

**STRUCTURAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF
BIOBASED MICRO AERIAL VEHICLES**

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**STRUCTURAL DYNAMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF
BIOBASED MICRO AERIAL VEHICLES**

Field of Study: Thin Film Polymer

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ABSTRACT

Micro Aerial Vehicle, MAVs is latest generation of aircraft inspired from micro natural fliers. Mimicking those fliers need extensive research and fine tools. Besides flight dynamics, propulsion system and structures integrity, wings plays a very important role in creating lifts and vortices to make a successful liftoff. MAV wings subjected to enormous level of mechanical stress due to flapping frequencies and posses a wide area to scope air. With all those bombardment, MAV wings should perform in a harmonize way with the stress being generated, yet the wing should be keep at minimum weight as possible. This research work is intended to investigate the mechanical properties of thin film PVA with biomimetic units drawn on the surface on the film for the application of MAV wing membrane. Biomimetic units grid, striation, spot were drawn on the surface of PVA thin film by means of heated geometry cutter. A control specimen named no pattern were then compared with the biomimetic specimen in terms of tensile testing for mechanical properties, DMA analysis for viscoelastic properties and DSC analysis for percentage of crystallinity. Result shows grid specimen exhibit highest level of mechanical properties and viscoelastic properties. This is due to the percentage of crystallinity formed in grid was the highest and thus elevate the mechanical properties of PVA thin film. Heated geometry cutter creates localized heat to melt the polymer and solidify quickly which crystallize the edge of the drawn pattern and in turn improve the mechanical properties when compared to pure PVA thin film.

ABSTRAK

Kenderaan Udara Mikro, MAV adalah generasi terbaru pesawat diilhamkan daripada alam semulajadi mikro. Kajian terhadap sumber alam mikro adalah menyeluruh dan amat halus dalam konteks kejituan. Selain penerbangan dinamik, sistem pendorongan dan integriti struktur, sayap memainkan peranan yang amat penting dalam mewujudkan pengapungan dan vorteks untuk penerbangan yang berjaya. Sayap MAV tertakluk kepada tekanan mekanikal disebabkan kekerapan mengepak dan mempunyai kawasan yang luas untuk mengepung udara. Dengan itu, sayap MAV perlu menerima tekanan luar dengan cara menyelaraskan dengan tekanan yang dihasilkan, dan sayap juga perlu mempunyai berat yang minimum. Kerja penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk menyiasat sifat-sifat mekanik filem nipis PVA dengan unit biomimetic yang dilukis pada permukaan pada filem itu untuk aplikasi dalam membrane sayap MAV. Unit Biomimetic grid, striation, dotted telah disediakan di permukaan PVA filem nipis dengan menggunakan pemotong geometri panas. Satu sampel kawalan dinamakan no pattern kemudiannya dibandingkan dengan spesimen biomimetic dari segi ujian tegangan bagi sifat-sifat mekanik, analisis DMA untuk kajian viscoelastic dan analisis DSC peratusan penghabluran. Keputusan menunjukkan spesimen grid mempunyai tahap tertinggi dalam sifat-sifat mekanik dan sifat-sifat viscoelastic. Ini adalah kerana peratusan penghabluran ditubuhkan pada grid adalah yang tertinggi dan dengan itu meningkatkan sifat-sifat mekanik PVA filem nipis. Pemotong geometri panas menghasilkan haba setempat untuk mencairkan polimer dan mengukuhkan cepat yang menghablur pinggir corak yang dilukis dan seterusnya memperbaiki sifat-sifat mekanikal berbanding PVA filem nipis yang tulen.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
ABSTRACT	iii
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Objective	2
1.3 Scope of study	3
1.4 Problem statement	4

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE RIVIEW	5
2.1 Polyvinyl alcohol PVA	5
2.2 Solvent casting	7
2.2.1 Advantages and disadvantages	8
2.2.2 Process and application	10
2.3 Biomimetic units	11
2.3.1 Striation	12
2.3.2 Spot	13
2.3.3 Gridding	14
2.4 Research on biomimetic units	15
2.5 Tensile testing	18
2.5.1 Hooke's law	19
2.5.2 Modulus of elasticity	20
2.5.3 Yield strength	21
2.5.4 Strain	21
2.5.5 Ultimate tensile strength	21
2.5.6 ASTM D 882	22
2.6 Dynamic Mechanical Analysis DMA	22
2.7 Differential Scanning Calorimetry DSC	24
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Preparation of PVA, Polyvinyl alcohol	25
3.3 Preparation of PVA film for testing	27
3.3.1 Sample preparation for tensile testing	27
3.3.2 Sample preparation for DMA	30
3.3.3 Sample preparation for DSC	30
3.3.4 Optical microscope	31
3.4 Experiment parameter	31

CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION	33
4.1 Introduction	33
4.2 Optical microscope	34
4.3 Differential scanning calorimetry	37
4.4 Modulus	39
4.4.1 Striation	40
4.4.2 Grid	41
4.4.3 Spot	42
4.4.4 No pattern	43
4.4.5 Comparison on tangent modulus	44
4.5 Maximum elongation	46
4.6 Tensile strength	47
4.7 Analysis on tensile strength	49
4.8 Dynamic mechanical analysis result	52
4.8.1 Loss modulus	52
4.8.2 Storage modulus	53
4.8.3 Analysis on DMA	54
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS	57
5.1 Conclusion	57
5.2 Recommendations and further studies	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	65

LITST OF FIGURES

2.1	Structure of polyvinyl alcohol	6
2.2	Solvent casting process	10
2.3	Striation shape of a tree	12
2.4	Spot shape on a ground beetles	13
2.5	Gridding shape on dragonfly wings	14
2.6	Stress strain curve (UTS)	19
2.7	Modulus of elasticity	20
2.8	Graph generated from DMA machine	23
2.9	Typical plot for DSC	24
3.1	Dimension of specimen	27
3.2	Biomimetic sample dimension	29
4.1	Image of grid specimen at 20X magnification	34
4.2	Image of spot specimen at 20X magnification	35
4.3	Image of striation specimen at 20X magnification	36
4.4	Comparison of percentage of crystallization	38
4.5	Stress versus strain graph for striation sample	40
4.6	Stress versus strain graph for grid shape	41
4.7	Stress versus strain graph for spot sample	42
4.8	Stress versus strain graph for no pattern	43
4.9	Comparison of modulus at initial strain	44
4.10	Comparison of modulus at 100% strain	45
4.11	Comparison of elongation	46
4.12	Comparison of ultimate tensile strength	47
4.13	Comparison of break strength	48
4.14	Overall comparison of tensile testing	49
4.15	Comparison of loss modulus	53
4.16	Comparison of storage modulus	54

LIST OF TABLES

2.1	Properties of polyvinyl alcohol	7
3.1	PVA specification	26
3.2	Biomimetic unit dimension details	30
4.1	Crystallization of PVA film sample	39
4.2	Modulus at initial strain	44
4.3	Modulus at 100% strain	45
4.4	Percentage of elongation	46

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>wt</i>	-	weight percentage
δ	-	Delta
$^{\circ}C$	-	Celsius
T_c	-	Crystallization temp
C_p	-	Heat capacity
T_m	-	Melting temperature
N	-	Force
F	-	Load
Hz	-	Hertz
μ	-	Micro
%	-	Percentage
σ	-	Stress
g	-	Gram
mm	-	Milimeter
pH	-	Hydrogen potentia
J/g	-	Enthalpy for 100% crystals
MPa	-	Megapascal
GPa	-	Gigapascal
ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials
DSC	-	Differential scanning calorimetry
DMA	-	Dynamic mechanical analysis
PVA	-	Polyvinyl alcohol

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A1	Data for 0% tangent modulus	65
A2	Data for 100% tangent modulus	65
A3	Data for maximum displacement	65
A4	Data for break strength	66
A5	Data for ultimate tensile strength	66
A6	DSC graph for grid specimen	67
A7	DSC graph for striation specimen	67
A8	DSC graph for spot specimen	68
A9	DSC graph for no pattern specimen	68
A10	DMA data loss modulus	69
A11	DMA data for storage modulus	72
A12	DMA data for tangent delta	76