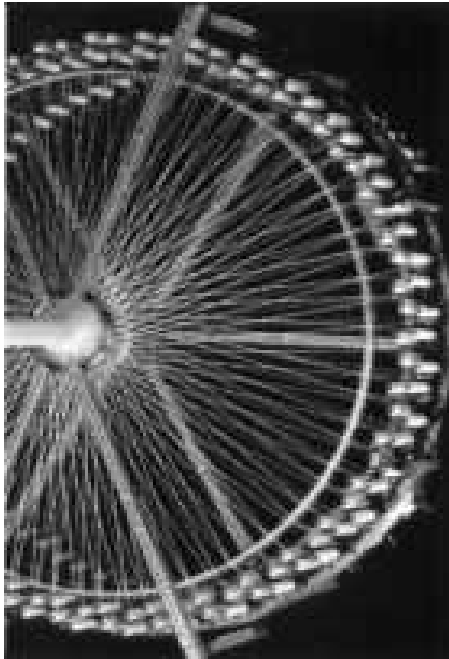


DEVELOP MICROMECHANICS CODE TO PREDICT MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TEXTILE FABRIC COMPOSITES

mmTEXlam[©]



CENTER FOR COMPOSITE MATERIALS RESEARCH
Department of Mechanical Engineering
North Carolina A&T State University
Greensboro, NC 27411

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Center for Composite Materials Research, NC A&T SU*

Acknowledgements:

Dr. Kunigal Shivakumar (Original MM Analysis Code and Concept)

Dr. Rajiv Naik (2-D Braids & Weaves)

Mr. Kevin Branch (3-D Circular Braids)

Ms. Netra Shivakumar (Concept of VB Tools)

Ms. Preeti Reddy Challa (Final VB Program)

Mr. Adrian Pora (Cleaning).

MICROMECHANICS OF TEXTILE FABRIC COMPOSITES

- **ANALYTICAL METHODS**

Chou et al

Ishikawa et al

Ko et al

Pastore et al

Naik et al

Raju, Avva and Foye

Branch & Shivakumar

- **NUMERICAL METHODS**

Foye

Whitcomb

Glaessegn

Kelkar

CALCULATION OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL EFFECTIVE STIFFNESS

The Average Stress-Strain Equation of a Unit Cell

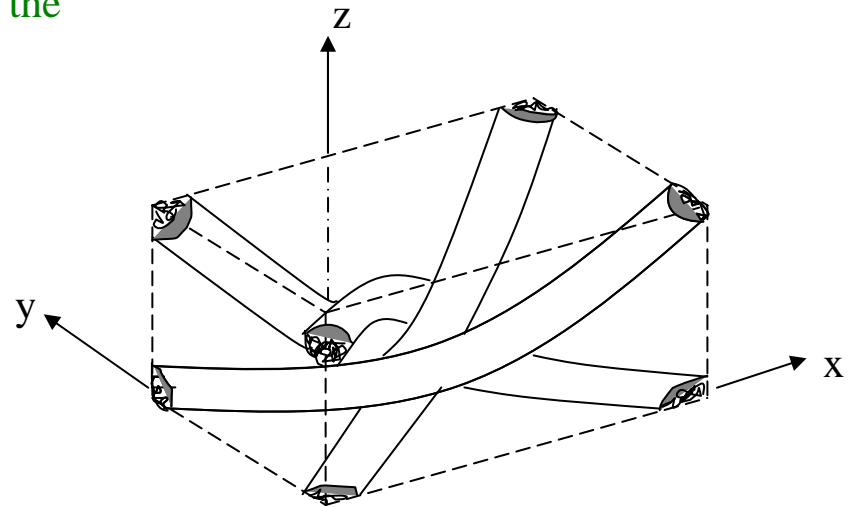
The 3-D average stress-strain equation for the composite unit cell is written as

$$\{\bar{\sigma}_{xyz}\} = [\bar{C}_{eff}] \{\bar{\varepsilon}_{xyz}\}$$

The six stresses and strains are defined in the global coordinate system as follows.

$$\{\bar{\sigma}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\sigma}_{xx} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{yy} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{zz} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{yz} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{zx} \\ \bar{\sigma}_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\{\bar{\varepsilon}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\varepsilon}_{xx} \\ \bar{\varepsilon}_{yy} \\ \bar{\varepsilon}_{zz} \\ \bar{\gamma}_{yz} \\ \bar{\gamma}_{zx} \\ \bar{\gamma}_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}$$



Analysis Steps

- Define the repeating unit cell (RUC)
- Describe the geometric structure of the yarns and matrix
- Write the 3-D constitutive equation of a segment of the yarn and interstitial matrix
- Integrate the above equation over the complete volume of the RUC
- The integrated constitutive equation represent the average equation and deduce all elastic constants

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Assumptions:

- Textile preform architecture are manufactured such that they form a repeating unit cell (RUC) called representative volume element
- The unit cell repeats itself in in-plane orthogonal directions
- The unit cell consists of yarn elements made up of fiber and matrix and interstitial matrix elements
- Fiber volume fraction of the yarn is given by the packing density (p_d) of the unidirectional composite of a similar manufacturing process
- Yarn architecture defines the geometric configuration of the yarn in 3-D space and it is unique to unique fabric manufacturing

Assumptions (contd.)

- **The number of yarns within the unit cell is represented by N**
- **Strain is continuous within the unit cell**
- **Remote uniform strain causes uniform strain both in fiber and matrix. This assumption is called “iso-strain”**
- **Yarn is assumed as transversely isotropic**
- **Matrix is assumed as isotropic**
- **All constituent materials and the composite are assumed to be linear elastic**
- **Deformations are small and linear strain-displacements could be used**

GEOMETRIC MODELING OF PLAIN WEAVE

A = Yarn cross-sectional area

a = Yarn spacing

d_f = Filament/Fiber diameter

H = RUC thickness

L_p = Projected length of the yarn path

L_u = Undulating length

t = Yarn thickness where $t = H/2$

V_s = Vertical shift

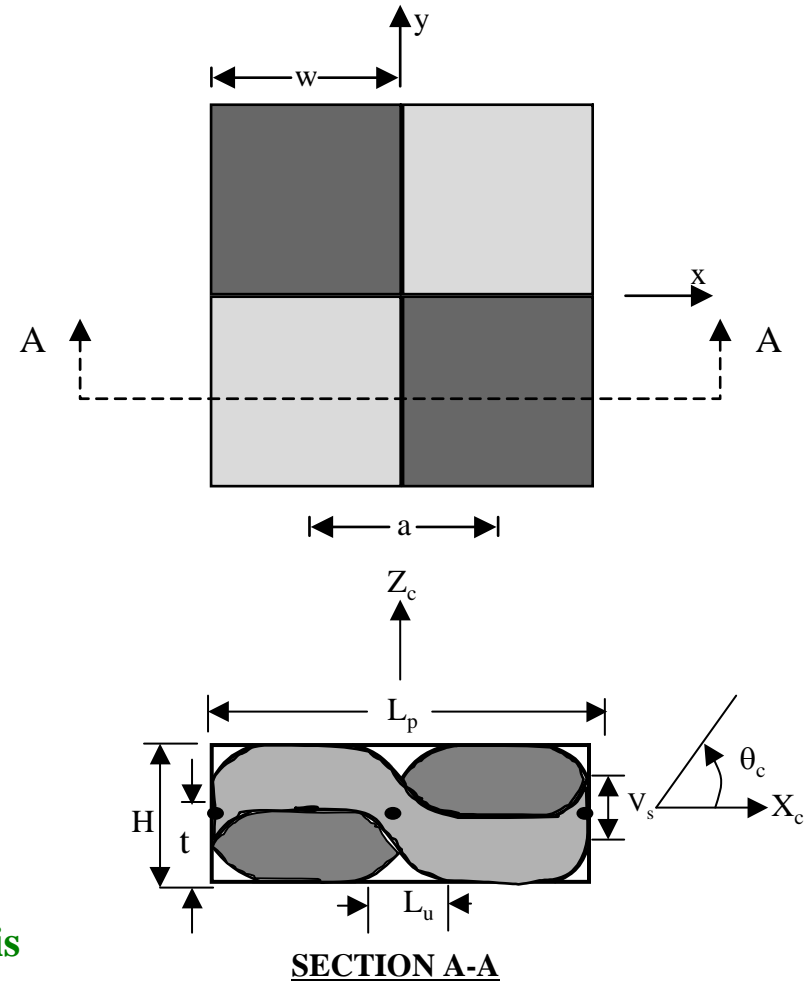
w = Yarn width

θ_c = Crimp angle

$$V_f = \frac{2p_d A}{Ha} \quad (1)$$

$$A = \frac{\pi d_f^2 n}{4p_d} \quad (2)$$

For a given V_f , the unknown thickness, **H**, is calculated using Eqs. 1 and 2.



The yarn thickness, t , is related to the RUC thickness, H , by $t = H/2$. The yarn width, w , is calculated by assuming complete coverage, and is expressed as $w = a$.

And for the plain weave, $V_s = t$ and the cross-sectional area is also expressed as

$$A = wt - L_u V_s \left(1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \right) \quad (3)$$

The unknown parameter, L_u , is calculated using Eqs. 2 and 3.

The undulation in the yarns is often described by its “crimp angle”, which can be expressed as

$$\tan(\theta_c) = \left| \left(\frac{dZ_c}{dX_c} \right)_{x_c=0} \right| \quad (4)$$

where

$$Z_c = \pm \frac{V_s}{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi X_c}{L_u} \right) \quad (5)$$

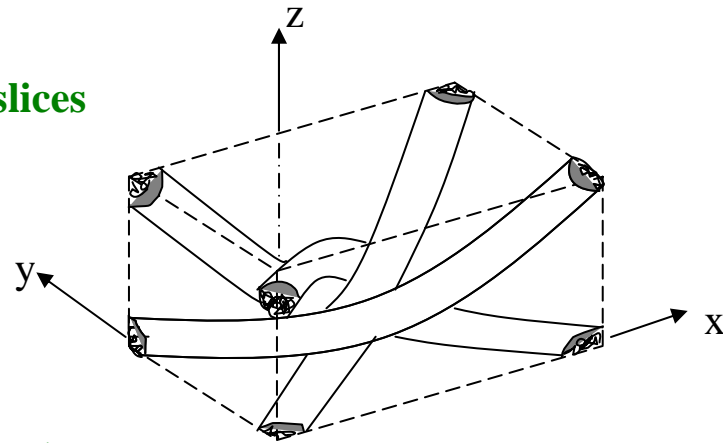
Thus, Eqs. 1 through 5 are used to determine all the required geometry parameters for the plain weave RUC. Similarly, we have geometric definitions corresponding to the various fabric composite architectures.

Constitutive Equations of Yarn and Matrix

- Unit cell has N number of yarns
- Each of the yarn is divided into 'M' parts/slices
- Volume fraction of yarns,

$$V_y = \frac{\text{Fiber Volume fraction}}{\text{Packing Density}} = \frac{V_f}{P_d}$$

- Volume fraction of interstitial matrix, $V_{im} = 1 - V_y$
- Volume fraction of i^{th} yarn's j^{th} slice is V_{yij}



(a) Constitutive Equation of j^{th} slice of i^{th} yarn

The constitutive equation of j^{th} yarn slice in its local coordinate system (x_1, x_2, x_3)

$$\{\sigma_{123}^y\}_{ij} = [C_{123}^y]_{ij} \{\epsilon_{123}\}$$

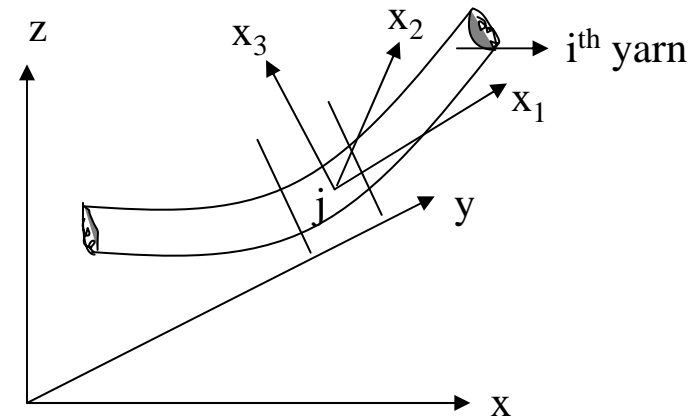
The constitutive matrix $[C_{123}^y]_{ij}$ is written in terms of the elastic constants of the yarns.

Stresses in the x, y, z coordinate system are derived from the global strains as follows.

$$\{\sigma_{xyz}^y\}_{ij} = [T_\sigma] [C_{123}^y]_{ij} [T_\sigma]^T \{\epsilon_{xyz}\}$$

$$\{\sigma_{xyz}^y\}_{ij} = [C_{xyz}^y]_{ij} \{\epsilon_{xyz}\}$$

where $[C_{xyz}^y]_{ij} = [T_\sigma] [C_{123}^y]_{ij} [T_\sigma]^T$



(b) Constitutive Equation for Interstitial Matrix

The constitutive equation is independent of the coordinate system.

$$\{\sigma_{xyz}^m\}_{im} = [C^m]_{im} \{\varepsilon_{xyz}\}$$

(c) Constitutive Equation of the Unit Cell

- Iso-strain condition and stress averaging is applied
- Average stress in the unit cell is the weighted sum of stress in all yarn segments and the interstitial matrix
- Weighing factor is directly equal to their volume fraction

Therefore, average stress matrix is

$$\{\sigma_{xyz}\}_{AV} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M V_{yij} [C_{xyz}^y]_{ij} \{\varepsilon_{xyz}\} + V_{im} [C^m]_{im} \{\varepsilon_{xyz}\}$$

$$\{\sigma_{xyz}\}_{AV} = [\bar{C}_{eff}] \{\varepsilon_{xyz}\}$$

where

$$[\bar{C}_{eff}] = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M V_{yij} [C_{xyz}^y]_{ij} + V_{im} [C^m]_{im}$$

(d) Elastic Constants of the Composite Lamina

They are computed as follows

Compliance matrix is $[\bar{S}] = [\bar{C}_{eff}]^{-1}$

Then the nine elastic constants are as follows

$$E_{xx} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{11}}$$

$$E_{yy} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{22}}$$

$$E_{zz} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{33}}$$

$$\nu_{xy} = \frac{-\bar{S}_{21}}{\bar{S}_{11}}$$

$$\nu_{yz} = \frac{-\bar{S}_{32}}{\bar{S}_{22}}$$

$$\nu_{zx} = \frac{-\bar{S}_{31}}{\bar{S}_{33}}$$

$$G_{xy} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{66}}$$

$$G_{yz} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{44}}$$

$$G_{zx} = \frac{1}{\bar{S}_{55}}$$

TEXTILE COMPOSITE LAMINATES

Procedure

- The thermoelastic properties for each layer can be obtained from the various architecture models as explained earlier.
- For the layered textile composite laminate, it is assumed that classical lamination theory can be used to compute thermal and mechanical properties.
- Each layer of the textile is treated as a lamina in this analysis.

Displacement-Load Equation of a Laminate:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon^o \\ \kappa \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix}$$

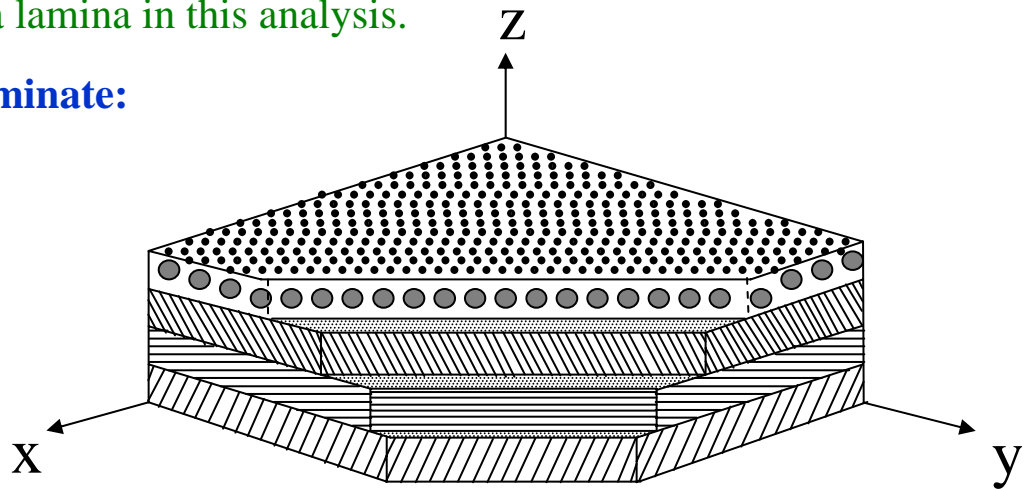
where

$$[a] = [A^{-1}] - \left\{ [B^*] [D^{*-1}] \right\} [C^*]$$

$$[b] = [B^*] [D^{*-1}]$$

$$[c] = -[D^{*-1}] [C^*]$$

$$[d] = [D^{*-1}]$$



$$[A^{-1}] = \text{inverse of matrix } [A]$$

$$[B^*] = -[A^{-1}] [B]$$

$$[C^*] = [B] [A^{-1}]$$

$$[D^*] = [D] - \left\{ [B] [A^{-1}] \right\} [B]$$

Elastic Constants of Textile Laminates

For a symmetric laminate, the bending coupling compliances b_{ij} , with $i,j = x, y, s$, are zero. Thus, the reference plane strains are related to in-plane forces as follows

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x^o \\ \varepsilon_y^o \\ \gamma_s^o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{xx} & a_{xy} & a_{xs} \\ a_{xy} & a_{yy} & a_{ys} \\ a_{sx} & a_{sy} & a_{ss} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_s \end{bmatrix}$$

where $[a]$ is the extensional laminate compliance matrix.

The laminate may be treated as a homogeneous anisotropic material. The above relation in terms of average laminate stresses is

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\sigma}_x \\ \bar{\sigma}_y \\ \bar{\tau}_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_s \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{h}$$

A symmetric laminate may be treated as a homogeneous orthotropic material. Thus, the strain-force relations for the laminate are written in terms of engineering constants and laminate thickness, h , as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x^o \\ \varepsilon_{yx}^o \\ \gamma_s^o \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\bar{E}_x} & -\frac{\bar{\nu}_{yx}}{\bar{E}_y} & \frac{\bar{\eta}_{sx}}{\bar{G}_{xy}} \\ -\frac{\bar{\nu}_{xy}}{\bar{E}_x} & \frac{1}{\bar{E}_y} & \frac{\bar{\eta}_{sy}}{\bar{G}_{xy}} \\ \frac{\bar{\eta}_{xs}}{\bar{E}_x} & \frac{\bar{\eta}_{sx}}{\bar{E}_y} & \frac{1}{\bar{G}_{xy}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_s \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{h}$$

By equating the corresponding terms in the compliance matrices of $[a]$ and the engineering constants given earlier, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_x &= \frac{1}{ha_{xx}} & \bar{E}_y &= \frac{1}{ha_{yy}} & \bar{G}_{xy} &= \frac{1}{ha_{ss}} \\ \bar{\nu}_{xy} &= -\frac{a_{yx}}{a_{xx}} & \bar{\nu}_{yx} &= -\frac{a_{xy}}{a_{yy}} & \bar{\eta}_{sx} &= \frac{a_{xs}}{a_{ss}} \\ \bar{\eta}_{xs} &= \frac{a_{sx}}{a_{xx}} & \bar{\eta}_{ys} &= \frac{a_{sy}}{a_{yy}} & \bar{\eta}_{sy} &= \frac{a_{ys}}{a_{ss}} \end{aligned}$$

EVALUATION OF mmTEXlam[©]

PLAIN WEAVE FABRIC COMPOSITE

- **Composite: Hercules AS4 Graphite Fibers impregnated with 3501-6 Epoxy matrix**
- **The input architecture parameters were $p_d = 0.75$, $d_f = 7 \mu\text{m}$, yarn spacing = 1.411 mm, $V_f = 64\%$ and yarn size = 3 k**
- **Yarn and resin properties used in the analysis are**

Material	E_{11}	E_{22}	G_{12}	ν_{12}	ν_{23}	α_{11}	α_{22}
	GPa	GPa	GPa			ppm/ θ C	ppm/ θ C
Yarn	144.80	11.73	5.52	0.23	0.30	-0.32	14.00
Resin	3.45	3.45	1.28	0.35	0.35	40.00	40.00

COMPARISON OF mmTEXlam WITH TEXCAD, FEM AND TEST DATA FOR WOVEN FABRIC COMPOSITES

Approach	E_{xx}, E_{yy} GPa	E_{zz} GPa	G_{xz}, G_{yz} GPa	G_{xy} GPa	ν_{xz}, ν_{yz}	ν_{xy}	α_{xx}, α_{yy} ppm/ θ C	α_{zz} ppm/ θ C
Plain Weave								
mmTEXlam	64.38	11.49	5.64	4.87	0.396	0.027	1.334	20.71
TexCAD	64.38	11.49	5.64	4.87	0.396	0.027	1.334	20.71
FEM	63.78	11.38	4.97	4.82	0.329	0.031	...	...
Test	61.92	...	...	...	...	0.110	...	...
5-harness Satin Weave								
mmTEXlam	66.33	11.51	4.93	4.89	0.342	0.034	1.462	21.24
TexCAD	66.33	11.51	4.93	4.89	0.342	0.034	1.462	21.24
FEM	65.99	11.38	5.03	4.96	0.320	0.030	...	...
Test	69.43	...	...	5.24	...	0.060	...	...
8-harness Satin Weave								
mmTEXlam	66.81	11.51	4.76	4.89	0.329	0.035	1.494	21.38
TexCAD	66.81	11.51	4.76	4.89	0.329	0.035	1.494	21.38
FEM	66.74	11.45	5.03	4.96	0.320	0.030	...	...
Test	72.19	...	...	6.76	...	0.060	...	...

TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRIAXIAL BRAIDED FABRIC COMPOSITES

The input architecture parameters other than mentioned before were

Braid angle, $\theta = 90^\circ$

Fiber count in Axial yarns = 12 k

Fiber count in Braider yarns = 12 k

Study involves three different sets of architecture parameters A1, B1 and B2

2-D Triaxial Braid	Braid Angle, θ	Braider Yarn Size, k	Axial Yarn Size, k	Axial Yarn Spacing, mm	Overall Vf (%)
A1	62.3	12	24	6.10	54.0
B1	67.4	6	18	5.32	51.2
B2	67.9	6	18	5.82	52.0

COMPARISON OF mmTEXlam WITH TexCAD, FEM AND TEST DATA FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRIAXIAL BRAIDED COMPOSITES

Braid Type	Approach	E_{xx} GPa	E_{yy} GPa	E_{zz} GPa	G_{xy} GPa	G_{xz} GPa	G_{yz} GPa	ν_{xy}	α_{xx} ppm/ θ C	α_{yy} ppm/ θ C
A1	mmTEXlam	45.14	40.10	10.42	14.84	4.64	4.13	0.29	1.68	2.65
	TexCAD [2]	45.14	40.10	10.42	14.84	4.64	4.13	0.29	1.68	2.65
	FEM	53.16	46.95	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...
	Test	45.44	45.64	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...
B1	mmTEXlam	48.42	42.48	10.13	11.07	4.40	3.90	0.21	1.94	2.90
	TexCAD [2]	48.42	42.48	10.13	11.07	4.40	3.90	0.21	1.94	2.90
	FEM	62.12	47.51	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...
	Test	44.47	45.16	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	...
B2	mmTEXlam	50.42	42.63	10.23	11.08	4.31	3.90	0.21	1.87	2.89
	TexCAD [2]	50.42	42.63	10.23	11.08	4.31	3.90	0.21	1.87	2.89
	FEM	51.09	43.58	12.07	12.41	...	...	0.21	...	...
	Test	48.47	43.51	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	...

COMPARISON OF mmTEXlam WITH TEXCAD, FEM AND TEST DATA FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL TRIAXIAL BRAIDED COMPOSITES

For the 3-D 4-Step 5-Row Circular Triaxial braided composite, the input architecture parameters were

	Elastic Constants	mmTEXlam	TEXCAD3D [7]
Number of Moving Rows = 5			
Axial yarn spacing = 0.16 in	E_{xx} , GPa	65.96	65.75
	E_{yy} , GPa	11.72	11.65
Fiber count in Axial Yarn = 12k	E_{zz} , GPa	9.61	9.57
	G_{xy} , GPa	13.20	13.04
Fiber count in Braider yarn = 12k	G_{xz} , GPa	4.01	4.26
	G_{yz} , GPa	3.54	3.64
Planar Braid Angle = 30°	ν_{xy}	0.85	0.84
	ν_{xz}	0.05	0.07
Fiber Diameter = 0.00028 in	ν_{yz}	0.29	0.30
Packing Density = 0.75	α_{xx} , ppm/°C	-0.79	-0.84
	α_{yy} , ppm/°C	14.50	14.48
Fiber Volume Fraction = 50%	α_{zz} , ppm/°C	24.84	24.63

COMPARISON WITH TEST DATA FOR E-GLASS/DERAKANE PLAIN WEAVE COMPOSITE

Material	E_{11} , GPa	E_{22} , GPa	G_{12} , GPa	ν_{12}	ν_{23}
E-Glass fabric	72.50	72.50	30.00	0.20	0.20
Derakane matrix (Vinyl Ester)	3.38		1.41	0.20	

The fabric architecture parameters were

Fiber diameter	10.9 μm	Yarn size	0.824 k
Yarn spacing	1.59 mm	Fiber volume fraction	42%

Fabric Material	Yarn size (in k)	Fiber Volume Fraction V_f (in %)	E_{xx}, E_{yy} GPa	ν_{xy}	G_{xy} GPa
E-Glass					
mmTEXlam ($p_d = 0.65$)	0.824	42	20.72	0.09	4.05
Test	0.824	42	23.03	0.11	3.99

PARAMETRIC STUDY

E-GLASS/DERAKANE VINYL ESTER PLAIN WEAVE COMPOSITE

EFFECT OF PACKING DENSITY ON THE ELASTIC CONSTANTS

Fiber Volume Fraction V_f (in %)	Packing Density pd	Yarn Size (in k)	E_{xx}, E_{yy} GPa	E_{zz} GPa	mmTEXlam ν_{xy} ν_{xz}, ν_{yz}		G_{xy} GPa	G_{xz}, G_{yz} GPa
50	0.75	0.824	25.09	12.52	0.097	0.214	5.46	5.35
	0.70	0.824	24.49	11.38	0.090	0.217	4.95	4.87
	0.65	0.824	24.00	10.50	0.084	0.220	4.55	4.51
	0.60	0.824	23.56	9.79	0.079	0.225	4.24	4.24

E-GLASS/DERAKANE VINYL ESTER PLAIN WEAVE COMPOSITE

EFFECT OF YARN COUNT/SIZE ON THE ELASTIC CONSTANTS

Fiber Volume Fraction V_f (in %)	Packing Density pd	Yarn Size (in k)	E_{xx}, E_{yy} GPa	E_{zz} GPa	mmTEXlam ν_{xy} ν_{xz}, ν_{yz}		G_{xy} GPa	G_{xz}, G_{yz} GPa
42	0.65	0.824	20.72	9.38	0.087	0.219	4.05	4.01
		1	20.64	9.37	0.087	0.222	4.05	4.04
		3	18.88	9.30	0.077	0.279	4.03	4.71