

Anyagtudomány

BMEGEMTNG11 BMEGEMTNX11, 4 krp (2+0+1/v)

X. előadás: A határfelületek szerepe a polimertechnikában

Előadó:
Dr. Mészáros László
Egyetemi docens

Elérhetőség:
T. ép.: 307.
meszaros@pt.bme.hu

- Bertóti I., Marosi Gy., Tóth A.: Műszaki felülettudomány és orvosbiológiai alkalmazásai, B+V Lap-és Könyvkiadó Kft., Budapest, 2003.
- László K., Horváth G.: Felületek fizikai kémiája, Typotex Kiadó, Budapest, 2011. (www.tankonyvtar.hu)



Egy hely, ahol most szívesen lennénk

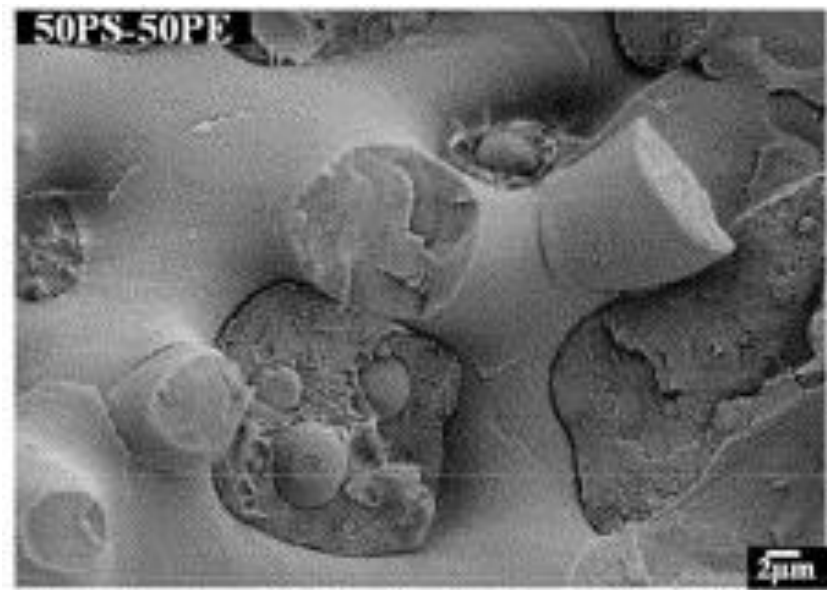
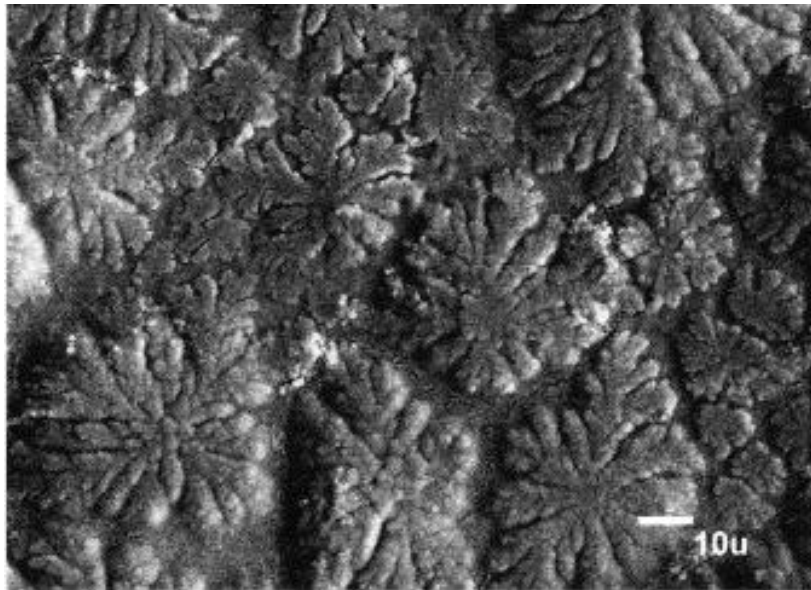


<http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-nX-nqdj6UbK/UFpd85w7Jol/AAAAAAAAACDQ/XBphB5euCxs/s1920/half-underwater.jpg>

<http://newsfeed.time.com/2012/07/31/suspected-shark-attack-in-cape-cod-leaves-man-hospitalized/>



Mikor „működnek” jól?



Vivek et al.: Morphological effects on glass transition behavior in selected immiscible blends of amorphous and semicrystalline polymers. *Polymer* Volume 47, 2006, Pages 5392–5401

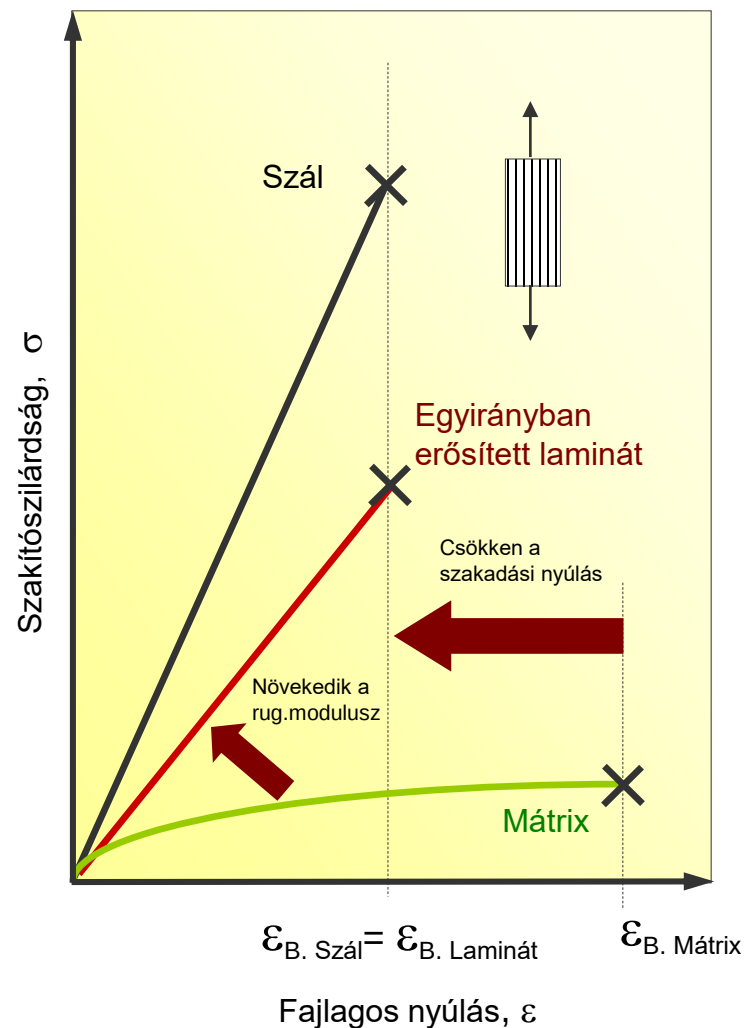
Dasari A. et al.: Microstructural aspects of surface deformation processes and fracture of tensile strained high isotactic polypropylene, *Materials Science and Engineering: A* Volume 358, Issues 1–2, 15 October 2003, Pages 372–383.



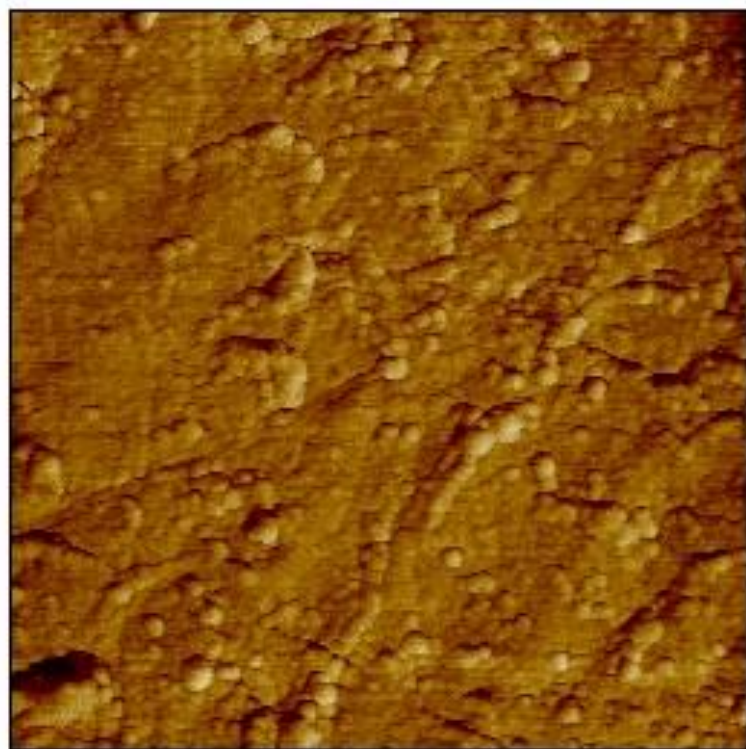
A kompozit olyan terhelés felvételére képes, melynél a gyenge komponens (mátrix) már tönkremenne, míg a szerkezetben lévő erősebb összetevő (szál) önmagában is képes elviselni ezt a terhelést. (G. Slayter)

Fontos:

- legyen az $\epsilon_{B. \text{ Mátrix}} > 3 \epsilon_{B. \text{ Erősítő szál}}$
- a rugalmassági modulusz növekszik a mátrixhoz képest
- a mátrix max. nyúlása lecsökken a kompozit max. nyúlásának értékére

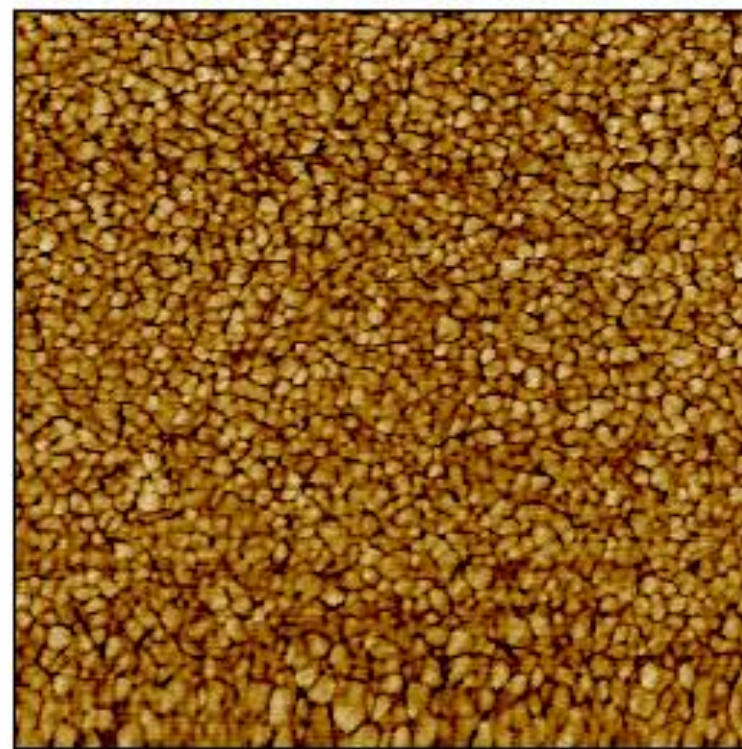






0

2.00 μm

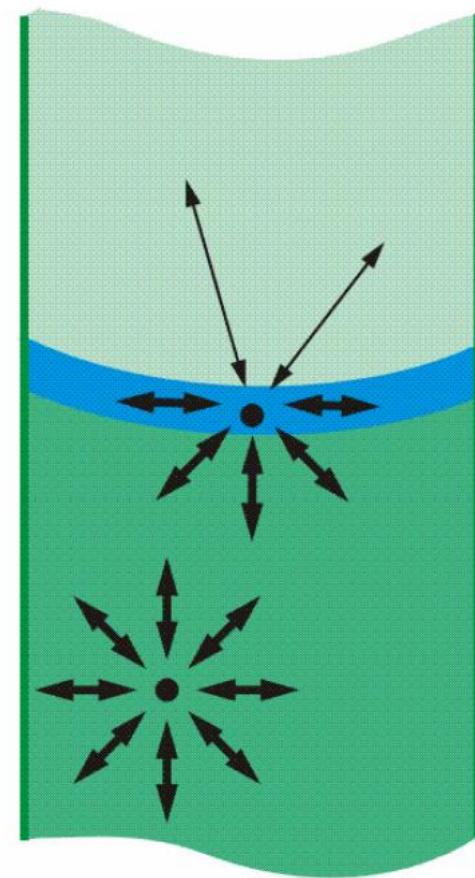
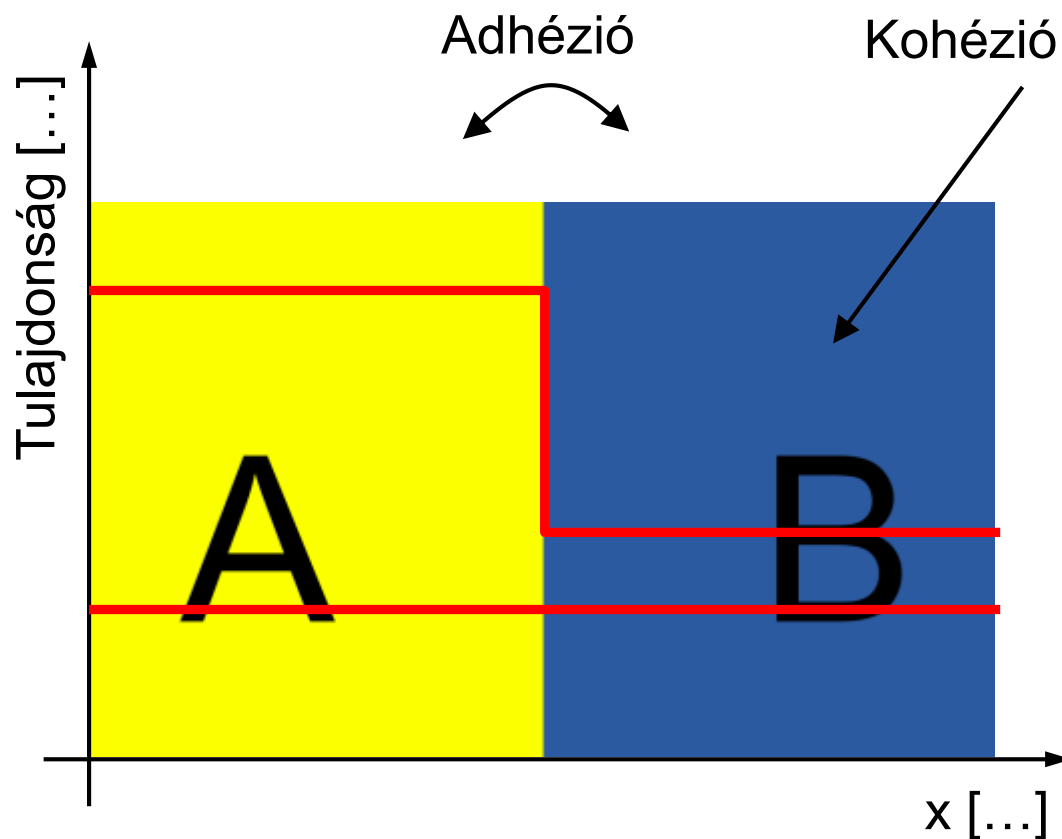


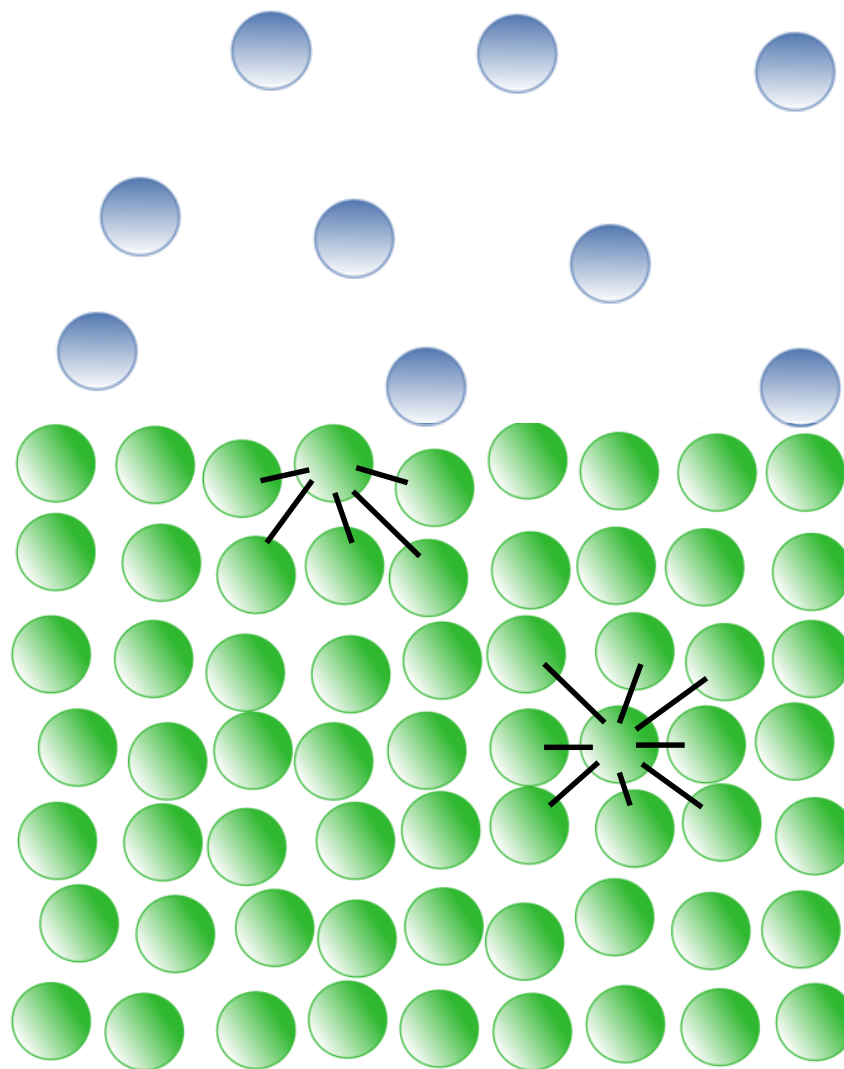
0

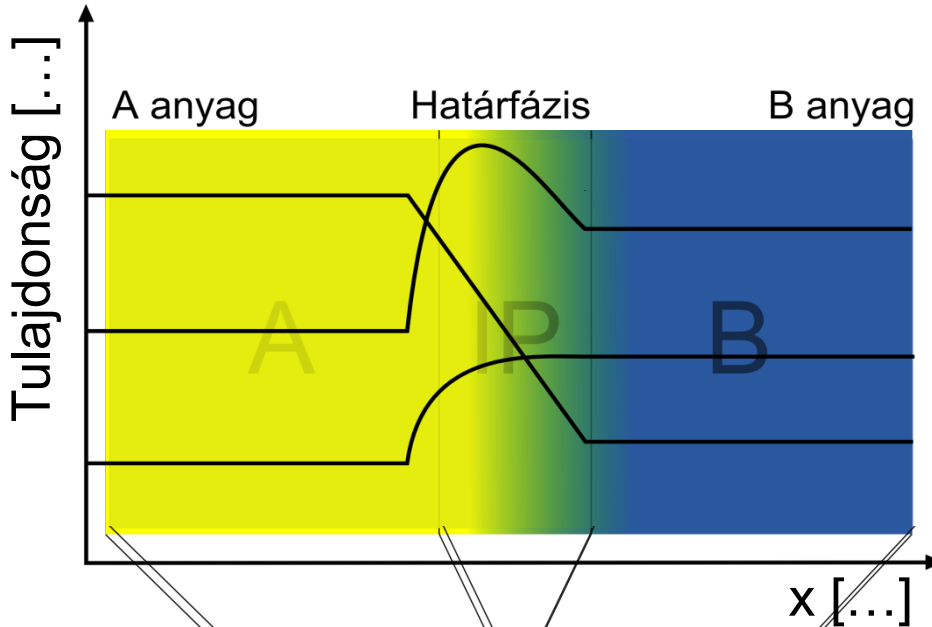
1.00 μm



<http://www.messersmith.name/wordpress/2008/08/18/she-wants-the-one-with-the-bug-on-his-head/>





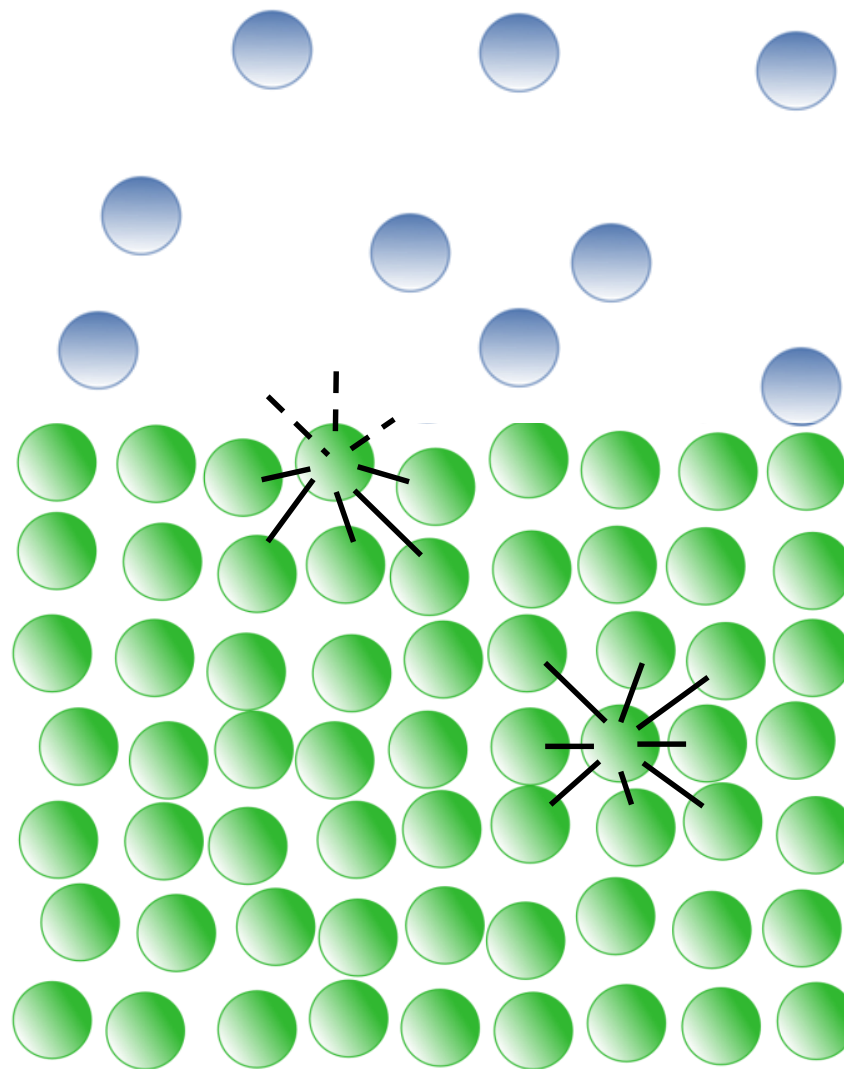


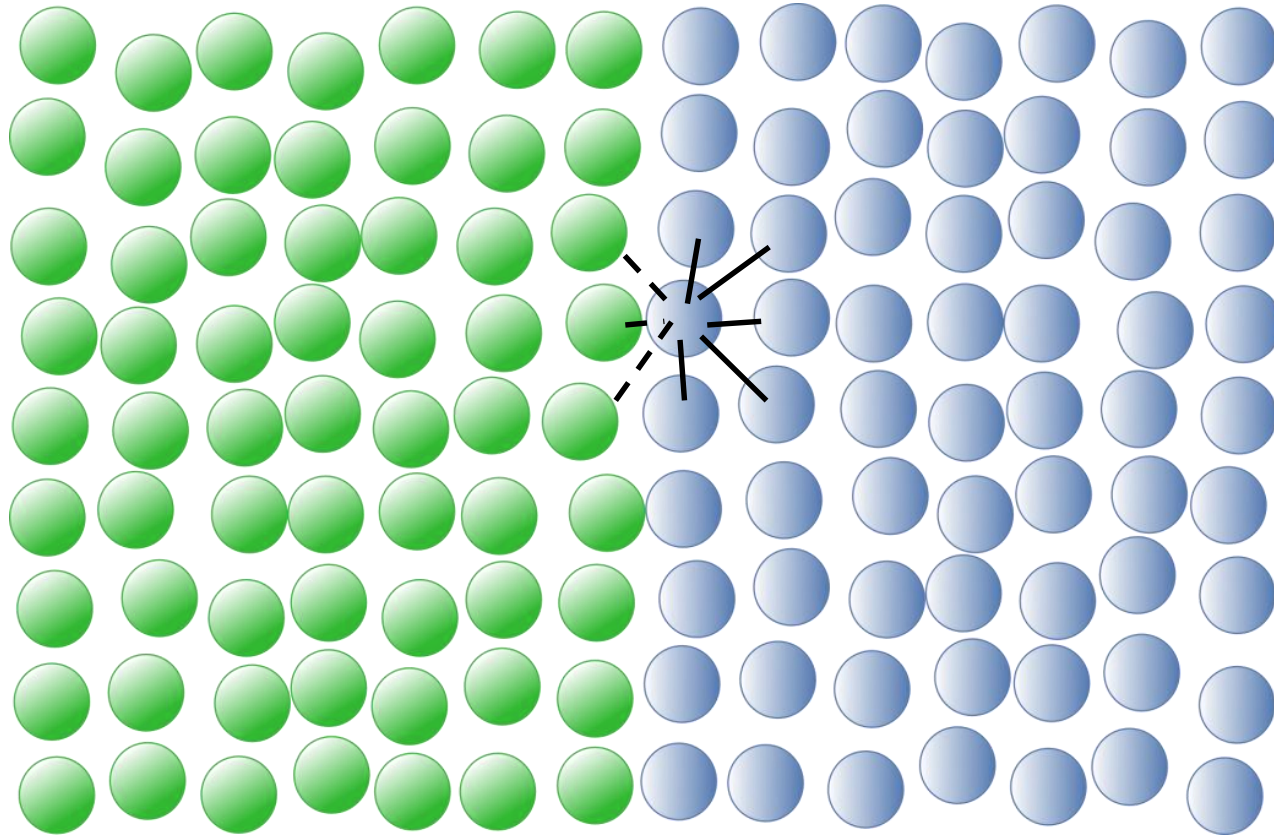
Mikroszkópikus nézet

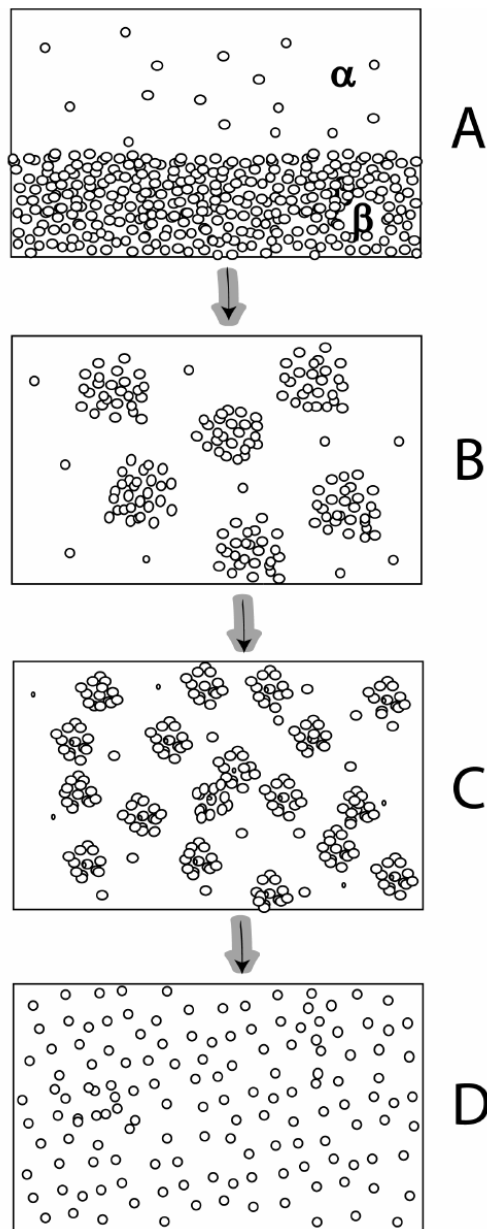


Makroszkópikus nézet

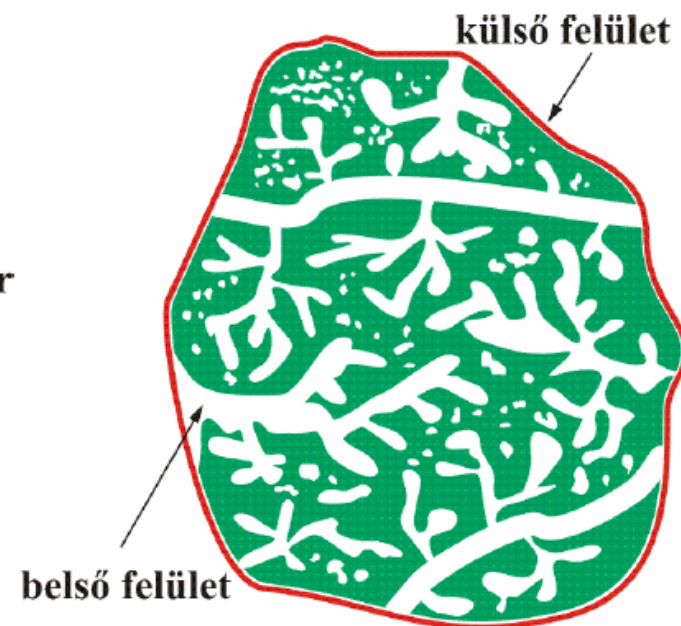
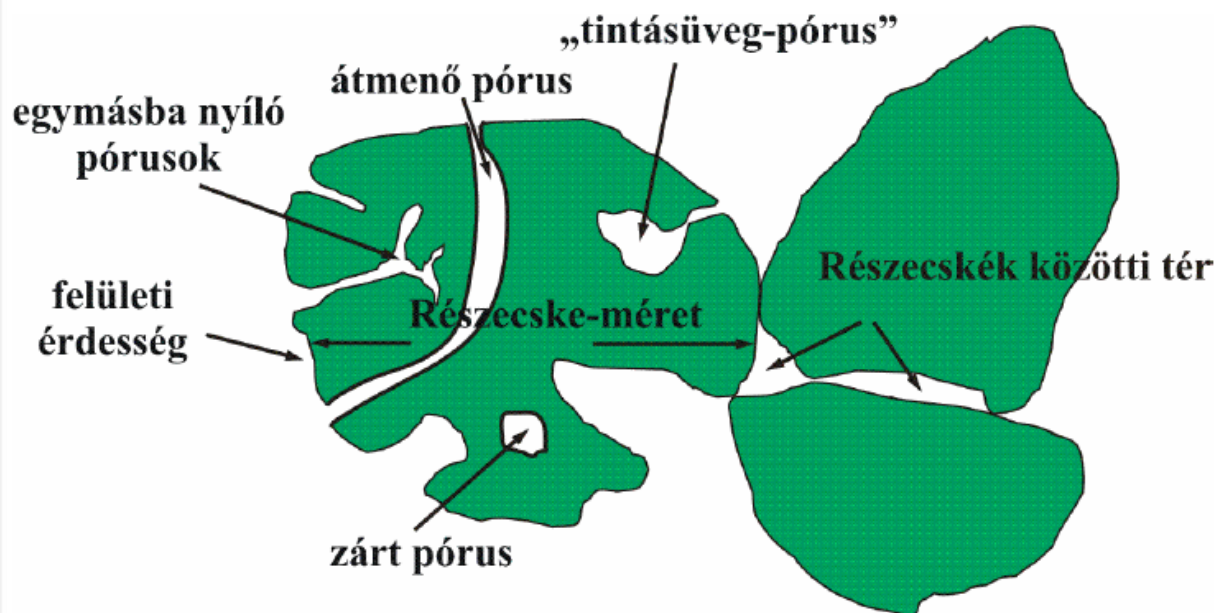


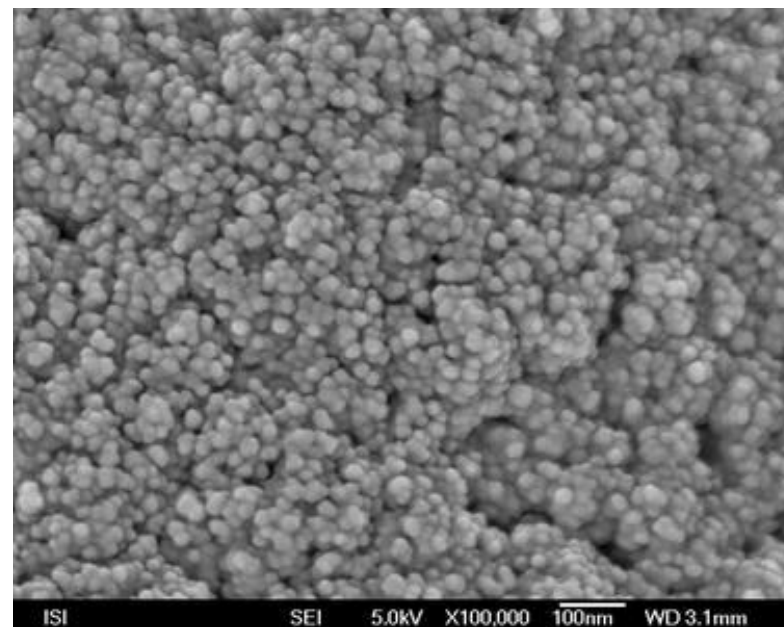
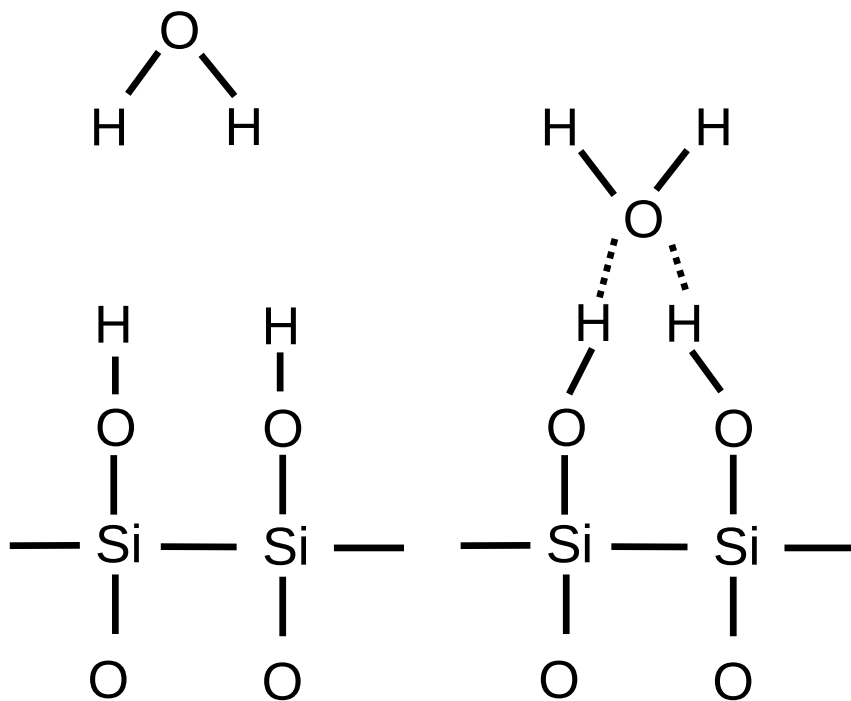


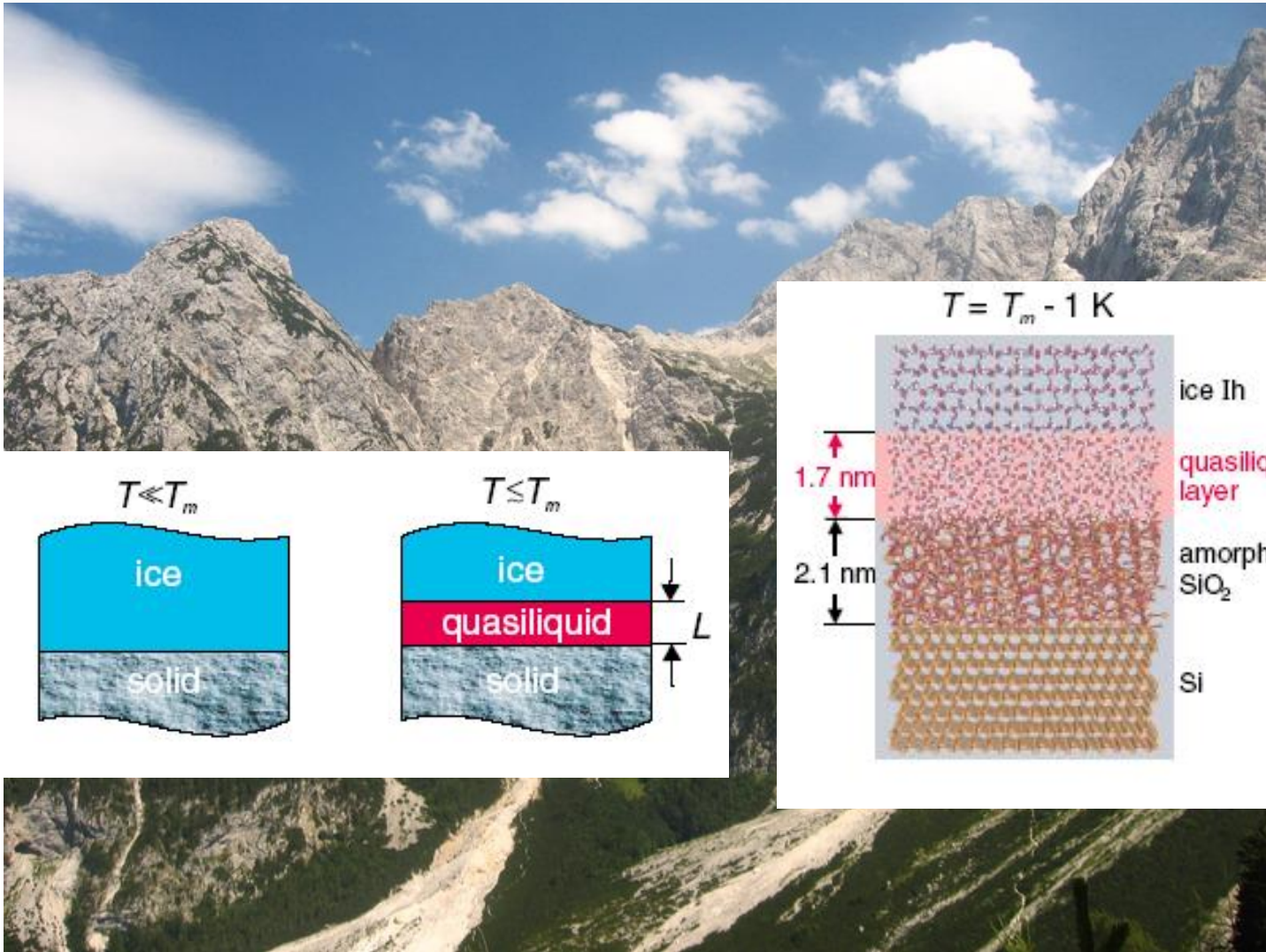




Gilányi Tibor: Kolloidkémia: nanorendszerek és határfelületek – egyetemi jegyzet, ELTE Kolloidkémiai és Kolloidtechnológiai Tanszék
Budapest, 2005

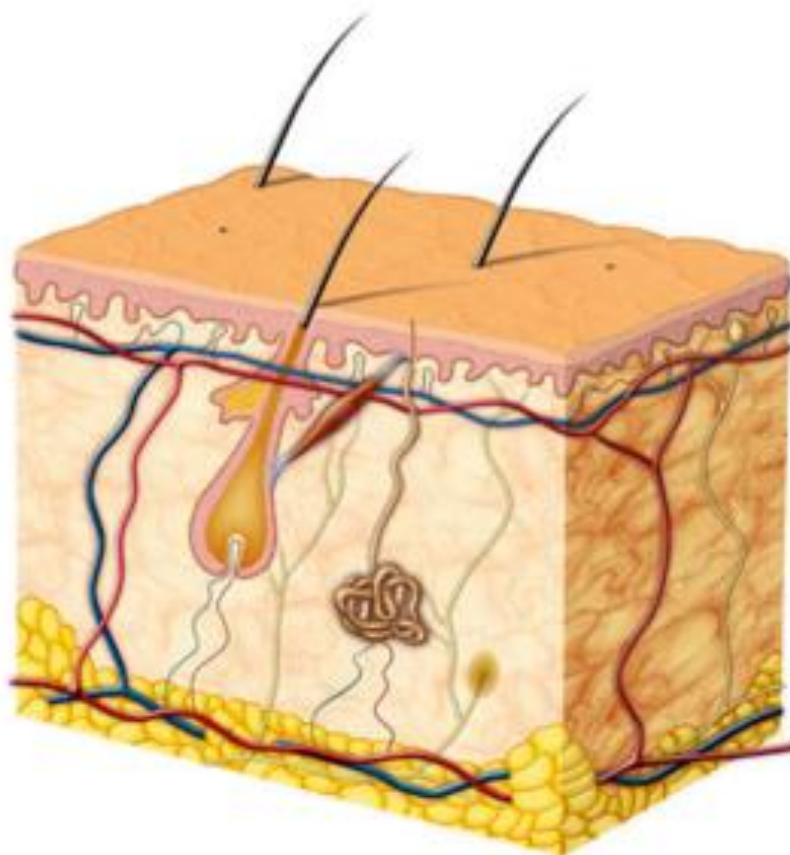






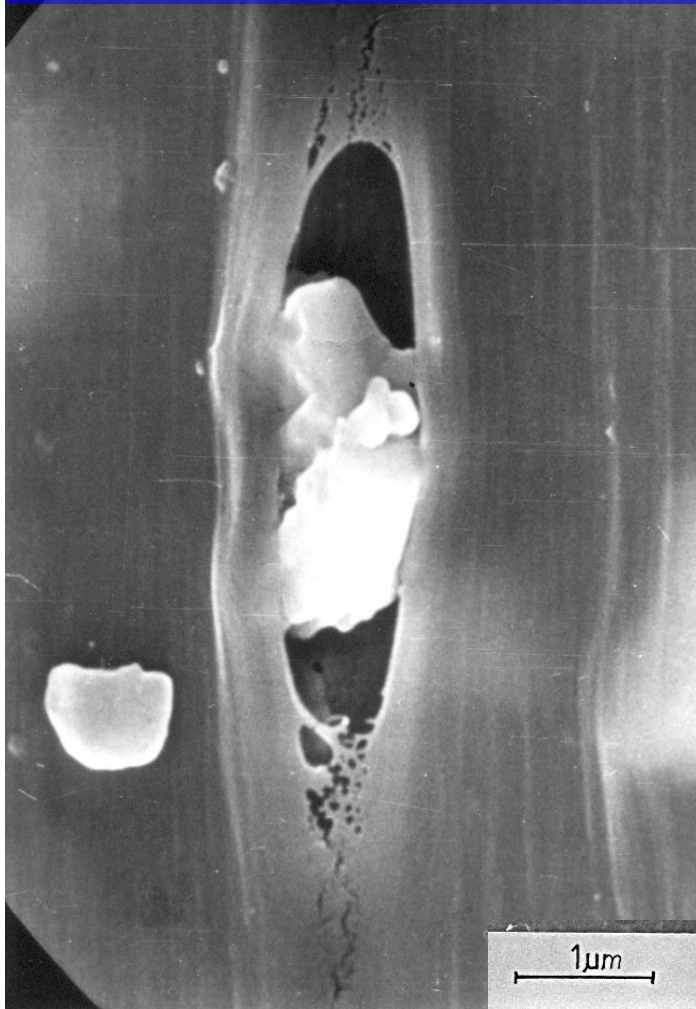
S. Engemann, H. Reichert, H. Dosch, J. Bilgram, V. Honkimäki, and A. Snigirev (2004): Interfacial Melting of Ice in Contact with SiO_2 . Physical Review Letters 92 (20), 205701

http://www.utazni.info/Kamniki_Alpok

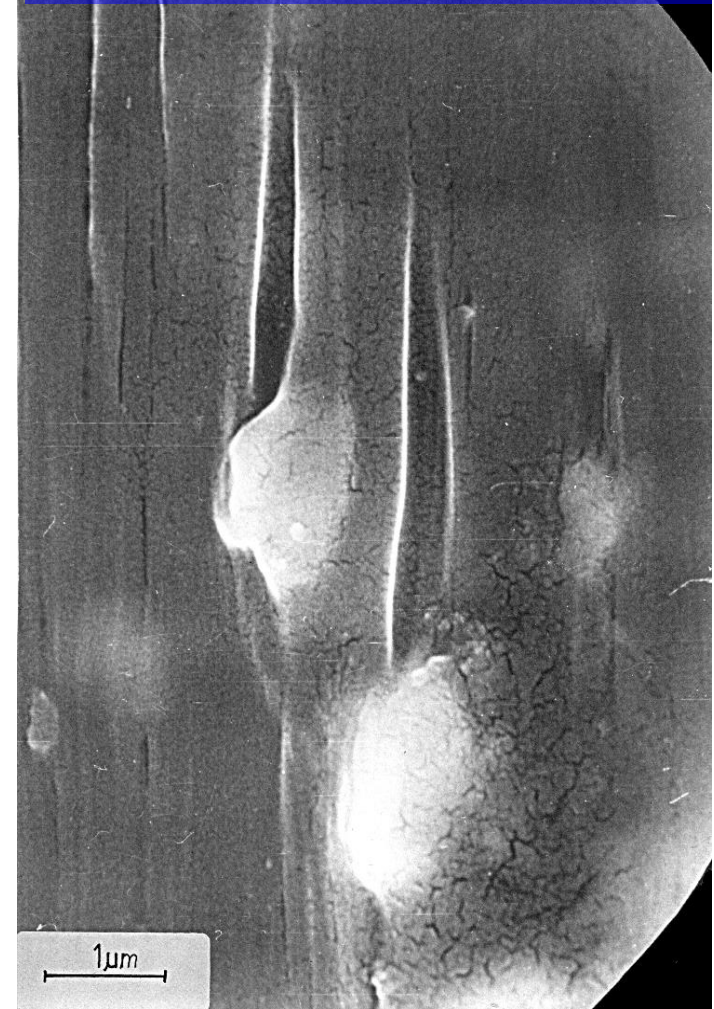


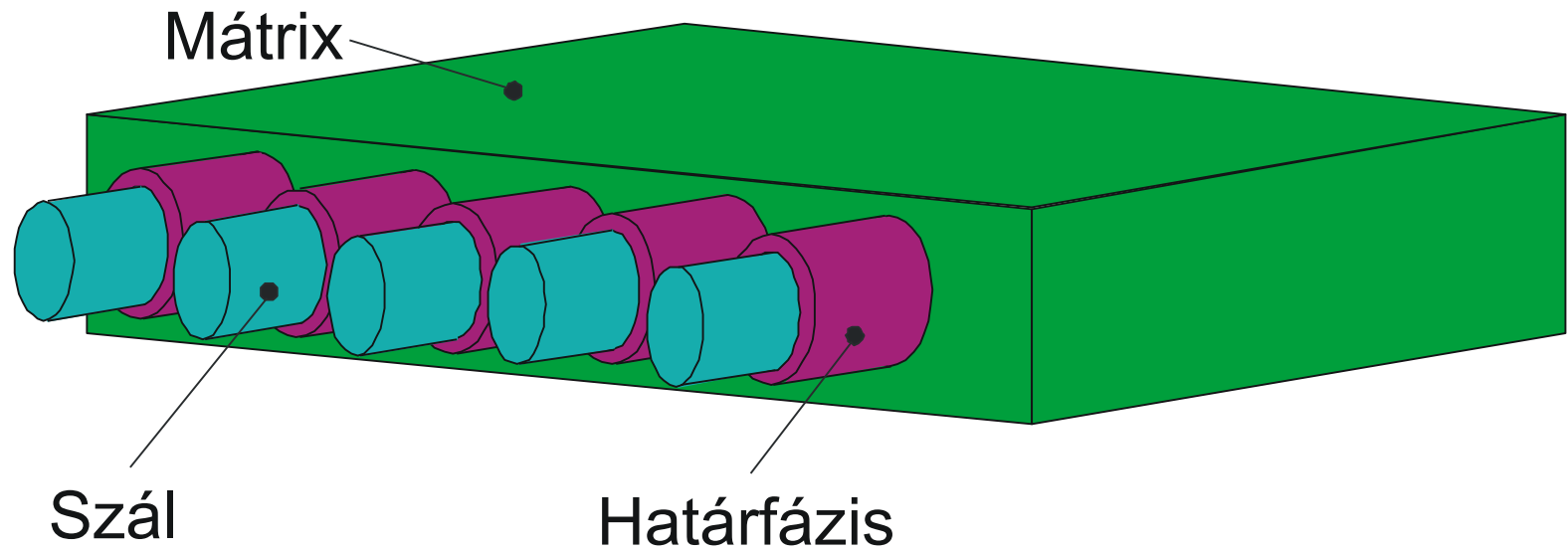


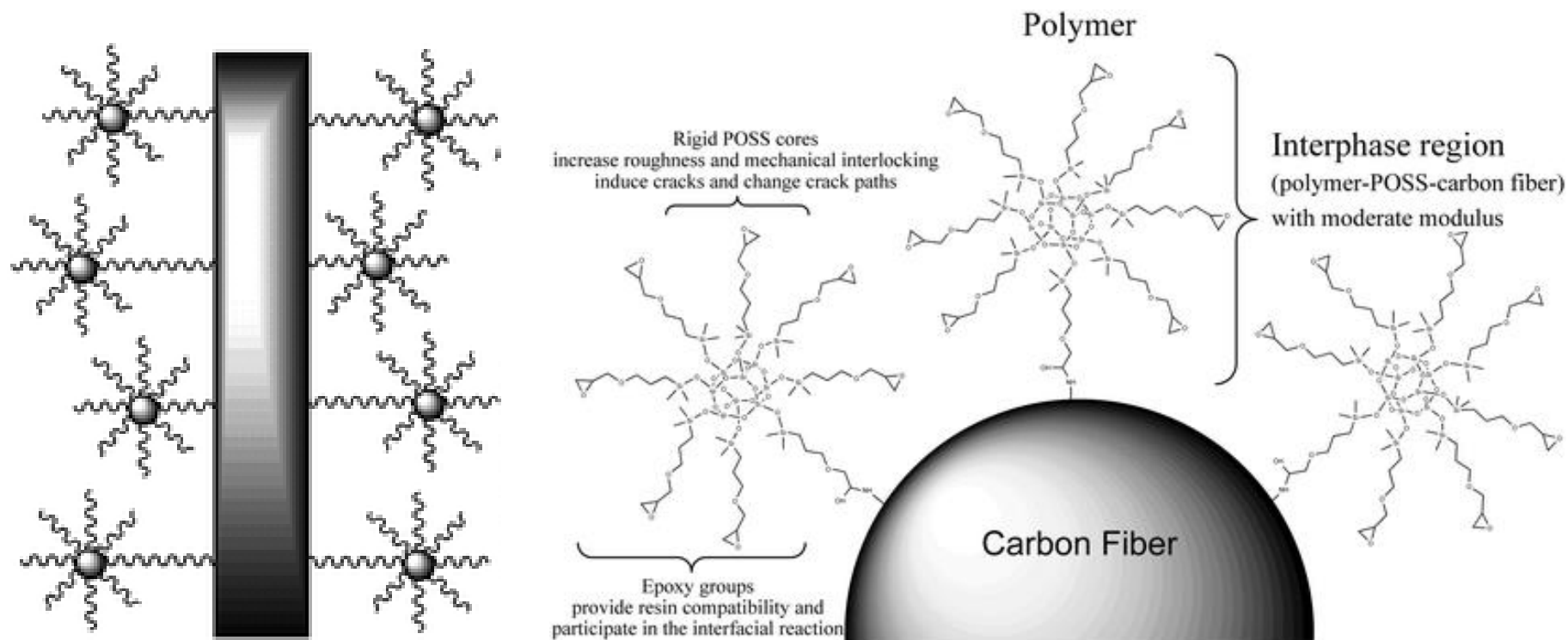
Módosítás nélkül

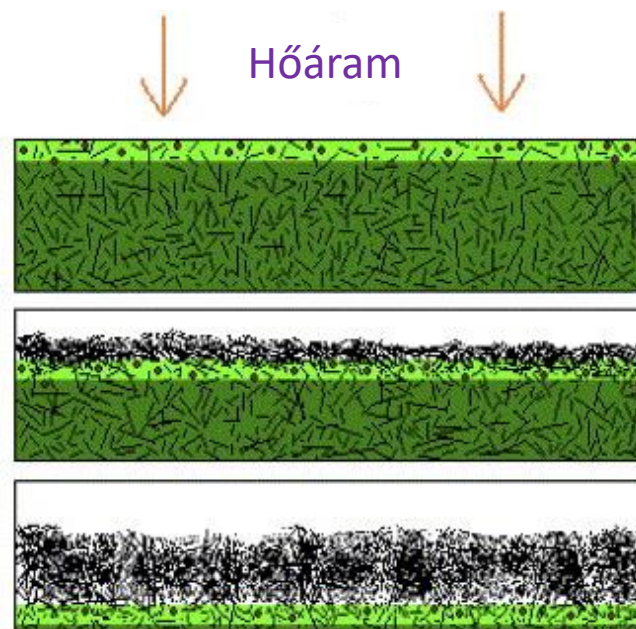


Elasztomerrel

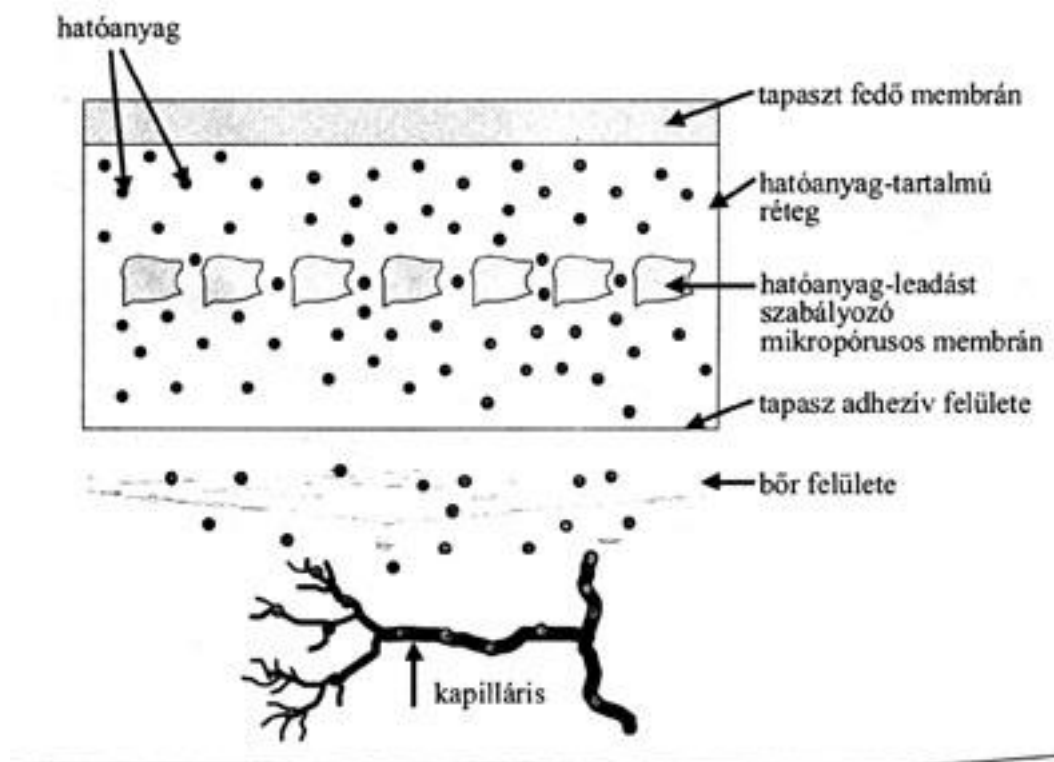


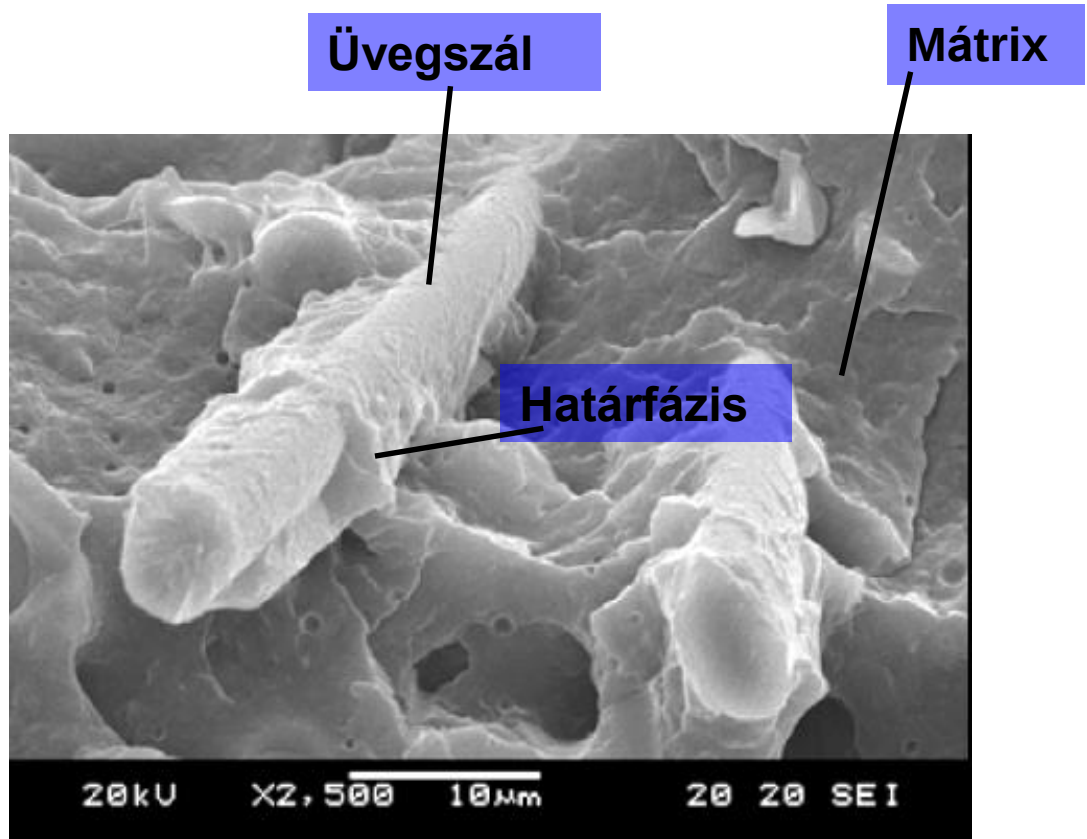
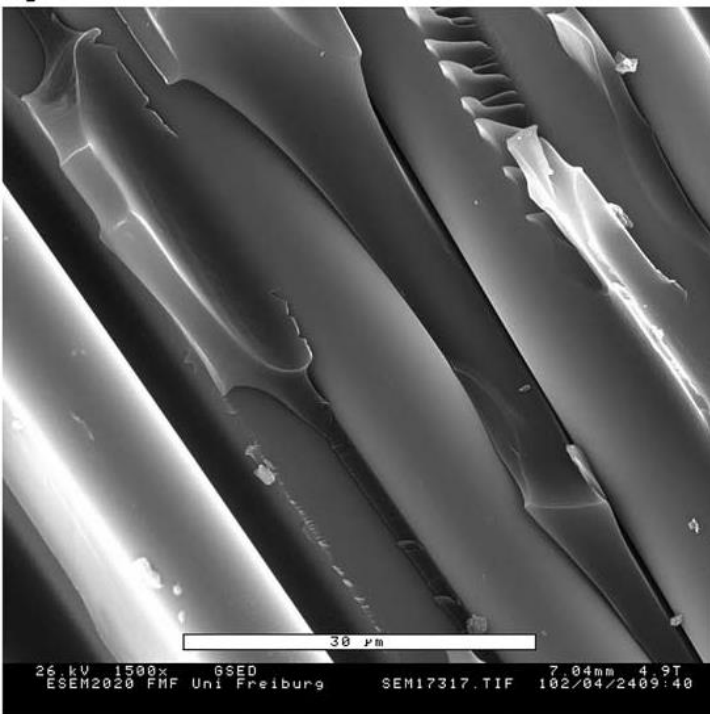




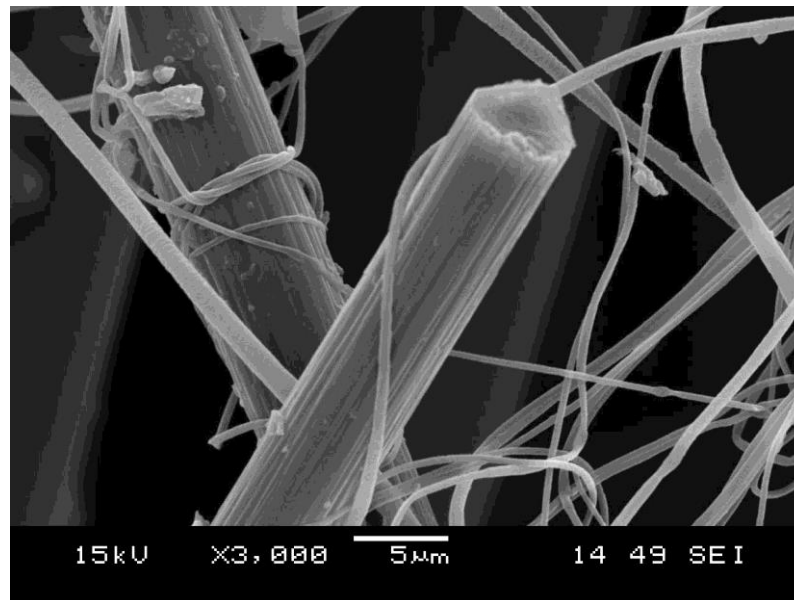
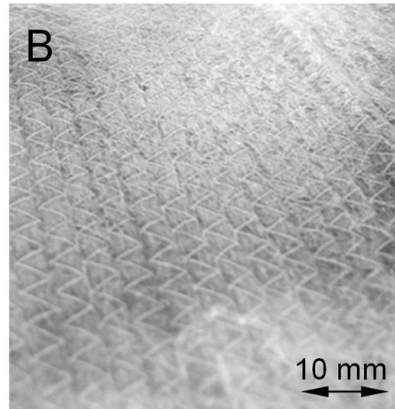
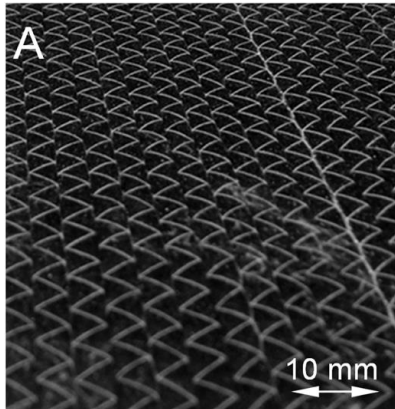


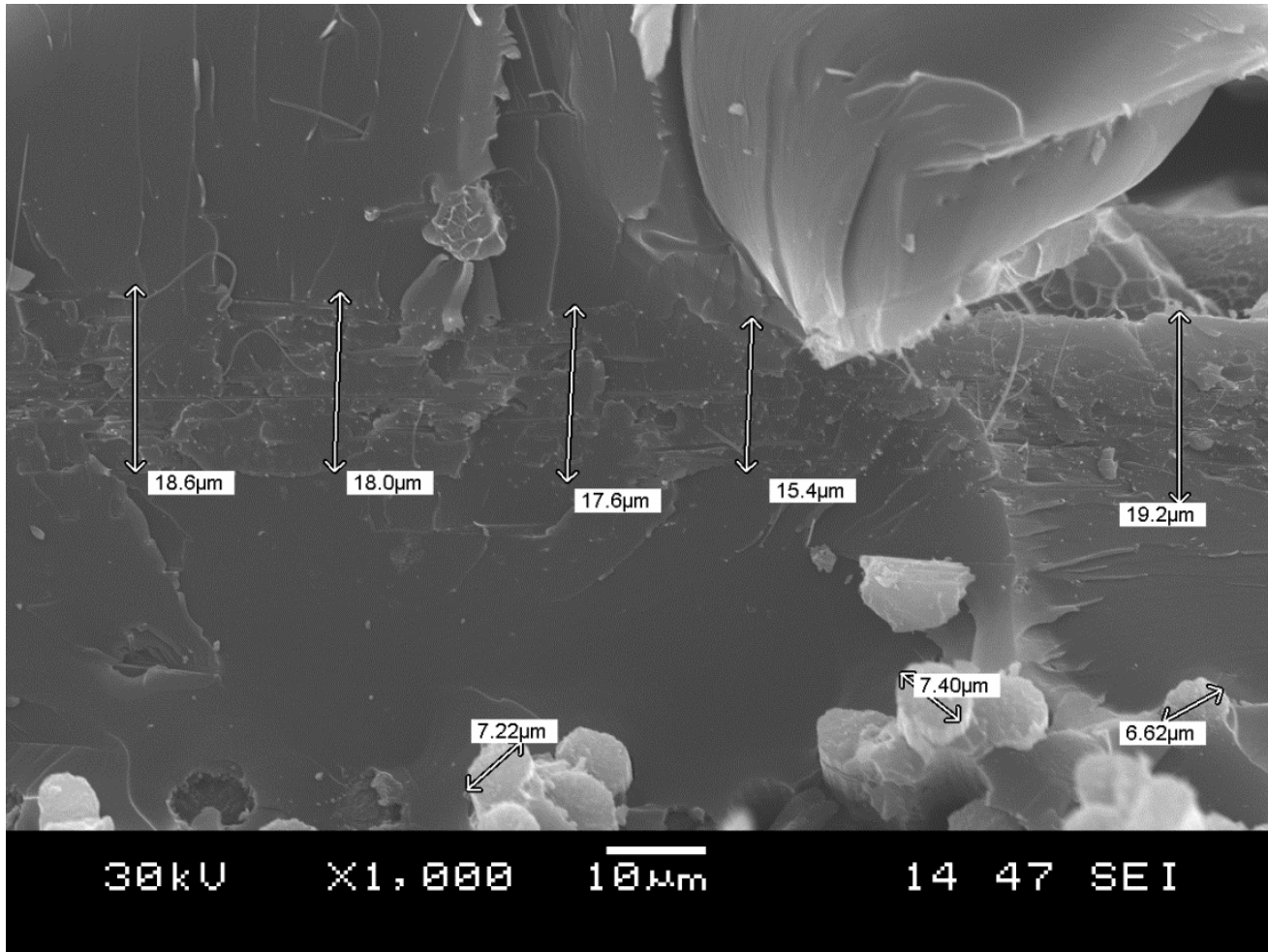
Kashiwagi T., Du F., Winey K. I., Groth K. M., Shields J. R., Bellayer S. P., Kim H., Douglas J. F.: Flammability properties of polymer nanocomposites with single-walled carbon nanotubes: effects of nanotube dispersion and concentration, *Polymer* 46, (2005) 471–481.

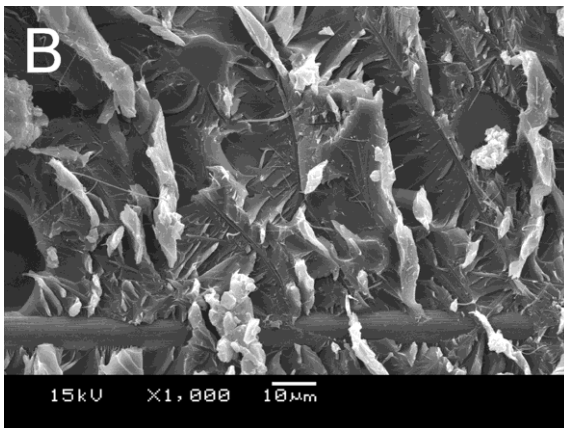
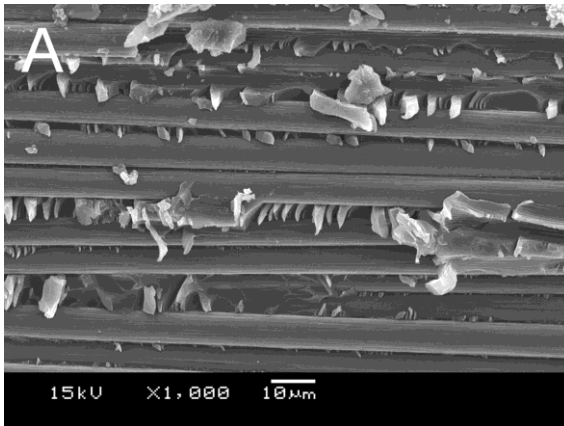




Kornmann X., Rees M., Thomann Y., Nicola A., Barbezat M., Thomann R.: Epoxy - layered silicate nanocomposites as matrix in glass fibre - reinforced composites, Composites Science and Technology 65 (2005) 2259-2268.







	UD CFRP	UD CFNRP
Carbon fiber content [m%]	50.5 ± 2.1	50.4 ± 0.5
ILSS [MPa]	11.4 ± 1.9	12.7 ± 0.5
Change in ILSS [%]	-	+11%
Flexural strength [MPa]	778 ± 86	945 ± 61
Change in flexural strength [%]	-	+21%
Flexural modulus [GPa]	54.3 ± 9.6	83.6 ± 3.9
Change in flexural modulus [%]	-	+54%