

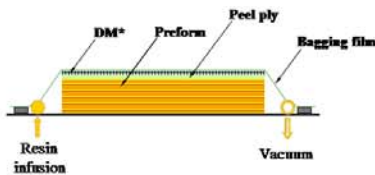
S. Amouroux (PhDMSE), J. W. Gillespie, Jr., and D. Heider

University of Delaware • Center for Composite Materials • Department of Materials Science and Engineering

**OBJECTIVE**

- Achieve a repeatable VARTM process by
  - identifying,
  - understanding,
  - evaluating, and
  - controlling
 the sources of variation of the final parameters

- For aeronautical grade composite parts

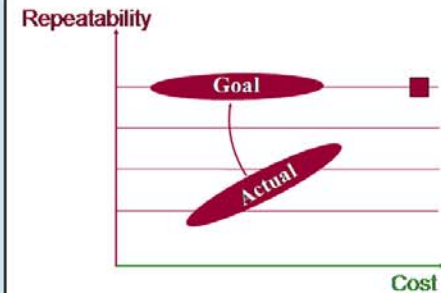


Schematic of a VARTM lay-up

**MOTIVATION**

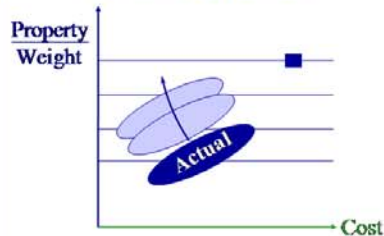
- **VARTM advantages:**
  - Low cost
  - Large scale parts
 → **Very attractive process for the aerospace industry**
- **but still some limitations, especially:**
  - High variability
  - From part to part
  - In the same part
 → **Aerospace grade composite parts hard to achieve**
- ⇒ **The repeatability of the process has to be improved**

**VARTM vs. AUTOCLAVE Repeatability**



- Conditions to propose the VARTM process to the aerospace industry
- Process as repeatable as the autoclave (reference)
  - Lower properties but much lower cost

**VARTM vs. AUTOCLAVE Specific properties**

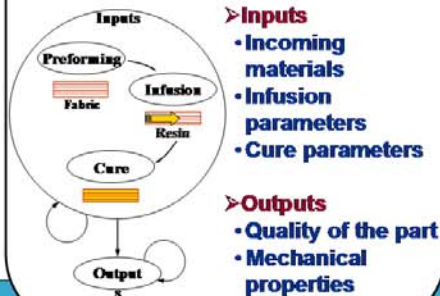


A lower variation (higher repeatability) in properties improves the design allowable

**PARAMETERS OF INTEREST**

◊ Preform		◊ Resin	
$d_f$	Diameter of the fibers	$\rho_r$	Viscosity of the resin
$\rho_f$	Density of the fibers	$E_r$	Young's modulus of the resin
$R_f$	Radius of the fibers	$\theta$	Contact angle
$S_r$	Saturation of the resin	$P_{inj}$	Dispensing pressure
$V_{f,0}$	Fiber volume fraction of the fiber tows	$t_{inj}$	Dispensing time
$K_{inj}$	Permeability of the fiber tows	$T_g$	Glass transition temperature
$\lambda_f$	Areal density of the fibers	$\tau$	Cure kinetics
$\lambda$	Porosity of the fabric		
$K$	Permeability	◊ Infusion	
$C_p$	Compressibility	$K_{inj}$	Permeability of the DDL
$C$	Compaction	$V$	Vacuum pressure
$h$	Thickness of the final preform	$Q$	Flow rate
$V_{f,pre}$	Fiber volume fraction - WET fibers	$t_{inj}$	Infusion time
$V_{f,0}$	Fiber volume fraction - Dry fibers	$t_{gel}$	Gel time
$N_{cycles}$	Number of debinding cycles	$T_{gel}$	Gel temperature
$P_{vac}$	Pressure of the debinding cycles	$x_{inj}$	Wet location
$Binder$	Presence of binder		
		$V_f$	Final fiber volume fraction
		$V_{v0}$	Final void content
		$h_f$	Final thickness
		$T_{2\theta}$	Tensile strength
		$C_{2\theta}$	Compression strength
		$OHCS_{2\theta}$	Open hole compression strength
		$\sigma_{2\theta}$	Tensile strength
		$\tau_{2\theta}$	Interlaminar shear strength
		$K_c$	Toughness
		$E_r$	Young's modulus
◊ Final parameters			

**INFLUENCE OF PROCESSES AND MATERIALS ON REPEATABILITY**



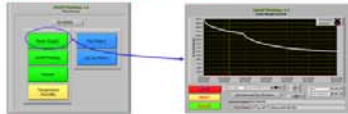
**PROCESSES EXPERIMENTS**



The SMARTMolding set-up is used to manufacture panels

### ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

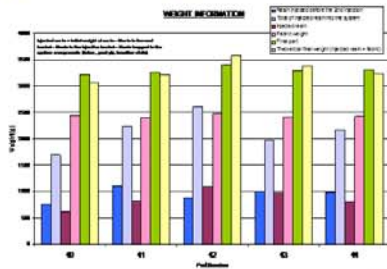
#### > LabVIEW Interface



(Example with the resin weight data)

#### > Data reduction

Example with all weights' data



### METHODOLOGY TO SCREEN THE PARAMETERS ACCORDING TO THEIR INFLUENCE



For each critical parameter  
Example: fiber volume fraction

- Identify specific influent parameter  
→ Areal density of the fabric  
→ Density of the fibers  
→ Final thickness of the part
- Evaluate their variations
- Find the most influent parameter(s)

### INFLUENCES FROM THE DIFFERENT PARAMETERS

$$V_f = \frac{n \times \rho_A}{th_f \times \rho_f}$$

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta \rho_A} = \frac{\Delta \rho_A}{\rho_A}$$

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta \rho_f} = - \left( \frac{n \rho_A}{\rho_f th_f V_f} \right)^2 \frac{\Delta \rho_f}{\rho_f} \approx -0.5 \times \frac{\Delta \rho_f}{\rho_f}$$

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta th_f} = - \left( \frac{n \rho_A}{\rho_f th_f V_f} \right)^2 \frac{\Delta th_f}{th_f} \approx -0.5 \times \frac{\Delta th_f}{th_f}$$

The study focuses on parameters' gradients, not on parameters' absolute values.

### MOST INFLUENT PARAMETER REGARDING TO Vf ?

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta n} = -5\%$$

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta \rho_A} = 3.34\%$$

$$\left. \frac{\Delta V_f}{V_f} \right|_{\Delta \rho_f} = -2.5\%$$

The most influent parameter on Vf is the final thickness gradient.

### MATERIALS PARAMETERS MEASUREMENTS

Example: permeability  
PERMSTAT is used to measure the 3D permeability of the preform



### CONCLUSIONS

- > Identification of most of the parameters involved in VARTM  
⇒ Overview of the process
- > Manufacture of panels  
⇒ SMARTmolding set-up
- > Identification of some relations between the parameters  
⇒ Screening of some of the most/less important/influent parameters

### FUTURE WORK

- > Complete the theoretical step
- > Manufacture of VARTM panels:
  - To create a VARTM database
  - To study the feasibility of the set-up and measurements
  - To focus on the parameters identified as important
- > Make the parts more realistic regarding to aeronautics standards
  - With stiffener
  - With core material

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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