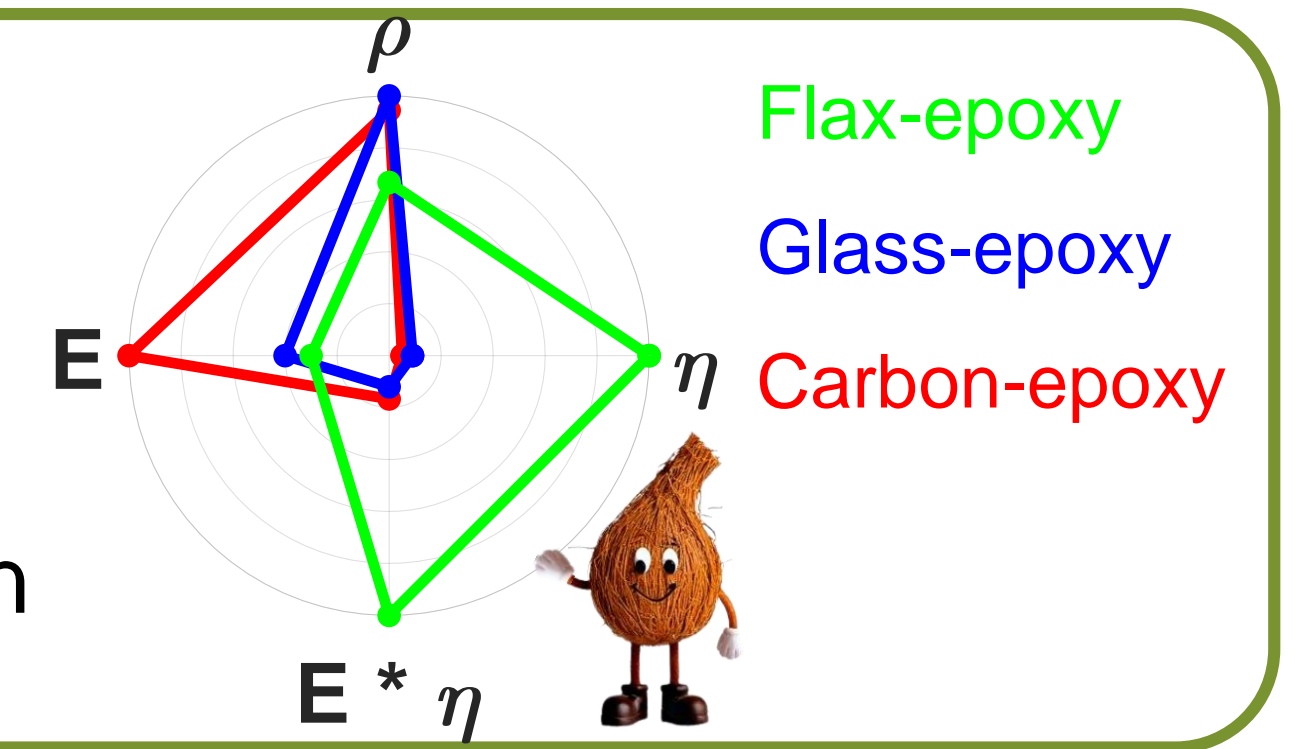


Context and objective

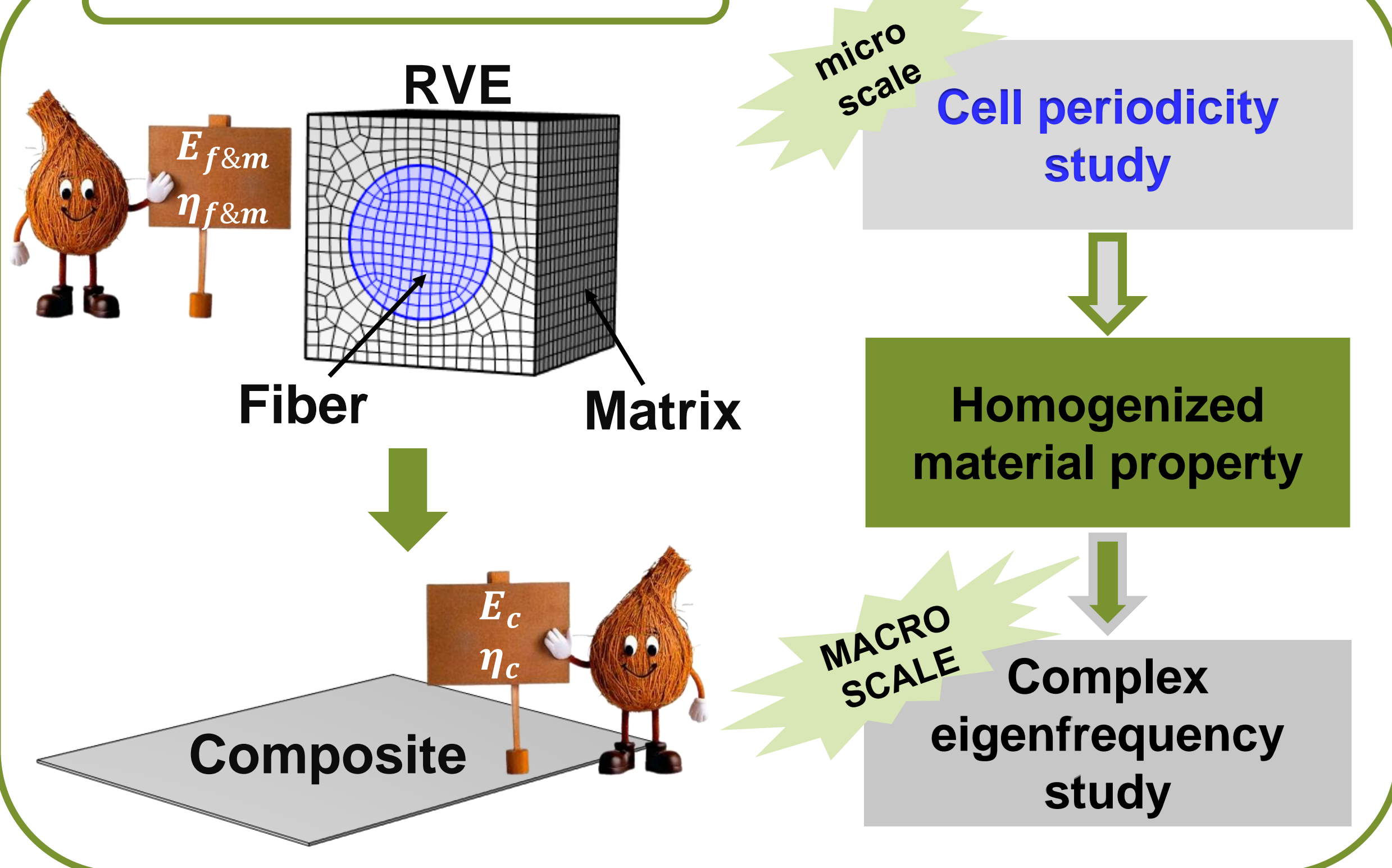
Plant-based composites: renewable, lower carbon footprint over synthetic composites

Key properties: depend on fiber type, volume fraction, orientation [1-2]

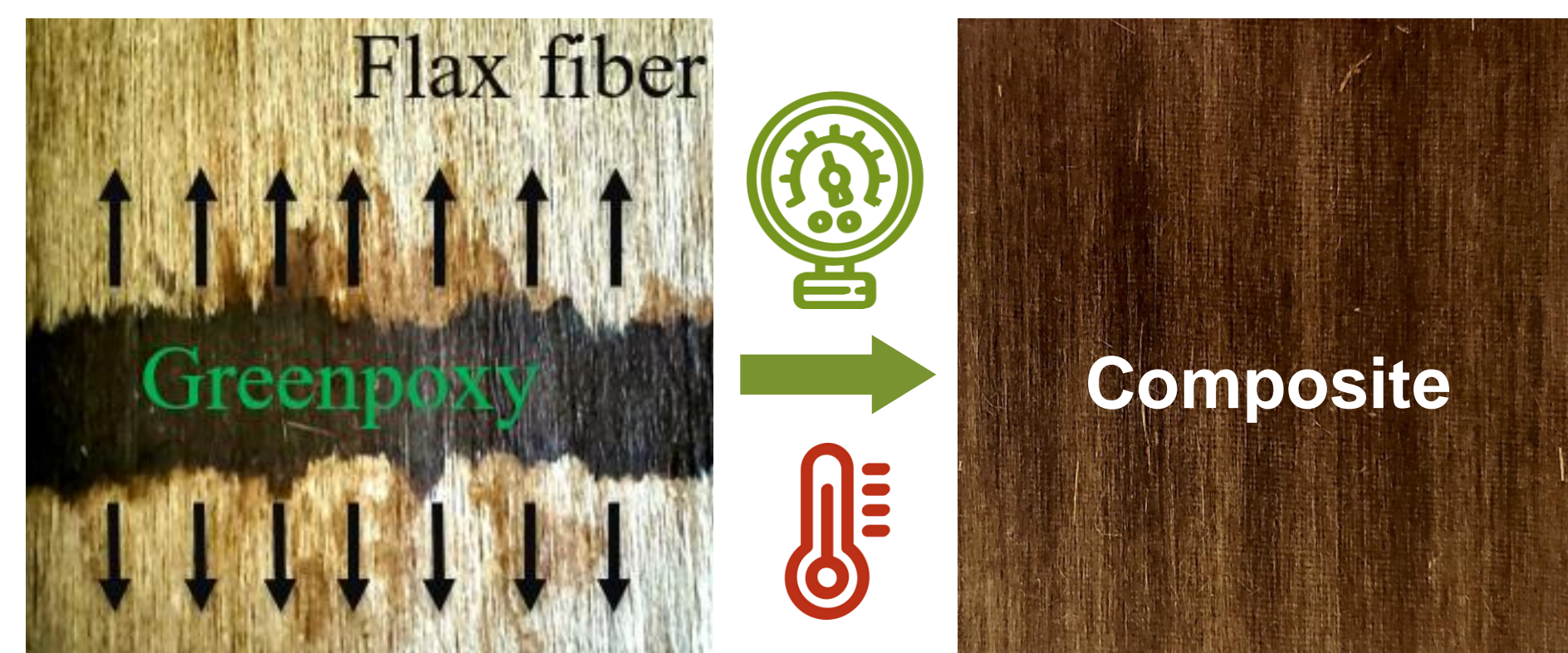
Composite stiffness/damping optimization: multi-scale modeling [3-4] and experimental validation



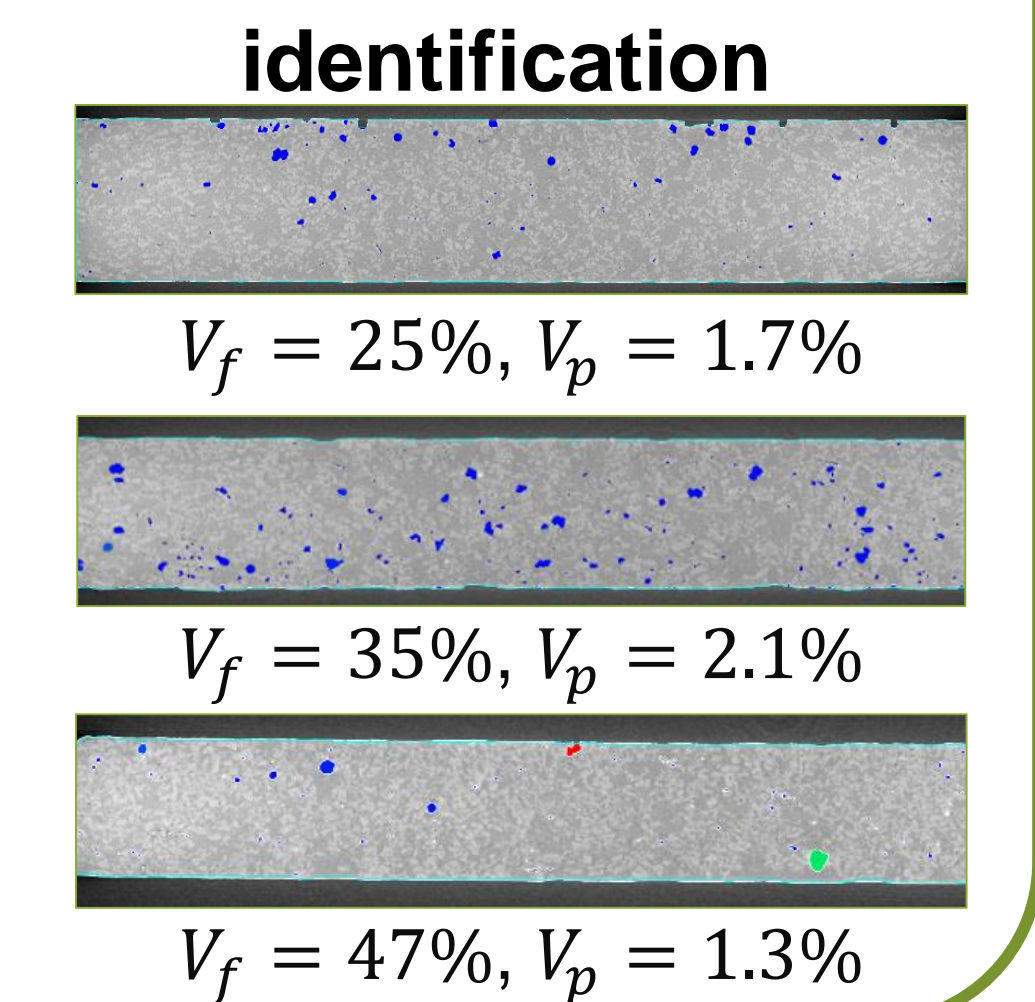
Numerical model



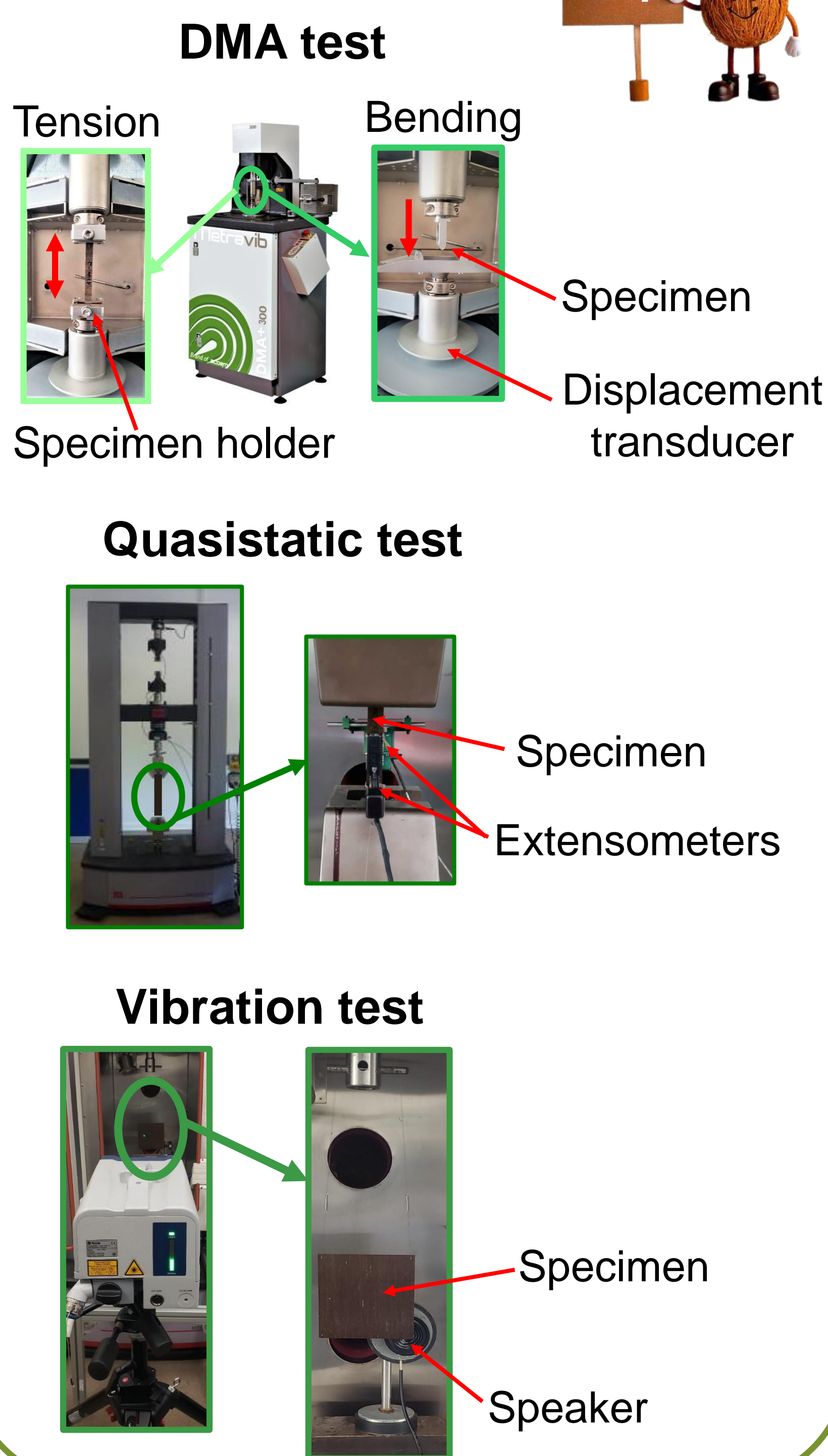
Fabrication process



Tomography: porosity identification

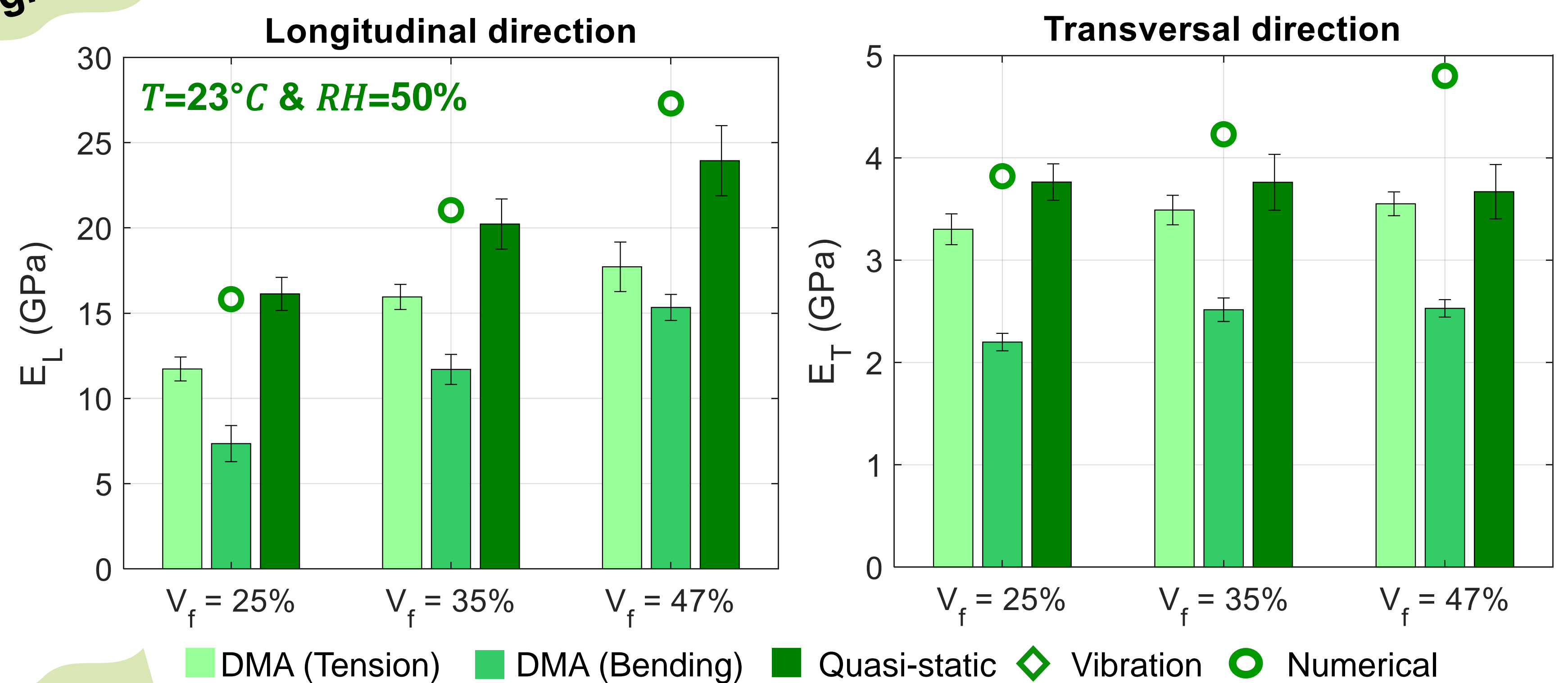


Experimental setups

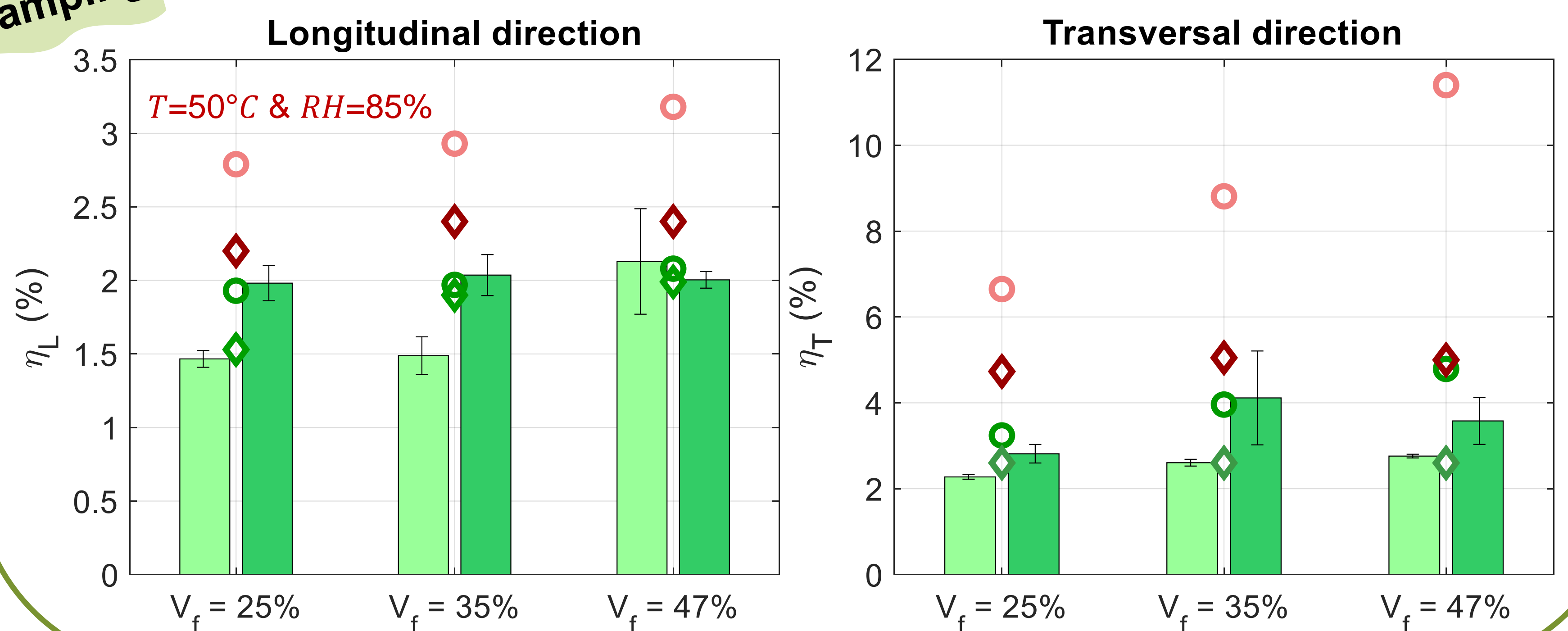


Impact of fiber volume fraction (V_f)

Rigidity



Damping

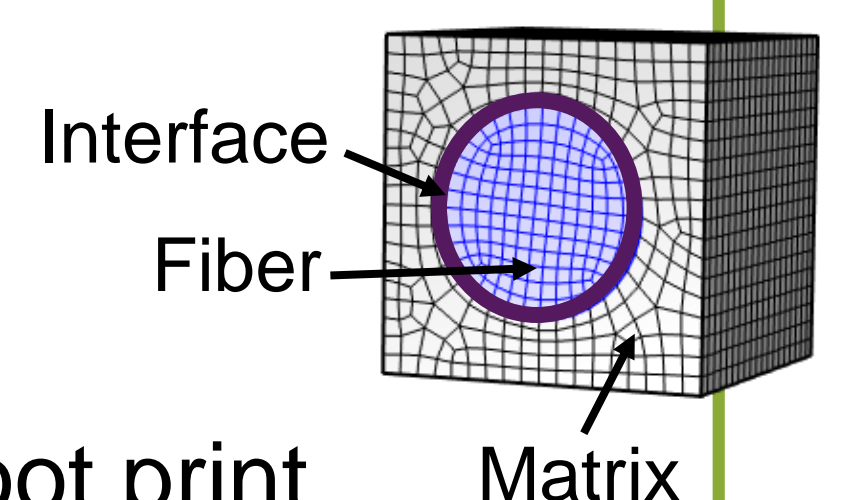


Conclusions

- As expected, $\uparrow V_f = \uparrow E_L$
- 50% RH \rightarrow 85% RH:** $\uparrow \eta_L$, revealing moisture sensitivity
- $\uparrow V_f = \uparrow \eta_L$ @ $T = 23^\circ\text{C} \ \& \ RH = 50\%$
- Hierarchical effects (fiber, matrix, interface)

Perspectives

- Model validation: tests on conventional fibers, various matrices and varying volume fractions
- Sensitivity analysis at the constituent scale
- Optimization of damping, stiffness and carbon foot print



[1] Ming Qiu Zhang, Min Zhi Rong, and Xun Lu. Fully biodegradable natural fiber composites from renewable resources: all-plant fiber composites. Composites Science and Technology, 65(15-16):2514-2525, 2005.
[2] Liu, T. (2021). Multi-scale damping characterization of plant fiber composite materials.
[3] Devireddy, S. B. R., & Biswas, S. (2014). Effect of fiber geometry and representative volume element on elastic and thermal properties of unidirectional fiber-reinforced composites.
[4] Rezaei, A., Goroz Gómez, D., Gilabert, F., Desmet, W., & Van Paepegem, W. (2016). Micro-scale finite element simulation of the viscoelastic damping in unidirectional fiber reinforced composites.

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