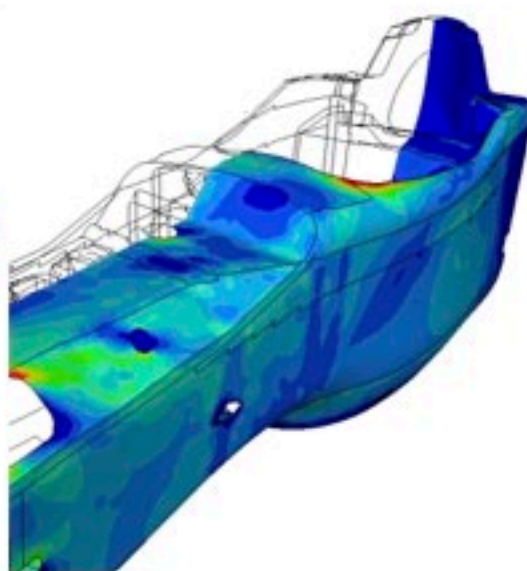
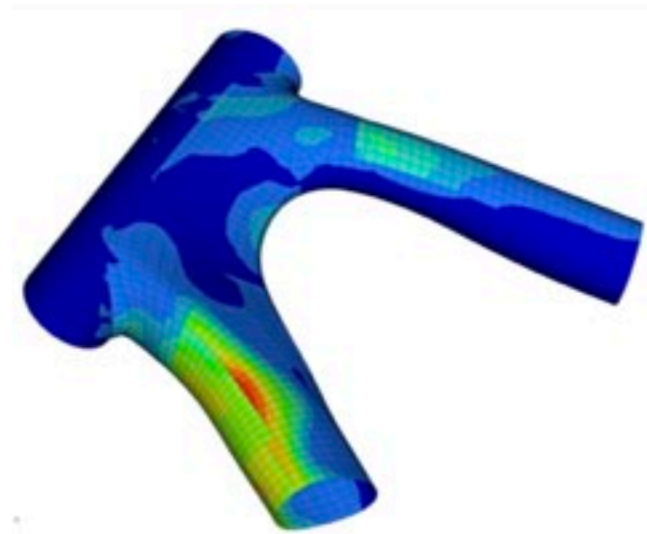


Le innovazioni dei Materiali Compositi Avanzati per il design di strutture leggere

Relatore: Fabio Bressan

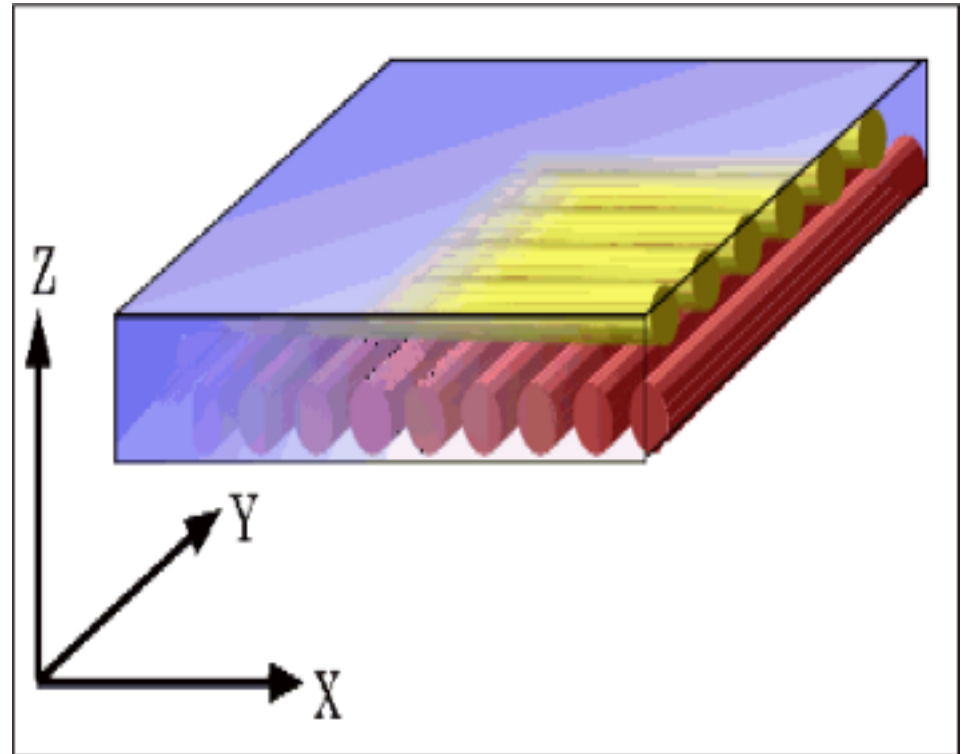
Martedì 14 Novembre 2017 ore 14.30

FP1640985001
#Sharing3FVG

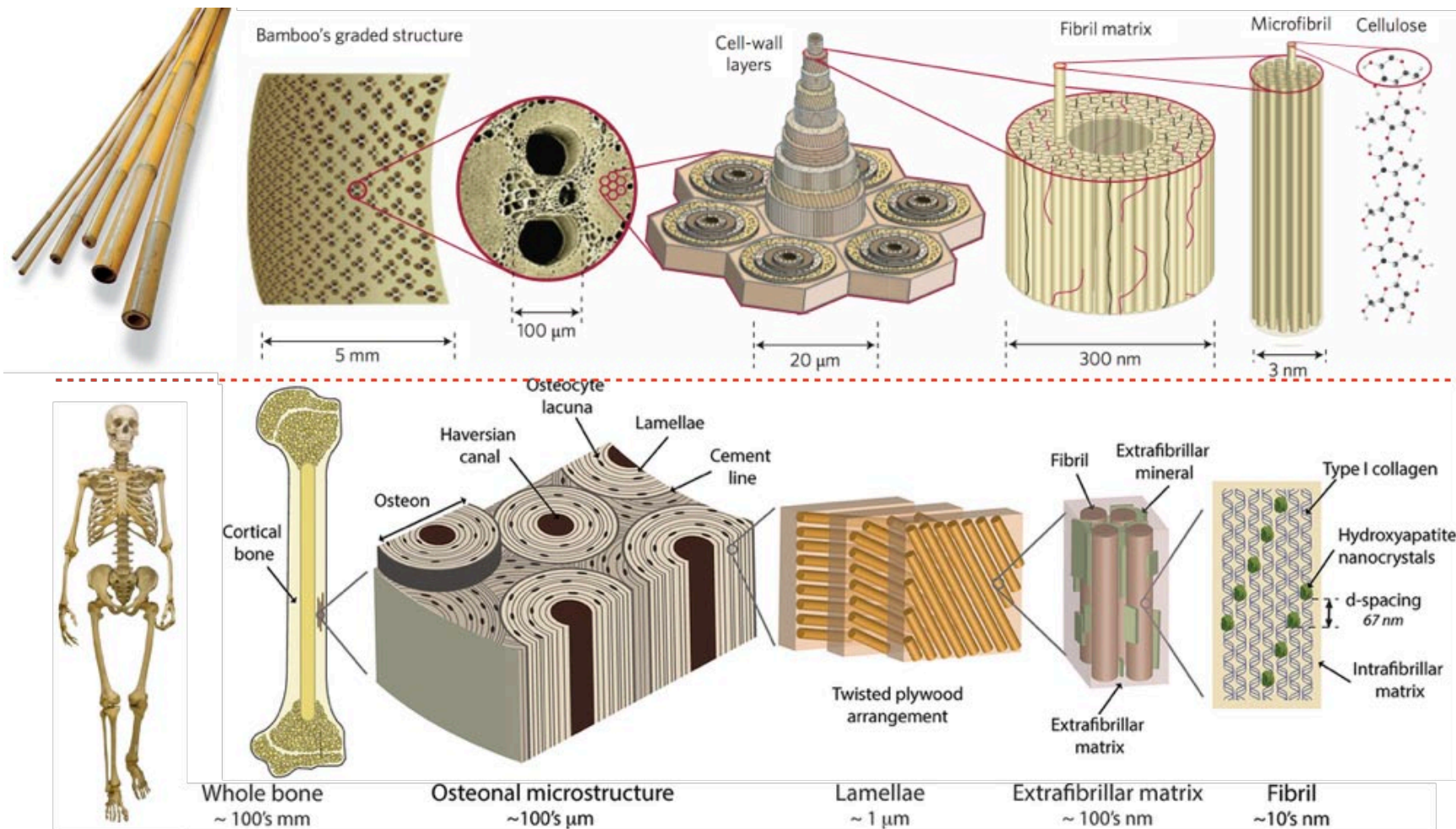


Materiali Compositi Avanzati

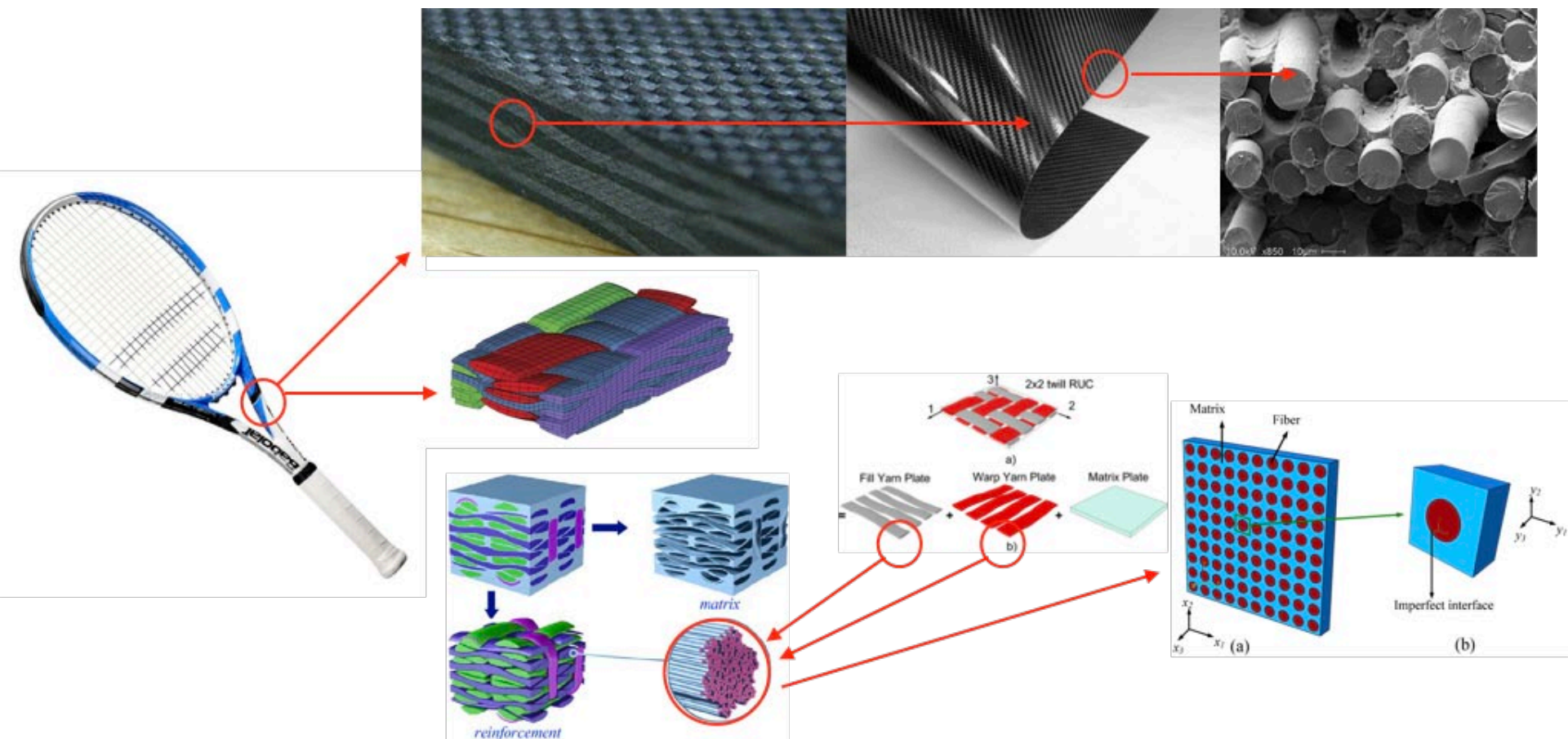
- > In meccanica i **compositi avanzati** sono costituiti da fibre di varia struttura (vetro, carbonio, boro, fibra aramidica), inglobate in una matrice di resina (poliestere, vinilica, epossidica, fenolica).
- > **Le fibre** conferiscono la resistenza meccanica,
- > **La matrice** garantisce la coesione tra le fibre di uno stesso strato e tra gli strati adiacenti e svolge anche una funzione protettiva.



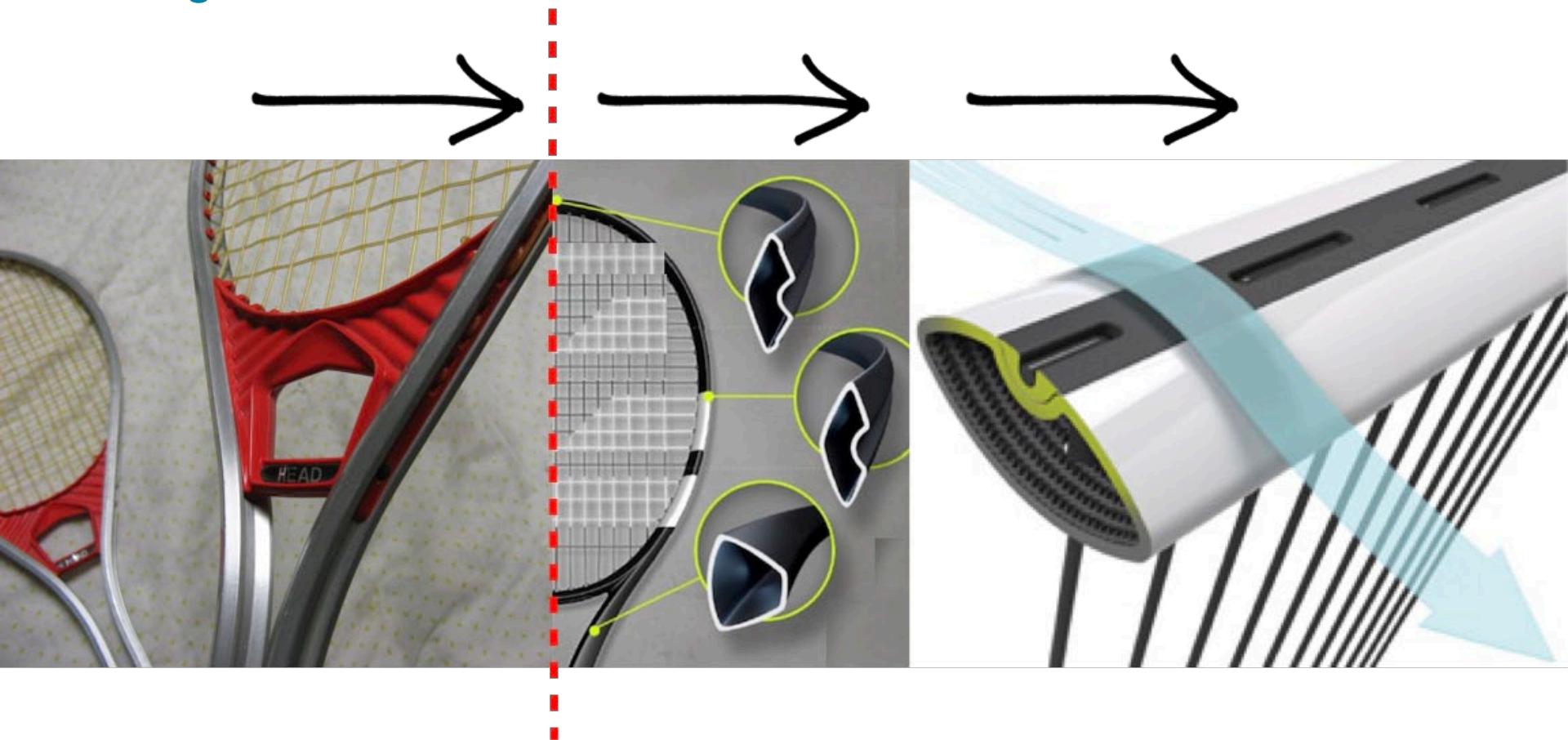
I materiali compositi non sono un'invenzione ma una scoperta

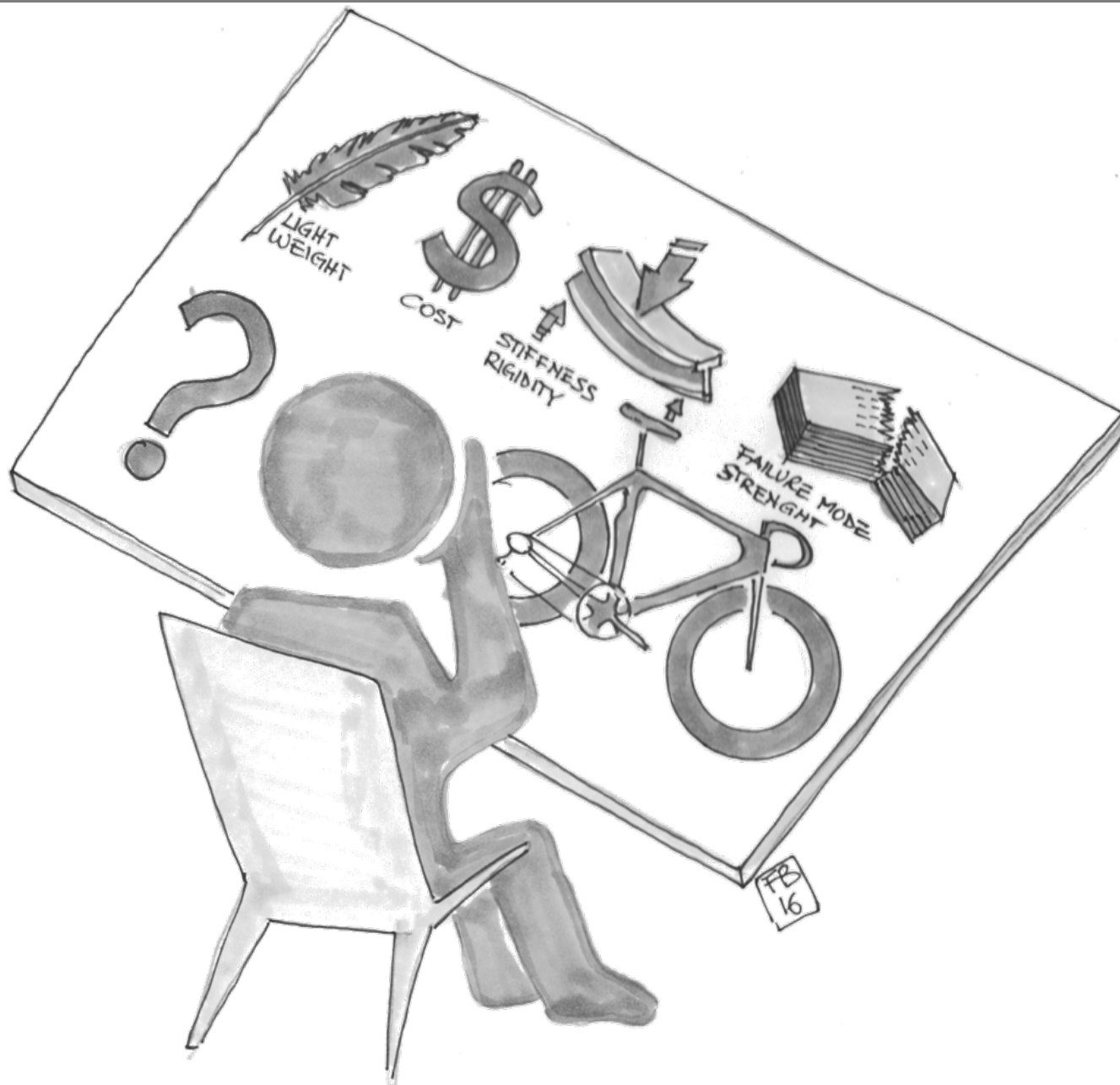


Un esempio reale



I materiali compositi permettono maggiore libertà nel design





VIDEO

Santa Cruz Lab Danny M

Proprieta' meccaniche

material properties

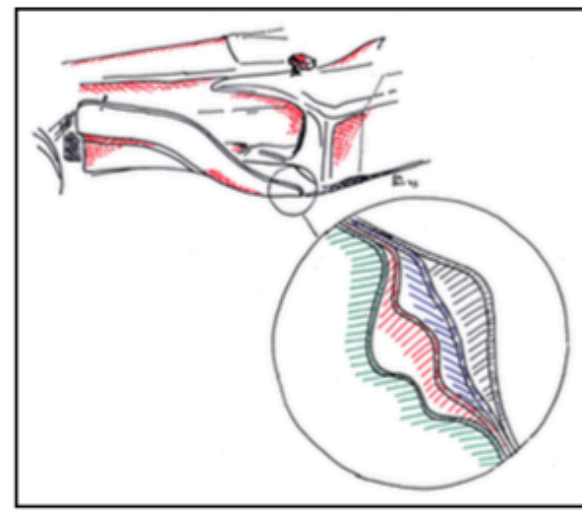
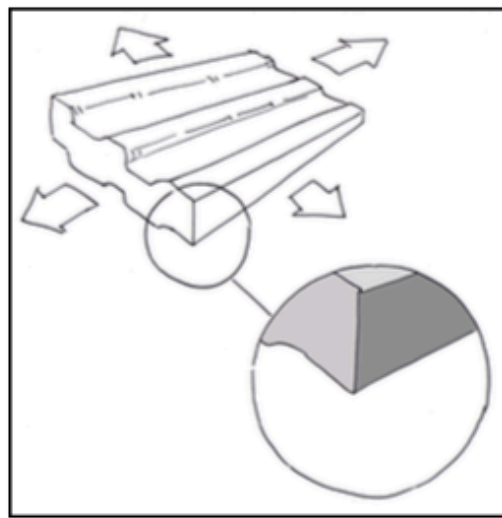
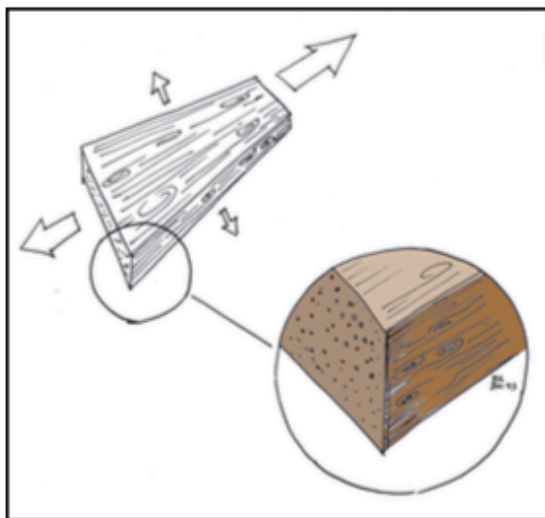
	Young's Modulus [GPa]	Strength [MPa]	Density [g/cm ³]
Composite Carbon	100-260	500 - 2200	1.5 - 1.6
Aluminum	71	200 - 600	2.8
Titanium	110	320 - 600	4.5
Steel	210	250 - 1200	7.8



different weight but similar strength

L'evoluzione della progettazione

L'evoluzione della progettazione strutturale è molto spesso condizionata dalla scelta dei materiali: dal legno ai materiali omogenei come l'acciaio e leghe leggere, infine le nuove frontiere si reinteranno sempre di più verso materiali compositi avanzati.



I materiali compositi naturali e quelli “avanzati” sono materiali ottimizzati per natura e i concetti che guidano la progettazione del legno sono analoghi a quelli utilizzati per la fibra di carbonio.

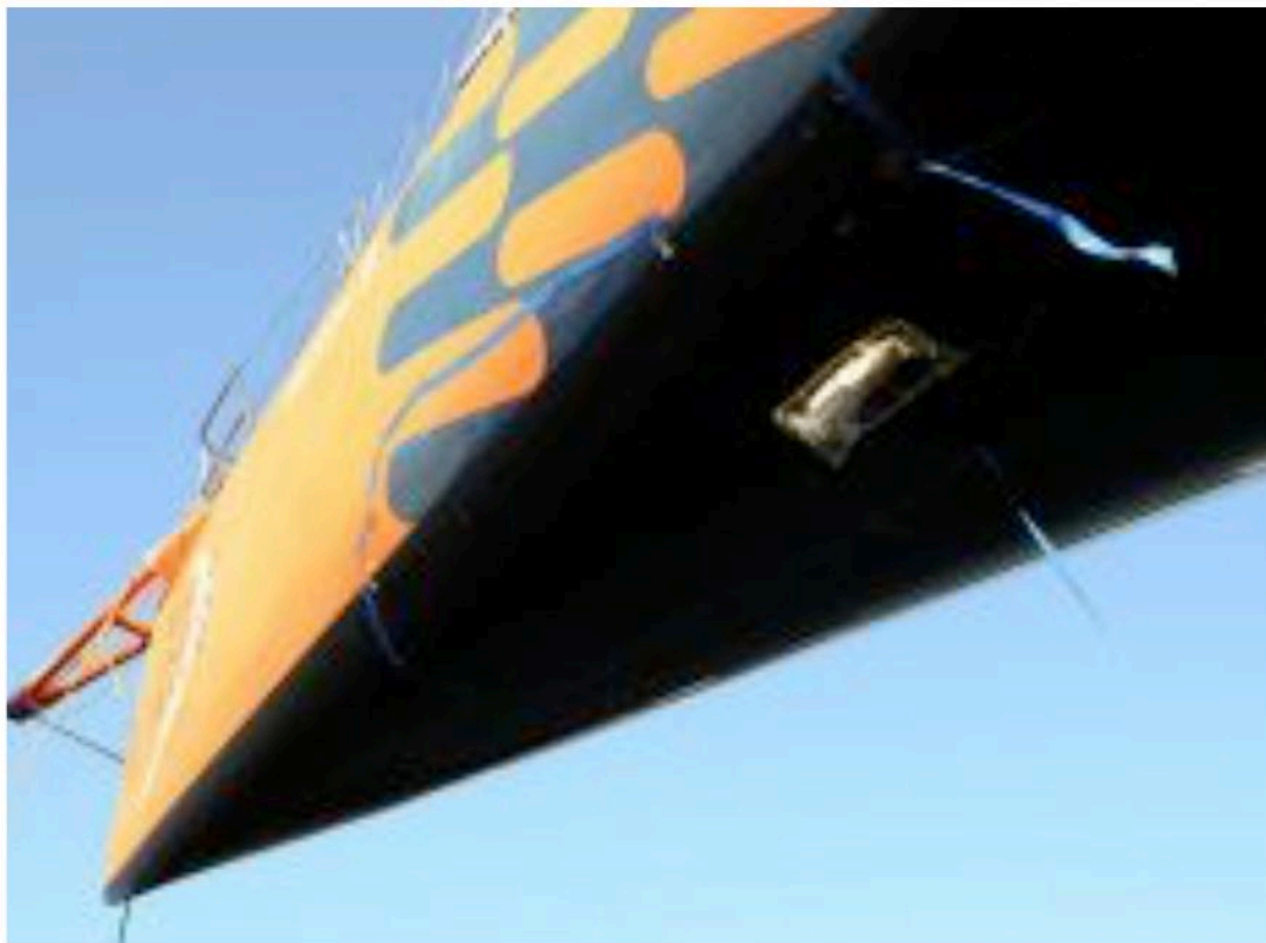


Ericsson 4 covered the 42,500 miles (68,400 km) of the race in a time of 127 days, 7 hours, 46 minutes, 21 seconds





black swan



Hualien, Taiwan, (Jan. 27, 2009) E3 is making way for Taiwan after discovering cracks in the forward port side of the hull.

Area of damage

Area 4m x 1.5m



local impact



removing the failure panel



Analysis of the repair options



Application of the new panel

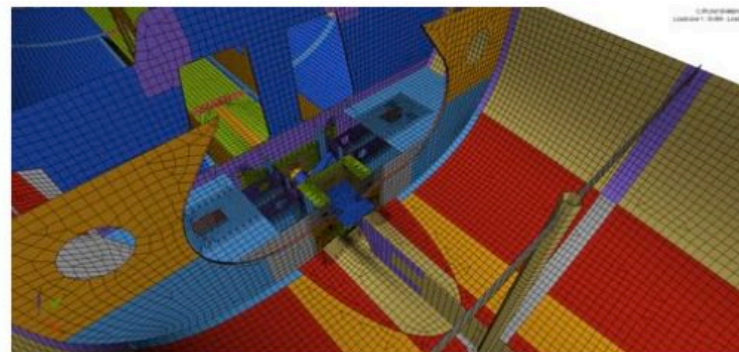


Bonding and final result



working loads or running loads

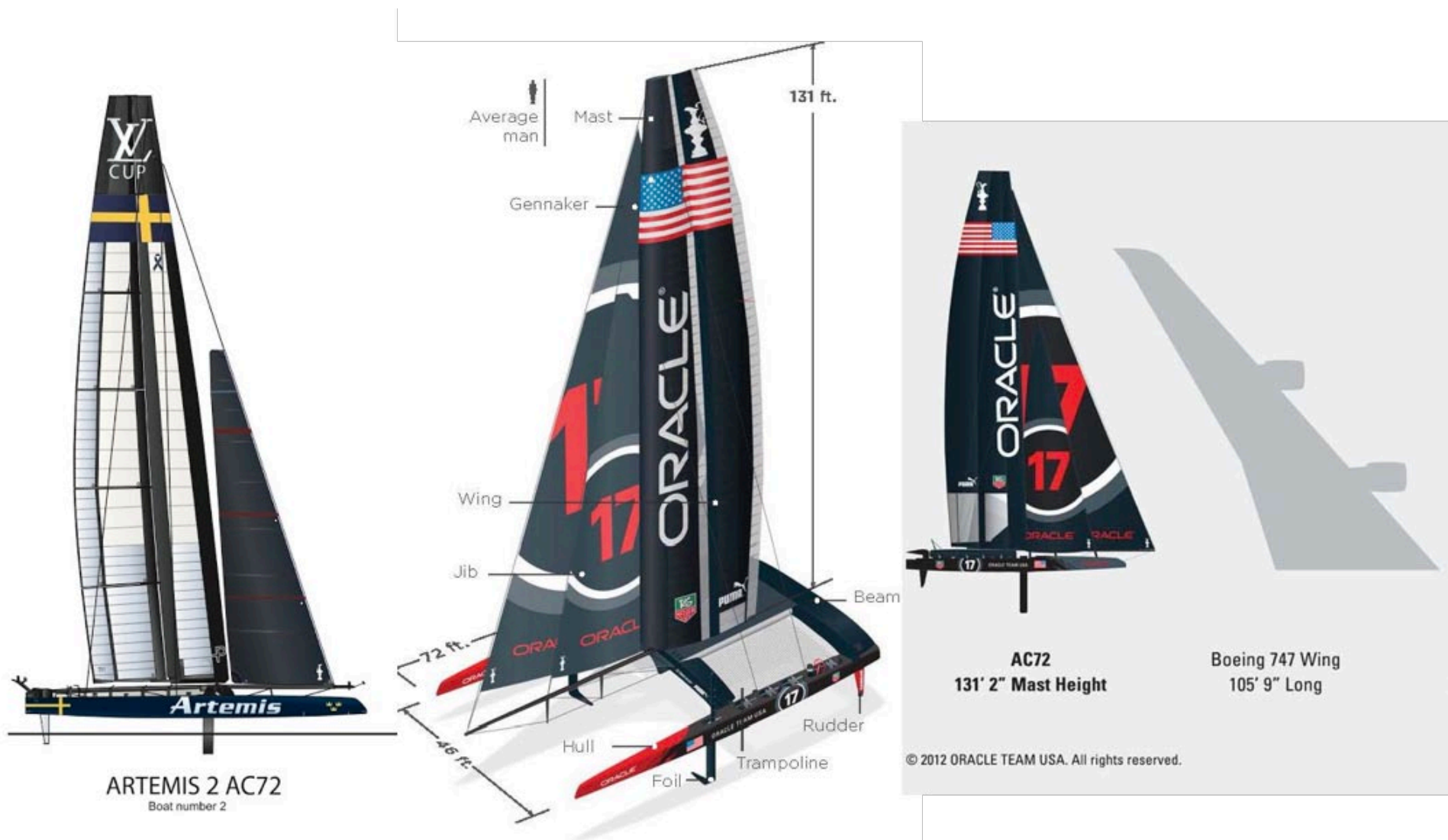
example of *Pull Down Test*
(*limit service load*)



VIDEO

Volvo Ocean Race 2008

34th America's Cup (San Francisco)



VIDEO

America's Cup



black swan



F3000 side penetration accident -
Barcelona 2000 qualifying (Haberfeld)

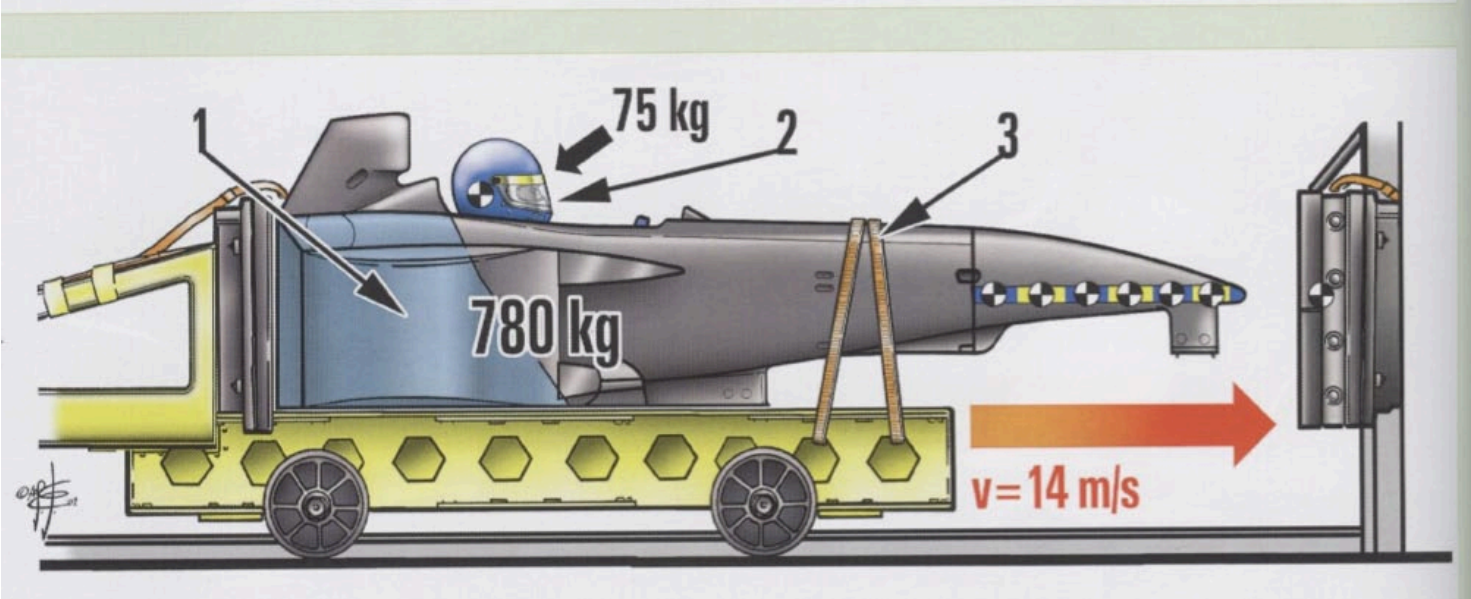
Flat Test panel

displacement of 150 mm

max reaction force 200 kN

max energy 6000 J





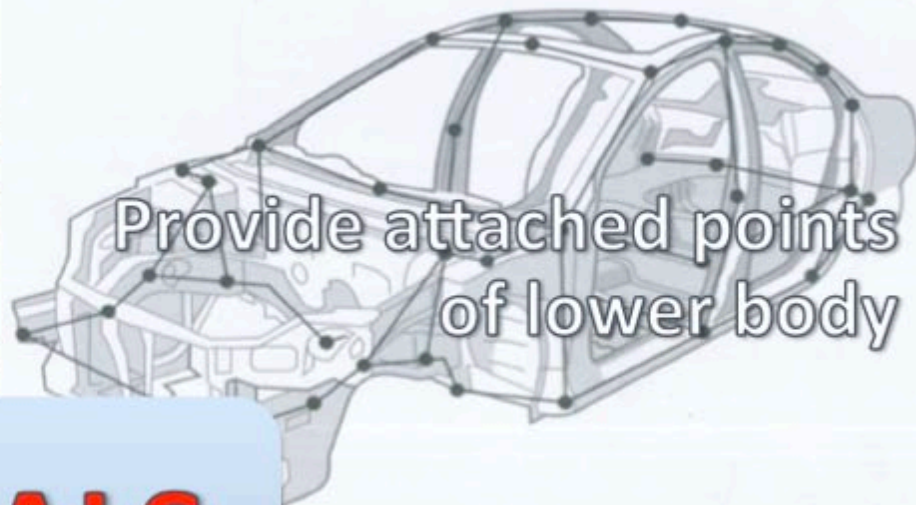
VIDEO

F1 Crash test

Protect occupants



Provide attached points of lower body



GOALS

Weight reduction



Reduce noise



Front End: Energy absorption

The front end structure is designed to crush at a specific rate to absorb energy. Clear crush space around any solid components such as the engine, transmission and steering is required to pass 40 mph impact test.

High structural integrity

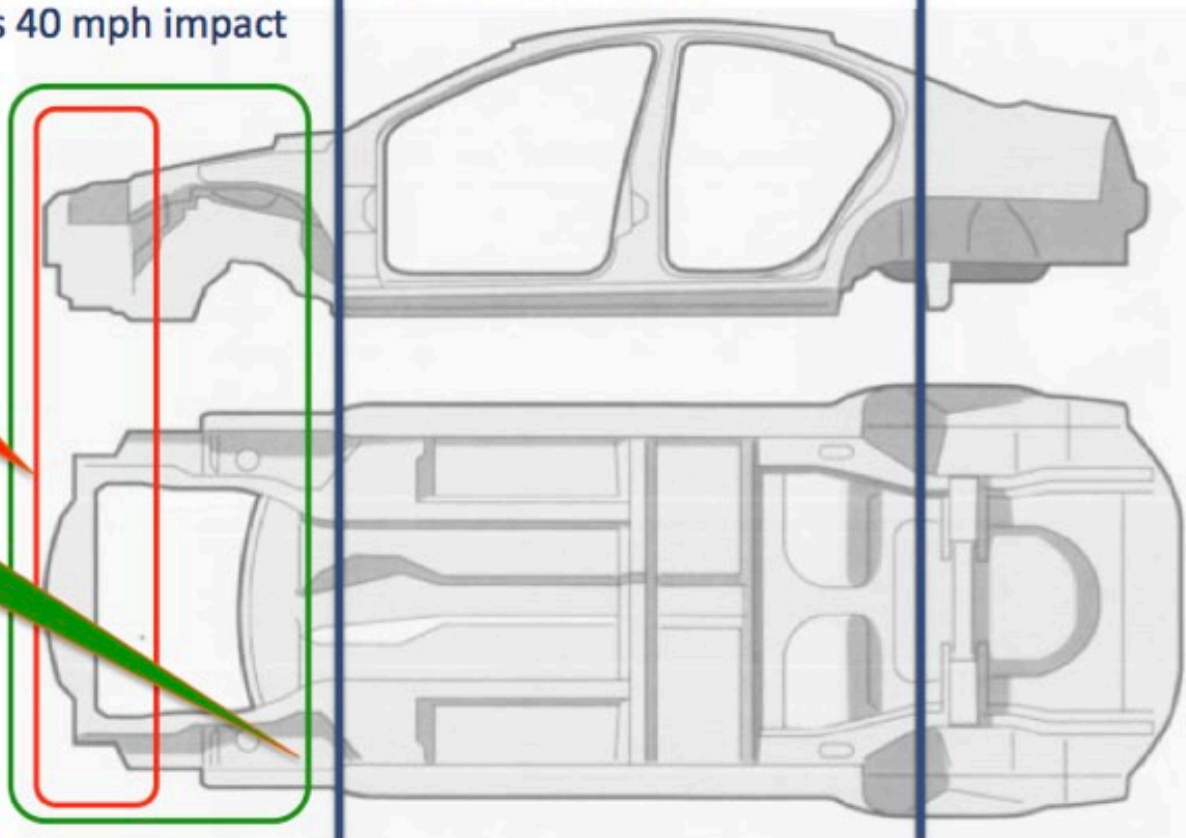
The passenger compartment is very rigid to protect the occupants from being crushed during a high-speed impact or rollover.

Rear End: Energy absorption

The rear-end structure is designed to crush in a similar way to the front.

50% of total
energy
absorption

77% of total
energy
absorption

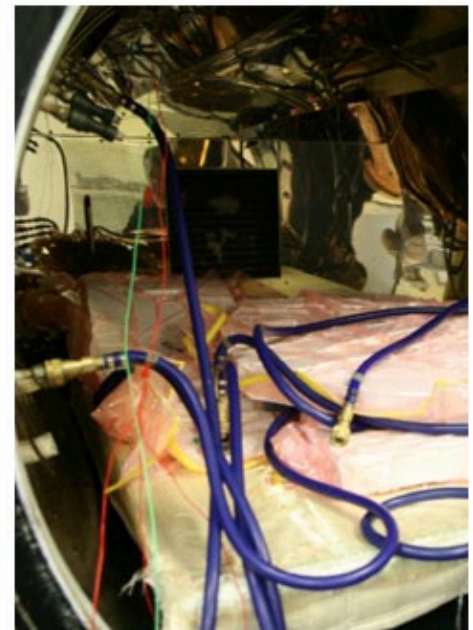
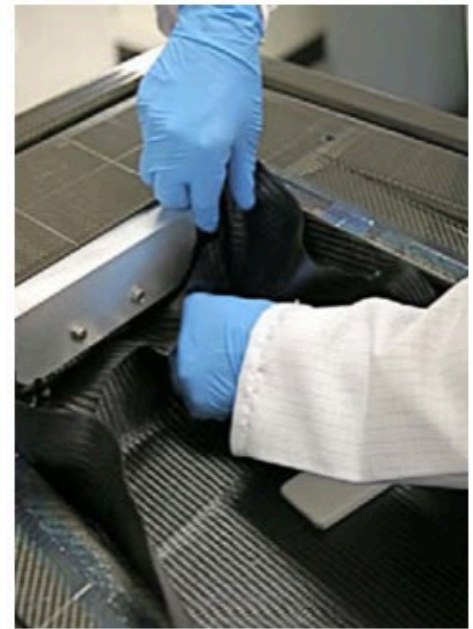


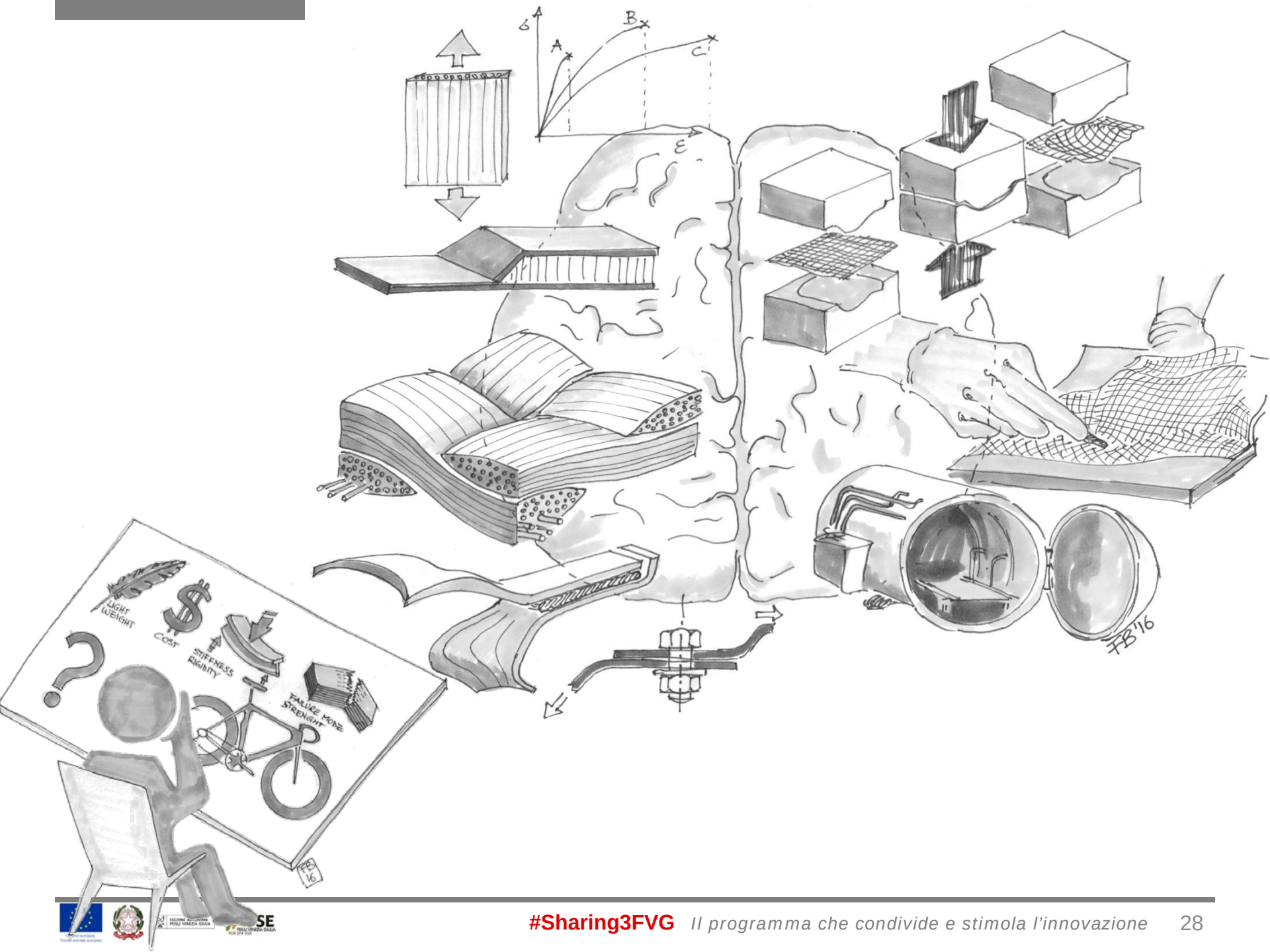
VIDEO

Automotive Crash

real world

manual process :
lamination
and autoclave
*What is the difference
between design and real
construction?*

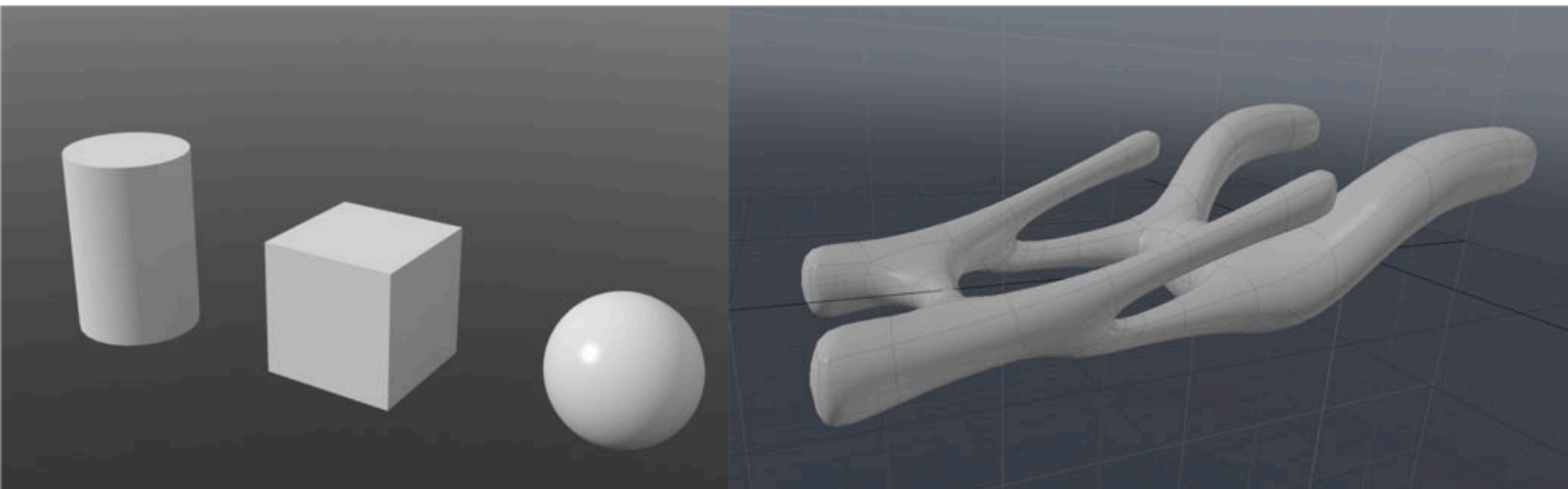




Autonomous Vehicle Safety



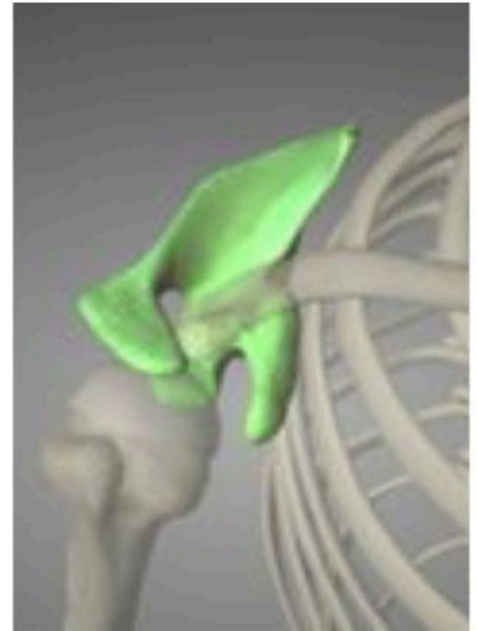
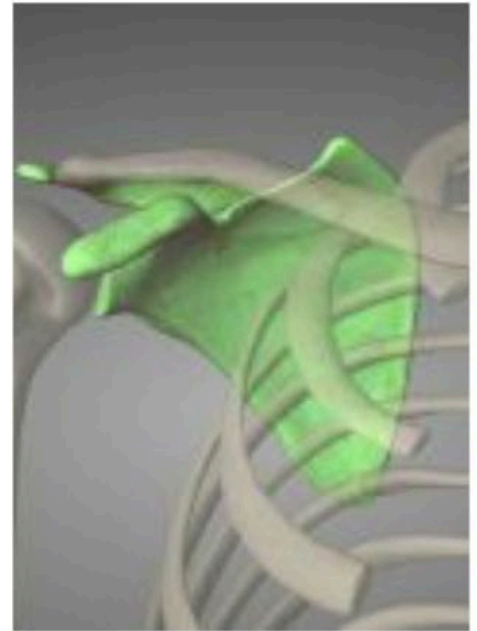
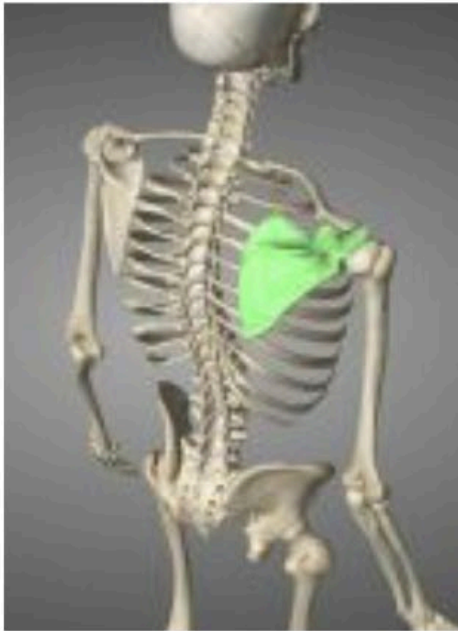
Organic design



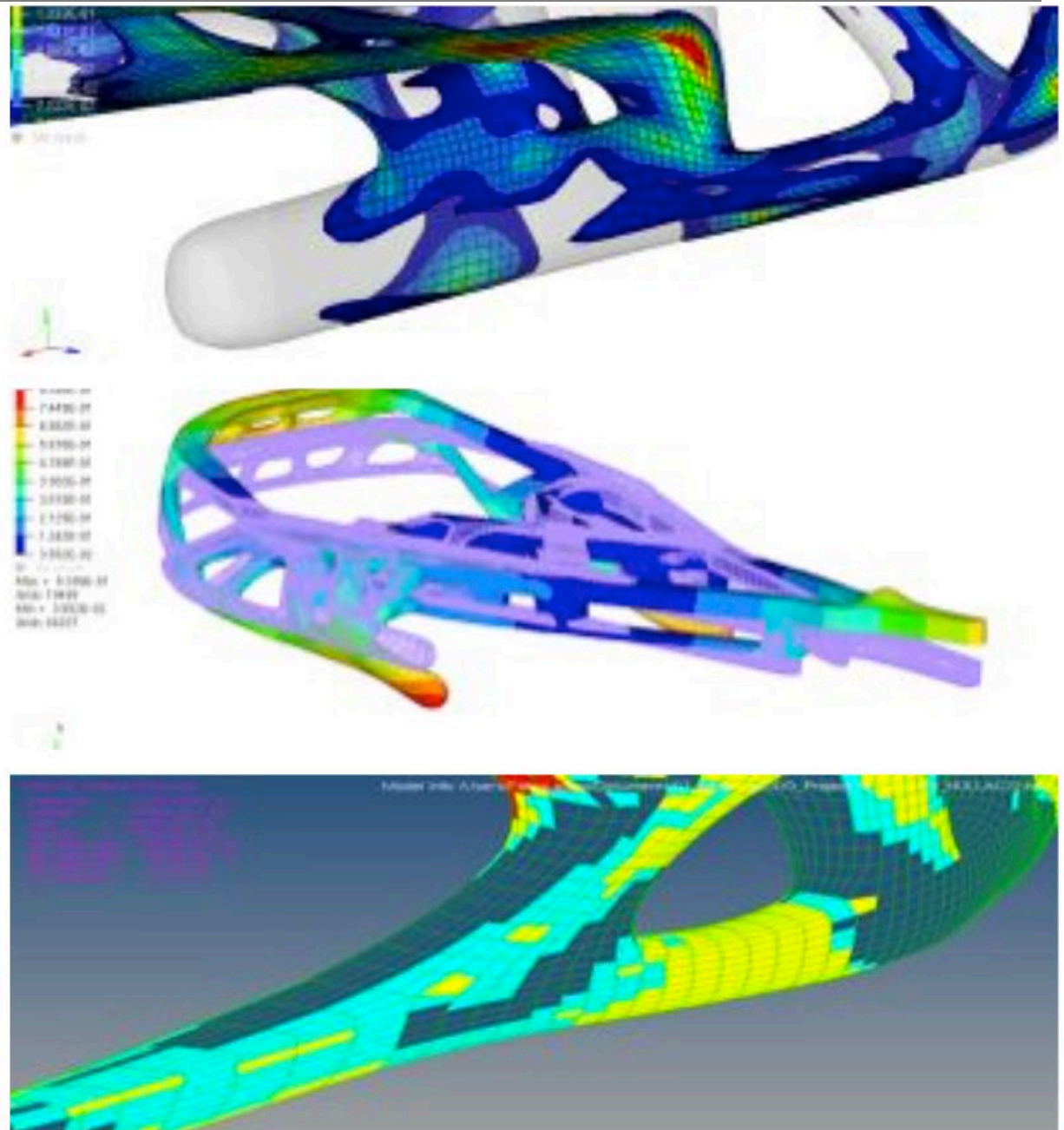
scapula right

Scapula is a flat, triangular bone that is also known as the shoulder blade. This bone is usually resistant to fracture.

This is a great example of incredible light design with high performance.



Shapes
for humans
not
humans for
shapes





Thanks