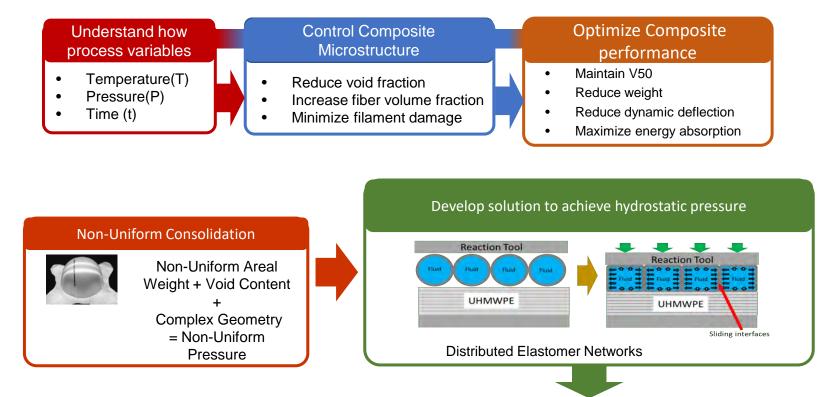
HYDROSTATIC PROCESSING OF UHMWPE COMPOSITES USING DISTRIBUTED ELASTOMER NETWORKS Alex Vanarelli MSME Composites Design Manager Center for Composite Materials University of Delaware



Relevance: Project Objectives



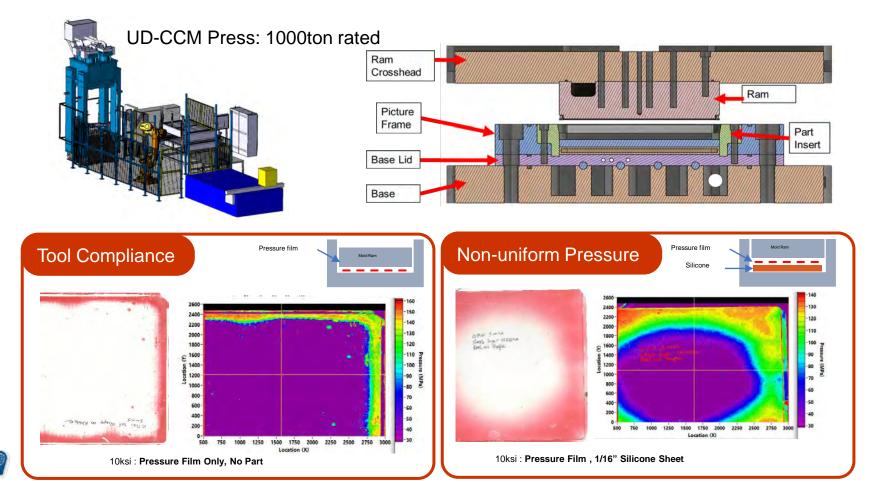
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Optimize the combination of initial air evacuation combined with uniform hydrostatic pressure

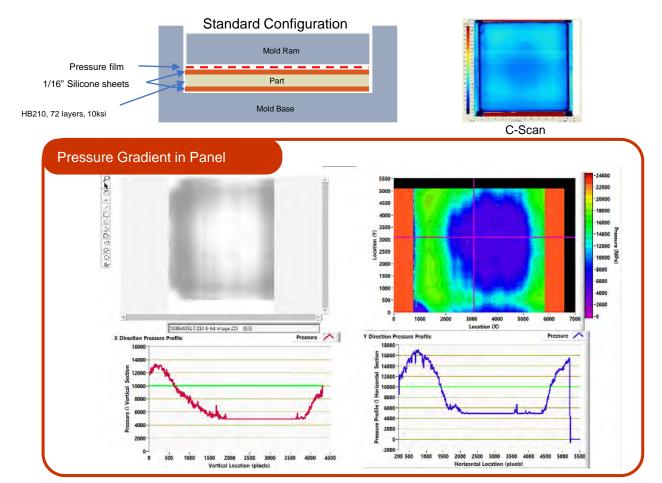






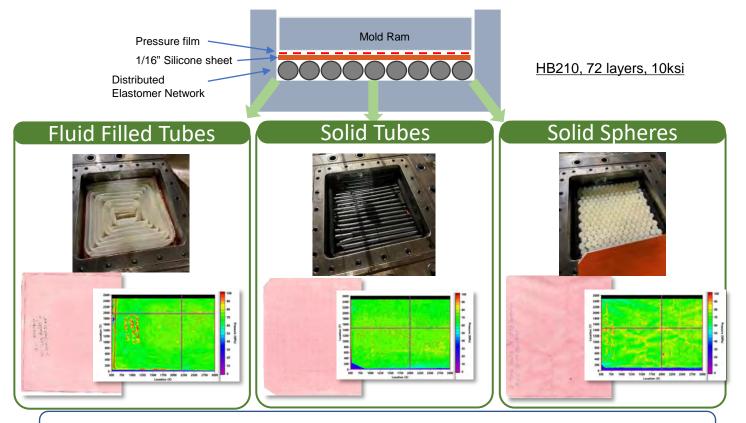
Pressing Challenges: Achieving Hydrostatic Conditions









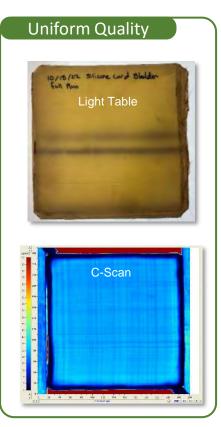


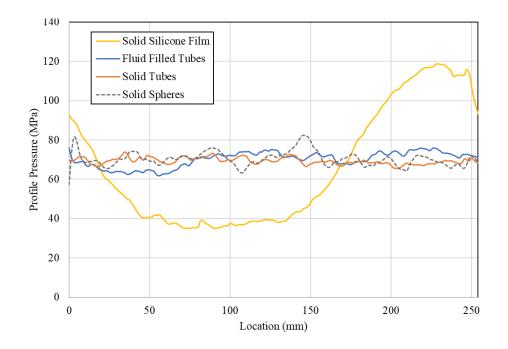
The individual segments minimize buildup in shear within the elastomer volume during mold closure ensuring uniform normal force is applied to the composite structure upon pressurization



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72-layer HB210 panel 69MPa (10ksi)

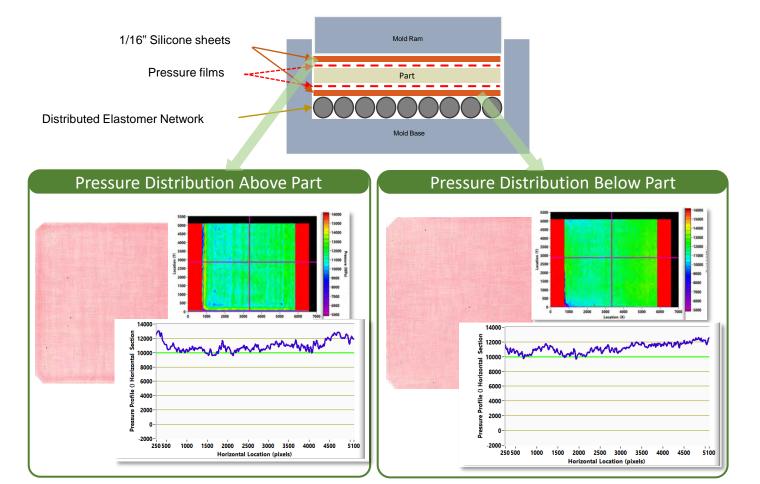




Standard deviation 3.7MPa (0.54ksi) (coefficient of variation of 5.29%)

Hydrostatic Conditions Through Part





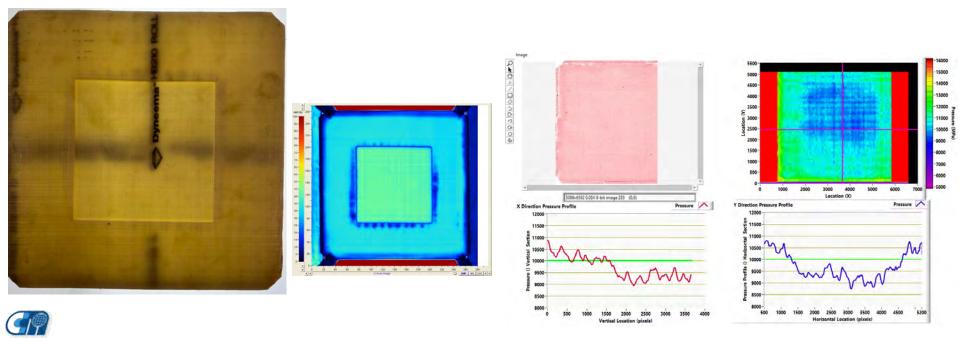


- 15% thinner center section cutout
- Represents worst case layup for processing
- Pressure only dropped 1ksi from setpoint at center
- Sized elastomers would reduce this difference further
- Test demonstrates the versatility of distributed elastomers to achieve hydrostatic conditions

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COMPOSITE MATERIALS

CENTER

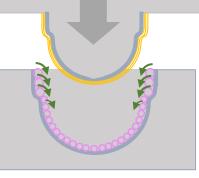


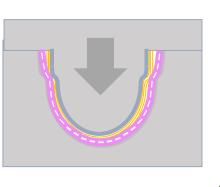


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Concentric Cylinder Elastomer Array

- Fluid filled or solid tubes arranged in concentric rings within female tool
- Each tube can rotate about center axis to minimize shear during mold closure
- Tube size and durometer distribution
 optimized to ensure hydrostatic
 conditions

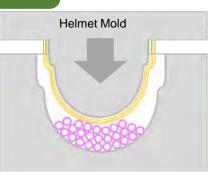


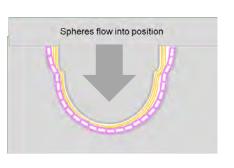


Concentric Cylinders

"Flowing" Spherical Arrays

- Solid or fluid filled spheres placed in female mold chamber.
- Spheres "flow" to fill cavity with self arrangement driven by sphere-sphere friction and tool part interactions.
- Can be combined with concentric cylinders optimally arranged in mold cavity.





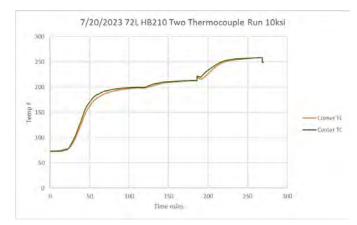


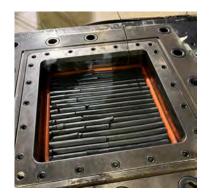
Lubricated Spheres

Temp verification run with two thermocouple

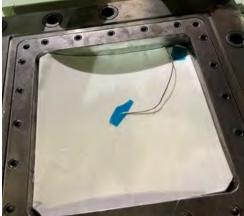
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- Two thermocouples same run
 - One thermocouple in corner center thickness
 - One in center of panel center thickness
- Minimal differences in temperature for the duration of the run
- > 72 layer HB210 panel



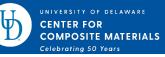




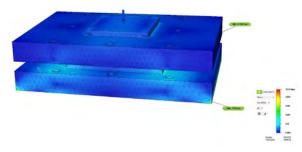




Subscale bladder testing in Instron

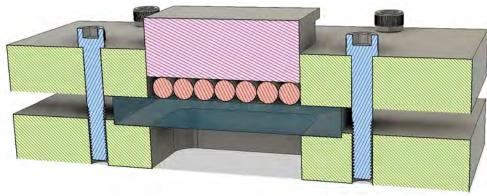


- Built a subscale test cell for visualizing pressure evolution
- > 4" square window
- > Used pressure film good to 350psi (5600lbs)
- Its predicted to be at yield stress at 16,000lbs load or 1ksi pressure





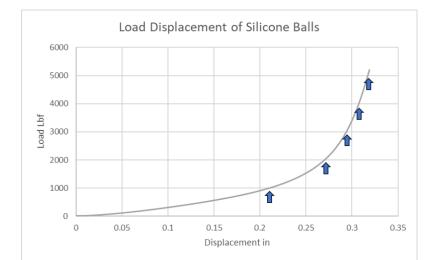


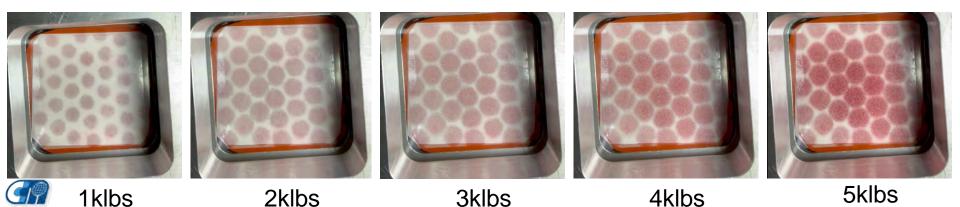


Silicone ball test

1klbs

- > Can test to higher loads and different bladder configurations
- > Load is likely evenly distributed well before 10ksi
- > Setup can fit in the environmental chamber





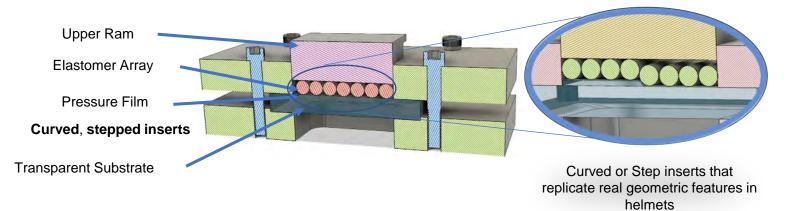
3klbs





Hydrostatic Process Optimization

- Optimize distributed elastomer designs using transparent test cell that ensures hydrostatics conditions with areal weight variation over curved and feature geometrics.
- New test cell will establish these conditions measuring transient pressure distribution as a function of feature and panel temperature
- Through thickness temp uniformity







Acknowledgements

- > Team Members:
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