

Outline

- Background
- Methods & Calibration
- Characteristics of Non-linear Materials
- Summary

Background

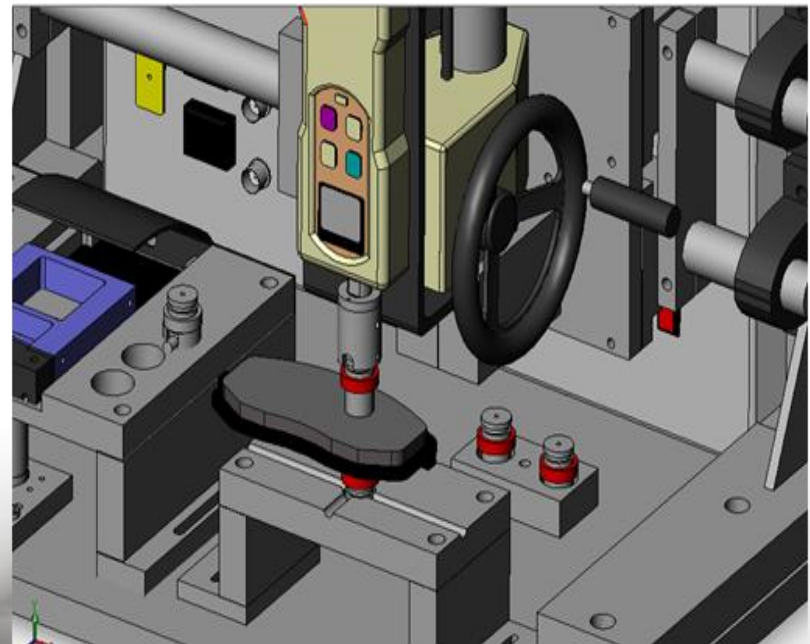
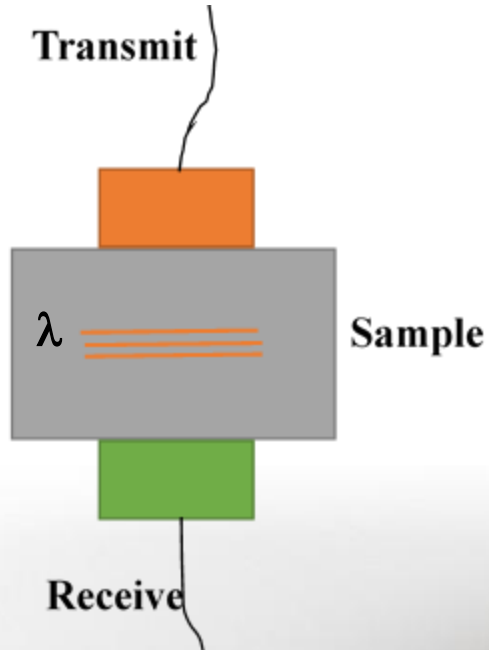
Compressive Modulus of Brakes depends on.....

- **Flatness/parallelism of the steel backing**
- **Properties of the underlayer**
- **Friction material**
 - Static modulus differs from dynamic modulus
 - Modulus depends on pre-load
 - Modulus depends on strain amplitude
 - Modulus depends on loading history
 - Modulus depends on frequency (strain rate)
 - Modulus depends on temperature
 - Modulus is anisotropic

Background

Wavelength, λ , smaller than sample dimensions

Primary measurement is time-of-flight

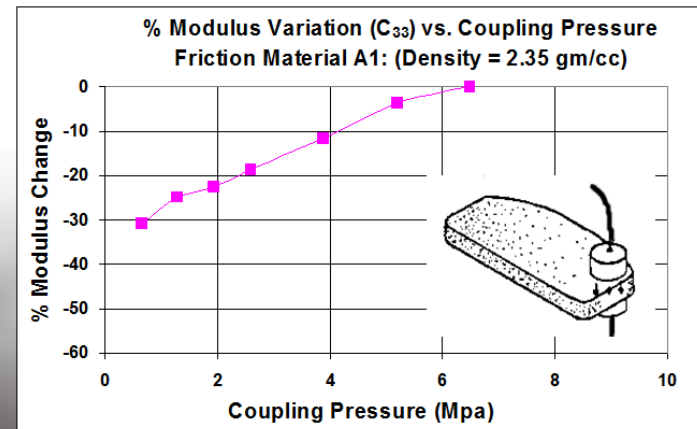
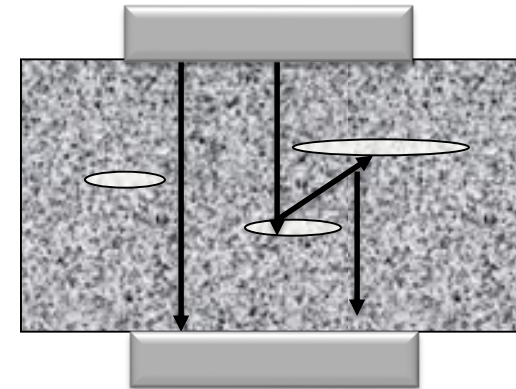
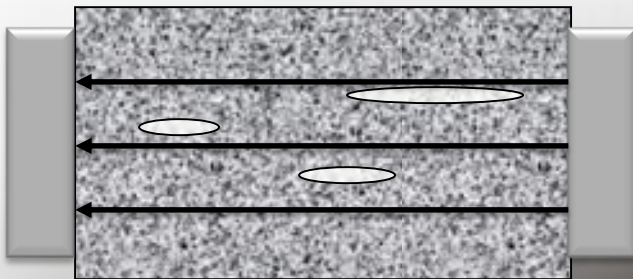
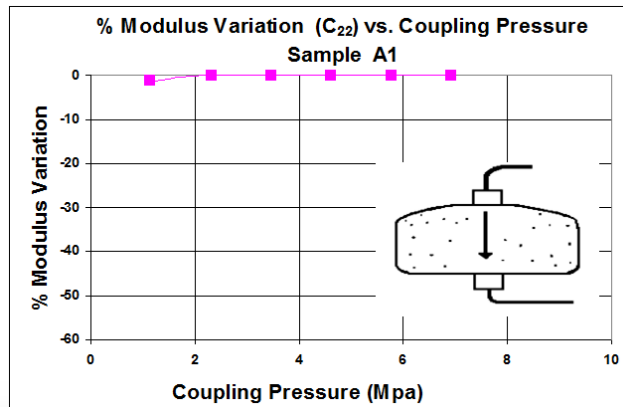


Conceptual Friction Model

Non-Linear Aspects of Friction Material Elastic Constants

Non-Linear, Load-Dependent Behavior is *Anisotropic*

No Load-Dependence for in-plane modes

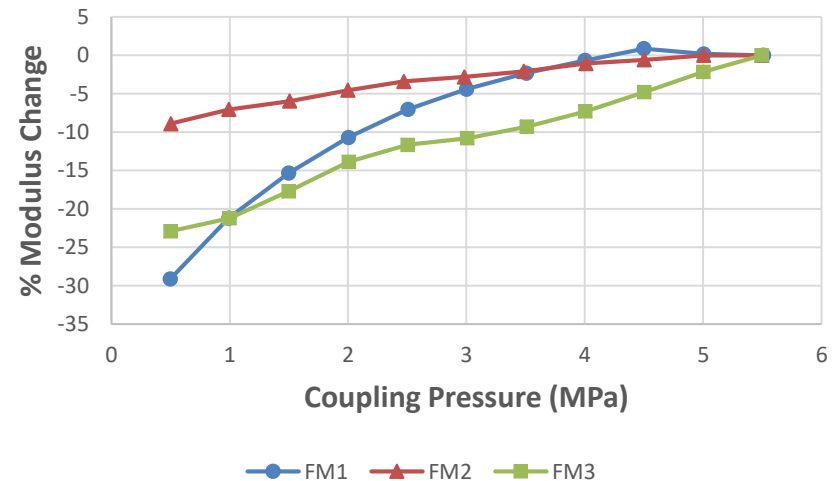


Characteristics of Non-linear Materials

MATERIAL	DENSITY	C_{33} @4MPa	E_3 @ 4 Mpa	C_{44} @4MPa
	g/cm ³	Gpa	Gpa	Gpa
FM#1	2.5	3.2	2.50	2.35
FM#2	3.1	4.8	4.08	3.30
FM#3	2.2	3.2	2.46	2.35

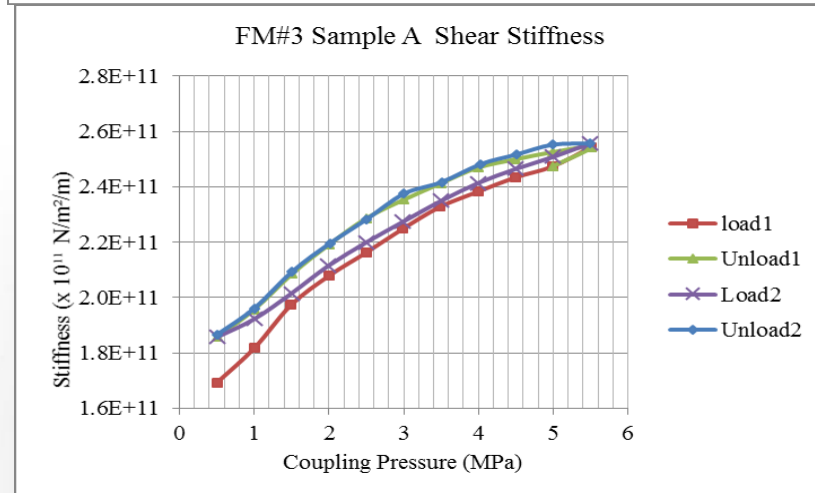
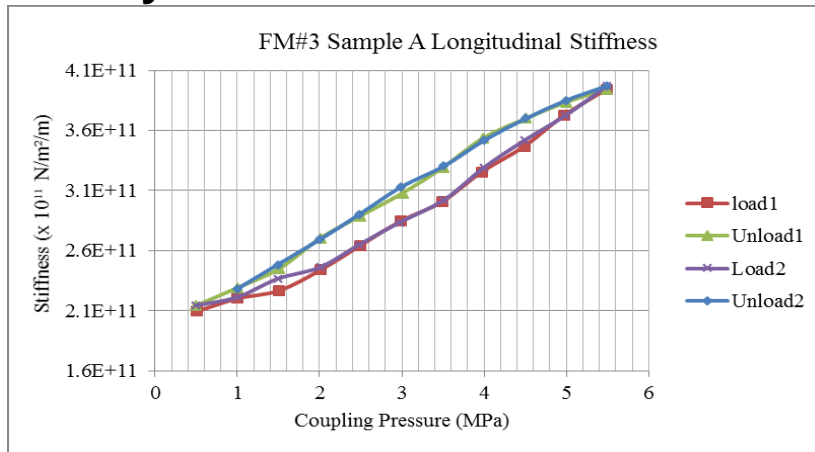
- Significant modulus variations with pre-load
- Magnitude differs from one material to the next

C_{33} % Modulus Change with Pressure



Characteristics of Non-linear Materials

Hysteresis

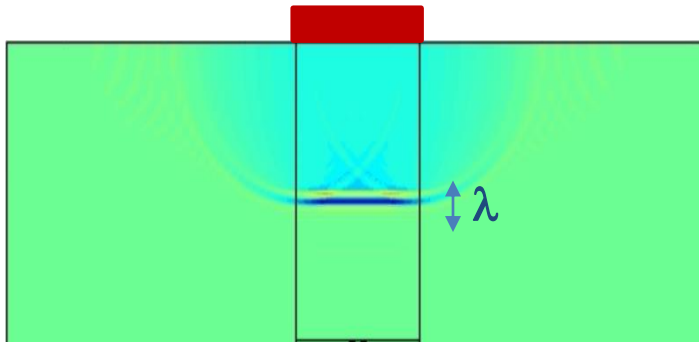


- Stiffness is greater when unloading the sample
- Magnitude differs from one material to the next

Frequency Dependence

Ultrasound $\lambda < L$

Measured Quantity: propagation Time



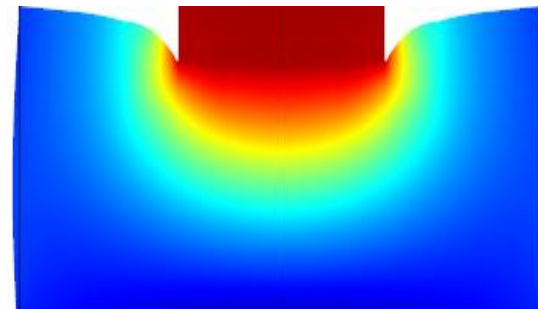
Net Stress & Strain = 0

Max Local Strain Amplitude ~ 0.25 microns

Max Local Strain Rate 1.5×10^6 microns/sec

Others $\lambda > L$

Measured Quantity: Displacement, velocity, acceleration and/or frequency.



Stress & Strain Distributed

Summary

- Non-linear nature of friction materials leads to significant reduction in the ultrasonic velocity and thus modulus at low pre-loads.
 - Load-dependence is anisotropic; Out-of-plane modes are load-dependent; In-plane modes are not
 - Magnitude & shape of the variation varies with formulation
 - Increased measurement variability at low loads
 - Hysteresis is observed in all materials; Stiffness for unload condition is always greater than for the loading test condition
 - Magnitude of the stiffness derived from ultrasonic methods is comparable to that obtained from dynamic stiffness measurements in kilohertz range.

Thanks For Your Attention

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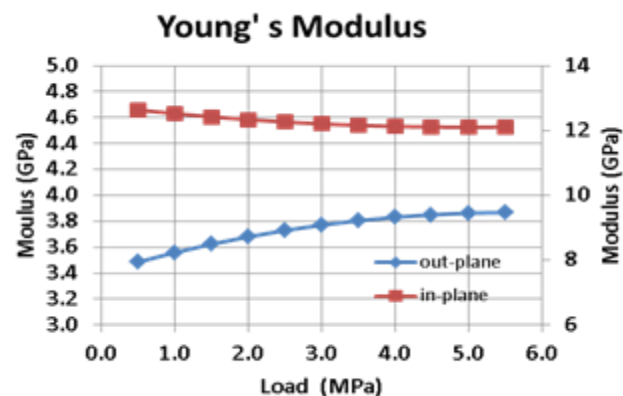
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Backup slides

Background

Load-dependent Properties



Temperature-dependent Properties

