

# Experimental Investigations on Mechanical Properties of Cenosphere/MWCNT Reinforced Polymer Nanocomposites

H. B. Jalageri\*, G. U. Raju, K. G. Kodancha

Department of Mechanical Engineering, BVBCET, Hubli, India

**Abstract** Utilization of cenosphere in polymeric composites made the composite lighter and cost effective. However there is need to further enhance the strength and stiffness of these polymer composites. Multiwalled Carbon nanotubes (MWCNT) can be effectively used as secondary reinforcement material in polymer based composites due to their superlative mechanical properties which enhance strength and stiffness of the composites. In this work, mechanical properties of Cenosphere/MWCNT reinforced epoxy nano composites are investigated experimentally. The composites were fabricated using uniform dispersion of MWCNT and cenosphere in epoxy resin by ultrasonic energy method, with the percentage of MWCNT varied from 0.1 to 0.5 wt% of epoxy. The specimens were tested for flexural, tensile and impact properties as per ASTM standards. It was observed that good flexural and tensile properties were found for 0.1 to 0.2 wt% of MWCNT and composite with 0.5 wt% exhibits higher impact strength.

**Keywords** Cenosphere, MWCNT, Epoxy, Nano composites, Mechanical properties

## 1. Introduction

Due to their fabulous mechanical, thermal and electrical properties Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) have attracted composite group to explore the possibility of using them as an additional reinforcement in reinforced polymer composites. Cenospheres are used in various industries due to their unique combination of spherical shape, high compression, low specific gravity, good thermal and acoustical insulation properties and inertness to acids and alkalis. There is a further attempt to investigate the combination of CNT and Cenosphere reinforcement with epoxy resin. Literature carried out for the CNT mixed different constituent secondary reinforcement material. It is reported that as a result of carbon nanotube (CNT) modification in CNT/basalt/epoxy composites, the tensile strength and Young's modulus of CNT/basalt/epoxy composites were improved to 34 and 60% greater respectively than that of unchanged CNT/basalt/epoxy composites [1]. Recent research shows that Nano composites of high density polyethylene (HDPE) along with lightweight hollow fly ash cenospheres and multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNT) have been developed. The addition of both cenospheres and MWCNT exhibited

synergism which led to improved mechanical & Thermal Properties [2]. Cenosphere filled polypropylene composites investigations showed that the improved damping properties of cenosphere filled composite is enhanced and is particularly observed in the composite with 10 wt% of cenosphere. The storage modulus increased up to 30% in the composites relative to the soft PP-phase. The tensile modulus increased up to 43% accompanied by a nominal decrease in tensile strength [3]. There is a enhanced Mechanical Properties due to Multiwall Nanotube based in epoxy-carbon composites. The properties of resultant three phase composites are studied using experiments as well as analytical method. The samples of epoxy-carbon composite with 0%, 1% and 2% MWCNT (by weight) are subjected to tensile test. It has been found that both tensile strength and strain at failure have been substantially enhanced due to the addition of MWCNT [4]. The experimental observations indicate a critical carbon nanotube concentration in the surrounding area of 1.0- 1.5 wt% that results in the largest improvements in the mechanical properties [5]. Experimental study of mechanical and electrical properties of carbon nanofiber/epoxy composites results show that addition of very low (up to 1 wt %) amount of CNFs brought improvement in mechanical and electrical properties of epoxy composite. There is significant enhancement in the mechanical properties like flexural modulus and hardness [6]. The mechanical properties of MWCNT/epoxy composites are improved significantly with small percent addition of MWCNT [7]. The surface of

\* Corresponding author:

girishj2007@gmail.com (H. B. Jalageri)

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/materials>

Copyright © 2015 Scientific & Academic Publishing. All Rights Reserved

carbon fabric (CF) was treated with nanoparticles (NPs) of Ytterbium fluoride (YbF<sub>3</sub>) (40 - 80nm size) in various amounts (0, 0.1, 0.3 and 0.5wt %) to improve its wettability with a Polyetherimide (PEI) matrix. The roughness of the fibre surface increased gradually with an increase in treatment concentration from 0–0.5% wt [8]. Study of mechanical and water absorption behaviours of carbon nanotube reinforced epoxy/glass fibre laminates. Hybridization of MWCNT and glass fibre offers better mechanical properties for the epoxycomposites. Adding 1% wt of MWCNT improved the flexural modulus, strength, impact strength and stress intensity factor toughness of the epoxy/glass fibre composites. There is also increment in the impact strength of epoxy/glass fibre composites with MWCNT loading up to 1 % wt and decreases beyond that. The increment of impact strength is about 78%. The flexural modulus and strength had decreased in the case of CNT load exceeding 1 % wt. This may be due to the agglomeration of CNT fillers in the composites [9]. The study of mechanical properties of carbon nanoparticles-reinforced elastomers have shown radical improvement due to the increment in the filler concentration [10]. Result show that by CNT loading may lead to improvement in matrix-dominated properties such as interlaminar fracture toughness and interlaminar shear strength [11]. The tensile strength of the functional CNT-based PTA/CNT composites 53.21–57.11MPa was improved as compared with the non-functional system PTA/CNT NF (32.79 MPa) [12]. The load-carrying capacity of composite beams under three-point loading is substantially higher than that for plain controlled (PC) beams. Carbon microfiber increases the flexural strength to 242.85% in comparison with PC beam. The reinforcement both at nano and micro level has increased the flexural strength [13]. Modification of Fly ash accompanied by compatibilization leads to the substantial improvement properties of the composites [14]. The dynamic mechanical analysis which showed 16% increase in storage modulus for 0.5 % wt CNT. Single edge notch bending (SENB) fracture toughness (KIC) measurements were carried out for different weight percentage of the filler content. The toughening effect of GNP was most significant at 1.0 % wt loading, where as 43% increase in KIC was observed. The effective mechanical reinforcement was achieved for 0.5 % wt with 17% increase in glassy storage modulus. Considerable increase in fracture toughness of 43% was obtained for 1.0 % wt filler loading [15]. Due to exceptional properties of CNT and wide range of application of cenosphere based polymer composite have fascinated to discover the innovative composite with reinforcement of Cenosphere and CNT in a polymeric matrix such as Epoxy. The purpose of this study is to find out various mechanical properties of CNT / Cenosphere/epoxy composite. In this study cenosphere particles of 75 to 150 microns and different quantities of CNTs are dispersed with epoxy resin and the various properties have been studied.

## 2. Experimental Details

### Cenosphere

Cenospheres are lightweight, unique free flowing powders composed of hard shelled, hollow, minute spheres. A small proportion of the pulverized fuel ash (PFA) produced from the combustion of coal in power stations is formed as Cenospheres. These are made up of silica, iron and alumina and have a size range from 1 to 500 microns. Density of the cenosphere is 350-450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Chemical analysis of cenosphere was done at Essar Laboratories and Research centre, Hubli, karnataka state as per IS 1797, IS 2322; 1998 standard. Table 1 shows the chemical composition of cenosphere. The cenosphere is supplied by sarlachem Ahmedabad Gujrat.

**Table 1.** Chemical analysis of Cenosphere

Sl.No	Parameter	Unit	Value (% weight)
1	Silicon oxide (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	%	80.6
2	Aluminium oxide (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	%	0.32
3	Ferric Oxide (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	%	0.58
4	Calcium oxide (CaO)	%	0.64
5	Loss On Ignition	%	4.82
6	Magnesium oxide (Mgo)	%	0.36

### Epoxy resin

Epoxy has high mechanical properties due to their low shrinkage and relatively unstressed structures. The chemical nature of epoxides viz., polar hydroxyl and ether groups present causes outstanding adhesion to a variety of materials. It exhibits extremely high resistance to alkali and good resistance to acids and solvent. It has good electrical properties over a range of frequencies and temperature. The cured epoxy systems generally exhibit good dimensional stability, thermal stability and resistance to most fungi. They are self-excellent moisture barriers exhibiting low water absorption and moisture transmission. System consists of a medium viscosity epoxy resin (LAPOX L-12) and a room temperature curing polyamine hardener (K-6) supplied by Yuje marketing Bangalore.

### Carbon nanotubes

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) describe a family of nano material made up of entirely of carbon. Carbon nanotubes are endowed with exceptionally high material properties very close to the theoretical limits such as electrical and thermal conductivity, strength, stiffness and toughness. In this study MWCNT is used. It has mechanical strength up to 15 to 20 times stronger than steel and 5 times lighter.

### Preparation of composite boards

Appropriate amount of Cenosphere, MWCNT and epoxy resin were taken in glass beaker. Epoxy is heated at a temperature 80-100°C to reduce the viscosity of resin and cenosphere which is poured inside the epoxy resin and then

stirred 10 minutes to get homogenous mixture. The composites were fabricated using uniform dispersion of MWCNT and cenosphere in epoxy resin by ultrasonic energy method. The mixture was placed in the mold and distributed uniformly. The set up was kept for 24 hours. The composite board was taken out from the mold after curing process. The constant composition of cenosphere of 20 wt% particles and 80wt% epoxy resin, i.e. 80:20 MWCNT varied from 0.1 to 0.5% epoxy with different composition of test samples were prepared. Table 2 shows designation and percentage MWCNT composition. The prepared ECC (Epoxy/Cenosphere/MWCNT composite) board as shown in the Figure 1.

**Table 2.** Details of composition and designation of epoxy/MWCNT / Cenosphere

Serial No	Composition designation	MWCNT (wt%)
1	ECC0	0
2	ECC1	0.1
3	ECC2	0.2
4	ECC3	0.3
5	ECC4	0.4
6	ECC5	0.5



**Figure 1.** Prepared ECC composite Board

The specimens for flexural, tension and impact tests have been cut from the ECC composite boards as per dimension specified in the ASTM standards.

### Bending Test

The test method determines the flexural properties of ECC composites in accordance with ASTM D790. Flexural tests were performed using universal testing machine at constant rate of 2 mm /min. Four test specimen were cut 135x15mm and 7mm depth. The span length for loading the specimen was 112mm. Flexural strength and flexural modulus were calculated using the following equation

$$\text{Modulus of rupture (MOR; flexural strength)} = \frac{3Pl}{2bh^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Modulus of elasticity (MOE; flexural modulus)} = \frac{mL^3}{4bh^3} \quad (2)$$

Where P is maximum load applied on test specimen (N), L the support span (mm), b width of specimen tested (mm), d the thickness of specimen tested (mm), and m the slope of tangent to the initial straight line portion of load deflection

curve (N/mm).



**Figure 2.** Flexural Test Specimen

### Tensile test

The test method covers the determination of the tensile properties of MWCNT/Cenosphere particle reinforced polymer composites in accordance with ASTM D638 test procedure. Fig 3 shows the tensile test specimens to carry the test.



**Figure 3.** Tensile Test Specimens

A computerized universal testing machine was used to conduct the tension test. The test specimen of 50x13x7mm was placed between the holders of the universal testing machine and constant rate of loading of 5mm/min was applied. Stress, strained young's modulus were calculated. The computed values are based on the slope of the linear portion of the stress-strain curve. Four specimens for each sample were tested and corresponding tensile strength and tensile modulus were calculated using the following equation

$$\text{Tensile strength (MPa)} = \frac{P}{bh} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Tensile modulus (MPa)} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} \quad (4)$$

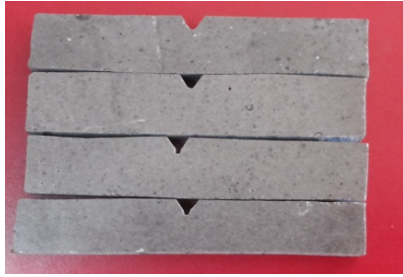
Where p is the pulling force (N), b the specimen width (mm), h the specimen thickness (mm),  $\sigma$  the stress (Pa) and  $\epsilon$  the strain.

### Impact test

The test method determines the Izod impact strength of ECC composites in accordance with ASTM D256. The impact testing machine and V notched specimen were used to conduct the impact test. Specimen of 63.5x10x7 mm with depth of the notch 2.54mm and notch angle 45° was used for testing. In Izodtest, the specimen was held as a cantilever beam (usually vertical) and was rigidly clamped with the center line of the notch on the level of the top of the clamping surface. The pendulum was released to strike the specimen and energy absorbed by the specimen noted down directly on the scale. Four samples in each composition were tested and the mean value was taken as the impact strength of ECC

samples. The impact strength of the specimen was computed using equation

$$\text{Impact Strength (kJ/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{J}{A} \quad (5)$$



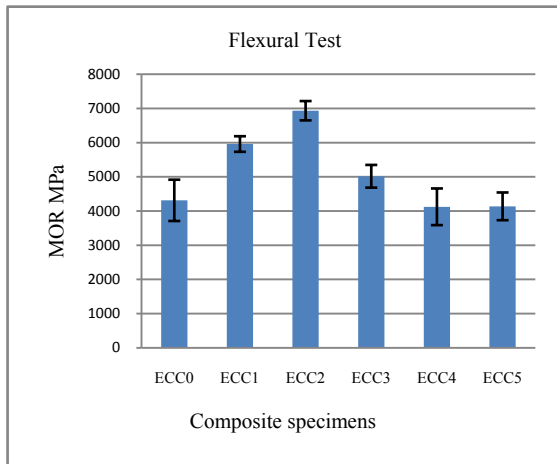
**Figure 4.** Impact Test Specimen-

Where J is the energy absorbed and A the area of cross section of the specimen below the notch.

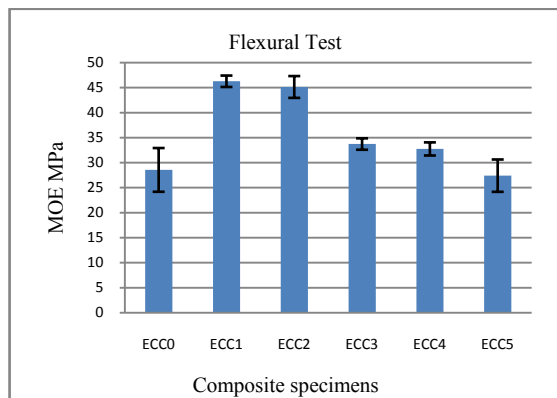
### 3. Results and Discussion

The results obtained from the mechanical tests carried out are presented in Figures 5-8 and the mechanical properties in relationship with the MWCNT content are also shown.

#### 3.1. Flexural Test



**Figure 5.** MOR of ECC samples



**Figure 6.** MOE of ECC samples

Flexural properties of ECC composites are as shown in figure 5 and 6. As seen from Figure 5 and 6 by adding the small percentage of MWCNT enhance the flexural strength and flexural modulus. MOR value for ECC specimens range from 46.28 MPa to 27.42 MPa is greater for 0.1% loading. MOE value for ECC specimens range from 6932.2 MPa to 4123.44 MPa is greater for 0.2% loading. It is observed that the flexural properties of epoxy / Cenosphere / MWCNT hybrid composites were relatively greater than the epoxy / cenosphere fibre composites. The increment of flexural modulus is attributed to the reinforcing ability of the MWCNT. For 0.3% onwards MWCNT loading, MOR and MOE value reduces. The increase in MOR and MOE is due to the dispersion of CNT and stronger interfacial bonding between the matrix and nanotubes in the composites. Reduction is due to the agglomeration of MWCNT fillers in the composites, formation of voids and porosity for higher loading of MWCNT. The maximum MOR of 46.86 MPa is found for 0.1% MWCNT. The maximum MOE of 6932.2 MPa is found for 0.2% MWCNT. Similar observation has been reported by the researcher in the study on epoxy / glass fiber/MWCNT hybrid composites [9, 17] and on carbon nanofiber / epoxy composites [6]. Results show that there was a drop in the value of bending modulus, because of their high aspect ratio and of Vander Waals striking interfaces. CNFs may twist and produce agglomeration at higher concentration thereby decreasing the bending property.

#### 3.2. Tensile Test

The tensile strength and tensile modulus behavior of Cenosphere/MWCNT particle reinforced composites is shown in Figure 7 and 8, which clearly indicates that tensile strength increases up to 0.2% of MWCNT. It is also observed that the tensile property has a marginal variation between 0.2% and 0.4% of MWCNT content; however it reduces greatly at 0.4%. Increase in the tensile properties is due to addition of high aspect ratio MWCNTs that act as links at micro-crack initiation sites or propagation paths. During the failure process, the link effect will efficiently delay the crack initiation and propagation in the form of MWCNT pull out or break. The cause of agglomeration defects counteracted the effects of the above mentioned mechanisms in reducing the dispersity of the modulus. Interfacial characteristics between the MWCNTs and the polymer matrix have been studied by researchers using both experimental and computational methods. The results found out were similar [16]. The maximum tensile strength of 23.29 MPa found experimentally for 0.1% MWCNT weight of epoxy based composite. The maximum tensile modulus of 876.02 MPa found experimentally for 0.2% MWCNT weight of epoxy based composite. The analytical studies also suggest that the tensile strength of the nonocomposites are increased by 25.4% for 1% MWCNT and 50.8% for 2% MWCNT, respectively [4].

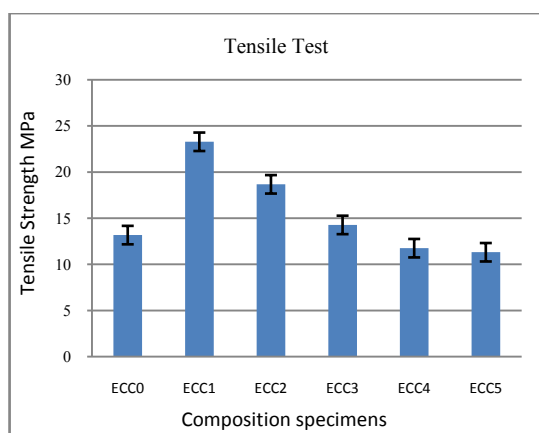


Figure 7. Tensile strength of ECC samples

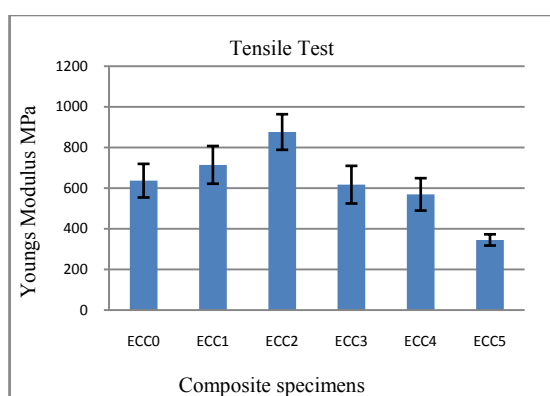


Figure 8. Young's modulus of ECC samples

### 3.3. Impact Test

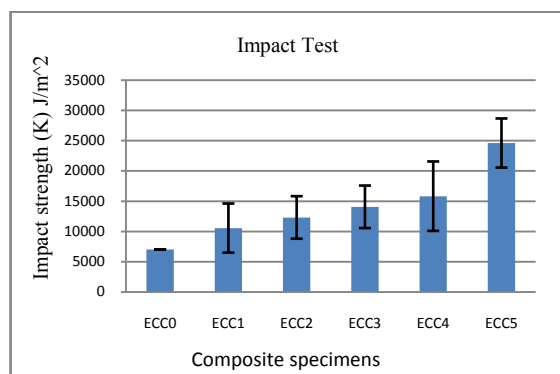


Figure 9. Impact strength of ECC samples

The figure 9 explains about the variation of impact strength property of Cenosphere/MWCNT particle reinforced polymer composites. Experimentally it is found that the impact strength of Cenosphere/MWCNT reinforced composites enhances with increase in %MWCNT loading. It is suggested that the MWCNT could have hindered and delayed the crack propagation in the ECC system through the bridging mechanism in resin-rich region. Hence, more energy is needed to break-up or pull out the MWCNT from epoxy matrix. Impact strength is increased by 71% in contrast to plain Cenosphere/Epoxy Composite. The experiment depicts the increase in the impact strength of

ECC composites with the increase of MWCNT loading up to 1wt% and decreases beyond that. However, above 1wt% of MWCNT loading, the impact strength was reduced. This can be due to the agglomeration of MWCNT.

## 4. Conclusions

The primary objective of this experimental study was to prepare the composite from thermal power plant waste such as cenosphere. This study investigated the feasibility of using MWCNT and Cenosphere particles in polymer for the manufacture of composite panel. The result show that a useful composite with moderate strength could be successful using a MWCNT & cenosphere particles in epoxy resin. These composites found to have good mechanical properties. There is enhancement in the modulus rupture and modulus of elasticity due to addition small amount of MWCNT in cenosphere and epoxy composite. The highest tensile, bending strength were observed at 0.2% of MWCNT loading. Similarly highest impact strength was observed under 0.5 % MWCNT. It is observed that beyond 0.2wt % loading MWCNT reduces the strength of the composite possibly due to agglomeration.

## REFERENCES

- [1] J.H. Lee, K.Y. Rhee, S.J. Park, 15 October 2010, "The tensile and thermal properties of modified CNT-reinforced basalt/epoxy Composites", *Materials Science and Engineering*, Volume 527, Pages 6838–6843.
- [2] V.C. Divya, M. Ameen Khan, B. Nageshwar Rao R. R. N. Sailaja, January 2015, "High density polyethylene/cenosphere composites reinforced with multi-walled carbon nanotubes: Mechanical thermal and fire retardancy studies", *Materials & Design*, Volume 65, Pages 377–386.
- [3] Arijit Das, Bhabani K. Satapathy, March 2011, "Structural, thermal, mechanical and dynamic mechanical properties of cenosphere filled polypropylene composites", *Materials and Design*, Volume 32, Pages 1477–1484.
- [4] A. K. Gupta, S. P. Harsha, August 2014, "Studies of Mechanical Properties of Multiwall Nanotube Based Polymer Composites", *Journal of Nanotechnology in Engineering and Medicine*, Volume. 5, Pages 031006-1-
- [5] J.M. Wernik, S.A. Meguid, July 2014, "On the mechanical characterization of carbon nanotube reinforced epoxy adhesives", *Materials & Design*, Volume 59, Pages 19–32.
- [6] Smrutisikha Bal, May 2010, "Experimental study of mechanical and electrical properties of carbon nanofiber/epoxy composites", *material and design*, Volume 31, Pages 2406–2413.
- [7] G Venkata Ramana, Balaji Padya, R Naresh Kumar, K V P Prabhakar and P K Jain, October 2010, "Mechanical properties of multi walled carbon nanotubes reinforced polymer nanocomposites", *Volume 17*, Pages 331-337.

- [8] Sudhir Tiwari<sup>1</sup>, J. Bijwe and S. Panier, February 2013, "Strengthening of a Fibre-Matrix Interface: A Novel Method Using Nanoparticles", *Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology*, Volume 3, Pages 1-8.
- [9] NH MohdZulfli, A Abu Bakar and WS Chow, 2013 "Mechanical and water absorption behaviors of carbon nanotube reinforced epoxy/glass fiber laminates", *Journal of Reinforced Plastic and Composites*, Volume 32(22), Pages 1715–1721.
- [10] D. Frogley, Diana Ravich, H. Daniel Wagner, August 2003 "Mechanical properties of carbon nanoparticle-reinforced elastomers", *Composites Science and Technology*, Volume 63, Pages 1647–1654.
- [11] Y. Rachmadini, V. B. C. Tan and T. E. Tay, 2010 "Enhancement of Mechanical Properties of Composites through Incorporation of CNT in VARTM", *Journal of Reinforced Plastics and Composites*, Volume 29, Pages 2782-2807.
- [12] Ayesha Kausar<sup>1</sup>, Masbah-Ullah-Shah<sup>1</sup>, Syed Tajammul Hussain and Muhammad Yaqoob Khan, 2013 "Nanocomposites of poly (thioureaamide) with carbon nanotube: Influence on mechanical, thermal, and morphological properties", *High Performance Polymers*, Volume 25(7), Pages 813–821.
- [13] Anand M Hunashyal, Sayed S Quadri and Nagaraj R Banapurmath, 2012 "Experimental investigation on the study of mechanical and microstructural properties of hybrid composite cement beams reinforced with multi-walled carbon nanotubes and carbon fibres", *Nanoengineering and Nanosystems*, Volume 226(3), Pages 135–142.
- [14] Baljeev Kumar<sup>1</sup> Rajeev Garg and Upinderpal Singh (2012), "Utilization of Flyash As Filler In Hdpe/Flyash Polymer Composites: A Review", *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, Volume 7, Pages.
- [15] Swetha Chandrasekaran, Christian Seidel, Karl Schulte, (2013), "Preparation and characterization of graphite nano-platelet (GNP)/epoxy nano-composite: Mechanical, electrical and thermal properties" *European Polymer Journal*, Volume 49, Pages 3878–3888.
- [16] Jianwei Zhang, Su Jua, Dazhi Jiang, Hua-Xin Peng, 2013 "Reducing dispersity of mechanical properties of carbon fiber/epoxycomposites by introducing multi-walled carbon nanotubes", *Composites*, Volume 54, Pages 371–376.