



The influence of impact damage on the damping behavior of constrained layer damping laminates

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Introduction



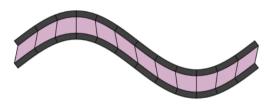
Motivation

- Lightweight components prone to vibrations due to...
 - High stiffness
 - Low mass
 - Low thickness
- Noise vibration harshness (NVH) is a growing issue in the development of most structures and machinery
- Can hybridization influence damping?





Constrained-layer damping (CLD)



constraining layer: stiff

material

constrained layer: highly compliant, viscoelastic

material

- Intrinsic damping mechanism
- High transverse shear deformations allow for effective dissipation in viscoelastic damping layers

How does low-velocity impact damage influence CLD?

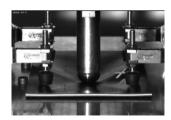


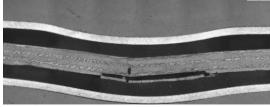
Methodology



Experimental

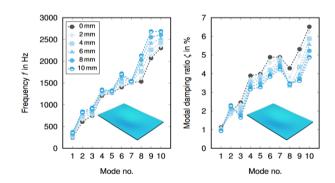
- Low-velocity impact tests according to ASTM 7136
- Impact energies: 5 J, 10 J, 20 J
- Observed damage modes:
 - Delaminations
 - Intra-ply damage in CFRP layers
 - Permanent deformation





Numerical

- Modal analysis of pre-damaged laminates considering intra-ply failure, delaminations and permanent deformation
- Example: Depth of permanent deformation





Conclusions





Low-velocity impact results in delaminations, intra-ply damage to CFRP layers and permanent deformation



Natural frequencies and modal damping ratios largely unaffected by delaminations and intra-ply damage



Permanent deformation is the leading cause of change in natural frequencies and modal damping ratios



CLD is a highly damage-tolerant intrinsic damping mechanism for lightweight design



Thank you for your attention!



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