# Ozone and Fatigue Resistance of NR/EPDM blends in Tire Sidewall Applications

#### William V. Mars\*, Erick Sharp, Jaden Slovensky, Yang Chen, Ethan Steiner Tire Society 2022













#### Ozone Resistance Just Got Harder

TABLE II GENERAL RESISTANCE OF ELASTOMERS TO OXIDATIVE DEGRADATION

Α.	Elastomers Resistant to Oxidation Elastomer	ASTM Designation	saturated
	Acrylic	ACM	
	Chloro-sulfonyl-polyethylene	CSM	
	Ethylene propylene diene	EPDM	
	Fluoroelastomers	FKM	
	Ethylene oxide epichlorohydrin	ECO	
	Silicones	MQ, VMQ, FVMQ	
	Polyester urethanes	AŬ	
	Polyether urethanes	EU	
	Butyl rubber	IIR	
	Halobutyl rubber	BIIR, CIIR	
<b>B</b> .	Elastomers not Resistant to Oxidation		
	Elastomer	ASTM Designation	unsaturated
	Natural rubber	NR	
	Isoprene rubber	IR	
	Styrene-butadiene rubber	SBR	
	Póly(butadiene)	BR	
	Nitrile rubber	NBR	
	Neoprene	CR	

Robert W. Keller (*1985*) Rubber Chemistry and Technology: July 1985, Vol. 58, No. 3, pp. 637-652.





#### **Rubber News**



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May 24, 2022 03:31 PM

#### USTMA backs California's plan to study 6ppd, coho salmon

Rubber News Staff



WASHINGTON—The tire manufacturing additive 6ppd, an antioxidant and antiozonant essential to passenger safety and harmful to coho salmon when transformed into 6pp-quinone, has been elevated in priority as a substance to be studied.

This was due, in part, to the efforts of the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association, which on May 23 endorsed a same-day decision by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to list 6ppd as a "priority product" under the Safer



#### Ozone Attack: static vs dynamic conditions



M. Braden and A. N. Gent (1962) Rubber Chemistry and Technology: Vol. 35, pp. 200-209.



G. J. Lake and P. B. Lindley, Rubber Chemistry and Technology Sep 1966, Vol. 39, No. 4 (September 1966) pp. 1053-1064







## Williams Ozone Attack Model



Fatigue Analysis Software



\*\*MATERIAL

MAT=RUBBER

OZONEATTACK\_TYPE=WILLIAMS ← ozone attack model TZ=0.1 ! J/m^2 (unprotected rubber) RZ=0.12E-14 ! m/sec

Williams Ind Eng Chem 18 4 369 1926









#### Ozone-Critical Strain -> Tz

 $T_z = 2kW_z a \qquad k \approx \pi$ 

$$W_z = \frac{T_z}{2ka} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sigma_z^2}{E} = \frac{1}{2}E\varepsilon_z^2$$

$$T_z = k E \varepsilon_z^2 a$$



Z. W. Wilchinsky and E. N. Kresge (1974) A Quantitative Test for Ozone Resistance of Rubber Vulcanizates. Rubber Chemistry and Technology: September 1974, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 895-905.

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## Materials: NR/EPDM Blends



		Vari	Variant 1	Requirement	FORMULARY	
					First Pass	
.00 50.0	70.00	00	100.00		CV60	NR
.00 50.0	30.00	-	-		Royalene 301T	EPDM
.00 45.0	45.00	00	45.00		N330	
.00 8.0	8.00	00	8.00		790 Oil	
.00 5.0	5.00	00	5.00		Zinc Oxide	
.00 2.0	2.00	00	2.00		Stearic Acid	
.80 0.8	0.80	80	0.80		Sulfur	
.00 1.0	1.00	00	1.00		Vultac 710	
.00 1.0	1.00	00	1.00		TBBS	
.00 1.0	1.00	00	1.00		ZBDC	
0 5 8 5 2 0 1	7 3 4	00 - 00 00 00 00 00 80 00 00 00 00	100.00 - 45.00 8.00 5.00 2.00 0.80 1.00 1.00 1.00		CV60 Royalene 301T N330 790 Oil Zinc Oxide Stearic Acid Sulfur Vultac 710 TBBS ZBDC	First Pass NR EPDM











- <image>
- Strain gradient is produced by bending.
- Clamped end: high curvature produces large bending strain.
- Free end: low curvature produces small bending strain





# Determining $r_z$

- Exposure Time = 168 Hours
  - 6.05E+5 seconds
- Ozone Concentration
  - 100 parts Ozone per hundred million air particles

• 
$$r_z = \frac{\text{length of crack}}{\text{period of test}} mm/s$$

$r_{z}$	1	2	3	4
mm/s	3.54E-07	2.99E-07	1.32E-07	0



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![](_page_8_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Comparison to experimental results

Fatigue Analysis Software

![](_page_11_Picture_3.jpeg)

Material 1  $T_z = 0.2 \text{ J/m}^2$  Material 2  $T_{z} = 0.1 \, \text{J/m}^2$ 

Material 3  $T_z = 0.4 \text{ J/m}^2$ 

Material 4  $T_{z} = 3.0 \, \text{J/m}^2$ 

![](_page_11_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

# Sidewall Cracking Workflow - Local

Size: P195/75R17 Inflation: 220 kpa Load: 85% T&RA Steady State Rolling One Revolution Per Cycle

![](_page_13_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Fatigue Properties

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

Endurica is the Americas distributor for

![](_page_14_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_5.jpeg)

	1	2	3	4
Тс	86.9	13.3	17.0	9.5
Rc	0.00052	0.0017	0.0024	0.037
FO	1.75	2.12	2.03	2.45
Т0	0.033	0.020	0.019	0.020

Thank you to Radek Stocek of PRL for the TFA measurements. ISA measurements conducted by ACE.

![](_page_14_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_0.jpeg)

## Summary

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

linkedin.com/company/endurica/

- Elastomers containing C=C bonds (NR) are susceptible to ozone attack
  - Increasing EPDM fraction decreases rz and increases Tz
- Use the Endurica Ozone test to determine Tz and rz
- Use Endurica CL/DT to simulate combined effects of fatigue and ozone attack
- Ensure adequate resistance to ozone attack by simulating letter or groove geometry
- Applications: Tread Groove cracking, Sidewall feature cracking
- Future Work: consider precursor size distribution

![](_page_18_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### Abstract

• Tire sidewall durability depends on specifying compounds with sufficient resistance to fatigue crack growth and to ozone attack. Here the suitability of a series of NR/EPDM blends was evaluated via characterization and simulation. Fatigue crack growth properties were estimated from measurements of intrinsic strength and tear strength made with the Coesfeld Intrinsic Strength Analyzer. Ozone attack threshold and rate were obtained via observations of crack development following exposure in an ozone chamber. The ozone attack measurements also provide information about the distribution of crack precursors in each compound. Finally, using FEA-computed sidewall strain history for steady rolling, estimates were made of sidewall life and likely distribution of cracking.

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_4.jpeg)