

## Introduction

- Need to use composite materials to meet the **EU's climate, energy, and transport policies**
- Composite need to **match the crash performance** of metals with a **lower weight and cost** and **similar predictability of damage**
- Development of **improved modelling methodology** to predict crash behaviour in HyperWorks RADIOSS
- Design of composite crash box
- Design of fixture to test flat plates under impact to improve numerical analysis
- Integration of shell and solid elements and strain rate effects
- Validation using LS-DYNA
- Verification using experimental results

## Strain Rate Testing

- High strain rate compression testing undertaken at University of Patras using Split Hopkinson Bar with 10 x 10 mm and 10 x 20 mm 2.7 mm thick specimen
- Major issue – **Non-parallel edges cause specimen flip out**
- Mechanical **properties improve at higher strain rate**, but decrease after a point
- Progressive damage observed using high speed camera
- More tests need to be conducted to understand point of inflection
- Tensile test to be conducted
- Compressive test to be conducted below 1000 s<sup>-1</sup>

| Strain Rate (s <sup>-1</sup> ) | Compressive Strength (MPa) | Compressive Modulus (GPa) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1                              | 468                        | --                        |
| 1250                           | 755                        | 11                        |
| 2100                           | 437                        | 6.7                       |

Table 1: Strain rate effect on Compressive Strength and Modulus

## Cohesive Element Integration

- Integration for out-of-plane tests complete
- **Improved damage behaviour** representation vs. only shells
- Next step – integration into in-plane tests

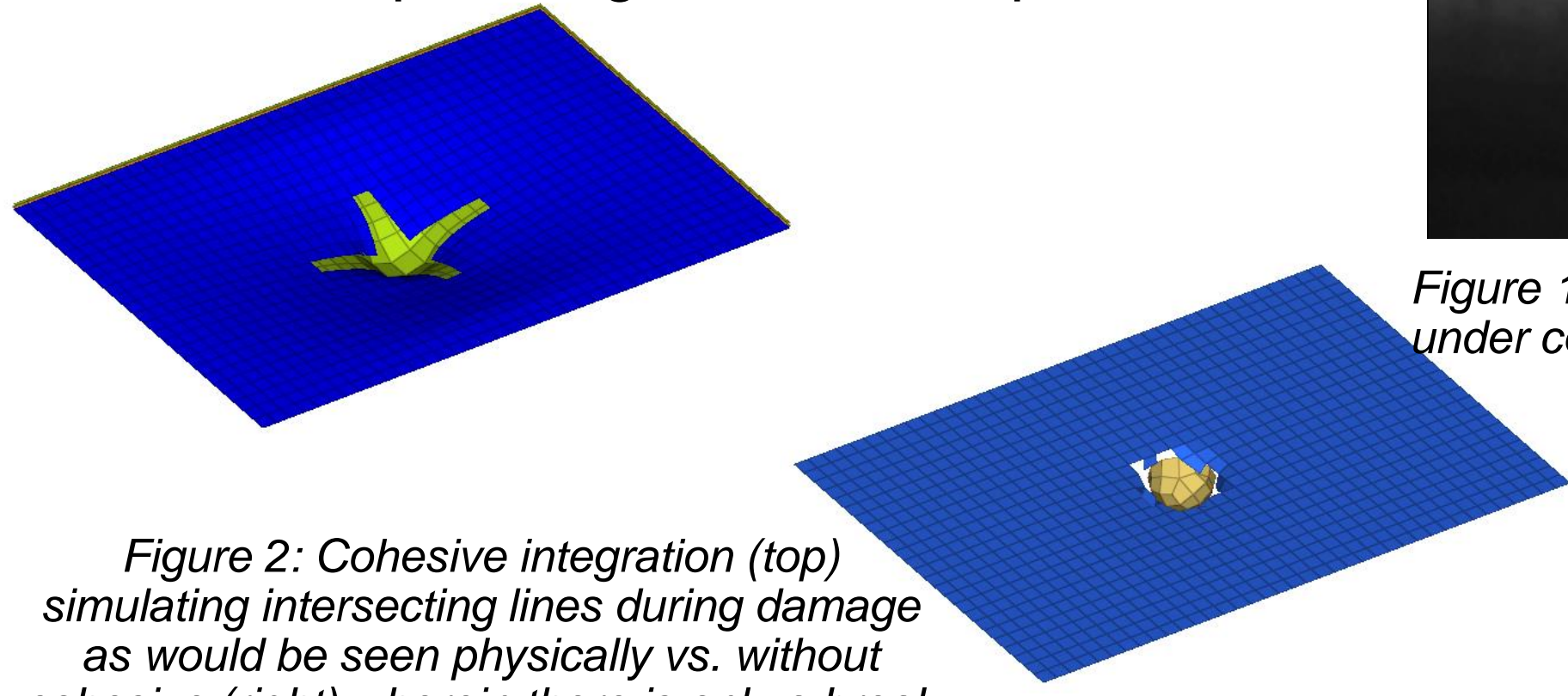


Figure 2: Cohesive integration (top) simulating intersecting lines during damage as would be seen physically vs. without cohesive (right) wherein there is only a break

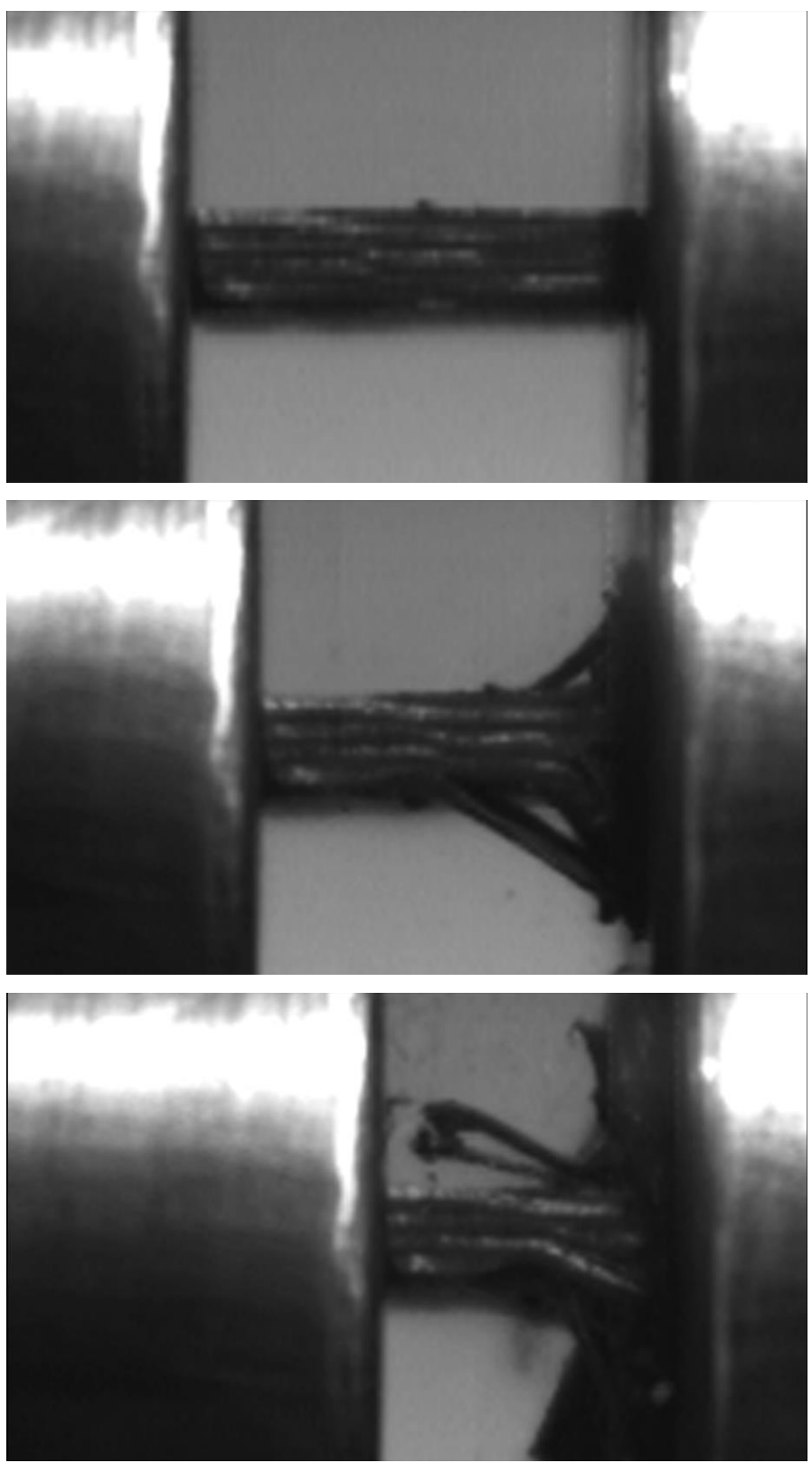


Figure 1: 10 x 10 mm CFRP specimen under compression loading at 2100 s<sup>-1</sup>

## Flat Plate Impact Test Fixture Development

### Objectives

- Design fixture for 150 x 100 mm (same as Compression After Impact) Flat Plate Impact testing
- Obtain information to **improve calibration of numerical model** for crash behavior prediction of component level tests
- Intermediate step between coupon and component testing, therefore, saving time and money spent on component testing

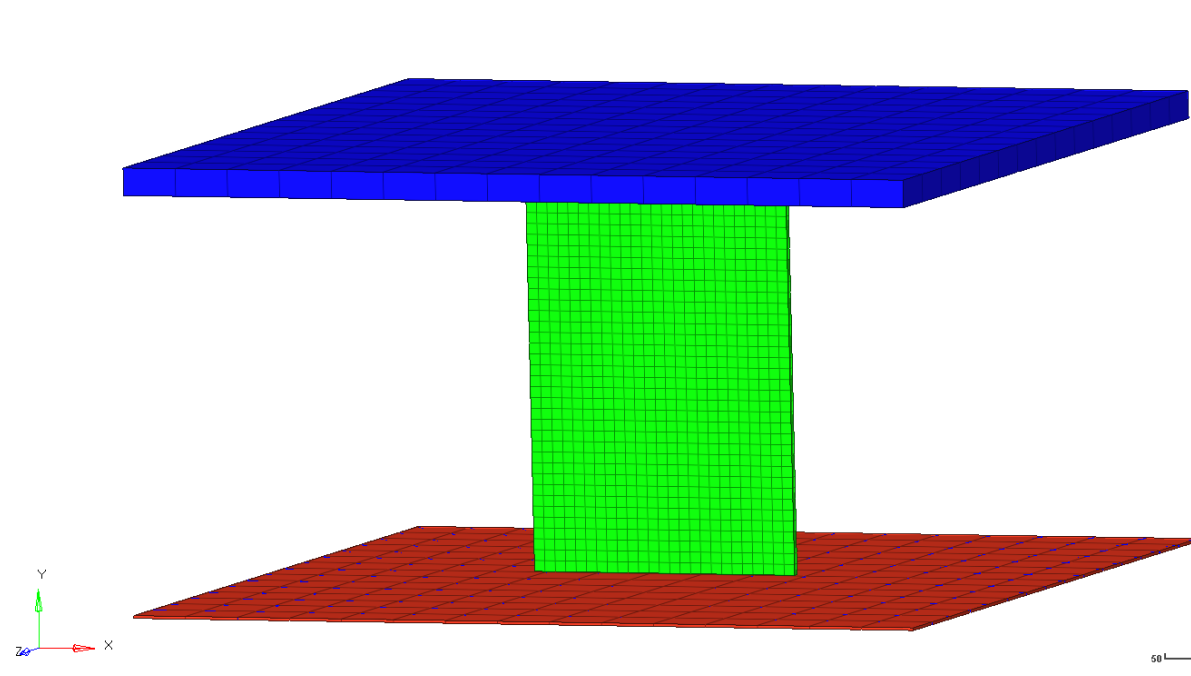


Figure 4: Basic preliminary iteration

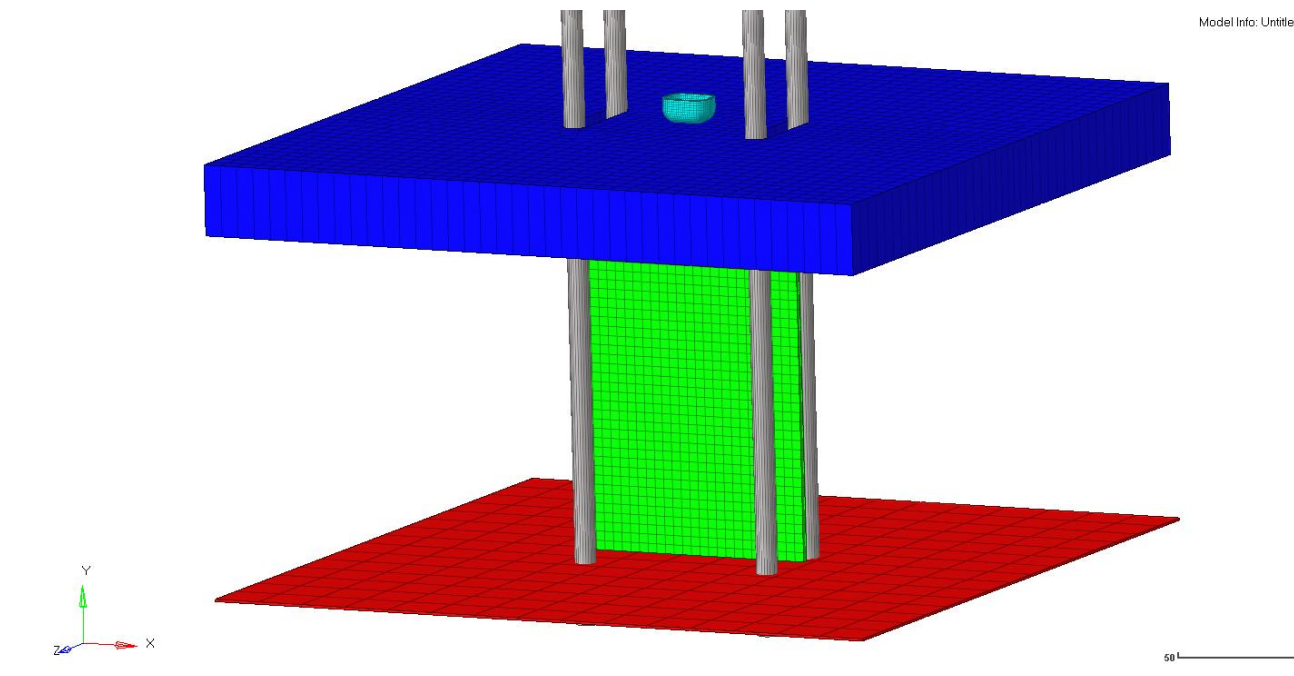


Figure 5: Top plate optimization to avoid plasticity and inclusion of supports

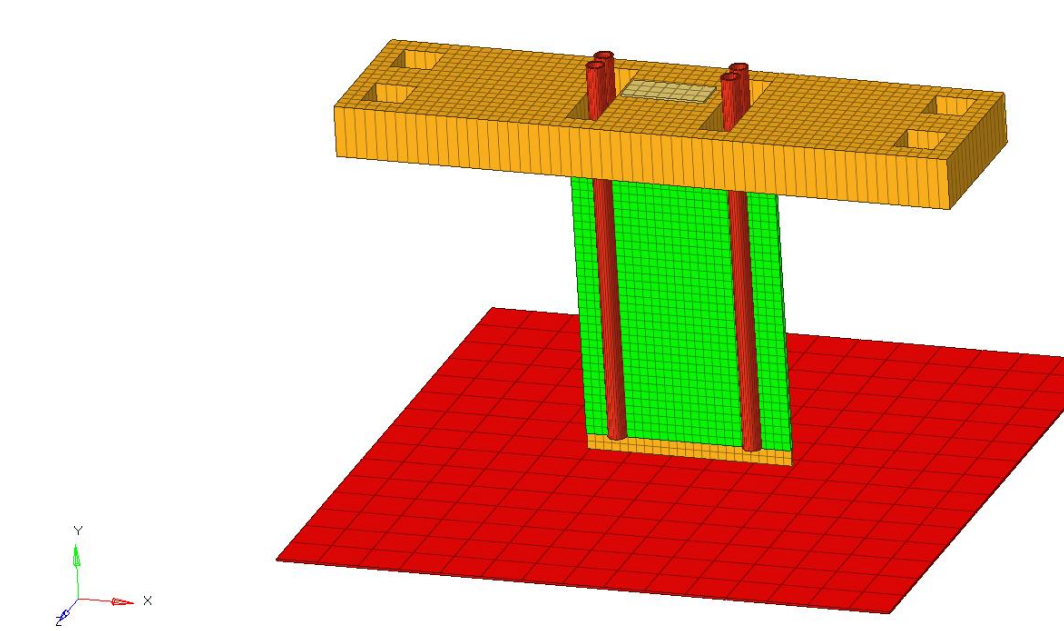


Figure 5: Top plate optimization to reduce weight – **Final Design**

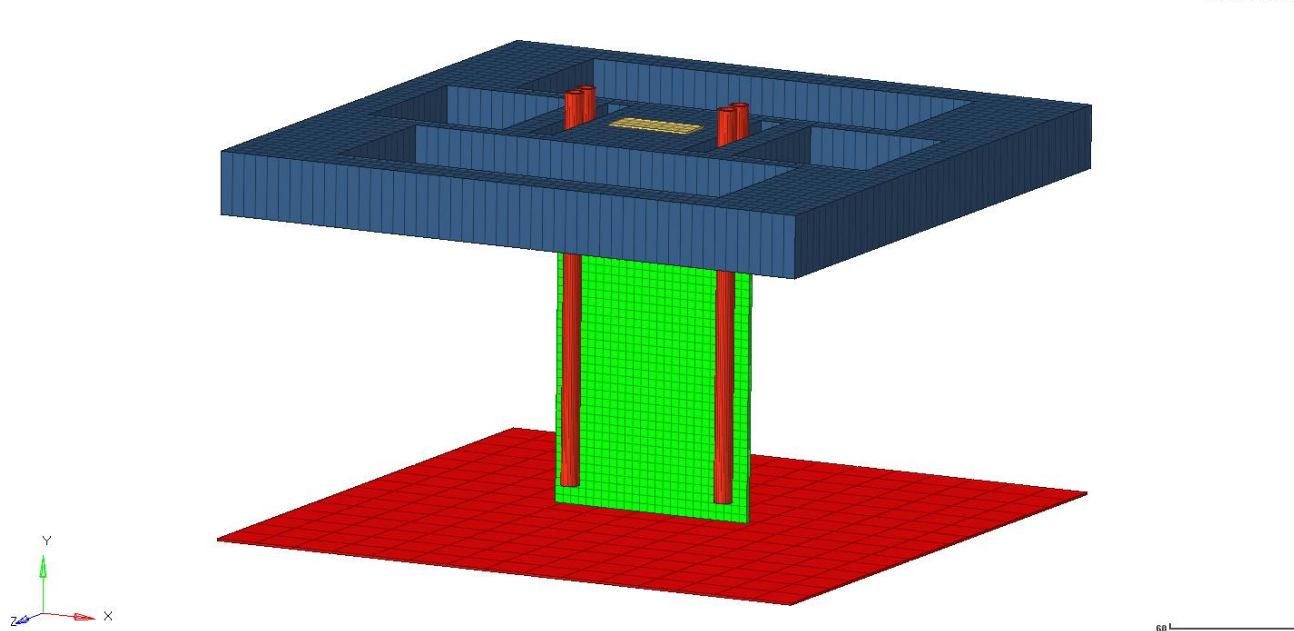


Figure 5: Top plate optimization to reduce weight and impact with different impactor shape

First test showed integrity of fixture compromised on impact – need for reinforcement

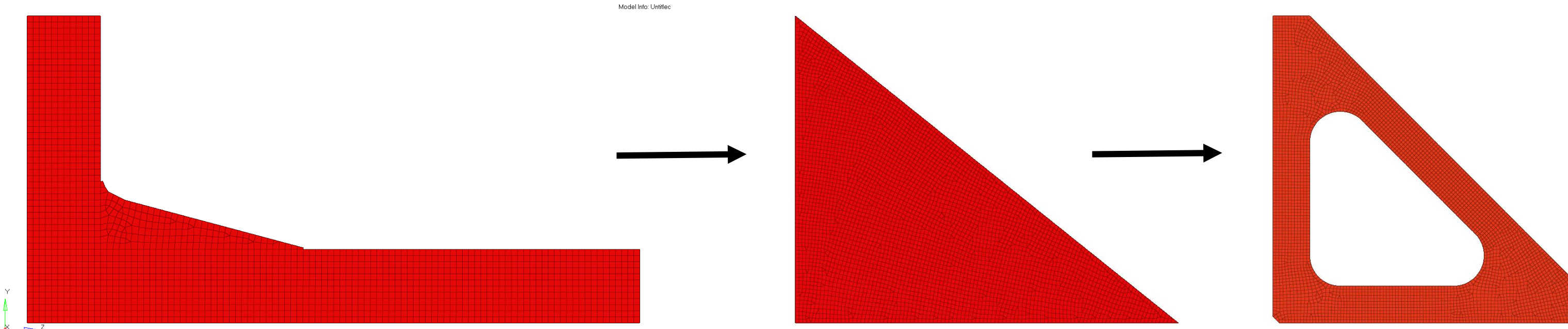


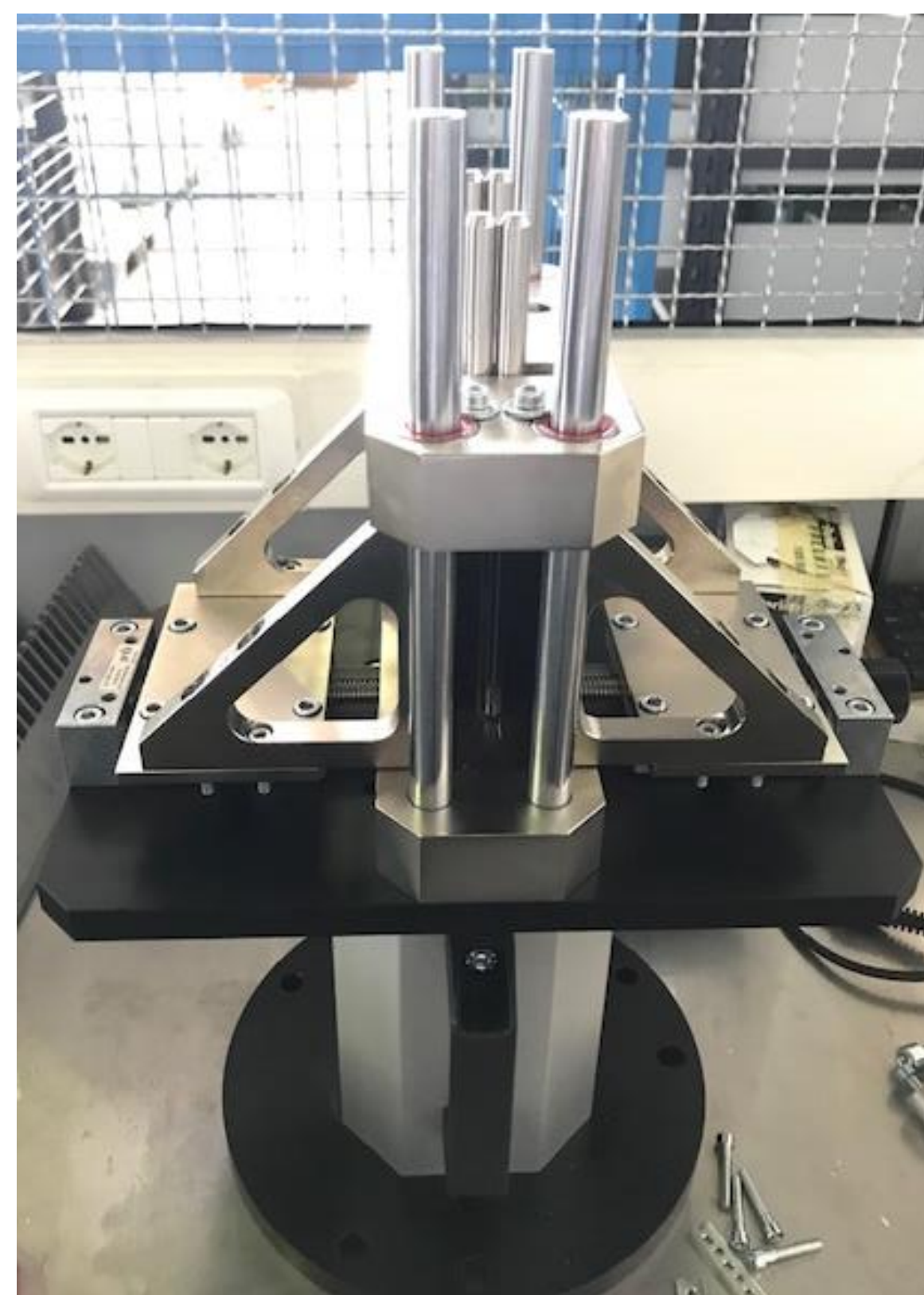
Figure 6: Hinge optimization: Using a taller, thicker and triangular hinge, that was optimized for weight

### Results

- Structural integrity intact at 800 J impact
- Obtained **progressive failure up to 50 mm** on CFRP specimen

### Future Work

- Tune numerical model with results from testing to understand improvement in predictability of composite crash box damage
- Minor mechanical improvements needed in the fixture



## Conclusion

- Material has high strain rate dependency that needs to be incorporated in the numerical model
- Cohesive elements improve impact behaviour and will be used to model in-plane impact – stacked shell approach will not be used
- New fixture for flat plate testing designed, manufactured, and tested and should aid numerical models to improve damage behaviour prediction

## References

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### ICONIC Consortium



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