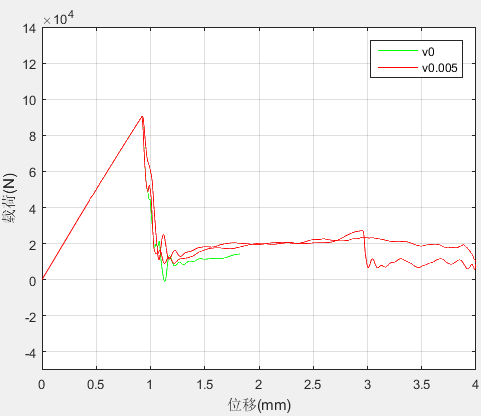
**参数定义的影响：**

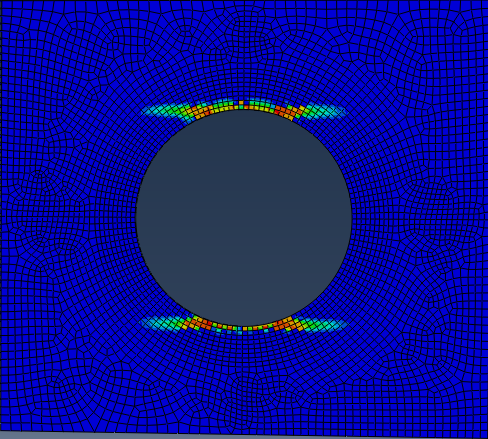
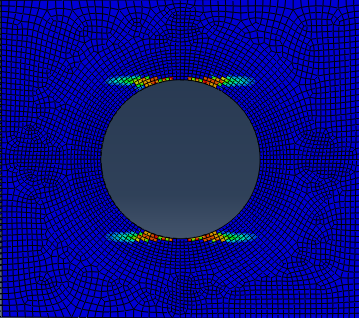
**Gf和Gm以及viscous的影响（仅0°板）：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 强度参数 | *TX* | *CX* | *TY* | *CY* | *SXY* | 密度 | Gm | Gf | v |  |
| Pro3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 0.0005 |  |
| G10\_60-V0 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 60 | 0 |  |
| G10\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
| G5\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_600-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 600 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_600-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 600 | 0.0005 | exp |
| G0.5\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_60-V5e-3\_exp | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 | exp |

**viscous的影响:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G10\_60-V0 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 60 | 0 |  |
| G10\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |



****

粘性系数太大会造成损伤的延迟，太小会造成计算不收敛。但是在这里取0时都可以收敛，所以不需要考虑。

**Gf和Gm的区别：**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | 600 |



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0.5 | 600 |

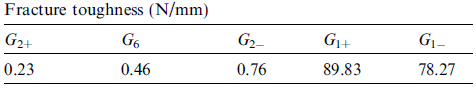


|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0.5 | 60 |

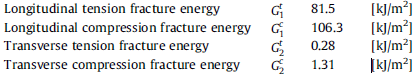
结合计算结果（针对0°板而言）以及其他论文，Gm取0.5-1之间，Gf取50-100之间比较合适。

**其他论文中的参数：**

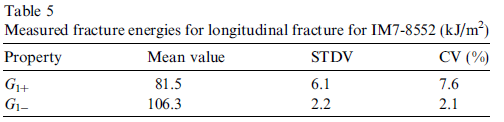
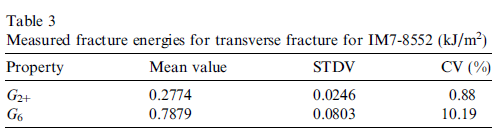
**A continuum damage model for composite laminates: Part II – Computational implementation and validation**



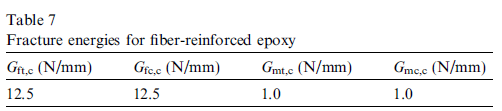
**Laminate damage model for composite structures**



**Prediction of size effects in notched laminates using continuum damage mechanics**

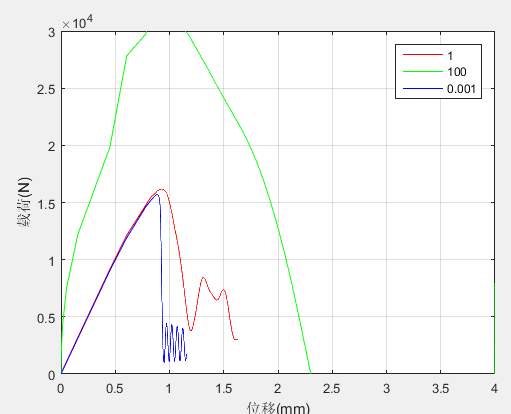


**Progressive damage modeling in fiber-reinforced materials**



**材料密度（mass density）的影响：**

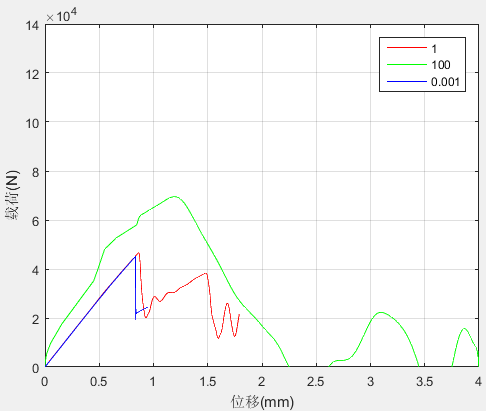
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 强度参数 | *TX* | *CX* | *TY* | *CY* | *SXY* | 密度 | Gf | Gm | v |
| Pro3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 10 | 60 | 0 |
| Density100 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 100 | 10 | 60 | 0 |
| Density0.001 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 0.001 | 10 | 60 | 0 |



45



0



0-90

不同的密度对位移载荷曲线影响较大，对失效图几乎没有影响。当密度取1和取0.001时，极限载荷已经没有区别，所以当密度取1时已经可以得到正确的结果，但是密度0.001可以使得增量步更小。

**指数退化和线性退化：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Pro3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 0.0005 |  |
| Pro3-exp | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 0.0005 | exp |
| G0.5\_600-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 600 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_600-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 600 | 0.0005 | exp |
| G0.5\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_60-V5e-3\_exp | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 | exp |



在同样的材料参数下，指数和线性退化的位移载荷曲线的区别不大。0.5和600的结果和试验相差太大。



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | 600 |



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0.5 | 600 |

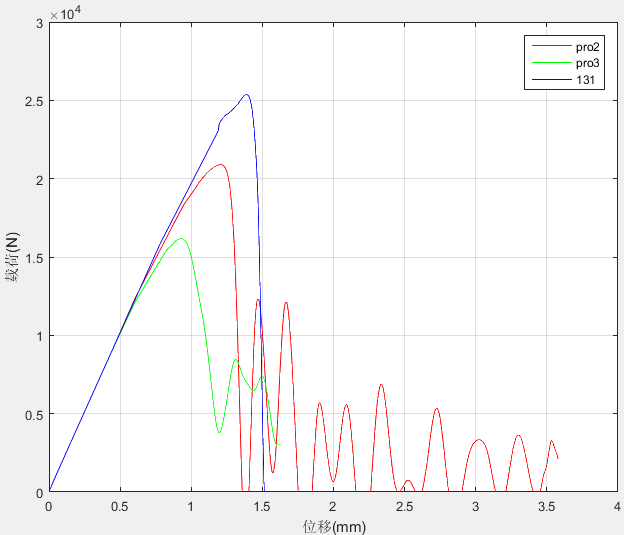


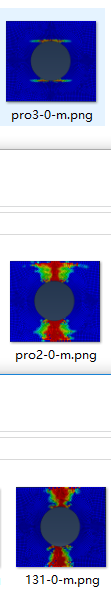
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0.5 | 60 |

在同样的材料参数下，指数和线性退化的失效图的差别不是太大（针对0°铺层而言）

**剪切强度参数的影响：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 131 | 1451.55 | 725.78 | 35.99 | 160.28 | 131 | 1 |
| Pro2 | 1528.7 | 764.3 | 36.0 | 160.3 | 90.25 | 1 |
| Pro3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 65 | 1 |



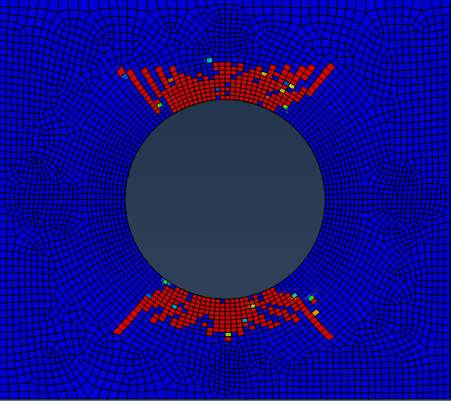


从失效图来看，三种剪切强度情况下的裂纹扩展差别不大，从位移载荷曲线的45°板来看，并结合试验测试结果，Sxy为90更加符合实验。

**修正后的材料参数：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G0.5\_60-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 90 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
| G0.5\_90-V5e-3(修正2) | 1500 | 764 | 36 | 160 | 90 | 1 | 0.5 | 90 | 0.0005 |  |
| 修正3 |  |  |  |  | 90 |  | 1.5 | 60 |  |  |
| 修正4 |  |  |  |  | 90 |  | 0.5 | 6 |  |  |
| 修正5 |  |  |  |  | 90 |  | 5 | 60 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 90 |  | 2.5 | 60 |  |  |

Sxy提高从60到90后0°的失效图不符合（无论Gf是60还是90）。故只能将Sxy回复到60。



**最后使用的材料参数：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G0.5\_90-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764.3 | 36 | 160 | 60 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |

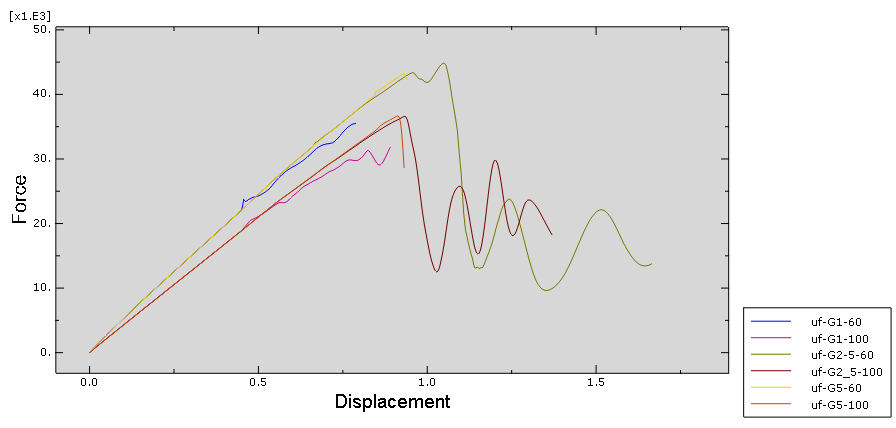
此时的0和45比较符合，但是0/90出现问题（由于是Gm为0.5太小）。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G0.5\_90-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764.3 | 36 | 160 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |

dm太大（=5）时，0°的裂纹不对，dm太小的时候（=0.5），0/90的裂纹不对

使用的参数：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G0.5\_90-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764.3 | 36 | 160 | 60 | 1 | 0.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |



可以看出对三种不同的dm而言，dm=2.5和dm=5的极限失效载荷数值差别并不大，而从失效图来看dm=2.5差不多可以兼顾0以及0/90.所以最后综合考虑的话：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G0.5\_90-V5e-3 | 1500 | 764.3 | 36 | 160 | 60 | 1 | 2.5 | 60 | 0.0005 |

# 从试验重新计算材料参数：

纤维拉伸强度：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 强度(Mpa) |  |
| [0]\_10 | 23263 | 21804 | 20474 | 21847 | 21847/(15\*1.5)=970.98  21847/(15\*1.58)=921.81 | （由于纤维方向不对，试验无效） |
| 47480.5 | 43915.5 | 45268 | 45554.67 | ~~45554.67/(25\*1.5)=1214.79~~  ~~45554.67/(25\*1.58)=1153.28~~  45554.67/(20\*1.5)=1518.49  45554.67/(20\*1.58)=1441.60 |  |



基体拉伸强度

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Mean | 强度(Mpa) |
| [90]\_10 | 1252 | 1476 | 1321 | 1349.67 | 1349.67/(25\*1.58)=34.17  1349.67/(25\*1.5)=35.99 |



剪切强度：

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 试验次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 平均 |
| **[±45]5** | 5701 | 5596.5 | 5810.5 | 5702.67N |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **弹性模量** | **E1** | **E2** | **G12** | **G13** | **G23** | **V12** | |
| old | 127.70 | 9.67 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 3.64 | 0.3 | |
| **强度参数** | ***TX*** | ***CX*** | ***TY*** | ***CY*** | ***SXY*** | Gm | Gf |
| old | 1500 | 764.3 | 36 | 160 | 60/（90） | 0.5（5） | 60 |
| new | 1441 |  |  |  | 95.04 |  | |

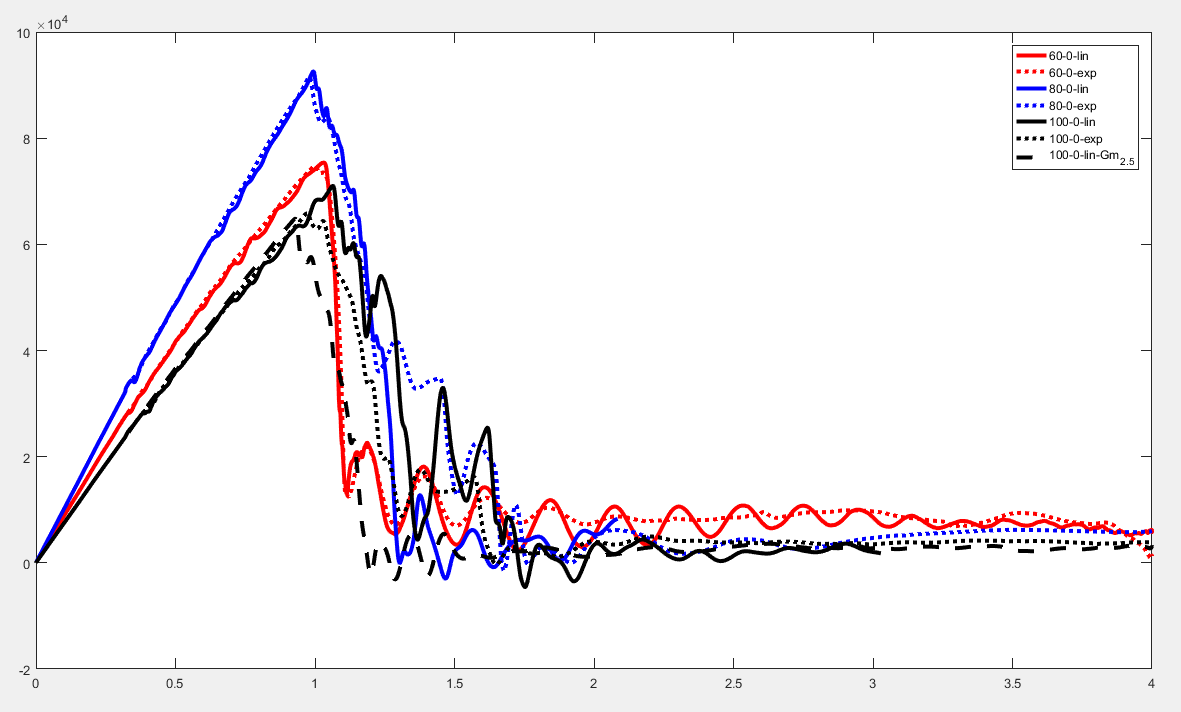
# 不同的铺层以及不同的孔径：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Comparing**  **of  Ultimate**  **loads**  **Layer** | **Size of cutout (Ф)** | | | | | | | | |
| 60mm | | | 80mm | | | 100mm | | |
| Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **[0]10** | 97.69 | 78.23 | -19.9% | 76.11 | 69.73 | -8.4% | 52.82 | 35.00 | -34% |
| **[0/90]5** | 56.91 | 59.32 | 4.0% | 45.89 | 47.20 | 2.8% | 32.99 | 37.54 | 12.1% |
| **[±45]5** | 22.46 | 28.72 | 21.8% | 17.89 | 23.79 | 24.8% | 13.42 | 17.60 | 23.8% |

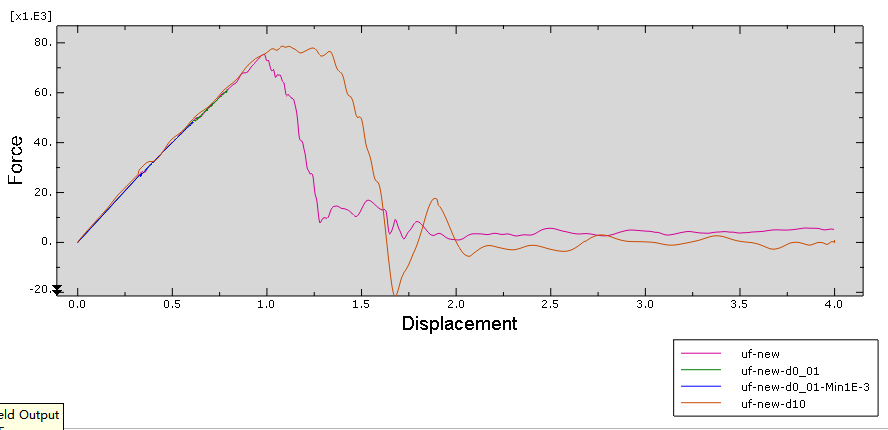
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Comparing**  **of  Ultimate**  **loads**  **Layer** | **Size of cutout (Ф)** | | | | | | | | |
| 60mm | | | 80mm | | | 100mm | | |
| Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **[0]10** |  | 78.23 |  |  | 69.73 |  |  | 35.00 |  |
| **[0/90]5** |  | 59.32 |  |  | 47.20 |  |  | 37.54 |  |
| **[±45]5** |  | 28.72 |  |  | 23.79 |  |  | 17.60 |  |

一下的计算结果中，没有标注的材料参数均为：**Sxy=60,Gm=0.5, Gf = 60,Density=1**

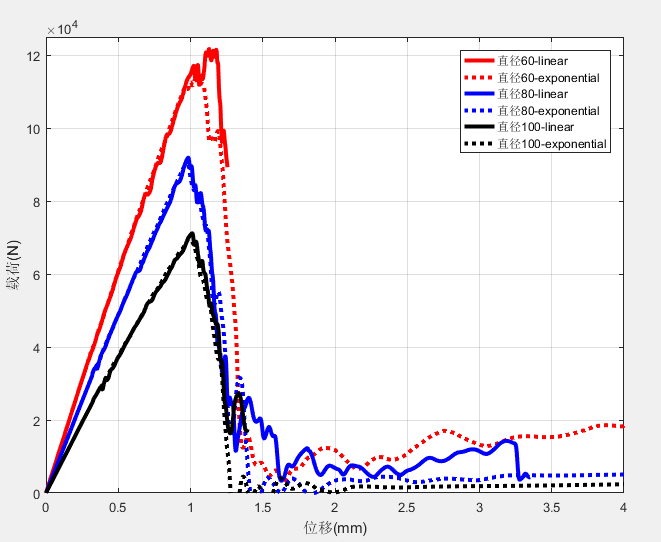
## 0°：



60\_0的准确性比较好，而80的居然比60的还高，重新复制60的计算模型，此时80和60的差不多75左右。然后增加80的密度到10，希望能减少他的极限载荷,可是反而增加了（好像之前也是这样），又将80的密度较小至0.001，可是在4000步内算不完，所以将密度调整至0.01，4000步内仍然算不完，所以将step中的最小增量步数由1e-5调整至1e-4，进一步看monitor发现，这样改确实有道理：(略)，调整至1e-4还不够，所以调整至1e-3，可是仍然不够



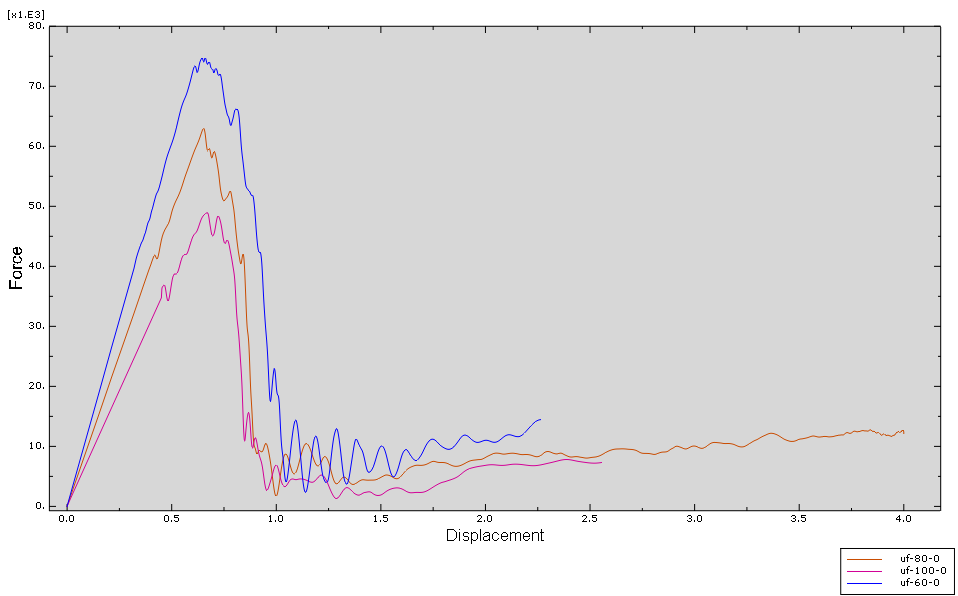
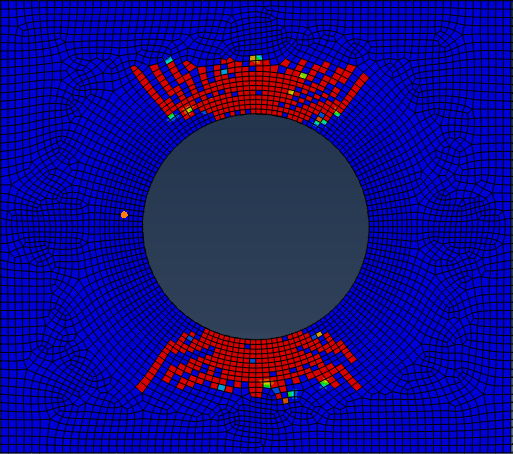
### 厚度不统一：60的厚度为1.3,80和100的厚度为1.58，将厚度统一改为1.58后



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Size of cutout (Ф)** | | | | | | | | |
| 60mm | | | 80mm | | | 100mm | | |
| Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **[0]10-lin** | 120 | 78.23 |  | 91.90 | 69.73 |  | 71.18 | 35.00 |  |
| **[0]10-exp** | 113.46 |  | 91.36 |  | 70.77 |  |

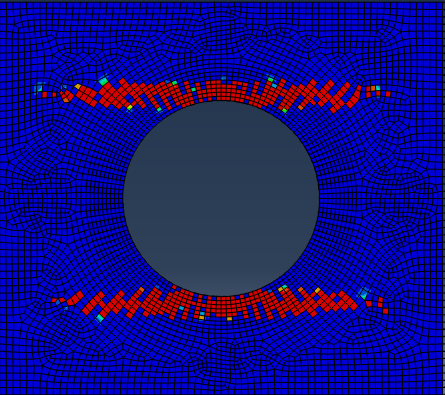
### 2、重新观察材料测试的试验后，发现Xt（纤维拉伸强度）计算偏大,Xt由改为1062，Sxy改为76

拉伸载荷接近试验，但是失效路径不符合试验，如下图：



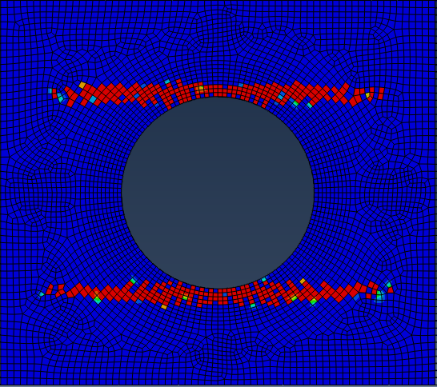
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Size of cutout (Ф)** | | | | | | | | |
| 60mm | | | 80mm | | | 100mm | | |
| Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **[0]10** | 74.71 | 78.23 |  | 62.98 | 69.73 |  | 48.93 | 35.00 |  |

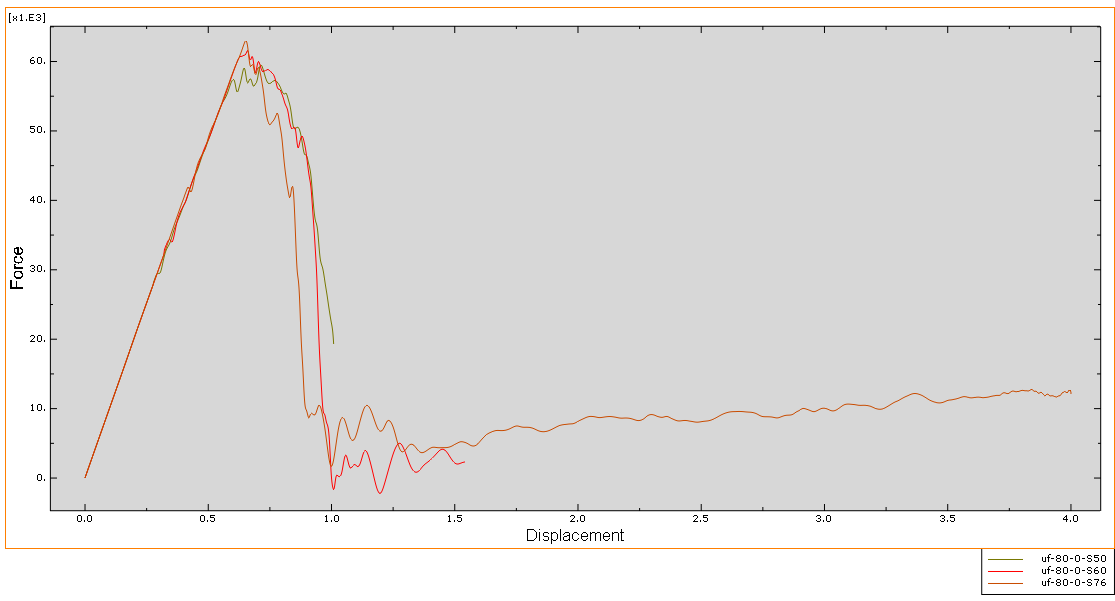
将Sxy改为60：



失效路径更加符合试验

进而改为50(1)，

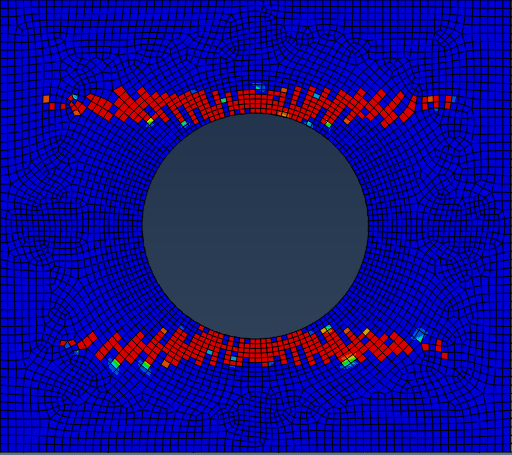
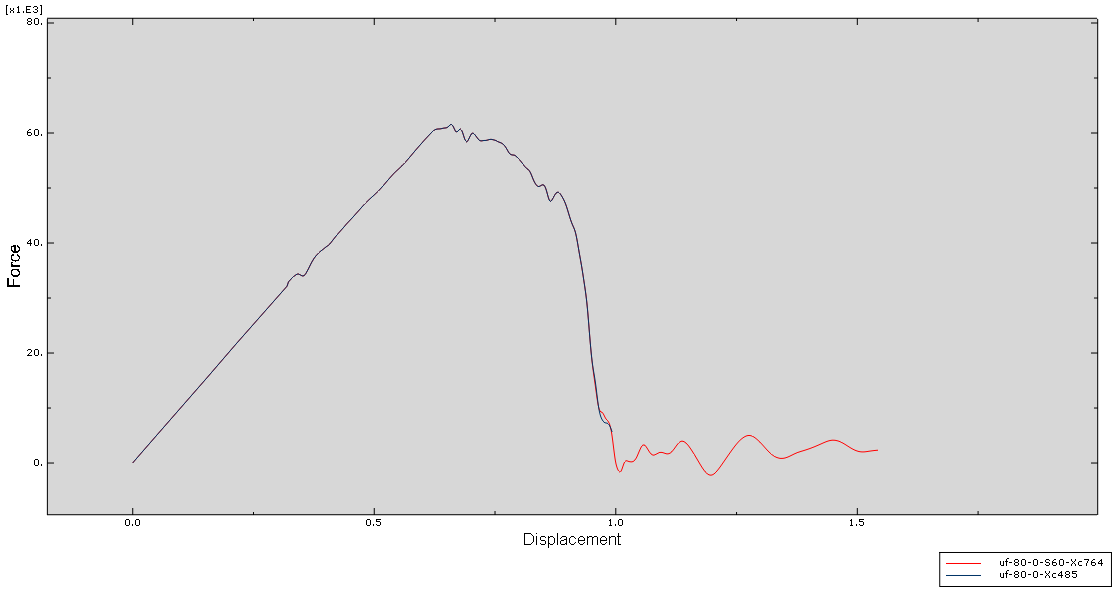




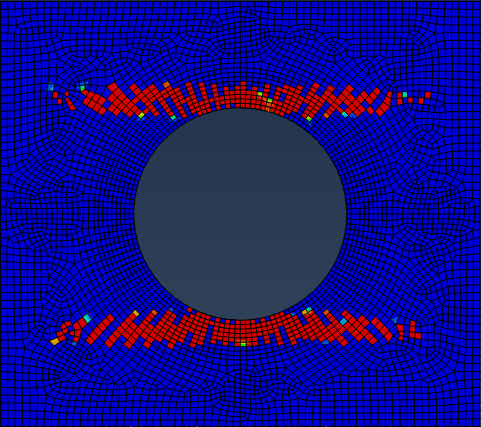
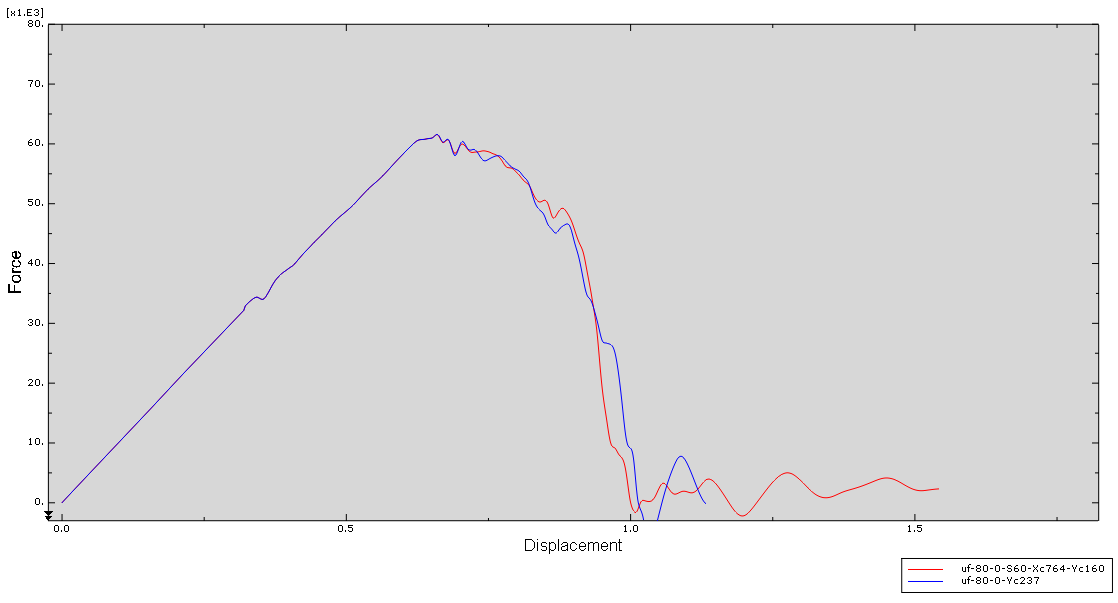
|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sxy | 76 | 60 | 50 |
|  | 62.98 | 61.55 | 59.50 |

**Sxy越小，失效图越接近于试验（沿0°方向裂纹越窄），对载荷影响较小。**

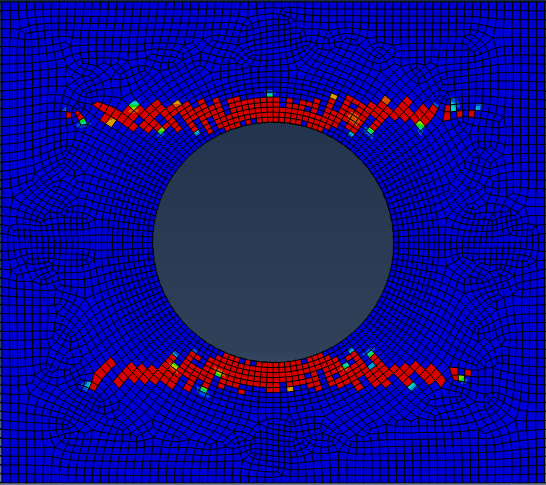
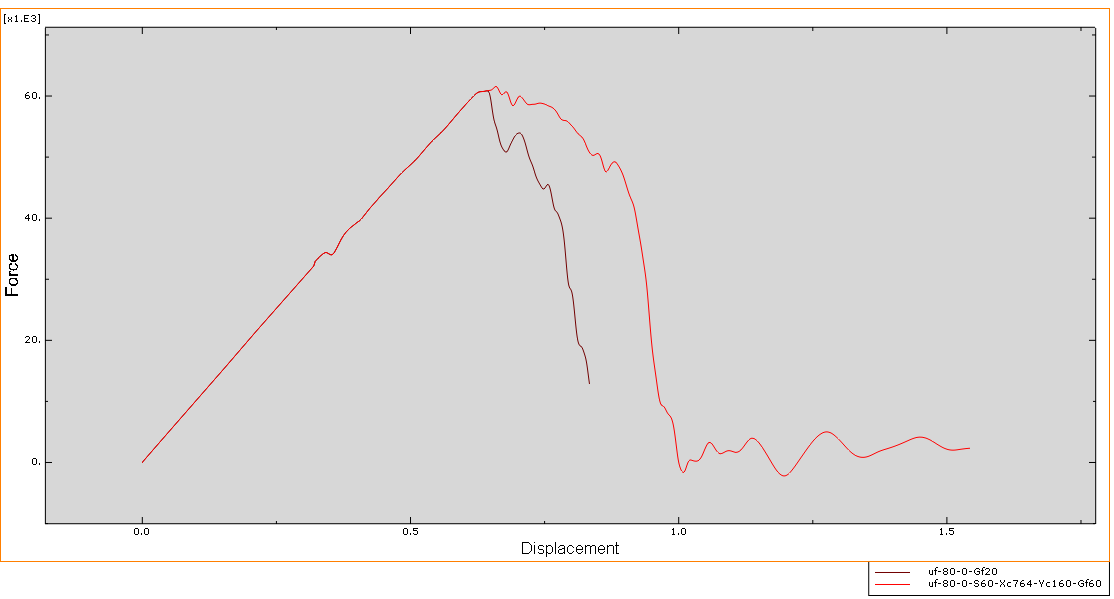
同时研究Xc(2)



和Yc(3)



和Gf(4)对结果的影响:



**Xc，Yc，Gf对极限载荷以及失效路径影响都不大**

**影响0°极限载荷的参数：Xt，**

**影响0°失效路径图的参数：横向剪切强度和Gm，当Sxy=76时失效图不符合试验，当Gf=5时裂纹沿0°方向扩展有限。**

**Sxy=76 & Gm=0.1：不行，有可能是linear退化时受到Lc<(2\*Gm\*C22)/(YC)\*\*2的限制，尝试**

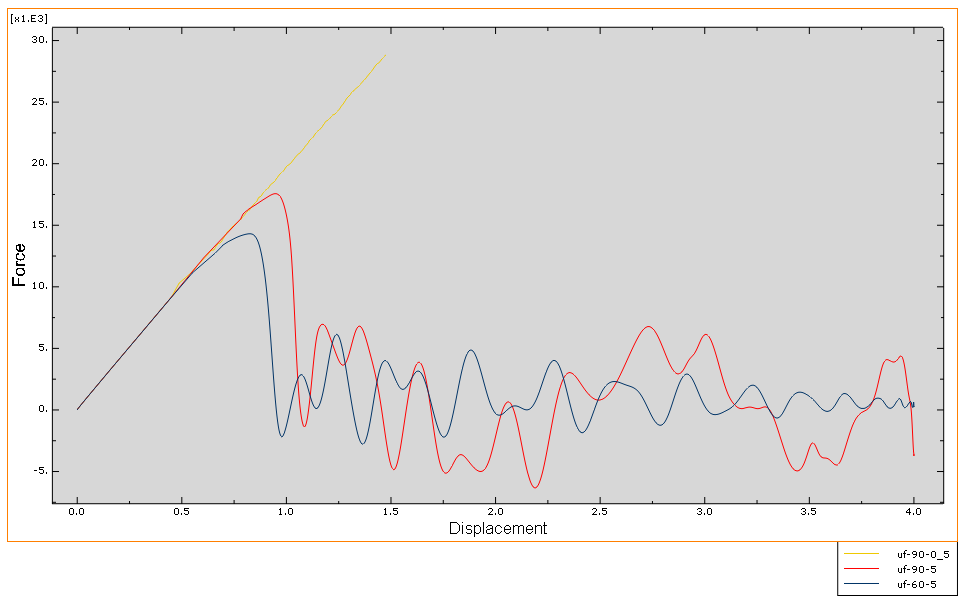
### 3、厚度为1.3时，断裂的路径出现不同的情形

## 45°：

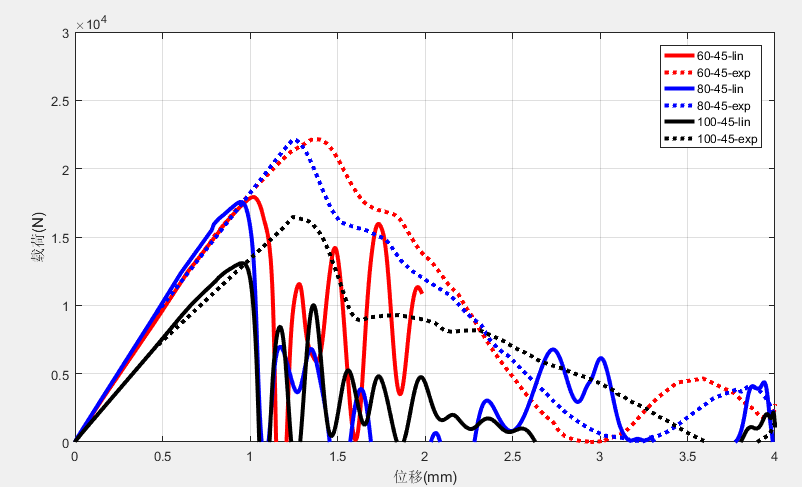


### 1、采用exp软化模型可以提高极限载荷；

### 2、尝试提高剪切强度系数、提高Gm来提高模拟的极限载荷,



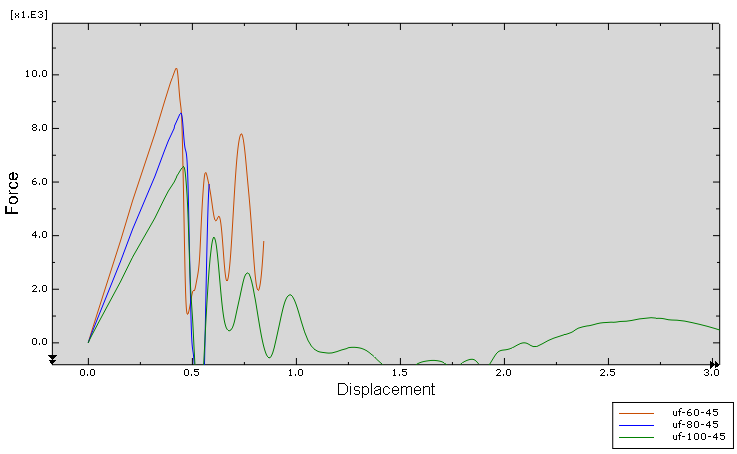
还是用Sxy=90，Gm=5比较好：



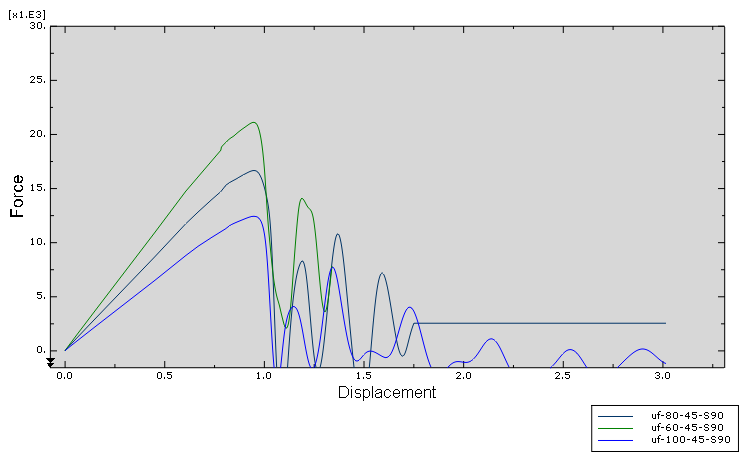
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **孔径** | 60 | | | 80 | | | 100 | | |
| **[±45]5** | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **Lin** | 17.92 | 28.72 |  | 17.56 | 23.79 |  | 13.08 | 17.60 |  |
| **Exp** | 22.17 |  | 22.12 |  | 16.46 |  |

可以看出exp的退化模型比lin的退化模型更加接近于实验值，但是还没有施加**剪切非线性**。

### 厚度不统一：60的厚度为1.3,80和100的厚度为1.58，将厚度统一改为1.5mm后：



还是用Sxy=90，Gm=5比较好：



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **孔径** | 60 | | | 80 | | | 100 | | |
| **[±45]5** | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **Lin** | 21.12 | 28.72 |  | 16.67 | 23.79 |  | 12.43 | 17.60 |  |
| **Exp** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 0/90:



### 厚度不统一：60的厚度为1.3,80和100的厚度为1.58，将厚度统一改为1.5后



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **孔径** | 60 | | | 80 | | | 100 | | |
| **[0/90]5** | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error | Simul. | Exp. | Relative error |
| **[0/90]5** | 64.68 | 59.32 |  | 49.52 | 47.20 |  | 35.00 | 37.54 |  |

### 2、Gm由0.5换成5，失效图更符合试验结果。

## 问题：

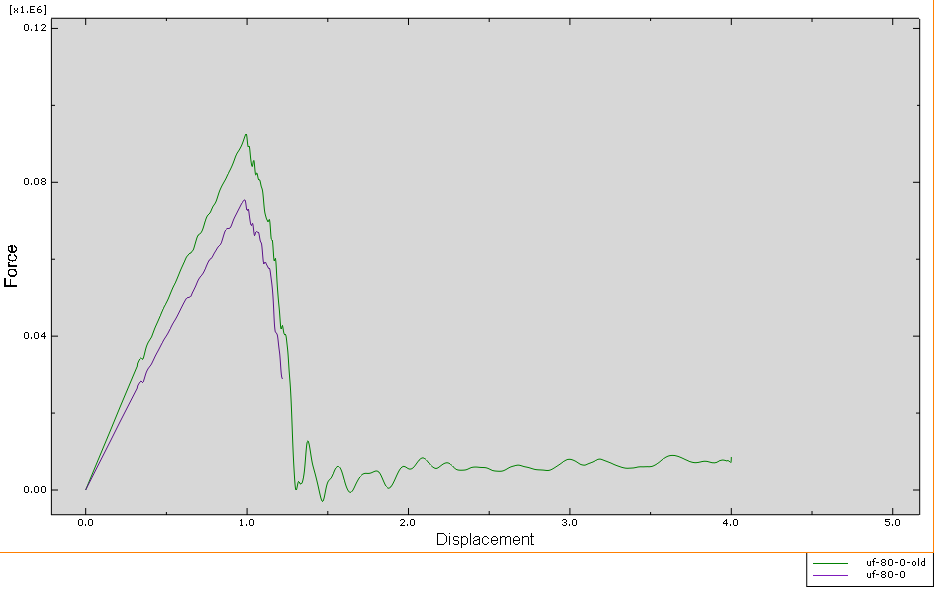
1、在0°板中，剪切强度60更准确(从失效图来看) ，不论是ABAQUS内置模型还是UMAT子程序模型

在45°板中，剪切强度90更准确(从极限载荷来看)，是否和就地强度准测有关系

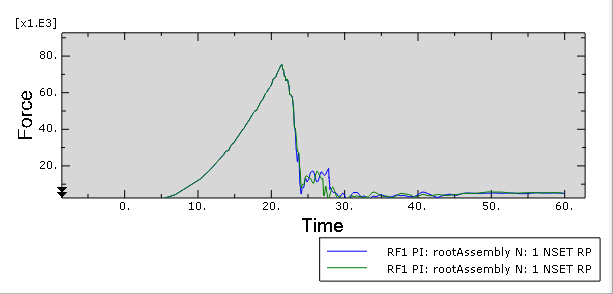
|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 试验次数 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 平均 |
| **[±45]5** | 5701 | 5596.5 | 5810.5 | 5702.67N |



1. **厚度问题：为什么复制完的model算出来和之前的不一致？**

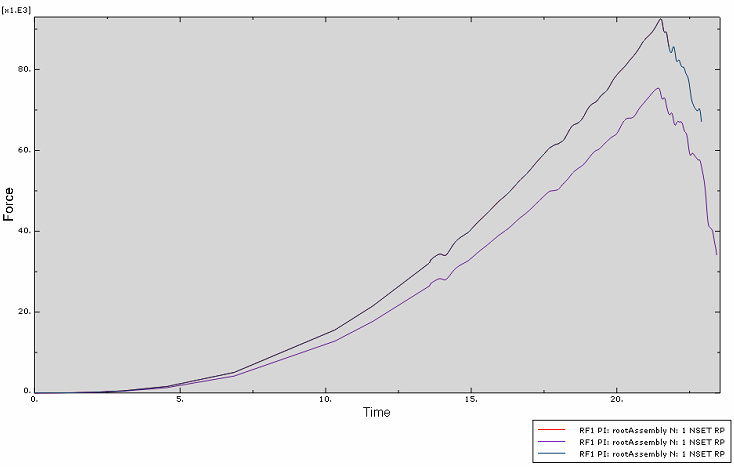


**修改了****part-node-load，看是不是此原因**



不是**part-node-load的原因；**

**是厚度的关系：**



厚度为1.3时：75

厚度为1.58时：85

T300厚度测量：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **铺层** | **第一次** | **第二次** | **第三次** |
| **0** | **1.6** | **1.58** | **1.58** |
| **±45** | **1.54** | **1.5** | **1.5** |
| **0/90** | **1.5** | **1.54** | **1.5** |

3、到底Gm，Gf对结果有什么影响

就地强度准则：

**屈曲和失效：**

**屈曲极限载荷：**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ф/mm | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
|  | 106.25 | 62.88 | 41.93 | 30.80 | 24.40 | 20.18 | 17.12 | 15.43 | 13.33 |
|  | 238.21 | 132.99 | 80.73 | 52.53 | 36.72 | 27.67 | 22.54 | 19.55 | 17.61 |
|  | 131.79 | 81.79 | 55.01 | 39.36 | 29.79 | 23.80 | 20.27 | 18.43 | 17.79 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ф/mm |  | 60 | 80 | 100 |
|  | lin | 27.09 | 33.56 | 26.78 |
| exp | 27.60 | 33.53 | 26.86 |
|  | lin | 11.06（90层首先出现基体破坏）13.41（90层首先出现基体破坏；） | 23669.4()  13754.2() | 9.07（90层率先出线基体破坏） |
| exp | 8.01(0和90层同时出现了基体破坏) | 13754.2 | 9.07（90层率先出线基体破坏） |
|  | lin | 8.29 | 8.15 | 6.48 |
| exp | 8.67 |  | 6.48 |

通过固定增量步，来看初始损伤时的载荷

**剪切非线性：**

60\_0.5\_60和60\_2.5\_60相比，从位移载荷曲线上来看，60\_0.5\_60更加符合试验，60\_2.5\_60失效太早，而且比较乱。

试验90\_0.5\_60,90\_2.5\_60,

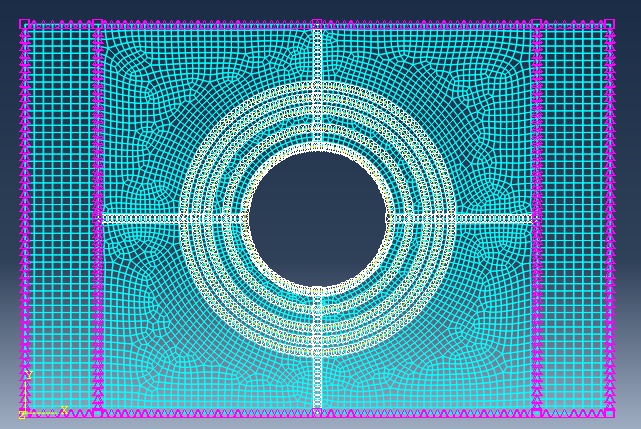
由于计算的太慢（增量步间隔太小），4000步都算不完，所以把密度从0.001增至1.。

计算0°铺层的层合板，发现位移载荷曲线符合试验，而失效图被剪切非线性破坏了，怀疑是N取小了，当N取到6时，0°铺层失效图变正常，但是45°。。。。。。。。。，而且N最好从试验数据获得。。。。。。。。。

**应力集中因子：**

**cohensive单元：**

**网格划分：**



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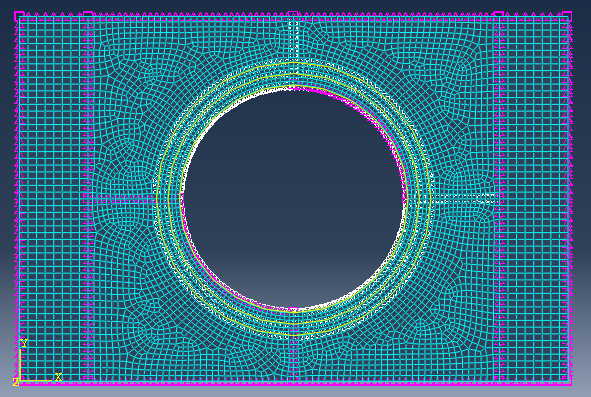
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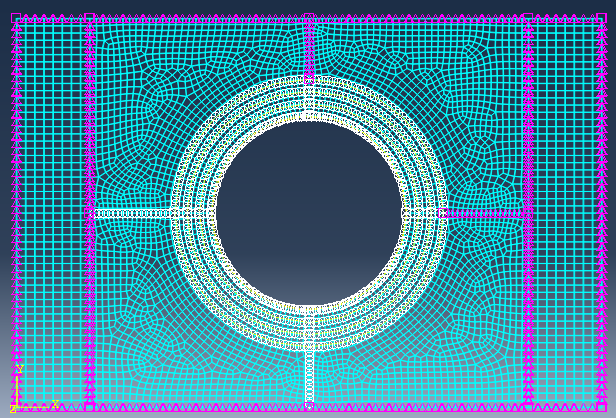
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**铺层和开孔大小**

**材料参数，密度，lin vs exp, 剪切非线性考虑N**