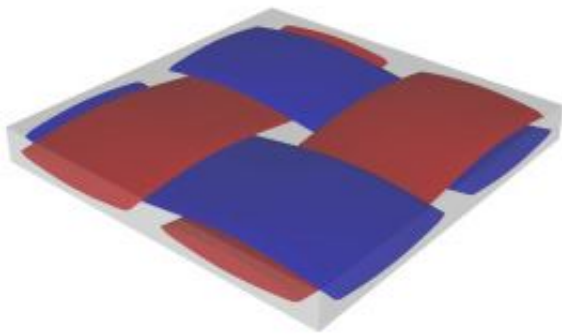
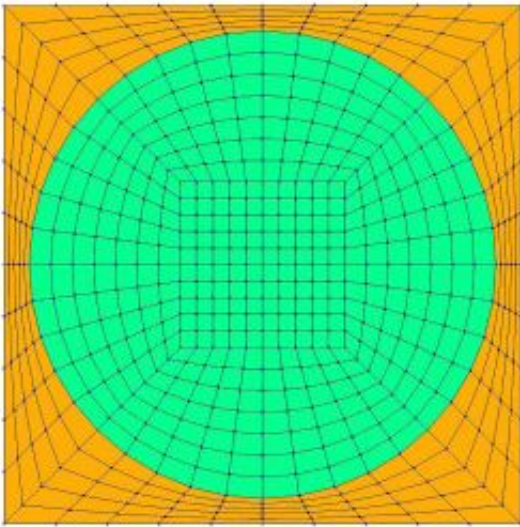


# Predict thermoelastic properties of plain woven composites

### Problem Description

The MSG solid model is used to predict the effective thermoelastic properties of a plain weave composite using a two-step approach. This problem is the example 4.1 in the paper “Liu, X., Yu, W., Gasco, F. and Goodsell, J., 2019. A unified approach for thermoelastic constitutive modeling of composite structures. Composites Part B: Engineering, 172, pp.649-659.”

The first step predicts the effective thermoelastic yarn properties based on the fiber and matrix properties at the microscale. The second step takes the effective yarn properties and matrix properties to predict the effective properties of weave composites. The microscale and mesoscale models are given as



The fiber and matrix properties are given as

## PREDICT THERMOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF PLAIN WOVEN COMPOSITES

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Properties	T300 carbon fiber	Epoxy resin
$E_1$ (GPa)	230.00	3.45
$E_2 = E_3$ (GPa)	40.00	3.45
$G_{12} = G_{13}$ (GPa)	24.00	1.28
$G_{23}$ (GPa)	14.30	1.28
$\nu_{12} = \nu_{13}$	0.26	0.35
$\nu_{23}$	0.40	0.35
$\alpha_{11}$ (ppm/°C)	-0.70	63.00
$\alpha_{22} = \alpha_{33}$ (ppm/°C)	10.00	63.00

The youtube video of this problem can be obtained

<https://youtu.be/s8LLMRTB-hg>

### Software Used


The example will be solved using the [TexGen](#)4SC 2.0.


### Solution Procedure

Below describe the detailed step by step procedure you followed to solve the problem.

\* step1 Create mesoscale plain weave SG with the yarn geometries given as

## PREDICT THERMOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF PLAIN WOVEN COMPOSITES

 Weave Wizard



This wizard will create a 2d textile weave model for you.

Warp Yarns:

Weft Yarns:

Yarn Spacing:

Yarn Width:

Fabric Thickness:

☐ Create 3D weave

☐ Create layered textile

☒ Create default domain

☐ Add 10% to domain height

☒ Refine model

☒ Force in-plane tangents at nodes

☐ Shear textile

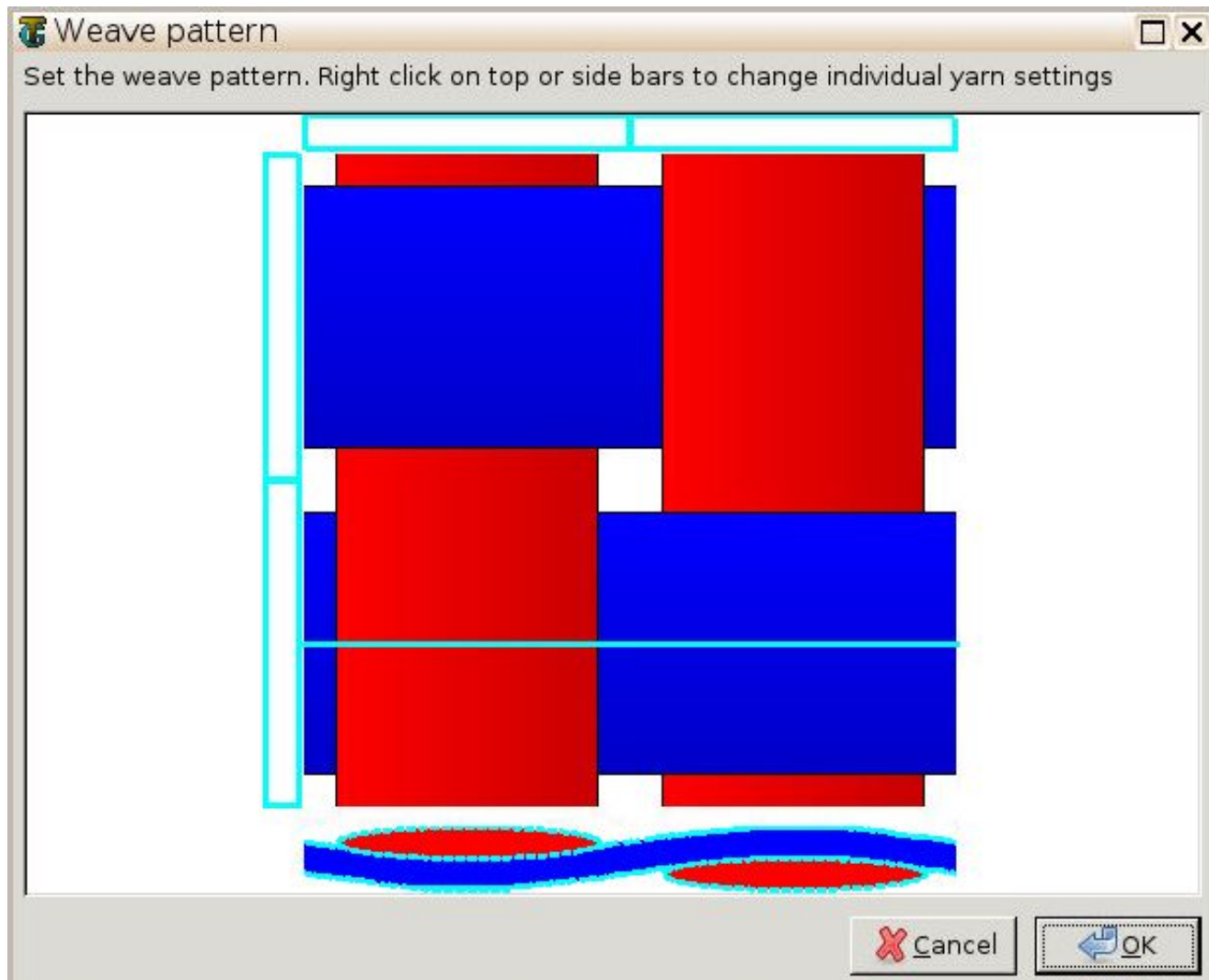
Number of weave layers:

☐ Create sheared domain

Gap size:

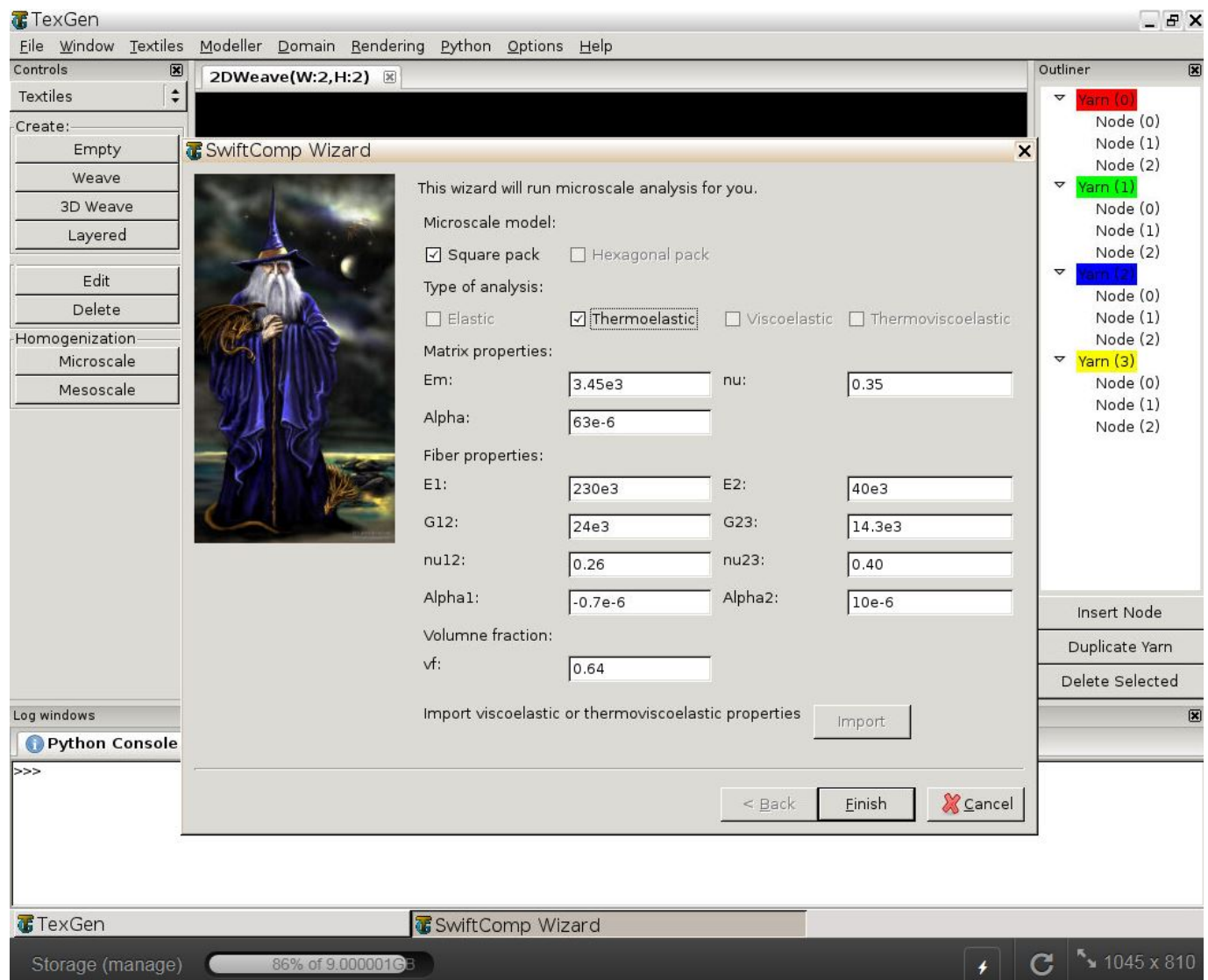
Shear angle (degrees):

\* step 2 Create plain weave pattern as



\* step 3 Go to Homogenization->Microscale and select thermoelastic analysis. Keep the default material properties. The fiber volume fraction 0.64 as

## PREDICT THERMOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF PLAIN WOVEN COMPOSITES



Click finish and the microscale homogenization will be performed and the results will be automatically pop up. Note

## PREDICT THERMOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF PLAIN WOVEN COMPOSITES

### The Effective Stiffness Matrix

1.5185483E+005	6.3992650E+003	6.3992585E+003	-9.2122914E-004	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
6.3992650E+003	1.6526234E+004	5.8068538E+003	-8.0148033E-001	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
6.3992585E+003	5.8068538E+003	1.6526207E+004	7.9775675E-001	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
-9.2122914E-004	-8.0148033E-001	7.9775675E-001	3.4005346E+003	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	5.1221347E+003	-4.3591410E-004
0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	-4.3591410E-004	5.1221349E+003

### The Effective Compliance Matrix

6.7482041E-006	-1.9336128E-006	-1.9336134E-006	-2.8901142E-013	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
-1.9336128E-006	6.9586866E-005	-2.3702177E-005	2.1961046E-008	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
-1.9336134E-006	-2.3702177E-005	6.9586977E-005	-2.1911876E-008	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
-2.8901142E-013	2.1961046E-008	-2.1911876E-008	2.9407142E-004	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000
0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	1.9523110E-004	1.6614945E-011
0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	0.0000000E+000	1.6614945E-011	1.9523109E-004


### The Engineering Constants (Approximated as Orthotropic)

E1 =	1.4818757E+005
E2 =	1.4370528E+004
E3 =	1.4370505E+004
G12 =	5.1221349E+003
G13 =	5.1221347E+003
G23 =	3.4005344E+003
nu12=	2.8653739E-001
nu13=	2.8653748E-001
nu23=	3.4061280E-001


### Thermal Coefficients


alpha11 =	-1.0548844E-007
alpha22 =	3.2031122E-005
alpha33 =	3.2031203E-005
2alpha23=	3.5804836E-011
2alpha13=	-0.0000000E+000
2alpha12=	-0.0000000E+000

\* step 4 The effective yarn properties will be automatically assigned to the mesoscale model. However, users need to define the matrix properties for the mesoscale model. Usually, the matrix at the mesoscale is the same as the one at microscale as shown


**Properties**
X


	Value	Units
<b>Matrix Young's Mod</b>	3450	MPa
<b>Matrix Poisson's Ra</b>	0.350000	
<b>Matrix Alpha</b>	0.000063	/K


 Cancel
 

 OK

\* step 5 Go to File->Export->[SwiftComp](#) File, define the voxel mesh and run elastic analysis using the MSG solid model

## PREDICT THERMOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF PLAIN WOVEN COMPOSITES


SwiftComp Wizard
X



This wizard will create SwiftComp input file for you.

Assign voxel seed in each direction:

X Voxel Count:

Y Voxel Count:

Z Voxel Count:

Type of analysis: ☐ Elastic ☒ **Thermoelastic** ☐ Viscoelastic

☐ Thermoviscoelastic

Type of models ☒ **Solid Model** ☐ Plate/Shell Model ☐ Beam Model

Type of plate theory ☐ Kirchhoff-Love plate ☐ Reissner-Mindlin plate

Type of beam theory ☐ Euler-Bernoulli beam ☐ Timoshenko beam

Aperiodic boundary conditions ☐ y1 ☐ y2 ☐ y3

Import viscoelastic or thermoviscoelastic properties

Save the sc file and click to the Homogenization->Mesoscale. The effective properties of the plain weave composite will be automatically pop up

### The Effective Stiffness Matrix

4.5635314E+004	8.4195162E+003	4.6068627E+003	2.2448856E-003	-2.5142056E-003	-2.6281800E-001
8.4195162E+003	4.5635316E+004	4.6068633E+003	-1.4558735E-003	-2.6673318E-003	2.6309901E-001
4.6068627E+003	4.6068633E+003	1.0094700E+004	1.0940148E-004	-1.0018797E-004	1.6825075E-005
2.2448856E-003	-1.4558735E-003	1.0940148E-004	2.4542925E+003	-8.3763485E-005	-3.7121072E-004
-2.5142056E-003	-2.6673318E-003	-1.0018797E-004	-8.3763485E-005	2.4542924E+003	3.1468318E-004
-2.6281800E-001	2.6309901E-001	1.6825075E-005	-3.7121072E-004	3.1468318E-004	3.1236464E+003

### The Effective Compliance Matrix

2.3465242E-005	-3.4050668E-006	-9.1547513E-006	-2.3074571E-011	1.9963429E-011	2.2611752E-009
-3.4050668E-006	2.3465242E-005	-9.1547526E-006	1.7441733E-011	2.1640479E-011	-2.2628812E-009
-9.1547513E-006	-9.1547526E-006	1.0741769E-004	-1.8451133E-012	-1.4942690E-011	2.4512516E-013
-2.3074571E-011	1.7441733E-011	-1.8451133E-012	4.0744940E-004	1.3905985E-011	4.8417429E-011
1.9963429E-011	2.1640479E-011	-1.4942690E-011	1.3905985E-011	4.0744941E-004	-4.1047513E-011
2.2611752E-009	-2.2628812E-009	2.4512516E-013	4.8417429E-011	-4.1047513E-011	3.2013867E-004

### The Engineering Constants (Approximated as Orthotropic)

```

E1 = 4.2616223E+004
E2 = 4.2616224E+004
E3 = 9.3094538E+003
G12 = 3.1236464E+003
G13 = 2.4542924E+003
G23 = 2.4542925E+003
nu12 = 1.4511109E-001
nu13 = 3.9014092E-001
nu23 = 3.9014099E-001
    
```

### Thermal Coefficients

```

alpha11 = 6.0266351E-006
alpha22 = 6.0266337E-006
alpha33 = 6.5698755E-005
2alpha23 = -5.4495579E-012
2alpha13 = 2.0414787E-011
2alpha12 = -1.1392654E-012
    
```

### References

1. Liu, X., Yu, W., Gasco, F. and Goodsell, J., 2019. A unified approach for thermoelastic constitutive modeling of composite structures. *Composites Part B: Engineering*, 172, pp.649-659.