



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: X Month of publication: October 2017

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2017.10179>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Investigation of the Effect of Additives on the Impact Test of GFRP Composites

Praneeth Jammula¹, Narraa Naveen²

^{1,2} Assistant Professor in Mechanical engineering Department, Anurag engineering College-Kodad[#]

Abstract: Composites play a vital role in aerospace, land, and goods due to their high toughness and stiffness's, strength to weight ratio. GFRP glass fabric is crucial in obtaining consisting values of composites. In the present investigation to improve impact properties, three different resin matrix systems were used in conjunction with fabric. The epoxy (L-12), epoxy with 10% of silica particles and epoxy with 10% of glass flakes. Test procedure carried out in ASTM-D Specifications D-790, 0-90° orientations.

Keywords: Composites, GFRP, impact-properties, Epoxy (L-12), 0-90°

I. INTRODUCTION

A composite material can be defined as a macroscopic combination of two or more distinct materials, having a recognizable interface between them. However, because composites are usually used for their structural properties, the definition can be restricted to include only those materials that contain reinforcement such as fibers or particles supported by a matrix material.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Polymer matrix composites are predominantly used for the aerospace industry, but the decreasing price of E-glass is widening the applications of these composites to include the automobile, marine, sports, biomedical, construction, and other industries. An investigation was conducted by Issac M Daniel et al. on failure modes and criteria for their occurrence in composite columns and beams. They found that the initiation of the various failure modes depends on the material properties, geometric dimensions and type of loading [1]. The impact strength depends upon the type of fabric at compressive face and dispersion extent of the fabric [2]. The experimental investigation of inter laminar shear strength as the critical mechanical property of composite constructions of structure elements placed between two thin glass mat layers where a layer is placed on the glass fabric of the same structure but of different density, with different polyester resin matrices. The significance of the shear strength lies in the fact that for all types of composites it is strongly influenced by factors weakening the interface bonds [3]. The effect of fiber volume fraction on the impact properties of laminated composite constructed of different layers [4].

III. MATERIAL PREPARATION

A. Materials Used to Prepare A Composite Laminate

- 1) *E glass Fabric:* E-glass fabric is a material consisting of fibers about 5–10 μm in diameter and composed mostly of glass atoms. To produce carbon glass fabric, the glass atoms are bonded together in crystals that are more or less aligned parallel to the long axis of the fiber and they are arranged in '0 and 90 degree directions.
- 2) *Epoxy Resin (LY556):* Epoxy is a thermosetting polymer formed from reaction of an epoxide resin with polyamine hardener. The resin consists of monomers or short chain polymers with an epoxide group at either end. Most common epoxy resins are produced from a reaction between epichlorohydrin and bisphenol
- 3) *Hardener (K6):* The hardener used in Epoxy is polyamine. A polyamine is an organic compound synthetic substances that are important feed stocks for the chemical industry, such as ethylene diamine $H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$, 1,3-diaminopropane $H_2N-(CH_2)_3-NH_2$, and hex methylenediamine $H_2N-(CH_2)_6-NH_2$.
- 4) *Mould Design:* With the help Auto-Cad prepared mould for the experimental procedure.

IV. SPECIMEN PREPARATION

Specimens were prepared from composite laminated plates; the manufacturing process is described under the heading "material preparation". The specimens conform to the requirements laid down in the relevant ASTM specifications listed below.

TABLE I
ASTM SPECIFICATIONS

| S.No | Type of test | Additives Added | Relevant ASTM | Number of specimens | Specimen size(mm) |
|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Impact | Pure | D-3039 | 5 | 67*21*4 |
| 2 | Impact | Silica | D-3039 | 5 | 67*21*4 |
| 3 | Impact | Glass | D-3039 | 5 | 67*21*4 |

V. TESTING

A. Impact Test

This test method determines the toughness property of polymer matrix composite materials reinforced by high modulus fabric. The composite material forms are limited to continuous fabric reinforced composites in which the laminate is balanced and symmetric with respect to the direction. In this test a thin flat strip of material having a constant rectangular cross section 67mmx21mmx4mm is mounted in the impact test of the machine and suddenly load is falling from the certain height then the absorbed energy is noted. The Charpy impact test, also known as the Charpy V-notch test, is a standardized high strain-rate test which determines the amount of energy absorbed by a material during fracture. This absorbed energy is a measure of a given material's notch toughness and acts as a tool to study temperature-dependent ductile-brittle transition. It is widely applied in industry, since it is easy to prepare and conduct and results can be obtained quickly and cheaply. A disadvantage is that some results are only comparative

B. Testing

The specimen is placed like simply supported beam having v notch 45 degrees and the pendulum hitting the specimen with certain velocity and it absorb some energy and displaying the remaining reading on the board. Toughness is obtained from the subtraction of the total energy to display energy. Impact strength is obtained by the ratio of absorbed energy to area. The height of the arm is 162.2cm and angle is 45 degrees, the weight of arm is 18kgs.

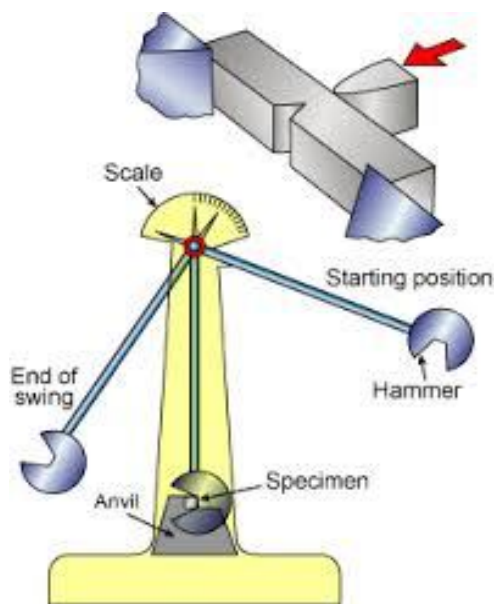


Figure 1: Impact Testing machine

Calculation Impact strength = U/A

Where U = absorbed energy in joules

A = average cross-sectional area, mm^2

VI. RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

Observed results in respect of specimen derived from Resin#1(R1), Resin#2(R2) and Resin#3(R3) composite plates are placed in

A. Resin#1 Properties: (Pure Laminate)

TABLE II
IMPACT PROPERTIES-PURE

| Additives added | Geometry (mm) | Area mm ² | Display reading in joules | Absorbed energy In joules/ mm ² | Impact strength per mm ² |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Pure | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 94 | 206 | 2.45 |
| Pure | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 92 | 208 | 2.47 |
| Pure | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 90 | 210 | 2.50 |
| Pure | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 95 | 205 | 2.44 |
| Pure | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 94 | 206 | 2.45 |

B. Resin#2 Properties: (Silica particles added)

TABLE III
IMPACT PROPERTIES- SILICA PARTICLES ADDED

| Additives added | Geometry (mm) | Area mm ² | Display reading in joules | Absorbed energy In joules/ mm ² | Impact strength per mm ² |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Silica | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 82 | 218 | 2.59 |
| Silica | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 85 | 215 | 2.55 |
| Silica | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 83 | 217 | 2.58 |
| Silica | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 87 | 213 | 2.53 |
| 2.53Silica | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 84 | 216 | 2.57 |

C. Resin#3 Properties: (Glass flakes added)

TABLE IV
IMPACT PROPERTIES- GLASS FLAKES ADDED

| Additives added | Geometry (mm) | Area mm ² | Display reading in joules | Absorbed energy In joules/ mm ² | Impact strength per mm ² |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Glass | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 74 | 226 | 2.69 |
| Glass | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 70 | 230 | 2.73 |
| Glass | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 75 | 225 | 2.67 |
| Glass | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 74 | 226 | 2.69 |
| Glass | 67×21×4 | 21×4 | 71 | 229 | 2.72 |

D. Specimen Failure



Figure 2: Pure specimen composite



Figure 3: Silica Particles added specimen composite



Figure 4: Glass flakes added specimen composite

Full advantage of the enhanced impact properties of the new generation glass fabric can be fully exploited if a judicious choice of matrix system is made. This investigation was aimed at zeroing on an appropriate epoxy resin composition from among a limited number of choices. Among all the resin compositions tried out, Resin#3 (glass) is most preferred one since it has given consistent values of toughness strength at an average in excess of $227.2 \text{ joules/mm}^2$

VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors sincerely thank to Dr. Abid Ali for timely suggestions, Alim Pasha Md who guided our research paper work. We also thank to our principal Dr. M.V. Siva Prasad for providing facilities to complete this paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] Isaac M. Daniel, Emmanuel E. Gdoutos, Deformation and Failure of Composite Structures, Journal of Thermoplastic Composite Materials 2003; 16; 345.
- [2] Jean-Marc Scanzi and Bruno Hilaire "All-Thermoplastic Composite Sandwich Panels – Part II: Modeling of Bending Behavior" Journal of Sandwich Structures and Materials 2004; 6; 423.
- [3] Dr. Jawad Kadhim Uleiwi, Experimental Study of Flexural Strength of Laminate Composite Material, Eng. & Technology, Vol.25, Suppl. of No.3, 2007, pp 454-466.
S. Benjamin Lazarus, V. VelMurugan, Experimental Investigation for Mechanical Properties of Chopped Random Fibre Compression Moulded Sunhemp Polyester Composites, European Journal of Scientific Research, ISSN 1450-216X Vol.82 No.3, 2012, pp.366-380.
Mechanics of Composite Materials-Robert M Jones



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)