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Complex Web Construction: A Possible Clue to Mechanical Properties

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Collaboration among academia, industry, and public education can develop state-of-the-art classroom curricula and real research opportunities for students that were heretofore unavailable in public schools.

National initiatives have focused on enhancing the quality of education in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). Massachusetts recently enhanced and adopted new Science and Technology/Engineering Standards based on the national Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) and placed emphasis on concepts and experience over the more traditional content-based curricula [1].

Materials science has risen to prominence in these standards and students are expected to understand the structure and mechanical properties including strength, stiffness, and response to existence of defects of various materials they encounter in both the natural and human-designed worlds at the macro- meso- and micro-scale as well as understand the dynamic process of how they will responds to forces acting on them. Moreover, these concepts will be incorporated in the comprehensive Science, Technology/Engineering (STE) exam–MCAS–required of all Massachusetts eighth graders by 2018. Unfortunately, most communities are unable or are ill-equipped to provide and support the advanced technology needed to permit middle school students to conduct research into the dynamics of material systems.

Collaborative outreach among academic institutions, and vendors of advanced instruments can offer substantial benefit to public schools. Presented here in poster format are the preliminary results of an investigation conducted by seven middle school students into the mechanical properties of spider webs being studied at MIT's Laboratory for Atomistic and Molecular Mechanics (LAMM) using images and technology provided by JEOL, USA. This program was conducted as part of ongoing cooperative outreach among MIT DCEE, LAMM, JEOL USA, and Concord Middle School.

The audience is the middle school introductory engineering student and the poster is intended to summarize student research efforts. Their investigation stems from an observation by Dr. Qin of an unusual repeating pattern in the web of a spider living at MIT. The student study is correlated with and conducted in conjunction with ongoing research by scientists, post docs, graduate students, and visitors at MIT's Laboratory.

This poster begins with a naturally occurring web that consists of rays that emanate from the center and attach the web to its support structure. These lines are in tension and support the dead, live, and environmental loads. Chords or cross threads link the rays to form a familiar net-like web. An optical micrograph presents a web segment made by a "sheet web" producing spider of the Araneidae family harvested at MIT. Micrographic enhancements, provided by JEOL, reveal a unique pattern in which rays of web are connected by chords that helically wrap each ray. At 1000x the complexity of junctions between ray and chord is revealed.

The goal of the investigation was to determine whether the helically wrapped chords in frames 2, 3, and 4 provided any mechanical advantage when it comes to managing normal tensile forces acting on the web. The coiling structure at the junction is geometrically so complex that it could not be printed by a 3D printer and studied as had been done by the collaborators [2], [3]. This offers good motivation to conduct the investigation with the current strategy.

Students evaluated several materials and selected polyester sewing thread to serve as an analogue for spider silk. Prototype looms were 3D printed and an open-sided octagonal design was selected (frame 5). The design allows for weaving the web so as to stress along the radial (Y) axis, the chord (X) axis, or diagonally (X-Y axis]. A vertical test apparatus was assembled to support the loom with the unattached member oriented downward so the web could be stressed by the addition of weight (Frame 6).

Preliminary results indicate the spider's design may not support any more weight than the "Control" weave and that the overall strength is determined by the number of load bearing threads (Frame 7). The data do suggest that the spider's weave distributes the load over several threads and may enhance the load bearing capacity of the X, Y, and X-Y (diagonal) orientations (Frame 8). The weave also appears to provide a level of resilience to the web that is greater than that of the control (Frame 9). Moreover, we feel our data are consistent with findings of other researchers in the Laboratory [4], [5], [6] but warrant further study. Future investigations may focus on enhancing robustness of the apparatus and precision of the protocol.

In addition to reinforcing concepts developed during research, this activity dramatically demonstrates the links among public school learning, academic research, and the private sector that supports them.

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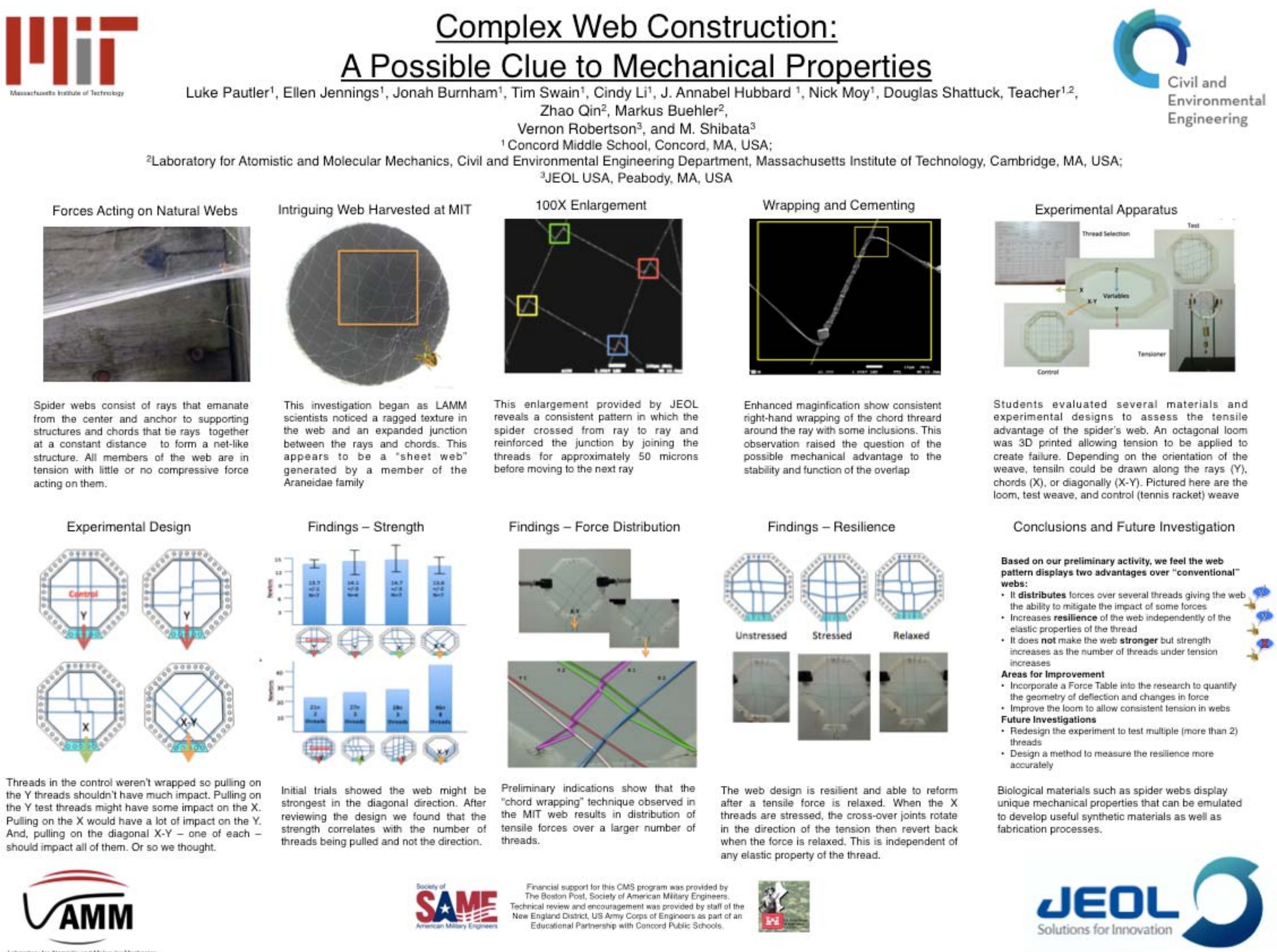

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