

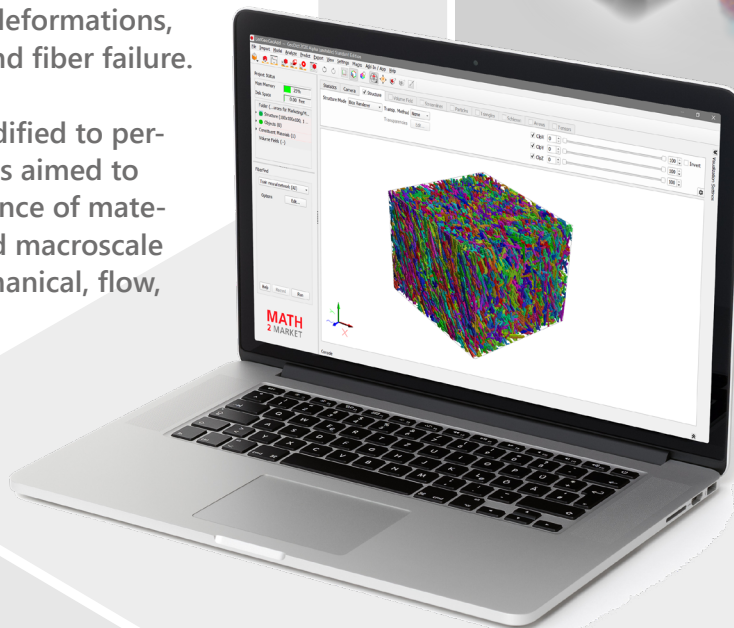
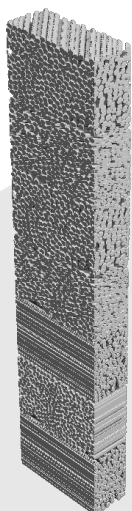
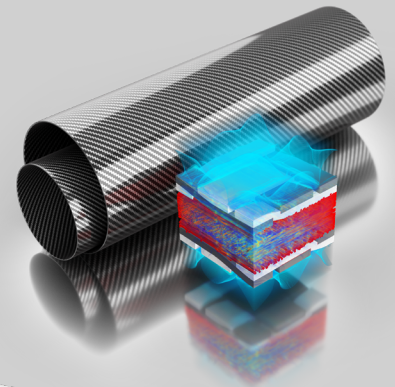
# GEO DICT

The Digital Material Laboratory

GeoDict Workflow for Composites

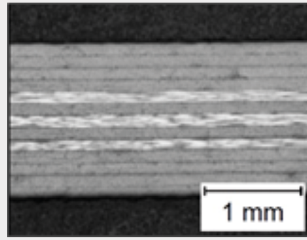
## GENERATE A COMPOSITE AND SIMULATE ITS MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR

- Microscale 3D models are generated easily with GeoDict based on parameter information collected from datasheets and micrographs. The 3D models include fibers as well as imperfections, such as voids.
- The generated 3D models are used to run simulations and assess their mechanical behavior, from determining the anisotropic stiffness tensor to nonlinear deformations, including polymer damage and fiber failure.
- The 3D models are easily modified to perform digital parameter studies aimed to understand the interdependence of material microstructure design and macroscale material properties, e.g. mechanical, flow, thermal, electrical, etc.



1

Data Acquisition



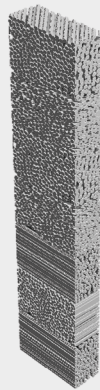
Collect information on the composite from:

- Micrographs  
fiber volume fraction, fiber distribution, fiber diameter, void content
- Data sheets  
fiber volume fraction, twist, yarn density, yarn count, fiber diameter
- Other laboratory experiments

**Result:** Description of the composite

2

Structure Generation



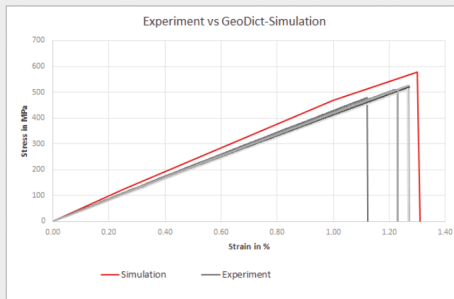
Generate a fiber structure based on collected information, with:

- Endless fibers
- Short and long fibers
- Curved or straight fibers
- Voids
- Uneven fiber distributions
- Misalignment
- Multilayer laminates

**Result:** Digital model of the composite

3

Property Prediction



Simulate the mechanical behavior of the composite by:

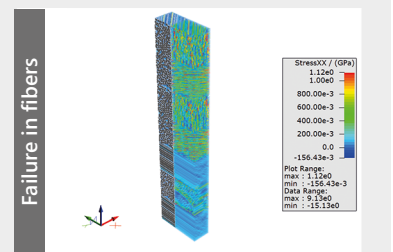
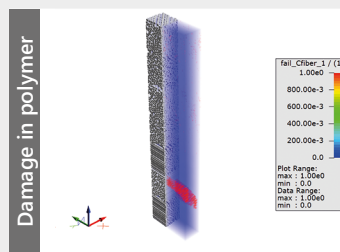
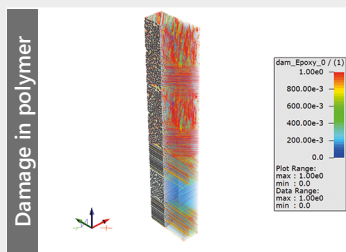
- Determining the anisotropic stiffness tensor
- Investigating influence on mechanical properties of reinforcement, polymer type, imperfections (e. g. voids), etc.

Example: Run parameter study for influence of fiber content on stiffness

**Result:** Mechanical properties of the composite

4

Simulation



Simulate nonlinear deformation including

**Result:** Mechanical behavior of the composite