Fluid Ingression Damage Mechanism in Composite Sandwich Structures

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The Joint Advanced Materials and Structures Center of Excellence

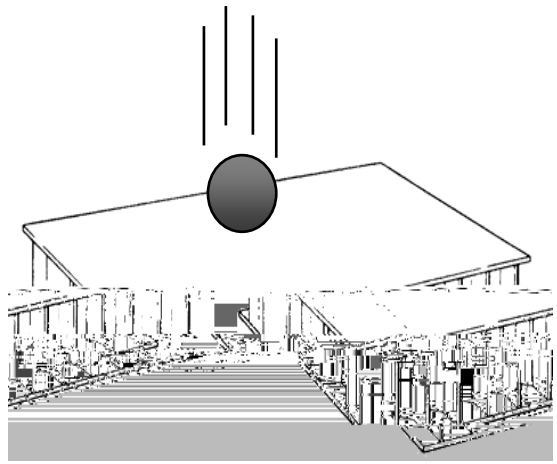
FAA Sponsored Project Information

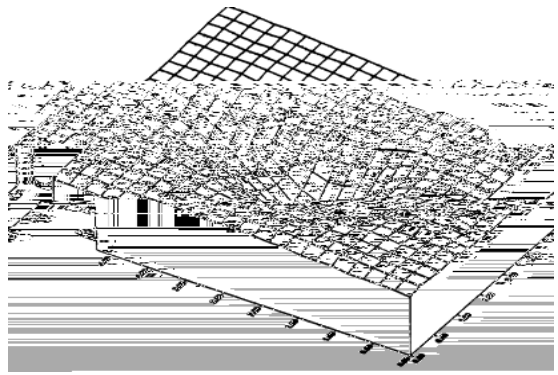
- Principal Investigators & Researchers
  - John Tomblin and Allison Crockett
- FAA Technical Monitor
  - Curt Davies
- Other FAA Personnel Involved
  - Larry Ilcewicz
- Industry Participation
  - Hal Loken, Consultant

FAA Research Investigations

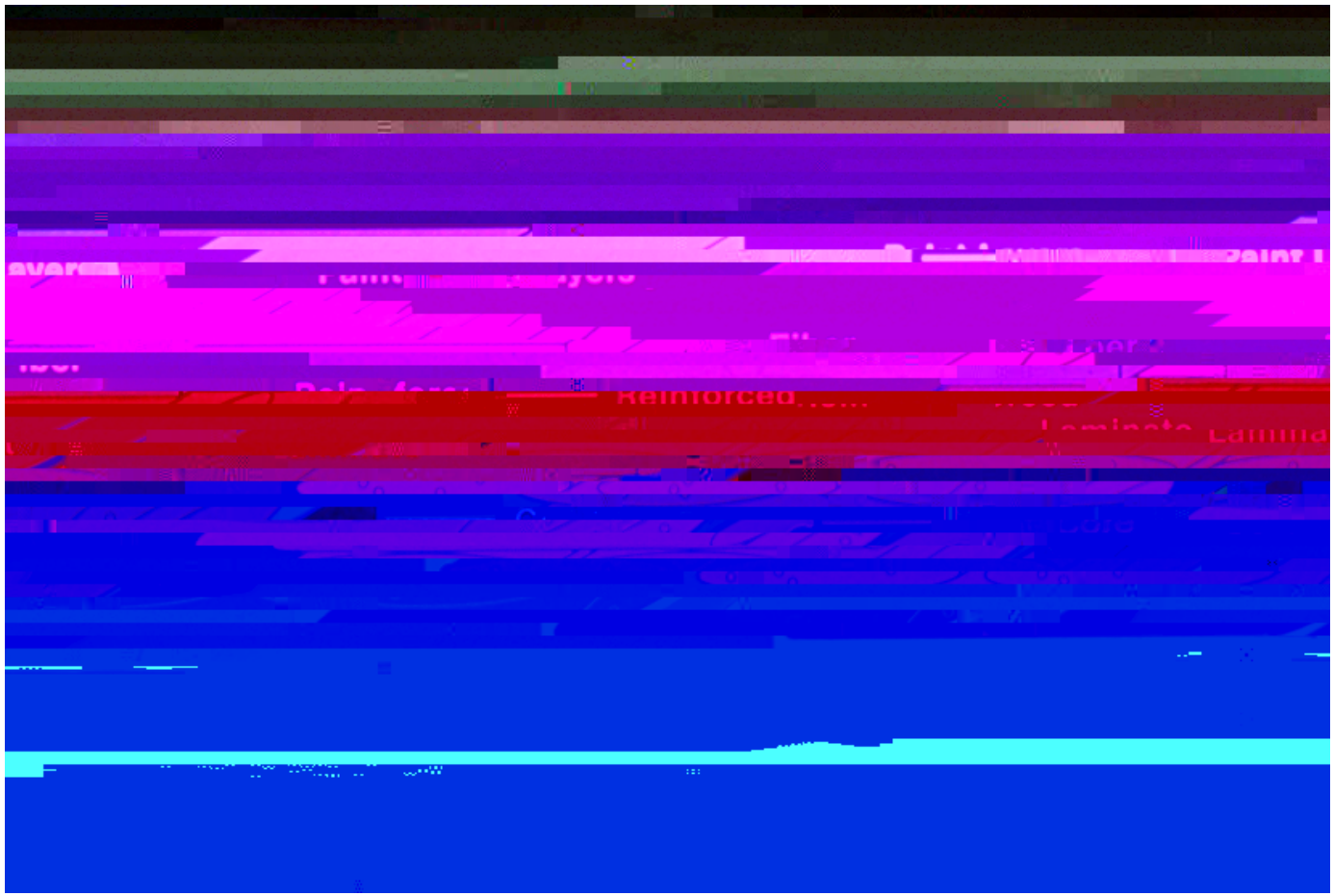
Research Objective

Characterize the fluid ingression phenomenon in composite sandwich structures as well as to document the damage mechanisms which allow the fluid ingression to propagate and potentially degrade the structural performance





Perfect Composite Sandwich Structure



Problematic Composite Sandwich Structure

Lessons Learned in 1980's

- One of the biggest problems for an airline operator is when large hailstones strike at a major airport.
- Composite sandwich fixed trailing edge panels are typically damaged by the hailstones
- If not sealed or repaired, these panels will later develop water ingression into the honeycomb core at the spot where each large hailstone struck.
- Research will establish a cost effective standard for hailstone resistance.

More Recent Lessons Learned

- This septum design allows fluid to migrate easily between the two cores and one ply of fabric.

- From the rudder series with the Z-Profile design a fluid path is created with the blind rivet used.

AIRBUS OVERVIEW

- A320 Elevators
  - Affected Areas: Trailing edge inserts, bonding straps, panel surface.
- A300/A310 Rudders
  - Disbonds between skin and honeycomb cores
  - Water and Skydrol contamination
  - Incorrect repairs, not bonded correctly and excessive paint build-up
- Water ingress leads to
  - Deterioration on the honeycomb/skin bonding line
  - Delamination
  - Weight Increase

Terminology-Current Research

Fluid Ingression Damage Tolerance

Resistance to the propagation of damage due to fluid ingression and degradation of structural performance

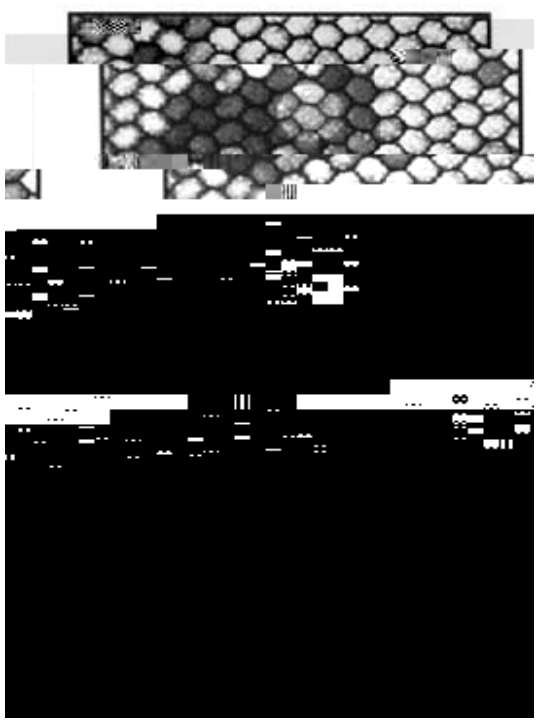
Fluid Ingression Damage Resistance

Material performance, design details and maintenance practices which resist fluid ingression into the core

Proposed research program will focus on

Fluid Ingression Damage Tolerance

Proposed Program Outline



BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

- Fluid ingression path is established
  and
- Ingression **HAS** occurred

GOAL

Characterize the fluid ingression growth mechanisms and rates due to hygrothermal exposure based upon a number of variables

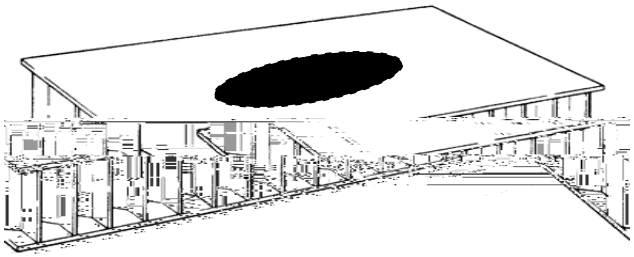
Laboratory Panels

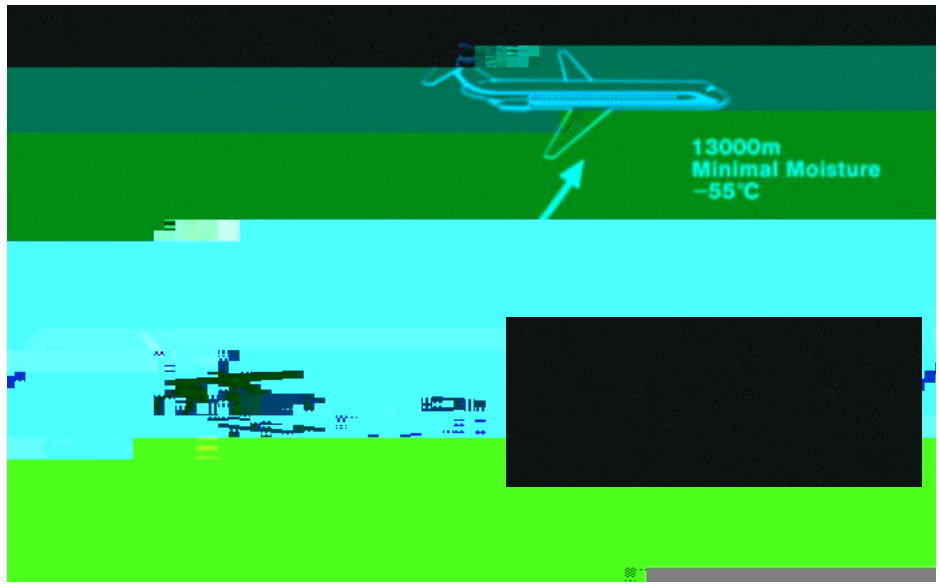
- Proposed Experimental Laboratory Variables
  - Different Core Types
    - Aluminum, m-aramid, p-aramid, and glass.
  - Different Core Densities
  - Different Fluid Types
    - Water, Skydrol, Hydraulic

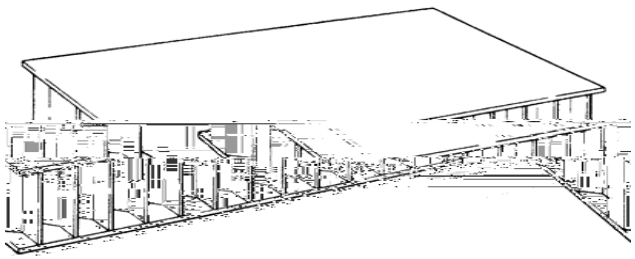
Existing Fleet & Recently Retired

Characterize existing structural parts and configurations (with potential aging effects)

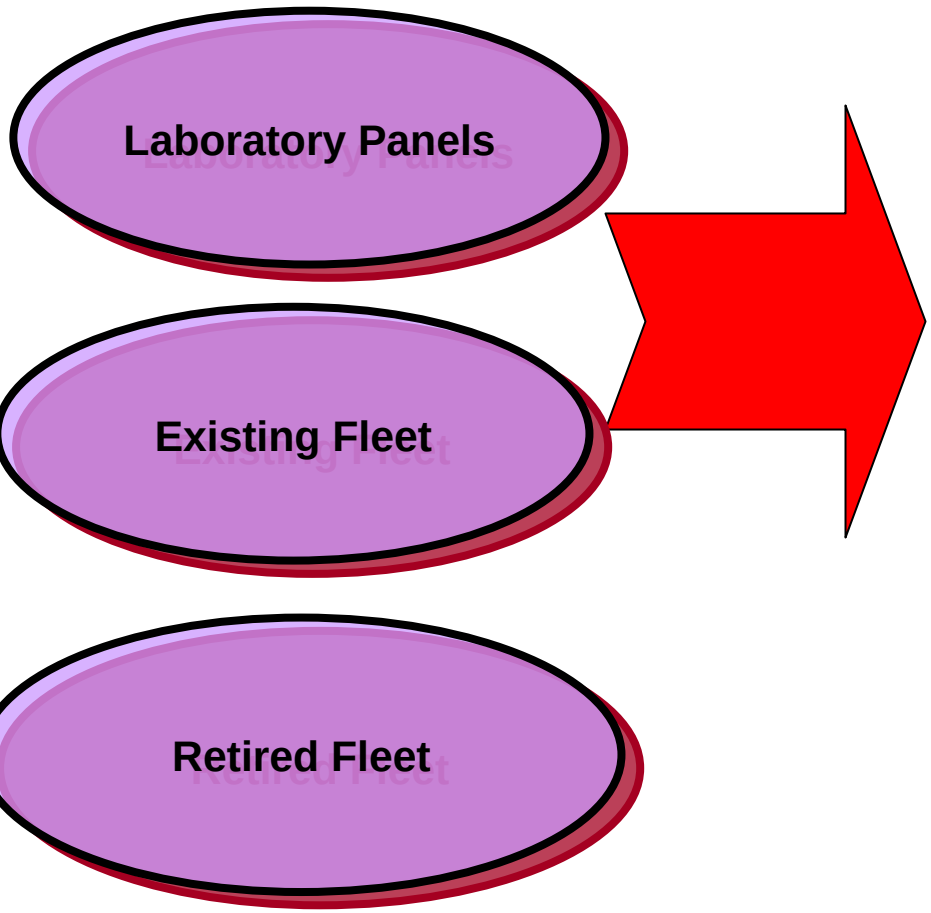
Proposed Program Highlights







Desired Outcomes



- Intercellular diffusion (good cell wall)
- Permeable cell wall
- Permeability as a function of age/load sensitivity
- Filleting quality
- Poorly machined honeycomb (poor bond)
- Freeze/thaw
- Porous or discontinuous adhesive (adhesive type/process)

Follow on Questions

- How resistant is core?
- Is fluid ingression noticeable without impact?
- Should there be a process control for core?
- Can foams be added to the test matrix?

Current Industry Contributors

- As a result of Amsterdam the following people will contribute parts from the flying fleet:
  - AIRBUS Anna Rodriguez Bellido of Airbus Spain: 320 Elevators
  - Boeing – fixed trailing edge panels on upper surface of Early 747 wings
  - David Mills ICES Corporation – variety of parts with core and fluid ingression

A Look Forward