

**TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH IN
MECHANICS AND MATERIALS
WITH EMPHASES ON SUSTAINABILITY AND
DURABILITY**

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The opinions expressed in this article are the author's only, not necessarily those of the

National Science Foundation (NSF), NIST, FHWA or GWU.

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SUSTAINABILITY

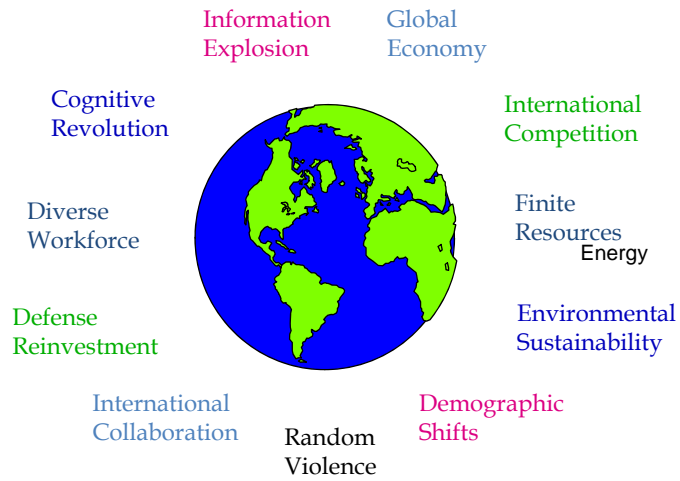
NANO S&E

MULTISCALE-SCALE SYSTEMS

SUMMARY & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A 21st Century World



Civil and Mechanical Infrastructure



Bridges – More than 600,000 in U.S.



Legend
— Interstate Pipelines
— Intrastate Pipelines
Source:
Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas,
National Gas Statistics, Gas Transportation Information System

Pipelines – 2 million miles of natural gas lines in U.S.



Commercial Aircraft – 9,000 in use in U.S.



Wind Turbines – 21,000 MW capacity in the U.S.



CIS major recommendations

1. Deterioration Science – examines how materials and structures break down and wear out over time;
2. Assessment Technologies – determine how durable, safe and environmentally benign the (building) structures are;
3. Renewal Engineering – extend and enhances the life of CIS and components;
4. Institutional Effectiveness and Productivity – decision processes on the CIS on the economic and productivity issues.

WTEC Support of Simulation-Based Engineering & Science Study

- 2007. Initiated by Ken Chong at NSF; two-dozen program officers participate
- 2009. International study: Glotzer & Kim, 59 sites studied abroad.
- 2010. Research Directions Workshop: Cummings & Glotzer
- 2011. On June 24 Obama Administration announces Materials Genome Initiative (MGI) citing SBES results

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Translational Research

- Is interdisciplinary by nature
- Involves a team usually
- Relies on partnerships
- Results in clear benefit to society

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A Modified Pasteur's Quadrant

(derived from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasteur's_Quadrant)

Applied, Basic and Translational research

<i>fundamental understanding?</i>	Yes	Pure basic research (Bohr)	Use-inspired basic research (Pasteur) Multidiscipline translational research (Smalley, Gao)
	No	Incremental applied research	Pure applied research (Edison)
		No	Yes
<i>Considerations of use?</i>			

MODIFIED BY K. P. CHONG

Some examples of advances initiated by NSF funding

- Computer-aided design (CAD)
- Microelectromechanical systems (MEMS)
- Fiber optics
- Tissue engineering
- Doppler radar
- The Internet
- MRI/NMR
- Thin films; electronic materials
- 187 Nobel laureates

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Definition of Sustainability: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" -- [the Brundtland Commission, 1983, 'Our common futures']

According to ASCE, "a sustainable civil infrastructure provides environmental, economic, and social well-being now and for the future."

Impact on U.S. Economy

- In the U.S., construction and building is a \$1.2 trillion per year industry, represents 5 percent of the gross domestic product, and employs nearly 12 million workers
- The construction industry directly affects as much as 12 % of the U.S. economy when mfg. of construction materials and components, building contents and furnishings, and renovation and maintenance are included
- Buildings represent the single largest end-user of energy (40%) and electricity (72%) and contributor of carbon dioxide emissions (39%) when compared with the transportation and industrial sectors
- Other challenging areas are: energy, air & water pollution, smart grids, climate change, carbon footprint,...

ASCE 2009 Report Card

Aviation	D
Bridges	C
Dams	D
Drinking Water	D-
Energy	D+
Hazardous Waste	D
Inland Waterways	D-
Levees	D-
Public Parks & Recreation	C-
Rail	C-
Roads	D-
School	D
Solid Waste	C+
Transit	D
Wastewater	D-

Civilian Infrastructure -- \$2.2 T

Military Infrastructure -- \$0.5 T

5 RAISING THE GRADES KEY SOLUTIONS

★ INCREASE federal leadership in infrastructure to address the crisis.

★ PROMOTE sustainability and resilience in infrastructure to protect the natural environment and withstand natural and man-made hazards.

★ DEVELOP national and regional infrastructure plans and complement a national vision and focus on system-wide users.

★ ADDRESS life-cycle costs and ongoing maintenance to meet the needs of current and future users.

★ INCREASE AND IMPROVE infrastructure investment from all stakeholders.

Semi-Circular Bend Specimen

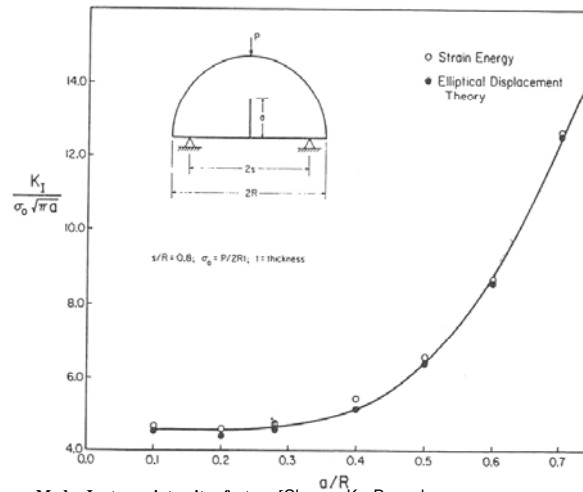
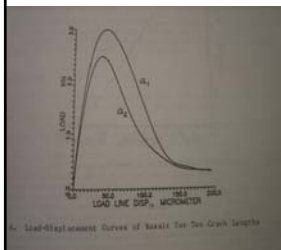
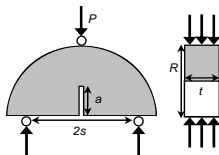


Figure. Mode I stress intensity factor. [Chong, K. P. and Kuruppu, M. D. 1984. New specimen for fracture toughness determination of rock and other materials, *Int. J. fracture*, V 26, R59-R62.]

Integrating Sphere-based UV Chamber



NIST SPHERE

- **Simulated Photodegradation via High Energy Radiant Exposure**
- 2 m integrating sphere
- 8400 W UV → 22 “SUNS”, 24/7
- 95% exposure uniformity
- Visible and infrared radiation removed
- Temperature and relative humidity around specimens precisely controlled
- Capability for mechanical loading

- Martin and Chin, U.S. Patent 6626053
- Chin et al, Review of Scientific Instruments, 75(11), 4951-4959, 2004.

Key Drivers for Change in Construction

- Energy independence, environmental security, and sustainability
- Renewal of Nation's aging physical infrastructure
- Demand for better quality, faster, and less costly construction
- Competition due to globalization and offshoring
- Homeland security and disaster resilience



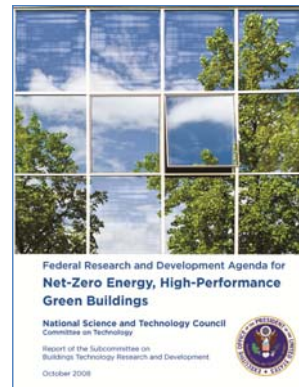
NRC Identified Activities with Potential for Breakthrough Improvements

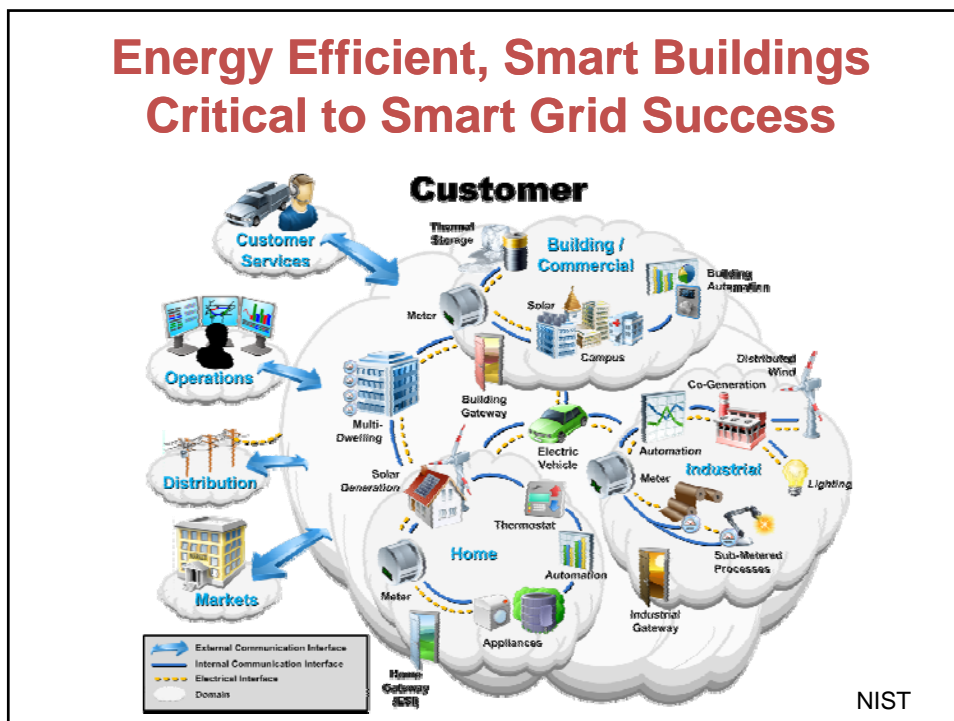
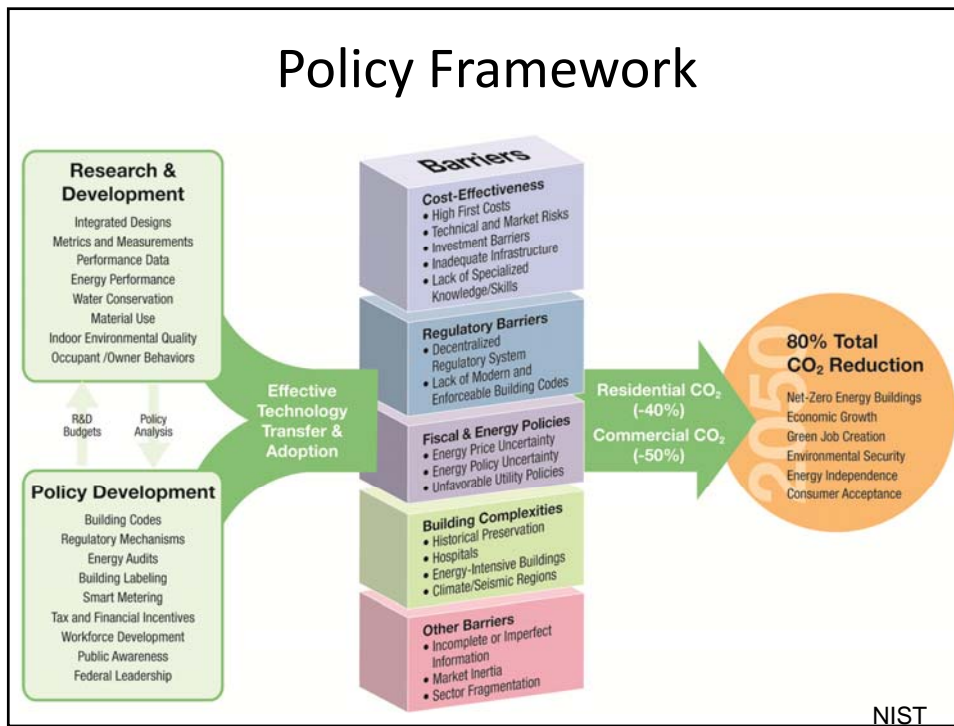
- Widespread use of interoperable technology applications and Building Information Modeling (BIM)
- Improved job-site efficiency through more effective interfacing of people, processes, materials, equipment, and IT
- Greater use of prefabrication, preassembly, modularization, and off-site fabrication and processes
- Innovative demonstration Installations
- Effective performance measures to drive efficiency and support innovation

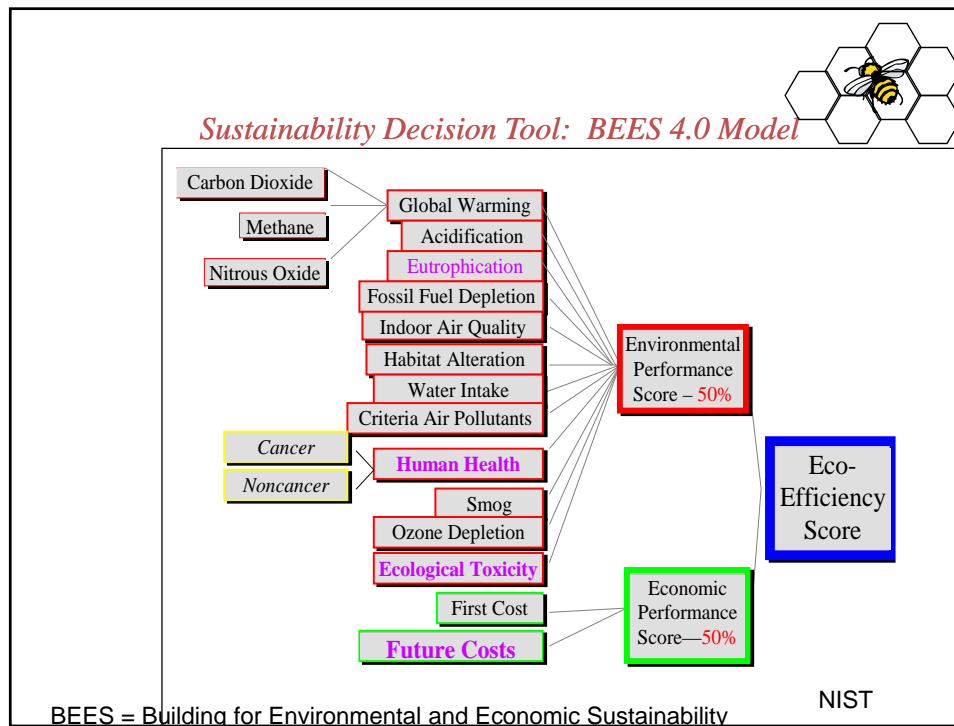
Federal R&D Agenda

- Integrated, Performance-Based Design and Operation
- Net-Zero Energy Building Technologies and Strategies
- Water Use and Rainwater Retention
- Material Utilization, Waste, and Life Cycle Environmental Impacts
- Occupant Health and Performance
- Overcoming Barriers to Implementation

The scope of this report is limited to R&D on new technologies, protocols, and practices at the building site, unless they apply as well to groups of buildings or communities.







Steven Chu

- “There’s a friend of mine, ...Art Rosenfeld, who’s pushing very hard for ...and that’s when you have a flat-top roof building, make it white...and if you make the pavement more of a concrete type of color rather than a black type of color... it’s the equivalent of reducing the carbon emissions due to all the cars on the road for 11 years.”

100m²(~1000 ft²) of a white roof, replacing a dark roof, offset the emission of 10 tonnes of CO₂



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Strategic Research Needs in the Construction Area

- **Workers Safety and Health during Construction.**
- **Energy Efficient and High Performance Facilities.**
- **Construction Productivity Improvement Techniques**
- **Robotics & Automation and Rapid Prototyping.**
- **Advanced Visualization Technique.**
- **Automated Data Acquisition and Management.**
- **Virtual Project Management Techniques.**
- **Real Time Construction Site Monitoring and Management Technologies.**
- **Revitalization and Urban Redesign.**
- **Integrated Supply Chain Management.**

R. Kangari, Georgia Tech



Success Story

Totally Automated Building Construction

Benefits:

- Innovative Construction Technologies
- Innovative Materials
- Low Cost, High Quality, Speed
- Construction Productivity Improvement Tech
- Workers Safety During Construction

By: Professor R. Kangari, Georgia Tech



Success Story

Real Time Data Management in Construction

Benefits:

- Effective Management by Real Time Construction Site Monitoring Tech
- Lower Cost by Integrated Supply Chain Management
- Higher Productivity through Automated Data Acquisition and Management
- Lower Cost by Virtual Project Management Tech

By: Professor R. Kangari, Georgia Tech



Success Story

Automated Construction Equipment

Benefits:

- Improved Workers Safety and Health
- Higher Productivity, and Speed
- Effective Management by Real Time Construction Site Monitoring Tech
- Higher Productivity through Automated Data Acquisition and Management
- Lower Cost by Virtual Project Management Tech

By: Professor R. Kangari, Georgia Tech

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NSF/WTEC benchmarking with experts in over 20 countries

“Nanostructure Science and Technology”

Book Springer, 1999

Nanotechnology

is the ***control and restructuring of matter*** at dimensions of roughly 1 to 100 nanometers

where new phenomena
enable new applications.

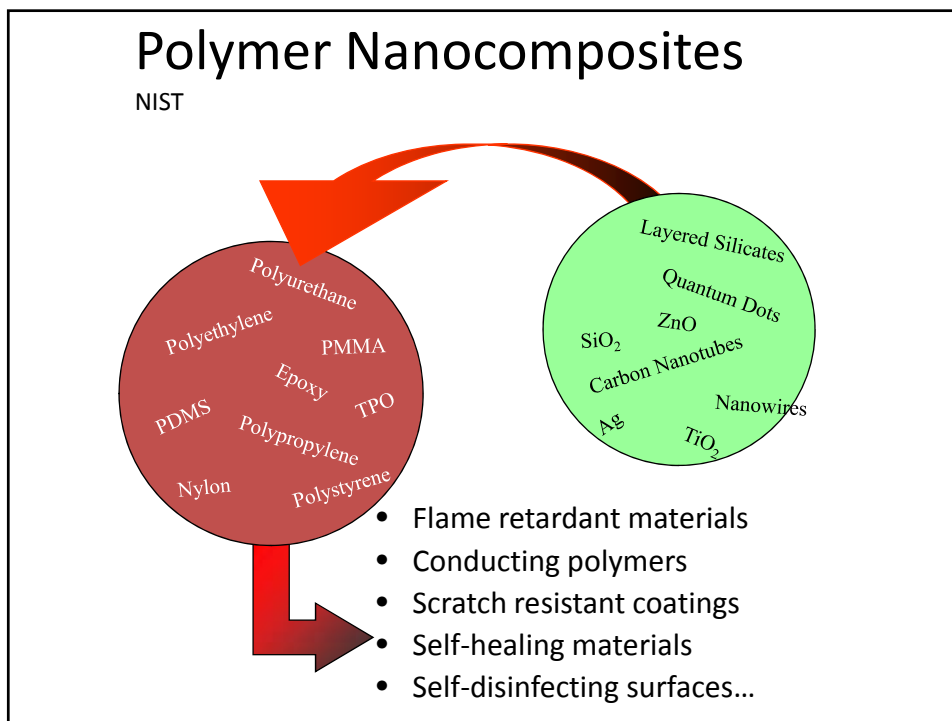
M.C. Roco, NSF, 2008

NNI SIGNATURE INITIATIVES

nano-electronics

nano-mfg.

nano-solar



Nano-Clay Filled Polymers

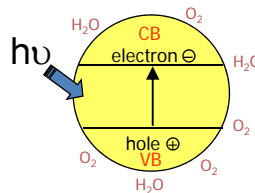
NIST

- Certain types of clay naturally form platelet structures
 - Thickness just less than 1 nm
 - High aspect ratios
 - Lengths and widths are 25 to 2000 times the thickness
 - Gallery spacing between platelets between 1.5 nm and 2 nm
 - Contain cations for charge balance
 - Hold platelets together
- Use of just 1% to 5% by volume can dramatically alter material behavior
 - Properties related to flammability improved
 - Mechanical properties improved
 - Improvements often depend on ability to separate and disperse platelets
 - Organic treatment needs to be thermally stable.

Metal Oxide Nanoparticles in Coatings



- TiO_2 and ZnO used in nanosize forms in sunscreens
 - Photoreactive behavior
 - Good absorbers of UV light
 - Deactivate and destroy:
 - Bacteria, viruses, fungi
 - Organic and inorganic pollutants in air and water
 - Cancer cells
 - Producing energy via photoelectrochemical cells
- Applications include:
 - “Self-disinfecting” surfaces
 - Paints and coatings with improved durability
 - Indoor air cleaners
 - Water treatment
 - Mitigation of air-borne biological agents
 - Solar cells



If charge carriers get to surface:

O_2^- superoxide
 $\text{OH}\cdot$ hydroxyl radical
 H_2O_2 hydrogen peroxide

and other activated oxygen species can be generated.

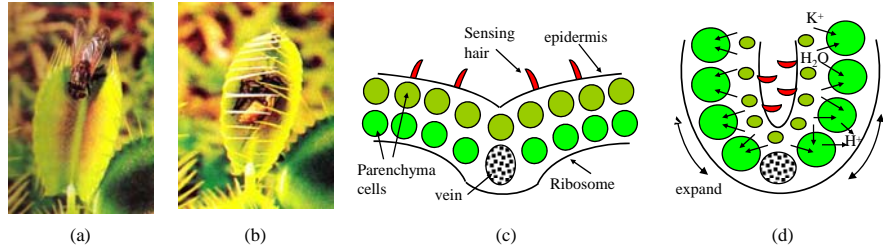
All are capable of further reaction with organic materials for good or bad

NIST

Nature-Inspired Materials

- Understanding geological and biological processes to create novel materials
 - use current theoretical and experimental approaches to understand important biological scaling laws
 - uncover fundamental future design principles for building the next generation of materials
 - harness biological and geological processes to enhance the built environment

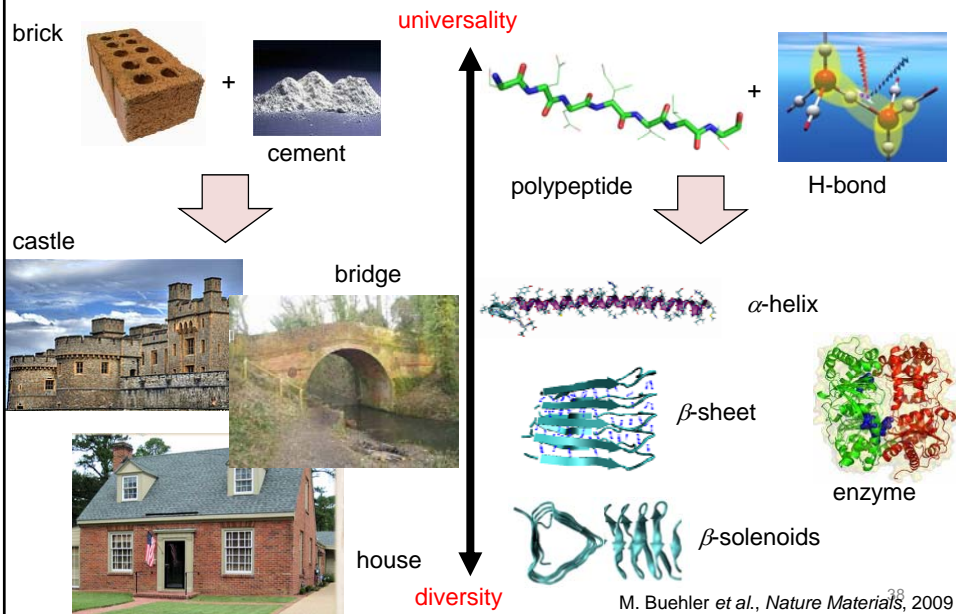
Leaf Folding of Venus Fly Trap : smooth integration of sensing and actuation

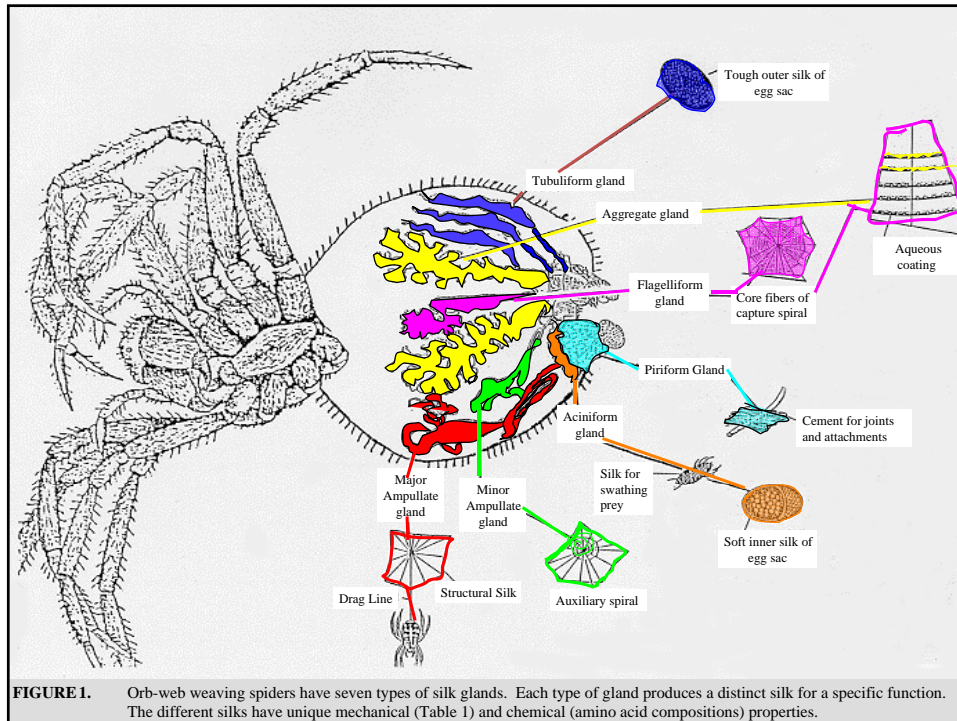


Venus flytrap in action. When an insect touches at least two sensory hairs (a, c) the trap closes rapidly (b,d). The closure is caused by the rapid expansion growth of the outer leaf epidermis which involves ion transport (d).

Taya, 2007

Universal building blocks, diverse structures (and thus, functions)





What's special about spider silk?

	Material Strength (N m^{-2})	Elasticity (%)	Energy to Break (J kg^{-1})
Dragline Silk	4×10^9	35	1×10^5
Minor Silk	1×10^9	5	3×10^4
Flagelliform silk	1×10^9	200+	1×10^5
KEVLAR	4×10^9	5	3×10^4
Rubber	1×10^9	600	8×10^4
Tendon	1×10^9	5	5×10^3

TABLE 1. Various biological and manmade materials are listed with their strengths, elasticities, and energies to break. Note the over ten-fold increase in the energy to break of dragline silk compared to KEVLAR. This dramatic increase is due to the elasticity of dragline silk. Also note the differences in elasticity among dragline, flagelliform and minor ampullate silks.

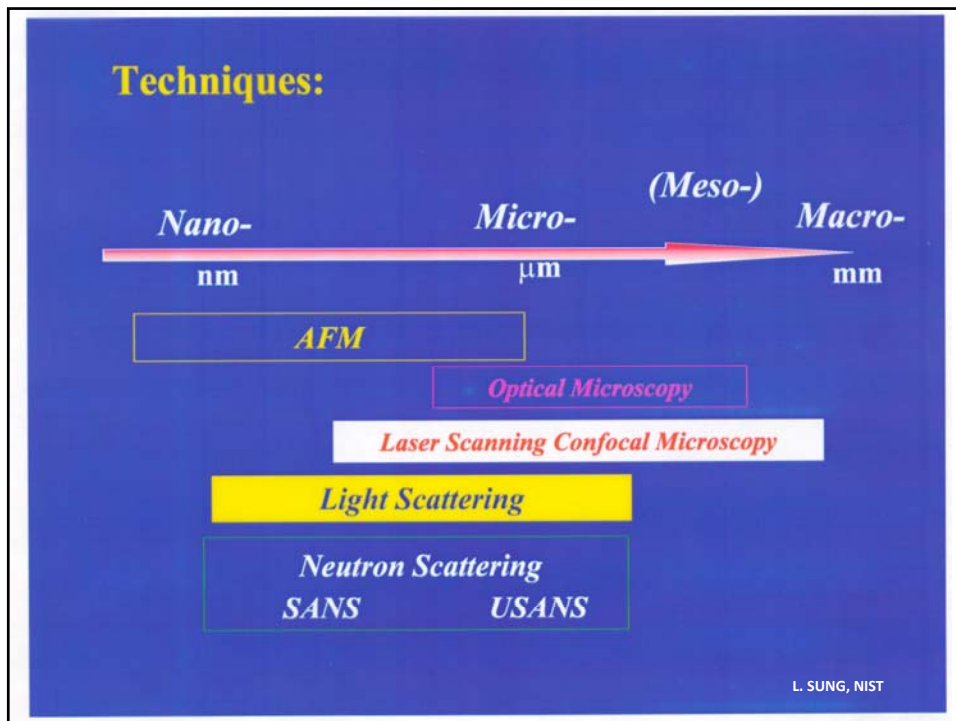
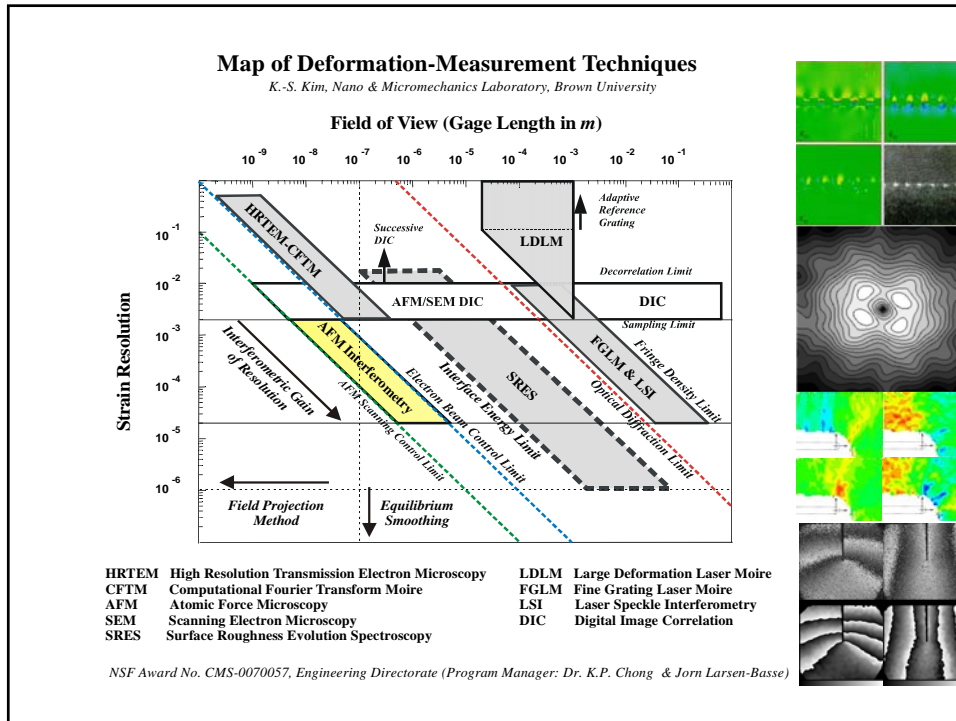
Randy Lewis, et al; U. WYO

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<u>MATERIALS</u>		<u>STRUCTURES</u>		<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>
nano-level (10^{-9})	micro-level (10^{-6})	meso-level (10^{-3})	macro-level (10^0)	systems-level (10^3) m
<i>Molecular Scale</i>	<i>Microns</i>	<i>Meters</i>		<i>Up to Km Scale</i>
*nano-mechanics	*micro-mechanics	*meso-mechanics	*beams	* bridge systems
*self-assembly	*micro-structures	*interfacial-structures	*columns	* lifelines
*nanofabrication	* smart materials	*composites	*plates	*airplanes

Fig. 1. Physical scales in materials and structural systems

BORESI, CHONG and LEE, *ELASTICITY IN ENGINEERING MECHANICS*, WILEY, 2011.




Bridge of the 21st century

Beginning with the Romans, who are thought to have built the first truly sophisticated bridges, bridge design through the ages has showcased technology as well as beauty. The bridge of the future will have a brain. *By Cover story, 1A*


Evolution of the bridge

117-71 BC




Pont du Gard Aqueduct
Near Nîmes, France
Most beautiful of the surviving Roman aqueducts, this bridge was first built with truly sophisticated bridge design: vaulted arches, but the masonry construction is still, basically, made of concrete ash, used only in the top feet. The rest of the stones were cut to fit and slung together by their own weight.

1779




The Iron Bridge
Coalbrookdale, England
Wrought-iron bridge built completely of cast iron, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution. The bridge was the first to be made of cast iron, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

1874




Eads Bridge
St. Louis
First American bridge making extensive use of steel, across a string of three spans by engineer James Eads. The bridge was the first to be made of steel, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

1883




Brooklyn Bridge
New York City
Longest of its kind when finished, it crosses the East River from Brooklyn to Manhattan. Some 25,000 tons of steel were used in its construction. It was the first to be made of steel, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

1937




Golden Gate Bridge
San Francisco
America's heaviest suspension bridge connects the city with Marin County. At a 2,600 feet, Joseph B. Strauss' design is 2 1/2 times higher than the Brooklyn Bridge and had the world's longest suspension towers. It was the first to be made of steel, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

1967



Sunshine Skyway Bridge
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Tallest example of the bridge of the future, carries 1,075 tons of steel, including 100,000 lbs of steel. It was the first to be made of steel, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

1978



Natchez Trace Bridge
Franklin, Tenn.
Largest suspension bridge in the world, it is the first and longest bridge to be made of steel, marking the beginning of the industrial revolution.

Construction materials

Aluminum, fiber-glass-reinforced steel and high-tensile, pre-stressed, concrete are promising, pre-cast, colored concrete. The greatest promise lies in an advanced reinforced concrete, the *fiberglass concrete*, which is made of fiberglass and concrete. It is stronger than concrete and lighter weight by as much as two-thirds and lasting maintenance costs and extending bridge life by decades.

Smart paint

Lehigh University researchers have developed paint that indicates how much stress a bridge is under. The paint would change the surface to break, warning the driver's computer and allowing a vehicle to adjust. Crews could find corrosion without close inspection.

Brain of the bridge

A computer would monitor traffic, weather, temperature, vibrations, traffic and loads, and make decisions based on all data fed from various locations.

Sensors

Bridge sensors to monitor vibrations, temperature, humidity, and loads, and make decisions based on all data fed from various locations.

Surface heaters

River sensors could eliminate the need for expensive de-icing. These sensors that would heat the deck with a solution from a geothermal energy well or other source.

Self-healing construction

Concrete, cast through tubes, is allowed to bridge the human body, which will repair structure in decks and support structures.

Environmental sensors

High winds, high tides, high waves, high currents, traffic, weather, or other factors, sensors could be used to adjust the bridge's structure and traffic control devices to be more responsive and automated automatically.

Approach path sensors

Downweight sensors would be attached to the bridge, which would be used automatically.

Sources: Eric Cheng, National Science Foundation; American Society of Civil Engineers, and USA TODAY network.
Reprinted in USA TODAY, 2007, Page 2B.



The Problem: Corrosion



Chong Cycle; 500h*

Freeze (68 h)



4-h Ultra-violet light/
4-h humidity condensation (216 h)



1-h hot salt-fog/1-h ambient air (216 h)



ISO 20340:2009

* x6

Modeling and Measuring the Structure and Properties of Cement-Based Materials

<http://concrete.nist.gov/monograph/>

Over 8,000 users from 83 countries per month

From Nanostructure to Infrastructure

Nanostructure 10^{-9} nm


Microstructure 10^{-6} μ m

Composite 10^{-3} mm

Structural Element 10^0 m

Infrastructure 10^3 km


Preserving life and environment through micro/nano control in ECC
©ACE-MRL, The University of Michigan




Bendable Concrete (ECC)

For Next Generation Infrastructure


[Click here for more](#)



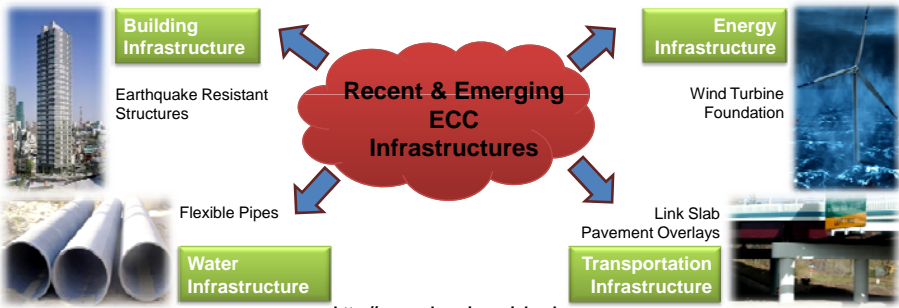
Brittle Concrete



Bendable Concrete




[Click here](#)




Recent & Emerging ECC Infrastructures






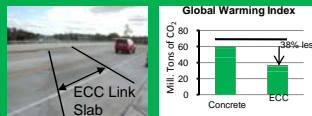
- Building Infrastructure:** Earthquake Resistant Structures
- Energy Infrastructure:** Wind Turbine Foundation
- Water Infrastructure:** Flexible Pipes
- Transportation Infrastructure:** Link Slab Pavement Overlays

<http://ace-mrl.engin.umich.edu>




Impacts of Bendable Concrete (ECC)




	Conventional Concrete	Bendable Concrete						
Triple Bottom Line	<p>Safety for Society</p>  <p>Concrete destroyed in Earthquakes causes immense loss of life and property</p>	<p>Bendable Concrete</p>  <p>Bendable Concrete remains safe under extreme loads</p>						
<p>Reduce maintenance needs for Economy</p> <p>Click for more</p>	<p>Concrete Pavement Cracks</p>  <p>Frequent repairs cause travel delays, congestion, and increased fuel cost</p>	<p>Bendable Concrete Pavement</p>  <p>Durable bendable concrete requires much less maintenance saving billions of taxpayers' \$\$\$</p>						
<p>Reduce Impact on Environment</p> <p>Click for more</p>	 <p>Concrete production is energy intensive with high carbon footprint</p>	 <p>Green ECC reduces energy & carbon footprint using less material resources</p> <p>Global Warming Index</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th>Material</th> <th>Mill. Tons of CO₂</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Concrete</td> <td>~60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ECC</td> <td>~18 (38% less)</td> </tr> </table>	Material	Mill. Tons of CO ₂	Concrete	~60	ECC	~18 (38% less)
Material	Mill. Tons of CO ₂							
Concrete	~60							
ECC	~18 (38% less)							

<http://ace-mrl.engin.umich.edu>




The Future: Smart Concrete & Intelligent Infrastructure



Self Healing ECC

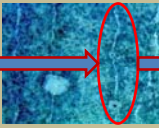
[Click here for more](#)

Micro-mechanical tailoring of material limits the cracks widths under 60 μm during service loads



Before Self-healing

Micro-cracks self-heal under natural moisture conditions

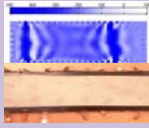


After Self-healing


Enhances Infrastructure Durability

Self Sensing ECC

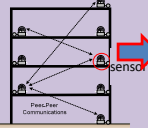
[Click here for more](#)



ECC is a semi-conducting material with piezo-resistivity

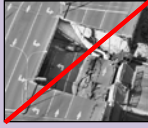


Wireless sensing unit



Wireless structural monitoring system


In-time detection of structural weakness




De la Concorde overpass
Failure caused by structural weakness missed during inspection

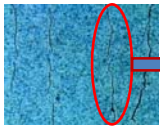
Acknowledgment: ECC research has been sponsored by the **NSF** through grants CMS 0329416, CMMI 0700219, and OCI 0636300 to the University of Michigan.

<http://ace-mrl.engin.umich.edu>

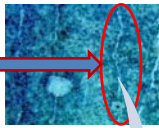


Self-Healing ECC

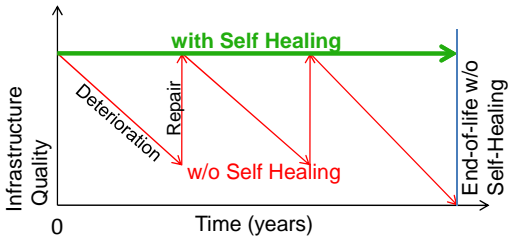


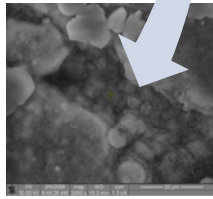


Material Research at ACE-MRL restricts the crack width allowing the material to heal itself in natural environment



Cracks decrease the service life of infrastructure by allowing corroding agents to seep in





Self-healed Crack
[<click to see various cycles>](#)

Fig: Effect of Self-Healing of ECC on Infrastructure Quality with time

<http://ace-mrl.engin.umich.edu> Hit <Esc> to Return

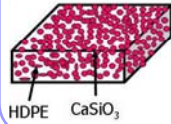
Mechanics of Composite Material Reinforced by Randomly-Dispersed Particles

- Theoretical Procedures
 - (1) Stage 1: Homogenized Microstructure Properties
 - (2) Stage 2: Random Number Generator – Euler Angles
 - (3) Stage 3: Macroscopic Damage Propagation
 - (4) Stage 4: Microscopic Stress Distribution

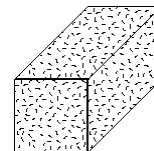
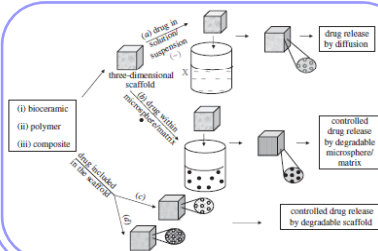
Background

Artificial Bone

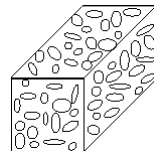
filler sample
(conventional)



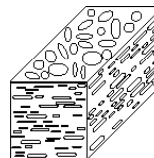
Tissue Engineering Scaffold



Short-fiber reinforced composite



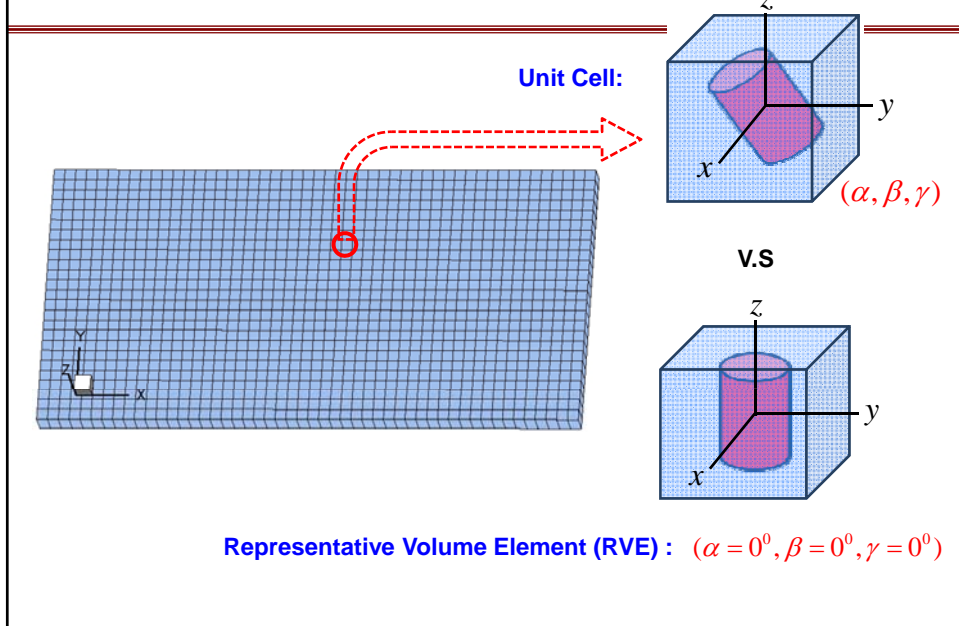
Aggregate reinforced composite



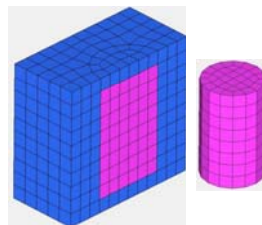
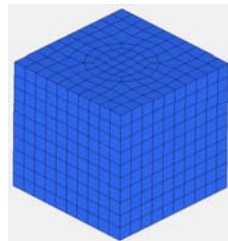
Flat-flakes reinforced composite

Reinforcements randomly dispersed in Matrix

Problem Description



Stage 1: Homogenized Microstructure Material Properties



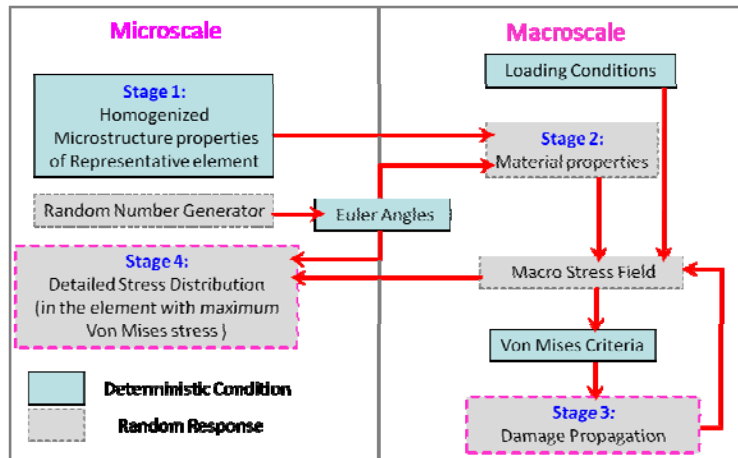
FE Models of RVE

$$\sigma_{ij} = A_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$

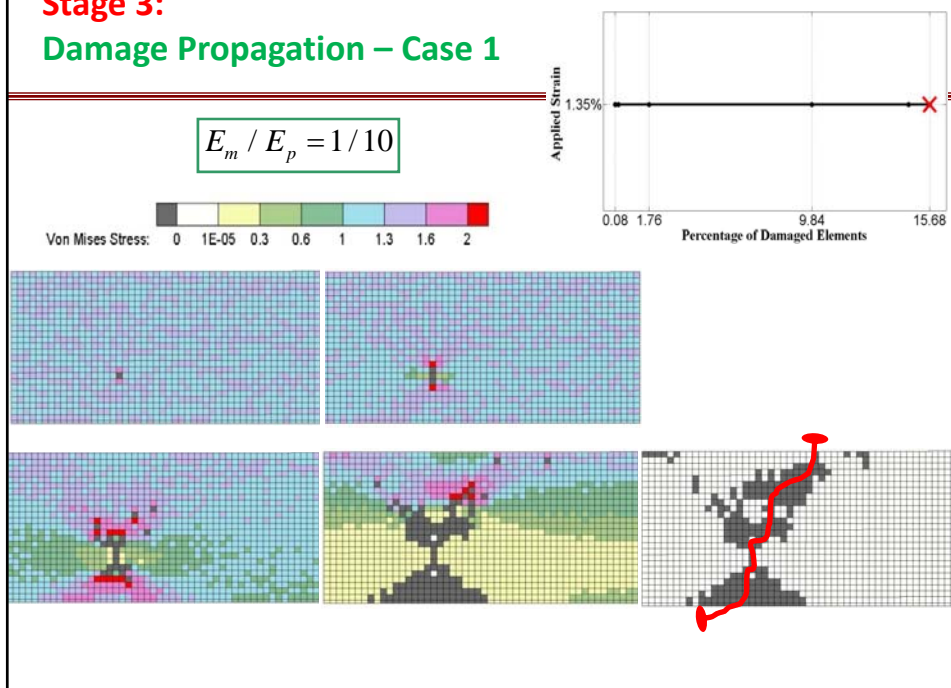
$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} \\ \tau_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ C_{41} & C_{42} & C_{43} & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ C_{51} & C_{52} & C_{53} & C_{54} & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ C_{61} & C_{62} & C_{63} & C_{64} & C_{65} & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}_{6 \times 6} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} \\ 2\varepsilon_{31} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

case No.	Boundary Conditions		
1	$\varepsilon_{11} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$
2	$\varepsilon_{22} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$
3	$\varepsilon_{33} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$
4	$2\varepsilon_{23} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$
5	$2\varepsilon_{31} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$
6	$2\varepsilon_{12} = 1$	Other	$\varepsilon_{ij} = 0$

Multiscale Analysis



Stage 3: Damage Propagation – Case 1



- Multiscale Analysis Method
- The randomness of reinforcements has effects on the mechanical behavior of composite material
- The material properties of the reinforcement and the matrix play an important role in resisting the damage propagation of composite (Material Design)

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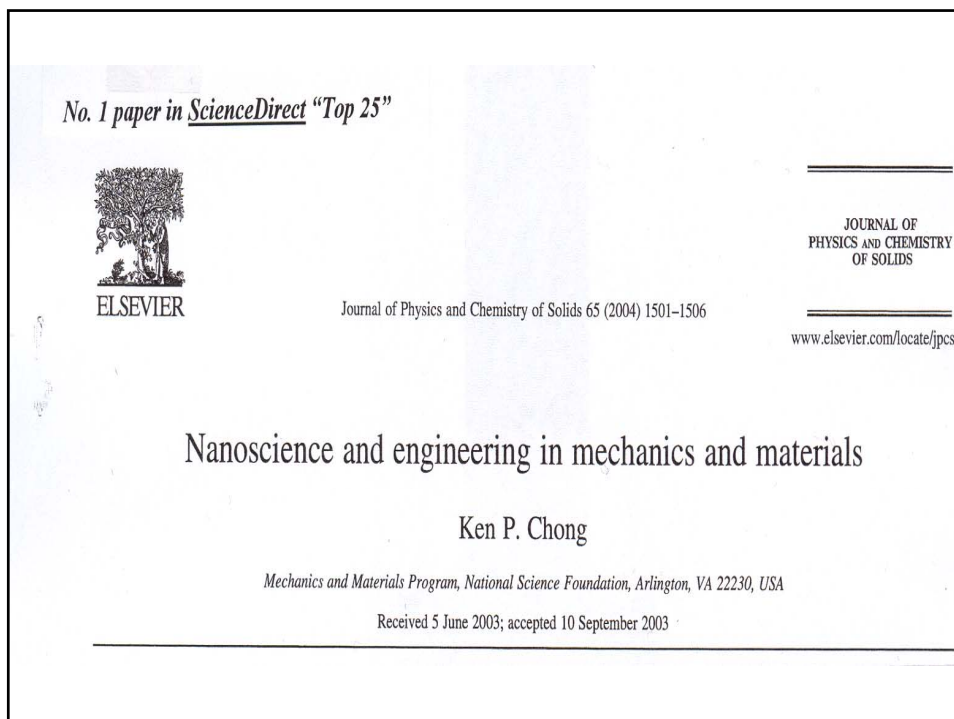
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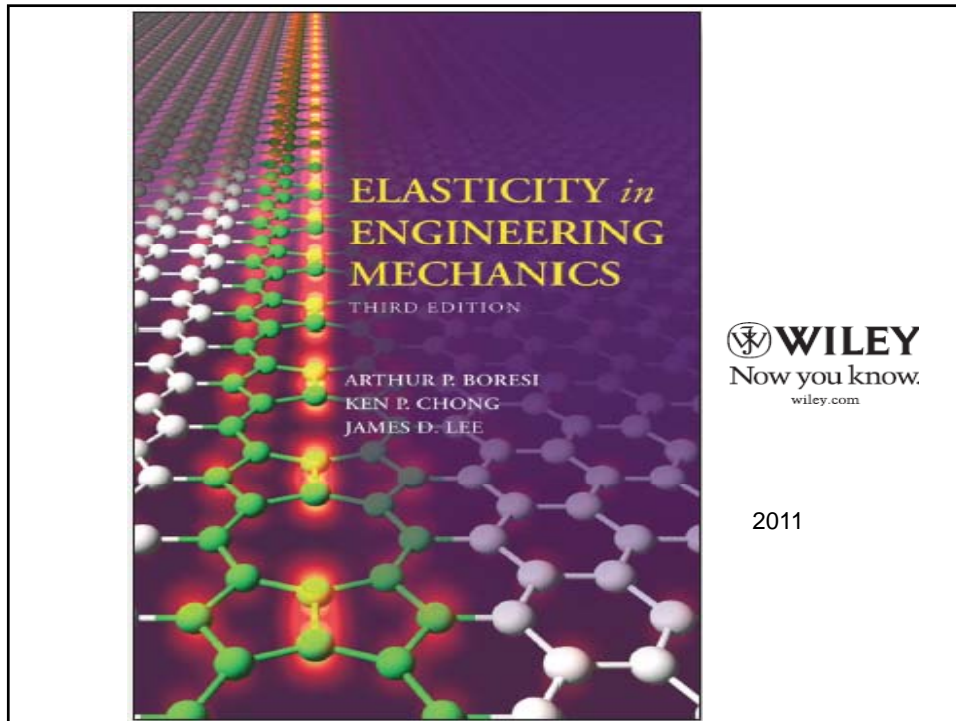
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Defining the vision and implementation plan
National Nanotechnology Initiative
1999: 10-year vision

Reports

Govt plan

Worldwide benchmark

Societal implications

Brochure for public

Planning with feedback after each: 5 years, 1 year, 1 month; and various levels: national/NSET, agency, program
In preparation: Topical reports; new 2004:10 year vision

MC, Roco, 10/09/03

Defining the vision for the second strategic plan (II)
National Nanotechnology Initiative
 2004

2004:
10-year
vision/plan

Government Plan (annual)

Agriculture and Food

Energy

Societal Implications

2004

Reports

Survey manufacturing

Other topical reports on www.nano.gov

2004: [Update 10 year vision, and develop strategic plan](#)

MC Roco, 3/16/05

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