

## Lecture 15 - Method of Cells

Dr. Nicholas Smith

Wichita State University, Department of Aerospace Engineering

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### schedule

- Mar 30 - Method of Cells
- Apr 1 - Damage Theory
- Apr 6 - Damage Theory
- Apr 8 - Dislocation Theory

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- method of cells
- results

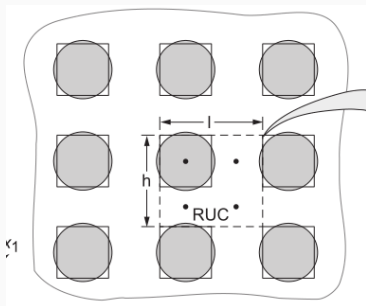
## method of cells

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- The methodology referred to as the “method of cells” can refer to a few different variations of the same general theory
- Some terminology the author uses are “doubly periodic” and “triply periodic”

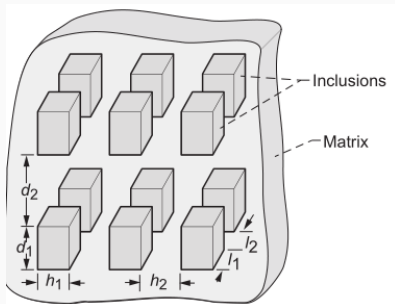
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## doubly periodic



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## triply periodic



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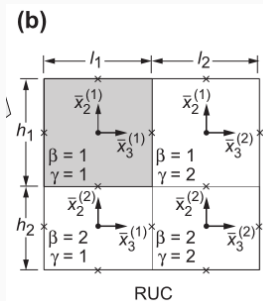
## periodicity

- While both models are actually triply periodic, a continuous fiber cross-section can be modeled in 2D, while discontinuous fibers need to be modeled in 3D
- We will follow the derivation for the 2D model

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## 2D problems

- For 2D problems (i.e. continuous fibers) the Repeating Unit Cell is divided up into 4 sub-cells



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## 2D problems

- As a first-order approximation (which should be sufficient to determine stiffness properties) we assume a displacement function which varies linearly from the center of the cell

$$u_i = w_i(x) + \bar{x}_2 \phi_i + \bar{x}_3 \psi_i$$

- where  $w_i$  are the displacements at the centroid and  $\psi$  and  $\phi$  relate the local displacement to the distance from the centroid
- Note that due to the linearity of this equation, the equilibrium equations will be automatically satisfied

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## continuity

- Displacements must be continuous across adjacent cells
- In the method of cells, this continuity is enforced in the average sense, thus the integral over adjacent boundaries of displacement components must be equal and opposite
- Due to this method of enforcing continuity, there is no actual shape implied in the RUC, so although we have drawn it as a rectangle, it could be any shape

$$\int_{-l/2}^{l/2} u_i^{1\gamma}|_{\bar{x}_2=-h/2} d\bar{x}_3 = \int_{-l/2}^{l/2} u_i^{2\gamma}|_{\bar{x}_2=h/2} d\bar{x}_3$$

$$\int_{-h/2}^{h/2} u_i^{\beta 1}|_{\bar{x}_3=l/2} d\bar{x}_2 = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} u_i^{\beta 2}|_{\bar{x}_3=-l/2} d\bar{x}_2$$

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## continuity

- The next steps are to
- Perform the integration
- Enforce periodicity over the entire RUC (instead of the sub-cells)
- Represent functions of  $x$  ( $w_i$ ) with a Taylor Series approximation

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$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{11} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} w_1 \\ \epsilon_{22} &= \phi_2 \\ \epsilon_{33} &= \psi_3 \\ 2\epsilon_{12} &= \phi_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} w_2 \\ 2\epsilon_{13} &= \psi_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} w_3 \\ 2\epsilon_{23} &= \phi_3 + \psi_2\end{aligned}$$

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## effective stiffness

- To find the effective stiffness we still need to solve for  $\phi_i$  and  $\psi_i$  in terms of the constituent properties
- By enforcing continuity of tractions along the cell and sub-cell boundaries we obtain enough equations to solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_4 & 0 & a_5 & a_6 \\ a_7 & a_8 & a_9 & 0 \\ a_{10} & a_{11} & 0 & a_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_2^{11} \\ \phi_2^{22} \\ \psi_3^{11} \\ \psi_3^{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 \\ J_2 \\ J_3 \\ J_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- The method of cells can also be used to relate local strains to macro strains
- Similar to the Eshelby and Mori-Tanaka discussion, we will use a strain concentration tensor to relate these fields

$$\epsilon = A\bar{\epsilon}$$

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## strain concentration tensor

- The general form of the strain concentration tensor from the method of cells is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- Up to now, we have assumed a perfect bond between constituents
- This is often not the case, and similar to other methods, we can incorporate the effects of imperfect bonding by considering an interphase between the fiber and matrix
- In this model, we can modify the continuity requirement at the interface between fiber and matrix

## generalized method of cells

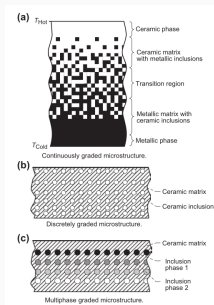
- For 3D problems (i.e. discontinuous composites) the same procedure can be used as described above, but in three dimensions
- The generalized method of cells provides the framework for subdividing an RUC into many smaller sub-cells
- This begins to look very similar to finite elements, but there are a few key differences
  - it automatically ensures periodicity
  - displacement continuity is enforced in only an average sense (as opposed to point-wise)
  - solution is not mesh-dependent (no shape functions)

## high fidelity method of cells

- The authors have made further modifications to the generalized method of cells
- Most analytic models (Mori-Tanaka) as well as the Method of Cells predict no shear coupling
- In most cases, while there is some shear coupling it is negligible
- In short fiber composites and woven composites, however, the shear coupling effects are not negligible
- The High Fidelity Method of Cells addresses this issue
- Assumes second-order displacement field, equilibrium is not automatically satisfied, is required to be satisfied in an average sense in each sub-cell
- Even higher order displacement fields can be considered for functionally graded composites

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## functionally graded composites



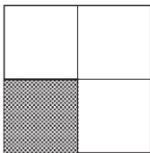
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## results

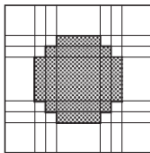
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### continuous composite

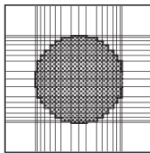
(a)

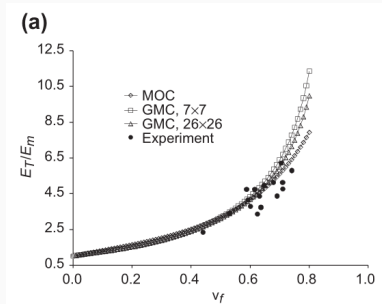


(b)



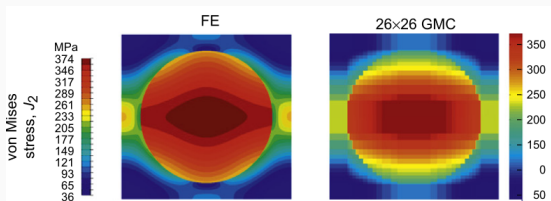
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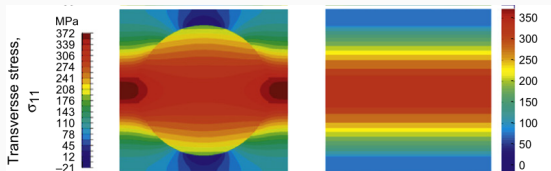
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## mises stress



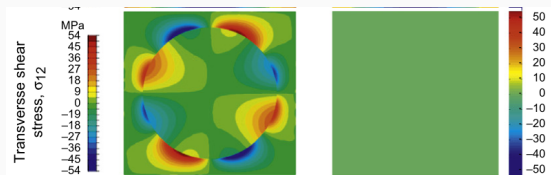
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## tensile stress



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## shear stress



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