

Predicting unnotched strength of QI laminates using UD strength and size effect laws

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Background

- Leonardo da Vinci in the 1500s stated that "Among cords of equal thickness the longest is the least strong".
- Larger composites are more likely to have a major defect, leading to lower strength based upon the weakest link theory, also known as "Weibull theory".





(1452 – 1519)

Da Vinci (1500s) L. The notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci. London: Edward McCurdy. 1945.





Scaling of Unidirectional (UD) Strength

 Larger specimens are more likely to have a major defect, leading to a lower UD strength.



Scaling of Quasi-isotropic (QI) Strength

 Quasi-isotropic unnotched strength follows the same Weibull scaling line due to the same defect in the 0° plies.



Relating QI Strength to UD Strength

- Edge delamination caused stress concentration in 0° plies near end tabs, leading to premature failure
- If premature failure occurs, QI strength cannot be related to UD strength.



Wisnom MR et al. Composite Structures. 2008







Predicting QI Strength from UD Strength

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- If premature failure is avoided by not using end tabs, QI strength is simply controlled by the same defect in the 0° plies.
- QI strength can be predicted using UD strength using Classical Laminate Theory.

Gauge length (mm)	QI test results (MPa) (C.V., %)	Predicted strength from UD (MPa)	Difference (%)
63.5	998 (2.0)	1012	1.4
127.0	990 (1.5)	995	0.5
254.0	964 (2.7)	979	1.5

Xu X et al. Composite Part A. 2016





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Thank you

Reference:

Xu X, Wisnom MR, Chang K, Hallett SR. Unification of strength scaling between unidirectional, quasiisotropic, and notched carbon/epoxy laminates. Compos Pt A-Appl Sci Manuf. 2016;90:296-305. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compositesa.2016.07.019 Bristol Composites Institute

