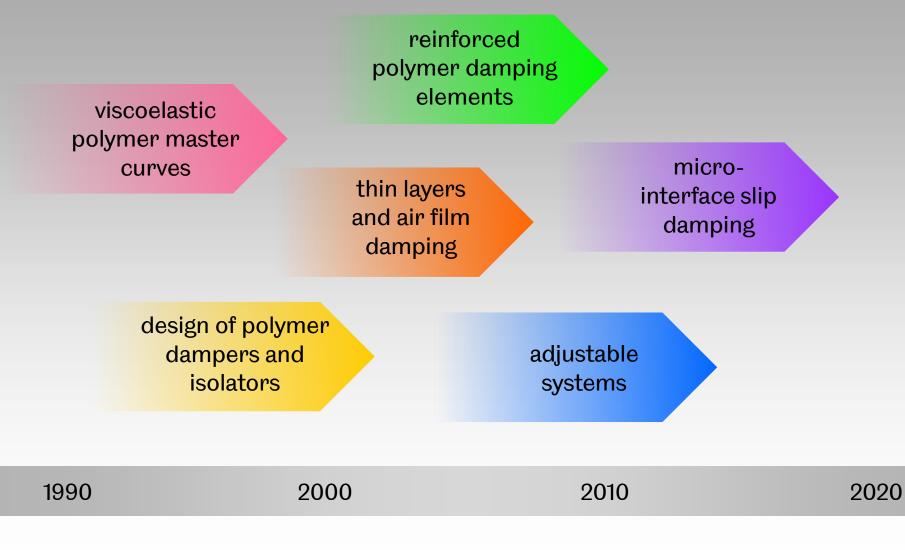


Materials Damping Research

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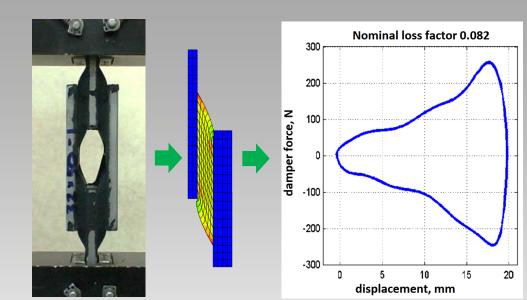


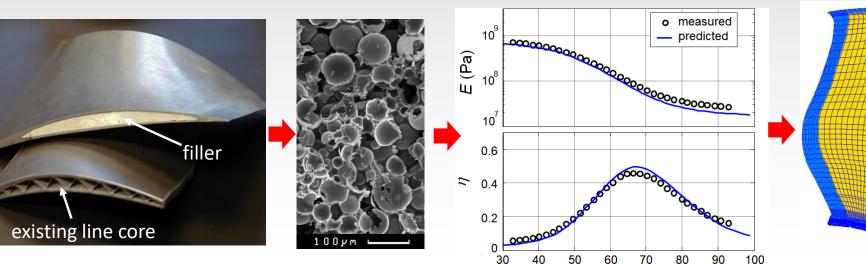




Reinforced polymers

- Selection of polymer •
 - Temperature range 0
 - Durability 0
 - Flow and adhesion 0
- Selection of reinforcement •
 - Туре 0
 - Loading and orientation 0
- Prediction and optimisation •





50

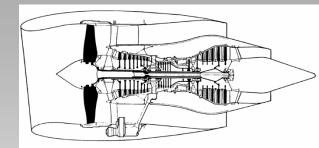
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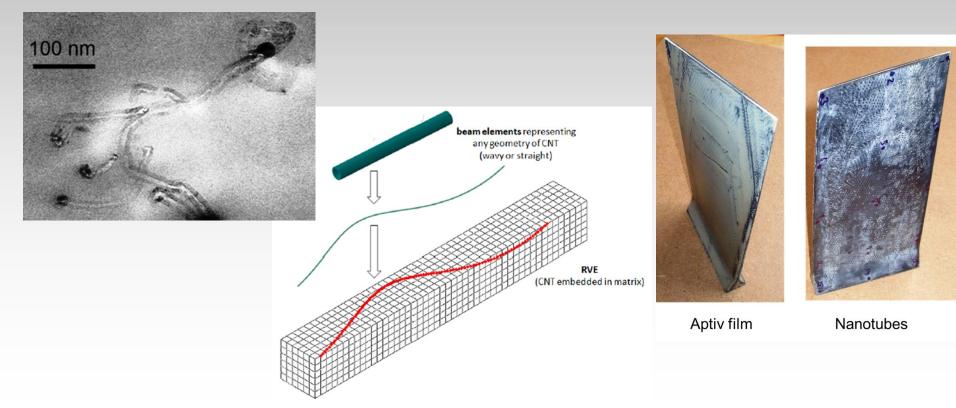
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Reinforced polymers 2

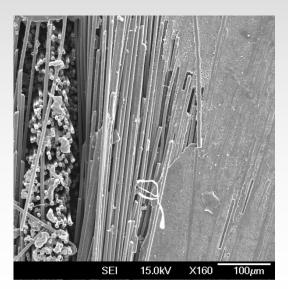
- Nanotube enhanced thermoplastic carbon fibre composite
 - Reduced creep and slightly increased damping
 - Design and build of representative aeroengine fan blade using multi-scale modelling



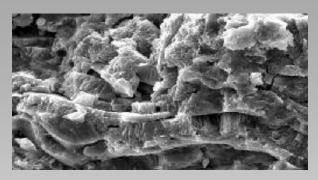




- Can be obtained in may different ways
 - Thermally sprayed ceramic
 - Multi-strand fibres
 - Tangled wires
 - Granular systems
- Interesting and needed for applications requiring broad temperature range





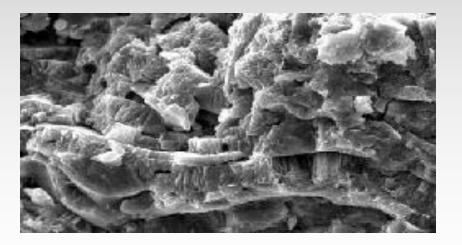


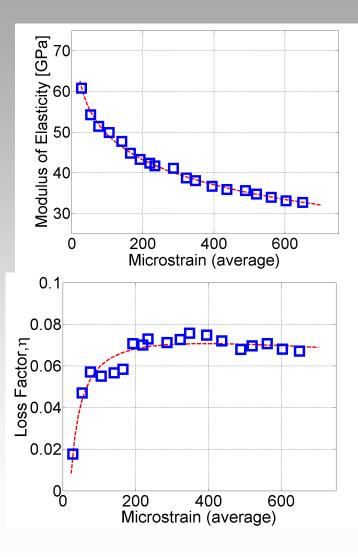






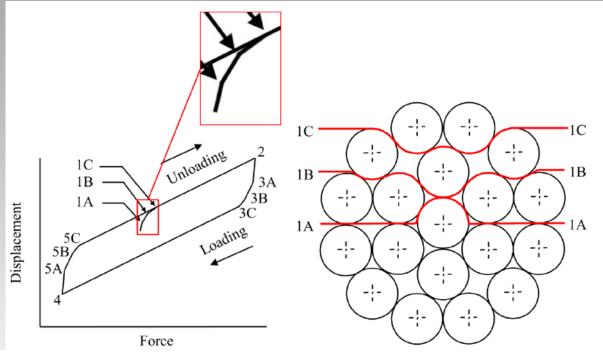
- Thermally sprayed ceramic
 - Line of sight process
 - Layered microstructure provides interfaces for friction
 - Nonlinear properties
- High performance as a free-layer coating

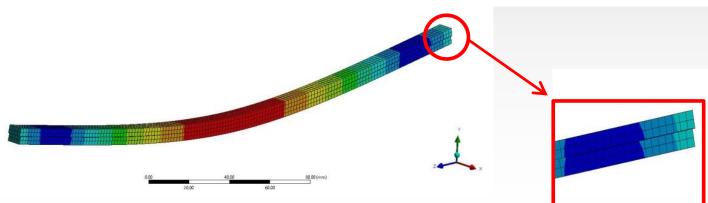






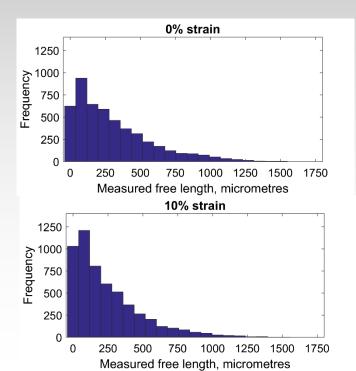
- Structures built from rods, wires or strands
 - Energy dissipated by friction at interfaces
 - Simplified analytical models
 - Many strands smooth classical frictiondominated hysteresis loop

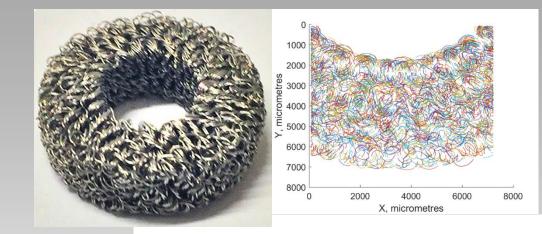


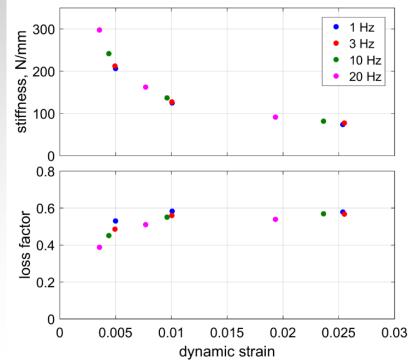




- Tangled metal wire
 - Vibration properties similar to natural rubber
 - Microstructure identified using x-ray tomography
 - Information for modelling









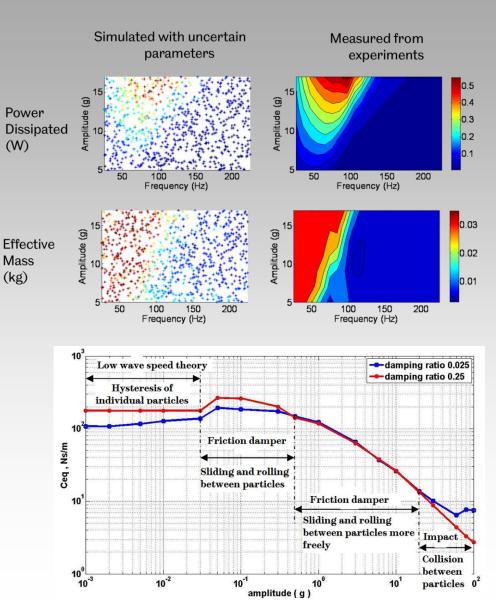
Granular systems

The

Of

Sheffield.

- **Particle dampers** 0
- **Fragmented materials** 0
- Different phases under vibrarion 0





Adjustable systems

- Active systems
 - PZT-enhanced active CLD
- Semiactive systems
 - Adjustable TMD
 - Adjustable particle dampers

