

# *Advanced composite materials: designing real cars with carbon fiber bodies today*



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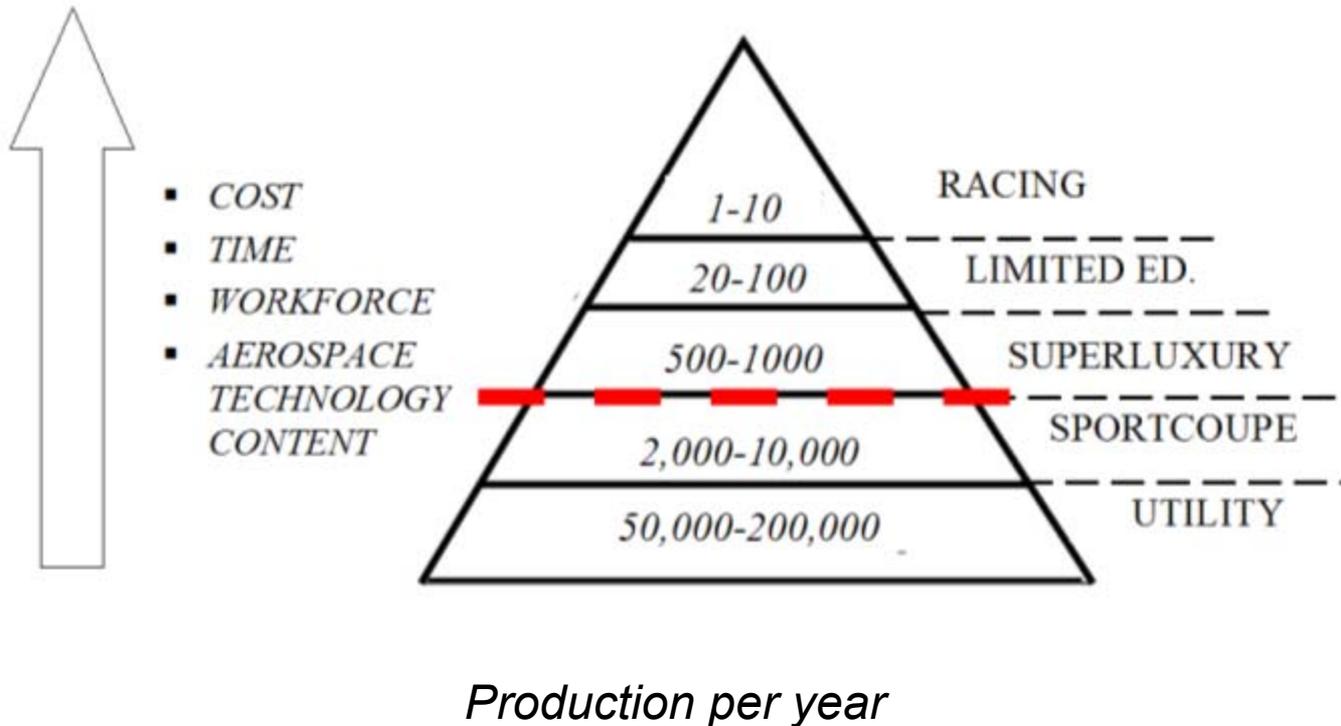


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## Many different composites

- Superluxury industry vs. mass automotive
  - Structural composites vs. body panels
- Volume issue  
Structures issue





## **Reasons for accident fatality:**

- Contusion.
- Excessive deceleration.
- Fire and smoke.

## **Conditions for survivability – a systems approach:**

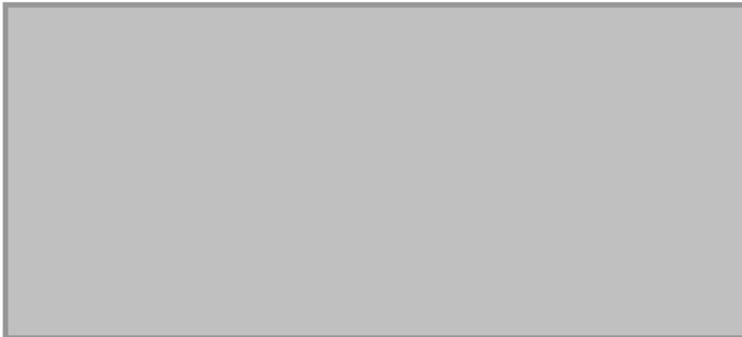
1. maintaining sufficient occupant space
2. providing adequate occupant restraint
3. employing energy-absorbing devices
4. and allowing for a safe post-crash egress from the craft.





## CFRP monocoque:

- Expensive material & process deriving from racecar technology and suitable for limited production
- Designed to provide undeformable, survivable space: operates mostly in linear-elastic range
- Prepreg technology (autoclave and vacuum bag)
- 24K tow fabric (2x2 twill) with toughened epoxy





## CFRP monocoque but metallic crash-box:

- Ferrari Enzo (Ferrari F50, Maserati MC12)
- Bugatti Veyron
- Porsche Carrera GT
- McLaren F1
- Pagani Zonda





## Mercedes/ McLaren SLR composite technologies:

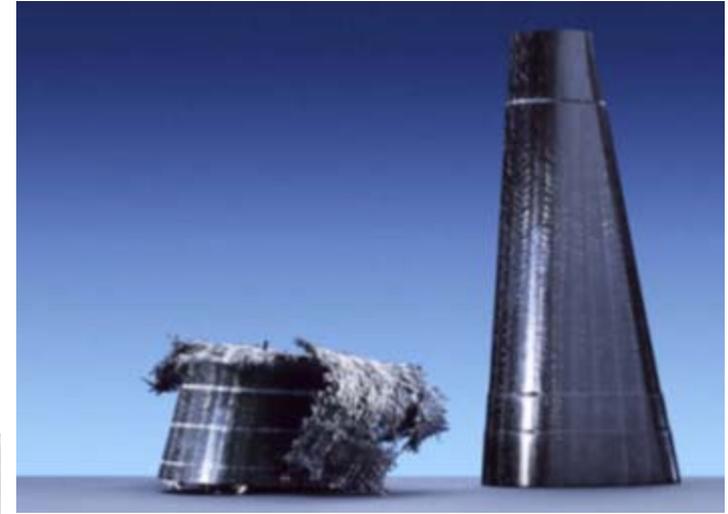
- 3.5 BIW per day/ 700 vehicles per year/ Total production 3000 vehicles
- Upper safety cell (Roof structure) – RTM
- Quarter panels (body panels) - Low density Advanced SMC
- Tub (passenger compartment) – RFI
- Most body panels (hood, rear, etc.) - Liquid infusion
- XMC (CF molding compounds) - Rear lid
- Doors - Carbon Fiber Prepreg with steel intrusion beam
- Crash box (2 cones) – braided preforms for RTM infusion





## Front crash-box on the Mercedes / McLaren SLR:

- Weigh 7.5 lbs each
- Triaxial CF braids that are RTM
- Transverse prepreg member distributes load across the cones



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**And it works....**





**Lamborghini Murcièlago-follower:**

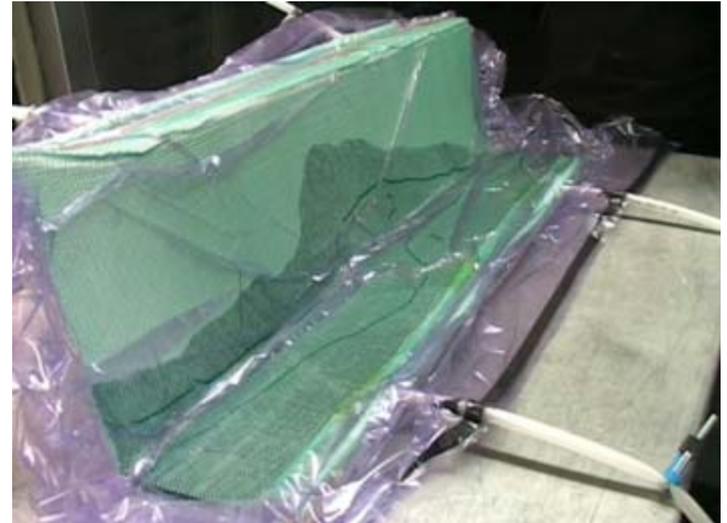
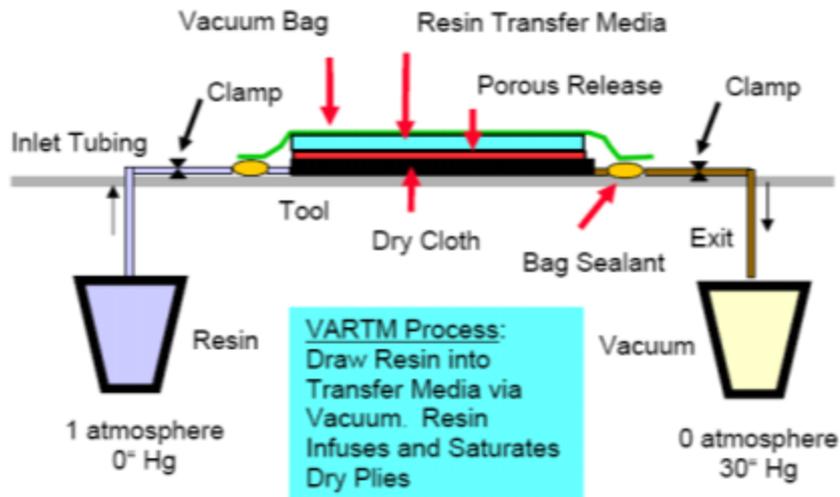
- CFRP Monocoque
- Metallic front and rear frames





## Lamborghini Murcièlago-follower:

- VaRTM and RTM-light technologies
- Liquid resin infusion/ injection
- Lower material costs, but even lower processing costs





## Lamborghini Murcièlago-follower:

- Evolving FMVSS requirements impose advances in technology
- New 214 SS pole-impact test very stringent requirements on monocoque
- Previous 214 tests were less severe on the monocoque
- All CFRP monocoques of existing supercars to date were not certified by this test: need to design monocoque for CFRP crashworthiness





## **Lamborghini Murcièlago-follower:**

- Advanced Progressive failure analysis:
- Building block philosophy: from coupon to full-scale vehicle
- Design and test for energy absorption
- Partnership of automotive with aerospace: UW and Boeing





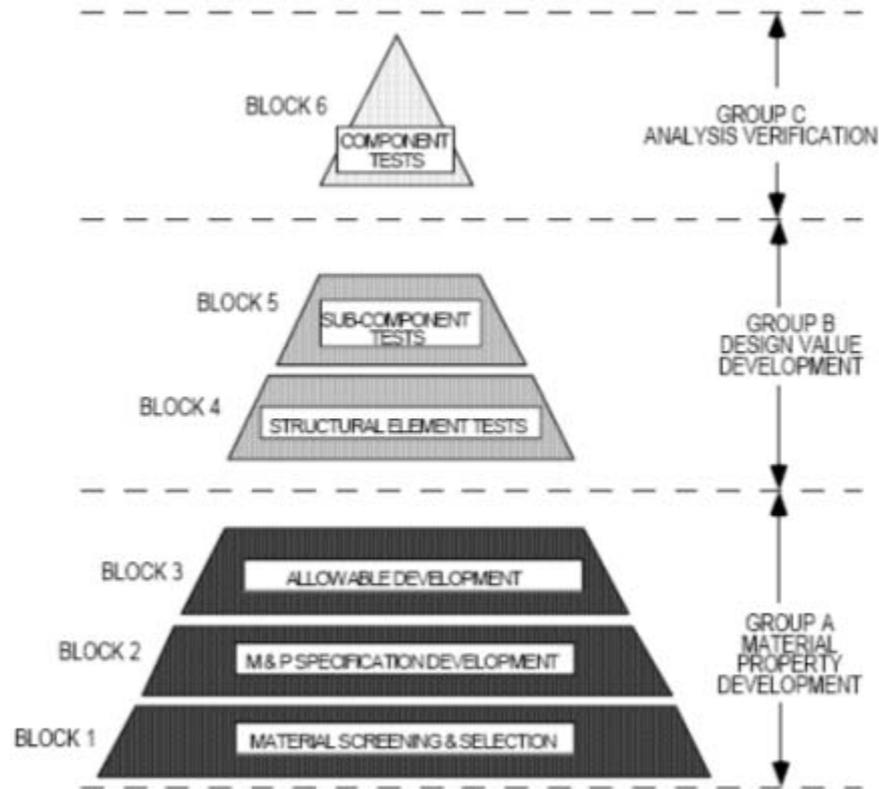
## **Problems unique to composites**

- Composites are anisotropic
  - However lamination theory predicts well elastic response
- Composites are non-homogeneous
  - No accepted failure criteria!!
  - Damage progression is not self-similar
  - Difficulty modeling post-elastic behavior
- Scaling issues
  - Coupon to component differences
  - Macroscopic effects associated with length-scale of reinforcement



## Building Block Approach

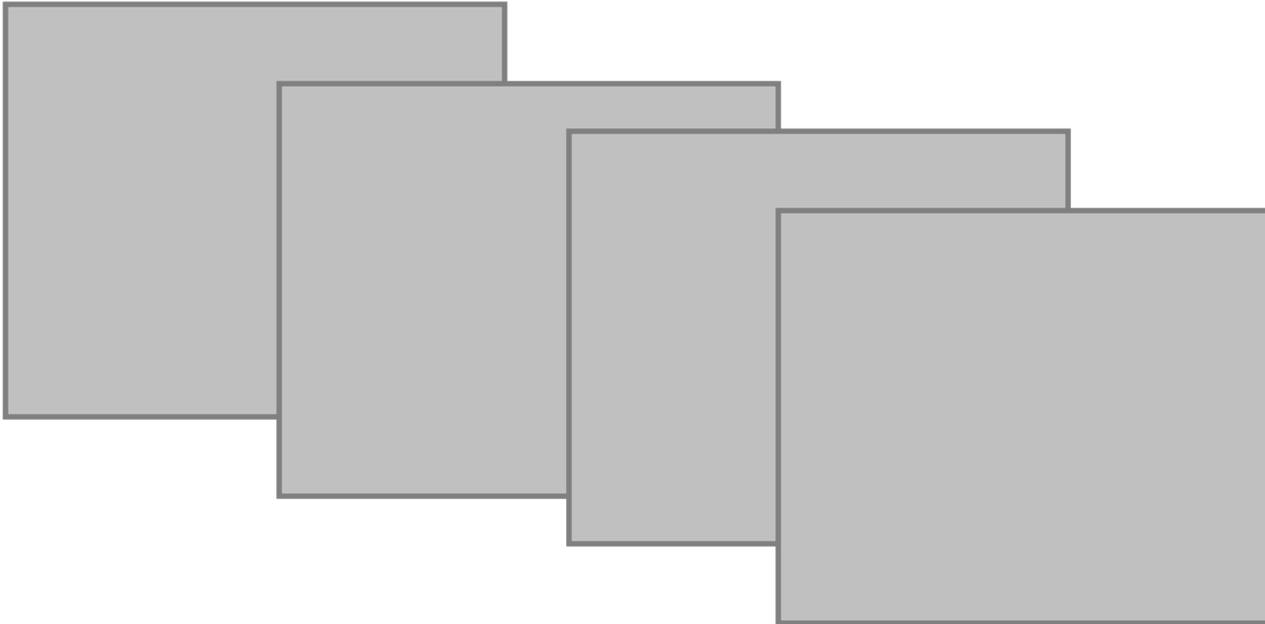
- As per CMH-17 (former MIL-HDBK-17) Volume 3
- Lead in to Prof. Lagace's presentation





## **Boeing 787 first CFRP crushable subfloor**

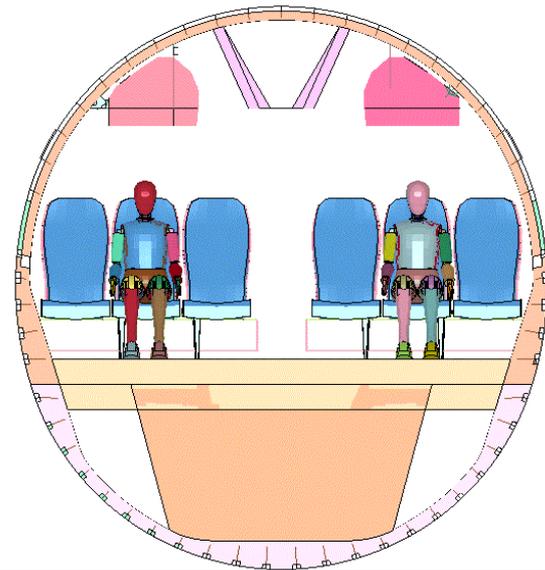
- Certification by analysis supported by test evidence (Standard FAA FAR Part 25)
- Aerospace building block approach needed





## Airframe fuselage section drop test

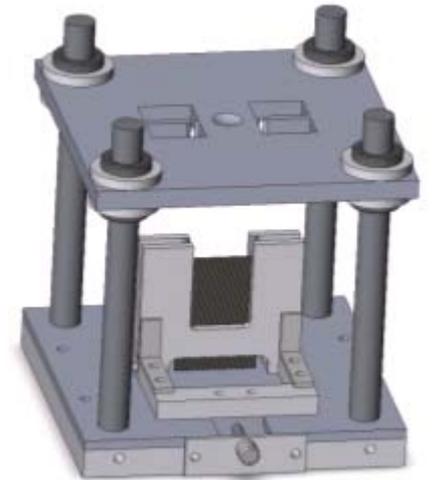
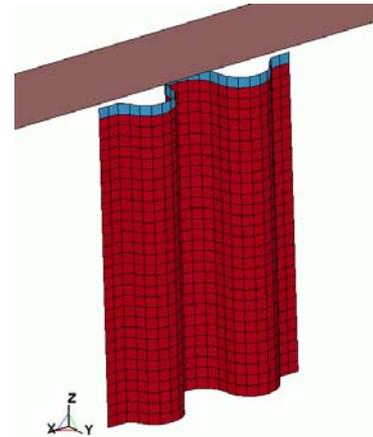
- 20+ ft/sec or ~15 mph





## Current needs

- Need for specialized test standards
- Need for suitable analysis tools and guidelines
- Need for lower-cost materials and processes
- Need for shared databases





## **CMH-17 (former MIL-HDBK-17) effort**

- Crashworthiness Working Group founded in March 2004
  - Current Chaired in conjunction with Mostafa Rassaian (Boeing Phantom Works) and Xinran Xiao (General Motors)
- Currently funded by FAA through Joint Advanced Materials Structures (JAMS) Center of Excellence at UW
- Develop coupon level test standard for crushing composite structures
  - Self-supporting specimen, possibly not tubular
- Review state-of-the-art FEA modelling practices and develop guidelines
  - Several approaches are phenomenological or otherwise semi-empirical
  - While waiting for truly predictive FEA tools, need to develop sensitivity about the effectiveness of the current crashworthiness modelling strategies



## **Concluding remarks**

- CFRP crashworthiness is a young field
- Composite education needs to increase at all levels
- Research in this field needs to be fostered
- Need for standardization and guidelines

## ▪ **Acknowledgments**

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