

Introduction to Composite Materials and Structures

Nachiketa Tiwari

Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Lecture 1

Introduction

Overview of Lectures

Module	Lecture Numbers	Contents
1	1, 2, 3	Introduction to Composites
2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Fibers, Matrices and Fillers
3	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Manufacturing of Composites and Terminologies
4	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	Unidirectional and Short-Fiber Composites
5	22, 23, 24	Orthotropic Laminates
6	25, 26, 27	Laminated Composites
7	28, 29, 30, 31, 32	Failure of Composites
8	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40	Thermal Stresses, Moisture Stresses, Hygrothermal Stresses and Closure

Lecture Overview

- What are “composites”?
- Importance and areas of application
- Classification
- Advantages of fiber-reinforced composites

What are “composites”?

- Composite: Two or more chemically different constituents *combined macroscopically* to yield a useful material.
- Examples of naturally occurring composites
 - Wood: Cellulose fibers bound by lignin matrix
 - Bone: Stiff mineral “fibers” in a soft organic matrix permeated with holes filled with liquids
 - Granite: Granular composite of quartz, feldspar, and mica

What are “composites”?

- Some examples of man-made composites
 - Concrete: Particulate composite of aggregates (limestone or granite), sand, cement and water
 - Plywood: Several layers of wood veneer glued together
 - Fiberglass: Plastic matrix reinforced by glass fibers
 - Cemets: Ceramic and metal composites
 - Fibrous composites: Variety of fibers (glass, kevlar, graphite, nylon, etc.) bound together by a polymeric matrix

These are not composites!

- Plastics: Even though they may have several “fillers”, their presence does not alter the physical properties significantly.
- Alloys: Here the alloy is *not macroscopically heterogeneous*, especially in terms of physical properties.
- Metals with impurities: The presence of impurities does not significantly alter physical properties of the metal.

Where are composites used?

- Automotive industry: Lighter, stronger, wear resistance, rust-free, aesthetics
 - Car body
 - Brake pads
 - Drive shafts
 - Fuel tanks
 - Hoods
 - Spoilers

Where are composites used?

- Aerospace: Lighter, stronger, temperature resistance, smart structures, wear resistance
 - Aircraft: Nose, doors, struts, trunnion, fairings, cowlings, ailerons, outboard and inboard flaps, stabilizers, elevators, rudders, fin tips, spoilers, edges
 - Rockets & missiles: Nose, body, pressure tanks, frame, fuel tanks, turbo-motor stators, etc.
 - Satellites: Antennae, frames, structural parts

Where are composites used?

- Sports: Lighter, stronger, toughness, better aesthetics, higher damping properties
 - Tennis
 - Bicycles
 - Badminton
 - Boats
 - Hockey
 - Golfing
 - Motorcycles ...

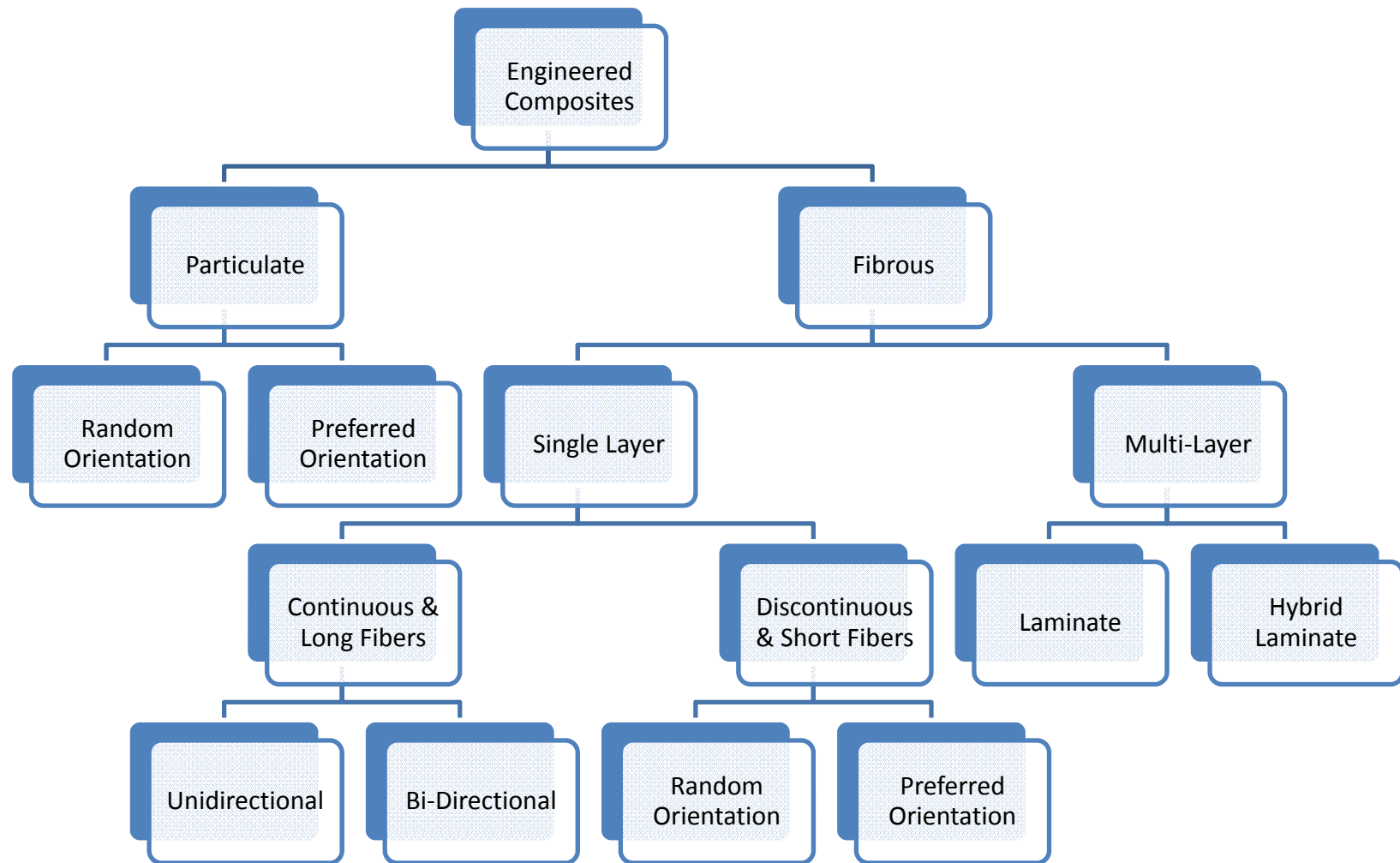
Where are composites used?

- Transportation & Infrastructure: Lighter, stronger, toughness, damping
 - Railway coaches
 - Bridges
 - Ships and boats
 - Dams
 - Truck bodies and floors
 - RV bodies

Where are composites used?

- And many more industry sectors
 - Biomedical industry
 - Consumer goods
 - Agricultural equipment
 - Heavy machinery
 - Computers
 - Healthcare

Classification of Composites



References

1. Analysis and Performance of Fiber Composites, Agarwal, B.D. and Broutman, L. J., John Wiley & Sons.
2. Mechanics of Composite Materials, Jones, R. M., Mc-Graw Hill.
3. Engineering Mechanics of Composite Materials, Daniel, I. M. and Ishai, O., Oxford University Press.