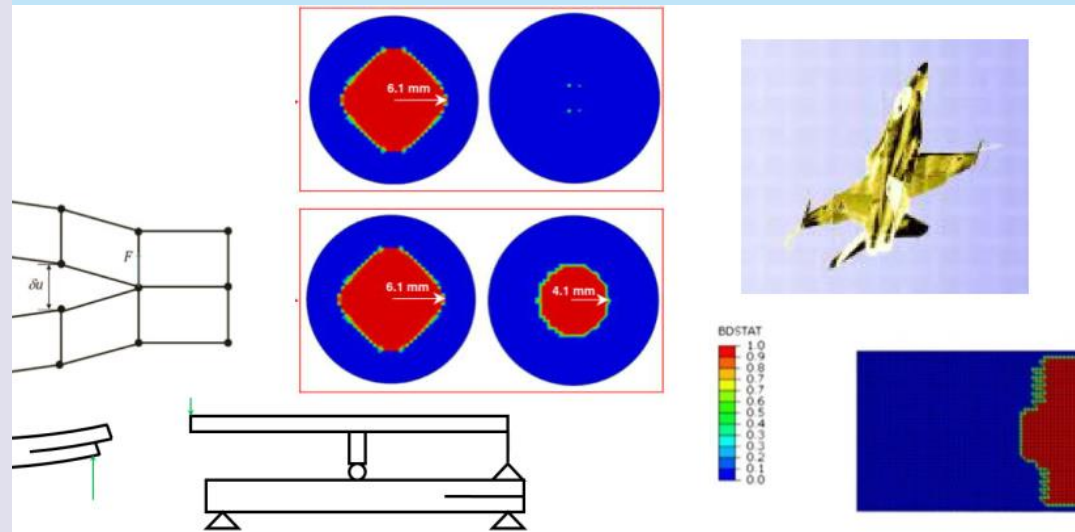


The challenges of finite element crack growth models for adhesive joints to make reliable and useful risk assessment in aircraft structures

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G.O. Rodera, T. Pärnänen

Tampere University



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- Research of structural repairs in Finland
- Academic scope
- Industrial needs & academic solutions



Tampere University

- Established in 1965
- ~1,600 employees
- ~19,000 deg students
- Research combines natural sciences, technology and business



Research of aeronautical structural repairs in Finland

- Much of the previous research **was** carried out in Helsinki University of Technology (Aalto)
- Activities nowadays moved to Tampere University

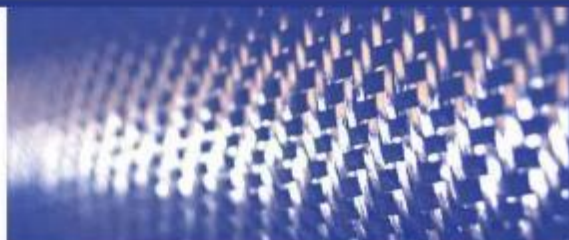
→ Research group of **Plastics and Elastomer Technology**



Dr. Kanerva



Dr. Sarlin

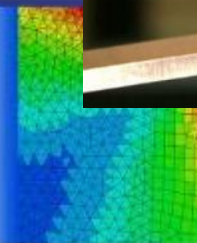
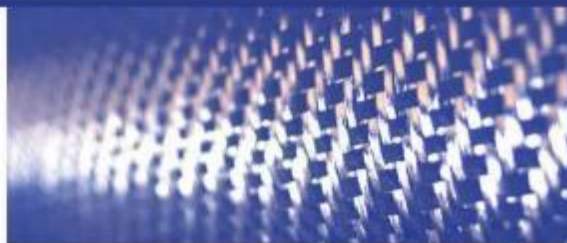
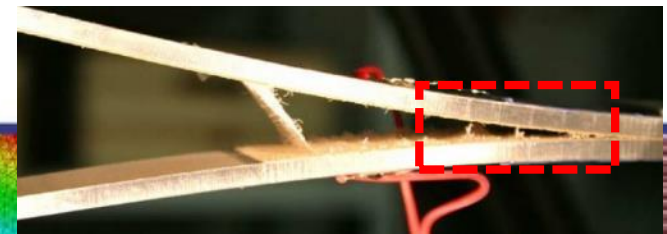
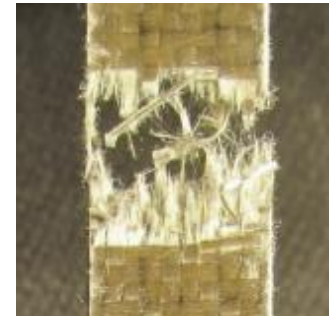
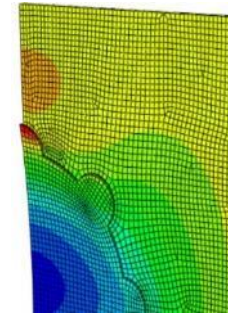
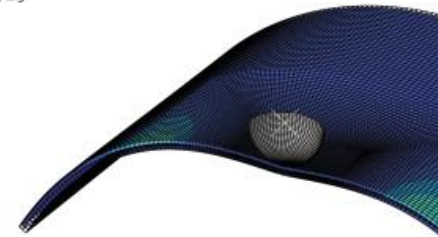


Academic scope

- Research of the group in this area focuses on **adhesive joints in composites and metal-composite structures**
- Adhesive joints are used in military aircraft and there is an interest to apply adhesive joints (also to future commercial aircraft)
- Adhesive joints can be very lightweight and durable
- Adhesive joints are challenging structural details due to the inability to confirm the quality of the prepared joint

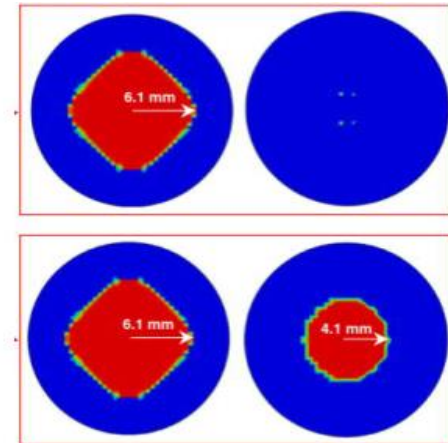
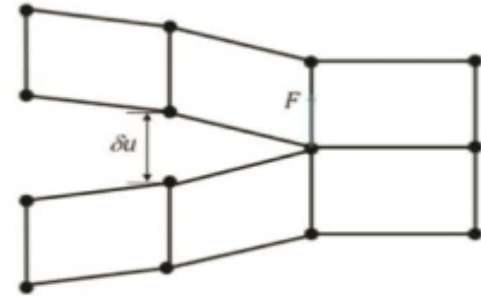
H5NMTCRT
SPOS, (fraction = 1.0), Layer = 5
(Avg: 75%)

+	5.410e+00
+	4.959e+00
+	4.509e+00
+	4.058e+00
+	3.607e+00
+	3.156e+00
+	2.705e+00
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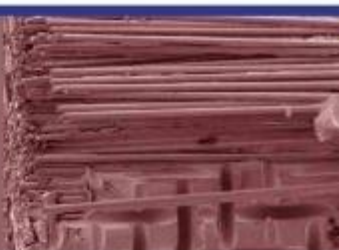
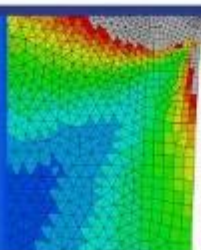
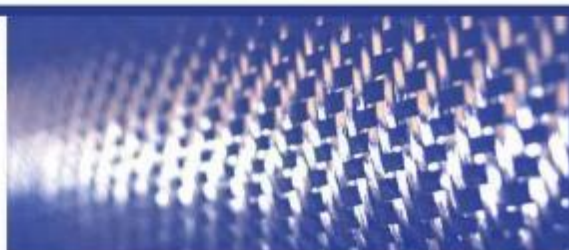


Finite element models and parameters

- For aircraft structures, the pure stress analysis via failure criteria and **proper strength allowables (via standard test procedures)** is an acceptable procedure
- The assessment of a risk typically based on finite element methods based on either **critical energy release rate or stress concepts of crack and its growth**
- However, a more accurate and tailorable solution could be, e.g. the **Virtual crack closure technique (VCCT)**
- Also **cohesive zone modelling (CZM)** could offer some advantages to fit the effects of environmental effects or crack onset, for example. However, the parameters of the more advanced crack growth methods **are difficult to validate experimentally**

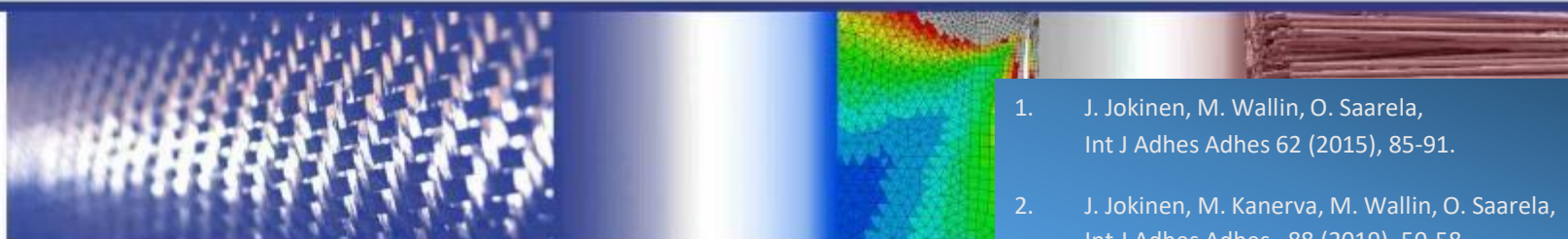
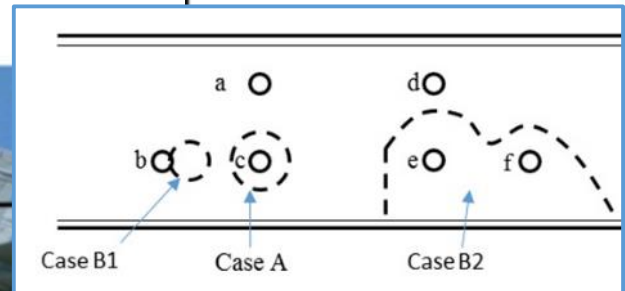
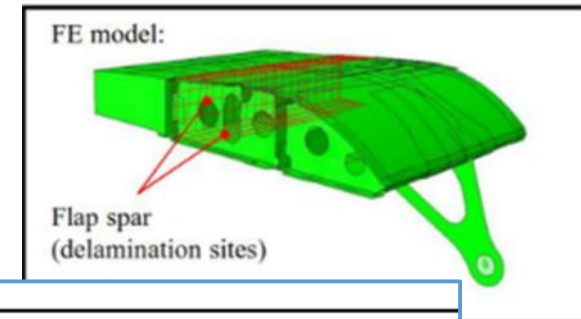
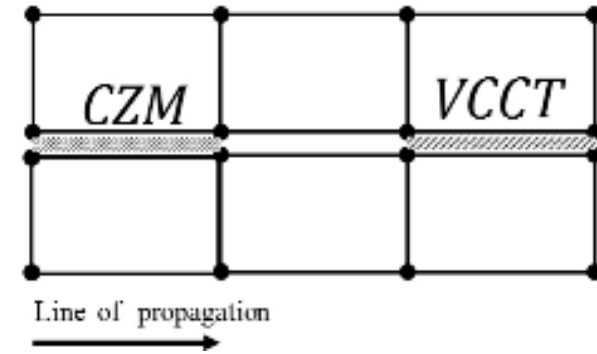


Case examples



Recent activities: FEM

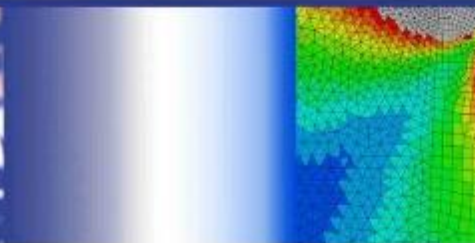
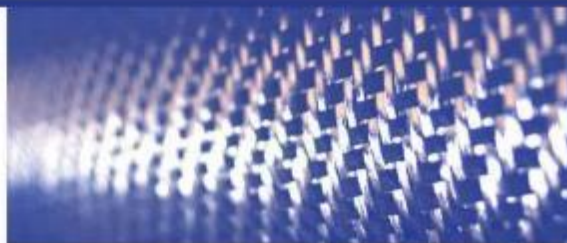
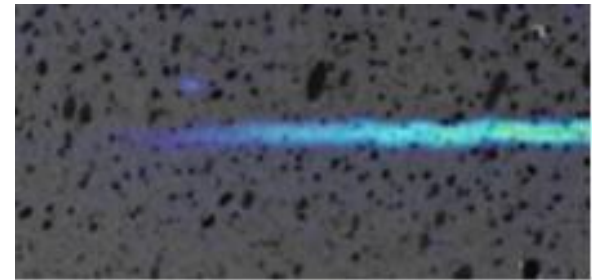
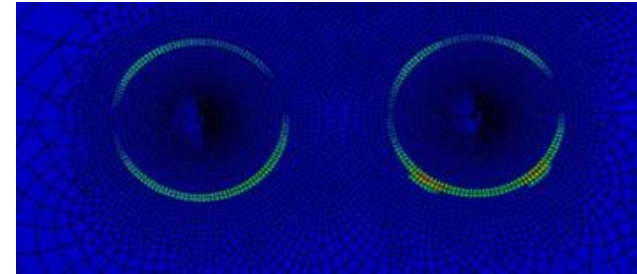
- Combined methods, for crack nucleation (onset) and damage evolution (propagation), e.g. CZM-VCCT
- CZM zone applied to model crack nucleation and VCCT handles the (self-similar) crack propagation or delamination for composites



1. J. Jokinen, M. Wallin, O. Saarela, Int J Adhes Adhes 62 (2015), 85-91.
2. J. Jokinen, M. Kanerva, M. Wallin, O. Saarela, Int J Adhes Adhes , 88 (2019), 50-58.

Recent activities: Cracks and experiments

- Sensitivity studies of the effects of multiple failure sites (e.g. cracks, debonds, pre-delaminations)
→ interaction
- DIC (digital image correlation)
for crack propagation and crack-tip strain field recording for ENF, DCB, fatigue fracture tests



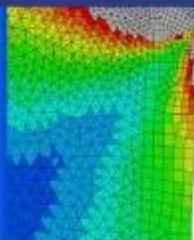
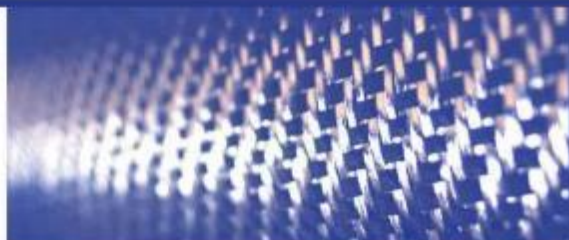
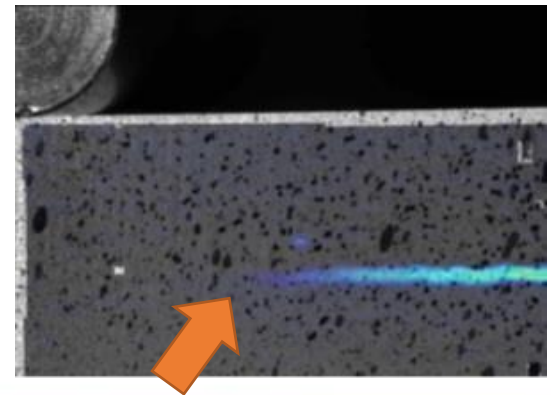
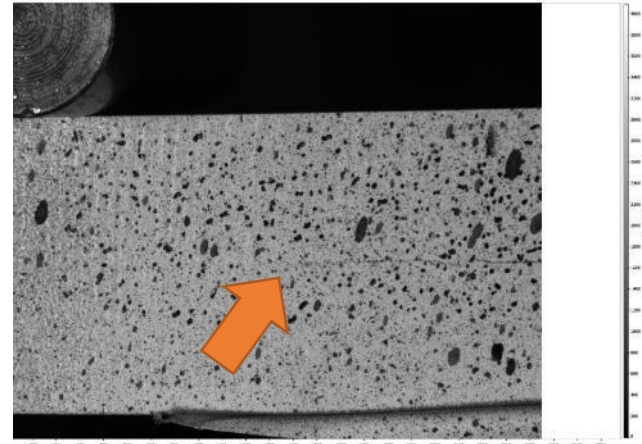
Examples of challenges

- Shear strain measurement for lap-shear testing (e.g. TALS) or mode II fracture toughness (ENF)
- Standard: specified sensor with a mechanism
- Academic means: DIC and resolved strain components

- **Challenge:**

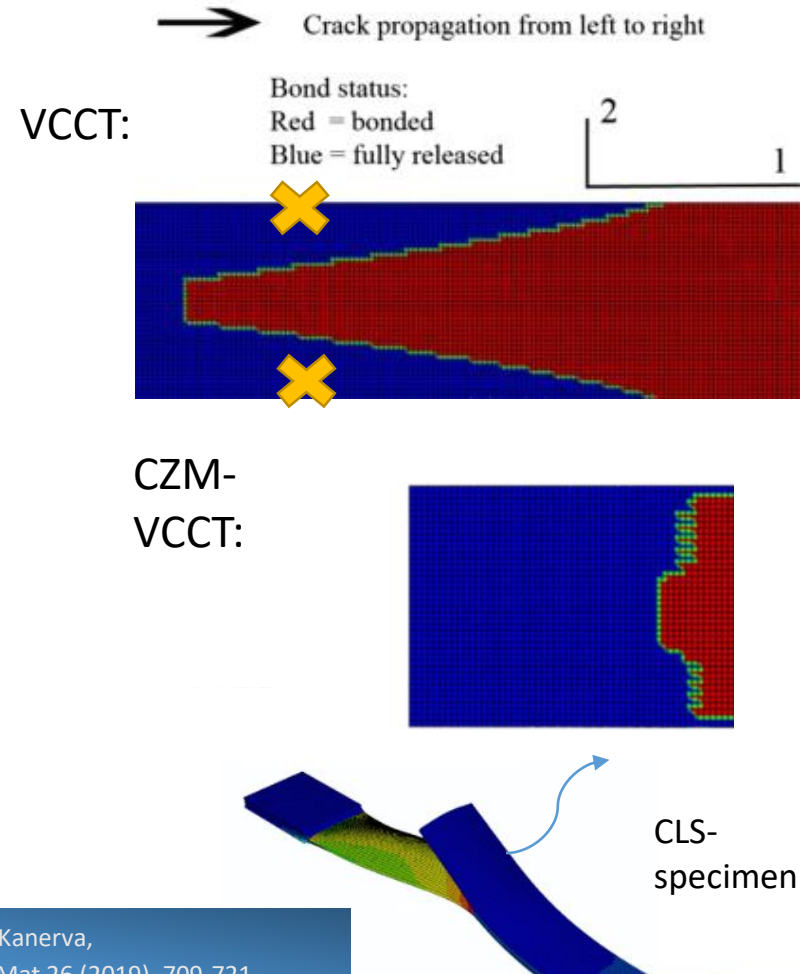
No 'final' validation of DIC-derived shear strains

- subset - glue line thickness dependency
- virtual strain gauge definition not straightforward
- single laboratory not enough for validation

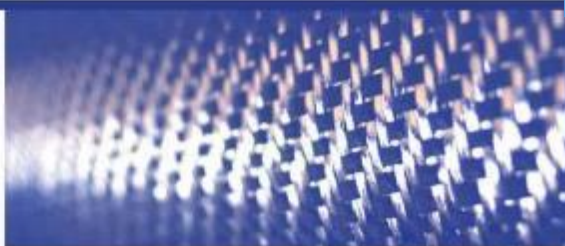


Examples of challenges

- CZM-involving crack models
- Standard: VCCT or onset-related G_c (or stress analysis)
- Academic means: traction-separation laws with >3 parameters
- **Challenge:**
No standard tests for CZM parameters
not to mention authorization for combined methods



1. J. Jokinen, M. Kanerva,
Appl Compos Mat 26 (2019), 709-721.



Current alignment of interchange of solutions

Publishable novelty

Academia

Critical strains

DIC, FEA

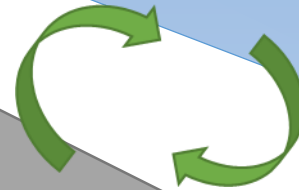
Critical stresses

FEA, material (plasticity) models

Fracture toughnesses

VCCT, CZM,
combined methods

Gap



Authority

Environmental factors

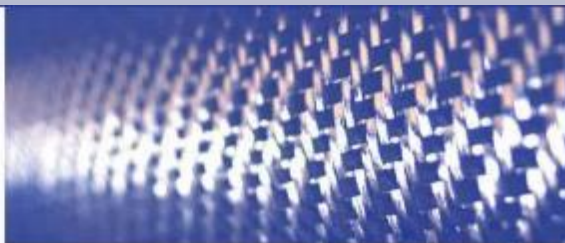
Special case studies

Industry

Fatigue data, SN-curves

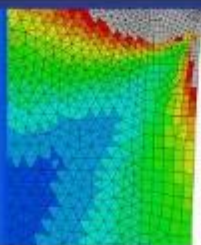
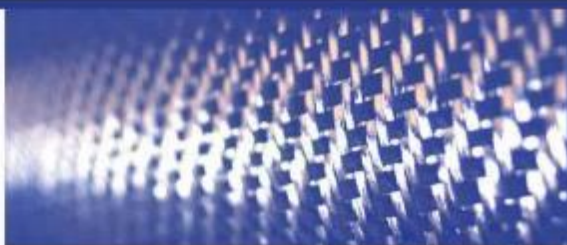
Fatigue behavior

*Use of specialized software, etc.
A/B values, MoS, SF, RF based reliability*



Examples of challenges: *solutions*

- Research centers (university branches)
 - Public/self-standing research institutes
 - (International) collaboration, round-robin activities
 - Societies, user communities for shared information
 - Virtual testing
 - Other ?
-
- Basically, public common will towards fundamental, basic research ...
 - Basically, improved funding of university research
 - (Maintenance outsourced)



Thank you for your attention!

Tampere University



Finnish Defence Forces



Patria Aviation

Patria

VTT



Contact: Mikko.Kanerva@tuni.fi