

Challenges in mode II testing under high rates of loading

Michael May, Philipp Hahn

Virtual Workshop: Mode II Interlaminar Fracture Toughness and the Factors affecting it

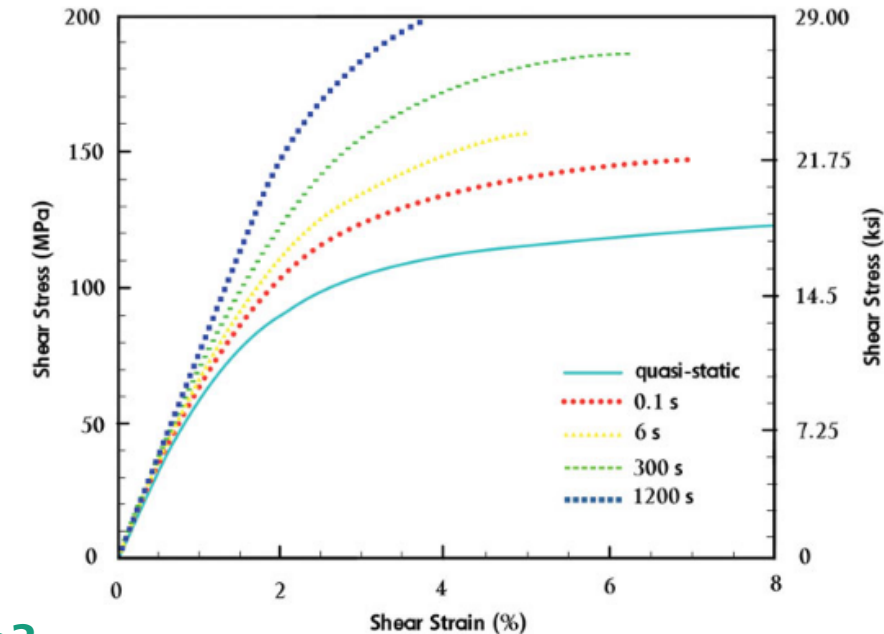
13 May 2025

Motivation

Why test mode II fracture toughness at different strain-rates?

- Matrix dependent material properties usually improve with loading-rate.
- The shear behavior in particular, is strongly dependent on the strain-rate

→ Does the mode II fracture toughness improve with loading rate too?



Shear stress–strain response of 45° off-axis specimens at different strain rates ¹

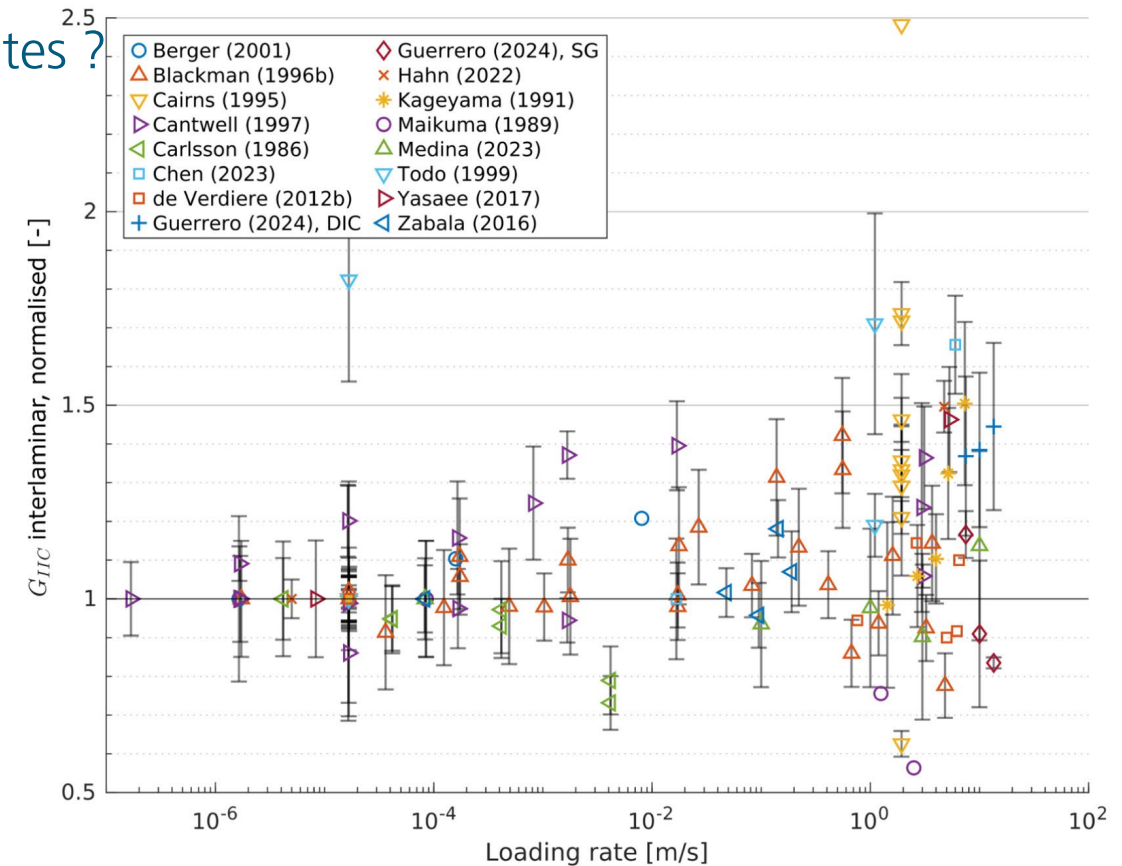
1: Fallahi, Hamed & Taheri-Behrooz, Fathollah & Asadi, Amir. (2019). Nonlinear Mechanical Response of Polymer Matrix Composites: A Review. Polymer Reviews. 60. 1-44. 10.1080/15583724.2019.1656236.

Motivation

Why test mode II fracture toughness at different strain-rates ?

Does the fracture toughness change, too?

→ It is very hard to measure



Normalized mode II ERR for various UD-reinforced CFRP materials from quasi-static to dynamic loading rates²

2: D. Thomson, M. Ploeckl, J. Hoffmann, M. Lißner, C. Pohl, G. Quino, K. Ramakrishnan, M. Toenjes, H. Cui, N. Petrinic, A review of the effect of loading rate on the mechanical properties of unidirectional carbon fibre reinforced polymer composites, Composites Part A: Applied Science and Manufacturing, Volume 193, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesa.2025.108773>.

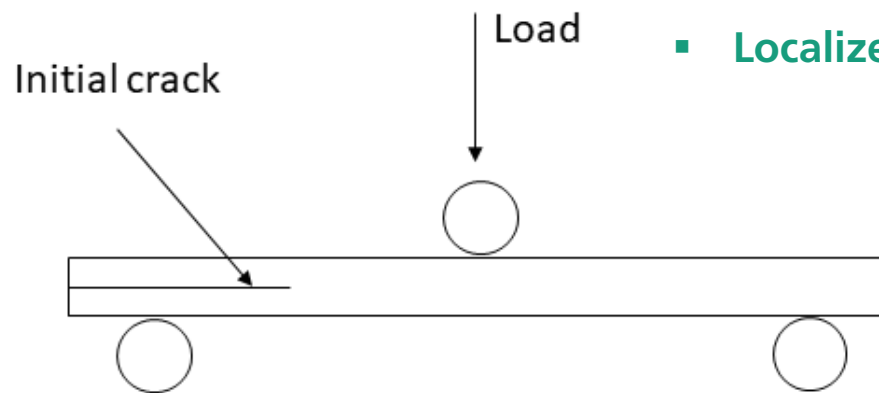
Challenges of high-rate mode II testing

What defines loading rate in mode II:

- Velocity of the test machine?
- Strain rate of the specimen?
- Shear rate at the crack tip?
- Crack velocity?

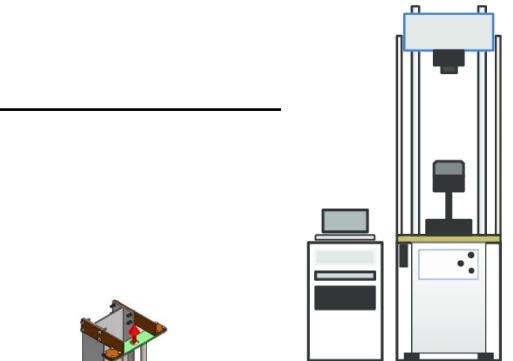
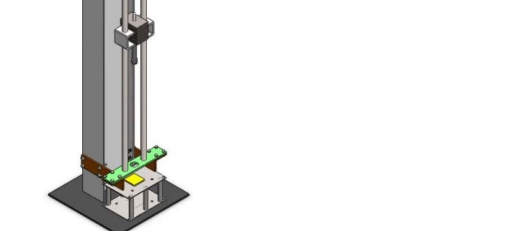
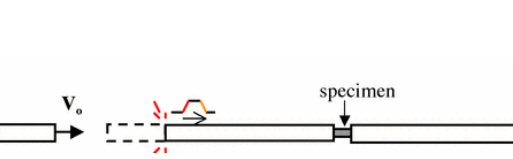
Measurement challenges:

- Inertia effects
- Oscillations in the load signal
- Difficult crack tracking
- Asymmetrical specimens
- Localized stress peaks within the specimen



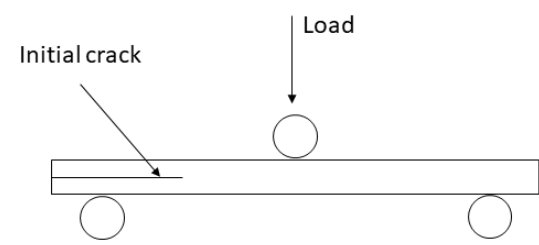
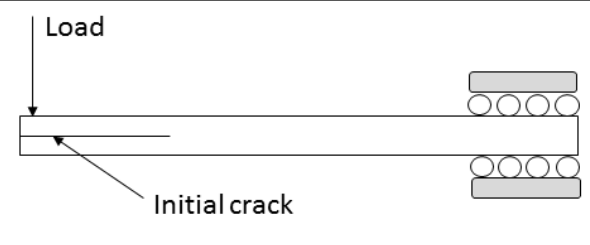
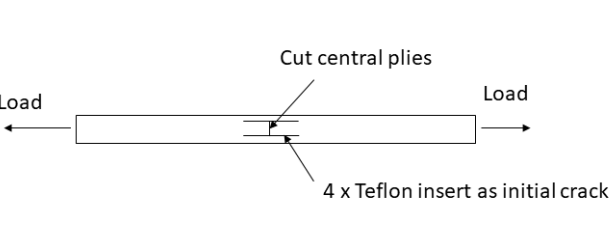
Challenges of high-rate mode II testing

How to achieve fast loading of specimen

		Large displacements	Constant test velocity	Force measurement
	Servo-hydraulic testing machine	++	+	--
	Drop-tower	+	-	--
	Split-Hopkinson-Bar	-	+	++

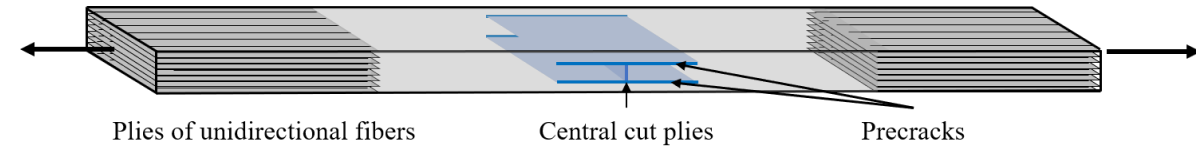
State of the Art test methods

Which test is most suitable for high-rate testing?

	Test	Positive +	Negative -
	End notched flexure (ENF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - widely used in static - standardized data reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unstable crack growth - 3- or 4-point bending fixture needed
	End loaded split (ELS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stable crack growth - standardized data reduction - no crack length needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complex fixture needed - unsymmetric
	Transverse crack tension (TCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple tensile test - closed form solution, only using max. force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - through-the- thickness stresses affect fracture toughness - not calibrated yet - no standard

Michael May, Harichandana Channammagari, Philipp Hahn, High-rate mode II fracture toughness testing of polymer matrix composites – A review, Composites Part A: Applied Science and Manufacturing, Volume 137, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesa.2020.106019>.

Our Experience with the TCT test



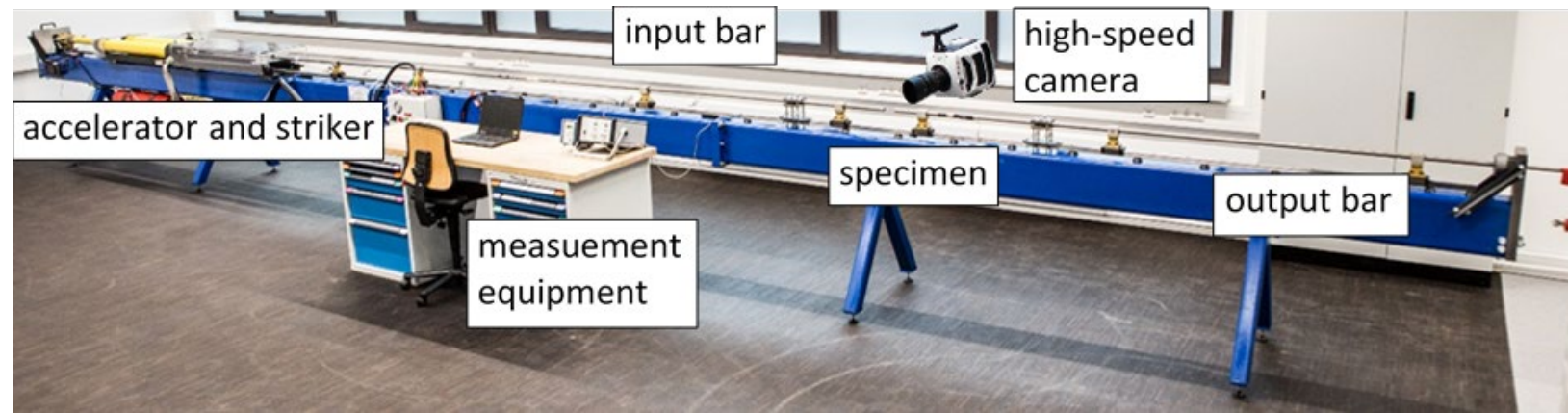
- Quasi-static TCT sample show 27% higher fracture toughness than ENF → Further analyses needed
- Big standard TCT and scaled-down TCT specimen for high-rate tests show similar results
- Scaled-down TCT specimen tested in high rate show about 60% more fracture toughness → loading rate effect



Challenges:

- Through-the-thickness stresses change fracture toughness
- The four cracks do not start simultaneously

→ Further analyses needed!



Philipp Hahn, Harichandana Channammagari, Mathieu Imbert, Michael May, High-rate mode II fracture toughness testing of polymer matrix composites using the Transverse Crack Tension (TCT) test, Composites Part B: Engineering, Volume 233, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesb.2022.109636>.

Thank you!



Fraunhofer Institute for High-Speed
Dynamics, Ernst-Mach-Institut, EMI