

Graphene Enhanced Composites

A Comparative Study

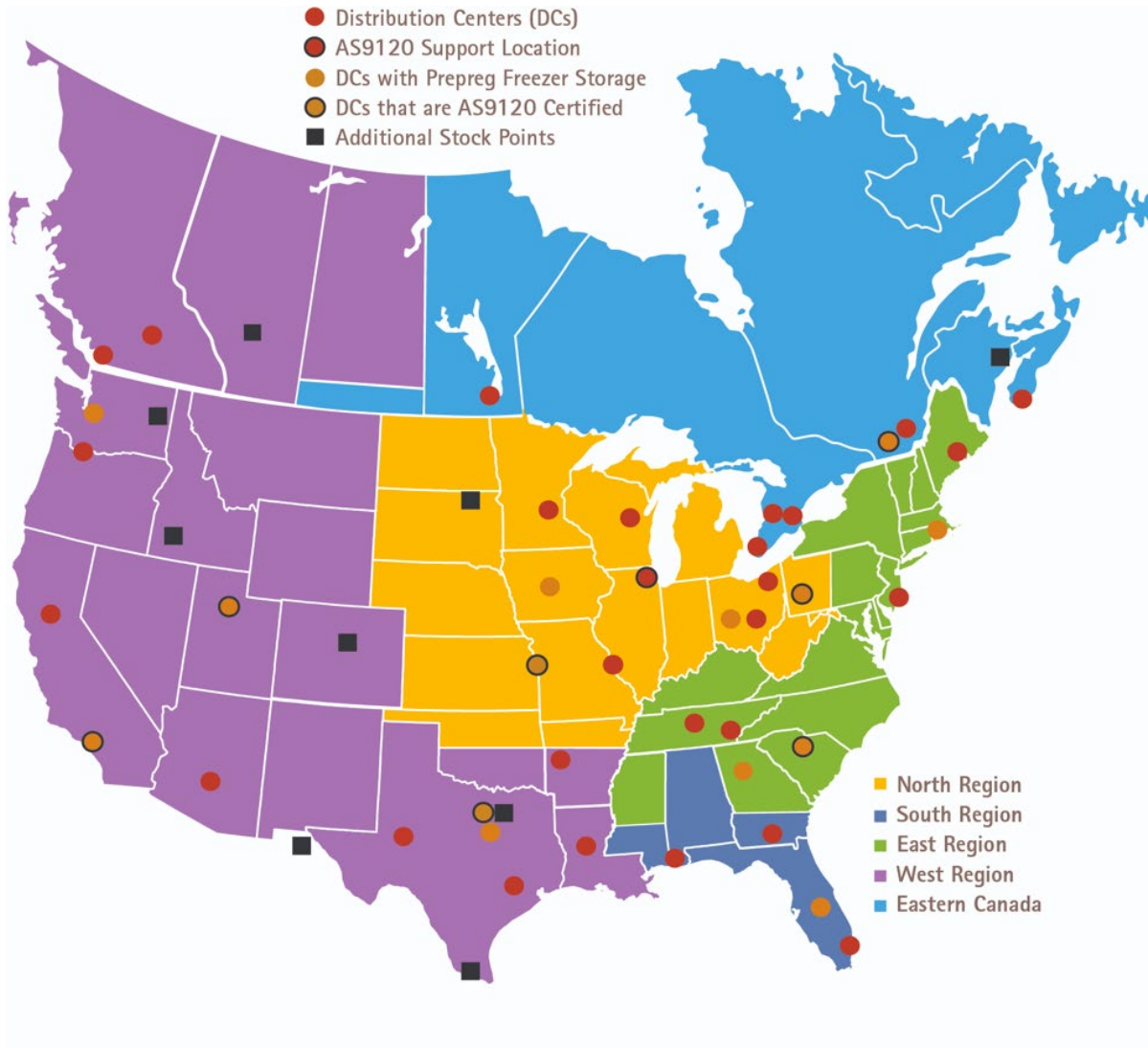


Presented by:

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Chief Applications Engineer
Composites One



Composites One Stocking Locations



Freezer Locations

***Lenexa, KS (AS9120)**

Bristol, RI

***Rock Hill, SC (AS9120)**

Lawrence, GA

Lakeland, FL

Monessen, PA (AS9120)

Dayton, OH

Goshen, IN

Grimes, IA

***Salt Lake City, UT (AS9120)**

Arlington, WA

***Santa Fe Springs, CA (AS9120)**

***Tolleson, AZ (AS9120)**

Ft. Worth, TX (AS9120)

Buffalo, NY

**Boeing Enterprise QA and BR&T*

Approved Composites Supplier Status

- The Graphene Council Project:

- At the University of Maine

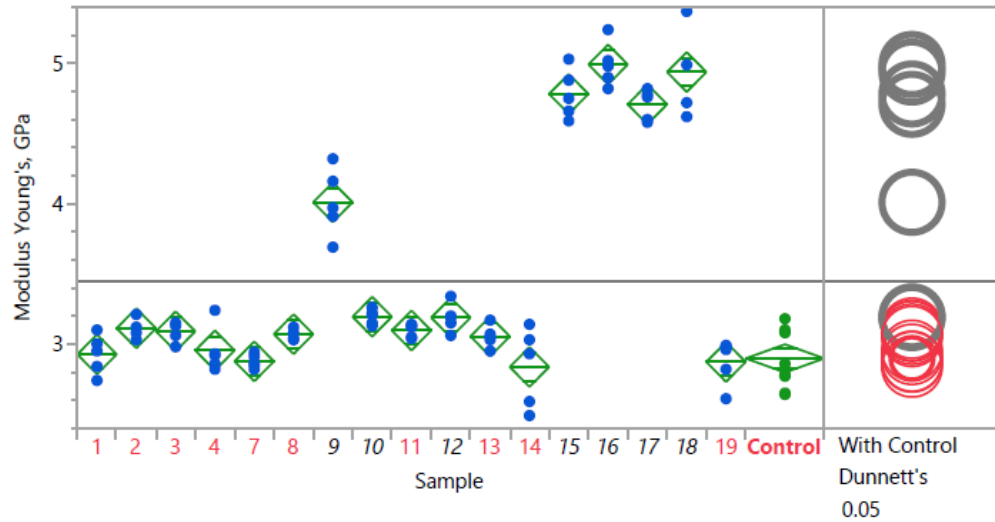
- 15 samples of graphene enhanced epoxy slurry were dispersed and sent to the University of Maine
- Samples were let down to 0.5 and 0.1% in epoxy resin
- They were mixed using high-speed orbital mixer, and degassed under vacuum
- A curative package was introduced
 - Used common amine ratio for all samples
 - We did not account for potential functionality on graphene itself
- The samples were then mixed, poured onto molds at 140°F (60°C), and cured for 30 min
- All samples were then subjected to a 3-hour post-cure at 320°F (160°C)
- Samples were then cut from molded panels, subjected to flexural (Instron) and notched Izod testing
- In general, performance varied, but we did see gains.
 - As much as ~35% gain to flexural strength
 - Up to ~75% gain in flexural modulus
 - Little or no damage to notched Izod values from embrittlement

Flexural Properties

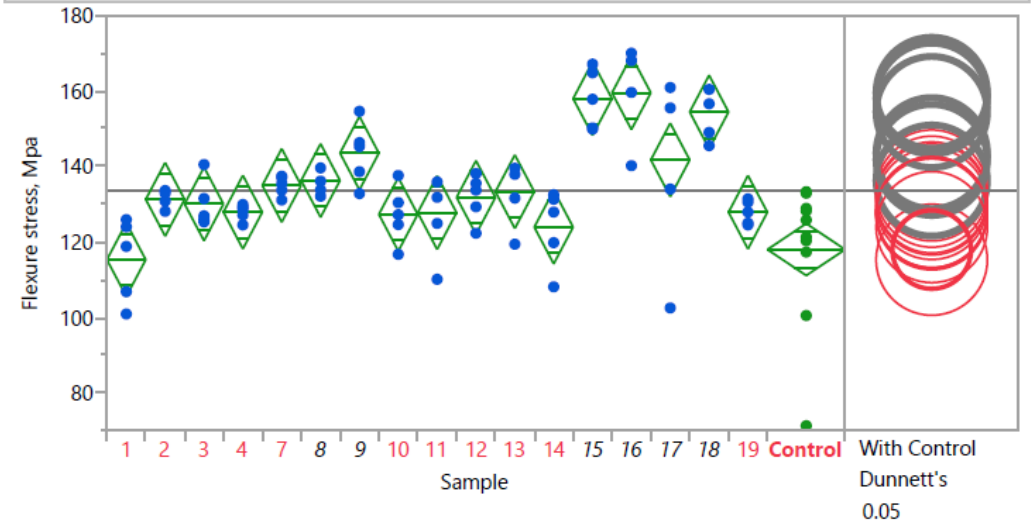
Conc. Wt %	Flexural Modulus (Gpa)						Flexural Strength (Mpa)						Flexural Strain (%)					
	0.1			0.5			0.1			0.5			0.1			0.5		
	% Change	Mean	Std Dev	% Change	Mean	Std Dev	% Change	Mean	Std Dev	% Change	Mean	Std Dev	% Change	Mean	Std Dev	% Change	Mean	Std Dev
Control	0%	2.90	0.199	0%	2.90	0.199	0%	118.0	18.98	0%	118.0	18.98	0%	4.93	1.036	0%	4.93	1.04
1	1.0%	2.93	0.140	2.4%	2.97	0.088	-2.3%	115.3	10.95	5.0%	123.9	4.06	-10.3%	4.42	0.653	1.1%	4.98	0.29
2	7.4%	3.11	0.066	2.6%	2.97	0.169	11.3%	131.3	2.15	-8.7%	107.7	11.96	19.1%	5.87	0.239	-19.4%	3.97	0.64
3	6.7%	3.09	0.070	8.5%	3.14	0.058	10.2%	130.0	6.33	9.0%	128.6	15.99	16.1%	5.72	0.835	3.7%	5.11	1.02
4	2.0%	2.95	0.166	8.9%	3.16	0.137	8.4%	127.9	2.15	-2.0%	115.7	13.57	15.4%	5.69	0.158	-14.5%	4.21	0.80
7	-0.7%	2.88	0.048	2.9%	2.98	0.158	14.4%	135.0	2.61	7.4%	126.7	4.37	31.2%	6.47	0.336	-1.1%	4.88	0.34
8	6.0%	3.07	0.036	-0.2%	2.89	0.222	15.5%	136.3	3.40	-0.4%	117.5	12.35	30.2%	6.42	0.478	-2.0%	4.83	1.05
9	38.4%	4.01	0.241	0.2%	2.90	0.149	21.6%	143.5	8.26	9.5%	129.1	8.85	-13.2%	4.28	0.592	7.5%	5.30	0.70
10	10.3%	3.19	0.053	2.9%	2.98	0.210	7.9%	127.3	7.67	-16.5%	98.5	4.08	1.9%	5.02	0.529	-28.5%	3.52	0.07
11	6.9%	3.10	0.047	8.4%	3.14	0.185	8.3%	127.7	10.85	14.6%	135.3	5.91	11.5%	5.49	0.981	5.7%	5.21	0.32
12	10.0%	3.19	0.101	6.9%	3.10	0.242	11.7%	131.8	6.19	4.9%	123.7	11.59	16.5%	5.74	0.694	-4.6%	4.70	0.60
13	5.4%	3.05	0.079	8.5%	3.14	0.174	13.0%	133.3	8.35	13.1%	133.4	4.27	22.0%	6.01	0.752	8.2%	5.33	0.33
14	-2.1%	2.84	0.282	3.1%	2.99	0.203	5.0%	123.9	10.14	14.5%	135.1	10.07	18.5%	5.84	0.968	25.0%	6.16	0.68
15	65.1%	4.78	0.176	4.9%	3.04	0.154	33.9%	158.0	7.99	14.1%	134.6	2.59	-18.8%	4.00	0.397	22.5%	6.04	0.35
16	72.3%	4.99	0.158	4.5%	3.03	0.192	35.2%	159.5	11.80	12.1%	132.2	4.22	-22.0%	3.85	0.566	14.0%	5.62	0.61
17	62.5%	4.71	0.110	4.1%	3.02	0.274	20.1%	141.7	24.24	2.7%	121.2	10.77	-34.2%	3.24	0.734	-3.5%	4.76	0.45
18	70.5%	4.94	0.292	-2.5%	2.82	0.289	30.9%	154.4	6.85	-1.4%	116.3	6.34	-25.9%	3.65	0.362	0.0%	4.93	0.60
19	-0.9%	2.87	0.162	8.9%	3.15	0.076	8.4%	127.9	3.12	12.6%	132.9	6.70	13.5%	5.59	0.168	7.4%	5.29	0.48

0.1% Loading

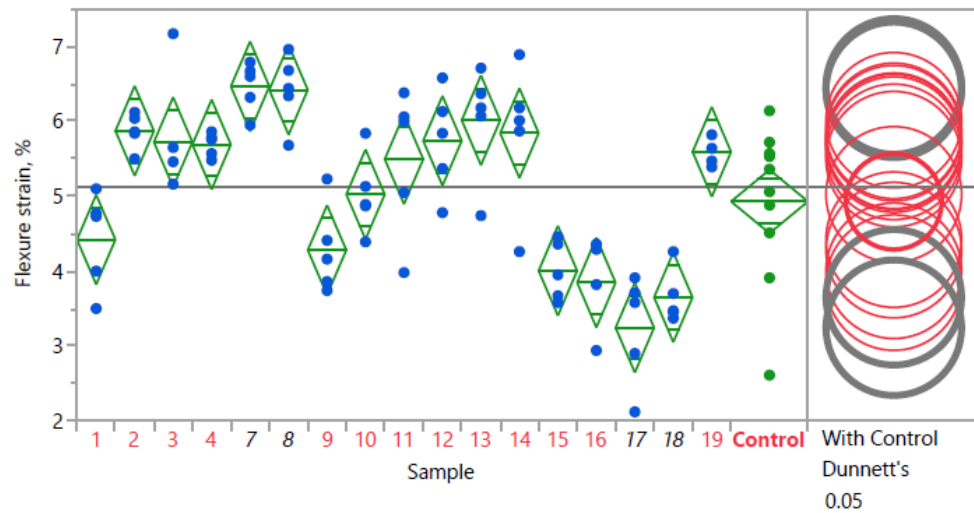
Oneway Analysis of Modulus Young's, GPa By Sample



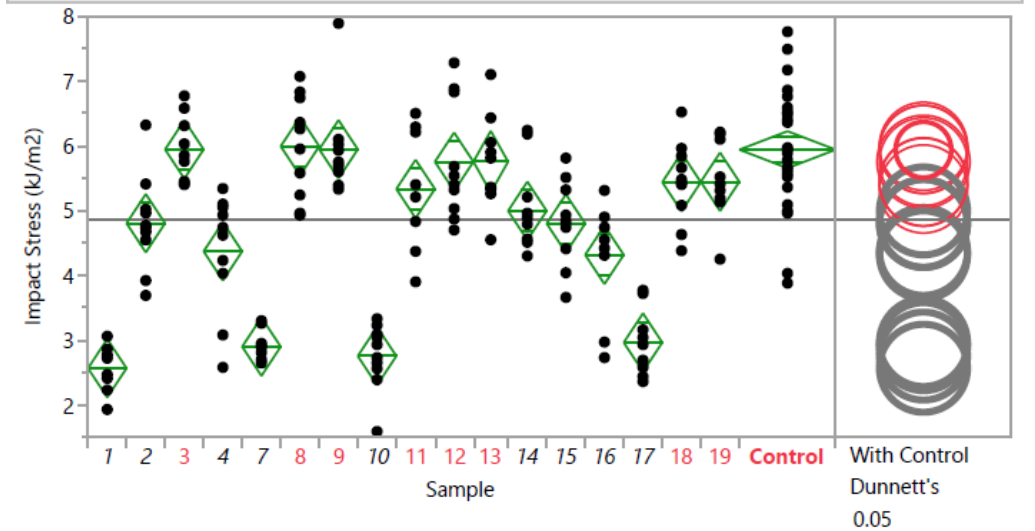
Oneway Analysis of Flexure stress, Mpa By Sample



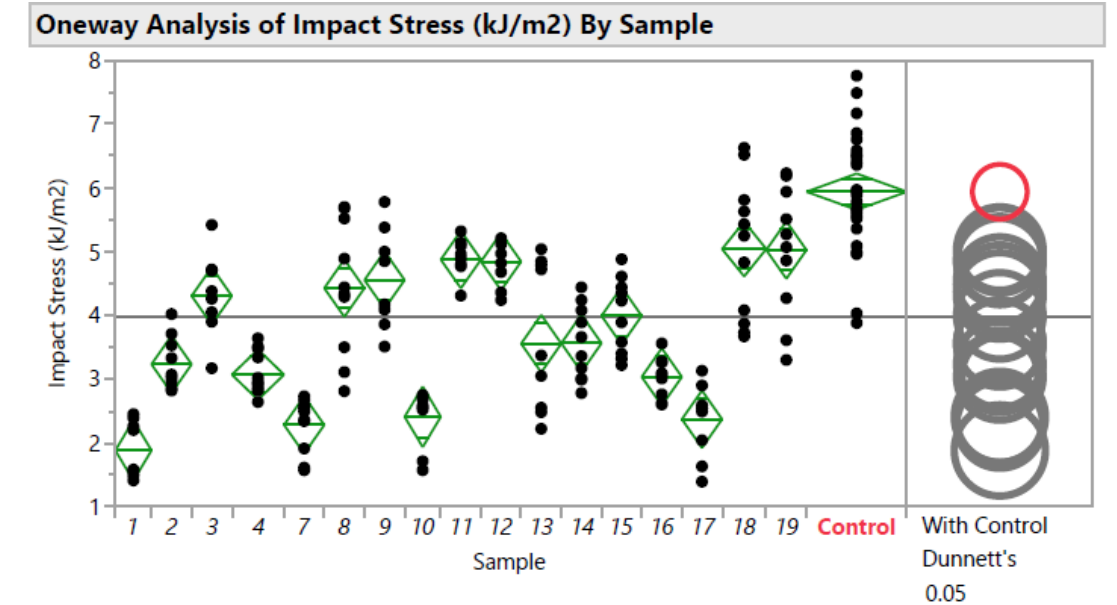
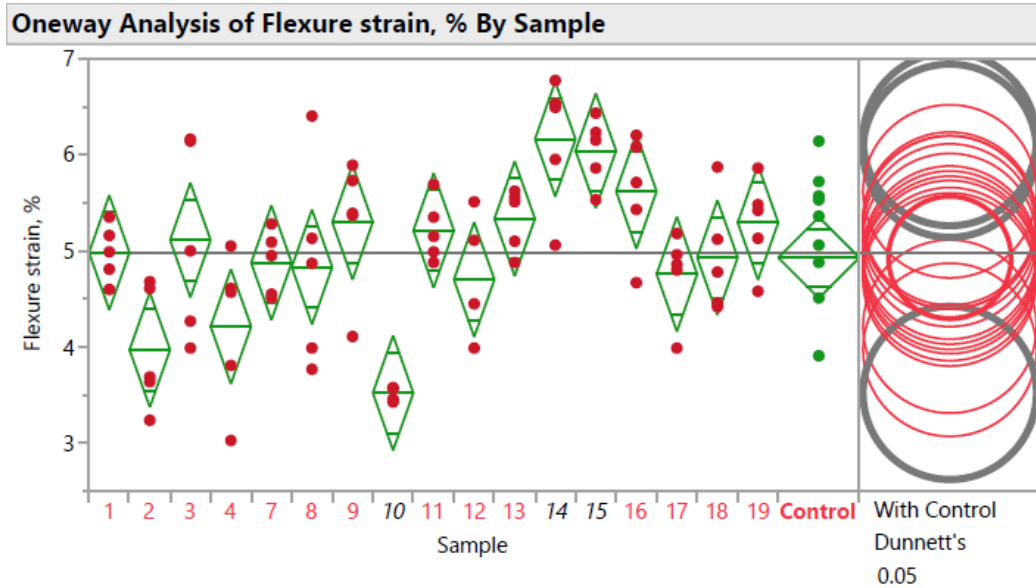
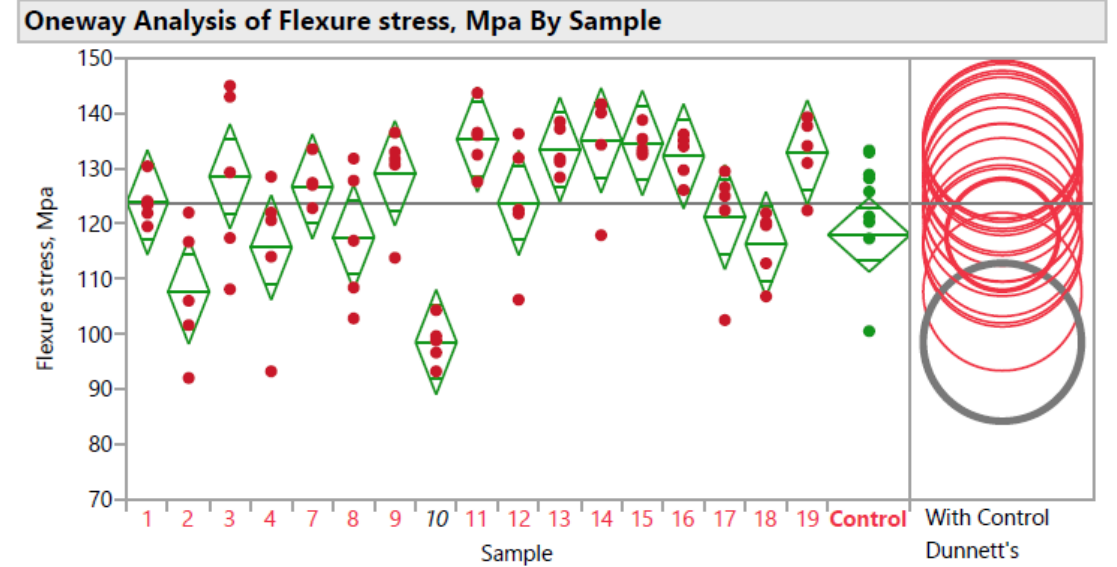
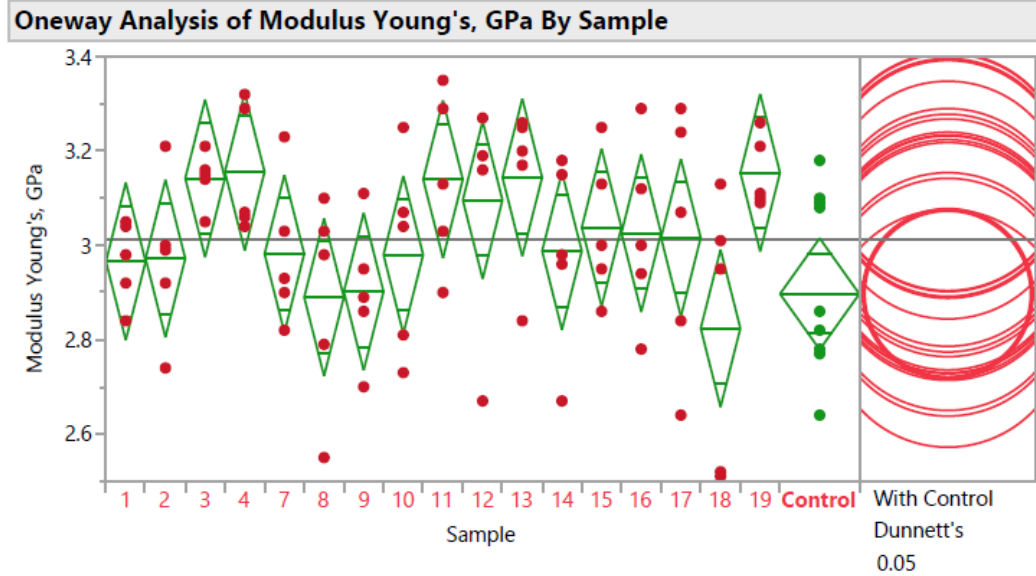
Oneway Analysis of Flexure strain, % By Sample



Oneway Analysis of Impact Stress (kJ/m²) By Sample



0.5% Loading

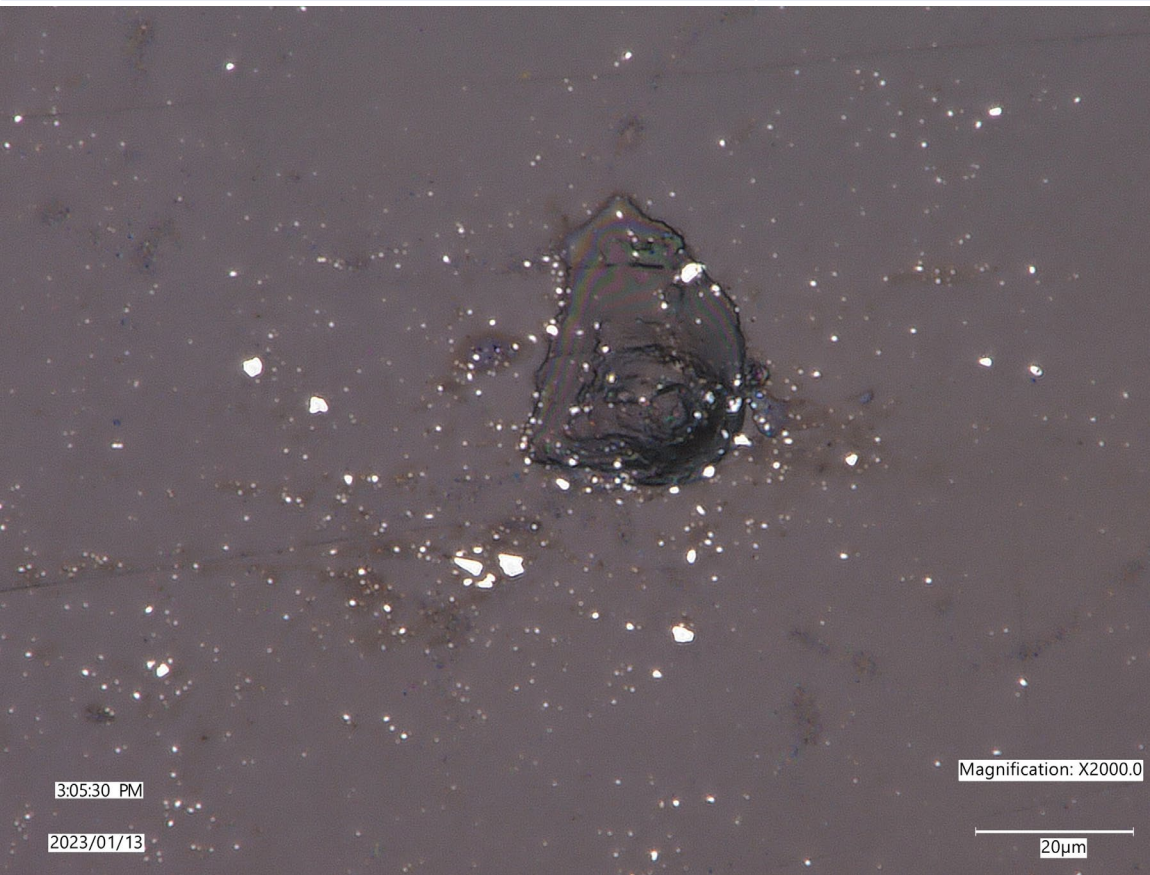


Graphene Agglomerations

Sample 18 – 0.1% Loading

Magnification

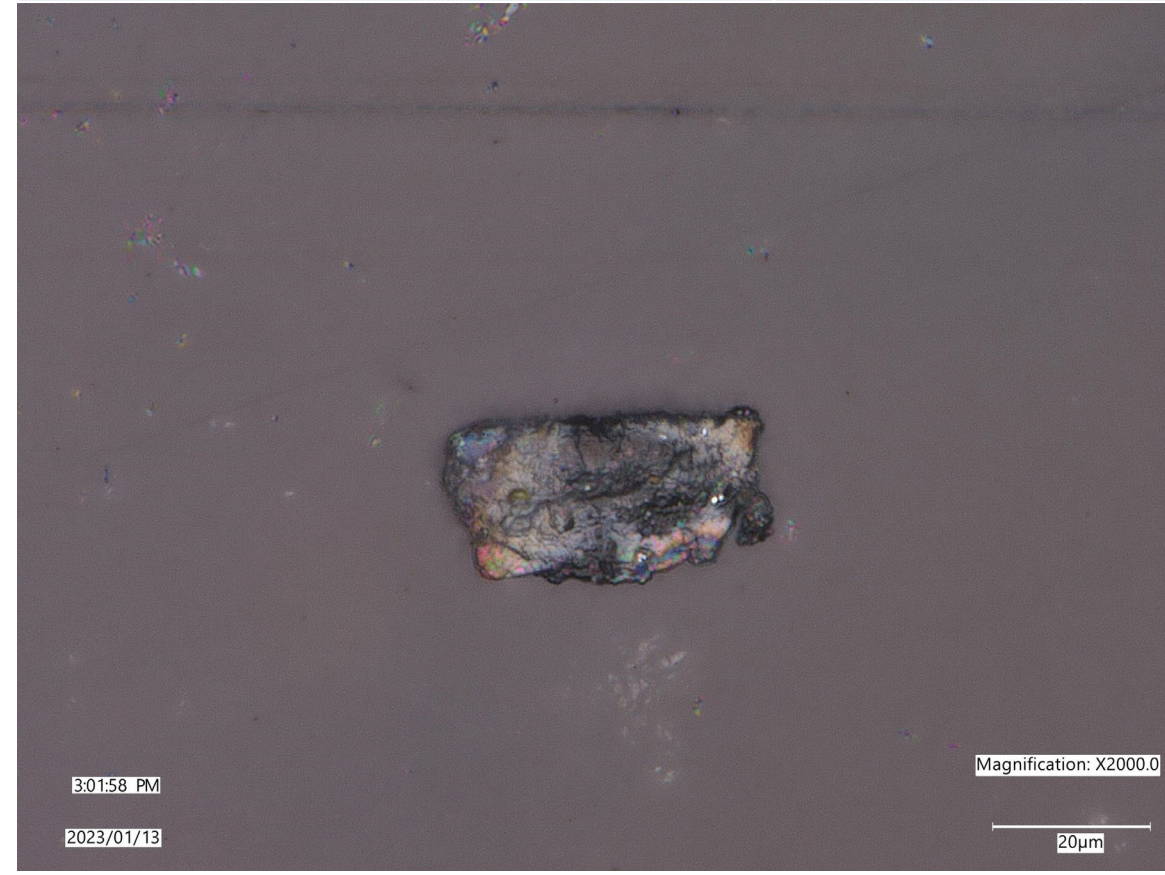
2,000 X



Sample 10 – 0.1% Loading

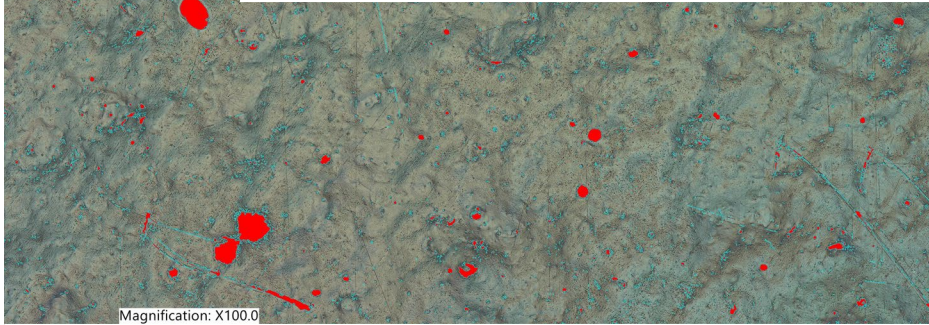
Magnification

2,000 X



Sample 18 – 0.1% Loading

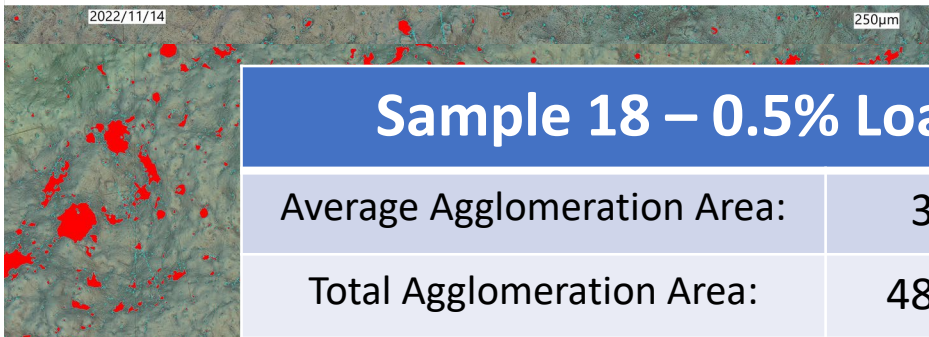
Average Agglomeration Area:	25.97 μm^2
Total Agglomeration Area:	187,215 μm^2



2022/11/14 250 μm

Sample 18 – 0.5% Loading

Average Agglomeration Area:	34.39 μm^2
Total Agglomeration Area:	486,543 μm^2



2022/11/14 250 μm

Agglomeration Comparison



TESTING PROJECT SUMMARY

- Five samples of 0.1% loading significantly improved Flexural Modulus
 - An increase of 38% to 72%
 - Samples 9,15,16,17 & 18
- The same five samples significantly improved Flexural Strength
 - An increase of 20% to 35%
- Two of the five samples had negligible detriment to impact toughness
- This was a blind study with no optimization made for any functionalization
- In general, the 0.1% loading provided better results

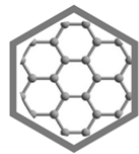
Proposed Next Steps:

- Allow testing of additional graphene producers (at manufacturer's expense) through the Graphene Council.
 - Test at 0.1% loading for comparison to original data.
- Publish findings in peer-reviewed periodical.
- Identify optimum percolation threshold for specific grades.
 - This may vary from grade to grade and system to system.
 - Investigate other loadings for optimization.
- Conduct trials in fiber-reinforced systems.
 - How do these enhancements affect laminate properties?



Why is this important?

- Stronger, better material.
 - For example: reduced plies/lighter part.
- Cost effective solution:
 - Extremely low load factor = minimum impact to cost.
 - Able to source from multiple sources.
- Drop-in solution.
 - No change to existing process.



**The
Graphene
Council**



Questions?



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