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WEBINAR





#WebinarsAEMAC

Materiales compuestos multifuncionales con capacidad de auto-monitorización mediante redes de nanopartículas conductoras

Dr. Xoan Xosé Fernández Sánchez-Romate
(Profesor Contratado Doctor Interino en la URJC)



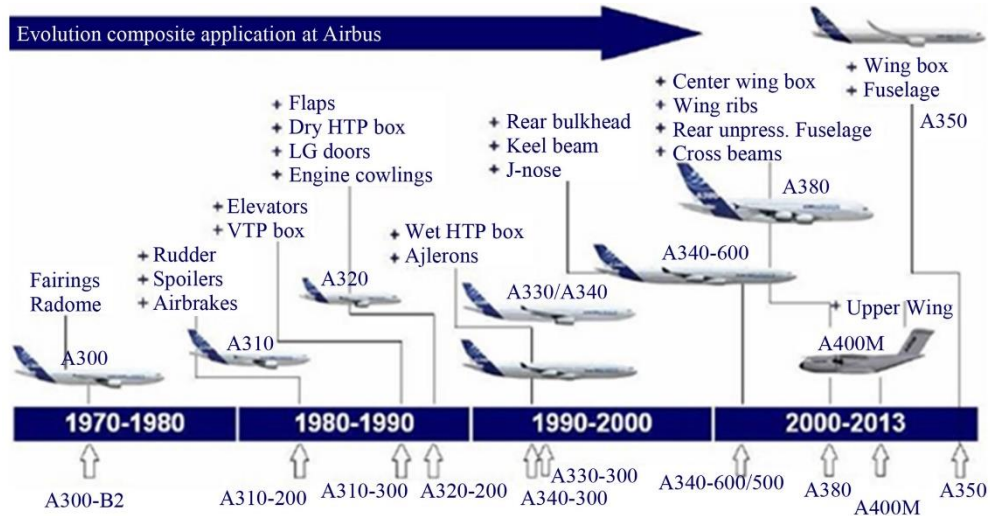
- 1. INTRODUCCIÓN. ¿QUÉ ES SHM?
- 2. SHM CON NANOPARTÍCULAS
- 3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES
 - MODELIZACIÓN
 - ESTRUCTURAS MULTIFUNCIONALES
 - SENSORES FLEXIBLES
- 4. DESARROLLOS FUTUROS
- 5. CONCLUSIONES

1.INTRODUCCIÓN

¿QUÉ ES SHM?

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

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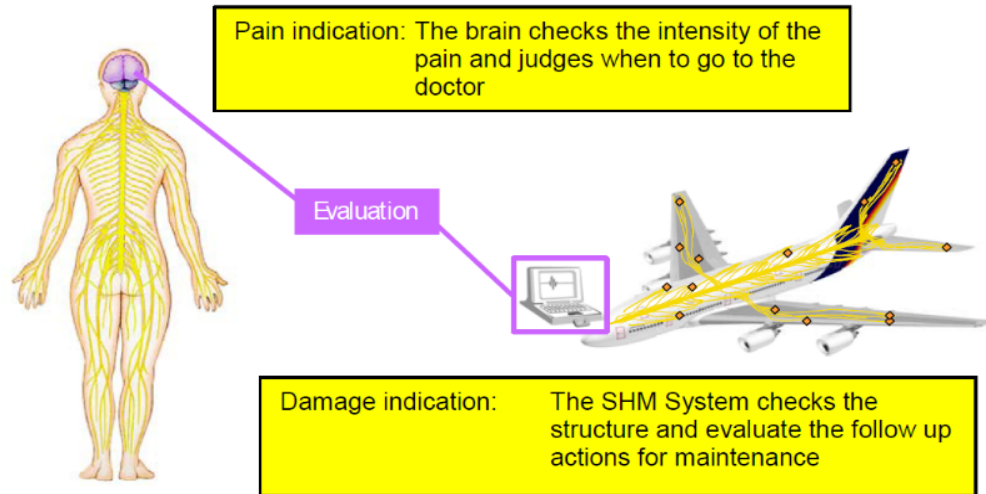
Evolución de los
materiales compuestos en
el sector aeronáutico



Necesidad de métodos
adecuados de inspección

1. INTRODUCCIÓN. ¿QUÉ ES SHM?

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Nivel 1: Detección

Nivel 2: Localización

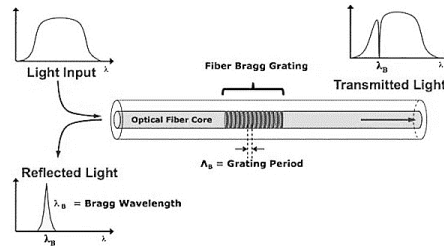
Nivel 3: Cuantificación

Nivel 4: *Prognosis*

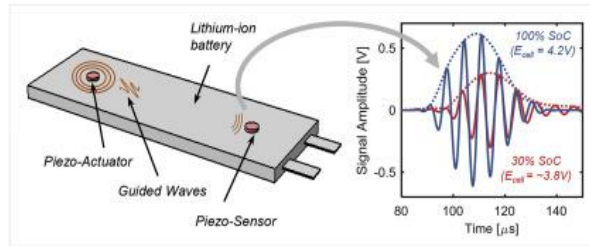
1. INTRODUCCIÓN. ¿QUÉ ES SHM?

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Fibra óptica



Ondas guiadas



Otras técnicas:
emisión acústica,
termografía
infrarroja, etc.

Normalmente el análisis de los datos es bastante complejo

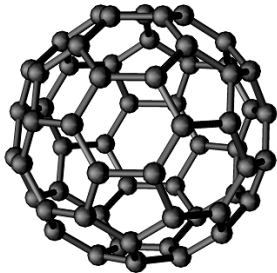
2. SHM CON NANOPARTÍCULAS

FUNDAMENTOS

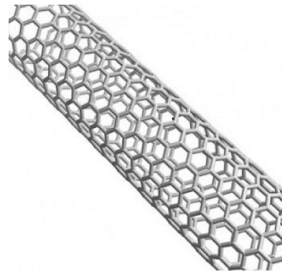
2. SHM CON NANOPARTÍCULAS

10

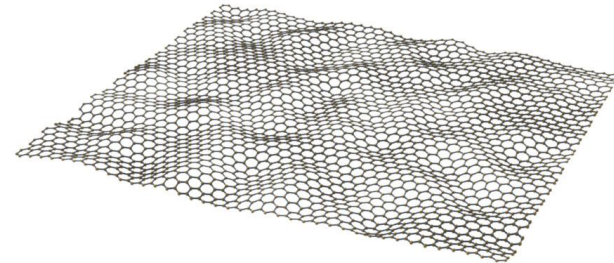
0-D



1-D

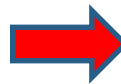


2-D



Contenido en nanopartículas

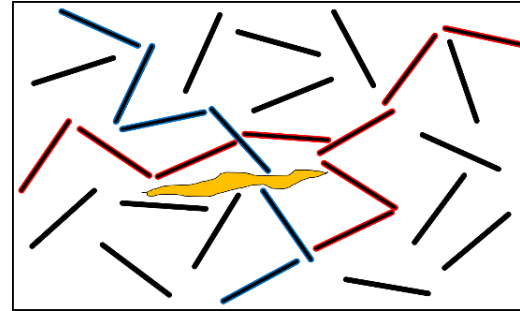
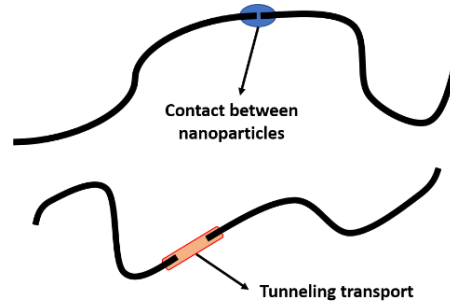
Calidad de la dispersión



Influencia en
propiedades eléctricas

2. SHM CON NANOPARTÍCULAS. FUNDAMENTO

11



Resistencia
intrínseca

Contacto directo

Efecto túnel

Cambios en la conductividad eléctrica

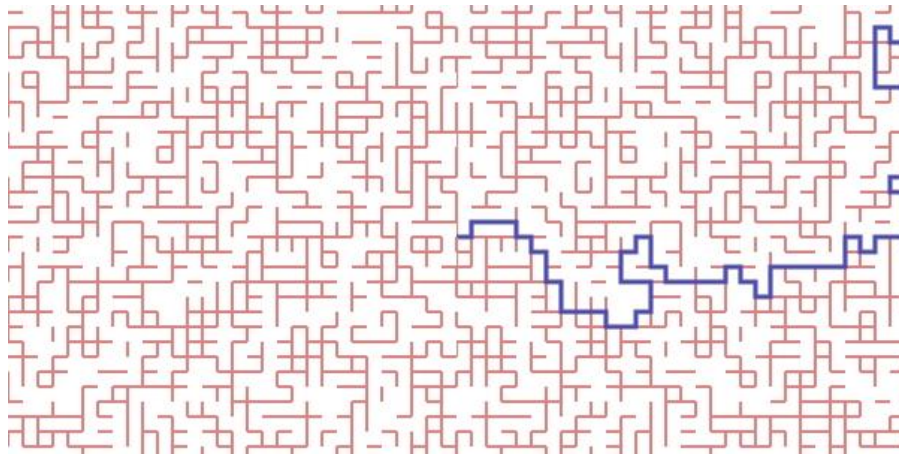
3.PRINCIPALES AVANCES

MODELIZACIÓN

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Umbral de percolación



Fracción volumétrica a partir de la cual el material pasa a ser eléctricamente conductor

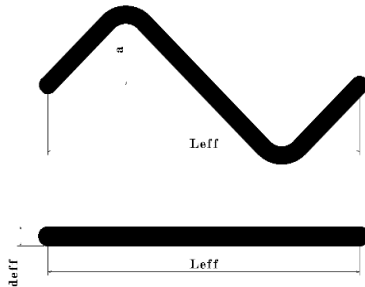


Clave para evaluar propiedades eléctricas

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Definición de un umbral de percolación equivalente



$$\phi_c^* = \frac{\xi^{*2}\pi}{6} + \frac{(1 - \xi^*)\pi}{4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6}} \xi^* \right)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{a}{L_{eff}} = \frac{a}{4 \sqrt{\left(\frac{L}{4}\right)^2 - a^2}}$$

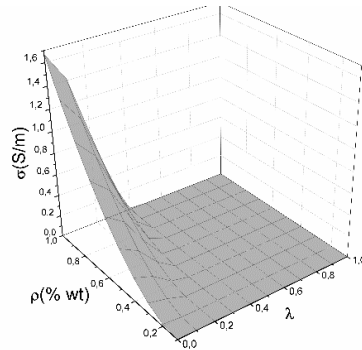
Efecto de la
ondulación de las
nanopartículas

Novel approach to percolation threshold on electrical conductivity of carbon nanotube reinforced nanocomposites. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. RSC Advances 6; 43418-43428 (2016)

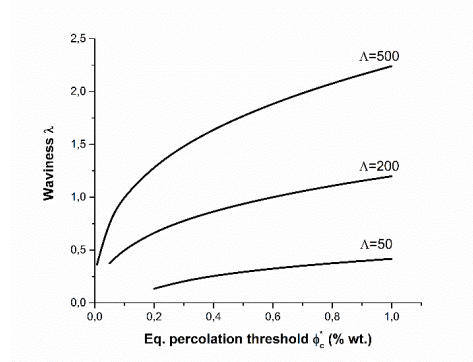
<https://doi.org/10.1039/C6RA03619H>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Efecto del contenido y ondulación de las nanopartículas



Efecto de la relación de aspecto

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

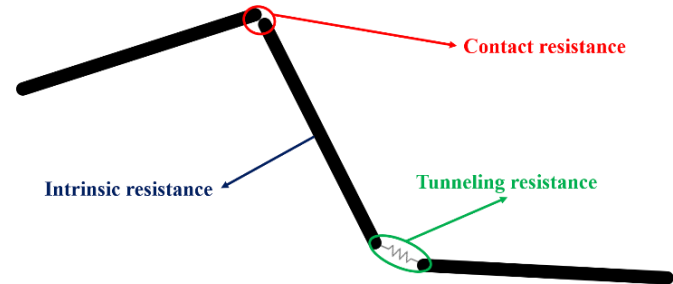
16

$$R_T = R_{CNT} + R_{contact} + R_{tunnel}$$

$$R_{CNT} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{CNT}} \cdot \frac{l}{A}$$

$$R_{contact} = \frac{h}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{MT}$$

$$R_{tunnel} = \frac{h^2 t}{A e^2 \sqrt{2m\phi}} \exp\left(\frac{4\pi t}{h} \sqrt{2m\phi}\right)$$



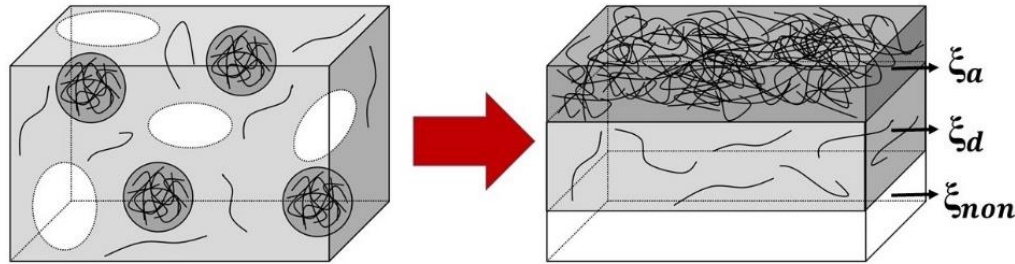
Critical parameters of carbon nanotube reinforced composites for structural health monitoring applications: empirical results versus theoretical predictions. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al.

Composites Science and Technology 181; 44-53 (2019)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compscitech.2018.12.010>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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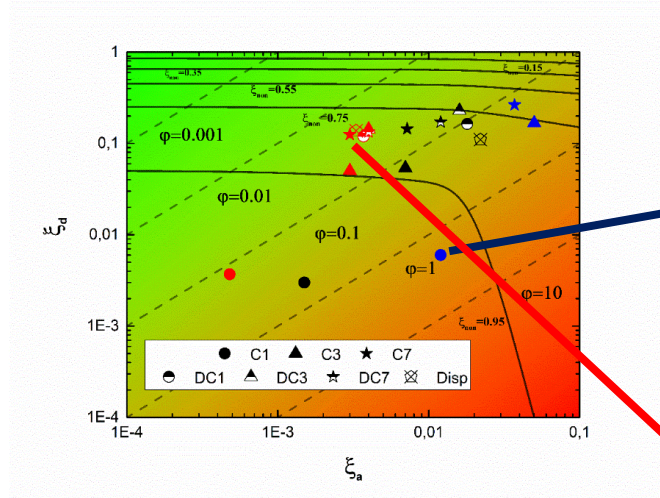


$$\frac{1}{R} = \xi_a \cdot \frac{1}{R_a} + \xi_d \cdot \frac{1}{R_d} + \underbrace{\xi_{non} \cdot \frac{1}{R_\infty}}_{\sim 0} \rightarrow R = \frac{R_a R_d}{(\xi_d R_a + \xi_a R_d)}$$

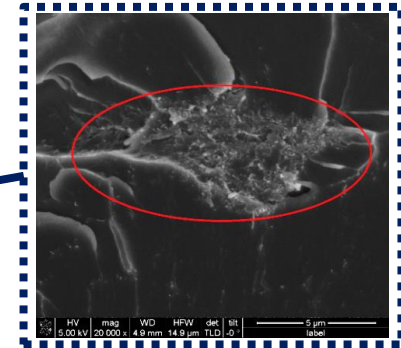
$$\frac{\Delta R}{R_0} = \frac{R_a R_d}{R_{a0} R_{d0}} \cdot \left(\frac{\xi_d R_{a0} + \xi_a R_{d0}}{\xi_d R_a + \xi_a R_d} \right) - 1$$

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

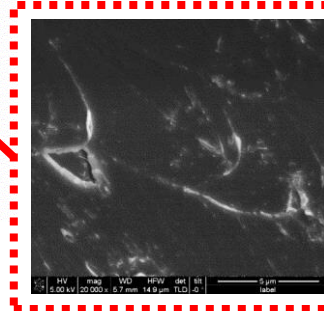
18



**Mala
dispersión**

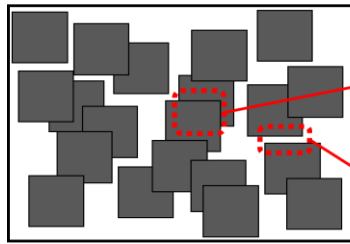


**Buena
dispersión**

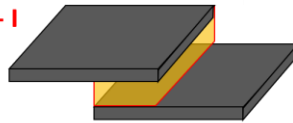


3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

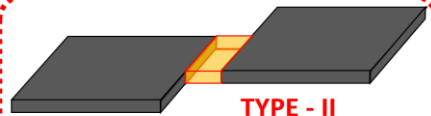
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TYPE - I



TYPE - II



$$R_I = \frac{h^2 t_I}{A_I e^2 \sqrt{2m\phi}} \exp\left(\frac{4\pi t_I}{h} \sqrt{2m\phi}\right)$$

$$R_{II} = \frac{h^2 t_{II}}{A_{II} e^2 \sqrt{2m\phi}} \exp\left(\frac{4\pi t_{II}}{h} \sqrt{2m\phi}\right)$$

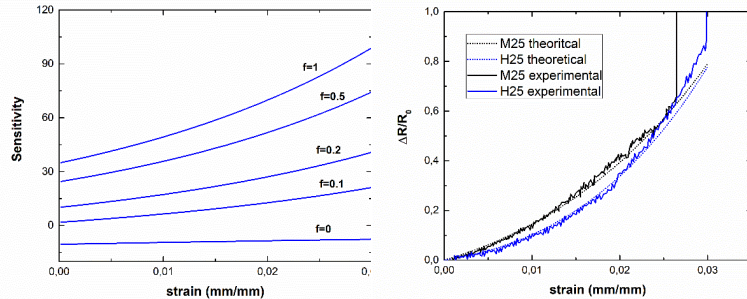
Tipos de interacciones entre nanopartículas

Effect of graphene nanoplatelets thickness on strain sensitivity of nanocomposites: A deeper theoretical to experimental analysis. M. Sánchez et al. Composites Science and Technology 181; 107697 (2019)

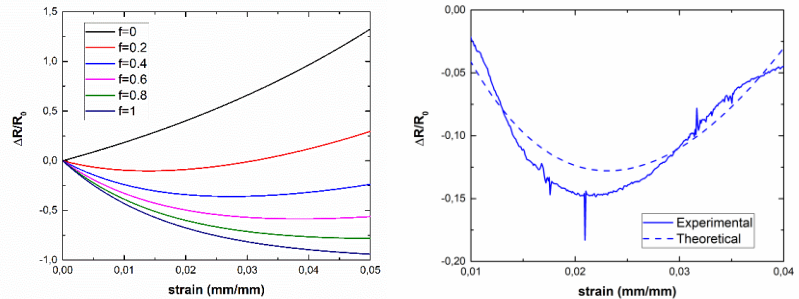
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compscitech.2019.107697>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Comportamiento a tracción



Comportamiento a compresión

Sensitive response of GNP/epoxy coatings as strain sensors: analysis of tensile-compressive and reversible cyclic behavior. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Smart Materials and Structures 29 (2019)

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-665X/ab8316>

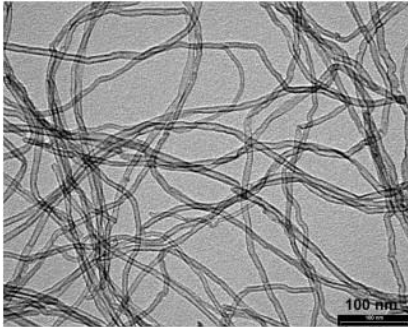
3.PRINCIPALES AVANCES

ESTRUCTURAS MULTIFUNCIONALES

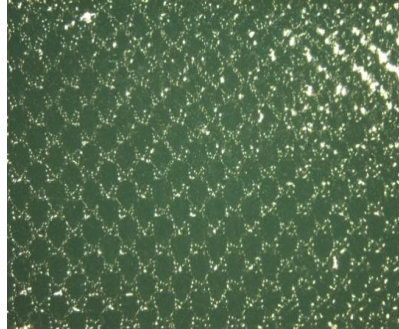
3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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**Nanopartículas de
carbono**



Adhesivo tipo film



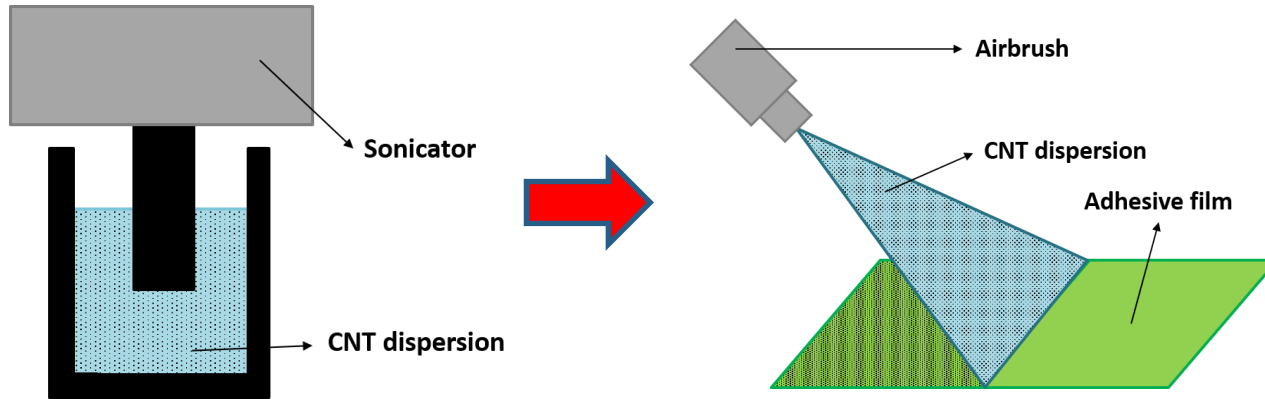
**Sub-elementos tipo
panel rigidizado**



3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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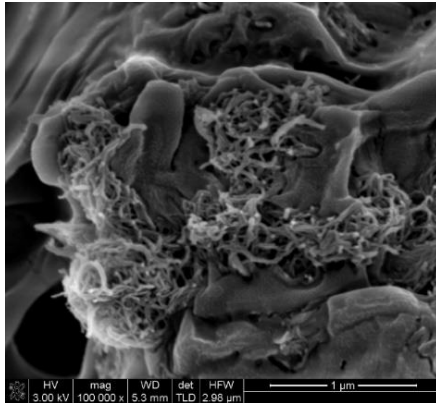
Obtención del adhesivo dopado con nanopartículas



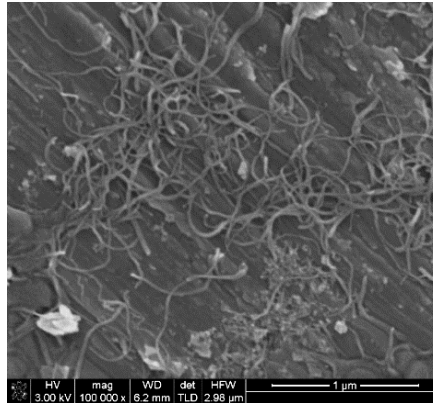
3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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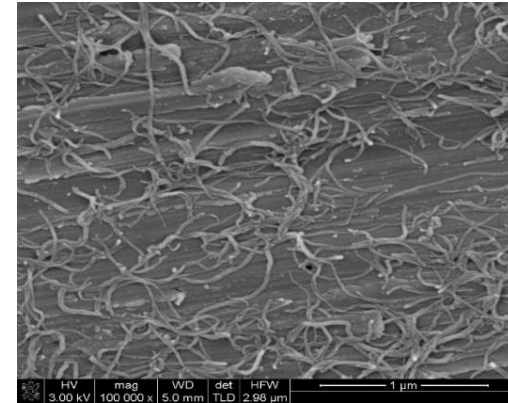
Recepción



t=20 min



t=120 min

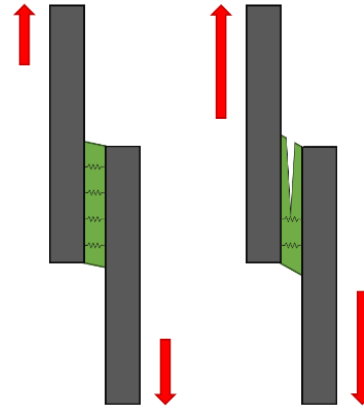
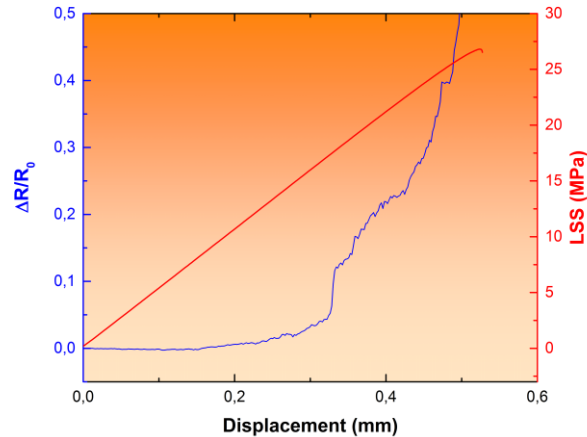


Development of bonded joints using novel CNT doped adhesive films: mechanical and electrical properties. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. International Journal of Adhesion and Adhesives 86; 98-104 (2018)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijadhadh.2018.09.001>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Dos efectos



Propagación de la grieta

Deformación del adhesivo

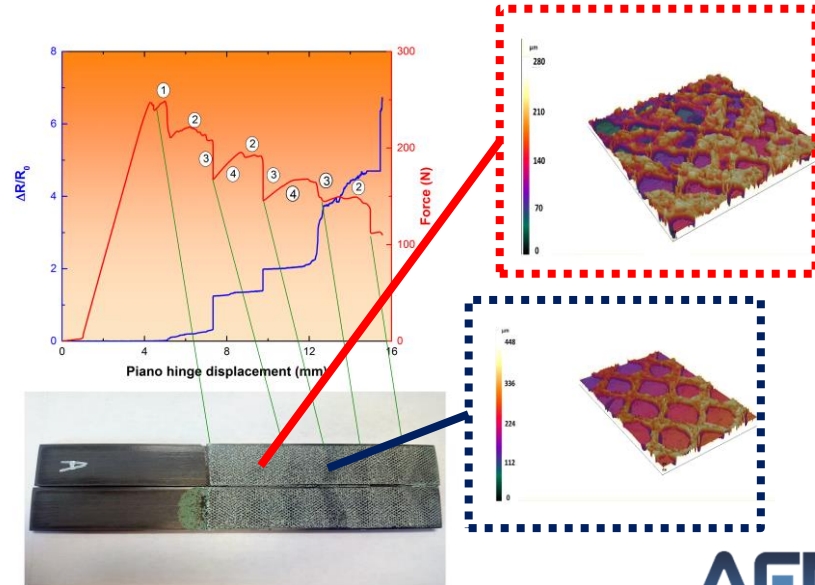
Carbon nanotube-doped adhesive films for detecting crack propagation on bonded joints: a deeper understanding of anomalous behaviors. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces 9; 43267-43274 (2017)

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsami.7b16036>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Modo-I de despegue



3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

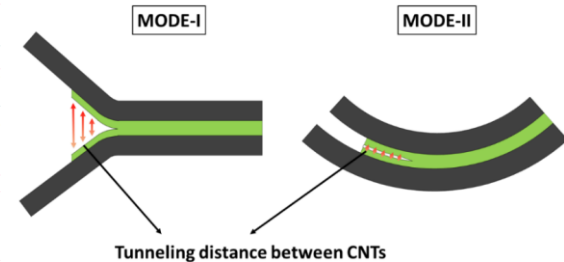
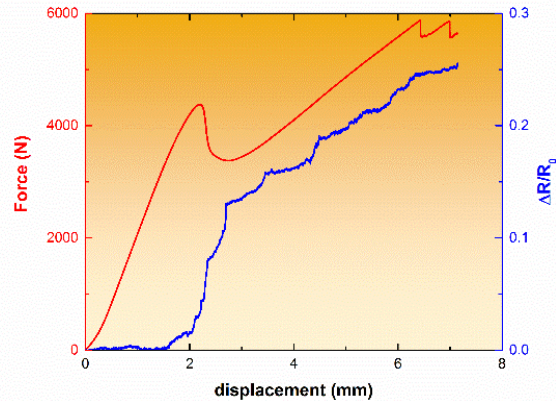
27



An approach using highly sensitive carbon nanotube adhesive films for crack growth detection under flexural load in composite structures. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Composite Structures 224; 111087 (2019)

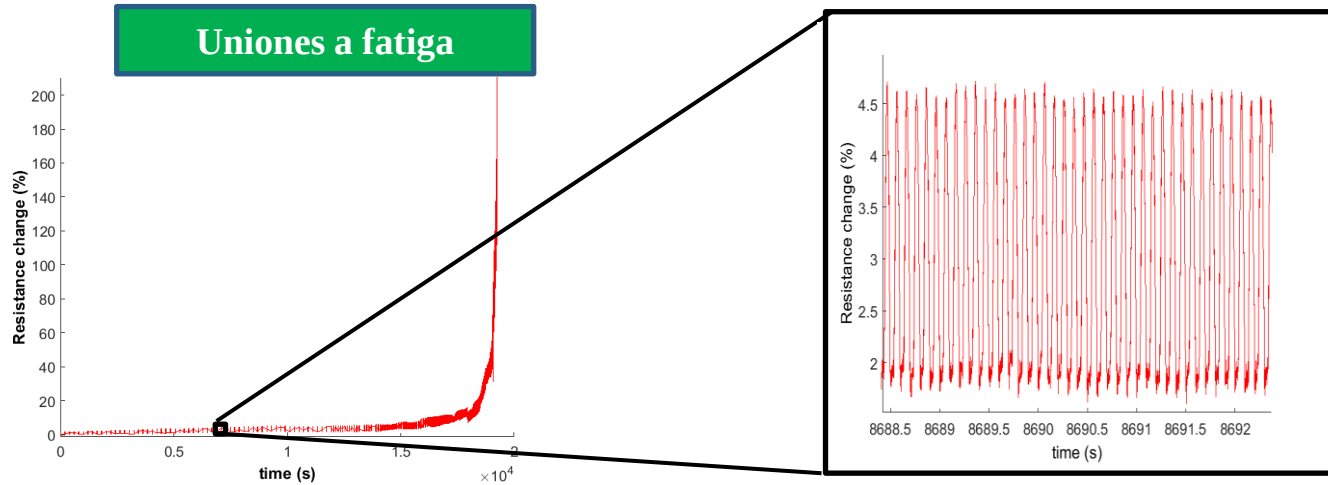
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2019.111087>

Modo-II de despegue



3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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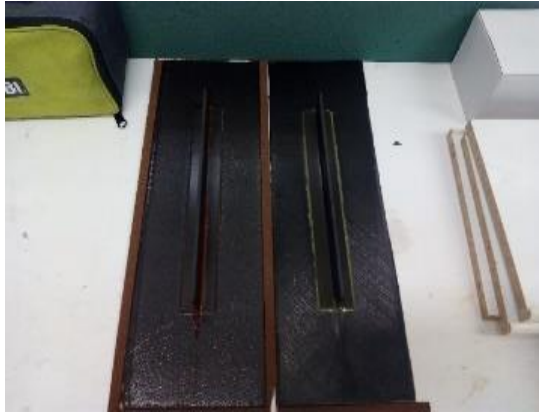


Fatigue crack growth identification in bonded joints using carbon nanotube doped adhesive films. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Smart Materials and Structures; 29 (2020)

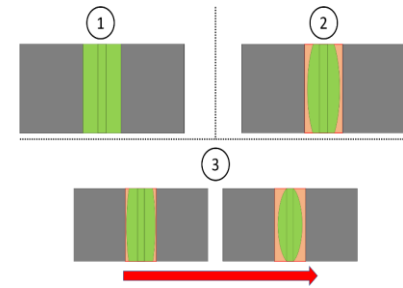
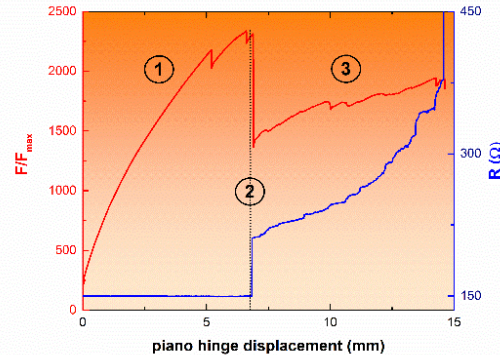
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-665X/ab7109>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Paneles rigidizados a pelado



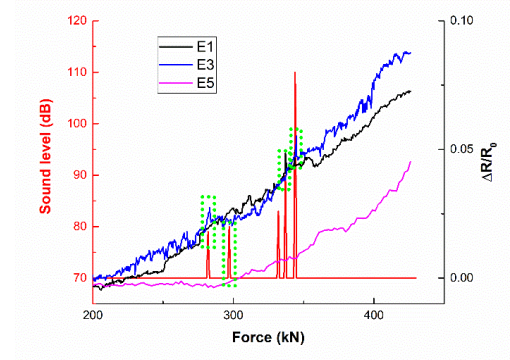
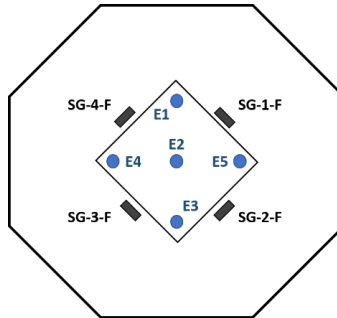
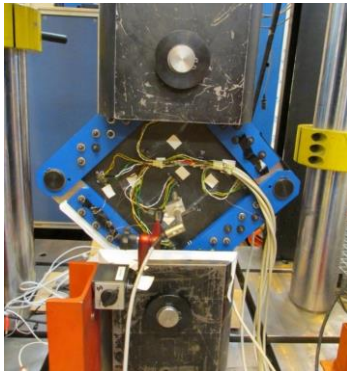
Monitoring Crack Propagation in Skin-Stringer Elements Using Carbon Nanotube Doped Adhesive Films: Influence of Defects and Manufacturing Process. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Composites Science and Technology 193; 108147 (2020)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compscitech.2020.108147>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Reparaciones pegadas de paneles



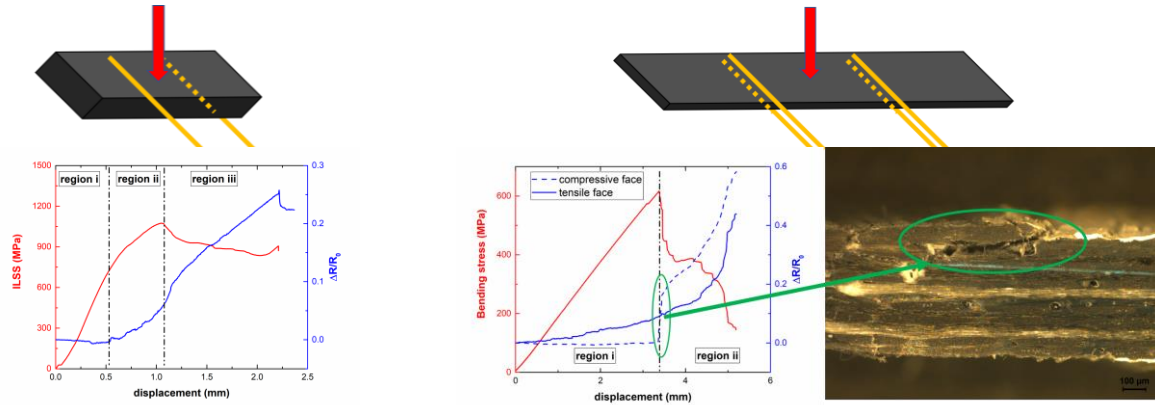
Structural health monitoring of a CFRP structural bonded repair by using a carbon nanotube modified adhesive film. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Composite Structures 270; 114091 (2021)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compstruct.2021.114091>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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SHM en material compuesto de fibra larga



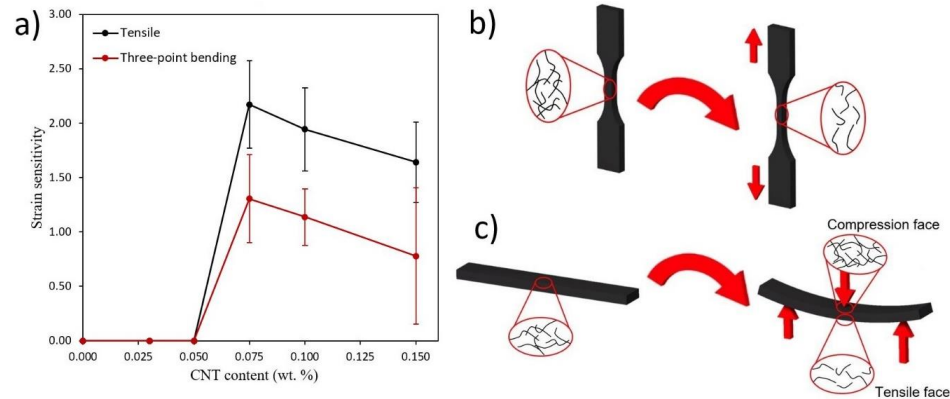
Carbon nanotube reinforced poly (ϵ -caprolactone)/epoxy blends for superior mechanical and self-sensing performance in multiscale glass fiber composites. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Polymers 13; 3159 (2021)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/polym13183159>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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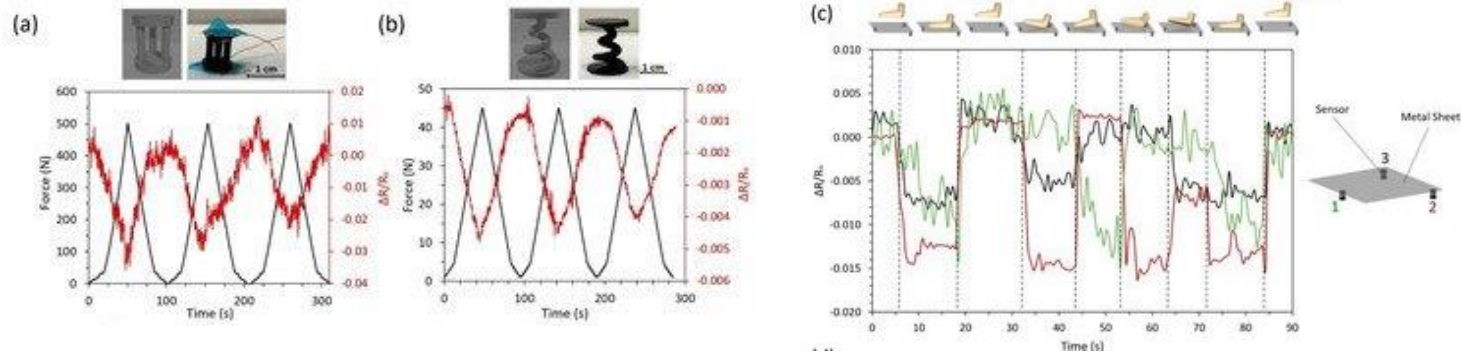
SHM en fabricación aditiva



Mechanical and Strain-Sensing Capabilities of Carbon Nanotube Reinforced Composites by Digital Light Processing 3D Printing Technology. A. Cortés et al. Polymers 12; 975 (2020)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/polym12040975>

SHM en fabricación aditiva



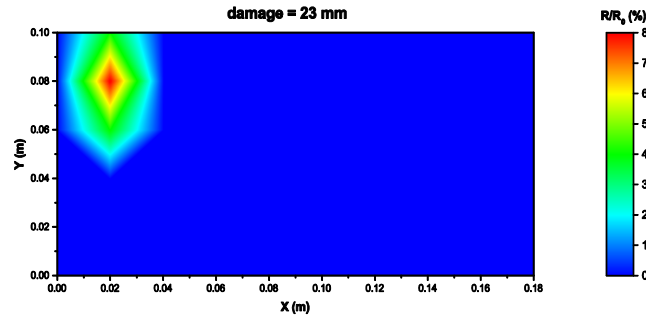
Complex Geometry Strain Sensors Based on 3D Printed Nanocomposites: Spring, Three-Column Device and Footstep-Sensing Platform. A. Cortés et al. *Nanomaterials* 11; 1156 (2021)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/nano11051106>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Detección de defectos mediante mapas eléctricos



Highly sensitive strain gauges with carbon nanotubes: from bulk nanocomposites to multifunctional coatings for damage sensing. X.F. Sánchez-Romate et al. Applied Surface Science 424; 213-221 (2017)

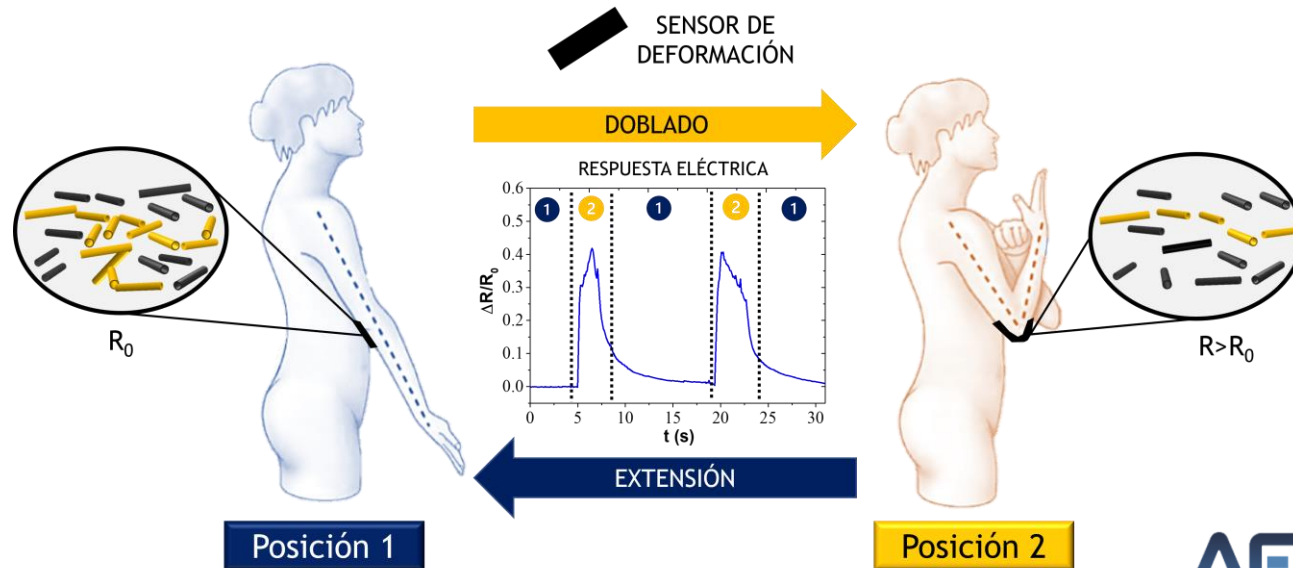
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2017.03.234>

3.PRINCIPALES AVANCES

SENSORES FLEXIBLES

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

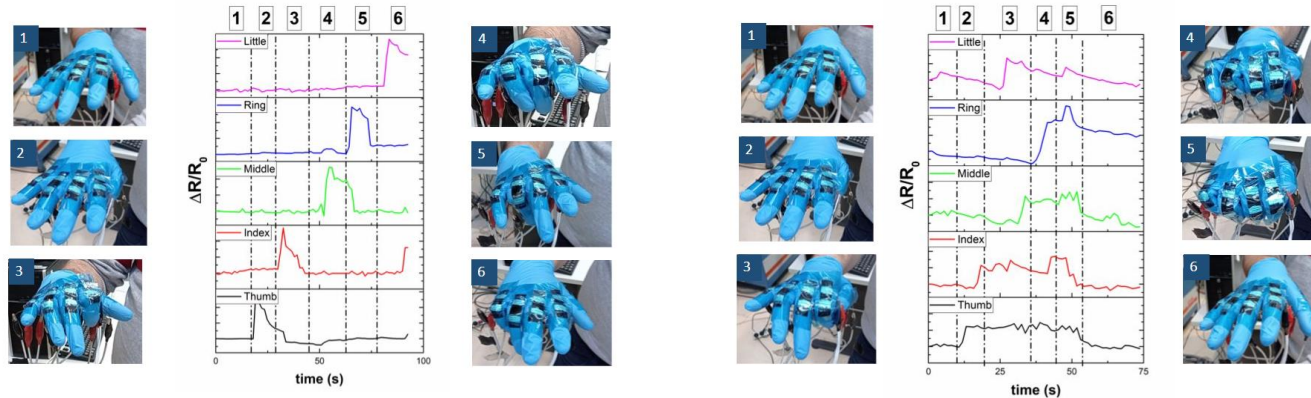
37



3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Detección del movimiento de articulaciones



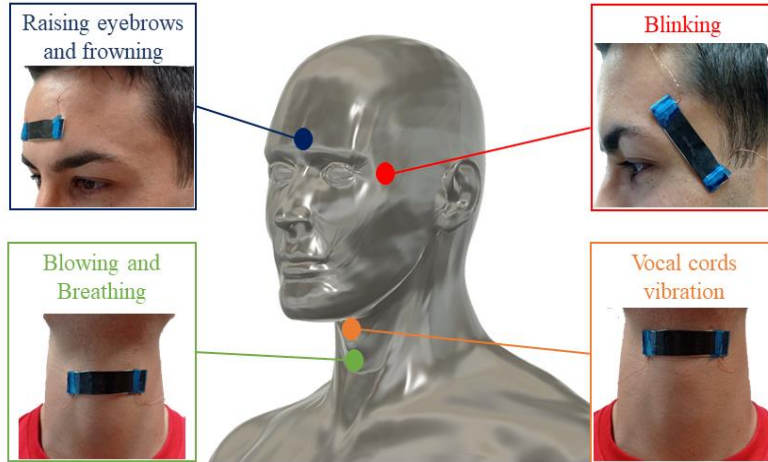
Flexible wearable sensors based in carbon nanotubes reinforced poly(Ethylene glycol) diglycidyl ether (pegdge): Analysis of strain sensitivity and proof of concept. A. del Bosque et al. Chemosensors 9; 158 (2021)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/chemosensors9070158>

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Pequeñas deformaciones

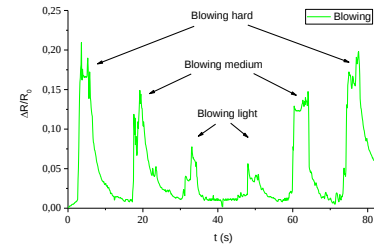
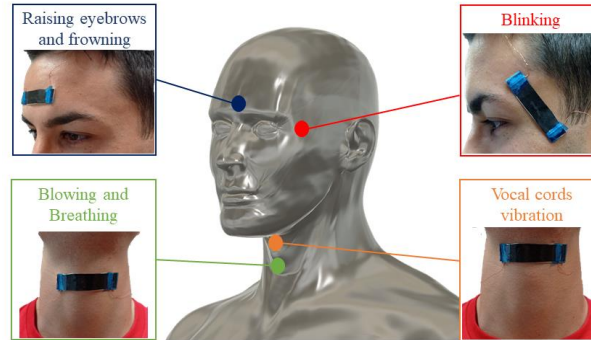
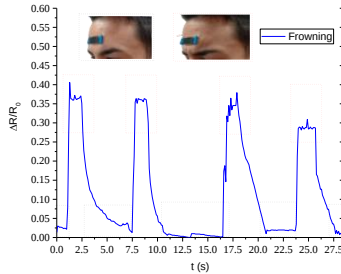


La elevada sensibilidad de estos sensores permitiría su uso para la monitorización de pequeñas deformaciones

3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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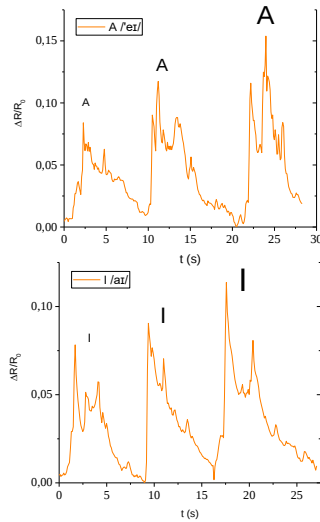
Pequeñas deformaciones



Ultrasensitive and Highly Stretchable Sensors for Human Motion Monitoring Made of Graphene Reinforced Polydimethylsiloxane: Electromechanical and Complex Impedance Sensing Performance. A. del Bosque et al. Carbon (Revise)

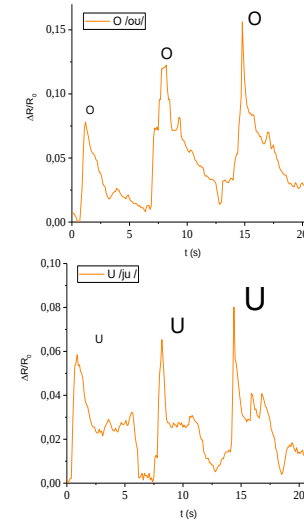
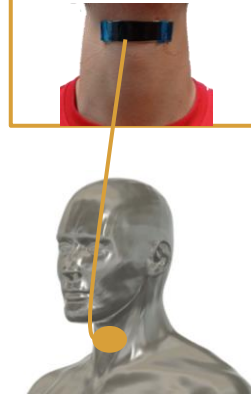
3. PRINCIPALES AVANCES

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Pequeñas deformaciones

Vocal cords
vibration



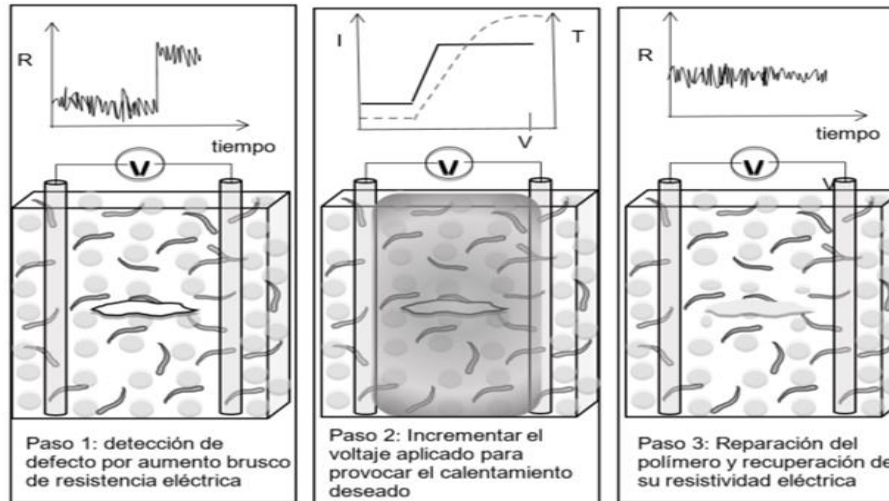
En resumen: ¿grafeno o nanotubos de carbono para aplicaciones de monitorización?

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Conexión entre reparación, auto-calentamiento y SHM



Materiales Autorreparables electro-estimulados. Solicitud patente española nº 202030363. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos.

Tomografía por impedancia eléctrica

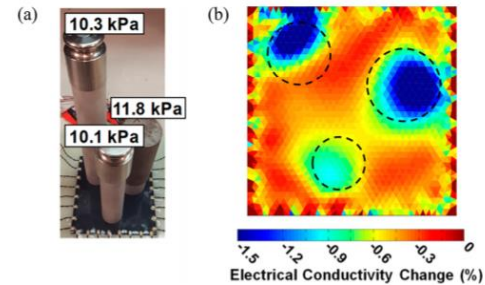
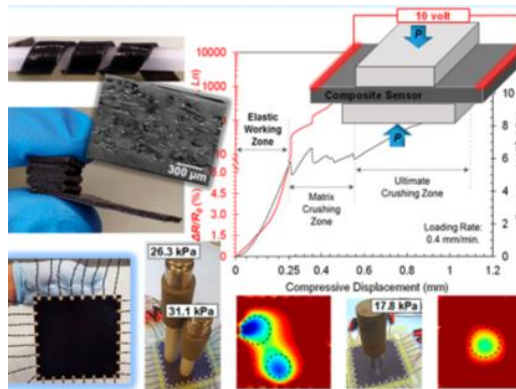


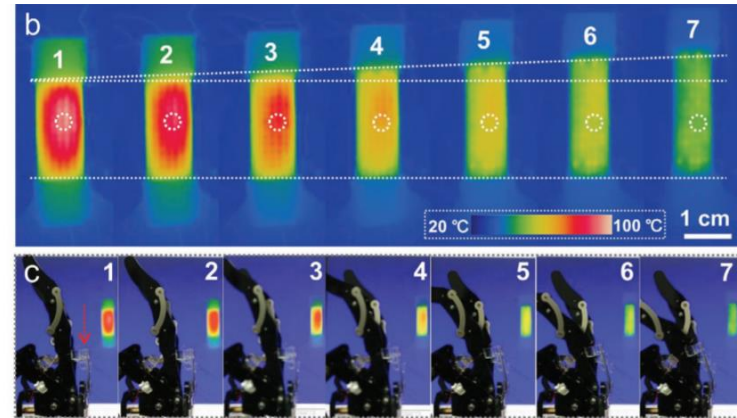
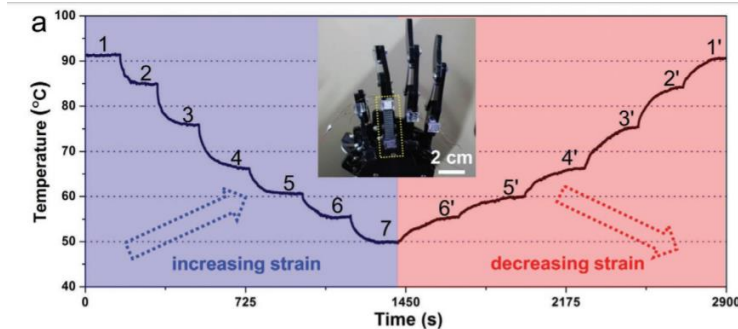
Figure 12. Photograph (a) showing sensor with concurrently applied compressions of 10.3, 11.8, and 10.1 kPa; and (b) the corresponding EIT map with dashed circles indicating the actual contact areas.

Large-Area Carbon Nanotube-Based Flexible Composites for Ultra-Wide Range Pressure Sensing and Spatial Pressure Mapping. H. Dai et al. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces; 11, 48370-80 (2019)

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SHM y Efecto Joule

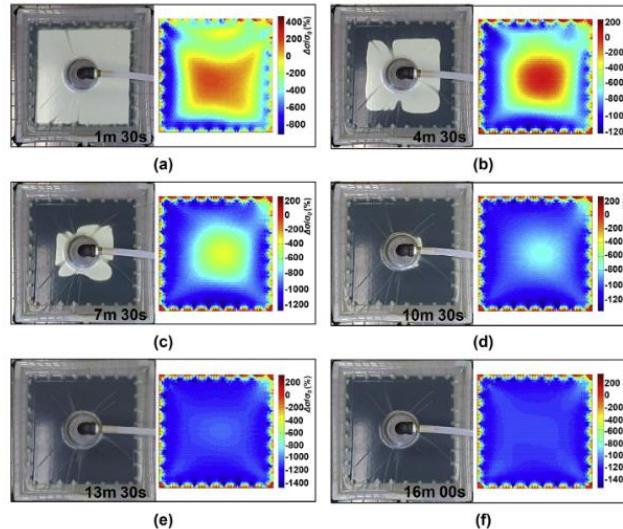
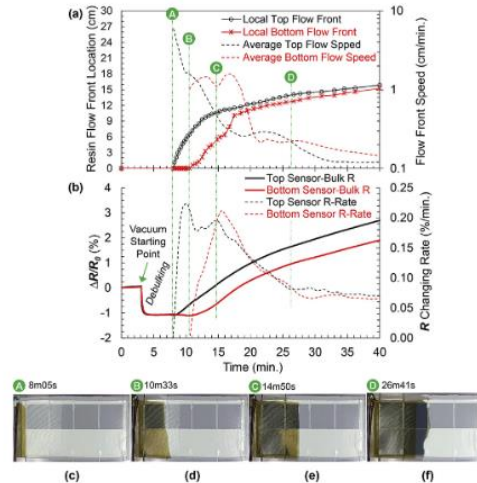


Wireless Monitoring of Small Strains in Intelligent Robots via a Joule Heating Effect in Stretchable Graphene–Polymer Nanocomposites. D. Zhang et al. Advanced Functional Materials; 30 (2019)

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SHM del proceso de fabricación



Scalable and multifunctional carbon nanotube-based textile as distributed sensors for flow and cure monitoring. H. Dai et al. Carbon; 164, 28-41 (2020)

5. CONCLUSIONES

5. CONCLUSIONES

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- El empleo de nanopartículas conductoras permite la creación de sistemas de SHM con muy alta sensibilidad.
- La modelización es un aspecto clave. Conocimiento sobre influencia y geometría de nanopartículas en propiedades electromecánicas.
- Desarrollo de sistemas multifuncionales con capacidad de auto-monitorización:
 - Adhesivos tipo film nanoestructurados.
 - Resinas estructurales como sensores superficiales.
 - Sensores flexibles para la monitorización de pequeñas y grandes deformaciones.
- Existe un extenso trabajo por delante. Sensores flexibles, sistemas de monitorización del proceso de fabricación, etc.

**MUCHAS
GRACIAS**

