

Self-Healing - Application in Engineering

Professor Ian Bond

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HIPOCRATES: Self-healing polymers for concepts on self-repaired aeronautical composites

(36 months: Nov 2013 - Oct 2016)

Professor Ian Bond

Dr Richard Trask, Prof Duncan Wass

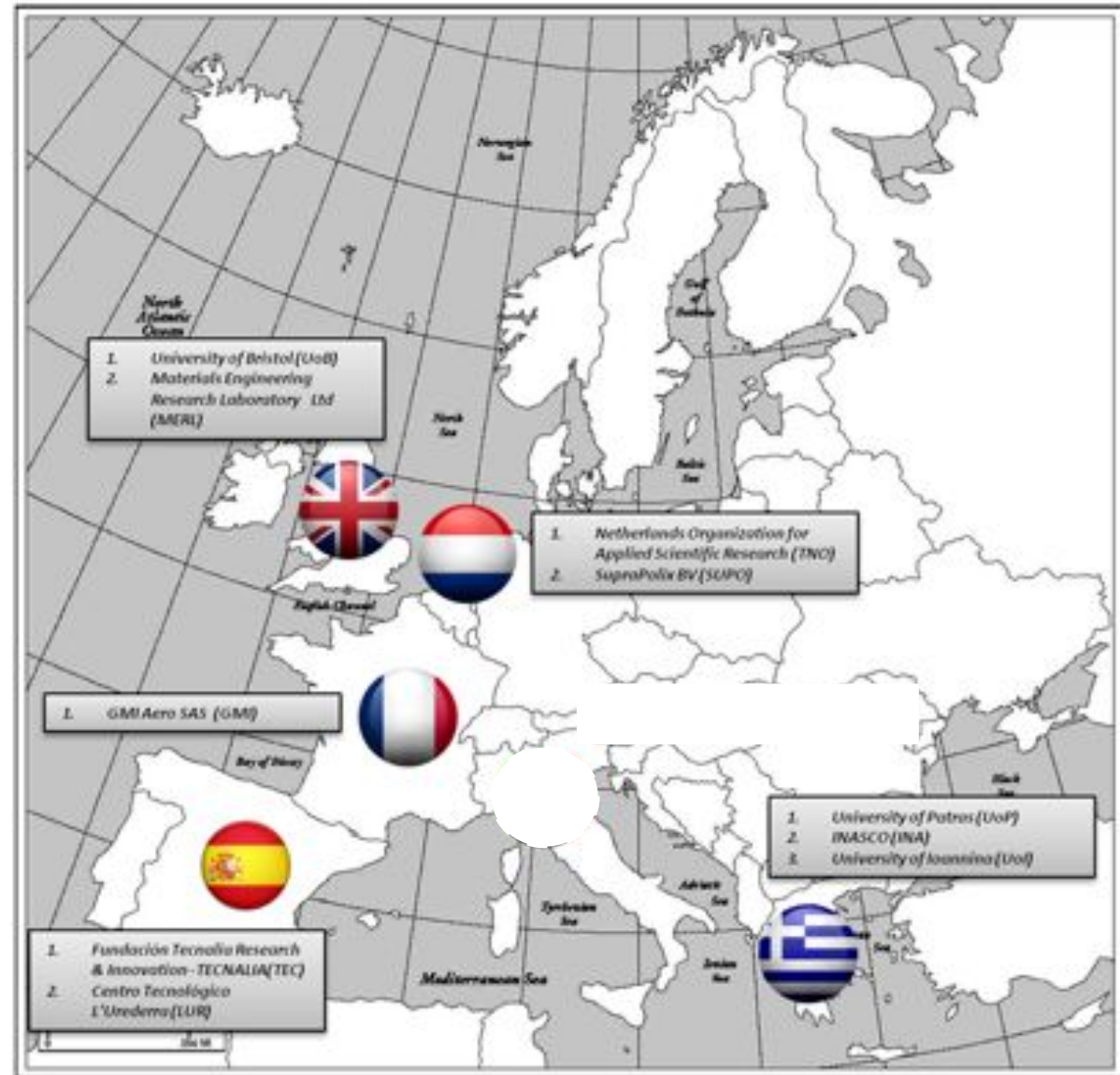
Tim Coope, Rafael Luterbacher

<http://hipocrates.drupal.pulsartecnalia.com/>



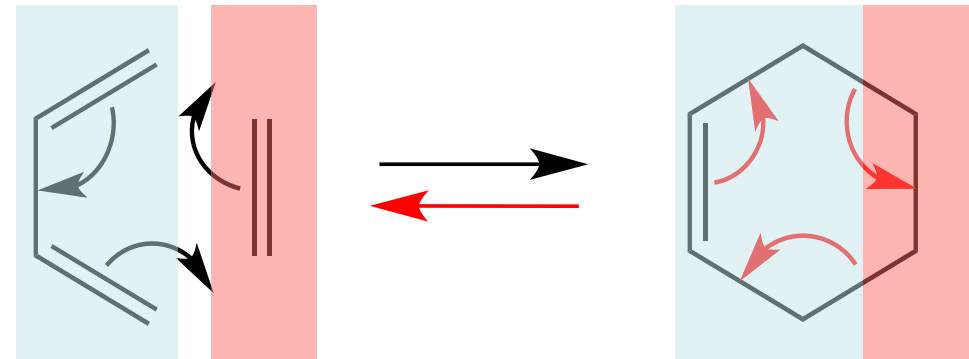
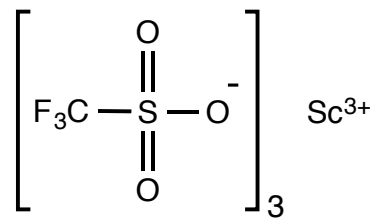
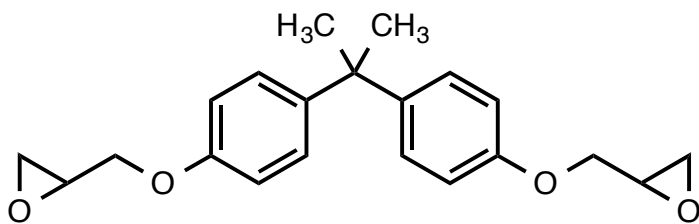
Consortium

- 11 EU partners

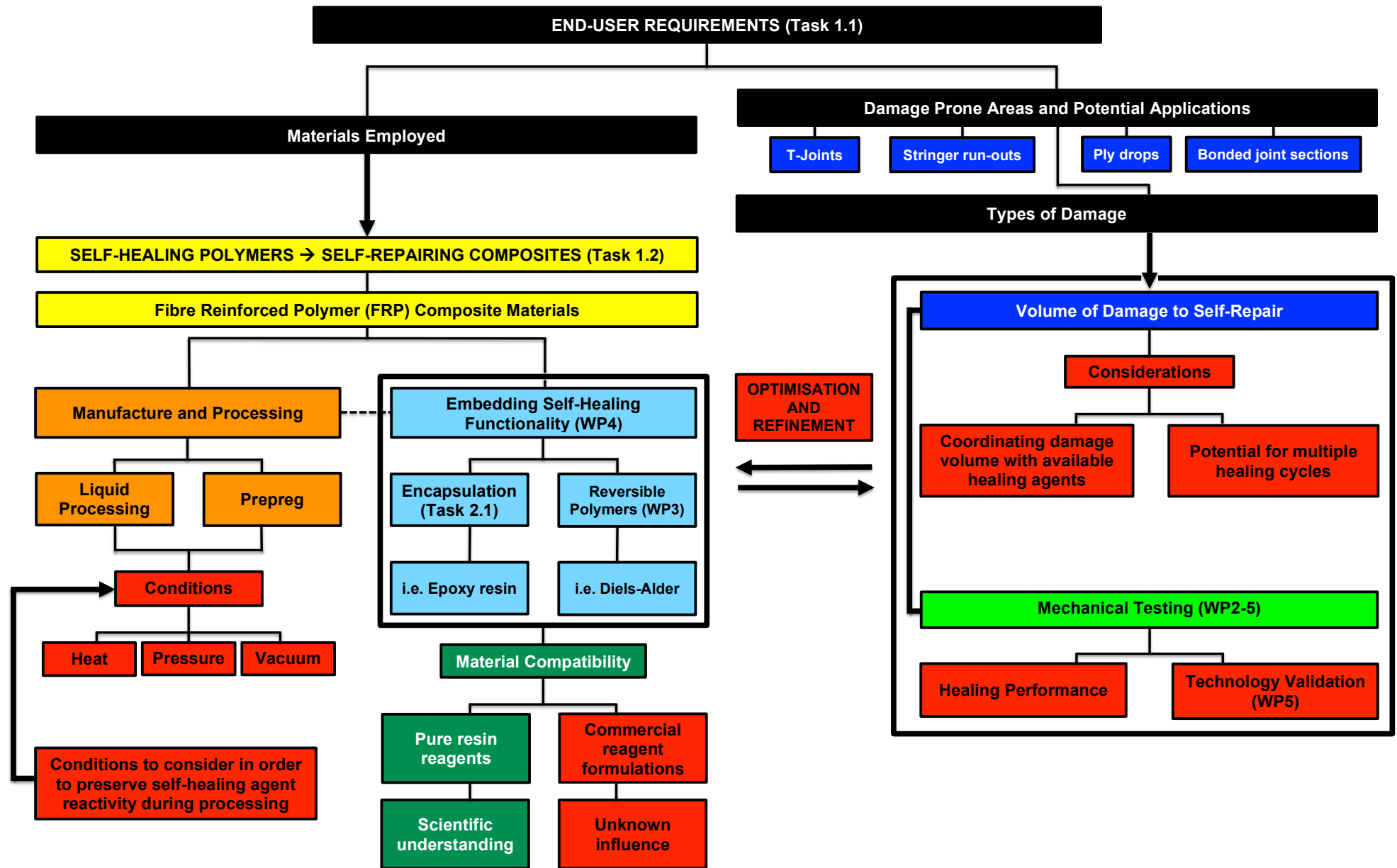


Aim & Objectives

- To serve as a platform for developing the required knowledge, technologies, procedures and strategies to deliver self-repairing composites, while defining the roadmap to achieve the vision of self-repairing aero-composite structures.
- **Development of self-repair composites for aerospace industry**
 - Using conventional resin/prepreg systems
 - Targeted towards secondary structural composites
- **Combined self-healing systems (matched to damage size/type)**
 - Epoxy-based self-healing system (i.e. encapsulated, vasculues) - **Bristol**
 - Diels-Alder thermo-mechanical activated system (polymer blend) - **TNO**



Technology Roadmap



- **Material selection**

- Wet layup (RTM, infusion etc)
 - ***Low temperature cure followed by elevated post-cure step***
- Out of autoclave (OOA) prepreg
 - ***Preliminary studies with low T prepreg (cure cycle evaluation)***

Preserving self-healing agent reactivity post-manufacture

- **Preliminary test configurations**

- Drilled holes → ***remediate damage generated during manufacture/assembly***
- Ply drops → **address premature failure, crack propagation**
- Skin-Stiffener run-out → **address premature failure, crack propagation**

Self-Healing Approach & Integration

Self-healing films (Bristol/TNO)

- Epoxy-based, containing microencapsulated reagents (capsule) – Bristol
- Reversible Diels-Alder polymer (intrinsic) – TNO, NL

Microvascular channels (Bristol)

- Embedded vasculues (ca. 500µm) deliver healing agent
- Connectivity between propagating damage and microvascular channels

Structural Integration

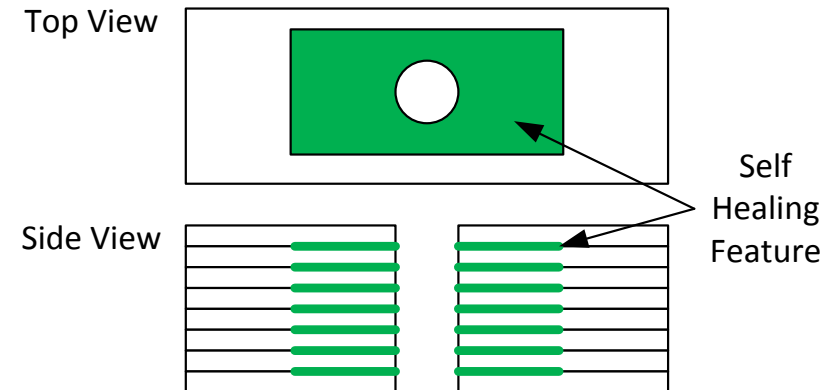
1. Open-hole tension (OHT) test coupon specimens

- Interleaved films in prepreg-based FRP composites, capsule and/or vascular approach(es)
- To repair damage generated during machining and/or assembly

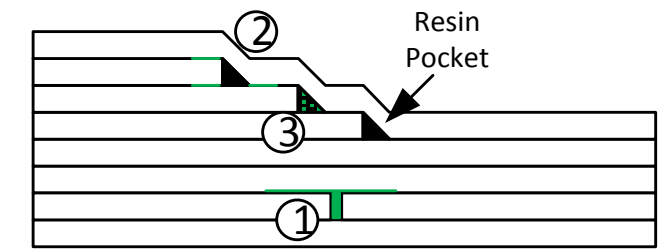
2. Damage initiating at resin rich regions

- Ply drops, stringer run-outs, repair patches etc.
- To repair in-service damage

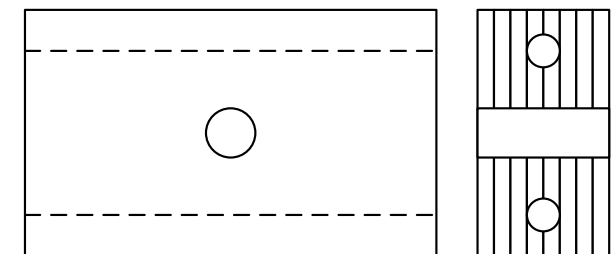
Capsule/Intrinsic



Ply drops



Vascular approach



Marie-Curie ITN

'SHeMat' - Training Network for **Self-Healing
Materials: from Concepts to Market**

(48 months: Jan 2012 – Dec 2015)

[www.shemat.eu]

WP2: Self-Healing (Fibre Reinforced Polymer) Composites

Consortium

- 13 partners from 6 countries;
- Germany, UK, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium



Bristol Team

- Professor Ian Bond
- Professor Duncan Wass (Chemistry)
- Dr Richard Trask
- Patryk Jarzynk: *FRPs with a discrete self-healing function*
- Jack Cullinan: *FRPs with integrated vascular self-healing*

WP2: Self-Healing Composites

- Focus to equip FRP composites with self-healing function:
- Main objectives to develop:
 - structures that provide self-healing components,
 - vascular systems in natural and technical systems,
 - up-scaling self-healing composites to an industrial level.

Microcapsule Self-Healing of Fibre Reinforced Polymers

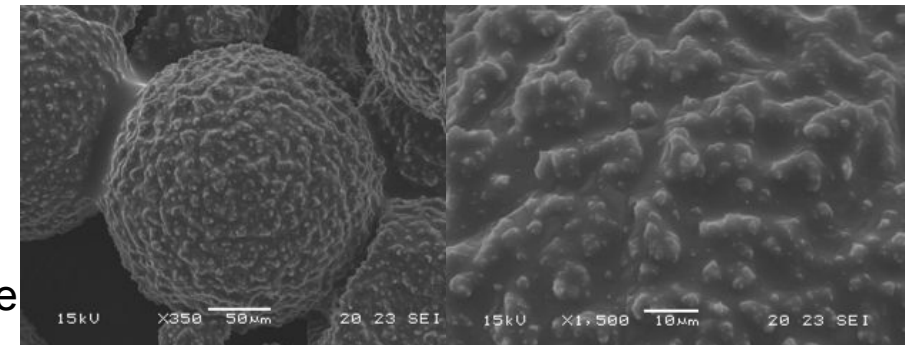
Patryk Jarzynka: *FRPs with a discrete self-healing function (Early Stage Researcher - PhD)*

Aim:

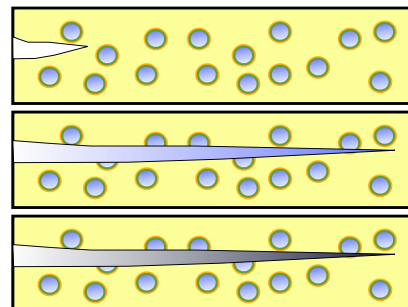
The overall aim is to develop a microcapsule based self-healing delivery system tailored for FRP composite materials.

Objectives:

- Development of microencapsulation of active monomers in robust shell.
- Selection of suitable polymeriser (curing agents).
- Integration of healing functionality in FRPs.
- Mechanical testing of microcapsules in FRPs.
- Evaluation of healing functionality.



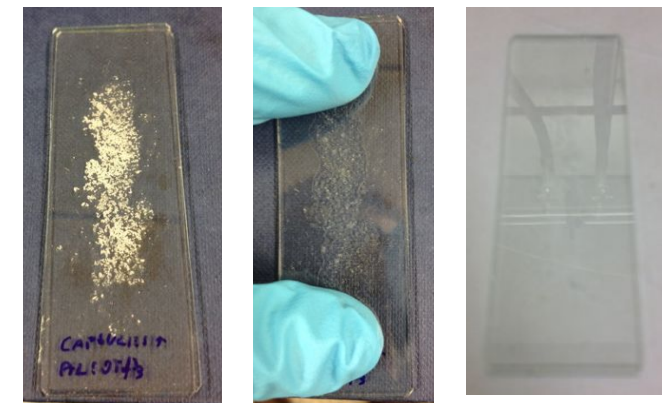
SEM micrograph of microcapsules with UF/PU shell, liquid monomer core, catalyst coating.



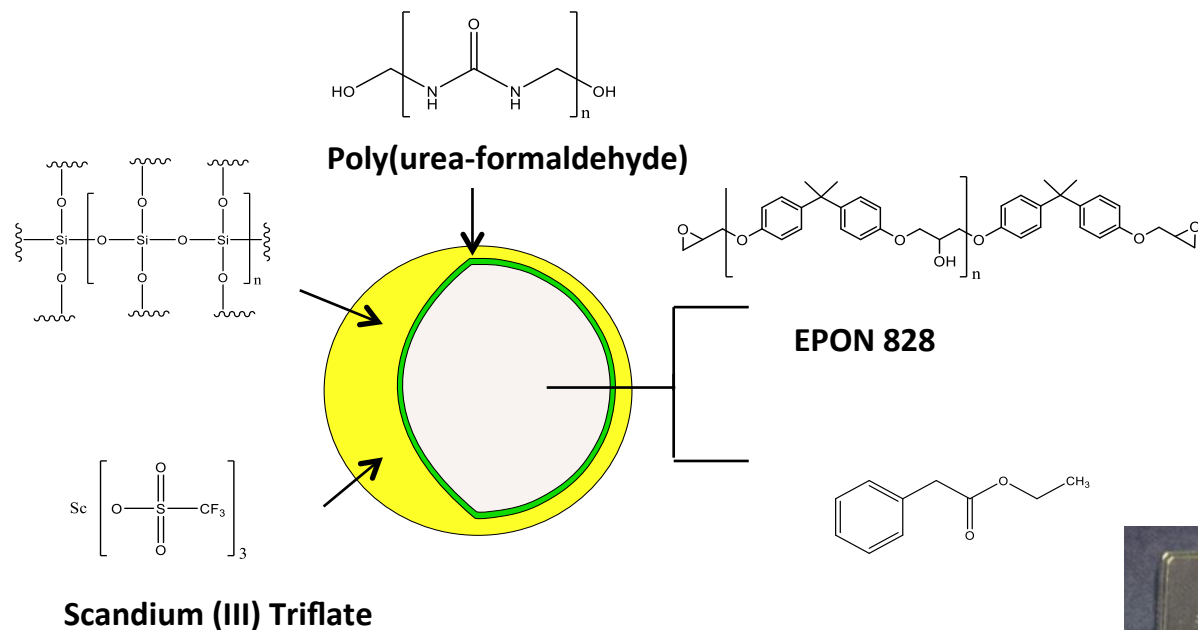
Dispersed, monomer filled microcapsules, decorated with catalyst:

- Crack formed damage event.
- Propagating crack ruptures microcapsules, releases monomer.
- Healing agent polymerises after contact with catalyst coating and repairs damage.

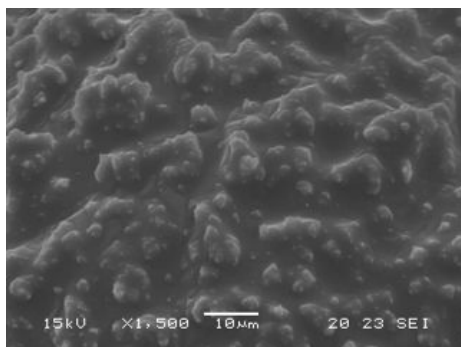
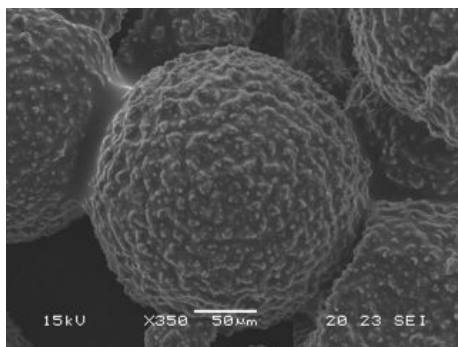
Crushed microcapsules bond glass slides



Integrated Self-Healing Microcapsules



- Fully-functioning SH microcapsule system
- Epoxy/solvent filled microcapsules reinforced with Silica outer shell and decorated with $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ catalyst molecules



Crushed microcapsules bond glass slides

Capsules impregnated with $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ at variable concentration and crushed between two microscopic slides. Room Temperature

Damage Tolerant T-Joints: *Damage Manipulation & Self-Healing*

Jack Cullinan: *FRPs with integrated vascular self-healing (Early Stage Researcher - PhD)*

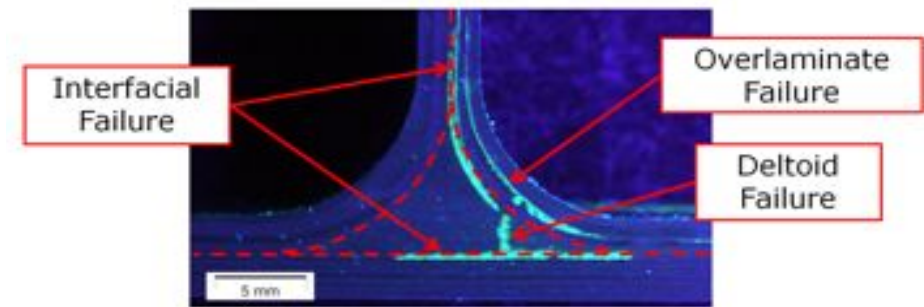
Aim:

The successful implementation of established self-healing technologies in industrially relevant, complex composite structures

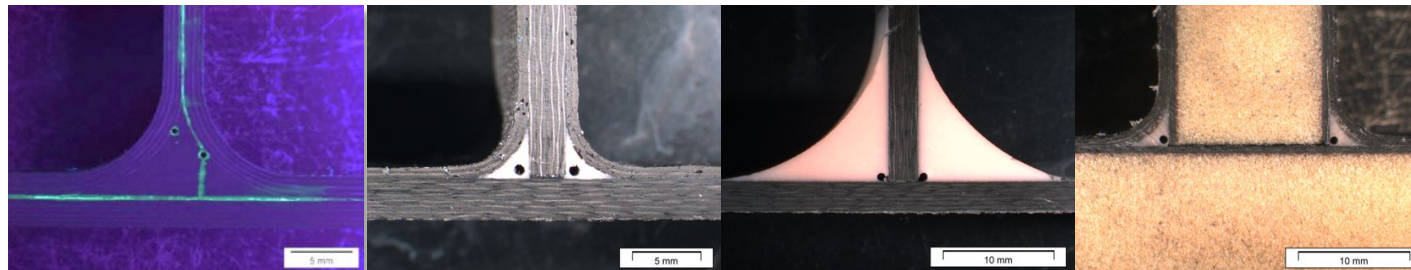
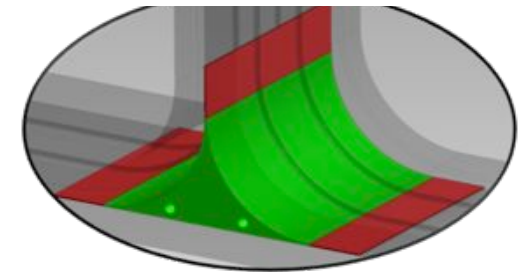
Objectives:

- Development, characterisation and optimisation of representative structural configurations for SH.
- Mechanical testing of components
- Evaluation of healing functionality.
- Evaluate industrial implementation

Failure modes in T – joints



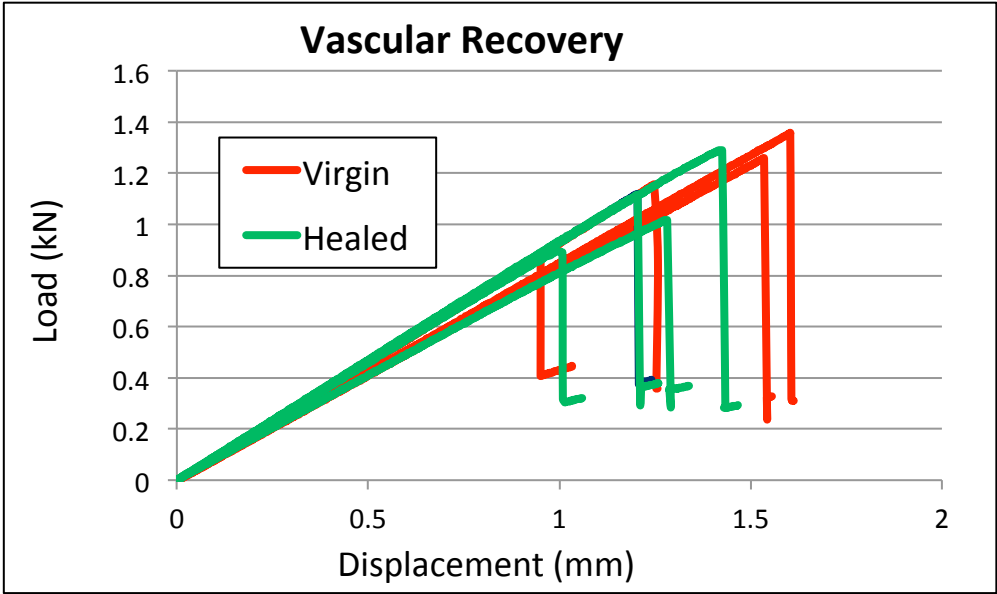
Healing strategy: Vascular SH (green) + EMAA crack arrestors (red)



Various T - joint configurations:

- Large deltoid ideal for SH infrastructure
- Z-pinning, stitching & tufting all ineffective in improving onset of damage

Self-Healing T-joints

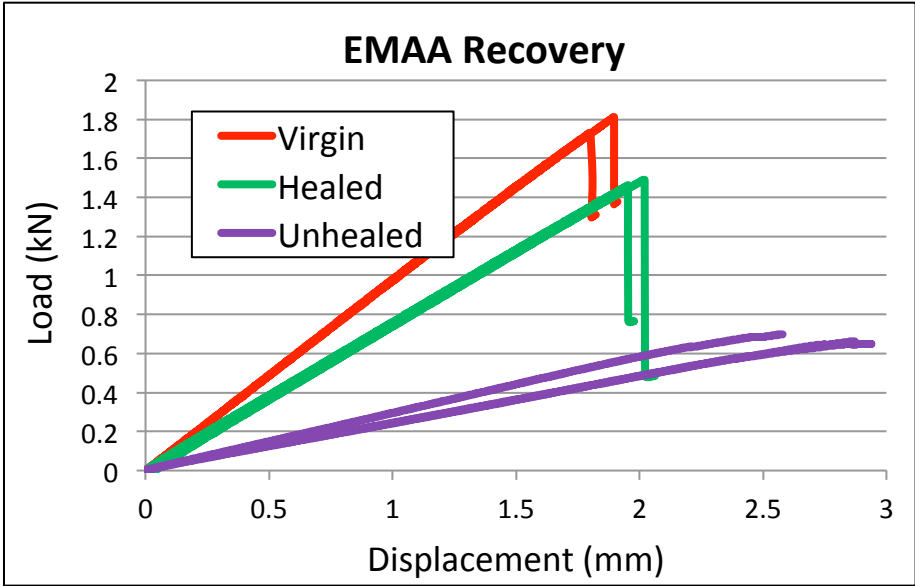


Stiffness Recovery:

94% – 99.84%

Strength Recovery:

80% – 130%

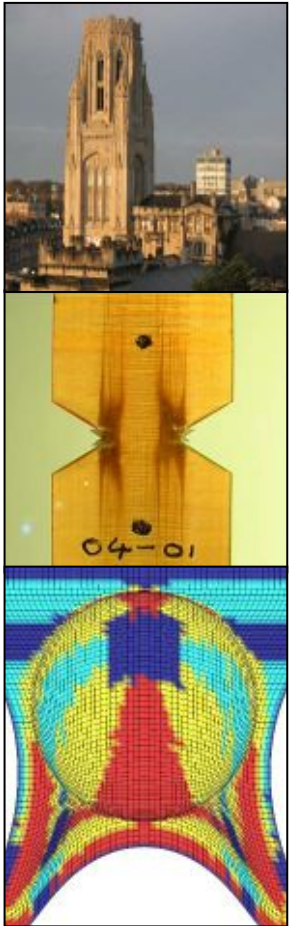


Stiffness Recovery:

23% – 70%

Strength Recovery:

37 – 86%



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