

## Methods of analysis and the concept of fibre bridges.

Streprty King\*

School of Electrical Engineering, Seoul National University, Kwanak-Gu Shinlim-Dong, South Korea

### Introduction

Fibre, often known as cellulose, is a natural or man-made substance that is much longer than it is wide. Fibres are frequently utilised to create other materials. Fibres, such as carbon fibre and ultra-high-molecular-weight polyethylene, are frequently used in the strongest engineering materials.

Synthetic fibres can typically be produced more cheaply and in large quantities than natural fibres, however natural fibres have several advantages over synthetic fibres in clothing, such as comfort [1].

### Natural Fibres

- Cotton, hemp, jute, flax, abaca, pia, ramie, sisal, bagasse, and banana are examples of vegetable fibres based on cellulose arrangements, typically with lignin. Plant fibres are used to make paper and textiles (clothing), and dietary fibre is an important part of human nutrition.
- Wood fibre is derived from trees, as opposed to vegetable fibre. Groundwood, lincebark, thermomechanical pulp (TMP), and bleached or unbleached kraft or sulfite pulps are some of the options. The terms kraft and sulfite relate to the pulping processes that are used to remove the lignin that binds the original wood structure, allowing the fibres to be used in paper and engineered wood products like fibreboard. Animal fibres are mostly made up of certain proteins. Silkworm silk, spider silk, sinew, catgut, and wool are examples.
- Asbestos fibres are a type of mineral fibre. Asbestos is the only long mineral fibre found in nature. Amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite are among the six minerals categorised as "asbestos," including serpentine chrysotile and amphibole amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite. Wollastonite and palygorskite are short, fibre-like minerals. Biological fibres, also known as fibrous proteins or protein filaments, are made up mostly of medically relevant and biologically highly significant proteins, in which mutations or other genetic flaws can cause serious disorders. Collagen family proteins, tendons, muscle proteins such as actin, cell proteins such as microtubules, and many more, such as spider silk, sinew, and hair, are examples [2].

### Man-Made Fibres

#### *Semi-synthetic fibres*

Semi-synthetic fibres are made from raw materials with naturally long-chain polymer structures and are only partially degraded by chemical processes, unlike completely synthetic fibres such as nylon (polyamide) or dacron (polyester), which chemists synthesise from low-molecular weight compounds through polymerization (chain-building) reactions. The first semi-synthetic fibre was rayon, which is made from cellulose regenerated fibre. The majority of semi-synthetic fibres are regenerated coir fibres [3].

#### *Cellulose regenerated fibres*

Cellulose fibres are a type of man-made fibre that is created from cellulose that has been regenerated. Various sources of cellulose include rayon made from tree wood fibre, bamboo fibre made from bamboo, seacell made from seaweed, and so on. The cellulose is reduced to a relatively pure form as a viscous material and converted into fibres by extrusion through spinnerets in the manufacturing of these fibres. As a result, the manufacturing process leaves few traits in the completed items that are unique to the original parent material.

#### **Some Examples of this Fibre Type**

- Rayon
- Lyocell, a brand of rayon
- Modal
- Diacetate Fibre
- Triacetate Fibre.

Historically, cellulose diacetate and -triacetate were classified under the term rayon, but are now considered distinct materials [4].

#### *Synthetic fibres*

Unlike man-made fibres produced from natural components such as cellulose or protein, synthetic fibres are wholly constructed of synthetic materials such as petrochemicals.

In reinforced plastics, there are two types of fibre classification: I short fibres with a general aspect ratio, commonly known

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\*Correspondence to: Streprty King, School of Electrical Engineering, Seoul National University, Kwanak-Gu Shinlim-Dong, South Korea, E-mail: king11@snu.ac.kr

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as discontinuous fibres (defined as the ratio of fibre length to diameter).

### ***Metallic fibres***

Metallic fibres can be drawn from ductile metals like copper, gold, and silver, and extruded or deposited from brittle metals like nickel, aluminium, and iron [5].

### ***Carbon fibres***

Carbon fibres are frequently made from oxidised and pyrolyzed polymers such as PAN, but the ultimate result is practically pure carbon.'

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