

CACRC AE-27 Guidebook: Design of Durable Aircraft Composites: Problems with Sandwich Structure

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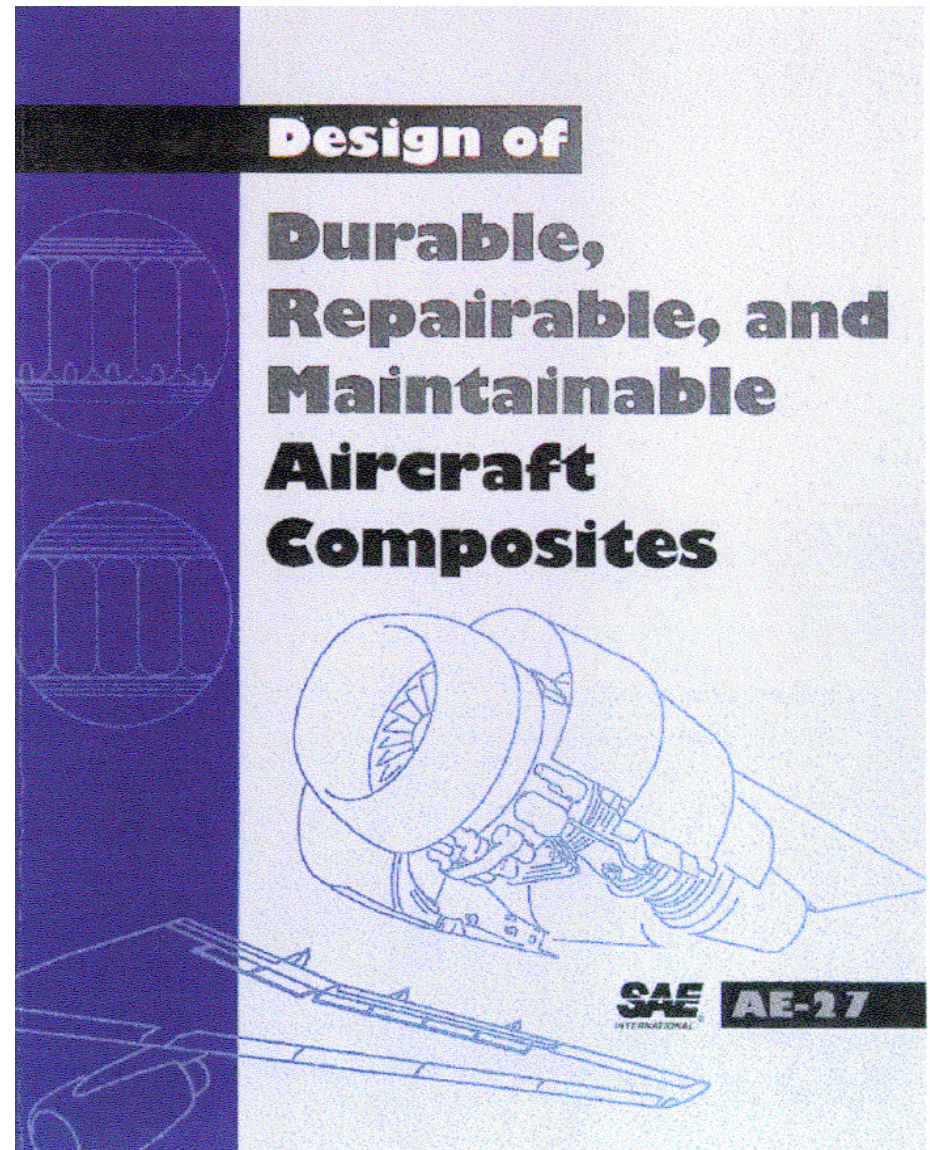
AE-27: Design of Durable, Repairable and Maintainable Aircraft Composites

Audience:

- OEM and subcontractor designers to in-service repair issues and problem design details.

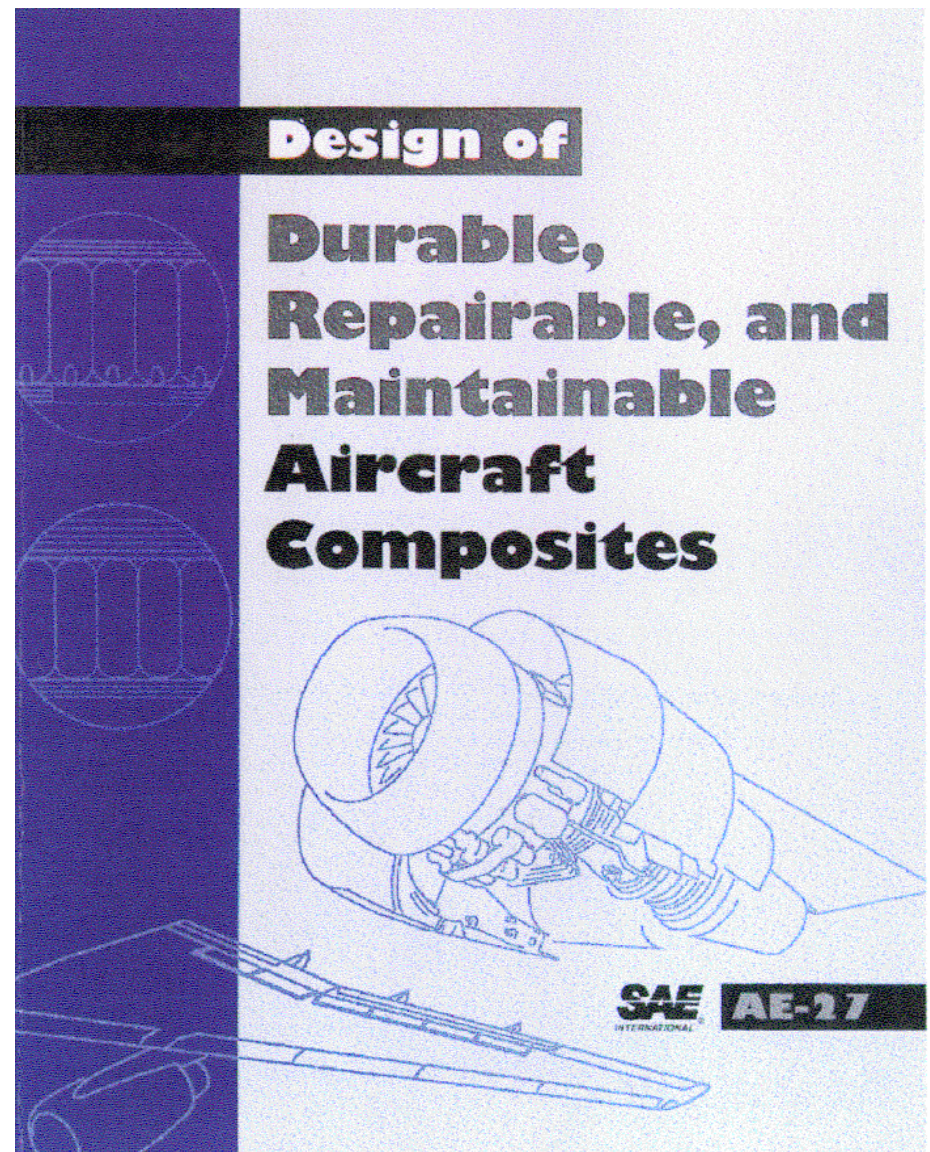
Contents:

- Current design deficiencies of composites as seen in-service.
- Overview of materials and processes
- Examples of poor design detail with examples of preferred alternatives
- Design case studies - presenting a discussion on selected problems, successful design case studies.
- Available from SAE.org for \$80.



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- Written by CACRC Design task group, consisting of 9 airlines members and 8 OEMs members
- Content based on survey of over 15 airlines
- Implementation by outreach to designers at OEMs. Presentations by Design Task Group available upon request.
- Goal to incorporate these lessons learned into company design guidelines
- Success will be measured by not repeating mistakes of the past



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Airline survey:

“What are top concerns with composites?”

- **Durability & Impact Resistance**
- **Fluid Ingression**
- **Erosion**
- **Overheating**
- **Protective Finish (Paint)**
- **Complicated Repairs & Inspection Requirements**
 - My interpretation of “complicated” =
 - Non-standardized, different repairs
 - Multiple people and skills required
 - Intermediate approvals or engineering needed

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Impact Resistance:

- FOD
- Ground / Maintenance
 - Service vehicles
 - Service stands
 - Tools
 - Drop
 - Improper use
- Normal line maintenance
 - Opening
 - Latching
 - Over-opening
- Hail

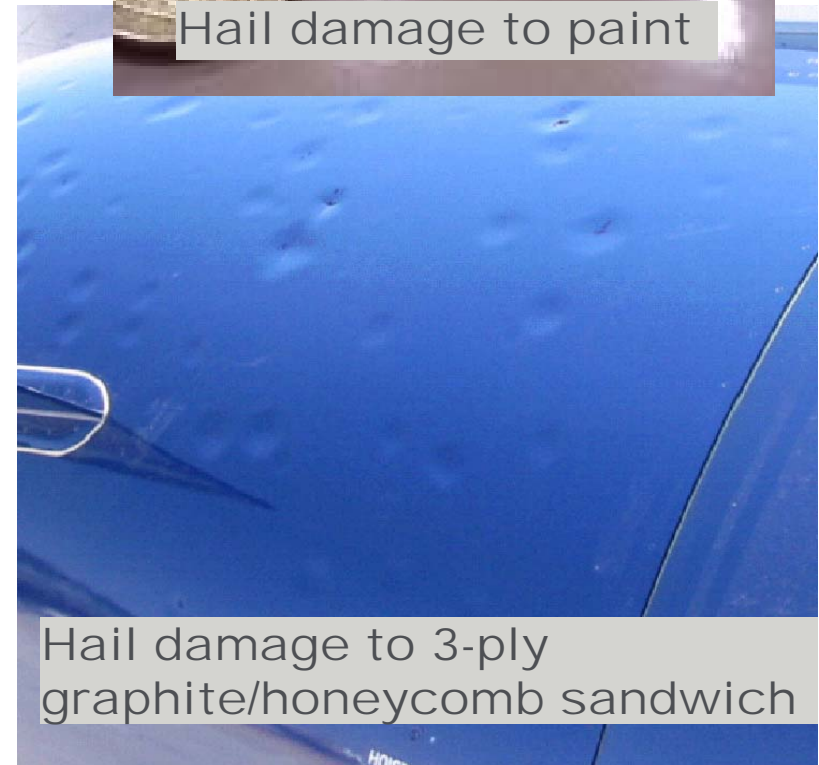


Elevator skin puncture in critical area

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Impact Resistance - Hail:

- Design considerations
 - Minimum skin gauge
 - Minimum honeycomb density
 - Skins less than minimum should not be in critical areas, and should have large allowable limits.
 - Repair must be considered during design
 - Avoid thin skins in zones that are critical, or have no allowable damage, or not deferrable.
- SRM needs to be updated to address:
 - Crushed core – “soft” but passes tap test
 - Remove paint to evaluate damage
 - Seal against skin matrix micro-cracking



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Impact Resistance – Hail:

Evaluation, Allowable damage and repairability:

- Requires significant time just to evaluate. Consider there may only be cracked or delaminated paint.
- If beyond or not covered SRM, to get approval from OEM, the evaluations must be transferred to maps. Time increases ten-fold.

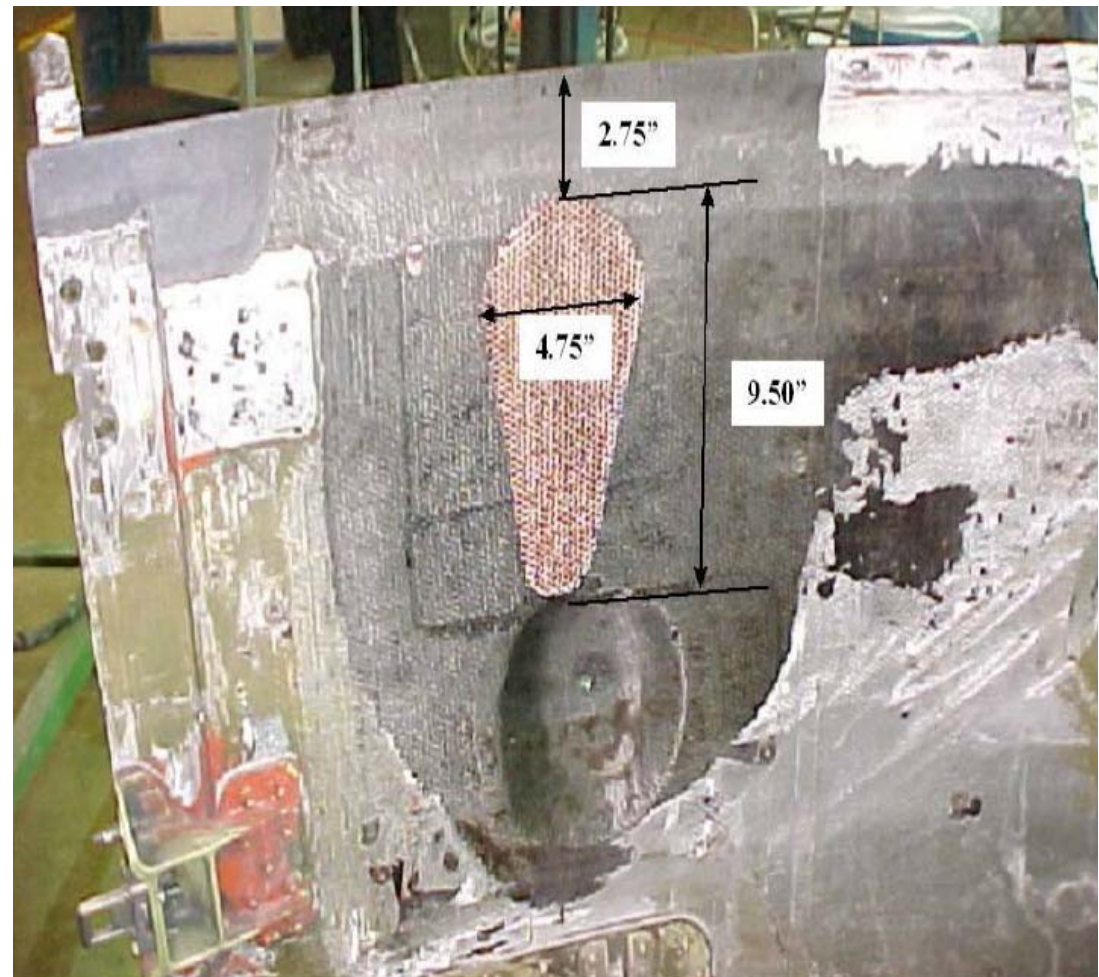
Outboard Elevator after hail



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Fluid Ingression:

- Hydraulic fluid
 - Fluid leaks are not unusual from many hydraulic system components
 - Difficult if not impossible to remove from damaged parts
 - Protect panels that are below hydraulic components that will leak, such as Belly Fairings and Fan Cowl.

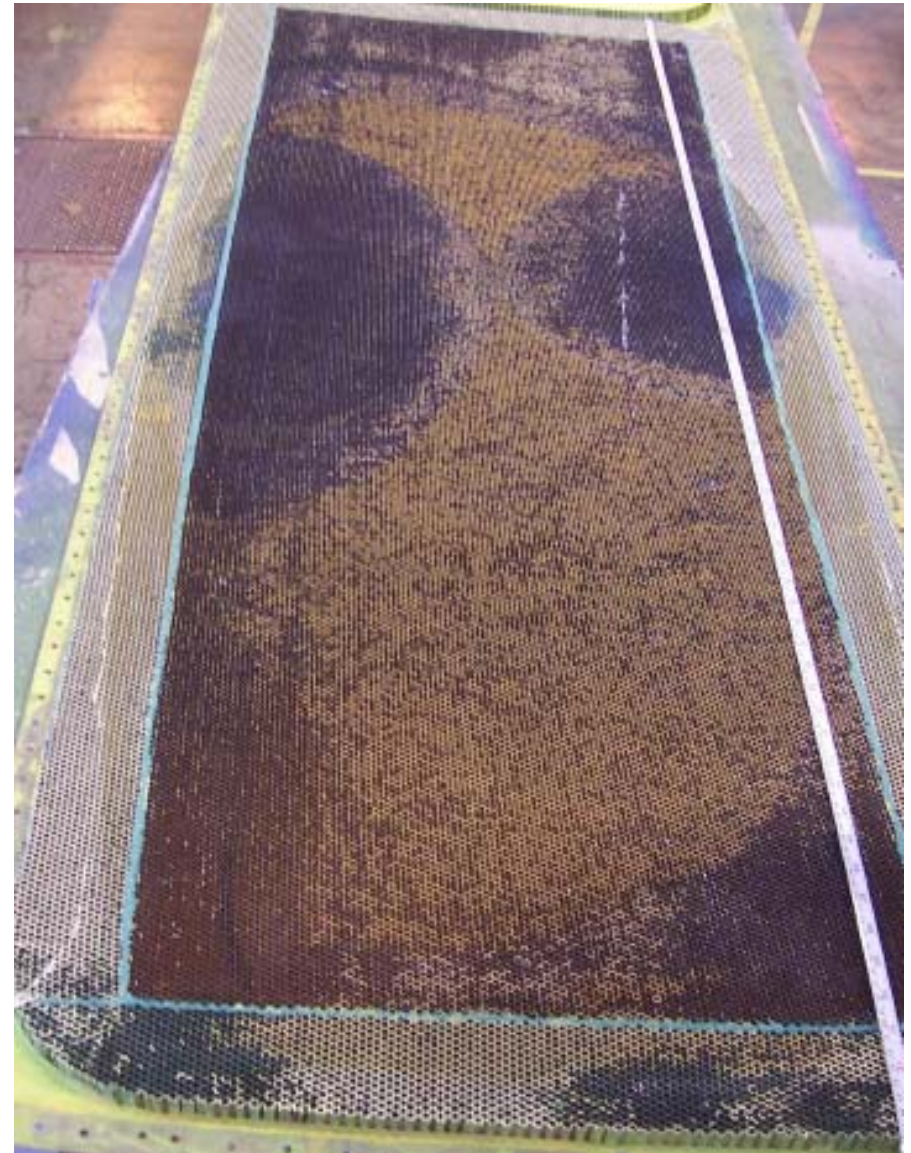


Fan Cowl

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Fluid Ingression:

- Square-edged panel close-out
 - Porous Foaming adhesive
 - Film adhesive bondline
 - Alum honeycomb edges painted with primer
 - Alum honeycomb corrodes



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Fluid Ingression:

- Close-out of trailing edge wedges – aluminum metalbond
 - Ingress through square edge close out and bondline
 - Propagation via foaming adhesive
 - Failure mode is corrosion of aluminum honeycomb



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Fluid Ingression:

- Close-out of trailing edge wedges
 - Square-edged panel close-out without skin covering.
 - Phenolic sheet bonded to honeycomb.
 - Sealant breaks down over time or sheet is deformed.
 - Foaming adhesive allows propagation



X-ray of outboard end of Aileron showing extent of water ingress into honeycomb

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Fluid Ingression - Close-out of trailing edge wedges:

- Original design is a thin sheet bonded with sealant to honeycomb.
- Potting alone on end will crack with age and flexing.
- Alternative – Pot honeycomb and wrap skins.



Removed sheet that was covering outboard end.

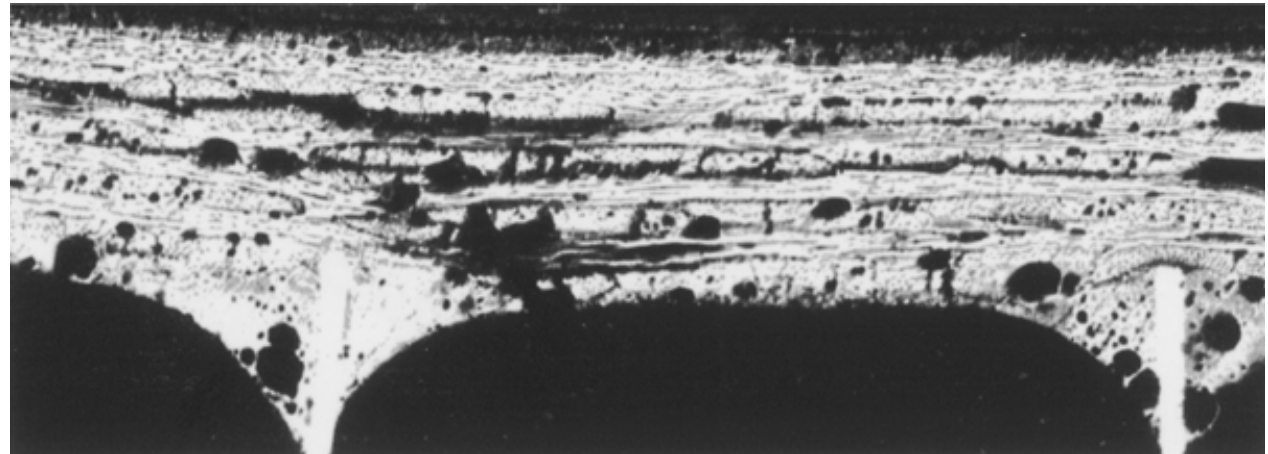
Outboard end showing crushed honeycomb.



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Fluid Ingression:

- Through skins –
 - Porosity from cure
 - Fracturing of skins and delamination after impact
 - Micro-cracking of matrix



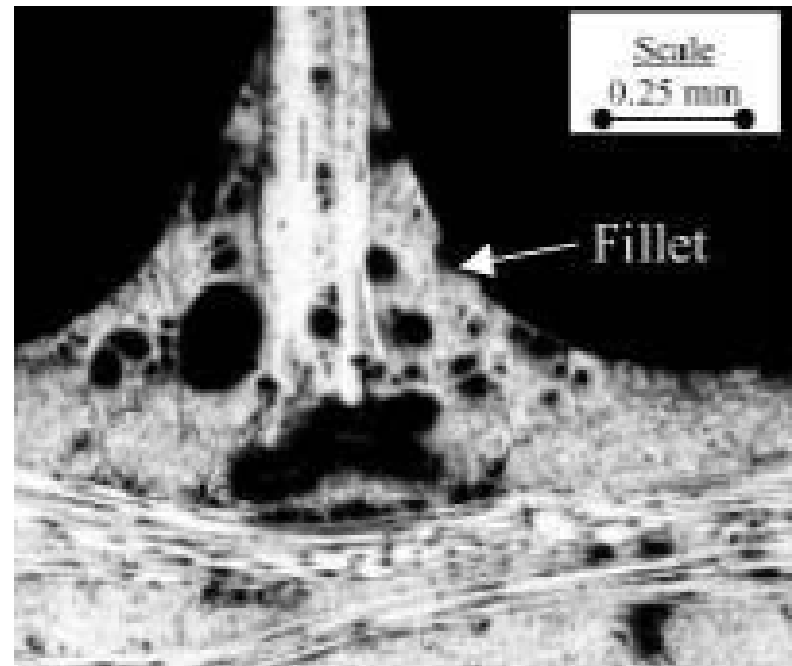
Photomicrograph of impacted skin 3 plies 7781/epoxy prepreg, co-cured in autoclave to honeycomb

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Fluid Ingression:

Water progression/propagation

- Through film adhesive
 - Over cell walls
 - Porosity
- Through cell walls
 - Porous to water vapor



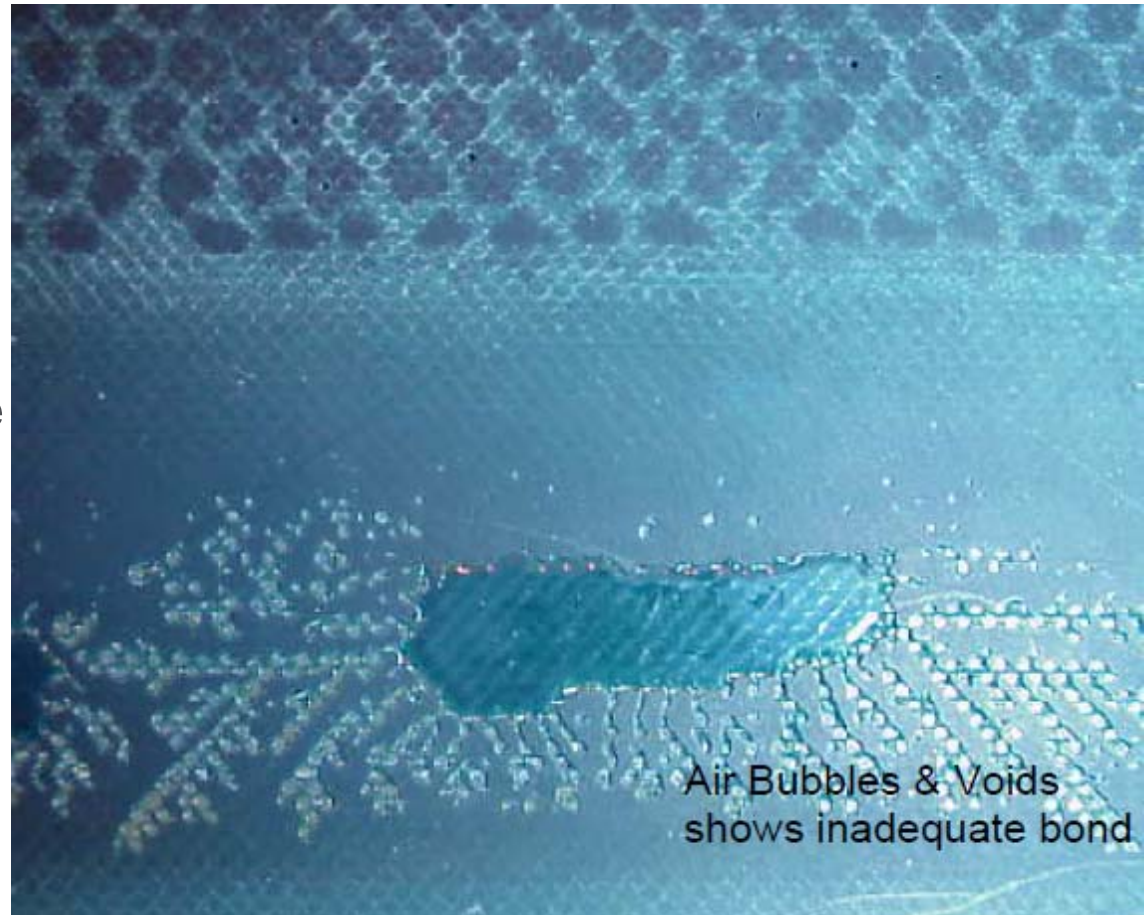
Photomicrograph of film adhesive fillet after autoclave cure

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Fluid Ingression:

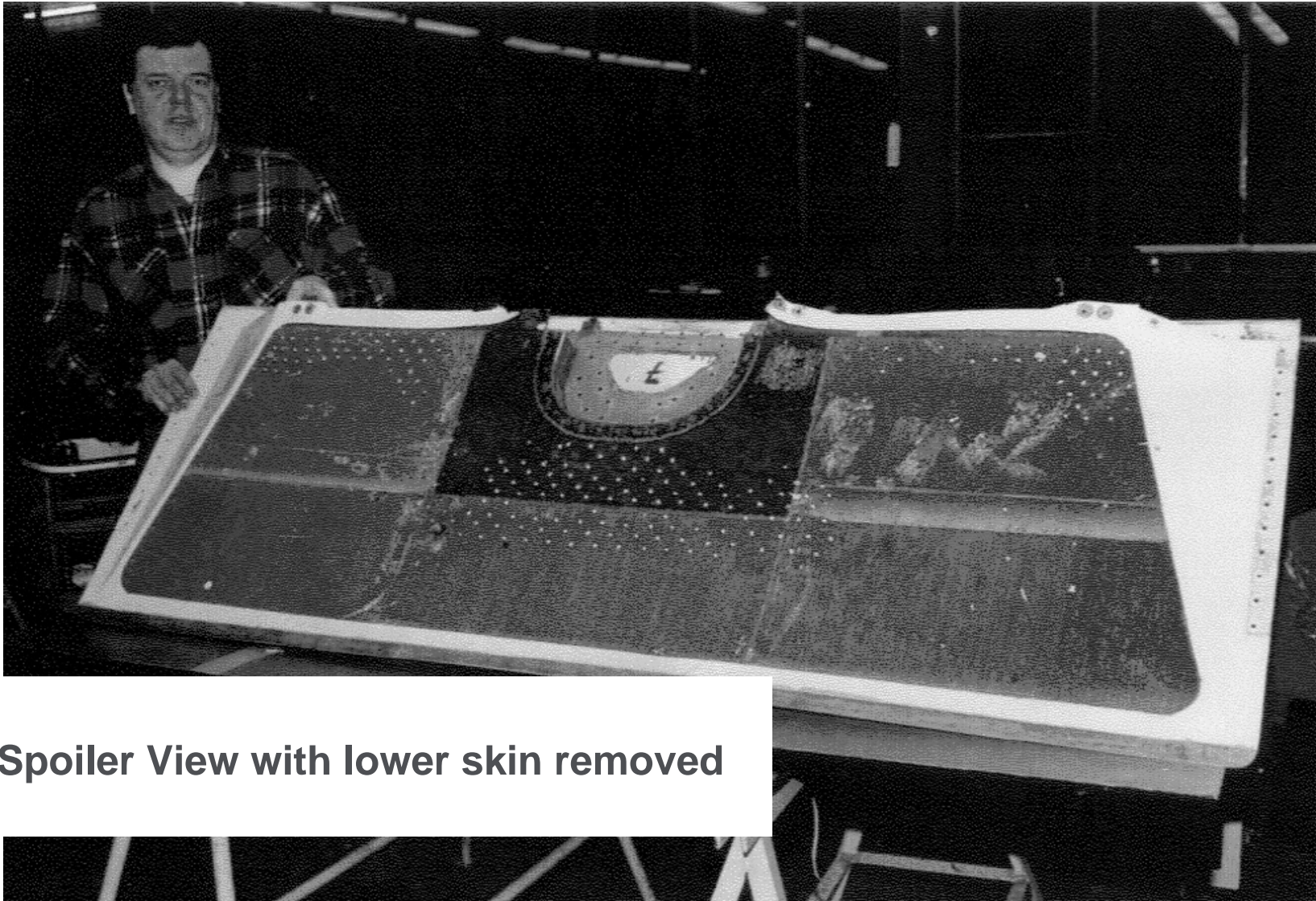
Water progression/propagation
(continued)

- Through film adhesive
 - Along scrim/carrier
 - Gaps due to poor fit-up core and skins



Vacuum-bag metalbond repair

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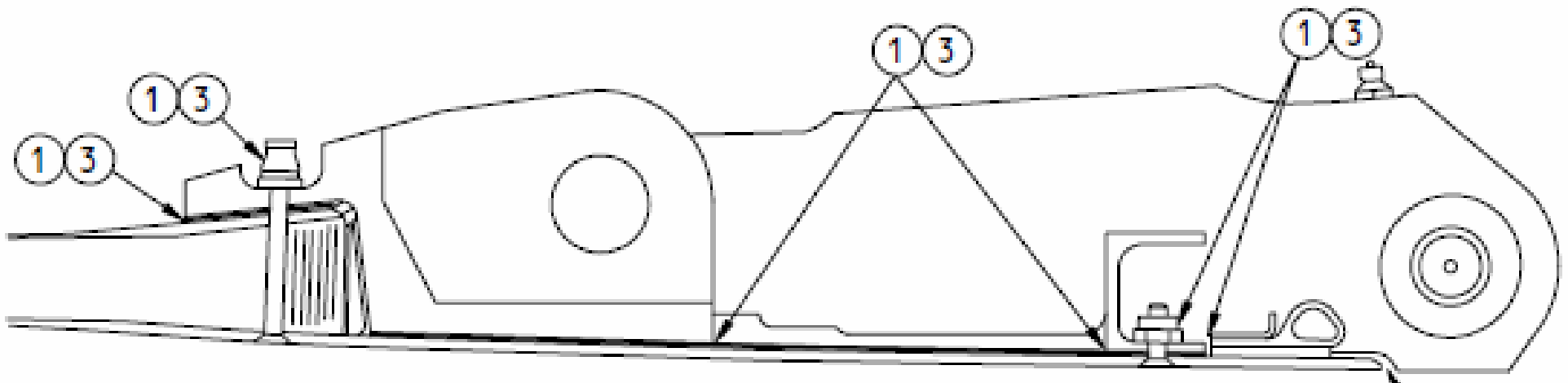
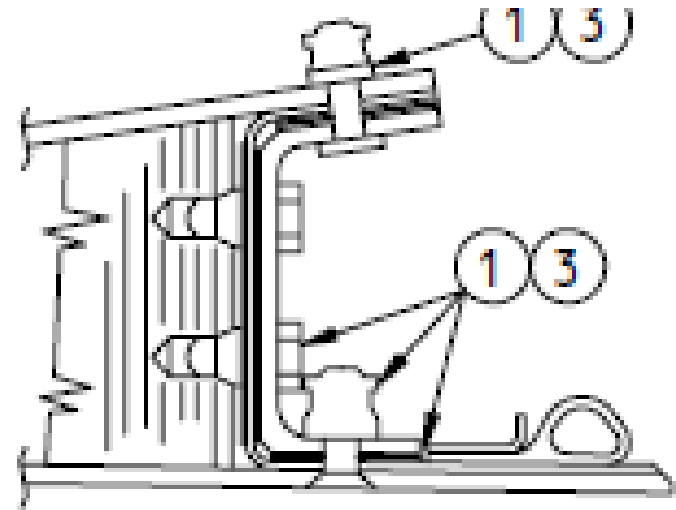


Spoiler View with lower skin removed

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Fluid Ingression:

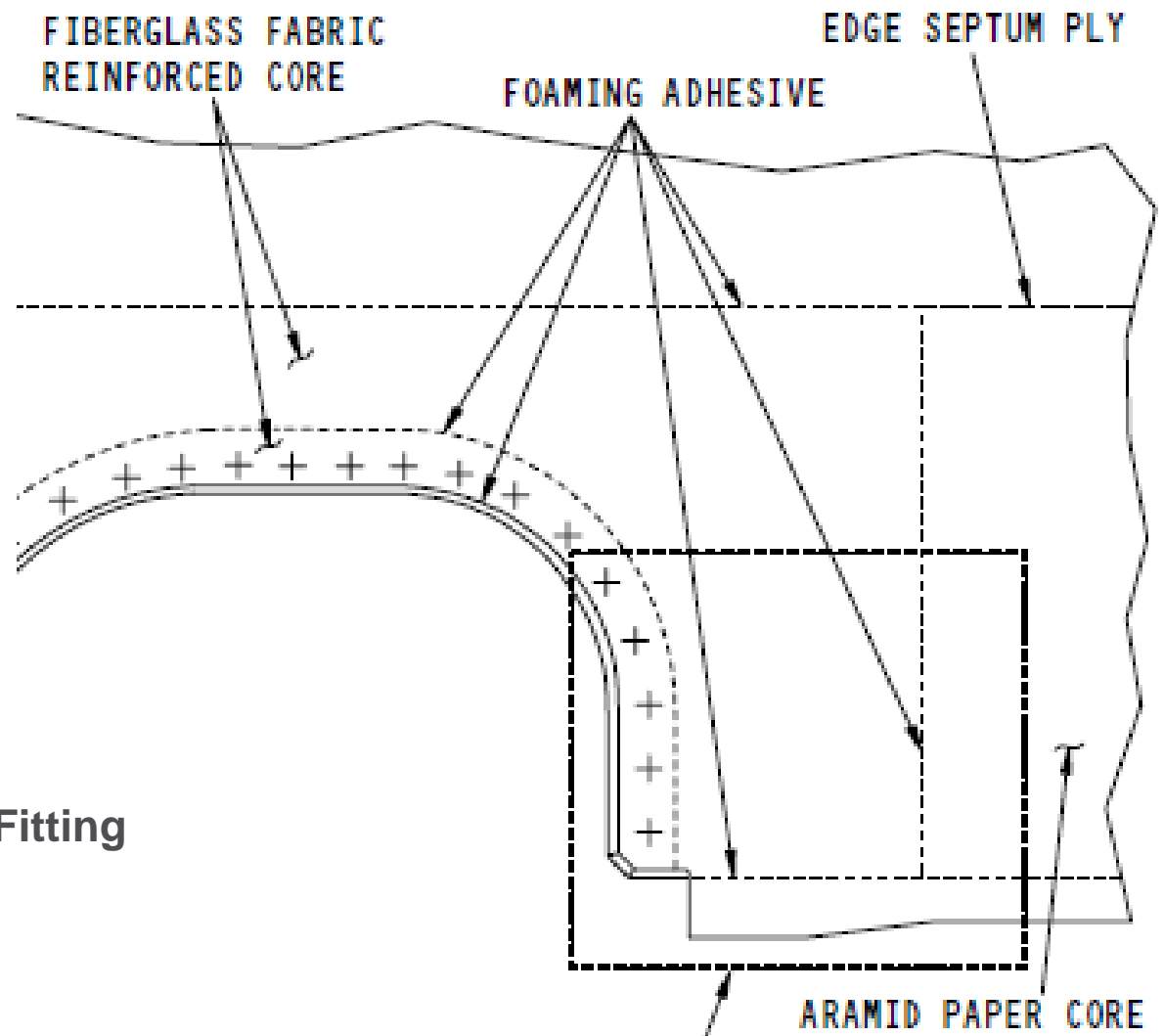
- Fasteners through skin into core
- Porous Foaming Adhesive or potting – porous so acts as water path
- Honeycomb splices and cavities not completely filled
-



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Fluid Ingression:

- Honeycomb septum has high porosity
- Tooling holes in spar

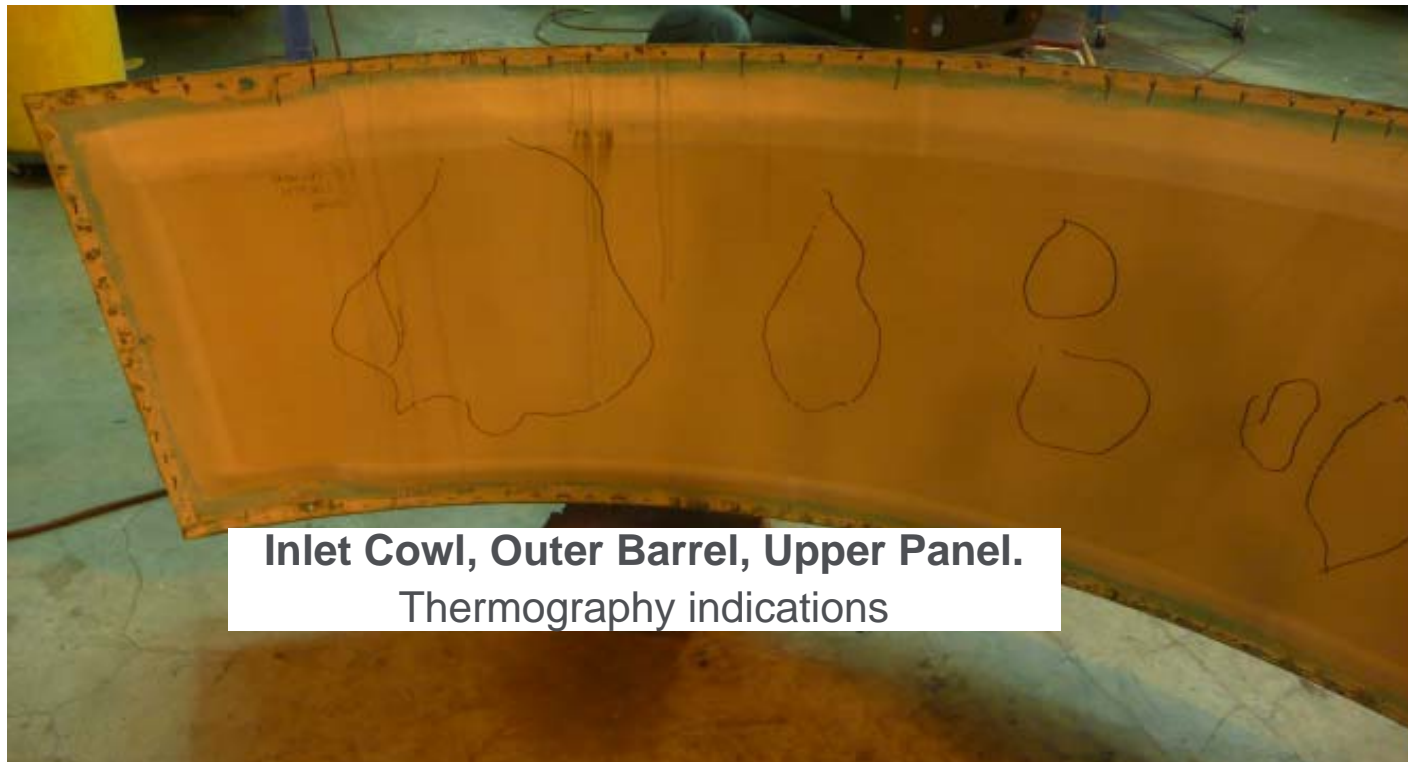


Spoiler Bottom View without Fitting

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Fluid Ingression – Example of ongoing maintenance issues:

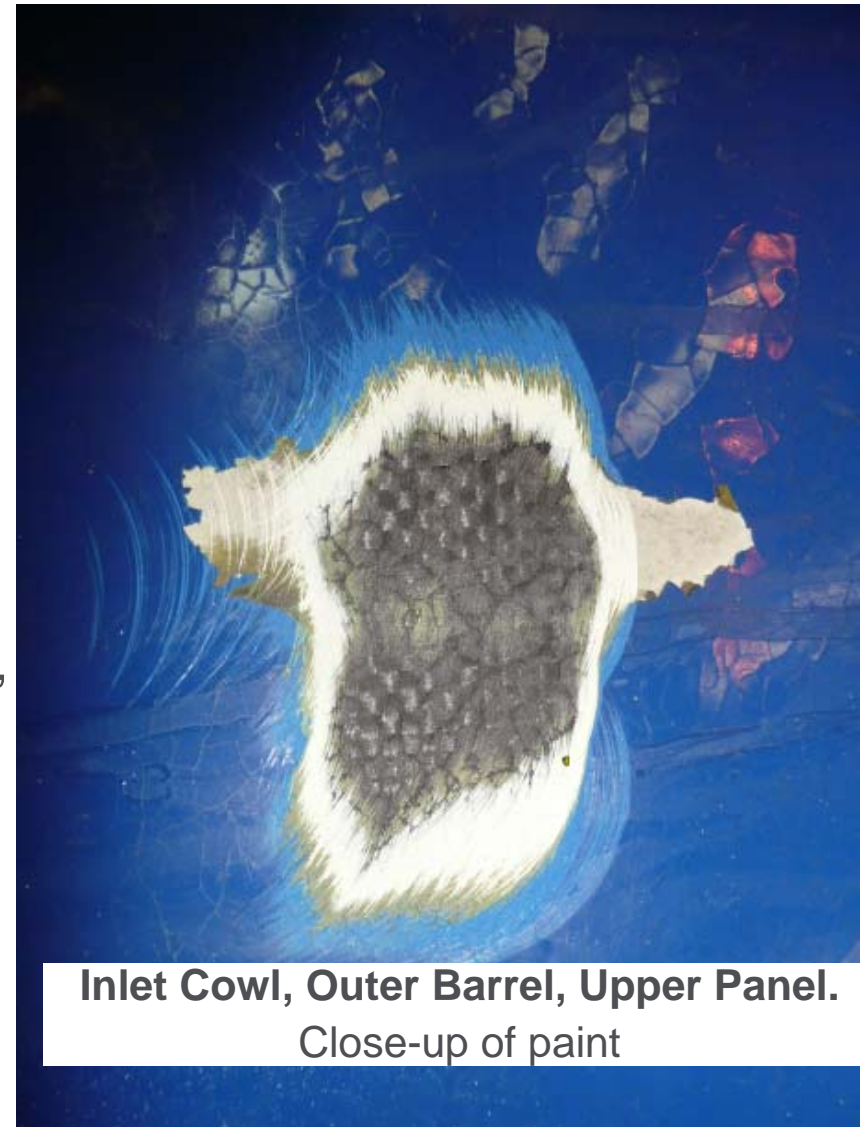
- Water found visually at overnight check. No delamination, no scratches. Tap test fine, but thermography performed showed water scattered across about 30% of surface, but no single area more than 2” on cells with water touching.



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Fluid Ingression – Example of new maintenance issues:

- Checked with OEM for other operator experience.
- Refinished paint
- At engineering direction, deferred repair until next C-check with re-check at A-check.
- Before next check, we bought spare panels with 120 day lead time, built an autoclave tool, and performed 350F prepreg autoclave repair



**Inlet Cowl, Outer Barrel, Upper Panel.
Close-up of paint**

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Erosion:

- Surface mismatch or positive step or facing into wind
- Primarily fairings, leading edge panels, radome
- Can lead to delamination and moisture ingress



Thrust Reverser Sleeve

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Overheating:

- Engine cowls
 - Heat due to normal engine exhaust on pylon panels above and aft of tail cone
 - Actual in-service temperatures and heat higher than design. Example: Accessory compartment hotter due to engine core temperature
 - Heat due to failed valves in open-position
 - Heat from bleed air exhaust



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Overheating:

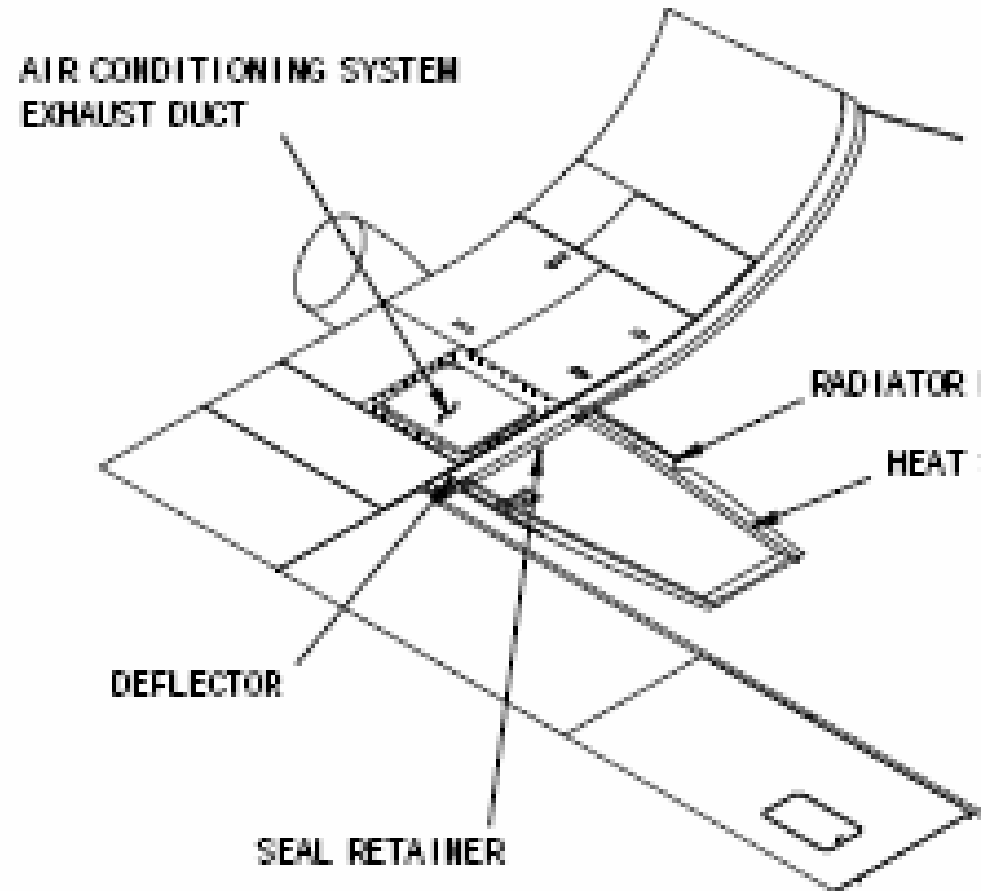
- Engine cowls
 - Abnormal heat due to failed valves in open-position, or boroscope plug left out
 - Heat from bleed air exhaust
 - Heat from due to failed valves in open position



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Overheating:

- Air Conditioning exhaust vents on fuselage
 - Heat from bleed air exhaust after heat exchanger
 - Heat from due to failed valves in open position
 - Heat shields used which aren't big enough
 - Heat shield materials not



Heat shield aft of AC exhaust

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Protective Finish (Paint):

- Needed for protection of structure against UV, moisture, and erosion, etc.
- Observations:
 - Paint is process sensitive – many premature failures
 - Fillers and excess thickness still wide-spread practice
- Recommendations
 - Touch up of in-service wear and tear should part be standard maintenance program - monitoring and corrective action program
 - Need to stress cosmetic versus protection functions
 - Need to publish limits to on size and time allowed to defer re-painting of bare composite structure for line operations

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Final thoughts on Fluid Ingression:

- Freeze-thaw cycle commonly identified as failure, but not verified.
- Water lowers adhesive strength
- Honeycomb & Foam Cores both susceptible

“Nature abhors a vacuum”. Assume water will get in.

- Water can enter as liquid and vapor
- Water continues to accumulate and spread over time until leak path is eliminated or sealed
- Water in honeycomb is inevitable and acceptable
 - Assuming weight not an issue, water does exist inside honeycomb
 - What level is acceptable?
 - For how long will it be acceptable? Propagation rates?

Questions?

