

# Damage Extension and Failure Behavior of CFRP Specimens in Open Hole Compression Tests and Analytical Simulation

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**Topics 1 : Effectiveness of NAL-III OHC Test Method**

**Topics 2 : Understanding of Failure Mechanism**

**Topics 3 : FEM Analysis**

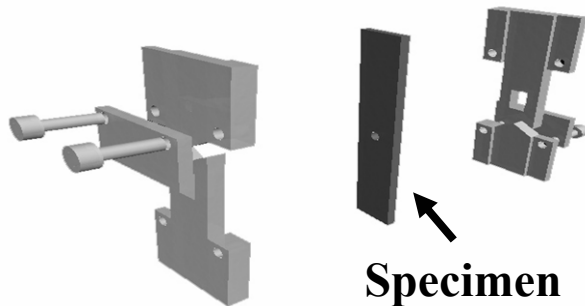
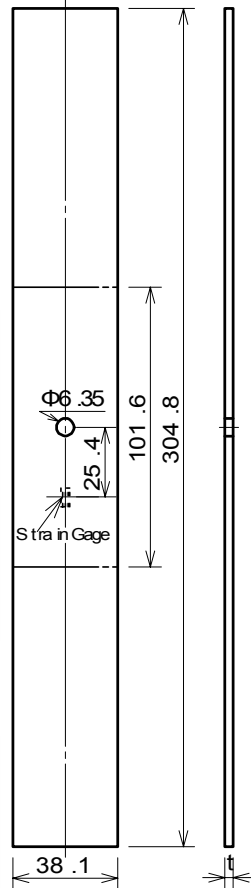
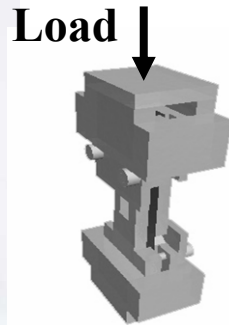
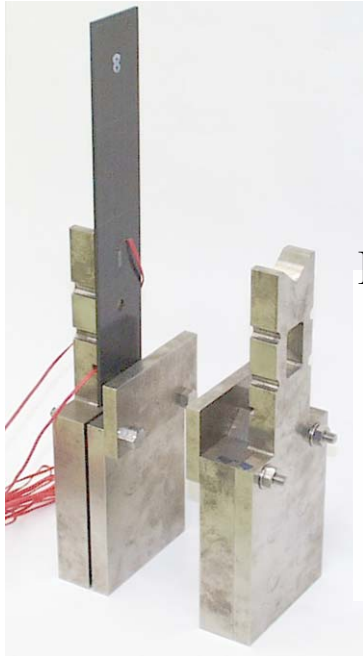
**•Focus : Evaluation of Ply Damage and Delamination Extension**

**Open Hole Compression Test (OHC) : One of the Most Critical  
Strengths in Design and Certification of Composite Structures**

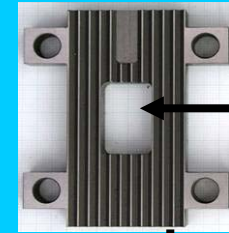
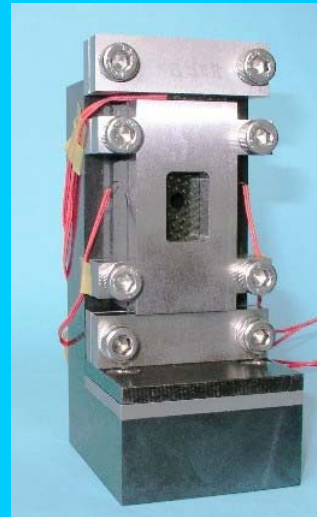
# Effectiveness of NAL-III OHC Test Method

## Detail of OHC test Fixture and Specimen

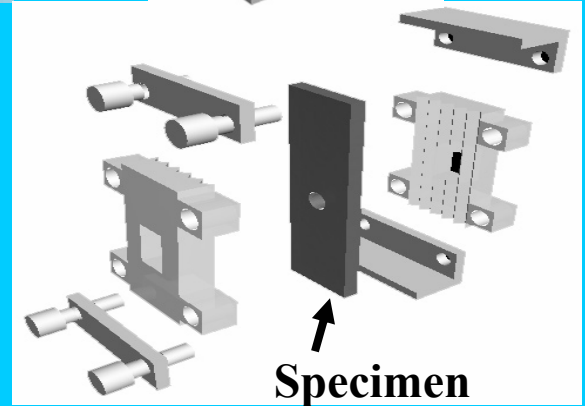
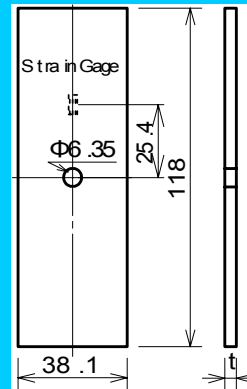
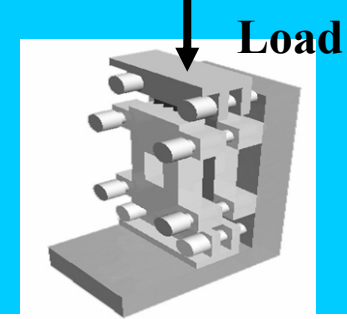
### SACMA 3R-94



### NAL-III Test Method



common  
window size



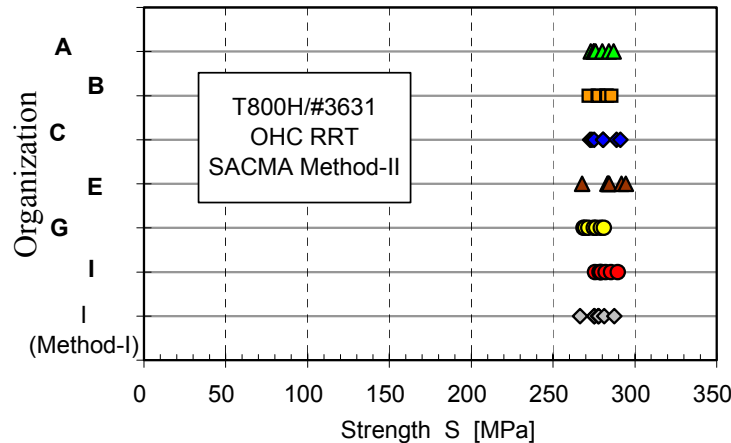
### Effective OHC Test Method : NAL-III

- Incentive: Low Cost by Reducing Specimen Length
- Introduction of End Sub Fixture : Prevention of Brooming Failure
- Common Window Size with SACMA

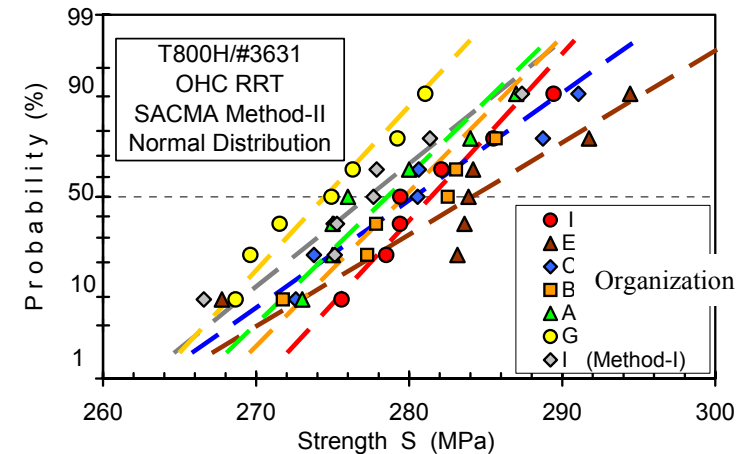
# Round Robin Test Results of SACMA and NAL-III OHC Test Method

**SACMA  
Method-II  
Round Robin  
Test  
6-Organization  
T800H/#3631  
UD 16plies  
2002**

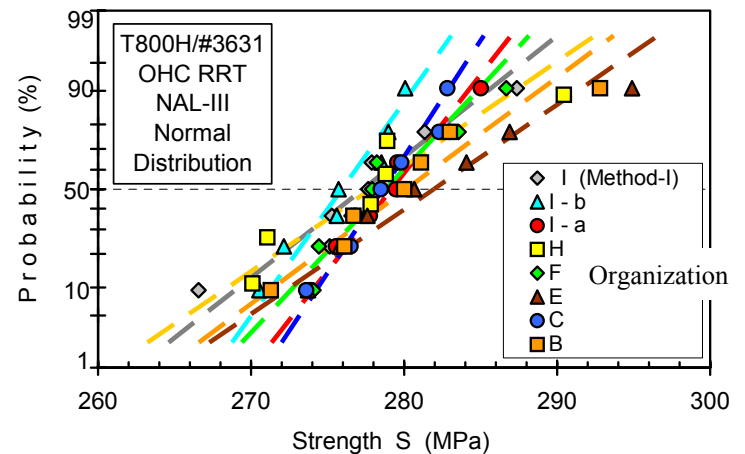
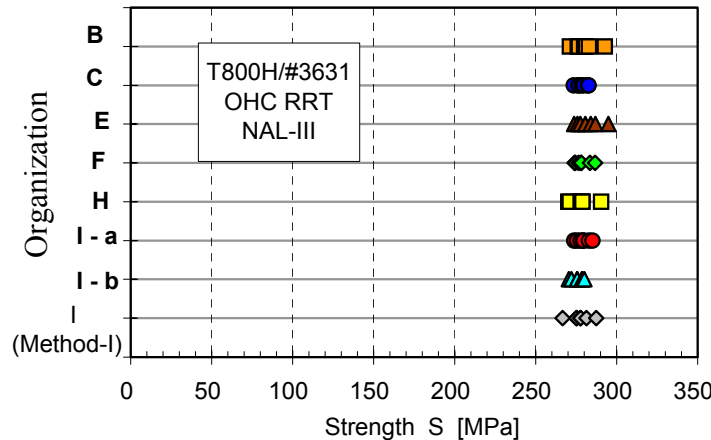
## Comparison of the results



## Strength distributions plotted on the probability paper



**NAL-III  
Method  
Round Robin  
Test  
6-Organization  
T800H/#3631  
UD 16plies  
2002-2003**



## Proof of validity of OHC test result of NAL-III

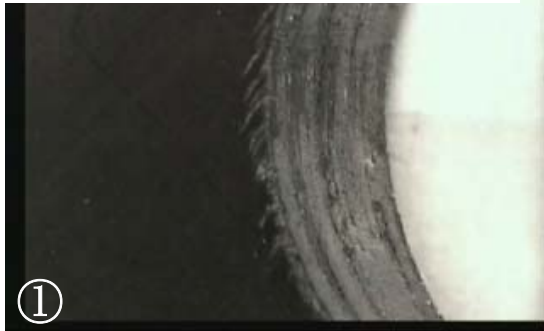
•Comparison of Test Results : Almost Identical in Both Methods

# Understanding of Failure Mechanism

## Typical Damage Evolution Behavior

IM600/QC101 - NAL-III test method

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 0\%$



OHC specimen  
[(45/0/-45/90)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>sym</sub>

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 24\%$



Buckling-like damage in  
hole edge area of 0° lamina

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 76\%$



Transverse cracks and  
delaminations are observed.

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 88\%$



The buckling-like initial  
damage at the hole edge is  
the most probable onset of  
delamination.

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 90\%$



The delaminations occurred in  
interface between 0° lamina  
and 45° lamina near the  
specimen surface.

Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq 94\%$



Transverse cracks and  
delaminations Evolution



**Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq$  98%**

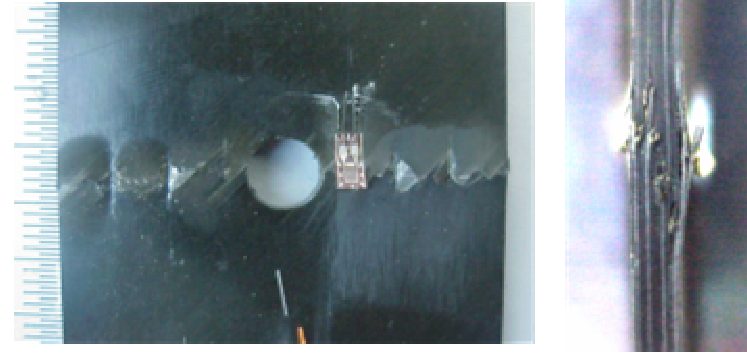


**Critical delaminations evolution toward applied load**

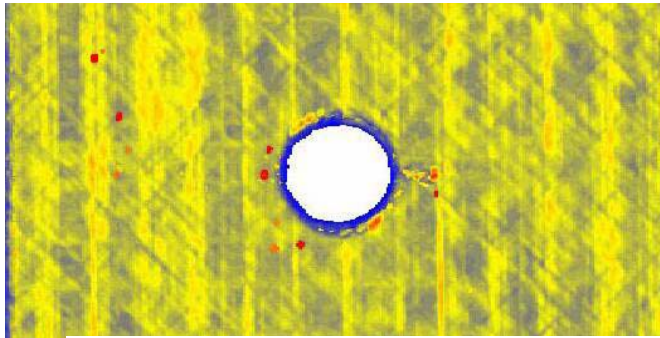
**Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq$  100%**



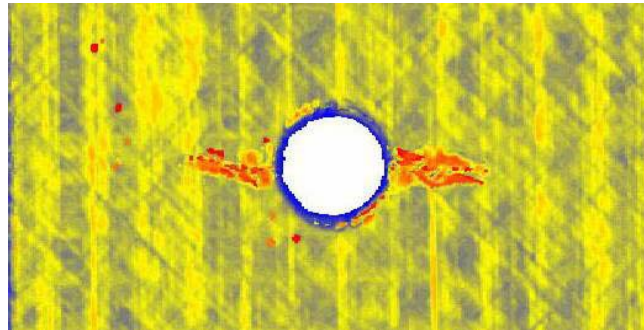
**Final failure**



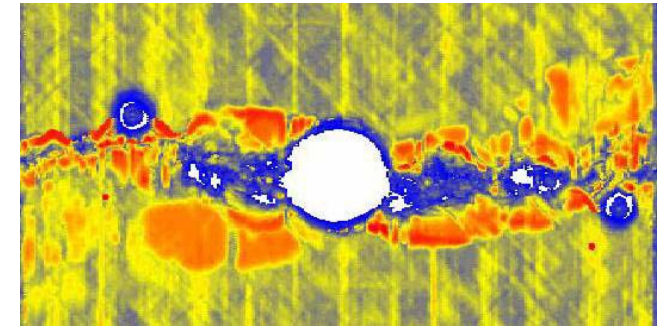
**Fracture Specimen**



**Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq$  80%**



**Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq$  90%**



**Load/Fracture Load  $\doteq$  100%**

**Fracture Progress image of Ultrasonic C-scan**

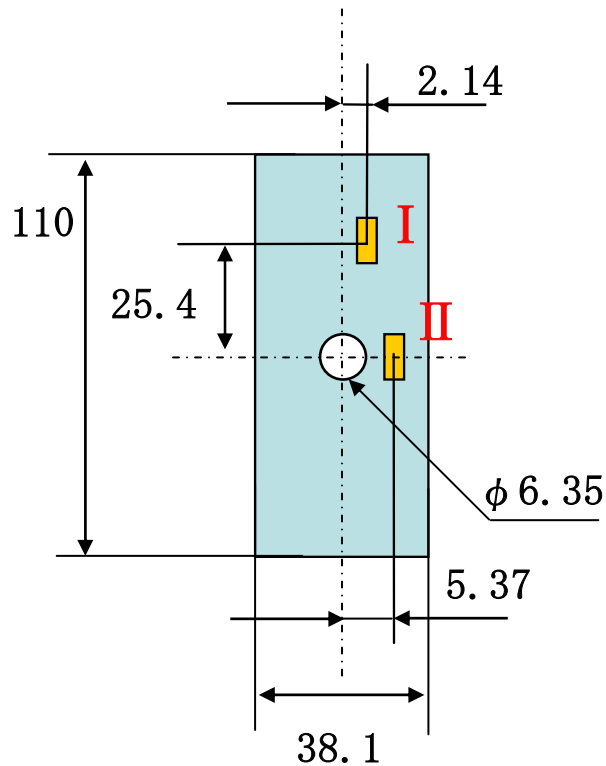
### **Core of Experimental Findings**

- Initial Buckling like damage : Relatively Low Stress
- Trigger of Final Failure : Surface Delamination Buckling in 45° Ply

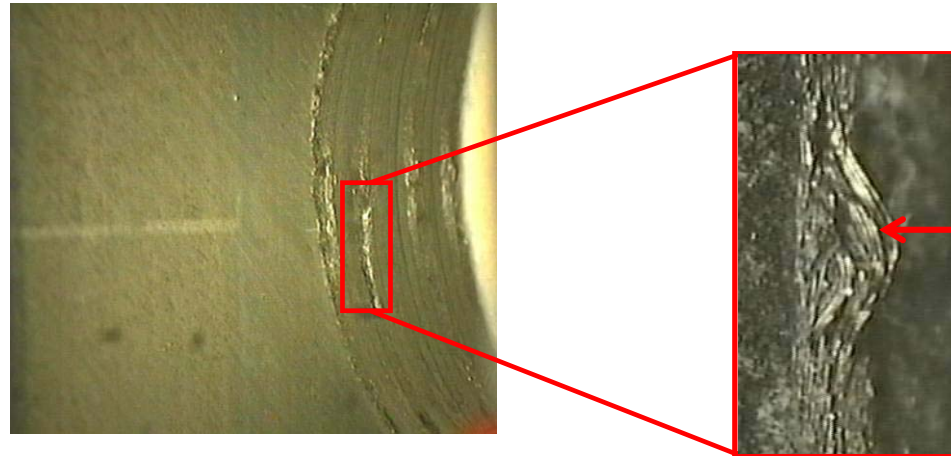
# FEM Analysis

## Evaluation of Stress Concentration in $0^\circ$ Ply [(45/0/-45/90)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>sym</sub>- IM600/QC133 OHC Specimen

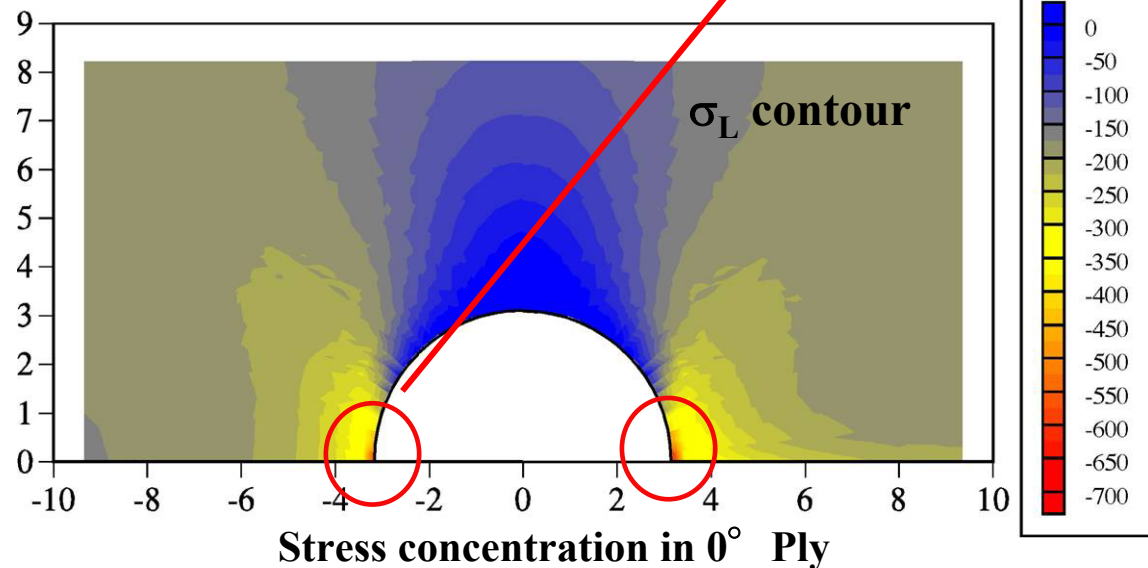
### Linear Elastic FEM Analysis



NAL-III specimen



Buckling-like damage in hole edge area of  $0^\circ$  lamina



# Evaluation of Ply Damage and Delamination Extension

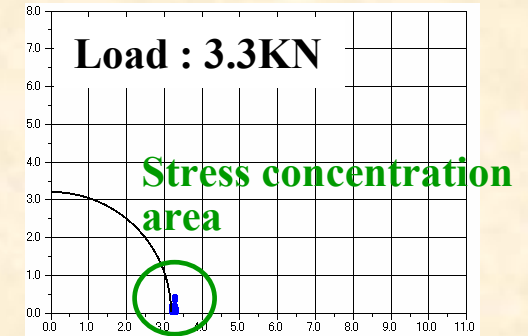
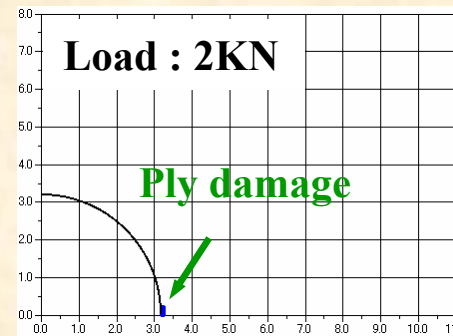
## Pre-analysis : $[0/90]_2$ OHC Specimen

### Non-linear FEM Analysis

#### Outline of Analytical Method

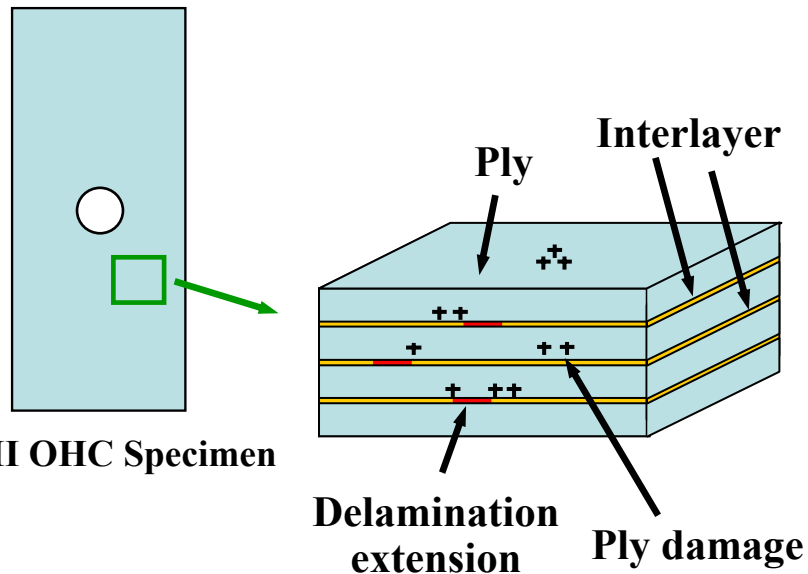
- Non-linear FEM is applied to evaluate ply damage and delamination extension behavior.
- Ply Damage extension is judged by using stress criterion.
- Delamination extension is judged by using energy release rate.

### Analytical Results

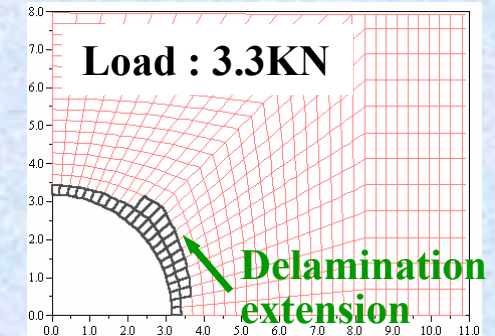
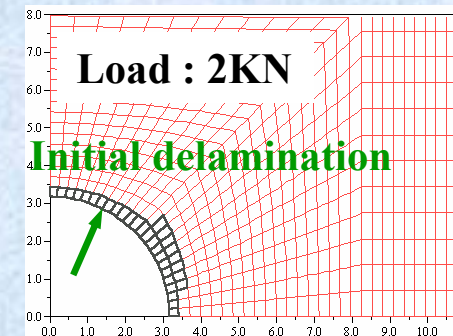


The initial ply damage is observed in hole edge area of  $0^\circ$  lamina

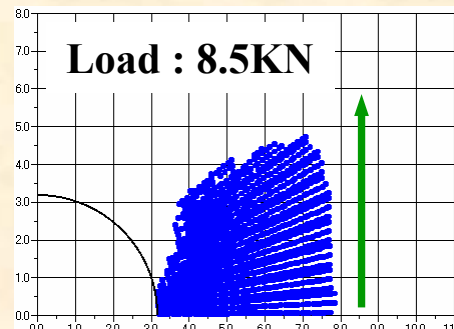
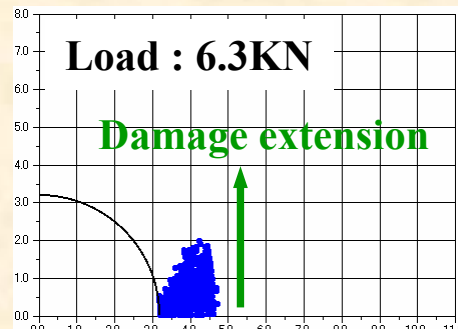
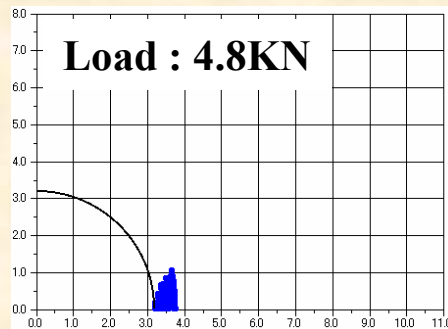
Damage Extension in  $0^\circ$  Ply



Analytical Model



Delamination Extension between  $0^\circ$  Ply and  $90^\circ$  Ply

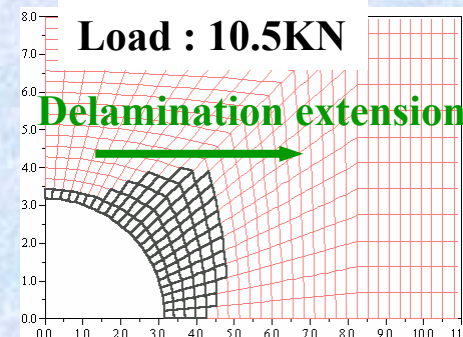
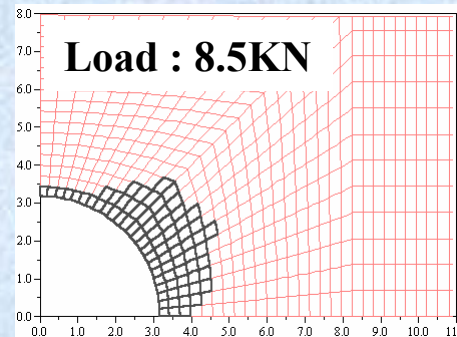
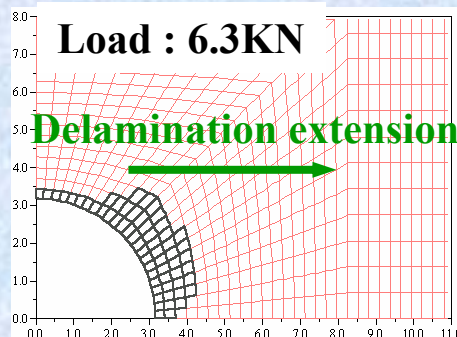
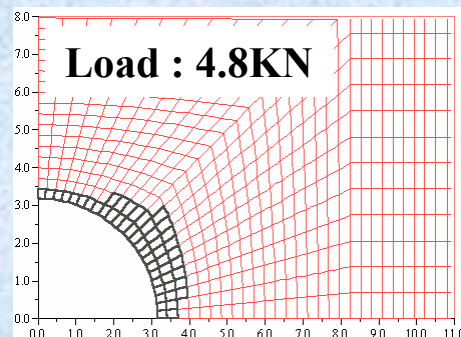


**With the increase of the load, the ply damage area extends to load applied direction.**

**Damage Extension in  $0^\circ$  Ply**

### **Core of Analytical Findings : Ply Damage**

- The initial ply damage is observed in hole edge area of  $0^\circ$  lamina.
- The initial ply damage area will be the most highest stress concentration area.
- The ply damage area extends to load applied direction.



**With the increase of the load, the delaminations propagate transversely to the applied load.**

**Delamination Extension between  $0^\circ$  Ply and  $90^\circ$  Ply**

### **Core of Analytical Findings : Delamination**

- The delaminations propagate transversely to the applied load.
- All delamination extension behaviors have the features of mode II fracture in present results.