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Thermal stability of functionally graded graphene platelet reinforced composites

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COMMENTARY

Abstract

The thermal stability of functionally graded graphene platelet-reinforced composites (FG-GPLRCs) is influenced by the distribution and weight fraction of graphene platelets (GPLs). Different grading patterns, such as FG-X and FG-O, affect the critical buckling temperature, with FG-X providing the highest thermal resistance. The Halpin-Tsai model is commonly used to estimate elasticity modulus, while other properties are evaluated using the rule of mixtures. Studies indicate that a laminated structure with a limited number of layers can effectively mimic a continuously graded composite, making FG-GPLRCs a promising choice for high-temperature applications

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As a single atomic layer with 2D nano-structure, graphene was discovered in 2004 [1]. Graphene is a repeated structure which is composed of atoms which are joined together via bundles. Since graphene has shown extraordinary thermal and electrical conductivity, extraordinary mechanical strength and a large surface to mass ratio, it is designated as an excellent candidate for reinforcement of the composites [2-6]. Some of the main features of the graphene are 1TPa elasticity modulus, appropriate conduction capacity even better than copper and silver, and excellent stiffness even better than stainless steel. A novel class of composites was introduced by Yang [7] who joined the concepts of nanocomposites and functionally graded materials (FGMs) together. In this type of composites, a composite laminated media was introduced where each layer may have different amount of graphene platelets (GPLs). Since the weight or volume fraction of GPLs varies between layers a piecewise FGM nanocomposite is introduced. By designating various patterns of weight fraction for layers of the composite, different GPL reinforced composites may be defined where an overview of them is shown in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Various configurations of GPLRCs.

In Fig. 1 when a layer is darker, more weight fraction of GPL is resulted. When it comes to evaluate the thermo-mechanical properties of the composite, to evaluate the elasticity modulus, a Halpin-Tsai model is introduced. This model takes into account the elasticity modulus of components, their volume fraction and even the size of reinforcements. It is shown that this model is able to predict the elasticity modulus of composites with reasonable accuracy in comparison to experiments.

It is widely accepted that since strain gradients effects, non-local effects, and incomplete transfer of stress between matrix and GPLs are present, simple rule of mixtures is unable to predict the elasticity modulus of the composite. However, to evaluate the mass density, Poisson's ratio and thermal expansion coefficient simple rule of mixtures is widely accepted.

When it comes to thermal stability of FG-GPLRC structures, research on beam [8], on rectangular plate [9], skew plate [10] and sector plate [11] may be mentioned.

Through investigation of these works it may be concluded that the FG-X pattern of the GPLs results in the maximum critical buckling temperature of FG-GPLRCs while lower critical buckling temperatures are observed in FG-O pattern. In addition, when the impact of weight fraction of GPLs is under investigation, it is seen that its effect on critical buckling temperature of UD pattern is almost negligible. For FG-X pattern higher weight fraction of GPLs results in higher critical buckling temperature. For FG-O pattern, higher weight fraction of GPLs results in lower critical buckling temperature. An analysis on the effect of number of

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layers of FG-GPLRC, indicates that a composite laminated beam/plate with only 10 layers may serve as an excellent candidate for the FG beam/plate with continuous change of materials.

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Data availability

No data is available.

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