



Design of a FRP running blade

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POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



Project overview

FRP

- Stacking sequence
- Weight



Running blade

- Short distance running
- Long and high jumping



History of lower limb prostheses

**Egyptians
and Romans**

**Wars and
conflicts**

**Terry Fox and
Van Phillips**



Renaissance

SACH foot

Today

Composition of RSPs

Liner

- Avoids friction and movements
- Silicon or polyurethane



Socket

- Allows control of the prosthesis
- Rigid or flexible



Blade

- Acts as a spring to transmit energy
- C-shaped or J-shaped



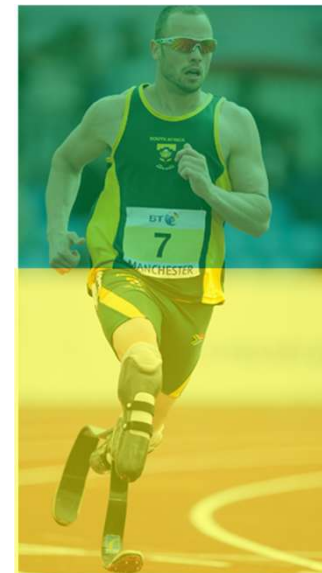
Composition of RSPs

Spring-mass system

Energy efficiency < 240%



Energy efficiency < 90%



Manufacturing technology

Preliminary work

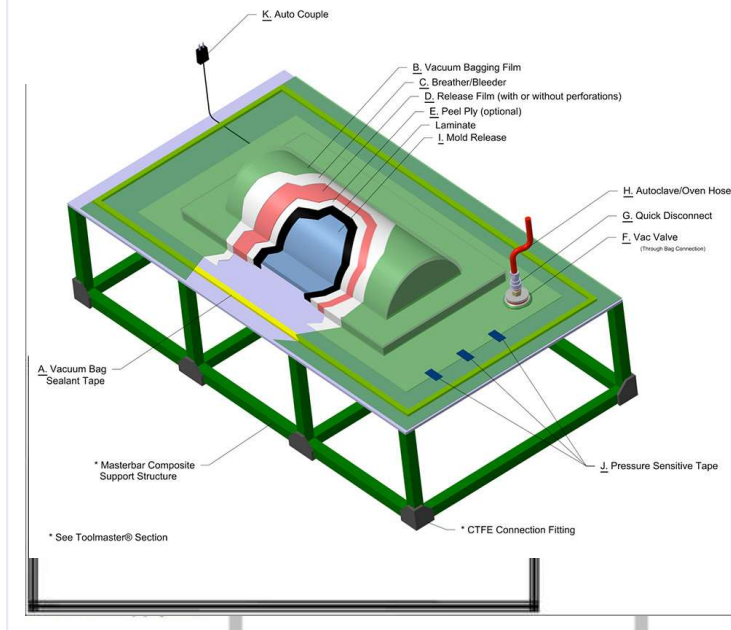
- 2D laminates
- 3D woven

Classical methods

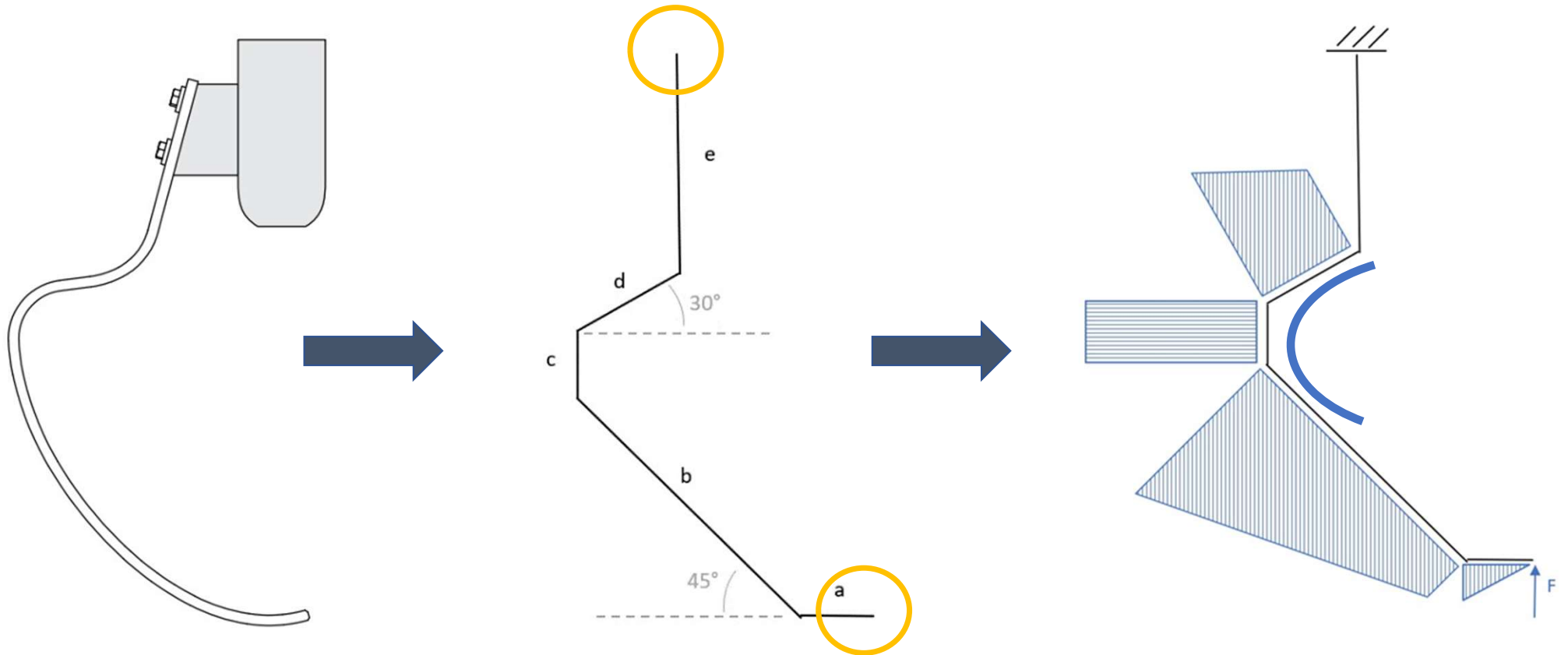
- Hand lay-up
- Prepreg Vacuum-Bagging
- Resin transfer moulding

Innovative methods

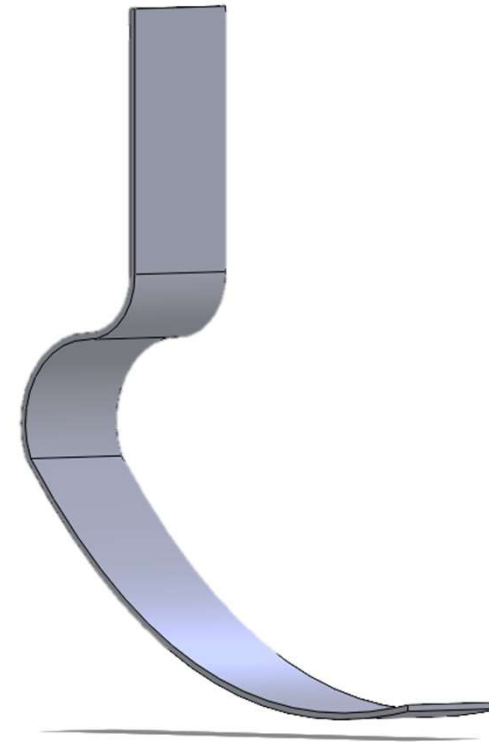
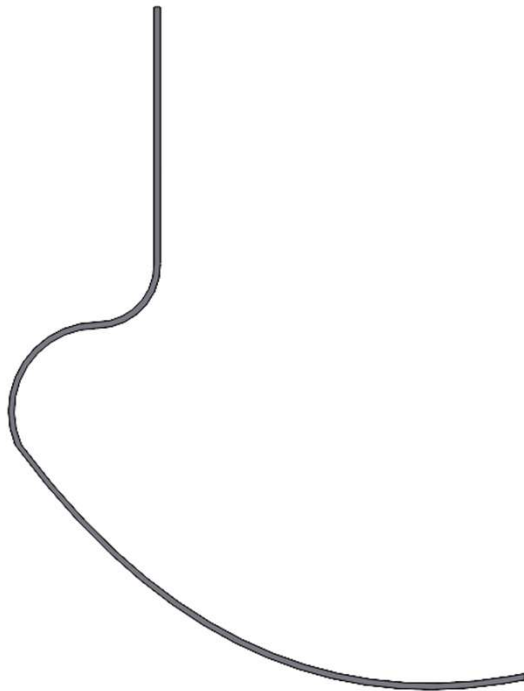
- Prior incorporation
- Incorporation in the nozzle
- Incorporation on the component

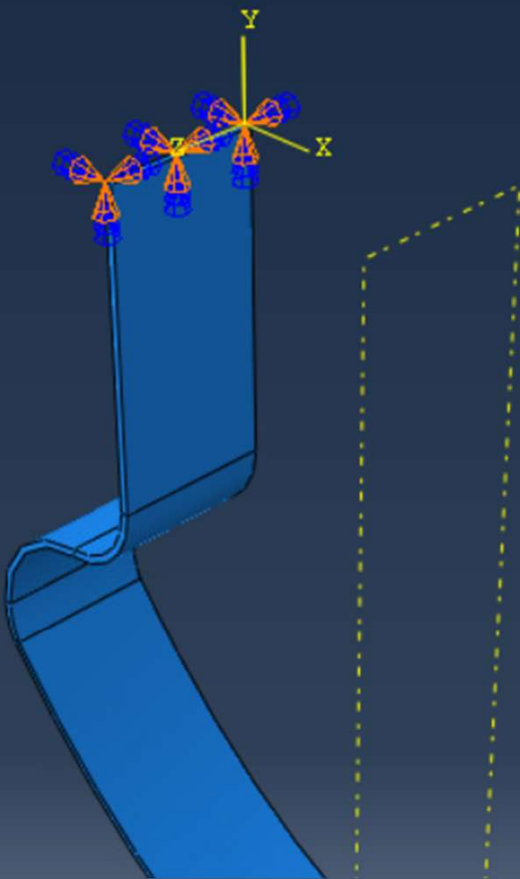


Static analysis



Model construction (1)

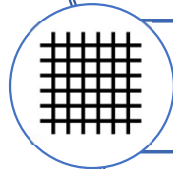




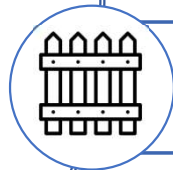
Model construction (2)



Material: lamina



Mesh: 2140 elements (S4R)

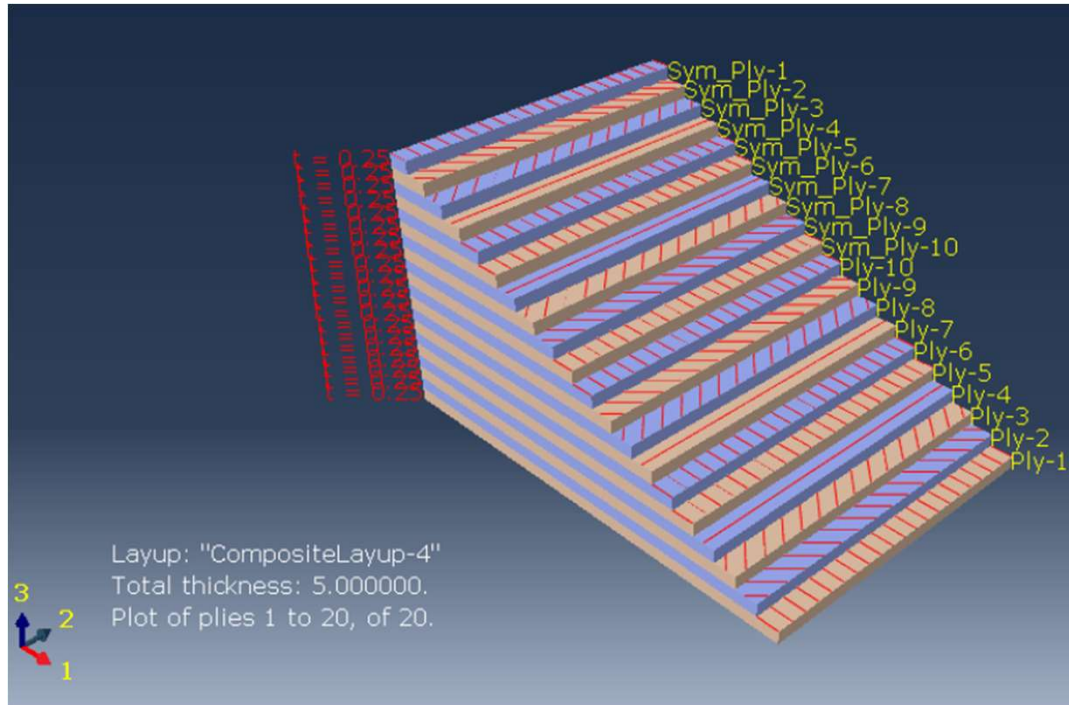
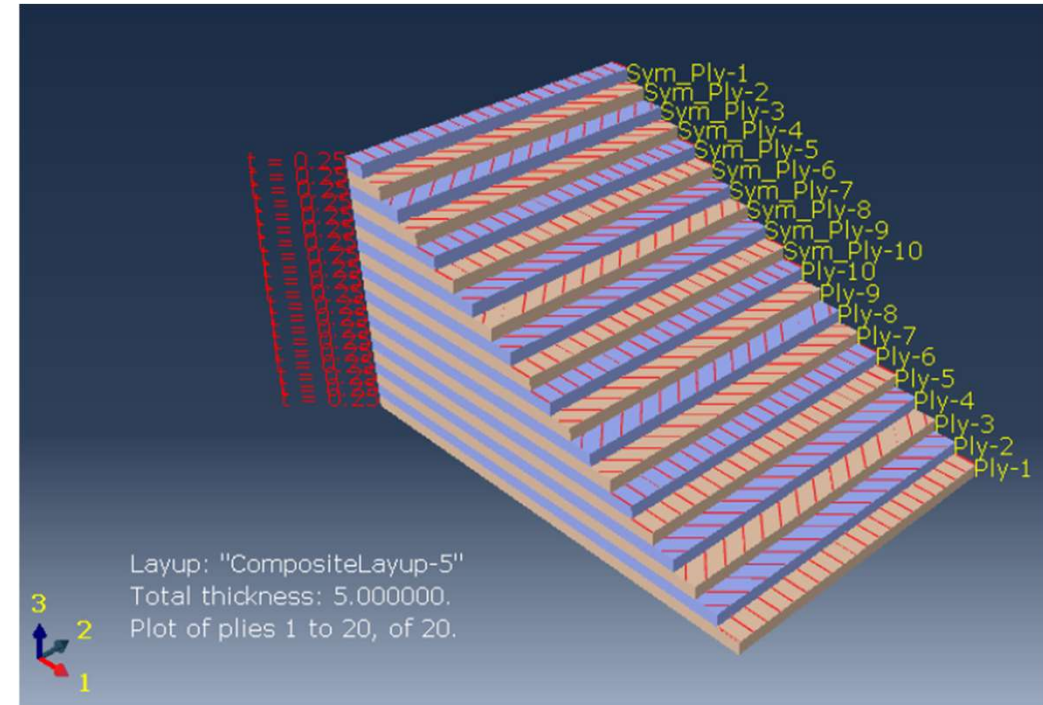


BCs: encastre



Load type: pressure

Composite layups; starting laminates

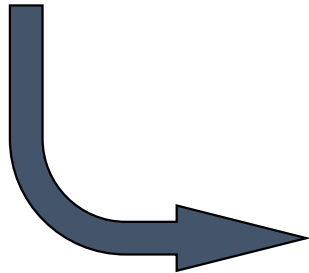

$$[0, 45, -45, 90, 0, 0, 90, -45, 45, 0]_s$$

$$[0, 45, -45, 45, 0, 0, 45, -45, 45, 0]_s$$

Composite layups: optimization pattern

$[0, 45, -45, 90, *, 0, 0, 90, -45, 45, *, 0]_s$



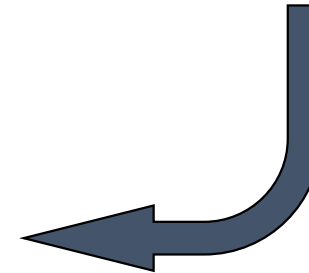
$[45, 90]_n$ packets at *



$[0, 45, -45, 45, *, 0, 0, 45, -45, 45, *, 0]_s$



$[\pm 45]_n$ packets at *



Tsai-Hill < 1

$\delta = 4$ cm

Materials



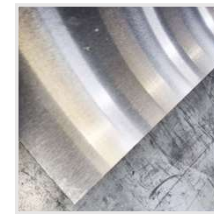
CFRP

- $\rho = 1.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $E_1 = 177 \text{ GPa}$
- $E_2 = 10.8 \text{ GPa}$
- $\nu_{12} = 0.27$
- $G_{12} = 7.6 \text{ GPa}$



GFRP

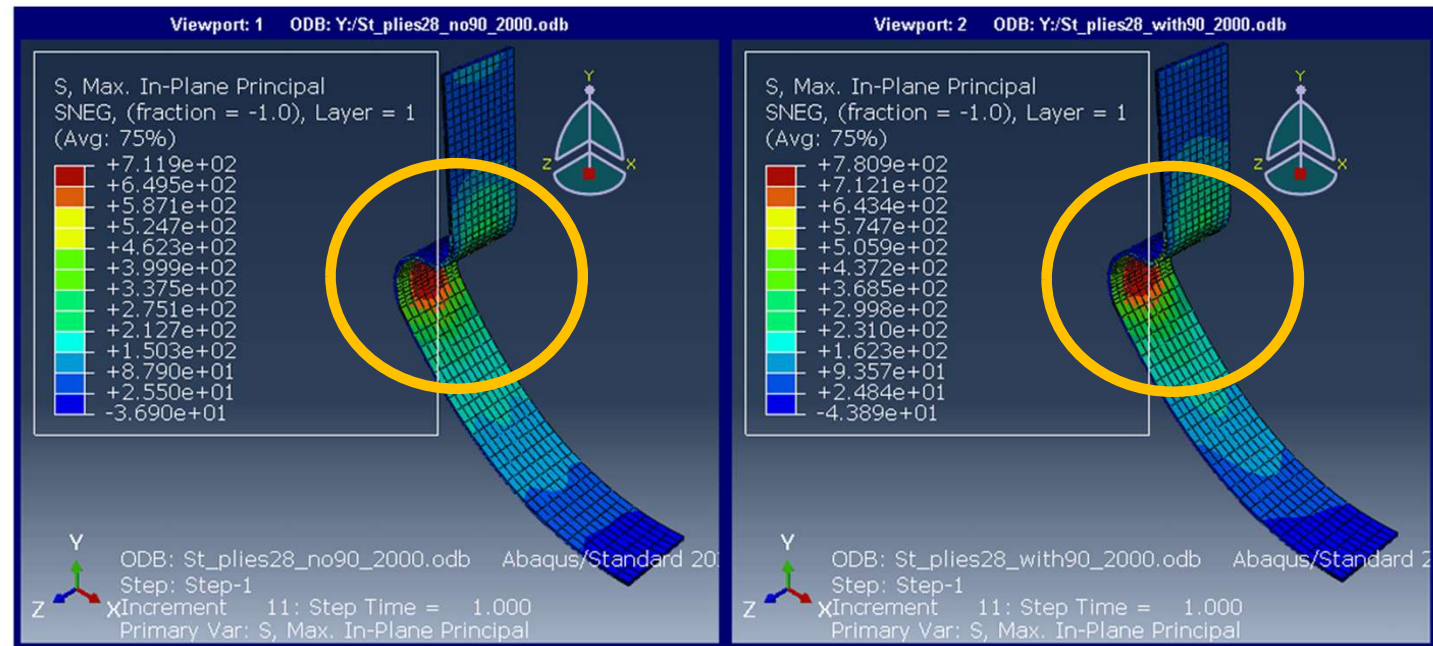
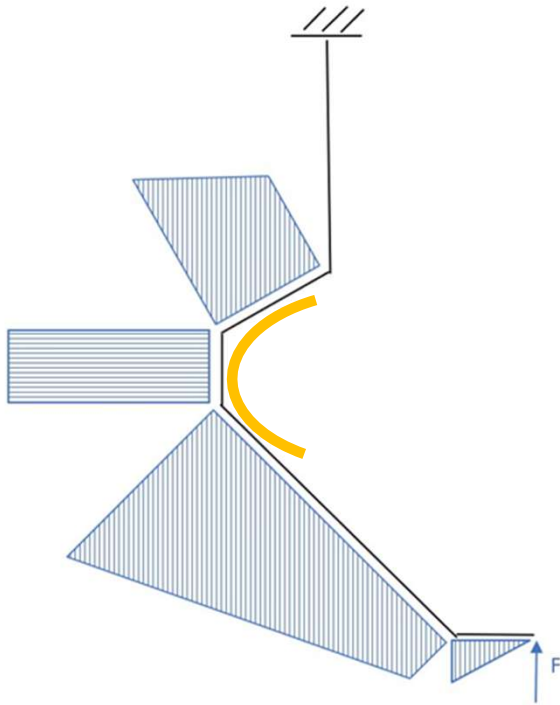
- $\rho = 2 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $E_1 = 43 \text{ GPa}$
- $E_2 = 8.9 \text{ GPa}$
- $\nu_{12} = 0.27$
- $G_{12} = 4.5 \text{ GPa}$



Aluminium

- $\rho = 2.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $E = 72 \text{ GPa}$
- $\nu = 0.33$

Results



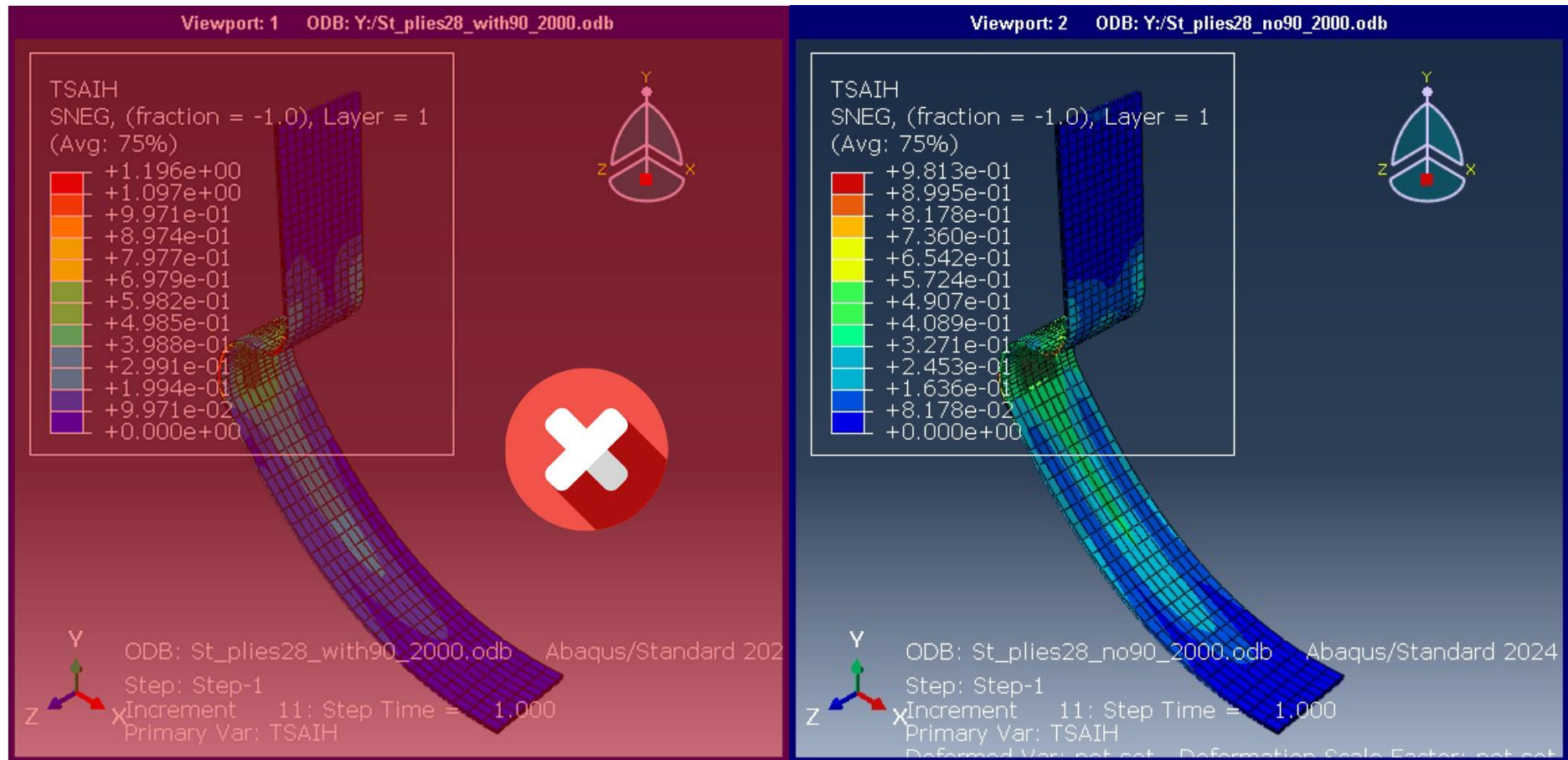
Objectives

- Stacking sequence
- Maximum displacement = 4 cm
- Lowest possible weight

Results

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- Stacking sequence
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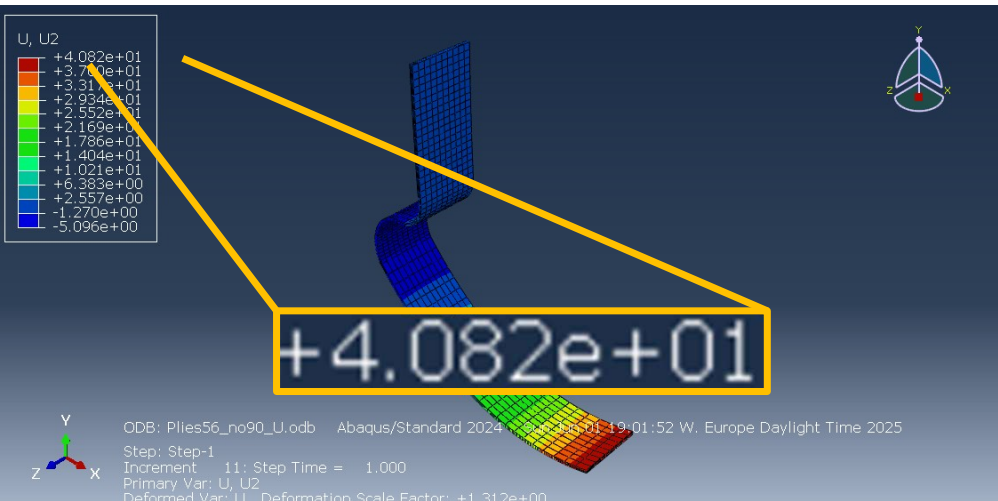
Results

Objectives

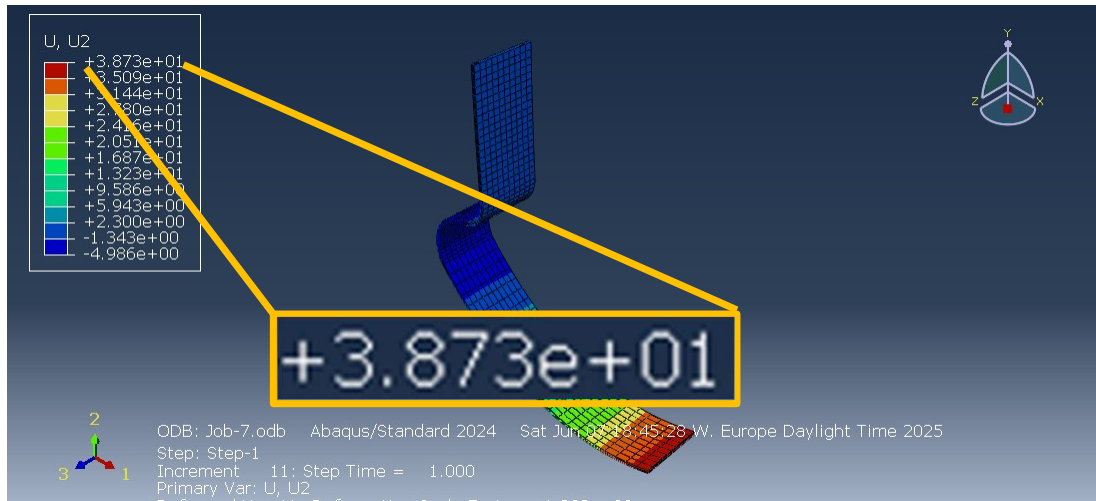
- Stacking sequence
- Maximum displacement = 4 cm
- Lowest possible weight

CFRP

GFRP



- 52 plies
- 13 mm thickness
- 1.75 Kg



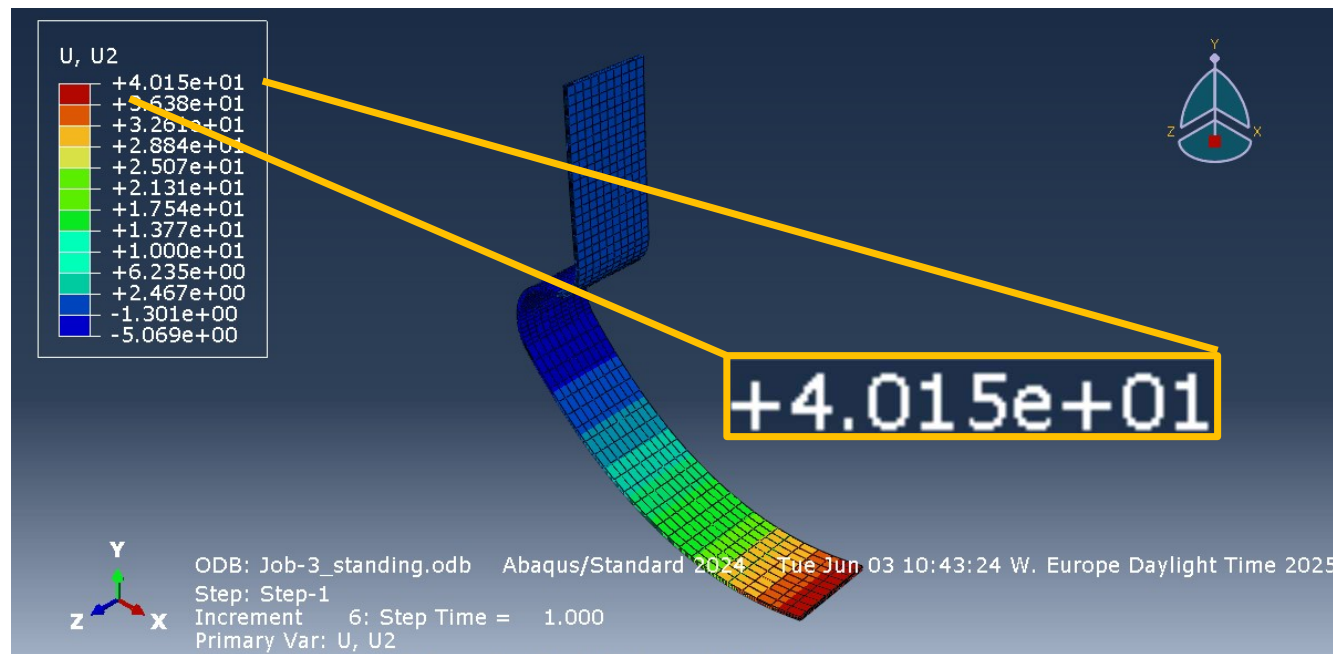
- 82 plies
- 20.5 mm thickness
- 3.5 Kg

Results

Objectives

- Stacking sequence
- Maximum displacement = 4 cm
- Lowest possible weight

Aluminum

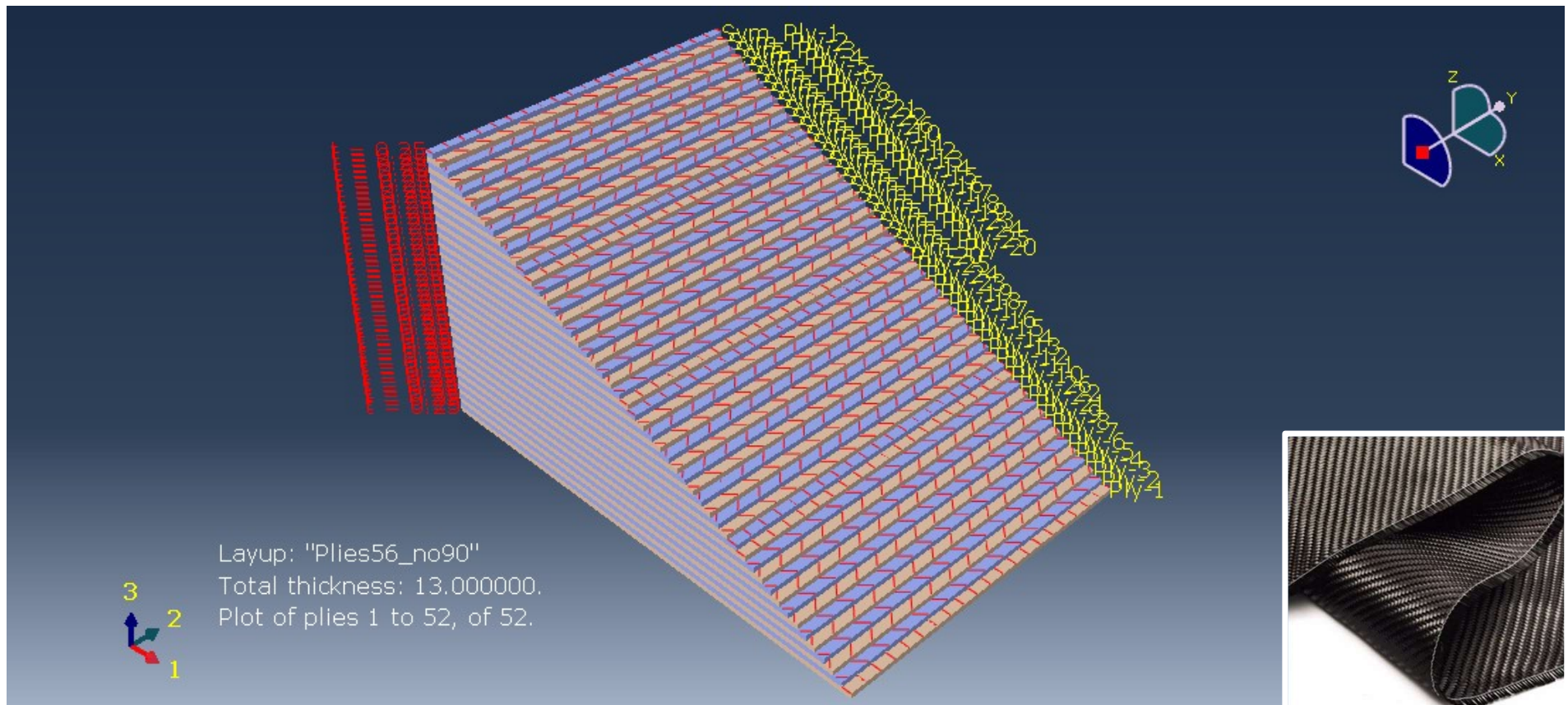


- 12 mm thickness
- 2.8 Kg

Results

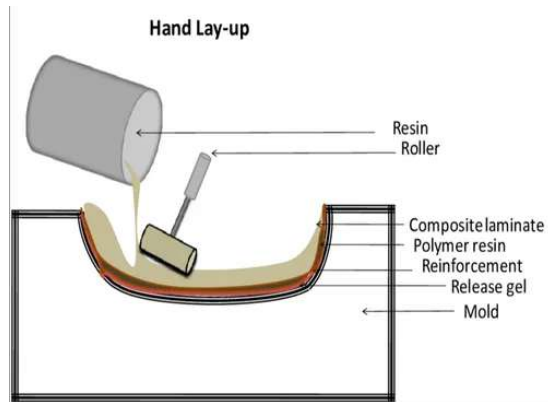
Objectives

- Stacking sequence
- Maximum displacement = 4 cm
- Lowest possible weight



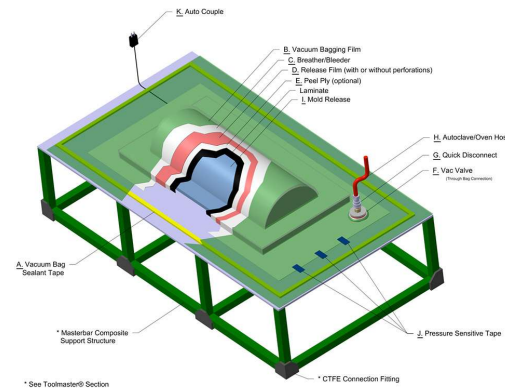
Manufacturing

Hand lay-up



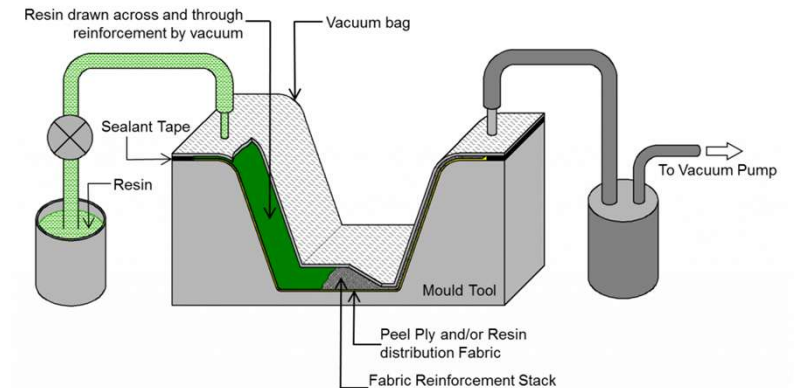
Cheap and simple process but subject to high variability and lower quality

Prepreg Vacuum Bagging



Cheaper process with respect to RTM, still guaranteeing high quality at lower costs

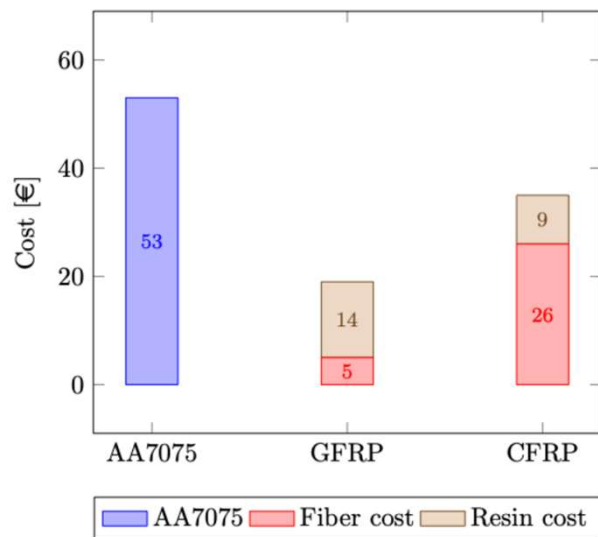
RTM



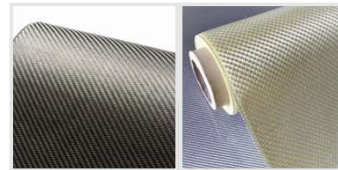
Fast process with high quality capability but the investment cost does not justify its use for running blades

Cost evaluation: contributions

Raw materials



Post processing



- Prepreg vacuum bagging
- Personalization through optimization
- Low production numbers
- Metallic inserts
- Certifications and brand name



- No reference on the market for processes and brands

Cost evaluation: results

Raw materials

R&D



Mark-up
3-5x



Manufacturing

≈ 15000 €

Conclusions



Geometry



Composite properties



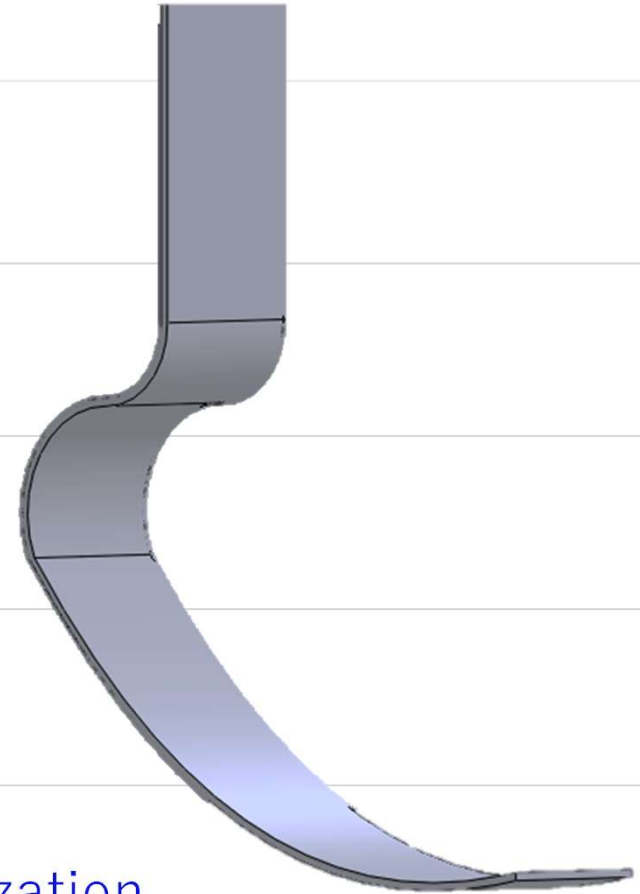
Loads and BCs



Materials choice



Layup optimization





Thank you for your attention



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