

1,2, . . . 1, . . . 1,3, . . . 4

1

2 . . . , 2/10, 61046, . . . ; e-mail: *admi@ipmach.kharkov.ua*

3 « . . . »

3 , 3, 49008, . . . ; e-mail: *info@yuzhnoye.com*

4 , 14, 61166, . . . ; *info@nure.ua*

” , 37, 03056, . . . ; *mail[at]kpi.ua* ”

FDM

TiraTest 2300.

FDM.

ANSYS

()

This paper proposes an approach to the experiment-and-calculation analysis of the tension of honeycombs made by FDM additive technologies. The approach includes experimental tension analysis. Tension tests of honeycombs were conducted on a certified TiraTest 2300 universal tension testing machine. To do this, sets of honeycomb samples were prepared. The method of honeycomb manufacturing by FDM additive technologies is described. The vertices of a honeycomb cell row are fixed in the vise-type clamps of the tension testing machine. The experimental analysis is accompanied by a numerical finite-element simulation of tension tests. To simulate honeycomb tension, nine mechanical characteristics of the material in material axes must be known. These nine parameters are considered in the paper. A direct finite-element simulation of a honeycomb with account for the deformation of all its cells was performed. To provide the uniformity of sample deformation in a physical experiment, the sample is loaded by setting the displacement of one of its ends to a constant value. In doing so, the other end is clamped. As follows from the experimental analysis, before failure the honeycomb cell end displacements are comparable with the honeycomb cell thickness. Because of this, the geometrical nonlinear deformation of the honeycomb cells in tension is accounted for in the calculations, and a nonlinear problem is solved using ANSYS. The direct simulation of honeycombs and the analysis of their homogenized model give different results. In the direct simulation of honeycombs, they are considered as thin-walled beams working in bending. In this case, the geometrical nonlinearity contributes significantly to the structural deformation. For plate tension (homogenized model), the contribution of the geometrical nonlinearity is very small, Because of this, the stress-strain response is close to linear.

Key words: *honeycomb structure, additive technologies, tension, stress-strain response.*

[1, 2].

				[3]	-
		ULTEM			-
					-
		3D-	[4].	[5]	-
					-
			[6]		-
		ULTEM			-
					-
		ULTEM 9085			-
			[7].	[8]	-
		3D-			-
					-
			3D-		-
				[9].	-
			FDM		-
		[10].			-
				[11].	-
					-
		[12].			-
					-
					-
					-
			3D-	Fortus 900 mc	-
					-
		FDM.		3D-	-
Insight™					-
					-
16 ();			-
					-
10			45		-
					-
		PLA.			-
				10 °	-
					-
		3D-			-
					-

1.

CMB

2.

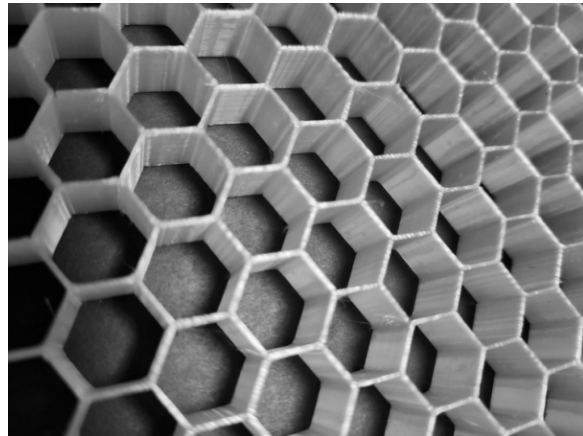
3.

4.

5.

6.

. 1.



.1 -

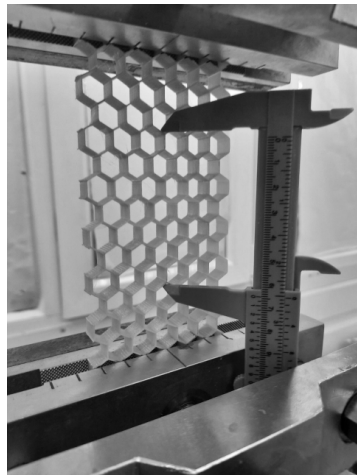
TiraTest 2300.

. L-

$180 \times 66,5 \times 10$.

(.2)

126 .



. 2 –

$$E_{11}, G_{12}, E_{22}, G_{23}, E_{33}, G_{13}, G_{23} \quad (1)$$

E_{11}, E_{22}, E_{33} – ; G_{12}, G_{23}, G_{13} – ; $\nu_{12}, \nu_{23}, \nu_{13}$ – [13].

PLA . 1.

1 –

PLA

E_{11} ,	E_{22} ,	E_{33} ,	G_{12} ,	G_{13} ,	G_{23} ,	ν_{12}	ν_{13}	ν_{23}
$3,58 \times 10^9$	$3,00 \times 10^9$	$3,81 \times 10^9$	$1,07 \times 10^9$	$1,40 \times 10^9$	$1,41 \times 10^9$	0,224	0,22	0,25

$h = 0,4$; $l = 6,11$, h –

PLA :

l –

PLA, L -
PLA

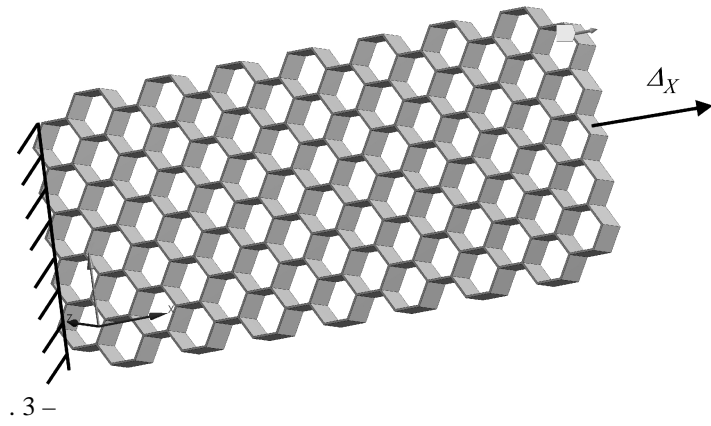
$146,2 \times 66,3 \times 10$

893700

4969545

(.3).

x.



.3-

, x :

$$\sigma_X = \sum_{k=1}^{N_f} \bar{\sigma}_k v_k \quad (2)$$

N_f - ; $\bar{\sigma}_k$ -
 k - ; v_k - , k -

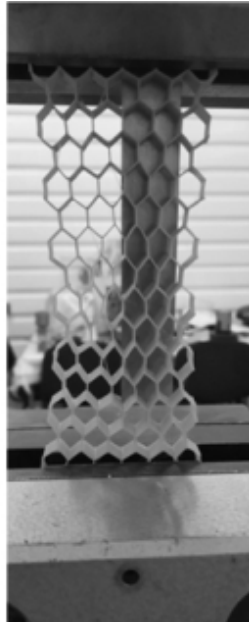
ANSYS ,
 PLA.

5 / .

(12 ÷ 17) . 4, a)

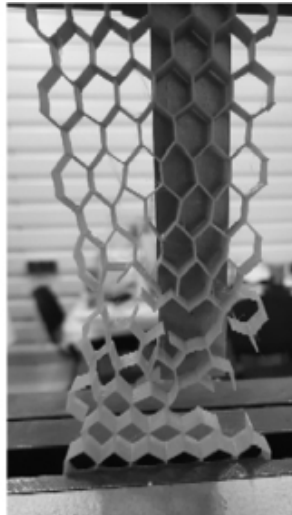
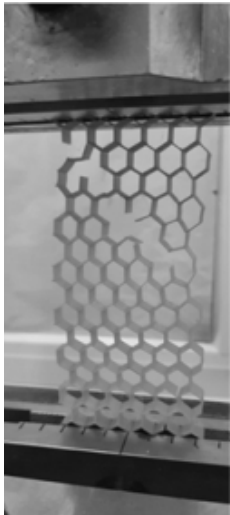
. 4,)

.5.



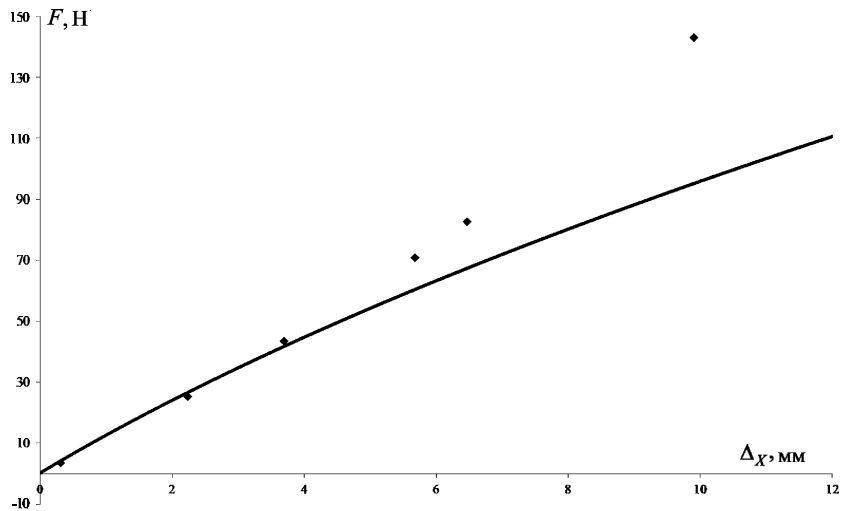
)-)
)-) ;
)-)-
 .4-

:



.5-

.6

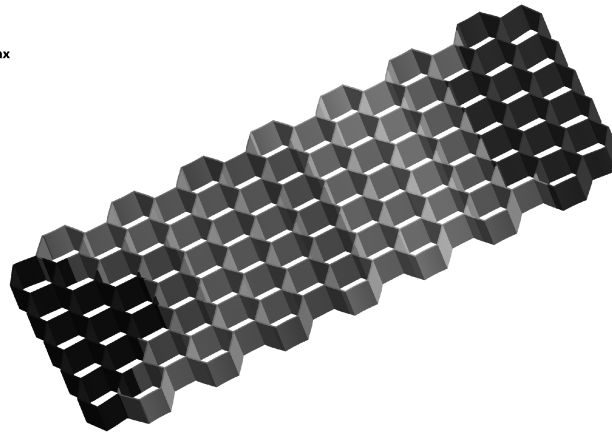
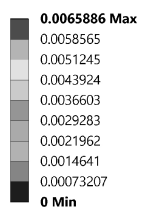


. 6 -

. 7.

ANSYS,

Type: Total Deformation
Unit: m
Time: 1



. 7 -

W-
137,6 × 70,2 × 10

906200

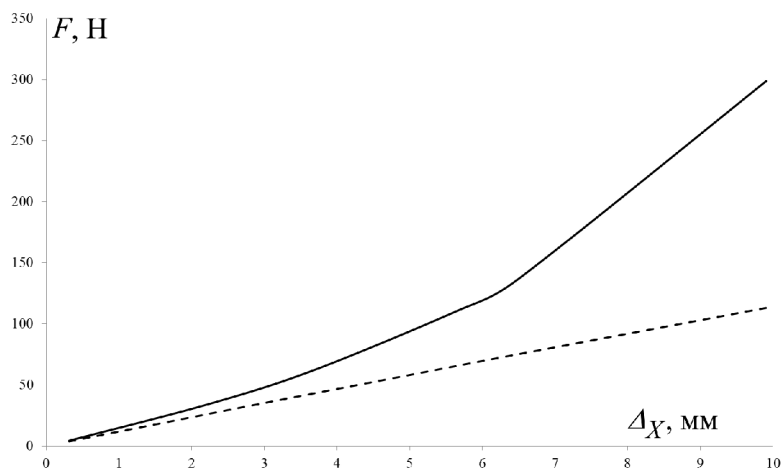
PLA

5038637

PLA

. 8.

. 8,



. 8 -

. 8,

()

2020.02/128).

1. *Matthews N.* Additive Metal Technologies for Aerospace Sustainment. Aircraft Sustainment and Repair. 2018. P. 845–862. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-100540-8.00015-7>
2. *Boparai K. S., Singh R.* Advances in Fused Deposition Modeling. Reference Module in Materials Science and Materials Engineering. 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-803581-8.04166-7>.
3. *Byberg K. I., Gebisa A. W., Lemu H. G.* Mechanical properties of ULTEM 9085 material processed by fused deposition modeling. Polymer Testing. 2018. Vol. 72. P. 335–347. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polymertesting.2018.10.040>
4. *Ahn S.-H., Montero M., Odell D., Roundy S., Wright P. K.* Anisotropic material properties of fused deposition modeling ABS. Rapid Prototyping Journal. 2002. Vol. 8 (4). P. 248–257. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13552540210441166>.
5. *Gerisa A. W., Lemu H. G.* Influence of 3D printing process parameters on tensile properties of ULTEM 9085. Procedia Manufacturing. 2019. Vol. 30. P. 331–338. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.promfg.2019.02.047>.
6. *Motaparti K. P., Taylor G., Leu M. C., Chandrashekhara K., Castle J., Matlack M.* Effects of build parameters on compression properties for ULTEM 9085 parts by fused deposition modeling. Solid Freeform Fabrication 2016: Proceedings of the 26th Annual International Solid Freeform Fabrication Symposium – An Additive Manufacturing Conference. 2016. P. 964–977.
7. *Popescu D., Zapciu A., Amza C., Baciu F., Marinescu R.* FDM process parameters influence over the mechanical properties of polymer specimens: A review. Polymer Testing. 2018. Vol. 69. P. 157–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polymertesting.2018.05.020>.
8. *Zaldivar R. J., Witkin D. B., McLouth T., Patel D. N., Schmitt K., Nokes J. P.* Influence of Processing and Orientation Print Effects on the Mechanical and Thermal Behavior of 3D-Printed ULTEM® 9085 Material. Additive manufacturing. 2016. Vol. 13. P. 71–80. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2016.11.007>
9. *Dizon J. R. C., Espera A. H., Chen Q., Advincula R. C.* Mechanical characterization of 3D-printed polymers. Additive Manufacturing. 2018. Vol. 20. P. 44–67. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2017.12.002>
10. *Kucewicz M., Baranowski P., Stankiewicz M., Konarzewskia M., Platek P., Malachowska J.* Modelling and testing of 3D printed cellular structures under quasi-static and dynamic conditions. Thin-Walled Structures. 2019. Vol. 145. 106385. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tws.2019.106385>
11. *Li S., Liu Z., Shim V.P.W., Guo Y., Sun Z., Li X., Wang Z.* In-plane compression of 3D-printed self-similar hierarchical honeycombs – Static and dynamic analysis. Thin-Walled Structures. 2020. Vol. 157. 106990. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tws.2020.106990>
12. *Bhandaria S., Lopez-Anido R.* Finite element analysis of thermoplastic polymer extrusion 3D printed material for mechanical property prediction. Additive Manufacturing. 2018. Vol. 22. P. 187–196. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2018.05.009>
13. FDM 2021. 1. . 92–100. <https://doi.org/10.15407/itm2021.01.092>

27.11.2021,
06.04.2022