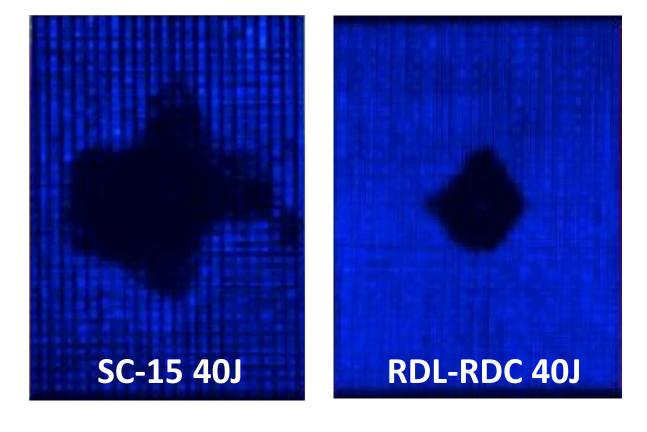
OUT-OF-PLANE COMPRESSIVE CHARACTERIZATION OF WOVEN FABRIC S-2 GLASS EPOXY COMPOSITES

Context and Motivation

- Need to maximize damage tolerance and durability of S-2 glass epoxy composites
- MIL 810 STDs, operating temperature range -51 to 76°C, need for toughened resins with higher Tg
- RDL RDC is a newly formulated resin that has higher Tg than previously used SC15



- RDL-RDC shows significantly improved LVI \bullet response – smaller delamination area
- New material model MAT213 enables:
- Nonlinear inelastic deformation inputs
- Tabulated inputs
- Temperature dependent inputs
- Rate dependent inputs
- Can simulate the response of a panel to damage without manufacturing and testing
- Obtain material properties for this material to create database used for modeling and panel generation

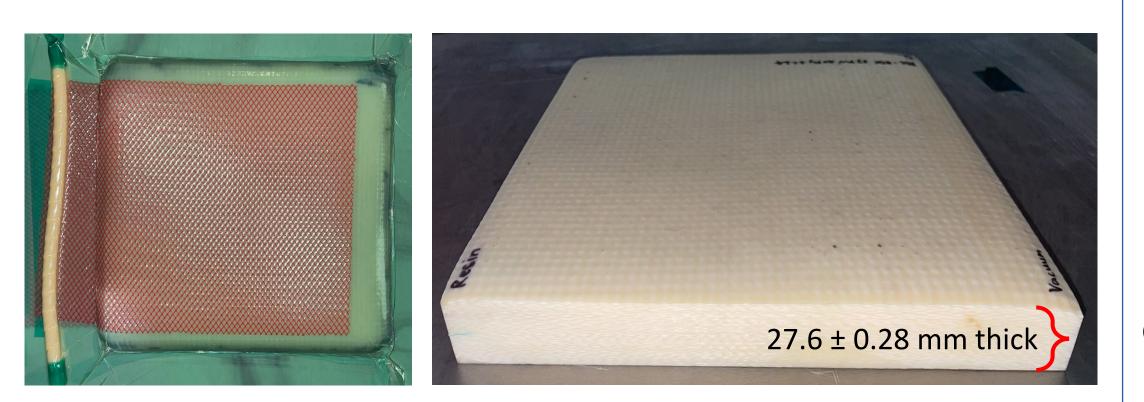
Tension (T)	Compression (C)	Shear (S)
PMD 11 T	PMD 11 C	PMP 12 S
PMD 22 T	PMD 22 C	PMP 23 S
PMD 33 T	PMD 33 C	PMP 31 S



Alexander Barry, (BMS)³, Lucas Castle, (BME)², Kushal Mehta, (MME)², Paul Dason Samuel, (Ph.D.M.E.)², Dr. Sagar Doshi¹, Prof. John W. Gillespie Jr.^{1,2} University of Delaware I Center for Composite Materials¹I Department of Mechanical Engineering² I Cornell University, Department of Material Science and Engineering³

Panel/Specimen Manufacturing and Quality Control

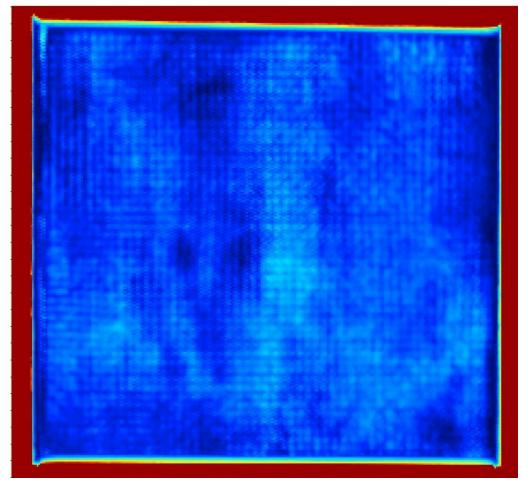
• 40 x 24 oz/yd² plies, VARTM fabrication



Quality Control

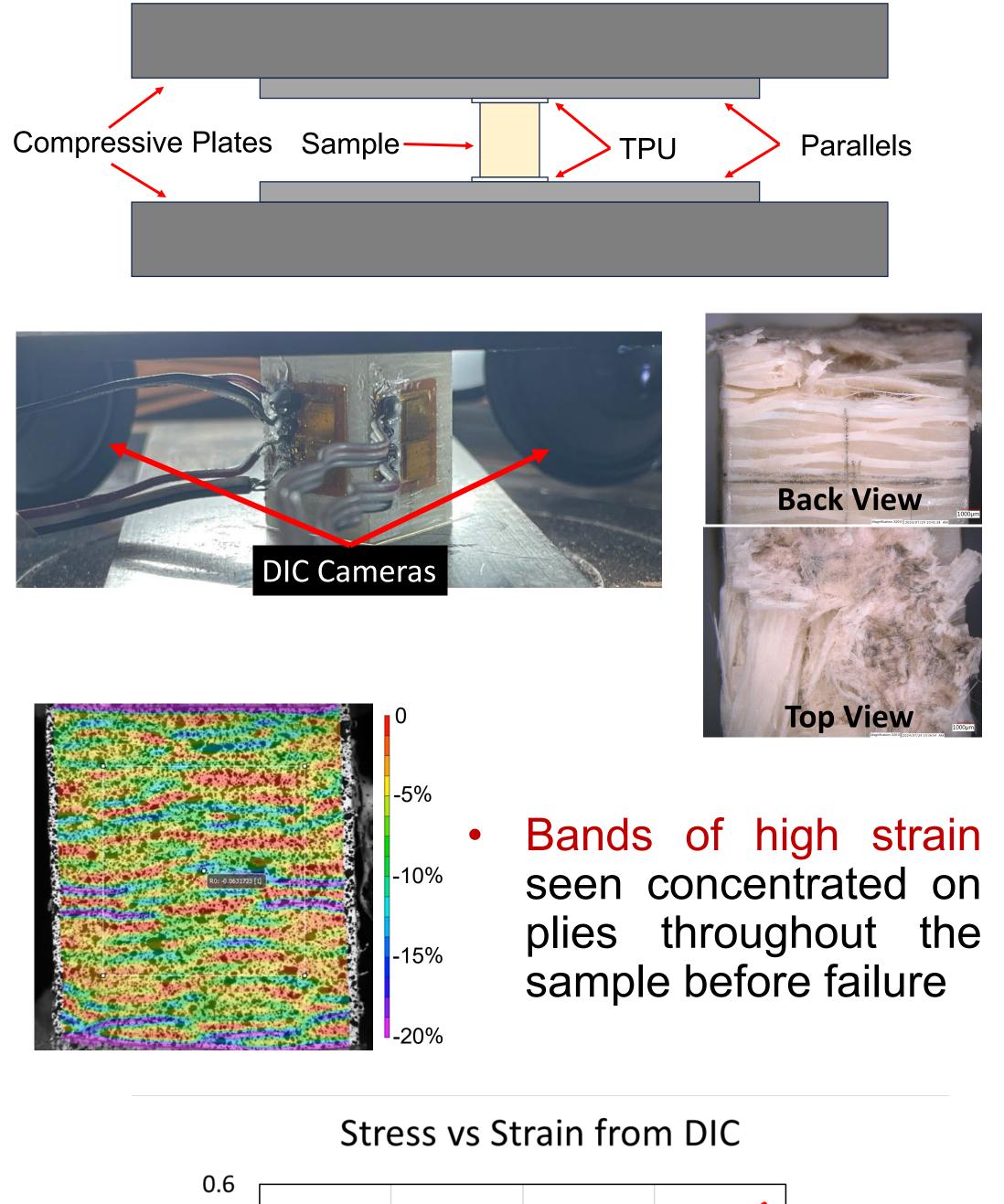
- C-scan good overall, samples weren't taken from darker areas
- Calculated **49.2%** fiber volume fraction; consistent with previous panels
- Density Archimedes measured using principle

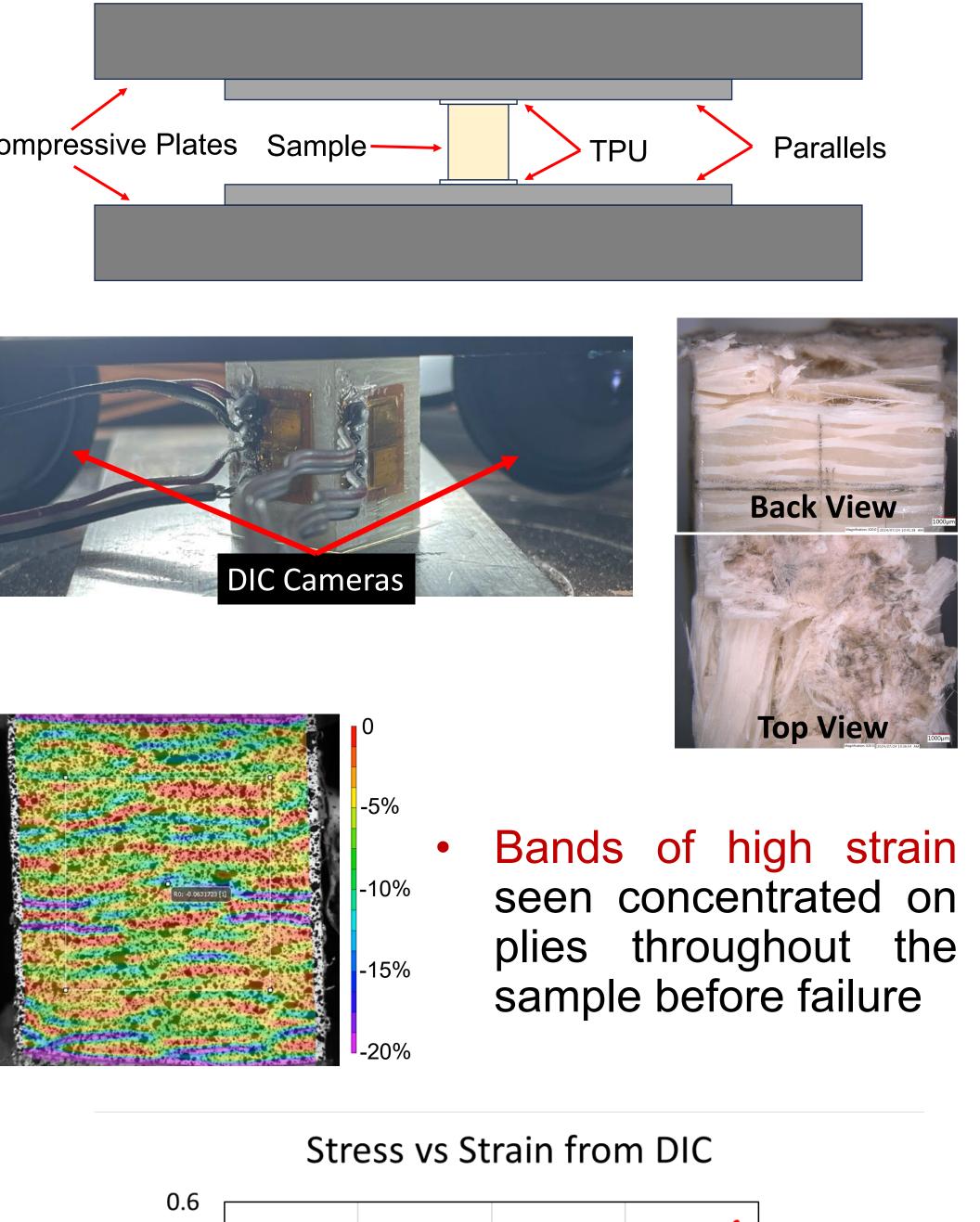
Specimen	Density (g/cm ³)
Sp #1	1.788
Sp #2	1.787
Sp #3	1.790



- Cut into 15 x 15 x 19 mm³ samples
- Speckled for DIC on 2 sides





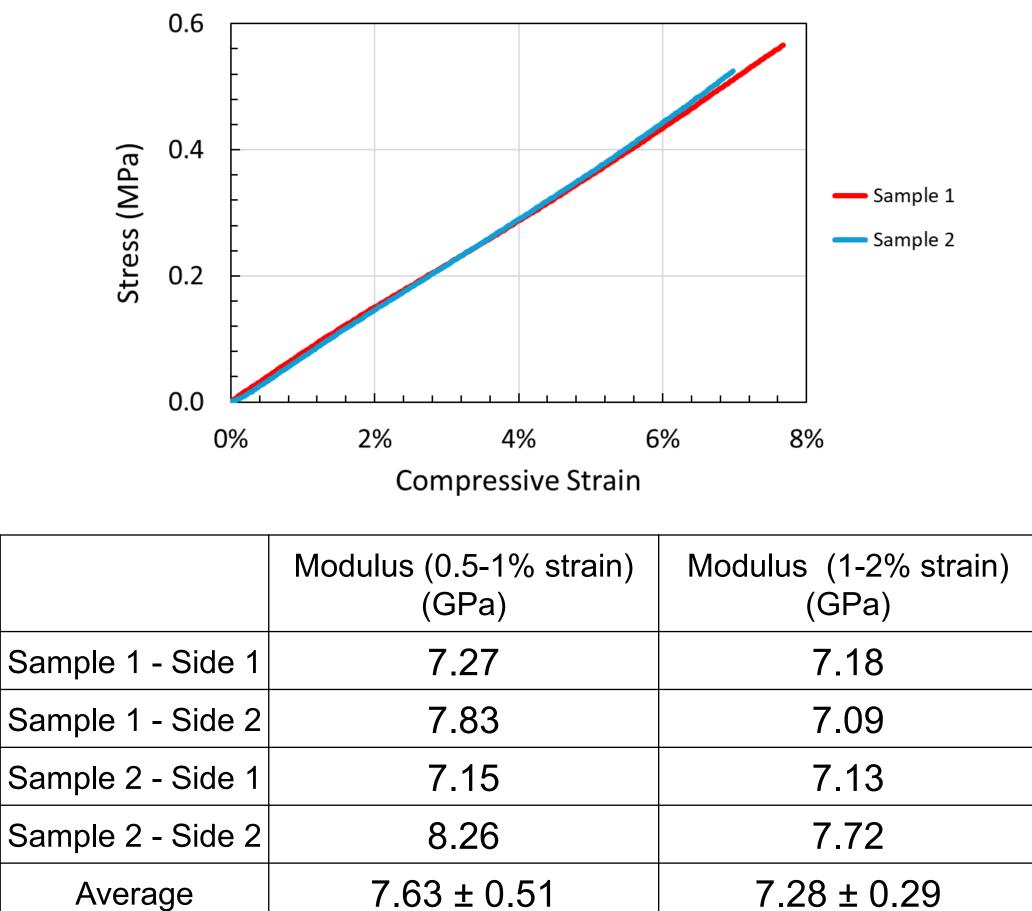




Testing and Results

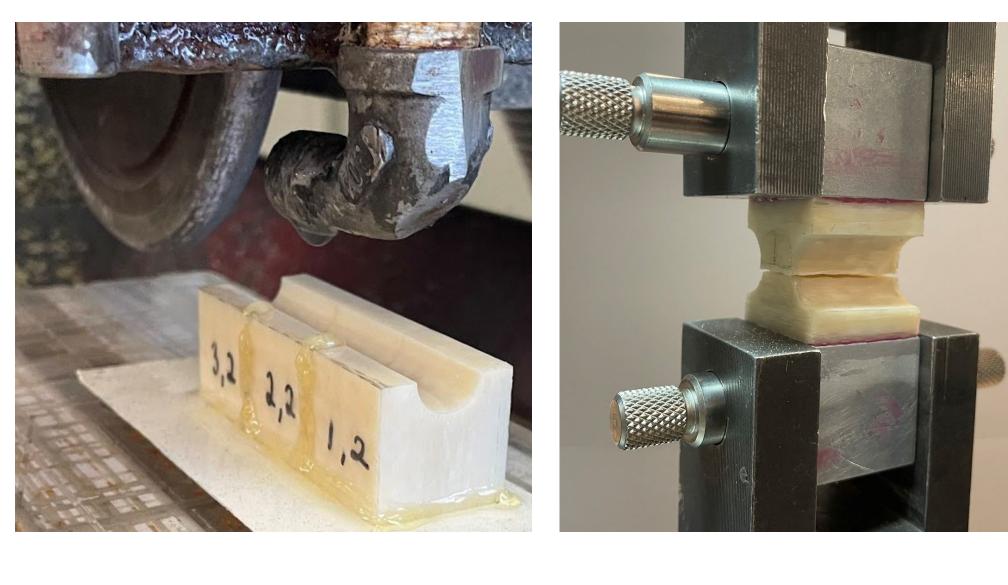
- 5 samples tested in compression, 0.05 in/min loading rate
 - Compressive strength: 555.6 ± 34.2 MPa, CoV: 6.2% - matches expectations

Testing Setup:



Summary and Future Work

- Measured through thickness compressive strength and modulus
- Obtained stress vs strain curves for inputs to MAT213
- Necessary to test additional samples to validate results further
- Through thickness tension testing in progress
- Successfully caused composite failure after implementing hourglass geometries
- Need to modify test setup to ensure samples are uniformly loaded





Acknowledgements

Research was sponsored by the Army Research Laboratory and was accomplished under Cooperative Agreement Number W911NF-24-2-0127 and W911NF-18-2-0299. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Army Research Laboratory or the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government is authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for Government purposes notwithstanding any copyright notation herein.