

Project SM06

Design with Plastics for Long-term Performance

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- Develop a capability to design with polymers under long-term load
 - Develop a model for deformation of polymers under a simple load history – *constant stress*
 - Include non-linear behaviour
 - Generalise to multiaxial stress states
 - Develop methodology for using creep data to predict performance under varying stress
 - Prepare code to implement the model in a finite element system
 - Evaluate code

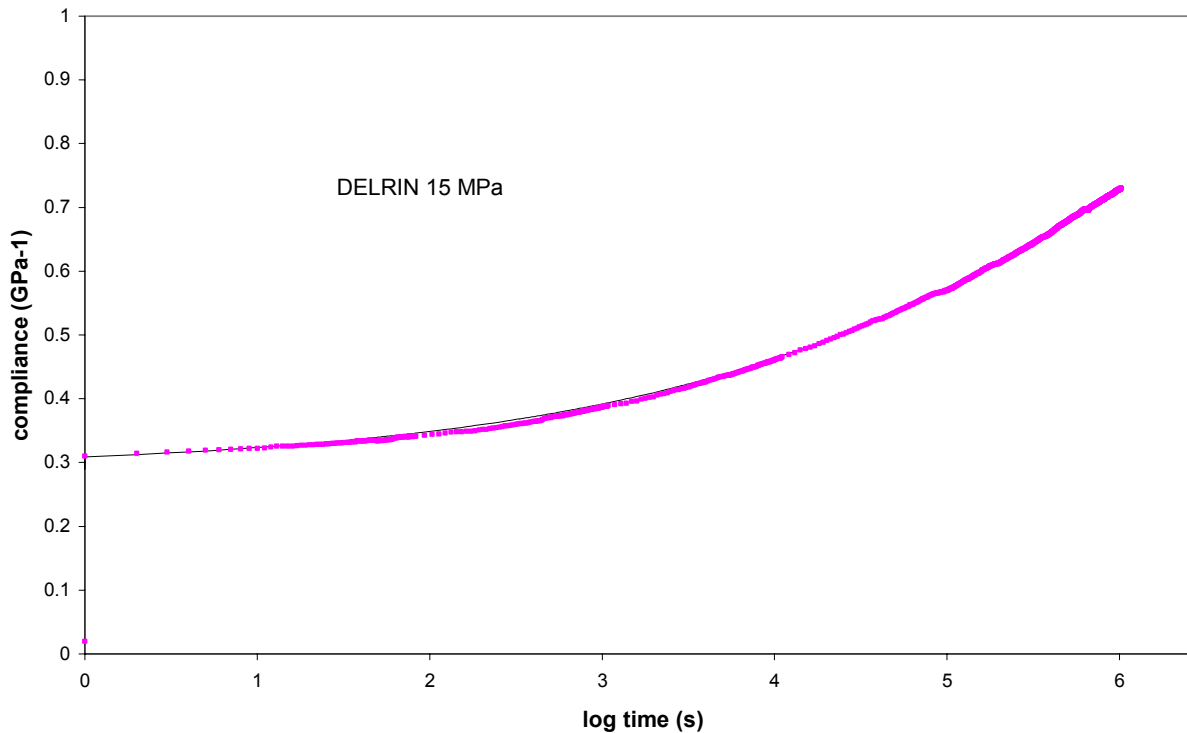
- **Materials**
 - Poly(oxymethylene) Du Pont DELRIN compression moulded
 - POM Du Pont DELRIN injection moulded – tested along flow
 - POM Ticona HOSTAFORM injection moulded – tested along and transverse to flow
 - Poly(butylene terephthalate) Ticona CELANEX injection moulded
- **Creep model development**
 - Application of model to above test data
- **Preparation of FE code**
 - Necessary to establish how creep data should be used in situations where the stress is not constant
 - Explore using step loading tests

Modelling creep under tension

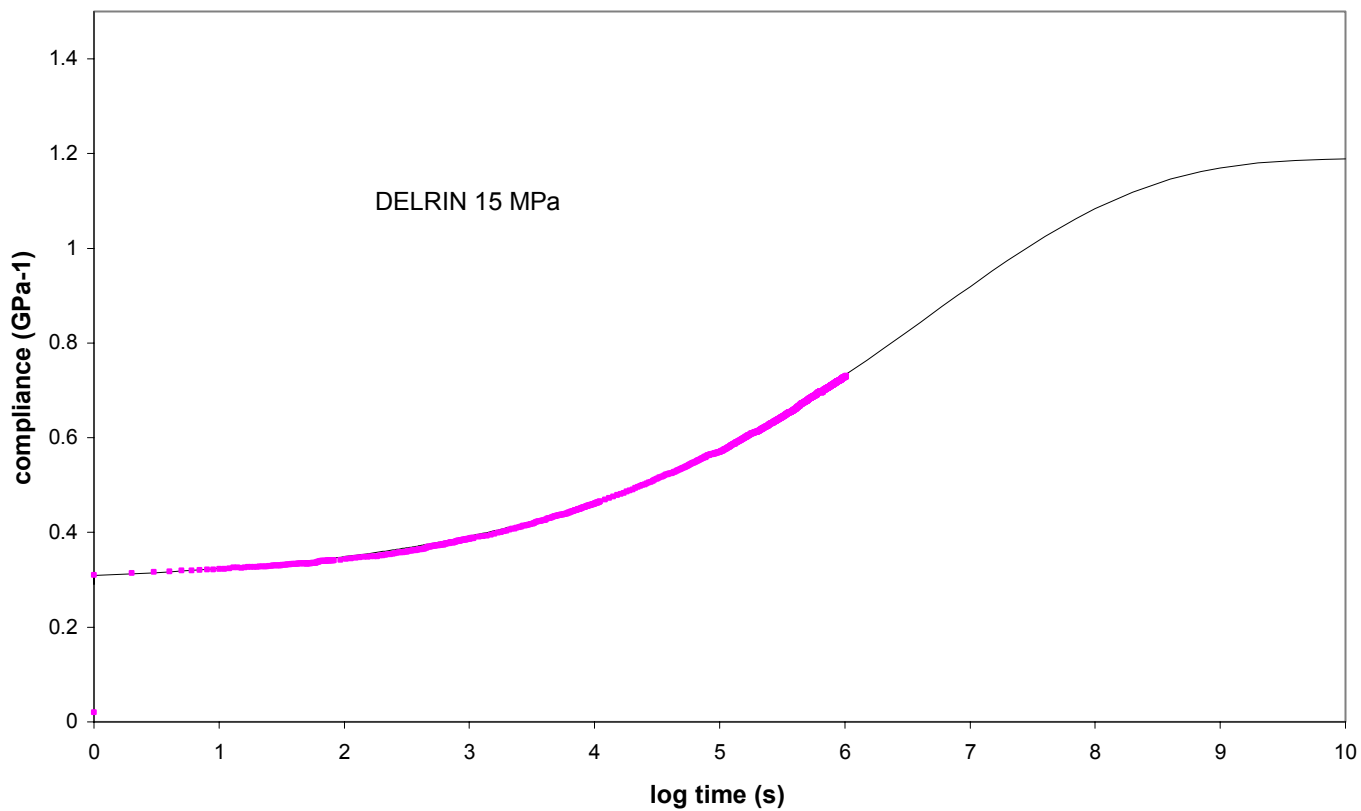
- A creep compliance function

$$D(t) = \frac{\varepsilon(t)}{\sigma_0} = D_0 + \Delta D \left(1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^m\right) \right)$$

- t_0 is a mean retardation time

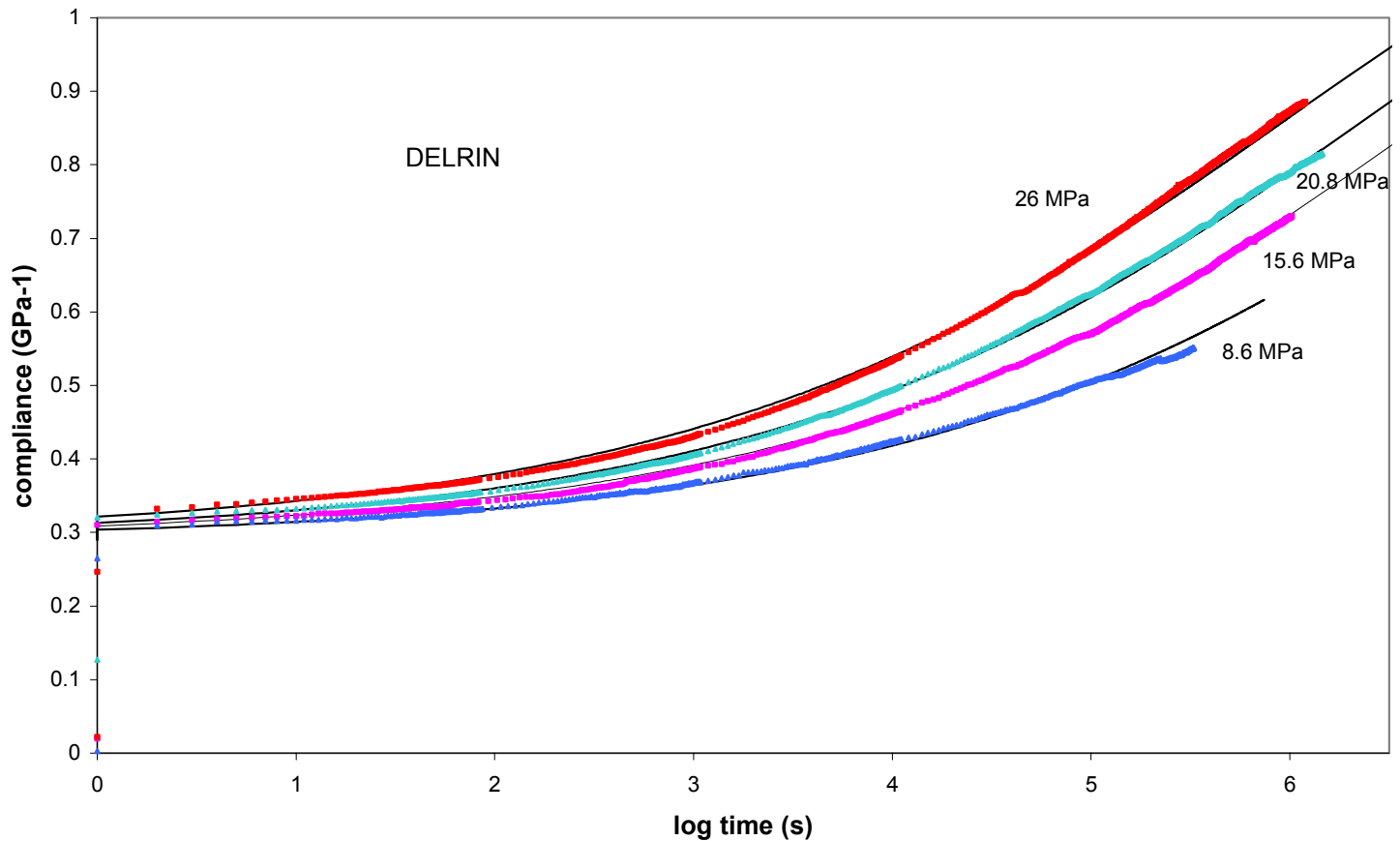


Extrapolation to long times



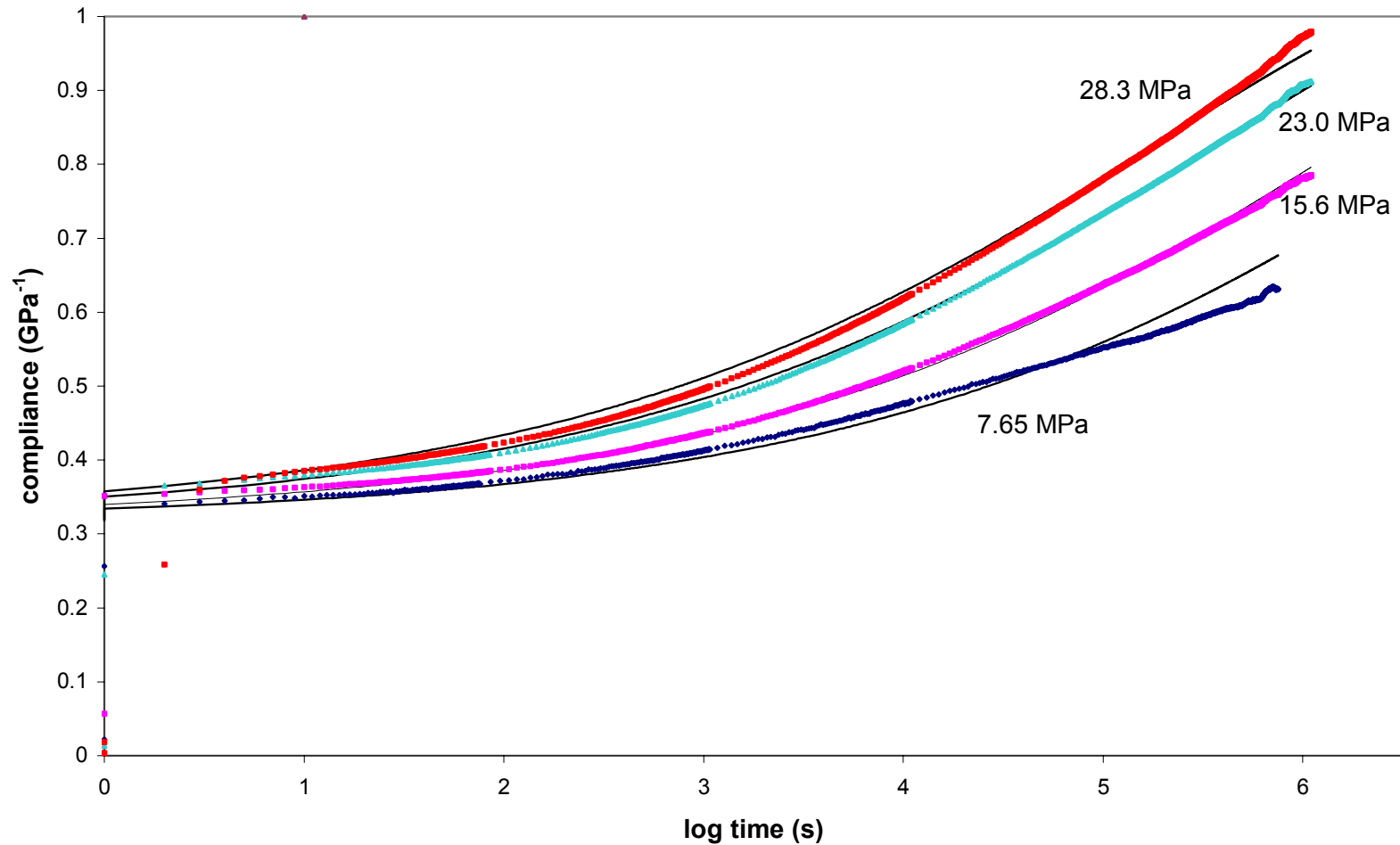
Modelling non-linear creep

DELFIN compression moulded

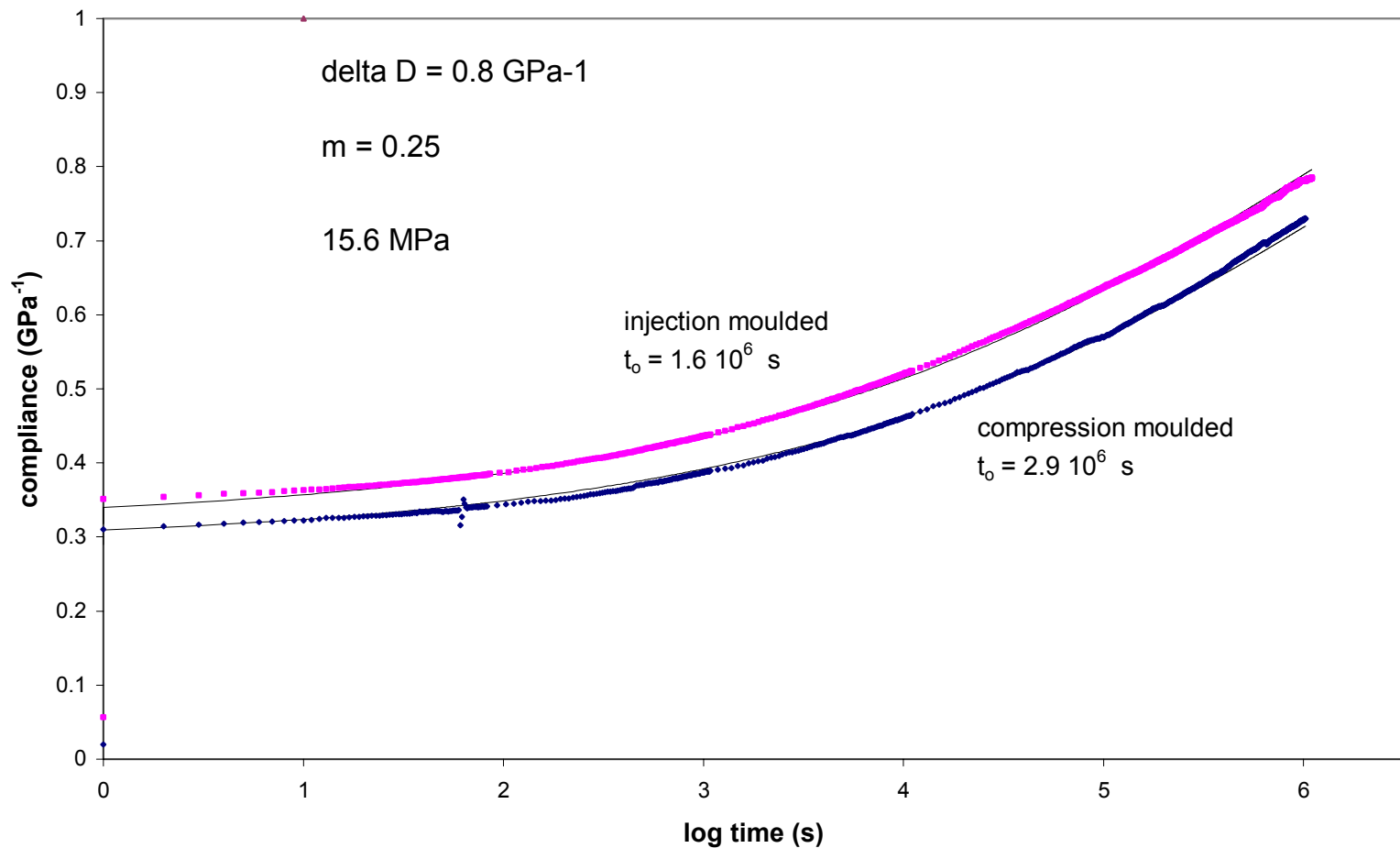


- The retardation time parameter t_0 decreases with increasing stress

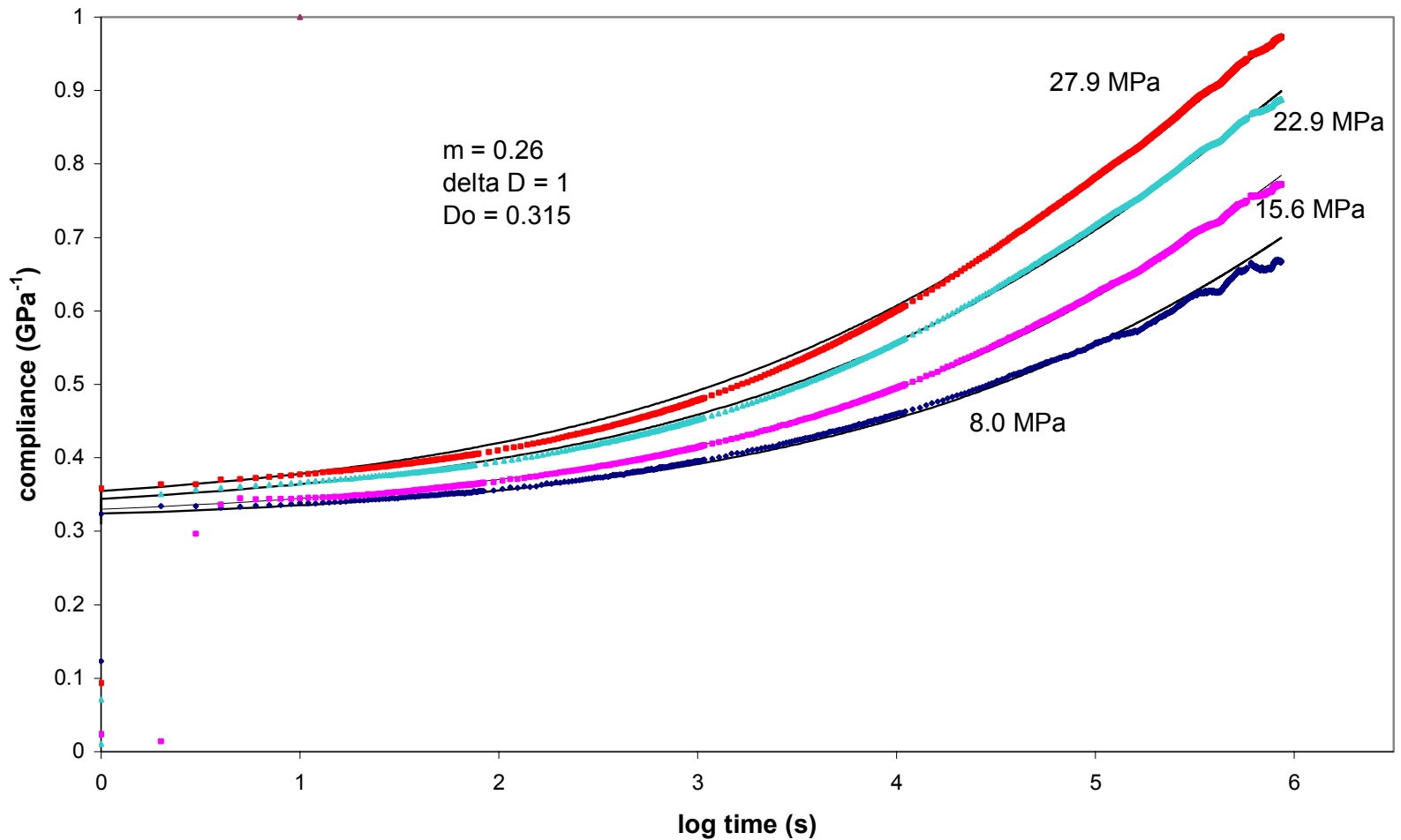
- Poor fit with constant m and ΔD



Comparison of compression and injection moulded data - DELRIN

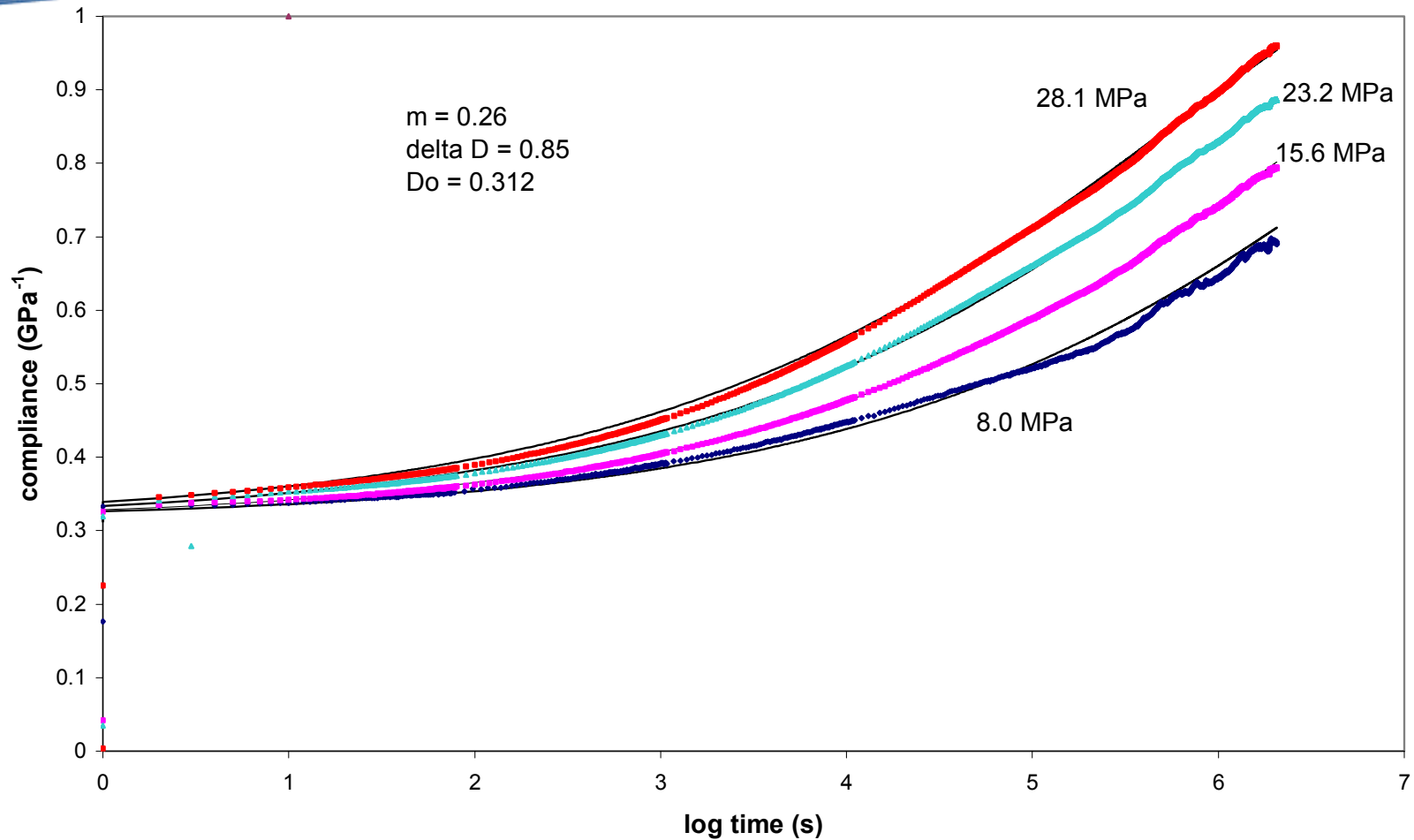


OM injection moulded HOSTAFORM tested along flow

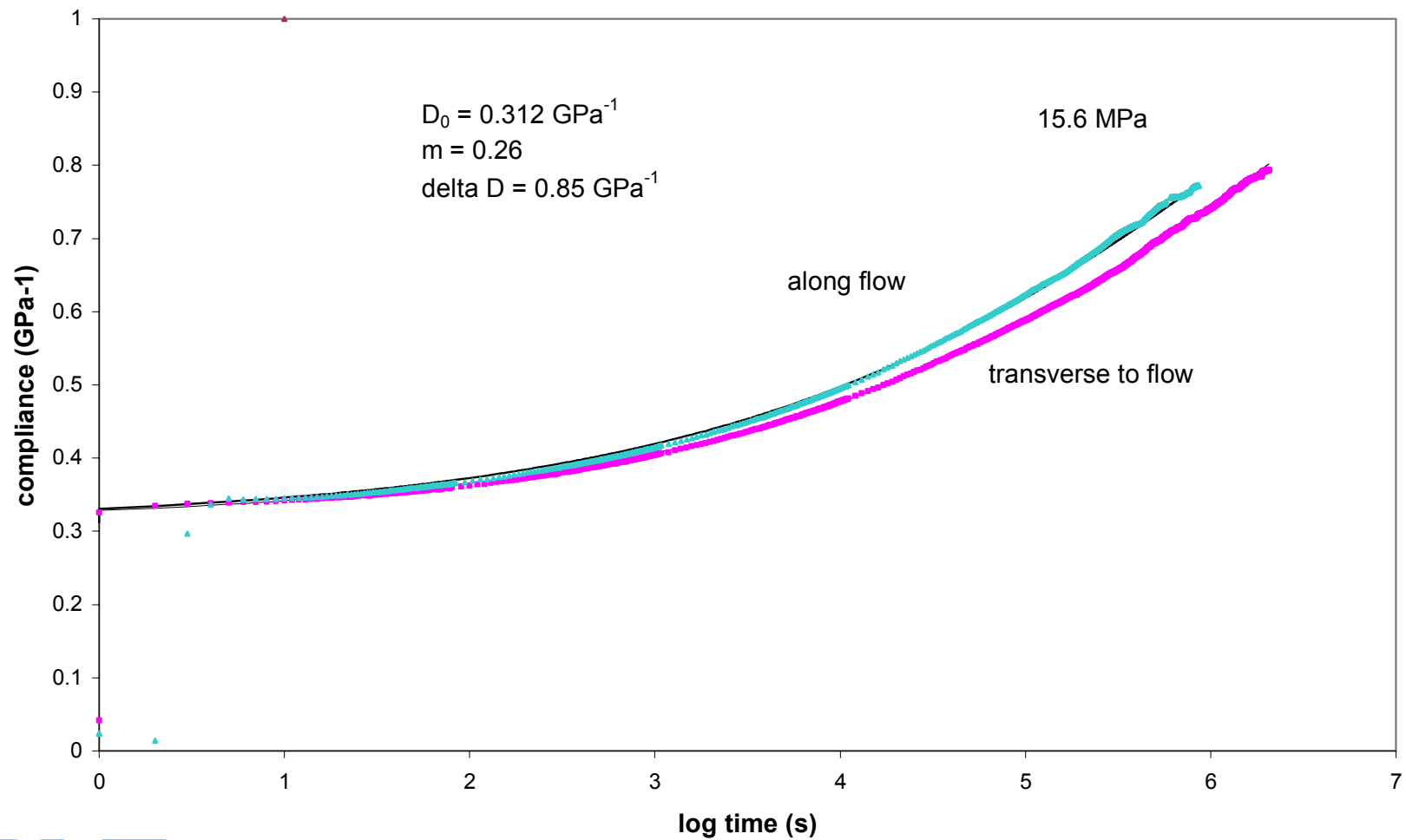


OSTAFORM injection moulded tested transverse to flow

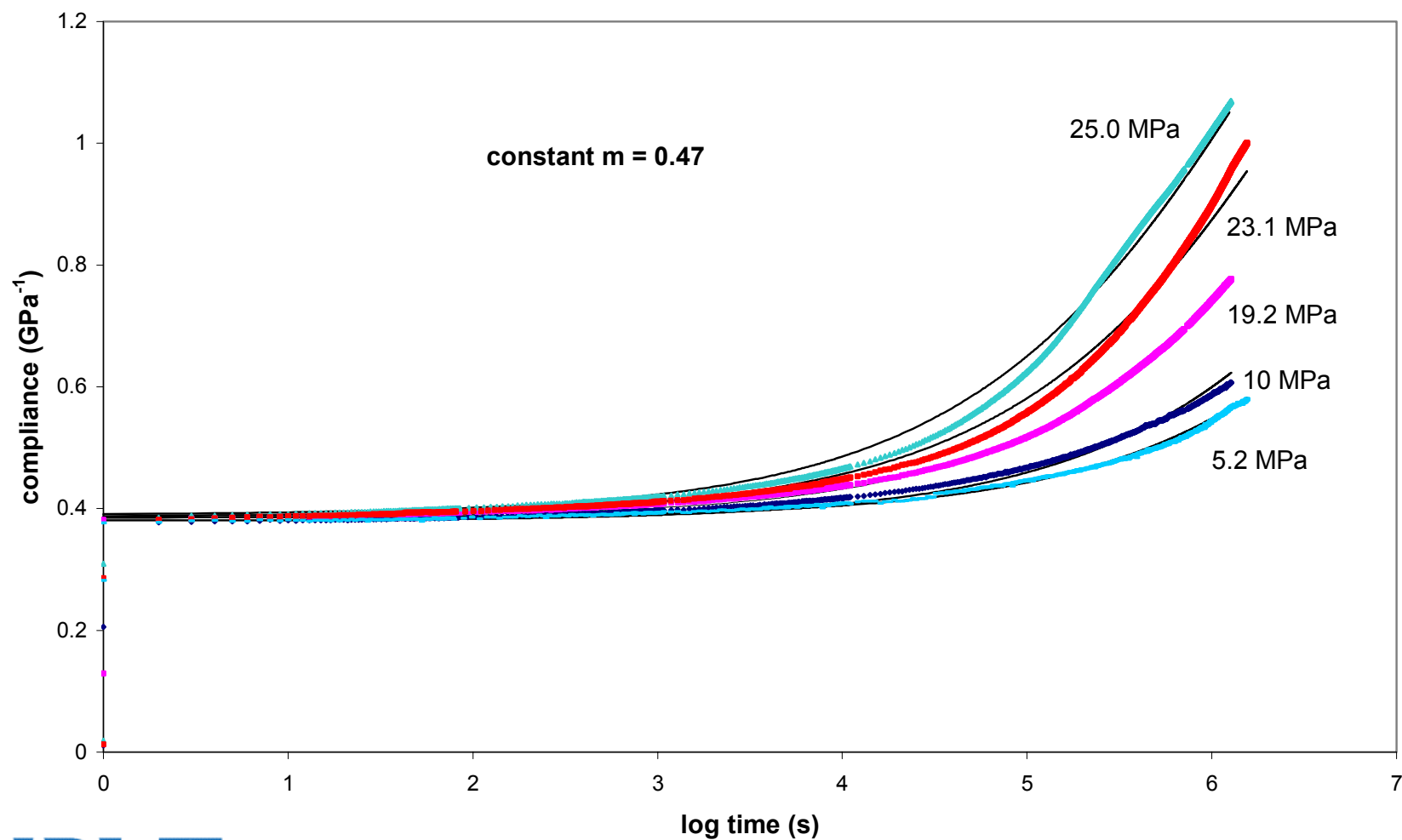
- Small reduction in ΔD



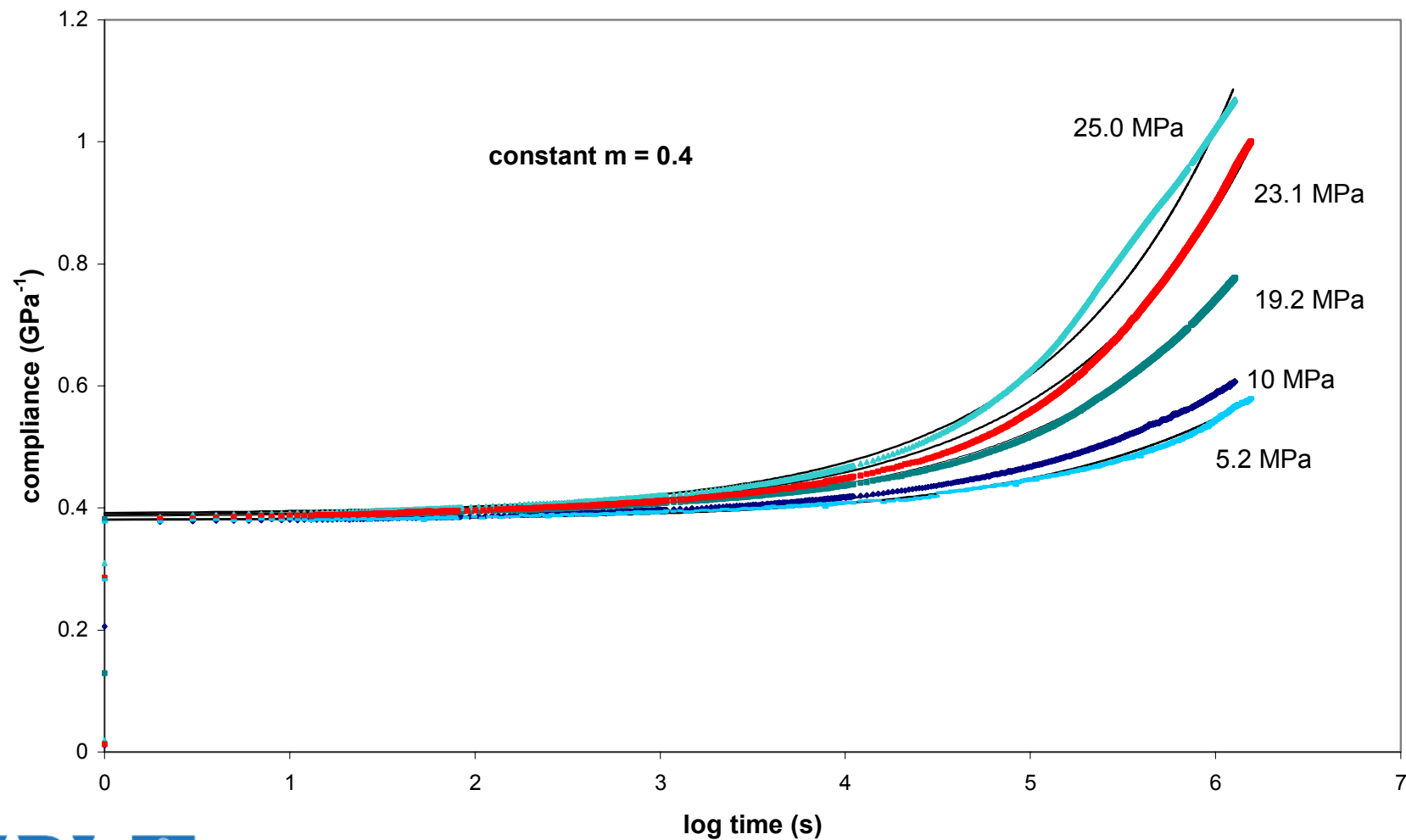
Comparison along and transverse to flow - HOSTAFORM



BT injection moulded CELANEX along flow



Injection moulded CELANEX with elastic flow

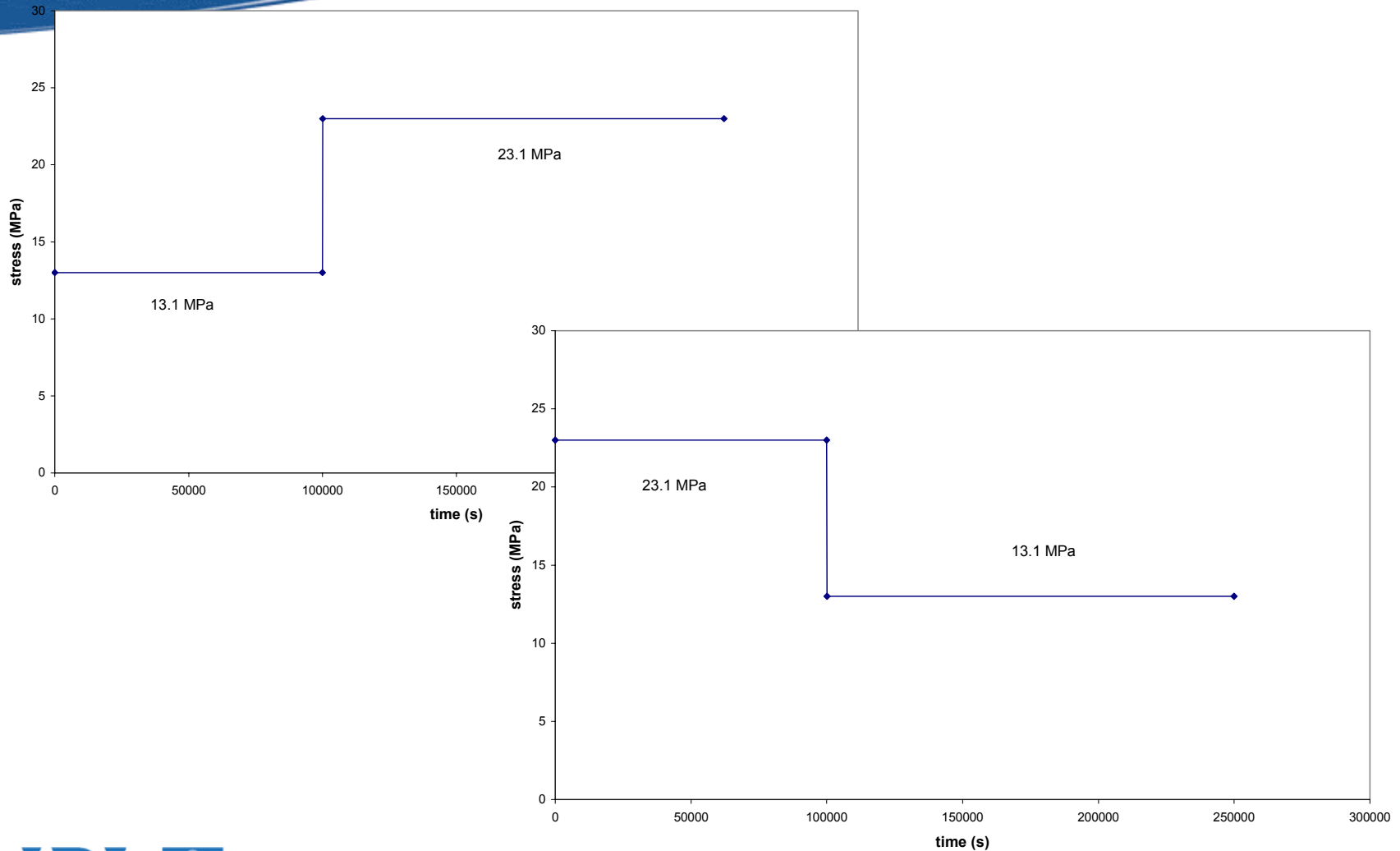


Application of the creep model in an FEA analysis

- How are creep functions to be used in situations where the stress is changing with time
- Explore using step loading tests with ABAQUS
 - Use creep functions in ABAQUS to model polymer creep

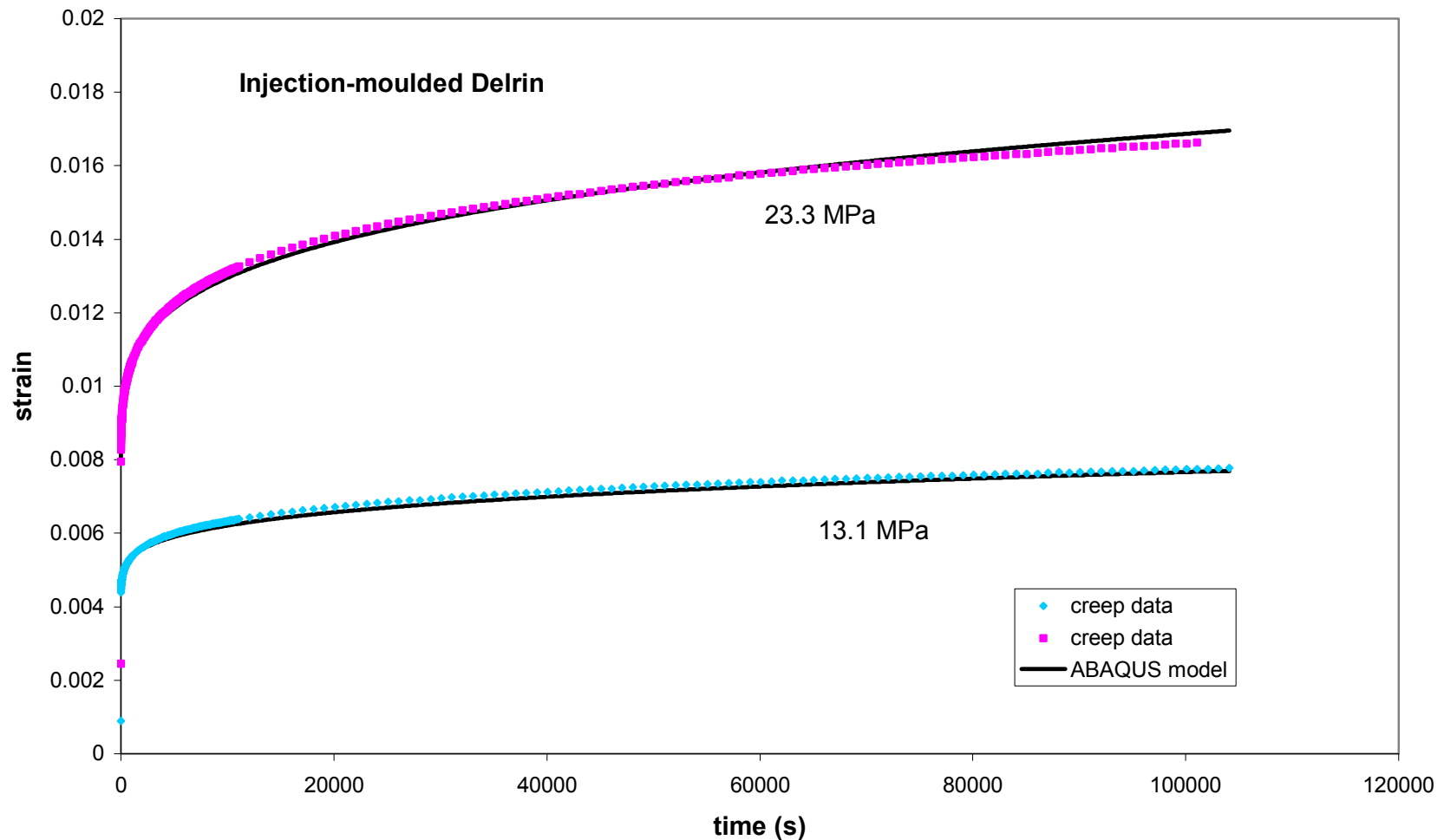
Obtain solutions for 2-step creep tests

Stress histories

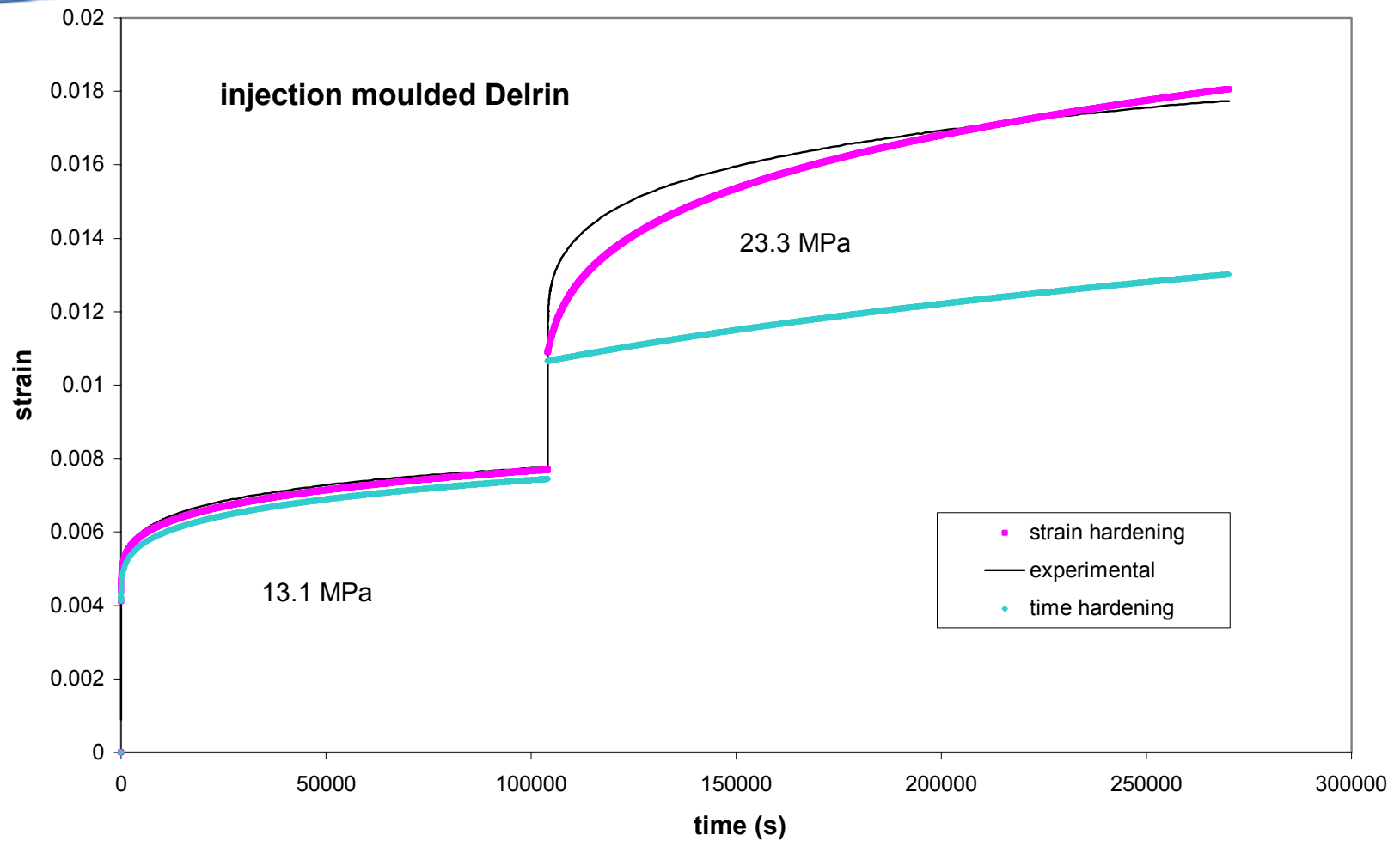


ELRIN – application of ABAQUS creep model

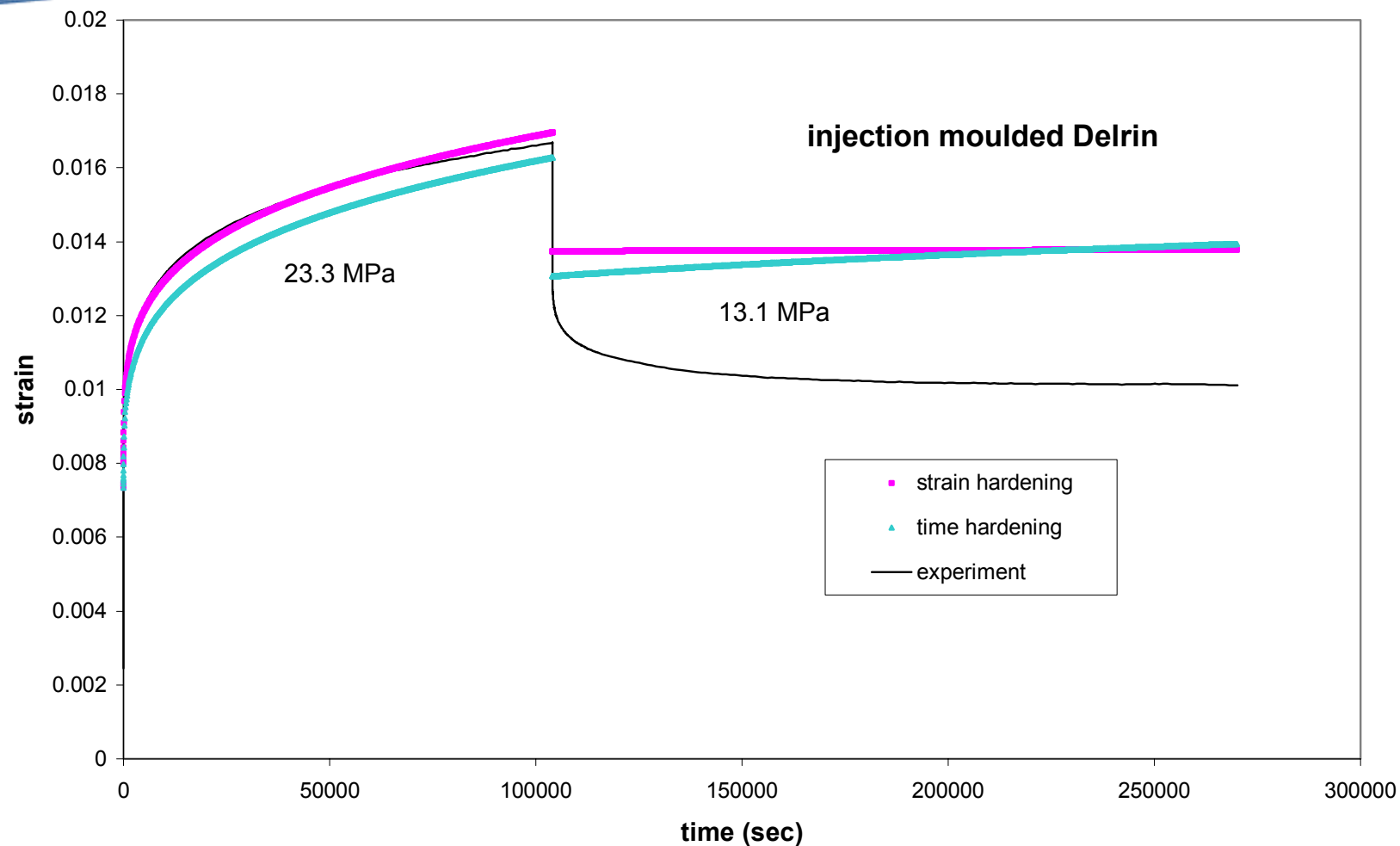
$$\varepsilon(t) = \sigma D_0 + A\sigma^n t^m$$



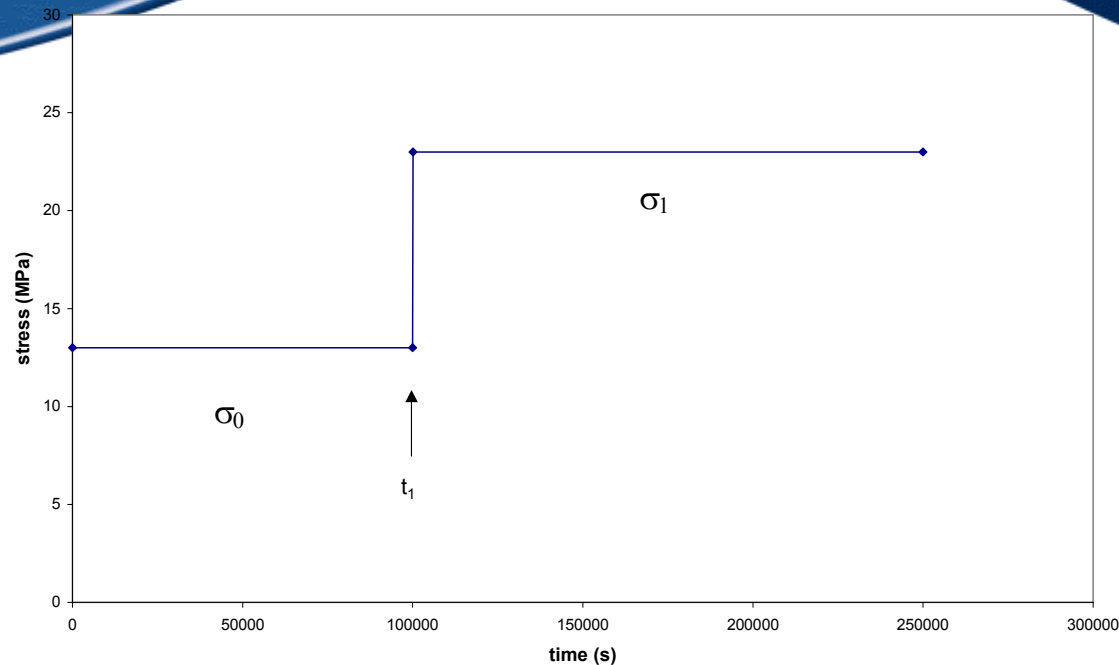
step loading predictions using ABAQUS



Step unloading predictions using ABAQUS



olution by superposition



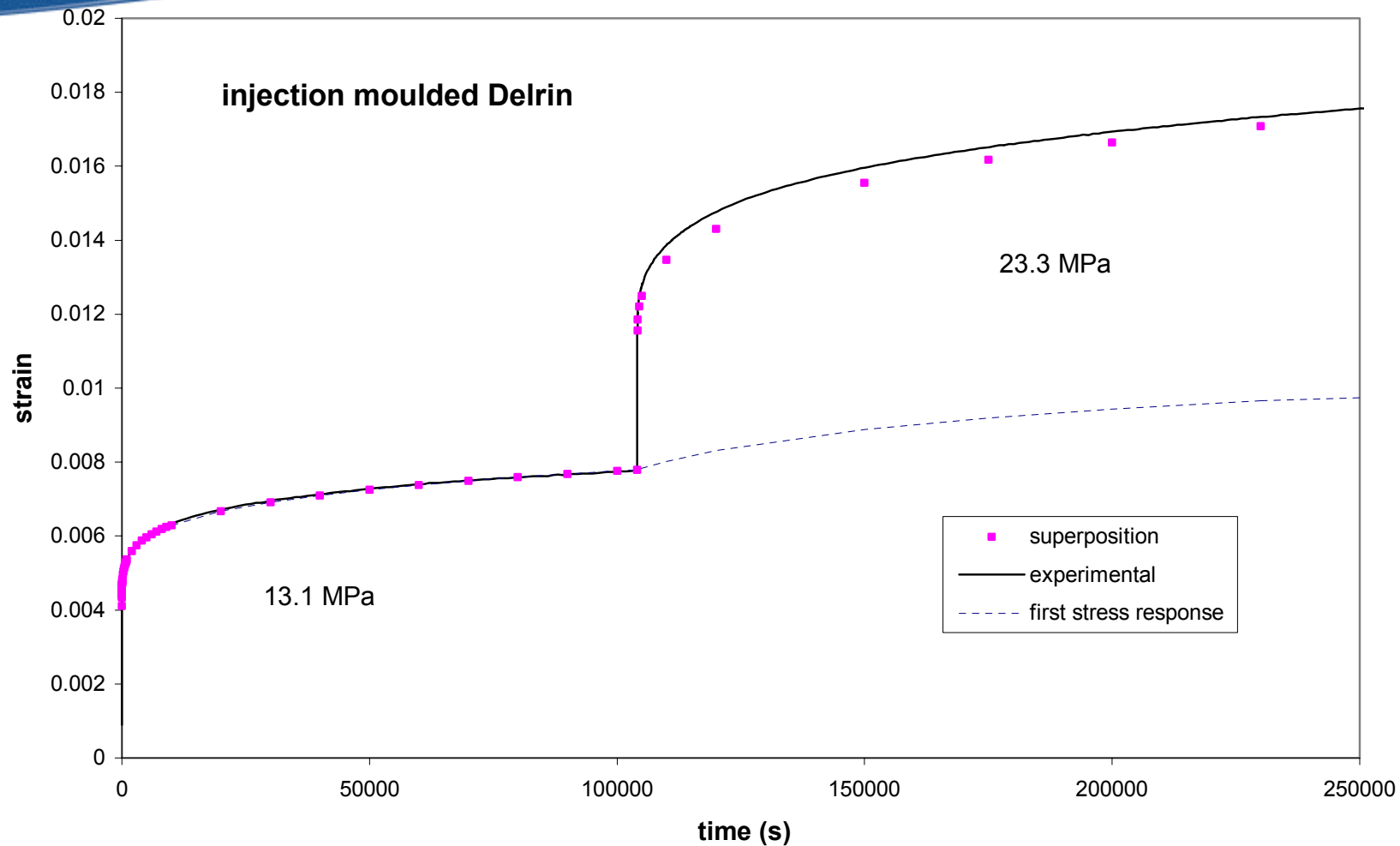
Linear behaviour

$$\varepsilon(t) = \sigma_0 D(t) + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) D(t - t_1)$$

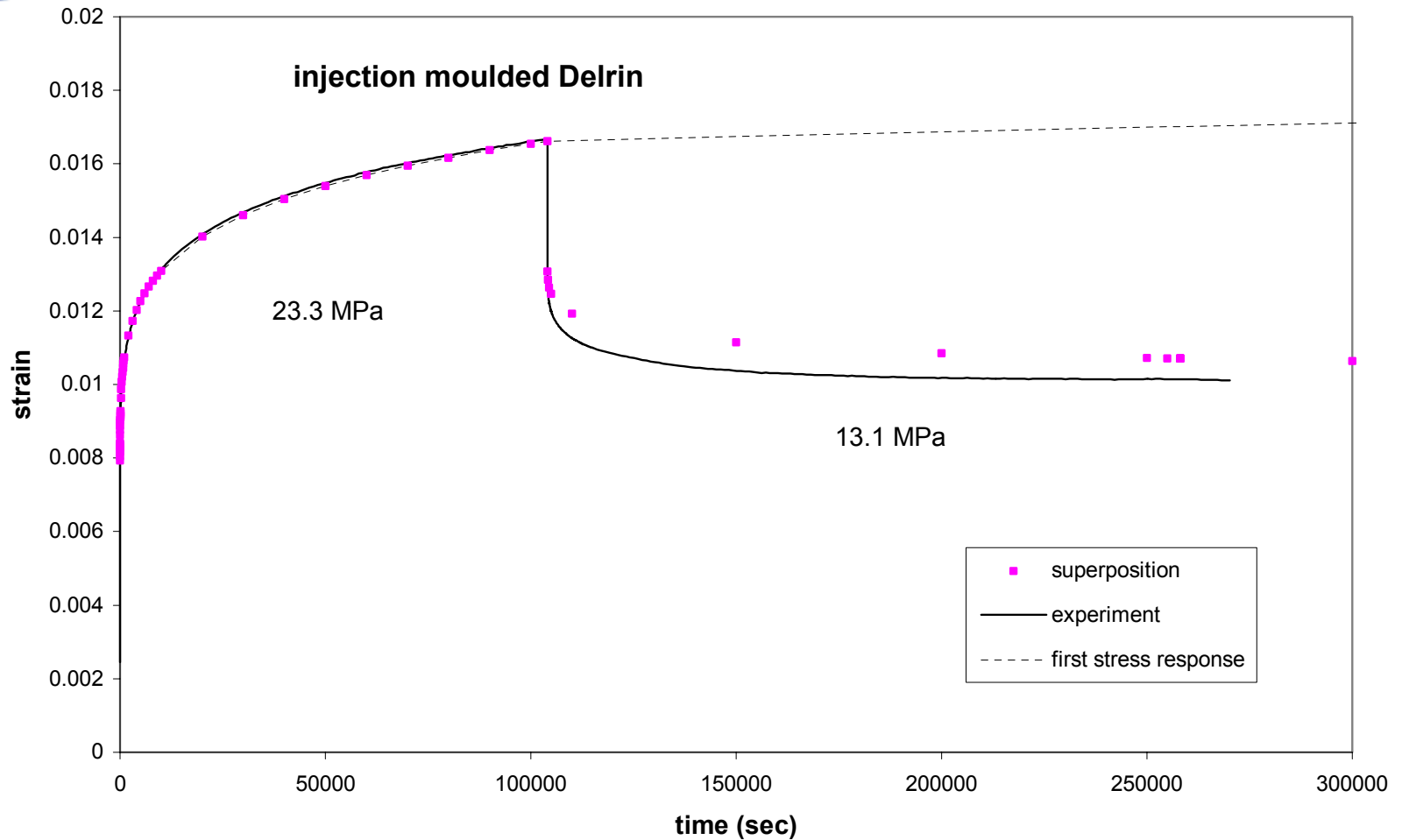
Non-linear

$$\varepsilon(t) = \sigma_0 \left[D_0 + \Delta D \left[1 - \exp - \left(\frac{t_1}{t_0} + \frac{t - t_1}{t_{01}} \right)^m \right] \right] + (\sigma_1 - \sigma_0) \left[D_0 + \Delta D \left[1 - \exp - \left(\frac{t - t_1}{t_{01}} \right)^m \right] \right]$$

Comparison of superposition solution with experiment



Comparison of superposition solution with experiment - unloading



- Generalise the superposition solution for continuous changes of stress with time.
- Use this formulation to code the model into an FE system
- Evaluate code by comparing predictions for different load histories with experiment
 - Step loading and unloading in tension
 - Creep under flexure
 - Stress relaxation
- Explore discrepancies with predictions of stress removal
- Explore modifications needed to model creep in PBT
 - Assess anisotropy in injection mouldings