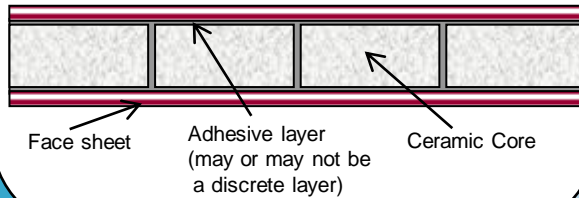


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INTRODUCTION

- ♦ Goal: To evaluate mechanical properties of various material systems.
- ♦ Systems: Discontinuous ceramic core sandwich structure with adhesive interlayer, thick section laminates
- ♦ Tests performed: cyclic tension fatigue, static 3-point flexure, punch shear, and short beam shear (SBS)
- ♦ Sandwich laminates are composed of outer face sheets surrounding a discontinuous core material with finite gaps and may have an adhesive interlayer as shown below

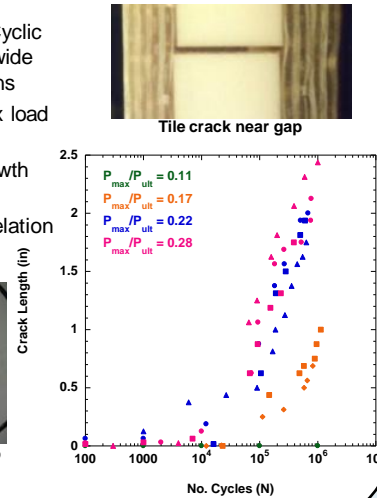


TENSION FATIGUE TESTING

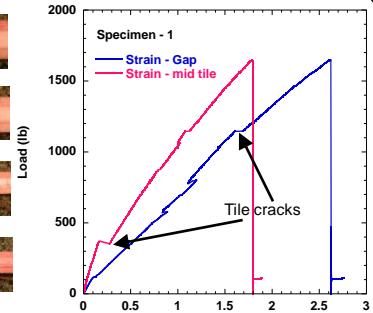
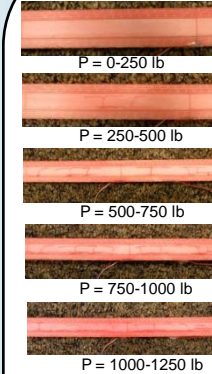
- ♦ Tension-Tension Cyclic Loading of 1 inch wide sandwich specimens
- ♦ 4000-10000 lb max load (10% min)
- ♦ Measure crack growth along interface
- ♦ Digital Image Correlation



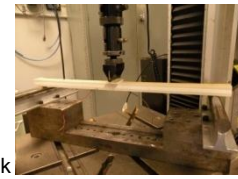
Shown with camera setup to manually track crack growth



STATIC FLEXURE TESTING

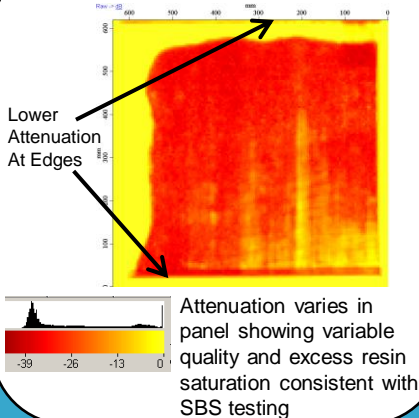


- ♦ Flexure tests (21 inch span) for center gap and center tile specimen
- ♦ Progressive loading shows crack growth and failure mode



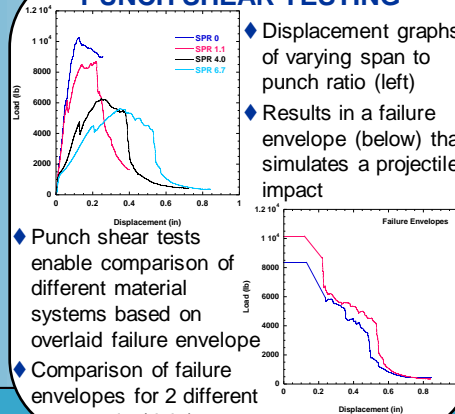
Test Set up

ULTRASONIC EVALUATION



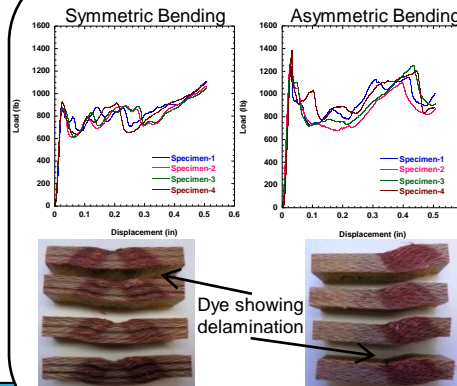
PUNCH SHEAR TESTING

- ♦ Displacement graphs of varying span to punch ratio (left)
- ♦ Results in a failure envelope (below) that simulates a projectile impact
- ♦ Punch shear tests enable comparison of different material systems based on overlaid failure envelope
- ♦ Comparison of failure envelopes for 2 different panels (right)



SHORT BEAM SHEAR TEST

- ♦ Symmetric Bending
- ♦ Asymmetric Bending
- ♦ Dye showing delamination
- ♦ Asymmetry results from variable panel quality with resin-rich regions



SUMMARY

- ♦ Sandwich structure crack growth monitored for cyclic tensile loading and preliminary understanding of failure mode for flexure tests determined
- ♦ Punch shear tests result in failure envelopes simulating a projectile impact
- ♦ Short beam shear tests show variable quality and enable an accurate evaluation of composite laminates

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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