

工學碩士 學位論文

## Thermal Aging

Effect of Thermal Aging on the Strength of Laminate Composites and  
Honeycomb Sandwich Structures

指導教授 金允海

2003年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

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6	_____	70
7	_____	73
	_____	75

## Abstract

Composites are used in lots of field such as a part of aeronautic space, ship, machinery and so on because can make structure wished for necessary condition by control fiber direction and laminated sequence.

Aerospace industries are widely using honeycomb sandwich structures that it has high specific strength, stiffness, chemical material resistance and fatigue resistance. As the use of advanced composites increase, specific techniques have been developed to repair changed composite structures. In order to repair the damaged part, it is required that the material in the damaged area be removed first by utilizing the proper method, and prepreg be lay up in the area and cured under vacuum using the vacuum - bagging materials. However in curing process, either in an oven or autoclave is to be delamination can be occurred in the sound areas during and/or after the exposure to the elevated curing temperature in case that the repair process is repeated although autoclave curing using the vacuum - bagging becomes virtually mandatory for advanced composite repairs, in order to achieve the required compaction and proper consolidation of the repair

materials and prepreg can sometimes be repaired with either or wet materials in field condition, autoclaves for repairs are rarely necessary. In order to repair the damaged part production high quality composites are completed by control the surrounding temperature and pressure in autoclave. The quality is influenced heat exposure degree by chemical reaction for processing.

Therefore, this study was conducted tensile, compressive, interlaminar shear strength tests of the laminate composites structures and flatwise, drum peel, long beam flexural strength tests of honeycomb sandwich structures by affecting thermal aging to evaluate how it affects to the composites materials of aircraft by measure the change of mechanical properties according to heat exposure degree for repairing. As the result, the change of mechanical strength was observed at the honeycomb sandwich structure which is exposed to heat several times, but the laminate composites structure was not .

Consequently, the control of curing cycle times and curing condition is recommended for parts in order to reduce the delamination phenomenon between laminate skin and honeycomb core to the minimum in case that the repair process is repeated.

[1]. (specific strength), (specific stiffness) 가 , 가

[2]. 가 [3], 가

[4-8]. 가 , 1990 30 40% 가 (wing), (fuselage), (empennage) , 100% 가

[9]. 30% 가 가

[10]. 30 75%



( ) (core materials)  
(prepreg)  
가  
(sandwich structure)

[11] I - beam [12]  
(fire resistance)

가

가

(laminate)

가

,

.

,

,

,

가

.

2

2.1 (Autoclave)

가

가 [12],

(bag)

가

가

(panel)

가

[13].

가

[15].

(ply)

가

, 가 가

[14].

(bach)

, (bug) ,  
,  
가 [15].

(1)

(vessel)  
(Temperature control  
system), 가  
(Pressure control system),  
(Vacuum control system),  
/ (Loading/Unloading system)  
(Safety  
& Protection system),  
,  
(Recording system)

(Computer), (Data acquisition  
system), PID (controller), PLC  
(Sequence control circuit),  
.

(2)

Fig.1

[13].

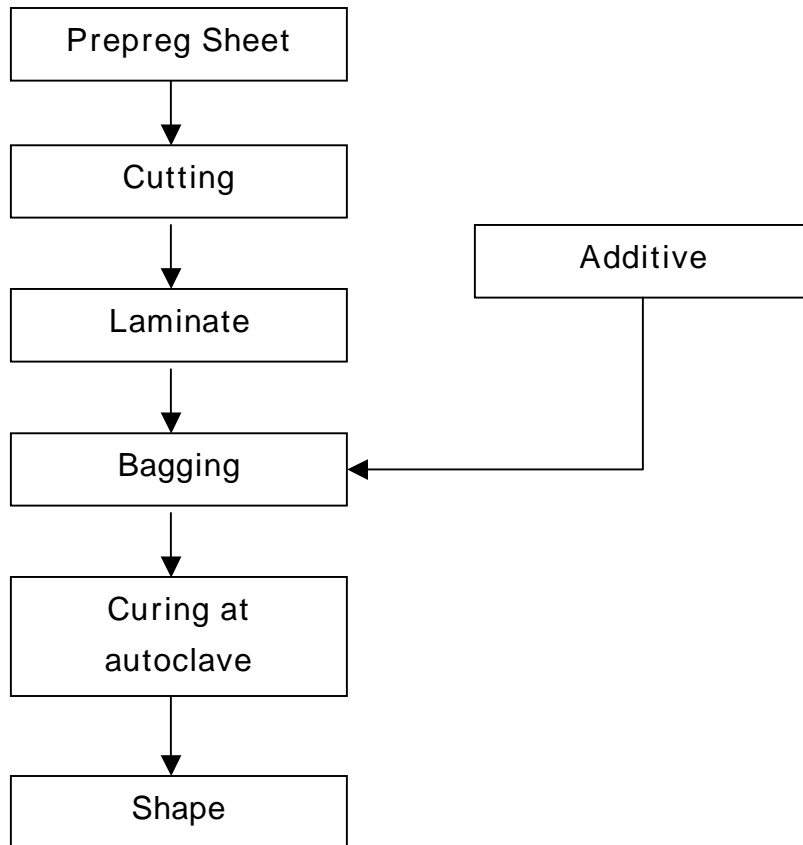


Fig.1 Process of autoclave

가

가

Stack

가

Fig. 2

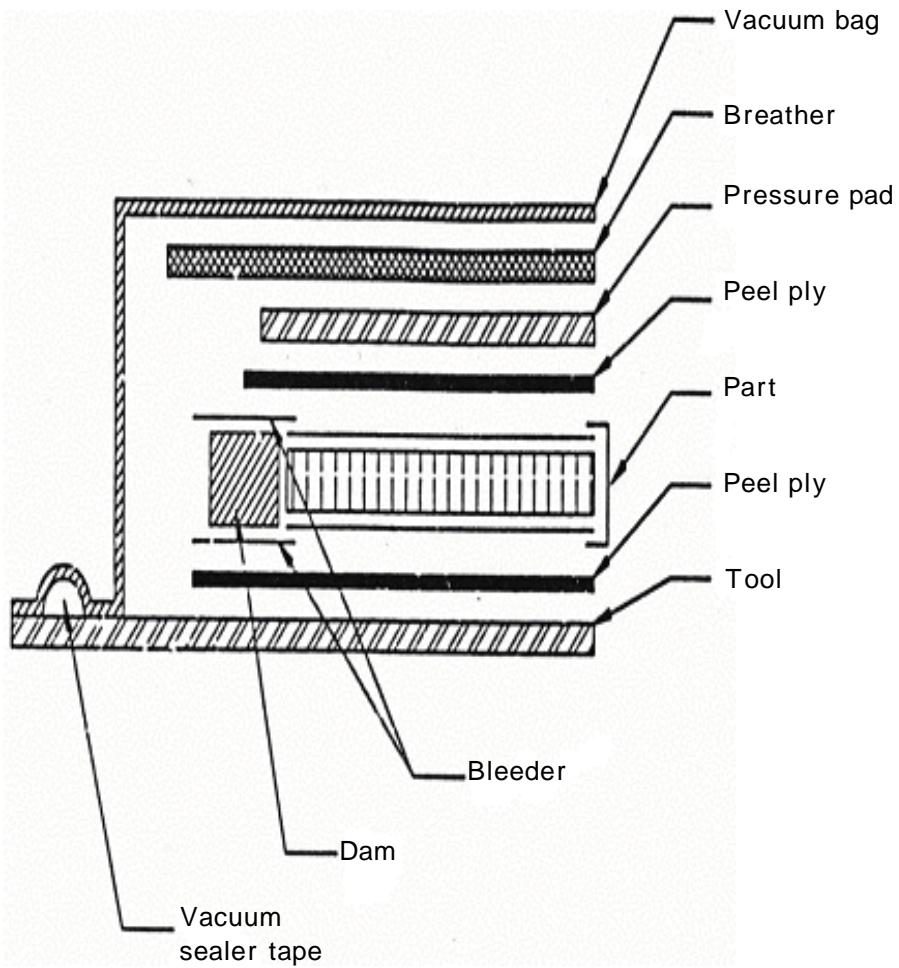


Fig. 2 Lay - up of vacuum bagging materials

(peel ply), (release material),  
(bleeder), (dam), (vacuum film)  
(sealant)가 .

가 .

(mold)

가

.

가

,

.

,

.

.

가

,

.

가

.

가

(tow)

.

,

(edge

bleeding)

.



가

6

325 (160 )

6 - 6

400 ~420

(205 ~215 )

가

가

가

Fig. 2

가 ( 가 )

가 .

가 가 가 .

가

가

가 가

(cure cycle)

가

(heat cycle)

,

,

가

,

가

. 가

.

,

,

,

,

,

,

.

2.2

Hybrid  
 2 , 3  
 (core material) (face  
 plate) [16].

가 .  
 , , ,  
 .  
 가  
 ,  
 가 .  
 (shear strength) .  
 , , ,  
 (balsa) .  
 , (foil)  
 (cell) 가  
 .  
 가 ,

[17]. Fig.3

(Aluminium sheet, Glass fiber, Carbon fiber, Kevlar etc.)

(Aluminum honeycomb, Nomex honeycomb etc.)

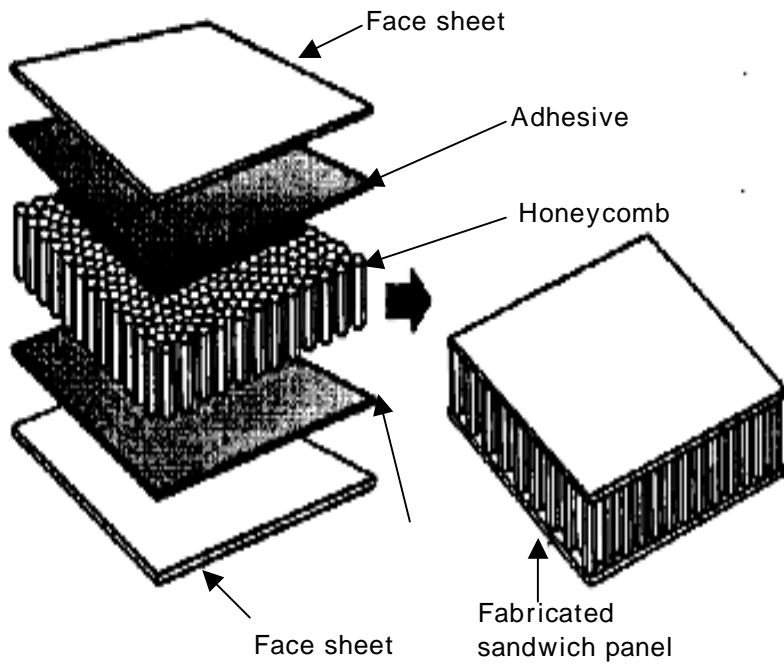


Fig. 3 The schematic structure of sandwich structure

2.2.1 (Prepreg)  
Preimpregnate

가 가 .

(roll) . 가  
3 . A -

가

, B -

가 가

(solvent)

, C -

가

B -

0 ( - 20 )

[11]

(1)

(drying tower)

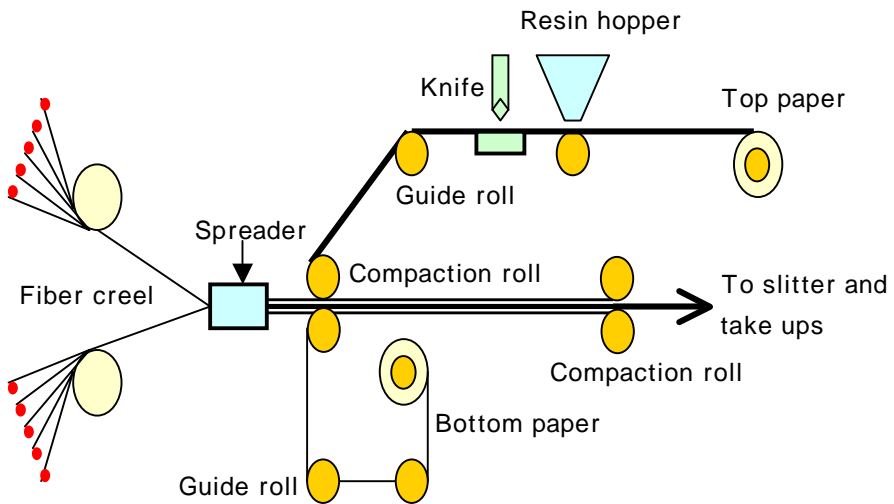


Fig. 4 Hot melting prepreg process

(spool)

가

가

가

[18]

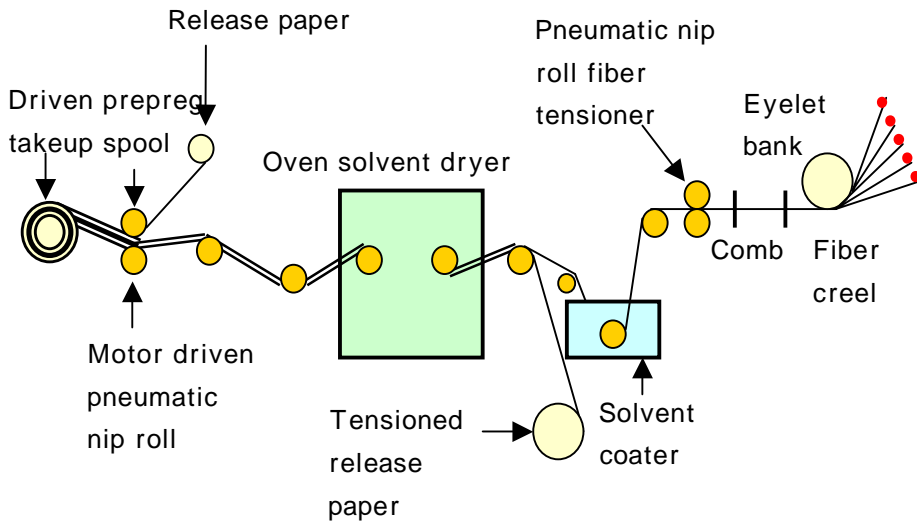


Fig. 5 Solvent prepreg process

(2)

Glass prepreg

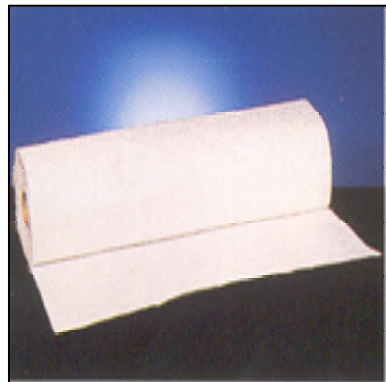
가 , ,  
·  
, · ,  
(borbon,  
carbon, SiC, etc.) , 가  
,  
( , )

(Glass fiber reinforced plastic)

가



(a) Glass roving



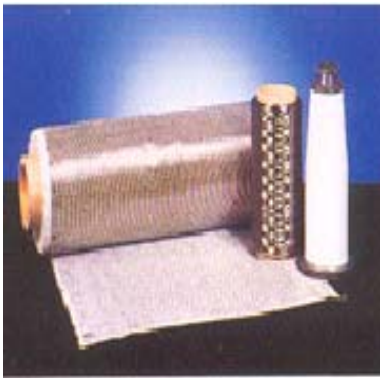
(b) Glass fabric

Fig. 6 Glass roving & fabric

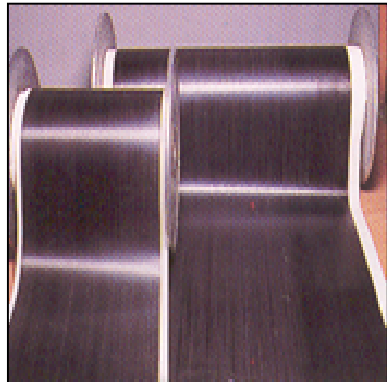


## Carbon prepreg

가 .  
 가 , 가 ,  
 , 가 , 가 .  
 가 .



(a) Carbon fabric



(b) Carbon prepreg

Fig. 7 Carbon fabric & prepreg

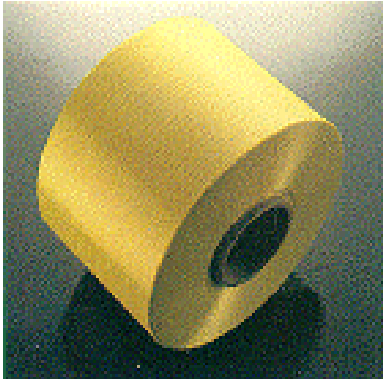
## Kevlar prepreg

1972 Du Pont 가 Kevlar 가 ,  
 , 가 ,  
 . ,  
 ,  
 . , CFRP(Carbon fiber

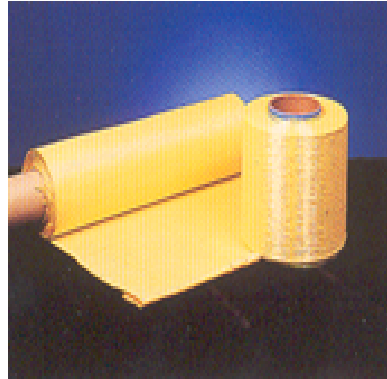
reinforced plastic)

가 .

Hybrid



(a) Kevlar roving



(b) Kevlar fabric

Fig. 8 Kevlar roving & fabric

2.2.2

(Core materials)

가

. Fig. 9

,

I - beam

.

I - beam

(flange)

,

I - beam

(web)

가

[19] 가 가

Fig. 10

(rotor blade)

가 가

가

[20]

(central foam)

[21,22,23]

가

80%

[24]

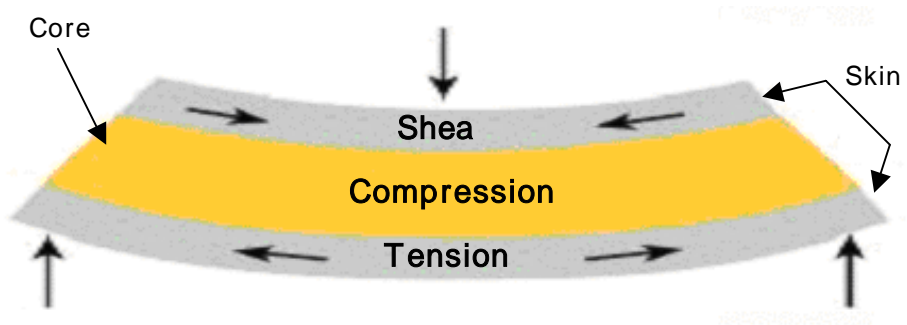
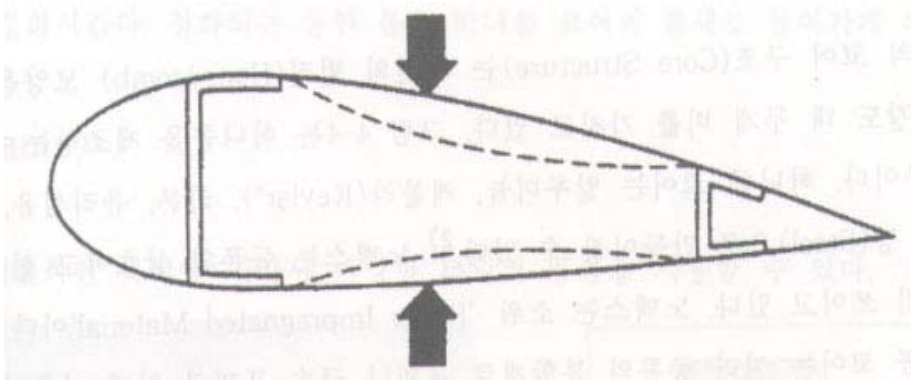
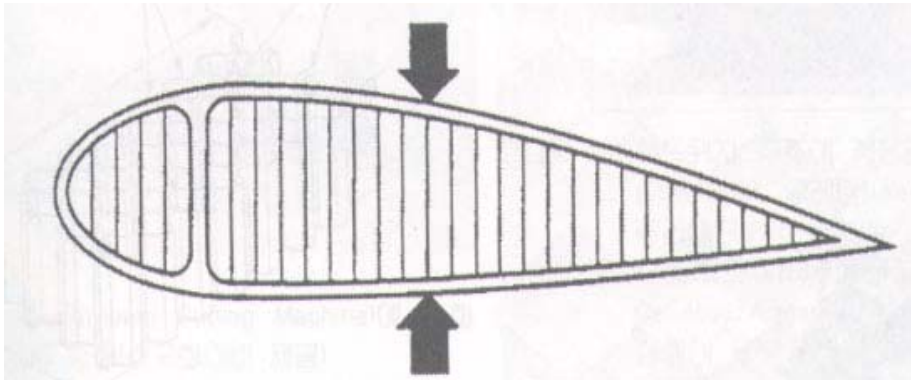


Fig. 9 Load in the element of a cored structure.



(a) Metal rotor blade



(b) Composite rotor blade

Fig. 10 (a) Metal skin will bend and flex when forces are applied in flight (b) Composites keep the structure from flexing in flight, eliminating fatigue

2.2.3 (Honeycomb core) (honeycomb) 가

, 가 .

가 ,

, 가 .

Expansion

method Corrugated method 가

. Fig. 11 Expansion method

Corrugated method .

Expansion , Node

line 가 (web material)

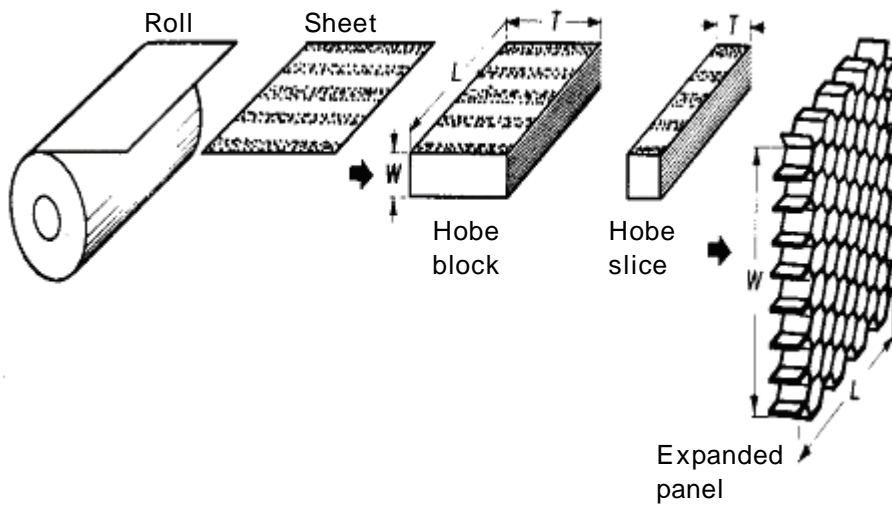
(block) .

slice (cell)

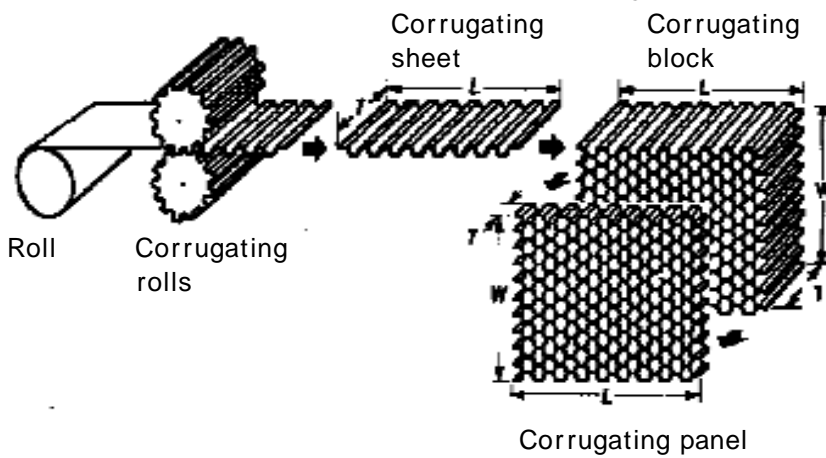
. Corrugated method corrugating

corrugated sheet node

.



(a) Expansion process



(b) Corrugated process

Fig. 11 Process method of honeycomb manufacture

가 ( 500 ) ,

가 node

. node 가

, (spotwelding)  
(Brazing) .

, “ dip coating ” node

.

Fungus - Resistant

. ,

, 가 ,

.

가 ,

.

가 ,

.

.

가

가 . ,

가

가 가 ,

가 . Table 1

가

Table 2



Table 1 Classification of honeycomb by cell configuration

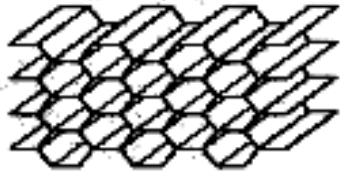
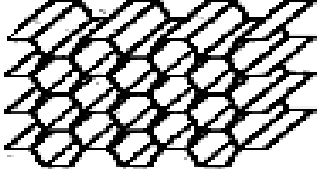

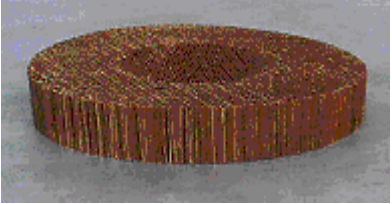

Kind	Cell Configurations
Hexagonal core	
OX - core	
Flex - core	
Tube - core	
Double - flex	

Table 2 Factors of selecting honeycomb type.

Honeycomb materials	Glass fiber resinforced honeycomb				Aluminum honeycomb			Aramid fiber reinforced honeycomb (Dipped in a phenolic resin)	Water resistant core (special application)
	Dipped in a phenolic resin	Incorporated with bias weave	Dipped in a polyester resin	Dipped in a polyimide resin	A5052 / A5956	A2024	Al commercial grade		
Factor									
Cost	M	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	L
Max.service temp., ( )	350 (177)	350 (177)	350 (177)	350 (177)	350 (177)	420 (216)	350 (177)	350 (177)	350 (177)
Flammability	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	P
Impact resistance	F	G	F	F	G	G	G	F	F
Moisture resistance	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	G
Fatigue strength	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F
Heat transfer	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L

E : Excellent, G : Good, F : Fair, P : Poor

M : Moderate, L : Low, H : High

2.2.4 (Foam core)

가

PVC(polyvinyl chloride), PS(polystyrene), PU(polyurethane), (polymethyl methacrylamide), PEI(polyetherrimide) SAN(styreneacrylonitrile)

2.5lb/ft<sup>3</sup>~12.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>  
(40kg/m<sup>3</sup>~ 200kg/m<sup>3</sup>) , 1.9 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>~18.7 lb/ft<sup>3</sup> (30kg/m<sup>3</sup>~300kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
0.2in~2.0in(5mm~50mm)

(fire resistance)

[25]

PVC

가

PVC PU , PVC  
PVC , PVC  
가 - 400 ~ 180 ( - 240 ~ 80 )  
PVC

가 . PVC

Crosslink

Uncrosslink

Uncrosslink

(Linear)

가 crosslink

(polystyrene foam)

가

(surf board)

,

(polyurethane foam)

,

가

가

가

,

.

.

(polymethyl methacrylamide

foam)

가

가

.

가

,

.

-

(styrene acrolonitrile

co - polymer foam )

PVC

가

,

PVC

.

## 2.3

가 , 가 3가 ,

가  
가 (skin),  
(bond),

가

가  
Fig. 12

[26]

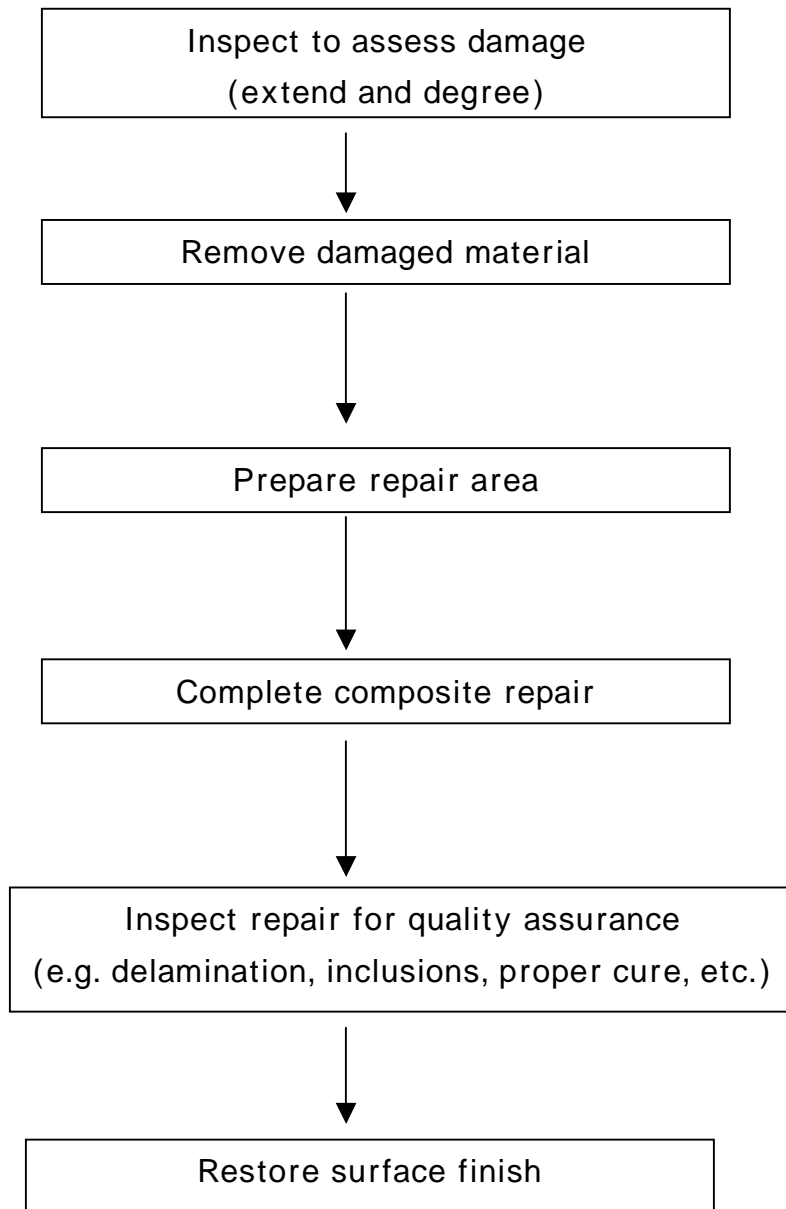


Fig. 12 Basic repair process of composites damage

2.3.1

(1) (Cosmetic defects)

Chipping Scratch

(2) (Impact damage)

가

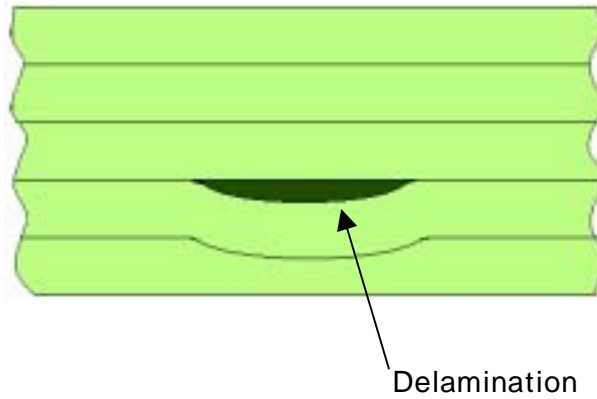
(3) (Delamination damage)

Fig.13

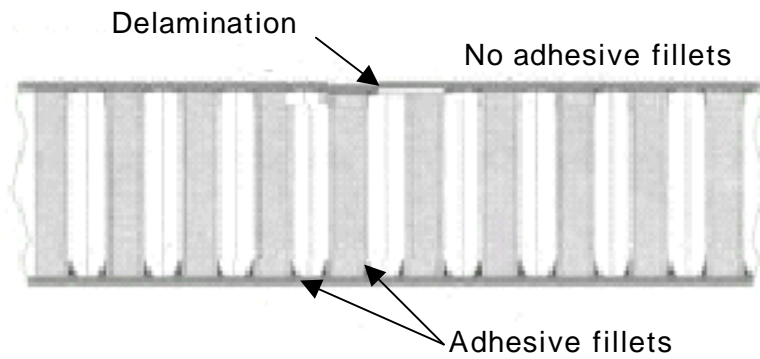
가

가

가



(a) Laminate structure



(b) Sandwich structure

Fig. 13 Diagram of delamination damage in composite structure



(4) (Crack)

가

가 . ,

(5) ( Hole damage)

가

가

(6) (Light damage)

가

(7) (Rain erosion & ice)

1000km/h

Pin Hole

Pin Hole

-

(8) (Static electricity)

2.3.2 가

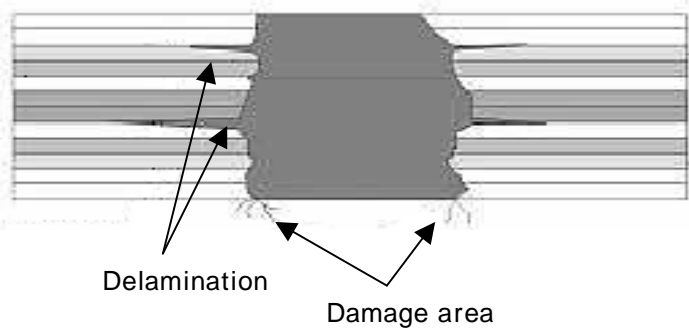
ding)

가

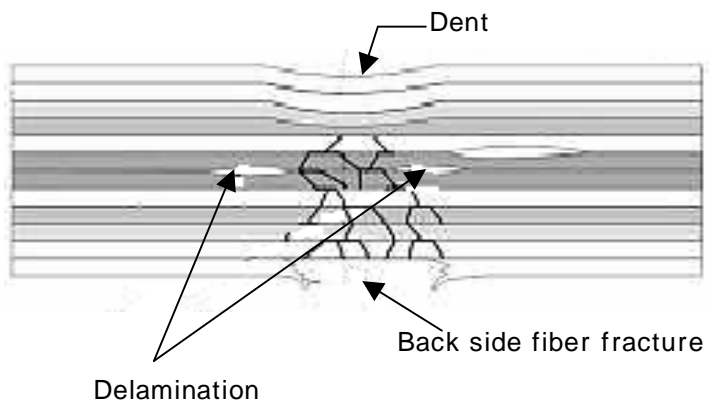
가 가

가 가

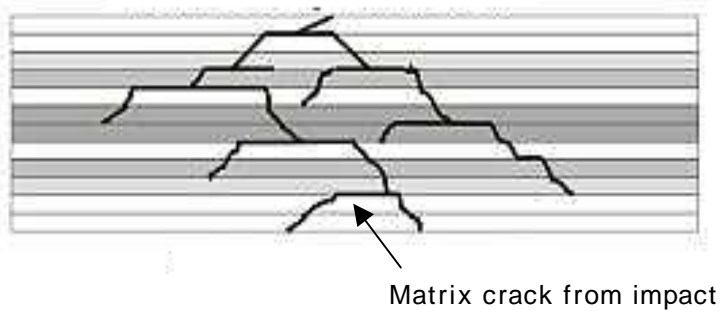
. Fig. 14



(a) High energy impact



(b) Medium energy impact



(c) Low energy impact

Fig. 14 The schematic of damage by impact energy





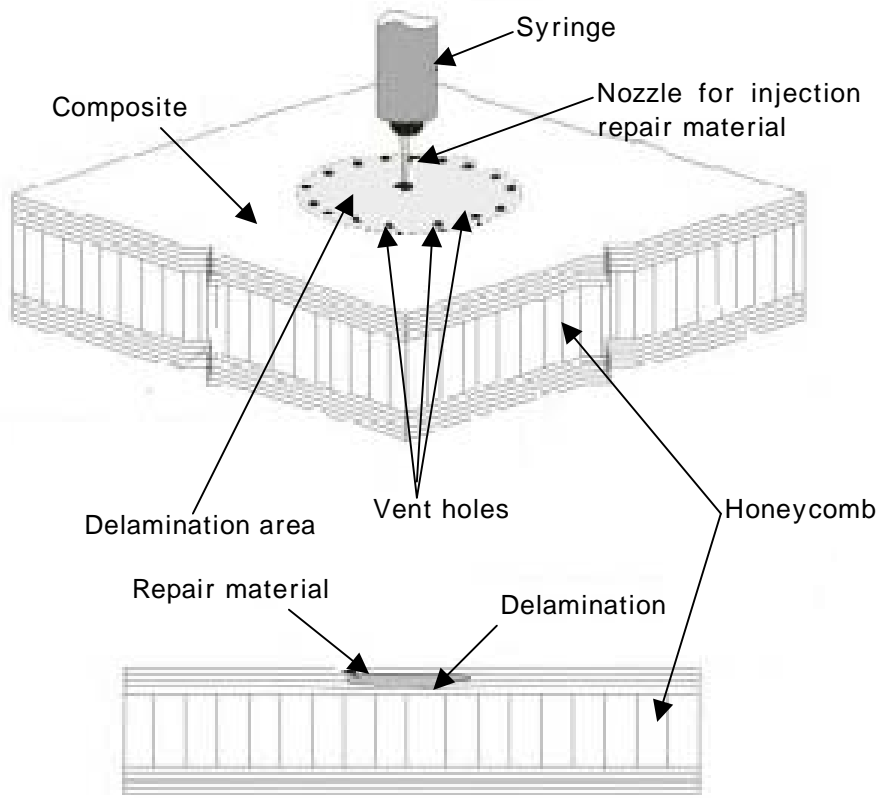


Fig. 16 Resin injection repair

(3) Semi - structure plug/patch repair

,  
가

가 . Fig 17

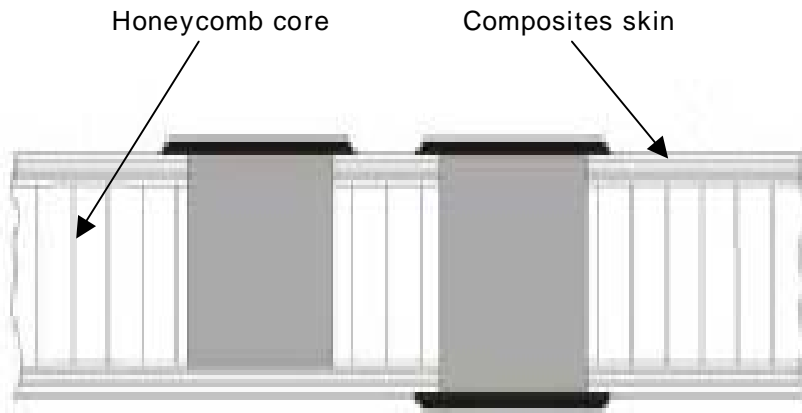


Fig. 17 Semi - structure plug/patch repair

(4) Structure mechanically - fastened doubler repair

가  
가

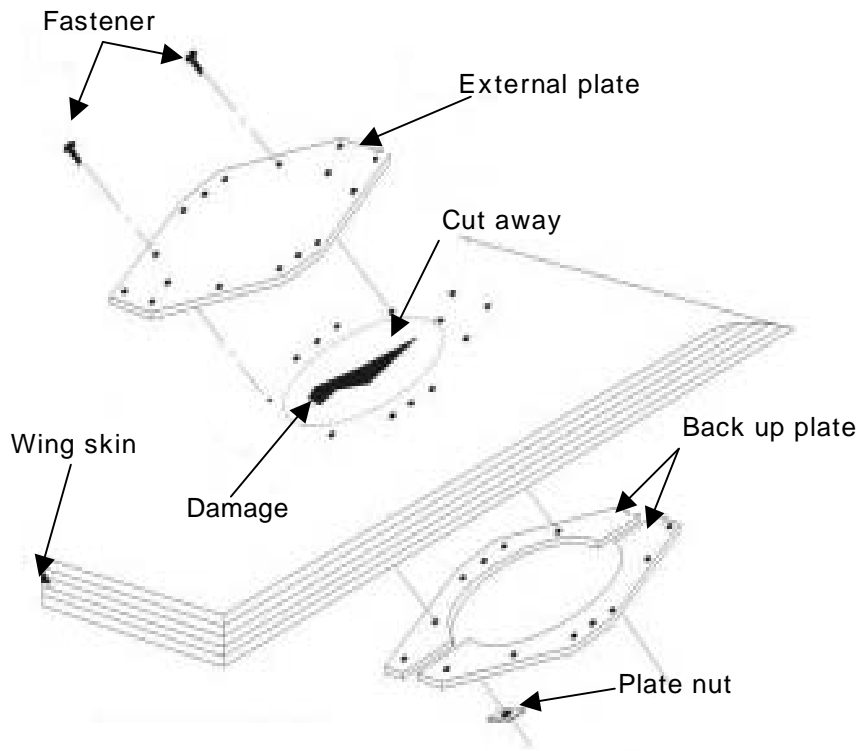


Fig. 18 Structure mechanically - fastened doubler repair

(5) Structural bonded external doubler repair

가 . 가  
 가 가  
 가 .  
 ,  
 .



(6) Structural flush repair

(sanding  
layer)

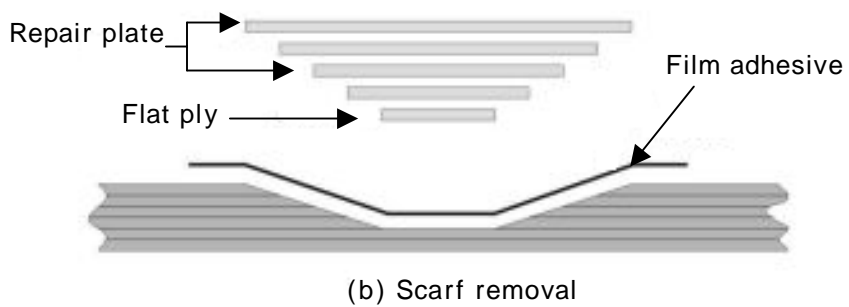
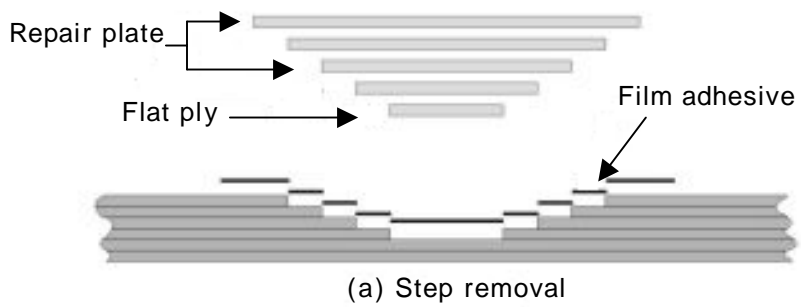


Fig. 19 Structural flush repair

3

가

3.1

Cytec Fiberite

Glass/Epoxy

ST7781

ST220

. Table 3

402.7, 530.9MPa ,

42%,

39% .

Table 3 Properties of ST 7781 ST 220

Properties	Material	
	ST220	ST7781
Tensile strength(MPa)	402.7	530.9
Tensile modulus(GPa)	21.17	23.44
Compressive strength(MPa)	471.6	543.3
Compressive modulus(GPa)	19.79	27.58
Resin solid content(%)	42	39
Gel time(min)	4	4

3.2

Table 3

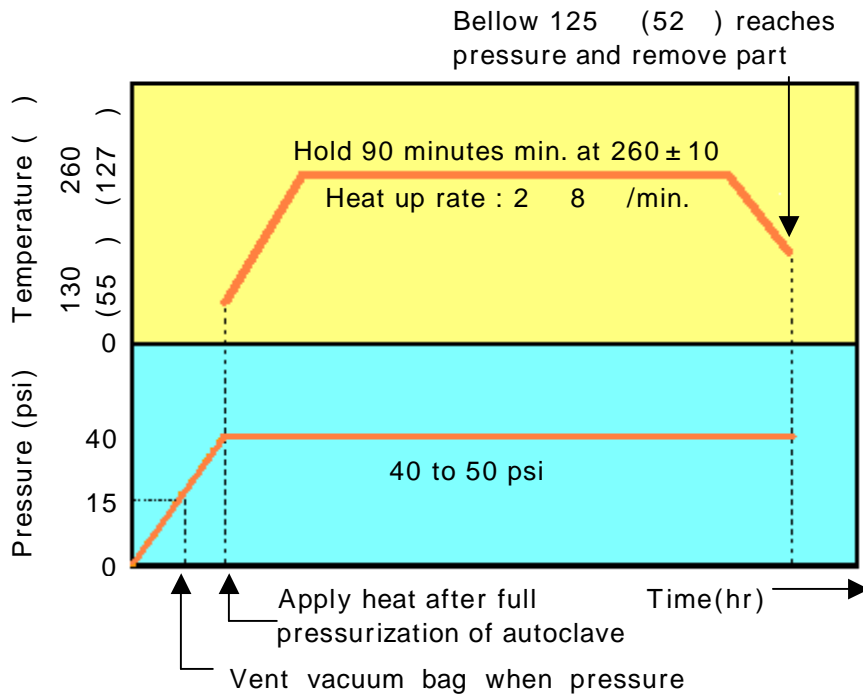
Fig. 20

(Cure cycle)

Fig. 21 Tensile, Compressive

Interlaminar shear test

Lay - up



Fi

g. 20 Autoclave cure cycle for laminate & honeycomb specimen

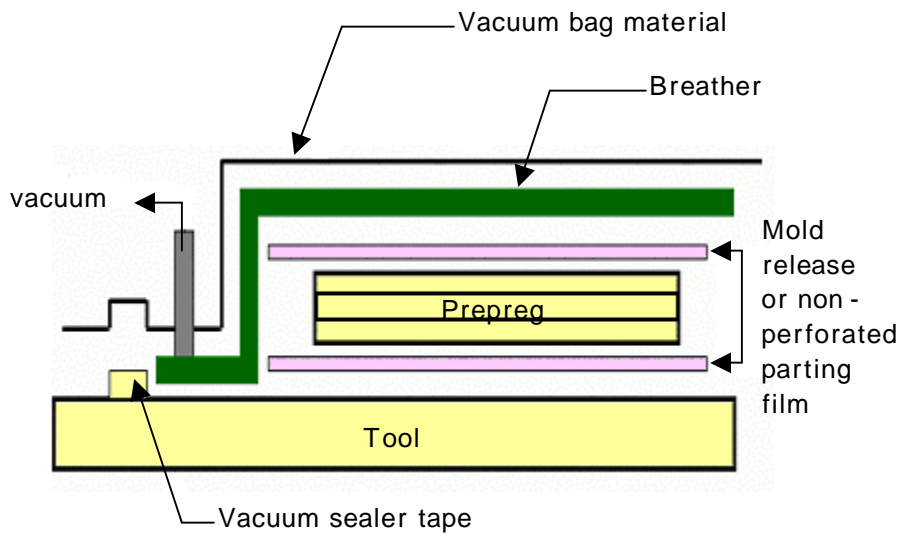


Fig. 21 Lay - up for laminate specimen

Table 6

Table 6 Staking requirements and nominal ply thickness or testing, laminate properties

Characteristic	Style 7781	Style 220
Thickness per ply, inch(mm)	0.0095 (0.241)	0.0042 (0.107)
No. plies, laminate tests		
Mechanical tests	10	21
Interlaminar shear	16	30

Fig. 22

, 36in(0.9m) x 72in(1.8m)  
500 (260 ) 200psi 가 .

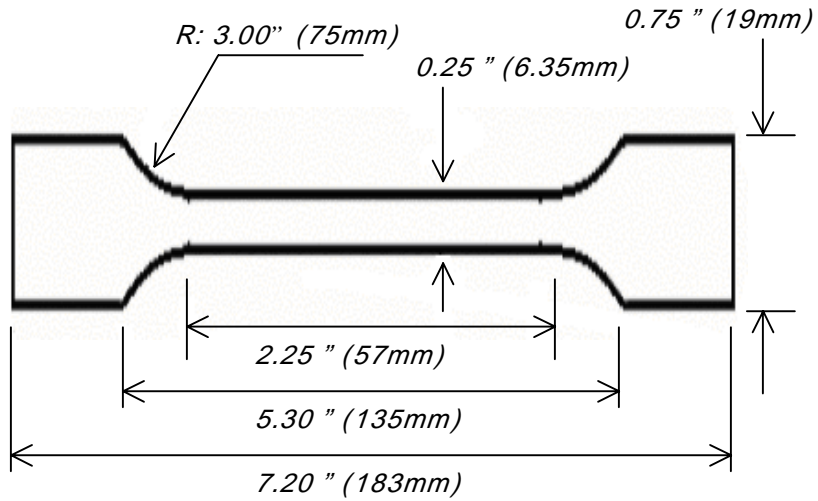


Fig. 22 The real shape of the used autoclave for laminate and sandwich panel process.

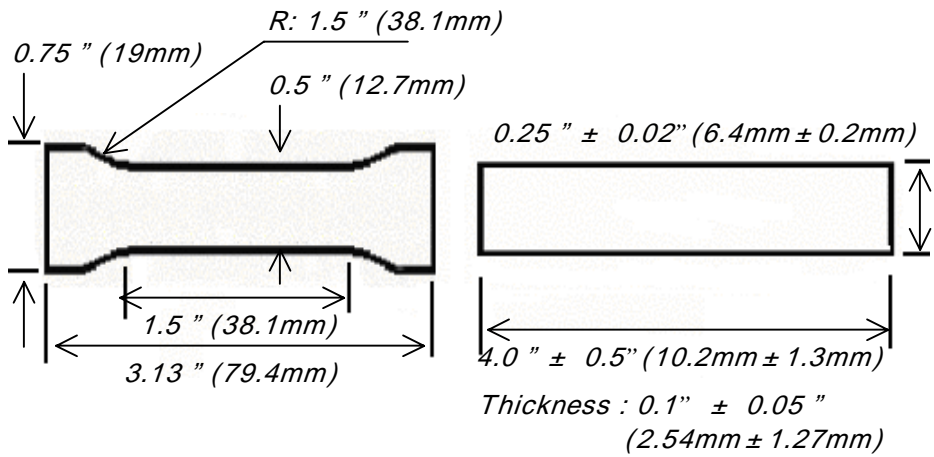
Fig. 23

가 . Fig. 23 (a) , (b)  
 , (c) Interlaminar shear test  
 , Tensile cut  
 가 (ASTM D638 - 99,ASTM

D695 - 96) 가 Interlaminar shear  
 Diamond saw 가 .



(a) Tensile specimen



(b) Compressive specimen (c) Interlaminar shear specimen

Fig. 23 Classification of test specimens

### 3.3

가 260 (127 ) 1.5, 3, 4.5,  
6, 50, 150 가 . Fig.24 가

. Fig. 20

90

150

(aging)

100

. Fig. 25 Fig. 26

(strain)

가

[27][28][29][30]

cross

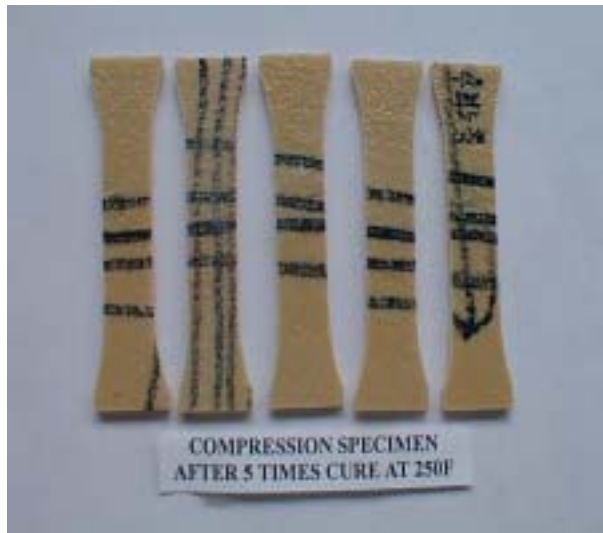
head speed 0.05 in/min (1.27mm/min)

Fig.27 test



(a) Tensile specimen

Fig. 24 Configuration of test specimen



(b) Compressive specimen



(c) Interlaminar shear specimen

Fig. 24 To be continued





Fig. 25 The real shape of the used tensile test machine.

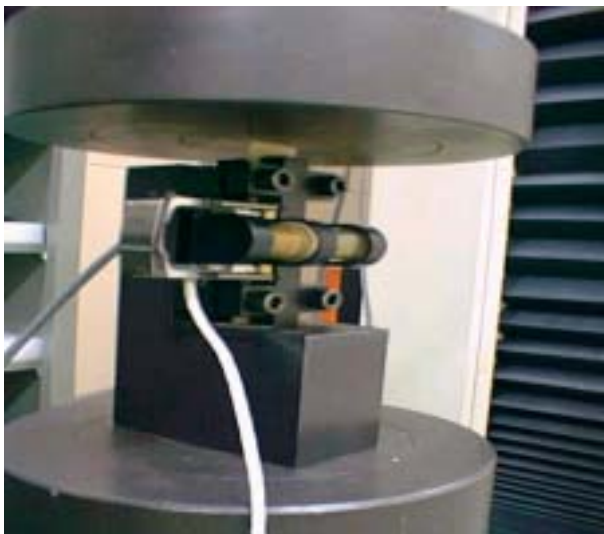


Fig. 26 The real shape of the used compressive test machine.



(a) Tensile specimen



(b) Compressive specimen

Fig. 27 Configuration of fractured specimen after test

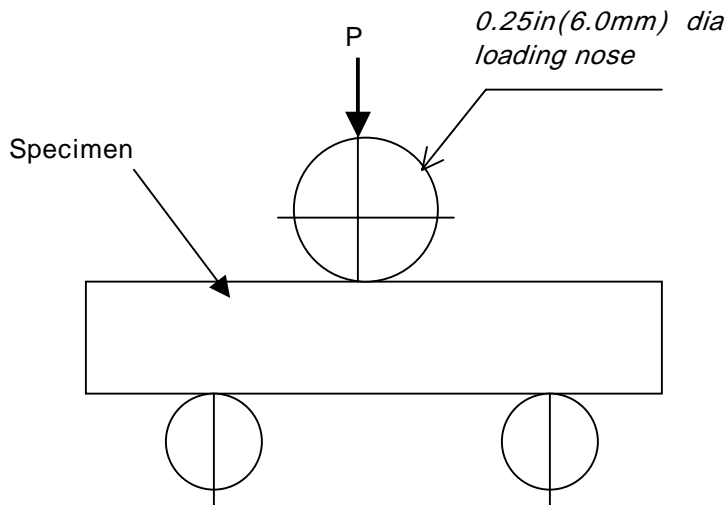
Interlaminar shear test

가 가 . Fig. 28 Interlaminar shear test  
. Fig. 28 (a)

, (b)

(b) [31]

Fig. 28 (b) diamond  
wheel cutter machine



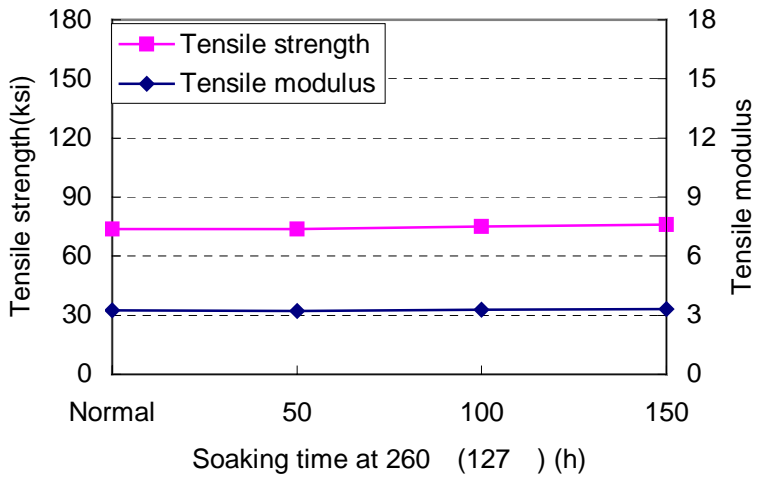
(a)

Fig. 28 The diagram interlaminar shear test



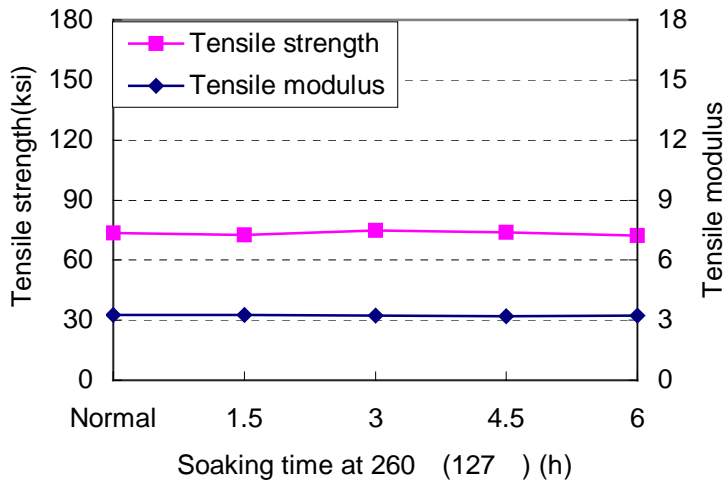
Table 7. Data of laminate panel test

Item Time (h)	Tensile test		Compressive test		Interlaminar shear test Strength(ksi)
	Strength (ksi)	Modulus	Strength (ksi)	Modulus	
Normal	73.6	3.26	72.2	3.64	8.89
1.5	72.5	3.25	68.5	3.68	
3.0	74.8	3.22	75.0	3.79	
4.5	74.0	3.21	69.0	3.63	
6.0	72.3	3.22	70.8	4.06	
10					9.30
50	73.8	3.23	76.6	3.89	9.03
100	74.9	3.28	73.4	4.06	8.98
150	76.1	3.30	80.2	3.93	9.27

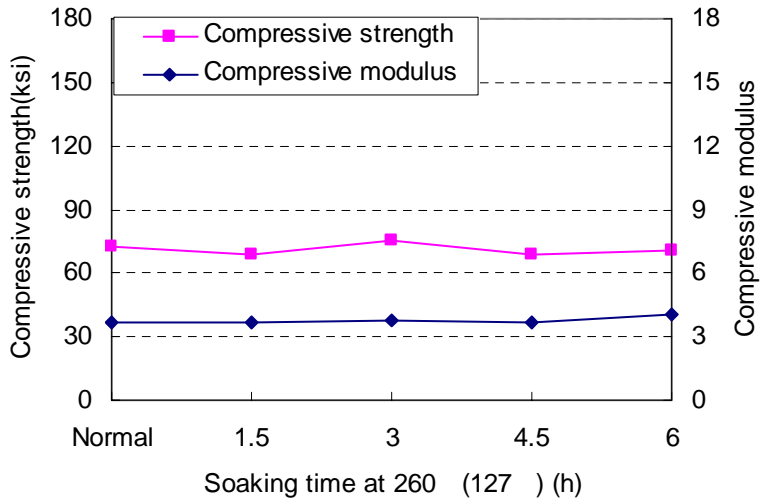


(a) Tensile strength( )

Fig. 29 Laminate panel test curve of average data

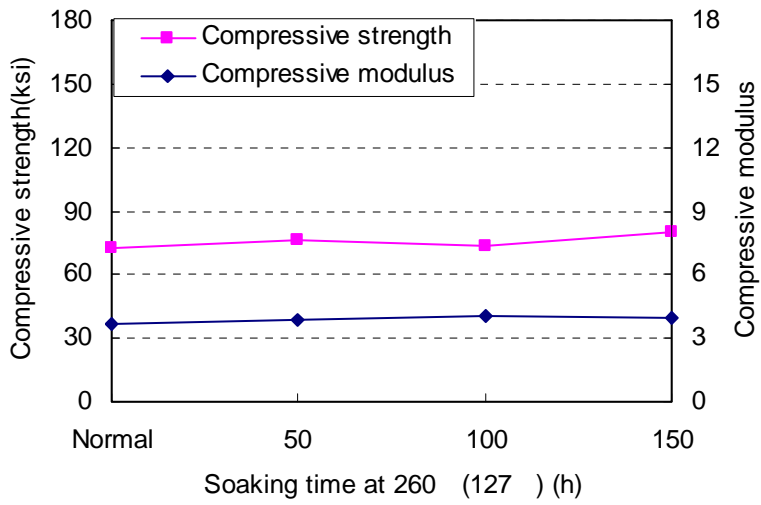


(b) Tensile strength( )

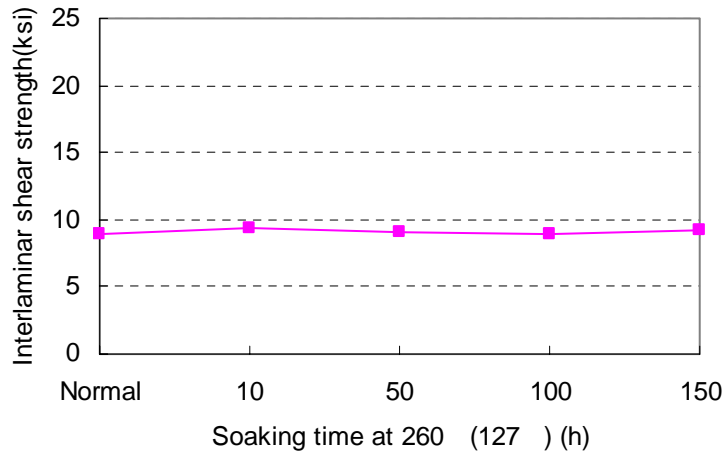


(b) Compressive strength( )

Fig. 29 To be continued



(d) Compressive strength ( )



(e) Interlaminar shear strength

Fig. 29 To be continued

4

가

4.1

Cyttec    Fiberite  
 Glass/Epoxy    ST7781    ST220  
 ,    Hexcel  
 .    Test block    3M  
 Paste type adhesive(Scotch - weld EC 2216 A/B)  
 . Table 4

Table 4 Properties of fiberglass honeycomb core

Properties		
Density(kg/m <sup>3</sup> )		123
Ribbon direction	Shear strength(MPa)	3.6
	Shear modulus(MPa)	144.7
Warp direction	Shear strength(MPa)	3.0
	Shear modulus(MPa)	137.5

Table 3    Table 4



4.2

Fig. 20

. Fig. 30

2

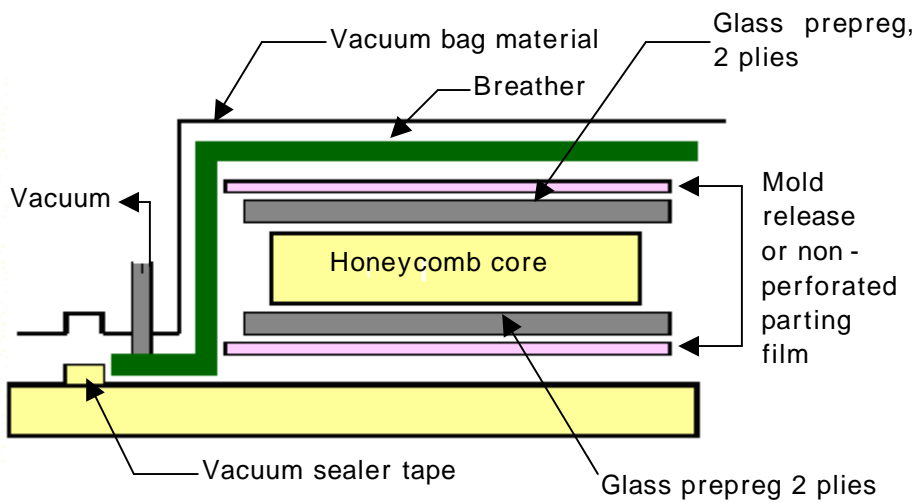


Fig. 30 Lay - up for sandwich structure

Fig. 31

. (a)

Flatwise tension

, (b)

(c)

Drum peel

Long beam flexural

. Flatwise

tension

3M 2216

, 24

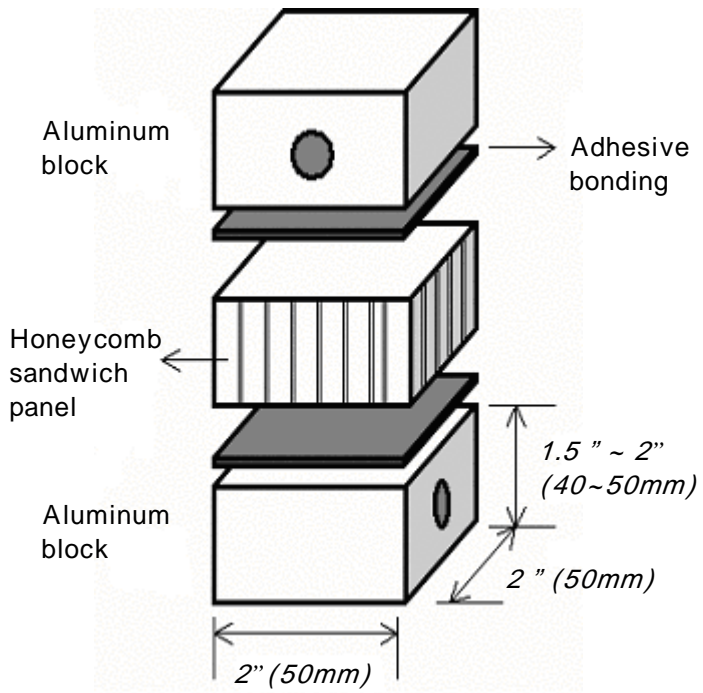
, 158 (70 )

1

. diamond saw 가

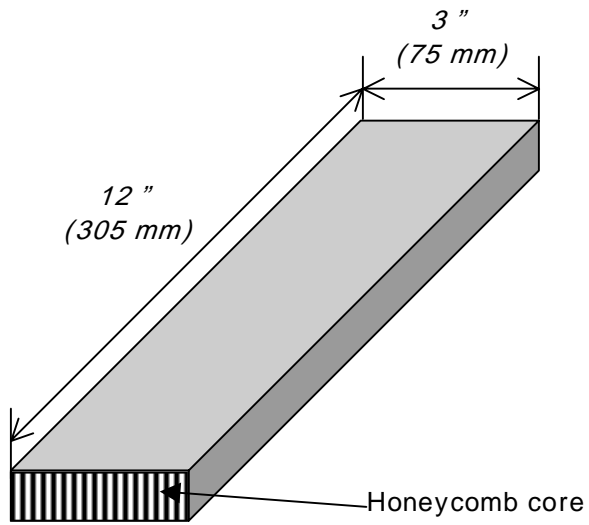
Fig. 31

Fig. 32

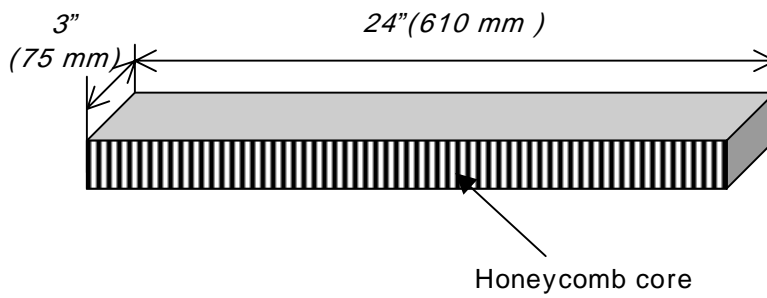


(a) Flatwise specimen

Fig. 31 Classification of test specimens



(b) Drum peel specimen

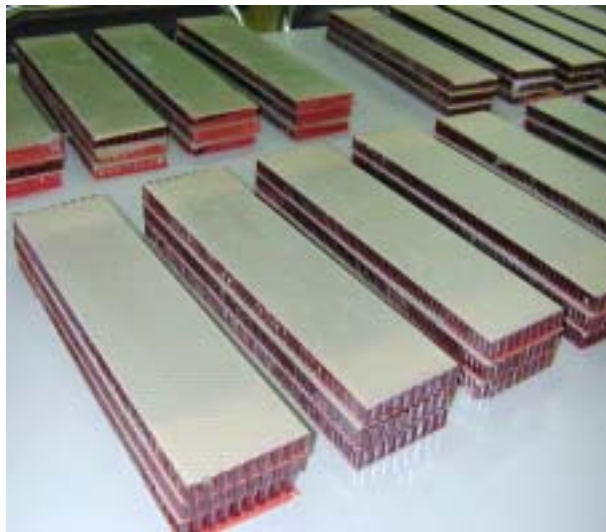


(c) Long beam flexural specimen

Fig. 31 To be continued

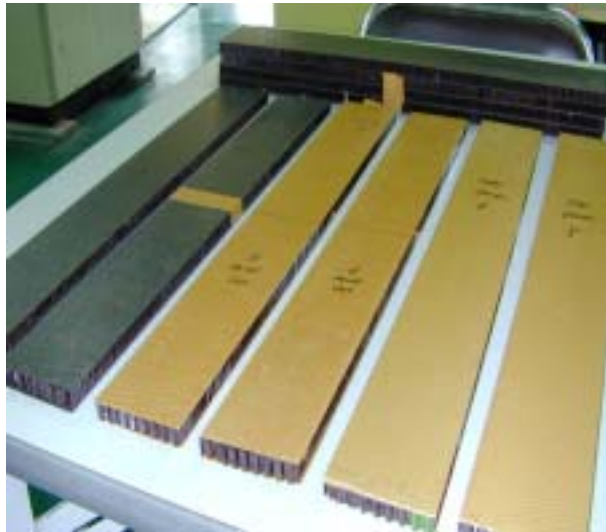


(a) Flatwise specimen



(b) Drum peel specimen

Fig. 32 Configuration of test specimen



(c) Long beam flexural specimen

Fig. 32 To be continued

4.3

260 (127 )

100, 300, 500

. Fig. 20

90

100

66

Drum peel , Flatwise tension

[32] Long beam flexural Cross head speed 가

0.29in/min(7.3mm/min) . Flatwise tensile,

Drum peel Long beam flexural strength Fig.

32



(a) Flatwise tensile



(b) Drum peel strength

Fig. 33 The real shape of honeycomb testing by test Machine



(c) Long beam flexural  
Fig. 33 To be continued

4.4

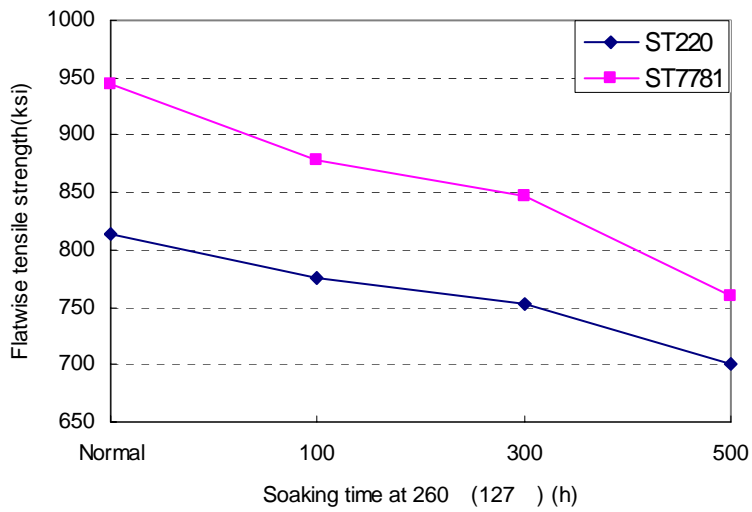
가 가

. Table 8. Fig. 34 Flatwise tension, Drum peel Long beam flexural

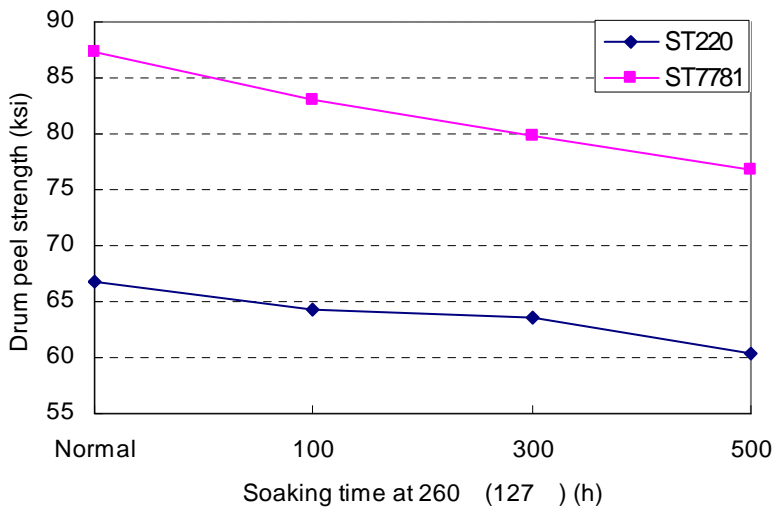
Table 8. Data of honeycomb panel test

Item Time (h)	Flatwise tensile strength (ksi)		Drum peel strength (ksi)		Long beam flexural strength(ksi)	
	ST220	ST7780	ST220	ST7780	ST220	ST7780
Normal	943.7	813.8	87.35	66.85	1946	947.7
100	878.0	775.0	83.10	64.37	1772	852.6
300	846.1	752.3	79.80	63.60	1693	731.7
500	760.0	700.0	76.70	60.35	1514	714.0



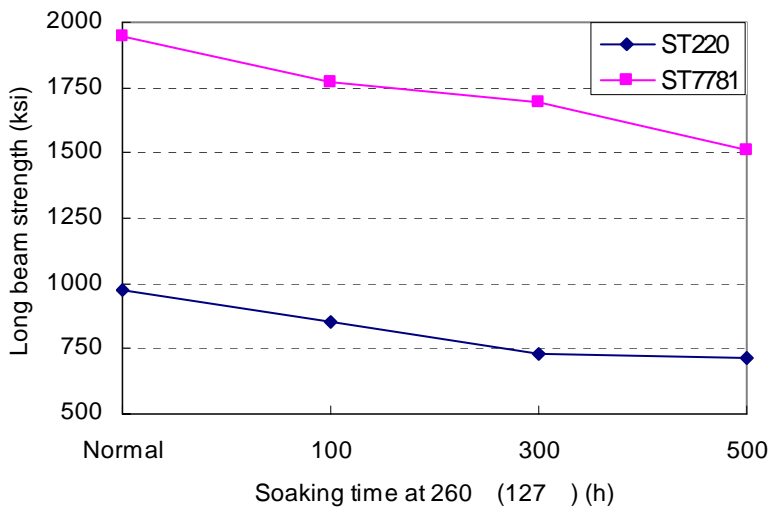


(a) Flatwise tensile strength



(b) Drum peel strength

Fig. 34 Honeycomb panel test curve of average data



(c) Long beam flexural strength

Fig. 34 To be continued

가

가

가

Fig. 9

가

1000psi Lap shear strength

가 가

가

90

가

가

95%

Fig.

20 가

가 가

가 ,

가

가 100% 가 .

(Tg)

Tg가 가 가

가 . Toughening mechanism

Tg 가 (Toughness characteristics)

가 가 ,

가

( ) ,

가 .

가

가 Tg 가 가 .

. 248 (120 )

248 (120 ) (peel strength)

가 100%

가

가 .

가 가  
가 . , 가  
, ,  
가 가 가  
가 가 .  
.



(5)

heat

blanket

E - beam cure

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