



Advanced Composites Laboratory (IGRM 1308)

PI: Dr. Jitendra S. Tate

Email: JT31@txstate.edu

<https://composites.engineering.txst.edu/>

Graduate Researchers:

- [Arigbabowo Oluwalsola](#) – PhD in MSEC program
- [Rahul Sheley](#) - PhD in MSEC program
- [Mandesh Khadka](#) – MS in MME Program
- [Kiran Poudel](#) – MS in MME Program
- [Pratik Karkhanis](#) – MS in MME Program
- [Mohamd Sufian](#) – MS in MME Program
- [Esmer Trevino \(C-Fan\)](#) - MS in MME Program
- [Kyle Johnson \(TRI Austin\)](#) – MS in MME Program

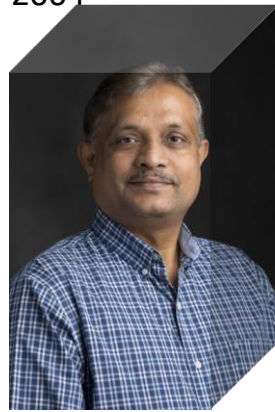


Jitendra S. Tate

Professor, Manufacturing Engineering

Education:

- PhD Mechanical Engineering (Mechanics & Materials), 2004
North Carolina A & T State University
- MS Mechanical Design Engineering, 1996
University of Pune, India
- BS Mechanical Engineering, 1990
University of Pune, India



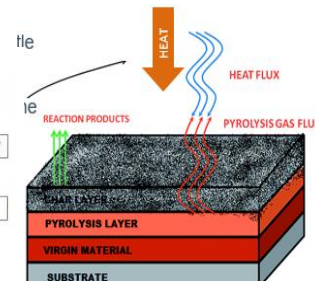
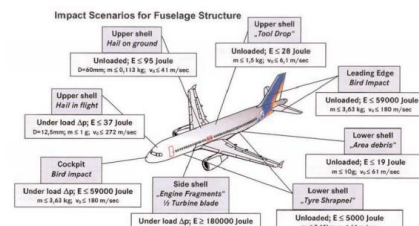
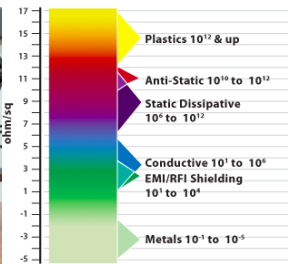
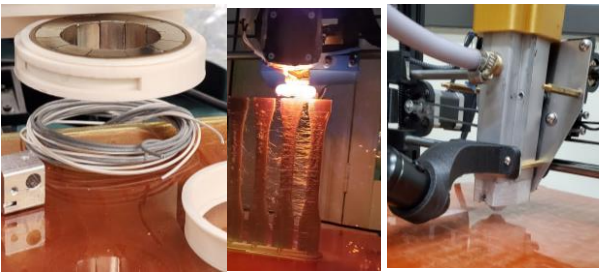
Awards:

- Composite Educator of the Year: 2009 and 2020
Society of Plastics Engineering
- Presidential Award for Excellence in Teaching: 2018
Texas State University
- Presidential Award for Excellence in Service: 2020
Texas State University

Weblinks:

- Faculty Profile: <https://faculty.txstate.edu/profile/1922481>
- Advanced Composites Lab: <http://composites.engineering.txstate.edu>

- Development, manufacturing, and characterization of high-performance thermoset and thermoplastics polymeric matrix composites for industrial, aerospace, sports, biomedical, and energy applications such as,
 - Thermal Protection Systems-TPS e.g. rocket ablatives,
 - Fire-retardant interior structures of mass transit and aircraft,
 - Lighter and damage-tolerant wind turbine blades,
 - Conductive/magnetic/high temperature composites for 3D printing,
 - Bio-based composites using natural fibers (kenaf, ragweed, hemp, agricultural waste)
- Characterization and progressive failure analysis of polymers, elastomers, and composites under mechanical loading (static, fatigue, and impact); thermal loading; FST (fire, smoke and toxicity); and ablation
- Fatigue of composites – Life prediction modeling and damage mechanisms
- Low velocity and ballistic impact on composites
- Environmental, health and safety aspects of nanotechnology safety





Research

- Development, manufacturing, and characterization of high-performance thermoset and thermoplastics polymeric matrix composites for industrial, aerospace, sports, biomedical, and energy applications such as,
 - Thermal Protection Systems-TPS e.g. rocket ablatives,
 - Fire-retardant interior structures of mass transit and aircraft,
 - Lighter and damage-tolerant wind turbine blades,
 - Conductive/magnetic/high-temperature composites for 3D printing,
 - Bio-based composites using natural fibers (kenaf, ragweed, hemp, agricultural waste)
- Characterization and progressive failure analysis of polymers, elastomers, and composites under mechanical loading (static, fatigue, and impact); thermal loading; FST (fire, smoke and toxicity); and ablation
- Fatigue of composites – Life prediction modeling and damage mechanisms
- Low velocity and ballistic impact on composites – damage mechanism
- Low-cost Manufacturing** of polymeric composites
- Evaluation of Dispersion of Nanoparticles in Thermoset and Thermoplastics
- Environmental, health and safety aspects of nanotechnology safety

Research Capabilities

- **Mechanical characterization of composites**
 - Static; Fatigue, Low Velocity Impact loading, and Ballistic Impact Loading
 - Fatigue life prediction modeling
 - Damage mechanisms in composites under Impact Loading
- **Thermal characterization of nanoparticle-modified polymers**
 - Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) to determine the effect of nanoparticles on the thermal stability of polymers
 - Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) to determine the effect of nanoparticles on the crystallinity of polymers
 - Thermo Mechanical Analyzer (TMA) to evaluate linear coefficient of thermal expansion
- **Microscopy Characterization of nanocomposites with support from ARSC**
 - Optical microscopy studies to determine the extent of damage.
 - Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) to evaluate dispersion state.
 - Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to evaluate the damage after testing.
- **Nondestructive testing of composites after testing**
 - Infrared thermography

Materials

- **Reinforcements:** Carbon (PAN and Rayon based), E-glass, Silica, Hemp, Ragweed, and Coconut Coir
- **Thermosets:** Polyester, Vinyl ester, Epoxy, Cyanate ester, Polyurethane, Polysiloxanes, Phenolic (water and IPA based)
- **Thermoplastics:** PA 6, PA 11, PA 12, PA 46, PLA, TPU
- **Nanoobjects:** MWCNT, CNF, ANF, HNT, NGP, Nanosilica
- **Micron size particles:** Strontium Ferrite, Core Rubber Shell

Equipment



Dispersion equipment for nanoparticle into thermoset and thermoplastic polymers



ULTRASONICATOR



THREE ROLL MILL (CALENDARING APPROACH)



COROTATING TWIN SCREW EXTRUDER



12/11/2023
HIGH SHEAR MIXER



**CENTRIFUGAL
PLANETARY MIXER**



SINGLE SCREW EXTRUDER

DISPERSION TECHNIQUES...

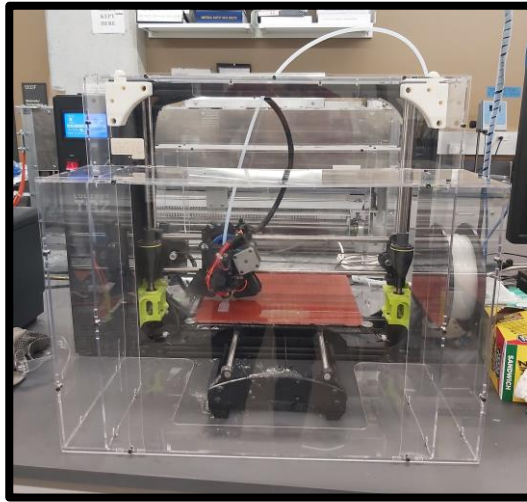
Selection of suitable dispersion technique enables maintaining nanofiller characteristics and yields desired results



	Ultrasonication		Stand Mixer	Planetary Centrifugal Mixer	High Shear Mixer	Three Roll Mill
	Bath Type	Horn Type				
Energy Imparted	low	High	Low	Low to Moderate	High	High
Fracture	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Low
Debundling	Low	High	Low	Low to moderate	High	High
Air bubble entrainment	Low	High	High	Low	High	Moderate
Scale-up	Not feasible	Not feasible	Not feasible	Not feasible	Feasible	Feasible



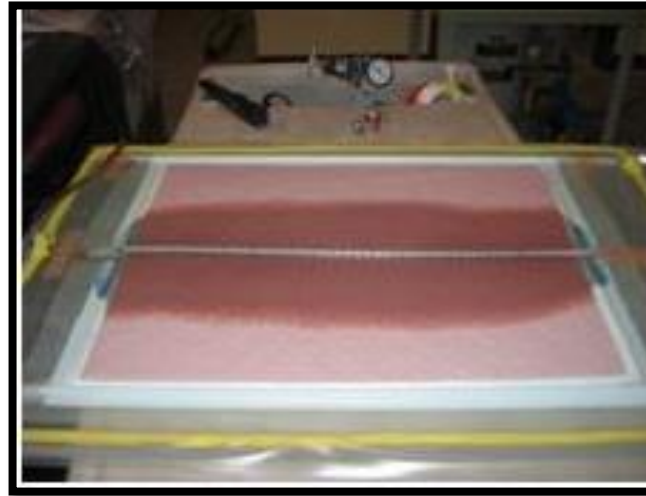
Manufacturing equipment for thermoset and thermoplastic nanocomposites



FDM 3D Printer



Injection Molding



Vacuum Assisted Resin Transfer



Compression Press

****Advanced Composites Laboratory is equipped with a specialized nanocontainment room for safe storage and safe handling of nanoparticles**

Equipment



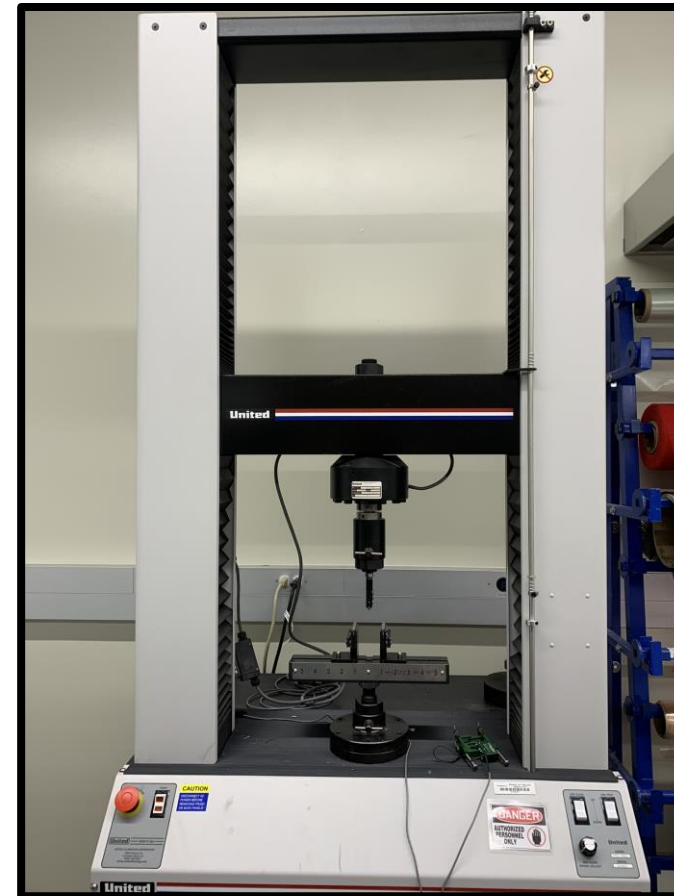
Mechanical characterization equipment for thermoset and thermoplastic nanocomposites



MTS SERVO HYDRAULIC TESTING EQUIPMENT
Max Load: 100kN



LOW VELOCITY DROP TOWER IMPACT TESTER
Max. Energy: 405J



UTS ELECTRO-MECHANICAL TESTING EQUIPMENT
Max Load: 50 kN



MTS EXCEED E45
Max Load: 1kN – 10kN

Equipment



Thermal characterization equipment for thermoset and thermoplastic nanocomposites



DISCOVERY 650 SIMULTANEOUS DSC TGA
Max. Temperature: 1500 C



TMA Q400
Temp. Range: -150C to 1000C
Force Range: 0.001 to 2N



Application Oriented Innovative Composites Materials Development

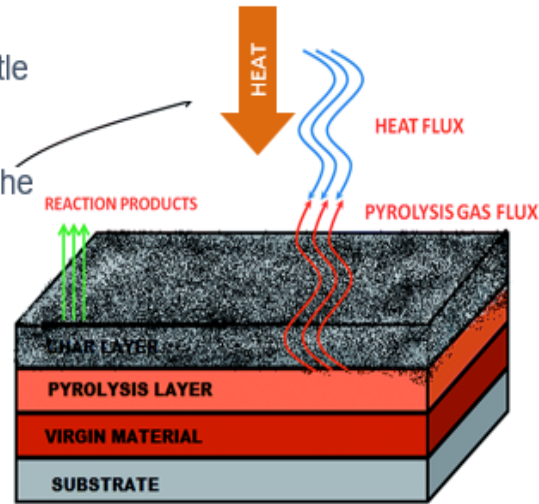


Ablative composites for aerospace applications

Ablation

Protective material that predictably degrades over time

- 1 Char layer limits oxygen diffusion
- 2 Polymer char is weak and brittle
- 3 Better mechanical properties increase the effectiveness of the char layer



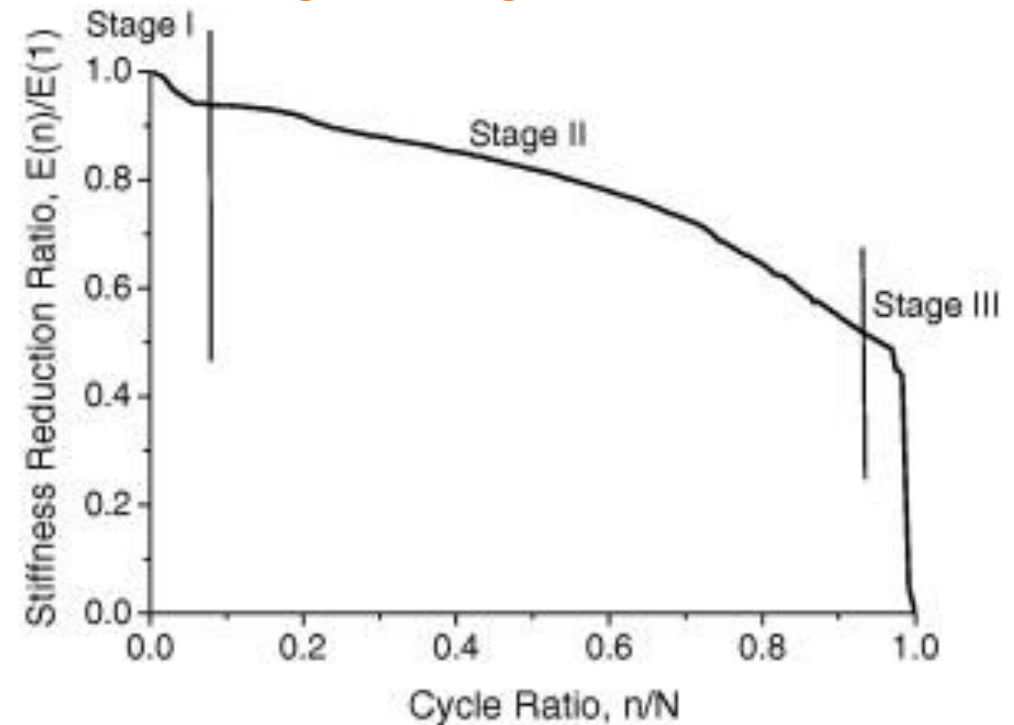
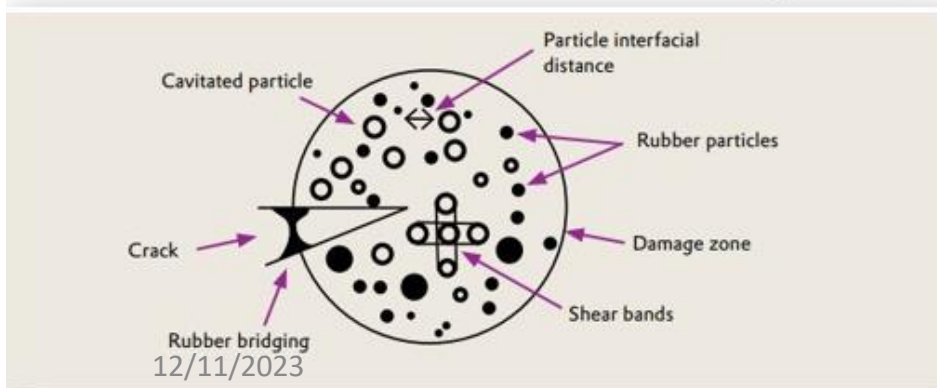
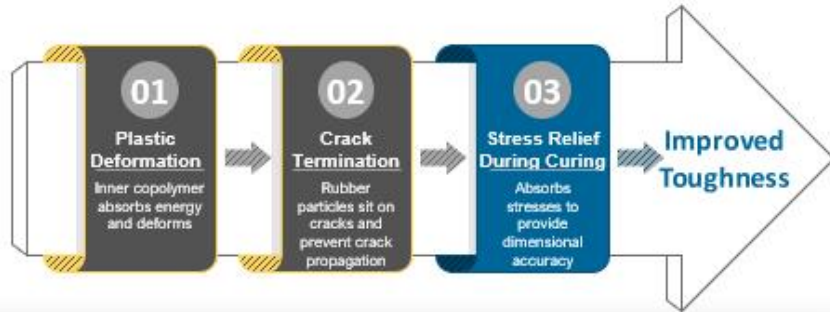
Advanced TPS Material





Fatigue Resistant Composites

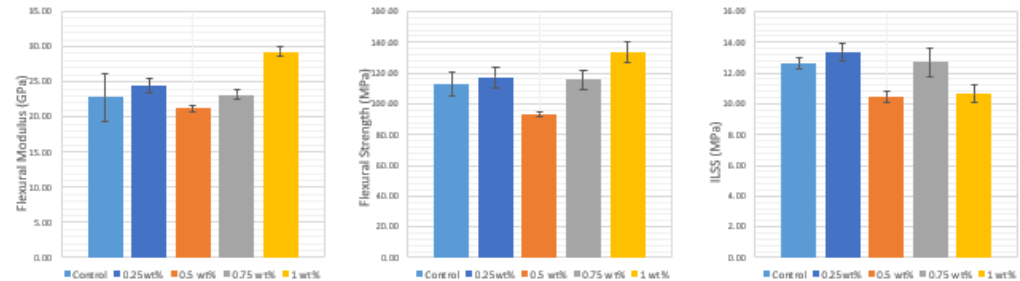
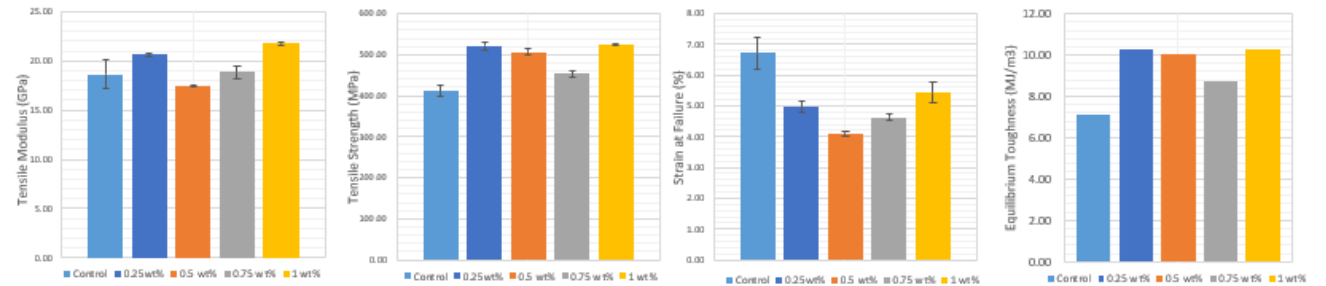
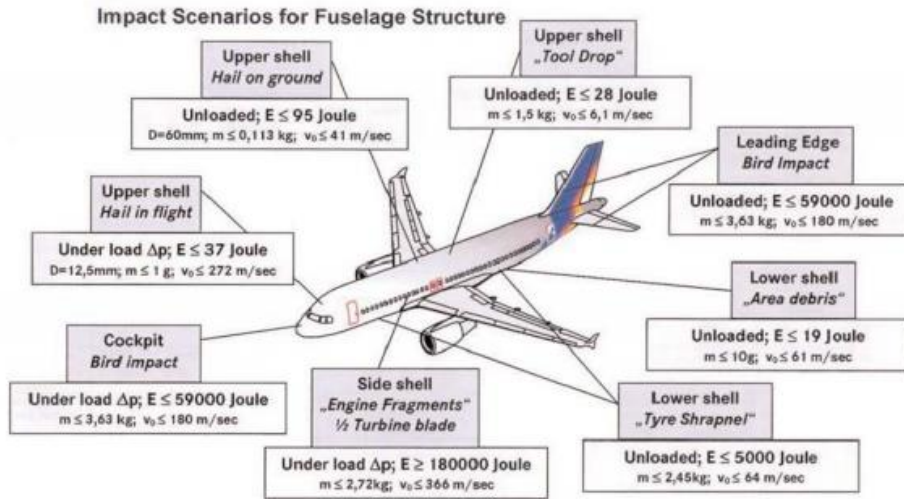
- ❖ Composites are subjected to constant cyclic loads.
- ❖ Addition of CSRP, CTBN micro-nano fillers to enhance fatigue life.
- ❖ Development of stiffness degradation model which can predict the life of composites under fatigue loading.



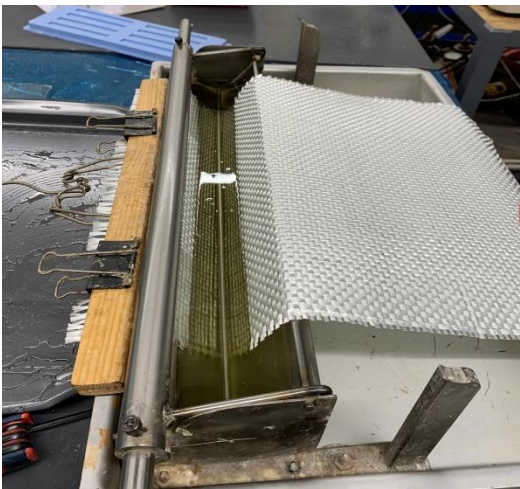


Impact Damage Resistant Composites

- ❖ Impact damage can be due to debris, hail, projectile hits etc.
- ❖ Addition of alumina nanofibers to further enhance damage absorption.
- ❖ Development of a predictive model to estimate maximum energy absorption from static tests.



MANUFACTURING...



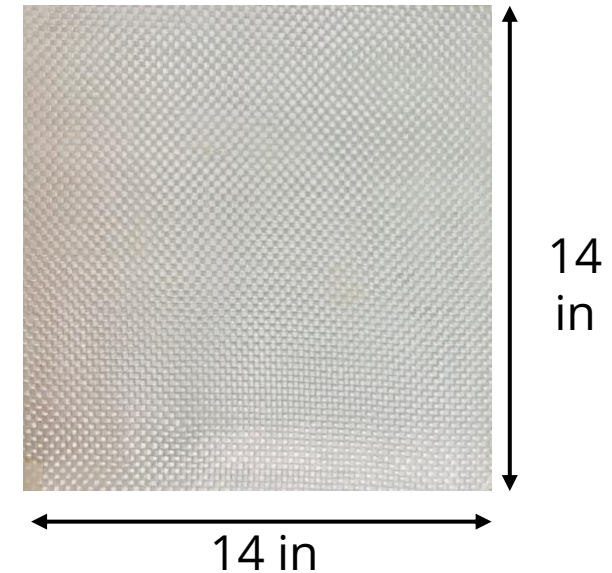
Double drip resin bath containing resin



E-Glass fabric being pulled through the resin bath



Wabash Hydraulic Compression Press



Number of layers :

6 layers for static tests

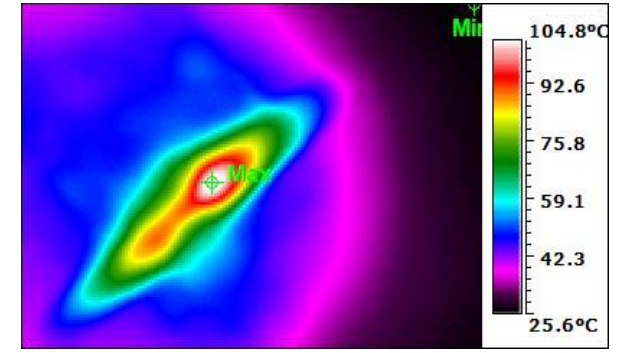
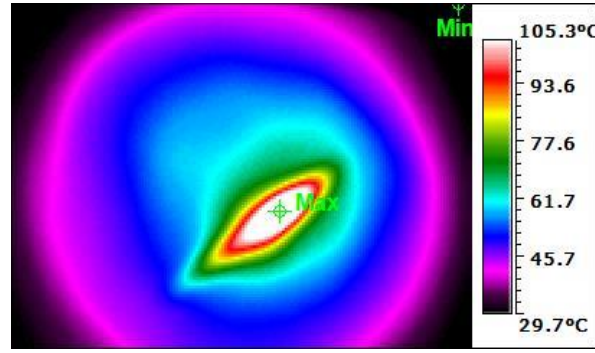
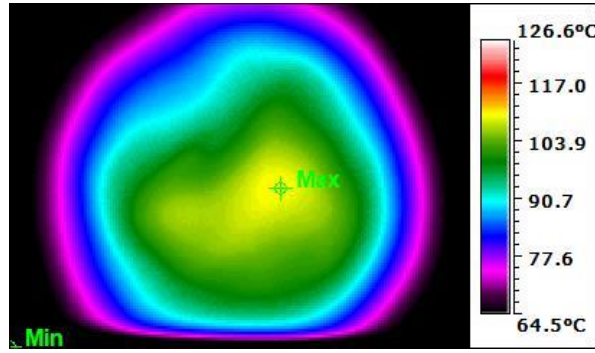
14 layers for LVI and Ballistic Impact.

Area of laminate:

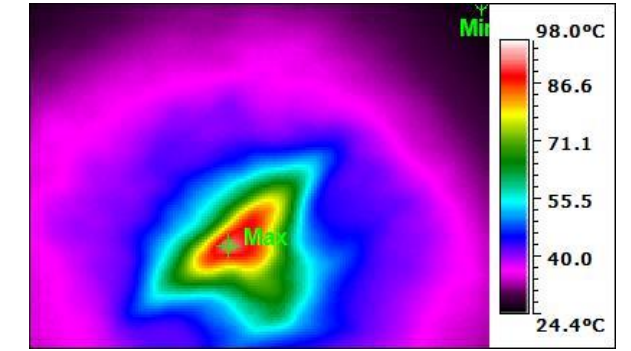
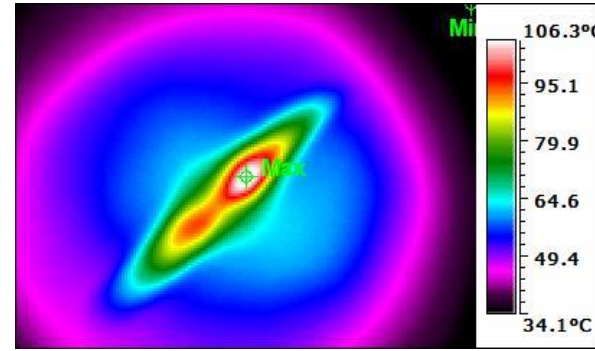
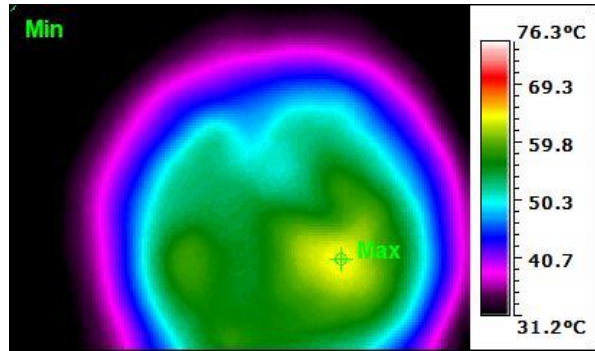
14in x 14 in

Thermal Imaging Results

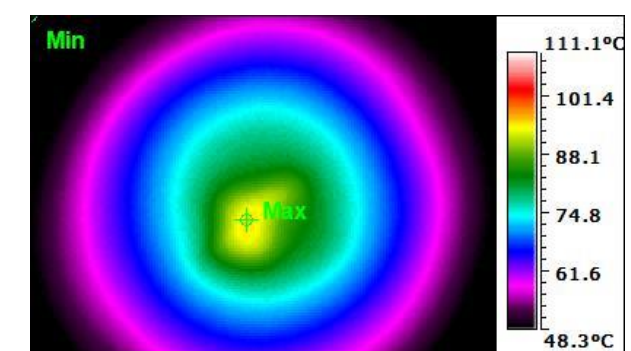
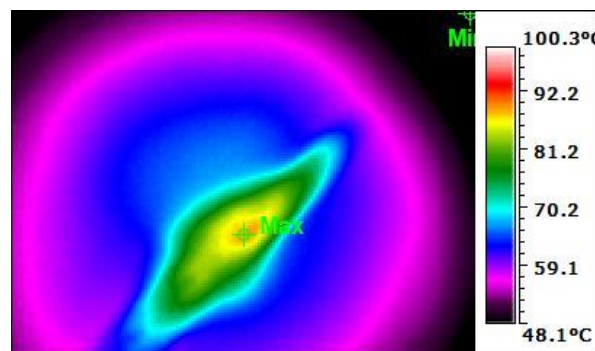
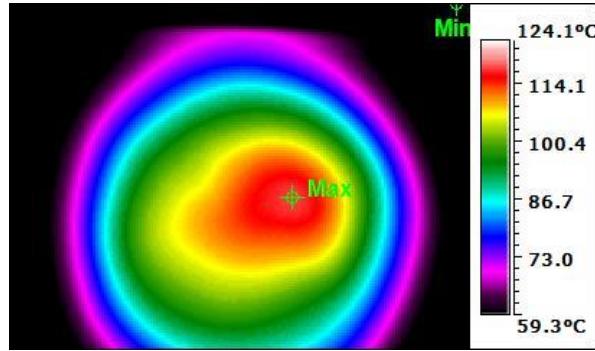
Impact from height
914 mm



Impact from height
711 mm



Impact from height
508 mm



Nano- Almina modified glass
fiber epoxy nanocomposite

Nano- Silica modified glass
fiber epoxy nanocomposite

Un-modified glass fiber
epoxy nanocomposite

12/11/2023

BALLISTIC IMPACT

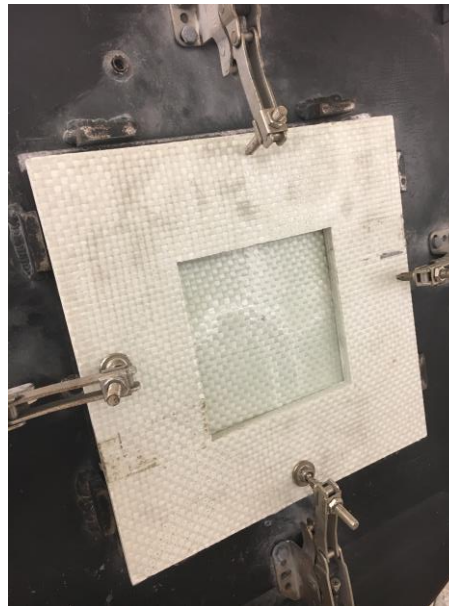
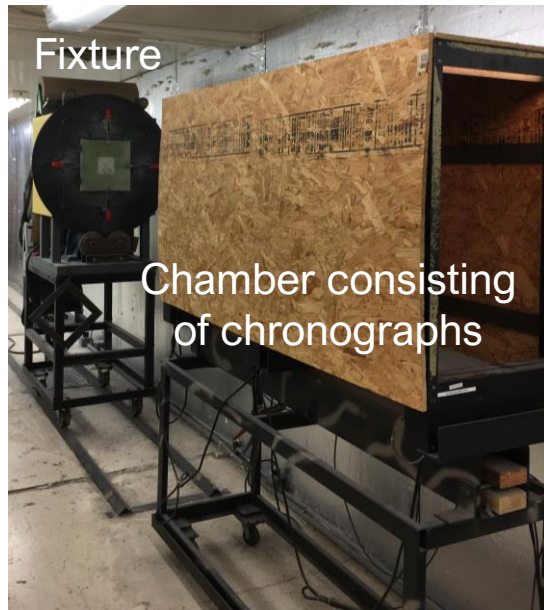
Qualification of developed composite against ballistic velocity threat of UL-752, Level 1 and Level 6

Rating	Ammunition	Weight (in grains)	Velocity range (min – max m/s)
Level 1	9 mm FMJ with lead core	124	358 m/s – 394 m/s
Level 2	.357 Magnum JSP	158	381 m/s – 419 m/s
Level 3	0.44 Magnum SWGC	240	411 m/s – 452 m/s
Level 4	0.30 Caliber rifle LCSP	180	774 m/s – 851 m/s
Level 5	7.62 mm rifle	150	838 m/s – 922 m/s
Level 6	9 mm FMJ with lead core	124	426 m/s – 469 m/s
Level 7	5.56 mm rifle FMJ military ball	55	938 m/s – 1031 m/s
Level 8	7.62 mm rifle FMJ military ball	150	838 m/s- 922 m/s



Ballistic Impact Testing...

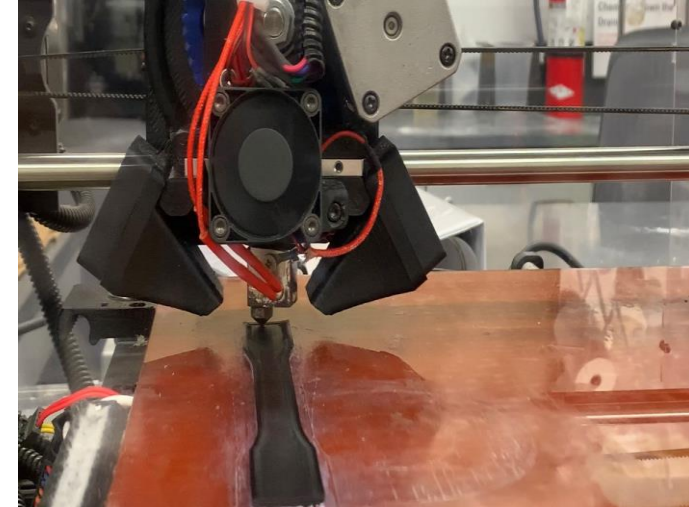
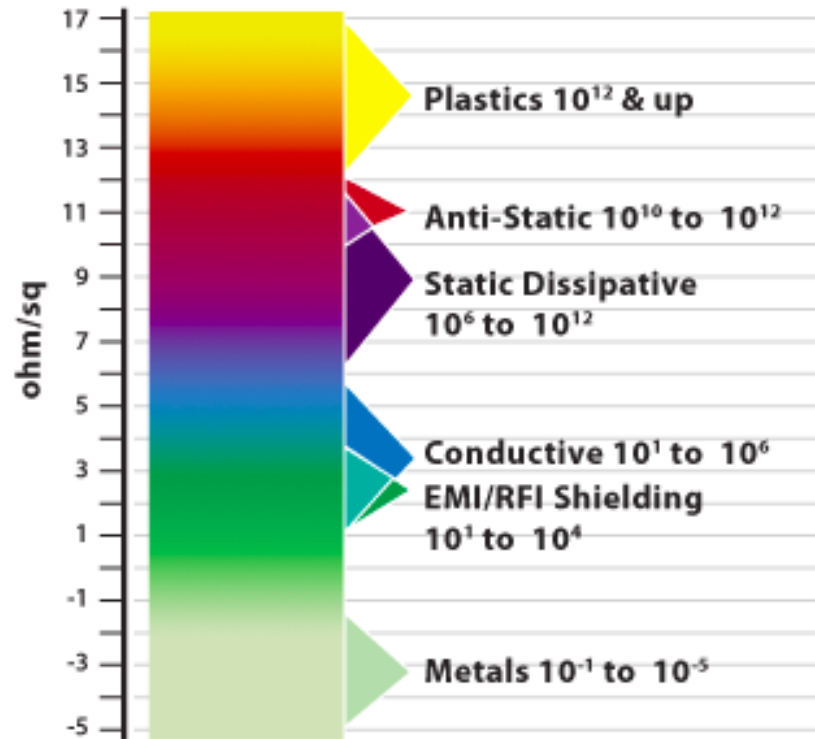
Property	Sample Dimensions	Control	UT-Composite	VT-Composite
Ballistic Impact	6in x 4in x 't' 152.4mm x 101.6 mm x 't'	4	16	16





Thermoplastic nanocomposites for ESD application which are 3D printable

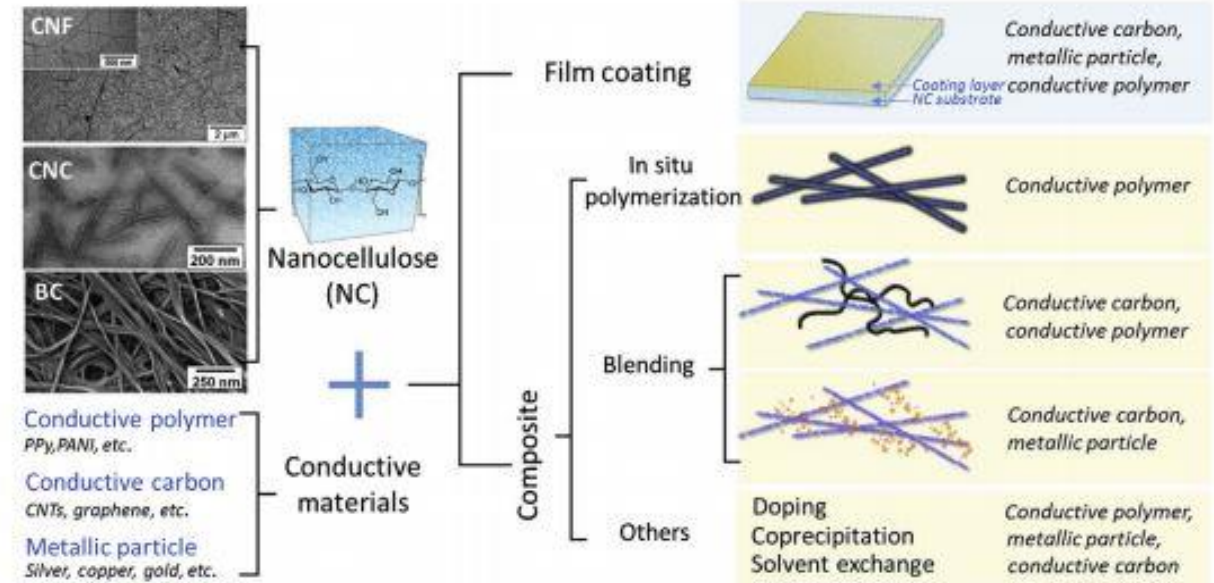
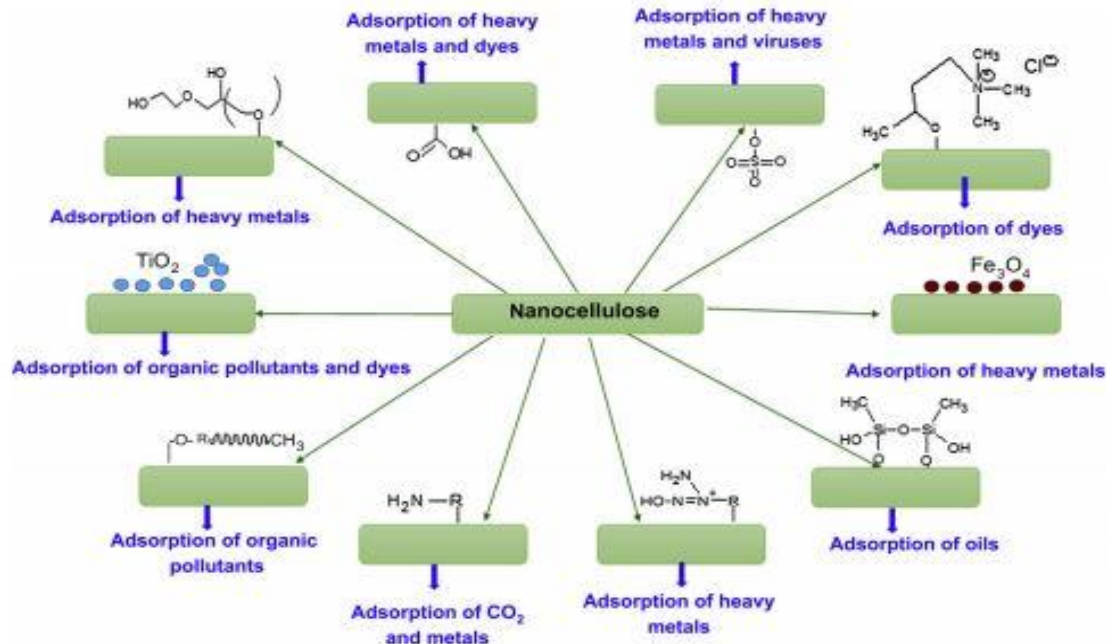
- ❖ ESD is of major concern in aerospace, automotive, oil and gas, electronics industry to name a few. Estimated \$40 billion losses due to ESD damage in electronics industry alone.
- ❖ Use of conductive nanofillers such as NGP, CNF, CNT to increase conductivity without sacrificing the mechanical properties.
- ❖ Thermoplastics possessing excellent multifunctional properties with potential application in these applications include: PA6, PA11, PA12, PA645, PA66, PLA, PETG etc.



SUSTAINABLE FIBERS DERIVED FROM CELLULOSE FOR USE IN POLYMER COMPOSITE MATERIALS

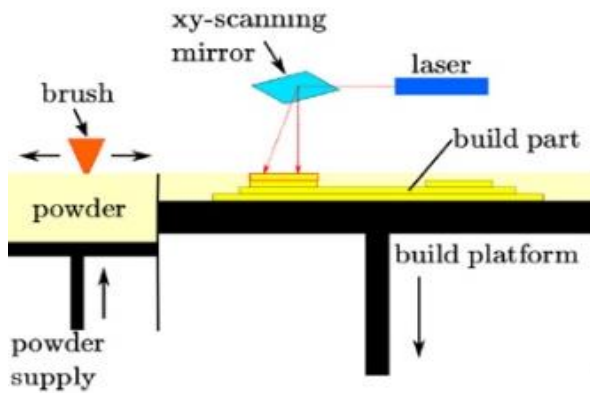


- ❖ Cellulosic materials with responsible research, development and thoughtful deployment can become the choice for sustainable materials.
- ❖ Cellulose nanomaterials are widely useful in automotive, medical, cosmetics, electronics etc., in the form of nanocrystals or nanofibers.
- ❖ The key critical pathway for progressing research is to apply the benefits of nanotechnology and manufacturing technologies to exploit the unique features for superior and controllable composite performance.



Development of Thermoplastics and Thermosets Composites for Additive Manufacturing

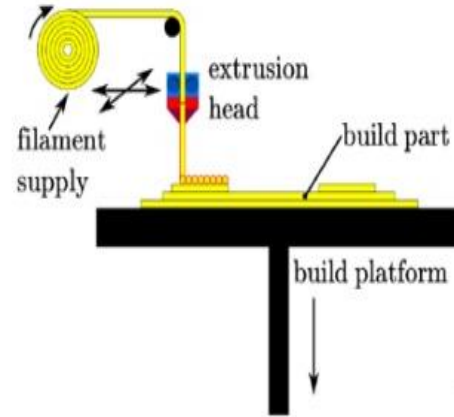
Stereolithography-SLA



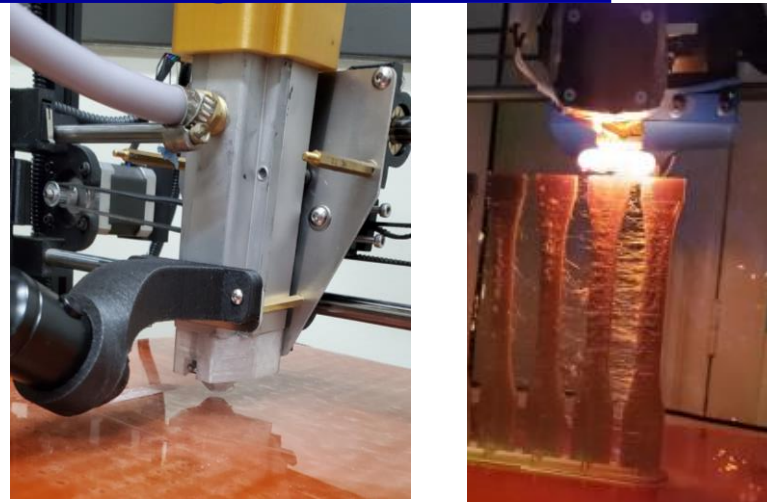
Thermoset Polymers to match CTE of Nickel

- Twin Screw Extruder
- Single Screw Extruder
- FFF Printers
- Compression Molding
- Injection Molding
- Thermal and Mechanical Characterization

Fused Filament Fabrication-FFF



FFF Converted to Paste Printer/High Temp Printer



Magnetic Devices

- Matrix: Polyamide 12
- Fillers: Strontium Ferrite- $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, Neodymium Iron Boron- NdFeB

ESD Applications

- Matrix: Polyamide 6, 11, and 12
- Fillers: MWCNT, Carbon Nanofibers-CNF, Nanographene Platelets-NGP

Natural Composites

- Matrix: PLA
- Fillers: Ragweed fibers

Redesigning of Open-Source FFF Printers

- High Temperature Thermoplastics: PEEK, PEKK, PEI
- Magnetic Field Assisted Additive Manufacturing (MFAAM)
- Paste Printers for High-Temperature Thermoset for Thermal Protection Systems

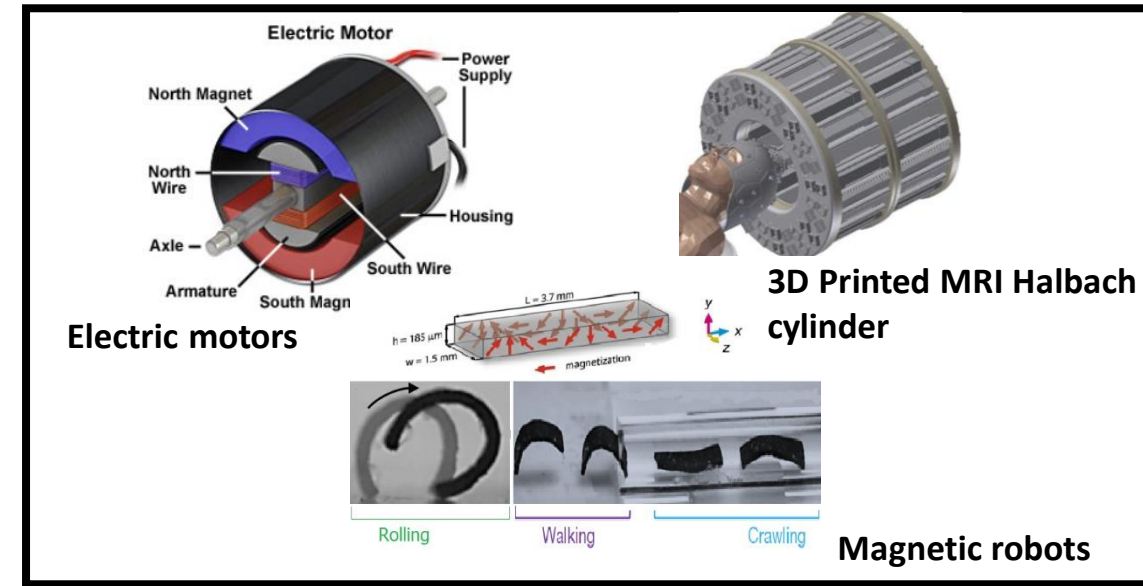
Development of Bonded Magnetic Composite for Magnetic Field Assisted Additive Manufacturing

• Motivation

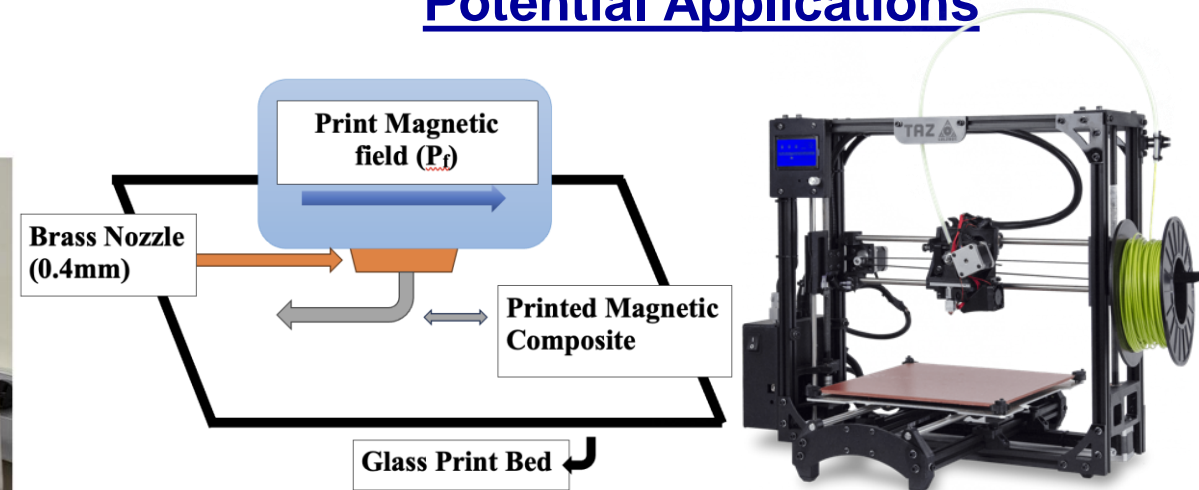
- More economical than sintered magnets
- Superior mechanical properties and corrosion resistance
- Ability to develop intricate and complex 2D and 3D magnetic devices

• Materials

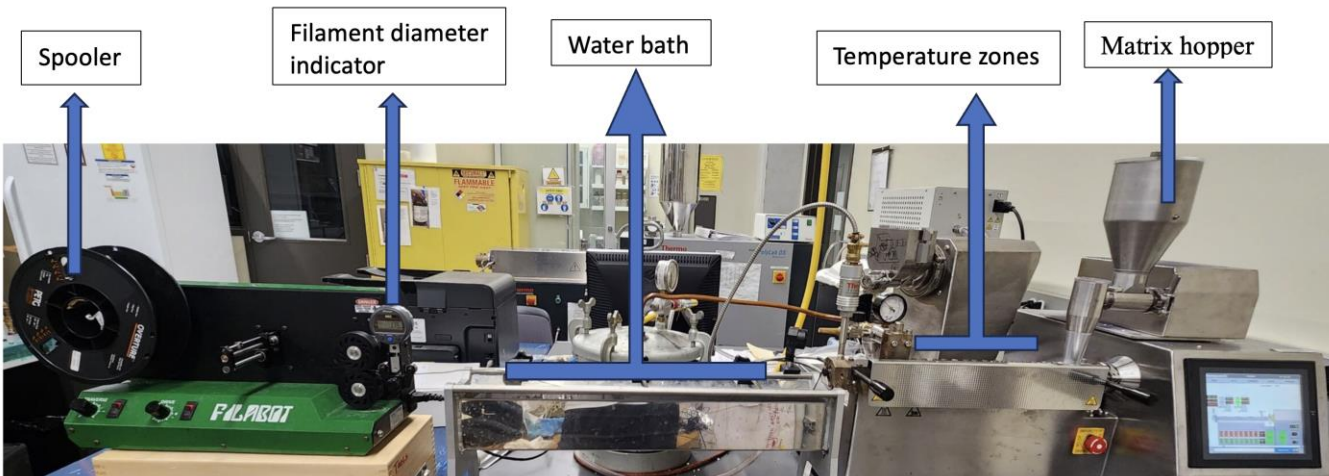
- **Fillers/Reinforcement:** $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ magnetic powders
- **Binders/Matrix:** Polyamide 12, Polyamide 4.6 (high-temperature capability)



Potential Applications



Modified Fused Filament Fabrication-FFF



Twin Screw Extrusion Technology



THANK YOU