

# Elasto-Viscoplastic Damage in Polyethylene Under Chemical Environment

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# HDPE and UHMWPE



## High density polyethylene

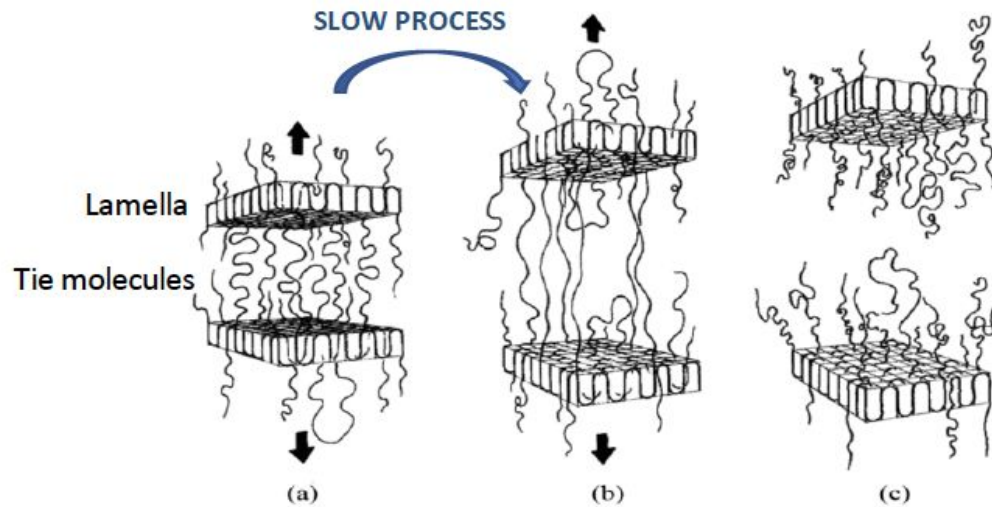
High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is a thermoplastic polymer commonly used in applications from plastic bottles to transport pipelines.

## Ultra High Molecular Weight Polyethylene

Ultra high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) is a thermoplastic polymer with a highly crystalline structure.

**Both are susceptible to failure due to crack growth which can be aggravated by chemical environment and temperature.**

# Failure mechanisms in PE



semicrystalline polymer = crystalline + amorphous

In the figure, a, b, c [1] present the process of disentanglement of polyethylene polymer lamellae due to creep.

Failure process:

- a) Lamellae start to pull away due to creep in amorphous phase
- b) Tie molecules are stretched tight and untangle
- c) Clean break of lamellae

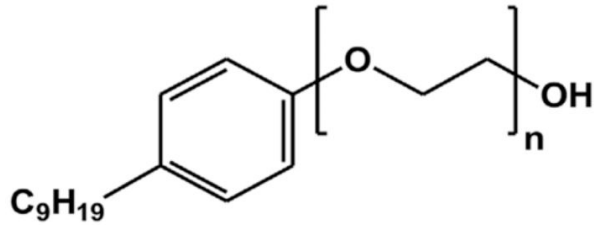
# Materials and Methods

## Sample Types

- Notched/Cracked Samples
- Unnotched Samples

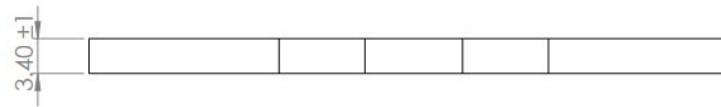
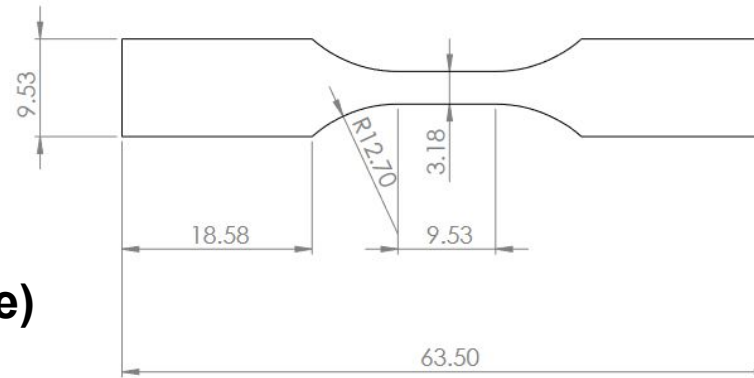
## Chemical Treatments (14 day exposure)

- Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 10% Igepal CO-630



## Temperature Conditions

- 22 °C (Room Temp)
- 37 °C (Body Temp)
- 50 °C (Industrial Temp)

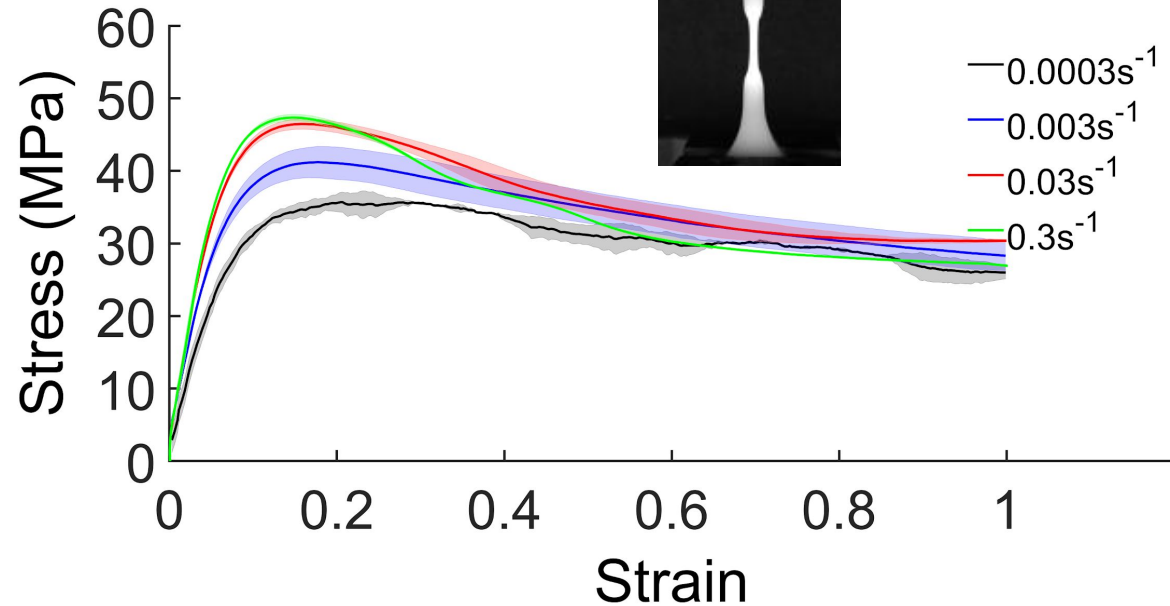


ASTM D638 Type V

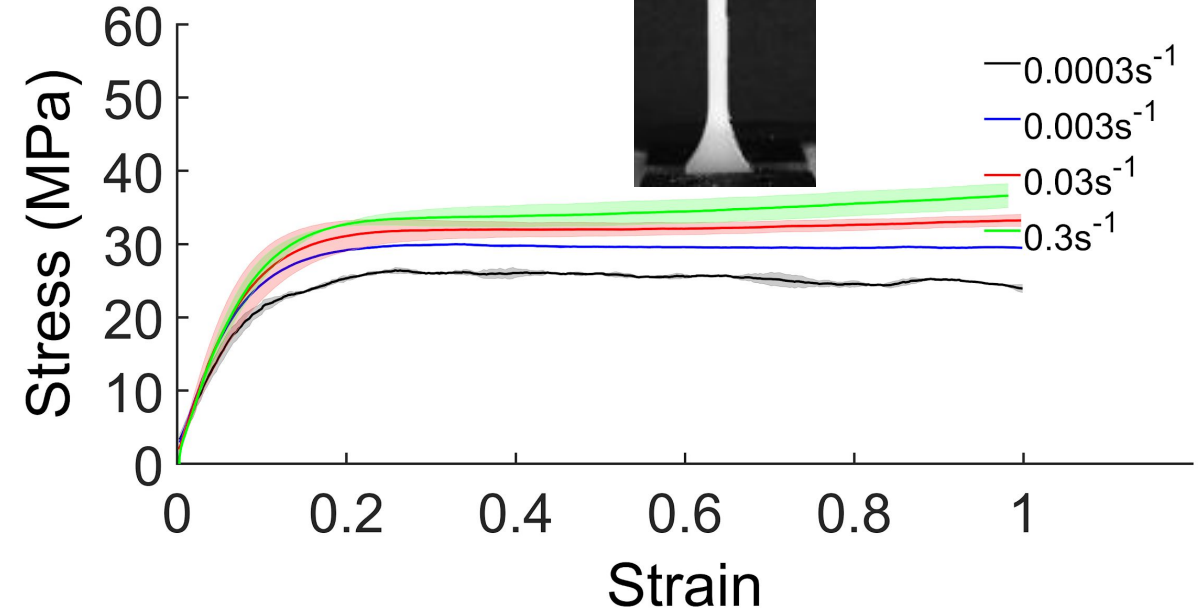


# Strain-rate dependency in unnotched samples

## HDPE



## UHMWPE

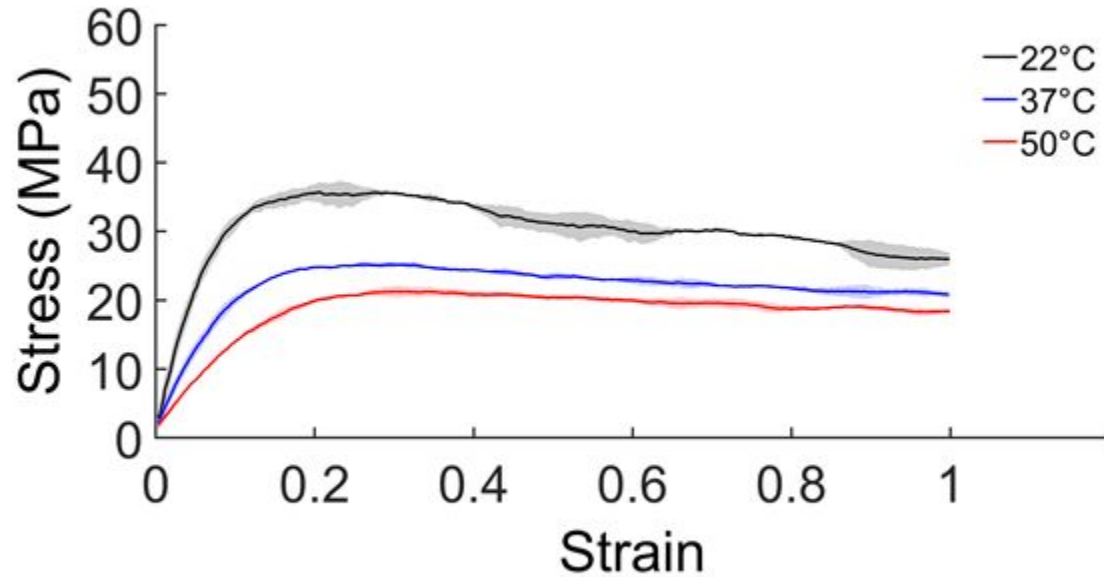


in-air, 22C

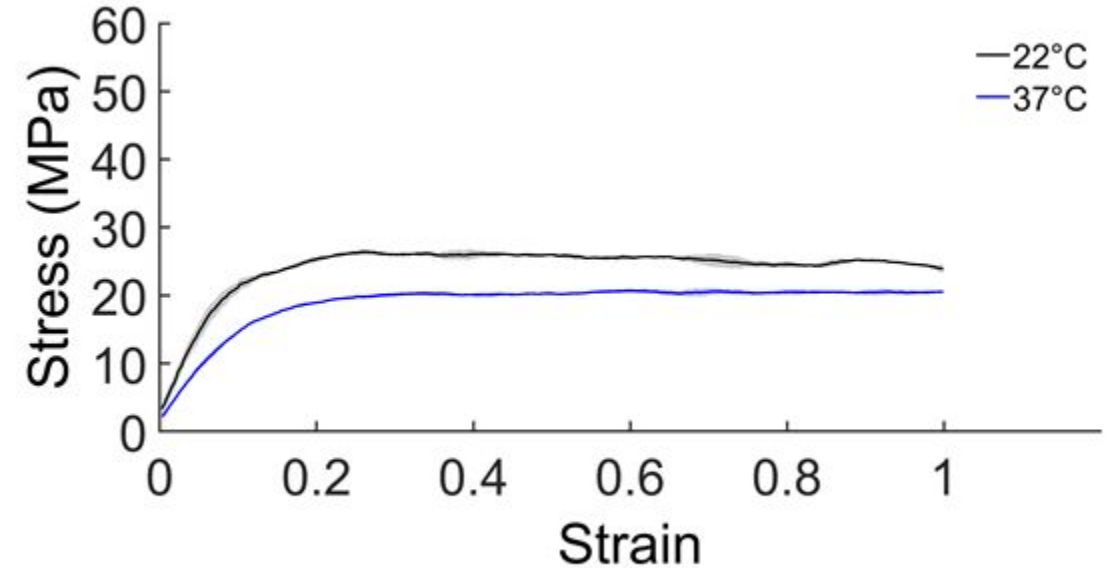
- At very slow strain rates, significantly smaller amounts of stress will lead to onset of plastic deformation.
- HDPE experiences strain softening; UHMWPE experiences strain hardening

# Effect of temperature in unnotched samples

## HDPE



## UHMWPE



0.0003 s<sup>-1</sup>, in-air

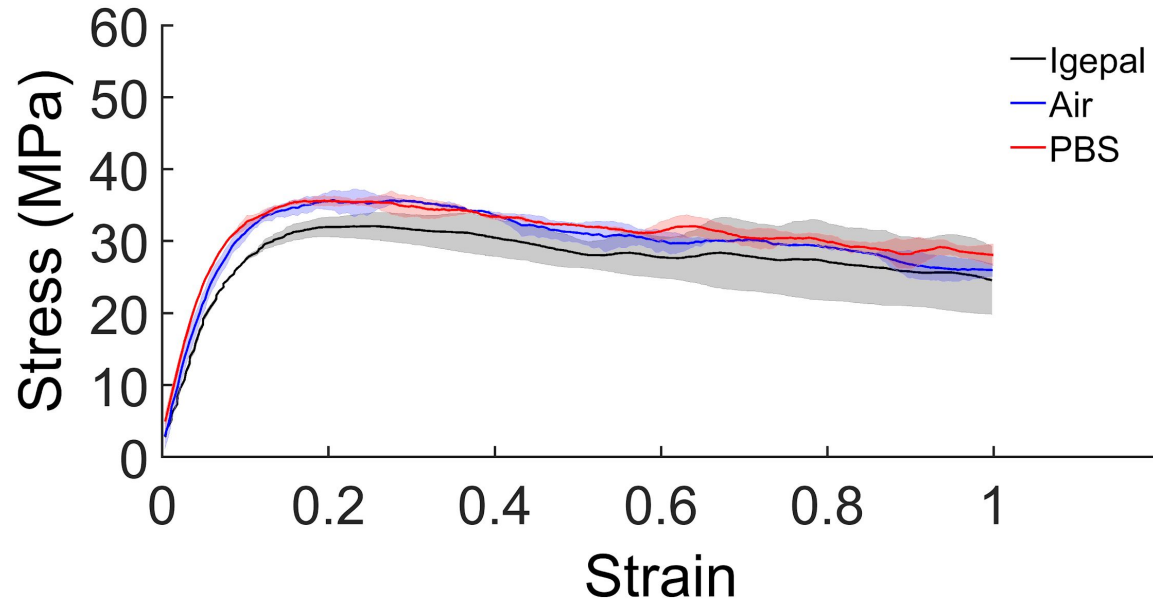
As the temperature increases, the maximum tensile stress decreases and the polymer becomes more ductile.



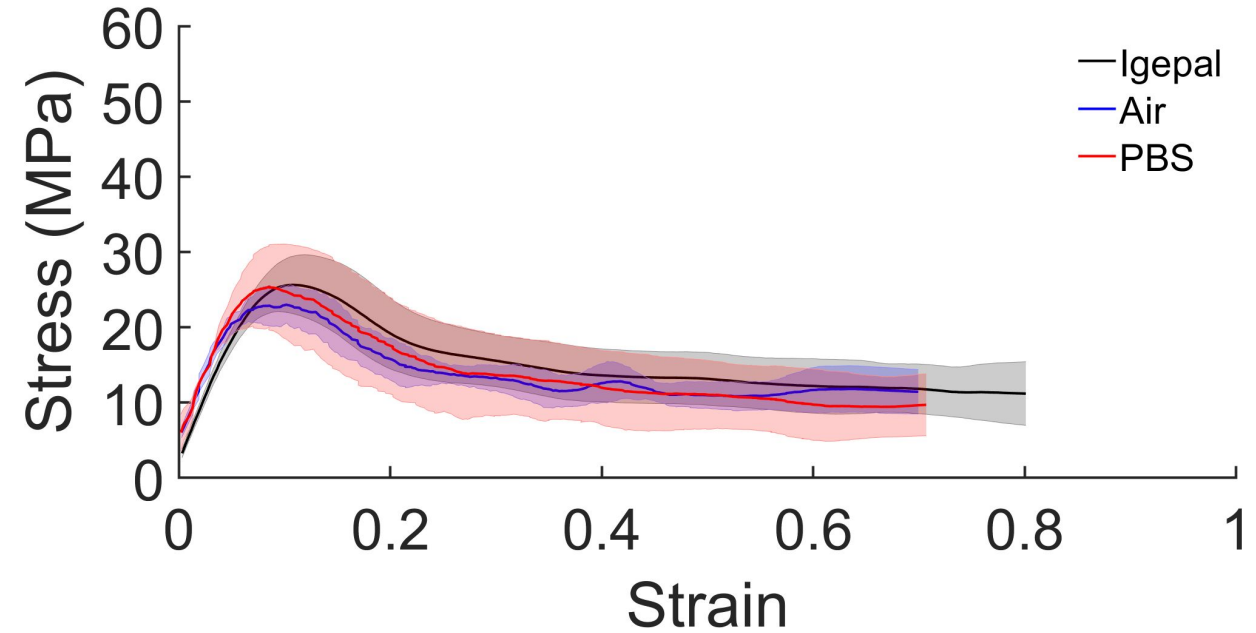


# Effect of chemical environment on HDPE

## Unnotched



## Notched

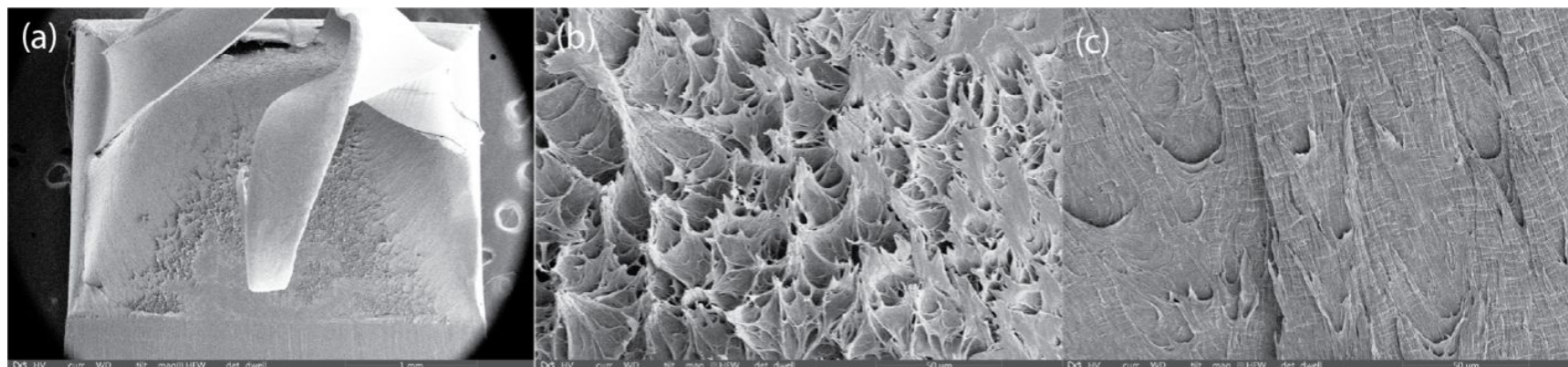


$0.0003 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , 22C

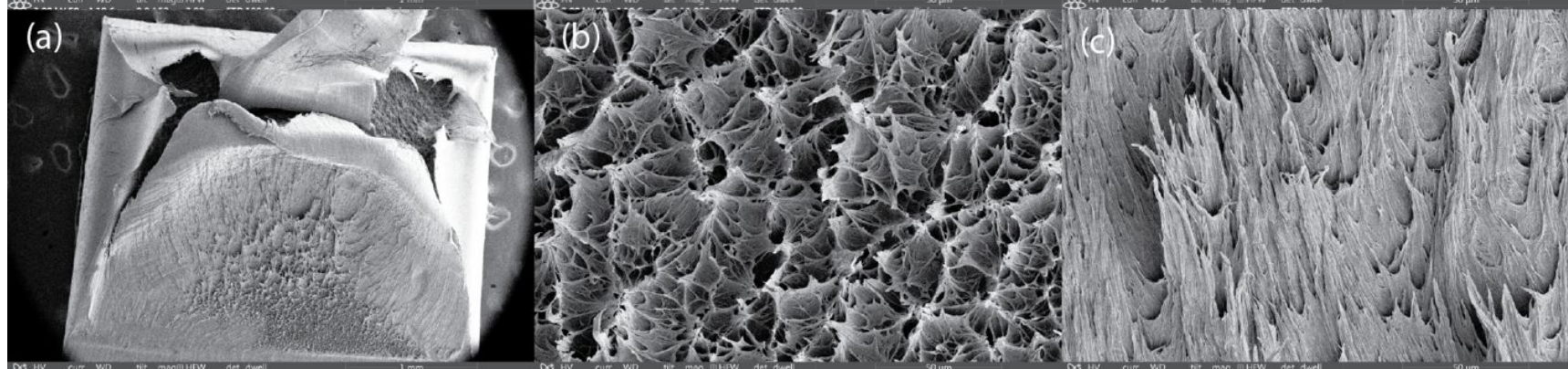
Under current conditions, there is no observed effect of Igepal or PBS on the strain and time to failure observed in HDPE.

# Scanning Electron Microscopy (Fracture Surfaces)

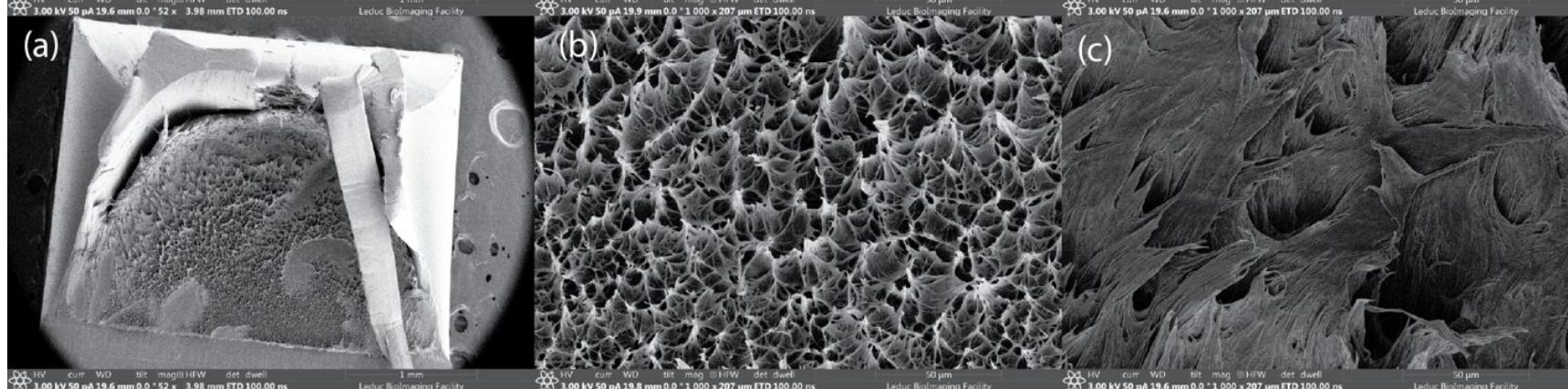
22 °C



37 °C



50 °C



HDPE  
 $0.0003 \text{ s}^{-1}$   
in-air



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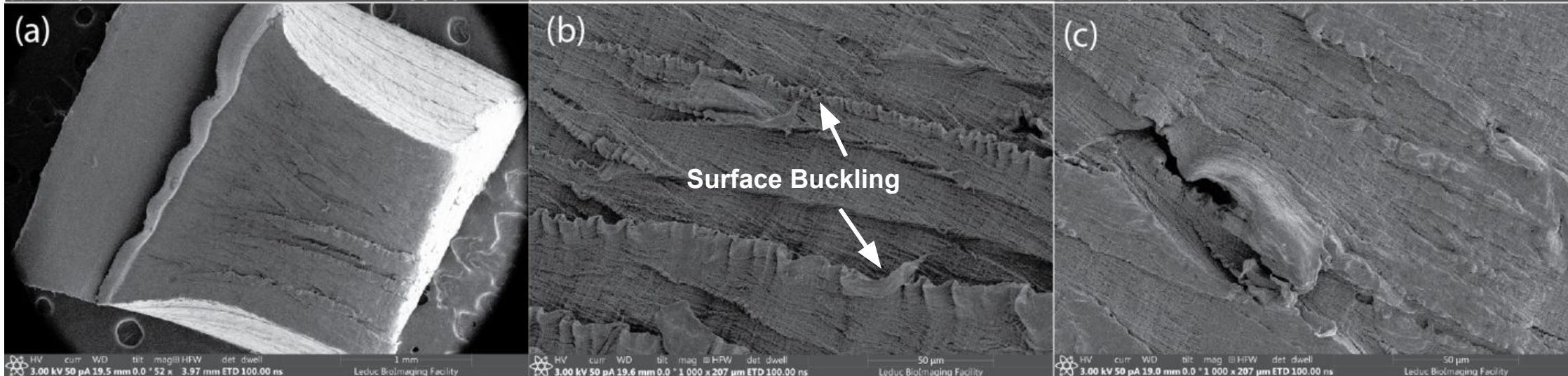


# Scanning Electron Microscopy (Fracture Surfaces)

22 °C



37 °C



UHMWPE, 0.0003 s<sup>-1</sup>, in-air

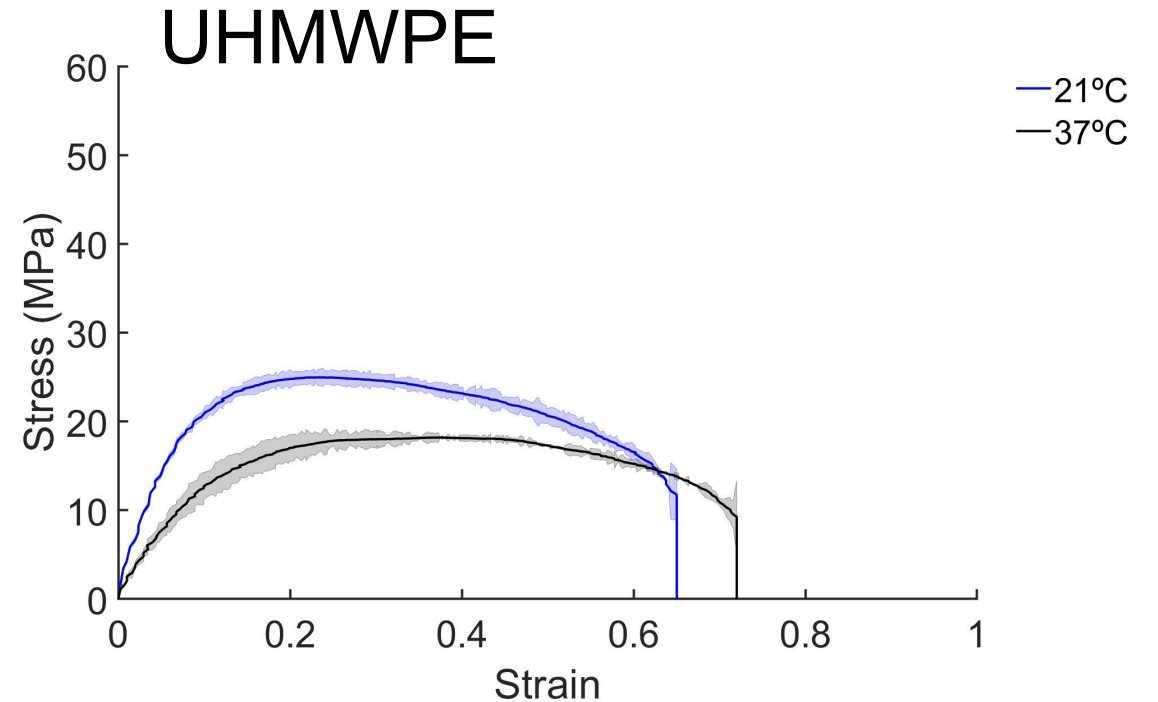
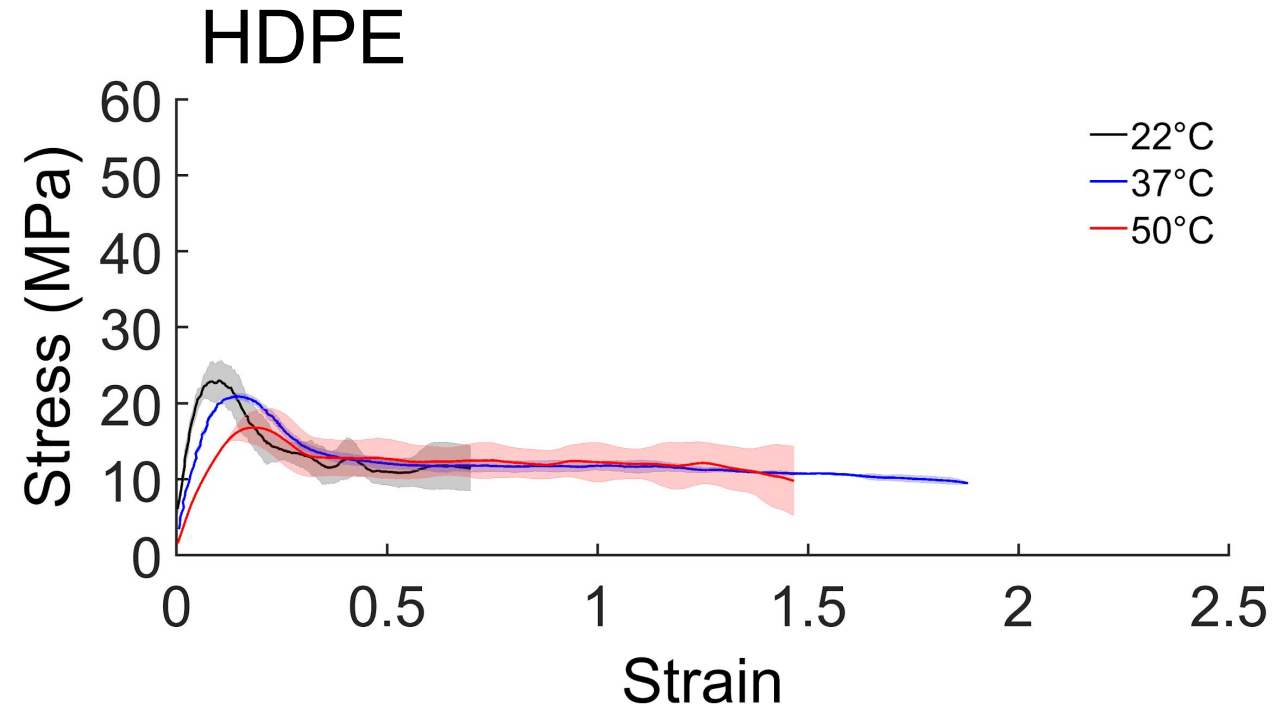


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Thank you!

Questions?

# Effect of temperature in notched samples

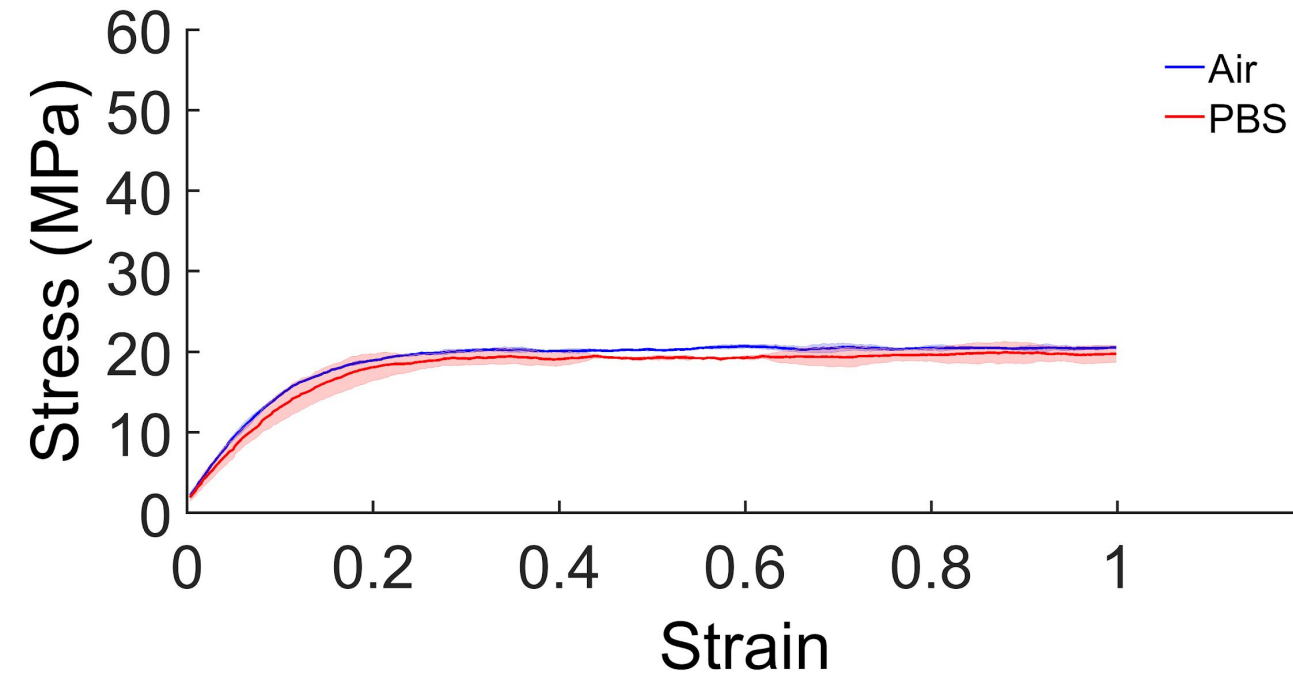


0.0003 s<sup>-1</sup>, in-air

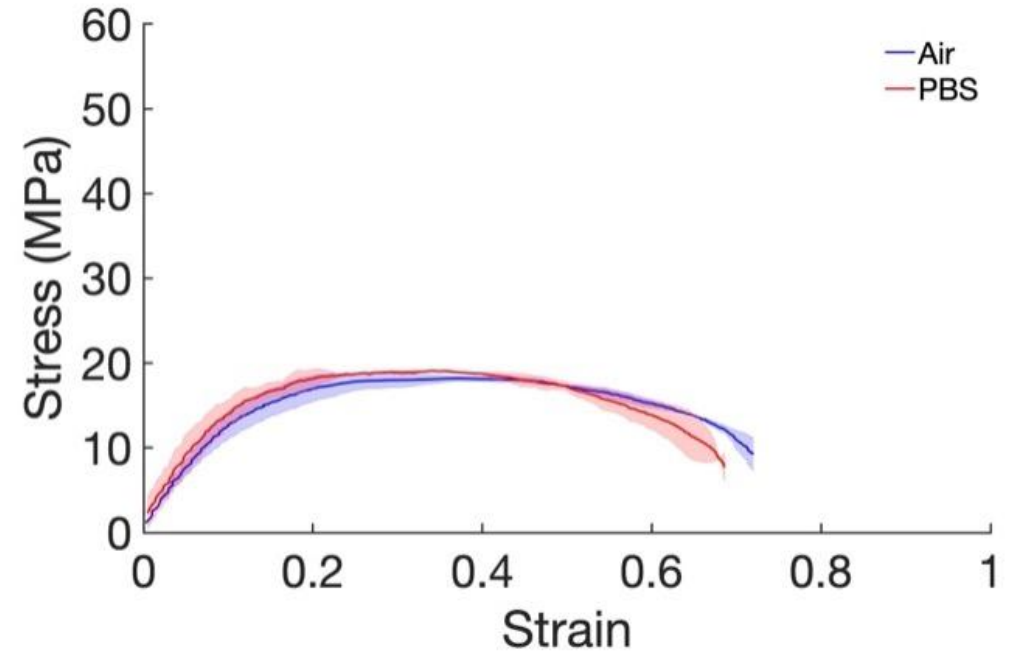
As the temperature increases, the maximum tensile stress decreases while the time to failure increases.

# Effect of chemical environment on UHMWPE

## Unnotched



## Notched



$0.0003 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , 37C

Under current conditions, there is no observed effect of PBS on the strain and time to failure observed in UHMWPE.