Characterization and Morphological Properties of Glass Fiber Reinforced Epoxy Composites Fabricated Under Varying Degrees of Hand Lay-Up Techniques

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INTRODUCTION

Thermosetting based matrix in the likes of epoxy resins have been used for many applications such as reinforcement of composites, coatings of materials, and other engineering formations. These materials are known to provide flexible design application with high durability, coupled with their weight reduction properties. However, their inherent brittleness in many experimental works restrains many of its applications (Dong et al. 2014). Researchers (Abdellaoui et al. 2015) have reported on toughening of epoxy reinforced composite with much emphasis on its salient properties. Thus, the incorporation of additional rubbery phase into the composite tends to possess better dimensional stability adaptable for high performance structural applications.

Abstract: In this paper, attempts were made to study the progression of fibre-matrix adhesion of five composite specimens taking into consideration the hand lay-up method of composite formation. The amppreg 21 epoxy resin was used as the matrix for the glass fibre-epoxy resin formation. E-Glass fibre was used as matrix reinforcement. The morphology and the XRD of these composites were examined. Key of the findings from the morphological analysis of these composites showed that the fractured surface of the samples depicted better adhesion between the matrix and the fibres. The micrographs and EDS of the composite specimens also showed the retention of elemental composition of the glass fibre which is in line with other published works. The XRD results of these composites indicated a peak at Bragg’s angle \(2\theta = 20.6^\circ\), affirming the remnant crystalline silica in the composite. Hence, these composites are projected to possess better dimensional stability adaptable for high performance structural applications.

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Interfacial adhesion between reinforcing fibers and matrices can be enhanced by various methods. As recommended in recent published work by Biswas et
al. (2011), the most effective strategy is tailoring the fiber in hierarchical method by means of sizing the fiber along a specific orientation. The samples developed in this manner tend to withstand erosion/wear as revealed by most characterization and morphological tests. Part of the findings reported in most works showed an improved bonding between the glass fiber and the resin matrix when the oriented reinforced composite materials were developed in the formation of fiber and the epoxy resin. In a similar manner, Kenane, Benmedakhene, and Azari (2010) reported 30% wear/erosion reduction in characterised fibre reinforced composite despite the treatment of glass fiber. The key findings published by Norman and Robertson (2003) in their work showed that fibres which align perpendicularly within the fracture plane tend to result in uniform interfacial bonding. But, some other researchers who worked on the oriented reinforced fibers at oblique angles at the same operating conditions have faulted this conclusion. This include the work of Fara and Pavan (2004) who studied the dispersion of nylon with uniformly aligned fibers over a selected range of angles. Their morphological results showed that fracture occurred along the direction of fiber orientation in most cases while fiber at perpendicular plane were more resilient to fracture. It is therefore necessary to carry out incremental work with a view of establishing the morphology and orientation of the interfacial bonding between glass fiber reinforced epoxy under varying degrees of hand lay-up techniques.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

All materials used in this experimental work were sourced commercially from AMT composite in Johannesburg and were used as received. The epoxy resin used in this work was Ampreg 21 resin and key of the properties of this newly developed resin is its adaptability in hand lay-up manufacturing of composite. The E-glass fiber [bi-woven, 360gsm] was commercially obtained from the same company and manufacturing of the composites were carried out in five phases taking into consideration fibre loading and orientation in the development of these composites. In the course of this experimental work, five composite materials were fabricated and were denoted by the percentage of fibre contents in the composite. Also, the orientation of this fibre in the resin were also studied morphologically to predict the interfacial adhesion of this type of composite viz-a-viz the unoriented composites.

The tensile fractured parts of each of the five composite materials (glass fiber reinforced epoxy) were studied using a scanning electron microscope (FESEM, JoelTM, model JSM-7600F) in order to ascertain the interfacial adhesion of all the specimens fabricated. A voltage of 16 kV and existing working space between 4-6 nm was used during the morphological analysis.

The degree of dispersion of reinforcing fibre in the resin was studied using x-ray diffraction analyses (XRD). The XRD patterns of the five composite specimen each representing composite panel fabricated were studied with the aid of PANanalytical X’pertPRO diffractometer (CuKα radiation: λ=0.1542 nm), with operating conditions at 40 kV and 36 mA. The plot data were obtained from 2θ=1-70° at a scanning rate of 3.350/min.

| Composite Designation | Compositions and fibre orientations in the composites |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| G₁₀E                  | 10wt% fiber enhancement at 0° orientation            |
| G₂₀E                  | 20wt% fiber enhancement at 0° orientation            |
| G₃₀E                  | 30wt% fiber enhancement at 0° orientation            |
| G₁₀E₂₀                 | 10wt% fiber enhancement at 30° orientation           |
| G₁₀E₆₀                 | 20wt% fiber enhancement at 60° orientation           |

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Morphological Analysis: The micrographs and EDS of the glass fiber reinforced composite specimens were examined in order to ascertain the elemental composition of the glass fiber after it has been processed. Samples from each composite materials taking into consideration the content of fiber loading and orientation, were studied as shown in the Figure 1.

From Figure 1, it can be observed that the amorphous nature of glass fiber is highly evident in the EDS, as each spectrum virtually represents all the elemental composition as supplied by the manufacturer. Previous works undertaken by other researchers also corroborated these EDS results. Swetha and Kumar
(2011) studied the elemental composition of glass fiber after incorporating the glass fiber into the matrix (hollow epoxy foams) and the conclusion drawn from the results indicated the retention of all the elemental compositions of the glass fiber. It can also be seen that a fairly good distribution of the glass fiber in the matrix was obtained, as shown in the SEM micrographs. Some of the elemental compositions revealed by EDS are: C, O, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P and Ca. Part of the deductions from the EDS data is that the orientation and fiber loading of the fiber did not dismember any elemental structure of the composite. Study of the EDS spectra micrograph of the composite specimens, regardless of the fiber orientation, shows that there was limited or virtually no delamination between the particle and the polymer matrix, which is due to the fairly good interfacial interaction between the reinforcing fiber and the matrix phase. Similar conclusion was observed from the research study reported by Bledzki, Mamun, and Volk (2010).

Surface Morphology of eroded composite specimens: The scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of all the tensile fractured surfaces of the specimens depicted an effective compatibility between the reinforcing fibre and the matrix, as shown in Figure 2 (A-E).

![SEM micrograph images](image)

**Fig 2:** SEM micrograph images of: (A) G\(_{10}\)E, (B) G\(_{20}\)E, (C) G\(_{30}\)E, (D) G\(_{10}\)E\(_{30}\) and (E) G\(_{20}\)E\(_{60}\).

It is, therefore, important to discuss some eroded portion of some specimen as revealed by SEM. The SEM micrographs of the 10 wt% glass fibre reinforced composites at 0\(^\circ\) orientation, G\(_{10}\)E and composites of 20 wt% of fibre at 0\(^\circ\) orientation, G\(_{20}\)E, indicate poor fibre matrix adhesion. It can be seen from this particular micrograph that some arrays of broken fiber and some presence of cavities, which indicate the fact that the fibres have been pulled-out from the matrix. Some authors (Ranganna et al. 2012;) have reported that the development of cavities in any composite is an indication of poor interfacial bond between the fiber and the matrix.

Surface morphology of eroded surfaces were studied in order to predict the possible damage potential of any composite materials even after erosion. Hence, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) interpretation is very important in composite fabrication in order to ascertain the eroded portion of the reinforcing fibers.

Further analysis of the SEM micrograph of composites G\(_{10}\)E\(_{30}\) and G\(_{20}\)E\(_{60}\) at the impinged angles, clearly shows that there is fiber material pull out as a result of poor interfacial bonding, which may likely lead to micro-ploughing, micro-cutting and ultimately composite deformation. Some authors have also reported that the oriented reinforced composite materials are susceptible to micro-cutting, which may eventually lead to maximum wear at a slight impact. The strength of most the composite material is completely lost when a maximum strain energy is exceeded, leading to the propagation of micro-cracks and exposure of fiber pull-out as largely noticed from
the micrographs (Figure 2d and e). Similarly, from Figure 2c, it was observed that the eroded surface of the composite with 30 wt% fiber (G30E) loading, shows reasonable micro-cracks on the specimen surface, which may be as a result of inherent brittleness of epoxy resin at 0° orientation angle. However, it may be predicted that the poor matrix and fibre interface on this composite may culminate into high erosion rate as this poor interface may hinder its application in a refrigerated wall. In the same manner, SEM micrograph of composite with fiber loading 30 wt% at 0° orientation (G30E), shows fibers protruded out due to poor interaction between the fibre and the matrix, which is seen in the SEM micrograph in (Figure 2c). Subsequently, these exposed fibers may further disintegrate into small fragments, resulting in excessive erosion wear. These SEM micrographs also show that the dispersion of fibre materials in the resin is more pronounced in unoriented reinforced composite, as with composite with 0° orientation. Further analysis of successive fibre loading, i.e., between 10 to 30 wt% fiber loading, showed a rubbing action on the adhesion face of the specimen as shown in their respective micrographs. Increasing fiber orientation from 30° to 60°, showed that the erosion rate was further deepened as shown.

**X-ray diffraction studies:** The orientation and loading of glass fibres in the epoxy resin and the identification of peaks of reinforced glass fiber and its characteristics in the matrix were further studied using x-ray diffraction analysis, as shown in Figure 3.

![XRD pattern](image)

**Fig 3:** XRD patterns of G10E, G20E, G30E, G40E30 and G50E50 respectively shows that the composites are predominantly amorphous in nature

X-ray diffractogram of oriented glass fiber were represented by the majority of elements, silica which is a confirmatory of directional loading in the epoxy resin. Figure 3 also showed that the XRD of G10E, G20E, G30E, G40E30 and G50E50 indicated a peak at Bragg’s angle 2θ=20.6°, affirming the remnant crystalline silica in the composite. It can be seen that the glass fiber and epoxy resin do not have any other identifiable XRD peaks and this indicates that the materials were amorphous in nature. This unidentifiable peak appears to have cut across all the composites developed, regardless of fiber loading and orientation. It is also important at this juncture to reiterate on past literatures in this particular area, which affirmed the amorphous nature of glass fiber. Kanny and Mohan (2014) also reported similar results in XRD peak of epoxy resin filled with 3 wt.% nanoclay which resulted in no distinct XRD peaks. The authors reported on the XRD analysis of glass fibre and concluded that the dispersion of glass fibre may have been uniformly distributed in the matrix, which resulted in no specific peak. The research reported by Hao et al. (2011) also corroborated this finding, especially in the interpretation of XRD data. The finding of their experimental works showed that the XRD analysis of fine glass did not produce any peak, which is in line with other reported works (Felix Antonio et al. 2012); Quaresimin, Salvato, and Zappalorto (2012); (Tjong 2006). It can also be seen in this work that the absence of peak is as a result of the uniform distribution of glass fibre in the matrix phase.

**Conclusions:** It has been noted in this work that the newly introduced Ampreg 21epoxy resin may be considered as an excellent materials suitable for hand lay-up composite preparations. The substantial improvement in the interfacial adhesion between the matrix and the fibers as revealed by SEM is an indication of successful composite development.

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