

Application properties of DDNs

ESR 13 Jianzhu Ju

ESPCI

Supervisors: Costantino Creton, Tetsuharu Narita



Brief Resume

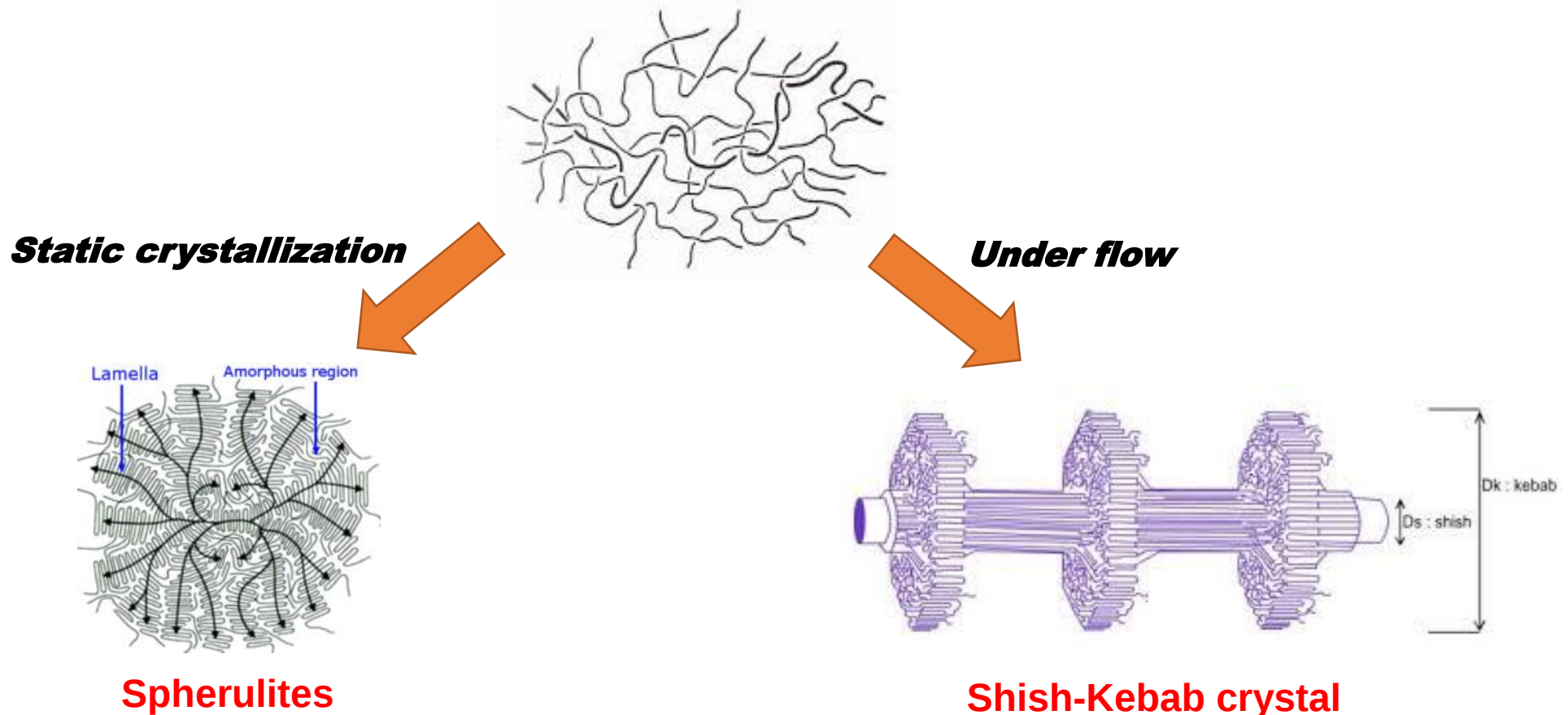


2014, Bachelor of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Instrumentation
Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, China

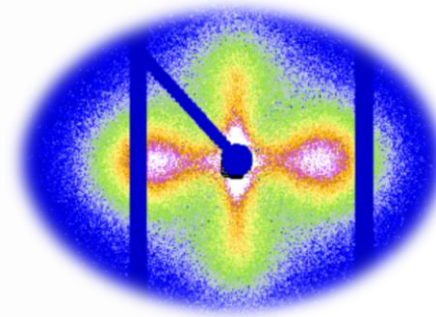
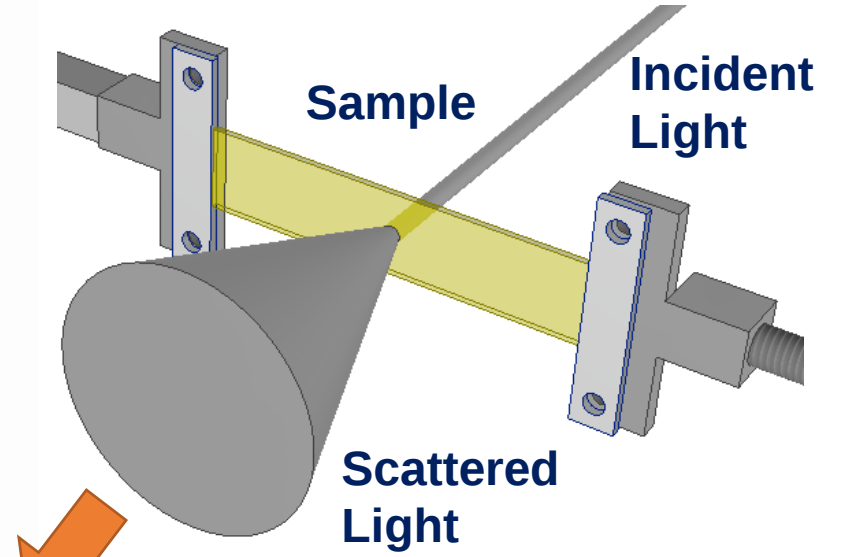
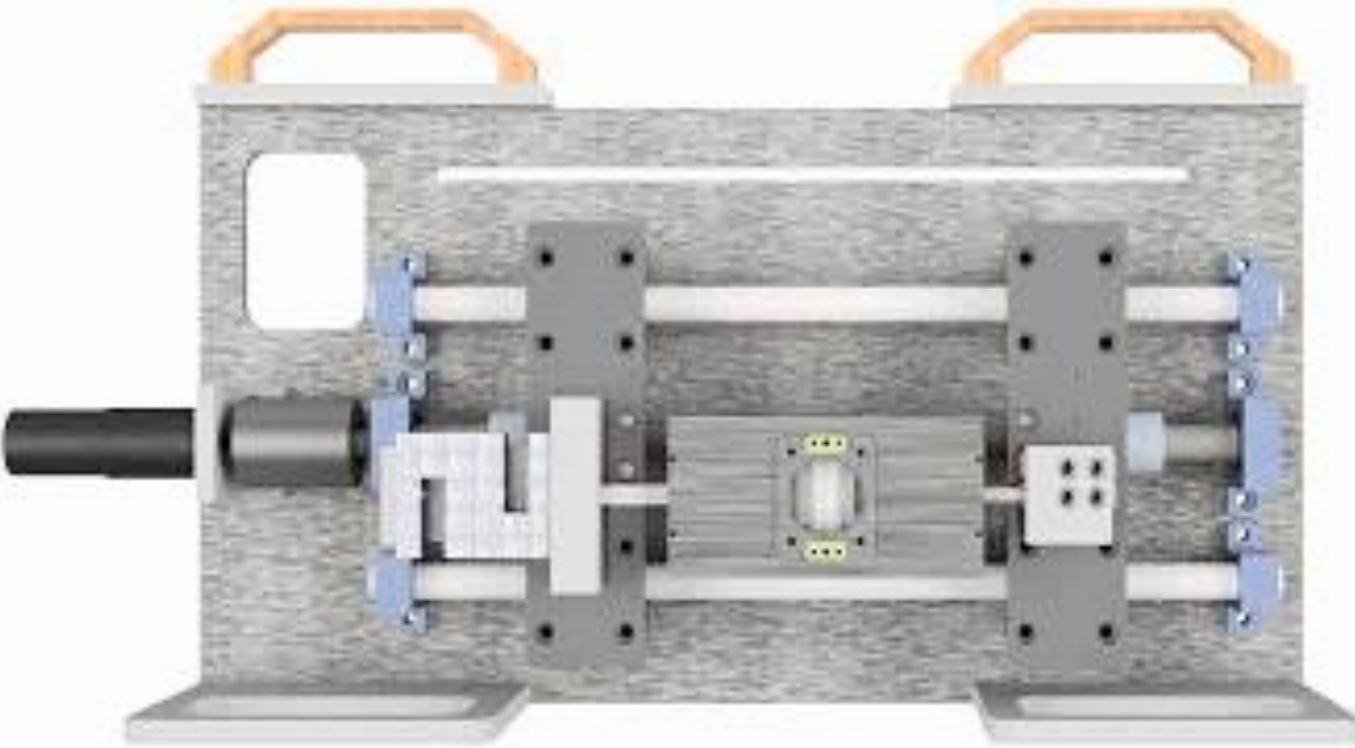
2017, Master of Engineering, Polymer physics and Synchrotron Radiation Technology
University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

Research Programs : Flow induced crystallization in iPP

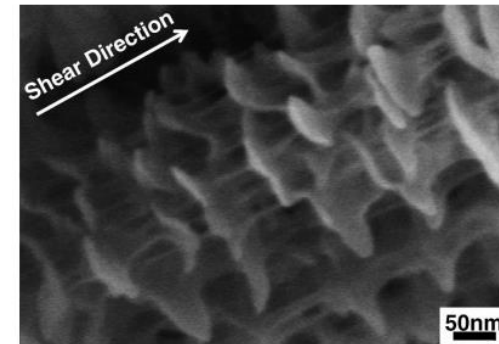
- Structural Dynamic and Rheology during Flow Induced Crystallization of Polymer Melt
- Design and Fabrication of Home-made Rheometer
- Synchrotron Radiation Technology



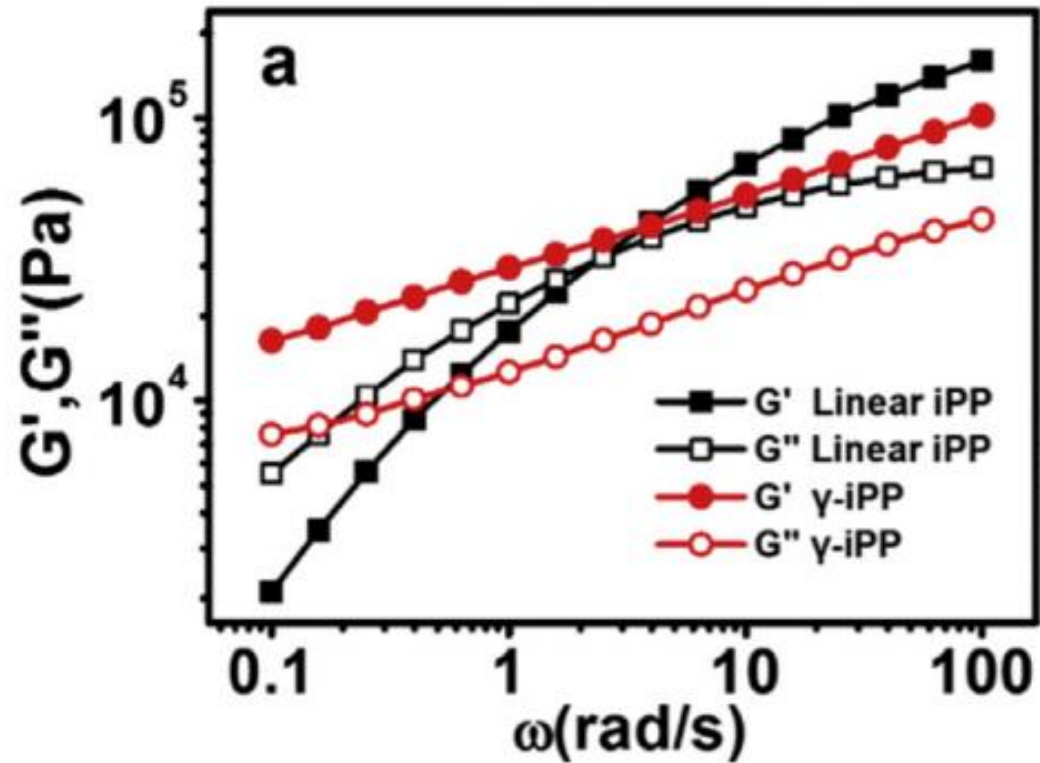
Extension rheometer and Synchrotron Radiation characterization



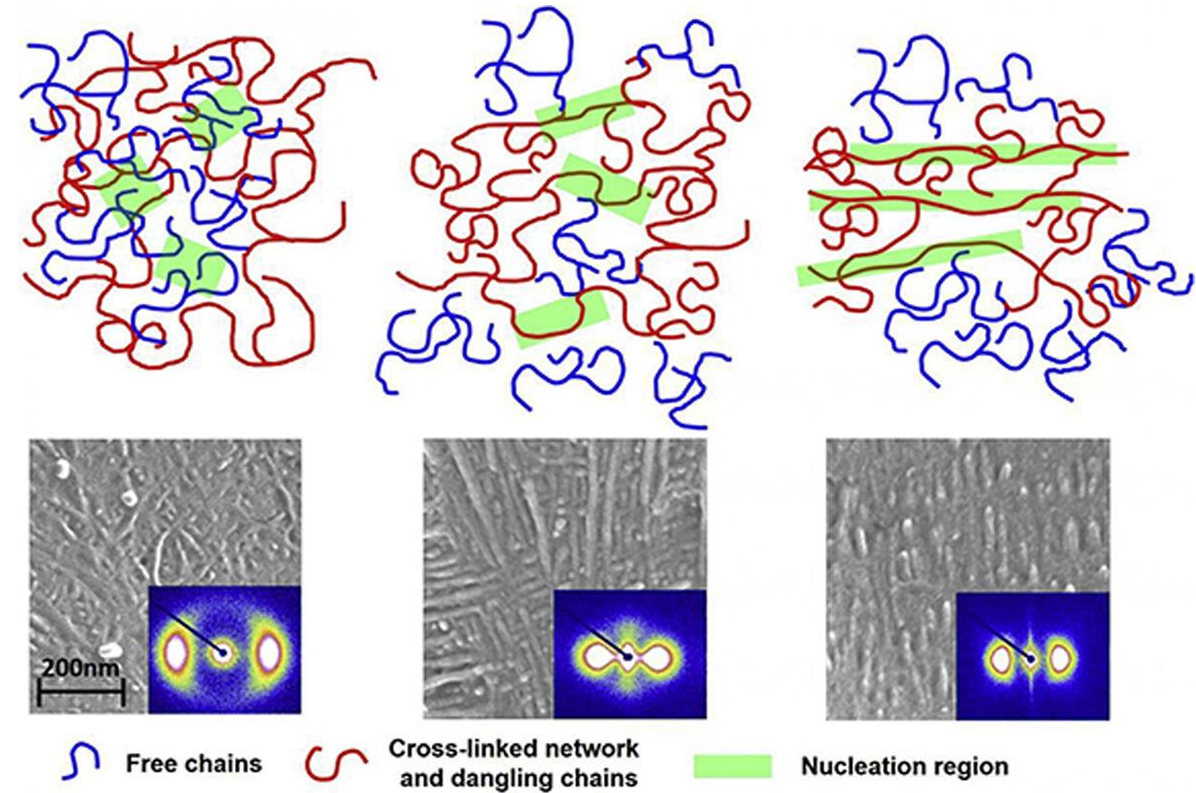
SAXS



Flow induced crystallization in Cross-linked iPP



iPP cross-linked with γ -radiation
Gel concentration: 62%



Applied Extension

Application property: Fracture and Adhesion

- **Fracture properties of DDNs**

- **Materials**
 - DDNs synthesized in WP3
 - Our model materials
- **Set-up**
 - Uniaxial tensile machine with camera

- **Adhesive properties of DDNs**

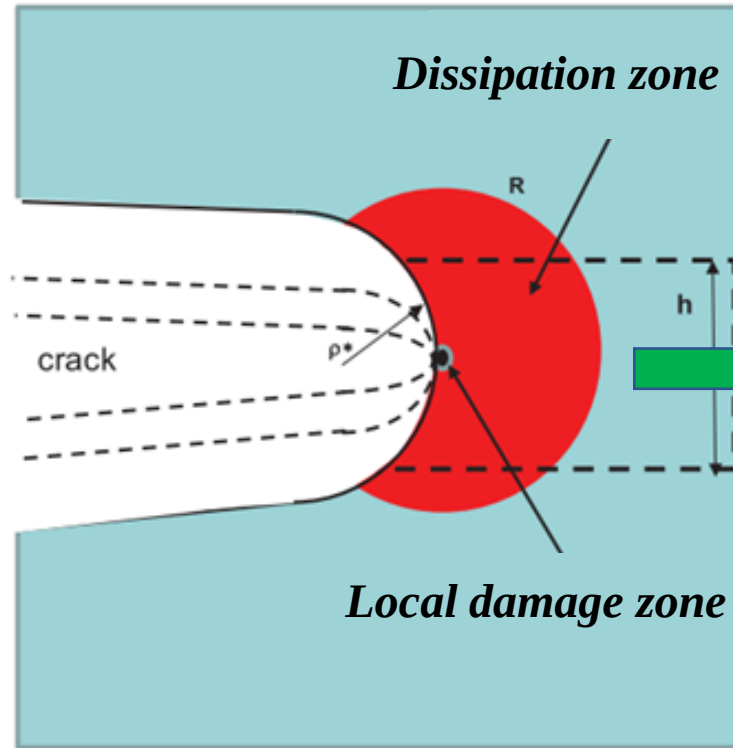
- **Materials**
 - DDNs synthesized in WP3
 - Our model materials
- **Set-up**
 - Laboratory-made micro-tack machine

Mesoscopic characterization of dynamics by diffusing-wave spectroscopy in facture and adhesion

Research Proposal

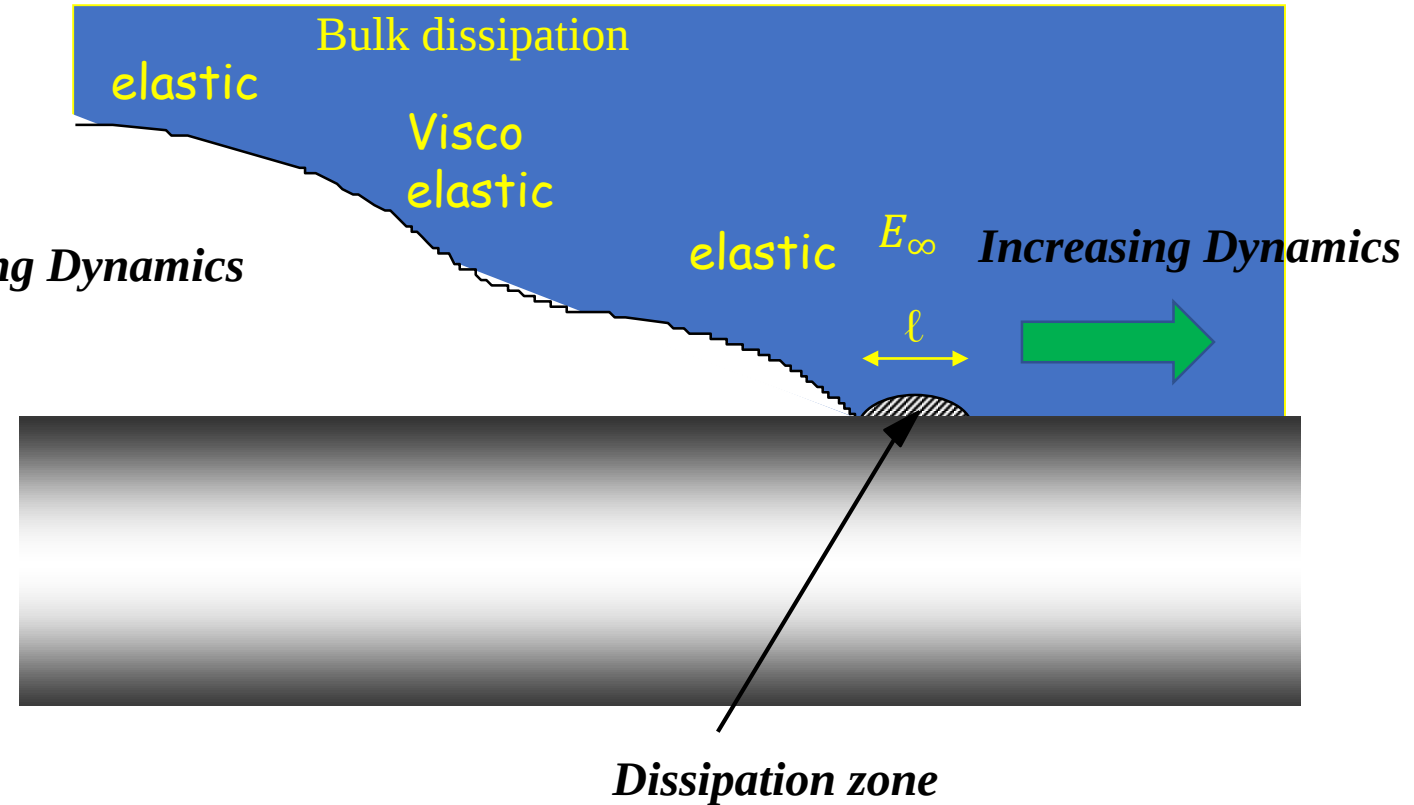
In collaboration with Luca Cipelletti (Montpellier, CNRS)

Characterization of the dissipative zone



Fracture

Increasing Dynamics



Adhesive Debonding

Fracture at different length scale

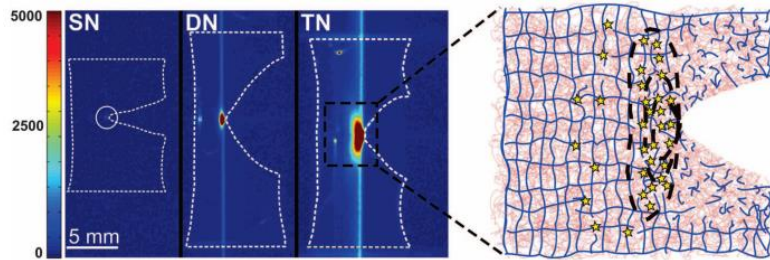
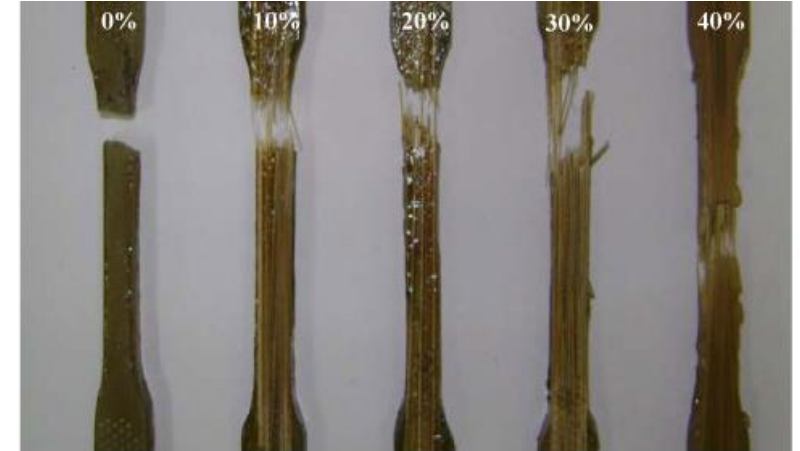
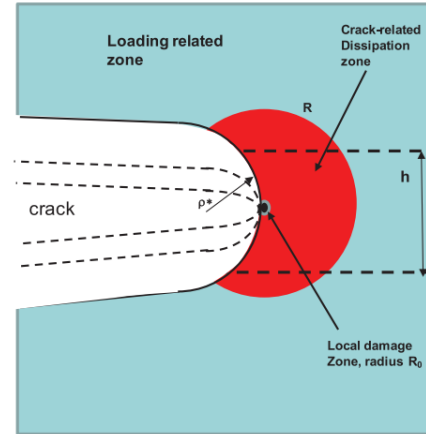


Fig. 5. Mapping of where bonds break during crack propagation. Intensity-colored images of propagating cracks on notched samples containing dioxetane cross-linker in the first network, showing the light emission due to the breakage of bonds in SN, DN, and TN samples. The size and geometry of the sample are shown with a white dashed line. Vertical lines in the DN and TN image are due to detector artifacts; in DN and TN, spots far from the crack tip are due to reflection of the light on surface inhomogeneities and do not correspond to a local light emission. (Right) Schematic of the sacrificial bond-breaking mechanism in front of the crack tip for the DN and TN; the first network is represented in blue, and the second and third networks are in red.



**Molecular scale
(~10nm)**

Ducrot, Etienne, et al.2014

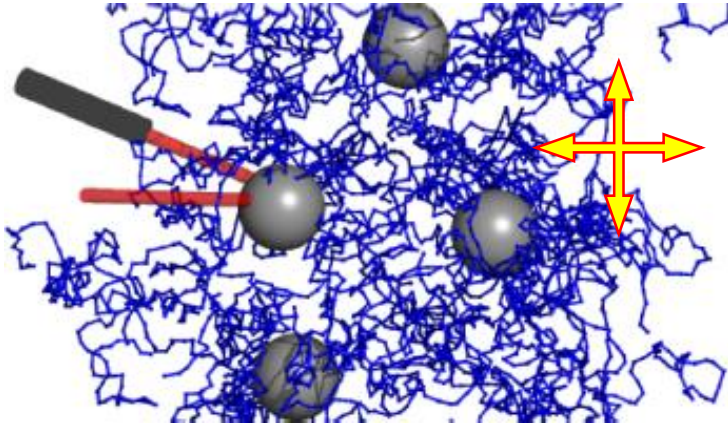
**Mesoscopic scale
(0,1 ~10 μm)**

Creton, Costantino, and Matteo
Ciccotti.2016

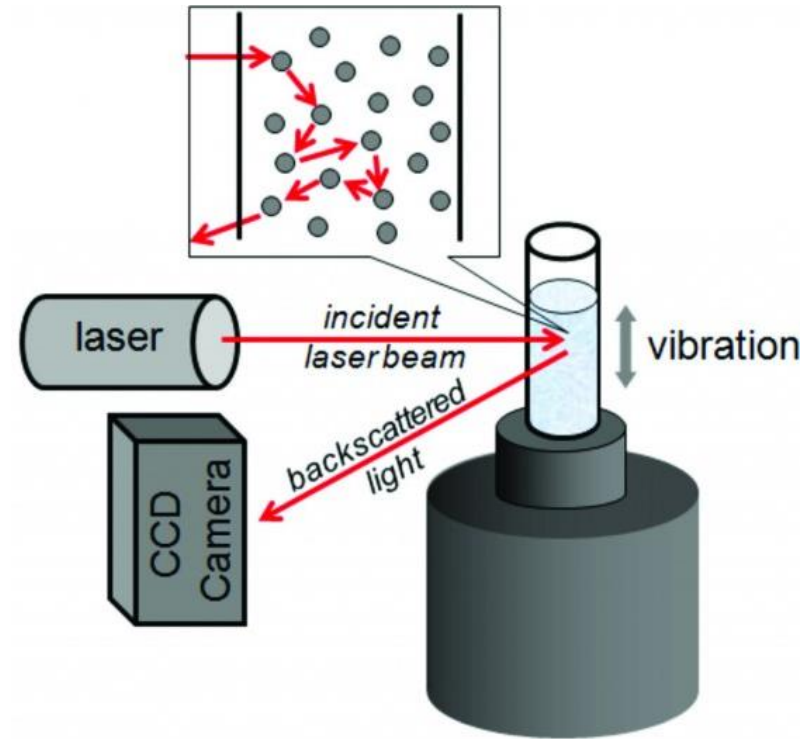
Macroscopic scale

Martínez, A. B., et al. 2017

Dynamic Light Scattering & Diffusing-Wave Spectroscopy

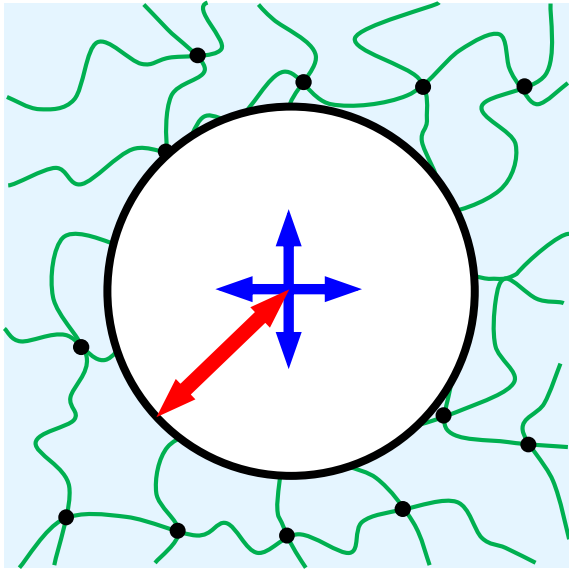


Polymer network + Probe particles



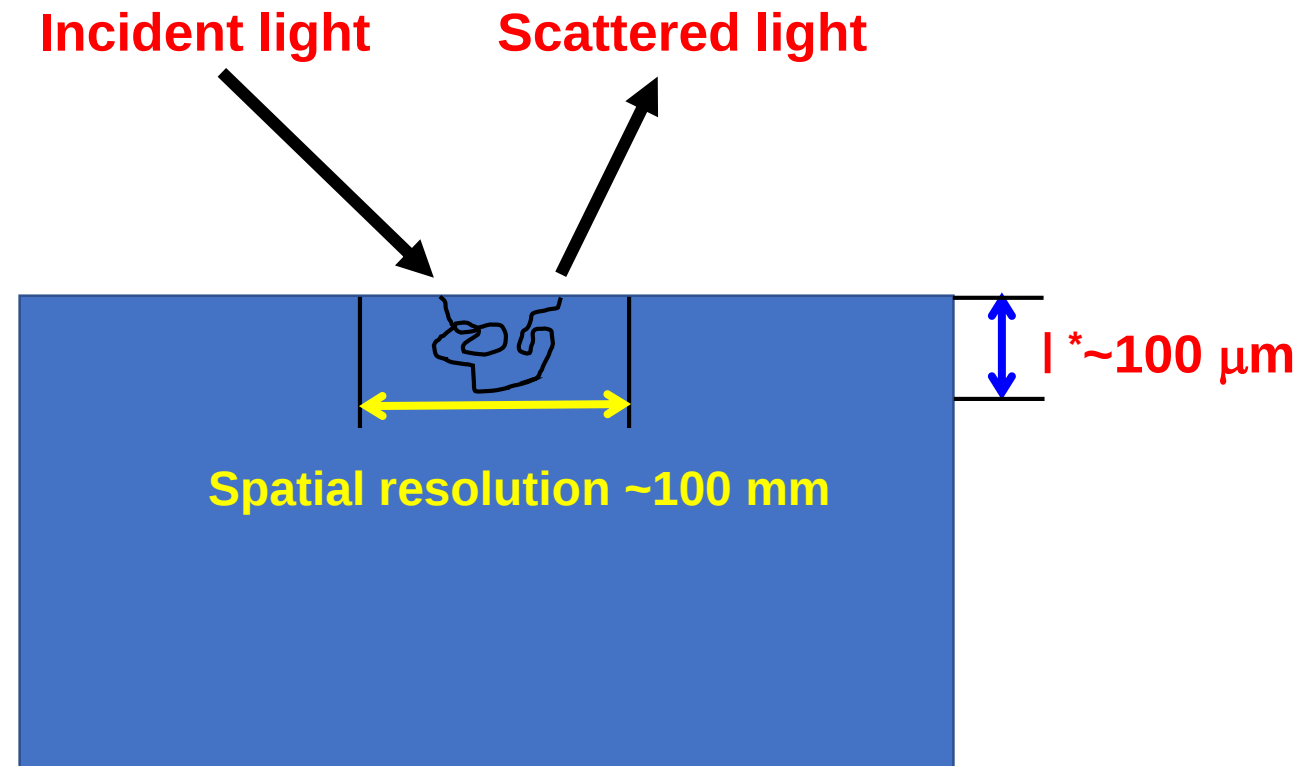
DWS: Multiple scattering

Mean square displacement $\langle \Delta r^2(t) \rangle$ from DWS

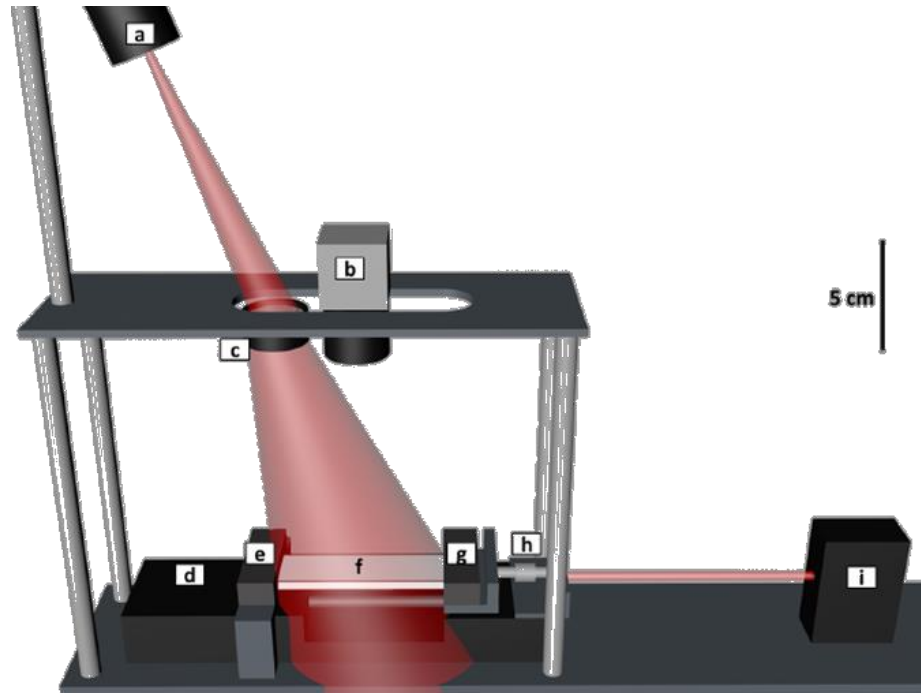


Particle Size : $\sim \mu\text{m}$

$\sqrt{\text{MSD}}$: 1 ~ 100 nm

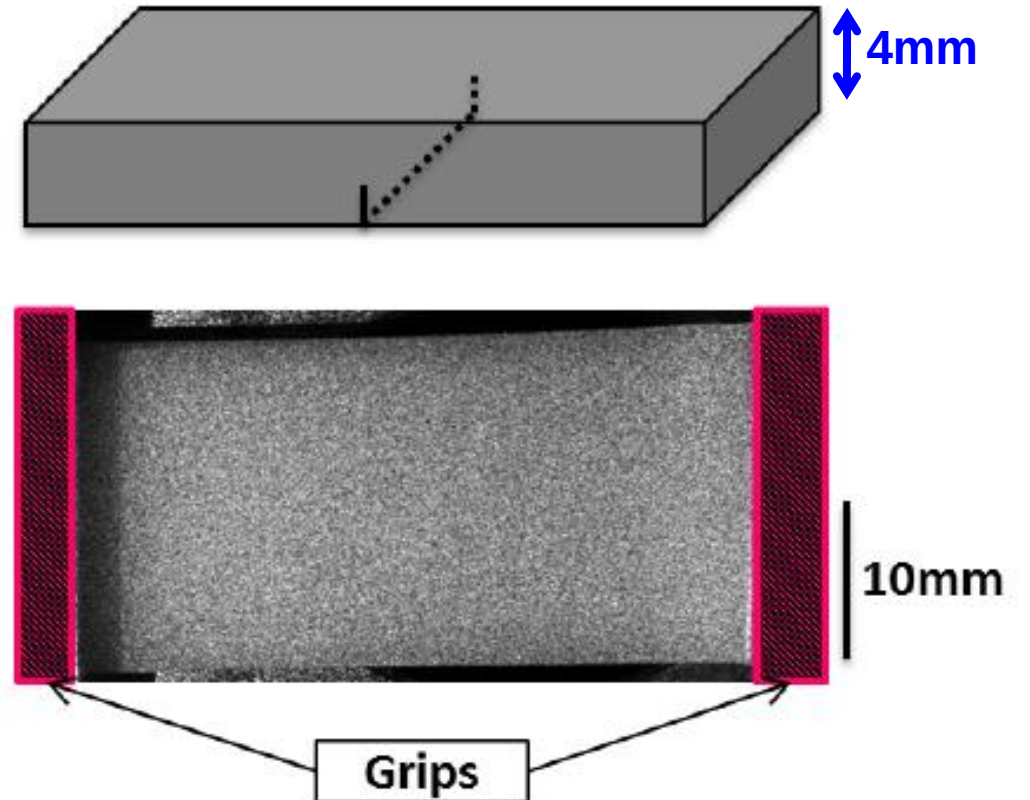


DWS Set-up coupled with macroscopic fraction



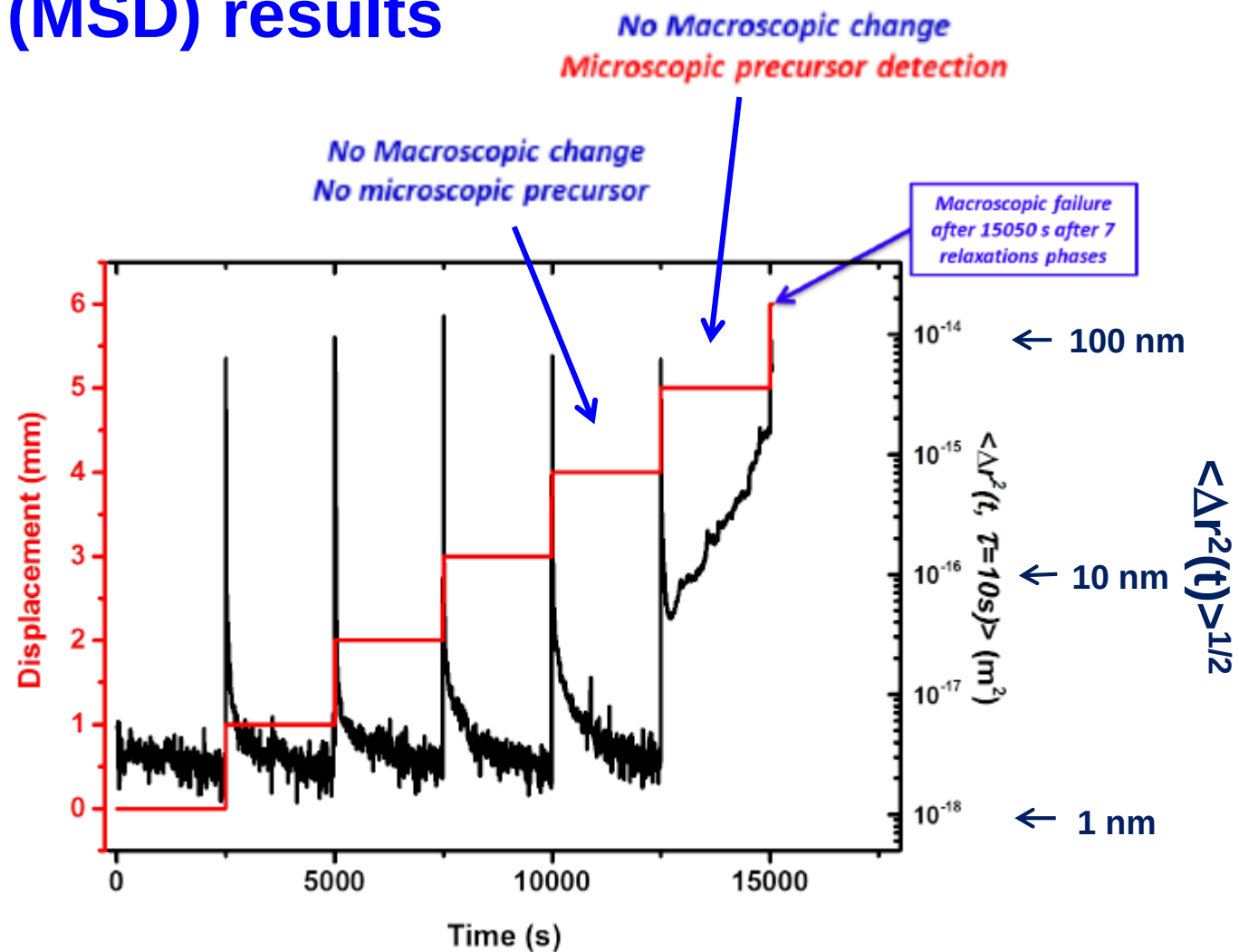
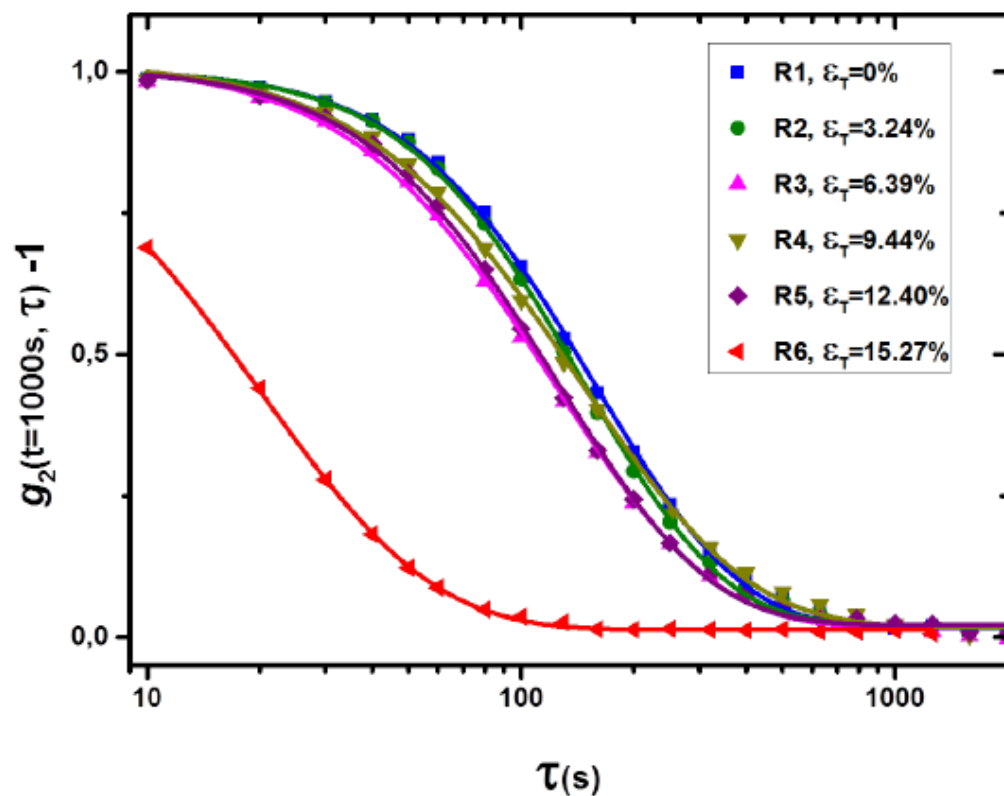
- a: Laser
- b: Camera
- c: Lens
- d: Motor
- e: Fixed clamp
- f: Sample
- g: Moving clamp
- h: Tensile sensor
- i: Displacement sensor

PDMS rubber+
 TiO_2 ($d=300 \text{ nm}$, $\phi=0.0005$)
Elastic modulus: 1.22 MPa



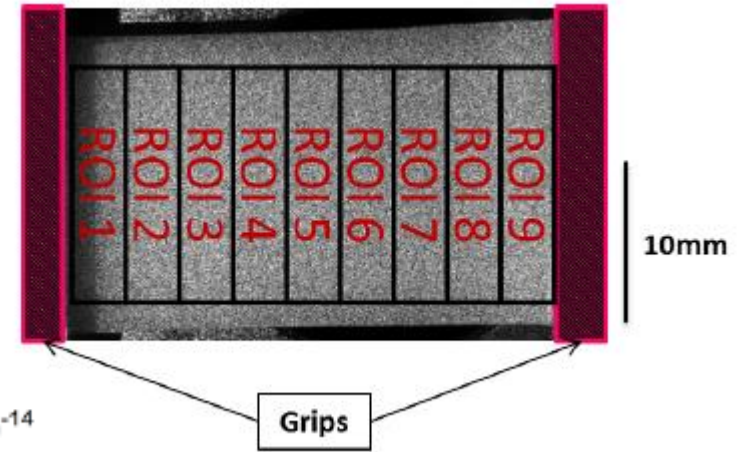
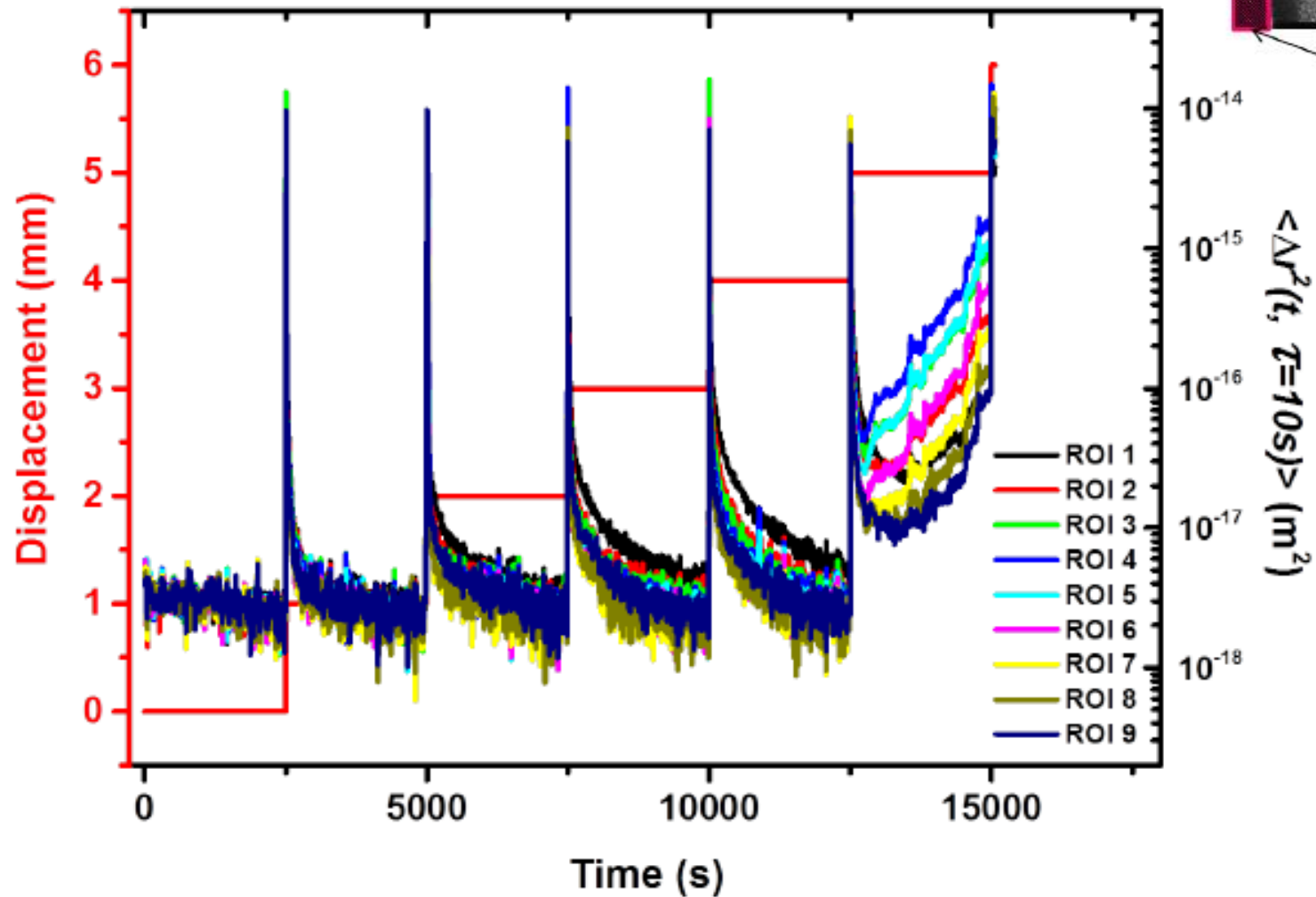
Thesis of Mohamed-Yassine Nagazi, 2017

Mean square displacement (MSD) results



Fracture precursor before macroscopic change

MSD at different ROI



Local dynamics of Probe particles measured by DWS

- Quantitative measurement of mesoscopic (0,1~ 10 μm) dynamics
- High resolution of MSD $\sim 1\text{ nm}$
- Low spatial resolution (ensemble averaging) $\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- Small amount of probe particles required ($\phi < 0.01$)
- Combination with different mechanical devices
 - Macroscopic mechanical tests
 - Fluorescence imaging with mechanophore molecules

Thanks for your attention!