

# 랜덤 돌풍을 받는 복합재 날개의 파손 해석

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## Failure Analysis of Composite Wing Under Random Gust

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**Key Words :** Random Gust( ), Failure Probability( ), Monte Carlo Simulation( )

### Abstract

An aerospace vehicle in flight can be exposed to random gust which may cause critical structural failure. In this paper, the failure analysis is conducted for composite wing subjected to random gust. For this, the profile of random gust is idealized as a stationary Gaussian random process and the power spectral density (PSD) of wing bending moment induced by gust is obtained. The PSD function is converted to probabilistic distributions and the failure probability during total flight time is calculated by Monte Carlo simulation.

1.

2.

가 , 가 (flexible) 가 (aspect ratio)가 , stationary Gaussian random process (random gust) , PSD (power spectral density) . PSD (Monte Carlo simulation)

2.1

Fig. 1 PSD 가 . PSD von Kármán PSD Dryden PSD 가 , FAR 25<sup>(1)</sup> (1) von Kármán PSD

$$\Phi_{W_g}(\omega) = \frac{\sigma_{W_g}^2 \tau_g}{\pi} \frac{1 + (8/3)[1.339\tau_g \omega]^2}{[1 + (1.339\tau_g \omega)^2]^{1/6}} \quad (1)$$

$\tau_g = L_g / V$  ,  $L_g$  scale of turbulence,  $V$

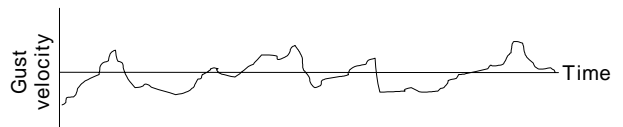


Fig. 1 Gust profile.

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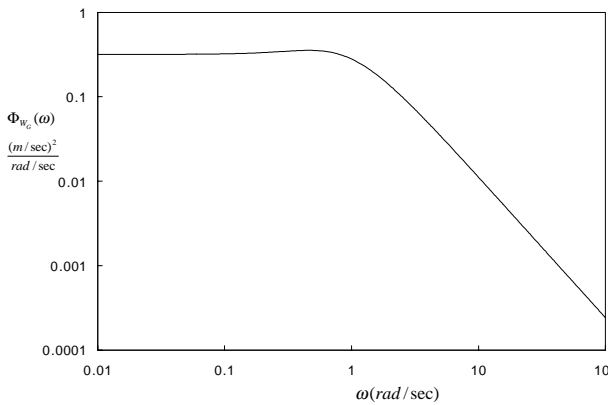


Fig. 2 Von Kármán PSD function.

PSD, Fig. 2  $\sigma_{W_G}^2$   $\tau_g$  가 1  
 von Kármán PSD log-log plot  
 analysis, power spectral  
 , PSD, RMS  
 (2) PSD

$$\Phi_{\psi}(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 \Phi_{W_G}(\omega) \quad (2)$$

$H(\omega)$  (frequency  
 response function),  $\Phi_{W_G}(\omega)$   $\Phi_{\psi}(\omega)$   
 PSD

2.2 Probability of Exceedance

가 stationary Gaussian random  
 process,  $y$   
 (3) (2)

$$N(y) = N_0 \exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \quad (3)$$

(3)

$$N(y) = N_0 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y/\bar{A})^2}{\sigma_w^2}\right) \quad (4)$$

$N_0$   $y = 0$ ,  $\bar{A}$   
 RMS  
 (5)

$$\bar{A}^2 = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \Phi_{\psi}(f) df}{\int_0^{\infty} \Phi_{W_G}(f) df}, \quad N_0^2 = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} f^2 \Phi_{\psi}(f) df}{\int_0^{\infty} \Phi_{\psi}(f) df} \quad (5)$$

PSD 가  
 (5)  
 ,  $N(y)$   
 ,  $P(y)$   
 (probability of exceedance)  
 ,  $N(y)$

$10^{-4}/h$  가  $10$   
 $y$   $10^{-3}$   
 $y$  가  $N(y)$

$1$  가  
 $1$   
 $N(y)$   $P(y)$   
 (3)

$$P(y) = 1 - e^{-\lambda t} \quad (6)$$

$t$  ,  $\lambda$  frequency of  
 exceedance

3.

3.1 PSD

Fig. 3 cantilever  
 . wing box Graphite-epoxy  
 (stacking  
 sequence)  $[90/\pm 45/0]_{2s}$   
 0.018cm

,  $E_1, E_2, G_{12}, \nu_{12}$   
 가 (nominal  
 value)

$E_1 = 132.16 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $E_2 = 8.65 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $G_{12} = 4.12 \text{ GPa}$   
 $\nu_{12} = 0.3$ ,  $\rho = 1.59 \text{ g/cm}^3$   
 $X_T = 1.13 \text{ GPa}$ ,  $X_C = 1.19 \text{ GPa}$   
 $Y_T = 31.40 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $Y_C = 81.90 \text{ MPa}$   
 $S = 74.18 \text{ MPa}$

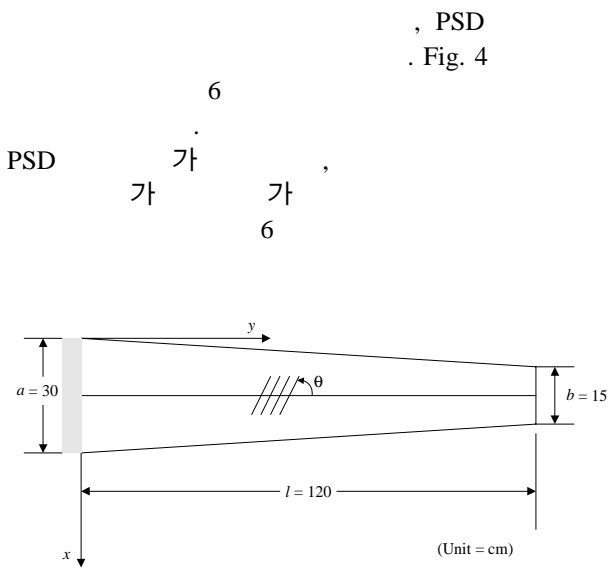


Fig. 3 Geometry and coordinate system of wing.

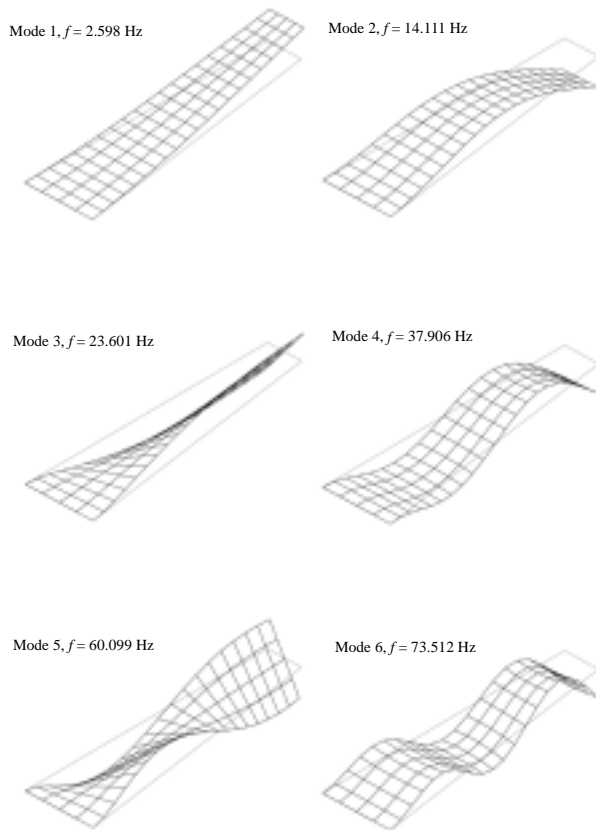


Fig. 4 Natural frequency and mode shapes.

wing root

PSD parameter

$$V = 15 \text{ m/sec}, \sigma_{W_G} = 0.3048 \text{ m/sec}, L_g = 762 \text{ m}$$

$N_0$

$\bar{A}$

Fig. 5

PSD

peak 가

3.2

(cumulative distribution function, CDF),  $F_Y(y)$

(7)

$$F_Y(y) = P(y < y_1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda t}) = e^{-\lambda t} \quad (7)$$

(probability distribution function, PDF)

(7)

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{dF_Y(y)}{dy} = -\lambda e^{-\lambda t} \cdot N_0 \left[ -\frac{y}{(\bar{A}\sigma_w)^2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y/\bar{A})^2}{\sigma_w^2}\right) \right] \quad (8)$$

(7) (8)

Fig. 6

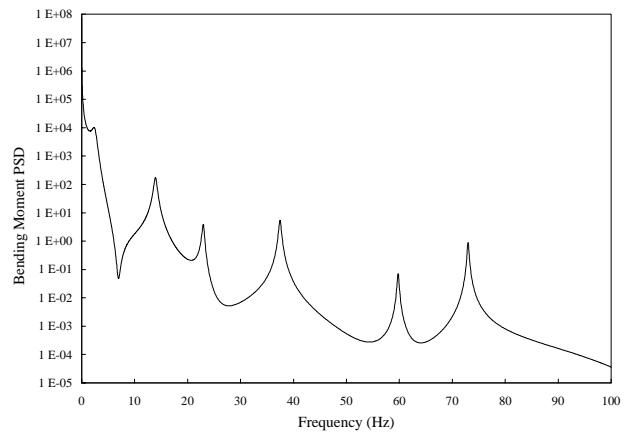


Fig. 5 PSD for wing root bending moment.

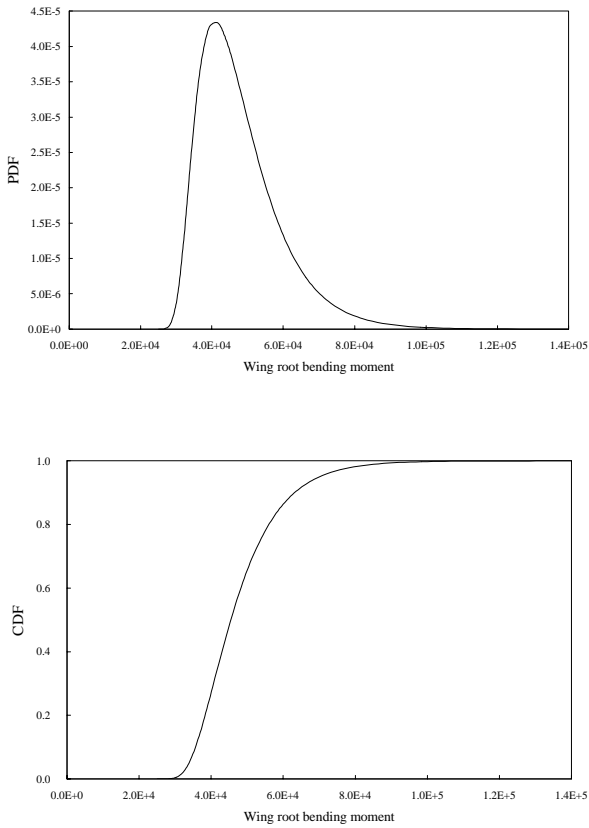


Fig. 6 PDF and CDF of wing root bending moment.

4.

4.1

wing root

wing box

(failure criterion)

Tsai-Hill (4)

(9)

(9)

$$g(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma_1^2}{X^2} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{Y^2} - \frac{\sigma_1 \sigma_2}{X^2} + \frac{\tau_{12}^2}{S^2} - 1 \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

$X, Y, S$  lamina,  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2,$

$\tau_{12}$  (principal material axes)

(classical lamination theory)

4.2

Monte Carlo simulation

inverse CDF method<sup>(5)</sup>

0 1

(10)

$y_i$ 가

$$y_i = F_Y^{-1}(u_i) \quad (10)$$

(normal distribution)가

8,000

10%

$N$

가  $N_f$

$$p_f = \frac{N_f}{N} \quad (11)$$

$\sigma_{W_G} = 0.3048$  m/sec

0.0914

, Fig. 7

RMS

RMS

가

가

가

가

Table 1

100%가

가

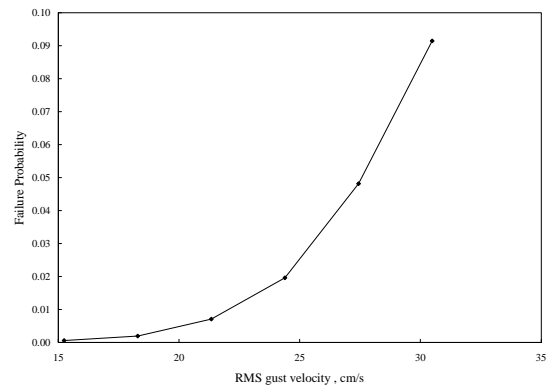


Fig. 7 Failure probability with RMS gust velocity.

**Table 1** Comparison of failure probability

RMS gust velocity (cm/sec)	$P_f$ with nominal properties	$P_f$ with uncertain properties	$\Delta P_f(\%)$
15.24	0.0003	0.0006	100.00
18.29	0.0010	0.0019	90.00
21.34	0.0047	0.0071	51.06
24.38	0.0097	0.0196	102.06
27.43	0.0280	0.0481	71.79
30.48	0.0661	0.0914	38.28

5.

가

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