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Electrical Properties and Electromagnetic Shielding Effectiveness of Milled Carbon Fiber/Nylon Composites

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:

/ 7 vol% 가 , percolation

. 46 가 가 , negative tempera-

가 , percolation

가 ,

가 .

ABSTRACT : DC and AC electrical conductivity and electromagnetic interference shielding effectiveness of milled carbon fiber/nylon composites were investigated with the kind of nylon matrix. Percolation transition at which the conductivity is sharply increased was observed at about 7 vol% of milled carbon fiber. Nylon 46 as a matrix was more effective to obtain high electrical conductivity than nylon 6, and the difference in conductivity was occurred by the treatment of coupling agent. Frequency dependence of AC conductivity could be explained by relaxation phenomenon at just below percolation and resonance phenomenon at 40 vol% of carbon fiber, respectively. Negative temperature coefficient phenomenon was found in all composites. Electromagnetic interference shielding effectiveness was increased with the concentration of carbon fiber. At a high conductivity region the return loss was more dominant to the total shielding effectiveness than the absorption loss.

Keywords : milled carbon fiber/nylon composites, electrical conductivity, percolation, electromagnetic interference shielding effectiveness, return loss.

1.

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가 .

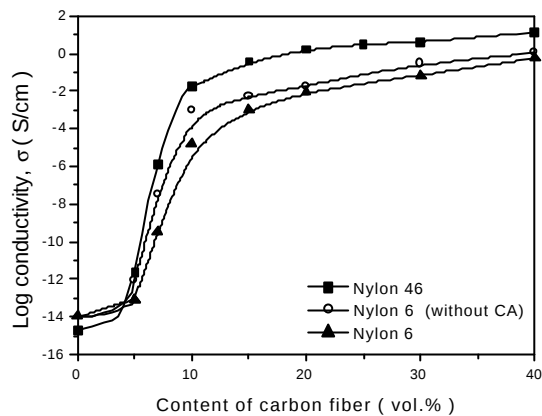
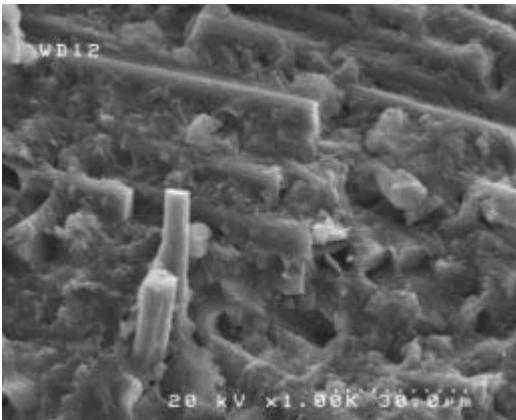
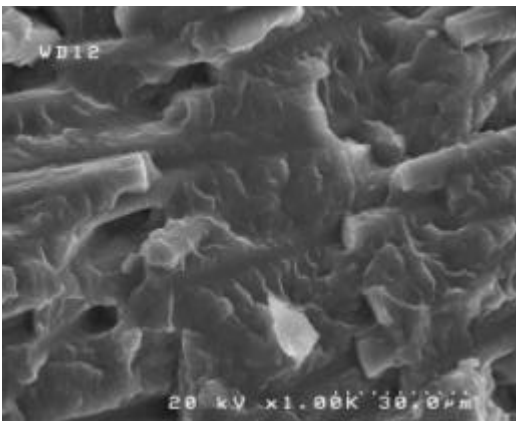


Figure 1. DC conductivity of nylon 6 and nylon 46 composites with the content of carbon fiber.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. SEM micrographs of fractured surface of (a) nylon 46 and (b) nylon 6 composites filled with 40 vol% of carbon fiber($\times 1000$).

3.

Figure 1

vol% (V_c)

percolation transition

6

가

가

6

46

가

6

46/

가

가

13,14

46

Figure 2

46

6

Figure 3

가 40 vol%

6

가

가

6

가

46

46

46

46

46

46

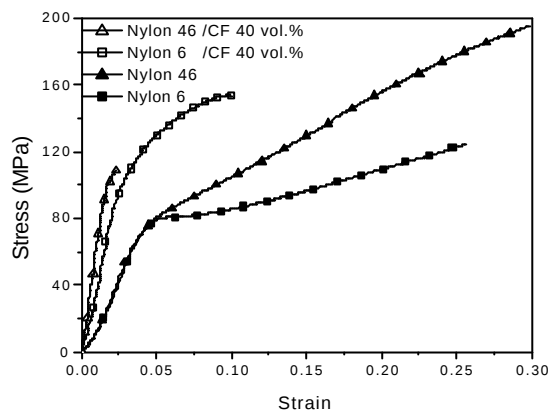


Figure 3. Stress-strain behaviors of nylons and nylon composites containing carbon fiber of 40 vol%.

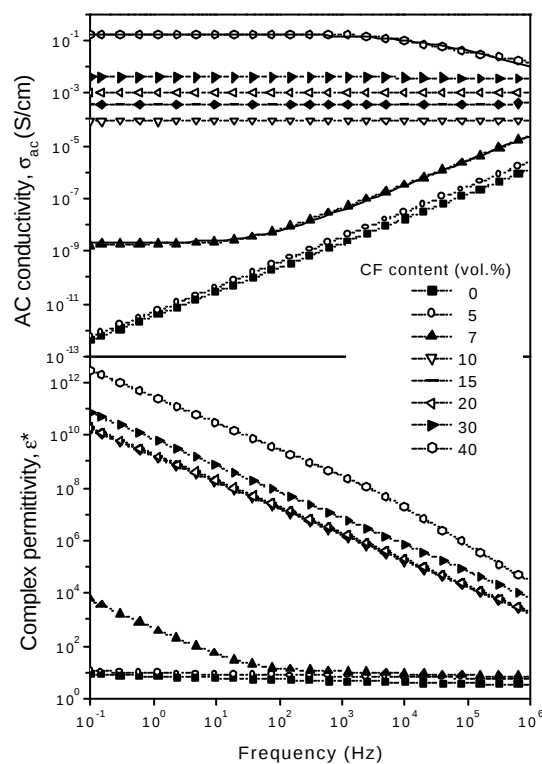


Figure 4. AC conductivity and complex permittivity as a function of frequency for nylon 6/carbon fiber composites. The solid lines of 7 and 40 vol% of carbon fiber in ac conductivity were calculated by eqs. (4b) and (6), respectively.

Figure 4

$$\sigma_{ac}(\dot{u}) = \sigma_{dc} + A\dot{u}^s \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{Z^*} = \frac{1}{R_C + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_P} + j\omega C_P}} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{Z^*} = \frac{1}{R - jX} = Y^* = \sigma_{ac} + j\omega B \quad (3)$$

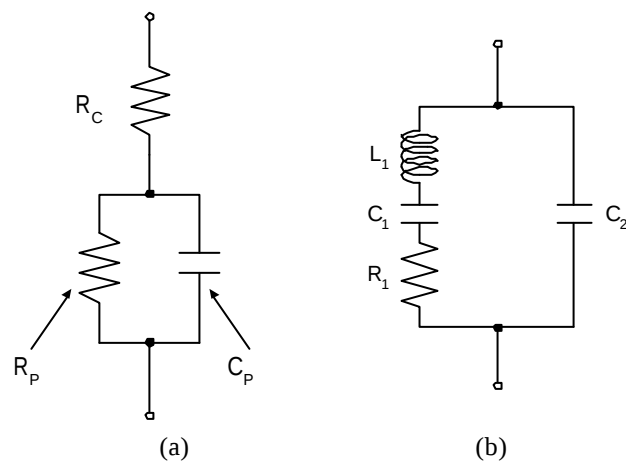


Figure 5. Equivalent circuit model for filler-matrix composites; (a) relaxation and (b) resonance model.

R , X , Y^* , B , C_0 resistance, reactance,
admittance, susceptance, capacitance .
(2) (3)

$$\sigma_{ac} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_p} \left(\frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_p} \right) + (\omega C_p)^2}{R_c \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_p} \right)^2 + (\omega C_p)^2 \right\}} \quad (4a)$$

가 ,

2가 s 가

$$\sigma_{ac} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_p} \left(\frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_p} \right) + (\omega C_p)^s}{R_c \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{R_c} + \frac{1}{R_p} \right)^2 + (\omega C_p)^s \right\}} \quad (4b)$$

가 7 vol% 가 (4b)
Figure 4

s 0.95, (2)
 $1/(R_c + R_p)$ 가 $\omega^{0.95}$

가

R_p
 $(R_c + R_p)$ R_c

ohmic current

가 가

RLC

Debye
Figure 5(b)

가

$$\frac{1}{Z^*} = \frac{1}{R_l + (\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})^s} + j\omega C_2 \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{ac} = \frac{1}{R_l^2 + (\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1})^s} \quad (6)$$

s (4a) 가 2

가 ,

가

. Figure 4 가 40

vol% 가 (6)

s 0.68 .
 $(\omega L_1 = 1/\omega C_1)$ 가 가

Hz / 46 100

Figure 6 가

가 가 가 NTC (negative temperature coefficient)

가

40 vol%

가 / 46 가

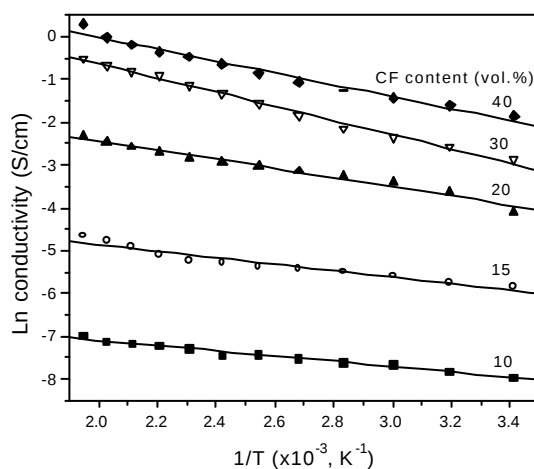
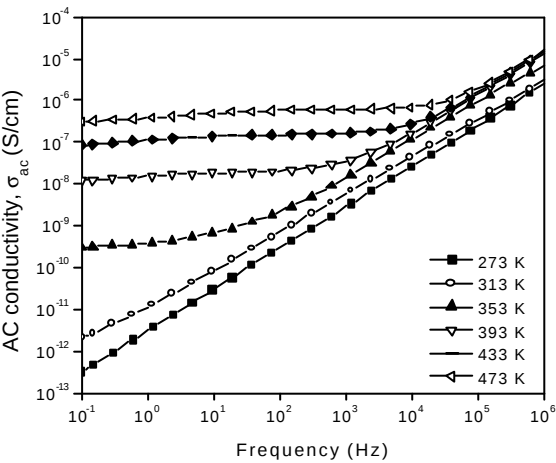


Figure 6. Conductivity as a function of temperature for nylon 46/carbon fiber composites.

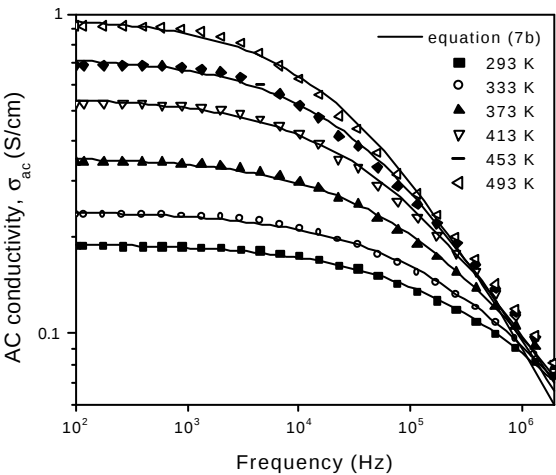
$$\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp\left(-\frac{W}{kT}\right) \quad (7)$$

Table 2. s_0 and W of Carbon Fiber(CF)/Nylon 46 Composites

CF content (vol%)	s_0 (S/cm)	W (eV)
10	0.00286	0.0532
15	0.03534	0.0652
20	0.74682	0.0923
30	14.89	0.1434
40	16.16	0.1204



(a)



(b)

Figure 7. AC Conductivity with temperature for (a) 5 vol% of carbon fiber filled nylon 6 and (b) 40 vol% of carbon fiber filled nylon 46 composites.

s_0 , W , k Boltzmann
 , s_0 W Table 2
가
thermal emission 가

Figure 7(a) 가 5 vol% 가 6

2가
가 가 quantum mecha-
nical tunneling (QMT) ,^{18,22}
가 corre-
lated barrier hopping (CBH) .²³ QMT
(1) , CBH

$$s = 1 - \frac{4}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\dot{\epsilon} \hat{\sigma}_0}\right)} \quad (8)$$

$$s = 1 - \frac{6kT}{\left[W_M - kT \ln\left(\frac{1}{\dot{\epsilon} \hat{\sigma}_0}\right)\right]} \quad (9)$$

t_0 , k Boltzmann , W_M
 , activation
가 5 vol% 가 6 s
0.89 0.97 , 0.91 가
가

Figure 7(b) 40 vol%
46
ohmic current가 s_{ac} s_{dc}
 , 가 가
가

(6)

가
s 0.515 0.673 가
s 가 가 가
(electromag-
netic interference shielding effectiveness, EMI SE)

$$SE \text{ (dB)} = 10 \log\left(\frac{P_{\text{inc}}}{P_{\text{trans}}}\right) = 20 \log\left(\frac{E_{\text{inc}}}{E_{\text{trans}}}\right) \quad (10)$$

P_{inc} , P_{trans}
 E_{inc} , E_{trans}
가 가 가
가 가 가

$$SE_T = SE_R + SE_A + SE_M \quad (11)$$

SE_R , SE_A , SE_M

Figure 8 50 MHz 1.5 GHz
가 2 mm

Figure 8(a) 6 46
Figure 8(b) 6 46 가
6 가 가
가 가
Figure 9 (RL)

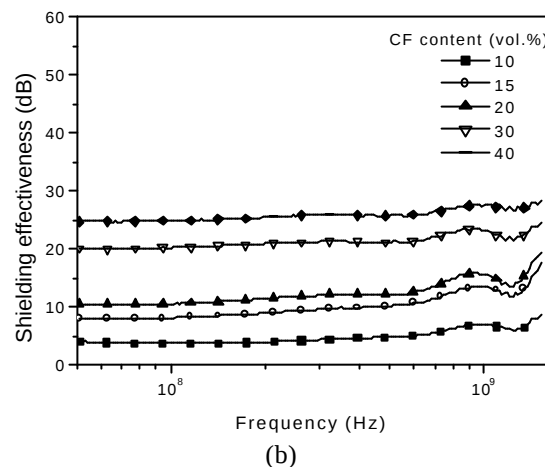
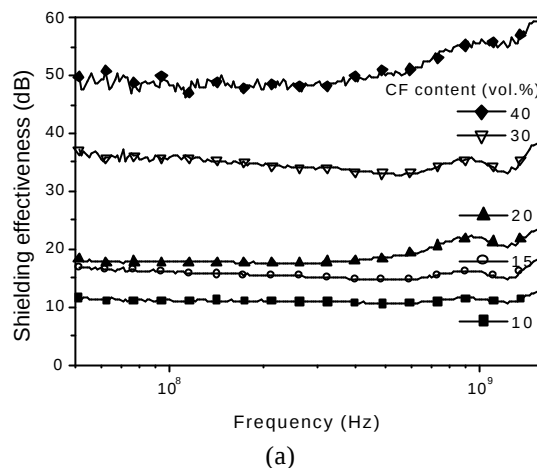


Figure 8. Shielding effectiveness as a function of frequency for; (a) nylon 6 composites and (b) nylon 4,6 composites (2 mm in thickness).

가
24,25

$$RL \text{ (dB)} = 20 \log\left(\frac{E_{\text{inc}}}{E_{\text{ref}}}\right) \quad (12)$$

E_{inc} , E_{ref} , RL
가 가
가 가
Figure 9(a) 6, Figure 9(b)
46 RL
가 RL
가 가
가 가

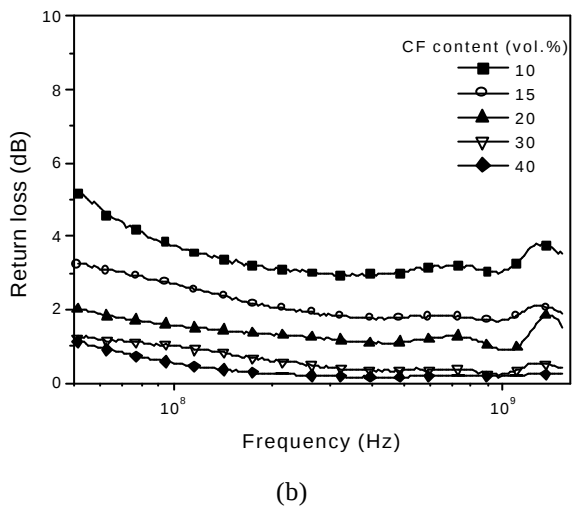
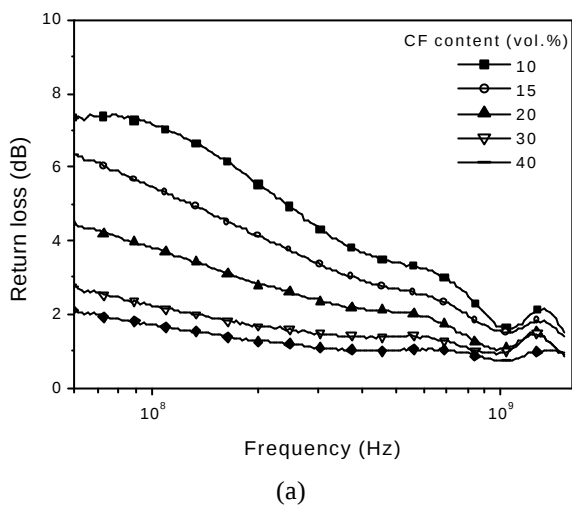


Figure 9. Return loss as a function of frequency for; (a) nylon 6 composites and (b) nylon 4,6 composites (2 mm in thickness).

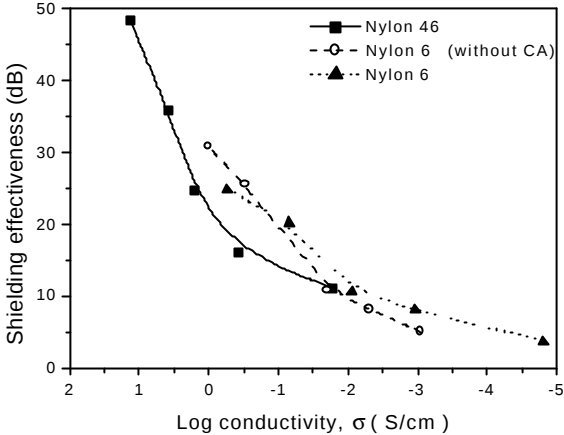


Figure 10. Relations between shielding effectiveness at 100 MHz and conductivity of various composites.

가 가 가
(11)
 m_t, f
 $SE_R \propto \log |\epsilon_r / \mu_r f|$
 $SE_A \propto \sqrt{f \epsilon_r \sigma_r}$
 $\log \epsilon_r$
 $\log \epsilon_r$ 가
가
4.
가 가 7 vol% percola-
tion transition . 가
가 가 NTC ,
가 가 per-
colation ,
가 가
가 , 가

가 가
가 , 가
가

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