

# (Ankle Foot Orthosis, A.F.O.)

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## Impact Energy Behavior in Composite Materials of Ankle Foot Orthosis (A.F.O.)

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**Key Words :** Ankle Foot Orthosis ( , A. F. O.), Impact Load ( ), Impact Energy ( ), Aramid/Epoxy ( / ), Glass/Epoxy ( / ), Residual Strength Rate ( ,  $\sigma_R / \sigma_0$ ), Delamination ( )

### Abstract

The needs of walking assistive device such as the Ankle Foot Orthosis (A.F.O.) are getting greater than before. However, most of the A.F.O. are generally imported rather than domestic manufacturing. The major reason of high import reliability is the lack of impact properties of domestic commercial products. Therefore, this research is going to focus on the evaluation of impact properties of the A.F.O. which has the high import reliability. Unfortunately, these kinds of researches are not performed sufficiently. This research is going to evaluate impact energy behavior in composite materials such as the glass/epoxy (S-glass, [0/90]<sub>2S</sub>) and the aramid/epoxy (Kevlar-29, woven type, 8 ply) of ankle foot orthosis. The approach methods were as follows. 1) The history of impact load and impact energy due to the various velocities. 2) Relationship between the deflection and damage shape according to the impact velocities. 3) The behavior of absorbed energy and residual strength rate due to the various impact velocities.

1. (Ankle Foot Orthosis, A.F.O.)가 Fig. 1

가 carbon/epoxy 가 가 glass/epoxy aramid/epoxy 가 carbon/epoxy (3~5) carbon/epoxy glass/epoxy aramid/epoxy

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**Fig. 1** Schematic view of patient gait with Ankle Foot Orthosis (A.F.O.) and A.F.O. information

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)

2.

2.1

ASTM D 3763

S

glass/epoxy  
[0/90]<sub>2S</sub>

, aramid/epoxy  
(Kevlar-29, woven type) 8

(hot-plate press)

DSC (Differential Scanning Calorimeter)

가

150 x 150 mm

2.2

Fig. 2 Dynatup  
( : 8250, 830-I)

Fig. 2 (tup)

가

2.61 kg

1.2 m/s

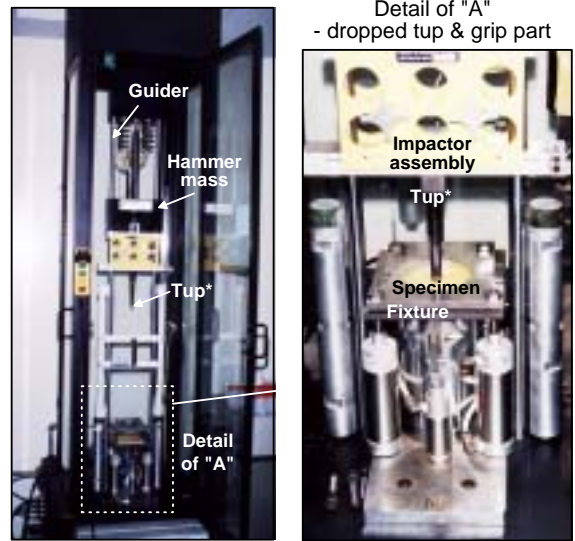
3.4

m/s

3.

3.1

glass/epoxy aramid/epoxy



Tup\* : incorporates an impact head and a load cell  
Weight drop type impact test system (Dynatup 8250, 830-I)

**Fig. 2** Impact test system (weight drop type, Dynatup 8250, 830-I)

Fig. 3

( $E_0$ )

(elastic  $E$ )  $E_0$   $E_{loss}$

Fig. 3

$E_0$   $E_{loss}$

Fig. 3 (a)~(c)

Fig. 3 (d)~(f)

Fig. 3 (d), (e)

aramid/epoxy

Fig. 4 (ii)

aramid/epoxy

, Fig. 3 (e), (f) glass/epoxy

1

2

aramid/epoxy

Fig. 4 (i) glass/epoxy (ii) aramid/epoxy

Fig. 4 Fig. 5

glass/epoxy #1  
가

Fig. 5 (b) aramid/epoxy #2  
가

(ii) ( ) 가가  
가

Fig. 4 (i) v=2.7 m/s v=3.1 m/s

Fig. 5 (a) glass/epoxy #1  
( ) 가가  
, Fig. 5 (a) Fig. 4 (i)

Fig. 3 (e) v=2.7 m/s, (f) v=3.1 m/s

v=2.3 m/s v=3.4 m/s 가  
, v=2.7 m/s

3.2

v=3.1 m/s 가

, glass/epoxy

가

$E_{loss}$  가 ,  $E_0$   $E_{loss}$

, aramid/epoxy

, Fig. 5 (b)

, v=2.3 m/s

Fig. 5

aramid/epoxy v=3.1 m/s

Fig. 5 (a)

v=3.1 m/s

glass/epoxy (b) aramid/epoxy

가 가

가

, aramid/epoxy

3.3

, glass/epoxy

aramid/epoxy

가

가가

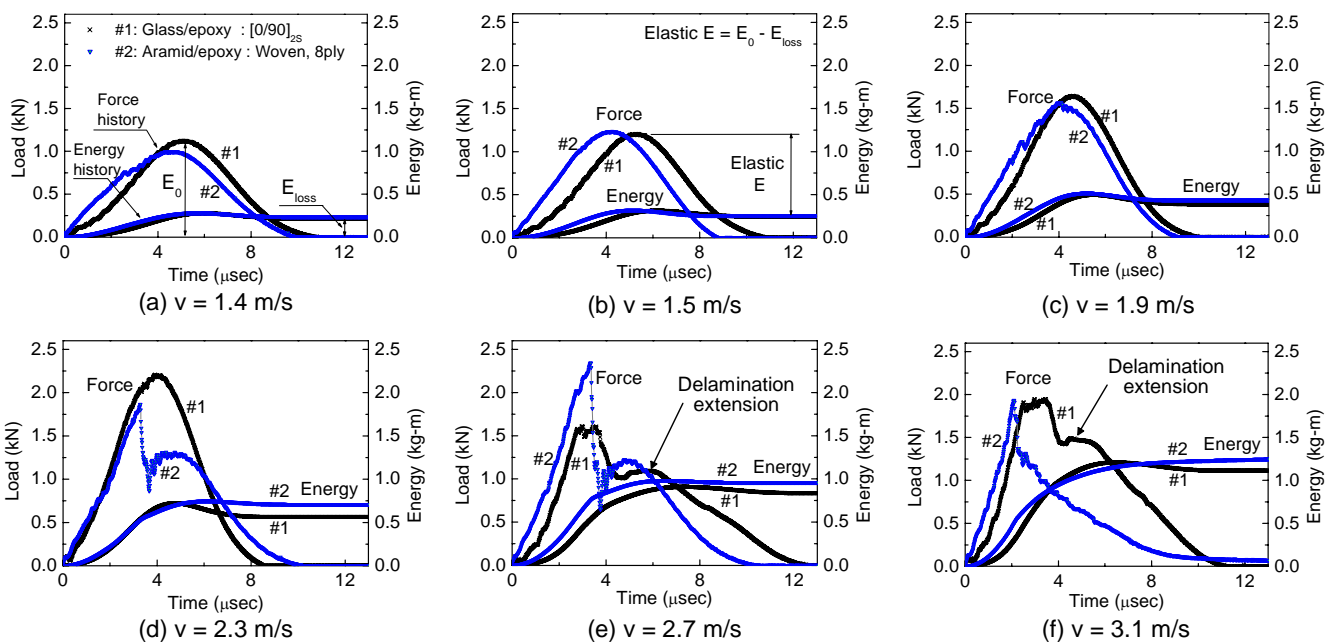


Fig. 3 The history of impact load and impact energy due to the various impact velocity

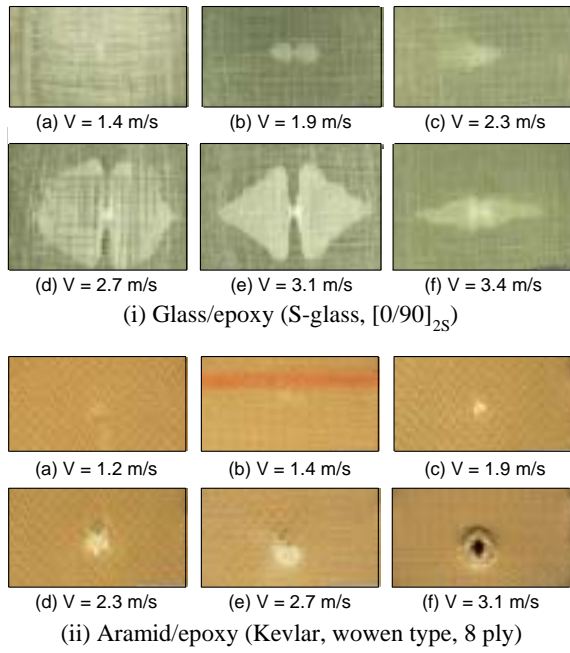


Fig. 4 Results of damage zone according to the various impact velocities

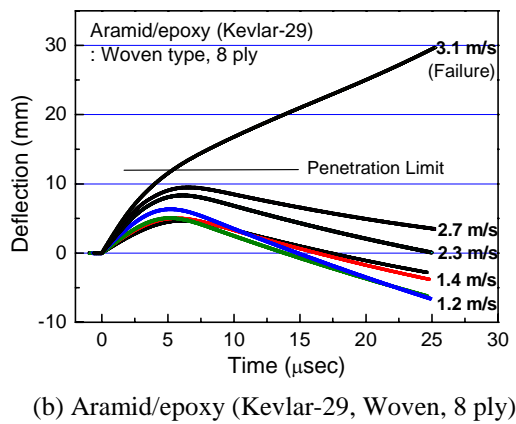
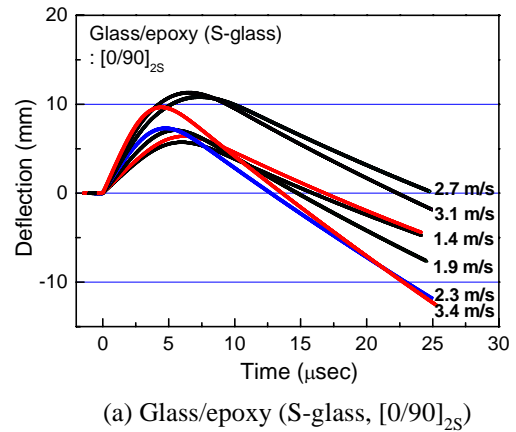


Fig. 5 Relationship between deflection and impact time in glass/epoxy vs. aramid/epoxy

가  
glass/epoxy      aramid/epoxy  
가      Fig. 6  
(E)  
v=1.4 m/s      v=1.9 m/s  
glass/epoxy      aramid/epoxy 가  
(E)      v=2.3 m/s  
    Fig. 6 (c)  
aramid/epoxy      (a),  
(b)      v=2.7  
m/s      glass/epoxy      aramid/epoxy  
가      ,      v=2.7 m/s      v=3.1 m/s  
glass/epoxy      Fig. 3  
2  
aramid/epoxy      , v=3.1 m/s      (Fig. 6 (e), (f))  
Fig. 6      (σ<sub>R</sub>)  
(σ<sub>0</sub>)      Husman (6)  
(W<sub>S</sub>)  
(W<sub>b</sub>)  
(absorbed  
impact energy, E)      가      가  
, 3.1      (E<sub>0</sub>)  
(E<sub>loss</sub>)

$$E = E_0 - E_{loss} = W_S - W_b \quad (1)$$

$$G_{IC} = A C_0 W_S = A (C + C_0) W_b \quad (2)$$

$$W_b/W_S = C_0 / (C + C_0) \quad (2)$$

$$(\sigma_R / \sigma_0) = (W_b / W_S)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

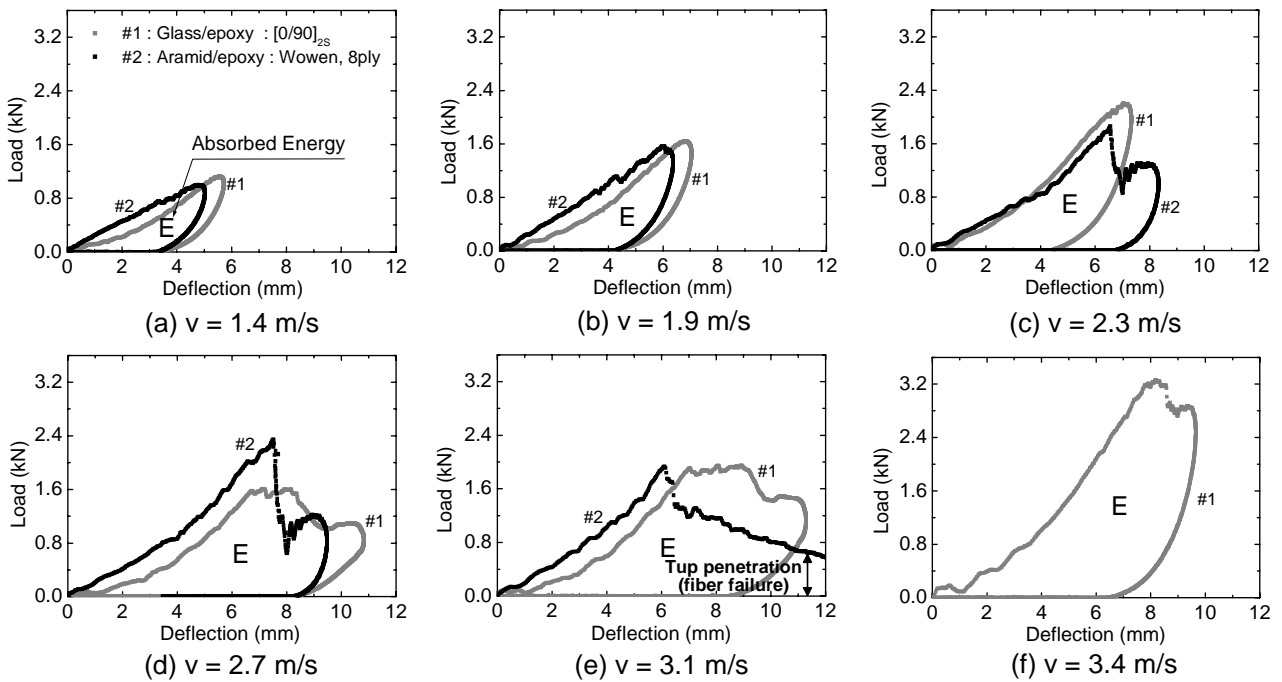


Fig. 6 Relationship between impact load and deflection due to the various impact velocity

(1)~(3) , (4)  
 $(\sigma_R/\sigma_0)$  .  
 $(\sigma_R/\sigma_0) = (1 - (E/W_S))^{1/2}$  (4)  
 (4)  $E$  Fig. 6  $E$   
 (SigmaScan Pro 5) Fig. 6 glass/epoxy  
 aramid/epoxy  $E$  ,  $W_S$   
 Fig. 3  $E_0$  Fig. 6  
 glass/epoxy aramid/epoxy  
 $W_S$   
 $(\sigma_R/\sigma_0)$  glass/epoxy aramid/epoxy  
 Fig. 7  
 가  
 $(\sigma_R/\sigma_0)$  가  
 aramid/epoxy 가 glass/epoxy  
 $v=1.9$  m/s  
 가  
 Fig. 8  
 가  
 Fig. 8  
 가  
 Fig. 8

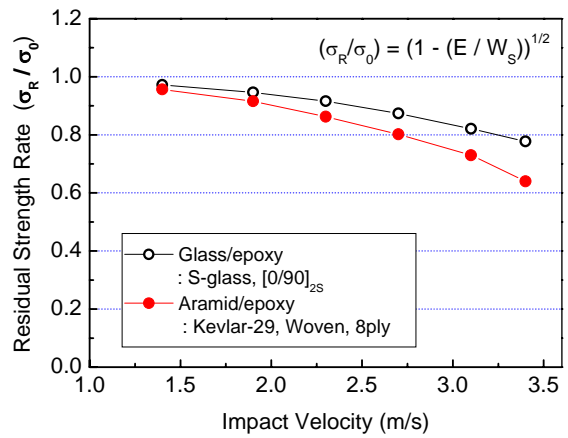
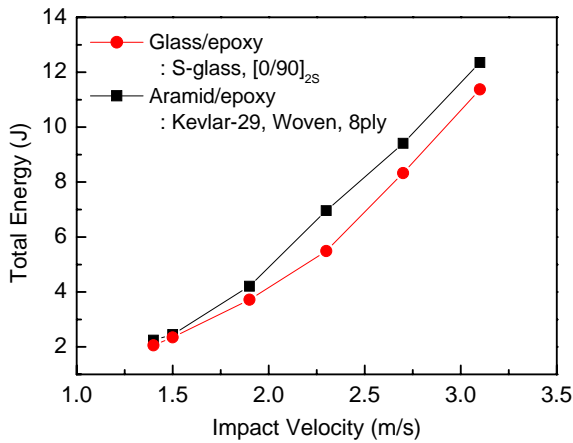


Fig. 7 Relationship between residual strength rate and impact velocity in glass/epoxy vs. aramid/epoxy

Fig. 7 Fig. 8  
 , aramid/epoxy  
 glass/epoxy  
 , aramid/epoxy  
 Fig. 7

Fig. 8



**Fig. 8** Relationship between total energy and impact velocity in glass/epoxy vs. aramid/epoxy

(A.F.O.) glass/epoxy  
 aramid/epoxy  
 glass/epoxy

aramid/epoxy

4.

(1)  $v = 2$  m/s

glass/epoxy 가

aramid/epoxy

$v = 2$  m/s

aramid/epoxy

glass/epoxy

1

2

,  $v = 2$  m/s

(2) aramid/epoxy

가

, glass/epoxy  
 aramid/epoxy

, glass/epoxy

, aramid/epoxy

, glass/epoxy

(3)

가

$$(\sigma_R / \sigma_0) = (1 - (E / W_S))^{1/2}$$

가 , aramid/epoxy 가 glass/epoxy

aramid/epoxy

가

(4) aramid/epoxy

(5)

(A.F.O.)

glass/epoxy

aramid/epoxy

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