

Rheological considerations for advanced manufacturing with cellulose nanocrystals

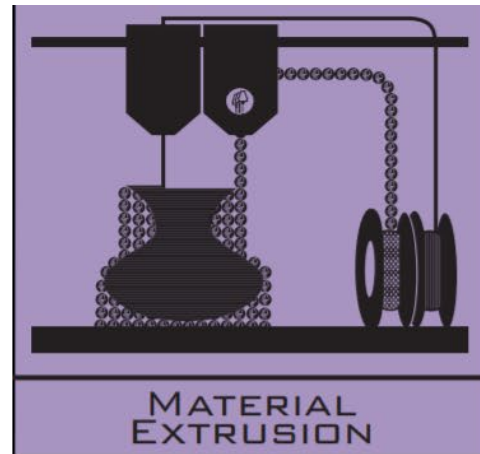
June 13, 2023

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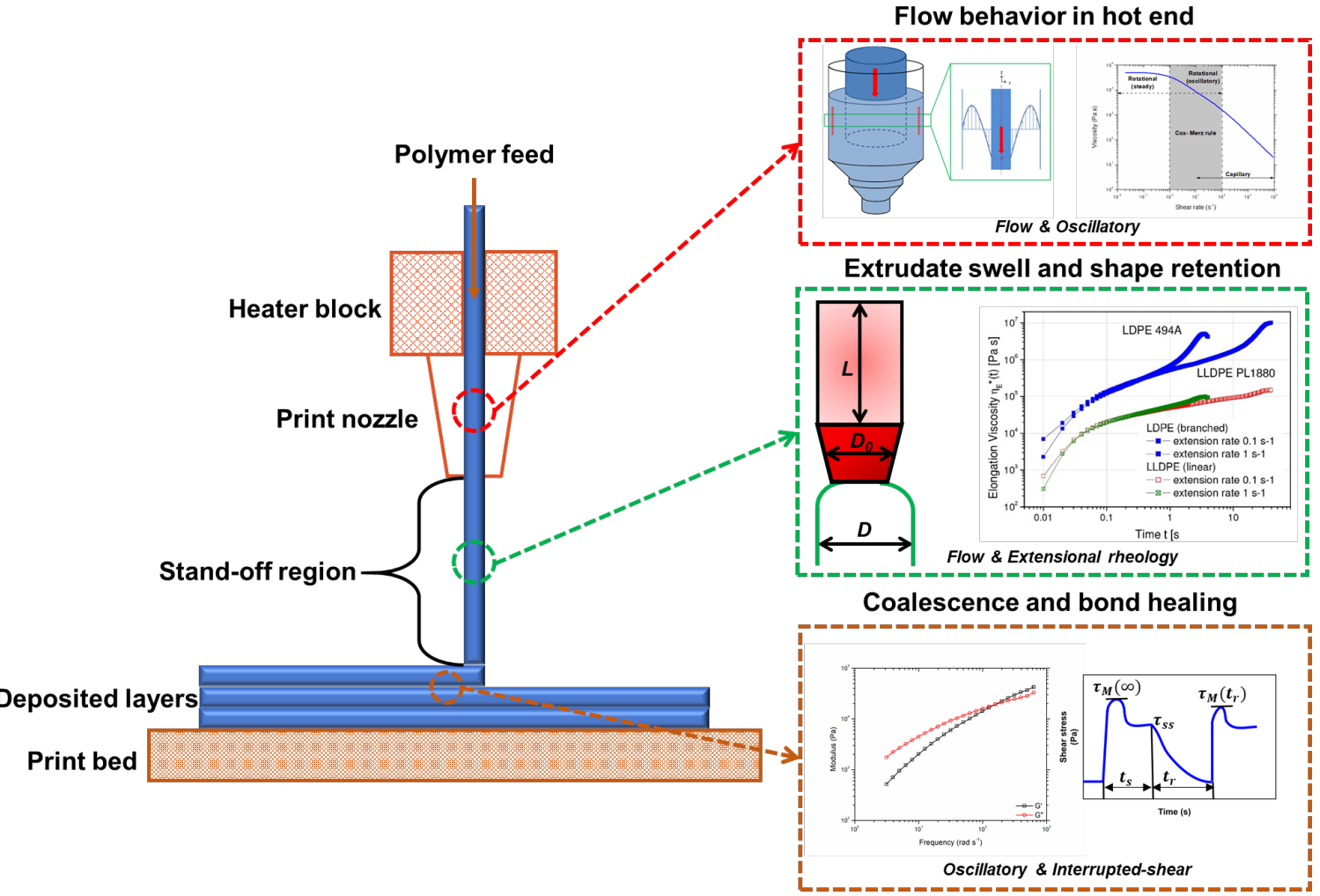
7 Additive Manufacturing Modalities



Modeling and Rheology of the MatEx process

AM mode depends on RT flow behavior/thermal transitions

- Will a material extrude?
- What happens when it exits the nozzle?
- What are the dynamics driving interlayer adhesion?
- How do all of these couple to final part properties?

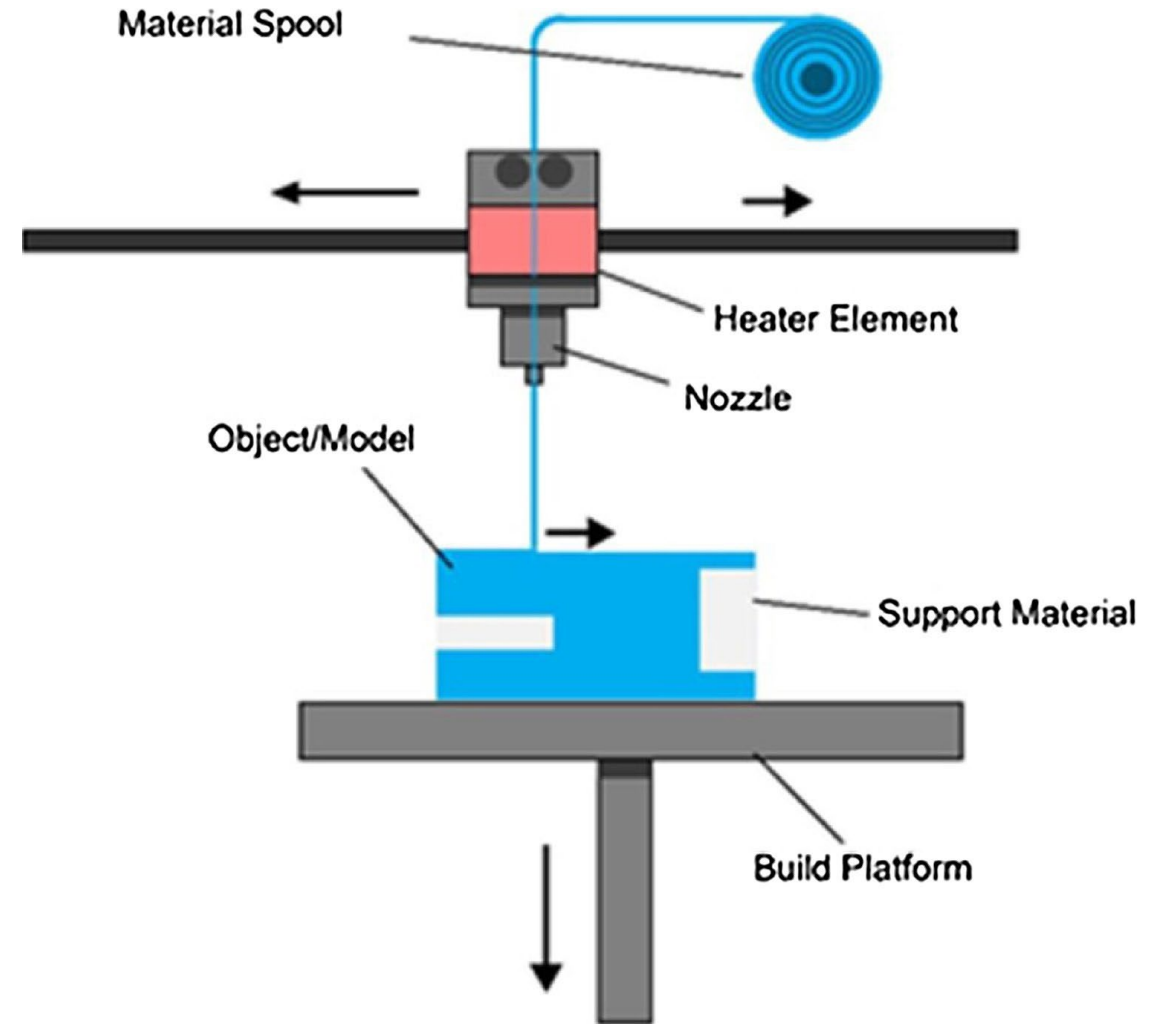
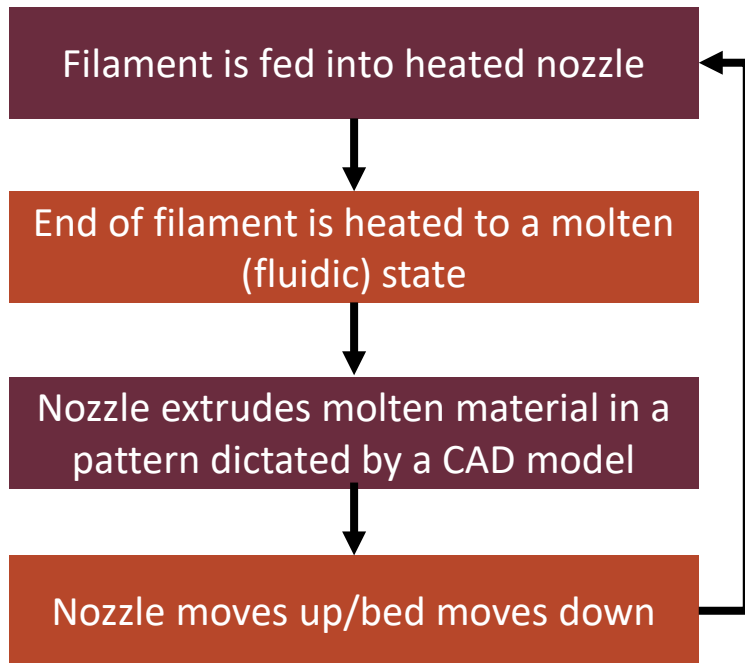


<http://blog.capinc.com/2014/12/design-for-3d-printing-success/>

A. Das, E.L. Gilmer, S. Biria, and M.J. Bortner, "Importance of Polymer Rheology on Material Extrusion Additive Manufacturing: Correlating Process Physics to Print Properties", *ACS Applied Polymer Materials*, (2021)

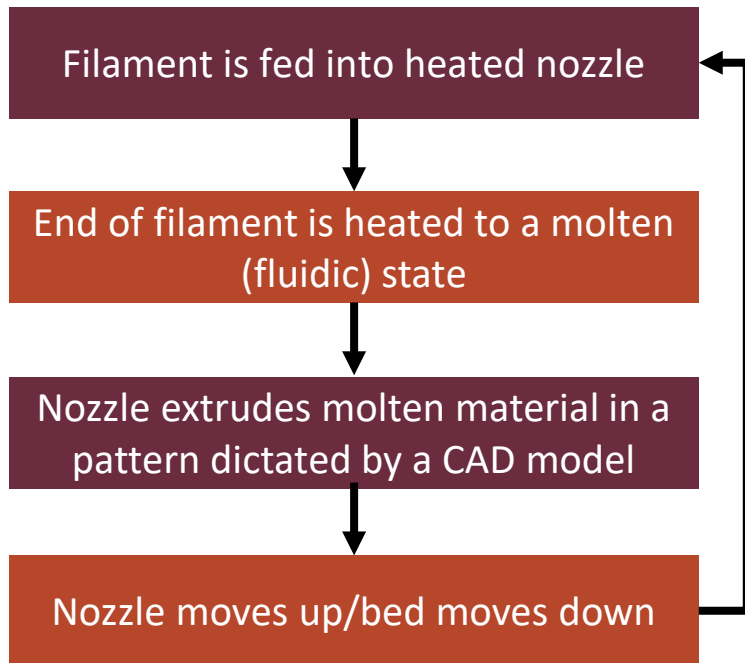
Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF)

- > Material extrusion AM
- > Filament feedstock
- > Continuous process

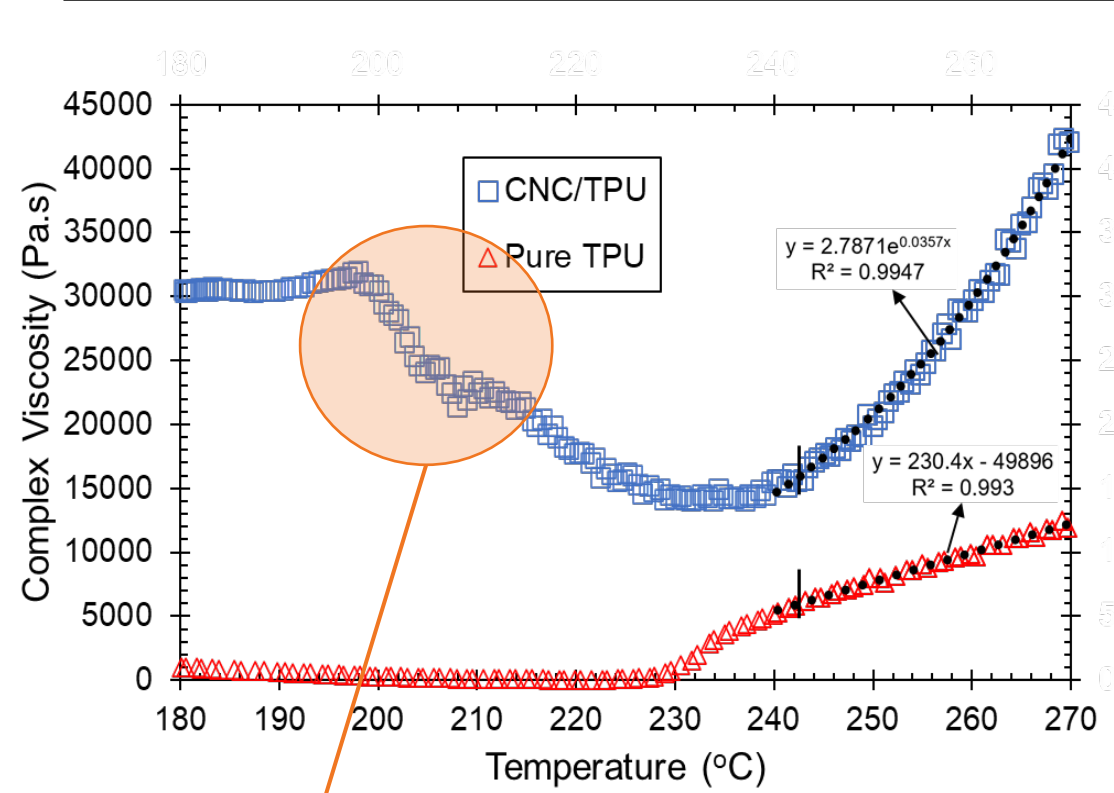


Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF)

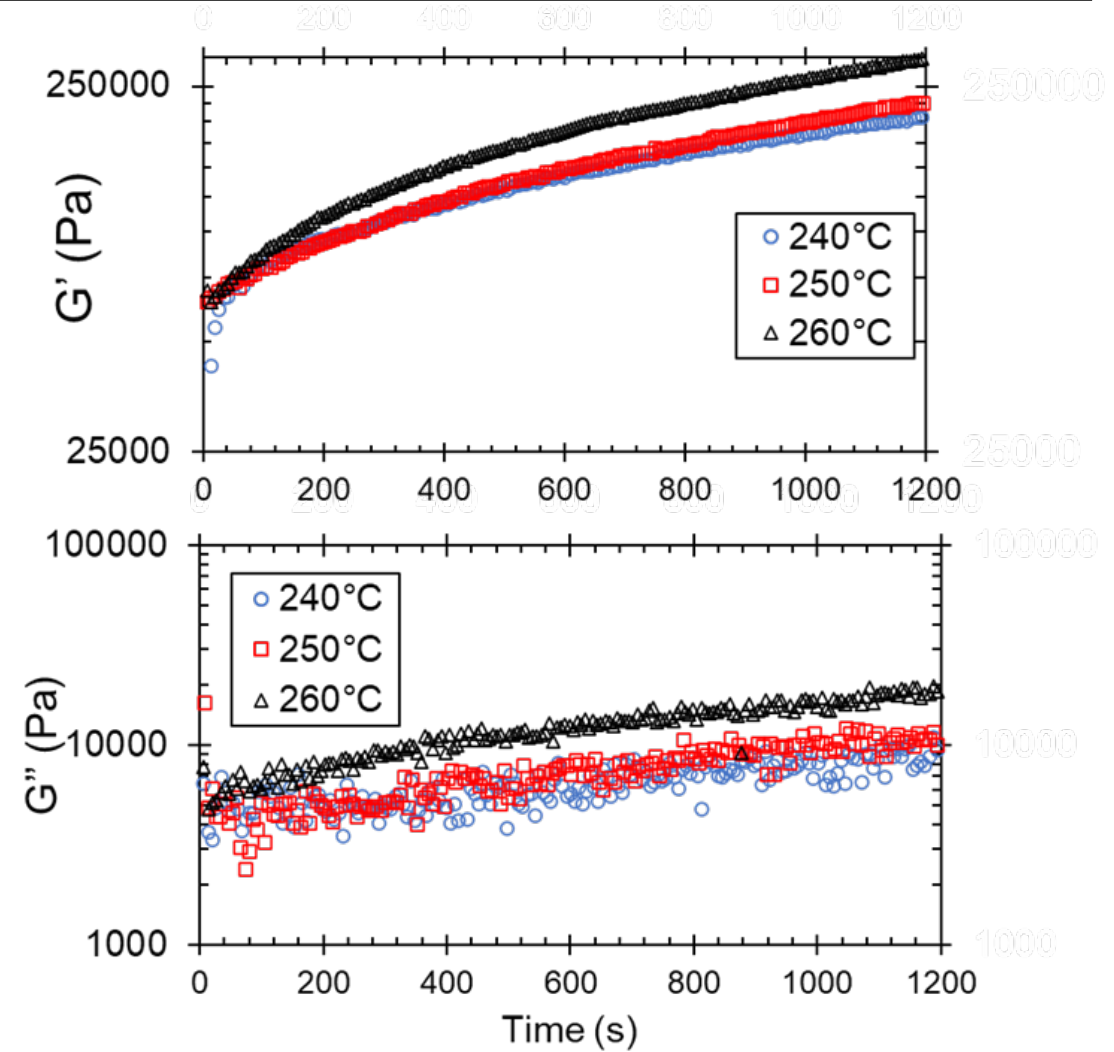
- > Material extrusion AM
- > Filament feedstock
- > Continuous process



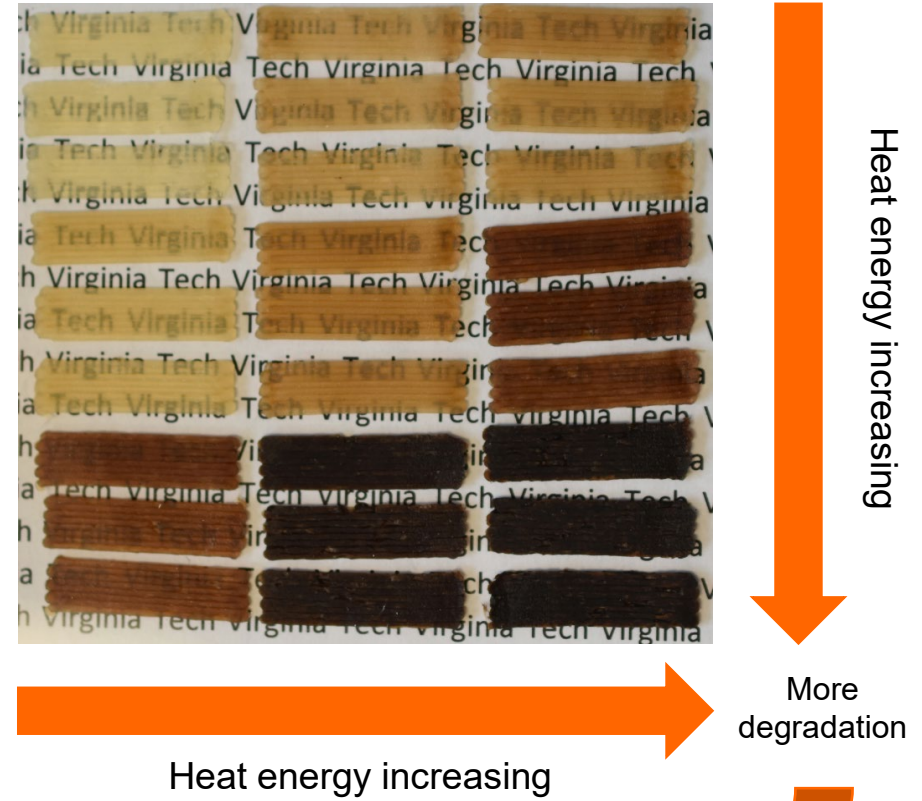
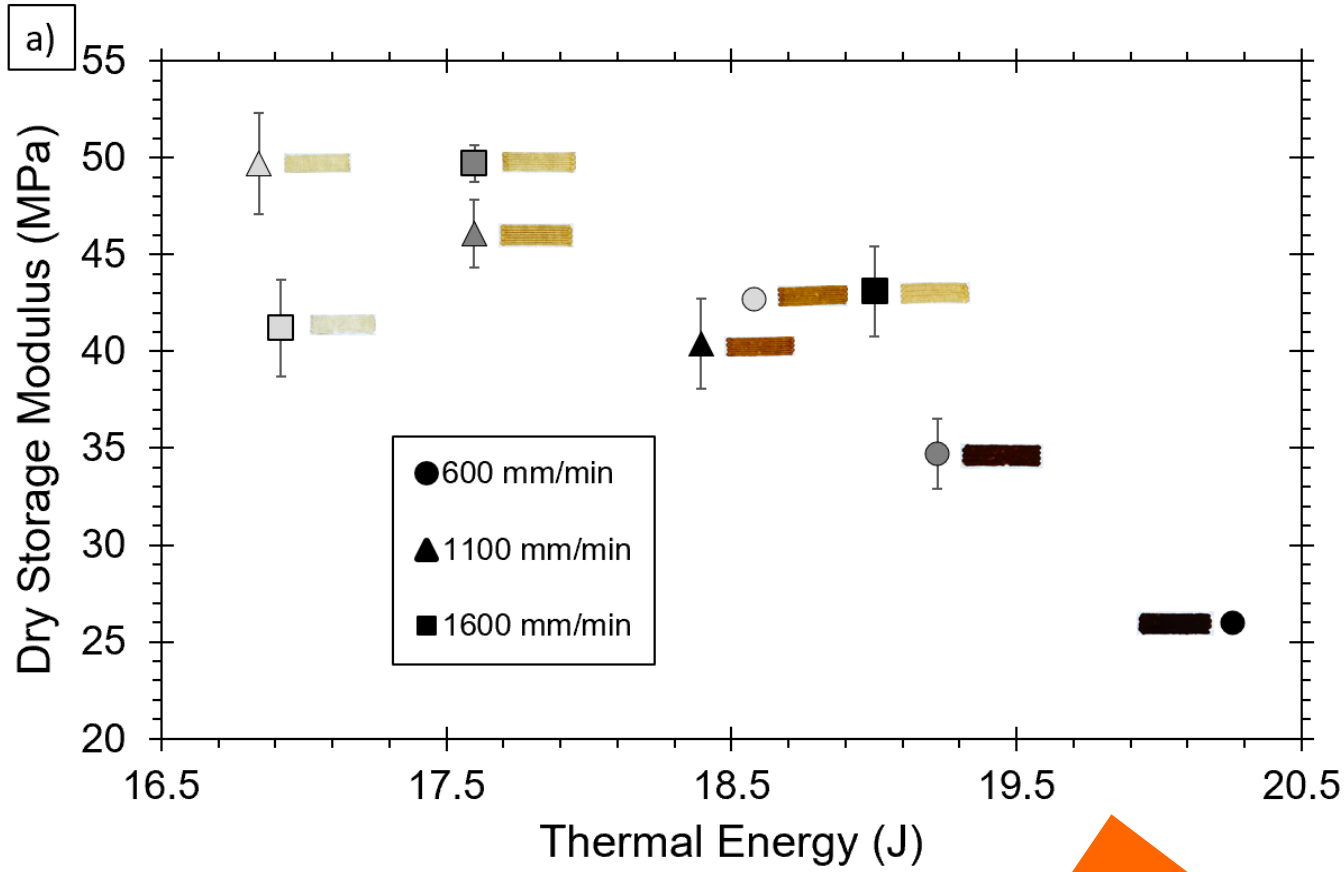
Chemorheology: Oscillatory Time/Temp Sweeps



Flow state but no degradation?



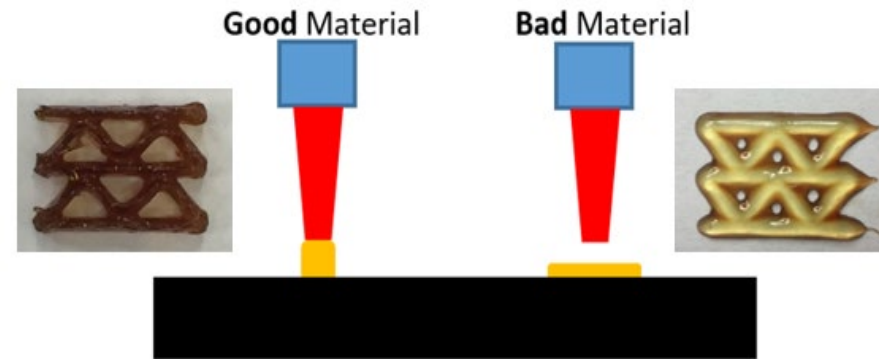
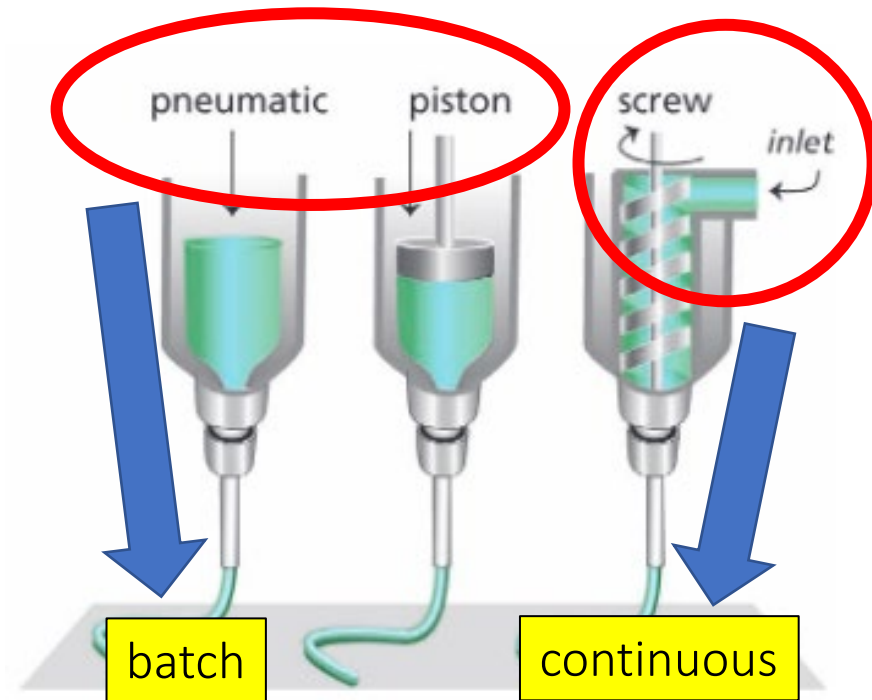
Thermal Energy Analysis: Balancing Interlayer Adhesion with Mechanical Performance



Introduction to Direct Ink Write MatEx

Step 1: Flow Through Nozzle

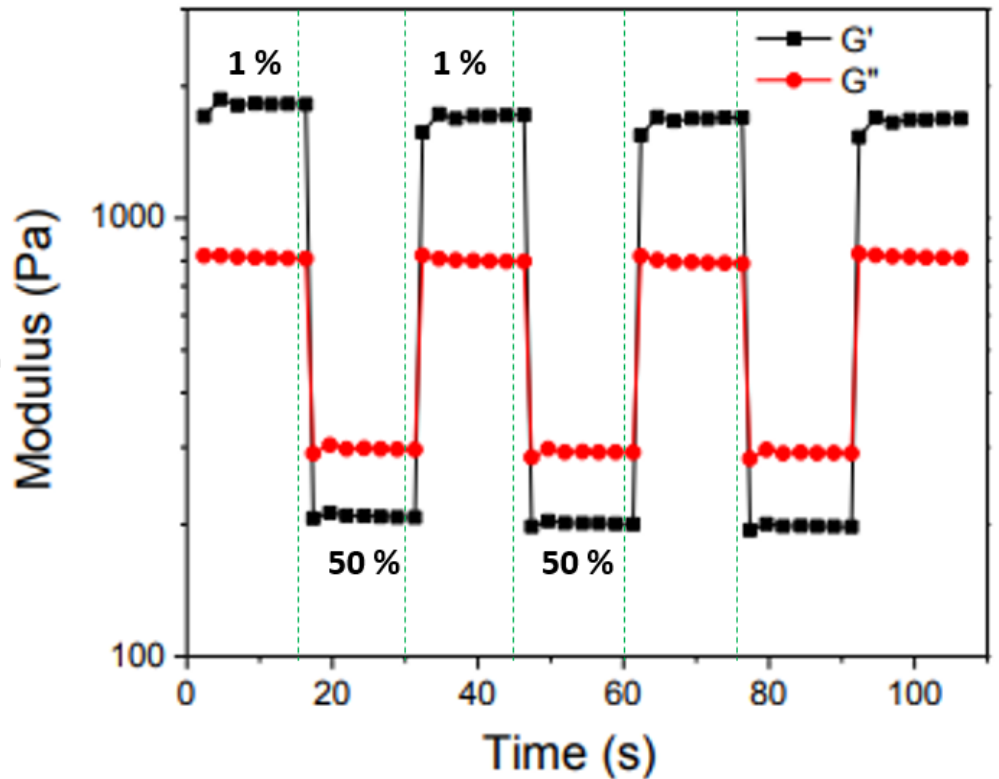
Step 2: Solidification



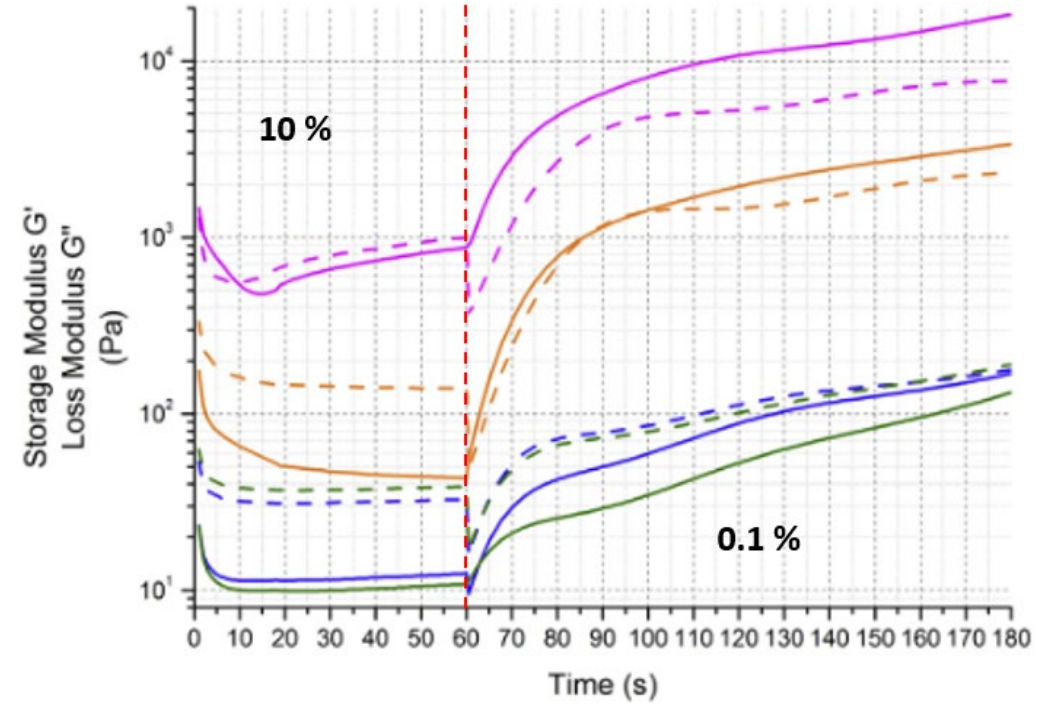
Solidification Mechanisms Include:

- Materials with a Yield Stress
- Solvent Evaporation
- Chemical Reaction

Thixotropy, Yield Stress and Recovery



Optimal Recovery



Slow Recovery

Li, Longyu, et al. "Hierarchical Co-Assembly Enhanced Direct Ink Writing." *Angewandte Chemie* 130.18 (2018): 5199-5203.

Franchin, Giorgia, et al. "Direct ink writing of geopolymeric inks." *Journal of the European Ceramic Society* 37.6 (2017): 2481-2489.

Interactions Between CNCs

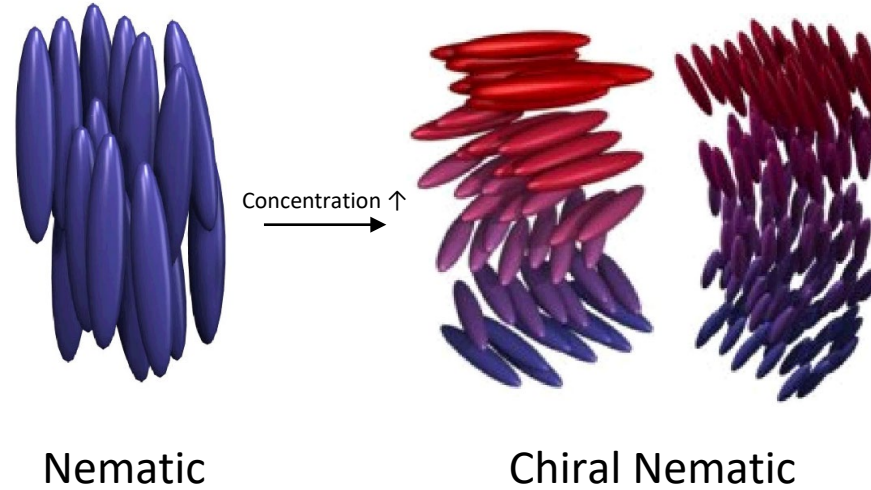
Liquid Crystalline Order of CNCs

Derjaguin-Landau-Verwey-Overbeek (DLVO)

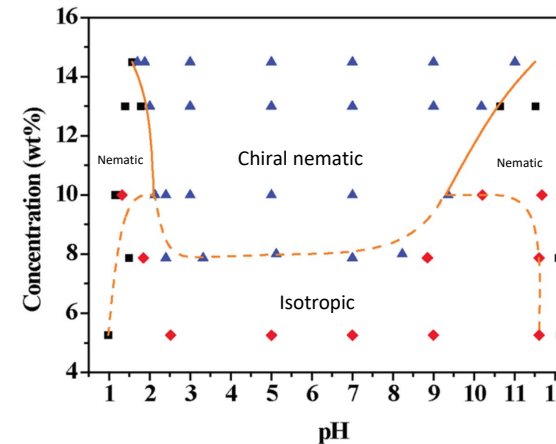
- *van der Waals Force*
 - Attractive force between rods
 - Promotes \parallel orientation
- *Electrostatic Double Layer Force*
 - Repulsive force between similarly charged rods
 - Promotes \perp orientation
- *Parameters affecting interactions*
 - Aspect ratio \uparrow
 - Surface charge density \uparrow
 - Ionic strength \uparrow
 - $pH < 2$ or $pH < 11$

rotational diffusivity \downarrow
 Ionic strength \uparrow
 $\kappa^{-1} \downarrow$
 Ionic strength $\uparrow, \kappa^{-1} \downarrow$

Debye Length¹ $\kappa^{-1} \approx 4.25 \text{ nm at pH } 2 - 10$

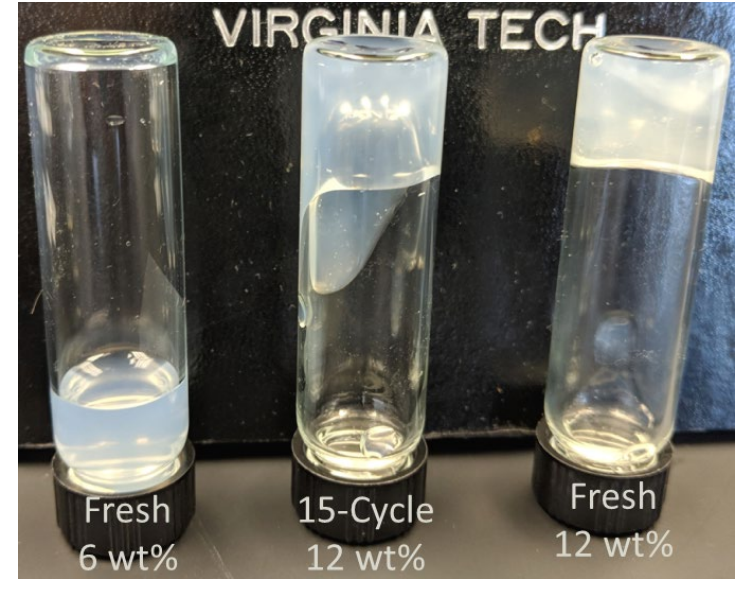
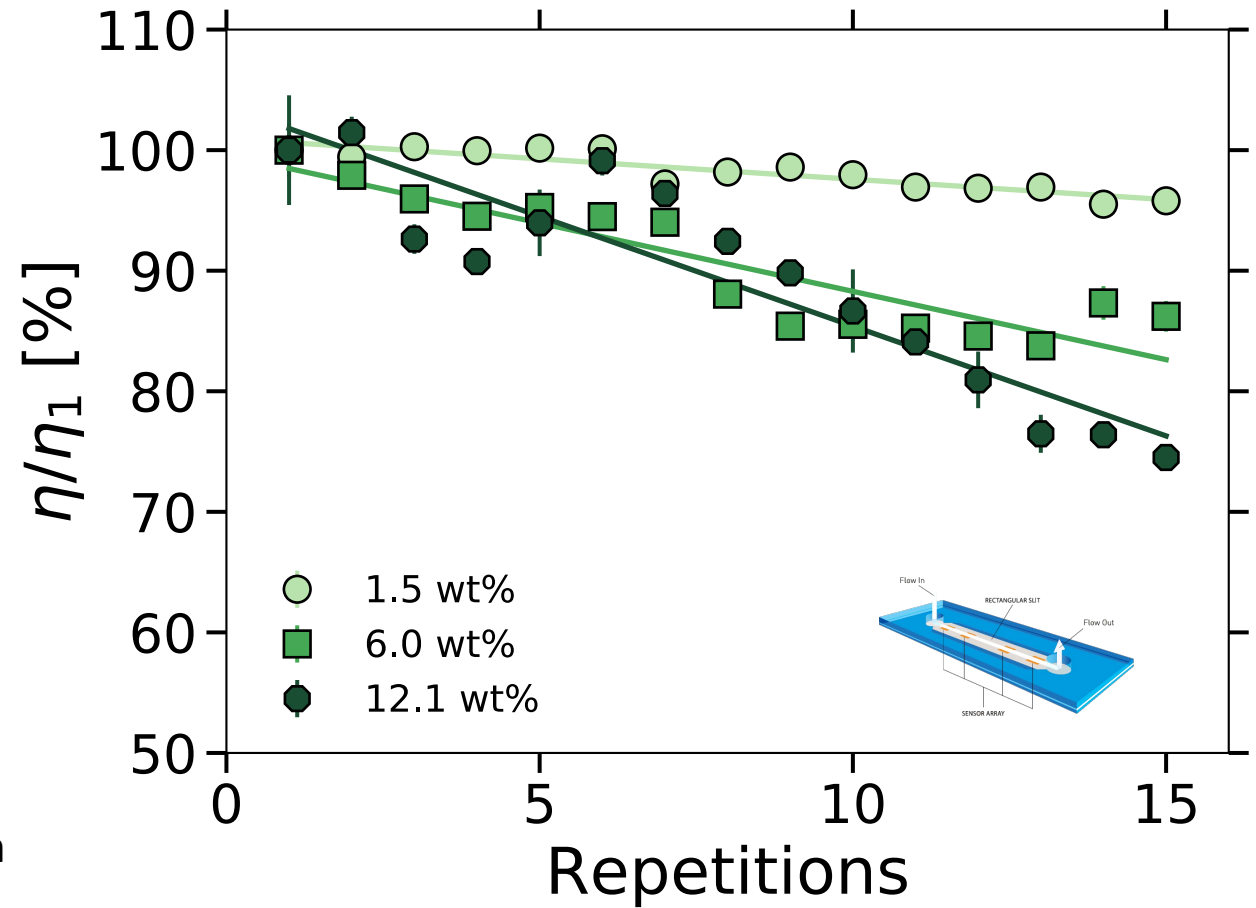
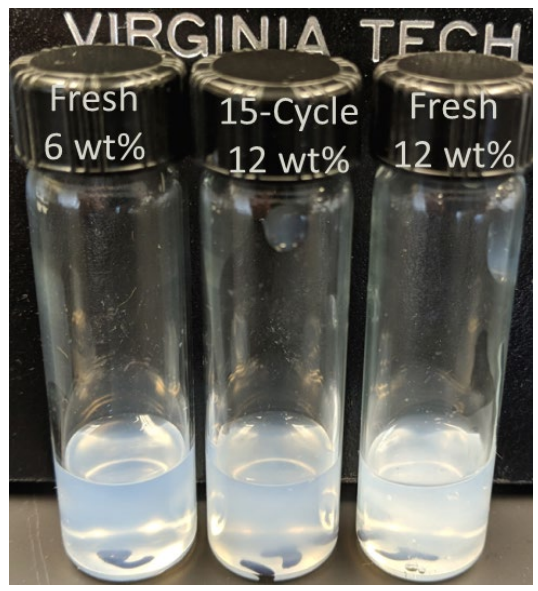


Entropy and sterically driven phase transitions



Control of DLVO interactions governs phase at a given CNC concentration

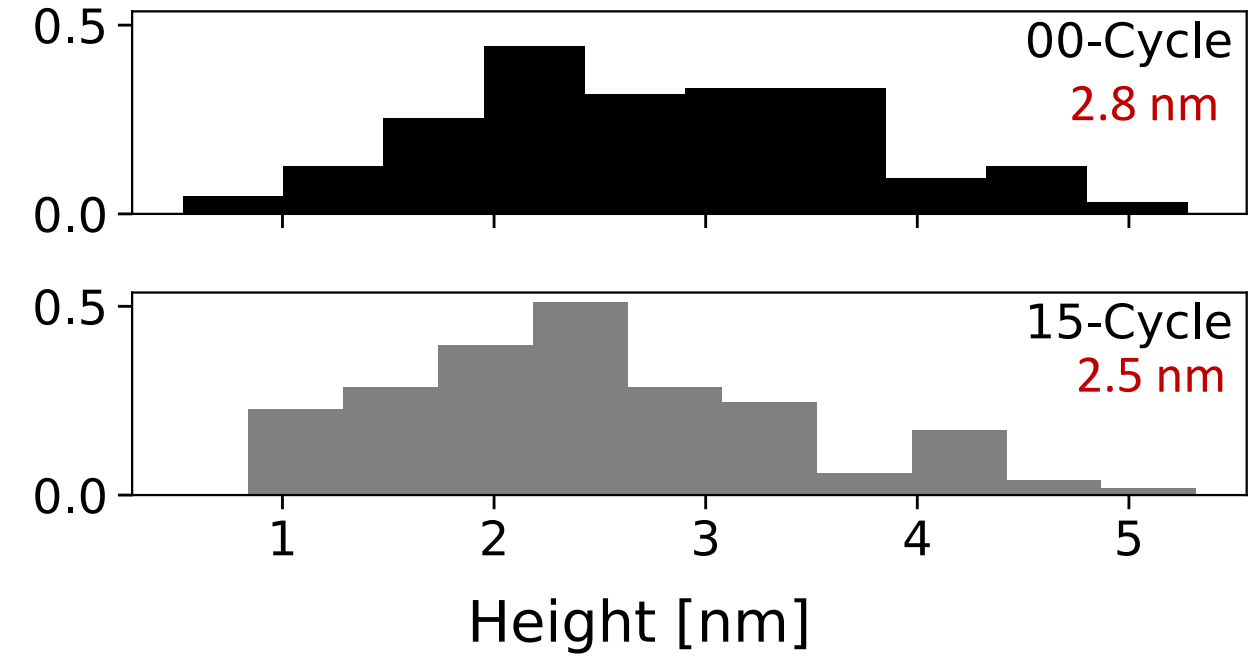
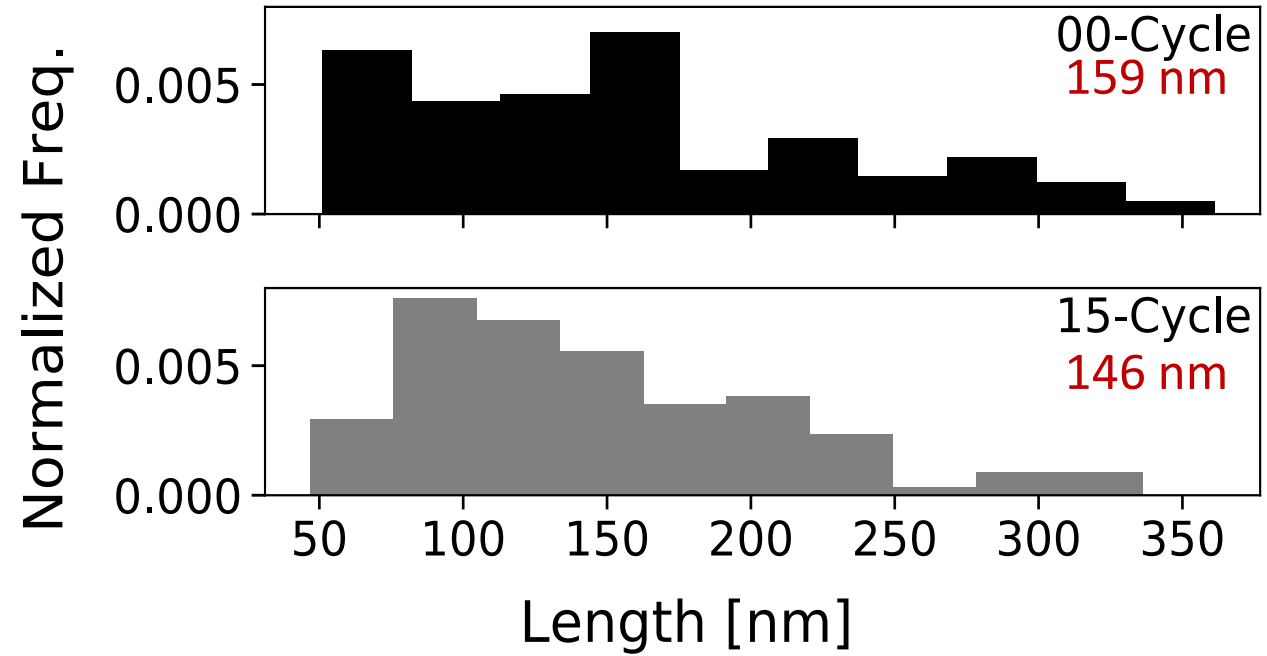
CNC - Prolonged Shear Experiments



η = viscosity at a given run
 η_1 = viscosity of run 1

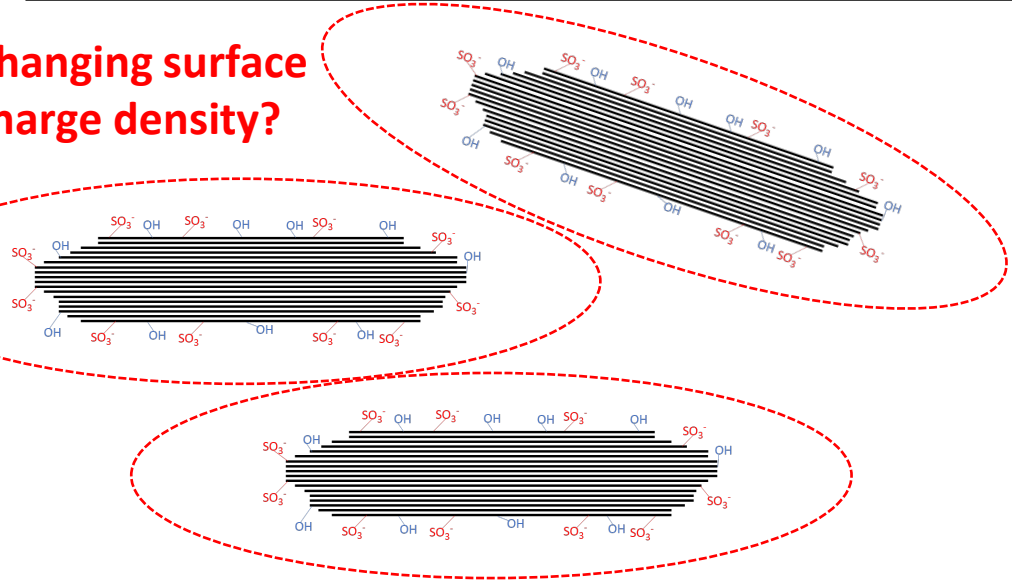
Sutliff, B. P.; Das, A.; Youngblood, J.; Bortner, M. J.. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2020**, *231*, 115735.

CNC-12.1 wt% decreases in length and height

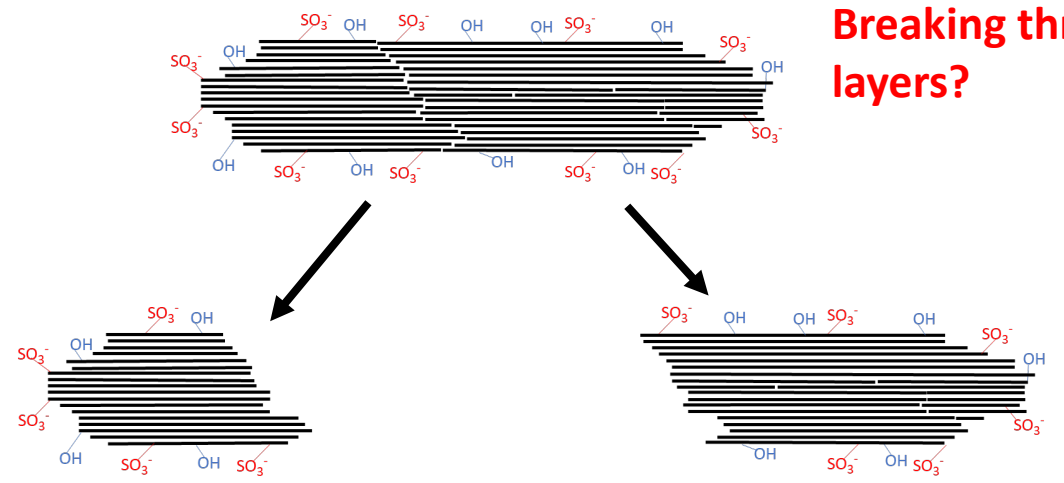


12.1 wt% samples from Forest Products Lab (UMaine) @ 800,000 s⁻¹

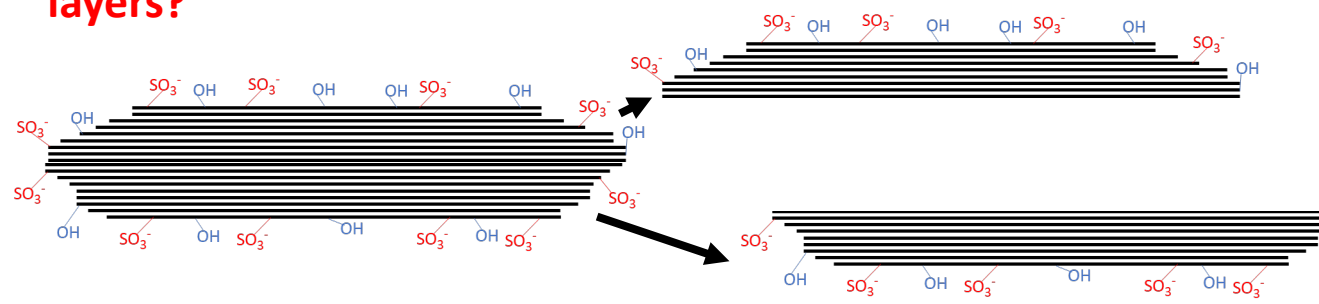
Changing surface charge density?



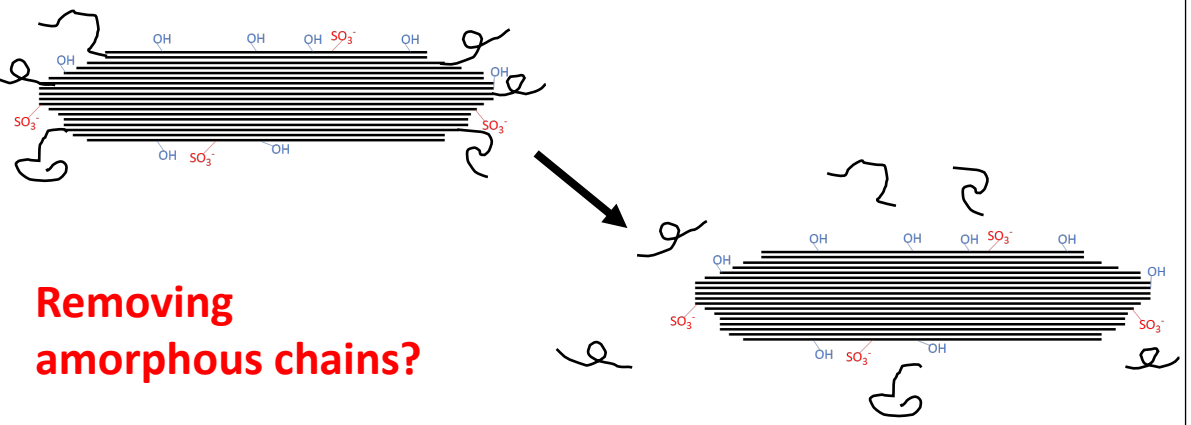
Breaking through layers?



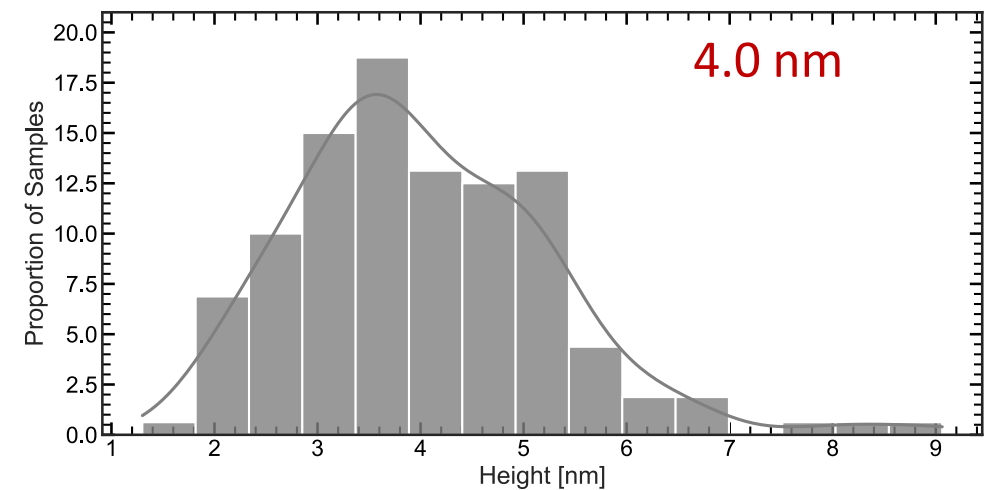
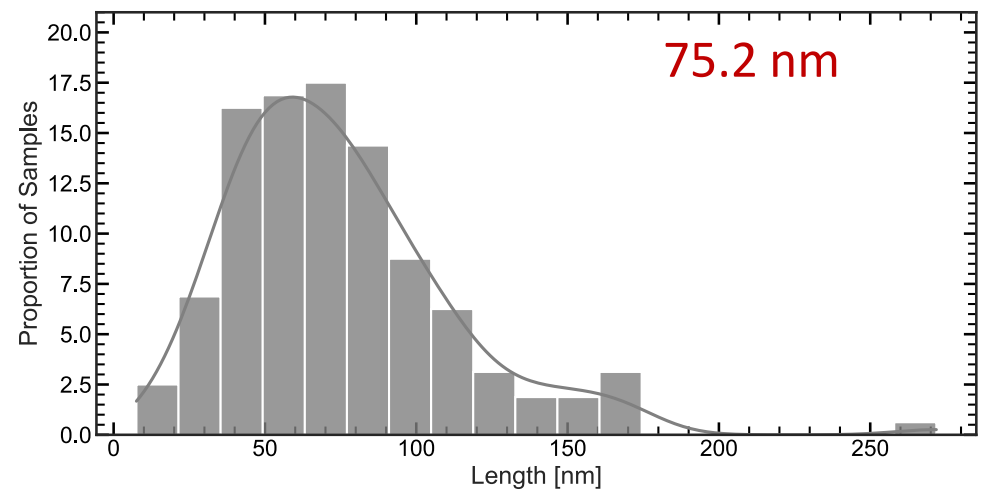
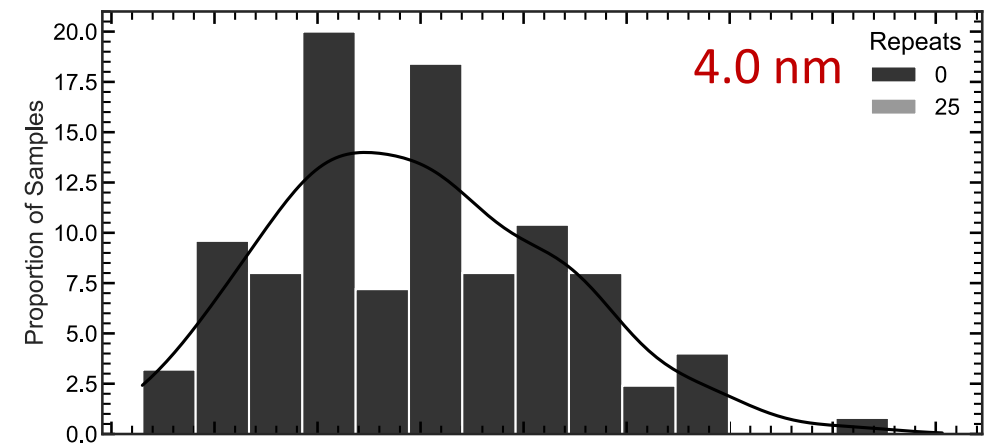
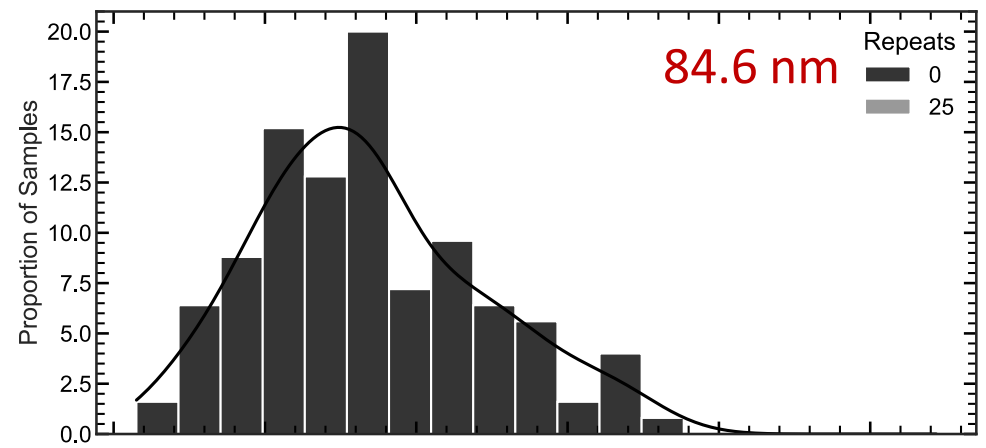
Breaking between layers?



Removing amorphous chains?

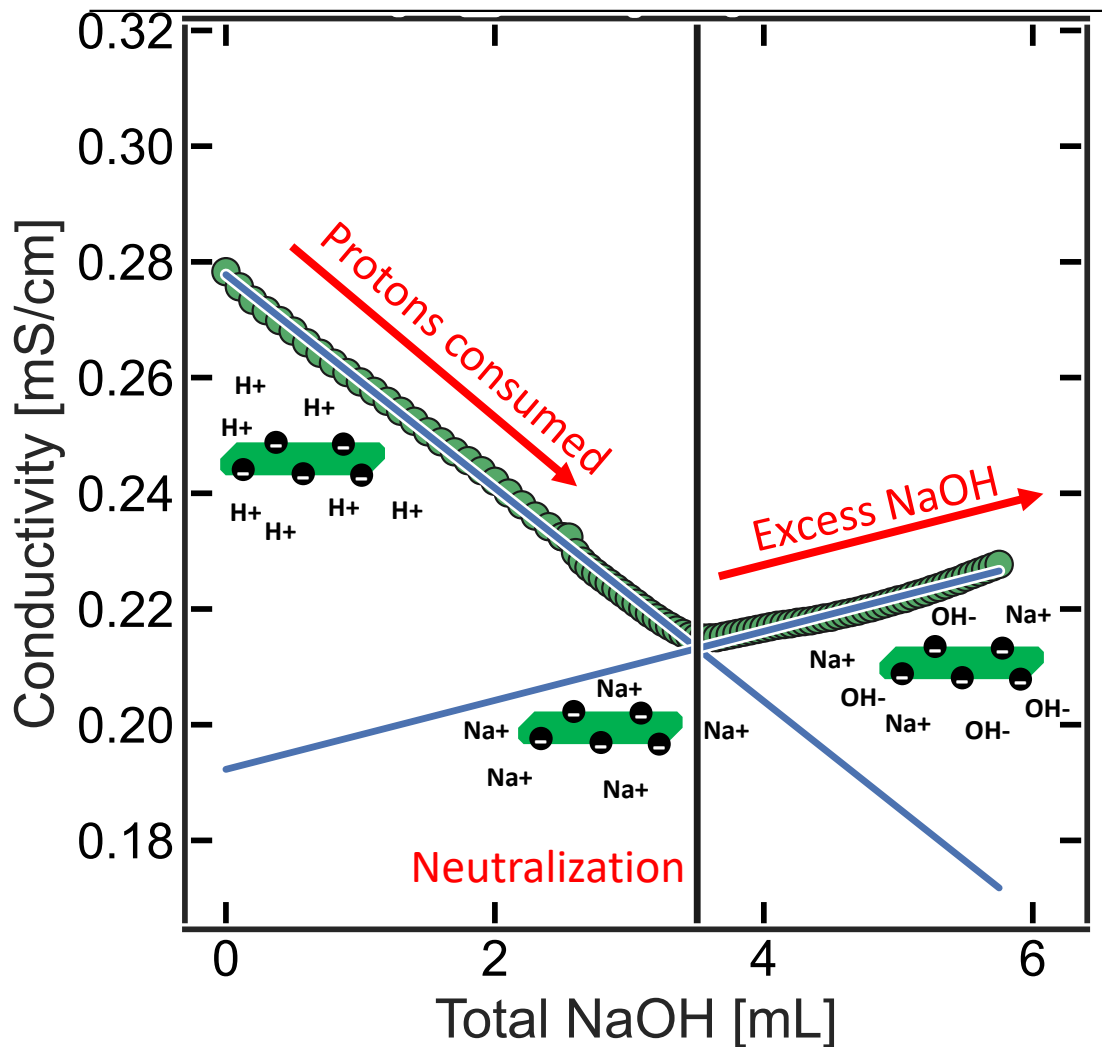


CNC-6.0 wt% samples decrease in length only



6.0 wt% samples from Celluforce @ 316,000 s⁻¹

CNC-Sulfate density does not change



Null Hypothesis: $\bar{\mu}_{00} = \bar{\mu}_{25}$

~~Alternative Hypothesis: $\bar{\mu}_{00} \neq \bar{\mu}_{25}$~~

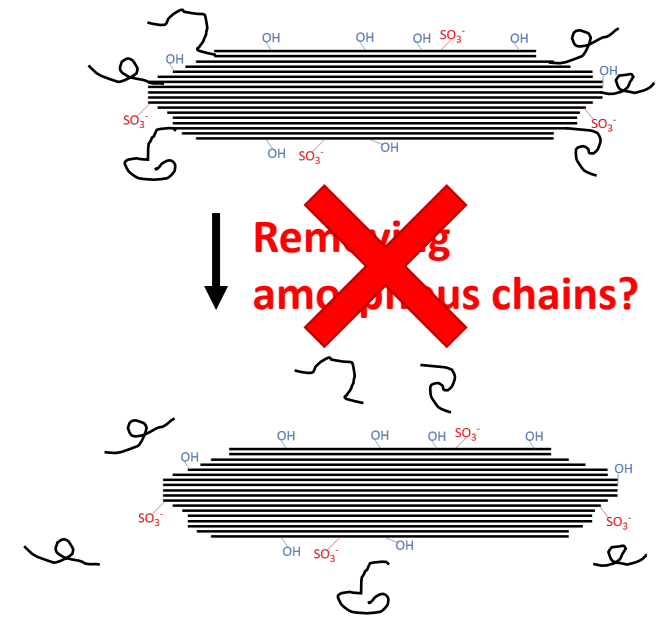
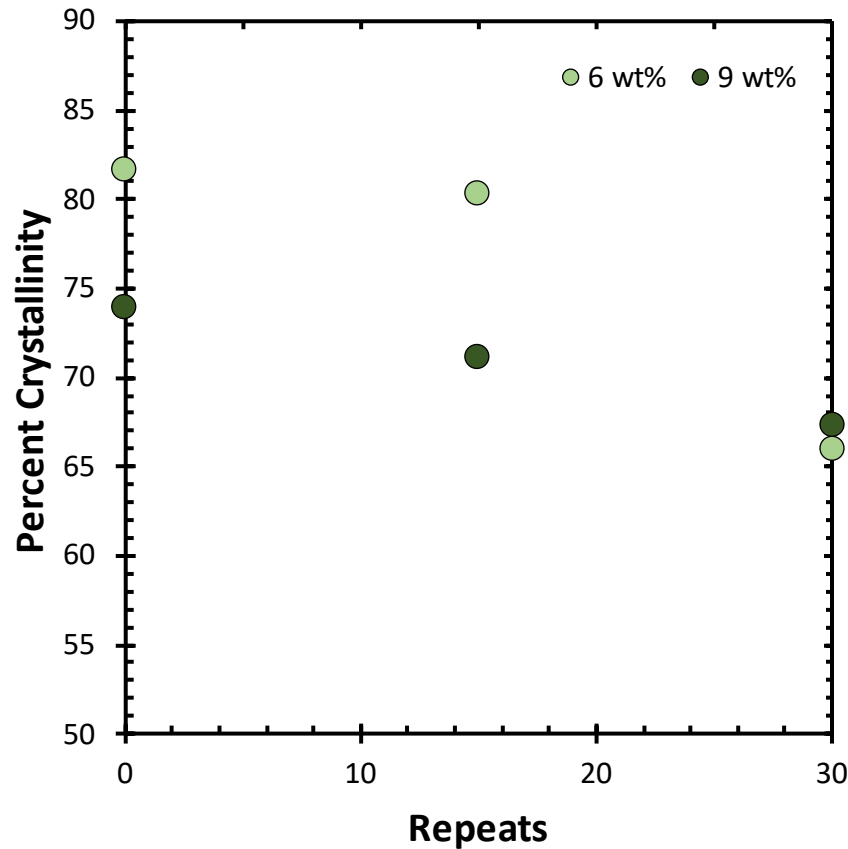
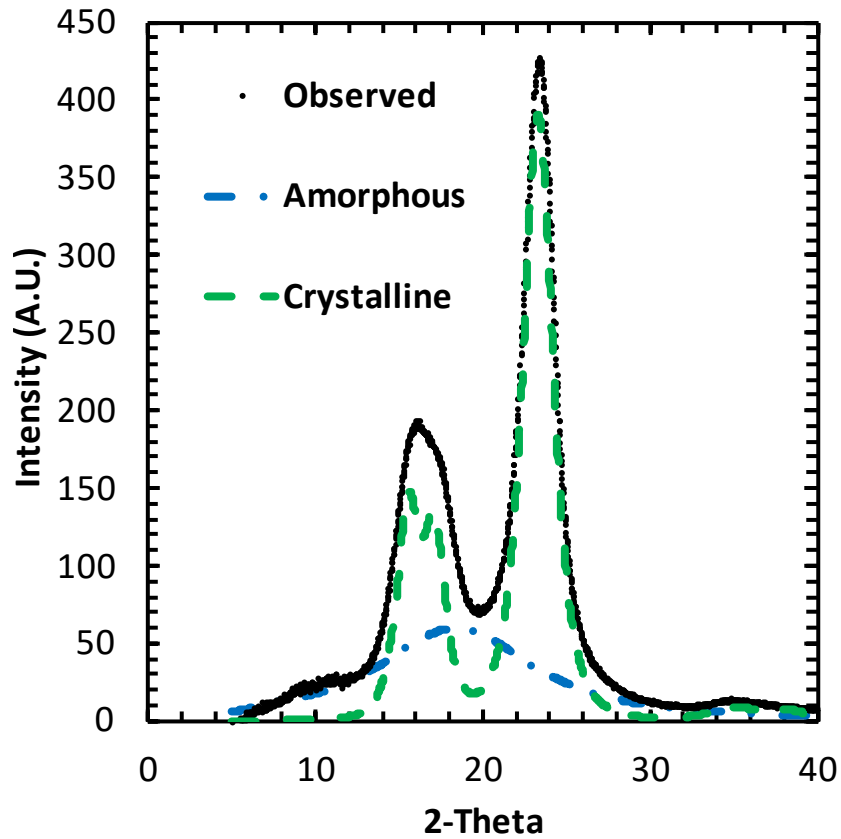
$p = 0.58$

Repeats	CNC [g]	NaOH Conc. [mMol]	Sulfate Density [mmol/kg]	Mean Sulfate Density [mmol/kg]
0	0.150	21	325	449
0	0.149	21	528	
0	0.149	21	494	
25	0.149	21	505	490
25	0.149	21	524	
25	0.178	21	440	

+5 mL of 0.5M NaCl
+ ~300 mL DI H₂O

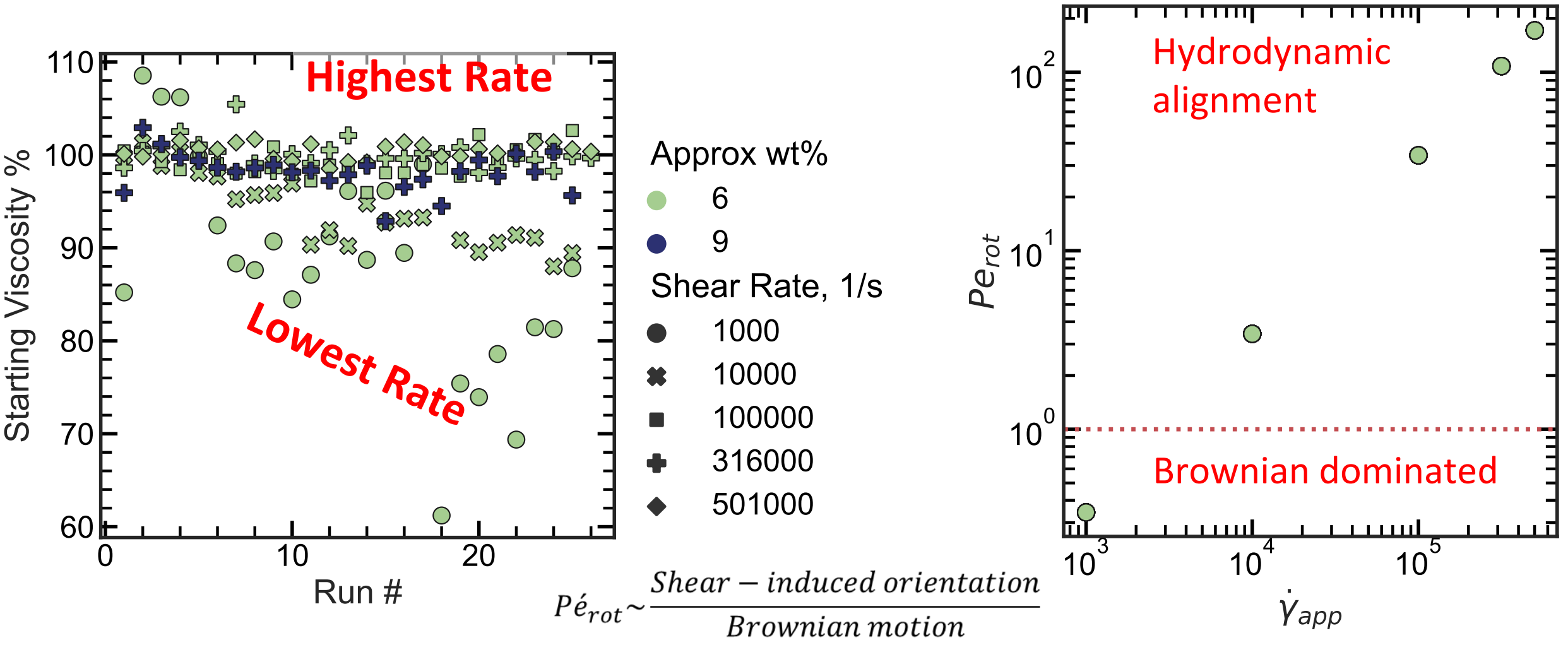
Sutliff, B. P.; Farrell, C.; Martin, S.M.; Bortner, M. J.. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2023**, *In preparation*.

CNC - XRD indicates: less crystalline!



Bruker D2-Phaser, 30 kV, 10 mA, Cu K α radiation source, single Si crystal zero-background specimen holder

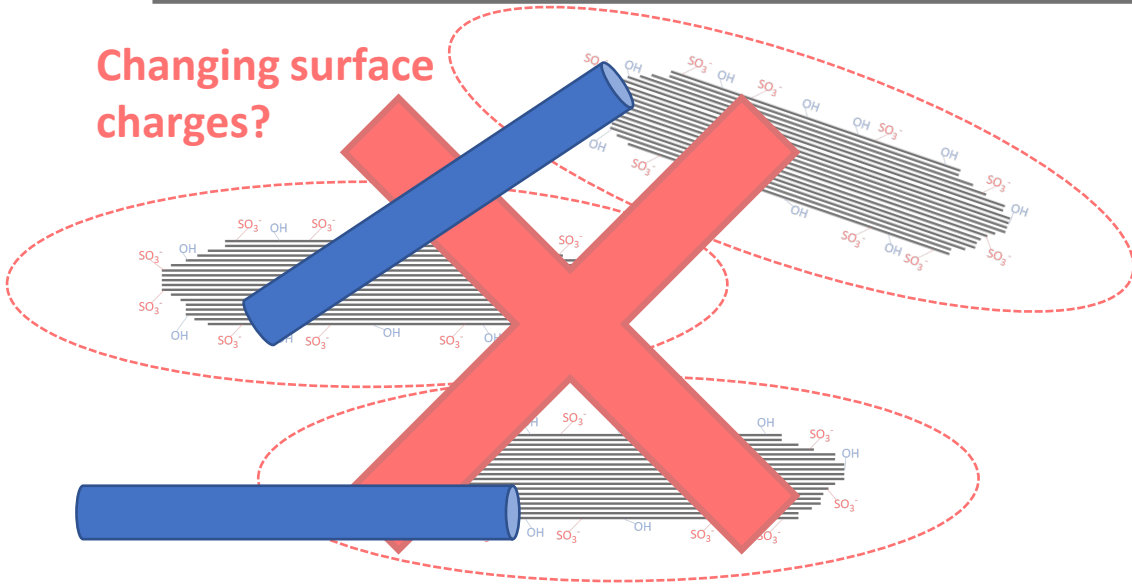
CNC concentration/stress rate dependence on attrition



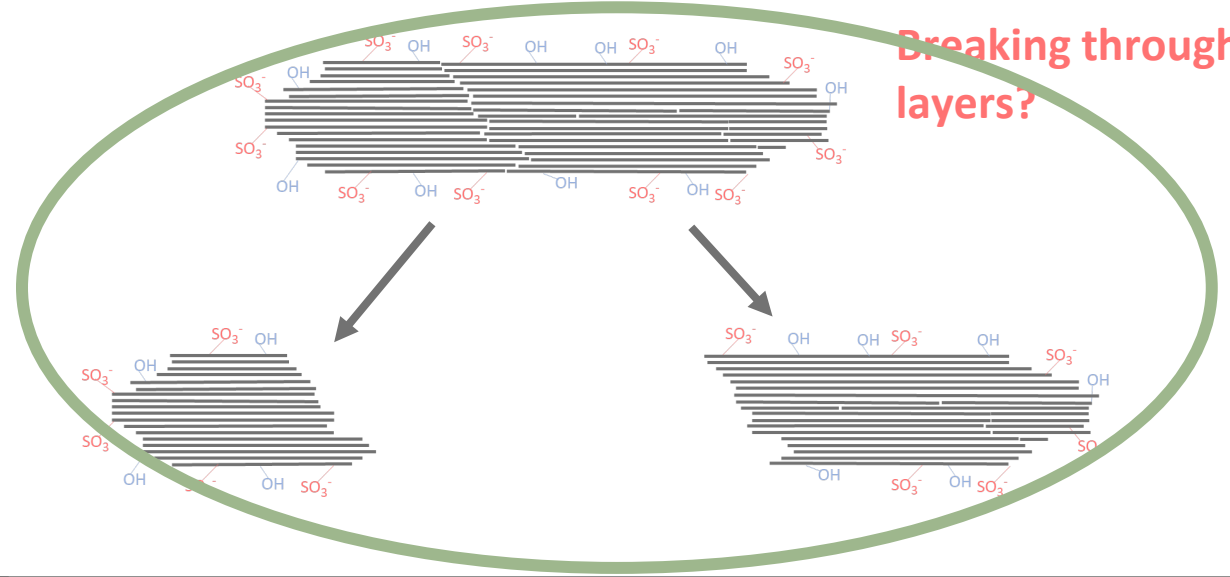
Sutliff, B. P.; Farrell, C.; Martin, S.M.; Bortner, M. J.. *Carbohydr. Polym.* **2023**, *In preparation*.

CNC - Potential causes of viscosity decrease

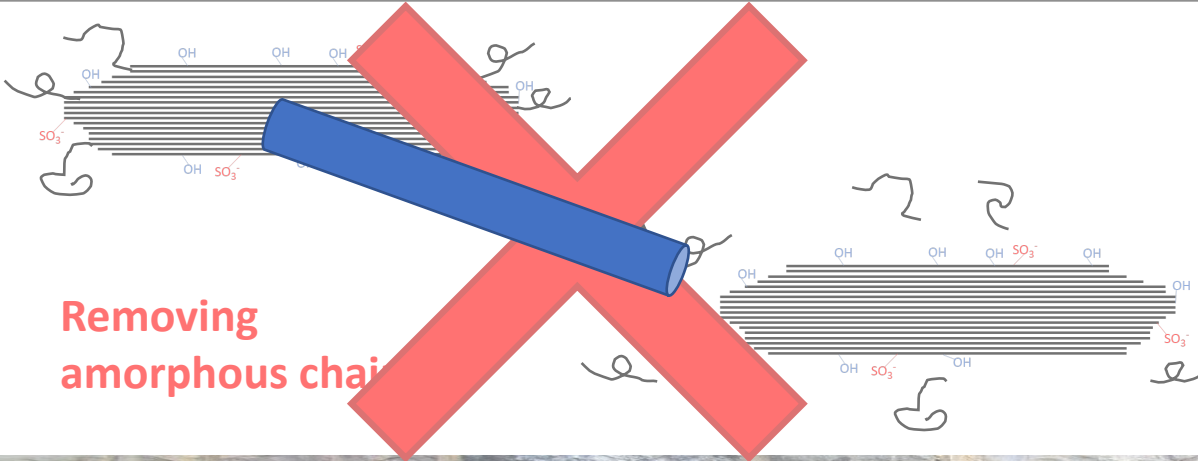
Changing surface charges?



Breaking through layers?



Removing amorphous chains?



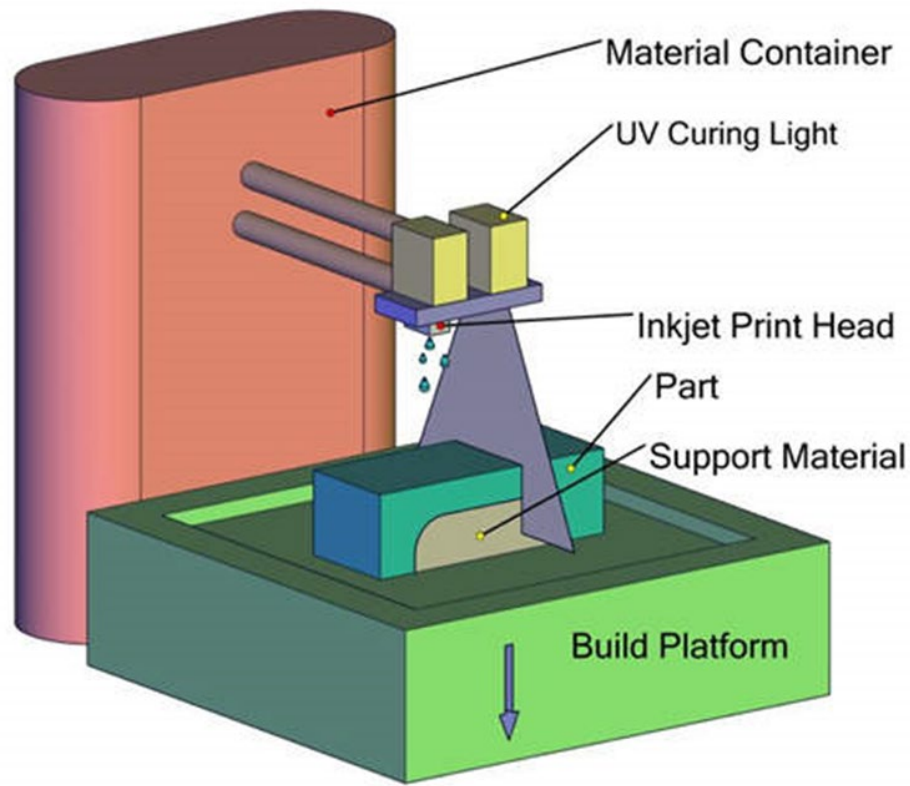
Breaking between layers?



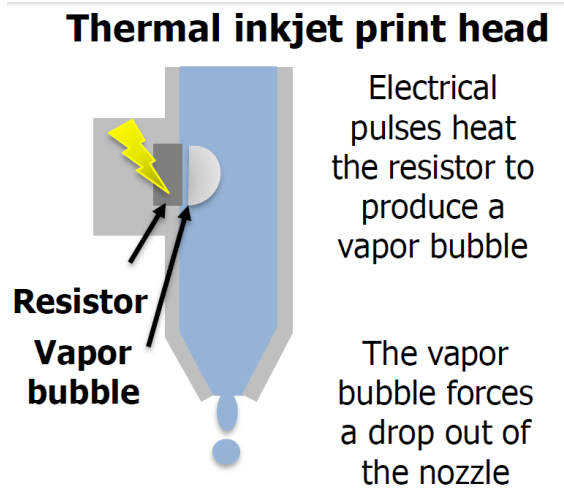
7 Additive Manufacturing Modalities



Material Jetting Overview



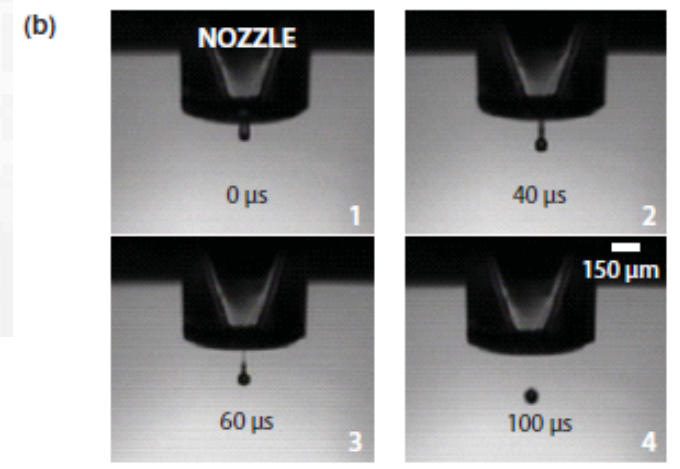
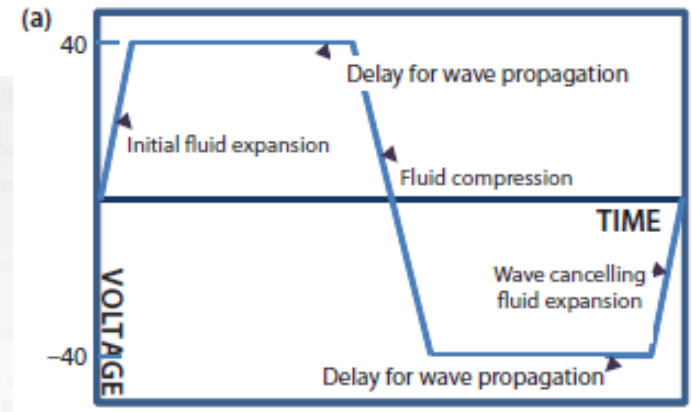
Material Jetting 3D Printing



$$Oh = \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{\rho\sigma R_0}}$$



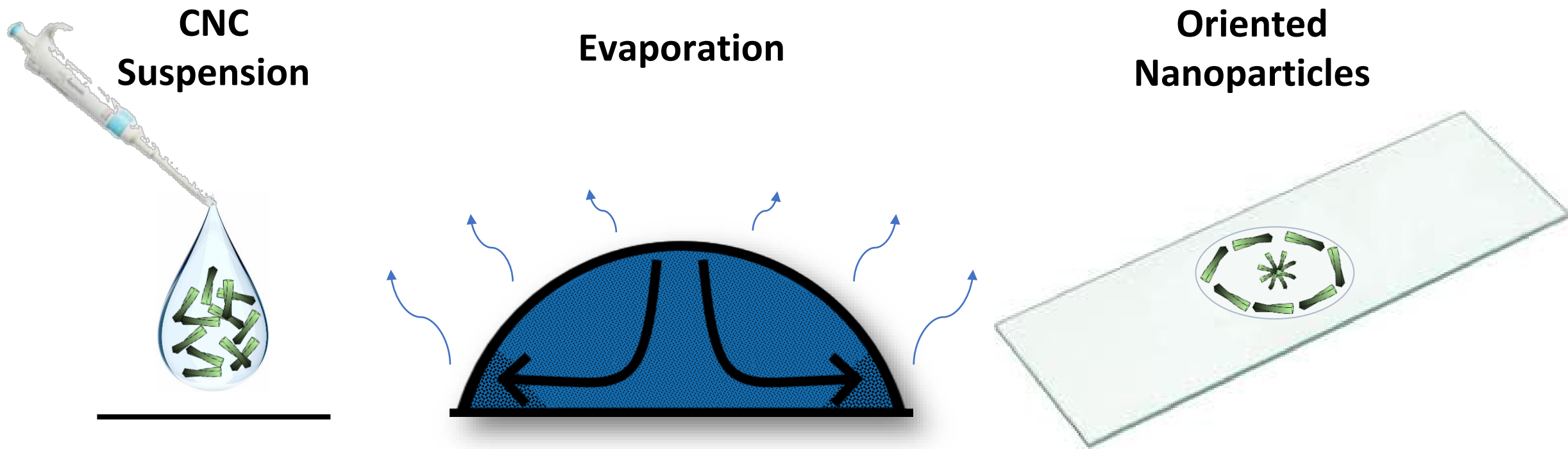
Piezo Process



Droplet Evaporation

Novel droplet-based patterning method for rod-shaped particles

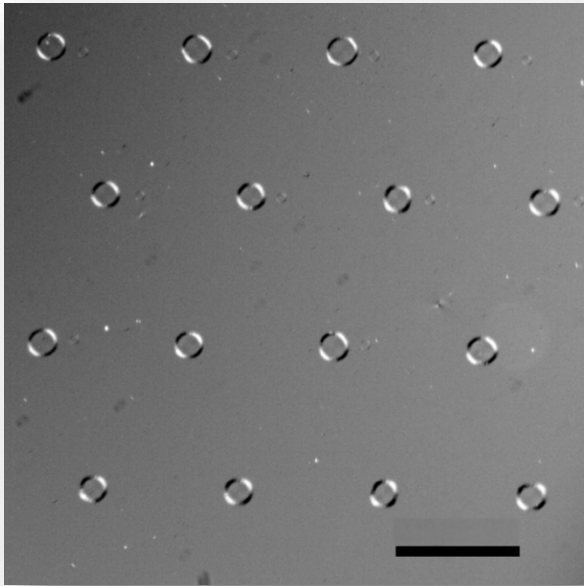
- Low energy input
- Multi-axis control
- Planar orientation -> no orientation normal to substrate



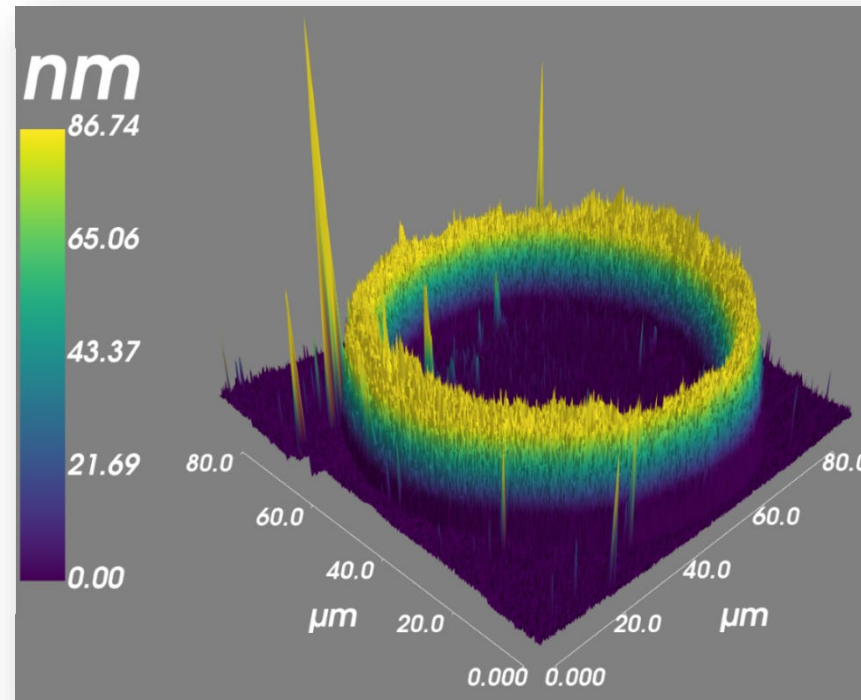
CNC Coffee Ring Deposition

- Deposition on CNC suspensions hydrophilic glass slides
 - $\theta = 30.1^\circ$
- Constant contact area evaporation
 - pinned contact line

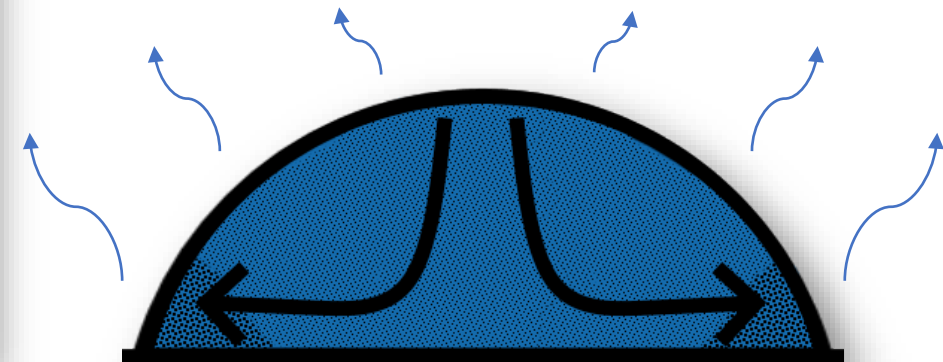
“3D-printed” CNC suspension



AFM Height Profile



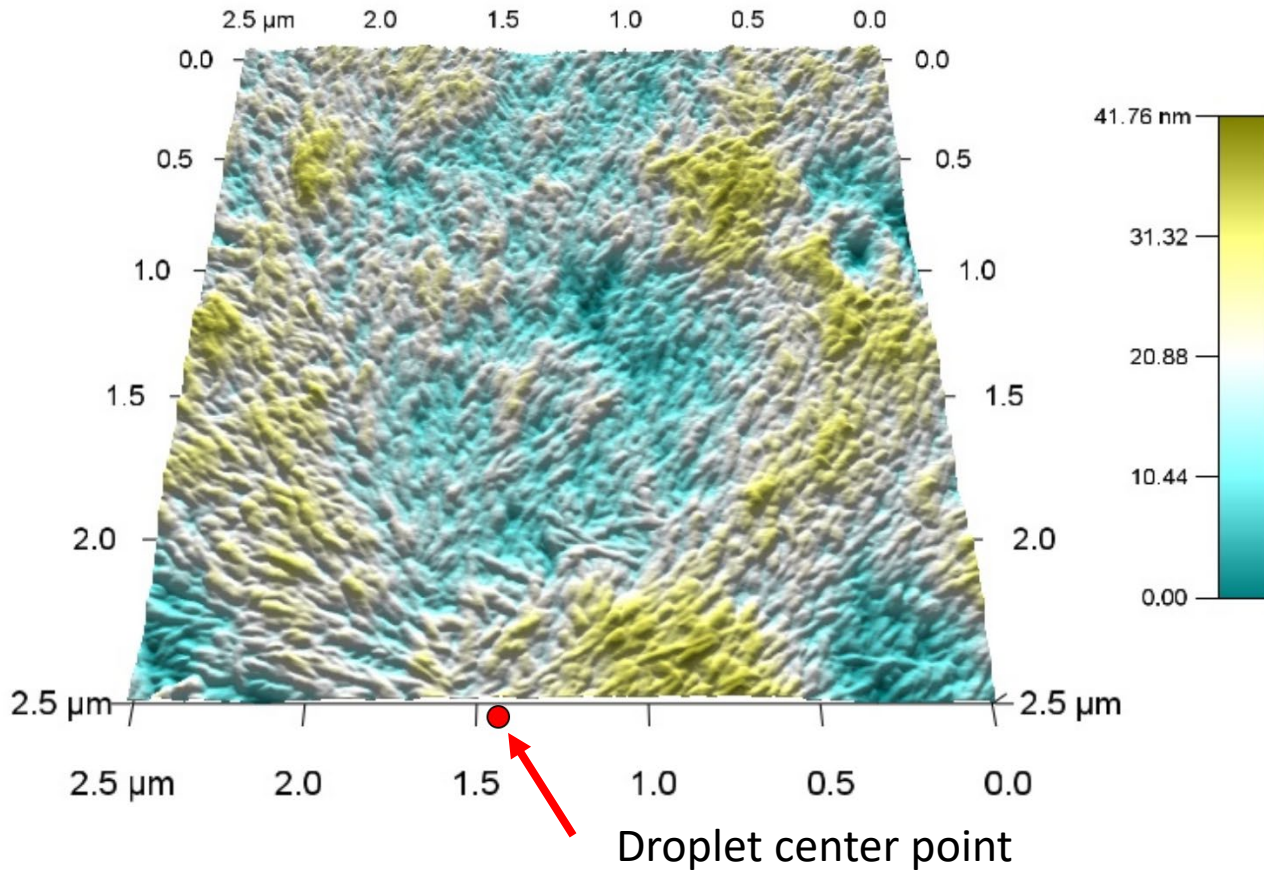
Coffee-ring effect



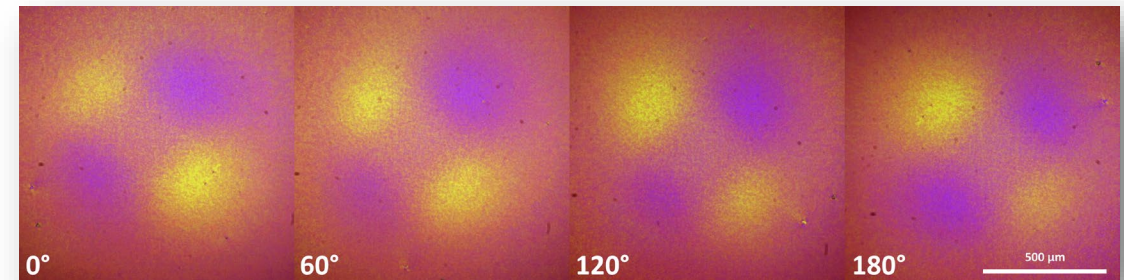
CNC Orientation in Dried Droplets

Inkjet-printed droplet height profile

Radial orientation near droplet center



Polarized light microscopy +
1st order retardation plate (550 nm)



Radial Orientation

Rotational Péclet Number

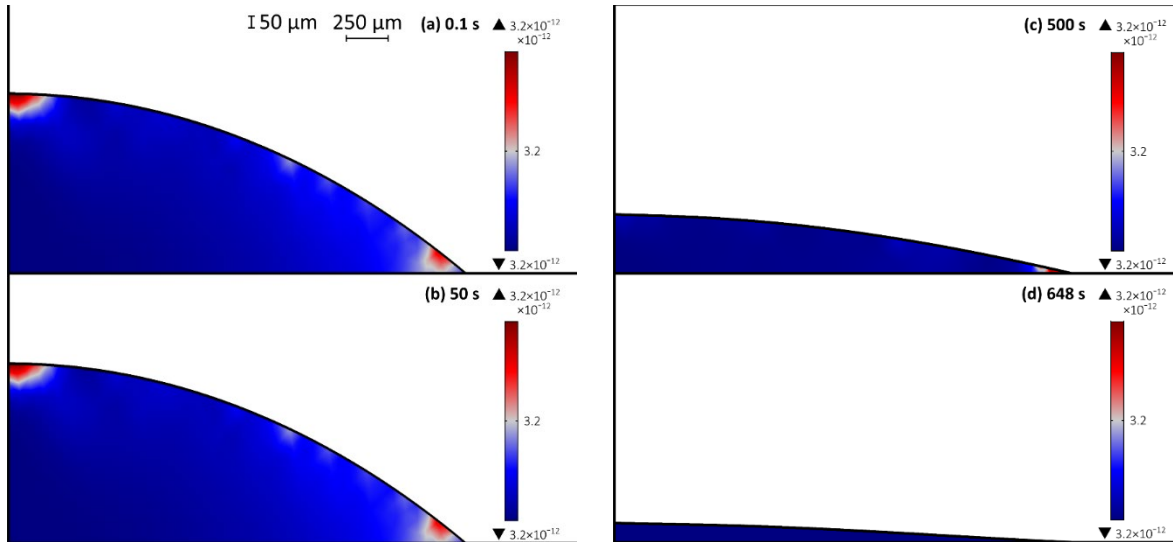
$$Pe_{rot} \sim \frac{\text{Shear - induced orientation}}{\text{Brownian motion}}$$

$$Pe_{rot} = \tau_{rot} \dot{\gamma}$$

$$\tau_{rot}^{-1} = \frac{3k_B T (\ln 2r_p - 0.5)}{8\pi\eta_s a^3}$$

- $Pe_{rot} > 1$: shear flow drives orientation
- $Pe_{rot} < 1$: Random orientation resulting from Brownian motion

CFD analysis of $Pe_{rot}(t)$



Evaporation Stage	Shear Rate (s^{-1})	Pe_{rot}
Pinned Contact Line	1.2×10^{-8}	3.2×10^{-12}
Receding Contact Line	100	0.15

CNC Orientation Evolution

After placement

Tangential CNC orientation develops

Contact line depins

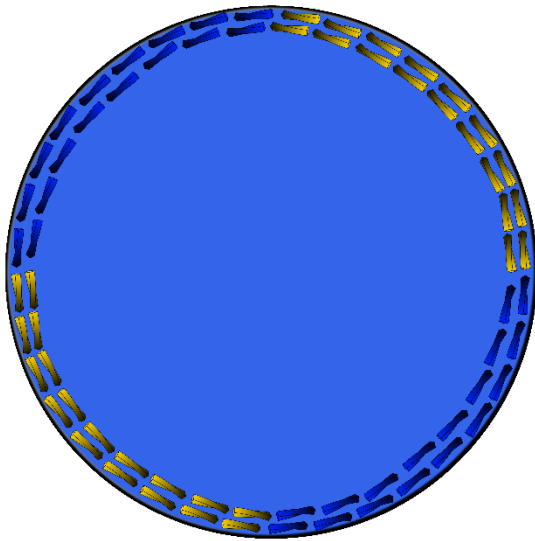
Radial CNC orientation in the vicinity of the contact line

Low CNC Concentration

CNCs lose neighbor interactions and maintain radial alignment imparted from contact line

Final Confinement

CNCs are compacted and interact once more resulting in generally tangential alignment



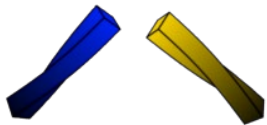
t_{evap}



CNC Orientation Evolution



CNC Orientation Key



16x Playback
Speed

0.25 μ L droplet of a 2 wt % CNC suspension on an Alconox cleaned glass slide

Takeaway Messages

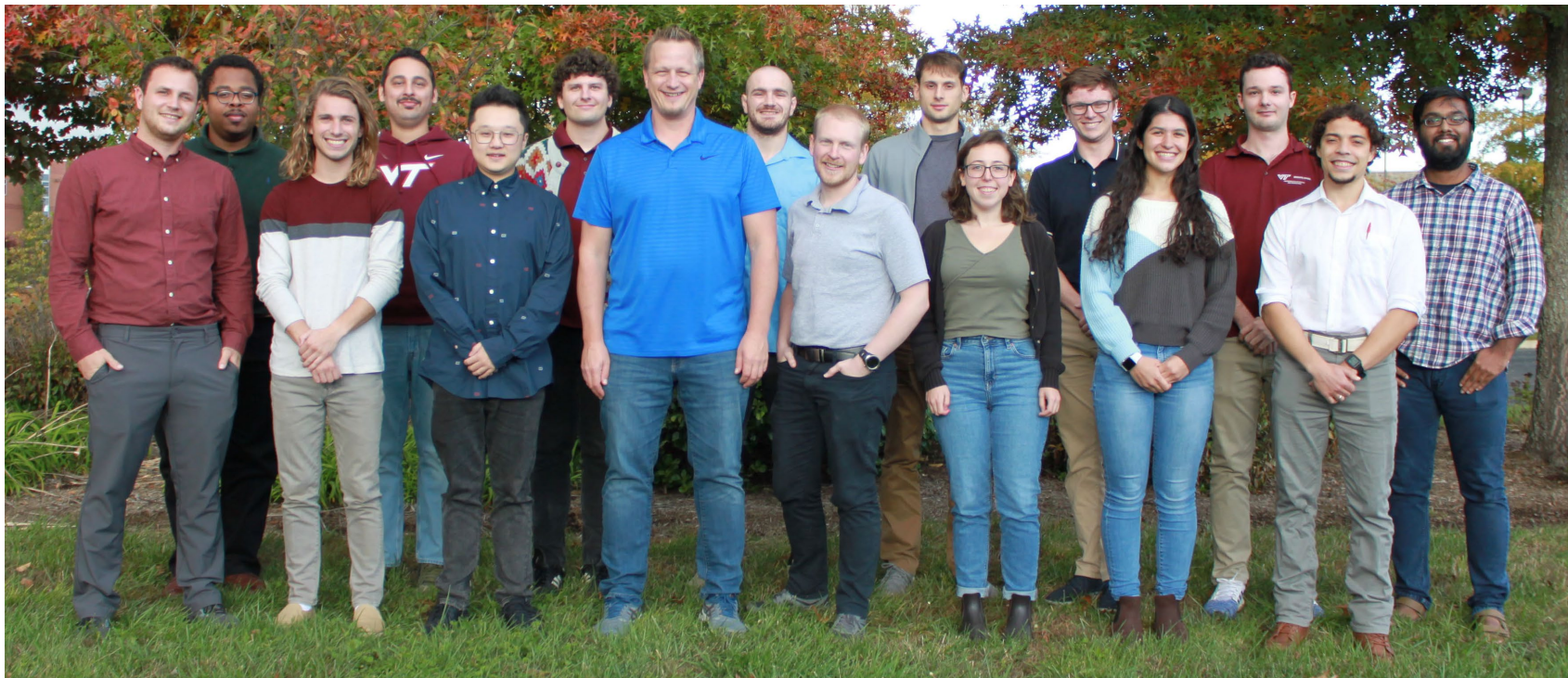
- AM rheological considerations strongly depend on AM modality
- CNCs - highly tailorable, wide range of rheological properties
- Chemorheology - thermal process windows/CNC degradation in high T processes (e.g. FFF, BAAM)
- Transient rheology – flow/solidification (yield stress/thixotropy) in low T ink printing (e.g. DIW)
 - CNC suspension chemistry/formulation
 - Yield stress sensitivity – apparent CNC breakage at low/moderate (likely because of Brownian driven rotation)
- Peclet/CFD analysis + microscopy - hydrodynamic alignment for drop-on-demand processes (e.g. material jetting)

Acknowledgements



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Dr. Cailean Pritchard (VT)
Mr. Tyler Seguire (NanoSonic)



Acknowledgements



A photograph of a stone wall with a white rectangular overlay in the center. The wall is made of grey and blue stones with visible mortar joints. The text "Questions?" is written in a bold, dark red font within the white overlay.

Questions?