Charles Breen – PhD Student

Felicity Guild – Reader in the Department of Mechanical Engineering Martyn Pavier – Reader in the Department of Mechanical Engineering

Impact of Thick CFRP Panels: Near Edge Impact

CompTest 2004, Bristol



Presentation Structure

- Background to the research
- Experimental tests
- Numerical study
- Conclusions

Research sponsored by Airbus UK and the Needham Cooper Trust



Background to the Research

- Desire to use composites more in structural and semi-structural components
- Composite panels are vulnerable to impact damage
- Damage is not necessarily visible
- Free edges inevitable on wing structure
- Most research has centred on thin laminates
- No detailed study found in the literature



Background to the Research

- PhD studying impact of thick composites
- Central and edge transverse impact
- Three different thicknesses: 4, 8, 12 mm
- Drop weight impact machine
 - Three impact energies: 100, 200, 375 J
 - Two impact velocities: 5.5, 9.3 m/s, and static
- Ultrasonic C-scan, post impact strength
- THIS PAPER:
 - 8 mm thick only results at 3 energy levels







Materials Used

- M36 Epoxy resin film
- High strength carbon fibre NCF, Tri-ax and UD







- **Experimental Tests Impact**
- Central

Edge







- Experimental Results Impact data
- Typical Accelerometer results, edge vs central impact



Experimental Results – Impact Data Summary

Impact event duration and absorbed energy ratio





- Experimental Results NDT
- C-scan results
 100J impact







Experimental Results - NDT

- C-scan results
 - 375J impact





250

Experimental Results – Residual Strength

- 500kN hydraulic test machine with hydraulic grips
 - 50 mm wide coupons
 - Compression/stability test
 - Tensile strength







Experimental Results – Residual Strength

Compression





Experimental Results – Residual Strength

• Tensile







FEA Results: Edge Impact

Displacement comparison with central impact





Conclusions

- Impact near a free edge has serious implications to the response and damage of thick laminates
- Near a free edge the impact lasts longer and has lower peak forces
- Near a free edge the impact induces more delamination than fibre breakage



Conclusions

- Due to the difference in the dominant damage mode in near free edge compared to central impacts the strengths are different
 - Central impact coupons have lower tensile strength, edge impact coupons have lower compressive strength
- Some FE modelling has been undertaken and shows qualitative agreement with the experimental results



Thank you for your attention

Any Questions ?

Charles.Breen@bristol.ac.uk

