Three-dimensional Stress Analysis in Complex Fiber Architecture Composites by Using Independent Mesh Method

UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH

INSTITUTE

Composite Testing and Modeling Identification

Dayton OH October 20-23, 2008

David Mollenhauer, Tim Breitzman Air Force Research Laboratory, WPAFB OH

<u>Endel larve</u>, Eric Zhou, & Tom Whitney University of Dayton Research Institute, Dayton OH



Motivation





- Tailorable materials and properties!
- High Strength-to-Density
- High Stiffness-to-Density
- Nonconductive & Conductive
- Fatigue/Corrosion Resistance
- Creep & Stress Rupture Resistance
- Controlled (Low) Thermal Expansion
- Dimensional Stability
- Formable to Complex Shapes
- Lower Life Cycle Costs



Outline

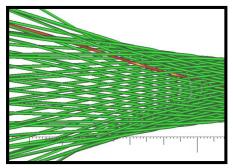
- Overwiev
- Morphology
 - Processing Simulation Based
- Stress Analysis: Independent Mesh Method (IMM)
 - Description
 - Simple Validation
- Experimental / IMM Comparison on Triaxially Braided Composite
 - Moiré Interferometry
 - Virtual Preform Compaction
 - Description of Models
 - Results
- Conclusions



Fiber Tow Morphology

<u>Approaches:</u>

- Directional f.v.f.
- Idealized Tow Path (shape)
- Process Simulation-Based
 - Method of Digital Chains



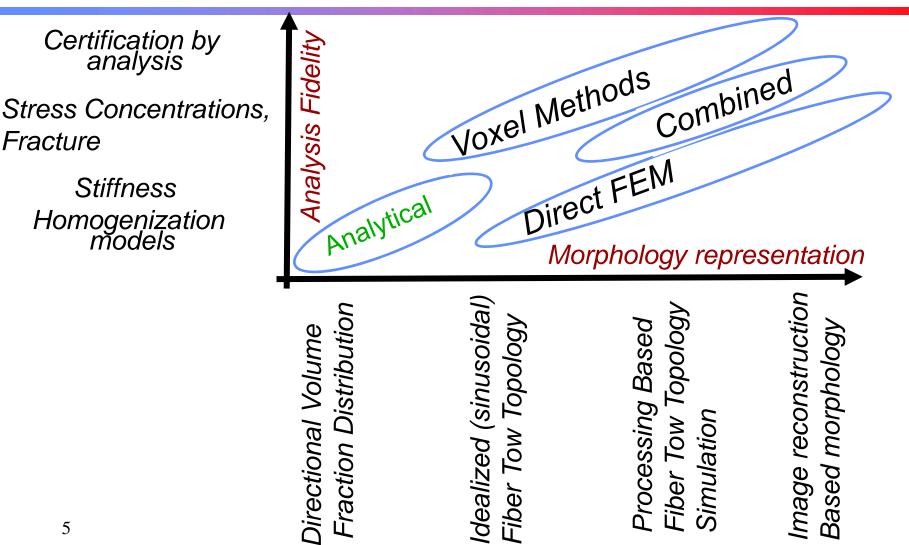
- Image-Based
 - Image reconstruction

- Goal:
 - Geometry for mechanics model

Overview



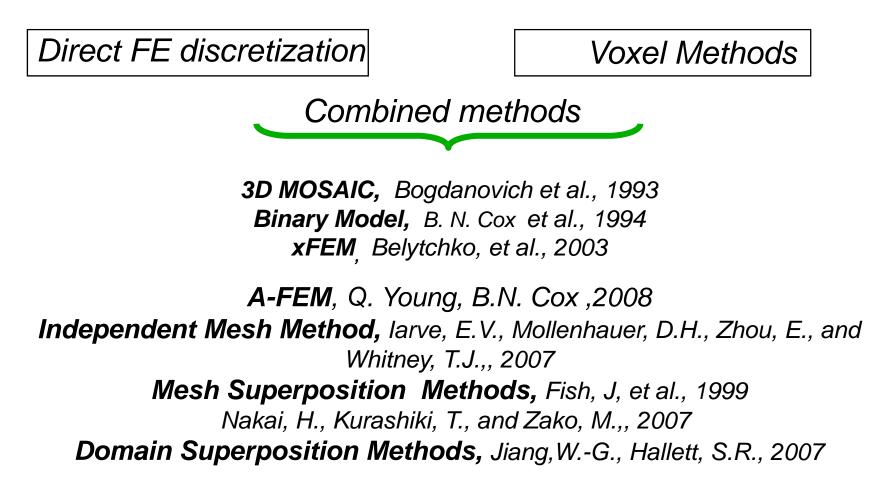
Morphology & Analysis





Overview

Computational Methods



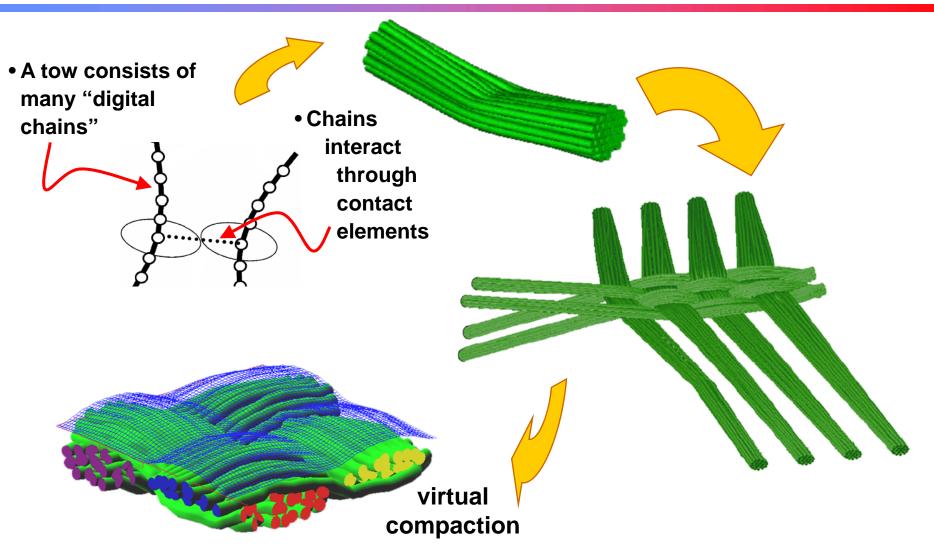


Outline

- Overwiev
- Morphology
 - Processing Simulation Based
- Stress Analysis: Independent Mesh Method (IMM)
 - Description
 - Simple Validation
- Experimental / IMM Comparison on Triaxially Braided Composite
 - Moiré Interferometry
 - Virtual Preform Compaction
 - Description of Models
 - Results
- Conclusions

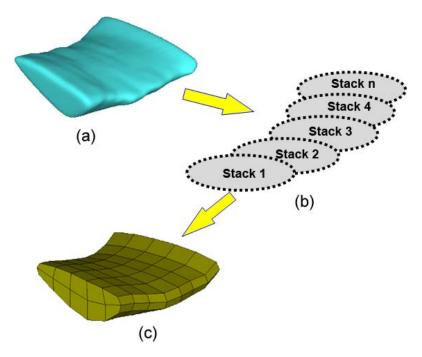


Fiber Tow Morphology (simulated via "digital chains")



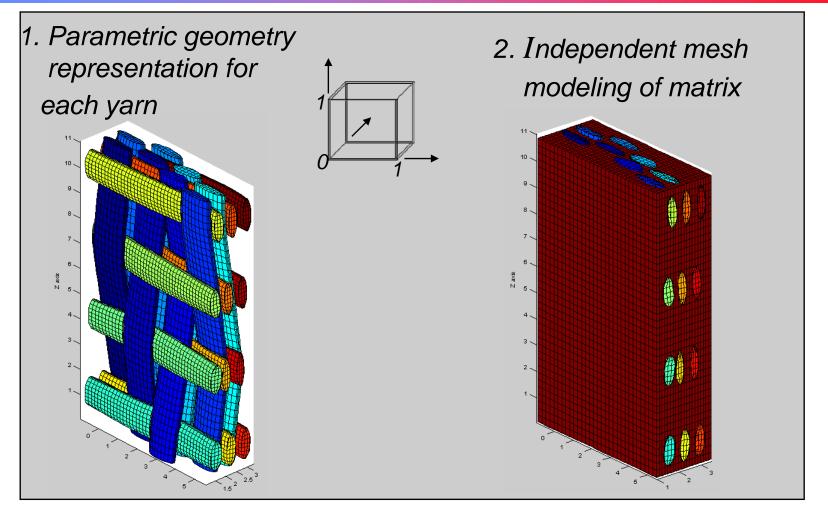


Fiber Tow Model





Independent Mesh Method





Independent Mesh Method, Matrix Model

- 1. Yarn deformation modeled directly
- 2. Yarn-matrix connection modeled by penalty minimization
- 3. Matrix domain meshed independently
 - Shape functions truncated
 - Volume integration cubes

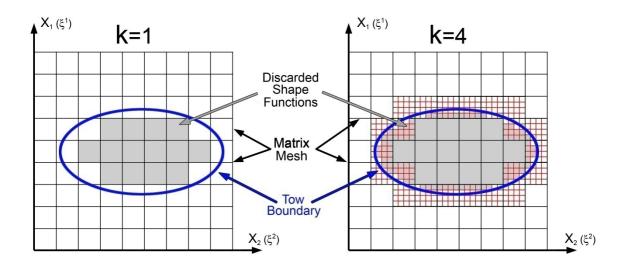
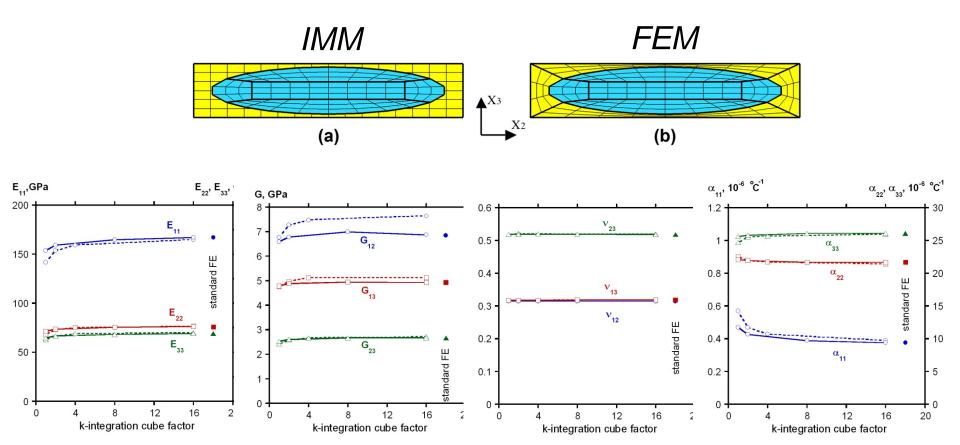


Figure 3: Schematic of matrix displacement approximation function definitions, boundary interval integration, and extra degree of freedom elimination.



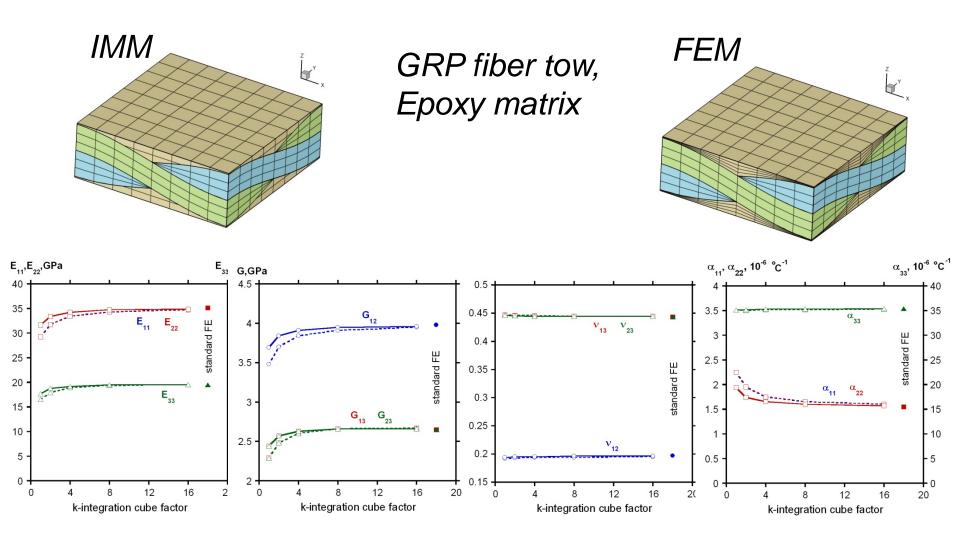
Independent Mesh Method, Oval Fiber RVE

IM7- fiber, epoxy matrix





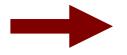
Independent Mesh Method, Textile RVE





Outline

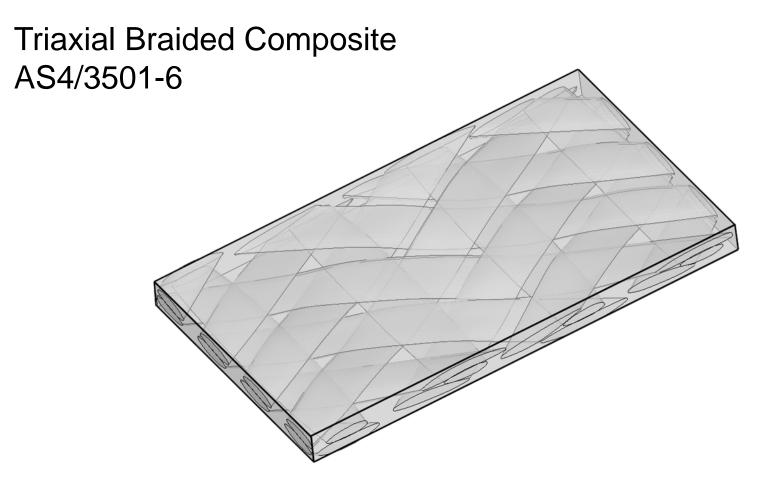
- Overwiev
- Morphology
 - Processing Simulation Based
- Stress Analysis: Independent Mesh Method (IMM)
 - Description
 - Simple Validation



- Experimental / IMM Comparison on Triaxially Braided Composite
 - Moiré Interferometry
 - Virtual Preform Compaction
 - Description of Models
 - Results
- Conclusions

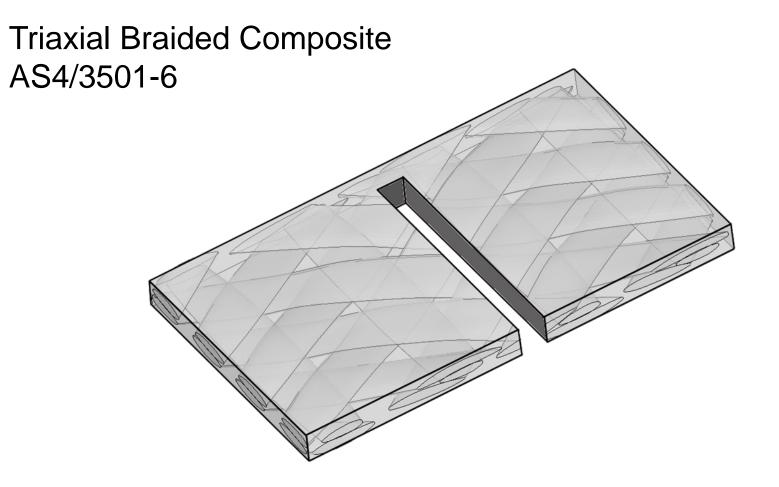


Residual Stress Evaluation





Residual Stress Evaluation



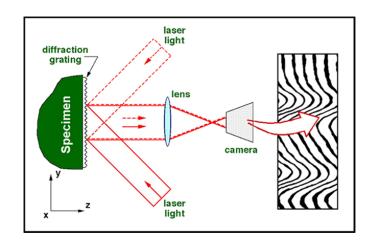


Experimental Validation (general description of test & models)

- Experiment: 5-layer Compacted triax-braid
- Model 1: 1-layer <u>Un</u>compacted triax-braid (i.e. resin rich)
- Model 2a: 5-layer Compacted braid (only top layer modeled)
- Model 2b: same as 2b except Virtually "Sanded"



Photomechanics Lab



Moiré Interferometry



Comparison of Cross-Sections

<u>Un</u>compacted Morphology



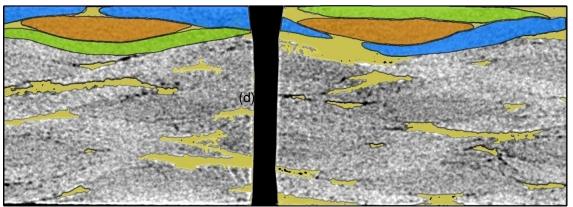
Compacted Morphology



Compacted, Sanded Morphology

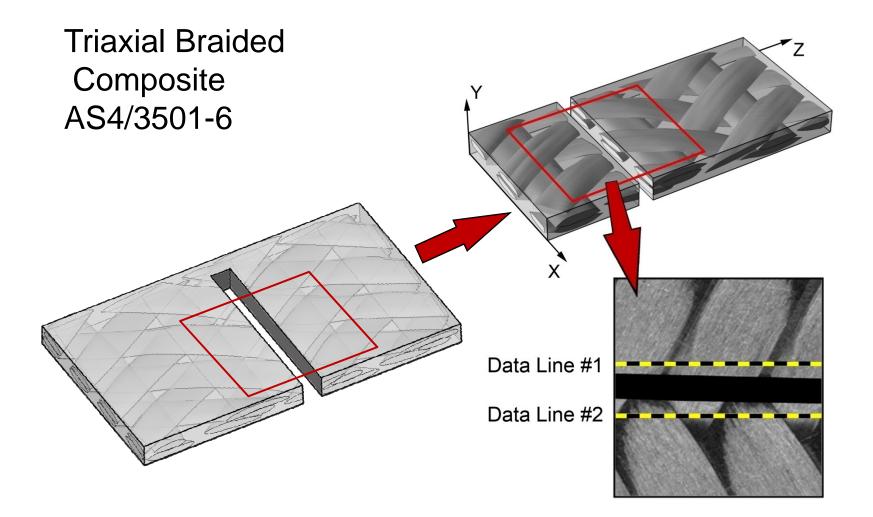
CT Image of Top Portion of Specimen



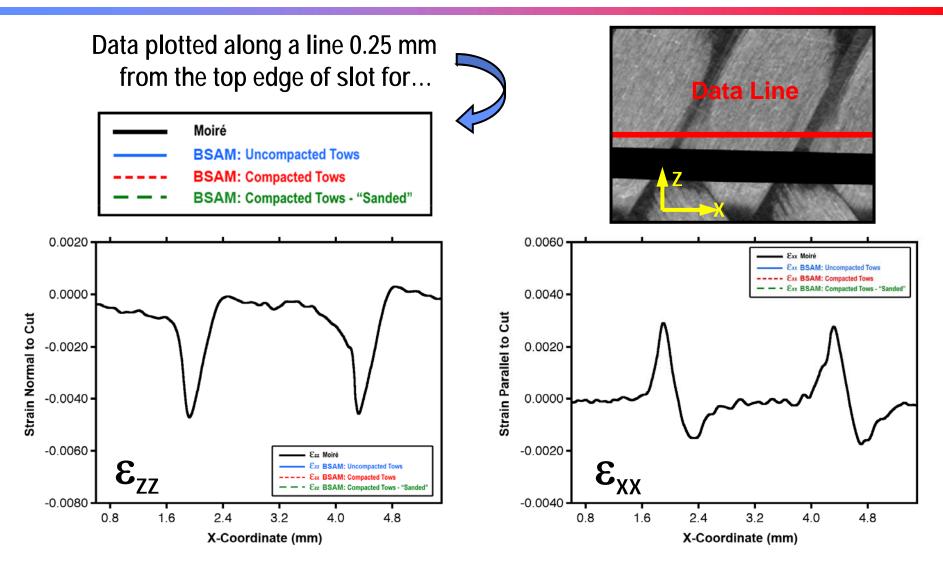




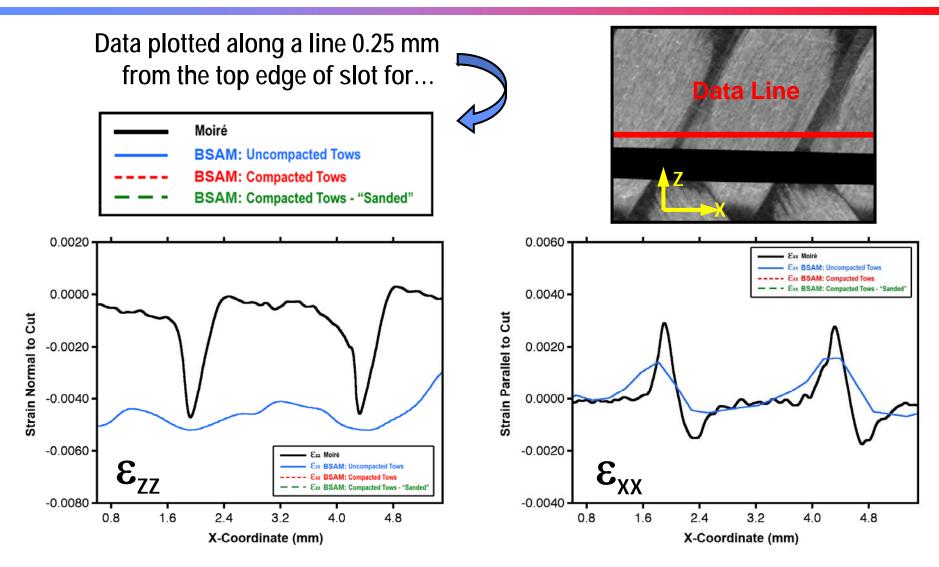
Residual Stress Evaluation



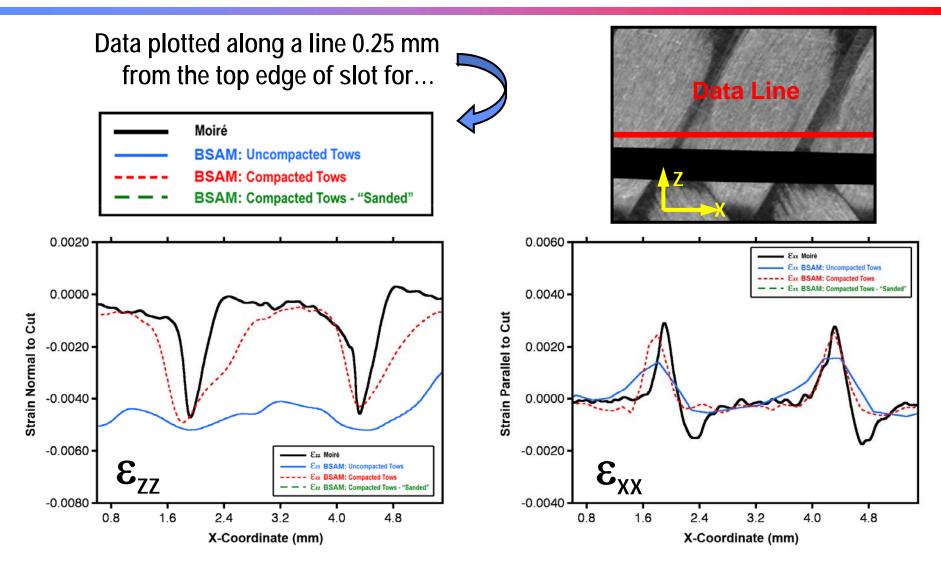




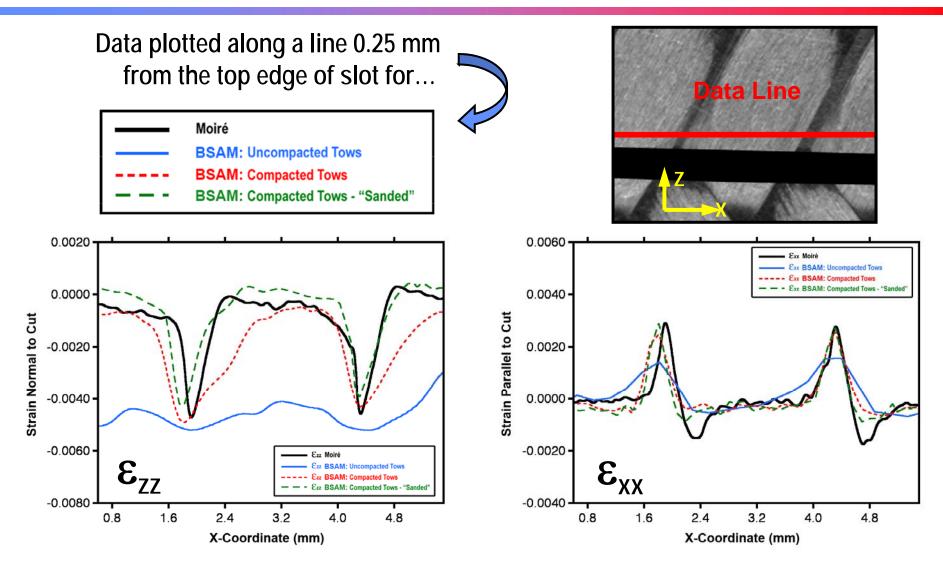














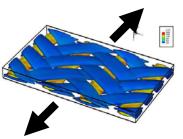
Conclusions/Future

Research Conclusions

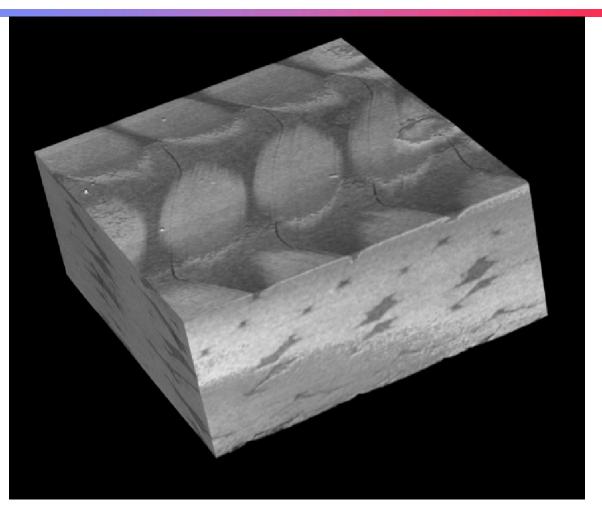
- Textile morphology tool is on the right track
- Independent Mesh Method allows modeling of otherwise intractable problems
- Experimental investigation
 - critical step in understanding complex materials
 - validating new modeling methods
- Future Efforts
 - Introduce damage with Mesh Independent Cracking
 - Extract fully-3D textile morphology with CT scan
 - Add "structural-level" feature/stress concentration



Uniaxial loading of 3-axial braid (3D X-ray tomography)

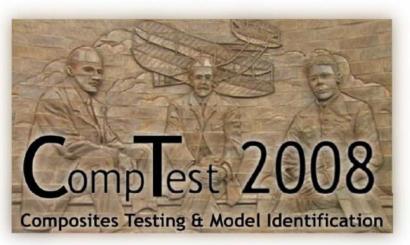


Cracks: Matrix Inter tow Intra tow





4th International Conference of





20-22 October 2008 Dayton Ohio, USA





Fiber Tow Morphology (image-based)

Image segmentation involves noise removal, histogram, edge detection, line segmentation, region segmentation, and edge smoothing

optical microscopy

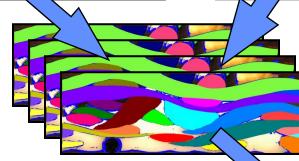


Image reconstruction involves characteristic function computation, integration, & surface extraction.

x-ray tomography

