



DIA-STRON
DELIVERING MEASUREMENT SOLUTIONS

9th International Conference on Applied Hair Science

Knowledge transfer from the technical fibre world

A few ideas to share with the hair fibre scientific community

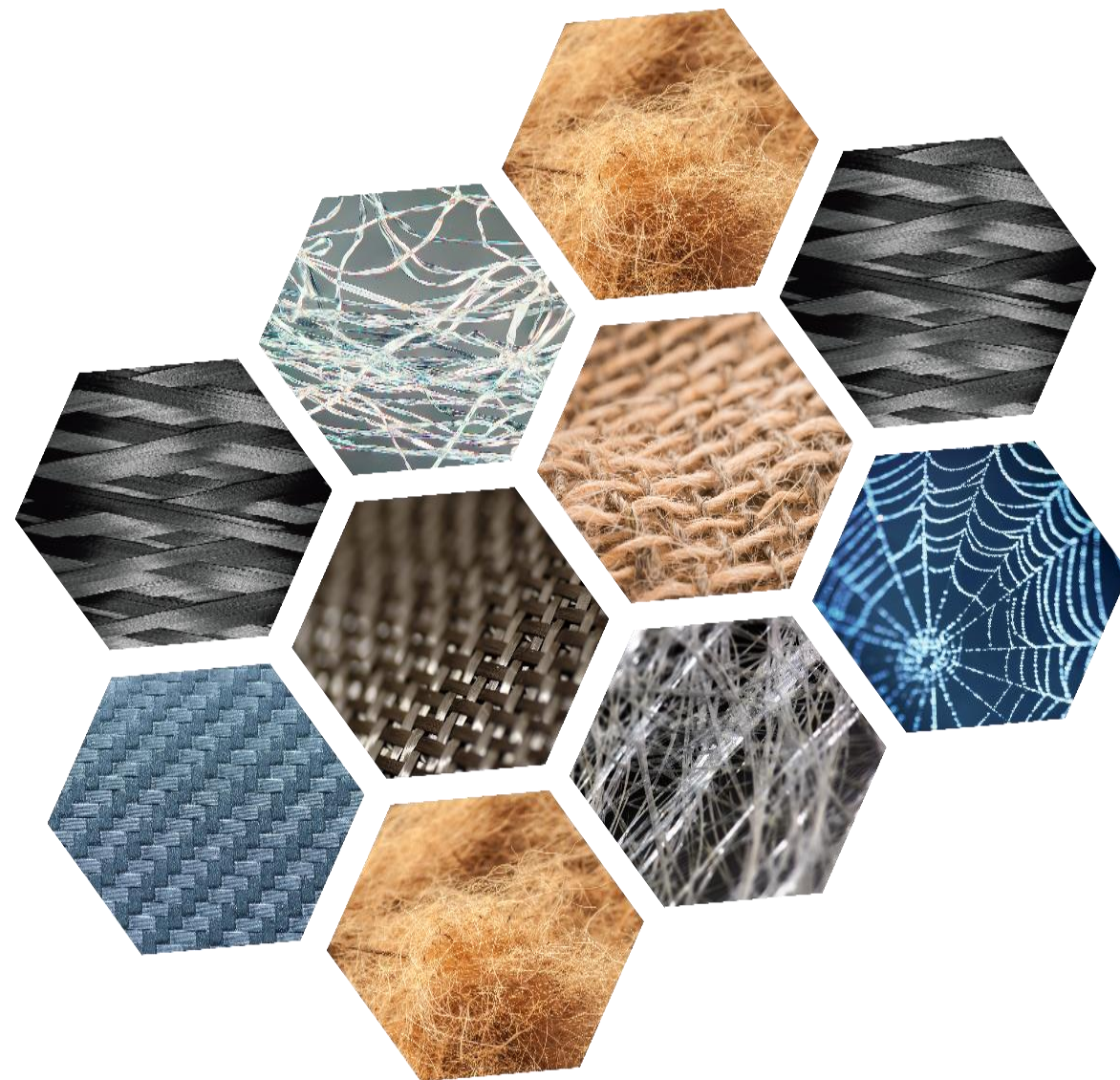
Yann Leray, Rebecca Lunn, Steve Bucknell and Daniel Stringer



DIA-STRON
DELIVERING MEASUREMENT SOLUTIONS



“Fibres are long, fine forms of matter with diameters generally of the order of ten or a few tens of microns and lengths ranging from a few millimetres to virtually being continuous.”





מכון ויצמן למדע
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE



The University
of Nottingham
Ningbo, China

KU LEUVEN



HSB
Hochschule Bremen
City University
of Applied Sciences

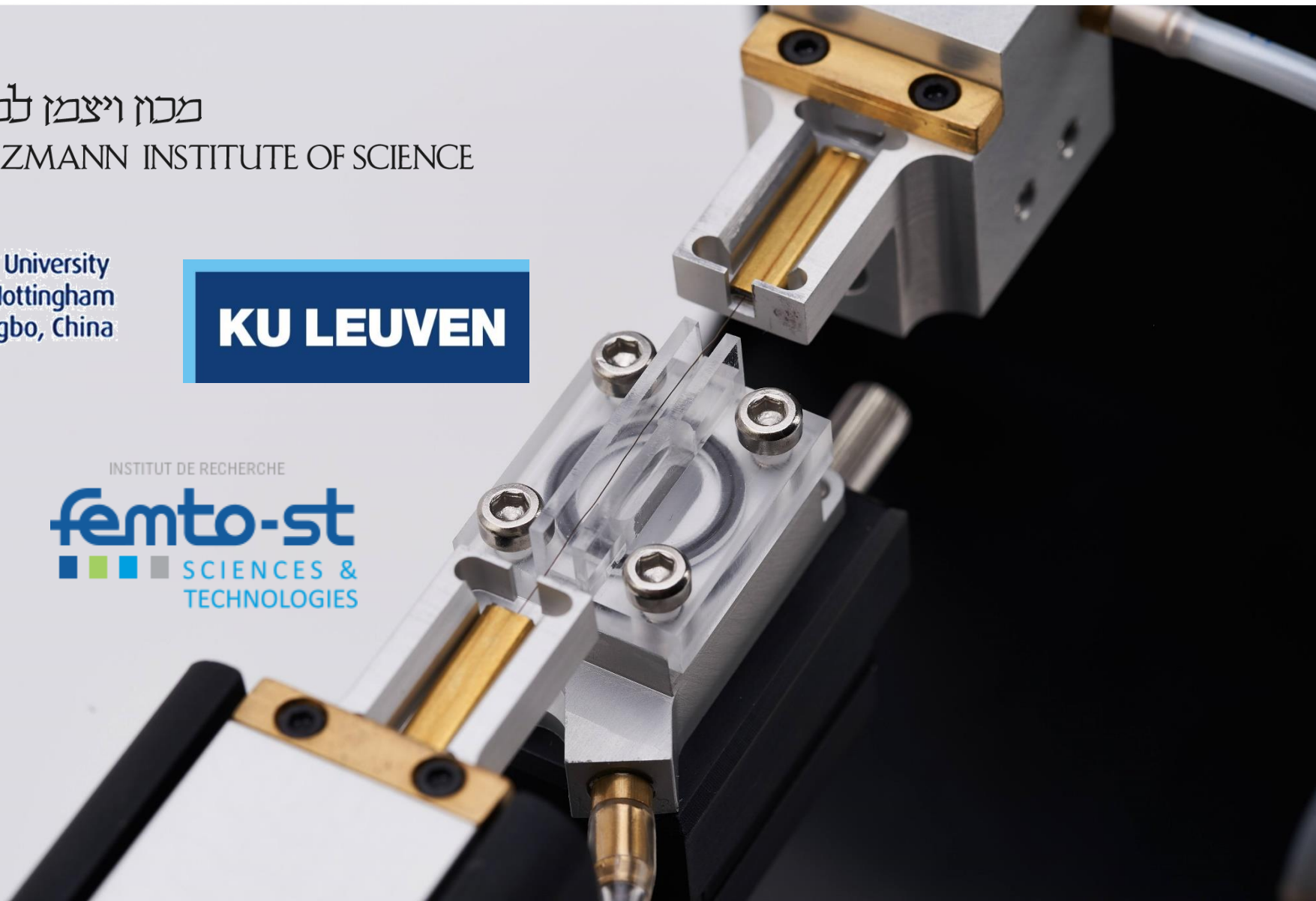


IMT Mines Alès
École Mines-Télécom

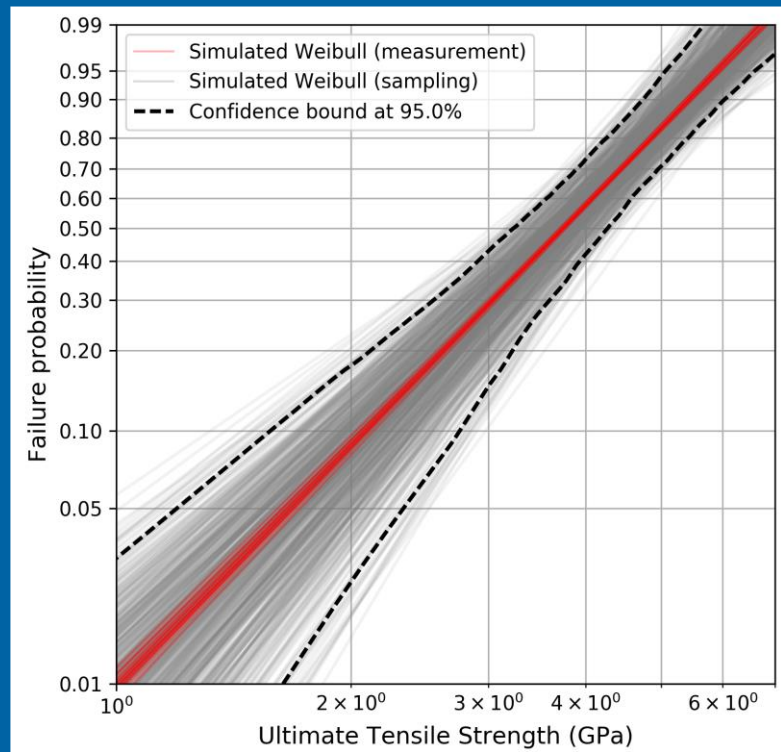


FiBre_MoD

Marie Skłodowska-Curie European Training Network



New approaches to fibre mechanical data analysis

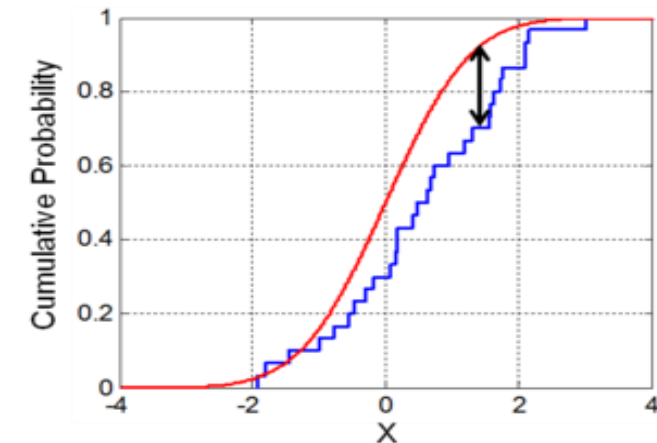
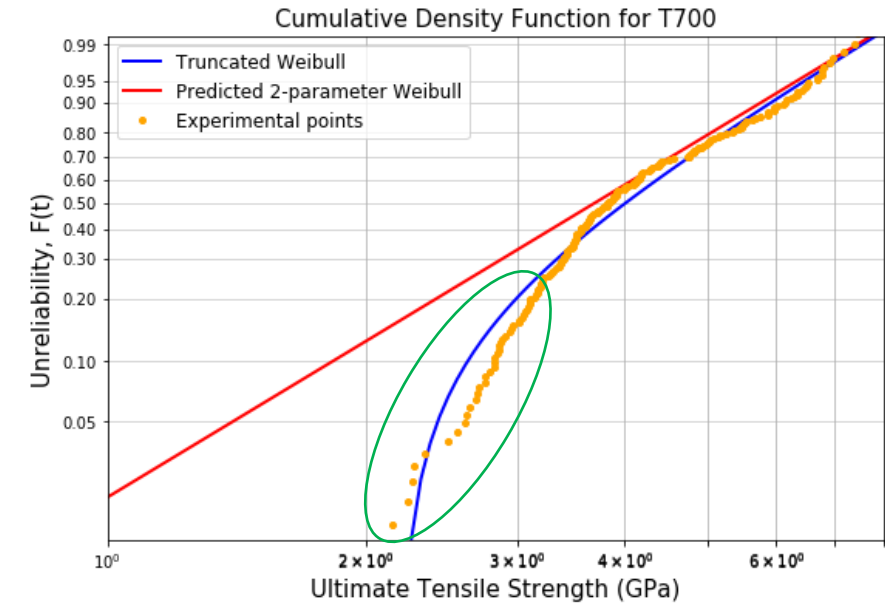


Weibull distribution fitting

- 2-parameter Weibull distribution does not fit particularly well weak fibres
- A truncated Weibull distribution proposed
- Considering fibres broken during sample mounting
- Can be applied to hair fibre fatigue or break stress data

Kolmogorov-Smirnov goodness-of-fit test

- Used to decide if a sample comes from a population with a specific distribution
- Returns 2 values: D-statistic and P-value
- Ideal to test if fatigue data fit Weibull distributions

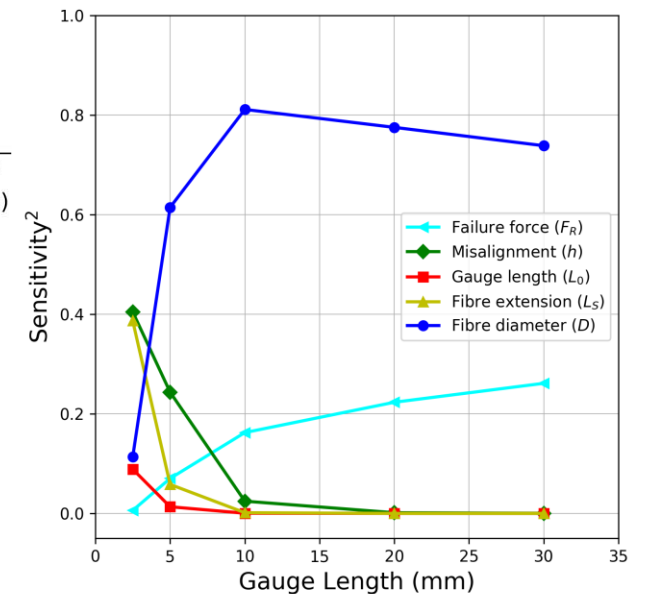
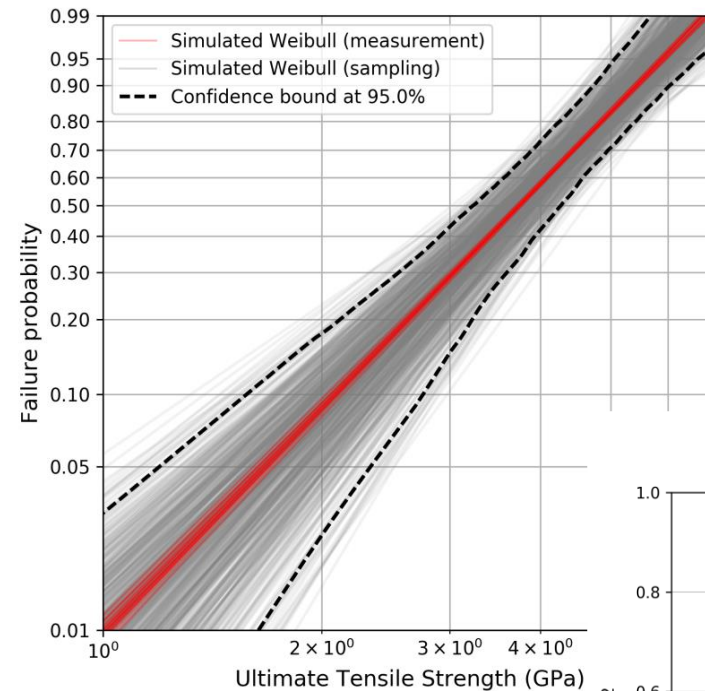


Calculation of confidence interval for Weibull parameters

- Based on Monte-Carlo simulation (Bootstrap method)
- Is your fatigue data significantly different?
- How many specimens do you need to achieve differentiation?

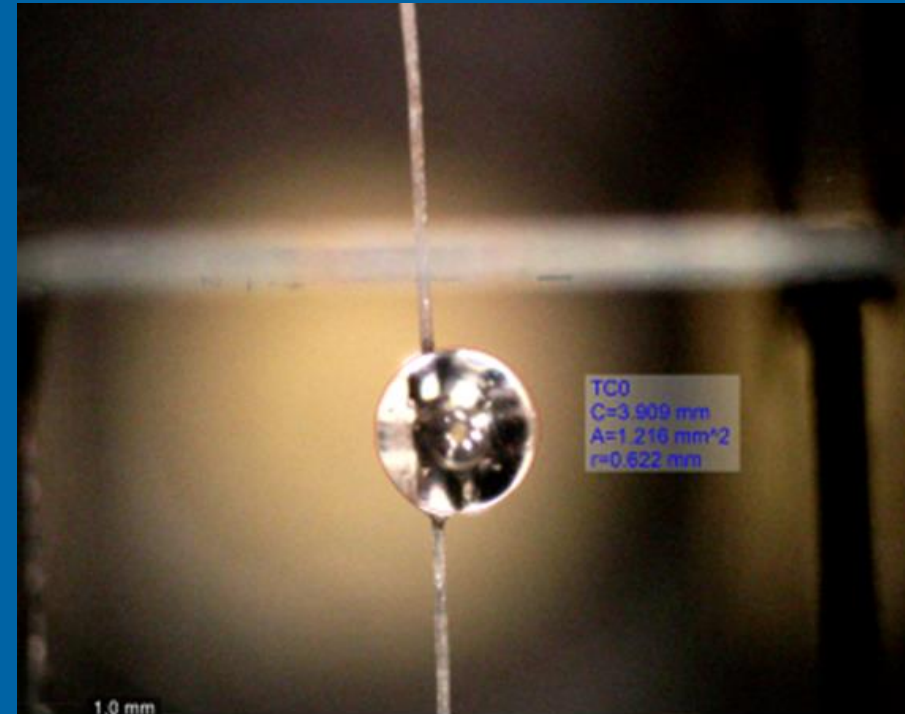
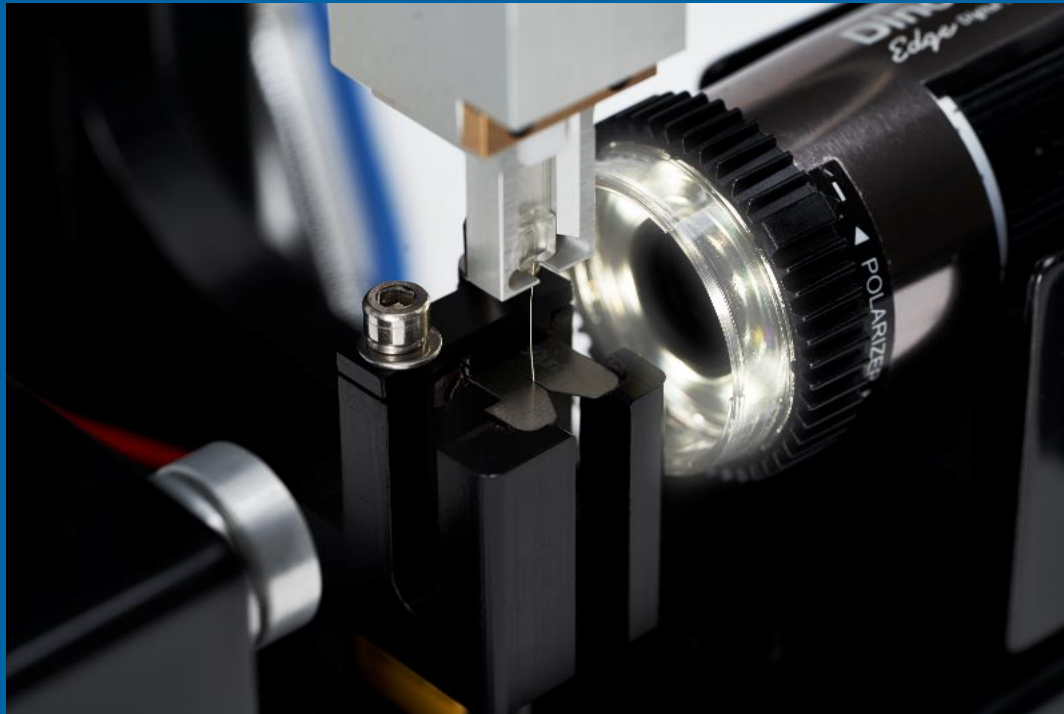
Sensitivity analysis

- Quantifying measurement uncertainties
- Relating calculated uncertainties to method parameters
- Determining best specimen gauge lengths
- Sensitivity analysis can help reducing data variation and increase treatment differentiation



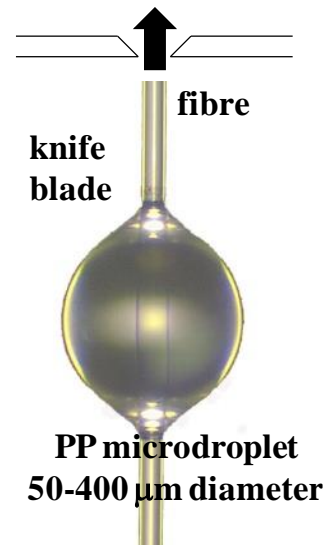
Sensitivity indices for different quantities of fibre strength at different gauge lengths

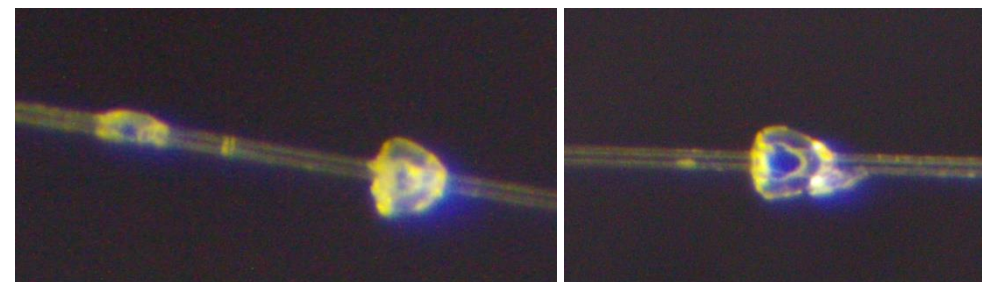
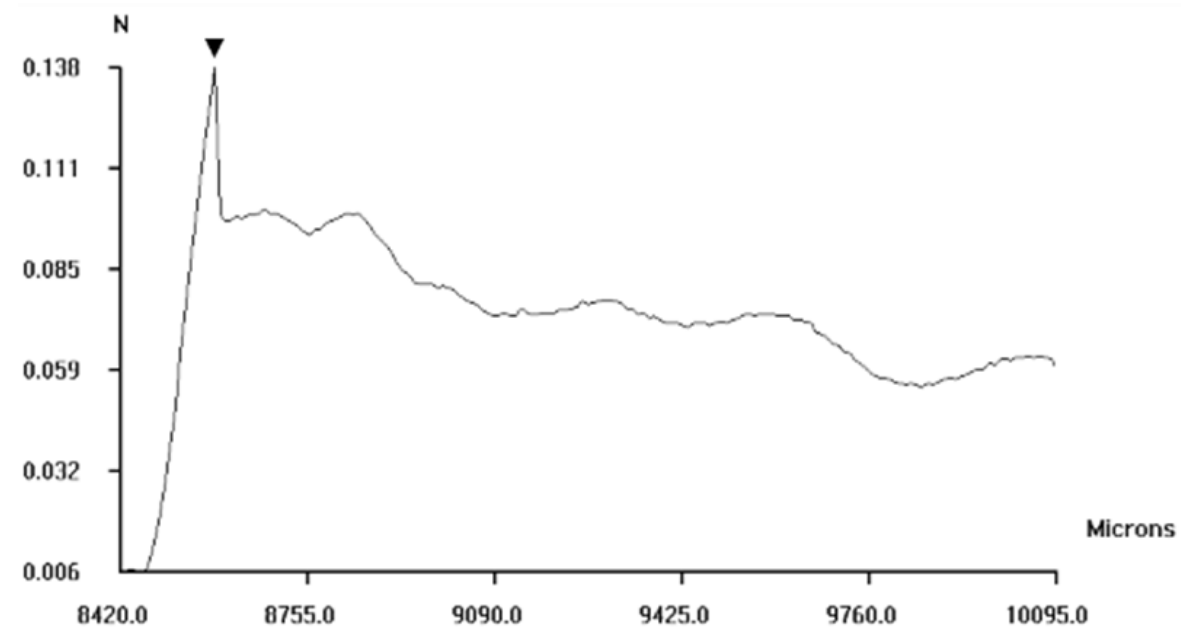
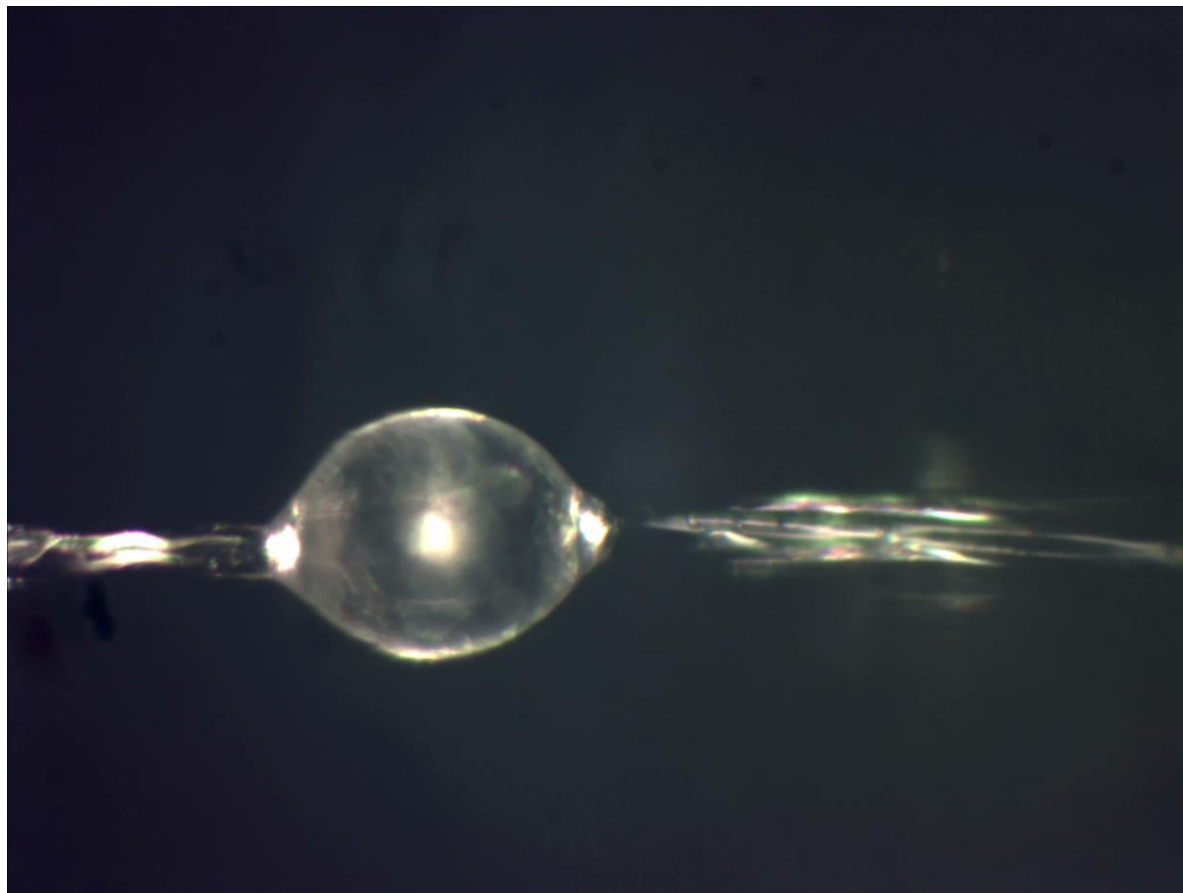
IFSS – Interfacial Shear Strength



LEX IFSS module with camera

- Measures the fibre-matrix interface
- Based on the micro-bond set-up
- Detailed interfacial shear data
- Image calibration and droplet measurements
- High speed video and image capture via USB connection
- High positional repeatability and accurate speed control
- Adjustable magnification (10 - 220x) and built-in polarization





Visualising modes of failure

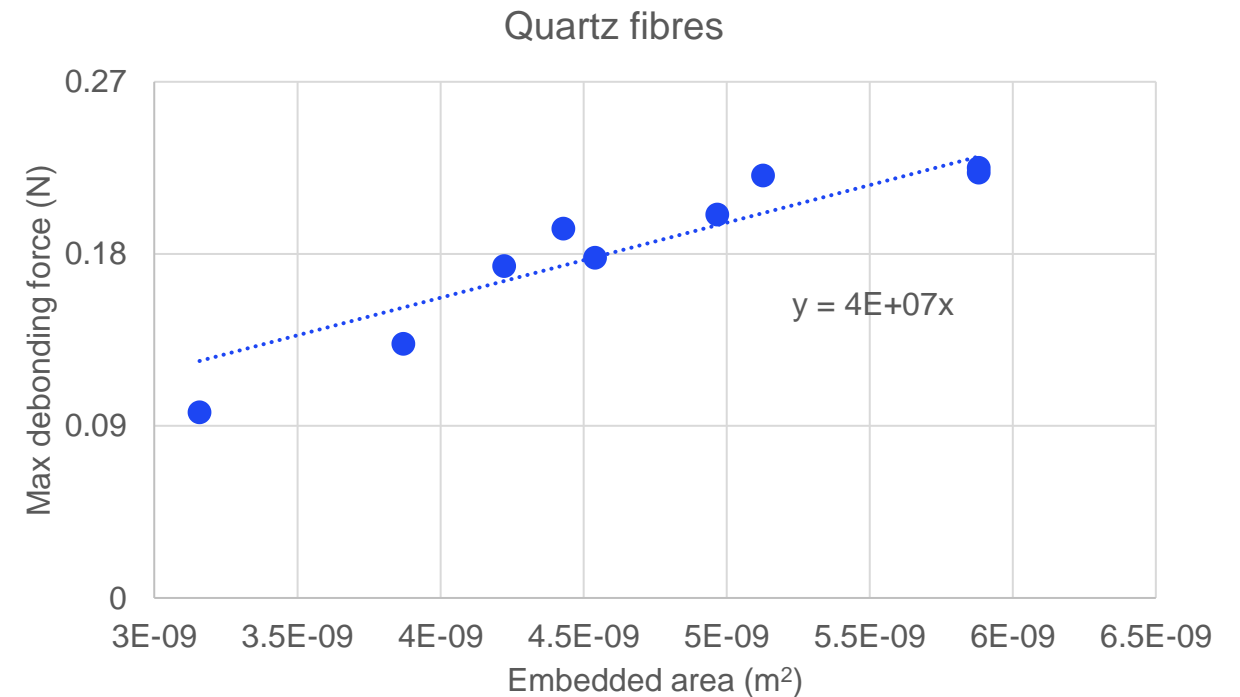
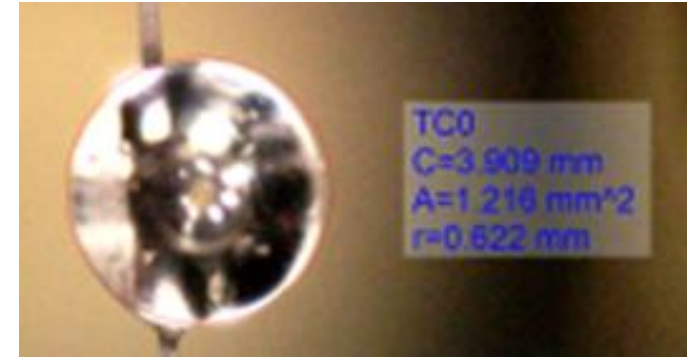
Estimation of interfacial shear strength

- Fibre diameter measured by laser scanning
- Droplet size measured by microscopy
- → embedded length

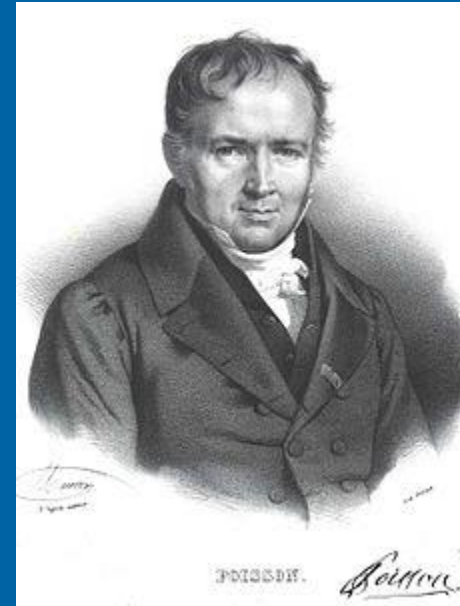
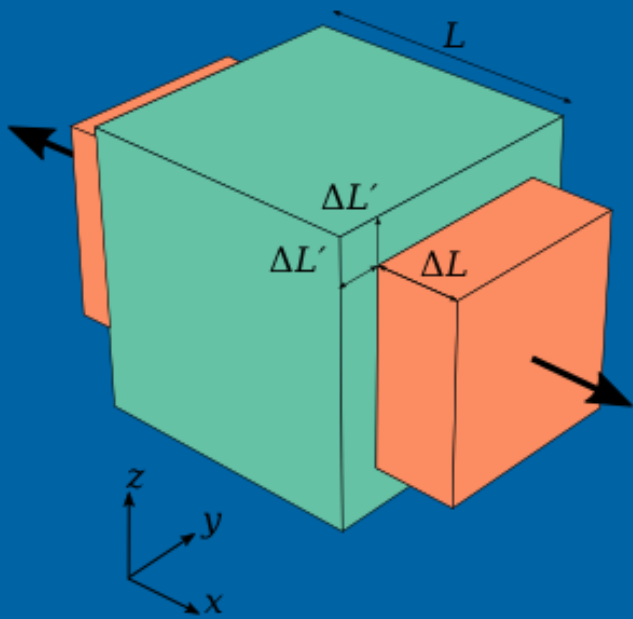
$$\text{IFSS} = \frac{F}{\pi DL}$$

Applications for hair

- Adhesion between styling polymers and hair fibres
- Failure modes and hysteresis (cyclic)
- Impact of relative humidity on interfacial strength
- Hair fibre surface compatibility to styling ingredients



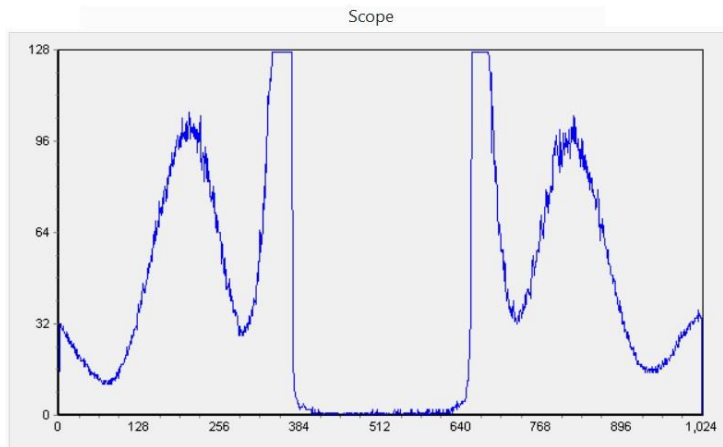
Poisson's Ratio



Siméon Denis Poisson (1781–1840)
French mathematician, engineer, and physicist

Measurement system

- Integrated LDS0200 and LEX820 instrument
- LEX: Linear Extensometer for tensile measurements
- LDS: Laser Diffraction System for diameter measurements
- Combined diameter and tensile test

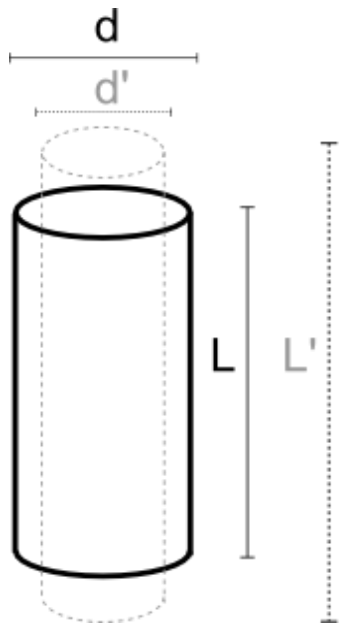


Diffraction pattern of a 7 microns carbon fibre



Poisson's ratio measurement on carbon filaments

- Test on 7 microns carbon fibres, extremely rigid
- Diameter monitored during uniaxial load

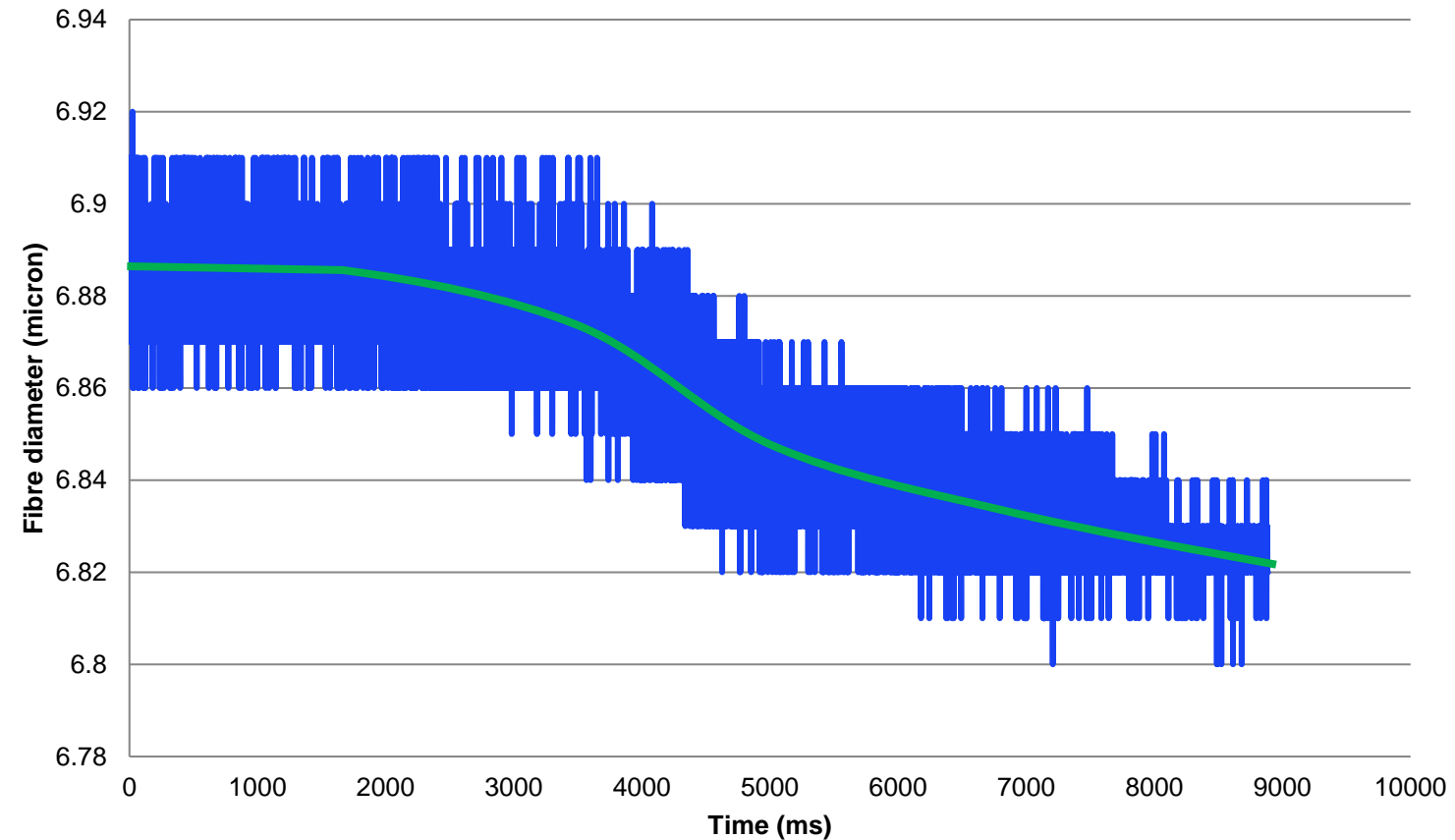


Strain

$$\epsilon_{\text{long}} = \frac{L' - L}{L}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{lat}} = \frac{d' - d}{d}$$

$$\text{Poisson's Ratio: } \nu = - \frac{\epsilon_{\text{lat}}}{\epsilon_{\text{long}}}$$



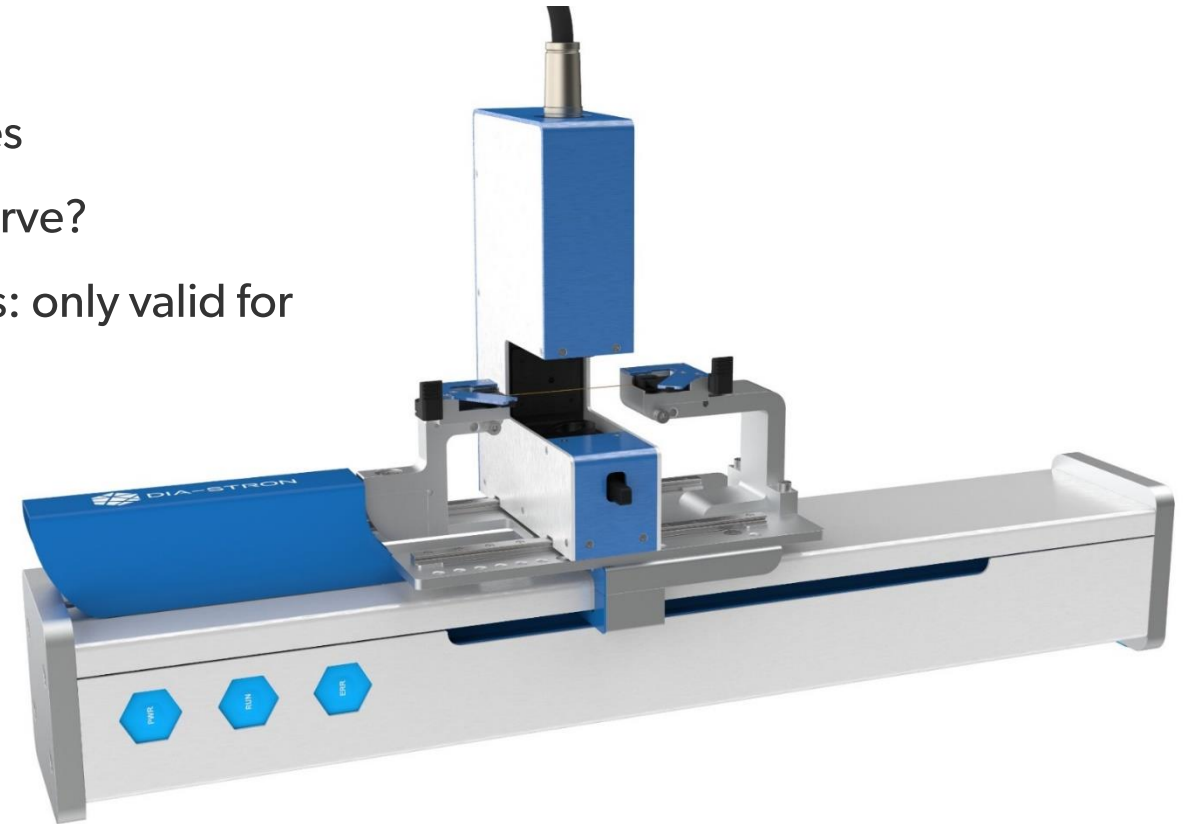
Application for hair fibres

- Test hair fibre diametral contraction under uniaxial deformation
- Hair break stress with fibre diameter prior to failure
- Understanding impact of cosmetic treatment & practices
- Testing hair fibres in water: what behaviour do we observe?
- Relate fibre elastic modulus with shear/torsion modulus: only valid for an isotropic material but worth looking at...

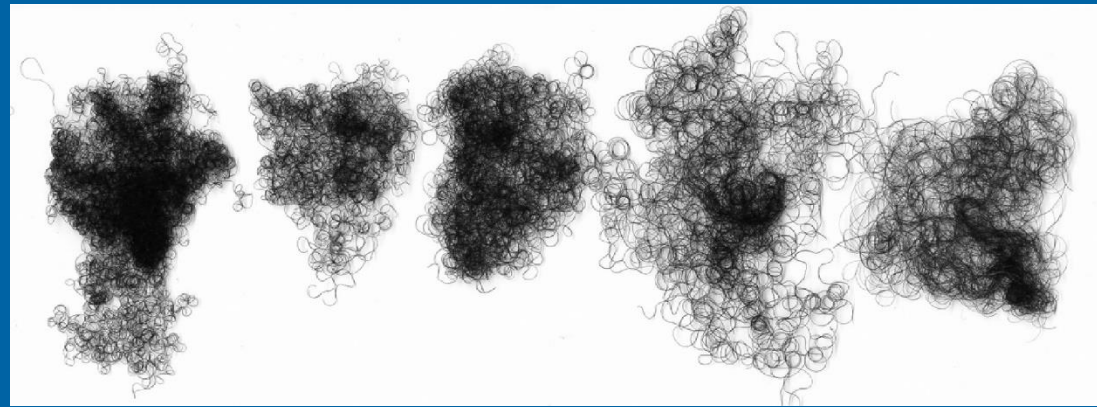
$$E = 2G(1 + \nu)$$

where

- ν is the Poisson's ratio
- E is the modulus of elasticity [Pa]
- G is the shear modulus [Pa]



Measuring decrimping of curly or crimped fibres



A teaser...

Video...



fibra.lex.decrimp

The first dedicated instrument for crimped fibre measurements



DIA-STRON
DELIVERING MEASUREMENT SOLUTIONS

Merci...

For more information, please visit our website at
www.diastron.com or email **info@diastron.com**

9 Focus Way,
Andover, Hampshire
SP10 5NY UK
+44 (0) 1264 334 700

9 Trenton Lakewood Road
Clarksburg, New Jersey
08510 USA
+1 (609) 454 6008