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Disciplina	620.118
Soggetti	Mechanics
	Mechanics, Applied
	Aerospace engineering
	Astronautics
	Glass
	Composites (Materials)
	Composite materials
	Solid Mechanics
	Aerospace Technology and Astronautics
	Ceramics, Glass, Composites, Natural Materials
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Nota di contenuto	Introduction Variable kinematic shell formulations accounting for multi-field effects for the analysis of multi-layered structures Bistable buckled beam-like structures by one-dimensional hierarchical modeling Multiscale nonlinear analysis of beam structures by means of the Carrera Unified Formulation On the effectiveness of higher- order one-dimensional models for physically nonlinear problems Post-buckling progressive failure analysis of composite panels using a two-way global-local coupling approach including intralaminar failure and debonding Mesoscale hyperelastic model of a single yarn under high velocity transverse impact Structural health monitoring: numerical simulation of Lamb waves via higher-order models

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	Improving the static structural performance of panels with spatially varying material properties using correlations Multiscale identification of material properties for anisotropic media: a general inverse approach Metamodel-based uncertainty quantification for the mechanical behavior of braided composites.
Sommario/riassunto	This book gathers contributions addressing issues related to the analysis of composite structures, whose most relevant common thread is augmented numerical efficiency, which is more accurate for given computational costs than existing methods and methodologies. It first presents structural theories to deal with the anisotropy of composites and to embed multifield and nonlinear effects to extend design capabilities and provide methods of augmenting the fidelity of structural theories and lowering computational costs, including the finite element method. The second part of the book focuses on damage analysis; the multiscale and multicomponent nature of composites leads to extremely complex failure mechanisms, and predictive tools require physics-based models to reduce the need for fitting and tuning based on costly and lengthy experiments, and to lower computational costs; furthermore the correct monitoring of in-service damage is decisive in the context of damage tolerance. The third part then presents recent advances in embedding characterization and manufacturing effects in virtual testing. The book summarizes the outcomes of the FULLCOMP (FULLy integrated analysis, design, manufacturing, and health-monitoring of COMPosite structures) research project.