

典型多向2.5D机织预制体近净形编织结构设计

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Near net-shaped design on the architecture of typical multi-directional 2.5D woven preform

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典型多向 2.5D 机织预制体近净形 编织结构设计



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摘要: 针对多向异型复合材料构件用 3D 整体预制体, 基于衬经 2.5D 机织结构, 提出 5 种近净形转向仿形编织工艺, 设计并制备了具有典型引纱加纱结构的板条状预制体试样。采用计算机断层扫描法 (Micro-CT), 观测各系统纱线横截面形态变化和纱线取向分布规律, 发现引出加入的纱线沿织物厚度方向挤紧状态发生改变, 其横截面从椭圆形变成梯形, 又变为三角形, 经纱被引出和加入会造成与其接触的纬纱横截面变化。结合复合材料构件的实际承载工况, 对具有 5 种引纱加纱结构的复合材料试样进行了经向抗弯性能测试, 结果表明, 复合材料的弯曲强度和弯曲模量保持率分别达到 82.6%~95.7% 和 89.1%~97.9%。可见, 立足于满足复合材料力学性能要求, 发展预制体的三维整体仿形编织技术, 是实现复杂形状复合材料构件材料/结构一体化制造的有效途径。

关键词: 三维机织; 2.5D; 仿形编织; 引纱加纱; Micro-CT; 纱线交织结构; 弯曲性能

中图分类号: TB332 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-3851(2021)09-3109-09

Near net-shaped design on the architecture of typical multi-directional 2.5D woven preform

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Abstract: According to the 3D integral preform which is used for multidirectional heteromorphic shaped composite parts, the preform sample with typical pulling in and adding in yarn structure was designed and prepared based on the 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer preform. Computed tomography (Micro-CT) was used to observe the morphological changes of the yarn cross-section and the distribution of yarn orientation in each system. The squeezed state of the pulled out and added in yarn changes along the thickness direction of the preform, and the cross-section shape of the pulled out and added in yarn are changed from an ellipse to a trapezoid, and then to a triangle. When the warp yarns are pulled out and added in, the cross-section of the weft yarns in contact with them change. Combining the practical loading condition of the composite parts, 5 kinds of composites with pulling out-adding in yarns were tested by three-point bending in warp direction. The results show that the retention rates of bending strength and modulus of the composites reach 82.6%-95.7% and 89.1%-97.9%, respectively. So, to meet the mechanical performance requirements of the composites, developing the 3D integral shaped braided technology of preforms is the effective approach for realizing the material/structure integrated manufacturing of complex shaped composite parts.

Keywords: 3D woven; 2.5D; shaped braided; pull-out and add-in yarn; Micro-CT; yarn architecture; bending properties

收稿日期: 2020-09-30; 录用日期: 2020-11-09; 网络首发时间: 2020-11-24 14:27:15

网络首发地址: <https://doi.org/10.13801/j.cnki.fhclxb.20201124.002>

基金项目: 天津市自然科学基金 (19JCYBJC8300)

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引用格式: 陆慧中, 孙颖, 焦亚男, 等. 典型多向 2.5D 机织预制体近净形编织结构设计 [J]. 复合材料学报, 2021, 38(9): 3109-3117.

LU Huizhong, SUN Ying, JIAO Yanan, et al. Near net-shaped design on the architecture of typical multi-directional 2.5D woven preform[J]. Acta Materiae Compositae Sinica, 2021, 38(9): 3109-3117(in Chinese).

作为先进复合材料的重要组成部分，三维整体纺织复合材料很大程度改善了层合复合材料长期存在而无法解决的层间薄弱问题。对于异型复合材料构件，采用三维整体仿形编织技术制备近净形纤维预制体，结合树脂传递模塑成型 (RTM) 技术一次成型是最佳方案。根据复合材料外形和整体仿形编织工艺，三维异型预制体分为单一成型方向的截面形状为矩形或矩形组合、圆环以及近圆环形的等截面^[1-3]和变截面制件^[4-7]以及多个成型方向的复杂结构件两大类。

对于具有多个成型方向复合材料构件的预制体，一部分可以采用折叠再展开的多层织造方法制备，例如 H 型、T 型等薄壁结构^[8-14]。更复杂的情况是，具有一定壁厚的多向异型复合材料构件预制体，通过联合运用局部编织法^[15-16]、引纱加纱技术^[17-18]、纬纱贯穿连接法^[19]等近净形三维整体仿形编织技术制备，例如加筋板、板管接头、管管接头等构件。

众多研究工作表明，三维整体仿形编织技术是实现增强纤维束连续贯穿多个成型方向预制体各部分的唯一技术途径，但是，各部分结构单元连接处正是复合材料构件的薄弱环节，其纱线取向分布规律仍是暗箱。孙颖等^[20]和 Hong 等^[21]先后研究了三维整体编织多向圆管接头主管和支管转向处应力集中现象。杨彩云等^[22]对三维整体编织矩形三通接头进行了弯曲测试，Tao 等^[23]对三维整体编织法兰接头进行了拉伸测试，发现两种工况下，首要破坏部位均为构件转向处。Yan 等^[24]和 Umair 等^[25]发现三维机织 T 型预制体腹板和肋板根部纱线交织结构对构件拉伸性能有重要影响。可见，异型复合材料构件预制体外形结构变化处纱线截面形状、纱线取向分布和纱线交织结构对复合材料构件承载性能是至关重要的。因此，保证预制体各部分纱线交织结构的均匀性，即纱线交织规律变化最小和排列密度均匀，是多向异型结构预制体近净形三维整体仿形编织技术的关键。

随着 Micro-CT 观测技术的进步，对预制体及复合材料进行扫描并三维重构，可以定量纱线截面形态、纱线取向、纱线排列密度等^[26-27]重要结构参数。Yan 等^[28-30]通过 Micro-CT 技术观测了折叠展开的预制体纱线形貌并提出了反映真实纤维结构的几何模型。

对于多向异型复合材料构件用三维整体预制体，通常在编织第一方向预制体的过程中采用引纱加纱的近净形转向仿形编织工艺，在准确位置预留第二方向预制体编织所需纱线。本文面向衬经 2.5D 机织结构，首次设计并制备了具有 5 种典型引纱加纱结构的板条状复合材料试样，采用计算机断层扫描法获取各系统纱线取向、截面形态等细观结构特征，结合复合材料构件的实际工况，对具有引纱加纱结构的复合材料试样进行了经向抗弯性能测试与分析，为异型三维整体复合材料构件的设计与制备提供理论依据。

1 实验材料及方法

采用日本东丽 T300-6K 碳纤维，制备细观结构观测用试样，尺寸为 55 mm×75 mm×6 mm，结构参数见表 1。表 2 给出 5 种引纱加纱工艺方案，从第 5 层经纱或衬经纱开始引纱加纱。其中，S1 和 B1 分别为衬经纱和经纱引出加入一次，S2 为加入的衬经纱参与织造一纬再次被引出，B2U 和 B2A 为经纱被引出，加入的经纱参与织造一纬再次被引出，其中 U 和 A 分别表示该经纱从待交织纬纱的下方和上方被引出。预制体上表面的引纱加纱位置分布如图 1 所示，引纱加纱点用“▲”表示，图 2 为细观结构观测用试样照片。

弯曲测试复合材料大样基体选用 TDE 86#环氧树脂 (天津晶东化学)，尺寸为 380 mm×180 mm×5 mm，其中包括 6 组试样，FN 为未引纱加纱试样组，5 组引纱加纱试样中，从经纱排列的第 3 层至第 6 层 (从上表面至下表面) 引纱加纱，共 4 次，弯曲试样参数见表 3，试样表面引纱加纱点分布、复合前后照片如图 3、图 4 所示。

表 1 衬经 2.5D 机织预制体结构参数
Table 1 Structure parameters of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer preforms

Weft density/(picks/cm/layer)		Stuffer warp density/(ends/cm/layer)		Binder warp density/(ends/cm/layer)		V _f /%	
Designed	Measured	Designed	Measured	Designed	Measured	Designed	Measured
3.5±0.1	3.6	3.0±0.1	3.0	3.0±0.1	3.0	55±3	52

Note: V_f—Fiber volume fraction.

表 2 引纱加纱方案

Table 2 Pull-out and add-in yarn schemes

No.	Nomination	Description
1	S1	Pull-out a stuffer warp, add-in a new stuffer warp
2	S2	Pull-out a stuffer warp, add-in a new stuffer warp, weaving one weft, pull-out the new stuffer warp, add-in a new stuffer warp again
3	B1	Pull-out a binder warp, add-in a new binder warp
4	B2U	Pull-out the binder warp from under the weft to be weaved, add-in a new binder warp, weaving one weft, pull-out the new binder warp, add-in a new binder warp again
5	B2A	Pull-out the binder warp from above the weft to be weaved, add-in a new binder warp, weaving one weft, pull-out the new binder warp, add-in a new binder warp again

Notes: S—Stuffer warp; B—Binder warp; U and A—Pulling out the binder warp from under and above the weft to be weaved.

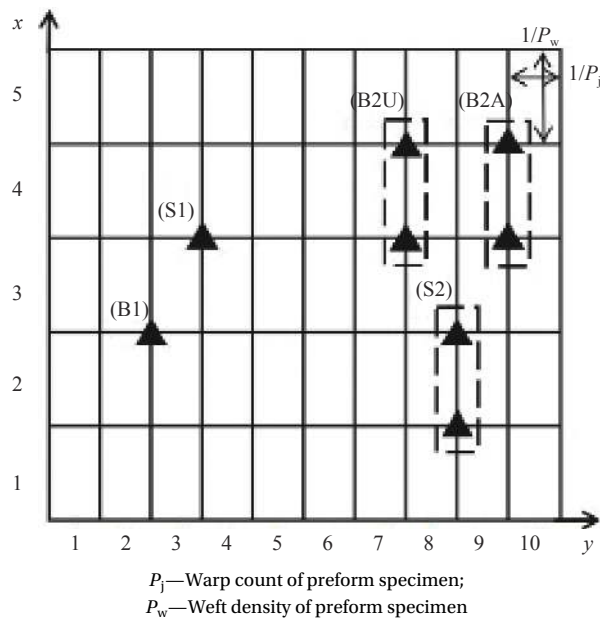


图 1 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱预制体试样上表面引纱加纱点分布

Fig. 1 Distribution of pull-out and add-in yarn points on the upper surface of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn preform specimen

2 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱预制体结构观测

采用卡尔蔡司 Xradia 510 Versa Micro-CT，扫描预制体试样得到 1 785 张切片图像，分辨率为 20.769 μm，试样整体 Micro-CT 图像如图 5 所示，可以看到引纱加纱点在表面的分布。从试样经向和纬向截面切片图像 (图 6) 看出，纬纱、衬经纱和经纱横截面均呈近似椭圆形，纬纱沿纬向呈波浪屈曲状，衬经纱沿经向伸直，经纱沿经向呈波

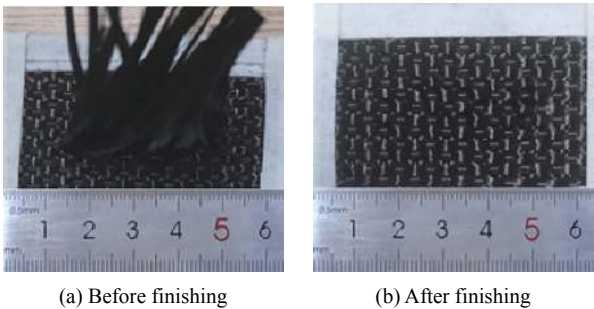


图 2 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱预制体试样照片
Fig. 2 Photographs of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn preform specimen

浪屈曲状上下起伏连结相邻层纬纱，经纱由紧密包覆纬纱的曲线部分和直线部分组成，其中直线部分与水平面夹角为屈曲角。利用软件 Image J 可以计算纱线横截面面积、纱线填充系数及屈曲角 (平均值)，见表 4。纬纱屈曲角相对经纱较小，衬经纱横截面长轴与水平方向夹角近似于纬纱屈曲角，各系统纱线填充系数相近。

图 7 为衬经纱引出加入一次的 S1 方案引纱加纱图像。其中图 7(a)、图 7(c)、图 7(d) 为引出的衬经纱在不同厚度的横截面形态图像，图 7(b)、图 7(c)、图 7(d) 为加入的衬经纱在不同厚度的横截面形态图像。可见引出和加入的衬经纱从面内取向转向沿着厚度方向，引出加入的衬经纱挤紧状态发生变化，纱线横截面由椭圆形变为梯形，到预制体上表面时变成三角形，横截面积由 0.47 mm² 减小到 0.36 mm²，相应地，纱线填充因子由

表 3 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱复合材料弯曲试样参数

Table 3 Structure parameters of bending 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer composite containing pull-out and add-in yarn samples

Sample	FN	FS1	FS2	FB1	FB2U	FB2A
Pulling-out stuffer warp/(numbers/time)	—	—	—	4	4	4
Pulling-out binder warp/(numbers/time)	—	4	4	—	—	—
Repeat pulling-out yarns/numbers	—	—	8	—	8	8

Notes: F—Flexural; N—No yarns are pulled-out or added-in.

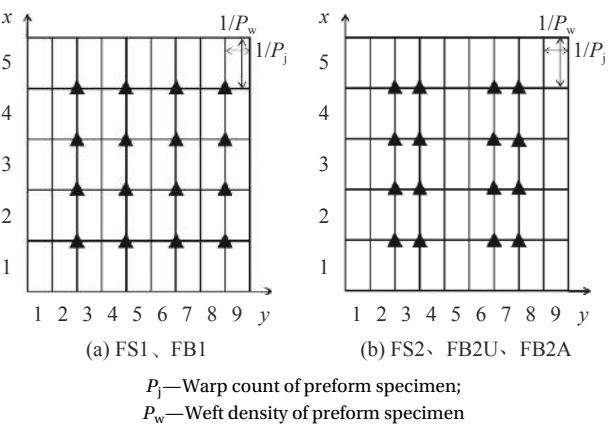


图3 衬经2.5D机织复合材料弯曲试样表面引纱加纱点分布
Fig. 3 Distribution of pull-out and add-in yarn points on the surface of bending 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer composite specimens

0.47 增大到 0.61。引出加入的纱线在厚度方向受引纬打纬的影响，从预制体上表面开始到引纱加纱转折处，引出加入纱线的挤紧状态略有变化。

图8为衬经纱引纱加纱方案S1和S2局部图像。图8(a)为衬经纱引纱加纱一次方案S1，衬经纱从相邻纬纱间引出加入，改变了原始路径。图8(b)为新加入的衬经纱织造一纬后再次被引出方案S2的图像，衬经纱在织物内部成“U”形包绕纬纱。

经纱引纱加纱方案B1、B2U和B2D图像见图9。图9(a)为经纱引出加入一次方案B1，经纱从待交织的纬纱上方被引出，不参与交织，与其接触的纬纱横截面由椭圆形变为瓜子形，并向经纱引出

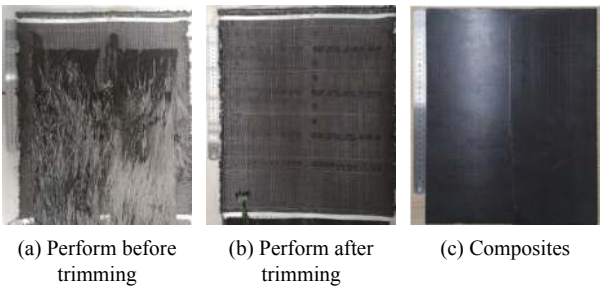


图4 衬经2.5D机织引纱加纱预体制及其复合材料试样照片
Fig. 4 Photographs of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn preform and its composite specimens

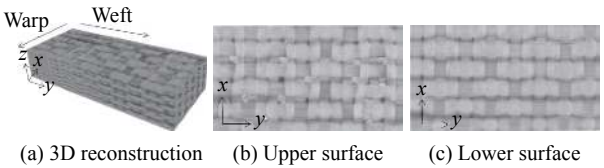


图5 衬经2.5D机织预制体Micro-CT图像
Fig. 5 Micro-CT images of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn preforms

方向偏转。如图9(b)为方案B2U，第5层经纱从待交织的纬纱下方被引出，加入的经纱参与织造一纬后再次被引出，成“U”形包绕第4层纬纱。方案B2A图像见图9(c)，第5层的经纱从待交织的纬纱上方被引出，加入的经纱参与织造一纬后再次被引出，成“U”形包绕第6层纬纱，与其两侧接触的纬纱横截面由椭圆形变为瓜子形，并向经纱引出

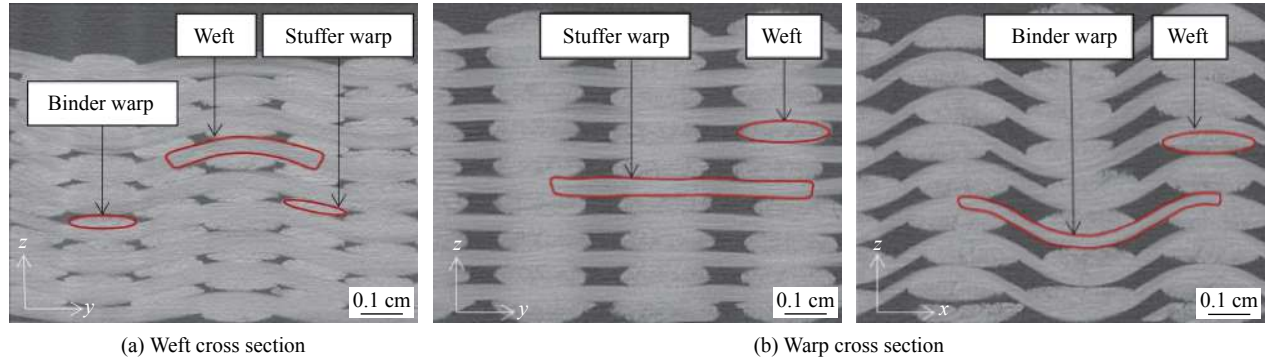


图6 衬经2.5D机织预制体结构横截面图像
Fig. 6 Cross-section images of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer preforms

表4 衬经2.5D机织预制体结构纱线参数测量值 Table 4 Measured values of yarn parameters of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer preforms			
Measured	Weft	Stuffer warp	Binder warp
Crimp angle/(°)	10.63±2	0	29.33±2
Cross-sectional area/mm ²	0.71±0.02	0.34±0.02	0.33±0.02
Fill factor	0.63±0.04	0.66±0.04	0.68±0.04

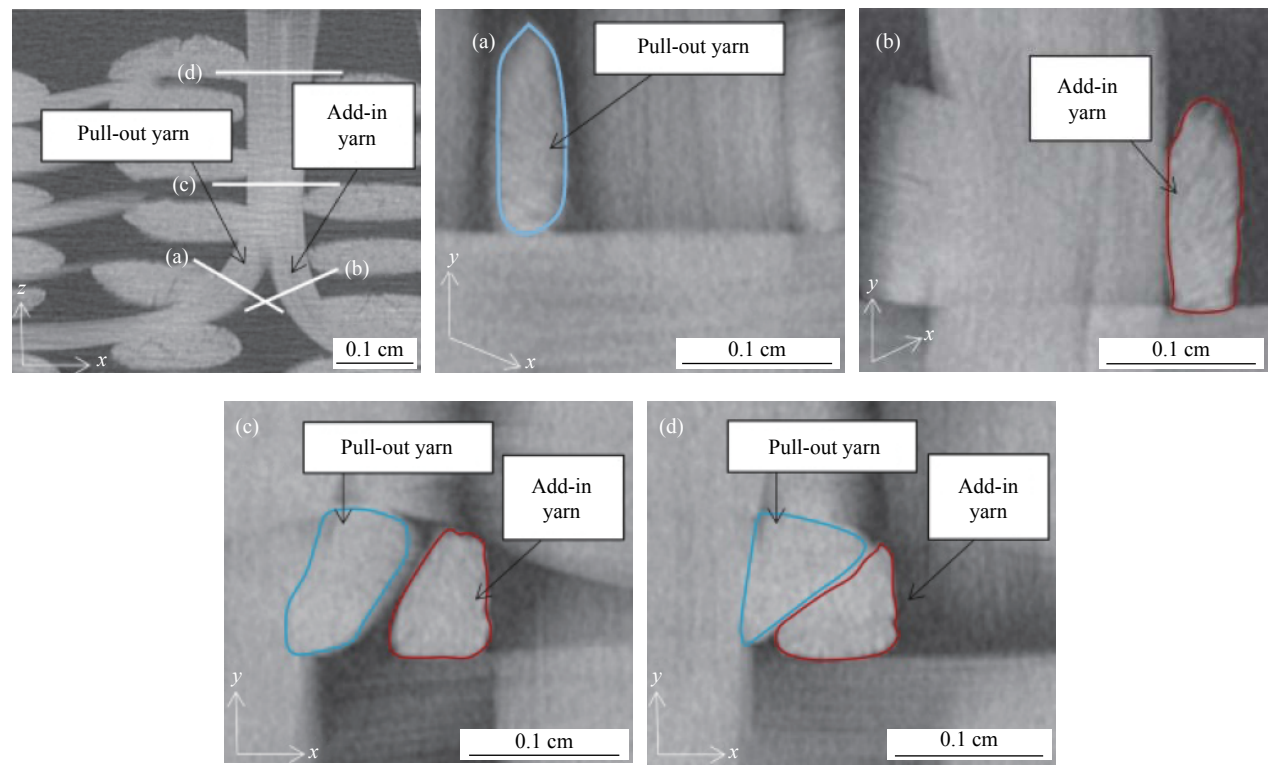


图 7 S1 方案引纱加纱横截面图像

Fig. 7 Cross-section images of S1 pull-out and add-in yarn

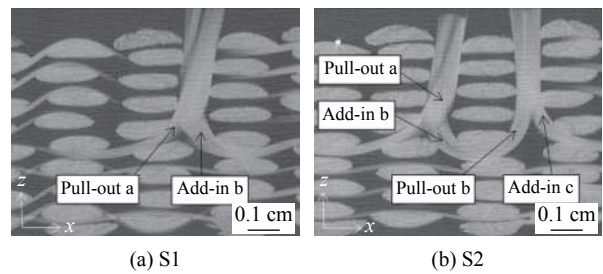


图 8 衬经纱引纱加纱图像

Fig. 8 Images of pull-out and add-in stuffer warp

向经纱引出方向偏转。

衬经纱和经纱被引出、加入包绕纬纱产生的

转折角定义为引出的纱线从沿着面内取向转向沿着厚度方向或加入的纱线从沿着厚度方向转向沿着面内取向产生的转角，用以表征纱线的取向分布规律。5 种引纱加纱方案中转折角的测量值(平均值)见表 5，衬经纱被引出、加入，“U”形经纱引出、加入及经纱从待交织纬纱下方被引出，产生的转折角为 $(65\pm 5)^{\circ}$ ；经纱从待交织纬纱上方被引出产生的转折角为 $(38\pm 5)^{\circ}$ 。

3 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱复合材料抗弯性能测试

参照 GB/T1449—2005^[31]，采用岛津 AG-250KNE

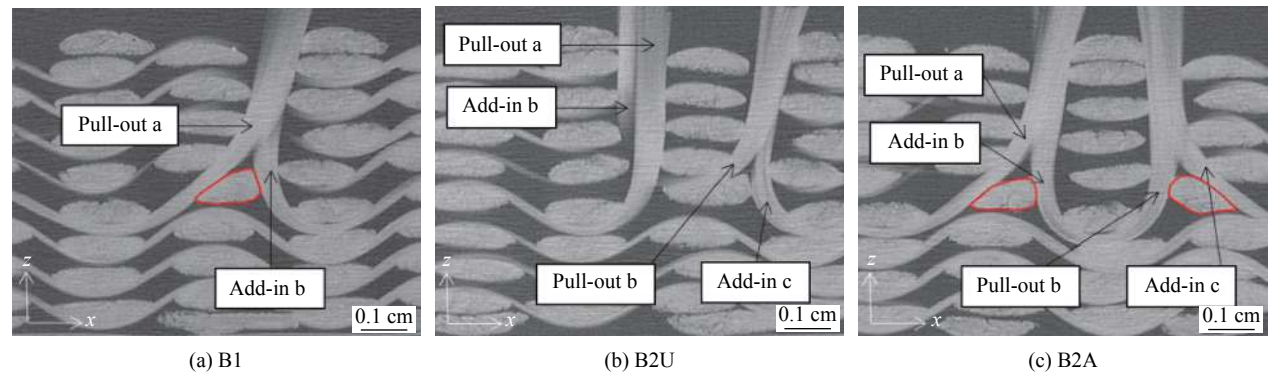


图 9 经纱引纱加纱图像

Fig. 9 Images of pull-out and add-in binder warp

表 5 5 种引纱加纱方案中转折角测量值

Table 5 Measured values of steering angles in 5 kinds of pull-out and add-in yarn schemes

Steering angle/(°)	S1	S2	B1	B2U	B2A
Pull-out yarn a	63.39±5	65.60±5	37.48±5	69.72±5	38.14±5
Add-in yarn b	63.77±5	67.01±5	69.08±5	67.19±5	67.14±5
Pull-out yarn b	-	68.02±5	-	65.19±5	66.14±5
Add-in yarn c	-	64.40±5	-	69.12±5	39.14±5

万能材料试验机测试三点弯曲(图 10)。试样尺寸为 100 mm×15 mm×5 mm，跨距为 85 mm，试验速度为 2 mm/min，弯曲载荷-挠度曲线见图 11，最大弯曲载荷、弯曲强度和弯曲模量测试结果(每组 5 个试样)见表 6。

图 11 为包括不含有加纱引纱结构的 6 种衬经 2.5D 机织复合材料的典型弯曲载荷-挠度曲线。初始段载荷和位移呈较好的线性，加载到最大载荷，全部试样的载荷-挠度曲线直线下降，表现出明显的脆性断裂特征。当载荷持续加载到大约 900 MPa 时，含有加入的经纱或衬经纱被二次引出结构的试样载荷-挠度曲线出现明显抖动。考虑是试样中

“U”形经纱或衬经纱的存在，导致当试样上表面受拉，下表面受压时，裂纹的扩展受到阻断，弯曲载荷-挠度曲线阶梯波动更显著。

表 6 为引纱加纱结构对复合材料弯曲强度的影响，弯曲强度变异系数小于 10%。5 种引纱加纱试样中，弯曲强度和弯曲模量最大的是经纱被引纱加纱一次的试样 FB1，其次为衬经纱引纱加纱一次的试样 FS1、加入经纱再次引出的试样 FB2U 和 FB2A，最小为加入衬经纱再次引出的试样 FS2。弯曲强度保持率由大到小依次为 95.7%、89.8%、84.1%、83.9%、82.6%，弯曲模量保持率从大到小依次为 97.9%、91.8%、91.7%、91.1%、89.1%。

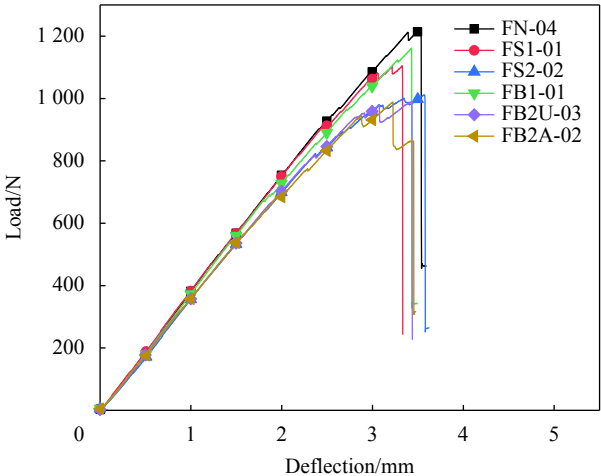


图 10 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱复合材料三点弯曲测试

Fig. 10 Three-point bending test 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn composites

图 11 6 种衬经 2.5D 机织复合材料试样弯曲载荷-挠度曲线

Fig. 11 Load-deflection curves of 6 kinds of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer composite bending specimens

表 6 衬经 2.5D 机织复合材料试样弯曲性能

Table 6 Bending properties of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer composite samples

Sample	Maximum load/N		Bending strength/MPa			Bending modulus/GPa		
	Warp-wise	C _V /%	Warp-wise	C _V /%	Retention/%	Warp-wise	C _V /%	Retention/%
FN	1 246.25	2.46	418.53	2.33	100.0	33.25	2.80	100.0
FS1	1 090.24	4.67	375.70	4.35	89.8	30.51	2.30	91.8
FS2	1 033.13	3.13	351.26	3.11	83.9	29.63	2.99	89.1
FB1	1 179.06	6.27	400.88	6.28	95.7	32.52	3.08	97.9
FB2U	1 016.75	4.42	345.70	4.42	82.6	30.49	2.93	91.7
FB2A	1 035.78	5.11	352.17	5.23	84.1	30.29	2.44	91.1

Notes: C_V—Coefficient of variation in bending strength.

加入纱线不再被引出的试样 FB1 和 FS1 中，加入经纱的试样 FB1 弯曲强度、弯曲模量比加入衬经纱的试样 FS1 分别高 6.7%、6.6%。衬经 2.5D 机织结构中衬经纱被引出，对其复合材料弯曲强度和弯曲模量影响较大。不论是经纱还是衬经纱，加入参与织造一纬后再次被引出，其复合材料抗弯性能都有不同程度的损失。

图 12 为不含有引纱加纱结构的试样 FN 弯曲

破坏形貌，弯曲破坏发生在压头下方一小段区域，未产生经向的层间破坏现象，试样受压面见图 12(a)，与压头接触的部位树脂发白并开裂翘起，受拉面中间区域两纬间开裂(图 12(b))，经向切面(图 12(c))可见裂纹从受拉面沿经纱屈曲路径扩展，试样内部纱线和树脂界面脱粘，经纱拉伸断裂。

5 种含有引纱加纱结构试样弯曲破坏形貌见图 13，压头下方一小段区域发生弯曲破坏，试样

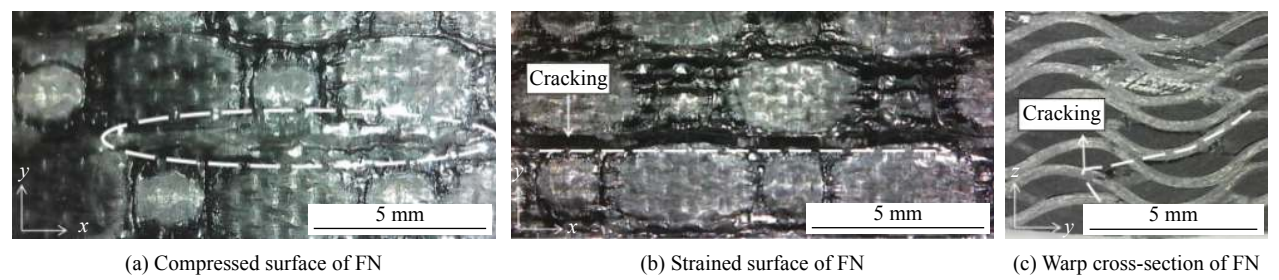


图 12 衬经 2.5D 机织复合材料试样 FN 弯曲破坏形貌

Fig. 12 Morphologies of FN bending failure of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer composites

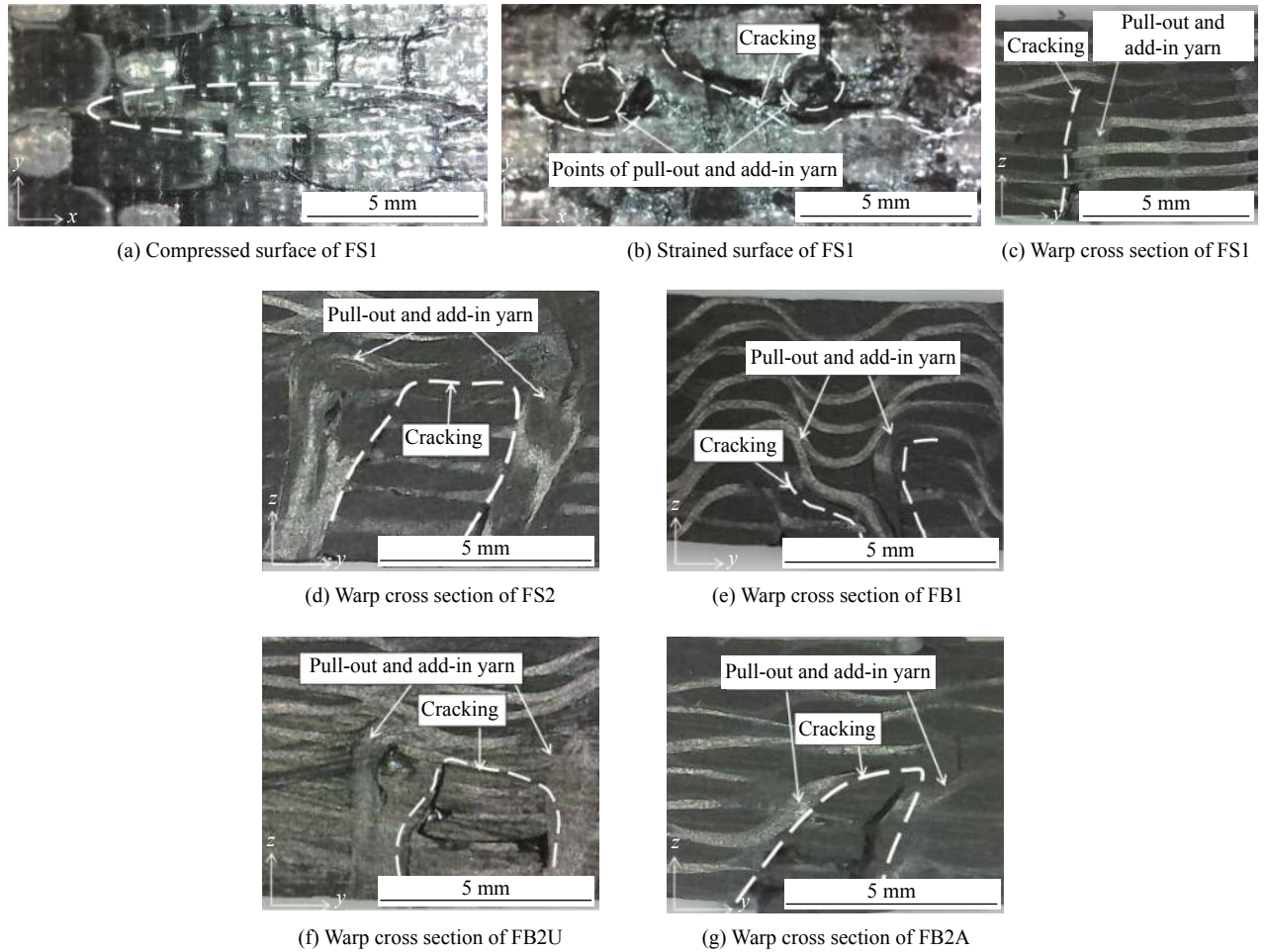


图 13 衬经 2.5D 机织引纱加纱复合材料试样弯曲破坏形貌

Fig. 13 Morphologies of bending failure of 2.5D woven with warp-stuffer containing pull-out and add-in yarn composites

受压面(图 13(a))与压头接触部位树脂破碎,受拉面(图 13(b),含引纱加纱点)裂纹出现在引纱加纱点周围,并沿加入纱线的路径扩展。对比图 13(c)和图 13(e),可见经纱被引出加入一次的试样 FB1 内部裂纹扩展路径比衬经纱被引出加入一次的试样 FS1 多。图 13(d)、图 13(f)和图 13(g)为加入的纱线织造一纬再次被引出的试样 FS2、FB2U 和 FB2A 弯曲破坏形貌,受力时“U”形纱线及其包裹的纬纱均与基体界面严重脱粘。

4 结论

首次设计并制备了含有 5 种引纱加纱结构的衬经 2.5D 机织复合材料,采用 Micro-CT 揭示了预制体中各系统纱线形态变化和交织结构特征,测试并分析了引纱加纱对复合材料抗弯性能的影响,得出以下结论。

(1) 在预制体内部,引出的纱线从沿着面内取向转向沿着厚度方向,纱线横截面由椭圆形变到梯形,再到三角形;加入的纱线从沿着厚度方向转向沿着面内取向参与交织,纱线横截面由三角形变到梯形,再到椭圆形,纱线挤压状态发生了变化,同时,影响与其接触的纬纱形态。

(2) 5 种引纱加纱工艺中,经纱引出加入一次的复合材料弯曲强度和弯曲模量保持率最高,分别为 95.7% 和 97.9%。

(3) 5 种引纱加纱工艺中,加入的纱线造一纬再次被引出的复合材料弯曲强度和弯曲模量保持率明显降低,分别为 82.6% 和 89.1%,且试样弯曲过程中出现局部聚集性脱粘。因此,避免采用加入纱线织造一纬再次引出的引纱加纱工艺方案。

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