



END CAP

Calcul composite

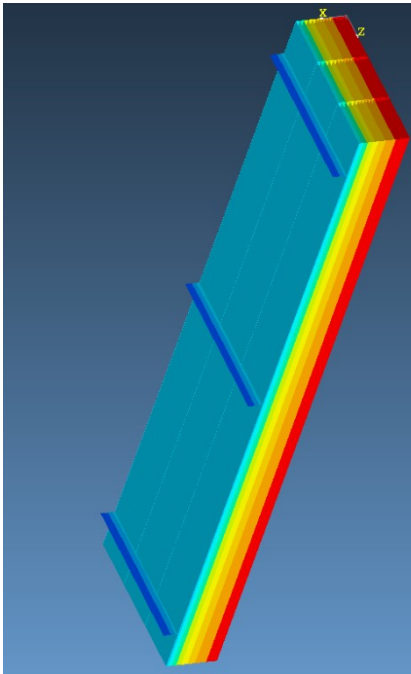
End Cap : global simulation

Finite element End Cap simulation :

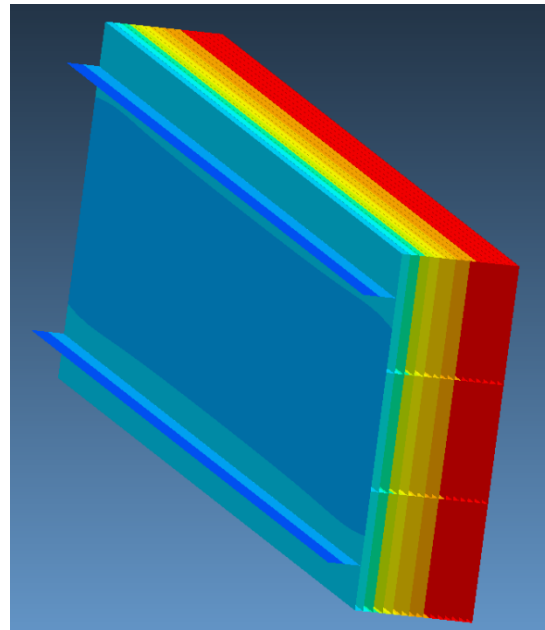
2.5 m long / 3 cells of 187 mm / position 0° and 90°

⇒ Goal of these simulations:

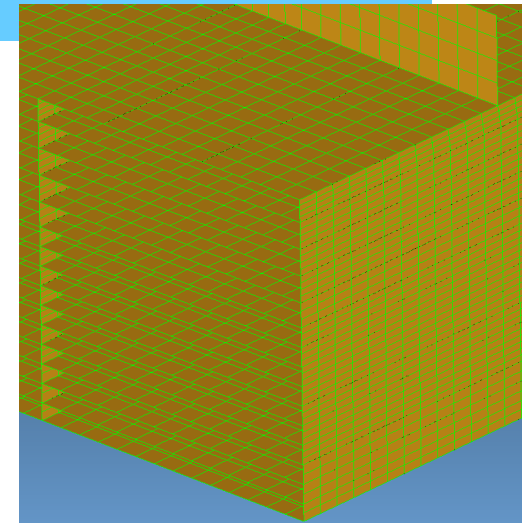
Influence of the position / number of fastening systems on the mechanical behaviour (displacement / stress)



90° configuration



0° configuration

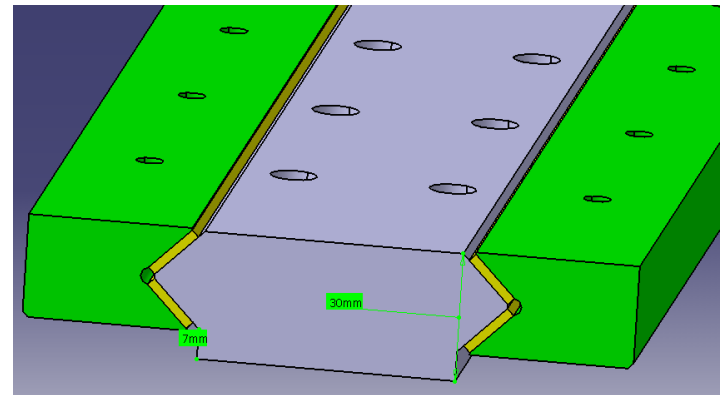
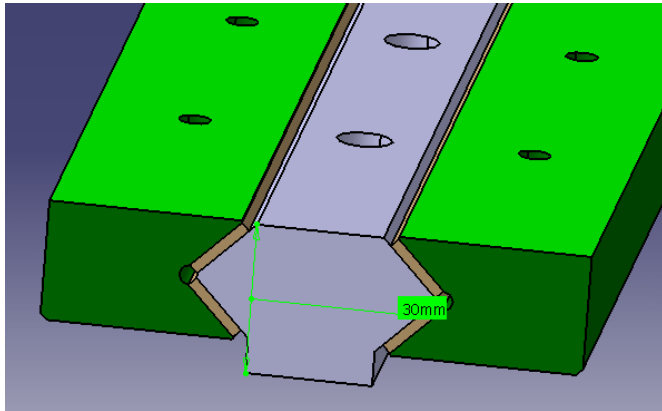


Refine mesh =>
representative (flexion)
for 0° configuration

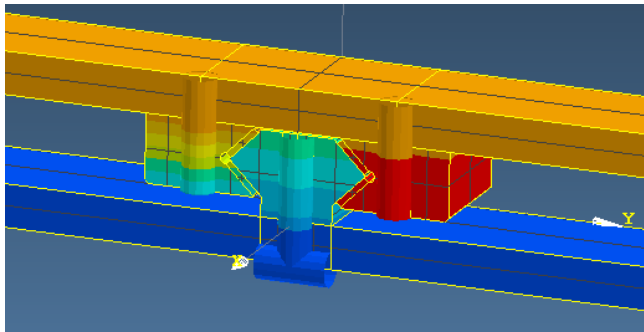
End Cap : Fastening system

3D design of different fastening system

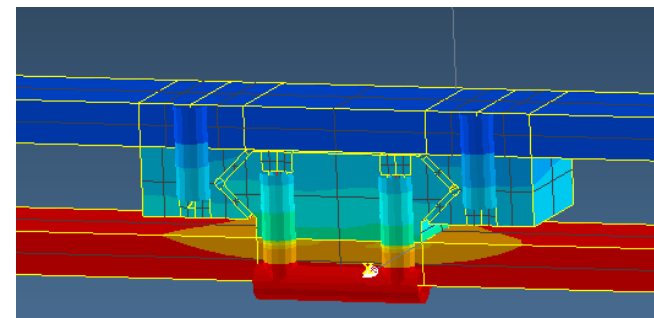
- ⇒ Thickness 30 mm
- ⇒ Wide / narrow



Finite element calculation to determine the stiffness of the rails : Wide / narrow



$$a = 0,166 \text{ mm}$$



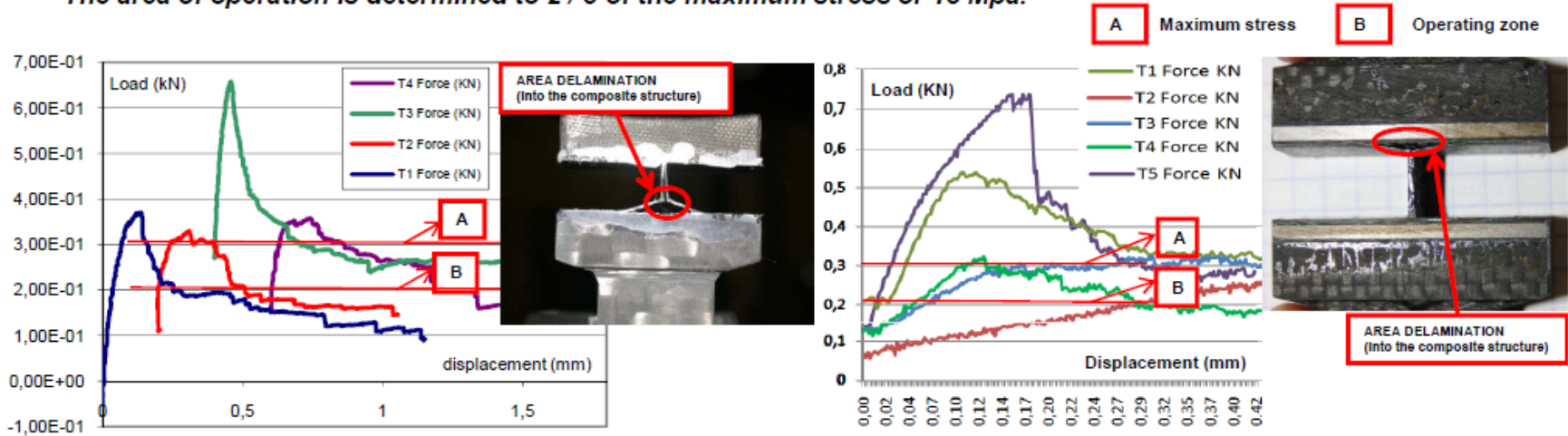
$$a = 0,0218 \text{ mm}$$

End Cap : global simulation

The area under stress is 15mm².

The majority of the sample is broken around or above 0.3 KN or 20Mpa, that why we determined this value as maximum stress.

The area of operation is determined to 2 / 3 of the maximum stress or 13 Mpa.



Rupture entre couche => traction => 20 MPa

Flexion => on peut supposer que cet endommagement ce produire sur la fibre tendue lors d'un phénomène de flexion.

Cas de simulations réalisés :

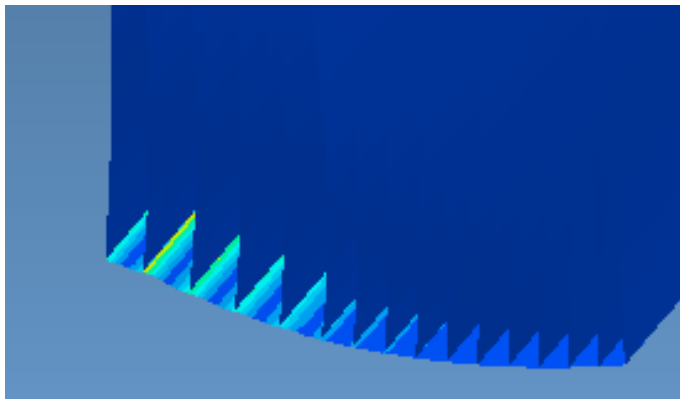
- Carbone HR (T 300 3K 2 couches de 0.25 mm)
- Verre => même tissus
- Carbone HR (T 300 3K 3 couches de 0.25 mm)
- Carbone HR (T 300 3K 4 couches de 0.25 mm)

Rapport des module de Young : Carbone / Verre = $57 / 24 = 2.375$ => facteur sur le déplacement (contrainte de flexion inchangée).

Contrainte de flexion des peaux inter-alvéoles : 108 MPa (2 couches)

Contrainte de flexion des peaux inter-alvéoles : 55 MPa (3 couches)

Contrainte de flexion des peaux inter-alvéoles : 36 MPa (4 couches)



Critère 13 MPa