

MATERIALS ENGINEERING



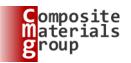
# Composite Materials Group

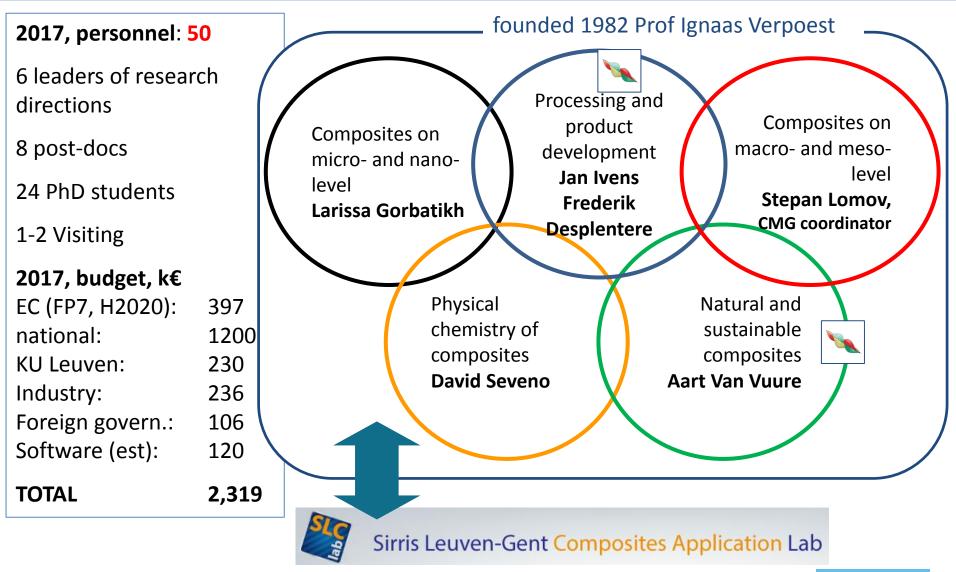
Department of Materials Engineering KU Leuven

<u>www.composites-kuleuven.be</u>



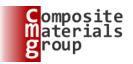
# **Composite Materials Group**

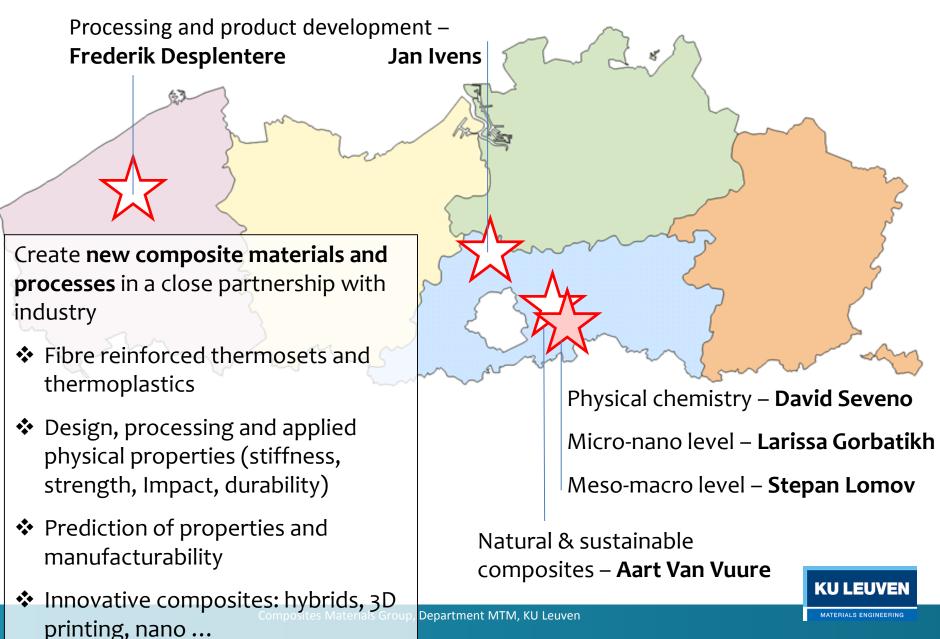




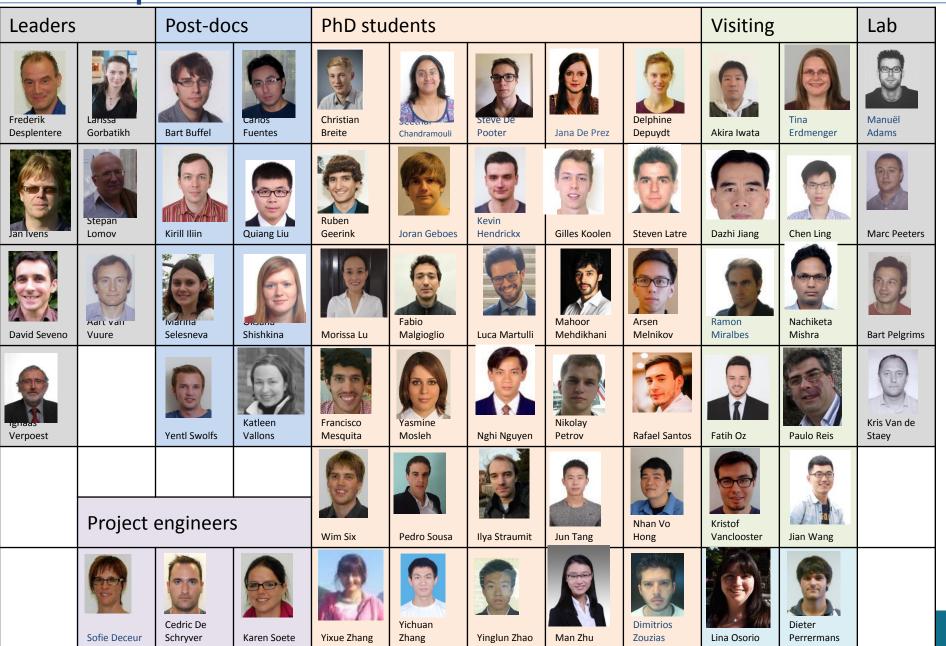
**KU LEUVEN** 

# Uniting research in four campuses





# People 2017

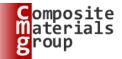


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Composite Materials

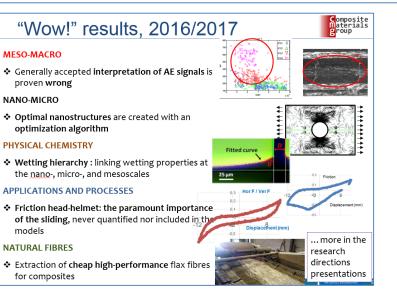
group

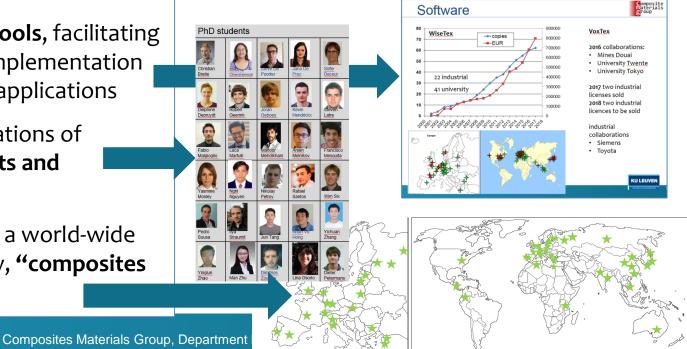
# CMG mission



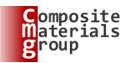
To advance composite materials science, technology and applications:

- create new knowledge on frontiers of science and technology and beyond
- create new composite materials and processes in a close partnership with industry, broadening their use and benefiting mankind
- create new design tools, facilitating development and implementation of new composites applications
- educate new generations of composites scientists and engineers
- create and maintain a world-wide research community, "composites without borders"





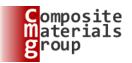
# **Composite Materials Group strategy**



| In KU Leuven    | <ul> <li>Strong interaction between the research directions and the researchers within the composite materials group</li> <li>Full integration into the research of the department – Unified research unit</li> <li>Constant advancement of and investment in the lab facilities</li> <li>Collaboration with SLC-lab (Sirris Leuven-Gent Composites Application lab) on process and product development projects, and on knowledge dissemination</li> </ul> |
|-----------------|---|
| In funding      | <ul> <li>◆ Diversification of funds (EU, Flanders, KU Leuven, Industry, International)</li> <li>◆ Sequence: fundamental (C1, FWO, some EU, SBO) → applied (C2/C3, EU, O&amp;O, Industry)</li> <li>◆ Project duration at least 2 years (industry), 3-4 years public funding.</li> <li>◆ Commercialise, but keep open scientific exchange</li> </ul>  |
| In partnerships | <ul> <li>Industrial network, solid university partners in Flanders, large EU/Japan/Russia/USA network</li> <li>Fast reaction on concrete requests from industry</li> <li>Selectivity in partners choice ("top"), combined with "trial" collaboration</li> <li>Visiting researchers and International Scholars</li> <li>Cluster funds, create teams, enhance inter-project exchange</li> </ul>   |



# Toray Chair for composite materials



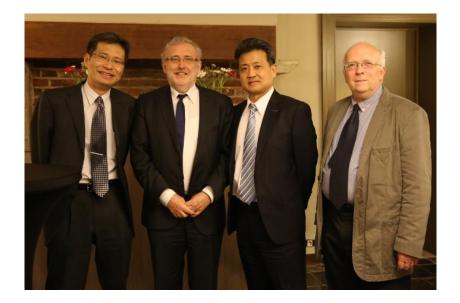
## 2012 - 2018

The aim of the Chair is to promote fundamental research in composite materials based on carbon fibres and other fibre types.

This fundamental research is accompanied by a suit of targeted projects of interest to Toray.

Research topics:

- introducing **new material concepts**
- knowledge-intensive optimised manufacturing
- fibre and interface advancements



Dr. Makoto Endo (General Manager of Composite Materials Research Lab, Toray), em. Toray Professor Ignaas Verpoest (KU Leuven), Dr. Tetsuya Tsunekawa (Director, General Manager of R&D division, Toray), Toray Professor Stepan Lomov (KU Leuven)

The Toray Chair enables KU Leuven to collaborate with actual and potential partners/clients of Toray.

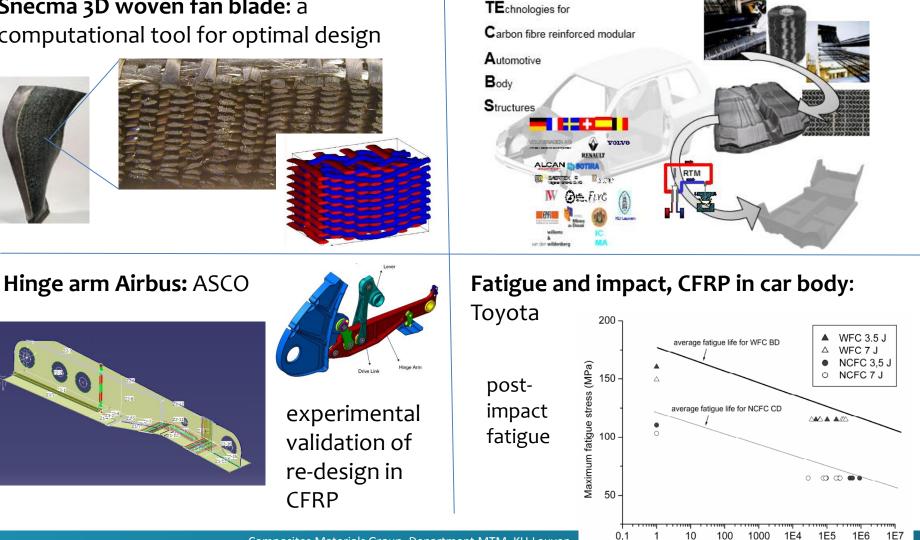


# Composites applications (selected) – 1

# Aeronautic

Snecma 3D woven fan blade: a computational tool for optimal design

# **Automotive**



Composite

Materials group

# Composites applications (selected) – 2

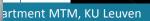
# Luggage Sport Self-reinforced composite Helmets with rotation protection Samsonite CosmoLite Simetion Sometion Simetion

Wind energy

Bio-scooter

NCF optimization

**Owens Corning** 





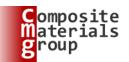
Onpsp

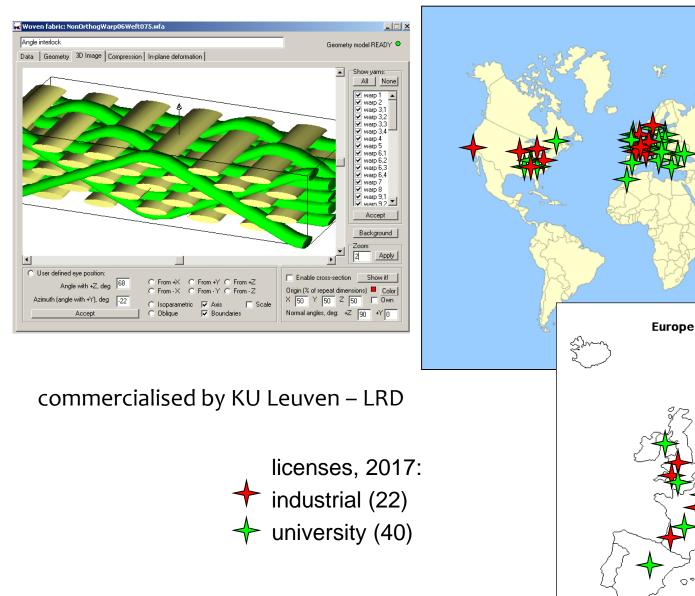
Composite

Materials group

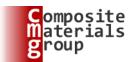


# WiseTex: virtual textile composites



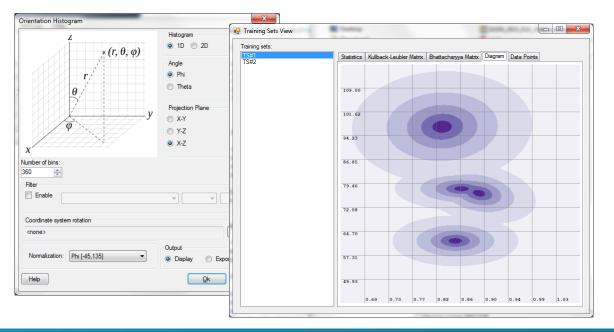


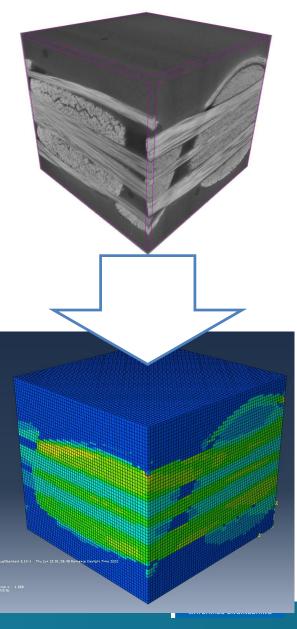
# Micro-CT: Reconstruction of geometry and defects



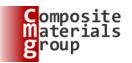
## VoxTex software, KU Leuven

- Automatic conversion of CT images into models
- Connection to ABAQUS (FEM) and FlowTex (fluid dynamics)
- Connections to ParaView and Root Data Analysis
   Framework for data visualisation
- Orientation analysis, misalignment analysis, image segmentation

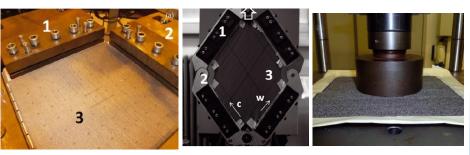




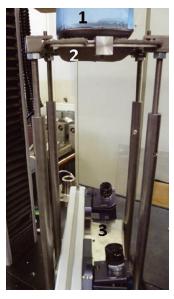
# Manufacturability

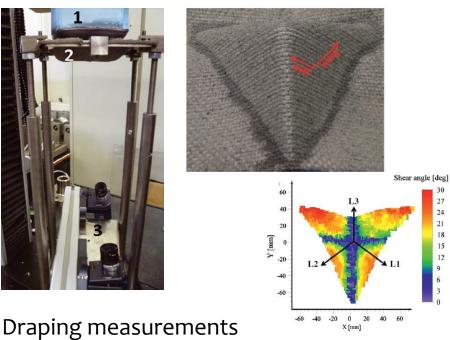


## Drapability and forming



## Characterisation of deformation resistance





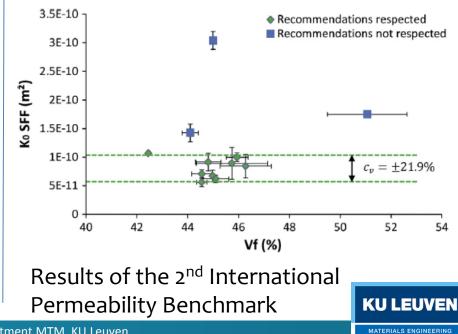
X [mm]

# Permeability

International benchmarks:

- 2D (radial) permeability
- 3D permeability
- compressibility

# of textile reinforcements

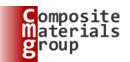


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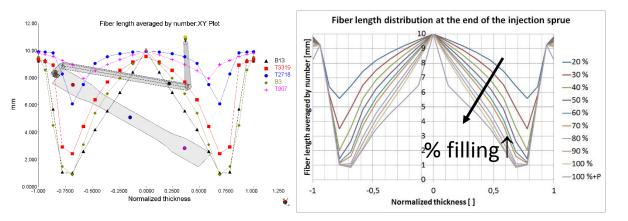
24 21

18

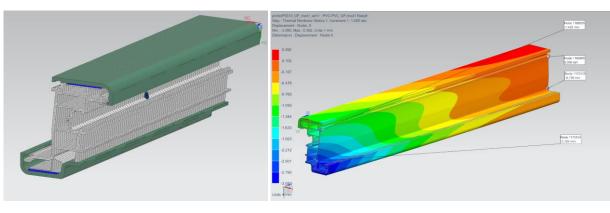
# Polymer processing/performance



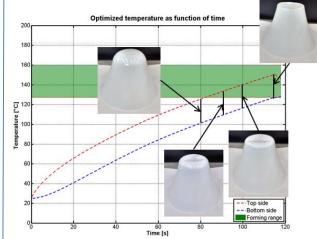
## Fibre breakage along the screw and within the mold (Moldflow)



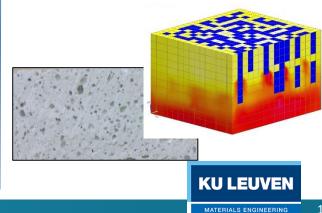
### Deformation for "composite extruded profiles"



# **Optimized heating for** thermoforming

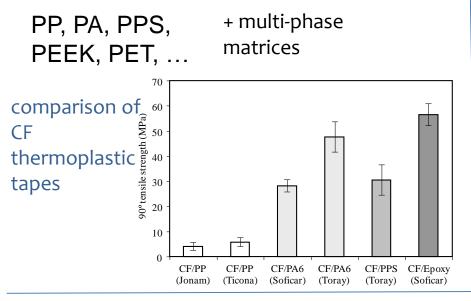


## Thermal performance of multiscale structure



# Thermoplastic composites

## Composites with thermoplastic matrices



# High performance polymer fibres and their

PBO

PAR

Aramid



Impact, translamminar toughness, compressive properties ...

# composites

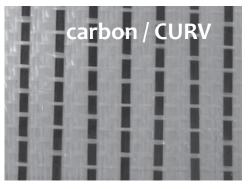


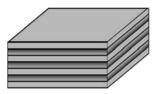
## **Fiber hybridisation**

Material development with different hybridization concepts

Designing for ductility, impact performance, translaminar toughness

Understanding hybrid effects through modelling





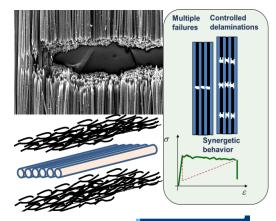
Composite

llaterials group

## Discontinuous fibre composites

Developing concepts for pseudo-ductile behavior

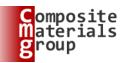
Micro-structural design for tailored performance



# **Toughening of composites**

agglomerated

INTS



## Nano-engineered composites

Understanding toughening mechanisms

## Composite processing

Nano-structure control and optimization

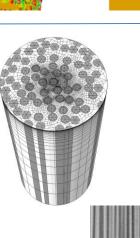
Nanotube localization

# Model development

Predicting composite strength using in-house developed fiber break models

Validation using Synchrotron CT data from in-situ experiments

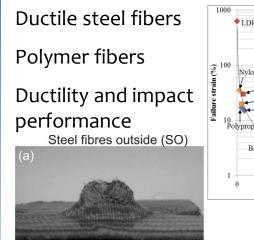
Models for nanoengineered composites

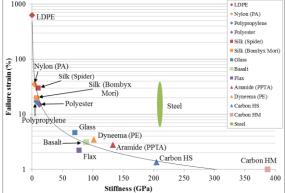


dispersed

CNTs

## **Composites with ductile fibres**



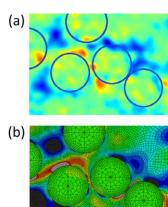


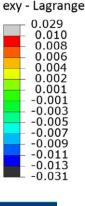
# Advanced characterization at different scales

In-situ characterization of failure processes

Dedicated experimentation at different scales

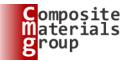
Link to modelling predictions



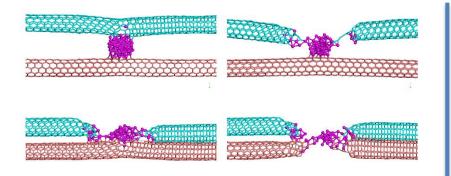


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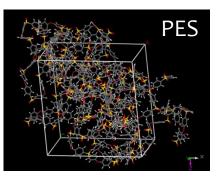


#### **Carbon Nanotubes**

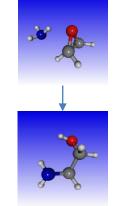


- Reactive molecular dynamics
- Effect of defects
- Failure of Carbon Nanotubes

#### Thermoplastics

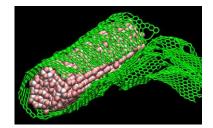


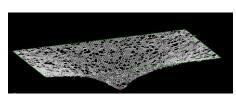
- Mechanical properties
- Thermal properties
- Structural properties
- Diffusion
- Solubility



#### Graphene

- Graphene (Defect free) & Reduced Oxide Graphene
- Interactions with nanoparticles
- Application: batteries



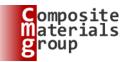


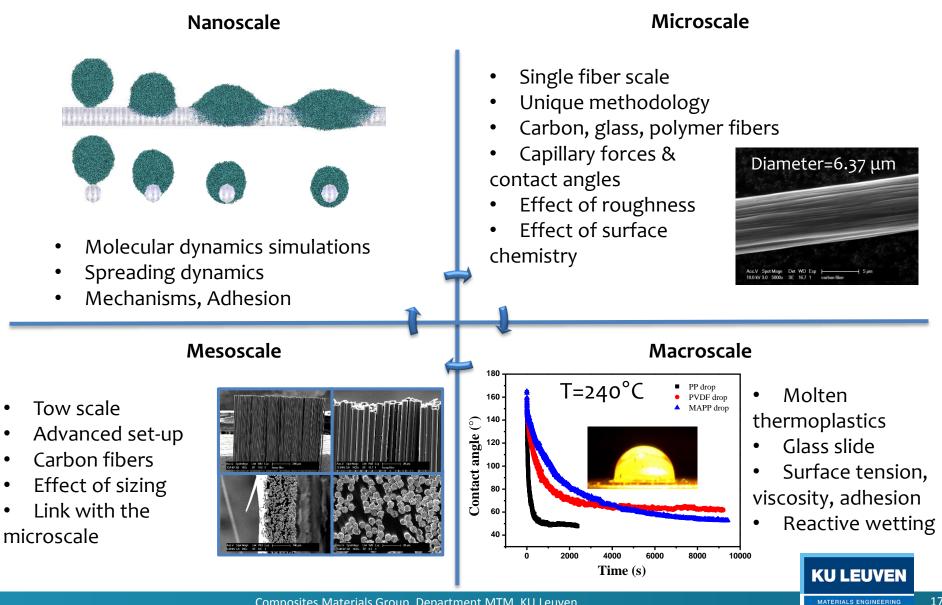
#### Thermosets

- Reactive molecular dynamics
- Crosslinking process
- Network structure
- Effect of fiber surfaces on the network structure
- Mechanical properties

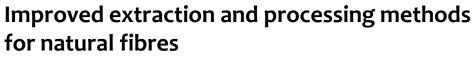


# Impregnation of fibers

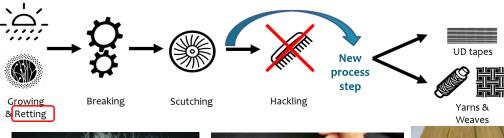




# Natural and sustainable composites (1)



- Mechanical extraction of bamboo fibres
- Development of bamboo fibre tape
- Preforms based on scutched-only flax fibres
- Enzymatic extraction







Bamboo fibre tape

## **Recycling of composites**

- Re-use of GFRP as rebars in geopolymers
- Recycling of GFRP in geopolymers

- Gluten bio-polymers
- Bio-based epoxies and hardeners
- Gluten prepreg by suspension-solution impregnation



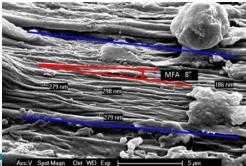


omposite

llaterials group

## Characterisation of natural fibres

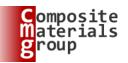
- Single fibre testing
- Micro-DIC, micro-CT
- Impregnated Fibre Bundle Test (CELC)



Micro fibrillar angle

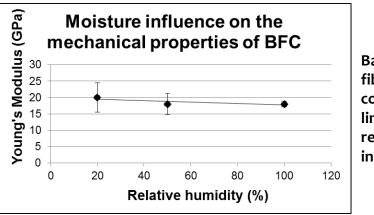
> Micro DIC single hemp fibre

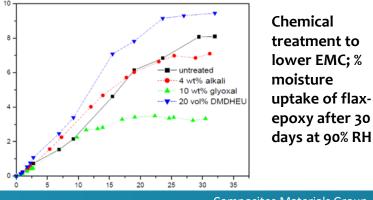
# Natural and sustainable composites (2)



## Durability of (natural fibre) composites

- Hygrothermal ageing
- Improving the fibre-matrix interface
- Lowering the EMC of natural fibres
- Processing natural fibres without drying
- Selecting natural fibres with low moisture sensitivity

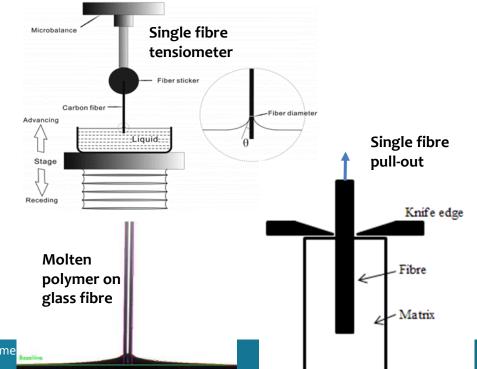




Bamboo fibre composite: limited reduction in modulus

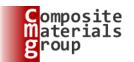
## Modification of fibre-matrix interface

- Integrated physical-chemical-micromechanical approach
- Chemical surface characterization
- Contact angle measurements to determine surface energy components
- Micro-mechanical testing of adhesion
- Fibre treatment or matrix modification
- Natural and other fibres (glass, aramid, Carbon)
- Characterisation of molten thermoplastics



Composites Materials Group, Departme

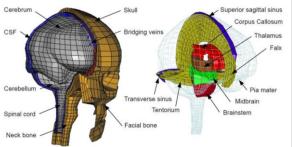
# Improved protection for head impact



# Understanding effects of oblique impact

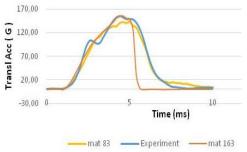
(inducing severe rotation)

- **Biomechanical studies**
- Accident reconstruction
- Analysis on bridging vein rupture, contusions, ...



### Simulation for virtual helmet design (inducing severe rotation)





- Validation of FE model using experiments
- Optimisation of topology and helmet composition

## **Development of test methods**

- Low to high strain rates
- Material and helmet testing





### Innovative material concepts for improved protection

- Anisotropic liners improve protection
- Patented concepts

