

COMPOSITES FROM IN-SITU CONSOLIDATION AUTOMATED FIBER PLACEMENT OF THERMOPLASTICS FOR HIGH-RATE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING

Roberto J. Cano
Research Materials Engineer
NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, VA 23681, USA



Speaker Biography

- Roberto J. Cano
- NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC), Hampton, VA, USA
- Research Materials Engineer in the Advanced Material and Processing Branch of the Research Directorate
- B.S. from the University of Notre Dame (1988), Chemical Engineering
- M.S. from Clemson University (1990), Chemical Engineering
- Worked at NASA LaRC since 1990: prepreg development, composite process development, and evaluation of high-performance polymer systems

COMPOSITES FROM IN-SITU CONSOLIDATION AUTOMATED FIBER PLACEMENT OF THERMOPLASTICS FOR HIGH-RATE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING

Roberto J. Cano¹, Brian W. Grimsley¹, Tyler B. Hudson¹, Jamie C. Shiflett², Christopher J. Wohl¹, Rodolfo I. Ledesma³, Thammaia Sreekantamurthy³, Christopher J. Stelter¹, Jin Ho Kang¹, John P. Nancarrow⁴, Ryan F. Jordan⁴, and Jake H. Rower⁴

¹NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23681

²Science and Technology CORP, Hampton, VA 23681

³Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc., Hampton, VA 23681

⁴Electroimpact, Inc., Mukilteo, WA 98275

SAMPE Conference and Exhibition
Long Beach, CA
May 20-23, 2024

Outline

- Hi-rate Composite Aircraft Manufacturing (HiCAM) Project
- In-situ Consolidation Automated Fiber Placement (AFP) of Thermoplastics (ICAT)
- Experimentation
 - Thermoplastic Laser Assisted AFP
 - Materials
 - Experiments
- Results
- Conclusions

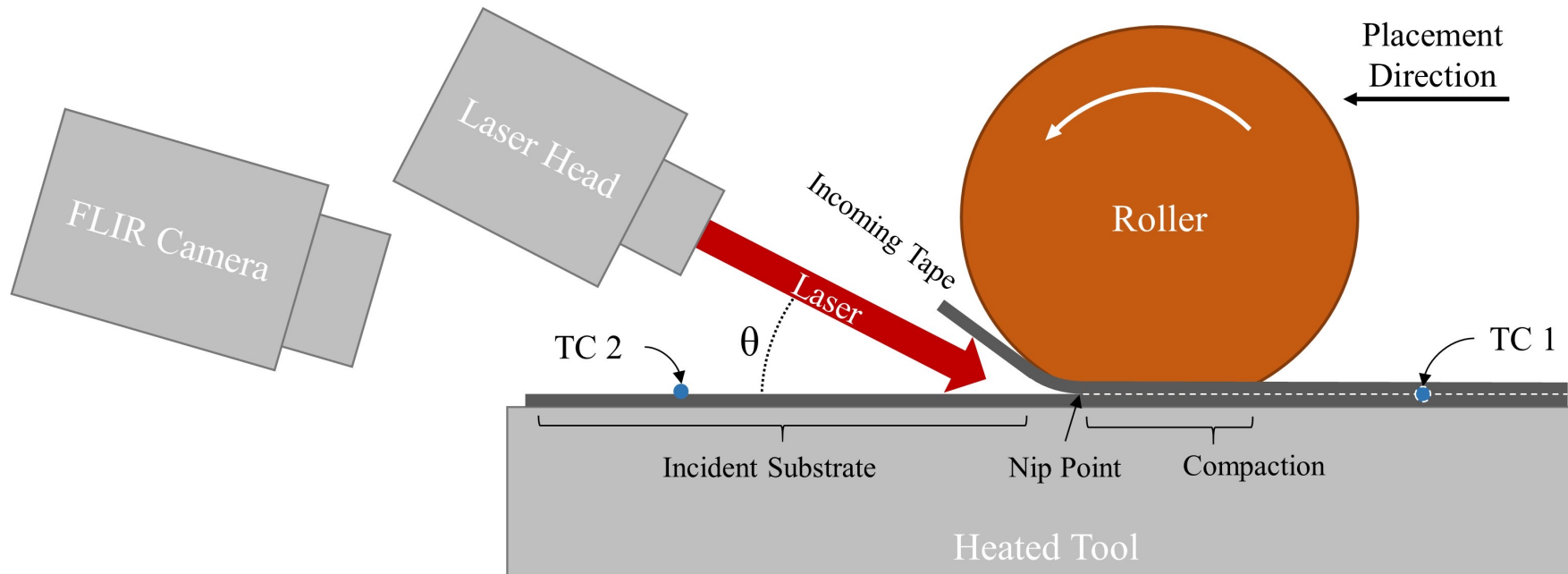
HiCAM Project

- NASA sponsored project (2021-present)
- Cost shared with industry and academic partners
- Develop rapid production of commercial airframes using composite materials
- Increase manufacturing rate by 6x the baseline (2020), up to 80 aircraft/month with reduced cost and no weight penalty
- Advance multiple technologies to technology readiness level (TRL) 6-7 by the year 2027
- Areas of focus: Next Generation Thermosets, Resin Infusion, and Thermoplastics

In-situ Consolidation AFP of Thermoplastics

- **Thermoplastics (TP) Materials**
 - suitable for rapid manufacturing due to their formability at elevated temperatures
 - comparable mechanical performance to toughened epoxy matrix composites
 - improved fracture toughness
 - high chemical and moisture resistance
 - potential for recyclability
 - eliminates the need for freezer storage
 - no material out time concerns
- **In-situ Consolidation AFP of TP (ICAT)**
 - Eliminates need for an autoclave

Schematic Diagram of Laser-assisted AFP



Electroimpact[®] Six-axis AFP Robot Arm



Image Credit: Electroimpact, Inc.[®]

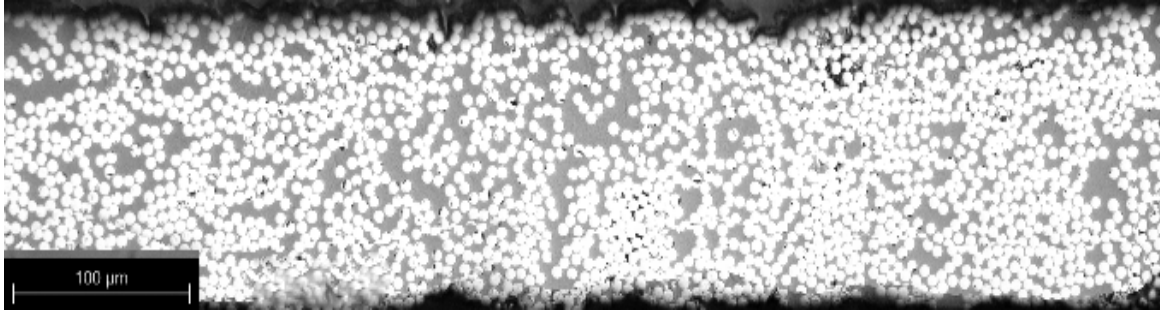
- Six-axis Kuka Titan[®] robotic
- Electroimpact[®] developed Q16 placement head
- 2.54-cm wide courses: four 0.635-cm wide carbon fiber/thermoplastic matrix tapes
- Custom, 9.5-mm thick, aluminum tool heated by a hotplate supplied by Wenesco[®]
- Electroimpact[®] 400 W per lane, 976-nm wavelength, VSSL-HP (Variable Spot Size Laser-High Power)
 - one for each tow
 - controlled individually

Thermoplastic Slit Tape

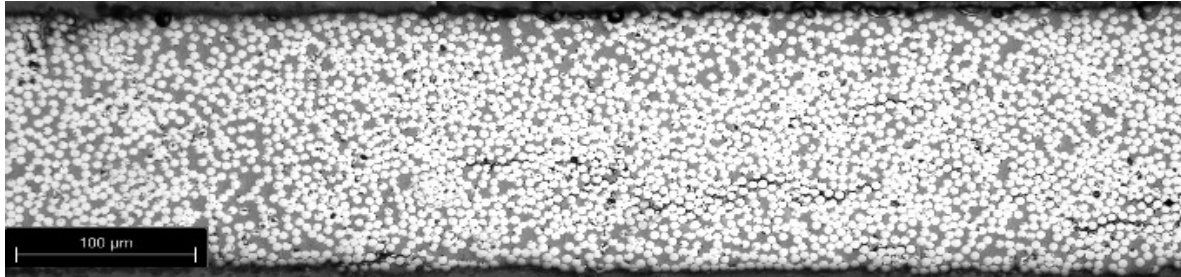
Material Thermal Properties

Thermoplastic Tape	Supplier	Trade Name	Fiber Areal Weight, gsm	Polymer T _g , °C	Polymer T _m , °C (Resin/Composite)	2 wt% Decomposition Temperature, °C (Resin/Composite)
T800/PEEK	Toray	Cetex [®] TC1200	145	145	362/359	525/556
IM7/LM-PAEK	Victrex	AE [™] 250	145	151	332/329	510/557
IM7/PEKK	Hexcel	Hexply-Kepstan [®] PEKK	190	157	354/358	537/555

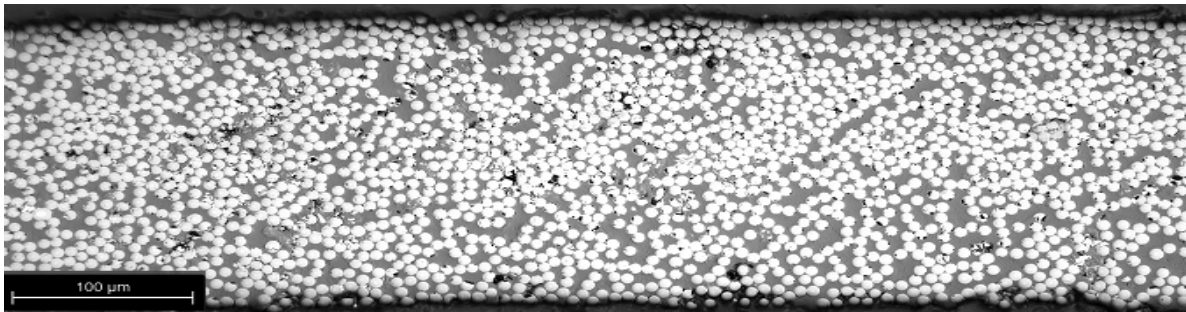
Thermoplastic Slit Tape Photomicrographs



Toray T800/PEEK

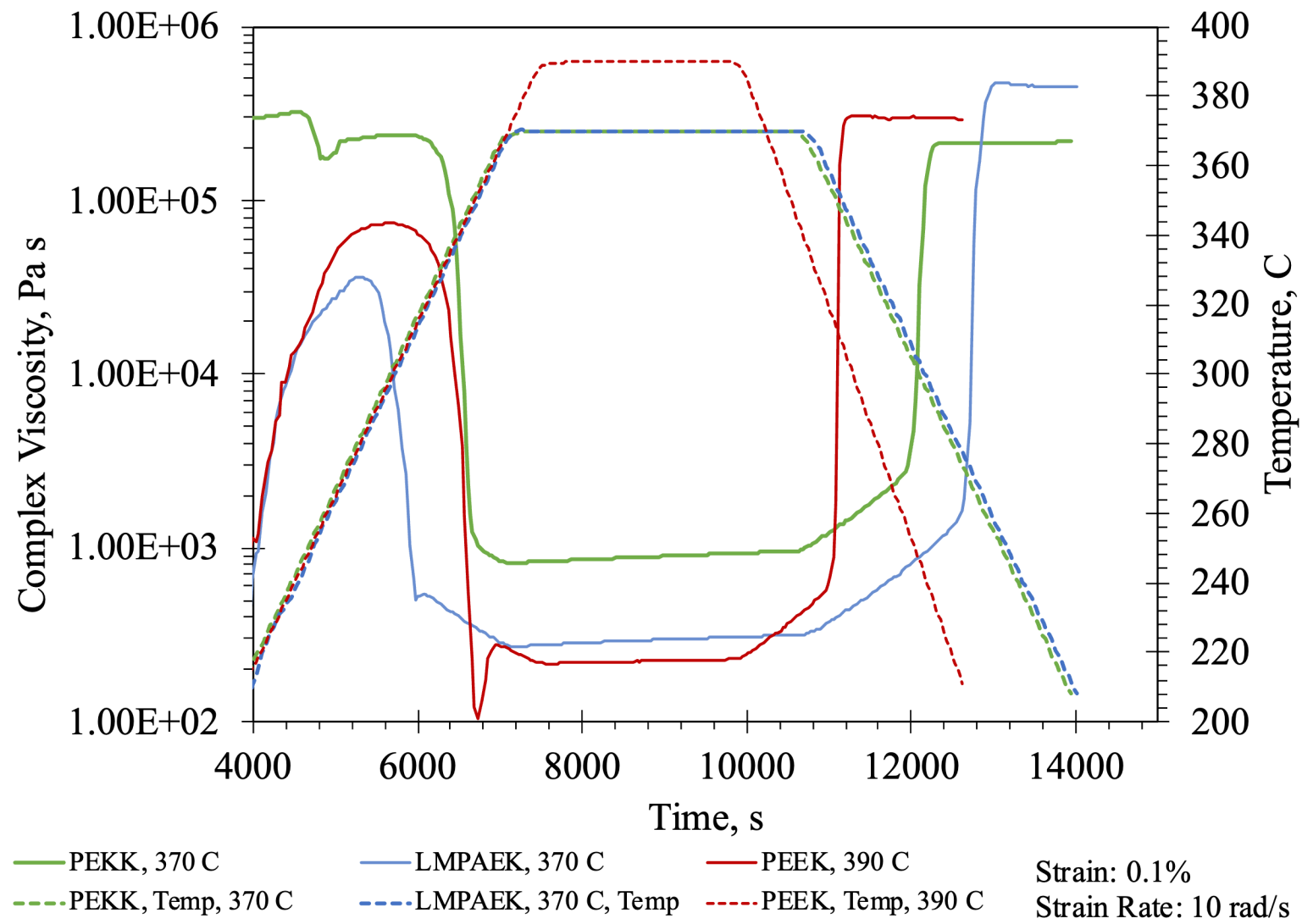


Victrex IM7/LM-PAEK



Hexcel IM7/PEKK

Parallel Plate Rheology of PEEK, LM-PAEK, and PEKK



[PEKK: Kepstan polyetherketoneketone, PEEK: TC1200 polyetheretherketone, LM-PAEK: Victrex low-melt polyaryletherketone]

Panel Fabrication Parameters

Panel	Layup Speed (V), mm/s	Average Laser Power, W	Tool Temperature (TT), °C	Target Peak Surface Temperature (ST), °C
T800/PEEK	100	185	120	500
IM7/LM-PAEK	400	365	80	450
IM7/PEKK-A	25	61	180	525
IM7/PEKK-B	50	89	180	525
IM7/PEKK-C	100	133	200	550

Post ICAT Panel Fabrication Procedures

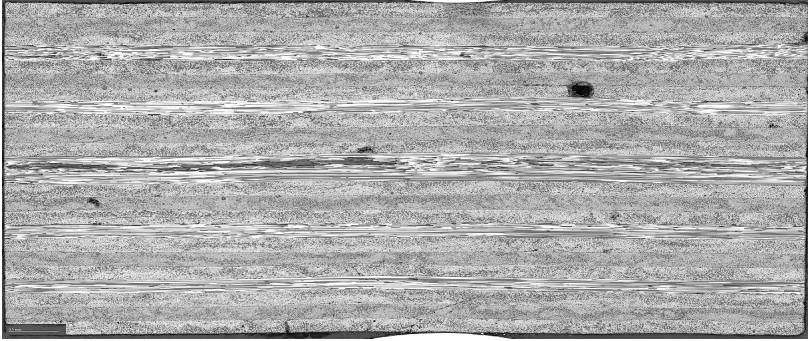
AFP fabricated 25.4 cm x 50.8 cm
[45/0/-45/90]_{3S} panels
were machined into three sections:

- “**ICAT-only**” panel
- “**ICAT + vacuum-bag-oven (VBO)**” post-consolidation panel
 - post-processed under a vacuum bag in an oven
- “**ICAT + autoclave**” post-consolidation panel
 - post processed in autoclave at elevated temperature and pressure



Post processing utilized vendor recommended temperature and pressure cycles.

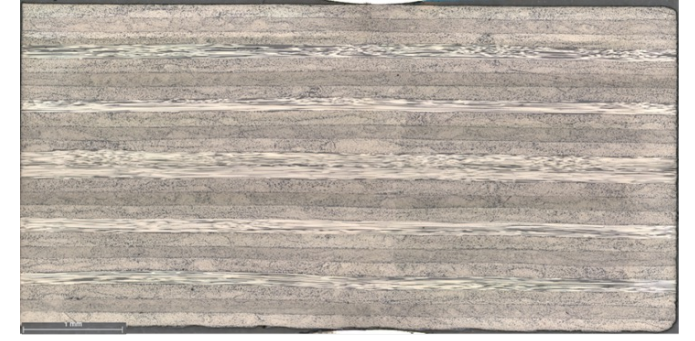
Photomicrographs



ICAT-only

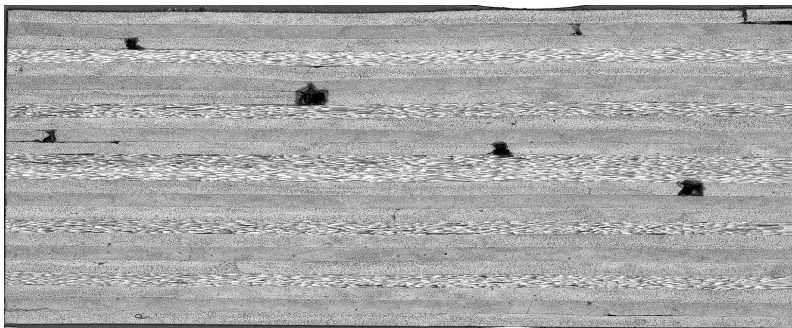


ICAT+VBO

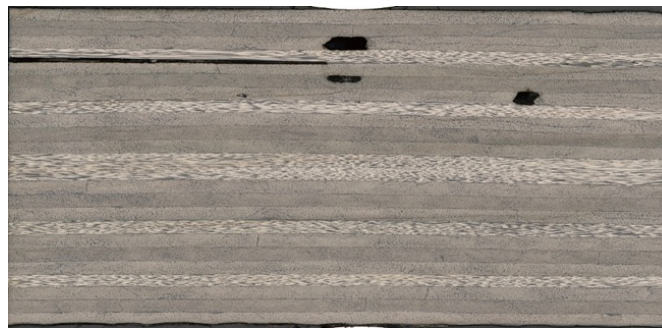


ICAT+autoclave

T800/PEEK Panel (ST = 500°C, TT = 120°C, V = 100 mm/s)



ICAT-only



ICAT+VBO



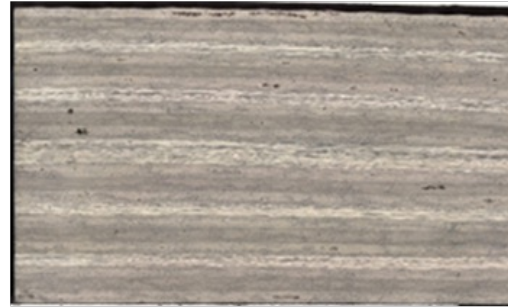
ICAT+autoclave

IM7/LM-PAEK Panel (ST = 450°C, TT = 80°C, V = 400 mm/s)

Photomicrographs



ICAT-only

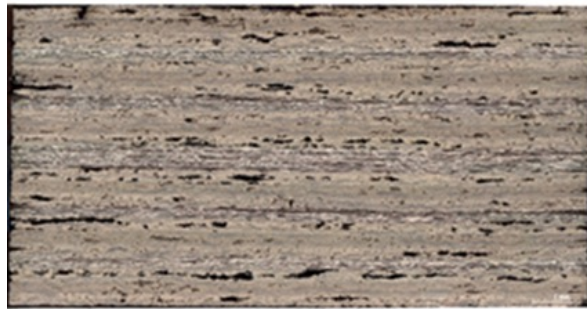


ICAT+VBO

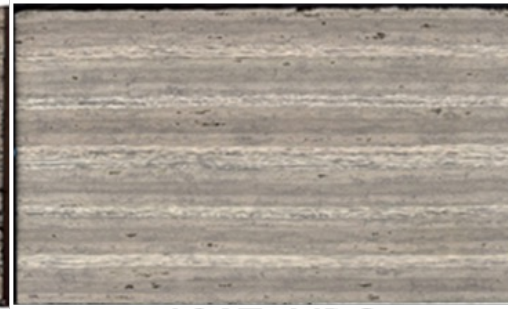


ICAT+autoclave

IM7/PEKK Panel A
(ST = 525°C, TT = 180°C,
V = 25 mm/s).



ICAT-only

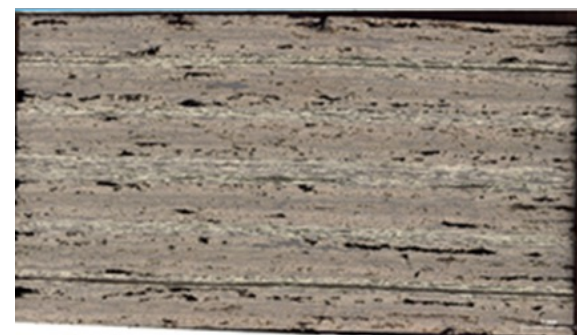


ICAT+VBO

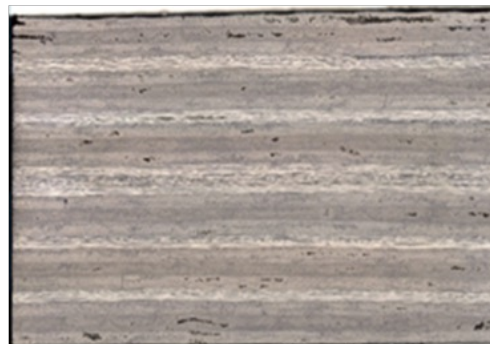


ICAT+autoclave

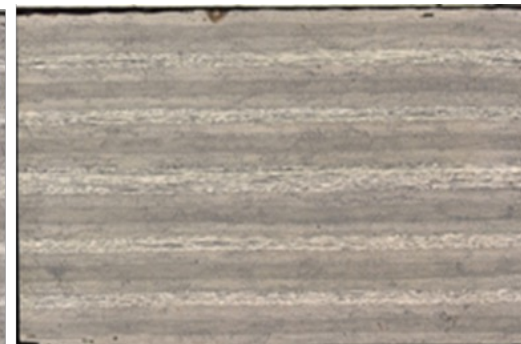
IM7/PEKK Panel B
(ST = 525°C, TT = 180°C,
V = 50 mm/s).



ICAT-only



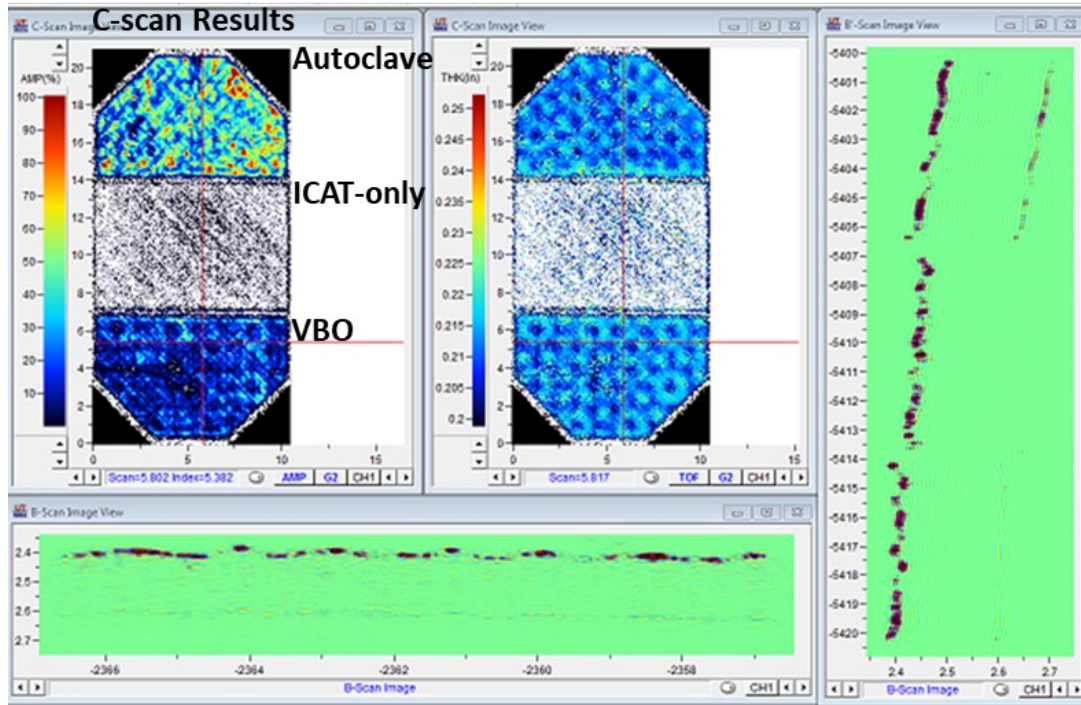
ICAT+VBO



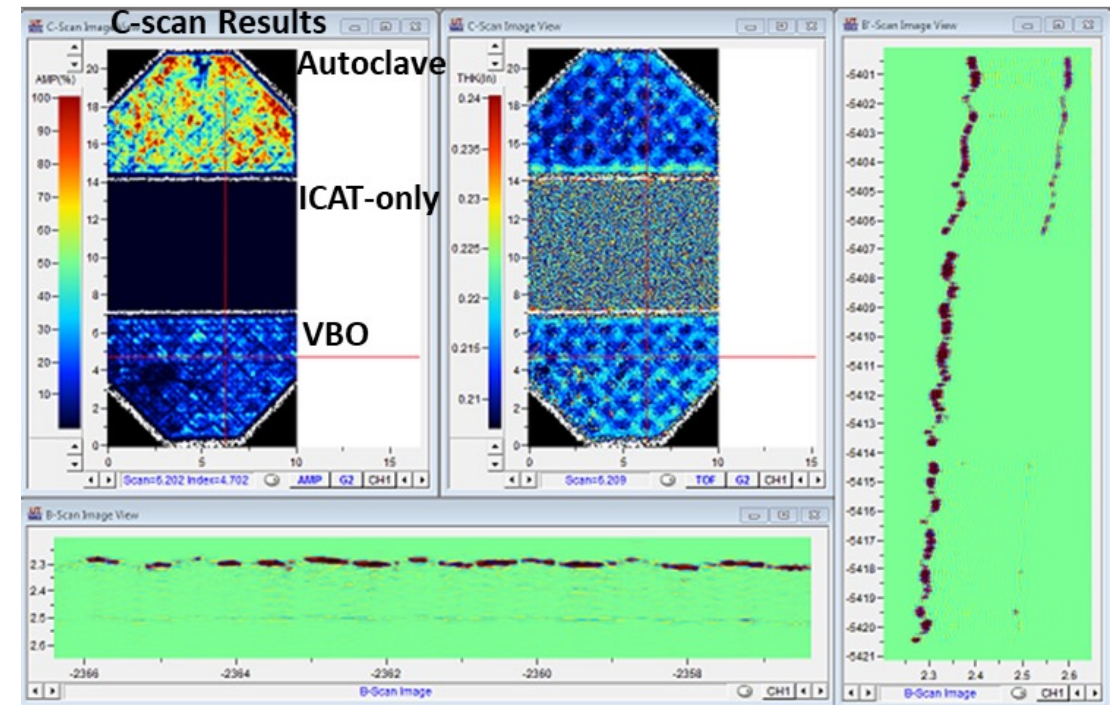
ICAT+autoclave

IM7/PEKK Panel C
(ST = 550°C, TT = 200°C,
V = 100 mm/s).

Nondestructive Inspection (NDI) Results

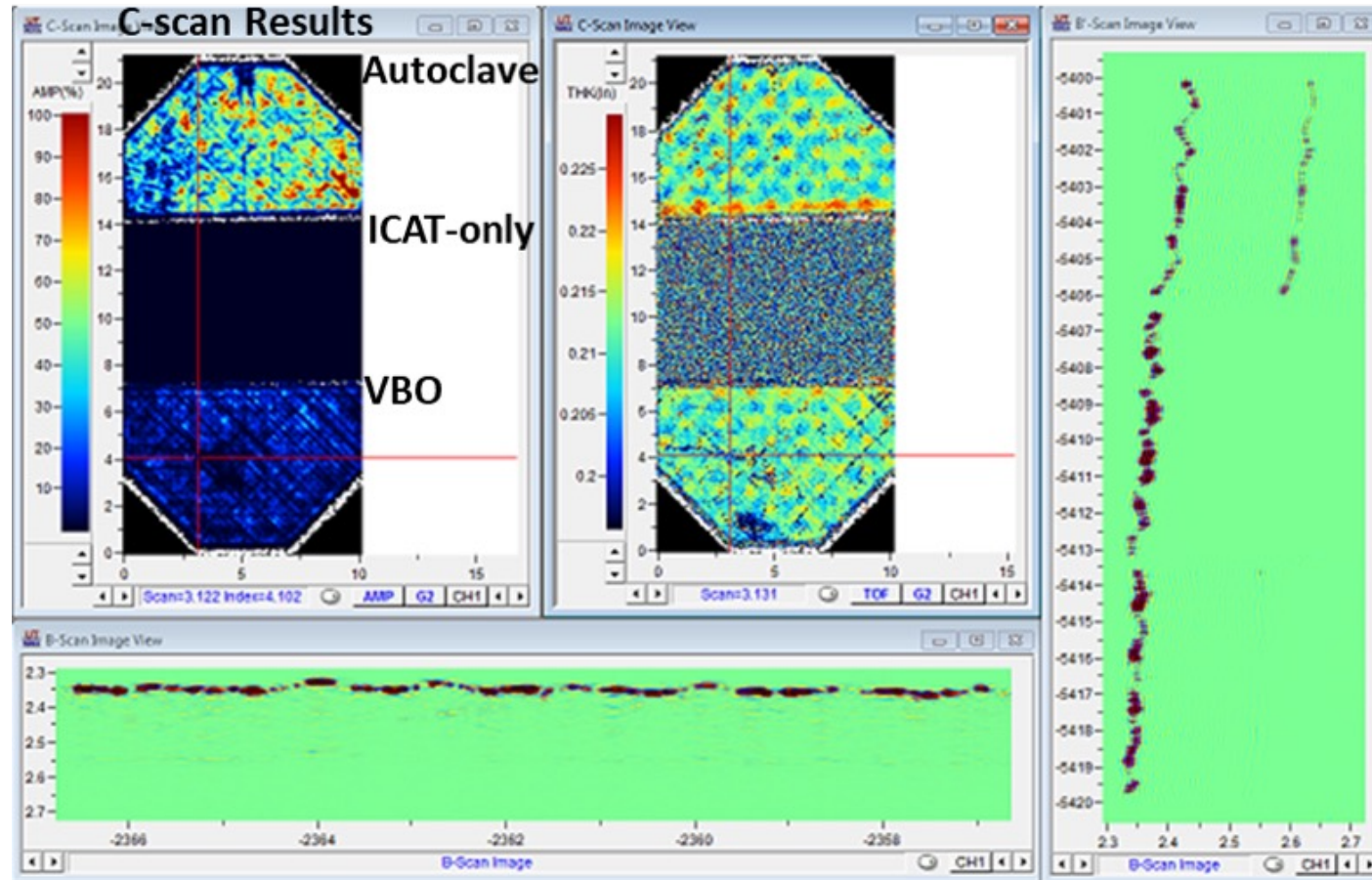


IM7/PEKK Panel A (ST = 525°C,
TT = 180°C, V = 25 mm/s)



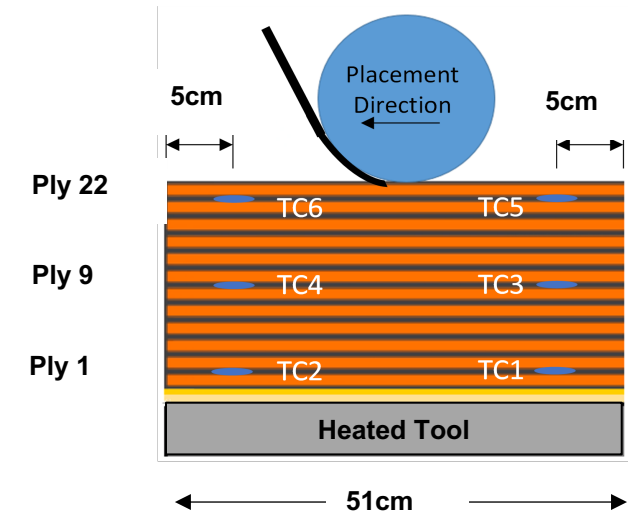
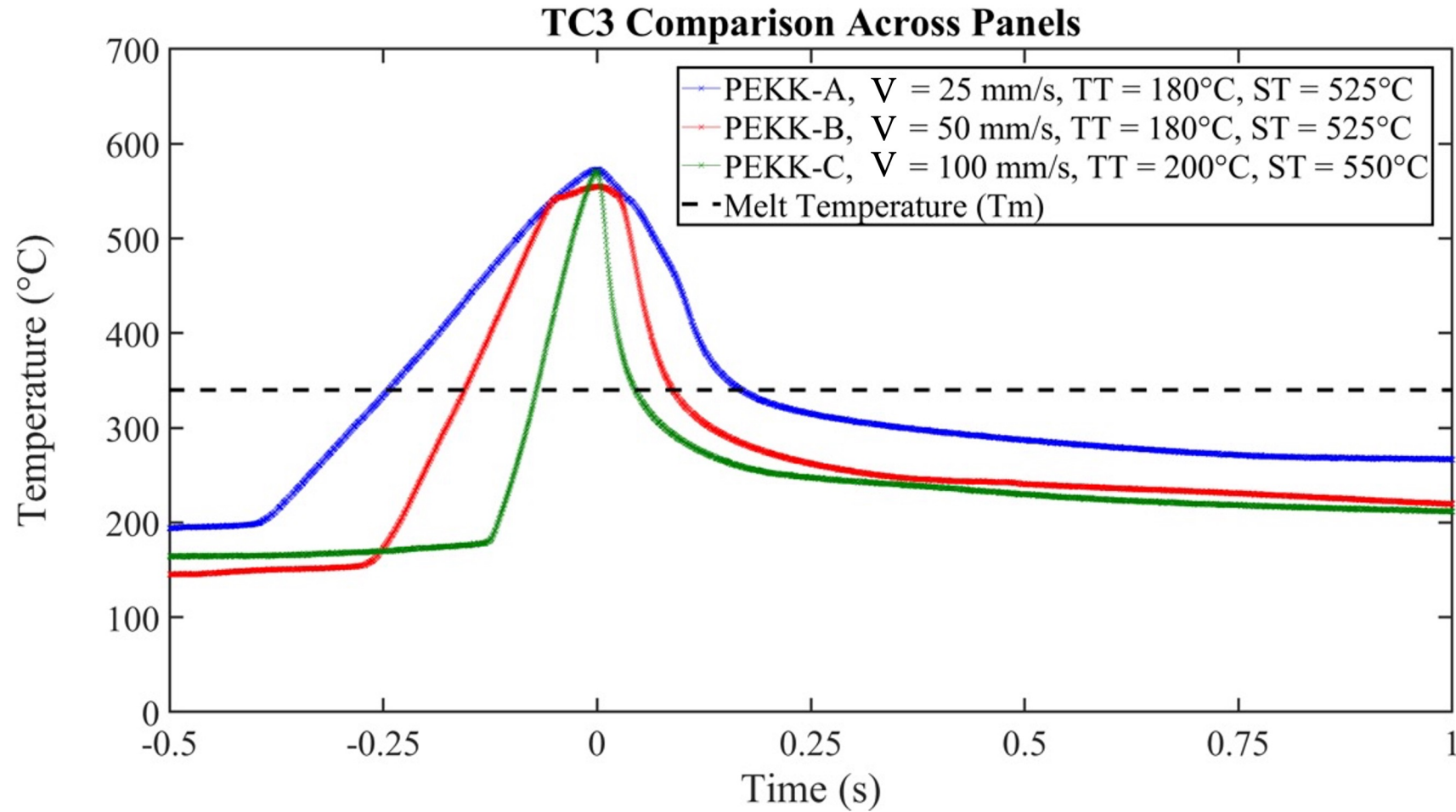
IM7/PEKK Panel B (ST = 525°C,
TT = 180°C, V = 50 mm/s)

NDI Results

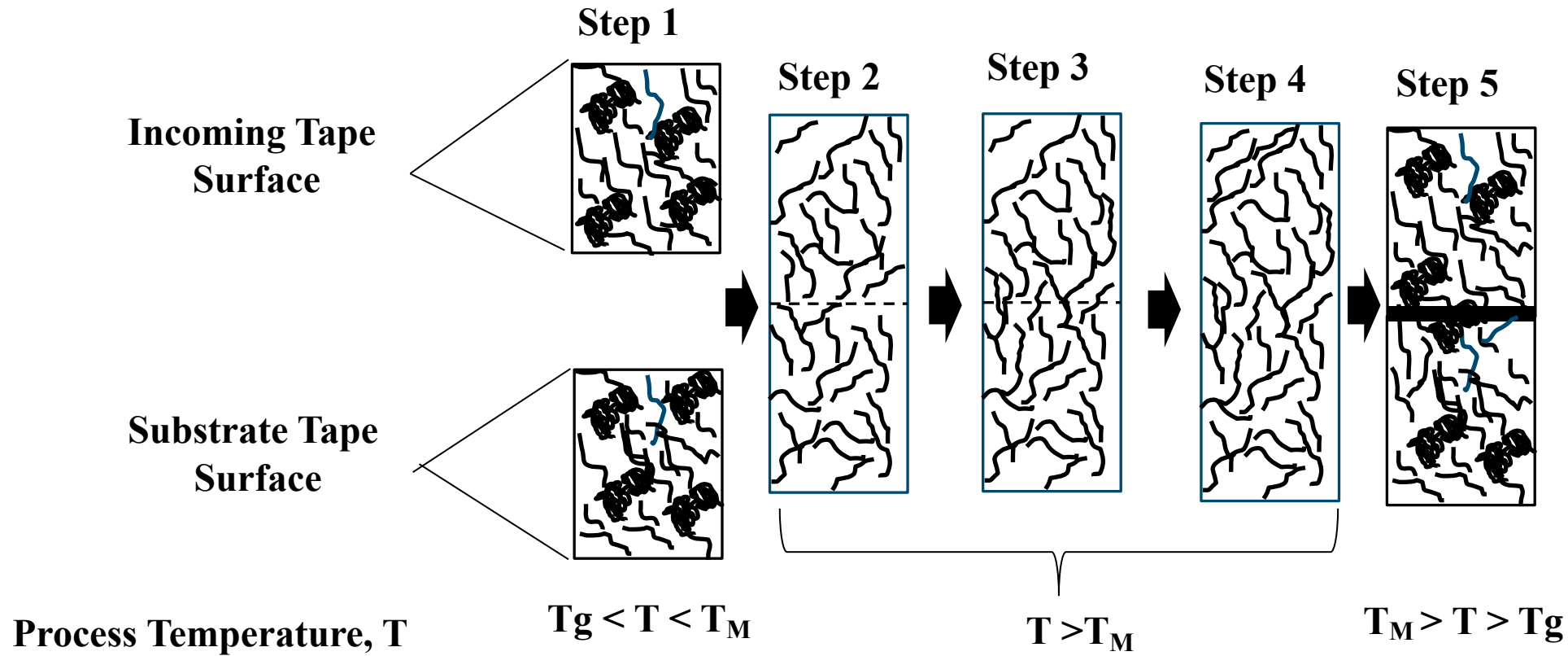


IM7/PEKK Panel C (ST = 550°C, TT = 200°C, V = 100 mm/s)

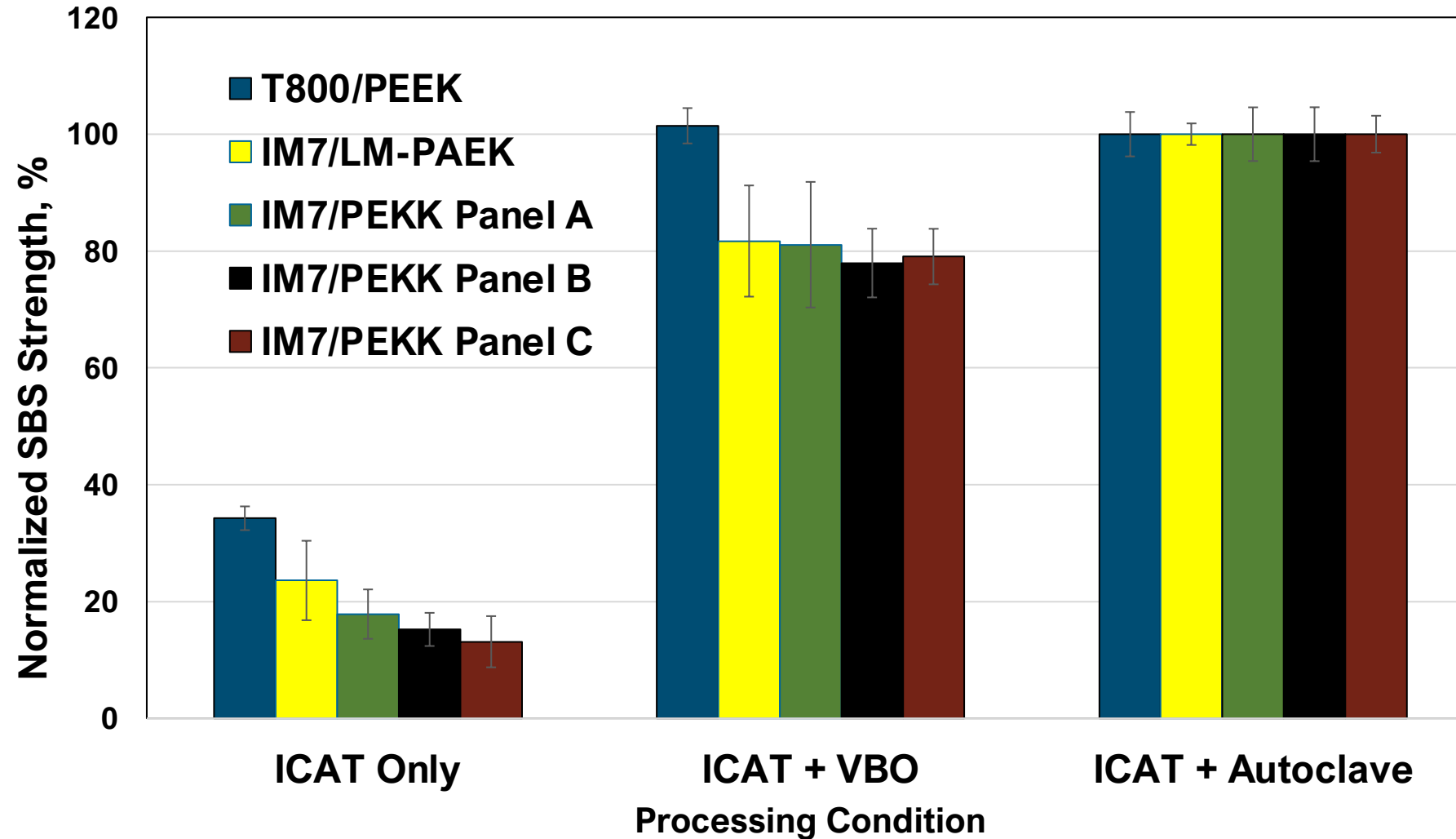
Thermal Measurements During AFP



Thermoplastic Auto-hesion



Short Beam Shear (SBS) Results



Normalized to the “ICAT + Autoclave” values

Conclusions

- Evaluated ICAT process using state-of-the-art (SoA) AFP equipment with a diode laser heating system
 - T800/PEEK, IM7/LM-PAEK, and IM7/PEKK
- Five 24-ply, quasi-isotropic laminates fabricated
 - laser target temperatures ranging from 450°C to 525°C
 - heated tool temperatures ranging from 80°C to 180°C
 - placement speeds ranging from 25 mm/s (59 in./min) to 400 mm/s (950 in./min)
- SBS values of “ICAT-only” less than 40% of the average SBS of ICAT panels consolidated in the autoclave after placement
- The ICAT process using current SoA equipment does not appear to be a viable process for high-rate production of primary composite structures on aircraft without hardware modifications to increase time above melt temperature
- High-rate thermoplastic AFP plus VBO processing offers attractive compromise

HiCAM Future Work

- Optimize thermoplastic high-speed AFP process followed by an out-of-the-autoclave VBO process to potentially meet future aircraft production needs and HiCAM goals.

Questions?

roberto.j.cano@nasa.gov
757-864-3951