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CHARACTERISATION OF THE MICROSTRUCTURE AND DEFORMATION OF WOVEN COMPOSITES

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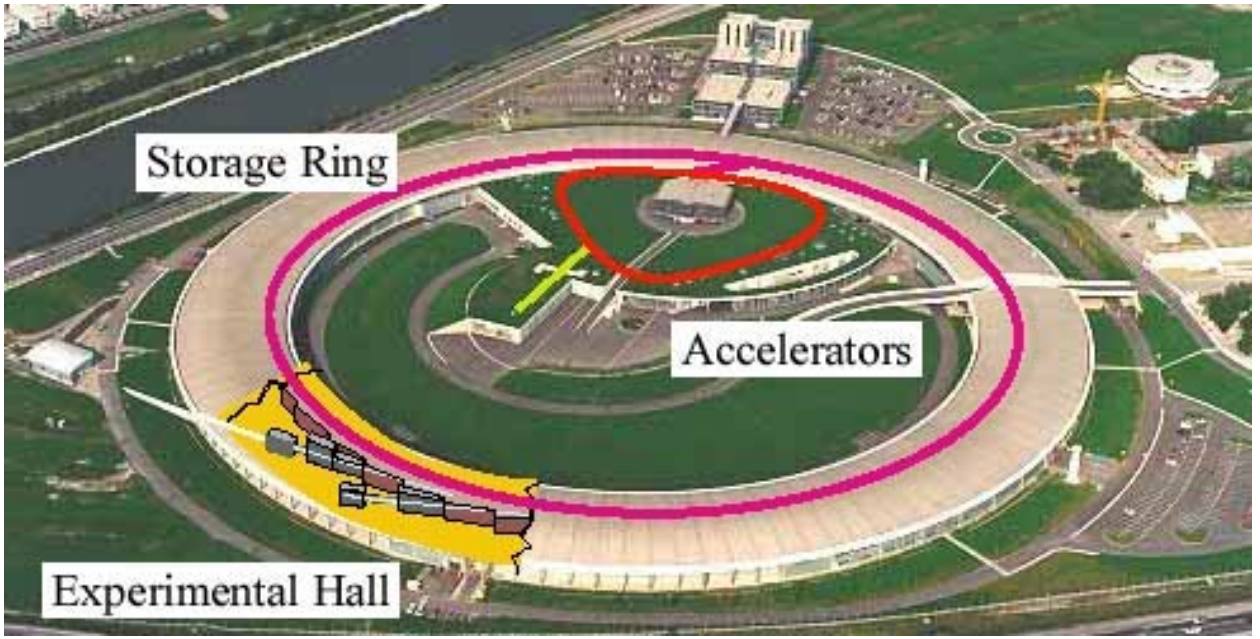
Outline

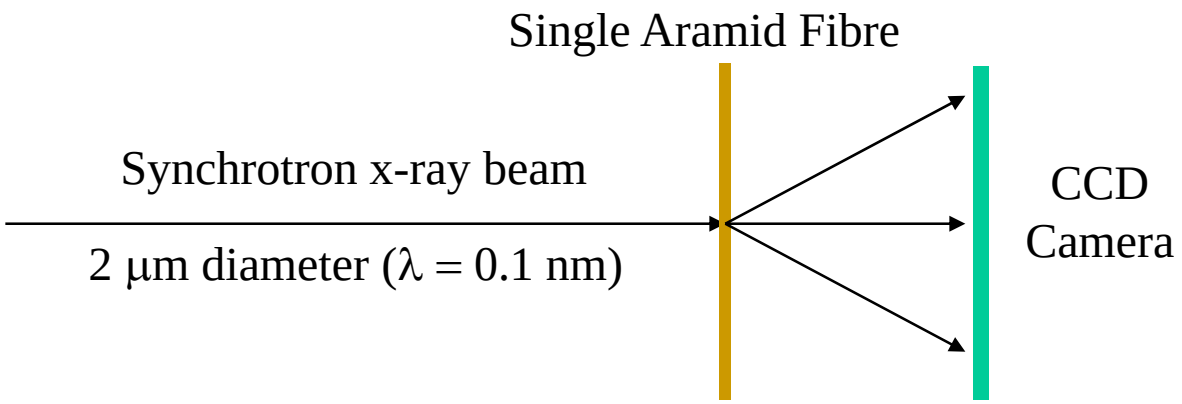
- Synchrotron microfocus X-ray diffraction
- Deformation of single aramid fibres
- Cross-ply laminate
  - microstructure
  - local fibre deformation
- Characterisation of the microstructure of woven composites
  - out-of-plane tilt
  - in-plane orientation
  - local fibre deformation
- Conclusions

ESRF Synchrotron - Beamline ID13

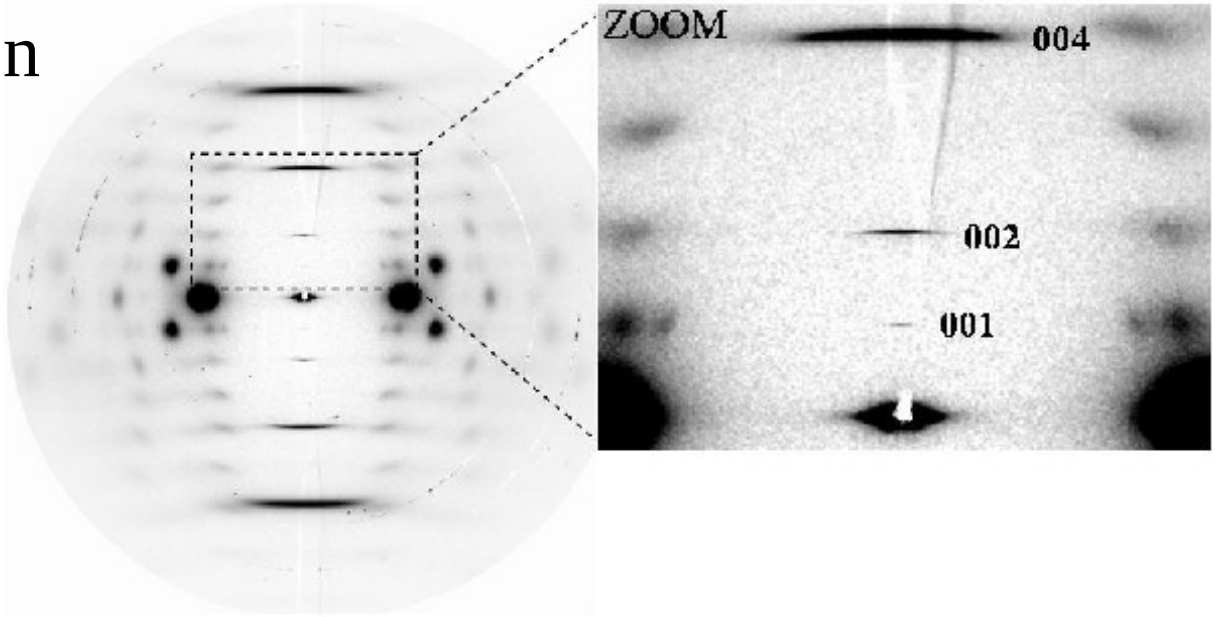


- High-intensity monochromatic beam - $\lambda = 0.1$ nm
- 2 μm beam diameter
- Single fibre diffraction – 12 μm diameter fibre
- Simultaneous deformation/diffraction

Aramid Single-Fibre Microfocus X-ray Diffraction

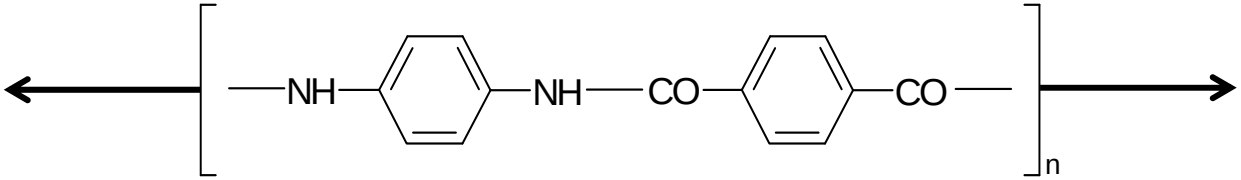


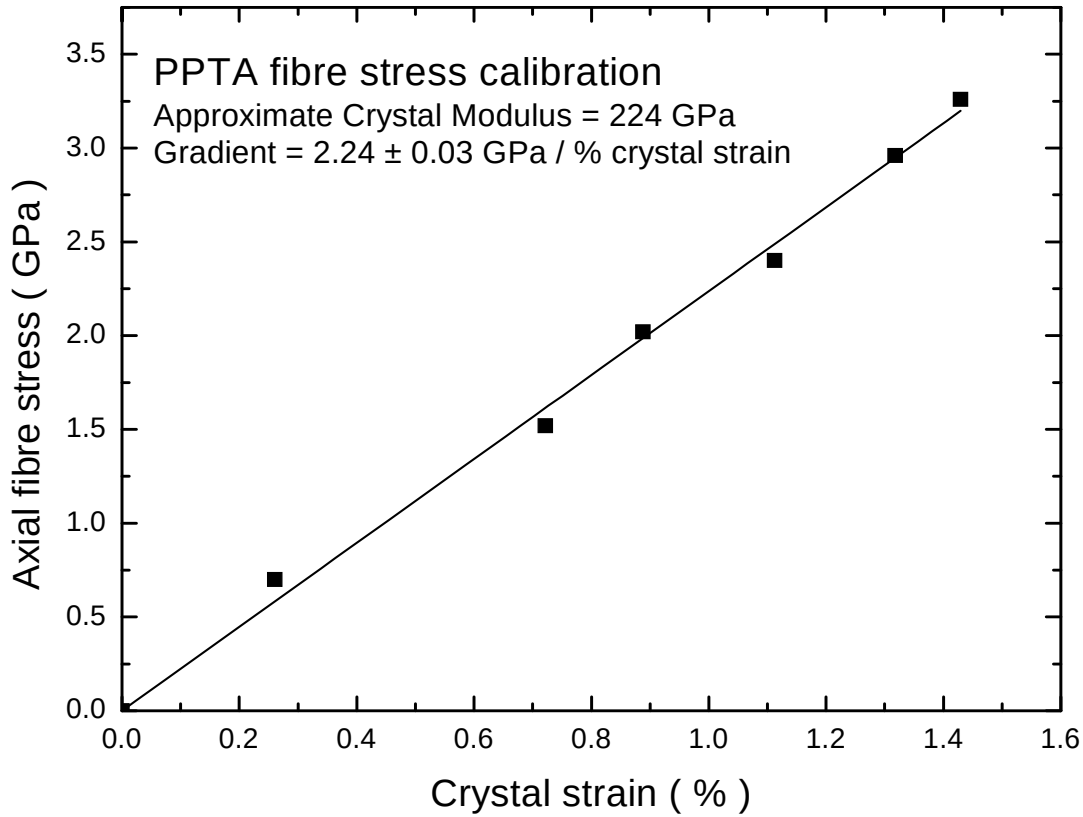
Diffraction Pattern



00*l* streaks moves closer to central spot under stress → crystal strain

Crystal Deformation





Stress
Stress on Fibre

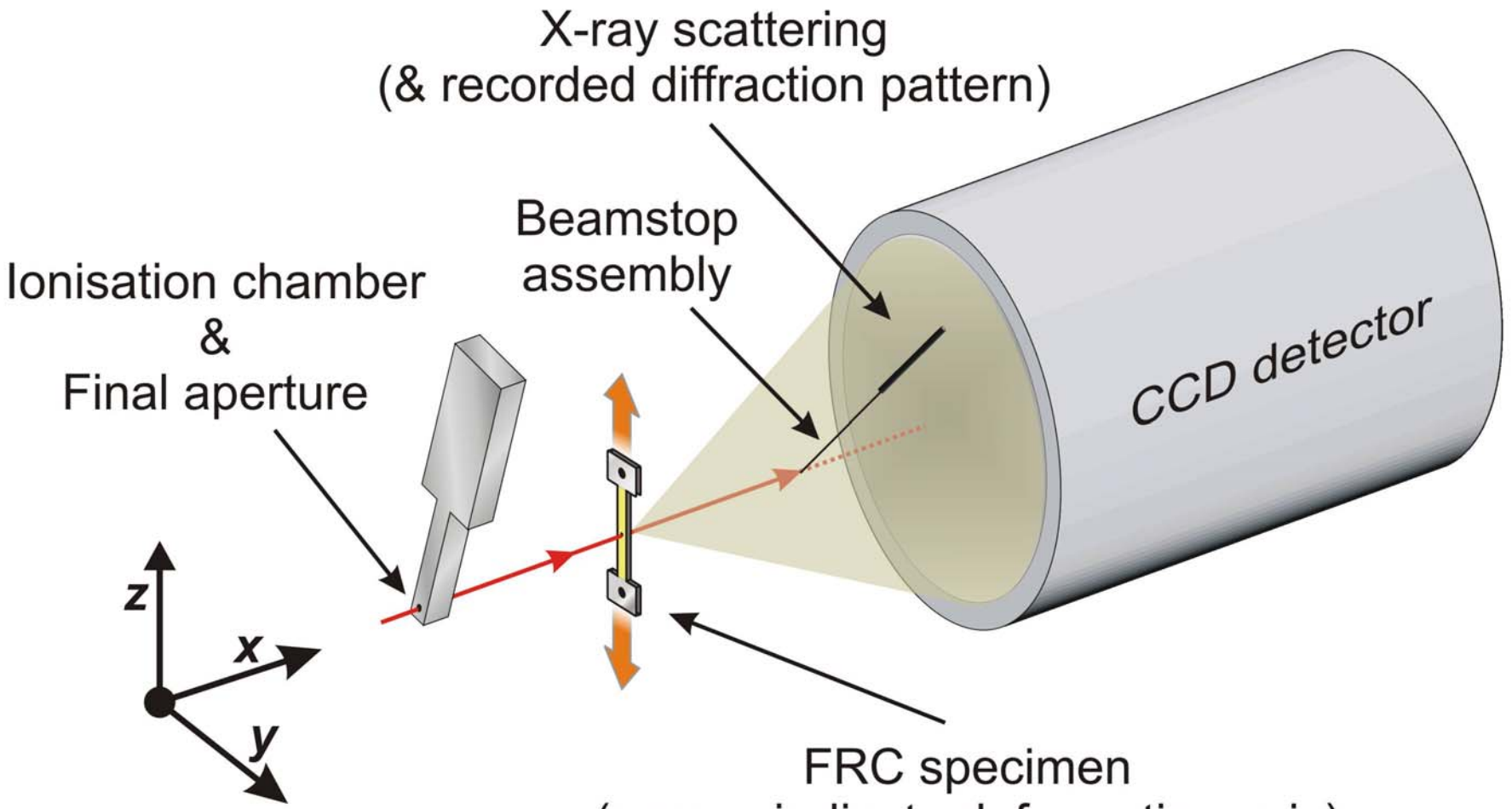
Calibration for Micromechanics analysis

Strain
Crystal Strain

$$\varepsilon_c = \frac{c_0 - c_\sigma}{c_0}$$

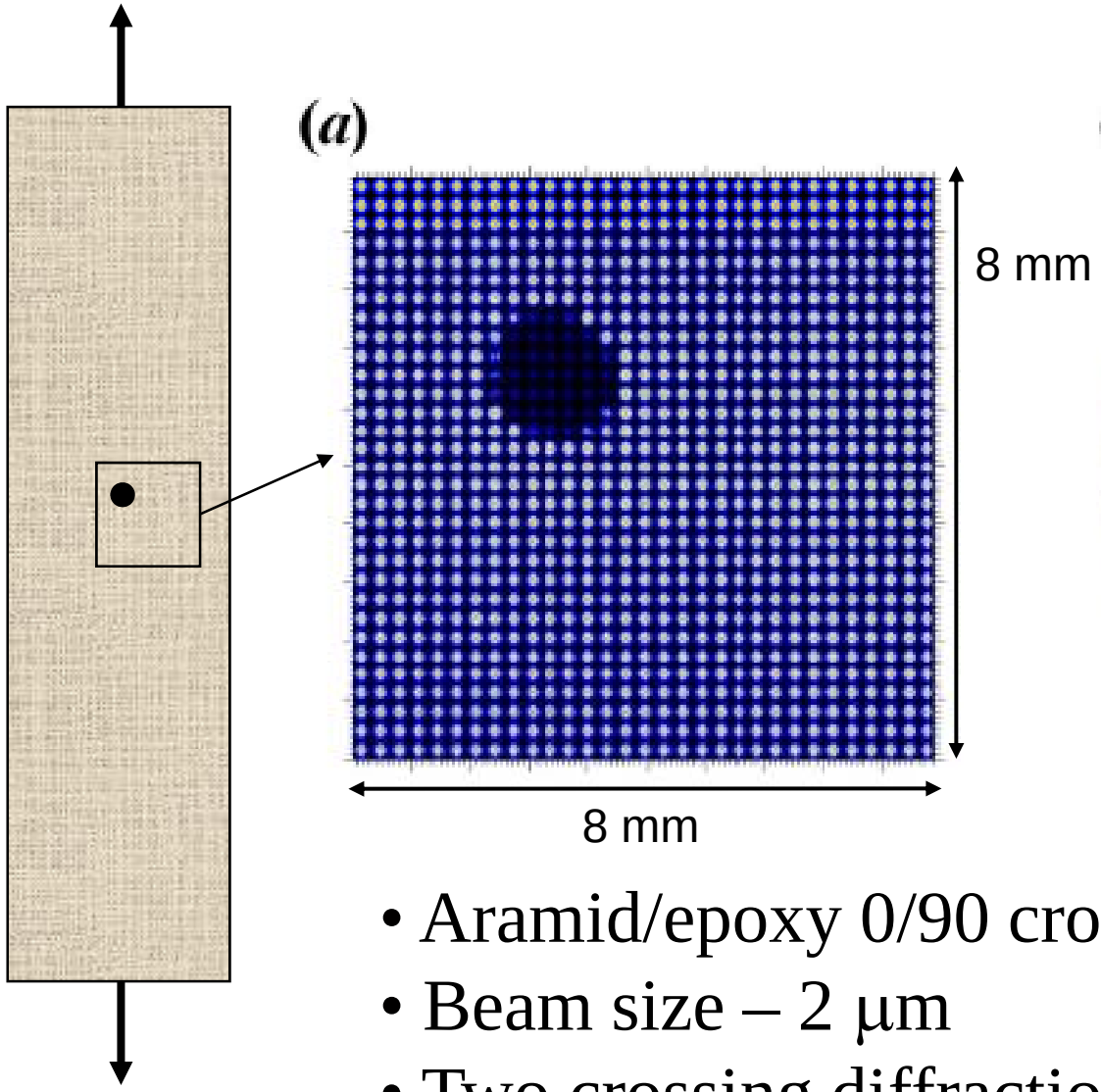
Young RJ, Eichhorn SJ, Shyng Y-T, Riekel C, Davies RJ (2004) *Macromolecules* **37**:9503

Microfocus Diffraction of Aramid Composites



Kevlar/epoxy

Diffraction Pattern from a 0/90 Cross-ply Laminate

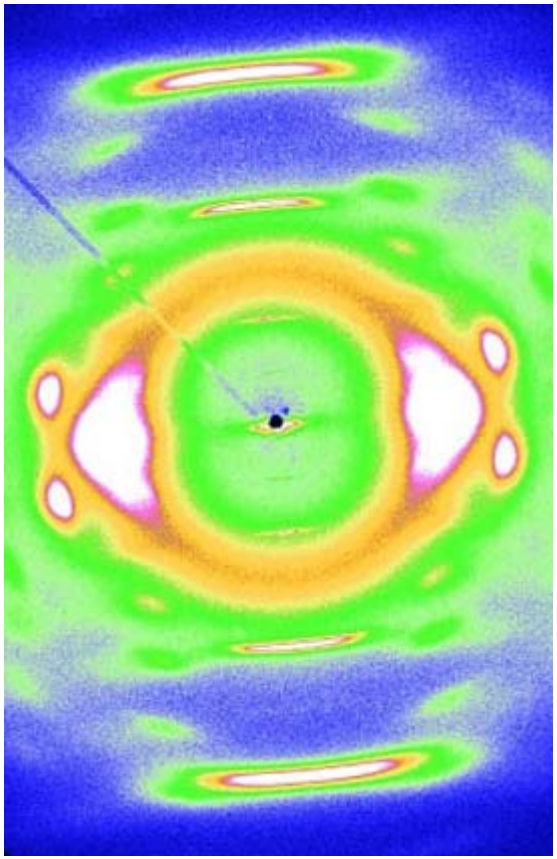


- Aramid/epoxy 0/90 cross-ply laminate
- Beam size – 2 μm
- Two crossing diffraction patterns

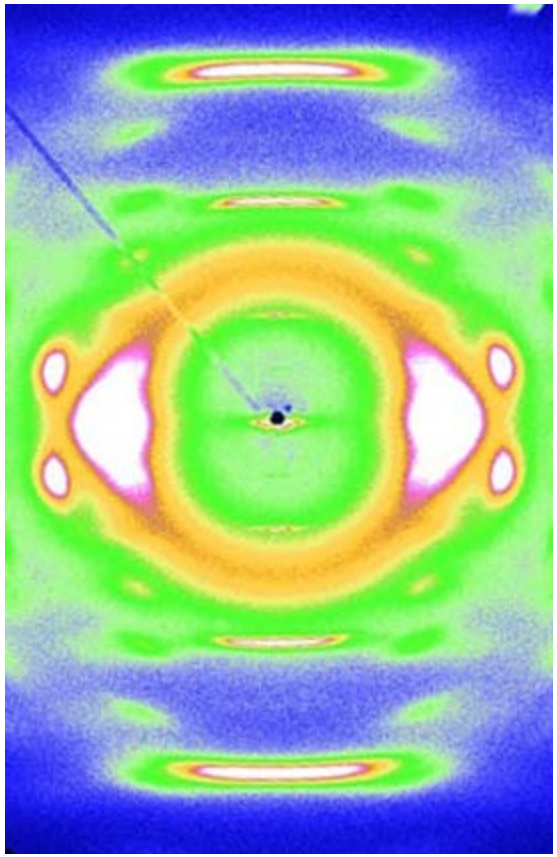
Determination of Fibre Misalignment

Diffraction patterns from an aramid fibre tow at different angles of rotation

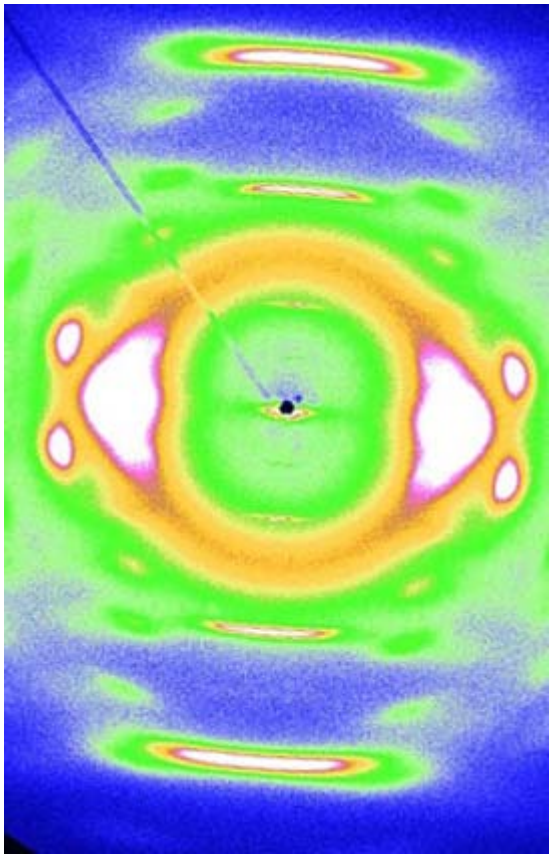
-5º



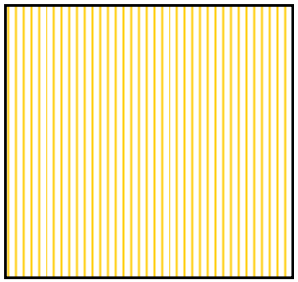
0º



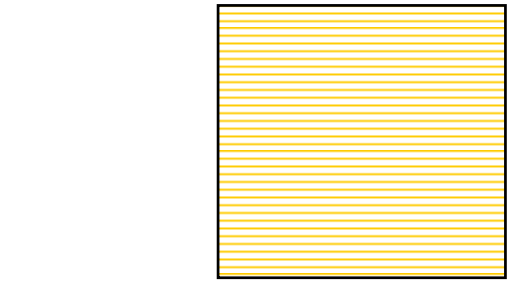
+5º



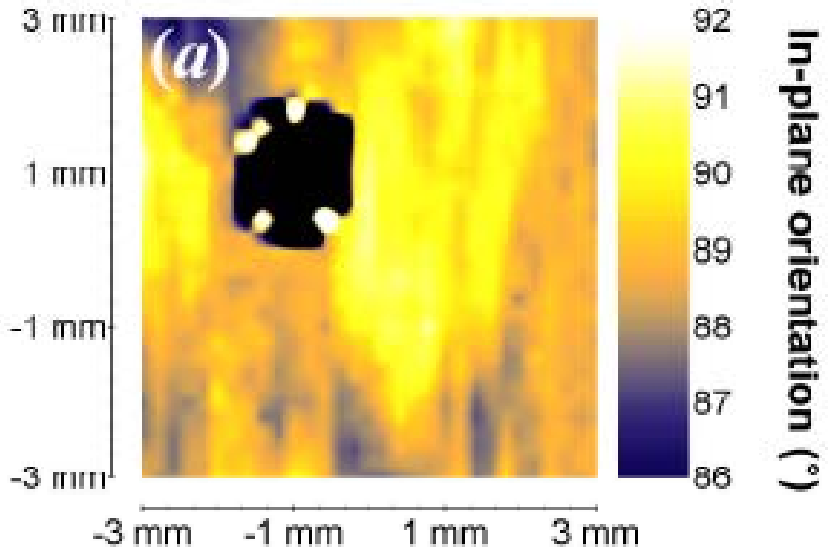
In-Plane Fibre Orientation: Cross-ply

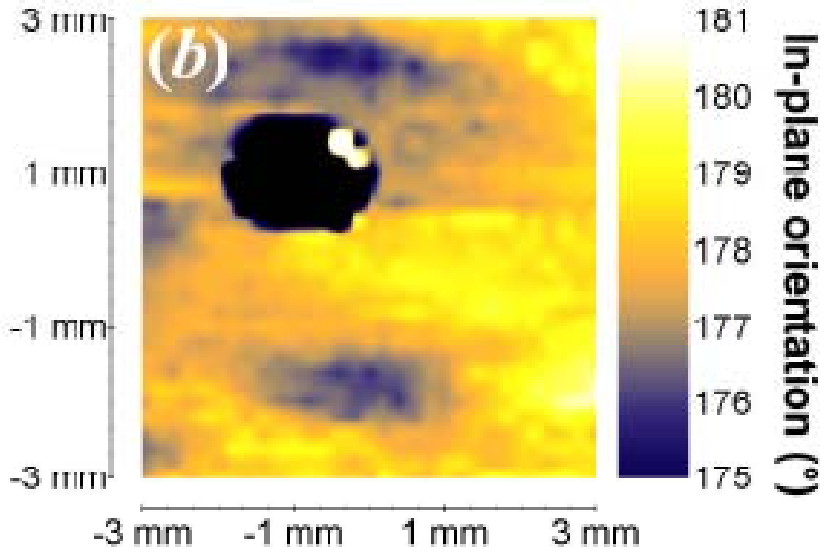


Longitudinal Fibres



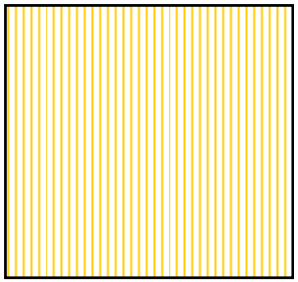
Transverse Fibres



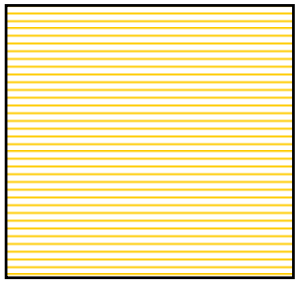


Misalignment determined from relative rotation of the two diffraction patterns

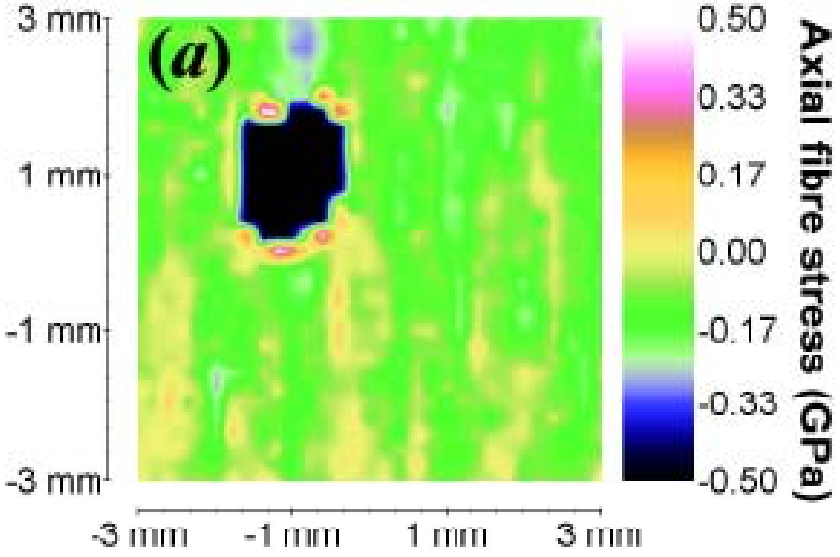
Initial Axial Fibre Stress: Cross-ply



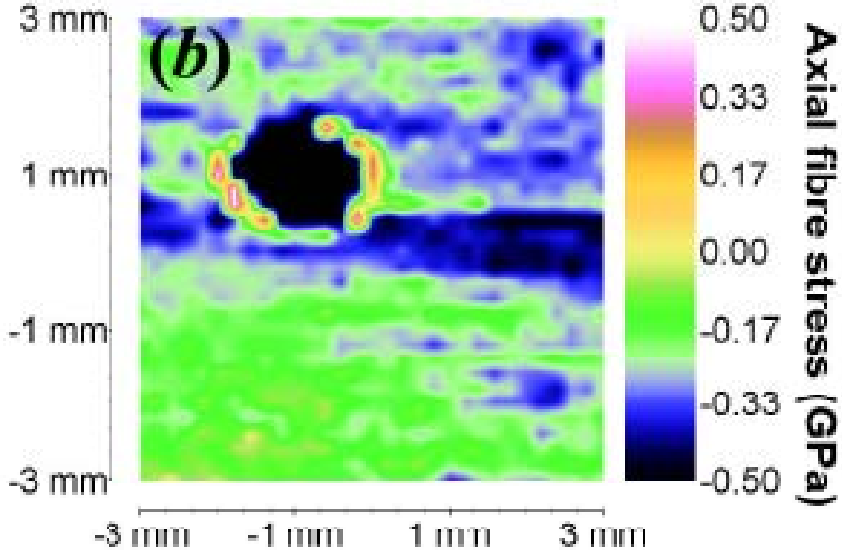
Residual Compressive stresses



Longitudinal Fibres



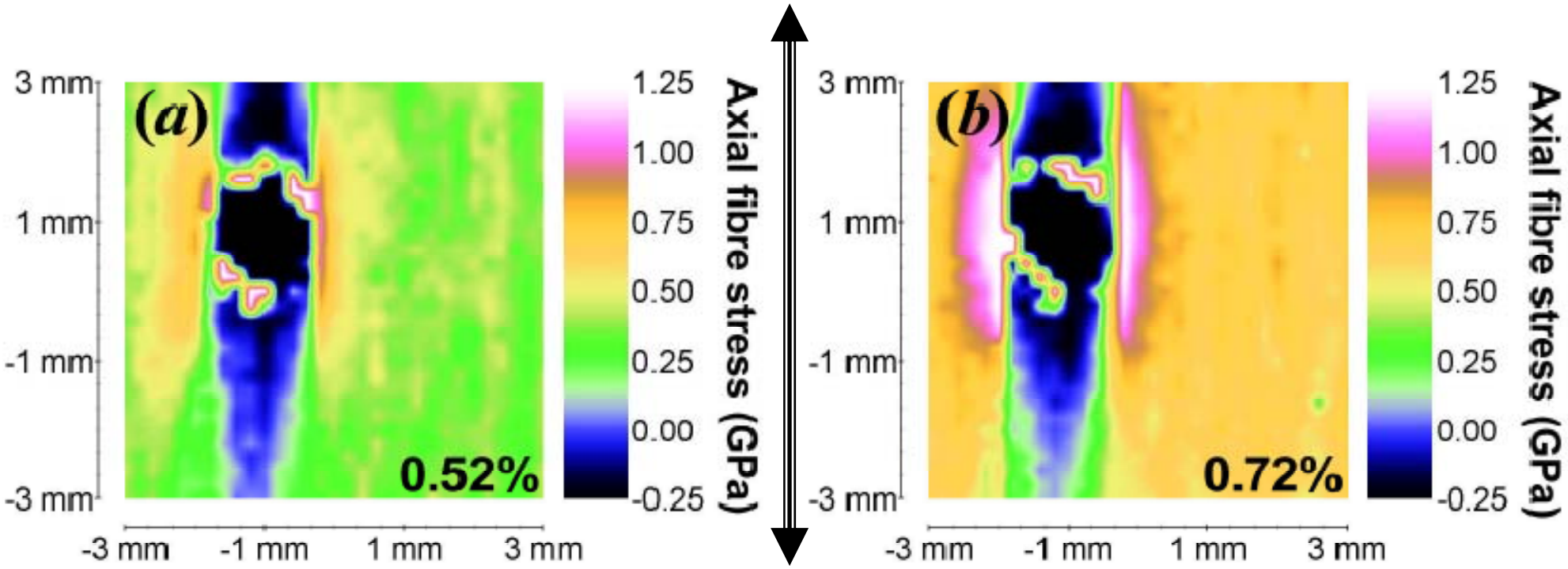
Transverse Fibres



Fibre stress determined from position of 006 peak in diffraction pattern

Development of Fibre Stress during Deformation

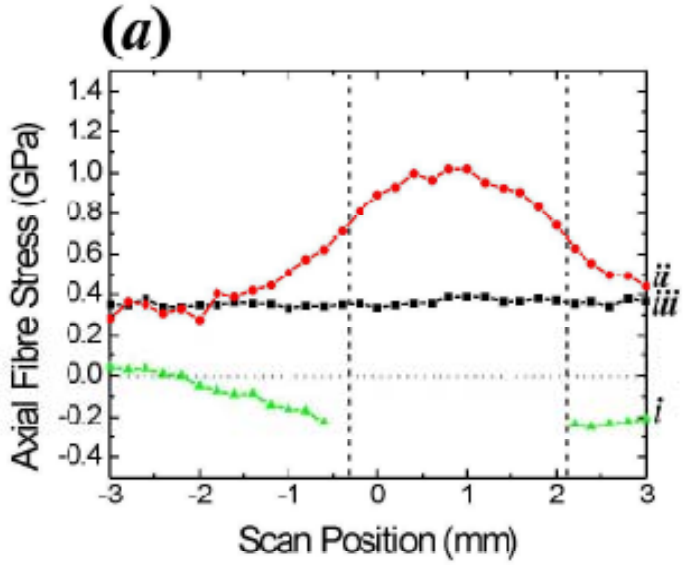
Longitudinal fibres

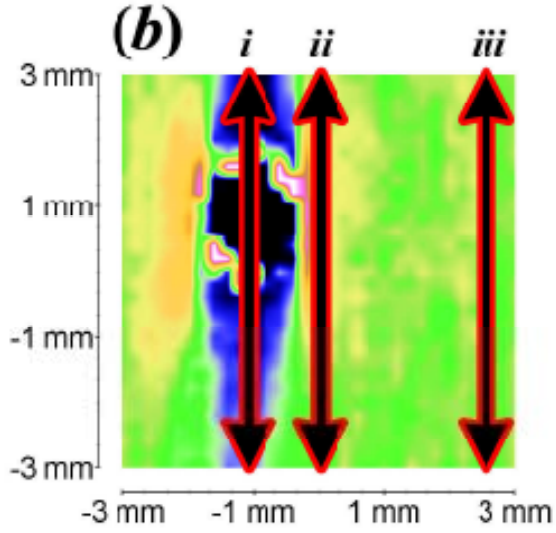


- Non-uniform stress distribution
- Stress concentration around the hole

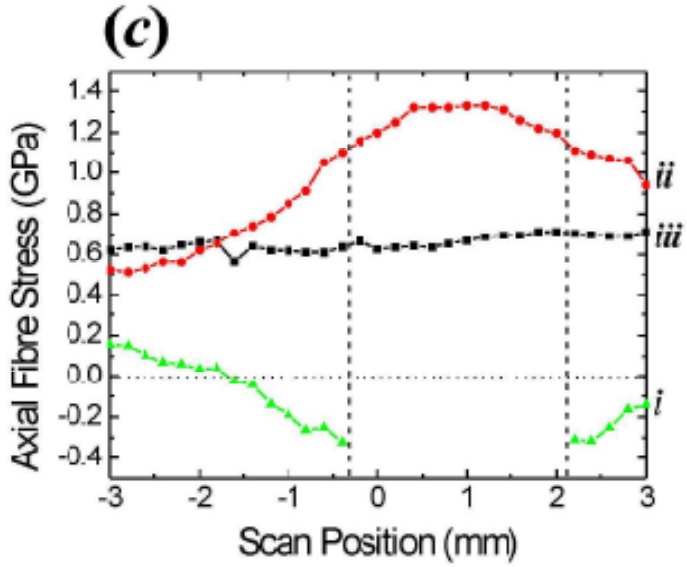
Variation of Local Fibre Stress

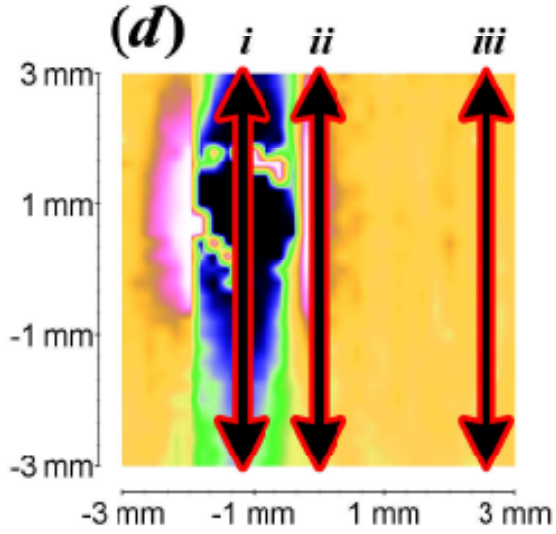
0.52% Strain



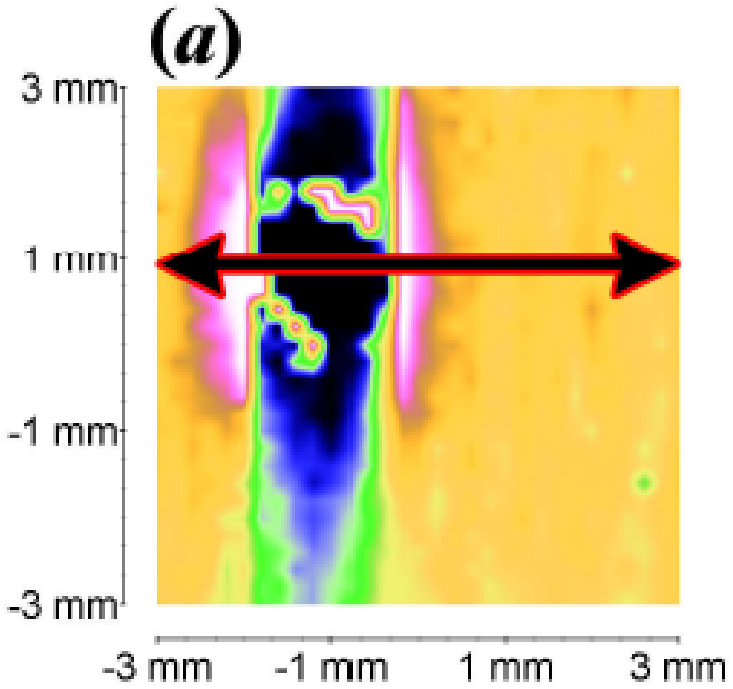


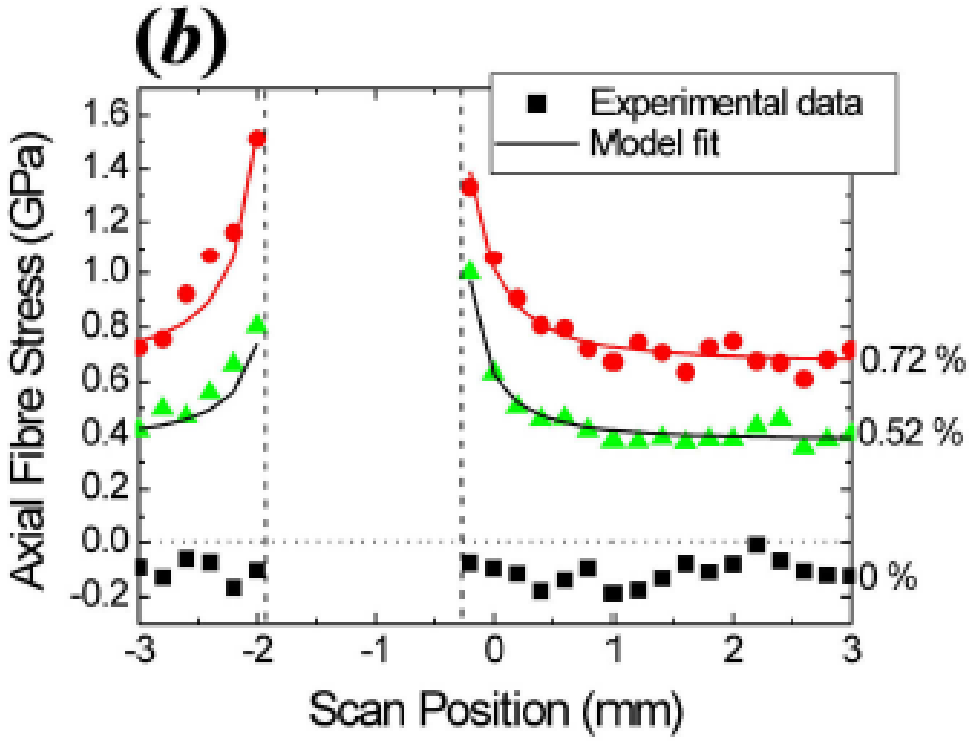
0.72% Strain





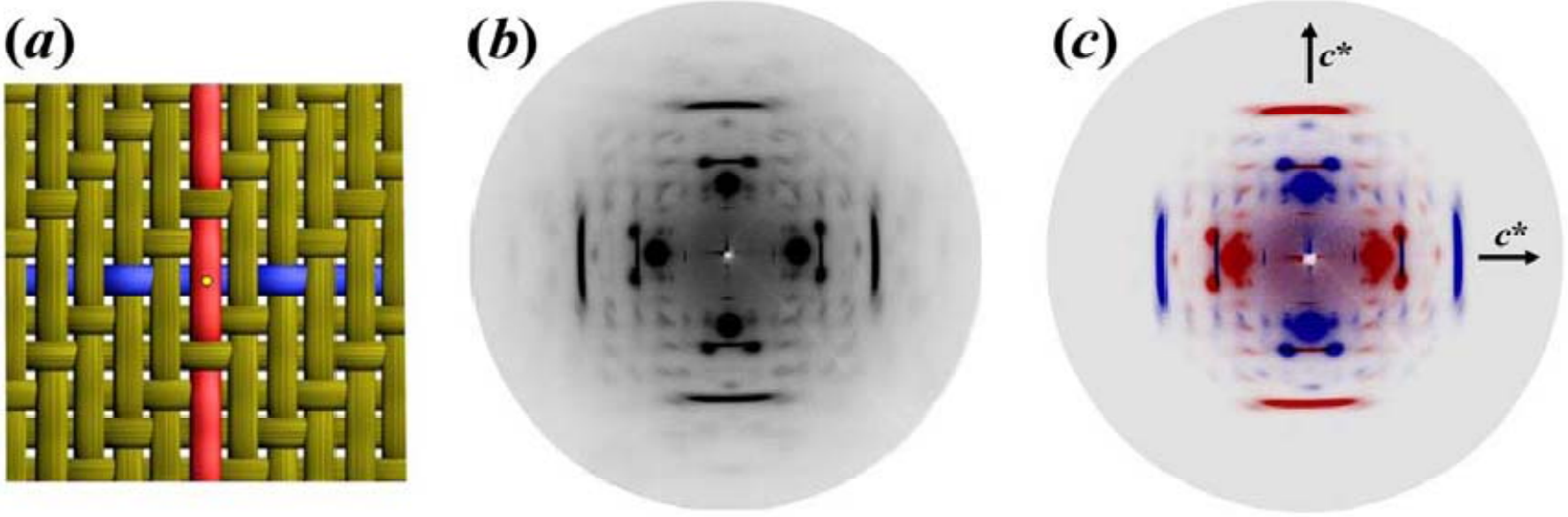
Stress Concentration at the Hole





- Longitudinal fibres
- Scan across the hole
- Fits the model for an isotropic material

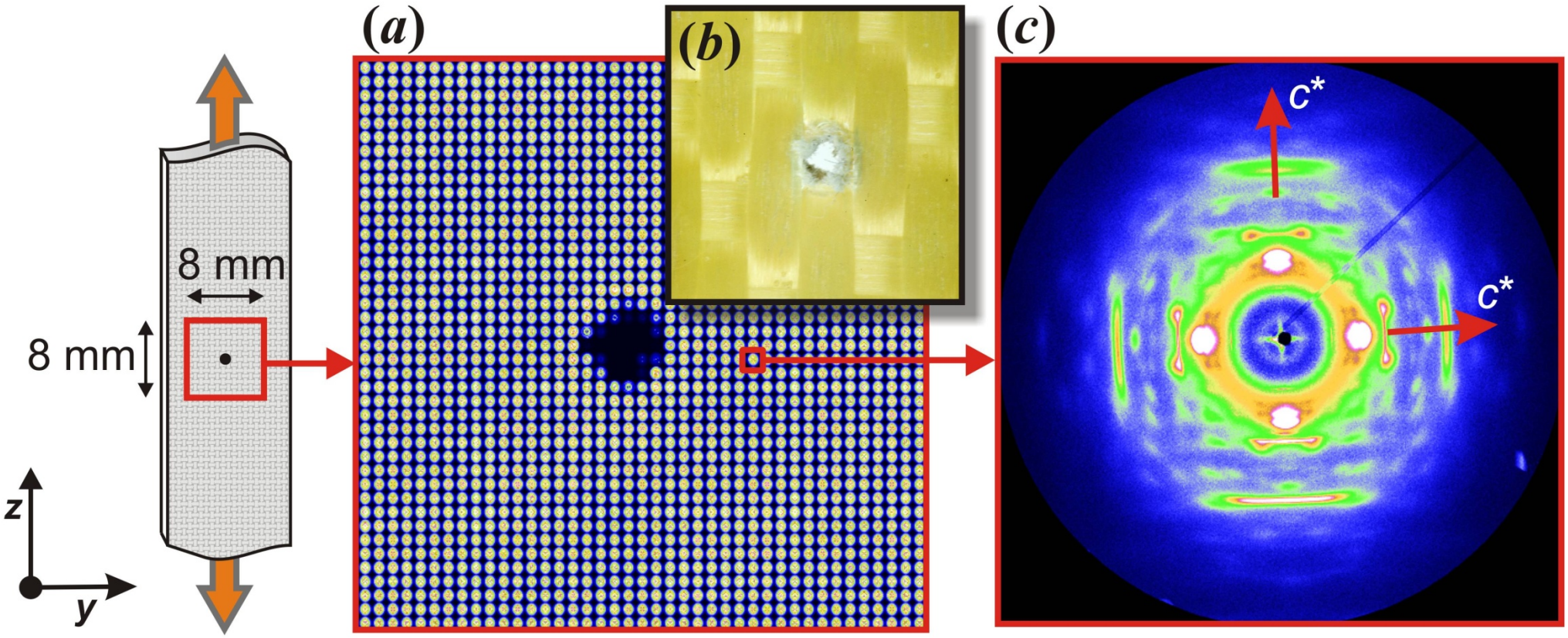
Diffraction Pattern from a Woven Aramid



(Simulated)

- Satin weave
- Beam size – 2 μm
- Two crossing diffraction patterns

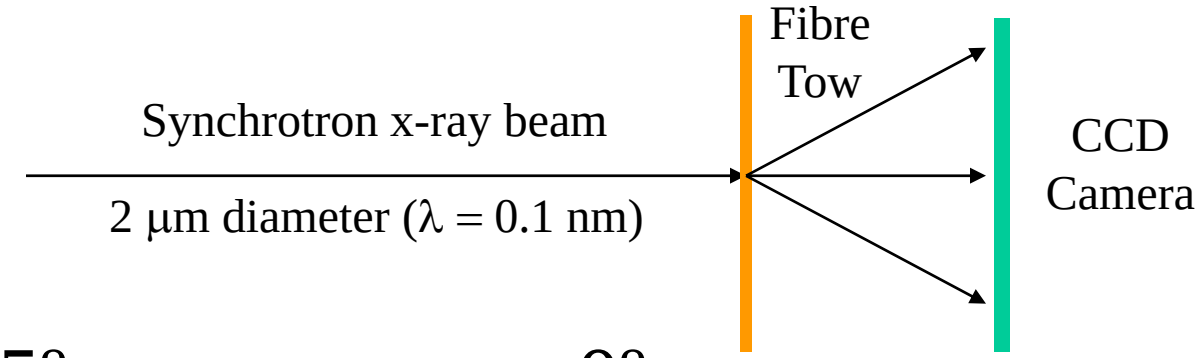
Characterisation of a Woven Aramid Composite



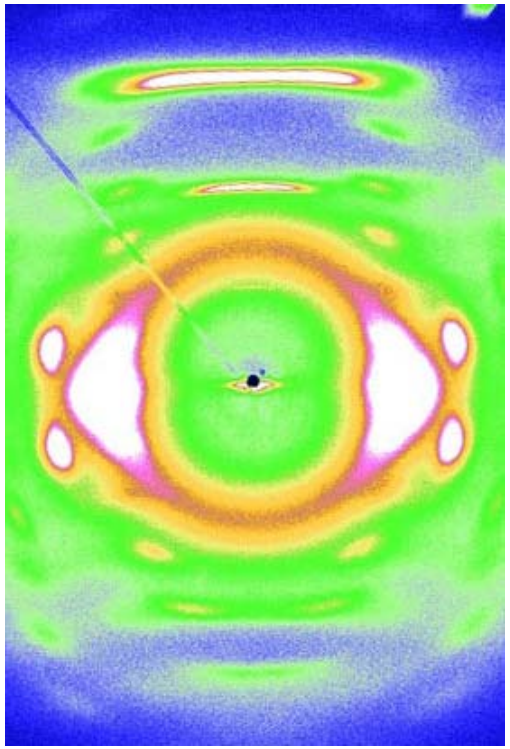
Probing the internal geometry of a woven composite during deformation using an x-ray micro-diffraction imaging technique

Richard J. Davies, Christian Riekel, James A. Bennett, Stephen J. Eichhorn, and Robert J. Young
Applied Physics Letters, (2007) 91:044102.

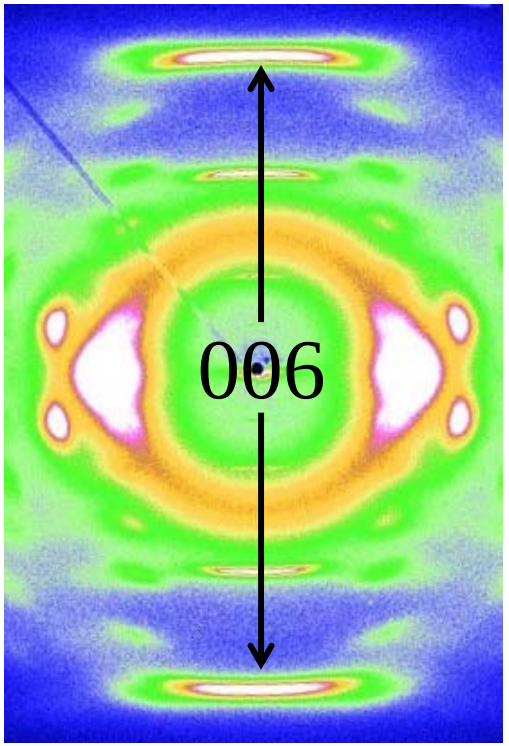
Determination of Out-of-plane Fibre Tilt



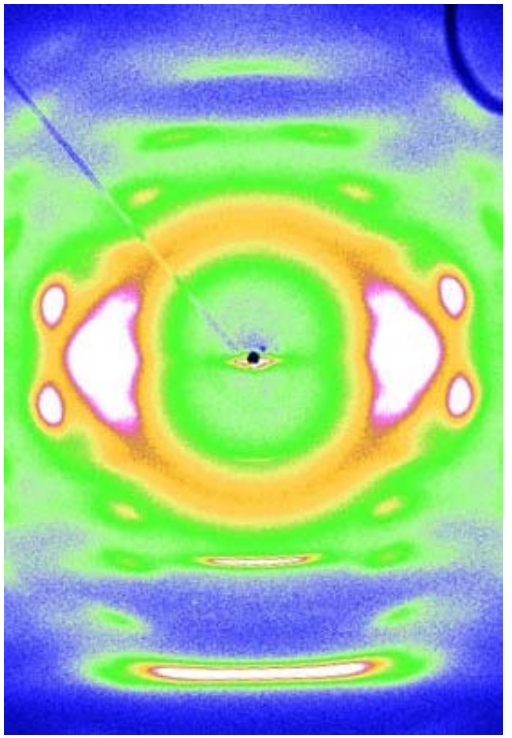
-15º



0º

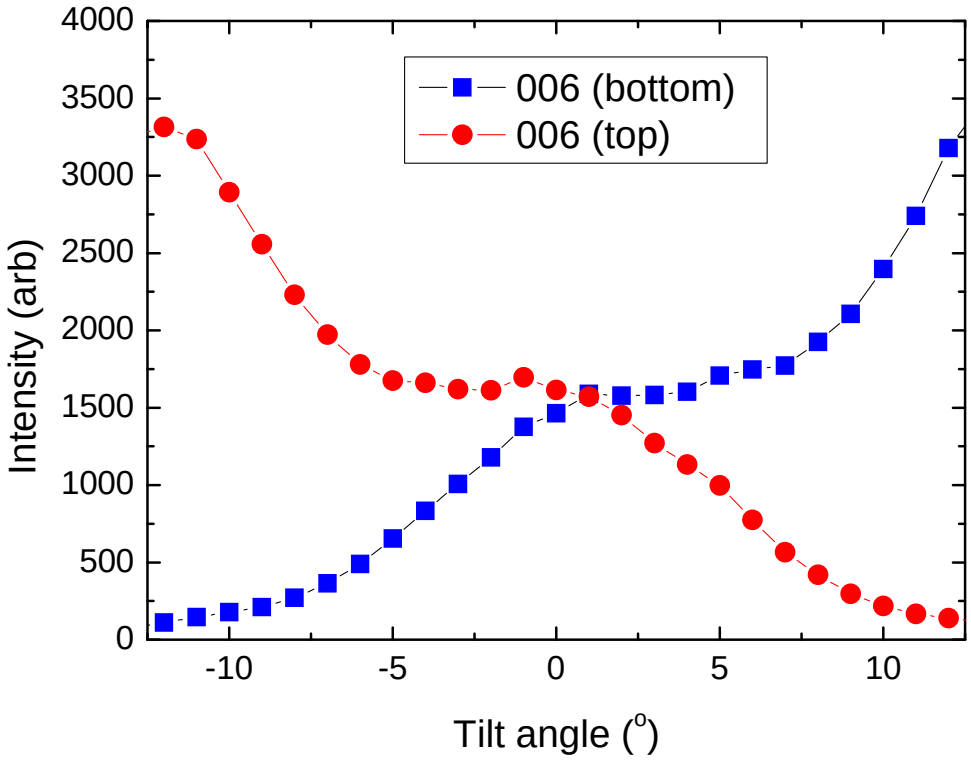


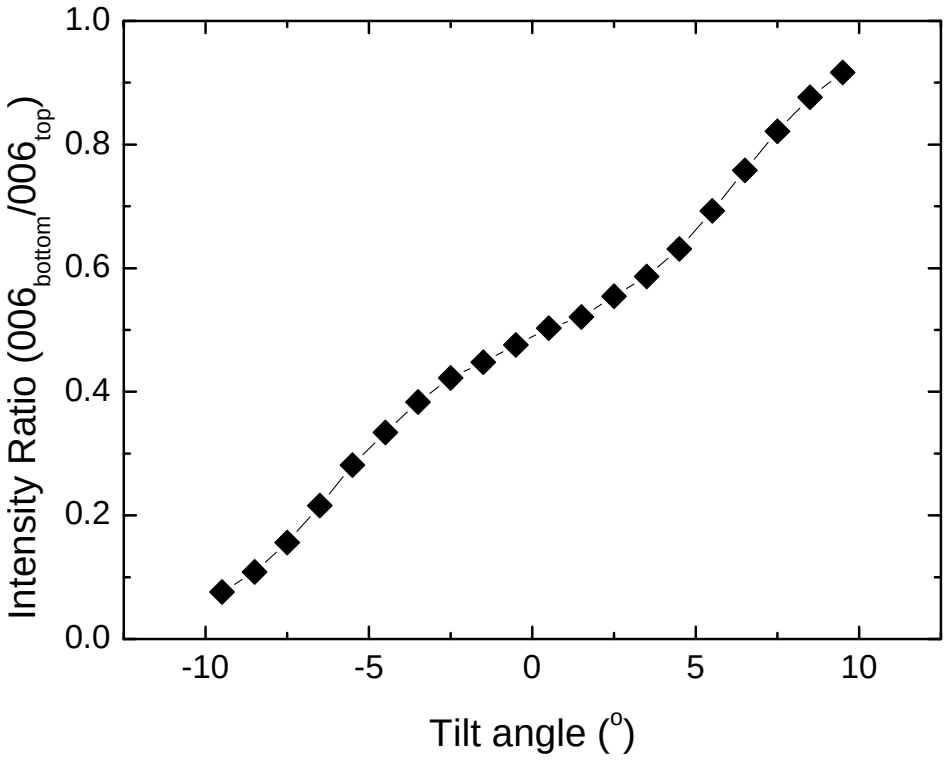
+15º



Calibration of Out-of-plane Tilt Angle

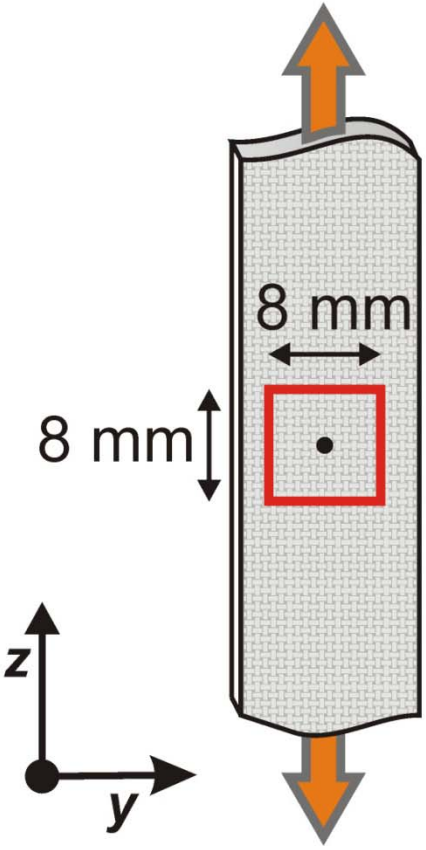
Measure the relative intensity of the top and bottom 006 Bragg reflections as a function of out-of plane tilt angle

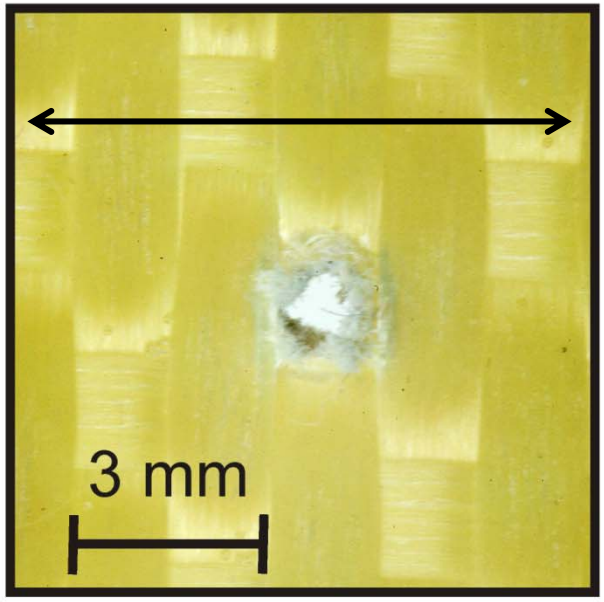




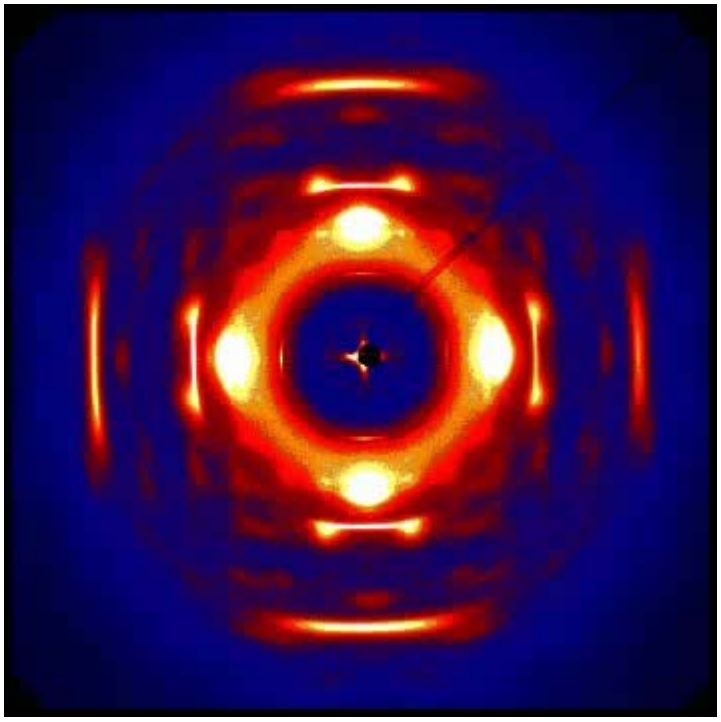
Mapping Fibre Orientation and Alignment

Woven Aramid Satin Weave with Hole Drilled



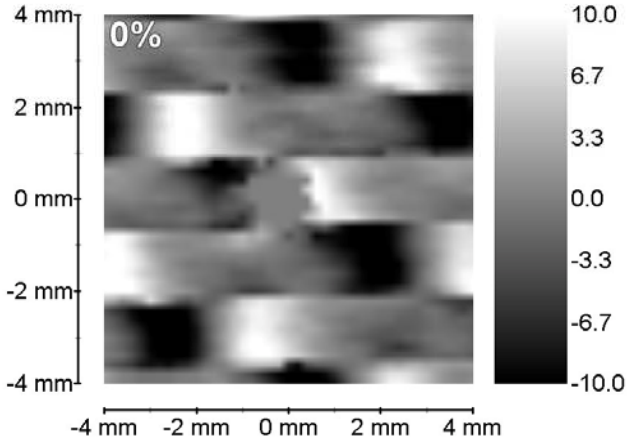


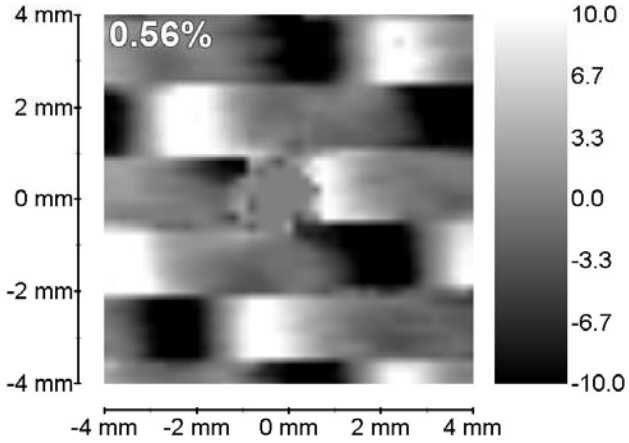
Optical Image

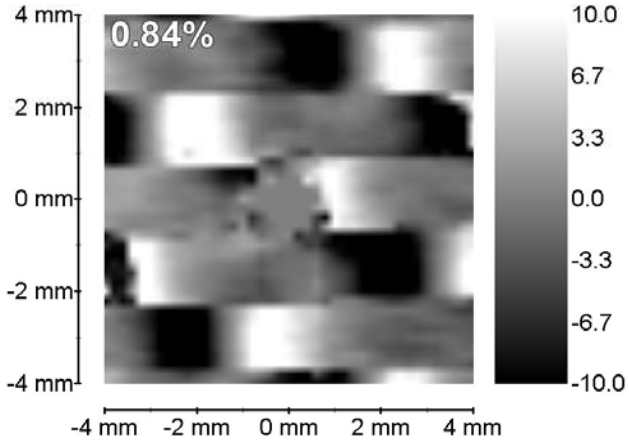


Out-of-plane fibre tilt angle

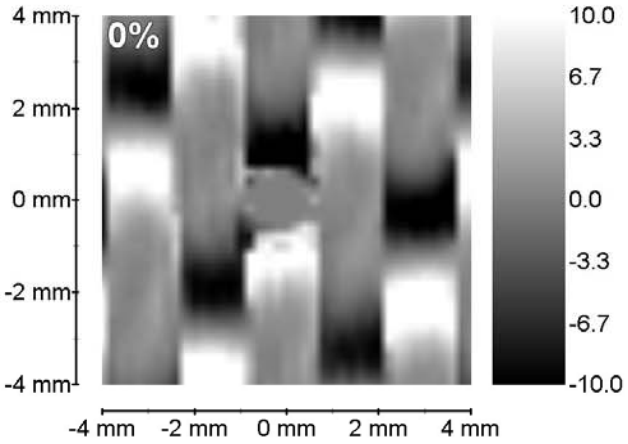
Woven Aramid Satin Weave with Hole Drilled

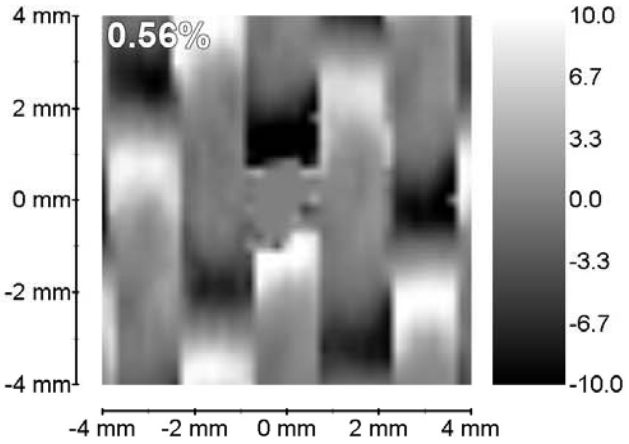


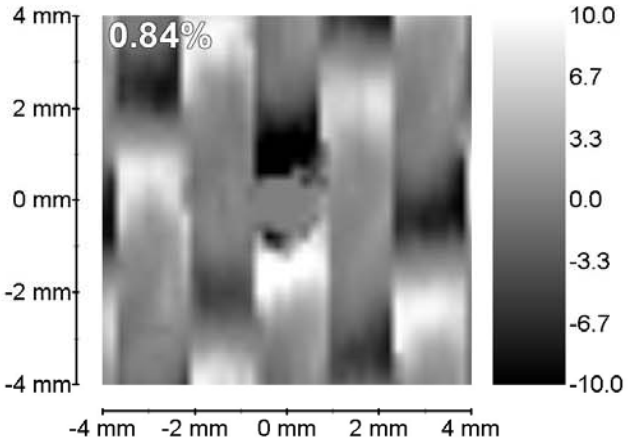




Horizontal tows



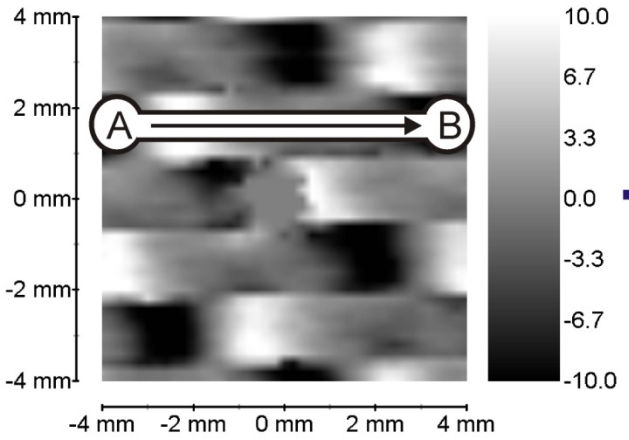


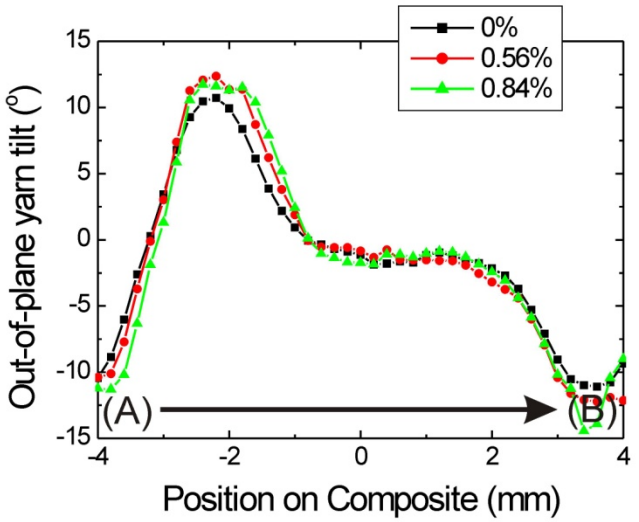


Vertical tows

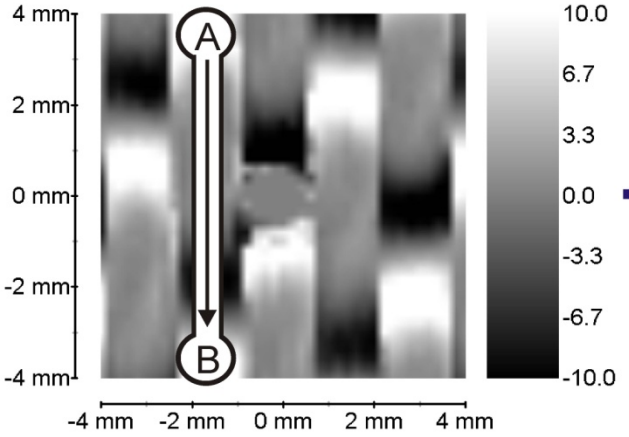
Changes in out-of-plane tilt angle

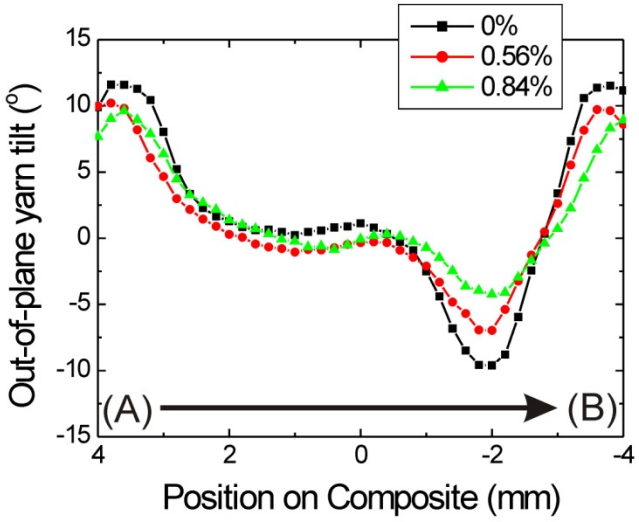
Stress





Tilt increases

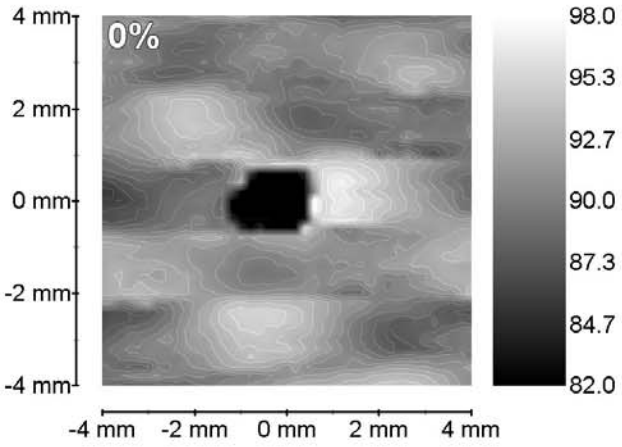


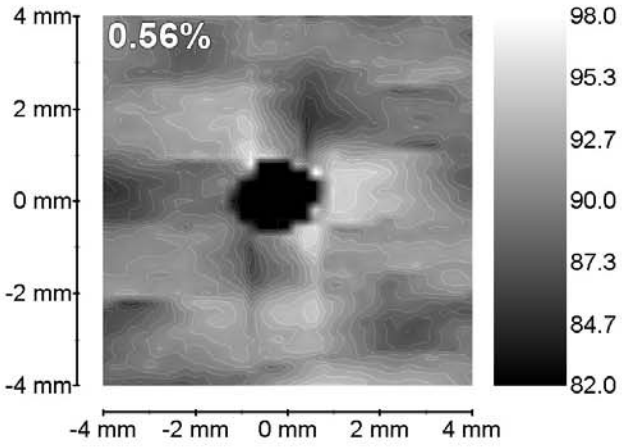


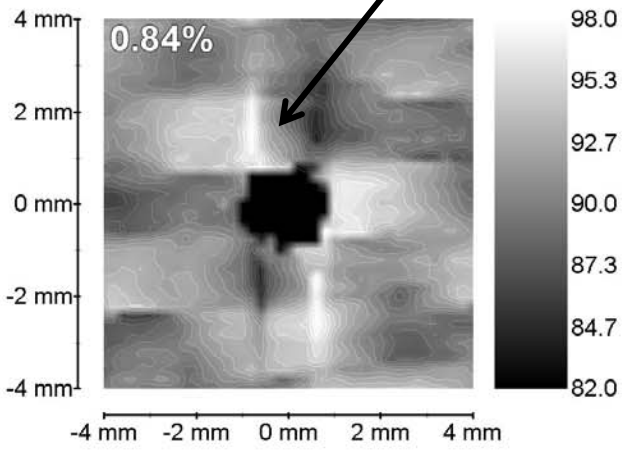
Tilt decreases

In-plane fibre orientation

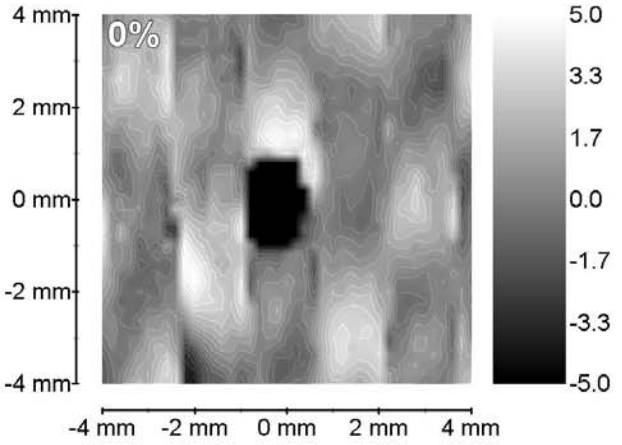
Fibre orientation affected by hole

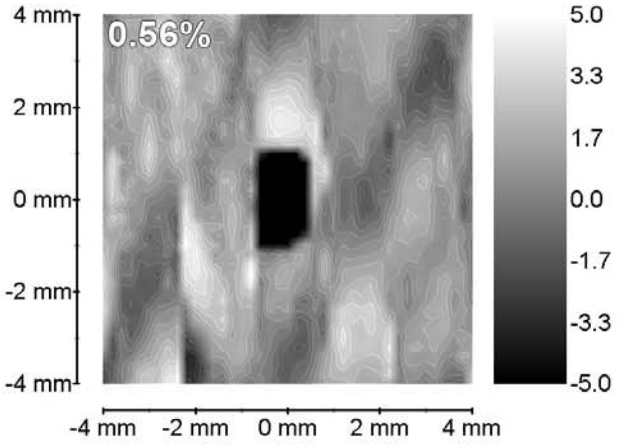


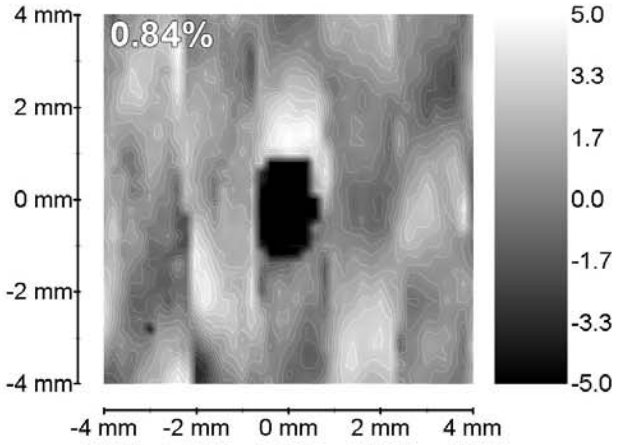




Horizontal tows



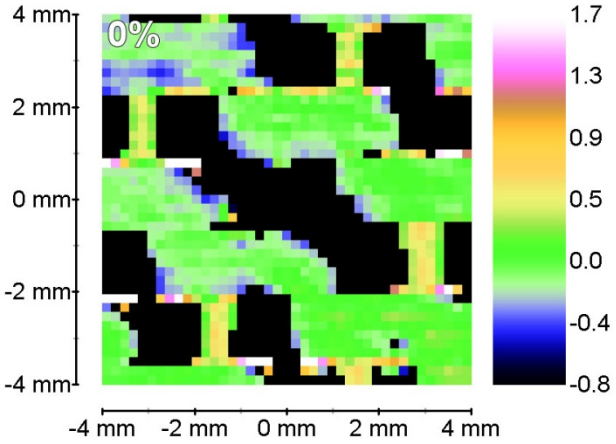


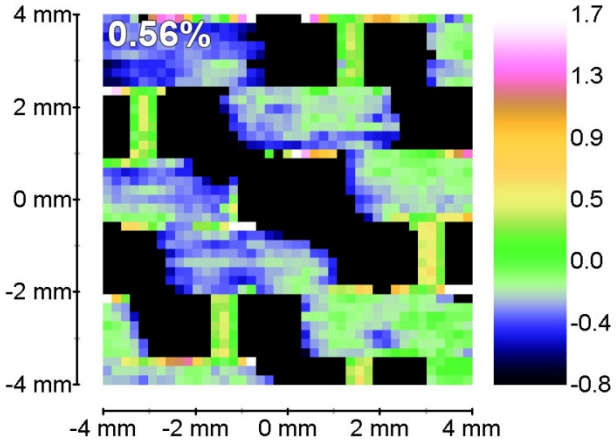


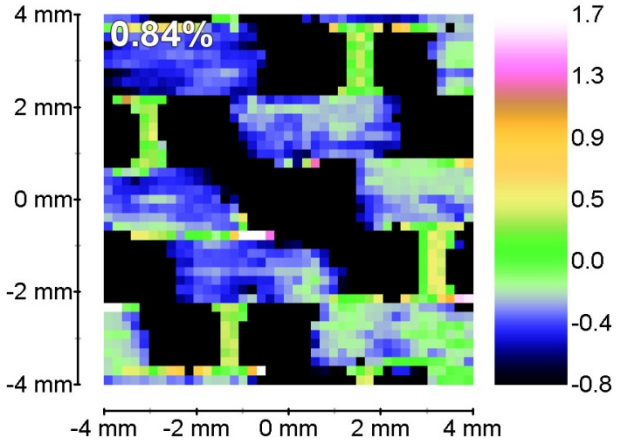
Vertical tows

Development of axial fibre stress

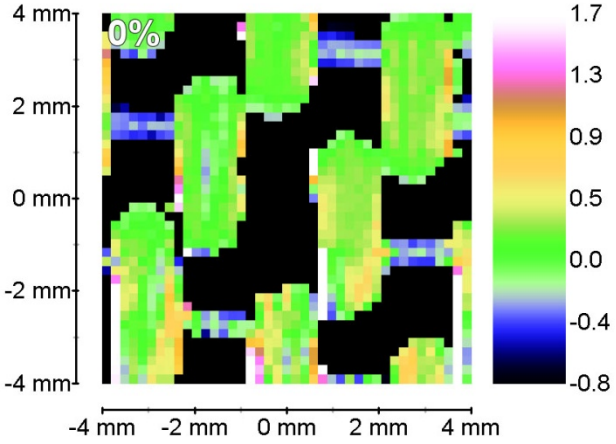
Woven Aramid Satin Weave with Hole Drilled

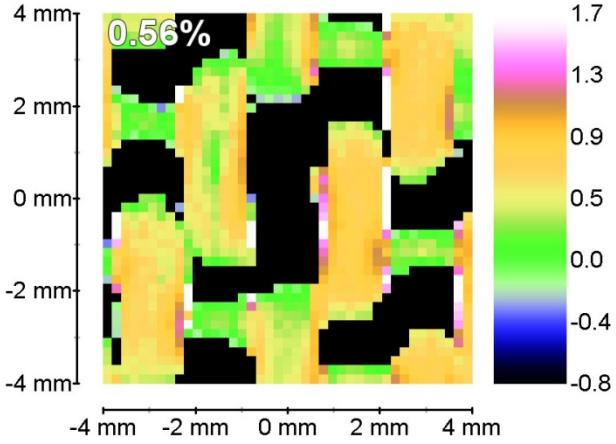


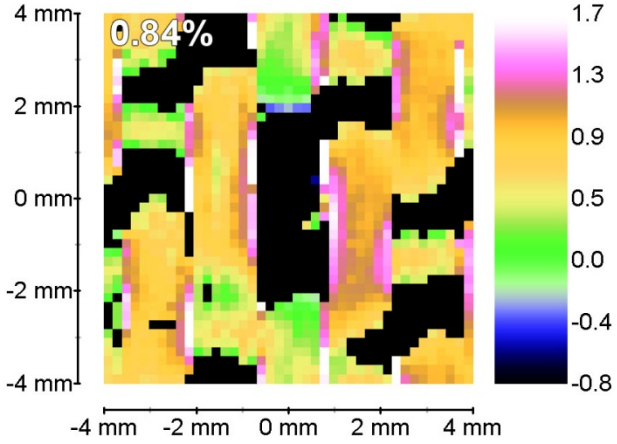




Horizontal tows



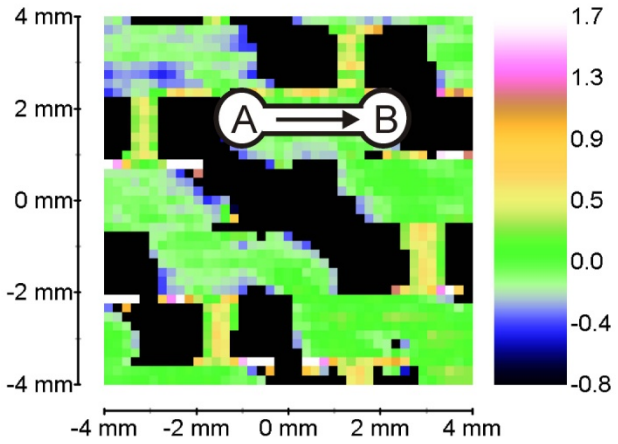


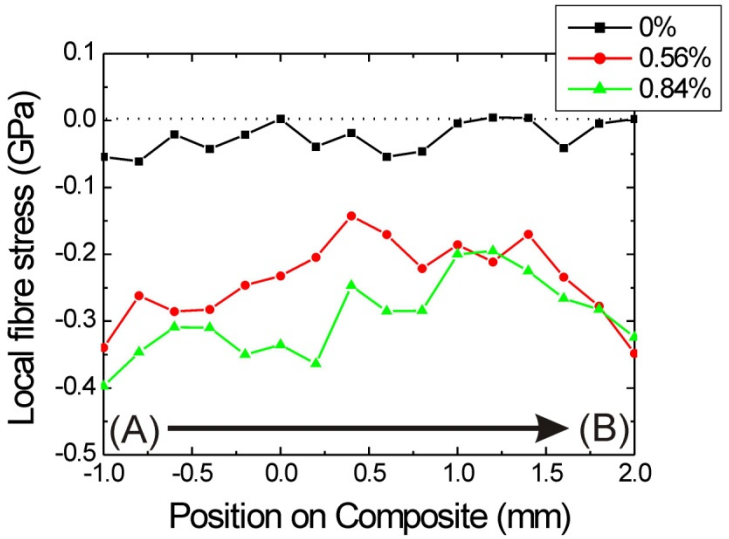


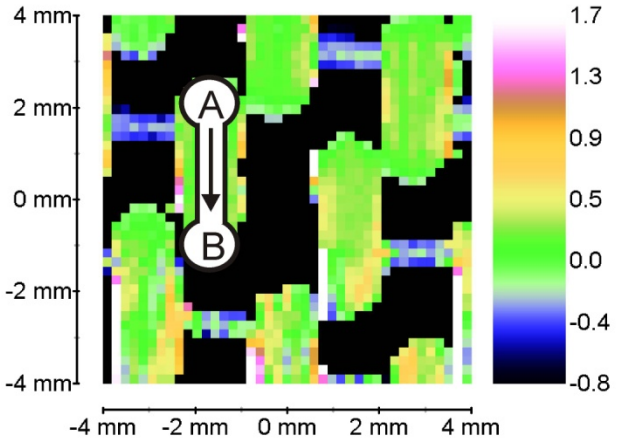
Vertical tows

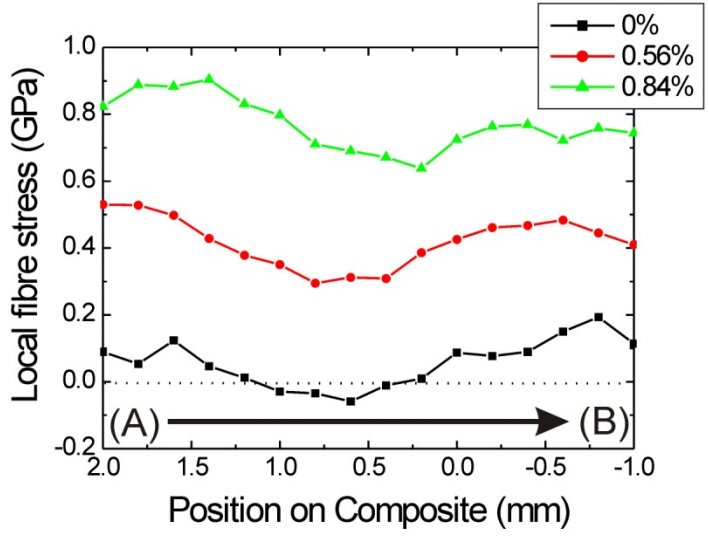
Development of axial fibre stress

Stress









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Conclusions

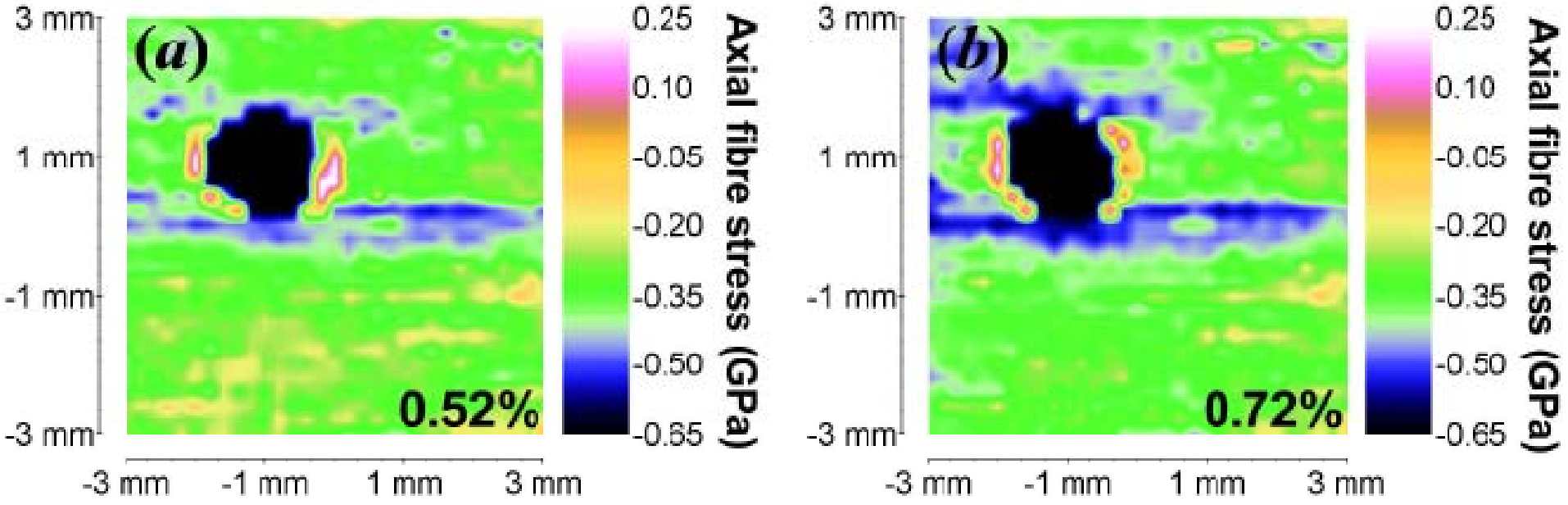
- Microfocus x-ray diffraction allows on the micron level:
  - the evaluation of local composite geometry
  - the determination of local fibre stress
- Tremendous scope for further analysis and exploitation:
  - cross-ply aramid/epoxy
  - woven aramid/epoxy

Acknowledgements

- EPSRC – funding of the research project
- Dr. D. J. Bannister of SP Systems Ltd for supplying the materials

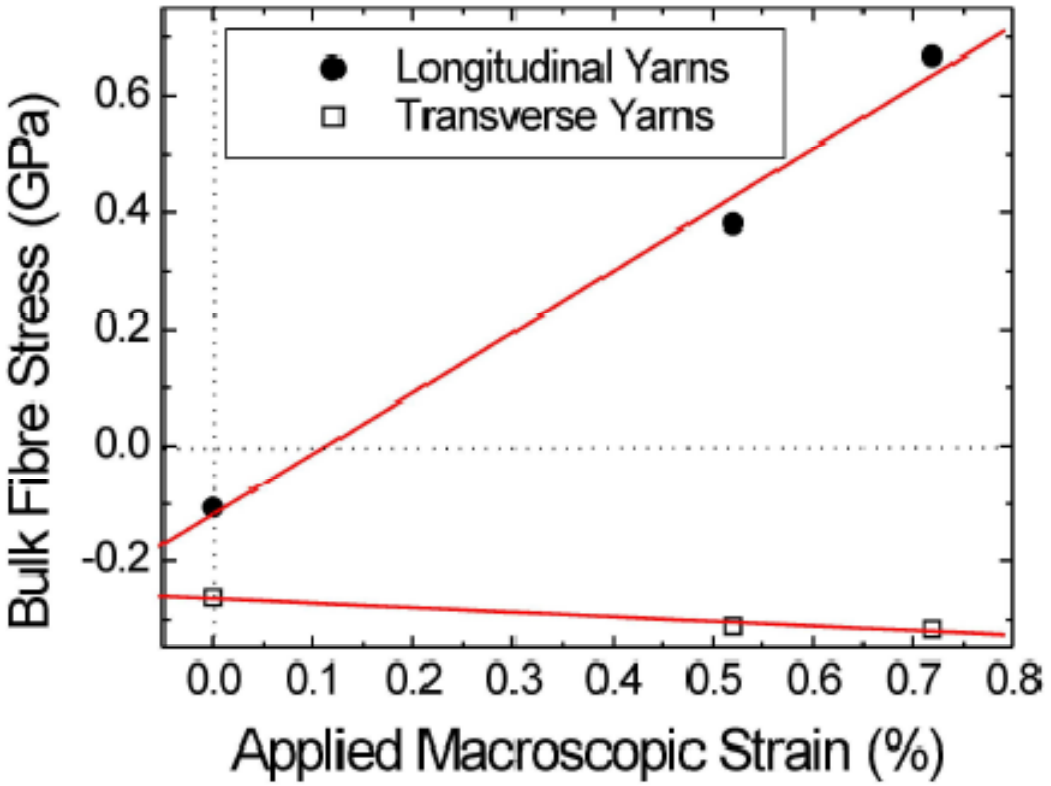
Development of Fibre Stress during Deformation

Transverse fibres



- Non-uniform stress distribution
- Complex stress distribution around the hole

Development of Axial Fibre Stress



- Only stresses remote from the hole
- Initial residual compression in both plies
- Transverse fibres go further into compression

X-ray Diffraction - Reciprocal space