Poisson's ratio of randomly disordered anti-chiral structures with variable anisotropy

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Motivation

What is an **auxetic**?

$\nu < 0$ (**N**egtative **P**oisson's **R**atio) is for mechanics what negative refractive index is for optics $n < 0$.
Auxetics are metamaterials.

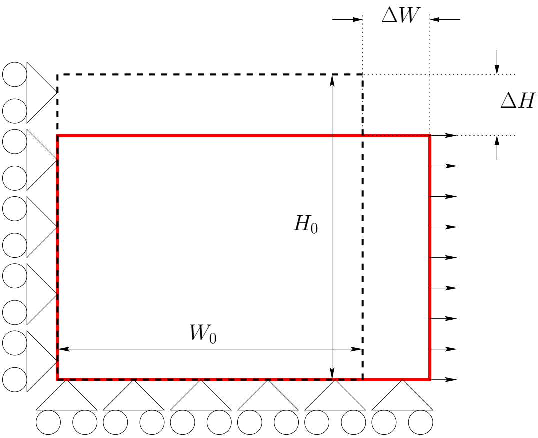
Beneficial features from NPR

Resistance to shape change and indentation; crack resistance; better vibration absorption (including acoustic one); synclastic curvature, different dynamics.

Applications of NPR materials

Medicine (stents, bandages, implants), defence (energy absorption), furniture industry (better mattresses $\rightarrow$ indentation), automotive industry and sports (safety belts).

Poisson's ratio (stretching along x axis)



Formal definition

$$\nu_{xy} = -\frac{\epsilon_{yy}}{\epsilon_{xx}}$$

Engineering definition

$$\nu = -\frac{\frac{\Delta H}{H_0}}{\frac{\Delta W}{W_0}}$$

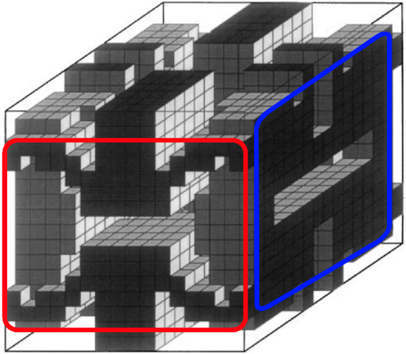


FIG. 3. Example "a": Optimal microstructure (one unit cell) for maximization of the piezoelectric charge coefficient $d_h^{(*)}$.

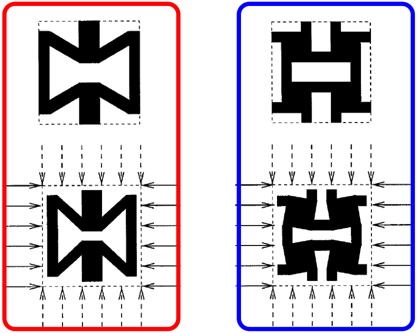
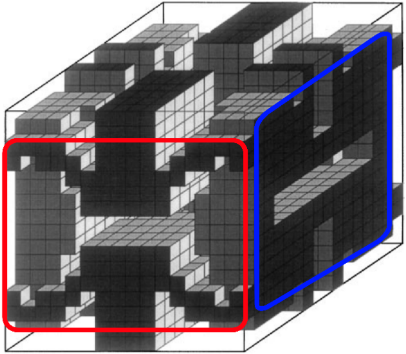


FIG. 4. Schematic representation of an equivalent two-dimensional composite that yields the (vertical) negative Poisson's ratio behavior of example "a" (Fig. 5). Left: front (1-3 plane) view, Right: side (2-3 plane) view. When the microstructures are compressed horizontally (solid arrows), they contract vertically (dashed arrows).

Source: *On the design of 1-3 piezocomposites using topology optimization*, O. Sigmund, S. Torquato, I.A. Aksay, Journal of Materials Research **13**, 4, 1040-1048 (1998)

Source: Hydrophone. (2014, February 28). In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 10:37, April 9, 2014



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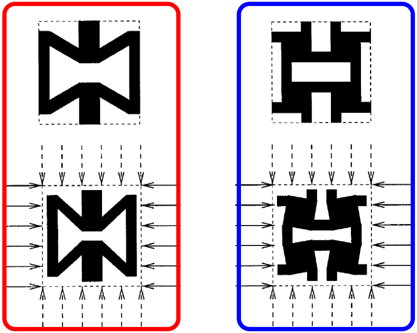

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The first article describing anti-chiral structures as NPR material. Cross sections → **different mechanisms.**

Experimental setup

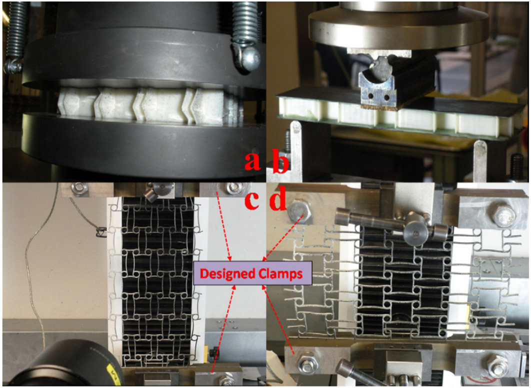


Fig. 4. Honeycomb structures experimental setup: (a) flatwise compression tests; (b) three-point bending tests; (c) and (d) tensile tests.

Source: *Elasticity of anti-tetrachiral anisotropic lattices*, Y.J. Chen et al., International Journal of Solids and Structures **50**, 996-1004 (2013)

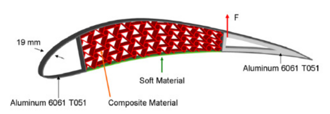


Fig. 2. Chiral core airfoil.

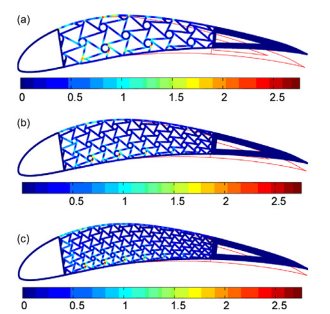


Fig. 5. Axial stress distribution ($\times$100 MPa) at the limit of the elastic regime of the material for aluminum alloy airfoil: (a) 2-cell configuration, (b) 3 cells, and (c) 4 cells.

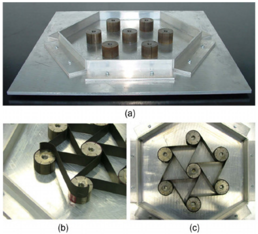


Fig. 9. Mould for component assembly (a), positioning of ligaments (b) and assembled component (c).

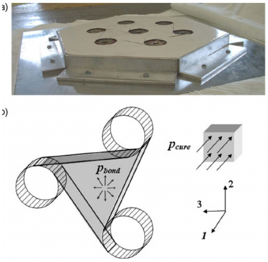
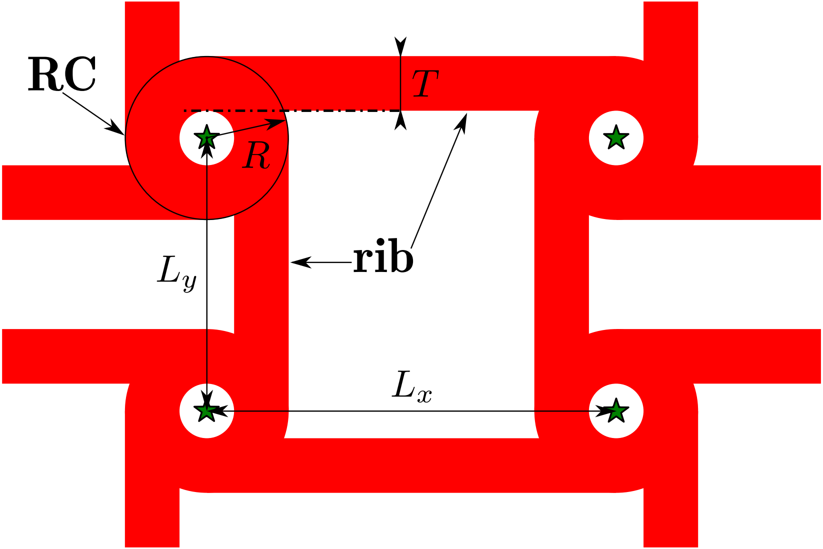


Fig. 10. Production of silicon rubber blocks (a) and application of the pressure during bonding (b).

Source: *Composite chiral structures for morphing airfoils: Numerical analyses and development of a manufacturing process*, P. Bettini et al., Compisites: Part B **41**, 2, 133-147 (2010)

Geometry



Finite Element Method

- Approximate method for solving PDEs.
- *Physical* discretization.
- Various shape functions available.
- A system of PDEs $\rightarrow$ very large system of algebraic equations.
- *Arbitrary* precision depending on t and computational resources ($).
- Variety of libraries (C++, Python) and proprietary software. Here Abaqus/STANDARD was employed (linear static elasticity).

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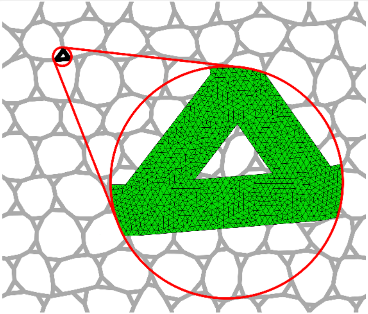
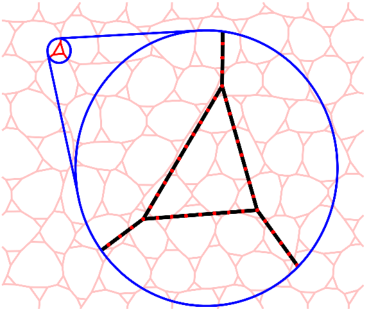
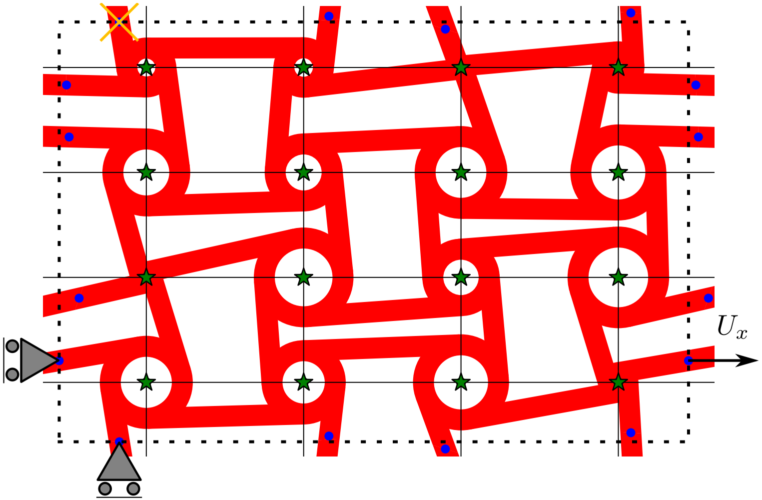


planar elements (CPS3)



Timoshenko beam-type element(B21)

Boundary conditions



Convergence as a function of the mesh element size

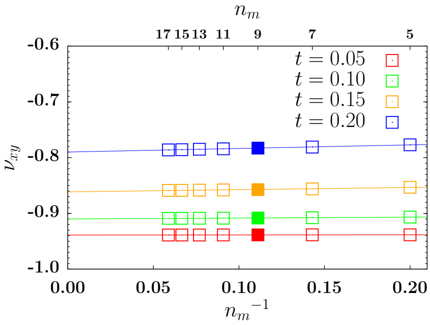


Figure: $l_x \equiv L_x/L_y = 1.0$

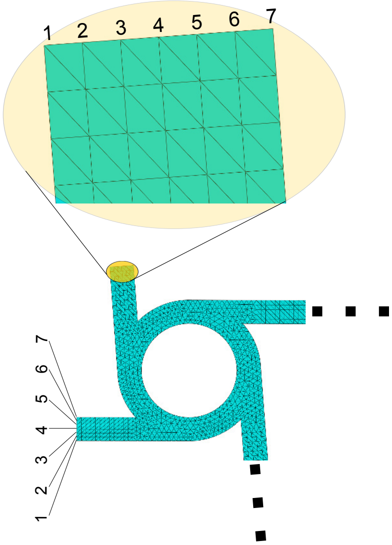


Figure: Mesh for $n_m = 7$ $(t = 0.1)$

Filled symbol denotes mesh size chosen for further calculations corresponding to $n_x = 9$.

The figure on the right shows the case for $n_x = 7$ for clarity reasons.

Convergence as a function of the size of the sample

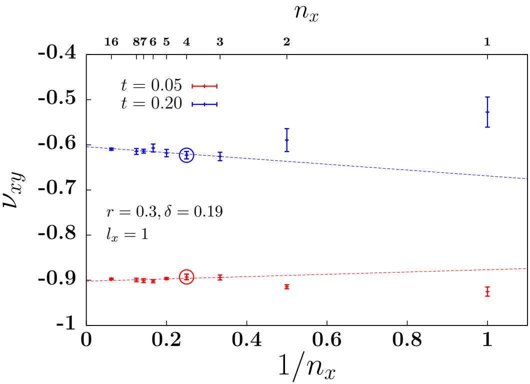
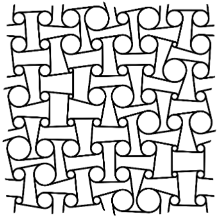
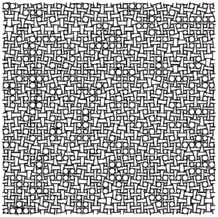


Figure: Averaged ν_{xy} for samples of size 1×1 to 16×16 of elementary units. The anisotropy parameter $l_x = 1$, $r = 0.3$ with $\delta = 0.19$ (almost maximal possible disorder). 5 samples for each average



(a) $n_x = 4$



(b) $n_x = 16$

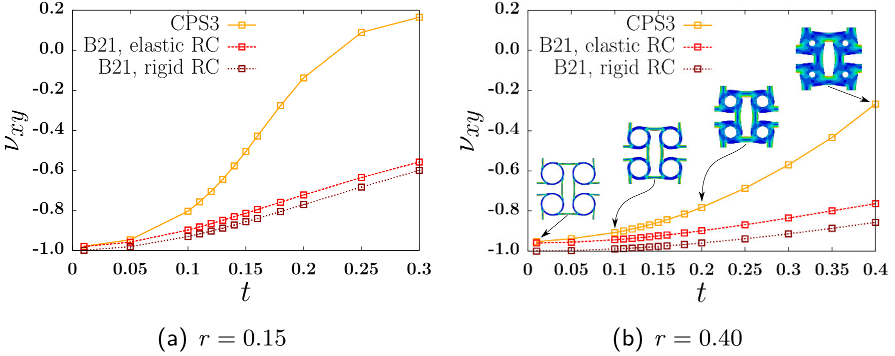
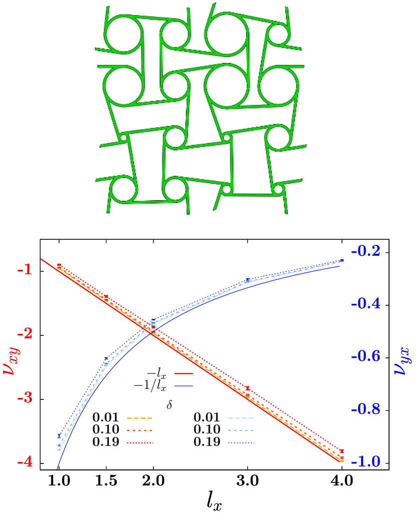


Figure: The influmence of rib's thickness on the Poiison's ratio for 2 radii of RC: $r = 0.15$ (a) and $r = 0.4$ (b)

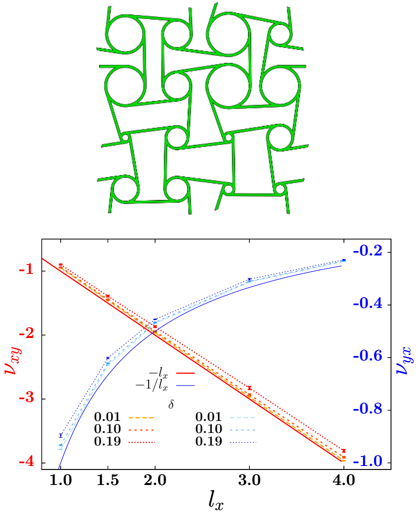
- CPS3 – planar elements,
- B21 elastic RC – Timoshenko beams with deformable RCs,
- B21 rigid RC – Timoshenko beams with rigid RCs,

Poisson's ratio as a function of the anisotropy



(a) $t = 0.05$

Poisson's ratio as a function of the anisotropy



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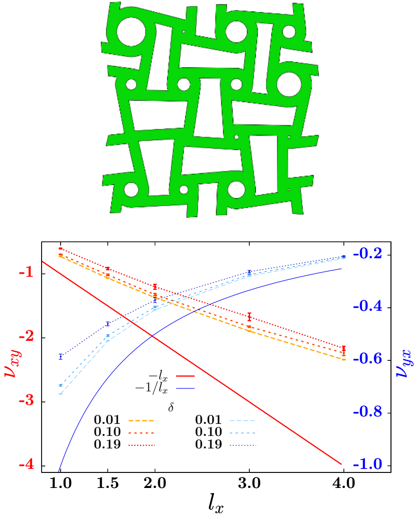
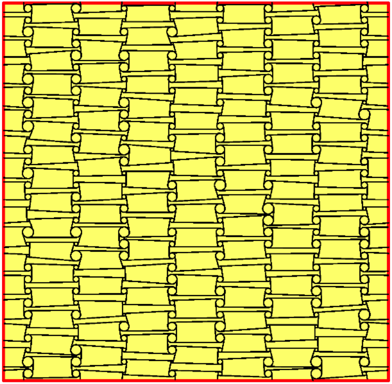
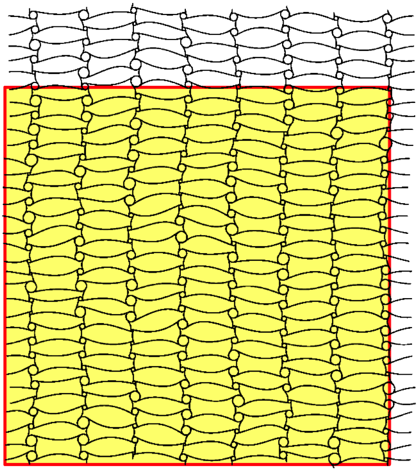


(b) $t = 0.2$



(a) Reference state

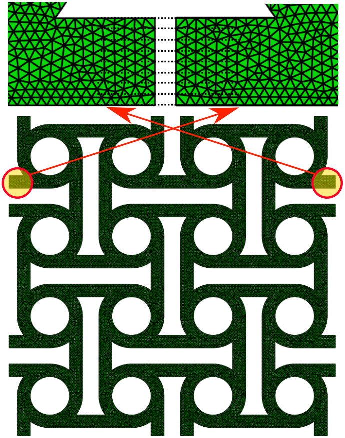


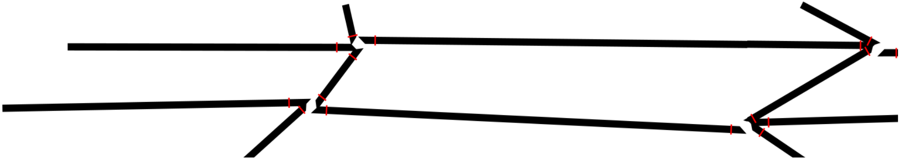
(b) Sample stretched along the X axis

Figure: $l_x = 4$, $\nu \approx -4 \ll -1$

Technical issues

- Periodic mesh!
- Generation of the mesh when $l_x \gg 1$ in the case of planar elements(CPS3) requires an introduction of "artificial" cuts. This is time-consuming.





Conclusions

- Changing the anisotropy parameter (l_x) one can tune ν.
- ν **can reach any negative value.**
- For thin ribs the Timoshenko beam elements approximation gives satisfactory convergence.
- The disorder introduced by random RC radii has a negligible impact on ν in the case of thin ribs, however, for thick ribs the impact is noticeable.
- **Anti–chiral structures with rectangual symmetry are effective strain amplifiers with $\nu \ll -1$.**
- Thiner ribs give lower ν but the effective structure's stiffness is also decreased.

This work was supported by the (Polish) National Centre for Science under the grant NCN 2012/05/N/ST5/01476. Part of the simulations was performed at the Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center (PCSS).

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Thank you