

1/6/2016

Greetings,

Thank you all for the time and effort you have expended to make this a great conference. I am really excited about how this is coming together.

As promised on the conference call, I have cleaned up the preliminary program included here. I have included the graphical layout of the agenda as well as the list view. The abstracts are in the order that they should appear during the meeting.

I will be sending out the poster announcement shortly.

Please get back to me with your feedback by next Wednesday. In particular please check for:

- Anyone who is missed, missing or mislabeled
- More moderators for the evening sessions

Sincerely,
Chris.

Appendix A: Picture view of 2016 program

Start	Finish	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
7:00						
	8:00					
8:00	8:30		C. White	Sung	Celina	k. Scott
8:30	9:00		Berry	Lewicki	Schlothauer	Pintar
9:00	9:30		Wood	Hayes	Chen	Teds
9:30	10:00		Coffee Break			
10:00	10:30		Quill	Alig	Pickett	Libby
10:30	11:00		Ken White	Redline	Blair	Geburtig
11:00	11:30		Wachtendorf	Ito	Koehl	Wu
11:30	11:45		Discussion			
11:45	12:30		Lunch			
	2:00		Noe. Fabian et al.			
			4			
			Poster Session			
	5:30		5:30			
5:30						
6:00	6:30	Reception				
6:30	7:00		Sun	Stull	Watson	
7:00	7:30		Bora	Old	Baxamusa	
7:30	8:00		Discussion	Discussion	Discussion	
8:00	8:30					
8:30	9:00					
9:00	9:30					

Appendix B: List view of 2016 program.

Monday Morning: Weathering and Validation
Discussion Leaders: Pickett and Watson

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	C. White	Intro
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Berry	Challenges in Accelerated Weather Testing, Method Development, and Service Life Prediction of Exterior Commercial Airplane Coatings
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Wood	Accelerated testing and risk minimization for exterior building product finishes- Part 1
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Quill	Development of Weathering Cycles for Qualitative Service Life Analysis as a Precursor to Accurate Service Life Prediction Protocols: Contemporary Examples
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	White(Ken)	Case Studies to Assess the Effects of Accelerated Weathering Stresses Used to Predict Service Life
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Wachtendorf	Why parallel reactions can spoil lifetime estimations out of artificial weathering tests
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Monday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Aging Data Analysis -Traditional.
3:00 PM-4:15 PM	Aging Data Analysis – New Program
4:15 PM - 5:30 PM	Analytical Methods

Monday Evening: Water and Moisture
Discussion Leaders: Sung and Sutter

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Sun	Modeling Sorption and Diffusion for Lifetime Assessment: Surrogate Models of Langmuir Sorption Kinetics Coupled with Vapor Diffusion in Polymers
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Bora	Spectroscopic measurement of water in polymeric materials
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

Tuesday Morning: Mechanical Changes Related to Exposure
Discussion Leaders: Berry and K. White

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	Sung	Characterizing surface damage of nano-filled polymer coatings under accelerated ultraviolet degradation
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Lewicki	Towards a predictive, multi-scale aging model for complex silicone architectures - Insights into structural control and response to environmental stressors
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Hayes	A Study of Nano-mechanical Test Methods as Predictive Tools for Coating Changes in Weathering
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Alig	Combination of material characterization and cyclic fatigue testing for investigation of elastomer aging
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Redline	Unusual Aging Behaviour of Elastomers in High Temperature Environments
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Ito	Degradation of ethylene-propylene-diene elastomer by heat and/or radiation
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Tuesday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Statistical Methods
3:00 PM-4:15 PM	New Program – Process
4:15 PM - 5:30 PM	Aging Round- Robin Testing

Tuesday Evening: Radiation
Discussion Leaders: Libby Glascoe and Baxamusa

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Stull	Informed Design of Aging Experiments via CW and Pulse EPR Spectroscopy
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Old	Material Property changes following neutron and Gamma irradiation of Carborane-co-PDMS composites.
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

**Wednesday Morning: Chemical Changes Related to Exposure
Discussion Leaders: Celina and Lewicki**

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	Celina	An overview of DLO modeling and relevance for polymer aging predictions
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Schlothauer	Prospects of 2D-luminescence spectroscopy for aging investigations of the embedding EVA polymer in PV modules: Revealing DLO conditions.
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Chen	Investigation of PDSC applicability to evaluate polymer thermo-oxidative stability
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Pickett	Forbidden Chemistry: Non-Free Radical Oxidation Mechanisms
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Blair	Lifetime Prediction of O-rings Used in the SAVY-4000 Actinide Storage Vessel
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Koehl	Evaluation of the time-transformation function from a round robin weathering test of various back-sheets for PV-modules with different ultra-violet radiation sources and sample temperatures
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Wednesday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Revisions to UL746A, Table 9.1, and Table 9.3
3:00 PM-4:00 PM	White Paper Drafting Session.

4:00PM -5:30 PM Poster Session

**Wednesday Evening: Novel Methods
Discussion Leaders: Jennifer David and ...**

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Watson	Weathering of Polymeric Materials in Trace Forensic Evidence and its Effect on Identification Measurements
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Baxamusa	Photo-oxidation under visible light: the strange case of plasma polymers
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

Thursday Morning: Modelling and Prediction
Discussion Leaders: Quill and Wood

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	K. Scott	Selecting a statistical method for validation of life prediction models
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Pintar	Predicting Field Degradation of Sealants Using Accelerated Tests from the NIST Solar Sphere.
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Teds	Validating laboratory-based models and scaling-up for service life prediction
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Glascoe	Predicting chemical compatibility and aging of materials in a system: a combined experimental and modelling approach
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Geburtig	Concept of Dose Response Functions for PERS Reference Material
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Wu	Highly Accelerated UV Testing and Its Correlation to Mild Test Conditions of Polymeric Materials
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Contents

Monday Morning: Weathering Discussion Leaders: Pickett and Watson

Appendix A: Picture view of 2016 program	2
Appendix B: List view of 2016 program.	3
Challenges in Accelerated Weather Testing, Method Development, and Service Life Prediction of Exterior Commercial Airplane Coatings.....	9
Accelerated testing and risk minimization for exterior building product finishes- Part 1.....	10
Development of Weathering Cycles for Qualitative Service Life Analysis as a Precursor to Accurate Service Life Prediction Protocols: Contemporary Examples.....	11
Case Studies to Assess the Effects of Accelerated Weathering Stresses Used to Predict Service Life.....	12
Why parallel reactions can spoil lifetime estimations out of artificial weathering tests	13
Modeling Sorption and Diffusion for Lifetime Assessment: Surrogate Models of Langmuir Sorption Kinetics Coupled with Vapor Diffusion in Polymers.....	15
Spectroscopic measurement of water in polymeric materials.....	16
Characterizing surface damage of nano-filled polymer coatings under accelerated ultraviolet degradation.....	17
Towards a predictive, multi-scale aging model for complex silicone architectures - Insights into structural control and response to environmental stressors.....	18
A Study of Nano-mechanical Test Methods as Predictive Tools for Coating Changes in Weathering	19
Combination of material characterization and cyclic fatigue testing for investigation of elastomer aging	20
Unusual Aging Behavior of Elastomers in High Temperature Environments	21
Degradation of ethylene-propylene-diene elastomer by heat and/or radiation	22
Informed Design of Aging Experiments via CW and Pulse EPR Spectroscopy	23
Material Property changes following neutron and Gamma irradiation of Carborane-co-PDMS composites.....	24
An overview of DLO modeling and relevance for polymer aging predictions	25
Prospects of 2D-luminescence spectroscopy for aging investigations of the embedding EVA polymer in PV modules: Revealing DLO conditions.	26
Investigation of PDSC applicability to evaluate polymer thermo-oxidative stability	28
Forbidden Chemistry: Non-Free Radical Oxidation Mechanisms	29
Lifetime Prediction of O-rings Used in the SAVY-4000 Actinide Storage Vessel	30

Evaluation of the time-transformation function from a round robin weathering test of various back-sheets for PV-modules with different ultra-violet radiation sources and sample temperatures 31

Weathering of Polymeric Materials in Trace Forensic Evidence and its Effect on Identification Measurements 33

Photo-oxidation under visible light: the strange case of plasma polymers..... 34

Selecting a statistical method for validation of life prediction models 36

Predicting Field Degradation of Sealants Using Accelerated Tests from the NIST Solar Sphere..... 37

Validating laboratory-based models and scaling-up for service life prediction 38

Predicting chemical compatibility and aging of materials in a system: a combined experimental and modeling approach 39

Concept of Dose Response Functions for PERS Reference Material 40

Highly Accelerated UV Testing and Its Correlation to Mild Test Conditions of Polymeric Materials 41

Appendix A: Picture view of 2016 program 42

Appendix B: List view of 2016 program. 43

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Abstract Title:

Challenges in Accelerated Weather Testing, Method Development, and Service Life Prediction of Exterior Commercial Airplane Coatings

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Exterior commercial airplane coating systems serve both decorative and protective functions so must retain gloss and color properties as well as provide corrosion and fluid resistance in severe service environments. Commercial aircraft can make up to eight flights per day and cruise at ceilings as high as 12 kilometers for up to 18 hours per day. Ultraviolet radiation exposure can increase by a factor of four and surface temperature can range from as high as 70 °C down to -60 °C between ground and cruise altitudes. Additionally moisture levels may vary from 100% relative humidity and rain on the ground to bone dry conditions at cruise. At a minimum the effects of the changes in UV, temperature, and moisture on photo-oxidation and hydrolysis must be considered and balanced in accelerated test method development, damage mechanism understanding, modeling for service life prediction of these coating systems, and design of future generation coatings with a desire of twelve year service life to correspond with the heavy maintenance checks for the 787. This presentation will discuss recent advances in achieving these goals through development of more realistic accelerated weathering tests, simulation of water diffusion in coatings, and modeling of the sensitivity of damage from overlap of polymeric absorption peaks with UV spectral irradiance.

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Accelerated testing and risk minimization for exterior building product finishes- Part 1

Abstract description (500 words or less):

While outdoor exposure in Florida has long been the primary standard used to evaluate and qualify premium finishes for exterior building products, accelerated weathering test methods are a valuable complement to outdoor weathering, not only for R&D screening, but also as tools for reducing risk. Since accelerated test conditions cannot, by their very nature, uniformly accelerate every stressor involved in material weathering, they can produce false positives and false negatives compared to outdoor performance. To reduce risk, these two cases of false positives and false negatives must be managed quite differently. These principles will be illustrated by reviewing recent weathering data comparing several premium building product finish chemistries, in south Florida exposure, and using several accelerated test methods including the new ASTM D7869-13 method. Specifically, we will consider the case of formulations with little or no pigment in the topcoat- i.e. formulations similar in spirit to those used to develop ASTM D7869-13.

Development of Weathering Cycles for Qualitative Service Life Analysis as a Precursor to Accurate Service Life Prediction Protocols: Contemporary Examples

Jeffrey Quill, Sean Fowler--Q-Lab Corporation

The major international test standards for accelerated weathering of materials for outdoor use are ISO 4892 & ISO 16474, ASTM G15X series and D2565. Despite the longevity of each of these standards and their predecessors, polymer scientists often express mistrust of the data produced from tests run according to these practices. Entire conferences and research programs dedicated to service life prediction lament the slow developmental progress of accurate models for predicting or estimating with reasonable accuracy the outdoor service life of polymers. One reason for the slow progress is the difficulty of the task. The interdependent effects of environmental stresses are not well enough understood, and the data collection necessary for progress on this front is both prohibitively expensive and logistically daunting for most organizations.

However, there may be another far more basic reason why accelerated weathering tests are not yet capable of providing reliable data useful in predicting or estimating long term performance. The exposure cycles themselves have rarely been validated to determine if they truly represent what happens to polymeric or other synthetic materials exposed to sunlight, moisture, heat, and outdoor environmental cycling. One reason for this is the over-reliance of under-developed cycles in major international weathering test standards, many of which are 50 to 100 years old. One fundamental principle that is often ignored is that before you can develop a test protocol that provides a quantitative service life prediction for a material you must first have a test procedure that provides a qualitative service life prediction.

This paper will explore the most commonly run weathering test cycles for weathering of polymeric materials and how they fail in the goal to provide accurate acceleration of outdoor weathering. The major weathering standards will go on trial. However, not all weathering standards have been created equally, and recent examples of proper development of standardized weathering cycle will be detailed. These examples will demonstrate how a small dedicated group of researchers can initiate the development of new accelerated weathering test cycles that achieve the intermediate goal of providing qualitative service life predictions. This information should provide fuel for thought for future standards development and the ongoing work to develop accurate and useful SLP models.

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Abstract Title:

Case Studies to Assess the Effects of Accelerated Weathering Stresses Used to Predict Service Life

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Taking service-life prediction to the next level demands a better understanding of how the effects of accelerated weathering compare with results obtained under natural weathering conditions. Useful service-life estimates require that degradation pathways stemming from the two methods be the same. Potential deviation from this requirement is particularly an issue when accelerated testing is conducted at high levels of stress. Using poly(ethylene terephthalate) film as a model material, the impact of irradiance, temperature, and humidity on degradation has been evaluated in a series of accelerated laboratory exposures. Results reveal multiple failure modes, each of which displays a unique dependence on the applied stresses. Comparison to degradation observed from natural outdoor exposures enables assessment of the limitations, determination of the constraints, and interpretation of the data relating to accelerated weathering, all of which must be considered for service-life prediction.

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Why parallel reactions can spoil lifetime estimations out of artificial weathering tests

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Artificial ageing tests offer the chance to investigating the ageing behavior of polymers under fully controlled conditions with some acceleration compared to the actual conditions to be described. In order to achieve acceleration, either parameters like temperature or irradiation wavelength or irradiance are elevated over the actual conditions or a time-lapse approach is chosen that increases the frequency of more damaging conditions (24 h UV irradiation instead of diurnal course, increased frequency of rainfall).

The main questions arising from the approach are:

- will the acceleration of the artificial weathering test produce qualitatively similar property changes as observed under the actual conditions
- will the effects under accelerated conditions scale quantitatively to those under actual conditions

While a positive answer to the first question can be seen as the knockout criterion of an artificial weathering test at all, the question of scalability is crucial for lifetime predictions.

Theoretical Isolated reactions:

As the first step, consider a simple single-step reaction to be exclusively responsible for the ageing of a polymer. In this case, no obstacles are to be expected for the correlation of the effects under accelerating and actual conditions as long as the enhancement of parameters, for instance of temperature, does not exceed physical phase transitions and glass transition.

Competing reactions:

As the second step, the single chemical reaction no longer is dominating the effects and for instance physical transport properties gain importance too. Under these conditions, the effects affected by reactions under accelerated conditions can no longer scale to those under actual conditions. Also, if another chemical reactions gains importance for the effects (e.g. chain scission vs. crosslinking) once again the scalability will be lost.

For instance, looking at temperature dependence this loss of scalability arises as the ratios of (reaction rate of reaction 1(T)) / (reaction rate of reaction 2(T)) will not be the same for an elevated temperature as compared to a moderated temperature even if no phase transition is passed. In the case of exposure to elevated parameter levels as for instance higher temperature, completely different reaction paths might be activated that may not have any importance for the lower temperatures of actual application conditions.

“Real” reactions:

The real case consists of several chemical reactions and physical processes in parallel. For a typical case, not only linear scalability of the effects of accelerated and actual conditions will be lost but also the ageing function will not necessarily follow a monotone course over time but can show abrupt changes instead.

Only, if one reaction or process clearly dominates the ageing effects under both accelerating as for actual application conditions at least a functional relationship between the effects under accelerating and actual conditions is to be expected. Within small areas of acceleration, even a relationship that can be approximated as linear will be possible.

For any comparison of effects, it has to be taken into consideration that the same property has to be chosen and that correlation of effects as reflected by different properties can be very low.

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Abstract Title:

Modeling Sorption and Diffusion for Lifetime Assessment: Surrogate Models of Langmuir Sorption Kinetics Coupled with Vapor Diffusion in Polymers

Abstract description (500 words or less):

The sorption and diffusion of vapors in materials are important to the predictions of lifetime and compatibility of polymeric materials in multi-material systems as the vapors may be incompatible with the materials. Here, we present a methodology for approximating reaction kinetics coupled with vapor diffusion in polymer materials. The ordinary differential equations representing reaction kinetics is solved in concentration and parameter space and the corresponding concentration changes due to the reaction kinetics are statistically approximated by using computationally cheap surrogate models (e.g., algebraic polynomials). The polynomials replace the ODEs of reactions and are coupled with the diffusion equations. Since the polynomial presentation of the reaction term is obtained in a standard format prior to modeling reactive diffusion, the reaction operator can be coded as input data in the reactive transport code. Compared to conventional operator-splitting methods, the polynomial approximation (PA) of reaction kinetics offers better computational efficiency. Taking an example of Langmuir sorption kinetics, the advantage of the proposed method is demonstrated for vapor sorption and diffusion in polymeric materials. The computer code of reactive transport in polymer materials has been developed with the user's option of ODE solution or surrogate approximation of Langmuir adsorption kinetics. This talk will cover model development, solution methods, system simulation and calibration.

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

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Spectroscopic measurement of water in polymeric materials

Abstract description (500 words or less):

We investigate development of a non-invasive optical detection technique to determine moisture content in polymer materials based on absorption bands of water at 1.4, 1.9 and 2.8 μm . Experimental measurements are performed in transmission for transparent samples and transflection (double pass transmission and reflection) for reflective samples. Spectroscopic data is calibrated with independent assessment of water concentration through Karl-Fischer titration. The method is employed to assess diffusion profile of water in glass-polymer-glass laminates and to estimate polymer transport properties of saturation and diffusion coefficient.

Prepared by LLNL under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

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Abstract Title:

[Characterizing surface damage of nano-filled polymer coatings under accelerated ultraviolet degradation](#)

Abstract description (500 words or less):

[It is known that surface is the first point of attack in any degradation process initiated by ultraviolet \(UV\) radiation, temperature, and/or moisture. Surface damage caused by environmental can lead to the changes in optical, morphological, and mechanical properties, pathways for ingress of moisture and corrosive agents, and/or cracks as stress concentrators. The objective of this study is to investigate how the controlling environmental factors \(such as temperature and humidity\) affect the photodegradation process and the relationships between the resulting surface mechanical property and surface morphology in a nanocoating. An acrylic polymer matrix containing nano-titanium dioxide \(nanoTiO₂\) system was selected. Effects of nanoTiO₂ crystal structures on dispersion and surface properties were also investigated. Film specimens were exposed using NIST SPHERE at different temperature and humidity conditions. Surface morphology and mechanical properties were monitored at sequential intervals in various exposure conditions. Laser scanning confocal microscopy was employed for surface morphology and RMS roughness measurements, and nanoindentation for surface modulus and hardness. UV degradation rate in different relative humidity conditions can be estimated from the changes in the surface properties. Correlations between surface mechanical properties and surface roughness were found, but different correlation functions were observed for coatings containing different nanoTiO₂ crystal structures.](#)

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Towards a predictive, multi-scale aging model for complex silicone architectures - Insights into structural control and response to environmental stressors

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory develops and utilizes silicone formulations and foams for a variety of service applications. We manufacture these components using traditional blowing or sacrificial pore forming processes to yield 'stochastic foams' with a range of properties. In addition, depending on the application, a wide variety of fillers have been added to modify mechanical and chemical properties. However we are also pursuing new additive manufacturing methods for the formation of low density silicone materials with *3D micro-architected structures*. A number of applications require that these formulations remain viable in relatively harsh environments for many years. In order to better predict lifetime performance and failure of these complex materials, we are using a range of experimental and modeling techniques to investigate changes in network, interfacial and microstructure in siloxane elastomers and their correlations with engineering performance. Advanced Multiple Quantum Nuclear magnetic resonance (MQ-NMR), for example, has shown excellent promise for providing insight into changes in crosslink density and motional dynamics. And at much larger size scales, X-ray Micro-CT imaging provides data on the effects of the service environment on material microstructure. Through multi-scale modeling we are beginning to link chemical & network level aging /degradation processes with meso- to micro structural changes, to predict macroscale response in silicone architectures.

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

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Abstract Title:

A Study of Nano-mechanical Test Methods as Predictive Tools for Coating Changes in Weathering

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Service life prediction models that follow the chemical degradation of species within a coating to predict delamination failure are well known and used extensively. For prediction of coating failure by cracking, however, similar types of models have yet to be developed. Although measurements of coating cracking by visual inspection of the coating surface can provide semi-quantitative comparative information on coating performance, the data obtained are not sufficient for building predictive models. This work tracks the fundamental physical properties of several coatings (modulus, hardness, storage modulus, loss modulus) as a function of accelerated weathering through the use of nano-mechanical measurement techniques. Several of these measurements highlight differences between coatings before such differences are observed by traditional methods of visual inspection. Identifying measures that are quantitative and predictive of cracking failure is the first step towards the goal of a service life prediction model for cracking.

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Combination of material characterization and cyclic fatigue testing for investigation of elastomer aging

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Degree and type of crosslinks are well known to determine physical properties of elastomers. Both, chemical crosslinks due to vulcanization and physical crosslinks (entanglements, polymer-filler and/or filler-filler interaction) have to be taken into consideration.

In this study cyclic fatigue testing and elastomer characterization were combined to study changes in network structure and material properties of elastomers with and without filler by thermal aging. As model materials natural rubber (NR) with and without carbon black (CB) and containing a typical additive package were studied. The NR compounds were aged at different temperatures in air or under nitrogen atmosphere.

The mean times to failure (MTTF) were determined from strain and stress controlled fatigue tests on specimen after different times of aging. For strain controlled fatigue testing it was found that the MTTF decreases with aging time. However, significant differences in the stress-number (S/N) curves were found between strain and stress controlled fatigue tests.

Changes of mechanical properties and crosslink density were studied during and after thermal aging by continuous or discontinuous detection. For this purpose tensile tests, stress relaxation experiments, dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA), measurements of compression setting, swelling measurements and solid-state NMR were performed. In addition, chemical analysis on extracts (MALDI-TOF, NMR, IR) and pyrolysis-GC were performed. Chemical analytics of extracts and after pyrolysis were used to study degradation of additives. Combining different characterization methods allowed differentiating between aerobic and anaerobic aging mechanisms in rubbers such as thermo-oxidative degradation or different cross-linking reactions. The changes in crosslink densities were related to the interplay of breakdown of existing crosslinks and the formation of new crosslinks. The higher the aging temperature, the faster are both reactions. Chemical analysis of extracted organic components and by pyrolysis-GC allows discussing the property changes in relation to chemical reactions. The molar mass of the network chains derived from DMA, tensile tests, solid state NMR and swelling experiment show the same trend for all methods with aging time: an initial increase of the network density is followed by a decrease at longer aging. The same trend was found for MTTF in stress controlled fatigue tests: an increase of MTTF at short aging times followed by a decrease at longer times. Thermal aging under nitrogen shows similar results. The results can be used for improvement of aging models for elastomers. From comparison with fatigue tests, customized test procedures can be derived.

Unusual Aging Behavior of Elastomers in High Temperature Environments

Erica M. Redline¹, Mathias Celina¹, Toshifumi Sugama², and Tatiana Pyatina²

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The movement to reduce reliance on fossil-based fuels has garnered much attention on renewable energy sources, including geothermal. Geothermal technology requires the use of high temperature wells, often around 150°C or more, in addition to high pressures and exposure to harsh chemical environments. While evaluating elastomers in simulated geothermal environments at elevated temperature and pressure, an unexpected trend was observed in the aging of EPDM and FEPM materials. Namely, the polymers experienced degradation and disintegration in an oxidative thermal cycle environment, but maintained mechanical performance and shape during oxidative thermal cycling in the presence of steam. This trend was further explored by investigating the oxidative and hydrolytic degradation of EPDM and FEPM and how these processes interact to impact thermo-mechanical stability of the polymers.

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Degradation of ethylene-propylene-diene elastomer by heat and/or radiation

Abstract:

Nine kinds of ethylene-propylene-diene elastomer (EPDM) that has different compounding formula were used in this experiment.

The samples were thermally aged at 125°C and 140°C to investigate thermal resistant properties of the samples ; the maximum period of time was 384 hours.

For the purpose of investigating the effect of temperature on radiation induced degradation, Co-60 γ ray was irradiated to EPDM at constant temperature and constant dose rate of 5.0 kGy/h. Temperature ranged from room temperature to 150°C. The maximum dose was 1.8 MGy.

Tensile properties were measured at room temperature after aging by heat and/ or irradiation.

Result was summarized as follows.

1. All of the base polymer used in this experiment was Nodel 1070 (du pont); the degradation behavior caused by heat and/or radiation, however, largely depended on the compounding formula of the samples.
2. The correlativity between heat resistant property and radiation durability was not observed among nine samples when we compared the result obtained by the measurement of ultimate elongation of thermally aged samples at 140°C and that of radiation aged at 70°C.
3. Effect of temperature below 90°C was not observed on decrease in ultimate elongation along with dose.
4. The rate of decrease in ultimate elongation by irradiation increased with increasing temperatures above 90°C; on the other hand the temperature dependence of the changes in tensile strength was relatively small.
5. The ratio of scission and crosslinking occurred during irradiation was analyzed by using "modulus-ultimate elongation profile".

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Abstract Title:

Informed Design of Aging Experiments via CW and Pulse EPR Spectroscopy

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Currently the majority of studies of thermolytic- and radiolytic-accelerated aging of polymers are based upon the *empirical* Arrhenius equation. To be valid, the mechanism of aging must not change during the test conditions (i.e. all temperatures or irradiation doses). However, currently, these accelerated aging test conditions are primarily determined by expert judgment and can only be evaluated for adherence to the relationship *at the end of the study*. This method often leads to wasted experimental time, effort and resources. Since free radical processes (crosslinking, chain scission) are responsible for the majority of aging for polymeric materials, we have used a combination of continuous wave (CW) and pulse electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopic techniques that excel in identification of unique radical species and their surrounding electronic environment. Our intent is to identify radicals involved in aging processes and determine the conditions under which a particular degradation pathway dominates. With this information, we can design aging experiments such that we avoid non-Arrhenius behavior and concentrate our efforts on those conditions that will produce useful information.

We have used CW EPR methods, in combination with spin trapping techniques, to monitor the presence of radicals produced during different aging conditions including irradiation (gamma and X-ray) and heat. Whilst spectra from CW EPR can typically be inhomogeneously broadened, pulsed EPR, including electron nuclear double resonance (ENDOR) spectroscopy excel in directly probing the nuclear transitions dependent on not only the atom with the unpaired electron, but also ligands with a nuclear spin ($I \geq \frac{1}{2}$) (i.e. ^{14}N , ^1H , ^{13}C). These measurements probe the strength of the covalency between the bonding interactions. The information gained is similar to that of powerful multinuclear NMR measurements; however, typically NMR spectroscopy can be very difficult to use on samples that contain paramagnetic species. We have tested a wide variety of polymeric materials for which aging, lifetime prediction or laboratory exposures are of interest; these include polyolefins, poly(ester urethane)s and cyanate esters.

Extreme aging conditions can lead to a variety of degradation mechanisms. Understanding how these mechanisms differ between accelerated aging and field exposures is imperative to correctly and accurately predict material lifetimes and allow us to determine whether the polymer degradation mechanisms are changing within the aging studies. These would constitute pivotal insights that would lead to the design of more successful accelerated aging programs.

Material Property changes following neutron and Gamma irradiation of Carborane-co-PDMS composites.

Robert Old, Peter Beavis, Mathew Robinson.

Highly specialised polymers have applications in nuclear, medical and aerospace industries as shielding materials against ionising radiation. A number of carborane-co-PDMS polymers were synthesised in-house using a novel route then blended with PDMS to give solid elastomeric networks; these materials were then exposed to ionising radiation using the Gamma Irradiation Facility and Annular Core Research Reactor facilities (SNL).

The extent of material property changes which occur are dependent upon the adsorbed dose of radiation. For samples irradiated in the ACRR, the presence of elements with a large neutron capture cross section will increase the effective adsorbed dose due to additional emitted gamma radiation. The changes in material properties have been studied using a range of techniques to probe both the thermal and mechanical responses. Under these harsh conditions of high flux radiation it is known that additional thermally accelerated chemical reactions take place which would not necessarily be observed through life; therefore these can be considered as worst case ageing scenarios. Material property changes expected throughout life under more moderate irradiation conditions will be discussed.

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An overview of DLO modeling and relevance for polymer aging predictions

Mat Celina, Adam Quintana, and Nick Giron

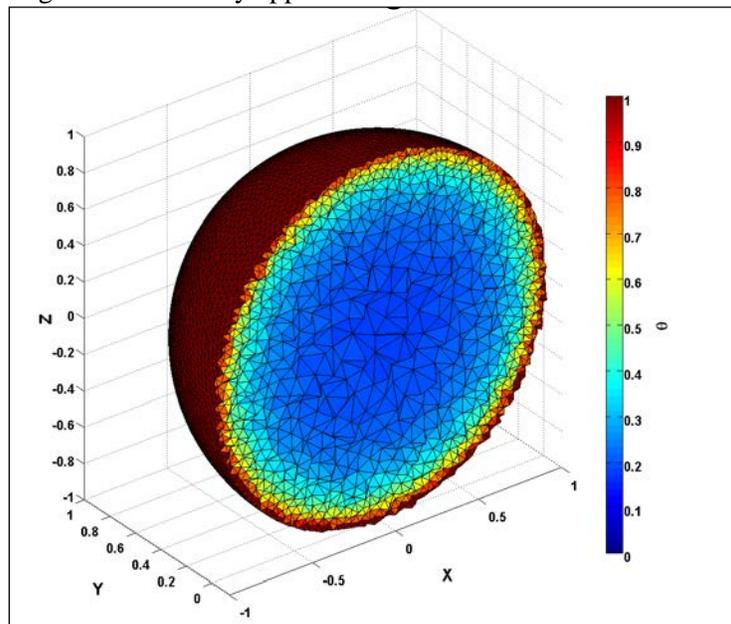
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Abstract:

Environmental polymer aging and accelerated aging studies, as well as material degradation models depend on spatially dependent oxygen availability in the material. It is well known that as a consequence of intrinsic oxidation rates and slow diffusion, polymer aging often proceeds in a heterogeneous manner. This presentation will provide an overview for the experimental approaches and material parameters that are needed, including a brief perspective on oxidation, permeation rates and diffusivity, and avenues for appropriate material characterization. The discussion of DLO phenomena will focus on the mechanistic description and mathematical approaches for DLO simulations, which range from 1D differential equations that can be numerically solved, to solutions for 3D FEM models. Examples will demonstrate how DLO modeling enables a perspective on spatially resolved material aging phenomena, for specific geometries and multi-material configurations in many applications.



3D representation of reactive diffusion phenomena resulting in material surface degradation

Sandia is a multi-program laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under Contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. Unlimited release under SAND2015-xxxx A.

To be presented at the conference "Service Lifetime Prediction of Polymeric Materials: Over the Horizon" March 20th 2016, Santa Fe, NM, USA

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Abstract Title:

Prospects of 2D-luminescence spectroscopy for aging investigations of the embedding EVA polymer in PV modules: Revealing DLO conditions.

Abstract description:

The characterization of the aging of the encapsulation polymer in PV modules is an especially challenging task. On the one hand it is important, to conduct aging experiments on complete modules, because the composition of different materials in the PV module affects the degradation processes. On the other hand conventional characterization methods cannot be applied for practical and economic reasons since samples of the embedding material must be taken destroying the PV module.

The ability to follow and characterize degradation processes of different materials in the intact PV module is a fundamental prerequisite for degradation investigations and lifetime prediction. This needs the development of suitable characterization methods. Luminescence as a non-invasive cheap method was used to investigate the most common embedding material, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) in intact PV modules. The correlation of the luminescence pattern to aging has been investigated and will be discussed in detail.

Extensive investigations of commercial PV modules show that specific luminescence pattern occur upon aging which are specific for the aging conditions. It is found, that UV aging and outdoor weathering show similar patterns, while exclusive thermal aging results in a fundamentally different luminescence pattern. We evaluate the correlation of photoluminescence and different destructive methods. EVA samples were extracted systematically at different locations from two different sets of modules. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) as well as a dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) was conducted on the extracted samples.

A correlation of the photoluminescence intensity and parameters obtained from DSC as well as DMA is found. The results point to the fact that location-dependent differences in the crosslinking develop upon aging. Furthermore, the spatial profiles are in accordance to kinetics of diffusion limited oxidation processes.

This work provides the first comprehensive experimental evidence of DLO in the embedding material in PV modules. Apparently DLO kinetics of 1st order match the aging behavior of only-thermally aged PV

modules, while in UV aged and outdoor weathered modules more complex degradation kinetics are observed.

The result imply that photoluminescence can be used to assess DLO-related inhomogeneous material aging. Prospective applications for the investigation of material aging of such complex products arise, as this will greatly help to improve drawing a connection between accelerated aging and outdoor weathering.

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Investigation of PDSC applicability to evaluate polymer thermo-oxidative stability

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Oxidation Onset Temperature (OOT) and Oxidation Induction Time (OIT) are two relative measures of oxidative stability of polymeric materials conducted by Pressure Differential Scanning Calorimeter (PDSC). Thus, OOT and OIT values may be compared from one material to another or to a reference material to obtain relative oxidation stability information. Temperature and oxygen pressure are two control factors for PDSC tests. Therefore, understanding the influences of temperatures and oxygen pressures on polymer thermo-oxidative stability will benefit the development of proper PDSC test programs.

In this investigation, a total of thirteen polymers were used as test samples, including PP, PVC, FEP, EVA, ECTFE, PA12, PBT, PVDF, PS, ETFE, PC, PMMA and ABS. Conventional TGA test methods were applied to all polymers at a heating rate of 10K/min from 50 to 800°C in nitrogen and dry air environments. The differences of the onset decomposition temperatures and maximum weight loss rates measured between nitrogen and dry air environments were calculated in three oxygen-oxidative degree ranks: low, medium, and high. Eight polymers ranked high in oxygen-sensitivity, including PP, EVA, ETFE, ECTFE, PS, PA12, PC, and PMMA, were conducted OOT tests by referring to the ASTM E2009 method A, to determine the appropriate isothermal temperatures for OIT tests.

Each polymer, including PP, EVA, PS, PC, PA12, and PMMA, was conducted an OIT test at different isothermal temperatures and oxygen pressures. Experimental results demonstrated that both temperature and oxygen concentration influenced polymer thermal oxidative degradation. When the polymer was conducted at higher isothermal temperatures, OIT values affected by oxygen pressures were small; but at lower temperatures, OIT values decreased significantly with increased oxygen pressures. This phenomenon was found on PP, EVA, and PMMA.

Polymer initiated radicals (R*) adjacent allylic bond or atoms with long pair electrons were ratiocinated to be stabilized by radical resonance. These radicals had lower radical energy due to the resonance stabilization. The stabilized radicals slowed down the oxidation resulting in low enthalpy changes which could not be detected by DSC. This phenomenon was found on PS, PC and PA12.

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Forbidden Chemistry: Non-Free Radical Oxidation Mechanisms

Abstract description (500 words or less):

The free radical chain autoxidation mechanism is very successful in describing oxidation of aliphatic materials, but other mechanisms are possible in some cases. The literature shows that oxygen can add thermally to some electron-rich compounds to produce singlet oxygen-like products that clearly are not the result of free radical autoxidation. We have found similar results for triaryloxazoles, which slowly but smoothly give products apparently arising from a 4 + 2 cycloaddition with oxygen in the dark at 150 °C, even though this is a formally spin-forbidden process. Triphenyloxazole gives high yields of benzonitrile and benzoic anhydride with kinetics that are first order in oxygen. Oxygen also seems to abstract benzylic hydrogens from poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide) and related model compounds both thermally and photochemically by mechanisms that do not appear to be classic free radical autoxidation. Direct abstraction of a hydrogen atom by molecular oxygen generally is considered to be unfavorable, but the kinetics of the thermal reaction are linear from the start and first order in oxygen, indicating that oxygen is directly involved in the rate determining step. The photochemical oxidation can be intercepted by hydrogen-donating solvents to give products difficult to explain by a free radical mechanism. These types of reactions are important because they can define an ultimate limit to the oxidative stability and useful the lifetime of some materials.

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Lifetime Prediction of O-rings Used in the SAVY-4000 Actinide Storage Vessel

Abstract description (500 words or less):

An actinide storage container used throughout the DOE complex, designated SAVY-4000, uses a Viton-based O-ring to form a seal between the lid and body, and this O-ring is the lifetime-limiting component of the unit. Preliminary studies have established that the SAVY-4000 O-rings are viable for at least 5 years, but there is a pressing need to extend this service lifetime to 40 years or longer. We have undertaken accelerated aging studies, for both thermal stress and radiation exposure, in order to predict the service lifetime of the Viton-based O-rings.

The lifetime prediction relies on changes in mechanical properties of the O-rings, such as compression set, during accelerated aging studies. However, an important component of the program is surveillance of O-rings from service containers, and these O-rings are not expected to display changes in mechanical properties for some time. In order to anticipate the expected changes in the surveillance data, we are measuring spectroscopic properties of O-rings from the accelerated aging studies. These spectroscopic properties will be correlated with changes in mechanical properties in an attempt to provide a more sensitive predictor of O-ring performance that can be detected at an earlier stage of the surveillance program, thereby enhancing the service lifetime prediction. The presentation gives our results to date along with our best understanding of the O-ring service lifetime.

Evaluation of the time-transformation function from a round robin weathering test of various back-sheets for PV-modules with different ultra-violet radiation sources and sample temperatures

Michael Koehl

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Summary:

Fraunhofer ISE organised an inter-laboratory comparison of testing different back-sheets with different UV-light sources in various test laboratories using different UV-sources. The interaction of the UV-radiation with the polymers used in PV-modules is main subject of this round robin. Laminates were produced by using solar glass (130mm * 200mm) and a respective EVA encapsulant combined with 7 different back-sheets. The sample was exposed in a sample holder equipped with a couple of different filters in order to investigate roughly the spectral sensitivity by means of 3 edge filters and the intensity impact by two grating filters. The sample temperature was measured by thermo-couples.

The degradation was followed by spectral reflectance and transmittance measurements and calculation of the yellowness-index. Clear differences in the degradation behaviour of the different products were found.

Purpose of the work:

Durability testing of materials exposed to natural weathering requires testing of the UV stability, especially for polymeric materials. The spectral distribution of the radiation source is very important since the samples show a very individual spectral sensitivity for the radiation offered. Less than 6% of the intensity of solar radiation comes in the UV range. In case of an increase of the intensity of the light source for accelerating the UV-test the overheating of the samples would have to be prevented more strictly and the temperature of the samples have to be measured in order to avoid misinterpretation of the test results.

Approach:

Fraunhofer ISE organised an inter-laboratory comparison of testing different back-sheets with different UV-light sources in various test laboratories using different UV-sources. The interaction of the UV-radiation with the polymers used in PV-modules is main subject of this round robin. Laminates were produced by using solar glass (130mm * 200mm) and a respective EVA encapsulant combined with 7 different back-sheets. One special laminate was produced with a thermoplastic silicone and an appropriate back-sheet for comparison. Besides the laminates single back-sheet samples were exposed with the side dedicated to adhere to the encapsulant in addition to the laminates that had been exposed via the glass-side and the unprotected back-side, both.

Results and conclusion:

Some samples did not change after a UV-dose of 120 kWh/m², while other showed heavy discoloration (figure 2). Figure 2 also shows the effect of the edge filters. No discoloration was found behind the 360nm and 400nm filters. The shading by the intensity filters reduced the discoloration clearly.

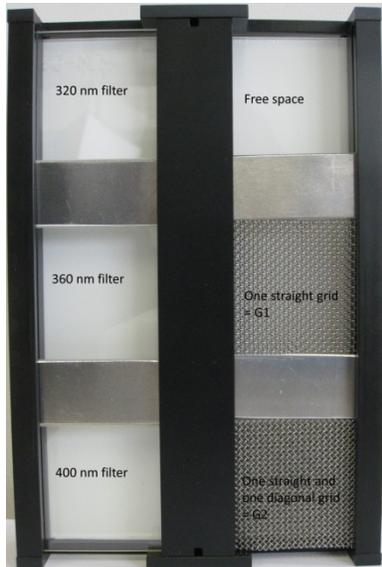


Figure 1: Sample holder equipped with edge filters (left side) and intensity filters (right side)



Figure 2: Example of yellowing of a back-sheet below different filters after a UV-irradiation of 120 kWh/m²

The sample was exposed in a sample holder equipped with a couple of different filters (50mm*50mm each) in order to investigate roughly the spectral sensitivity by means of 3 edge filters and the intensity impact by two grating filters (see figure 1 and figure 2). The sample temperature was measured by thermo-couples and the plan is to achieve different sample temperatures in order to evaluate the temperature dependence of the photo-degradation. The degradation was followed by spectral reflectance and transmittance measurements and calculation of the yellowness-index. Clear differences in the degradation behaviour of the different products were found.

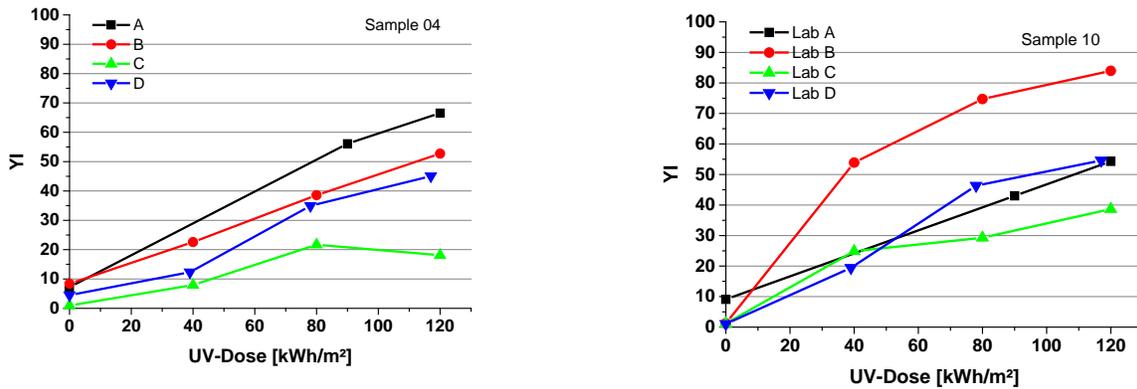


Figure 3: Example of the changes of the yellowness index of a two back-sheets in different test labs up to a UV-dose of 120 kWh/m²

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Weathering of Polymeric Materials in Trace Forensic Evidence and its Effect on Identification Measurements

Abstract description (500 words or less): Trace evidence is perhaps the broadest and least defined area of forensic science. The analysis of trace evidence seeks to connect people, places, things, times, and activities to help identify criminals and understand crimes. While trace evidence has been used since the beginning of forensic science, it has become controversial due to over interpretation of the evidence and the human-based observational methods that are hard to characterize for accuracy and precision. Research groups at NIST are developing reliable methods including valid interpretation that will help make trace evidence useful. As an example, for paint collected at a hit-and-run scene, the class may be a manufacturer or model or year of vehicle, but seldom will point to an individual vehicle. Is there a way to improve the selectivity of trace analysis to move closer to individualization?

Our research group at NIST is focusing on paint and fiber trace evidence measurements. One aspect of this research is to determine how aging or weathering of evidence can be incorporated into measurement protocols to distinguish evidence within the same class to more uniquely and realistically compare real world trace evidence. This talk will discuss the role of weathering in the forensics field, the importance of the design of experiments for the NIST work and preliminary results for paint samples.

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Abstract Title:

Photo-oxidation under visible light: the strange case of plasma polymers

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Plasma polymers are amorphous hydrogenated carbon networks that are synthesized and cast through the decomposition of an organic gas in a hydrogen plasma (chemical vapor deposition, or CVD). The ability to deposit hard, chemically inert, and adherent films from inexpensive hydrocarbon feedstocks has made them attractive candidates as protective, tribological, biocompatible, and insulating coatings. One of the disadvantages of plasma polymers is their tendency to oxidize over their service lifetime. The resulting change in the physical and chemical properties has limited the adoption of plasma polymers in several applications despite their many intrinsic benefits.

The thermomechanical stability, low film stress, and low average atomic number make hydrocarbon plasma polymers suitable ablaters for high energy density (HED) and inertial confinement fusion (ICF) experiments at high peak-power laser facilities such as the National Ignition Facility in Livermore, California and the Omega Laser in Rochester, New York. The plasma polymer ablates as it absorbs high intensity lasers or x-rays, causing it to drive a compression that leads to very high pressures. These ablaters have stringent requirements on the total amount of acceptable oxygen as well as spatial variations in oxygen content, motivating us to understand the oxidation pathways of plasma polymers.

Plasma polymers have long been known to exhibit optical absorption of visible light, with optical gaps of 1-2 eV commonly reported in the literature. Little, if any, work has reported on the associated photochemistry of these polymers. We will show that that optical absorption in the plasma polymers used in ICF and HED experiments is accompanied by rapid (within minutes) photo-oxidation. This reaction in the plasma polymer chemically resembles classical photo-oxidation as scission of the carbon network results in the incorporation of oxygen in the form of carbonyl and hydroxyl species. However, the spectral response of the photo-oxidation is unique:

rather than requiring ultraviolet light, the plasma polymer readily photo-oxidizes under visible light illumination at wavelengths as low as 530 nm (green light).

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Abstract Title:

Selecting a statistical method for validation of life prediction models

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Validation is a crucial part of the model development process. A number of statistical techniques are available with which to quantitatively assess the data derived from model validation experiments; these methods all have advantages and disadvantages but the suitability of the technique will depend upon the validation problem being considered. One important characteristic of the data obtained from the life prediction validation experiments at AWE is the multivariate nature of the data; the experimental output will be recorded as a function of time. As such, any chosen validation method must be capable of assessing the global predictive capability of the model over the timeframe of interest. A range of validation methods were assessed, including classical hypothesis testing, Bayesian hypothesis testing and the area metric. The down selected methodology for validation of life prediction models, based upon the area metric, is presented along with examples of applications to both illustrative test cases and life prediction data.

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Abstract Title:

Predicting Field Degradation of Sealants Using Accelerated Tests from the NIST Solar Sphere.

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Field testing of sealants, used for instance in construction, is a slow process due primarily to the good durability of these materials. The tempo of the development cycle for such materials could be greatly increased by accelerating their degradation in laboratory conditions and then translating that degradation to a field prediction. Efforts to this end have been, and continue to be, explored at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as part of the sealant consortium. The results so far are mixed, but the final goal of accurate field predictions has yet to become reality. In this presentation, efforts to date as well as future plans will be described. Efforts to date include empirical modeling of accelerated degradation data from the NIST solar sphere as well as an initial approach to translating predictions from the empirical model to the field. They also include a process for creating maps of predicted field degradation throughout the contiguous United States. Future plans include adding complexity to the model used for converting predictions from the lab into the field so it better represents physical reality. For example, modeling the change in the cross-link density as a function of time/solar exposure can help relate constant, high intensity solar exposure over long time periods in the lab to lower level solar exposure over short time periods in the field.

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Abstract Title:

Validating laboratory-based models and scaling-up for service life prediction

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Computational models are under development to aid the lifetime prediction of individual materials within closed system environments. Examples include simple numerical models, based on empirical rate expressions, which provide good foundations. However in order to fully describe system chemistry, mathematical and mechanistic models are required for each individual material.

The computational model is built to describe long-term ageing/corrosion/degradation and therefore requires accurate knowledge of numerous properties and parameters. Laboratory-based experiments have been used to determine such values as model inputs. In order to have confidence in the use of computational models for life prediction applications, validation of the model is required. The model validation methodology adopted utilises a three stage approach, which tests the basic fundamental assumptions of the model to progressively validate the model from lab-based "ideal" experiments to "in-service" conditions.

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Abstract Title:

Predicting chemical compatibility and aging of materials in a system: a combined experimental and modeling approach

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Predicting the aging and compatibility of materials in a system or sub-system is important to establishing the lifetimes and viability of current assembly and screening new materials for future designs. In addition to traditional screening methods and analytical tools for investigating material compatibility and aging, LLNL is developing a novel tool to predict the compatibility using reactive transport modeling. The challenge with multi-material assemblies is that the degradation products of one material may initiate a chain-reaction that could not be simulated with binary combinations of materials. Experiments on multi-material assemblies are critical to establishing compatibility on a system level. However, it is often difficult to establish the problem material or materials because of the complexity of the system. We are developing a reactive transport modeling capability in order to address these kinds of issues. Our model includes (1) a triple-mode sorption model that includes absorption, adsorption, and pooling of species, (2) molecular diffusion, and (3) chemical reaction kinetics. Using a 1D or 3D mesh we can simultaneously simulate the transport and chemical reactions of mobile species through polymeric and organic materials. This talk will discuss our overall approach to compatibility and aging at LLNL, with an emphasis on our modeling approach. We will report on our progress to date, which will include, model development and experimental work using polymeric systems to parameterize and validate the model.

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

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Abstract Title:

Concept of Dose Response Functions for PERS Reference Material

Abstract description (500 words or less):

For ageing prediction, the approach of dose response functions is implemented for a standardized weathering reference material. This high-density polyethylene, PERS, is described in ISO/TR 19032. Carbonyl formation is followed by means of FTIR measurements in its linear ageing progression, what results in typical exposure durations of up to a few days.

Neglecting all other parameters beside irradiance and temperature, spectral sensitivity and temperature dependence have to be quantified to establish these dose response functions.

By means of spectrally dispersed irradiation, action spectrum of carbonyl formation can be modelled as exponential plot. Temperature dependence can be described by means of an Arrhenius approach.

Knowing spectral irradiance and temperature of an arbitrary exposure, or rather their time progress, carbonyl formation can be calculated. This can be used to monitor artificial weathering tests, to get a feedback on any disturbance or relevant deviation. Also comparisons of different weathering devices can be quantified on this basic.

Furthermore outdoor exposure tests can be evaluated, even a bit more precise than described in ISO/TR 19032.

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Abstract Title:

Highly Accelerated UV Testing and Its Correlation to Mild Test Conditions of Polymeric Materials

Abstract description (500 words or less):

Many industries such as The Dow Chemical Company rely on accelerated weathering techniques to determine failure modes, product performance and service lifetimes. The accelerated UV lifetime test can speed time to market and reduce costs associated with long term outdoor exposure test. The commonly used UV weatherometers provide reasonable acceleration over the outdoor exposure but may not be enough for products with long intended lifetime, which has urge the development of faster UV acceleration capabilities. Recent efforts towards increase the accelerating factor can result in unrealistic failure modes, thus investigation of the correlation between the high acceleration test and the standard tests are necessary. In this work, a UV chamber equipped with a metal halide lamp that is capable of providing 25 times of maximum outdoor UV intensity is used to study the degradation of several polymeric materials, the result of which is compared to an Atlas Ci weatherometer. A lifetime prediction model based on effective dosage is used to calculate the acceleration factor between the two chambers. To account for the difference in the light source spectra, wavelength sensitivity is studied through experiment in both chambers. The wavelength sensitivity, activation energy of the degradation and the degradation profile of the materials were then compared between the highly accelerated chamber and the Ci weatherometer. It was found that the highly accelerated test methods are capable of predicting the failure more than 30 times faster than the Ci weatherometer within the same degradation profile. The wavelength sensitivity and the activation energy obtained in both tests agree well with each other.

Appendix A: Picture view of 2016 program

Start	Finish	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
7:00						
	8:00					
8:00	8:30		C. White	Sung	Celina	k. Scott
8:30	9:00		Berry	Lewicki	Schlothauer	Pintar
9:00	9:30		Wood	David	Chen	Teds
9:30	10:00		Coffee Break			
10:00	10:30		Quill	Alig	Pickett	Libby
10:30	11:00		Ken White	Redline	Blair	Geburtig
11:00	11:30		Wachtendorf	Ito	Koehl	Wu
11:30	11:45		Discussion			
11:45	12:30		Lunch			
	2:00		Noe. Fabian et al.			
		4	Poster Session			
		5:30				
5:30						
6:00	6:30	Reception				
6:30	7:00		Sun	Stull	Watson	
7:00	7:30		Bora	Old	Baxamusa	
7:30	8:00		Discussion	Discussion	Discussion	
8:00	8:30					

Appendix B: List view of 2016 program.

Monday Morning: Weathering
Discussion Leaders: Pickett and Watson

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	C. White	Intro
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Berry	Challenges in Accelerated Weather Testing, Method Development, and Service Life Prediction of Exterior Commercial Airplane Coatings
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Wood	Accelerated testing and risk minimization for exterior building product finishes- Part 1
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Quill	Development of Weathering Cycles for Qualitative Service Life Analysis as a Precursor to Accurate Service Life Prediction Protocols: Contemporary Examples
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	White(Ken)	Case Studies to Assess the Effects of Accelerated Weathering Stresses Used to Predict Service Life
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Wachtendorf	Why parallel reactions can spoil lifetime estimations out of artificial weathering tests
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Monday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Aging Data Analysis -Traditional.
3:00 PM-4:15 PM	Aging Data Analysis – New Program
4:15 PM - 5:30 PM	Analytical Methods

Monday Evening: Water and Moisture
Discussion Leaders: Sung

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Sun	Modeling Sorption and Diffusion for Lifetime Assessment: Surrogate Models of Langmuir Sorption Kinetics Coupled with Vapor Diffusion in Polymers
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Bora	Spectroscopic measurement of water in polymeric materials
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

Tuesday Morning: Chemical Changes Related to Exposure
Discussion Leaders: Berry and K. White

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	Sung	Characterizing surface damage of nano-filled polymer coatings under accelerated ultraviolet degradation
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Lewicki	Towards a predictive, multi-scale aging model for complex silicone architectures - Insights into structural control and response to environmental stressors
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	David	A Study of Nano-mechanical Test Methods as Predictive Tools for Coating Changes in Weathering
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Alig	Combination of material characterization and cyclic fatigue testing for investigation of elastomer aging
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Redline	Unusual Aging Behavior of Elastomers in High Temperature Environments
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Ito	Degradation of ethylene-propylene-diene elastomer by heat and/or radiation
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Tuesday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Statistical Methods
3:00 PM-4:15 PM	New Program – Process
4:15 PM - 5:30 PM	Aging Round- Robin Testing

Tuesday Evening: Radiation
Discussion Leaders: Libby Glascoe

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Stull	Informed Design of Aging Experiments via CW and Pulse EPR Spectroscopy
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Old	Material Property changes following neutron and Gamma irradiation of Carborane-co-PDMS composites.
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

Wednesday Morning: Mechanical Changes related to exposure
Discussion Leaders: Celina and Lewicki

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	Celina	An overview of DLO modeling and relevance for polymer aging predictions
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Schlothauer	Prospects of 2D-luminescence spectroscopy for aging investigations of the embedding EVA polymer in PV modules: Revealing DLO conditions.
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Chen	Investigation of PDSC applicability to evaluate polymer thermo-oxidative stability
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Pickett	Forbidden Chemistry: Non-Free Radical Oxidation Mechanisms
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Blair	Lifetime Prediction of O-rings Used in the SAVY-4000 Actinide Storage Vessel
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Koehl	Evaluation of the time-transformation function from a round robin weathering test of various back-sheets for PV-modules with different ultra-violet radiation sources and sample temperatures
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Wednesday Afternoon: UL 746 Process

Time	Title
12:45 PM-3:00 PM	Revisions to UL746A, Table 9.1, and Table 9.3
3:00 PM-4:00 PM	White Paper Drafting Session.

4:00PM -5:30 PM Poster Session

Wednesday Evening: Novel Methods
Discussion Leaders: Jennifer David

Time	Presenter	Title
7:00 PM-7:30 PM	Watson	Weathering of Polymeric Materials in Trace Forensic Evidence and its Effect on Identification Measurements
7:30 PM - 8:00 PM	Baxamusa	Photo-oxidation under visible light: the strange case of plasma polymers
8:00PM - 9:00 PM		Panel Discussion and Open Bar

Thursday Morning: Chemical Changes related to exposure
Discussion Leaders: Berry and K. White

Time	Presenter	Title
8:00 AM-8:30 AM	K. Scott	Selecting a statistical method for validation of life prediction models
8:30 AM-9:00 AM	Pintar	Predicting Field Degradation of Sealants Using Accelerated Tests from the NIST Solar Sphere.
9:00 AM-9:30 AM	Teds	Validating laboratory-based models and scaling-up for service life prediction
9:30 AM-10:00 AM	Coffee Break	
10:00 AM-10:30 AM	Glascoe	Predicting chemical compatibility and aging of materials in a system: a combined experimental and modeling approach
10:30 AM-11:00 AM	Geburtig	Concept of Dose Response Functions for PERS Reference Material
11:00 AM – 11:30 AM	Wu	Highly Accelerated UV Testing and Its Correlation to Mild Test Conditions of Polymeric Materials
11:30-12:30		Panel Discussion

Author Index (in progress)

Anja Geburtig	13	Kenneth M. White	12
Berry	3, 4, 5, 6, 43, 44, 45, 46	Kurt Wood	10
Brian Hinderliter.....	9	Patel	3, 4, 5, 43, 44, 45
Douglas H. Berry	9	Reichert.....	3, 4, 5, 6, 43, 44, 45, 46
Erik D. Sapper.....	9	Sean Fowler	11
Hayes	3, 43	Srubar	3, 4, 5, 43, 44, 45
Hyun-Jin Koo.....	12	Volker Wachtendorf	13
Jeffrey Quill	11	Wachtendorf	3, 4, 5, 43, 44, 45
Karnav Kanuga	12	White	3, 4, 5, 6, 43, 44, 45, 46