Microindentation characterization of polymers and polymer based nanocomposites

V. Lorenzo

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The research group

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  - Prof. R. Benavente
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  - Prof. De la Orden
  - Prof. G. Pinto
  - Prof. V. Lorenzo

and all the postdoc, students and technicians that have collaborated with us.

- Hardness and hardness measurement
  - Vickers hardness
  - Relationships between hardness and other mechanical properties of polymers
  - DSI
  - Microindentation and viscoleasticity
- Microhardness of heterogeneous polymeric systems
  - Microhardness of semycrystalline polymers
  - Microhardness of blends
  - Microhardness and physical ageing
  - Microhardness of PMC's
  - Microhardness of PMnC's

- DEFINITION: a measure of the resistance to permanent surface deformation or damage (Ashby, N.A.: "The factor of hardness in metals", N.Z. Engng., 6: 33-34, 1951)
  - Local character of measurement
  - What is the meaning of surface damage?

- METHODS OF TESTING:
  - Scratching
  - Static indentation
  - Dynamic indentation
  - ...

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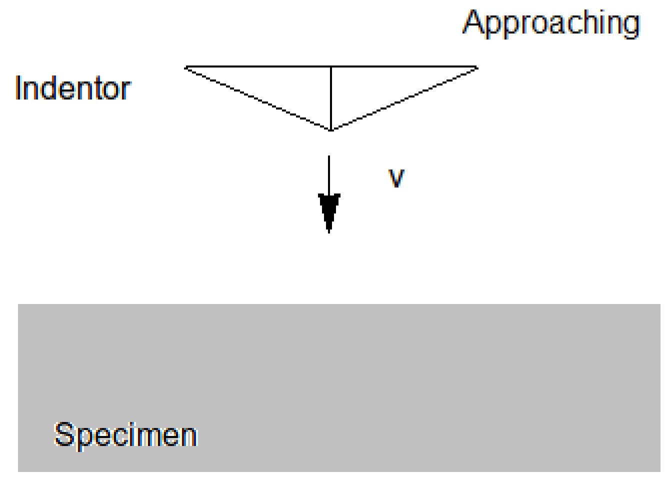
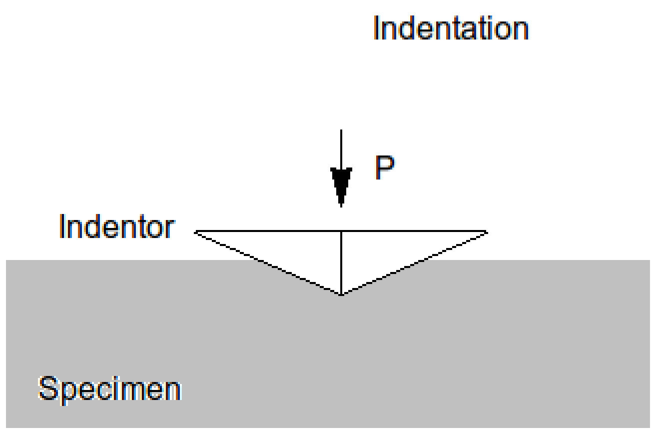
The Vickers test

- Static penetration test
- Diamond square based pyramidal indentor (angle between the faces: 136º)
  - Diamond: indentor remains undeformed during the test
  - Pyramidal: geometric similarity of indentations $\Rightarrow$ hardness is load independent
  - 136º: HV ≈ HB if HB < 600

Stages of the test



Stages of the test



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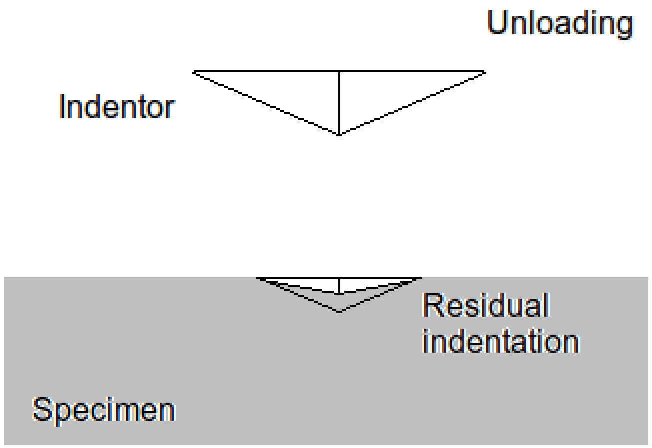


Vickers hardness definition

- Average pressure on the lateral surface of the residual indentation (Martens, 1912)
- HYP.: the geometries of indentor and indentation are similar $\Rightarrow$
  - $h = d/7$ and $S_{lat} = d^2/(2.\sin 68º)$

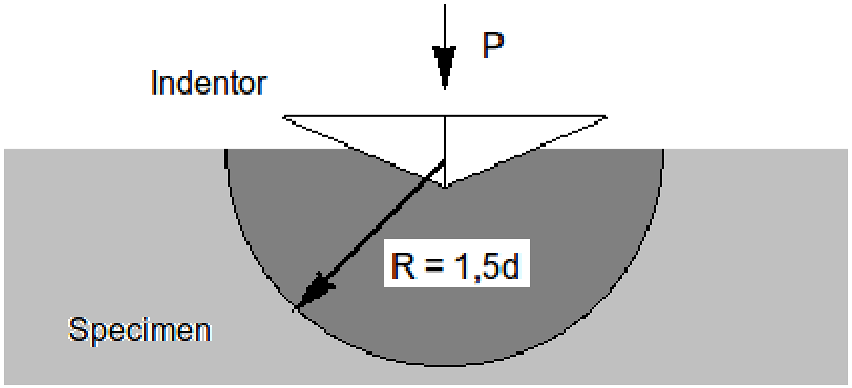
    d: diagonal of the base of the residual imprint

    h: indentation depth; S_{lat}: contact area
  - $HV = 2.\text{sen } 68º\ P/d^2$

    HV: Vickers hardness; P: load

- MICROHARDNESS: hardness measured after applying small loads (grams) $\Rightarrow$ diagonal of the residual indentation: μm

Stress distribution under the indentor



- Classical results and FEM calculations:
  - Plastics stresses are confined to a hemispherical region with radius R ≈1,5d≈10h
- Some practical considerations:
  - Minimal distance between indentations and between indentations and edges
  - Minimal thickness of films
  - A very small quantity of material is sampled (ng)

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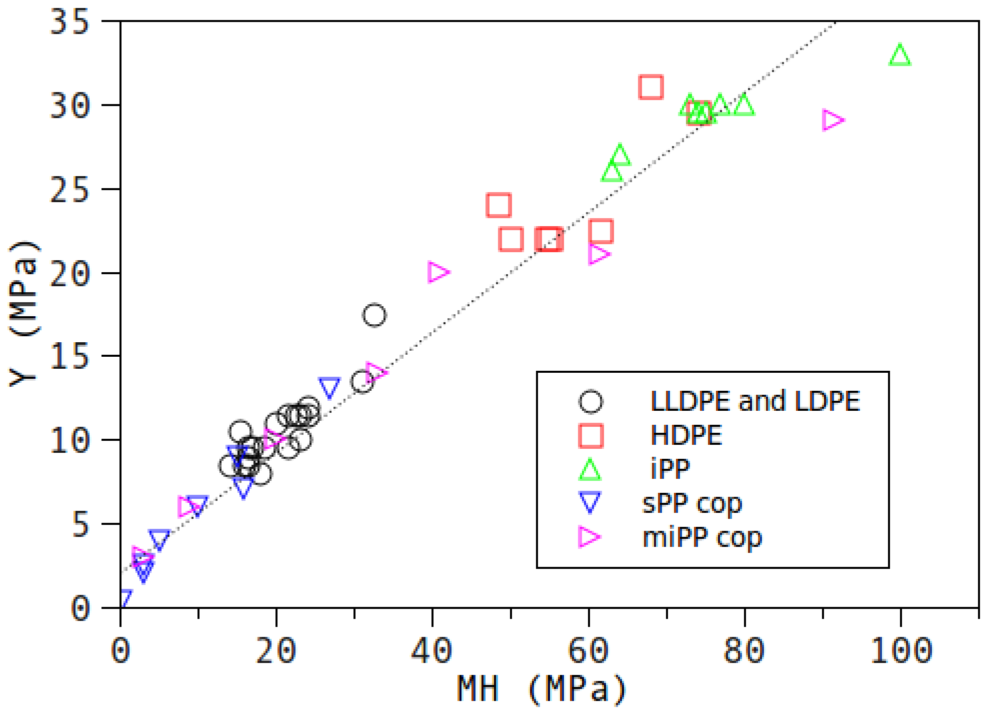
Relationships between MH and other mechanical properties



V. Lorenzo et al.: Die Ang. Makromol. Chem., 172 (1989) 25-35

V. Lorenzo et al.: J. Mater. Sci. Let., 8 (1989) 1455-1457

J. Arranz et al.: Polymer, 46 (2005) 12287-12297

Palza, H. et al.: Macromol. Chem. Phys., 209 (2008) 2259-2267

V.Lorenzo et al.: communication to EPF2011, Granada, 26th June-1st July

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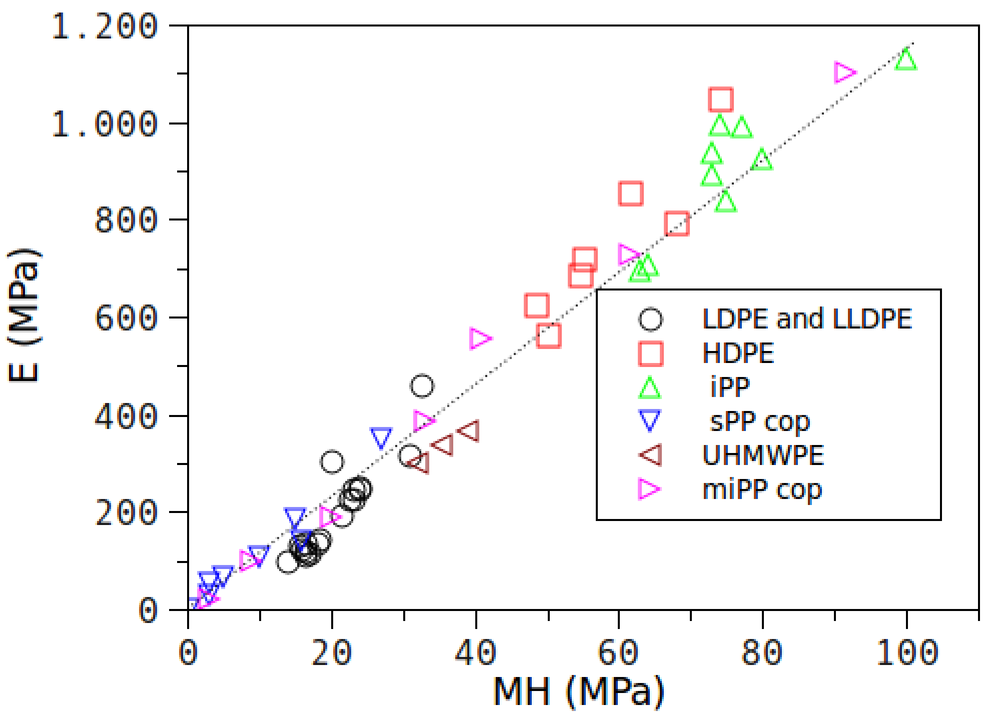

V. Lorenzo et al.: Die Ang. Makromol. Chem., 172 (1989) 25-35

V. Lorenzo et al: J. Mater. Sci. Let., 8 (1989) 1455-1457

G. Zamfirova et al.: J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 88 (2003) 1794-1798

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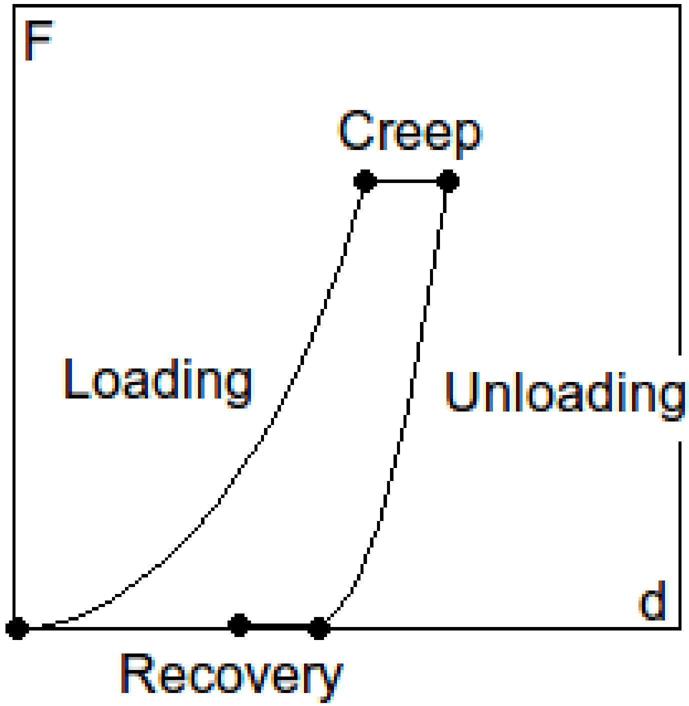
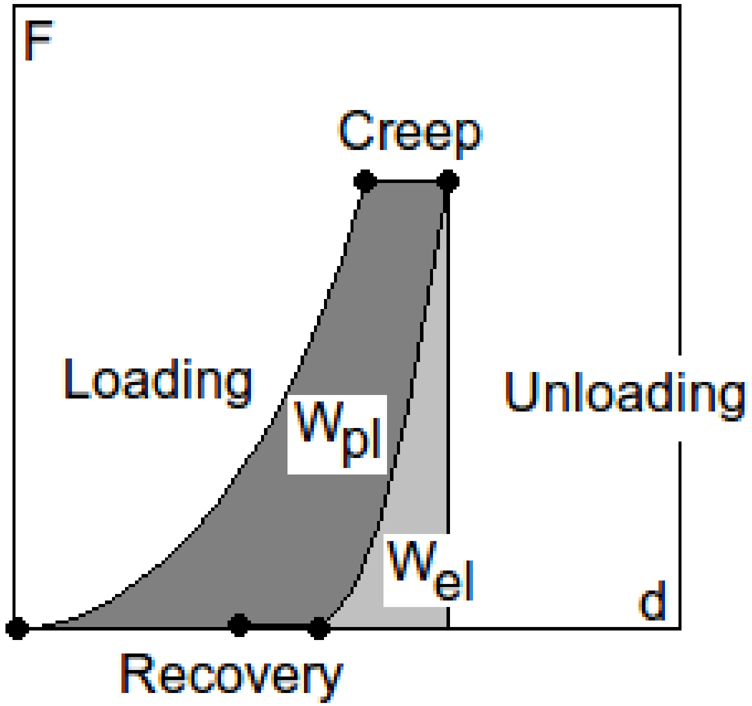
DSI: Depth Sensing Indentation



- 1980's: continuous measurements of load and indentation depth
- Very small loads (mN) ⇒ resolution: μN
- Very small indentation depths (tenths of μm) ⇒ resolution: nm
- Berkovich indenter

Fischer Cripps, A.: 'Nanoindentation', Springer (2004)

Results of DSI tests



- Hardness under load
- Creep
- Elastic modulus
- Instantaneous elastic recovery
- Delayed elastic recovery
- Deformation energy
- Recoverable energy
- …
- And, of course, hardness

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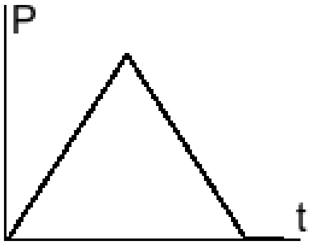
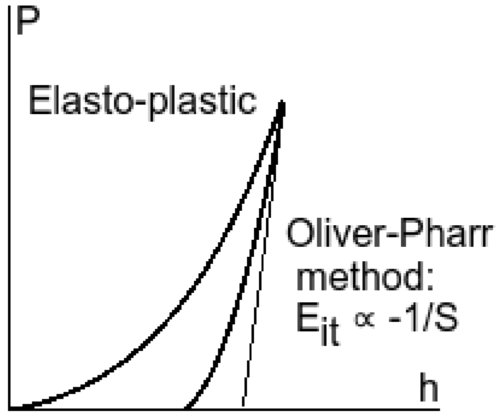
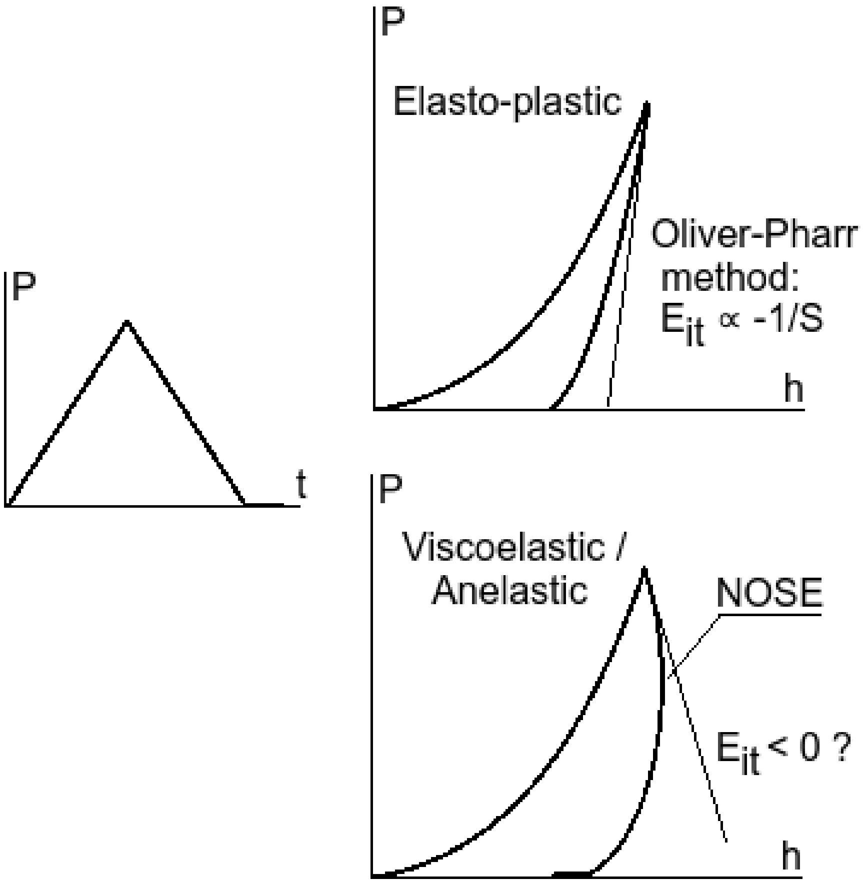
Creep and indentation modulus

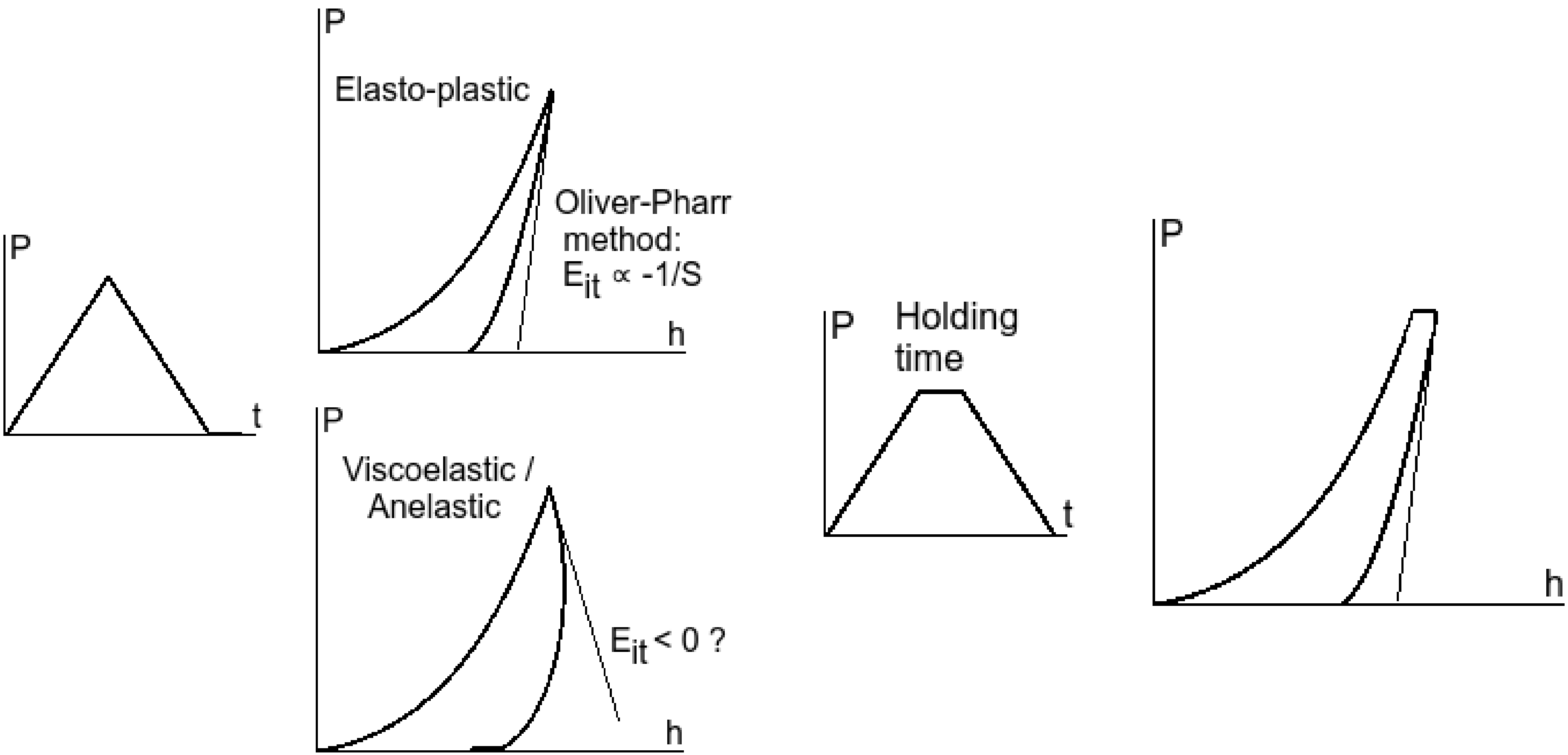




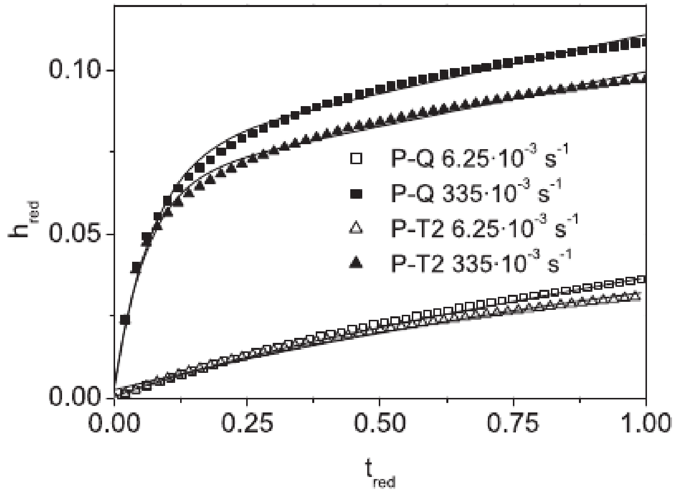
Creep and indentation modulus

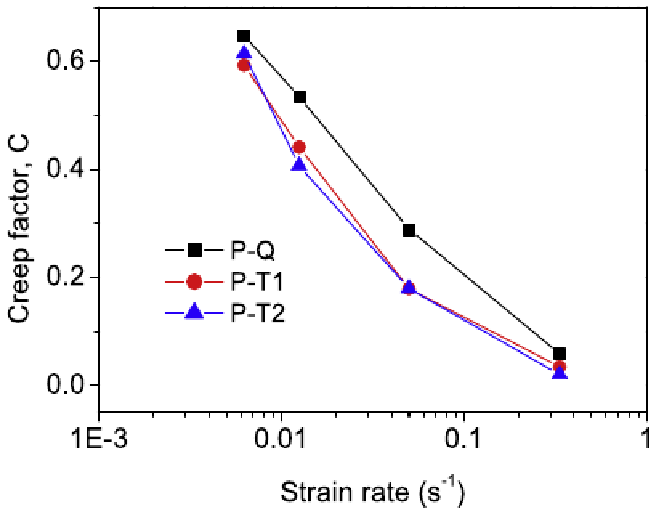


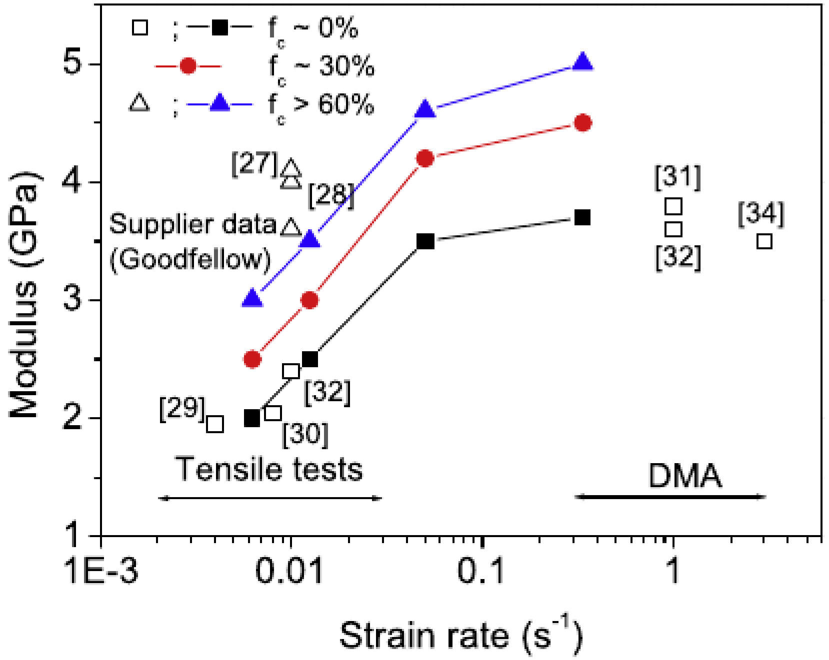
Creep and indentation modulus



PLA: creep and viscoelastic corrections

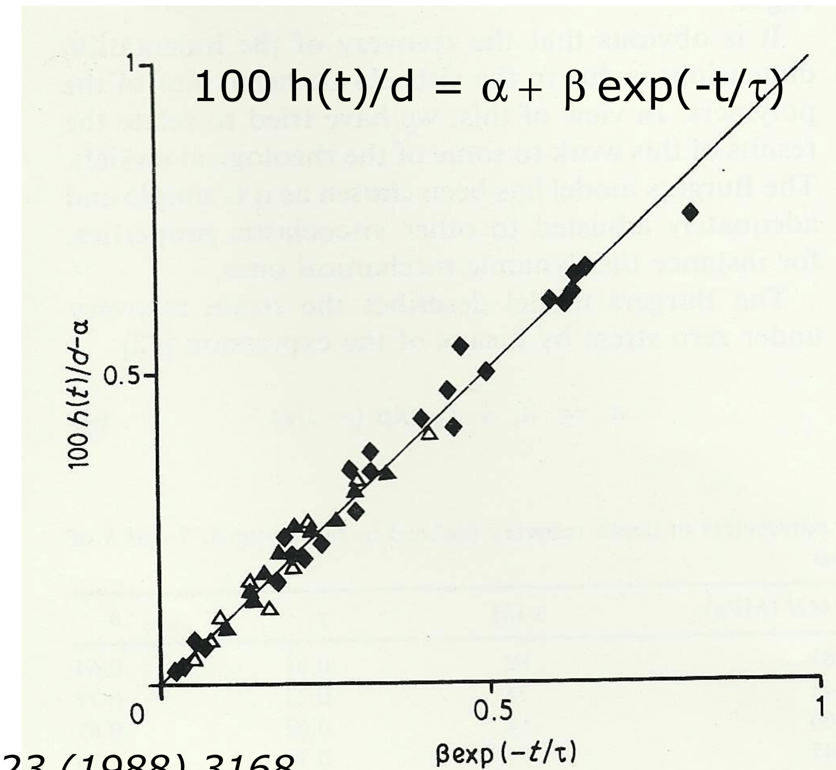






S. Cifuentes et al.: Eur. Polym. J., 59 (2014) 239–246

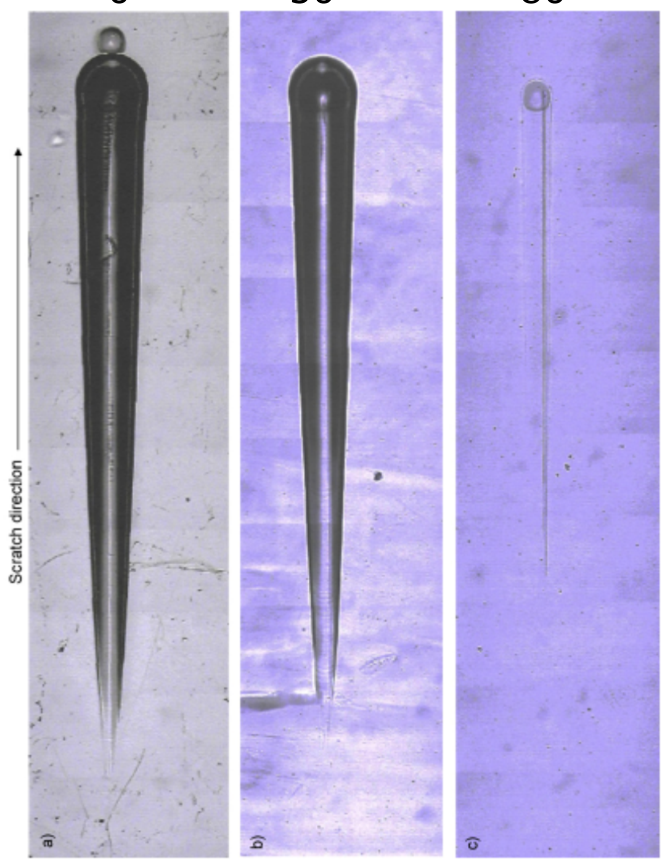
Geometry of the residual indentations on polymers



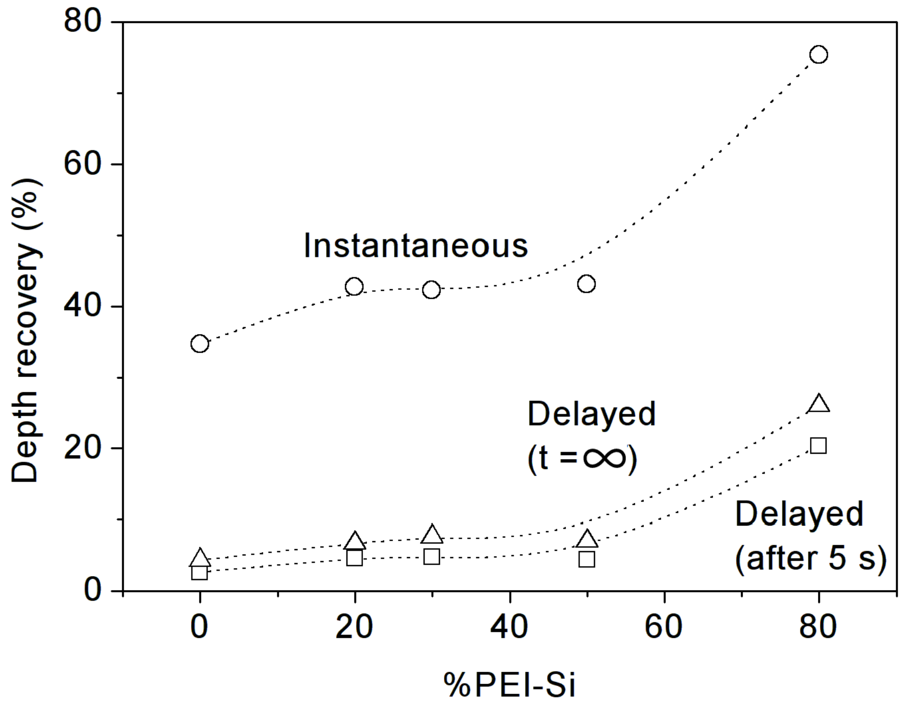
V.Lorenzo et al.: J. Mater. Sci., 23 (1988) 3168

Elastic recovery of hybrid coatings

%PEI-Si:
0 50 80



C. Acebo et al.: Polymer, 55 (2014) 5028



C. Acebo et al.: to be published

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Local character of the measurement

- Microindentation "averages" the properties of some μm^3 of the material around the indentor.
- Microindentation and heterogeneity of the specimen:
  - Characteristic length of heterogeneities > d $\Rightarrow$ MH = f(x, y)
    - Information about distribution of phases
    - Characterization of phases
  - Characteristic length of heterogeneities < d $\Rightarrow$ MH is not a function of the position
    - Bulk properties of the material

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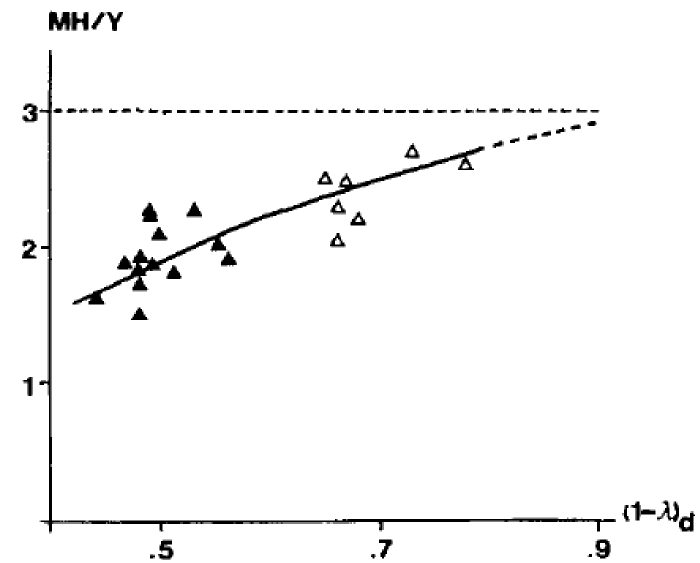
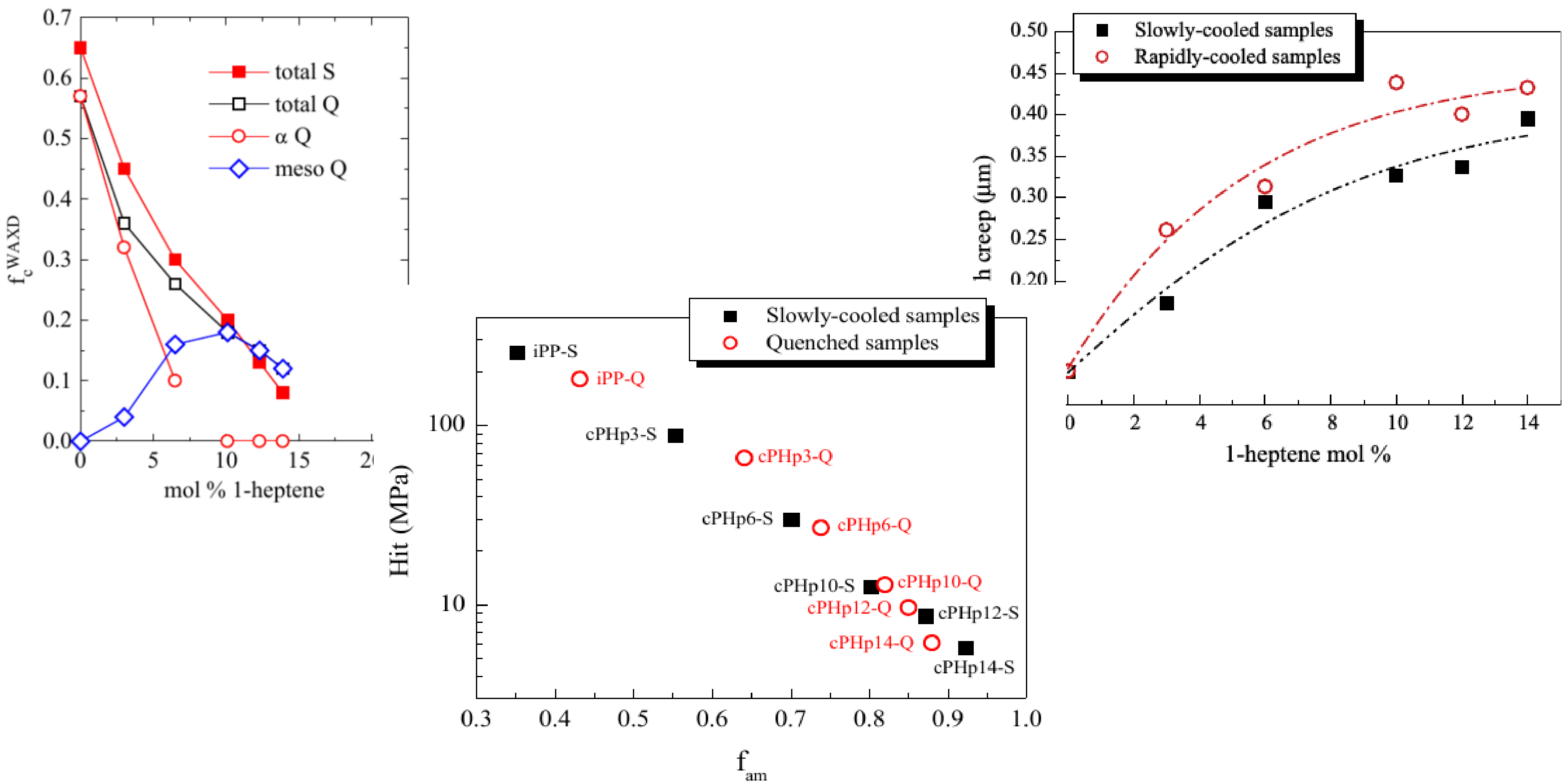
Microhardness and crystallinity of PE

- It is not possible to obtain a 100% crystalline or amorphous PE sample.
  - Length of crystallites < d ⇒ MH is not a function of the position.
  - MH is an increasing function of crystallinity level
  - Information about deformation mechanism



V. Lorenzo et al.: Die Ang. Makromol. Chem., 172 (1989) 25-35

DSI in mPP-1Hept copolymers



A. García-Peñas et al.: Eur. Polym. J. 64 (2015) 52-61

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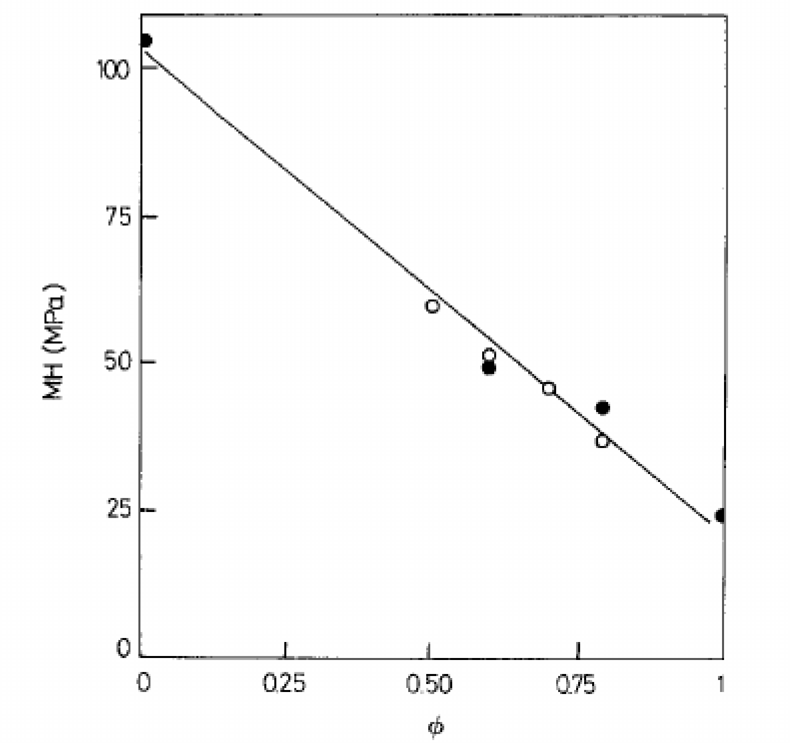
Microhardness of blends

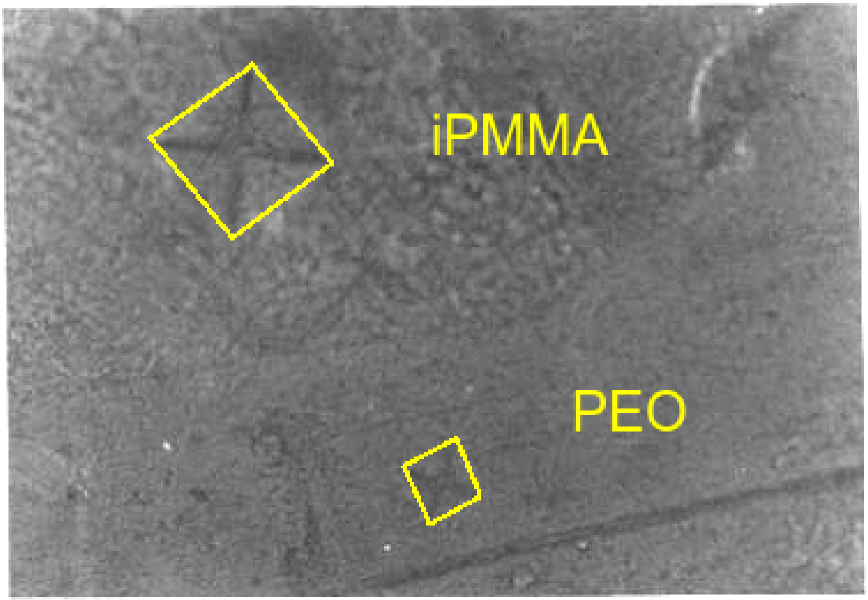
- Blends of miscible A and B polymers:homogeneous at d scale $\Rightarrow$ MH = f(%A)
- Blends of inmiscible A and B polymers: separated domains of A and B
  - If %A << %B $\Rightarrow$ characteristic length of A domains < d $\Rightarrow$ MH is a continuous function of %A
    - Continuity of MH(%A) $\not\Rightarrow$ miscibility
  - If %A is comparable con %B:
    - Characteristic length of A domains < d
    - Characteristic length of A domains > d
      - MH is a function of the position
      - Characterization of individual phases

Microhardness of blends of PEO with iPMMA

$M_w(iPMMA)/M_w(PEO) = 1\text{-}3$



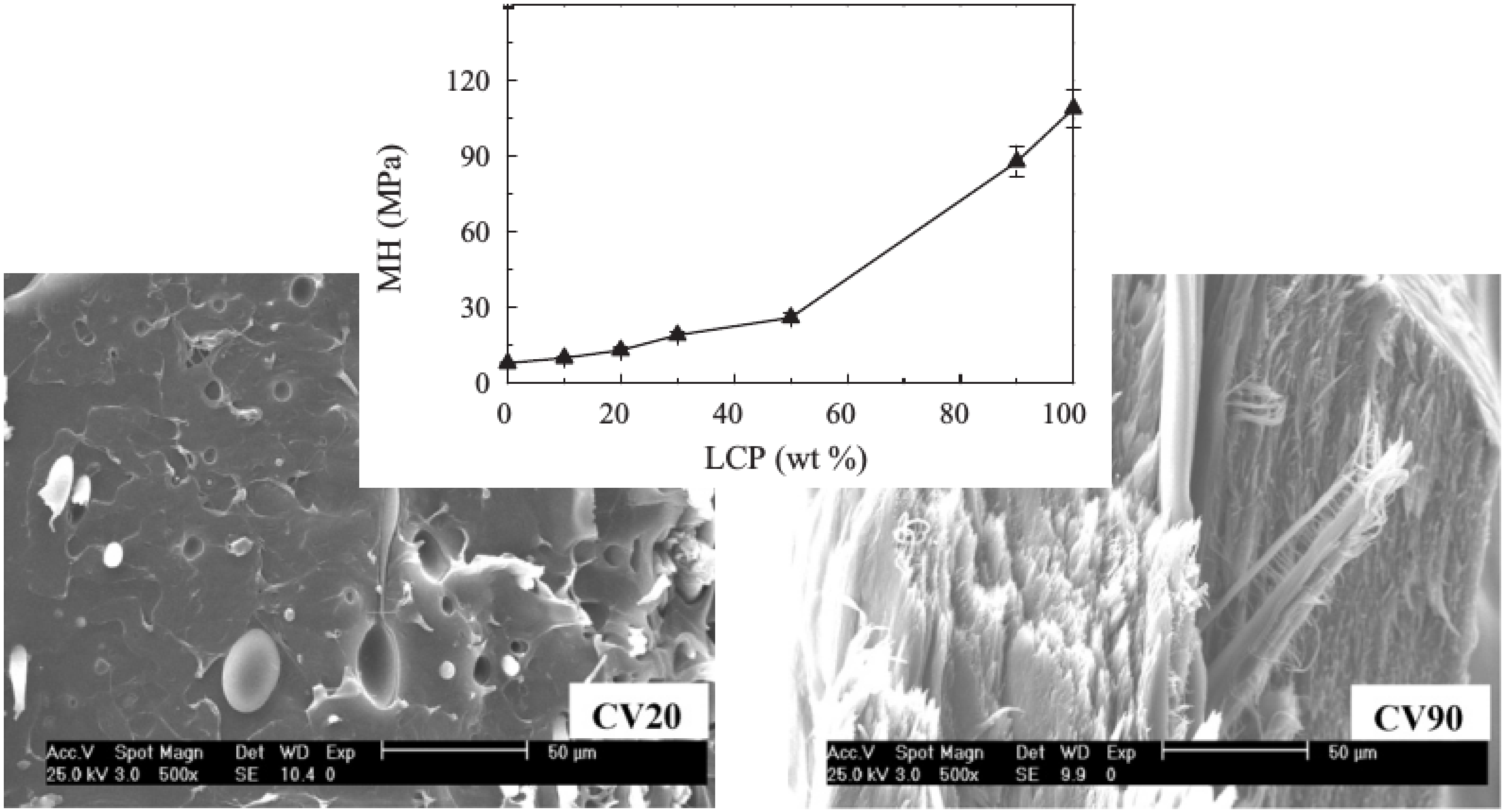
$M_w(iPMMA)/M_w(PEO) = 100$



50 μm

V. Lorenzo et al.: J. Mater. Sci. Lett., 9 (1990) 1011-1013

Microhardness of blends of polyolefins and LCP's



J. Arranz et al.: J. Membr. Sci. 377 (2011) 141–150

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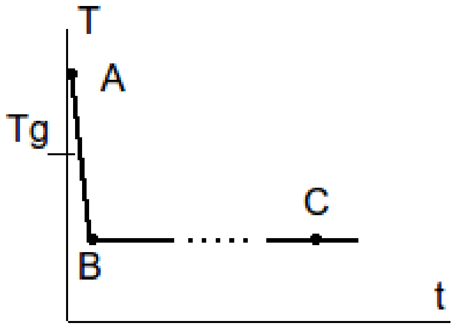
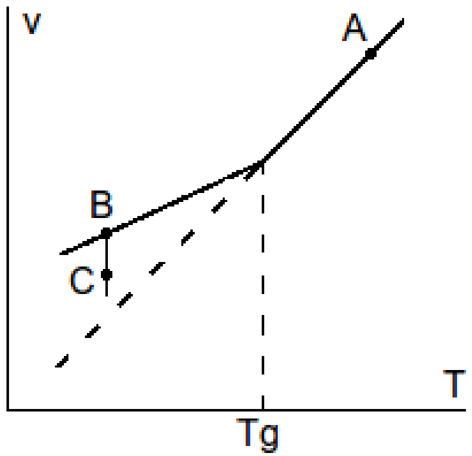
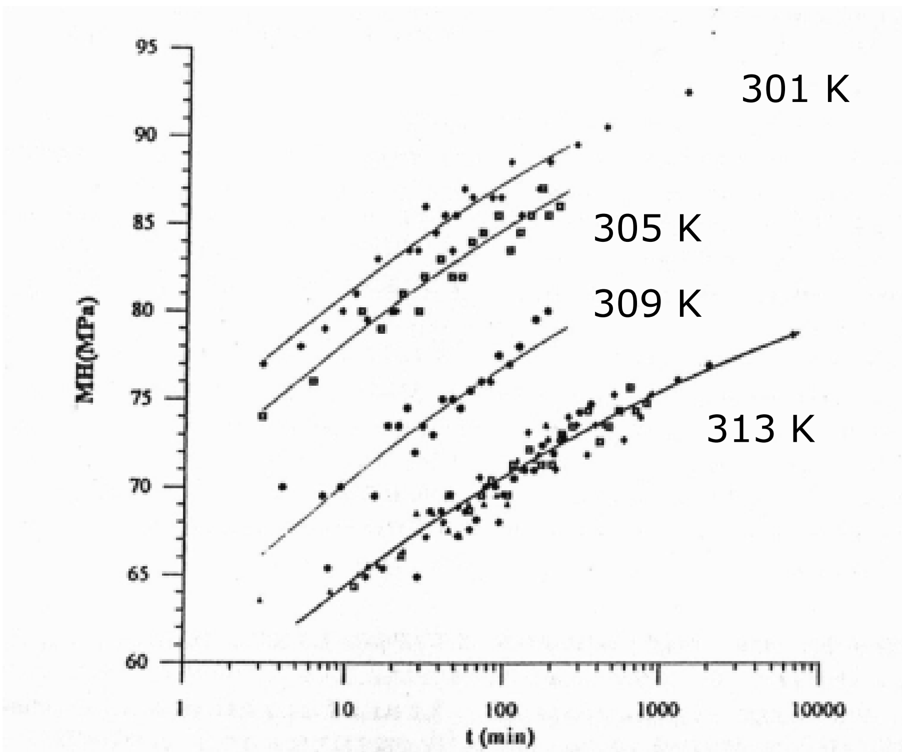
Microhardness and physical ageing

- A – Tg: liquid
  - Cooperative movement of chains
- Tg – B: glass
  - Movements of local groups
- B – C: physical ageing
  - Densification:
    - Local free volume fluctuations
    - Correlation length < 10^{-1} μm

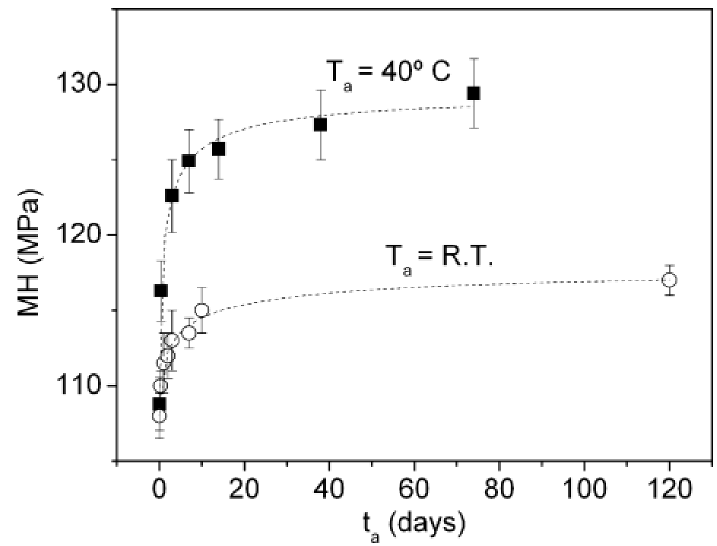




Physical ageing of LCP's and SMP's as revealed by MH tests



A. Ormazábal et al. In "Nanostructured and Non-Crystalline Materials", World Scientific, Singapore (1995) 202-206



V. Lorenzo et al.: Materials and Design 30 (2009) 2431–2434

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Microhardness of polymeric matrix composites

- Composites are multiphasic materials: fillers dimesions ~ some tens of μm ⇒ characteristic dimensions of heterogeneities > d ⇒ MH is position function ⇒ MH is not an adequate tool for characterizing composite materials

But it can be used for:

- Characterizing matrix and fillers.
- Characterizing interphases.

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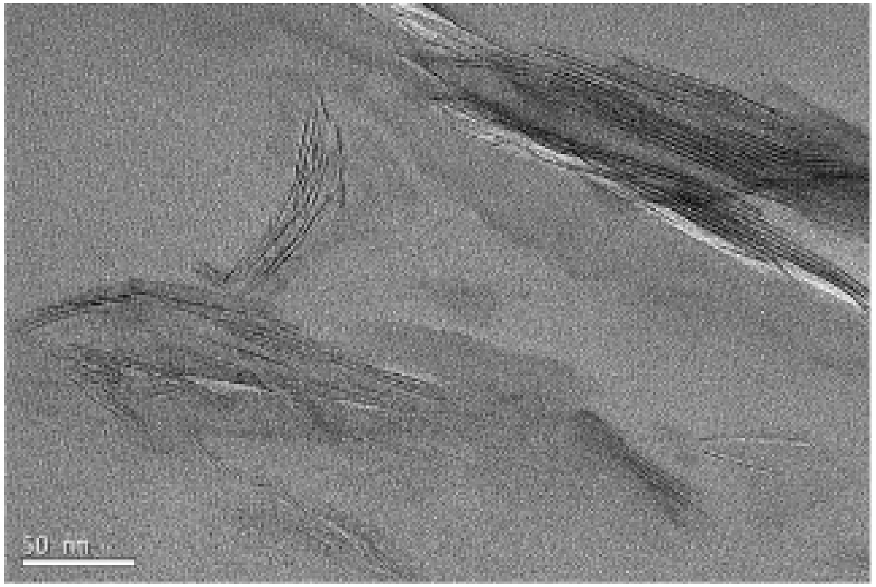
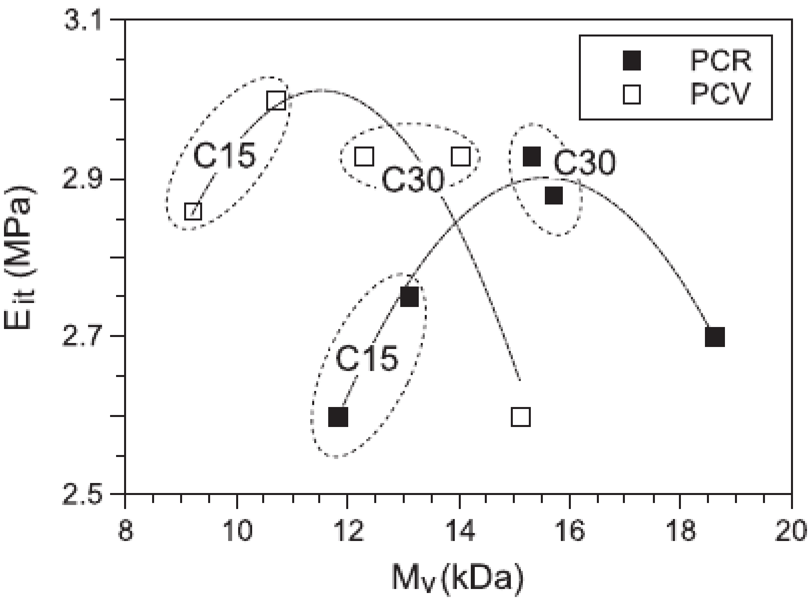
Microhardness of nanocomposites

- Aglommerated fillers:
  - characteristic length of heterogeneities $> d \Rightarrow$ MH is a function of position
- If the fillers are well dispersed:
  - characteristic length of heterogeneities $< d \Rightarrow$ MH = f(% filler) $\Rightarrow$ information about the reinforcement effect of the filler.

PC-clay nanocomposites obtained by extrusion moulding

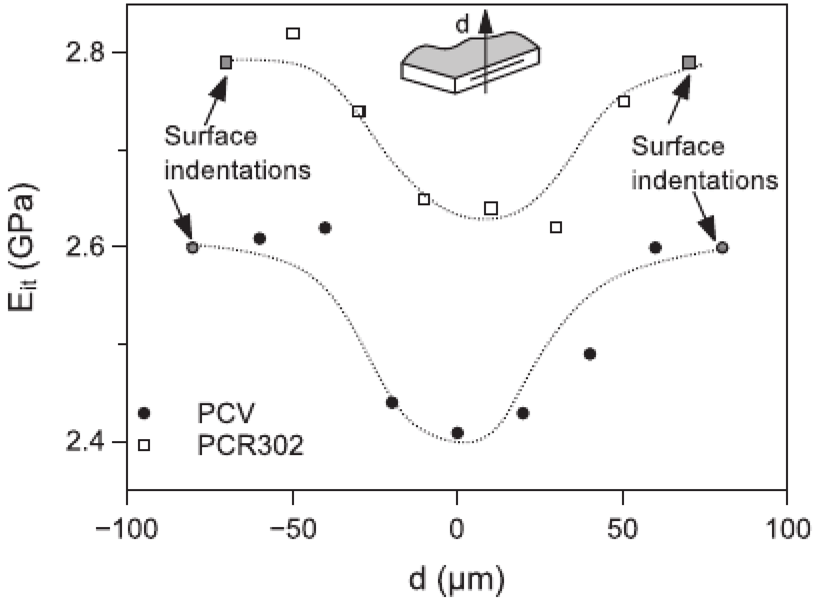




V. Lorenzo et al.: Eur. Polym. J. 55 (2014) 1-8

Other heterogeneous polymeric materials

- Characterization of coatings
- Multi-layer extrusion
- Skin-core structures in injection molded polymers
- Composition gradients
- ...



V. Lorenzo et al.: Eur. Polym. J. 55 (2014) 1-8

Summarizing

- Microindentation is an adequate tool for exploring structure of polymeric materials

- The volume of material that is deformed in hardness test is around d^3

- The information that can be obtained from a hardness test depends on the characteristic length of the heterogeneities of the sample, l:
  - If $l < d$, bulk properties of the material
  - If $l > d$, local character information

Thank you for your kind attention