ARL-TM-2015 ● DEC 2015

US Army Research Laboratory

Volume I: Select Presentations

by ARL Summer Student Research Symposium

NOTICES

Disclaimers

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by ARL Summer Student Research Symposium

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13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

The ARL Summer Student Research Symposium is an ARL Director’s Award Program for all the students participating in various summer scholarship and contract activities across ARL. The goal of the program is to recognize and publicize exceptional achievements made by the students and their mentors in the support of Army science.

All college undergraduate and graduate students receiving research appointments and conducting summer studies at ARL are automatically enrolled in the symposium program. As an integral part of their summer study, all students are required to write a paper on their work which summarizes their major activity and its end product.

The program is conducted on two separate competitive levels: undergraduate and graduate. The format of the paper in both levels is the same. However, the evaluation will take into consideration the difference in the academic level of the students.

All students submitted their research paper for directorate review. Directorate judging panels selected one or two papers from each competition category for the laboratory-wide competition at the Summer Student Symposium on 7 August 2015.

Students selected by their directorate for competition participated in the one-day Summer Student Symposium on 7 August 2015. At the symposium the students gave presentations on the focuses of their research papers to the ARL Director and an ARL Fellows panel.

This volume of the Summer Student Symposium Proceedings contains many of the presentations that the selected students gave at the symposium.

15. SUBJECT TERMS

ARL Summer Student Research, SEAP

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Contents

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Director's Foreword

The U.S. Army Research Laboratory (ARL) mission is to "Provide innovative science, technology, and analyses to enable full spectrum operations." As the Army's corporate laboratory, we provide the technological underpinnings critical to providing capabilities required by our current and future Soldiers.

Our nation is projected to experience a shortage of scientists and engineers. ARL recognizes the criticality of intellectual capital in generating capabilities for the Army. As the Army's corporate laboratory, addressing the projected shortfall is a key responsibility for us. We have, therefore, identified the nation's next generation of scientists and engineers as a key community of interest and have generated a robust educational outreach program to strengthen and support them. We have achieved many successes with this community. We believe that the breadth and depth of our outreach programs will have a significant positive effect on the participants, facilitating their journey toward becoming this Nation's next generation of scientists and engineers.

A fundamental component of our outreach program is to provide students research experiences at ARL. During the summer of 2013, we supported research experiences at ARL for over 175 undergraduate and graduate students. Each of these students writes a paper describing the results of the work they performed while at ARL. All of the papers were of high quality, but only a few could be selected for presentation at our student symposium. Several of the presentations for the selected research papers prepared this summer are contained in this volume of the proceedings, and they indicate that there were many excellent research projects with outstanding results. It is unfortunate that there was not enough time for us to have all of the papers presented. We would have enjoyed hearing them all.

We are very pleased to have hosted this outstanding group of students for the summer. It is our hope that they will continue their pursuit of technical degrees and will someday assist us in providing critical technologies for our Soldiers.

Thomas P. Russell
Director

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Introduction

The ARL Summer Student Research Symposium is an ARL Director's Award Program for all the students participating in various summer scholarship and contract activities across ARL. The goal of the program is to recognize and publicize exceptional achievements made by the students and their mentors in the support of Army science.

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Computational and Information Sciences Directorate (CISD)

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Enhanced Experience Replay for Deep Reinforcement Learning

August 7, 2015

Bryan Dawson
Senior – University of Maryland Baltimore County
Computer Science

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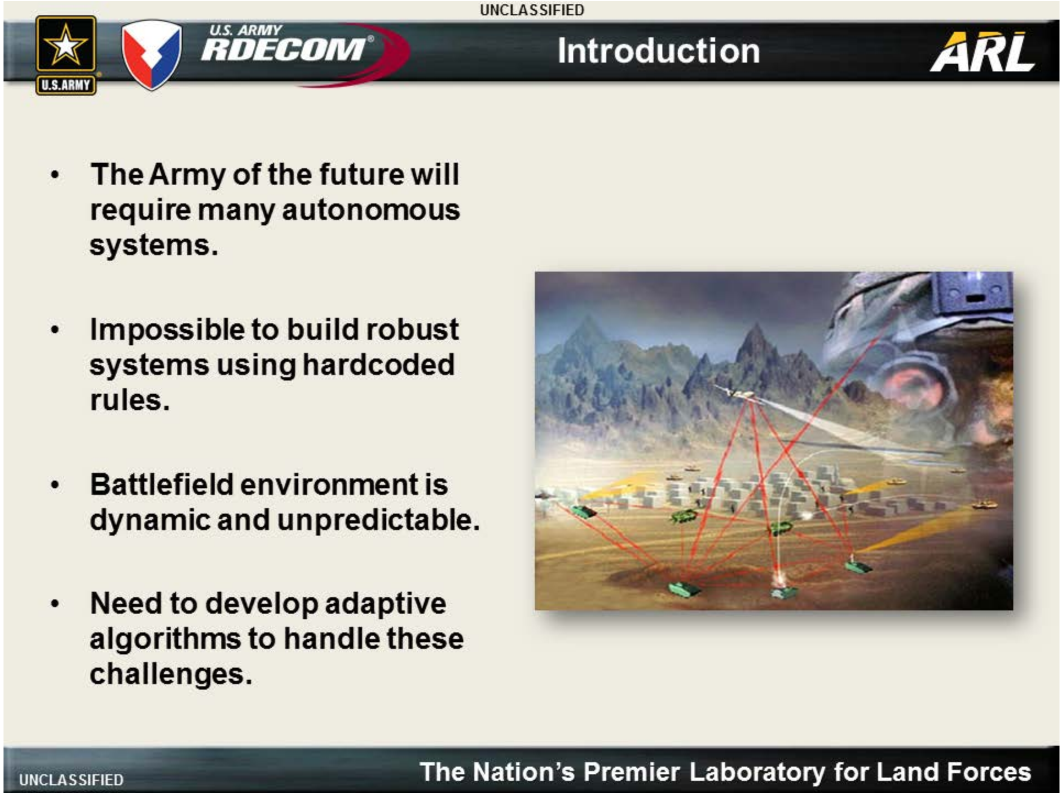

Introduction

- The Army of the future will require many autonomous systems.
- Impossible to build robust systems using hardcoded rules.
- Battlefield environment is dynamic and unpredictable.
- Need to develop adaptive algorithms to handle these challenges.

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Reinforcement Learning

- Unsupervised – learning through experience
- Agent develops policy through exploration
- Actions ⟶ Consequences
- General learning paradigm

http://usaircraftpics.blogspot.com/2012/03/rq-11-raven-us-army-unmanned-aerial.html

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/74/Stark_contrasts_in_Afghanistan_-_080907-F-0168M-071.jpg

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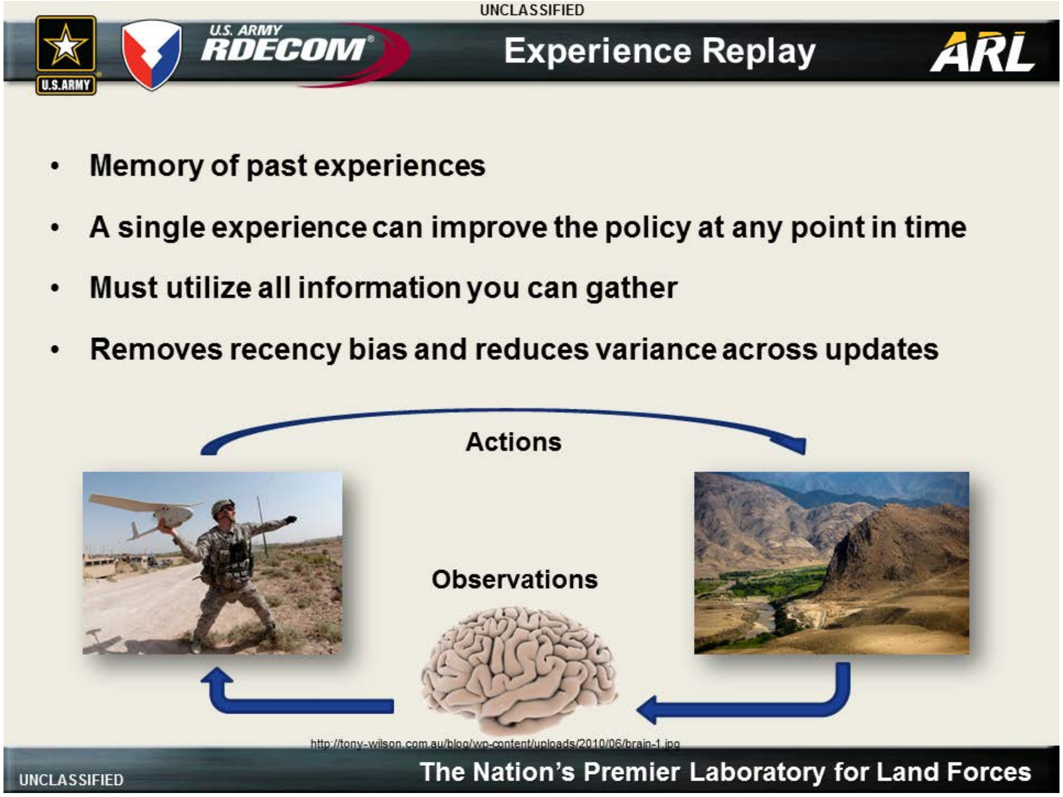

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Experience Replay

- Memory of past experiences
- A single experience can improve the policy at any point in time
- Must utilize all information you can gather
- Removes recency bias and reduces variance across updates

http://tony-wilson.com.au/blog/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/brain-1.jpg

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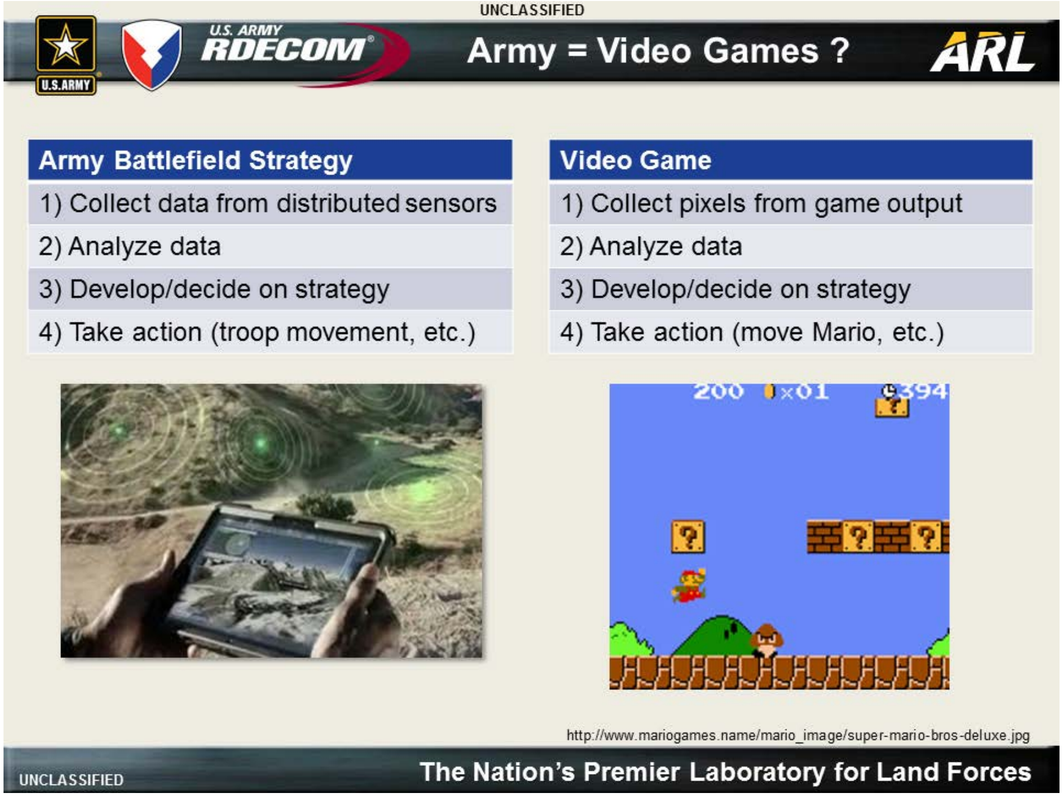

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Army = Video Games ?

Army Battlefield Strategy	Video Game
1) Collect data from distributed sensors	1) Collect pixels from game output
2) Analyze data	2) Analyze data
3) Develop/decide on strategy	3) Develop/decide on strategy
4) Take action (troop movement, etc.)	4) Take action (move Mario, etc.)

http://www.mariogames.name/mario_image/super-mario-bros-deluxe.jpg

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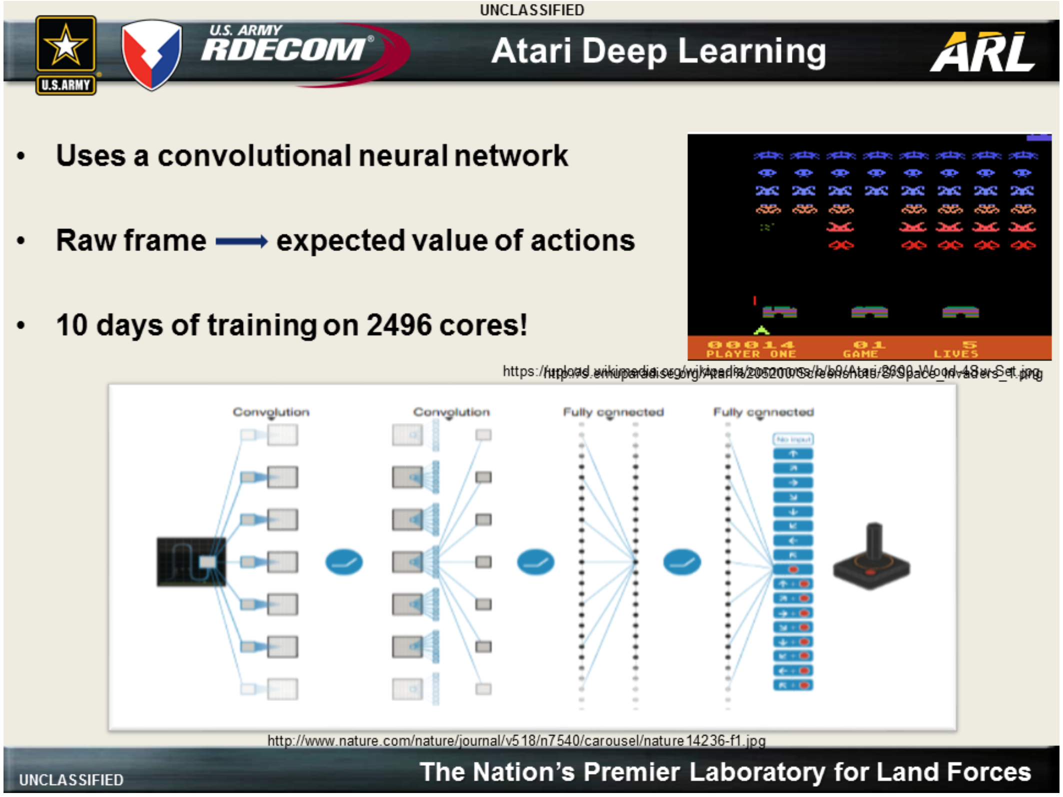

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Atari Deep Learning

- Uses a convolutional neural network
- Raw frame ⟶ expected value of actions
- 10 days of training on 2496 cores!

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b9/Atari-2600-Wood-4Sw-Set.jpg

http://s.emuparadise.org/Atari%202600/Screenshots/S/Space_Invaders_1.png

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v518/n7540/carousel/nature14236-f1.jpg

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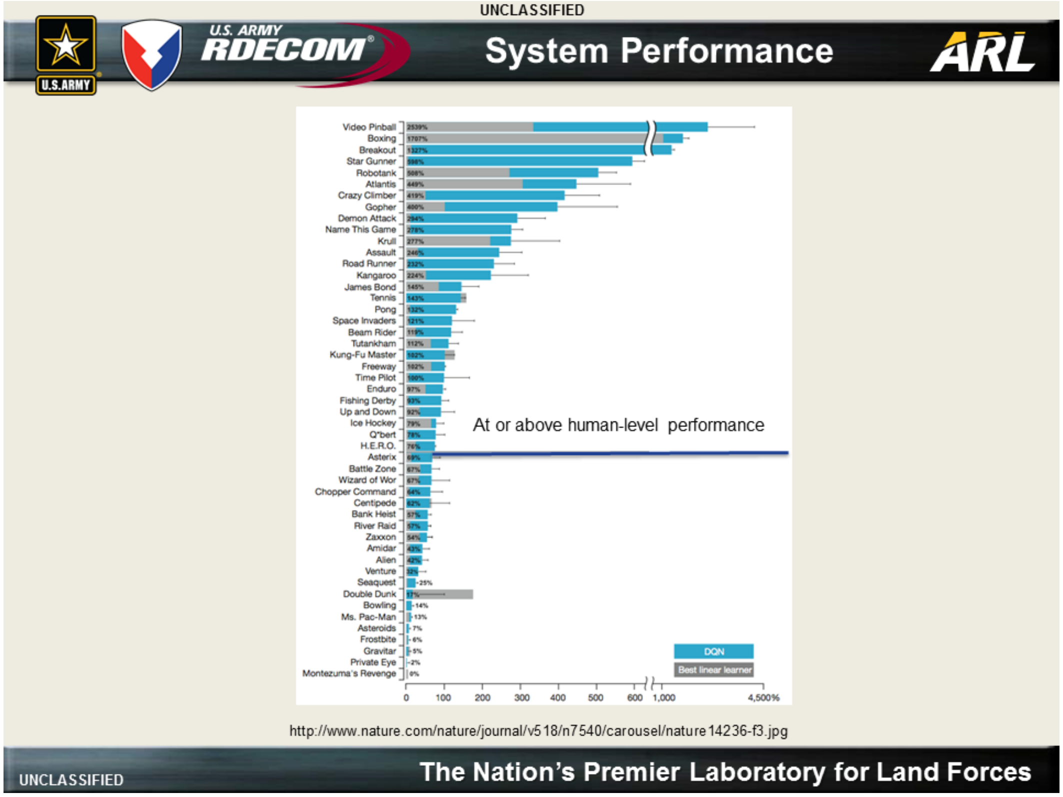

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System Performance

At or above human-level performance

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v518/n7540/carousel/nature14236-f3.jpg

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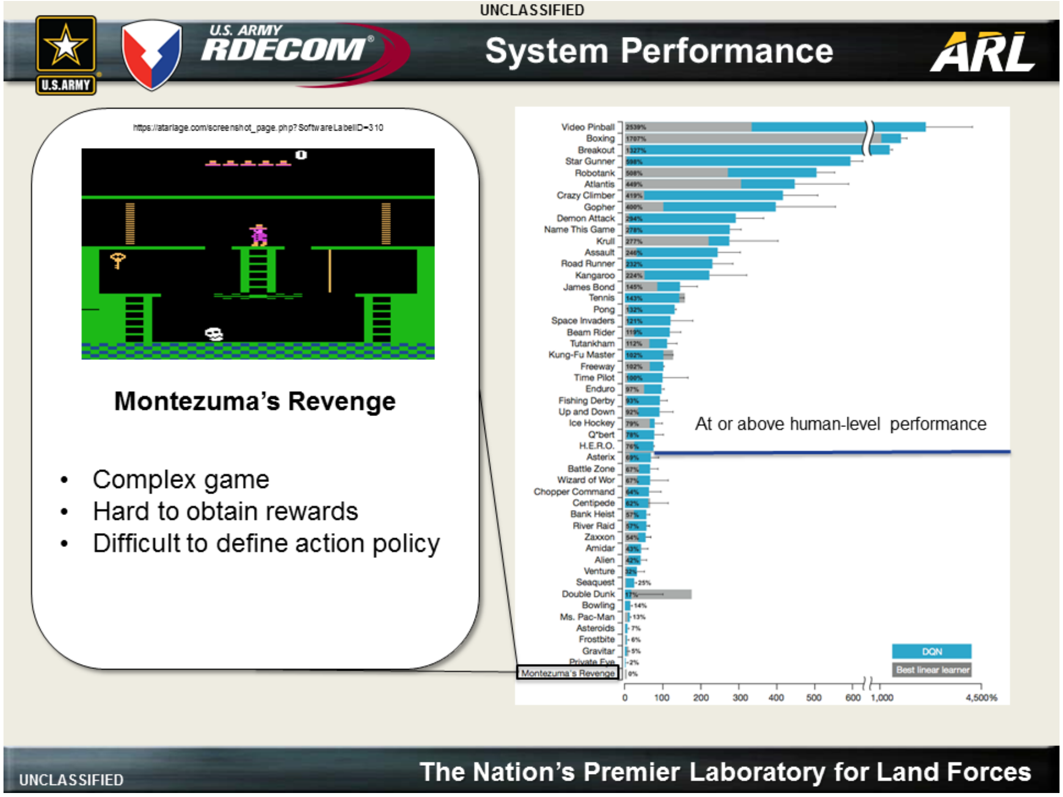

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System Performance

https://atariage.com/screenshot_page.php?SoftwareLabelID=310

Montezuma's Revenge

- Complex game
- Hard to obtain rewards
- Difficult to define action policy

At or above human-level performance

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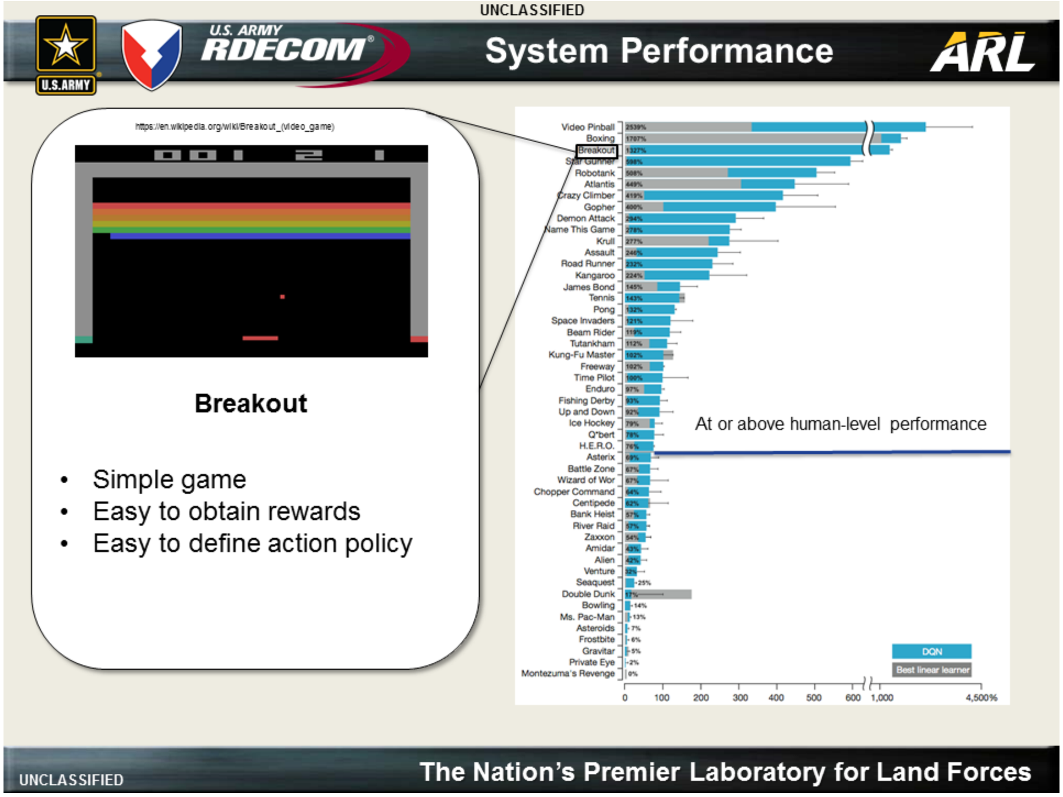

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System Performance

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breakout_(video_game)

Breakout

- Simple game
- Easy to obtain rewards
- Easy to define action policy

At or above human-level performance

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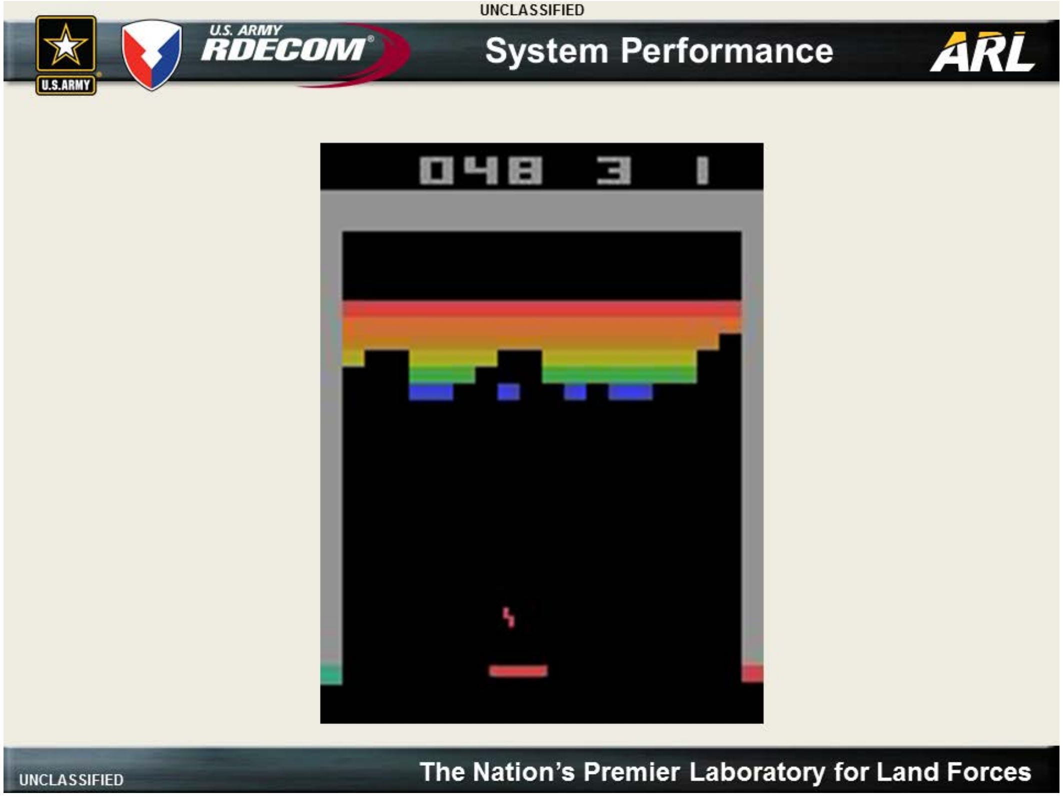

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System Performance

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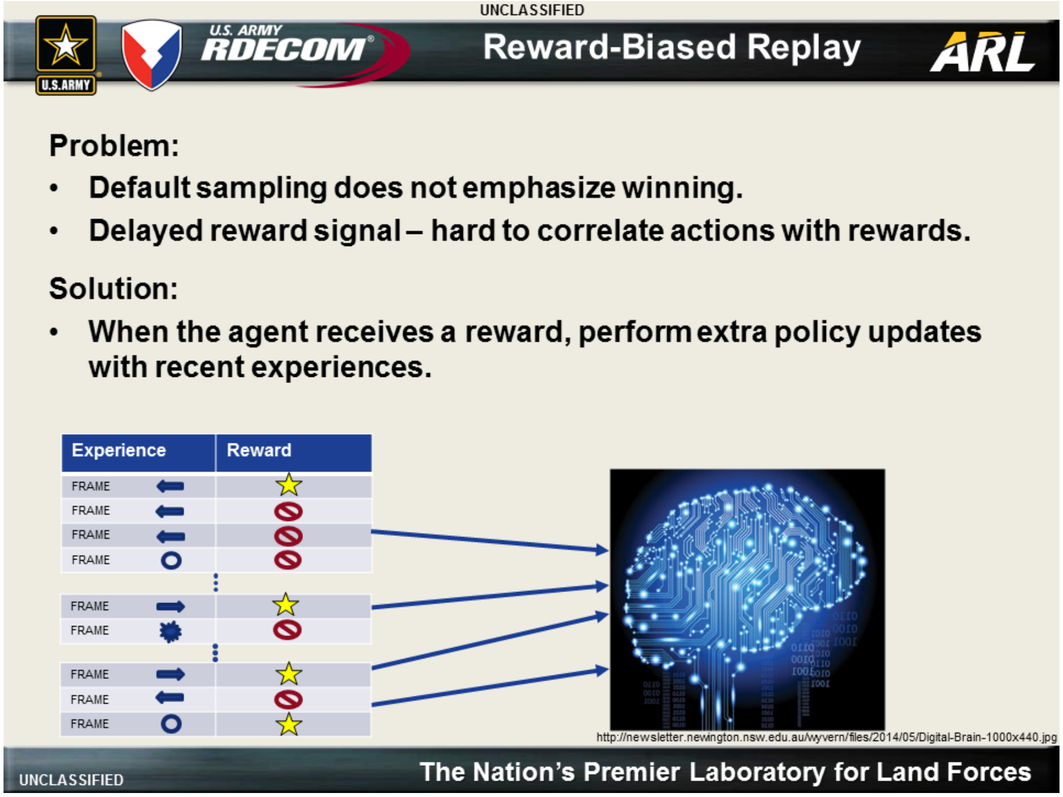

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Reward-Biased Replay

ARL

Problem:

- Default sampling does not emphasize winning.
- Delayed reward signal – hard to correlate actions with rewards.

Solution:

- When the agent receives a reward, perform extra policy updates with recent experiences.

Experience	Reward
FRAME ⬅	☆
FRAME ⬅	🛇
FRAME ⬅	🛇
FRAME ○	🛇
⋮	
FRAME ➡	☆
FRAME ✹	🛇
⋮	
FRAME ➡	☆
FRAME ⬅	🛇
FRAME ○	☆

http://newsletter.newington.nsw.edu.au/wyvern/files/2014/05/Digital-Brain-1000x440.jpg

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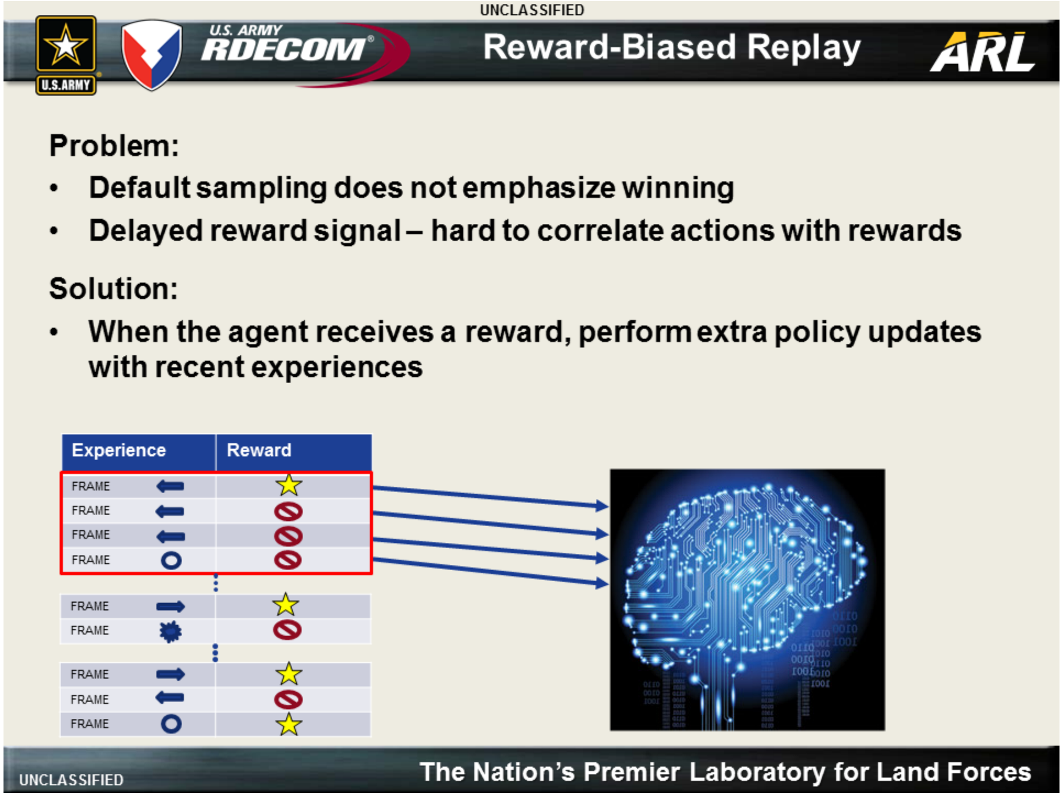

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⋮	
FRAME ➡	☆
FRAME ⬅	🛇
FRAME ○	☆

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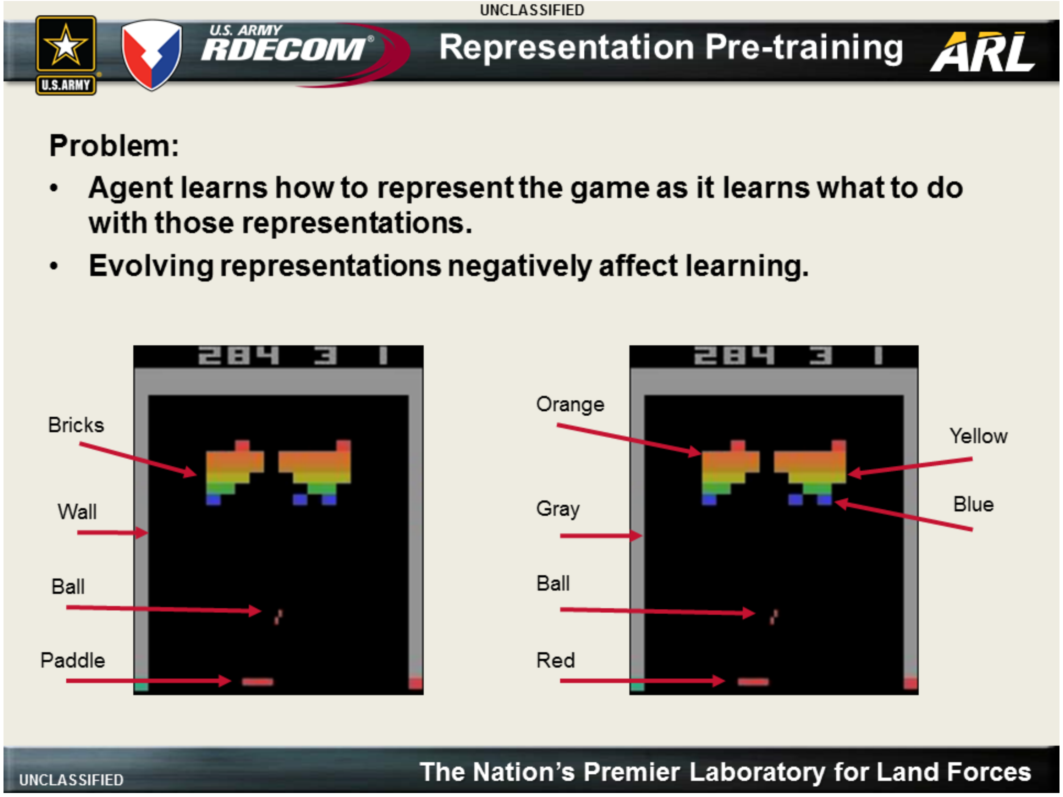

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Representation Pre-training

ARL

Problem:

- Agent learns how to represent the game as it learns what to do with those representations.
- Evolving representations negatively affect learning.

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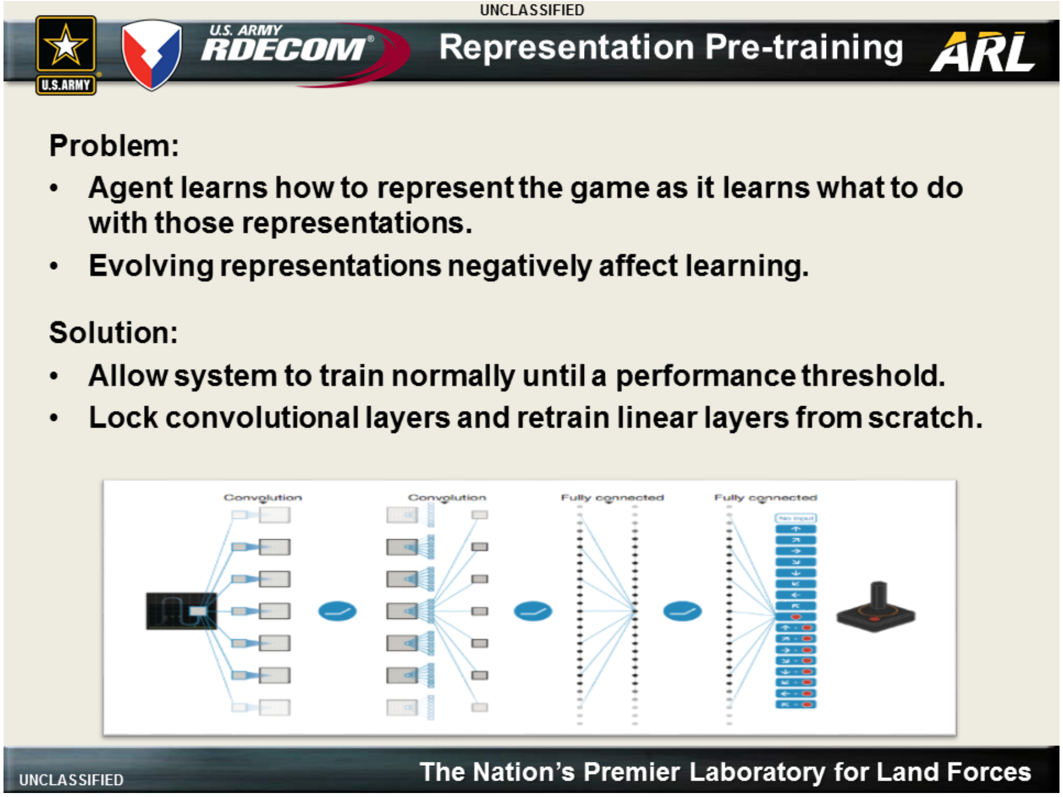

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- Allow system to train normally until a performance threshold.
- Lock convolutional layers and retrain linear layers from scratch.

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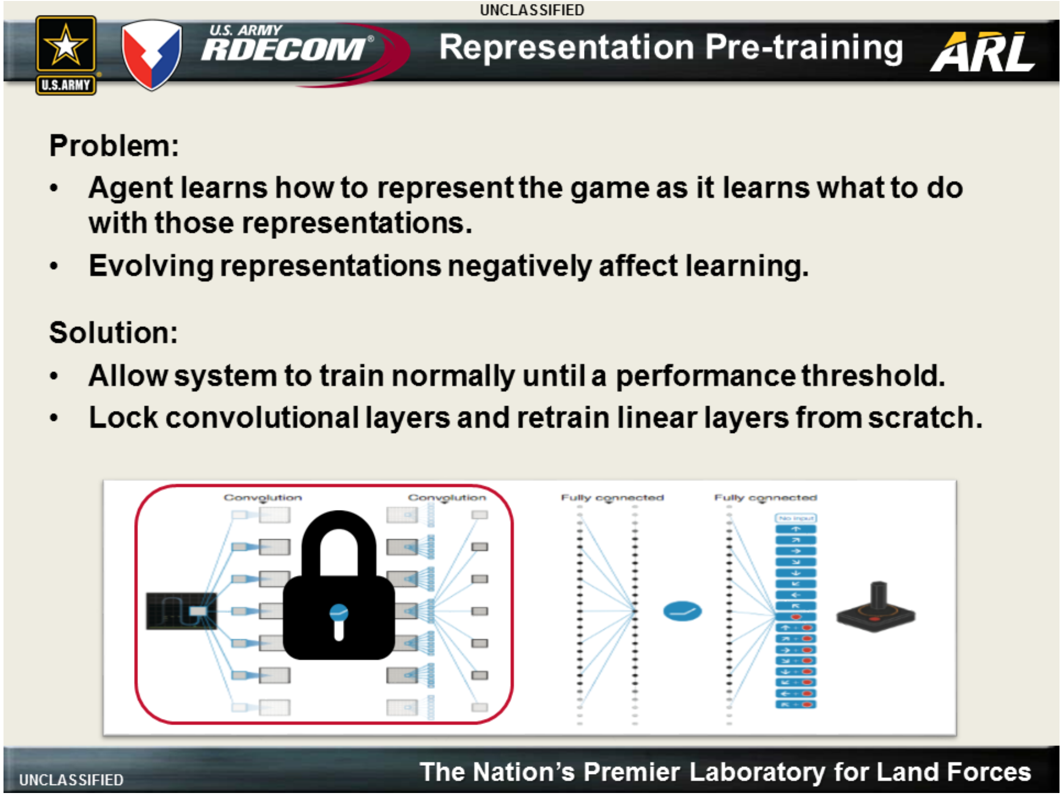

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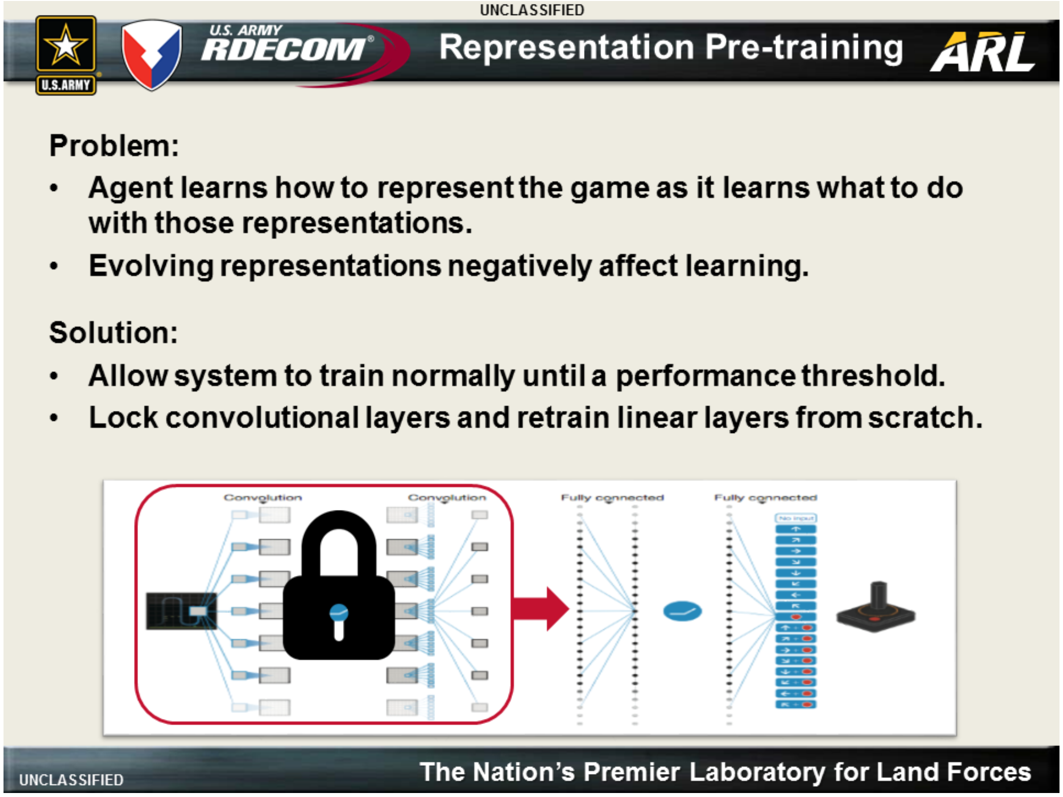

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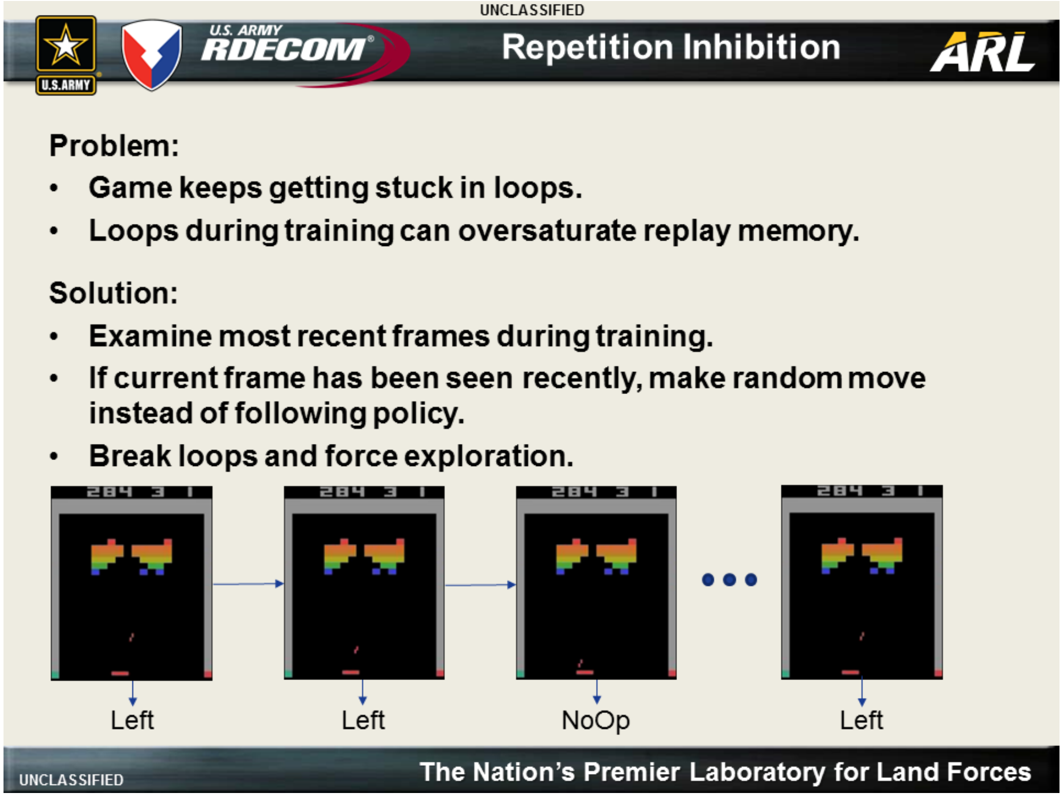

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Repetition Inhibition

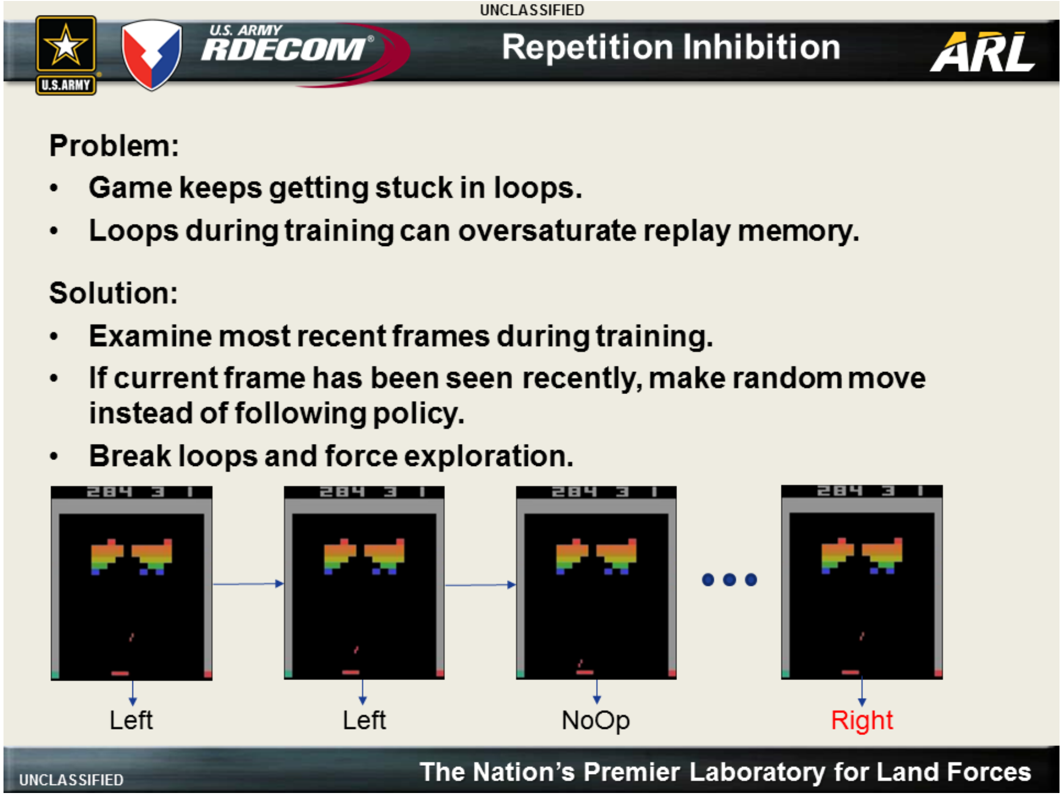
Problem:

- Game keeps getting stuck in loops.
- Loops during training can oversaturate replay memory.

Solution:

- Examine most recent frames during training.
- If current frame has been seen recently, make random move instead of following policy.
- Break loops and force exploration.

Left Left NoOp ••• Left



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Left Left NoOp ••• Right

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Preliminary Results

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Representation Pre-training

- Achieved reported performance in ONE day of training.
- 10x Speed-up!
- Can test algorithmic adjustments in significantly less time.

Repetition Inhibition

- ~50,000 loops were identified and avoided during training.
- Loops still encountered during preliminary testing.

Reward-Biased Replay

- Successfully sampled actions that triggered rewards.
- Evaluating our results to determine the effect on the system.

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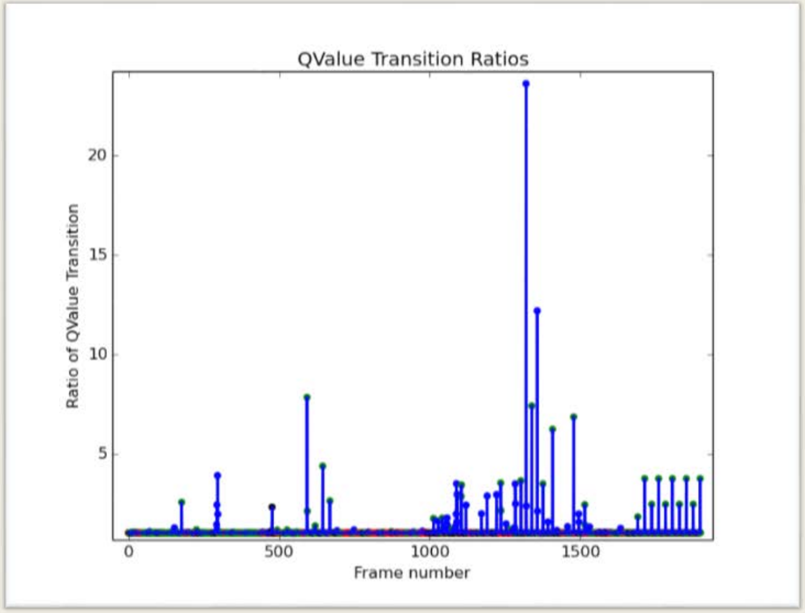
Future Work

ARL



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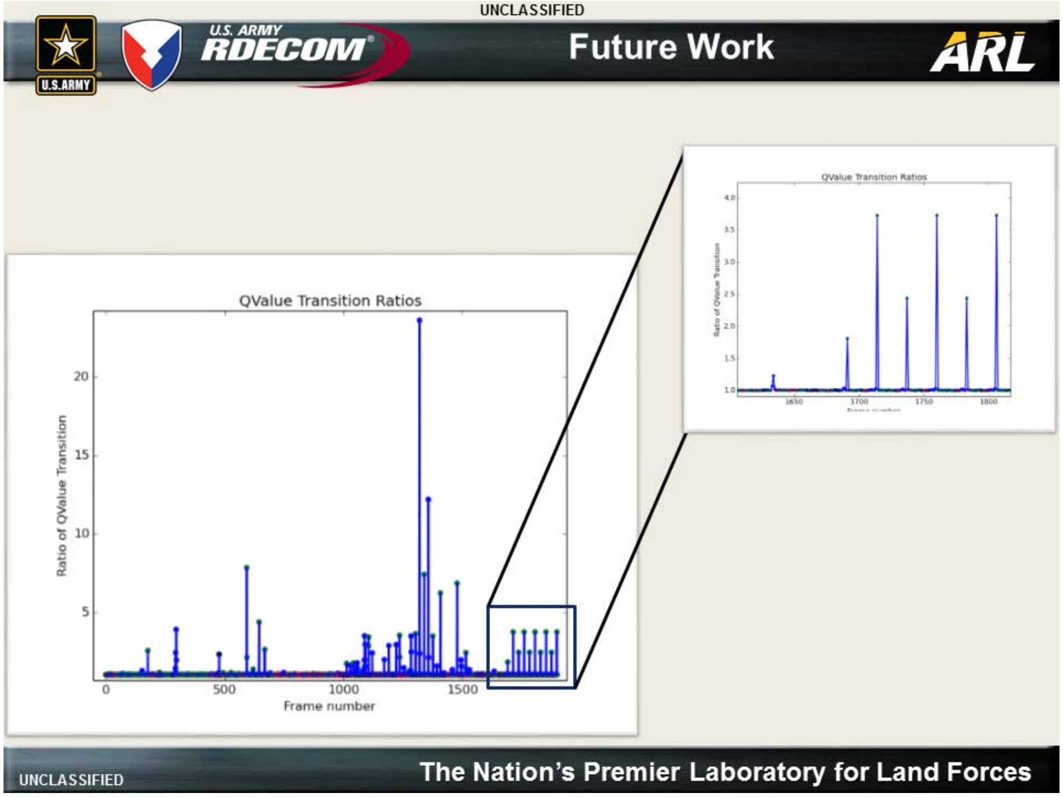

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Future Work

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Path Forward

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- **Quantitative analysis of current results**
- **Investigate scalability of system using additional cores**
- **Implement additional modifications to system**
- **Explore collaboration and transition opportunities**

http://www.arl.army.mil/www/pages/491/about_history_EnvisioningtheArmyIMG.png

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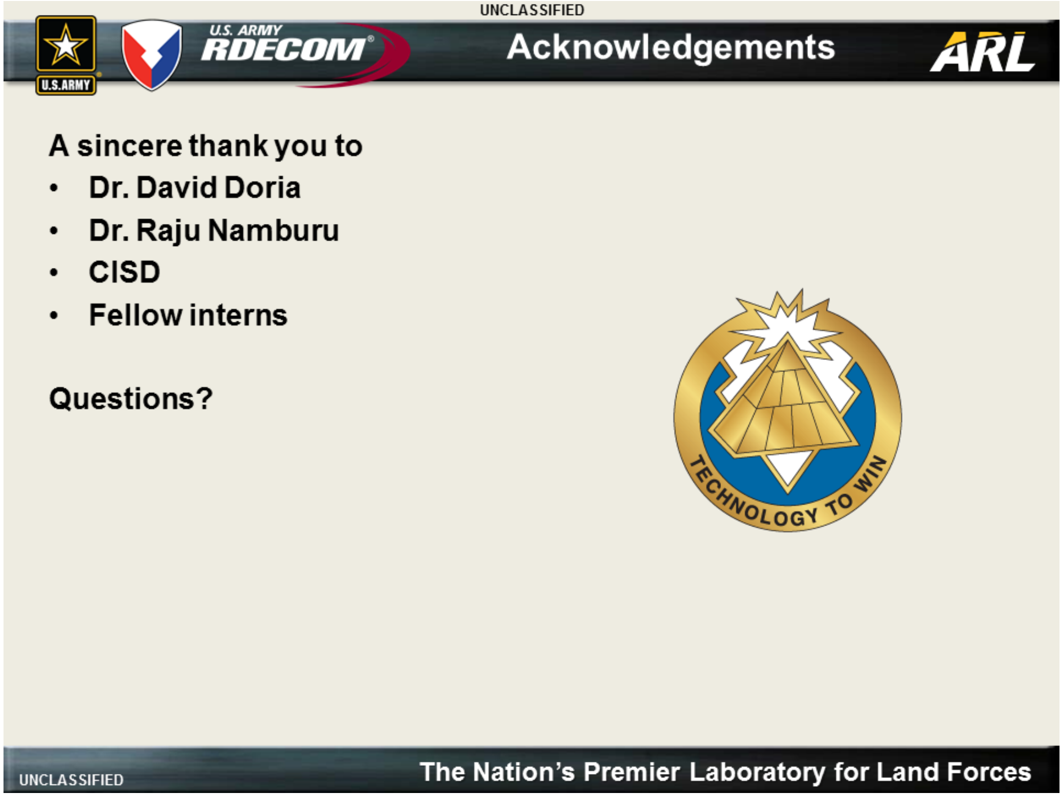

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Acknowledgements

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A sincere thank you to

- Dr. David Doria
- Dr. Raju Namburu
- CISD
- Fellow interns

Questions?

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Dislocation Density Evolution for FCC Materials Under Shock Loading

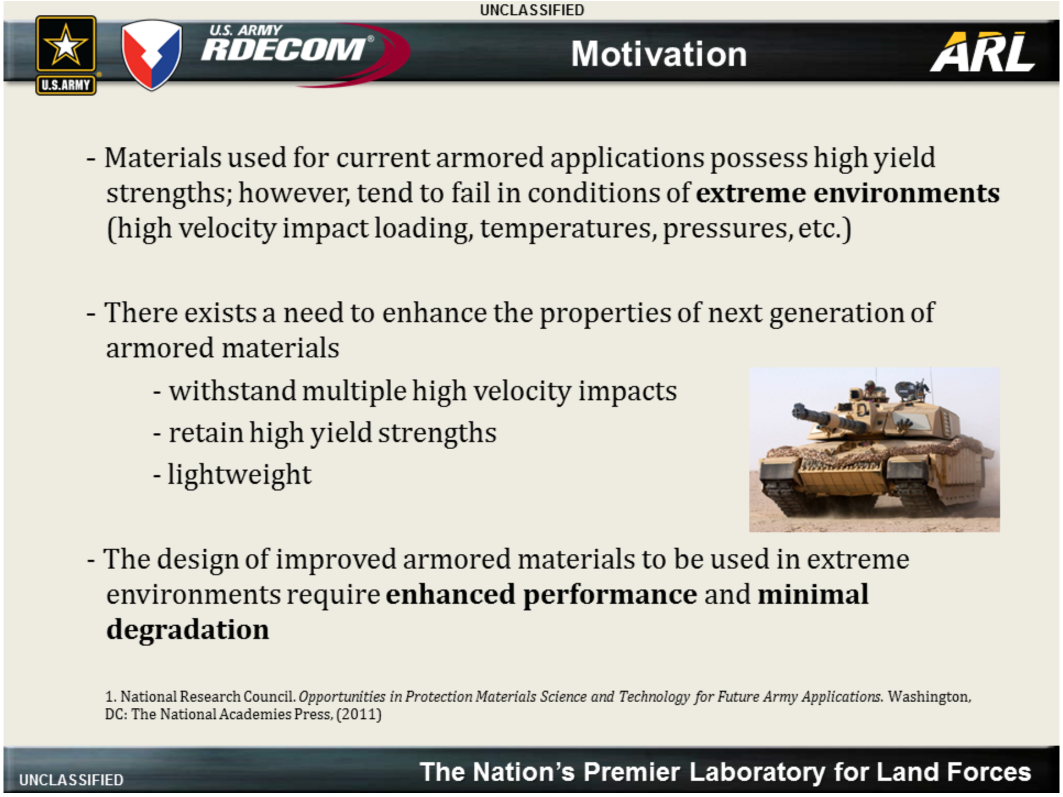
Presented by: Karoon Mackenchery[1]

Advisors: Dr. Rama Valisetty[2], Dr. Avinash Dongare[1]

1. University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT
2. Army Research Lab, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

Outline

1. Motivation
2. Need
3. Defects in Metals
4. Impact Loading conditions
5. Molecular Dynamics background
6. Specific Objective
7. Computational Details
8. Results
9. Future Work



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Motivation

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- Materials used for current armored applications possess high yield strengths; however, tend to fail in conditions of **extreme environments** (high velocity impact loading, temperatures, pressures, etc.)
- There exists a need to enhance the properties of next generation of armored materials
  - withstand multiple high velocity impacts
  - retain high yield strengths
  - lightweight
- The design of improved armored materials to be used in extreme environments require **enhanced performance** and **minimal degradation**

1. National Research Council. *Opportunities in Protection Materials Science and Technology for Future Army Applications.* Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, (2011)

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Need

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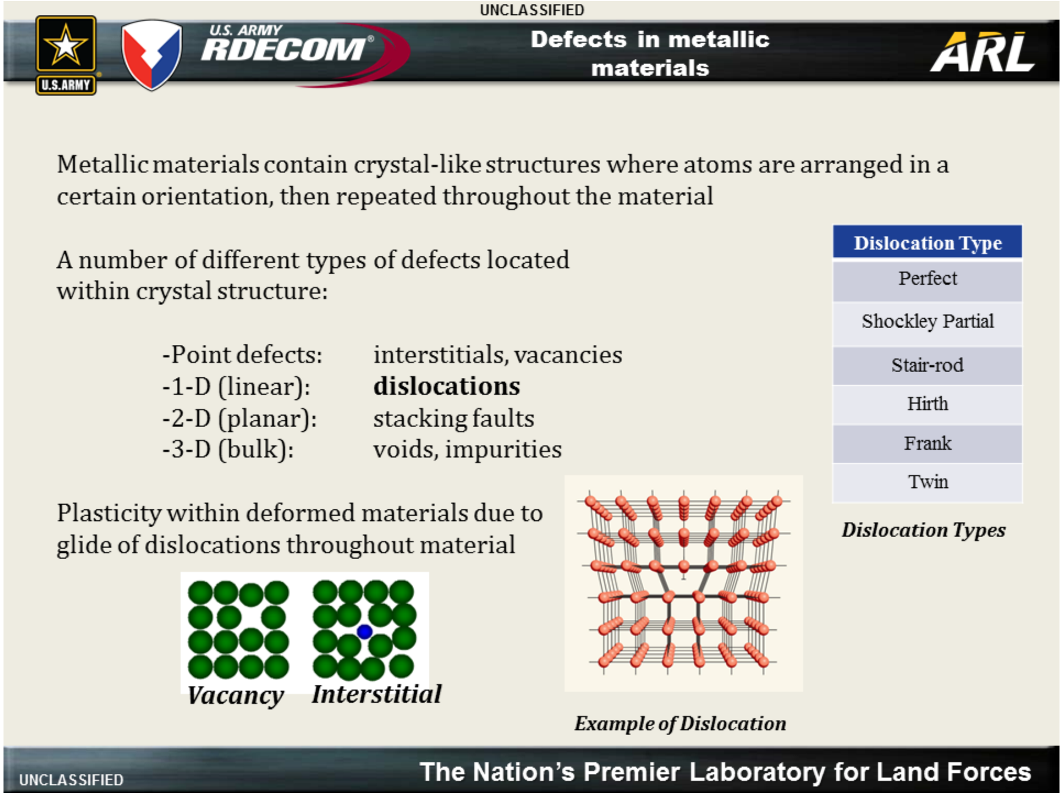
- Microstructure, chemistry, deformation behavior, degradation behavior all play an important role in the impact (shock) failure of metallic materials.
- For a material under impact loading, failure at the macroscale has been observed to be due to the micromechanical response at the atomic scale, where **nanovoids are generated and coalesce** to contribute to the cracking and subsequent failure of the material.
- In metals, the mechanical behavior is largely determined by the **evolution of defects (twins, dislocations, stacking faults, voids, etc.).**

Evolution of defect structures determined by a number of factors:

- Microstructure
- Loading conditions
- Temperature of the system
- Pressures

- A need to examine the **contribution of the evolution of defect structures to the failure response in metallic systems under impact loading**

2. A. M. Dongare, B. LaMattina, and A. M. Rajendran, Atomic Scale Studies of Spall Behavior in Single Crystal Cu, *Procedia Engineering* **10**, 3636 (2011).



Defects in metallic materials

Metallic materials contain crystal-like structures where atoms are arranged in a certain orientation, then repeated throughout the material

A number of different types of defects located within crystal structure:

-Point defects: interstitials, vacancies
-1-D (linear): **dislocations**
-2-D (planar): stacking faults
-3-D (bulk): voids, impurities

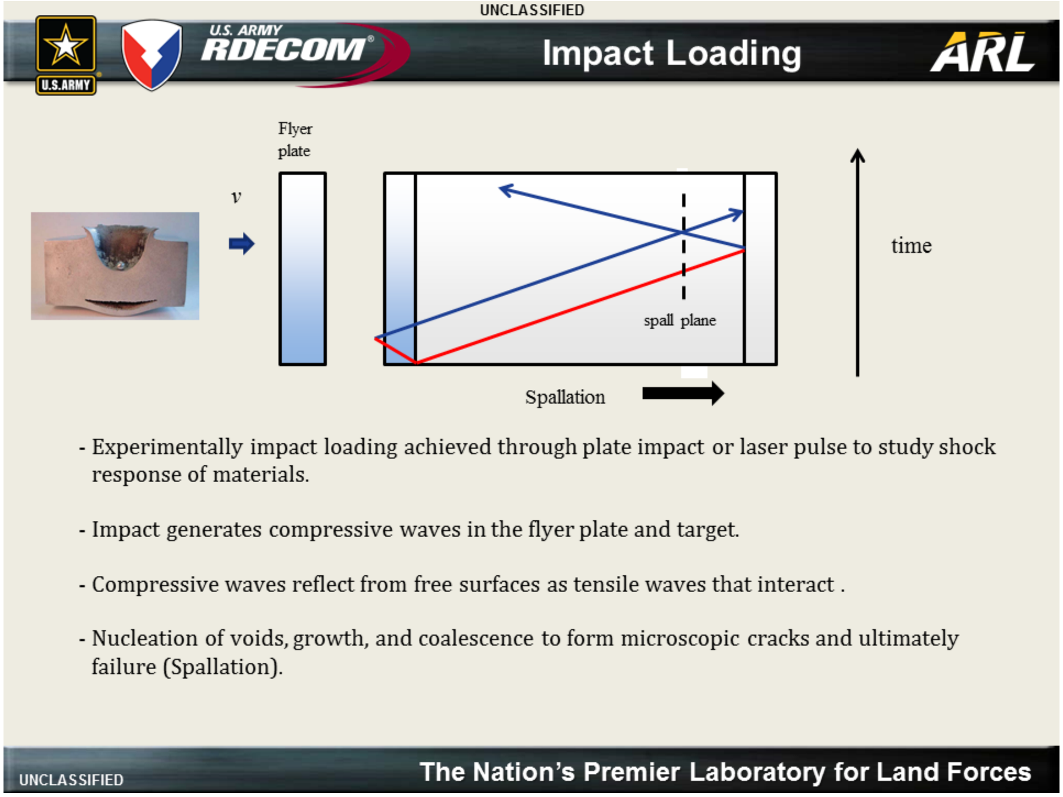
Plasticity within deformed materials due to glide of dislocations throughout material

Vacancy *Interstitial*

Example of Dislocation

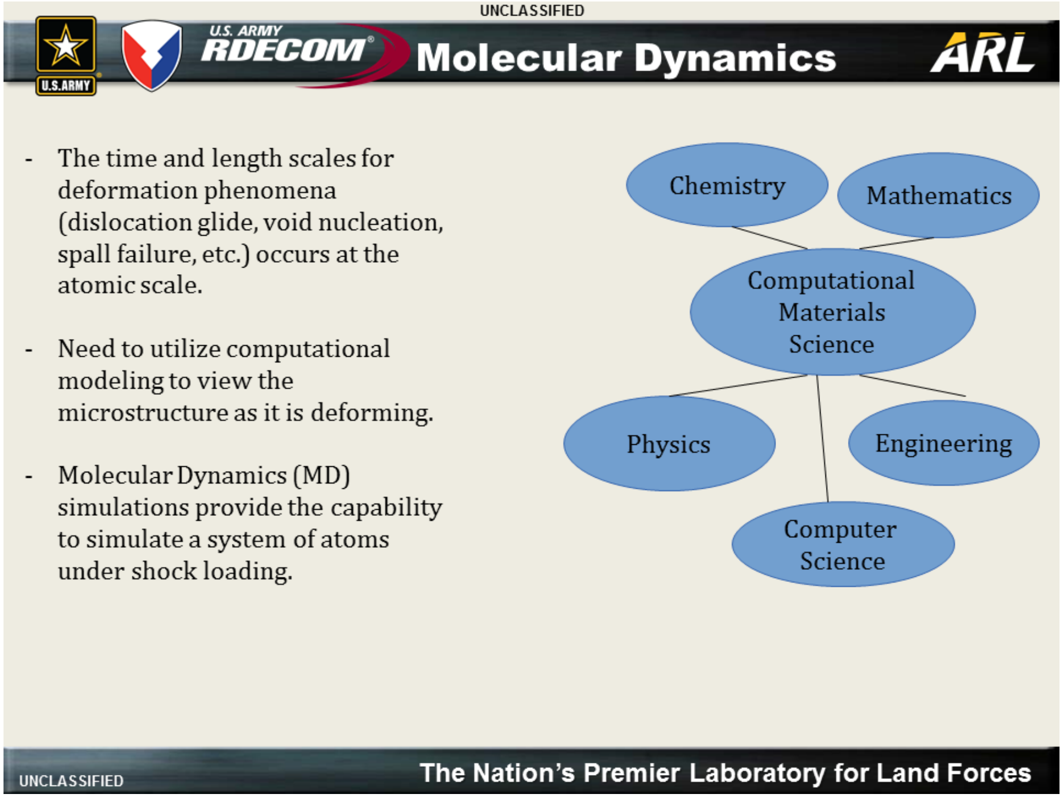
Dislocation Type
Perfect
Shockley Partial
Stair-rod
Hirth
Frank
Twin

Dislocation Types



Impact Loading

- Experimentally impact loading achieved through plate impact or laser pulse to study shock response of materials.
- Impact generates compressive waves in the flyer plate and target.
- Compressive waves reflect from free surfaces as tensile waves that interact .
- Nucleation of voids, growth, and coalescence to form microscopic cracks and ultimately failure (Spallation).



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Molecular Dynamics

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- The time and length scales for deformation phenomena (dislocation glide, void nucleation, spall failure, etc.) occurs at the atomic scale.
- Need to utilize computational modeling to view the microstructure as it is deforming.
- Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations provide the capability to simulate a system of atoms under shock loading.

Chemistry

Mathematics

Computational Materials Science

Physics

Engineering

Computer Science

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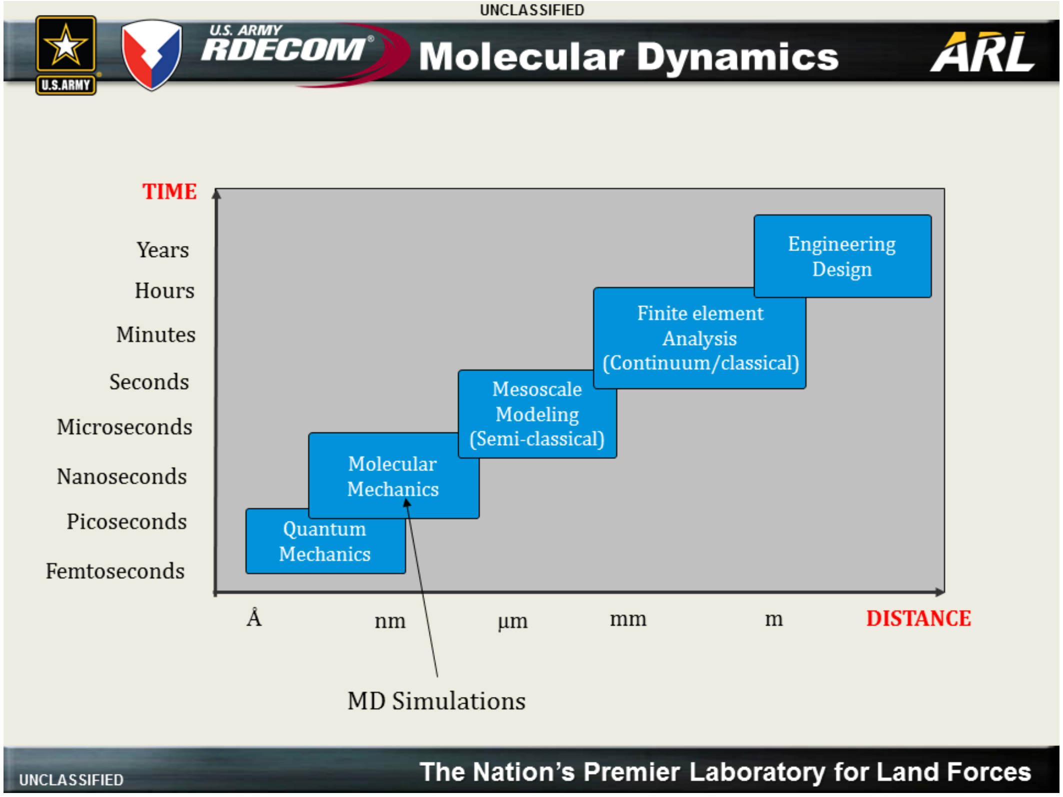

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Molecular Dynamics

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MD Simulations

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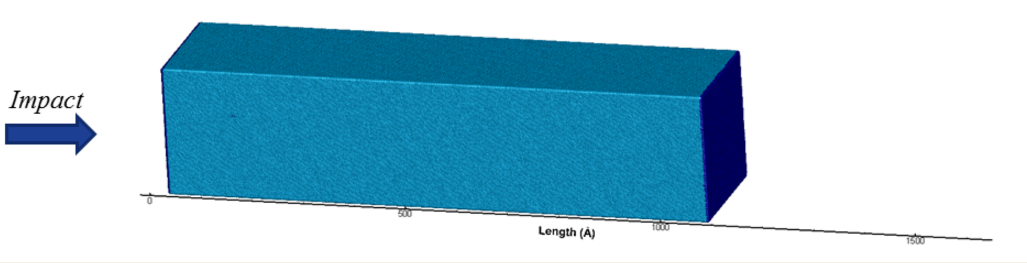
Objective

Objective: Investigate the effects of the evolution of defect densities on the failure of FCC metallic materials

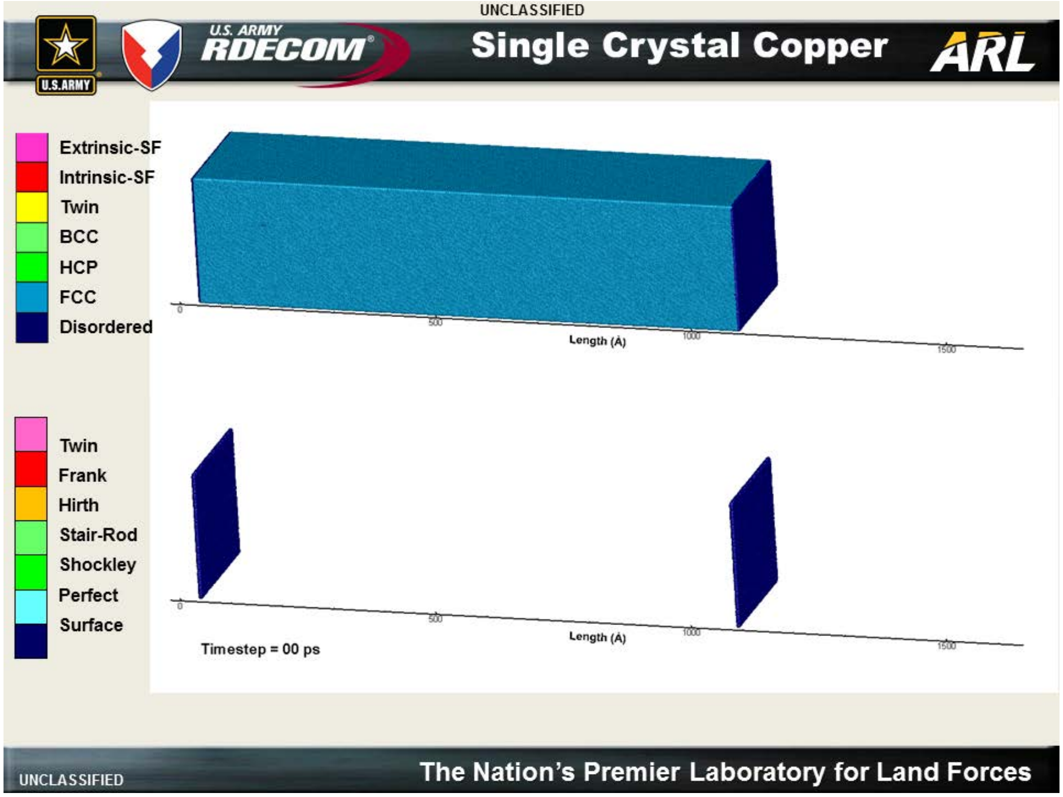
- Run large scale shock loading MD simulations for various metallic materials (Single crystal Al, Cu)
- Identify and characterize various types of dislocations present through simulation using *CrystalAnalysis Tool*
- Investigate the relationship between failure, defect evolution, defect type, and other important factors:
  - Material type
  - Microstructure
  - Loading conditions

2. A.Stukowski and K. Albe, Extracting dislocations and non-dislocation crystal defects from atomistic simulation data, *Modelling Simul. Mater. Sci. Eng.* **18**, 085001 (2010)

Computational Details



- Create a rectangular box system (long in impact direction) consisting of same type of atoms
- Designate first 3 nm of system as piston
- Provide the atoms in the piston region a constant impact velocity (1 km/s) for a given duration (10 ps)
- Release impact and observe the system evolve as the shock waves travel and reflect within the system
- Post Processing: Characterize different types of dislocations within system



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Single Crystal Copper

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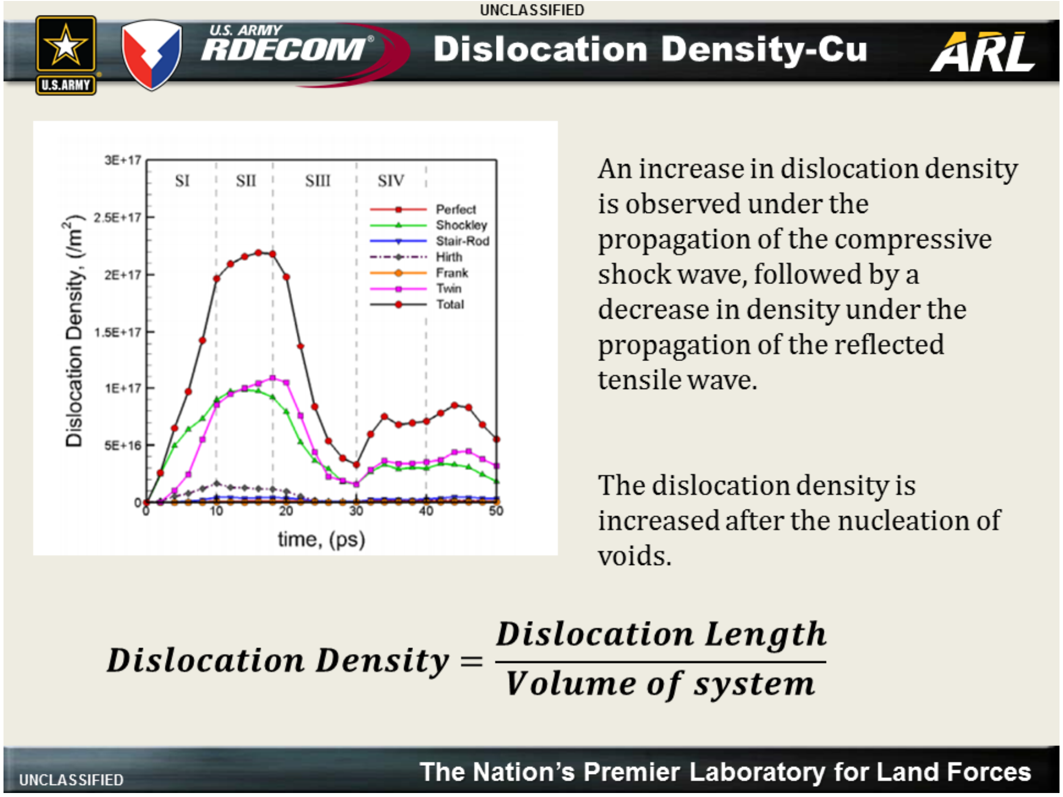

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Dislocation Density-Cu

An increase in dislocation density is observed under the propagation of the compressive shock wave, followed by a decrease in density under the propagation of the reflected tensile wave.

The dislocation density is increased after the nucleation of voids.

$$\boldsymbol{Dislocation\ Density} = \frac{\boldsymbol{Dislocation\ Length}}{\boldsymbol{Volume\ of\ system}}$$

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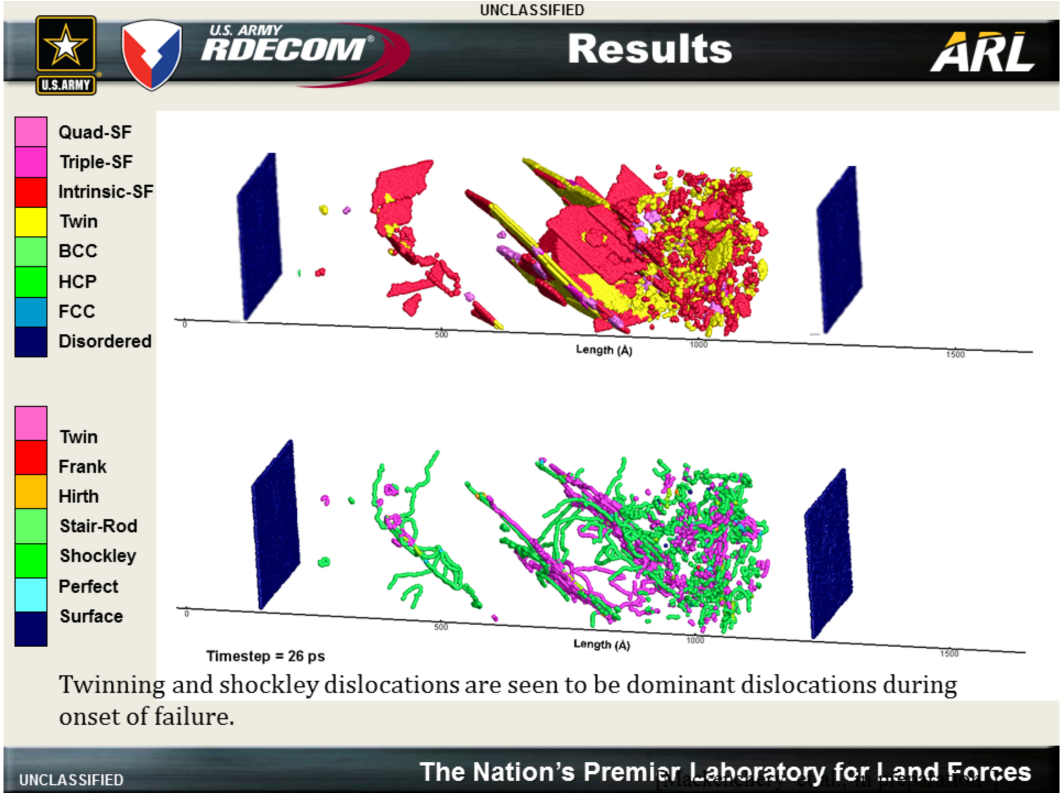
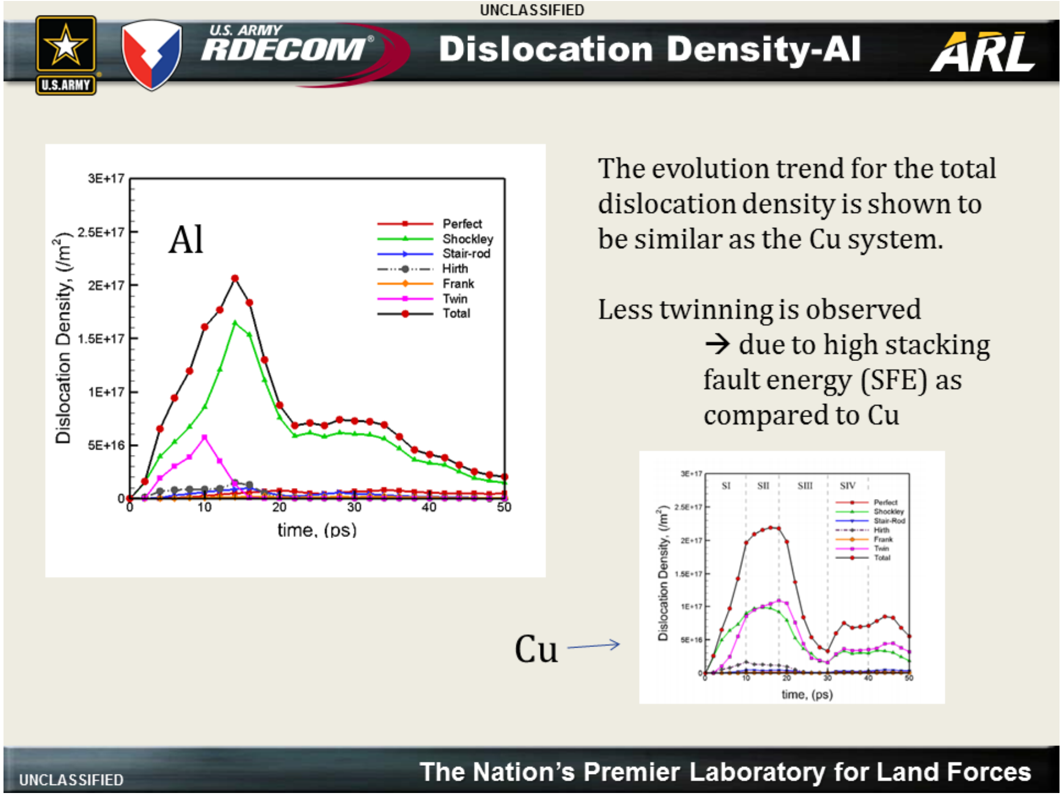


Results

Twinning and shockley dislocations are seen to be dominant dislocations during onset of failure.

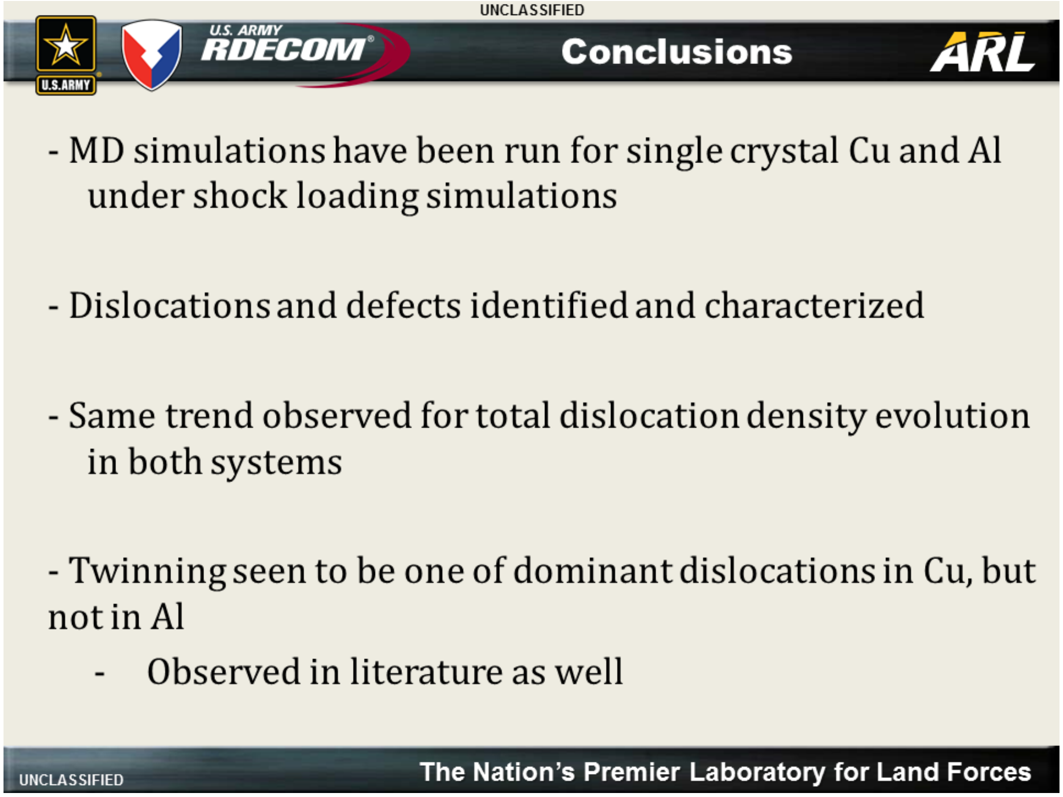
[Mackenchery et al., in preparation]



Dislocation Density-Al

The evolution trend for the total dislocation density is shown to be similar as the Cu system.

Less twinning is observed
→ due to high stacking fault energy (SFE) as compared to Cu



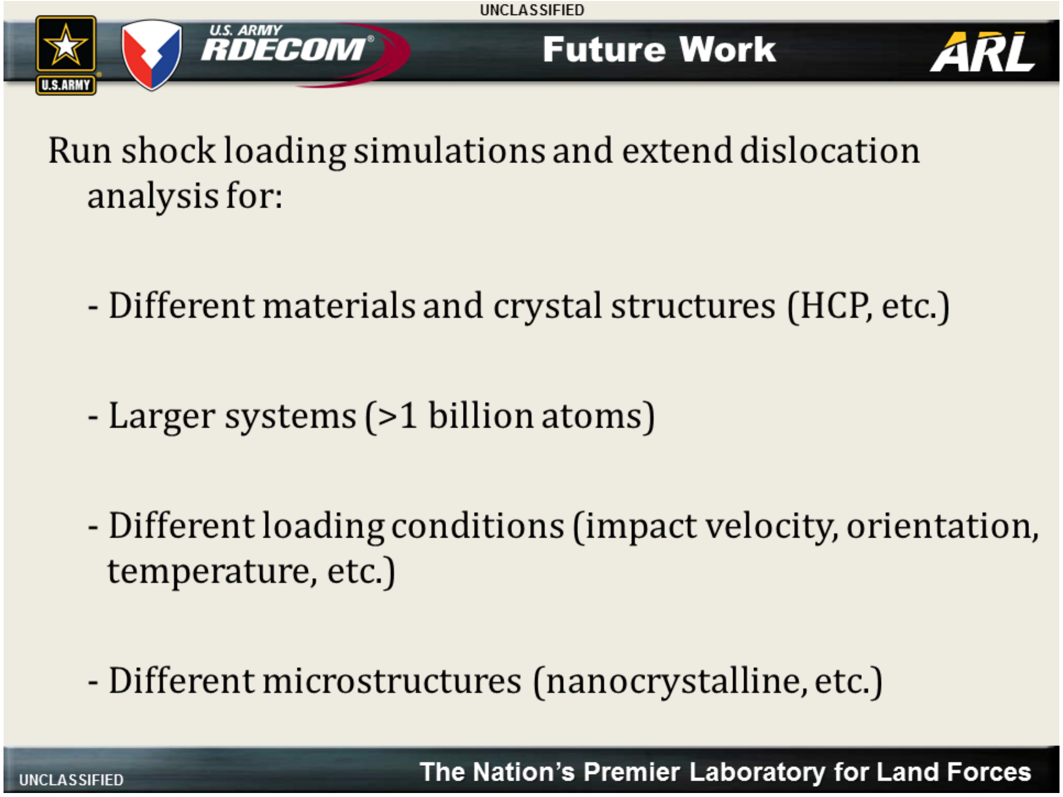
Conclusions

- MD simulations have been run for single crystal Cu and Al under shock loading simulations

- Dislocations and defects identified and characterized

- Same trend observed for total dislocation density evolution in both systems

- Twinning seen to be one of dominant dislocations in Cu, but not in Al
  - Observed in literature as well



Future Work

Run shock loading simulations and extend dislocation analysis for:

- Different materials and crystal structures (HCP, etc.)

- Larger systems (>1 billion atoms)

- Different loading conditions (impact velocity, orientation, temperature, etc.)

- Different microstructures (nanocrystalline, etc.)

Human Research & Engineering Directorate (HRED)

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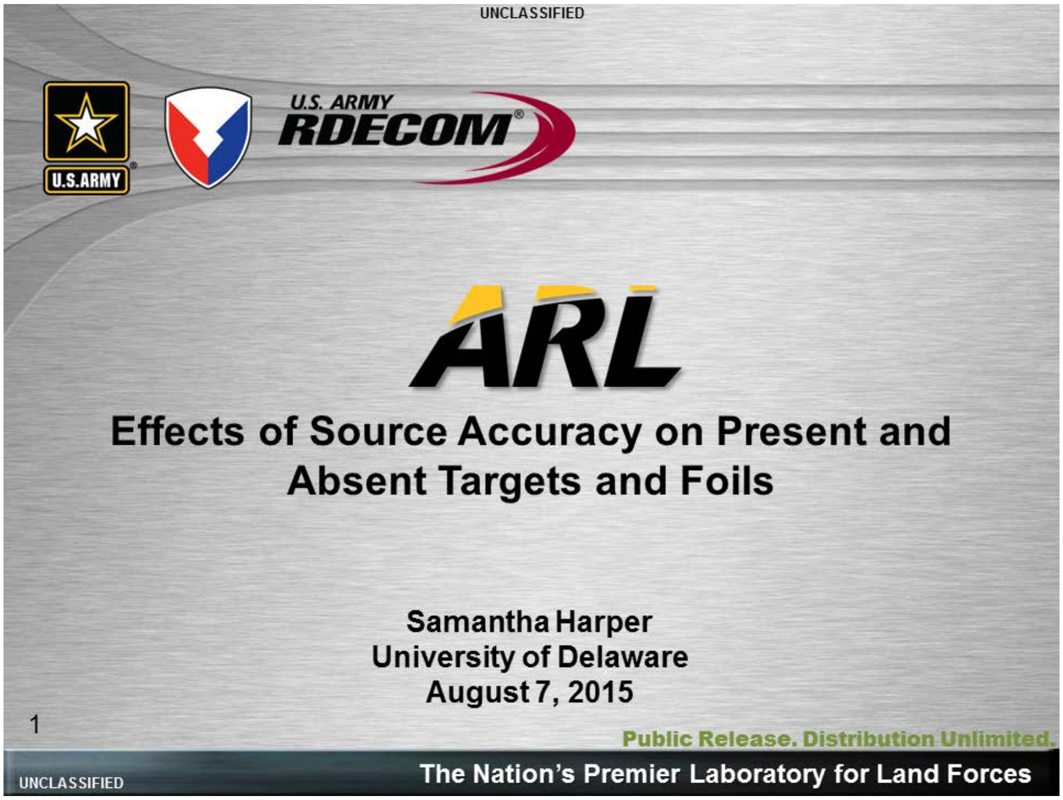

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ARL

Effects of Source Accuracy on Present and Absent Targets and Foils

Samantha Harper
University of Delaware
August 7, 2015

Public Release. Distribution Unlimited.

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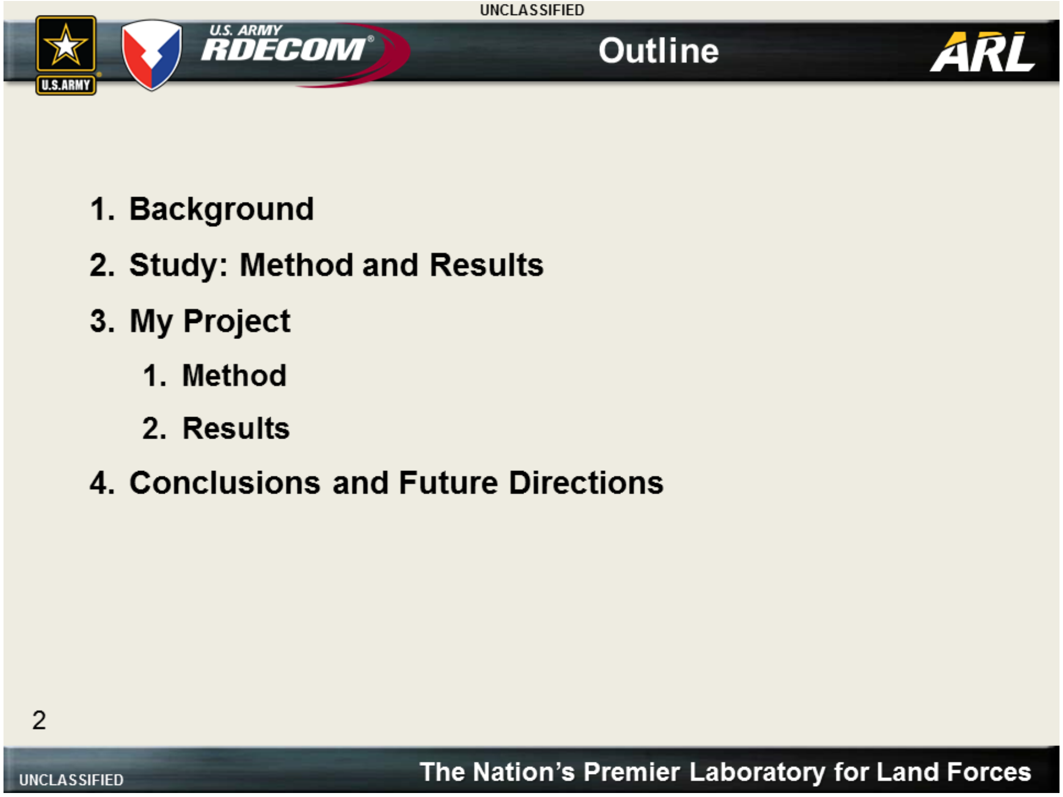

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Outline

ARL

1. Background
2. Study: Method and Results
3. My Project
    1. Method
    2. Results
4. Conclusions and Future Directions

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Introduction

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- Intelligence Analysis
- Trust
- Eye Tracking
  - Observe search patterns
  - Insight into the decision making process
  - Examine which types of information are more useful than others

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Methodology

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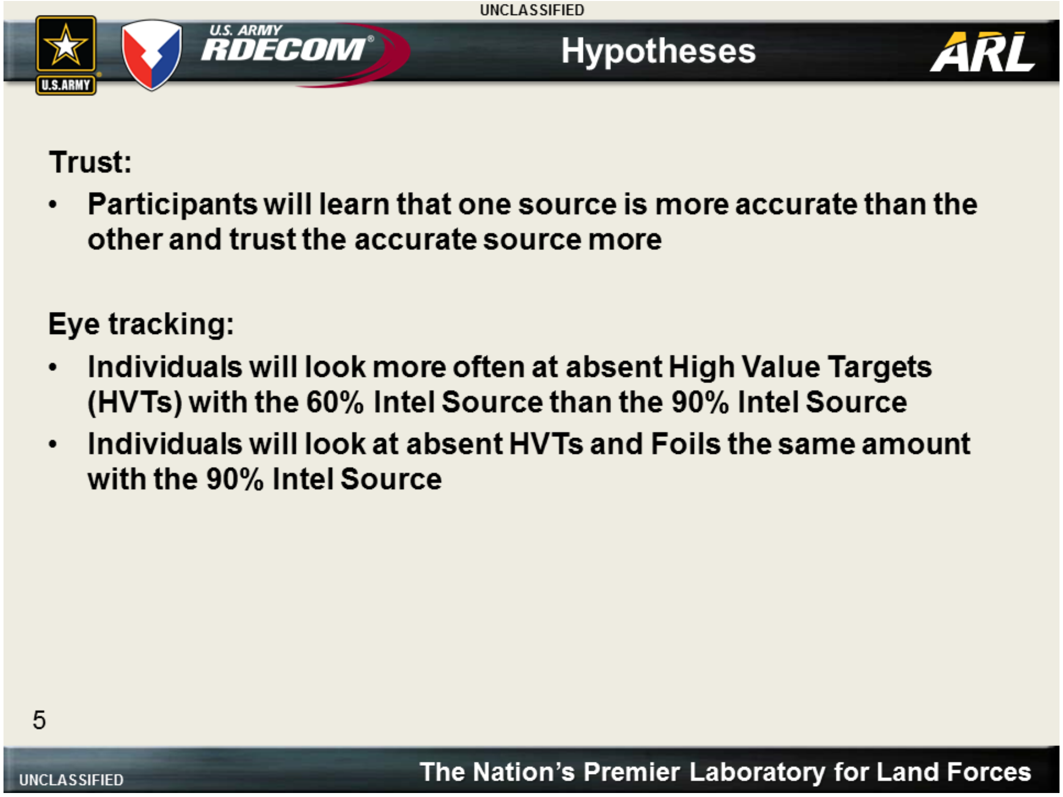
- Participants: 13 ARL employees
- 96 scenes: 4 High Value Targets (HVTs) and 4 Foils

Independent variables:

- Intel Source Accuracy: 90% vs. 60%
- HVT Volume: Number of HVTs described at once (1, 2 or 4)

Dependent variables:

- Decision Accuracy
- Ratings of Difficulty, Confidence, and Trust
- Eye movements: number of fixations



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Hypotheses

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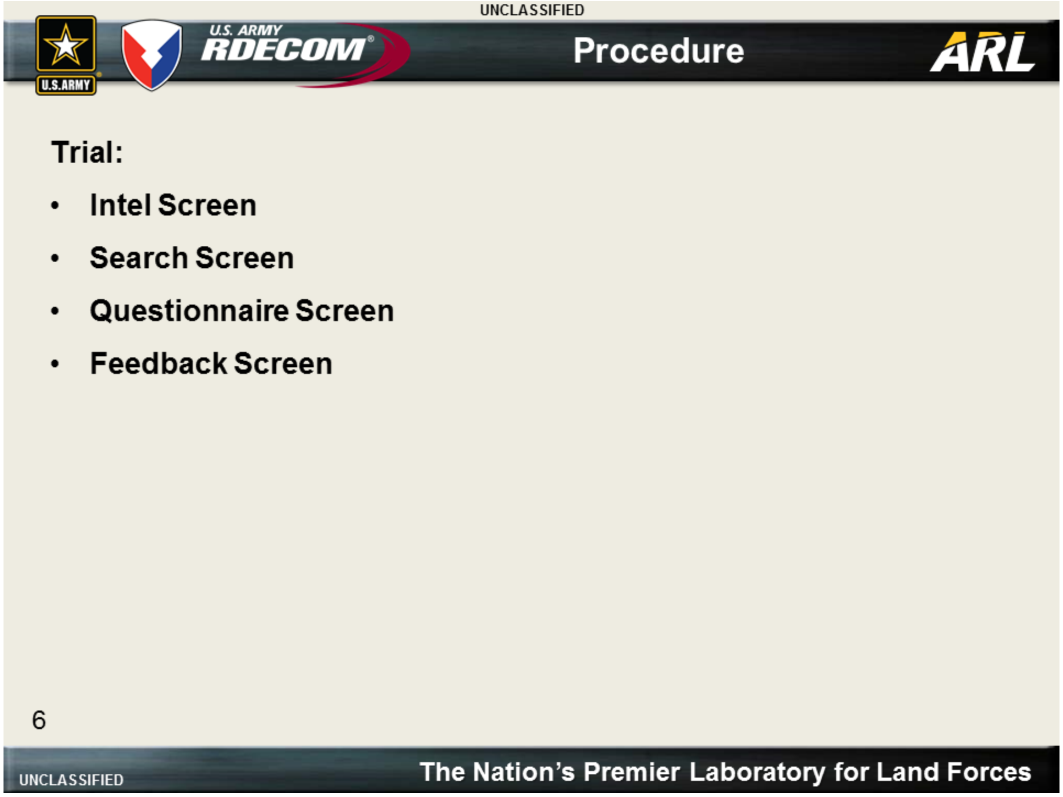
Trust:

- Participants will learn that one source is more accurate than the other and trust the accurate source more

Eye tracking:

- Individuals will look more often at absent High Value Targets (HVTs) with the 60% Intel Source than the 90% Intel Source
- Individuals will look at absent HVTs and Foils the same amount with the 90% Intel Source



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Procedure

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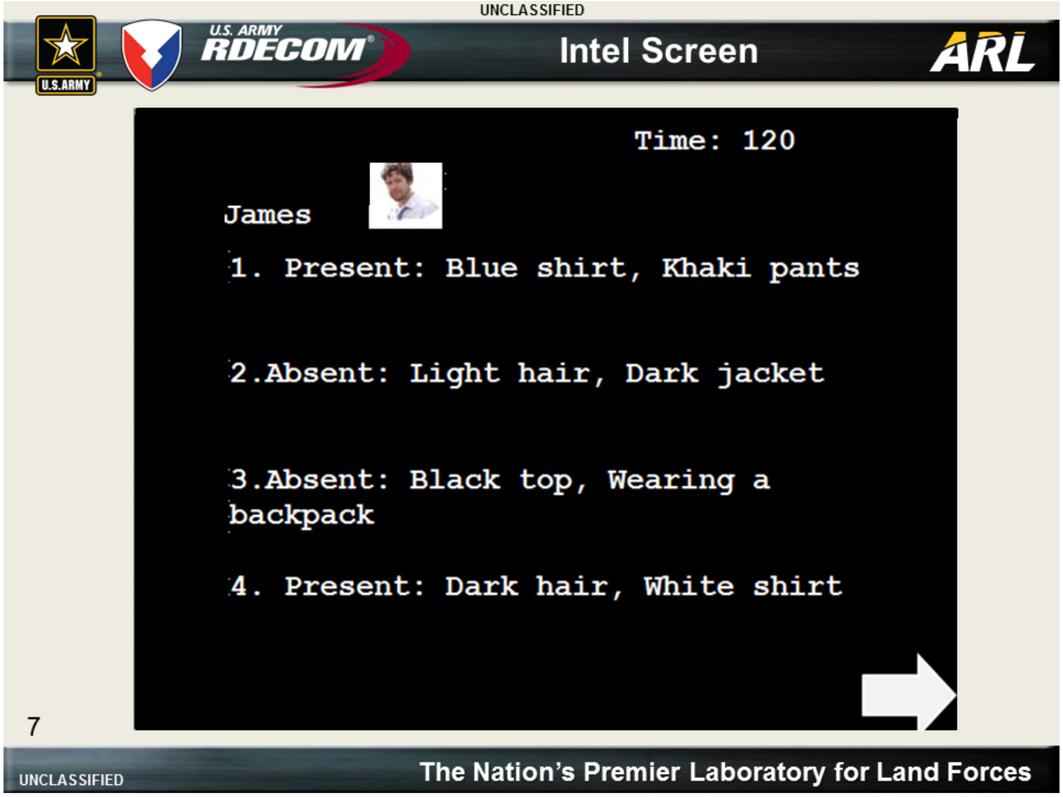
Trial:

- Intel Screen
- Search Screen
- Questionnaire Screen
- Feedback Screen



Intel Screen

Time: 120

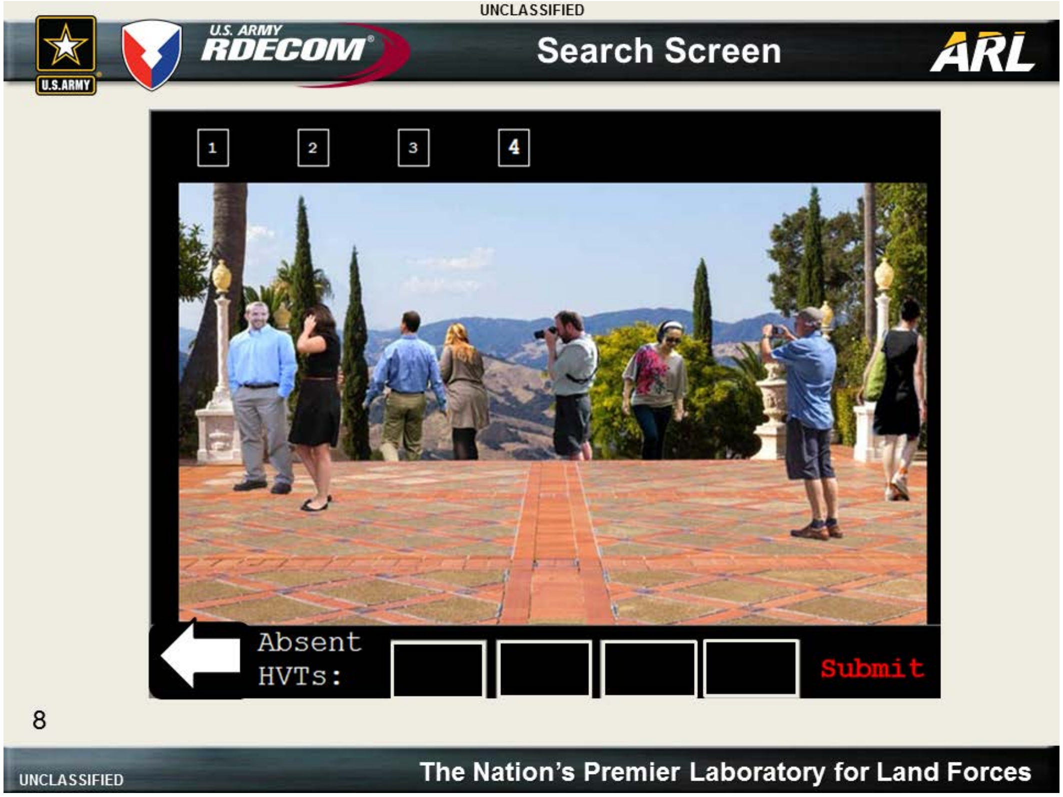
James

1. Present: Blue shirt, Khaki pants

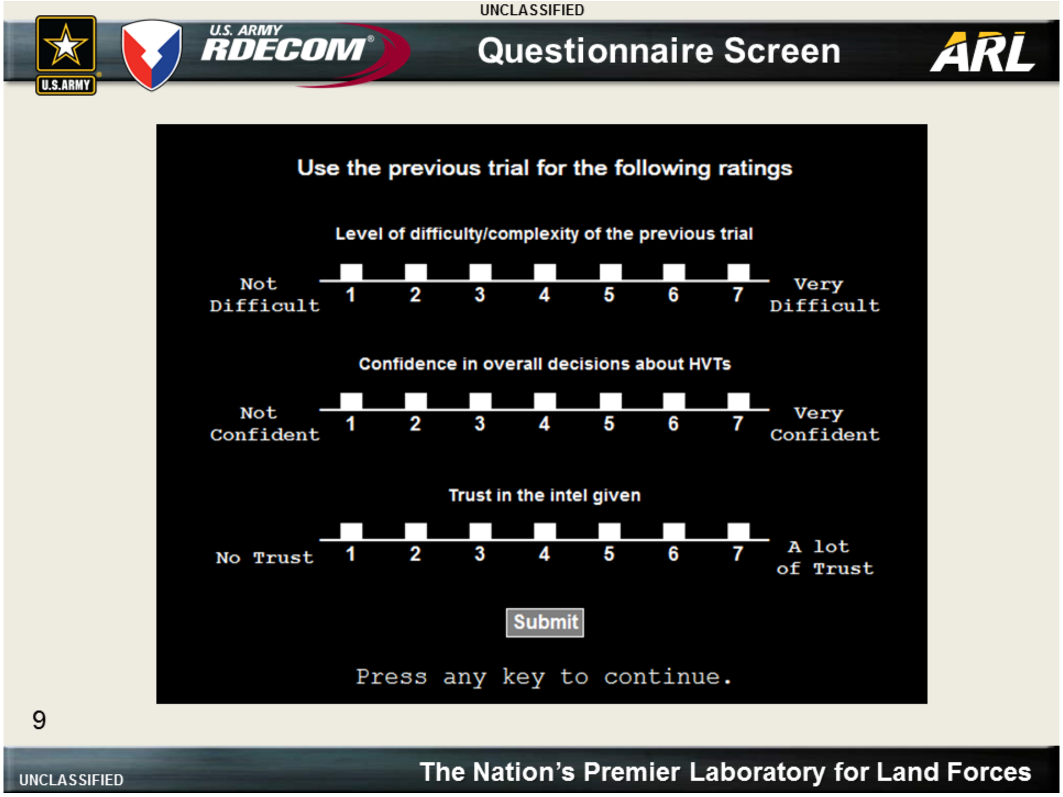
2.Absent: Light hair, Dark jacket

3.Absent: Black top, Wearing a backpack

4. Present: Dark hair, White shirt



Search Screen



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Questionnaire Screen

Use the previous trial for the following ratings

Level of difficulty/complexity of the previous trial

Not Difficult ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 Very Difficult

Confidence in overall decisions about HVTs

Not Confident ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 Very Confident

Trust in the intel given

No Trust ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 A lot of Trust

Press any key to continue.

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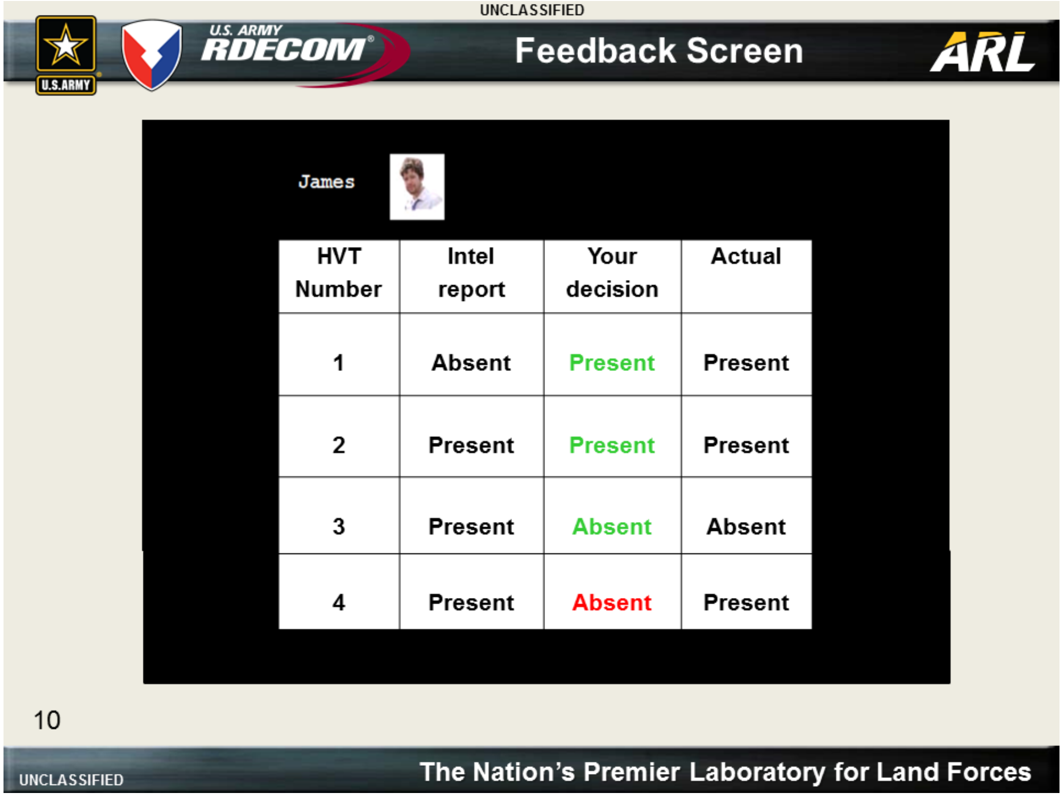

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Feedback Screen

James

HVT Number	Intel report	Your decision	Actual
1	Absent	Present	Present
2	Present	Present	Present
3	Present	Absent	Absent
4	Present	Absent	Present

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Trust Results

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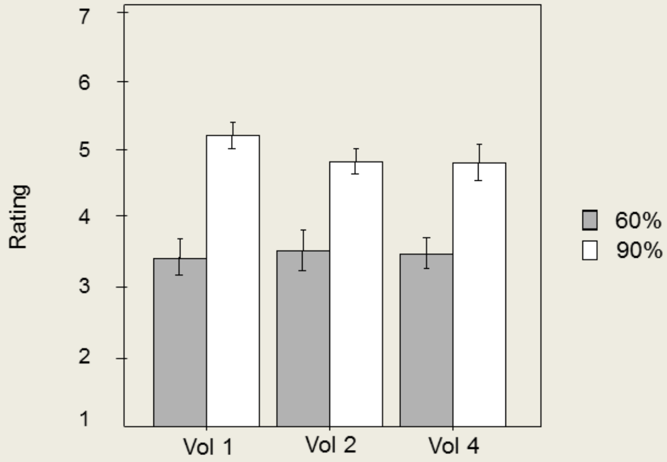

11

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Defining ROIs

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- Created boundaries for the regions of interest (ROIs)

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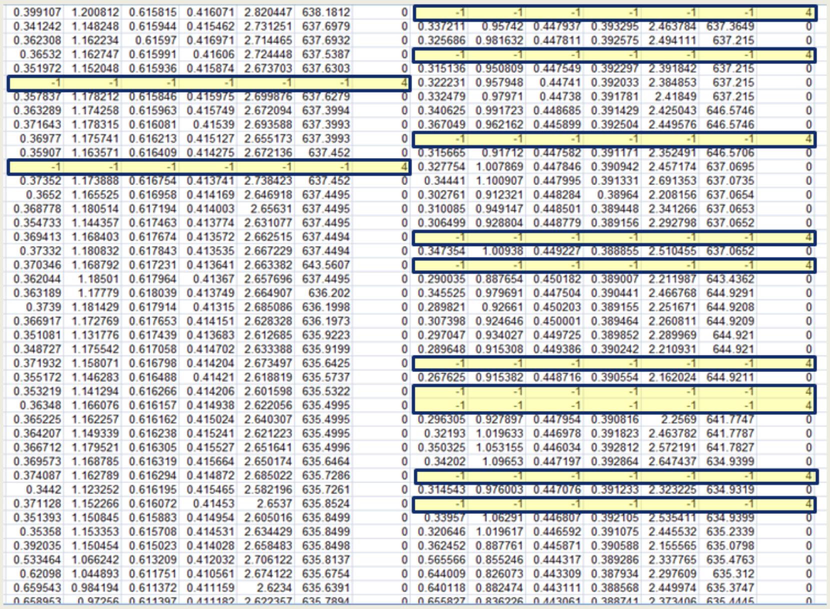
Data Cleaning



0.399107	1.200812	0.615815	0.416071	2.820447	638.1812	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4
0.341242	1.148248	0.615944	0.415462	2.731251	637.6979	0	0.337211	0.95742	0.447937	0.393295	2.463784	637.3649	0
0.362308	1.162234	0.61597	0.416971	2.714465	637.6932	0	0.325686	0.981632	0.447811	0.392575	2.494111	637.215	0
0.36532	1.162747	0.615991	0.41606	2.724448	637.5387	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4
0.351972	1.152048	0.615936	0.415874	2.673703	637.6303	0	0.315136	0.950809	0.447549	0.392297	2.391842	637.215	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	0.322231	0.957948	0.44741	0.392033	2.384853	637.215	0
0.357837	1.178212	0.615846	0.415975	2.699876	637.6279	0	0.332479	0.97971	0.44738	0.391781	2.41849	637.215	0
0.363289	1.174258	0.615963	0.415749	2.672094	637.3994	0	0.340625	0.991723	0.448685	0.391429	2.425043	646.5746	0
0.371643	1.178315	0.616081	0.41539	2.693588	637.3993	0	0.367049	0.962162	0.445899	0.392504	2.449576	646.5746	0
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-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	0.327754	1.007869	0.447846	0.390942	2.457174	637.0695	0
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0.3652	1.165525	0.616958	0.414169	2.646918	637.4495	0	0.302761	0.912321	0.448284	0.38964	2.208156	637.0654	0
0.368778	1.180514	0.617194	0.414003	2.65631	637.4495	0	0.310085	0.949147	0.448501	0.389448	2.341266	637.0653	0
0.354733	1.144357	0.617463	0.413774	2.631077	637.4495	0	0.306499	0.928804	0.448779	0.389156	2.292798	637.0652	0
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0.37332	1.180832	0.617843	0.413535	2.667229	637.4494	0	0.347354	1.00938	0.449227	0.388855	2.510455	637.0652	0
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0.3739	1.181429	0.617914	0.41315	2.685086	636.1998	0	0.289821	0.92661	0.450203	0.389155	2.251671	644.9208	0
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0.348727	1.175542	0.617058	0.414702	2.633388	635.9199	0	0.289648	0.915308	0.449386	0.390242	2.210931	644.921	0
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0.355172	1.146283	0.616488	0.41421	2.618819	635.5737	0	0.267625	0.915382	0.448716	0.390554	2.162024	644.9211	0
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0.365225	1.162257	0.616162	0.415024	2.640307	635.4995	0	0.296305	0.927897	0.447954	0.390816	2.2569	641.7747	0
0.364207	1.149339	0.616238	0.415241	2.621223	635.4995	0	0.32193	1.019633	0.446978	0.391823	2.463782	641.7787	0
0.366712	1.179521	0.616305	0.415527	2.651641	635.4996	0	0.350325	1.053155	0.446034	0.392812	2.572191	641.7827	0
0.369573	1.168785	0.616319	0.415664	2.650174	635.6464	0	0.34202	1.09653	0.447197	0.392864	2.647437	634.9399	0
0.374087	1.162789	0.616294	0.414872	2.685022	635.7286	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4
0.3442	1.123252	0.616195	0.415465	2.582196	635.7261	0	0.314543	0.976003	0.447076	0.391233	2.323225	634.9319	0
0.371128	1.152266	0.616072	0.41453	2.6537	635.8524	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4
0.351393	1.150845	0.615883	0.414954	2.605016	635.8499	0	0.33957	1.06291	0.446807	0.392105	2.535411	634.9399	0
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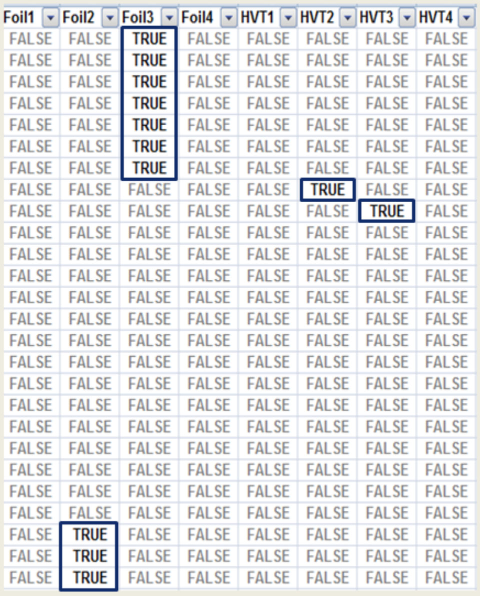
0.658953	0.97256	0.611397	0.411182	2.622357	635.7894	0	0.655827	0.836226	0.443061	0.388741	2.373406	635.4445	0

Defining Gaze Position

- Averaged x gaze position of the left eye and right eye, and did the same for the y position
- Converted these data into pixels
- Used gaze data and ROI boundaries to determine if a fixation was in a ROI
- Calculated absent and present from the Intel's best guess



Foil1	Foil2	Foil3	Foil4	HVT1	HVT2	HVT3	HVT4
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
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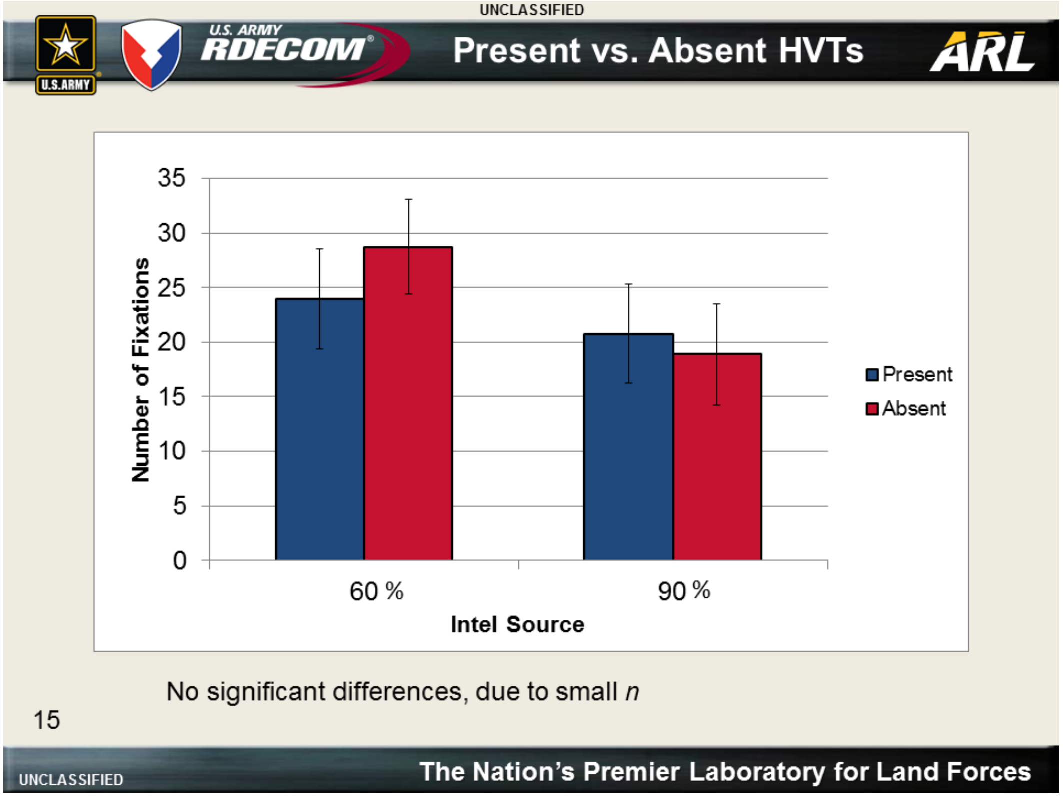

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Present vs. Absent HVTs

No significant differences, due to small *n*

15

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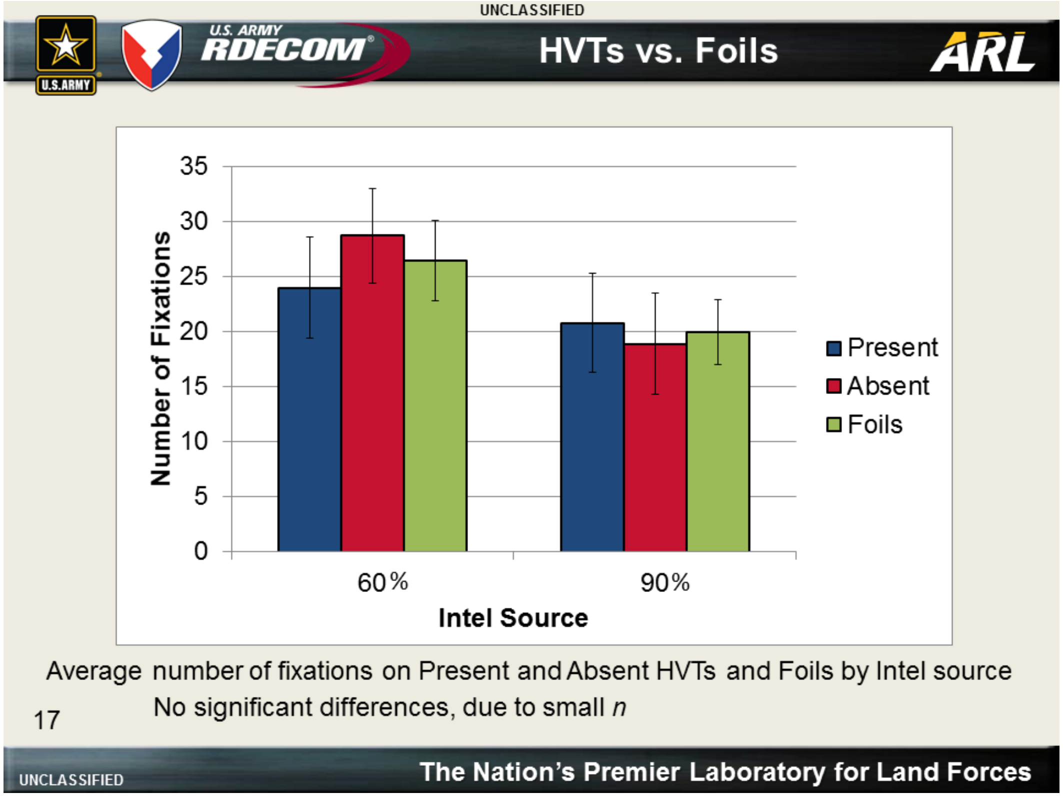

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HVTs vs. Foils

Average number of fixations on Present and Absent HVTs and Foils by Intel source

No significant differences, due to small *n*

17

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Heat Map

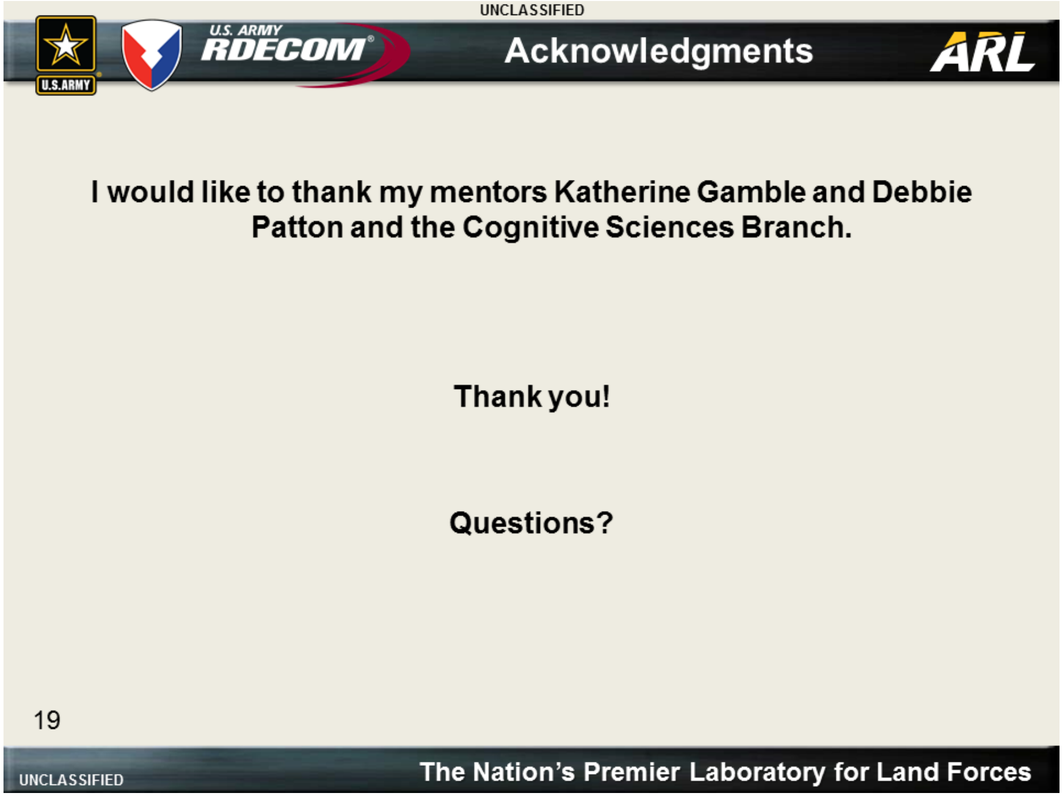
Conclusions

Eye tracking:

- No statistical significance found
- With the 60% Intel Source, participants looked more at absent HVTs than present HVTs
- With the 90% Intel Source, participants looked less at all ROIs, and looked at Foils and absent HVTs less than present HVTs

Trust:

- Participants trusted the 90% Intel Source
- Soldiers search more efficiently with trusted sources

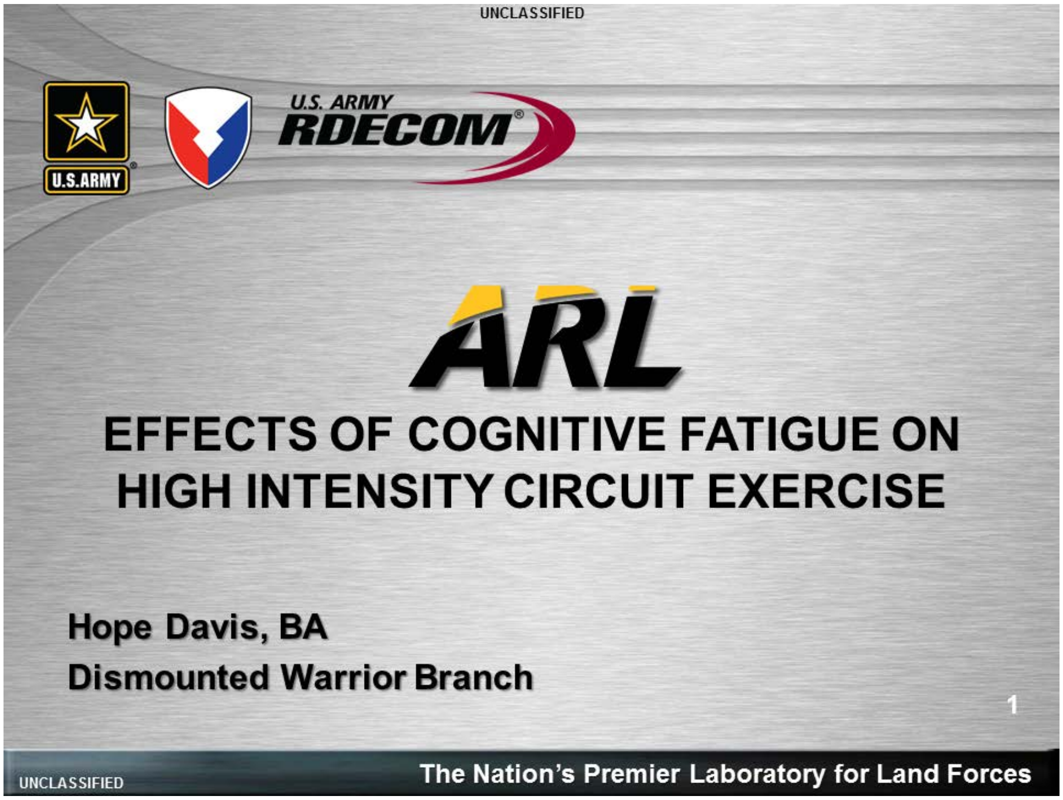


Acknowledgments

I would like to thank my mentors Katherine Gamble and Debbie Patton and the Cognitive Sciences Branch.

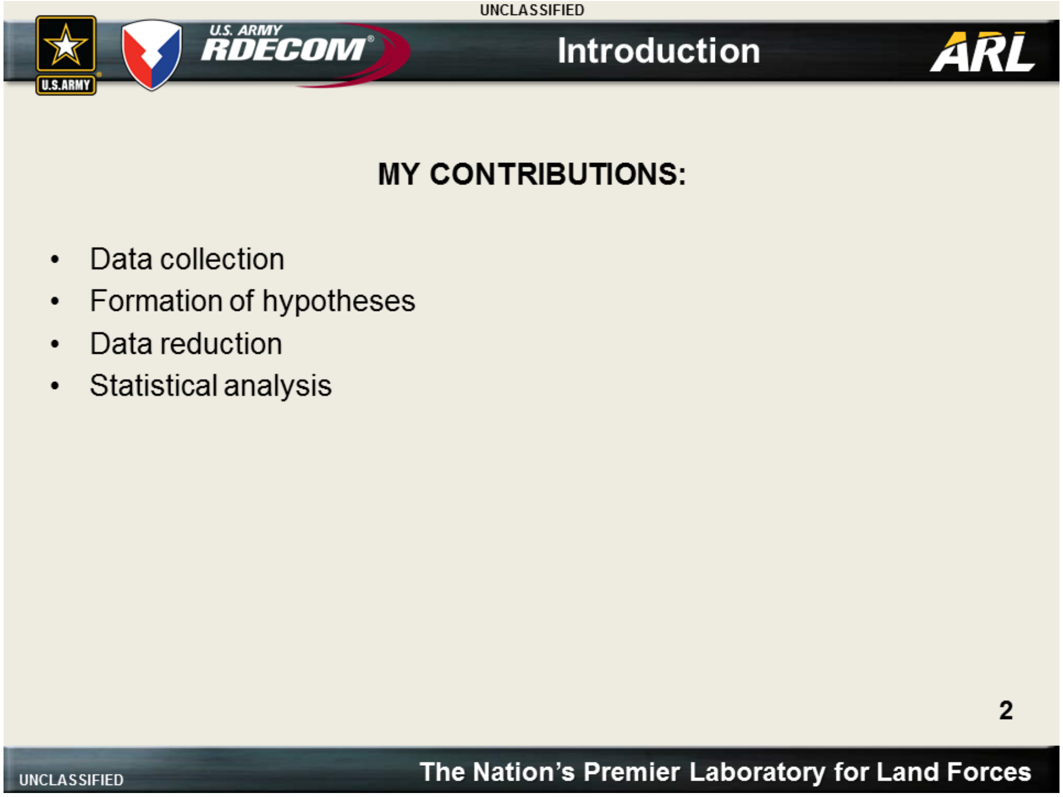
Thank you!

Questions?



EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE FATIGUE ON HIGH INTENSITY CIRCUIT EXERCISE

Hope Davis, BA
Dismounted Warrior Branch

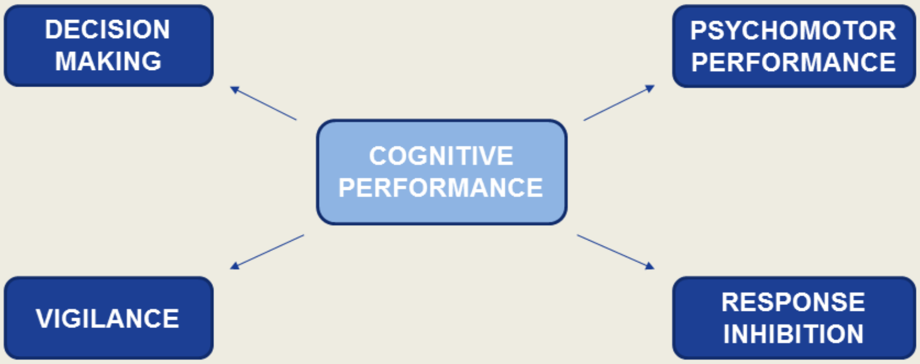


Introduction

MY CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Data collection
- Formation of hypotheses
- Data reduction
- Statistical analysis

Background



DECISION MAKING

PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE

COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

VIGILANCE

RESPONSE INHIBITION

Friend et al., 2007; Wilson et al., 2013

Failures in cognitive performance can result in increased likelihood of friendly-fire incidents and collateral damage (Wilson et al., 2013).

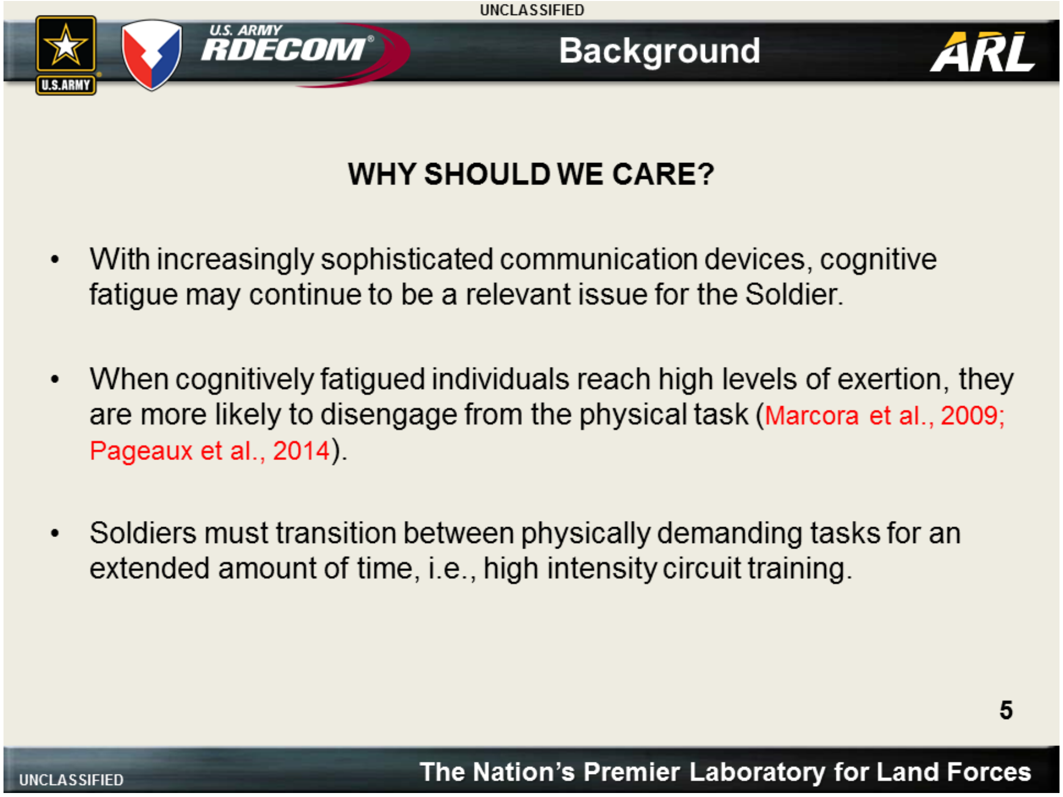
Background

COGNITIVE FATIGUE

The psychophysiological response to prolonged exposure in a cognitively demanding task results in subjective feeling of "tiredness" and "lack of energy" (Marcora et al., 2009; Pageaux et al., 2014).

Cognitive fatigue can affect subsequent physical performance:

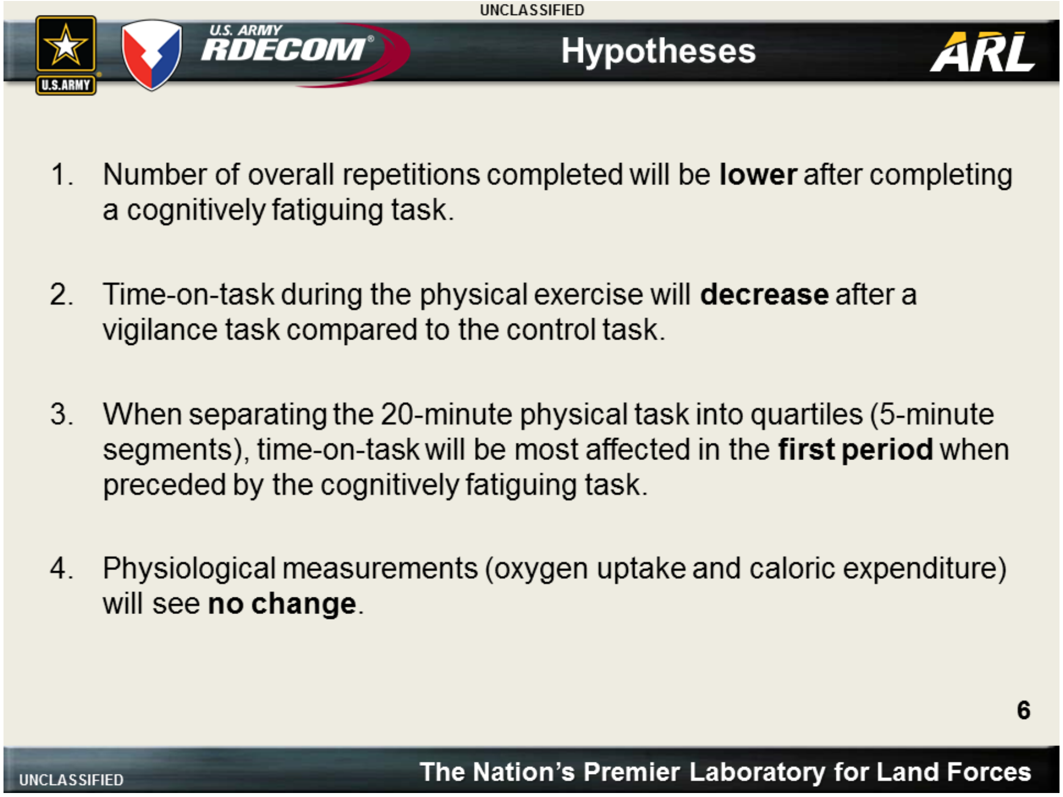
- Time to exhaustion/fixed power (Marcora et al., 2009).
- Timed task/fixed distance (Pageaux et al., 2014).



Background

WHY SHOULD WE CARE?

- With increasingly sophisticated communication devices, cognitive fatigue may continue to be a relevant issue for the Soldier.
- When cognitively fatigued individuals reach high levels of exertion, they are more likely to disengage from the physical task (Marcora et al., 2009; Pageaux et al., 2014).
- Soldiers must transition between physically demanding tasks for an extended amount of time, i.e., high intensity circuit training.



Hypotheses

1. Number of overall repetitions completed will be **lower** after completing a cognitively fatiguing task.
2. Time-on-task during the physical exercise will **decrease** after a vigilance task compared to the control task.
3. When separating the 20-minute physical task into quartiles (5-minute segments), time-on-task will be most affected in the **first period** when preceded by the cognitively fatiguing task.
4. Physiological measurements (oxygen uptake and caloric expenditure) will see **no change**.

Methods

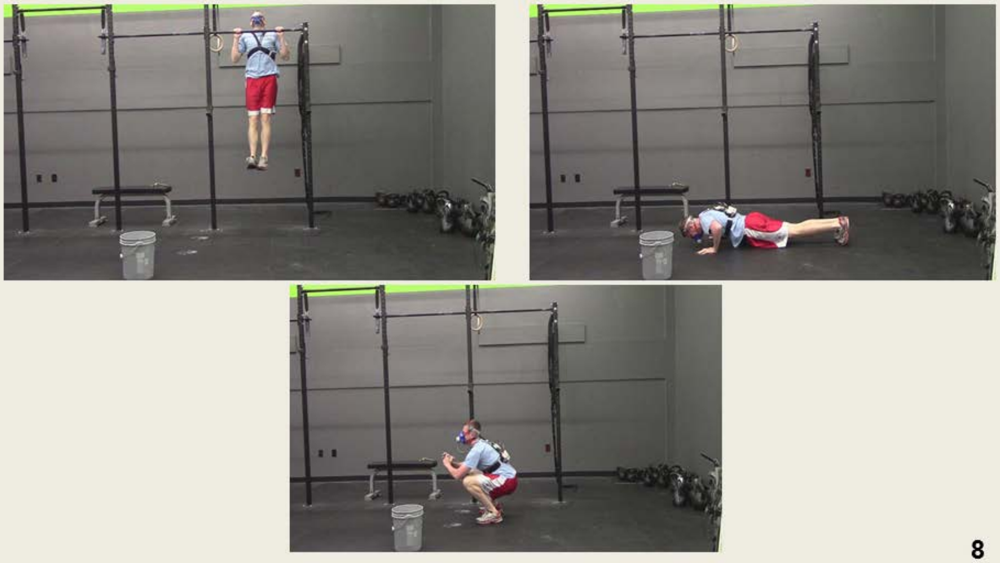
Seven male and 4 female participants (goal n =30) completed 2 sessions of a vigilance or video (control) task (50 minutes) followed by a timed (20 minute) circuit-workout.

Vigilance task
- low Go/ high No-Go (Marcora et al., 2009)

Video task (control)
- Documentary (Luxury Trains of the World) used in previous paradigms (Pageaux et al., 2014).

Physical Task
- 20 minutes, as many repetitions as possible
- Circuit of 5 pull-ups, 10 push-ups and 15 squats

Methods



Methods

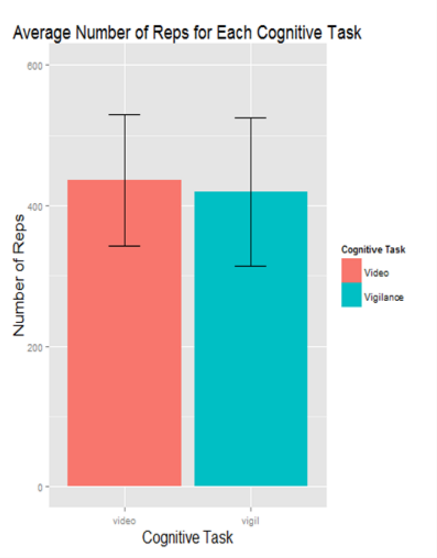
- Data Reduction
  - Total repetitions was calculated.
  - Time-on-task (TOT) was measured in seconds with video observation.
  - TOT was also separated into four 5-minute segments within the circuit exercise task to examine time effects of the vigilance task.
  - Mean value of oxygen uptake and caloric expenditure calculated.
- Statistical Analysis
  - Repeated measures t-tests determined differences between cognitive tasks for repetitions, TOT, and physiological measurements.
  - Repeated measures ANOVA examined effect of time and the vigilance task on TOT.

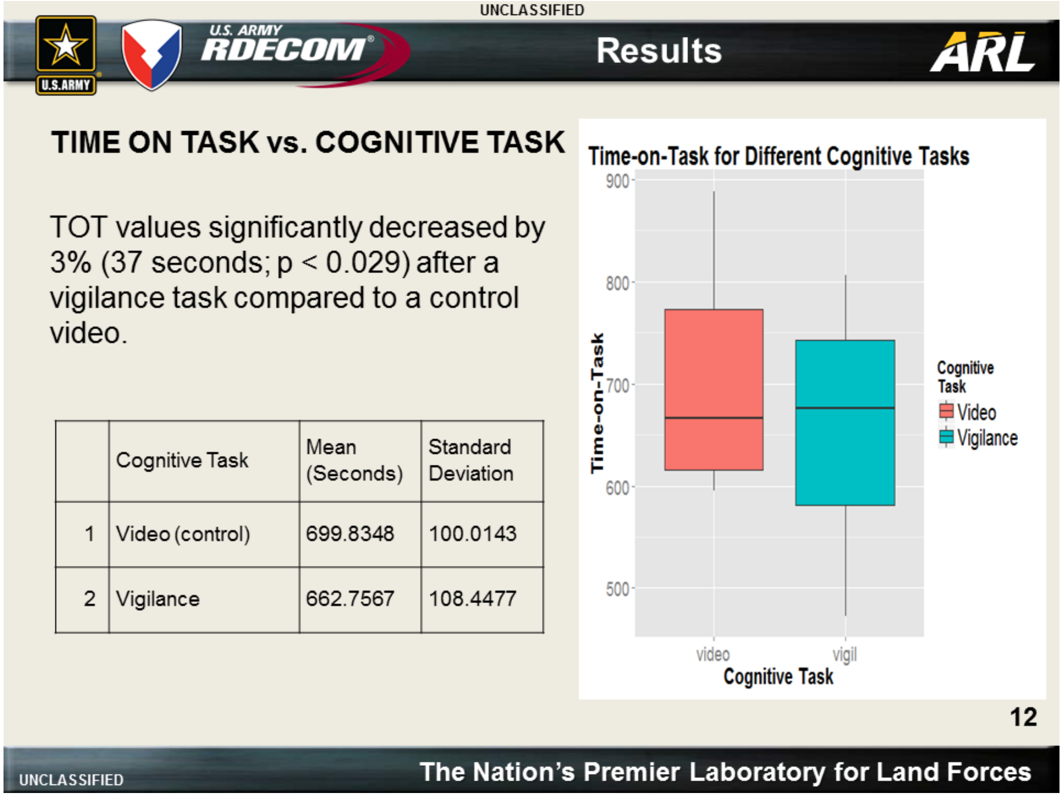
Results

REPS vs. COGNITIVE TASK

Contrary to the hypothesis, there was no significant difference in the total number of reps between cognitive tasks (p = 0.18).

Cognitive Task	Mean (Reps)	Standard Deviation
Video (control)	436	93
Vigilance task	420	106



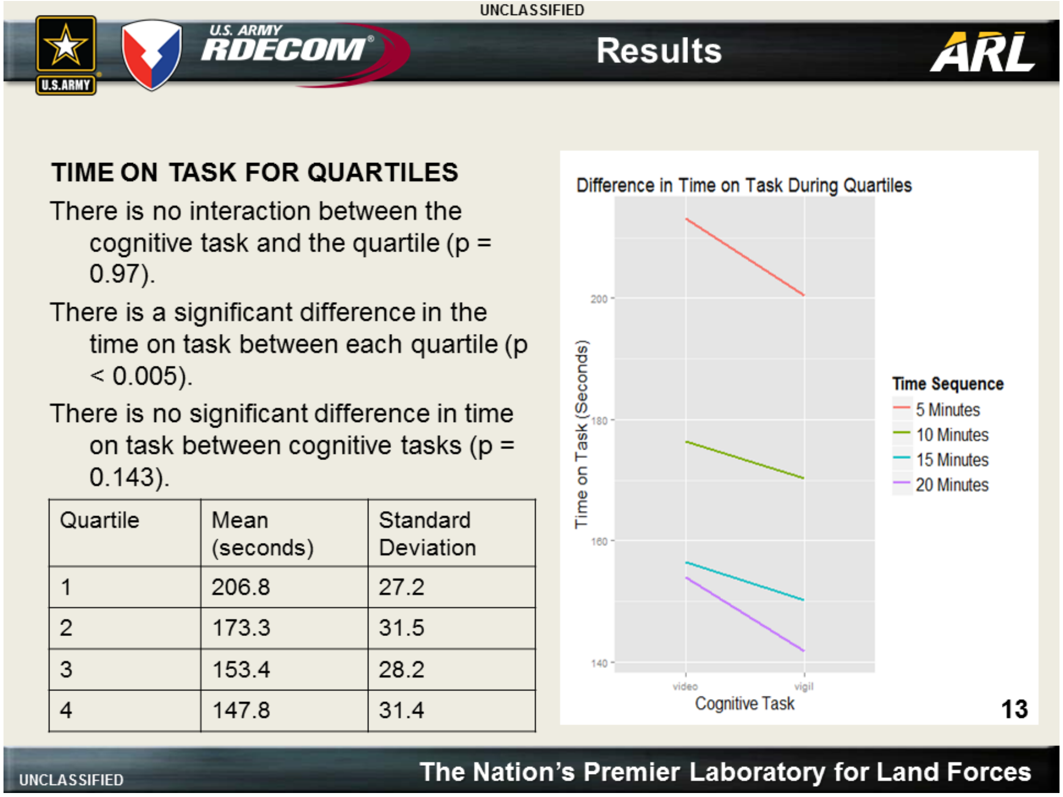


Results

TIME ON TASK vs. COGNITIVE TASK

TOT values significantly decreased by 3% (37 seconds; $p < 0.029$) after a vigilance task compared to a control video.

	Cognitive Task	Mean (Seconds)	Standard Deviation
1	Video (control)	699.8348	100.0143
2	Vigilance	662.7567	108.4477



Results

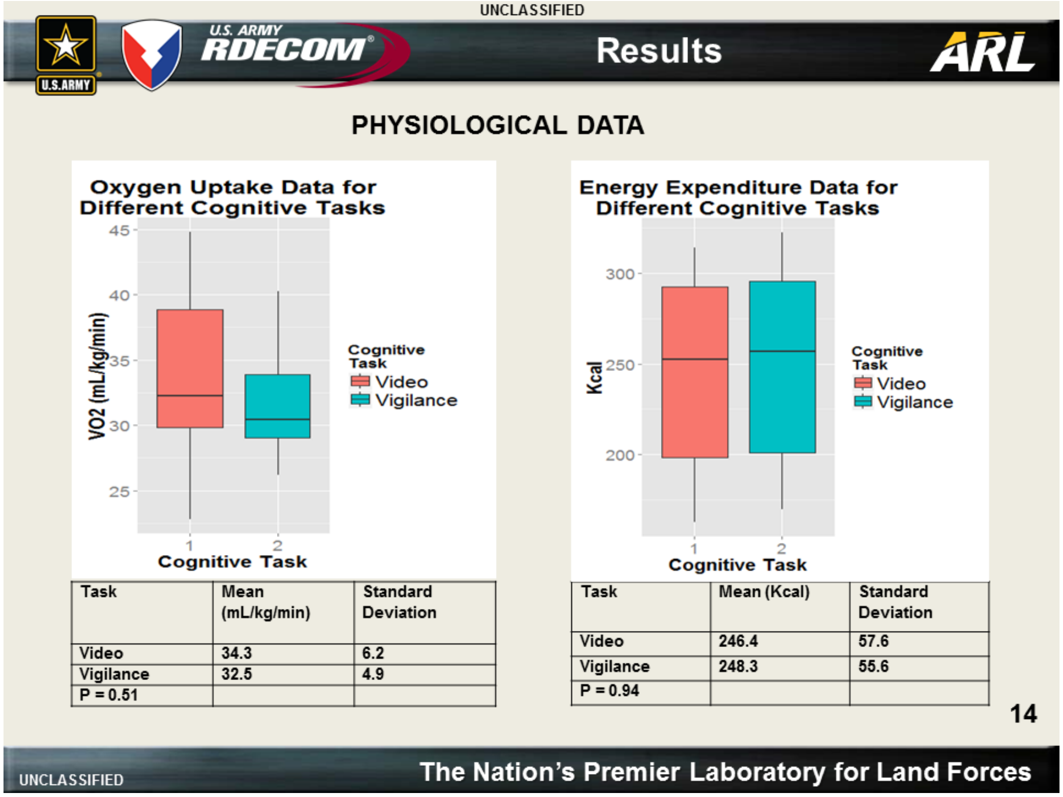
TIME ON TASK FOR QUARTILES

There is no interaction between the cognitive task and the quartile ($p = 0.97$).

There is a significant difference in the time on task between each quartile ($p < 0.005$).

There is no significant difference in time on task between cognitive tasks ($p = 0.143$).

Quartile	Mean (seconds)	Standard Deviation
1	206.8	27.2
2	173.3	31.5
3	153.4	28.2
4	147.8	31.4



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Results

PHYSIOLOGICAL DATA

Task	Mean (mL/kg/min)	Standard Deviation
Video	34.3	6.2
Vigilance	32.5	4.9
P = 0.51		

Task	Mean (Kcal)	Standard Deviation
Video	246.4	57.6
Vigilance	248.3	55.6
P = 0.94		

14

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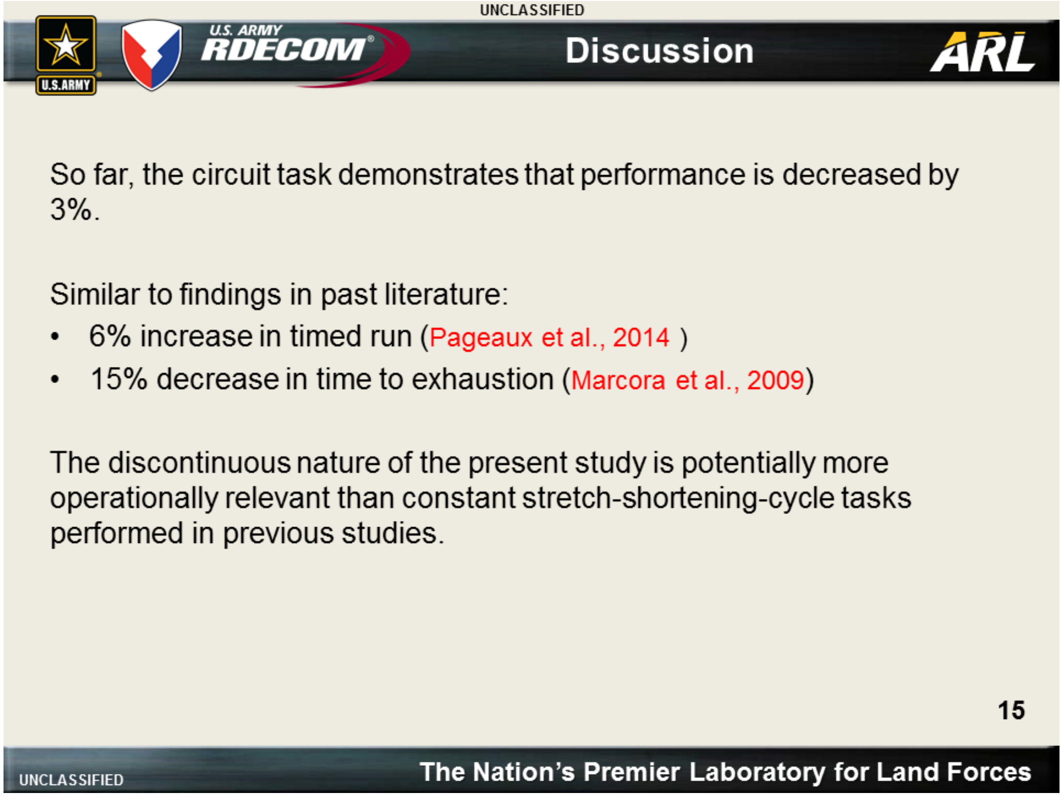

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Discussion

So far, the circuit task demonstrates that performance is decreased by 3%.

Similar to findings in past literature:

- 6% increase in timed run (Pageaux et al., 2014)
- 15% decrease in time to exhaustion (Marcora et al., 2009)

The discontinuous nature of the present study is potentially more operationally relevant than constant stretch-shortening-cycle tasks performed in previous studies.

15

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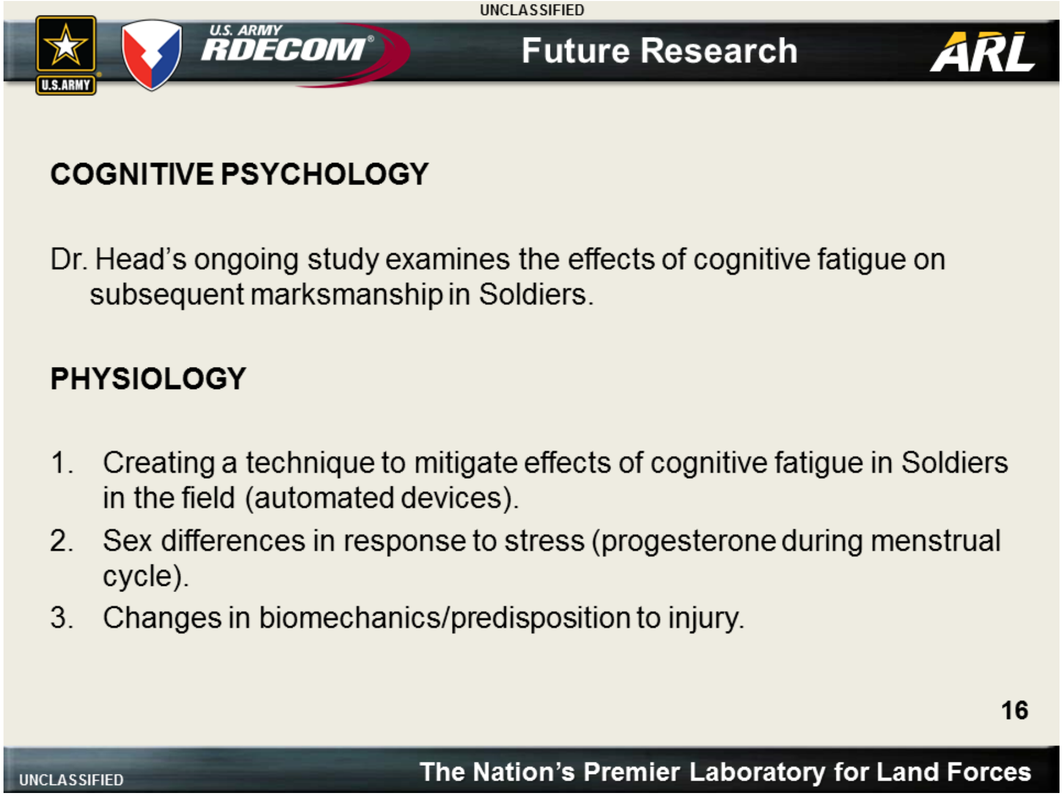

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Future Research

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COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Head's ongoing study examines the effects of cognitive fatigue on subsequent marksmanship in Soldiers.

PHYSIOLOGY

1. Creating a technique to mitigate effects of cognitive fatigue in Soldiers in the field (automated devices).
2. Sex differences in response to stress (progesterone during menstrual cycle).
3. Changes in biomechanics/predisposition to injury.

16

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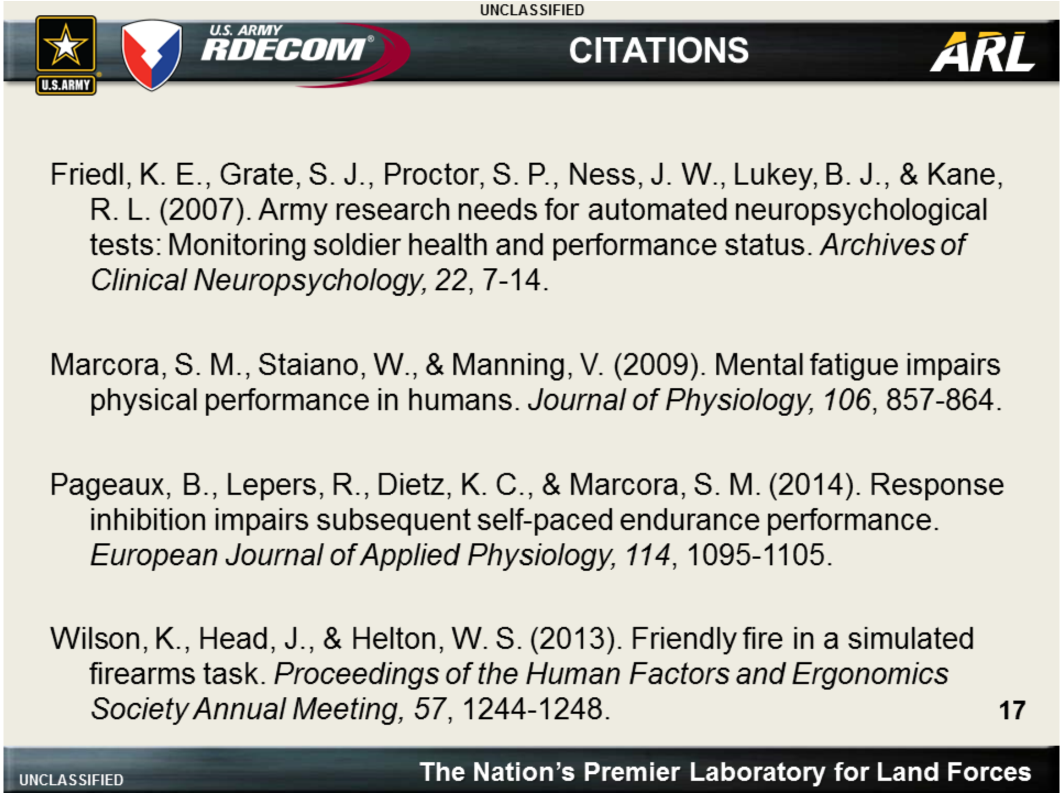

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CITATIONS

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Friedl, K. E., Grate, S. J., Proctor, S. P., Ness, J. W., Lukey, B. J., & Kane, R. L. (2007). Army research needs for automated neuropsychological tests: Monitoring soldier health and performance status. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology, 22*, 7-14.

Marcora, S. M., Staiano, W., & Manning, V. (2009). Mental fatigue impairs physical performance in humans. *Journal of Physiology, 106*, 857-864.

Pageaux, B., Lepers, R., Dietz, K. C., & Marcora, S. M. (2014). Response inhibition impairs subsequent self-paced endurance performance. *European Journal of Applied Physiology, 114*, 1095-1105.

Wilson, K., Head, J., & Helton, W. S. (2013). Friendly fire in a simulated firearms task. *Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting, 57*, 1244-1248.

17

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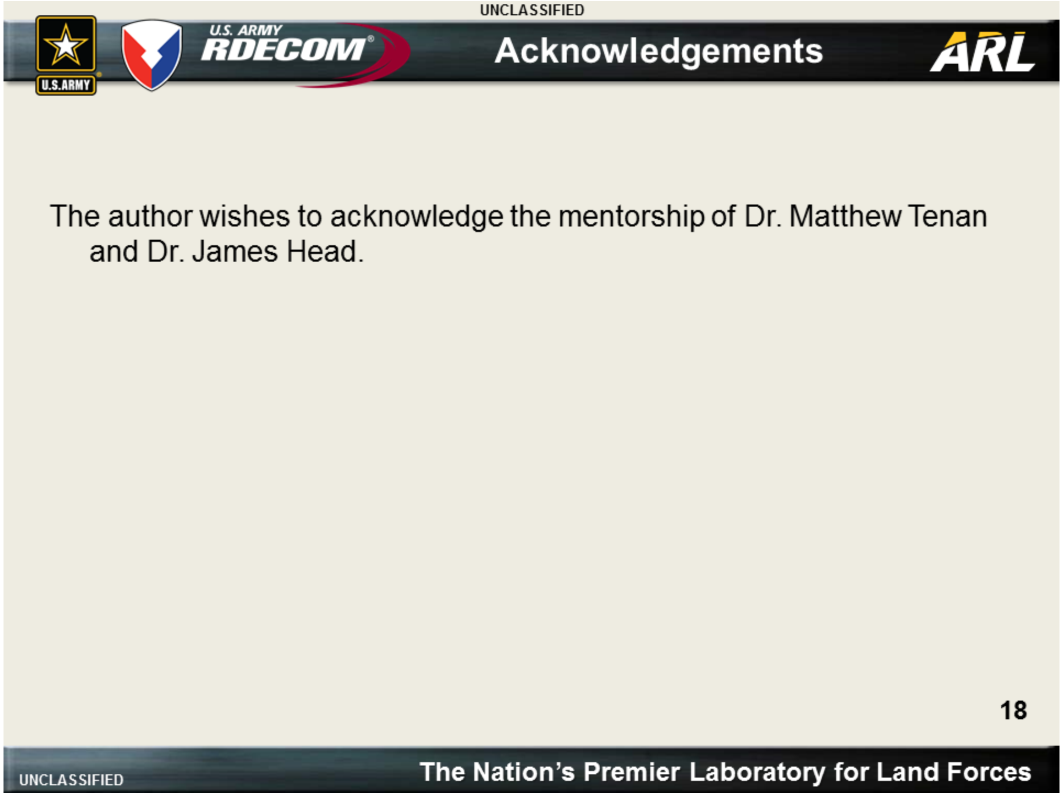

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the mentorship of Dr. Matthew Tenan and Dr. James Head.

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Sensors and Electron Devices Directorate (SEDD)

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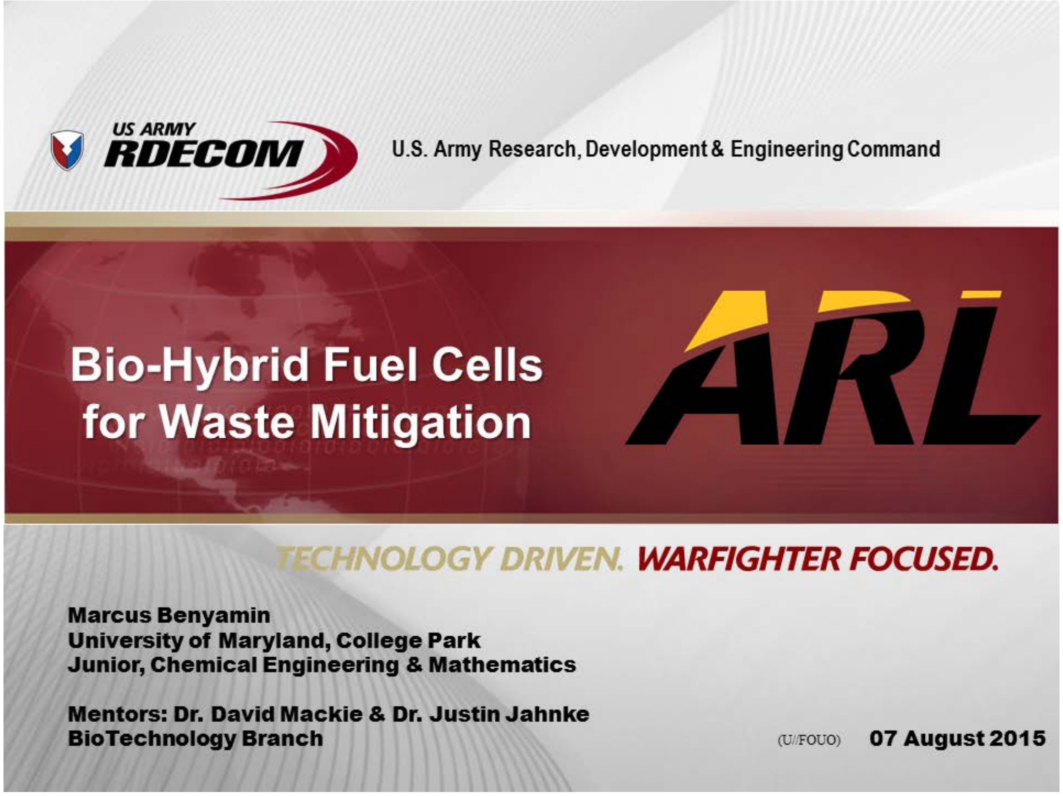


US ARMY RDECOM U.S. Army Research, Development & Engineering Command

Bio-Hybrid Fuel Cells for Waste Mitigation

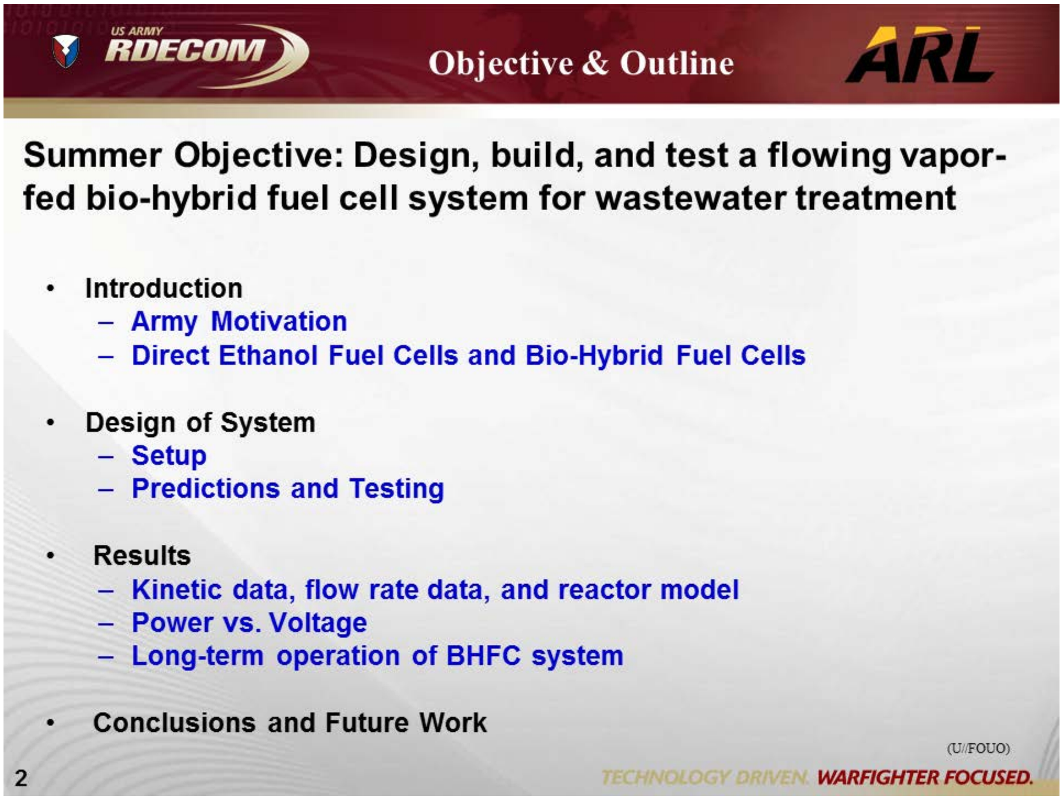
ARL

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

Marcus Benyamin
University of Maryland, College Park
Junior, Chemical Engineering & Mathematics

Mentors: Dr. David Mackie & Dr. Justin Jahnke
BioTechnology Branch

(U//FOUO) **07 August 2015**



US ARMY RDECOM ARL

Objective & Outline

Summer Objective: Design, build, and test a flowing vapor-fed bio-hybrid fuel cell system for wastewater treatment

- Introduction
  - Army Motivation
  - Direct Ethanol Fuel Cells and Bio-Hybrid Fuel Cells
- Design of System
  - Setup
  - Predictions and Testing
- Results
  - Kinetic data, flow rate data, and reactor model
  - Power vs. Voltage
  - Long-term operation of BHFC system
- Conclusions and Future Work

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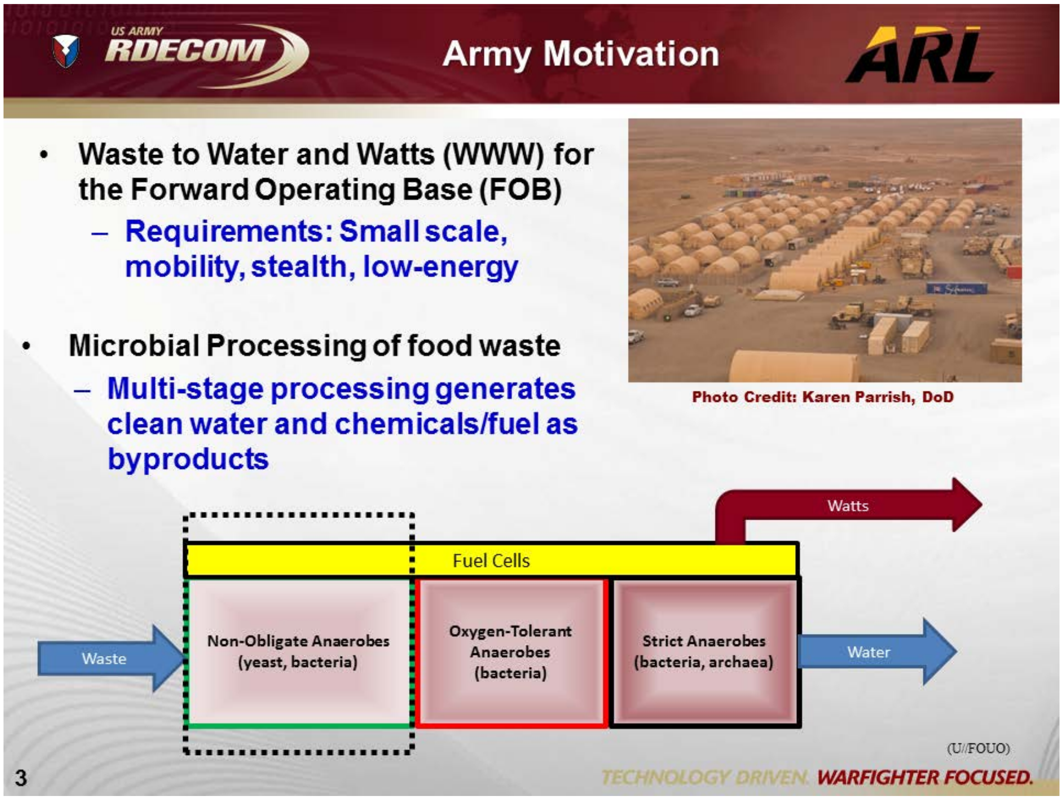

Army Motivation

- Waste to Water and Watts (WWW) for the Forward Operating Base (FOB)
  - Requirements: Small scale, mobility, stealth, low-energy
- Microbial Processing of food waste
  - Multi-stage processing generates clean water and chemicals/fuel as byproducts

Photo Credit: Karen Parrish, DoD

(U//FOUO)

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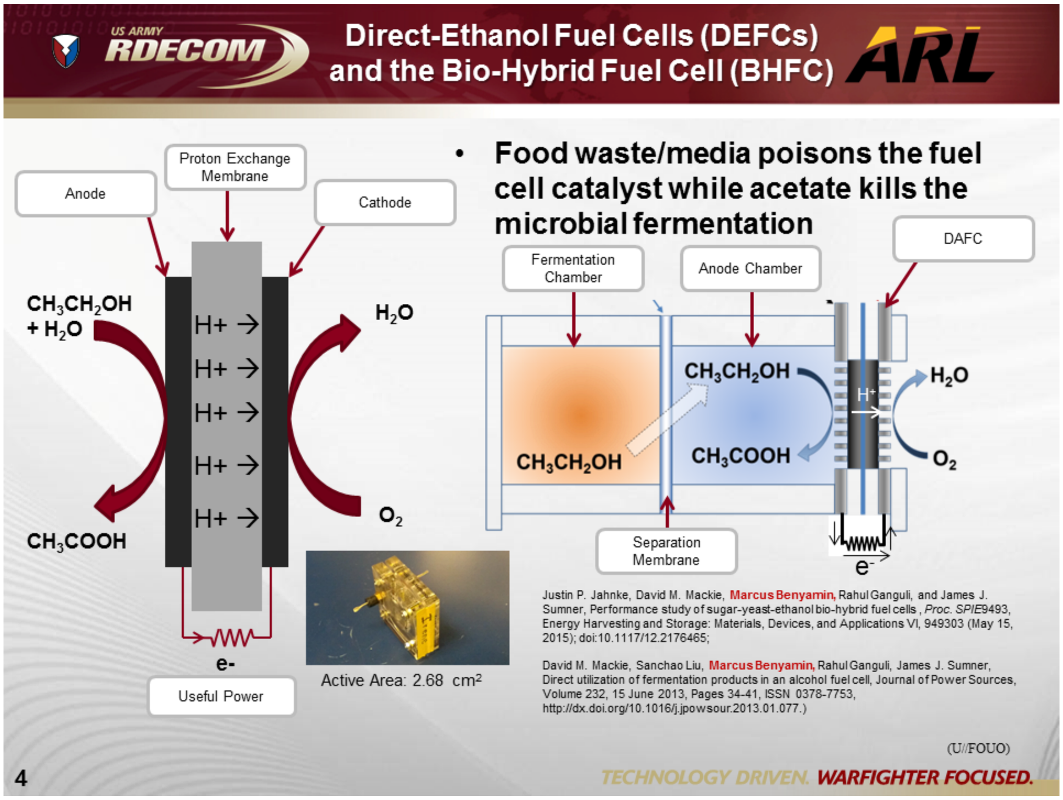

Direct-Ethanol Fuel Cells (DEFCs) and the Bio-Hybrid Fuel Cell (BHFC)

- Food waste/media poisons the fuel cell catalyst while acetate kills the microbial fermentation

Active Area: 2.68 cm²

Justin P. Jahnke, David M. Mackie, **Marcus Benyamin,** Rahul Ganguli, and James J. Sumner, Performance study of sugar-yeast-ethanol bio-hybrid fuel cells , *Proc. SPIE* 9493, Energy Harvesting and Storage: Materials, Devices, and Applications VI, 949303 (May 15, 2015); doi:10.1117/12.2176465;

David M. Mackie, Sanchao Liu, **Marcus Benyamin,** Rahul Ganguli, James J. Sumner, Direct utilization of fermentation products in an alcohol fuel cell, Journal of Power Sources, Volume 232, 15 June 2013, Pages 34-41, ISSN 0378-7753, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2013.01.077.)

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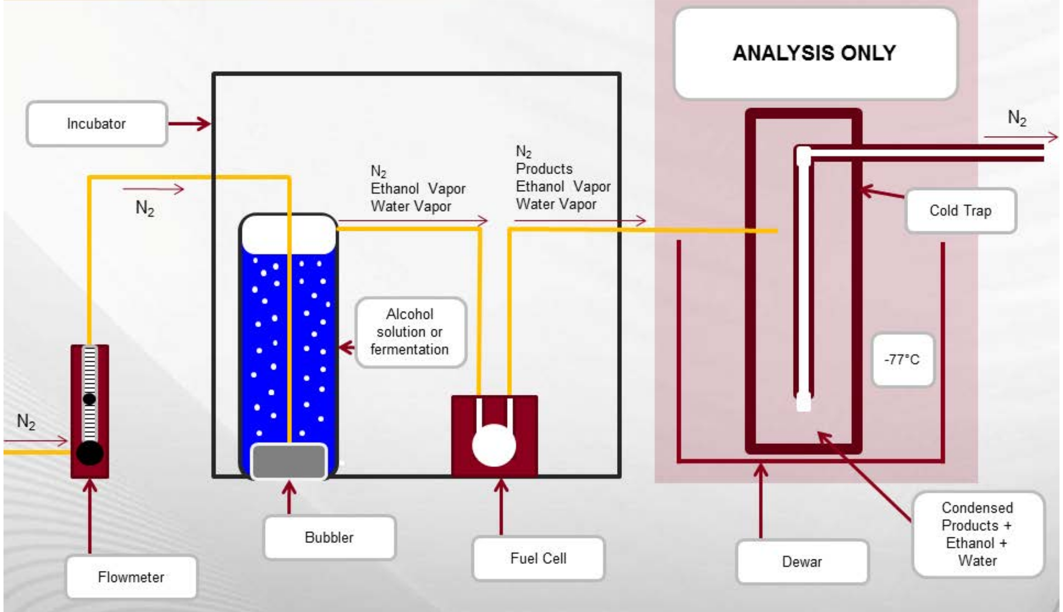
Vapor-Fed FC system (schematic)



ANALYSIS ONLY

Incubator

N_2

N_2
Ethanol Vapor
Water Vapor

N_2
Products
Ethanol Vapor
Water Vapor

N_2

Cold Trap

Alcohol solution or fermentation

-77°C

N_2

Bubbler

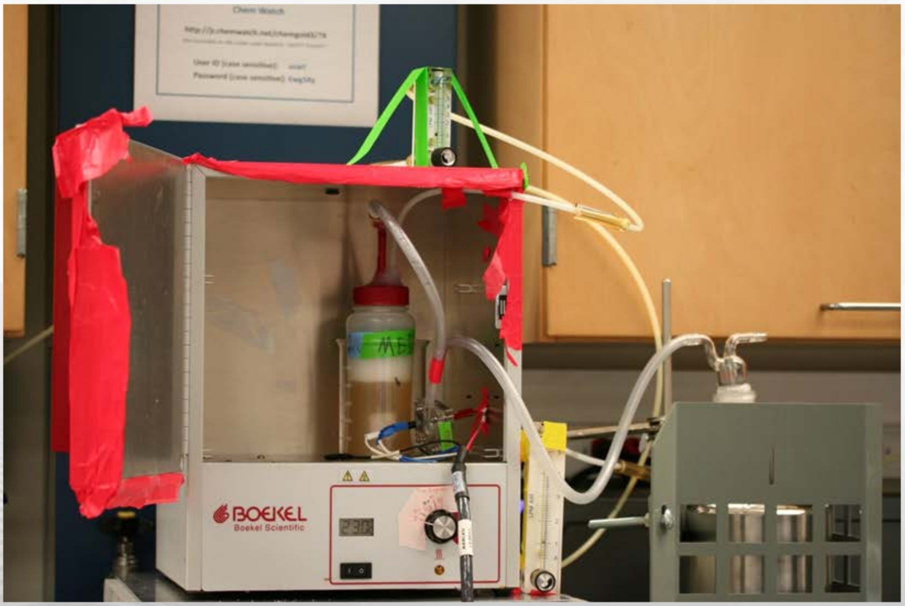
Fuel Cell

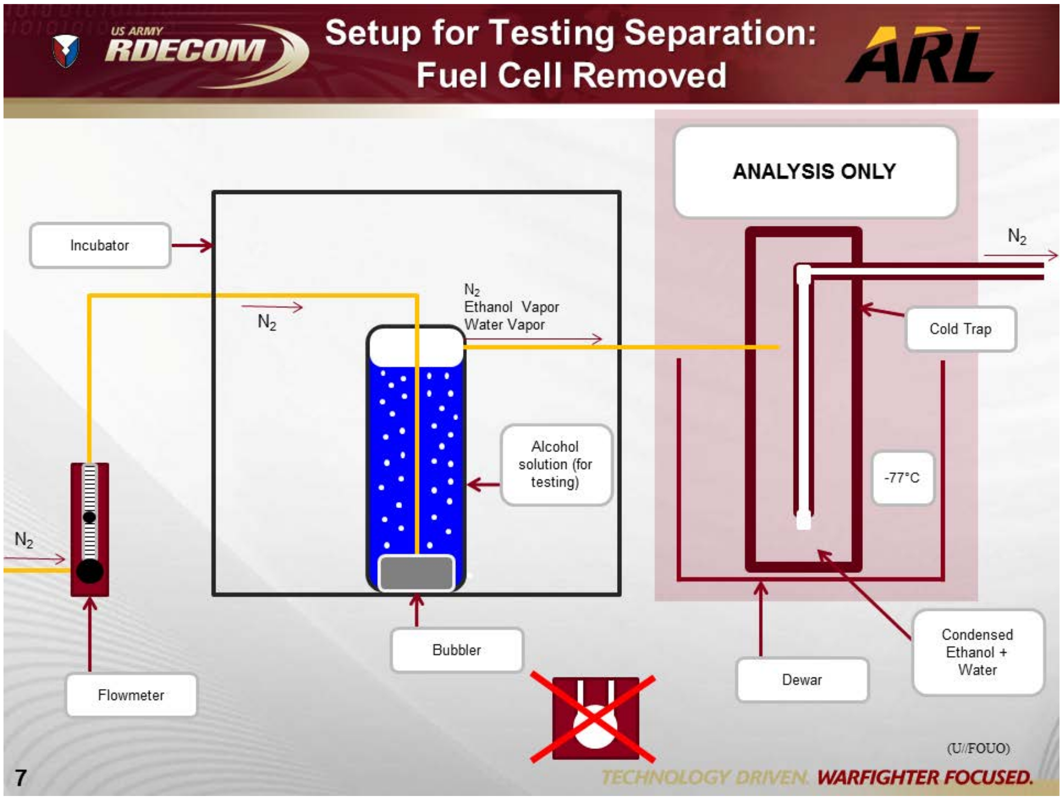
Dewar

Condensed Products + Ethanol + Water

Flowmeter

Vapor-Fed FC system (reality)





Setup for Testing Separation: Fuel Cell Removed

(U//FOUO)

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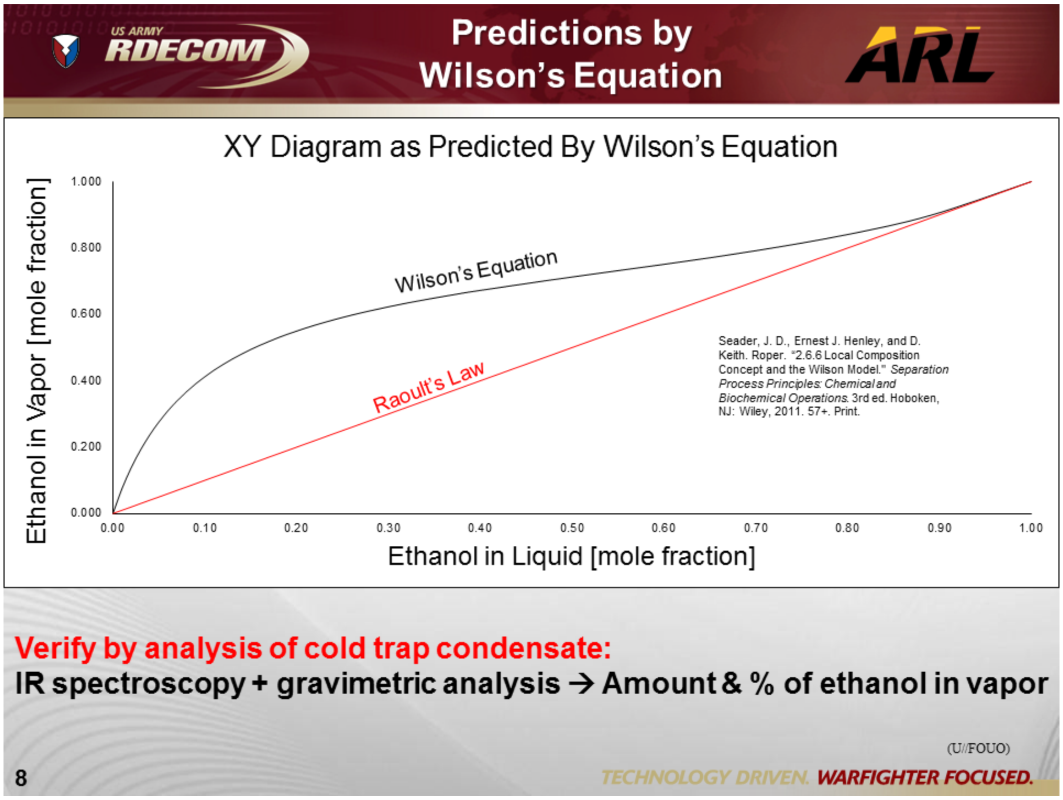


Predictions by Wilson's Equation

XY Diagram as Predicted By Wilson's Equation

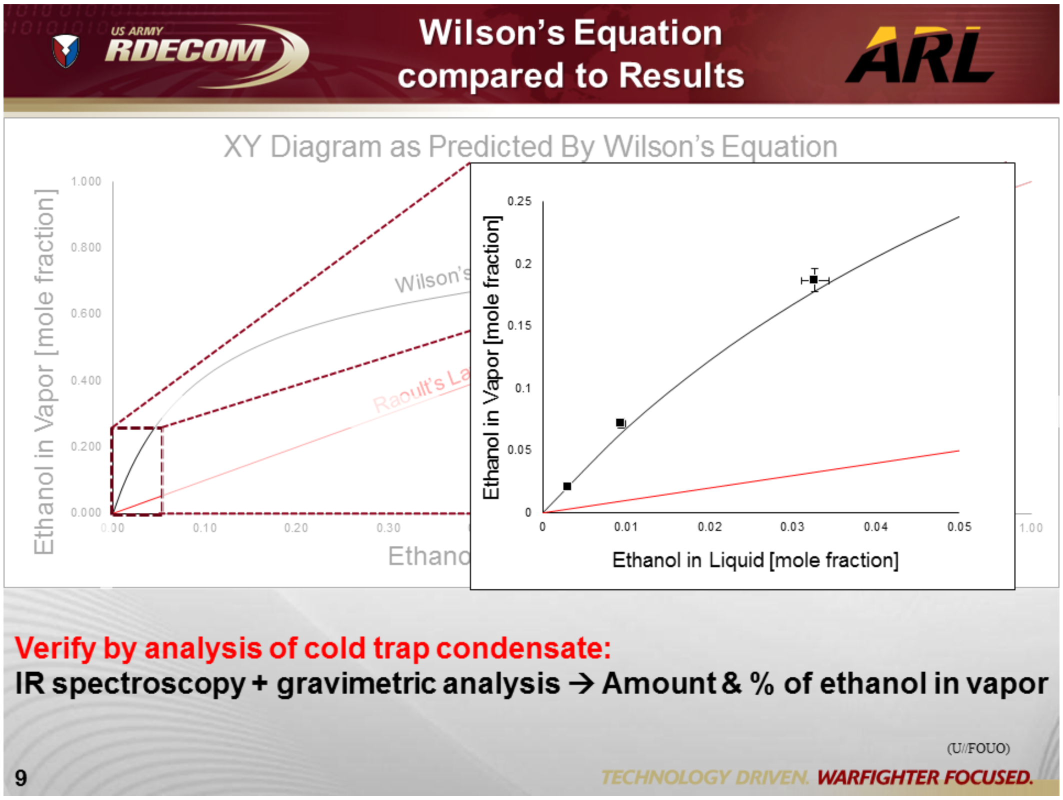
Seader, J. D., Ernest J. Henley, and D. Keith. Roper. "2.6.6 Local Composition Concept and the Wilson Model." *Separation Process Principles: Chemical and Biochemical Operations.* 3rd ed. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2011. 57+. Print.

Verify by analysis of cold trap condensate:

IR spectroscopy + gravimetric analysis → Amount & % of ethanol in vapor

(U//FOUO)

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

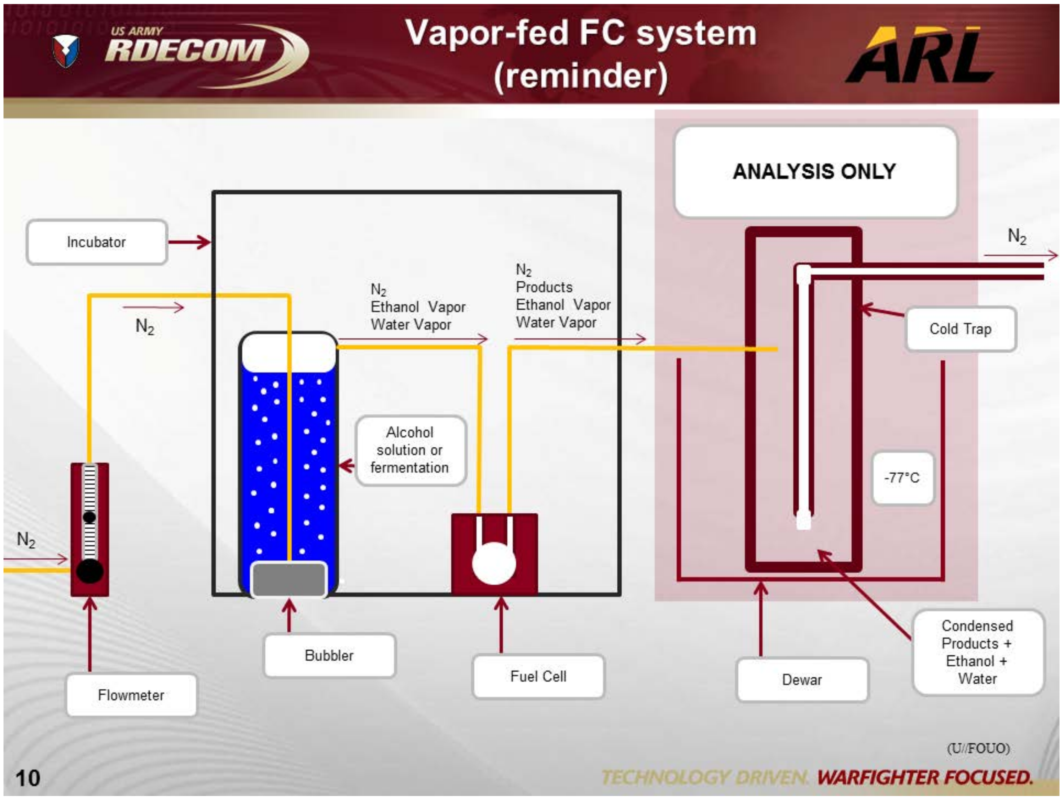


Wilson's Equation compared to Results

Verify by analysis of cold trap condensate:

IR spectroscopy + gravimetric analysis → Amount & % of ethanol in vapor

(U//FOUO)



Vapor-fed FC system (reminder)

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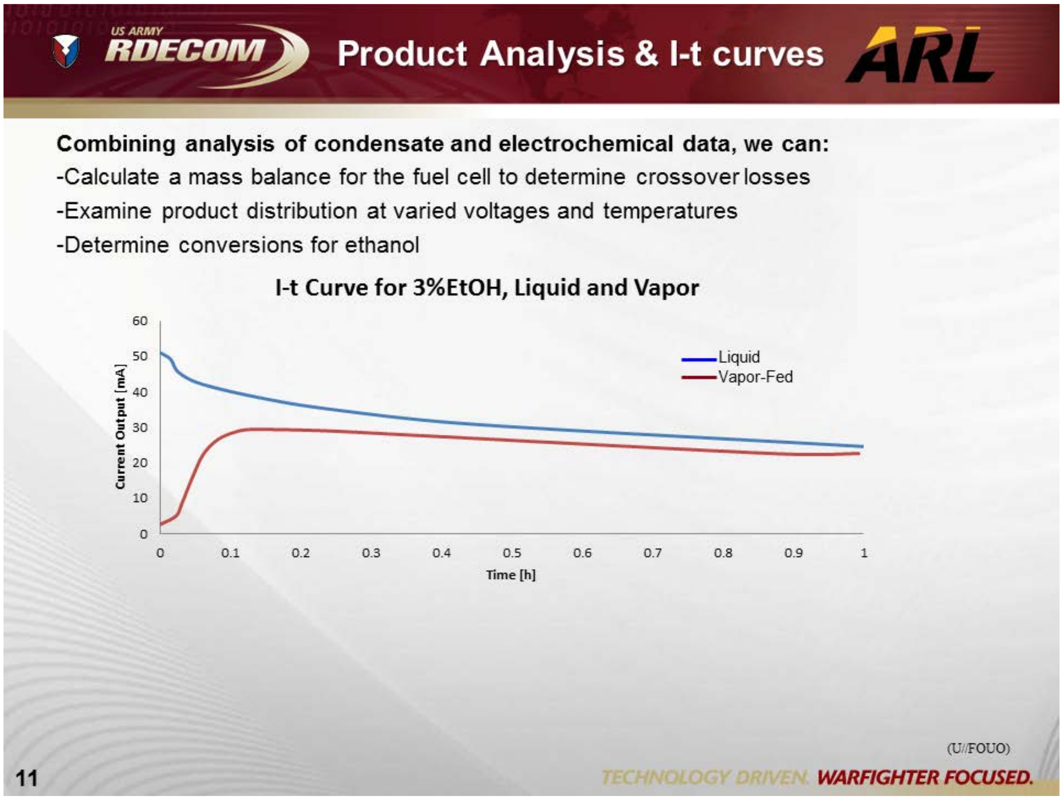


Product Analysis & I-t curves

Combining analysis of condensate and electrochemical data, we can:

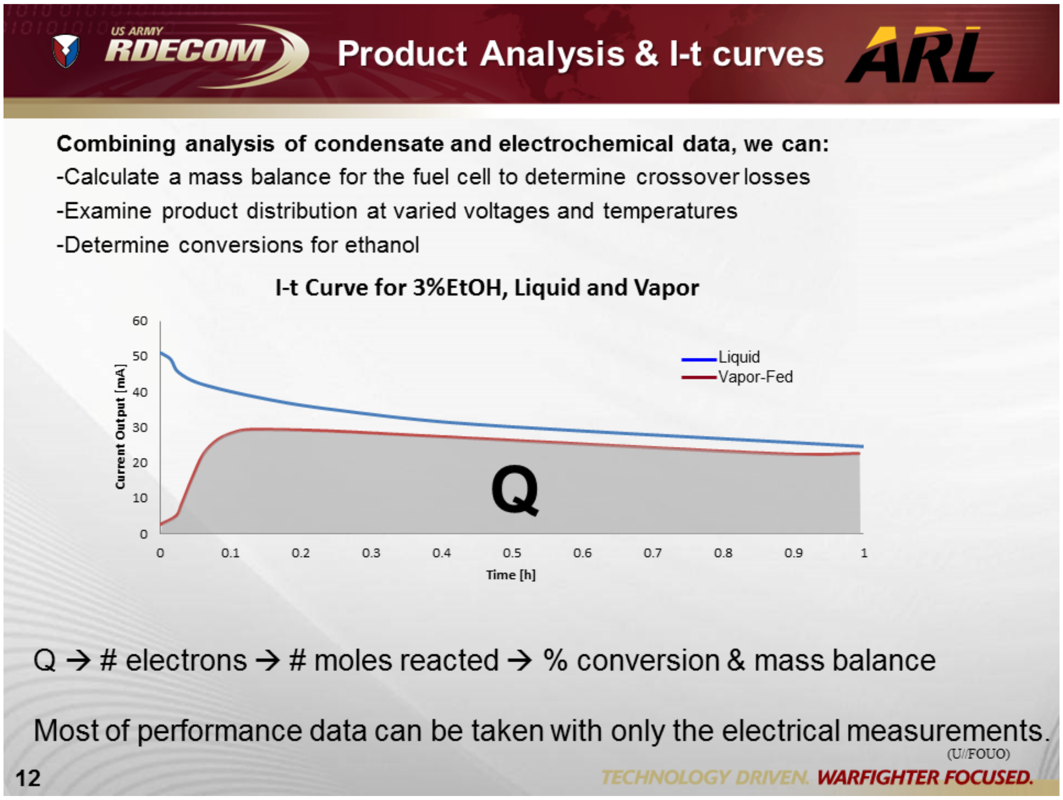
-Calculate a mass balance for the fuel cell to determine crossover losses

-Examine product distribution at varied voltages and temperatures

-Determine conversions for ethanol

I-t Curve for 3%EtOH, Liquid and Vapor

(U//FOUO)



Product Analysis & I-t curves

Combining analysis of condensate and electrochemical data, we can:

-Calculate a mass balance for the fuel cell to determine crossover losses

-Examine product distribution at varied voltages and temperatures

-Determine conversions for ethanol

I-t Curve for 3%EtOH, Liquid and Vapor

Q → # electrons → # moles reacted → % conversion & mass balance

Most of performance data can be taken with only the electrical measurements.

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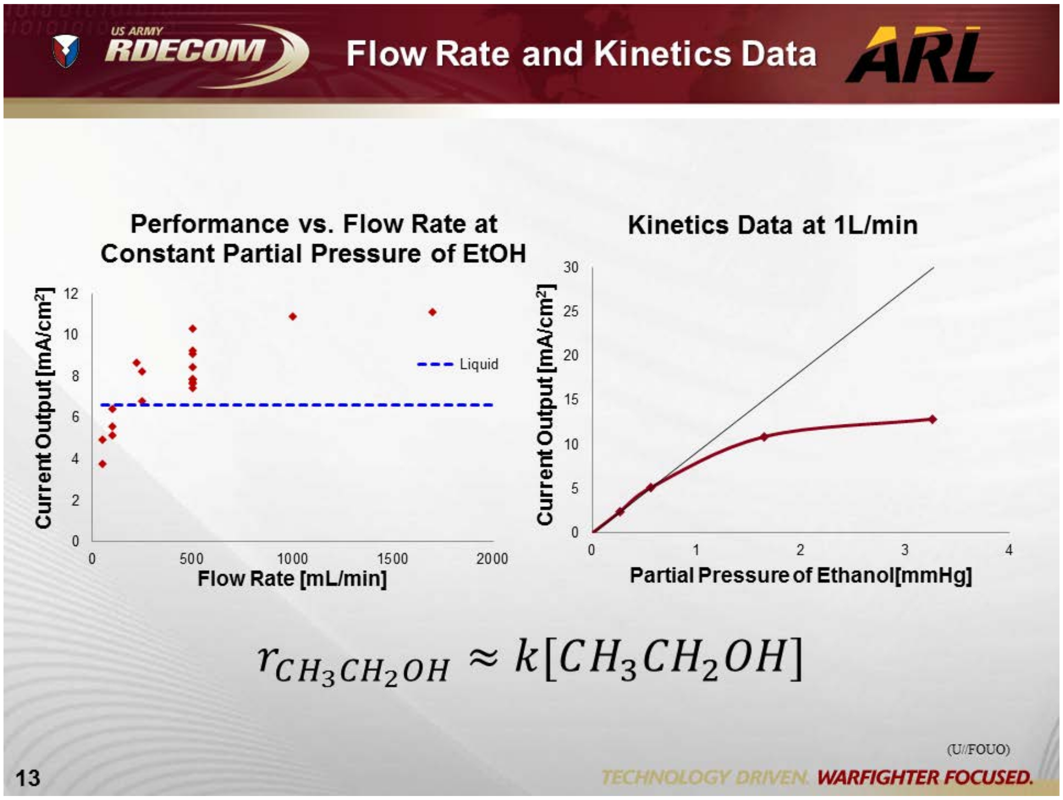
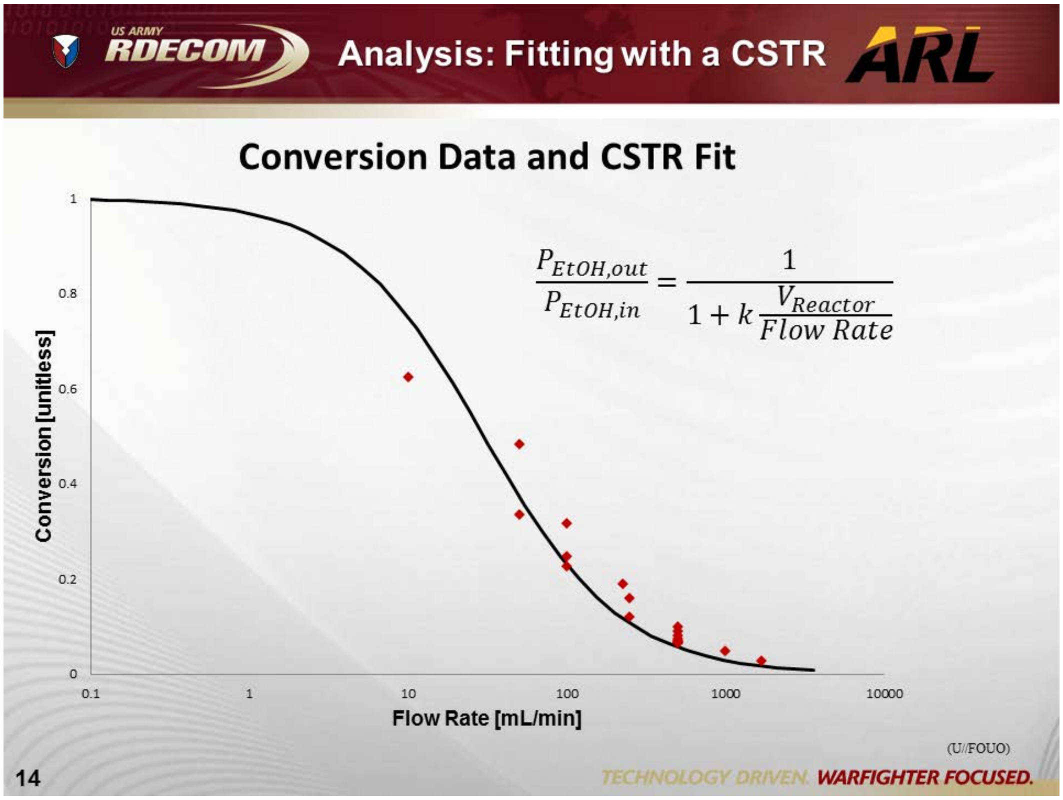


Flow Rate and Kinetics Data

$$r_{CH_3CH_2OH} \approx k[CH_3CH_2OH]$$

(U//FOUO)

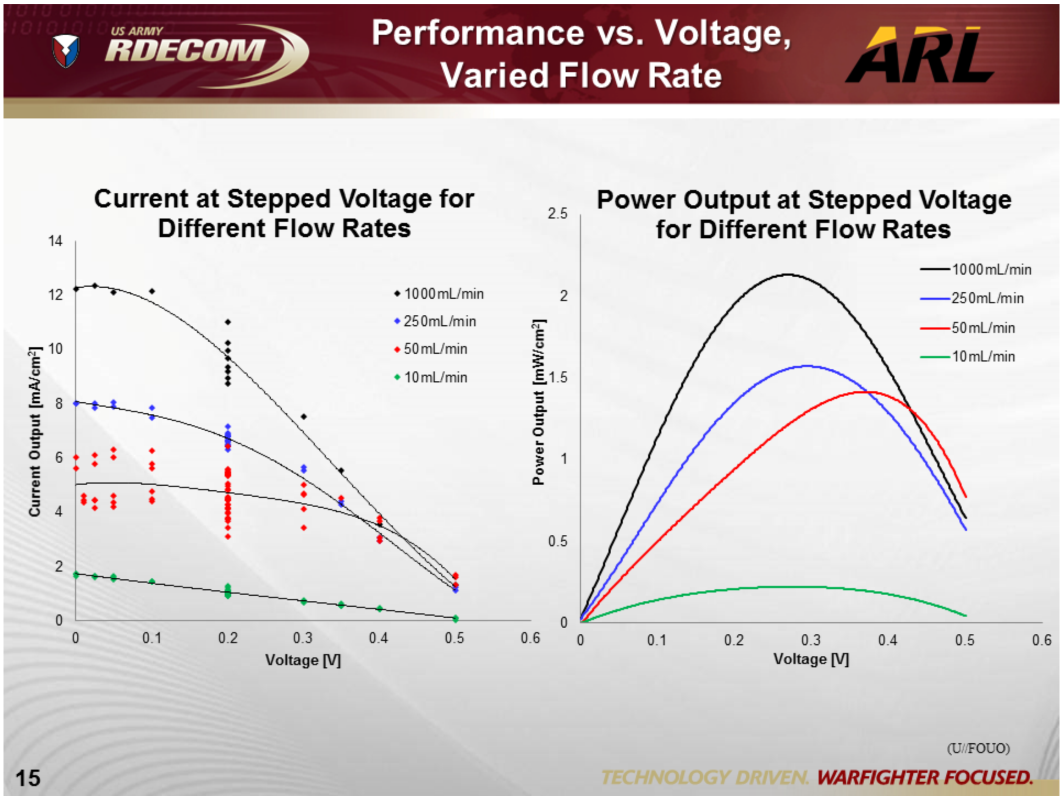


Analysis: Fitting with a CSTR

Conversion Data and CSTR Fit

$$\frac{P_{EtOH,out}}{P_{EtOH,in}} = \frac{1}{1 + k\frac{V_{Reactor}}{Flow\ Rate}}$$

(U//FOUO)



Performance vs. Voltage, Varied Flow Rate

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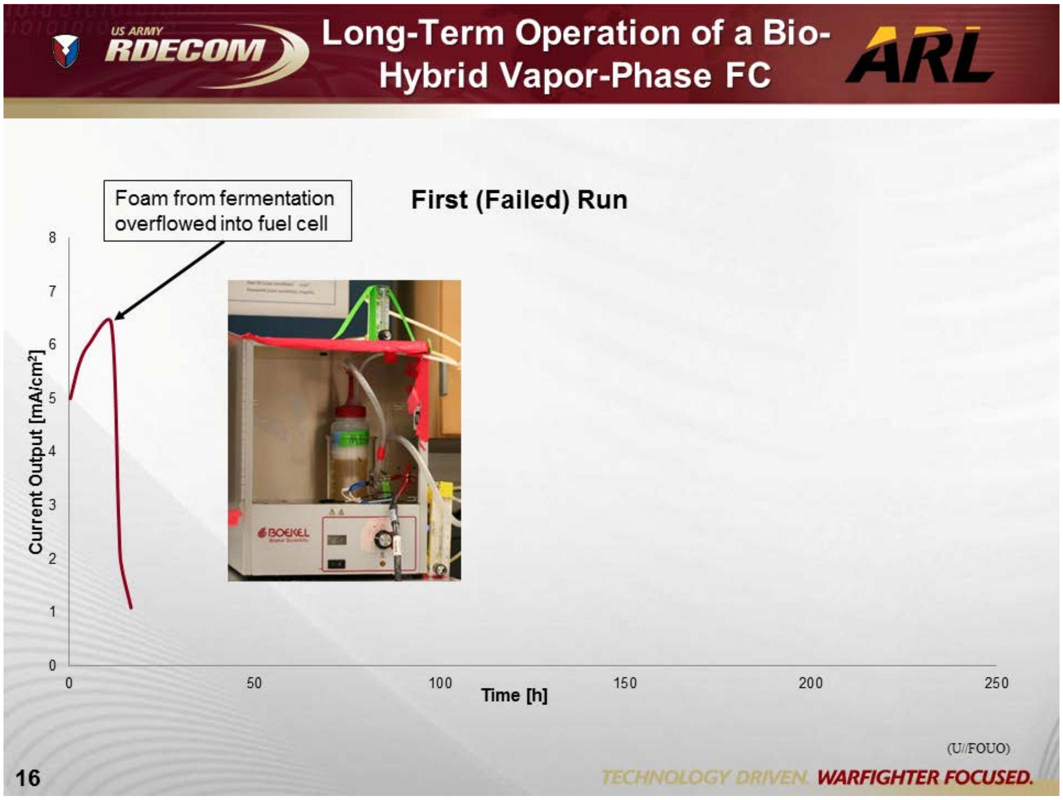

Long-Term Operation of a Bio-Hybrid Vapor-Phase FC

(U//FOUO)

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Long-Term Operation of a Bio-Hybrid Vapor-Phase FC

Successful Run

6%glucose (15g into 250mL) added to fermentation

6.6%glucose (15g into 225mL) added to fermentation

>10 Days!
And still going!

Conclusions and Future Work

Conclusions:

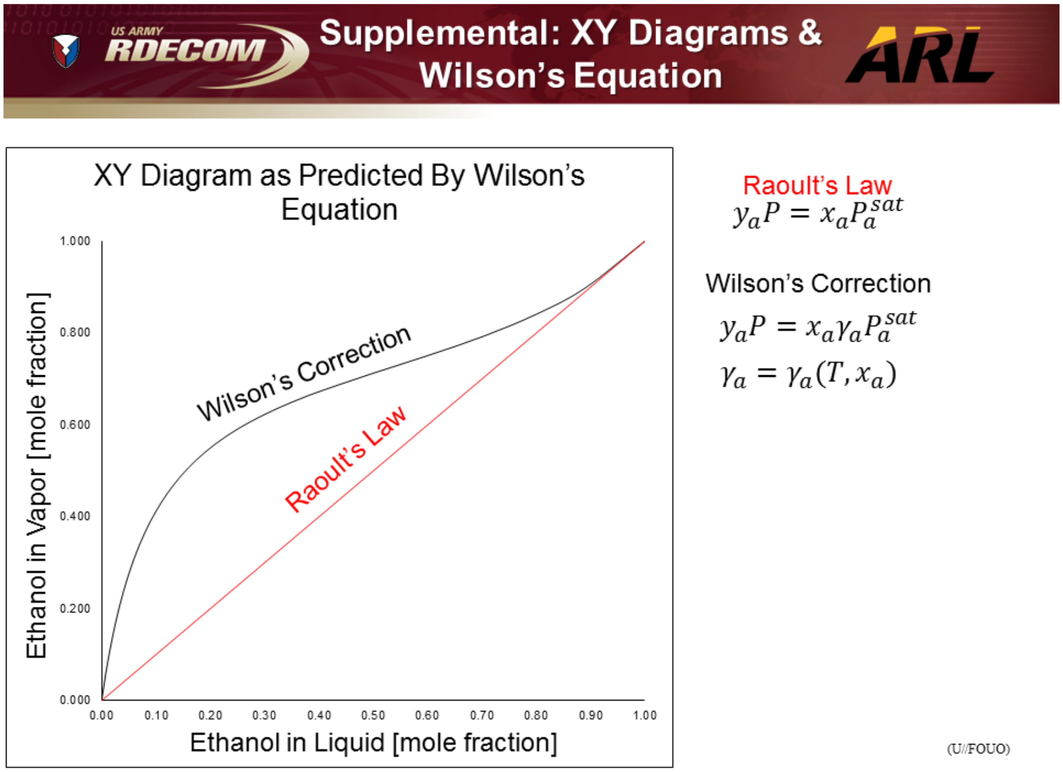
- Built and tested a novel vapor-fed bio-hybrid fuel cell
- Performance is comparable to that of liquid-fed fuel cell
- Flow rate and performance data fit to CSTR reactor model
- Optimal voltage for peak power output depends on flow rate
- Extended BHFC run time from <24 h to 2 weeks

Future Work:

- Kinetics and product distribution at elevated temperature
- Lower-energy vapor generation
- Microbial consortia to digest simulated food waste

Acknowledgements:

- Dr. David Mackie and Dr. Justin Jahnke
- Dr. Jim Sumner and the Biotechnology Branc
- ARL, ASEE, and CQL



Supplemental: XY Diagrams & Wilson's Equation

Raoult's Law

$$y_a P = x_a P_a^{sat}$$

Wilson's Correction

$$y_a P = x_a \gamma_a P_a^{sat}$$

$$\gamma_a = \gamma_a(T, x_a)$$

(U//FOUO)

Supplemental: Langmuir Adsorption and the Rate Equation

$$r_{CH_3CH_2OH} \approx k[CH_3CH_2OH]$$

- **For Langmuir Adsorption:**

$$r = \frac{kK_{EtOH}P_{EtOH}K_W P_W}{[1 + K_{EtOH}P_{EtOH} + K_W P_W + K_{CH3CHO}P_{CH3CHO} + K_{AcOH}P_{AcOH}]^2}$$

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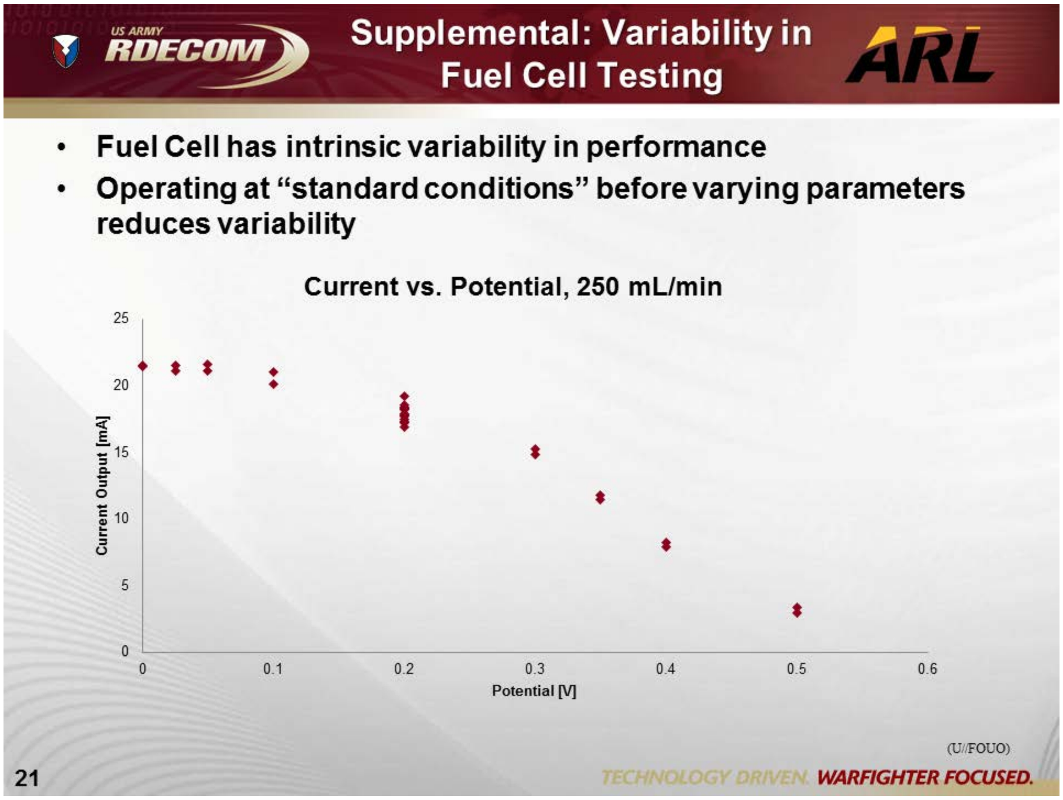

Supplemental: Variability in Fuel Cell Testing

- Fuel Cell has intrinsic variability in performance
- Operating at “standard conditions” before varying parameters reduces variability

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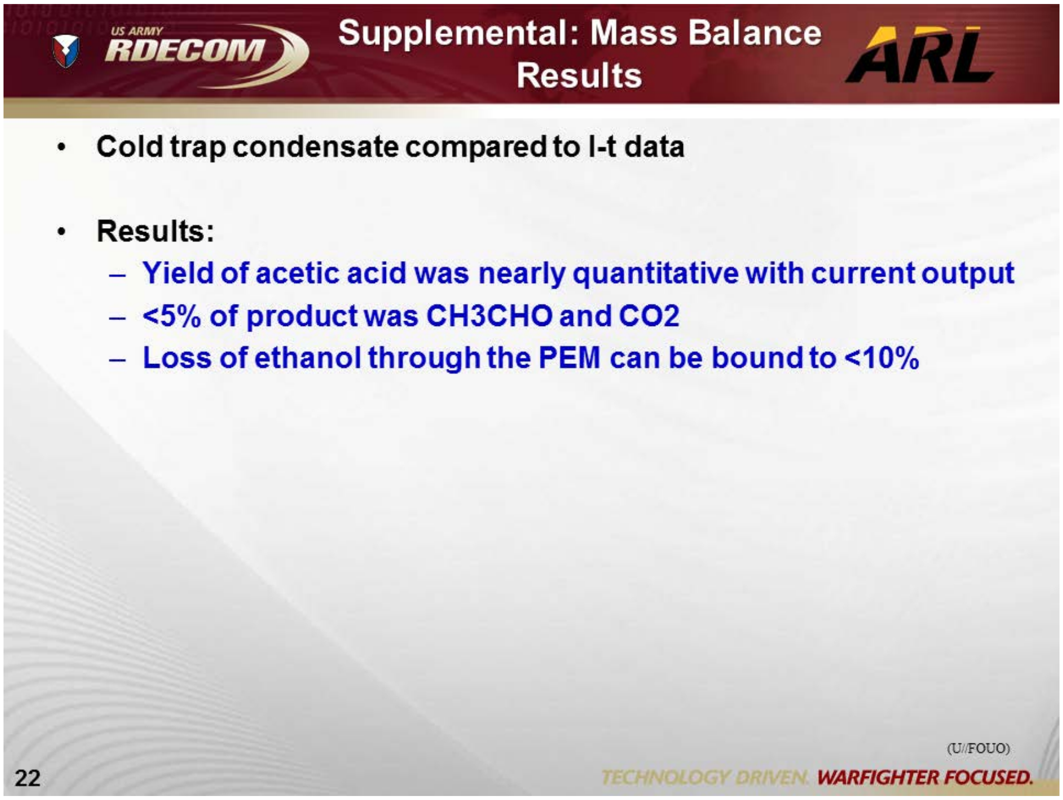

Supplemental: Mass Balance Results

- Cold trap condensate compared to I-t data
- Results:
  - Yield of acetic acid was nearly quantitative with current output
  - <5% of product was CH3CHO and CO2
  - Loss of ethanol through the PEM can be bound to <10%

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Accelerated Lifetime Testing on Porous Silicon

Sauradeep Sinha, 1st summer

Junior Chemical Engineering major at UMD

Mentor: Dr. Nick Piekiel

July 27, 2015

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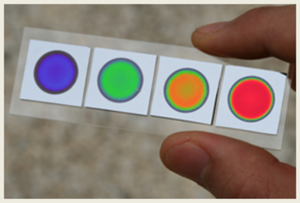
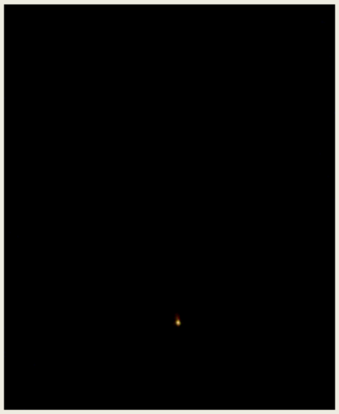
Porous Silicon

Overview:

- Porous Silicon (PS) is a high surface area (>900 m^2/g) material, formed from bulk silicon (Si)—most common substrate for MEMS and electronics.
- Typically has nanometer scale pore size
- Small pores and high surface area make it attractive for a number of applications including solar cells, biosensors, or energetic materials.



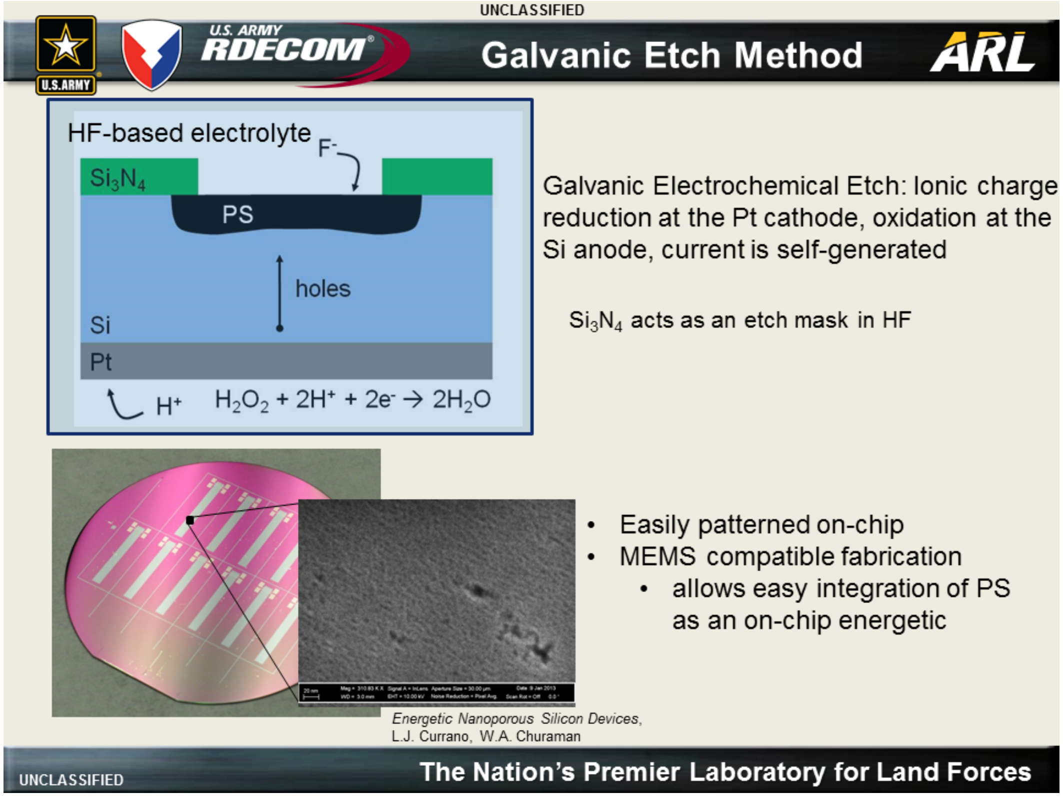
Sailor Research Group, University of California, San Diego



Porous silicon as an energetic material:

$$nSiH_2 + (1-n)Si + \frac{(2+n)}{4}NaClO_4 \rightarrow SiO_2 + NaCl + nH_2O + heat$$

- Porous silicon + oxidizer (**$NaClO_4$**, $MgNO_3$, sulfur, etc.) = high energy density system
- Highly tunable reaction rate
- Rapid combustion (3600 m/s) possible
- Low energy initiation, 10's of µJ



Galvanic Etch Method

Galvanic Electrochemical Etch: Ionic charge reduction at the Pt cathode, oxidation at the Si anode, current is self-generated

Si_3N_4 acts as an etch mask in HF

- Easily patterned on-chip
- MEMS compatible fabrication
  - allows easy integration of PS as an on-chip energetic

Energetic Nanoporous Silicon Devices,
L.J. Currano, W.A. Churaman

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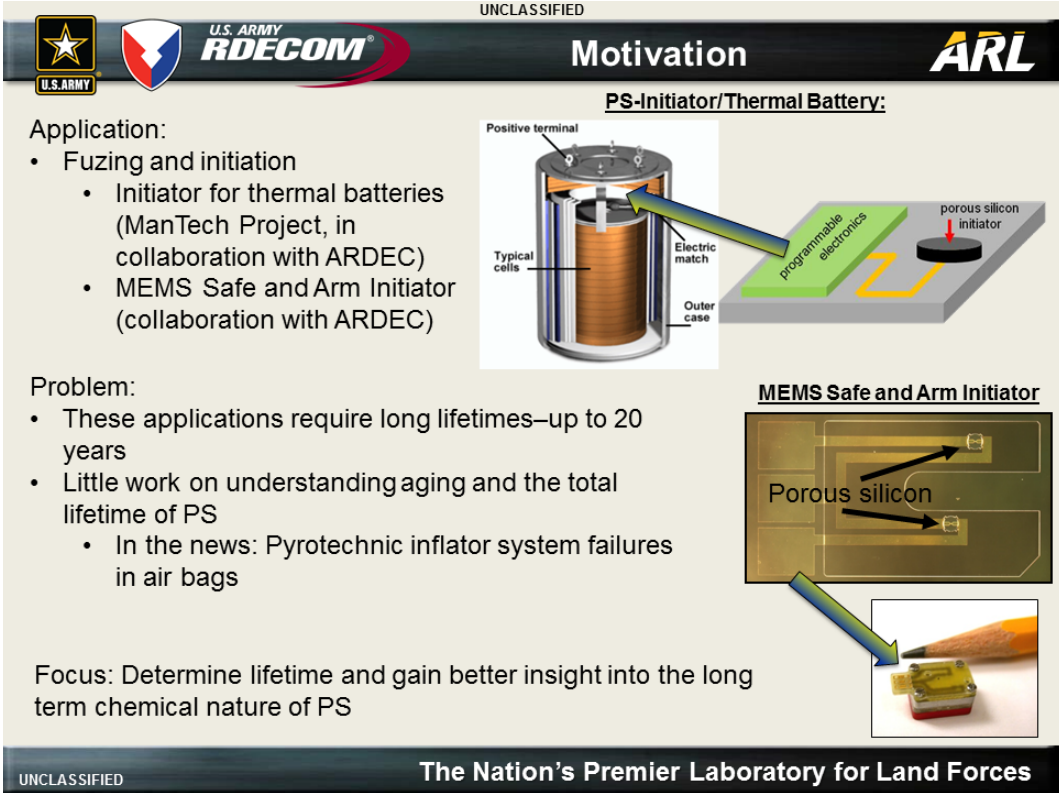

Motivation

Application:
- Fuzing and initiation
  - Initiator for thermal batteries (ManTech Project, in collaboration with ARDEC)
  - MEMS Safe and Arm Initiator (collaboration with ARDEC)

PS-Initiator/Thermal Battery:

Problem:
- These applications require long lifetimes–up to 20 years
- Little work on understanding aging and the total lifetime of PS
  - In the news: Pyrotechnic inflator system failures in air bags

MEMS Safe and Arm Initiator

Focus: Determine lifetime and gain better insight into the long term chemical nature of PS

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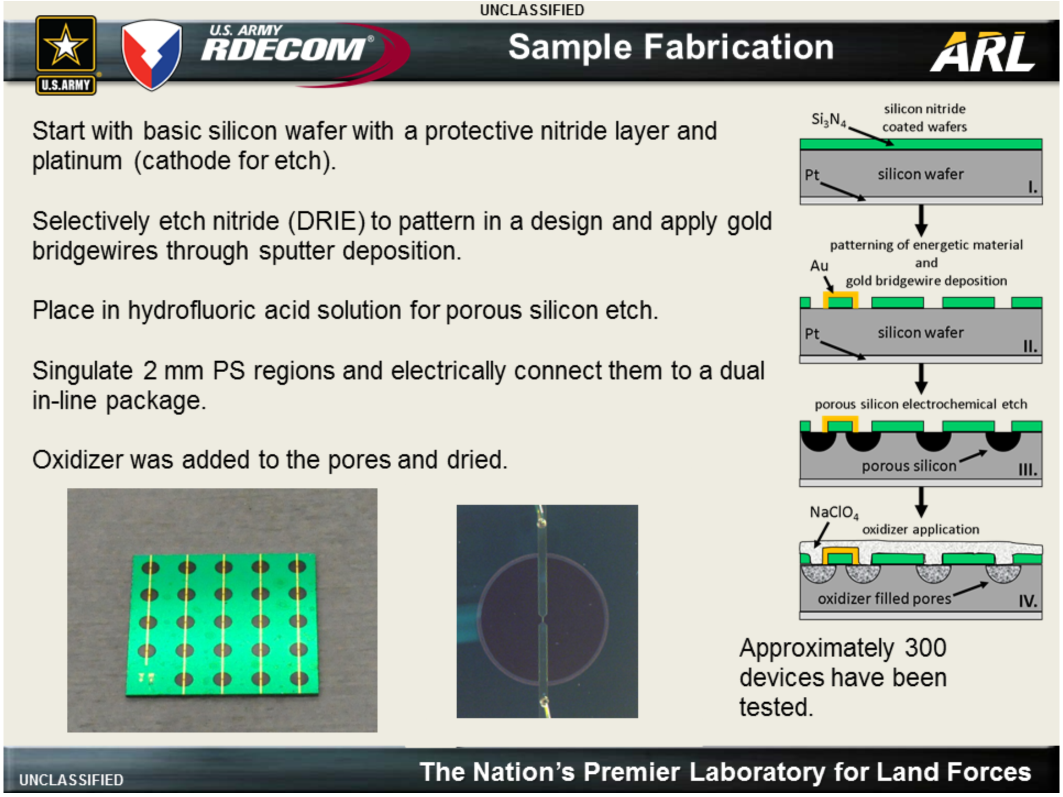

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Sample Fabrication

Start with basic silicon wafer with a protective nitride layer and platinum (cathode for etch).

Selectively etch nitride (DRIE) to pattern in a design and apply gold bridgewires through sputter deposition.

Place in hydrofluoric acid solution for porous silicon etch.

Singulate 2 mm PS regions and electrically connect them to a dual in-line package.

Oxidizer was added to the pores and dried.

Approximately 300 devices have been tested.

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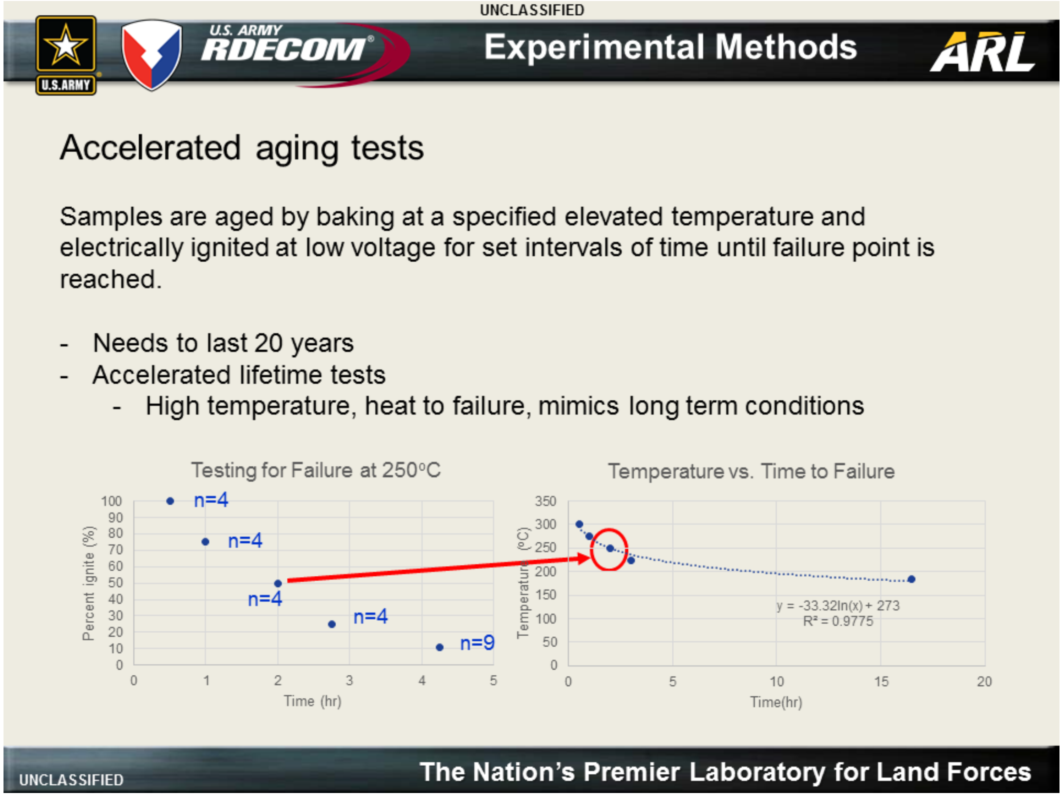

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Experimental Methods

Accelerated aging tests

Samples are aged by baking at a specified elevated temperature and electrically ignited at low voltage for set intervals of time until failure point is reached.

- Needs to last 20 years
- Accelerated lifetime tests
  - High temperature, heat to failure, mimics long term conditions

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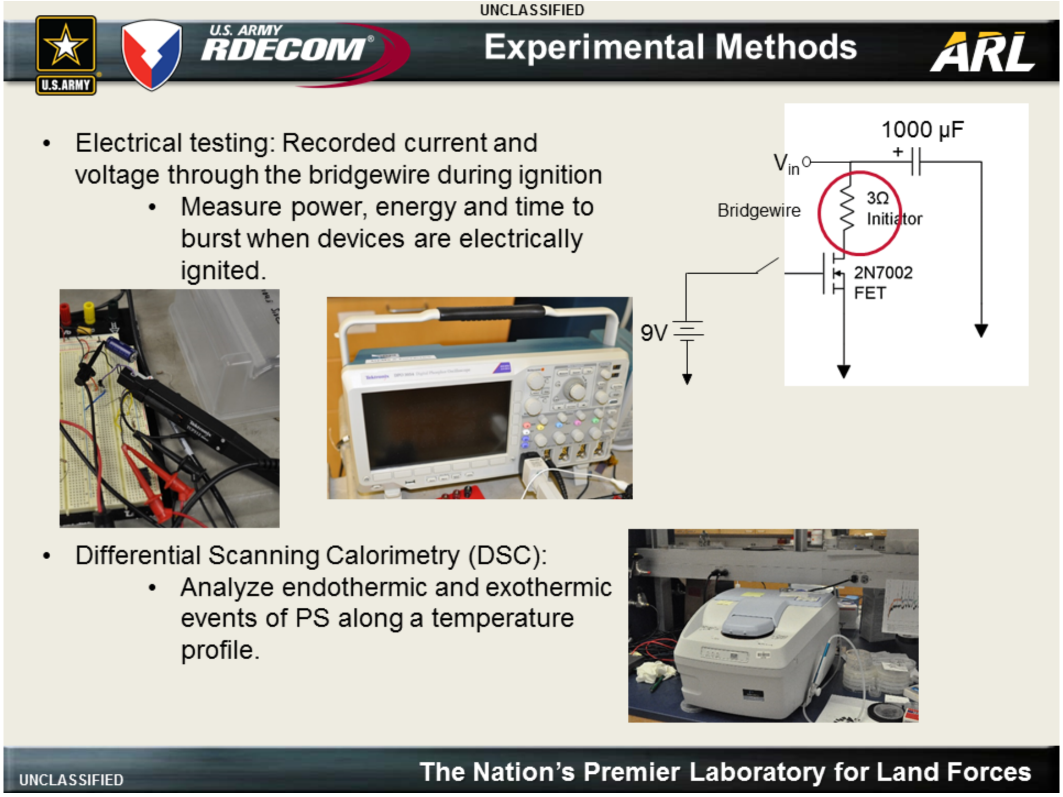

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Experimental Methods

- Electrical testing: Recorded current and voltage through the bridgewire during ignition
    - Measure power, energy and time to burst when devices are electrically ignited.

- Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC):
    - Analyze endothermic and exothermic events of PS along a temperature profile.

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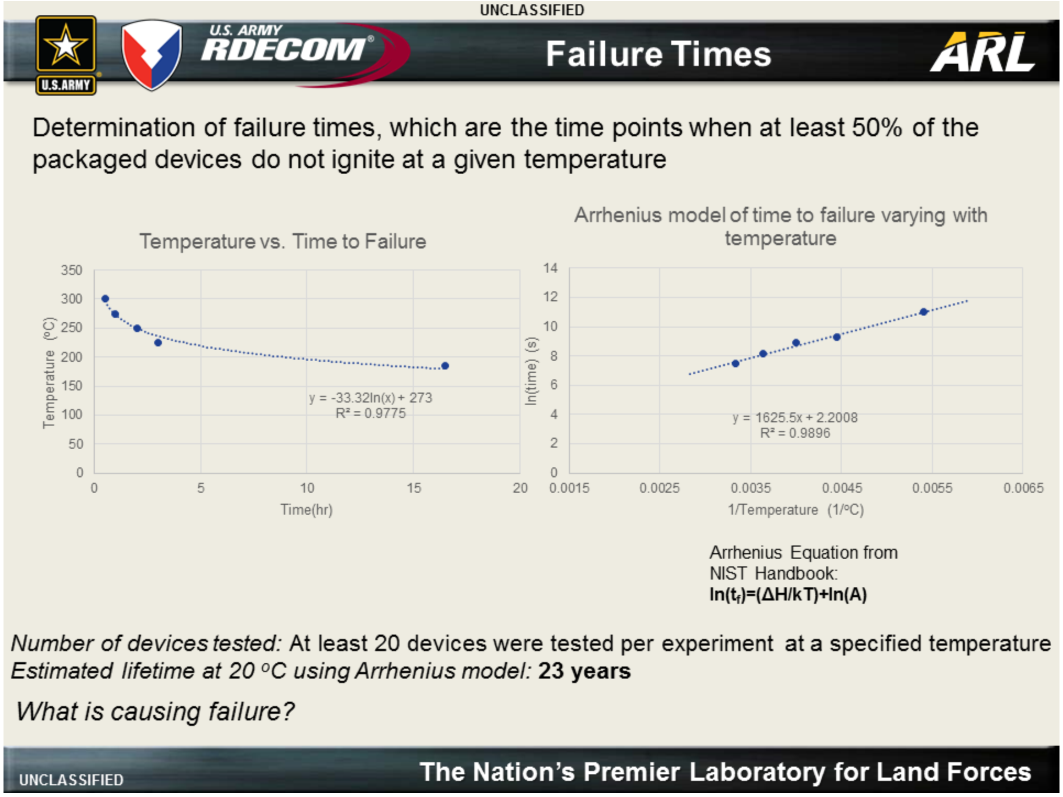

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Failure Times

Determination of failure times, which are the time points when at least 50% of the packaged devices do not ignite at a given temperature

Arrhenius Equation from NIST Handbook:
$\ln(t_f)=(\Delta H/kT)+\ln(A)$

Number of devices tested: At least 20 devices were tested per experiment at a specified temperature
Estimated lifetime at 20 ºC using Arrhenius model: **23 years**

What is causing failure?

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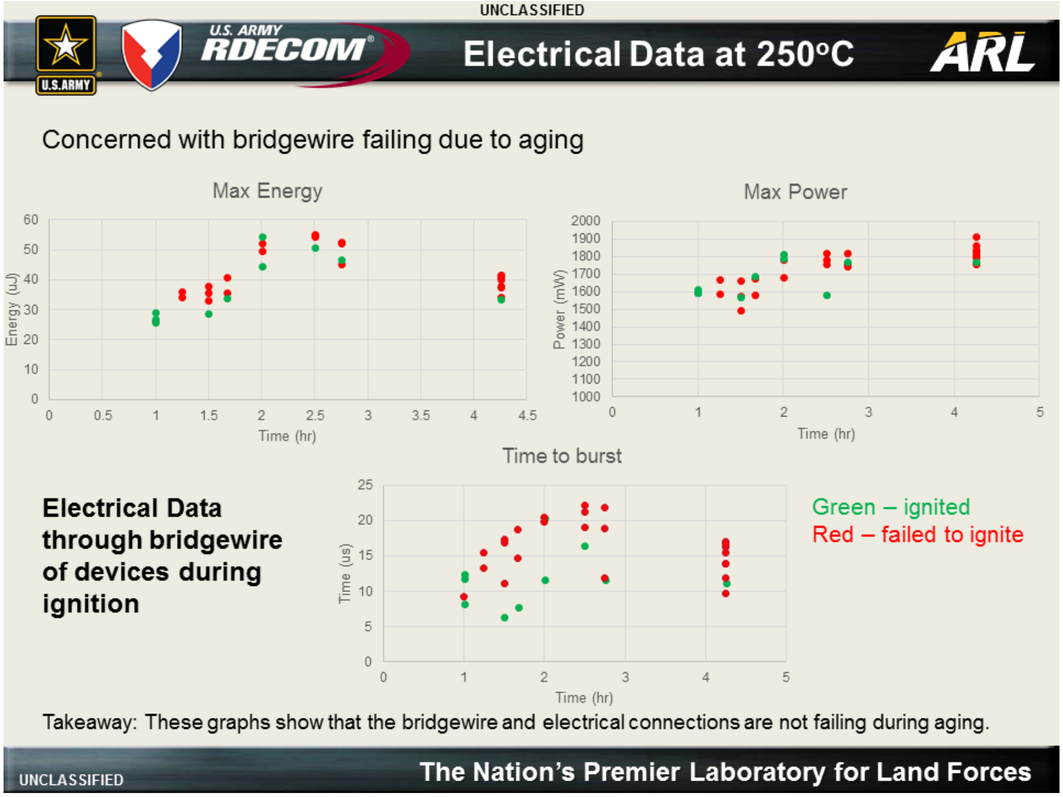

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Electrical Data at 250°C

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Concerned with bridgewire failing due to aging

Electrical Data through bridgewire of devices during ignition

Green – ignited

Red – failed to ignite

Takeaway: These graphs show that the bridgewire and electrical connections are not failing during aging.

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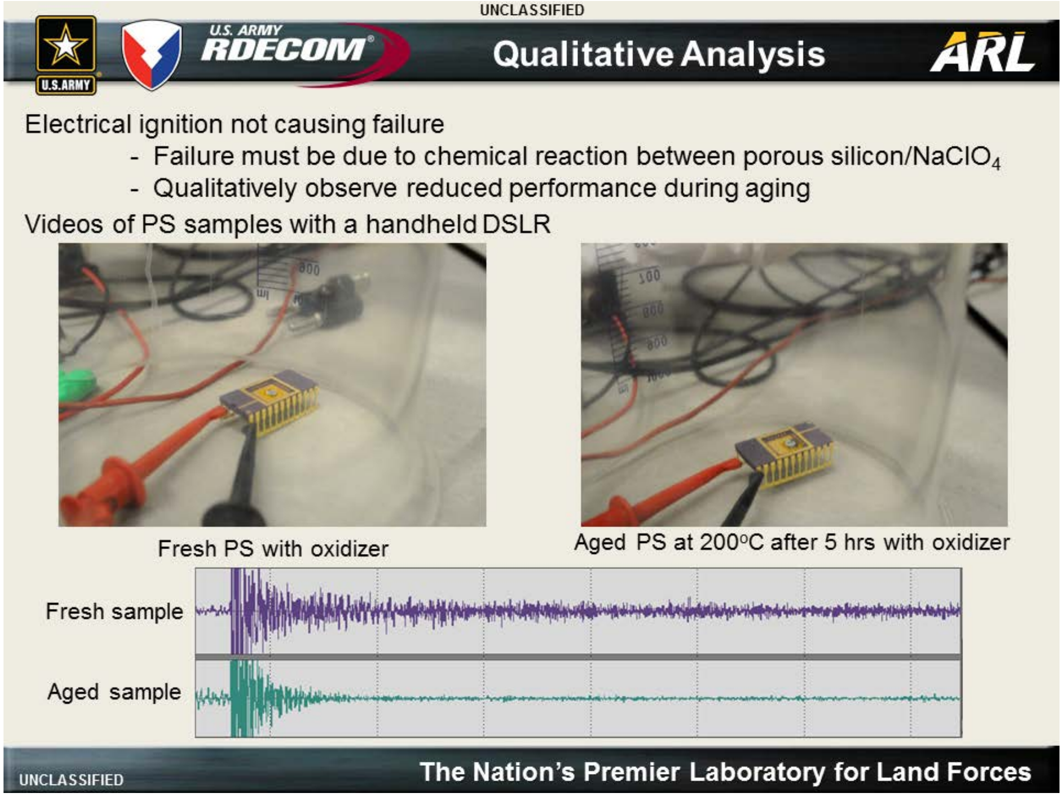

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Qualitative Analysis

ARL

Electrical ignition not causing failure

- Failure must be due to chemical reaction between porous silicon/$NaClO_4$
- Qualitatively observe reduced performance during aging

Videos of PS samples with a handheld DSLR

Fresh PS with oxidizer

Aged PS at 200°C after 5 hrs with oxidizer

Fresh sample

Aged sample

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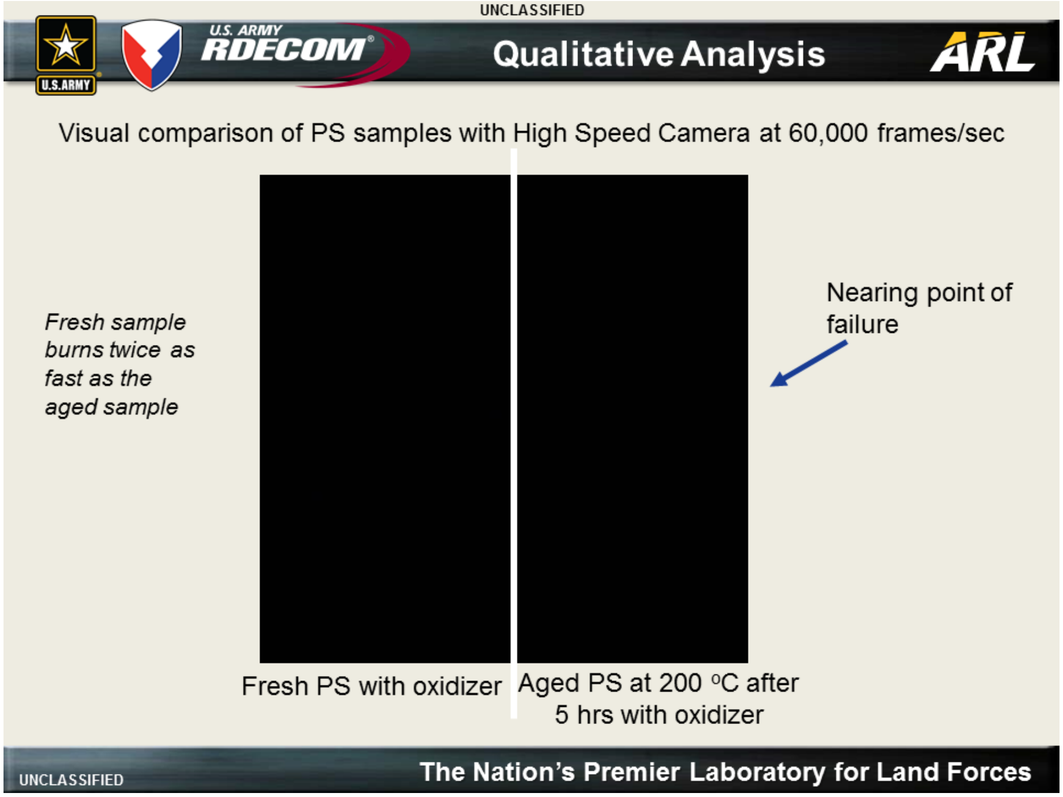

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Qualitative Analysis

ARL

Visual comparison of PS samples with High Speed Camera at 60,000 frames/sec

Fresh sample burns twice as fast as the aged sample

Nearing point of failure

Fresh PS with oxidizer

Aged PS at 200 °C after 5 hrs with oxidizer

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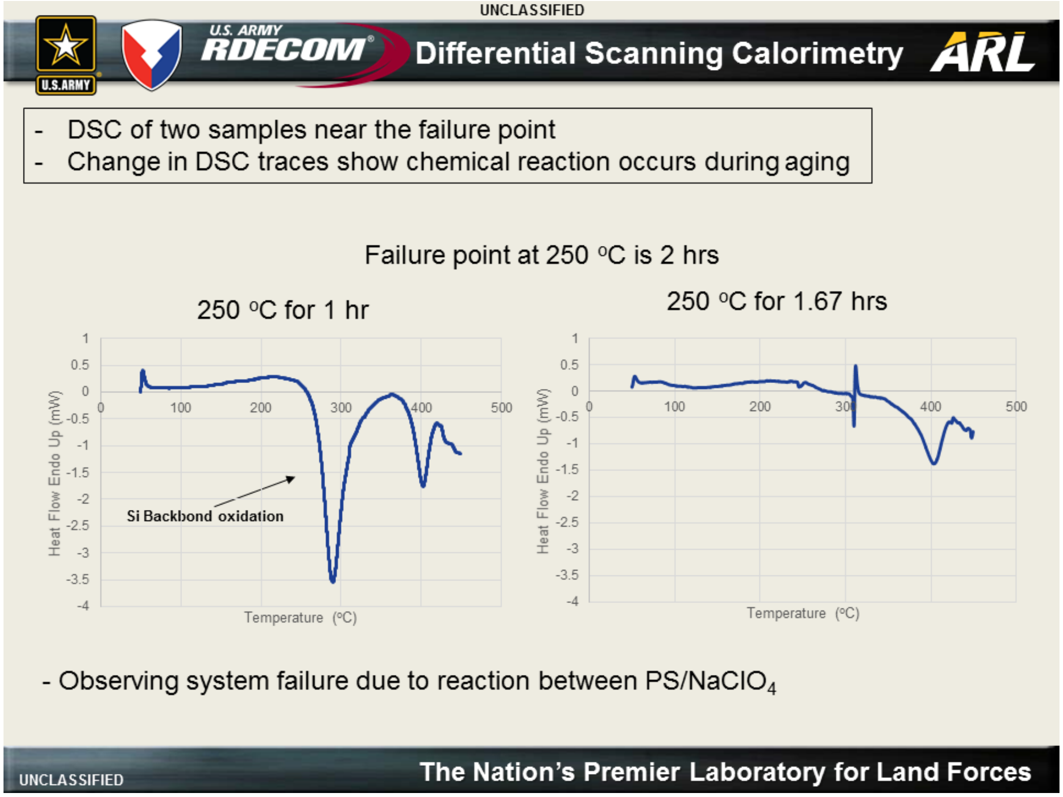

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Differential Scanning Calorimetry

ARL

- DSC of two samples near the failure point
- Change in DSC traces show chemical reaction occurs during aging

Failure point at 250 °C is 2 hrs

250 °C for 1 hr

250 °C for 1.67 hrs

- Observing system failure due to reaction between PS/$NaClO_4$

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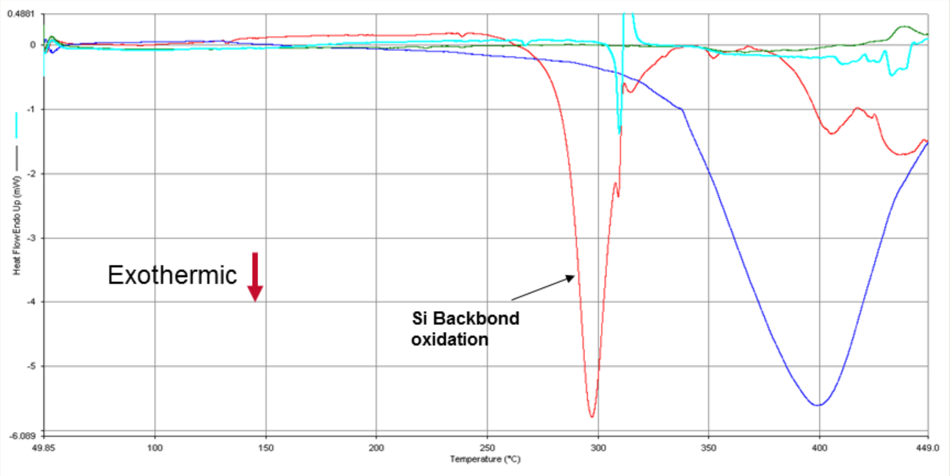
Differential Scanning Calorimetry

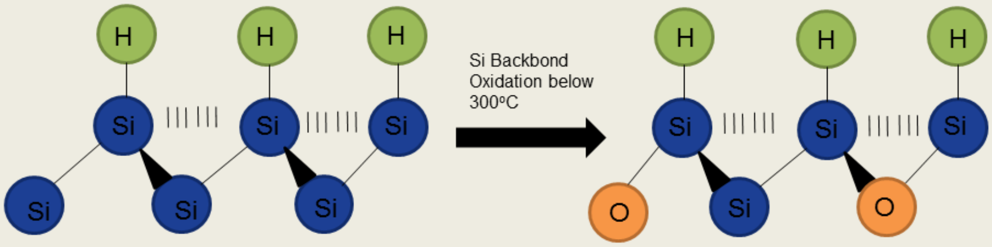
Heat Flow vs. Temperature baseline samples: Fresh oxidized PS, Not oxidized PS, unetched Silicon and $NaClO_4$



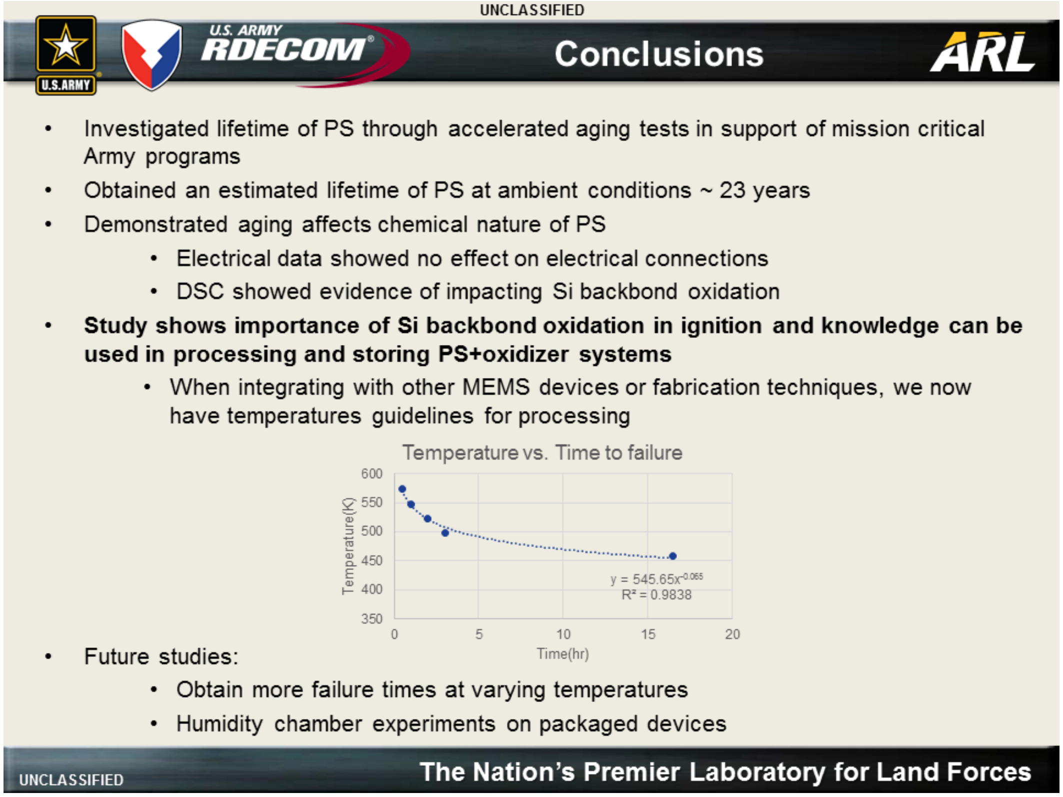
Red – fresh oxidized PS
Blue – Not oxidized PS
Light Blue – $NaClO_4$
Green - Unetched Silicon

Si Backbond Oxidation

- Collin Becker's paper *Thermal Analysis of the Exothermic Reaction between Galvanic Porous Silicon and Sodium Perchlorate* notes Si backbond oxidation occurs below 300 °C.
- Backbond oxidation is believed to be a crucial step for ignition.



- When this oxidation occurs during aging, it consumes silicon fuel, thus reducing performance during ignition (or can prevent ignition).



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Conclusions

- Investigated lifetime of PS through accelerated aging tests in support of mission critical Army programs
- Obtained an estimated lifetime of PS at ambient conditions ~ 23 years
- Demonstrated aging affects chemical nature of PS
  - Electrical data showed no effect on electrical connections
  - DSC showed evidence of impacting Si backbond oxidation
- **Study shows importance of Si backbond oxidation in ignition and knowledge can be used in processing and storing PS+oxidizer systems**
  - When integrating with other MEMS devices or fabrication techniques, we now have temperatures guidelines for processing

- Future studies:
  - Obtain more failure times at varying temperatures
  - Humidity chamber experiments on packaged devices

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ARL

Electrical and Optical Characterization of CVT Grown $Mo_xW_{1-x}Te_2$ Alloys

Daniel Rhodes
[1]Florida State University/NHMFL

Daniel Chenet[2], Tyler Klarr[3,4], Alexander Duerloo[5], Alex Mazzoni[3,6], Sina Najmaei[3], Qiu Run Zhang[1], Robert Burke[3]

Mentor: Matthew Chin[3]
Team Leader: Madan Dubey[3]
PHD Advisor: Dr. Luis Balicas[1]
[2]Columbia University, [3]ARL, [4]Oregon State University, [5]Standford University, [6]University of Maryland

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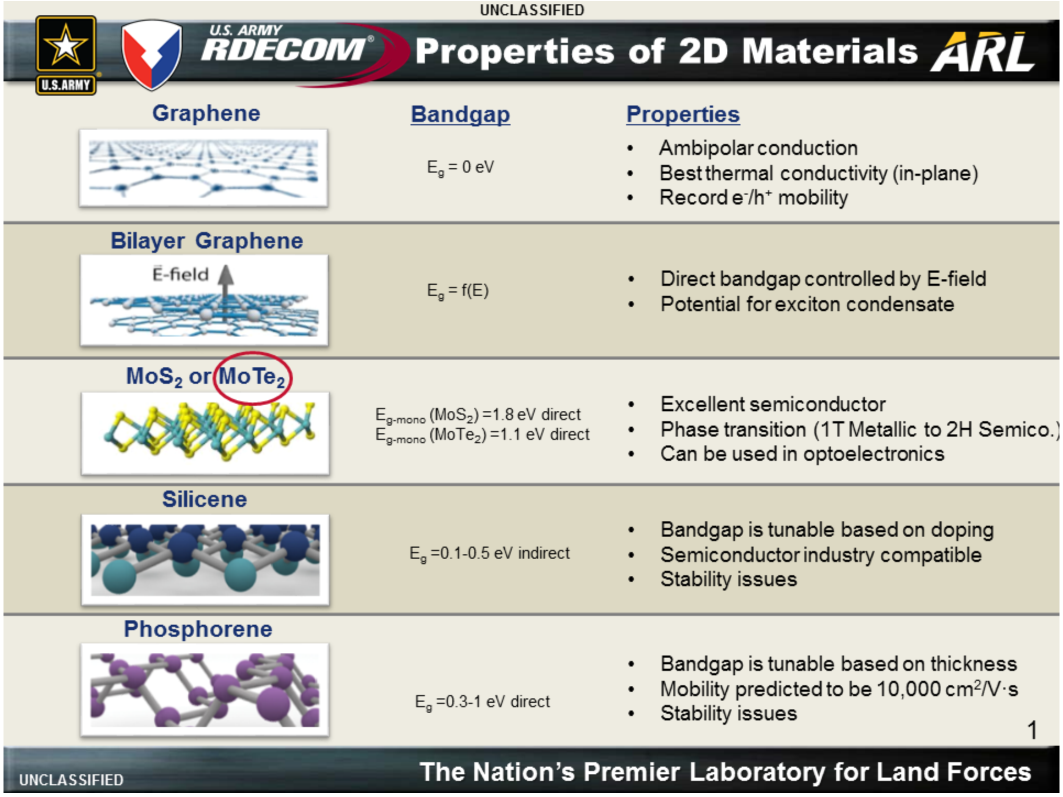

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Properties of 2D Materials

	Bandgap	Properties
Graphene	$E_g = 0$ eV	Ambipolar conduction Best thermal conductivity (in-plane) Record e^-/h^+ mobility
Bilayer Graphene E-field	$E_g = f(E)$	Direct bandgap controlled by E-field Potential for exciton condensate
MoS_2 or $MoTe_2$	$E_{g\text{-}mono}$ (MoS_2) =1.8 eV direct $E_{g\text{-}mono}$ ($MoTe_2$) =1.1 eV direct	Excellent semiconductor Phase transition (1T Metallic to 2H Semico. Can be used in optoelectronics
Silicene	E_g =0.1-0.5 eV indirect	Bandgap is tunable based on doping Semiconductor industry compatible Stability issues
Phosphorene	E_g =0.3-1 eV direct	Bandgap is tunable based on thickness Mobility predicted to be 10,000 $cm^2/V \cdot s$ Stability issues

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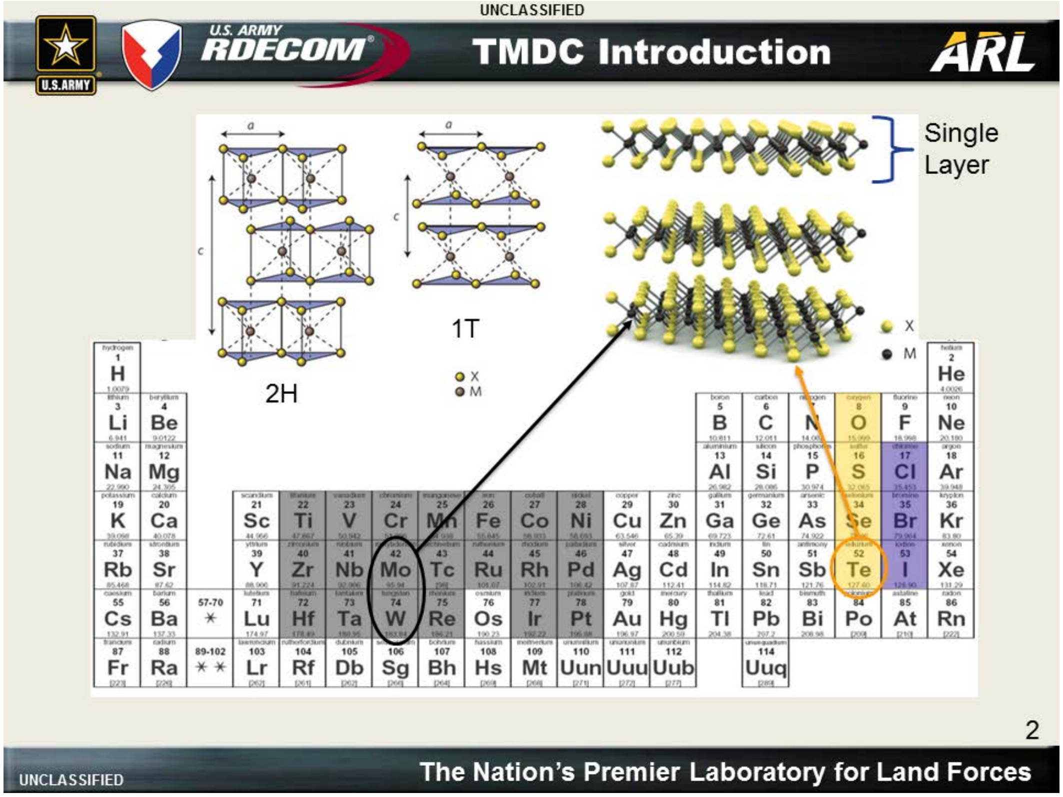

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TMDC Introduction

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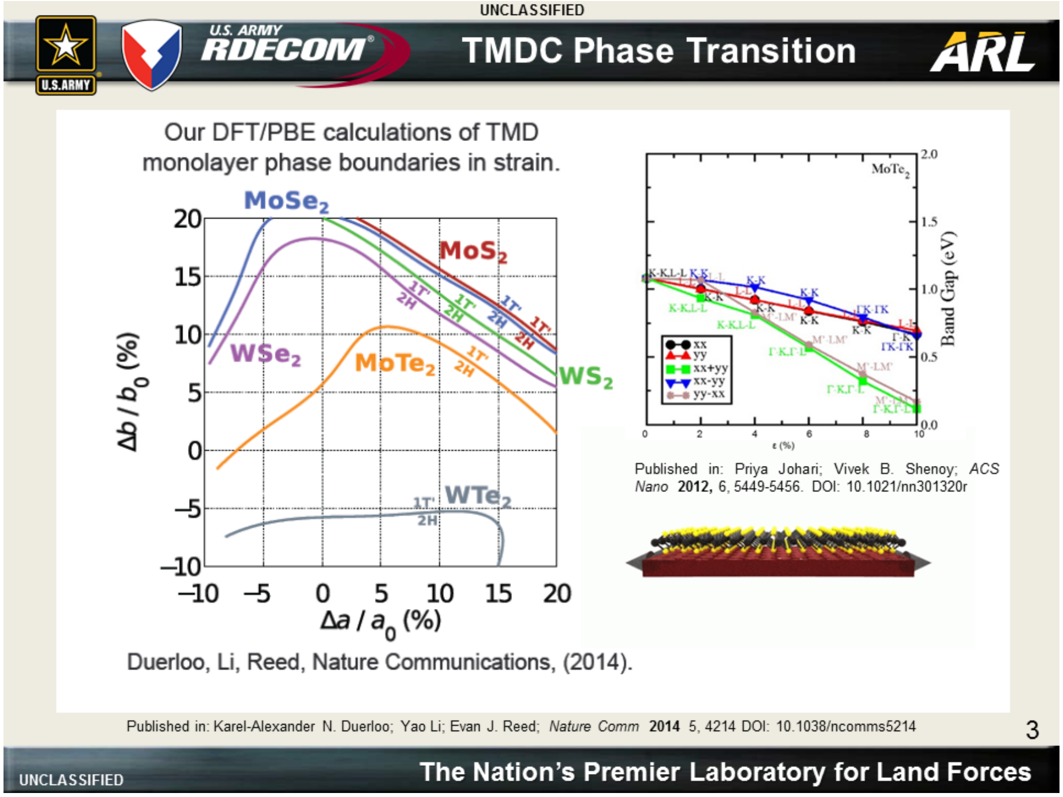

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TMDC Phase Transition

Our DFT/PBE calculations of TMD monolayer phase boundaries in strain.

Duerloo, Li, Reed, Nature Communications, (2014).

Published in: Priya Johari; Vivek B. Shenoy; *ACS Nano* **2012,** 6, 5449-5456. DOI: 10.1021/nn301320r

Published in: Karel-Alexander N. Duerloo; Yao Li; Evan J. Reed; *Nature Comm* **2014** 5, 4214 DOI: 10.1038/ncomms5214

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Project Outline

Project Goals:

- Modulate the bandgap of $MoTe_2$ by alloying with WTe_2.
- Adjust stoichiometry to tune metal-to-semiconductor phase transition temperature.
- Develop unique device fabrication techniques.

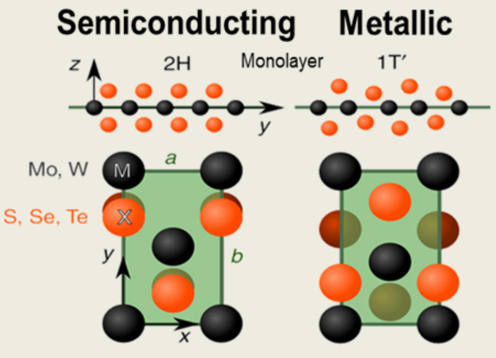
Background Motivation and Relevance for ARL/Army:

- Could offer a route to sensitive 2D infrared detectors.
- Possible applications in 2D thermally sensitive devices.
- Non-volatile memory.
- Strain modulated transistors.

Technical Challenges:

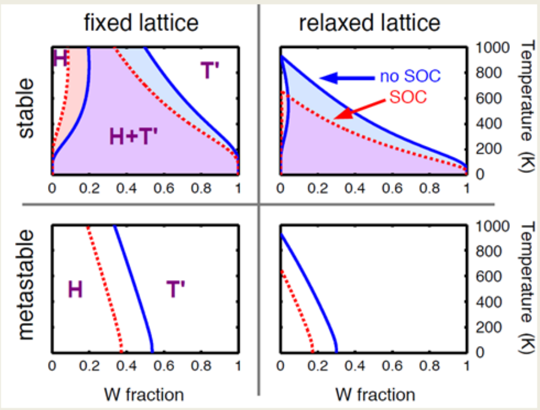
- Producing selective stoichiometry.
- Analyzing and understanding the photon-phonon interactions via Raman.
- Observing the bandgap and gradual transition into metallic phase.
- Creating electrical devices to apply thermal energy or strain.

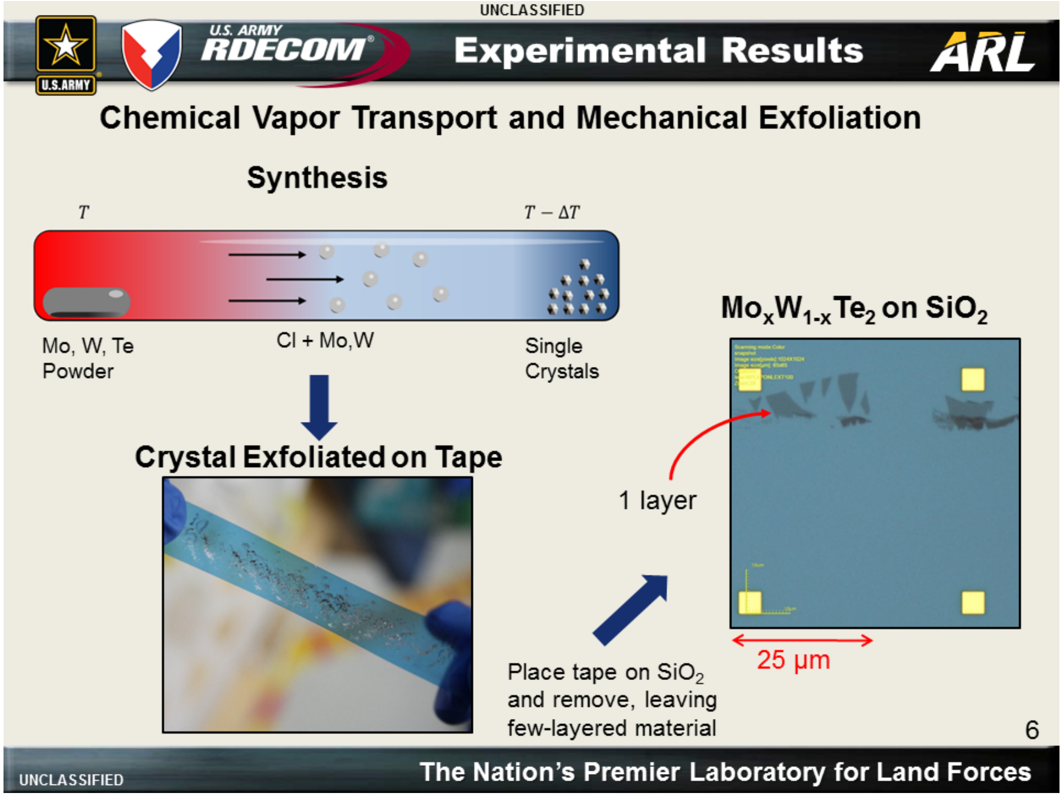
Experimental Results



Theoretical Phase Diagram

⋯⋯ Spin Orbit Coupling
— No Spin Orbit Coupling





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Experimental Results

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Chemical Vapor Transport and Mechanical Exfoliation

Synthesis

Crystal Exfoliated on Tape

Place tape on SiO_2 and remove, leaving few-layered material

$Mo_xW_{1-x}Te_2$ on SiO_2

6

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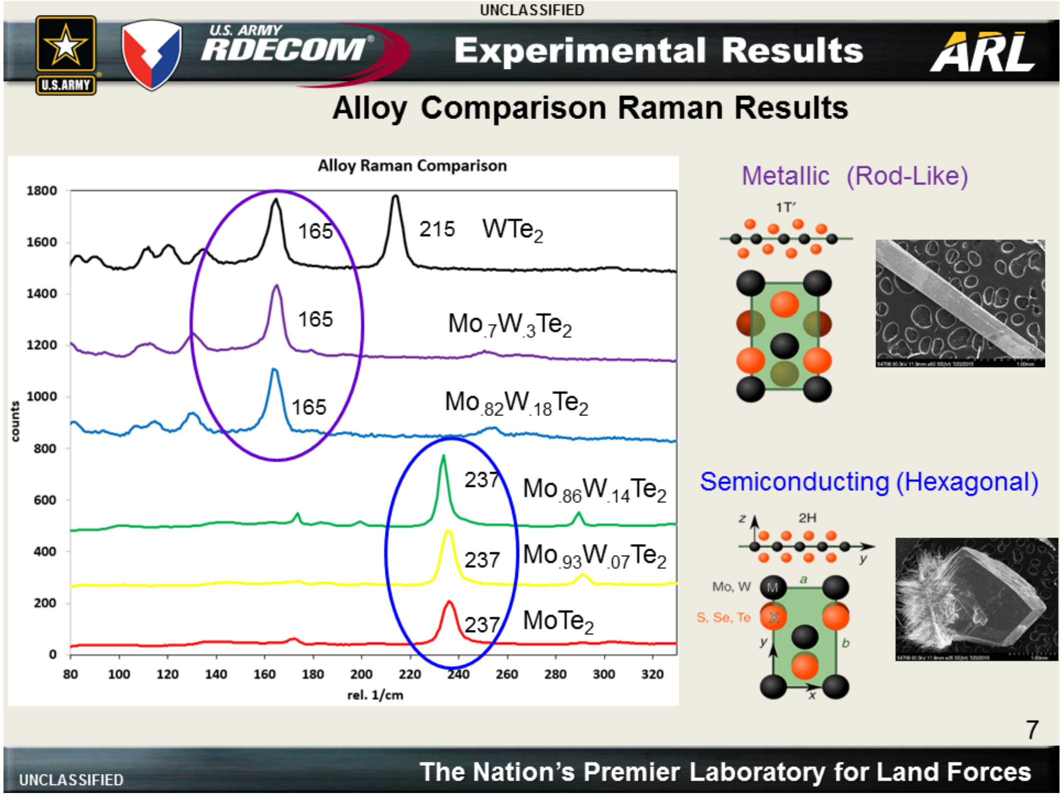

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Experimental Results

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Alloy Comparison Raman Results

Metallic (Rod-Like)

Semiconducting (Hexagonal)

7

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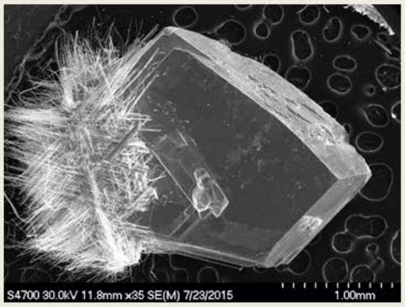
Experimental Results

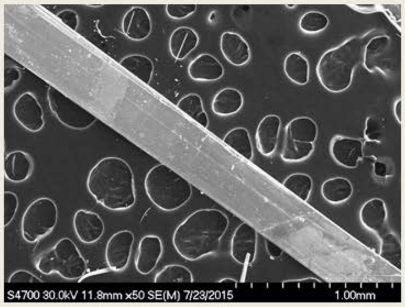
EDX Results

Phase	Mo Atomic %	W Atomic %	Te Atomic %	W:Mo Ratio	Overall Stoichiometry
1T’	23.5	11.0	65.4	**.47**	$Mo_{.68}W_{.32}Te_{1.9}$
1T’	23.6	9.6	66.8	**.41**	$Mo_{.71}W_{.29}Te_2$
2H	28.7	4.6	66.8	**.16**	$Mo_{.86}W_{.14}Te_2$
2H	29.8	2.8	67.5	**.09**	$Mo_{.92}W_{.08}Te_{2.1}$

2H crystal with 1T growing from the edge

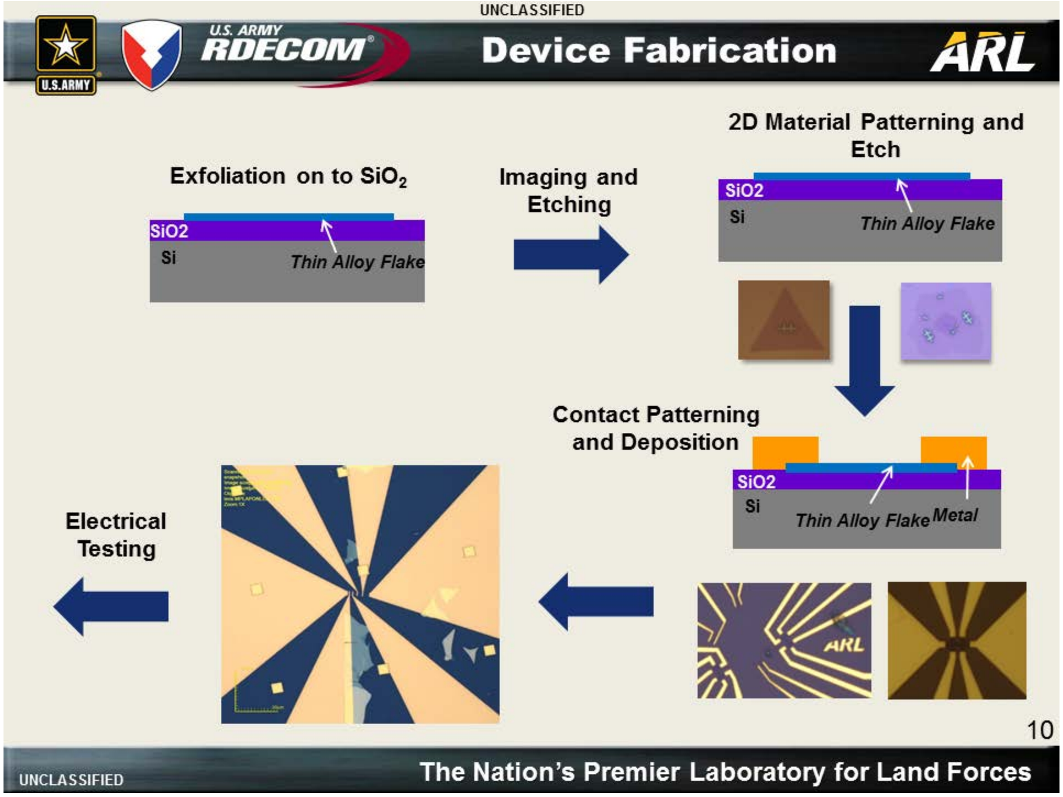


Single 1T bulk crystal



Experimental Results

Phase transition via laser exposure



Device Fabrication

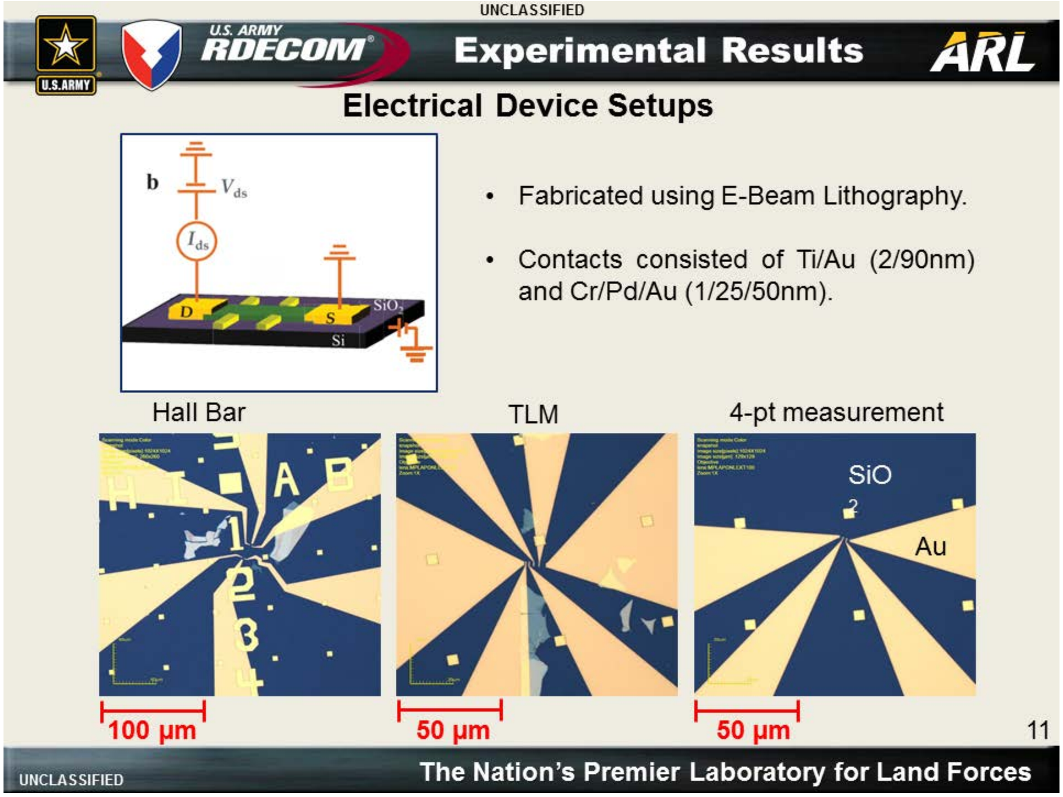
Exfoliation on to SiO_2

Imaging and Etching

2D Material Patterning and Etch

Contact Patterning and Deposition

Electrical Testing



Experimental Results

Electrical Device Setups

- Fabricated using E-Beam Lithography.
- Contacts consisted of Ti/Au (2/90nm) and Cr/Pd/Au (1/25/50nm).

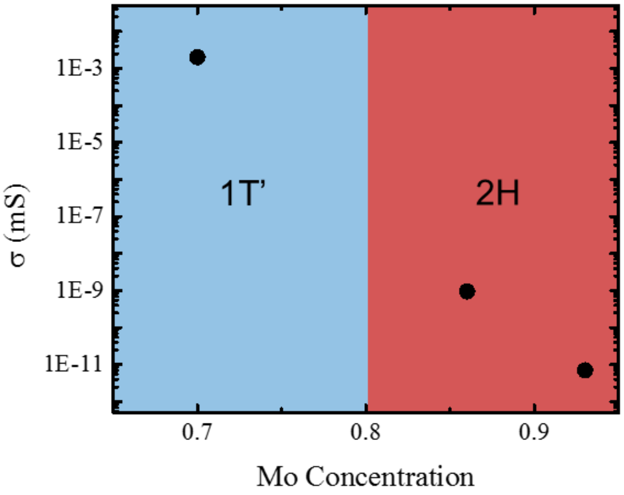
Hall Bar

TLM

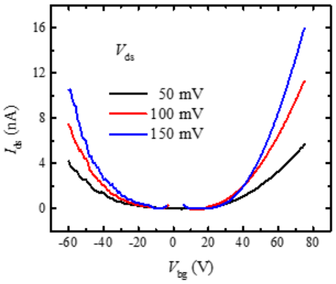
4-pt measurement

Experimental Results

Electrical Conductivity for 2H and 1T

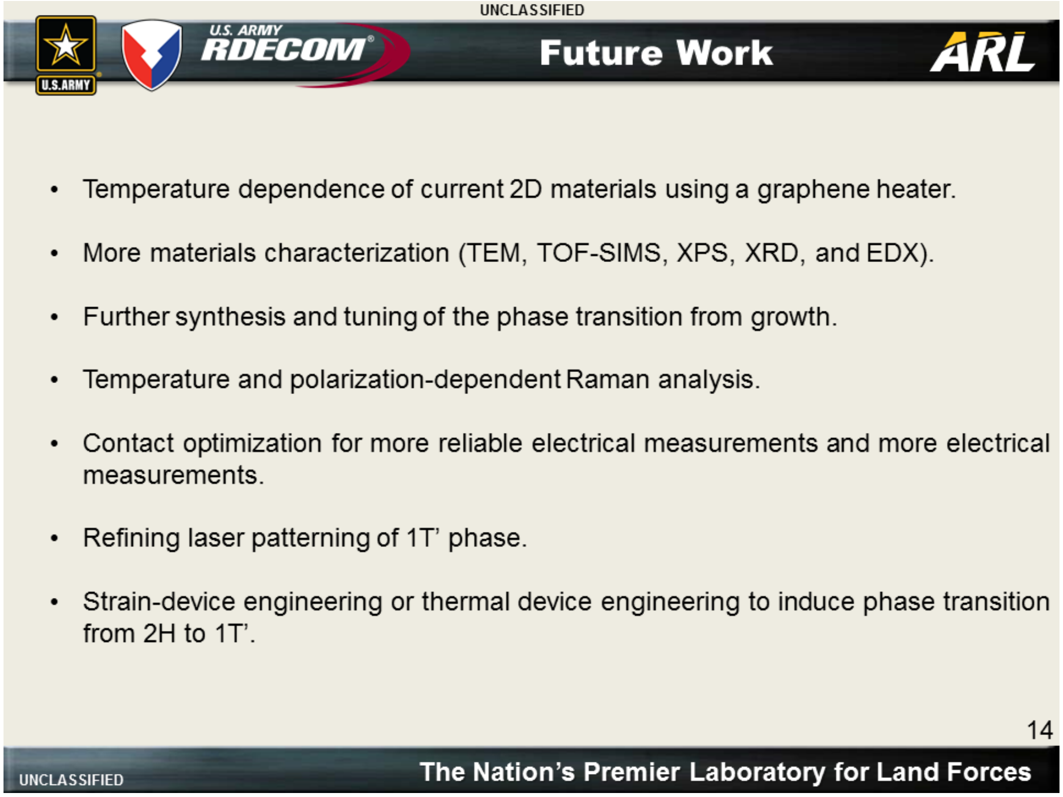


2H turning on/off



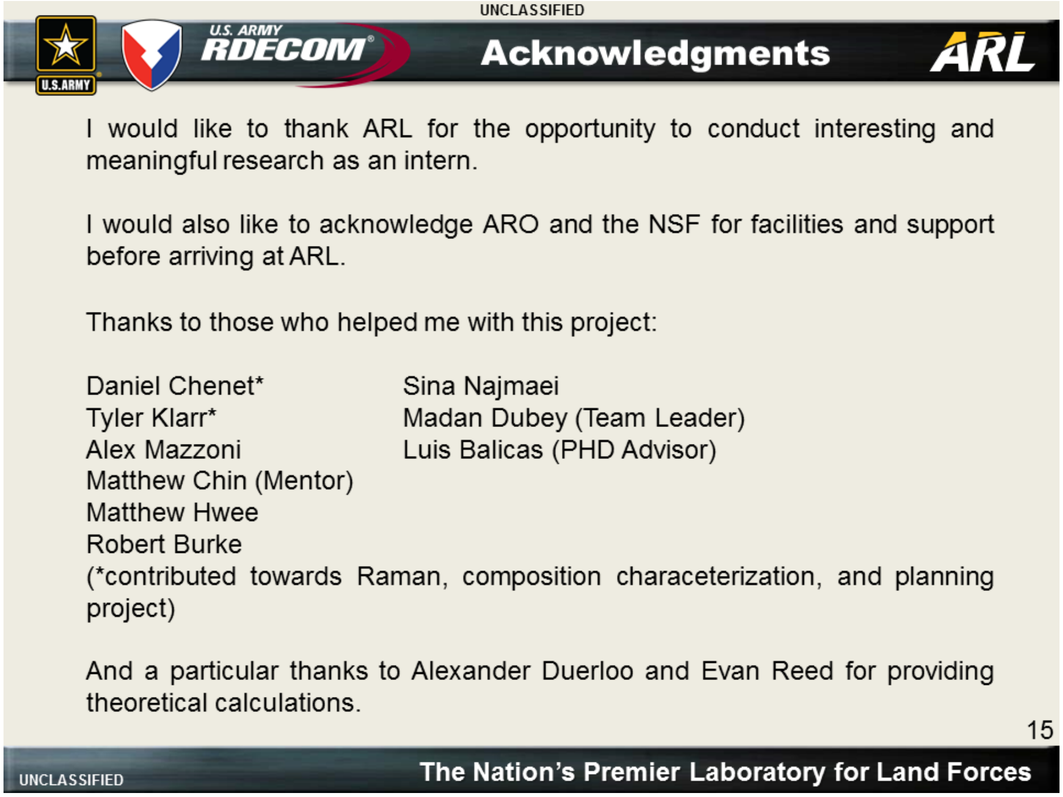
Summary

- We have synthesized a variety of alloys for the $Mo_xW_{1-x}Te_2$ system, resulting in both the 2H and 1T’ phase (prepared at FSU in preparation for ARL internship).
- An initial study of the stoichiometry has been carried out.
- The alloys have been examined using Raman spectroscopy. We have found various peaks, which are associated with the 1T’ and 2H phases for MoTe2.
- We have observed a phase transition via laser heating.
- Devices were fabricated for characterizing electrical properties of the alloys.
- The alloys have been examined electrically, and show semiconducting behavior for low concentrations of W to Mo and semi-metallic for higher concentrations.



Future Work

- Temperature dependence of current 2D materials using a graphene heater.
- More materials characterization (TEM, TOF-SIMS, XPS, XRD, and EDX).
- Further synthesis and tuning of the phase transition from growth.
- Temperature and polarization-dependent Raman analysis.
- Contact optimization for more reliable electrical measurements and more electrical measurements.
- Refining laser patterning of 1T’ phase.
- Strain-device engineering or thermal device engineering to induce phase transition from 2H to 1T’.



Acknowledgments

I would like to thank ARL for the opportunity to conduct interesting and meaningful research as an intern.

I would also like to acknowledge ARO and the NSF for facilities and support before arriving at ARL.

Thanks to those who helped me with this project:

Daniel Chenet*
Tyler Klarr*
Alex Mazzoni
Matthew Chin (Mentor)
Matthew Hwee
Robert Burke
Sina Najmaei
Madan Dubey (Team Leader)
Luis Balicas (PHD Advisor)
(*contributed towards Raman, composition characeterization, and planning project)

And a particular thanks to Alexander Duerloo and Evan Reed for providing theoretical calculations.

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Thank you for your time.

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Experimental Results

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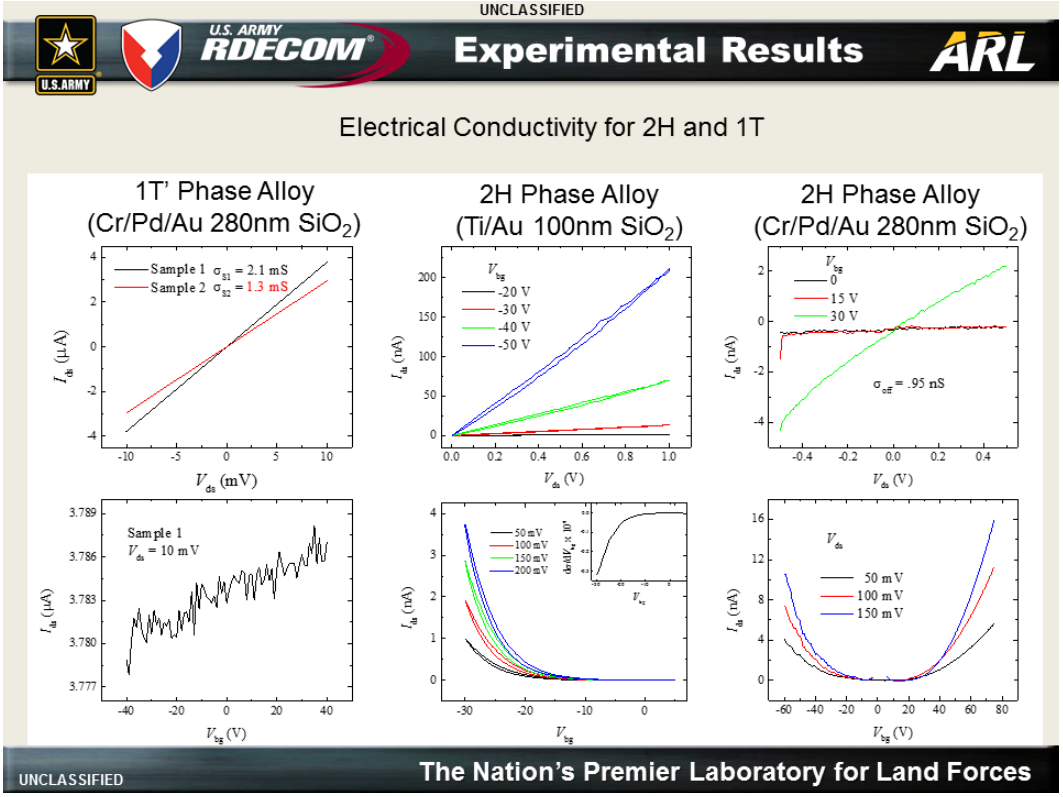
Electrical Conductivity for 2H and 1T



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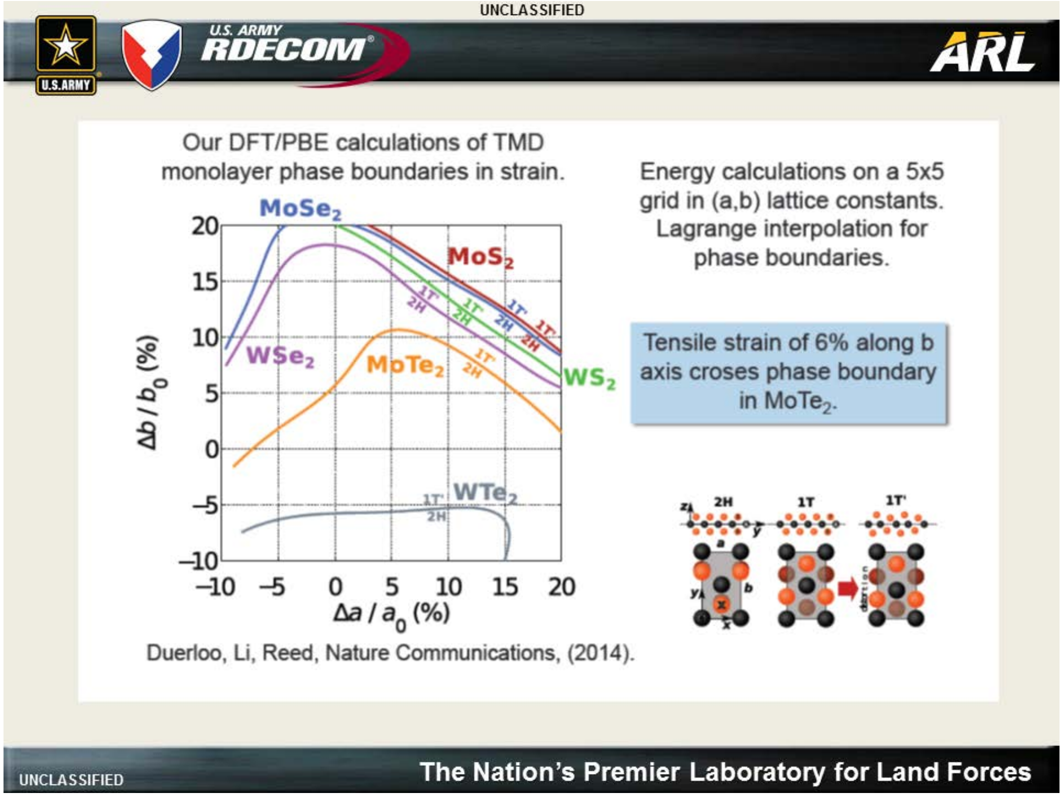

Our DFT/PBE calculations of TMD monolayer phase boundaries in strain.

Energy calculations on a 5x5 grid in (a,b) lattice constants. Lagrange interpolation for phase boundaries.

Tensile strain of 6% along b axis croses phase boundary in $MoTe_2$.

Duerloo, Li, Reed, Nature Communications, (2014).

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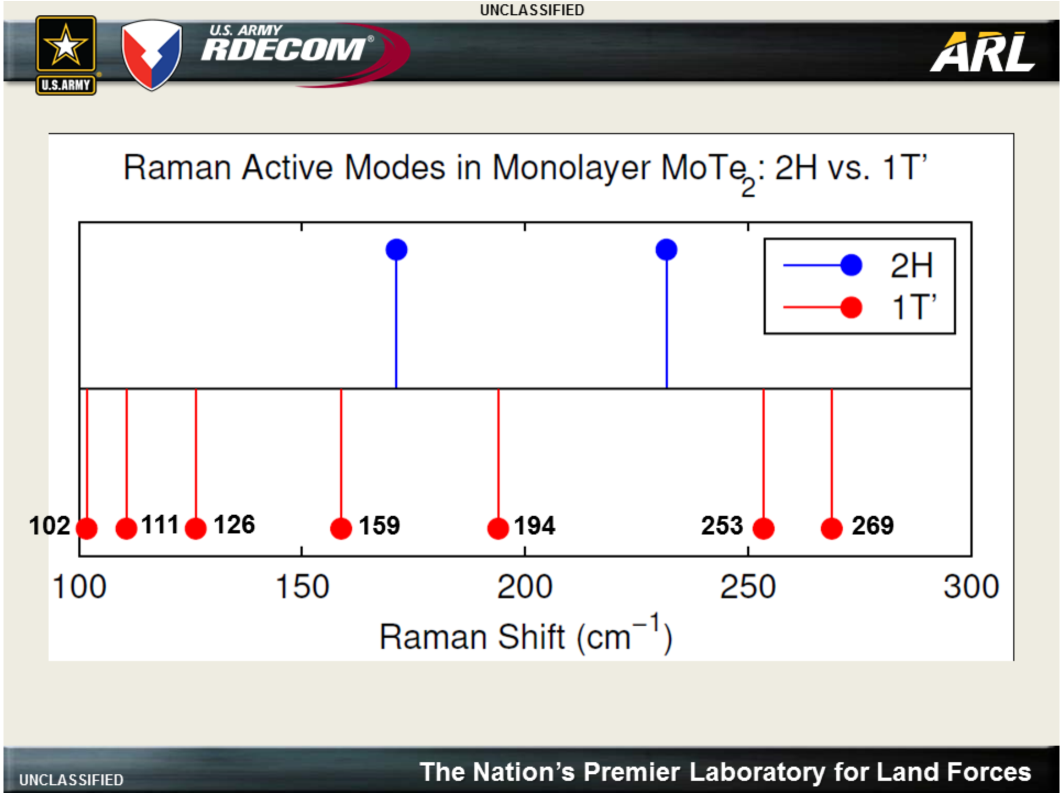

Raman Active Modes in Monolayer $MoTe_2$: 2H vs. 1T'

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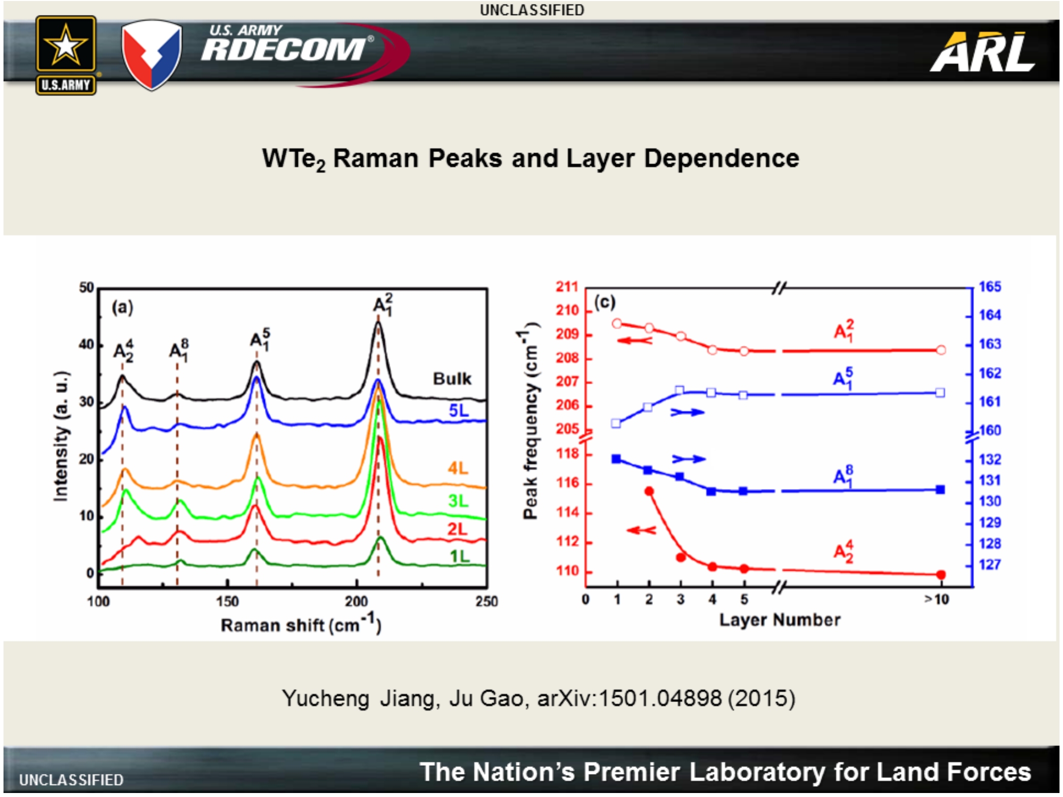

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WTe$_2$ Raman Peaks and Layer Dependence

Yucheng Jiang, Ju Gao, arXiv:1501.04898 (2015)

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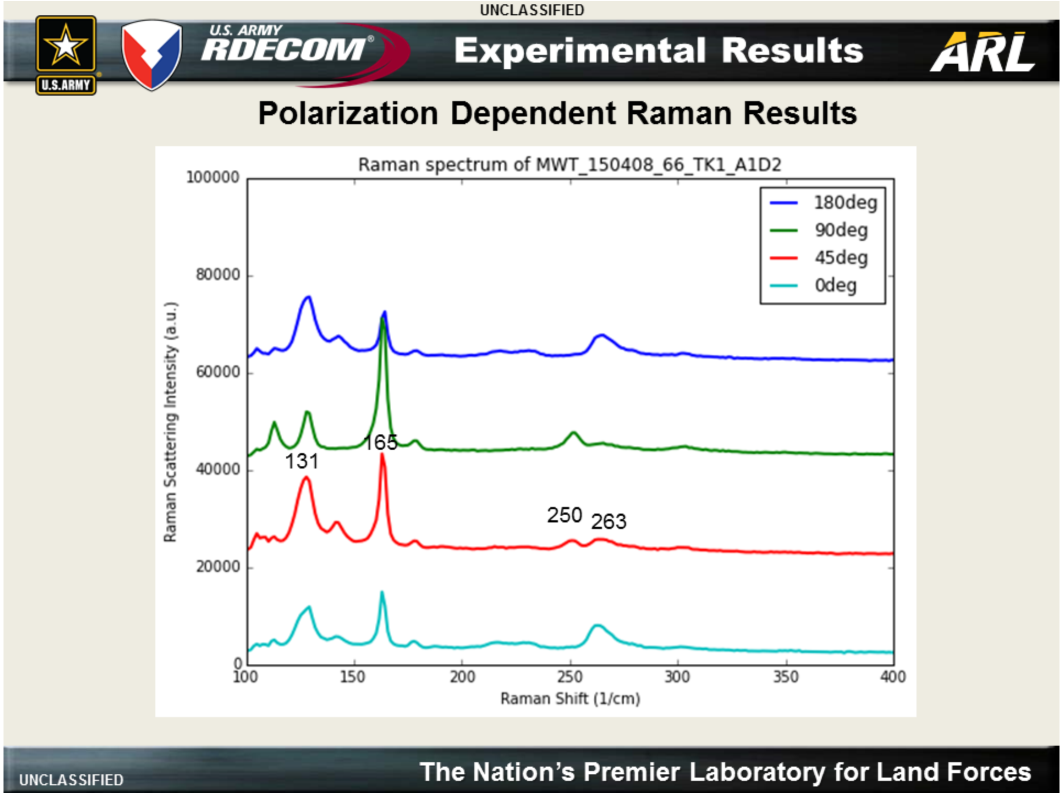

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Experimental Results

Polarization Dependent Raman Results

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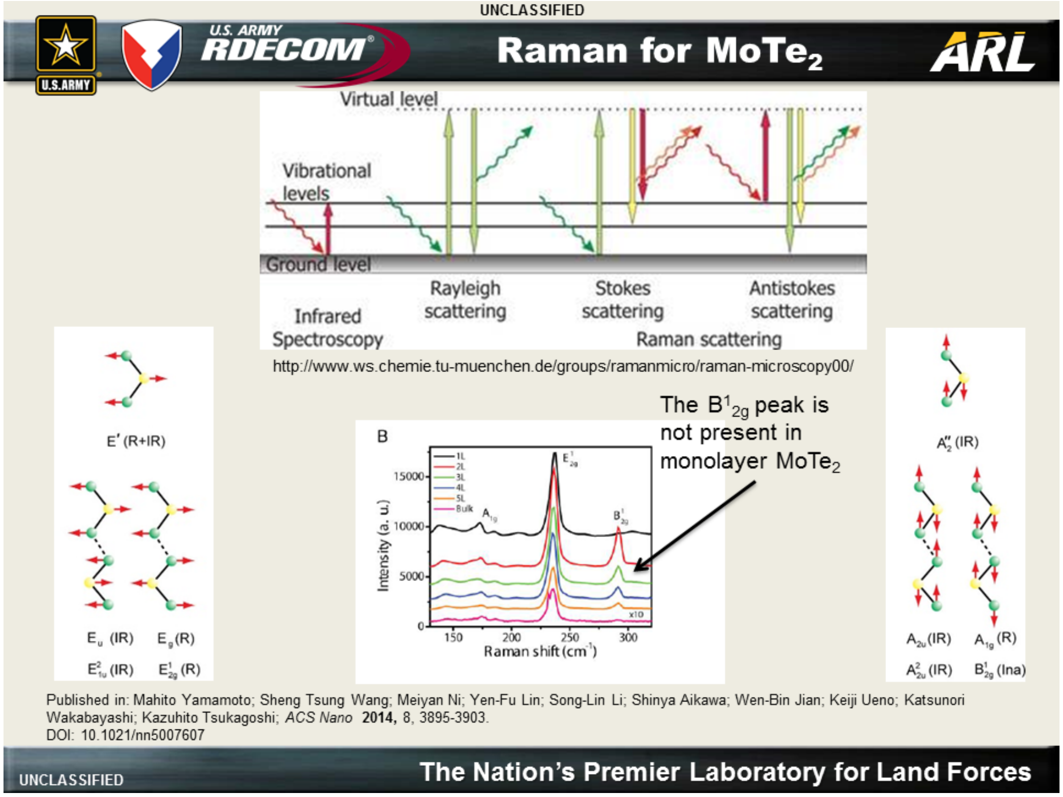

Raman for $MoTe_2$

http://www.ws.chemie.tu-muenchen.de/groups/ramanmicro/raman-microscopy00/

The B^1_{2g} peak is not present in monolayer $MoTe_2$

Published in: Mahito Yamamoto; Sheng Tsung Wang; Meiyan Ni; Yen-Fu Lin; Song-Lin Li; Shinya Aikawa; Wen-Bin Jian; Keiji Ueno; Katsunori Wakabayashi; Kazuhito Tsukagoshi; *ACS Nano* **2014,** 8, 3895-3903.
DOI: 10.1021/nn5007607

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Vehicle Technology Directorate (VTD)

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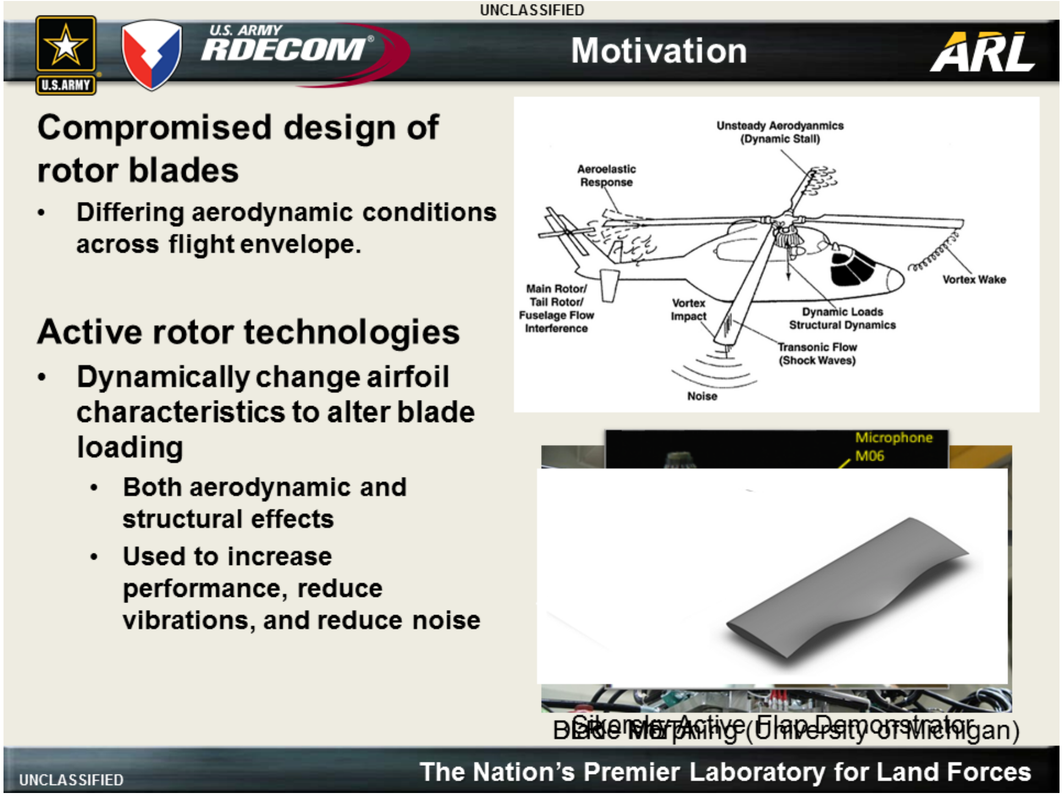
Active Flap Rotor Modeling for Aeromechanics Predictions

Ethan Corle
Department of Aerospace Engineering
The Pennsylvania State University

Outline

- Motivation
- Background
- Methodology
  - RCAS Model
- Results
  - Fan Plots
  - Load Comparisons



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Motivation

Compromised design of rotor blades

- Differing aerodynamic conditions across flight envelope.

Active rotor technologies

- Dynamically change airfoil characteristics to alter blade loading
  - Both aerodynamic and structural effects
  - Used to increase performance, reduce vibrations, and reduce noise

Sikorsky Active Flap Demonstrator

Blade Morphing (University of Michigan)

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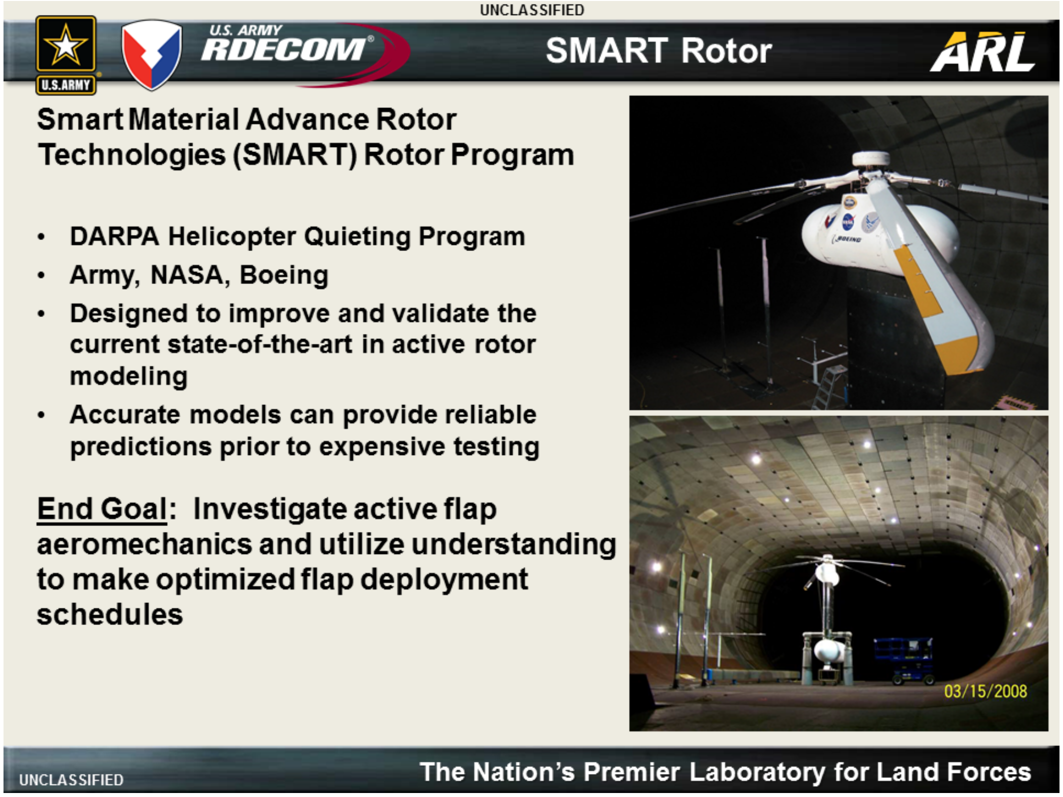

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SMART Rotor

Smart Material Advance Rotor Technologies (SMART) Rotor Program

- DARPA Helicopter Quieting Program
- Army, NASA, Boeing
- Designed to improve and validate the current state-of-the-art in active rotor modeling
- Accurate models can provide reliable predictions prior to expensive testing

<u>End Goal</u>: Investigate active flap aeromechanics and utilize understanding to make optimized flap deployment schedules

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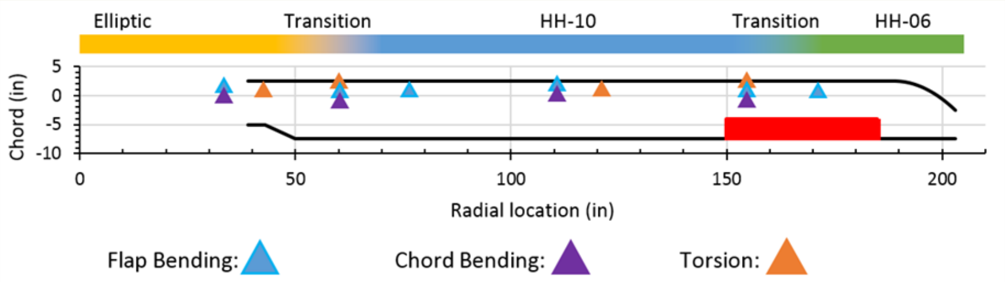
Background

SMART Rotor Test Campaign



Planned Deployments

Table 1. Planned SMART Rotor Test Cases

Name	C_T/σ	μ	Deployment Schedule
MDART	0.080	0.3	$\delta_n = 0°$
SMART1	0.080	0.3	$\delta_n = 2° \cdot \sin(5 \cdot \psi_n + 90°)$
SMART2	0.080	0.3	$\delta_n = 2° \cdot \sin(3 \cdot \psi_n + 60°)$
SMART3	0.070	0.375	$\delta_n = 1° \cdot \sin(5 \cdot \psi_n + 180°)$
SMART4	0.075	0.3	$\delta_n = 2° \cdot \sin(2 \cdot \psi_n + 240°) + 1° \cdot \sin(5 \cdot \psi_n + 330°)$

Where n is the blade index

(Straub et al. – 2009, Lau et al. – 2010)

Previous Work

Comprehensive Analytical Model of Rotorcraft Aerodynamics and Dynamics (CAMRAD) II Modeling (Kottapalli – 2010,2011)

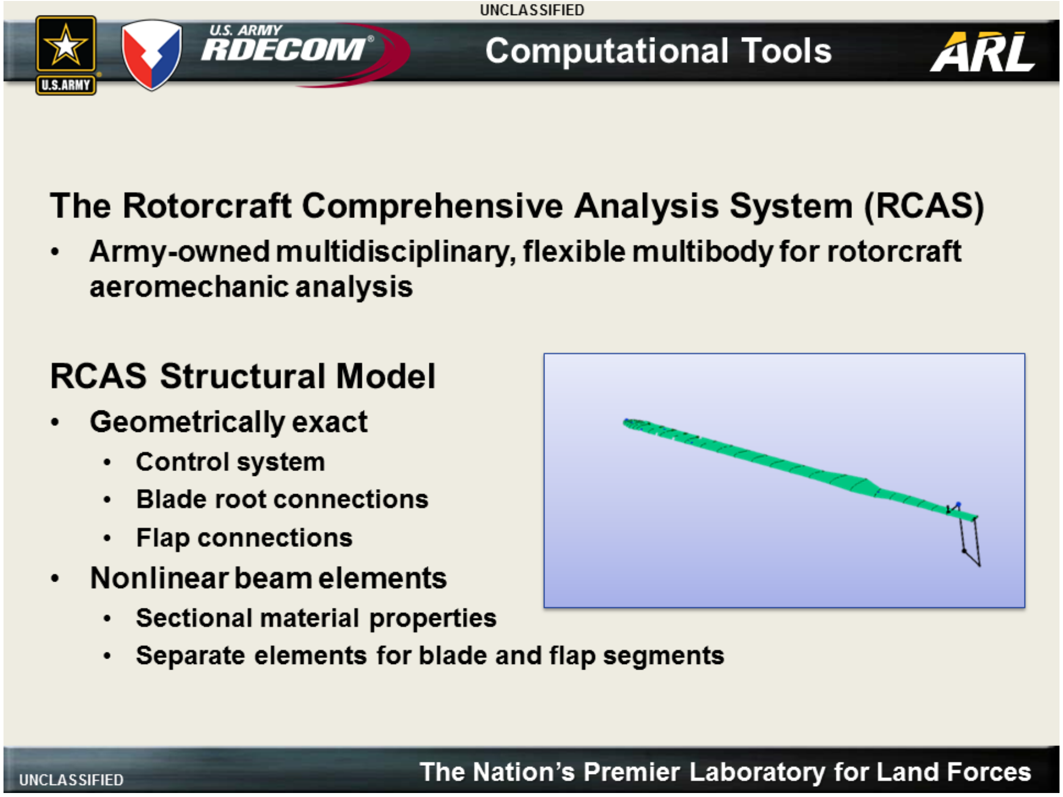
- **Predictions:**
  - **Flap hinge stiffness sensitivity**
  - **Alterations to airfoil tables**

Coupled fluid-structure modeling (Potsdam et al. – 2010)

- **OVERFLOW 2.0aa and CAMRAD II**
- **Challenging multidisciplinary problem**
- **Little improvement over comprehensive analysis**

Current state of the art

- **Large discrepancies between analysis and test data**
- **Aeromechanics of active flap not fully understood**



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Computational Tools

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The Rotorcraft Comprehensive Analysis System (RCAS)

- Army-owned multidisciplinary, flexible multibody for rotorcraft aeromechanic analysis

RCAS Structural Model

- Geometrically exact
  - Control system
  - Blade root connections
  - Flap connections
- Nonlinear beam elements
  - Sectional material properties
  - Separate elements for blade and flap segments

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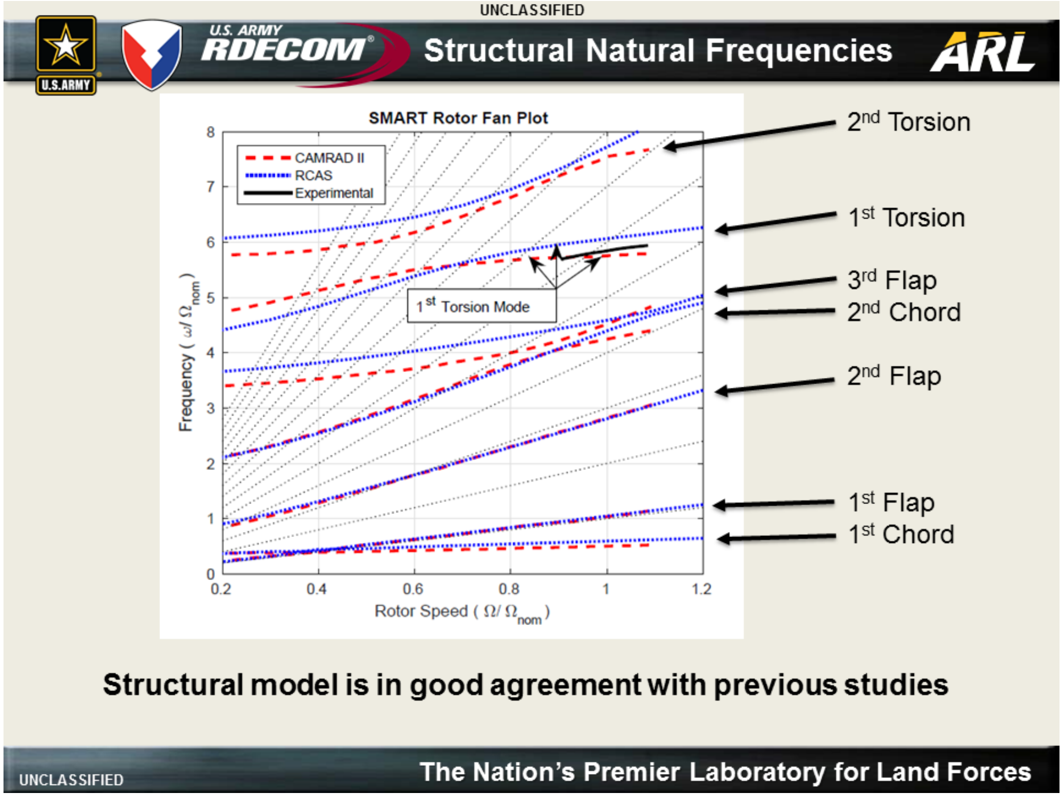

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Structural Natural Frequencies

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Structural model is in good agreement with previous studies

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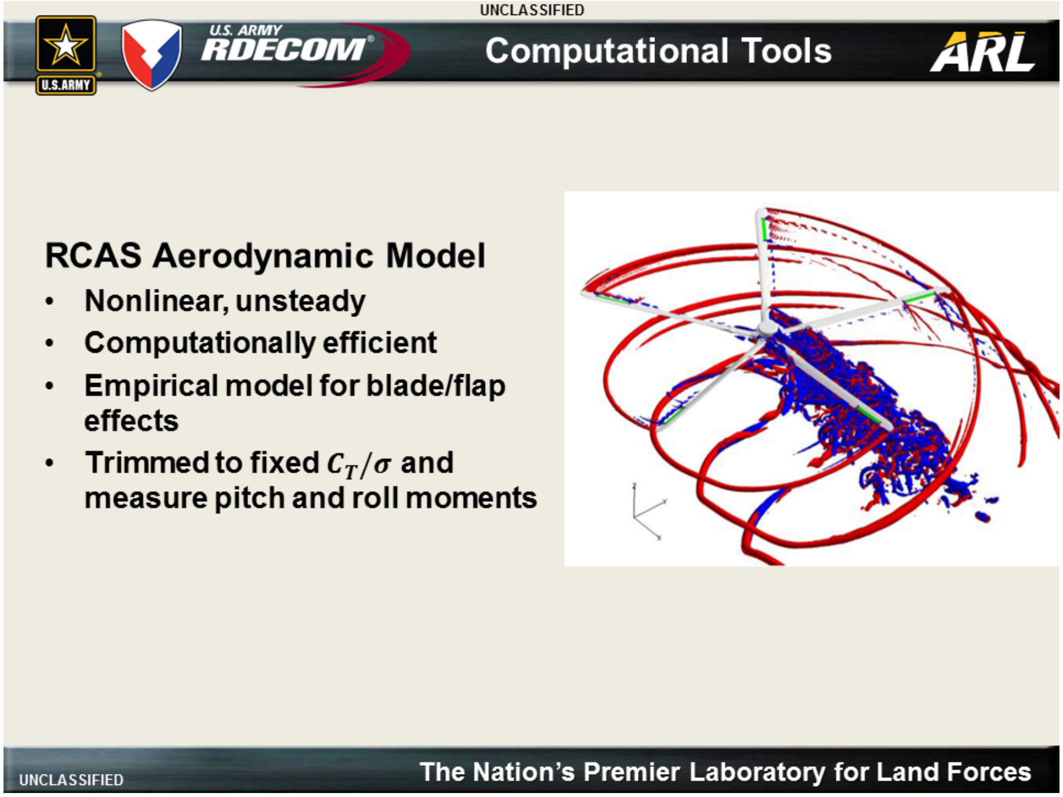

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Computational Tools

RCAS Aerodynamic Model

- Nonlinear, unsteady
- Computationally efficient
- Empirical model for blade/flap effects
- Trimmed to fixed C_T/σ and measure pitch and roll moments

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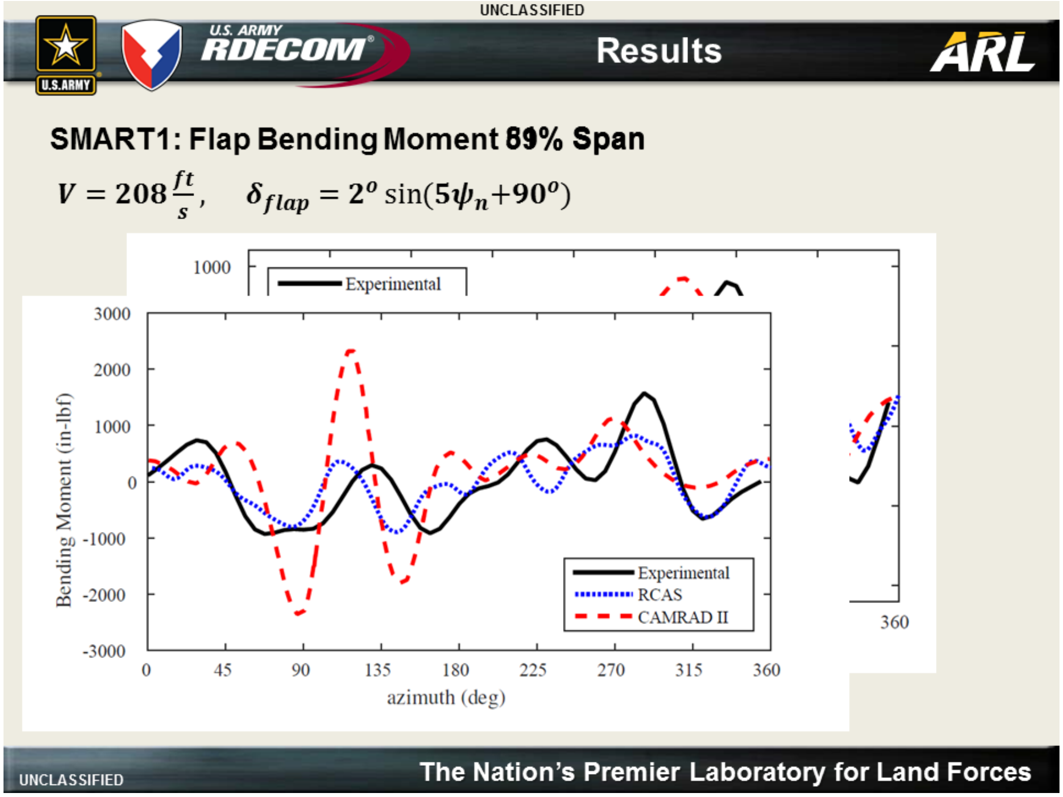

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Results

SMART1: Flap Bending Moment 89% Span

$$V = 208\frac{ft}{s}, \quad \delta_{flap} = 2^o\sin(5\psi_n + 90^o)$$

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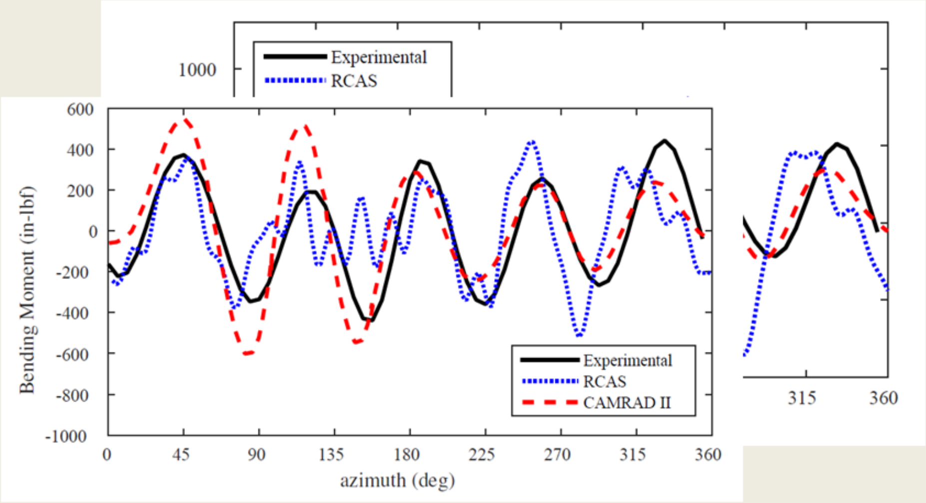
Results

SMART1: Torsion 64% Span

$$V = 208\frac{ft}{s}, \quad \delta_{flap} = 2^{o}\sin(5\psi_n + 90^{o})$$



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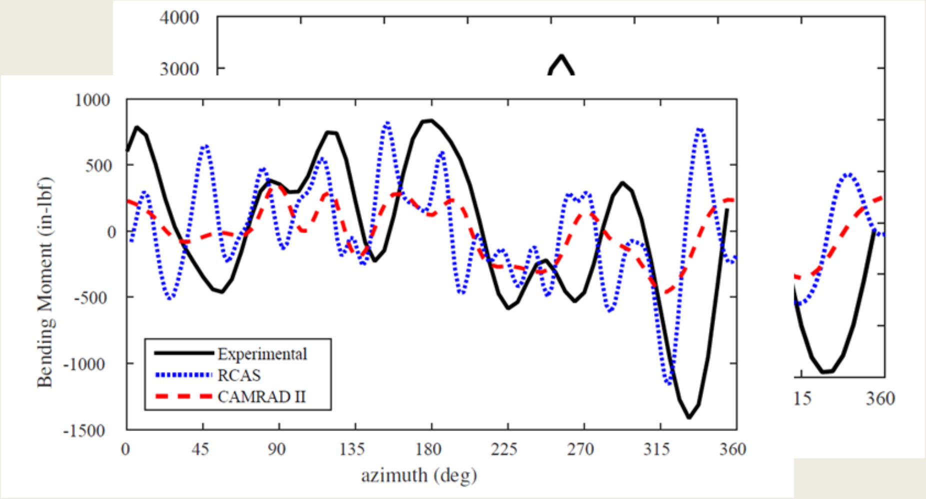
Results

SMART1: Chord Bending Moment 89% Span

$$V = 208\frac{ft}{s}, \quad \delta_{flap} = 2^{o}\sin(5\psi_n + 90^{o})$$



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Conclusion & Looking Forward

Conclusion

- First RCAS SMART rotor model developed and validated
  - Good correlation with structural model
  - Fair correlation with experimental loading data
- Higher harmonic content observed in chordwise bending and torsional loads
  - Blade flap interference model not adequate to complex aerodynamic interactions

What's Next?

- Finish baseline cases for other SMART deployments
- Investigate alternative flap modeling
- Implement Helios for CFD/CSD predictions

Acknowledgements

Mentors:

- Rajneesh Singh
- Hao Kang
- Matthew Floros
- Sven Schmitz

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Weapons & Materials Research Directorate (WMRD)

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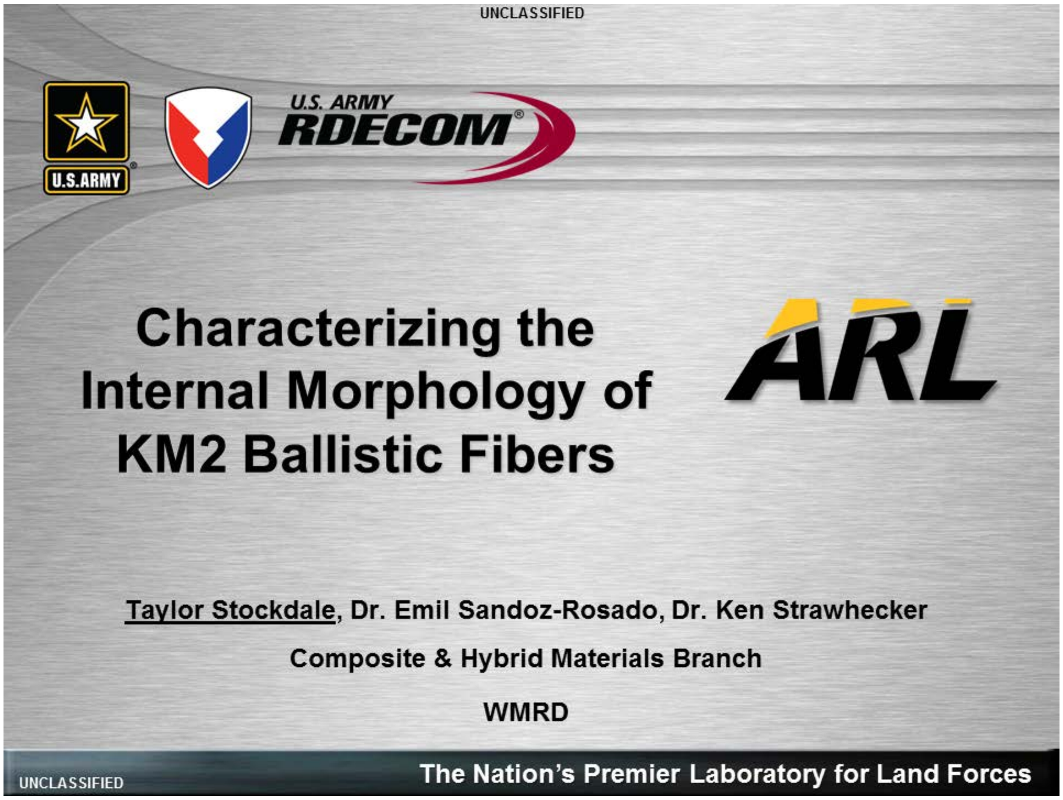

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U.S. ARMY RDECOM

Characterizing the Internal Morphology of KM2 Ballistic Fibers

ARL

Taylor Stockdale, Dr. Emil Sandoz-Rosado, Dr. Ken Strawhecker

Composite & Hybrid Materials Branch

WMRD

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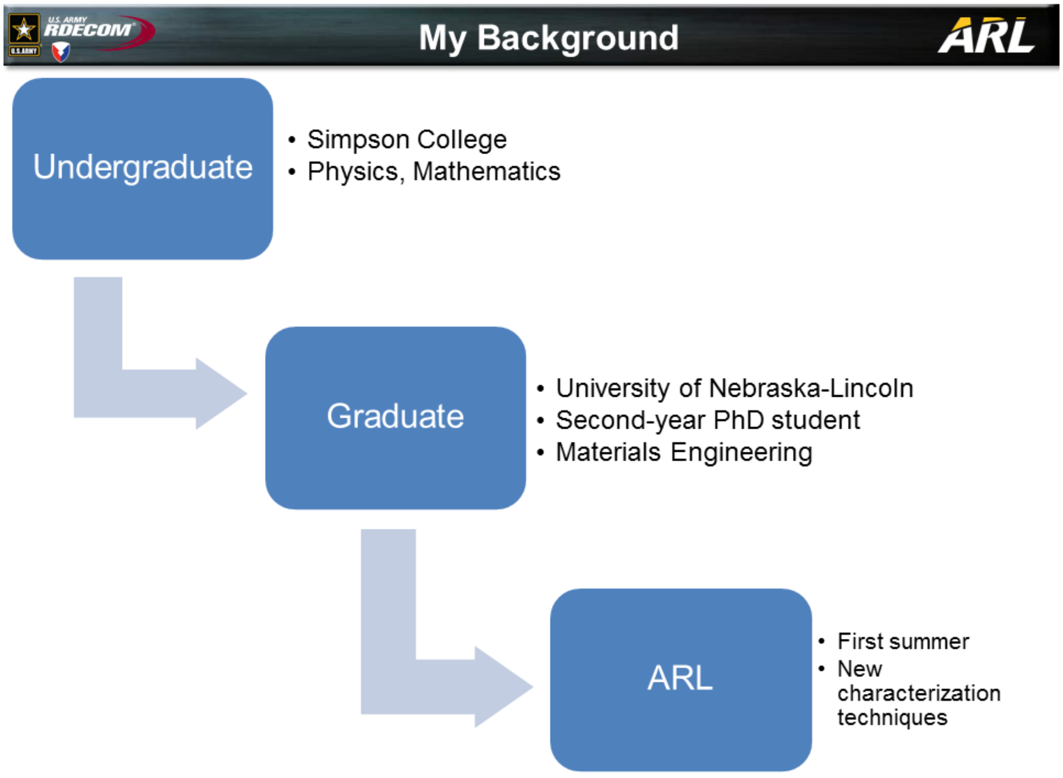


My Background

Undergraduate

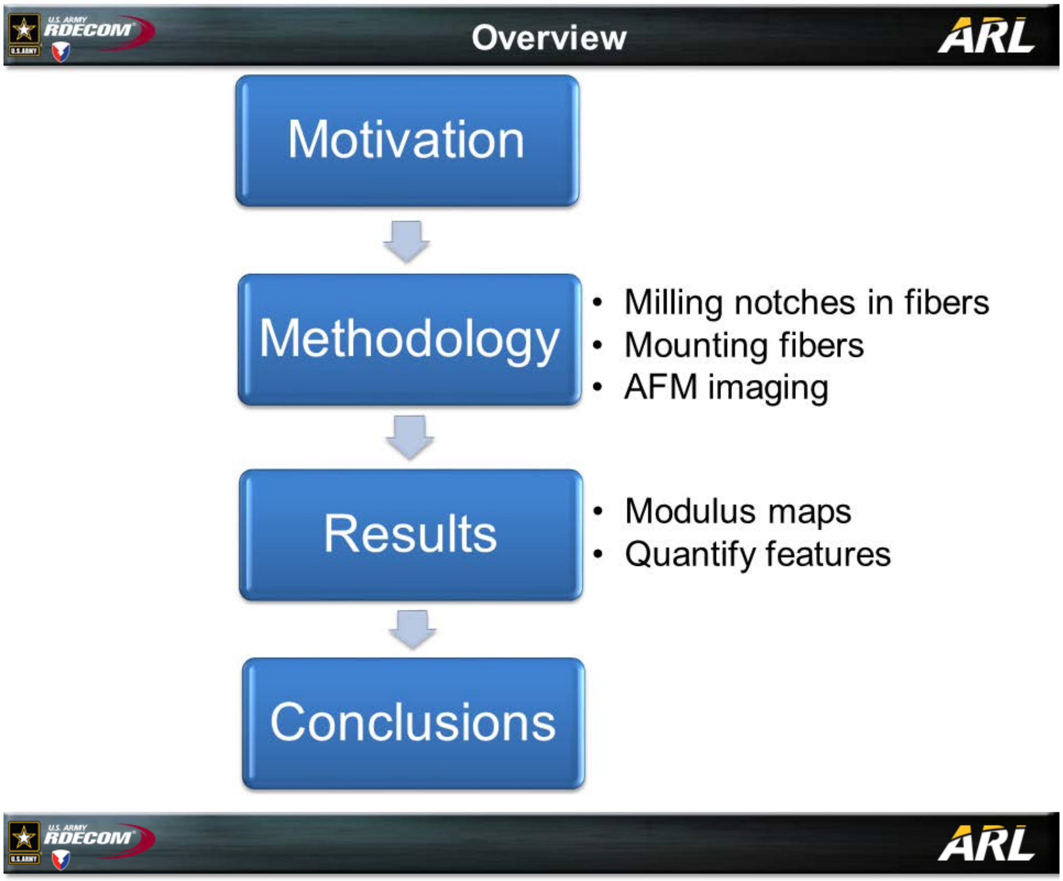
- Simpson College
- Physics, Mathematics

Graduate

- University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Second-year PhD student
- Materials Engineering

ARL

- First summer
- New characterization techniques



Overview

Motivation

Methodology

- Milling notches in fibers
- Mounting fibers
- AFM imaging

Results

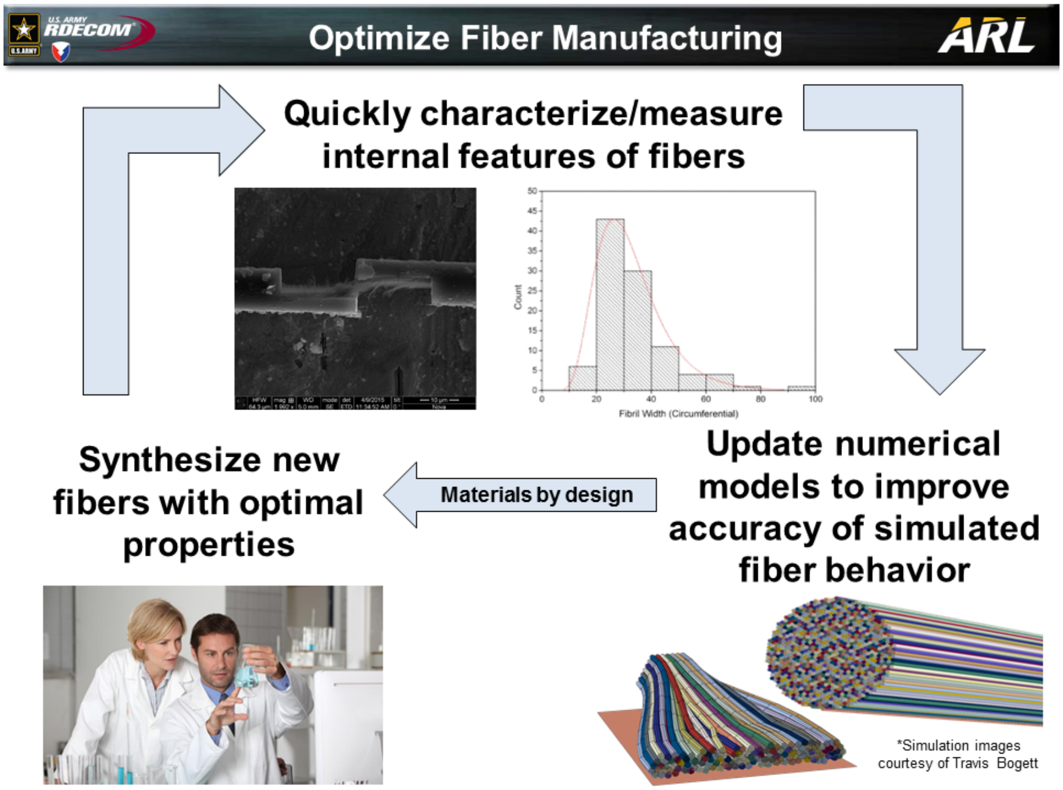
- Modulus maps
- Quantify features

Conclusions

Motivation

Mission: Protecting Our Soldiers

Armor performance is directly impacted by properties of individual Kevlar fibers.



Optimize Fiber Manufacturing

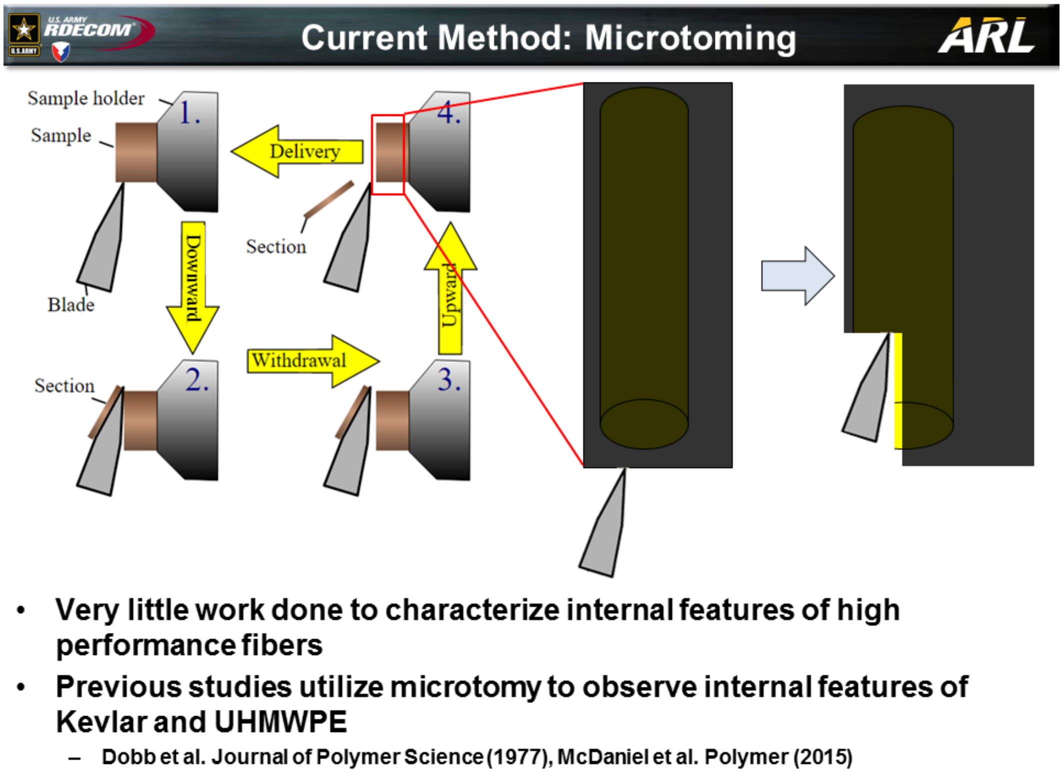
Quickly characterize/measure internal features of fibers

Update numerical models to improve accuracy of simulated fiber behavior

Synthesize new fibers with optimal properties

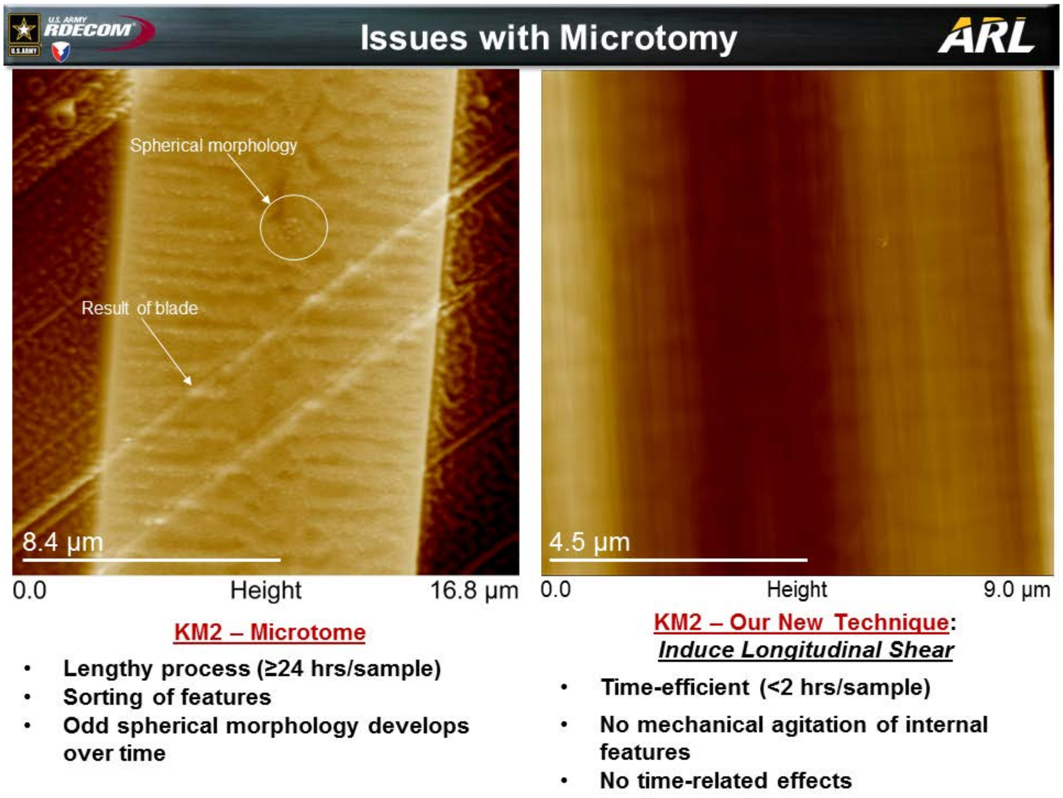
Materials by design

*Simulation images courtesy of Travis Bogett



Current Method: Microtoming

- Very little work done to characterize internal features of high performance fibers
- Previous studies utilize microtomy to observe internal features of Kevlar and UHMWPE
  - Dobb et al. Journal of Polymer Science (1977), McDaniel et al. Polymer (2015)



Issues with Microtomy

KM2 – Microtome

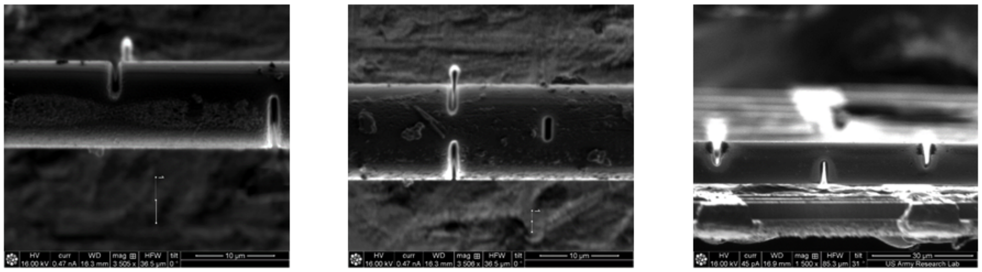
- Lengthy process (≥24 hrs/sample)
- Sorting of features
- Odd spherical morphology develops over time

KM2 – Our New Technique: ***Induce Longitudinal Shear***

- Time-efficient (<2 hrs/sample)
- No mechanical agitation of internal features
- No time-related effects

Methodology

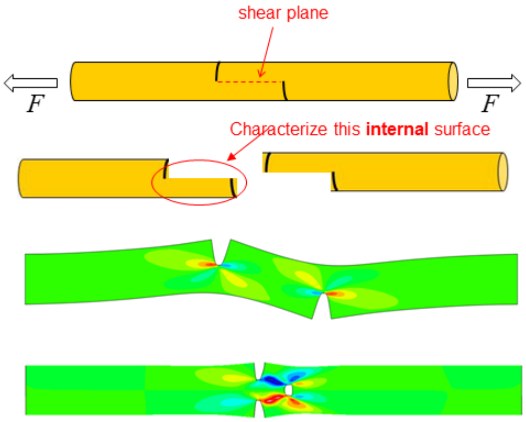
Longitudinal Shear Notching Experiment

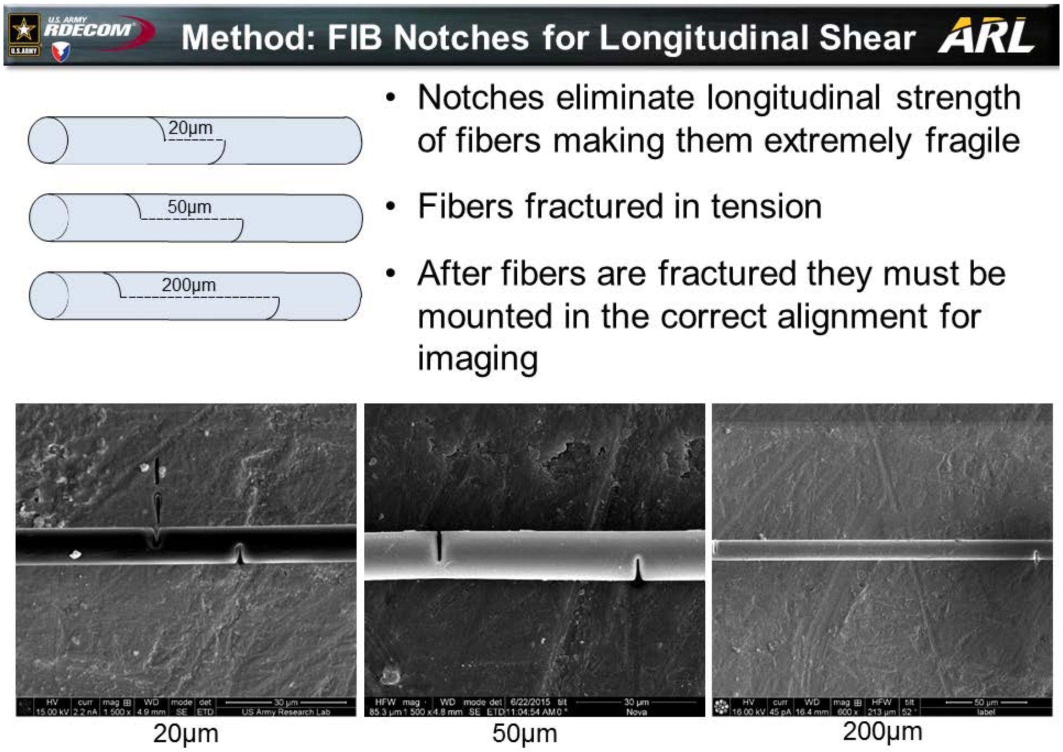


Objective:
Develop test methods for characterizing ballistic fibers after inducing longitudinal shear.

Approach:

- Use focused ion beam (FIB) milling to create notches in single fibers to produce a shear plane.
- Characterize internal surface morphology by atomic force microscopy (AFM).

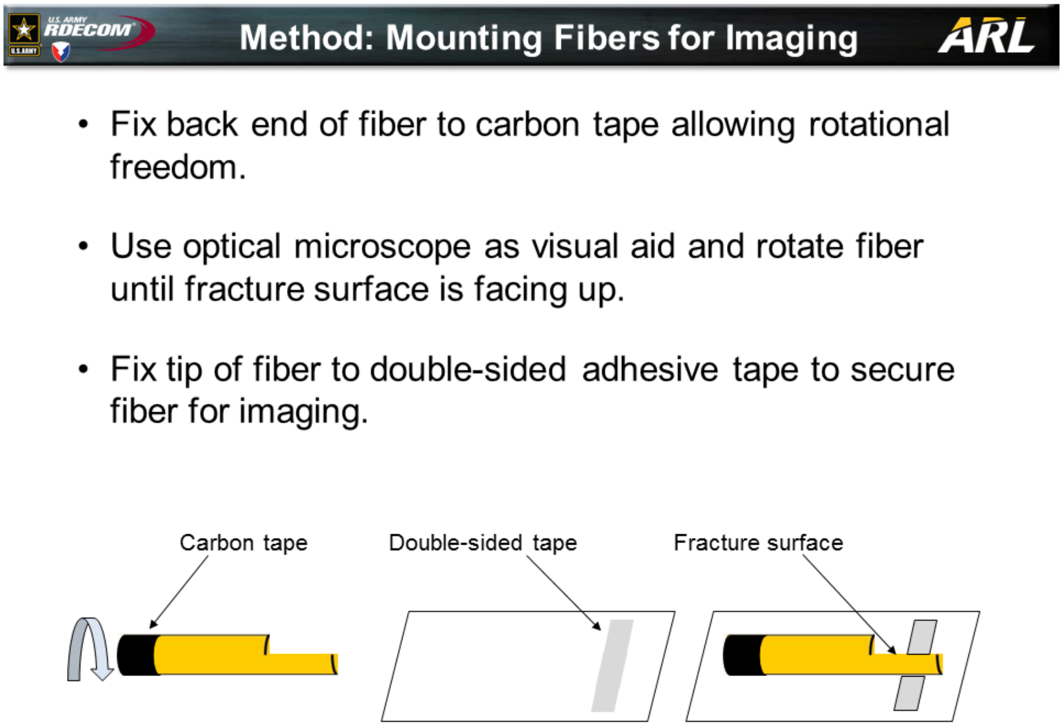




Method: FIB Notches for Longitudinal Shear

- Notches eliminate longitudinal strength of fibers making them extremely fragile
- Fibers fractured in tension
- After fibers are fractured they must be mounted in the correct alignment for imaging

20µm 50µm 200µm

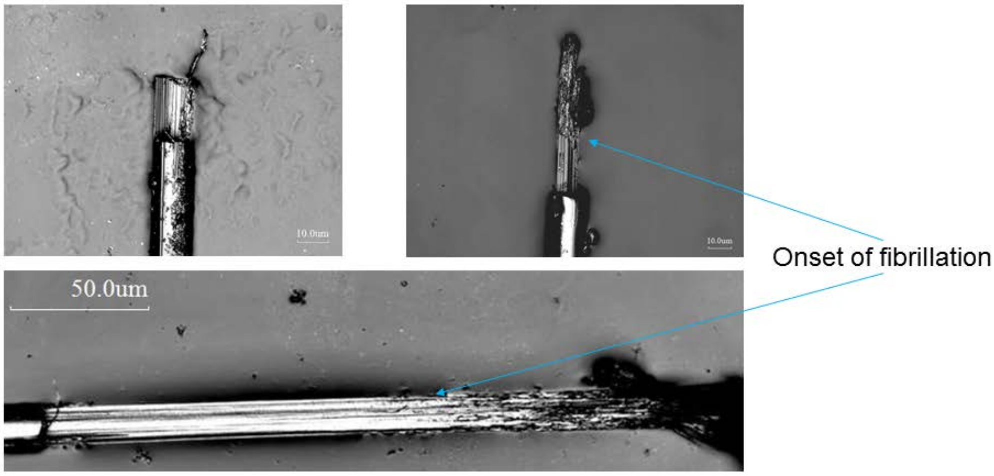


Method: Mounting Fibers for Imaging

- Fix back end of fiber to carbon tape allowing rotational freedom.
- Use optical microscope as visual aid and rotate fiber until fracture surface is facing up.
- Fix tip of fiber to double-sided adhesive tape to secure fiber for imaging.

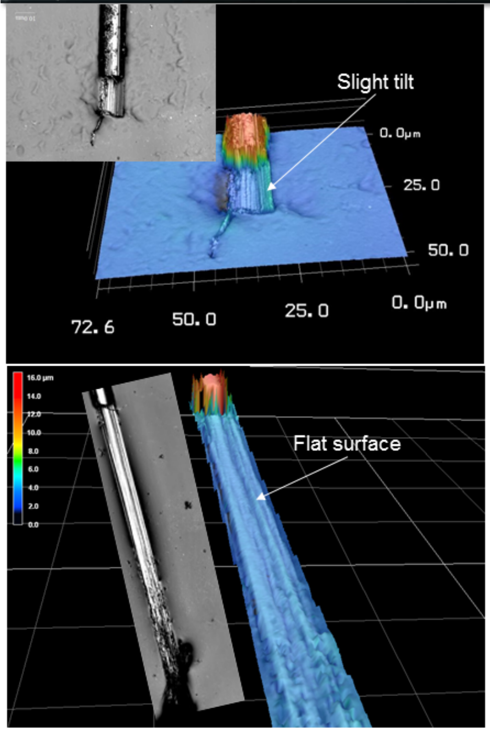
Method: Mounting Fibers for Imaging

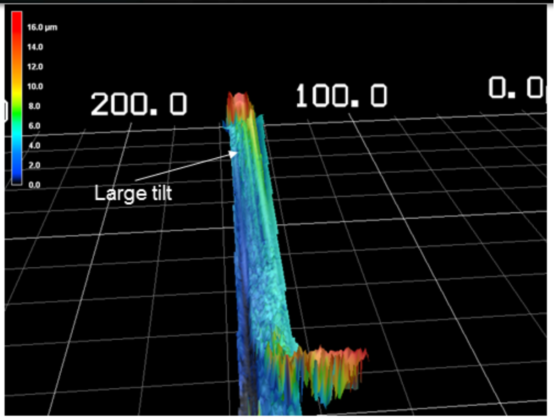
- Initial imaging performed using Keyence 3D laser scanning confocal microscope.
- Height profiles are generated to confirm fracture surface alignment is maintained after mounting.



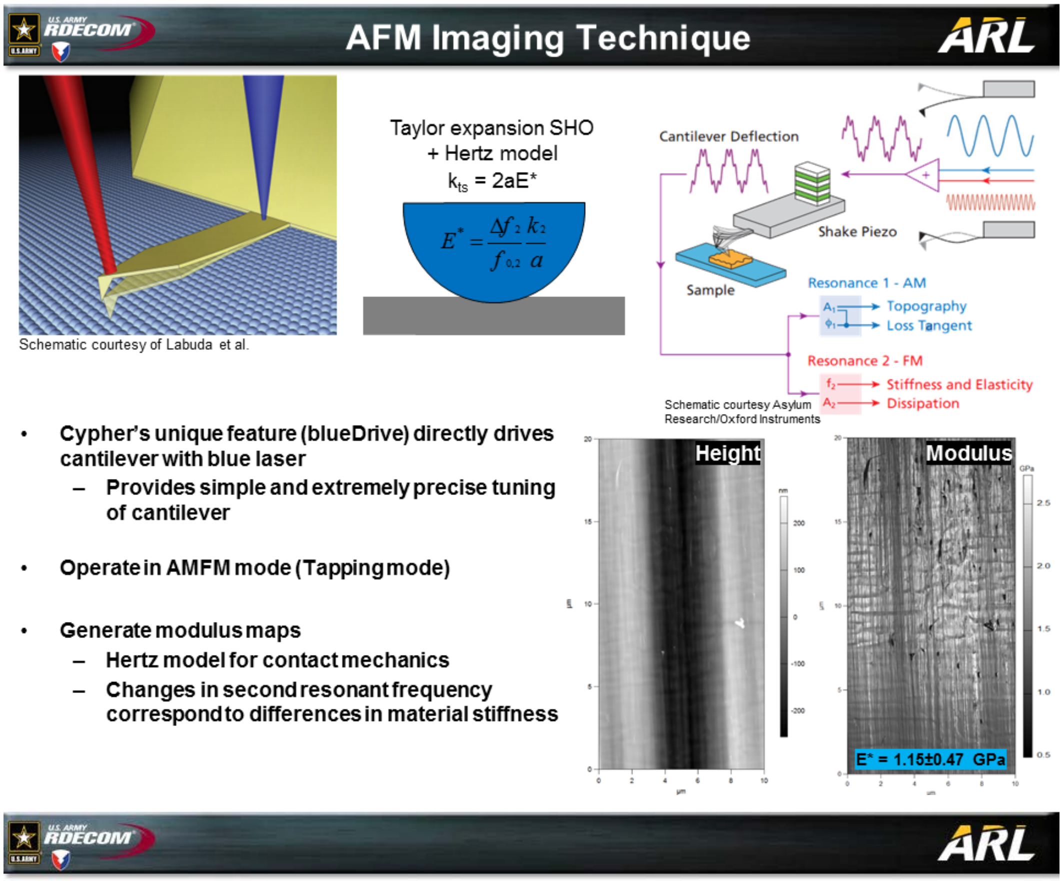
Onset of fibrillation

Height Profile Images of Fracture Surfaces





- Height profiles provide useful information prior to imaging with AFM
  - Confirm fracture surface alignment
  - Fracture surface step size
  - Location of features of interest



AFM Imaging Technique

Schematic courtesy of Labuda et al.

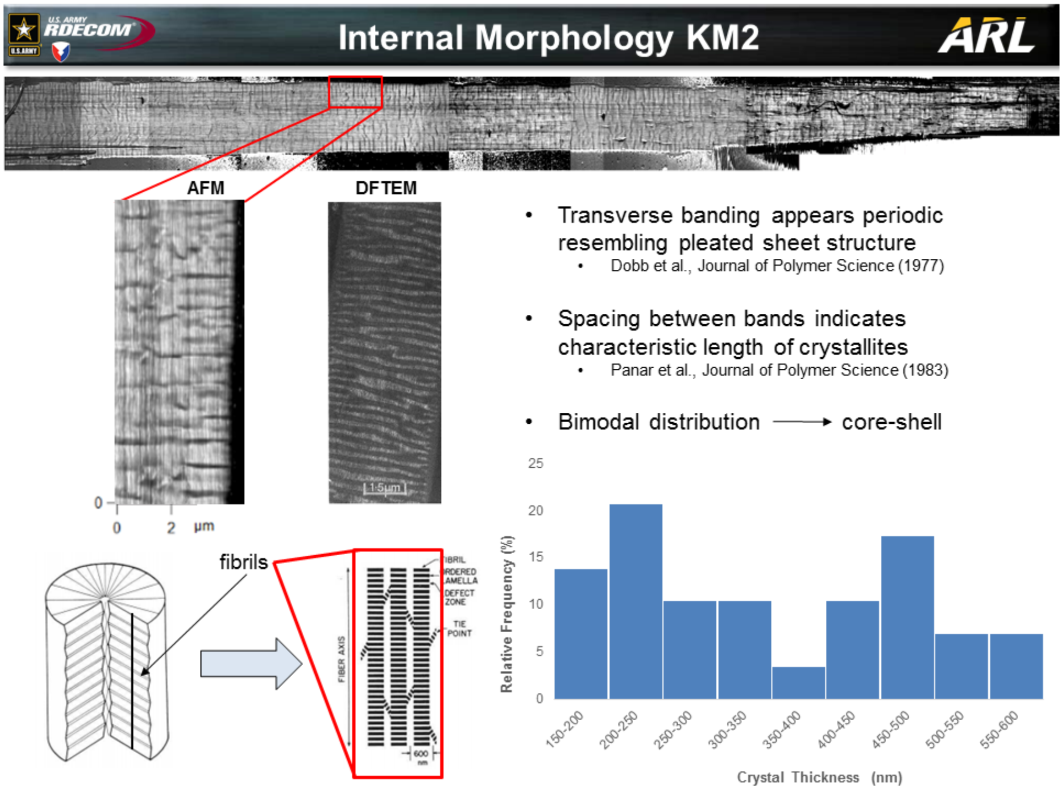
Taylor expansion SHO
+ Hertz model
$k_{ts} = 2aE^*$

$$E^* = \frac{\Delta f_2}{f_{0,2}} \frac{k_2}{a}$$

Schematic courtesy Asylum Research/Oxford Instruments

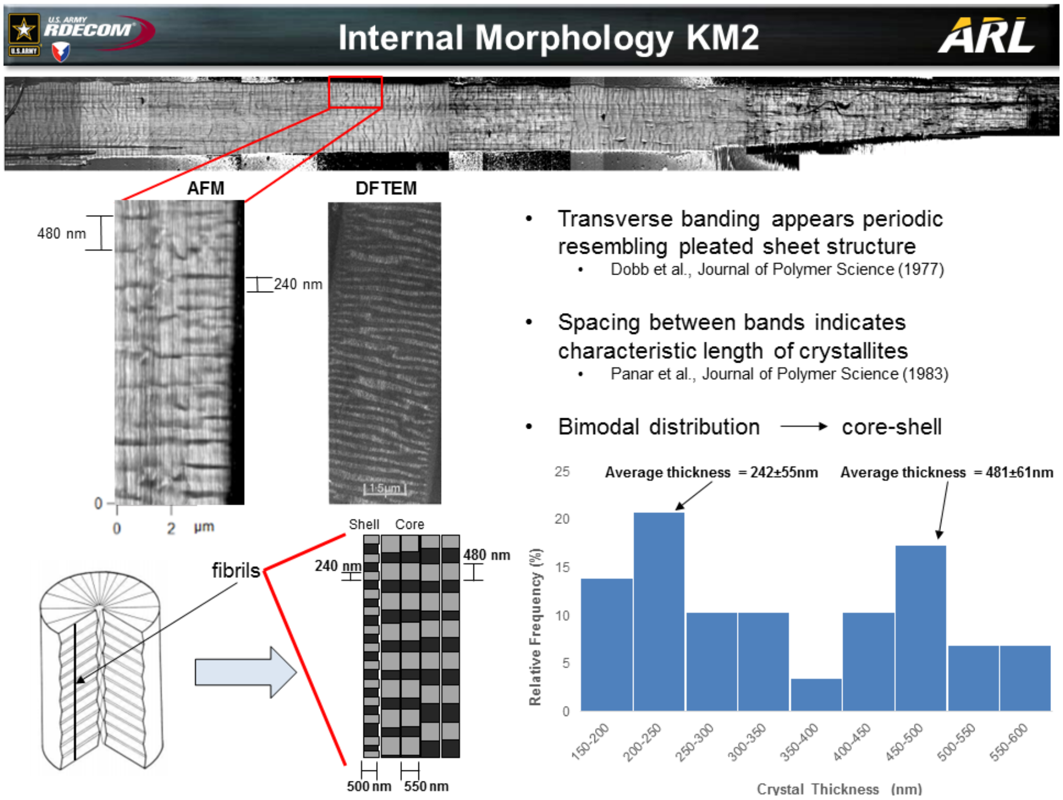
- Cypher's unique feature (blueDrive) directly drives cantilever with blue laser
  - Provides simple and extremely precise tuning of cantilever
- Operate in AMFM mode (Tapping mode)
- Generate modulus maps
  - Hertz model for contact mechanics
  - Changes in second resonant frequency correspond to differences in material stiffness

Results



Internal Morphology KM2

- Transverse banding appears periodic resembling pleated sheet structure
  - Dobb et al., Journal of Polymer Science (1977)
- Spacing between bands indicates characteristic length of crystallites
  - Panar et al., Journal of Polymer Science (1983)
- Bimodal distribution ⟶ core-shell



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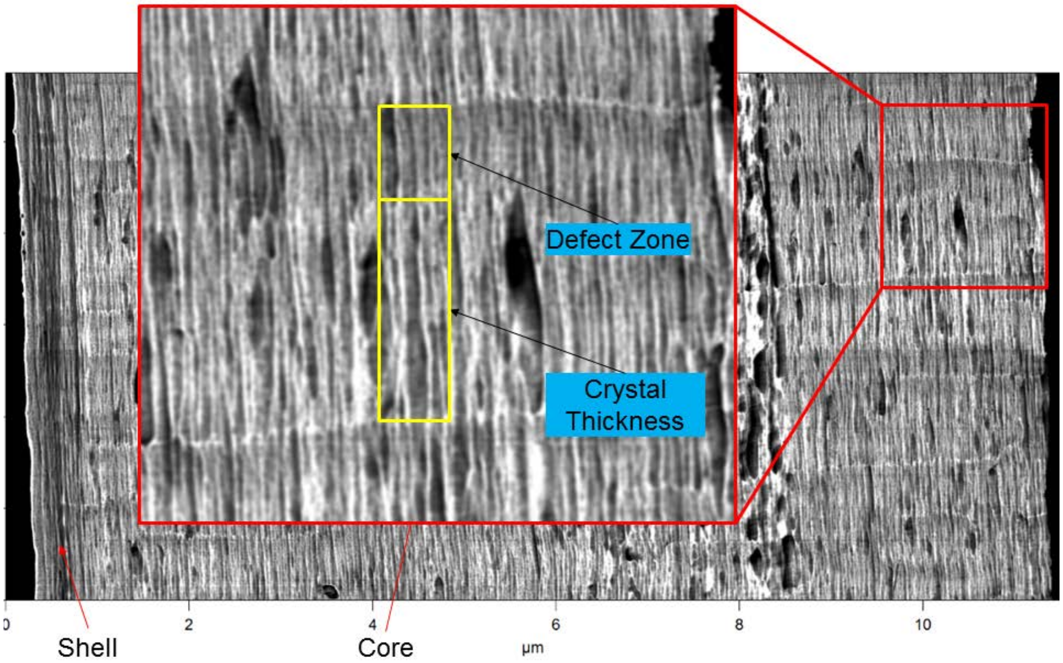
Average thickness = 242±55nm

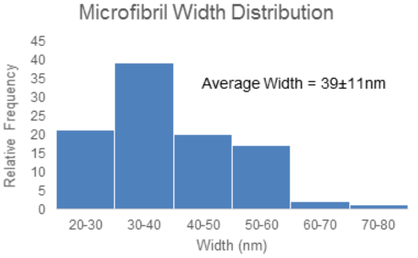
Average thickness = 481±61nm

High Resolution AFM Image

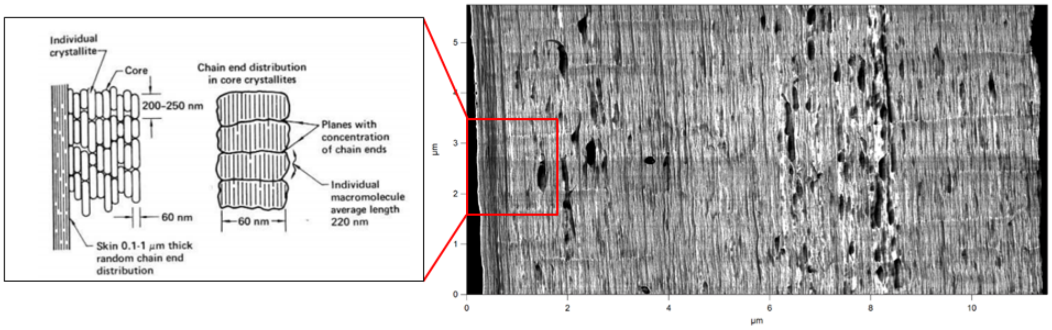


Internal Morphology KM2

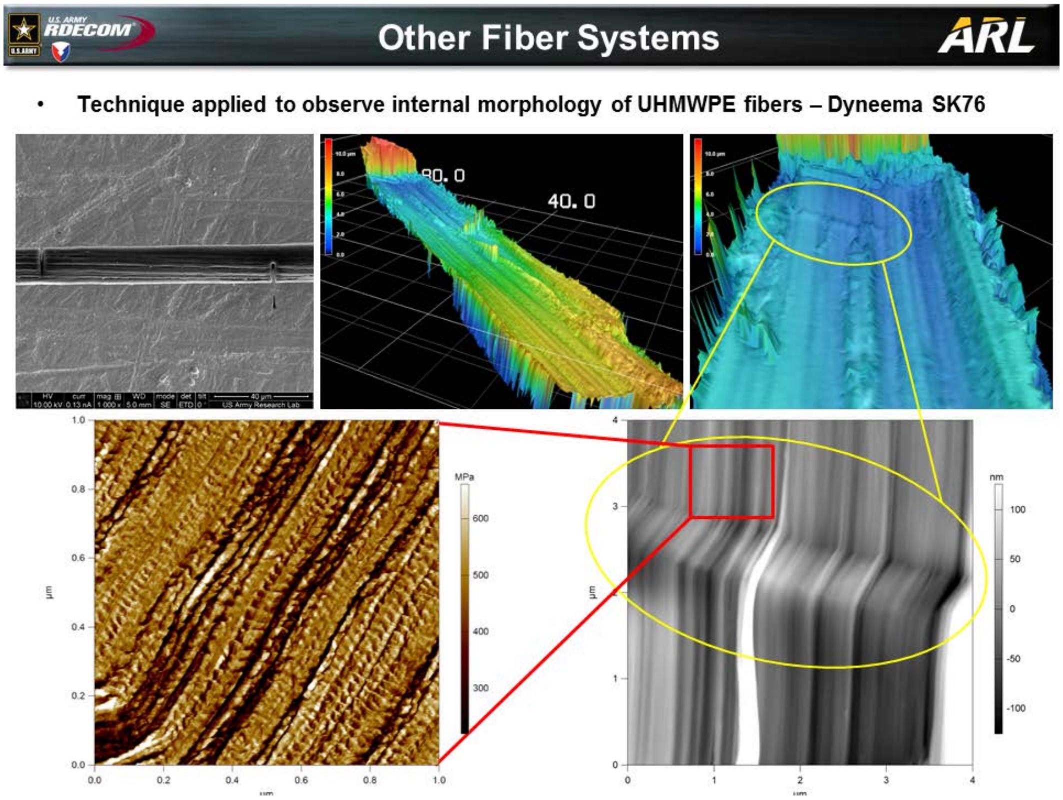
- High resolution scan shows microfibrillar structure, which resembles chain-end model of poly(*p*-phenylene terephthalamide) (PPTA) fibers.
  - Morgan et al., Journal of Polymer Science (1983)



- Modulus of core = 1.15 GPa
- Modulus of shell = 0.84 GPa (~***25% reduction***)

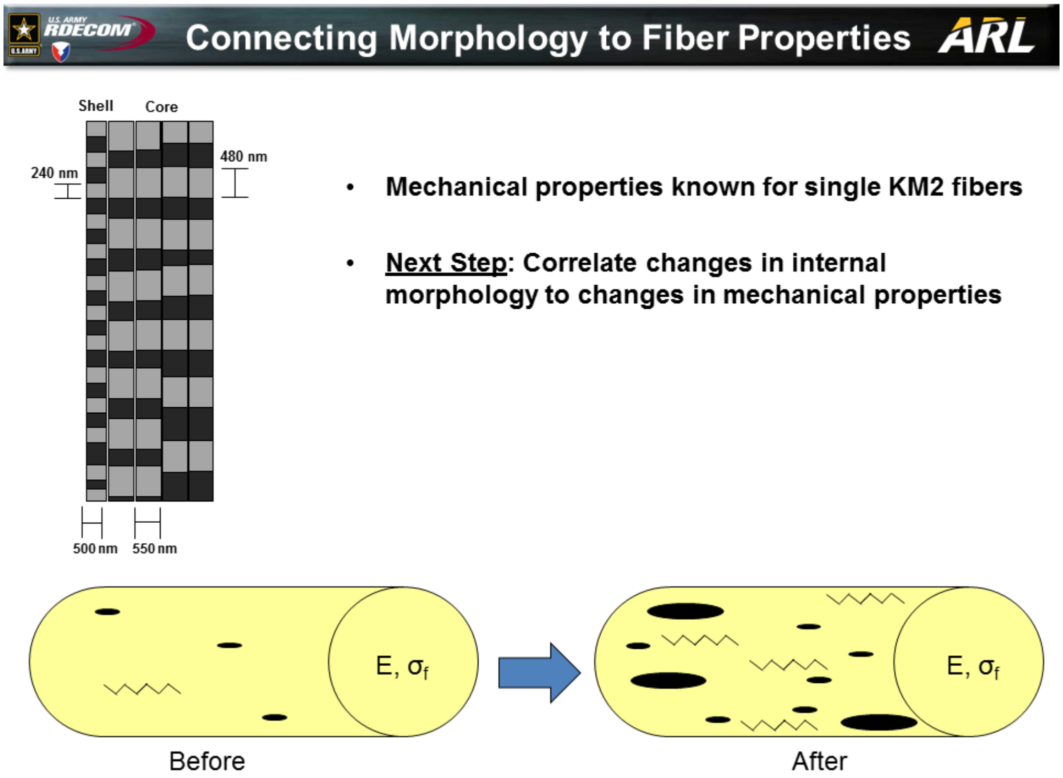


- Technique works for KM2 – what about other fiber systems?



Other Fiber Systems

- Technique applied to observe internal morphology of UHMWPE fibers – Dyneema SK76



Connecting Morphology to Fiber Properties

- Mechanical properties known for single KM2 fibers
- <u>Next Step</u>: Correlate changes in internal morphology to changes in mechanical properties

Conclusions

- Successfully induced longitudinal shear in single Kevlar KM2 and UHMWPE fibers using FIB notch technique.
- Internal features of KM2 resemble those observed in Kevlar 49 via DFTEM.
- Our new technique is more time-efficient and less disruptive than microtomy.
- Technique can quantitatively show how changes in internal morphologies effect overall mechanical properties.

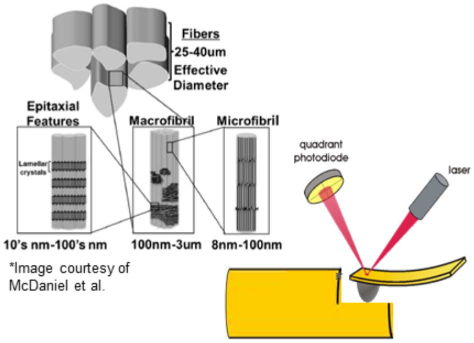
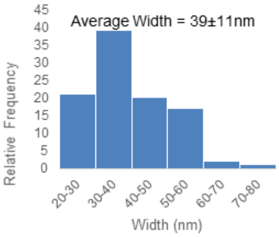
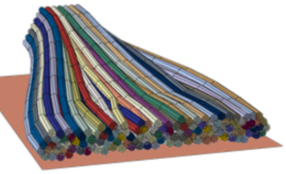


*Image courtesy of McDaniel et al.





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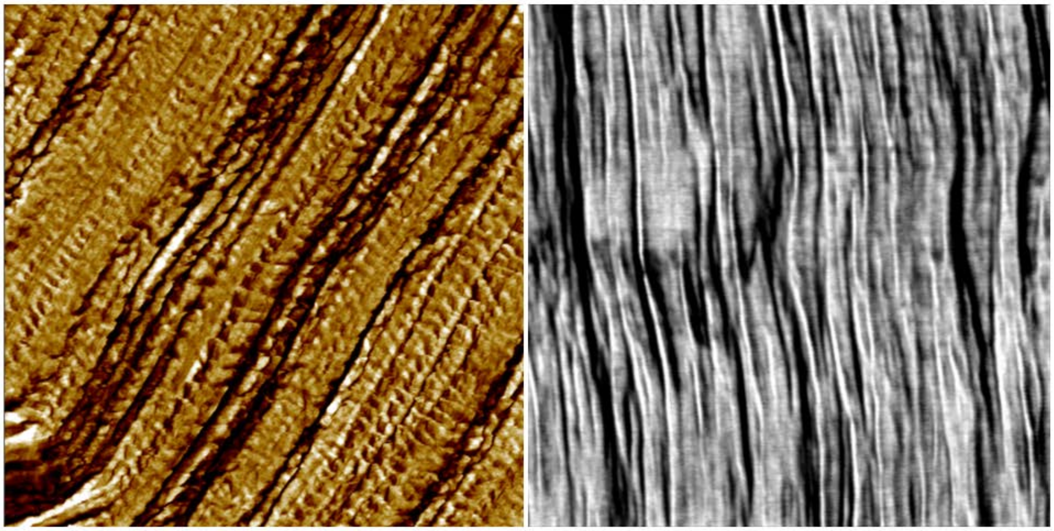
- Paul Moy
- Josh Taggart
- Jon Ligda
- Randy Mrozek
- ASEE
- CQL

Questions?



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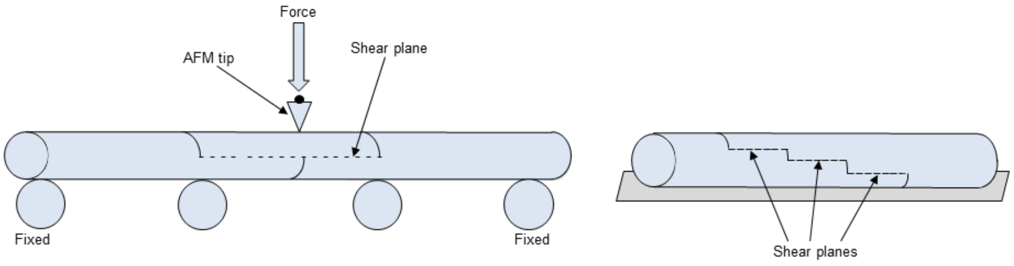
Shear Experiment Concepts

- TEM Grid 3-point bending
  - Short beam shear test uses 3 point bend test with span to thickness ratio of about 4:1 for inducing pure shear
  - 400 mesh TEM grid provides span:tk of about 5:1

- Stepwise shear surfaces
  - Provide through thickness observation of internal morphologies



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ATTN RDRL WML B ROSE PESCE-RODRIGUEZ

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