

# The Effect of Microballoon Density and Strain Rate on the Properties of Syntactic Foam Composites

Charisse A. Nelson  
2013 SMARTER Participant

Research Mentor: Dr. Nikhil Gupta  
Graduate Student Mentor: Vasanth C Shunmugasamy  
Program Coordinator: Dr. Vikram Kapila



*Composite Materials  
&  
Mechanics Laboratory*  
*Innovation in Micro and Nano Composites*

**NYU·poly**  
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF NYU

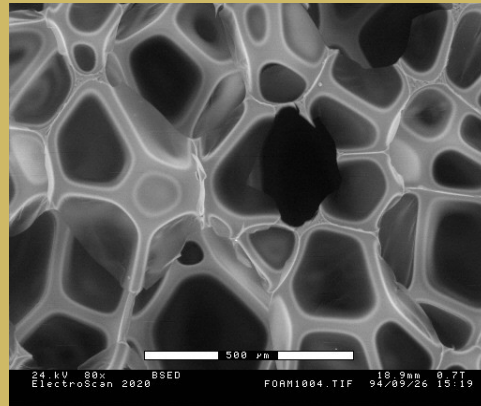


# Composite Materials

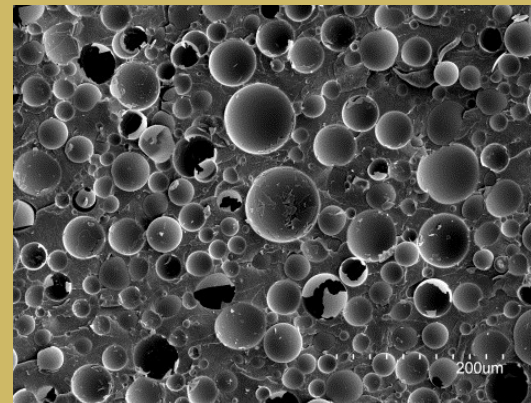
- ✦ When 2 or more materials are combined in hopes of maximizing the materials strengths while minimizing their weaknesses. The two entities retain their physical and chemical structure.
  - Plywood
  - Concrete
  - Syntactic Foams

# Composite Foams

## Open Cell Foams



## Closed Cell Foams



A matrix which can consist a wide range of resins and hardeners that are combined with microballoons.

**Open cell foam:** This gives no control over the type or the amount of porosity to be embedded in the foam.

**Closed cell foam:** Control the porosity content in the foam.

# Microballoons

**Wall thickness**

The density of microballoons can be changed by changing the wall thickness of the spheres.

# Syntactic Foam Applications



## Underwater vehicles

- Locating a lost hydrogen bomb in the Mediterranean Sea in 1966
- Exploring the first known hydrothermal vent sites in the 1970s
- Surveying the wreck of RMS Titanic in 1986

# Syntactic Foam Applications



USS Zumwalt class destroyer with syntactic foams modulus for buoyancy and radar transparency



# Syntactic Foams/Density

| <b>Microballoon Type</b> | <b>Foam Type</b> | <b>Theoretical Foam Density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)</b> | <b>Average Experimental Density</b> |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>S22</b>               | <b>SF220-40</b>  | <b>784</b>   | <b>812.4</b>                        |
| <b>S22</b>               | <b>SF220-50</b>  | <b>690</b>   | <b>608.5</b>                        |
| <b>S22</b>               | <b>SF220-60</b>  | <b>596</b>   | <b>706.3</b>                        |
| <b>K46</b>               | <b>SF460-40</b>  | <b>880</b>   | <b>870.4</b>                        |
| <b>K46</b>               | <b>SF460-50</b>  | <b>810</b>   | <b>793.1</b>                        |
| <b>K46</b>               | <b>SF460-60</b>  | <b>740</b>   | <b>698.5</b>                        |

# Specimen Preparation

**Epoxy  
resin**

**Glass  
microballoon**

**Mechanical  
stirrer**



**Aluminum  
molds**

**Hardener**

**Mechanical  
stirrer**





# Specimen Preparation



The cast syntactic foam slabs (compression test specimens have been drilled out of them)

# Experimentation

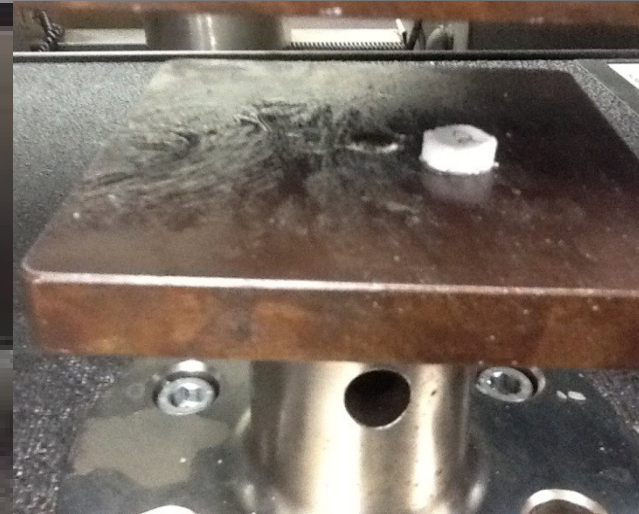
**Strain:** the ratio of change in the length to the original length of the sample

• **Strain Rate:** the rate of change of strain with respect to time,  $t$

**Static Testing:** compression which occurs at slow rates over time

**Stress:** the average force per unit area

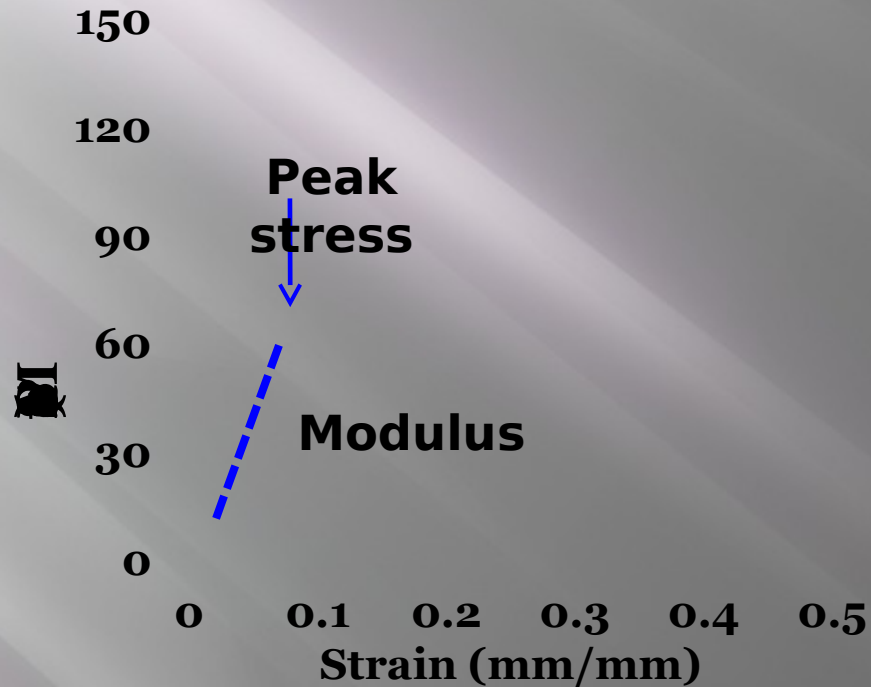
• **Modulus of Elasticity:** slope of the initial linear elastic region



Quasi-Static Compression Tester Syntactic Foam sample during and after compression

# Stress-Strain Diagram

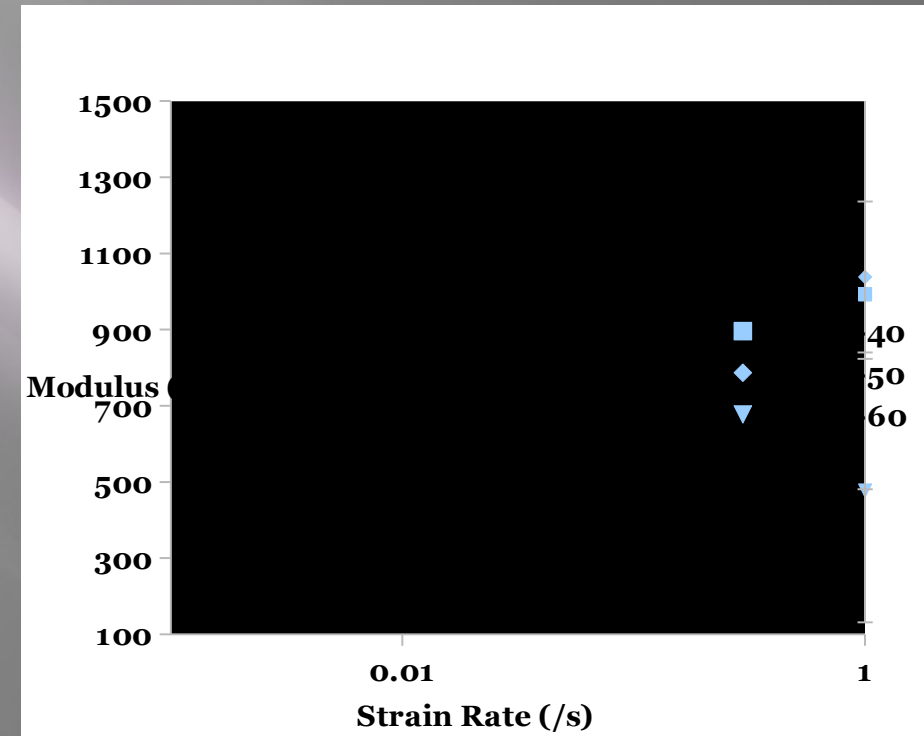
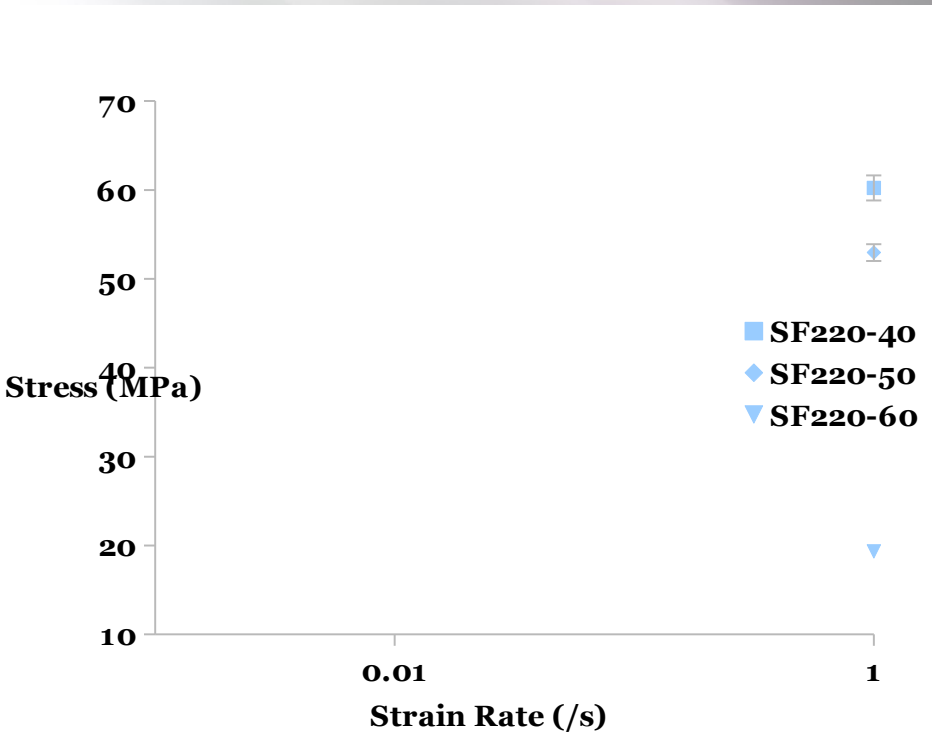
Representative stress  
strain curve of SF 220-40  
at 0.001 /s



# Stress and Modulus

# Averages of

## SF-220

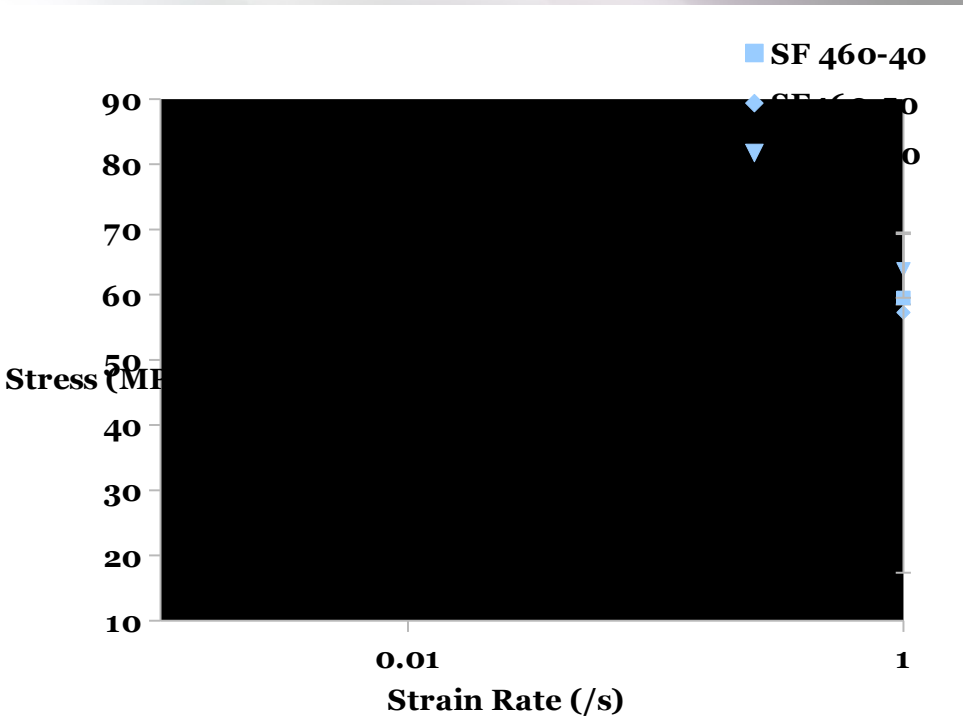


Strength of 220 foams at various strain rates

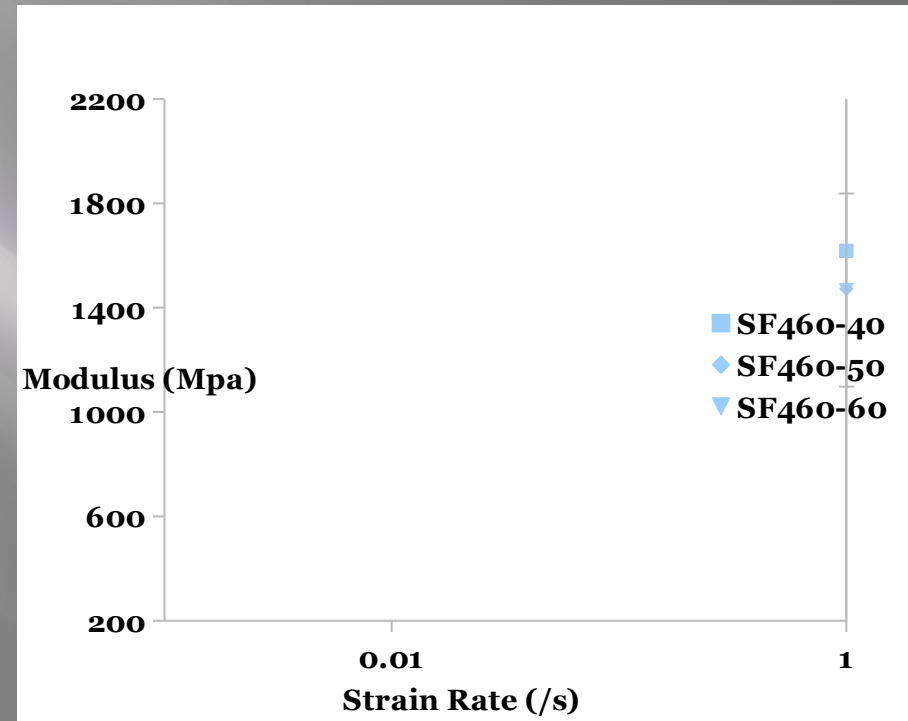
Modulus of 220 foams at various strain rates

# Stress and Modulus of SF-460

## Averages



Strength of 460 foams at various strain rates



Modulus of 460 foams at various strain rates



# Conclusion

- ♣ The two syntactic foams of varying densities were studied at different strain rates from 0.001 to 0.1 /s.
- ♣ The Stress was observed to increase with the strain rate for 460 type.
- ♣ The modulus values showed an increase with the strain rates for the 220 and 460 type syntactic foams.



# Acknowledgements

Professor Vikram Kapila  
Professor Nikhil Gupta  
Vasanth Shunmugasamy  
Matthew Zeltmann  
Steven Labella

Other lab personnel of Mechanical  
Engineering Department of NYU-Poly

This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under grant EEC-1132482, "RET Site: Science and Mechatronics Aided Research for Teachers with an Entrepreneurship experience (SMARTER)."