



Universidade do Minho
Escola de Engenharia



Structural color for enhanced camouflage textiles (ID 231)

Rui D.V. Fernandes*, Jorge Padrão and Andrea Zille**

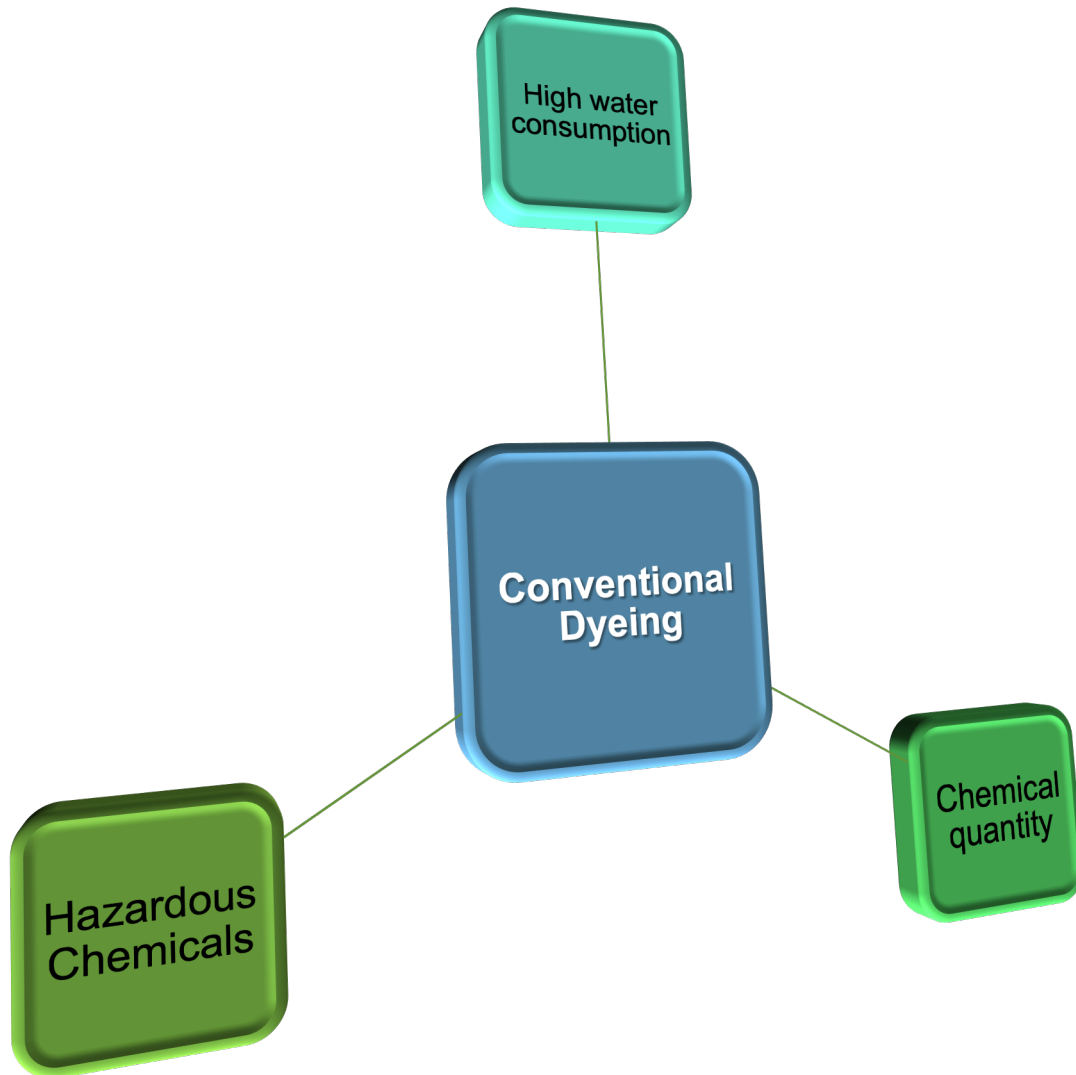
*ruidvfernandes@gmail.com

**azille@2c2t.uminho.pt

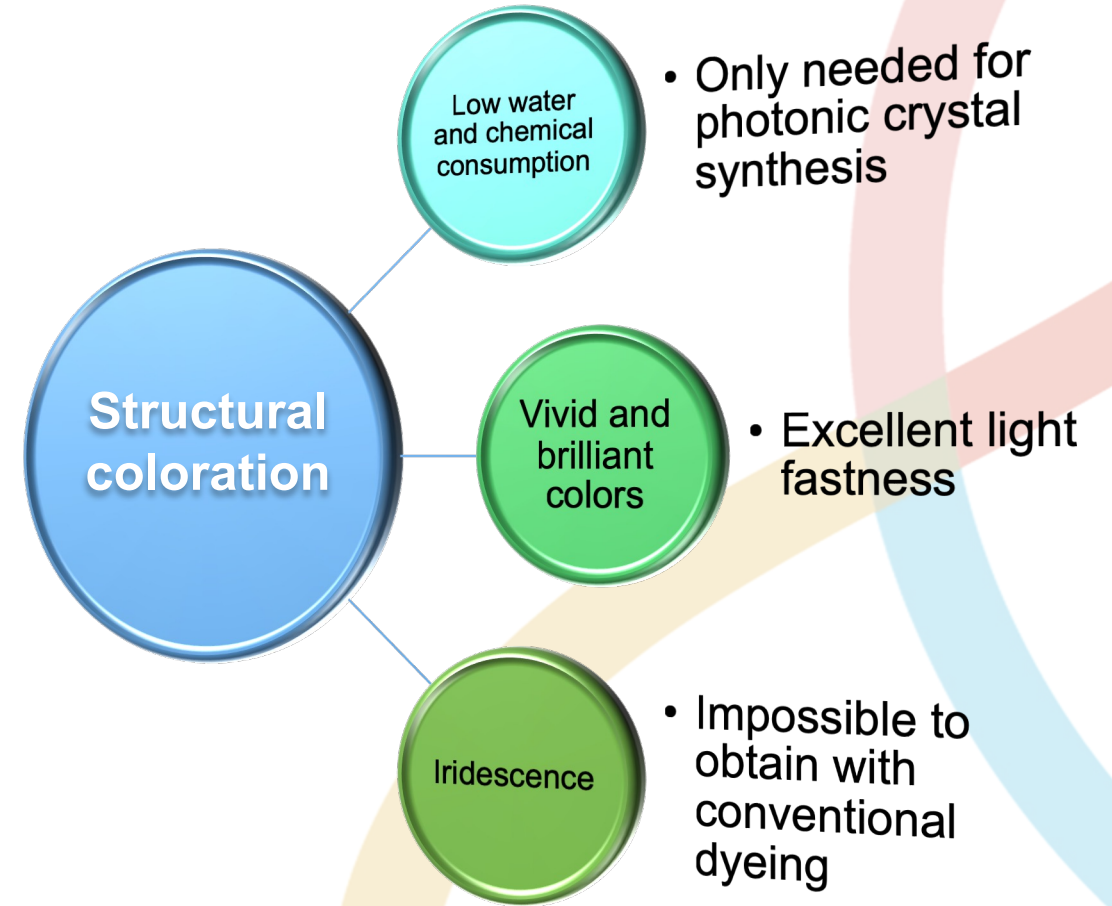
2C2T - Centre for Science and Textile Technology
University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Guimarães, July 2022

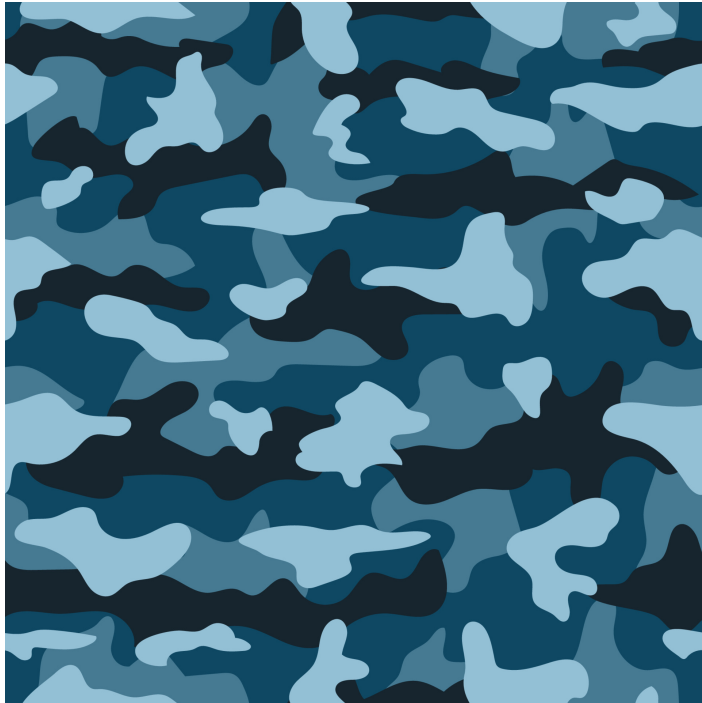
Why Structural Color?



Vs



Why Structural Color?



1 Pattern = 1 Color



Introduction

STRUCTURAL COLOR

Found in nature in animals,
insects, fruits, plants and algae;



10.1038/srep04718

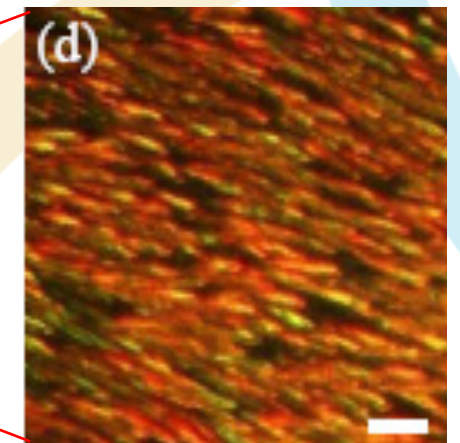
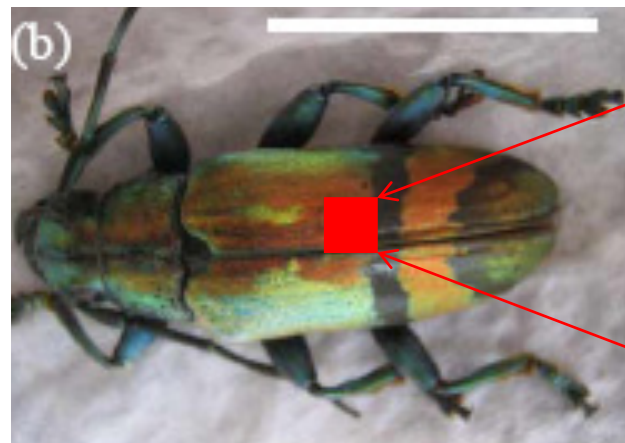
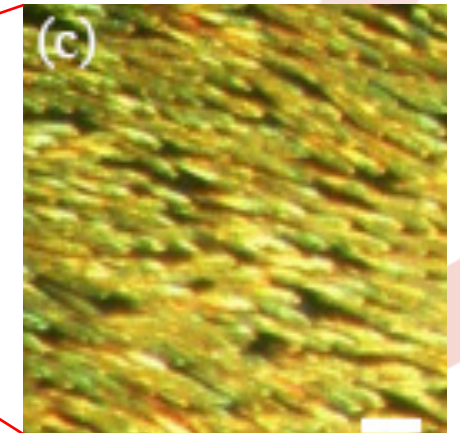
Introduction

STRUCTURAL COLOR

Found in nature in animals, insects, fruits, plants and algae;

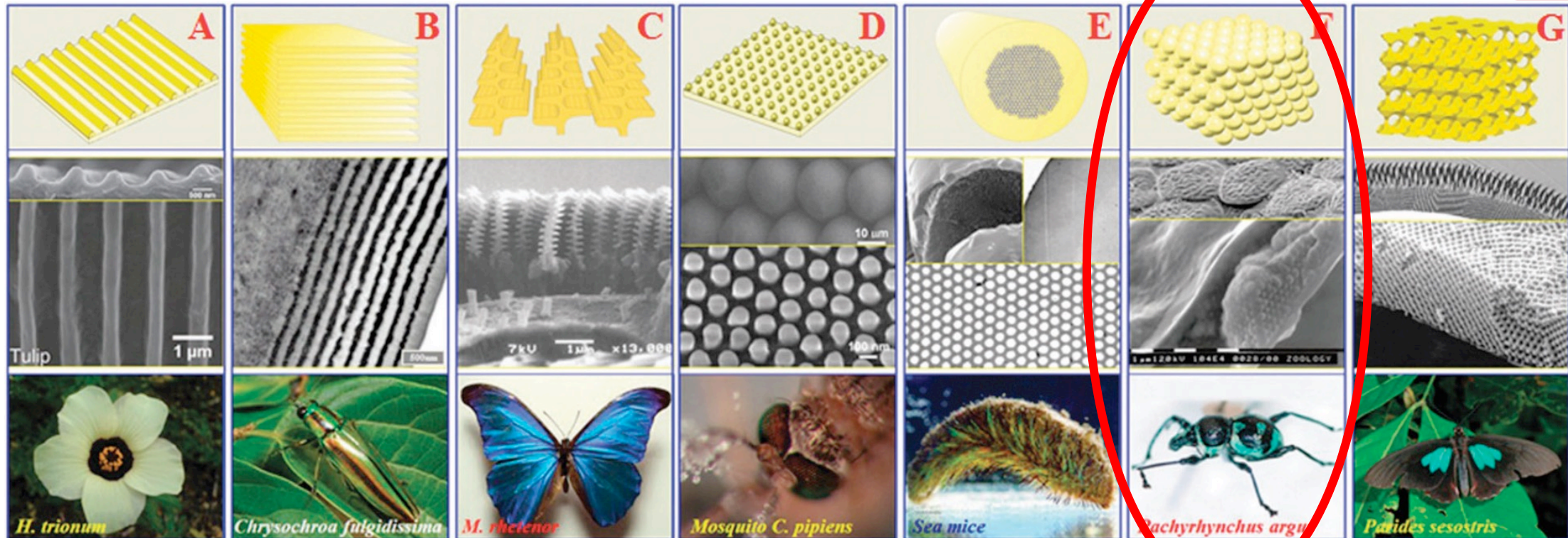
Camouflage, signaling and communication;

Obtained through photonic crystals (PCs).



Introduction

PHOTONIC CRYSTALS



A, B, C – 1D structures
D, E – 2D structures
F, G – 3D structures

10.1039/c2cs15267c

Introduction

PHOTONIC CRYSTALS

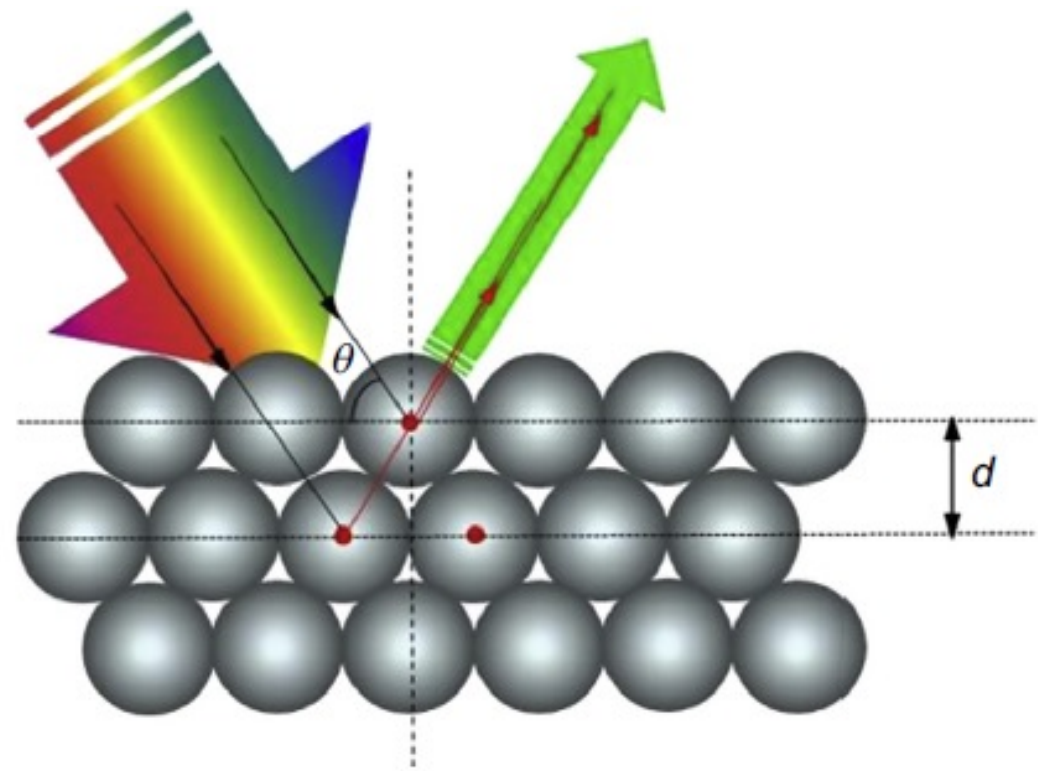
- Dielectric materials
- Highly periodic structure
- Spatially ordered lattices
- Capable of controlling the propagation of light due to the photonic band gap (PBG)

Applied in sensors, inkjet, lithography, light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and electronic devices.

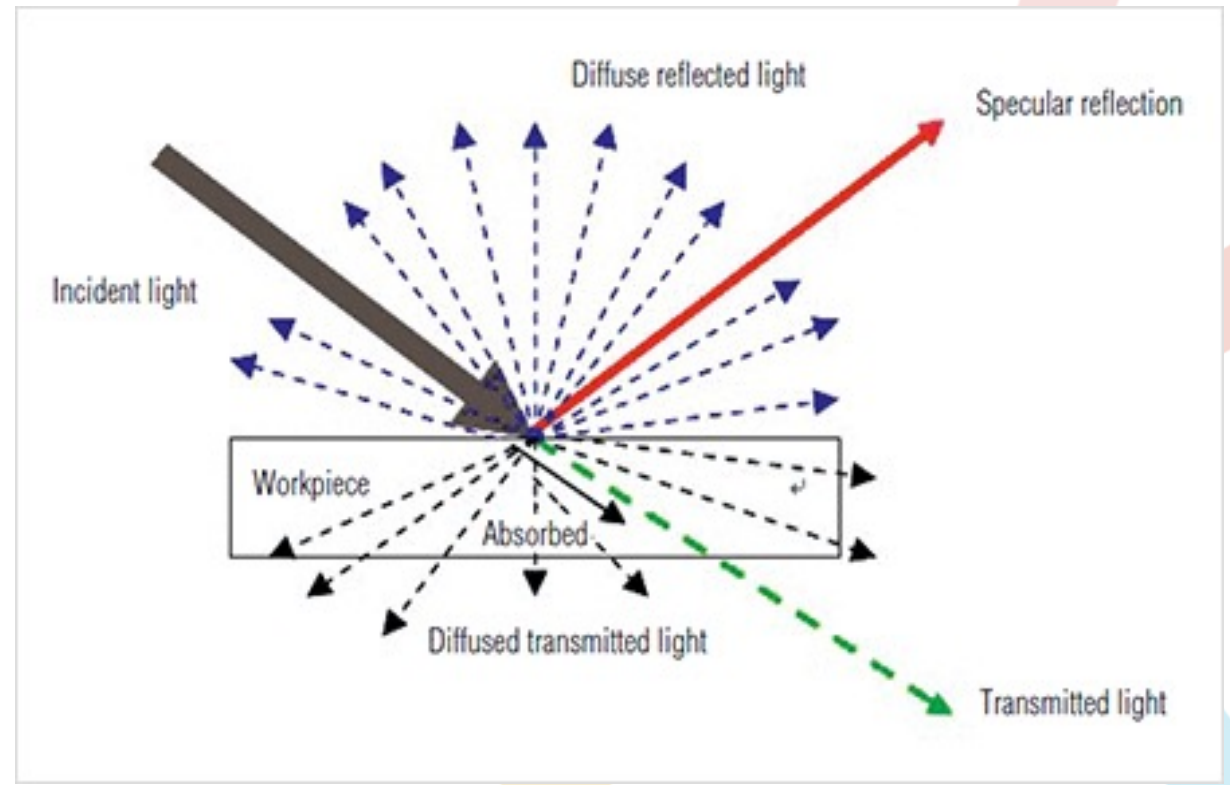


Introduction

LIGHT AND COLOR



Bragg's diffraction law (3D photonic crystals)



Conventional dyed substrate

Introduction

SUBSTRATE

- Smooth, flat and compact surface
- Low moisture property
- High dimensional stability
- Good resistance to heat
- Black color

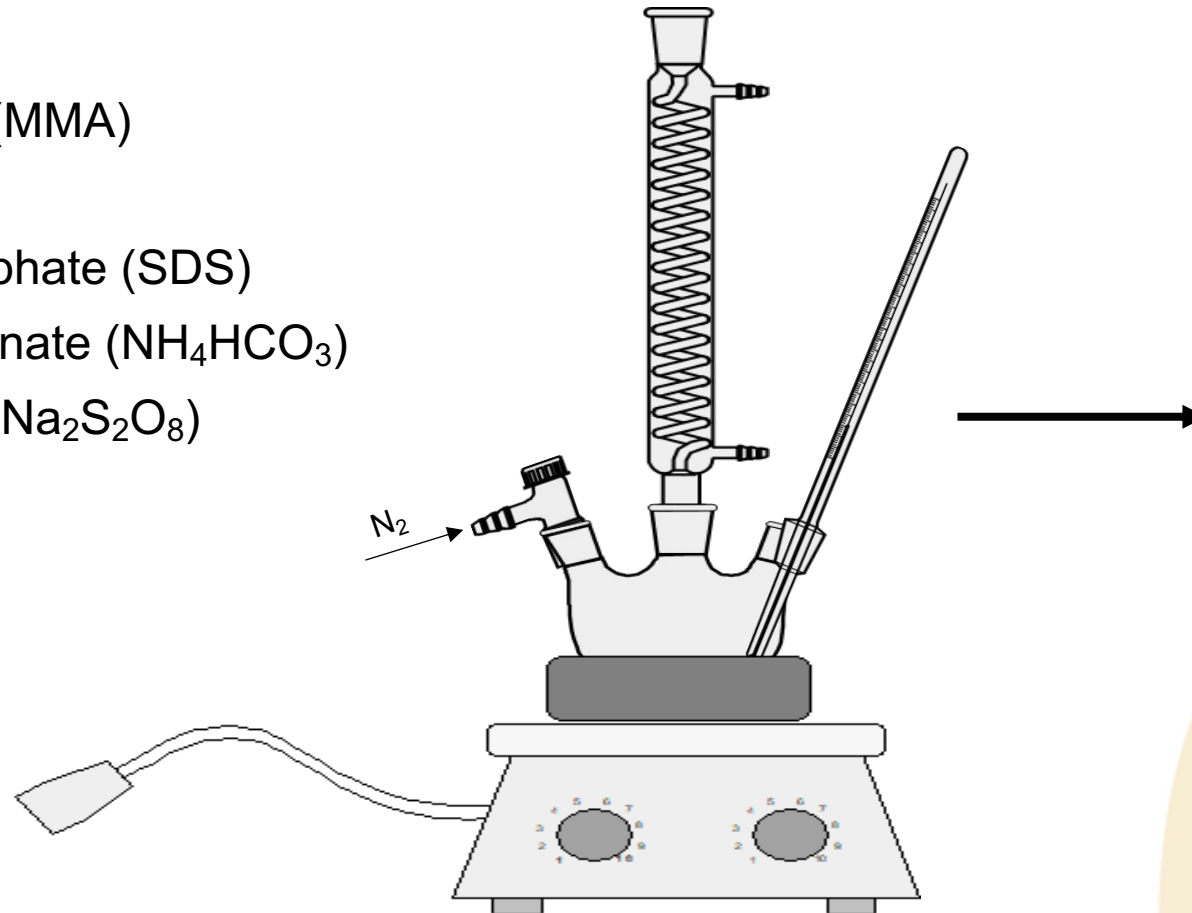
Enhances the chroma produced by structural color

Synthetic fibers

PCs synthesis

Synthesis and production of photonic crystals (PCs) controlling particle size

- Styrene (St)
- Methylmetacrylate (MMA)
- Acrylic acid (AA)
- Sodium dodecylsulphate (SDS)
- Ammonium bicarbonate (NH_4HCO_3)
- Sodium persulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$)
- Water



P(St-MMA-AA)

PCs synthesis

Synthesis and production of photonic crystals (PCs) controlling particle size

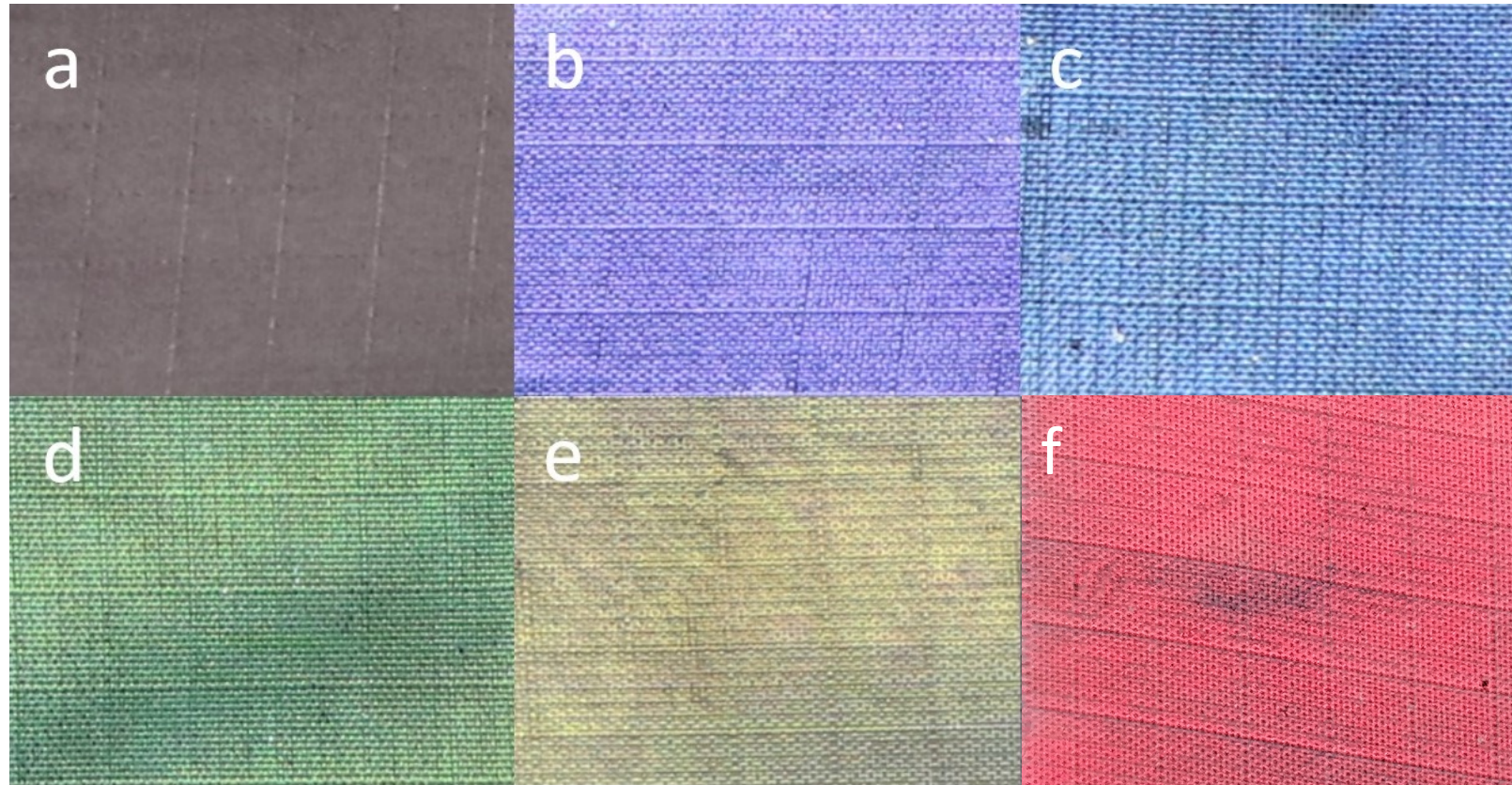
	Temperature (°C)	Stirring (rpm)	Size (nm)
P(St-MMA-AA)	90	300	170 ±3.9
	80	300	190 ±4.5
	70	300	210 ±2.8
	65	300	230 ±3.4
	60	300	250 ±5.1
	80	400	190 ±4.5
	80	200	170 ±4.9

10.1111/cote.12452

Nanosphere size was confirmed by Scanning Transmission Electron Microscope (STEM)

PCs onto textiles

PCs were deposited onto polyamide (PA) fabric (3x3 cm) by dip-drawing

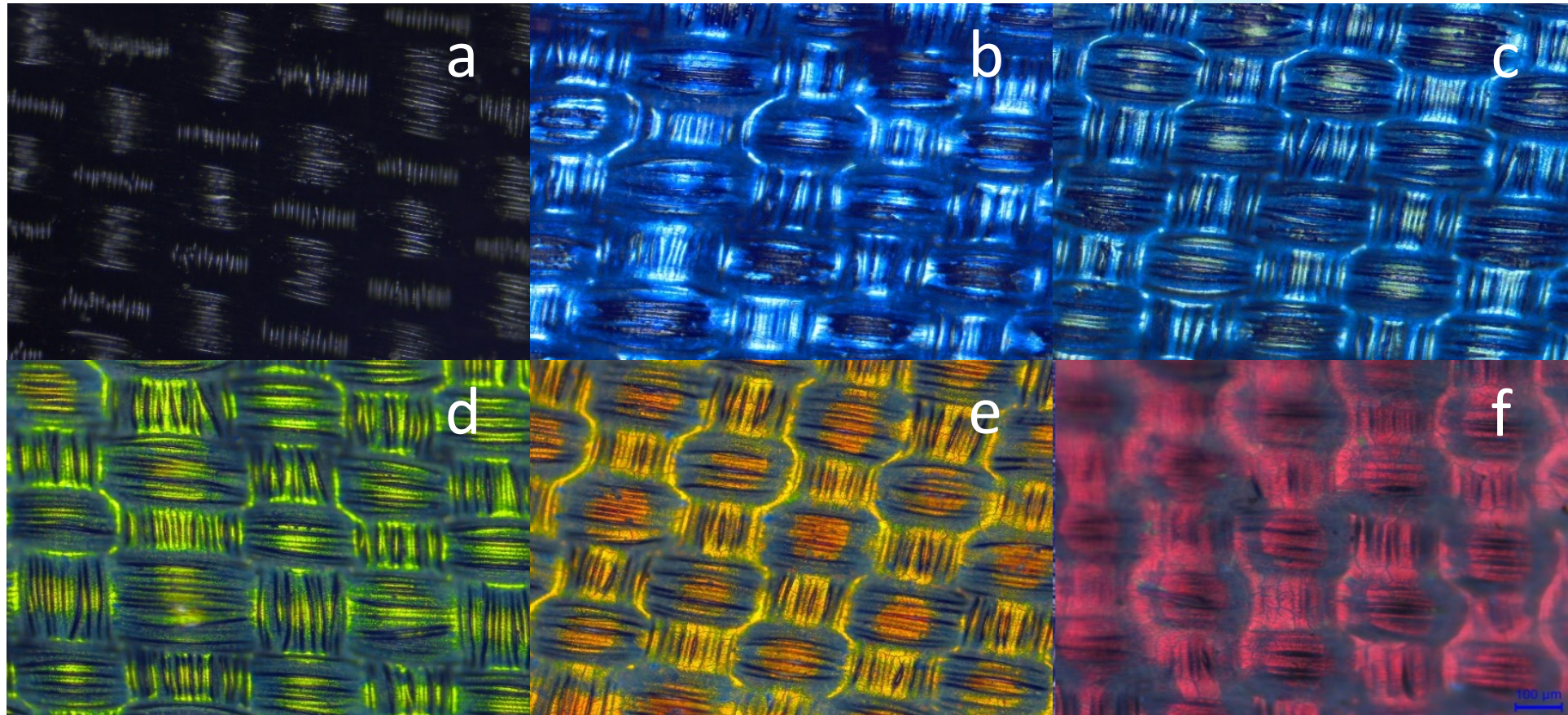


10.1111/cote.12452

Photograph of (a) uncoated PA fabric and PA fabric coated with different size P(St-MMA-AA) nanospheres ca. (b) 170 nm, (c) 190 nm, (d) 210 nm, (e) 230 nm and (f) 250 nm, by dip-drawing method (1 Dip dried at 40 °C).

PCs onto textiles

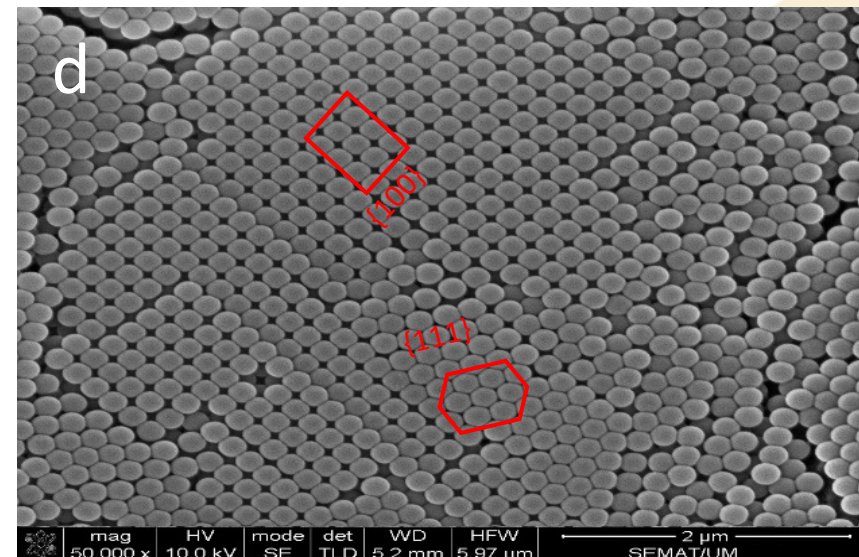
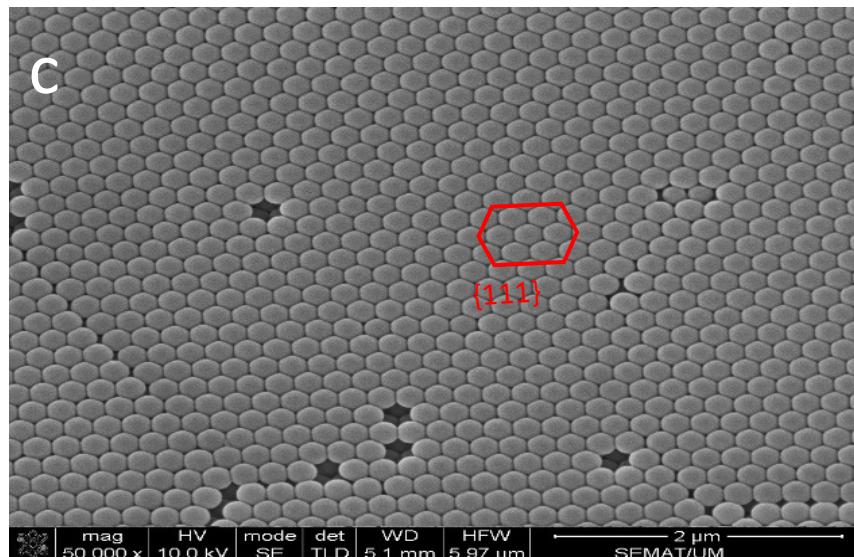
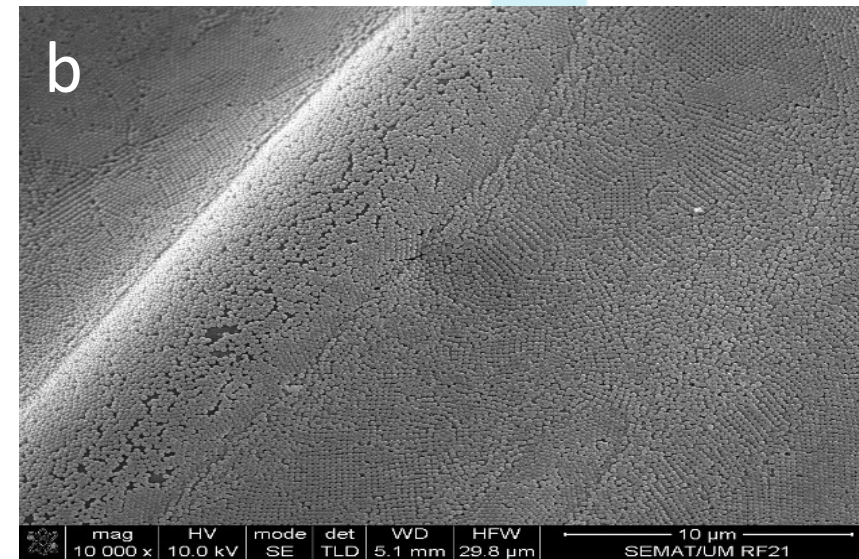
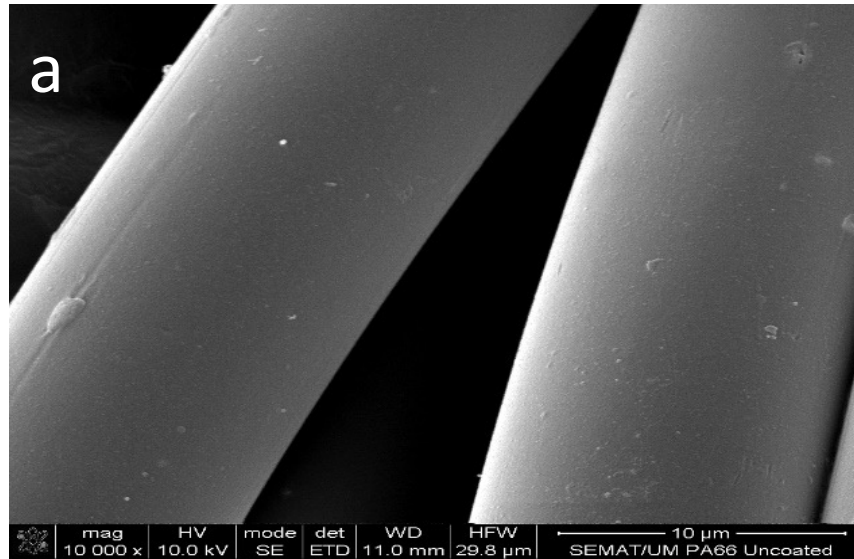
Optical Microscopy



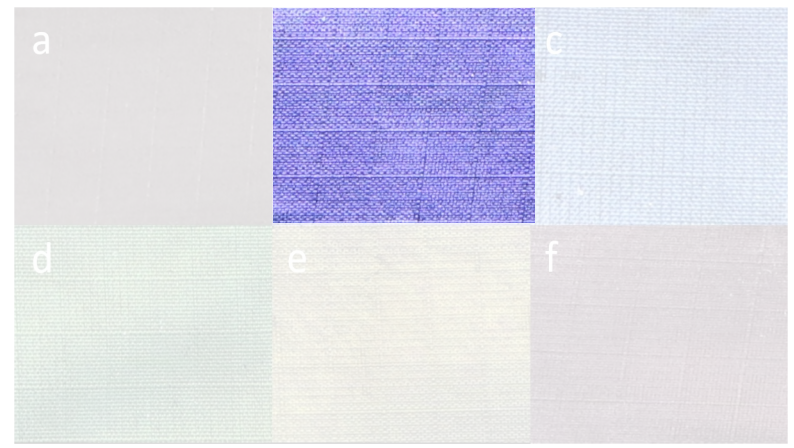
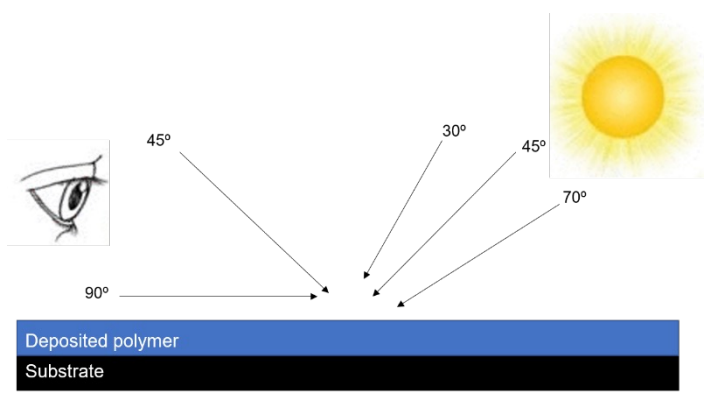
Optical microscope images of (a) uncoated PA fabric and PA fabric coated with different size P(St-MMA-AA) nanospheres *ca.* (b) 170 nm, (c) 190 nm, (d) 210 nm, (e) 230 nm and (f) 250 nm (100x magnification).

PCs onto textiles

Electronic Microscopy (SEM)

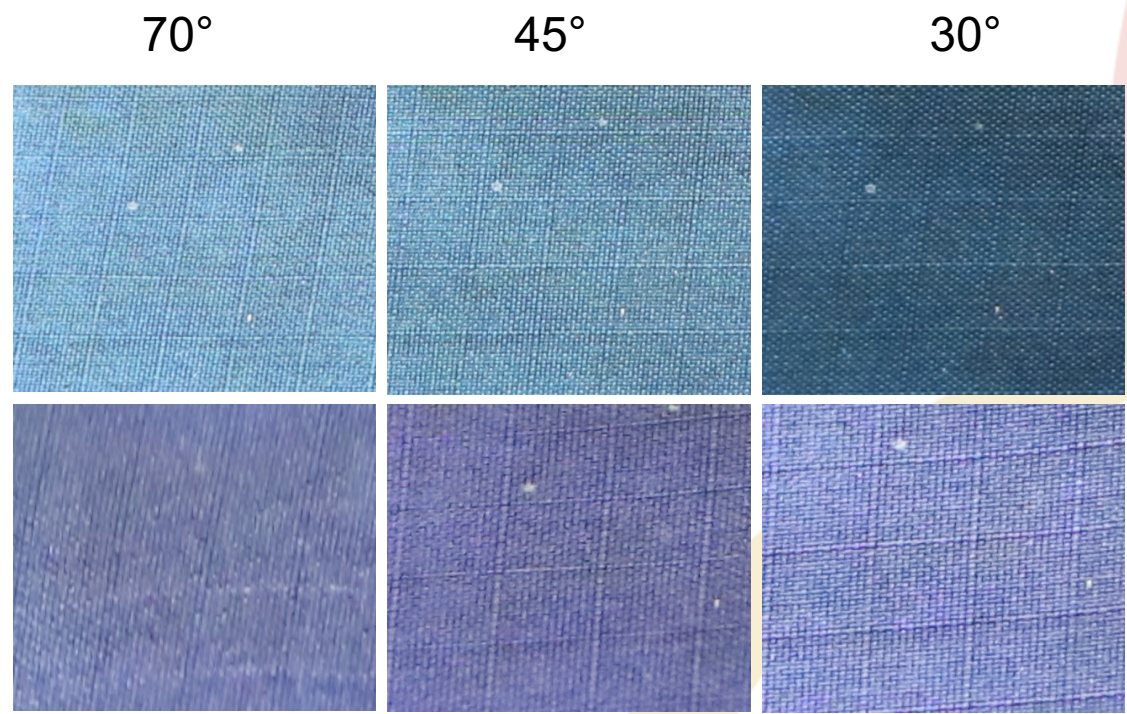


Iridescence Effect

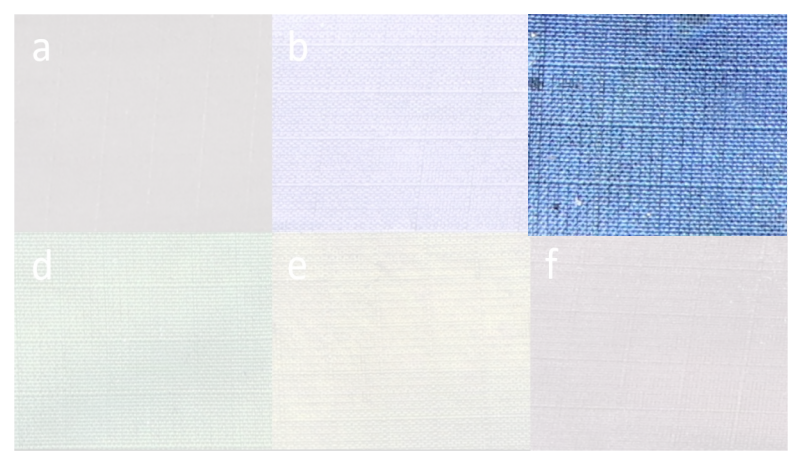
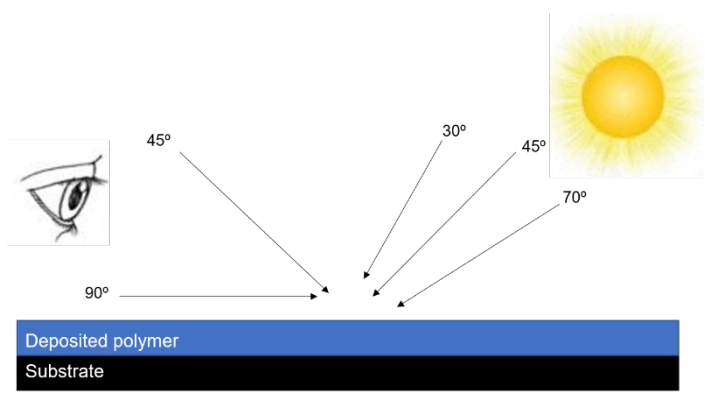


Light Incidence Angle

Observation Angle



Iridescence Effect



Light Incidence Angle

70°

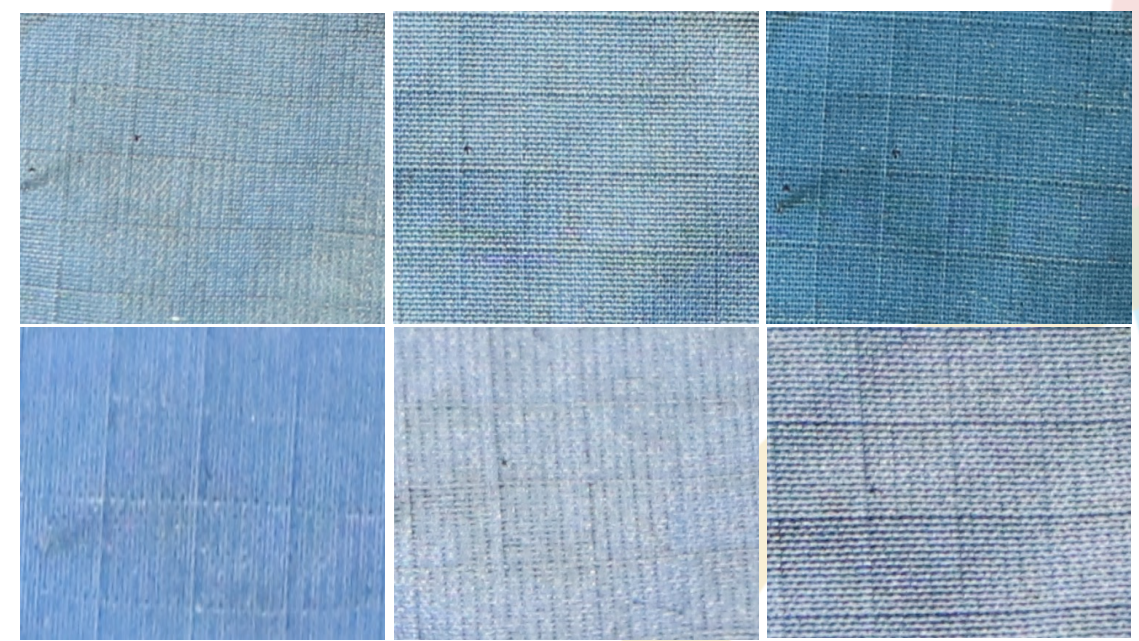
45°

30°

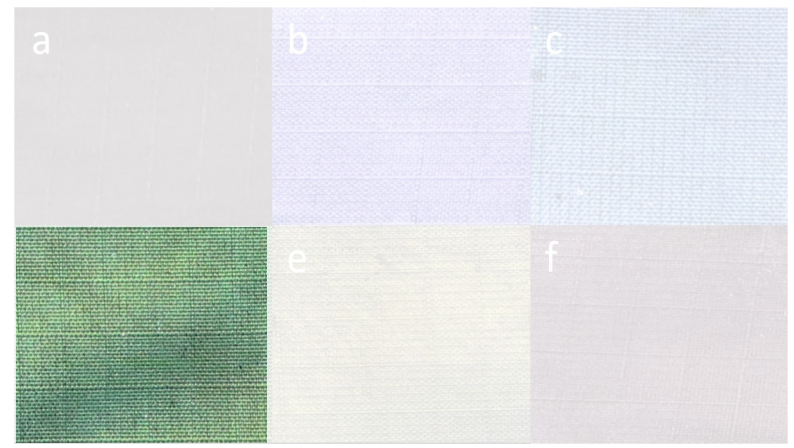
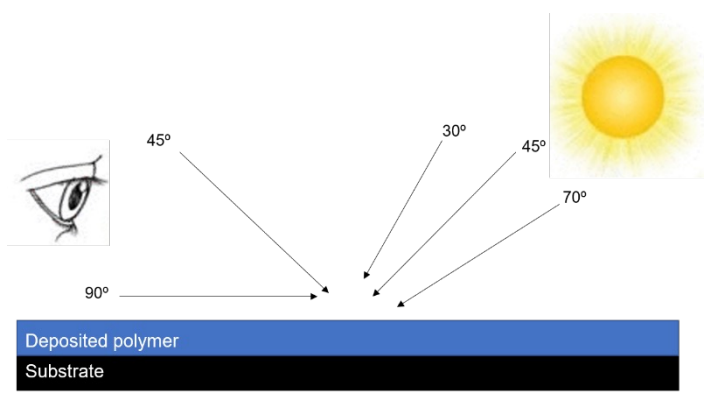
Observation Angle

45°

90°

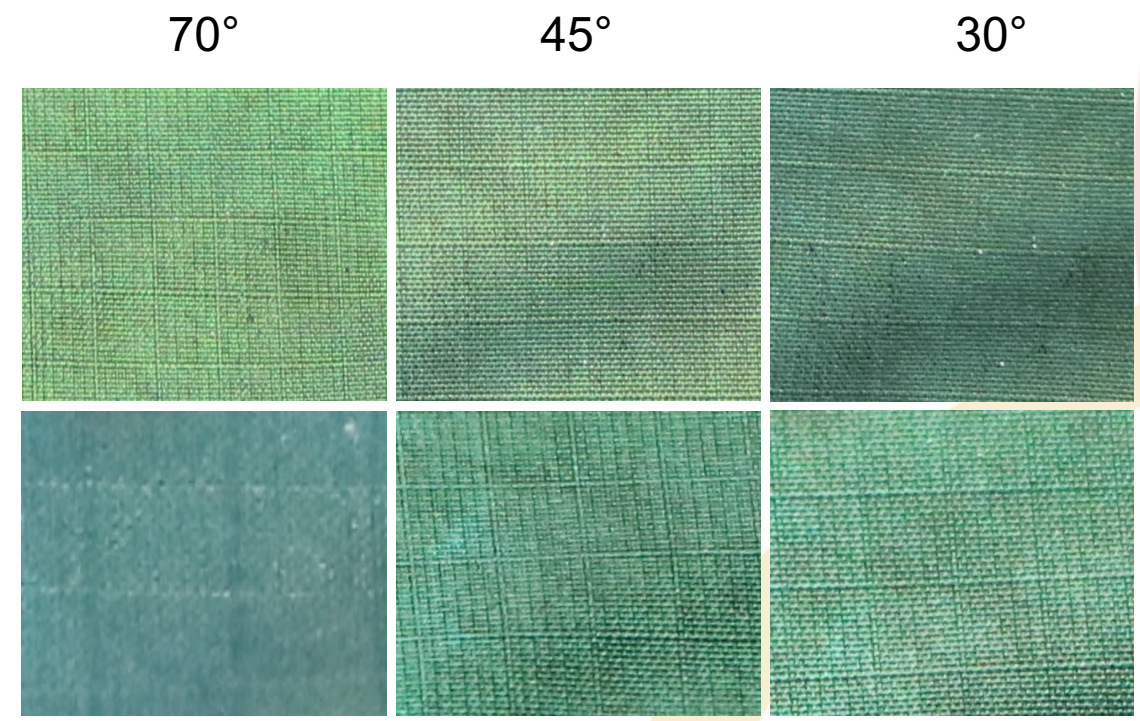


Iridescence Effect

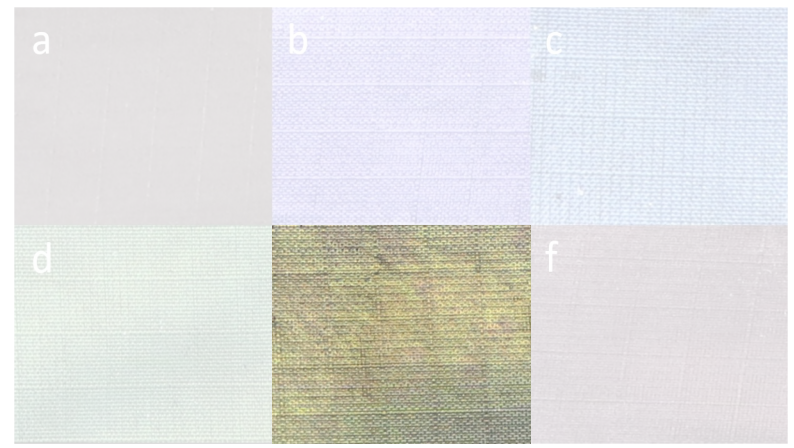
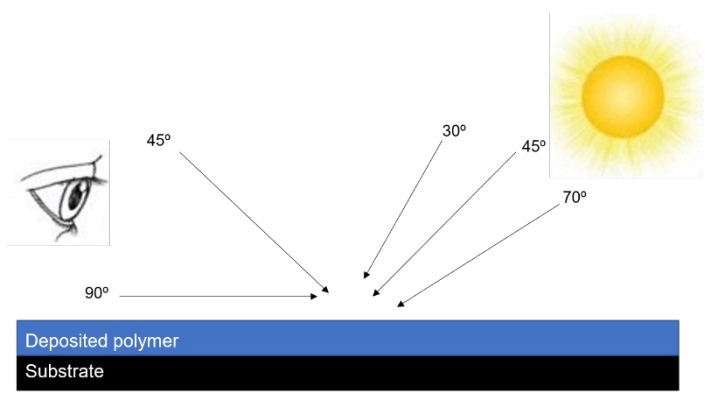


Light Incidence Angle

Observation Angle



Iridescence Effect



Light Incidence Angle

70°

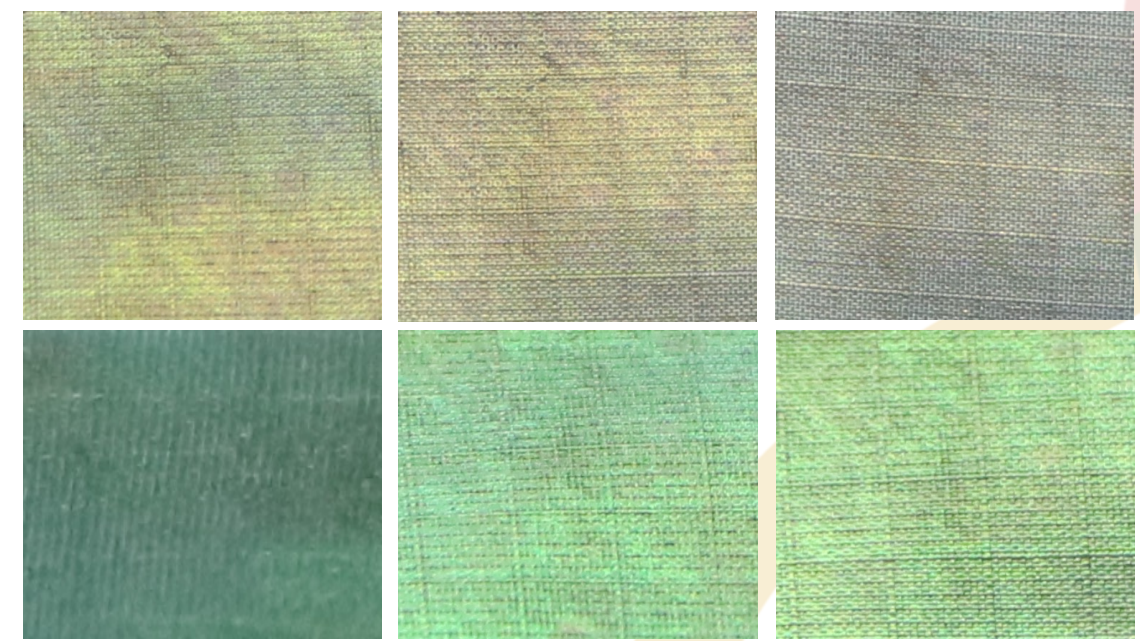
45°

30°

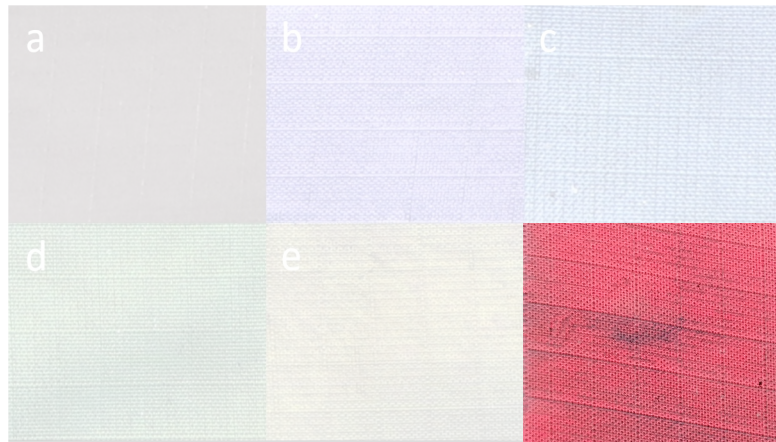
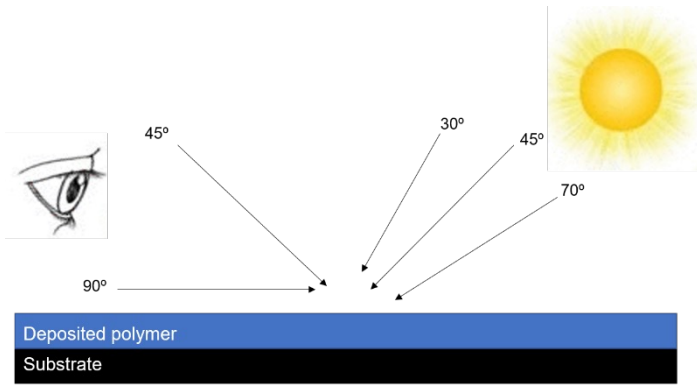
Observation Angle

45°

90°

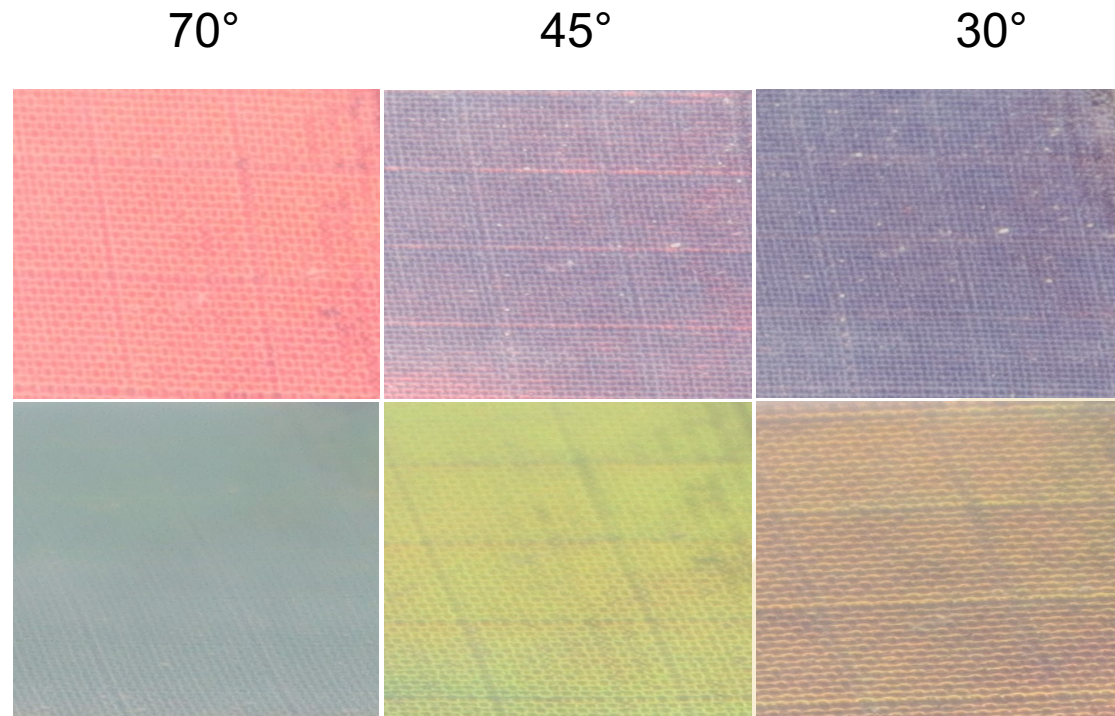


Iridescence Effect



Light Incidence Angle

Observation Angle



Iridescence Effect

Sample placed inside a light chamber with a 45° incidence light angle

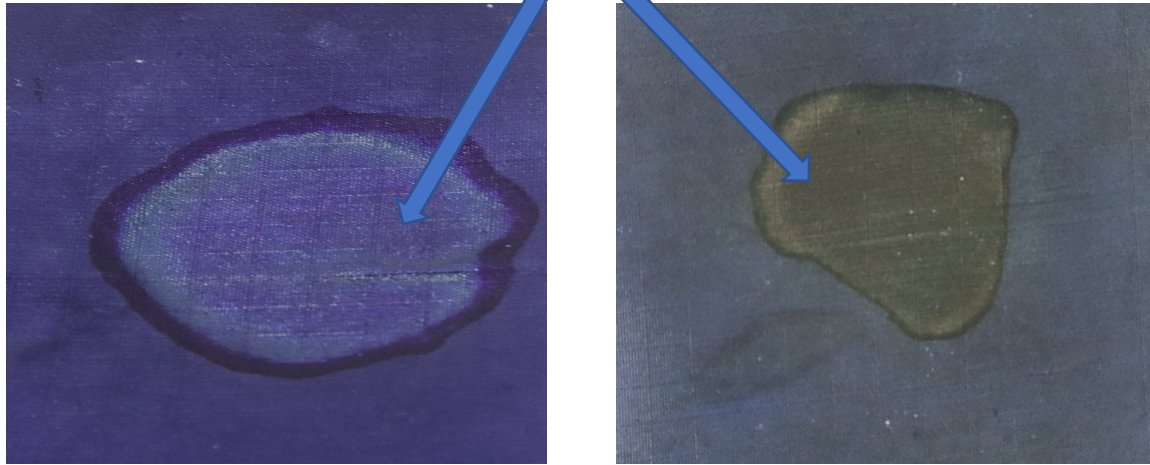
Observation angle of 90° (camera view) – yellowish color

Observation angle of 45° (photograph) – reddish color

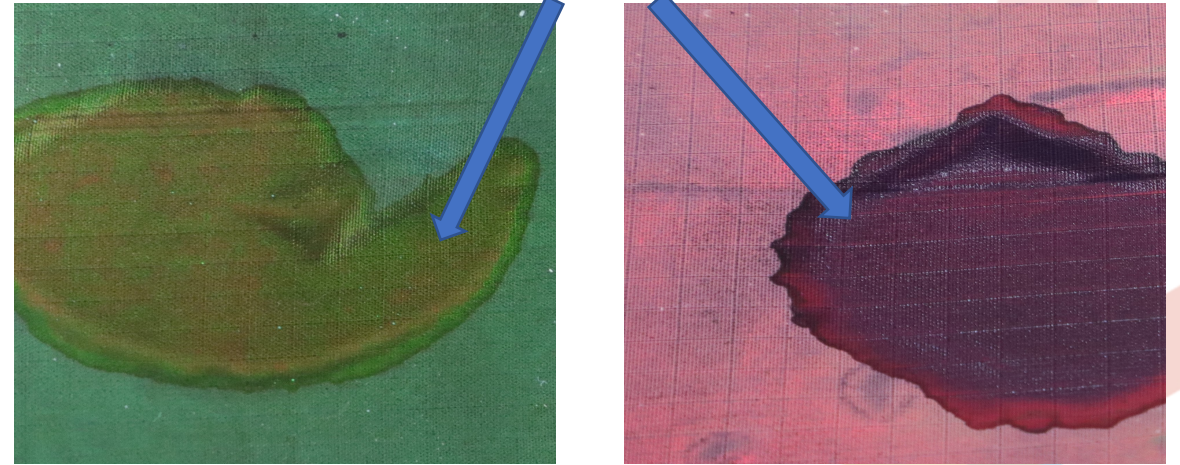


PCs as sensors

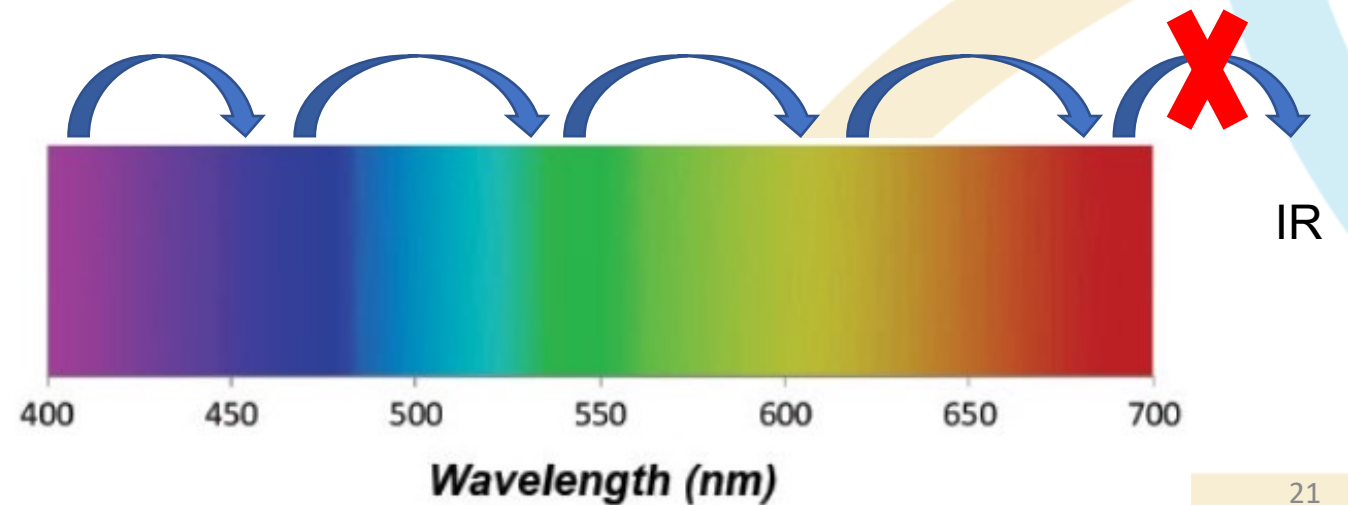
Wet



Wet



Water (or humidity) swells PCs structure thus a red shift will occur



Current Work

PCs dyeing and substrate color



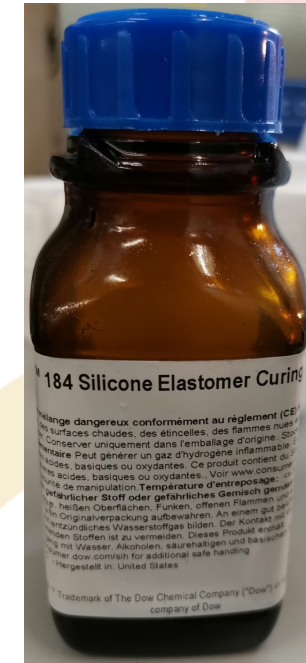
Pristine
Green PCs

2% wt
Disperse Dye



Green PCs@Disperse dye

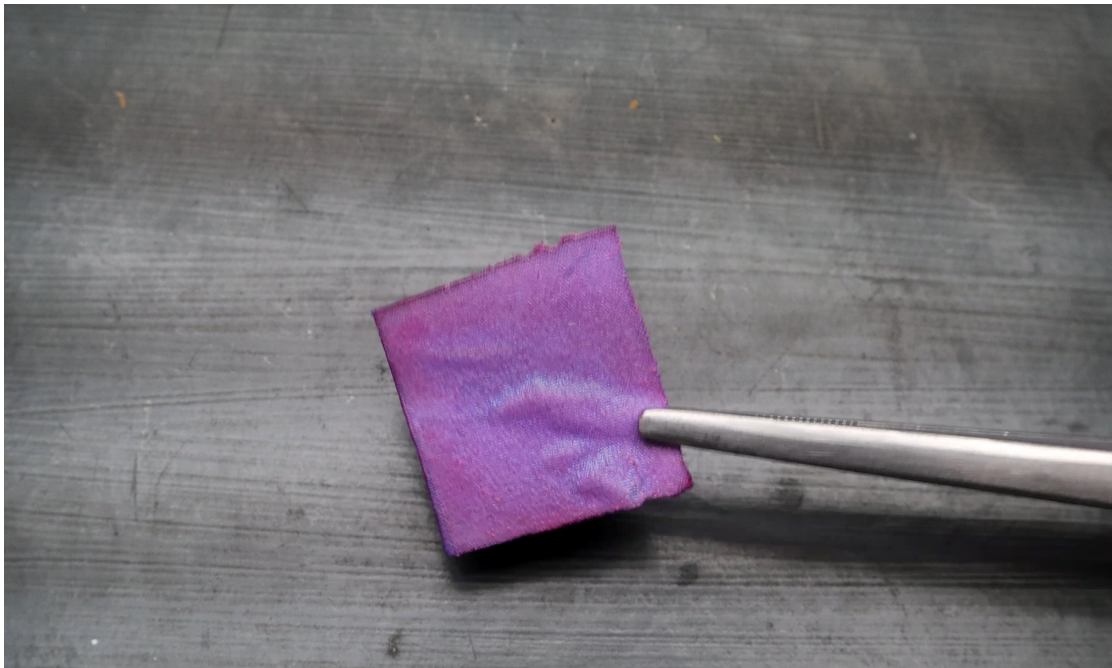
Washing Fastness



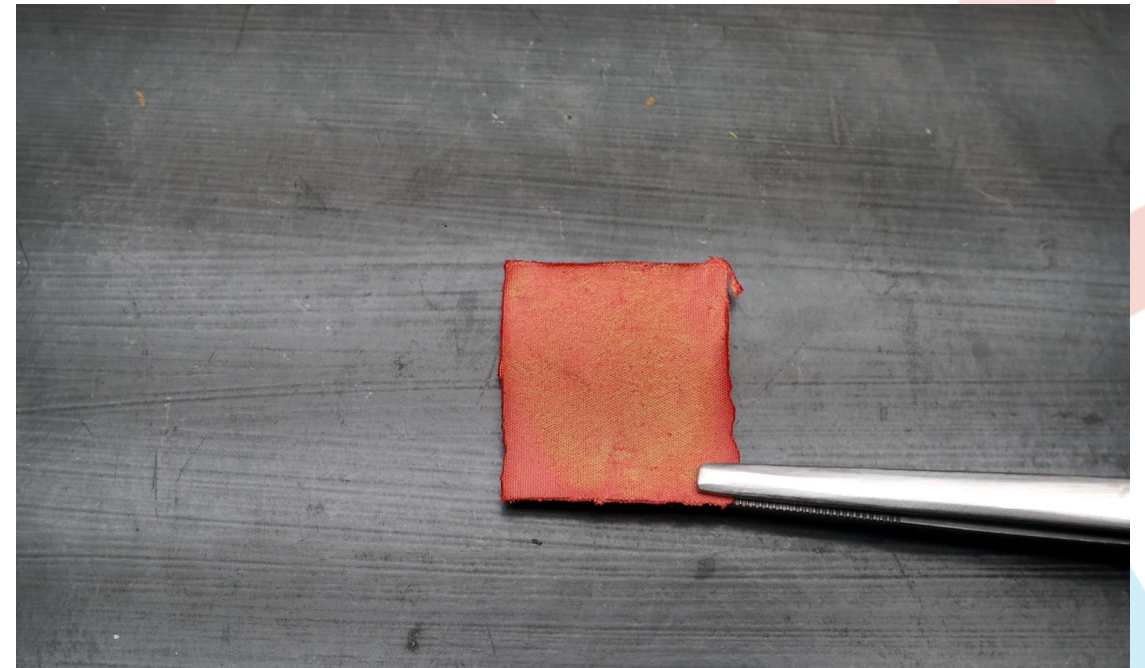
Sylgard 184 (PDMS)

Iridescence in dyed PCs

Green PCs@Violet Dye, Blue Substrate



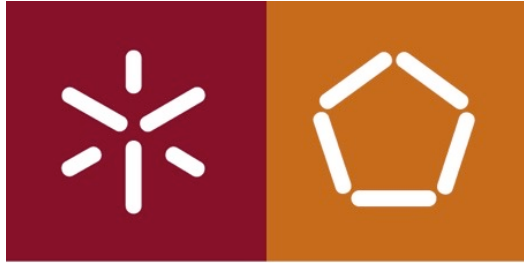
Green PCs@Red Dye, Red Substrate



Conclusions

- Consumption of water and chemicals can be highly decreased vs conventional dyeing
- Photonic crystals can be tuned (mix similar to paints) to obtain the desired color
- Photonic crystals can also be dyed in order to enhance/decrease the “special” effects
- Structural coloration has a great potential to be applied in camouflage garments

Acknowledgements



Universidade do Minho
Escola de Engenharia



**CENTRO DE CIÊNCIA E
TECNOLOGIA TÊXTIL**



FCT Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia
(SFRH/BD/145269/2019)





Universidade do Minho
Escola de Engenharia



CENTRO DE CIÊNCIA E
TECNOLOGIA TÊXTIL



3rd WORLD CONFERENCE ON ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR DEFENSE

Structural color for enhanced camouflage textiles (ID 231)

Rui D.V. Fernandes*, Jorge Padrão and Andrea Zille**

*ruidvfernandes@gmail.com

**azille@2c2t.uminho.pt

2C2T - Centre for Science and Textile Technology
University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Guimarães, July 2022