

# SIMULATION OF A MULTIFUNCTIONAL HYBRID COMPOSITE WITH CONTINUOUS STEEL AND CARBON FIBER REINFORCEMENT ON THE MICRO-LEVEL

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01 What is GeoDict?

02 Motivation

03 Characterization of the Hybrid Composites

04 Microstructural Simulation

05 Conclusions

# THE WORKFLOW FOR DIGITAL MATERIAL DESIGN WITH GEODICT®

GEODICT

IMPORT



ANALYZE



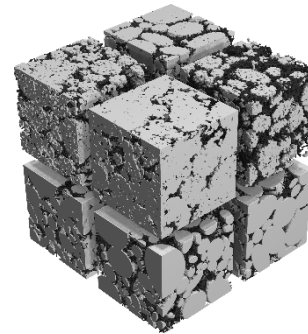
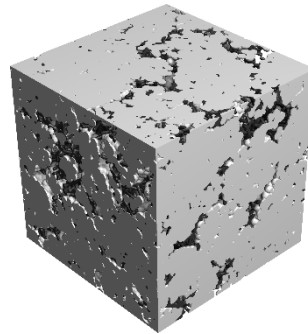
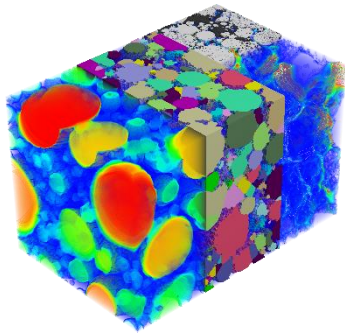
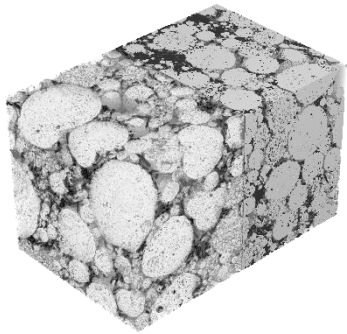
MODEL



DESIGN



NEXT GENERATION  
MATERIAL



The idea is the beginning.  
Design a material from scratch or import images from an existing material to create a digital model.



DIGITAL MATERIAL

Discover the geometric properties and compute the physical properties of the material.  
This is the start of creating a Digital Twin.



STATISTICAL MODEL

A Digital Twin is the statistical representation of the material in the digital world.  
Here begins the design process.



DIGITAL TWIN

Digital prototypes are easily and rapidly created.  
Simulate and evaluate in a loop to find the material with the desired properties.



DIGITAL PROTOTYPES

The materials of the future are within reach and we help you find them faster.

THIS IS INNOVATION  
THROUGH  
SIMULATION.

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Motivation

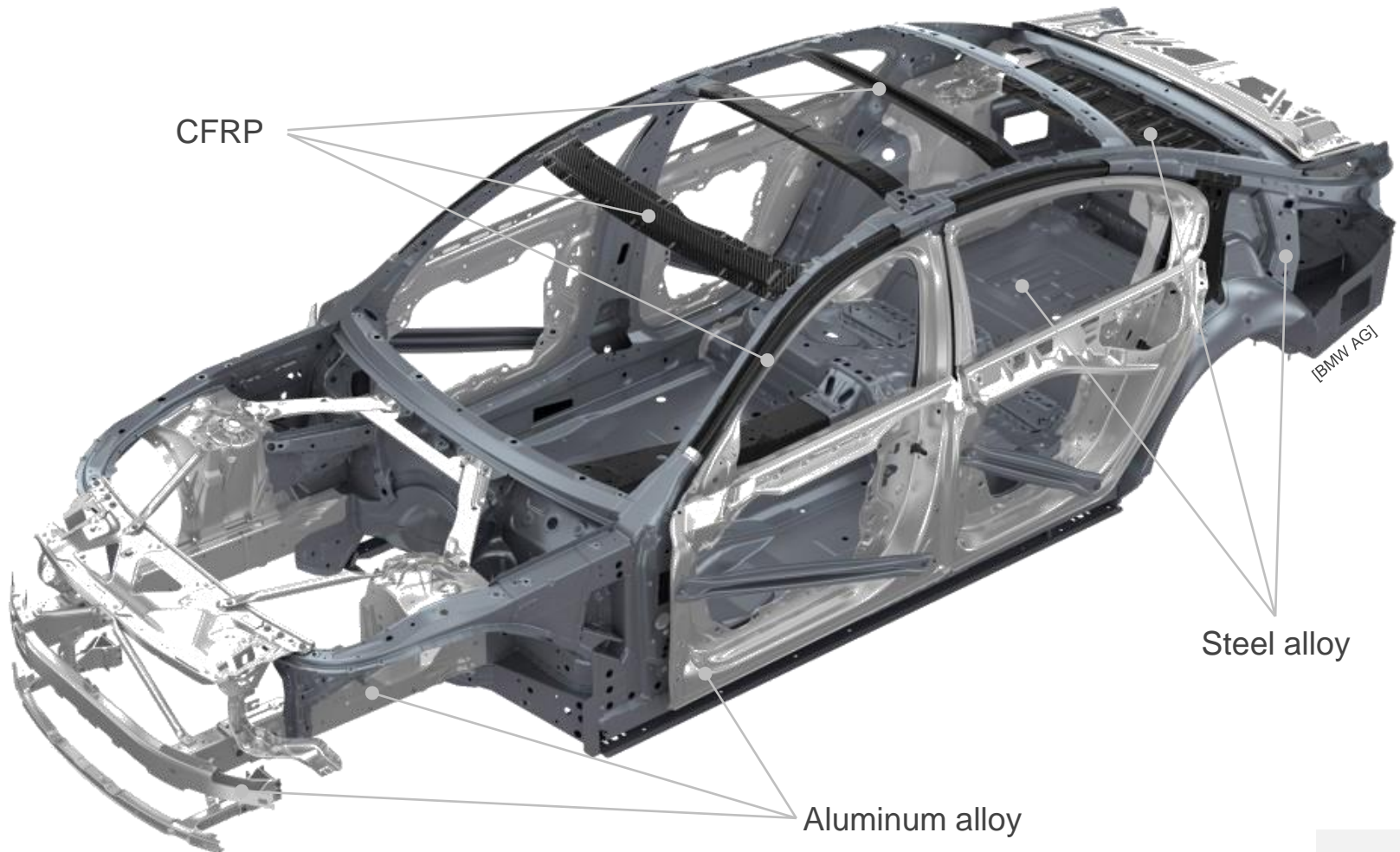
03 Characterization of the Hybrid Composites

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# MOTIVATION

## *NEW BMW 7 CAR BODY*



# MOTIVATION

## *MATERIAL PROPERTIES*

	CFRP	New hybrid material	Metal
+	High stiffness	+	High stiffness
+	High strength	+	Good strength
+	Very low density	+	- High density
-	Brittle failure	+	+
-	Poor energy absorption in tension	○	+
+	High energy absorption in compression	+	+
-	Limited structural integrity in crash	+	+
-	Poor electrical conductivity	+	+
-	High cost	○	+

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Motivation

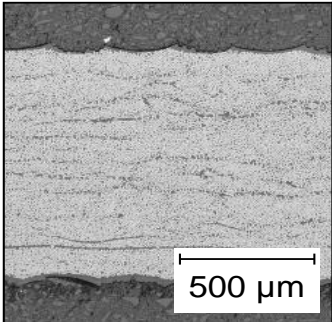
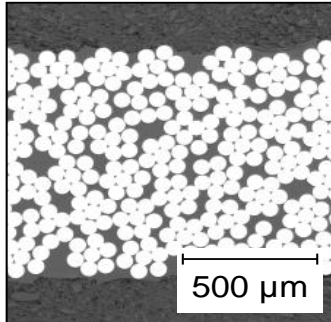
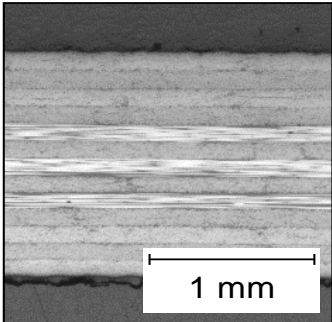
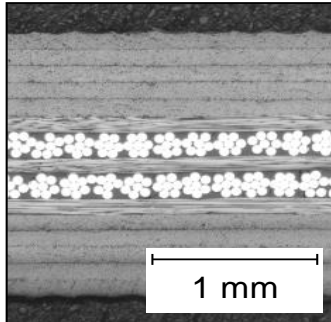
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# CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HYBRID COMPOSITES

## MATERIAL ANALYSIS

<p><b>CFRP UD</b></p>  <p> <math>\varphi_C</math>: 64.1 vol.%  <math>\varphi_S</math>: 0.0 vol.%  <math>\varphi_R</math>: 35.9 vol.%  <math>\rho</math>: 1.60 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  <math>t</math>: 0.95 mm         </p> <p>(0<sub>8</sub><sup>C</sup>)</p>	<p><b>SFRP UD</b></p>  <p> <math>\varphi_C</math>: 0.0 vol.%  <math>\varphi_S</math>: 61.7 vol.%  <math>\varphi_R</math>: 38.3 vol.%  <math>\rho</math>: 5.40 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  <math>t</math>: 1.01 mm         </p> <p>(0<sub>6</sub><sup>S</sup>)</p>
<p><b>CFRP MD</b></p>  <p> <math>\varphi_C</math>: 61.6 vol.%  <math>\varphi_S</math>: 0.0 vol.%  <math>\varphi_R</math>: 38.4 vol.%  <math>\rho</math>: 1.59 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  <math>t</math>: 1.60 mm         </p> <p>(45<sup>C</sup>/-45<sup>C</sup>/45<sup>C</sup>/-45<sup>C</sup>/90<sup>C</sup>/0<sup>C</sup>/90<sup>C</sup>)<sub>s</sub></p>	<p><b>SCFRP 10i 0° MD</b></p>  <p> <math>\varphi_C</math>: 52.7 vol.%  <math>\varphi_S</math>: 11.2 vol.%  <math>\varphi_R</math>: 36.2 vol.%  <math>\rho</math>: 2.29 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  <math>t</math>: 1.87 mm         </p> <p>(0<sup>C</sup>/45<sup>C</sup>/-45<sup>C</sup>/45<sup>C</sup>/-45<sup>C</sup>/90<sup>C</sup>/0<sup>S</sup>/90<sup>C</sup>)<sub>s</sub></p>

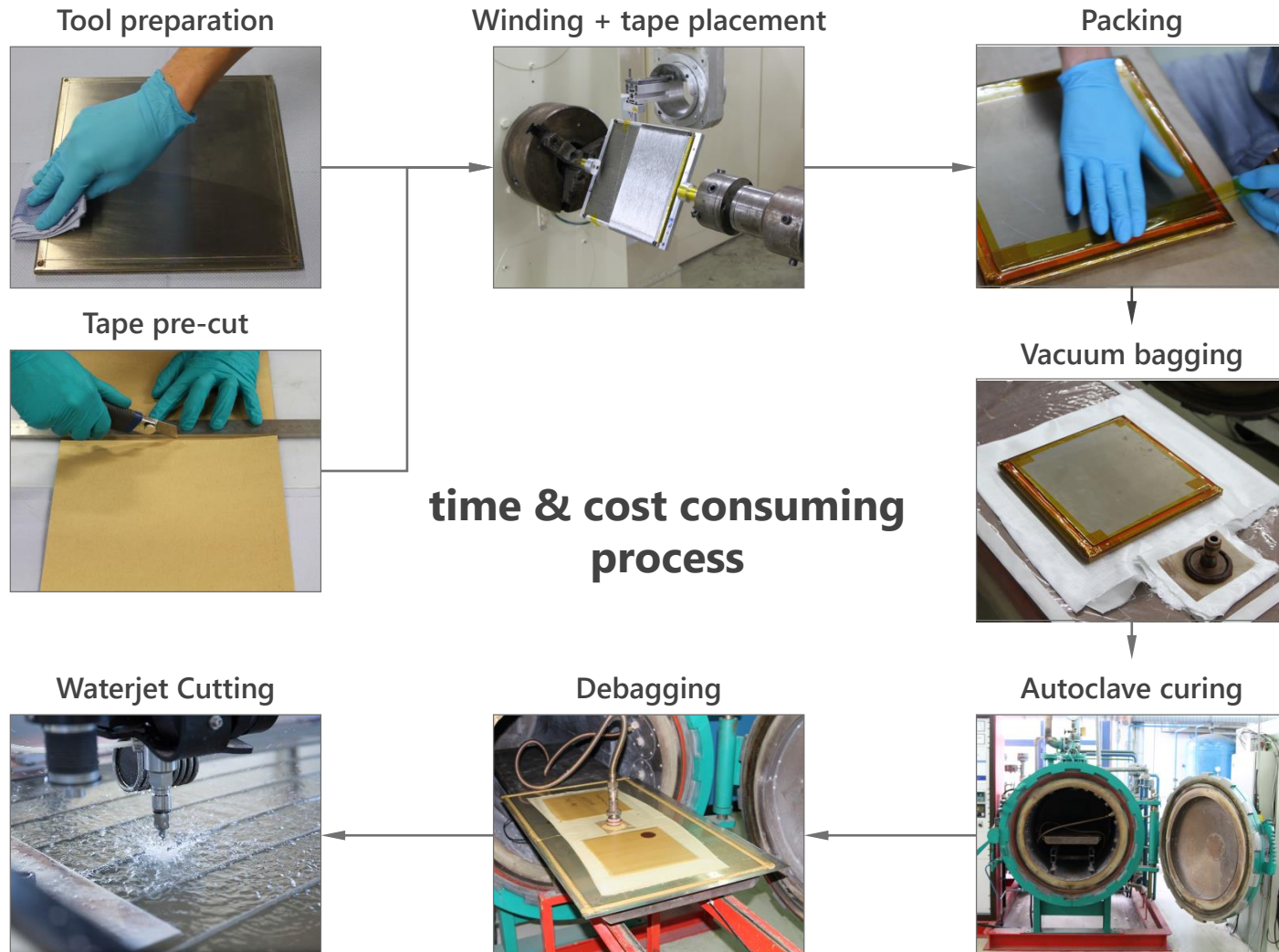
C: Carbon, S: Steel, R: Resin,  $\varphi$ : Volume share,  $\rho$ : Density,  $t$ : Laminate thickness



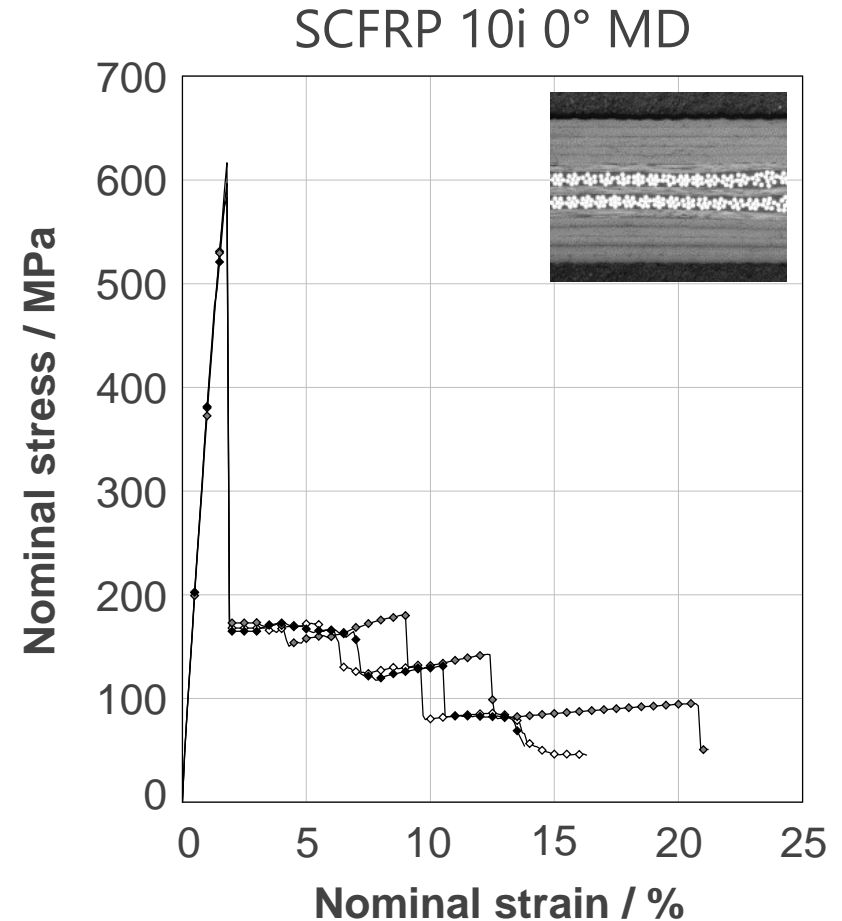
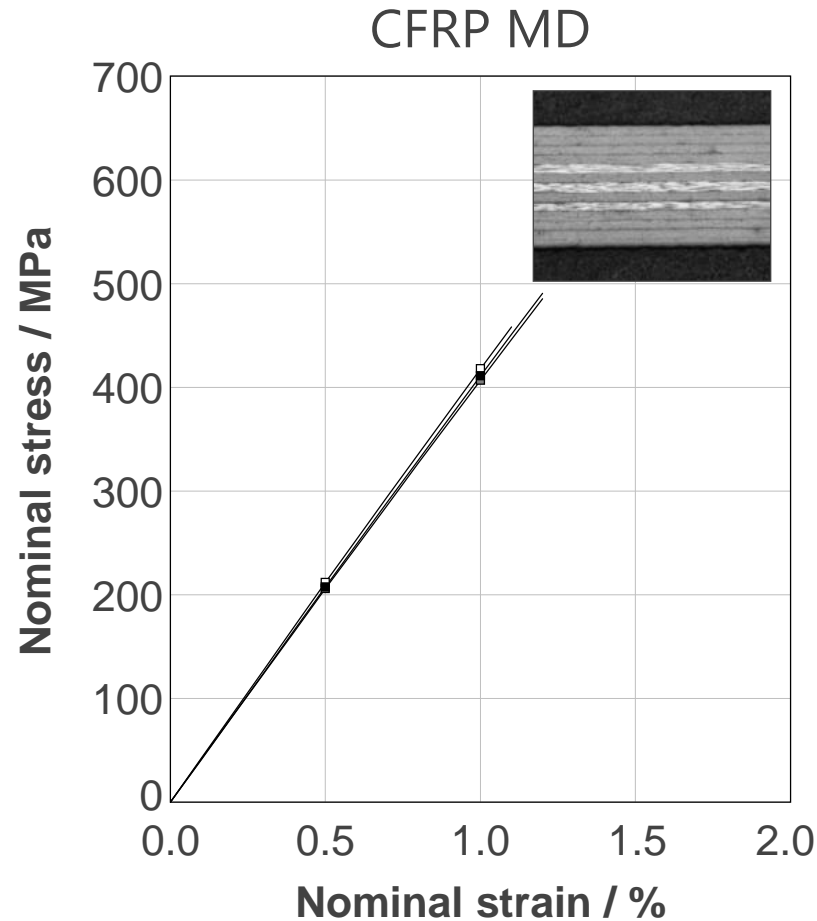
# CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HYBRID COMPOSITES

## MANUFACTURING PROCESS

GEODict



## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS



Steel fibers can increase fail safe behavior significantly!

01 What is GeoDict?

02 Motivation

03 Characterization of the Hybrid Composites

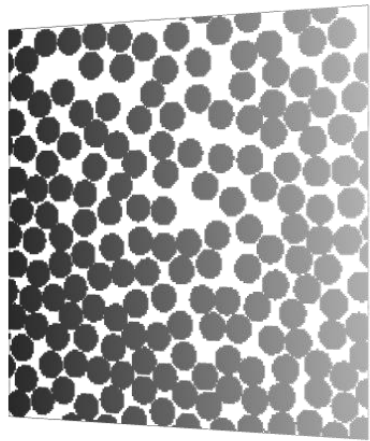
**04** Microstructural Simulation

05 Conclusions

## MODEL DESIGN

- models of the different laminates with 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  resolution

CFRP UD



$(0^\circ)$

1x200x200  
(40,000 voxel)

SFRP UD



$(0^\circ/0^\circ/0^\circ)$

1x200x200  
(40,000 voxel)

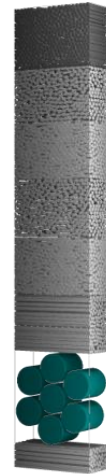
CFRP MD



$(45^\circ/-45^\circ/45^\circ/-45^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ/90^\circ)_s$

100x250x1141  
(28,525,000 voxel)

SCFRP 10i 0° MD



$(0^\circ/45^\circ/-45^\circ/45^\circ/-45^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ/0^\circ/90^\circ)_s$

100x250x1320  
(33,000,000 voxel)

## *MATERIAL MODELS*

### ■ epoxy matrix

- linear isotropic UMAT
- damage function:  $\Delta C = (T_1 \cdot \log(-T_2 \cdot \log(D)) + T_3) \cdot T_4$
- failure criterion: maximum strain

### ■ carbon fiber

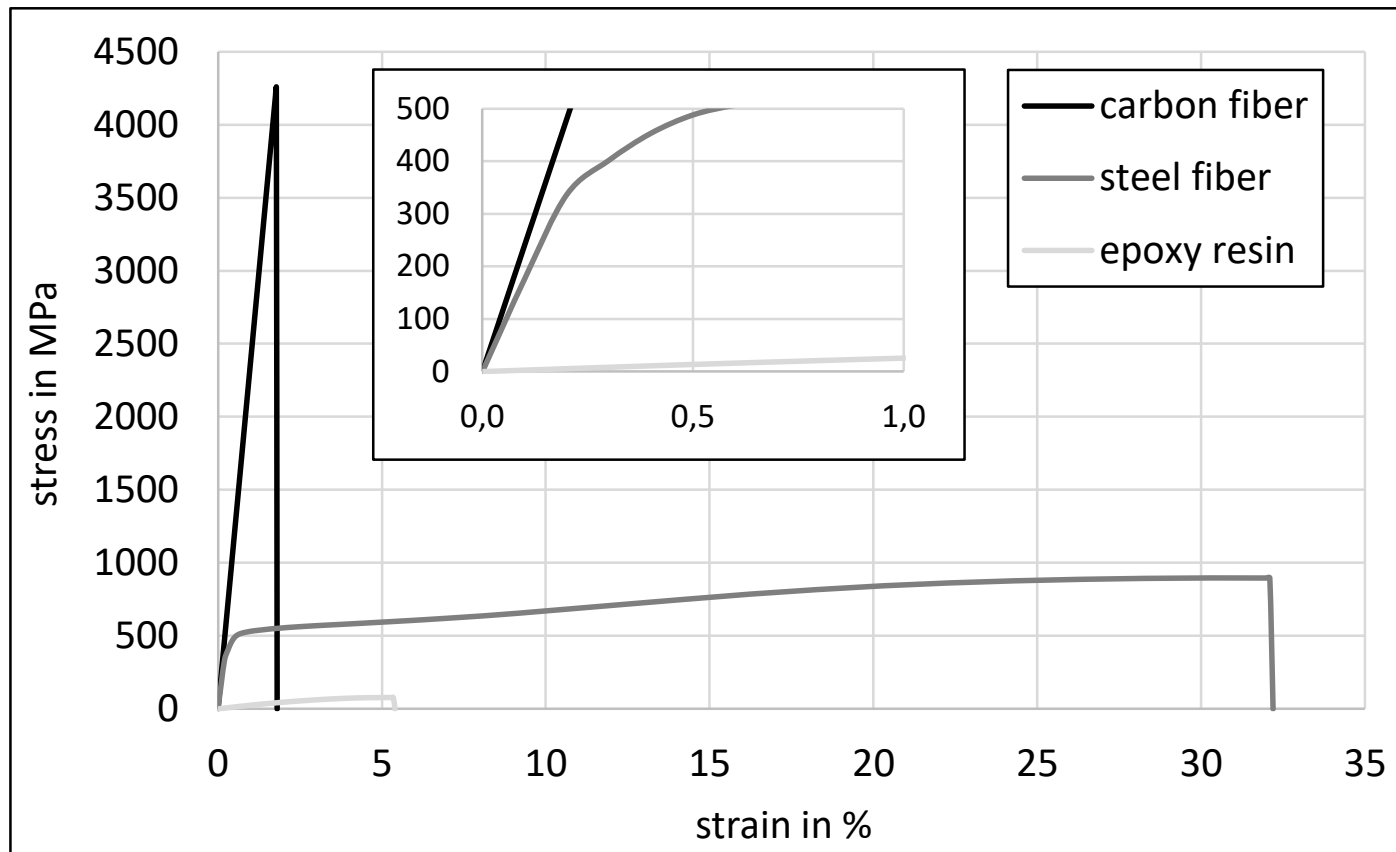
- linear elastic UMAT
- failure criterion: maximum stress

### ■ steel fiber

- linear elastic
- with general von-Mises yield criterion

## MATERIAL MODELS

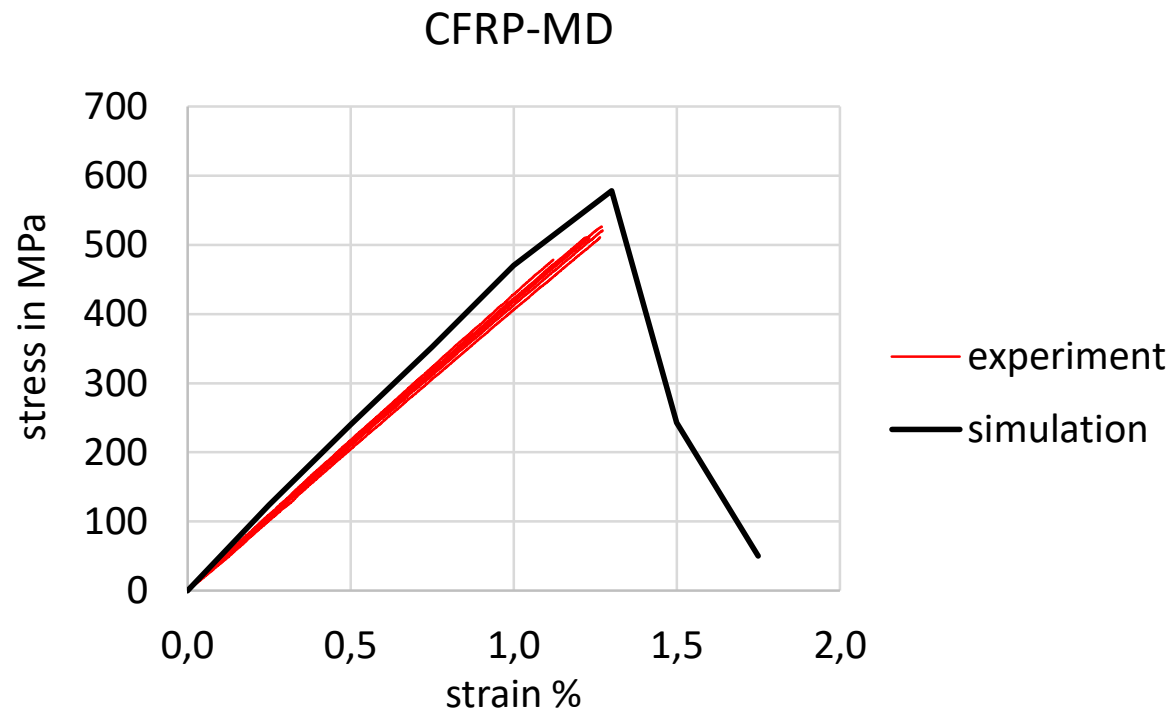
- different material behaviors



# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

## *SIMULATION RESULTS*

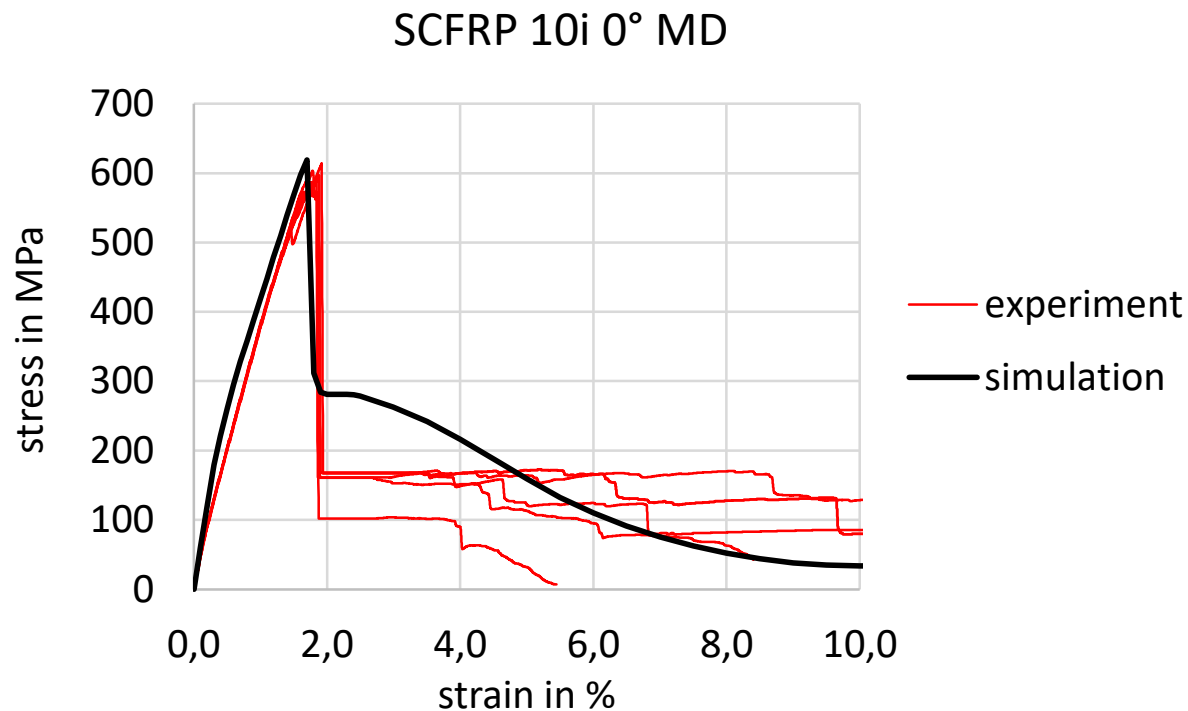
### ■ multidirectional CFRP



# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

## *SIMULATION RESULTS*

### ■ multidirectional SCFRP





# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

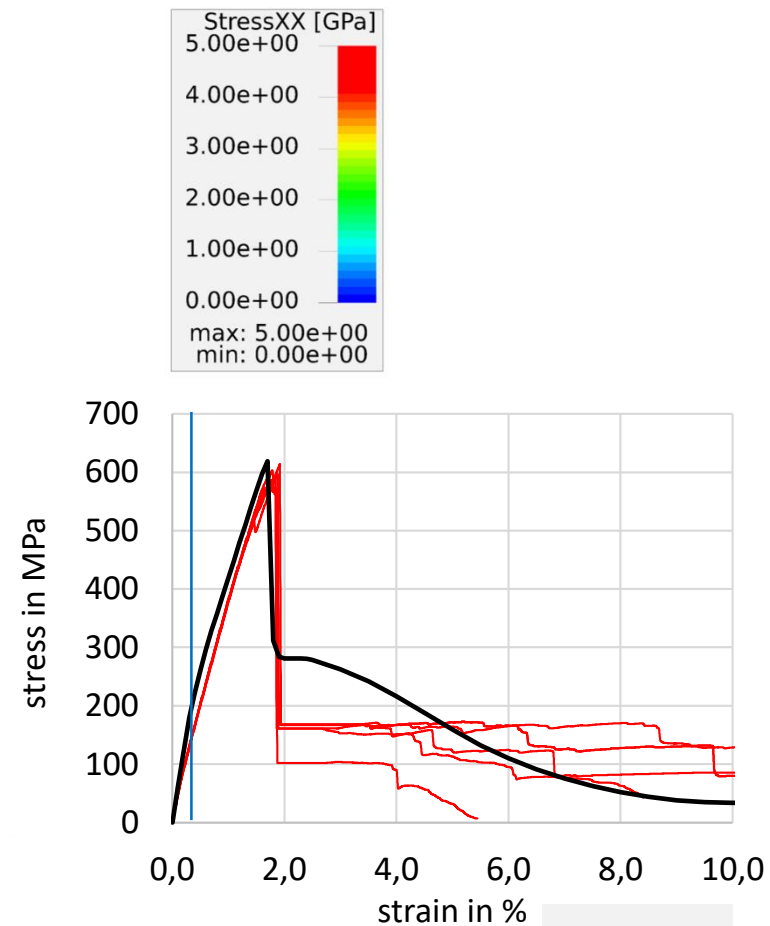
## VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS

- stress in loading direction (XX)



0.3 %

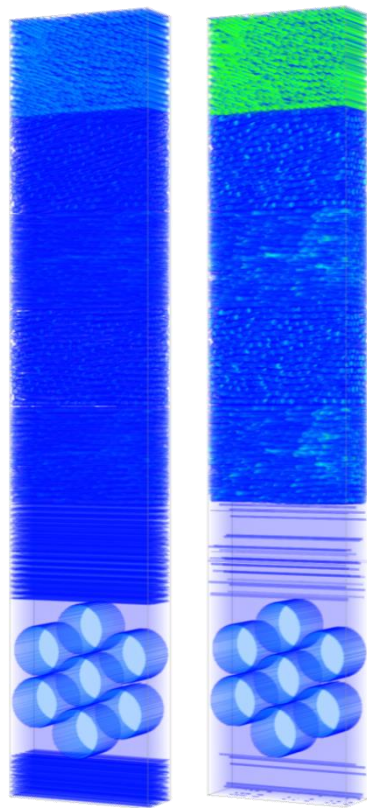
macroscopic strain



# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

## *VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS*

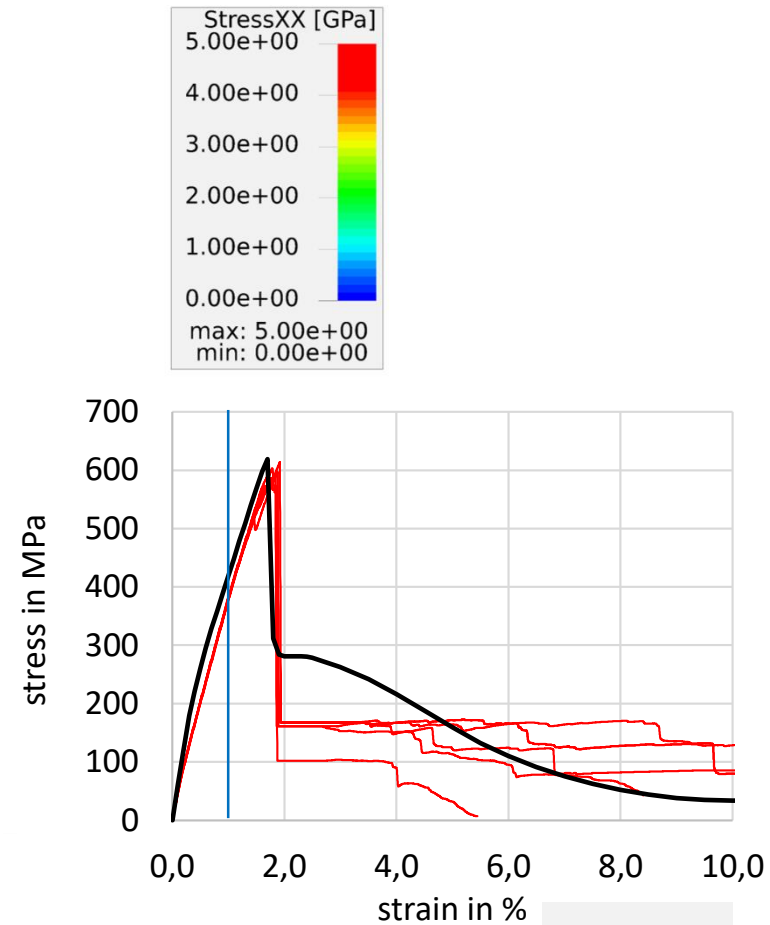
- stress in loading direction (XX)



0.3 %

1.0 %

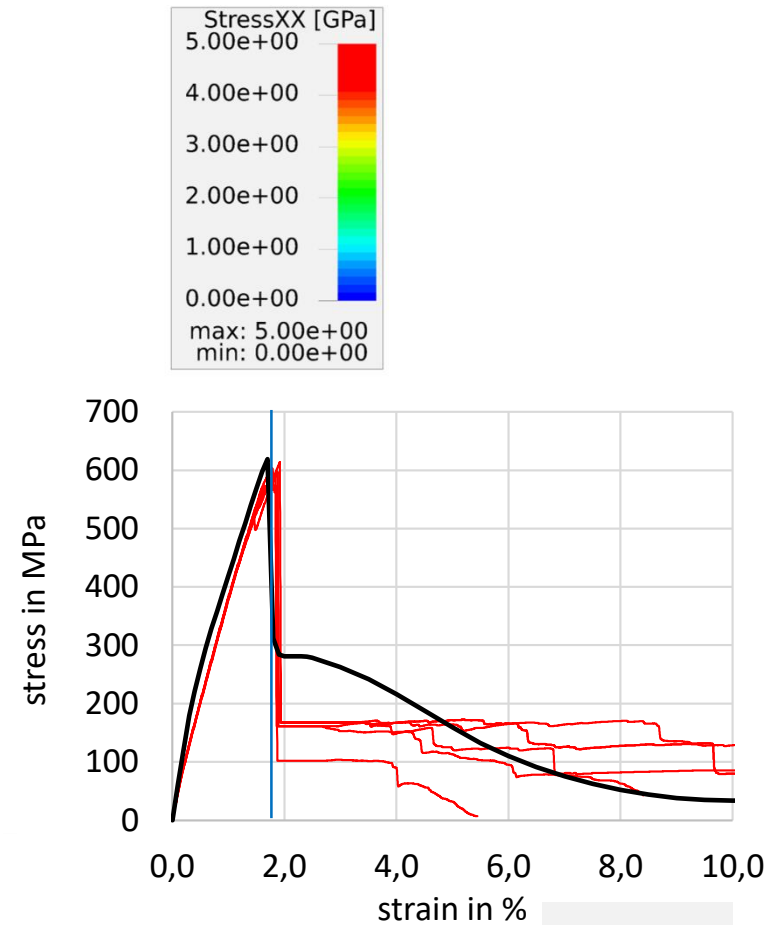
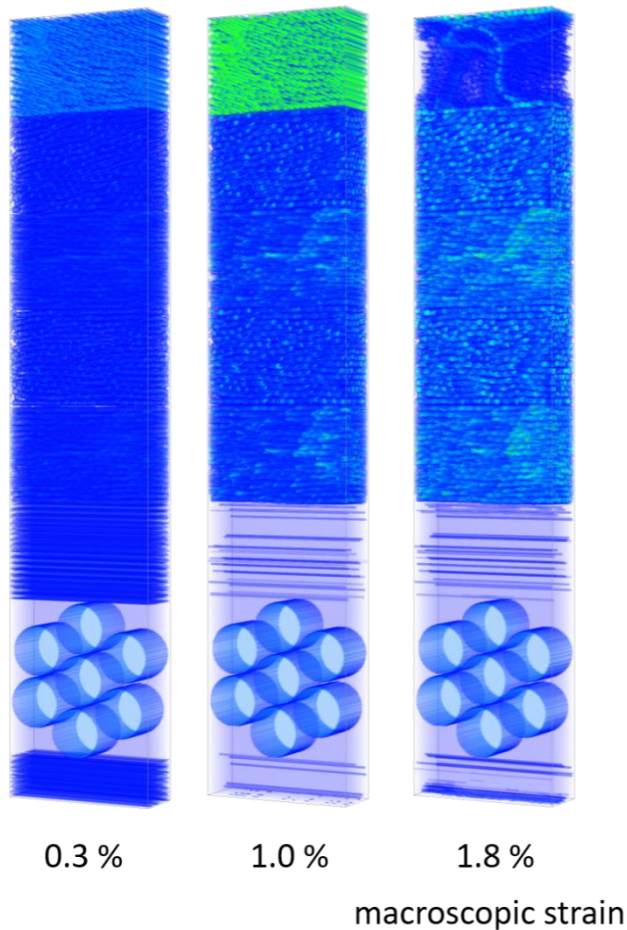
macroscopic strain



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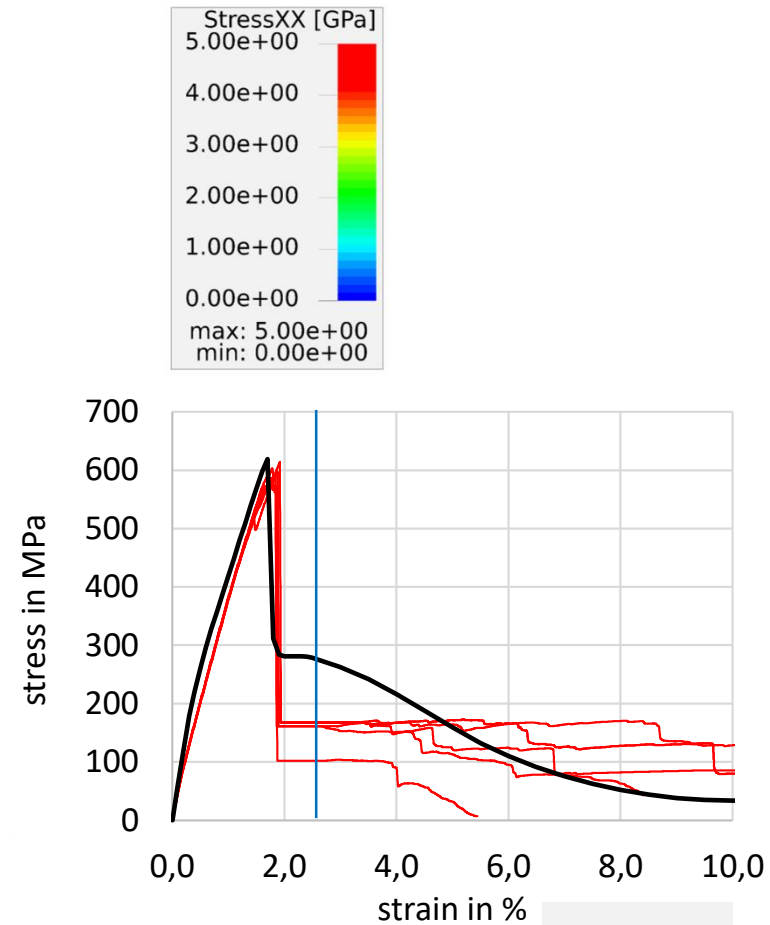
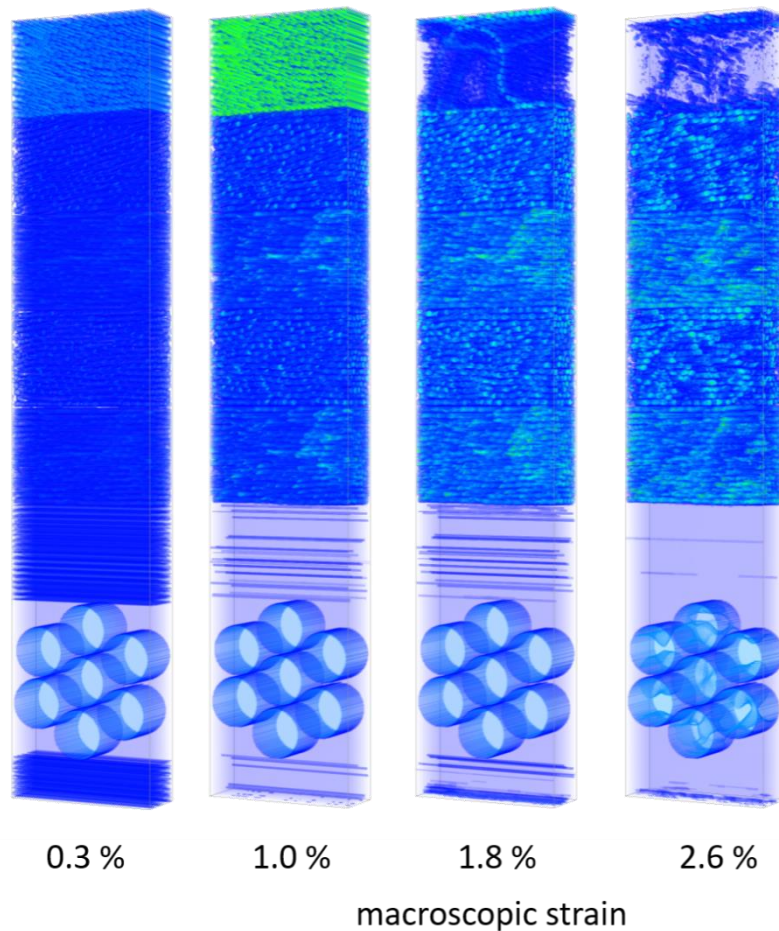
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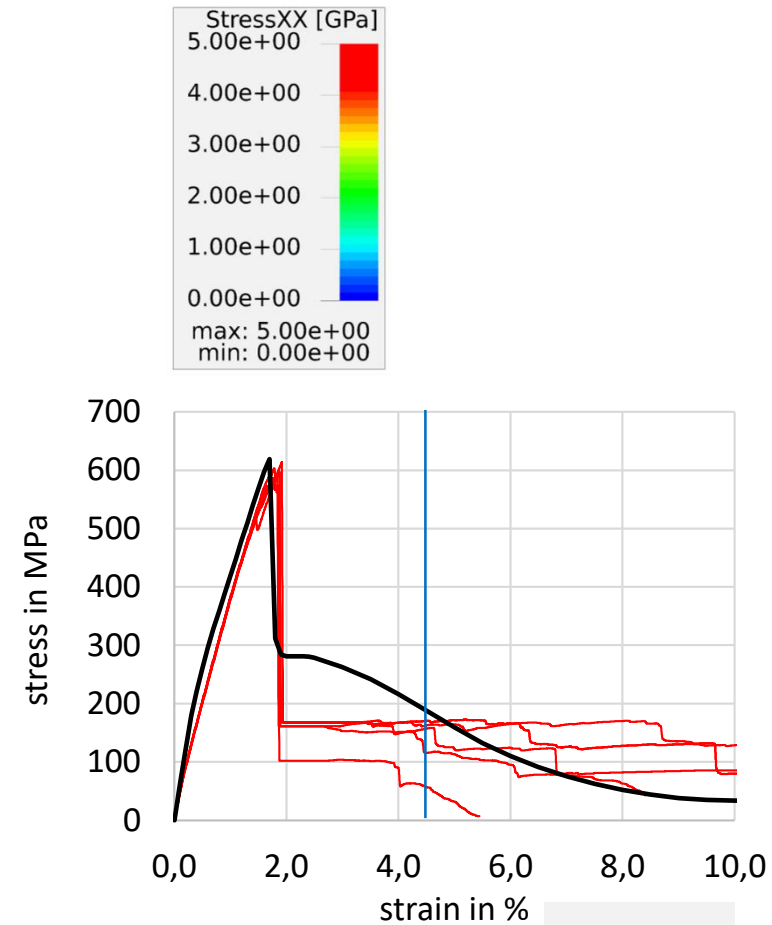
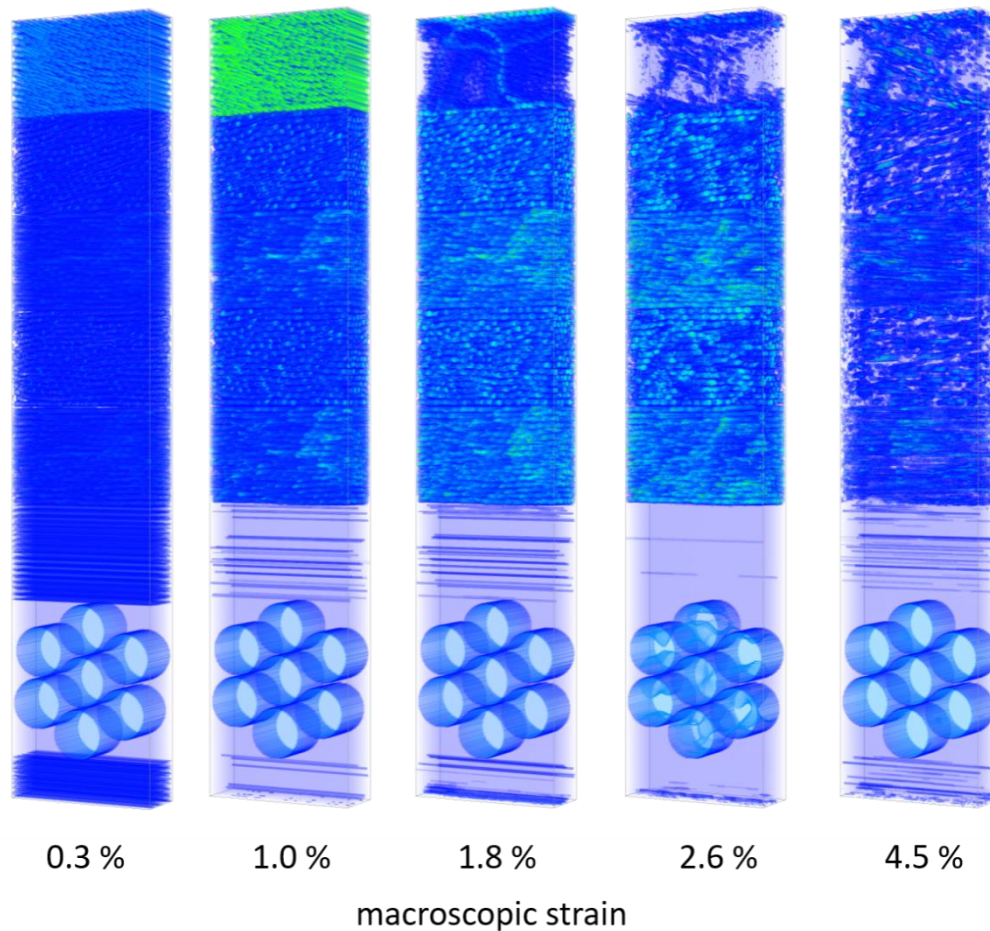
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- stress in loading direction (XX)





# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

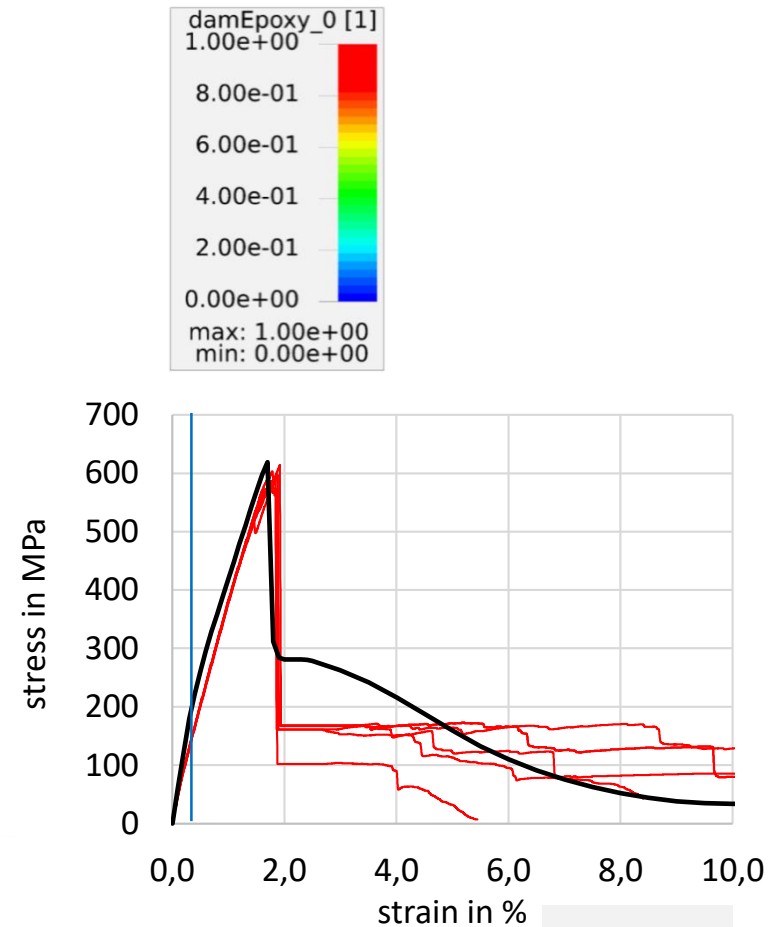
## *VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS*

### ■ damage in epoxy resin



0.3 %

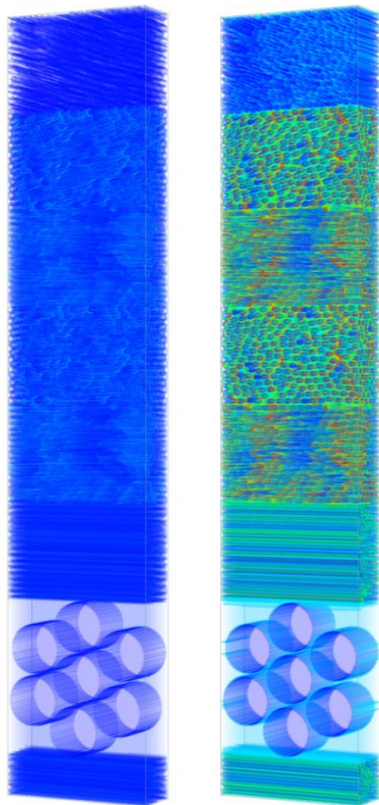
macroscopic strain



# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

## VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS

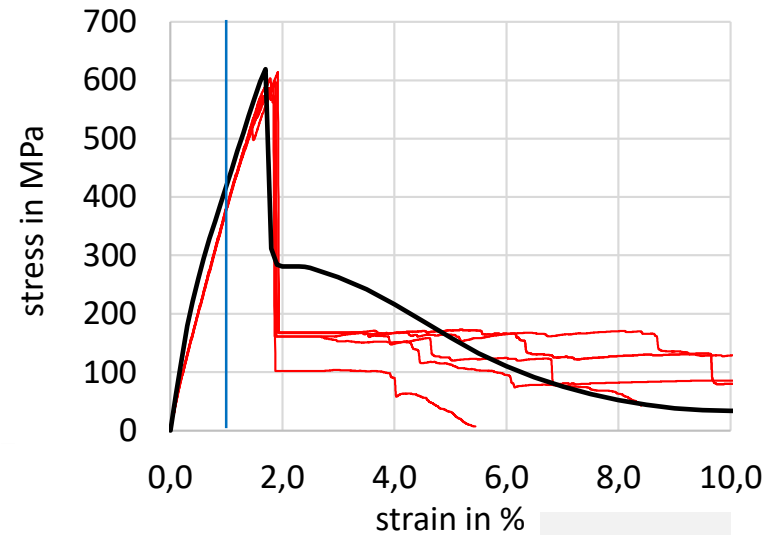
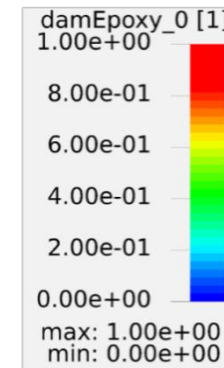
### ■ damage in epoxy resin



0.3 %

1.0 %

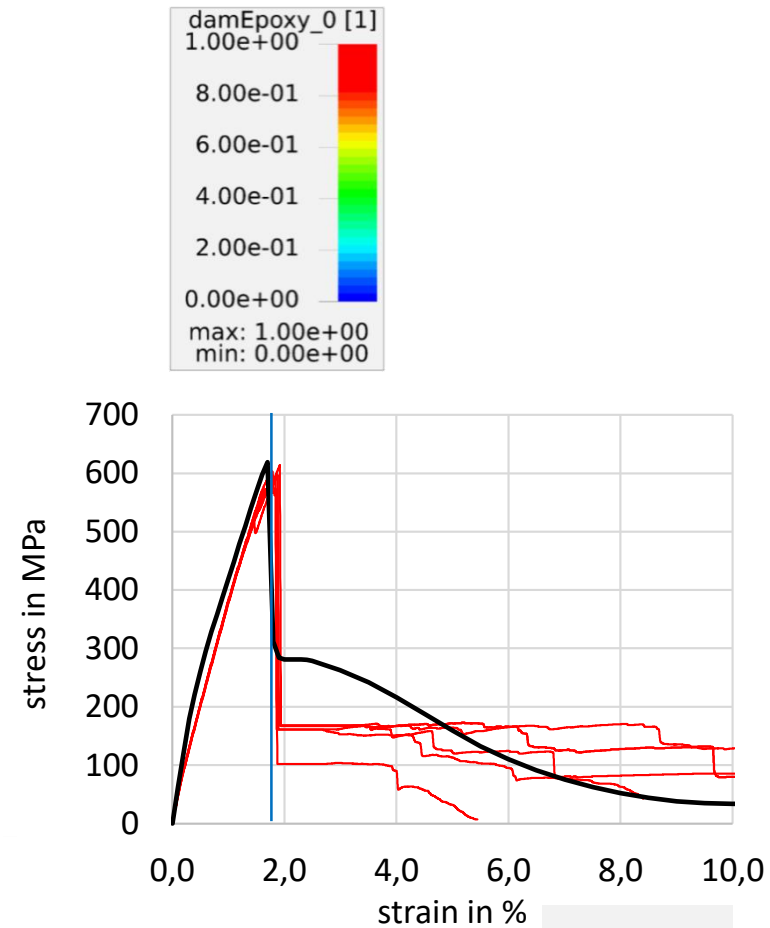
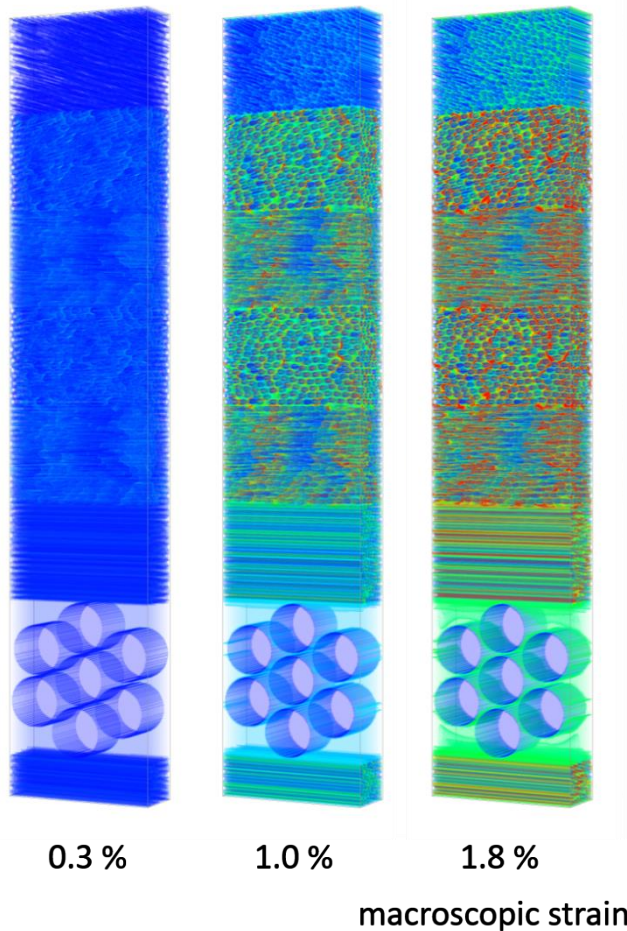
macroscopic strain



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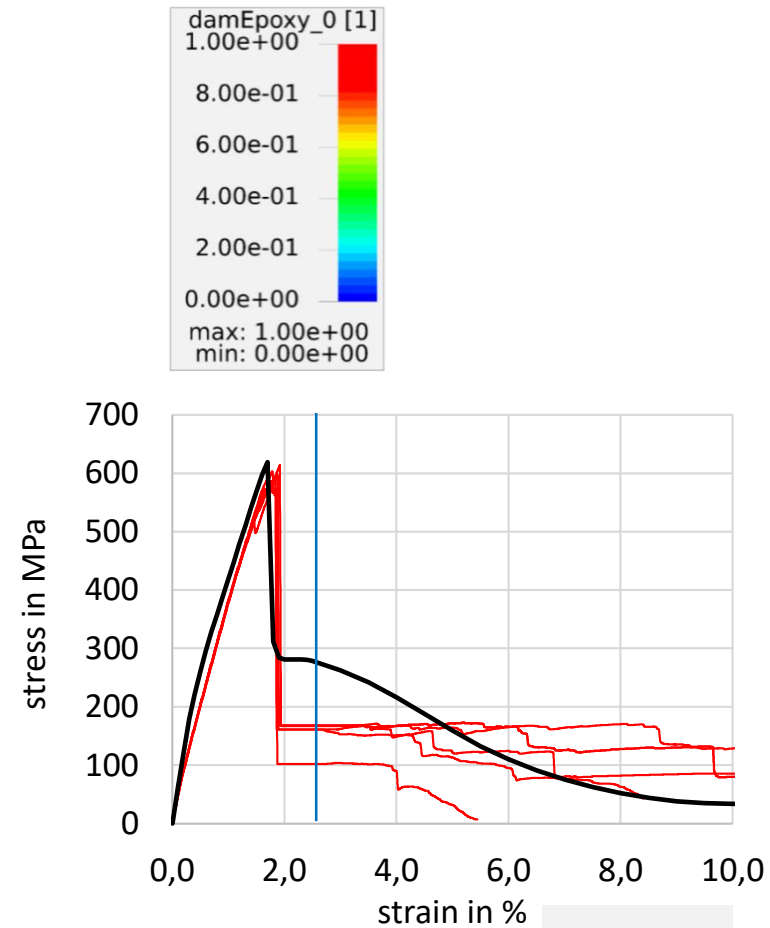
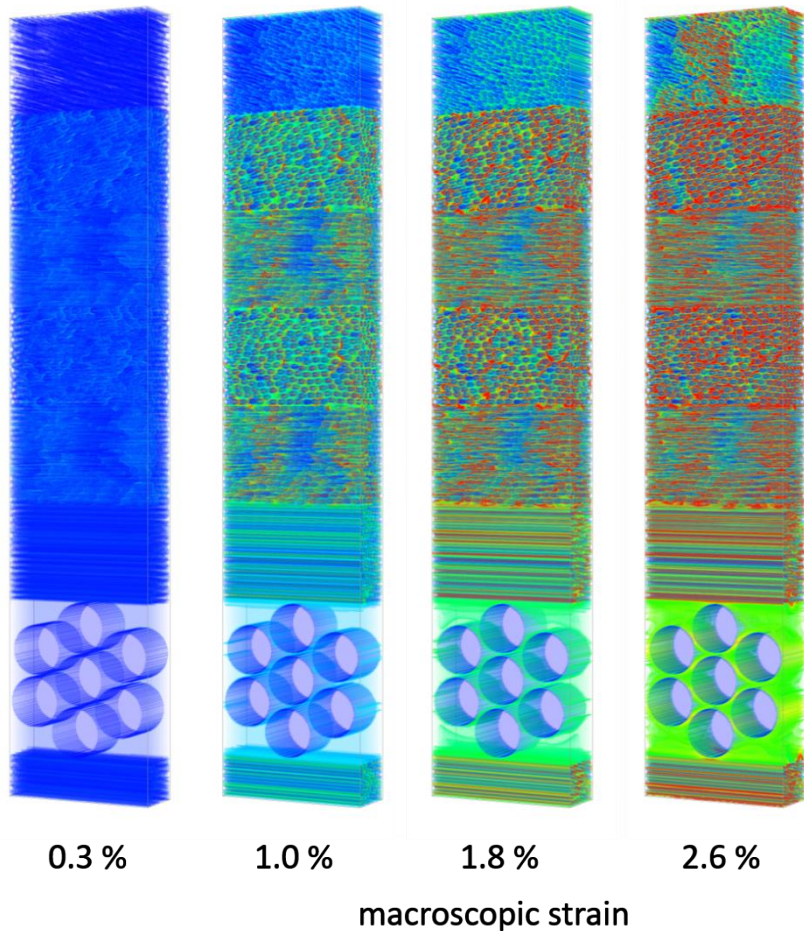




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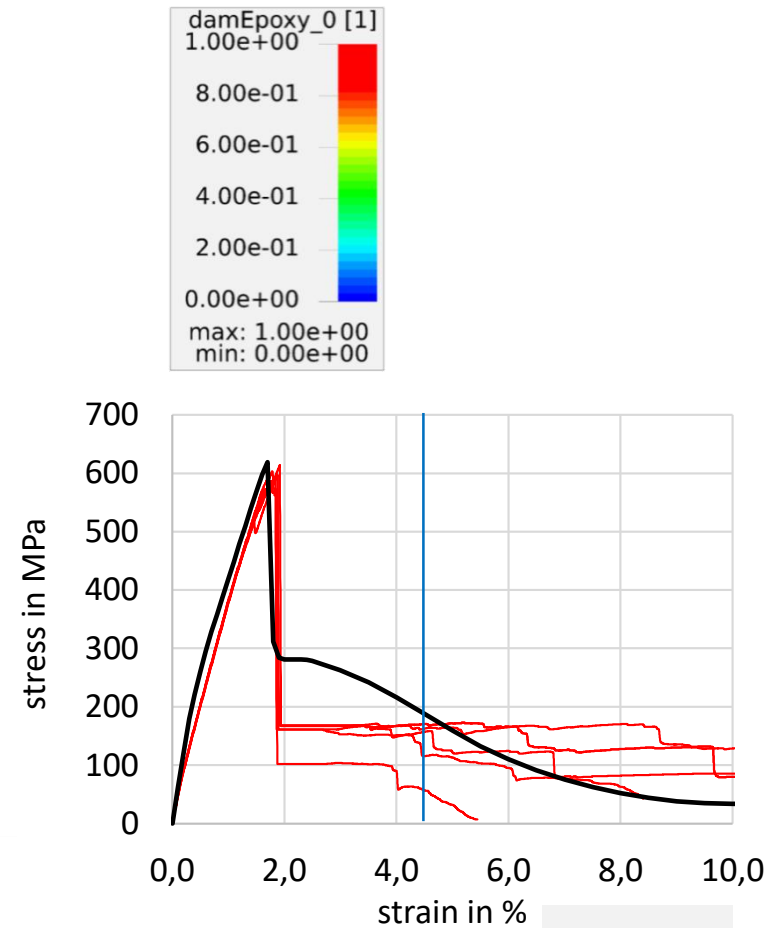
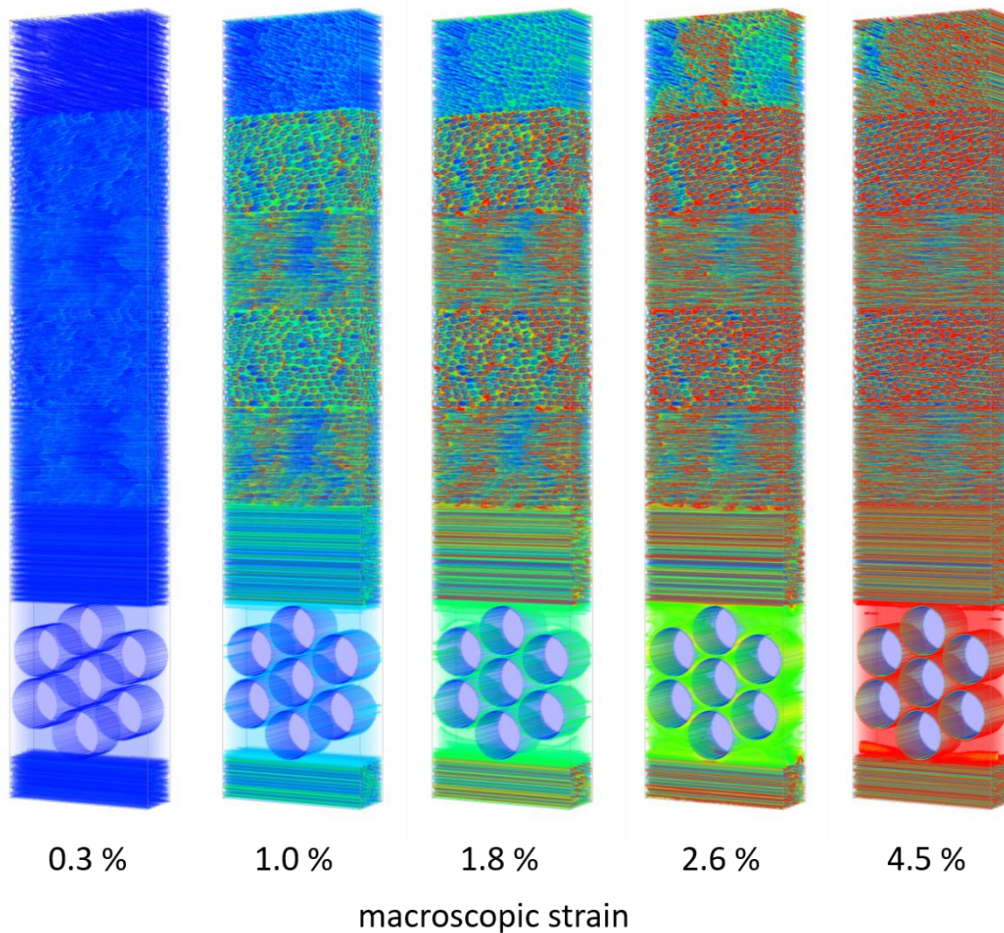
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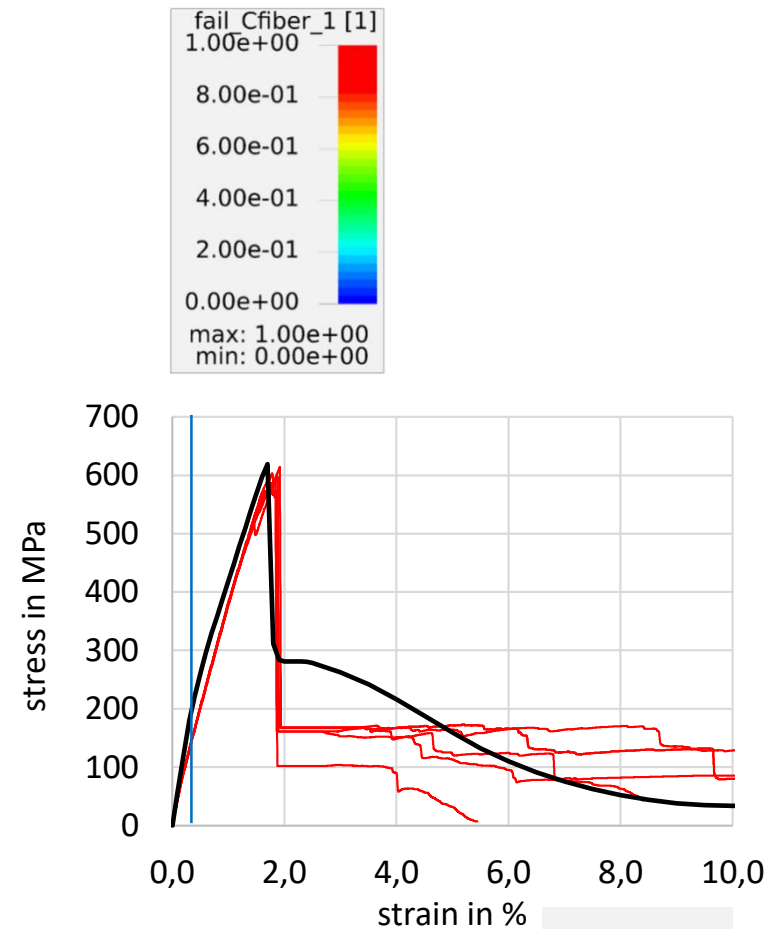
## VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS

### ■ failure in carbon fiber



0.3 %

macroscopic strain



# MICROSTRUCTURAL SIMULATION

## *VISUALIZATION OF SIMULATION RESULTS*

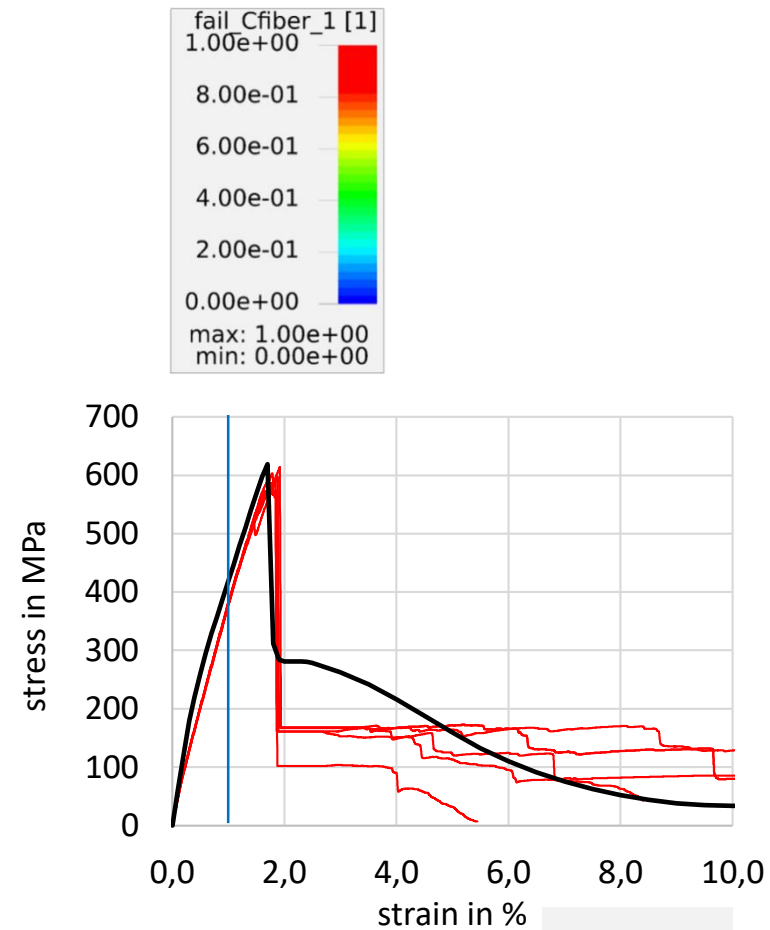
### ■ failure in carbon fiber



0.3 %

1.0 %

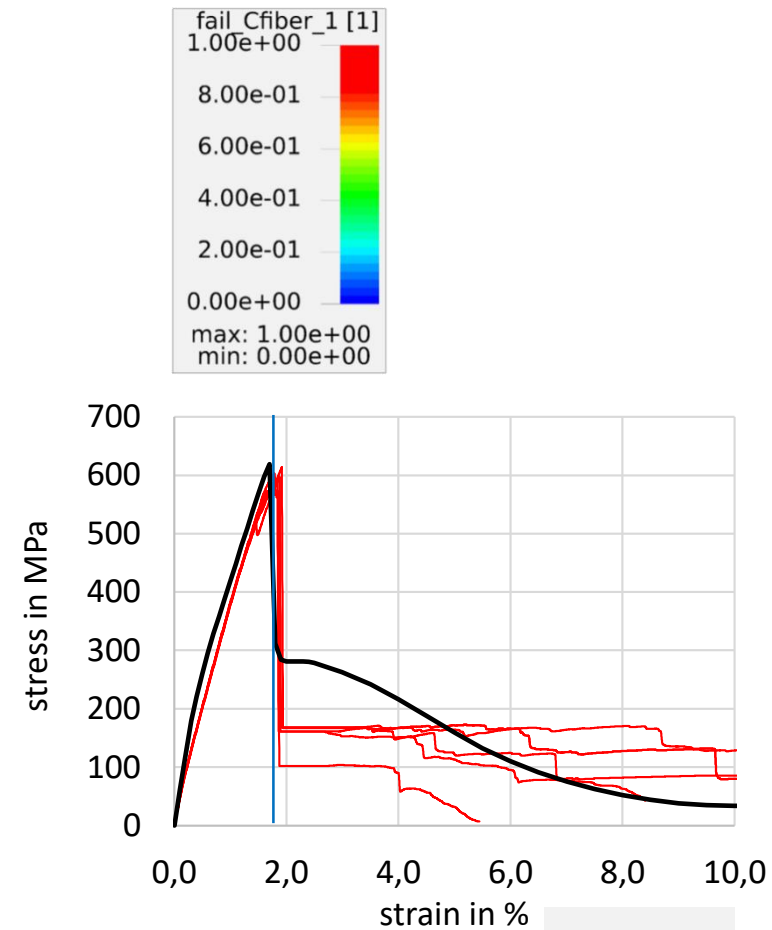
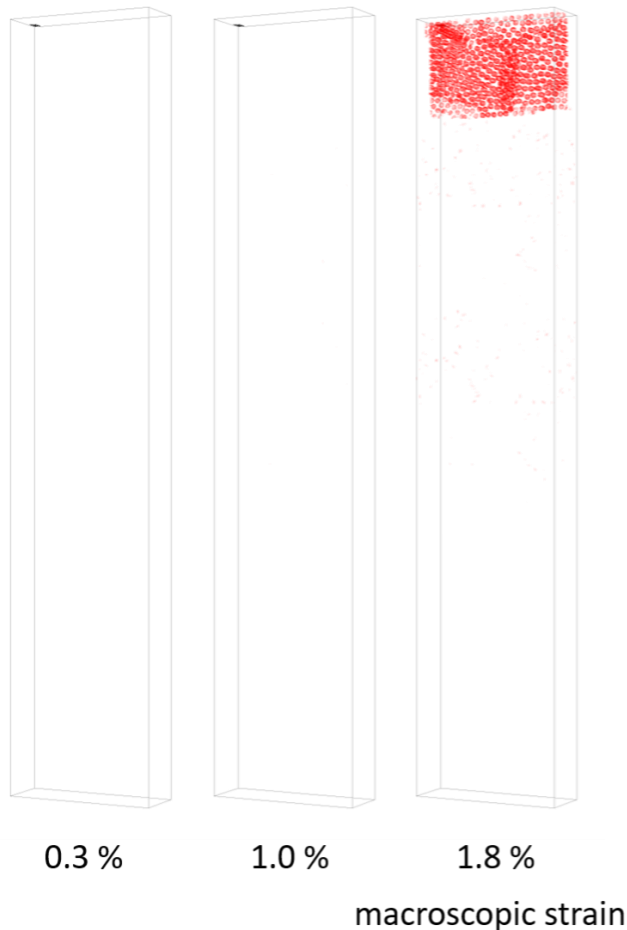
macroscopic strain



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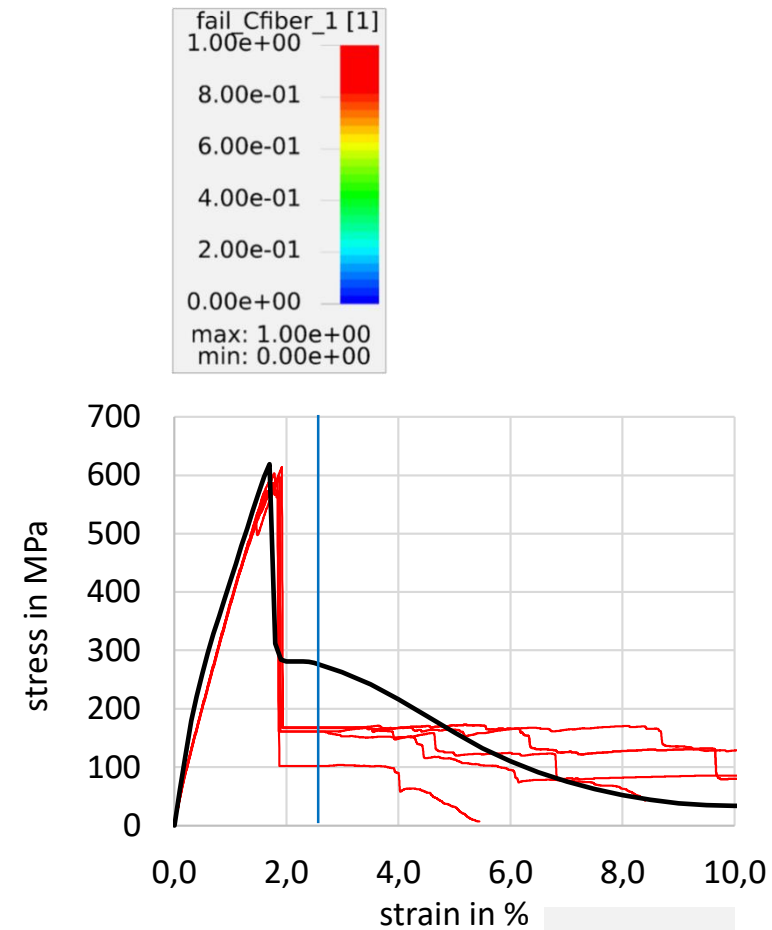
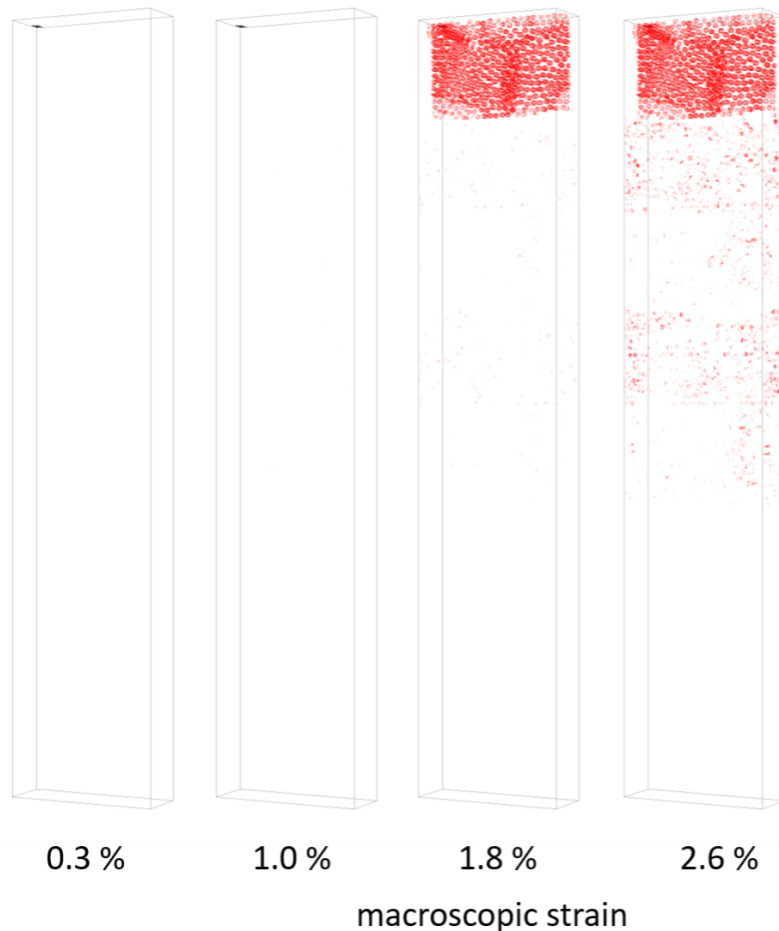
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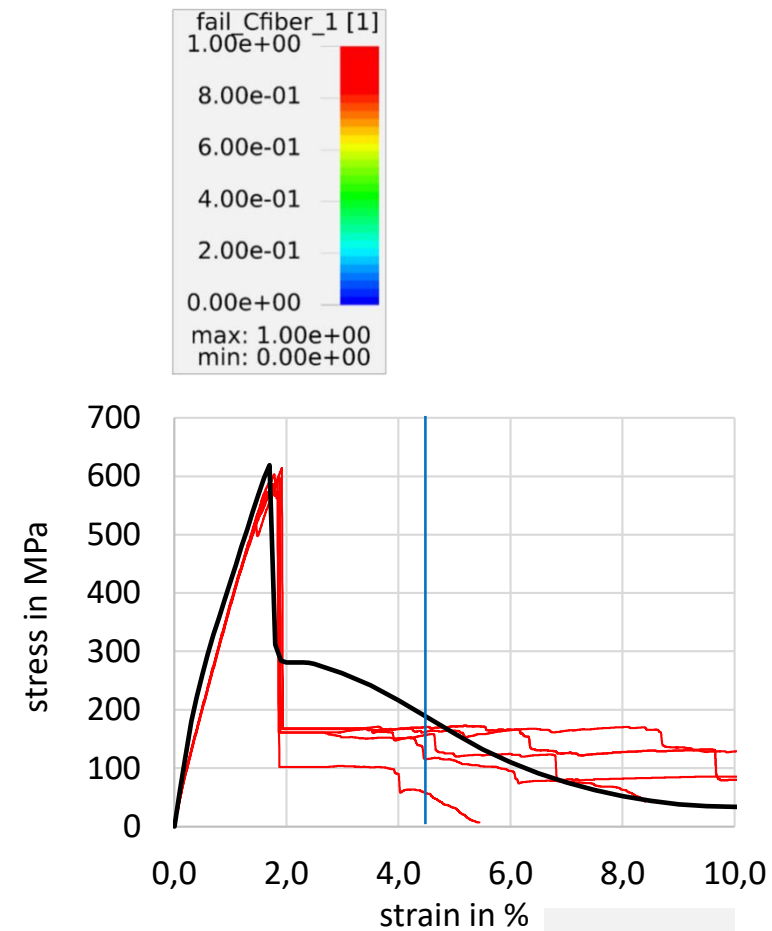
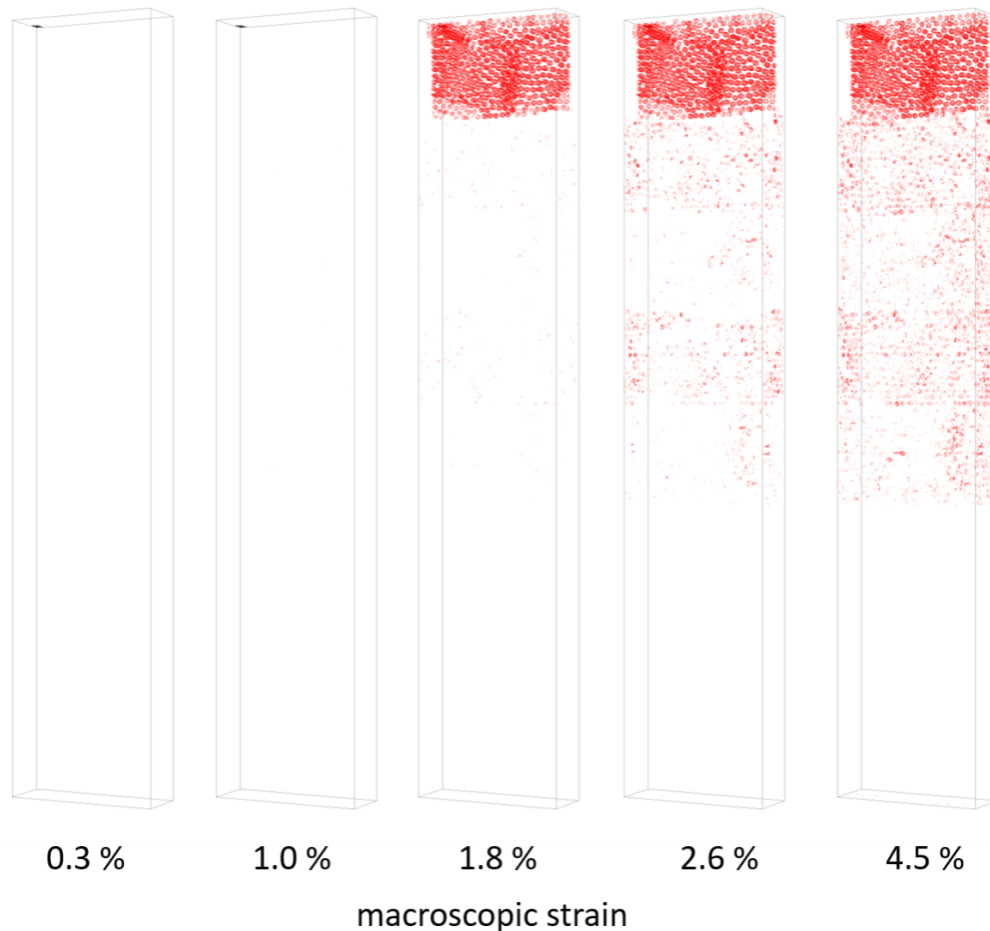
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- Steel fibers increase the structural integrity of carbon fiber reinforced polymers significantly
- Microstructural simulation of such complex materials is possible and can be used to
  - reduce prototyping and testing effort
  - give insights into the micromechanical behavior of the materials
  - accelerates the material development process

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Visit us at Booth #21

come to our next Talk about "Digital Twin Modeling"

17:15, S1/01-A4

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