

Abstract Submitted  
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**Mechanical Properties of Polymeric Nanocomposites with Liquid Inclusions**<sup>1</sup> HEYI LIANG, ZHEN CAO, ANDREY DOBRYNIN, Univ of Akron — We study mechanical properties of polymeric nanocomposites of liquid inclusions in network matrix using molecular dynamics simulations and analytical calculations. The shear modulus of nanocomposite is shown to be a non-monotonic function of the elastocapillary number  $\gamma_{SL}/(G_N R)$ , where  $\gamma_{SL}$  is the interfacial energy network/liquid interface,  $G_N$  is the shear modulus of network and  $R$  is the initial size of liquid inclusion. First, in the range of elastocapillary numbers,  $\gamma_{SL}/(G_N R) \ll 1$ , the composite shear modulus increases with increasing this parameter value. In this interval of elastocapillary numbers, a liquid inclusion softens the network such that the composite modulus  $G_{comp}$  is smaller than  $G_N$ . This is in agreement with the classical Eshelby theory. However, for elastocapillary numbers  $\gamma_{SL}/(G_N R) \approx 1$ , the liquid inclusions reinforces the network,  $G_{comp} > G_N$ . In this range of parameters the surface energy of the deformed liquid inclusions strengthens the composite. When the elastocapillary number increases further,  $\gamma_{SL}/(G_N R) \gg 1$ , the interfacial energy of network/liquid interface dominates the mechanical response of the composite resulting in composite weakening. Analysis of the elongation ratio of the liquid inclusion shows that it decreases with increasing elastocapillary number  $\gamma_{SL}/(G_N R)$ . The classical Eshelby's theory of inclusions fails to explain this phenomenon. We develop a new linear elasticity model of this class of nanocomposite materials capable to explain this unusual mechanical response of nanocomposite materials.

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