



Statistical Analyses of Raw Material Data for MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH Cure Cycle

Rula Coroneos, Shantaram S. Pai, and Pappu Murthy
Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio

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Rula Coroneos, Shantaram S. Pai, and Pappu Murthy
Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Glenn Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio 44135

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Glenn Research Center

Cleveland, Ohio 44135

Summary

This report describes statistical characterization of physical properties of the composite material system MTM45-1/CF7442A, which has been tested and is currently being considered for use on spacecraft structures. This composite system is made of 6K plain weave graphite fibers in a highly toughened resin system. This report summarizes the distribution types and statistical details of the tests and the conditions for the experimental data generated. These distributions will be used in multivariate regression analyses to help determine material and design allowables for similar material systems and to establish a procedure for other material systems. Additionally, these distributions will be used in future probabilistic analyses of spacecraft structures. The specific properties that are characterized are the ultimate strength, modulus, and Poisson's ratio by using a commercially available statistical package. Results are displayed using graphical and semigraphical methods and are included in the accompanying appendixes.

Introduction

The work described in this report is based on the database entitled "NPN100101 AITR1615-IMPW MTM45-1 IM7 6K PW RAW DATA REPORT" (Ref. 1, internal database). Material MTM45-1 is a composite with 6K plain weave IM7 (Hexcel Corporation) graphite fibers, in a highly toughened resin system 36 percent by weight and is currently being considered for spacecraft structures. The primary objective is to determine the underlying statistical distributions for the various properties that were experimentally determined and reported. These distributions will be used in multivariate regression analyses to help determine material and design allowables for similar material systems and to establish a procedure for other material systems. Additionally, these distributions will be used in future probabilistic analyses of spacecraft structures. This document summarizes the distribution types as well as the details of the tests and conditions for the experimental data generated for the material characterized as MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH Cure Cycle. The material form and CMH (condensed medium-temperature cure/high-temperature postcure) cure cycle are described in Reference 2. The document summarizes the distribution types and details of the tests and conditions for the experimental data generated for the material characterized as provided in the database. The distribution types for material physical properties such as ultimate strength, modulus, and Poisson's ratio are determined using the commercially available statistical discovery software JMP Pro (Ref. 3). The distributions are displayed using graphical and semigraphical methods and are included in Appendix A of this report. For stiffness-critical applications, the measured modulus variability becomes important, and tailoring of sections with appropriate orientations becomes a design consideration in order to quantify and minimize the uncertainty. However, for those structural components where failures due to inadequate strength becomes critical, one needs to address various types of failure modes and the appropriate strengths initiating those failure modes. Here the uncertainty in strength could decrease the reliability, and therefore one must execute extra caution and factor of safety. Furthermore, an a priori knowledge of these issues can be utilized to tailor manufacturing and testing of the material with the goal of reducing the uncertainty as much as possible. Discussion of such optimization is beyond the scope of the current project.

Statistical Details for Distribution Analysis

The Excel spreadsheet “NPN100101 AITR1615-IMPW MTM45-1 IM7 6K PW RAW DATA REPORT,” containing the test data was imported into JMP Pro software. Variables such as “Ultimate Strength Measured in ksi,” “Elastic Modulus Measured in Msi,” “Poisson’s ratio,” “Strength Initial Peak,” “Ultimate Strength,” “Strength at 2% Offset,” and “Strength at 4% Offset,” were declared “Continuous variables.” For analyzing the distributions, the “Continuous Fit ALL” option was used for each test temperature. In the “Compare Distributions” report, the “Show Distribution” list is sorted by the “Corrected Akaike’s Information Criterion ($AICc$)” (Ref. 3) in ascending order. Distributions with the smaller $AICc$ values indicate the best fit. They are computed as

$$AICc = -2\log(likelihood) + 2k \left(\frac{n}{n-k-1} \right) \quad (1)$$

where *likelihood* is the value of the likelihood function at best fit parameters, *k* is the number of estimated parameters in the model, and *n* is the number of observations in the data set.

Appendix A presents the results of each distribution analysis performed using graphical and semigraphical methods. The graphical methods depict the “Normal Quantile Plot” to assist in visualizing the extent to which a variable is normally distributed. The normal quantile plot also shows Lilliefors confidence bounds and Probability Normal Quantile Scales (Ref. 3). The “Outlier Box Plot” identifies possible outliers. The vertical line within the box represents the median sample value. The confidence diamond represents the upper and lower 95 percent of the mean. A line through the middle of the diamond represents the mean. The ends of the box represent the 25th and 75th quantiles, and the bracket outside of the box identifies the shortest half, which is the most dense 50 percent of the observations.

The data are displayed using histograms, which show a bar for grouped values of the continuous variable and a line graph depicting the best distribution fit. Summary statistics for each distribution are given in terms of the mean, standard deviation, the standard error of the mean. The upper 95 percent mean and lower 95 percent mean confidence limits about the mean define the interval that is likely to contain the true sample mean.

A comparison of the distribution is depicted next in the appendix including the $AICc$ as given in Equation (1). This value may be compared with those from other models to determine the best-fitting model for the data. The model having the smallest $AICc$ value, as discussed in Reference 3, is usually the preferred model.

The best-fitting distribution report includes a “Diagnostic Plot” with “Goodness-of-Fit” statistics displayed. The diagnostic plot creates a quantile or probability plot. Depending on the fitted distribution, the plot is in one of the formats listed in Table 1.

The “Parameter Estimates” table shows the estimates of the parameters in the model and a test for the hypothesis that each parameter is zero. Confidence limits are also displayed.

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION PLOT FORMATS

Plot format	Distribution
Fitted probability versus data	Normal
	Exponential
Fitted probability versus data on log scale	Weibull
	Lognormal
	Extreme value
Fitted quantiles versus data	Gamma
	Poisson

The “Goodness-of-Fit” test is also shown in the appendix. Analogous to lack-of-fit tests, they test for adequacy of the model by computing the goodness-of-fit for the fitted distribution. In the JMP software, the goodness-of-fit tests are not chi-square tests, but are empirical distribution function (EDF) tests. EDF tests offer advantages over the chi-square tests, including improved power and invariance with respect to histogram midpoints (Ref. 3).

Analysis of the distribution was performed using the JMP software of each variable, and comparison was performed using the option “Continuous Fit All.” The best-fit distribution is selected and plotted as shown in the charts in the appendix. However, in the cases where the best distribution fit was of the type Normal 2 Mixture or Normal 3 Mixture or any of the Johnson options such as Johnson Su, Johnson Sb, and Johnson Sl, the next-best fit was chosen instead. This choice was made in anticipation for future use of NASA/NESSUS 6.2c code (Ref. 4) for further sensitivity analysis because these types of distributions are not available in NESSUS 6.2c. NASA/NESSUS 6.2c is a general-purpose, probabilistic analysis program that accounts for variations and uncertainties in loads, geometry, material behavior, and other user-defined inputs, and it computes probability of failure and probabilistic sensitivity measures of engineered systems. A brief description of the different statistical distribution types that are also available in the NASA/NESSUS 6.2c version follows.

Overview of Distribution Types

The following sections give descriptions of the distribution types in the JMP software that are used in the analyses in this report.

Gaussian or Normal Distribution

The normal distribution is a continuous probability distribution defined on the entire real line often used to model measures that are symmetric with most of the values falling in the middle of the curve. It has a bell-shaped probability density function, given as

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right], \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty \quad (2)$$

The parameter μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation. The standard normal distribution is with $\mu = 0$ and variance $\sigma^2 = 1$ in a general normal distribution.

Lognormal Distribution

The lognormal distribution is a continuous probability distribution of a random variable whose logarithm is normally distributed. A variable Y is lognormal if and only if $X = \ln(Y)$ is normal. Lognormal is often used to model values that can only take positive values and if negative values are inadmissible. The lognormal distribution can be obtained by substituting “ $\ln(x)$ ” for “ x ” in the above equation for the normal distribution. The lognormal fitting option estimates the parameters μ (scale) and σ (shape).

$$f(x;\mu,\sigma) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right], \text{ for } x > 0 \quad (3)$$

Weibull Distribution

The Weibull distribution is a continuous probability distribution that often provides a good model for estimating the length of life. The probability density function of a Weibull random variable x is

$$f(x; \alpha, \beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^{\beta-1} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^\beta\right) & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where $\alpha > 0$ is the scale parameter and $\beta > 0$ is the shape parameter of the distribution.

Exponential Distribution

The exponential distribution is useful for describing events that randomly occur over time. The probability density function of an exponential distribution f is

$$f(x; \alpha) = \begin{cases} \alpha \exp(-\alpha x) & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where $\alpha > 0$ is the scale parameter of the distribution.

Normal Mixtures Distribution

The normal mixtures distribution fits a mixture of normal distributions. This flexible distribution is capable of fitting multimodal data. The probability density function generated from a mixture of two normal distributions for a random variable x is given by

$$f(x; p, \mu_1, \mu_2, \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2) = \frac{p}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_1^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right] + \frac{1-p}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_2^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right] \quad (6)$$

where parameters μ_1 and μ_2 are the two means, σ_1 and σ_2 are two standard deviations, and p is the probability.

Johnson Su, Johnson Sb, and Johnson SI Distributions

The Johnson system of distributions contains three distributions that are all based on a transformed normal distribution: Johnson Su, which is unbounded for Y ; the Johnson Sb, which is bounded on both tails ($0 < Y < 1$); and the Johnson SI distribution leading to the lognormal family of distributions. All three Johnson system distributions are useful for their data-fitting capabilities because they support every possible combination of skewness and kurtosis. More details on the Johnson system can be found in Reference 3.

Data Analysis Details

The actual experimental data for the MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW, 6K plain weave IM7 fabric, 196 g/m², 36% RW (resin weight) material was analyzed. The elastic modulus and ultimate strength of the material were obtained for the test conditions and test types as defined in Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—TEST CONDITIONS

CTD	-65±5 °F (18±3 °C), ambient moisture cold temperature dry
RTD	Room temperature, ambient dry
RTW	Room temperature, wet (equilibrium moisture content)
ETD1	220±5 °F (104±3 °C), elevated temperature dry
ETD2	350±5 °F (177±3 °C), elevated temperature dry
ETW	180±5 °F (82±3 °C), elevated temperature wet (equilibrium moisture)
ETW2	250±5 °F (121±3 °C), elevated temperature wet (equilibrium moisture)

TABLE 3.—TESTS RUN ON
 MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
 WITH CORRESPONDING CODES FOR
 JMP PRO SOFTWARE ANALYSIS

Test code	Test
FC	Fill compression
FHC1	Quasi filled hole compression
FHC2	Soft filled hole compression
FHC3	Hard filled hole compression
FHT1	Quasi isotropic filled hole tension
FHT2	Soft filled hole tension
FHT3	Hard filled hole tension
FSM	Warp flexure strength and modulus
FT	Fill tension
ILT1	Quasi isotropic interlaminar tension
IPS1	In plane shear (11.5 inches length)
OHC1	Quasi isotropic open hole compression
OHC2	Soft open hole compression
OHC3	Hard open hole compression
OHT1	Quasi isotropic open hole tension
OHT2	Soft open hole tension
OHT3	Hard open hole tension
PB1	Quasi isotropic pin bearing
PB2	Soft pin bearing
PB3	Hard pin bearing
SBS	Short beam strength
SBS1	Quasi isotropic short beam strength
UNC0	0/90 compression
UNC1	Quasi isotropic compression
UNC2	Soft compression
UNC3	Hard compression
UNT0	0/90 tension
UNT1	Quasi isotropic tension
UNT2	Soft tension
UNT3	Hard tension
WC	Warp compression
WT	Warp tension

Test Methods and Test Types

All testing was executed in accordance with nationally recognized standard methods and procedures. Details of the specific test methods used are defined in Reference 2, together with relevant specimen nominal geometry and configurations. Table 4 presents the 10 ASTM Standard Test Methods used for this data.

Distribution analyses and comparisons were performed for variables such as “Ultimate Strength Measured in ksi,” “Elastic Modulus Measured in Msı,” “Poisson’s ratio,” “Strength Initial Peak,” “Ultimate Strength,” “Strength at 2% Offset,” and “Strength at 4% Offset.” Importing the data in JMP involved combining and concatenating data across batches and test conditions for each property type.

The distribution type for each of these variables at each available test temperature was analyzed separately. Ninety-four tests of the MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW material were performed, as described and summarized in Reference 2. Results of the distribution types by property and test temperature are summarized in the next section and in Appendix A. The tables depict the distribution types along with the parameter types and estimates for each distribution type as given in Table 5. Appendix A provides the

TABLE 4.—ASTM STANDARD TEST METHODS USED FOR
MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE MATERIAL TESTS

Test code	ASTM test method	ASTM test description
SBS SBS1	ASTMD2344	Standard test method for short-beam strength of polymer-matrix-composite materials and their laminates
WT FT UNT1 UNT2 UNT3	ASTMD3039	Standard test method for tensile properties of polymer-matrix-composite materials
IPS1	ASTMD3518	Standard test method for in-plane shear response of polymer-matrix-composite materials by tensile test of a $\pm 45^\circ$ laminate
OHT1 OHT2 OHT3	ASTMD5766	Standard test method for open-hole tensile strength of polymer-matrix-composite laminates
PB1 PB2 PB3	ASTMD5961	Standard test method for bearing response of polymer-matrix-composite laminates
ILT1	ASTMD6415	Standard test method for measuring the curved-beam strength of a fiber-reinforced polymer-matrix composite
OHC1 OHC2 OHC3	ASTMD6484	Standard test method for open-hole compressive strength of polymer-matrix-composite laminates
WC FC UNC1 UNC2 UNC3	ASTMD6641	Standard test method for determining the compressive properties of polymer-matrix-composite laminates using a combined loading compression test fixture
FHT1 FHT2 FHT3 FHC1 FHC2 FHC3	ASTMD6742	Standard test method for filled-hole tension and compression testing of polymer-matrix-composite laminates
FSM	ASTMD790	Standard test method for flexural properties of unreinforced and reinforced plastics and electrical insulating materials

TABLE 5.—DISTRIBUTION PARAMETER TYPES

Distribution	Parameter type
Normal	(Location μ , dispersion σ)
Lognormal	(Scale μ , shape σ)
Weibull	(Scale α , shape β)
Exponential	Scale α

“Summary Statistics,” such as the mean and standard deviation, the standard error mean, and upper 95 percent of the mean, and lower 95 percent of the mean for each test type and variable, as well as a comparison table of all the distribution types ranging from the smallest value of AIC_c to the biggest value. The “Fitted Parameter Estimate” for the best fit distribution, the “Goodness-of-Fit Test,” and the “Diagnostic Plot” are also displayed in the appendix.

Summary of Distributions by Test

The best fit distribution type for the data was compared with the normal distribution to determine how significantly they differ from one another. The comparison was done by calculating the percent change of the Akaike’s Information Criterion value (AIC_c) with respect to the AIC_c of the normal distribution. As mentioned in the previous section, AIC_c is a measure of the relative goodness-of-fit for a specific statistical distribution and provides a rationale for the distribution type selection. The AIC_c values for all properties and tests are provided in Appendix A. In the subsequent discussions for each specific property we make note on the tables that normal distribution can be assumed if the percent change of the best fit distribution is less than 2 percent, based on the AIC_c criteria.

Fill Compression (FC): The distribution types for the Fill Compression (FC) tests are shown in Table 6 and Appendix A.1. For cold temperature dry (CTD) conditions the best fit distribution type for ultimate strength, modulus, and Poisson’s ratio is Weibull. For all other temperature conditions the distribution types vary. Comparing the percent change of the AIC_c value for the best-fit distribution type with respect to normal distribution is less than 2 percent for both ultimate strength and Poisson’s ratio.

Quasi Filled Hole Compression (FHC1): The distribution types for the Quasi Filled Hole Compression (FHC1) properties are shown in Table 7 and Appendix A.2. For room temperature dry (RTD) conditions the distribution for ultimate strength is lognormal, and for 250 ± 5 °F elevated temperature wet (ETW2) conditions it is normal. However, in comparing the AIC_c value for these distributions, the strength at RTD = 37.772 ksi (260.43 MPa) for lognormal and 38.157 ksi (263.08 MPa) for normal, the percent difference is 1.02 percent; therefore, normal distribution can be considered for the RTD condition. Modulus data were not available. For the FHC1 properties, the percent change of the AIC_c value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at the RTD condition is 1.02 percent.

Soft Filled Hole Compression (FHC2): The distribution types for the Soft Filled Hole Compression (FHC2) properties are shown in Table 8 and Appendix A.3. For RTD conditions the distribution for ultimate strength is lognormal and for the ETW2 condition it is Weibull. The scale and shape parameters for these distributions are given in the table. Modulus test data were not available. The maximum percent change of the AIC_c value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at both temperature conditions is 1.21 percent.

Hard Filled Hole Compression (FHC3): The distribution types for the Hard Filled Hole Compression (FHC3) properties are shown in Table 9 and Appendix A.4. For RTD conditions the distribution for ultimate strength is lognormal, and for the ETW2 condition it is normal. The scale and shape parameters for these distributions are given in Table 9. For RTD, the percent difference of the AIC_c value between lognormal (43.971 ksi, 303.17 MPa) and normal (44.160 ksi, 304.47 MPa) is small at 0.43 percent; thus normal can be considered as the distribution for ultimate strength for both test temperature conditions. Modulus test data were not available. For the FHC3 properties, the percent change of the AIC_c value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at the RTD condition is less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 6.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR FILL COMPRESSION (FC) TEST PROPERTIES
FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.1.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b		
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi)	Poisson's ratio
CTD	Weibull (106.301, 17.198) or normal	Weibull (9.441, 18.381)	Weibull (0.058, 9.746) or normal
RTD	Weibull (83.806, 22.070) or normal	Lognormal (2.146, 0.080) or normal	Lognormal (-2.964, 0.060) or normal
RTW	Normal (70.028, 6.523)	Weibull (9.161, 71.045)	Lognormal (-3.309, 0.098) or normal
ETD1	Weibull (69.341, 16.841) or normal	Weibull (9.299, 14.094)	Lognormal (-3.137, 0.117) or normal
ETD2	Lognormal (3.981, 0.121) or normal	Lognormal (2.129, 0.099)	Weibull (0.036, 7.699) or normal
ETW	Weibull (62.210, 8.994) or normal	Lognormal (2.253, 0.046) or normal	Normal (0.039, 0.006)
ETW2	Lognormal (3.981, 0.121) or normal	Weibull (9.493, 17.059)	Weibull (0.044, 8.077) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 7.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI FILLED HOLE COMPRESSION (FHC1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE [Graphical results in Appendix A.2.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
RTD	Lognormal (4.018, 0.031) or normal	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Normal (38.870, 3.303)	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 8.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT FILLED HOLE COMPRESSION (FHC2) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE [Graphical results in Appendix A.3.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
RTD	Lognormal (3.841, 0.019) or normal	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Weibull (33.837, 23.123) or normal	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 9.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD FILLED HOLE COMPRESSION (FHC3) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.4.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
RTD	Lognormal (4.067, 0.043) or normal	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Normal (42.977, 3.826)	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 10.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC FILLED HOLE TENSION (FHT1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.5.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Lognormal (4.135, 0.037) or normal	Excluded or not tested
RTD	Lognormal (4.102, 0.019) or normal	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Quasi Isotropic Filled Hole Tension (FHT1): The distribution types for the Quasi Filled Hole Tension (FHT1) properties are shown in Table 10 and Appendix A.5. Both temperature conditions, RTD and ETW2 give a lognormal distribution with minor differences in the scale and shape parameters. For the FHT1 properties, the percent change of *AICc* value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at the CTD temperature condition is 0.08 percent, and for RTD it is 0.76 percent.

Soft Filled Hole Tension (FHT2): The distribution types for the Soft Filled Hole Tension (FHT2) properties are shown in Table 11 and Appendix A.6. Temperature conditions CTD and RTD give a Weibull distribution with minor differences in the scale and shape parameters, whereas ETW2 is lognormal. For the FHT2 properties, the percent change of the *AICc* value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at CTD and RTD temperature conditions is significantly different at 11 percent. However, for ETW2 the *AICc* value change is 0.32 percent between lognormal and normal distributions.

Hard Filled Hole Tension (FHT3): The distribution types for the Hard Filled Hole Tension (FHT3) properties are shown in Table 12 and Appendix A.7. Both temperature conditions, CTD and RTD, give a lognormal distribution with minor differences in the scale and shape parameters. Test data for modulus are not available. The percent change of the *AICc* value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at the CTD and RTD conditions is 0.34 and 0.15 percent, respectively.

Warp Flexure Strength and Modulus (FSM): The distribution types for the Warp Flexure Strength and Modulus (FSM) properties are shown in Table 13 and Appendix A.8. The RTD condition gives a Weibull distribution for ultimate strength and normal for modulus. The difference of the *AICc* for Weibull (151.529 ksi, 1044.76 MPa) and normal (151.643 ksi, 1045.54 MPa) is minor at 0.08 percent; thus, normal distribution can be considered for ultimate strength, for RTD. The percent change of the *AICc* value with respect to normal for ultimate strength at the 180±5 °F elevated temperature wet (ETW) condition is 0.7. The modulus for ETW is different at 2.33 percent with respect to normal distribution.

TABLE 11.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT FILLED
HOLE TENSION (FHT2) TEST PROPERTIES FOR
MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.6.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Weibull (50.952, 71.599)	Excluded or not tested
RTD	Weibull (45.116, 69.277)	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Lognormal (3.556, 0.032) or normal	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 12.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD FILLED
HOLE TENSION (FHT3) TEST PROPERTIES FOR
MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.7.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Lognormal (4.310, 0.029) or normal	Excluded or not tested
RTD	Lognormal (4.361, 0.038) or normal	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 13.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR WARP FLEXURE
STRENGTH AND MODULUS (FSM) TEST PROPERTIES FOR
MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.8.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b		
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured	Poisson’s ratio
RTD	Weibull (117.573, 8.949) or normal	Excluded or not tested	Not tested
ETW	Lognormal (4.489, 0.077) or normal	Excluded or not tested	Not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Fill Tension (FT): The distribution types for the Fill Tension (FT) properties are shown in Table 14 and Appendix A.9. There is variation in the distribution types for the different test temperatures and response variables. However, when comparing the *AICc* values for each of these distributions with those for normal distribution, the differences are small—less than 2 percent difference—thus normal distribution can be considered. However, the difference in the variations for ETW condition for ultimate strength is 2.45 percent, and for modulus it is 4.51 percent. The percent difference of the modulus for the 350 ± 5 °F elevated temperature dry (ETD2) condition is 2.58 percent.

In-Plane Shear (11.5 Inches Length) (IPS1): The distribution types for the In-Plane Shear (IPS1) properties are shown in Table 15 and Appendix A.10. The response variables are shear strength measured at 2 percent offset, 5 percent offset, and maximum shear, as well as modulus. There is variation in the distribution types between the test temperatures and the response variables. Normal distribution can be assumed for a few of the test temperatures and properties as noted in the table.

Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Compression (OHC1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Compression (OHC1) properties are shown in Table 16 and Appendix A.11. The response variables are ultimate strength and modulus. Normal distribution can be assumed for ultimate strength and modulus for the different test temperature conditions, as noted in the table.

Soft Open Hole Compression (OHC2): The distribution types for the Soft Open Hole Compression (OHC2) properties are shown in Table 17 and Appendix A.12. The distribution type for ultimate strength is Weibull. Data were not available for modulus. Normal distribution cannot be assumed for these properties since the percent variation of the *AICc* value is 6.86 percent for RTD and 5.14 percent for ETW2.

TABLE 14.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR FILL TENSION (FT) TEST PROPERTIES
FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.9.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b		
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured	Poisson's ratio
CTD	Weibull (141.923, 25.610) or normal	Weibull (10.615, 25.841) or normal	Normal (0.0690, 0.012)
RTD	Lognormal (4.878, 0.057) or normal	Normal (9.628, 0.678)	Lognormal (-2.899, 0.189)
RTW	Lognormal (4.814, 0.062) or normal	Lognormal (2.295, 0.033) or normal	Lognormal (-2.959, 0.0981) or normal
ETD1	Weibull (120.861, 11.814) or normal	Lognormal (2.170, 0.032) or normal	Weibull (0.0459, 5.993) or normal
ETD2	Weibull (110.091, 10.944) or normal	Lognormal (2.0915, 0.046)	N < 4
ETW	Weibull (115.277, 21.907)	Weibull (10.585, 32.659) or normal	Lognormal (-3.091, 0.220) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (4.689, 0.057) or normal	Lognormal (2.347, 0.055)	Weibull (0.0618, 6.685) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 15.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR IN PLANE SHEAR (11.5 INCHES LENGTH) (IPS1)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.10.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b			
	Shear strength (ksi), at 0.2% offset	Shear strength (ksi), at 5% offset	Shear strength (ksi), maximum	Modulus (Ms), measured
CTD	Normal (8.903, 0.892)	Lognormal (2.646, 0.058) or normal	Lognormal (2.908, 0.079) or normal	Normal (0.683, 0.032)
RTD	Lognormal (1.737, 0.051) or normal	Lognormal (2.373, 0.066) or normal	Lognormal (2.673, 0.062) or normal	Weibull (0.598, 16.574)
ETD1	Lognormal (1.436, 0.060)	Lognormal (1.955, 0.037) or normal	Lognormal (2.272, 0.020)	Lognormal (-0.841, 0.081) or normal
ETD2	Gage error	Gage error	Weibull (7.207, 48.6)	Gage error
ETW	Lognormal (1.426, 0.08)	Weibull (6.912, 86.099)	Lognormal (2.221, 0.036) or normal	Lognormal (-0.824, 0.083) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (1.187, 0.081)	N < 2	Lognormal (2.077, 0.028)	Lognormal (-1.086, 0.109)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 16.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC OPEN HOLE COMPRESSION (OHC1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE [Graphical results in Appendix A.11.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Ms)
RTD	Lognormal (3.727, 0.032) or normal	Normal (5.136, 0.240)
ETD2	Weibull (31.380, 19.852)	Lognormal (1.685, 0.112) or normal
ETW	Lognormal (3.504, 0.029) or normal	Gage error
ETW2	Lognormal (3.441, 0.034) or normal	Lognormal (1.926, 0.093)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 17.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT OPEN HOLE COMPRESSION (OHC2) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE [Graphical results in Appendix A.12.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Ms)
RTD	Weibull (36.831, 69.938)	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Weibull (26.489, 27.357)	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Hard Open Hole Compression (OHC3): The distribution types for the Hard Open Hole Compression (OHC3) properties are shown in Table 18 and Appendix A.13. The distribution type for ultimate strength is lognormal; however, normal can also be assumed. Data were not available for modulus.

Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Tension (OHT1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Tension (OHT1) properties are shown in Table 19 and Appendix A.14. The distribution types vary for ultimate strength and test temperatures. For the modulus, the distribution types are lognormal for all test temperatures. Normal distribution can also be assumed as noted in the table.

Soft Open Hole Tension (OHT2): The distribution types for the Soft Open Hole Tension (OHT2) properties are shown in Table 20 and Appendix A.15. The distribution types for ultimate strength are evaluated as lognormal or normal for CTD, Weibull or normal for RTD, and Weibull for ETW2, with their respective shape and scale parameters, as given in Table 20. Data for modulus were not available.

Hard Open Hole Tension (OHT3): The distribution types for the Hard Open Hole Tension (OHT3) properties are shown in Table 21 and Appendix A.16. The distribution types for ultimate strength are evaluated as lognormal for RTD and ETW2 and Weibull for CTD. However, normal can also be assumed. Data for modulus were not available.

TABLE 18.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD OPEN HOLE COMPRESSION (OHC3) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.13.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
RTD	Lognormal (3.771, 0.039) or normal	Excluded or not tested
ETW2	Lognormal (3.408, 0.050) or normal	Excluded or not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 19.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC OPEN HOLE TENSION (OHT1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.14.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Normal (60.356, 1.997)	Lognormal (2.046, 0.061) or normal
RTD	Lognormal (4.114, 0.040) or normal	Lognormal (2.016, 0.021)
ETD2	Lognormal (3.820, 0.033) or normal	Lognormal (1.892, 0.046) or normal
ETW	Weibull (59.233, 54.230)	Lognormal (2.046, 0.026)
ETW2	Normal (57.725, 3.290)	Lognormal (2.054, 0.023) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 20.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT OPEN HOLE TENSION (OHT2) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.15.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Normal (60.356, 1.997)	Lognormal (2.046, 0.061) or normal
RTD	Lognormal (4.114, 0.040) or normal	Lognormal (2.016, 0.021)
ETW2	Lognormal (3.820, 0.033) or normal	Lognormal (1.892, 0.046) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 21.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD OPEN HOLE TENSION (OHT3) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.16.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi)	Modulus (Msi)
CTD	Weibull (76.321, 15.912) or normal	Not tested
RTD	Lognormal (4.359, 0.044) or normal	Not tested
ETW2	Lognormal (4.311, 0.032) or normal	Not tested

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Quasi Isotropic Pin Bearing (PB1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Pin Bearing (PB1) properties are shown in Table 22 and Appendix A.17. For RTD, the distribution type for ultimate strength, strength at 2 percent offset, and strength at 4 percent offset is Weibull with the scale and shape parameters given in the table. For the ETW2 condition, the distribution types are evaluated as lognormal for the strength at initial peak and Weibull for the ultimate, 2 percent offset, and 4 percent offset. Normal distribution can be assumed as noted in the table.

Soft Pin Bearing (PB2): The distribution types for the Soft Pin Bearing (PB2) properties are shown in Table 23 and Appendix A.18. The response variables are strength initial peak, ultimate strength, strength at 2 percent offset, and strength at 4 percent offset. The distribution types vary for RTD and ETW2. However, normal distribution can be assumed for these property conditions.

Hard Pin Bearing (PB3): The distribution types for the Hard Pin Bearing (PB3) properties are shown in Table 24 and Appendix A.19. The response variables are strength initial peak, ultimate strength, strength at 2 percent offset, and strength at 4 percent offset. The distribution types are lognormal for RTD and ETW2 test temperatures and Weibull for the 4-percent-offset strength. The percent change between the best fit distributions with respect to normal is less than 2 percent; therefore, normal can also be assumed for these properties.

Short Beam Strength (SBS): The distribution types for the Short Beam Strength (SBS) properties are shown in Table 25 and Appendix A.20. For ultimate strength, the distribution varies between lognormal and Weibull as shown in the table. Normal can be assumed for CTD only.

TABLE 22.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC PIN BEARING (PB1) TEST PROPERTIES
FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.17.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b			
	Initial peak strength (ksi)	Ultimate strength (ksi)	2% offset strength (ksi)	4% offset strength (ksi)
RTD	No result	Weibull (128.987, 27.58) or normal	Weibull (83.138, 10.013) or normal	Weibull (97.352, 16.242)
ETW2	Lognormal (4.423, 0.084) or normal	Weibull (105.228, 25.917)	Weibull (81.878, 12.259)	Weibull (87.516, 17.625) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 23.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT PIN BEARING (PB2) TEST PROPERTIES
FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.18.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b			
	Initial peak strength (ksi)	Ultimate strength (ksi)	2% Offset strength (ksi)	4% Offset strength (ksi)
RTD	No result	Weibull (121.662, 40.553) or normal	Lognormal (4.447, 0.049) or normal	Lognormal (4.541, 0.051) or Normal
ETW2	Normal (81.442, 7.203)	Lognormal (4.516, 0.037) or normal	Weibull (68.039, 12.645) or normal	Normal (74.470, 3.60)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 24.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD PIN BEARING (PB3) TEST PROPERTIES
FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.19.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b			
	Initial peak strength (ksi)	Ultimate strength (ksi)	2% Offset strength (ksi)	4% Offset strength (ksi)
RTD	Lognormal (4.671, 0.069) or normal	Lognormal (4.810, 0.054) or normal	Lognormal (4.320, 0.154) or normal	Weibull (97.163, 9.308) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (4.246, 0.100) or normal	Lognormal (4.533, 0.060) or normal	Lognormal (3.997, 0.203) or normal	Weibull (68.510, 10.652) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 25.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SHORT BEAM STRENGTH (SBS) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.20.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	
CTD	Lognormal (2.433, 0.046) or normal	
RTD	Weibull (9.564, 38.118)	
ETD1	Lognormal (1.962, 0.032)	
ETW	Weibull (6.506, 25.324)	
ETW2	Lognormal (1.600, 0.049)	

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Quasi Isotropic Short Beam Strength (SBS1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Short Beam Strength (SBS1) properties are shown in Table 26 and Appendix A.21. For ultimate strength, the distribution is Weibull for all three test temperature conditions. Normal distribution cannot be assumed for any of these properties, since the difference in the *AICc* value is in the range 4.45 to 26.13 percent.

Quasi Isotropic Compression (UNC1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Compression (UNC1) properties are shown in Table 27 and Appendix A.22. For ultimate strength and modulus, the distribution is Weibull for ETW2 and lognormal for ETW test conditions. RTD has a normal distribution for ultimate strength and lognormal for modulus; however, normal distribution is acceptable. Poisson's ratio data are not available.

Soft Compression (UNC2): The distribution types for the Soft Compression (UNC2) properties are shown in Table 28 and Appendix A.23. For ultimate strength, the distribution is lognormal or normal for RTD and Weibull for ETW2. For modulus the distribution type is Weibull for RTD and lognormal for ETW2. Poisson's ratio data are not available.

Hard Compression (UNC3): The distribution types for the Hard Compression (UNC3) properties are shown in Table 29 and Appendix 24. For RTD ultimate strength the distribution is Weibull for RTD and lognormal for ETW2. For ETW2 the distribution type is lognormal or normal for ultimate strength and Weibull for modulus. Poisson's ratio data are not available.

Quasi Isotropic Tension (UNT1): The distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Tension (UNT1) properties are shown in Table 30 and Appendix A.25. For ultimate strength the distribution varies between the three test temperatures and for modulus the distribution is lognormal for CTD and ETW2 and Weibull for RTD. Poisson's ratio data are not available.

Soft Tension (UNT2): The distribution types for the Soft Tension (UNT2) properties are shown in Table 31 and Appendix A.26. For ultimate strength and modulus response variables, the distributions are lognormal with the exception of RTD ultimate strength with a Weibull distribution. Poisson's ratio data are not available. Normal distribution can be assumed for ultimate strength and modulus, as noted in the table.

TABLE 26.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC SHORT BEAM STRENGTH (SBS1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.21.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	
RTD	Weibull (8.606, 34.978)	
ETW	Weibull (6.114, 17.023)	
ETW2	Weibull (4.70, 22.380)	

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 27.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC COMPRESSION (UNC1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.22.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
RTD	Normal (67.523, 3.823)	Lognormal (1.847, 0.032)
ETW	Lognormal (3.957, 0.036) or normal	Lognormal (1.911, 0.034)
ETW2	Weibull (46.421, 20.814) or normal	Weibull (6.946, 27.106)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 28.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT COMPRESSION (UNC2)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.23.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
RTD	Lognormal (3.891, 0.030) or normal	Weibull (4.372, 103.167)
ETW2	Weibull (35.332, 37.019)	Lognormal (1.405, 0.041)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 29.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD COMPRESSION (UNC3)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.24.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
RTD	Weibull (81.148, 50.142)	Lognormal (2.143, 0.033)
ETW2	Lognormal (4.068, 0.072) or normal	Weibull (8.785, 95.155)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 30.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR QUASI ISOTROPIC TENSION (UNT1) TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.25.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
CTD	Normal (105.729, 5.941)	Lognormal (2.092, 0.039)
RTD	Lognormal (4.618, 0.048) or normal	Weibull (7.271, 58.429)
ETW2	Weibull (73.847, 39.746)	Lognormal (2.00, 0.023)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 31.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR SOFT TENSION (UNT2)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.26.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
CTD	Lognormal (4.176, 0.015) or normal	Lognormal (1.420, 0.034)
RTD	Weibull (59.029, 42.698) or normal	Lognormal (1.522, 0.017) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (3.703, 0.025) or normal	Lognormal (1.422, 0.033)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Hard Tension (UNT3): The distribution types for the Hard Tension (UNT3) properties are shown in Table 32 and Appendix A.27. For ultimate strength the distributions are Weibull and lognormal and for modulus the distributions are lognormal. Poisson’s ratio data are not available. Normal distribution can be assumed for RTD and ETW2 for ultimate strength.

Warp Compression (WC): The distribution types for the Warp Compression (WC) properties are shown in Table 33 and Appendix A.28. For the ETW temperature condition the distribution is Weibull for all three response variables. For test temperature ETW2, the distributions are lognormal for all three response variables. For CTD and RTD the distributions vary as shown in the table. For both ultimate strength and Poisson's ratio, normal distribution can be assumed for all temperature conditions.

Warp Tension (WT): The distribution types for the Warp Tension (WT) properties are shown in Table 34 and Appendix A.29. For ETW2 the distribution is lognormal for both ultimate strength and modulus response variables. Comparing the *AICc* values for CTD, RTD, and ETW the difference is less than 1 percent; therefore, either distribution can be assumed, as noted in the table. Data for Poisson's ratio are not available.

TABLE 32.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR HARD TENSION (UNT3)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.27.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
CTD	Weibull (139.818, 26.967)	Lognormal (2.113, 0.025)
RTD	Lognormal (4.877, 0.042) or normal	Lognormal (2.232, 0.022)
ETW2	Weibull (106.552, 31.986) or normal	Lognormal (2.246, 0.012)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 33.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR WARP COMPRESSION (WC)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.28.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b		
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured	Poisson's ratio
CTD	Lognormal (4.731, 0.066) or normal	Weibull (9.517, 26.959)	Lognormal (-2.951, 0.164) or normal
RTD	Lognormal (4.399, 0.066) or normal	Normal (8.611, 0.384)	Lognormal (-3.177, 0.167) or normal
ETW	Weibull (65.778, 11.128) or normal	Weibull (10.051, 26.983)	Weibull (0.046, 6.353) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (4.051, 0.087) or normal	Lognormal (2.279, 0.057) or normal	Lognormal (-3.247, 0.148) or normal

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

TABLE 34.—BEST-FIT DISTRIBUTION TYPES FOR WARP TENSION (WT)
TEST PROPERTIES FOR MTM45-1/CF7442A-36% RW: CMH CURE CYCLE
[Graphical results in Appendix A.29.]

Test temperature condition ^a	Property ^b	
	Ultimate strength (ksi), measured	Modulus (Msi), measured
CTD	Lognormal (4.984, 0.069) or normal	Normal (10.286, 0.557)
RTD	Normal (141.518, 8.840)	Lognormal (2.326, 0.029)
ETW	Normal (124.661, 8.533)	Lognormal (2.345, 0.017) or normal
ETW2	Lognormal (4.803, 0.075) or normal	Lognormal (2.362, 0.033)

^aConditions are defined in Table 2.

^bParameters displayed with each distribution type are described in the Section “Overview of Distribution Types.”

Concluding Remarks

Statistical distributions were investigated for the material reported in “NPN100101 AITR1615-IMPW MTM45-1 IM7 6K PW RAW DATA REPORT.” The best-fitted distributions that are obtained using the JPM software will be utilized in future probabilistic analyses of spacecraft structures. A comparison table for all distributions was generated and the Akaike’s Information Criterion ($AICc$) value is depicted for each type in ascending order, along with the Summary Distributions for each fitted distribution type, Diagnostic Plots, and Goodness-of-Fit Tests. Distribution types with the smaller $AICc$ values indicate the best fit. In many cases, as noted in the tables, the difference of the $AICc$ values compared with the normal distribution was very small, namely less than 2 percent, indicating that various test temperature conditions and properties can fit a normal distribution. For these cases there is no need to choose only one particular distribution, which eliminates the problems of making incorrect assumptions of the chosen distribution.

Forward Work

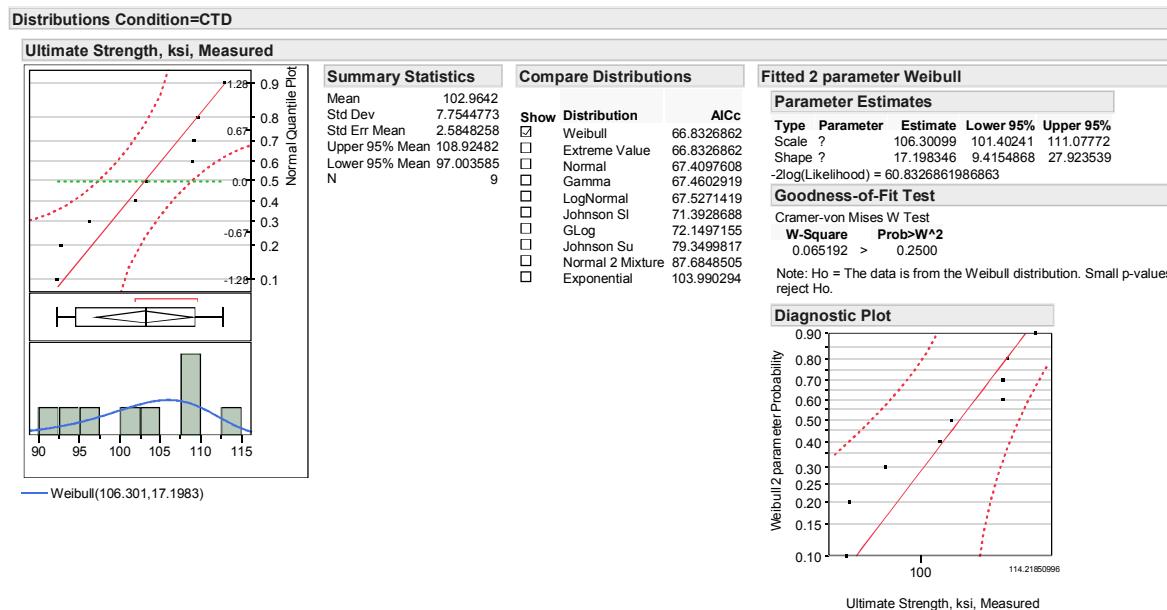
We recommend a building block analysis approach to study material combinations and their effects on the performance of structural components accounting for the scatter in stiffness and strength of the composite material. To this end we can start with simple beams and plates and consider their stability, vibrations, and strength. We can explore how the performance is affected because of the measured variability in the properties and arrive at recommendations regarding the extent of material uncertainties that can be endured without adversely affecting the performance and reliability.

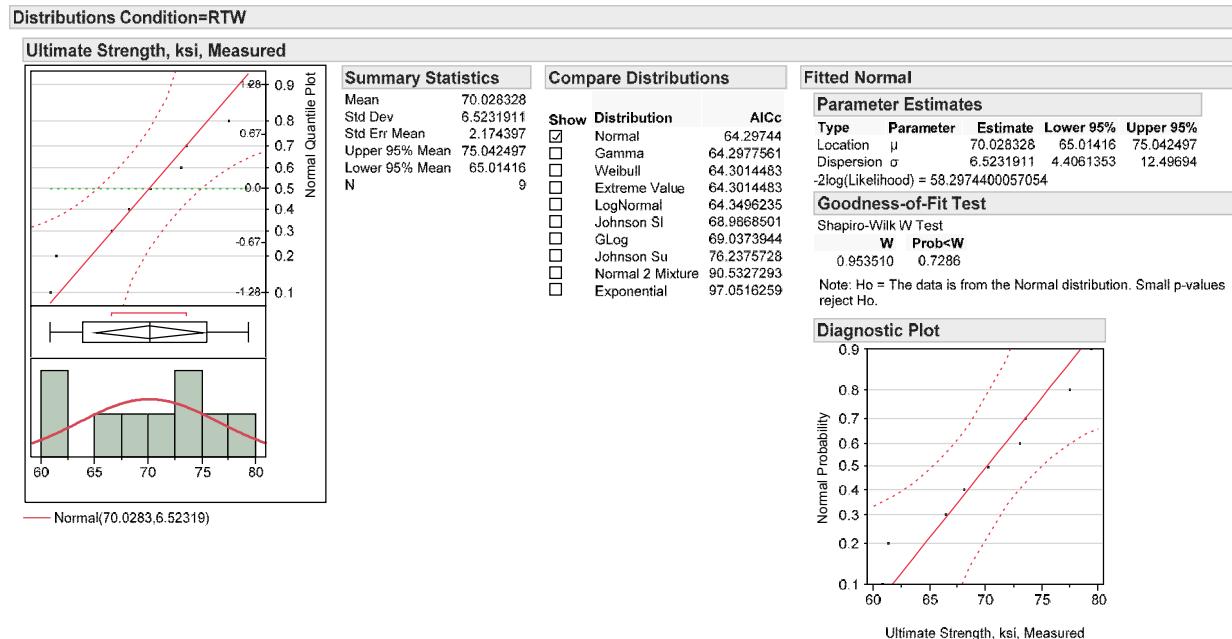
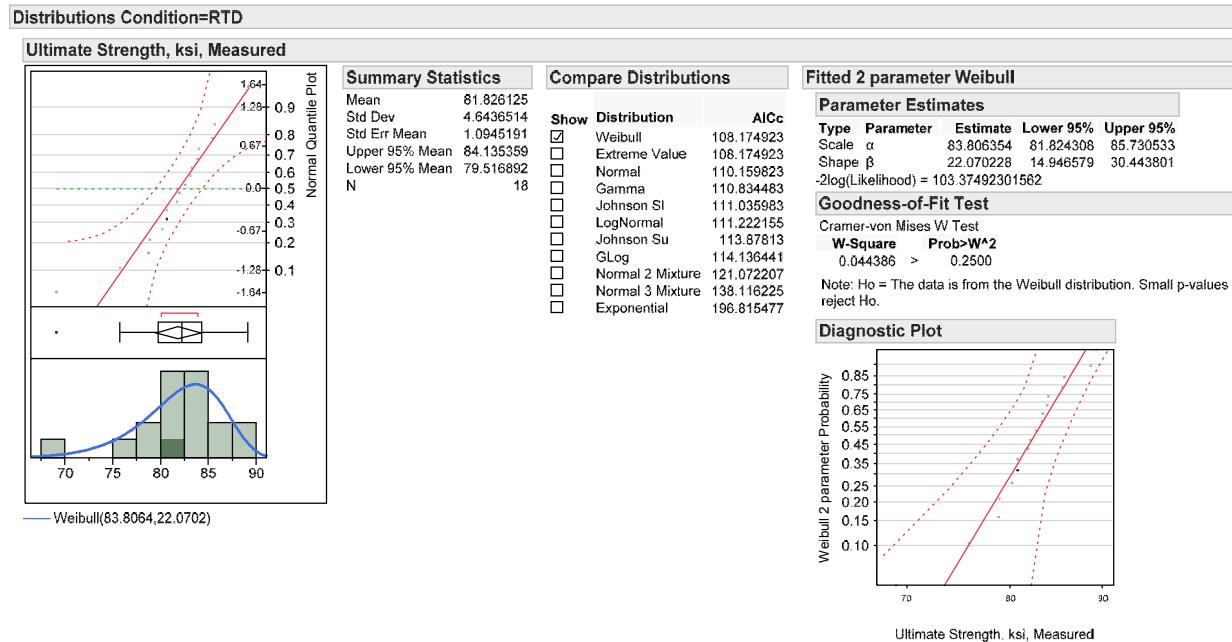
Appendix A

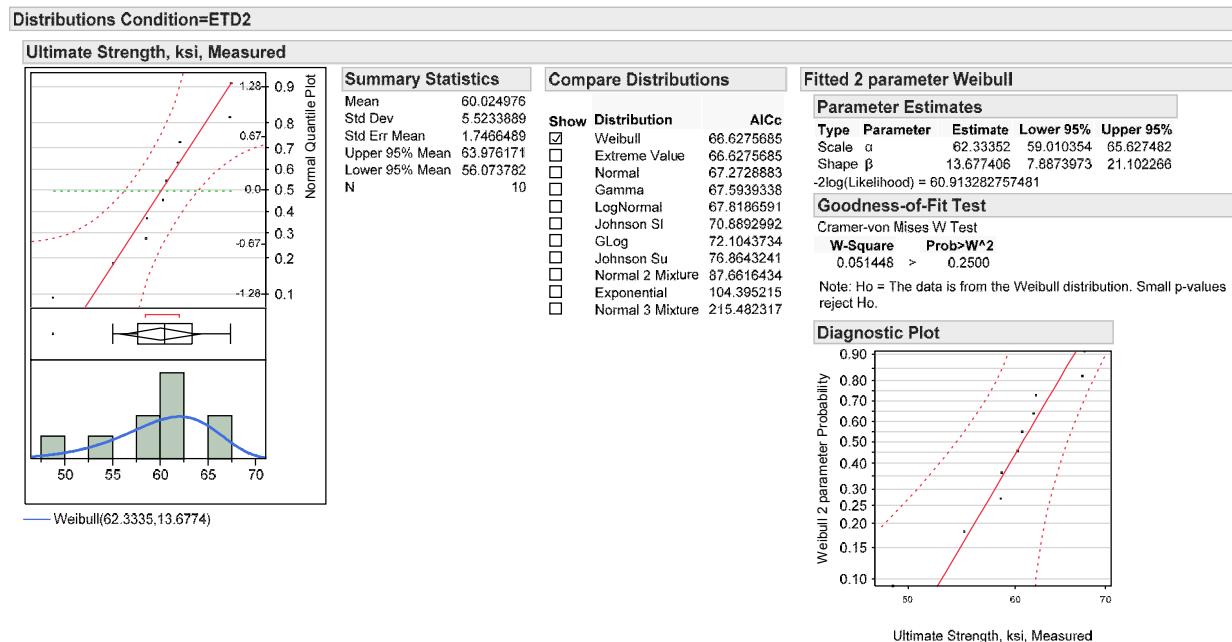
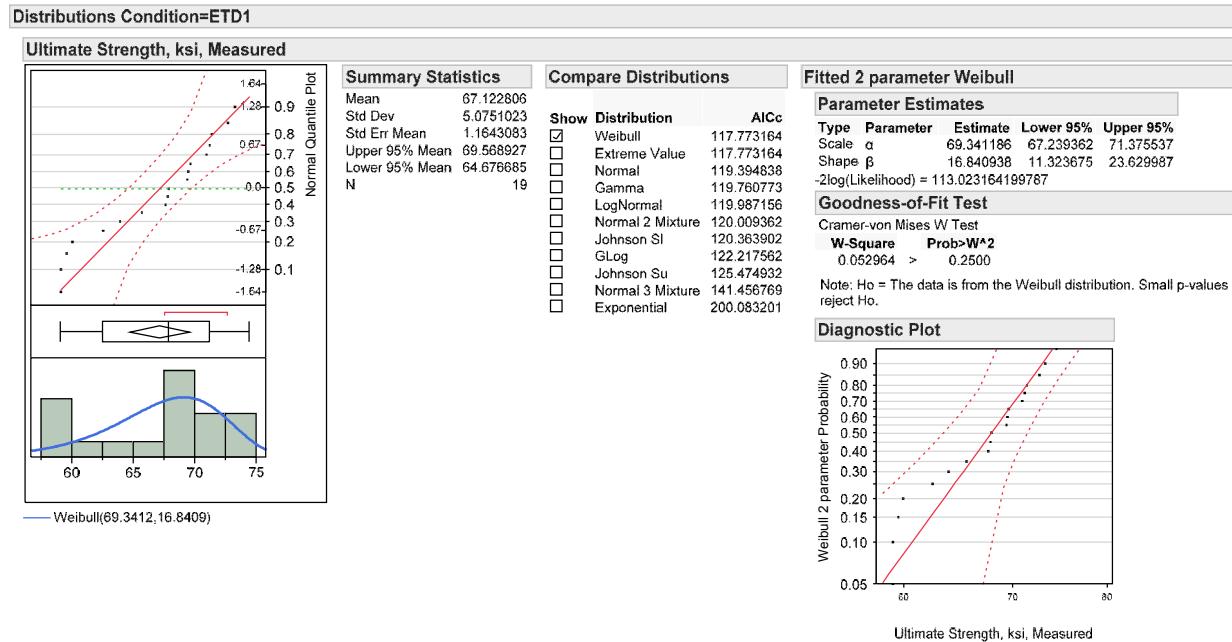
The distribution types for material physical properties such as ultimate strength, modulus, and Poisson's ratio are determined using the commercially available statistical discovery software JMP Pro (Ref. 3). This appendix presents the best-fit distributions for each test type described in the report, using JMP's graphical and semigraphical methods. The "Distribution Condition" is shown on the top bar followed by the material property, such as "Ultimate Strength, ksi, Measured," and the corresponding results. The graphical methods depict the "Normal Quantile Plot" to assist in visualizing the extent to which a variable is normally distributed. The normal quantile plot also shows confidence bounds and Probability Normal Quantile Scales. The "Outlier Box Plot" identifies possible outliers. The vertical line within the box represents the median sample value. The confidence diamond represents the upper and lower 95 percent of the mean. A line through the middle of the diamond represents the mean. The ends of the box represent the 25th and 75th quantiles, and the bracket outside of the box identifies the shortest half, which is the most dense 50 percent of the observations. The data are displayed using histograms that show a bar for grouped values of the continuous variable and a line graph depicting the best distribution fit. "Summary Statistics" for each distribution are given in terms of the mean, standard deviation, and the standard error of the mean. The upper and lower 95 percent mean confidence limits about the mean define the interval that is likely to contain the true sample mean. Next to Summary Statistics, a "Compare Distributions" table including the $AICc$ value is provided. The fitted "Parameter Estimates" along with the "Goodness-of-Fit" test statistics and a "Diagnostic Plot" is displayed for the best fit distribution.

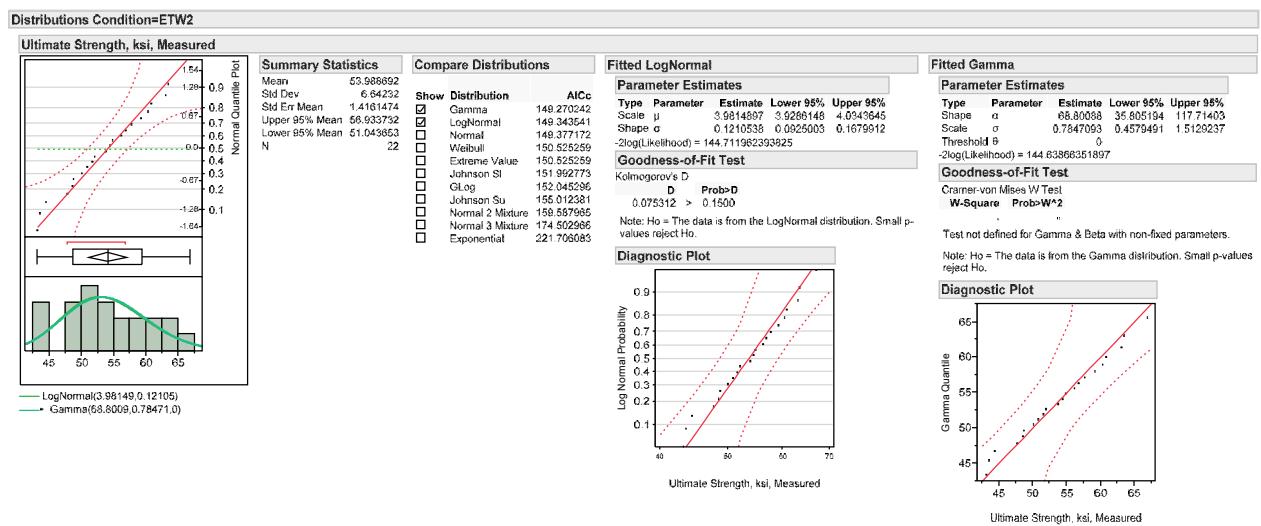
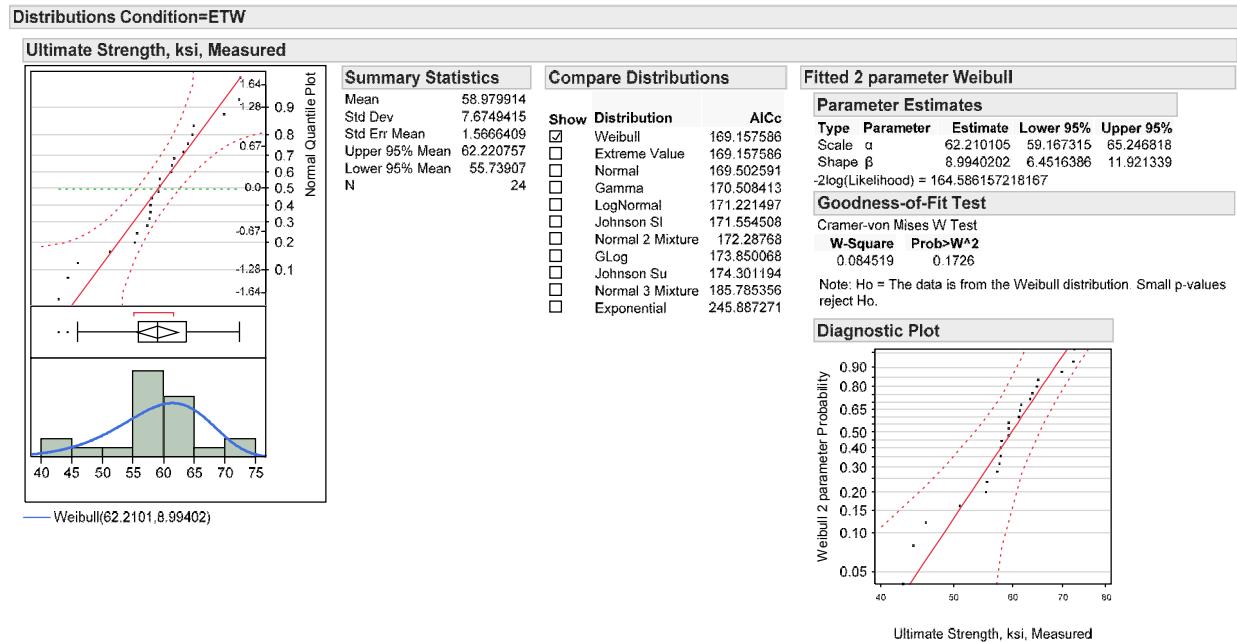
A.1 Fill Compression (FC)

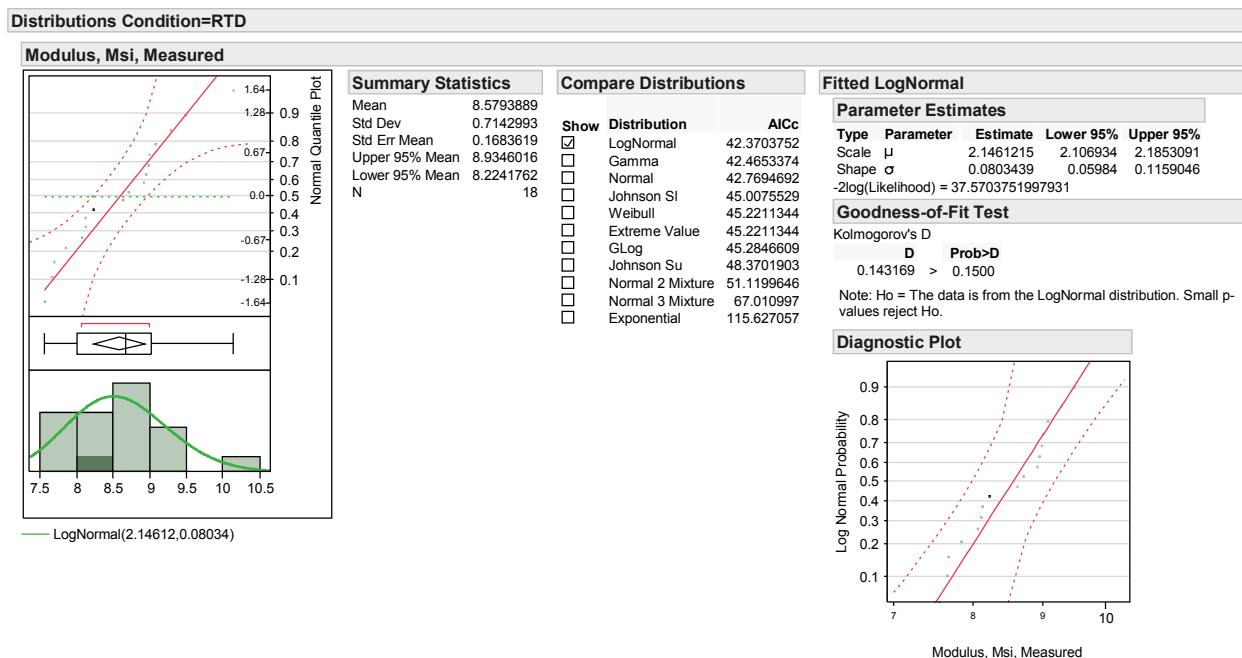
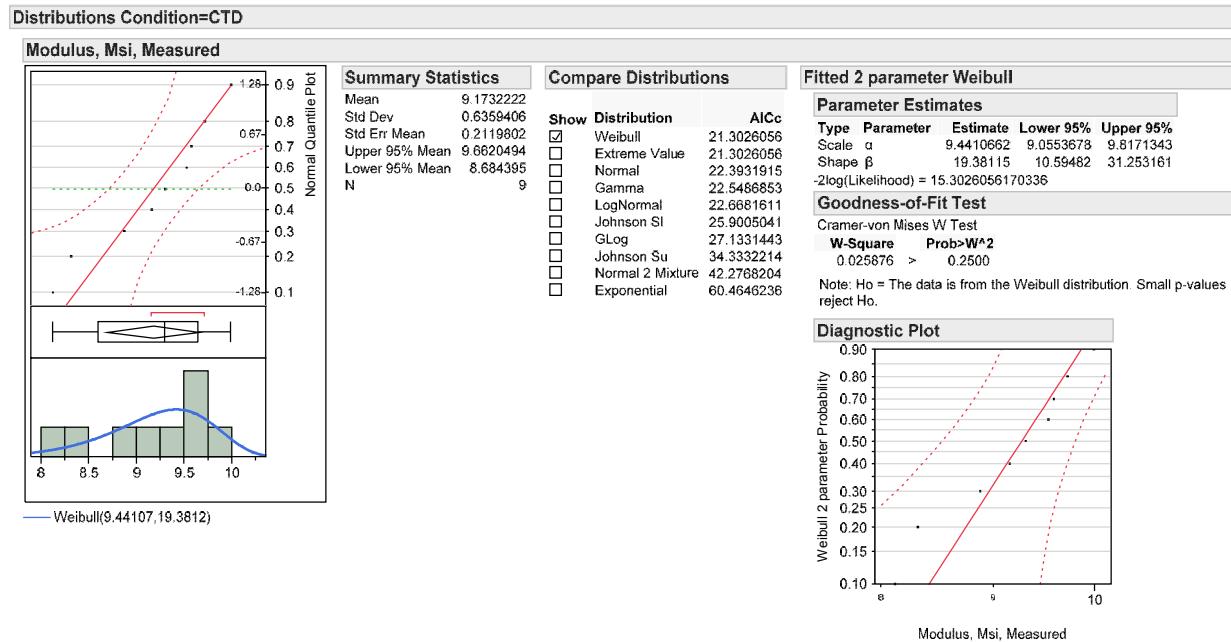
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Fill Compression (FC) test results is presented here.

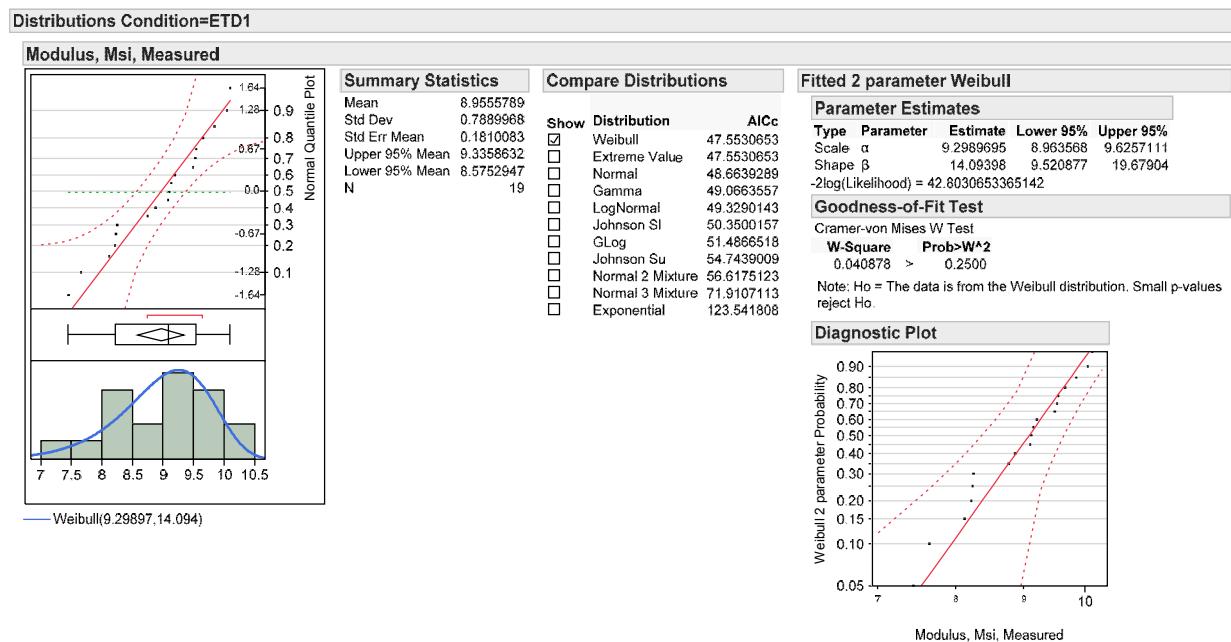
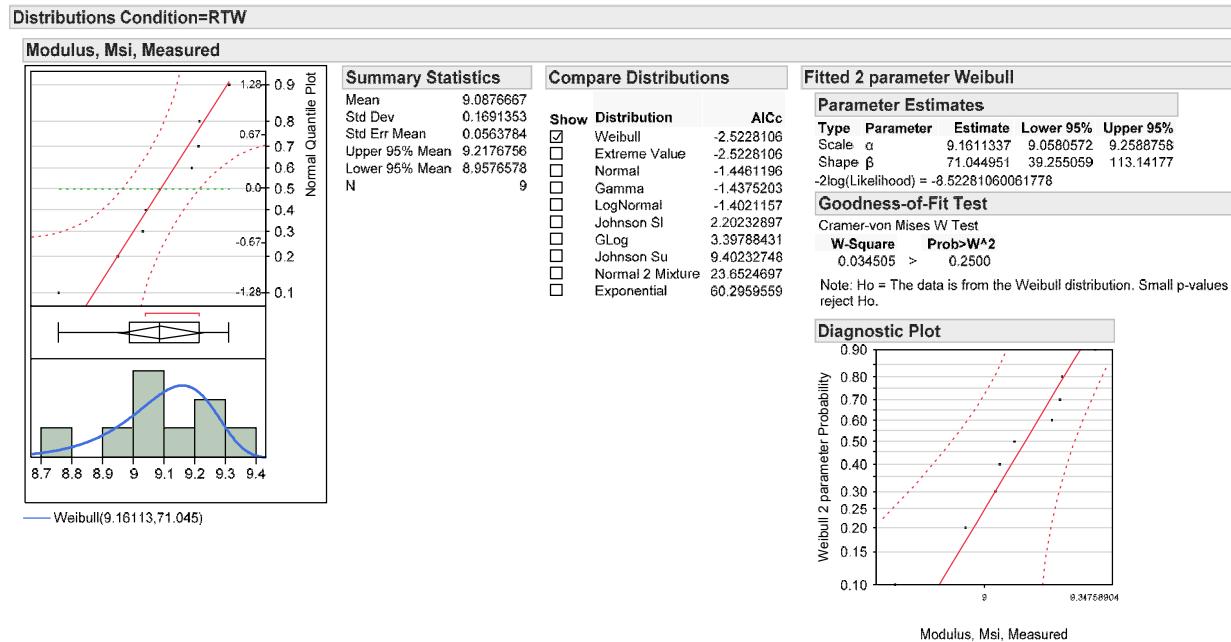






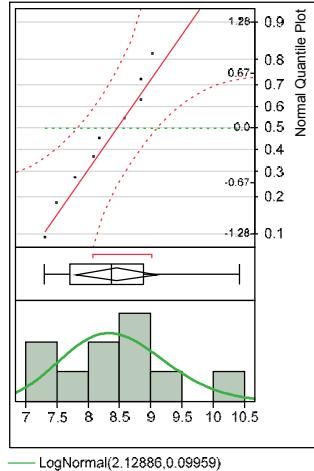






Distributions Condition=ETD2

Modulus, Msi, Measured



Summary Statistics

Mean	8.4479
Std Dev	0.9139743
Std Err Mean	0.289024
Upper 95% Mean	9.1017178
Lower 95% Mean	7.7940822
N	10

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	30.5374332
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	30.7432478
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	31.2939995
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	33.4674708
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	33.4674708
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	33.8887035
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	34.8231475
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	39.8887035
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	51.6827545
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	65.1783578
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 3 Mixture	177.890803

Fitted LogNormal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale μ		2.1288637	2.0607042	2.1970232
Shape σ		0.0995948	0.0679345	0.1663149
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 24.8231474939328$				

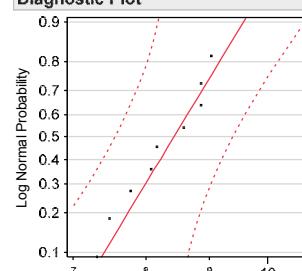
Goodness-of-Fit Test

Kolmogorov's D

D Prob>D
0.141341 > 0.1500

Note: H_0 = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject H_0 .

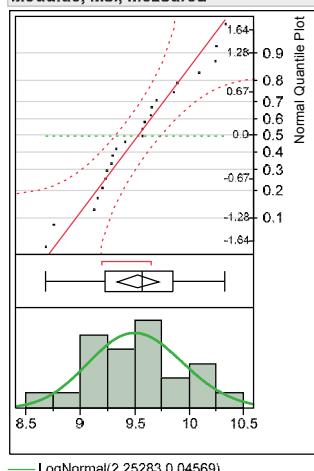
Diagnostic Plot



Modulus, Msi, Measured

Distributions Condition=ETW

Modulus, Msi, Measured



Summary Statistics

Mean	9.5246087
Std Dev	0.445315
Std Err Mean	0.0928546
Upper 95% Mean	9.7171773
Lower 95% Mean	9.3320401
N	23

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	31.5553775
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	31.5689715
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	31.6583948
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	34.2139994
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	34.2185354
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	34.2300447
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	34.2300447
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	36.8800082
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	37.1730637
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 3 Mixture	50.9093363
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	151.868903

Fitted LogNormal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale μ		2.2528346	2.2333528	2.2723165
Shape σ		0.0456941	0.0351049	0.0629084
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 26.9553774982871$				

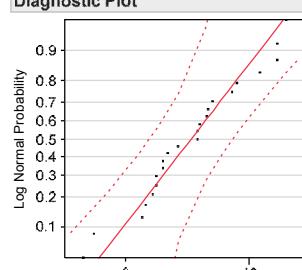
Goodness-of-Fit Test

Kolmogorov's D

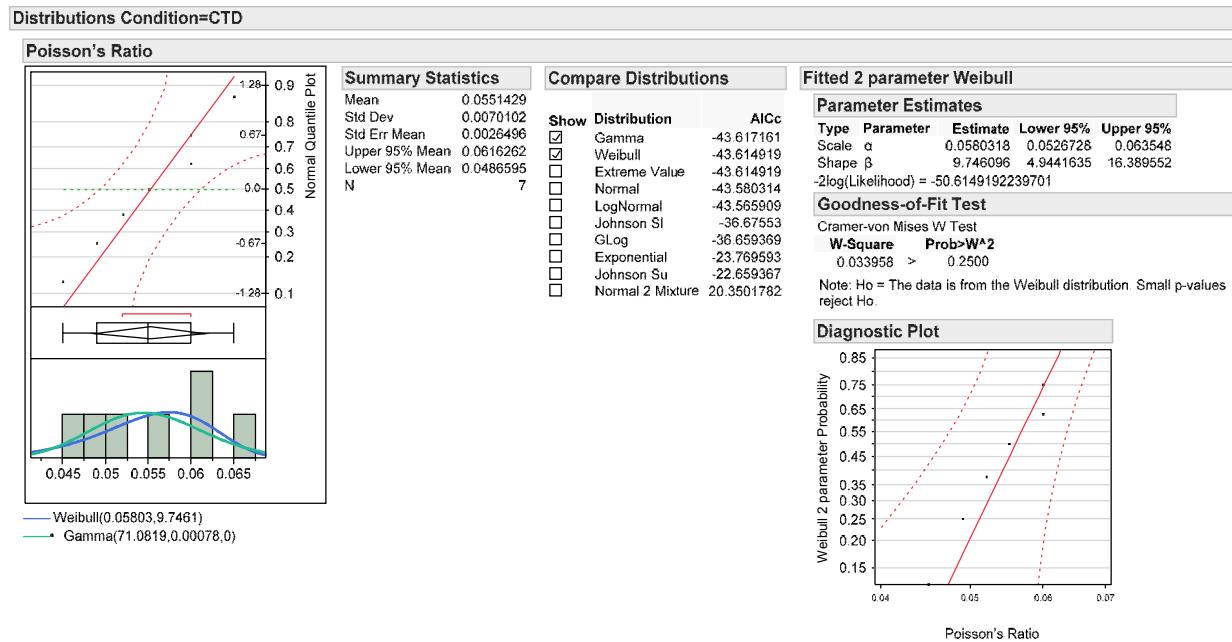
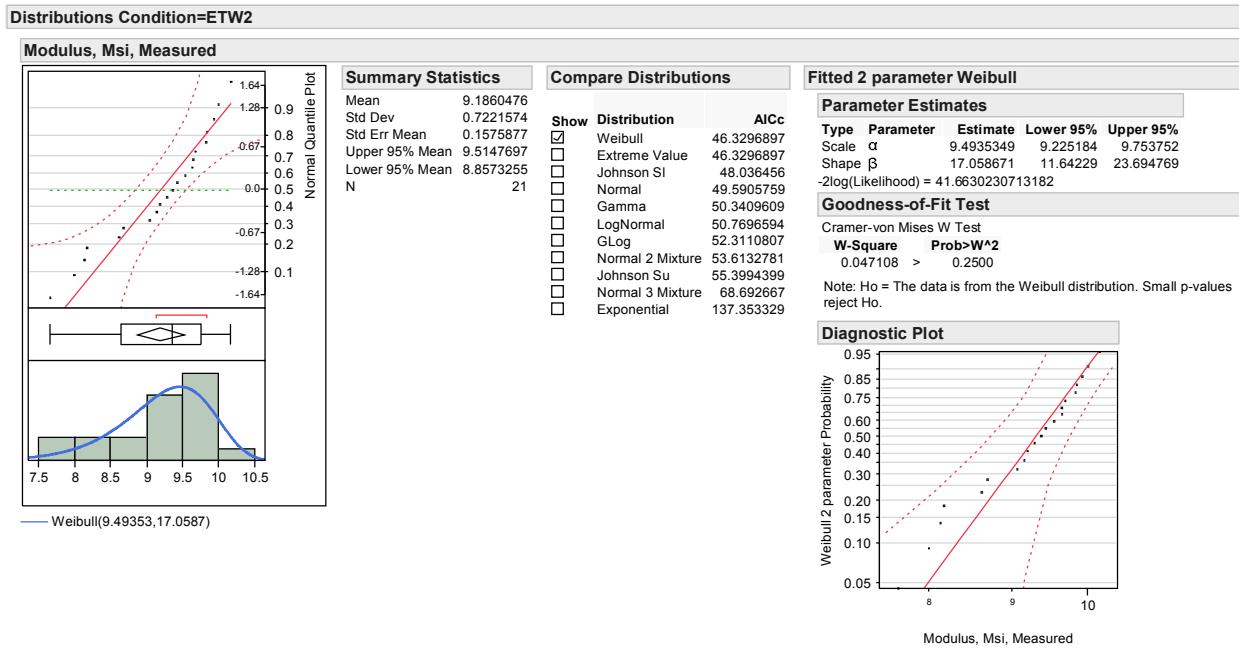
D Prob>D
0.105903 > 0.1500

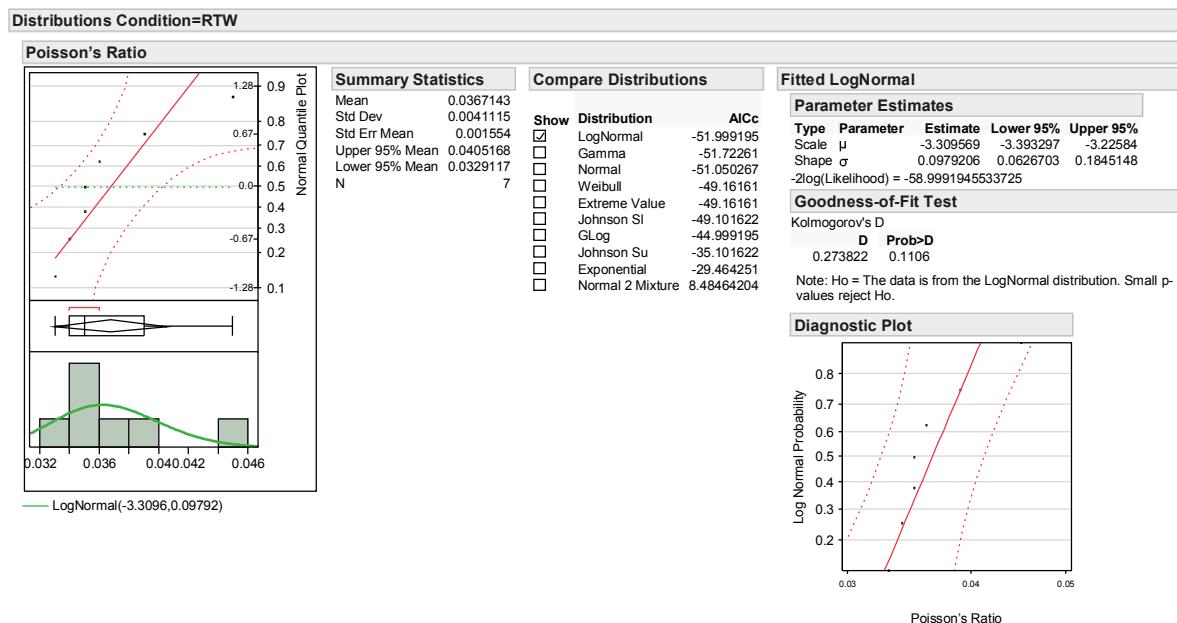
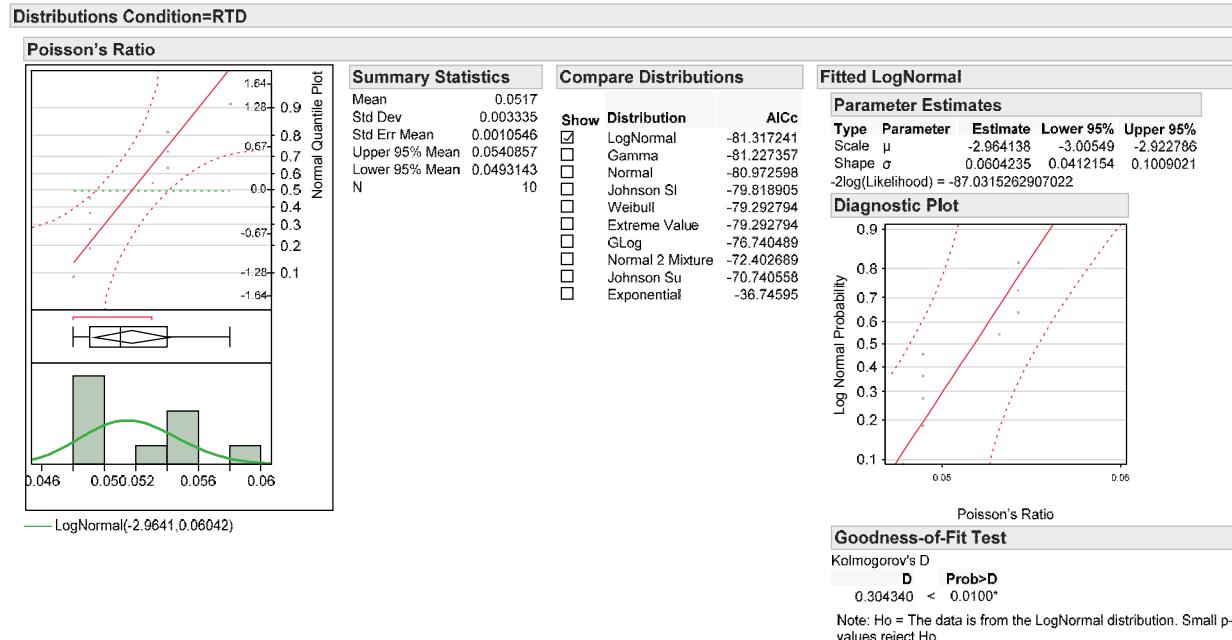
Note: H_0 = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject H_0 .

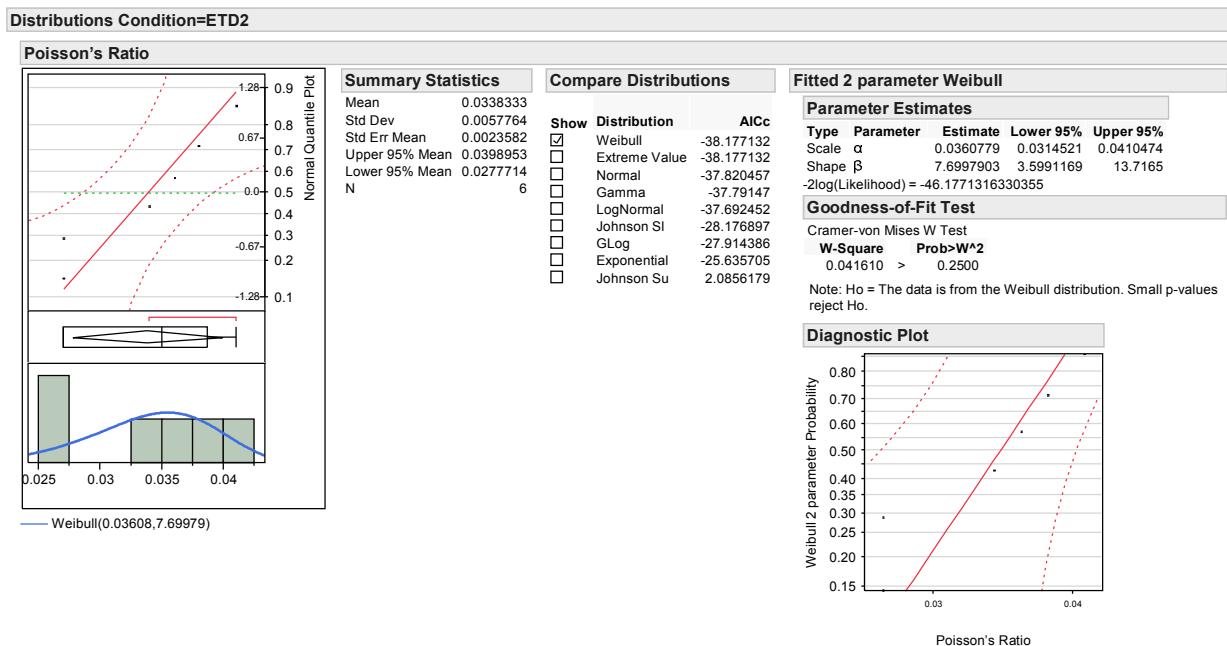
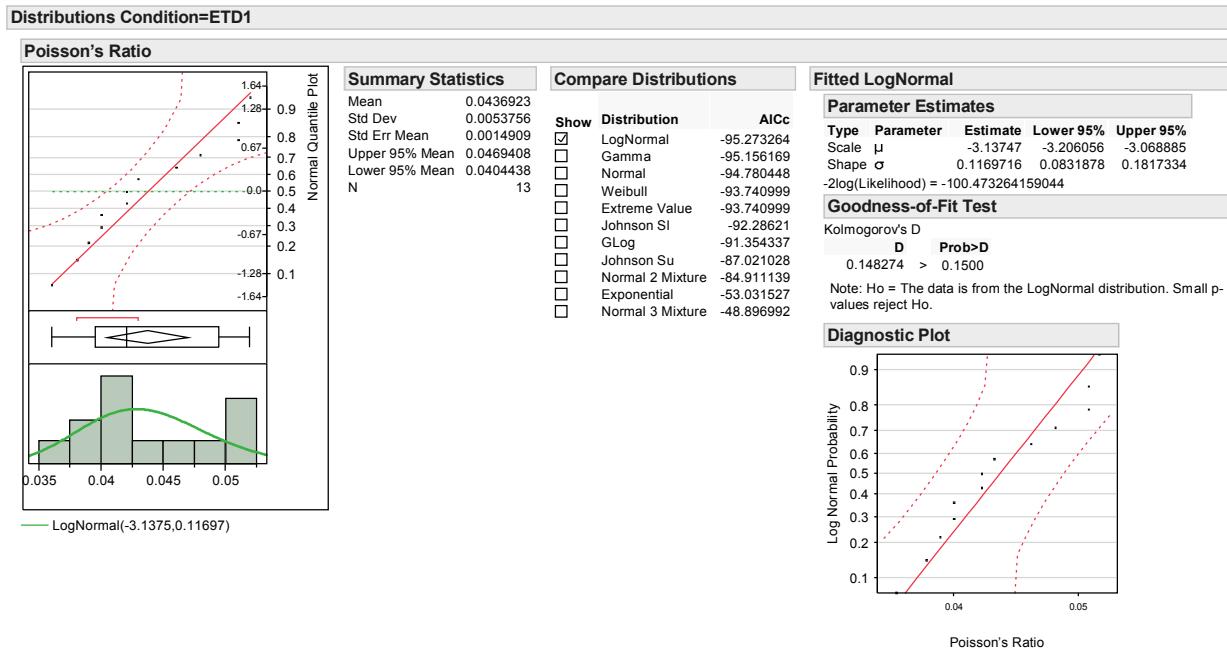
Diagnostic Plot

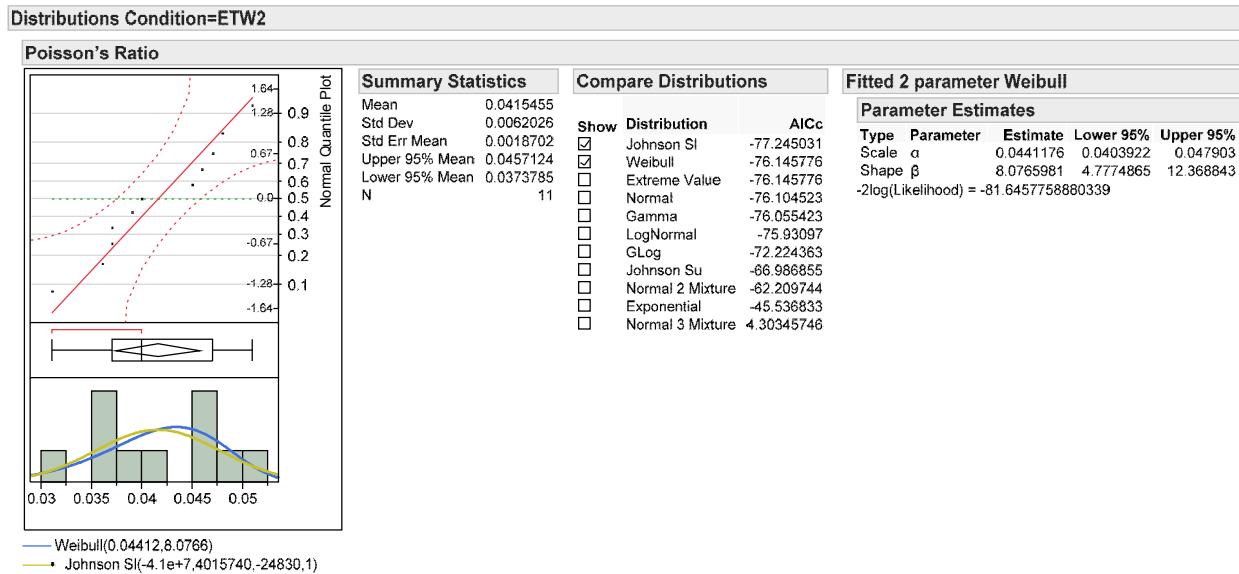
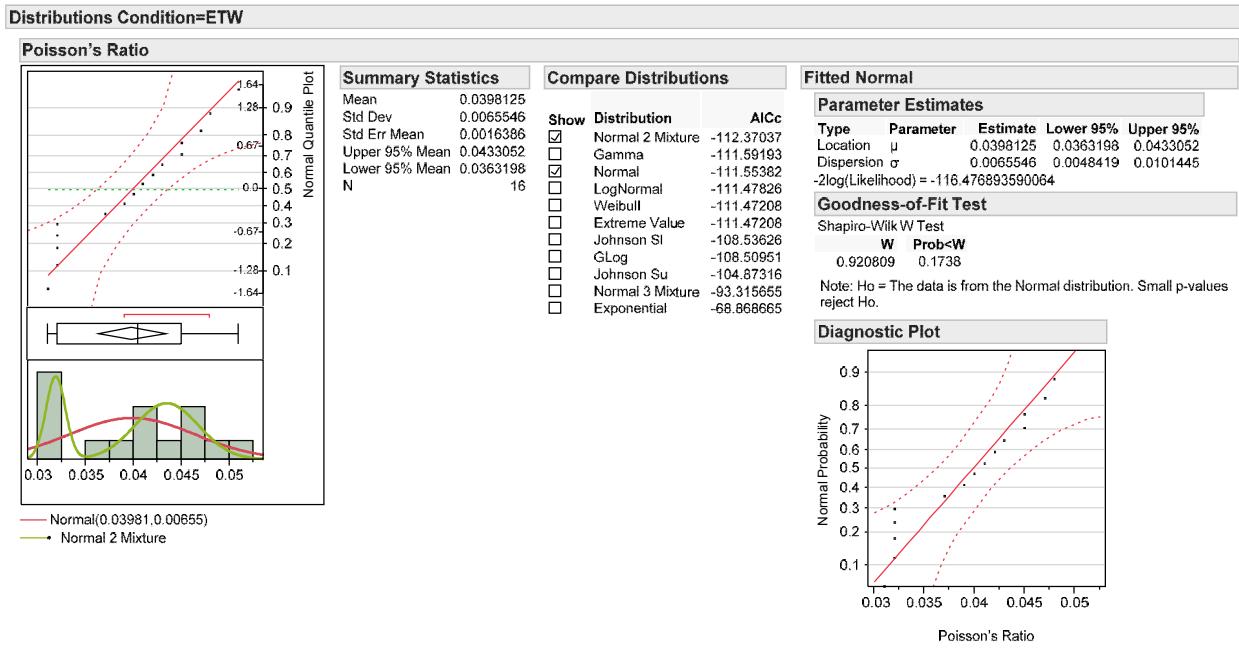


Modulus, Msi, Measured



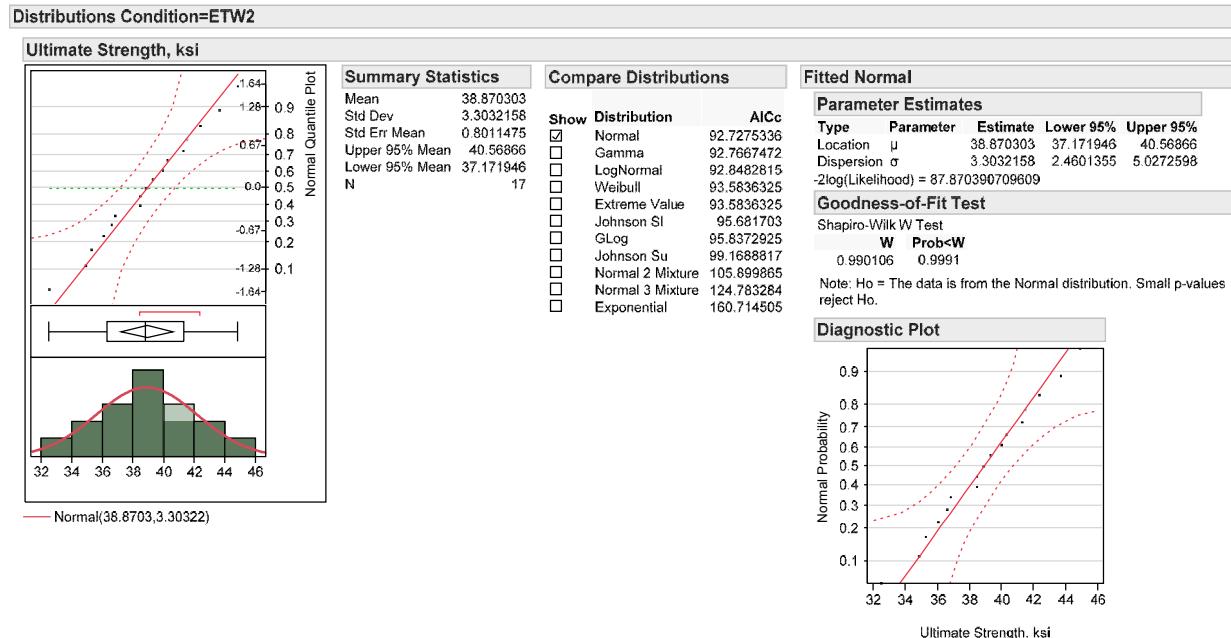
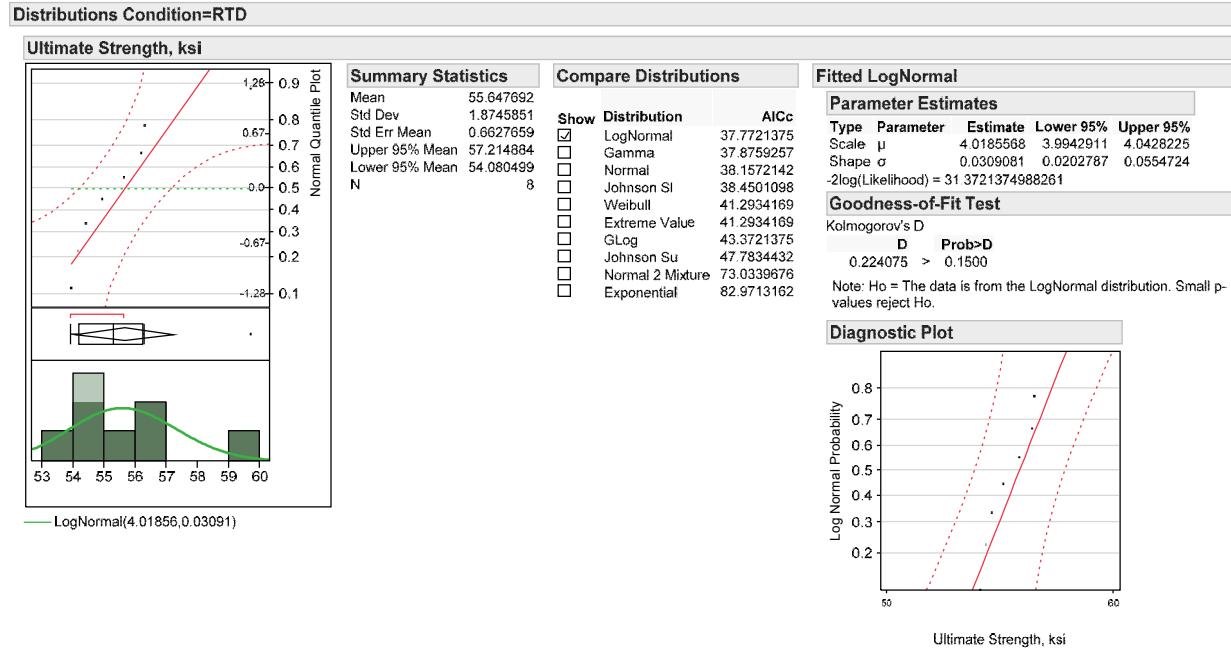






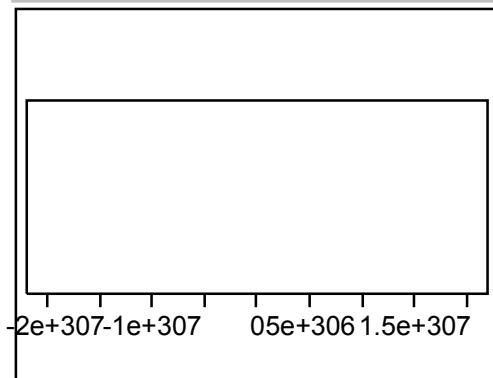
A.2 Quasi Filled Hole Compression (FHC1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Filled Hole Compression (FHC1) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



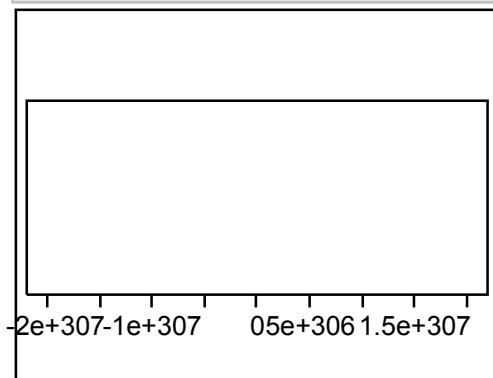
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



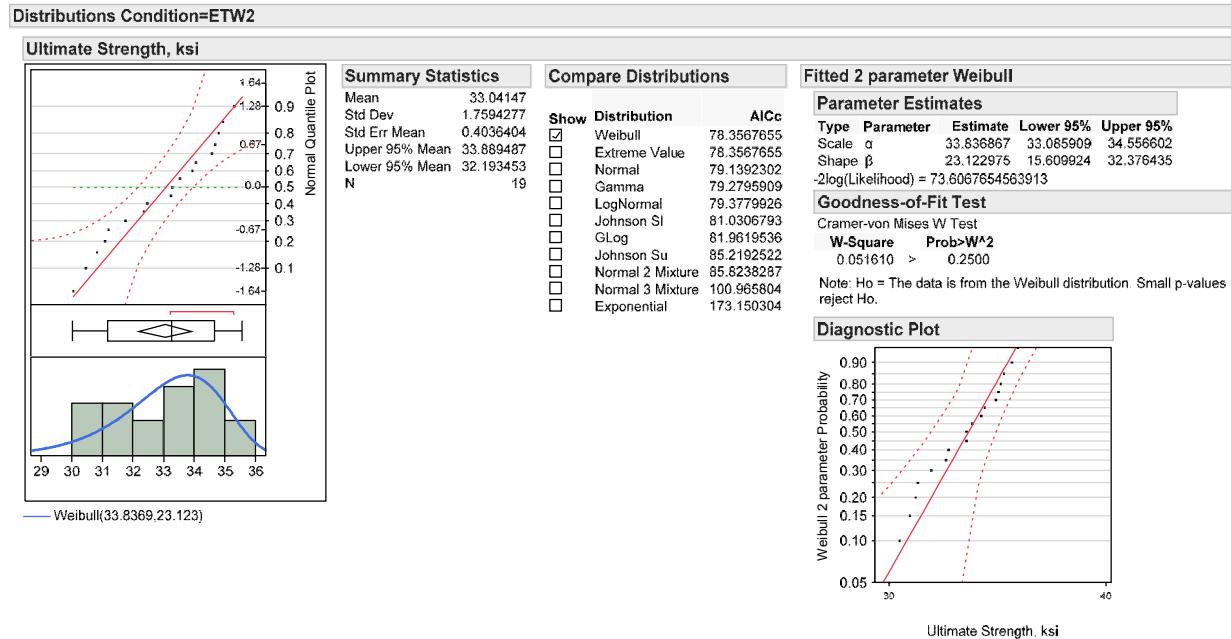
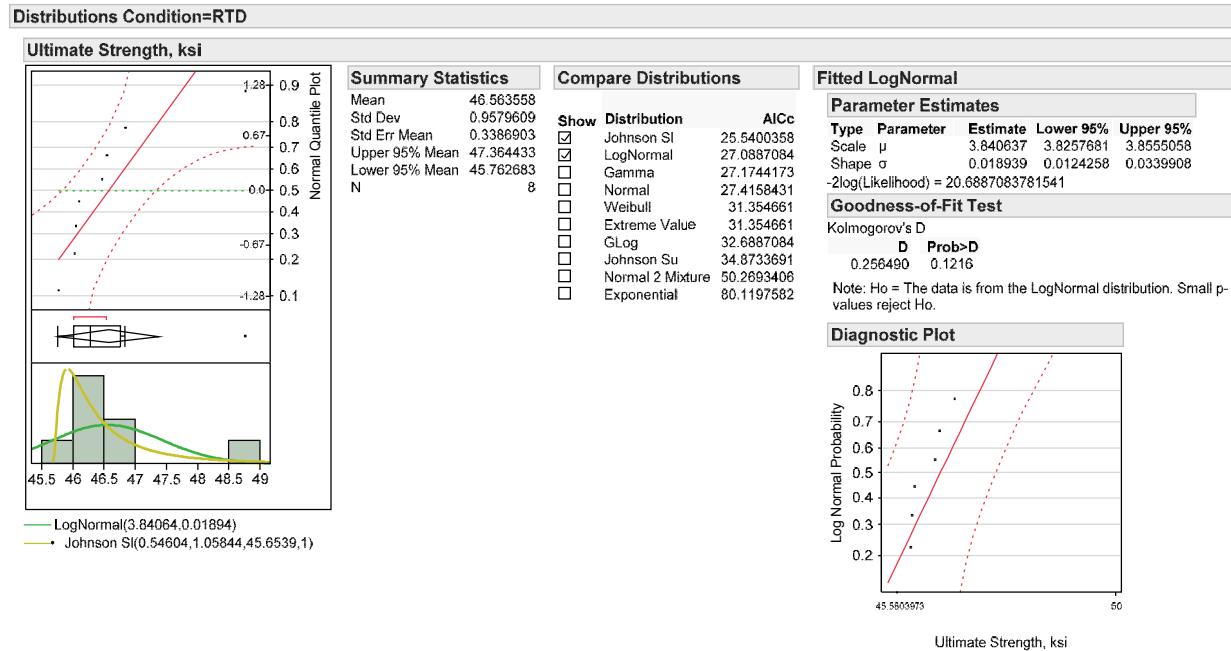
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

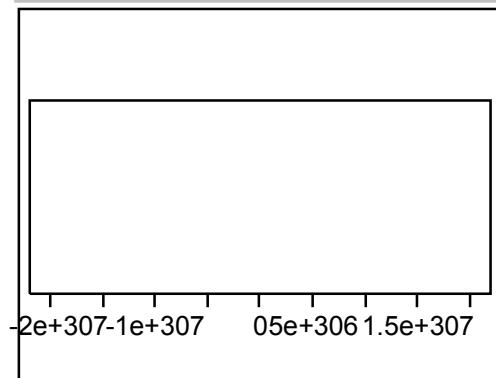
A.3 Soft Filled Hole Compression (FHC2)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Filled Hole Compression (FHC2) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



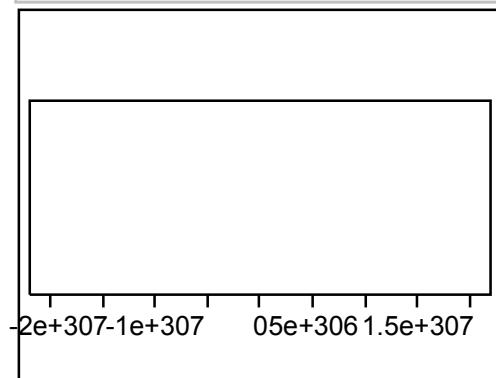
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



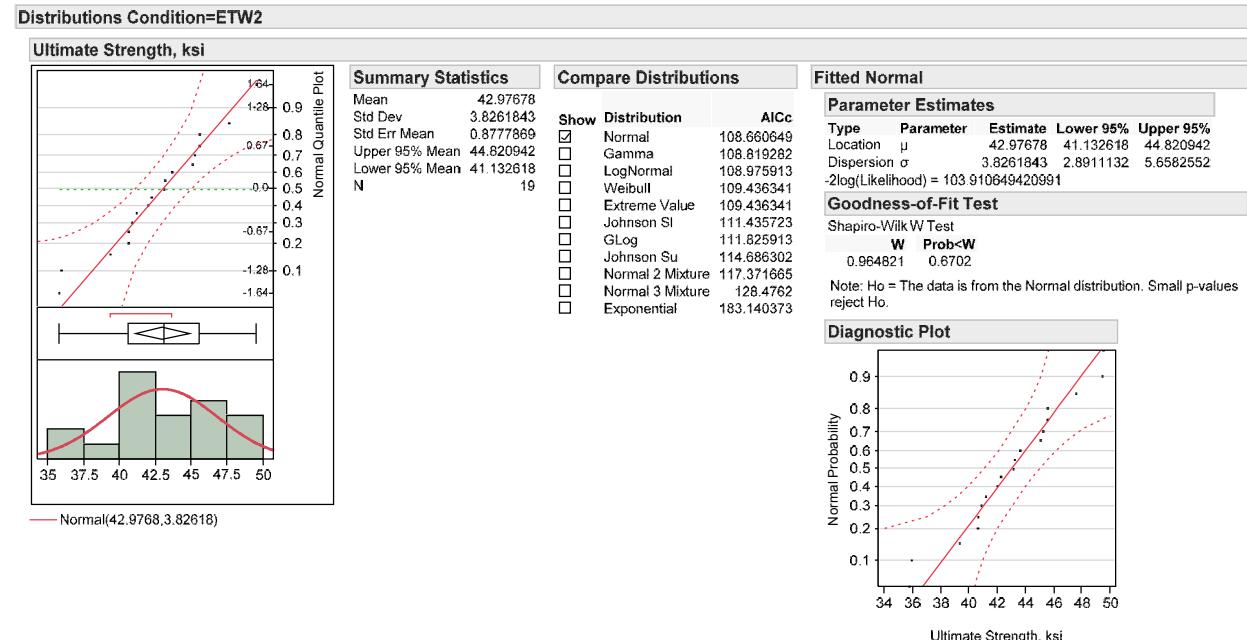
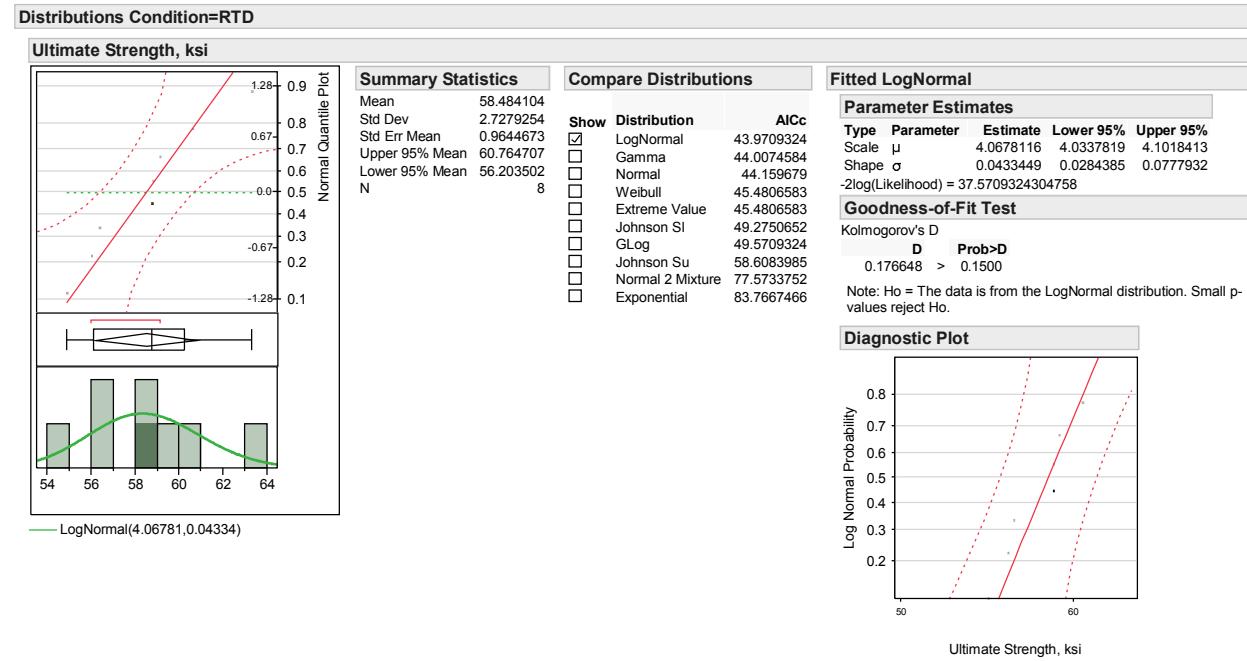
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

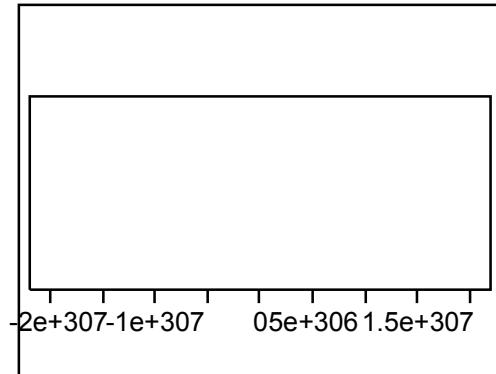
A.4 Hard Filled Hole Compression (FHC3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Filled Hole Compression (FHC3) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



Quantiles

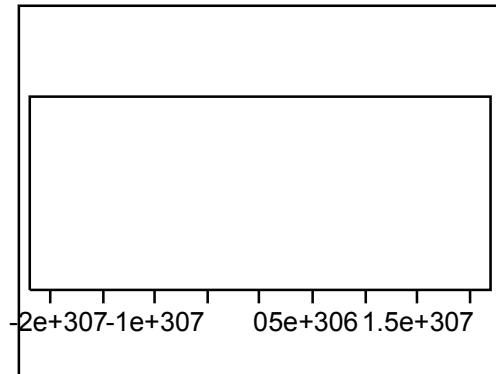
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



Quantiles

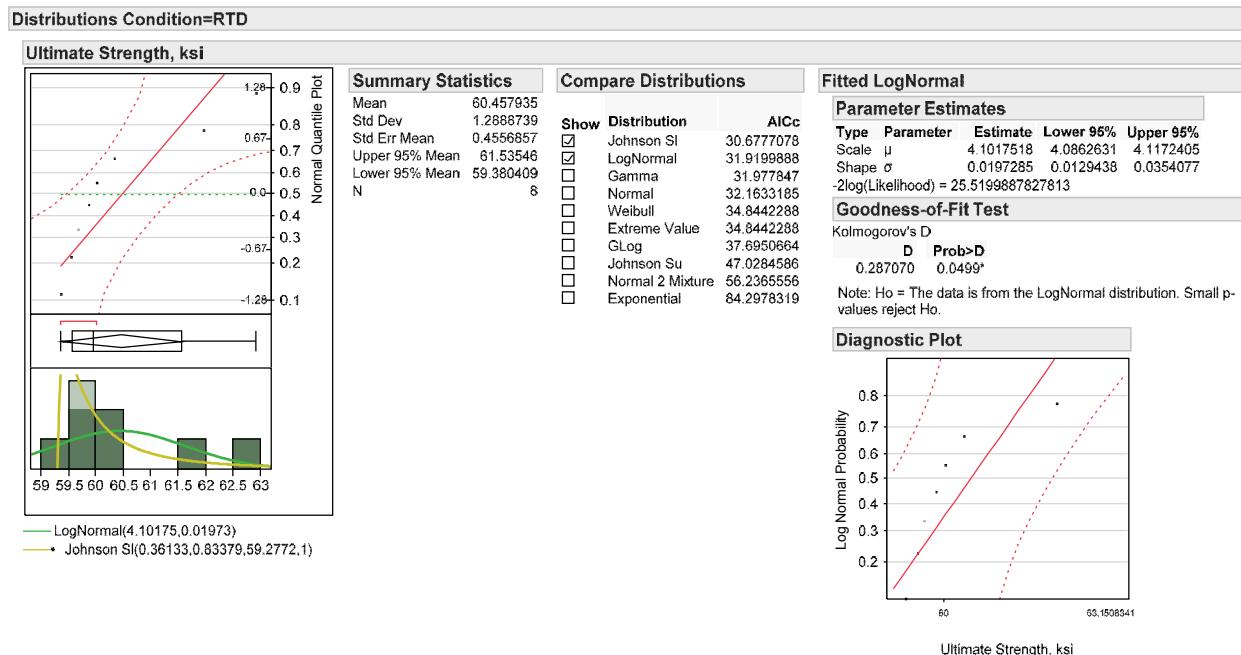
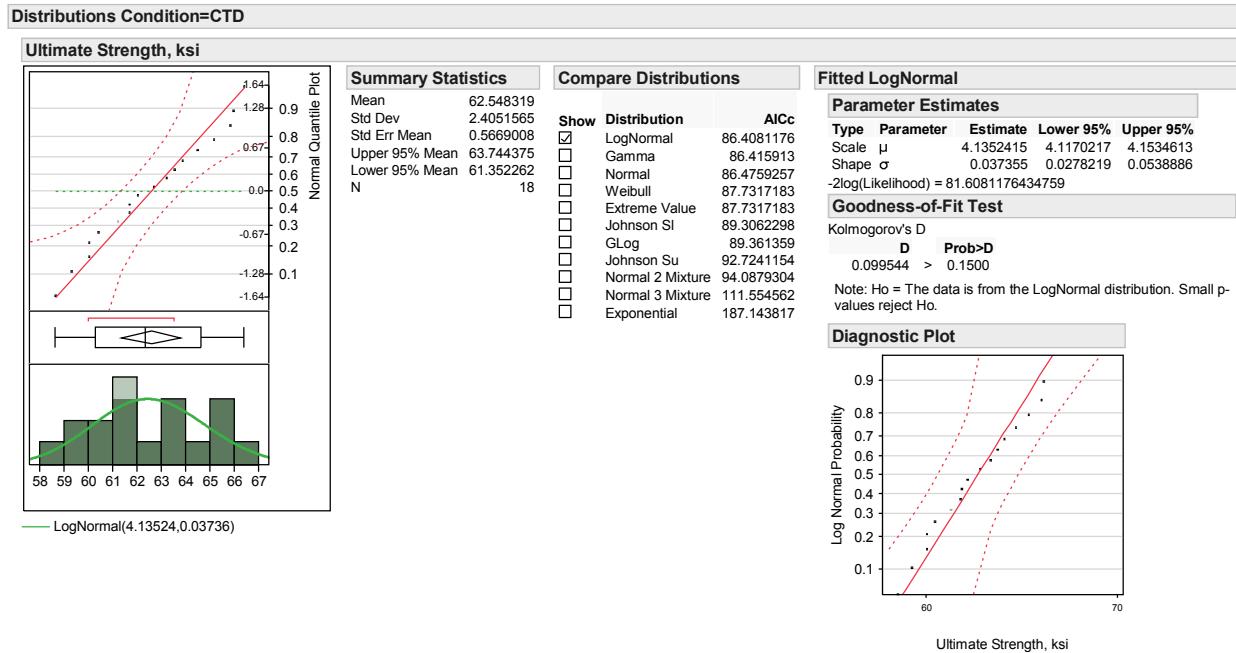
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

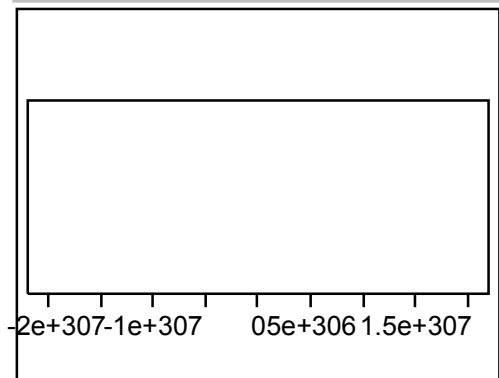
A.5 Quasi Isotropic Filled Hole Tension (FHT1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Filled Hole Tension (FHT1) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=CTD

Modulus, Msi



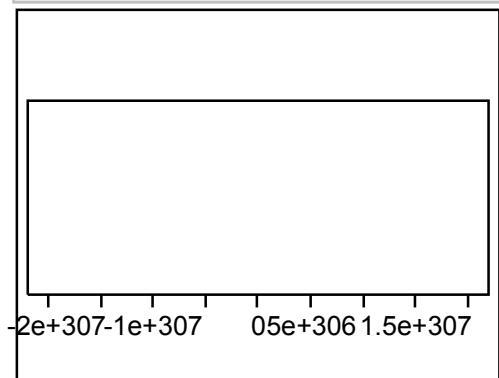
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



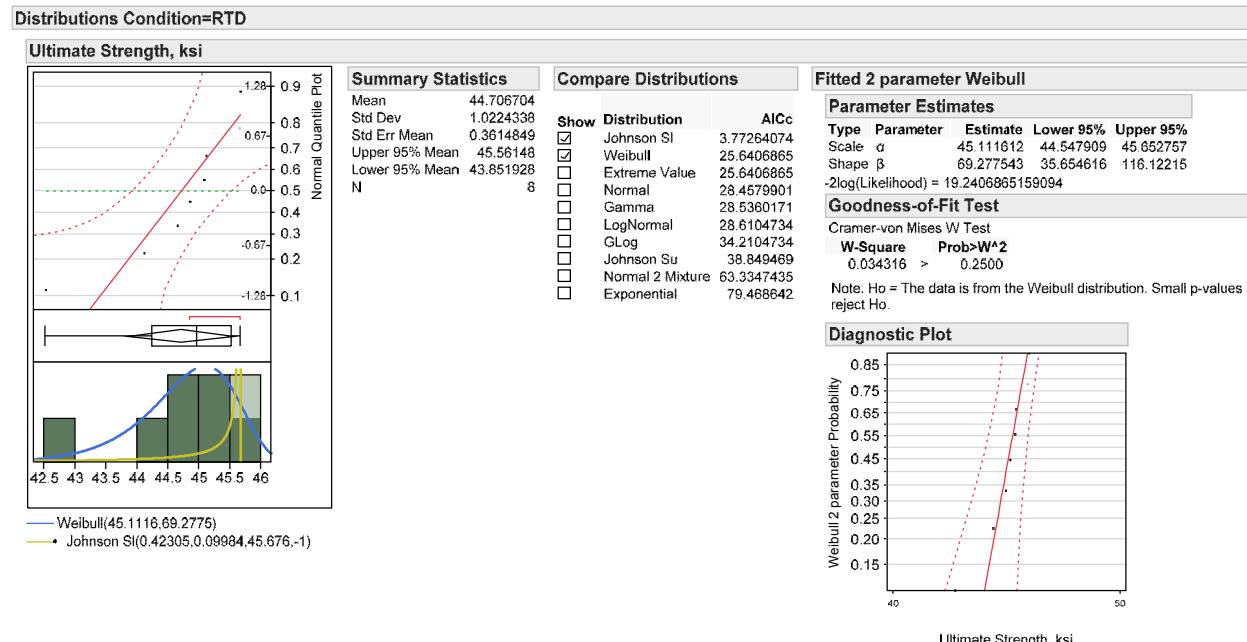
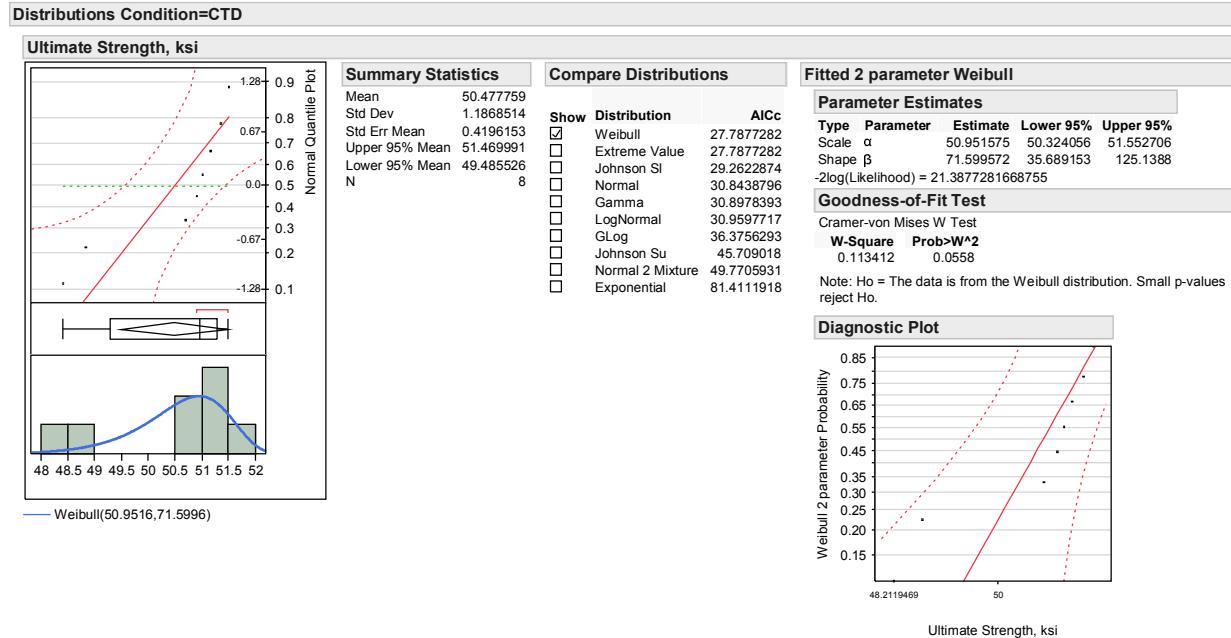
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

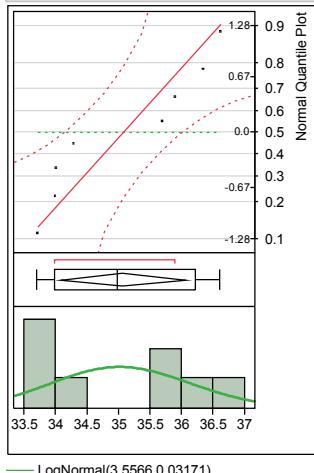
A.6 Soft Filled Hole Tension (FHT2)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Filled Hole Tension (FHT2) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Ultimate Strength, ksi



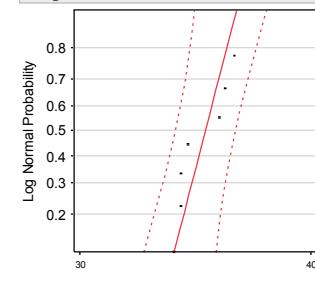
Summary Statistics

Compare Distributions

Fitted LogNormal

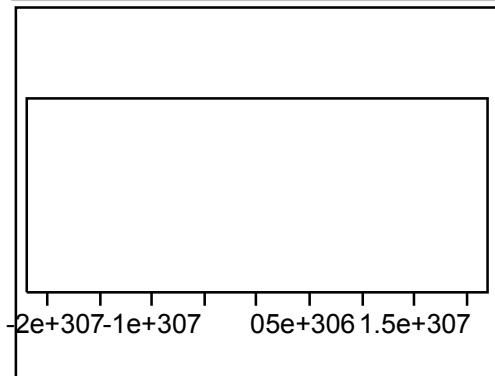
Goodness-of-Fit Test

Diagnostic Plot



Distributions Condition=CTD

Modulus, Msi



Quantiles

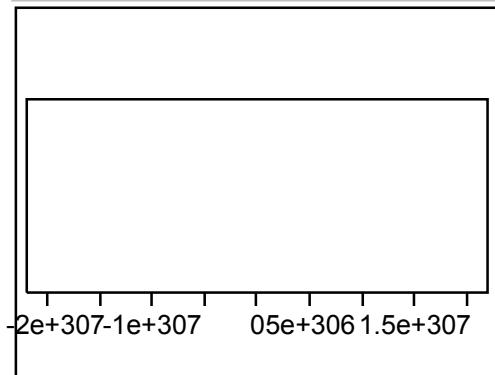
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



Quantiles

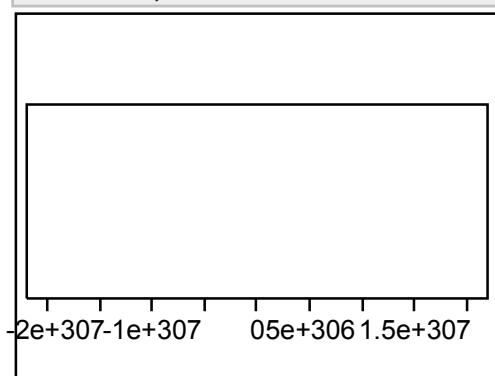
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



Quantiles

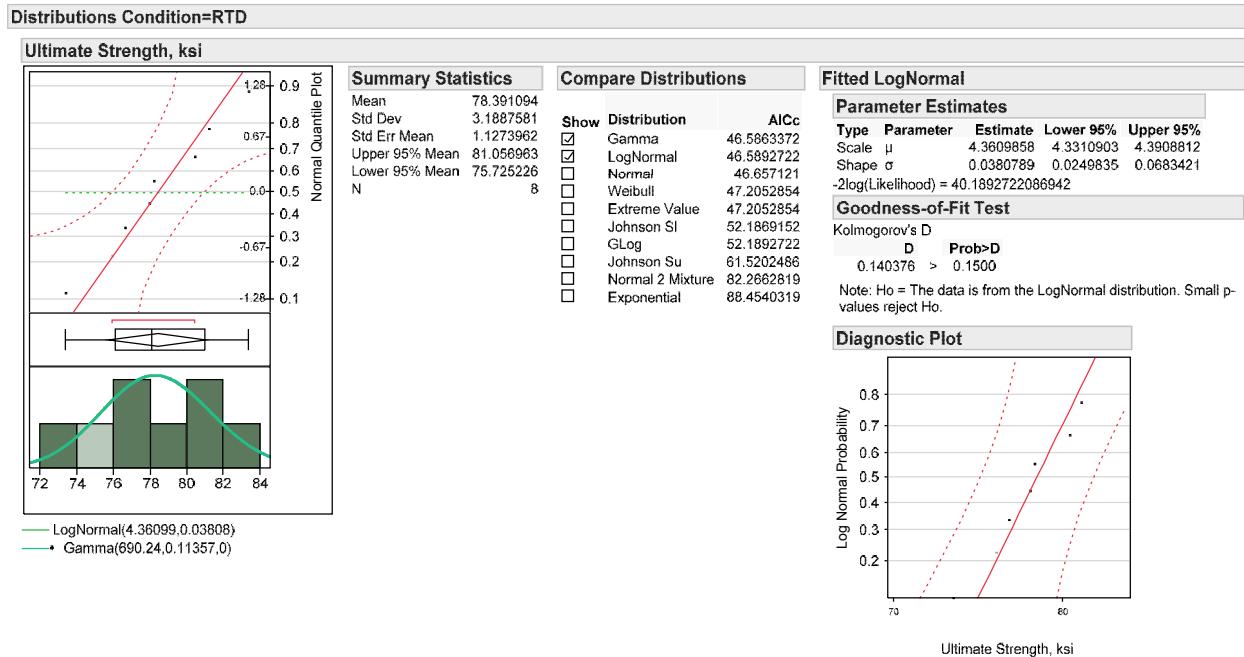
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

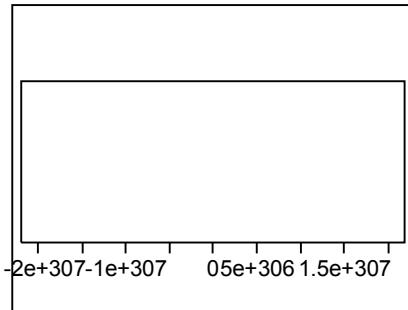
A.7 Hard Filled Hole Tension (FHT3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Filled Hole Tension (FHT3) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=CTD

Modulus, Msi

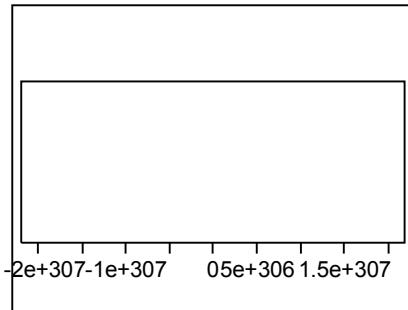


Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi

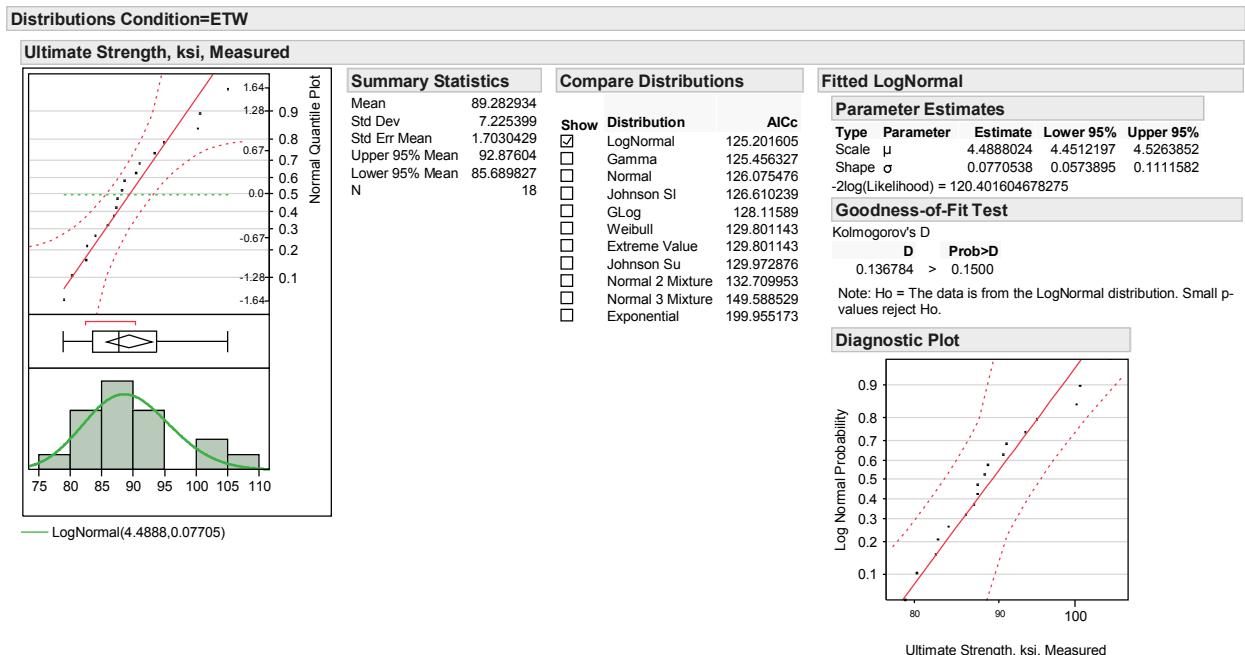
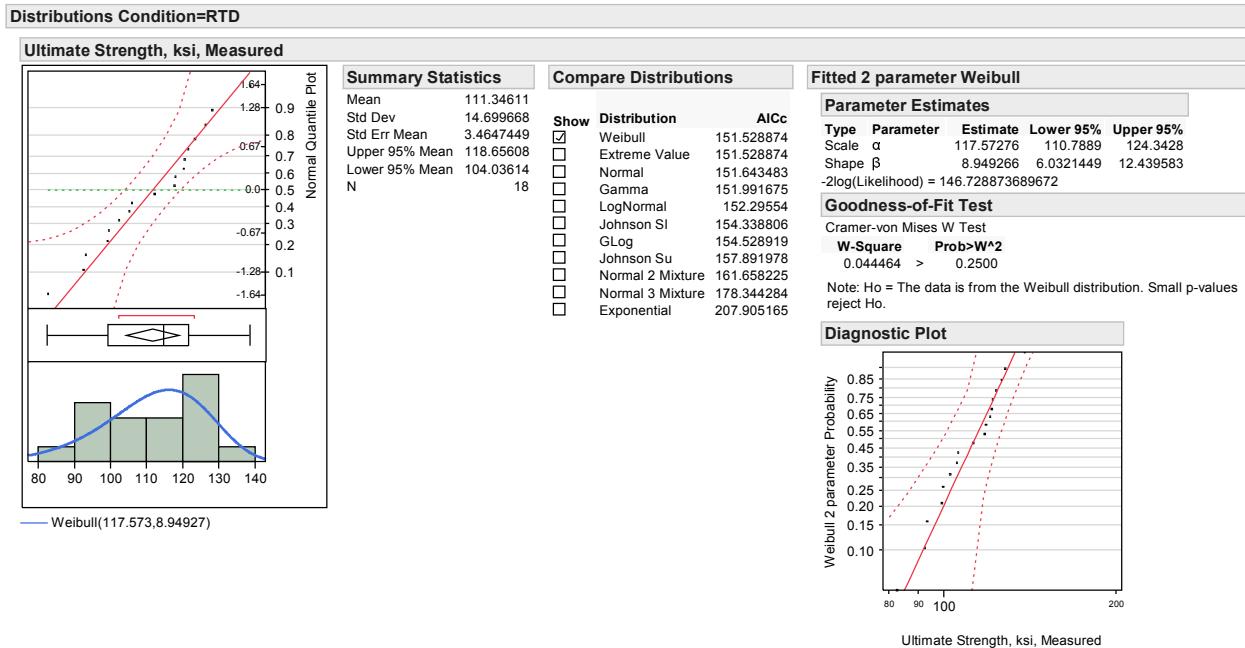


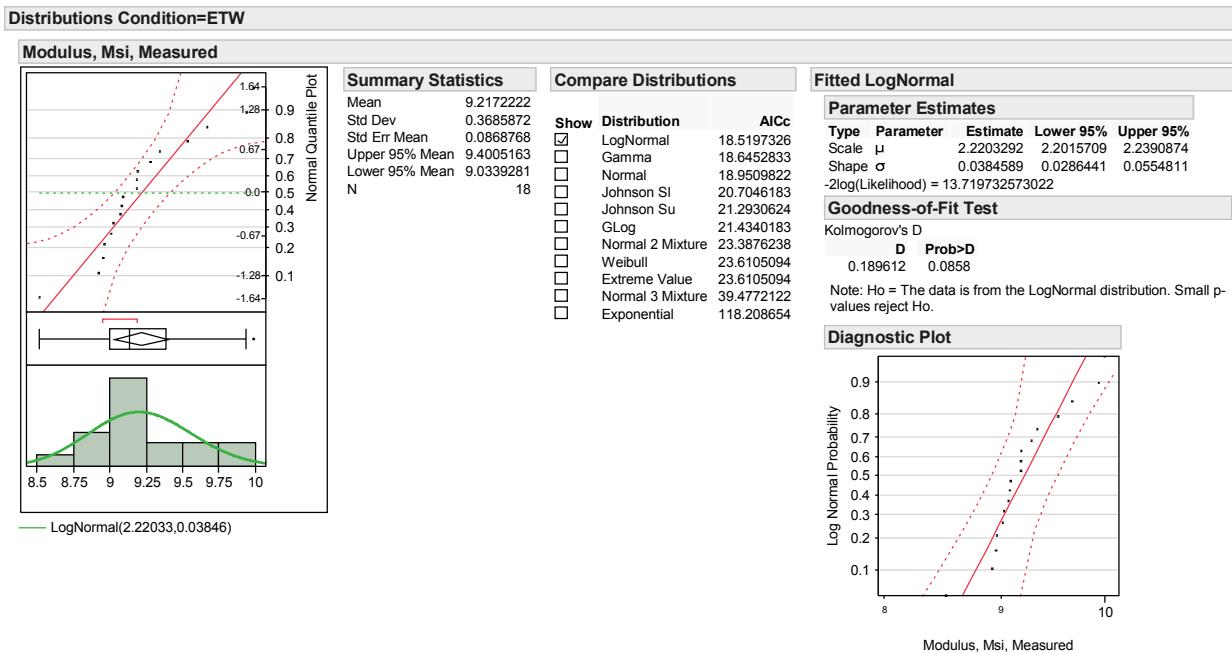
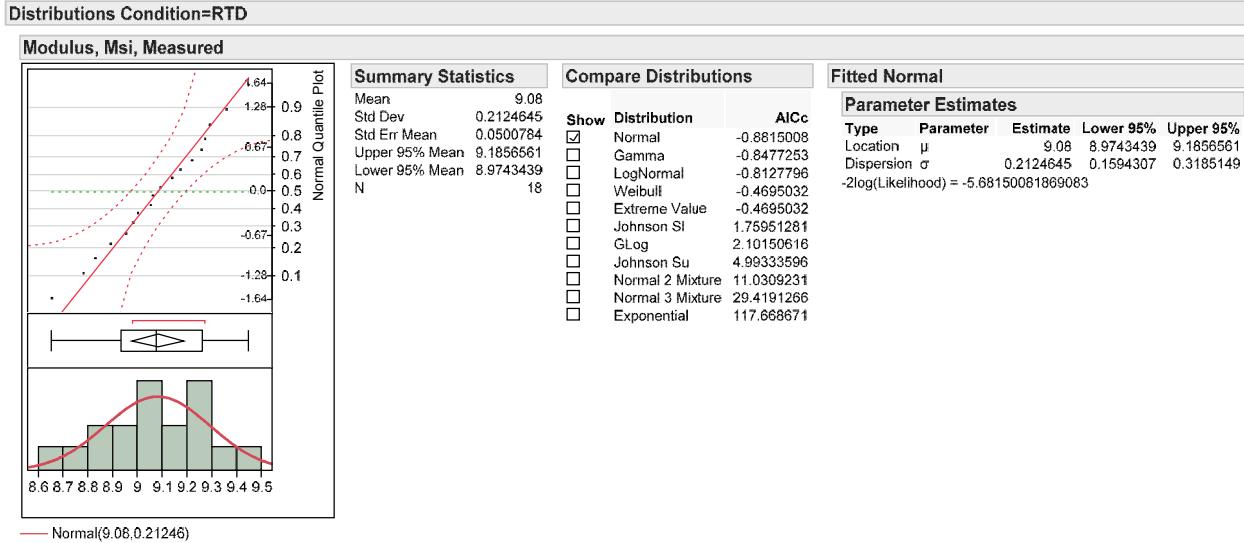
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

A.8 Warp Flexure Strength and Modulus (FSM)

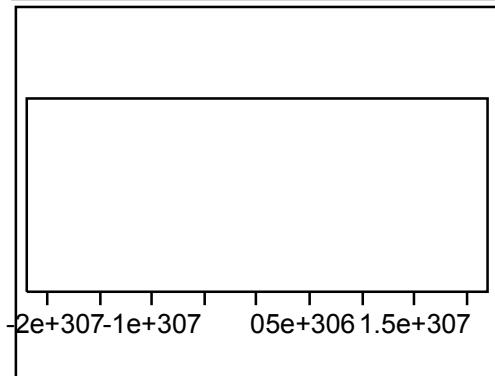
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Warp Flexure Strength and Modulus (FSM) test results is presented here.





Distributions Condition=ETW

Poisson's Ratio



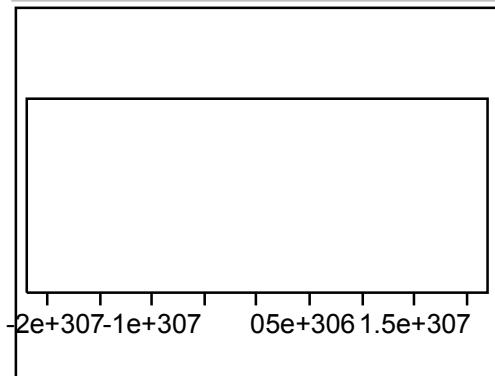
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



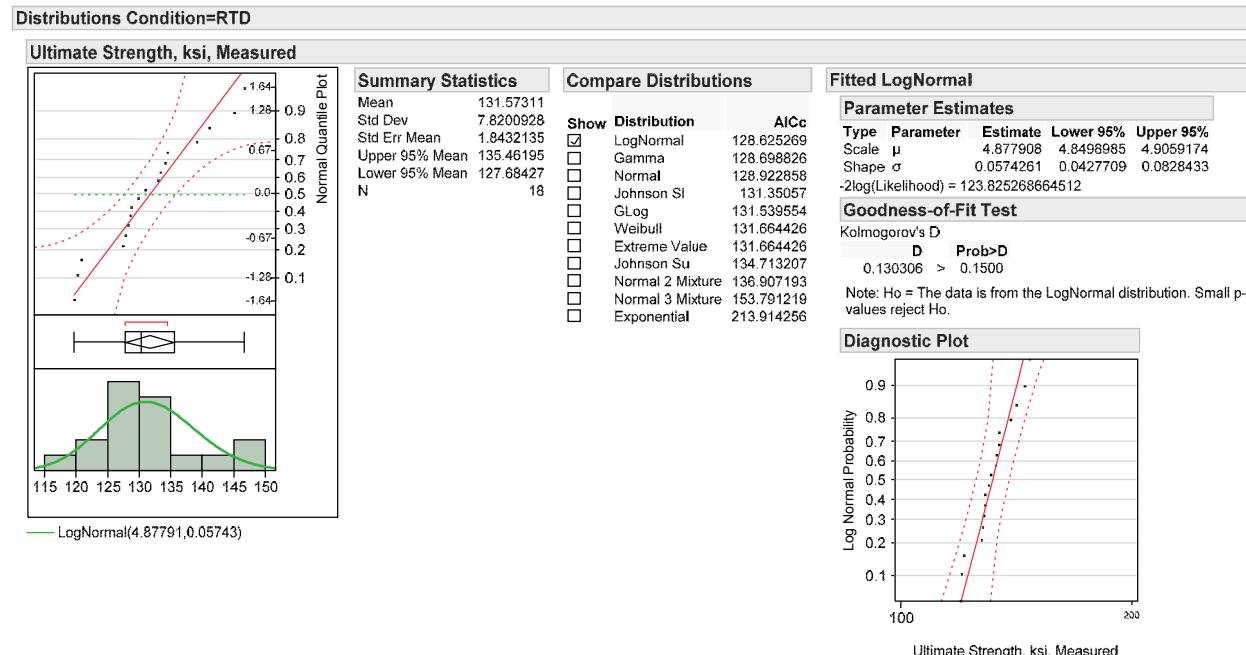
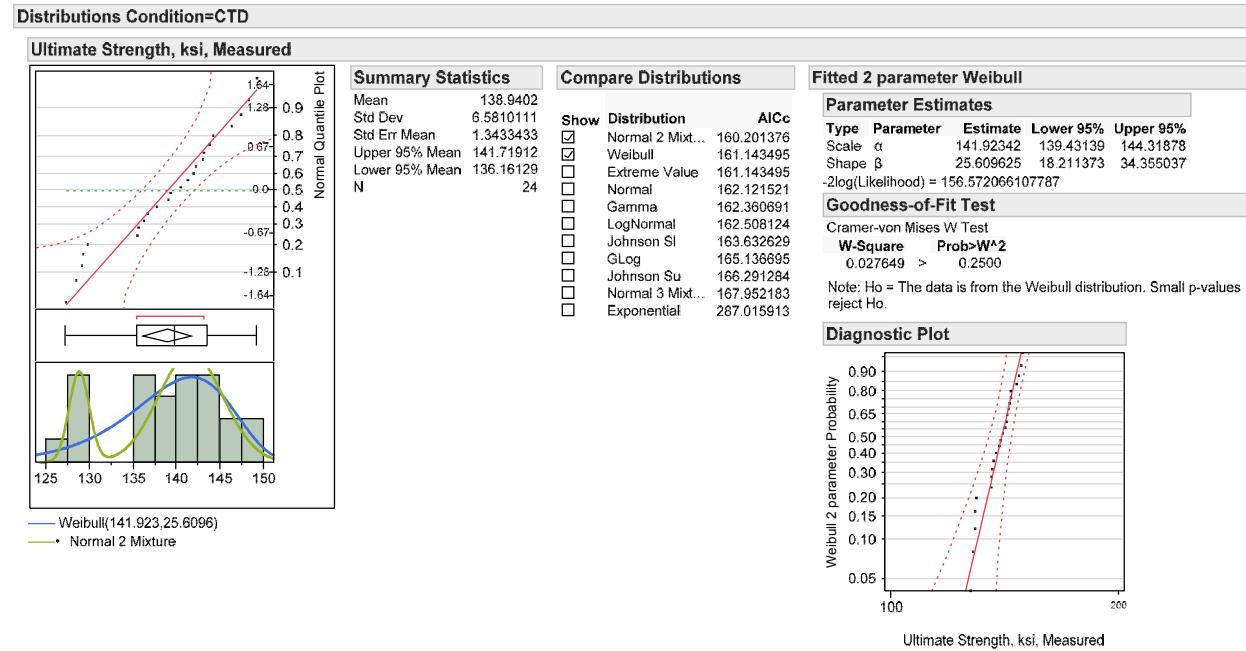
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

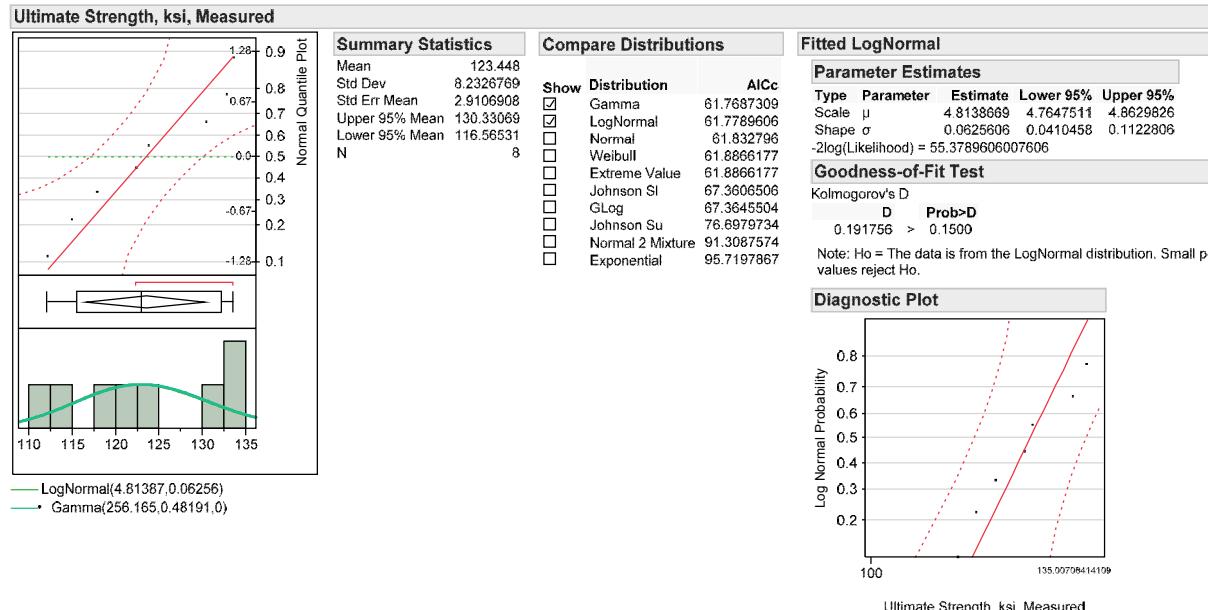
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

A.9 Fill Tension (FT)

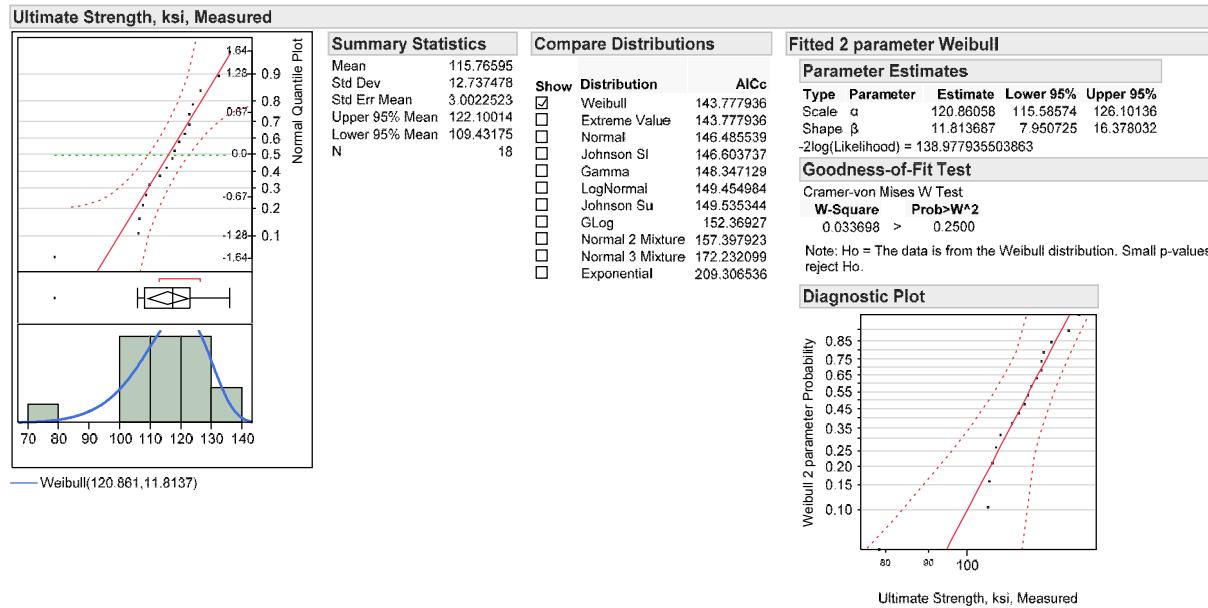
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Fill Tension (FT) test results is presented here.

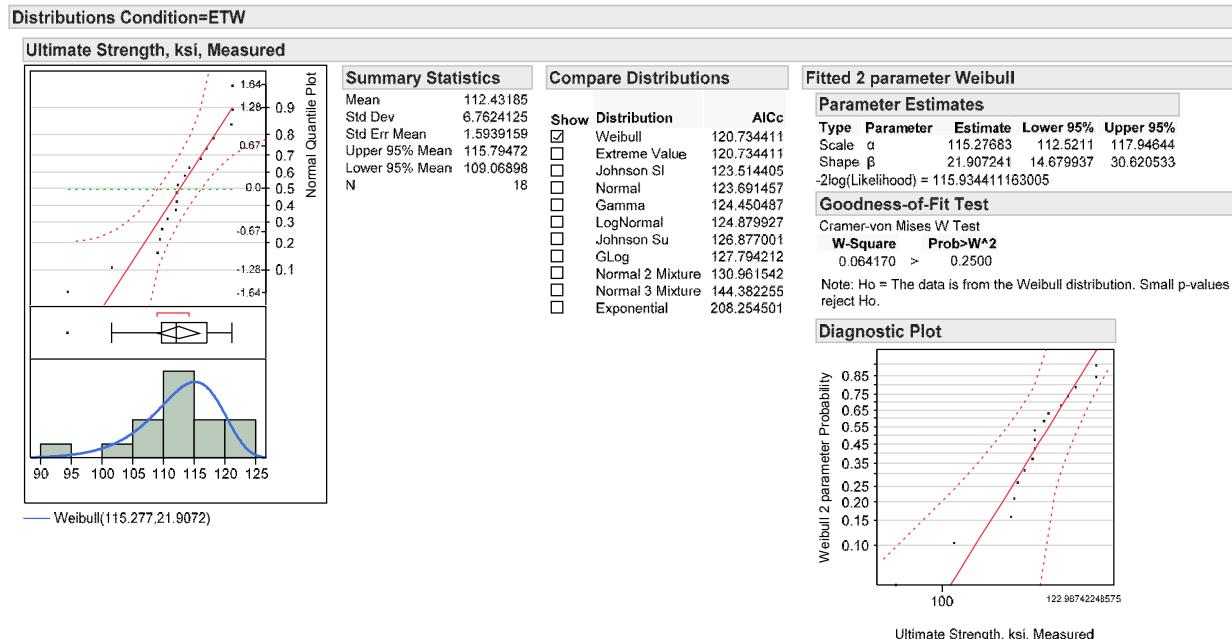
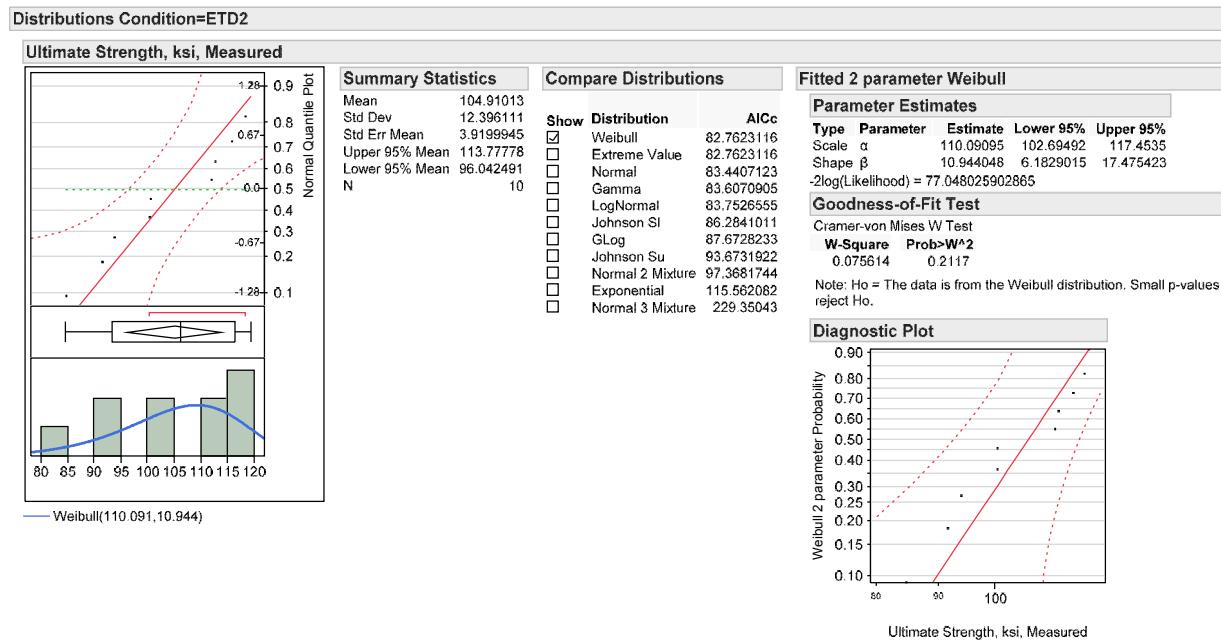


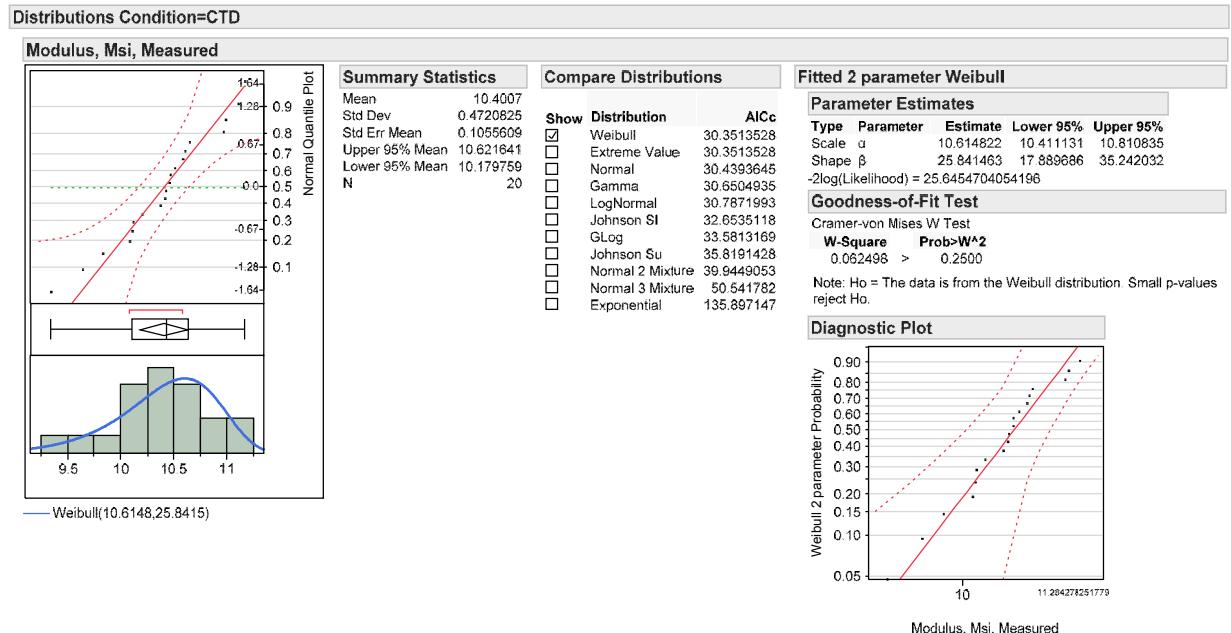
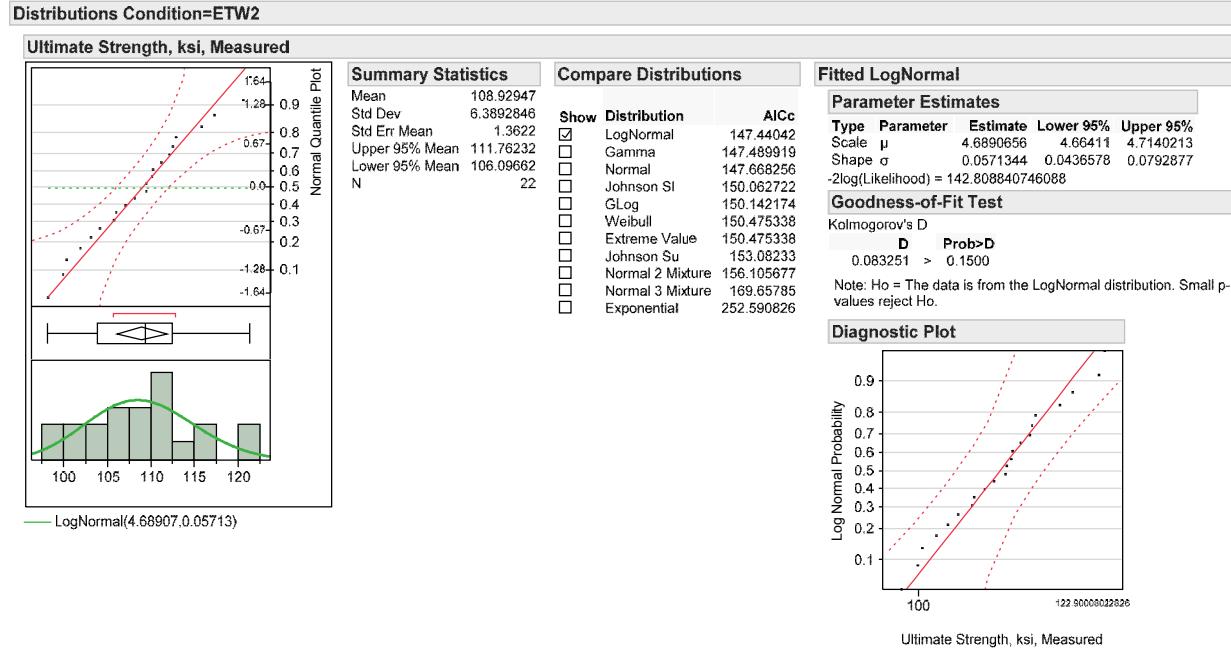
Distributions Condition=RTW

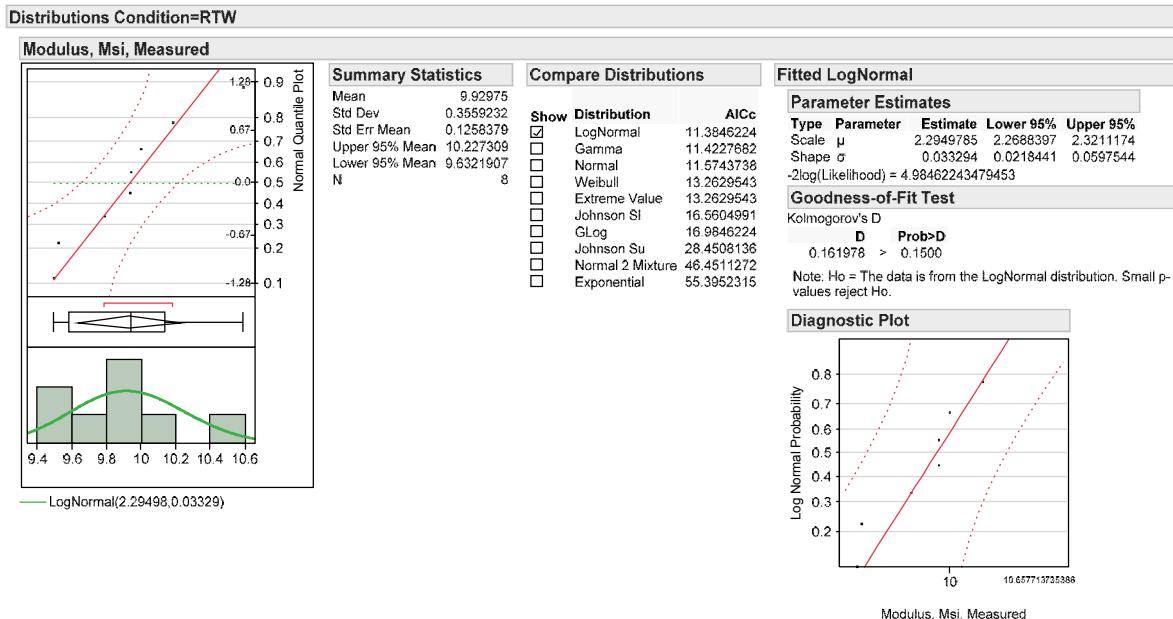
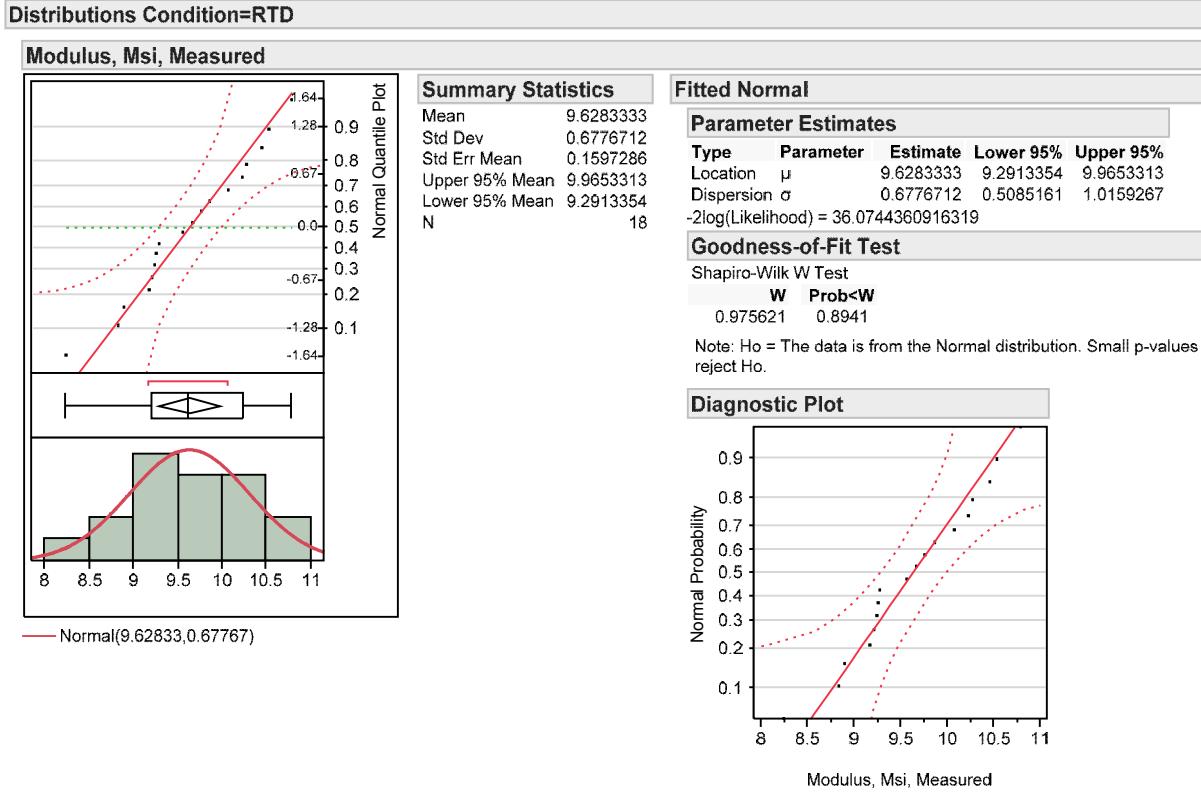


Distributions Condition=ETD1



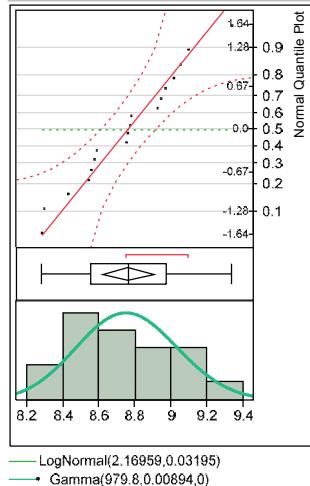






Distributions Condition=ETD1

Modulus, Msi, Measured



Summary Statistics		
Mean	8.7591667	
Std Dev	0.2879375	
Std Err Mean	0.0678675	
Upper 95% Mean	8.9023546	
Lower 95% Mean	8.6159787	
N	18	

Compare Distributions		
Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	10.0208933
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	10.022139
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	10.0813666
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	11.9100352
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	11.9100352
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	12.9359616
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	12.9364018
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	16.298599
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	22.1367208
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 3 Mixture	34.1937206
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	116.373628

Fitted LogNormal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	μ	2.1695904	2.1540051	2.1861757
Shape	σ	0.0319536	0.023799	0.0460965
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 5.22213902504784$				

Goodness-of-Fit Test

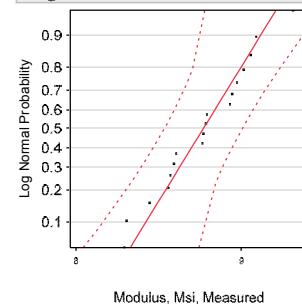
Kolmogorov's D

D Prob>D

0.113967 > 0.1500

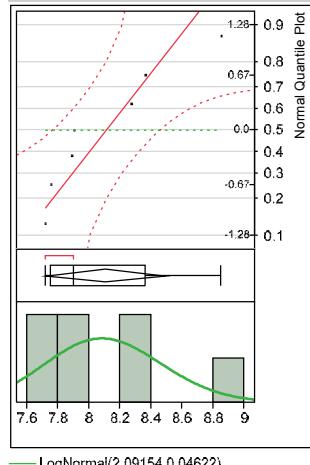
Note: Ho = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

Diagnostic Plot



Distributions Condition=ETD2

Modulus, Msi, Measured



Summary Statistics		
Mean	8.1061429	
Std Dev	0.4117784	
Std Err Mean	0.1556376	
Upper 95% Mean	8.4869744	
Lower 95% Mean	7.7253113	
N	7	

Compare Distributions		
Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	13.1048594
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	13.1884048
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	13.4433614
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	15.1614443
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	15.1614443
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	16.3244626
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	20.1048594
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	30.3244626
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	46.0967101
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	72.9266894

Fitted LogNormal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	μ	2.0915417	2.0520236	2.1310599
Shape	σ	0.0462165	0.0295791	0.0870871
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 6.10485937700793$				

Goodness-of-Fit Test

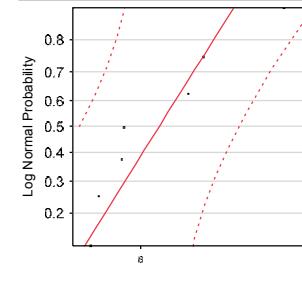
Kolmogorov's D

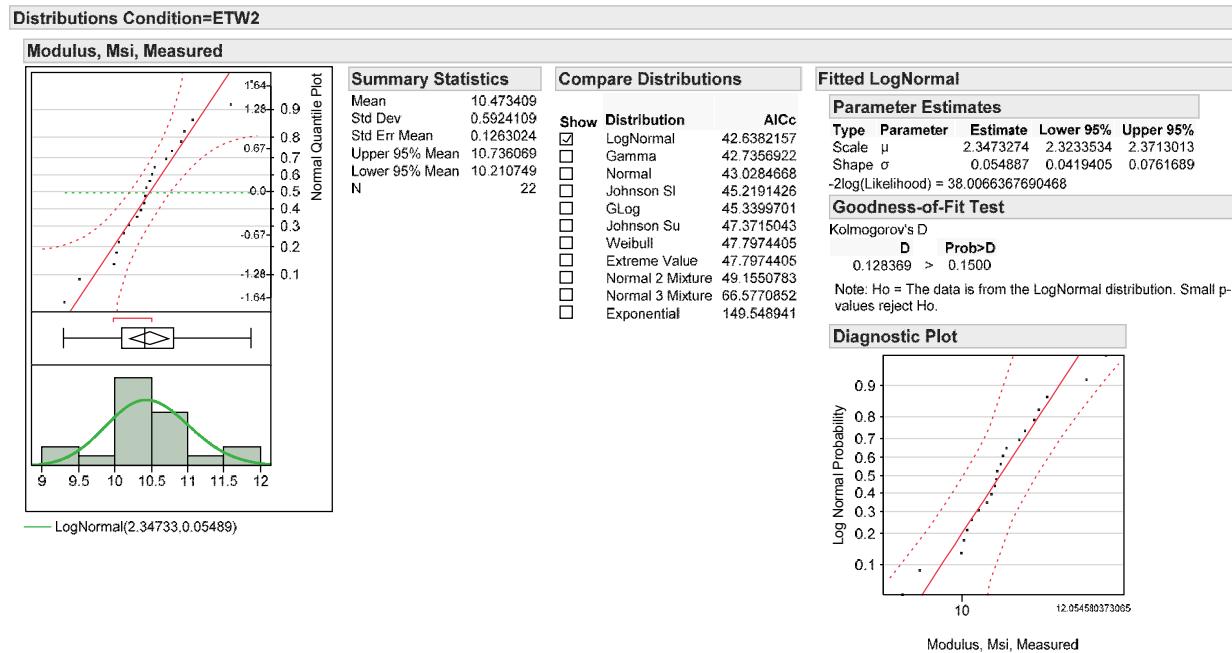
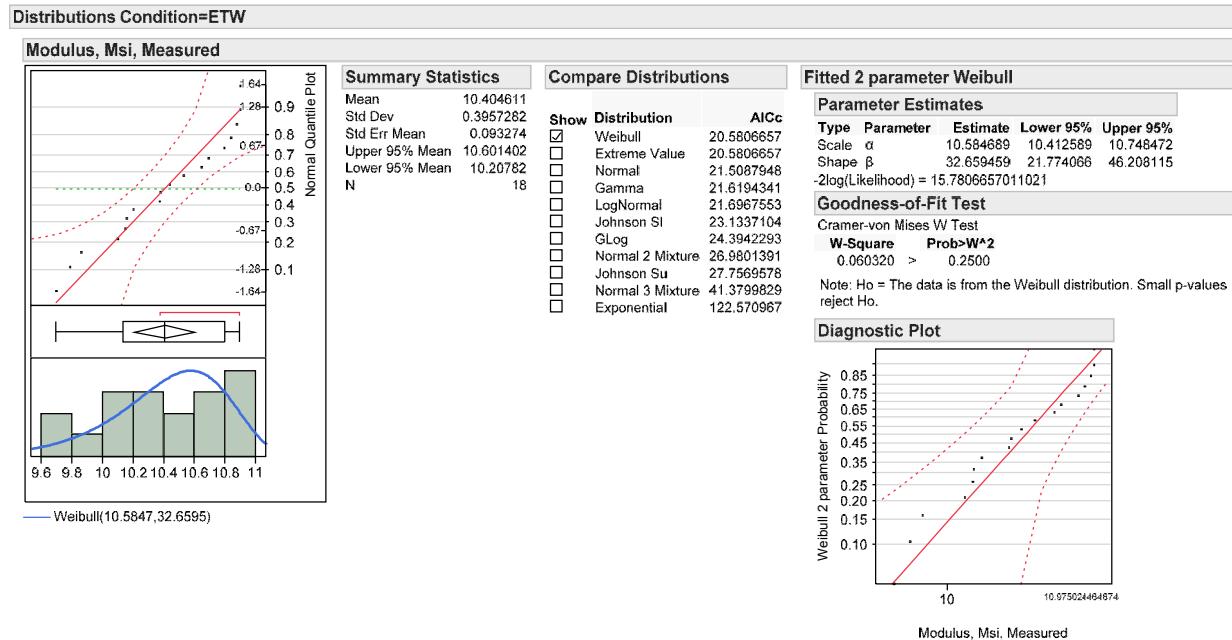
D Prob>D

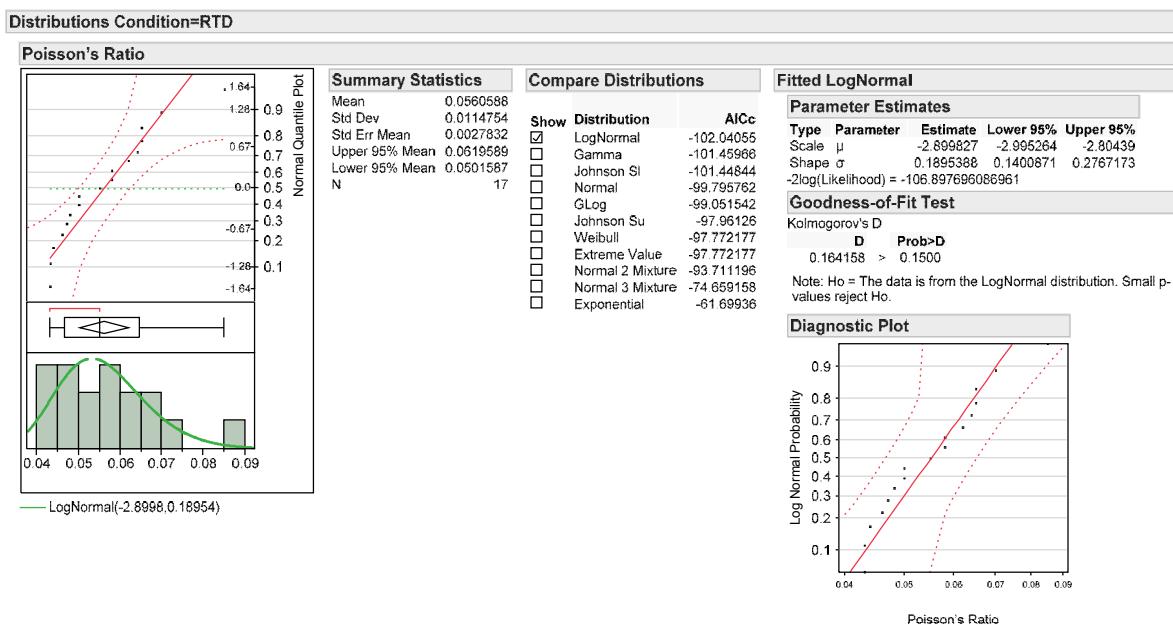
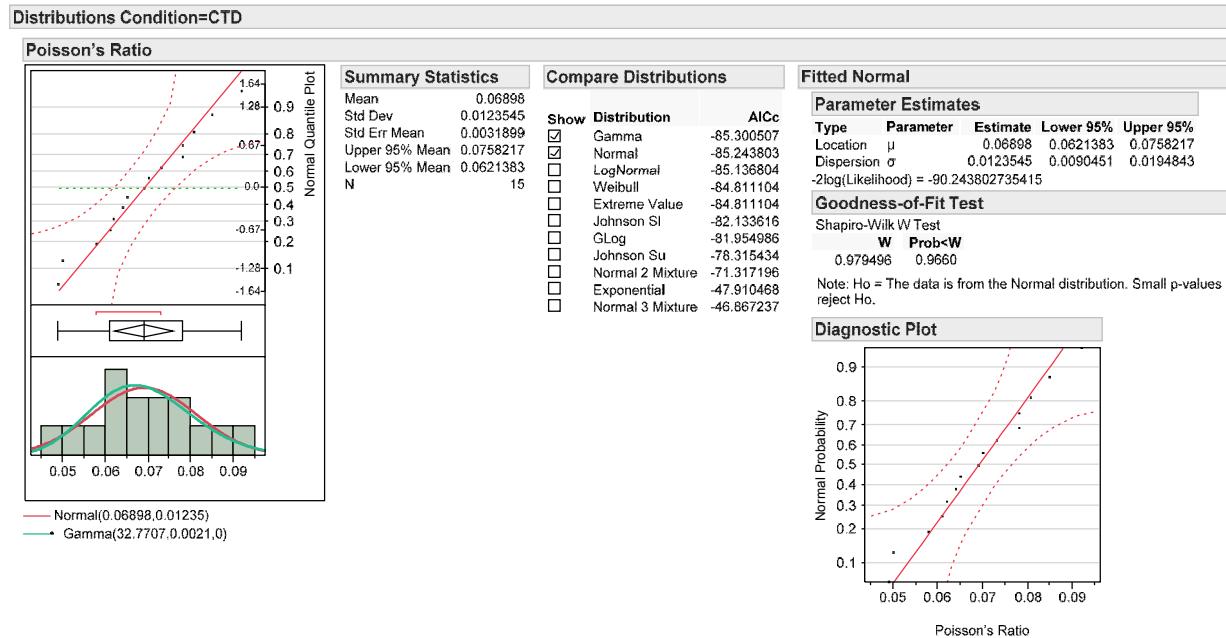
0.274753 0.1074

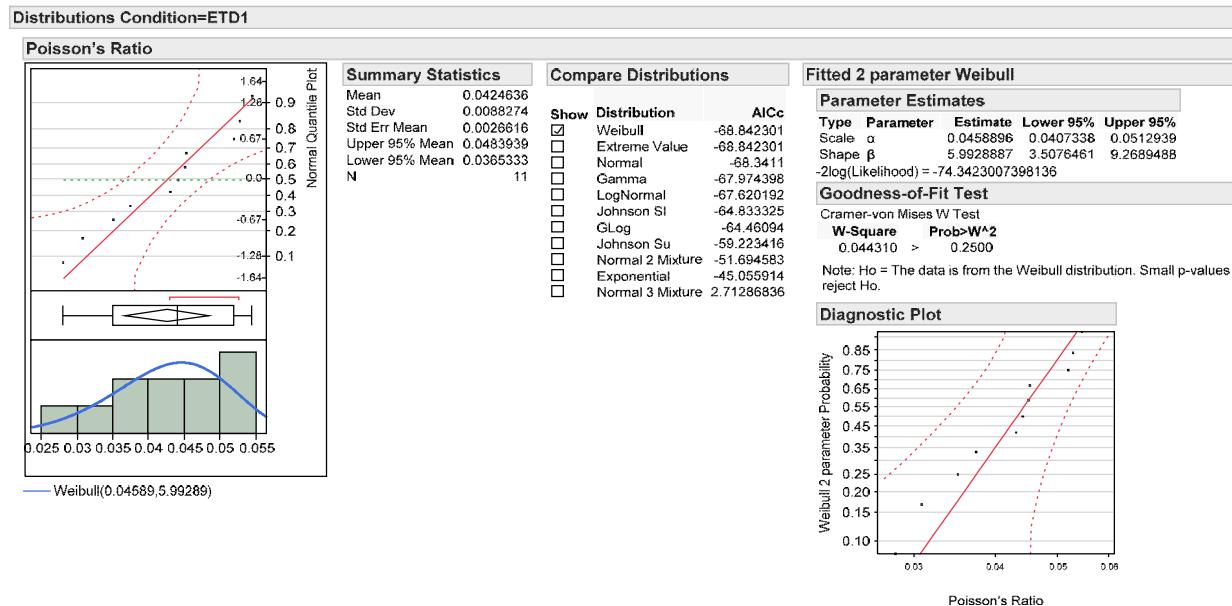
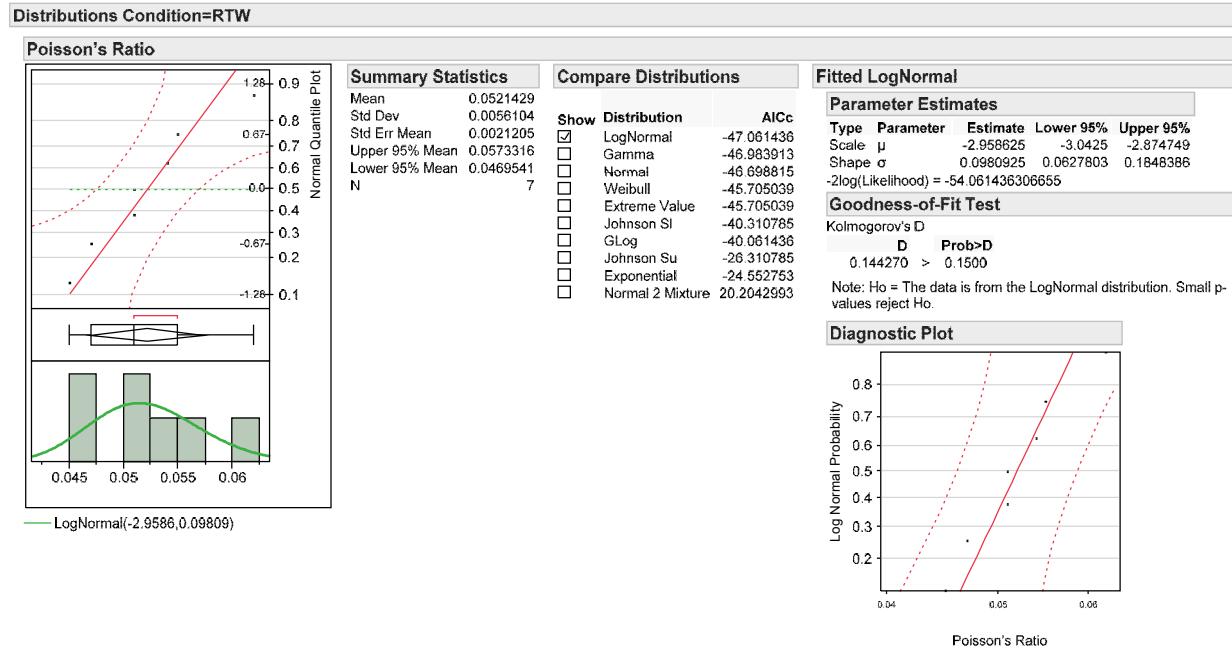
Note: Ho = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

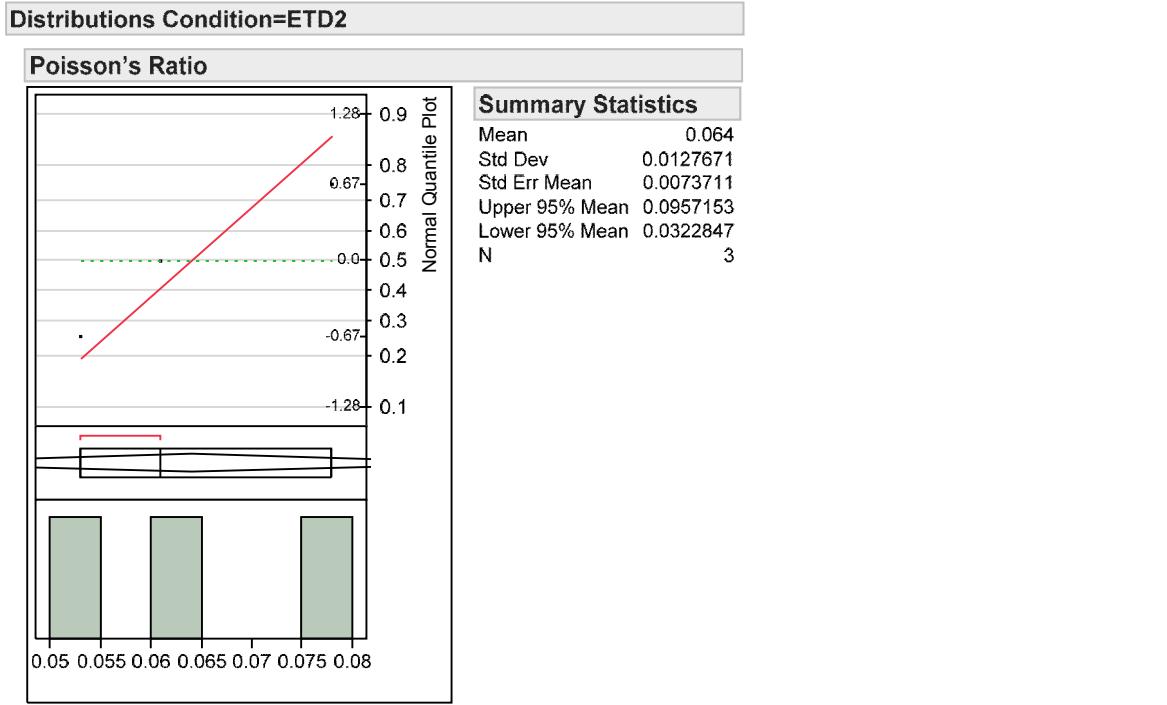
Diagnostic Plot



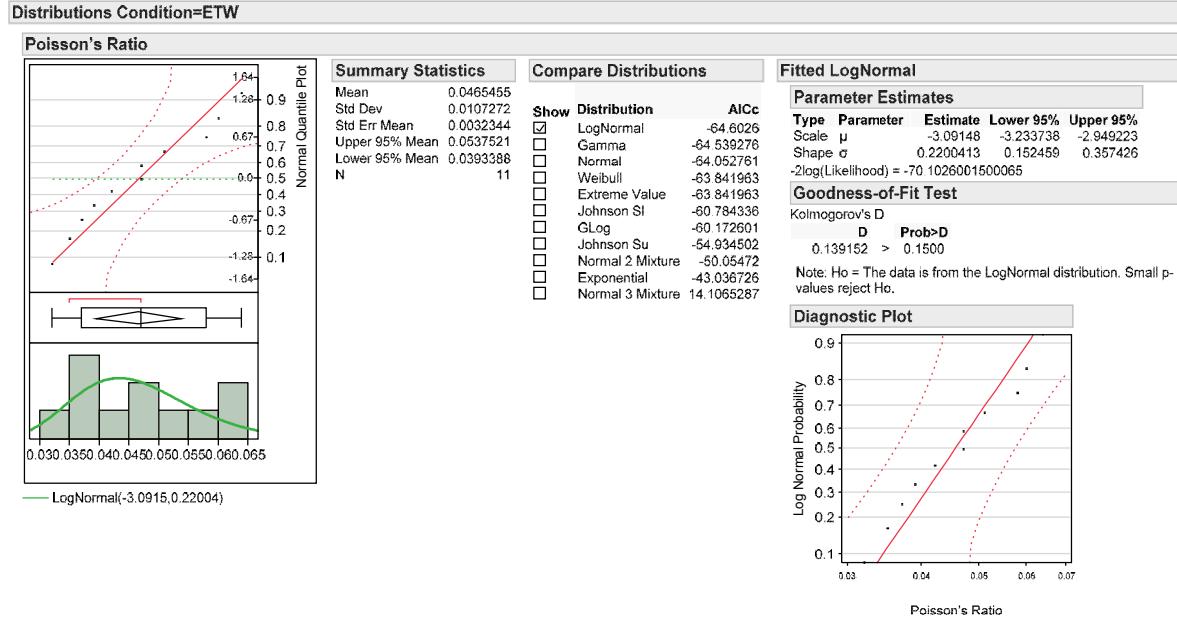


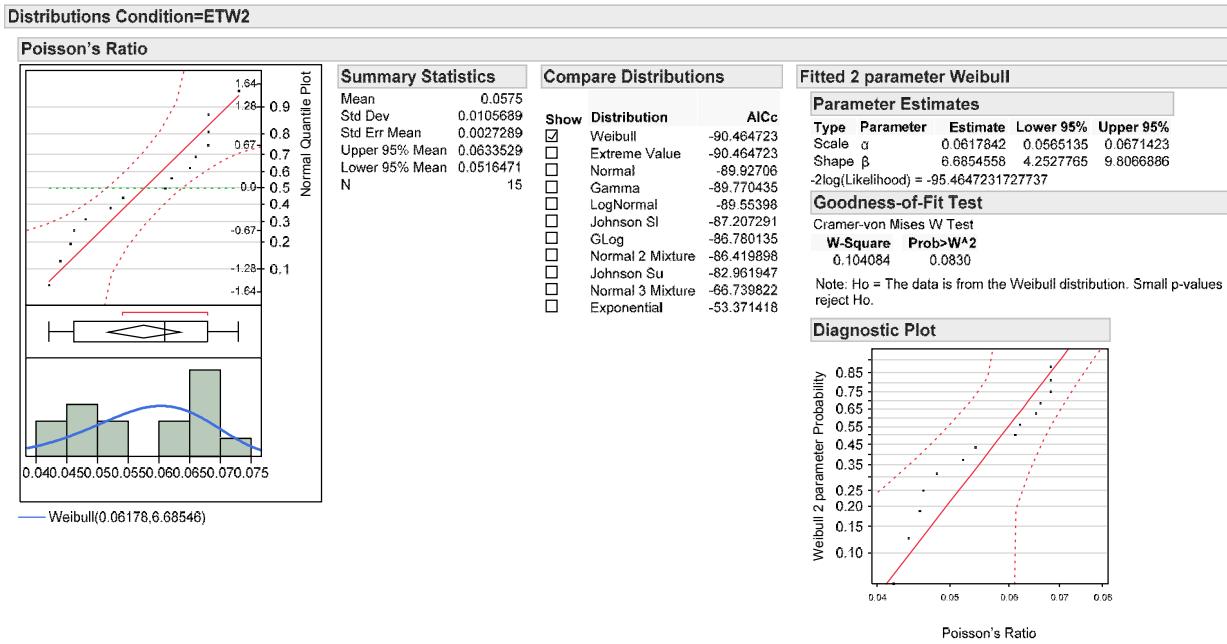






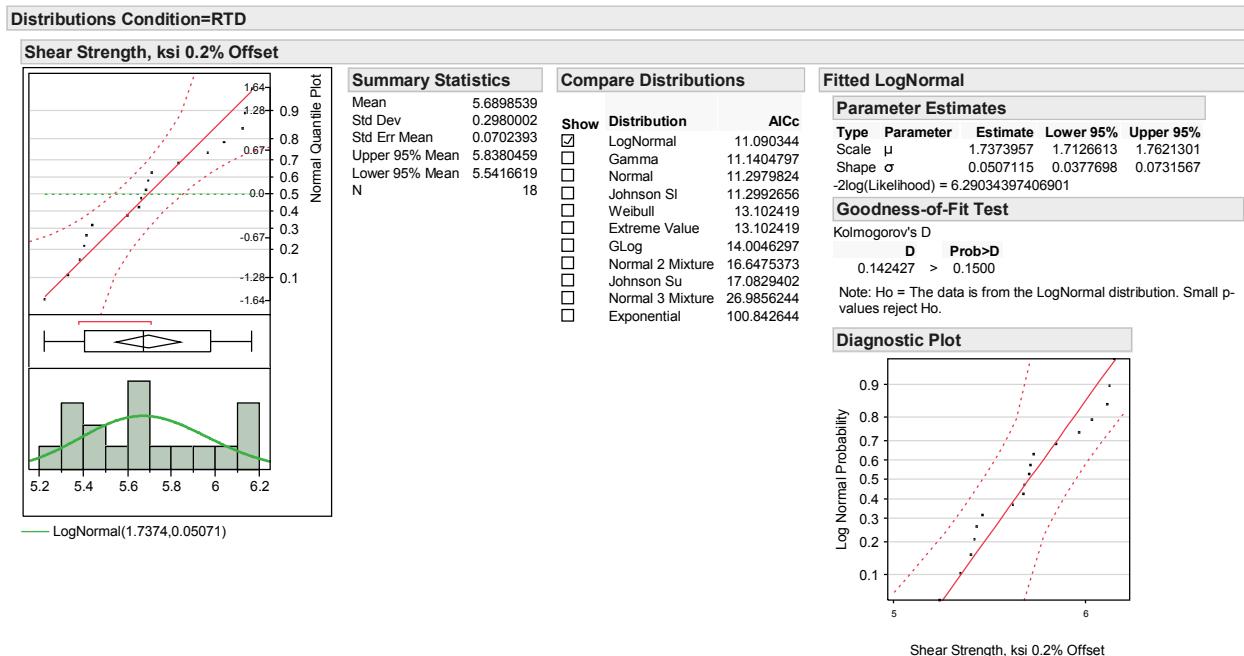
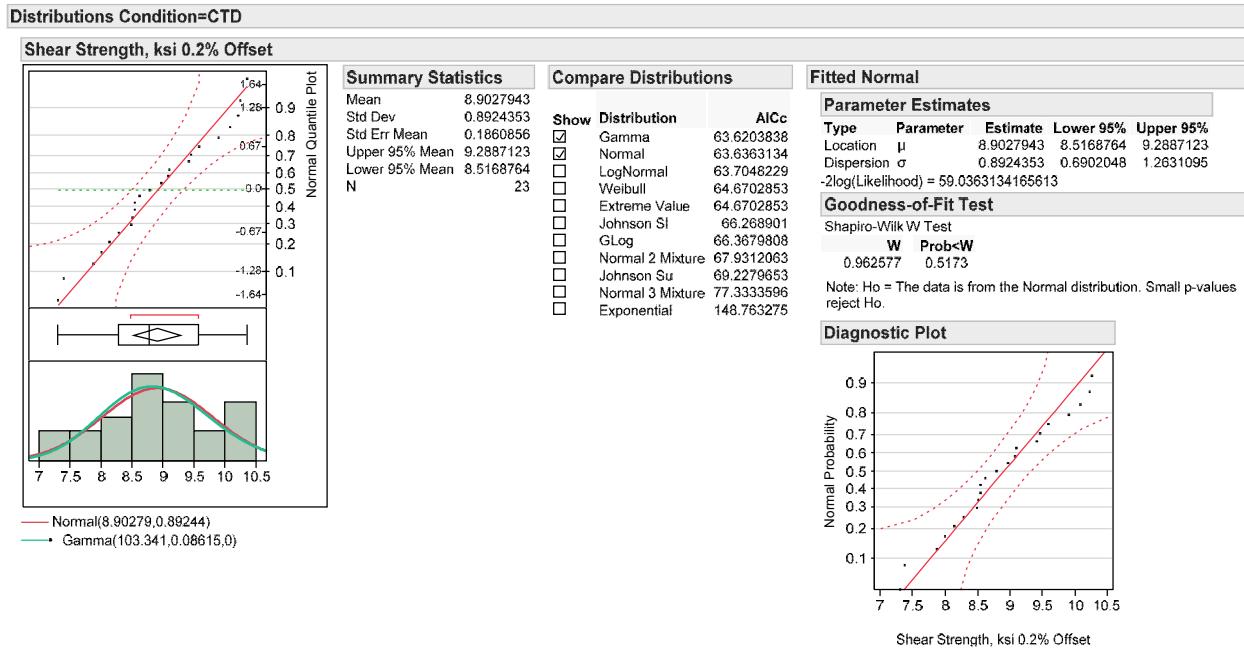
- All fits require at least 4 points

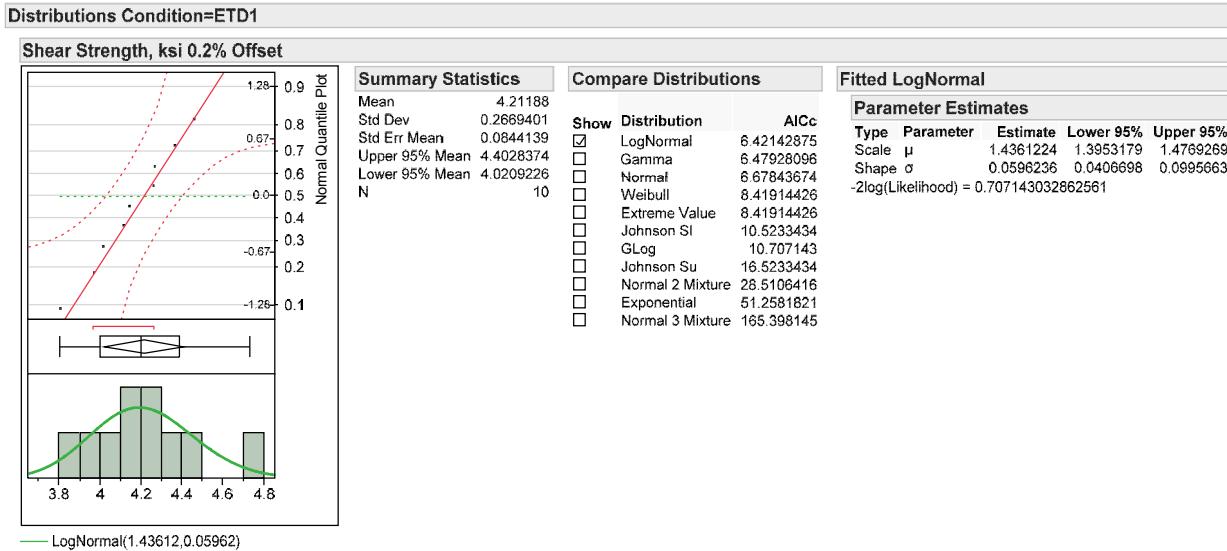




A.10 In-Plane Shear (IPS1)

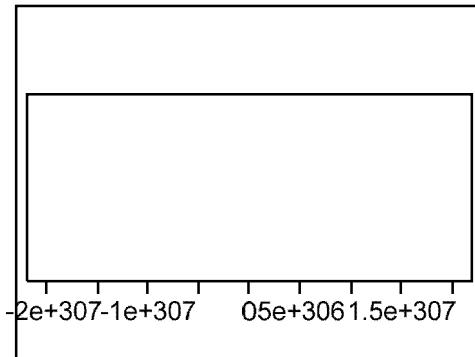
The determination of statistical distribution types for the In-Plane Shear (IPS1) test results is presented here.





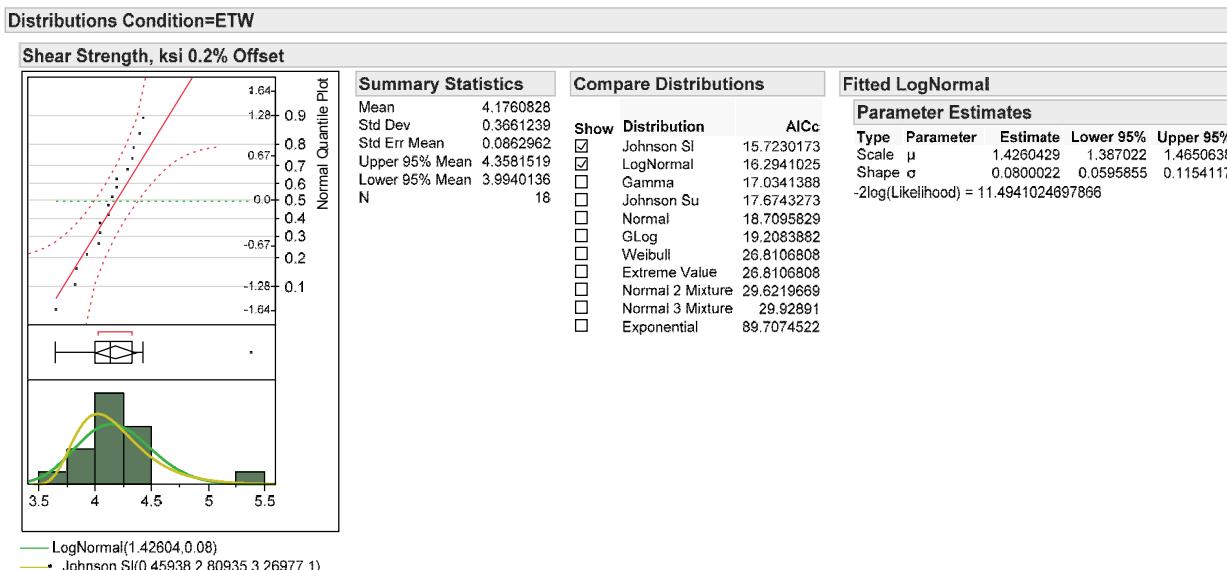
Distributions Condition=ETD2

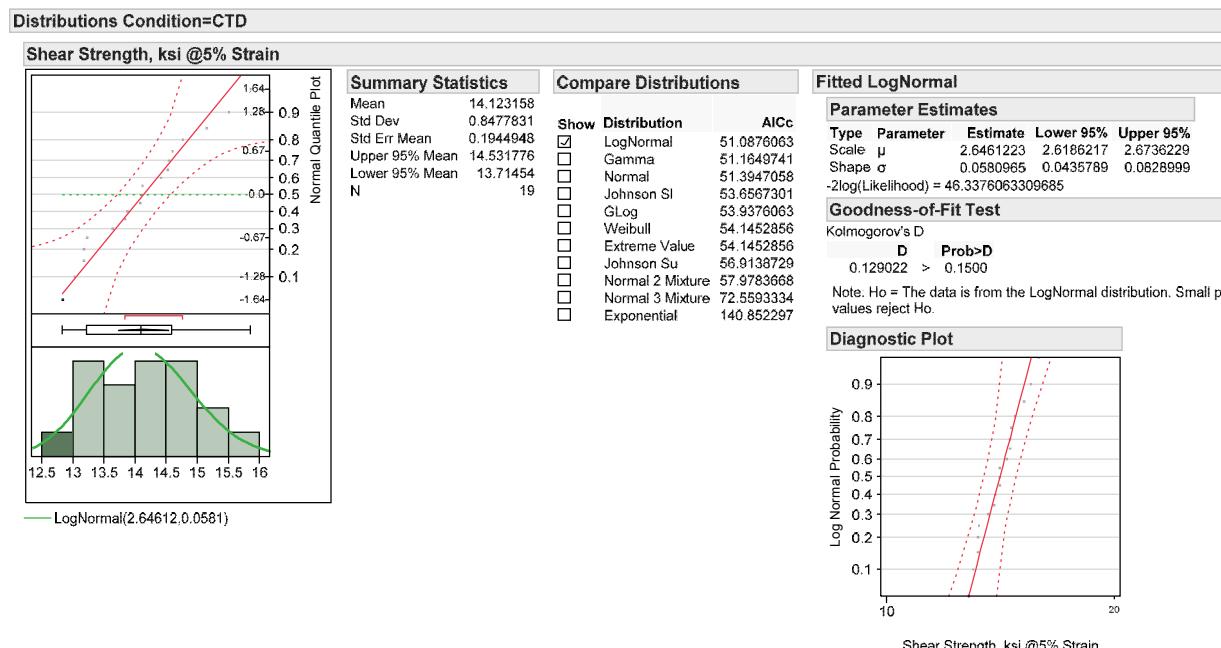
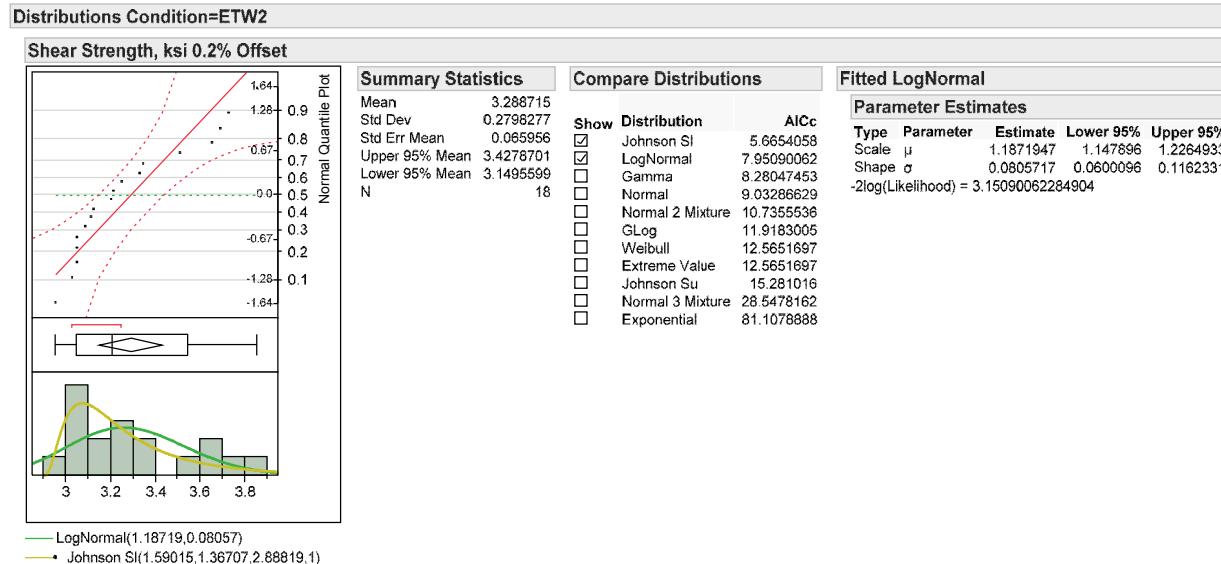
Shear Strength, ksi 0.2% Offset

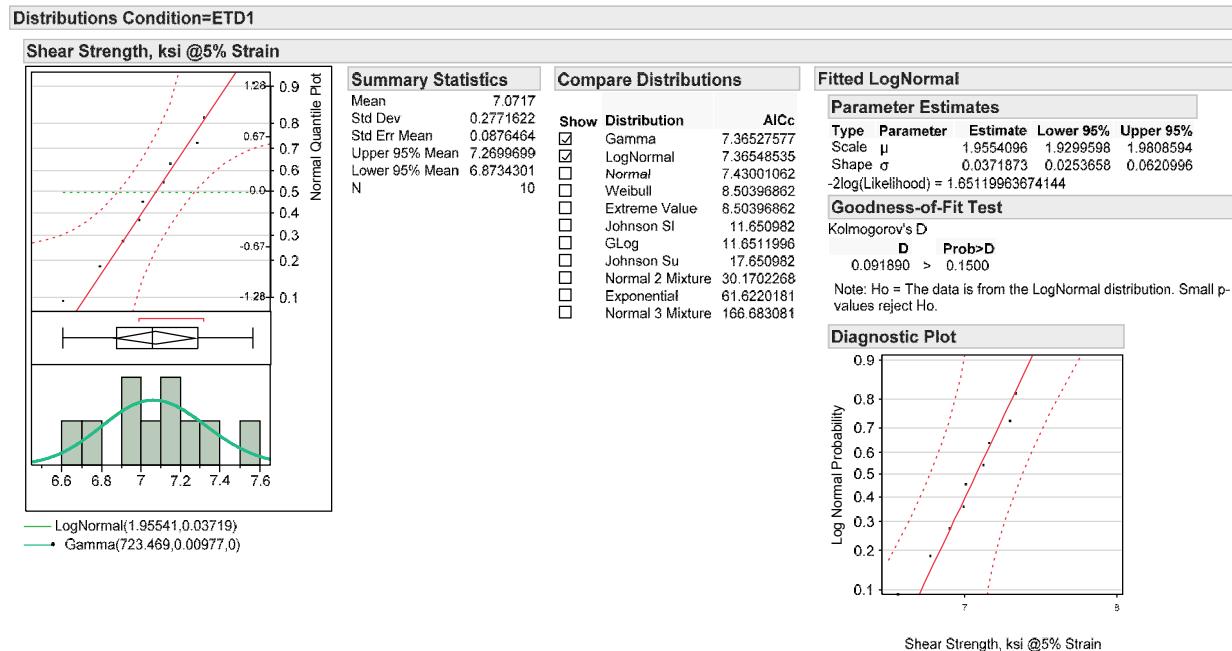
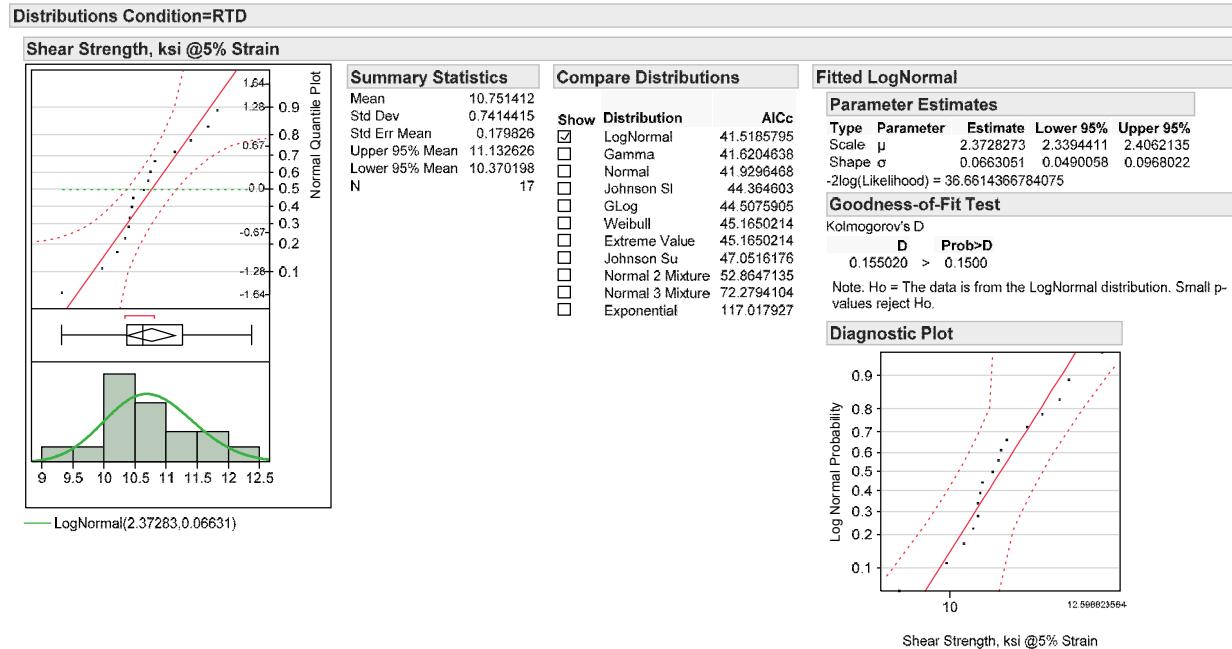


Quantiles

Summary Statistics

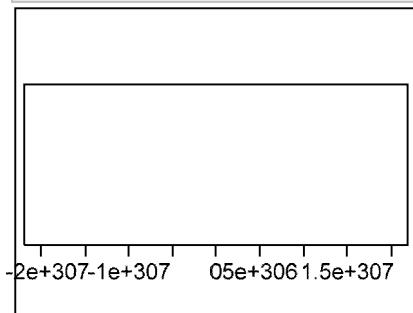






Distributions Condition=ETD2

Shear Strength, ksi @5% Strain



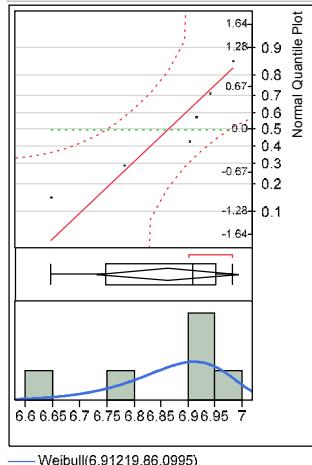
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=ETW

Shear Strength, ksi @5% Strain



Summary Statistics

Mean	6.8616667
Std Dev	0.1255224
Std Err Mean	0.0512443
Upper 95% Mean	6.9933943
Lower 95% Mean	6.729939
N	6

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	-2.6303616
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	-2.6303616
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	-0.9093714
<input type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	-0.8786403
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	-0.8759926
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	6.09944765
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	9.03007822
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	38.1114044
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	39.0301041

Fitted 2 parameter Weibull

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	α	6.9121949	6.8269374	6.994019
Shape	β	86.099462	39.013189	157.54994

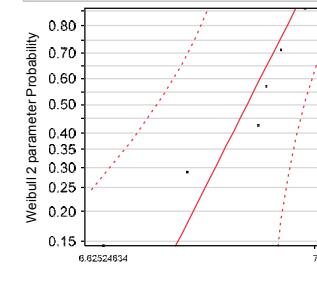
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = -10.6303615593938$

Goodness-of-Fit Test

Cramer-von Mises W Test
 W^2 Prob> W^2
 0.054064 > 0.2500

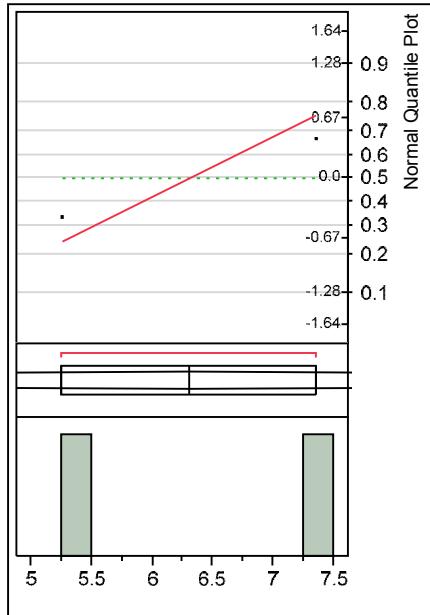
Note: Ho = The data is from the Weibull distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

Diagnostic Plot



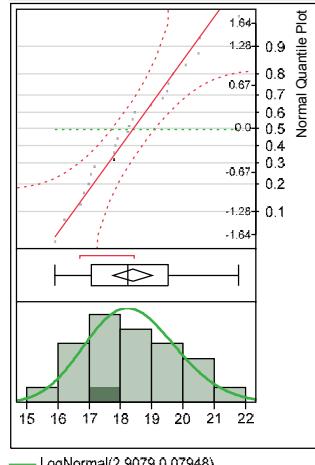
Distributions Condition=ETW2

Shear Strength, ksi @5% Strain



Distributions Condition=CTD

Shear Strength, ksi Maximum



Compare Distributions

Fitted LogNormal

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	μ	2.9079002	2.8747847	2.9410158
Shape	σ	0.079484	0.061375	0.1086183
$-2\log(\text{Likelihood}) = 86.1426903213622$				

Goodness-of-Fit Test

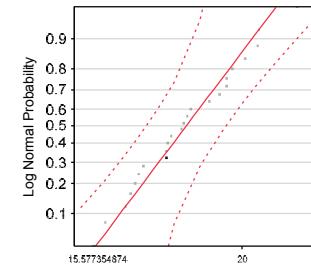
Kolmogorov's D

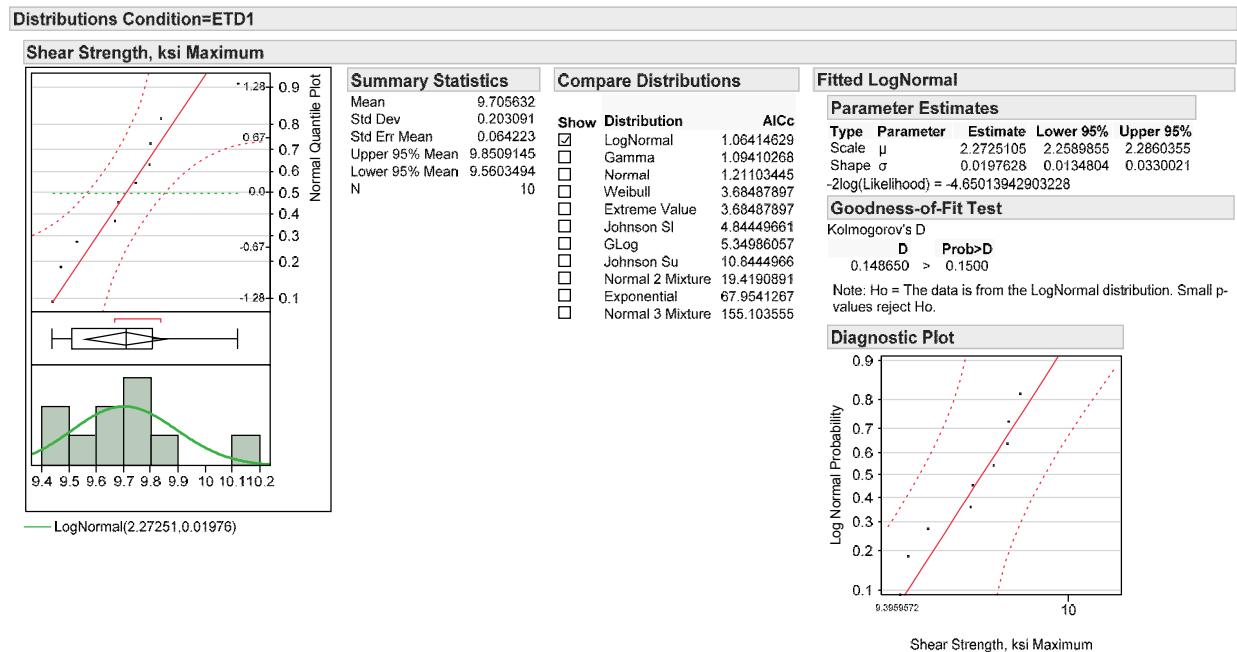
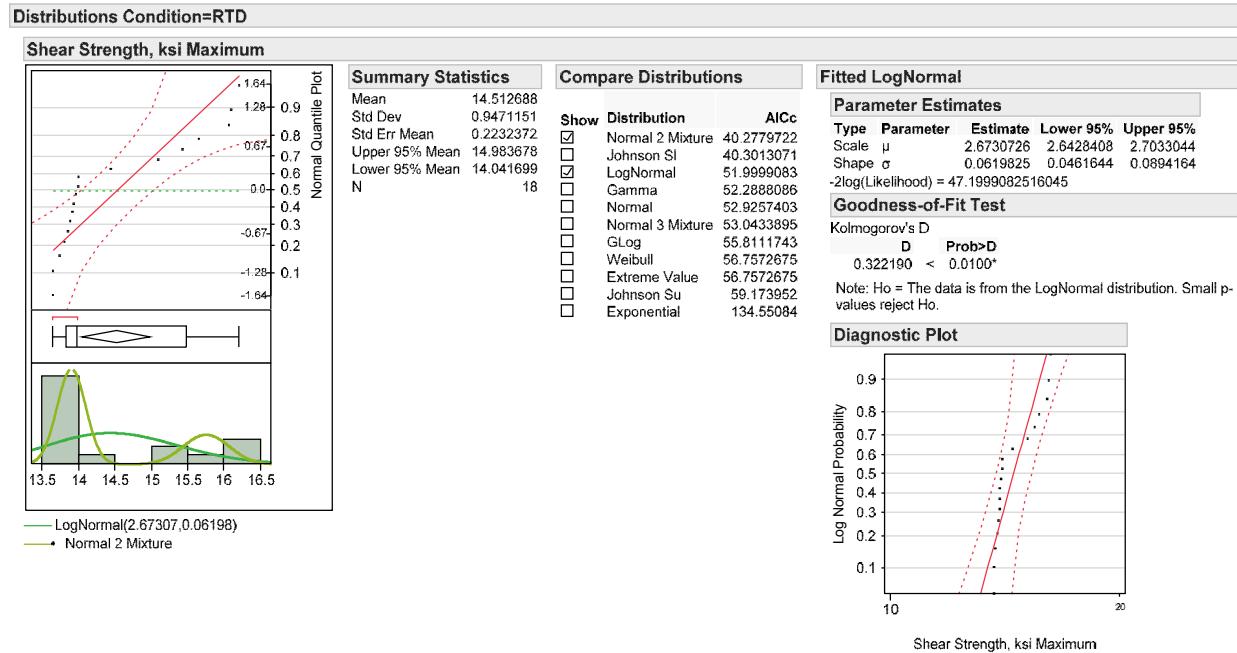
D Prob>D

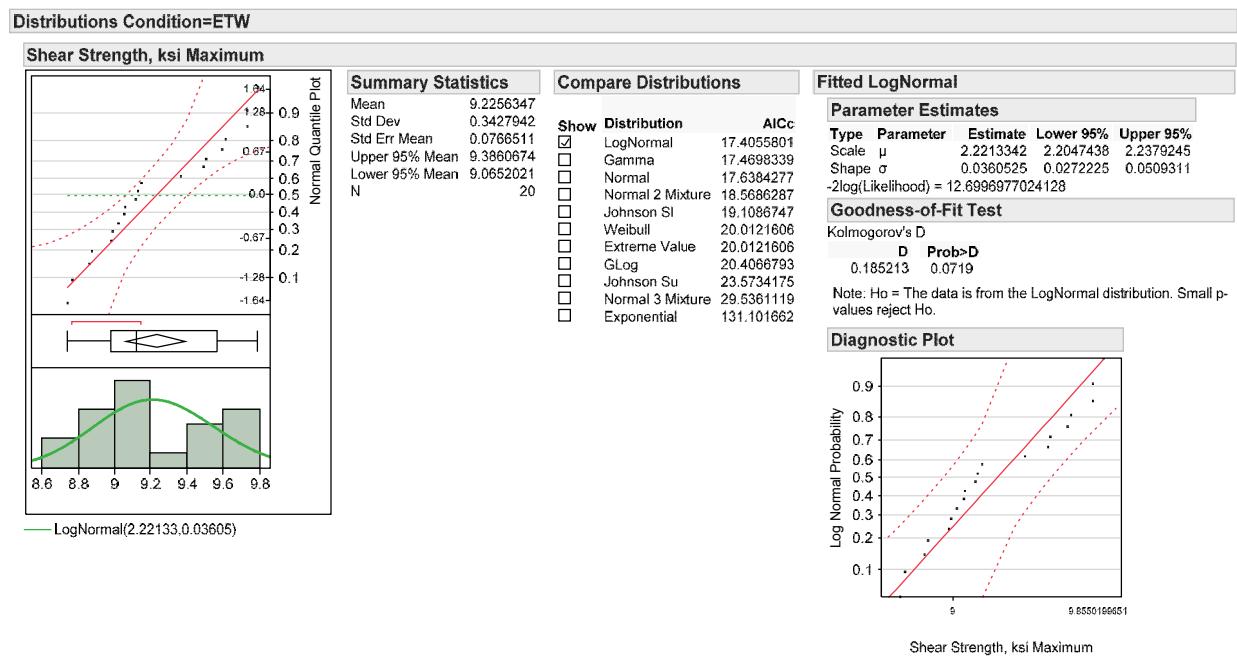
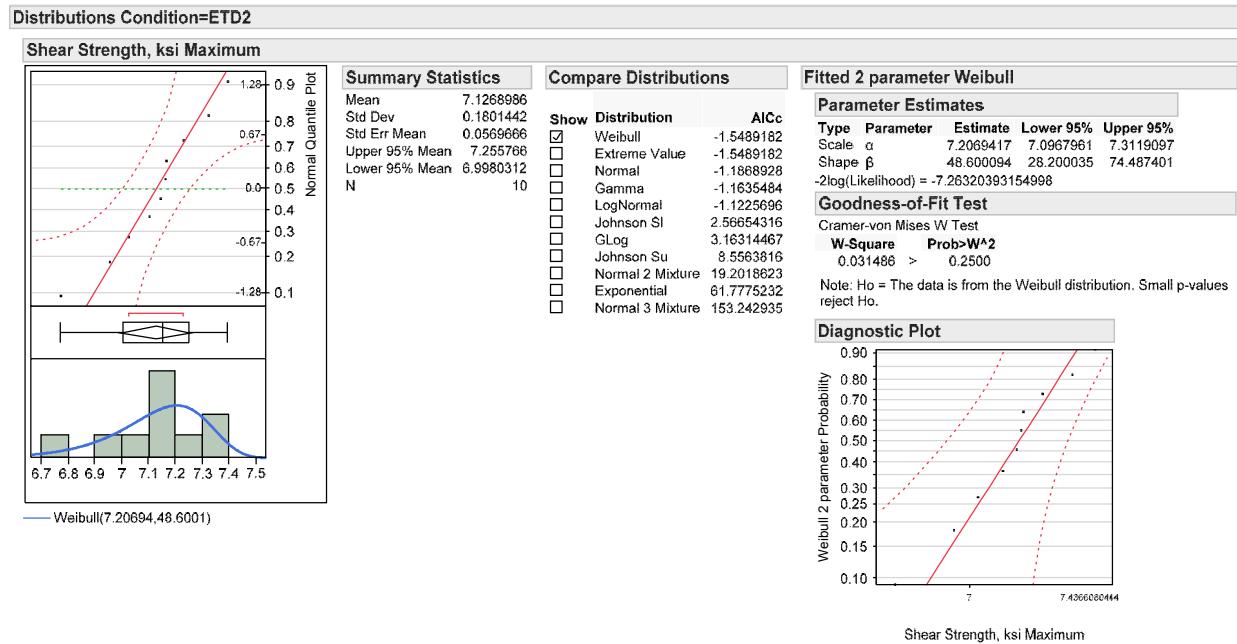
0.088870 > 0.1500

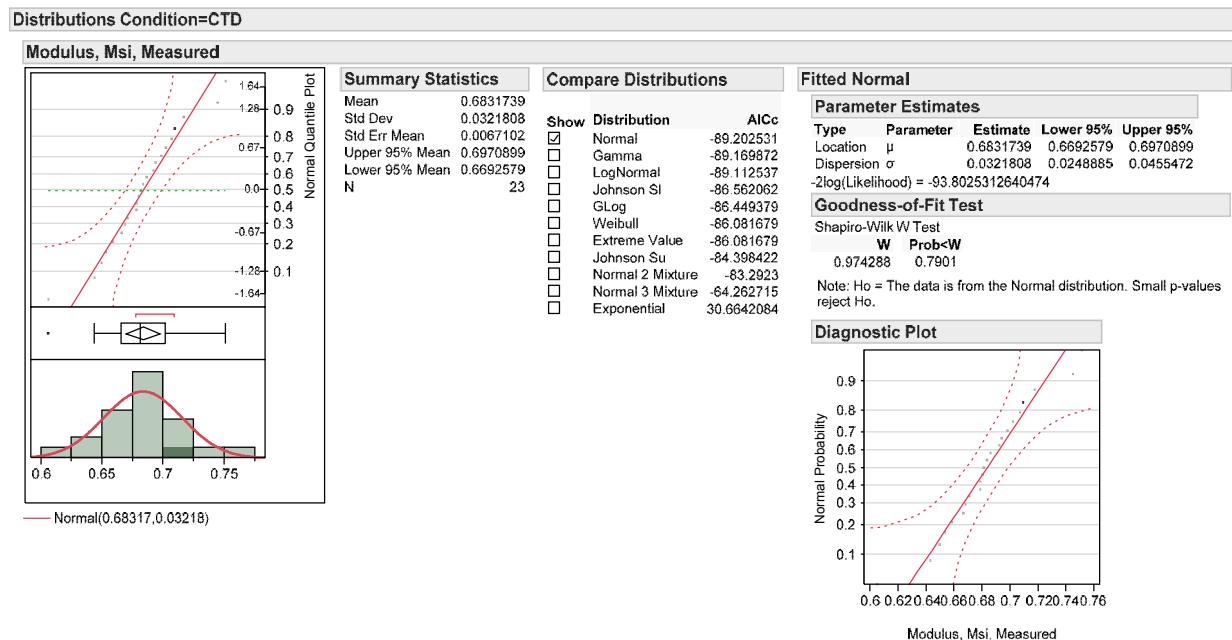
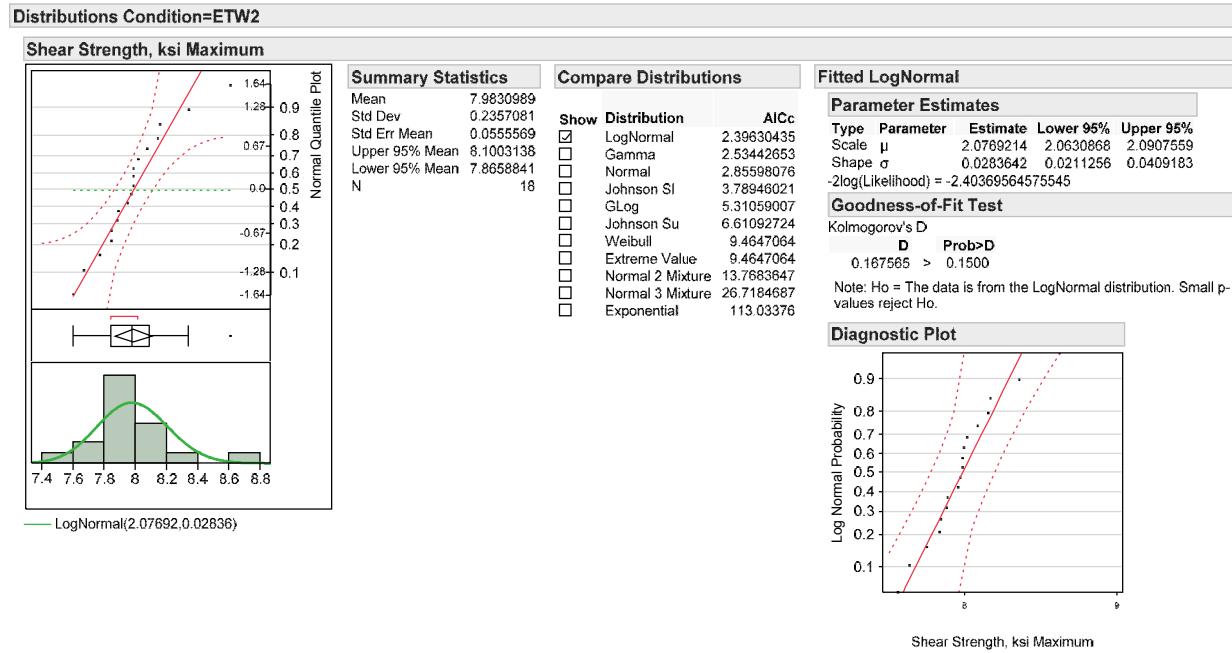
Note: H_0 = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject H_0 .

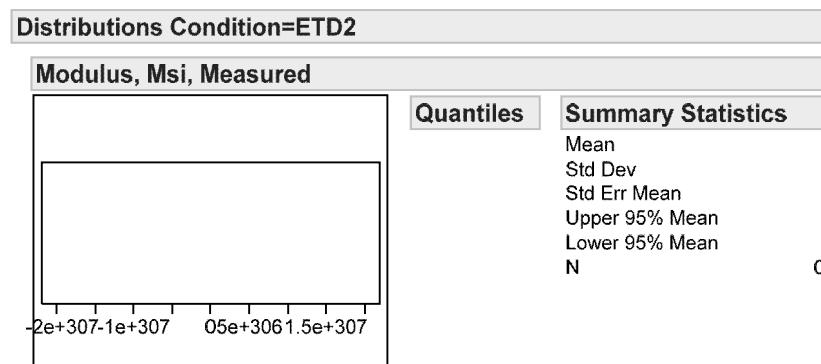
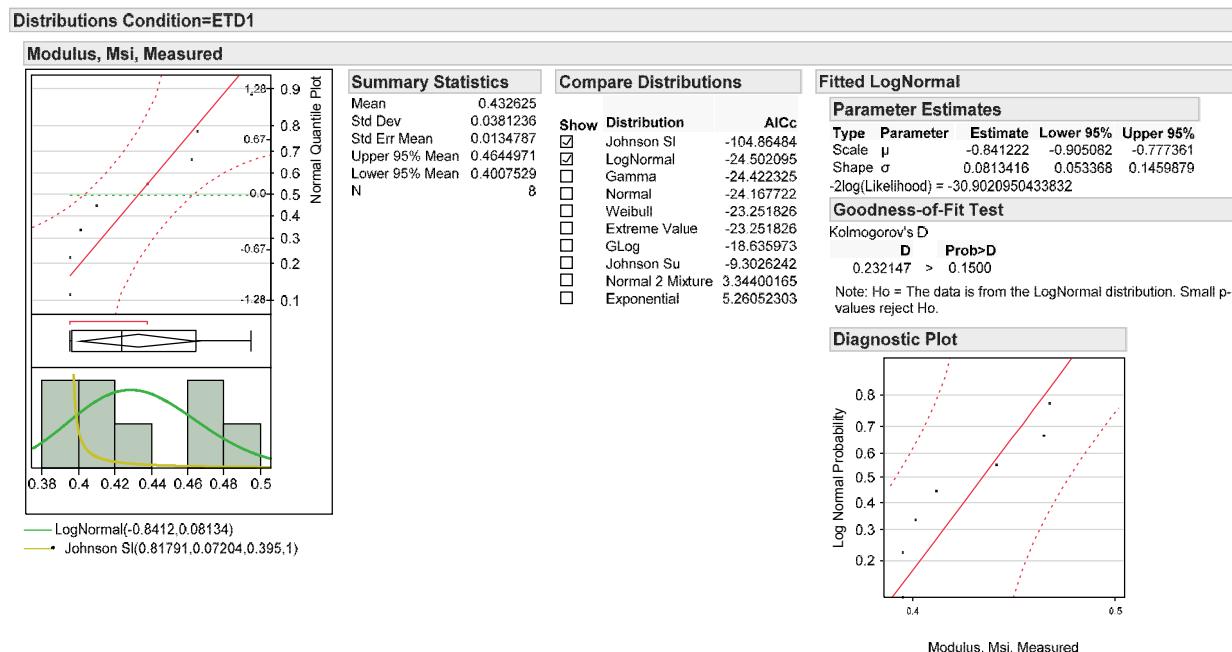
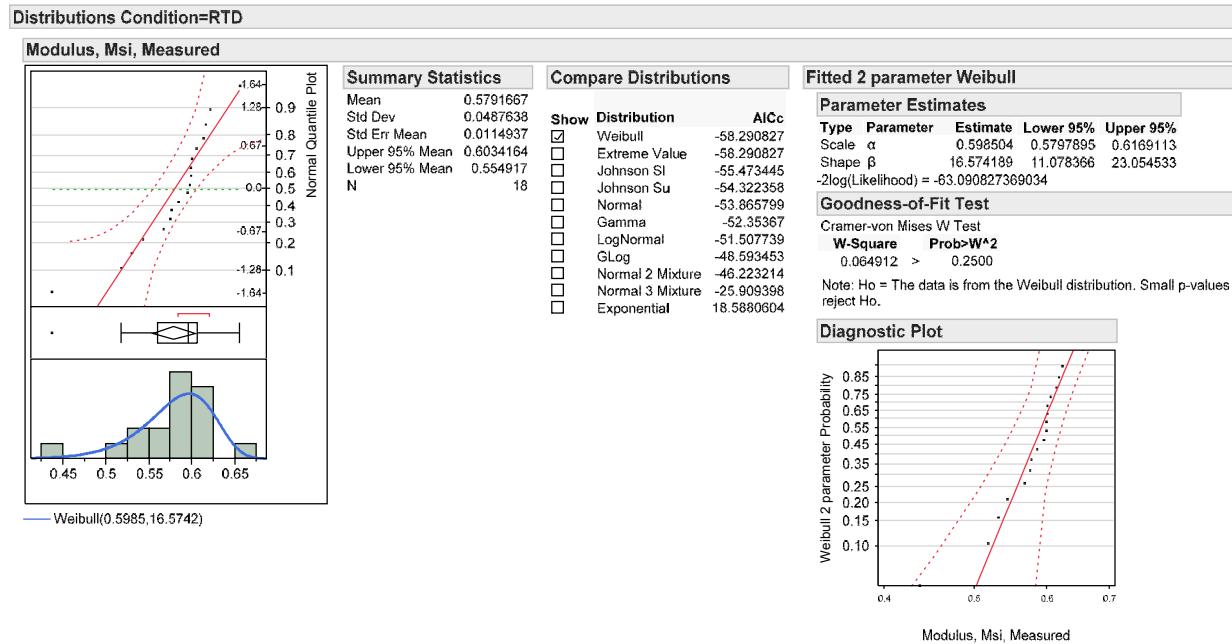
Diagnostic Plot

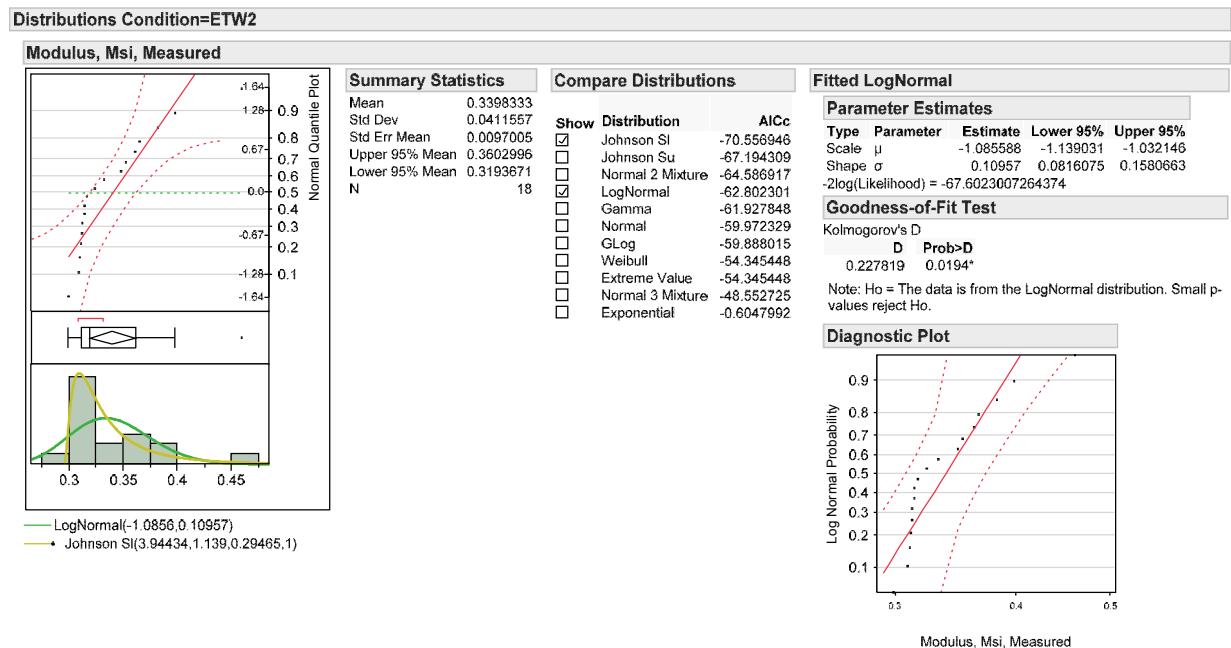
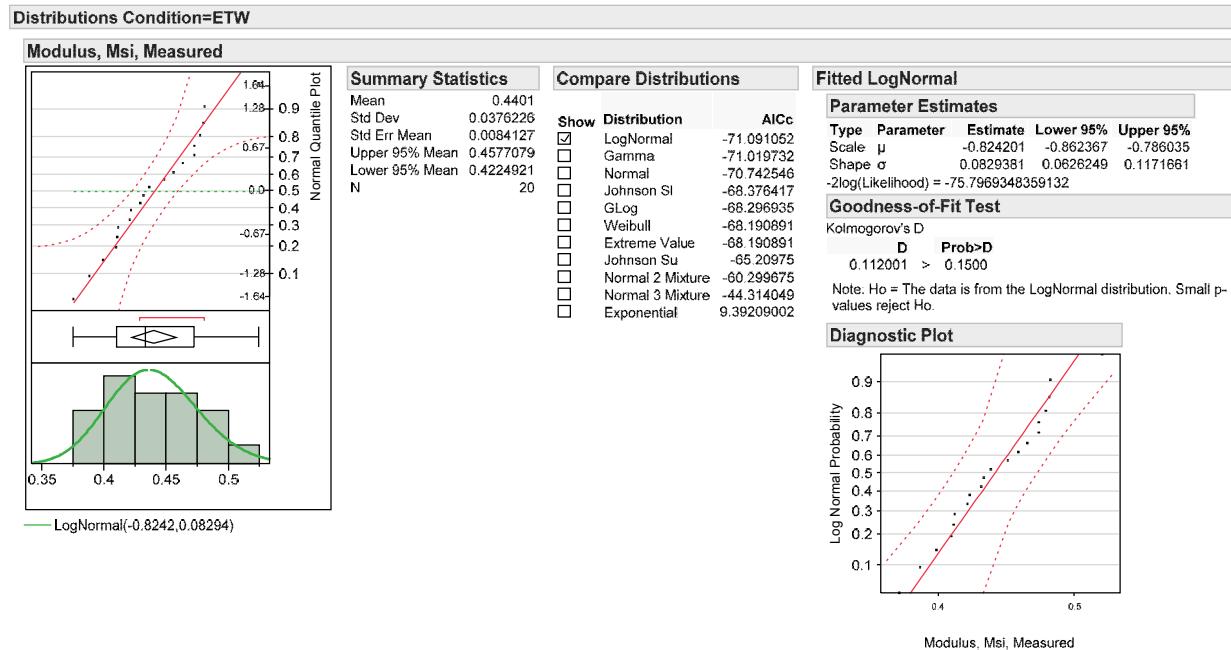






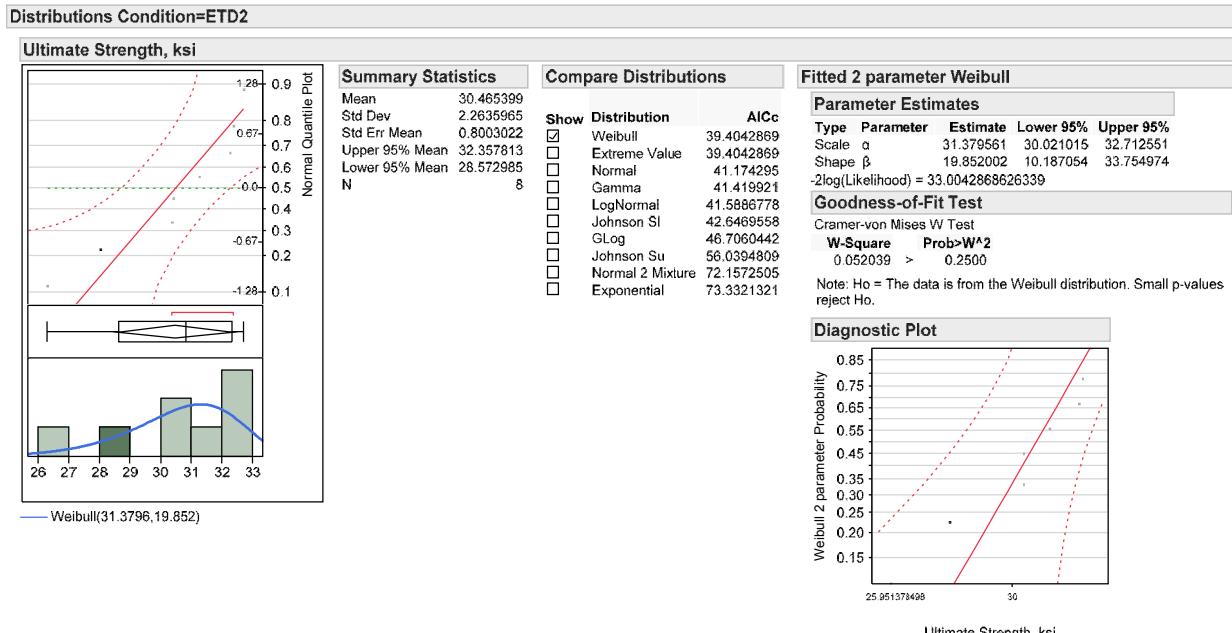
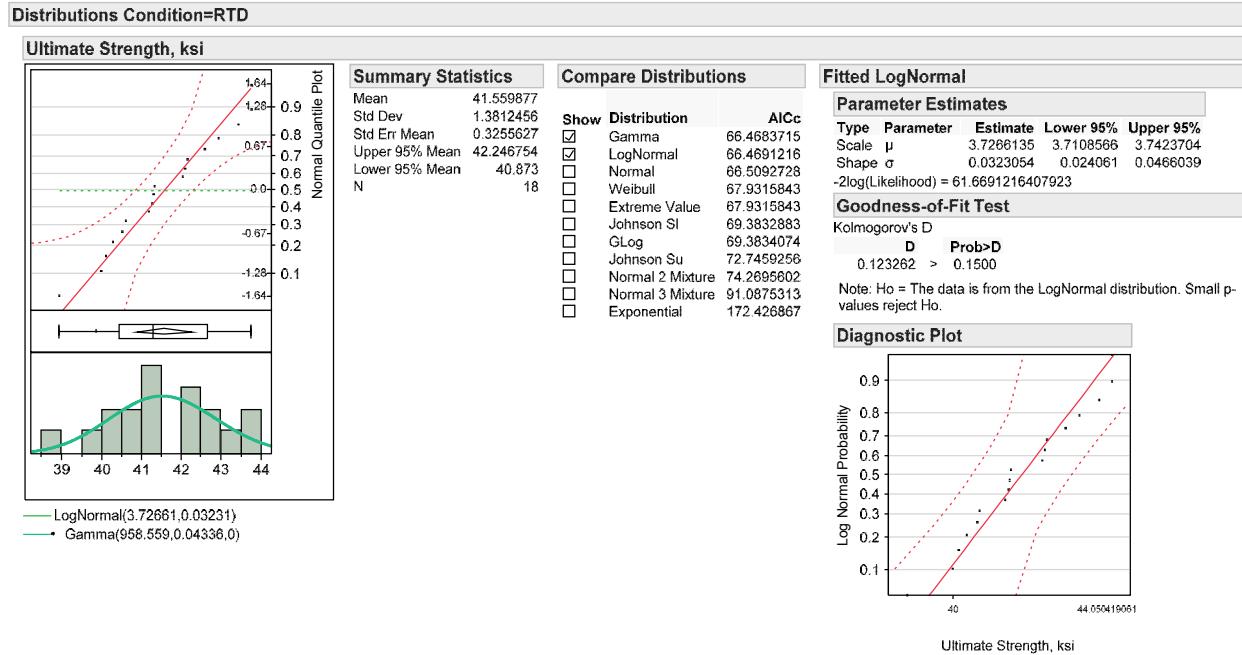


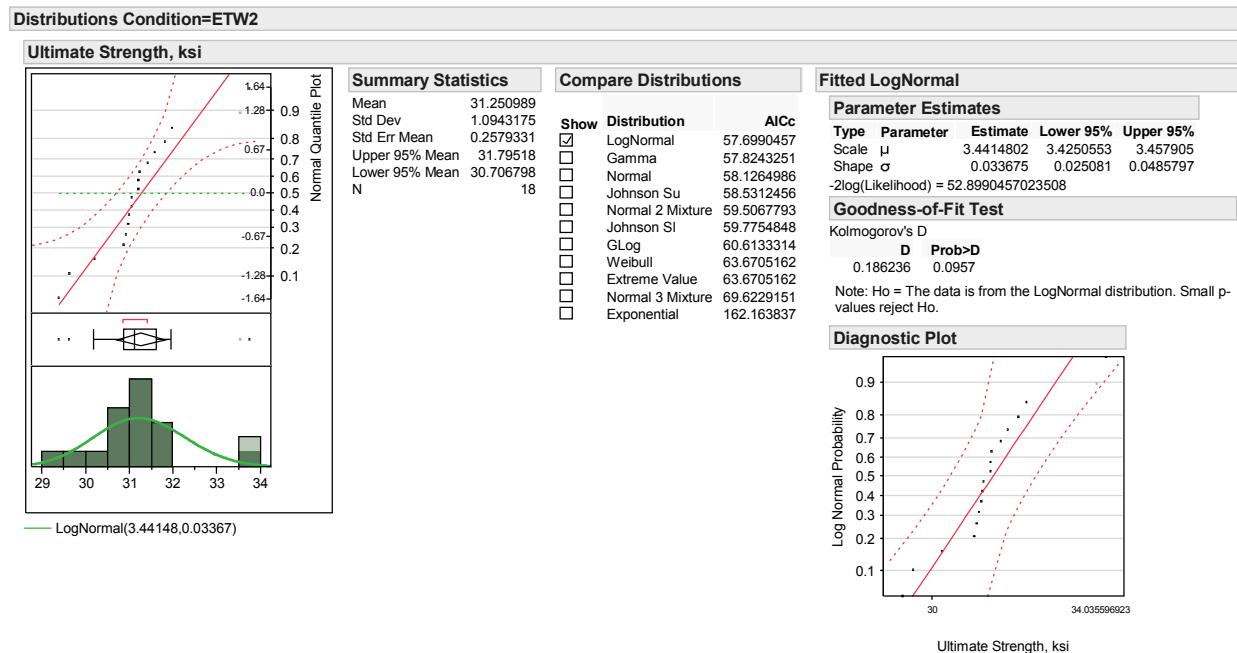
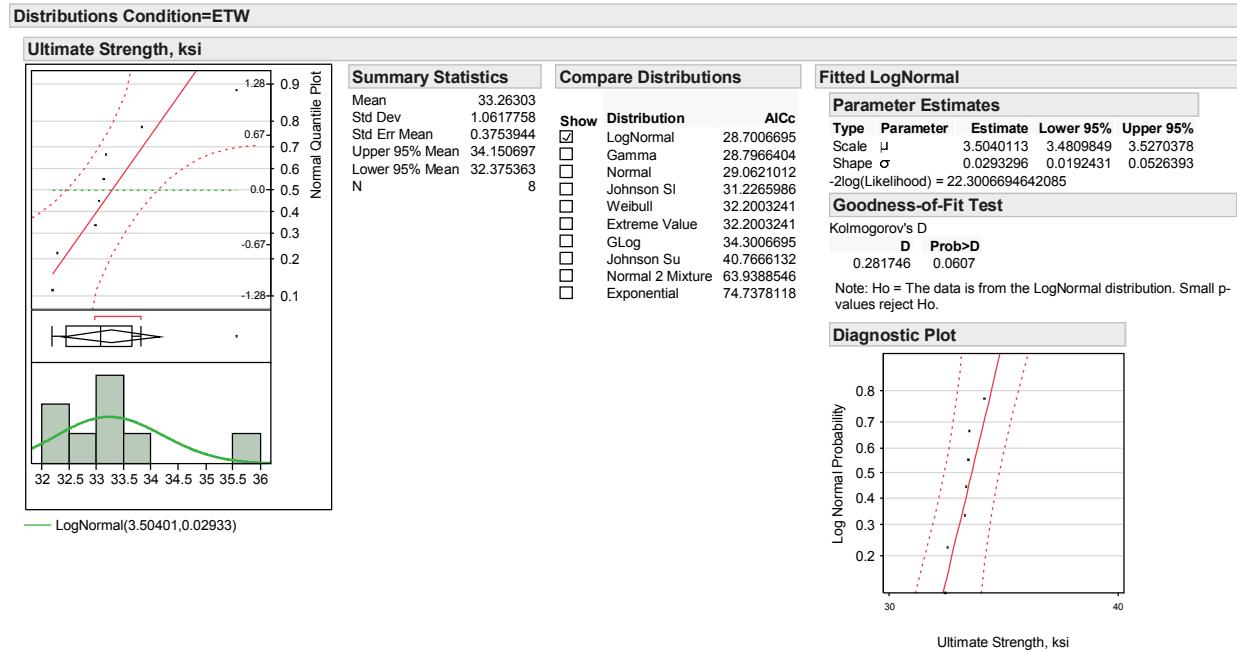


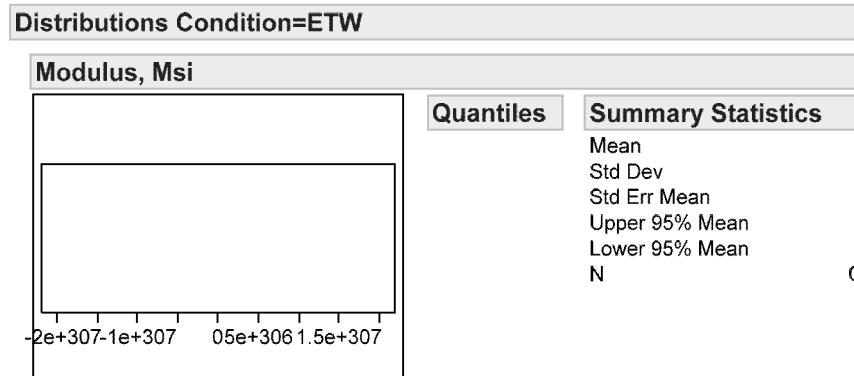
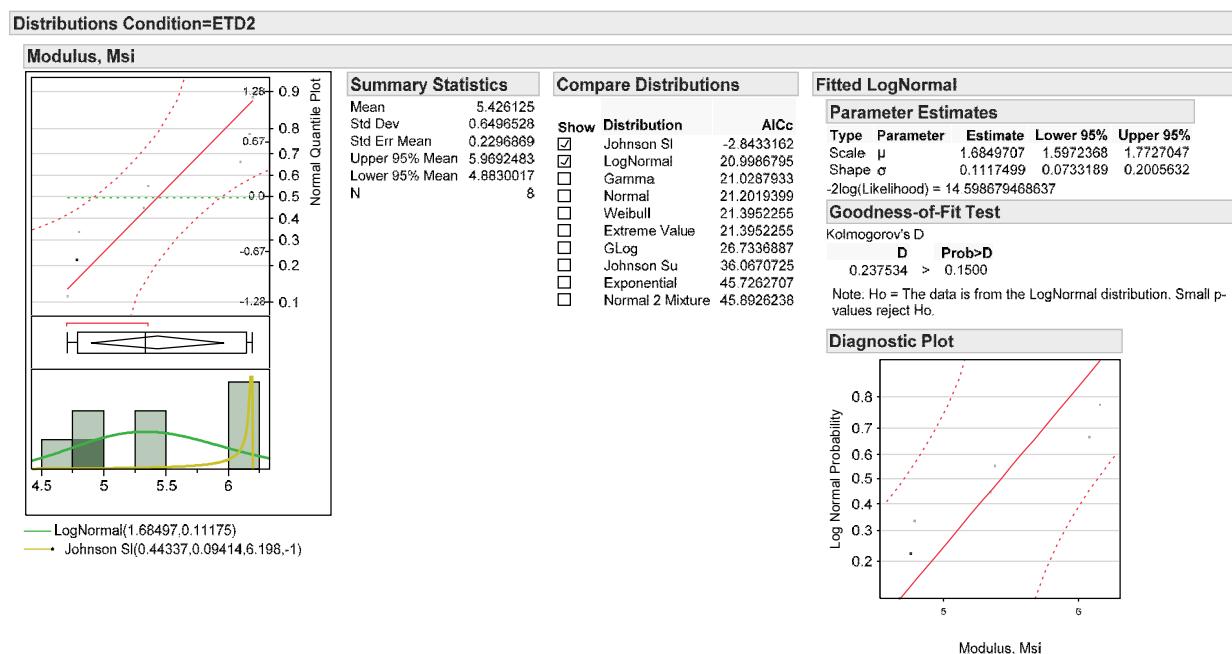
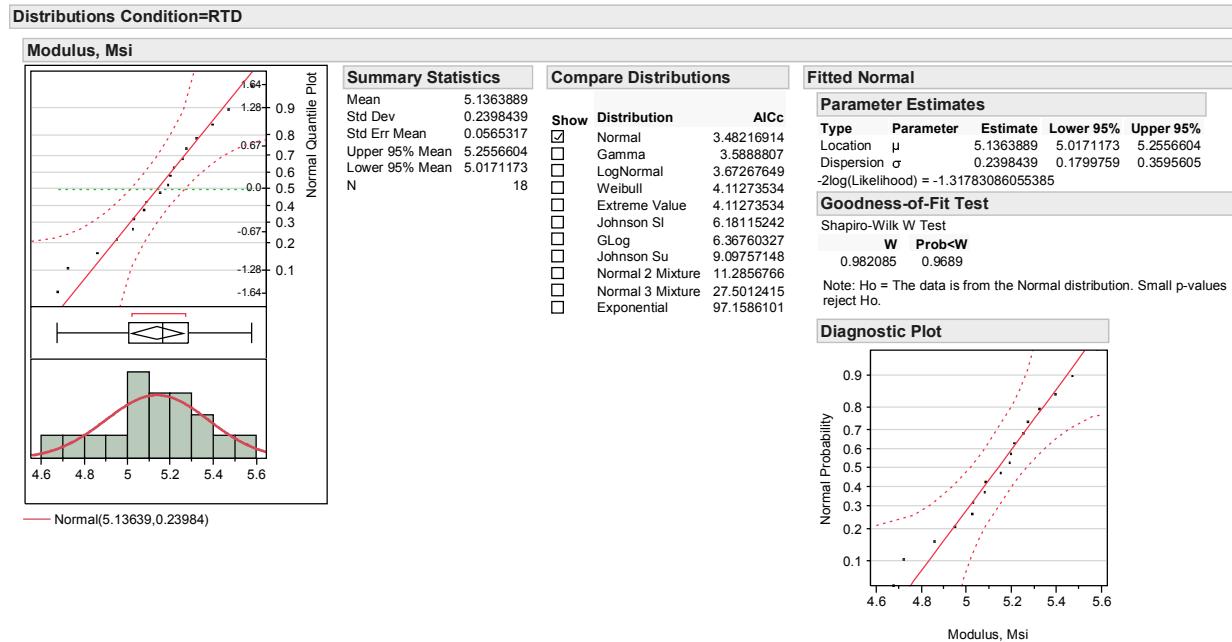


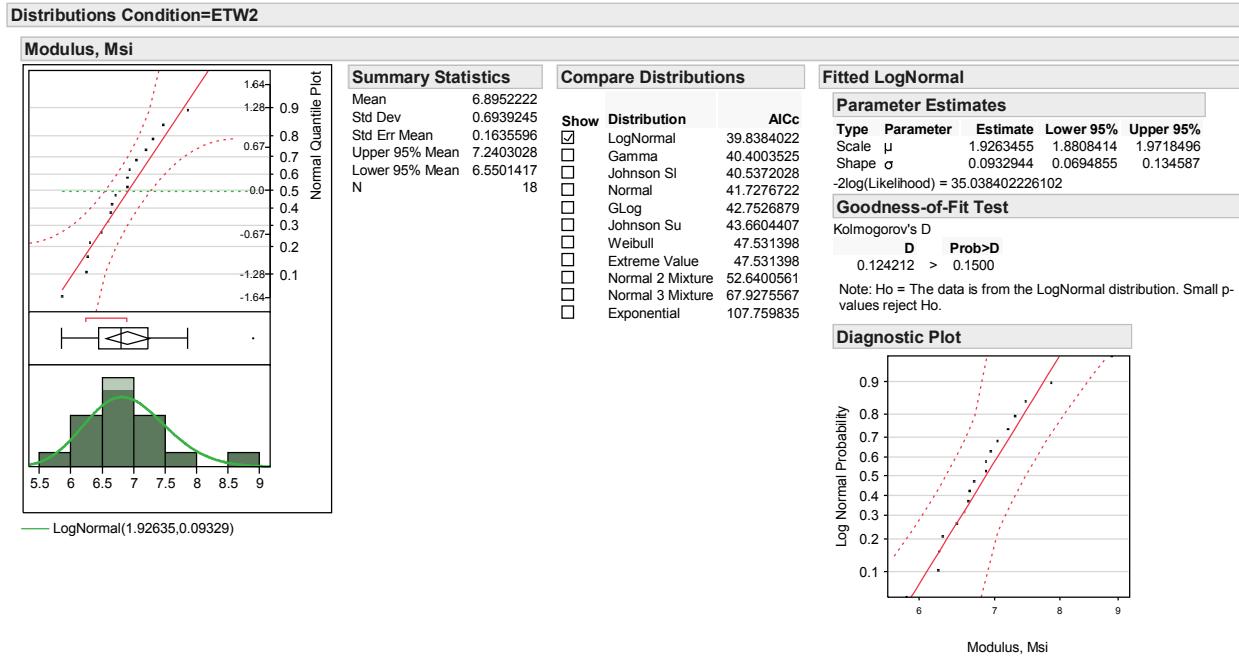
A.11 Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Compression (OHC1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Compression (OHC1) test results is presented here.



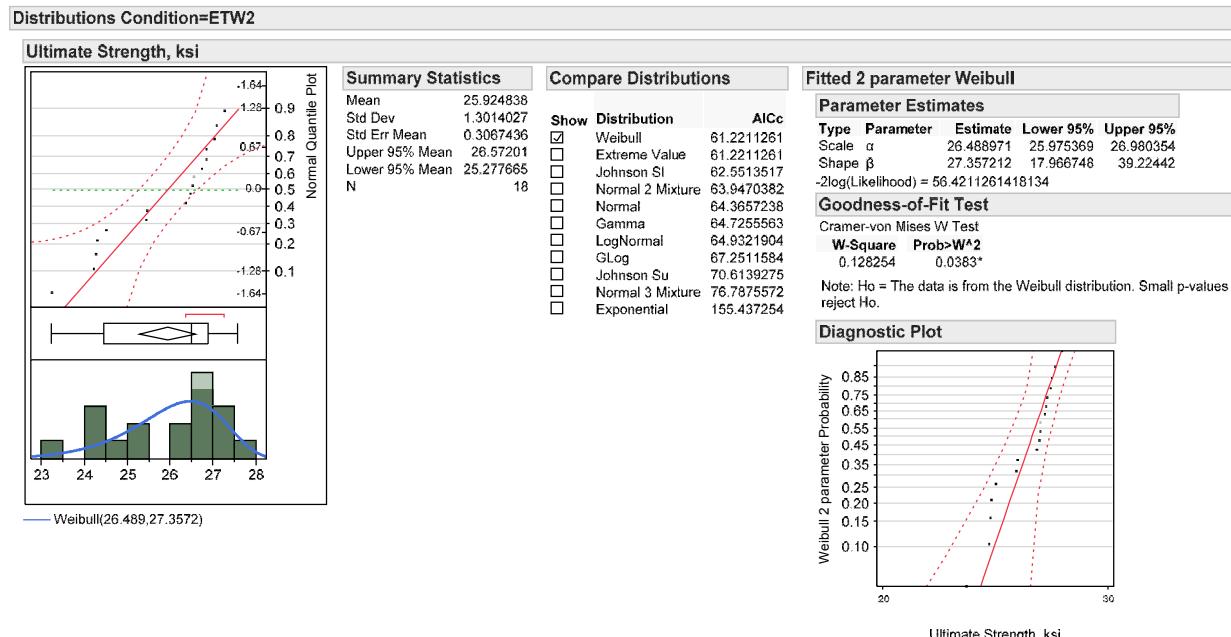
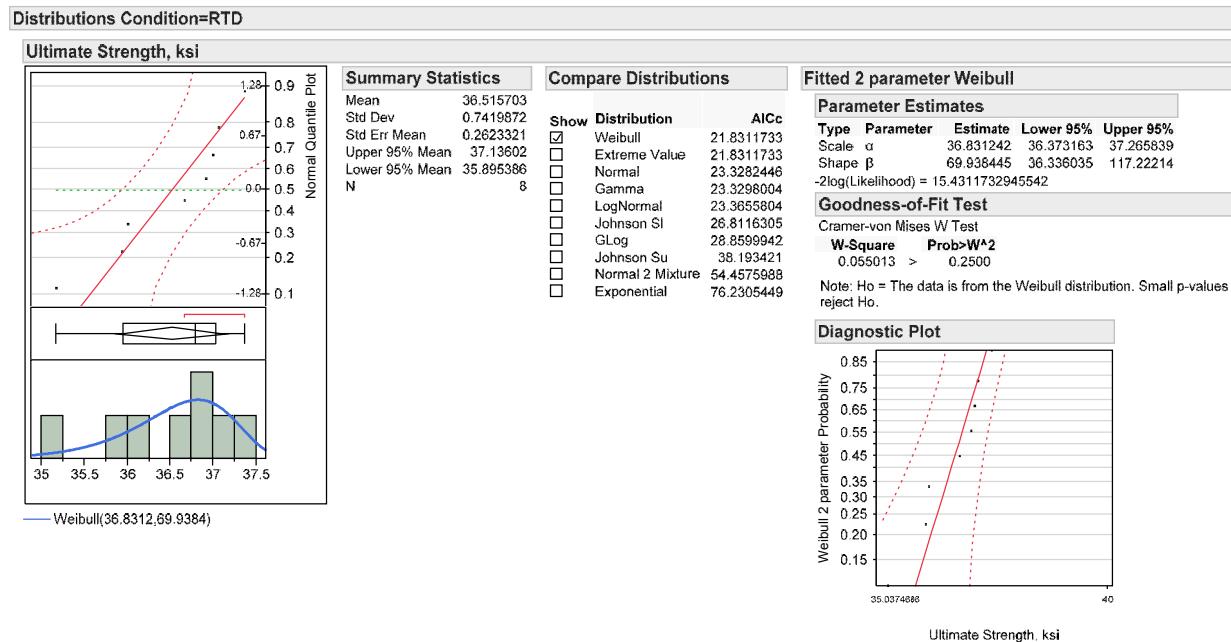






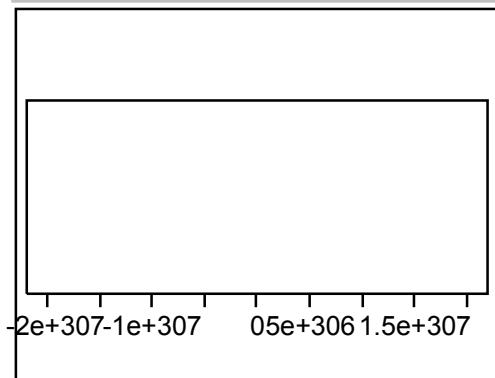
A.12 Soft Open Hole Compression (OHC2)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Open Hole Compression (OHC2) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



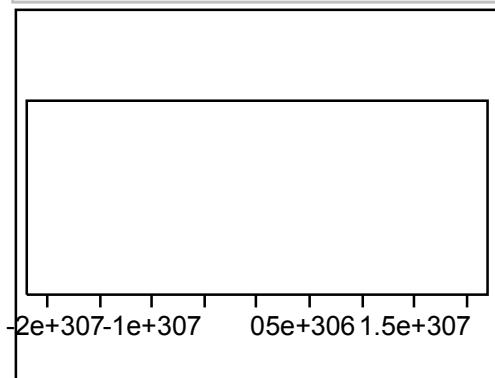
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



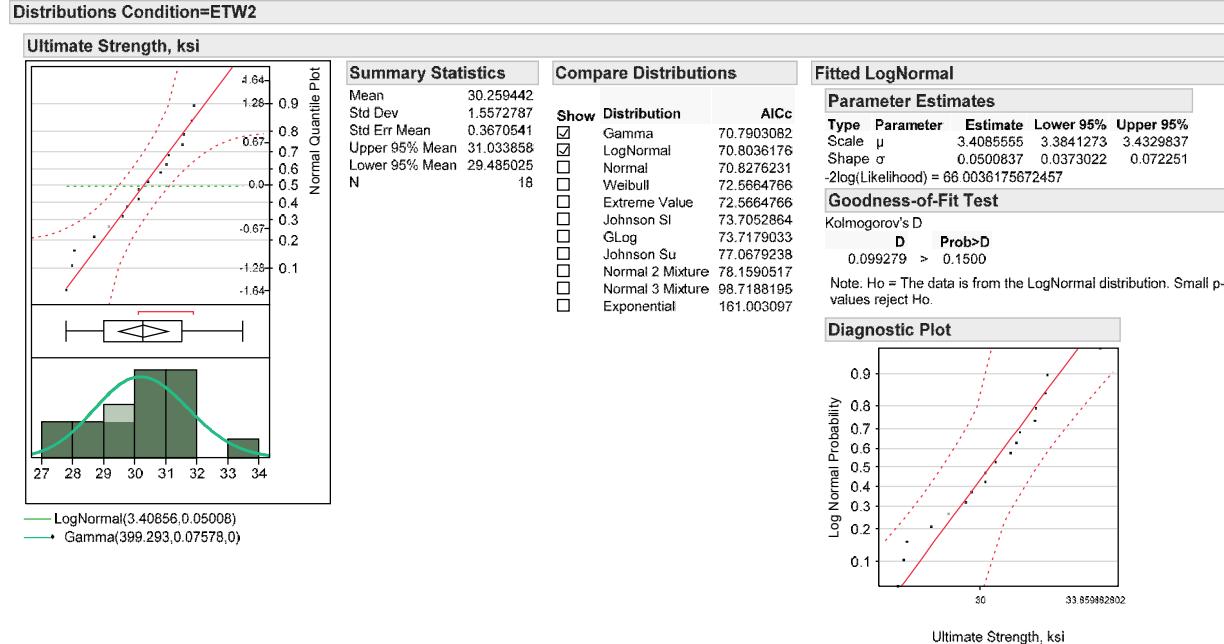
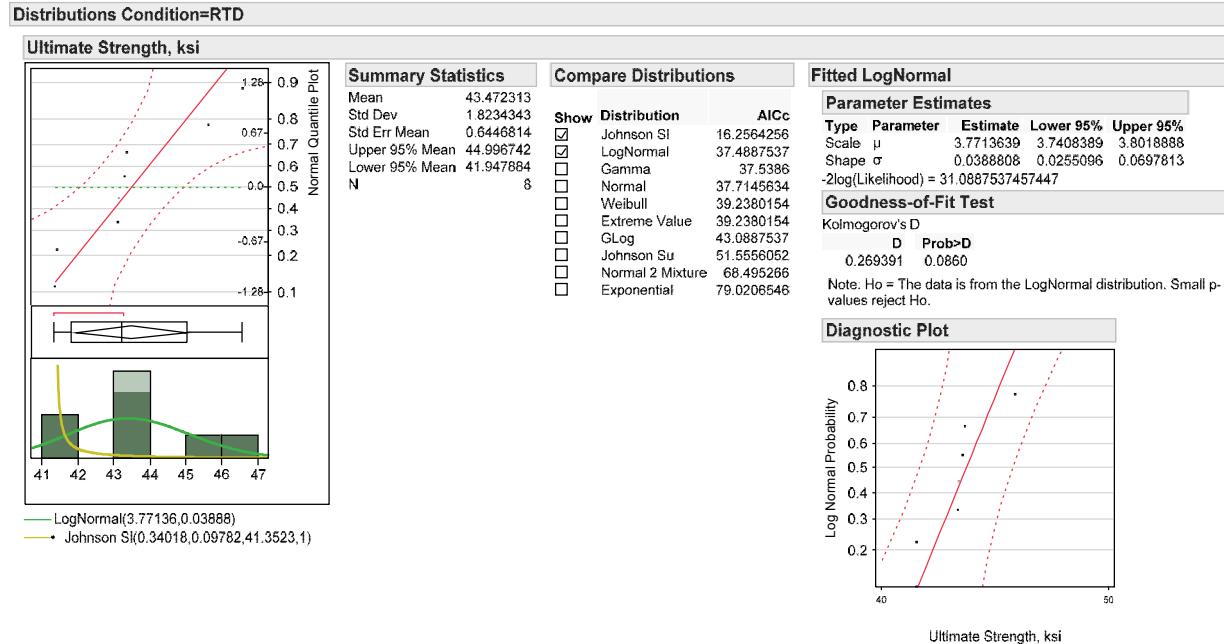
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

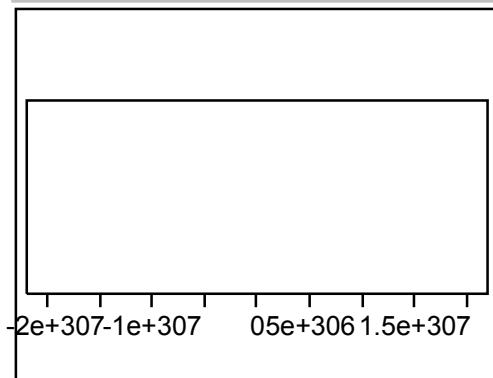
A.13 Hard Open Hole Compression (OHC3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Open Hole Compression (OHC3) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



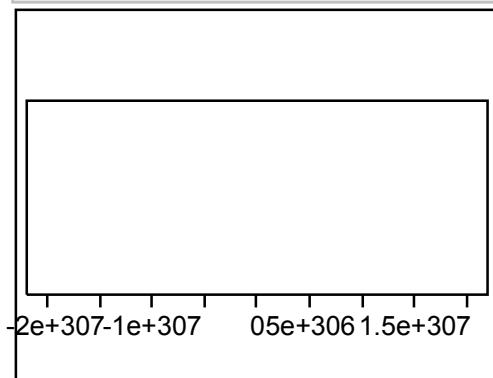
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



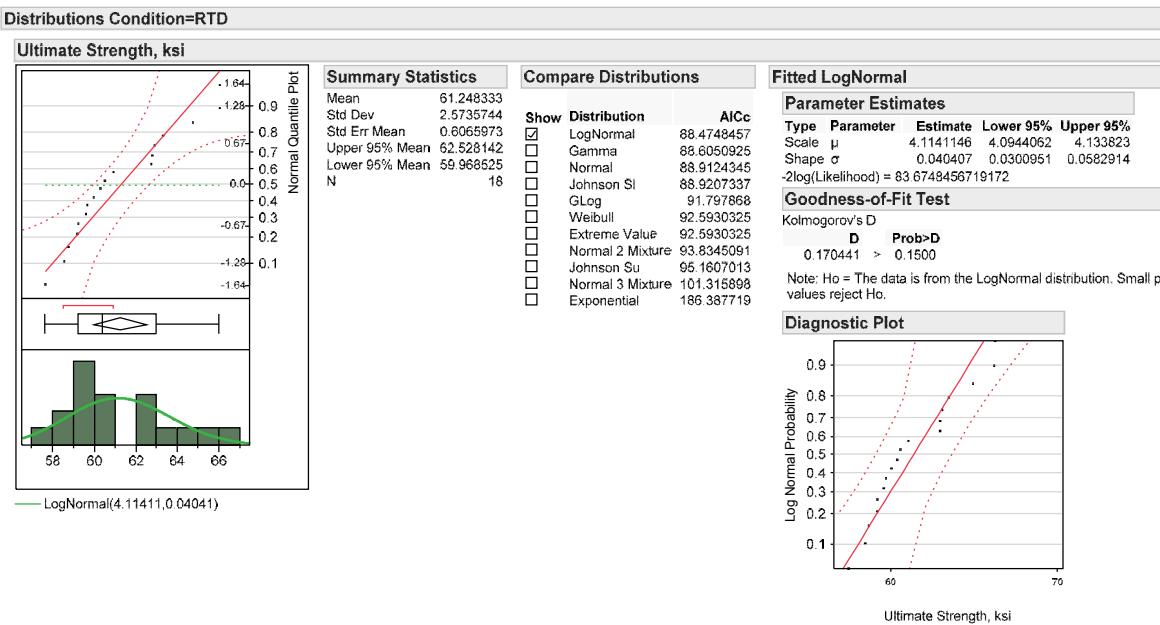
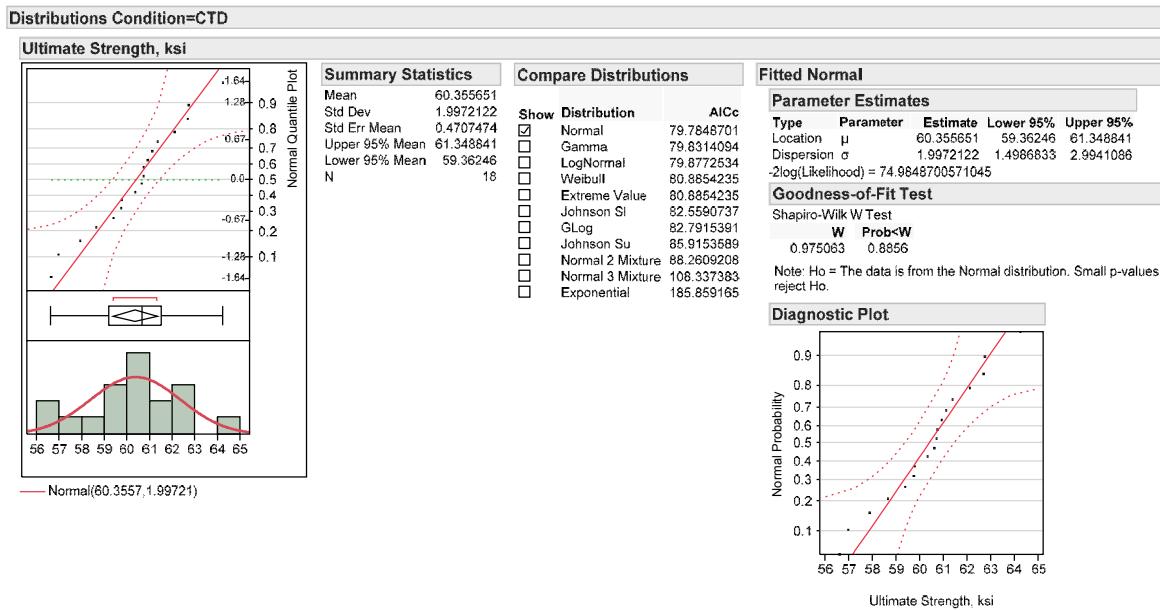
Quantiles

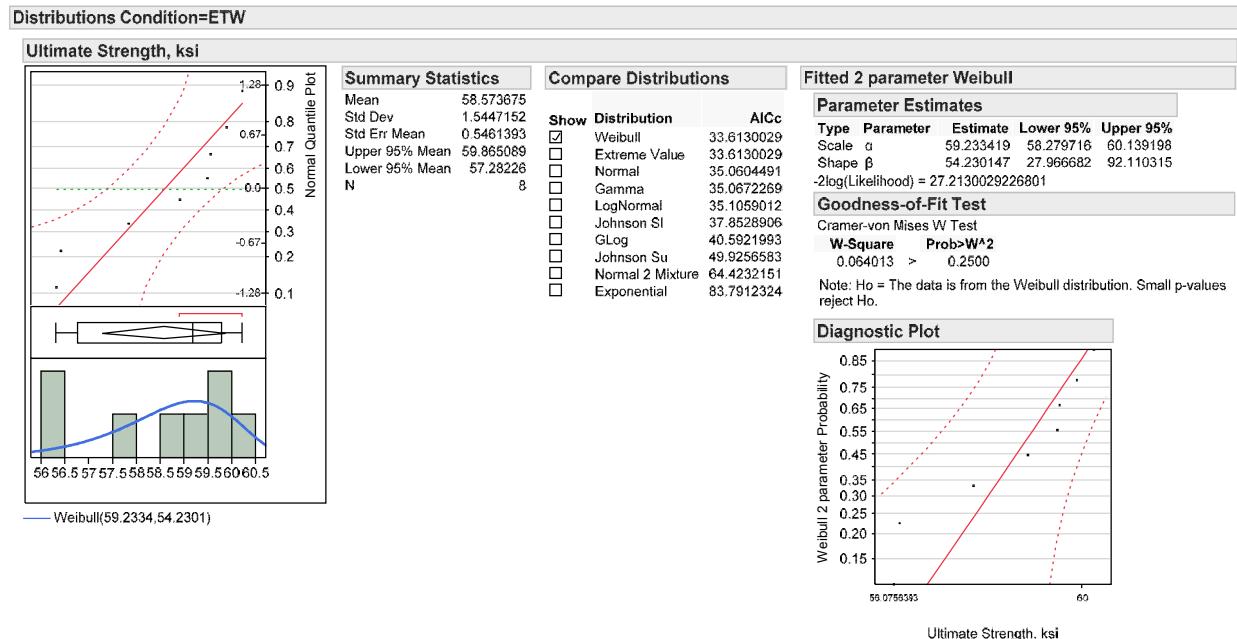
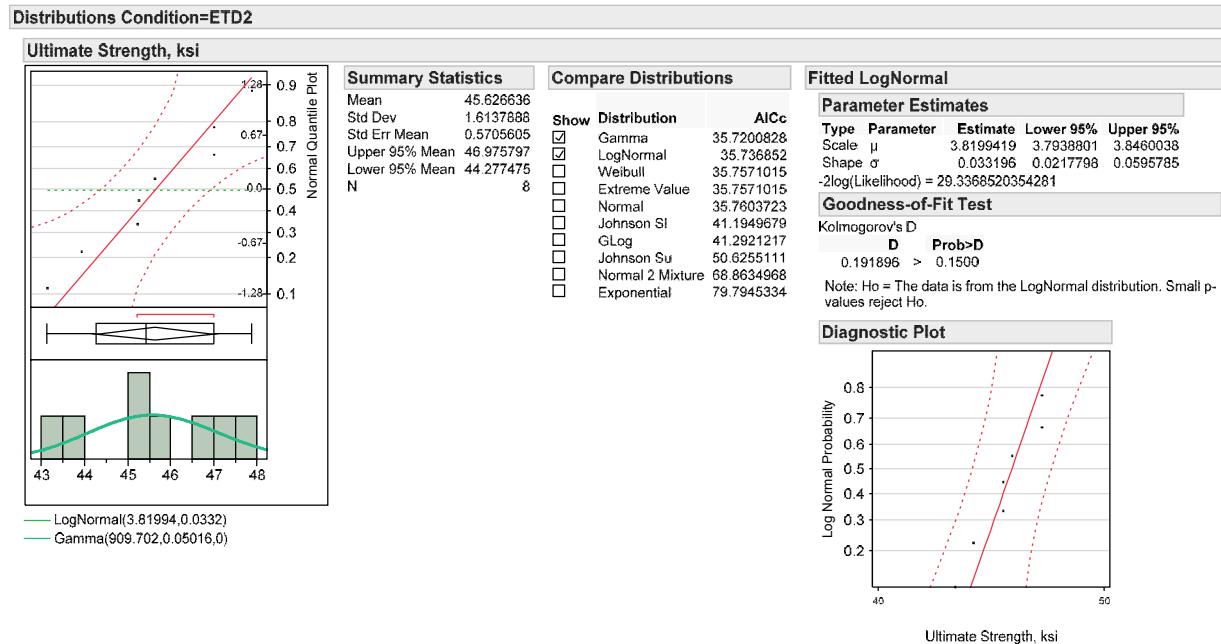
Summary Statistics

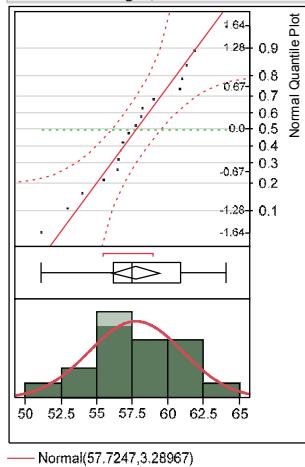
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

A.14 Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Tension (OHT1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Open Hole Tension (OHT1) test results is presented here.





Distributions Condition=ETW2
Ultimate Strength, ksi

Summary Statistics

	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err Mean	Upper 95% Mean	Lower 95% Mean	N
Mean	57.724716	3.2896735	0.7753835	59.360633	56.0888	18
Std Dev						
Std Err Mean						
Upper 95% Mean						
Lower 95% Mean						
N						

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Normal	97.7501665
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	97.7895084
<input type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	97.8484858
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	99.060731
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	99.060731
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	100.621644
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	100.762771
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	103.984481
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	109.898655
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 3 Mixture	123.926128
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	184.254676

Fitted Normal
Parameter Estimates

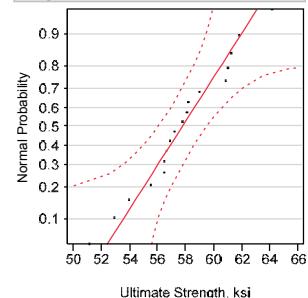
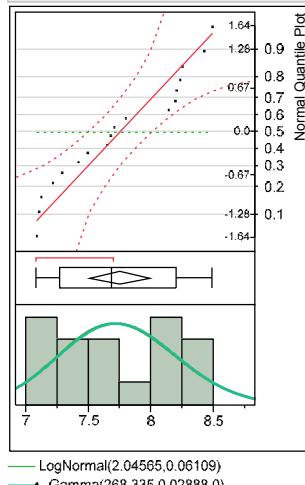
Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Location	μ	57.724716	56.0888	59.360633
Dispersion	σ	3.2896735	2.4685302	4.9316942
	-2log(Likelihood)	= 92.9501665456753		

Goodness-of-Fit Test

Shapiro-Wilk W Test

W	Prob>W
0.980348	0.9835

Note: Ho = The data is from the Normal distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

Diagnostic Plot

Distributions Condition=CTD
Modulus, Msi

Summary Statistics

	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err Mean	Upper 95% Mean	Lower 95% Mean	N
Mean	7.7486111	0.4865878	0.1146898	7.9905855	7.5066367	18
Std Dev						
Std Err Mean						
Upper 95% Mean						
Lower 95% Mean						
N						

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	28.8872849
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	28.8882443
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	28.0496202
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	29.572477
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	29.572477
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	31.3674989
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Sl	31.7957767
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	31.8350545
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	35.1977307
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 3 Mixture	43.8251589
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	111.96049

Fitted LogNormal
Parameter Estimates

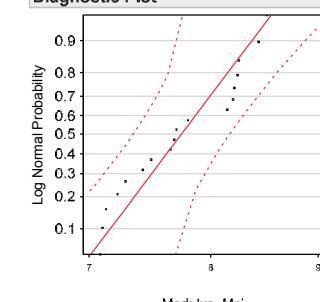
Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	μ	2.0456491	2.0158545	2.0754437
Shape	σ	0.0610862	0.0454968	0.0881232
	-2log(Likelihood)	= 24.0882442881548		

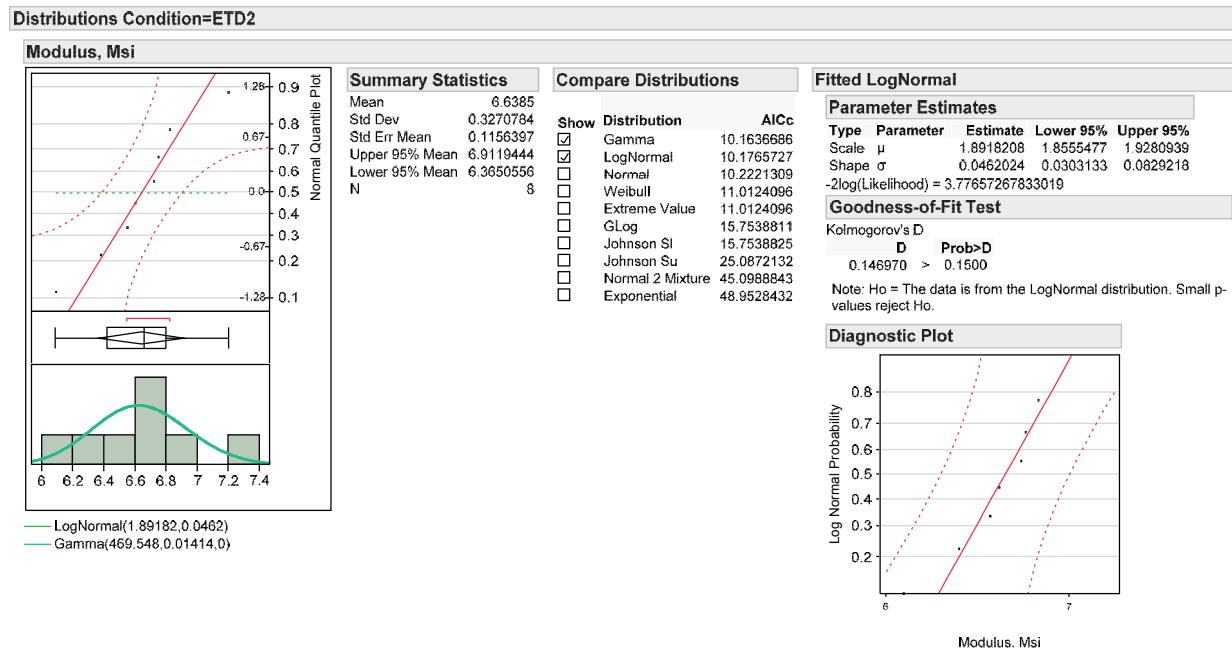
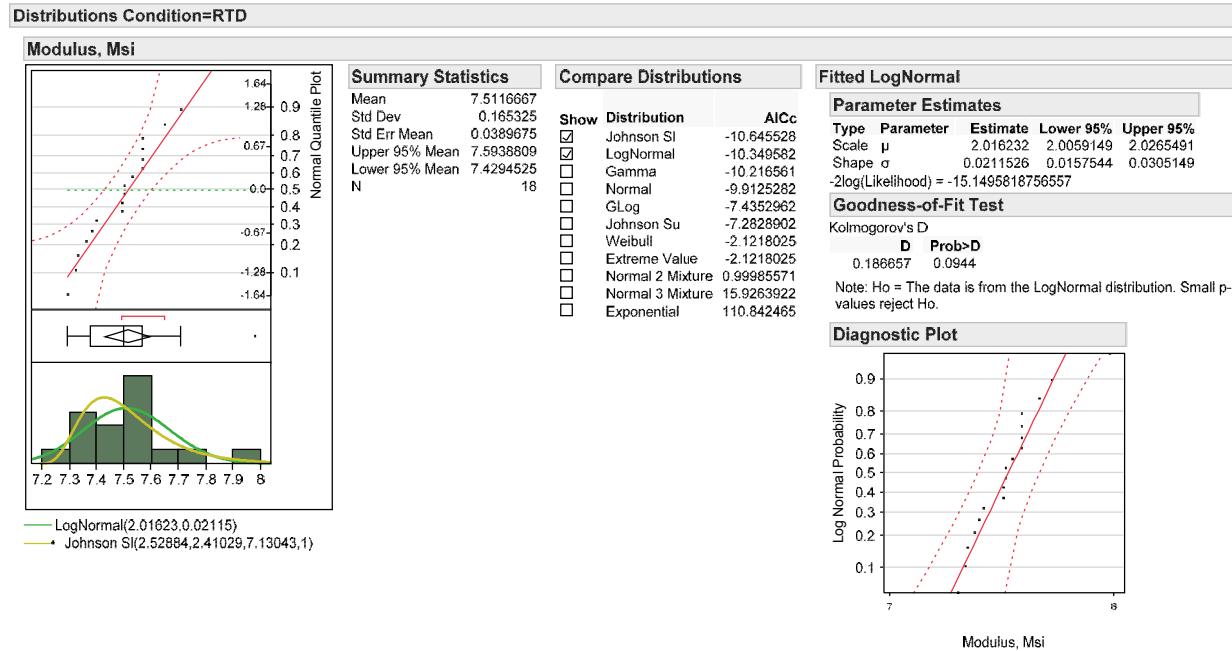
Goodness-of-Fit Test

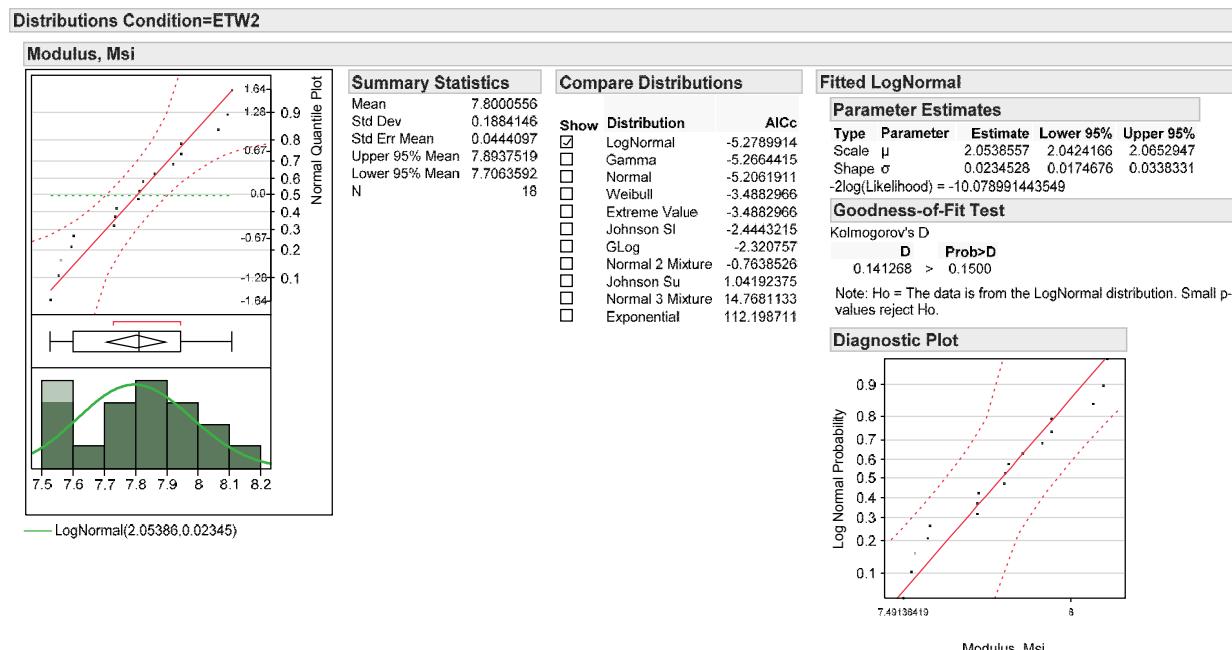
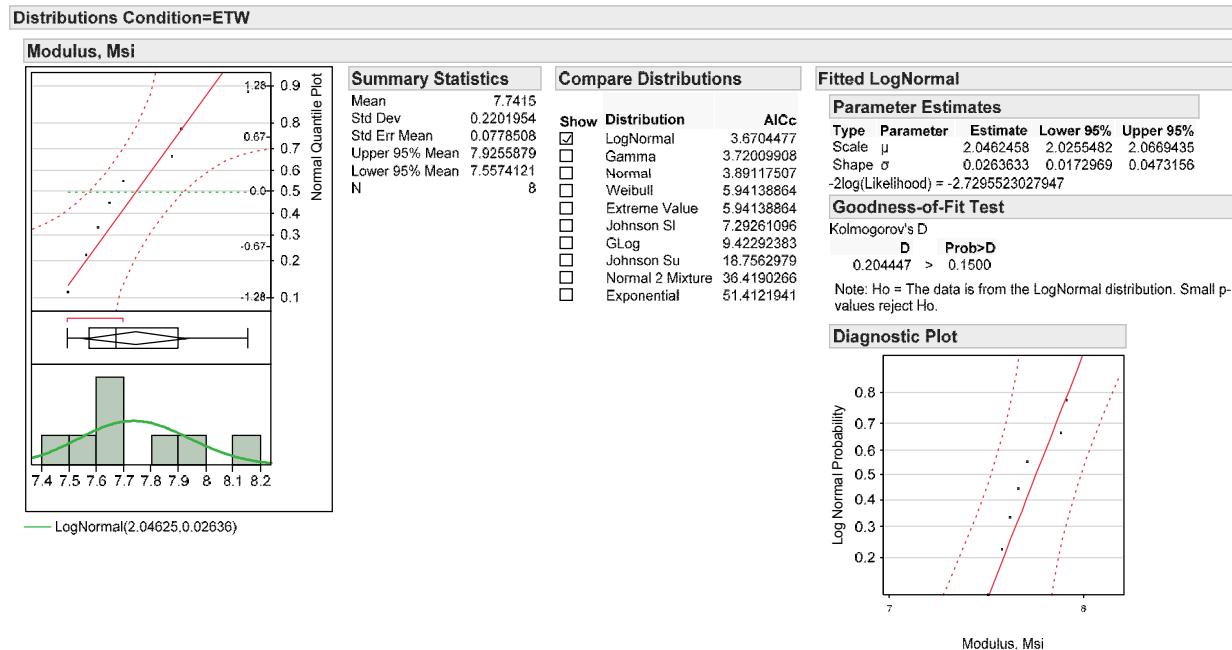
Kolmogorov's D

D	Prob>D
0.189338	0.0866

Note: Ho = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

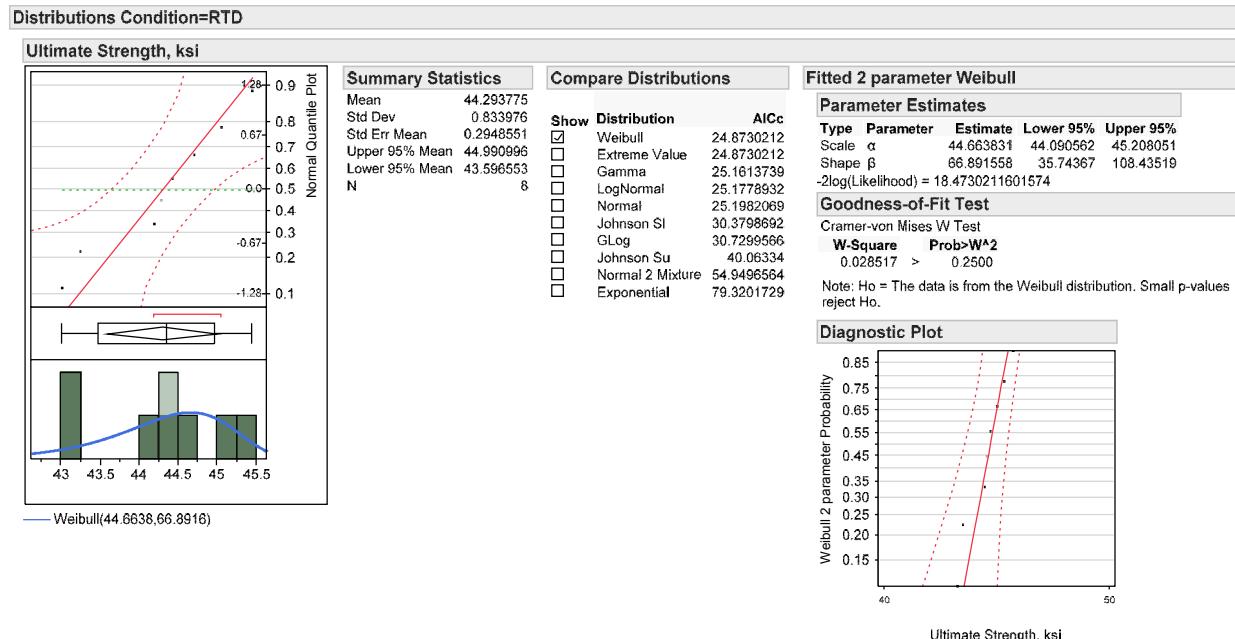
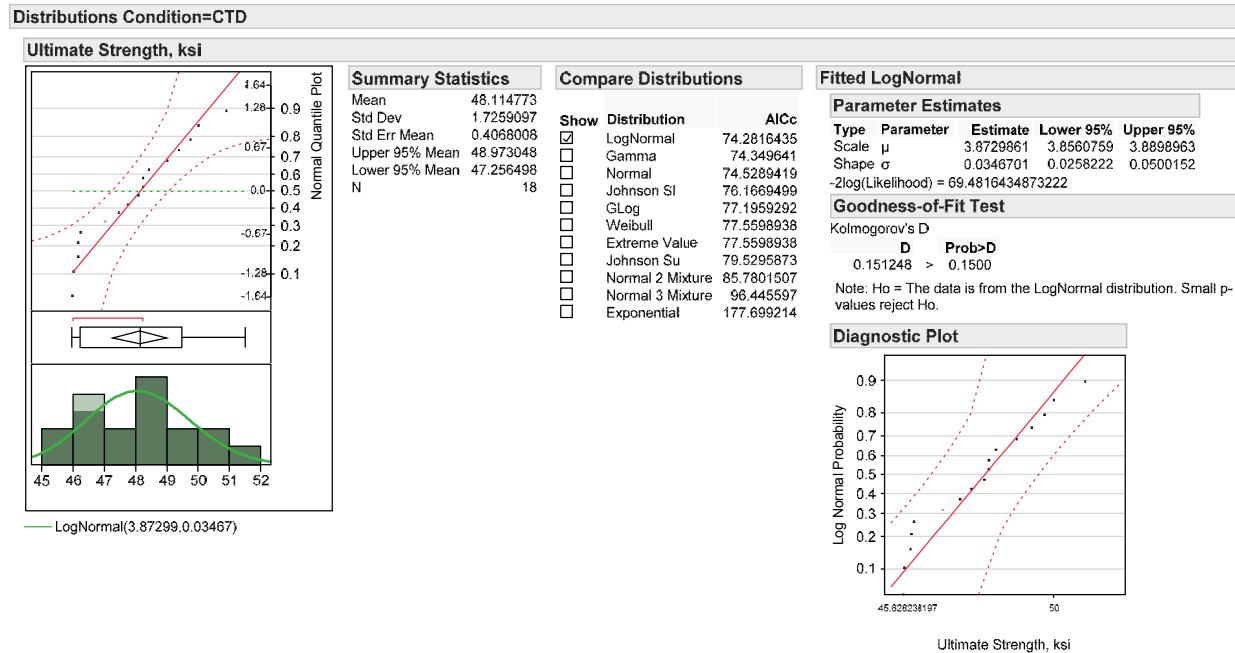
Diagnostic Plot


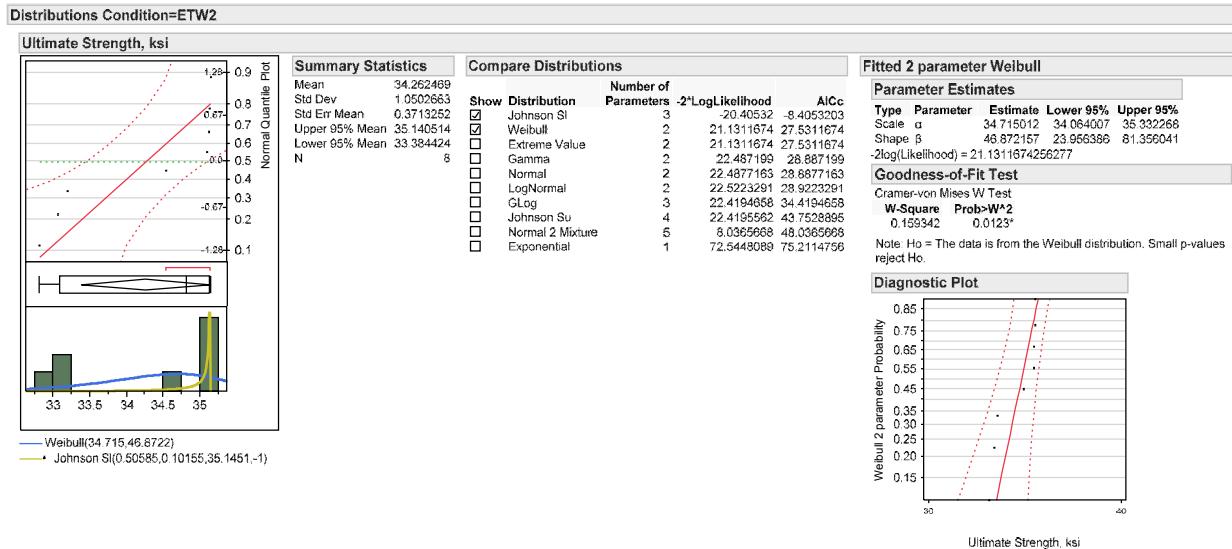




A.15 Soft Open Hole Tension (OHT2)

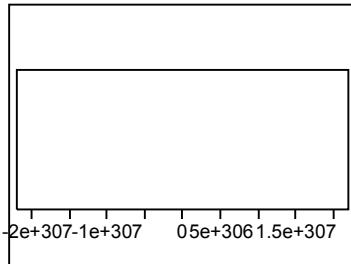
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Open Hole Tension (OHT2) test results is presented here.





Distributions Condition=CTD

Modulus, Msi

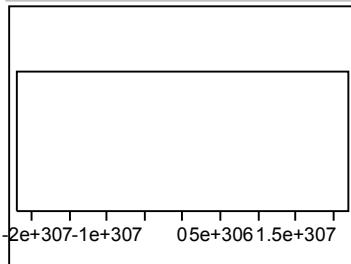


Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi

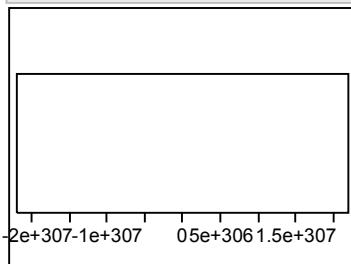


Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi

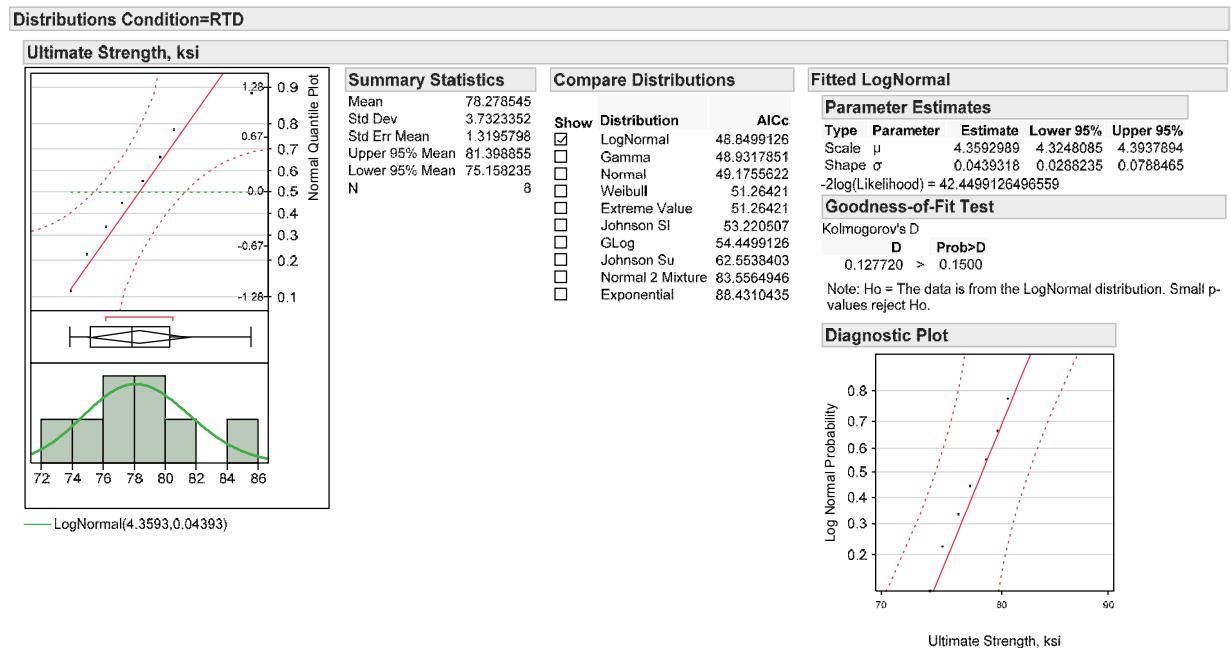
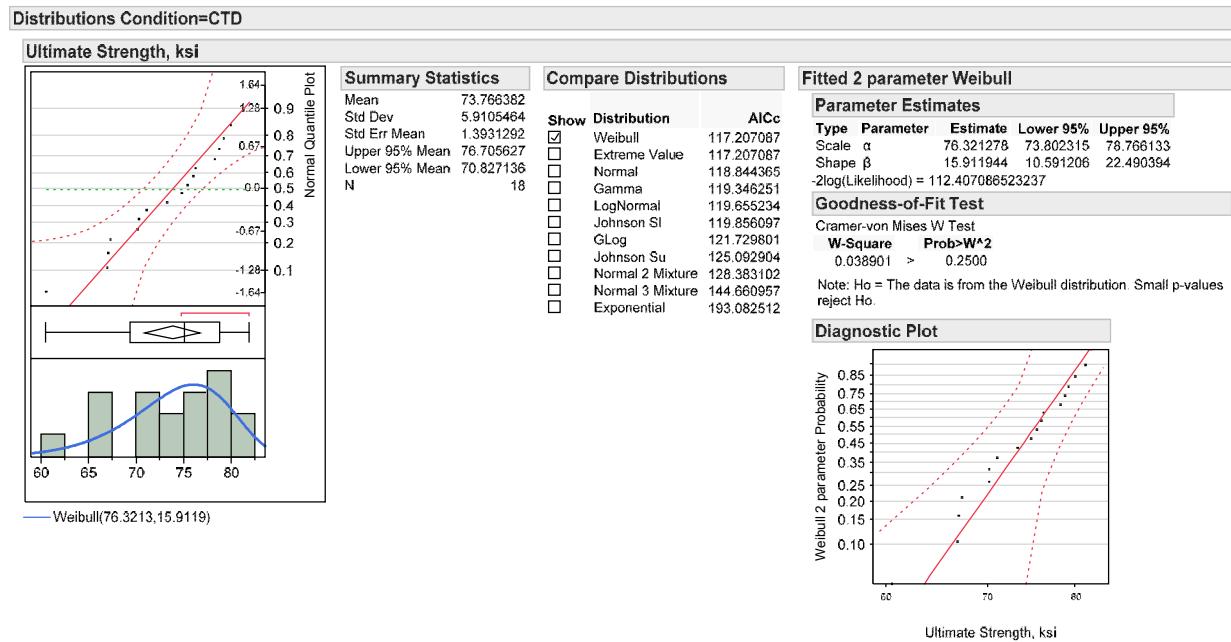


Quantiles

Summary Statistics

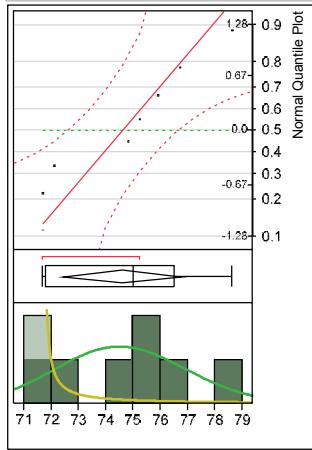
A.16 Hard Open Hole Tension (OHT3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Open Hole Tension (OHT3) test results is presented here.



Distributions Condition=ETW2

Ultimate Strength, ksi



— LogNormal(4.31158, 0.03221)
— Johnson Si(0.35637, 0.09692, 71.6691, 1)

Summary Statistics

Mean	74.596713
Std Dev	2.5713606
Std Err Mean	0.9091132
Upper 95% Mean	76.746424
Lower 95% Mean	72.447002
N	8

Compare Distributions

Show	Distribution	AICc
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Si	14.0783046
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LogNormal	43.1201188
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gamma	43.1270545
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal	43.2139791
<input type="checkbox"/>	Weibull	43.8258417
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extreme Value	43.8256417
<input type="checkbox"/>	GLog	48.7457223
<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnson Su	58.0792009
<input type="checkbox"/>	Normal 2 Mixture	70.1460485
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exponential	87.6602098

Fitted LogNormal

Parameter Estimates

Type	Parameter	Estimate	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Scale	μ	4.3115774	4.2862903	4.3368644
Shape	σ	0.032209	0.0211323	0.0578072

-2log(Likelihood) = 36.7201187561912

Goodness-of-Fit Test

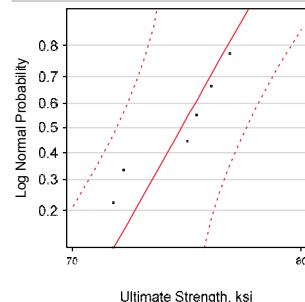
Kolmogorov's D

D Prob>D

0.225088 > 0.1500

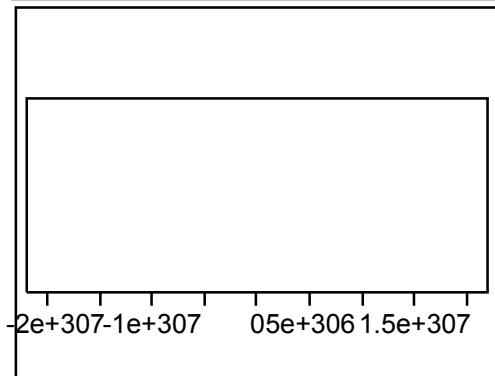
Note: Ho = The data is from the LogNormal distribution. Small p-values reject Ho.

Diagnostic Plot



Distributions Condition=CTD

Modulus, Msi



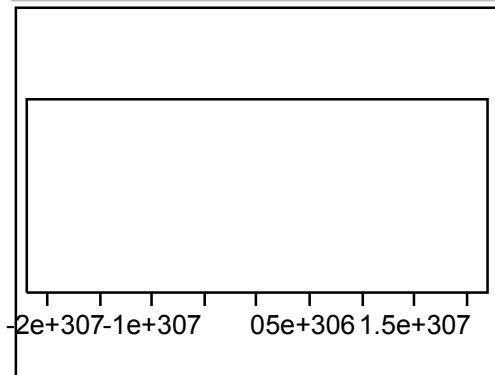
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Modulus, Msi



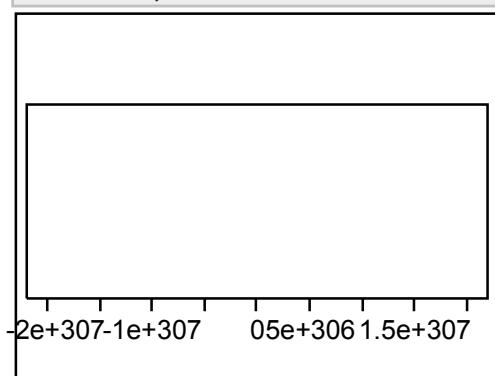
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Modulus, Msi



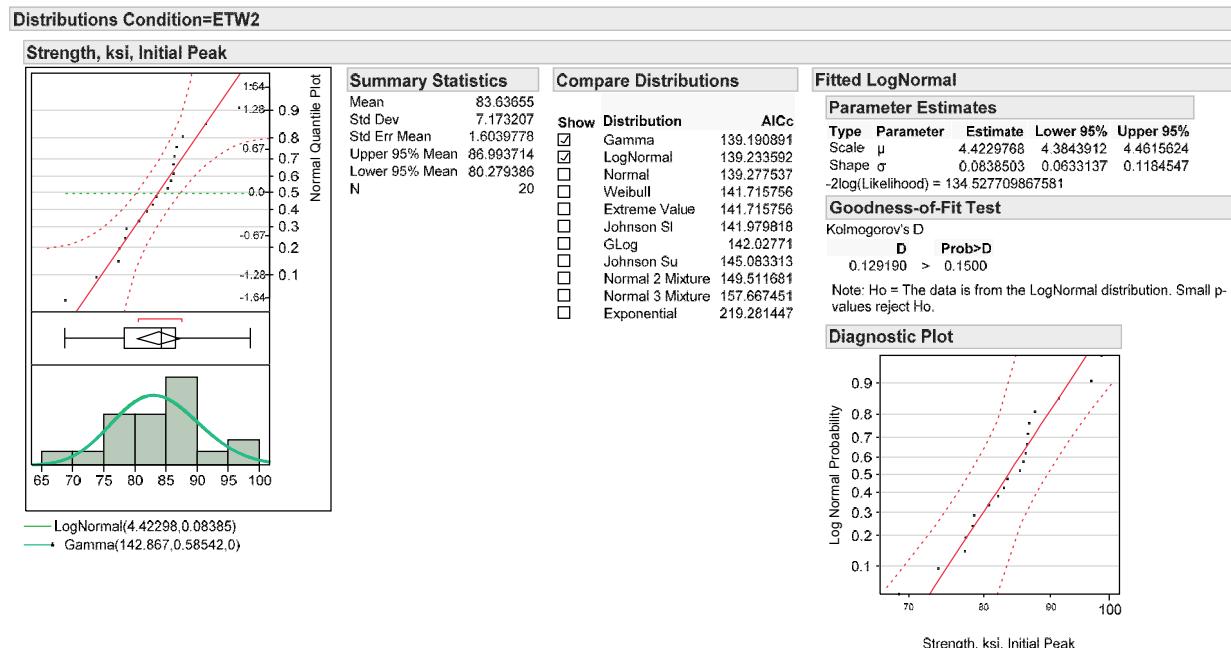
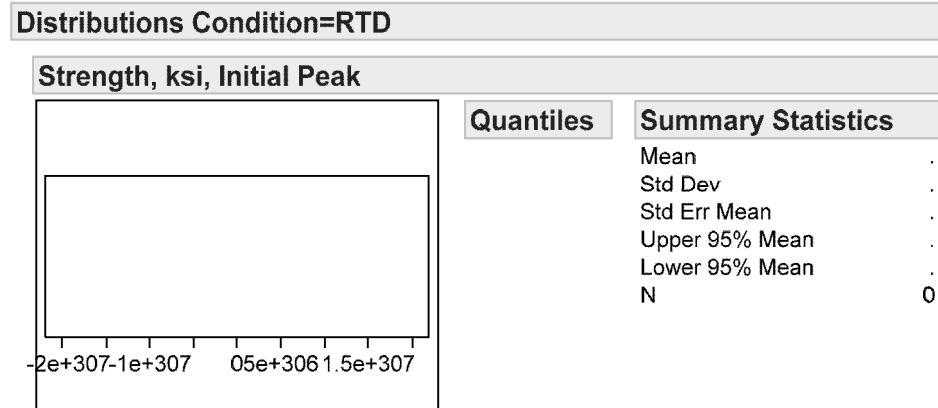
Quantiles

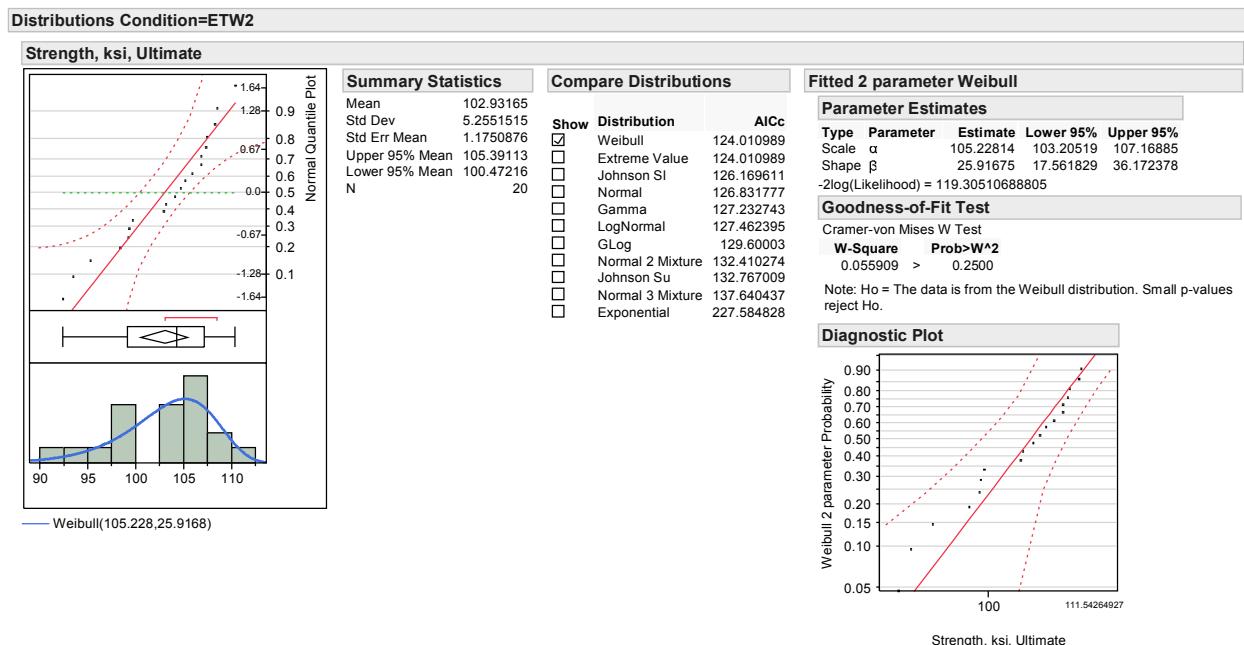
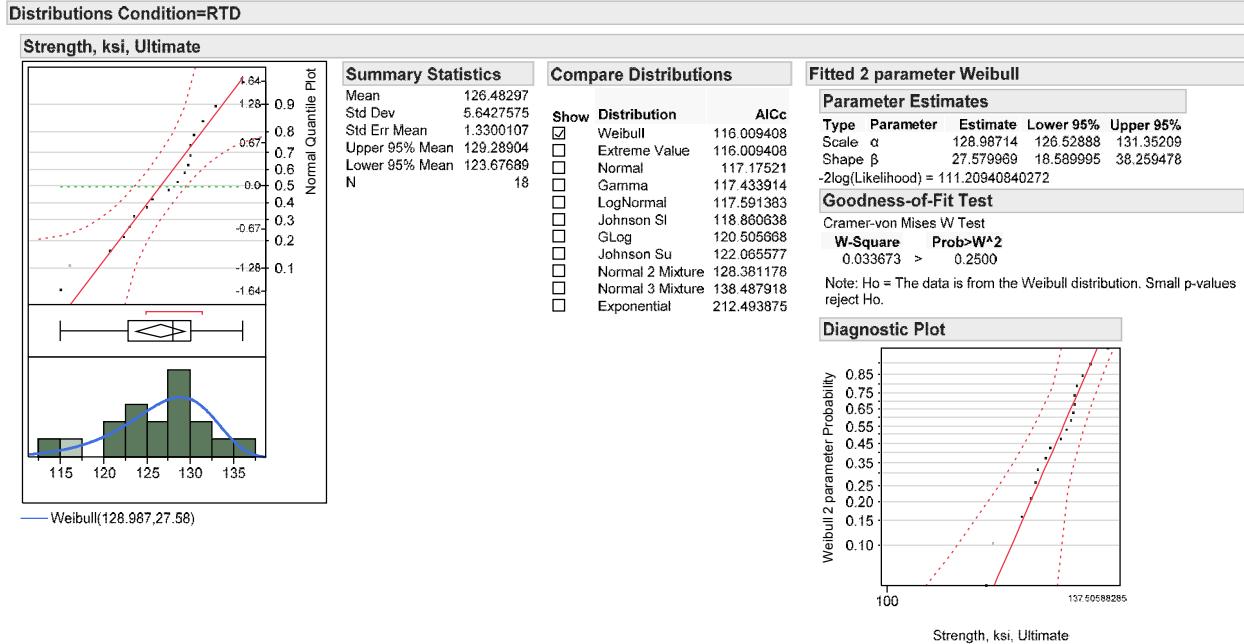
Summary Statistics

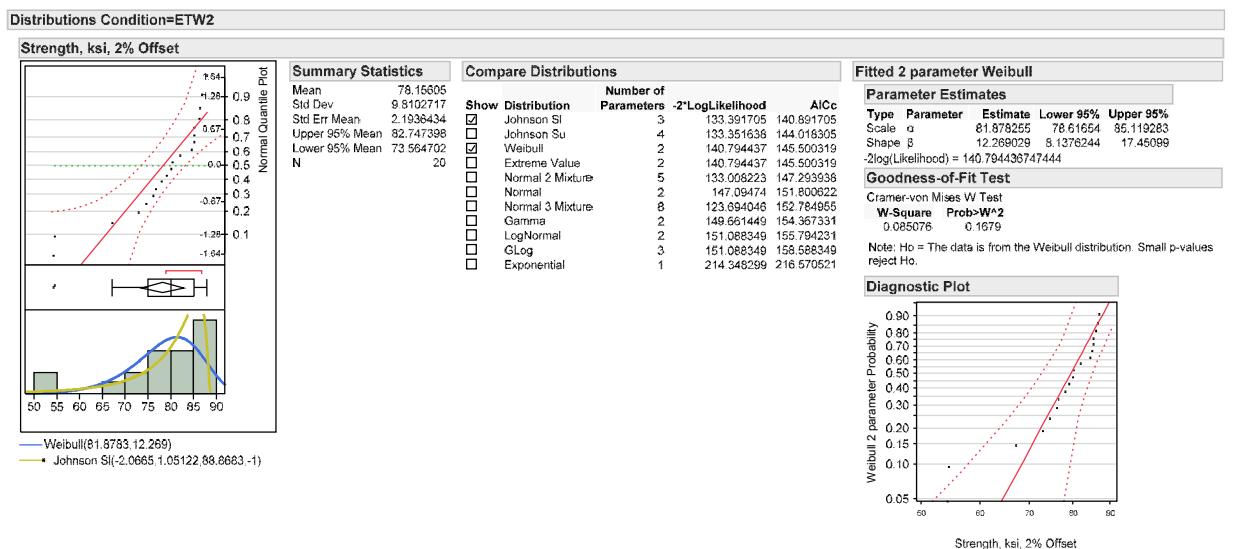
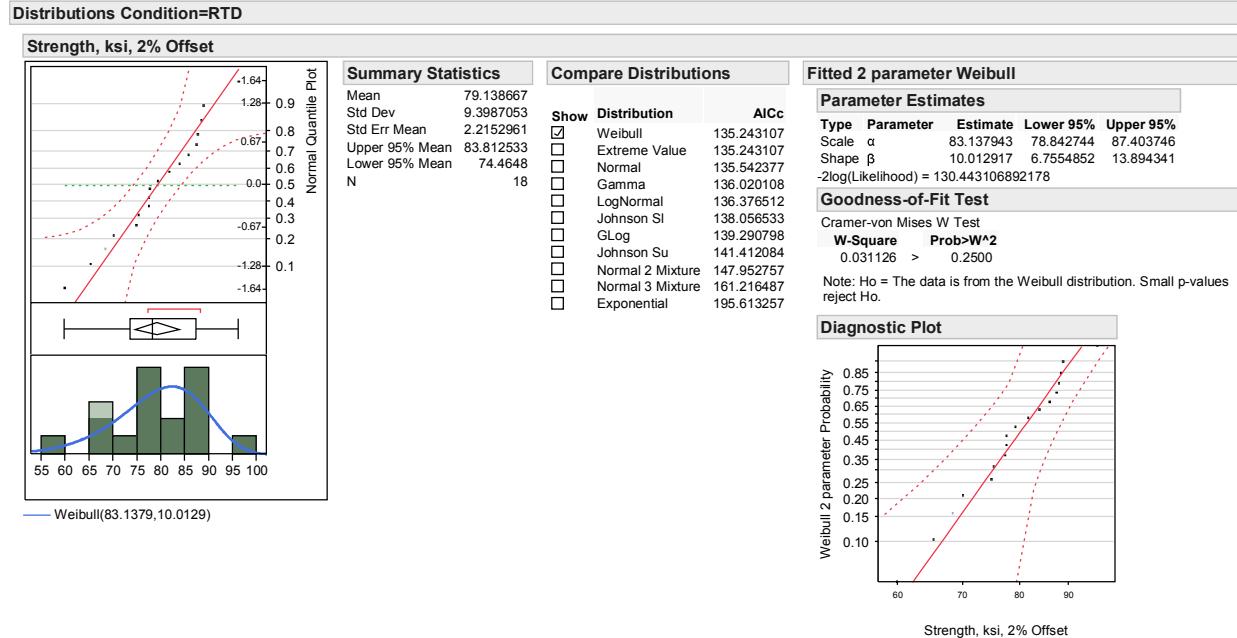
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

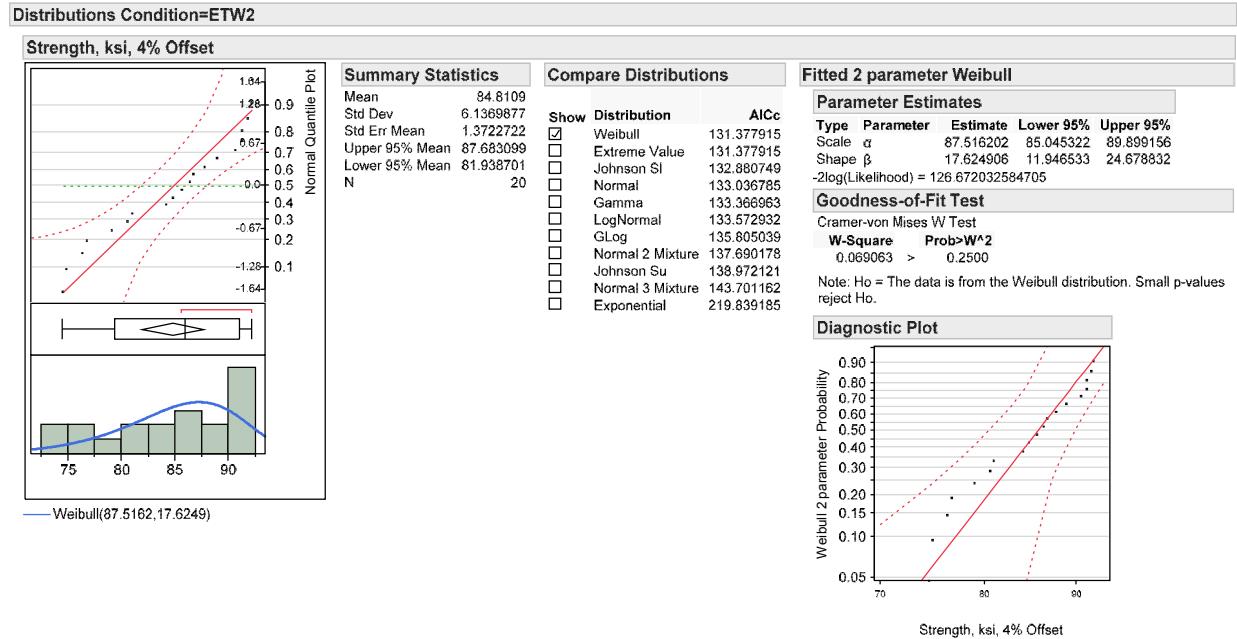
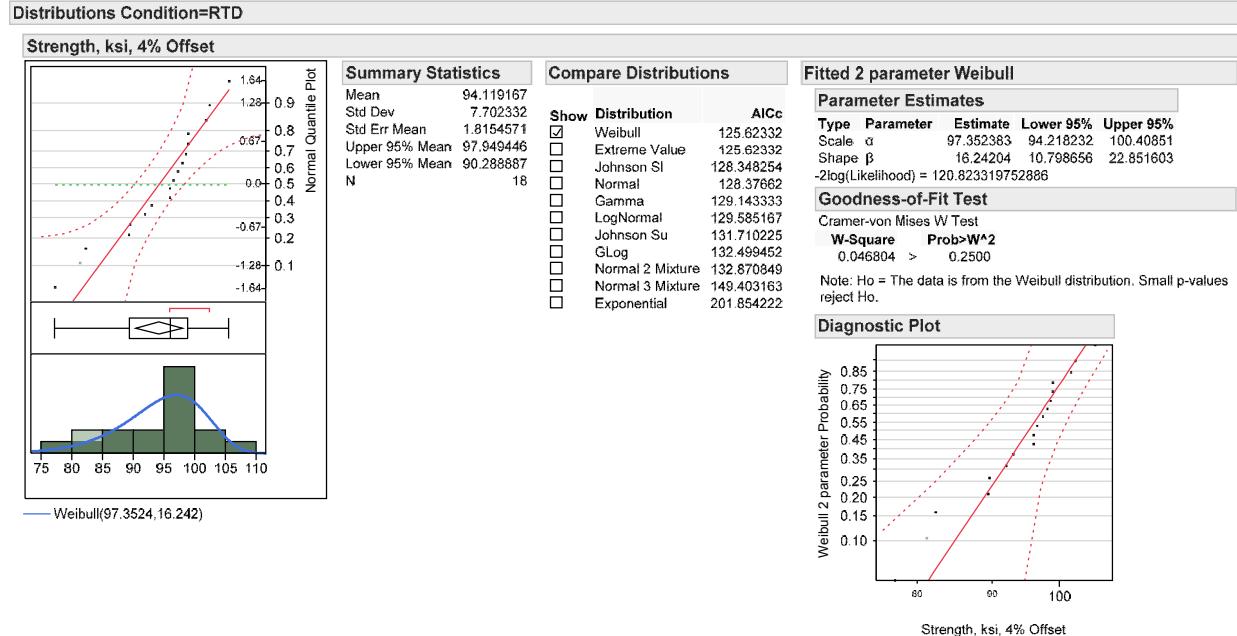
A.17 Quasi Isotropic Pin Bearing (PB1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Pin Bearing (PB1) test results is presented here.



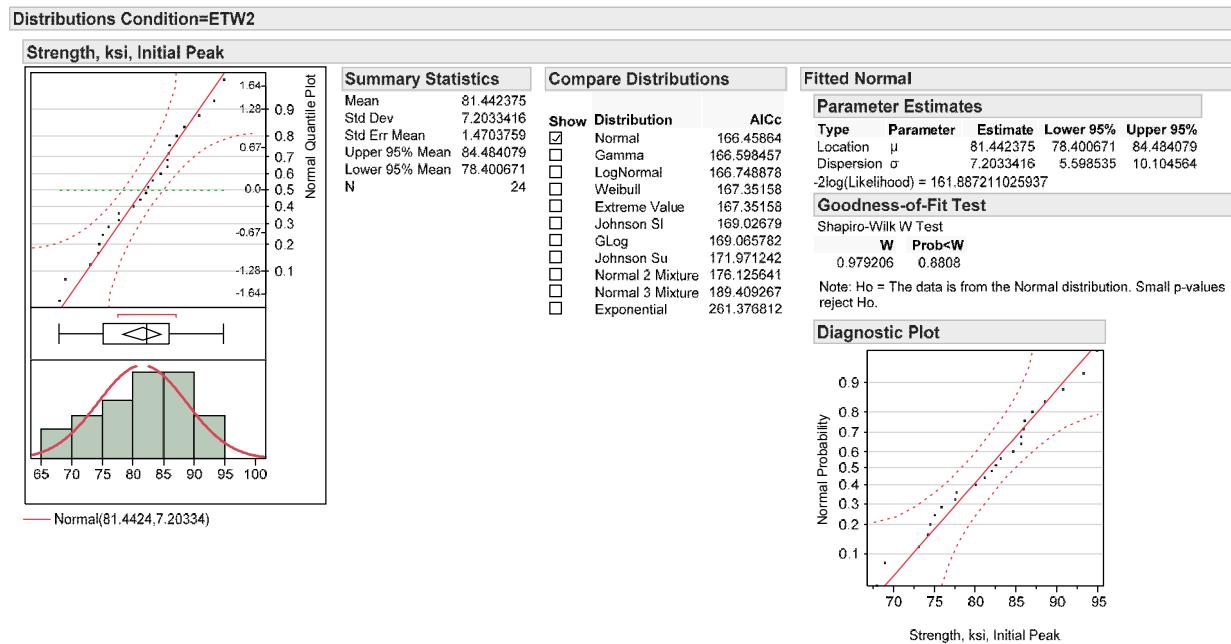
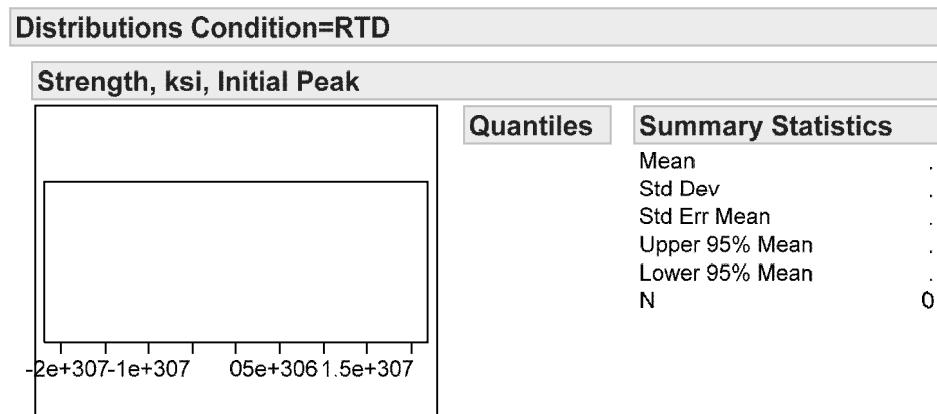


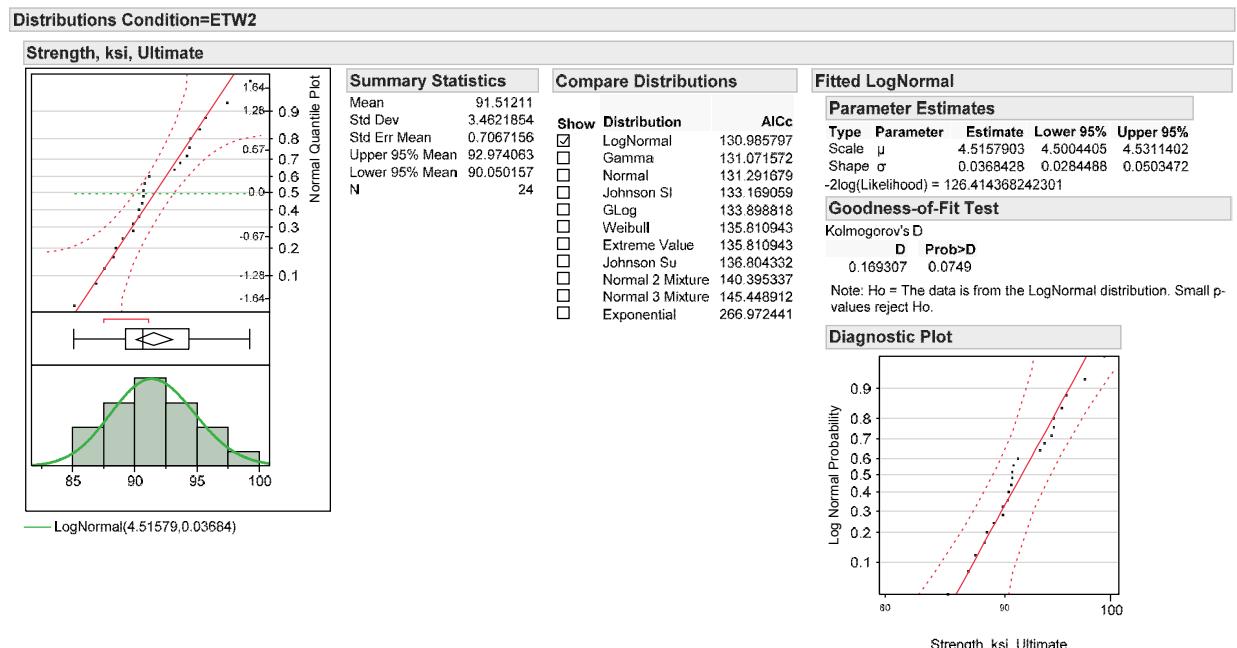
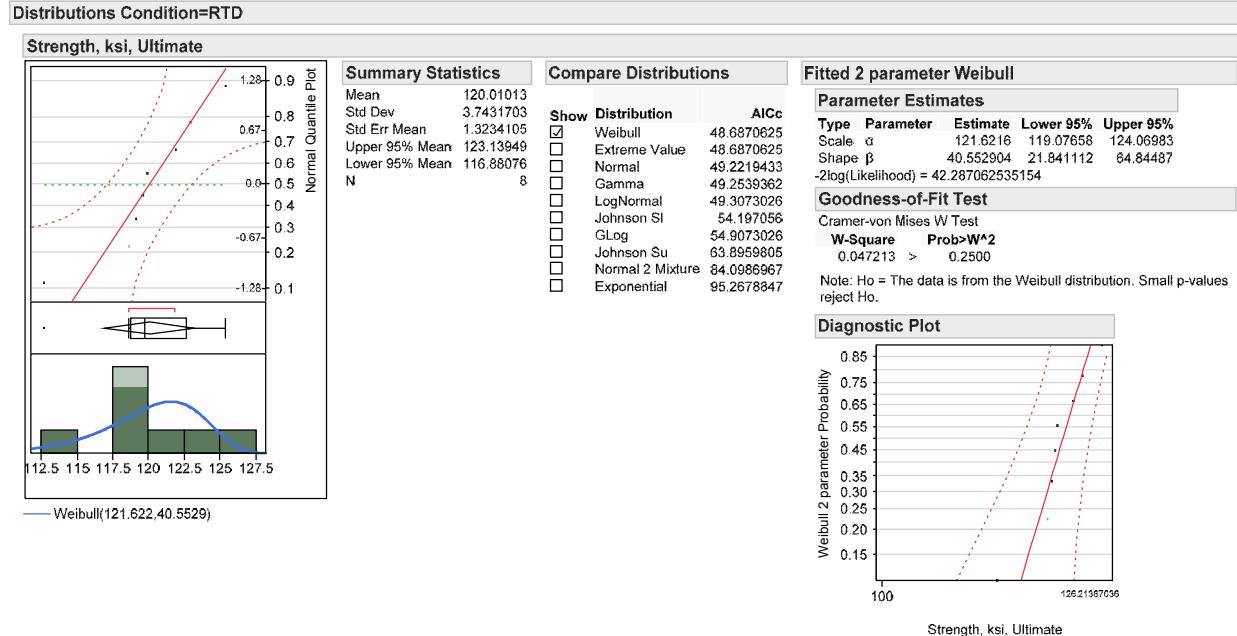


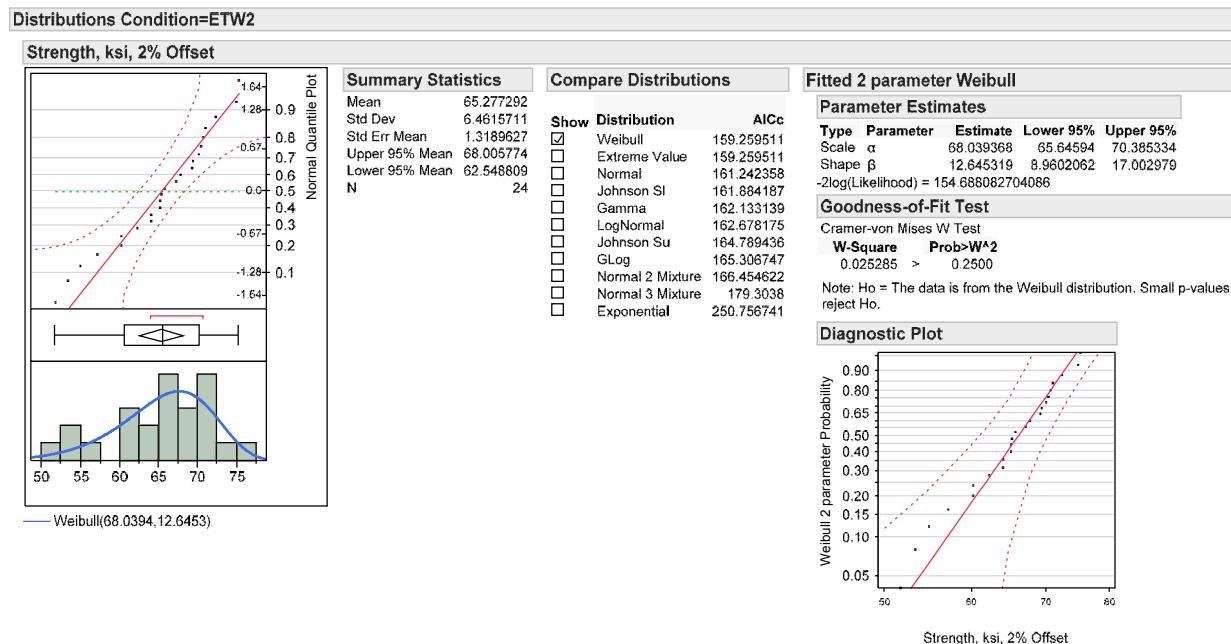
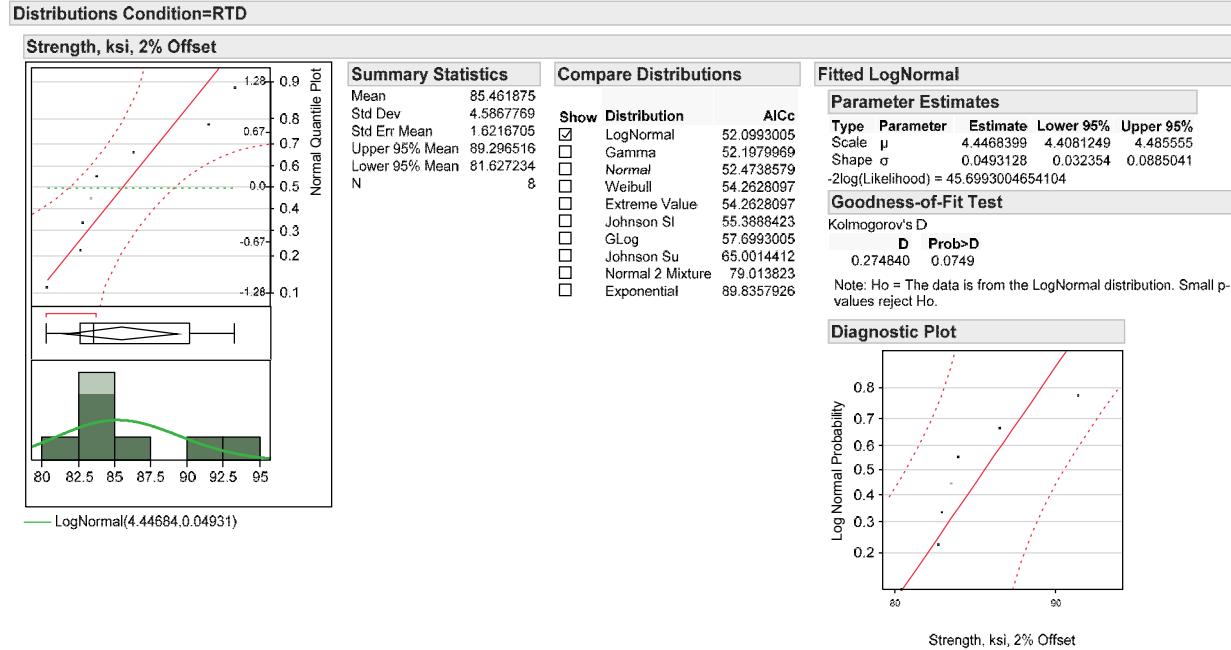


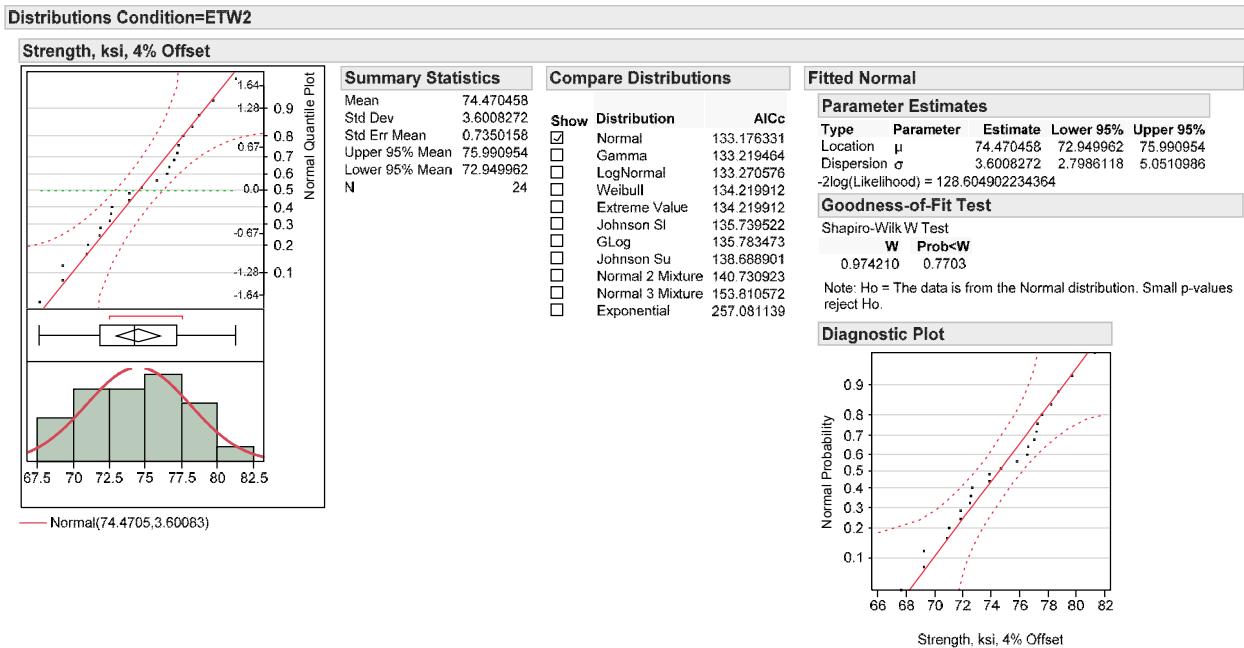
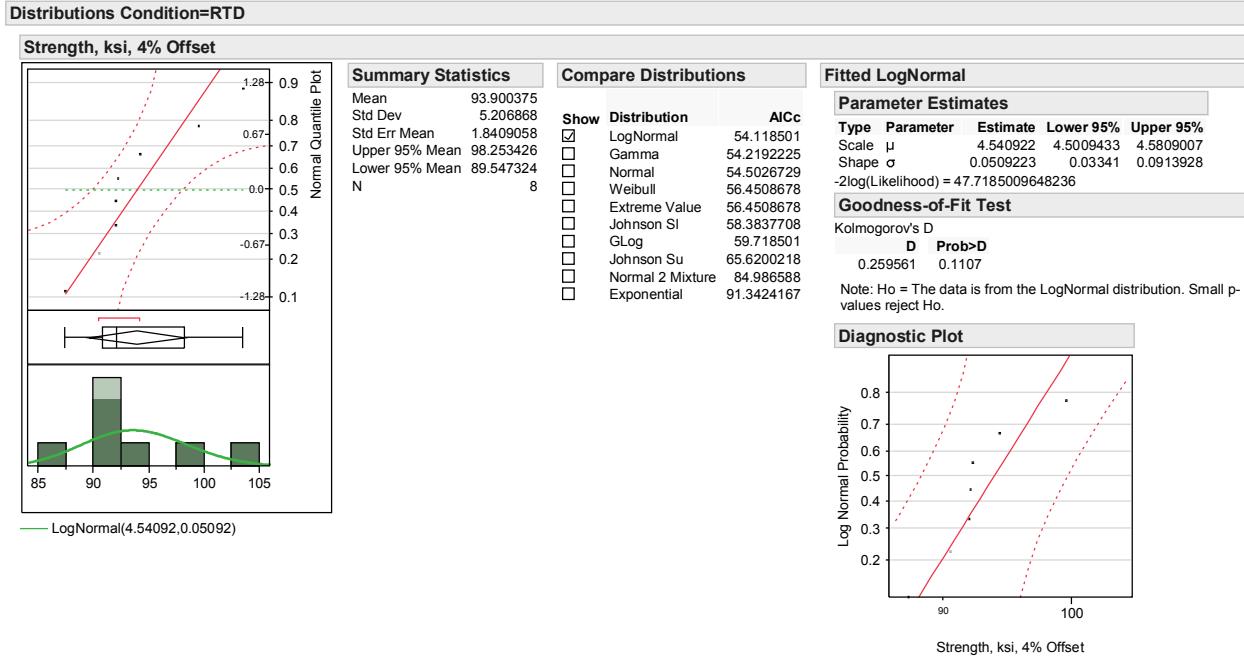
A.18 Soft Pin Bearing (PB2)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Pin Bearing (PB2) test results is presented here.



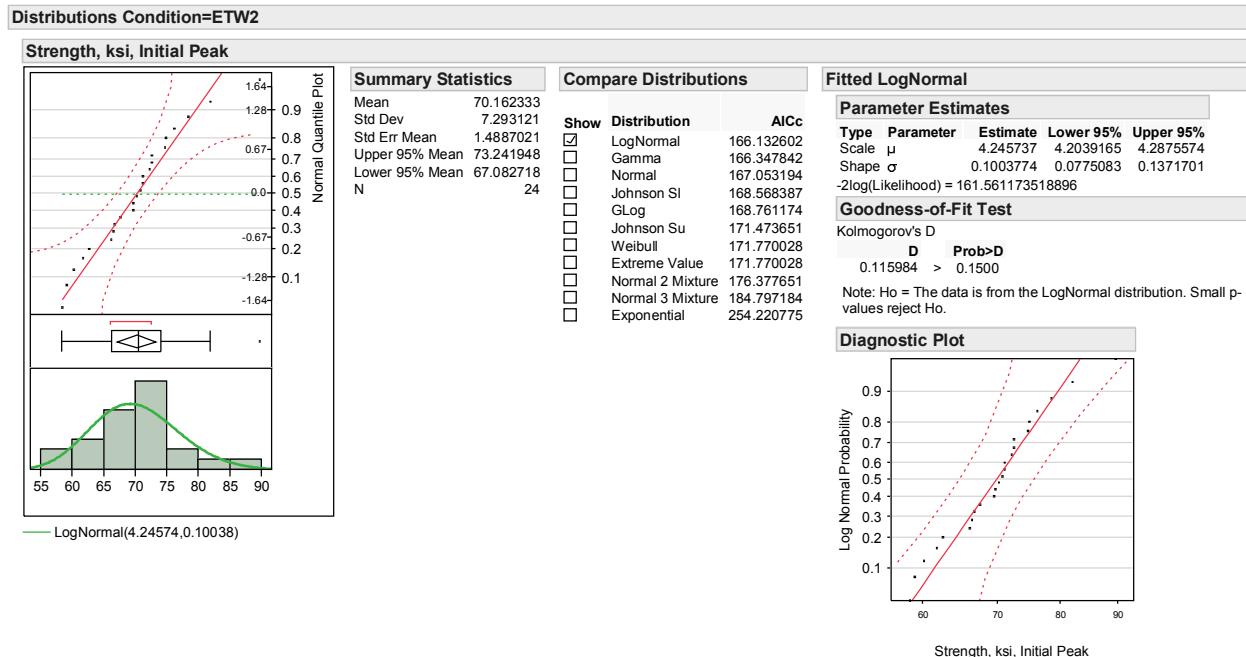
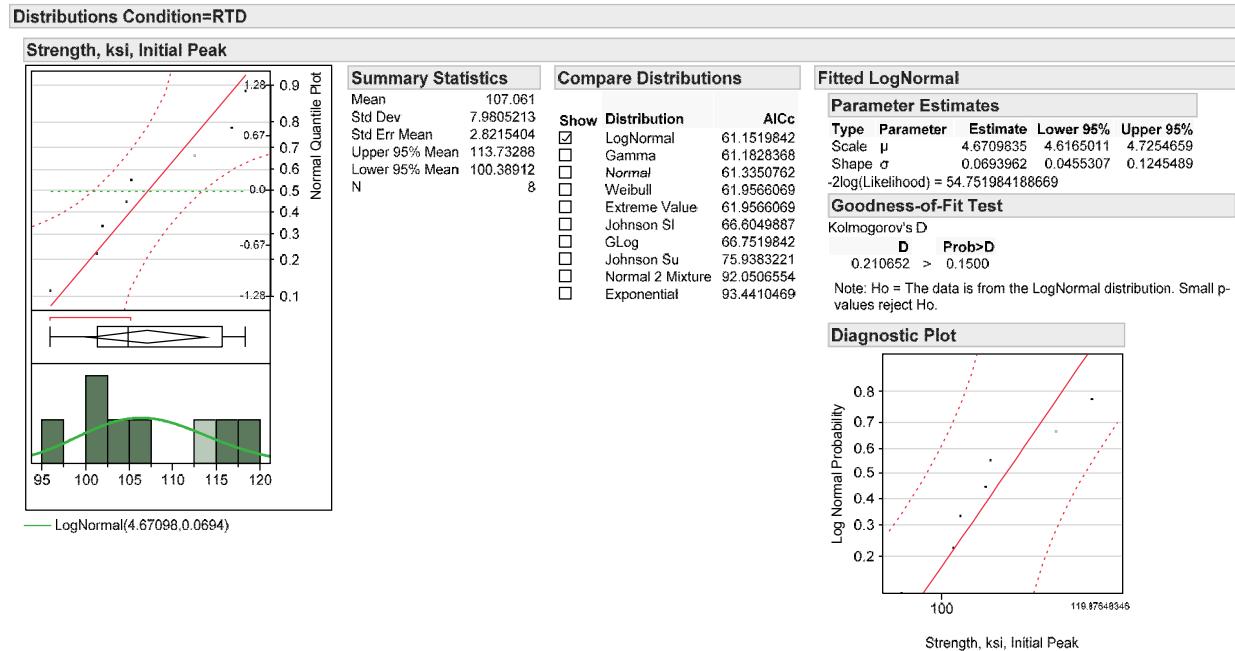


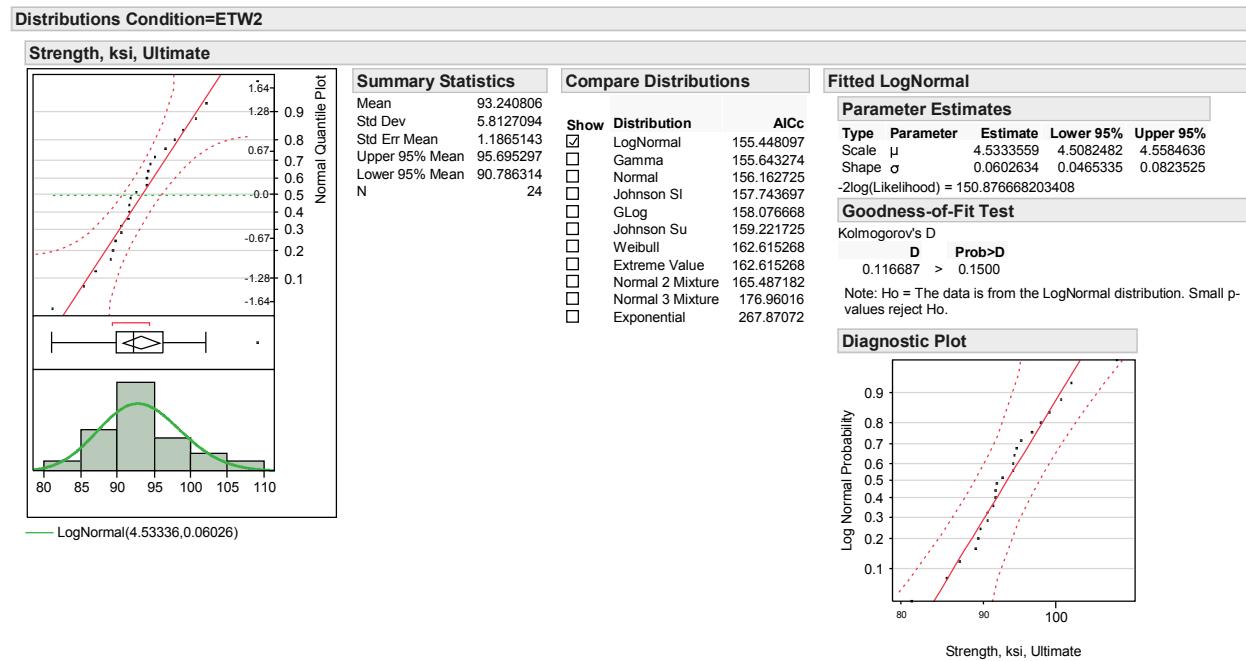
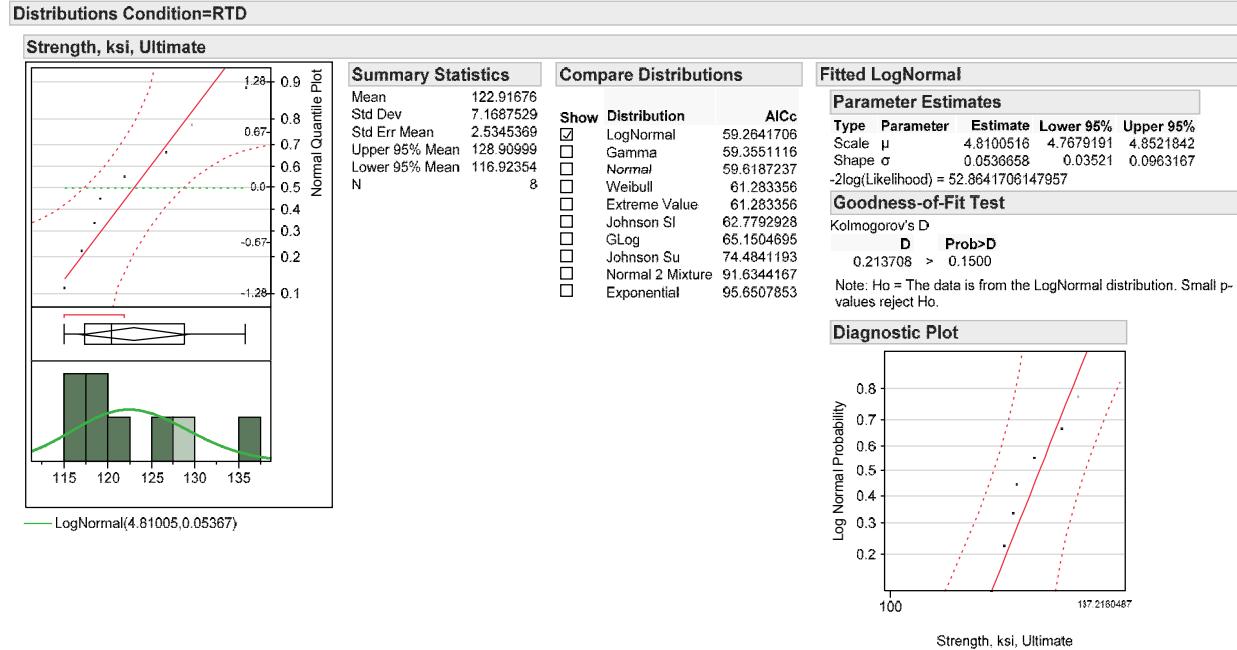


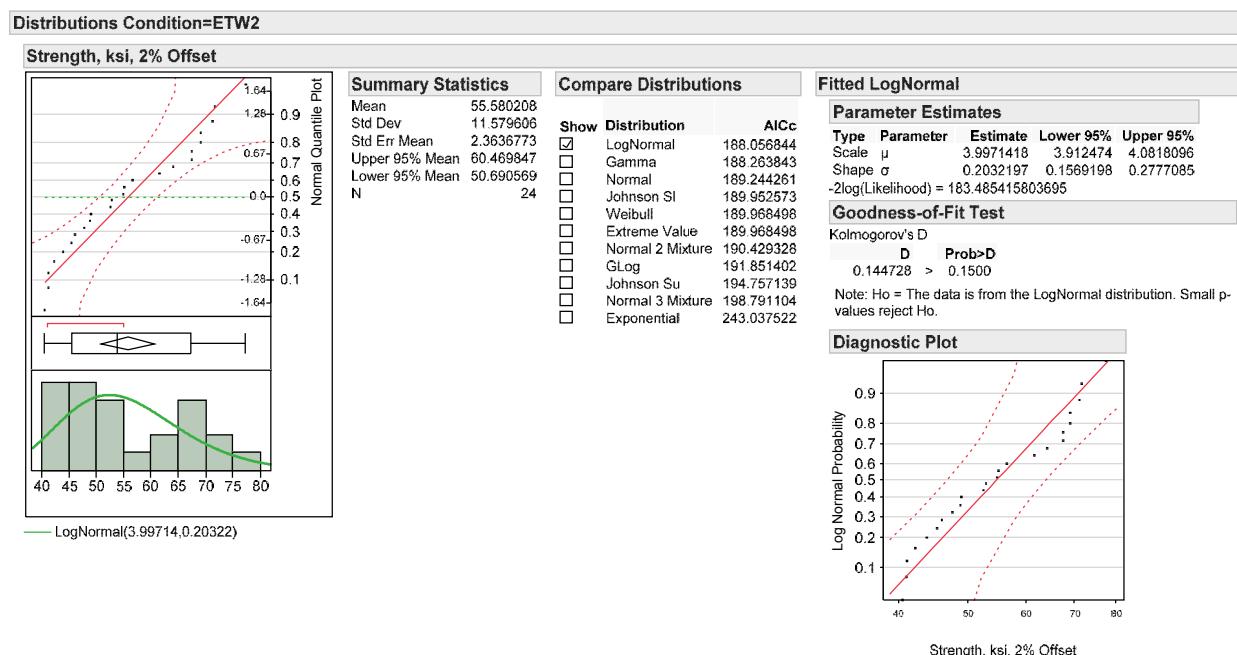
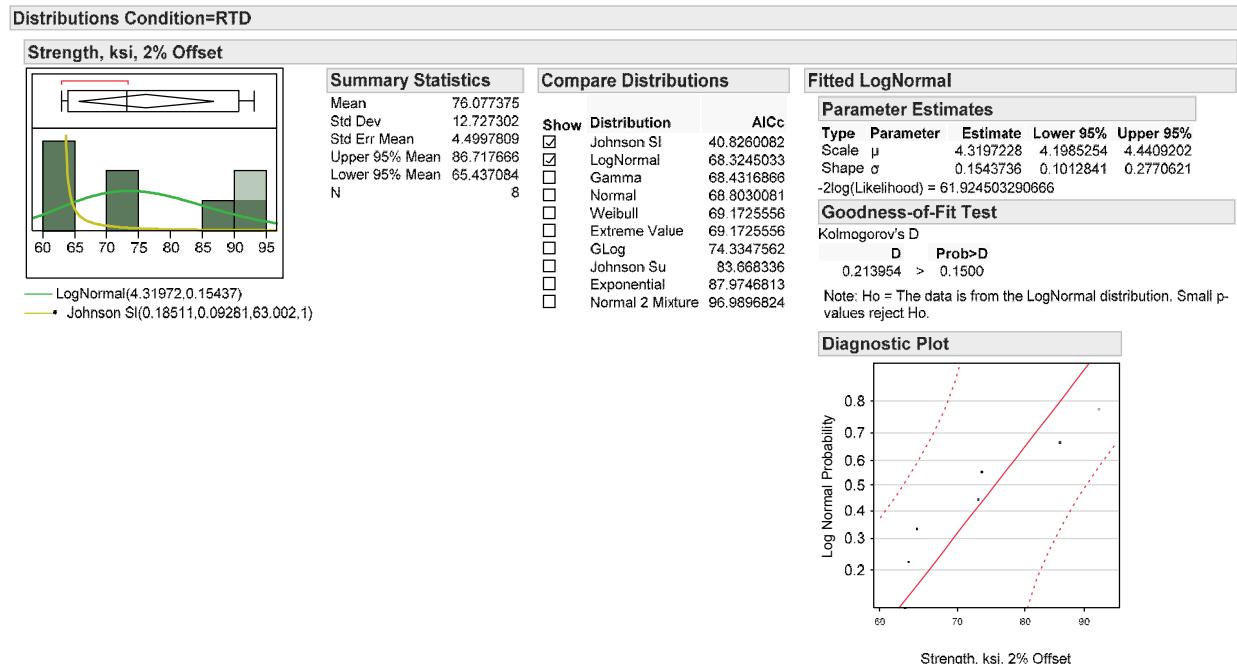


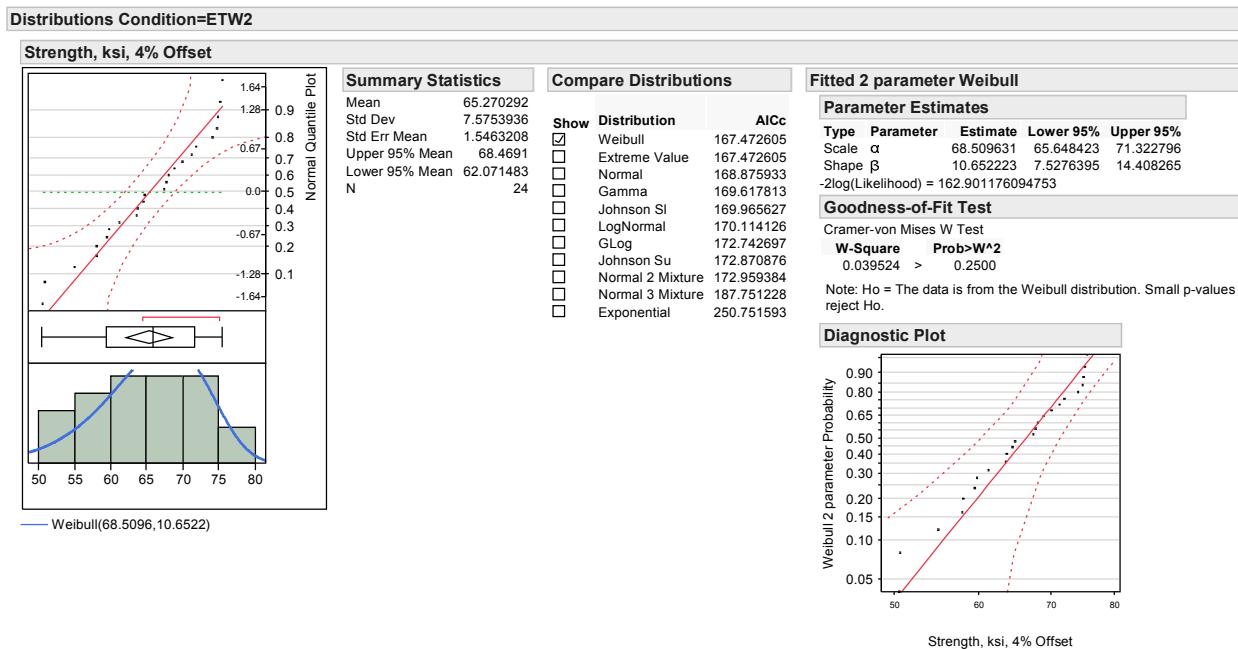
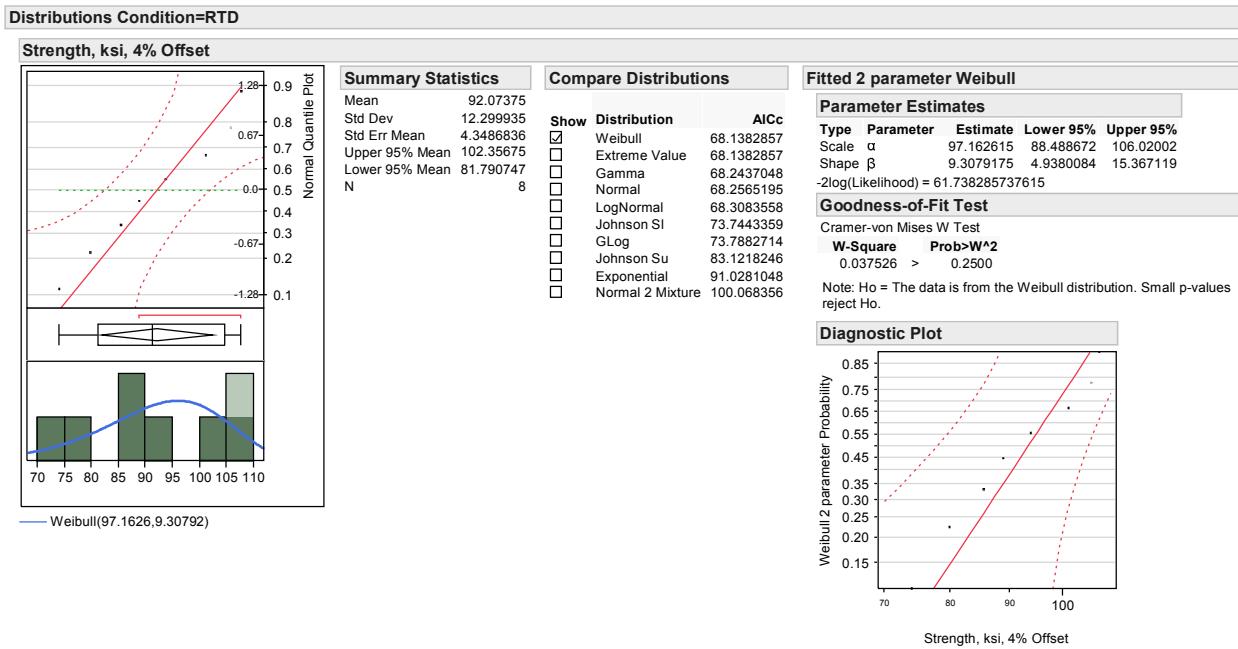
A.19 Hard Pin Bearing (PB3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Pin Bearing (PB3) test results is presented here.



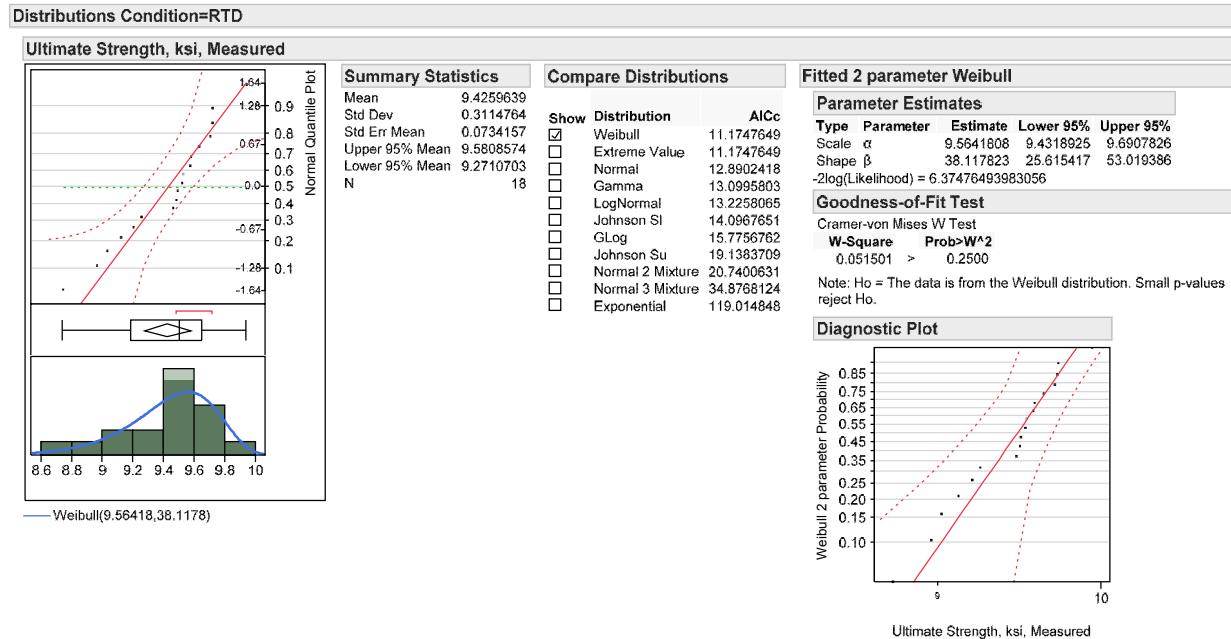
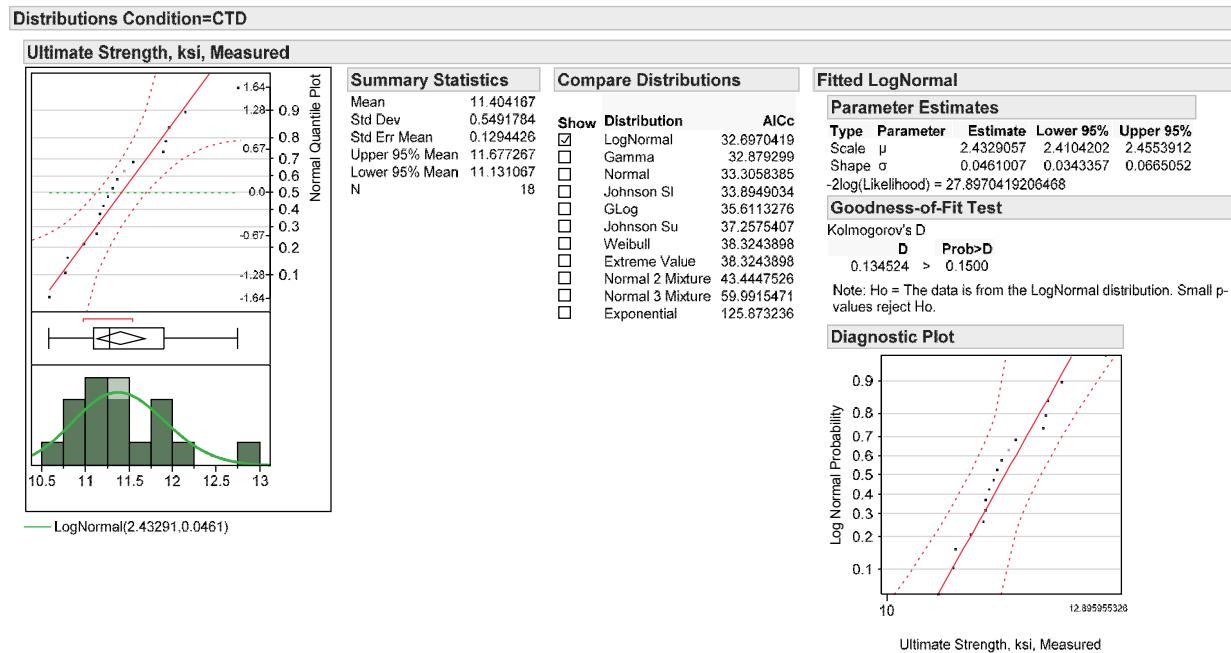




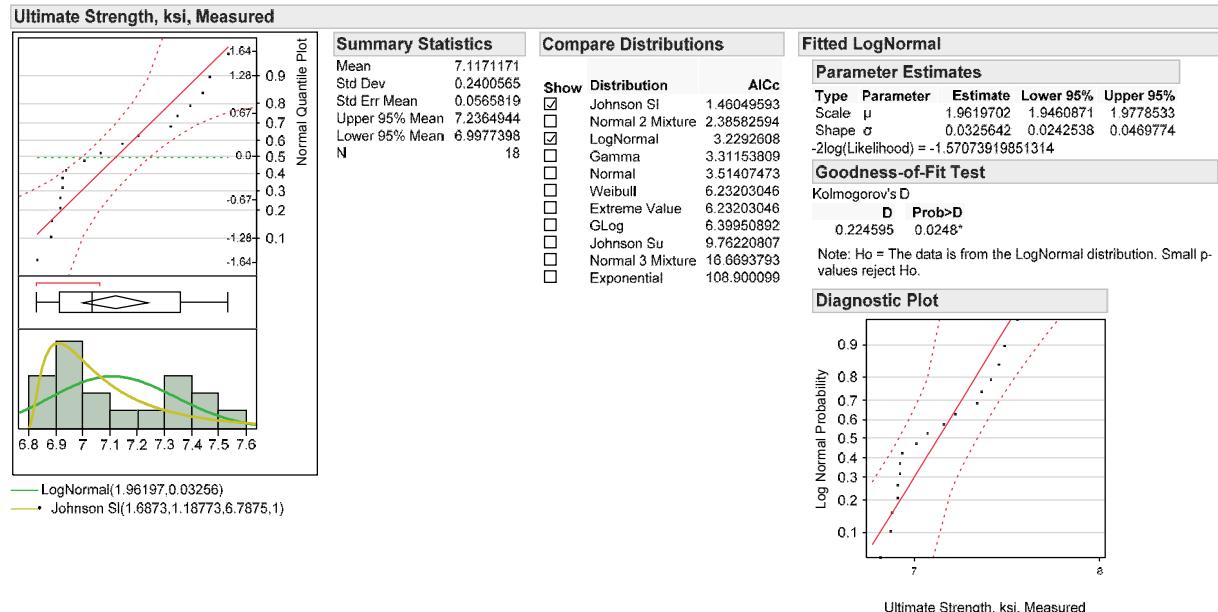


A.20 Short Beam Strength (SBS)

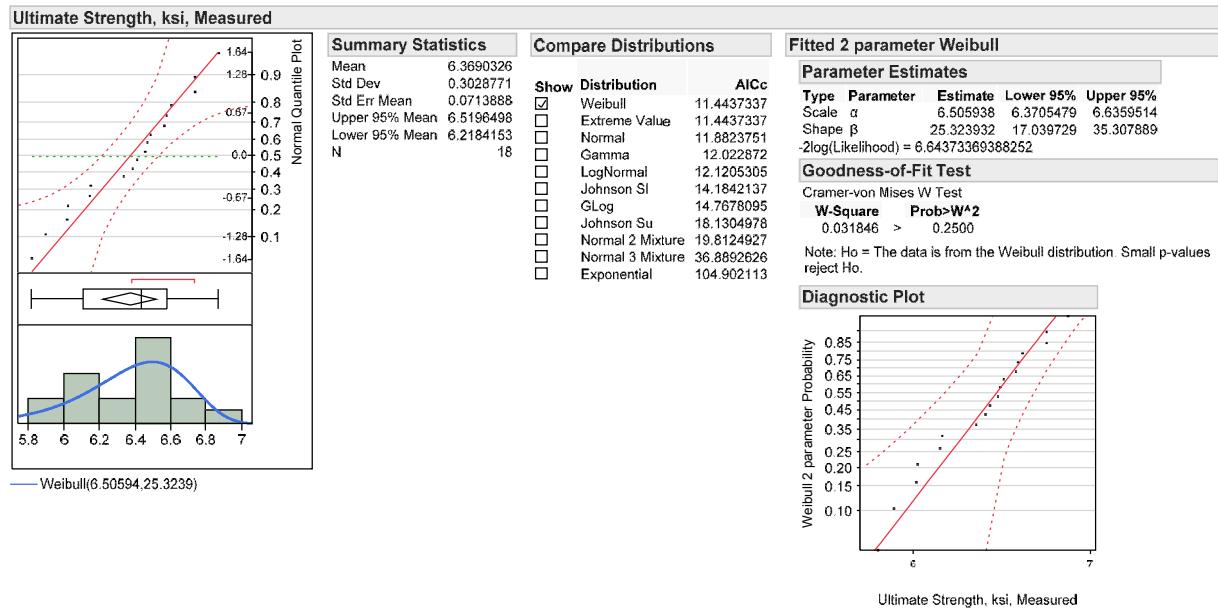
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Short Beam Strength (SBS) test results is presented here.

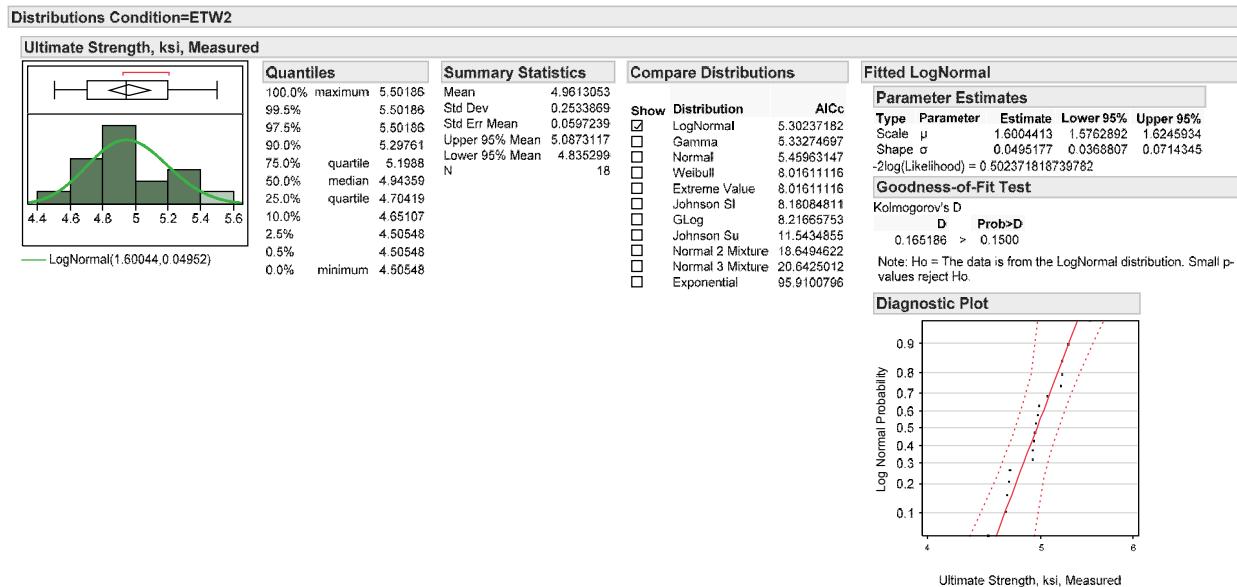


Distributions Condition=ETD1



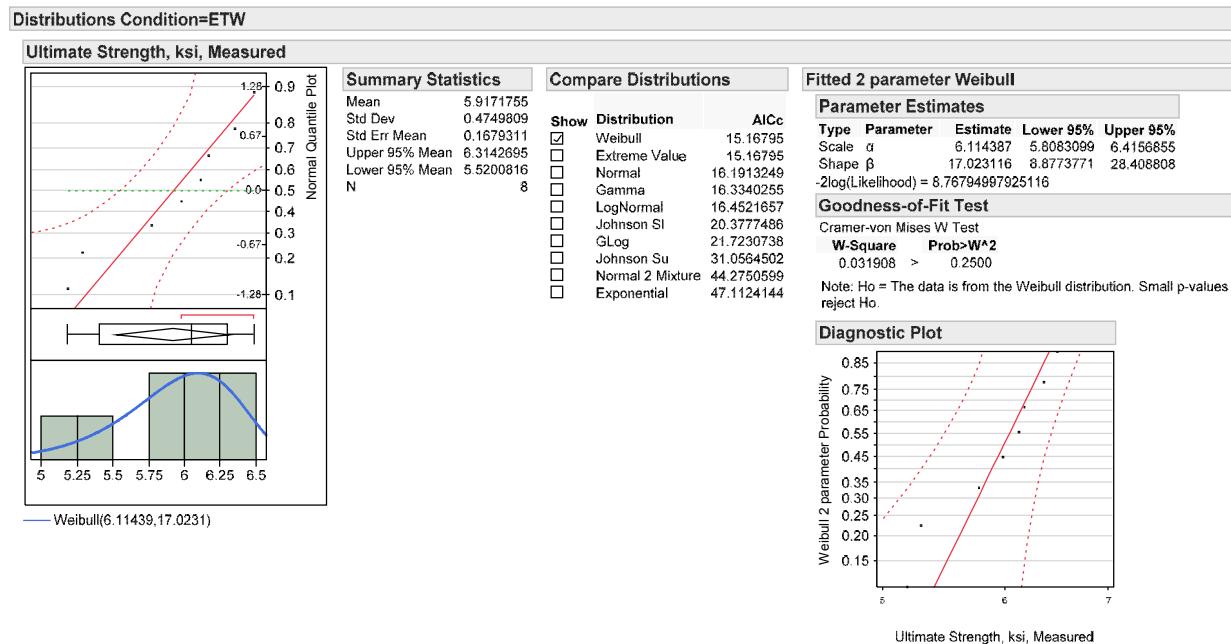
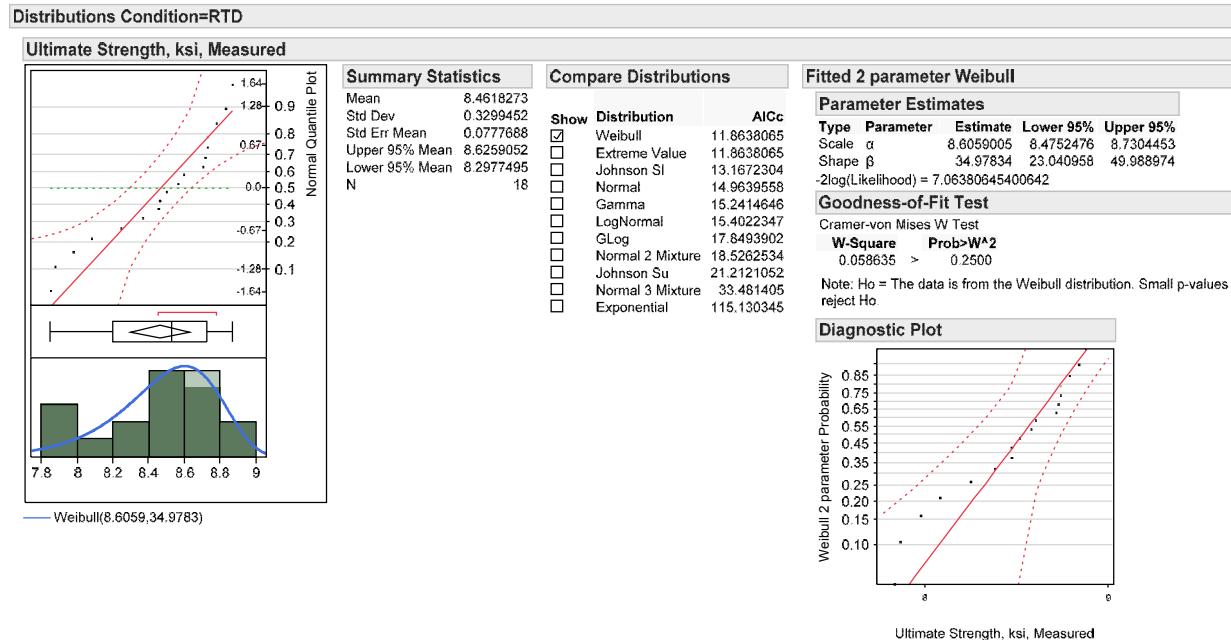
Distributions Condition=ETW

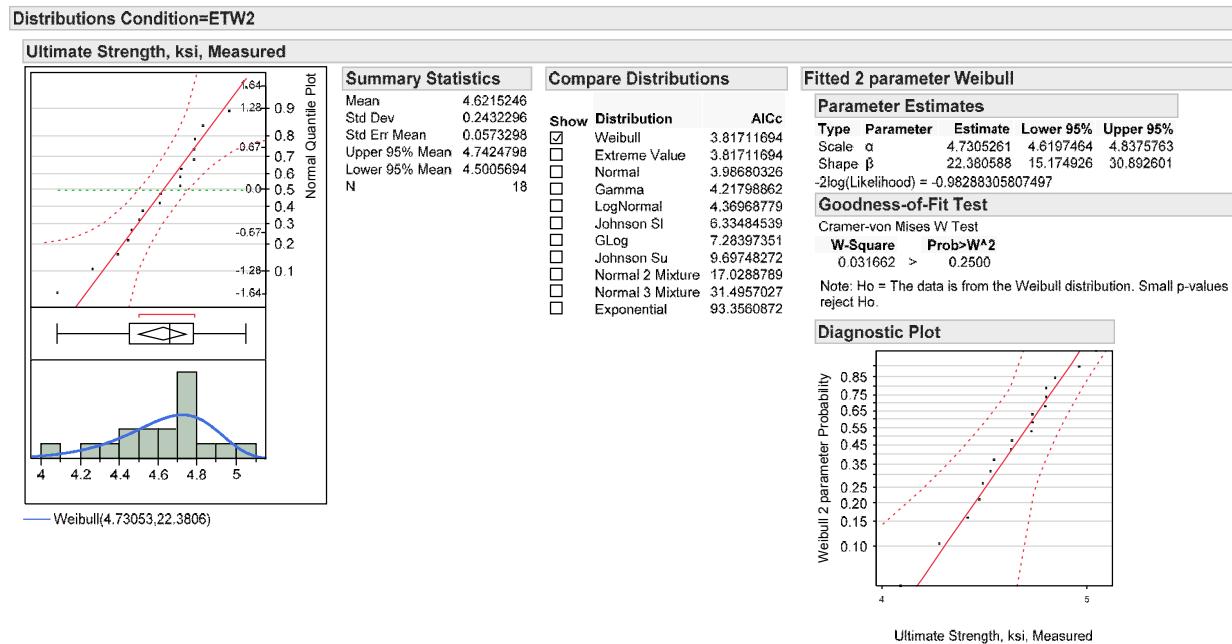




A.21 Quasi Isotropic Short Beam Strength (SBS1)

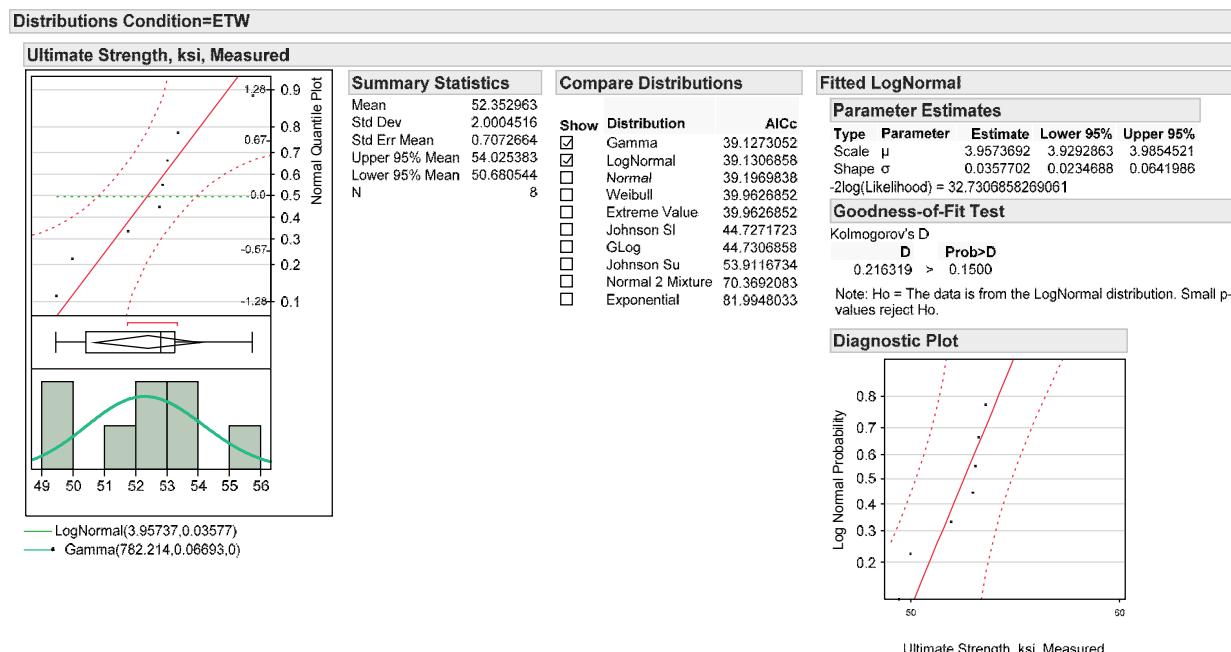
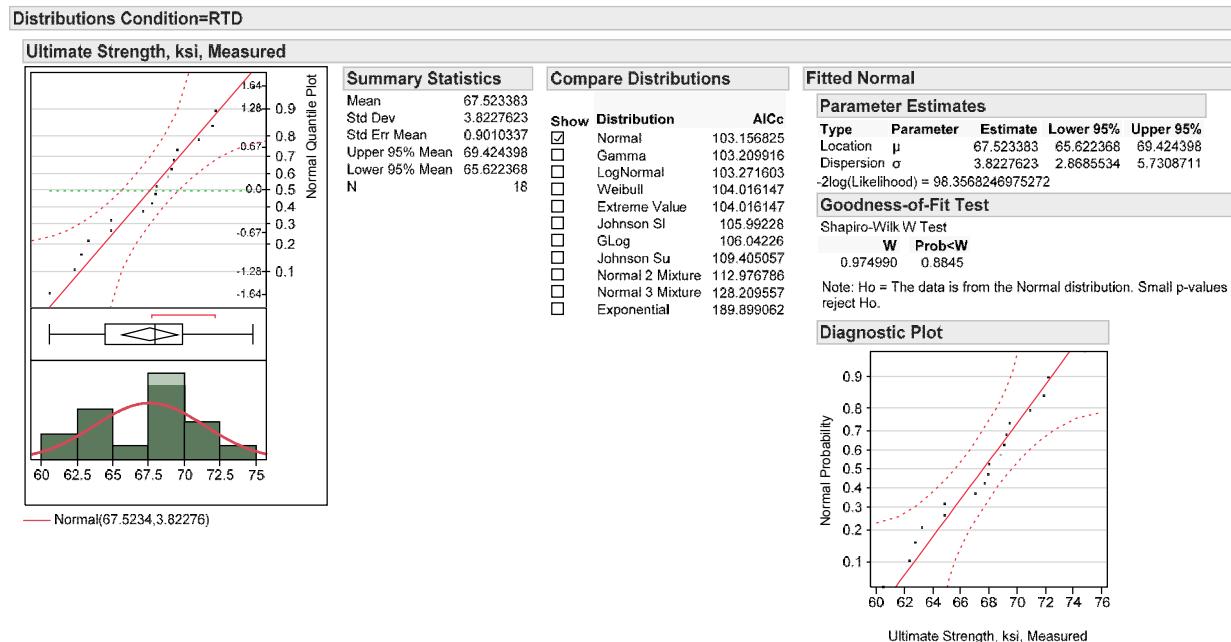
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Istrotropic Short Beam Strength (SBS1) test results is presented here.

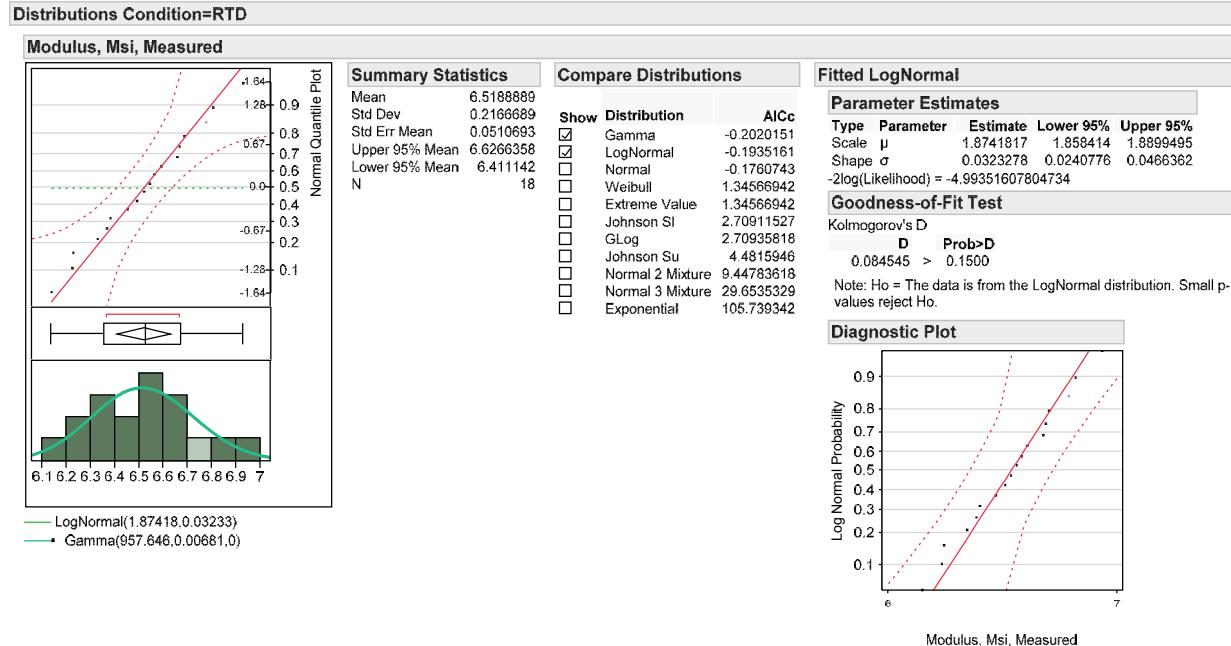
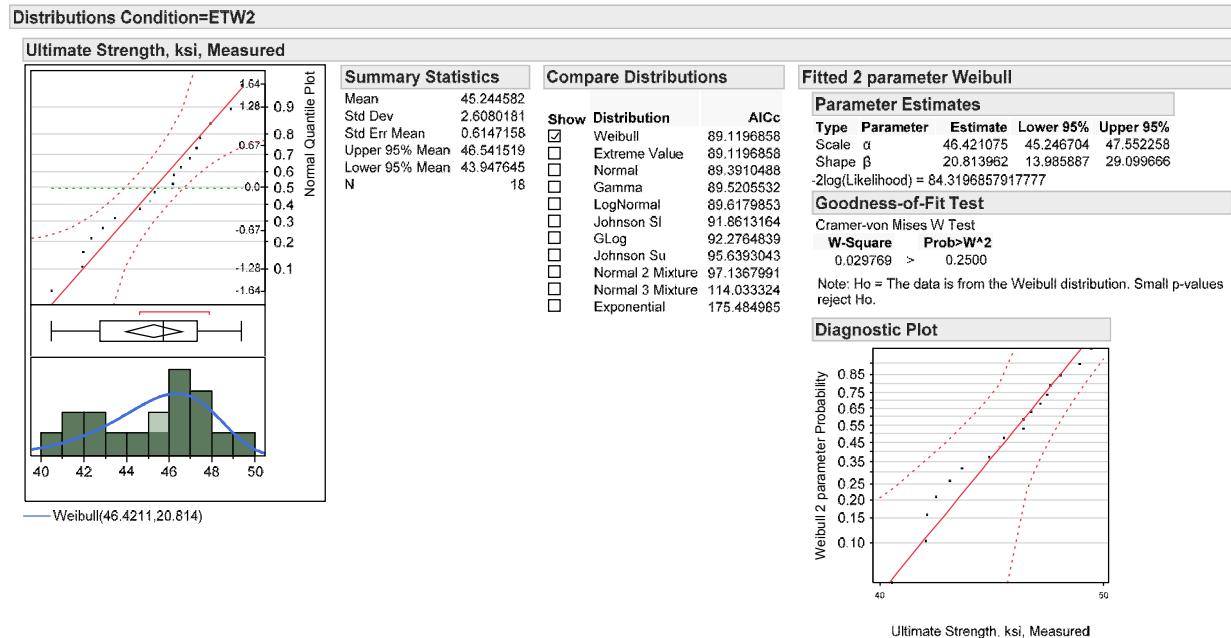


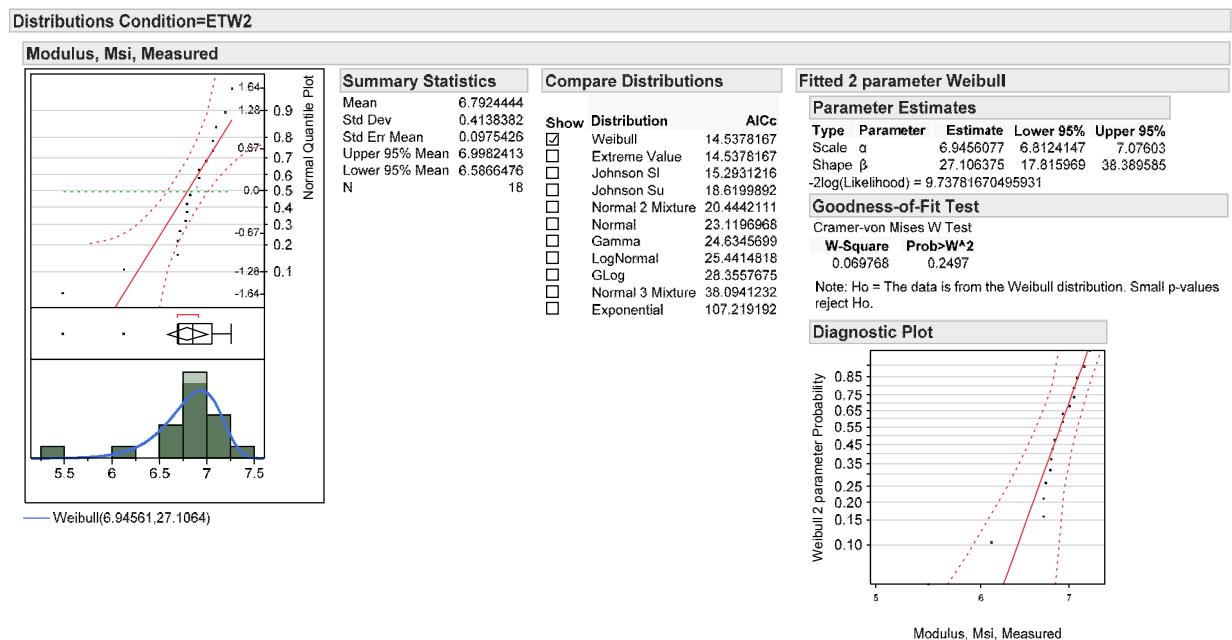
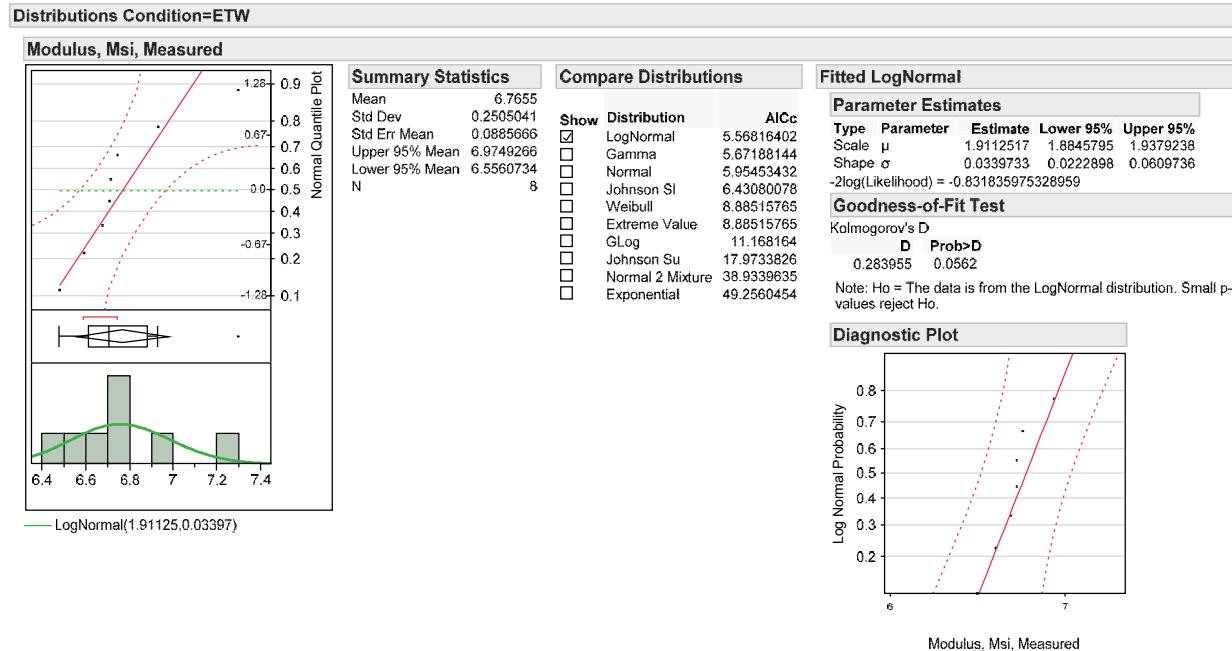


A.22 Quasi Isotropic Compression (UNC1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Compression (UNC1) test results is presented here.

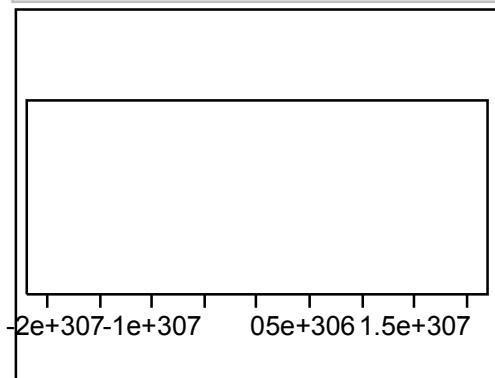






Distributions Condition=ETW

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

Summary Statistics

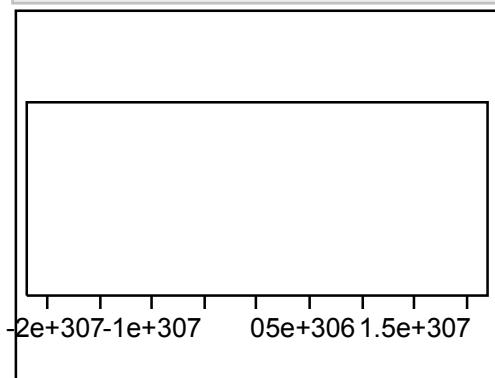
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N

0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

Summary Statistics

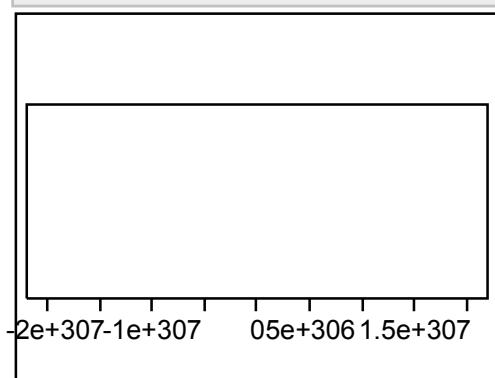
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N

0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

Summary Statistics

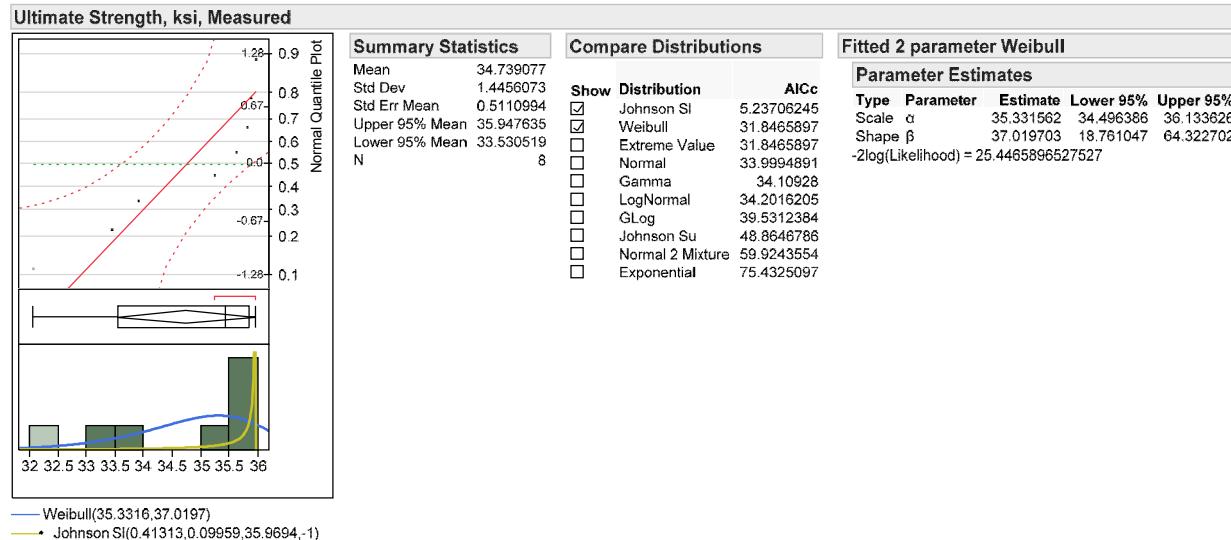
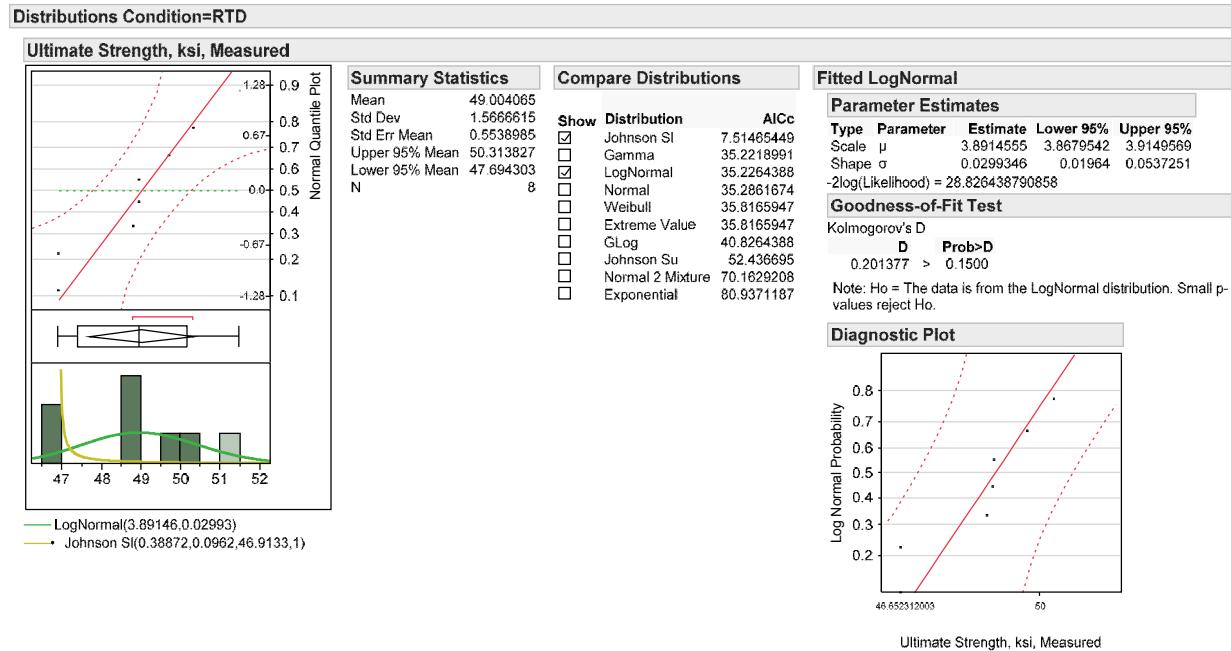
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

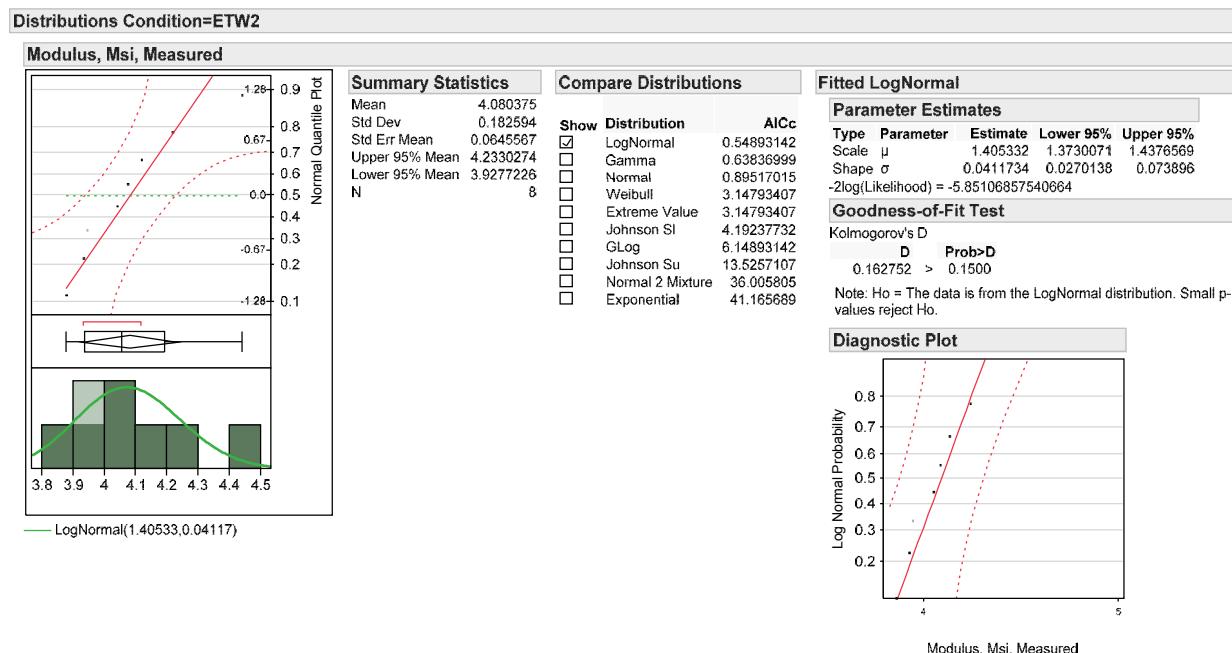
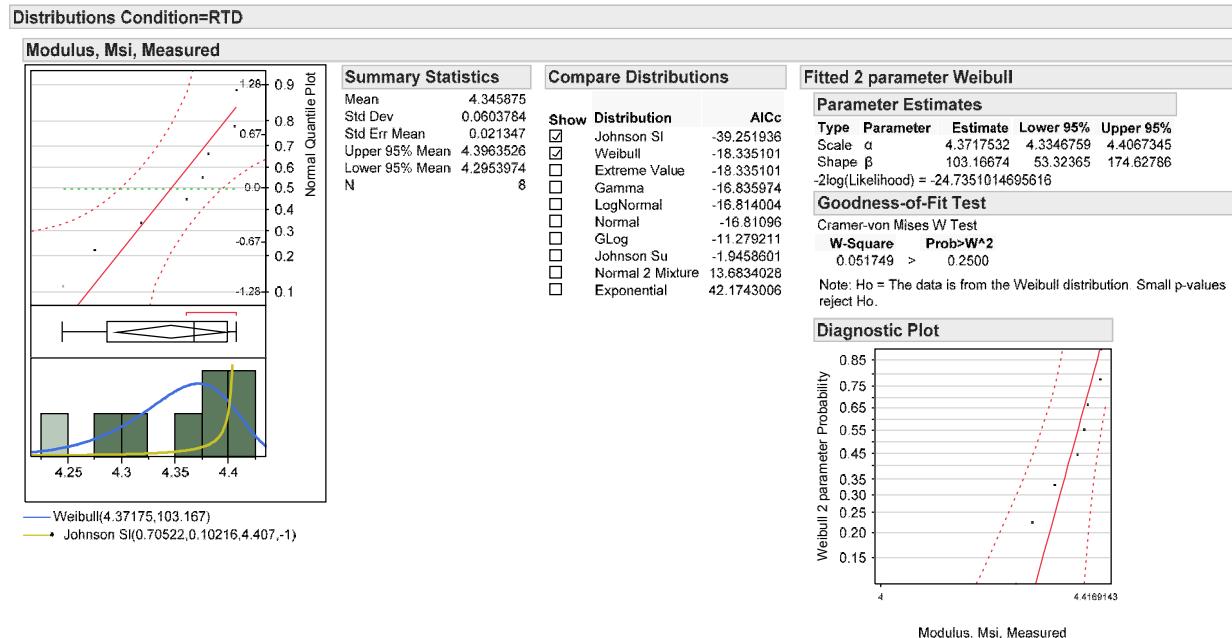
N

0

A.23 Soft Compression (UNC2)

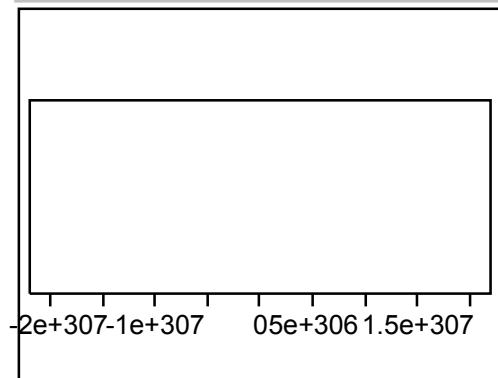
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Compression (UNC2) test results is presented here.





Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



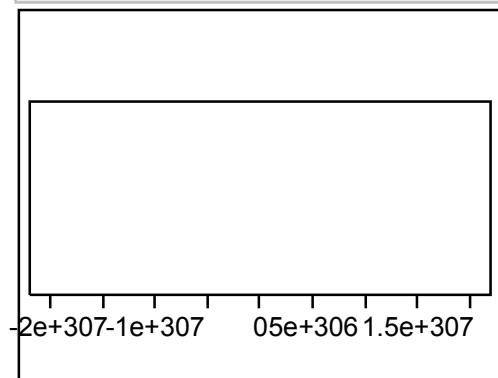
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



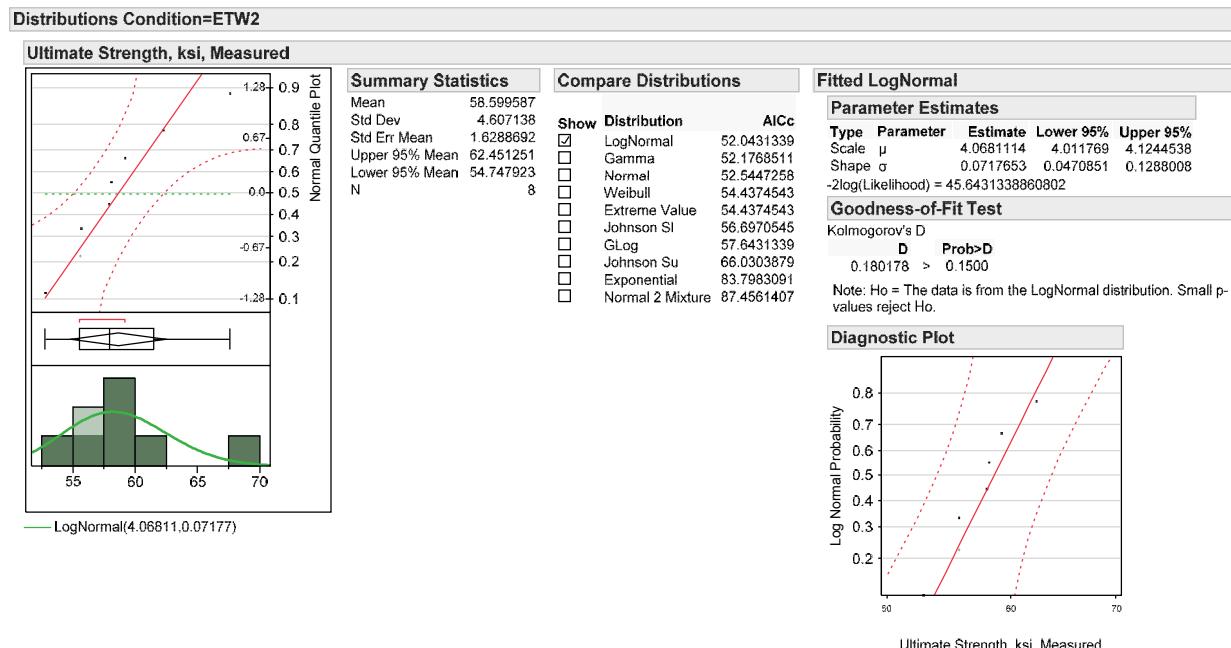
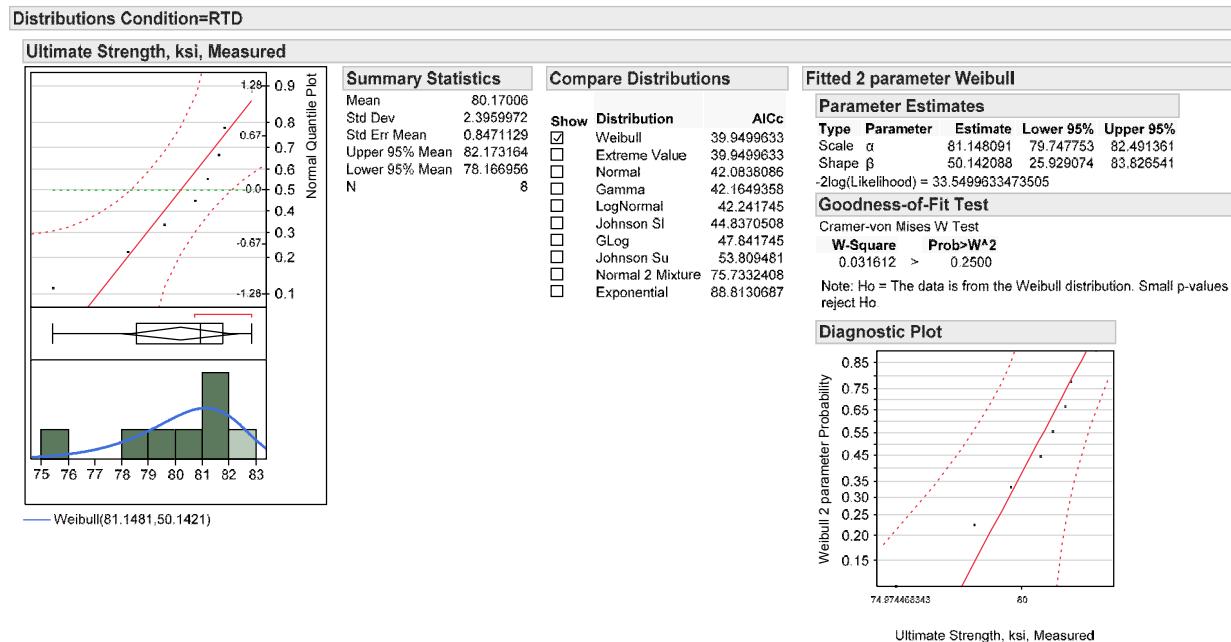
Quantiles

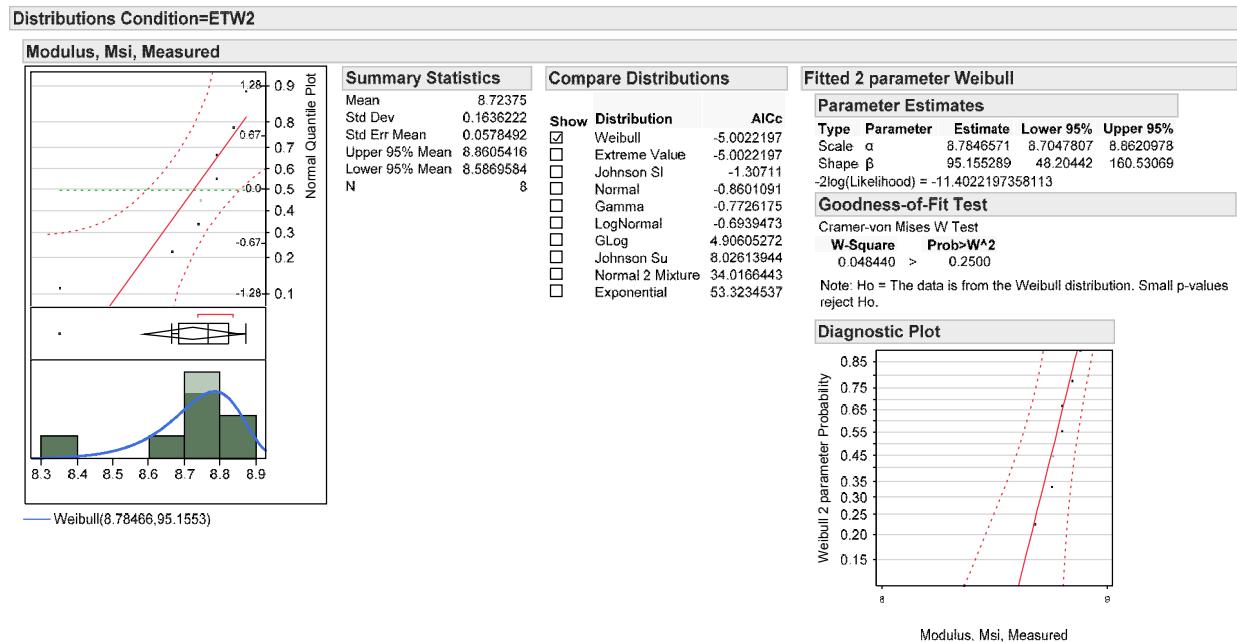
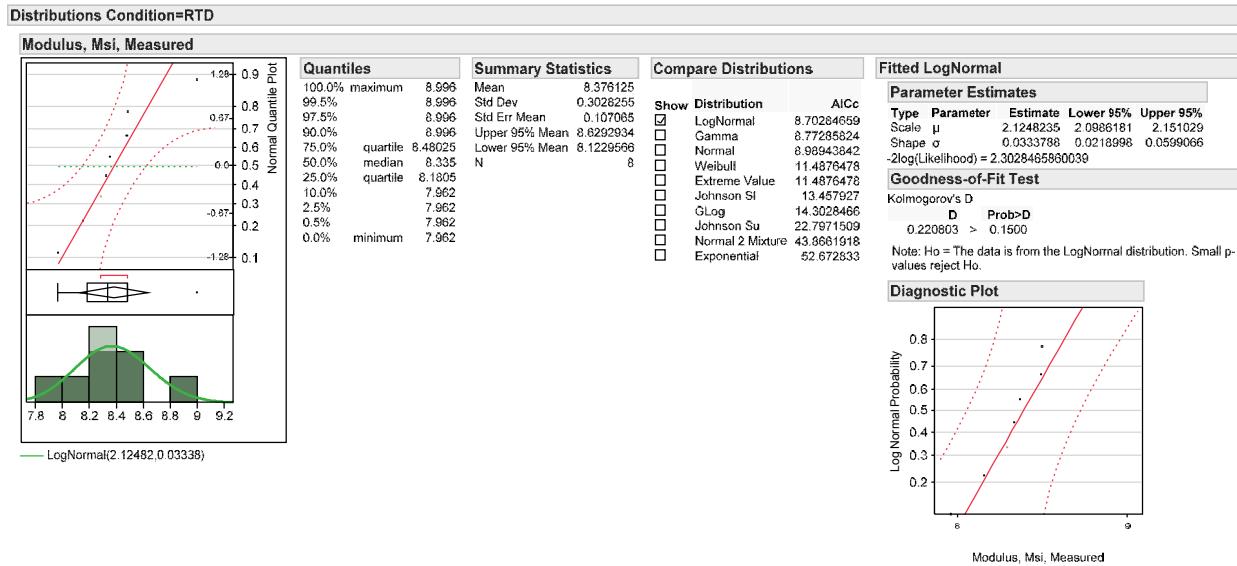
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

A.24 Hard Compression (UNC3)

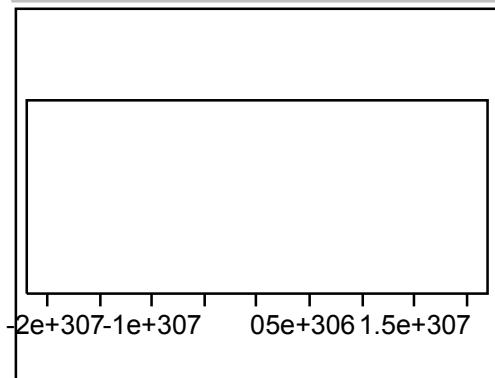
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Compression (UNC3) test results is presented here.





Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



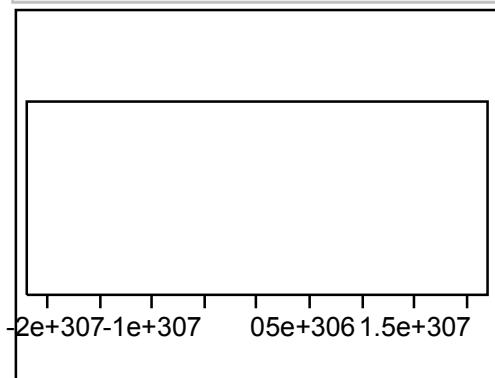
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



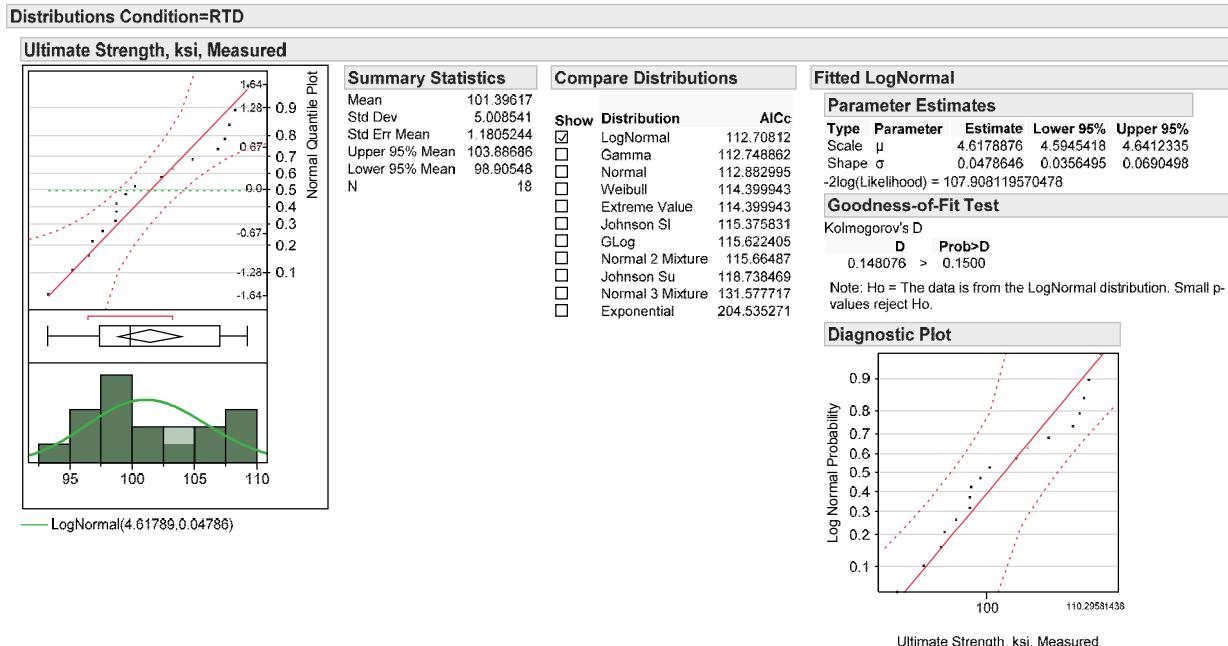
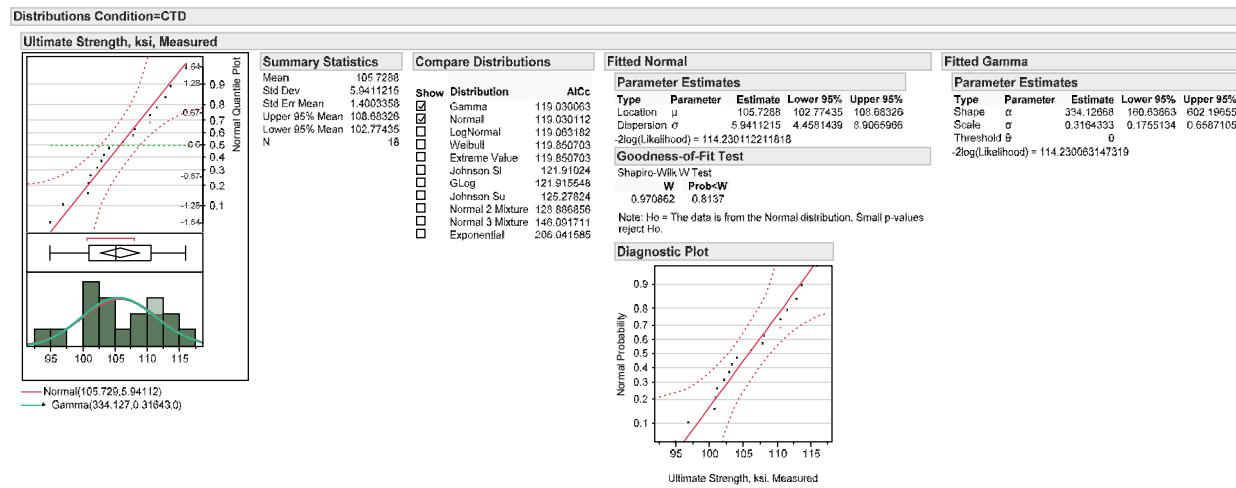
Quantiles

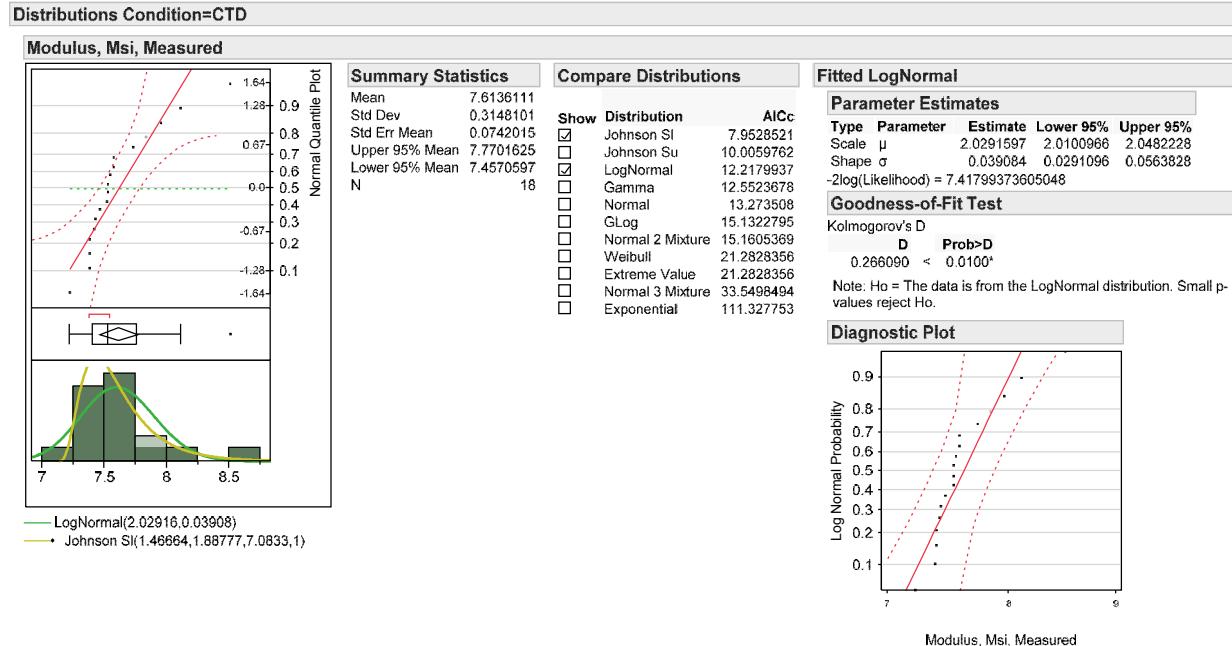
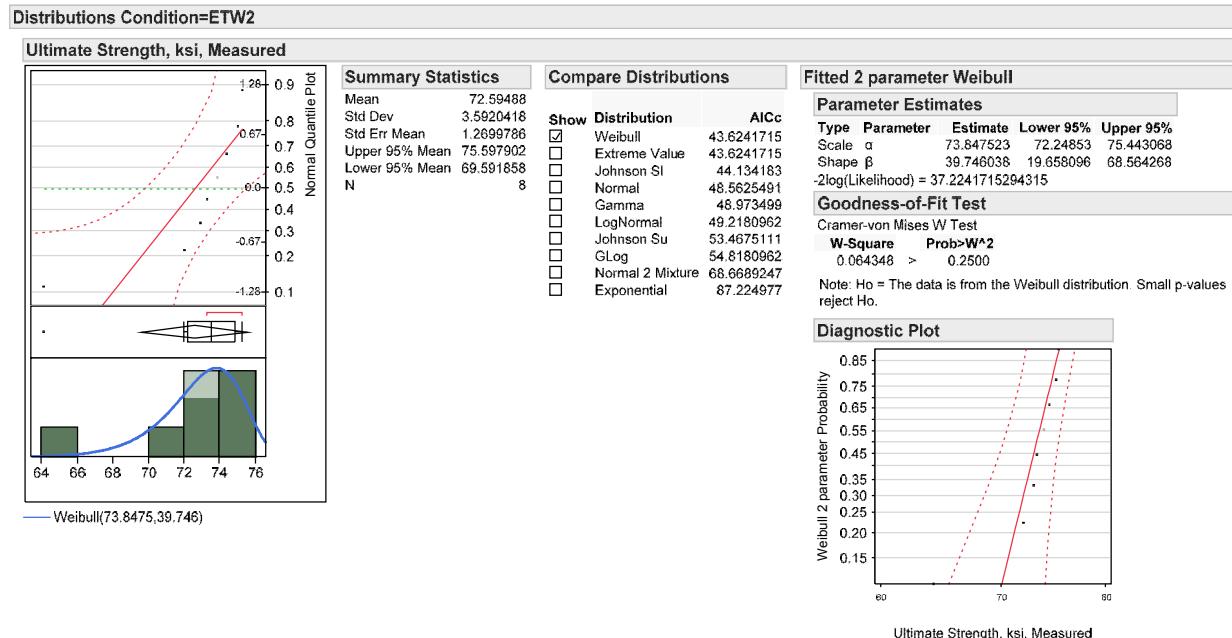
Summary Statistics

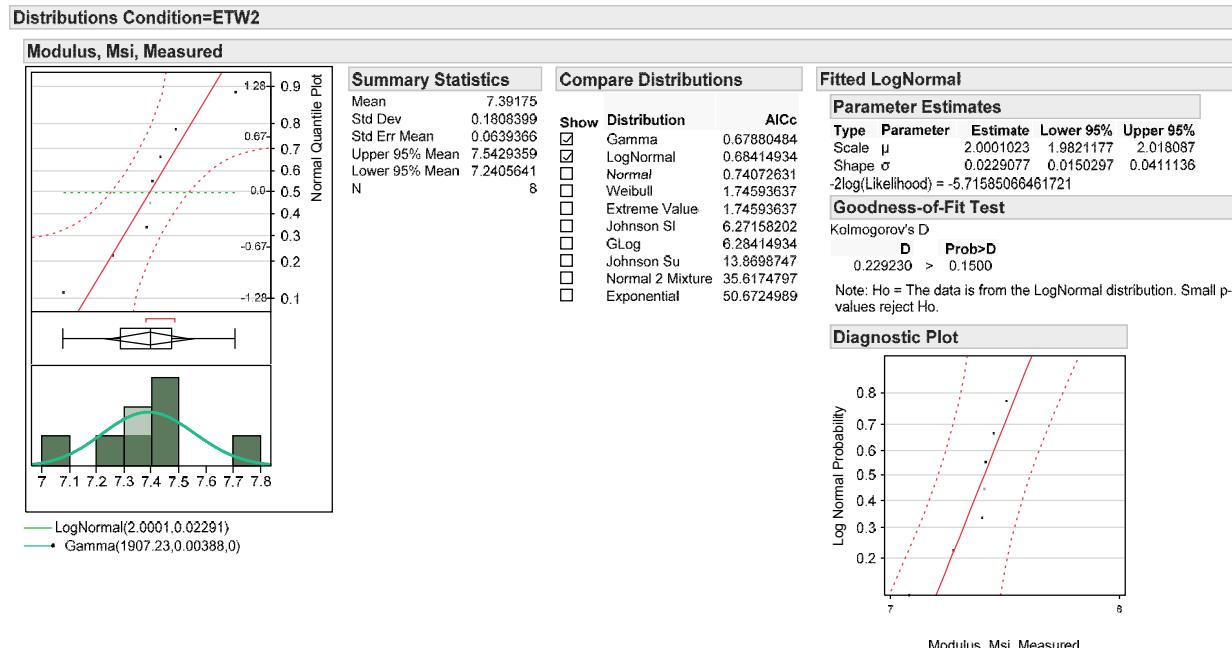
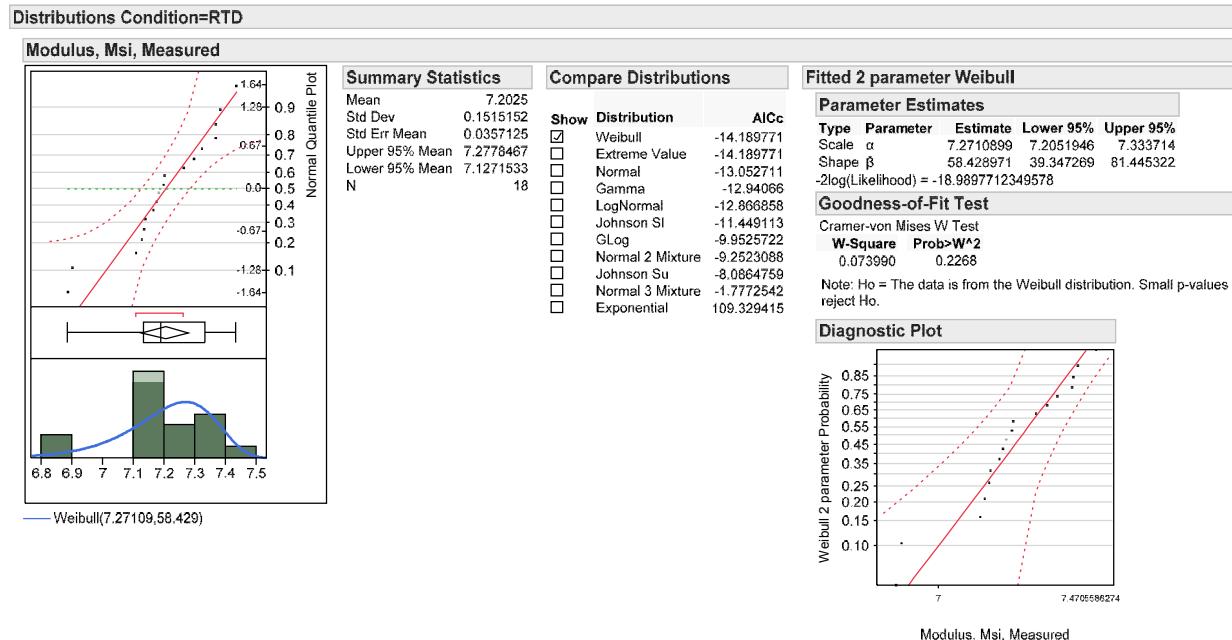
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

A.25 Quasi Isotropic Tension (UNT1)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Quasi Isotropic Tension (UNT1) test results is presented here.

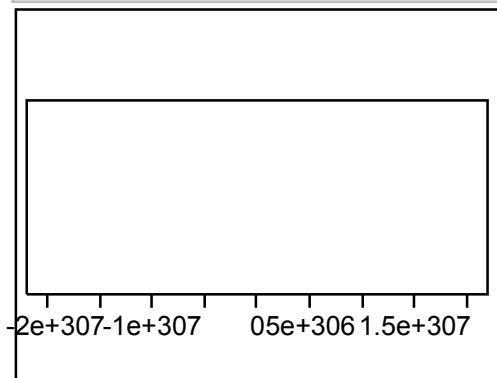






Distributions Condition=CTD

Poisson's Ratio



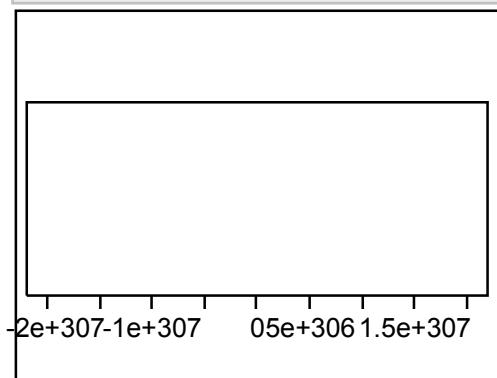
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



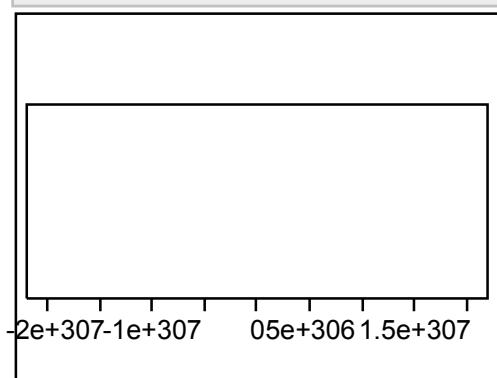
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



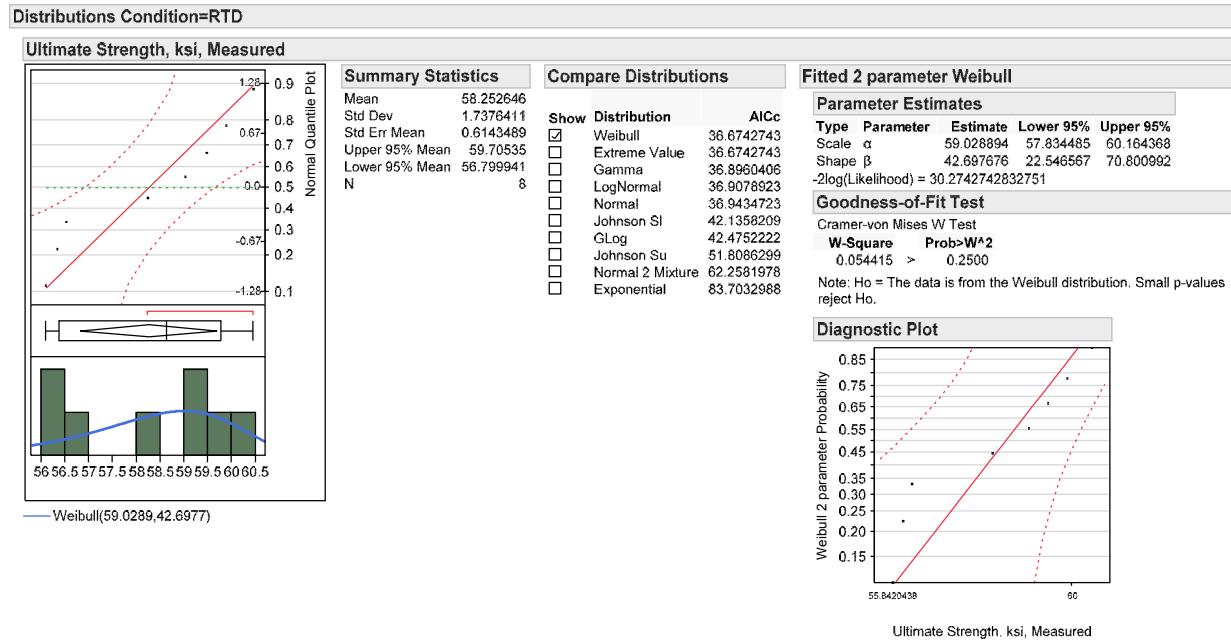
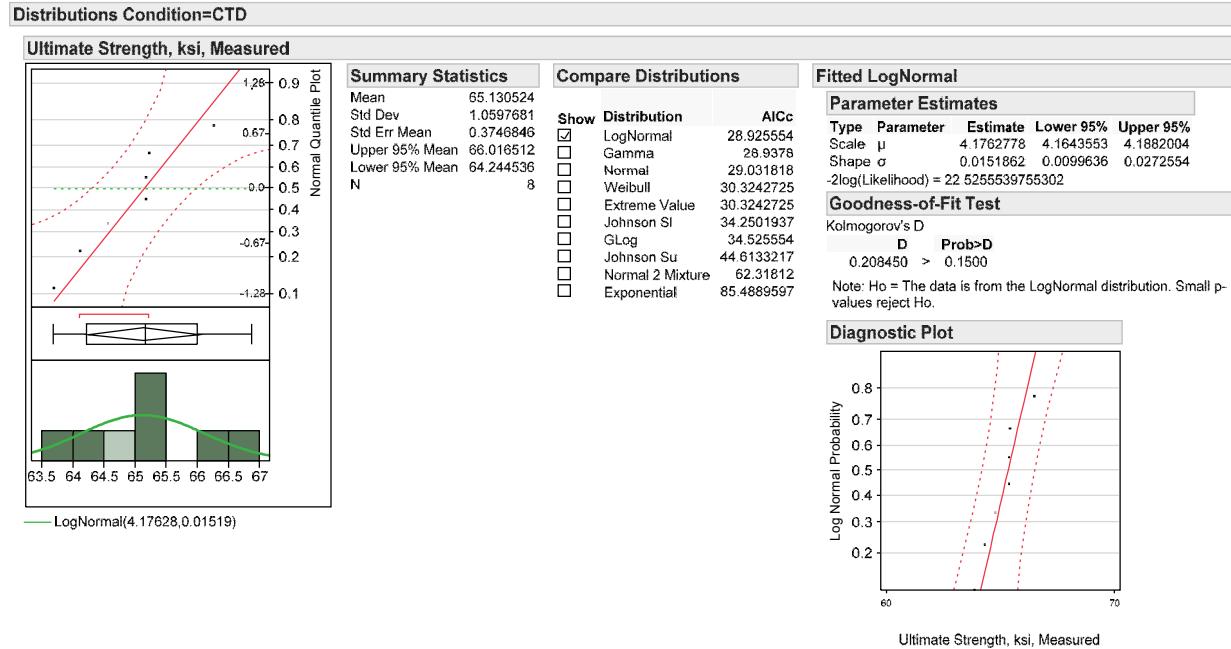
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

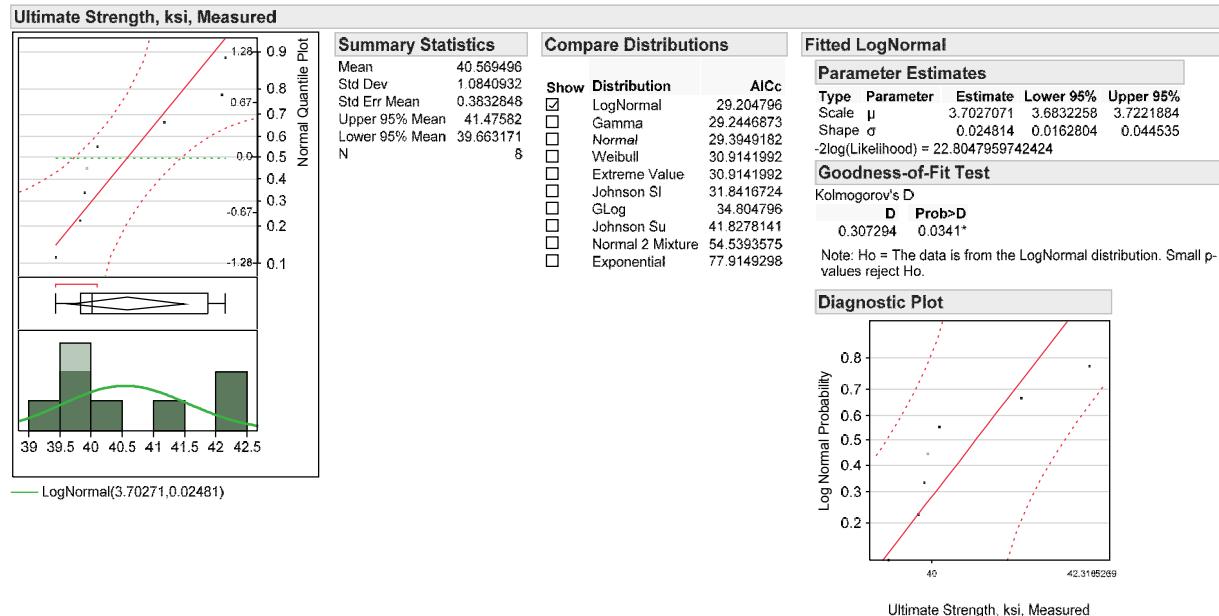
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

A.26 Soft Tension (UNT2)

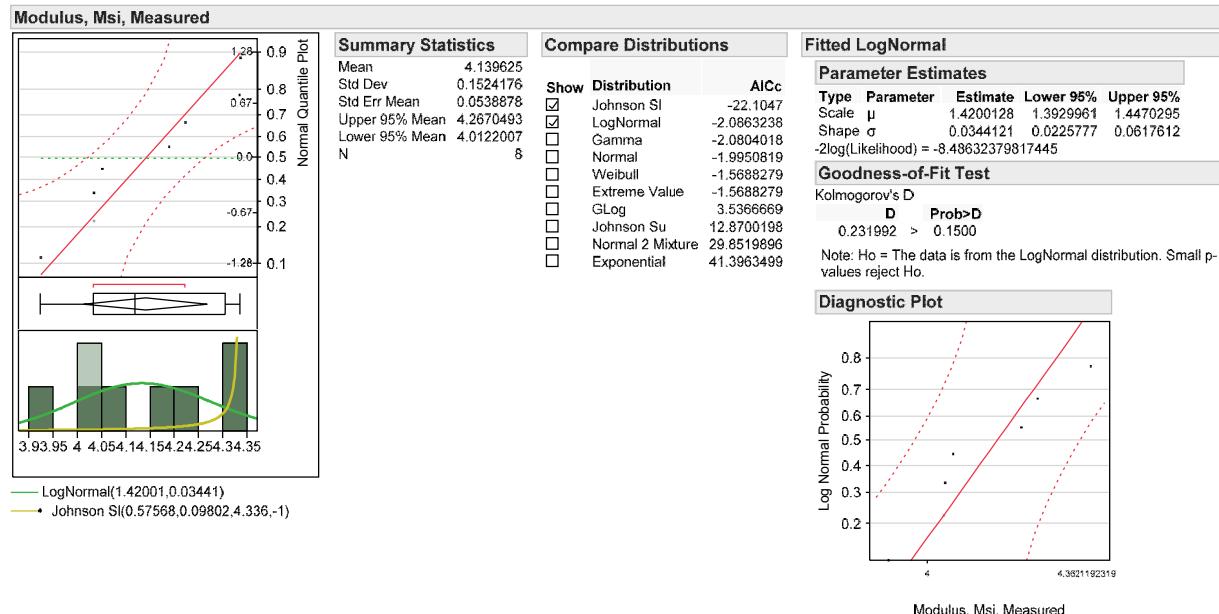
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Soft Tension (UNT2) test results is presented here.

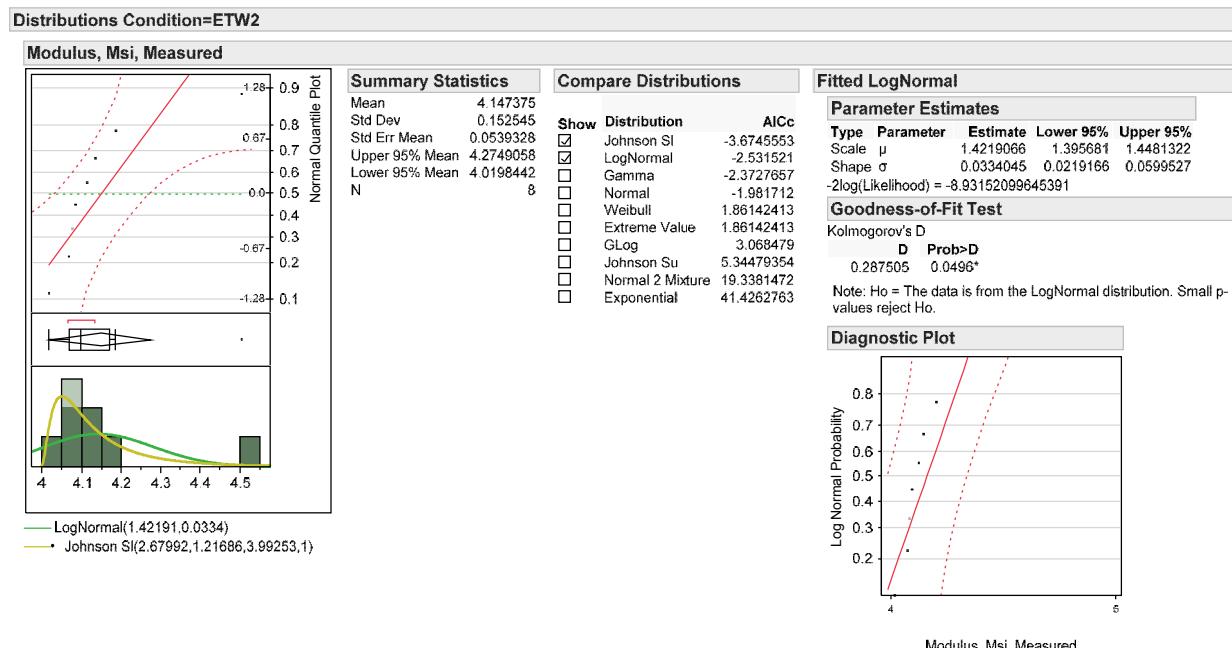
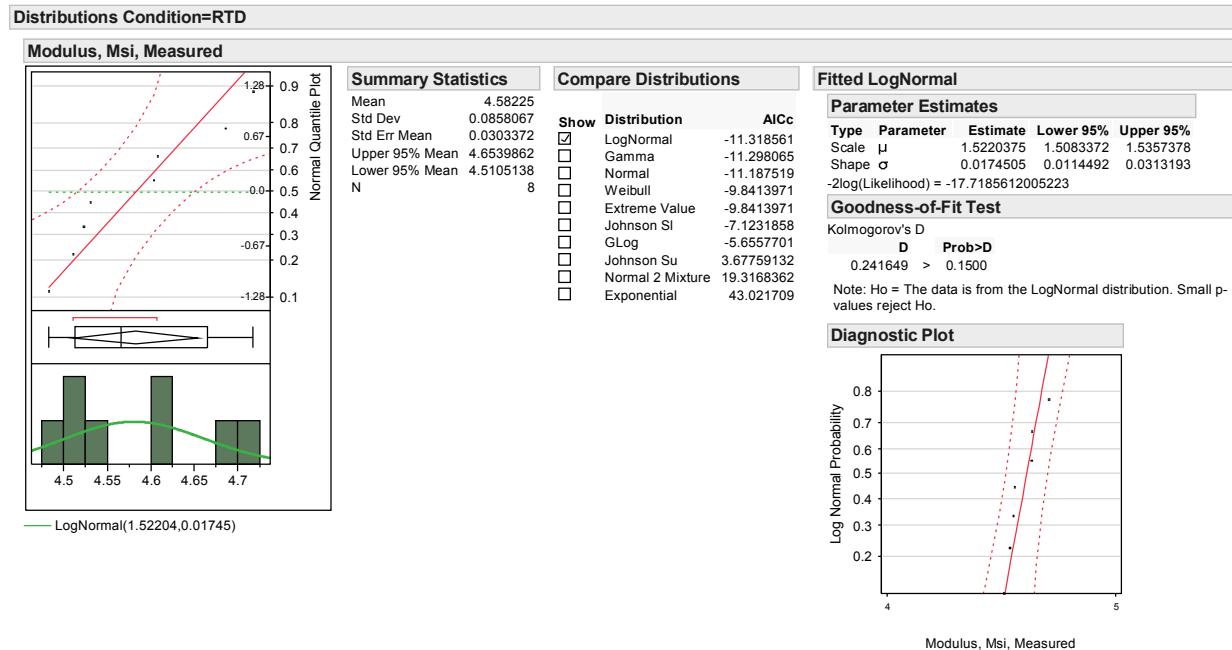


Distributions Condition=ETW2



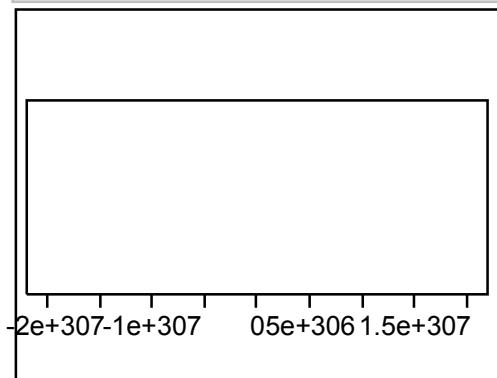
Distributions Condition=CTD





Distributions Condition=CTD

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

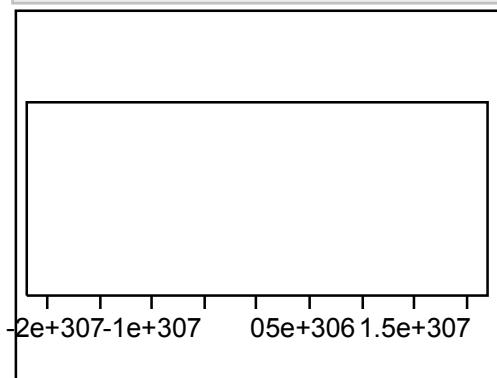
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

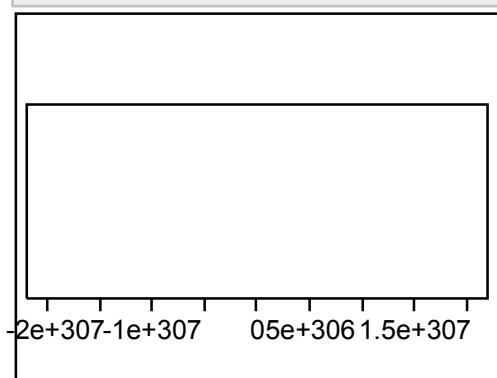
Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

N 0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



Quantiles

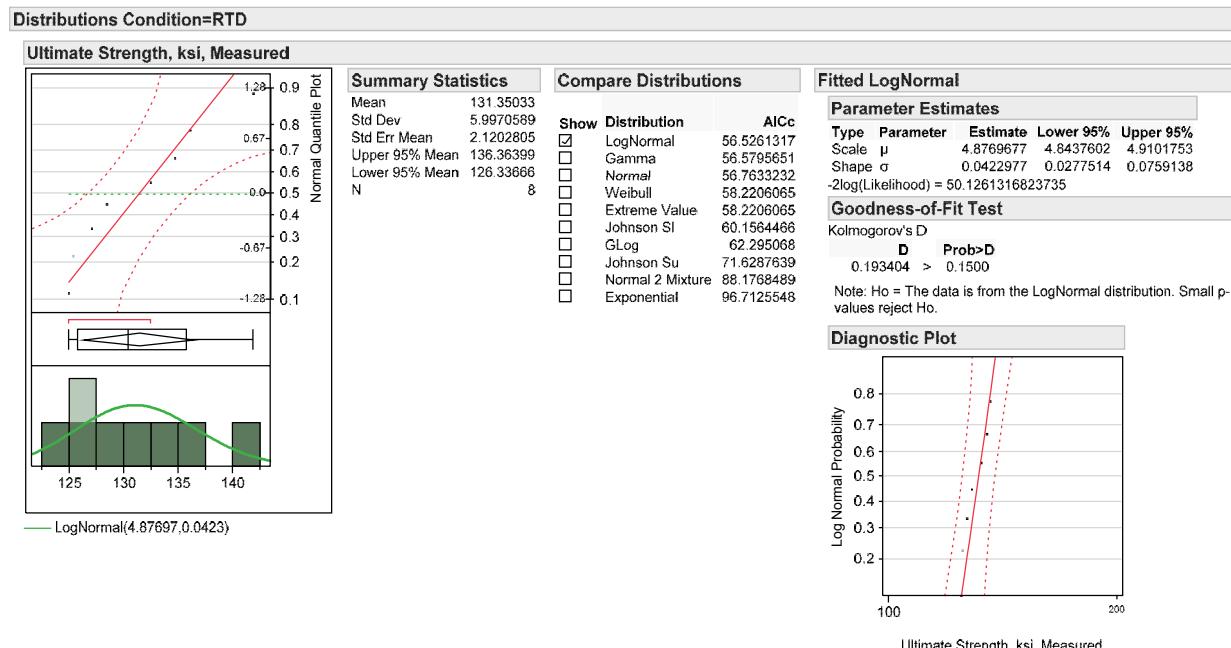
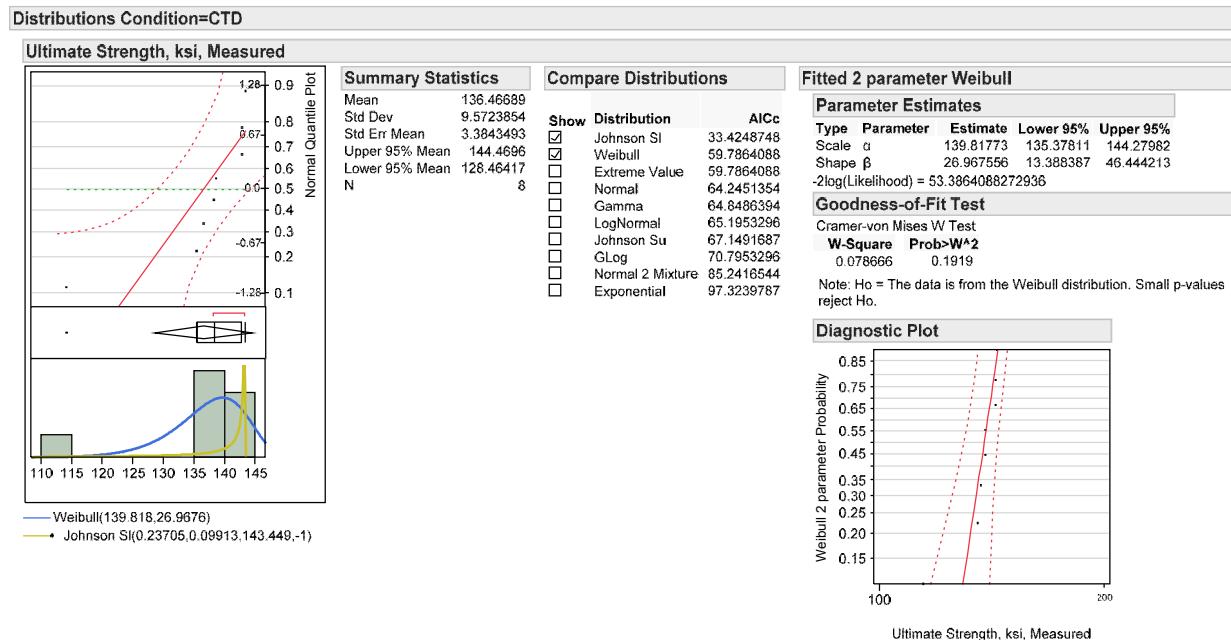
Summary Statistics

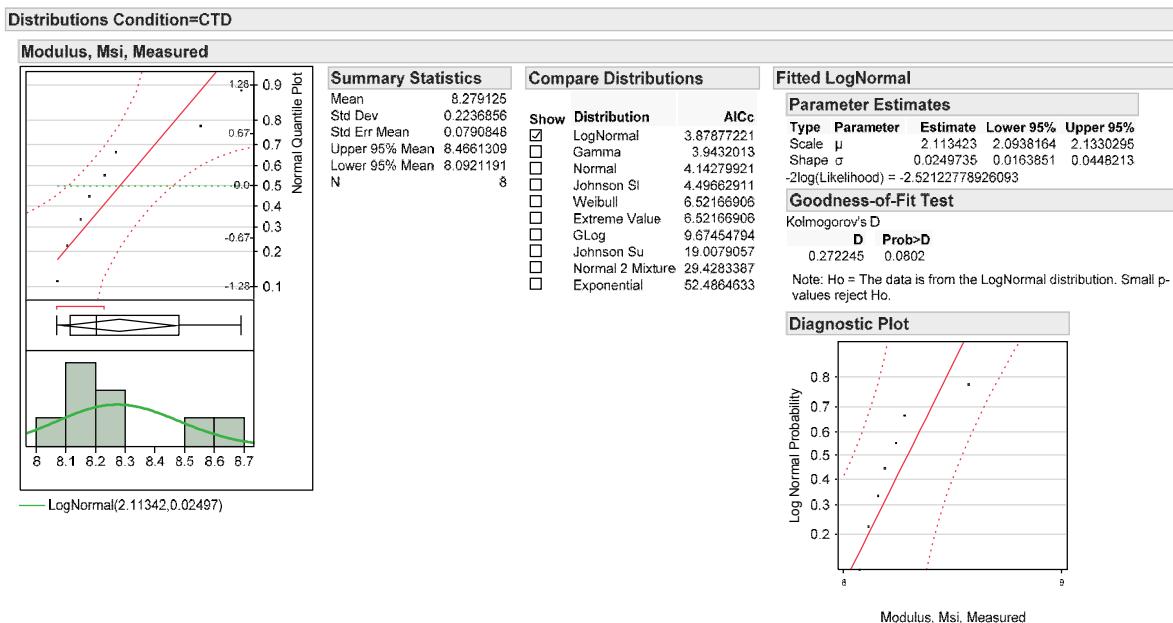
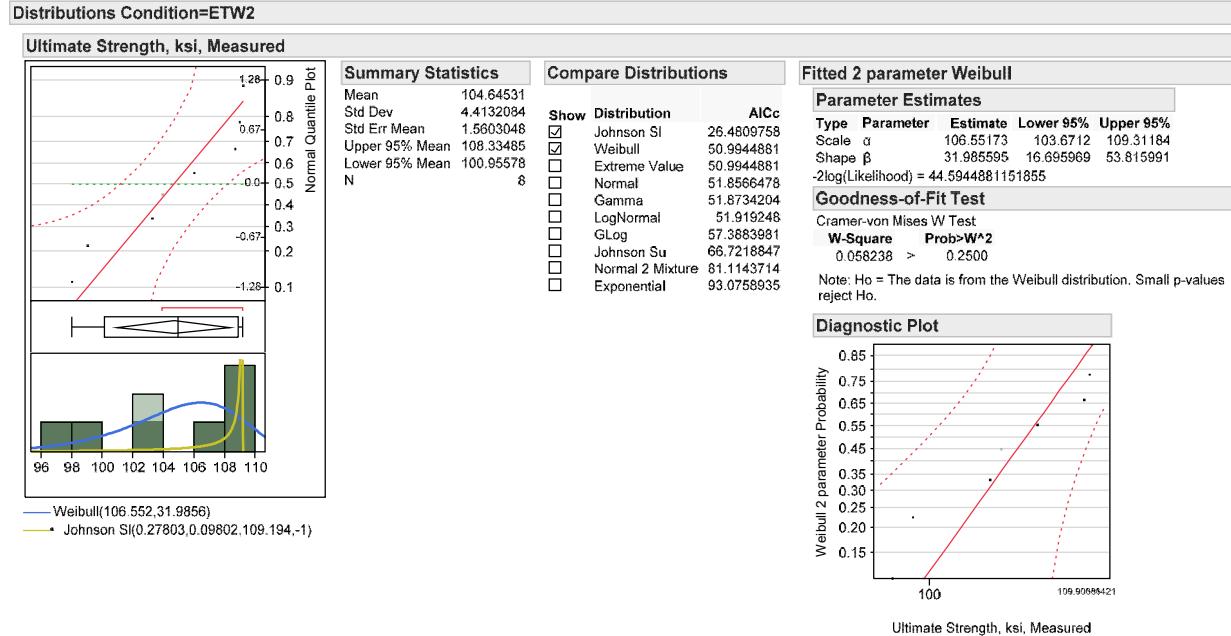
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.

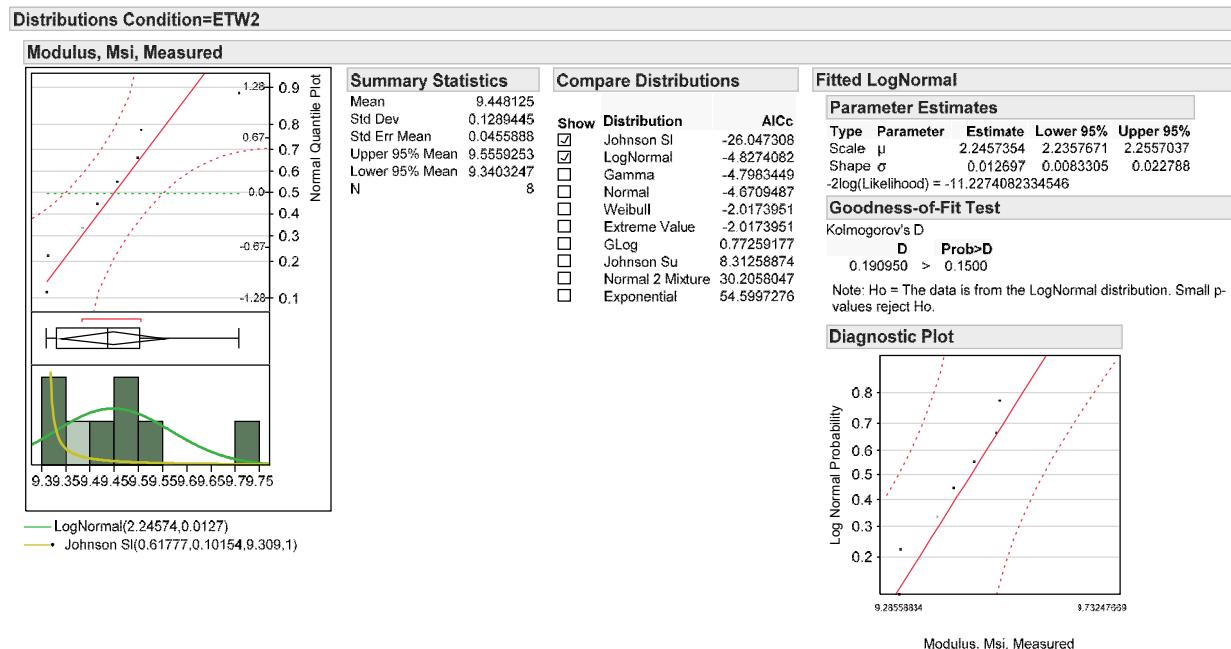
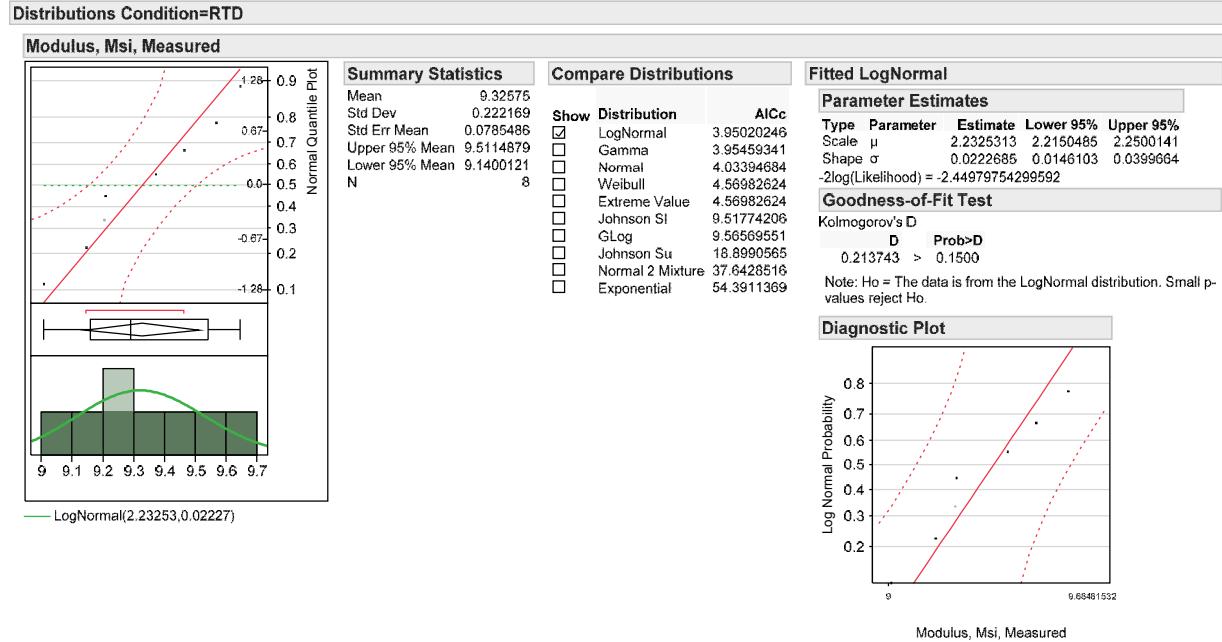
N 0

A.27 Hard Tension (UNT3)

The determination of statistical distribution types for the Hard Tension (UNT3) test results is presented here.

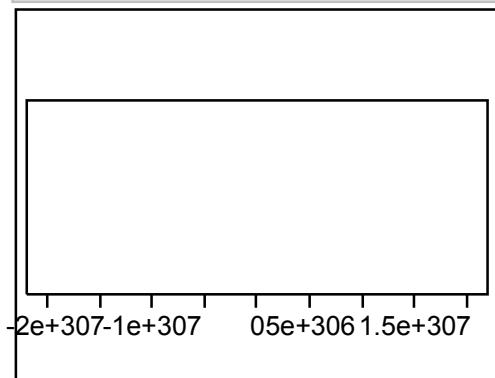






Distributions Condition=CTD

Poisson's Ratio



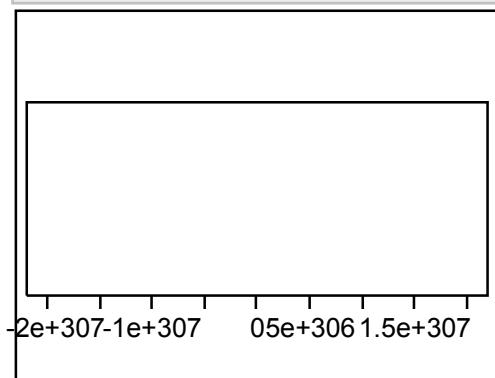
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=ETW2

Poisson's Ratio



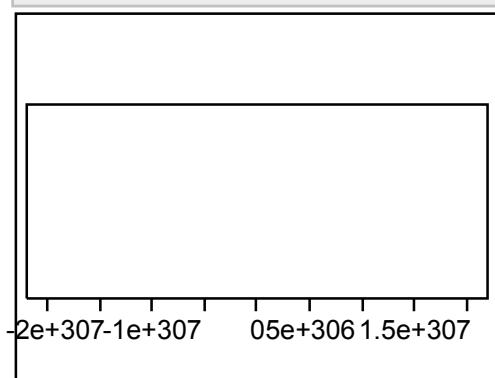
Quantiles

Summary Statistics

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=RTD

Poisson's Ratio



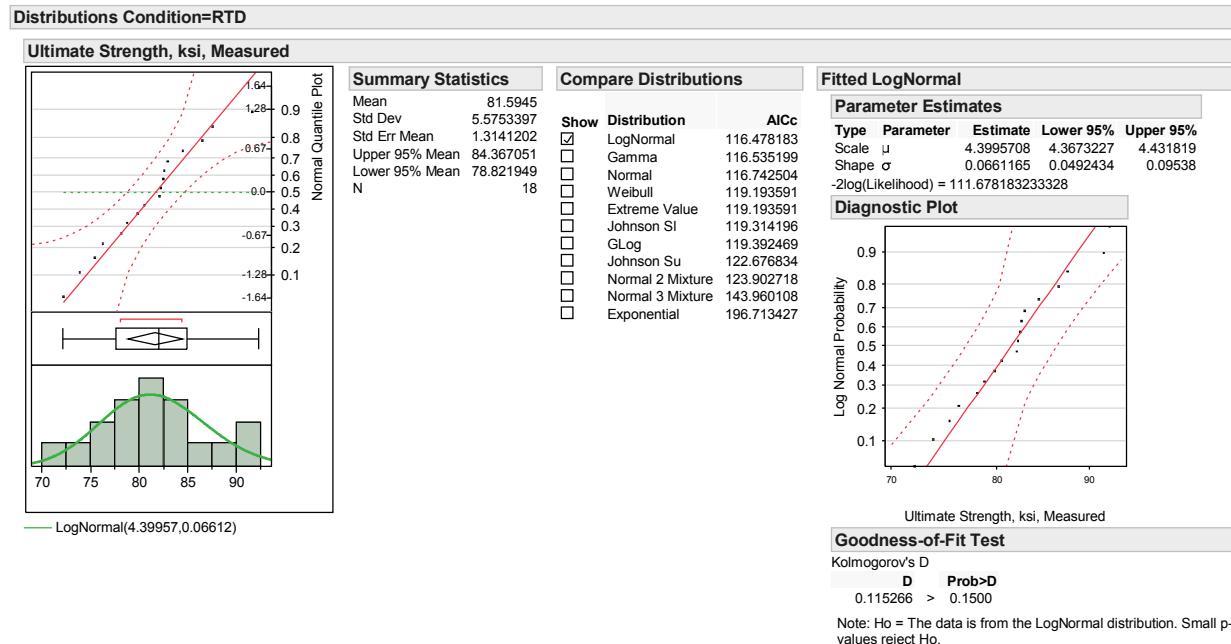
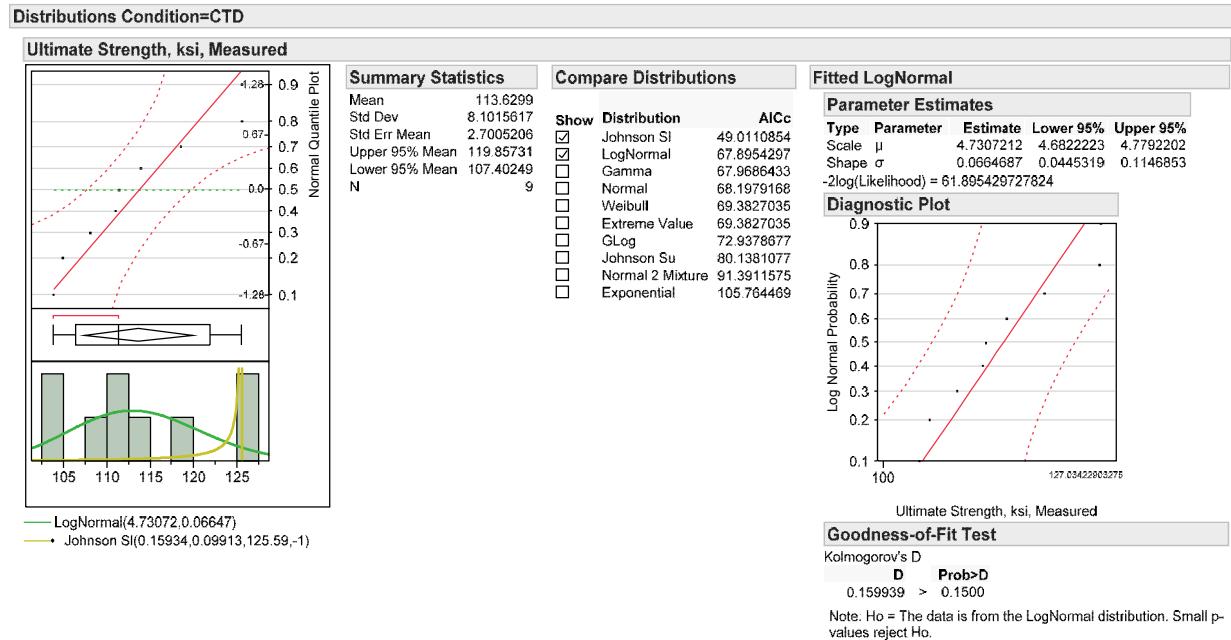
Quantiles

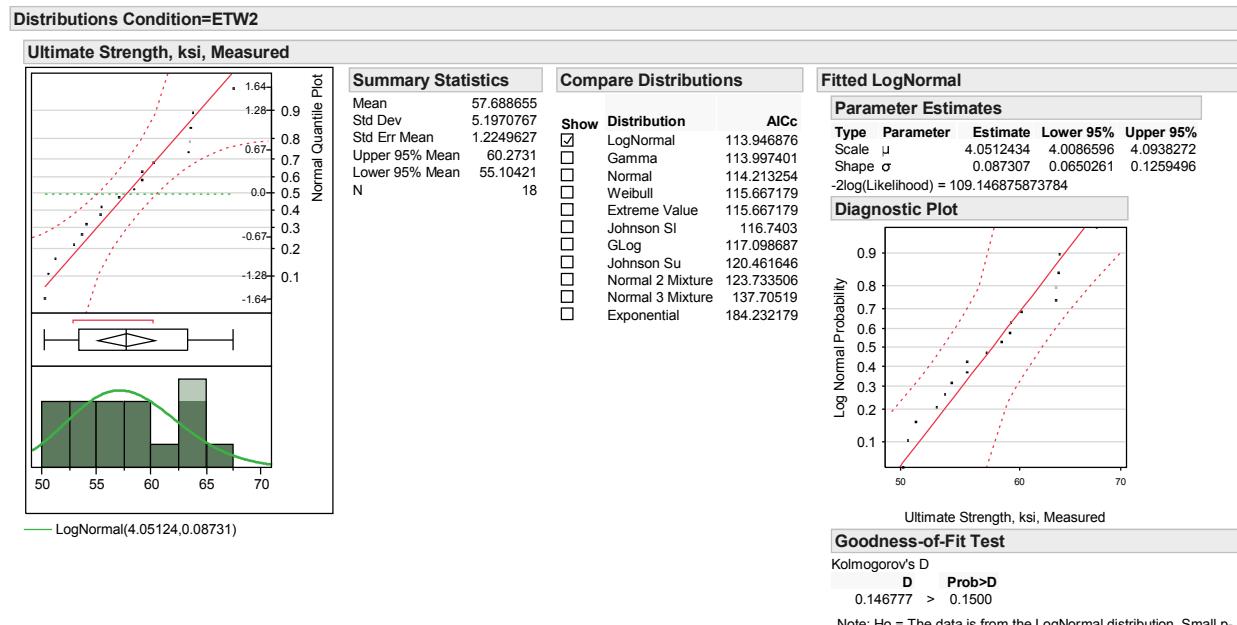
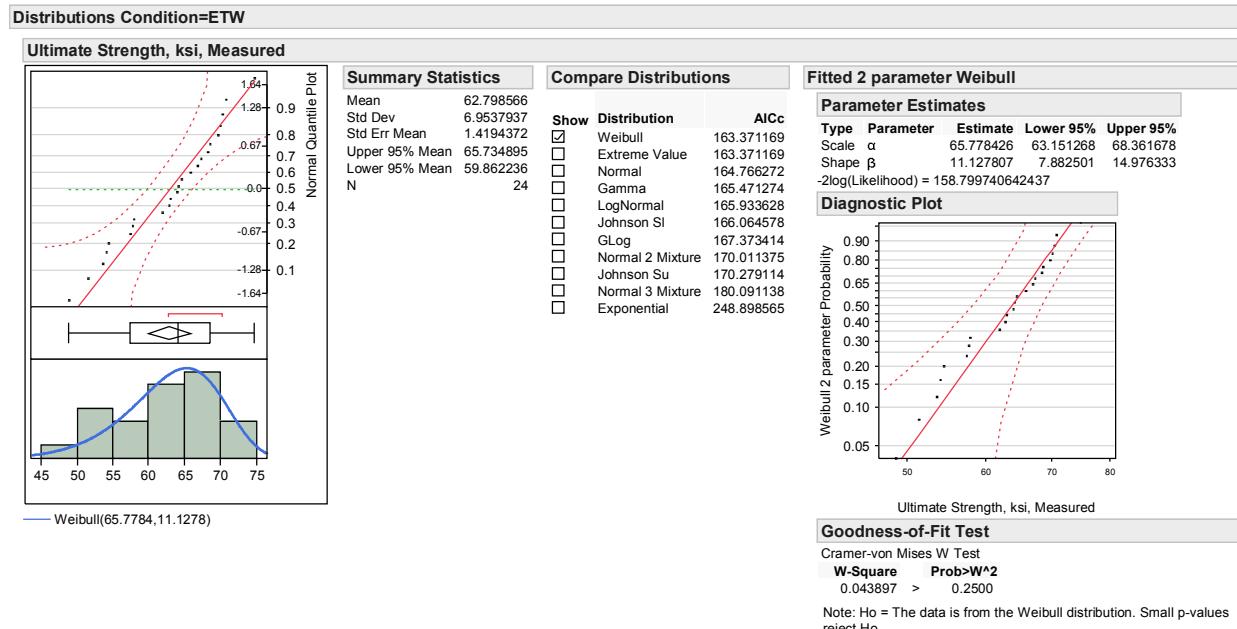
Summary Statistics

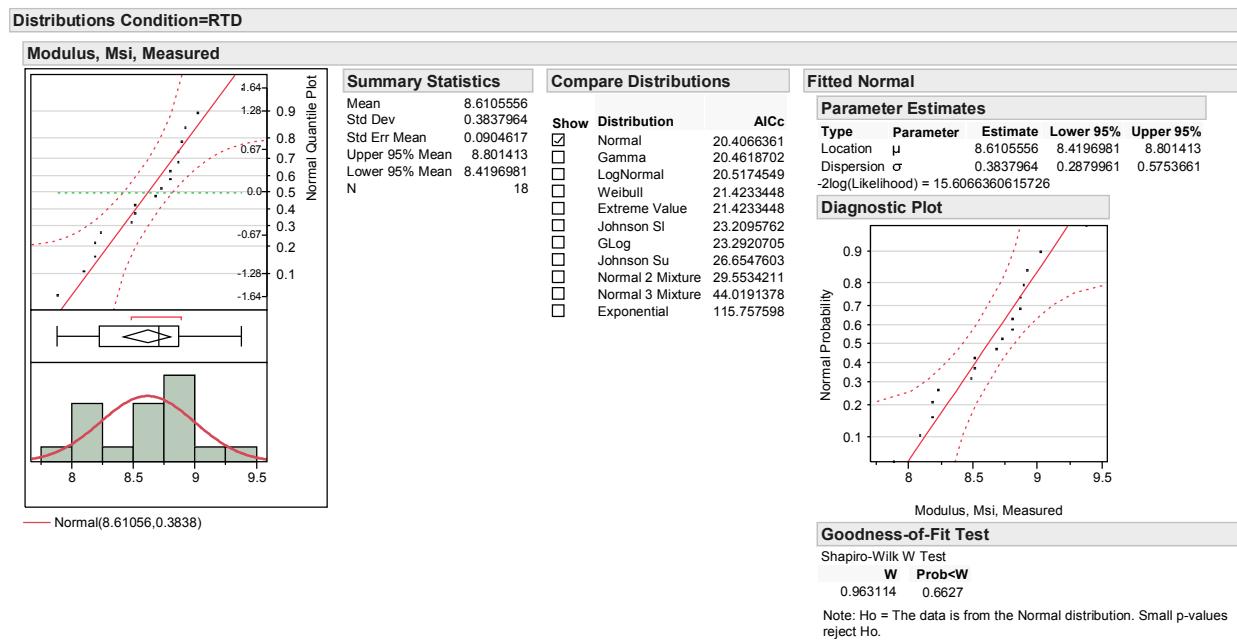
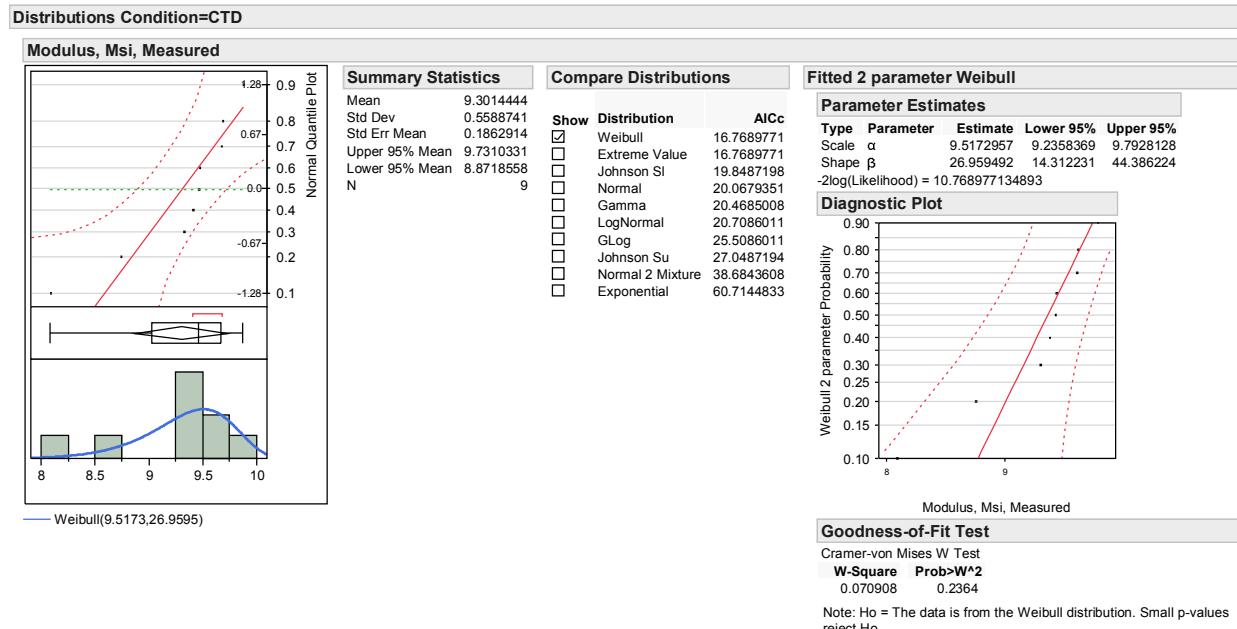
Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

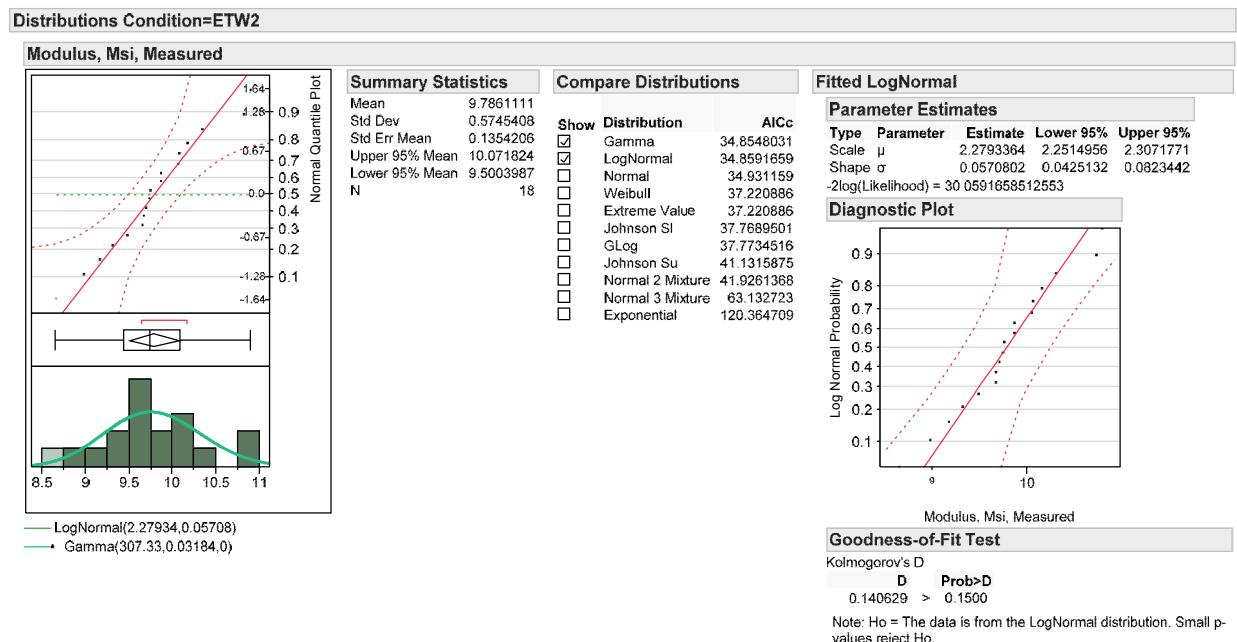
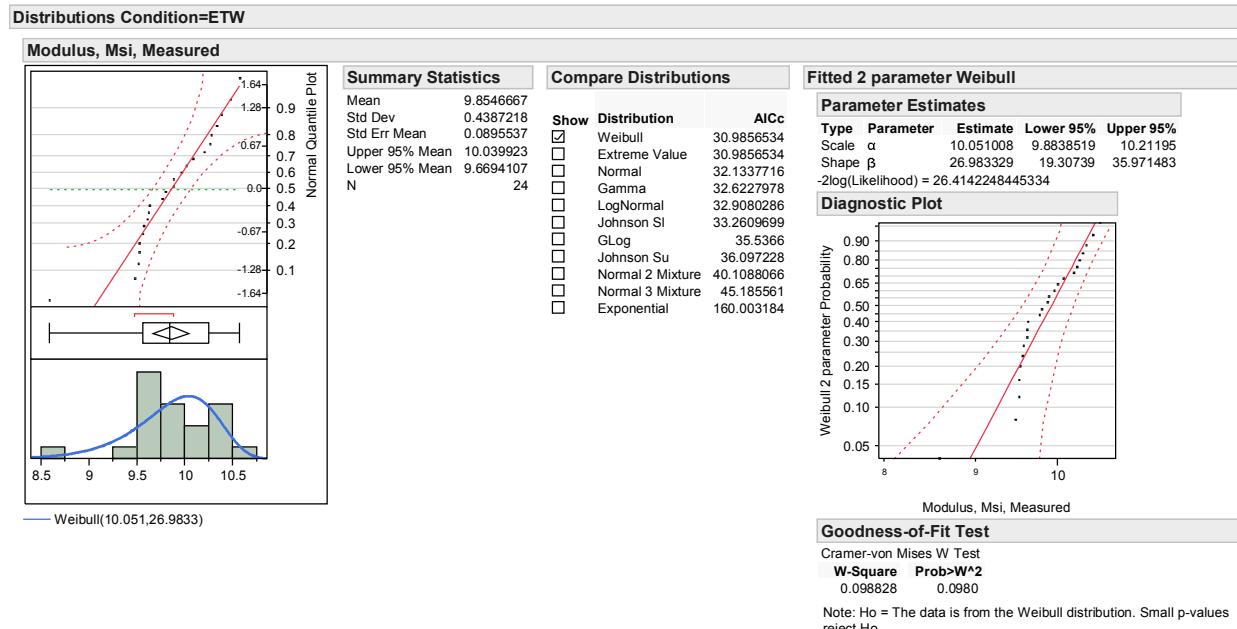
A.28 Warp Compression (WC)

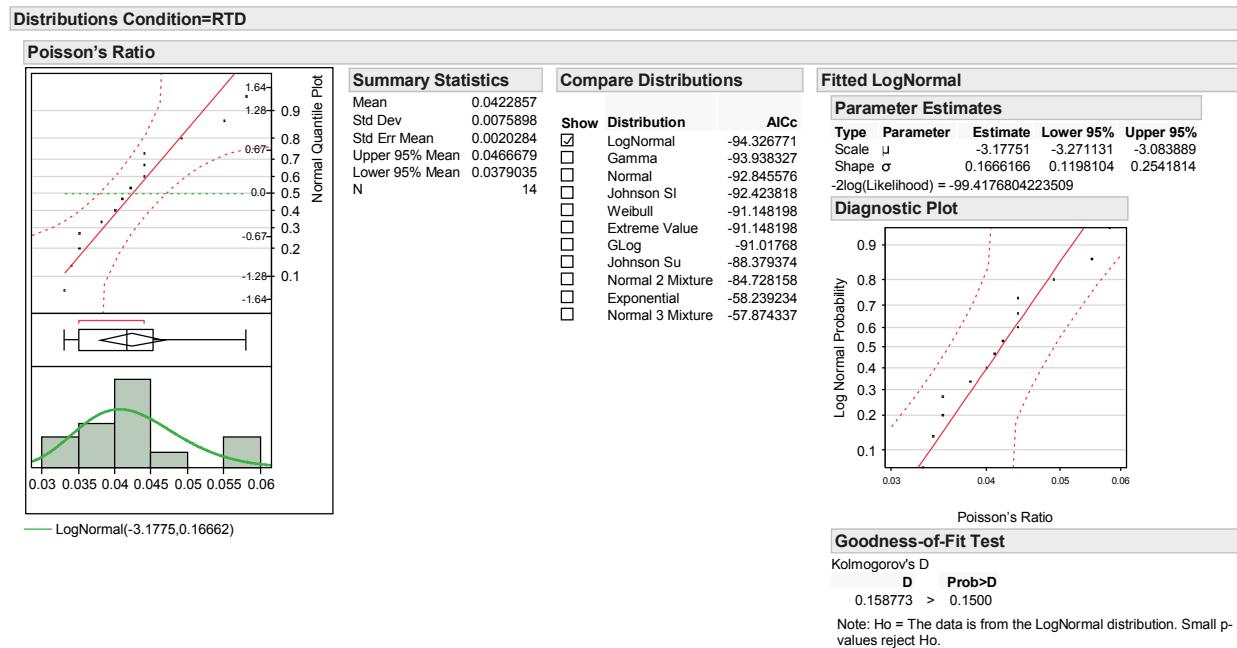
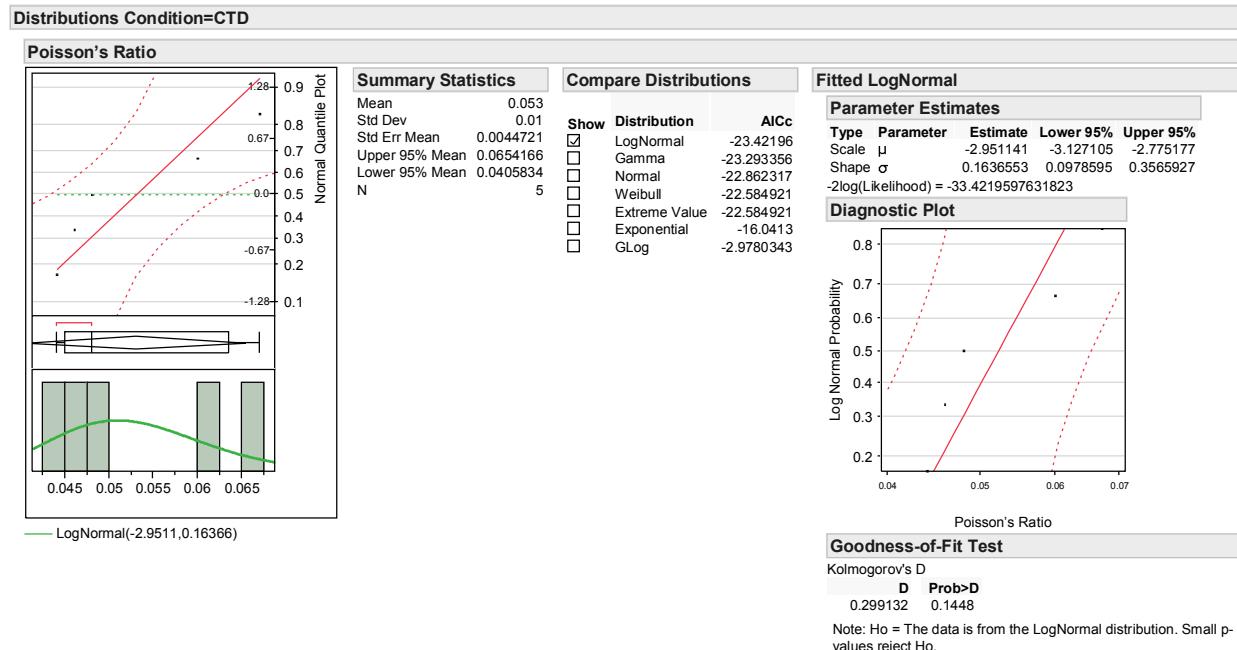
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Warp Compression (WC) test results is presented here.

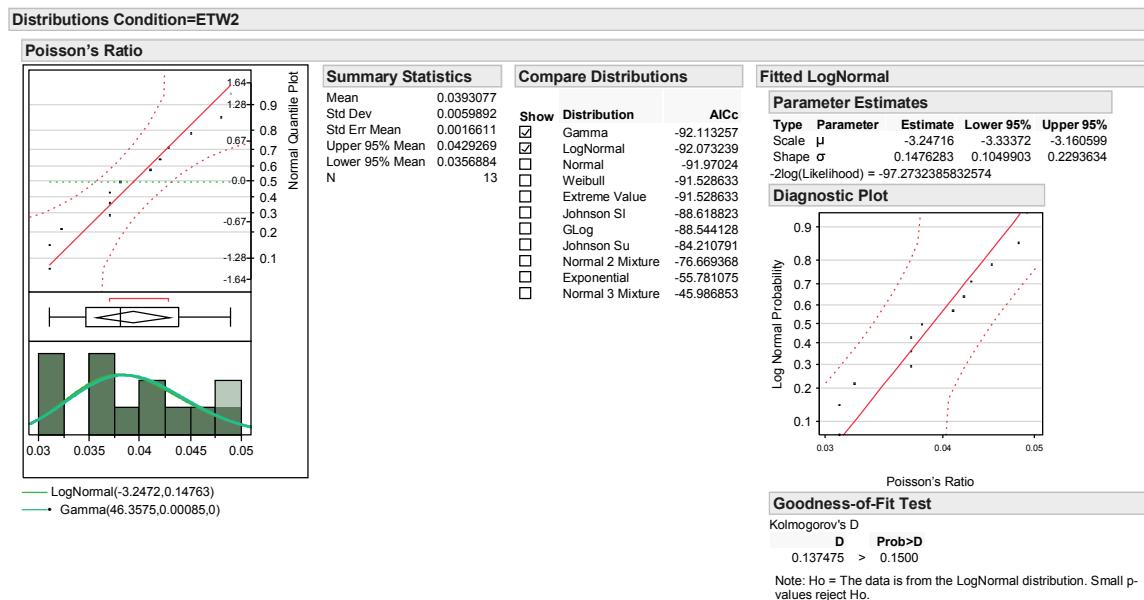
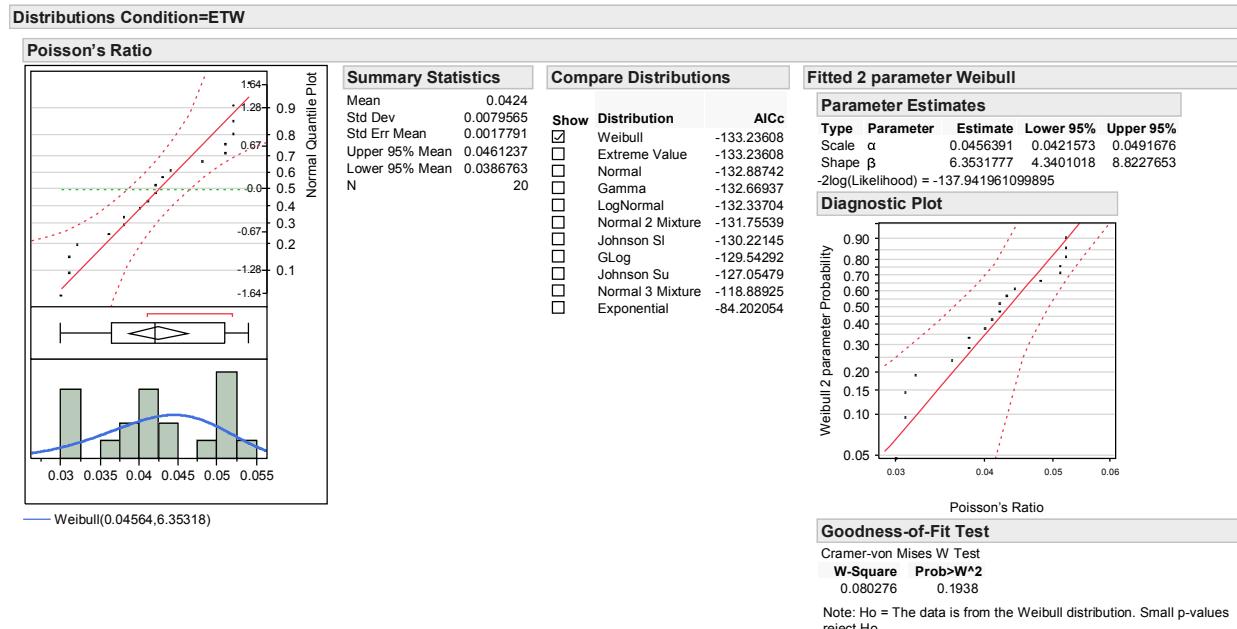






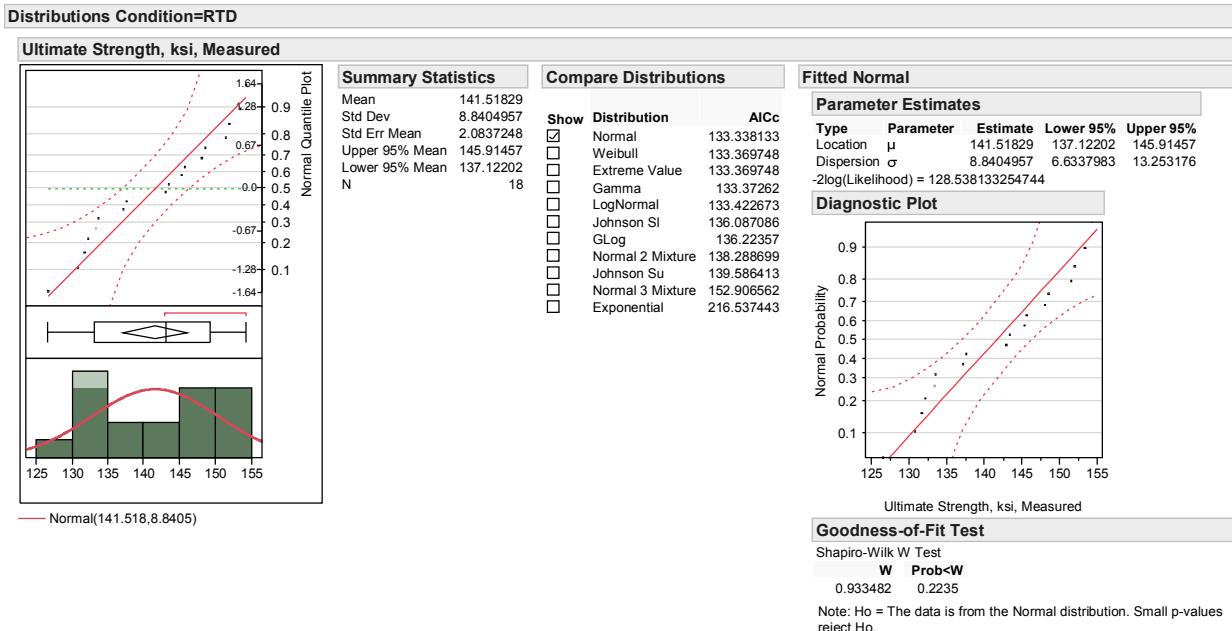
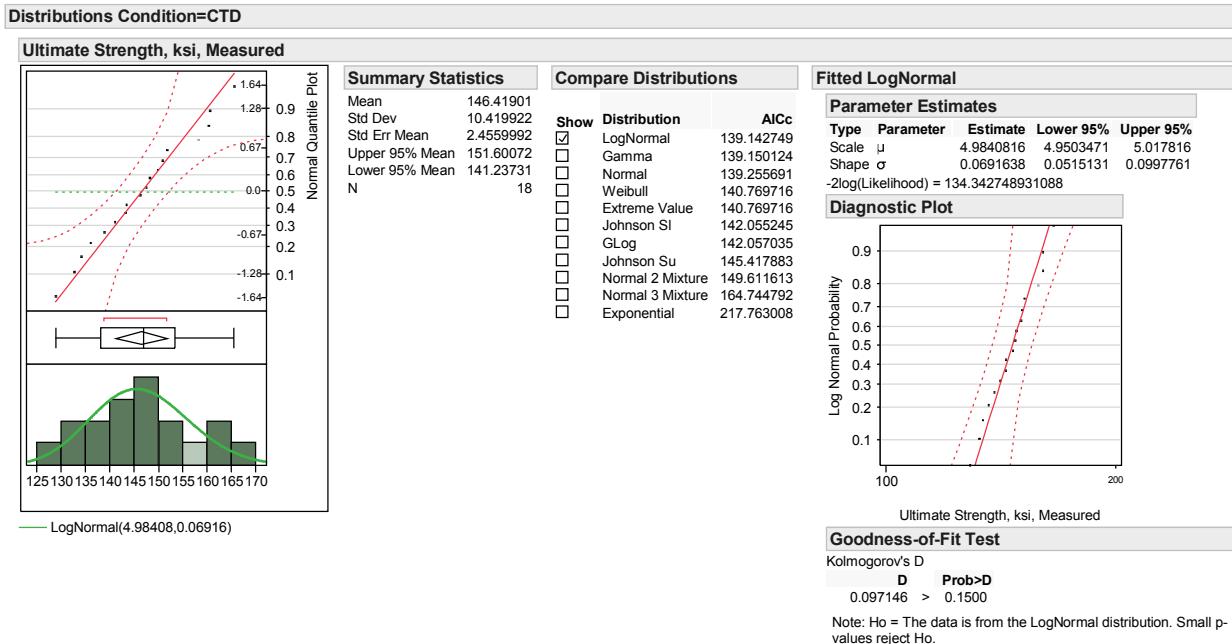


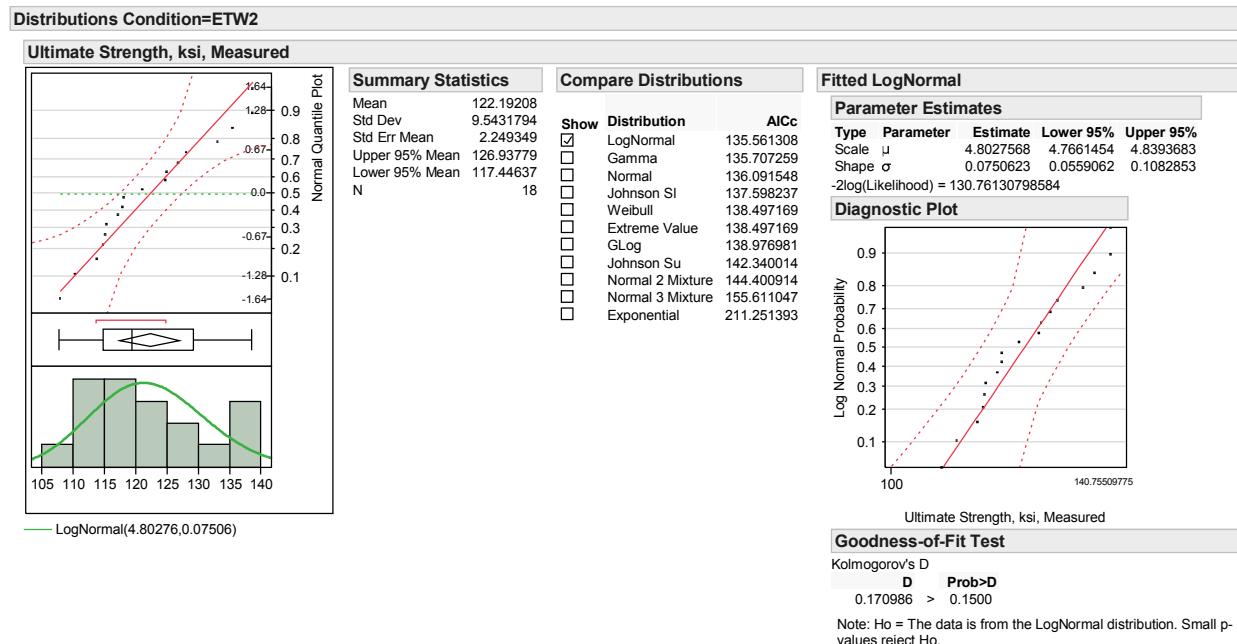
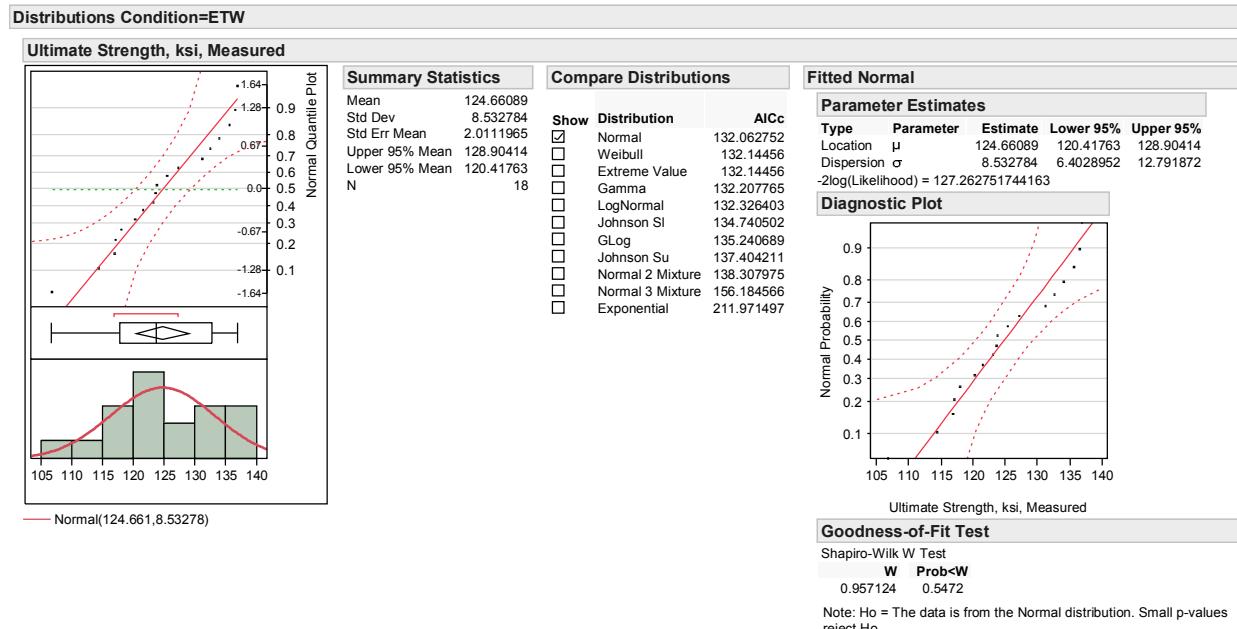


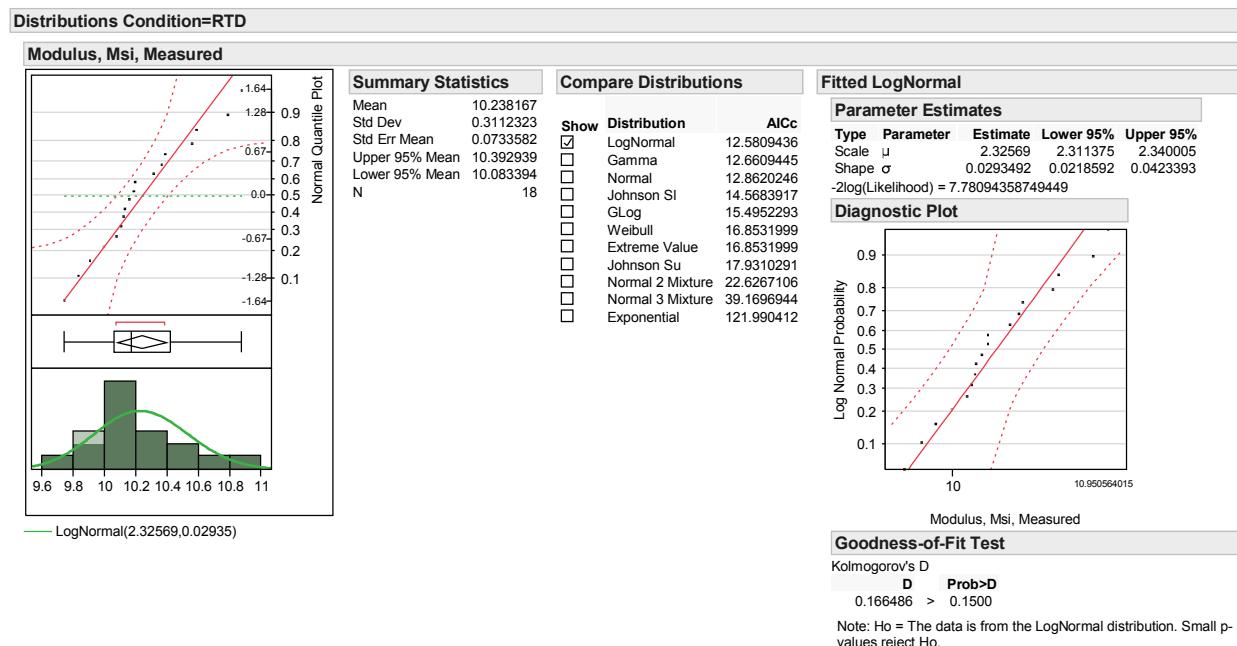
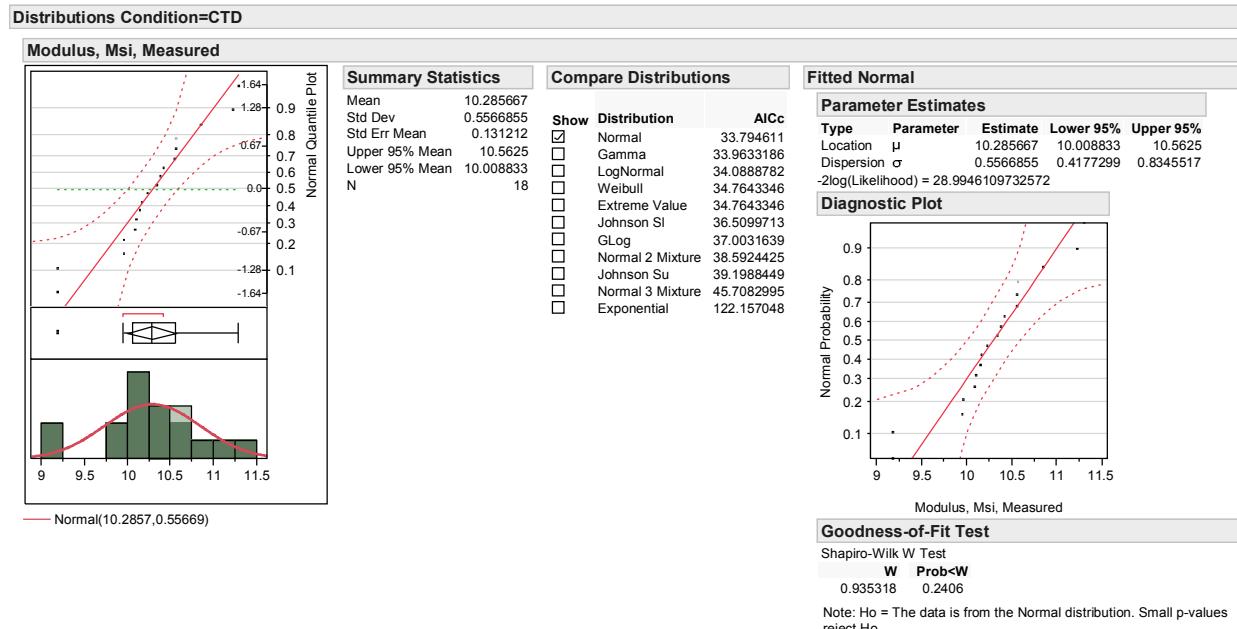


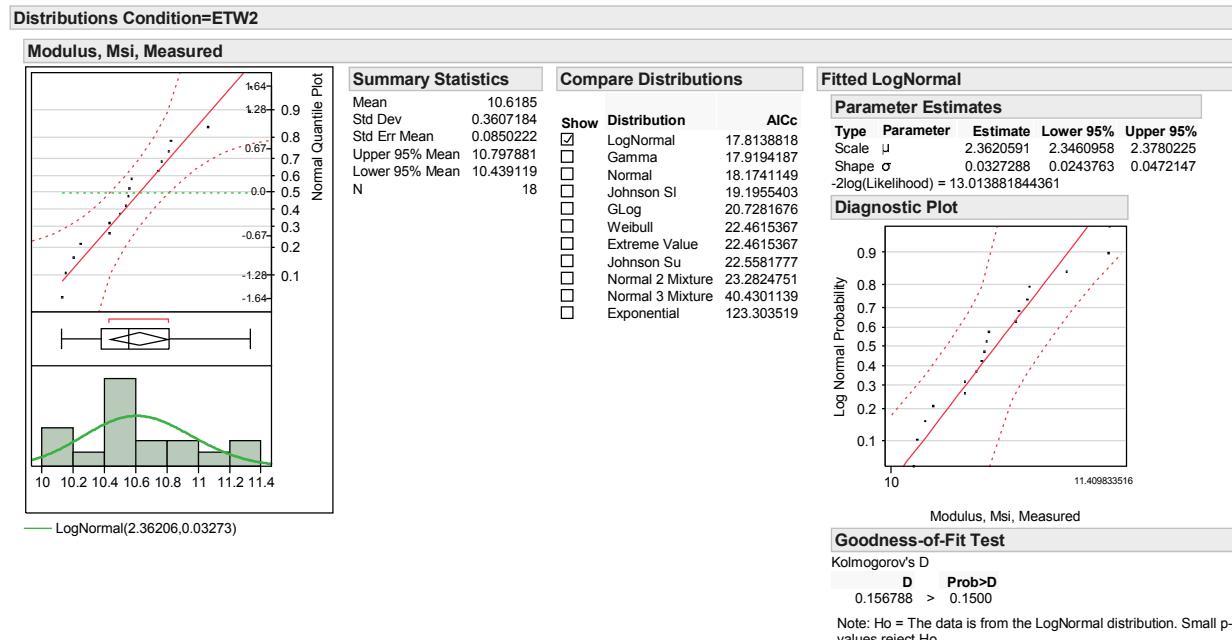
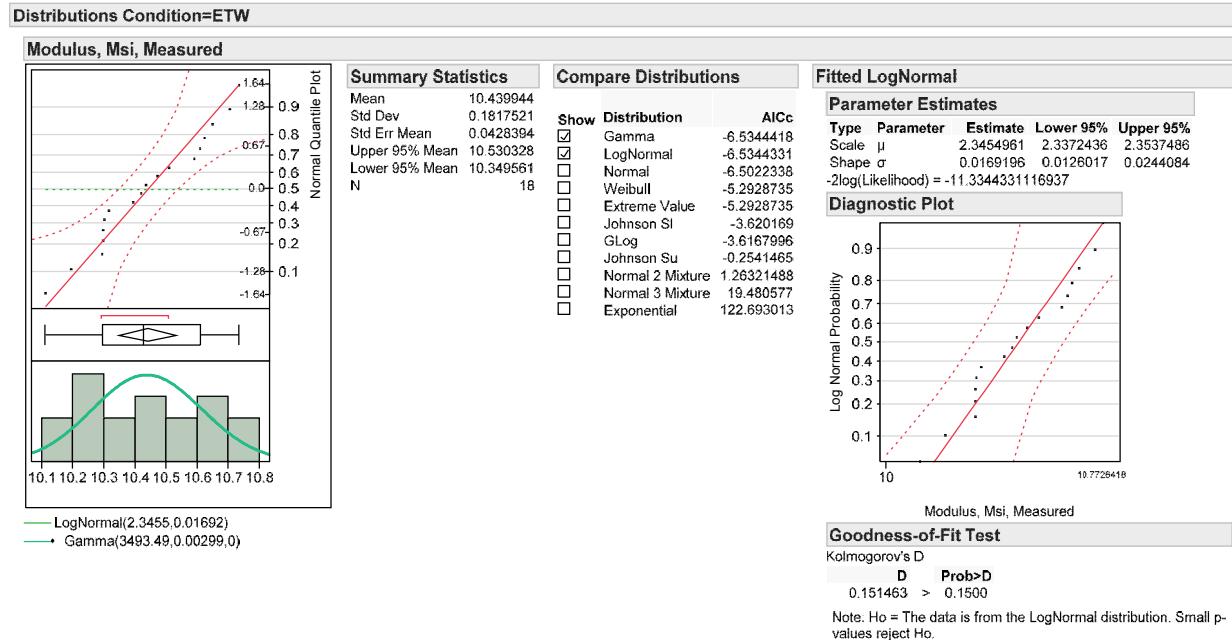
A.29 Warp Tension (WT)

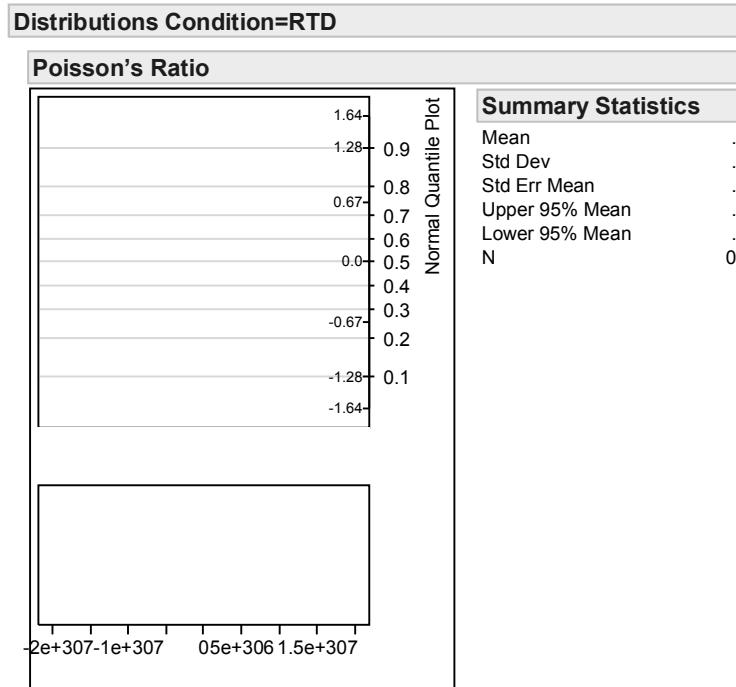
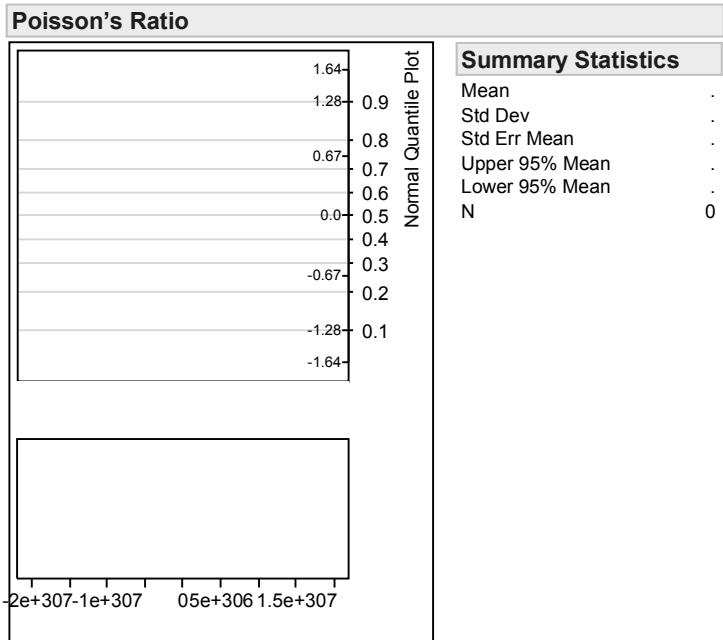
The determination of statistical distribution types for the Warp Tension (WT) test results is presented here.

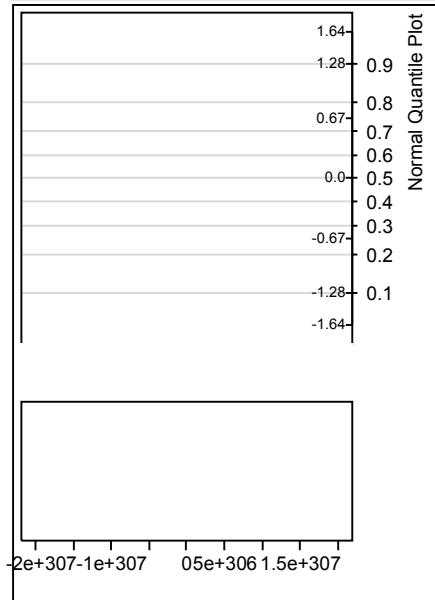




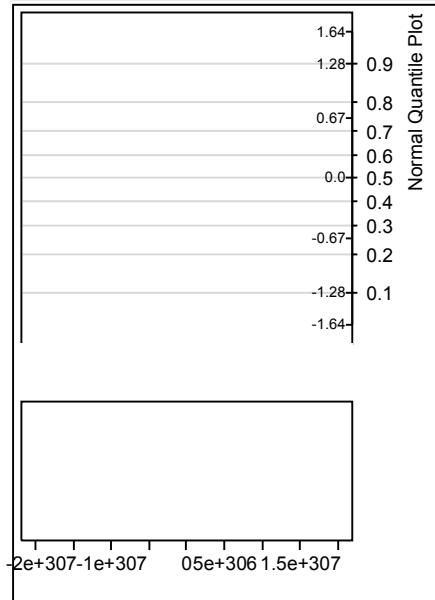






Distributions Condition=ETW**Poisson's Ratio****Summary Statistics**

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

Distributions Condition=ETW2**Poisson's Ratio****Summary Statistics**

Mean	.
Std Dev	.
Std Err Mean	.
Upper 95% Mean	.
Lower 95% Mean	.
N	0

References

1. Lowry David R.: NPN100101 AITR1615-IMPW MTM45-1 IM7 6K PW RAW DATA REPORT_files. NASA internal database, 2012.
2. Advanced Composites Group: A Data Acquisition and Test Plan for MTM45-1 Prepregs. AI/TR/1615 Initial Release, Feb. 2009.
3. JMP Pro Software: SAS Institute Inc. <http://www.jmp.com> Accessed Nov. 21, 2013.
4. Pai, Shantaram S., et al.: NASA/NESSUS 6.2c Probabilistic Structural Analysis Software. NASA Tech Brief LEW-18229-1, 2012.

