

D 1.6.1 TOWARDS THE PREDICTION OF THE LIFETIME OF HYBRID STRUCTURES

CLOSURE MEETING

FRANZ BORMANN

23 NOVEMBER 2021



HYBRID JOINTS – THE NEED FOR A DESIGN VALIDATION METHODOLOGY





BAE Systems



Design validation model (simplified joint representation)



Need for design validation criteria



HYBRID JOINTS - DESIGN VALIDATION METHODOLOGY



EXPERIMENTAL AND MODELING STRATEGY





DAMEN JOINT - VALIDATION







Arcan Test





DAMEN JOINT – TRANSFER METHODOLOGY



High-Fidelity Model

Extraction of the load at failure initiation (e.g. yielding, damage, etc.)
→ failure load



Model simplifications: Geometry Mesh Material behaviour



- Low-Fidelity Model (matching the design validation model)
- Application of the failure load
 - Extraction of critical stresses in the adhesive
 - Safety evaluation of the proposed design (3-hold model)



DAMEN JOINT – DEFINING THE FATIGUE SPECTRUM



High-Fiddelitty Model

- Extraction of the load at pails are tiatilitiettorthe.gt yeised sing, the mage, etc.) 3>hfalidumeoldald
 - Definition of the fatigue spectrum for the fatigue tests

Model simplifications: Geometry Mesh Material behaviour



Low-Fidelity Model Application of the failure load Extraction of critical stresses in the adhesive \$afety evaluation of the proposed design (3-hold model)



BAE JOINT – PRELIMINARY RESULTS



Interface calibration will enable the failure assessment



SUMMARY – JOINT SPECIFICS

- Lessons learned about the DAMEN JOINT DESIGN:
 - The bulk adhesive is unlikely to break under different loading conditions
 - Failure of the joint initiates (often non-visible by eye) with the yielding of the bulk adhesive
 - The ultimate failure is likely to happen near the interface adhesive to composite in the composite, especially in the presence of peel stresses
- Lessons learned about the BAE JOINT DESIGN
 - The critical joint area is at the steel-hardwood wedge transition zone
 - Preliminary tests indicate failure initiation before first visible drop in the experiments





CONCLUSION – HIGH- AND LOW-FIDELITY MODEL

High-Fidelity Model

- Well-calibrated models enable a detailed insight into
 - The failure mechanism
 - The load at failure
- Useful for studying alternative material combinations
- Easy extension to prior damage and an aged condition

Low-Fidelity Model

- Easy to implement
- Efficient tool for the design validation of different kinds of joints
- Efficient tool for the definition of the fatigue spectrum
- Can be combined with the influence of prior damage and an aged condition



Valuable tools for studying and evaluating almost any joint design



This research was carried out within the project "QUALIFY – Enabling Qualification of Hybrid Joints for Lightweight and Safe Maritime Transport", co-funded by the INTERREG 2SeasMers Zeeën programme <u>http://www.interreg2seas.eu/qualify</u>

