



# Design of a FRP running blade

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# 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

Energy efficiency < 240%



Spring-mass system



Energy efficiency < 90%



# Manufacturing technology

## Preliminary work

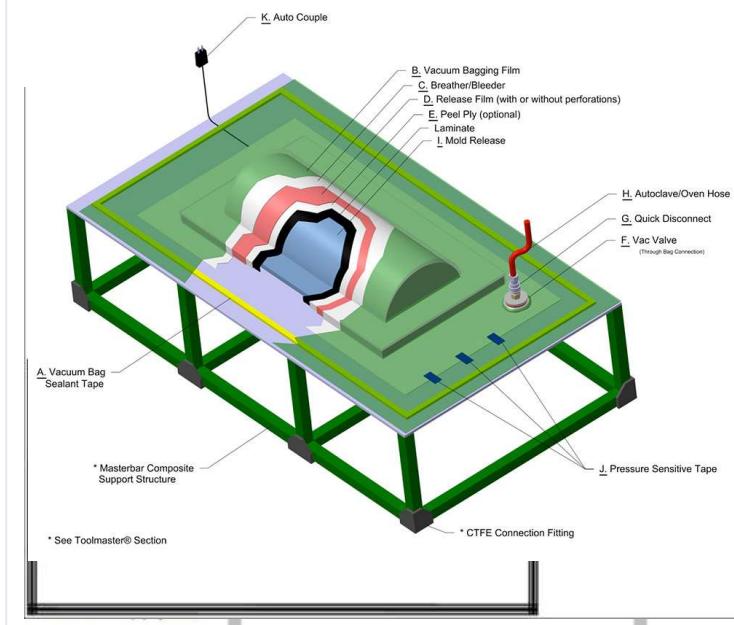
- 2D laminates
- 3D woven

## Classical methods

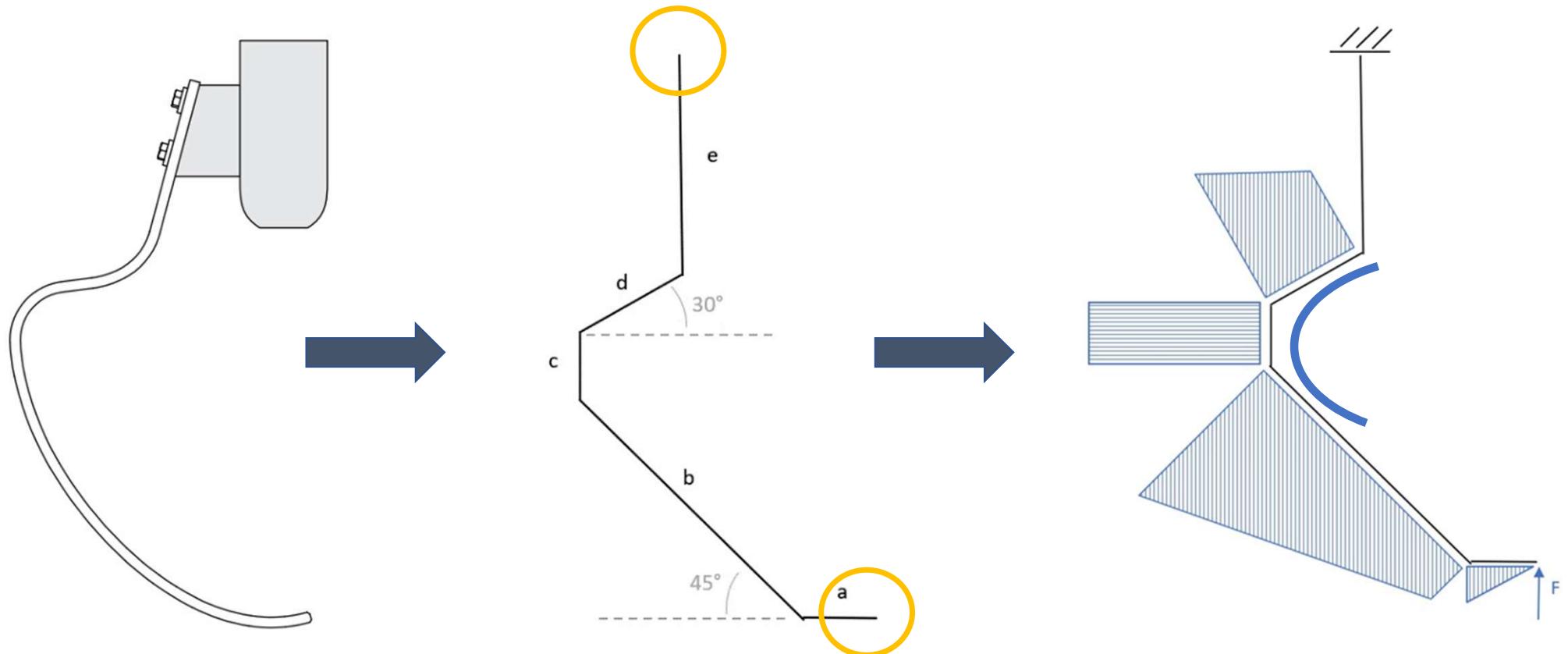
- Hand lay-up
- Prepreg Vacuum-Bagging
- Resin transfer moulding

## Innovative methods

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

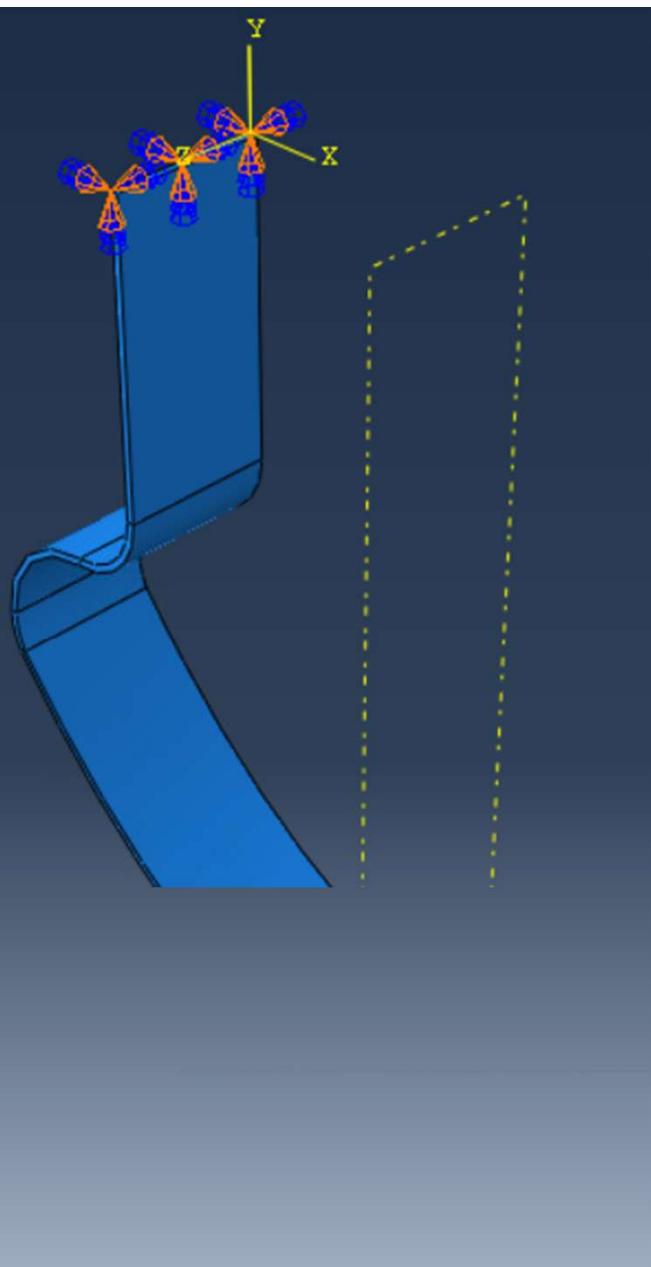


# Static analysis

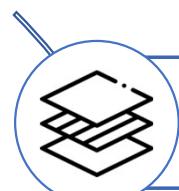


# Model construction (1)

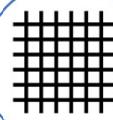




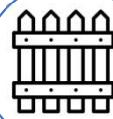
## Model construction (2)



**Material:** lamina



**Mesh:** 2140 elements (S4R)

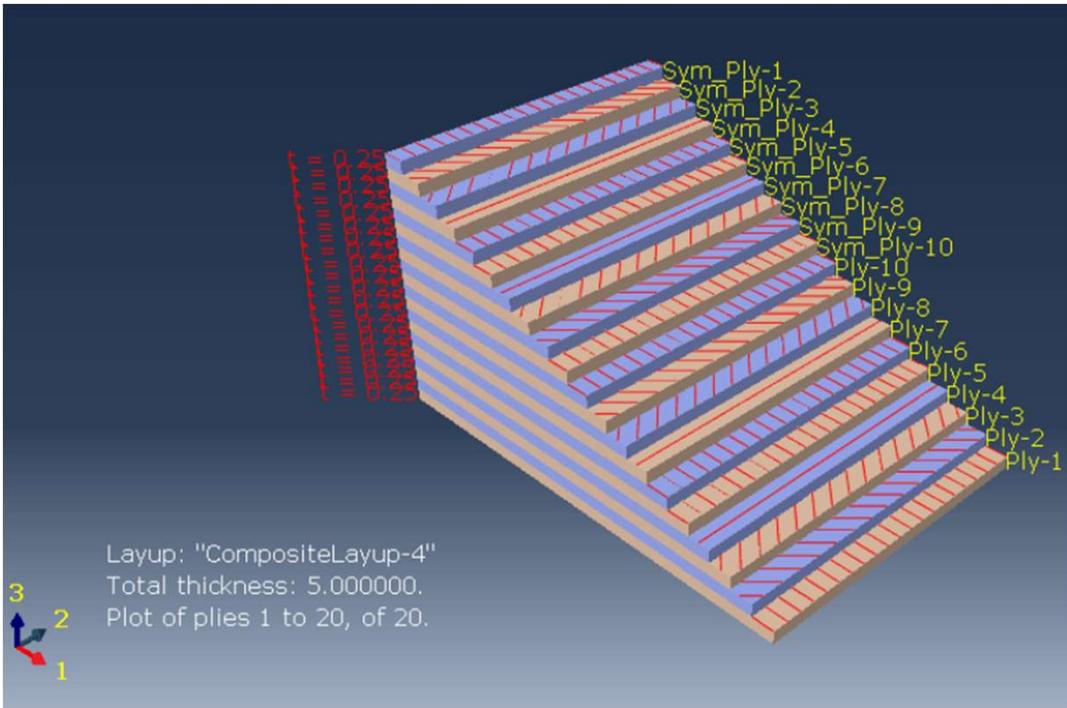


**BCs:** encastre

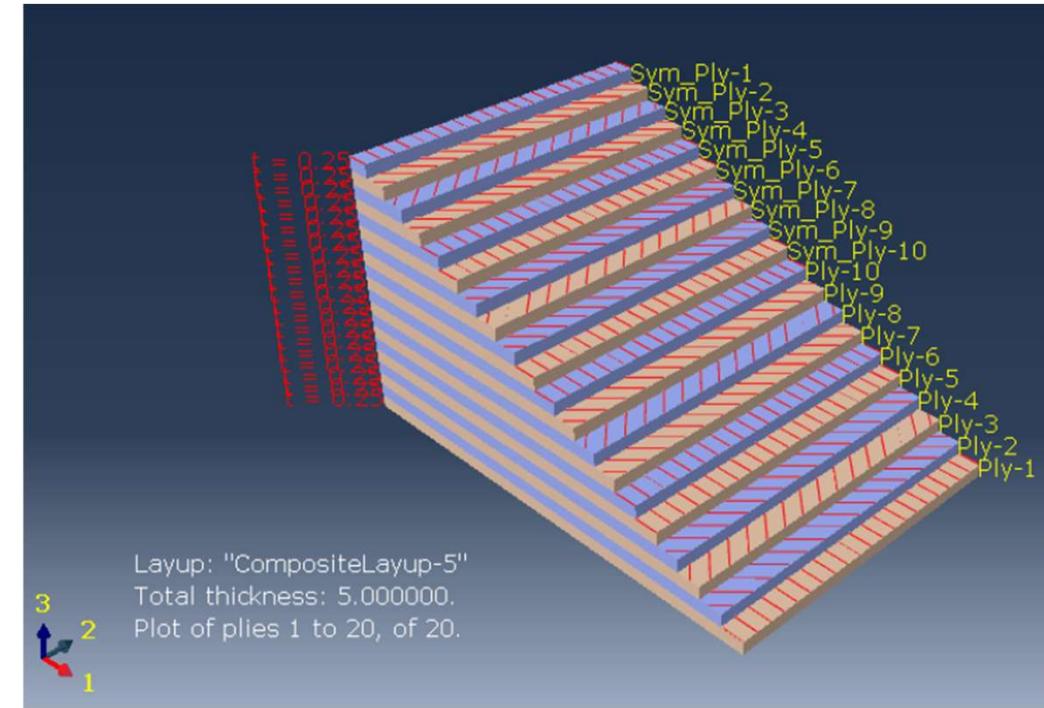


**Load type:** pressure

# Composite layups; starting laminates



$[0, 45, -45, \textcolor{blue}{90}, 0, 0, \textcolor{blue}{90}, -45, 45, 0]_S$



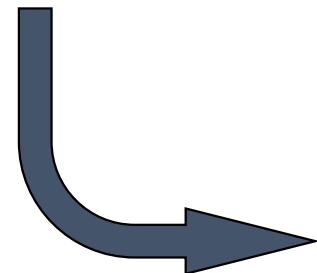
$[0, 45, -45, 45, 0, 0, 45, -45, 45, 0]_S$

# Composite layups: optimization pattern

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



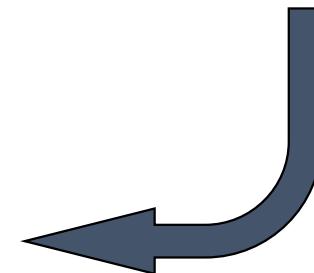
$[45, 90]_n$  packets at \*



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



$[\pm 45]_n$  packets at \*



Tsai-Hill < 1

$\delta = 4 \text{ cm}$

# 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

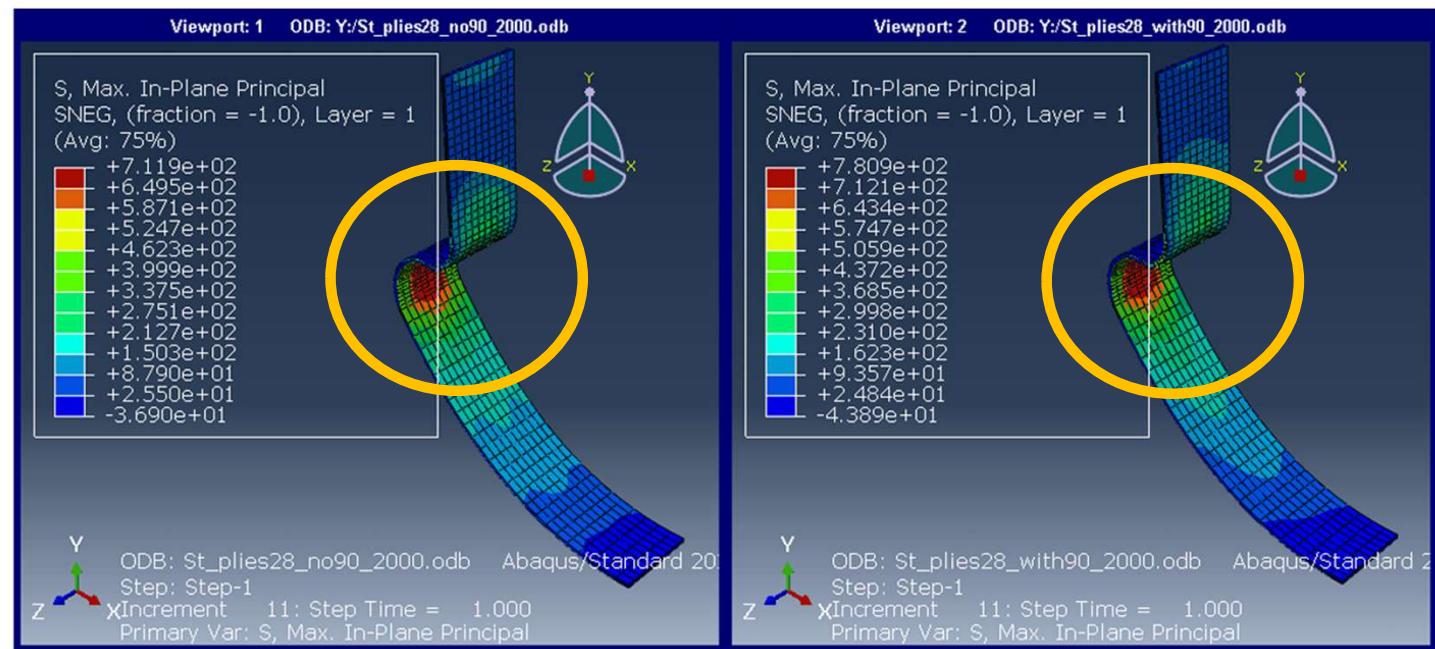
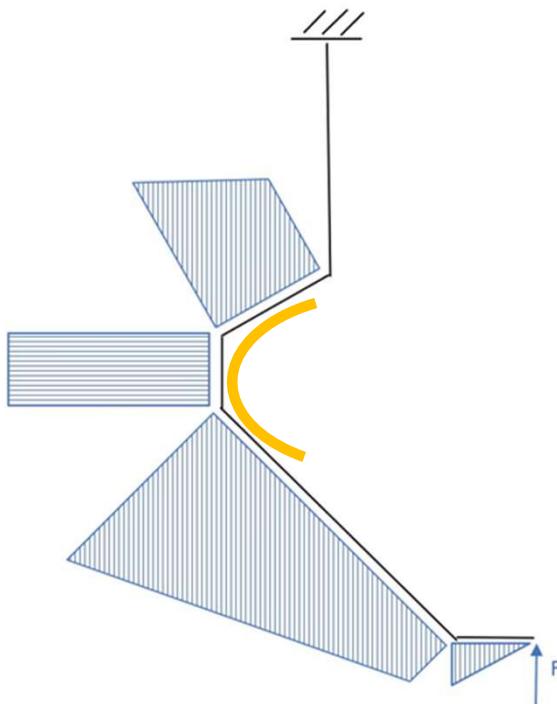
- $\rho = 2 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $E_1 = 43 \text{ GPa}$
- $E_2 = 8.9 \text{ GPa}$
- $\nu_{12} = 0.27$
- $G_{12} = 4.5 \text{ GPa}$



Aluminium

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

# Results



# Results

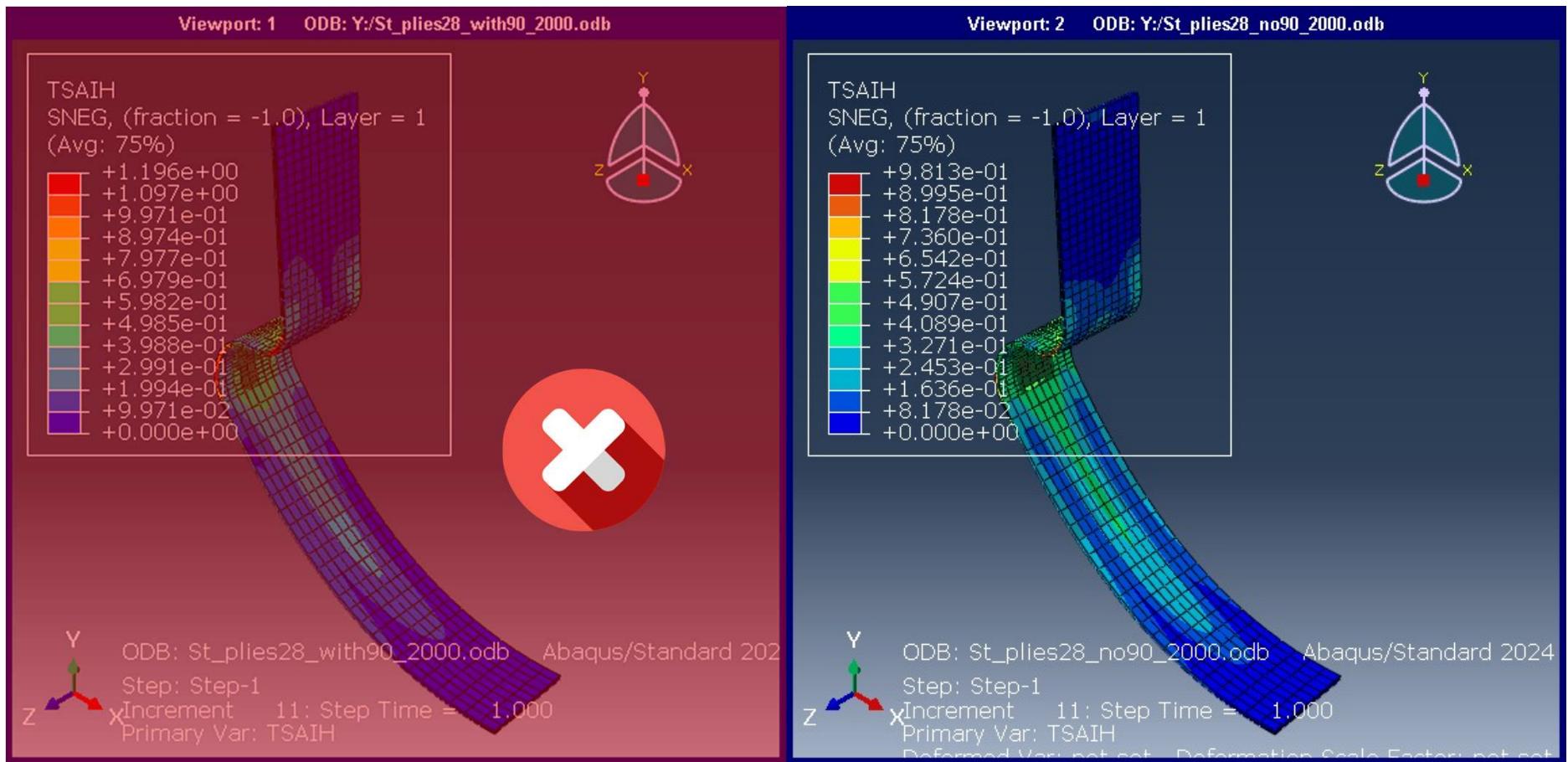
## Objectives

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

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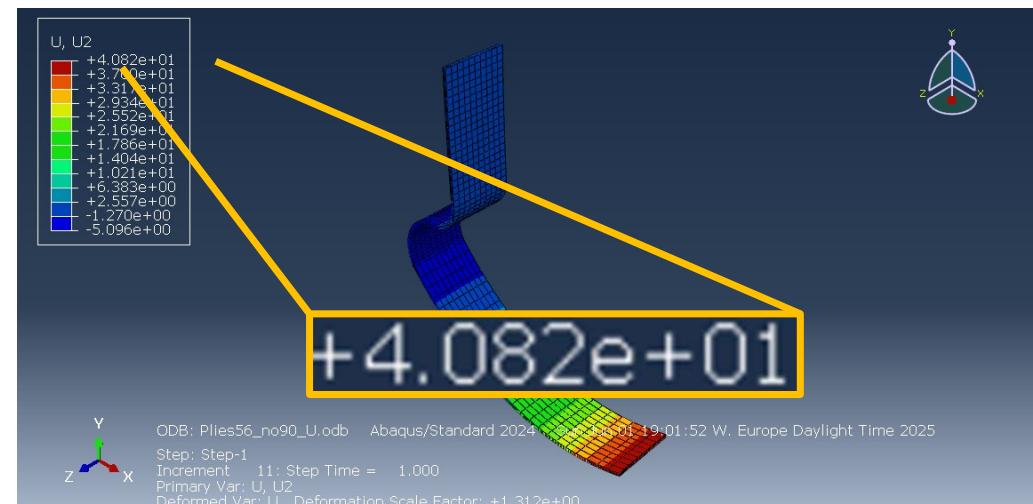


# Results

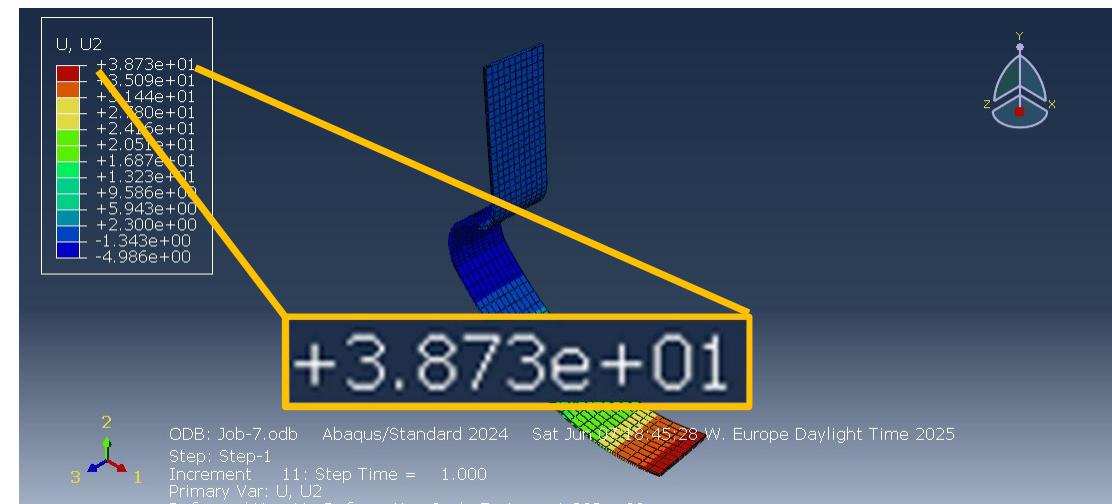
## Objectives

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### CFRP



### GFRP



- 52 plies
- 13 mm thickness
- 1.75 Kg

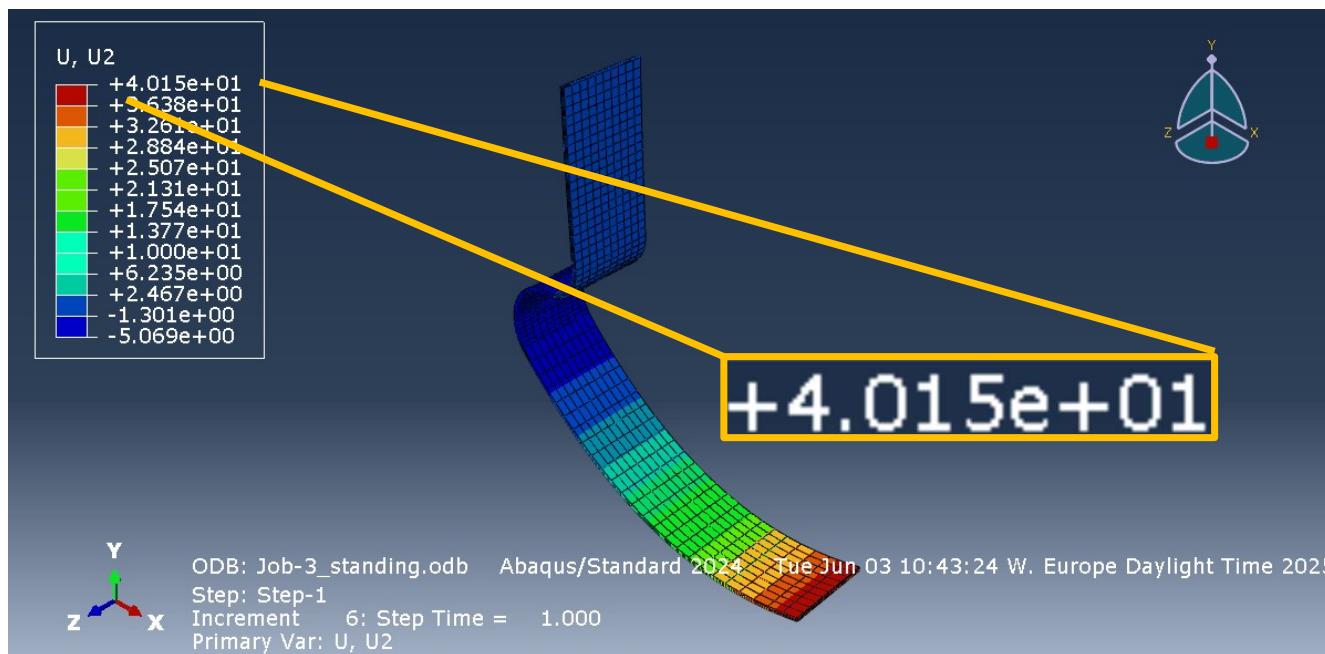
- 82 plies
- 20.5 mm thickness
- 3.5 Kg

# Results

## Objectives

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

Aluminum

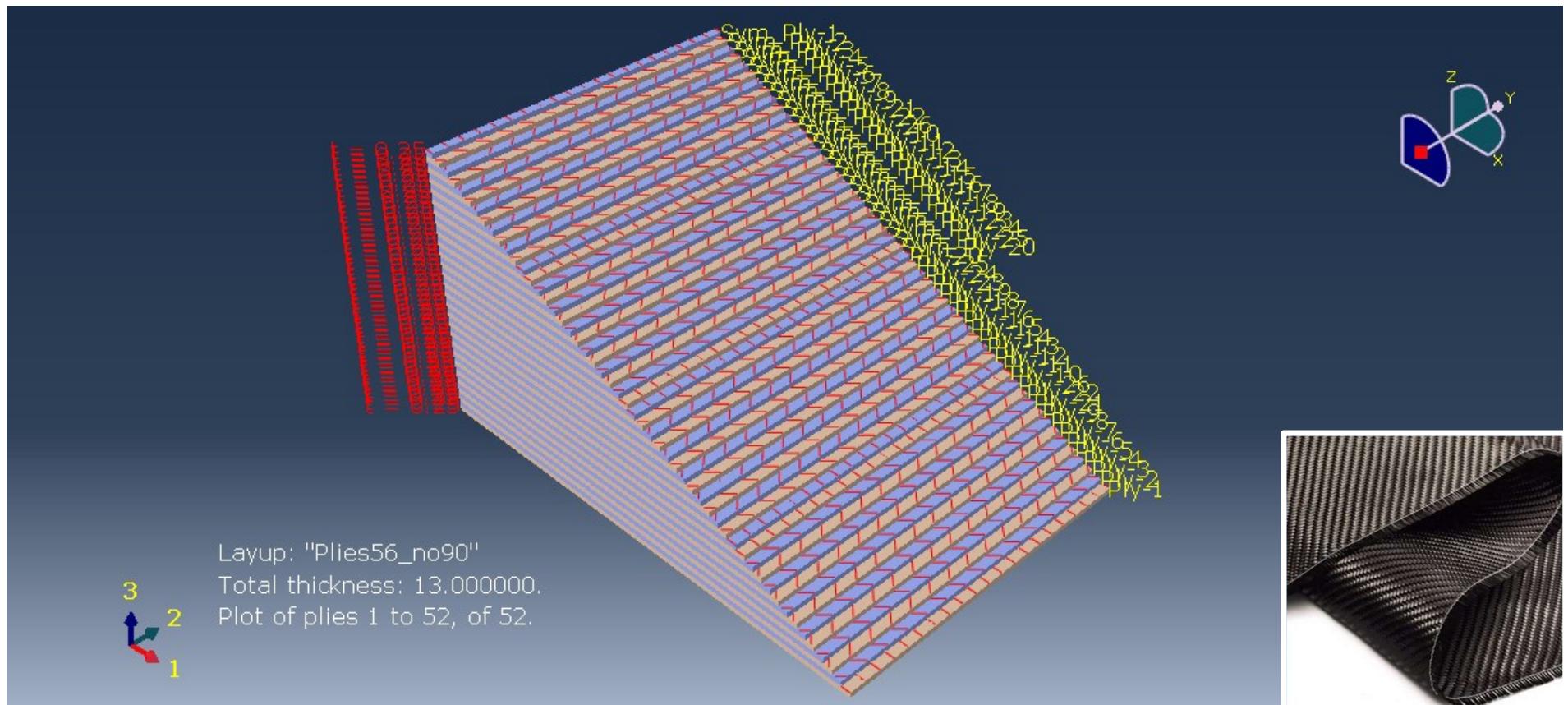


- 12 mm thickness
- 2.8 Kg

# Results

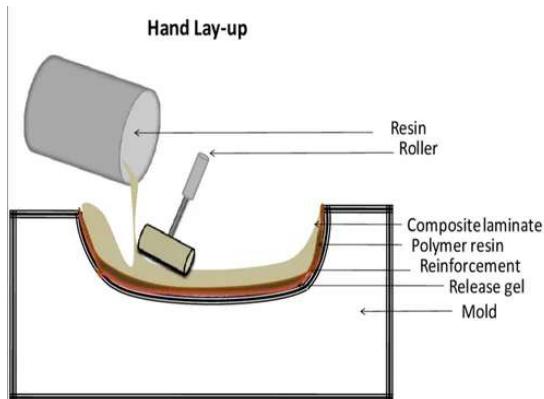
## Objectives

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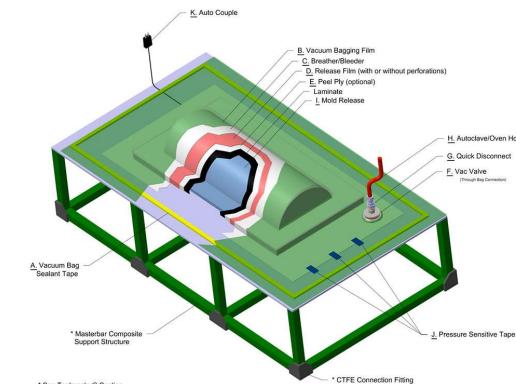
# Manufacturing

## Hand lay-up



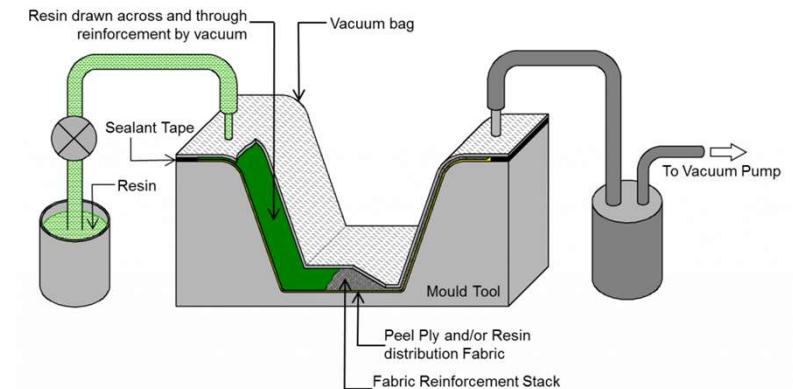
Cheap and simple process but subject to high variability and lower quality

## Prepreg Vacuum Bagging



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

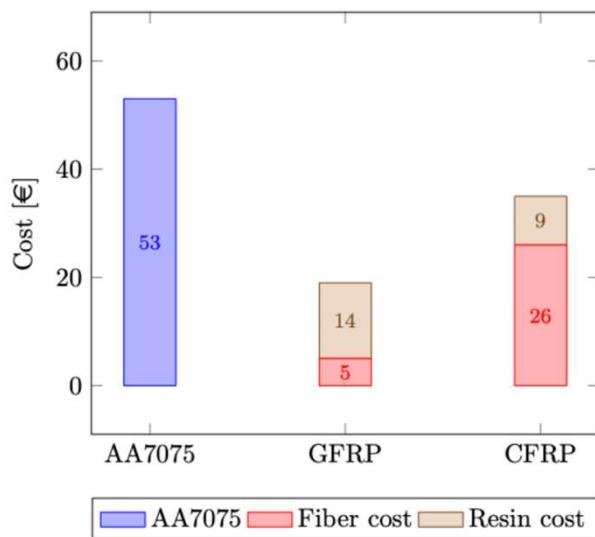
## RTM



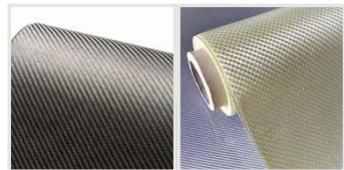
Fast process with high quality capability but the investment cost does not justify its use for running blades

# Cost evaluation: contributions

## Raw materials



## Post processing



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

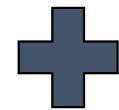


- No reference on the market for processes and brands

# Cost evaluation: results

Raw materials

R&D



Mark-up  
3-5x



Manufacturing

$\approx 15000 \text{ €}$

# Conclusions



Geometry



Composite properties



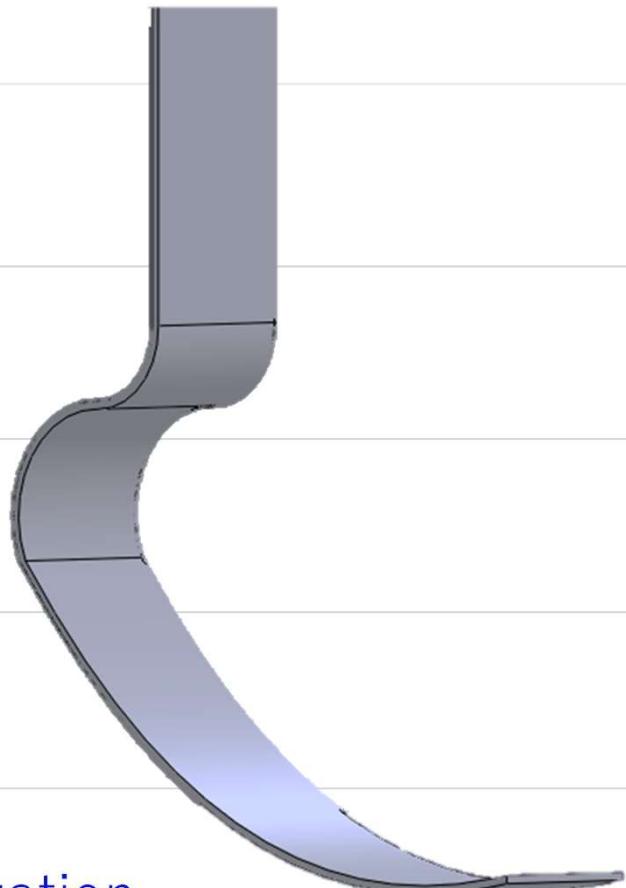
Loads and BCs

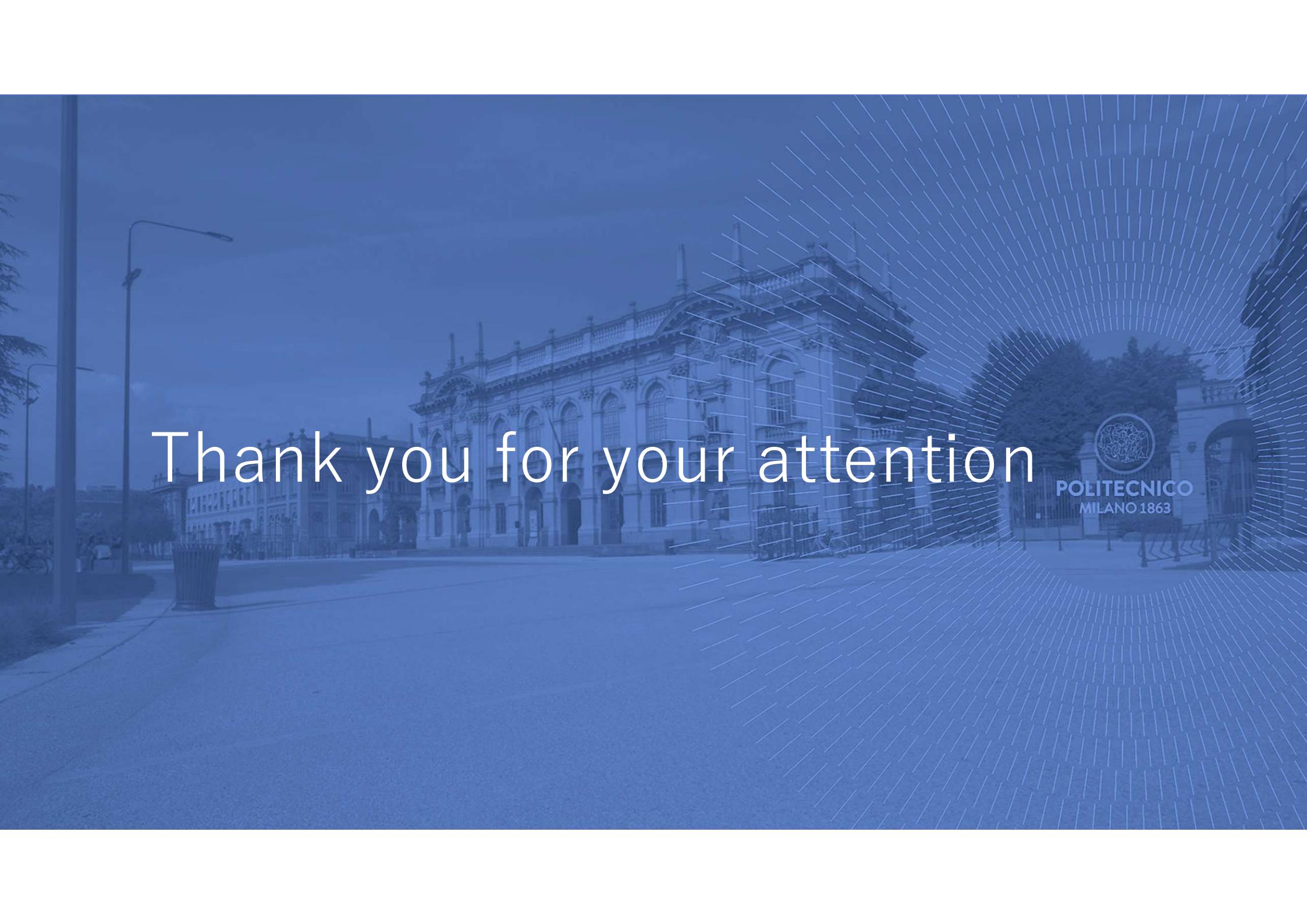


Materials choice



Layup optimization





Thank you for your attention

