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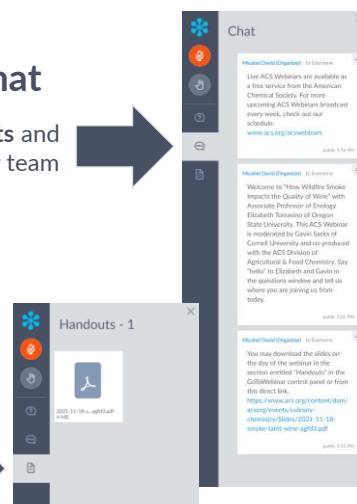
Chat

Announcements and hyperlinks from our team



Handouts

Download the PDF of today's slide deck



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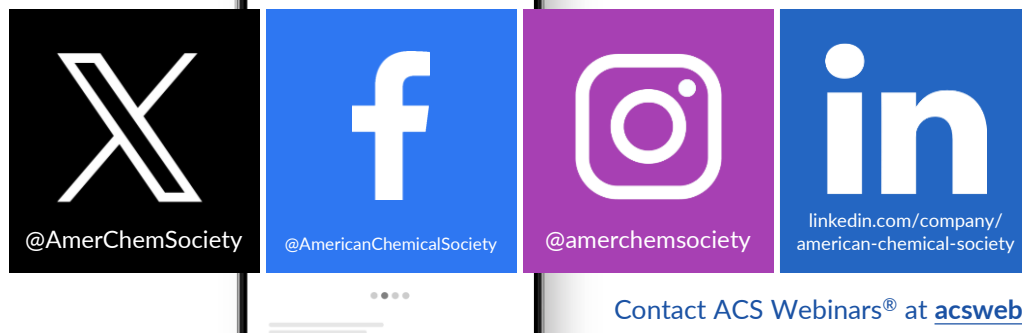


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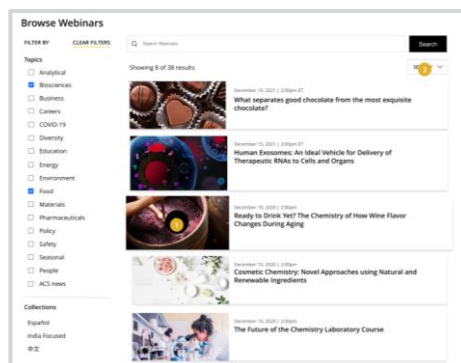
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“ Being a part of the ACS Bridge program has benefited me in several ways. I was able to pursue fully independent, fascinating research at a top institution, but even more importantly, I was exposed to a number of opportunities (such as conferences, career events, etc.) I never would have known about otherwise. The best thing about Bridge in my opinion, are the people at ACS who have worked to make it happen. Their dedication to helping me develop professionally and supporting me in good or bad times I will forever be grateful for.

Hanin Sarhan, Bridge Fellow at Indiana University



Group picture from 2022 CKS at ACS HQ in Washington, DC

American Chemical Society

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ACS Scholar Adunoluwa Obisesan

BS, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 2021
(Chemical-biological Engineering, Computer Science & Molecular Biology)



“The ACS Scholars Program provided me with monetary support as well as a valuable network of peers and mentors who have transformed my life and will help me in my future endeavors. The program enabled me to achieve more than I could have ever dreamed. Thank you so much!”

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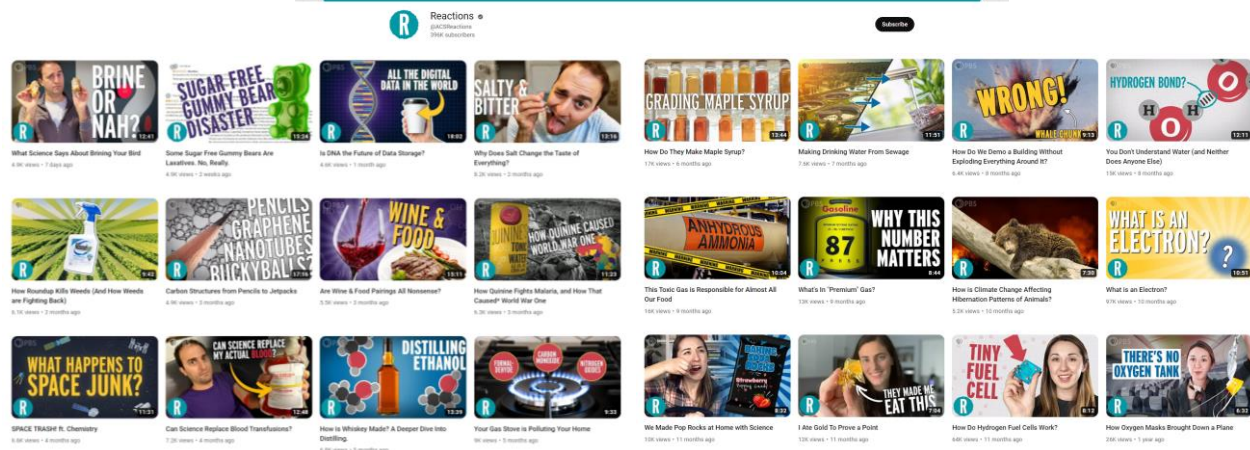
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REACTIONS

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<https://www.youtube.com/c/ACSReactions/videos>

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ACS Career Resources



Virtual Office Hours



<https://www.acs.org/careerconsulting.html>

Personal Career Consultations

Jim Tung
 Manager
 Lucanias Laboratories

B.S., Biochemistry, University of Oregon
 Ph.D., Organic Chemistry, University of Notre Dame

Jim Tung works at Lucanias Laboratories in Portland, OR, currently as a business development manager. He has been with Lucanias for 10 years, working on developing new chemical manufacturing projects. Before that, he was a senior research chemist at Glaber Research in Champaign, IL, performing kilo-scale organic chemistry.

An Oregon native, Jim got his B.S. in biochemistry from the University of Oregon, his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from the University of Notre Dame, with postdoctoral experience at Pfizer's laboratories in La Jolla, CA. He is past chair of the Portland Section of the American Chemical Society and was 2019 general co-chair of NORM 2019. He has interests in process chemistry, labor economics, social media outreach and encouraging career exploration and development for younger chemists.

Ask me about:
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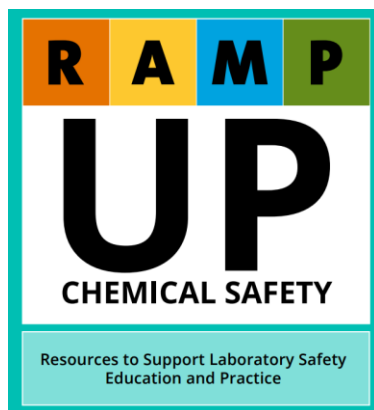
Become a Fellow



Take Action

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A complete listing of ACS Safety Programs and Resources



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ACS OFFICE OF DEIR

Advancing ACS' Core Value of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Respect



Resources

Inclusivity Style Guide Designed to help staff and members use language and images that respect diversity in all its forms. →	ACS Webinars on Diversity Covering diversity and inclusion at the workplace →
ACS Publications DEIR Hub See what ACS Publications is doing for fostering inclusivity in scholarly publishing →	ACS Volunteer and ACS Meetings Code of Conduct Fostering a positive and welcoming environment for attendees, volunteers and staff. →
C&EN Trailblazers C&EN highlights scientists from different backgrounds who are making an impact in chemistry. →	NEW! Download DEIR Educational Resources Download this educational guide for additional recommendations on videos, articles, books, podcasts, and more on diversity, inclusion, and related topics. →
Quick Guide: Inclusion Moments Learn more about what Inclusion Moments are and see ideas to host them during your meetings. →	Quick Guide: How to host inclusive in-person events Recommendations and best practices to ensure that your events can accommodate everyone. →

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Respect

**Adapted from definitions from the Ford Foundation Center for Social Justice:

Equity**

Seeks to ensure fair treatment, equality of opportunity, and fairness in access to information and resources for all. We believe this is only possible in an environment built on respect and dignity. Equity requires the identification and elimination of barriers that have prevented the full participation of some groups.

Diversity**

The representation of varied identities and differences (race, ethnicity, gender, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, tribe, caste, socio-economic status, thinking, and communication styles, etc.) collectively and as individuals. ACS seeks to proactively engage, understand, and draw on a variety of perspectives.

Inclusion**

Builds a culture of belonging by actively inviting the contribution and participation of all people. Every person's voice adds value, and ACS strives to create balance in the face of power differences. In addition, no one person can or should be called upon to represent an entire community.

Respect

Ensures that each person is treated with professionalism, integrity, and ethics underpinning all interpersonal interactions.

<https://www.acs.org/diversity>

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- ❖ Participate in expert-led technical webinars focusing on techniques and methods relevant to polymer materials
- ❖ Take part in professional development at a range of levels, from undergraduate students through early career independent scientists and engineers

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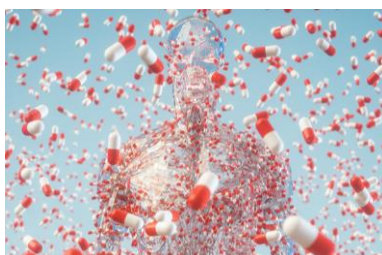
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Exploring Thermal Mechanics in Polymeric Materials: Thermomechanical and Self-Healing Properties



TIM WHITE, PhD

Gallogly Professor of Engineering, Associate Director of Research at the Center for National Security Initiatives, and Graduate Director in Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Colorado



DHRITI NEPAL, PhD

Research Materials Engineer,
Air Force Research Lab



RACHEL LETTERI, PhD

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering,
University of Virginia

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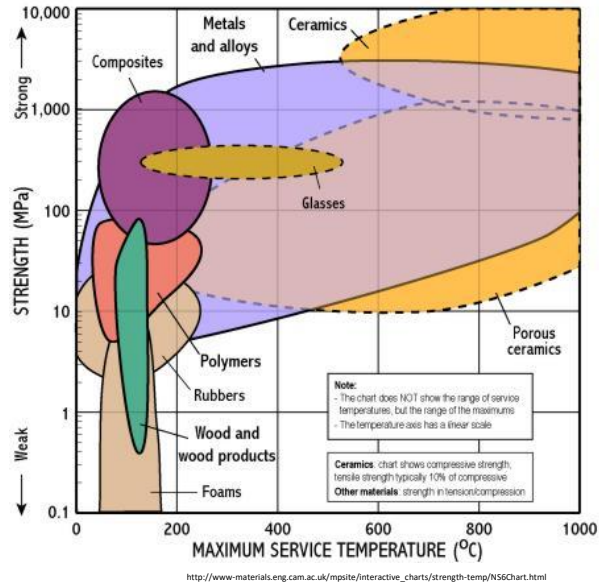
Exploring Thermal Mechanics in Polymeric Materials: Thermomechanical and Self-Healing Properties

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Thermal Properties of Materials - Why Care?

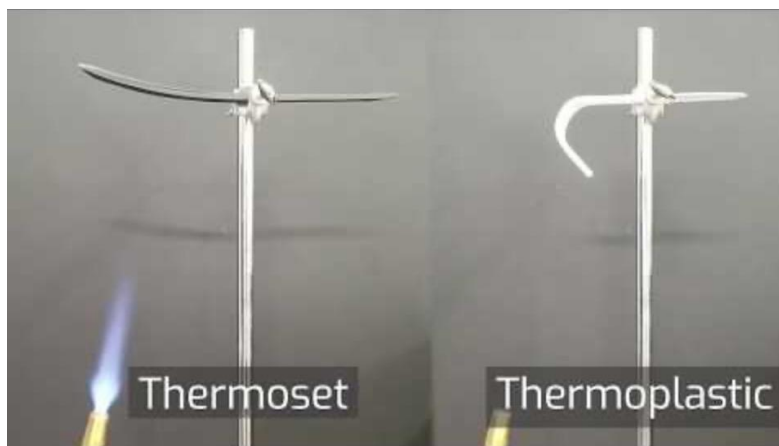
- Consider: what structural or functional application of materials does not have to consider the use temperature?



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Thermal Properties of Materials - Why Care?

- Consider: what structural or functional application of materials does not have to consider the use temperature?
- Further: what structural or functional application of materials is not subject to temperature change?

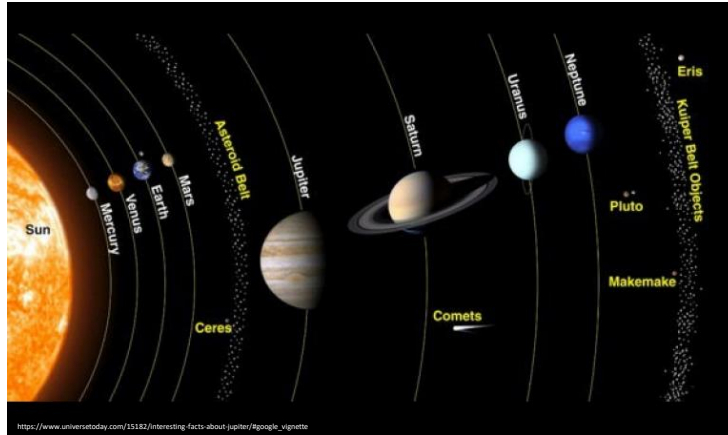


The thermal properties of materials are paramount in importance!

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Background: Heat and Temperature

- Although very elementary, it is critical to establish - are heat and temperature the same?
 - Temperature - measure of the average kinetic energy of particles in an object
 - Heat - form of energy, for which temperature is a measure of that energy, and is the “total” energy (kinetic and potential) of an object

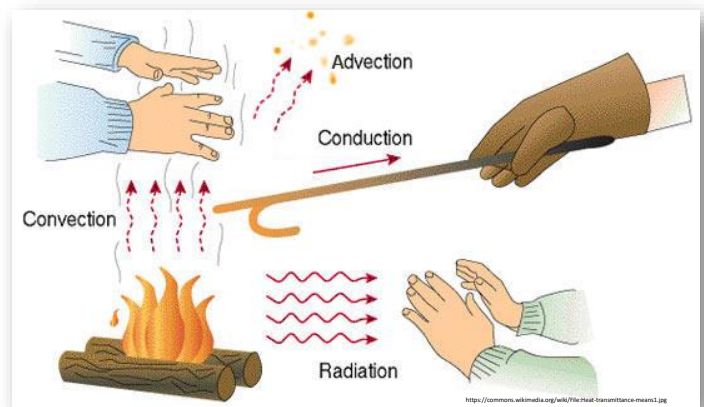


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Background: Modes of Heat Transfer

- Convection
 - Energy (heat) transfer between an object and its environment
- Conduction (diffusion)
 - Energy (heat) transfer between objects in conductivity
 - Property: thermal conductivity
 - Fourier's law:
 - $q_x = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$
 - q is local heat flux density (W/m²)
 - k is conductivity of material (W/mK)
 - $Q = -k \frac{A \Delta t \Delta T}{L}$
 - Q is thermal power (in W)
- Radiation
 - Energy (heat) transfer via emission of electromagnetic radiation
- Advection
 - Transport of fluid from one location to another
 - Ex: warm/cold air in the atmosphere or a home

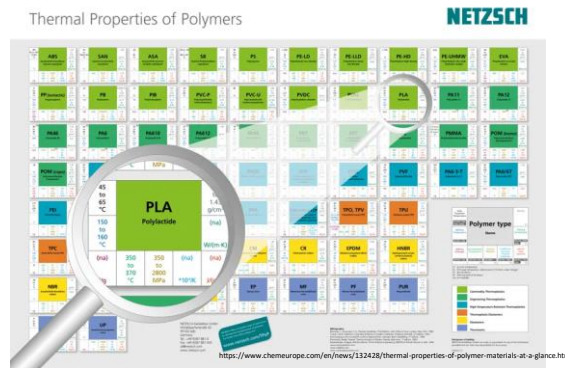


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Thermal Properties - What You May Want to Know?

- Constrained to polymeric materials and composites of them:
 - How does heat transfer in the material?
 - Properties: heat capacity, thermal conductivity
 - How do the material properties change as a function of temperature?
 - Properties: glass transition, phase transition, crystalline melting (as well as more beta transitions)
 - Secondary influence on modulus, optical properties, ...
 - Does my material degrade and if so, at what temperature? In what environmental conditions?
 - Properties: mass loss

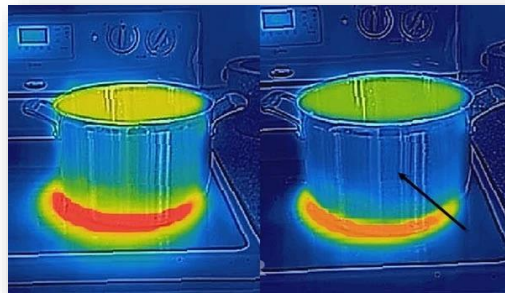


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Heat Capacity

- An extensive property (e.g., dependent on quantity//mass)
 - Heat capacity is simply the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a material
 - $C = \frac{Q}{\Delta T}$
 - Heat capacity can be measured at constant volume (C_v) or constant pressure (C_p)
 - Physically, heat capacity can be thought of:



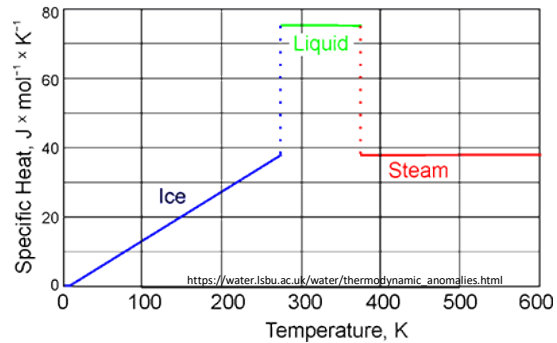
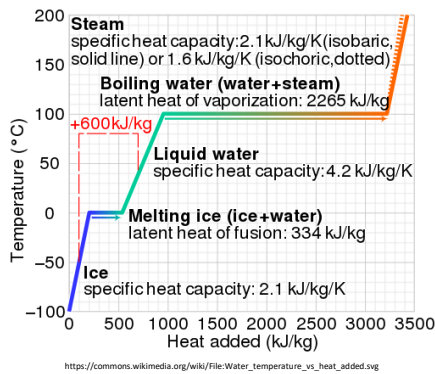
- Water in a pot (amount, type of material)
- Want to heat from room temperature to 100 C ($\Delta T = 80$ C)
 - Heat capacity indicates how much energy input (e.g., Q as heat) this temperature change requires
- Specific heat capacity (c) \rightarrow J/g * K \rightarrow intensive property
 - $C = m c$

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Thermodynamics of Heat Capacity

- Should heat capacity depend on the state of matter?
 - YES! But why...?
 - States of matter largely defined by variance in intermolecular forces
 - As a material transitions from gas to liquid and liquid to solid, intermolecular forces are increasing
 - Put simply: when a material is being converted from a higher energy state (e.g. solid to liquid) requires more energy to overcome those stronger forces
 - Accordingly, on melting heat capacity increases
 - On freezing, heat capacity decreases

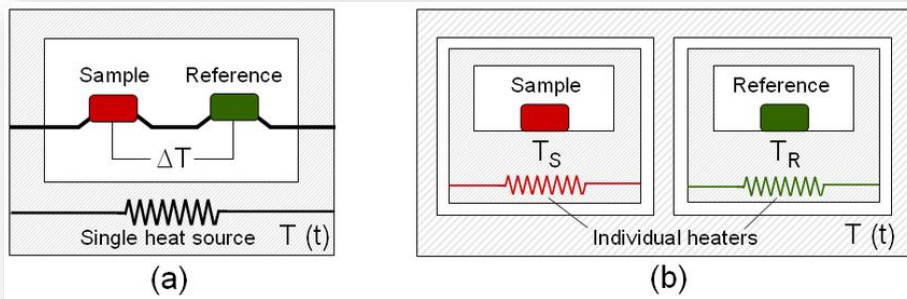


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Types of Differential Scanning Calorimeters

Subsequent slides will focus on power-compensated DSC measurements/data



- Two primary types of DSC
 - o Power-Compensated (image in b, more popular)
 - Dual heaters allow for different heat fluxes at varied temperatures.
 - Difference in heat flow is recorded
 - o Heat-flux (image in a, cheaper)
 - Heat flux is varied
 - Temperature difference is recorded
 - Calibration yields heat flow

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The Practice of DSC

$$Q = m c \Delta T$$

Q = Heat (cal or J)
m = Mass (g)
c = Specific heat (J/g·K)
ΔT = Change in temperature



“The term DSC simply implies that during a linear temperature ramp, quantitative calorimetric information can be obtained on the sample. According to the ASTM standard E473, DSC is a technique in which the heat flow rate difference into a substance and a reference is measured as a function of temperature, while the sample is subjected to a controlled temperature program.”

Thermal Analysis of Polymers: Fundamentals and Applications, C.2



Sample prep:

- The crucible (pan)
 - Pick crucible compatible with material/temperature range
 - Always use tweezers to avoid contamination or crucible deformation
- Crucible lid
 - Hermetic seal requires crucible press
 - Make sure sample material does not obstruct lid
- Precisely weigh sample



Experimental Protocol:

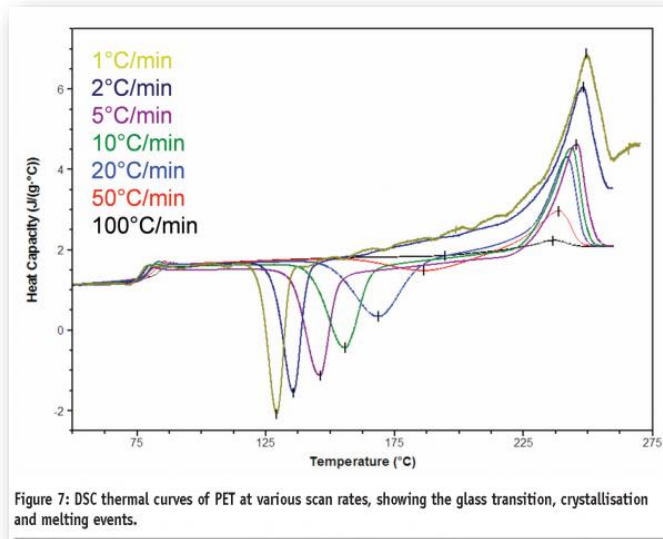
- Crucible must be in good contact with heating plate
- Pick acceptable temperature range
 - Use slower scanning rate to see subtle transitions
 - DSC can take anywhere from 30 min to 3+ hr. per cycle
- **Hysteresis**
 - Thermal history can skew measurement
 - Run one slow heat cycle prior to measurement cycle

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Beware: DSC Data and Heating Rate

Same sample subject to different heating rates - wide variance in transitions



<https://www.europeanpharmaceuticalreview.com/article/1358/fast-scan-differential-scanning-calorimetry/>

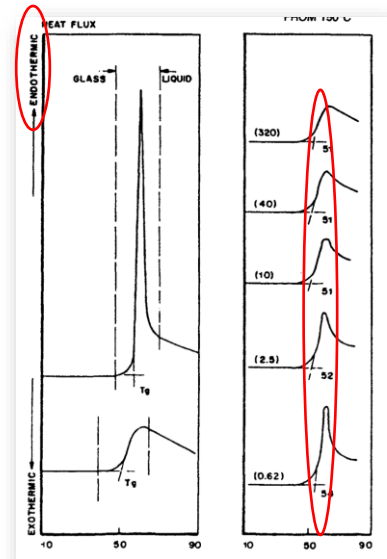
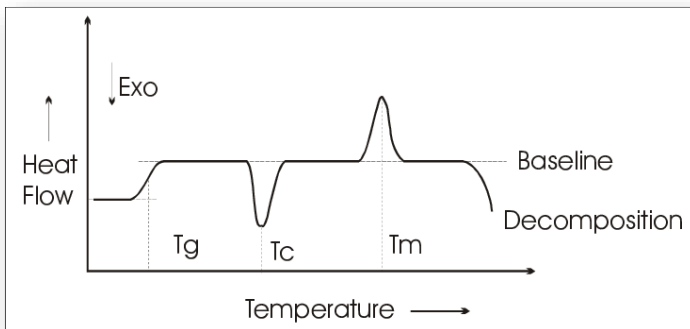
- Why does scanning rate matter?
 - Thermal lag
- New DSC techniques addressing for “rapid-scan” DSC (not discussed)
 - Enabling high throughput measurements

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DSC Curve Interpretation

- Interpretation of DSC curves is an art
 - Baseline → very important
- Sign convention (typically labelled, “endo up”)
 - Endothermic processes → positive peak
 - Melting and glass transition
 - Exothermic processes → negative peak
 - Crystallization
- Glass transition temperatures (T_g)
 - Subtle change in DSC curve
 - Intersection of tangent line drawn from T_g onset and 1st peak inflection point



Thermal Analysis of Polymers: Fundamentals and Applications, C.2

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Responsive and Programmable Materials Group

PI: Tim White

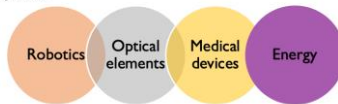
R+PM Group Snapshot

- PI: Tim White
 - Moved to CU in July 2018
- Current state: 10 students, 3 post-doctoral associates
 - 5 PhD alumni

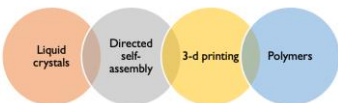
Research Foci

- Polymers and soft materials
- Material processing (self-assembly, 3-D printing)
- Enabling dynamic function

Functional Objectives



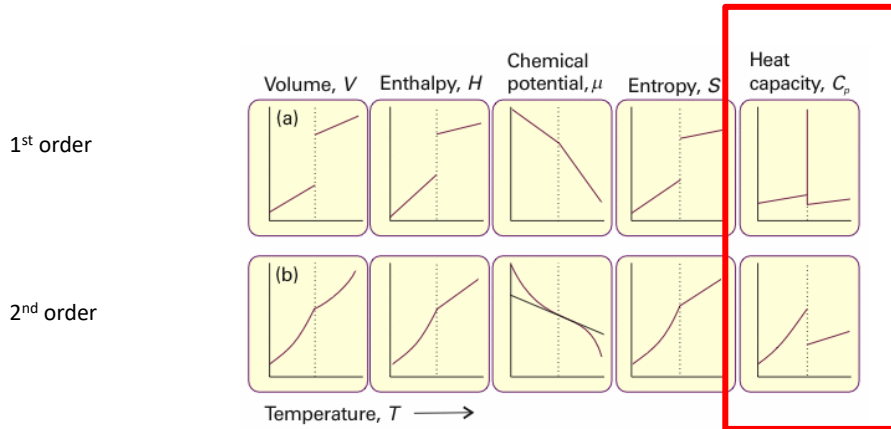
Core Strengths and Foci



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Ehrenfest Classification of Phase Transitions

- 1st Order
 - Discontinuity in first derivative of free energy
 - In solid → liquid, liquid → gas: large change in density, results in large change in heat capacity
- 2nd Order
 - Continuous with the first derivative of free energy

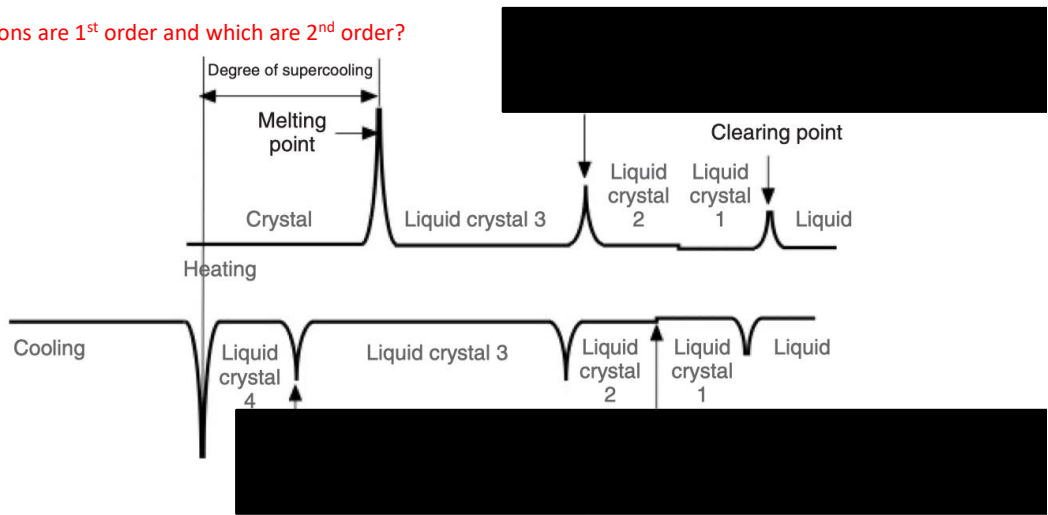


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Using DSC: Transition Temperatures of a Liquid Crystal

Which of these transitions are 1st order and which are 2nd order?



Credit: Handbook of Liquid

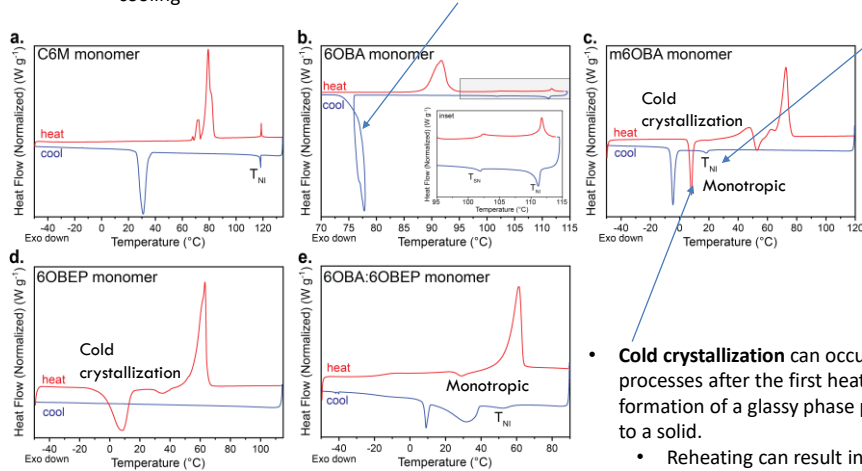
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Using DSC: Phase Behavior of Monomeric and Oligomeric Mixtures

- As shown in panel (b) high purity affects the crystalline transition on cooling

- LC transitions which appear only on cooling are termed **monotropic** (panel (c) and (e)) where at least one of the phases exists only at temperatures below the melting point and is revealed by supercooling of the material



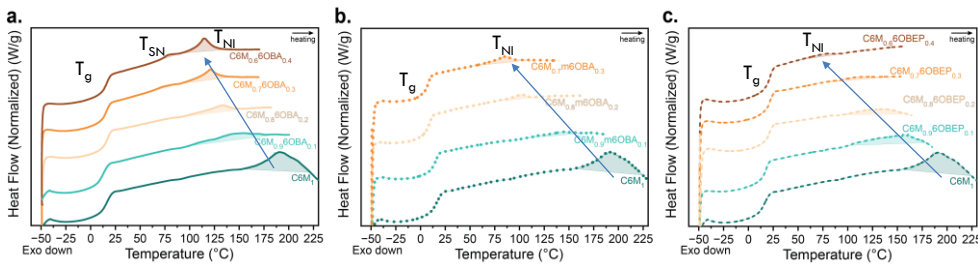
- Cold crystallization** can occur (panel (c) and (d)) during heating processes after the first heating cycle often associated with the formation of a glassy phase produced when a liquid crystal cools to a solid.
 - Reheating can result in molecular motions that reorganize the molecules in the glass, and recrystallization occurs, usually followed by a melting point in the reheating process

R+PM data

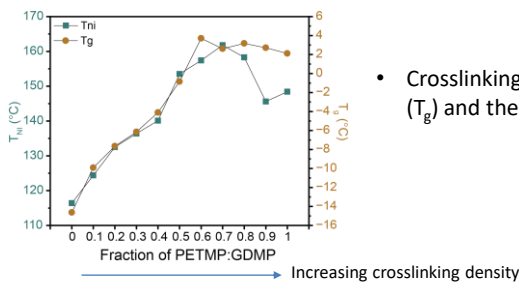
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Using DSC: T_g and T_{NI} of Liquid Crystalline Elastomers



- Formulations and mixtures of different LC mesogens can drastically impact phase behavior and temperatures of transitions



- Crosslinking density has a significant impact on glass transition (T_g) and the nematic to isotropic transition (T_{NI})

R+PM

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Modulated DSC to Separate Transitions

$\frac{dH}{dt}$ = DSC heat flow signal
(mW or $\frac{mJ}{s}$)

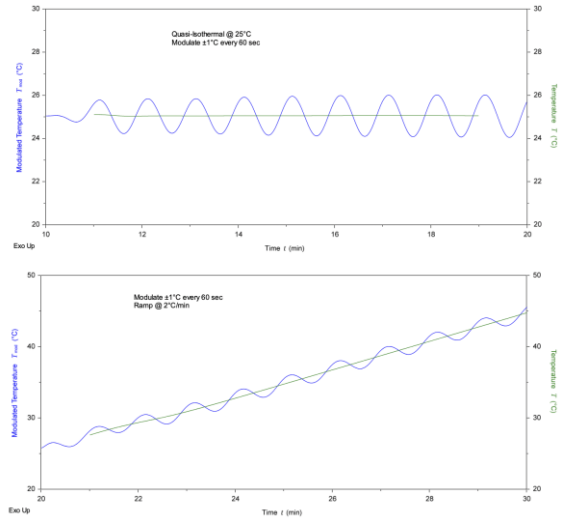
C_p = Sample Heat Capacity
= Sample Specific Heat x Sample Weight

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = C_p \frac{dT}{dt} + f(T, t)$$

$\frac{dT}{dt}$ = Heating Rate ($^{\circ}C/min$)

$f(T, t)$ = Heat flow that is function of time at an absolute temperature (kinetic)

Total Heat Flow	Heat Capacity	Kinetic
• All Transitions	Reversing Heat Flow	Non-Reversing Heat Flow
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat Capacity • Glass Transition • Melting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enthalpic Recovery • Evaporation • Crystallization • Thermoset Cure • Denaturation • Decomposition • Some Melting • Chemical Reactions



Sinusoidal heating ramp overlaid on linear heating

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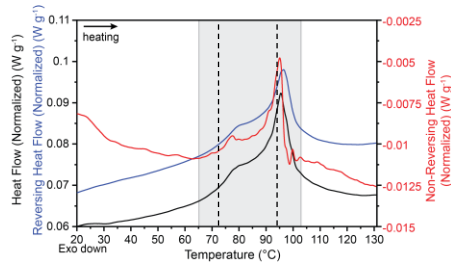
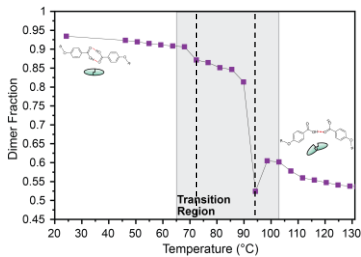
MDSC Example: Liquid Crystalline Elastomers

MDSC to Separate Thermal Transitions

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = C_p \frac{dT}{dt} + f(T, t)$$

Total Heat Flow	Reversing Heat Flow	Non-Reversing Heat Flow
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All transitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat capacity events (phase transitions) • Glass transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enthalpy recovery • Kinetic events (breaking/forming H-bonds) [3]

The contribution of hydrogen bond disruption on the total heat flow can be separated from the LC transition and paired with FTIR to track the associated heat flow change with dimer breakage

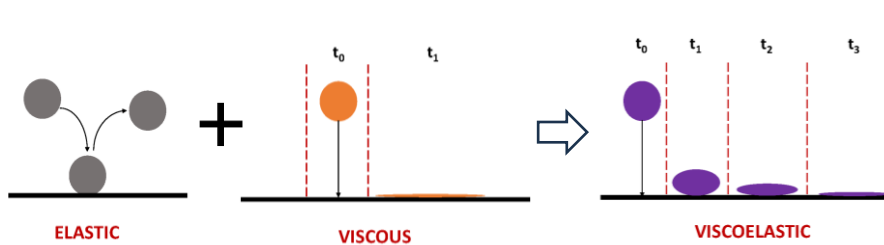


R+PM

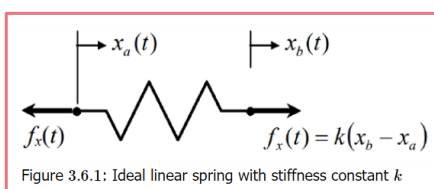
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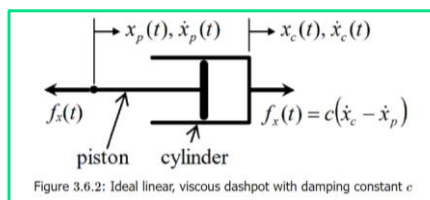
Polymers are Viscoelastic Materials



Like a rubber ball **spring**



Like honey **dashpot**



G. M. Swallowe (ed.), Mechanical Properties and Testing of Polymers
TA Instruments: Rheology Theory and Applications

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Audience Survey Question

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON THE INTERACTIVE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT

Dynamic mechanical analysis can be utilized to: ? (Select all that apply)

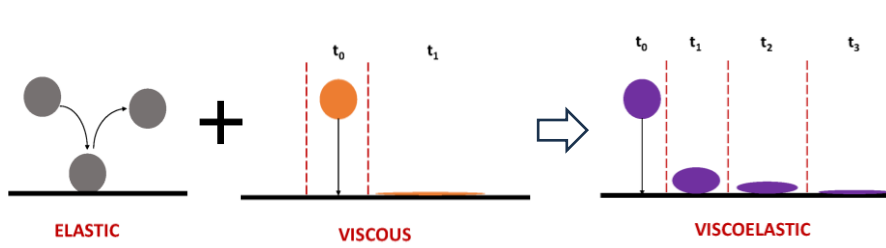
- Determine storage and loss modulus in polymeric materials
- Determine the glass transition temperature in polymeric materials
- Can assess thermomechanical response of stimuli-responsive materials
- None of the above

* If your answer is "Other" tell us in the questions window!

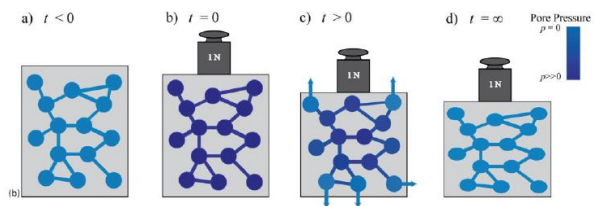
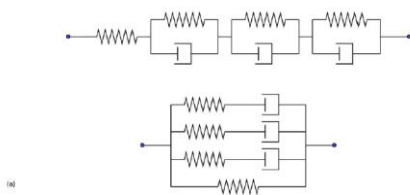
46

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Polymers are Viscoelastic Materials



Spring/dashpot models - “Maxwell model” (in series) or Voigt model (in parallel)



M. L. Oyen (2014) Mechanical characterisation of hydrogel materials, International Materials Reviews, 59:1, 44-59, DOI: 10.1179/1743280413Y.0000000022

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Mechanical Characterization



The characterization of mechanical properties of materials is well-established and utilizes load cells to apply force and assess deformation.

These systems can be used to assess the mechanical properties of many polymers.

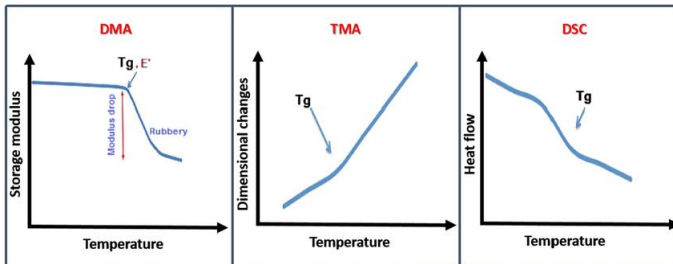
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Thermomechanical Characterization



Thermomechanical properties of polymers are well-characterized by dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) and thermomechanical analysis (TMA). These instruments are related by distinct. DMA measures mechanical properties (e.g. deformation to force as a function of temperature) and TMA measures thermal expansion (e.g., sample dimensional changes as a function of temperature)



I will focus on DMA the remainder of my time;
Dr. Nepal will talk about DMA and TMA.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10570-021-03710-3>

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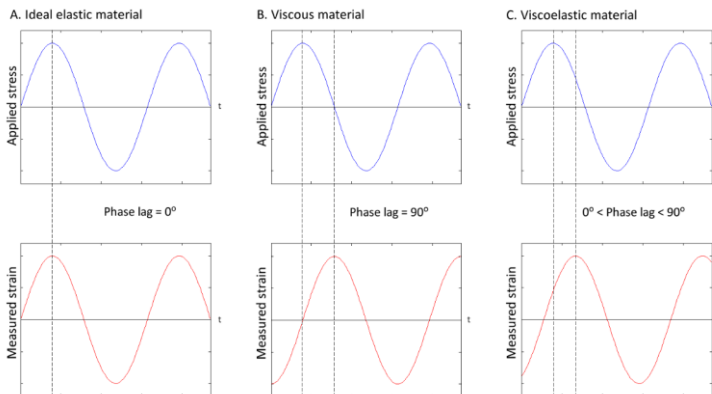
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DMA Can Apply an Oscillating Mechanical Stress

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$$

Stress applied is described by a sine function

- σ_0 is the maximum stress applied
- ω is the frequency of applied stress
- t is time



(a) Stress and strain are in phase for an ideal elastic material

(b) Stress and strain are 90° out of phase for a purely viscous material

(c) Viscoelastic materials have a phase lag less than 90°.

[https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Physical_Methods_in_Chemistry_and_Nano_Science_\(Barron\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Physical_Methods_in_Chemistry_and_Nano_Science_(Barron))

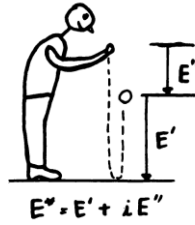
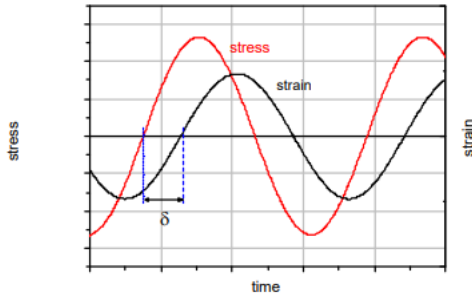
Image adapted from M. Sepe, Dynamic Mechanical Analysis for Plastics Engineering, Plastics Design Library: Norwich, NY (1998).

50

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DMA - Raw Data and Extension to Moduli and $\tan \delta$ (and can do this as a function of temperature)

A viscoelastic response to oscillation



E' = STORAGE MODULUS
 E'' = LOSS MODULUS
 $E''/E' = \tan \delta$

What this means for the network:

Storage modulus (E') → mechanical energy stored by the material during a loading cycle. Related to the stiffness and shape recovery of the polymer

Loss modulus (E'') → damping behavior. Indicates the polymer's ability to disperse mechanical energy through internal molecular motions.

Strain: $\epsilon(t) = \epsilon_0 \sin(\omega t)$

Stress: $\sigma(t) = \sigma_0 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$

Complex Modulus: $E^* = E' + iE''$

$|E^*| = \sqrt{E'^2 + E''^2} = \frac{\sigma_A}{\epsilon_A}$

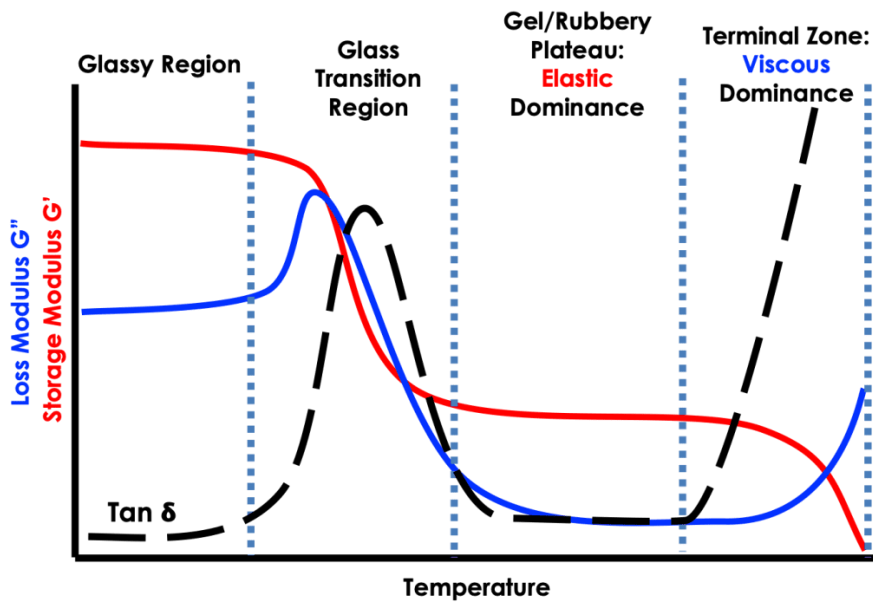
Loss factor: $\tan \delta = \frac{E''}{E'}$

Sound and Vibration Damping with Polymers: Basic Viscoelastic Definitions and Concepts. L. H. Sperling

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DMA Data Examples

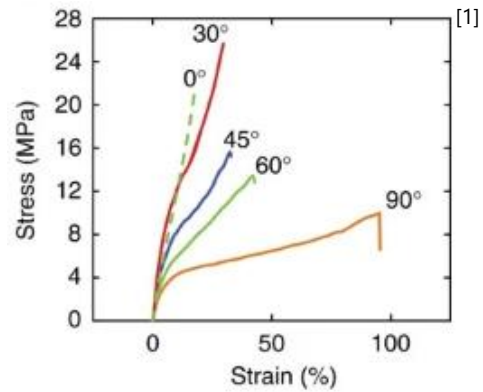
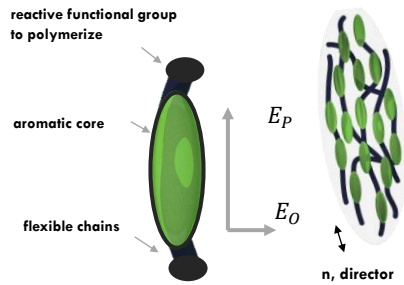


<https://www.rheologylab.com/services/dynamic-mechanical-analysis-dma/>

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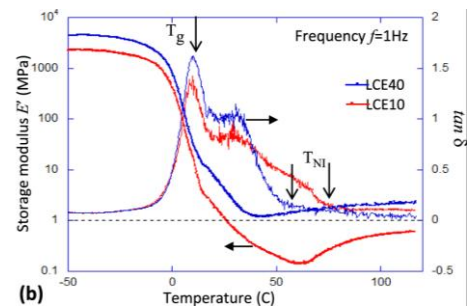
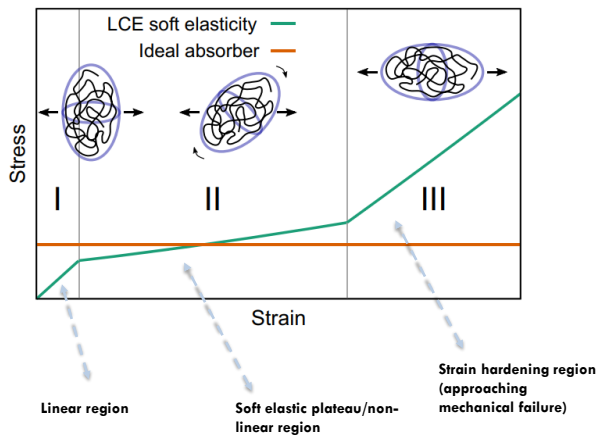
DMA Use Cases: Assessment of Anisotropic Mechanical Properties of LCE



53

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DMA Use Cases: Nonlinearity in LCE Mechanical Properties Potential for Dissipation



Mistry, D., Traugott, N.A., Sanborn, B. et al. Soft elasticity optimises dissipation in 3D-printed liquid crystal elastomers. Nat Commun 12, 6677 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27013-0>

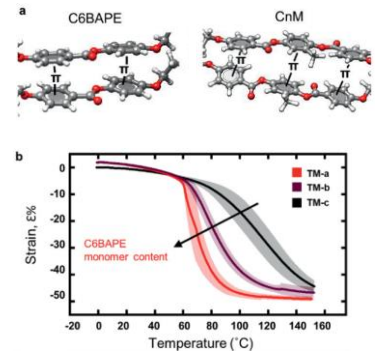
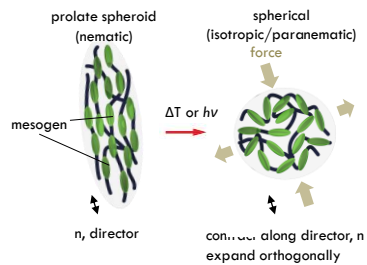
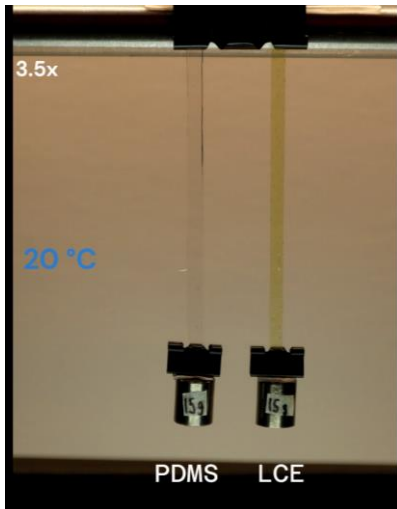
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-27012-1/figures/1>

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DMA Use Cases: Characterizing Stimuli-response of LCE

- Thermotropic actuation of LCEs depends on intermolecular interaction within the network and crosslinking



Adv. Funct. Mater. 2021, 31, 2100564

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Summary

- The thermal properties of materials define and scope their use!
 - Characterizing thermal properties are critical to enabling functional and structural utility!
- Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) is a powerful tool to:
 - Directly measure heat capacity of materials
 - Assess transitions in polymeric and liquid crystalline materials
- Dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) is a complimentary and powerful tool that:
 - Directly assesses mechanical properties of materials as a function of temperature
 - Insight into viscoelastic character!
 - Can be utilized to assess the stimuli-response of materials

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ACS Webinar

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VITRIMER NANOCOMPOSITE: THERMOMECHANICAL AND SELF HEALING PROPERTIES

Dhriti Nepal

Materials & Manufacturing Directorate,
Air Force Research Lab, WPAFB, OH
May 22nd, 2024

Email: dhriti.nepal.1@afrl.af.mil

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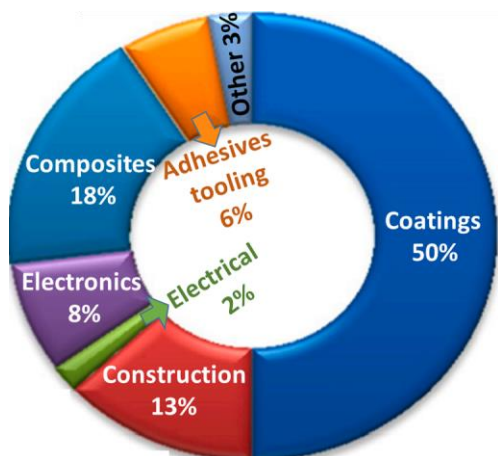
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Motivation: Epoxy Resins in Extreme Environments

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ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 2014, 2, 2217–2236

Sources: sicomin, promarinesupplies, pcimag

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Motivation: Epoxy Resins in Extreme Environments

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Smart Repair ?



Failure

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Audience Survey Question

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON THE INTERACTIVE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT

What is T_v ? (Select all that apply)

- Glass Transition Temperature
- Temperature below which material changes from a glassy state to a rubbery
- Vitrimer Transition Temperature
- Topology Freezing Transition Temperature
- None of the above

* If your answer is "Other" tell us in the questions window!

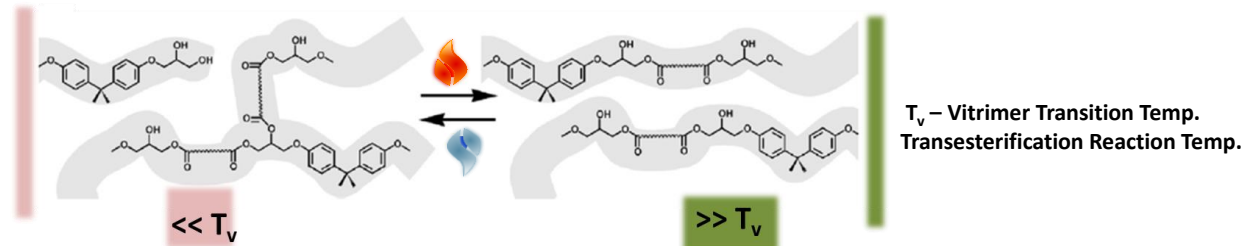
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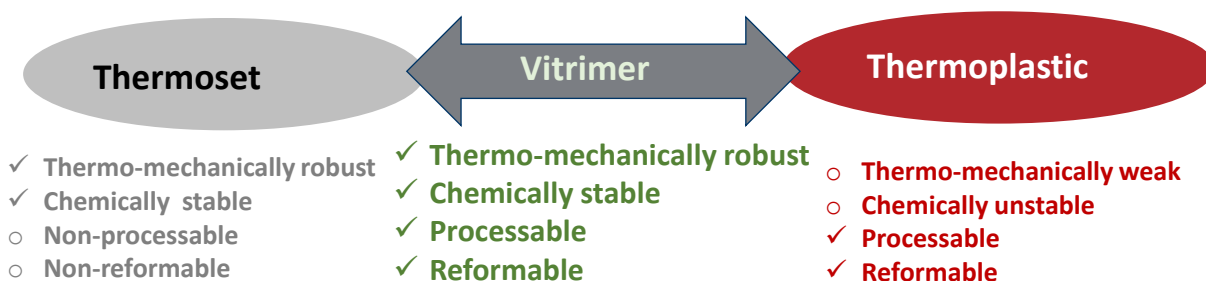


Thermoset Vitrimer – New Class of Polymer

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Montarnal et. al. Science, 2011, 6058, 965



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Hubbard et. al. ACS Omega 2022, 7, 33, 29125–29134

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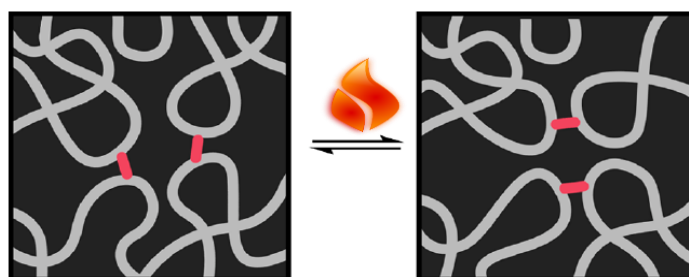
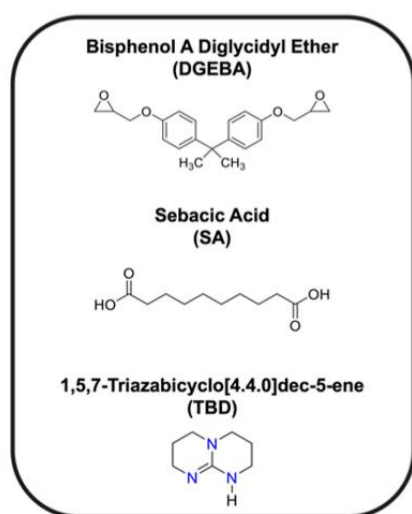
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Epoxy Vitrimer Chemistry

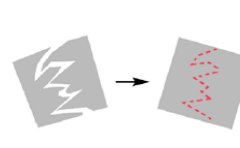
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Dynamic Crosslink Exchange



Commodity
Thermoset
Recycling



Polymer
Self-Healing



Stimuli-
Responsive
Polymers

Hubbard et al., ACS Omega 2022, 15, 21-28.

Elling, Dichtel ACS Cent Sci. 2020 3; 6, 1488–1496

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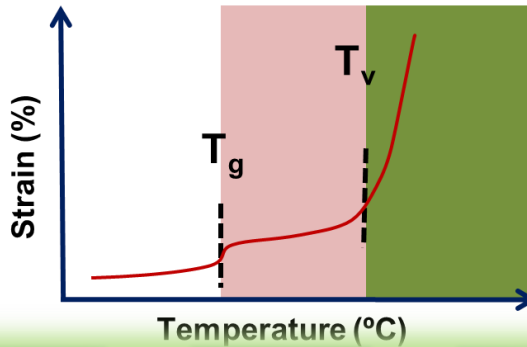
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T_v Drives Shape Reprograming / Healing

Shape Memory Shape Reprograming



T_g - Glass Transition Temp.

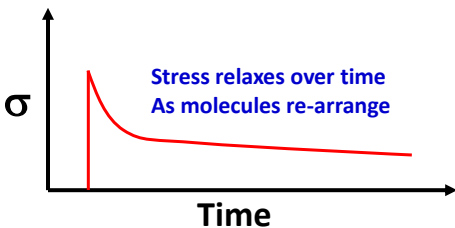
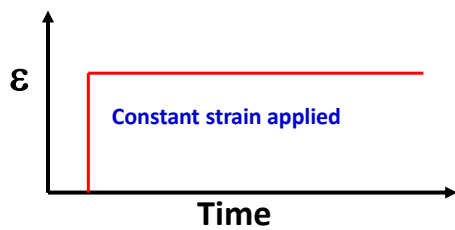
T_v - Vitriimer Transition Temp.

How do we characterize T_v ?

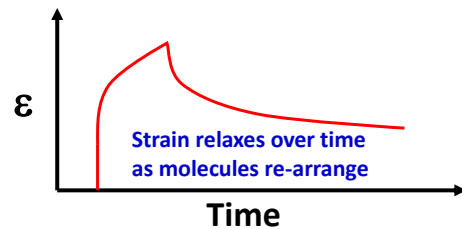
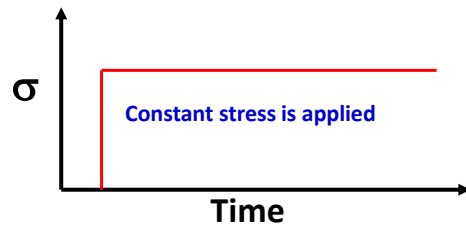


Major Methods for T_v Characterization

Stress Relaxation



Non-Isothermal Creep

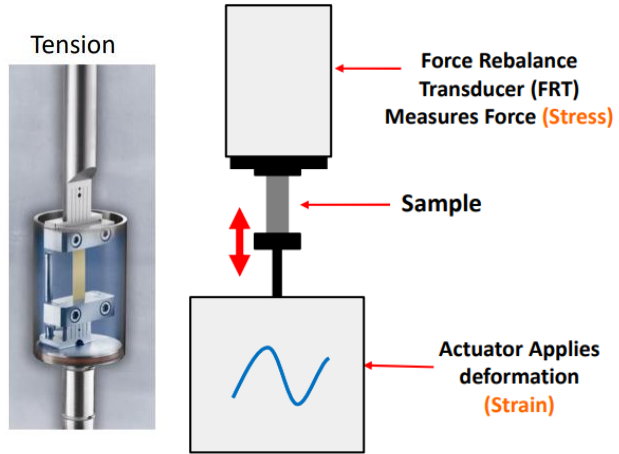
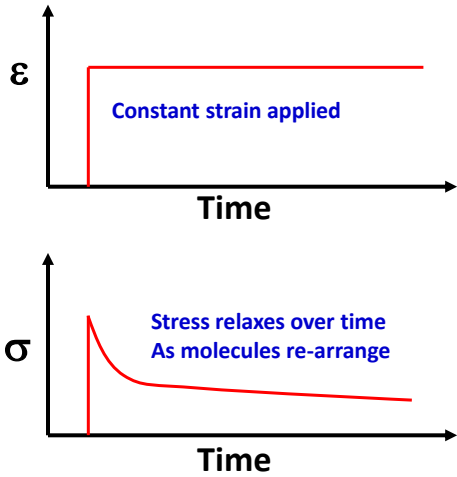


Controlled Heating

Temperature



Stress Relaxation

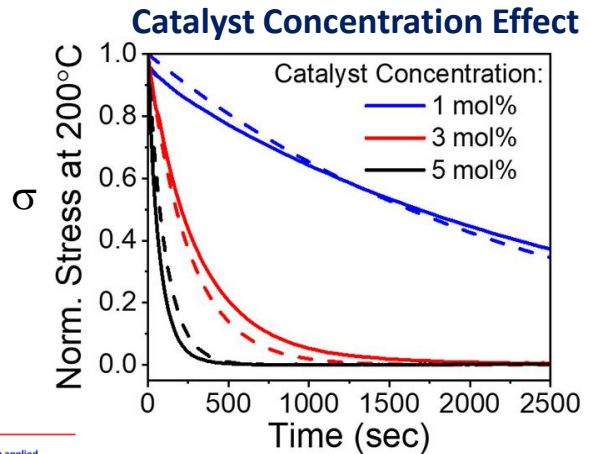
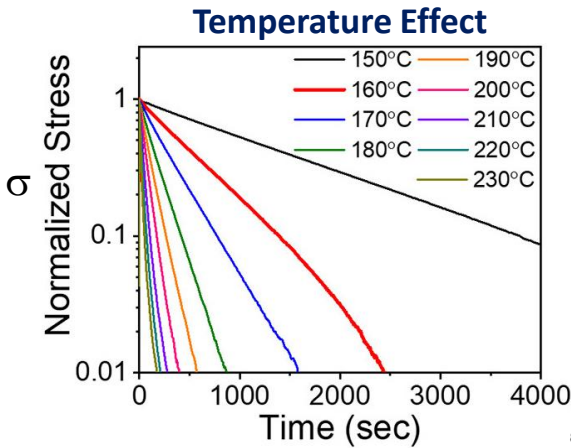


https://www.tainstruments.com/wp-content/uploads/2020_DMA_Online_Training_Part_1.pdf

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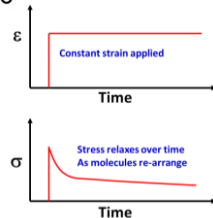


Stress Relaxation



Stress Relaxation Time Constant

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-t/\tau_1}$$



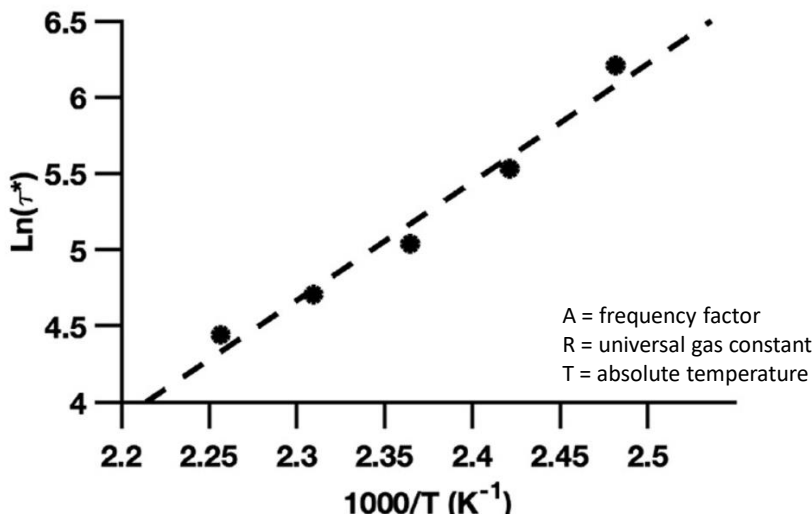
Takeaways: Stress relaxation increases with temperature and catalyst concentration.

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Arrhenius Plot

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Elling, Dichtel *ACS Cent Sci.* 2020 3; 6, 1488–1496

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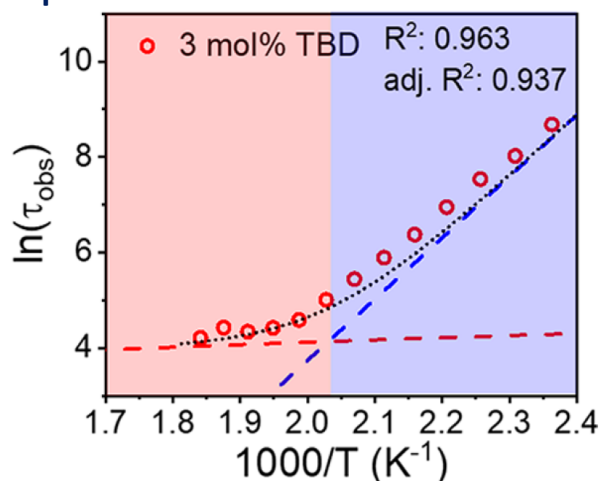
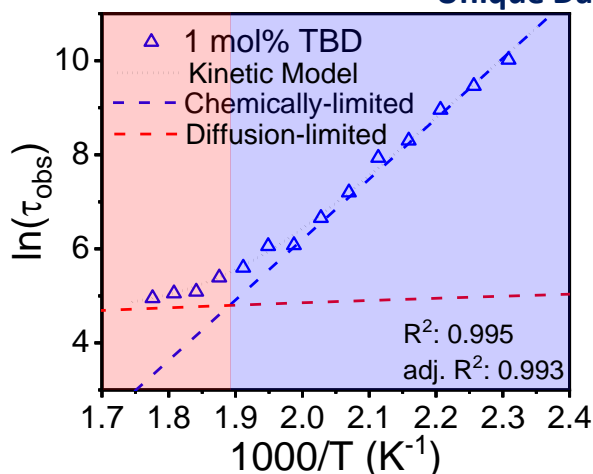
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T_v Calculation from Stress Relaxation

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Unique Data Interpretation of T_v



- 1 mol%
 - 3 mol%
 - 5 mol%

- Takeaways:** A change in slope of the Arrhenius plot indicates the T_v as the dynamic reaction transitions from being chemically-limited to diffusion-limited

Hubbard et al., *ACS Appl. Poly. Mater.* 2021, 3, 1756–1766

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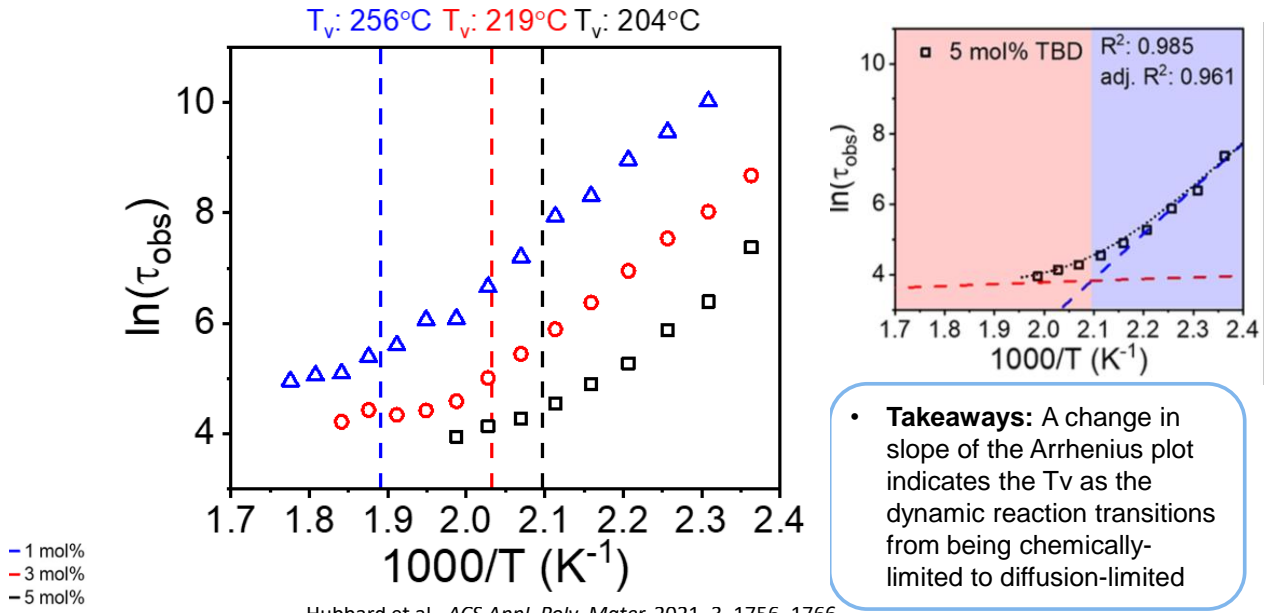
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Tv Calculation from Stress Relaxation

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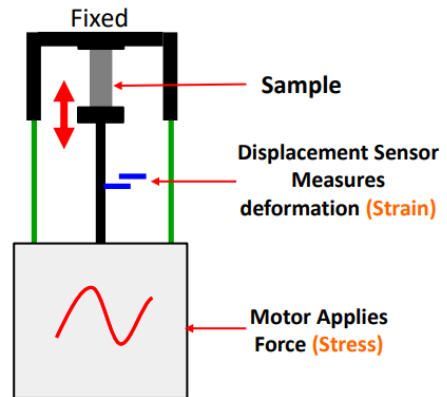
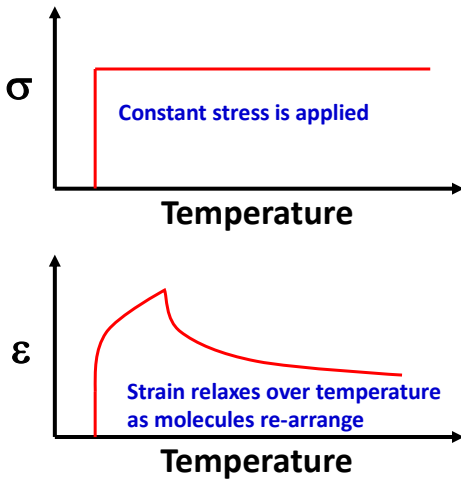
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Non-Isothermal Creep



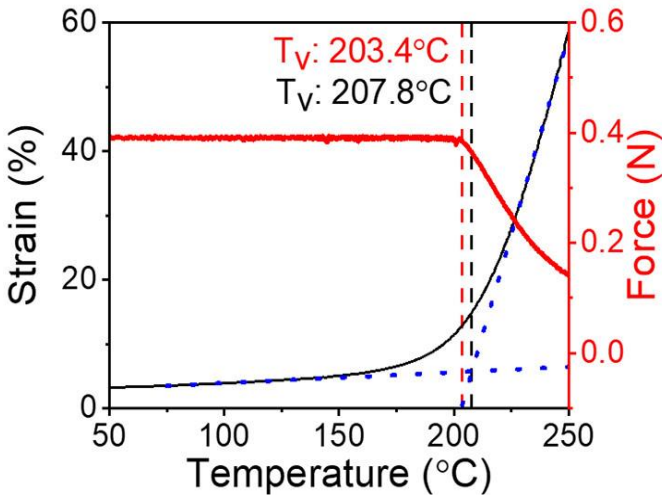
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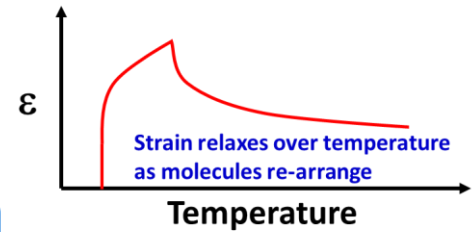
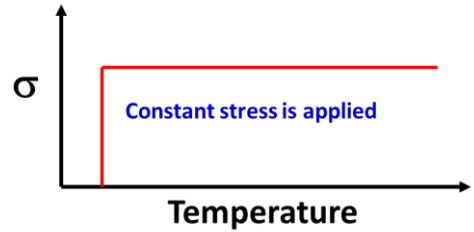


Tv Calculation from Non-Isothermal Creep

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Non-Isothermal Creep



Takeaways:

- Strain-temperature curve reaches an inflection point
- Force-temperature slope changes

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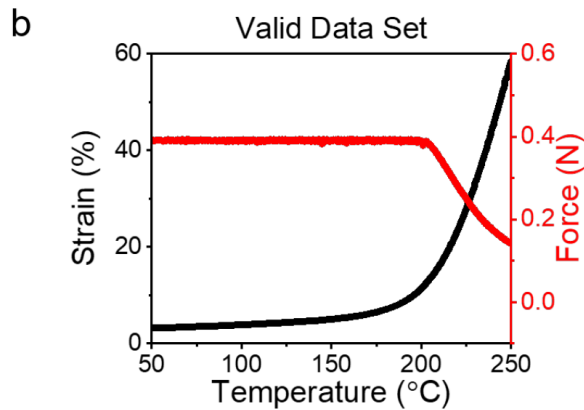
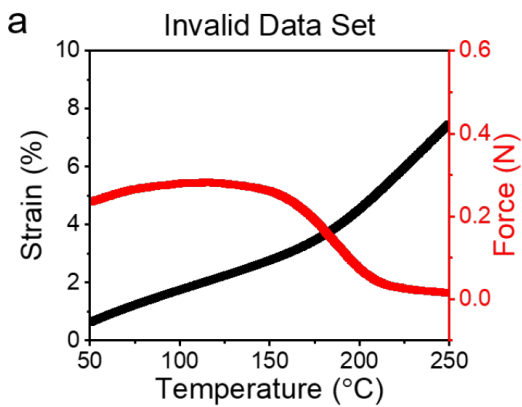
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Tv Calculation from Non-Isothermal Creep

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- **Takeaways:** Identify invalid data set – Force curve

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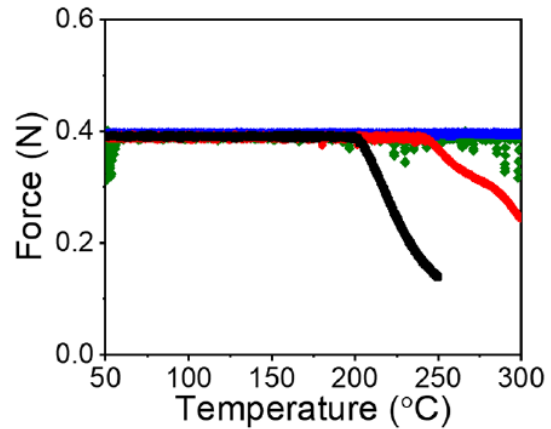
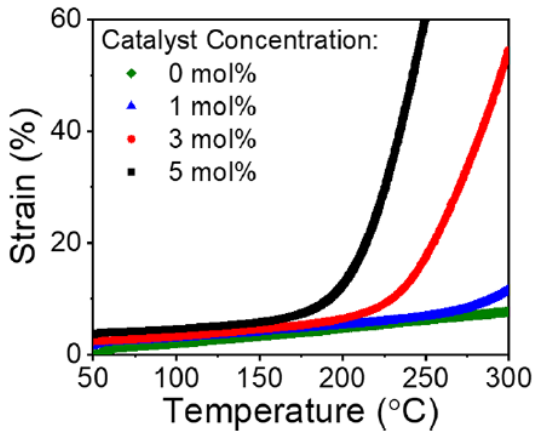
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Tv Calculation from Non-Isothermal Creep

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- **Takeaways:** Tv decreases with increasing catalyst concentration

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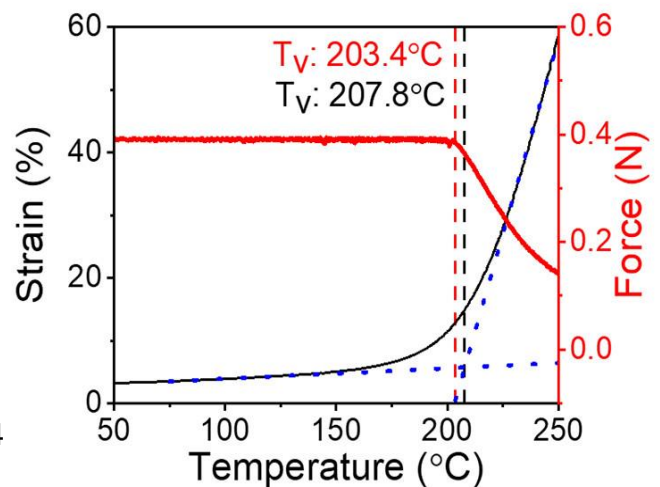
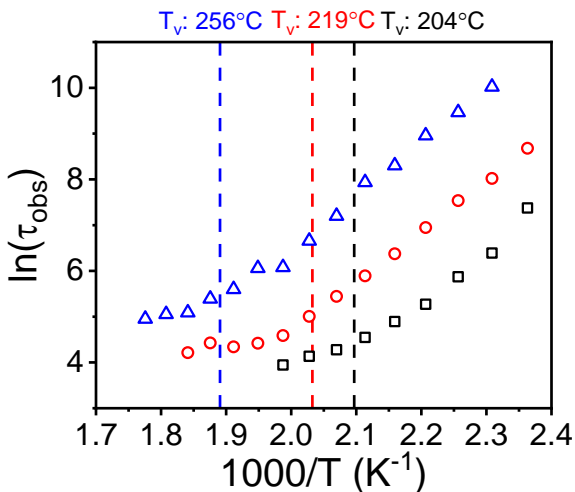
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Tv from Stress Relaxation & Non-Isothermal Creep

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- **Arrhenius slope changes (stress relaxation)**
- **Strain-temperature curve reaches an inflection point (non-isothermal creep)**
- **Force-temperature slope changes (non-isothermal creep)**

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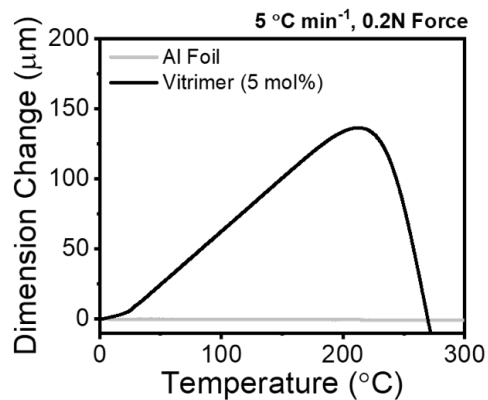
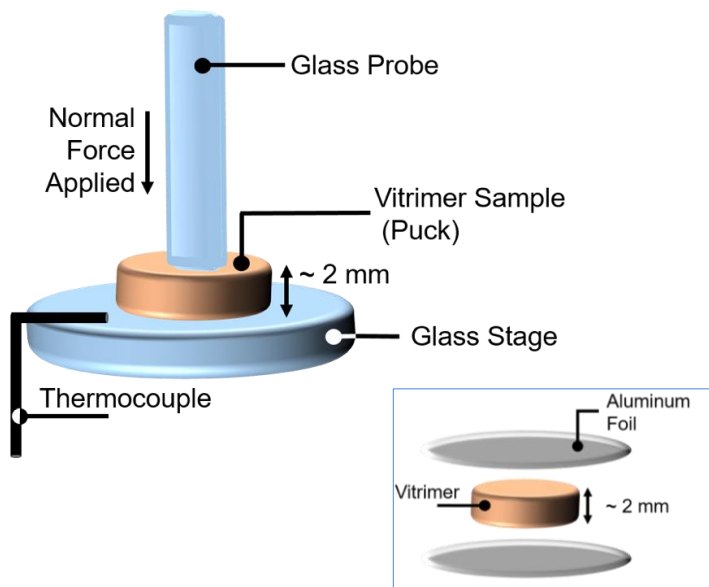
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Thermomechanical Analysis (TMA) of Vitrimers

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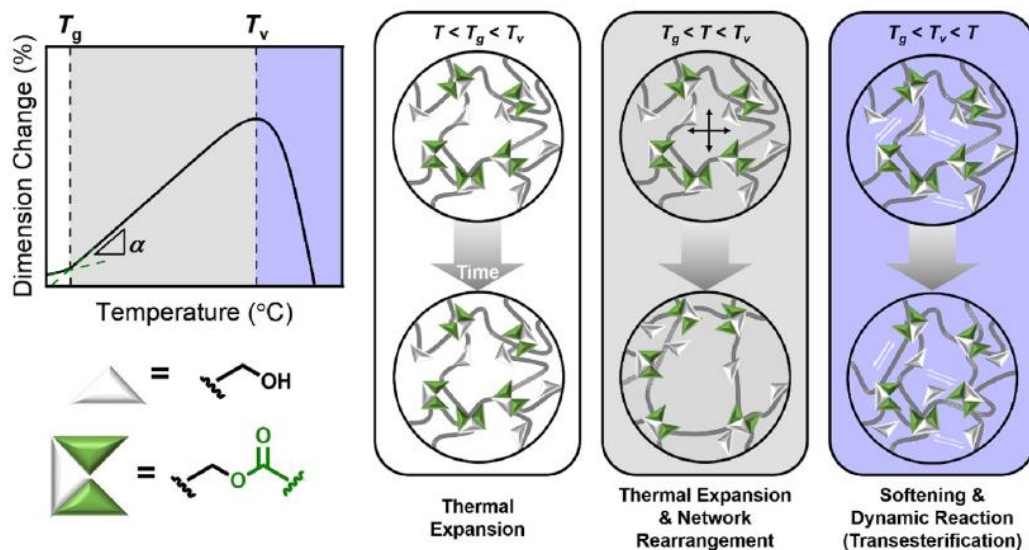
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T_v from TMA

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Hubbard et al., *Polymer Testing*, 2023, 118, 107877

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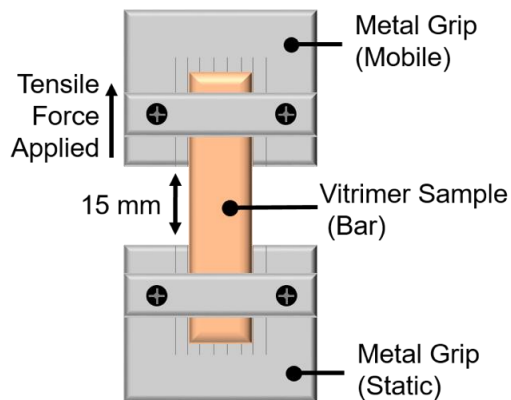
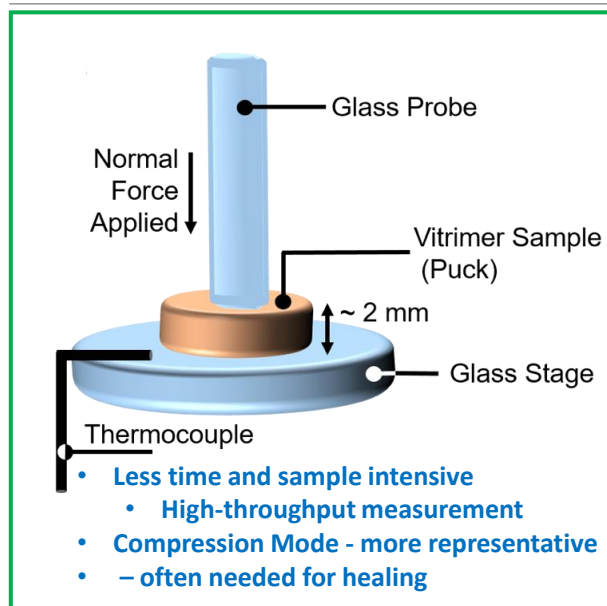
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TMA vs DMA for Tv Characterization

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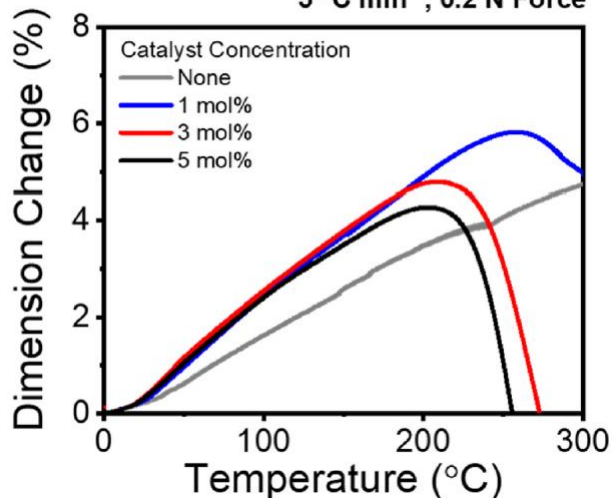


TMA of Vitrimerers

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Influence of Catalyst Concentration on Tv

5 °C min⁻¹, 0.2 N Force



- **Takeaways:** Tv decreases with increasing catalyst concentration, and no reported Tv is identified for samples with no catalyst

Hubbard et al., *Polymer Testing*, 2023, 118, 107877

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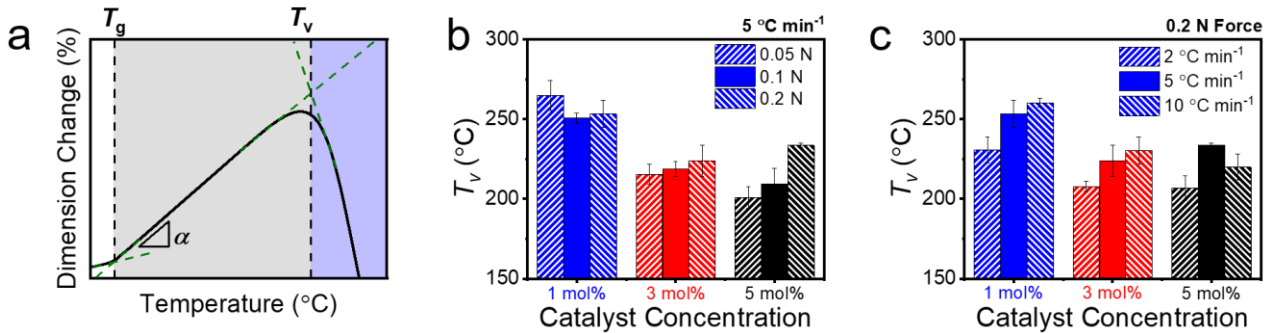
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TMA of Vitrimers

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- **Takeaways:** Influence of Force, Heating Rate and Catalyst Concentration on T_v

Hubbard et al., *Polymer Testing*, 2023, 118, 107877

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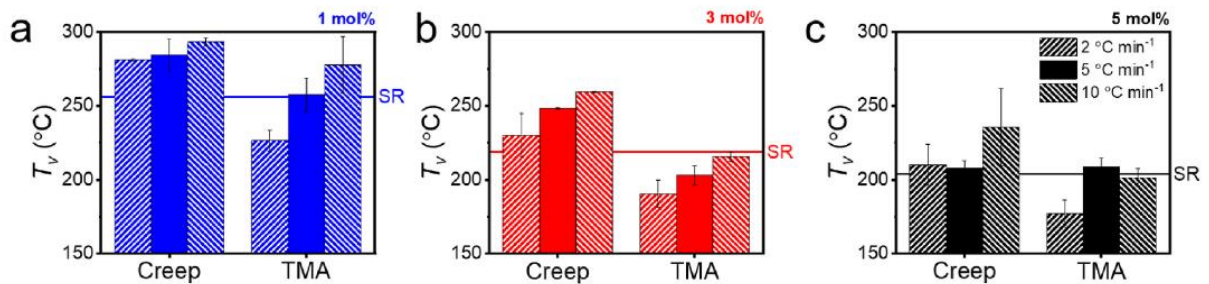
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T_v of Vitrimers – Comparison of 3 Methods

AFRL

SR – Stress Relaxation; **Creep** – Non-Isothermal Creep; **TMA**



- **Takeaways:** T_v as measured via stress relaxation is closer to the value recorded via TMA.

Hubbard et al., *Polymer Testing*, 2023, 118, 107877

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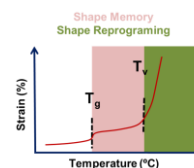
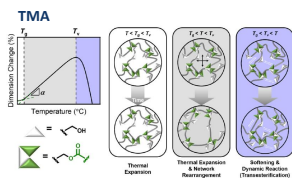
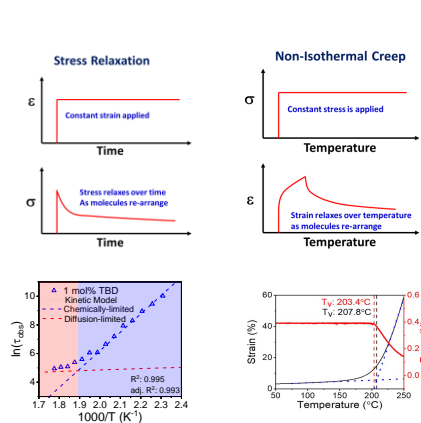


Summary

AFRL

Tv can be measured via variety of thermo-mechanical methods

- Stress Relaxation
- Non-Isothermal Creep
- TMA
- Identification of Tv is important for healing
- **Experimental parameters** (e.g., heating rate and applied force) & **catalyst concentration** are crucial in dictating the Tv range



Future Outlook

- Tv - Range of values when measured due to mesoscale physics (e.g., heterogeneity in the material, varying catalyst concentration, thermal expansion, etc.)
- Further theoretical studies w/ advanced characterizations are required to provide a complete understanding of this phenomenon

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Acknowledgement

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MRS Science as Art



Thank you!
Questions?

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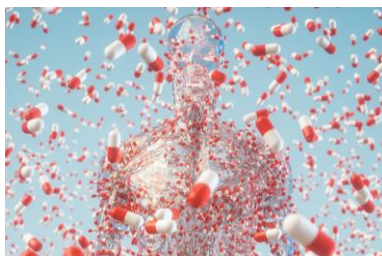
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