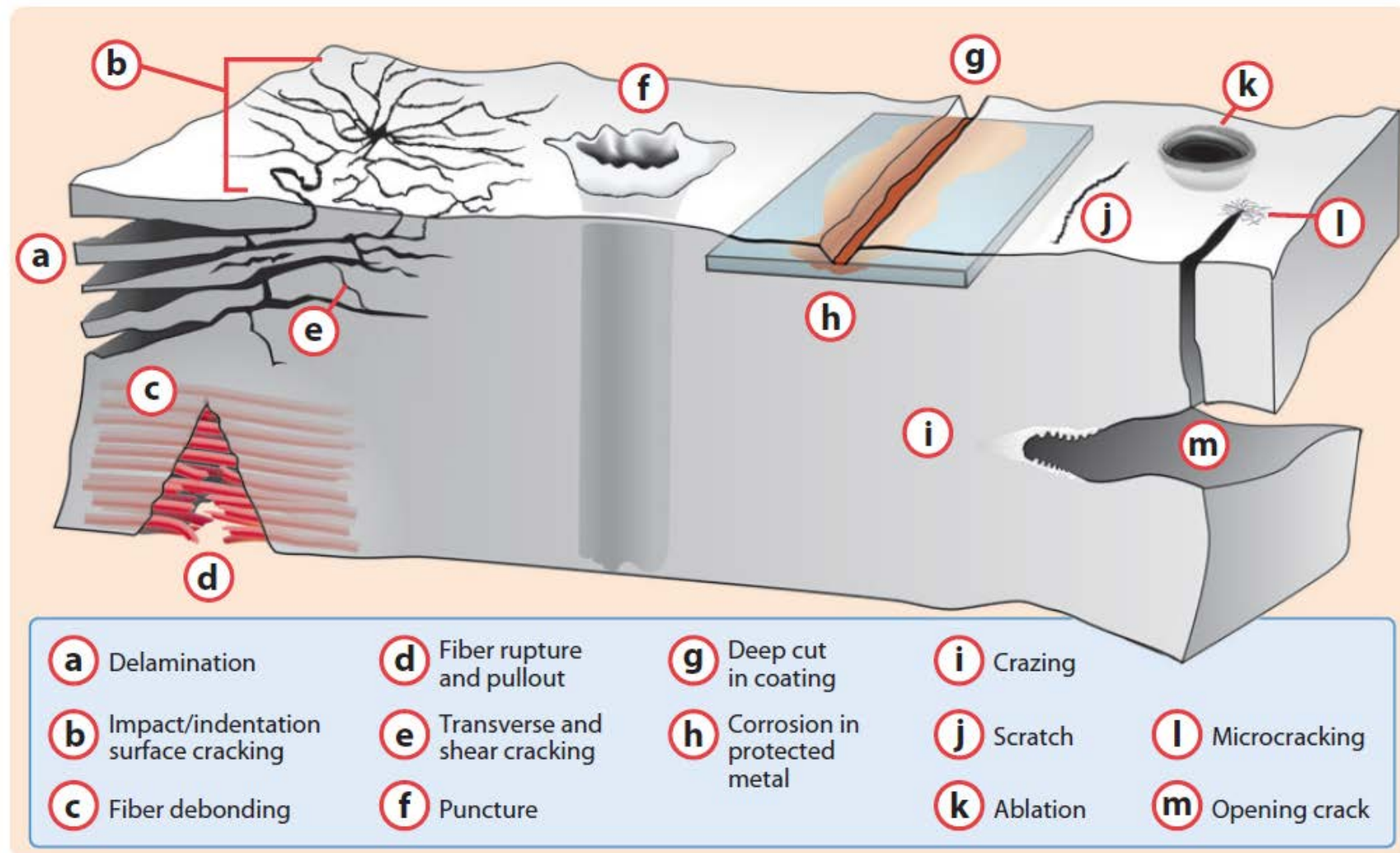


Damage Control in Skin-Stiffened Structures

Rafael Luterbacher-Mus

Supervisors: Prof Ian Bond, Dr Richard Trask

Damage in Composites



B.J. Blaiszik et al.(2010)

Damage in Composites

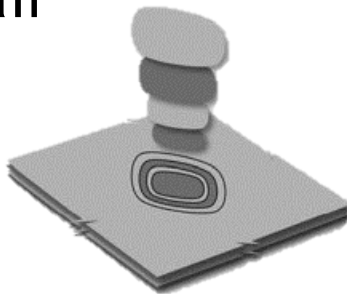
No damage growth

- Safety margins
- NDT



IABG (2014)

- Repair



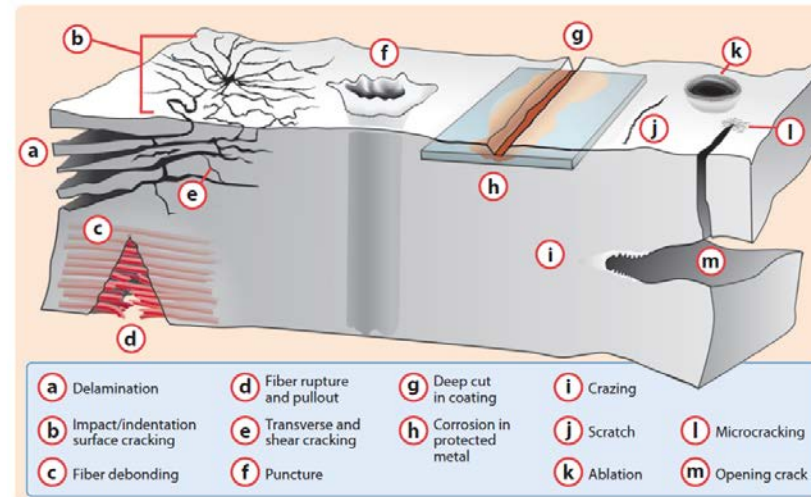
Katnam et al.(2013)

Tolerate damage

- Weight savings
- SHM

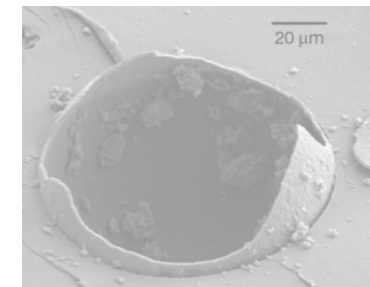


H.Speckmann et al.(2003)

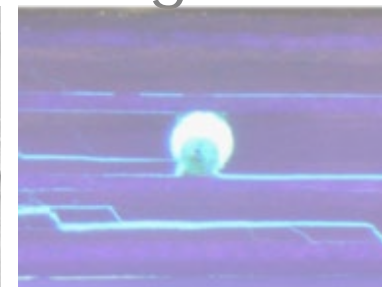


B.J. Blaiszik et al.(2010)

- Self-healing



S.White et al.(2001)



C.Norris et al.(2011)

Damage in Composites

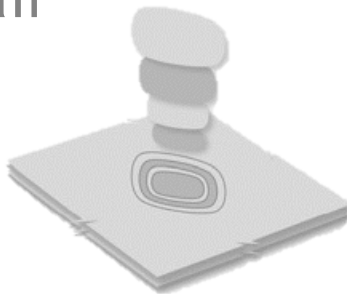
No damage growth

- Safety margins
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IABG (2014)

- Repair



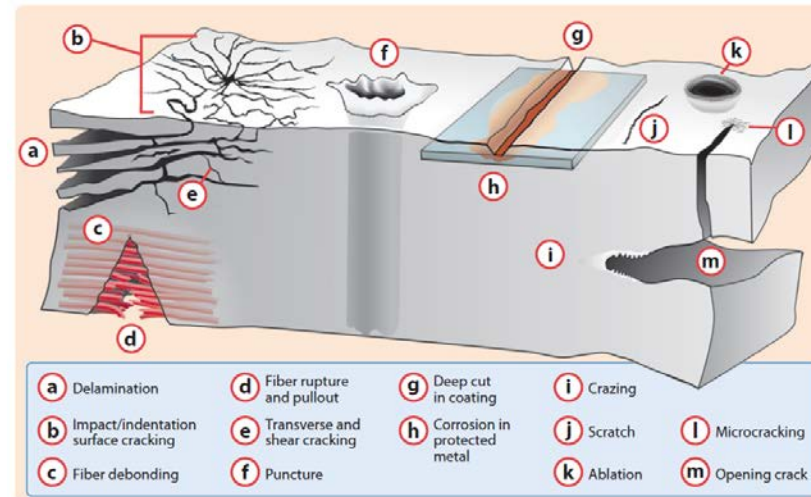
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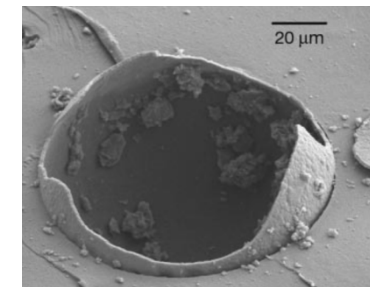


H.Speckmann et al.(2003)

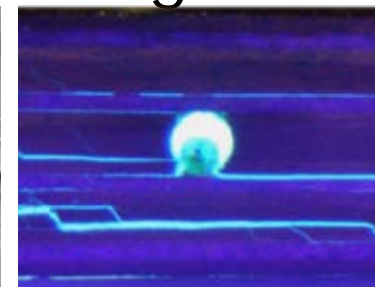


B.J. Blaiszik et al.(2010)

- Self-healing

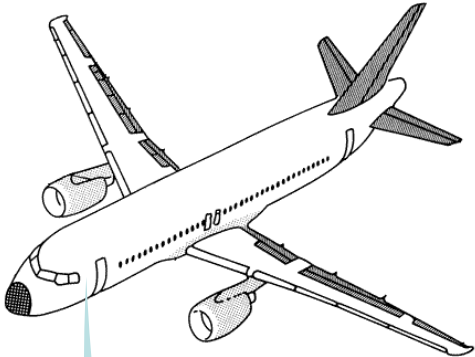


S.White et al.(2001)

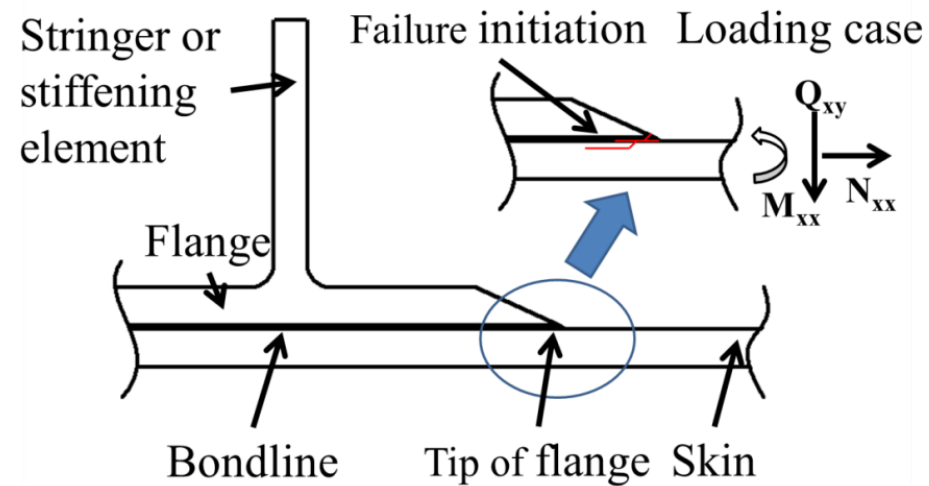


C.Norris et al.(2011)

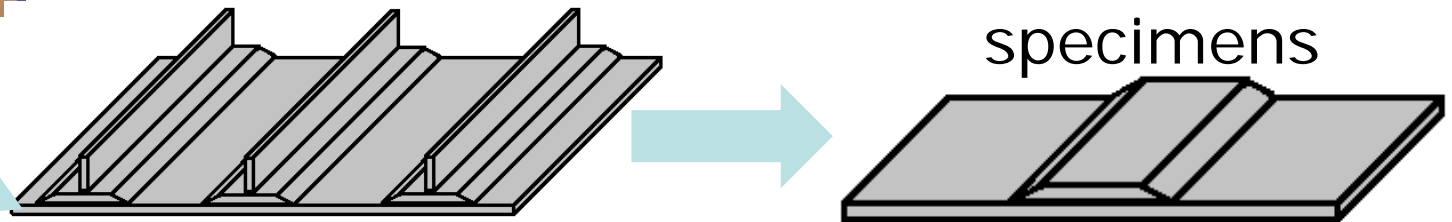
Skin-stiffened structures



Efficient structural solution,
But through thickness stresses arise
at flange tip



Skin stiffener debond
specimens

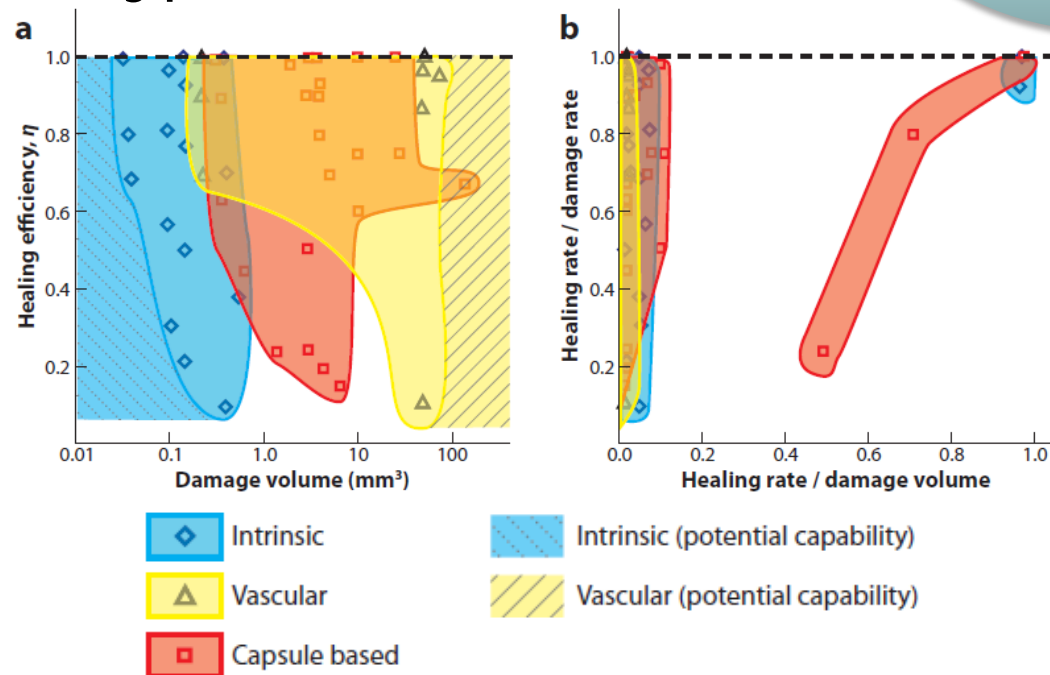


Application to structural features

*Adapt self-healing
feature to damage
pattern*

*Adapt damage
pattern to self-
healing feature*

- Type of feature



- Damage Redirection
 - *Tolerate and manage damage propagation into self-healing feature*

Damage redirection mechanisms

Interleaves

Vasculures

Ply Structure

- Tested in skin-stiffener debond specimens
- Static and fatigue testing



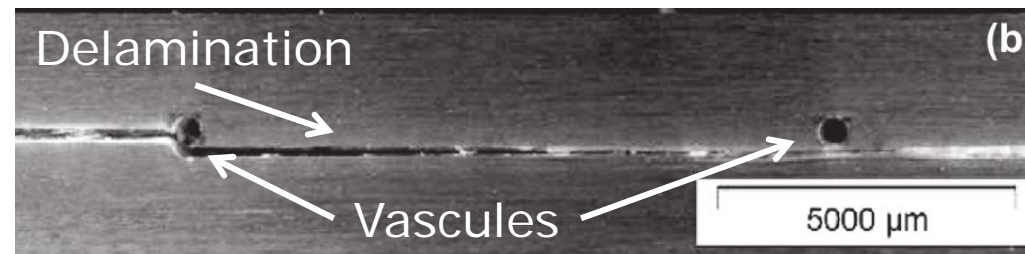
Damage redirection mechanisms

Interleaves

Vasculs

Ply Structure

Transverse vasculs act similar drill holes thereby redirecting delaminations



Norris et al. (2011)

Damage redirection mechanisms

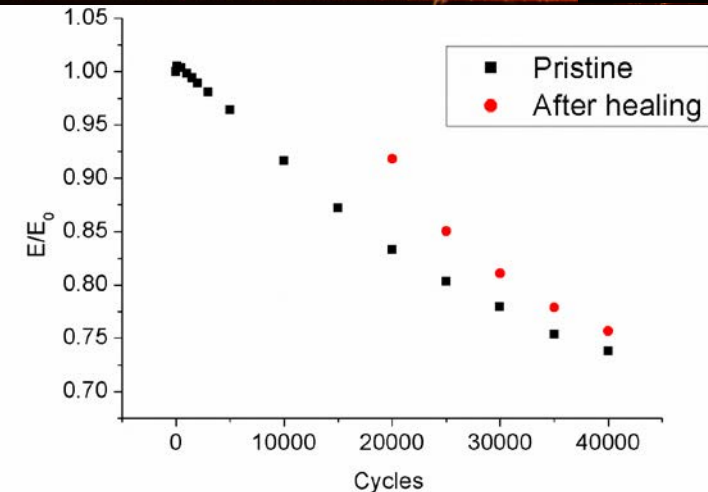
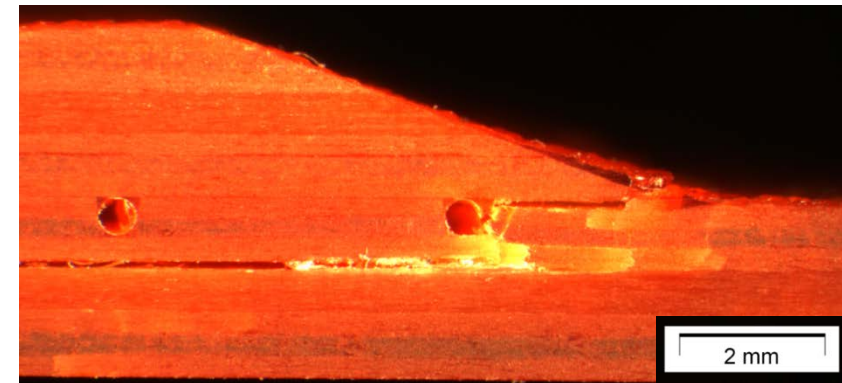
Interleaves

Vasculs

Ply Structure

Main Results:

- Creation of damage free areas in the specimen
- No difference in global mechanical properties
- Connectivity of vascular network with damage

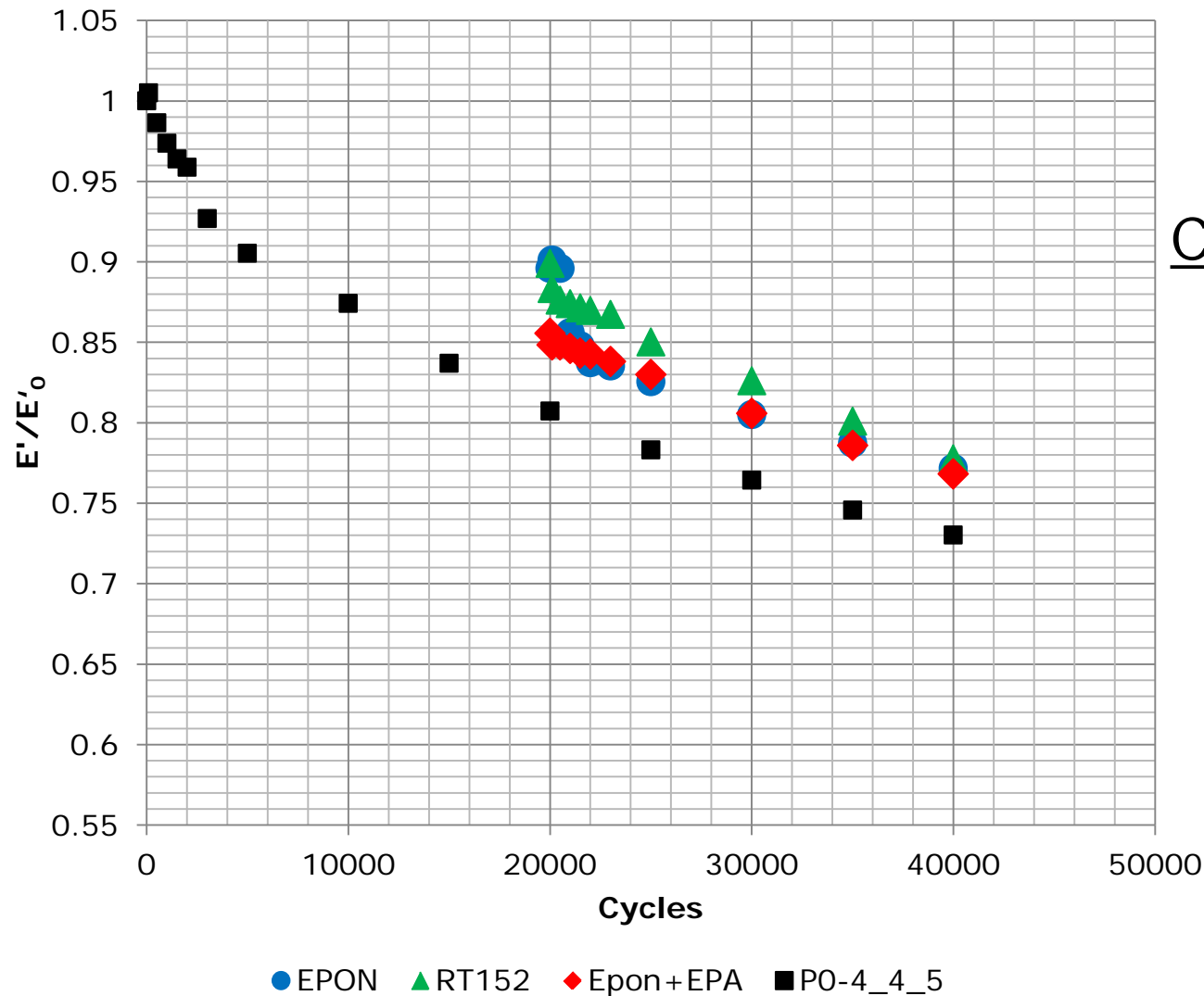


Summary

- Interleaves and vasculs do not alter global mechanical performance under static and fatigue loading
- Successful steering of damage with the help of the interleaves, vasculs and ply structure into a self-healing feature
 - Damage visualisation
 - Healing
- Fatigue damage successful “healed” and global mechanical properties recovered

	Control through Interleaves	Control through Vasculs	Control through Ply Structure
No knock down on static properties	✓	✓	✗
No knock down on fatigue properties	✓	✓	✗
Damage redirection	✓	✓	✓
Healing	?	?	?
Damage visualisation	✓	-	-

Current challenge



Challenge for healing resin:

Trade off between:

Mechanical properties
vs.
Injectability

Acknowledgments

- Ian Bond
- Richard Trask
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www.accismultifunctional.com



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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