

**Creep Test on HDPE and RFG Using
the Stepped Isothermal Method.
Temperature Control Instrument
SMART 2009**

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Background Information

- Coastal communities are now required to build above the *Advisory Base Flood Elevations*, If they wish to receive funds in the event of a disaster.

(FEMA release Release Date: February 6, 2006
Release Number: HQ-06-024FactSheet1)

- Using plastic pilings has advantages compared to wood or metals in these situations.
 - No termite damage
 - The use of plastics keeps much out of landfills.

(**COMPRESSIVE CREEP BEHAVIOR OF HDPE USING TIME TEMPERATURE SUPERPOSITION**

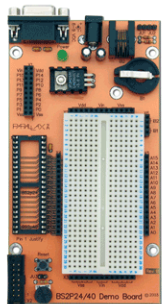
Amir Bozorg-Haddad, Magued Iskander, PhD, PE₂)



Abstract

- An extrapolation method is applied to predict the behavior of the specimen when time is prolonged.
- We have opted for an apparatus that will control the temperature of a specimen as it is being tested for creep. A load is applied to the specimen while the temperature changes.
- Data is collected and analyzed to determine the effect of temperature change on the specimen strength and strain

Materials



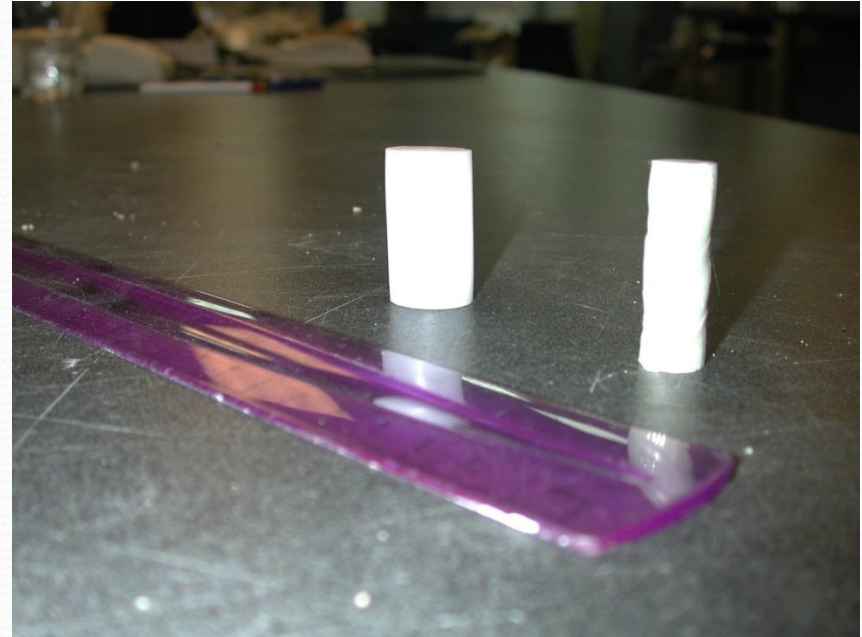
Omega Kapton [®] Insulated Flexible Heater Kapton [®]	Basic stamp 2p 40-pin module
2N3904 NPN Transistor	Solid State Relay
Parallax 2x16 serial LCD	DS 2760
Board of education Serial Version	Instron FastTrack [™] 8801 Series servo hydraulic testing system

The Experiment

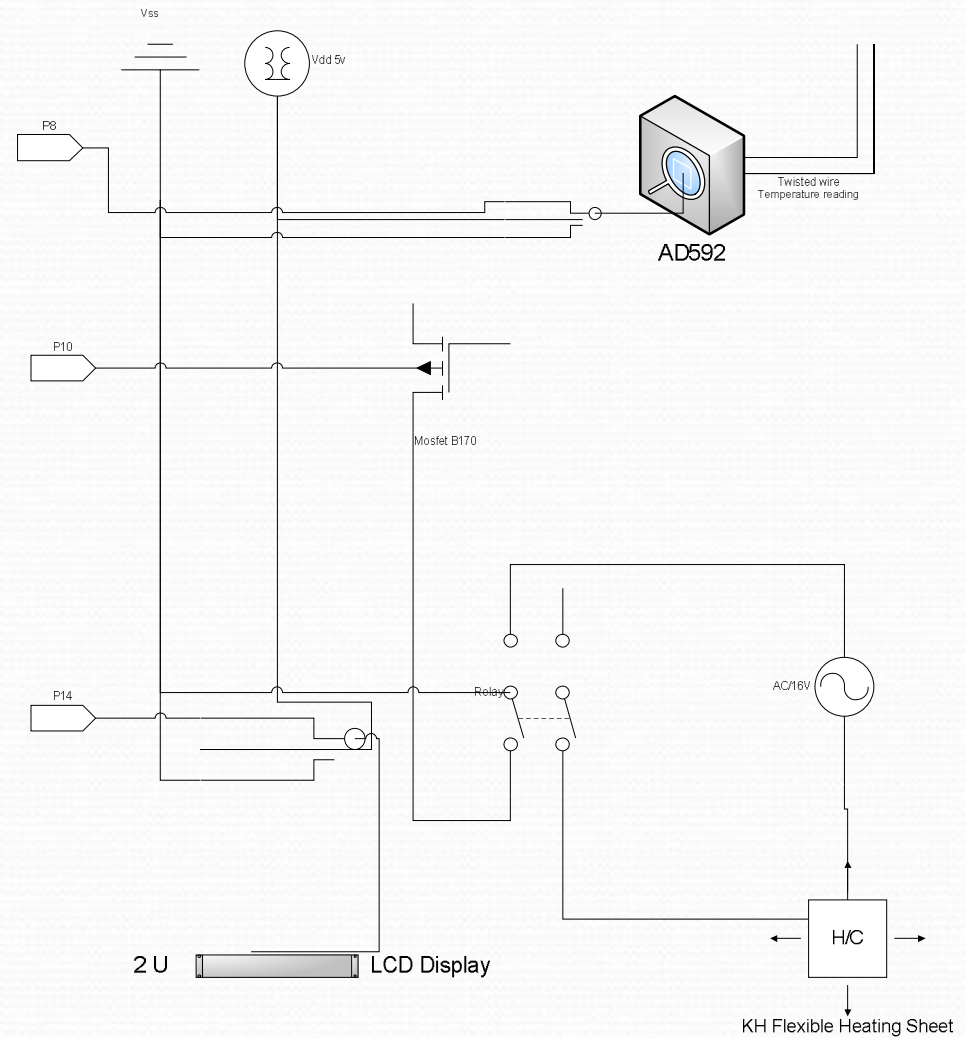
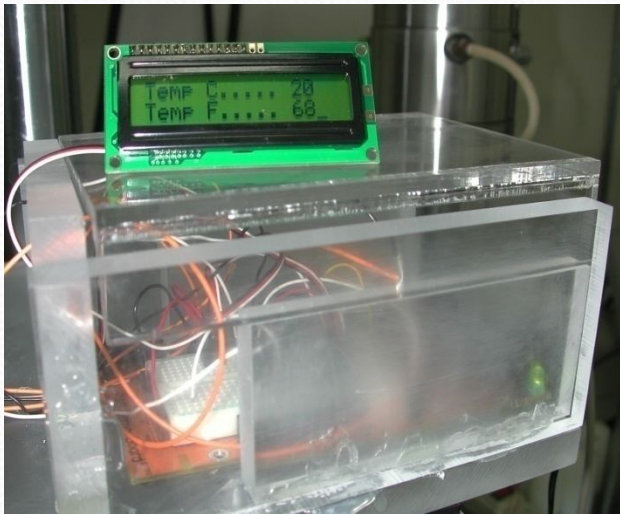
- Our experiment follows that of Zornberg & Byler (2004) for virgin HDPE rod and Reinforced Fiberglass rod in compression.
- The specimen is immersed into a metallic container filled with water.
- The specimen is subjected to an increasing load until we reach a desired load.
- An insulated flexible heating element is attached to the base of the metallic container to heat the water surrounding the specimen.
- A probe attached to TCI measures the temperature the water as the experiment progresses.
- The TCI controls the temperature of the water within 2C

Test Specimens

- The samples are virgin High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) rods with a diameter of .75 in. and a length of 1.5 in. and the reinforced fiberglass rods with a diameter of .5 in. and a length of 1.25.



The Temperature Control Instrument (TCI)



Temperature Control Instrument

BasicStamp

The screenshot displays the BasicStamp IDE interface. At the top, a status bar shows '3.754', '8800:Position:Track', 'in0.013', '8800:Load:Track', and 'kip'. The main window title is 'BASIC Stamp - C:\Documents and Settings\User\My Documents\TTablePos.bsp'. The code editor contains the following code:

```
OW PIN 8 ' 1-Wire buss pin

' -----[ Constants ]-----
ReadNet CON $33 ' read OW net address
SkipNet CON $0C ' skip OW net address
RdReg CON $69 ' read register
' -----[ Variables ]-----
idx VAR Nib ' loop counter
type VAR Nib ' device type
char VAR Byte ' display byte/char
vIn VAR Word ' in millivolts
tmpCJ VAR Word ' device temp in C
tCuV VAR Word ' thermocouple millivolts
sign VAR Word ' TC sign bit
cjComp VAR Word ' temp compensation
tempC VAR Word ' temp in Celsius
tempF VAR Word ' temp in Fahrenheit
tblLo VAR Word ' table pointers
tblHi VAR Word
eePtr VAR Word
testVal VAR Word ' test value from table
error VAR Bit ' 1 - out of range
tempint VAR Byte 'max temp
' -----[ EEPROM Data ]-----
' -----[ Initialization ]-----
HIGH 10

DEBUG "Please set maximum temperature." , CR, "Must be set as 3 digit number", CR, " 75 degrees C is 075"
DEBUGIN DEC3 tempint ' get selection
DEBUG CR$RXY, 0, 3, CLRDN ' remove selections
STORE tempint ' set max temp

Stamp_Check:
#IF ($STAMP < BS2P) #THEN
#ERROR "This program requires BS2p or BS2pe"
#ENDIF

Check_Device:
OWOUT OW, %0001, [ReadNet] ' get serial number
OWIN OW, %0010, [SPSTR 8] ' store in SPRAM
GET idx, char ' read device type
IF (char <> $30) THEN ' if not $30, wrong device
```

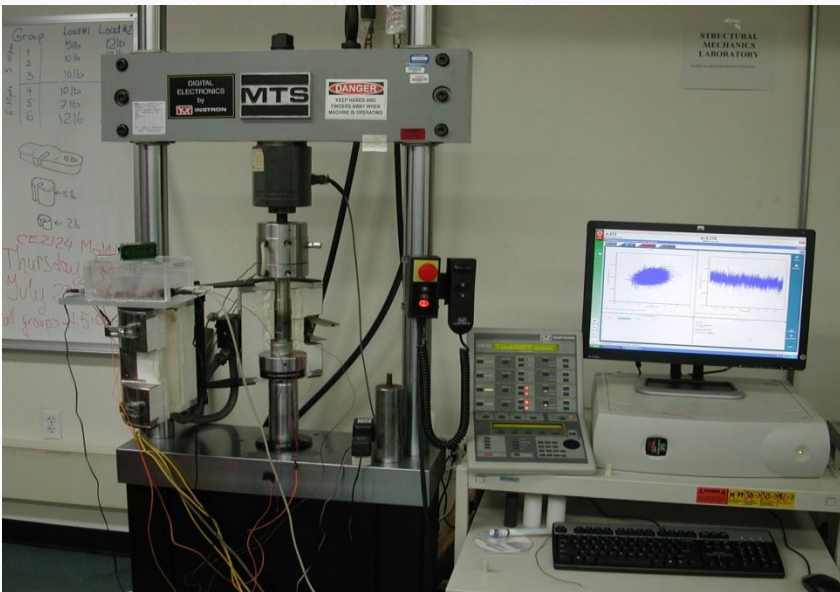
A 'Debug Terminal' window is open, showing the following output:

```
0491
(1) R - Chromel/Alumel
TC Type..... Konstantan
Temp °C..... 49
Temp °F..... 120
Device SN... 30153D0510000007
```

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 12:28 PM and includes icons for the Start button, BASIC Stamp Editor, HDPE400psi.ip_proj, Test1, Microsoft Excel - Test..., and program running - Paint.

Laboratory Set-Up

- The Instron MTS 8800 loading machine applies a load to the specimen.
- The loading machine is started, and the load is applied for each desired stress value. After that, temperature is changed every 2 hours to the desired temperature (22C, 38C, 49C, or 56C) to get the 8 hours isothermal results.



Wavematrix

The screenshot displays the Instron Dynamic Software: WaveMatrix interface. The top status bar shows a value of 3.653 for 8800:Position:Track and in0.014 for 8800:Load:Track. The main window is divided into four quadrants: Graph 1 (Load vs. Position), Graph 2 (Position vs. Total Time), Progress Indicator, and Current Status. A 'STOP' button is visible on the left side.

Graph 1: Load(8800:Load) (kip) vs. Position(8800:Position) (in)

Position (in)	Load (kip)
-0.1847	-0.176
-0.1846	-0.177
-0.1845	-0.178
-0.1844	-0.175

Graph 2: Position(8800:Position) (in) vs. Total Time (min)

Total Time (min)	Position (in)
361.494	-0.1847
361.495	-0.1845
361.496	-0.1844
361.497	-0.1843
361.498	-0.1842
361.499	-0.1841

Progress Indicator: Step 1, Step 2, Step 3, End

Current Status: Summary
Test Status: **Test ran to completion.**
Last Step Run: **Step 3**
Results have been saved to: <C:\Documents and Settings\User\Desktop\Final results\HDPE400psi\Test1>

Attention: A limit has been tripped. Reset the tripped limit(s) before proceeding.

Project: HDPE400psi Method: HDPE 400psi* Test ID:Test2

Tabulation of load for both specimens.

HDPE sample L=1.5 in. d=.75 in. Area=.44 sq.in.	Fiberglass sample L=1.25 in. d=.5 in area=.20 sq.in.
--	---

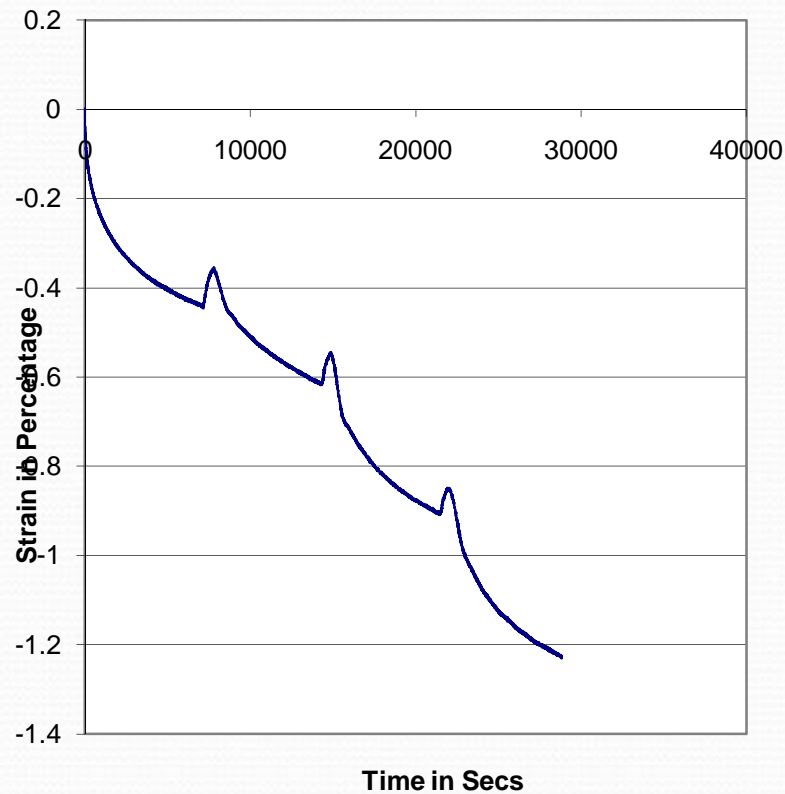
Desired stress(psi)	Desired Load P (lbs)	Desired stress(psi)	Desired Load P (lbs)
400	480	400	176
800	628		

Typical Test Results HDPE 400 psi

Typical Results:
Saumil Parikh

Our Results

400psi_60c(max)_8hrs Strain versus Time

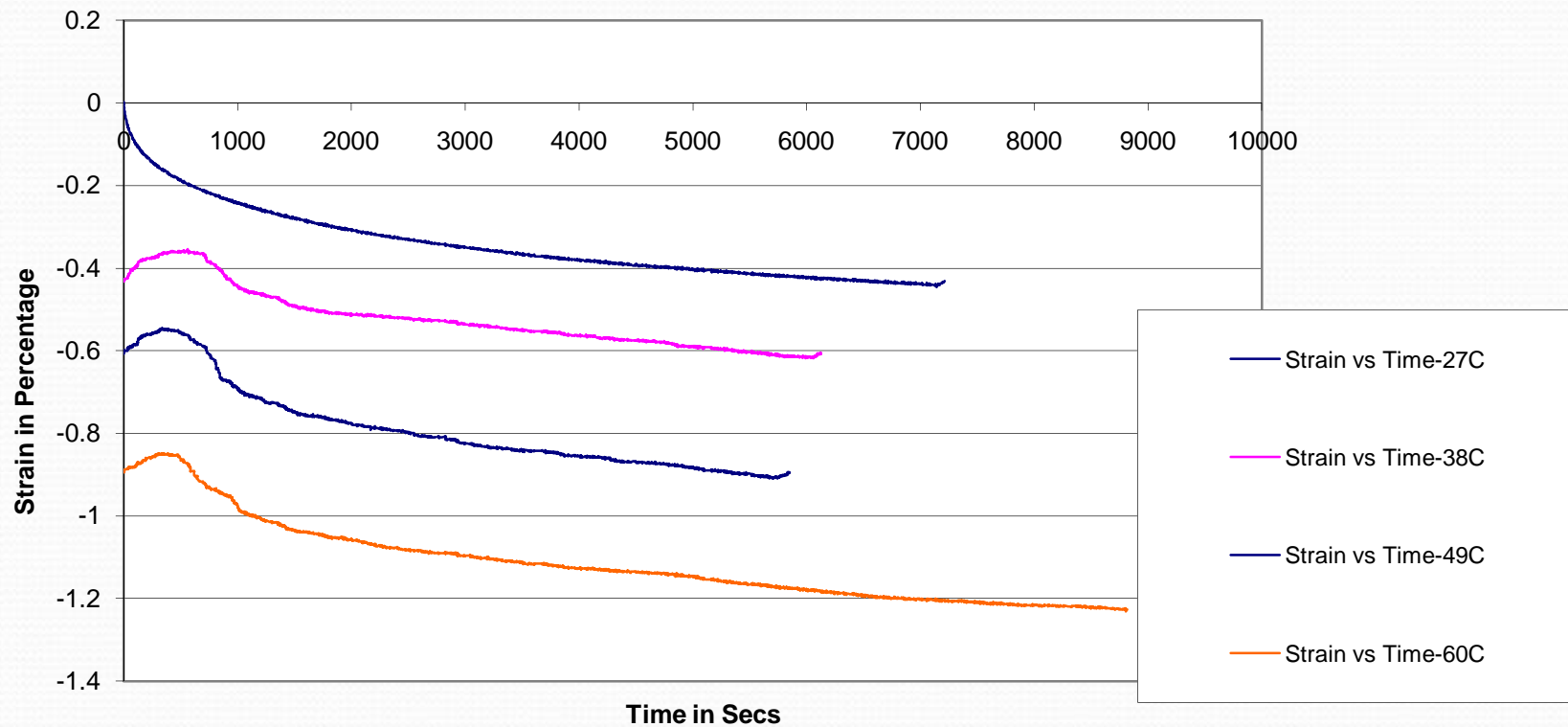


● NOT Graphical

Data Reduction

All Test-Temperatures Shifted to Zero

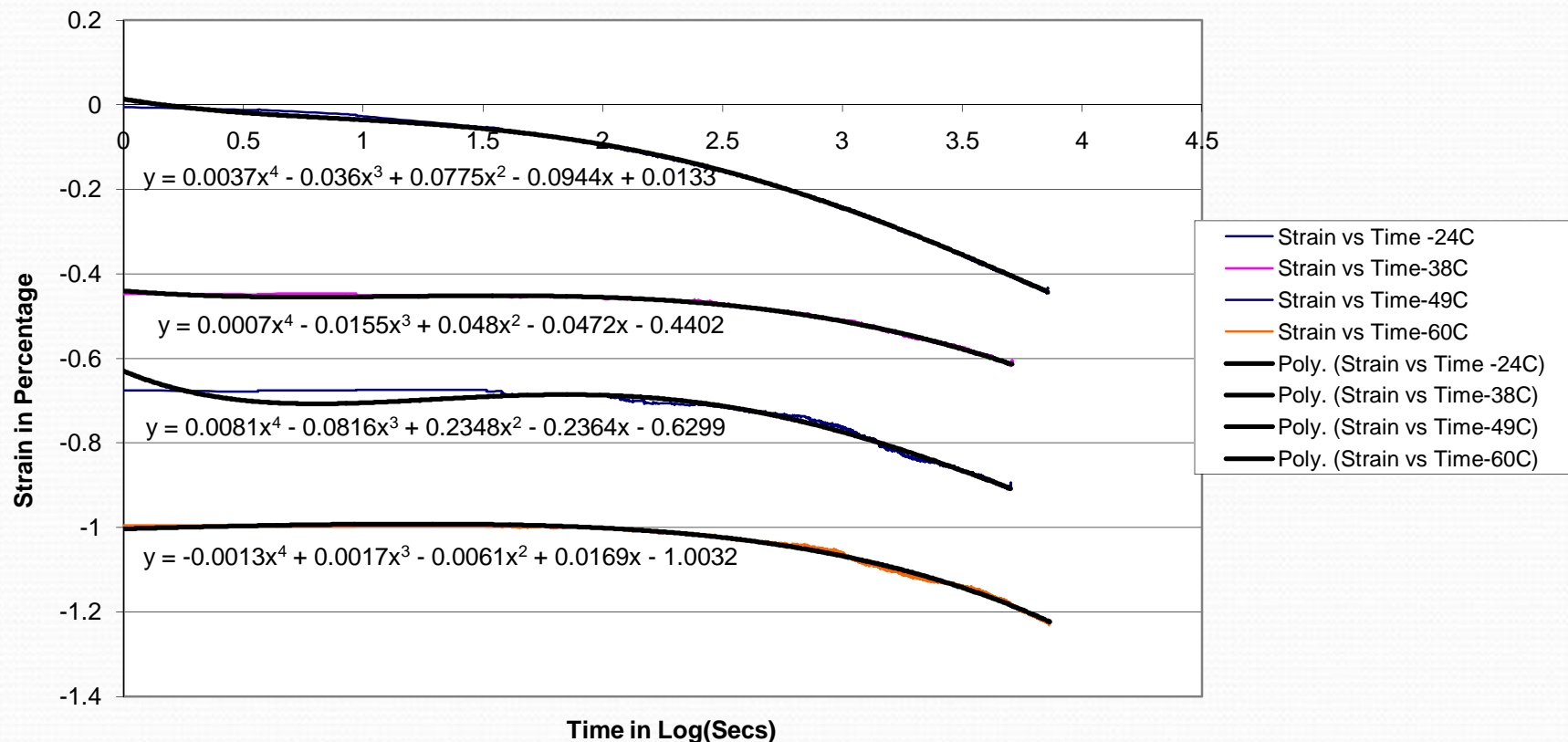
400psi_60c(max)_8hrs



Typical results (Parikh 2007)

Best Fit Polynomial Function of Test Results

400psi_60c(max)_8hrs

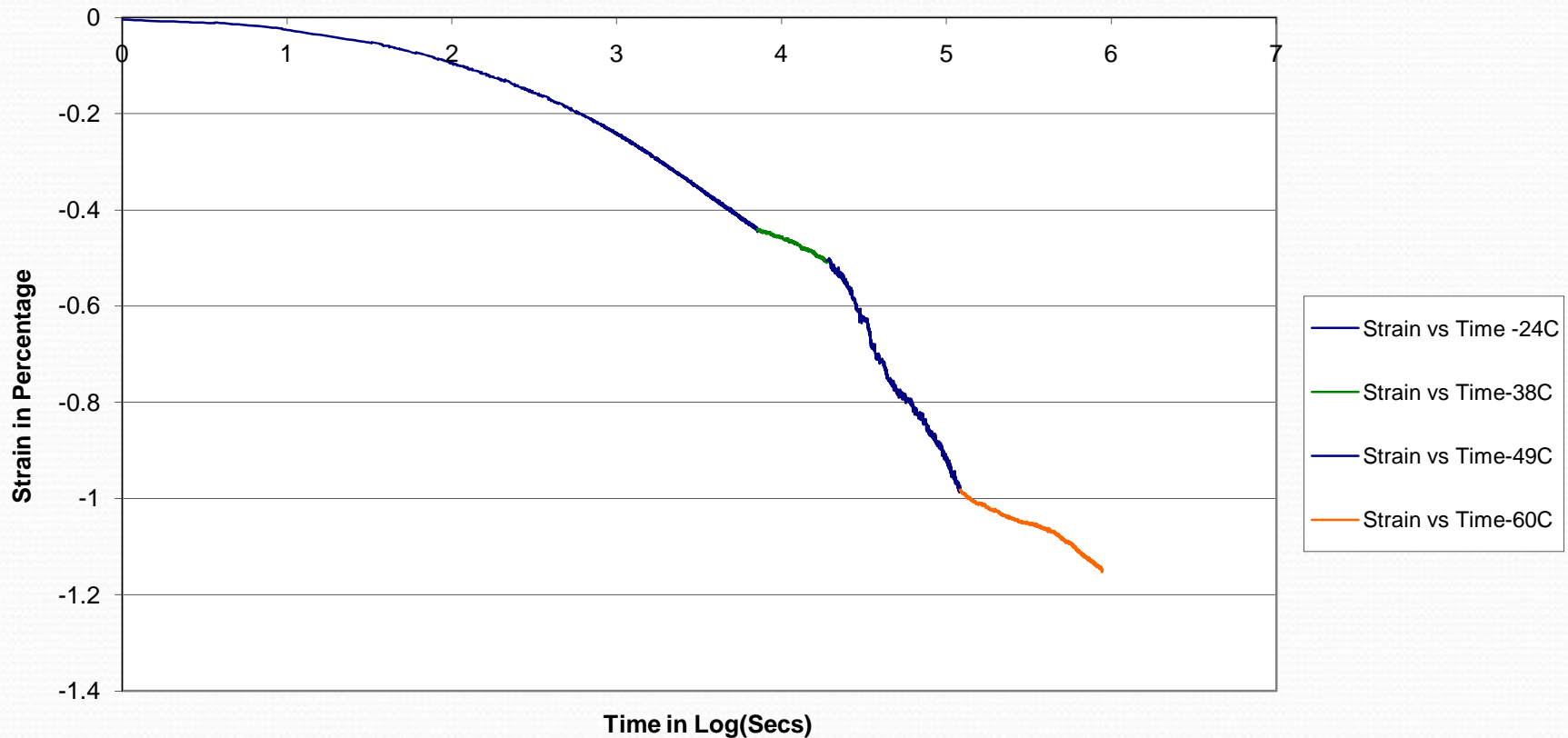


Typical results (Parikh 2007)

Master Creep Curve (HDPE)

Points with similar slopes attached to each other

400psi_60c(max)_8hrs



Typical results (Parikh 2007)



Conclusion/ Recommendation

- The research would need more time to allow for the 8 hour tests. Data needs to be recorded in larger time interval to be adequately processed and graphed.
- The program held too many variables for excel to graph. The console software of the Instron MTS compression machine need to be configured properly.
- A larger footprint of the insulated heater .

Sample of our Lesson Plan

Do Now:

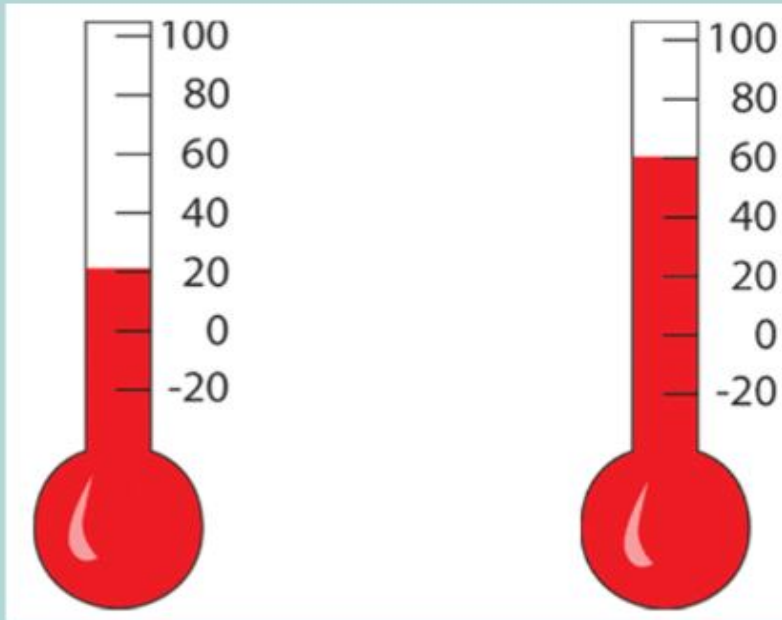
"A watched pot never boils."
Based on that expression what can you tell me about water?



Why is the expression not,
"A watched piece of metal does not get hot?"

Problem

How long does it take various materials to heat up?



Hypothesis

There are 3 sample materials in front of you; water, sand and metal filings.

Write your hypothesis as to which material will heat up the quickest.

What about the slowest. _____

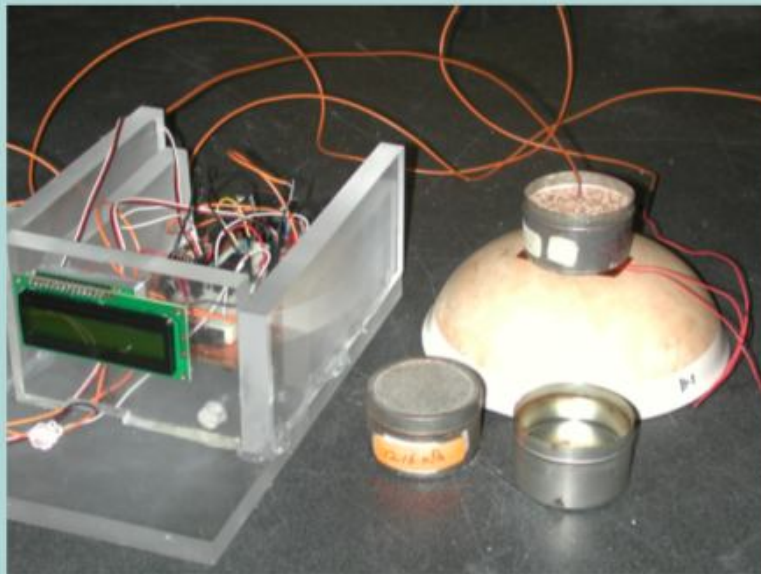
Which material do you believe will cool down the fastest, and the slowest? _____

Explain the reasoning for your answers.



Material Check

Does your station look like the diagram below?



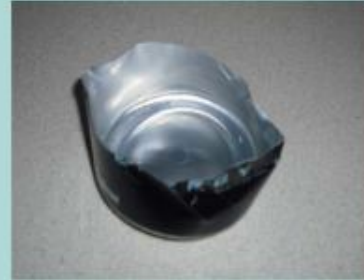
Raise your hand if you are missing any of the equipment.

Procedure

Working in your groups (of 4-5) you are going to be asked to measure the rate of heating and cooling of the materials in front of you. Using the data chart record the temperature every minute for 5 minutes. Then record the cooling rate of each material every minute for 5 minutes.

Sand	Heating						
	0 min	1 min	2 min	3 min	4 min	5 min	Rate of Change (use ESRT)
	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C/min
Remember to plug in the heat strip.	Cooling						
	6 min	7 min	8 min	9 min	10 min	Rate of Change (use ESRT)	Average temperature / 10 minutes
	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C	_____°C/min	_____°C/min

Place the sample being tested on top of your heating strip. The heating strip should have already been placed on top of the ceramic plate.



IT SHOULD NEVER LEAVE THE TOP OF THE CERAMIC PLATE!



Instructions

Run the TCI program from basicstamp. Identify your thermocouple as type 1 to start. After program is already running and specimen is in place, plug in the AC adapter for the heating strip.

Disconnect the power for heat strip after each 5 minute test interval.

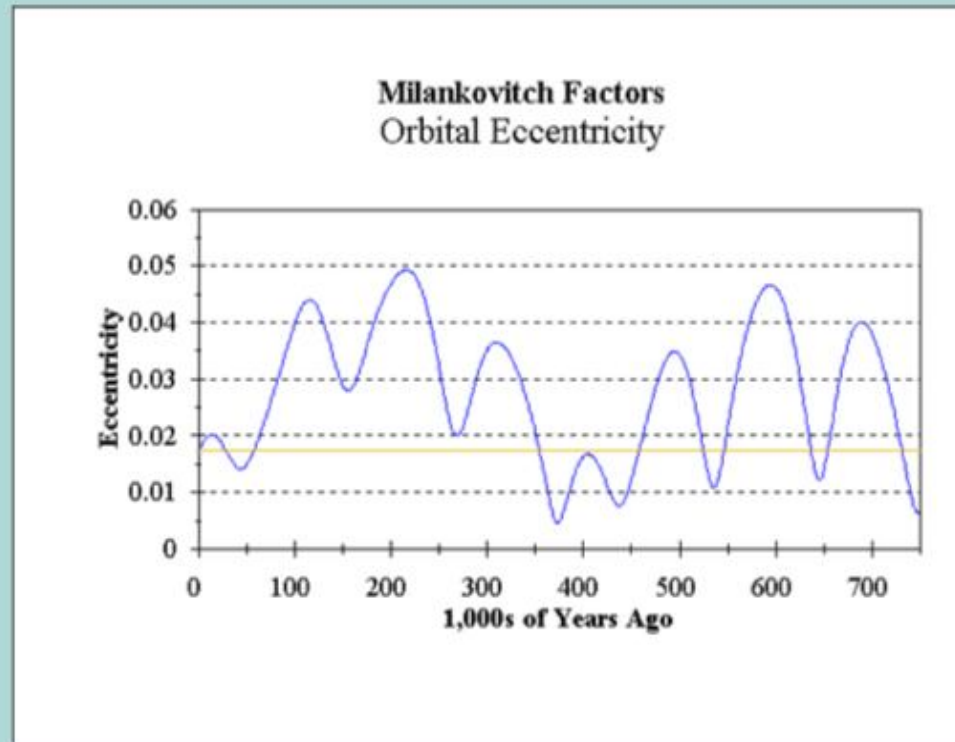
You may want to have roles for each group member;

- Recorder or heating
- Materials manager
- Programmer/ Time keeper
- Recorder of cooling
- (If 5th member) Facilitator

Graph your results!

Make sure to include title, labeled axis, and connect data points with a solid line.

Example:





Acknowledgements

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