



Composite Aircraft Structures Certification and Progressive Damage Analysis

January 14, 2016



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LM Senior Fellow



- **Asked to discuss Composite Progressive Damage Analysis and inclusion/maturing in aircraft certification process**
- **In the next few charts I will briefly describe the Airframe Certification process**
- **Followed by current Composites PDA research**



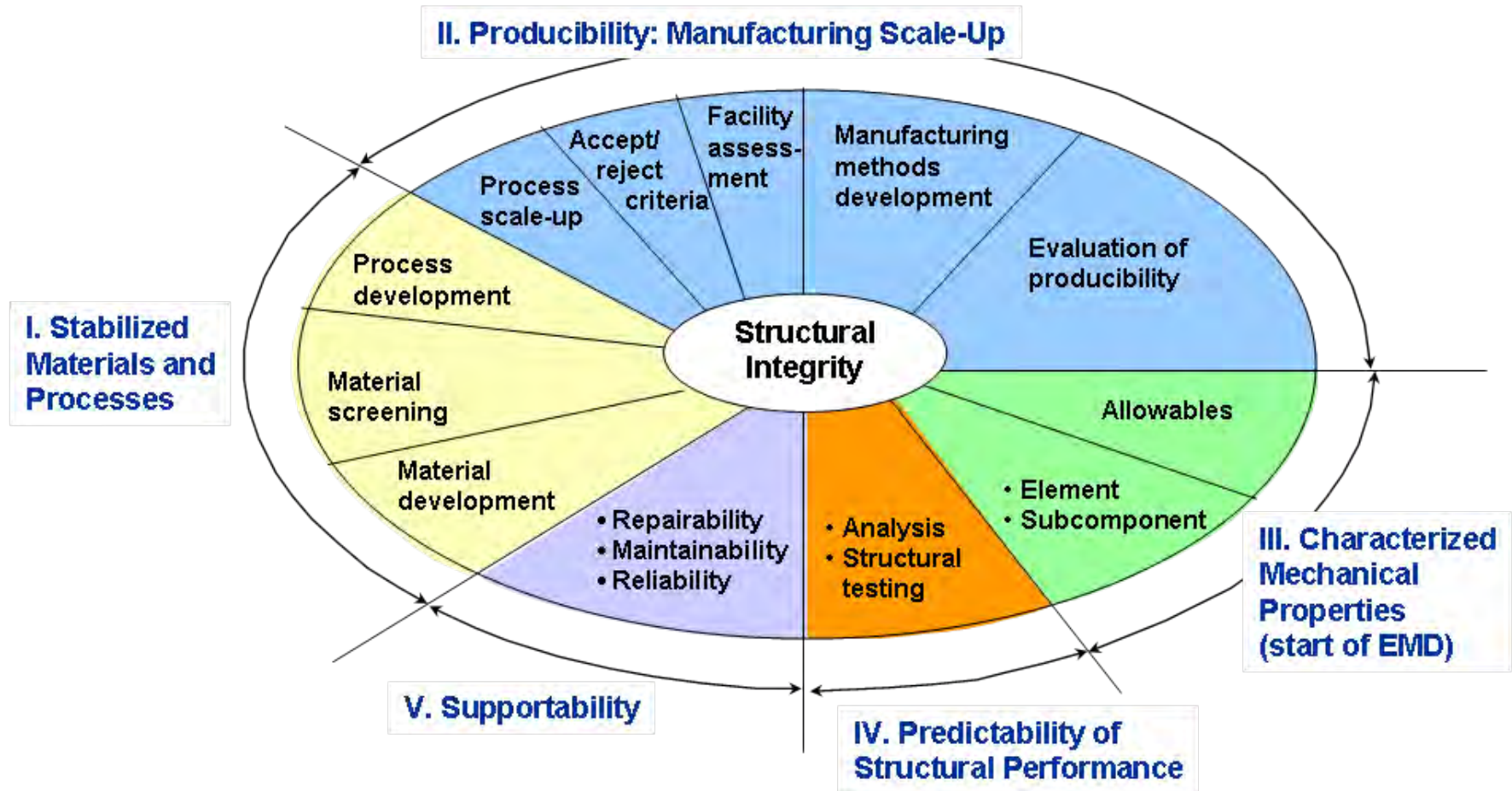


Airframe Certification Process and Certification by Analysis Today





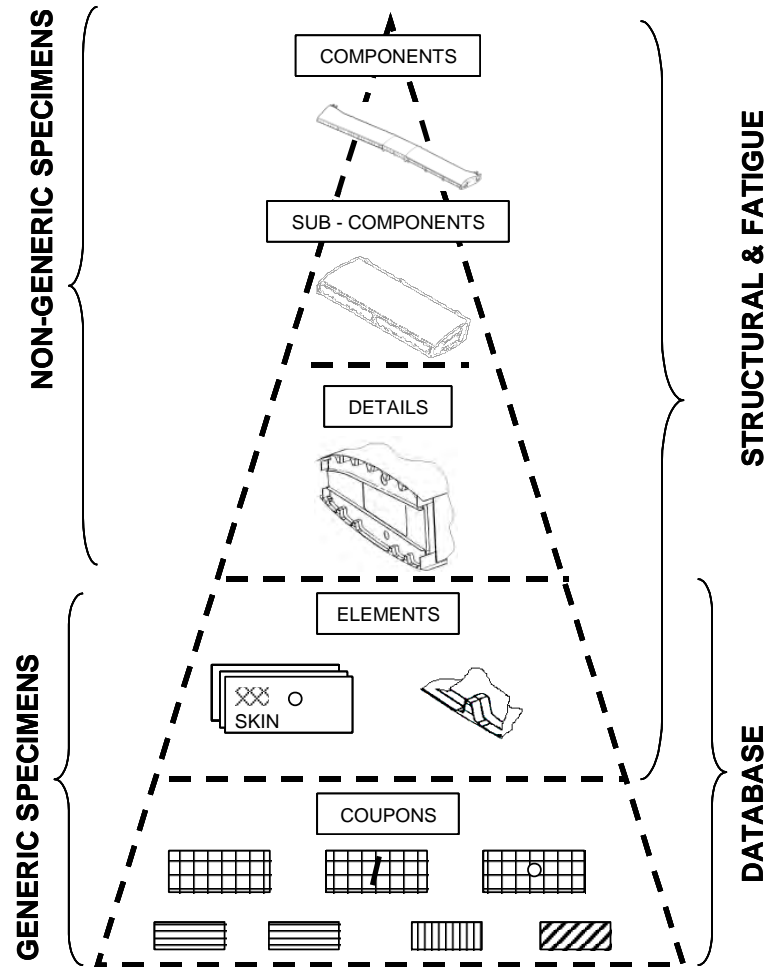
Five Factors for Technology Transition



Building Block Process



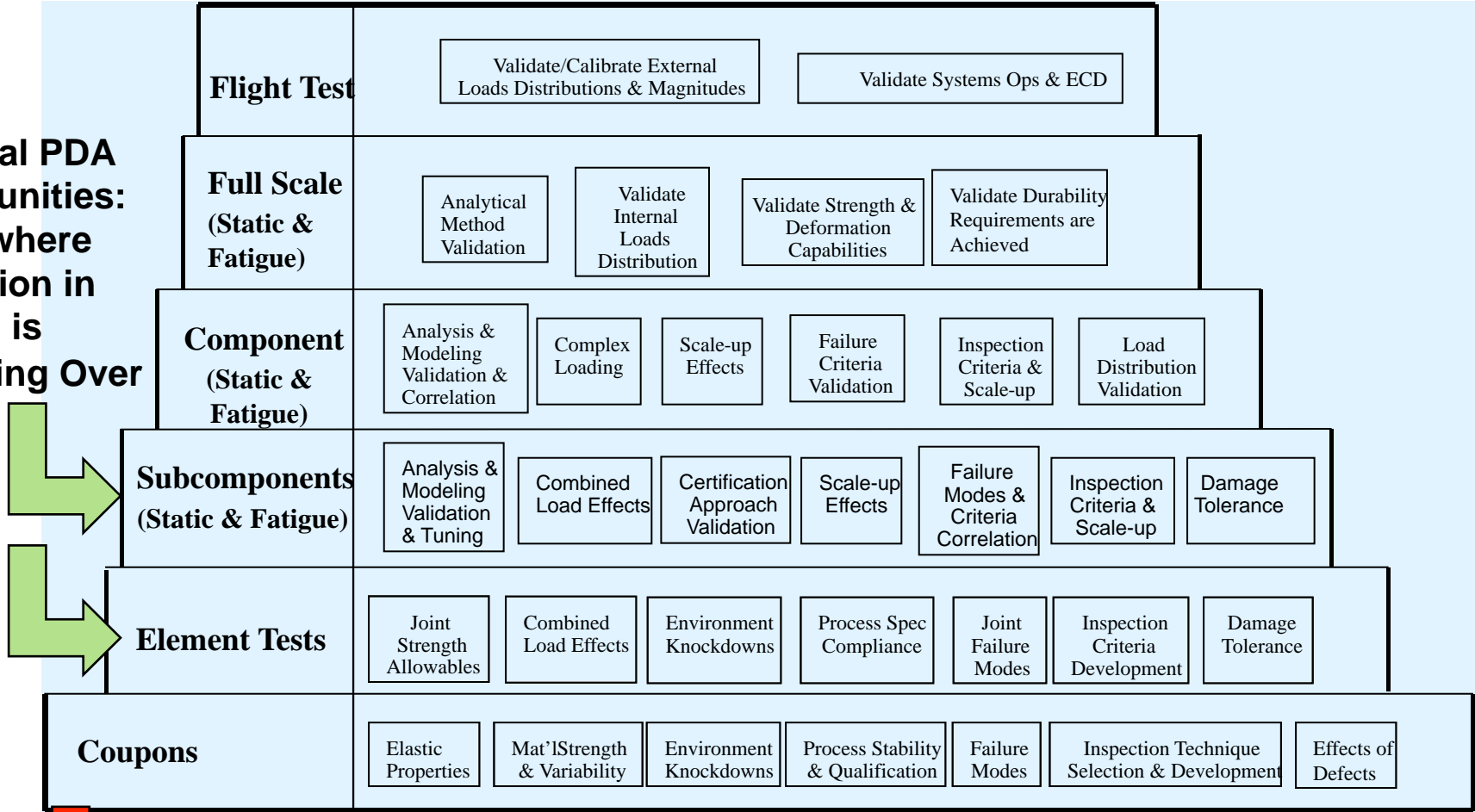
Normally see figures like this for the building blocks



Meaning to Steps of the Building Block



Potential PDA Opportunities: Areas where Reduction in Testing is Occurring Over Time



Much of coupon allowables development requires testing – effects of defects, variability, environment, process stability, NDI



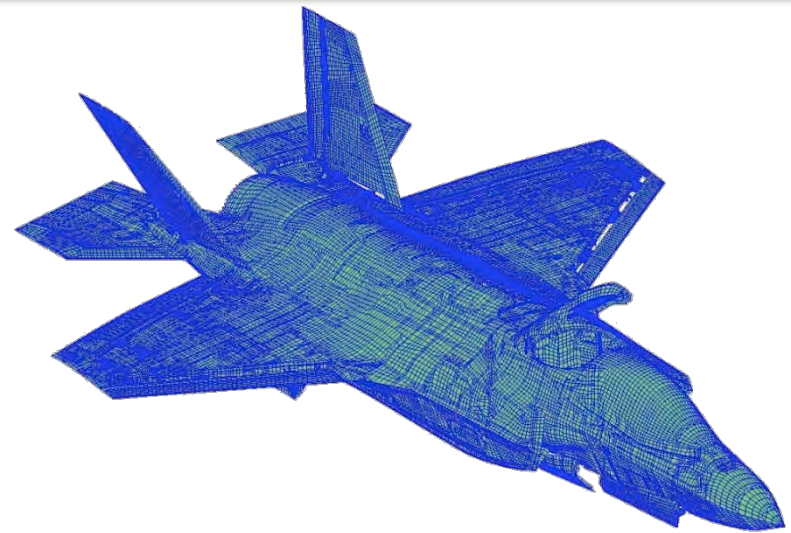
We do Certification by Analysis Today



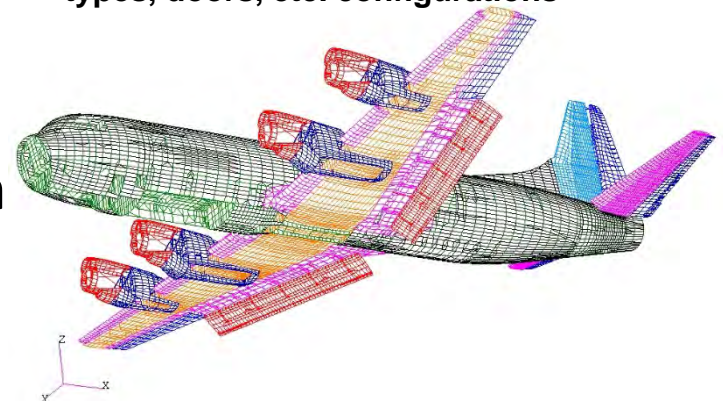
- **Test validation**

- Full scale ground test used to validate internal loads predictions
- Flight test validates external loads predictions
- Subcomponents and components validate analysis
- Coupon and element tests generate allowables for critical environments, failure modes, effects of defects, etc.

- Based on this foundation, the aircraft is certified for thousands of load cases based on analysis, which is truly “Certification by Analysis Supported by Test”



AVFEMs – Internal Loads Models
Validated by Full Scale Static Test
Cost/span = approximately 18 man-years over
9 months (industry average)
Run in numerous control surface, engine
types, doors, etc. configurations



How to Maximize ROI for Future Certification by Analysis Activities?



- **Examination of Heritage Fighter and Transport Aircraft Development Cost Data Reveals That on Average (Relative to Total Program Costs):**
 - Engr costs accounted for 40 to 50%
 - Development test costs accounted for 25 to 30%
- **Structures Related Ground & Flight Tests Account for Over 75% of Test Costs**
 - Major cost centers are component and full-scale aircraft testing
 - **Materials property development testing (coupons & elements) account for small fraction of program costs**

Sacrosanct!

True Measured ROI for Future CBA Activities May Realistically be Small if Coupon/Element Test Replacement is the Goal





Current Aerostructures PDA Research

- 1. AFRL/RQ: Benchmarking of PDA Tools**
2. NASA: Advanced Composites Project
3. AFRL/RX: Integrated Computational Methods for Composite Materials (ICM2)





- **AFRL/RQ and LM Aero research program to characterize the readiness of progressive damage analysis codes for application to aerospace vehicle structural design**





AFRL/RQ: Benchmarking PD Tools Team



LOCKHEED MARTIN

Global Engineering & Materials, Inc.
Consulting and Software Solutions

Multiscale Design Systems

AUTODESK

AlphaSTAR

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

UDRI
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

- 1 Airframer
- 4 Small businesses
- 3 Universities
- 2 U.S. gov
- 2 Intl govt

AutoDesk
ASCA

U of Michigan
MAC/GMC
EST
N/CYL

Blind Predictions

- Tension and compression
- Monotonic and cyclic
- Stress/strain response
- Damage type, location, and amount

MDS
MDS-C
GEM
X-FEM
NASA Langley
CZM

Martin
CA

DSTO (AU)
CZM

DTA (NZ)
CZM



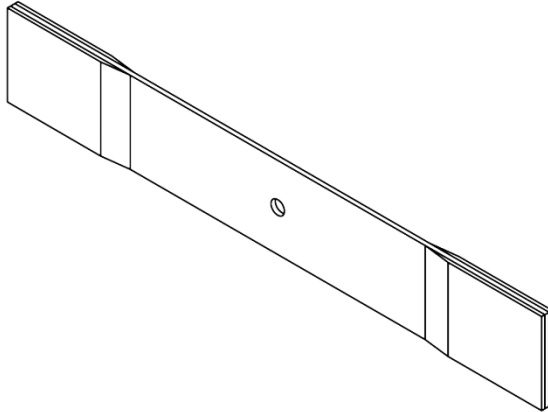


AFRL/RQ: Benchmarking PD Tools

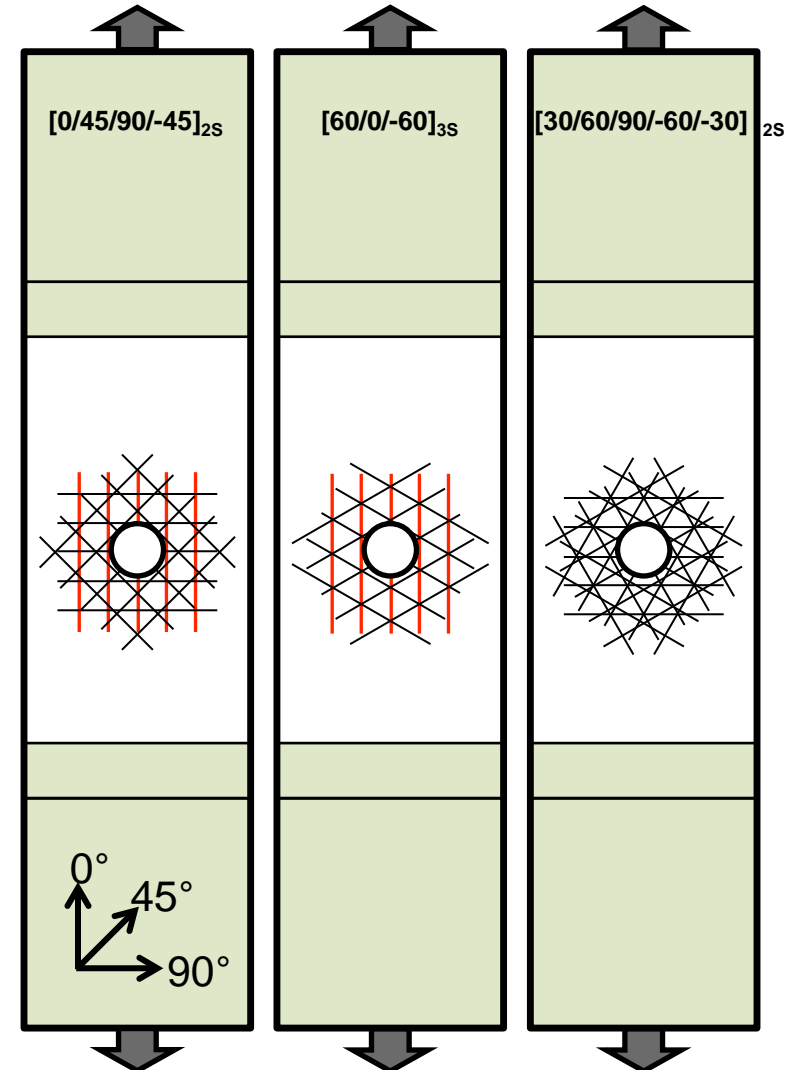
Experimental Details



- **Geometry:** flat coupon with hole



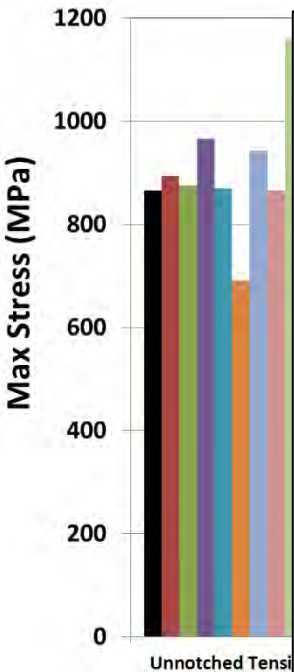
- **Material:** autoclave cured IM7/977-3
- **Monotonic loading:** constant displacement rate
- **Fatigue loading:** constant load amplitude
 - R-ratio: 0.1
 - Frequency: 10 Hz



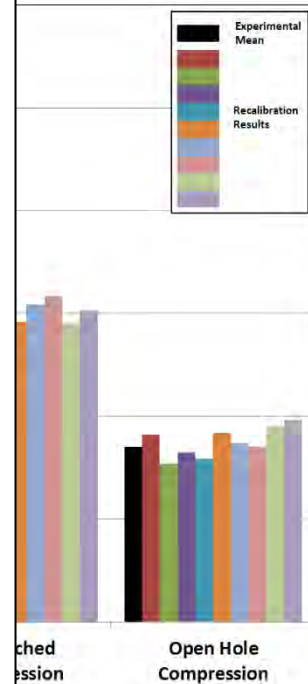


AFRL/RQ: Simulation Results

[0/45/90/-45]_{2S}



- ### Discussion and Conclusions for all 3 layups
1. In general, tension better than compression
 - Some soft layup strength predictions were off due to lack of discrete delaminations in models
 2. Compression stiffness and strength predictions were inaccurate due to:
 - 0° experimental calibration specimens buckling
 - Some analysts had never attempted compression
 - Some analysts used only the tension modulus



B

ictions





Current Aerostructures PDA Research

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3. AFRL/RX: Integrated Computational
Methods for Composite Materials (ICM2)

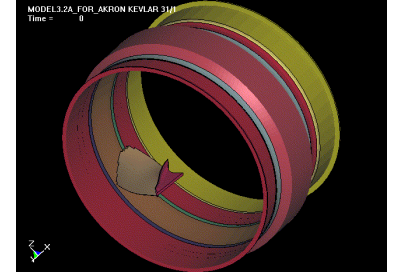
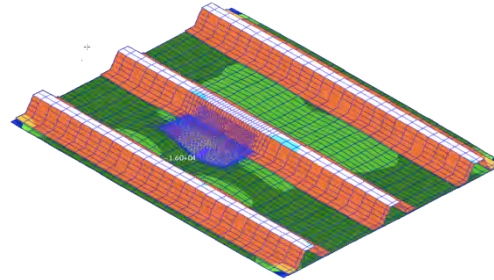


NASA Advanced Composites Project: Technical Challenges



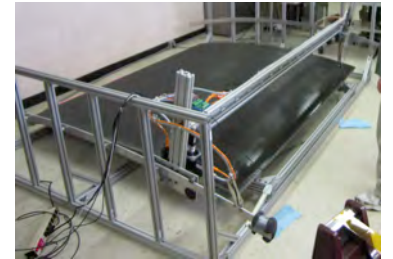
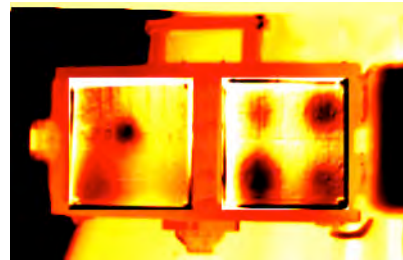
Accurate Strength & Life Prediction

- Reduce design and testing effort / time
- Robust high-fidelity analysis for damage
- Better prelim design, fewer redesigns



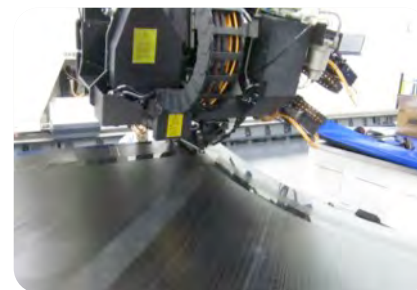
Rapid Inspection & Characterization

- Increase inspection throughput by 30%
- Quantitative characterization of defects
- Automated inspection



Efficient Manufacturing Process Development

- Reduce manufacture development time
- Fiber placement and cure process models to predict defects
- Improve quality control



TC1: Accurate Strength & Life Prediction



Description:

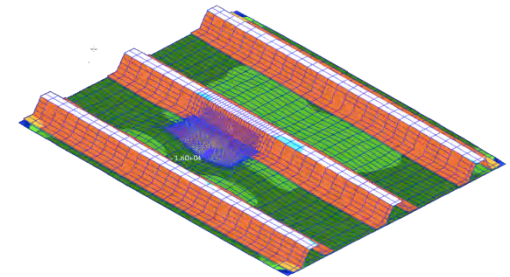
Develop computational tools to reliably predict strength and life of composite structures

Benefit:

Reduce design cycle time and testing effort for development and certification;
Reduce risk



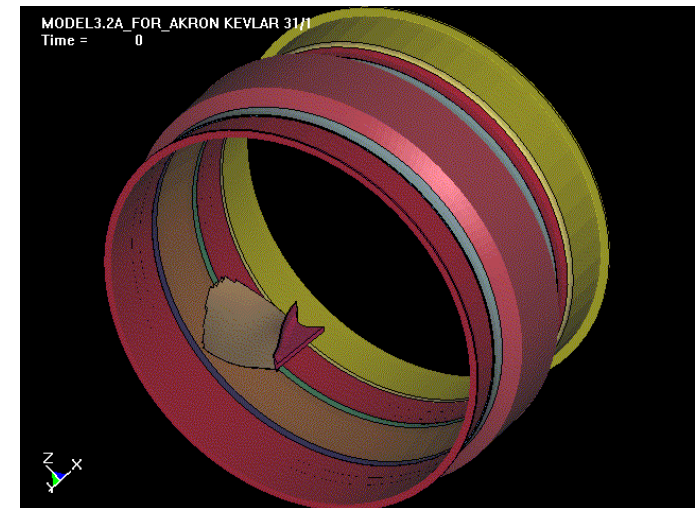
Experiments document damage progression



Validate new improved predictive models

Phase 1 Deliverables:

1. Ranking of modeling approaches & identify key gaps based on 1st Level BB Testing
 - a. Post Buckled Panel with BVID, Strength and Life
 - b. Engine Fan Containment
 - c. Open Rotor Shields
 - d. Rotor Blade Spar Fatigue
2. Ranking of proposed design tools to improve integrated design





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Integrated Computational Methods for Composite Materials (ICM2) Program



- Integrated Computational Methods for Composite Materials (ICM2) is an AFRL/RX, GE, and LM Aero composites ICME program
 - GE studying engine applications
 - LM Aero studying airframe applications
- Airframe goal to amplify the weight advantage of IM7/M65 BMI
 - Studying autoclave cure cycle effects on design allowables
- Utilizing digital framework (ModelCenter[®]) to integrate
 - Cure Process Effects: Convergent Manufacturing Technologies' COMPRO
 - Multi-scale progressive damage: Autodesk Helius software
 - Ply level strength effects of cure: University of Washington



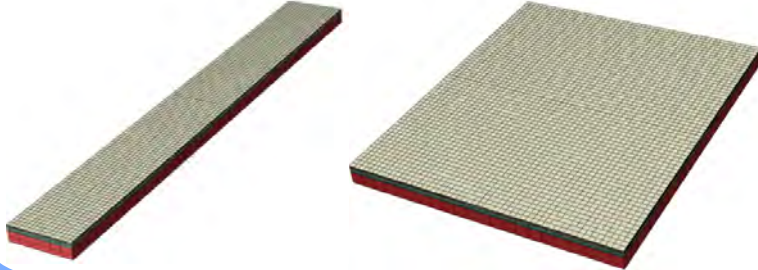
ICM2: Roles of Each Analysis Tool



COMPRO Analysis

OHC/FHC Laminate

CSAI Laminate

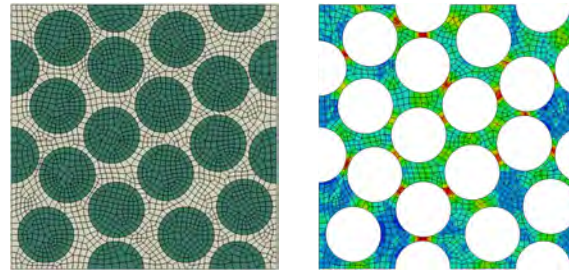


- COMPRO Model of OHC/FHC and CSAI Laminates
- Provide cure cycle data to both UW and Helius

- UW Model of Lamina level strengths as function of cure
- Provide lamina strength data to Helius

UW-Micro Analysis

Random Packed RVE – 18 fibers

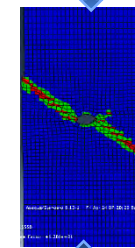


- Helius models of OHC, FHC, and CSAI laminate properties
- Predict notched laminate strengths as function of cure

Helius Analysis

OHC/FHC

CSAI



Summary



- Research ongoing with Air Force, NASA, Navy, OEMs
- Confidence in PDA analysis is a requirement for transition
- Areas of opportunity for new PDA tools
 - Middle of the building block tree
 - Future composite SLEP activities
 - Bonding Certification
 - ICME

