
Hybrid effects on tensile properties of carbon/glass angle ply composites

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Abstract: Hybrid composites are considered materials of great potential for engineering applications. One advantage of hybrid composite materials for the designer is that the properties of a composite can be controlled to a considerable extent by the choice of fibers and matrix and by adjusting the orientation of the fiber. The scope for this tailoring of the properties of the material is much greater, however, when different kinds of fiber orientations are incorporated in the same resin matrix. For the study of potential of these materials, in this work specimens were prepared with different angle ply orientation of carbon /glass hybrid with epoxy resin as an adhesive. Three orientations viz 0°/90°, 45°/45° and 30°/60° were considered for studies. Mechanical properties such as tensile strength, tensile modulus, & peak load of the hybrid composites were determined as per ASTM standards. Vacuum bagging technique was adopted for the fabrication of hybrid specimens. It was observed that angle ply orientation at 0°/90° showed significant increase in tensile properties as compared to other orientation. Scanning electron micrographs of fractured surfaces were used for a qualitative evaluation of interfacial properties of woven carbon–glass hybrid composites. These results indicated that carbon –glass hybrid composites offered the merits of synthetic fibers.

Keywords: Hybrid, Tensile Modulus, Flexural Modulus, Carbon/Glass, Orientation

1. Introduction

A composite is a structural material that consists of two or more combined constituents that are combined at a macroscopic level and are not soluble in each other. One constituent is called reinforcing phase and one in which it is embedded is called the matrix. The reinforcing phase material may be in the form of fibers, particles or flake. The matrix phase materials are generally continuous. The roles of matrix in composite materials are to give shape to the composite part, protect the reinforcements to the environment, transfer loads to reinforcements and toughness of material, together with reinforcements. Composite materials are used for Automobile, Ships, Aircraft, sports goods and so on [1-3].

Hybrid materials are composites consisting of two constituents at the nanometer or molecular level. Commonly one of these compounds is inorganic and the other one organic in nature. Thus, they differ from traditional composites where the constituents are at the

macroscopic (micrometer to millimeter level). Mixing at the microscopic scale leads to a more homogeneous material that either shows characteristics in between the two original phases or even new properties.

Purpose of hybridization is to make such that increase a resistance against the interlaminar toughness that cannot be obtained with only conventional composite material. The use of hybrid materials in composite structural is become more in a day [4] the fibres can be arranged in various orientations during preparation of composite. However, there are other factors such as cost, weight, post-failure behavior lead the designer to use of hybridization in order to use to tailor the material to exact needs under design[5]. Epoxy resin is used in this hybrid composite because it provides a unique balance of chemical and mechanical properties combined with extreme processing versatility. In all cases, thermoset resins may be tailored to some degree to satisfy particular requirements [6].

Hybrid laminated composite are prepared by stacking sheets of Glass/Carbon fibres to required orientation to form angle ply laminates. An individual structural glass

fibre is both stiff in tensile and compression [7]. Thickness of hybrid laminate is maintained for 3mm as per ASTM standard [8] i.e. 10 plies are located symmetrically at ply position to get required orientation angle ply composites and which is prepared by hand layup with vacuum bag technique.

2. Experimental Procedure

2.1. Specimen Fabrication

E-glass fibre grade 360GSM & diameter of glass fibre is 0.25 mm diameter is tailored with carbon fibre 0.25 mm diameter to prepare bi-woven clothes. The thickness of the cloth is 0.3mm which are stacked layer by layer about 10 layers to attain required thickness.

During preparation of laminated required orientation of fibre is carried out for angle ply composites. For $(0^0/90^0)$ glass fibre placed at 90^0 carbon fibre at 0^0 , for $60^0/30^0$ glass fibre is placed at 60^0 and carbon fibre at 30^0 , for $\pm 45^0$ glass is placed in $+45^0$ & carbon at -45^0 .

Epoxy resins, also known as polyepoxides, grade LY556 HY951 resin used. It consists of monomers or short chain polymers with epoxide group at its end. Which contain epoxide groups co-reactants are often referred to as hardeners or curatives, and the cross-linking reaction is commonly referred to as curing. Laminates are prepared by hand-layup process using vacuum bag technique. After preparation of laminates it is cured in a reheating furnace to 1000 C up to 2hrs. After curing specimens are fabricated as per the ASTM standard as shown in fig1, fig2 and fig3



Fig1. $0^0/90^0$ Angle ply laminate

2.2. Tensile Testing

Tensile testing is a fundamental mechanical testing method in which a sample is subjected to uniaxial tension until failure. The results from the test are commonly used to select a material for an application, for quality control, and to predict how a material will react under other types of

forces. Properties such as ultimate tensile strength, maximum elongation and reduction in area can be determined. In this test specimen is loaded in a very controlled manner while measuring the applied load and the elongation of the specimen over some distance.

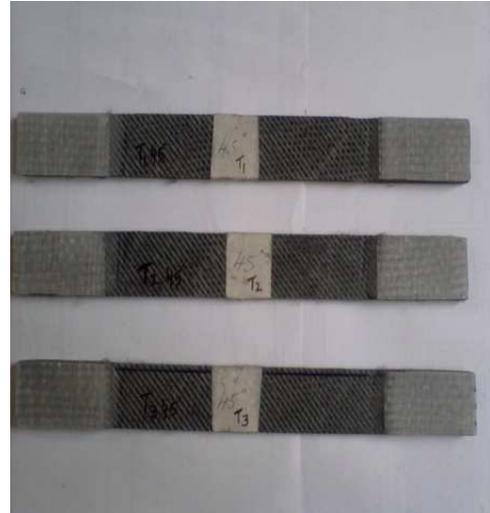


Fig 2. 45^0 Angle ply laminate



Fig 3. $60^0/30^0$ Angle ply laminate



Fig 4. Specimen loaded in testing machine



Fig 5. Specimen loaded in universal testing machine

Specimens are prepared as per ASTM D3039 standard, which consists tabs at either ends. The universal testing machine (UTM) is used for testing with higher accuracy, the maximum capacity of machine 100 KN is used for testing, which operated on electronic control servo mechanism. Speed rate is 2mm/min; the specimen is fixed between lower crosshead & intermediate cross head as shown in fig4 and fig5

3. Results & Discussions

Table 1. For $0^0/90^0$ Elongation, Tensile Modulus of Carbon/glass hybrid composite

Sl.No.	Sample Number	Stacking Sequence	Elongation break (%)	at	Average elongation at break (%)	Tensile Modulus (GPa)	Average Modulus (GPa)	Tensile
1	T1	$0^0/90^0$	1.7%			34.90		
2	T2	$0^0/90^0$	0.8%		1.33%	37.921	36.056	
3	T3	$0^0/90^0$	1.5%			35.347		

Table 2. For $\pm 45^0$ Elongation, Tensile Modulus of Carbon/glass hybrid composite

Sl.No.	Sample Number	Stacking Sequence	Elongation break (%)	at	Average elongation break (%)	at	Tensile Modulus (GPa)	Average Modulus (GPa)	Tensile
1	T1	$\pm 45^0$	1.2%				11.289		
2	T2	$\pm 45^0$	0.95%		1.05%		11.568	11.376	
3	T3	$\pm 45^0$	1%				11.282		

Table 3. For $60^0/30^0$ Elongation, Tensile Modulus of Carbon/glass hybrid composite

Sl.No.	Sample Number	Stacking Sequence	Elongation break (%)	at	Average elongation break (%)	at	Tensile Modulus (GPa)	Average Modulus (GPa)	Tensile
1	T1	$60^0/30^0$	0.81%				13.698		
2	T2	$60^0/30^0$	0.57%		0.86%		14.14	13.633	
3	T3	$60^0/30^0$	1.19%				13.08		

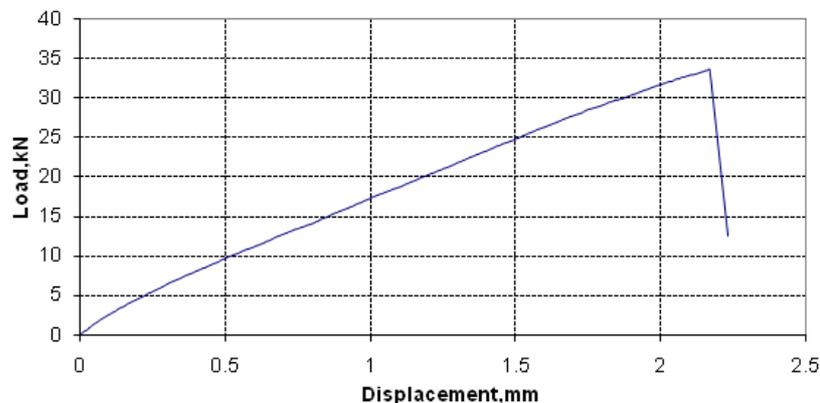


Fig 6. Load Vs Displacement graph for Carbon/Glass fiber Hybrid composite

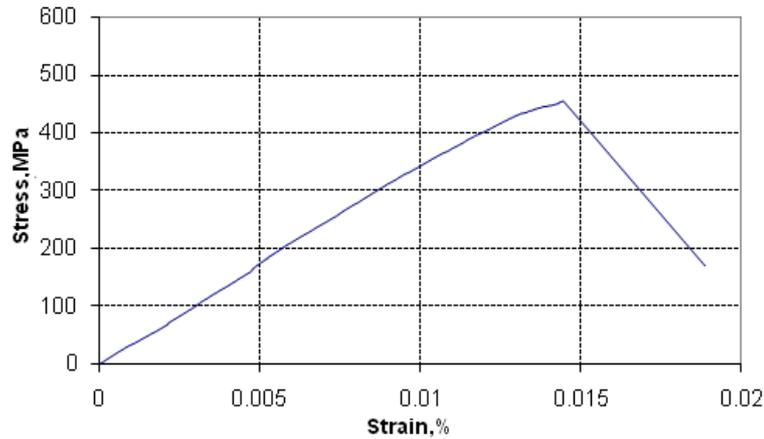


Fig 7. Stress Vs Strain for graph Carbon/Glass fiber Hybrid composite

The 10 layer carbon/glass hybrid composites exhibited average tensile strength values of 36.05 GPa for ply orientation of $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$, 11.38 GPa for $\pm 45^{\circ}$, and 13.64 GPa for $30^{\circ}/60^{\circ}$. The $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ ply orientation increases the mechanical properties of carbon/glass mats [9]. When the peak stress of angle ply $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ when compared with $\pm 45^{\circ}$ is found to be 18.6% greater, similarly when it is compared with $60^{\circ}/30^{\circ}$ it is found that 24.99% is greater than that angle ply composite material. When the peak load of angle ply $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ is compared with $\pm 45^{\circ}$, it is found that which is 18.11% greater, similarly when it is compared with $60^{\circ}/30^{\circ}$ it is found that 24.69% is greater than that angle ply composite material. When the modulus of angle ply $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ is compared with $\pm 45^{\circ}$, it is found that which is 31.56% greater, similarly when it is compared with $60^{\circ}/30^{\circ}$ it is found that 37.83% is greater than that angle ply composite material.

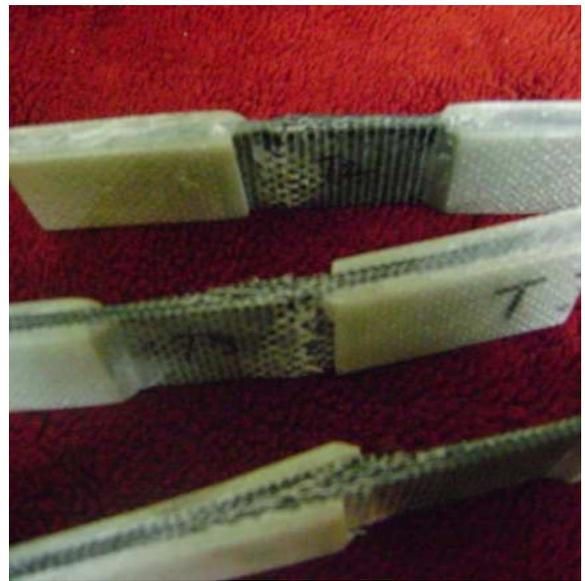


Fig 9. Failure of Tensile Specimen



Fig 8. Failure of Tensile Specimen

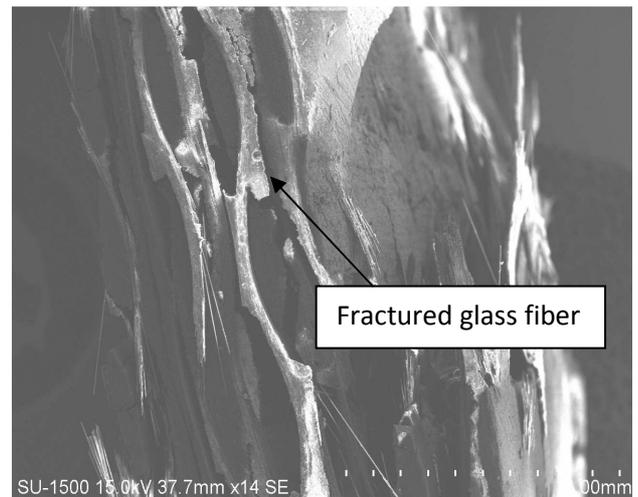


Fig 10. SEM image of void content in glass/carbon specimens

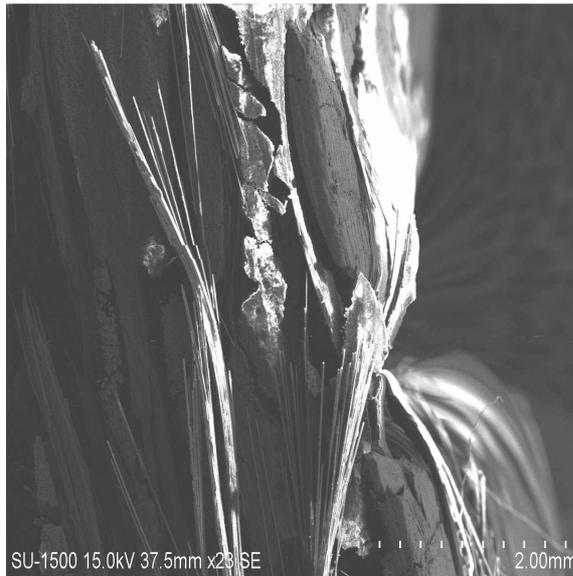


Fig 11. SEM image of glass/carbon specimens after tensile fracture from top

4. Failure Analysis

Fig. 8 shows the matrix cracking of hybrid specimens under the maximum stress $\sigma_{max}=438$ MPa; the density is defined as the average number of matrix cracks in each hybrid layer per unit length in the longitudinal direction. Fig. 9 shows the side surface of CFRP & GFRP hybrid specimens with matrix crack, delamination under maximum stress $\sigma_{max}=438$ MPa. The matrix cracks of hybrid specimens are nucleated in the central 45° plies of the angle-ply specimen and the delamination of hybrid specimens are observed to appear from the specimen surface. The damage initiation is delayed by the interleaving in the angle-ply hybrid specimens. It is observed that from the experiment carbon fibers are damaged more than the glass fibers as shown in fig 9 & 10, since carbon is more brittle in nature than glass fibers. On the other hand, damage initiation at $\pm 45^\circ$ and $30^\circ/60^\circ$ orientation is found to be less significant.

The SEM analyses of fractured surfaces after the mechanical tests are shown in fig – 10 & fig–11. The matrix cracking, formation of fracture line, fiber pull out and fiber–resin compatibility were studied using SEM images. The observations revealed that the laceration was found on glass fiber due to the applied loads during tests. The formation of voids due to fiber pull out was found in fibers because of poor resin compatibility of synthetic fibers [10]. The matrix cracking and fracture lines were formed on the surfaces that exhibited poor interfacial bond. However, inclusion of carbon fibers exhibited the improvement in strength and thus ‘hybridization effect’ was noticed in the specimens.

5. Conclusions

Experiments were conducted on Glass fibre/Carbon fibre/Epoxy resin hybrid angle ply laminates with different fibre orientation to characterize the tensile properties. The following conclusions were drawn and recorded:

(a) The glass fibers fail quickly than the carbon fibers. The five layers of glass plies at front opposed the applied load greater than the five layers of glass plies at back in woven glass/carbon hybrid composites.

(b) Incorporation of woven glass/carbon in extreme plies of composites enhances the improved mechanical properties of hybrid composites.

(c) Failures of composite materials include the fracture of fibers, fracture of matrix in tension normal to the fibers. And the nature of failure is also depends on the **Angle ply** between the fibers and specimen’s axis.

(d) Scanning electron micrographs showed that the fiber pull out started from glass fibers and good interfacial bond was developed between woven glass and epoxy resin matrix. However, some micrographs are revealed the presence of voids, thus degrading the strength. Further research work needs to be carried out in the development of hybrid fiber-reinforced composites by the inclusion of filler material and fiber treatment for getting improved mechanical properties

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