

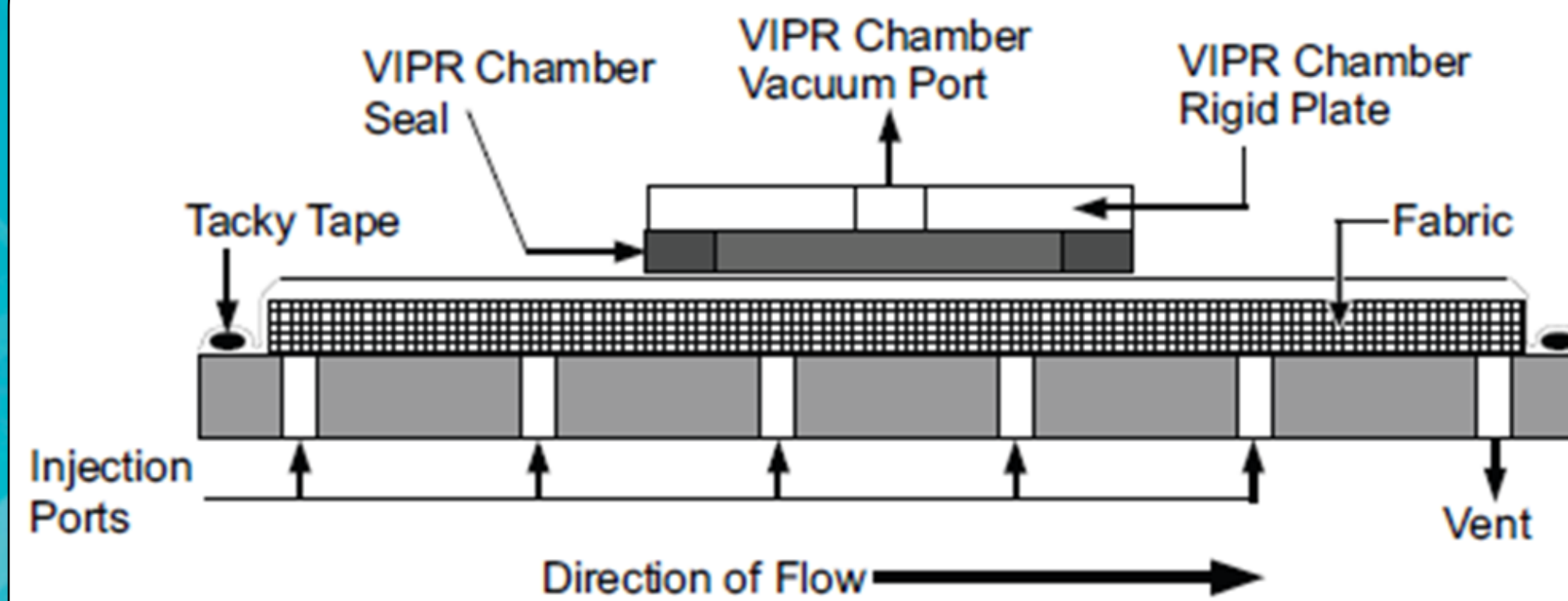
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INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES

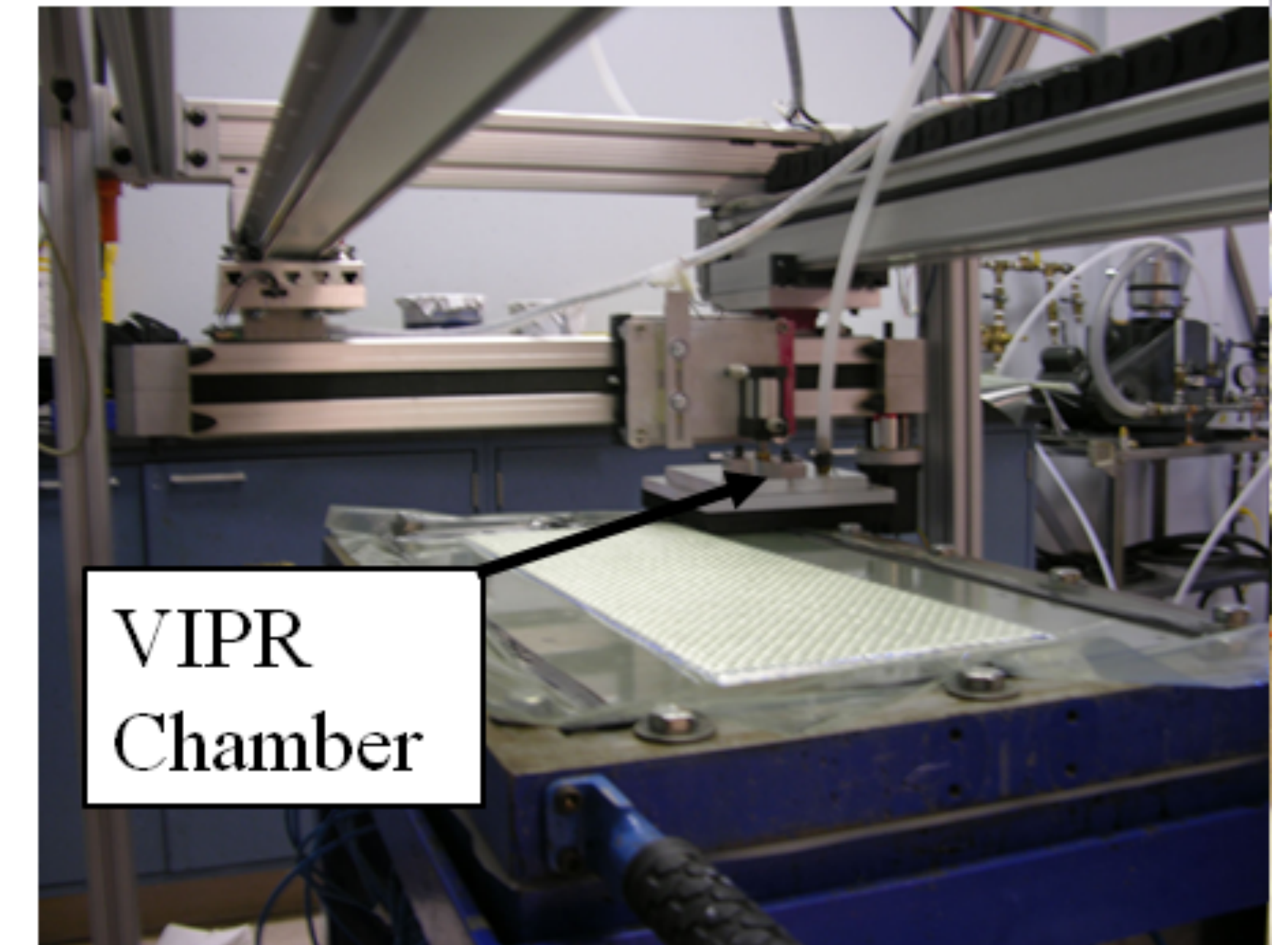
- ◆ The VARTM process is used to produce less expensive and highly loaded structures.
- ◆ The disadvantage of VARTM processing is the variability naturally inherent in the base materials used in the process.
- ◆ To improve repeatability in the process, a new process called Vacuum Induced Preform Relaxation (VIPR) can be used to control the flow of resin.
- ◆ Further the VIPR process can be used in an automated fashion to correct unanticipated resin flow behavior using:
 - ✧ Complex flow control methodologies
 - ✧ Simulation tools which allow the flow controllers to be tuned for superior performance.

THE VIPR PROCESS



- ◆ The VIPR Process incorporates an external vacuum chamber into the standard VARTM process.
- ◆ A partial vacuum in the range of 1-5inHg of vacuum pressure is applied to the chamber which relaxes the fiber stack making the fabric more permeable.

VIPR GANTRY WORKSTATION

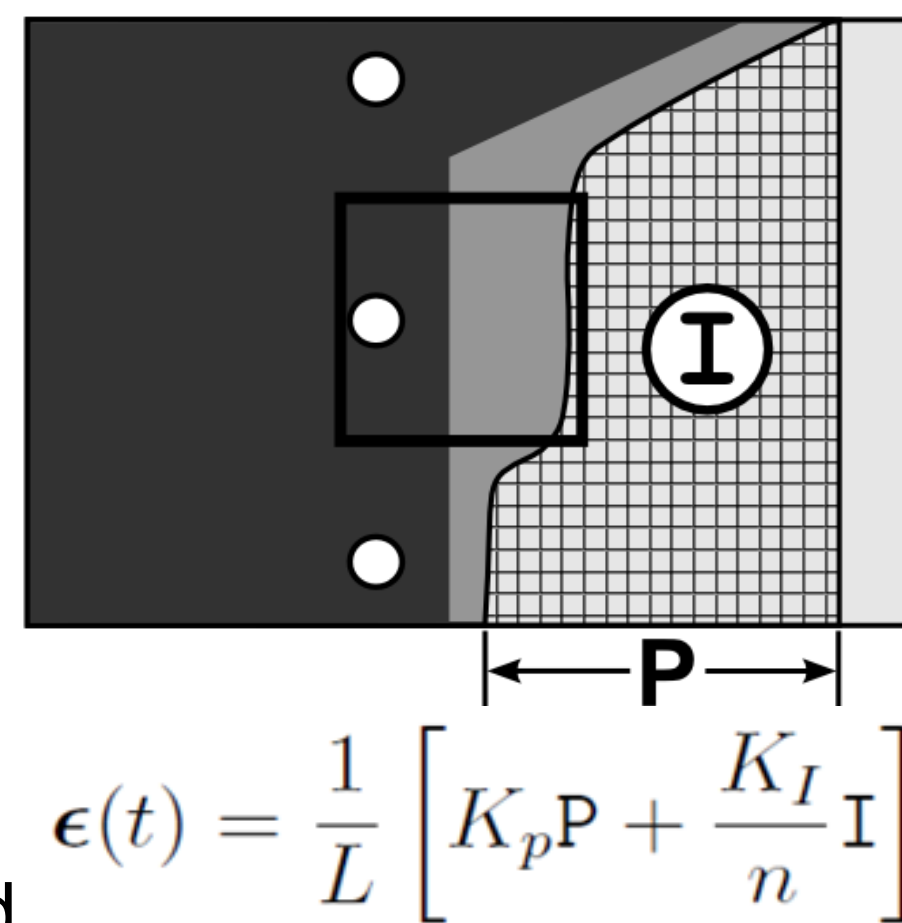


VIPR Chamber

- ◆ The VIPR Process has been integrated into an automated workstation to control the deployment of the chamber during an infusion.

PI - CONTROL THEORY

- ◆ PID style control theory is adapted for manipulating resin flow.
- ◆ At each time step simulations are conducted and minimization epsilon function shown above is used to determine the best deployment of the chamber.



LONG RANGE FLOW CONTROL

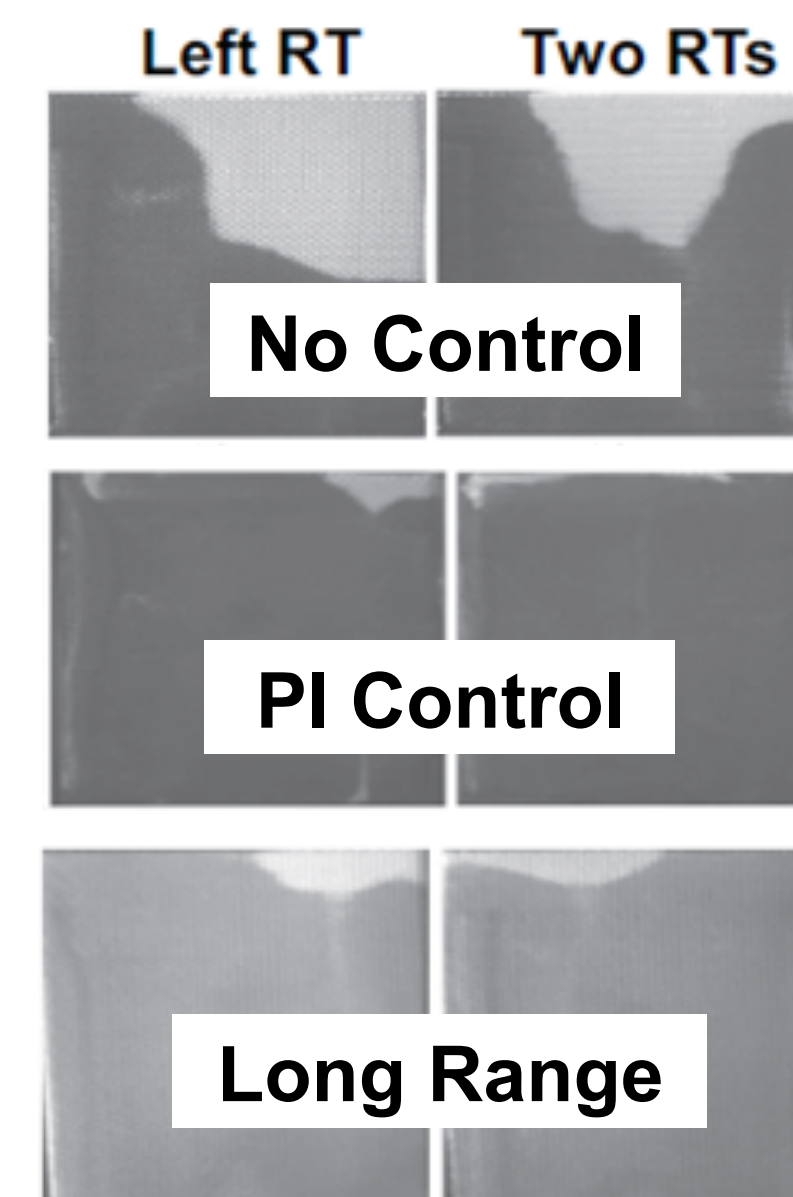
- ◆ Long Range control studies simulation scenarios which represent the final stages of the infusion process.
- ◆ Here epsilon simply represents the amount of dry preform.



- Before control action
- During control action
- After control action
- Dry preform

RACETRACKING RESULTS

- ◆ Results clearly show that using no control with the presence of racetracking is problematic.
- ◆ Further both PI and Long Range Control nearly eliminate these problems.



CONCLUSIONS/FUTURE WORK

- ◆ Using automated flow control drastically improves repeatability in VARTM processing.
- ◆ In the future many control theories will achieve ideal deployment for numerous flow scenarios.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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