

Evaluation of Mechanical Properties of a Polymer Matrix Thermosetting (Epoxy)

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Abstract This research objective evaluate the main mechanical properties of epoxy resin, used in composite matrices. The tests carried out (according to standards of ASTM - American Society for Testing and Materials) tensile, compression, bending, Charpy and ultra-micro hardness for determining the following properties: modulus of elasticity, tensile strength, compression and bending, toughness (strain energy) and hardness. Preliminary results showed that the modulus of elasticity in compression is significantly greater than in tension, reaching a difference of more than 100%. The values of module in bending were slightly lower than in compression. This difference of stiffness between tensile and compression of the matrix phase cannot be ignored during the development of the composite. Knowledge of this behavior and allow a better orientation distribution of fibers (or particles) during the development of the composite in order to achieve optimal performance of the final product.

Keywords Epoxy matrix, Mechanical behavior, Experimental analysis

1. Introduction

After the 60s, when the composite had its first ascent, began continuous search for new, leading to continuous development of materials lighter and stronger as the number of features, functionalities and geometries [1].

In the foreground, the business aviation industries ought this development because the composites assume greater importance in the project scope. Subsequently, the composite materials are now used also in the automotive industries, the possibility of replacement of parts made of steel, leading to the development of new materials and new and valuable scientific research [2].

Among the commonly used matrices stages in the preparation of particulate composites and laminates, we highlight the epoxy resin [1, 12]. The use of epoxy resin characterized the search for discovery of new alliances between materials not previously envisioned [6-8], enabling the use of reinforcing phases in the form of slides and particles derived from organic and inorganic materials [9-11].

However, epoxy resins exhibit negative traits as

undesirable when an interface not worked properly, and the impossibility of recycling because they belong to the group of thermosetting. Nevertheless, this has been used on a large scale for structural applications [2].

Thus, knowledge of elastic properties of epoxy resin through different forms of solicitation as well as the possible correlation between the two shows is very important [3].

This work aims to evaluate and correlate the elastic modulus from the uniaxial tensile tests, uniaxial compression, bending and ultra-micro hardness bodies in the test piece made of epoxy resin, allowing a greater understanding of their mechanical behavior.

2. Material and Methods

The most widely used polymeric resins and cheaper are polyesters and vinyl esters [11]. Epoxies are more expensive and, in addition to commercial applications, are also widely used for aerospace applications; having improved mechanical properties and better resistance to moisture than polyester and vinyl resins.

The epoxy resin used was RENLAM M BR 50 KGB1, AL10019400 batch number, together with HY956 hardener REN 25KG BR, B1 AL10014300 batch number, both manufactured by Huntsman Chemical Industry Brazil Ltda.

Manufacture of Positive Role Models and negative Molds

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The models were machined in CNC ® (Figure 1), possessing the bodies of the test piece dimensions and shapes required in the regulatory documents used here [13-16], being fabricated and tested 10 samples of the test piece for each of the four tests carried out in mass fractions of 20% hardener and 80% resin.

The molds were prepared by using a thermosetting polymer and also with silicone. The sealant used was 940 WHITE, with ratios of 110, 503 drops of catalyst per 100g of silica. These proportions were mixed and applied to the models with a cure time of approximately two hours.

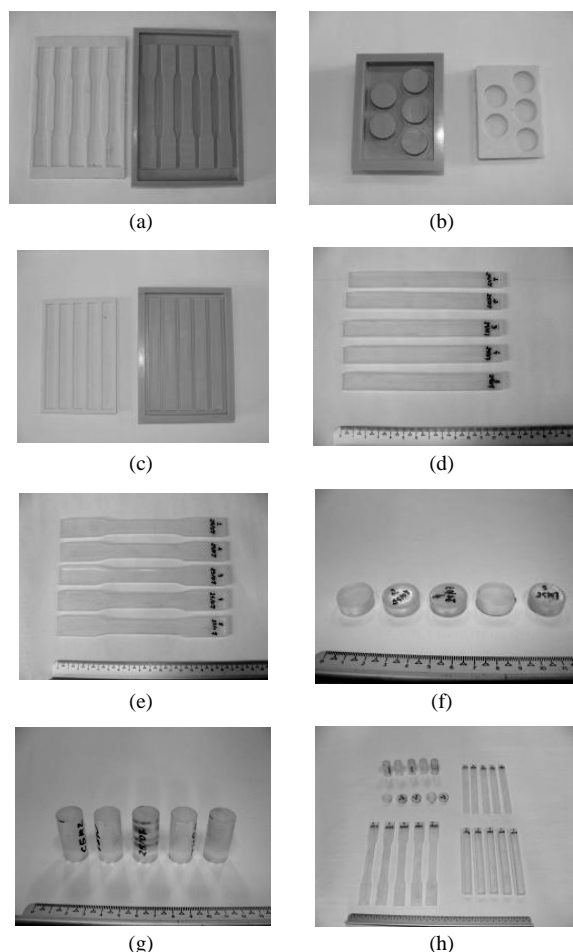


Figure 1. Models in polymer and silicone molds

The molds of the bodies of the test piece for tensile tests, Ultra Micro-hardness tester (UMD) and flexion are presented in Figures 1a, 1b and 1c respectively. The bodies of the test piece for the bending, tensile, hardness and compression tests are illustrated in Figures 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g, both of which are shown in Figure 1h.

Tests

Density and Porosity

After preparation of the specimens, the same were also obtained from the densities and volumetric apparent and apparent porosity, average values respectively equal to 1.152 g/cm³, 1.168 g/cm³ and 1.601%, according to the normative document BSEN 10545 [17].

Bending Properties

The modulus of elasticity in bending were obtained according to the assumptions for calculating the normative document American ASTM D790-07 [15], which calls the static bending to three points. Figure 2 illustrates the force x displacement curve for one specimen.

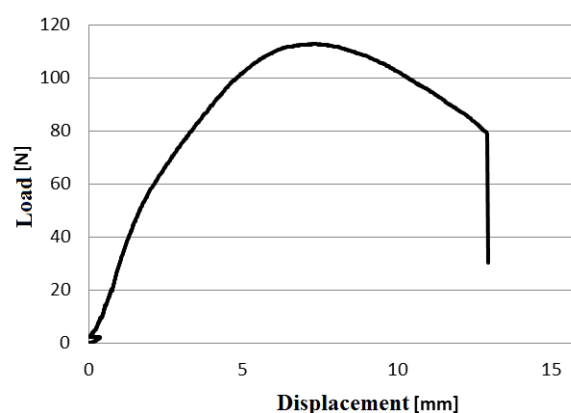


Figure 2. Force x displacement curve obtained by bending test

Compressive properties

The compression test followed the assumptions for calculating the American standard ASTM D695-02a [14]. Figure 3 illustrates the stress x strain curve for one specimen of the tests.

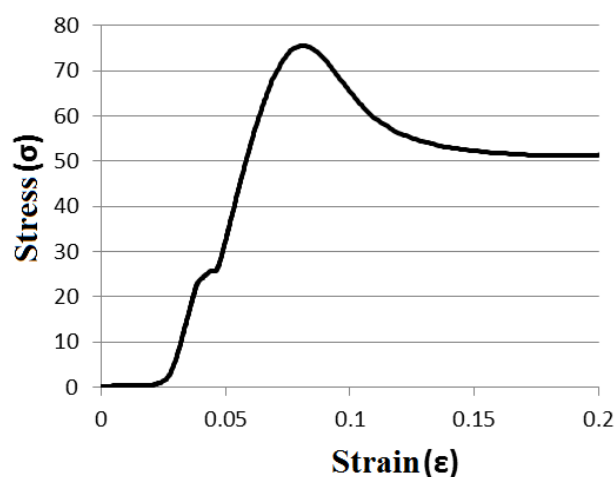


Figure 3. Stress x strain curve obtained by compressive test

Tensile Properties

The modulus of elasticity in tensile was obtained according to the assumptions of the American Standard ASTM D638-03 [13]. Figure 4 illustrates the stress x strain curve for one tensile test.

Ultra-Micro Hardness

The test may be described by a pressure applied on a polished surface with a penetrator tip. In the case used is evaluated Vickers indenter, tip-shaped diamond pyramid and an applied load of 500 mN, in order to quantify the hardness of the material according to the stated range and modulus of elasticity, with 13.79 HV. Figure 5 illustrates the force x

deepness curve of a test bodies of the test piece tested.

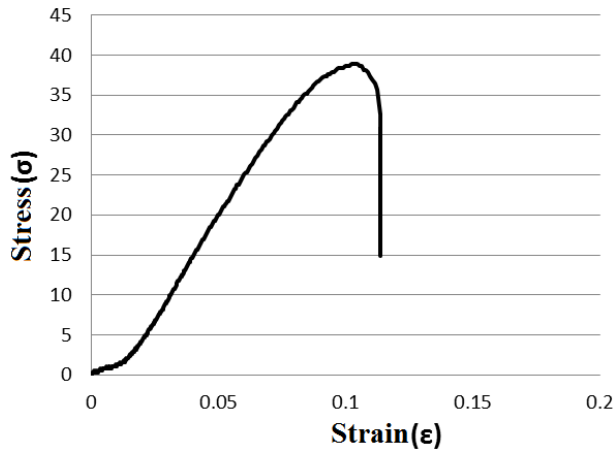


Figure 4. Tension × deformation curve obtained by tensile test

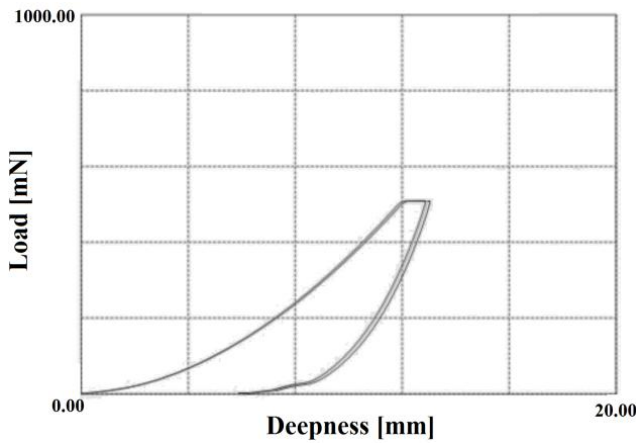


Figure 5. Load × deepness of hardness test

Confidence interval between means was used to verify the possible equivalences found between the values of the modulus of elasticity of the resin according to the different test models, as expressed by Equation 1.

$$x_m - t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S_m}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq x_m + t_{\alpha/2, n-1} \frac{S_m}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (1)$$

From equation 1, μ denotes the population mean of the differences, x_m the arithmetic mean of the sample differences, n in sample size, S_m the sample standard deviation of the differences and $t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$ the value tabulated by Student's t distribution with $n-1$ degrees of freedom and significance level.

3. Results and Discussions

Table 1 shows the mean value (\bar{x}), standard deviation (Sd) and coefficient of variation (CV) from the values of elastic modulus obtained for 10 samples of the test piece according to compressive trials (E_c), bending (E_f), tensile (E_t) and ultra-micro hardness (E_{hard}).

Table 1. Values of the modulus of elasticity of the resin to the tests conducted (MPa)

	E_c	E_f	E_t	E_{hard}
CP1	1673,0	1805,3	565,6	3209,0
CP2	1749,8	1740,6	571,7	3156,3
CP3	1758,2	1723,9	540,9	3143,7
CP4	1728,7	1703,6	531,4	3114,7
CP5	1734,0	1616,6	529,2	3096,0
CP6	1720,3	1694,1	515,4	2982,3
CP7	1714,9	1756,4	552,6	2948,0
CP8	1714,0	1643,5	548,3	2947,0
CP9	1734,7	1733,3	521,1	2856,7
CP10	1733,2	1697,6	567,4	2764,7
\bar{x}	1726,1	1711,5	544,4	3201,8
Sd	23,36	54,24	20,00	144,56
$CV(\%)$	1,35	3,17	3,67	4,78

Probability Plot of E_c

Normal

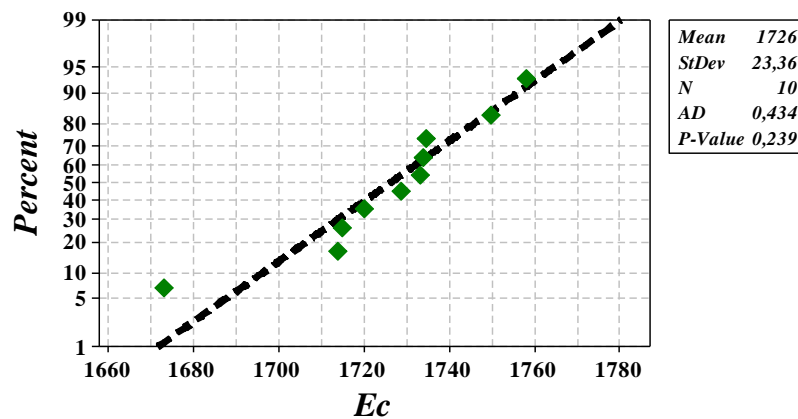


Figure 6. Normal probability plot for the E_c

The Anderson-Darling test was used to confirm normal distribution of modulus of elasticity (or Young's modulus) obtained, showing for both tests P-values greater than 0.05, ensuring normality of the data and validating the use of confidence intervals [4]. Figure 6 illustrates the normal probability plot of modulus of elasticity obtained from compression tests.

Table 2 shows the confidence intervals found between the values of modulus of elasticity according mechanical tests.

Table 2. Values for the confidence intervals

Modulus	Confidence Interval(μ)
$E_c \times E_f$	$-26.10 \leq \mu \leq 55.28$
$E_c \times E_t$	$1161.20 \leq \mu \leq 1202.24$
$E_c \times E_{hard}$	$-1400.52 \leq \mu \leq -1191.00$
$E_f \times E_{hard}$	$-1417.82 \leq \mu \leq -1202.88$
$E_t \times E_{hard}$	$-2581.88 \leq \mu \leq -2373.08$
$E_f \times E_t$	$1126.89 \leq \mu \leq 1207.37$

From the results presented in Table 2 only the modulus of elasticity in compression and bending are considered statistically equivalent to zero for the relevance of the confidence interval [4, 5], this is not happening with the other five relations.

Table 3 shows the linear regression equation and coefficient of determination (R²) for the six investigated relationships.

Table 3. Coefficients of determination for linear regressions obtained

Relation	R ²	Equation of Regression
$E_c \times E_f$	0,94	$E_c = 1995 + 0,157 E_f$
$E_c \times E_t$	0,91	$E_c = 1840 - 0,209 E_t$
$E_c \times E_{hard}$	0,90	$E_c = 1779 - 0,0175 E_{hard}$
$E_f \times E_{hard}$	0,92	$E_f = 1428 + 0,094 E_{hard}$
$E_t \times E_{hard}$	0,90	$E_t = 495 + 0,0163 E_{hard}$
$E_f \times E_t$	0,88	$E_f = 1097 + 1,13 E_t$

4. Conclusions

The epoxy resin behaved as expected, with different modulus of elasticity due to the different forms of application.

The modulus of elasticity from the four types of test was normally distributed according to the test of normality Anderson-Darling, allowing the use of the confidence interval.

The results of statistical analysis showed equivalence only between the moduli of elasticity obtained from compression and bending tests, being different for other relationships. The correlation coefficients obtained from fits of linear regressions between the modulus of elasticity are in average close to 0.90, indicating a good correlation between variables, allowing the knowledge of a particular test, the prediction of

elastic modulus to another form of mechanical stress. The improvement of the correlation between the modules can be established in future studies including a larger number of bodies of the test piece, driving the values for determining the coefficient closer to unity.

It should be noted that the results presented relate to the resin measured here and may be different for different. However, it is possible to prove the possibility of the correlation between the four modules from the mechanical tests.

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