

## Diameter dependence of tensile strength by Weibull analysis: Part III sisal fiber

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### ABSTRACT

Environmental aspects and economical advantages are motivating the use of natural fiber as reinforcement of polymer composites in substitution for synthetic fiber composites such as fiber glass. In particular, the sisal fiber is one of the most investigated and being used in engineering systems. By contrast to synthetic fibers, natural fibers have the disadvantage of being heterogeneous in their dimensions specially the diameter. In several natural fibers it has been found that the smaller the diameter, the stronger is the fiber. In this work a Weibull analysis of sisal fibers tensile strength was performed to find a correlation with the diameter. The results revealed an inverse dependence of the tensile strength with the diameter. The observation of ruptured fibers by scanning electron microscopy suggested possible mechanisms that justify a hyperbolic correlation.

**Keywords:** Sisal fiber, Weibull analysis, tensile test, fracture observation.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

In the past two decades, climate changes associates with the use of non renewable fossil fuels, mainly coal and petroleum derivatives, are motivating the substitution of natural materials for the energy-intensive synthetic ones. The so-called “green” materials are currently permeating in many industrial sectors and replacing traditional synthetic materials not only due to environmental but also to economical, societal and technical reasons. Among these successful “green” materials stands the natural fiber obtained from cellulose-based plants, also known as lignocellulosic fibers. From house construction to automobiles, the lignocellulosic fibers are replacing glass fiber especially as reinforcement of polymer composites [1-4]. Several automobile makers in Europe are increasingly using lignocellulosic fibers in many components, as illustrated in Figure 1 for a BMW sedan.



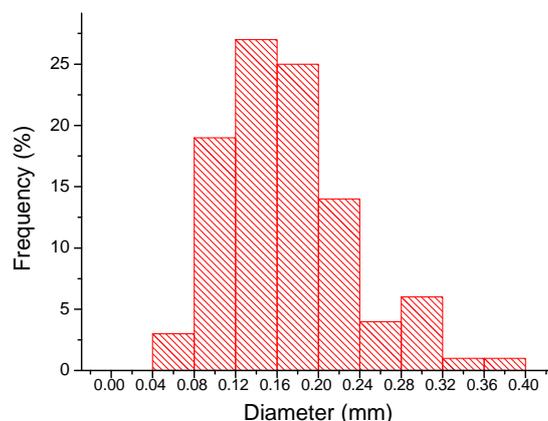
**Figure 1** : Components of a BMW sedan fabricated with lignocellulosic fiber reinforced polymer composites [5].

The growing interest for lignocellulosic fibers has been limited by the marked difference that exists regarding the mechanical strength. In fact, in average, the strongest lignocellulosic fibers have tensile mechanical strength below 1000 MPa [3], while the glass fiber reaches more than 3000 MPa [6]. This, together with the poor adhesion between any lignocellulosic fiber and most polymeric matrix [7], result in a much lower composite strength as compared to glass fiber composites, known as “fiberglass”. Indeed, the best lignocellulosic fiber composites display strengths around 100 MPa [4] while fiberglass exceeds 1000 MPa [6]. The future competition against the glass fiber, as possible reinforcement of structural composites, depends on the improvement of both the polymer matrix adhesion and the mechanical strength of the lignocellulosic fibers.

The fiber extracted from leaf of the sisal plant (*Agave Sisalana*) has a tensile strength above 600 MPa and, as such, could be a potential reinforcement to polymer matrix composites [8-11]. In a recent paper [12], a preliminary investigation on the tensile strength variation with the diameter has shown that the thinnest sisal fiber correspond to the strongest ones. It was found tensile strengths above 1000 MPa for sisal fibers thinner than 0.05 mm in diameter [12]. These results motivate a step further in the evaluation of a dependence of the sisal fiber tensile strength with its diameter. Therefore, the present work performs a statistical correlation, using the Weibull analysis, between the ultimate tensile stress and corresponding diameter of sisal fibers.

## 2 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The basic material investigated in this work was the sisal fiber with characteristics presented elsewhere [11]. Here it is worth mentioning that this sisal fiber was supplied by the firm SISALSUL that commercializes Brazilian lignocellulosic fibers. From the as-received 5 kg lot, one hundred fibers were randomly separated for a statistical evaluation of their dimensions [11]. Figure 2 shows the histogram corresponding to the diameter distribution of the sisal fibers used in this investigation. In this figure it is important to notice that 9 intervals of diameters, with mean value obtained by profile projector at five positions along each fiber, being two measurements with 90° rotation in the same location, were considered from 0.04 to 0.22 mm, with an average of 0.17 mm for the distribution.



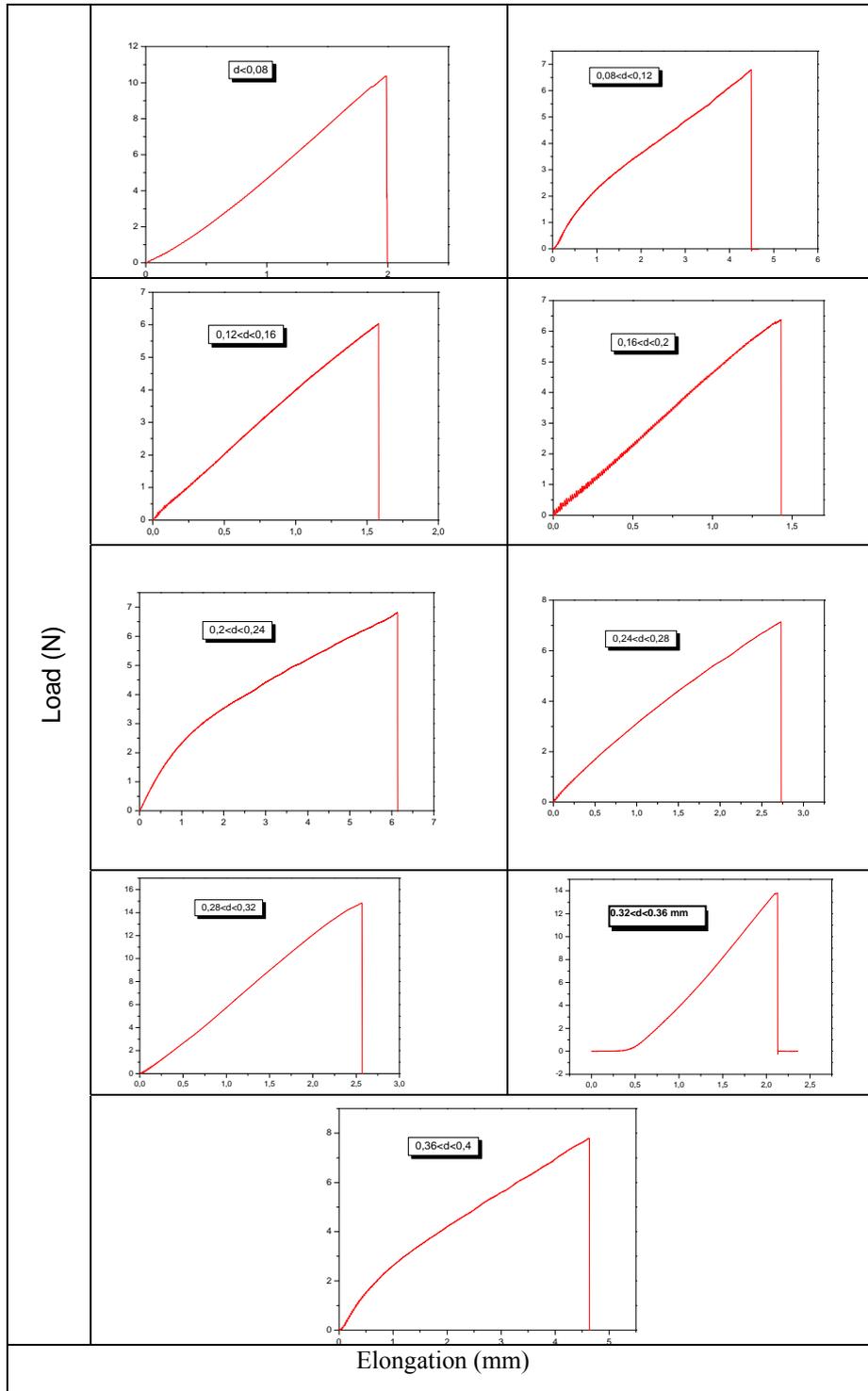
**Figure 2:** Statistical distribution of diameter of the sisal fibers for this work.

For each interval in Figure 2, a total of 20 fibers were selected and individually tensile tested at a temperature of  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  in a model 5582 universal Instron machine. The tests were conducted at a constant deformation velocity of 1 mm/s corresponding to a strain rate of  $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The values obtained for the ultimate tensile stress, i.e., the tensile strength, were statistically interpreted using the program Weibull Analysis.

In order to analyze the mechanism responsible for the diameter dependence of the fiber tensile strength, the fracture of representative sisal fibers were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Fracture samples were attached by conducting carbon tape to a metallic support and then gold sputtered to allow observation in a model SSX-550 Shimadzu microscope operating with secondary electrons accelerated at a maximum voltage of 15 KV.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 3 shows representative load vs. elongation curves directly obtained from the Instron machine digital recorded data. In this figure one should observe that the typical tensile curves drop abruptly after a maximum load is reached. In general the curves are linear, characterizing an elastic behavior up to fracture, with only minor plastic strain. This indicates a brittle rupture in spite of the flexible behavior of the sisal fiber.



**Figure 3:** Representative load vs. elongation for the 9 intervals of diameters (mm) of sisal fibers.

**Table 1:** Weibull parameter for the tensile strength of sisal fibers associated with different diameter intervals.

Diameter Interval (mm)	Weibull Modulus $\beta$	Characteristic Strength $\theta$ (MPa)	Precision Adjustment $R^2$	Average Tensile Strength (MPa)	Statistical Deviation (MPa)
0.04-0.08	3.382	1016.0	0.9746	912.5	297.8
0.08-0.12	4.190	585.2	0.9613	531.8	143.1
0.12-0.16	2.806	496.2	0.9833	441.9	170.5
0.16-0.20	4.461	449.3	0.9320	409.8	104.1
0.20-0.24	5.521	404.0	0.9307	373.1	78.04
0.24-0.28	2.574	451.0	0.9108	400.5	166.9
0.28-0.32	2.572	422.3	0.9658	375.0	156.4
0.32-0.36	3.347	422.4	0.9644	379.2	124.9
0.36-0.40	3.149	310.1	0.9154	277.5	96.6

Based on all tensile results such as those exemplified in Figure 3, the tensile strength, i.e. the ultimate stress associated with the point of maximum load, was evaluated. These values of tensile strength were analyzed by the Weibull statistic method for each one of the 9 diameter intervals shown in the histogram of Figure 2. Actually, the Weibull Analysis computer program provides the following parameters:  $\theta$  (characteristic strength),  $\beta$  (Weibull modulus),  $R^2$  (precision adjustment) as well as a mean strength based on the Weibull distribution with related deviations. The values of these parameters are listed in Table 1.

Furthermore, the Weibull Analysis program provides the graphs shown in Figure 4. In this figure it is important to observe that all graphs are unimodal, which indicates that fibers present the same behavior in each diameter interval. It should also be noticed in Fig. 4 that a single straight line fits each logarithmic plot of the reliability versus location parameter.

Figure 5 shows the variation of  $\theta$ , the Weibull characteristic strength, with the mean sisal fiber diameter for each interval in the Fig. 2 histogram. In this figure there is a tendency of  $\theta$  to increase the thinnest the fibers. Apparently, this tendency is associated with an inverse correlation of the fiber strength with its diameter. In a recent work with piassava fibers [13], it was found that a possible hyperbolic equation could be a proper mathematical correlation to fit  $\theta$  vs.  $d$ .

In the present work, a hyperbolic equation can be used as an adjustment of  $\theta$  to the values of  $d$  shown in Table 1. The best hyperbolic fit is associated with the following equation

$$\theta = \frac{51}{d} - 177 \tag{1}$$

Figure 6 depicts the variation of  $\bar{\sigma}_m$  with the mean sisal fiber diameter for each interval in the Figure 2 histogram. Within the error bars two interpretations for the diameter dependence of the mean tensile strength may be considered. First, by plotting a horizontal line through the error bars. In this case the strength would not vary for diameters greater than 0.1 mm. The second alternative, following preliminary results [12], is to consider an inverse relationship to apply between  $\bar{\sigma}_m$  and  $d$ . This interpretation appears to be more consistent with the characteristic strength variation with the diameter, shown in Figure 5, as in other lignocellulosic fibers [12, 13].

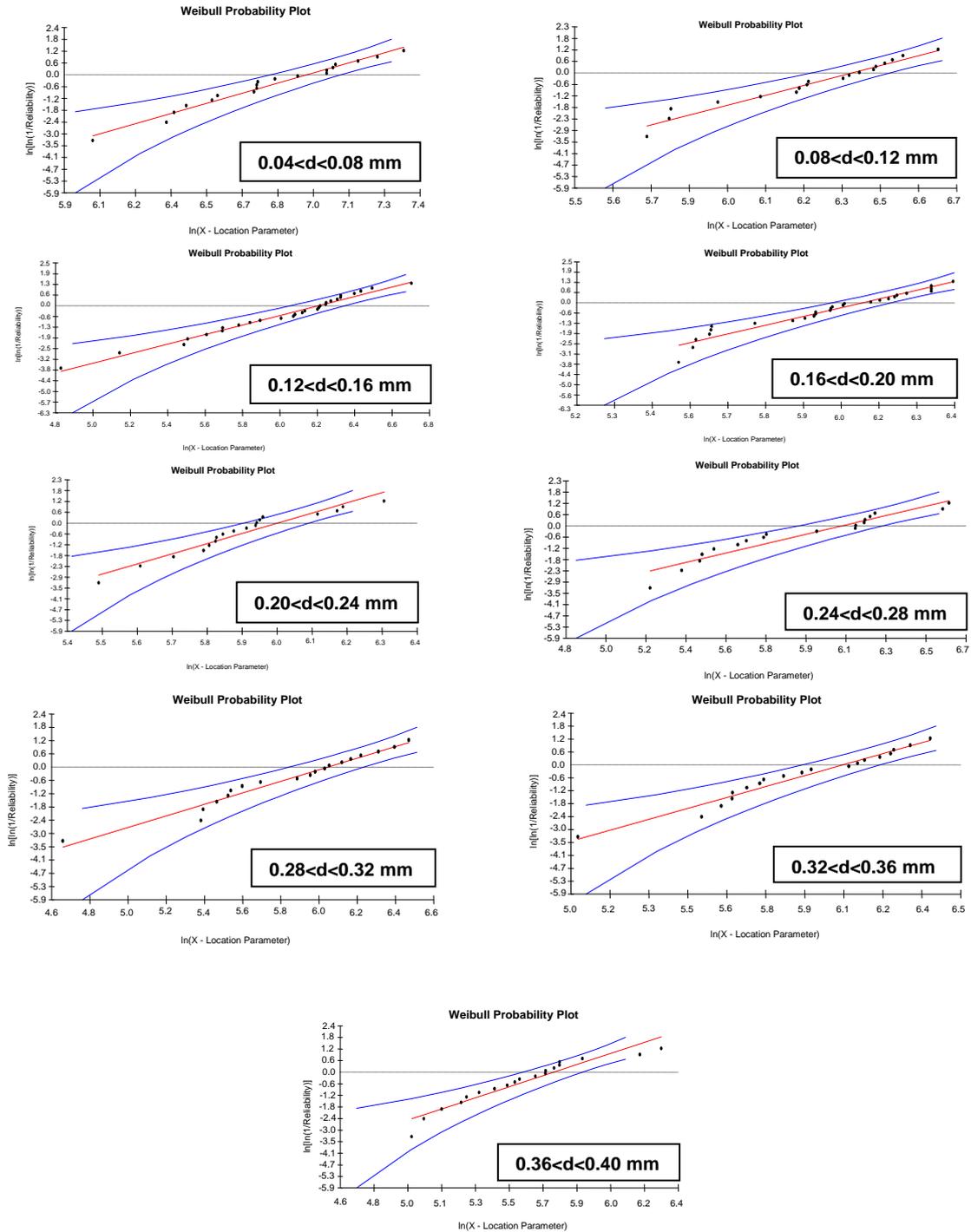
It is then suggested that a hyperbolic equation could adjust the data in Figure 6. In this case the following equation gives the best fit.

$$\bar{\sigma}_m = \frac{45}{d} + 177 \tag{2}$$

This equation is very similar to Equation (1) indicating a coherence in the Weibull statistical analysis for the tensile strength dependence with the diameter of sisal fibers. It is also similar to the one recently obtained for sisal fibers in a preliminary investigation [12]. In that work, the Weibull method, was not used, just arithmetic average and standard deviation.

A fractographic analysis by SEM of the tip of tensile-ruptured sisal fibers, shown in Figure 7, provides evidence of a possible mechanism responsible for the inverse correlation between the strength and the fiber diameter in Equation (1) and (2). In fact, the thinner sisal fiber with a diameter of  $d = 0.05$  mm in Figure 7(a) displays a fracture associated with relatively lesser fibrils. On the other hand, the thicker sisal fiber with a diameter of  $d = 0.15$  mm in Figure 7(b) reveals a heterogeneous fracture associated with

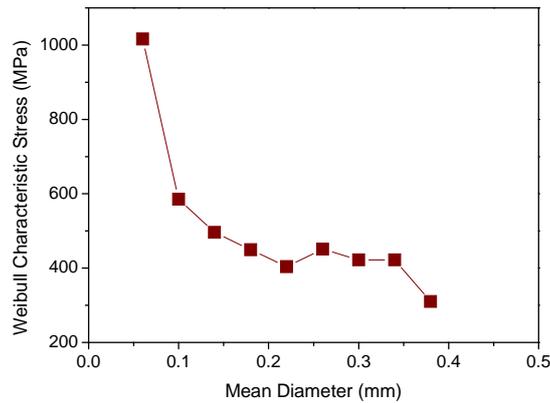
relatively more fibrils. This fractographic results indicates that, statistically, there is a higher probability that a thicker fiber would break at a stress lower than that required for a thinner fiber.



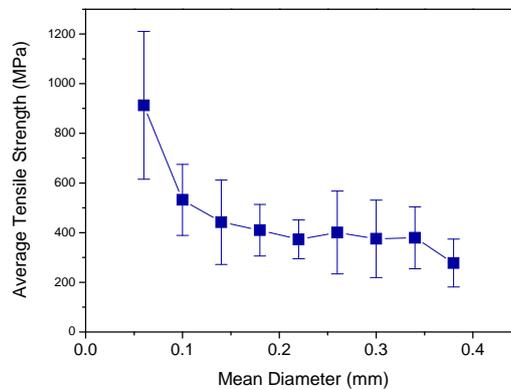
**Figure 4:** Weibull graphs for the tensile strength of sisal fibers for different diameter intervals.

Owing to the large dispersion in properties of lignocellulosic fibers [4], the thicker sisal fiber, with more fibrils, has a comparative larger distribution of both weaker and stronger fibrils. Consequently, during the tensile test there is a higher probability that a weaker fibril in the thicker fiber breaks at lower stress than the weaker fibril in the thinner fiber. Once the first fibril is broken, it causes a flaw in the fiber structure, which propagates until total rupture. In other words, statistically the many fibrils of a thicker fiber tend to

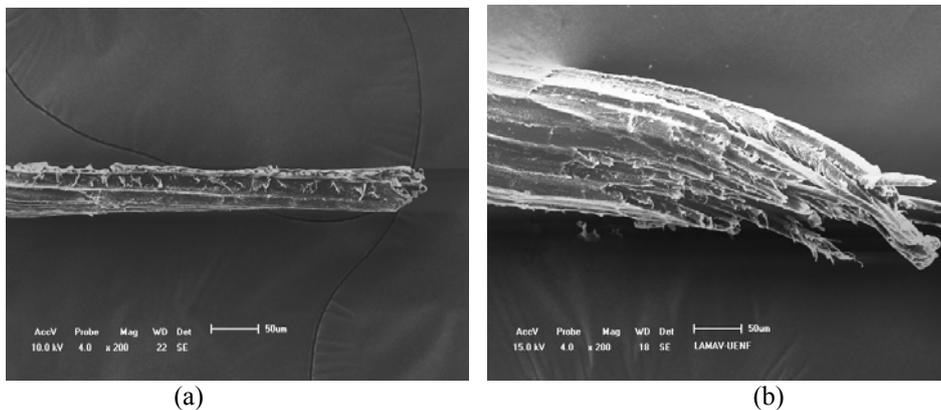
have one of them breaking shortly during the tensile load as compared to any of the fewer fibrils of a thinner fiber. Thus, the fiber with smaller diameter will be stronger than the one with greater diameter.



**Figure 5:** Variation of the characteristic strength with the mean diameter of sisal fibers.



**Figure 6:** Variation of the average tensile strength with the mean diameter for sisal fibers.



**Figure 7:** SEM fractograph of tensile-ruptured tips of sisal fibers (a) thinner,  $d = 0.05$  mm and (b) thicker,  $d = 0.15$  mm.

As a final remark regarding the inverse strength/diameter correlation given by Equation (2), one could in practice obtain stronger fibers by selecting the thinner ones. This would allow polymer composites to be fabricated with improved mechanical of properties by reinforcement with these thinner fibers.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The tensile strength of sisal fibers showed through a Weibull statistical analysis that higher values are obtained for thinner fibers with smaller diameters.

It is suggested, based on the present results and other lignocellulosic fibers, that a hyperbolic equation could adjust this inverse correlation between strength and diameter in sisal fibers.

Fractographic analysis statistically supports a mechanism of premature rupture in thicker fiber due to the relatively larger distribution of fibril as compared to thinner fibers.

## 5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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