Study of buckling of laminated plates under elliptical Delamination

Tevfik Efeoğlu[1], İhsan Sert, Yaşar Kiziltaş, Hakan Tekin

Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon, Turkey
[1]Corresponding Author
Tevfk.efgluu@ktu.edu.tr

Abstract

The point of the work is to explore the role of elliptical delamination and delamination development on the buckling of laminated composite materials. The specific aspect of the behavior of composite materials will serve as the primary focus of the inquiry. The surface-to-surface contact option that is provided in the software that is used for the finite element approach has made it possible for delamination to both develops and grow. This was made possible because of the finite element approach. The component of the structure that was damaged as well as the portion of the structure that was untouched by the damage have both been modeled using well-known types of finite elements. The portion of the structure that had been damaged was modeled first. Following the completion of the relevant tests on the square plates, the numerical results are analyzed and contrasted with the findings of the aforementioned tests. Research on the progression of delamination utilizing the cohesive components approach has been explored. It uses the findings of an elliptical delamination modeling in the delaminated area and buckling load behavior specification to the impact of the position and the ratio of the ellipse's diameters. The goal of this work was to reach a deeper knowledge of the process through which delamination can become widespread.

Keywords: Buckling, FEM, Composite

Introduction

Stress analysis is one of the most important areas in mechanical engineering. Over previous years researchers monitored the health of structure (stress analysis) using different methods from experimental techniques such as hole drilling, slitting, and layer removal to finite element analysis methods to measure the stress. The importance of this has a direct relationship with the costs and optimization of the process to decrease them is another area that attract a lot of attention in recent years. These stresses can be constructive or destructive depending on their nature, so identifying and analyzing them is important in all manufacturing processes. However, in some situations, the engineering structures are exposed to failure due to an abrupt change in a structural component's form, known as buckling, which can lead to unwanted problems and therefore their study demands special attention [1-8]. In layered composite materials, one of the most prevalent types of failure is referred to as delamination, which is a process that occurs when layers separate from one another. This problem can occur due to a variety of reasons, including manufacturing mistakes, inadequate lamination, edge effects, variable loadings, and more. It is crucial to have a thorough grasp of the laminate's compressive failure behavior. This is because delamination can result in a significant decrease in the stiffness and strength of laminates under compressive loadings, which can induce buckling. When contrasted with the behavior of a composite plate that is whole and unbroken, the buckling of a composite plate that has been delaminated is more difficult to anticipate [9-12]. This study will investigate the buckling and growth caused by delamination in fiber-reinforced cross-ply laminates that have elliptical embedded delamination. Buckling is the process in which the laminate buckles and growth is the process in which the laminate expands. This study's objective is to analyze the buckling and growth generated by delamination in order to better understand these phenomena. The study of fracture mechanics is the source of the vast majority of the methodologies that are applied when simulating the progression of delamination. The majority of the methods that are utilized for simulating delamination growth are based on these principles, which serve as the basis for those methods. One of these ways is the cohesive zone method, which serves as a good example of this method [13-15].

Theory

The element that is used as the interface is a solid isoperimetric element that has eight nodes and a layer thickness that is extremely shallow. This element is used to connect two different parts of the system. The component has a thickness that is approximately 1/80 of the total thickness of the laminate, and it is positioned as a numbered layer in between two laminate layers that are close to one another. This results in the element having a total thickness that is equivalent to approximate one-hundredth of the laminate's overall thickness. With the use of this constitutive rule, one may figure out the relationship that exists between the stresses and strains that are present in the material for each pure fracture or loading state. The constitutive law establishes a connection between the effective stresses and the effective strains that are the direct result of the loading.

$$\varepsilon_m = \sqrt{\langle \varepsilon_n \rangle^2 + \gamma_{sn}^2 + \gamma_{tn}^2} \tag{1}$$

This connection is made possible by the fact that the loading consists of a number of different loading modes all working together and effective strain is defined as being equal to the norm of the strain vector. Effective strain is equal to the norm of the strain vector when there is no compressive normal strain present in the system. A continuous quantity with a value that is greater than zero is used to measure the effective strain. The value of this quantity is not equal to zero. while the notation < > implies that the value of the inside parameter of that should not be considered to have any value if it has a negative sign in front of it, this is not the case when the value is considered to have any value if it does not have a negative sign in front of it.

The current proposal to modify the constitution includes three distinct sections, each of which can be stated in the following way: If the effective strain is less than the limit at which the material at the interface can respond linearly elastically, then there will be no damage indicated in the element, and as a result, there will be no decohesion between the layers. If the effective strain is greater than the limit at which the material at the interface can respond linearly elastically, then there will be damage indicated. Once the effective strain has been reached, the first signs of interlinear damage will appear, and once this point has been reached, the stresses at the interface will begin to fall in a linear pattern. The word "strain" is commonly used as a synonym for "complete decohesion" when speaking of this phenomenon. To complete the description of the behavior of the interface, it is required to give the stresses that correspond to the start and end of damage. This will allow the description to be completed. This is due to the fact that certain strains both start and stop causing damage. As a consequence of this, the elaboration on the description will be feasible. The quadratic failure criterion is what makes it possible to forecast the beginning of the delamination process.

$$\left(\frac{\langle\sigma_n\rangle}{\sigma_n^0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\tau_{sn}}{\tau_{sn}^0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\tau_{tn}}{\tau_{tn}^0}\right)^2 = 1 \qquad (2)$$

Modeling

The sandwich panel is comprised of two-layered laminated composite plates, each of which possesses a core, and it is now being examined to see whether or not it is suitable for use in the specific application in question. The physical characteristics of the core have been standardized, and a rundown of those specifications can be seen in Table 1. Table 2, which also contains the aforementioned information, contains a further discussion of the mechanical properties of the composite plate.

Table 1. Material properties of core

Nominal thickness	H	25.4	mm
Density	ρ	16	kg/m^3
Elastic modulus	E	1.2–1.5	MPa
Flexural strength	σ^F	0.1–0.2	MPa
Shear modulus	G	1.9–2.2	MPa

Table 2. Mechanical properties of the composite plate

$E_x = 46$	GPa	$E_y = 13$	GPa
$E_z = 13$	GPa	$G_{xy} = 5$	GPa
$G_{yz} = 4.6$	GPa	$\upsilon_{xy} = 0.3$	-

In addition, information concerning the mechanical properties of the cohesive elements has been included in Table 3, thus it is possible to find this data there.

Table 3. Mechanical properties of the cohesive elements

Longitudinal Young's modulus	E_{11}	115	GPa
Transverse Young's modulus	$E_{22}= E_{33}$	8.5	GPa
Shear modulus	$G_{12}= G_{23}$	4.5	GPa
Shear modulus	G_{13}	3.3	GPa
Poisson's ratio	$\upsilon_{12}= \upsilon_{13}$	0.29	-

Two of the samples were found to have single elliptical delamination each, and this delamination was situated near the central interface on either side of the sandwich structure. Within the sandwich structure, these elliptical delaminations can be found in either a horizontal or vertical orientation. They can also be found in both orientations simultaneously. In this phase of the inquiry, the findings of the critical buckling load are obtained numerically for the fiber orientation. In this particular instance, the delamination can be described using dimensions a and b. This numerical analysis has been made easier by assigning the ratios of the delamination, which are represented by the letters a and b, values of 25 and 50 millimeters, respectively. These letters stand for the amount of delamination in millimeters. The numbers 0.5 and 2 are determined to be appropriate for a and b, respectively, in the context of circular delamination in both the horizontal and the vertical planes. The geometry of the sandwich construction is depicted in Figure 1. This construction is made up of two elliptical delaminations that are horizontal and vertical, respectively. They are loaded in a symmetrical manner by applying displacement at both ends of the plates, which causes the plates to be loaded. This results in the plates being loaded. However, the boundary conditions for areas that are contained inside the plane have freedom along the y-axis, whereas the boundary conditions for areas that are not included within the plane have clamps set along all of the edges. Because of the symmetry that exists between the x and y axes, this diagram needs to only show one-fourth of the plate in order to be accurate.

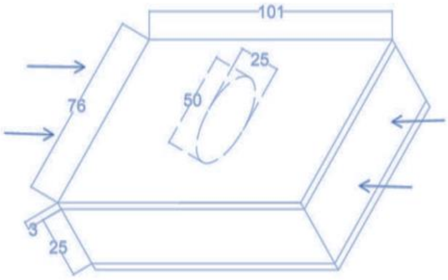

Fig. 1: schematic of structure

Results and Discussion

Sandwich panels that are loaded in only one direction are susceptible to a localized form of instability known as face wrinkling. This form of instability manifests itself as a wrinkled appearance on the panel's face. It's possible that the sandwich panels will end up becoming warped as a result of this particular kind of instability. The buckling version of the face wrinkling instability has a wavelength that is in the same order as the thickness of the core. Figure 2 depicts the effect of delamination, as well as the expansion of delamination sites and the numerical critical buckling loads for a variety of a and b values associated with delamination. Additionally, this figure provides information on the expansion of delamination sites. In addition, this picture illustrates how delamination can lead to buckling in a structure. The load that initiates the growth of the delamination occurs somewhere in the middle of the range that extends from the local buckling load to the overall buckling loads. The critical load of delamination growth also approaches the overall buckling load when the delamination location travels deeper in the composite depth direction. This is because the delamination position moves deeper along the composite depth direction. This is because the load at which the delamination initially begins to expand is used to calculate the critical load of delamination growth. Until it produces ratio delamination that passes through a and b, the delamination will always spread in a path perpendicular to the direction in which the compression is being applied. a and b are the two points that the ratio delamination will pass through. The magnitude of the dimension of the delamination dispersion has the potential to have an effect on the form that the propagation takes.

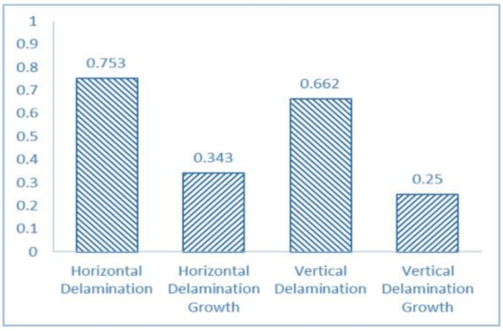

Fig. 2: Effect of different conditions on the Buckling

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