

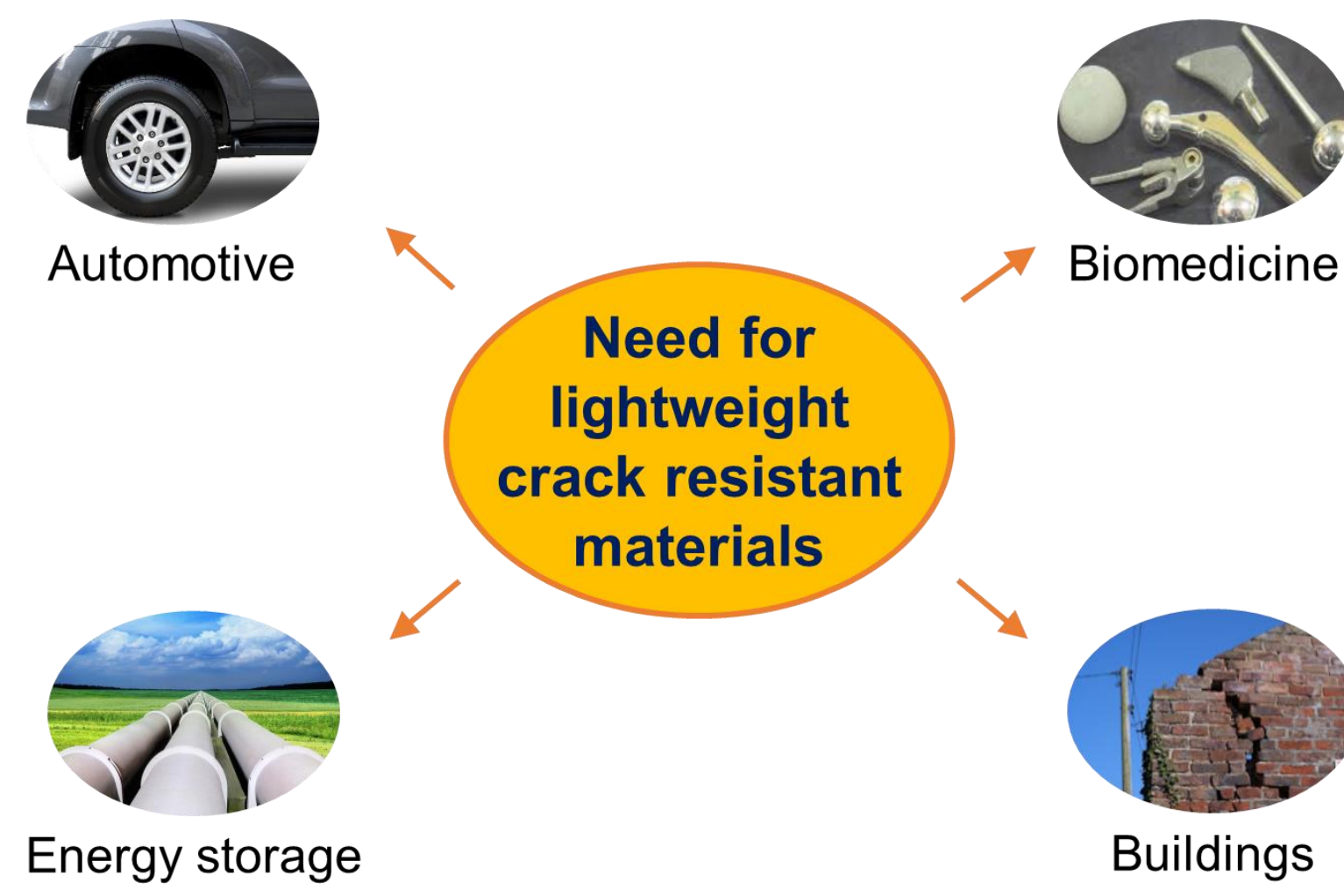
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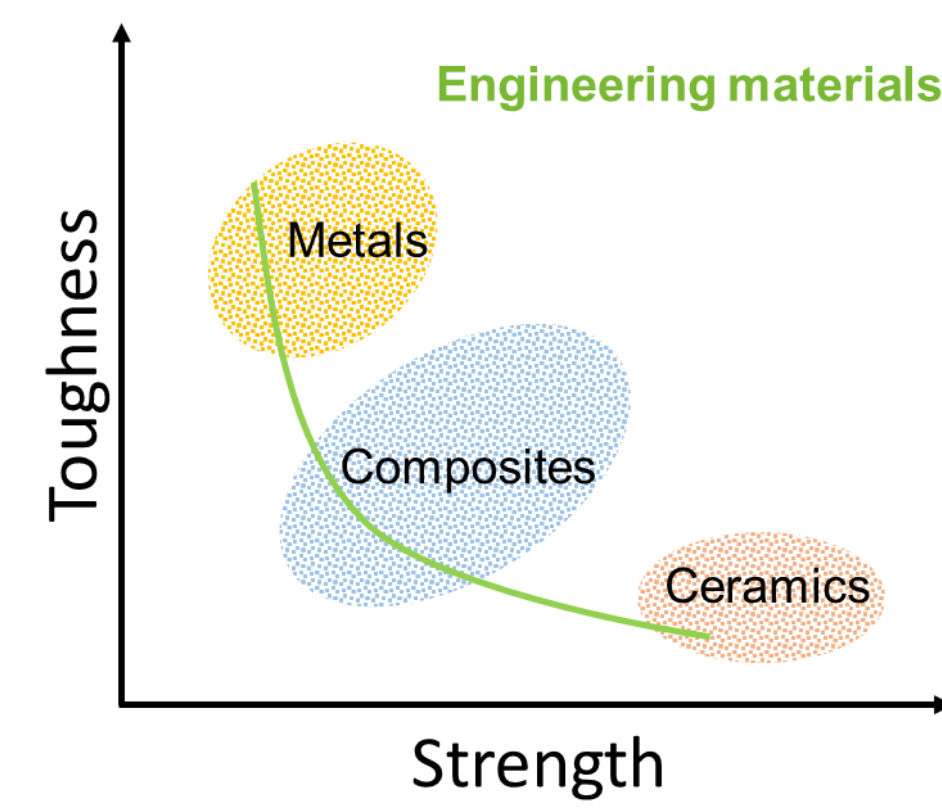
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## Rationale

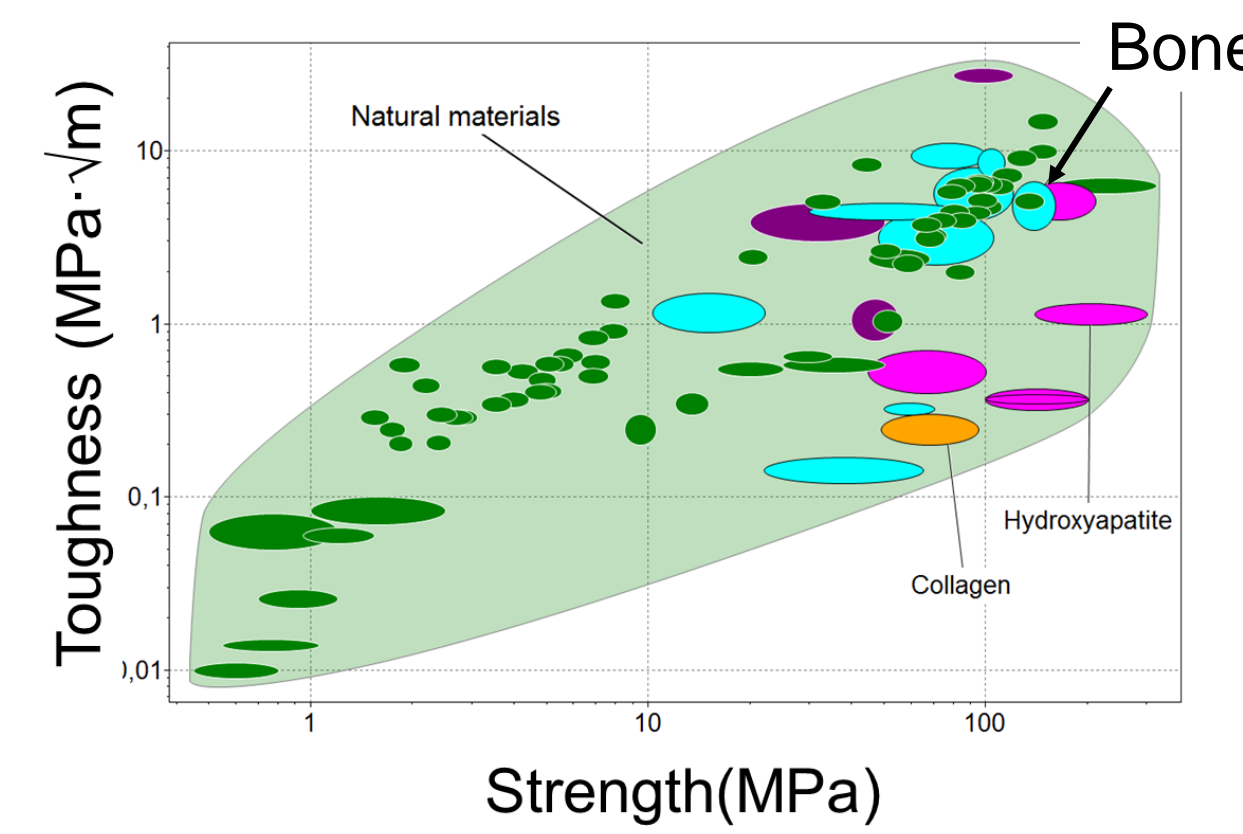


**Material design issue:**  
Toughness and stiffness are often mutually exclusive in engineering materials



**Bone:**

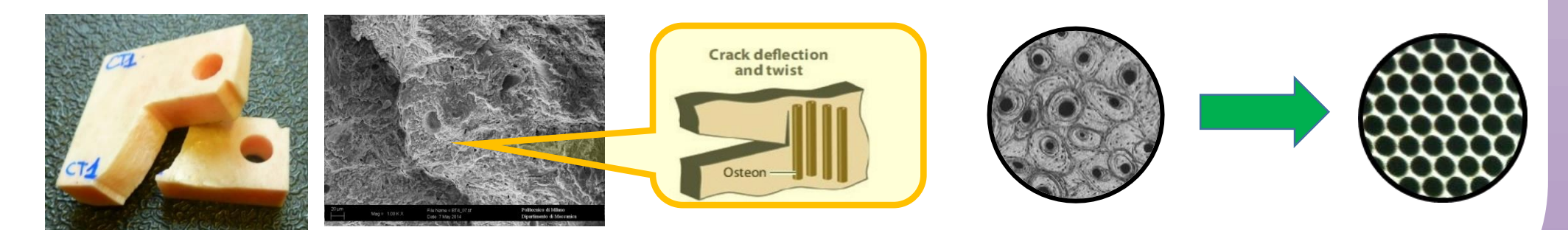
- Lightweight
- Large amplification in toughness with respect to its building blocks (3-5 orders of magnitude) [1]
- Unique combination of mechanical properties [2-4]



## Objectives

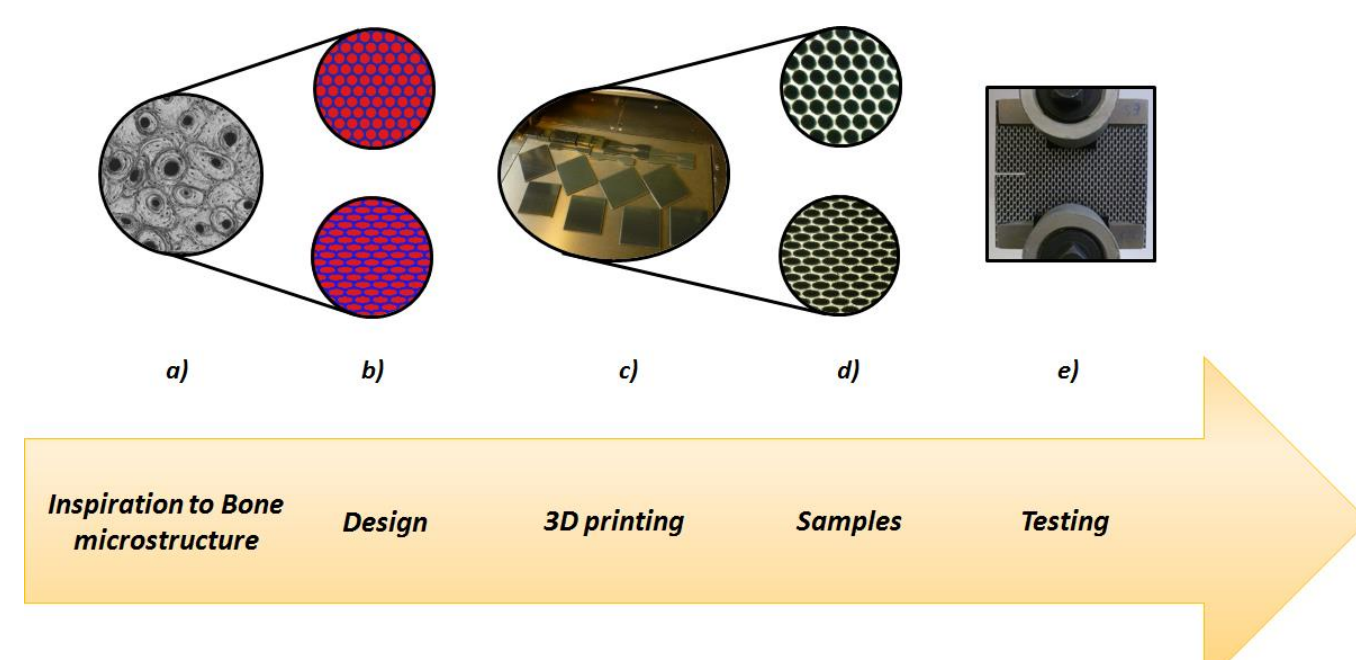
**Goals:**

- New composites with tailored properties by using a biomimetic design
- Implement the main microscale toughening mechanisms in *de novo* composites, by replicating the microstructural features involved in the process
- Obtain an increase in toughness
- Achieve an optimal strength-toughness balance

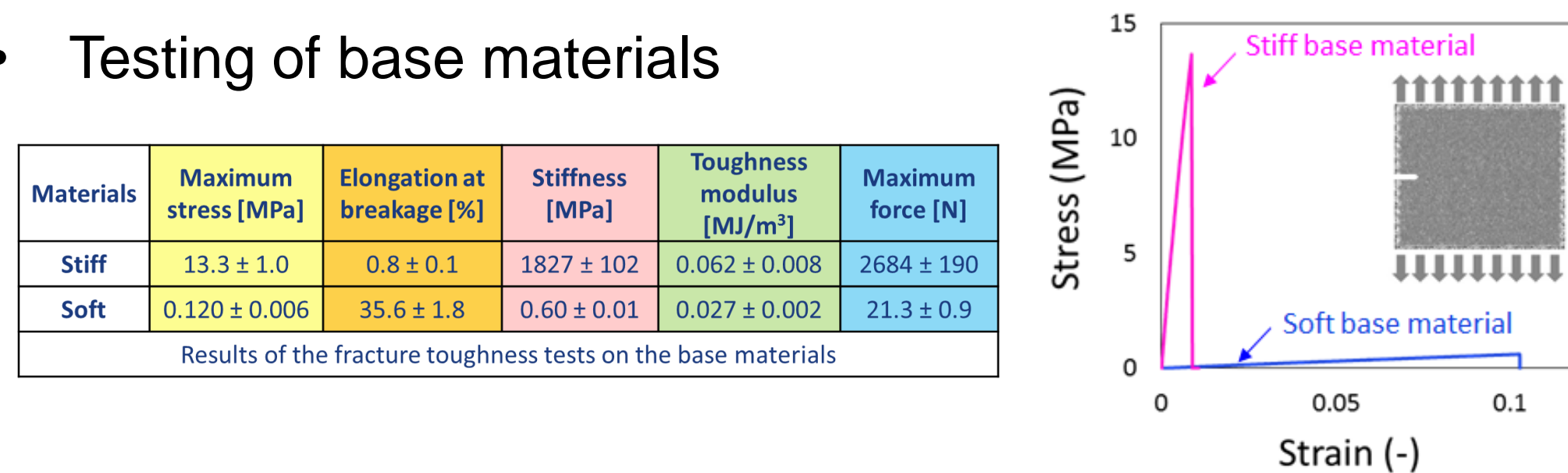


## Methods

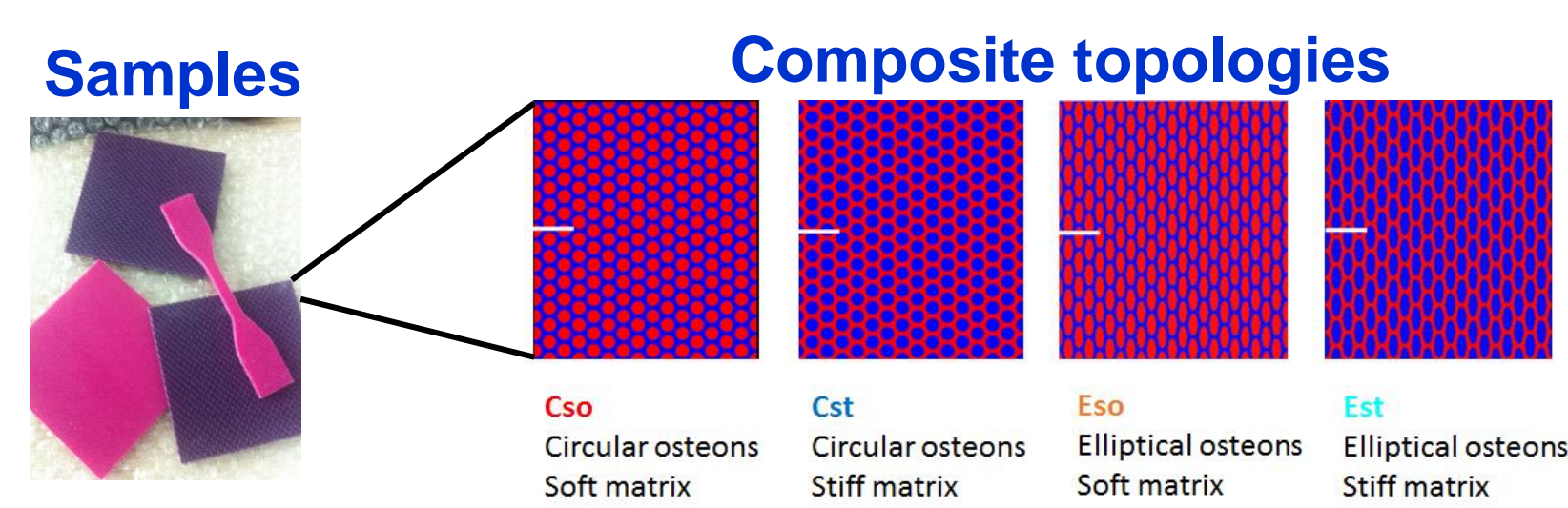
- Biomimetic approach adopted: materials design, manufacturing and testing



- Material selection: materials with markedly contrasting properties
- Testing of base materials

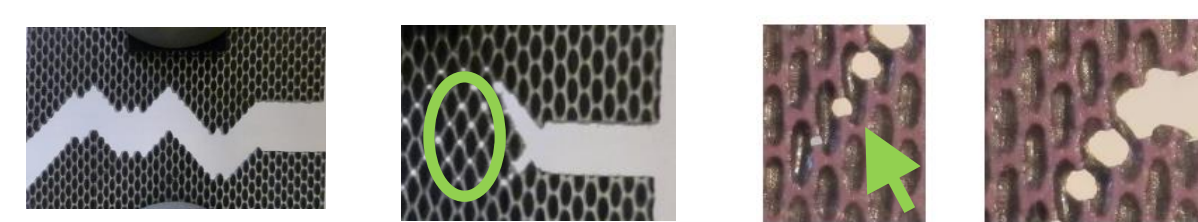


- Osteons mimicked as circular-to-elliptical inclusions
- Osteon vol. fraction (i.e. 60 %) equal to that of cortical bone [5]



## Remarks

- Role of the osteon-like reinforcement:
  - Reduce the stress concentration at crack tip
  - Promote a nonlinear crack path
  - Cause the formation of stress-induced microvoids
- Successful design:
  - Mimic bone microscale toughening mechanisms
  - Increase in toughness with respect to the base materials (7-15 times)

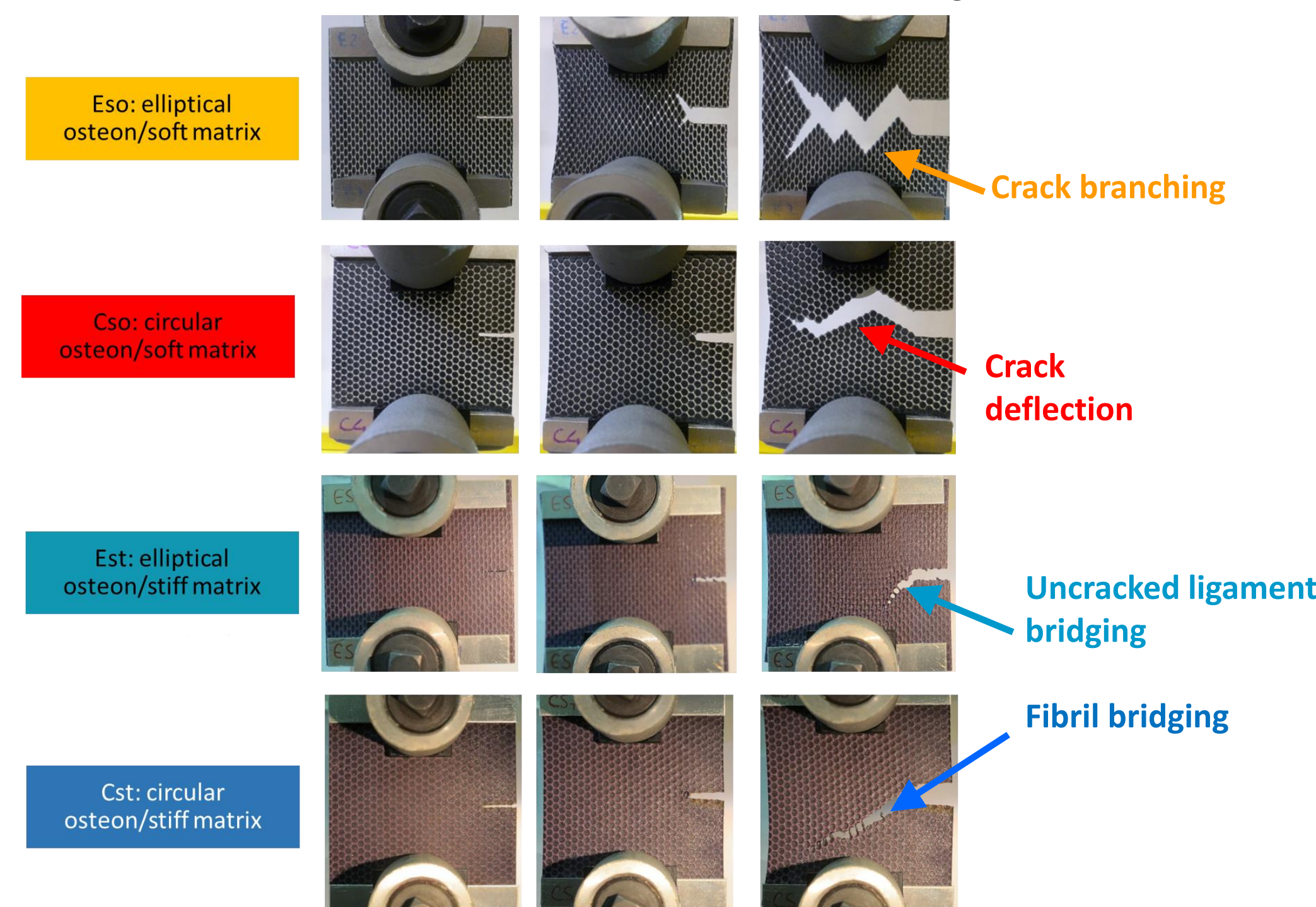


## References

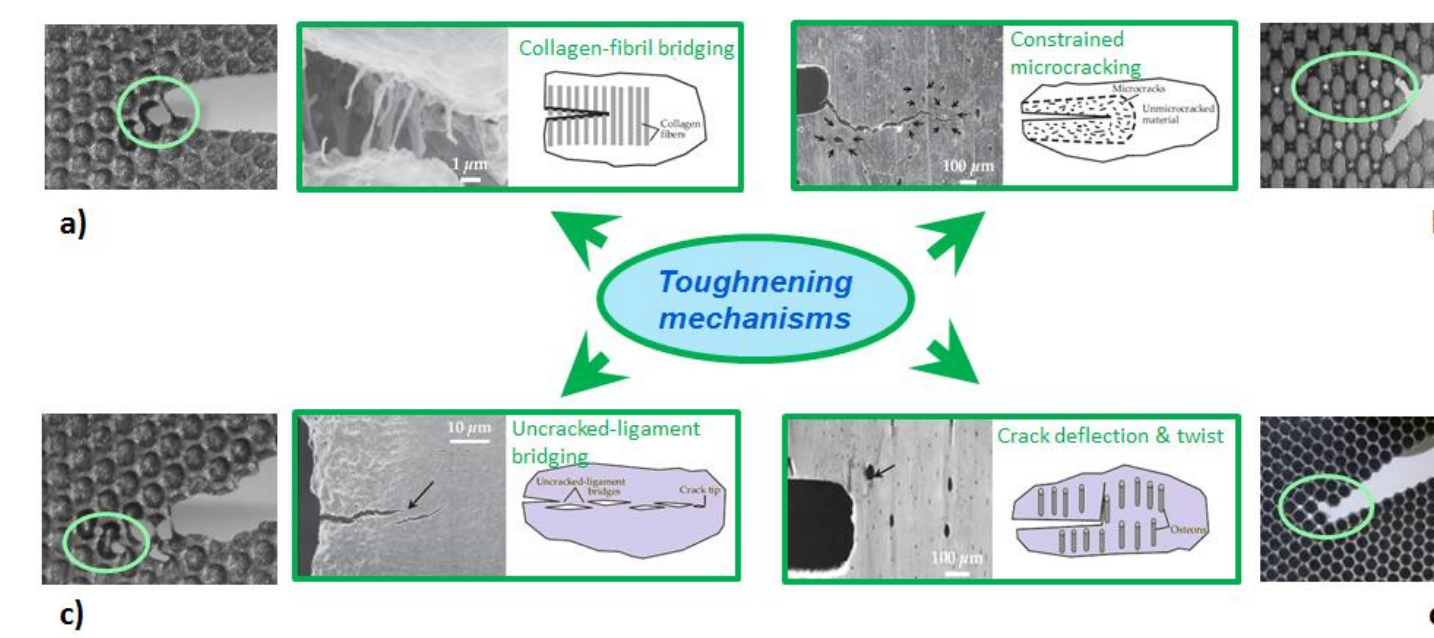
- [1] Barthelat, F. and Rabiei, *J Mech Phys Solids*, 2011.
- [2] Nalla, R.K., et al., *J Biomech*, 2005.
- [3] Weiner, S. et al., *Annu Rev Mater Sci*, 1998.
- [4] Liu, K. and Jiang, L., *Nano Today*, 2011.
- [5] Abdel-Wahab, A. A., et al., *Comput Mater Sci*, 2012.

## Failure modes

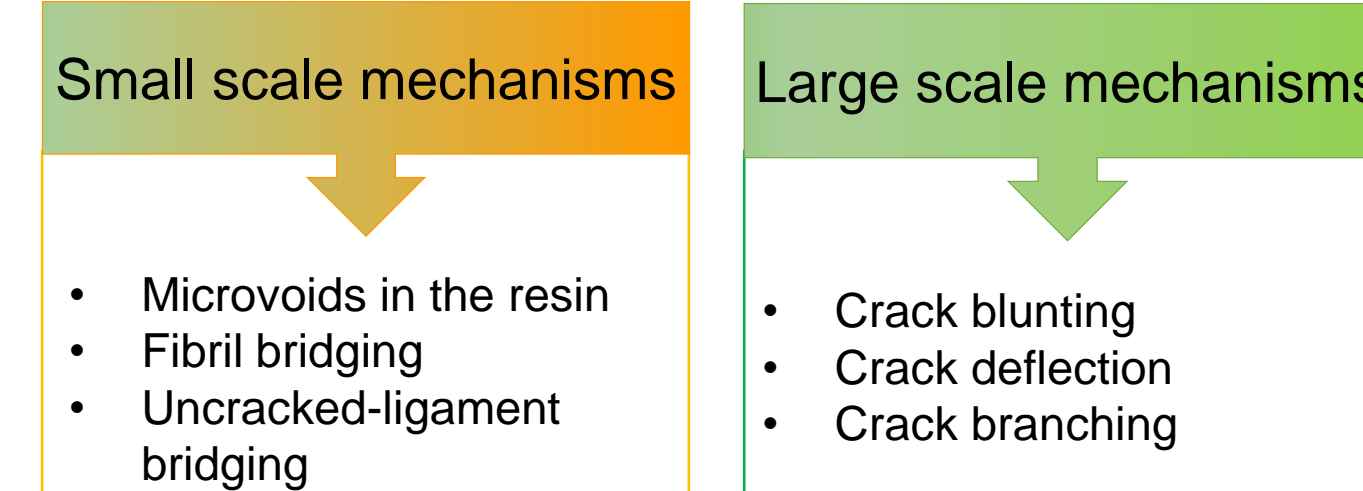
- Failure modes for all the composite topologies



- Failure mechanisms similar to those occurring in cortical bone at microscale



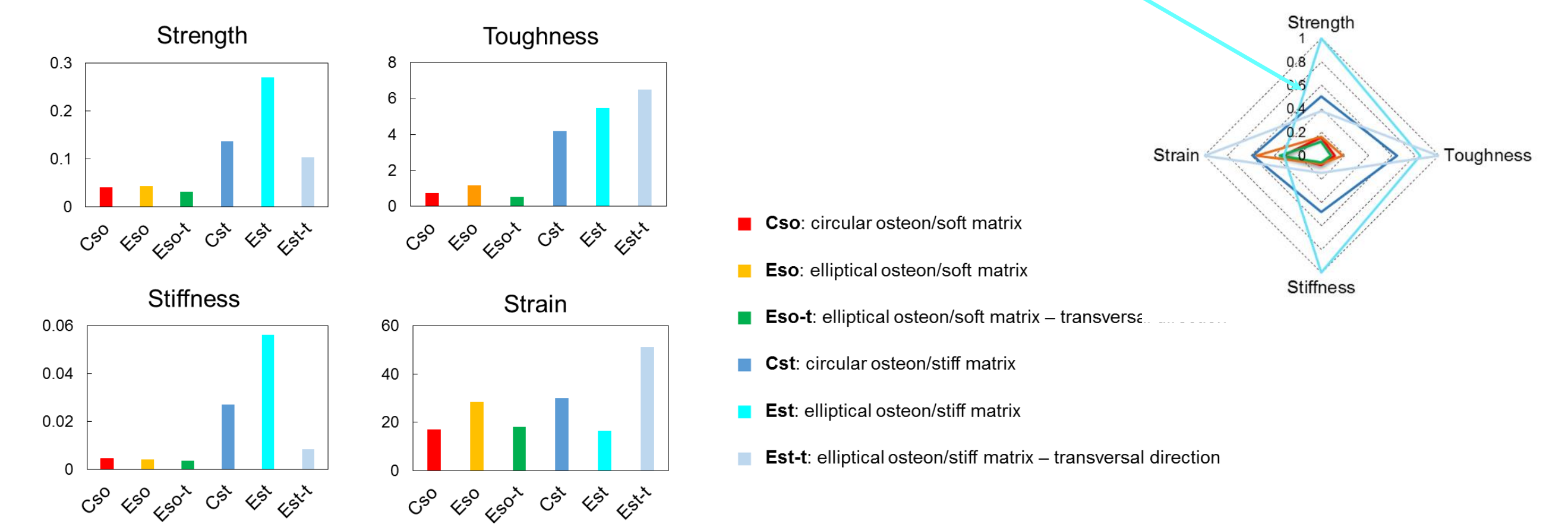
\*adapted from Ritchie, R.O., et al., *Physics Today*, 2009.



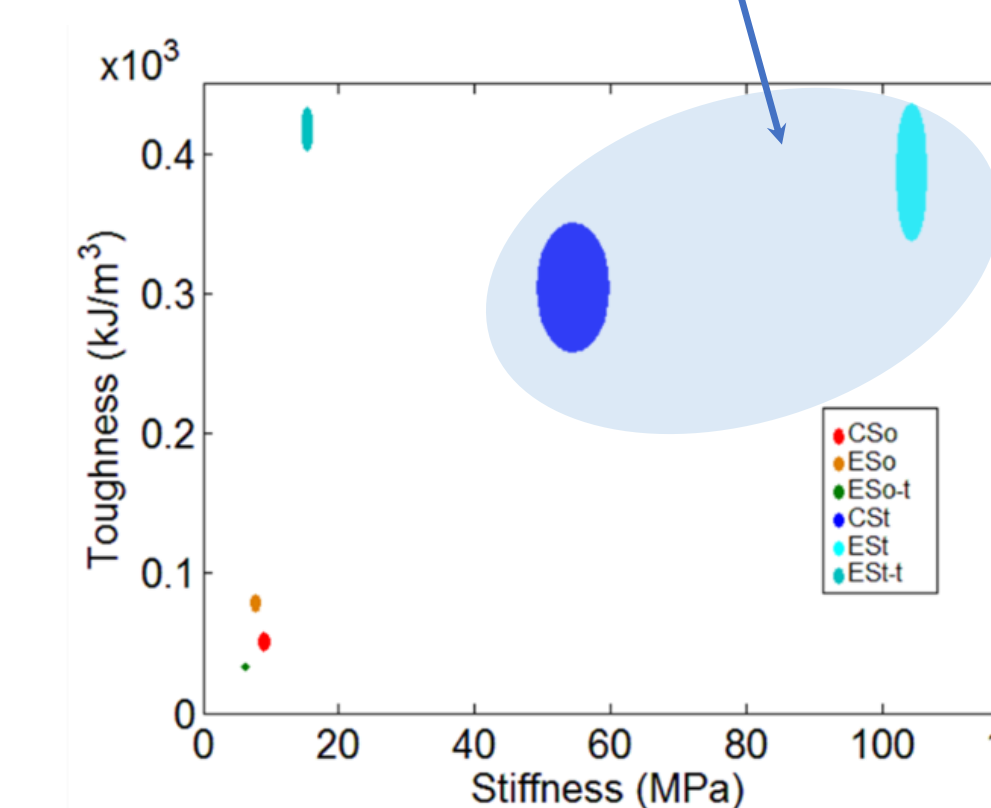
## Results

### Mechanical properties

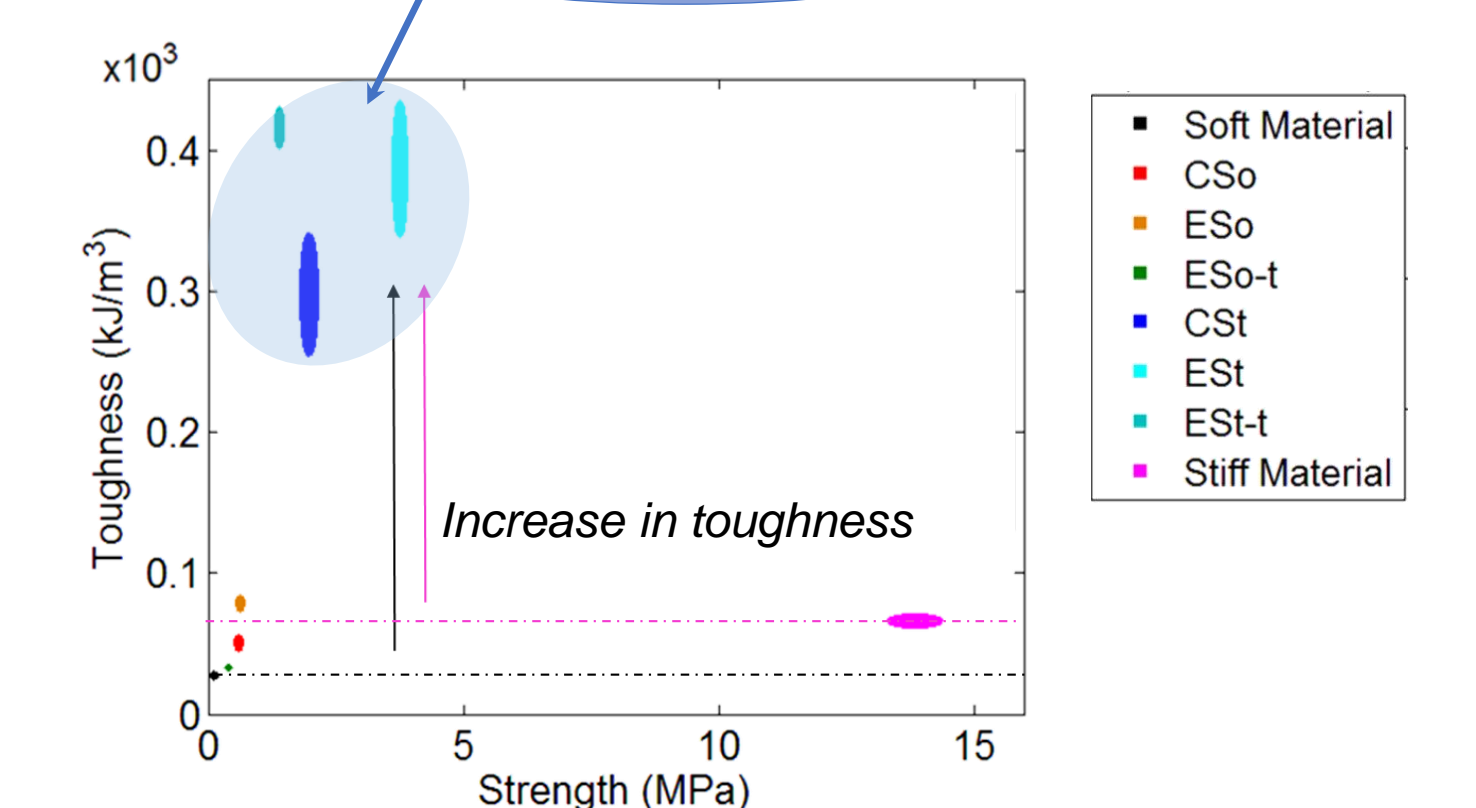
- Optimal combination of mechanical properties: increase in toughness and strain; good strength and stiffness performance
- The best performance is given by the Est composite type (elliptical inclusion-stiff matrix)



### Best strength-toughness balance



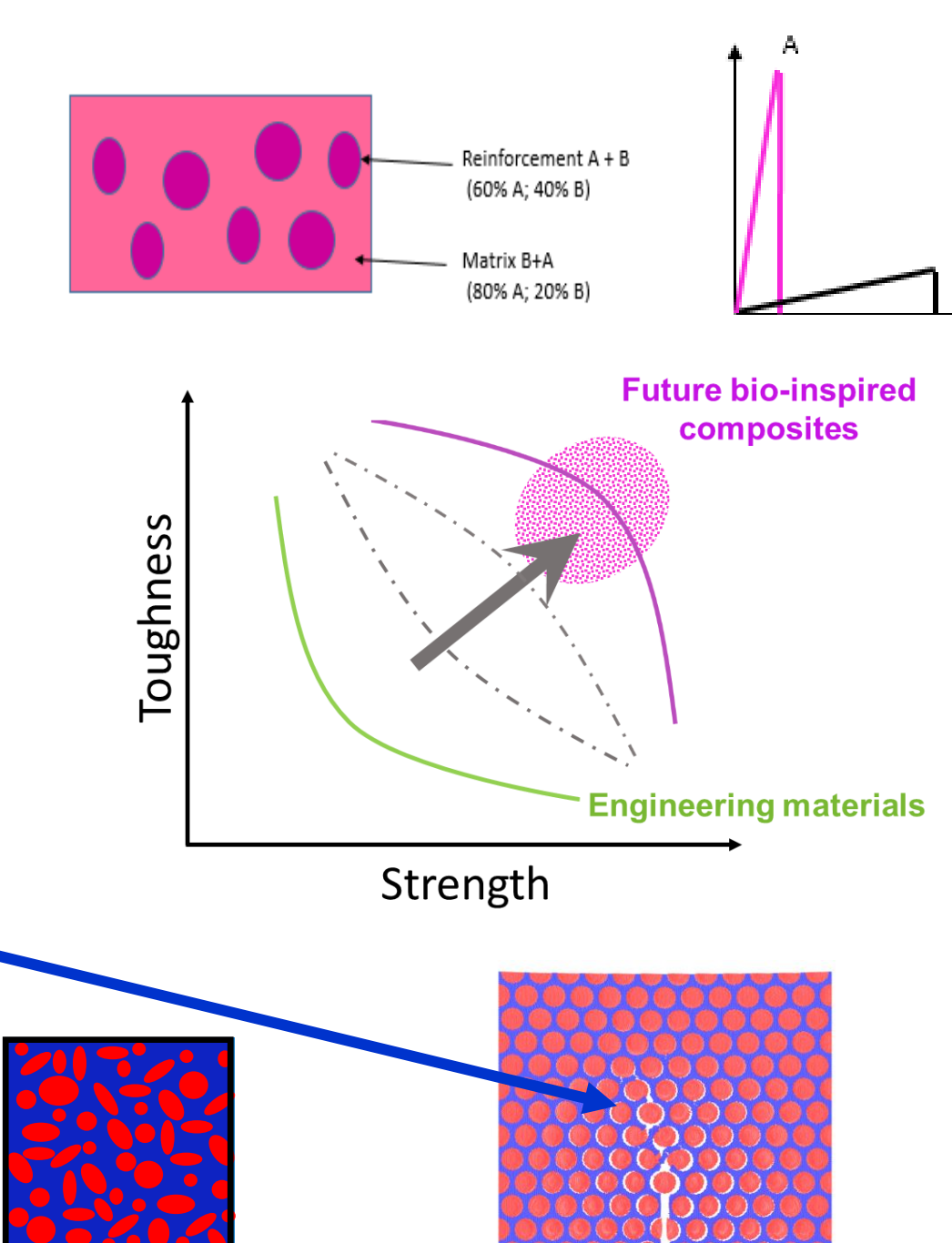
### Amplification in toughness



- Toughness: 15 times higher than the soft material and 7 times higher than the stiff one
- Composites with stiff matrix show the largest amplification in toughness (these cases are similar to the bone one, where the matrix is stiffer due to a higher degree of mineralization)

## Future work

- Use dual jet material technology to print composites, whose reinforcement and matrix are a mixture of the two base materials
- Find the optimal combination of the base materials and the optimal reinforcement/matrix stiffness ratio to get the largest amplification in toughness and the best toughness-strength balance
- Build numerical models, able to predict the behavior, to be used for future design
- Print composites with random osteon distribution
- Challenge: scale-up successfully laboratory examples



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