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# **SHEAR CHARACTERIZATION OF COMPOSITE LAMINATES AND ADHESIVES**

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Salt Lake City, UT**



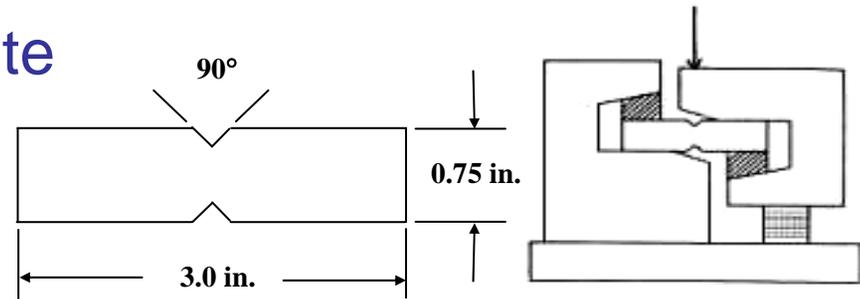
# FAA Sponsored Project Information

- **P.I. - Dr. Dan Adams**
- **Graduate Student Researchers:**
  - Mike Moriarty
  - Adam Gallegos
  - Matt Nielson
  - Nick Burst
- **FAA Technical Monitors**
  - Peter Shyprykevich
  - Curt Davies
- **Industry Participation**
  - Vishay MicroMeasurements, Inc.

# Shear Characterization of Composite Laminates

Motivation: Improved shear testing required for composite laminates and textiles

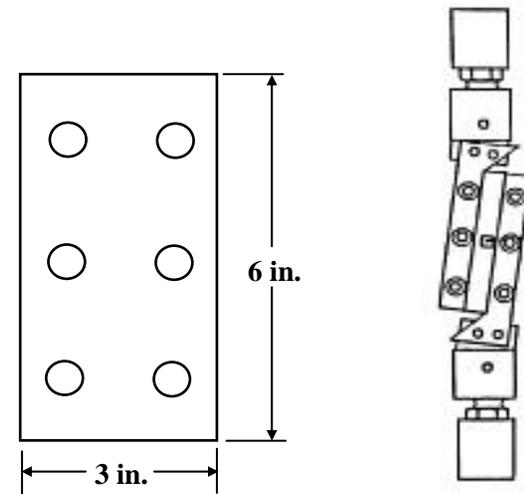
- High shear strengths
- Coarse architectures require larger gage section



Objective: Measurement of shear modulus and shear strength

Approach: Combine attractive features of existing shear tests

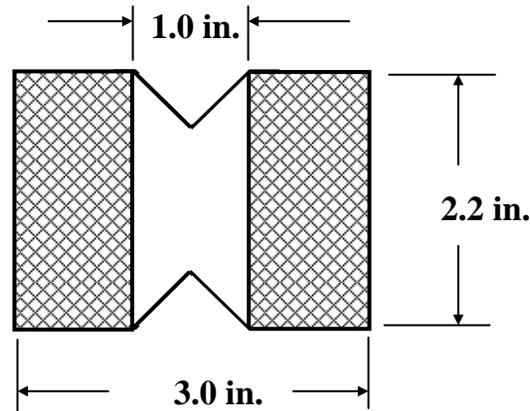
- Iosipescu Shear (ASTM D 5379)
- Two Rail Shear (ASTM D 4255)



# The V-Notched Rail Shear Test

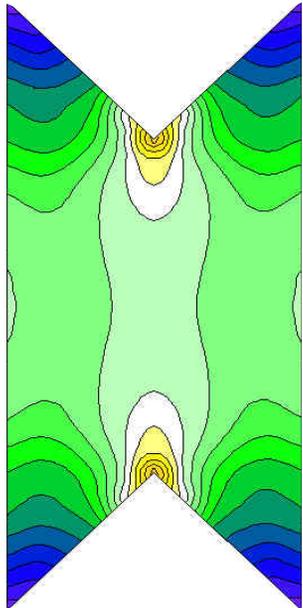
## ASTM D 7078

- 3.0 in. x 2.2 in. notched specimen
- 1.0 in. wide gage section
- Same notch configuration as Iosipescu specimen
- Face loaded as in standard rail shear test
- Tension loading of rail-type test fixture

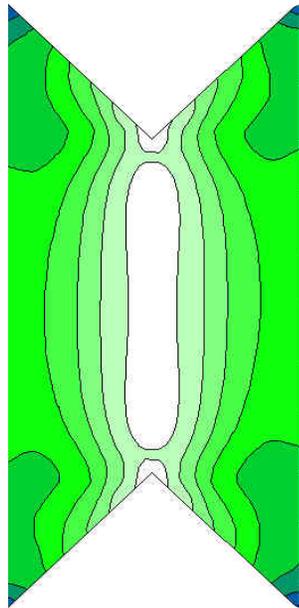


# Uniformity of Shear Stress in V-Notched Rail Shear Specimen

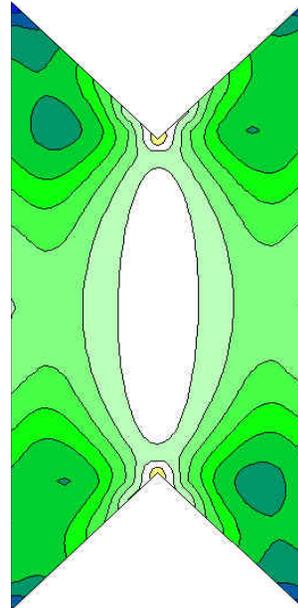
*Finite element predictions for carbon/epoxy laminates*



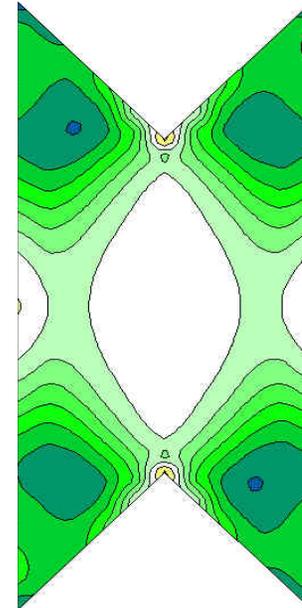
$[0]_{16}$



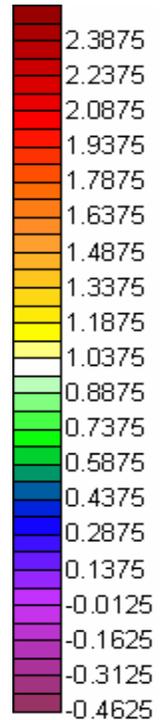
$[0/90]_{4S}$



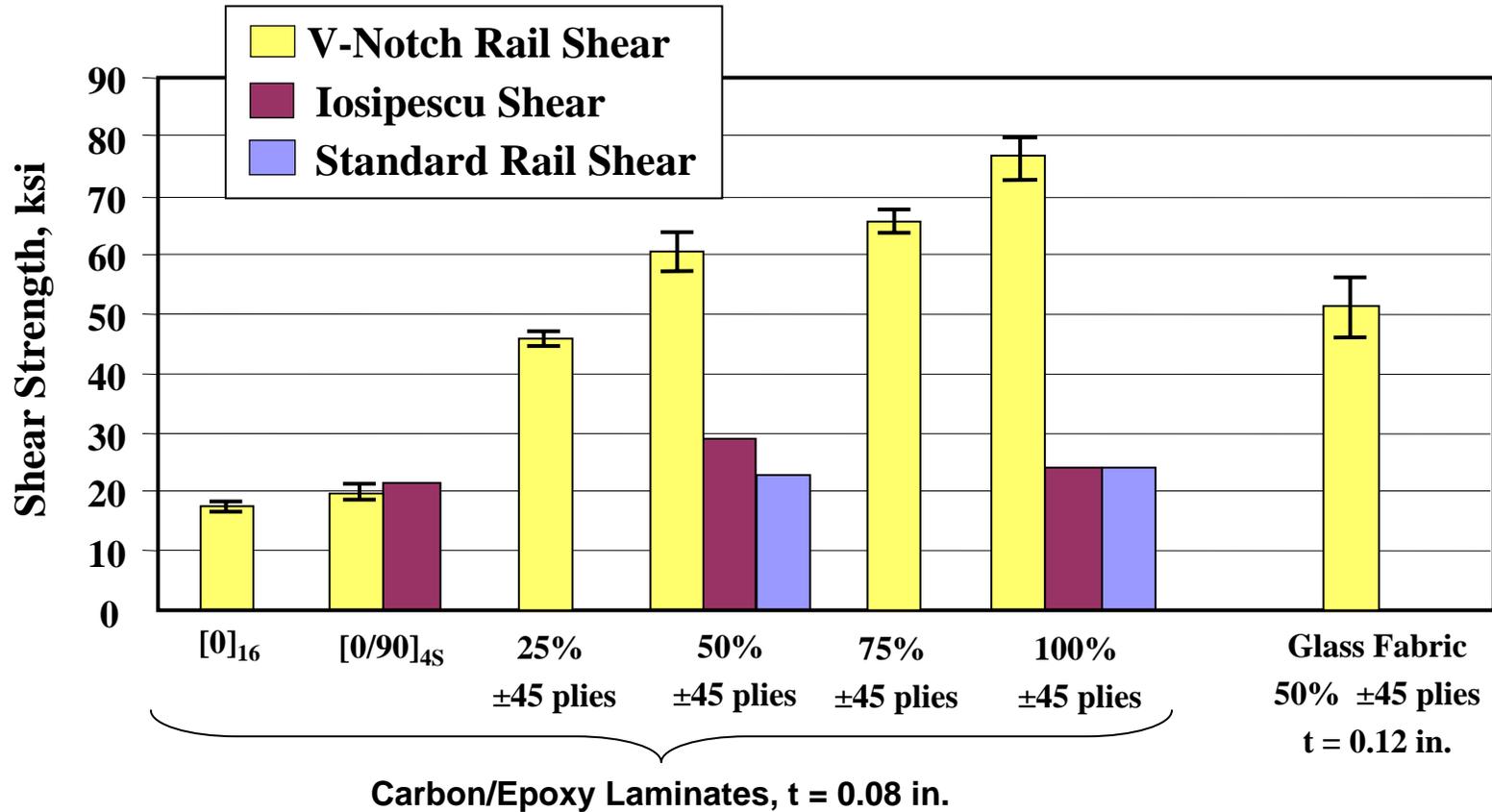
$[0/\pm 45/90]_{2S}$



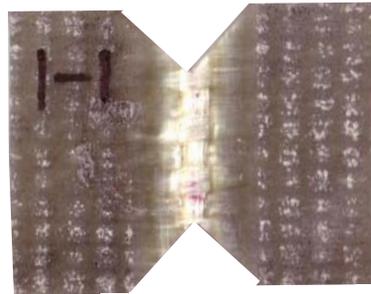
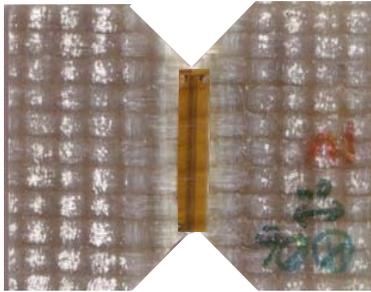
$[\pm 45]_{4S}$



# Experimental Results: Apparent Shear Strengths of Composite Laminates



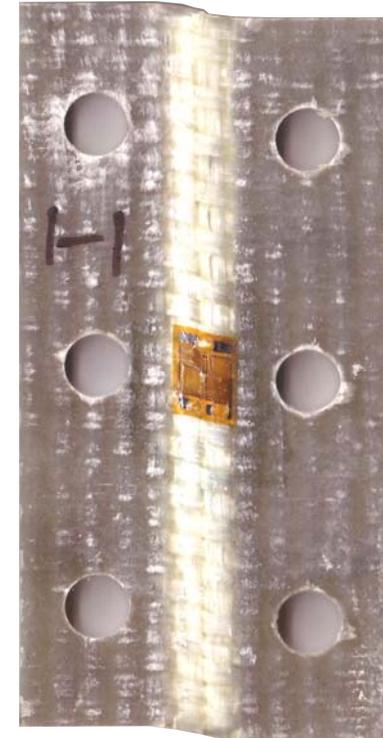
# Comparison of Specimen Sizes: Woven Composites



**V-Notched Rail Shear  
ASTM D 7078**



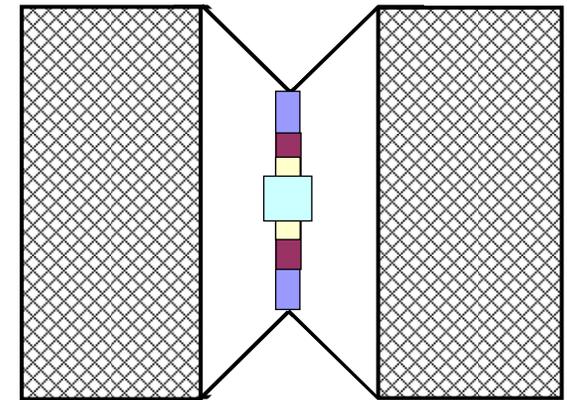
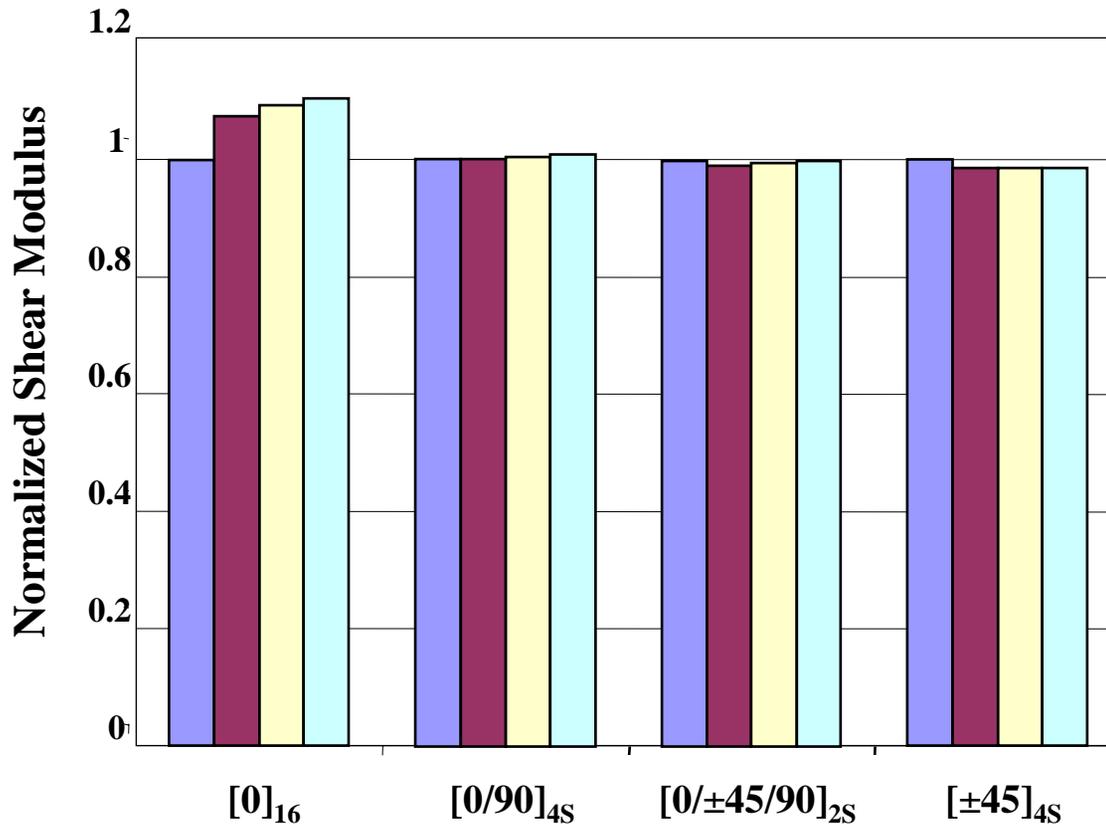
**Iosipescu Shear  
ASTM D 5379**



**2-Rail Shear  
ASTM D 4255**

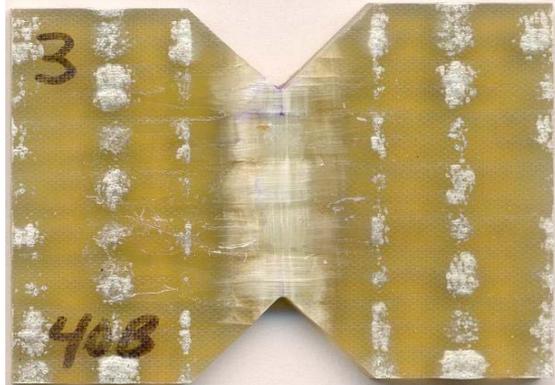
# Effect of Strain Gage Size on Apparent Shear Modulus

*Finite element predictions for carbon/epoxy laminates*

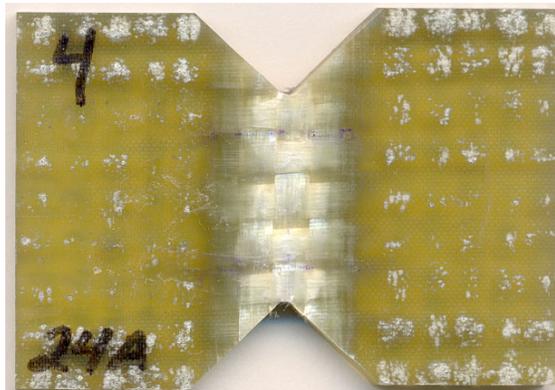


- Notch-to-Notch Gage (1.2 in.)
- "Compact Gage" (0.75 in.)
- "Iosipescu" Gage (0.45 in.)
- Standard Gage (0.25 in.)

# Optimal Shear Gage for Textile Composites

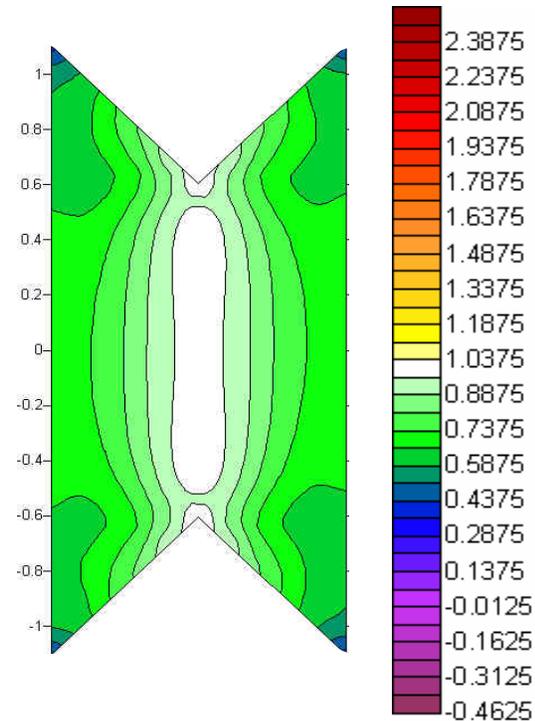


**1.4 x 0.9 tows/cm**



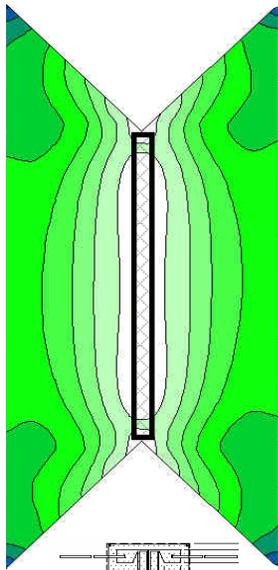
**2 x 1.6 tows/cm**

- Adequate gage width desired for coarse textiles
- Narrow region of uniform shear strain

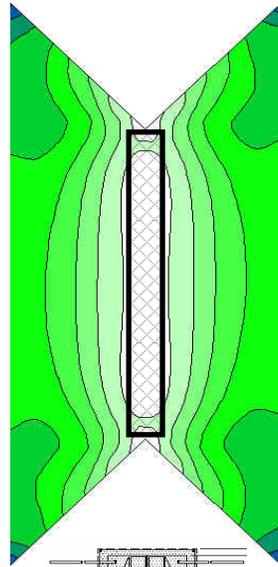


# Candidate Shear Gages for V-Notched Rail Shear Test

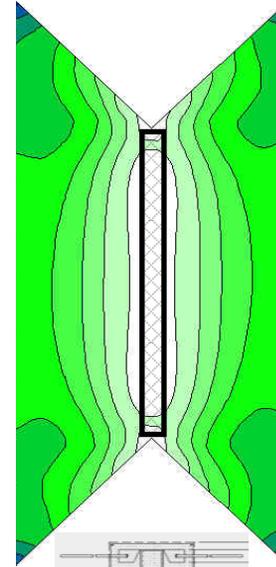
*In collaboration with Vishay Micromeasurements Corp.*



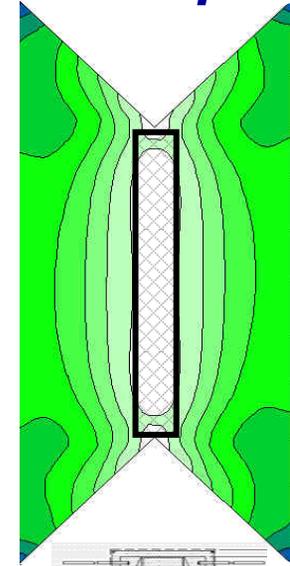
**2 x 0.023 in. Width**



**2 x 0.046 in. Width**



**0.070 in. Width**



**0.130 in. Width**

# Shear Characterization of Adhesives

## Motivation:

- Lack of consensus on whether mechanical properties of an adhesive are affected by bondline thickness
- Need for shear response of adhesives for use in the design and analysis of adhesive joints

## Objectives:

- Determine the influence of bondline thickness on the shear properties of aerospace adhesives
- Develop test methodology for shear characterization of adhesives.

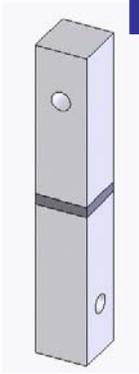
Approach: Use of V-notched Iosipescu shear specimen developed for composite materials

# Determination of Adhesive Properties

## In-Situ Properties

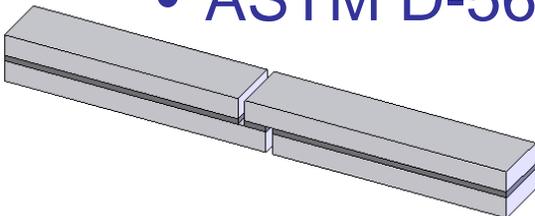
### Tensile: Butt-Joints

- ASTM D-2094 and D-2095



### Shear: Lap Joints

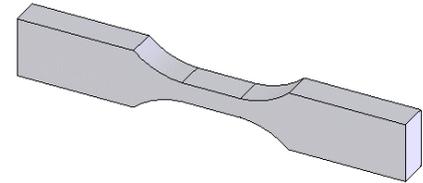
- ASTM D-1002
- ASTM D-3165
- ASTM D-5656



## Bulk Properties

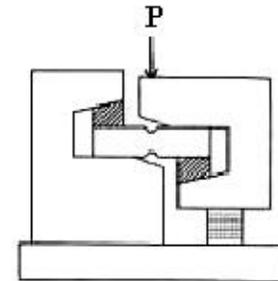
### Tensile: Dog-Bone

- ASTM D-638

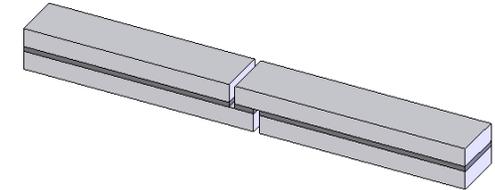
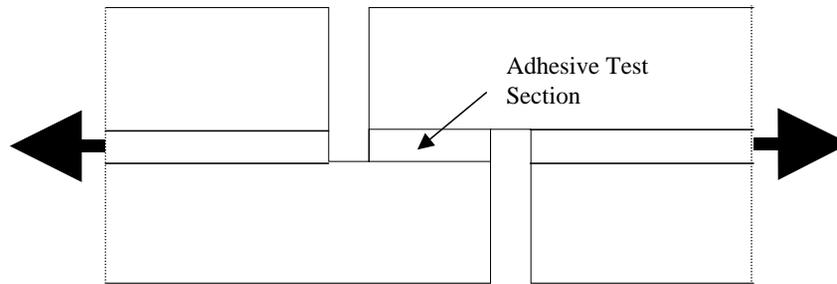


### Shear: Iosipescu

- ASTM D-5379



# Non-Uniformity of Shear Stress: Thick-Adherend Lap Joint (ASTM D 5656)



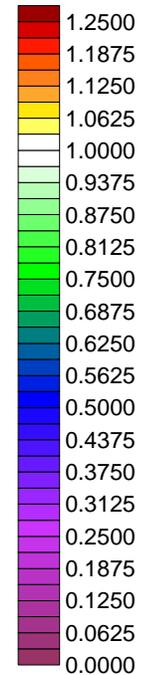
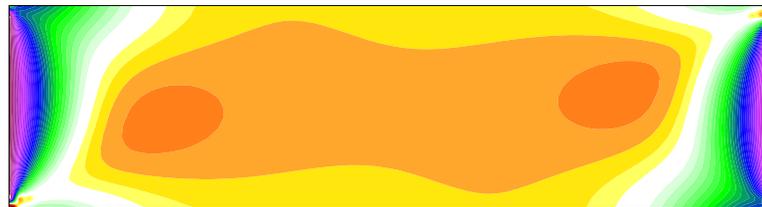
**0.25 mm  
(0.01 in.)**



**1.27 mm  
(0.05 in.)**

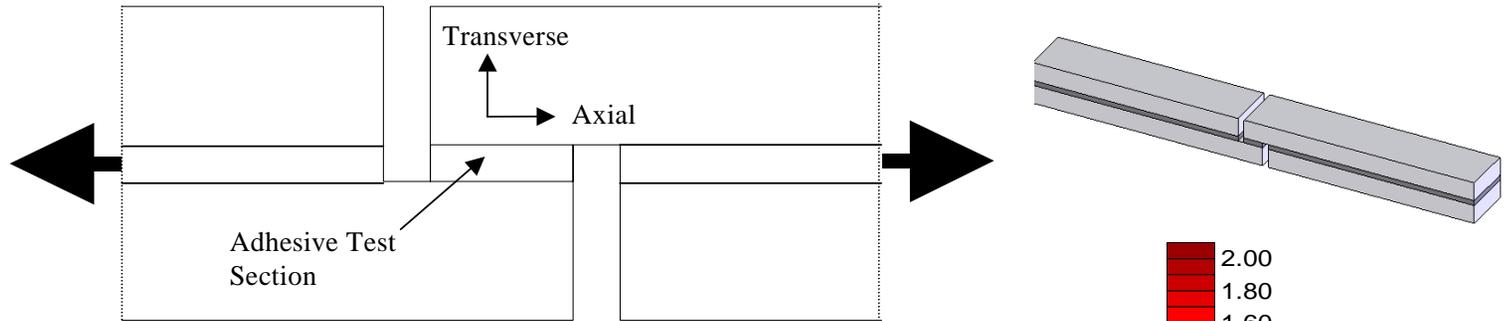


**2.54 mm  
(0.10 in.)**



**Normalized Shear Stress Distribution in Adhesive**

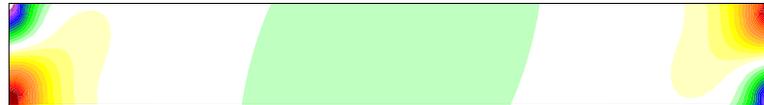
# Presence of “Peel” Stresses: Thick-Adherend Lap Joint (ASTM D 5656)



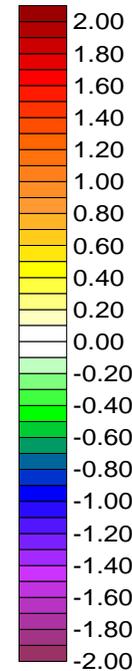
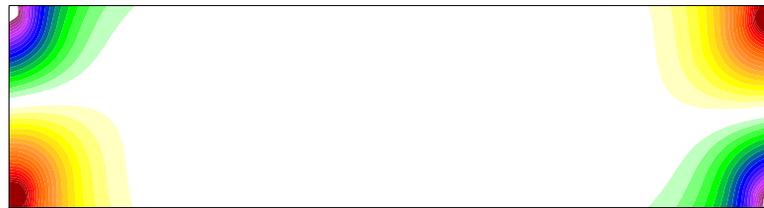
**0.25 mm  
(0.01 in.)**



**1.27 mm  
(0.05 in.)**

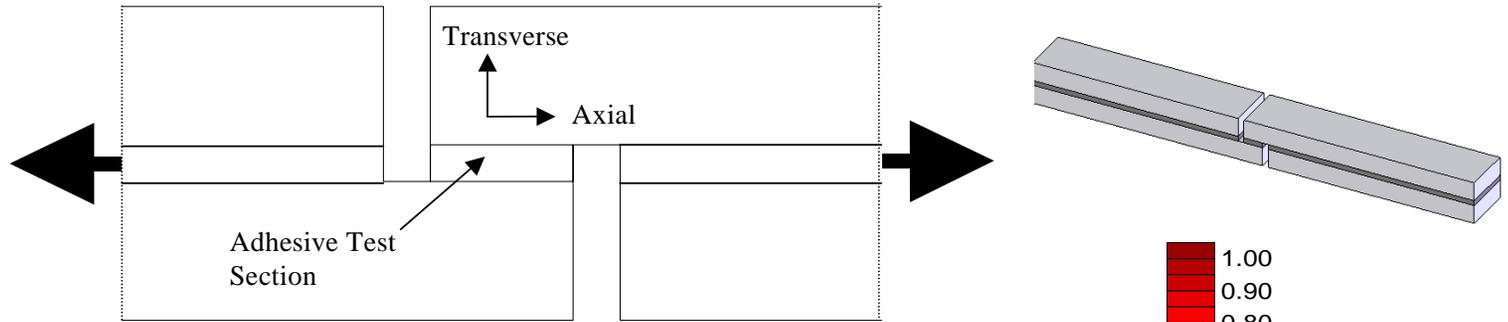


**2.54 mm  
(0.10 in.)**



**Normalized Transverse Stress Distribution in Adhesive**

# Presence of Axial Stresses: Thick-Adherend Lap Joint (ASTM D 5656)



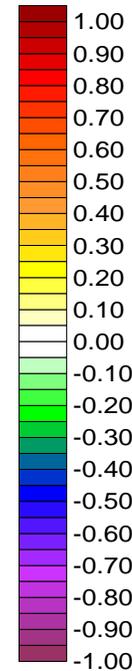
**0.25 mm  
(0.01 in.)**



**1.27 mm  
(0.05 in.)**



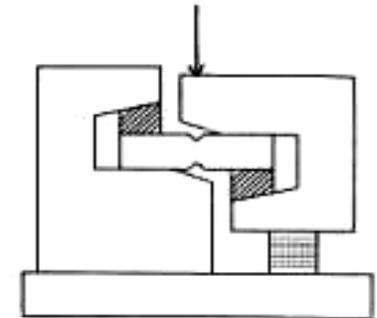
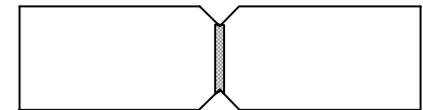
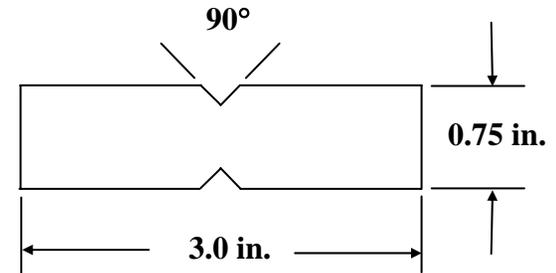
**2.54 mm  
(0.10 in.)**



**Normalized Axial Stress Distribution in Adhesive**

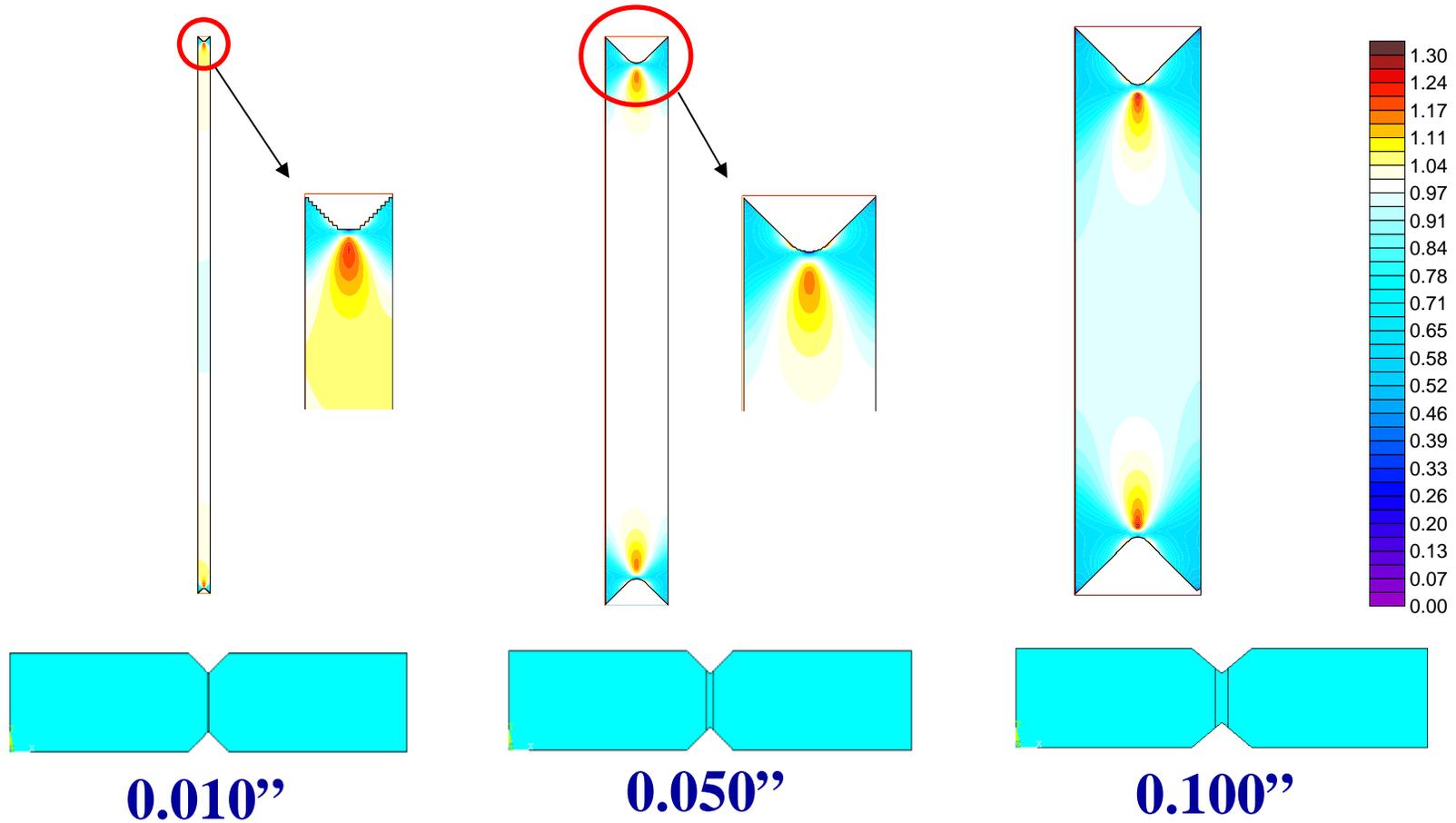
## *Why use the Iosipescu shear test for adhesives?*

- Relatively low shear strengths expected (No need for V-Notched Rail Shear test)
- Relatively uniform shear stress within gage section... for bulk adhesives
- Ability to adopt to both bulk adhesive testing and “in-situ” adhesive testing
- Ability to tailor specimen geometry to optimize stress distribution for adhesively bonded joints

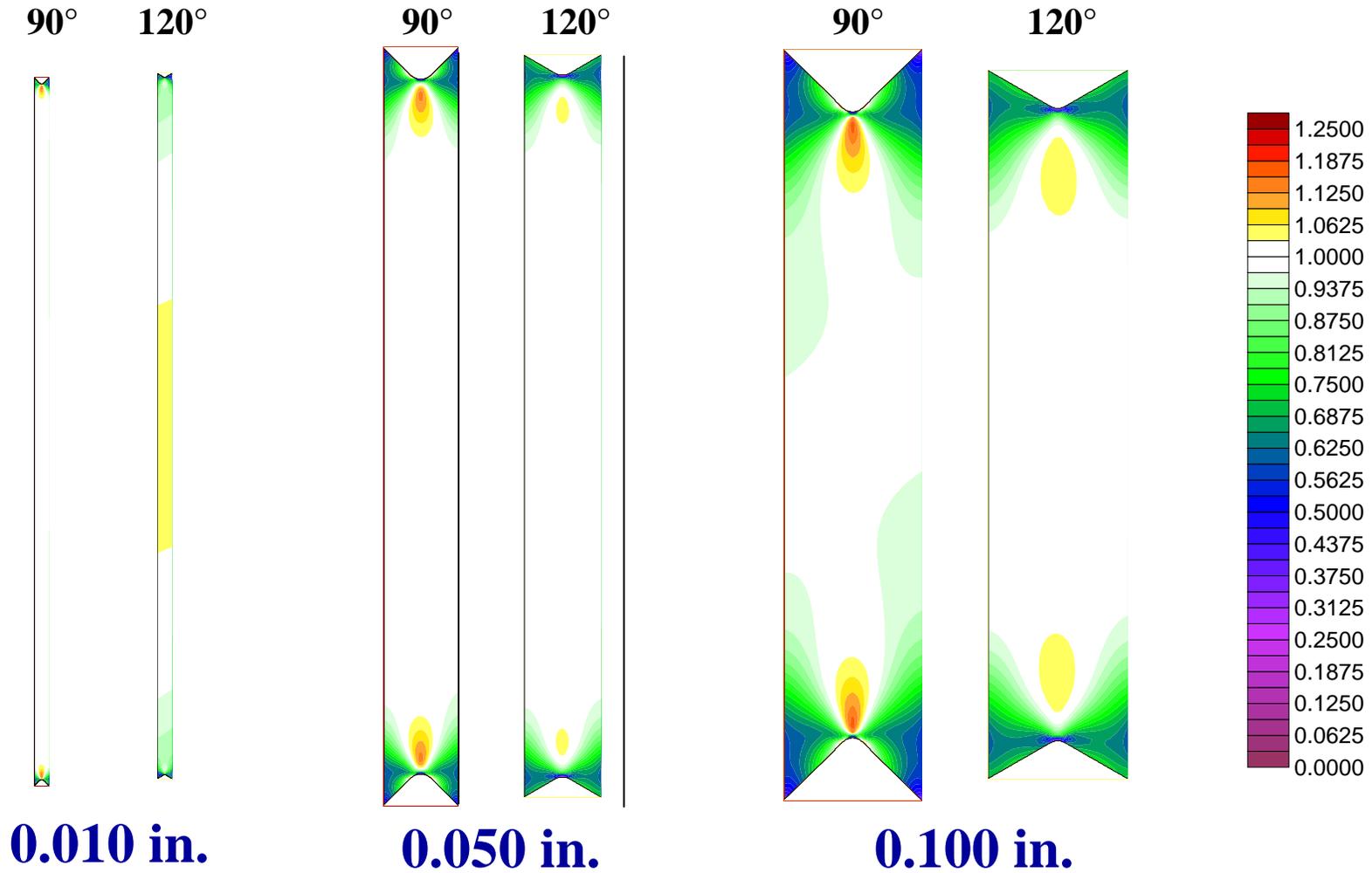


# Use of Iosipescu Shear Test for “In-Situ” Adhesive Testing

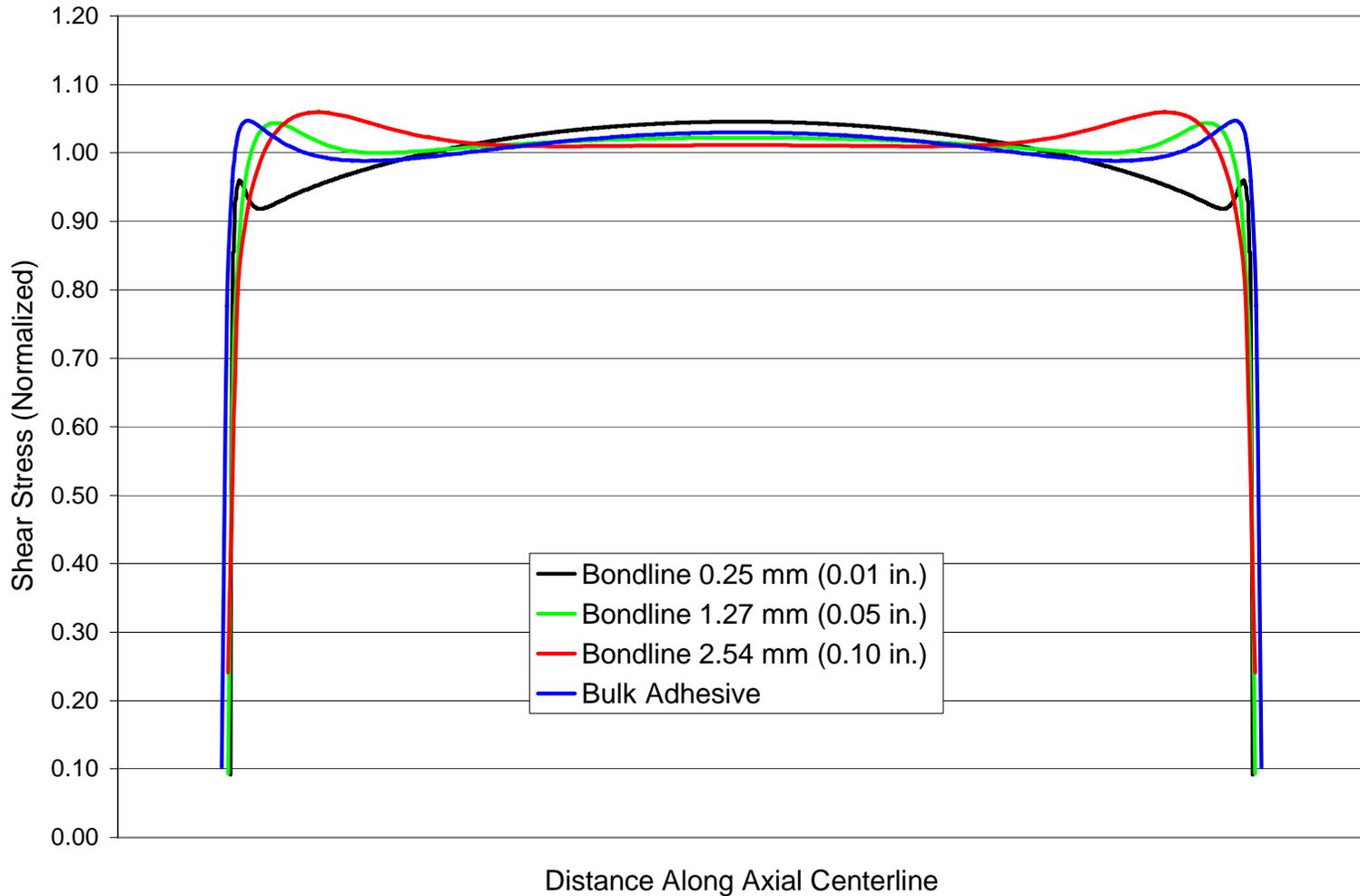
## Loctite EA 9394 adhesive with aluminum adherends



# Use of Increased Notch Angle to Reduce Stress Concentration



# Uniformity of Shear Stress in Adhesive: Iosipescu Shear Test



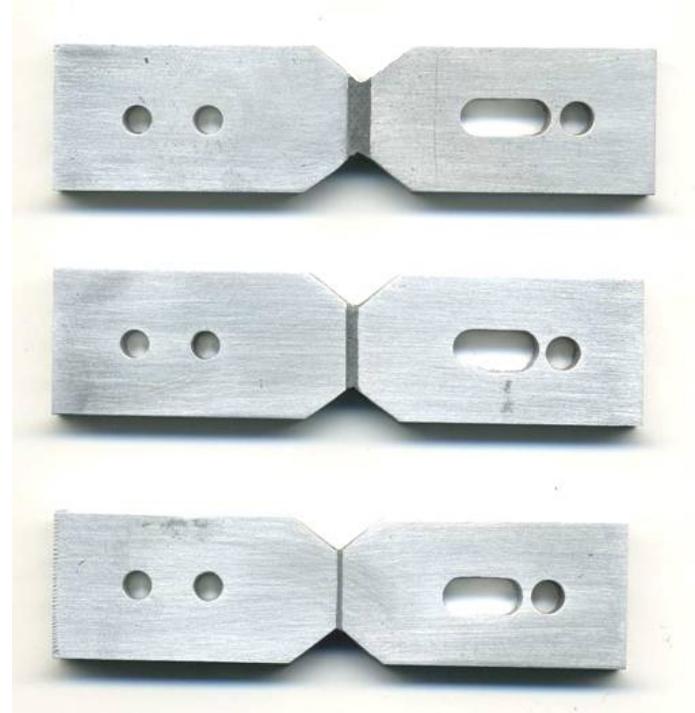
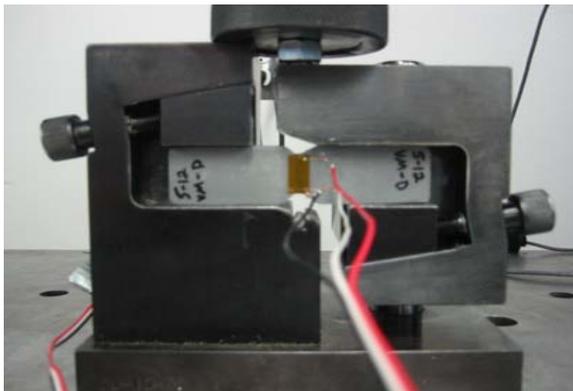
# Mechanical Testing: Bulk Adhesive and “In-Situ” Shear Specimens



*Loctite EA 9394 adhesive*



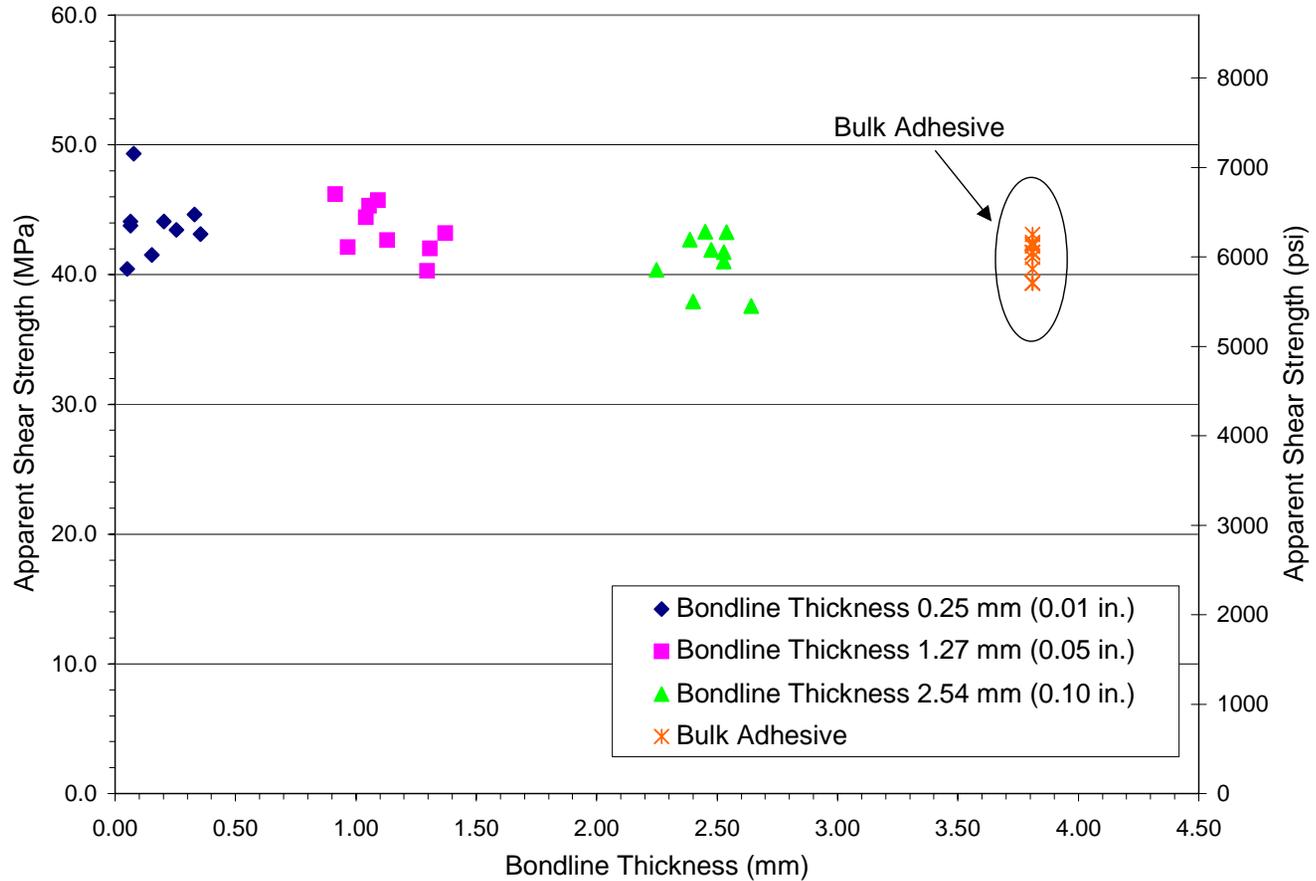
*Loctite EA 9360 adhesive*



*Loctite EA 9394 adhesive  
with aluminum adherends*

# In-Situ Shear Testing Bonded Iosipescu Results

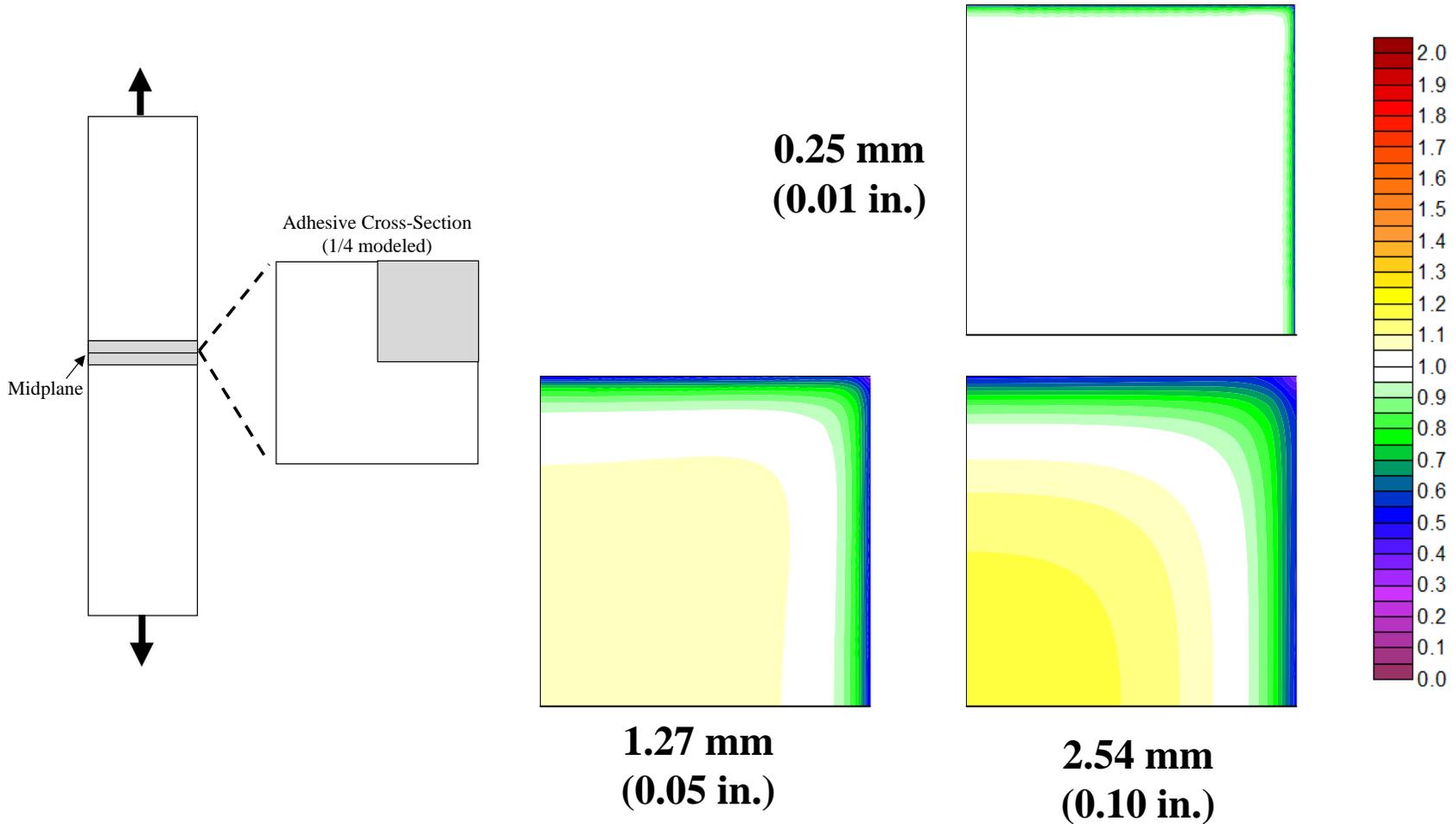
## EA 9394 Adhesive





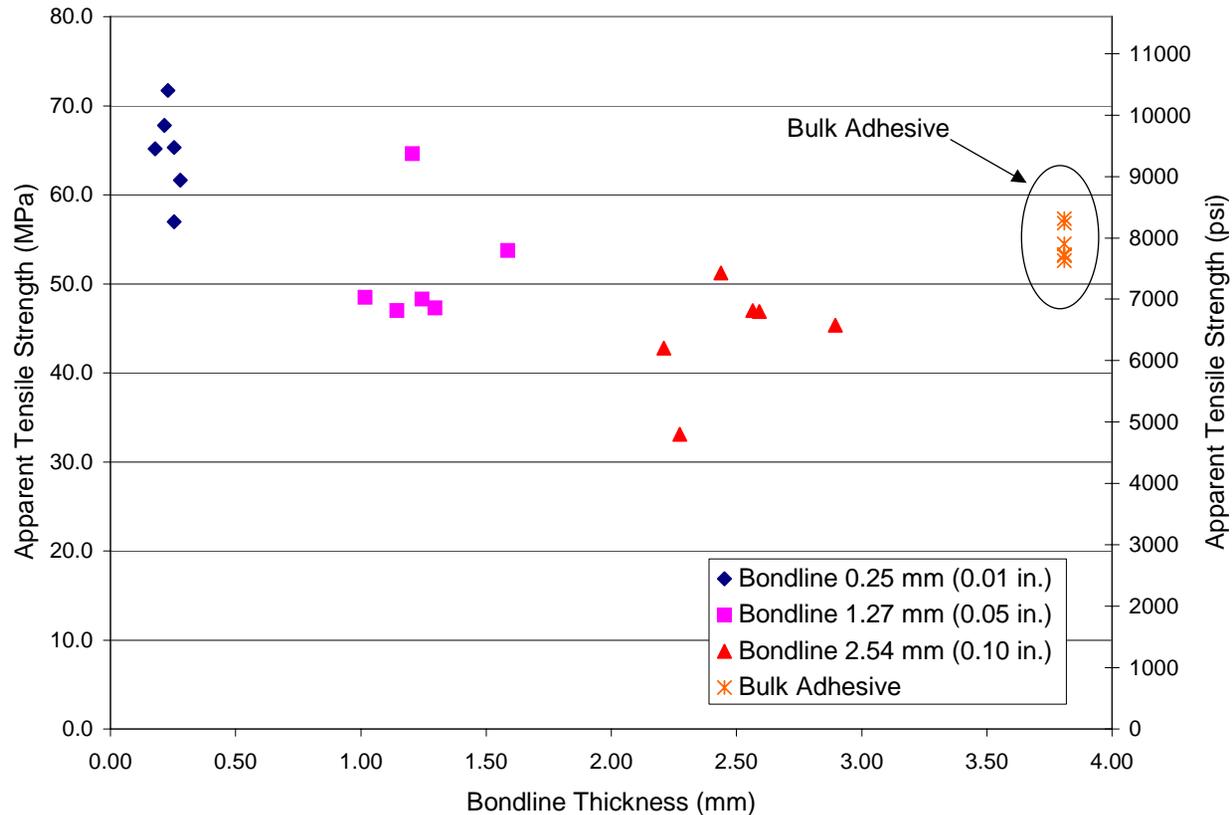
# Butt-Tensile Joint

## Normalized Axial Stress Distributions



# In-Situ Tensile Testing Butt-Tensile Results

## EA 9394

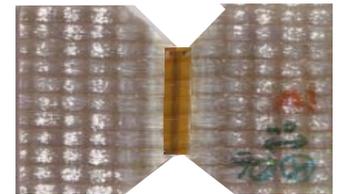


# Conclusions: Adhesive Testing

- **Iosipescu shear test appears to be well suited for both bulk and in-situ shear testing**
  - 90° notch angle for bulk adhesive testing
  - 120° notch angle for in-situ adhesive testing
- **Shear properties (modulus, strength) do not appear to be dependent on adhesive thickness**
- **Apparent adhesive thickness effect in tensile strength is produced by differences in stress state within adhesive layer**
- **Bulk adhesive properties may be applied to thin adhesive bondlines**

- Benefit to Aviation

- A standardized shear test for use with composite laminates and textile composites
  - Shear modulus
  - Shear strength
- Improved test method for characterizing shear response of adhesives
- Confidence in using bulk adhesive properties in the analysis of bonded assemblies



- Future needs

- Optimal strain gage size/shape for use with textile composites
- Development of fracture mechanics test methods for sandwich composites

