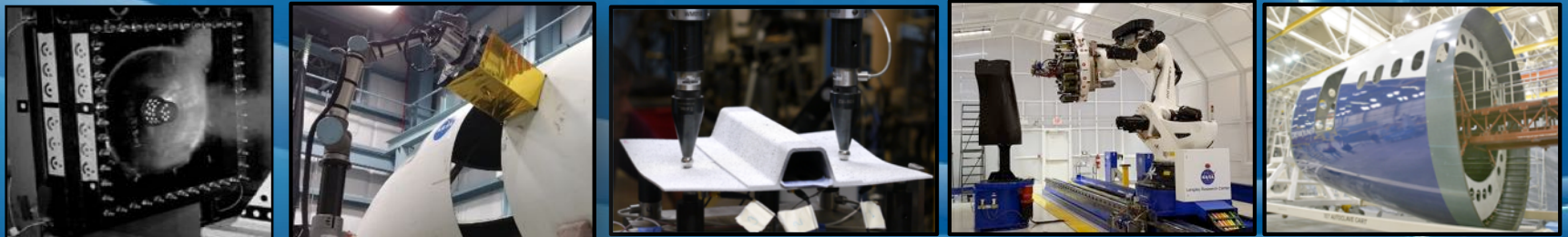




Advanced Composites Project: Executive Summary

2019 ACP Fall Final Review
NASA Langley Research Center
Oct. 1, 2019



Dr. Richard D. Young, Project Manager

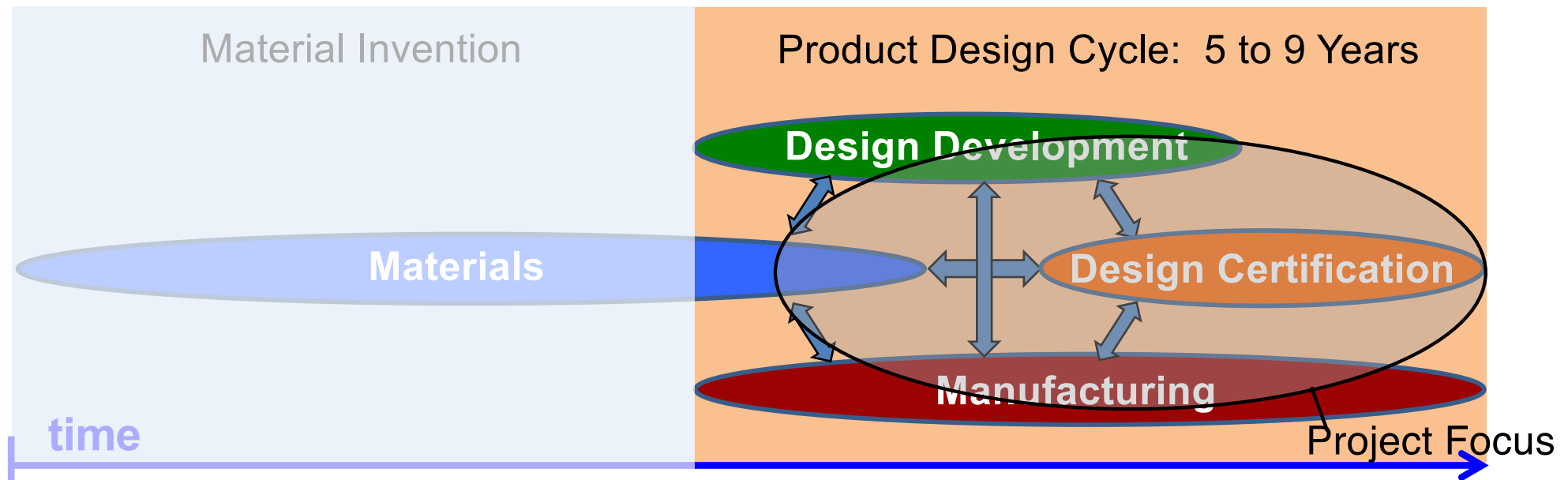


Advanced Composites Project (ACP)

Goal and Scope



Focus on reducing the time to develop and certify composite materials and structures, helping American industry retain their global competitive advantage in aircraft manufacturing.



Goal: Reduce product development and certification timeline by 30%

Scope:

- Aeronautics vehicle applications
- Existing material systems
- Finite (5 yr) project duration
- Community team approach

Team Approach: NASA and Partners



ACP Partners



Advanced Composites Consortium (ACC), Jan. 2015



Executive Steering Committee



Technical Oversight Committee



Cooperative Research Teams

(Integrator)



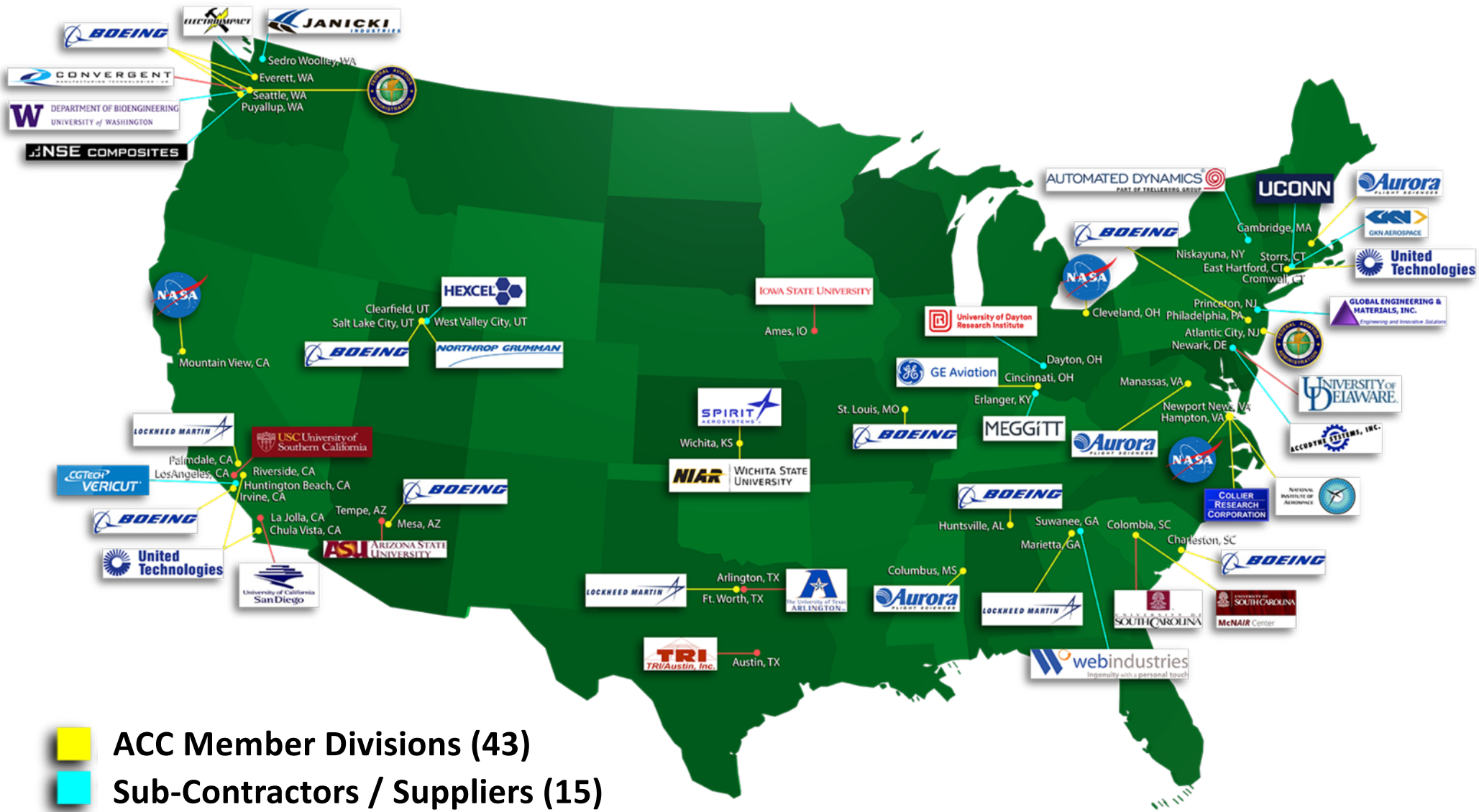
NASA Research Announcement (NRA) 2015



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY



ACP Partners



Teamwork Approach to Maximize Impact



- Industry prioritization: select use cases where success will have big impact
- Select technologies on potential to meet requirements
- Focus on collaborative development, leverage:
 - past experience
 - partner resources
 - concurrent efforts
- Comprehensive V&V for reliable application
- Transition by participation

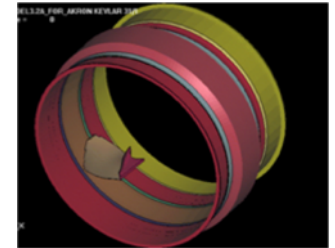
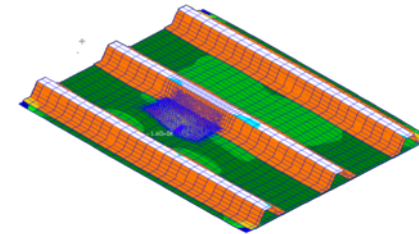
GOAL: Maximize impact of products from 5-year focus project

ACP Technical Challenges



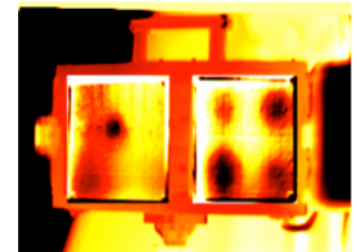
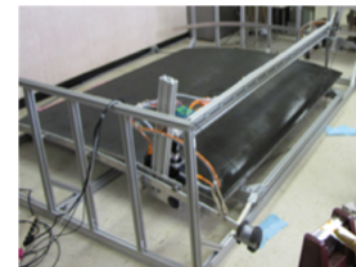
TC 1 - Accurate Strength & Life Prediction

Develop validated strength and life prediction tools with known accuracy for complex composite structures and standardized procedures for their reliable use.



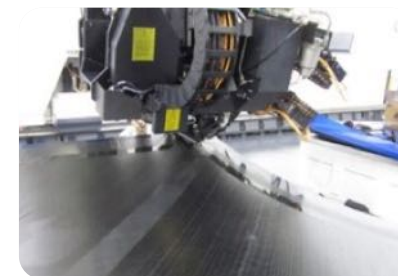
TC 2 - Rapid Inspection & Characterization

Develop and demonstrate NDE systems and enabling technologies to fully inspect and rapidly disposition findings in complex composite structures.



TC 3 - Efficient Manufacturing Process Development

Develop and demonstrate new computational methods to relate manufacturing parameters to defect formation, and connect to commercial design and analysis software to allow structural optimization while resolving predicted manufacturing issues.



Framework for Method Verification and Validation



Description:

- A systematic approach to verify and validate progressive damage and failure analysis methods
 - Benchmarks to verify software implementation of theory is correct
 - Experimental data to systematically validate predictive capability for relevant failure modes
 - Progressively larger building blocks to address model size limits and modeling best practices

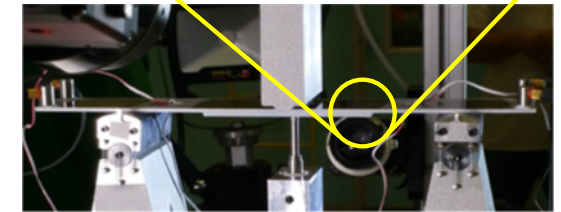
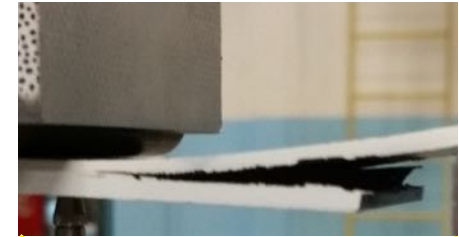
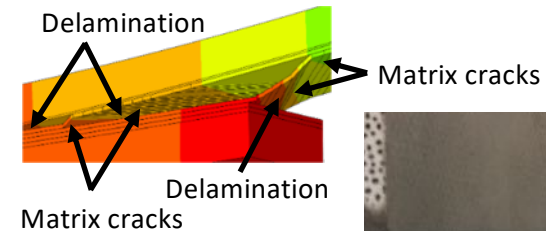
Validation / Demonstration of Capability:

- Validated using multiple types of composite structures
- Used on NASA ACC 2C18, 2C19, and AFRL CALE projects

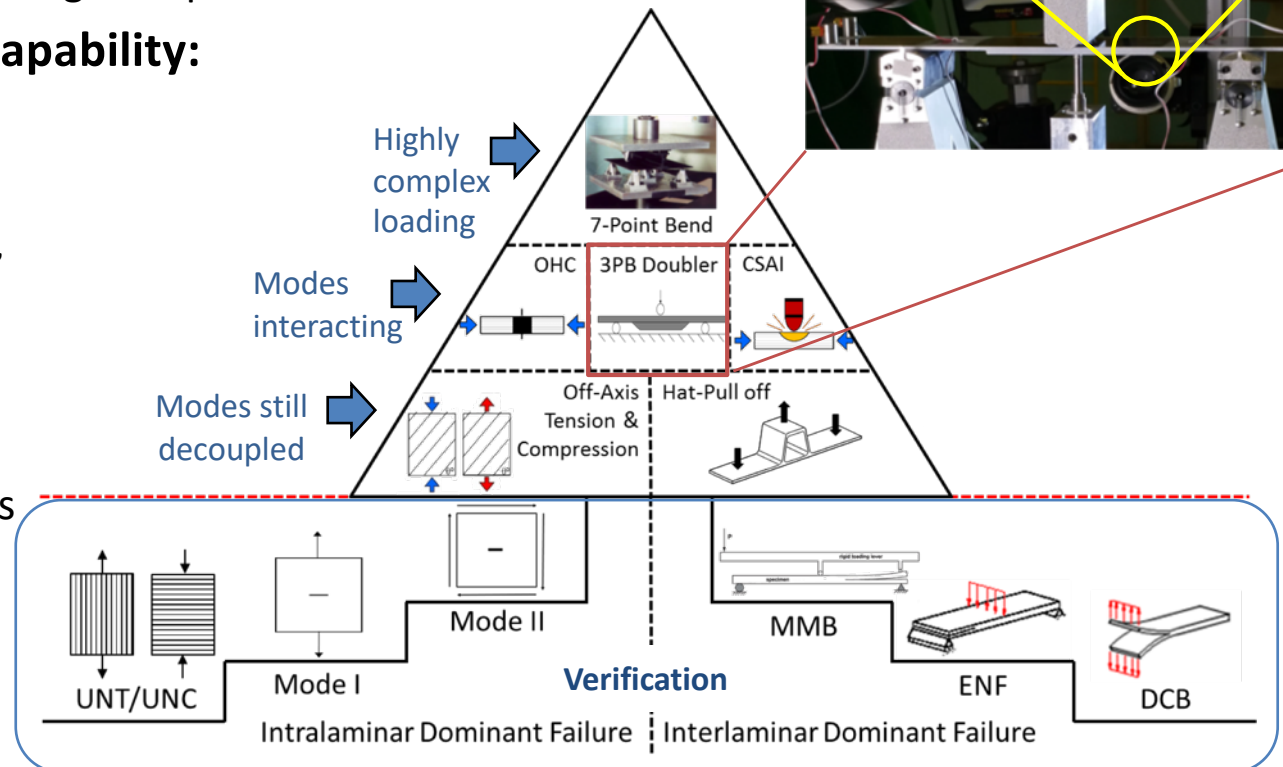
Transition Path:

- CRT member use
- Conference papers/publications
- CMH-17 in “Guidelines”

Experimental Data for Validation

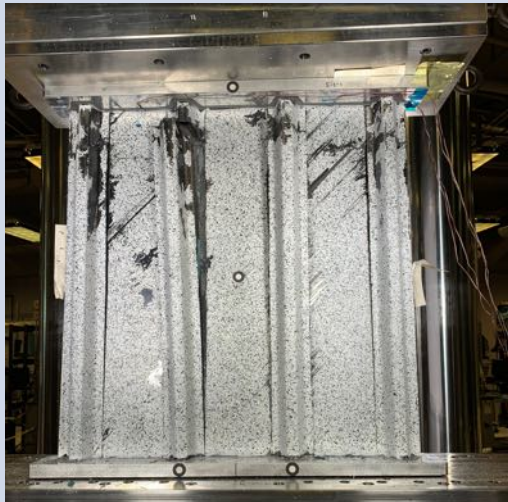
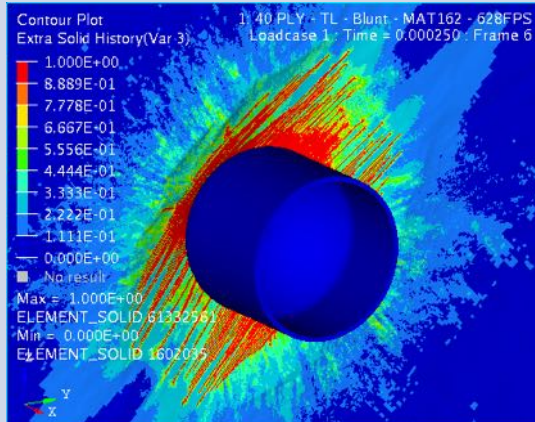


Systematic V&V Process



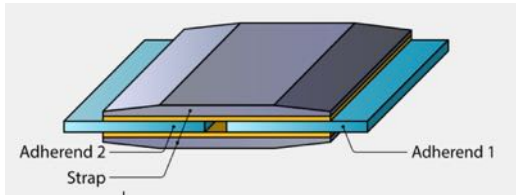
High-Fidelity Progressive Damage Analysis Tools



Progressive Damage Analysis (PDA)		High Energy Dynamic Impact (HEDI)	
VCCT (Abaqus) CompDam FNM, RxFEM Geometric non-linearity, Fiber kink band, Cohesive fatigue law, Convergence; Efficiency 	MAT 162, MAT261 Peridynamics MAT 213, MAT299 Improved MAT261; New models to address deficiencies 		
Extensive material characterization for model inputs; new test methods, databases developed			
Verification using benchmark cases: Interlaminar and intralaminar, static and fatigue			
Validated by tests: coupon, element, sub-components (multi-stringer panel, blade spar, fuselage section)			
Best practices for reliable, repeatable results: material property input, moving up building block			
• Accurate prediction of complex damage morphology with interacting matrix cracks and delaminations • Peak load generally within 15% of tests • Fatigue life underpredicted: within one order of magnitude	• Predicts threshold velocity within 20% of test • Deformation within 25% for ply-by-ply methods, within 50% for aggregated-ply methods • Damage area consistently under-predicted by 40-60%		
Use: production programs, IRAD projects, or interested; Integration into COTS needed for industry adoption	In use on production programs; some tests eliminated; calibration used; true predictive highly desired		

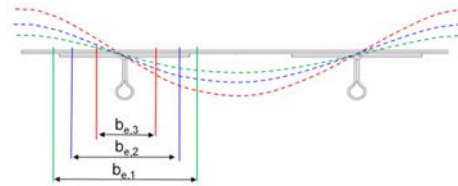
Accomplishments: Understanding, Advances, Experienced users, Confidence, Databases

Accurate Strength & Life Prediction: Rapid Design Tools



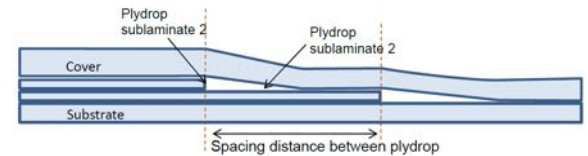
Bonded Joint Tool

Within 20% from tests
0.2 sec



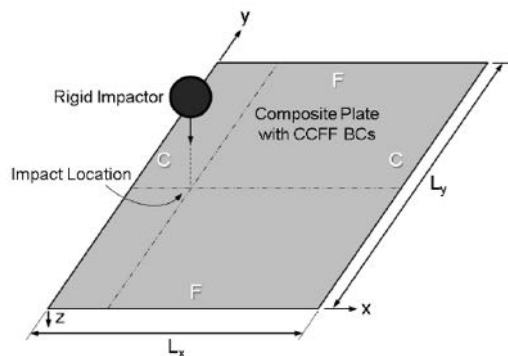
Stiffened Panel Postbuckling

Within 15% of FEA and tests,
0.1 sec



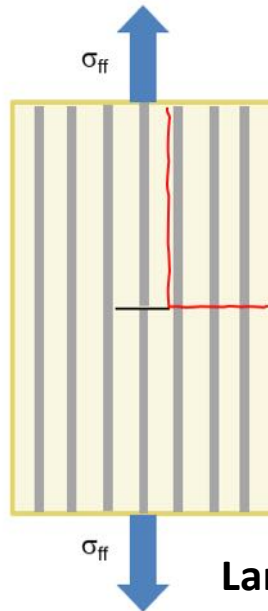
Ply-Drop Failure Estimation

Within 30% for 75% of tests,
0.2 sec



BVID Residual Strength

Impact area within 40%,
CAI within 20% from tests
3 min. (3 weeks FEA)

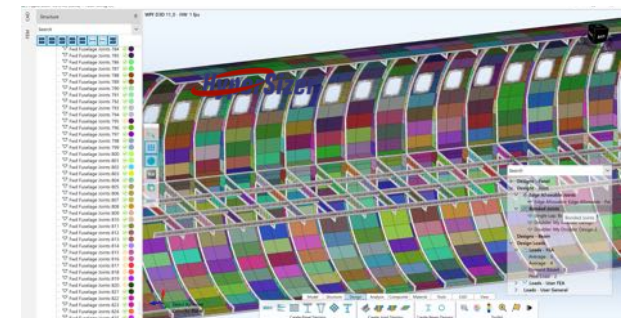


Large-Notch Damage

Within 15% of FEA,
26% of panel tests
0.01 sec



Rapid Tools integrated
into a stress framework
(HyperSizer)



Evaluate efficiency over
stand-alone tools

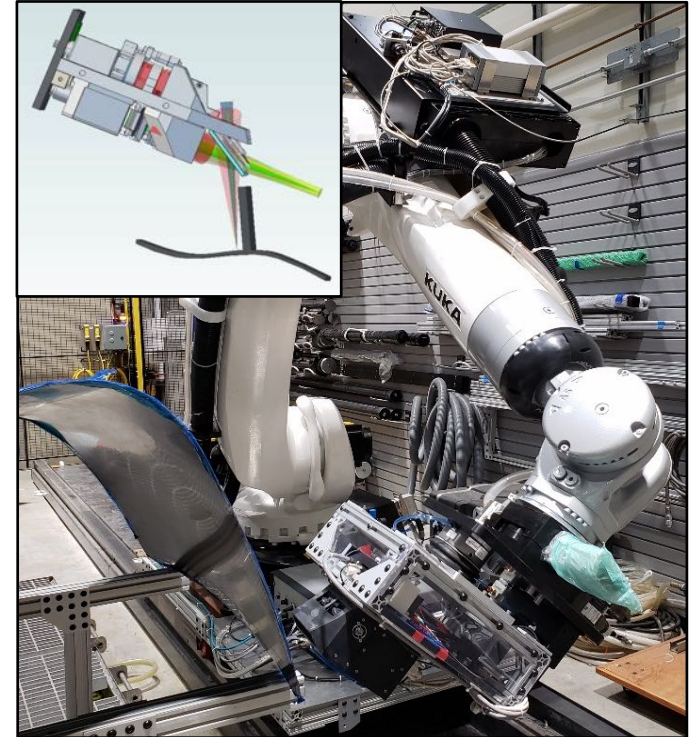
Benefit: Account for damage & defects in preliminary design, 1000's of load cases

Rapid Inspection & Characterization NDE Tools for Critical Defects



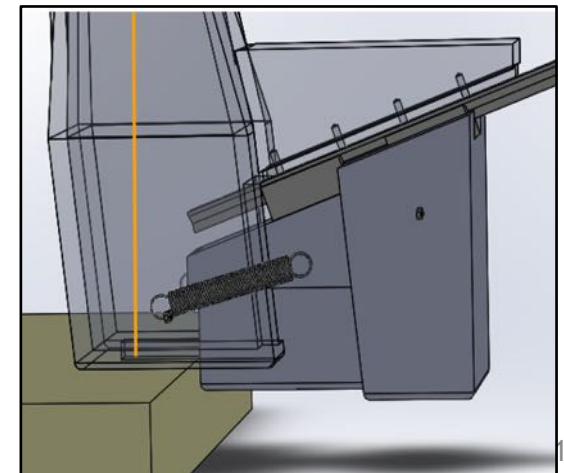
**Automated UT
Enhancement to IR
Inspection (GIRAFFE)**

**Robotic Low-cost
PULSAR Ultrasonic
Laser UT System**



**Dual Collaborative
Robot Line Scan
Thermography**

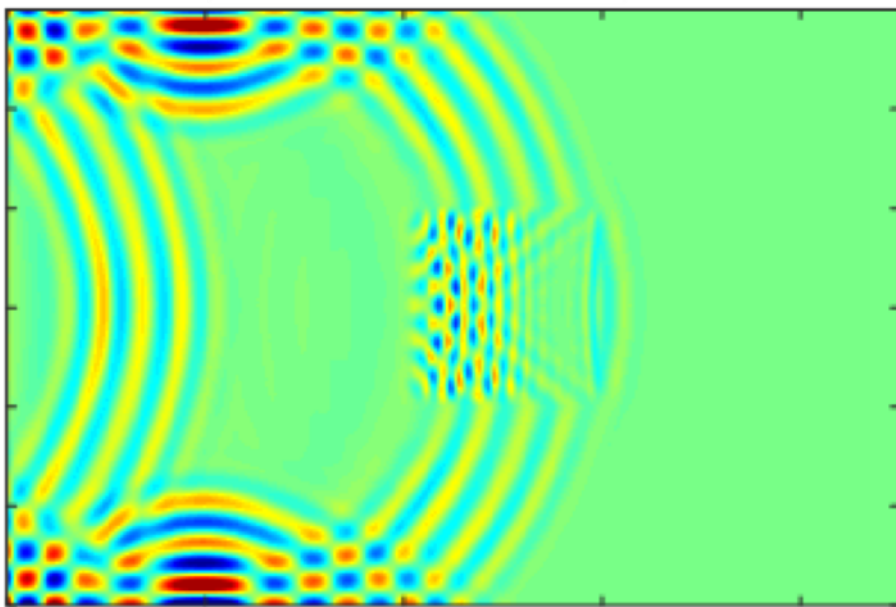
**ISAFE for Local Shielding
of High-Power Laser UT**



Rapid Inspection & Characterization Digital NDE Pipeline



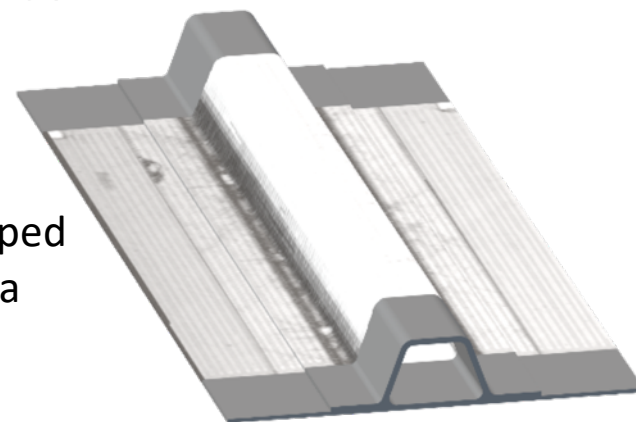
Ultrasonic NDE Simulation for Composite Structures



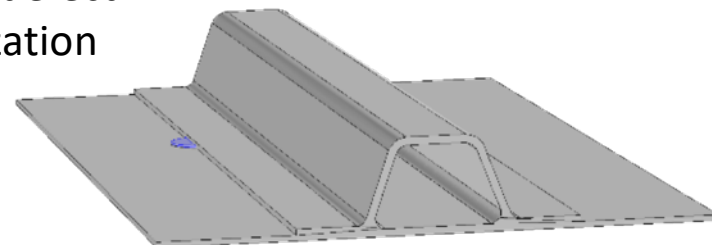
Simulated interaction of a wavefield
on delaminated panel

NDE Data to FEA

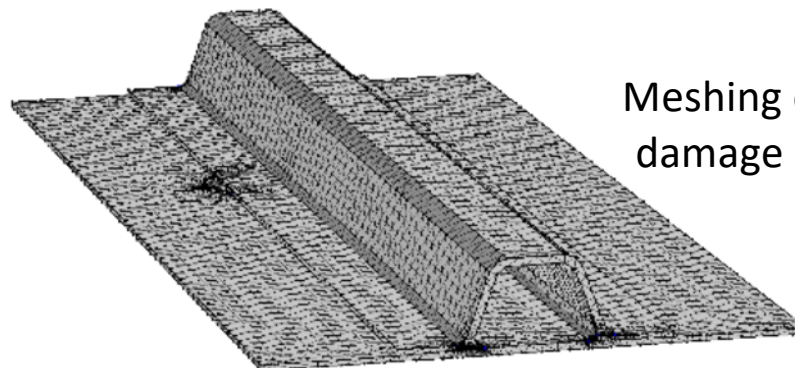
Model with mapped
inspection data



Automated defect
characterization



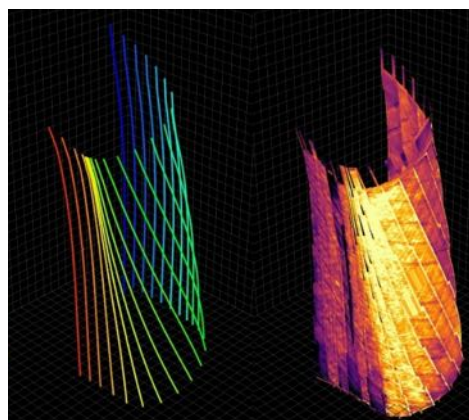
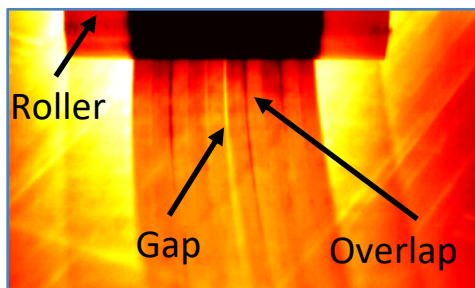
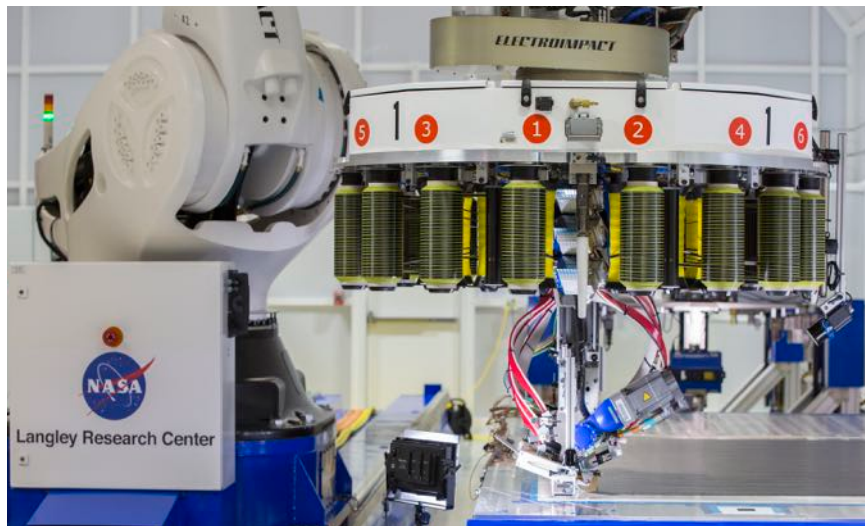
Meshing of defect for
damage assessment



Rapid Inspection & Characterization In-situ NDE of AFP Manufacture Process



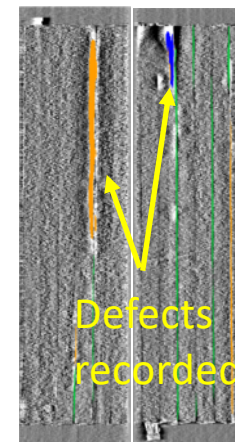
On-head, in-process, infrared-based NDI



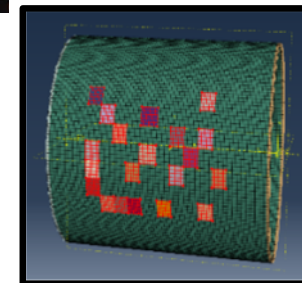
“Saddle” part demo:
AFP head path (l)
Processed thermal data (r)

Off-head profilometer based inspection

- Defect classification and recording
- Machine learning algorithm
- Exports: data analytics, rapid analysis



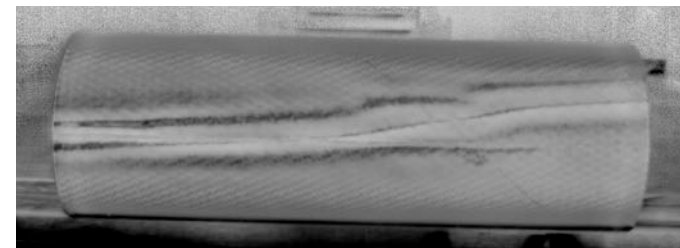
Rapid tool: AFP Go/ No go
Property reduction based
on digital coupon database



Rapid Inspection & Characterization NDE Methods and Capabilities Handbook

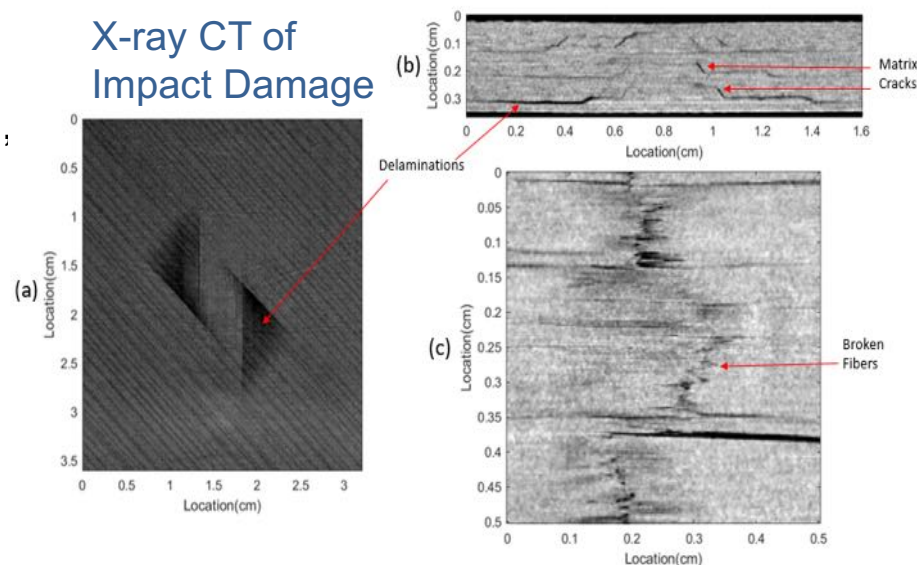


- Reference guidance on NDE methods and techniques for composites
 - Ultrasound, Thermography, X-ray, etc.
 - Defect types: Porosity, delamination, low energy impact, wrinkles, AFP (twists, folds, laps, gaps)
- Guidance on techniques, settings, best practices, and limitations, for specific flaw types and geometries
- Supporting material available through NIAR:
 - Library of NDE Standards: solid laminates with manufacturing-type defects
 - NDE data collected on Standards for simulation and data processing algorithm development

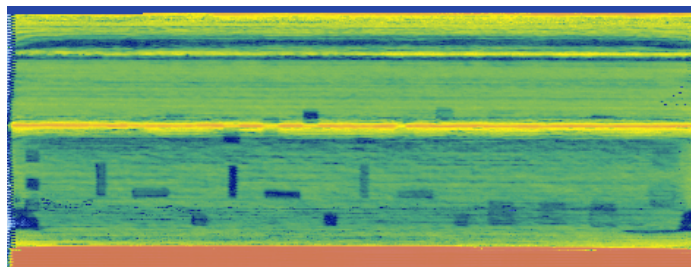


Thermography of ply wrinkles

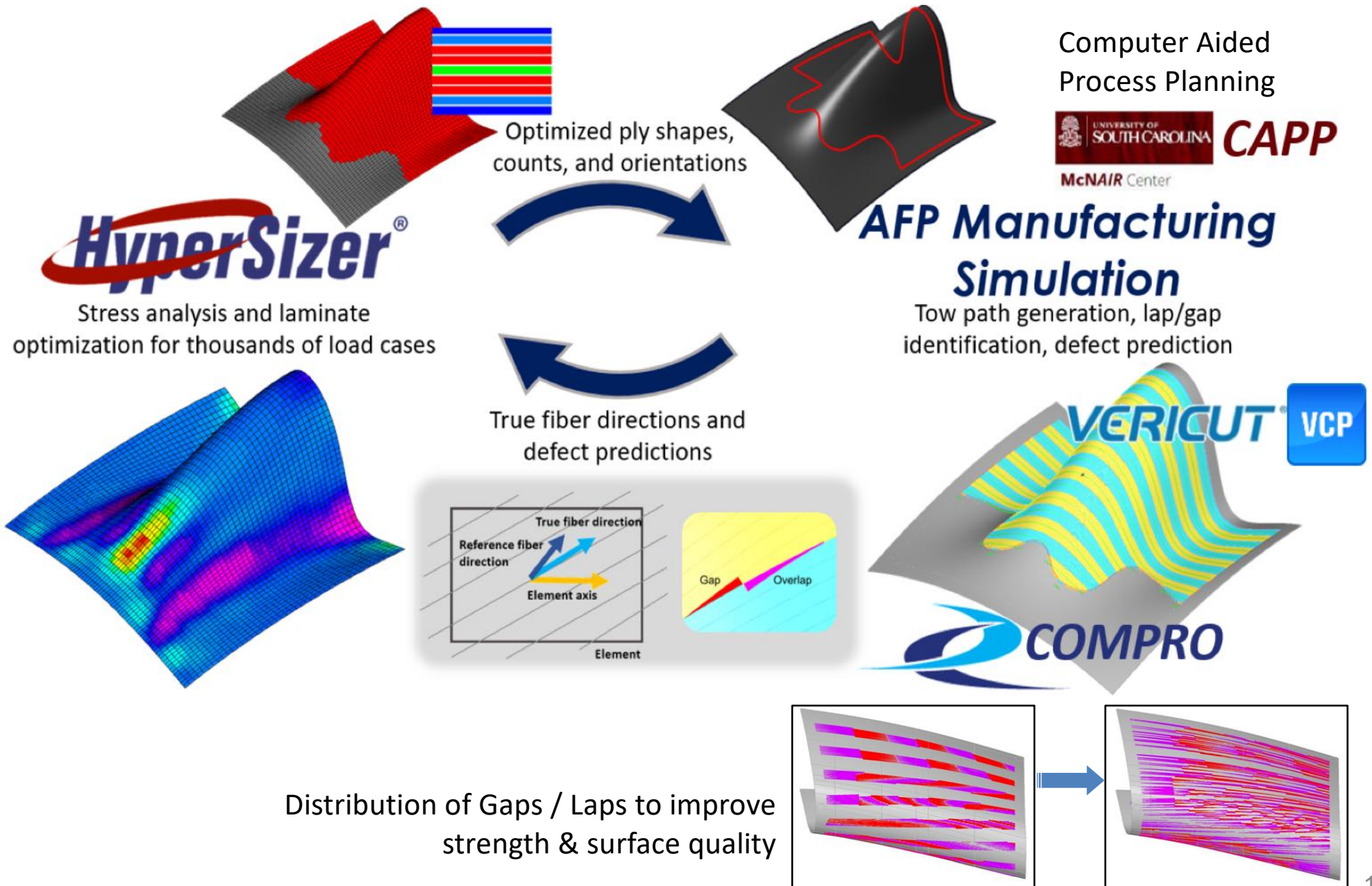
X-ray CT of
Impact Damage



Ultrasound of imbedded flaws in S-curve Panels



Efficient Manufacturing Process Development Design for Manufacturing Software



Efficient Manufacturing Process Development

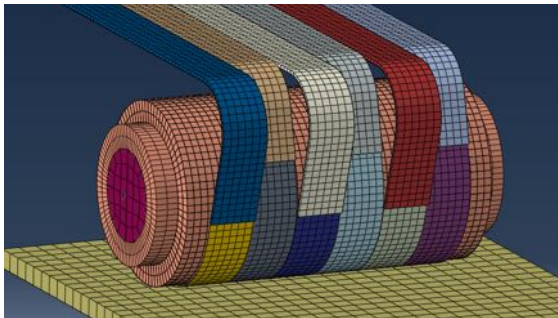
Process Models to Predict Defect Formation



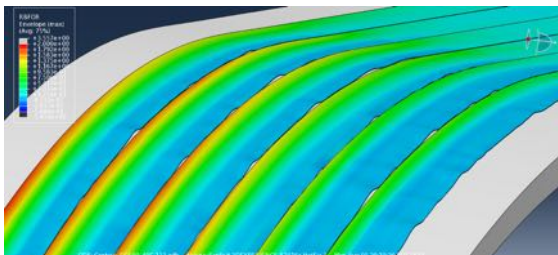
AFP Process Model



Out-of-plane AFP Defects (puckers)

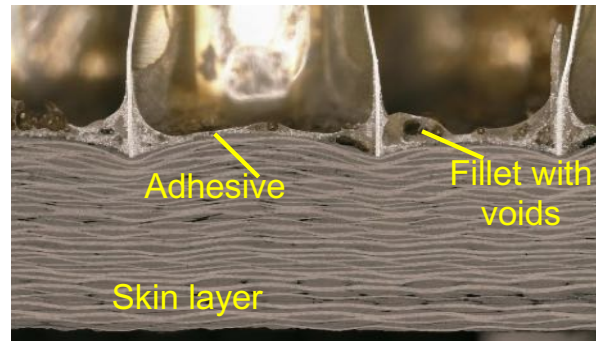


FEA AFP Roller, Tow, and Tool Model

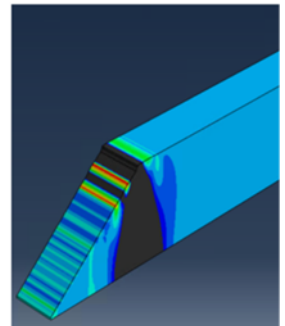
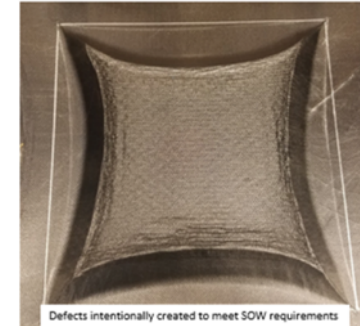


ABAQUS Explicit simulation of six 1/2" wide tows on complex contour

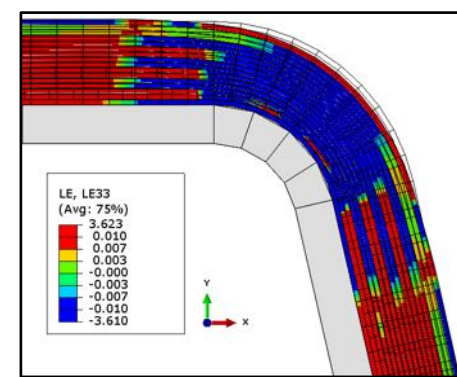
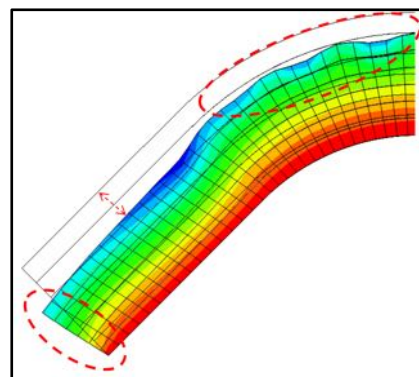
SANDWICH Cure Defects



Core Crush Model



Laminate Cure Process Model



Fiber Waviness & Corner Thinning Predictions:

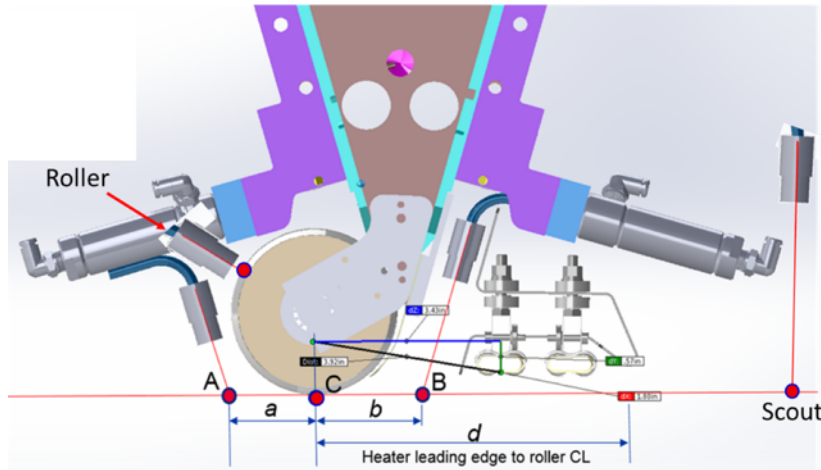
- Corner Thickening on Concave Mold Geometry (Left)
- Corner Thinning on Convex Mold Geometry (Right)

Efficient Manufacturing Process Development

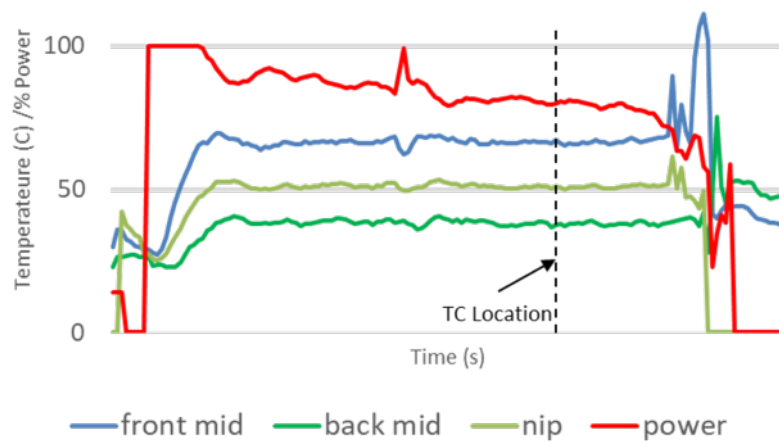
Closed Loop Control of AFP Heating



Closed-Loop IR (CLIR) Heater for AFP



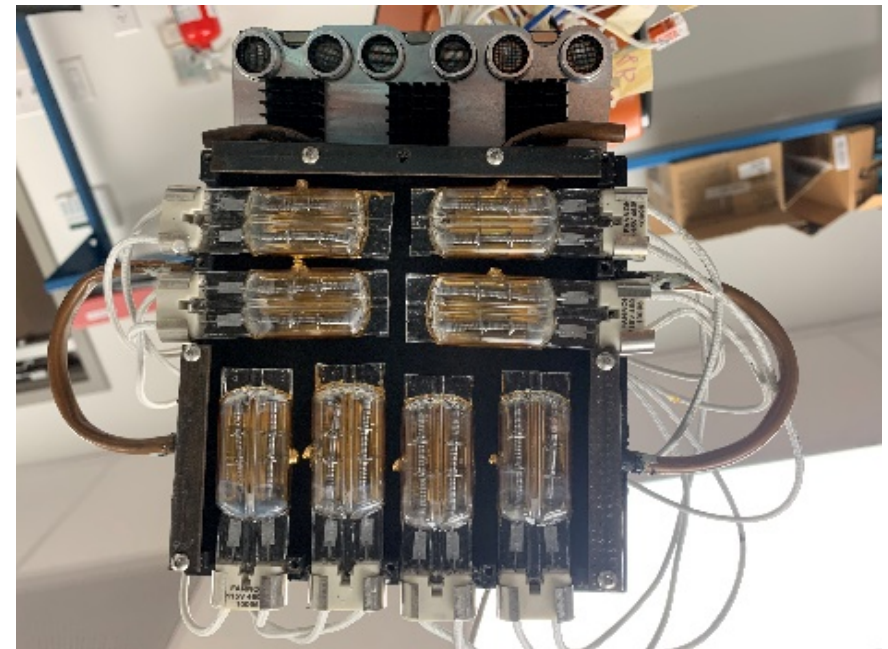
A = Sensors after nip
B = Sensors before nip
C = Inferred Nip Point under compaction roller



CLIR Data vs Time: 50° C Setpoint

Arrayed IR (AIR) Heater

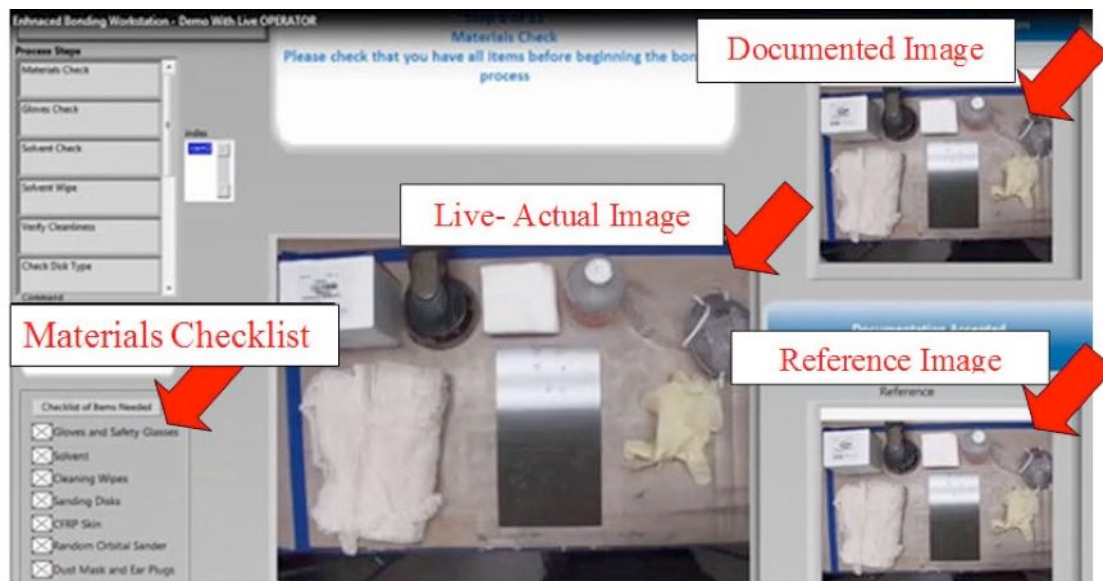
- Individual lamp controls for complex surface
- FLIR camera for feedback



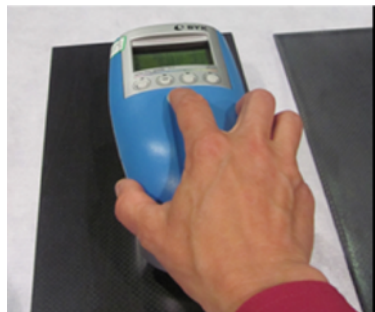
Efficient Manufacturing Process Development Bonded Structure Surface Treatment



In-Line Bond Process Monitoring System: Hand Sanding

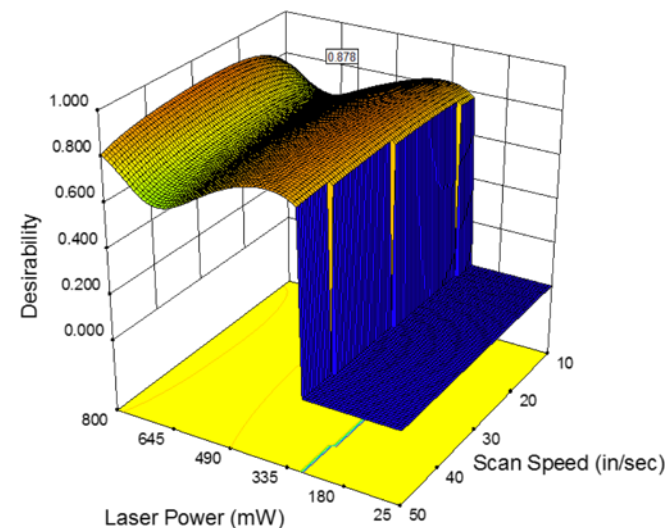


Optically Enhanced Bonding Workstation

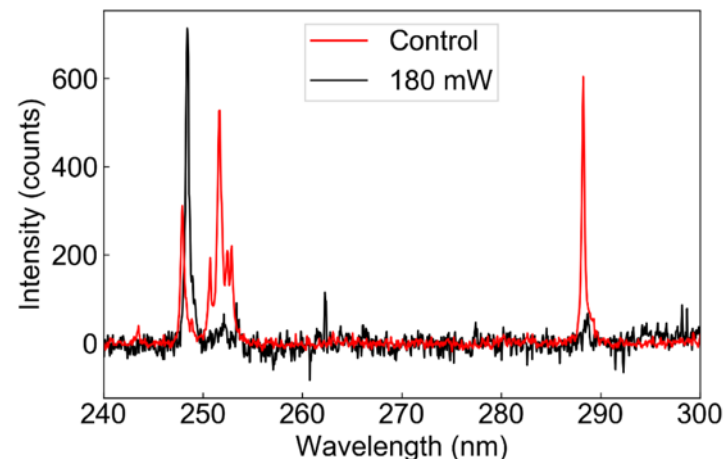


In-line color and gloss
measurements verify
surface preparation

Laser Ablation Surface Treatment No adhesive failures above 200 mw



LIBS Contamination Measurement



Technology Transfer Success



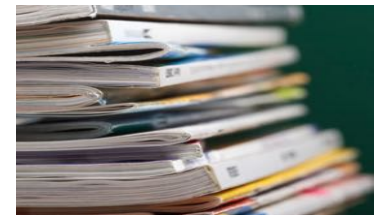
- **By Participation:**

- Consortium: Govt, Industry, University; prioritization & cost share
- Development & validation by diverse cooperative research teams
- Research labs ↔ Development centers ↔ Commercial programs
- Transfer experience, skilled users, confidence → use → growth
- Shared data to evaluate future methods & commercial software
- Personal relationships established



- **By Publications, Standards / Handbooks**

- Composite Materials Handbook-17 revisions: Guidelines, Testing, Crash, Damage Tolerance, Materials & Processes
- NDI for Composites Handbook
- ASTM Test Standards



- **By Products**

- Software: Open Source, NASA software release, and Commercial
- Hardware technology licensing



Future Work Driven by Emerging Markets: Commercial Aviation Market



Global Growth in Aviation Opportunities and Challenges



2017
4 BILLION
PASSENGER TRIPS

2036
7.8 BILLION
PASSENGER TRIPS

Bombardier /
Canada

Airbus /
Europe

Irkut /
Russia

Comac /
China

41,030
New Aircraft
Deliveries

\$6.1 Trillion
Market Value

Embraer /
Brazil

78%
of New Aircraft
Deliveries are
Single Aisle Class
(including Regional
Jets)

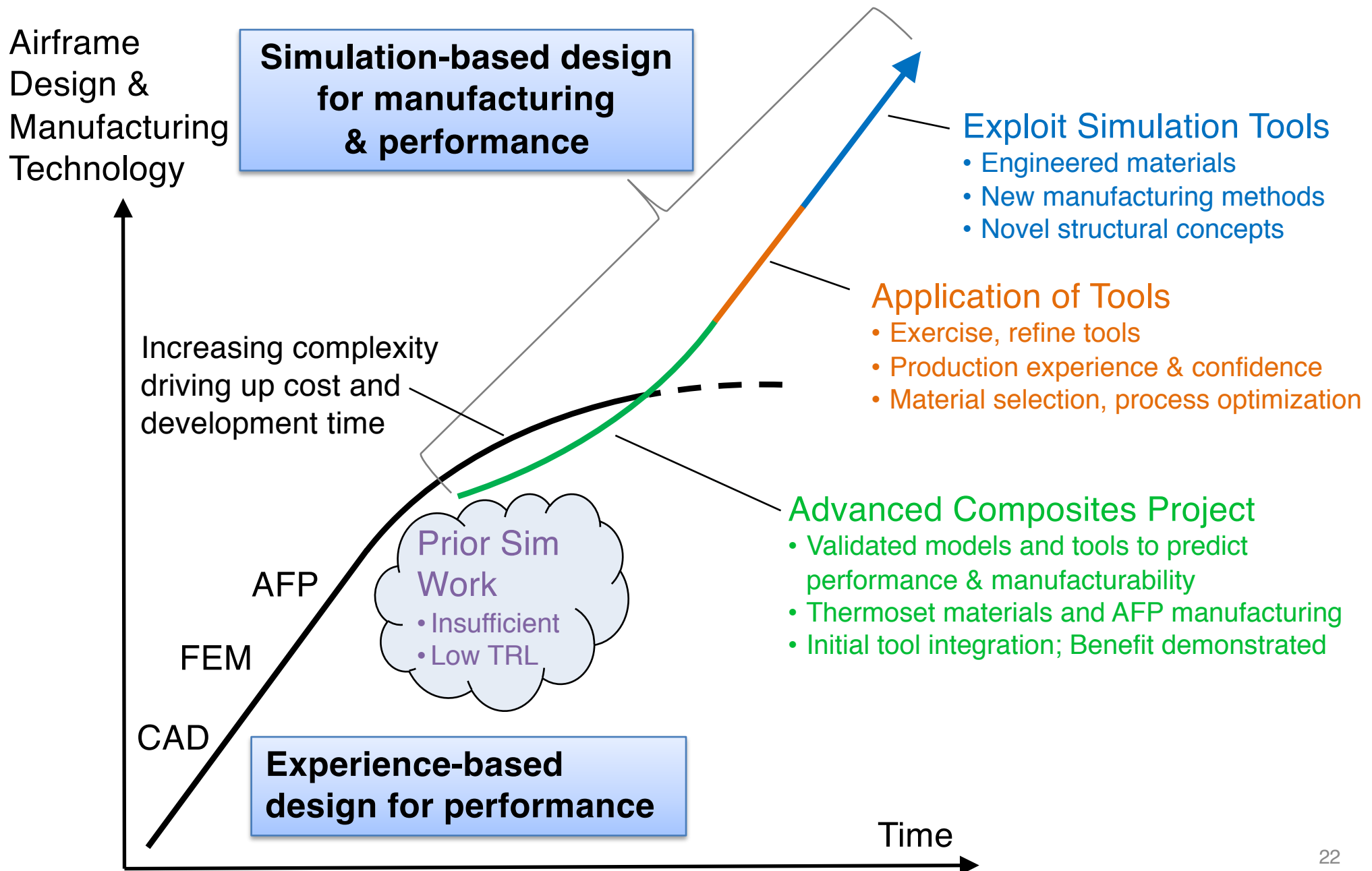
Asia-Pacific
Market is Nearly
40%
of New Aircraft
Deliveries

● Global Competitors

NASA Aeronautics: Priorities



Enabling Technology Advancement





Questions ?