



2302MIG2 FILE DTS✓

MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House Publication)

FROM: PROI (STINFO)

29 Oct 2001

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: **AFRL-PR-ED-VG-2001-211**  
C.T. Liu (PRSM), C.W. Smith (Virginia Poly Inst.), "Near Tip Behavior in a Particulate Composite  
Material Under Constant Strain Rates Including Temperature and Thickness Effects"

10<sup>th</sup> International Conf. on Fracture  
(Hawaii, 3-7 Dec 2001) (Deadline: 23 Nov 01)

(Statement A)

# NEAR TIP BEHAVIOR IN A PARTICULATE COMPOSITE MATERIAL UNDER CONSTANT STRAIN RATES INCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND THICKNESS EFFECTS

C.T. Liu

Air Force Research Laboratory

AFRL/PRSM

10E. Saturn Blvd.

Edwards AFB CA 93524-7680



C.W. Smith

ESM Department

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Blacksburg VA 24061

# NEAR TIP BEHAVIOR IN A PARTICULATE COMPOSITE MATERIAL UNDER CONSTANT STRAIN RATES INCLUDING TEMPERATURE AND THICKNESS EFFECTS

C.T. Liu

Air Force Research Laboratory

AFRL/PRSM

10E. Saturn Blvd.

1-7680

Edwar

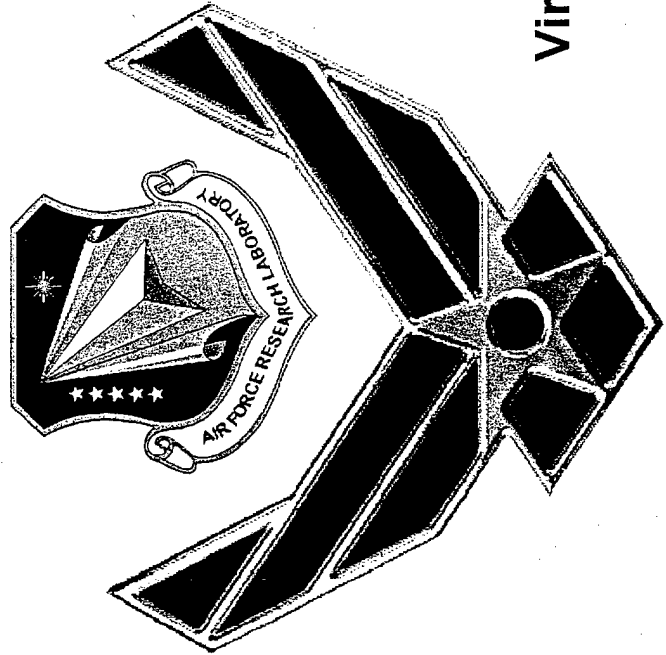
Please add a  
space between  
"10" and "E."

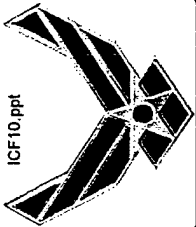
Smith

artment

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Blacksburg VA 24061



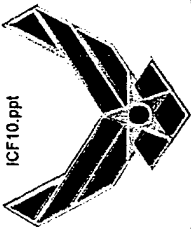


# Objectives

---

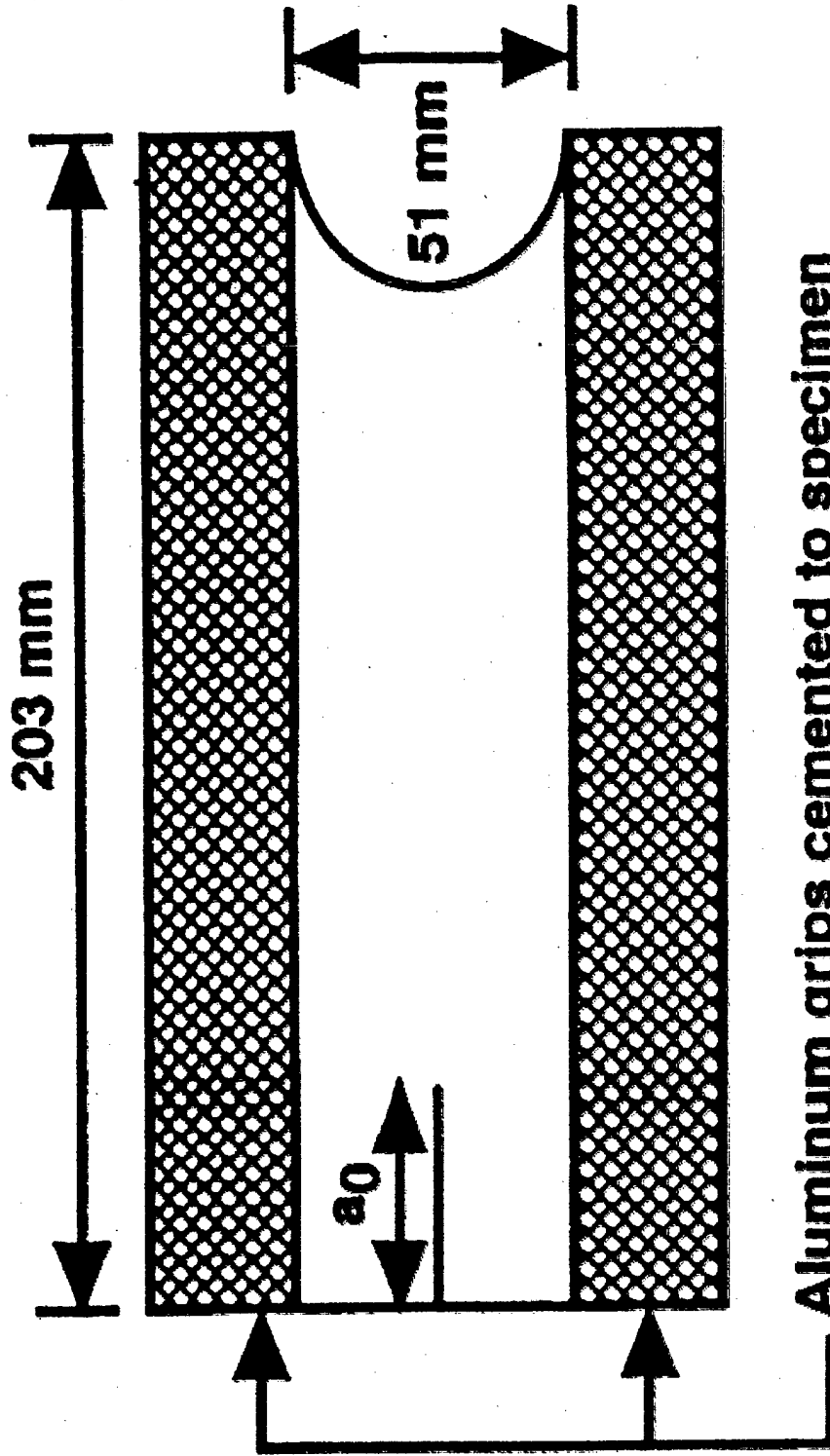


- Investigate the Effects of Temperature and Specimen Thickness on Local Strain Fields and Crack Growth Behavior in a Particulate Composite Material.
- Temperatures:  $-53.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $22.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and  $73.9^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Specimen Thickness': 2.54 mm and 12.7 mm



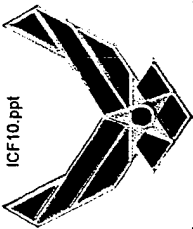
ICF10.ppt

# Specimen Geometry

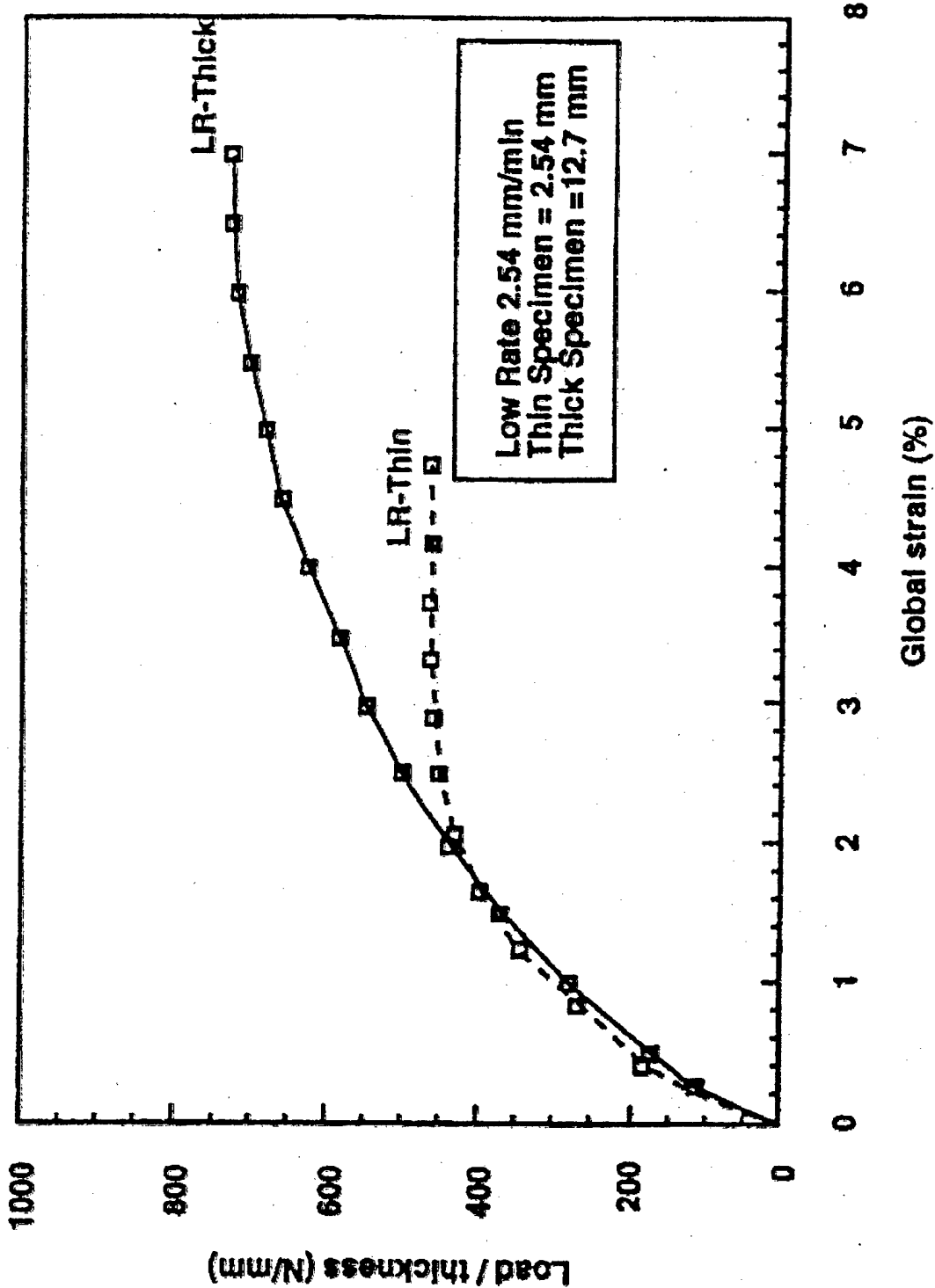


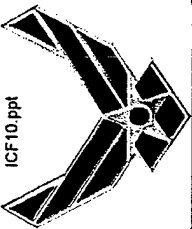
Aluminum grips cemented to specimen  
Specimen thickness: 2.5 mm

$a_0 = 23\text{mm}$

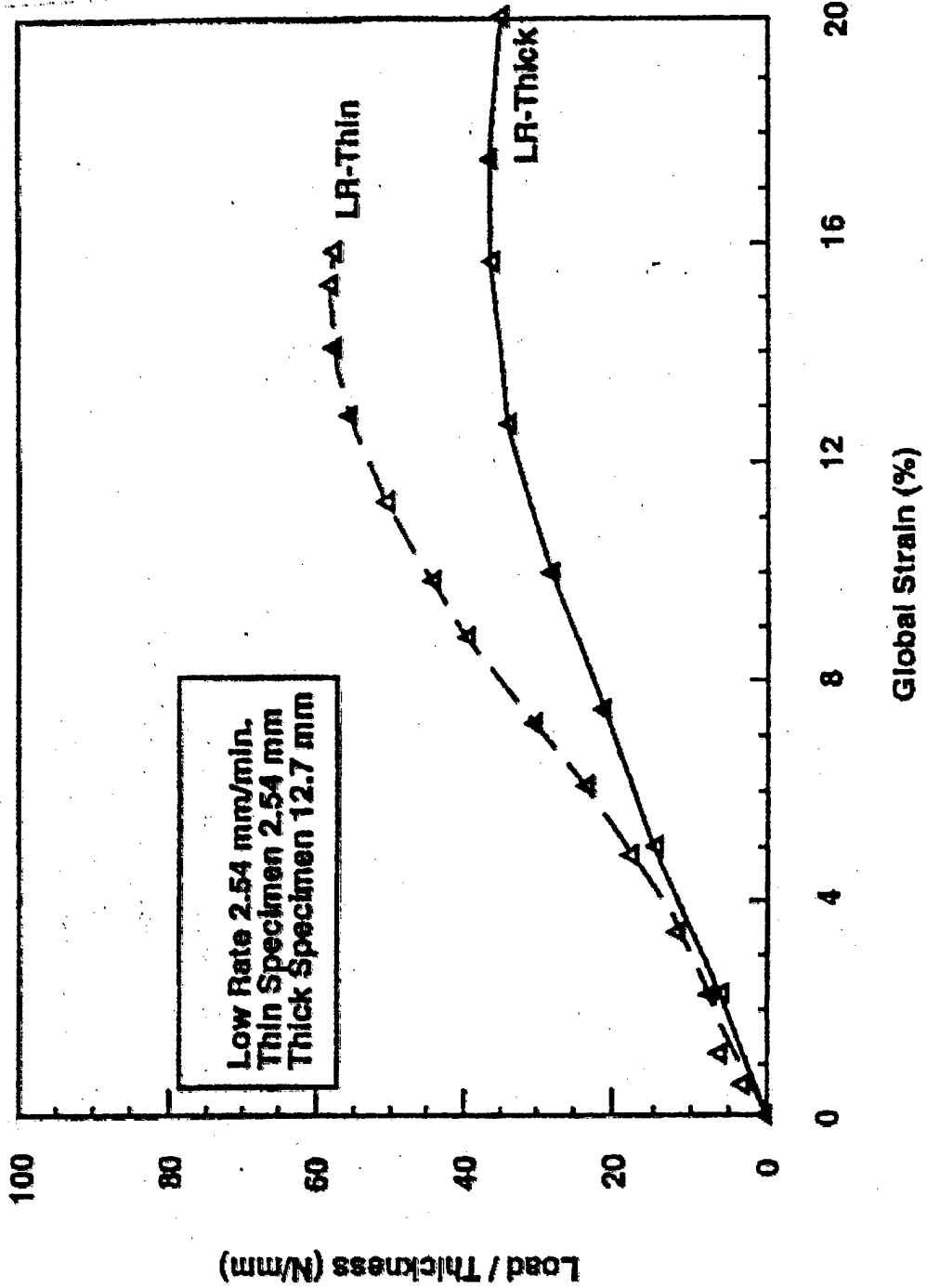


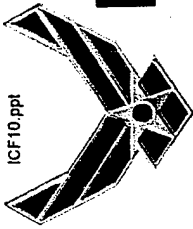
# Load-Strain Relations ( $T = -53.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



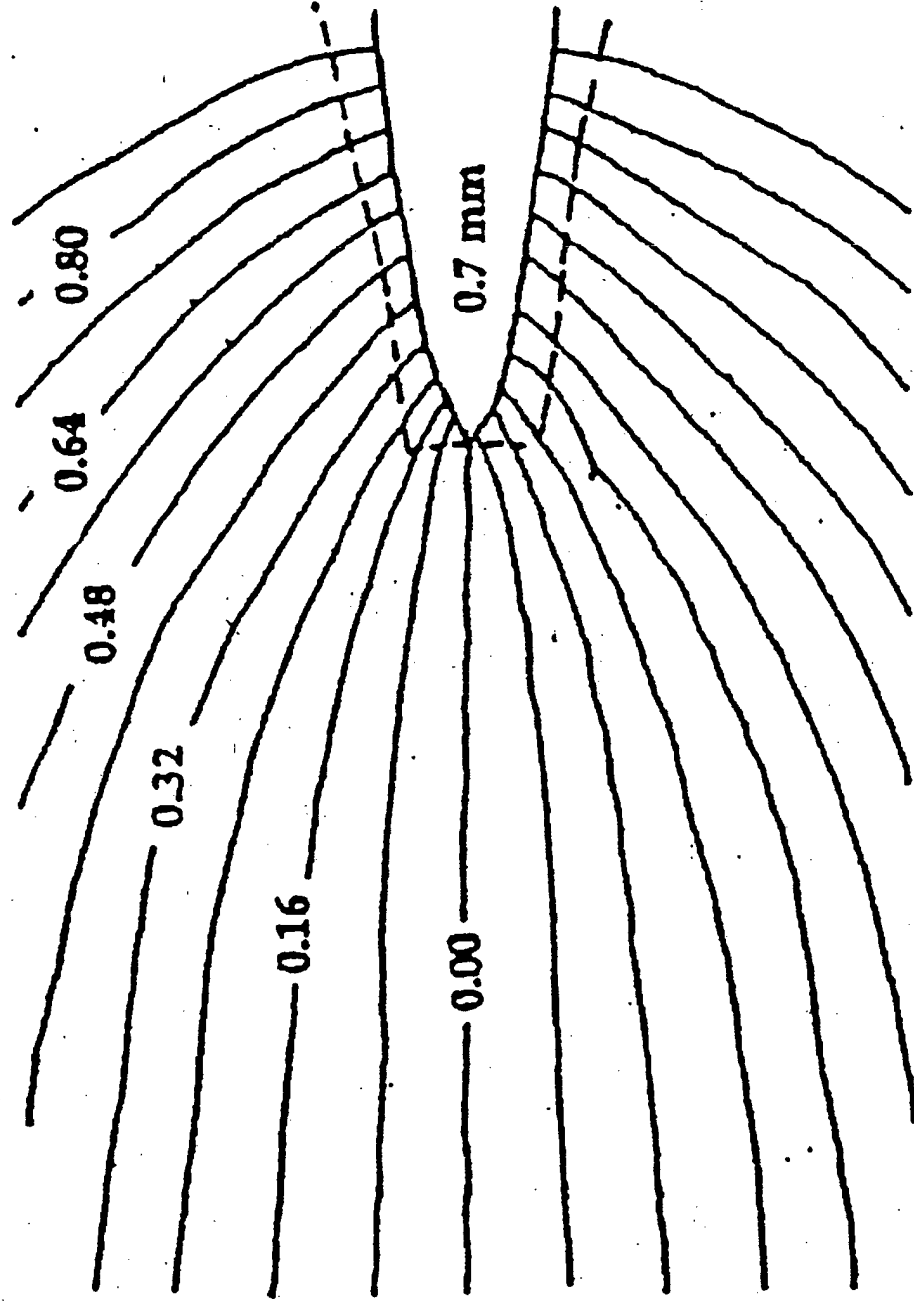


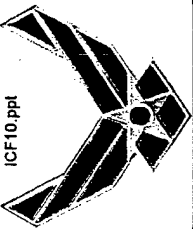
# Load-Strain Relations ( $T=73.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



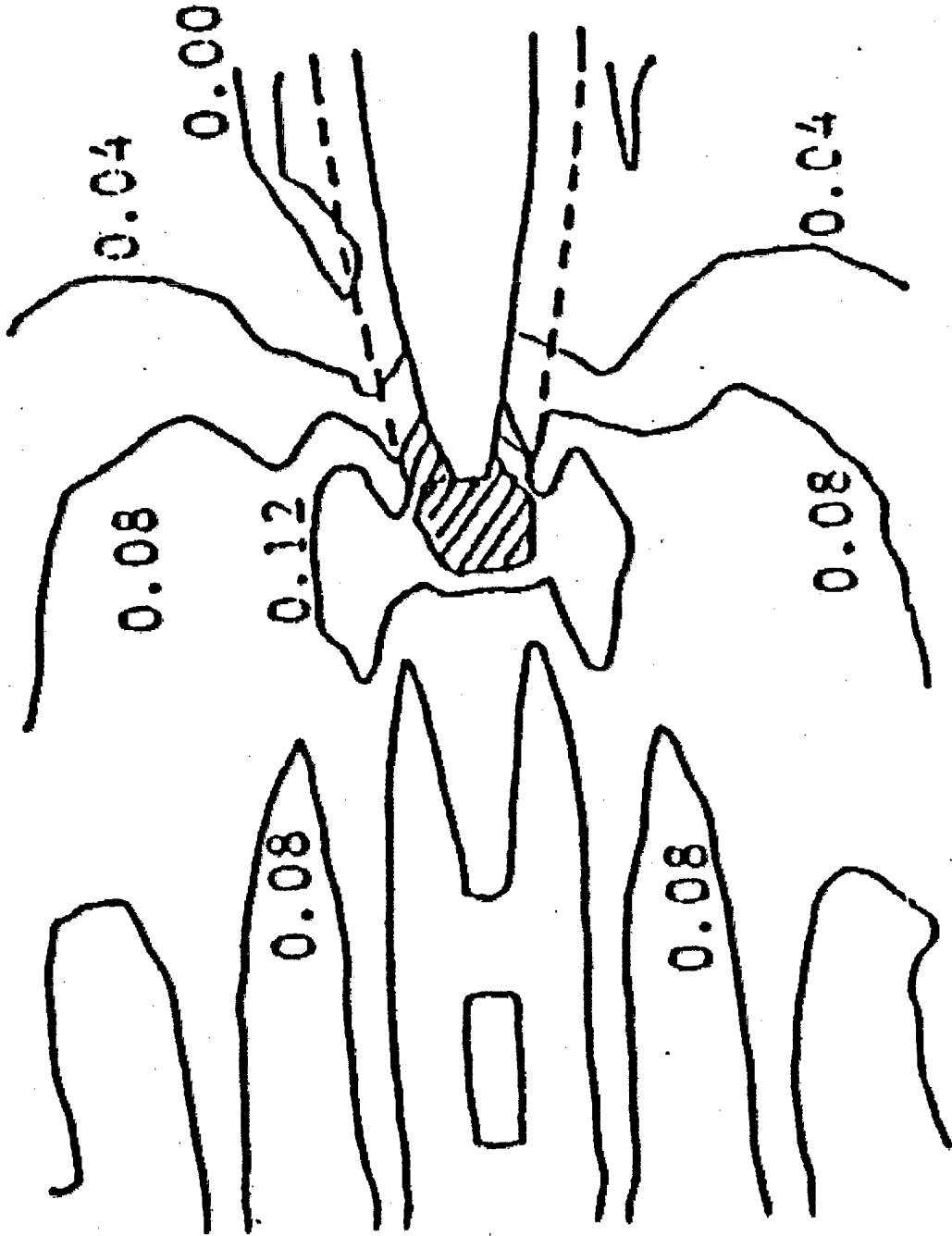


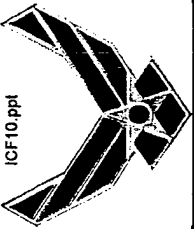
# Typical Contour Plots of Normal Displacement ( $T = -53.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $t = 2.54\text{mm}$ )



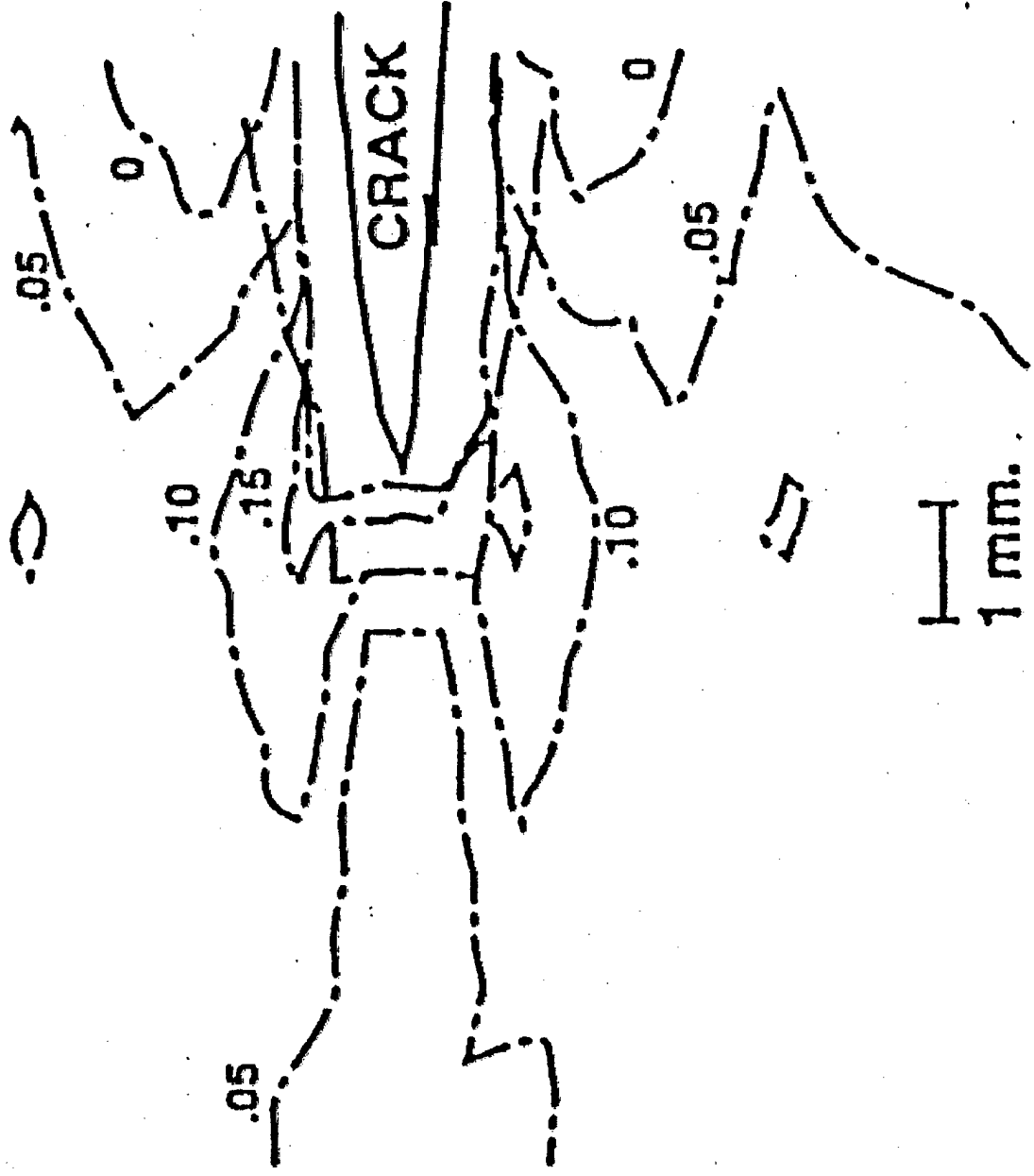


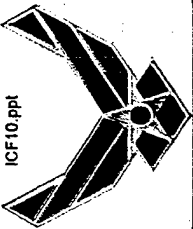
Thickness = 2.54mm



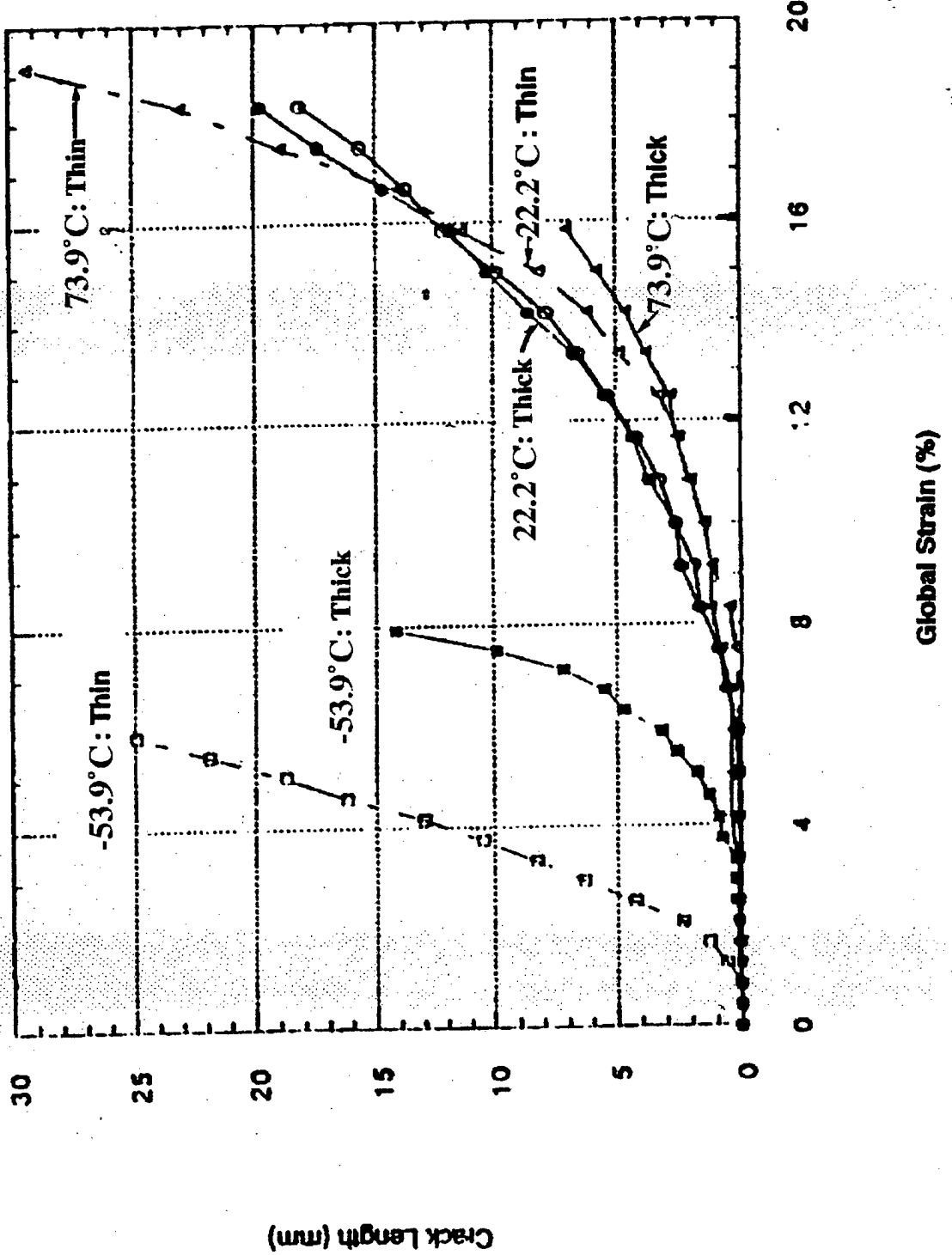


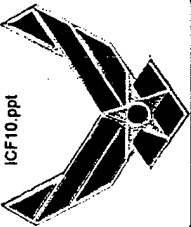
# Thickness = 12.7mm





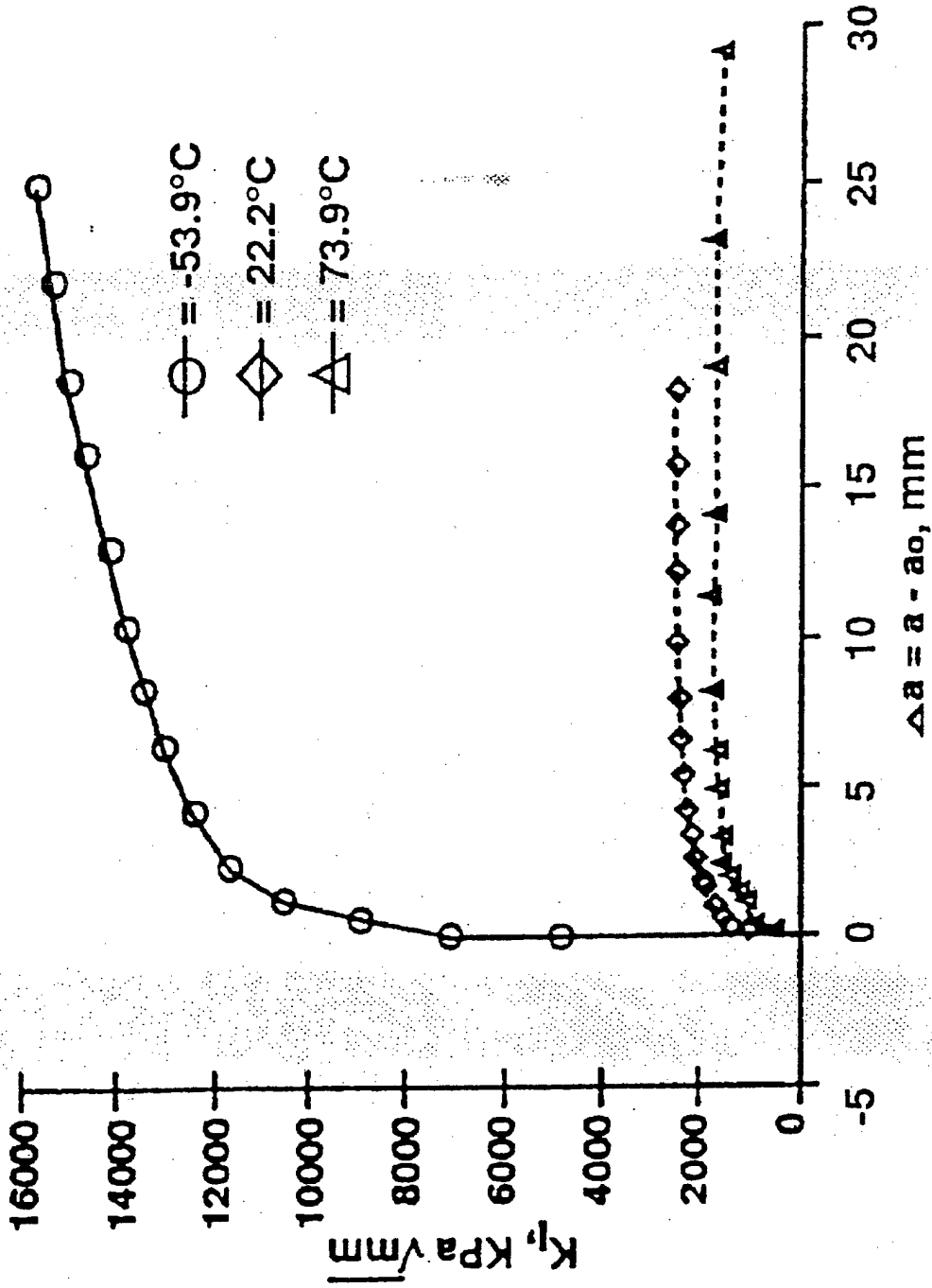
# Crack Length (mm) Versus Global Strain (%)

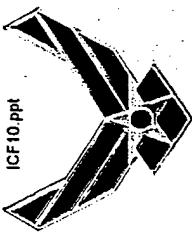




ICF10.ppt

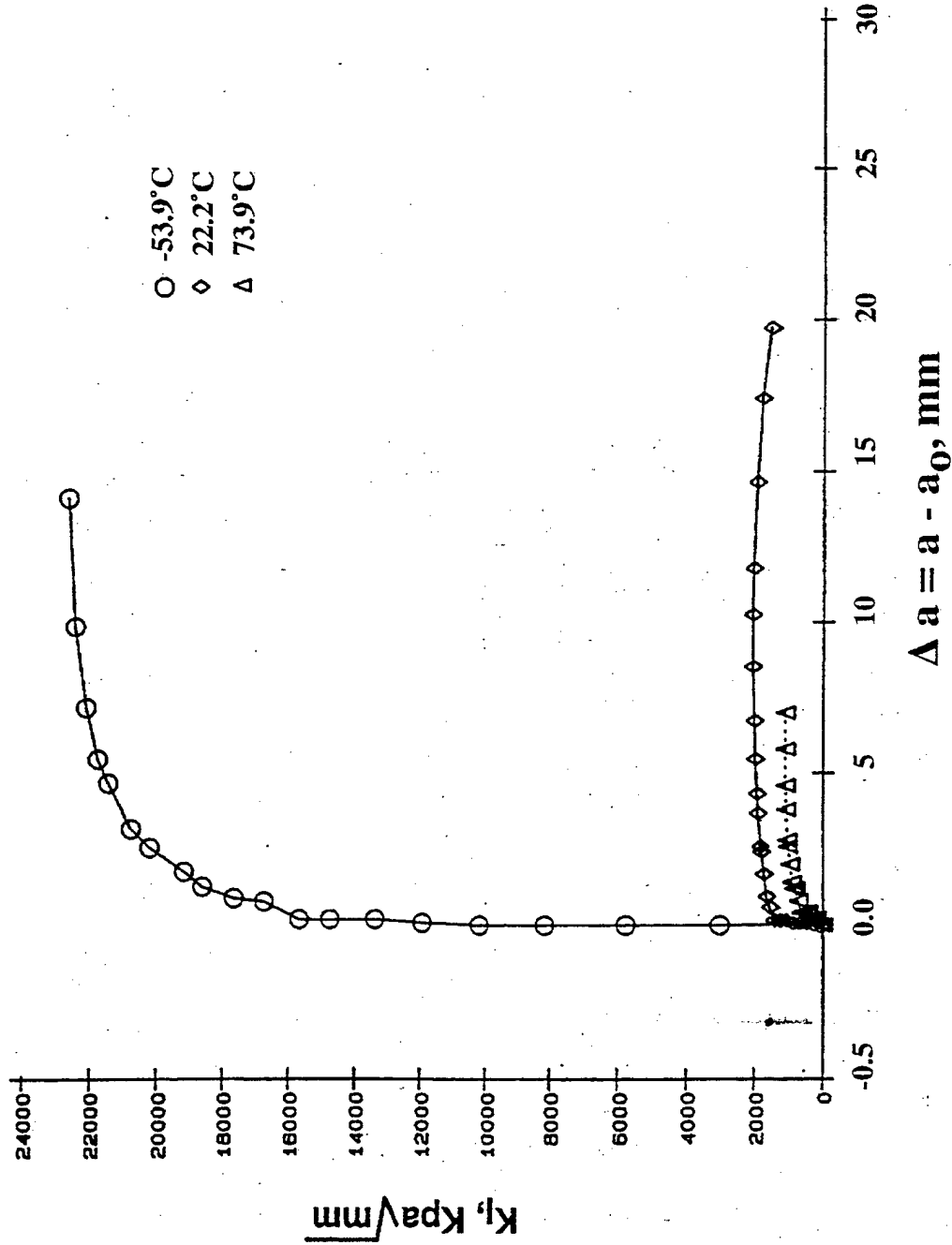
# Crack Growth Resistance Curves ( $t=2.54\text{mm}$ )

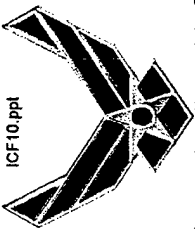




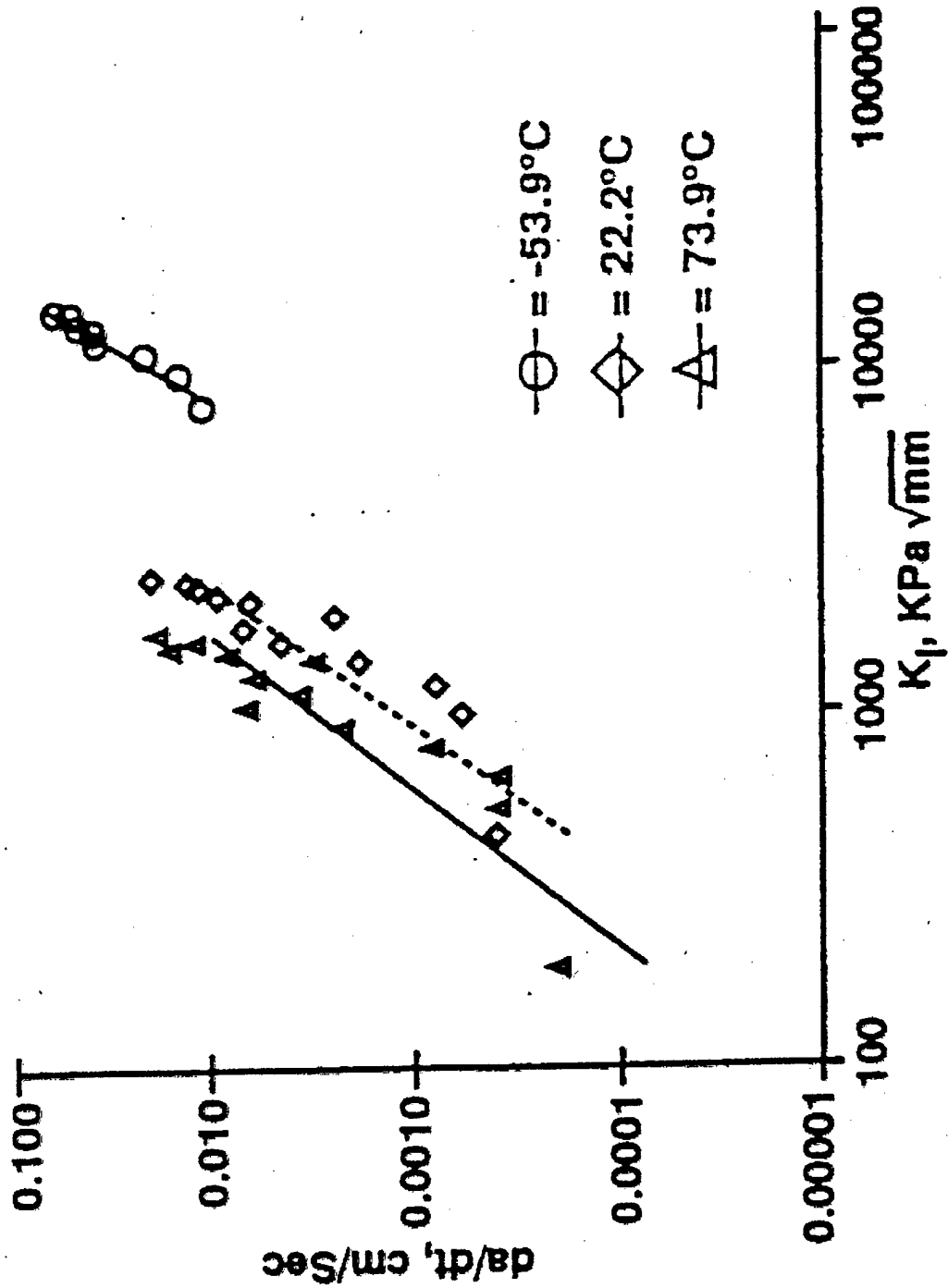
ICF10.ppt

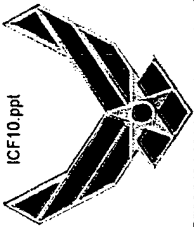
# Crack Growth Resistance Curves ( $t=12.7\text{mm}$ )



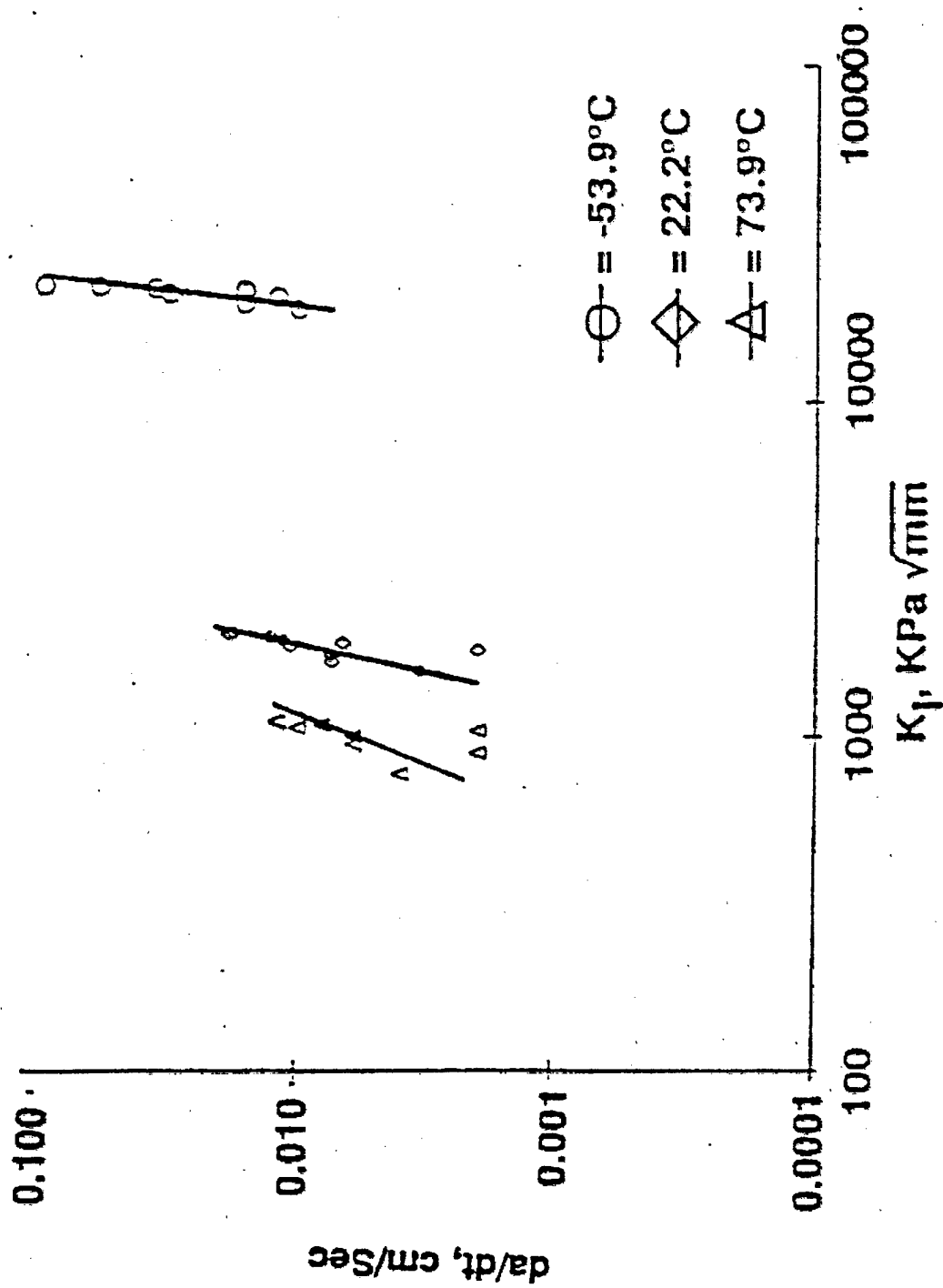
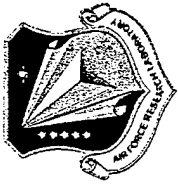


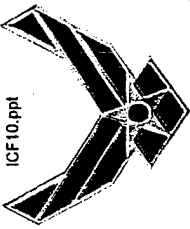
# Crack Growth Rate Versus Mode I Stress Intensity factor ( $t=2.54\text{mm}$ )





# Crack Growth Rate Versus Mode I Stress Intensity factor ( $t=12.7\text{mm}$ )





# Conclusions

*There is an "observation". Can you draw some conclusion from it?*

- The crack growth behavior at  $-53.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  is significantly different from that at  $22.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $73.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- The increase in specimen thickness alters the local strain fields but the iso-strain contours are of the same general form.
- A power law relationship exists between the Mode I stress intensity factor and the crack growth rate.