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TEST RESULTS OF IN-PLANE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES FOR MODELING COMPLEX STRESS STATES

Document Information

Abstract: Work described in this technical report was performed in the frame of Task 3.3 "Damage Tolerant Design Concept" of Work-Package WP3 "Rotor Structure and Materials" of the UPWIND project. 128 axial static tests were performed for characterization of in-plane mechanical properties of the Gl/ep UD UPWIND reference material. Not only the engineering constants necessary in design calculations but the entire stress-strain curves, especially the non-linear ones, in the various material anisotropy directions were monitored. They will be eventually implemented in the FADAS routine for laminate strength prediction under either static or cyclic loading. At least 25 tests for each one out of 10 mechanical properties were used to derive statistical characteristics, i.e. probability distributions and other descriptive statistics. These results will be valuable for reliability analyses performed in the same work-package. Finally, a comparative study of the statistical features of OPTIMAT and UPWIND UD materials was presented.

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PL: *Project leader* **WPL:** *Work package leader* **TL:** *Task leader*

1. Introduction

In this technical report, axial tests performed in the frame of WP 3.3 of UPWIND project were described. The purpose of the experimental work was the characterization of in-plane mechanical properties of the Gl/Ep UD reference material [1] of the UPWIND project. The geometry of coupons tested was the UPWIND R08 for axial tests along the fibres and in the transverse direction (R089) while the standard ISO 14129 $[±45]$ _S geometry was used for inplane shear characterization. In total, 128 static tests, 25 UD tensile and 25 UD compressive along the fibres, 25 UD tensile and 25 UD compressive in the transverse direction as well as 28 tensile axial tests on $[±45]_S$ were conducted.

Static tests were performed for the determination of the elastic properties and strengths of the UD ply in the lamina principal plane. According to the test plan, 25 coupons were tested for each case to define the respective elastic property and static strength distribution characteristics. Test data were used for the determination of the tensile and compressive modulus of elasticity E_{1T} , E_{1C} parallel to the fibres and in the transverse direction E_{2T} , E_{2C} , major v_{12} and minor v_{21} Poisson ratios, in-plane shear modulus G₁₂, tensile X and compressive X' strength along the fibres as well as tensile Y and compressive Y' strength in the transverse direction, in-plane shear strength S.

A detailed statistical treatment for all mechanical property samples was performed by means of STATREL (RCP, GmbH) [2], including calculation of descriptive statistics, parameter estimation of three standard distribution functions, goodness-of-fit tests and theoretical CDF plots vs. experimental data. Finally, a comparison of the statistical features of OPTIMAT and UPWIND databases was presented.

2. Test coupons

Coupons of the R08 UPWIND geometry and the standard ISO 14129, designated as "I10" were used for the static tests, see Fig. 1 and 2. All coupons were made of four layers of the UD material and were trimmed with sandpaper to smooth appropriately the faces for efficient bonding of the strain gauges. WMC manufactured and delivered all coupons cut from various plates. Coupons were identified as 'XXYYzzz', with 'XX' denoting the plate, 'YY' the specimen number and 'zzz' the geometry.

Coupon dimensions for the I10 geometry, i.e. thickness and width, were measured using a digital caliper (0.01 mm precision), as received from WMC and prior to all surface treatments for strain gauge bonding. Three measurements were performed: one in the middle of the specimen and one near each tab. Cross sectional areas were calculated using the average of these three measurements. Dimensions for all coupons of the R08 geometry were provided by WMC. Several measurements were conducted at UP in a sample randomly selected yielding negligible differences. Actual sectional data for all tested coupons were presented in Tables 1 to 5.

Fig. 1 R08 & R089 UPWIND coupon geometry

Fig. 2 The standard ISO 14129 $[±45]_S$ test specimen

Table 1 Dimensions of the coupons tested in tension along the fibres

Table 2 Dimensions of the coupons tested in compression along the fibres

Table 3 Dimensions of the coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction

Table 4 Dimensions of the coupons tested in compression in the transverse direction

Table 5 Dimensions of the ISO 14129 $[±45]_S$ coupons tested in axial tension

3. Experimental

3.1. Equipment

A MAYES DH 100S of 100kN capacity equipped with a 407 MTS controller and hydraulic MTS 647 wedge grips was used for the static tests, see Fig. 3. A rosette, consisting of two perpendicular strain gauges and a single strain gauge were placed back-to-back in all coupons used for the tensile tests. A single strain gauge was placed on both sides of all coupons tested in compression. For axial tests on R08 and R089 coupons, strains were measured using HBM 3/350LY11 single strain gauges and HBM 3/350XY11 rosette strain gauges with a nominal electrical resistance of 350 Ohms and gauge length of 3 mm. For the static tensile tests of the I10 coupons, HBM 6/350LY11 single strain gauges and HBM 6/350XY11 rosettes of 6 mm gauge length were used respectively. Strain gauge, load and displacement signals were acquired using an HBM Spider 8 data acquisition unit.

3.2. Testing procedure

Coupons were aligned in the grips of the test rig using the special metal guides of the wedges. At first, the coupon was mounted on the lower grips. Gripping pressure was set at 10 MPa for all tests in the fibre direction, either tensile or compressive, and at 5 MPa for all tests in the transverse direction and for the $[\pm 45]_{\rm s}$ coupons. Strain gauge readings were then zeroed and the upper grips were closed. Loading caused from gripping was removed to start the test from zero load. All tests on coupons of R08 geometry were performed under displacement control at a crosshead speed of 1 mm/min, resulting at an ISO comparable strain rate of 8.33 10^{-4} s⁻¹. The tests on the ISO 14129 standard coupons of I10 geometry as well as those on the R089 geometry, in tension and compression, were performed on the 25 kN setup of the test rig. Tensile tests for the I10 coupons were performed at a crosshead speed of 2 mm/min.

Fig. 3 Set-up for the static tests of R08 coupons

4. Test results and discussion

Concerning the I10 coupons, the axial normal stress, σ_{x} , was calculated as the ratio of the applied force, over the measured average cross sectional area of the coupons. The strain was measured using strain gauges. The shear stress, τ_{12} , was derived as $\sigma_{x}/2$ and the shear strain, y_{12} , as ($\epsilon_x - \epsilon_y$). The Young modulus E_x was determined as the slope of the linear fit of the axial stress vs. axial strain curve, for strain between 500 and 2500 µε, according to EN ISO 527-5:1997 [3]. The same holds for the major Poisson ratio, v_{xy} , derived from the transverse strain vs. axial strain curve. The shear modulus, G_{12} , was determined from the slope of the linear fit of the shear stress vs. shear strain curve, for shear strain between 1000 and 5000 µε, in accordance with ISO 14129:1997(E) [4].

In a similar way for the R08 and R089 coupons, normal axial stress was calculated as the ratio of the applied force over the cross sectional area of the coupon while strain was measured directly using the strain gauges. Stress-strain curves for all coupons tested were presented in the appendix. Axial strain shown in these figures is the average of axial strain

values measured by strain gauges bonded on both sides of the coupon. Elastic moduli E_1 and $E₂$, parallel and transverse to the fibres respectively, were determined by linear interpolation of the axial stress vs. axial strain curves. Major and minor Poisson ratios v_{12} and v_{21} , were determined by linear interpolation of the transverse vs. axial strain curves. For these calculations axial strains were considered between 500 and 2500 µε [3]. For the coupons tested in compression, the bending strain, ε_b was calculated as the absolute ratio of the difference of the two axial gauge readings over their sum [5].

$$
\varepsilon_{\rm b} = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_{\rm x_{\rm b}} - \varepsilon_{\rm x_{\rm a}}}{\varepsilon_{\rm x_{\rm b}} + \varepsilon_{\rm x_{\rm a}}} \right| \le 0.1 \tag{1}
$$

It was considered that the coupon does not fail in buckling if the bending strain value was less than 0.1 at 80% of the Ultimate Compressive Stress (UCS).

Since strain in all tests was measured using two axial strain gauges, Young modulus values were calculated using the average of the two axial measurements, provided that no significant discrepancies were observed. Poisson ratios and G_{12} values were calculated using solely the strain-gauge rosette readings. Calculated values for E-modulus, Poisson ratio, stress and strain at failure were presented in Tables 6-10, where average values and coefficients of variation (COV) of the sample set were also shown.

Graphs of stress-strain curves for all coupons were presented in the Appendix. Axial strain shown in the figures is the average of the axial strain values measured with the two axial strain gauges mounted on each side of the coupon. Characteristic photographs of failed coupons were also presented for every loading case highlighting the various failure modes.

Table 6 Tensile test results for the UPWIND Gl/Ep UD parallel to the fibres

¹ Both axial strain gauges failed before maximum load was reached
 $\frac{1}{2}$ No axial strain gauge of rosette reading
 $\frac{1}{3}$ Axial strain gauge of rosette failed before maximum load was reached
 $\frac{4}{3}$ Single str

⁶ Coupon loaded until about 20 kN and unloaded due to a servo-valve problem. Test repeated

 1 Not used in mean values evaluation because of high bending strain

Table 8 Tensile test results for the UPWIND Gl/Ep UD transversely to the fibres

 1 Both axial strain gauges failed before maximum load was reached
² Axial strain gauge of rosette failed before maximum load was reached
³ No single strain gauge reading

⁴ Invalid Poisson's ratio measurement caused by irregularities in $ε_1$ - $ε_2$ graph. Not used for the

evaluation of the average Poisson's ratio
⁵ Single strain gauge failed before maximum load was reached
⁶ Transverse strain gauge failed

Table 9 Compressive test results for the UPWIND Gl/Ep UD transversely to the fibres

¹ One strain gauge damaged. Not used in mean values evaluation
² Coupon was loaded until about -8.9 kN and unloaded due to a servo-valve problem. Test repeated. Not used in mean values evaluation
³ Not used in mean values evaluation because of high bending strain
⁴ No reading from one strain gauge. Not used in mean values evaluation. The other strain

gauge failed before maximum force was applied

Table 10 Tensile test results for the UPWIND GI/Ep ISO 14129 $[±45]_S$ coupons

¹The transverse gauge of the rosette was damaged (above a load value)
²The axial gauge of the rosette was short-circuited (above a load value)
³The axial gauge was short-circuited (above a load value)

⁴Some problems with the DAQ resulted in loss of some measurements during the experiment. The acquisition was restarted. The load in the second part of the acquisition was approximated by adding values read on the display of the controller the moment of collapse: a) 8.0 kN, b) 7.8 kN, c) 9.1 kN

5. Statistical Analysis of test data

A detailed statistical treatment for all mechanical property samples was performed by using STATREL (RCP, GmbH) [2]. The analysis consists of calculations for descriptive statistics, parameter estimation of three standard distribution functions, goodness-of-fit tests and theoretical CDF plots vs. experimental data. Finally, a comparison of the statistical features of OPTIMAT and UPWIND databases was presented. 12 samples from the following stochastic variables were considered: E_{1T} , E_{1C} , E_{2T} , E_{2C} , v_{12} , v_{21} , X_T , X_C , Y_T , Y_C , S, and G_{12} . For the inplane shear properties two additional samples from tests performed at WMC [6] were analyzed. To avoid any confusion, shear data S, and G_{12} from Table 10 of the present report, will be referred to as the ISO data while those of ref. [6] as VARIOUS (they were derived using 5 different test methods).

5.1. Descriptive statistics

Some data were removed from the samples of Tables 7 to 9 due to various undesired situations in the process of the experiments, e.g. strain gauge failures, servo-valve problems etc.. In Table 11 below the footnote numbers from each separate table that were excluded were shown.

Table 11 Footnote cases for which the data were not considered in the statistical analysis

For completeness, the data sets considered are given in the following tables. The data samples for S, and G_{12} from [6] were also shown while those for the ISO data were not repeated here; all entries of Table 10 were used.

Table 12 Data for E_{1T} , E_{1C} and v_{12}

Table 13 Data for E_{2T} , E_{2C} and v_{21}

Table 14 Data for X_T , X_C , Y_T and Y_C

Table 15 Data for S, G_{12} (VARIOUS) [6]

Definitions and notation used for the descriptive statistics were presented in Table 16. Results were displayed in Tables 17 to 21.

Table 16 Definitions and notation for the descriptive statistics [2]

Table 18 Descriptive statistics for E_{2T} , E_{2C} and v_{21}

Table 19 Descriptive statistics for X_T , X_C , Y_T and Y_C

Table 20 Descriptive statistics for S and G₁₂ (VARIOUS)

Table 21 Descriptive statistics for S (τ_{max} at γ_{12} =50000 $\mu \epsilon$) and G₁₂ (ISO)

5.2. Parameter estimation–Goodness of fit tests-CDF plots

Definitions and notation used for parameter estimation of three standard distribution functions was presented in Table 22. Two methods of parameter estimation, i.e. the method of moments and the maximum likelihood estimation were used. Also, two tests were considered for the adequacy of the fitted distributions to the data, namely Smirnov-Kolmogorov (S-K) and Anderson-Darling (A-D). As it can be seen in the respective tables, all three distributions were accepted (Non Rejected, NR) to represent the data of every sample. Results were displayed in Tables 23 to 50. All goodness of fit tests were performed at a significance level of 0.05. The plots of probability distribution (CDF) compared with the experimental data (empirical distribution) for the different distributions were those for which the test distributions indicated better fits. The italic format in the entries of Tables 23-50 correspond to the distributions plotted in the graphs and the bold and italic format of the same tables corresponds to the optimum distribution.

$$
m_w = (w - \tau)\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) + \tau
$$

s.d._w = $(w - \tau)\sqrt{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2}{k}\right)} - \Gamma^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right)}$

Sample E_{1T}

Table 23 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 24 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

CDF E_{1T}

Sample E_{1C}

Table 25 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 26 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample v₁₂

Table 27 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 28 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

CDF v_{12}

Sample E_{2T}

Table 29 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 30 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample E_{2C}

Table 31 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 32 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

CDF E_{2C}

Sample v₂₁

Table 33 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 34 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

CDF v_{21}

Sample G₁₂ (ISO)

Table 35 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 36 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample G₁₂ (VARIOUS)

Table 37 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 38 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

 $CDF G₁₂$
Sample X_T

Table 39 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 40 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

 $CDF X_T$

Sample X_c

Table 41 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 42 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample Y_T

Table 43 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 44 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample Y_c

Table 45 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 46 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample S (τmax at γ12=50000 µε) (ISO)

Table 47 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 48 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

Sample S (VARIOUS)

Table 49 Values of the estimated parameters for different distributions

Table 50 Test statistic values for the three tested distributions

CDF S

5.3. Comparison between OPTIMAT-UPWIND

A comparison of most important descriptive statistics for the basic stochastic variables of OPTIMAT and UPWIND was presented in Table 51. Graphs comparing the optimum distributions and experimental data follow.

Table 51 Comparison of some descriptive statistics of OPTIMAT and UPWIND

VARIOUS

ISO

VARIOUS

ISO

6. Conclusions

For the characterization of in-plane mechanical properties of the UPWIND Gl/Ep UD 128 axial static tests were performed at UP in the frame of WP 3.3. Concerning the static tensile tests parallel to the fibres, average values of UTS, E_1 and v_{12} were found equal to 923.65 MPa, 39.90 GPa and 0.26 respectively. Failure was located in the gauge length region. Coefficients of variation were relatively low, verifying the consistency of the experiments.

For the static compressive tests parallel to the fibres, average values of UCS and $E₁$ were found equal to -482.14 MPa and 38.78 GPa respectively. Considerable bending was observed in four (4/25) coupons. Failure modes were almost the same for all coupons. Coefficients of variation verify the consistency of the experiments.

In the static tensile tests transverse to the fibres, average values of UTS, E_2 and v_{21} were found equal to 85.77 MPa, 13.19 GPa and 0.08 respectively. Failure was always located in the tab region. Coefficients of variation were relatively low. For the respective compressive tests, average values of UCS and $E₂$ were found equal to -147.49 MPa and 14.24 GPa respectively. Considerable bending was observed in one (1/25) coupon. Failure modes were in all cases acceptable. Coefficients of variation verify the consistency of the experiments.

In the tensile tests of the ISO 14129 $[±45]_S$ coupons for shear properties characterization, average values of G_{12} and S were found equal to 3.53 GPa, and 43.509 MPa respectively. Failure was located always in the gauge length region and the failure mode was the same. Coefficients of variation were low verifying the consistency of the experiments.

In a detailed statistical analysis of the test data, three different distributions were considered to fit the samples, namely normal, lognormal and weibull. Two methods of parameter estimation, i.e. the method of moments and the maximum likelihood estimation were used. Finally, two hypothesis tests were considered for the adequacy of the fitted distributions to the data, Smirnov-Kolmogorov and Anderson-Darling. As presented, all three distributions are accepted to represent the data of every sample.

From the comparison of the basic statistical features of OPTIMAT and UPWIND databases it was derived that the samples E_{1T} , X_T , Y_T and S (VARIOUS) from UPWIND exhibit greater mean values. It must be said that the differences in mean values of samples E_{1T} , E_{1C} , v_{12} , E_{2T} , E_{2c} , v_{21} were not significant. It seems that the new material is stiffer in the fibre direction and has greater tensile strength in both directions (parallel and transverse to the fibres) and shear strength (according to the VARIOUS data set). The opposite was valid for the compressive strengths.

From the results it can be derived that the OPTIMAT database has less variability in the data than the UPWIND. All the OPTIMAT samples have smaller coefficients of variation except for X_T . This lower variability is explained by the fact that the OPTIMAT experiments were conducted for coupons cut out of a few only plates.

7. References

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- 6. D.A. Leeuwen, R.P.L. Nijssen, T. Westphal, E. Stammes, "Comparison of static shear test methodologies; test results and analysis", 2008

8. Appendix

8.1. Tensile UD tests parallel to the fibres

8.1.1. Stress-strain graphs

Fig. 4: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction: BV03R08, BV09R08, BV10R08, BV11R08 and BV13R08

Fig. 5: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction: BW01R08, BW05R08, BW07R08, BW11R08 and BW03R08

Fig. 6: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction: BW09R08, BW15R08, BW17R08, BW19R08 and BW21R08

 ϵ_1 (*10⁻⁶)

Fig. 7: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction: BW22R08, BW23R08, BW25R08, BW27R08 and BX20R08

Fig. 8: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction: BX24R08, BX26R08, BX28R08, BX30R08 and BX18R08

8.1.2. Stress-strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 9: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BV03R08, BV09R08, BV10R08, BV11R08 and BV13R08

Fig. 10: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW01R08, BW05R08, BW07R08, BW11R08 and BW03R08

Fig. 11: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW09R08, BW15R08, BW17R08, BW19R08 and BW21R08

Fig. 12: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW22R08, BW23R08, BW25R08, BW27R08 and BX20R08

Fig. 13: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BX24R08, BX26R08, BX28R08, BX30R08 and BX18R08

8.1.3. Transverse strain-Axial strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 14: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 4 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BV03R08, BV09R08, BV11R08 and BV13R08

Fig. 15: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW01R08, BW05R08, BW07R08, BW11R08 and BW03R08

Fig. 16: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW09R08, BW15R08, BW17R08, BW19R08 and BW21R08

Fig. 17: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW22R08, BW23R08, BW25R08, BW27R08 and BX20R08

Fig. 18: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BX24R08, BX26R08, BX28R08, BX30R08 and BX18R08

8.1.4. Photographs of tested coupons

Fig. 19: Photo of the tested coupons BV03R08, BV09R08, BV10R08, BV11R08 and BV13R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 20: Photo of the tested coupons BV03R08, BV09R08, BV10R08, BV11R08 and BV13R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 21: Photo of the tested coupons BW01R08, BW05R08, BW07R08, BW11R08 and BW03R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 22: Photo of the tested coupons BW01R08, BW05R08, BW07R08, BW11R08 and BW03R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 23: Photo of the tested coupons BW09R08, BW15R08, BW17R08, BW19R08 and BW21R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 24: Photo of the tested coupons BW09R08, BW15R08, BW17R08, BW19R08 and BW21R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 25: Photo of the tested coupons BW22R08, BW23R08, BW25R08, BW27R08 and BX20R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 26: Photo of the tested coupons BW22R08, BW23R08, BW25R08, BW27R08 and BX20R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 27: Photo of the tested coupons BX24R08, BX26R08, BX28R08, BX30R08 and BX18R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 28: Photo of the tested coupons BX24R08, BX26R08, BX28R08, BX30R08 and BX18R08 (from left to right)

8.2. Compressive UD tests parallel to the fibres

8.2.1. Stress-strain graphs

Fig. 29: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BV01R08, BV05R08, BV07R08, BV15R08 and BV17R08

Fig. 30: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BV19R08, BV21R08, BV23R08, BV25R08 and BV27R08

Fig. 31: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BW13R08, BX02R08, BX04R08, BX06R08 and BX08R08

Fig. 32: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BX10R08, BX12R08, BX14R08, BX16R08 and CB08R08

Fig. 33: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: CB10R08, CB12R08, CB26R08, CB28R08 and CB30R08

8.2.2. Stress-strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 34: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BV01R08, BV05R08, BV07R08, BV15R08 and BV17R08

Fig. 35: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BV19R08, BV21R08, BV23R08, BV25R08 and BV27R08

Fig. 36: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BW13R08, BX02R08, BX04R08, BX06R08 and BX08R08

Fig. 37: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BX10R08, BX12R08, BX14R08, BX16R08 and CB08R08

Fig. 38: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CB10R08, CB12R08, CB26R08, CB28R08 and CB30R08

8.2.3. Bending strain-Axial stress graphs

Fig. 39: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BV01R08, BV05R08, BV07R08, BV15R08 and BV17R08

Fig. 40: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BV19R08, BV21R08, BV23R08, BV25R08 and BV27R08

Fig. 41: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BW13R08, BX02R08, BX04R08, BX06R08 and BX08R08

Fig. 42: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: BX10R08, BX12R08, BX14R08, BX16R08 and CB08R08

Fig. 43: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the fibres direction: CB10R08, CB12R08, CB26R08, CB28R08 and CB30R08

8.2.4. Photographs of tested coupons

Fig. 44: Photo of the tested coupons BV01R08, BV05R08, BV07R08, BV15R08 and BV17R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 45: Photo of the tested coupons BV01R08, BV05R08, BV07R08, BV15R08 and BV17R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 46: Photo of the tested coupons BV19R08, BV21R08, BV23R08, BV25R08 and BV27R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 47: Photo of the tested coupons BV19R08, BV21R08, BV23R08, BV25R08 and BV27R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 48: Photo of the tested coupons BW13R08, BX02R08, BX04R08, BX06R08 and BX08R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 49: Photo of the tested coupons BW13R08, BX02R08, BX04R08, BX06R08 and BX08R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 50: Photo of the tested coupons BX10R08, BX12R08, BX14R08, BX16R08 and CB08R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 51: Photo of the tested coupons BX10R08, BX12R08, BX14R08, BX16R08 and CB08R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 52: Photo of the tested coupons CB10R08, CB12R08, CB26R08, CB28R08 and CB30R08 (from left to right)

Fig. 53: Photo of the tested coupons CB10R08, CB12R08, CB26R08, CB28R08 and CB30R08 (from left to right)

8.3. Tensile UD tests transversely to the fibres

8.3.1. Stress-strain graphs

Fig. 54: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction: BJ27R089, BY07R089, BY08R089, BY09R089 and BY10R089

Fig. 55: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction: BY23R089, BY24R089, BY25R089, BY27R089 and BY21R089

Fig. 56: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction: BY26R089, CC01R089, CC02R089, CC04R089 and CC05R089

Fig. 57: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction: CC07R089, CC08R089, CC11R089, CC12R089 and CC03R089

Fig. 58: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction: CC09R089, CC13R089, CC15R089, CC16R089 and CC17R089

8.3.2. Stress-strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 59: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BJ27R089, BY07R089, BY08R089, BY09R089 and BY10R089

Fig. 60: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BY23R089, BY24R089, BY25R089, BY27R089 and BY21R089

Fig. 61: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BY26R089, CC01R089, CC02R089, CC04R089 and CC05R089

Fig. 62: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CC07R089, CC08R089, CC11R089, CC12R089 and CC03R089

Fig. 63: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CC09R089, CC13R089, CC15R089, CC16R089 and CC17R089

8.3.3. Transverse strain-Axial strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 66: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 4 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BY26R089, CC01R089, CC04R089 and CC05R089

Fig. 67: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CC07R089, CC08R089, CC11R089, CC12R089 and CC03R089

Fig. 68: Transverse strain-Axial strain curve of 5 coupons tested in tension in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CC09R089, CC13R089, CC15R089, CC16R089 and CC17R089

8.3.4. Photographs of tested coupons

Fig. 69: Photo of the tested coupons BJ27R089, BY07R089, BY08R089, BY09R089 and BY10R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 70: Photo of the tested coupons BJ27R089, BY07R089, BY08R089, BY09R089 and BY10R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 71: Photo of the tested coupons BY23R089, BY24R089, BY25R089, BY27R089 and BY21R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 72: Photo of the tested coupons BY23R089, BY24R089, BY25R089, BY27R089 and BY21R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 73: Photo of the tested coupons BY26R089, CC01R089, CC02R089, CC04R089 and CC05R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 74: Photo of the tested coupons BY26R089, CC01R089, CC02R089, CC04R089 and CC05R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 75: Photo of the tested coupons CC07R089, CC08R089, CC11R089, CC12R089 and CC03R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 76: Photo of the tested coupons CC07R089, CC08R089, CC11R089, CC12R089 and CC03R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 77: Photo of the tested coupons CC09R089, CC13R089, CC15R089, CC16R089 and CC17R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 78: Photo of the tested coupons CC09R089, CC13R089, CC15R089, CC16R089 and CC17R089 (from left to right)

8.4. Compressive UD tests transversely to the fibres

8.4.1. Stress-strain graphs

Fig. 79: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BJ26R089, BJ29R089, BY01R089, BY03R089 and BY11R089

Fig. 80: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BY13R089, BY15R089, BY17R089, BY18R089 and BY19R089

Fig. 81: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BZ01R089, BZ03R089, BZ05R089, BZ07R089 and BZ08R089

Fig. 82: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BZ09R089, BZ11R089, BZ13R089, BZ14R089 and BZ15R089

Fig. 83: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: CC19R089, CC21R089, CC23R089, CC25R089 and CC27R089

8.4.2. Stress-strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 84: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BJ26R089, BJ29R089, BY01R089, BY03R089 and BY11R089

Fig. 85: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BY13R089, BY15R089, BY17R089, BY18R089 and BY19R089

Fig. 86: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BZ01R089, BZ03R089, BZ05R089, BZ07R089 and BZ08R089

Fig. 87: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: BZ09R089, BZ11R089, BZ13R089, BZ14R089 and BZ15R089

Fig. 88: Stress-strain curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction and linear curve fit: CC19R089, CC21R089, CC23R089, CC25R089 and CC27R089

8.4.3. Bending strain-Axial stress graphs

Fig. 89: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 4 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BJ26R089, BJ29R089, BY03R089 and BY11R089

Fig. 90: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BY13R089, BY15R089, BY17R089, BY18R089 and BY19R089

Fig. 91: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 4 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BZ01R089, BZ03R089, BZ05R089 and BZ08R089

Fig. 92: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: BZ09R089, BZ11R089, BZ13R089, BZ14R089 and BZ15R089

Fig. 93: Bending strain-Axial stress curve of 5 coupons tested in compression in the transverse to the fibres direction: CC19R089, CC21R089, CC23R089, CC25R089 and CC27R089

8.4.4. Photographs of tested coupons

Fig. 94: Photo of the tested coupons BJ26R089, BJ29R089, BY01R089, BY03R089 and BY11R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 95: Photo of the tested coupons BJ26R089, BJ29R089, BY01R089, BY03R089 and BY11R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 96: Photo of the tested coupons BY13R089, BY15R089, BY17R089, BY18R089 and BY19R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 97: Photo of the tested coupons BY13R089, BY15R089, BY17R089, BY18R089 and BY19R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 98: Photo of the tested coupons BZ01R089, BZ03R089, BZ05R089, BZ07R089 and BZ08R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 99: Photo of the tested coupons BZ01R089, BZ03R089, BZ05R089, BZ07R089 and BZ08R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 100: Photo of the tested coupons BZ09R089, BZ11R089, BZ13R089, BZ14R089 and BZ15R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 101: Photo of the tested coupons BZ09R089, BZ11R089, BZ13R089, BZ14R089 and BZ15R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 102: Photo of the tested coupons CC19R089, CC21R089, CC23R089, CC25R089 and CC27R089 (from left to right)

Fig. 103: Photo of the tested coupons CC19R089, CC21R089, CC23R089, CC25R089 and CC27R089 (from left to right)

8.5. Tensile UD tests of ISO 14129 [±45]_S coupons

8.5.1. Axial stress-strain graphs

Fig. 104 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KH01I10-KH05I10

Fig. 105 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KH06I10-KH11I10

Fig. 106 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KJ01I10-KJ05I10

Fig. 107 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KJ06I10-KJ10I10

Fig. 108 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KK01I10-KK05I10

Fig. 109 Axial stress vs. axial strain for coupons KK06I10-KK07I10

8.5.2. Axial stress-strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

Fig. 110 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH01I10-KH03I10

Fig. 111 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH04I10-KH06I10

Fig. 112 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH07I10-KH09I10

Fig. 113 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH10I10-KH11I10

Fig. 114 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ01I10-KJ03I10

Fig. 115 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ04I10-KJ06I10

Fig. 116 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ07I10-KJ10I10

Fig. 117 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KK01I10-KK04I10

Fig. 118 Linear fits of axial stress vs. axial strain curves for coupons KK05I10-KK07I10

8.5.3. Transverse vs. axial strain graphs

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 119 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KH01I10-KH05I10

Fig. 120 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KH05I10-KH11I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 121 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KJ01I10-KJ05I10

Fig. 122 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KJ06I10-KJ10I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 123 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KK01I10-KK05I10

Fig. 124 Transverse vs. axial strain for coupons KK06I10-KK07I10

8.5.4. Transverse vs. axial strain graphs (500-2500 µε)

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 125 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH01I10-KH03I10

Fig. 126 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH04I10-KH06I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 127 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH07I10-KH09I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 128 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KH10I10-KH11I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 129 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ01I10-KJ03I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 130 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ04I10-KJ06I10

Fig. 131 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KJ07I10-KJ10I10

εx rosette [µε]

Fig. 132 Linear fits of the transverse vs. axial strain curves for coupons KK01I10-KK03I10

εx reosette [µε]

8.5.5. Shear stress-shear strain graphs

Fig. 134 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KH01I10-KH05I10

Fig. 135 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KH06I10-KH11I10

Fig. 136 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KJ01I10-KJ05I10

Fig. 137 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KJ06I10-KJ10I10

Fig. 138 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KK01I10-KK05I10

Fig. 139 Shear stress vs. shear strain for coupons KK06I10-KK07I10

8.5.6. Shear stress-shear strain graphs (1000-5000 µε)

Fig. 140 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KH01I10-KH03I10

Fig. 141 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KH04I10-KH06I10

Fig. 142 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KH07I10-KH09I10

Fig. 143 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KH10I10-KH11I10

Fig. 144 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KJ01I10-KJ03I10

Fig. 145 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KJ04I10-KJ06I10

Fig. 146 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KJ07I10-KJ10I10

Fig. 147 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KK01I10-KK04I10

Fig. 148 Linear fits of shear stress vs. shear strain curves for coupons KK05I10-KK07I10

8.5.7. Photographs of tested coupons

Fig. 149 Photo of failed coupons KH01I10 to KH05I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 150 Photo of failed coupons KH06I10 to KH10I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 151 Photo of failed coupons KH11I10 to KJ04I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 152 Photo of failed coupons KJ05I10 to KJ09I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 153 Photo of failed coupons KJ10I10 to KK04I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 154 Photo of failed coupons KK05I10 to KK07I10 (bottom-up)

Fig. 155 Detail of failed coupon KK05I10