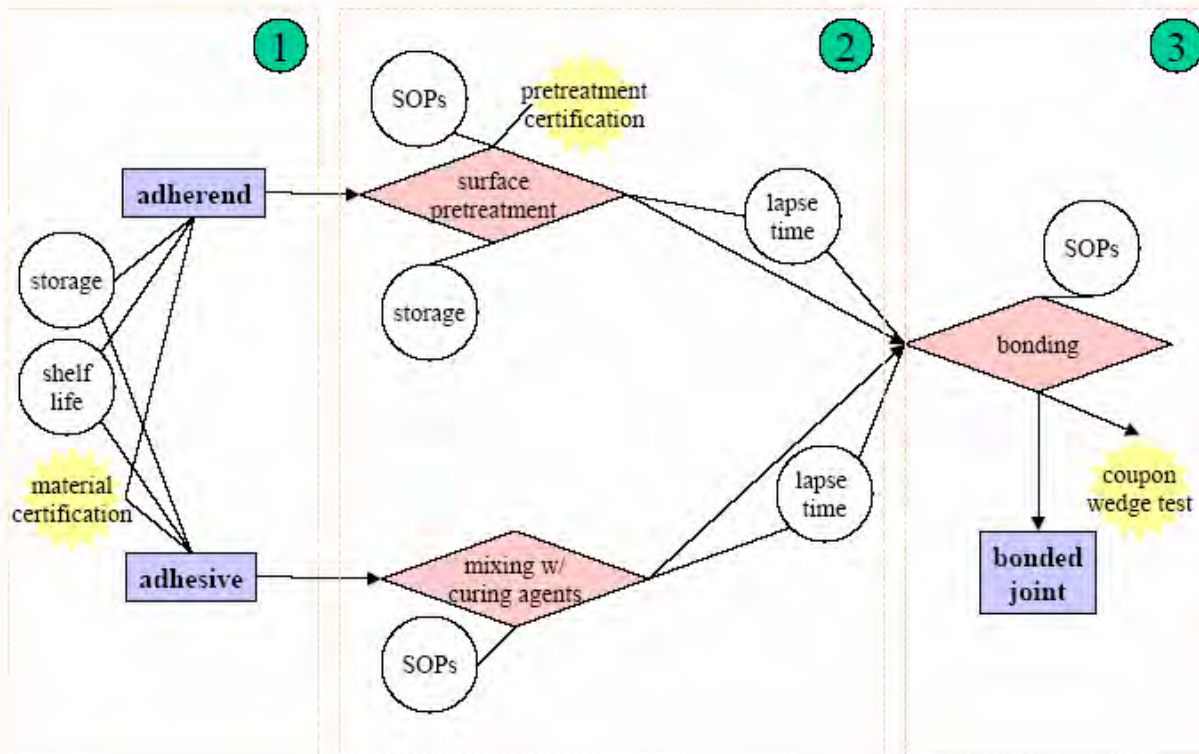
<sup>a</sup>Depends on polymer matrix material. Y - Yes

# Covalent bond formation between adherend and adhesive-Effect of Surface O- and N- Functional Groups (Anchor Groups)





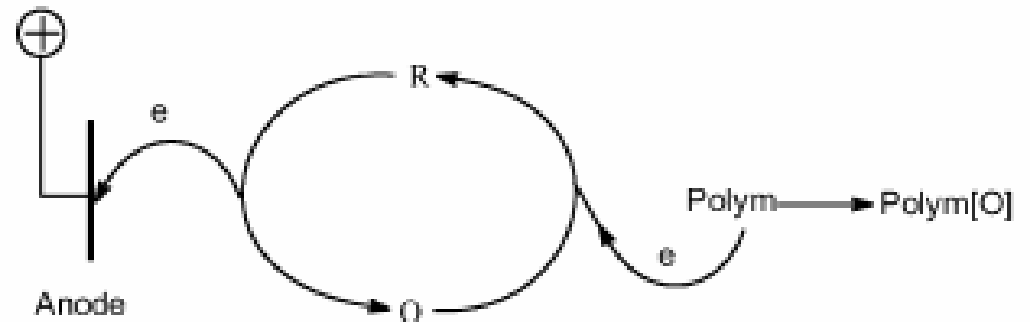
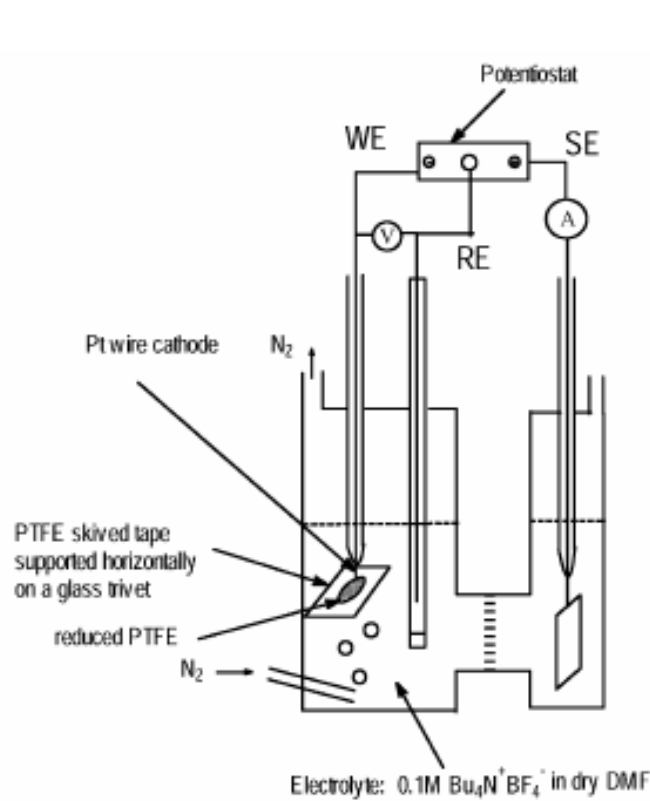
Polymer	Treatment	Surface composition (at%)		Failure load/N
		C	O	
HDPE	No treatment	100.0	0.0	400
	2.1 V, Pt edge, 50 passes	95.5	4.5	1330
	2.4 V, Pt edge, 50 passes	96.2	3.8	1320
	2.9 V, Pt disc, 5 min	92.4	7.6	1110
PP	No treatment	100.0	0.0	0
	3.25 M nitric acid, 60 s	—	—	267
	2.1 V, Pt edge, 50 passes	92.6	7.4	2060
	2.4 V, Pt edge, 50 passes	93.1	6.9	2560
	2.9 V, Pt edge, 50 passes (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	100	0	50
	2.9 V, Pt disc, 300 s, not touching	—	—	270
	2.9 v, Pt disc, 300 s, far removed	—	—	390
SBS	No treatment	100.0	0.0	—
	2.5 V, Pt edge, 50 passes	83.6	14.6 <sup>b</sup>	—
PS	No treatment	100.0	0.0	550
	2.9 V, Pt disc, 300 s	94.5	5.5	670



- Materials certification,
- Pretreatment certification
- Adhesive application certification,
- Bonding certification,
- Technician certification,
- Process flow management

$$N_{adsorbed} < N_{adsorbed} \text{ (critical)}$$

$$N_{O\&N-} > N_{O\&N-} \text{ (critical)}$$



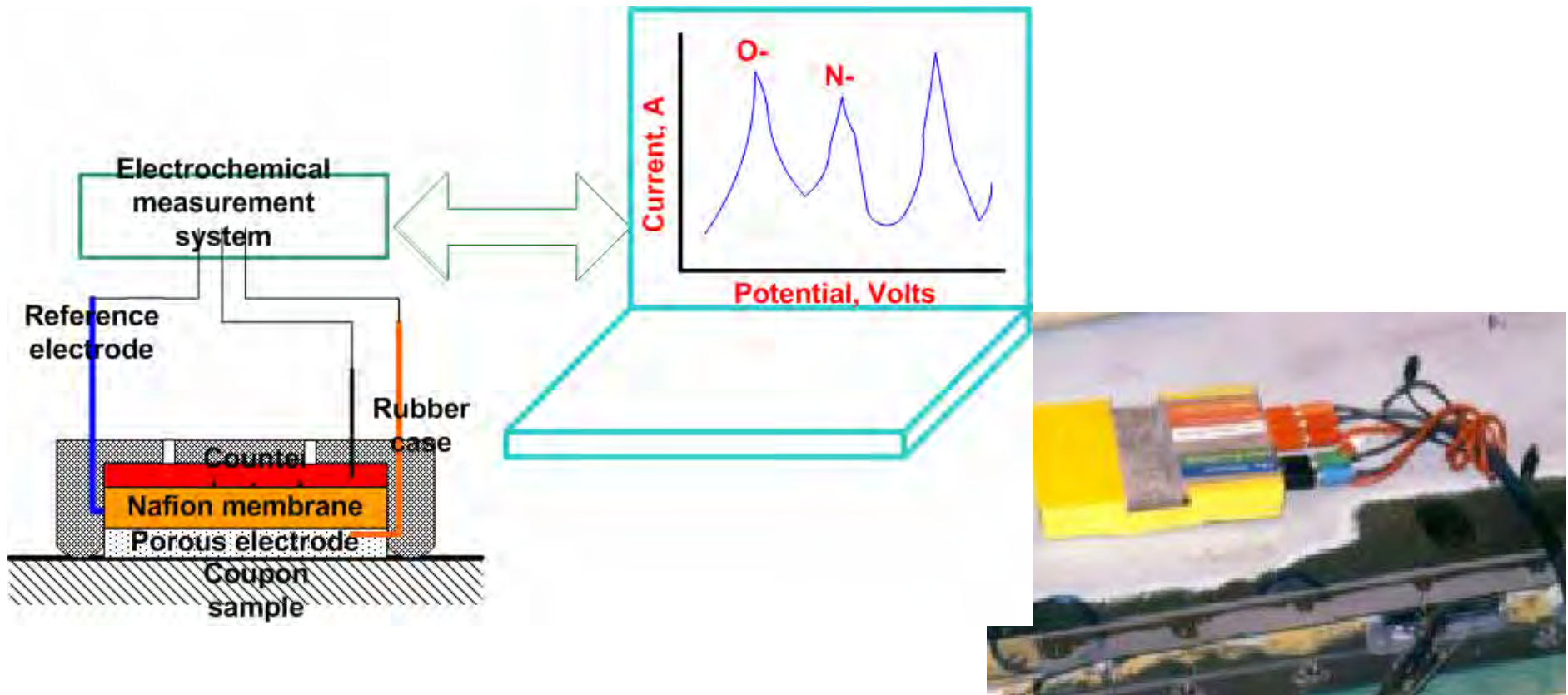
Polym = Untreated polymer

Polym[O] = treated polymer

XPS analysis of unformulated elastomers before and after electrochemical treatment

Sample	Treated <sup>a</sup>	Surface composition (at%)		
		C	O	N
SBS	No	97.9	1.4	—
SBS	Yes	83.9	13.8	2.3
SBR	No	94.5	5.5	—
SBR	Yes	83.7	15.8	0.2

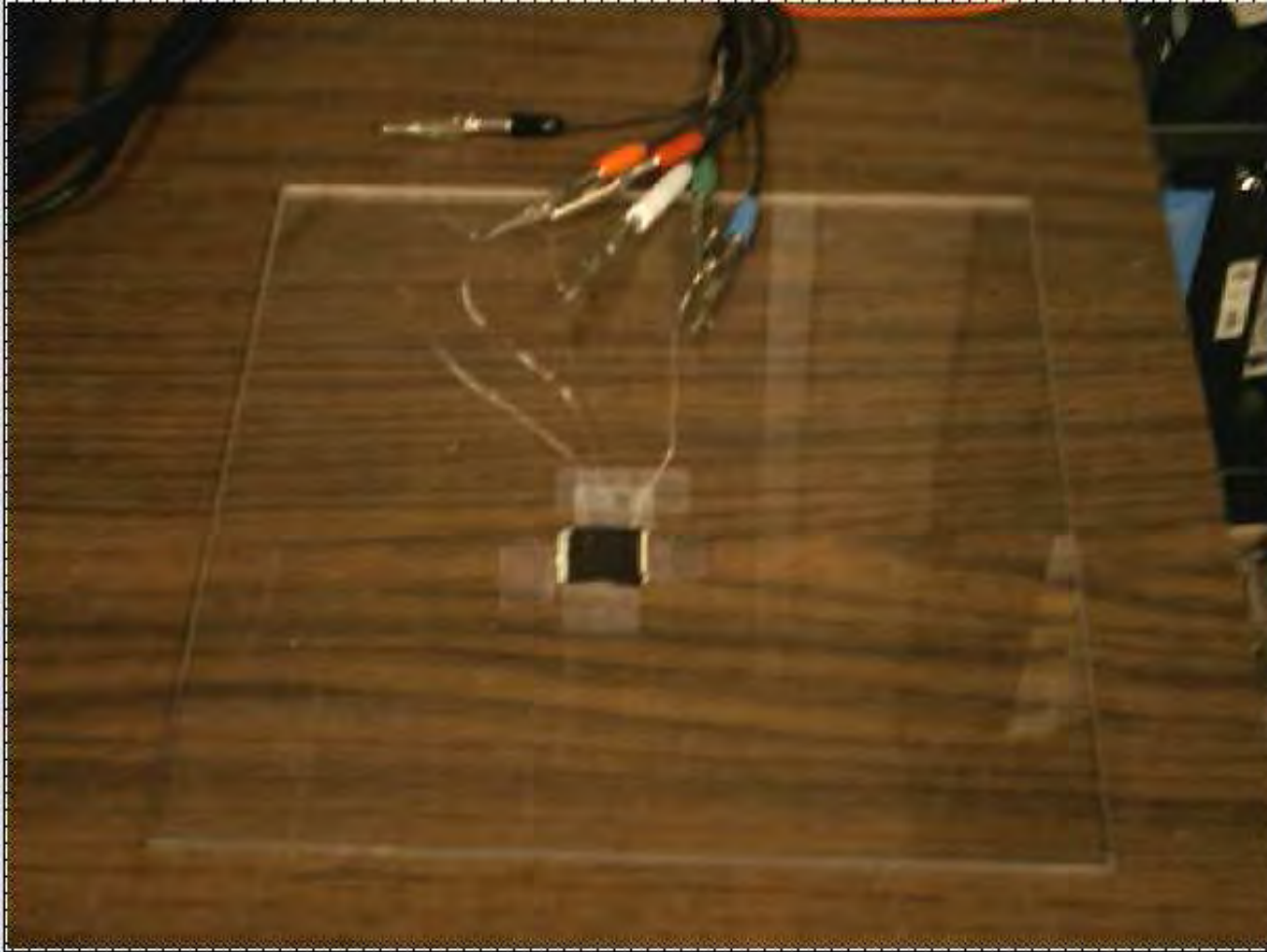
*D.M. Brewis, R.H. Dahm | International Journal of Adhesion & Adhesives 21 (2001) 397–409*

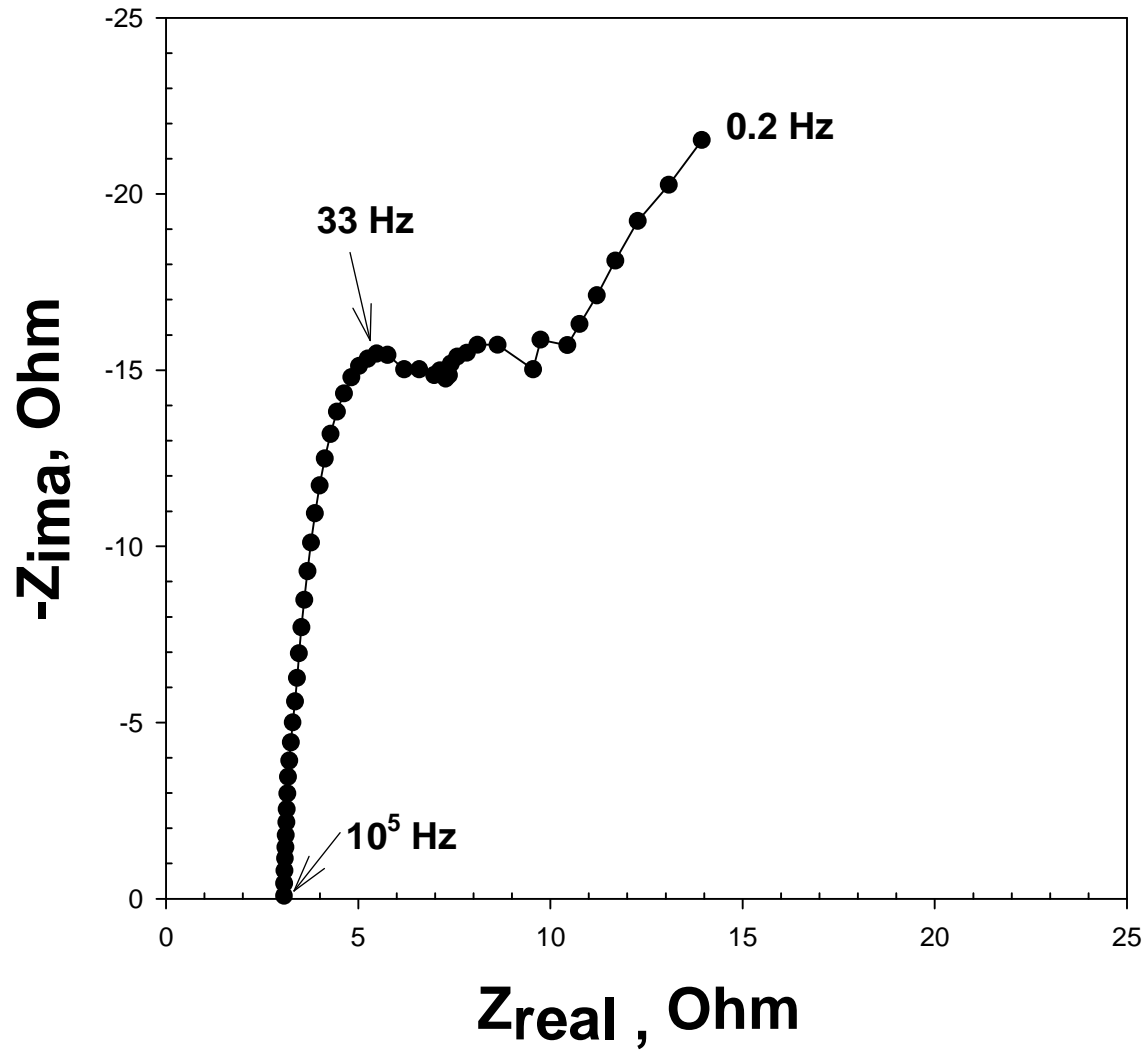


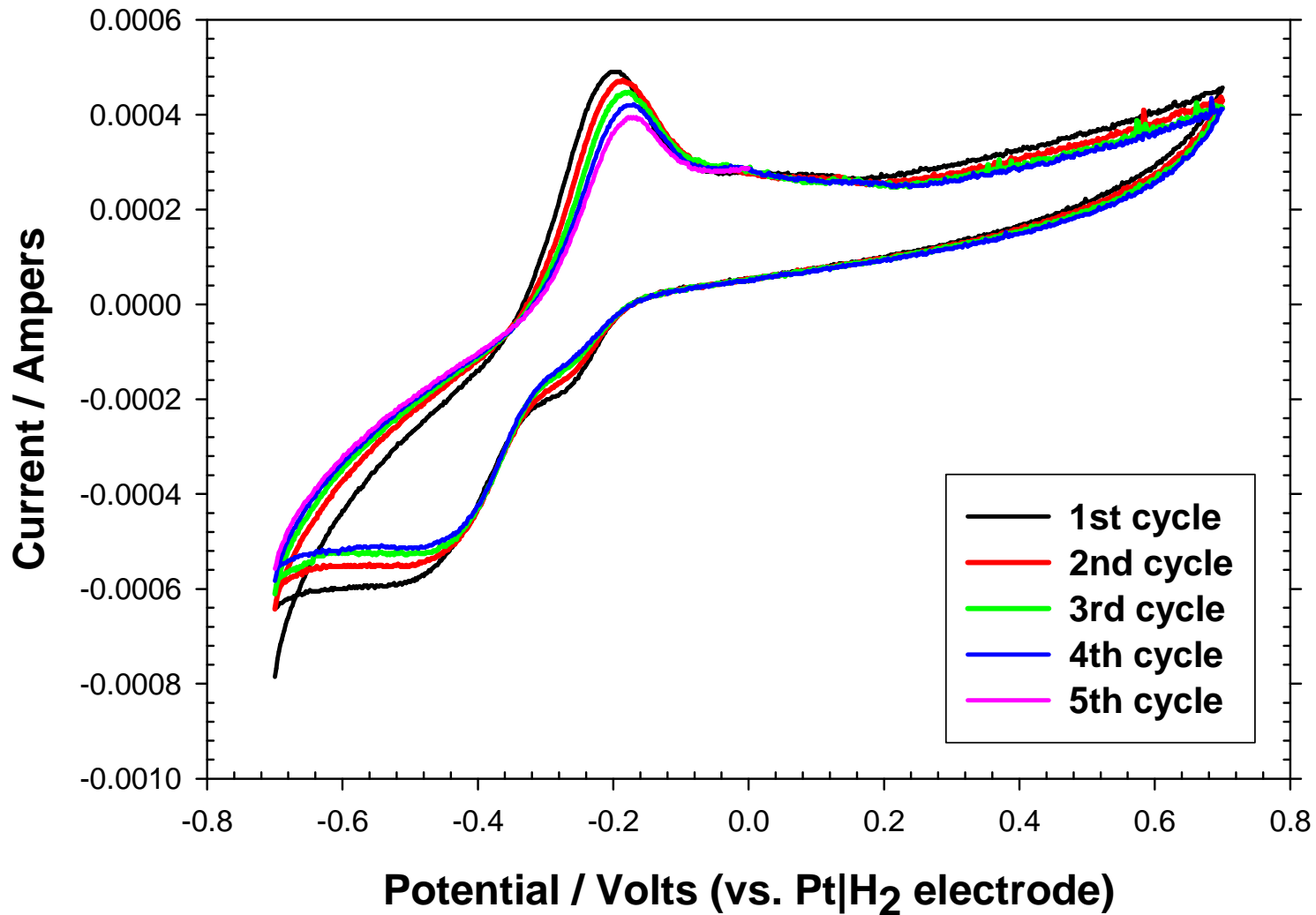
# JAMS Solid-state Electrochemical Sensor



# JAMS Solid-state Electrochemical Sensor

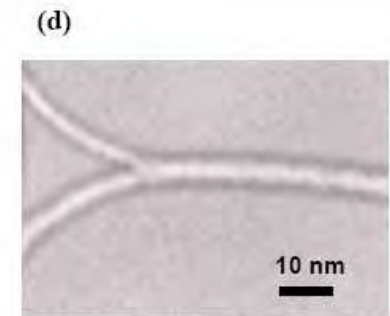
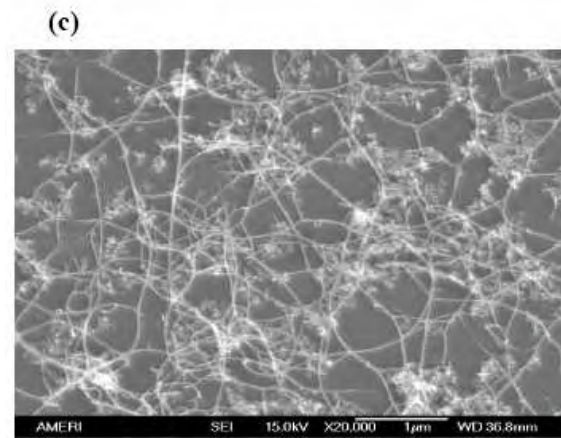
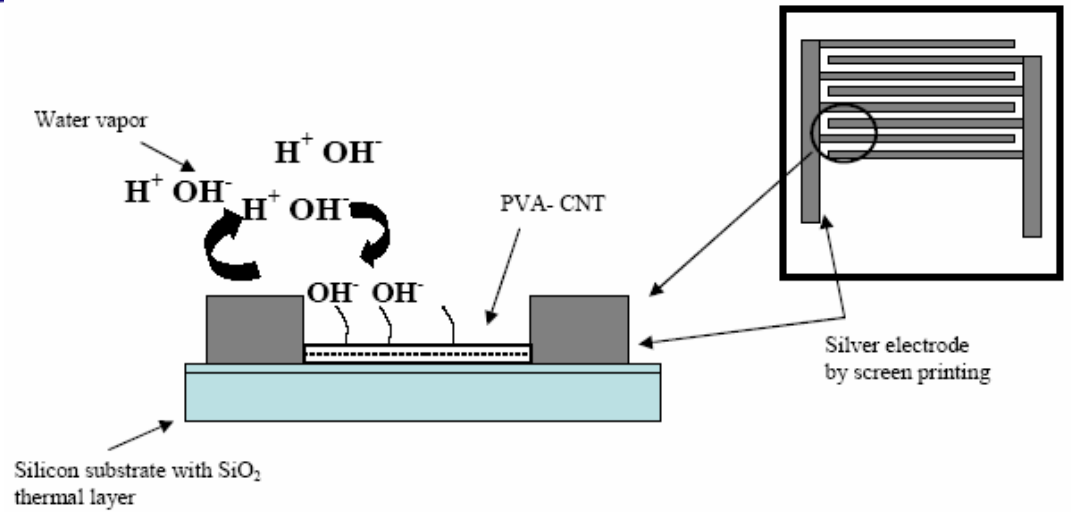
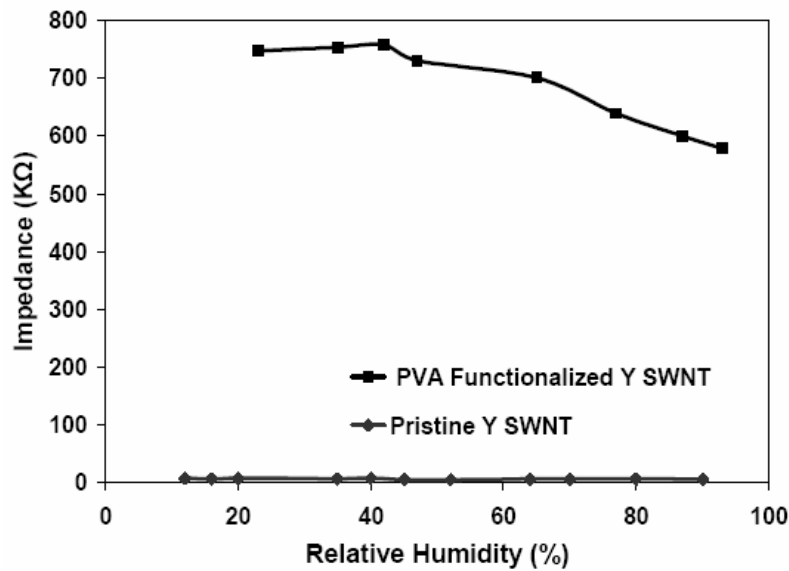




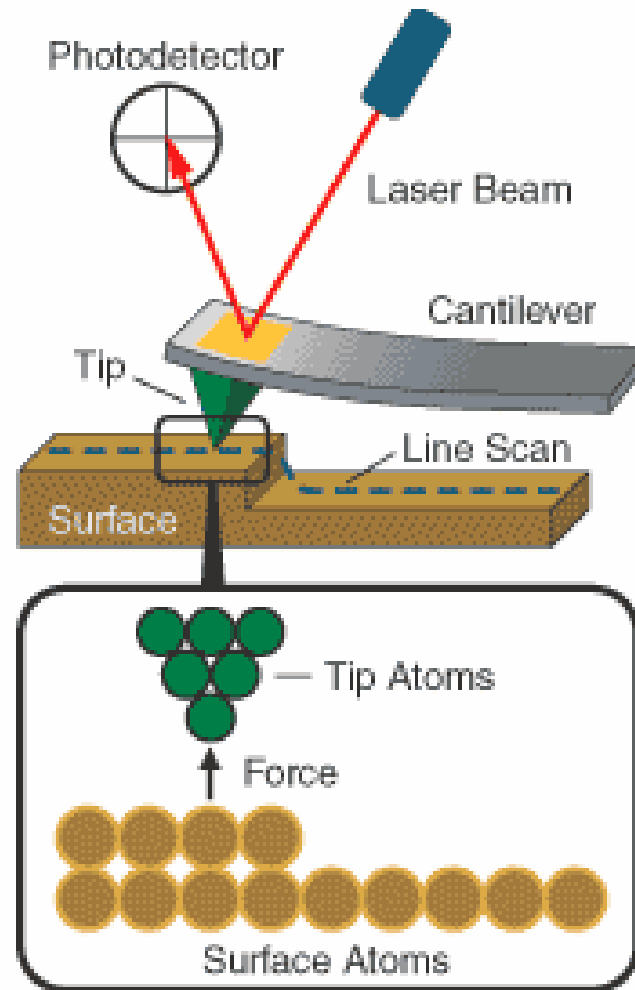


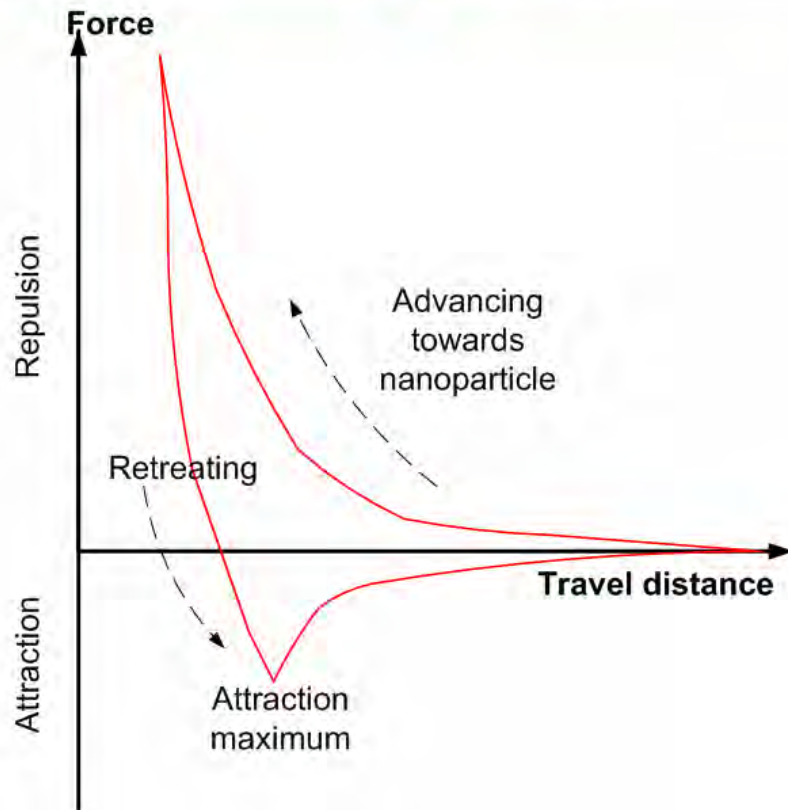
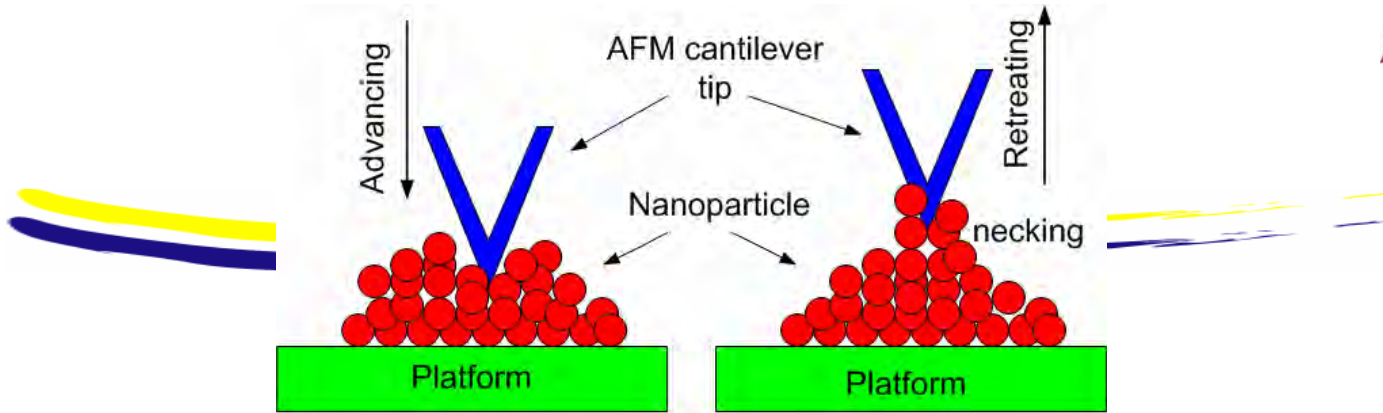


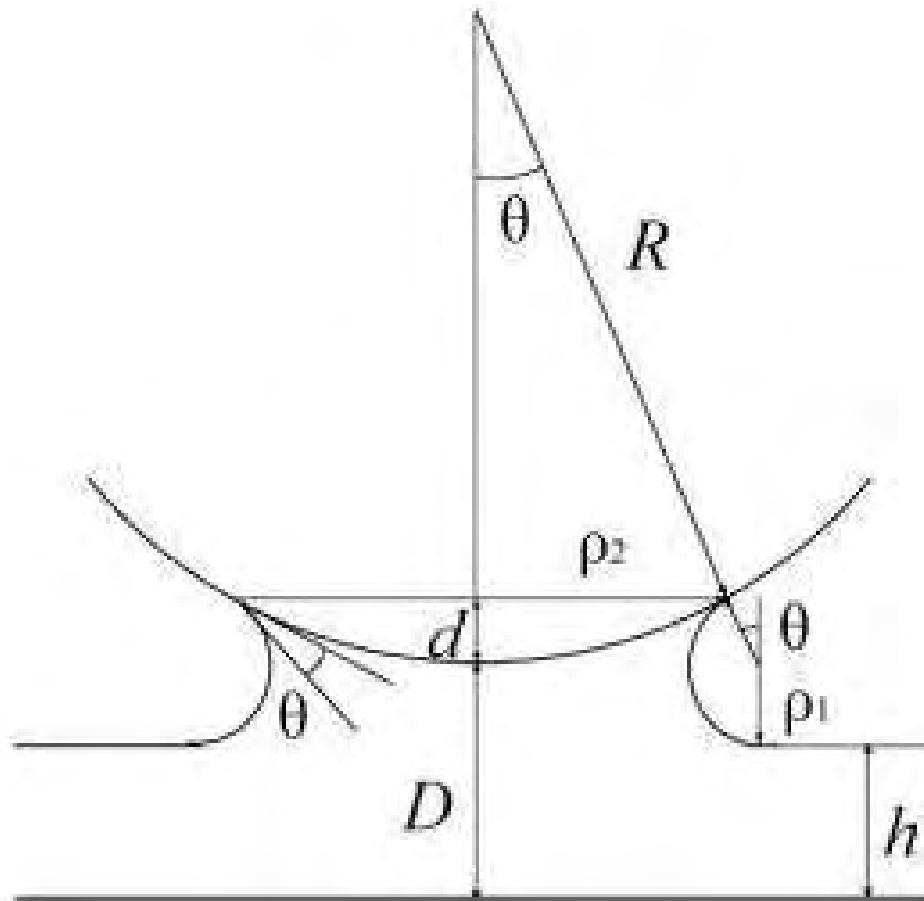
# JAMS Carbon Nanotube Based Humidity Sensor



# Atomic Force Microscopy Study of Peel Ply







$$\sigma = \frac{F_{\max}}{4\pi R \cos \theta}$$

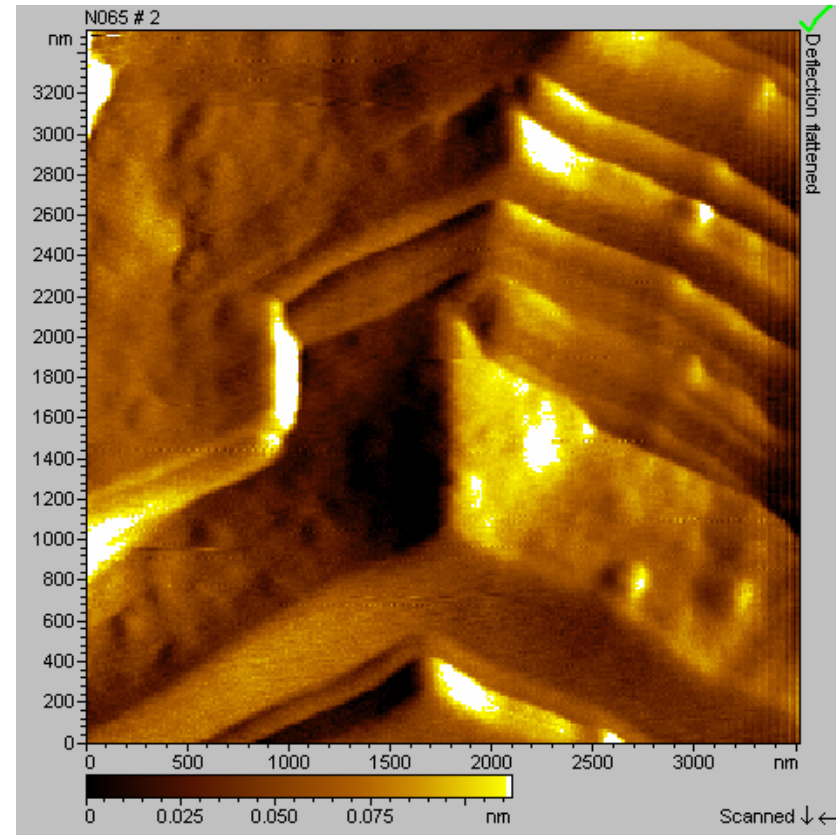
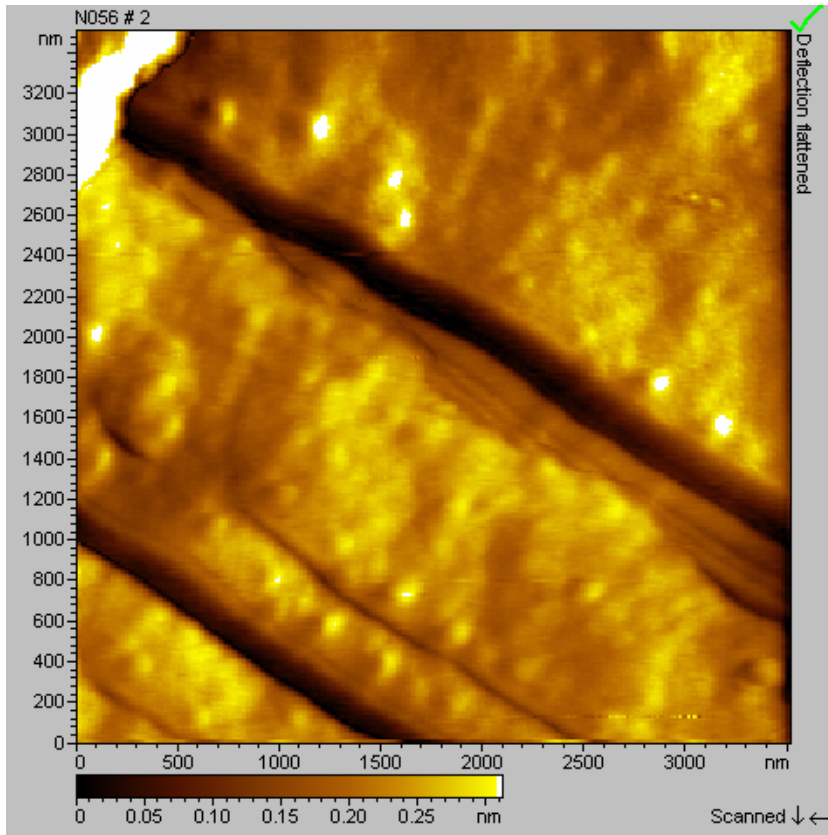
# Atomic Force Microscope



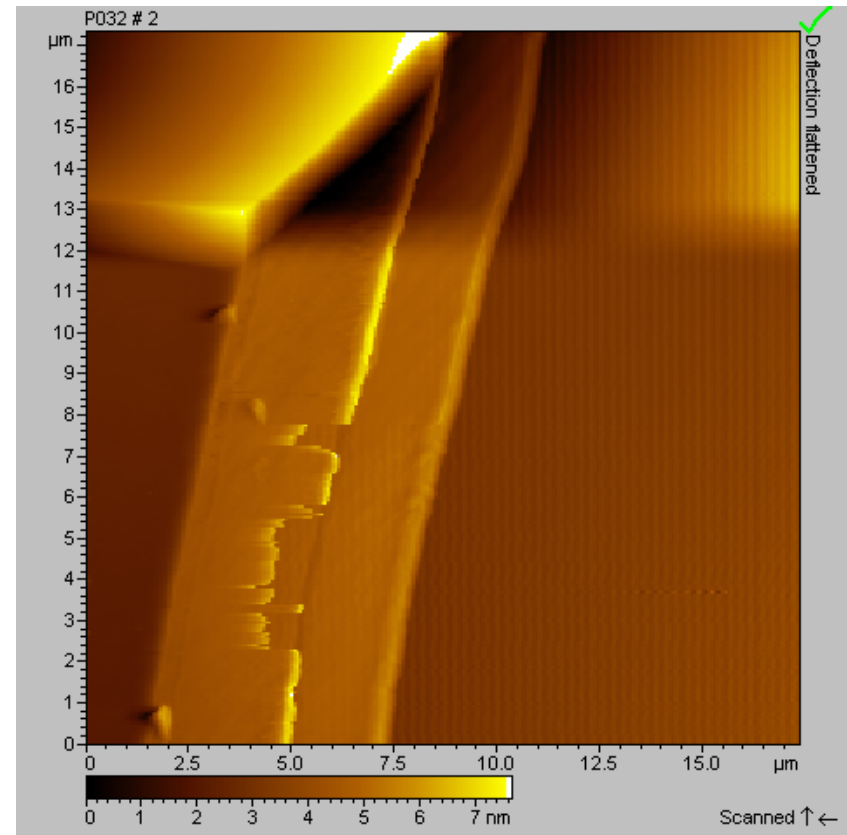
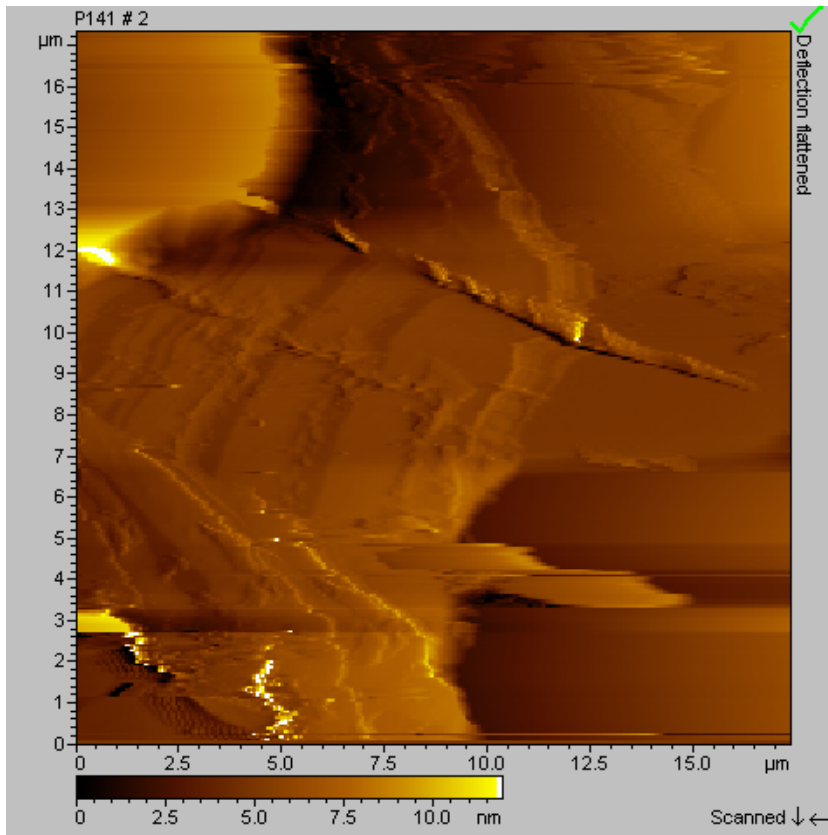
# Previous SEM and XPS Results on Peel Ply Surfaces

- **Polyester (PF 60001): No transfer, strong bonds**
- **SRB (PF 60001): Siloxane coating transfer, weak bonds**
- **Nylon (PF 52006): Fiber transfer, bond strength depends on adhesive**

# Nylon Peel Ply Surface

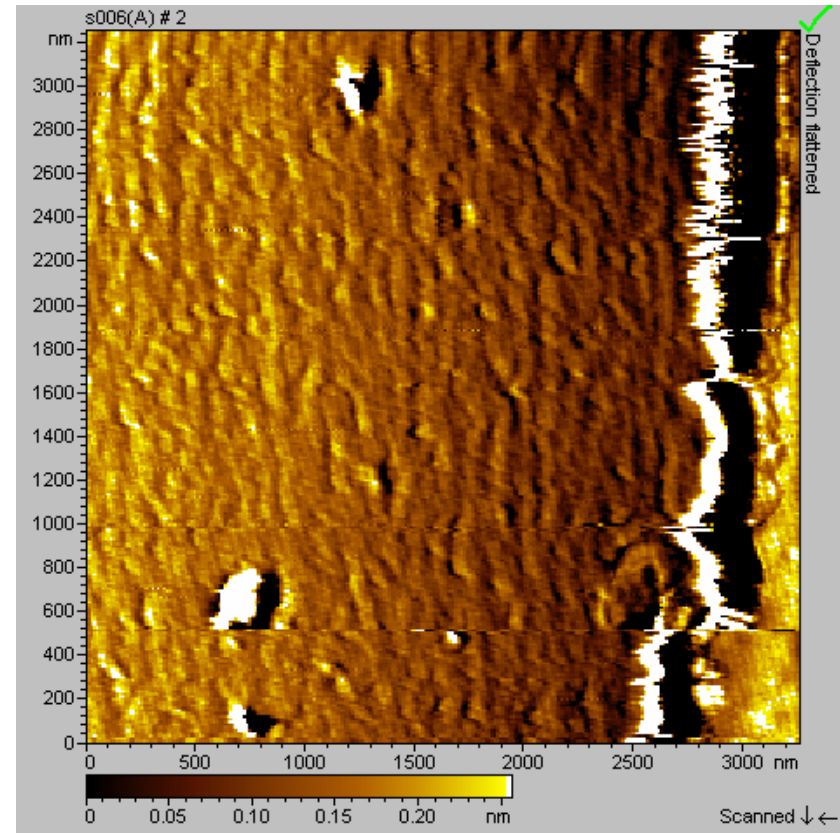
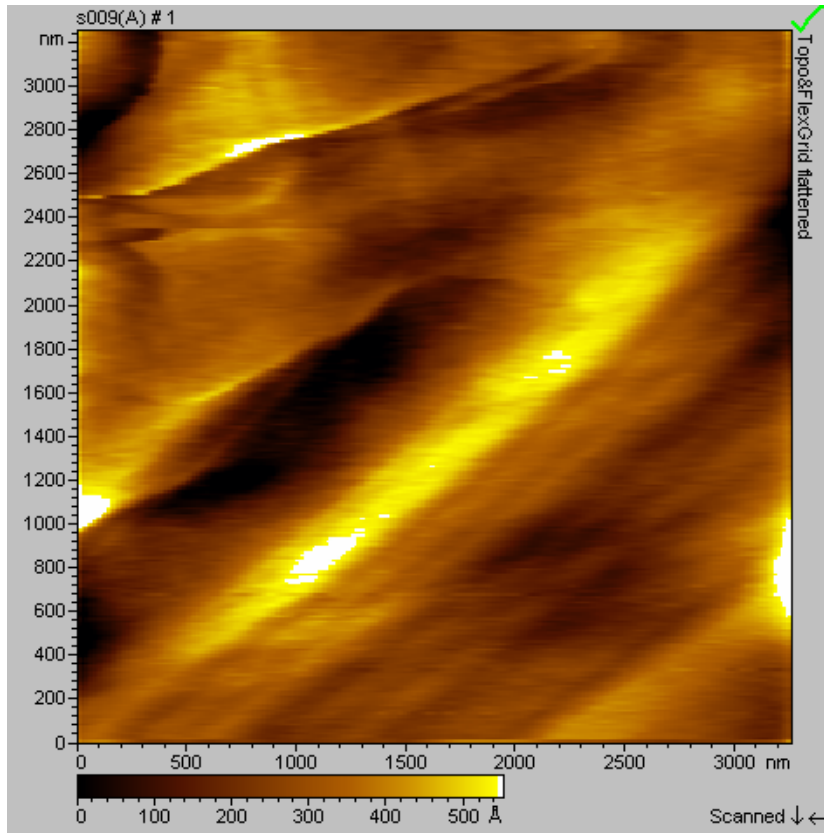


# Polyester Peel Ply Surface

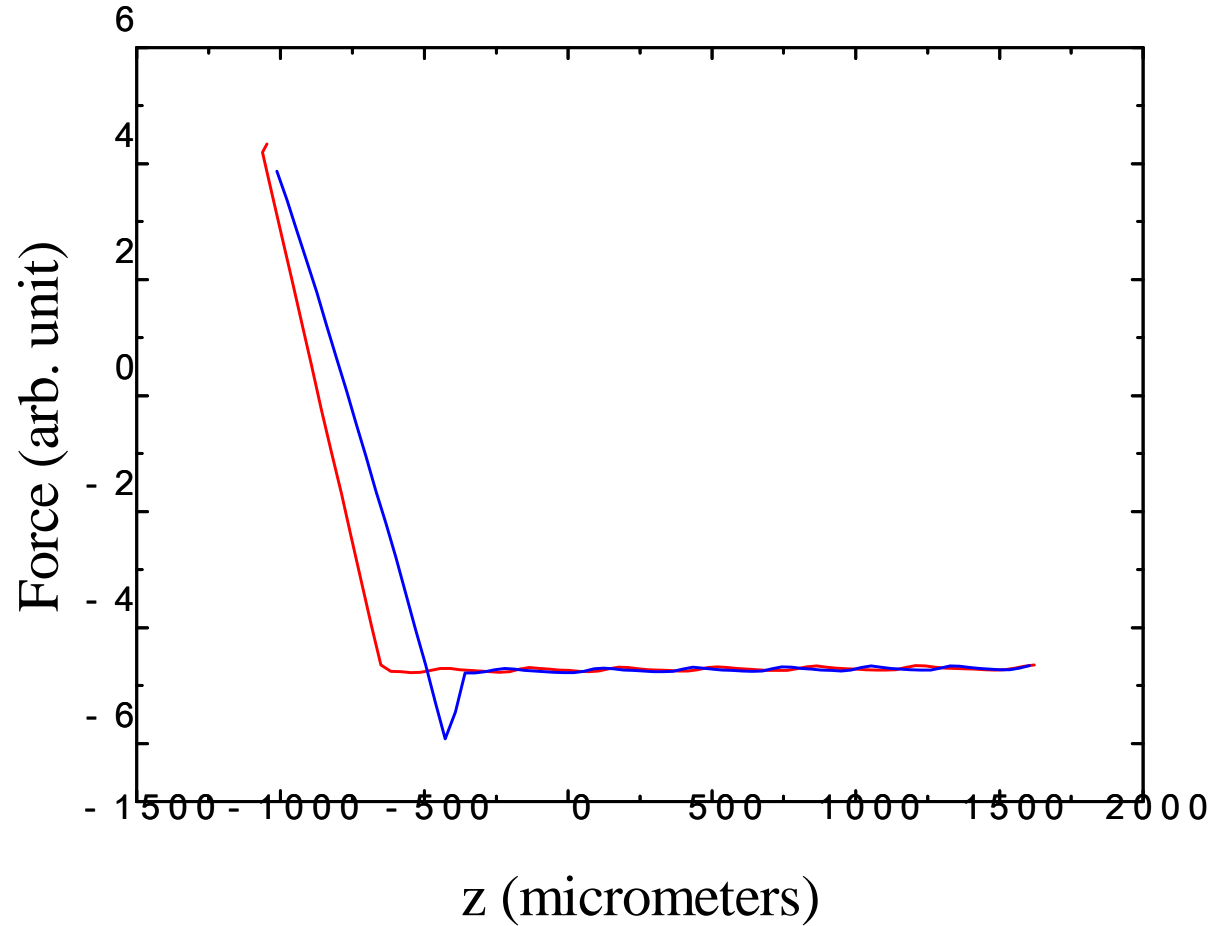




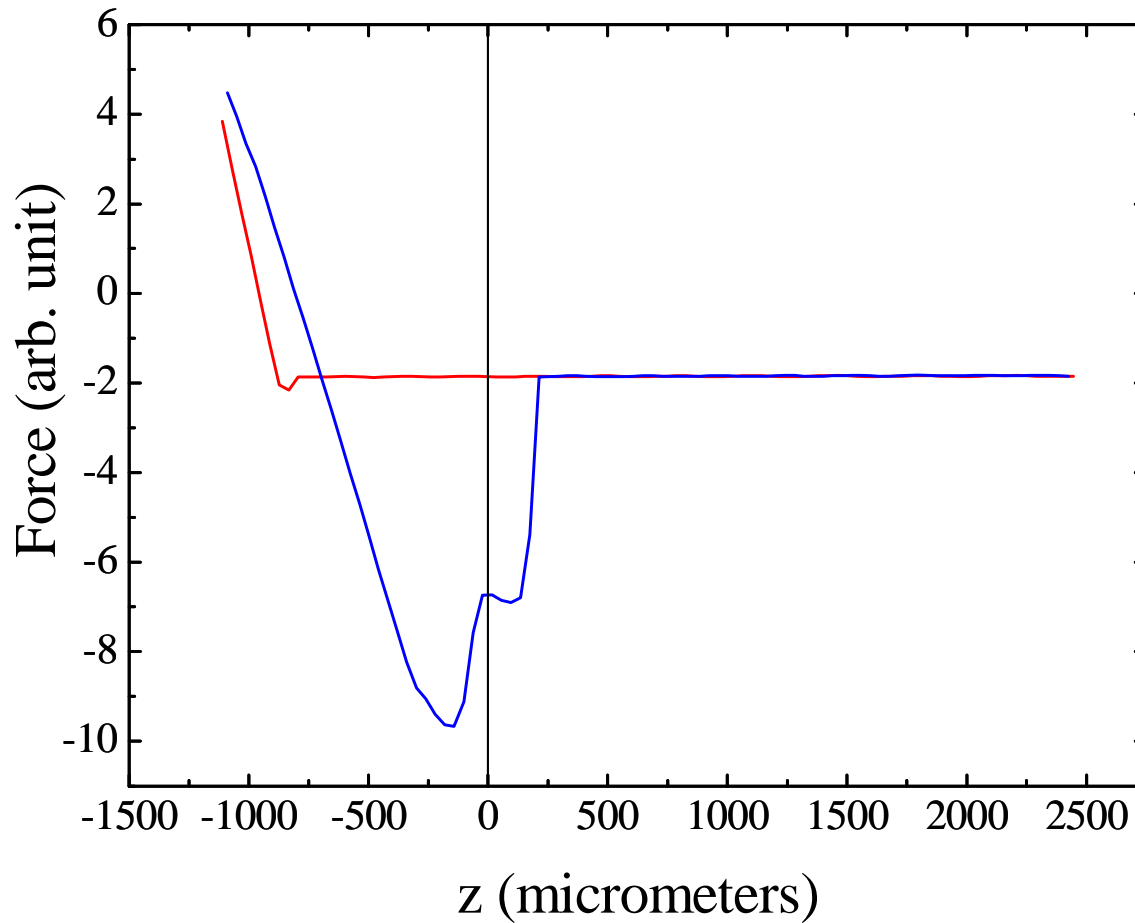
# SRB Peel Ply Surface



# Force vs. distance for nylon peel ply surface



# Force vs. distance for SRB peel ply Surface



- Certification of pre-bond surface preparation quality requires implementation of effective surface chemistry inspection technologies for each and every step of the surface preparation procedure to ensure the strength and durability of the bonded aviation structures.
- Solid-state electrochemical sensor is a promising candidate technology for in-field surface chemistry analysis

- No sign of contamination was found on polyester peel ply surface
- Some small size particles were found on nylon peel ply surface
- Some contaminating particles were found on SRB peel ply surface
- The SRB surface shows a more complicated force spectrum than the nylon peel ply surface.

- Benefit to Aviation
  - Better understanding of the pre-bond surface preparation methods
  - Better understanding of bond strength and durability versus surface preparation
  - Novel in-field, online certification and assurance technology for surface preparation
  - Reduced costs for surface preparation and adhesive bonding processes
- Future needs
  - In-field, online analytical detection and monitoring technologies for manufacture, chemical, environmental, and energy industries.