

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

22 August 2018,  
Krakow, Poland

# HOW TO COMBINE ELASTICITY WITH FIRE PROTECTION?

## Progress in ceramifiable composites development

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WILMA DIERKES<sup>1</sup>), ANKE BLUME<sup>1</sup>)

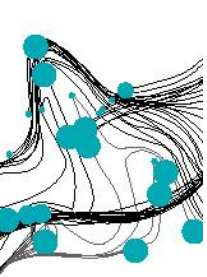
<sup>1</sup>) Chair of Elastomer Technology and Engineering, University of Twente, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>) Institute of Polymer and Dye Technology, Lodz University of Technology, Poland



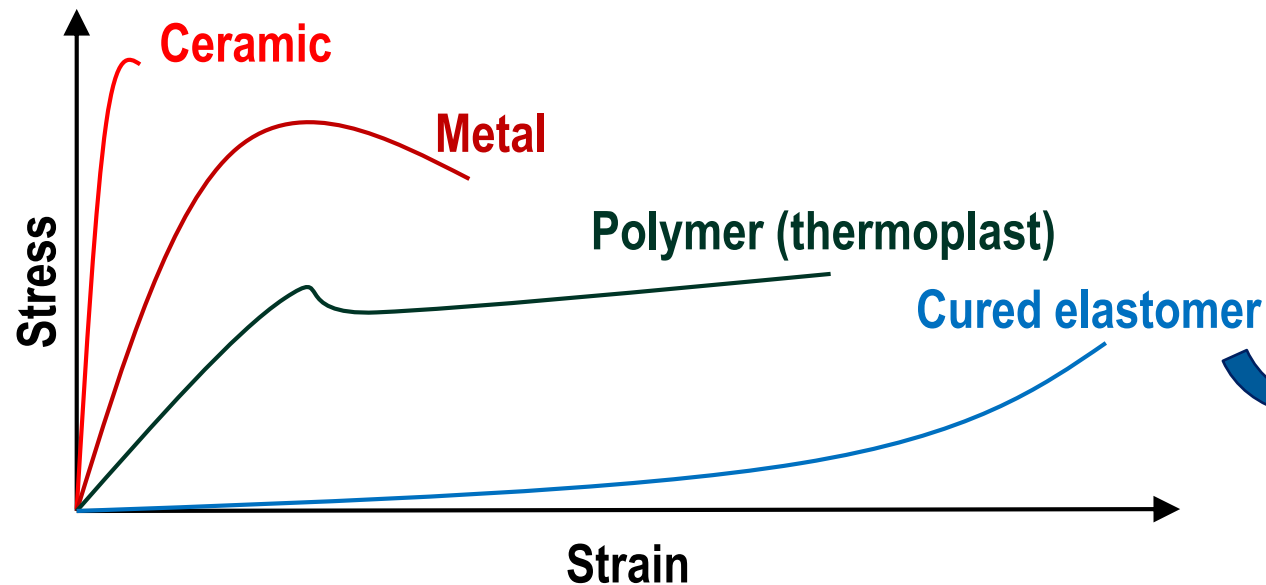
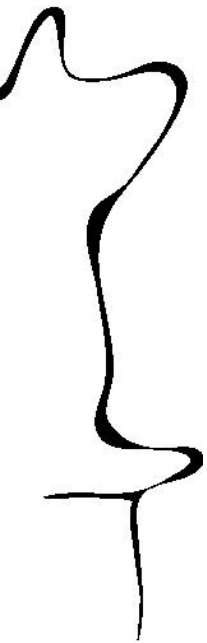
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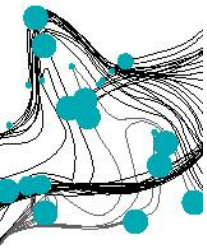
# TENSILE PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

## THE UNIQUE PROPERTIES OF ELASTOMERS



- ✓ Elastomers exhibit an outstandingly high reversible deformation under relatively low stress.

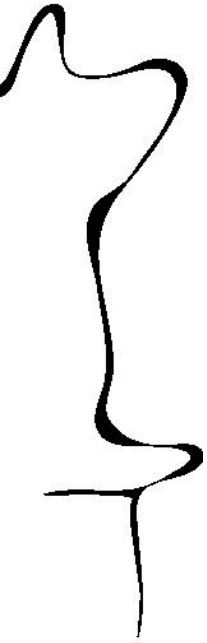




# ELASTOMER PROPERTIES

## PROS & CONS

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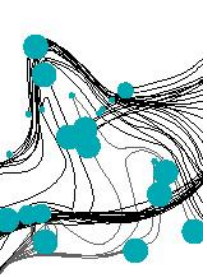


- Exceptional elastic, dynamic and damping properties
- Relatively easy processing and forming even into complex shape
- Good mechanical properties/mass ratio
- Easy coloring
- Good chemical resistance
- Very good electrical resistance



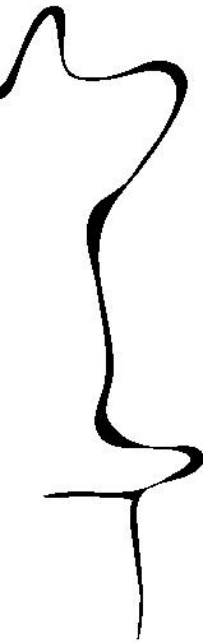
- Limited UV and aging resistance
- Limited recyclability
- Worse mechanical durability than metals or ceramics
- **Low thermal stability and high combustibility**





# APPLICATION OF ELASTOMER MATERIALS

## THE UNIQUE PROPERTIES OF ELASTOMERS



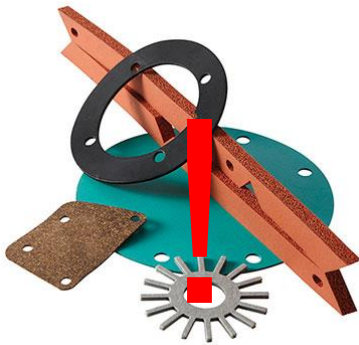
Hoses



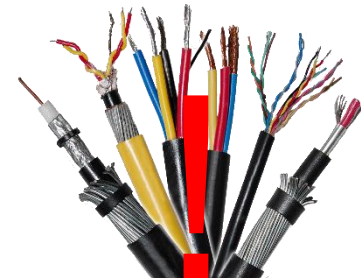
Transmission belts



Tyres



Gaskets



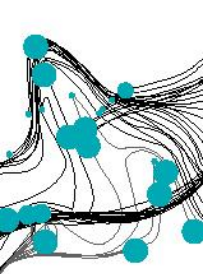
Cable covers



Sealings

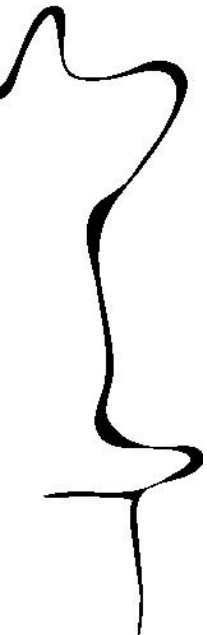


Carpets



# FLAME RETARDANCY OF POLYMER MATERIALS

## TYPES OF FLAME RETARDANT ADDITIVES



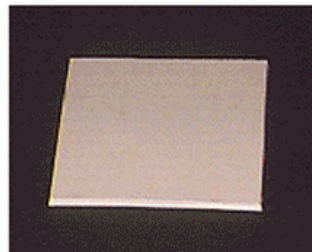
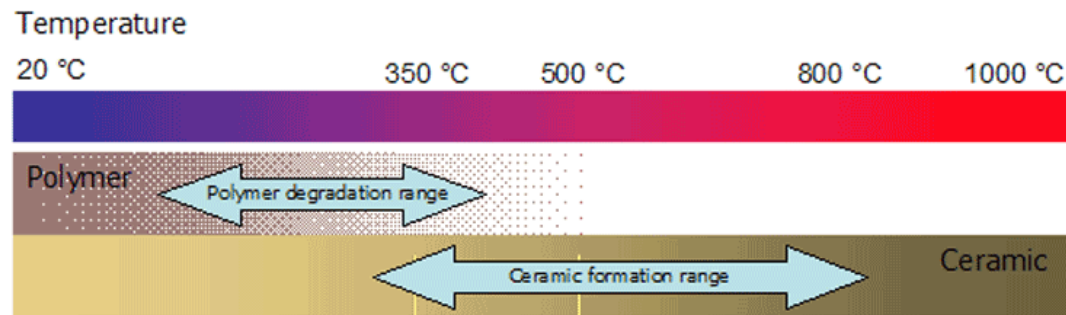
Main mechanisms of polymer flame retardancy

Deactivation of radicals

Barrier-char formation

Quenching and cooling of burning zone

**Ceramification (ceramization)**



Ceramic formation commences at a low temperature producing a porous, self supporting ceramic structure





# CERAMIFICATION (CERAMIZATION)

## CHARACTERISTICS

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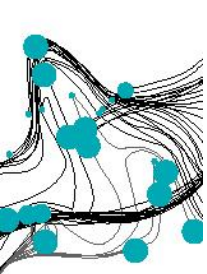
A process leading to irreversible **transformation** from **viscoelastic** polymer composite to continuous, **rigid** ceramic structure, during exposition of the composite on fire and/or elevated temperature.

### Before ceramification:

- ✓ Good processability
- ✓ Elasticity
- ✓ Facile colouring
- ❖ Combustibility
- ❖ Low thermal stability

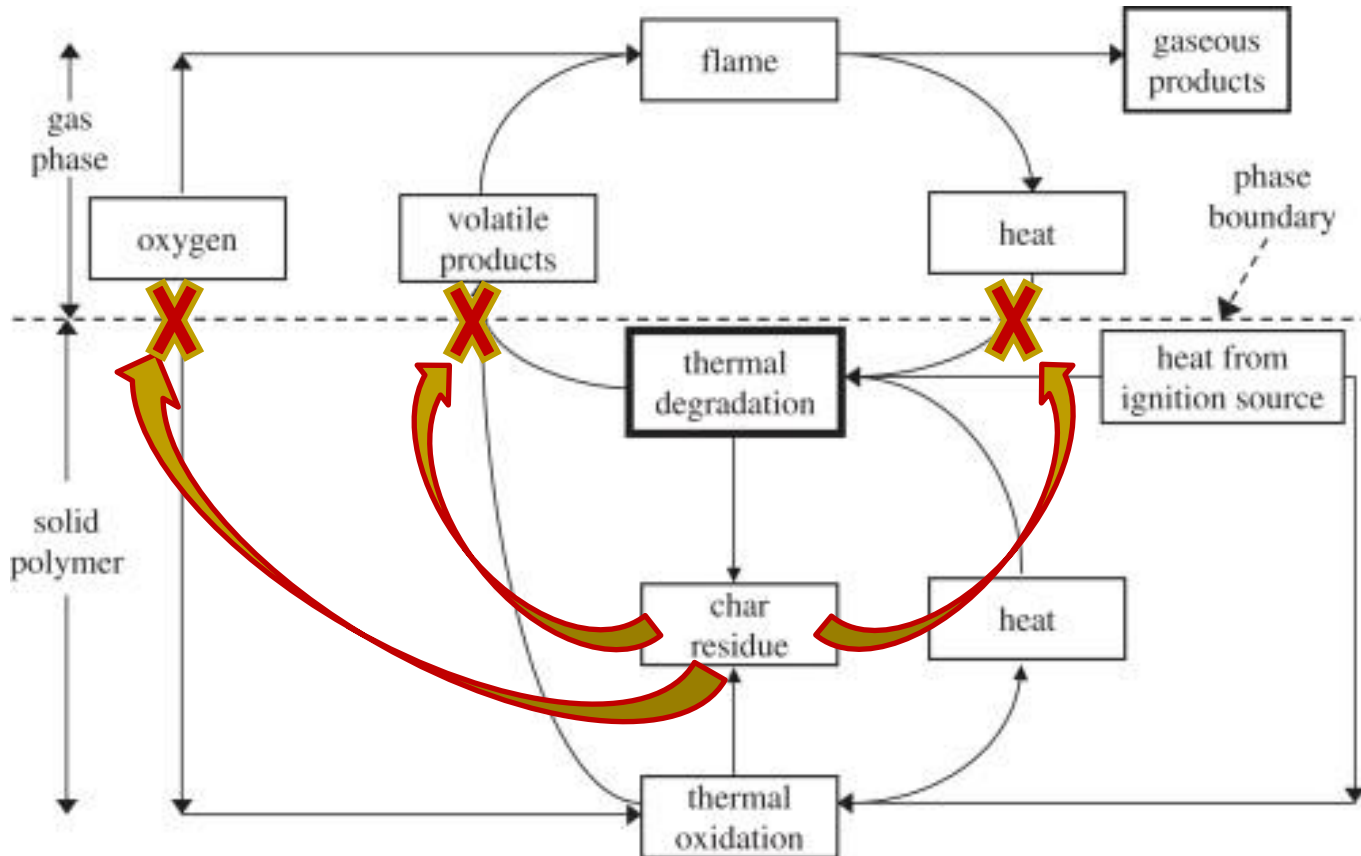
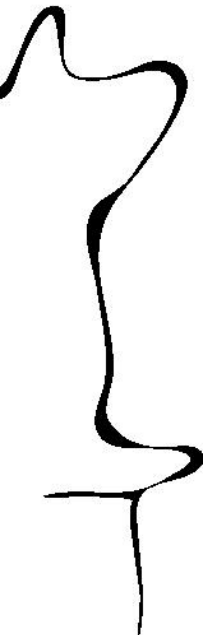
### After ceramification:

- ✓ Incombustibility
- ✓ Stiffness
- ✓ High porosity (thermal insulation)
- ✓ High thermal stability



# POLYMER COMBUSTION PHENOMENA

## REQUIREMENTS FOR COMBUSTION MAINTAINING



G. Camino, et al. Polymer Degradation and Stability (1991) 33: 131-154.

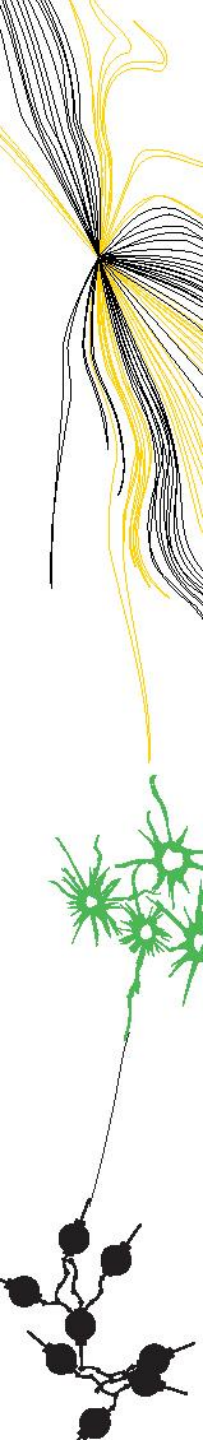


# APPLICATION OF CERAMIFIABLE COMPOSITES

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- **Cables assuring integrity of electrical installation during a fire accident:** New standard for skyscrapers and specialist fireproof building applications
- **Fireproof glazing seal systems:** Cutting off oxygen supply into the fire zone
- **Protective coatings for steel structures:** Steel lose approx. 50% of its load bearing capability at around 500 °C
- **Anti-ablative composites for spacecraft and rocket structures:** Providing shielding effect in high-speed/high-temperature conditions



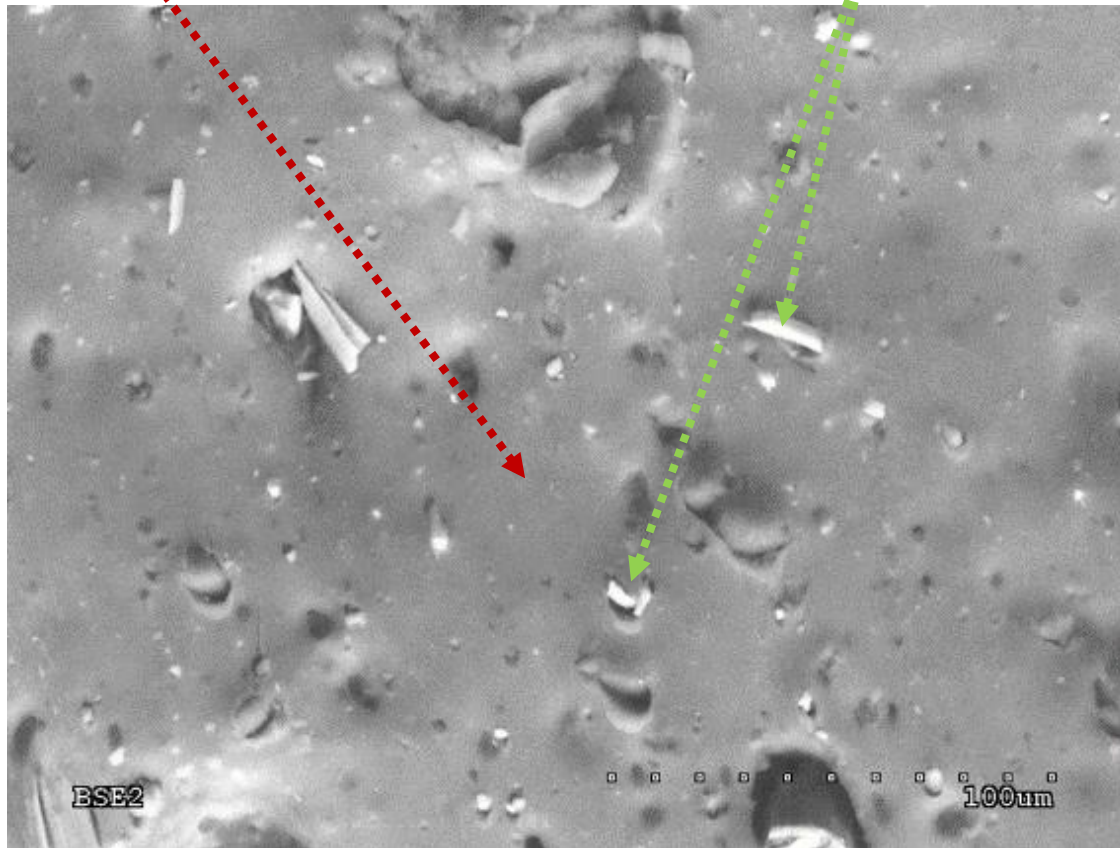


# MICROMORPHOLOGY OF CERAMIFIABLE COMPOSITES

DISPERSION TYPE OF COMPOSITES – POLIMER MATRIX + DISPERSSED MINERAL FILLERS

Polymer matrix

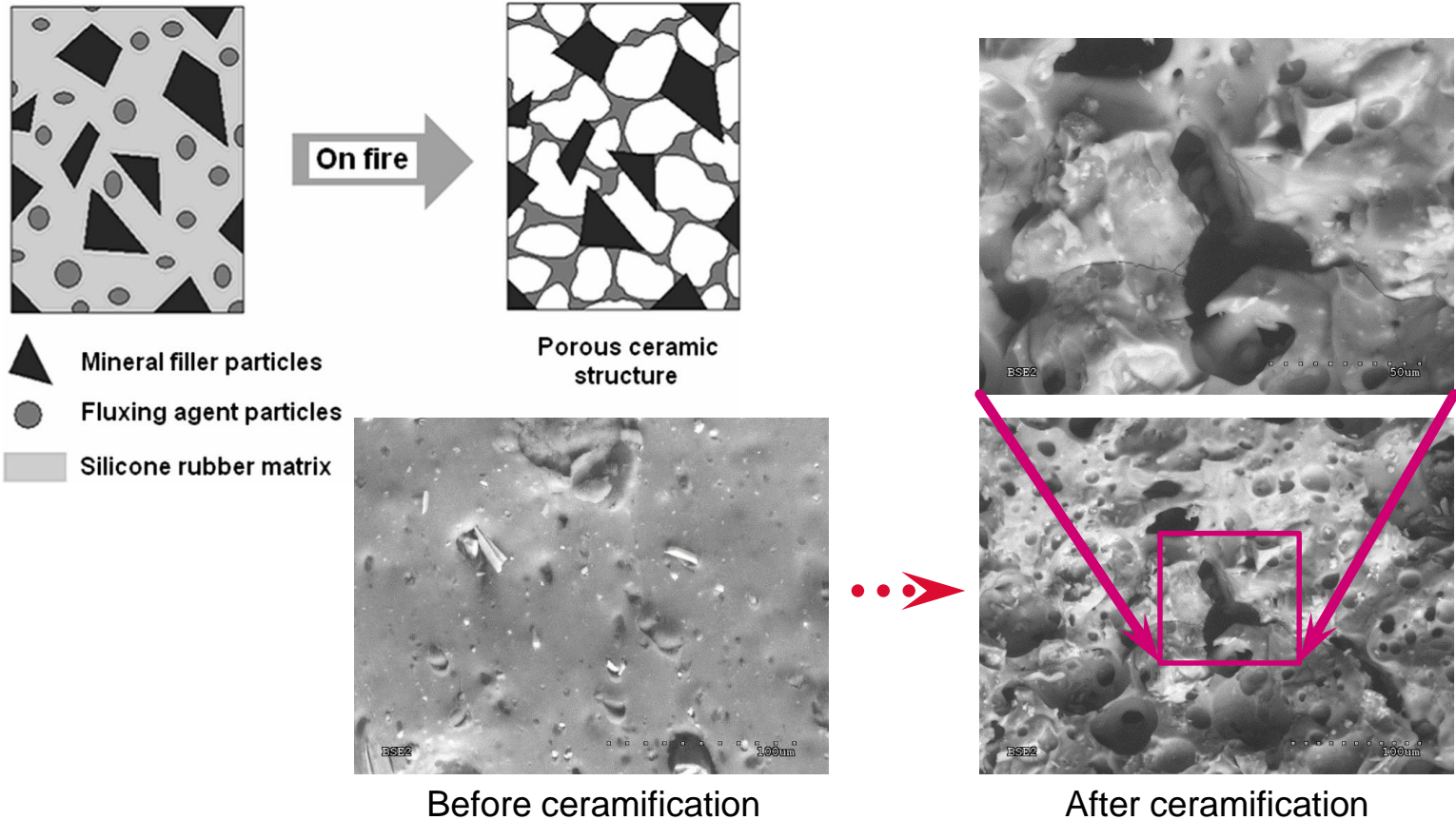
Disperssed mineral fillers



R. Anyszka, et al. Polymer Bulletin (2017) DOI 10.1007/s00289-017-2113-0

# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

## LOW SOFTENING POINT TEMPERATURE GLASS-FRITS INITIATING CERAMIFICATION



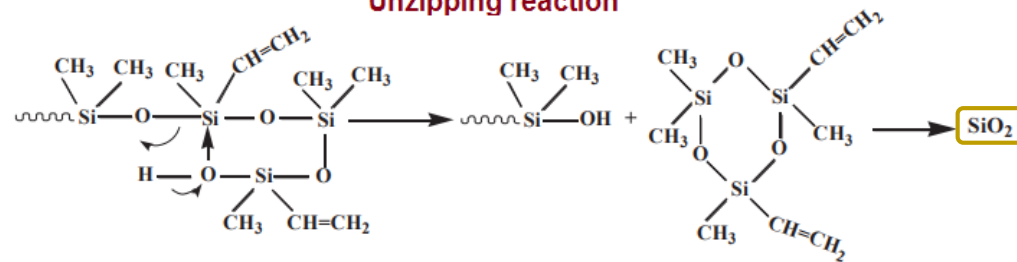
R. Anyszka, et al. Polymer Bulletin (2017) DOI 10.1007/s00289-017-2113-0

# THERMAL DECOMPOSITION OF SILICONE RUBBER

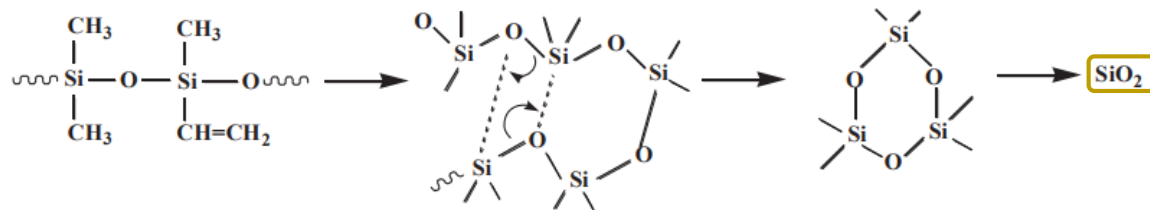
## THE BENEFITS OF USING POLYSILOXANES

Thermal degradation mechanisms of PDMS in **presence** of **oxygen** results in formation of amorphous silica

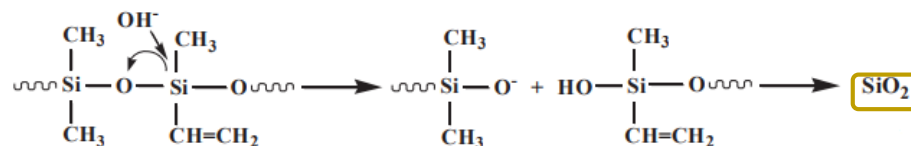
### Unzipping reaction



### Chain scission reaction

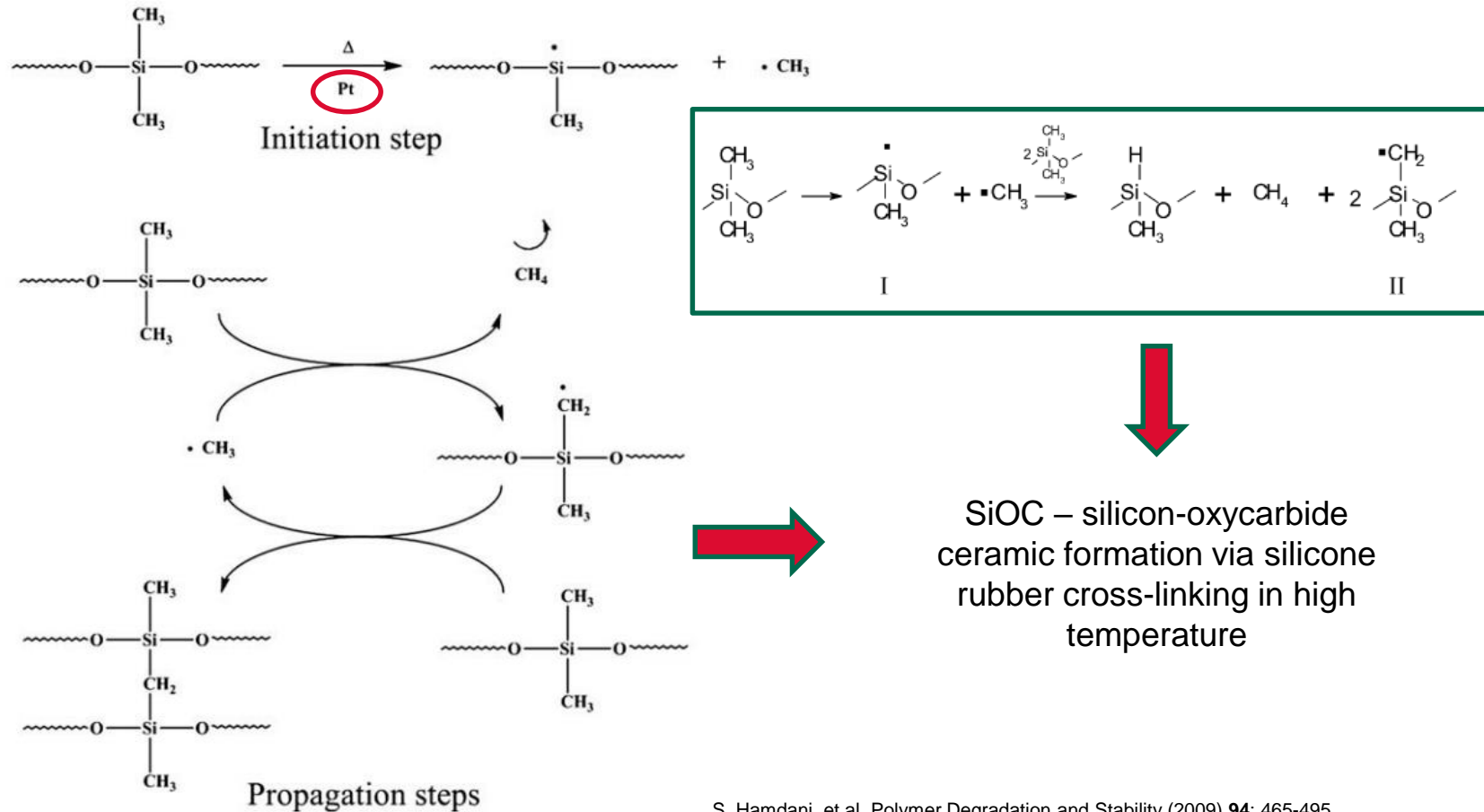


### Externally catalyzed hydrolytic cleavage



# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

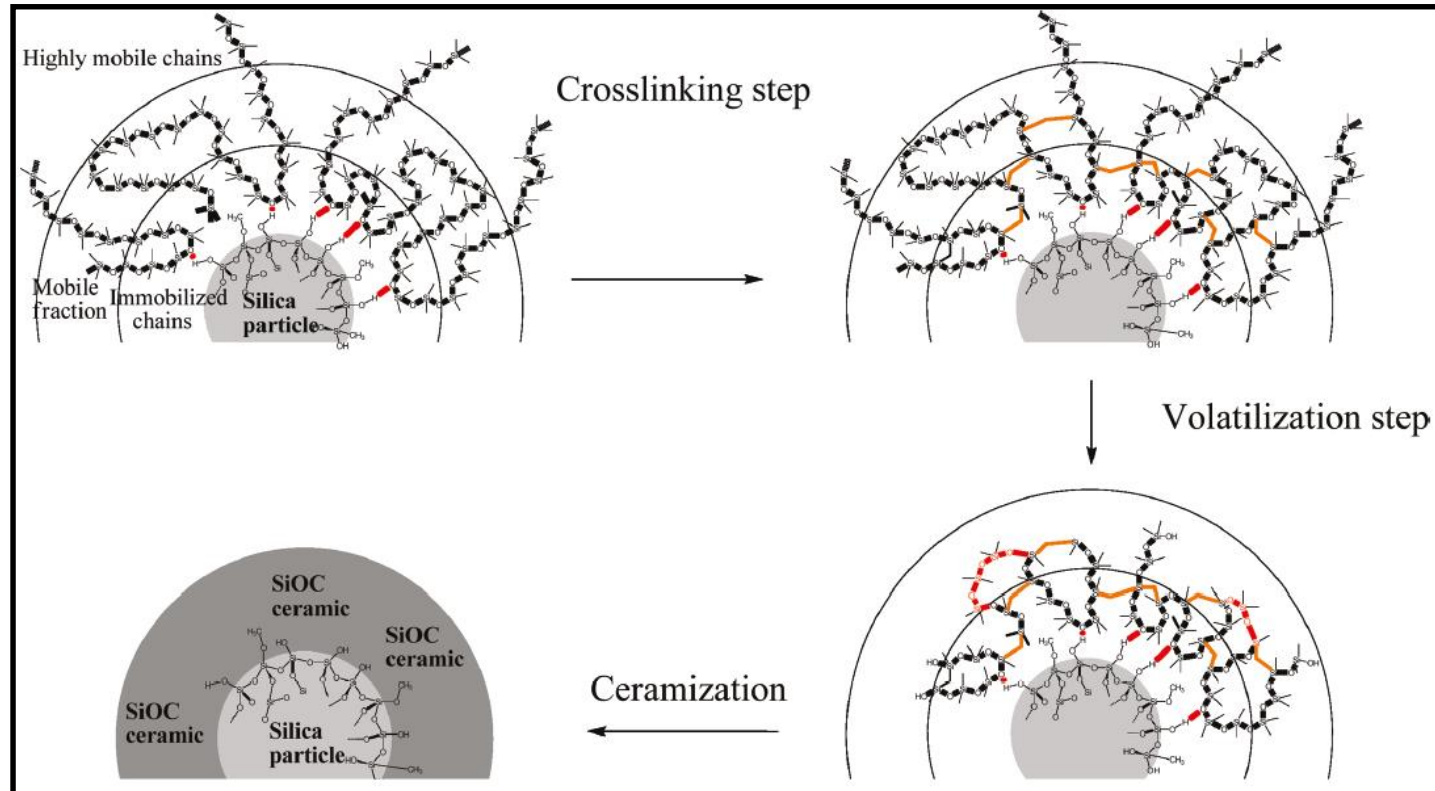
## CROSS-LINKING OF PDMS LEADING TO SiOC CERAMIC FORMATION



S. Hamdani, et al. *Polymer Degradation and Stability* (2009) **94**: 465-495.  
 G. Camino, et al. *Polymer* (2002) **43**: 2011-2015.  
 G. Camino, et al. *Polymer* (2001) **42**: 2395-2402.

# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

## CROSS-LINKING OF PDMS LEADING TO SiOC CERAMIC FORMATION



E. Delebecq, et al. ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces (2011) 3: 869-880.

# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

## SINTERING OF MINERAL FILLERS PARTICLES

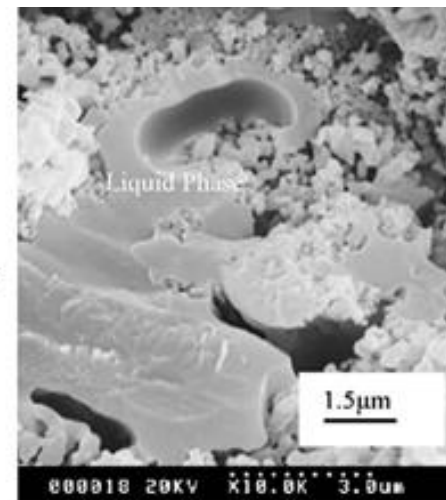
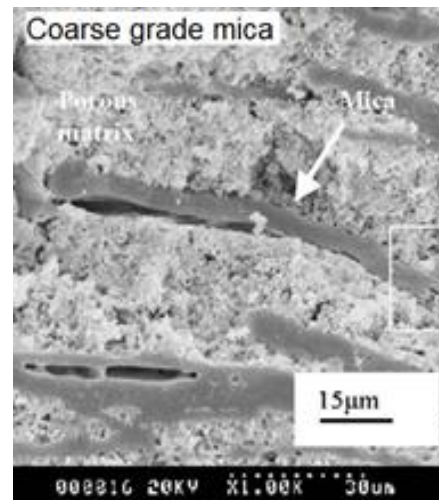
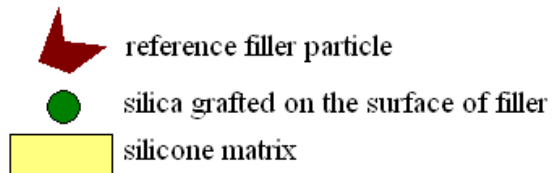
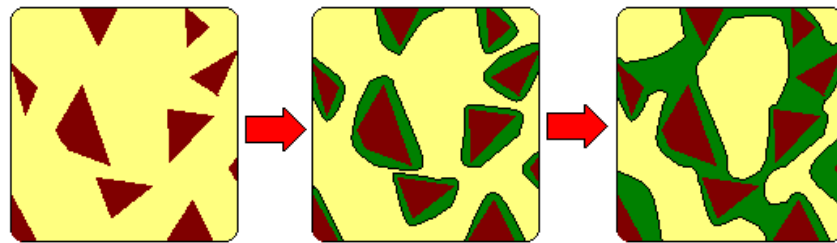


Y. Xiong, et al. Fire and Materials (2012) 36: 254-263

# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

## IN-SITU SILICA-BRIDGES FORMATION DURING PDMS DEGRADATION

Amorphous silica adsorbs on surface of a mineral filler particles forming connecting bridges between them



S. Hamdani, et al. *Polymer Degradation and Stability* (2009) **94**: 465-495.

R. Anyszka & D. M. Bieliński. *Analysis and Performance of Engineering Materials: Key Research and Development*. (2015) *Apple Academic Press*



# MECHANISMS OF CERAMIFICATION

## SILICONE RUBBER VS. ORGANIC RUBBERS

Ceramization mechanism/parameter	Silicone rubber	Organic rubbers
Sintering of mineral filler particles	Yes	Yes
Fluxing agent application	Yes	Yes
Deposition of silica on mineral filler surface	Yes	?
Sintering of mineral fillers accompanied with bonded silicone rubber	Yes	No
Creation of SiOC ceramic via cross-linking of silicone rubber	Yes	No
Creation of SiOC ceramic on surface of silica particles	Yes	No
Price	High	Various
Processability	Good	Various
Maximal capacity of filler	~100 phr	≤ 500 phr
Mechanical properties after addition of high amount of filler	Low	Average



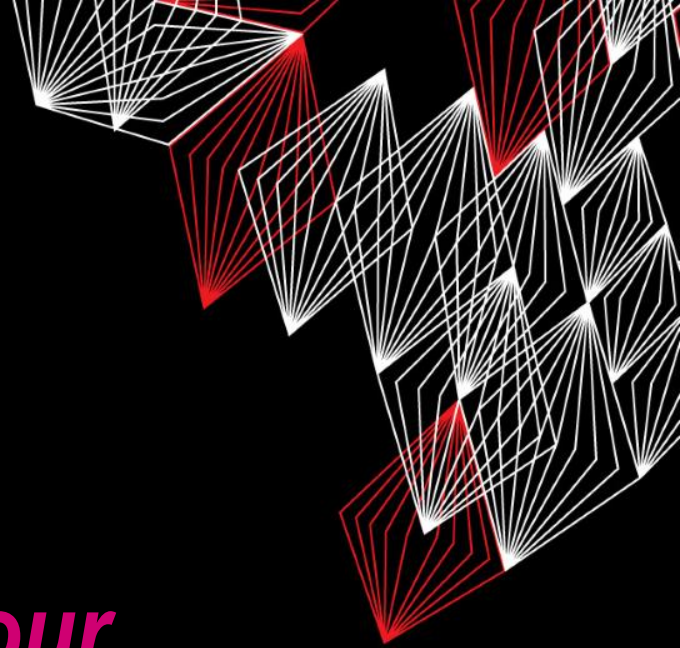
# POLYMER MATRICES APPLIED FOR CERAMIFIABLE COMPOSITES

References	Polymer matrix
<p>♣ Hamdani S, et al. (2010) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>95</b>:1911–1919; ♣ Hamdani-Devarenes S, et al. (2011) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>96</b>:1562–1572; ♣ Hamdani-Devarenes S, et al. (2013) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>98</b>:2021–2032; ♣ Hamdani S, et al. (2009) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>94</b>:465–495; ♣ Mansouri J, et al. (2007) <i>J Mater Sci</i> <b>42</b>:6046–6055; ♣ Mansouri J, et al. (2005) <i>J Mater Sci</i> <b>40</b>:5741–5749; ♣ Mansouri J, et al. (2006) <i>Mat Sci Eng A</i> <b>425</b>:7–14; ♣ Hanu LG, et al. (2004) <i>J Mater Process Tech</i> <b>153–154</b>:401–407; ♣ Hanu LG, et al. (2006) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>91</b>:1373–1379; ♣ Hanu LG, et al. (2005) <i>Mat Sci Eng A</i> <b>398</b>:180–187; ♣ Wang J, et al. (2015) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>121</b>:149–156; ♣ Xiong Y, et al. (2012) <i>Fire Mater</i> <b>36</b>:254–263; ♣ Pedzich Z, et al. (2013) <i>J Mat Sci Chem Eng</i> <b>1</b>:43–48; ♣ Pędzich Z, et al. (2014) <i>Key Eng Mat</i> <b>602-603</b>: 290-295; ♣ Imiela M, et al. (2016) <i>J Therm Anal Calorim</i> <b>124</b>:197–203; ♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2015) <i>J Therm Anal Calorim</i> <b>119</b>:111–121; ♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2014) <i>Przem Chem</i> <b>93</b>:1291–1295; ♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2014) <i>Przem Chem</i> <b>93</b>:1684–1689; ♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2017) <i>Polym Bull</i> <b>75</b>: 1731-1751; ♣ Delebecq E, et al. (2011) <i>ACS Appl Mater Interfaces</i> <b>3</b>:869–880; ♣ Gardelle B, et al. (2014) <i>J Fire Sci</i> <b>32</b>:374–387; ♣ Lou F, et al. (2017) <i>J Therm Anal Calorim</i> <b>130</b>:813–821; ♣ Guo J, et al. (2018) <i>Polymers</i> <b>10</b>:388</p>	<b>Silicone rubber (PDMS)</b>
<p>♣ Di H-W, et al. (2015) <i>RSC Adv</i> <b>5</b>:51248–51257; ♣ Gong X, et al. (2017) <i>Sci Eng Compos mater</i> <b>24</b>:599-608; ♣ Li Y-M, et al. (2018) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>153</b>:325-332; ♣ Zhao D, et al. (2018) <i>Polym Degrad Stabil</i> <b>150</b>:140-147</p>	<b>Poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate) (EVA)</b>
<p>♣ Ferg EE, et al. (2017) <i>Polym Composite</i> <b>38</b>:371–380</p>	<b>EVA/PDMS blend</b>
<p>♣ Shanks RA, et al. (2010) <i>Express Polym Lett</i> <b>4</b>:79–93</p>	<b>Poly(vinyl acetate)</b>
<p>♣ Pei Y, et al. (2016) <i>Materials Science and Environmental Engineering</i>, Taylor &amp; Francis 197-200; ♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2017) <i>High Temp Mater Proc</i> <b>36</b>:963-970</p>	<b>Ethylene-propylene-diene rubber (EPDM)</b>
<p>♣ Wang T, et al. (2010) <i>Adv Compos Lett</i> <b>19</b>:175–179</p>	<b>Polyethylene (PE)</b>
<p>♣ Anyszka R, et al. (2016) <i>Materials</i> <b>9</b>:604</p>	<b>Styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR)</b>
<p>♣ Shanks RA, et al. (2010) <i>Adv Mat Res</i> <b>123–125</b>:23–26</p>	<b>Polyester</b>
<p>♣ Fan S, et al. (2017) <i>Acta Mater Compos Sinica</i> <b>34</b>:60-66; ♣ Shi M, et al. (2018) <i>J Wuhan Univ Technol, Mater Sci Edition</i> <b>33</b>:381-388; ♣ Wang F, et al. (2017) <i>High Perform Polym</i> <b>29</b>:279-288</p>	<b>Boron phenolic resin</b>
<p>♣ Rybinski P, et al. (2018) <i>J Compos Mater</i> <b>52</b>:2815-2827</p>	<b>Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR)</b>

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*Thank you for your  
kind attention!*



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