



Joining of Advanced Thermoplastics

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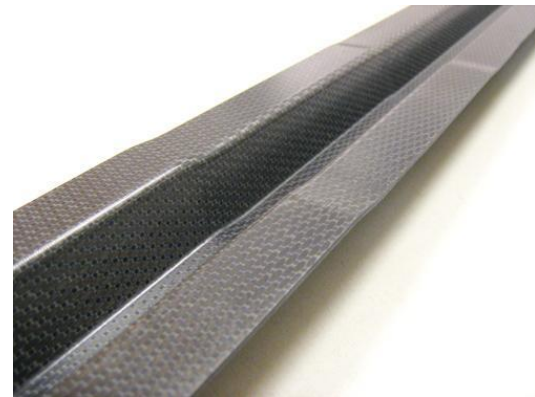
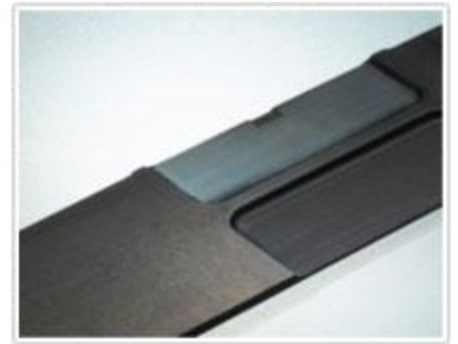
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Thermoplastic Composites: Outline

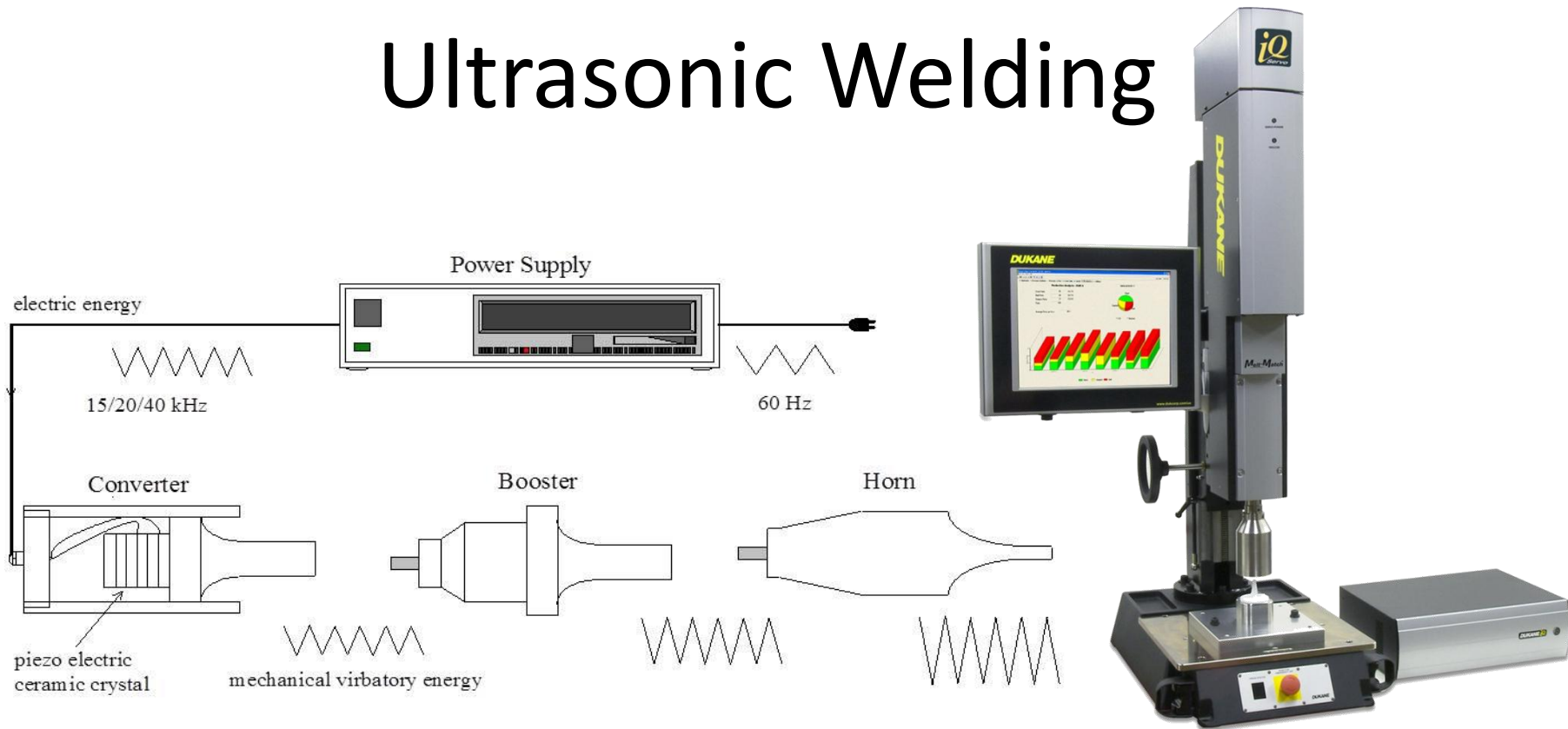
- Lighter than metals, tougher than thermosets, can be welded and recycled
- Examples of joining approaches
- Bio-based composites
- Nano-reinforced composites
- High temperature thermoplastics



Joining of Engineering Thermoplastics

MATERIAL	WELD ZONE (°C)
• Polyether-ether ketone (PEEK)	380-400
• Polyphenylene sulfide (PPS)	220-280
• Polyetherimide (PEI)	250-280
• Polethersulfone (PES)	200-250
• Polyamides (PA)	250
• Polyesters (PET, PBT)	150-180
• Reinforcement levels can be volume percent.	0-60

Ultrasonic Welding



- Power Supply: Converts standard AC power to 15- to 40-kHz
- Converter/Transducer: Converts electrical energy from power supply into high frequency vibrations by the cyclic expansion of piezoelectric ceramic elements
- Booster: The vibration produced by the piezoelectric transducer is transmitted to the horn through the booster
- Horn/Sonotrode: Transmits the linear vibrations to the workpiece

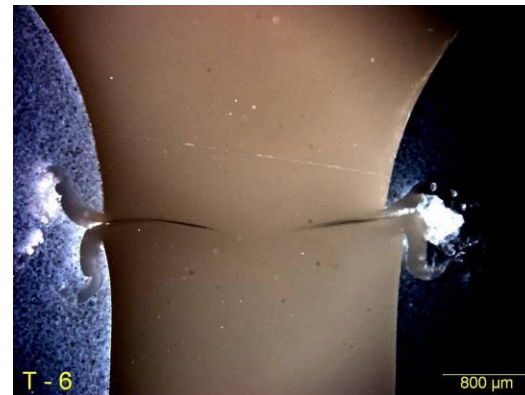
Ultrasonic Welding

- Advantages

- Very fast process
- Advanced, modern equipment with sophisticated control and monitoring features
- Ideal for small to medium size parts
- Versatility
- Can be automated
- No foreign material required at interface

- Disadvantages

- Requires specific joint designs
- Overall sensitive process
- Some geometry and material limitations
- Requires tight dimensional tolerances of molded parts
- Ultrasonic horn must be tuned
- Known to damage internal

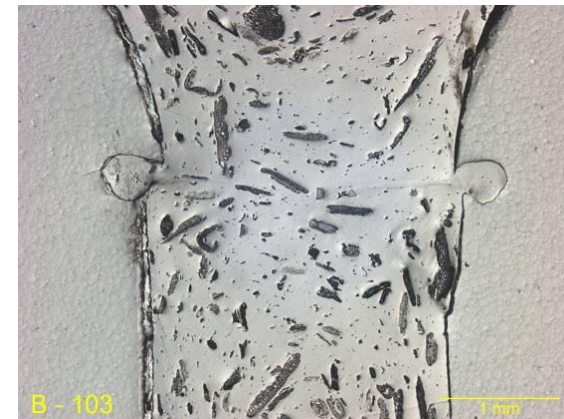
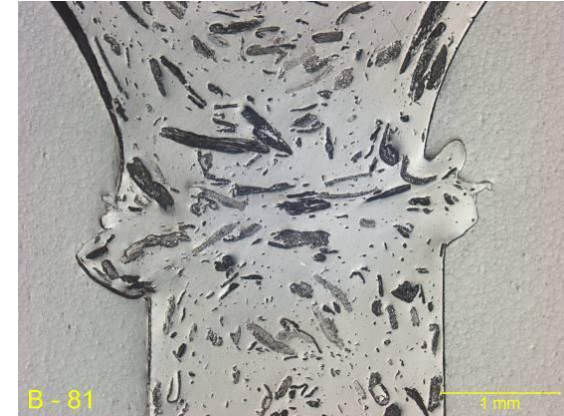


Introduction - Biocomposites

- Biocomposites
 - Formed by the addition of natural, reinforcement fibers to a traditional or bio-based resin
 - Biodegradability is dependent on the matrix material and filler materials
- Natural fibers
 - Commonly derived from plants
 - Examples: flax, hemp, switch grass, wheat straw, and wood fibers

Wheat Straw Biocomposites

- Wheat straw-reinforced PP: Better mechanical properties compared to other natural fibers
 - Weight savings of approximately 10 percent
 - Increased dimensional stability
 - Less energy used in manufacturing due to lower machine temperatures
 - Lower carbon footprint - produces 1.30 kilograms less of carbon dioxide per kilogram of product based on Ford's analysis
- AgriPlas™ BF20H-31
 - 20% wheat straw fiber-filled PP biocomposite
 - Used in the Ford Flex 3rd row bin and lid



Nanoclay Composites

- Advantages
 - With little increase in density, many properties can be improved:
 - decreased permeability to vapors such as gasoline
 - higher thermal stability and can be flame retardant
 - greater tensile strength and modulus
 - less expensive than co-polymers
- Disadvantages:
 - lower toughness
 - **poor weld strength!!!**
- Applications:
 - Medical Equipment
 - Battery Jars
 - Food & Beverage Storage
 - Fuel Tanks



Nanoclay Composites

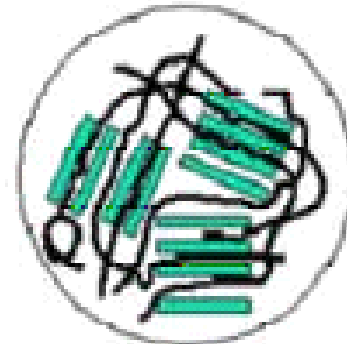
- Polymer matrix systems in which nanosized clay reinforcing phase particles are dispersed in the matrix
- At least one dimension is in the nanometer range



- Two typical achievable microstructures:

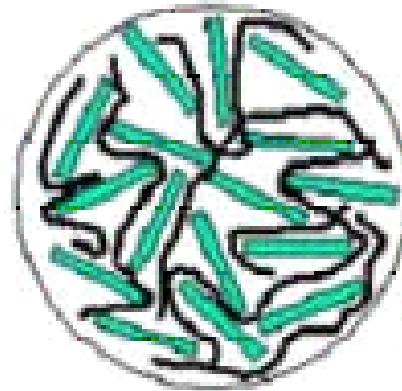
- intercalated nanocomposite

- Polymer resin in-between the layers of clay platelets
- Their stacking order is retained
- Not as desirable for strength applications

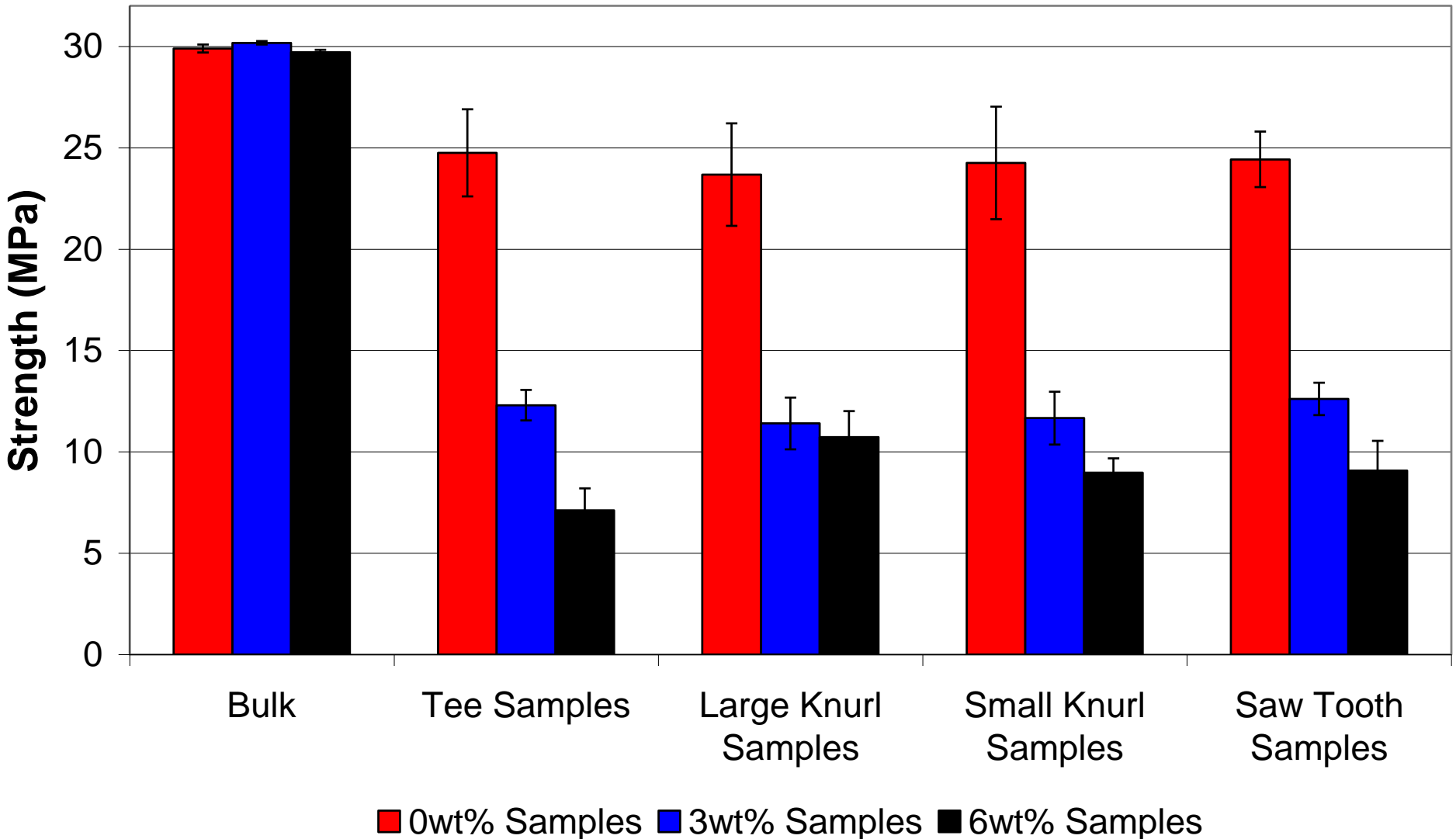


- exfoliated nanocomposite

- Clay layers are individually dispersed in the host polymer matrix
- As the extent of exfoliation increases, more clay particle surface area comes into contact with polymer resin



Example of varying joint design



High T Thermoplastic Composites



PPS – glass fabric composite fixed wing
leading edge --- on Airbus A340 and A380



Carbon Fiber re-inforced PEEK
for aircraft wing

induction welded with PEEK
resin as bonding agent

Thermoplastic Composites Summary

- A wide variety of bio, nano, and high temperature thermoplastic composites commercially available
- Opportunities for lightweighting and enhancing environmental sustainability
- In order to realize full potential, advanced joining processes are essential