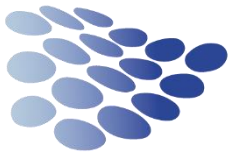


**New method for crack length
determination in low-temperature DCB
tests based on electrical capacitance**

Tobias Tiedemann, Bodo Fiedler
Hamburg University of Technology

**14th May 2024 - Online WS on
Mode I interlaminar fracture toughness and the factors affecting it**

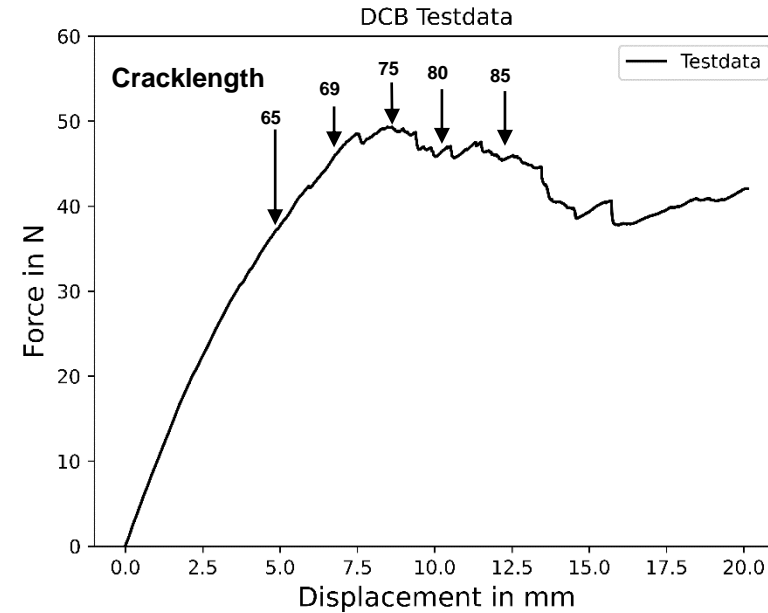
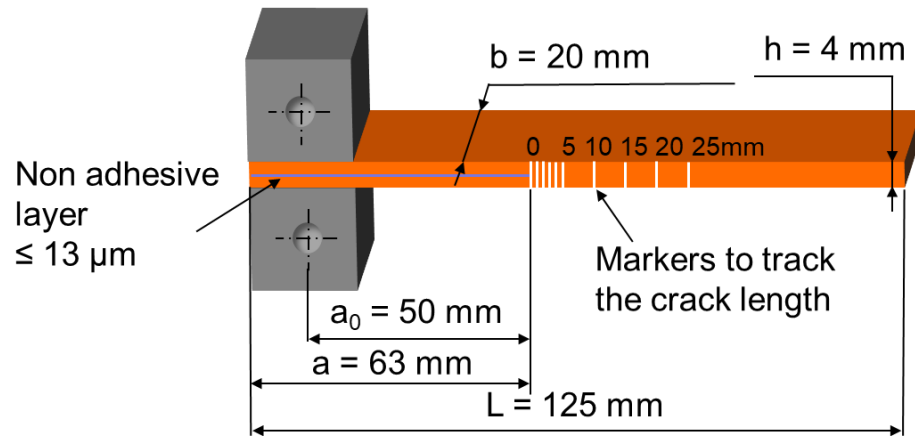
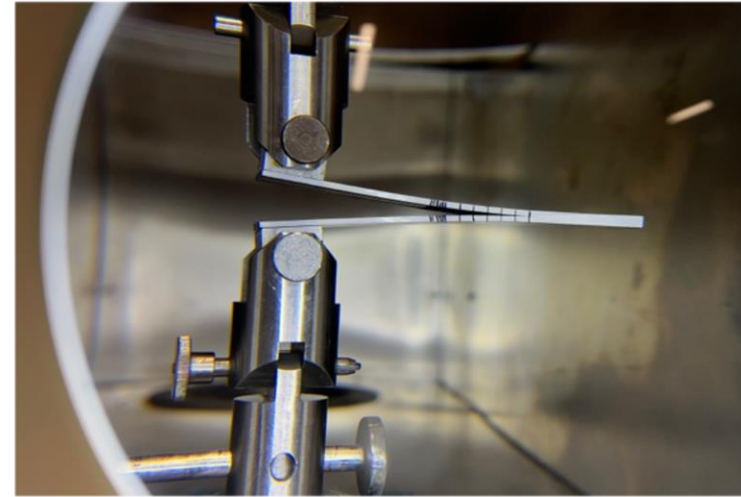


Mode I Fracture Toughness Test

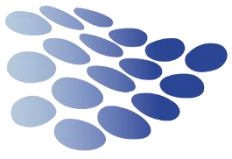
State of the art:

Double cantilever beam test (ASTM 5528)

- Pre-cracked specimen
- Crack initiation detection
- Crack propagation measurement



Capacity Measurement

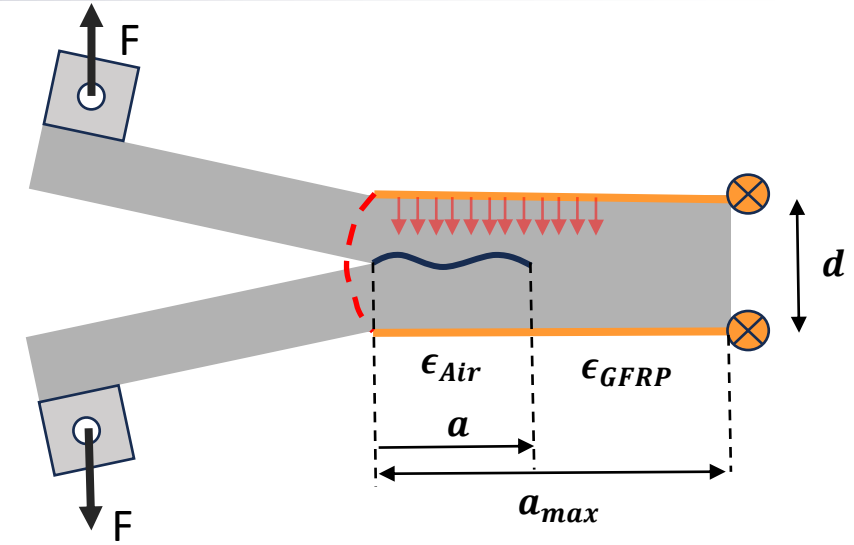


Ideal capacitor

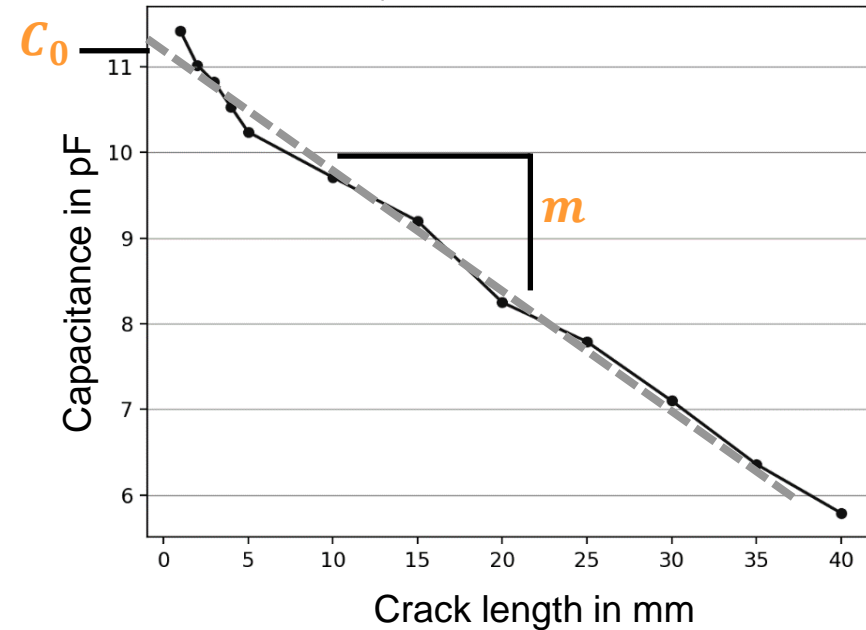
$$C_{el} = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{A}{d}$$

DCB Crack length determination

$$C_{el} = \epsilon_0 \cdot (\epsilon_{Air} \cdot a + \epsilon_{GFRP} \cdot (a_{max} - a)) \cdot \frac{b}{d}$$



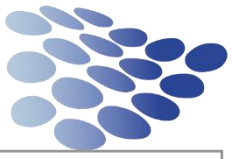
Capacitance Measurement



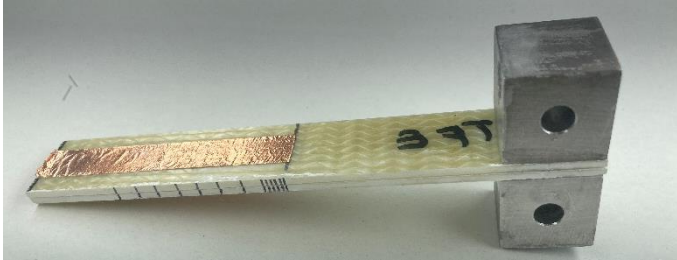
- C_{el} = electrical capacitance
- A = capacitor area
- d = distance
- ϵ_0 = vacuum permittivity
- ϵ_r = relative permittivity
- $\epsilon_{r,Air} = 1$
- $\epsilon_{r,GFRP} = 5 \dots 8$

Linear Relationship

$$a = \frac{C_{el} - C_0}{m}$$

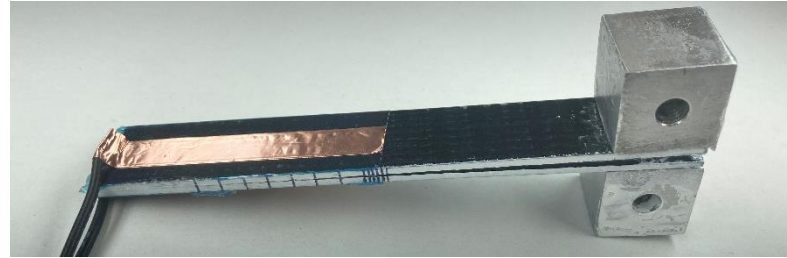


GFRP

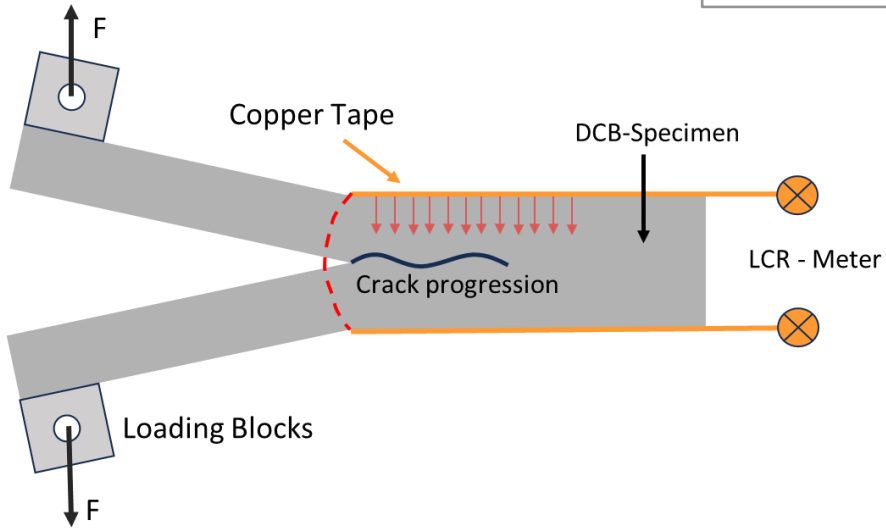
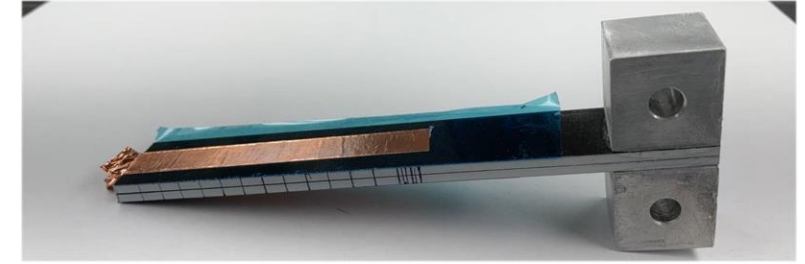


Conductive Materials

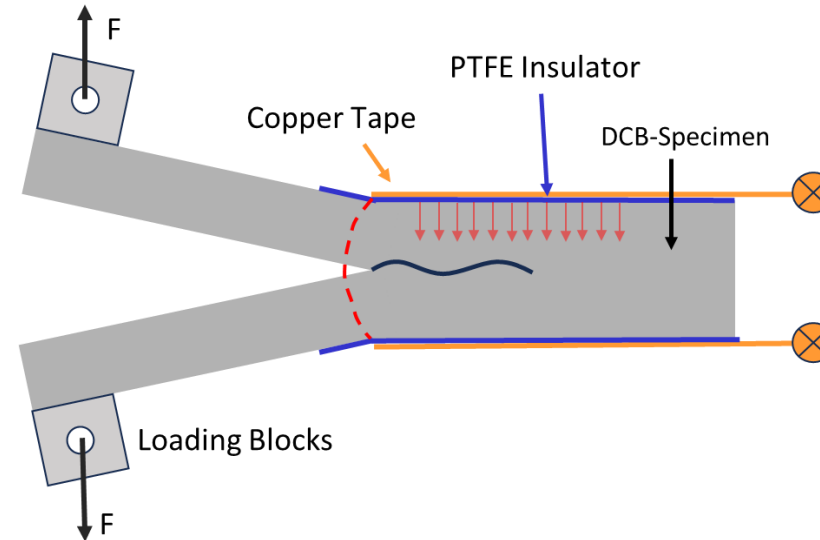
GFRP + Carbon Nanoparticles



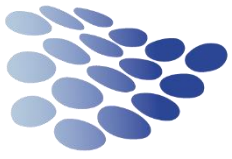
CFRP



$$C_{el} = \epsilon_0 \cdot (\epsilon_{Air} \cdot a + \epsilon_{GFRP} \cdot (a_{max} - a)) \cdot \frac{b}{d}$$



$$C_{el} = \epsilon_0 \cdot (\epsilon_{Air} \cdot a + \epsilon_{GFRP} \cdot (a_{max} - a) + \epsilon_{PTFE} \cdot a_{max}) \cdot \frac{b}{d}$$

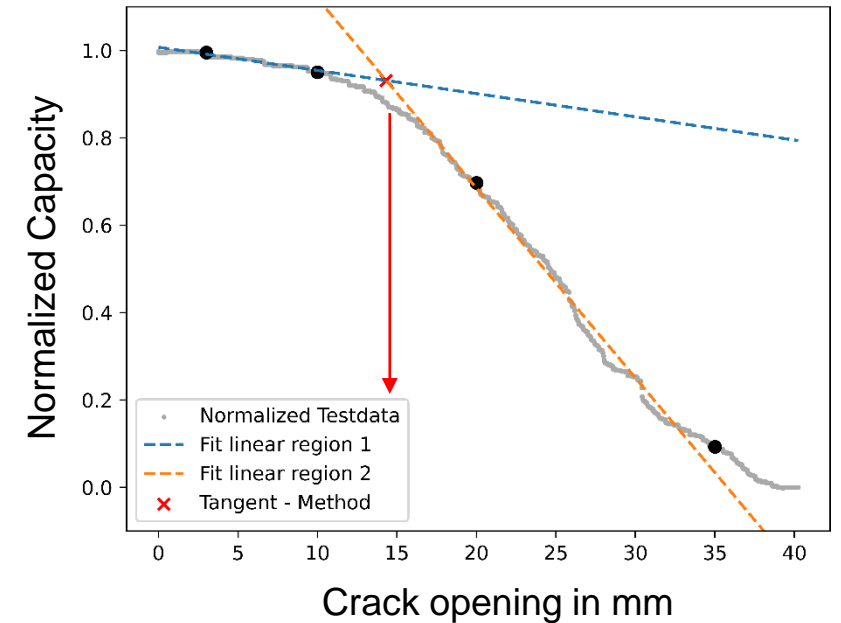
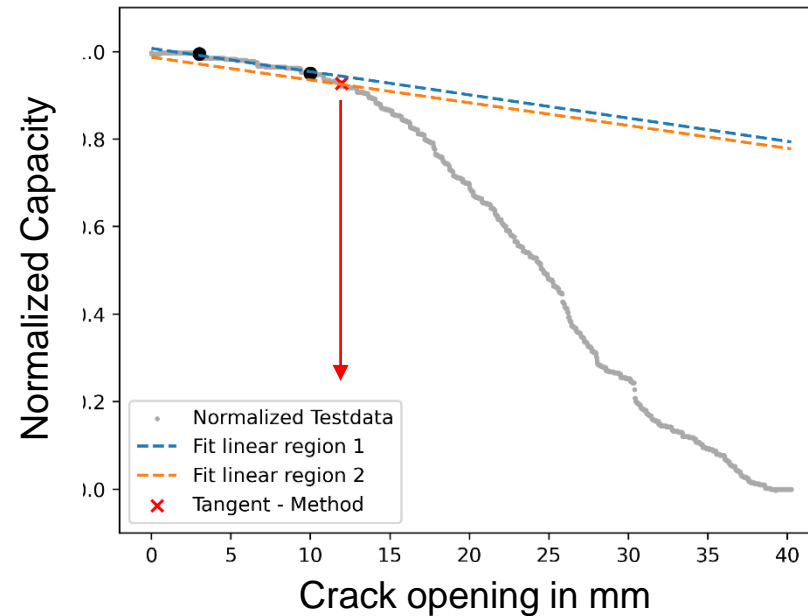
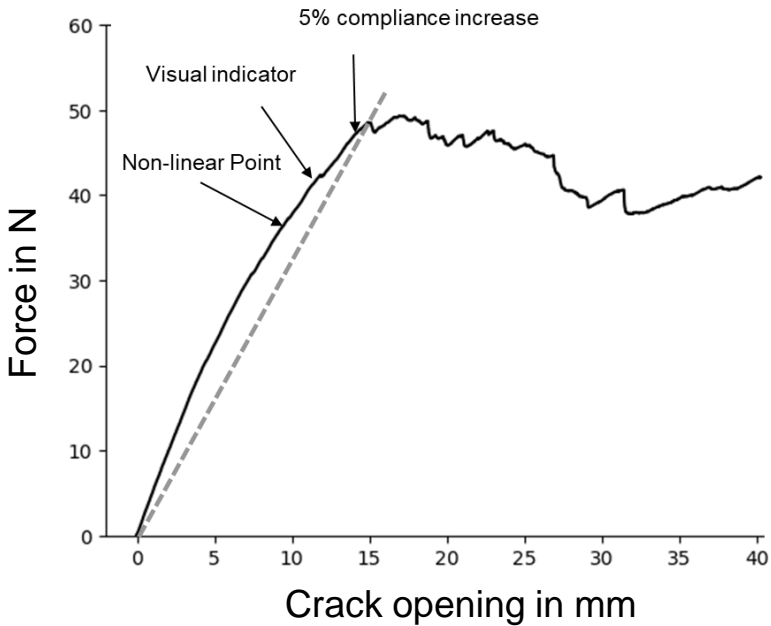


Evaluation Method – Initiation Point

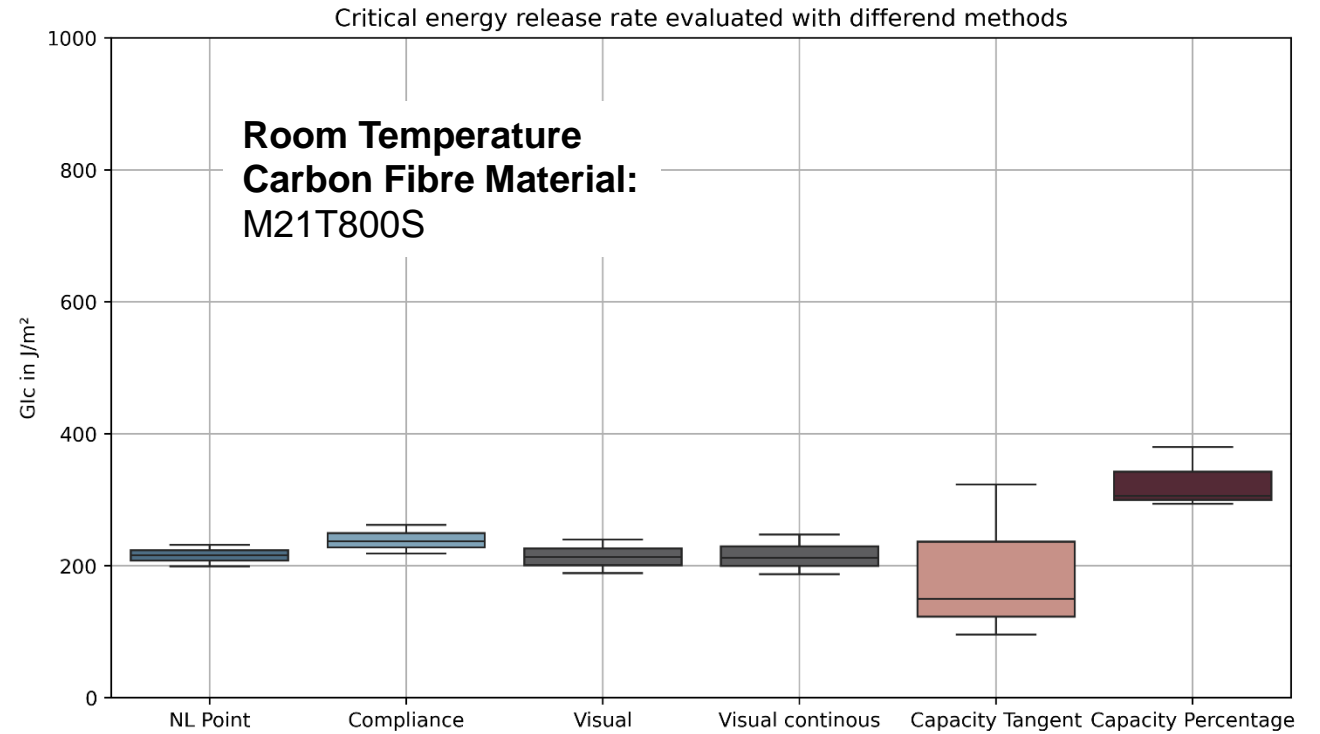
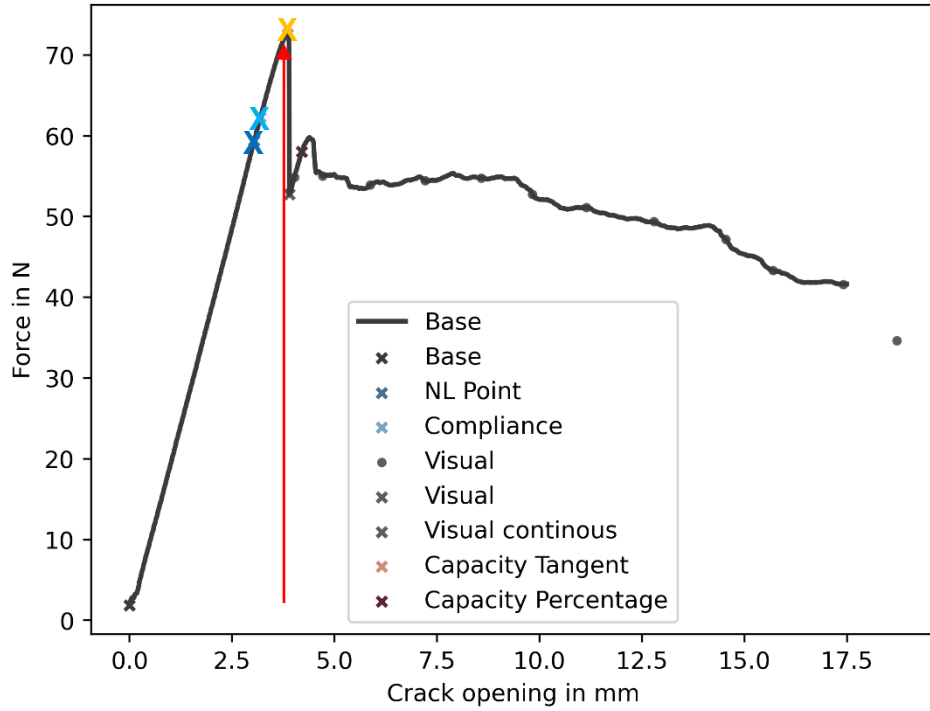
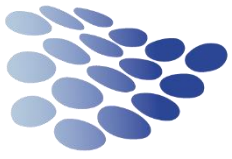
Determination of the critical energy release rate G_{Ic} based on electrical capacitance

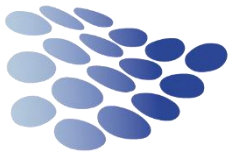
1. Determine initiation point

- Visual inspection
- Non- linear Point
- 5% Compliance increase
- 5% Capacity decrease
- Capacity tangent



Conclusion – Critical energy release rate

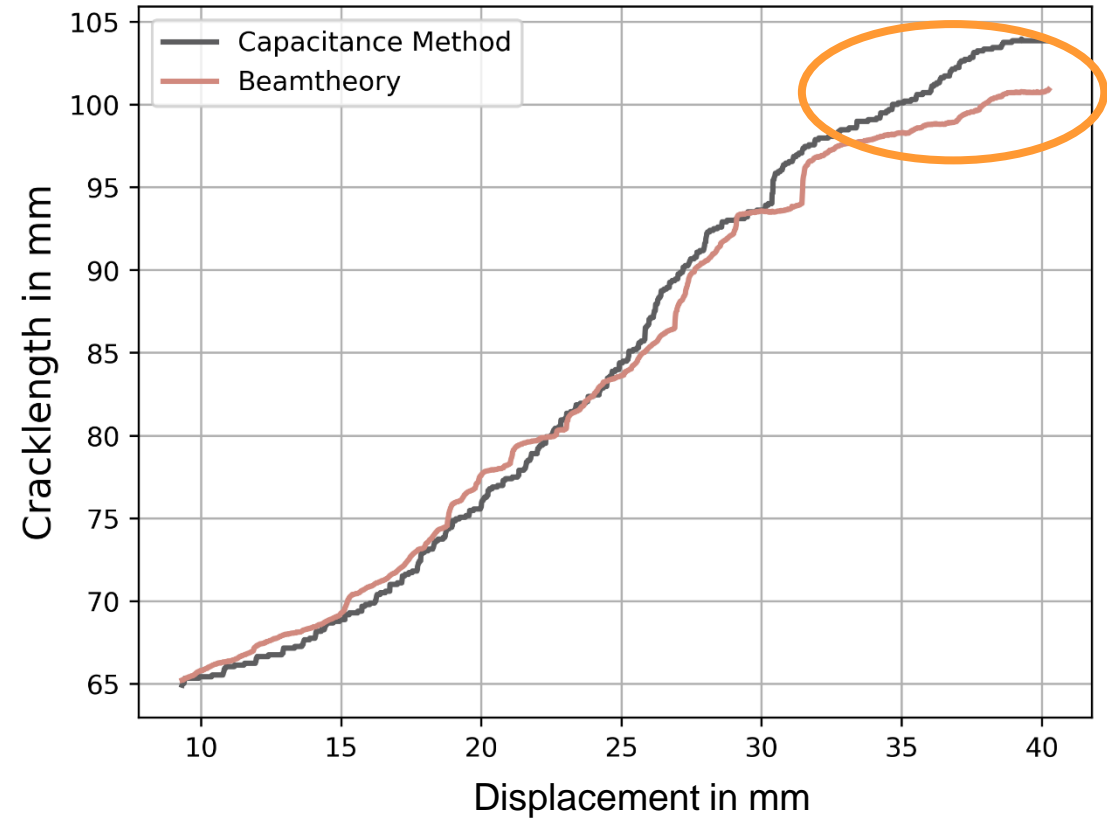
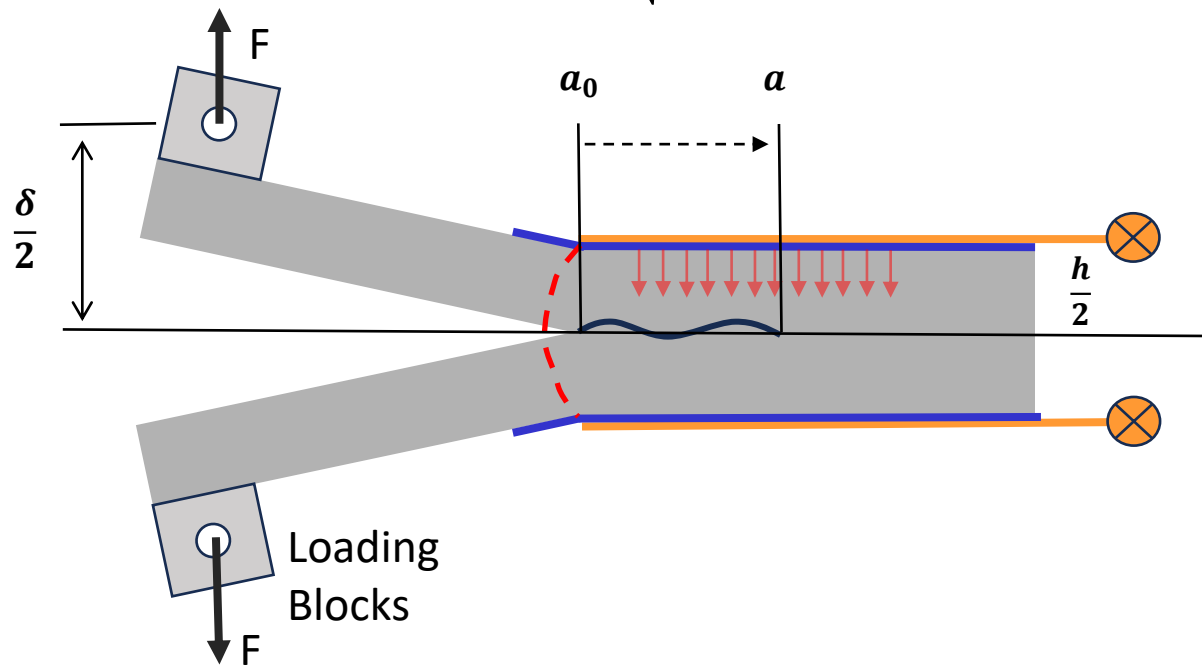




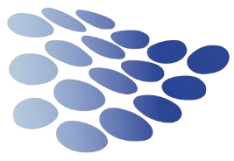
Validation with Beam Theory

$$\delta = \frac{F \cdot a^3}{3 \cdot E \cdot I} \quad I = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12}$$

$$a = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\delta}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot E \cdot I}{F}$$

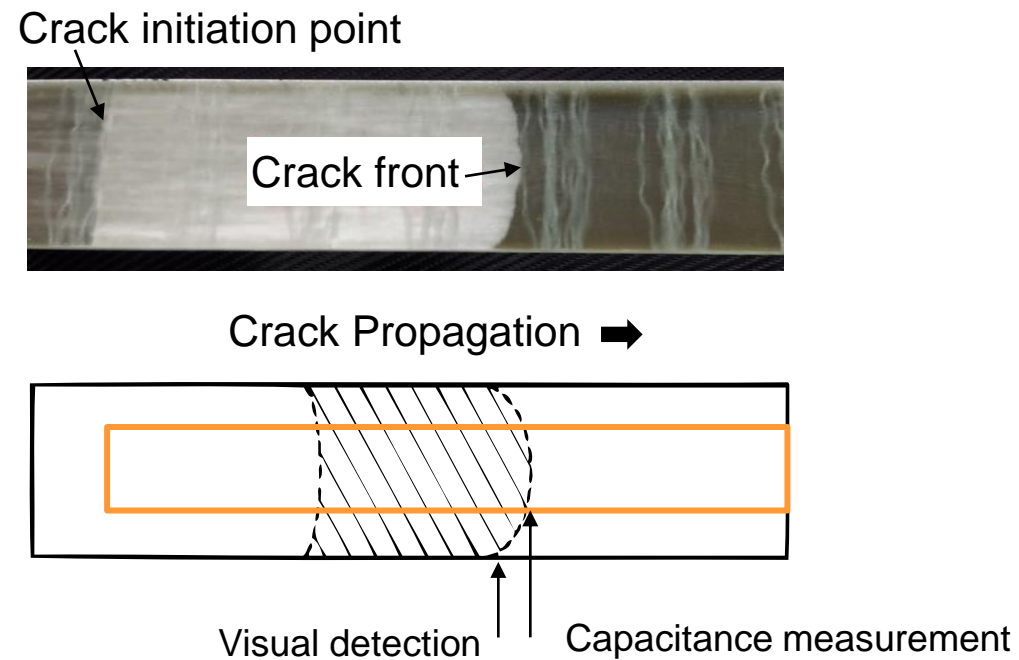


Summary

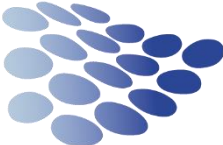


- Reliable R-Curve determination even with no visual markings
- Method can be used with different materials - conductive and non conductive
- Possibility of using DCB in closed test environment

- Crack front detection in the middle of the specimen
- Start of crack propagation
- Large bending has no impact (beam theory)



Acknowledgement



Thank you for your attention!

Ménuires 2024

