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# Prediction of adhesion failure of bonded joints using 3-point bending test and stress-energy coupled criterion

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#### 1. Context

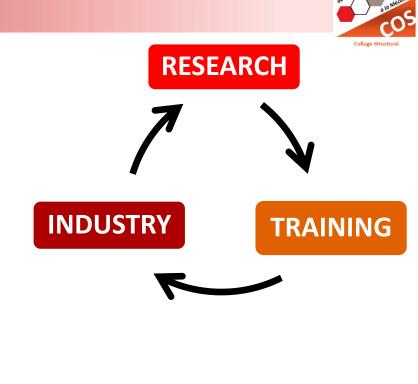
- 2. Numerical approach
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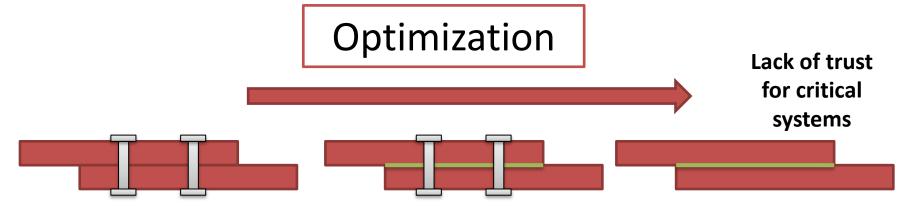


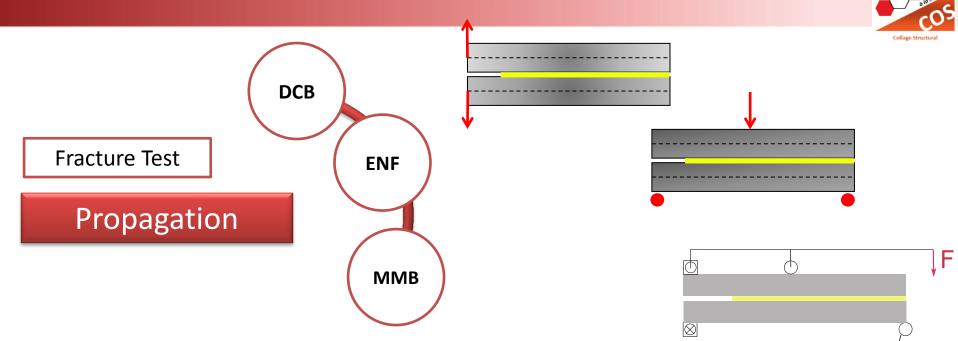


#### Context

- TACCOS: Toulouse Adhesion, Cohesion, Structural, Adhesive Bonding
  - Collaboration between two institutions
    - "Adherence" at CIRIMAT and "Assembly" at ICA
    - Investigating the questions arisen from the structural adhesive bonding, basing on Chemistry and Mechanics

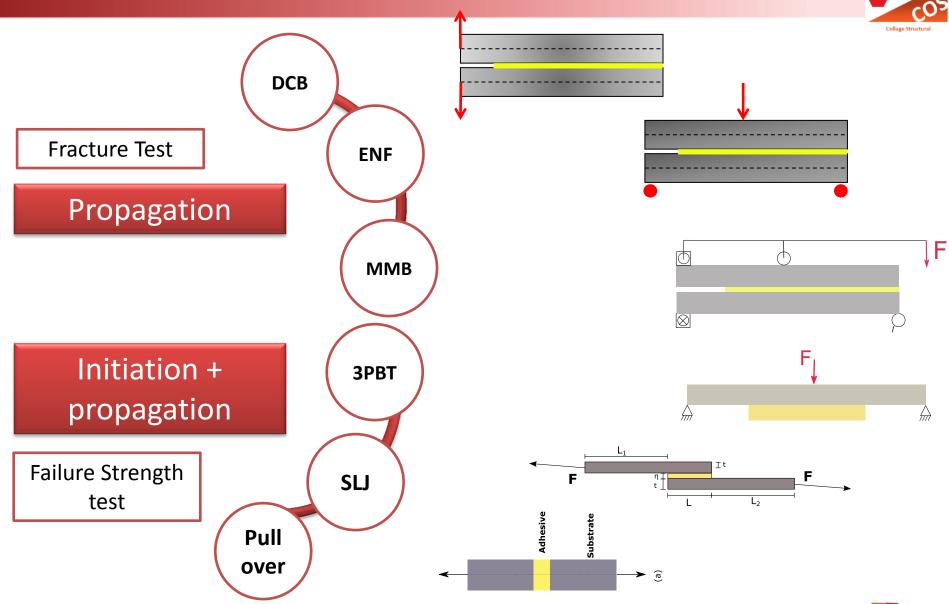














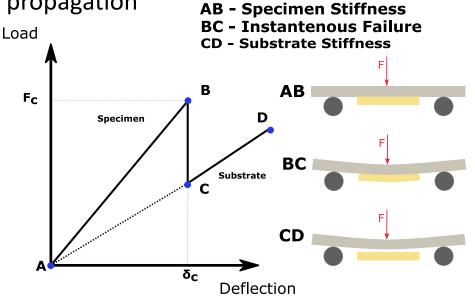
- ✓ Failure strength test:
  - Goal: Characterize adhesive failure
  - ☐ Provide initiation and also propagation

Cohesive failure within substrate

Cohesive failure within adhesive



**Adhesive Failure** 







- ✓ Failure strength test:
  - Goal: Characterize adhesive failure
  - ☐ Provide initiation and also propagation

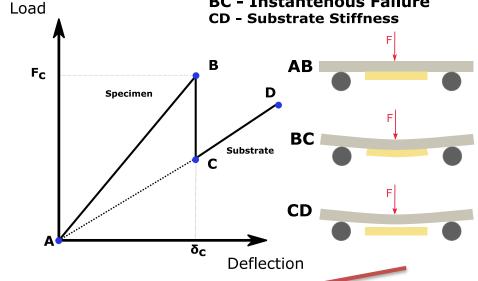
**AB - Specimen Stiffness BC - Instantenous Failure** 

Cohesive failure within substrate

Cohesive failure within adhesive



**Adhesive Failure** 









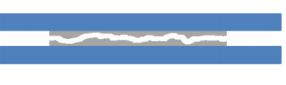
- ✓ Failure strength test:
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AB - Specimen Stiffness BC - Instantenous Failure

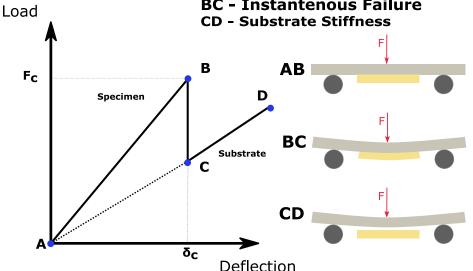
**Cohesive failure within substrate** 



Cohesive failure within adhesive



**Adhesive Failure** 





Propagation: adhesive or cohesive







# **Numerical approach**



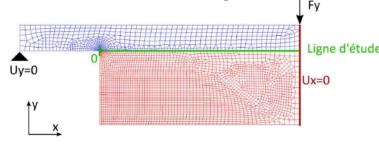
## **Coupled Criterion**

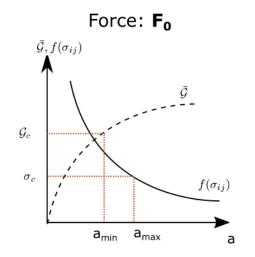


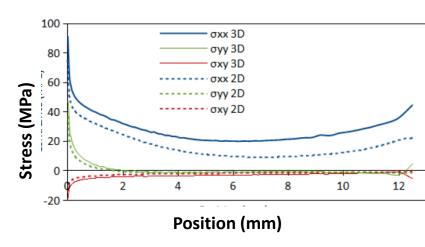
- ✓ New proposition: Coupled Criterion approach Leguillon (2002):
  - Energy and strength criteria
  - Only the strength criterion is unable to predict adhesive debonding
    - High stress concentration

#### **Optimization problem Weißgraeber (2013):**

$$F_f = \min_{F,a} \left\{ F \mid f(\sigma_{ij}(x_i)) \ge \sigma_c \quad \forall x_i \in \Omega_c \quad \land \quad \bar{\mathcal{G}}(A = \Delta A) \ge \mathcal{G}_c \right\}$$







**Sauvage (2017)** 

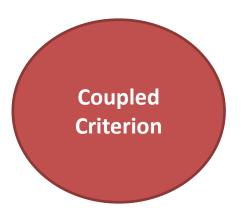
Lowest load satisfying both criteria  $(a_{min}=a_{max})$ 







A code was implemented on Matlab®



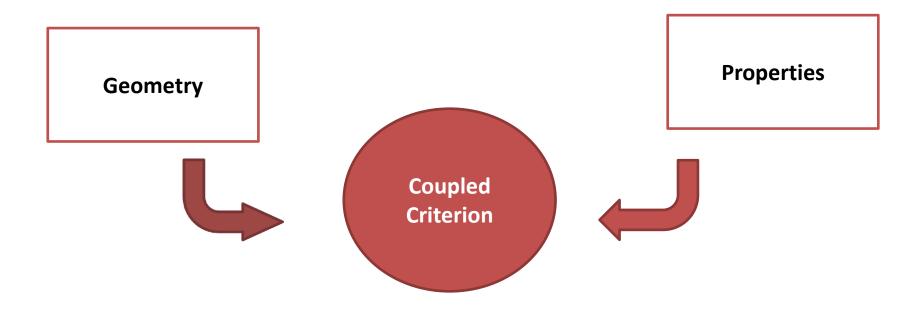
This algorithm can be coupled with different numerical methods for stress and energy determination







A code was implemented on Matlab®

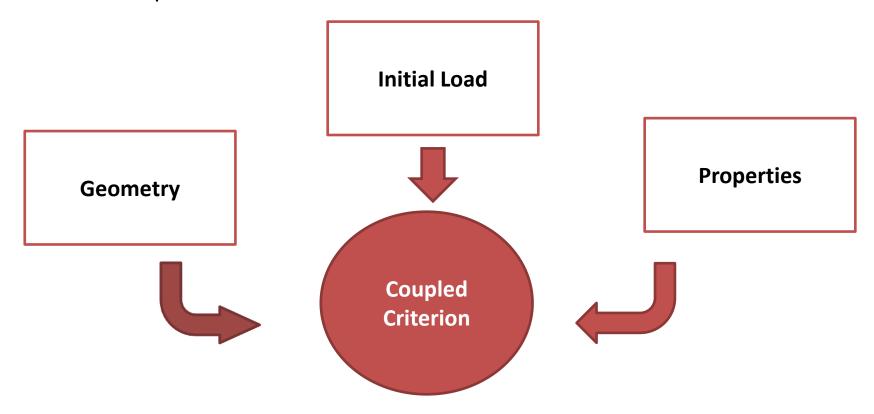


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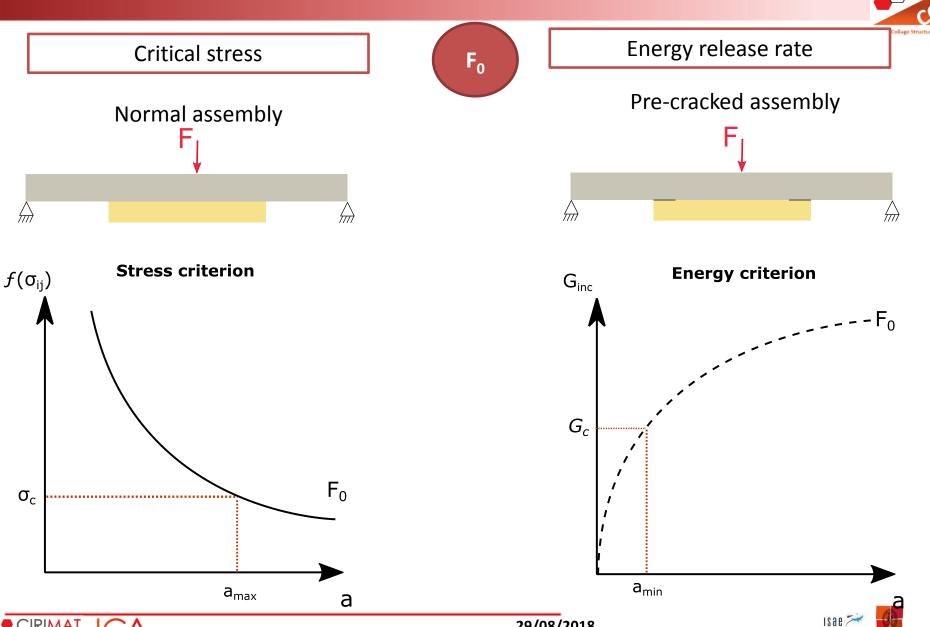


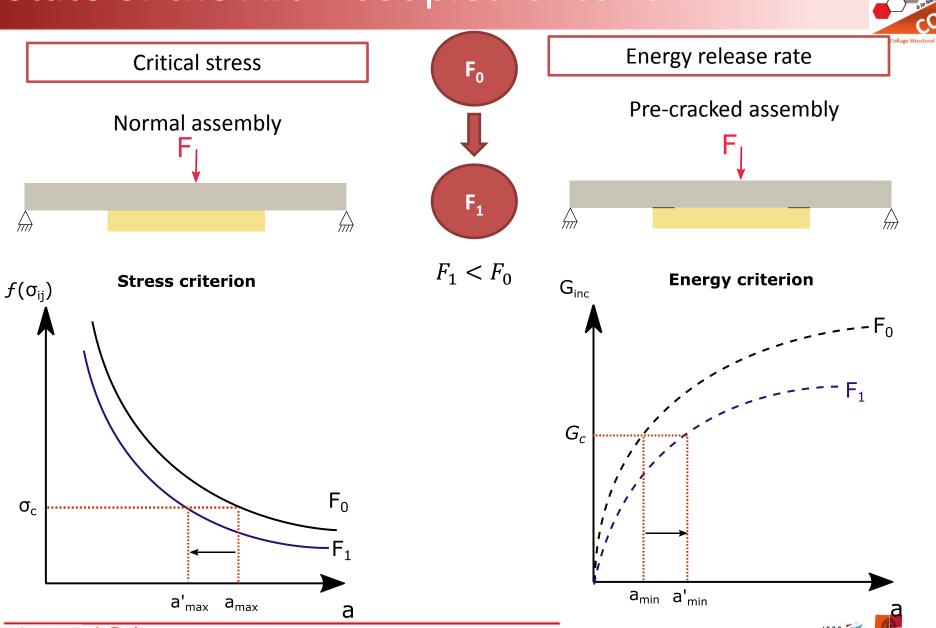
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This algorithm can be coupled with different numerical methods for stress and energy determination



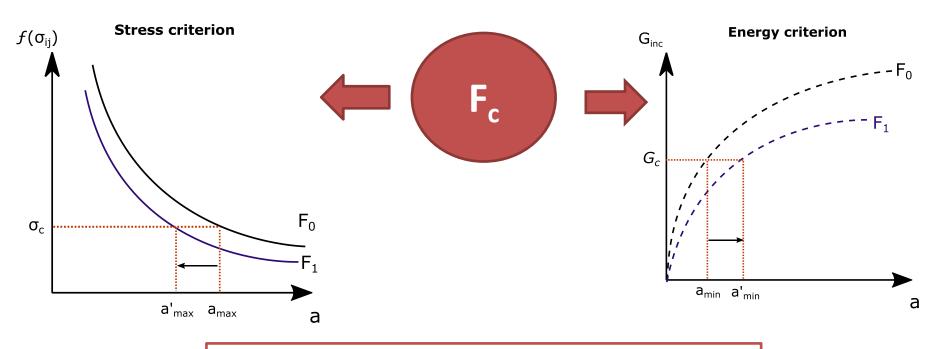








Main goal: Find the minimal load for satisfying both criteria:



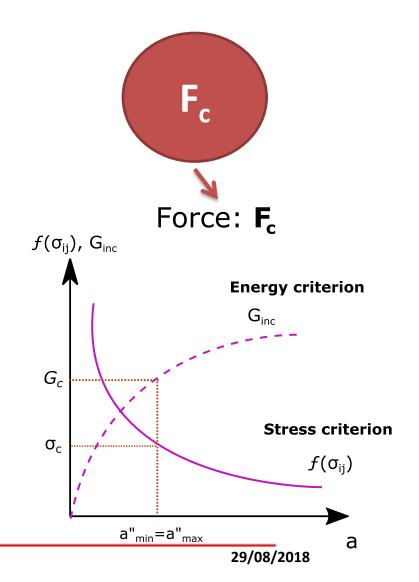
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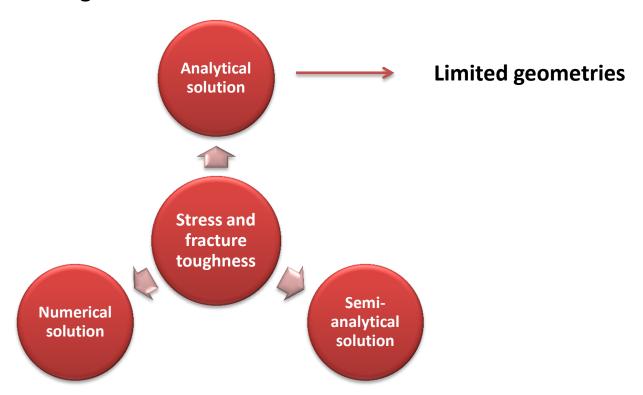
Main goal: Find the minimal load for satisfying both criteria :



# **Coupled Criterion**



✓ For stress and fracture toughness determination:



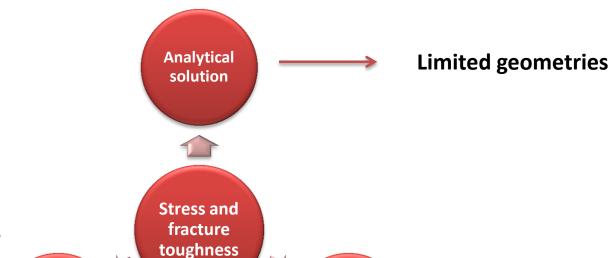
# **Coupled Criterion Implementation**

**Numerical** 

solution



✓ For stress and fracture toughness determination:



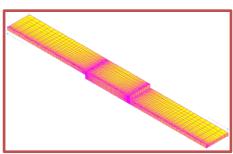
Semi-

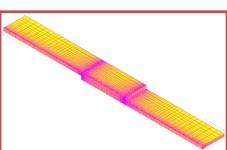
analytical

solution

Finite element method

- Use shape function
- Include singularities
- Time consuming

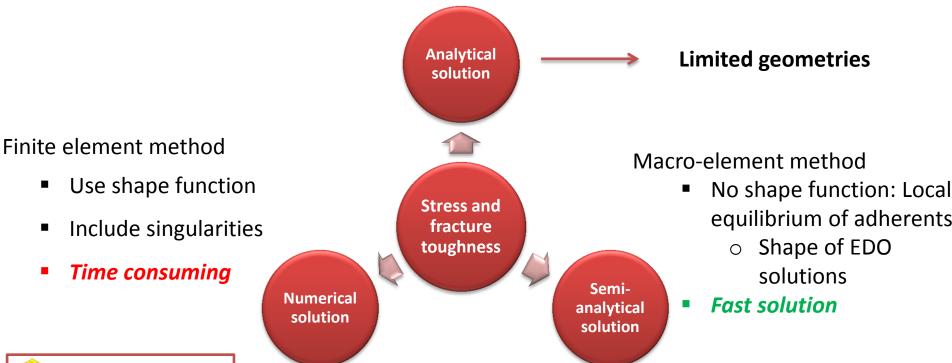


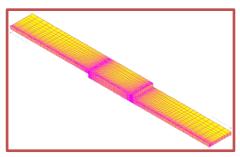


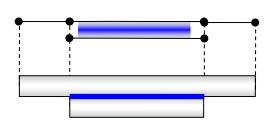
## **Coupled Criterion Implementation**



✓ For stress and fracture toughness determination:





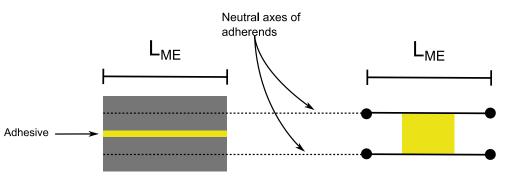


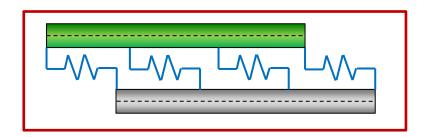


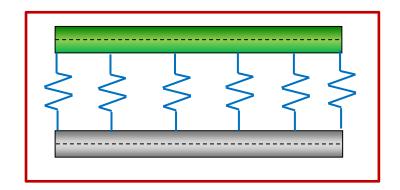
#### Macro-Element



- Macro-element analysis Paroissien (2006):
  - Simplified approach for the stress analysis of bonded or hybrid (bolted/bonded) joints
  - No shape function: Force and displacement determined using local equilibrium
  - Bed of shear and peel springs
  - 1D Bar or 1D beam models







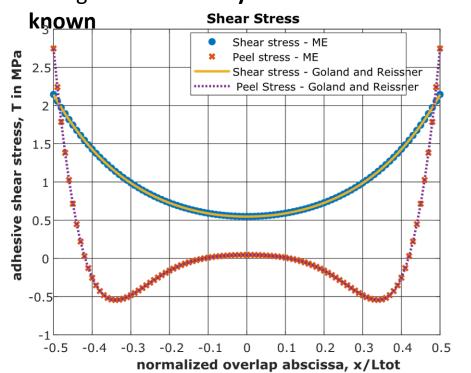


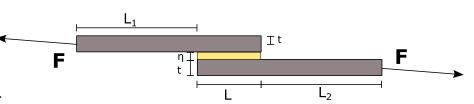
#### Macro-Element



Validation of the new implementation:
 Inspired by the work of Weißgraeber et al.
 (2013)

 Algorithm was tested using a single lap joint configuration: Analytical solution well





#### Strength criterion

$$f(\sigma_{ij}) = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2} \ge \sigma_c$$

#### Energy criterion

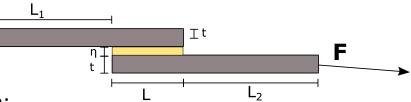
$$G_{inc} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \frac{\tau^2(\tilde{a})}{K_{II}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sigma^2(\tilde{a})}{K_I} d\tilde{a} \ge G_c$$



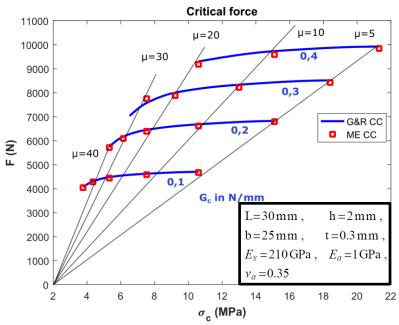
## Coupled Criterion Implementation

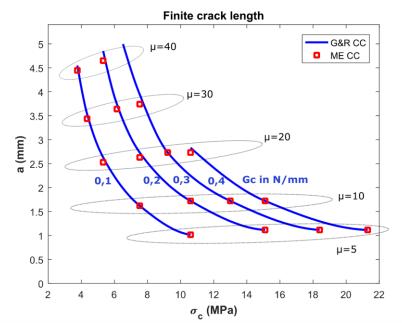


Validation of coupled criterion: Inspired by the work of Weißgraeber et al. (2013)



Effect of critical stress on failure load and crack length:





**Fzero function ->** bisection, secant, and inverse quadratic interpolation methods

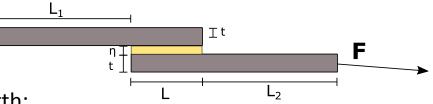




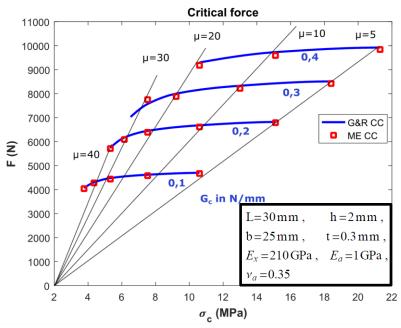
## Coupled Criterion Implementation

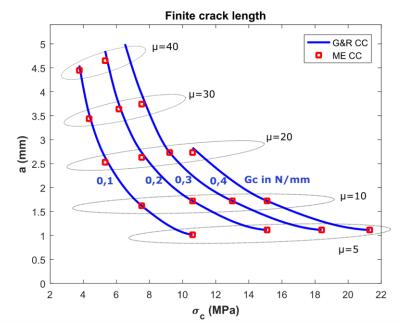


Validation of coupled criterion: Inspired by the work of Weißgraeber et al. (2013) ←



Effect of critical stress on failure load and crack length:





#### **Brittleness number:**

$$\mu = \frac{2K_IG_c}{\sigma_c^2}$$

Better results for low brittleness numbers – brittle adhesives





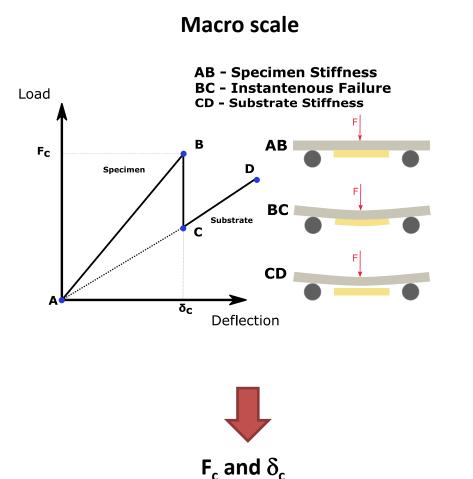
- Application of CC for the 3 point bending test:
  - A direct scheme can be performed to determine the properties of interphase:







- Application of CC for the 3 point bending test:
  - A direct scheme can be performed to determine the properties of interphase:

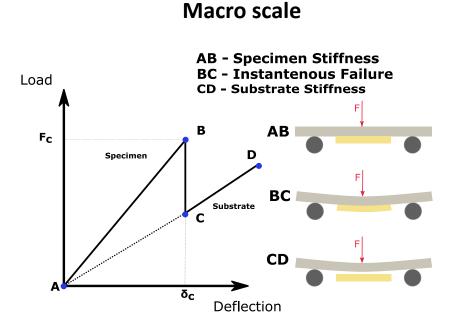




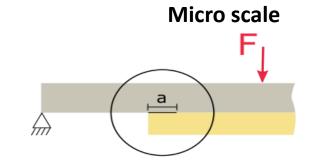




- Application of CC for the 3 point bending test:
  - A direct scheme can be performed to determine the properties of interphase:







Post-Morten analysis:





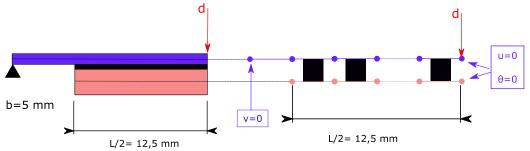
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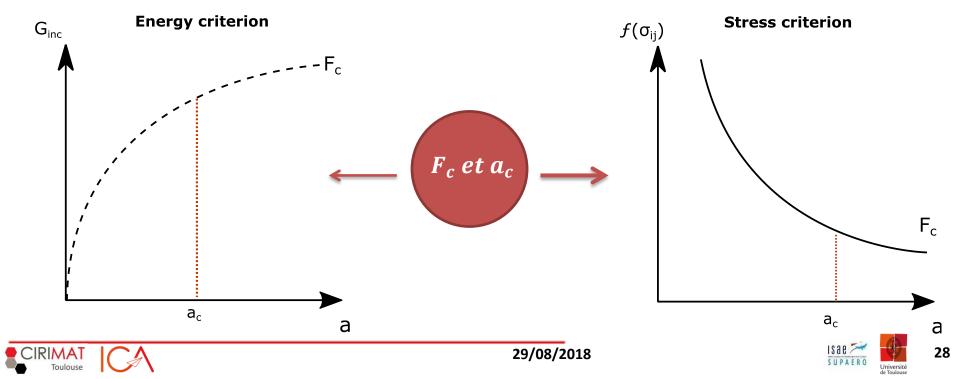






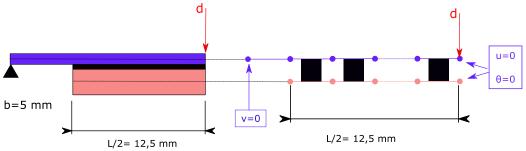
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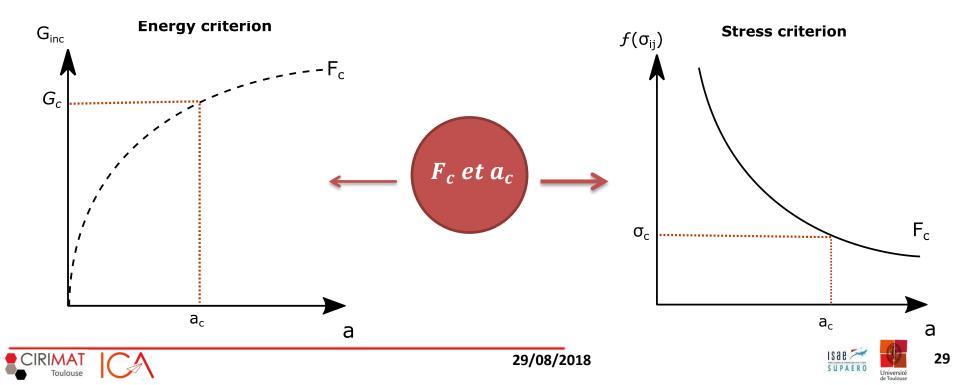






- Application of CC for the 3 point bending test:
  - A direct scheme can be performed to determine the properties of interphase:





#### First Results

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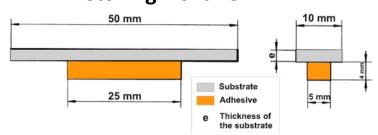
- First results -> using inputs of Sauvage (2017)
  - Evaluation for different thickness of substrate

	F <sub>c</sub> (N)	a <sub>c</sub> /2 (mm)
e <sub>subst</sub> =1,0 mm	86,0	0,055
e <sub>subst</sub> =1,6 mm	126,6	0,0559

Substrate: Al 2024- T3
Adhesive: DGEBA/DETA

Surface treatment:

Acetone degreasing+ HCl etching + Silane



#### First Results



10 mm

5 mm

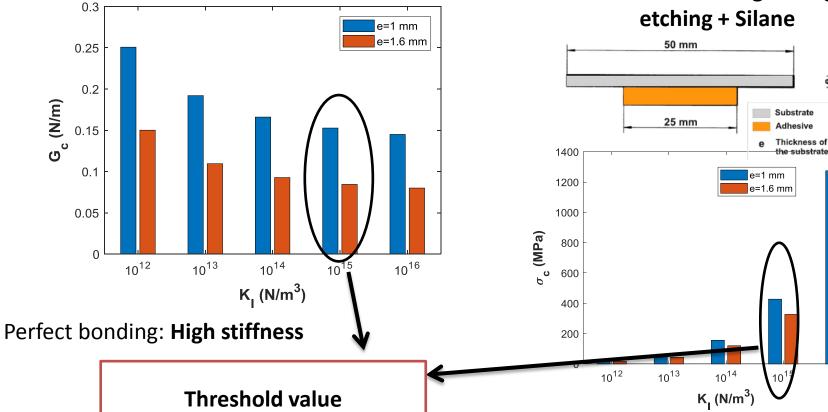
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Evaluation for different thickness of substrate

Substrate: Al 2024- T3
Adhesive: DGEBA/DETA

Surface treatment:

Acetone degreasing+ HCl etching + Silane





10<sup>16</sup>





# **Conclusion and perspectives**



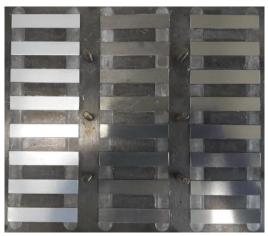
### Conclusion and perspectives

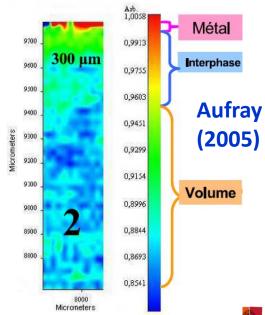


- Dispersions: they disallowed a complete equivalence of fracture toughness
- ✓ Fracture toughness of bulk polymer (DGEBA/DETA):

$$0.1 \ N/mm \le G_{Ic} \le 0.333 \ N/mm$$

- ✓ Find a simpler surface treatment to provide the initiation – HOW?
  - Nitric acid etching Different duration and temperature
- Perspective:
  - ✓ Application for complex geometries
  - ✓ Include the mixed mode
  - Evaluation of residual stresses and the gradient of properties





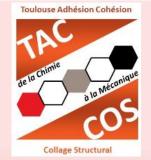












# Prediction of adhesion failure of bonded joints using 3-point bending test and stress-energy coupled criterion



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Co-authors: Frederic LACHAUD <sup>1</sup>, Maëlenn AUFRAY<sup>2</sup>, Eric PAROISSIEN<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>CIRIMAT, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, INPT, UPS, 4, allée Émile Monso -BP 44362, 31030 Toulouse Cedex 4, France.







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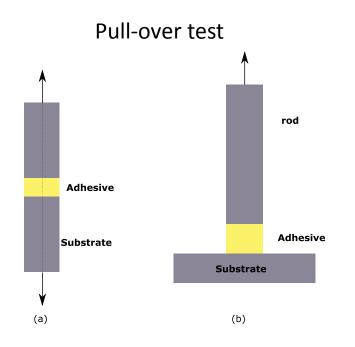




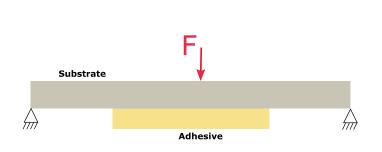
#### Experimental approach



Sauvage (2017): two mechanical test to characterize adhesive failure initiation:



3-point bending test



- No distinction of initiation/propagation
- Presence of mixed mode
- high three-dimensional state of stress distribution.
- Rod may be decentralized

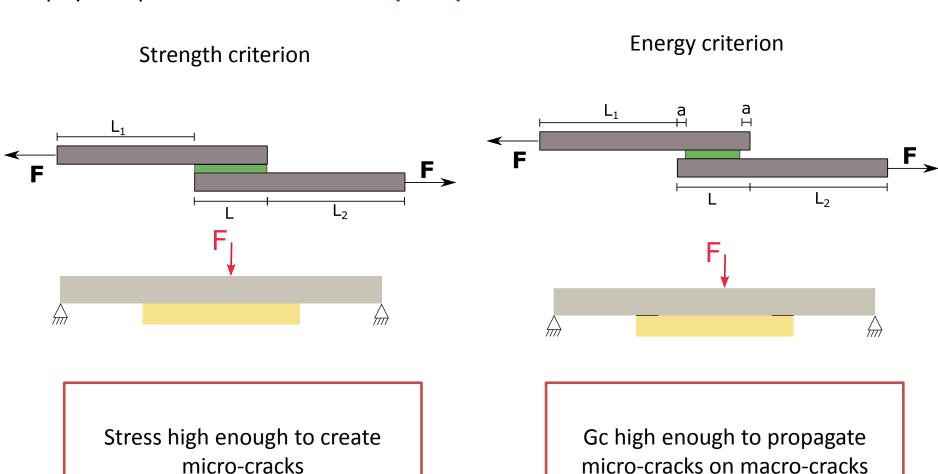
- It can provide adhesive initiation failure
- Not used by general industry







✓ physical point of view – Carrere (2015):







- Each macro-element has its stiffness matrix
- Shape of solution in displacements as function of integration constants
  - For each ME -> 12 DOF

#### Local equilibrium

$$\frac{dN_j}{dx} = (-1)^j bT$$

$$\frac{dV_j}{dx} = (-1)^{j+1} bS$$

$$\frac{dM_j}{dx} + V_j + b\frac{e_j}{2}T = 0$$

$$v_1(0)$$
  $\theta_1(0)$   $v_1(\Delta)$   $\theta_1(\Delta)$   $u_1(\Delta)$   $v_2(0)$   $\theta_2(0)$   $v_2(\Delta)$   $\theta_2(\Delta)$   $u_2(\Delta)$ 

#### **Constitutive equations**

$$M_{j} = -B_{j} \frac{du_{j}}{dx} + D_{j} \frac{d\theta_{j}}{dx}$$

$$N_{j} = A_{j} \frac{du_{j}}{dx} - B_{j} \frac{d\theta_{j}}{dx}$$

$$\theta_{j} = \frac{dv_{j}}{dx}$$

$$T = \frac{G_{a}}{e_{a}} \left( u_{2} - u_{1} - \frac{e_{2}}{2} \theta_{2} - \frac{e_{1}}{2} \theta_{1} \right)$$

$$V_{1} + dV_{1} \longrightarrow M_{1} + dM_{1}$$

$$bdx. T$$

$$bdx. S$$

$$bdx. T$$

$$V_{2} + dV_{2} \longrightarrow M_{2} + dM_{2}$$

$$N_{2} + dN_{2}$$

$$N_{3} + dN_{2}$$



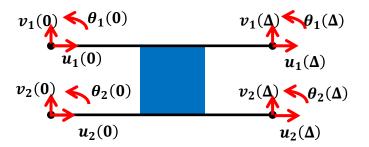


- Each macro-element has its stiffness matrix
- Shape of solution in displacements as function of integration constants
  - For each ME -> 12 DOF

$$\begin{pmatrix} -N_{1}(0) \\ -N_{2}(0) \\ N_{1}(\Delta) \\ N_{2}(\Delta) \\ -V_{1}(0) \\ -V_{2}(0) \\ V_{1}(\Delta) \\ V_{2}(\Delta) \\ -M_{1}(0) \\ -M_{2}(0) \\ M_{1}(\Delta) \\ M_{2}(\Delta) \end{pmatrix} = K_{PC} \begin{pmatrix} u_{1}(0) \\ u_{2}(0) \\ u_{1}(\Delta) \\ u_{2}(\Delta) \\ v_{1}(0) \\ v_{2}(0) \\ v_{1}(\Delta) \\ v_{2}(\Delta) \\ \theta_{1}(0) \\ \theta_{2}(0) \\ \theta_{1}(\Delta) \\ \theta_{2}(\Delta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_e = N_e M_e^{-1} U_e = K_{PC} U_e$$

A single macro-element can represent a whole bonded joints





## Sauvage approach

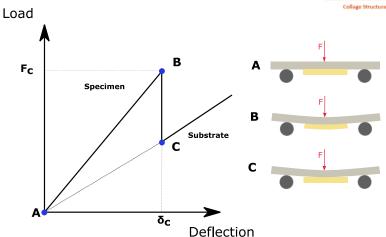
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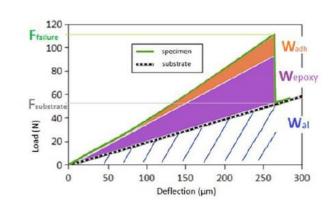
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- 3 point bending test: Roche (1986)
  - Provide the critical force and displacement
  - Instantaneous failure
- Inconvenient: the results aren't generalized



- Sauvage (2017) has proposed an energetic approach:
  - Substrate energy
  - Bulk polymer energy
  - Adhesive energy

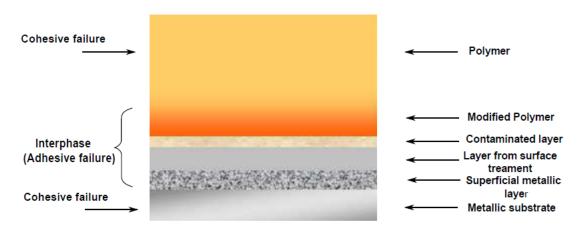
Comparison of adhesive energy for different substrate thickness



#### Formation of polymer/metal interphase



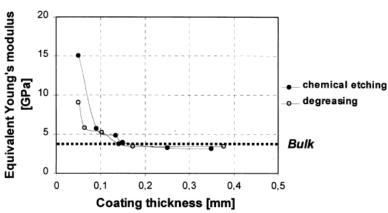
Deposition of polymer into metallic surface: formation of a three-layer system



- Interphase region:
  - Important gradient of properties;
  - Residual stresses;
- The adhesive failure characterization:

Determination of the role of the interface on the adhesive failure

#### **Bouchet (2000):**



Thickness of coating (µm)



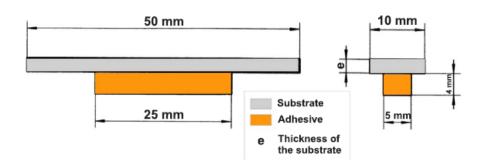
#### Specimens

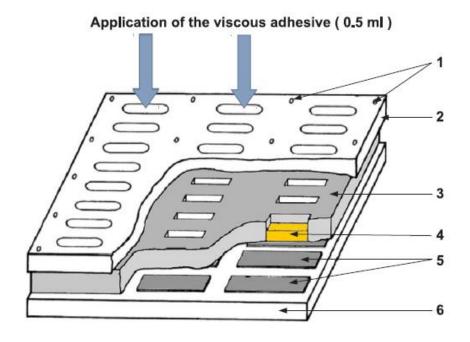


- Substrate: AA 2024-T3 Laminated
- Surface treatment
  - Acetone degreasing
  - Nitric acid etching: Different temperatures for different durations
  - De-ionized water at 100°C during
     30 minutes

#### Polymers:

- DGEBA/DETA 3 hours at room temperature and 1h at 140°C
- Araldite 3 hours at room temperature and 1h at 150°C







#### Formation of polymer/metal interphase

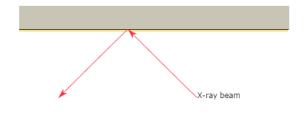


- Residual stresses
  - Thermal stresses X
  - Intrinsic residual stress



Indirect residual stresses measurement

Evaluation using x-ray diffraction



Direct residual stresses measurement

Evaluation of stiffness variation

Bouchet (2000):

