

# An effective microscale approach for determining the anisotropy of polymer composites reinforced with randomly distributed short fibers

Heng Cai<sup>a</sup>, Junjie Ye<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Yiwei Wang<sup>a</sup>, Mohammed Saafi<sup>b</sup>,  
Bo Huang<sup>b</sup>, Dongmin Yang<sup>c</sup>, Jianqiao Ye<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Research Center for Applied Mechanics, Key Laboratory of Ministry of Education for Electronic Equipment Structure Design, Xidian University, Xi'an 710071, China

<sup>b</sup> Department of Engineering, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YW, UK

<sup>c</sup> Institute for Materials and Processes, school of engineering, university of Edinburgh, EH9 3FB, Edinburgh, UK

## Abstract

In this paper, an effective microscopic modeling scheme is presented to analyze mechanical properties of composites with random short fibers. To this end, the displacement-load tests of the standard samples, which are acquired by cutting a short fiber-reinforced composite plate of 650mm×650mm×2.5mm, are firstly executed under the quasi-static tensile loads. To identify the geometric sizes of the short fibers and their distributions at microscopic scale, the advanced micro-computed tomography (micro-CT) is employed by testing a small sample of 1cm×2.5mm×2.5mm. On this basis, a simplified microscopic model is reconstructed by the 3D parametric finite-volume direct averaging micromechanics (FVDAM) theory according to the statistic results of the micro-CT images. [The proposed method is further validated by comparing the effective modulus obtained from tensile tests.](#) The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) is also used to visualize the fracture morphology of the fibers. It is found that brittle fracture occurs in the short-fibers paralleled to the external loading.

**Keywords:** Random short fibers, SFRCs, Fracture morphology, Micro-CT.

## 1 Introduction

Composites, one of the most popular engineering materials, have been widely used in various industry due to their excellent performances [1-4]. Compared with continuous fiber-reinforced composites, short fiber-reinforced composites (SFRCs) always exhibit a better fracture toughness [5-6]. In recent years, new additive manufacturing technologies [8-10] provide an important opportunity for the SFRCs, and significantly reduce internal voids during the forming process. Naturally, their mechanical properties, such as tensile and flexural strengths, will be greatly improved. However, understanding their failure mechanisms is a challenge topic for researchers due to their complex and unpredictable microstructure.

Advanced experimental techniques, such as scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and micro-computed tomography (micro-CT), are important analytical tools that provide objective basis to appreciate the mechanical properties of composite materials at microscale. Three-dimensional micro-morphology can be reconstructed by SEM through collecting the secondary electrons [11]. Rolland et al. [12] captured the damage processes of glass short-fiber reinforced composites by in-situ SEM. Shi et al. [13] evaluated the shear failures of short carbon fibers in ceramic matrix materials by SEM. However, SEM is restricted to discern surface cracks or damages. It is no doubt that micro-CT, which is a technology supplement of SEM, can be employed to discern internal damages in a composite material system [10, 14-16]. This is attributed to the composition element differences between reinforced inclusions and matrix materials, which can be easily distinguished by the attenuation of the X-ray. Wu et al. [17] validated the correctness of the flow simulation in injection molding (IM) process of SFRCs based on the micro-CT scanning results. Thi et al. [18]

\*Corresponding authors.

Email address: ronkey6000@sina.com (Junjie Ye)

j.ye2@lancaster.ac.uk (Jianqiao Ye)

employed micro-CT to obtain fiber orientations and microstructures to determine the effects of micro-morphology on the mechanical properties of SFRCs.

At present, IM and hot/cold compression molding (CM) have been widely used in the forming process of SFRCs [19-20]. Many researchers have devoted themselves to establish a micro-mechanical model to investigate the mechanical behaviors of composites made by IM technology [21-22]. Dean et al. [23-24] established a three-dimensional thermoplastic coupling model to simulate mechanical properties of the IM-formed SFRCs with finite element method (FEM). Tanaka et al. [25] evaluated the fatigue crack growths of the IM-formed laminates by FEM. Some researchers recommended that a transversal isotropic model could be used to describe SFRCs with spatial random distribution of short fibers made by IM technology, while the SFRCs made by CM technology are obviously anisotropic. Some studies concentrated on establishing simplified anisotropic microscopic models to analyze effective properties of composites with randomly distributed fibers in the matrix materials [26]. Qin et al. [27] presented a simplified micromechanical model of dental composites with a cylindrical structure to determine the effective mechanical properties, which is not readily suitable for composites with randomly distributed short fibers. In general, real microscopic morphology and fiber arrangements in the matrix material are always ignored in establishing the microscopic model to evaluate the anisotropic mechanical properties of SFRCs.

In this paper, the random distributions of short fibers at microscopic scale are tested by micro-CT technology. According to the statistical results of fiber length, fiber spatial orientation, a simplified ellipsoid model is proposed to effectively study the anisotropic behaviors of the SFRCs. Elastic moduli obtained by the simplified numerical model are compared with experimental results under the quasi-static tensions. A brief outline of the paper is as follows: The experimental process of the SFRCs under quasi-static tension loadings is introduced in Section 2. Model reconstruction and numerical simulation of the SFRCs based on statistical results by micro-CT technology are presented in Section 3. Descriptions of the fracture surface morphology, as well as revelations of fiber failure behaviors are given in Section 4. The main results are discussed in Section 5.

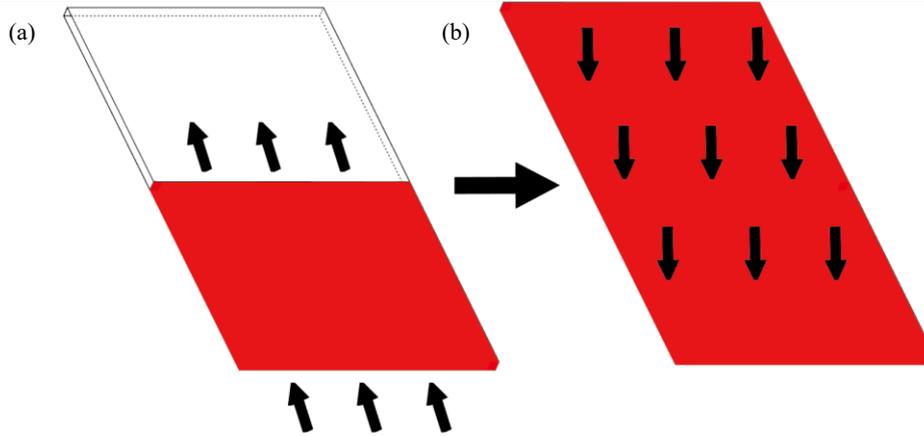
## 2 Quasi-static tensile tests

### 2.1. Experimental preparations

The tested composite samples, are composed of Polyetheretherketone (PEEK) resins with 30% mass content of short glass fibers (Ensinger GmbH, Nufringen, Germany), which were processed by compression molding, as shown in Fig. 1. The liquid resin mixed with short fibers flows into the mold as shown in Fig. 1(a). A uniform pressure is applied on the upper surface of the composite plate as shown in Fig. 1(b). The composite plate is then solidified by uniform cooling. Obvious directionality of the short fibers is found due to this preparation technology. The density of PEEK-GF30 (Polyetheretherketone, 30% Short Glass Fiber Reinforced) is  $1.53\text{g/cm}^3$ . Constituent material parameters of the short fibers and the PEEK, which are provided by Owens Corning and Ensinger incorporated, can be found in Table 1. The elastic modulus and tensile strength at room temperature are 6.4GPa and 105MPa, respectively. It should be noted that the short fibers, whose length is from  $20\mu\text{m}$  to  $150\mu\text{m}$ , are obtained by cutting the continuous long fibers. The fiber diameter is approximate to  $14\mu\text{m}$ .

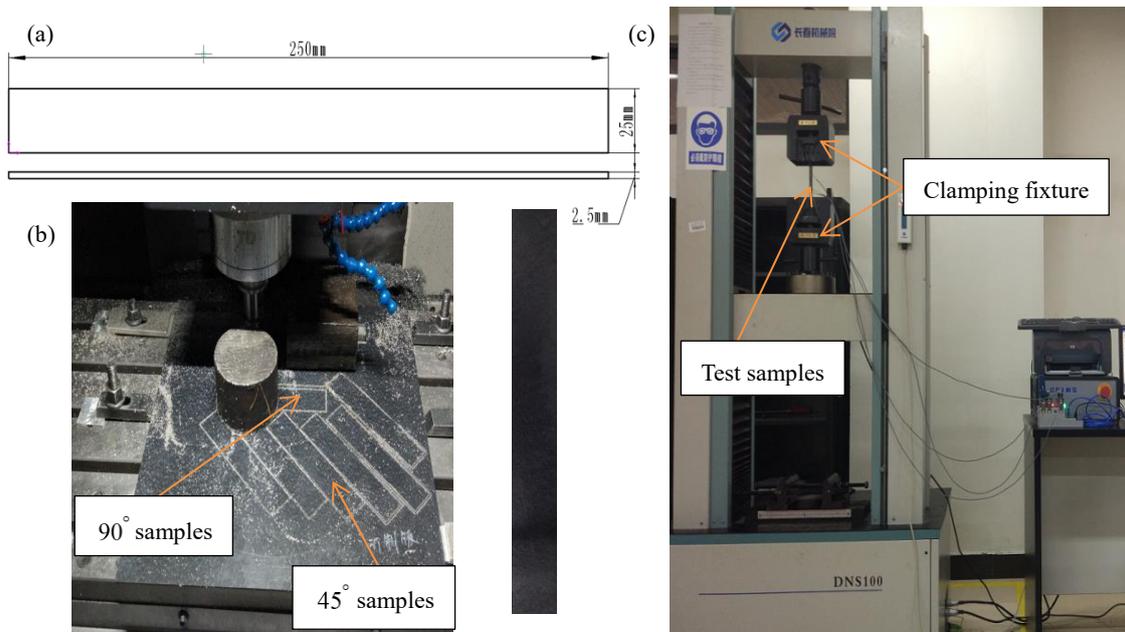
**Table 1.** Parameters of constituent materials at 23 °C

Materials	E-glass fiber	PEEK	PEEK-GF30
Elastic modulus/GPa	72.4	3.6	6.4
Poisson ratio	0.20	0.39	-
Density/(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	2.60	1.32	1.53
Tensile strength/MPa	127	96.5	105



**Fig. 1.** Schematic diagram of compressive molding: (a) unidirectional flow of resin (b) uniform pressure on the upper surface of the composite plate

According to [ASTM D3039/D3039M-17](#), the dimension of the tensile specimens is 250mm×25mm×2.5mm as shown in [Fig. 2\(a\)](#). The specimens with three off-axis angles 0°, 45° and 90° ([Fig. 2\(b\)](#)) are obtained by cutting a composite plate (650mm×650mm×2.5mm), which is made by CM forming technology. During the cutting process, Computerized Numerical Control (CNC) Series ZMC-L850 is employed to ensure a position precision of ±0.005/300mm. The quasi-static tensile tests are executed by the electronic universal test system DNS100 to acquire stress-strain behaviors of the SFRCs at a constant strain rate 10<sup>-4</sup>/s (see in [Fig. 2\(c\)](#)).



**Fig. 2.** Parameters of samples and experimental process: (a) Geometric parameters of specimens (b) Processing the test samples with the CNC (c) The electronic universal test system DNS100

## 2.2 Results of tensile tests

The displacement-load curves of the SFRCs are obtained under the tensile tests as shown in Fig. 3. Here, the labels of the curves are in the form of PEEK/GL30-W-U, where W and U represent the tailoring direction and serial number of the samples, respectively. From the test results, nonlinear behaviors can be seen after a brief stage of linear elasticity. Moreover, the load capacity closely depends on the cutting angles. In details, the 0° and 90° SFRCs provide the highest and lowest load capacity, respectively. In addition, the stiffness of the three 0° specimens shows noticeable differences, which is attributed to uncertainty of the complex microstructure of the SFRCs.

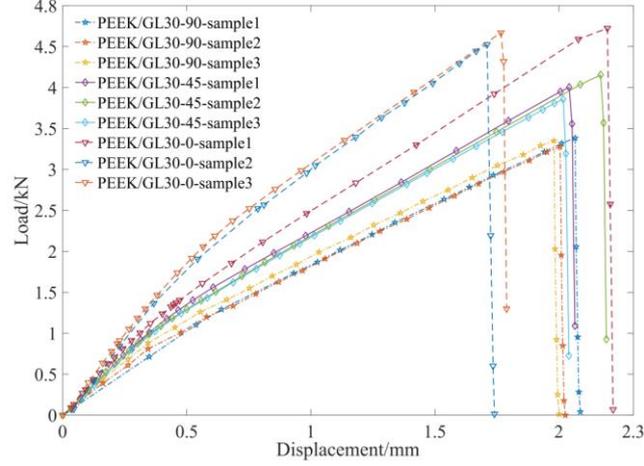


Fig. 3. Displacement-load curves of samples at strain rate of 0.0001/s

To acquire their elastic modulus by the test method, the displacement-load curve shown in Fig. 3 is employed. Note that, the determination of elastic modulus should be lower than the proportional limit in the curves according to the test standard ASTM E111-17. Herein, the tensile elastic modulus of the SFRCs can be calculated by the following equations.

$$\Delta\varepsilon = \frac{d_{0.05} - d_0}{l_{sample}} \quad (1)$$

$$E_{sample} = \frac{f_{0.05} - f_0}{S \times \Delta\varepsilon} \quad (2)$$

where  $d_{0.05}$  and  $l_{0.05}$  represent the maximum tensile displacement and load, respectively.  $d_0$  and  $l_0$  represent the displacement and load under an initial loading, respectively. The symbol  $S$  represents the cross-section area of each sample. In each test, the dimension of the specimens is accurately measured by vernier caliper. Experimental results of the tensile moduli are shown in Table 2. It can be found that the anisotropic properties of the SFRCs are closely related to the cutting direction. Moreover, the effective modulus shows good consistency across all the samples when the cutting direction is considered.

Table 2. Tested results of tensile modulus of the SFRCs at room temperature

Elastic modulus/GPa	0°	45°	45°
Sample #1	5.828	4.530	3.683
Sample #2	6.064	4.369	3.919
Sample #3	6.159	4.521	3.943
Average	6.017	4.473	3.849

## 3 Micro-CT tests and numerical analysis

### 3.1 Microscopic modeling procedures

To consider microscopic structure and improve calculation efficiency in predicting mechanical properties of composites with random distributions of short fibers, a simplified microscopic model is proposed on the basis of the Micro-CT results. The model is then validated by comparing with the tensile test results in Section 2. The proposed procedure, as shown in Fig. 4, can be divided into the following three main steps: First, advanced micro-CT scanning is employed to accurately obtain the real microscopic morphology and fiber arrangements in the matrix material. Secondly, according to the statistical results of short fiber distributions through the micro-CT, a 3D spherical model is developed. Finally, the effective moduli of the proposed 3D spherical model are calculated and validated by comparing with experimental results.

### 3.2 Computed tomography

To acquire microscopic arrangements of the short fibers in composites, a commercial X-ray micro-CT (Zeiss Xradia Versa 410) is used. The voltage and power of the micro-CT are 80keV and 7W, respectively. The flat panel detector provides pixels of 1000×1000. For each case, 1600 projection images are employed and reconstructed to establish a 3D model by using the standard iterative reconstruction algorithm. The 3D viewer software supplied by the Zeiss Xradia Versa is used to process the data. Qualitative analyses of the images, including fiber orientation and porosity calculation, etc, are carried out on a high-performance workstation using software AVIZO.

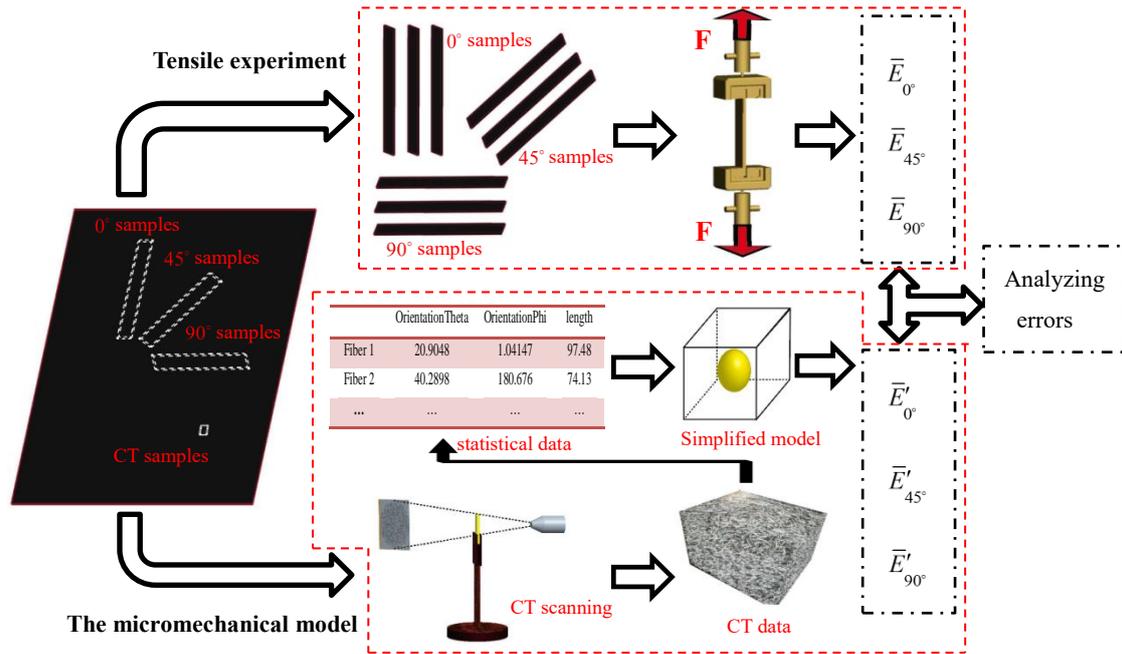
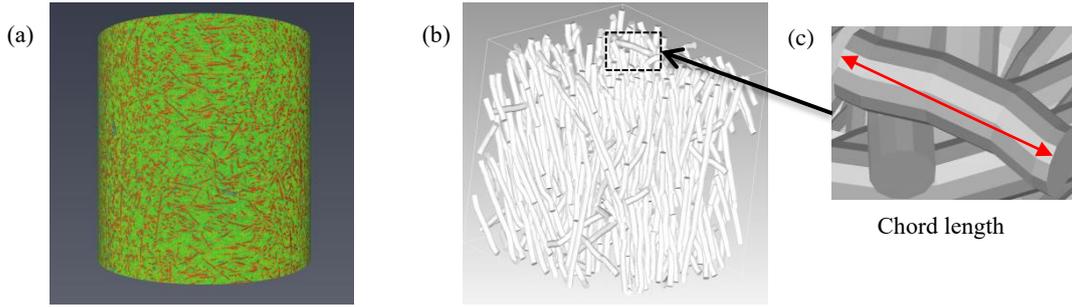


Fig. 4. Schematic diagram of micromechanical model

### 3.3 Simplified model

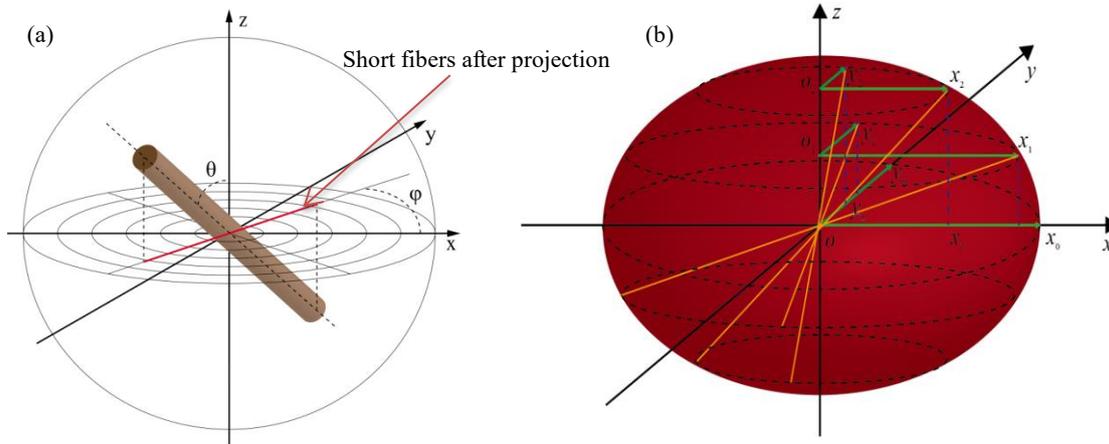
To acquire the statistical results of the short fiber arrangement, a small sample of 1cm×2.5mm×2.5mm cutting from the tensile specimen is chosen. By employing the image post-processing software, a cylindrical model of 2mm in diameter and 2mm in height is established, as shown in Fig. 5(a). To capture the fiber information with a higher accuracy, the image of a 300μm×300μm×300μm sample derived from the cylindrical model is further reconstructed as shown in Fig. 5(b). It should be pointed out that the any bending of the fibres caused by the matrix flow during the material forming process is ignored and the fiber length used in this study is determined

by its chord length, as shown in Fig. 5(c). The mean length of the fibers is  $85.423\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. 5.** Post-processing data: (a) Micro-topography of the SFRCs through Micro-CT Scanning (b)  $300\mu\text{m}*300\mu\text{m}*300\mu\text{m}$  sample reconstruction (c) Partial enlarged graph of the bending fibers

In this section, a simplified three-dimensional representative volume element (RVE) is presented after the statistical analysis of the fiber orientation projections on the  $x$ - $y$  and  $y$ - $z$  planes. The schematic diagram of the projections on the  $x$ - $y$  plane is shown in Fig. 6. As shown in Fig. 6(a), the red line on the  $x$ - $y$  plane represents the projection of a short fiber, and the fiber orientation can be determined by the angles  $\theta$  and  $\varphi$ . Here, the parameter,  $\varphi$ , ranging from  $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ , is the angle between the projected fiber and the  $x$ -axis in the  $x$ - $y$  plane. The parameter,  $\theta$ , ranging from  $0^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$ , is the angle between the fiber and the  $z$ -axis. According to the fiber angle in the three-dimensional spherical coordinate system, the short fibers can be projected arbitrarily in the corresponding orthogonal plane coordinate system to establish a simplified model.



**Fig. 6.** Short fibers projection on the  $x$ - $y$  plane: (a) Schematic diagram of short fiber in CT test (b) Schematic diagram of the simplified model

A mapping micro-topography of the SFRCs can be directly generated by employing the finite element model through the commercial micro-CT and image post-processing software AVIZO. However, the high demand of computational cost and poor efficiency had prevented researchers to follow this route due to the complex fiber arrangements. To simplify the microscopic model and improve the calculation efficiency, a simplified model with an ellipsoidal inclusion in the matrix materials is proposed to approximate the effective modulus and stress-strain relations, where fiber volume content and tri-axial ratio are the critical parameters. It should be noted that the research region with enough short fibers should be chosen in predicting effective properties of the SFRCs.

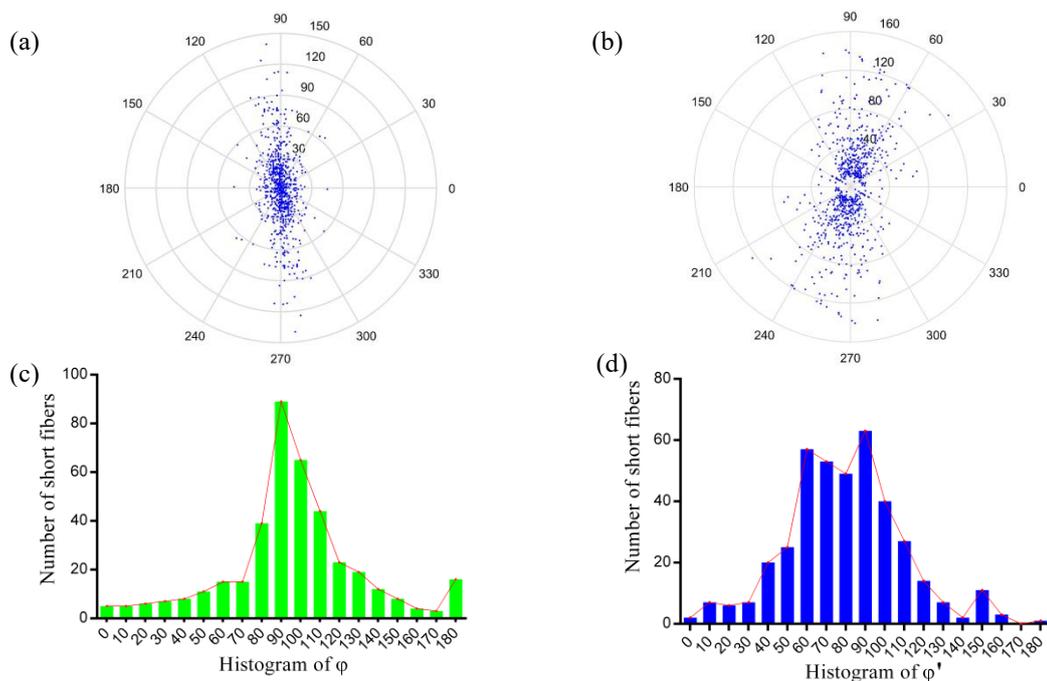
From the geometric structure of the ellipsoid inclusion, the intersections taken by planes that are perpendicular to a coordinate axis are ellipses. The ratio between the squared semi-major axis and the semi-minor axis of all the intersections is a constant. Therefore, the semi-axis dimensions of the ellipsoidal inclusion can be determined according to the projection of the randomly distributed short

fibers on coordinate planes of the  $x$ - $y$  and the  $y$ - $z$ , as shown in Fig. 6(b). For instance, fibers  $ox_2$  and  $oy_2$  are respectively projected on the  $x$ - $y$  plane, and their projection length on the  $x$ - $y$  plane can be easily acquired. After all the reinforcing short fibers are projected on the  $x$ - $y$  and the  $y$ - $z$  planes, the semi-axis lengths along the coordinates can be determined by employing the follow equation.

$$\bar{L}^k = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (L_i^k)^2} \quad (k=1,2,3) \quad (3)$$

where  $\bar{L}^k$  denotes the average length of the semi-axis along the three coordinates of  $x$ -,  $y$ - and  $z$ - directions.  $L_i^k$  and  $n$  represent the length and number of short fibers projected on the three coordinate planes, respectively.

Fig. 7 show the scatter plots and histograms, which are employed to present the orientation and length of the short fibers projected on the  $x$ - $y$  and  $y$ - $z$  planes. It should be pointed out that the angle here is associated to the fiber distributions, which is different from the cutting angle mentioned in Section 2.2. From Figs. 7(a)-(b), it can be found that the scatter plots projected on the  $x$ - $y$  and  $y$ - $z$  planes are obviously directional. In details, most of the fibers projected on the  $x$ - $y$  plane are approximate to  $90^\circ$  ( $y$ -axis) as shown in Fig. 7(a). While the fiber projected on the  $y$ - $z$  plane as shown in Fig. 7(b) presents a more divergency. To further explain this phenomenon, the histograms as shown in Figs. 7(c)-(d) are used. It can be seen from Fig. 7(c) that the histogram presents a normal distribution that shows more short fibers in  $90^\circ$  ( $y$ -axis) than in any other fiber orientations. From the corresponding histogram as shown in Fig. 7(d), it can be seen that a large number of fibers are orientated approximately in  $90^\circ$  ( $z$ -axis). By analyzing the data in the scatter plots within a reasonable range, as well as calculating the fiber length projected on the planes, a simplified ellipsoid model with a ratio of three axes 1:2:2.4 can be determined by employing Eq. (3).



**Fig. 7.** Length and orientation for the projecting fibers: (a) Projecting fibers in the  $x$ - $y$  plane (b) Projecting fibers in the  $y$ - $z$  plane (c) The orientation distribution of short fibers projecting on the  $x$ - $y$  plane (d) The orientation distribution of short fibers projecting on the  $y$ - $z$  plane

### 3.4 Micromechanical model

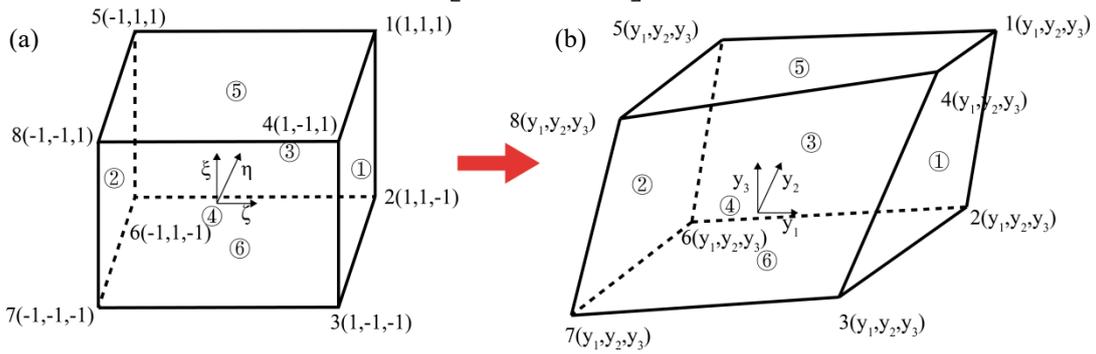
In order to deal with the uncoupled tension-shear in the Generalized Method of Cells, Bansal and Pindera et al. [28, 29] proposed a novel method to study the stress or strain distributions in the localized field by adding some higher order components. To overcome local stress concentration derived from quadrilateral or cubic elements, iso-parametric elements are introduced to discretize the representative volume element (RVE) [30-32]. At present, Ye, et al. [33] have extended the 2D parameterized FVDAM model to the 3D parameterized FVDAM model [34-35]. Herein, the three-dimensional parametric FVDAM model is employed to analyze the mechanical behaviors of the SFRCs with a complex microscopic morphology as shown in Fig. 6(b). To fit the microscopic structure of the RVE, iso-parametric meshes are constructed by employing the linear interpolation function (see in Fig. 8). The range of the variables,  $\eta$ ,  $\xi$  and  $\zeta$ , in the parametric coordinate system is between -1 to 1, can be written as follows:

$$y_i^{(q)}(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = \sum_{p=1}^8 N_p(\zeta, \eta, \xi) y_i^{(p,q)}, i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_1(\zeta, \eta, \xi) &= \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta)(1-\eta)(1-\xi), N_2(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta)(1+\eta)(1-\xi), \\ N_3(\zeta, \eta, \xi) &= \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta)(1+\eta)(1+\xi), N_4(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = \frac{1}{8}(1-\zeta)(1-\eta)(1+\xi), \\ N_5(\zeta, \eta, \xi) &= \frac{1}{8}(1+\zeta)(1-\eta)(1-\xi), N_6(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = \frac{1}{8}(1+\zeta)(1+\eta)(1-\xi), \\ N_7(\zeta, \eta, \xi) &= \frac{1}{8}(1+\zeta)(1+\eta)(1+\xi), N_8(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = \frac{1}{8}(1+\zeta)(1-\eta)(1+\xi) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

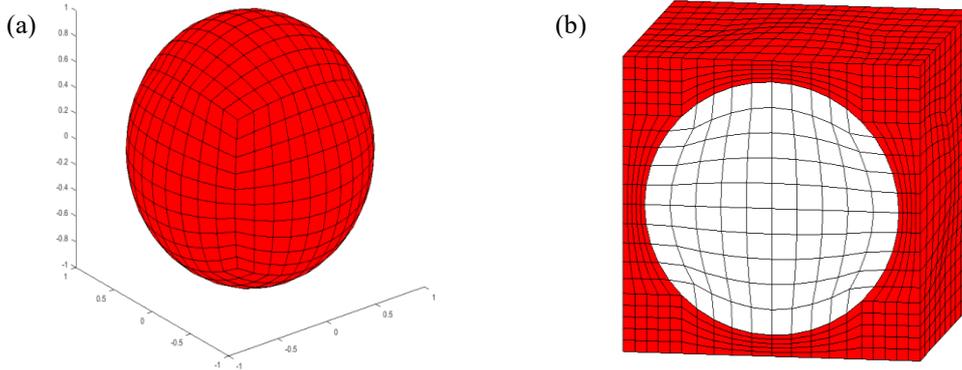
According to the mapping relationship between the Cartesian and the parametric coordinate systems, as shown in Figs. 8(a)-(b), the Jacobian matrix is established as follows:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial \zeta} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial \zeta} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial \zeta} \\ \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial \xi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$



**Fig. 8.** Iso-parametric transformation: (a) The cubic mesh of the sub-cell (b) The iso-parametric mesh of the sub-cell

where the parameter  $p$  of the shape function  $N$  represents the serial number of the corner points in the parametric element. The superscript  $n$  represents the number of the sub-cells. Fig. 9(a) shows the discretized spherical inclusion with parametric meshes. For simplicity, 1/2 RVE of the composites is shown in Fig. 9(b). It should be pointed out that the RVE dimension will be determined once the microscopic structure of the composites is confirmed.



**Fig. 9.** Isoparametric RVE model: (a) Particle reinforced composites with parametric meshes  
(b) 1/2 RVE of particle reinforced composites

The fluctuating displacement components of the discretized sub-cells can be further expressed in the parametric coordinate system with the Legendre polynomial in Eq. (7).

$$u_i^{(n)}(\zeta, \eta, \xi) = W_{i(000)}^{(n)} + \zeta W_{i(100)}^{(n)} + \eta W_{i(010)}^{(n)} + \xi W_{i(001)}^{(n)} + \frac{1}{2}(3\zeta^2 - 1)W_{i(200)}^{(n)} + \frac{1}{2}(3\eta^2 - 1)W_{i(020)}^{(n)} + \frac{1}{2}(3\xi^2 - 1)W_{i(002)}^{(n)} \quad (7)$$

where the subscript  $i$  represents three local coordinate directions. The unknown micro-variables  $W_{i(uvw)}^{(n)}$  are the intermediate variables of the sub-cell stresses and displacements. Here, the serial number in the parentheses of the micro-variables represents the high-order terms along different directions. To obtain the zero-order unknown micro-variables  $W_{i(000)}^{(n)}$ , the equilibrium equations should be satisfied in the  $n$ th sub-cell, as shown in Eq. (8).

$$\int_{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{t}_i^n d\mathbf{S} = \sum_{p=1}^6 \mathbf{S}_p \mathbf{t}_i^p = \mathbf{0} \quad (8)$$

Combined with the sub-cell surface-averaged stresses, surface displacements, as well as the unknown micro-variables, the displacement-stress relationship in the local coordinate system can be summarized as,

$$\bar{\mathbf{t}} = \mathbf{N}\bar{\mathbf{C}}\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} + \bar{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{W} \quad (9)$$

where  $\bar{\mathbf{t}} = [\bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(1)} \ \bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(2)} \ \bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(3)} \ \bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(4)} \ \bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(5)} \ \bar{\mathbf{t}}^{(6)}]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{N} = [\mathbf{n}^{(1)} \ \mathbf{n}^{(2)} \ \mathbf{n}^{(3)} \ \mathbf{n}^{(4)} \ \mathbf{n}^{(5)} \ \mathbf{n}^{(6)}]^T$ ,  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = [\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{11} \ \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{22} \ \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{33} \ \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{23} \ \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{13} \ \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}_{12}]^T$  and  $\mathbf{W}_i = [\mathbf{W}_{i(100)} \ \mathbf{W}_{i(010)} \ \mathbf{W}_{i(001)} \ \mathbf{W}_{i(200)} \ \mathbf{W}_{i(020)} \ \mathbf{W}_{i(002)}]^T$ . Here, the matrix  $\bar{\mathbf{t}}$  denotes the sub-cell stress and its superscripts represent six surfaces of the sub-cells. The matrix  $\mathbf{N}$  includes the angles between sub-cell surface and global coordinate system. The matrices  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}$  are the macroscopic applied strain and the unknown micro-variables, respectively. The matrix  $\bar{\mathbf{A}}$  consists of four different matrices, and the detailed expressions of them can be found in [33]. According to the procedure mentioned above, the local stress-displacement relationship is determined. In order to assemble the displacement-stress relationship of the sub-cells in the global stiffness matrix, the continuity and periodical conditions should be satisfied as follows:

$$\mathbf{K}\bar{\mathbf{u}} = \Delta\bar{\mathbf{C}}\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \quad (10)$$

Combining the global stiffness matrix in Eq. (10) with the relationships between the unknown micro-variables and displacements, the sub-cell stresses and sub-cell displacements are calculated. Moreover, the volume-averaged stress-strain relations in each sub-cell element yield the following constitutive equations for the 3D composites, as shown in Eqs. (11)-(12).

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{V} \int_V \boldsymbol{\sigma}(x) dV = \sum_{n=1}^N v^n \bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^{(n)} = \mathbf{C}^* \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{C}^* = \sum_{n=1}^N v^n \mathbf{C}^n \mathbf{A}^n \quad (12)$$

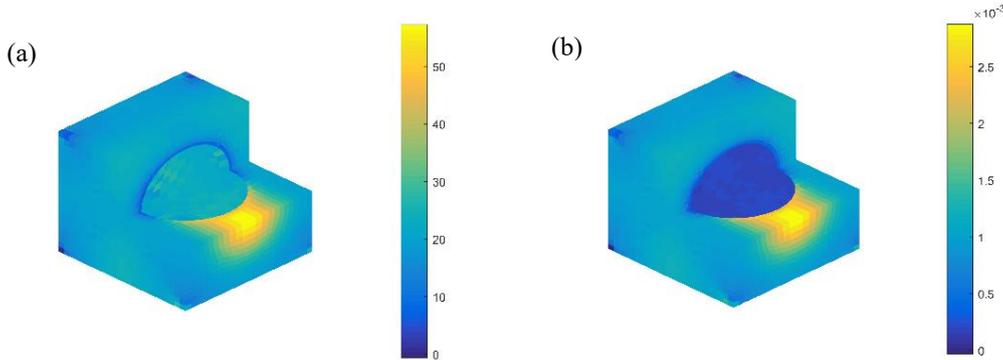
where  $\mathbf{C}^*$  and  $\mathbf{C}^n$  donate the effective stiffness matrix and sub-cell stiffness in the local coordinate system, respectively. The symbol  $v$  and  $\mathbf{A}$  are the sub-cell volume and the Hill matrix.  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}$  and  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$  are the effective stress and strain, respectively. Further details of the above parameters and matrices can be found in [34].

### 3.5 Model validation

#### 3.5.1 Ideal spherical model

The post-processing procedure of the simplified model are performed on Matlab 2019(a) software. Moreover, the Intel Xeon® E5-2697A v4 2.6GHz Sixteen Core Processor with 64G memory workstation are employed to execute the numerical simulation. To improve the computational efficiency, the parallel computing is carried out on matrix formation and operation simultaneously. Glass/PEEK composites are considered and constituent material parameters are in Table. 1. According to the density of the constituent materials, volume fraction of the short fibers can be calculated. To discuss mesh density effects on the simulating results,  $20 \times 20 \times 20$  and  $38 \times 38 \times 38$  meshes were both considered to discretize the RVE. Numerical results indicate the relative error of elastic modulus between these two mesh densities is less than 1%. Thus, to improve the calculation efficiency,  $20 \times 20 \times 20$  meshes were selected for the following studies.

For a comparison, the modulus of the SFRCs (6.40GPa) provided by Ensinger Inc. is employed. The ideal spherical inclusion is assumed distributed in the matrix materials, and its stress and strain distributions are shown in Fig. 10. From the stress-strain relations in the RVE, the effective modulus of the simplified micromechanical model is estimated and 6.52GPa. Comparing with the modulus provided by the manufacturer, the relative error is less than 3%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the simplified model can be used to effectively predict the mechanical properties of SFRCs.



**Fig. 10.** Stress and strain distributions in composites with a spherical inclusion under the unidirectional strain of  $1000 \mu\epsilon$ : (a) Stress nephogram (MPa) (b) Strain nephogram

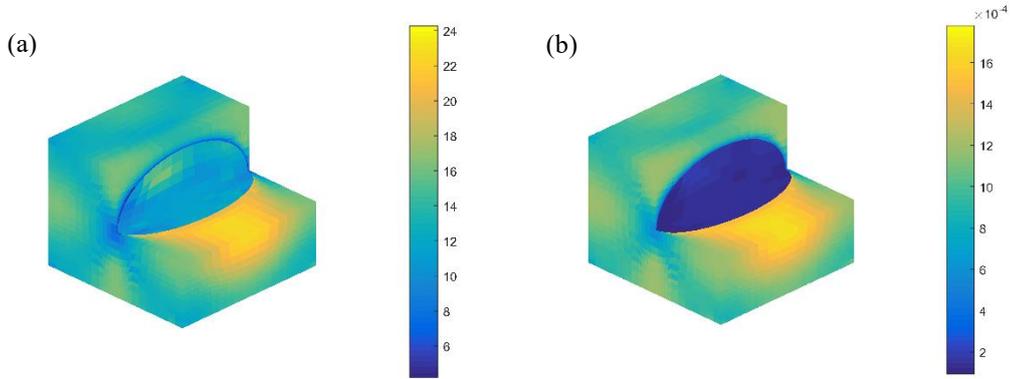
#### 3.5.2 Effectively simplified model

During the material forming process, the resin flow leads to directionality of the short fibers. Naturally, the SFRCs present anisotropic properties. To describe this property, a simplified ellipsoid model is proposed here. According to the statistical results of the micro-CT in Section 3.2, the triaxial ratio of the simplified ellipsoid model is 1:2:2.4. Herein, the displacement loading is applied on the simplified RVE model, and the strain rate is  $10^{-4}/s$ . Fig. 11(a) and Fig. 11(b) are the stress and strain distributions of the composites when the macroscopic strain reaches to 0.1%, respectively.

It should be noted that the cutting angles, i.e.,  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  in Section 2.2 refer, respectively, to the major and minor axis directions in the simplified ellipsoid model. To calculate the elastic modulus of the  $45^\circ$  specimens, it is necessary to rotate the equivalent stiffness matrix of the simplified model with respect to the middle-axis as follows [29],

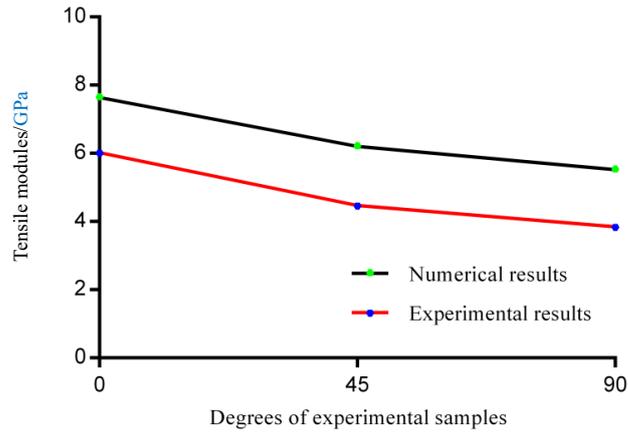
$$[T_{ij}]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \sin^2 \theta & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin^2 \theta & \cos^2 \theta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sin 2\theta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} & -\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$\bar{C}^* = T_{ij}^{-1} C^* (T_{ij}^{-1})^T \quad (14)$$

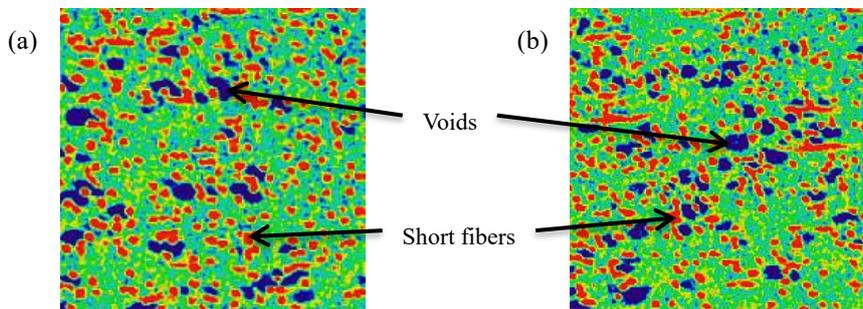


**Fig. 11.** Stress and strain distributions in composites with an ellipsoidal inclusion under the unidirectional strain of  $1000 \mu\epsilon$ : (a) Stress nephogram (MPa) (b) Strain nephogram

Through the calculations by the 3D parameterized FVDAM, the elastic moduli along the major axis ( $0^\circ$  samples) and minor axis ( $90^\circ$  samples) are 7.634GPa and 5.517GPa, respectively. The numerical result of the elastic modulus along  $45^\circ$  direction is 6.207GPa by employing Eqs. (13)-(14). For comparisons, both the experimental and the numerical results are shown in Fig. 12. It should be point out that the degree of experimental samples in Fig.12 is defined as the cutting angle, as shown in Fig. 2. Numerical results of the elastic moduli are higher than the experimental ones. To explain this difference, the two-dimensional slice from the micro-CT is shown in Fig. 13, where, the blue and red phases are voids and short fibers, respectively. It can be seen that there are a large number of internal voids in composites. In other words, this difference is derived from neglecting the internal voids in the microscopic model. However, it should be pointed out that the difference between the numerical results and the experimental data tends to be consistent in all the three directions. In other words, the internal voids result in a consistent decrease of effective moduli for the SFRCs in different directions. In details, compared with the effective moduli of the theoretical model, the voids result in nearly 25% reduction in the three directions.



**Fig. 12.** The comparison of elastic modulus in different orientations for SFRCs between numerical results and experimental results

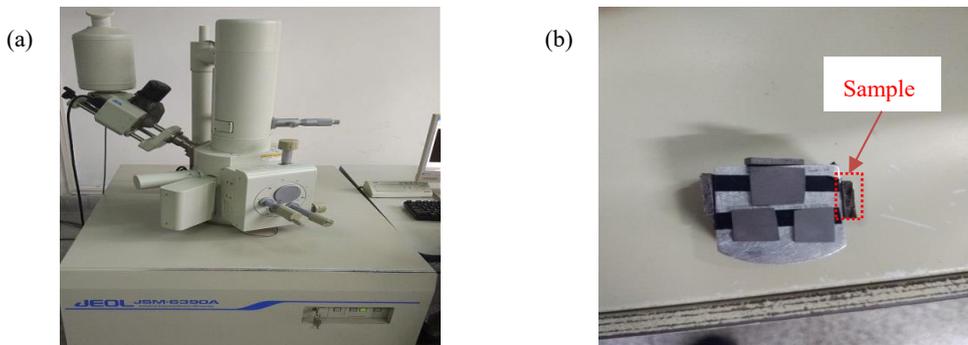


**Fig. 13.** Two-dimensional slices of micro-CT scanning

## 4 SEM tests

### 4.1 Sample preparations

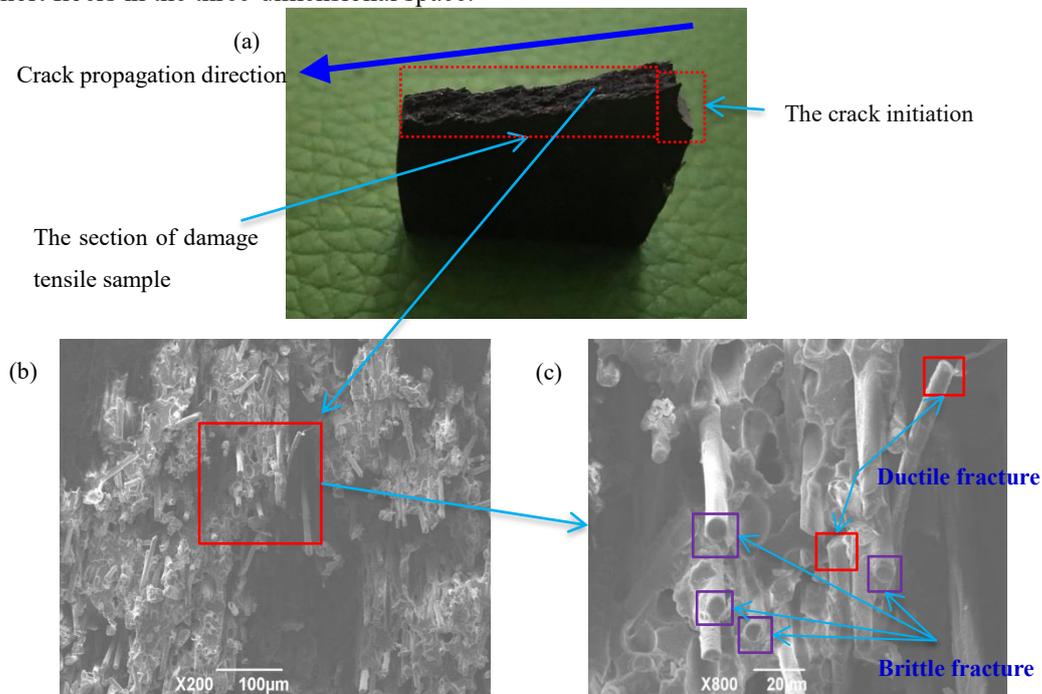
The Scanning electron microscope JSM-6390A shown in Fig. 14(a) is employed to capture the failure modes and micro-morphology of the SFRCs. Due to the height limitation, all the test samples are truncated perpendicular to the fracture plane as shown in Fig. 14(b). To easier discern the microscopic damages, the objective samples are treated by spraying gold to increase their conductivity. Here, the acceleration voltage of the scanning electron microscope is kept as a constant at 15kV in scanning the damaged surface of the samples. Since the fiber diameter is about 14 $\mu$ m, the magnification of electron microscopic observation keeps between 200 and 800 times to clearly capture their microscopic morphologies.



**Fig. 14.** Experimental equipment and samples: (a) JSM-6390A scanning electronic microscope (b) SEM samples on the objective table

## 4.2 Experimental analysis

Fig. 15(a) shows one of the test samples, the damaged section of which is not rough with many localized deep dents. Moreover, three-dimensional cracks have appeared on the fracture surface at the initial stage of the two-dimensional longitudinal tensile experiment. It can be concluded that the cracks are closely associated with the micro-morphology and the short fiber distributions. In addition, the short glass fibers, which parallel to the macroscopic loading direction, show obvious brittle fracture as shown in Fig. 15(b). Fig. 15(c) is a zoomed-in picture to show fiber fractures in Fig. 15(b). It can be seen that the short fibers, which are not parallel to the loading direction, show ductile fractures in terms of the unevenly fractured cross-sections. Similar definition refers to the ductile fracture has been mentioned by Fu et al. [36]. Based on the analyses mentioned above, it can be said that short-fiber orientation plays an important role in the process of microscopic damage. Moreover, the failures of the SFRCs are closely related to the ductile property of the matrix, as well as the short fibers that are not parallel to the loading direction. Correspondingly, the fibers parallel to the load direction have a great influence on the brittle failure behaviors of the SFRCs. In general, the coupled brittle-ductile failure of the SFRCs depends closely on the random distributions of the short fibers in the three-dimensional space.



**Fig. 15.** Macroscopic and microscopic damage morphology of samples: (a) SEM samples with the fracture cross-section (b) Micro-morphology of fracture section (c) Partial enlarged details

## 5 Conclusions

In this paper, a simplified microscopic model is proposed, and the failure mechanisms of the SFRCs are studied. The anisotropic mechanical behaviors of the SFRCs are investigated first by quasi-static tensile tests, and the micro-morphology of short fibers randomly distributed in the polymer matrix is acquired by using micro-CT. The anisotropic mechanical behaviors caused by the spatial distributions of short fibers are then investigated by the proposed simplified model. Finally, the effect of spatial random distribution of short fibers on the failure of composites is discussed according to the experimental results of the SEM. The conclusions are summarized as follows:

- 1) An effective modeling scheme is proposed to effectively predict elastic modulus of composites with randomly distributed short fibers. In studying elastic modulus of anisotropic composites, a nearly 25% relative error between the proposed model and experimental data is found due to the ignorance of initial voids in the composites during the theoretical modeling.
- 2) Spatially random distribution short fibers lead to anisotropic behaviors of SFRCs made by CM technology. Material forming process has a great influence on the defect formation of SFRCs.
- 3) Random arrangement of short fibers results in a remarkable improvement of ductile property of the SFRCs.

Constrained by the cost and time required from the experiments, the authors only tested samples of  $0^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  to validate the proposed model. The differences between the numerical results and the experimental data are mainly due to the ignorance of initial voids in the composites. Future research is required to include this effect as well as nonlinear behaviors of the composites in other directions.

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**Data Availability Statement:** The raw/processed data required to reproduce these findings cannot be shared at this time as the data also forms part of an ongoing study.

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