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# **Composite Thermal Damage Measurement with Handheld FTIR**

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# Composite Thermal Damage Measurement with Handheld FTIR

- Motivation and Key Issues
  - Damage detection in composite requires different techniques than metals
  - Incipient thermal damage occurs below traditional NDE detection limits
- Objective
  - Determine if Handheld FTIR can detect thermal damage and guide repair
- Approach
  - Characterize panels with controlled thermal damage and perform repair based on FTIR inspection

# FAA Sponsored Project Information

- Principal Investigators & Researchers
  - Brian D. Flinn (PI)
  - Ashley Tracey (PhD student, UW-MSE)
  - Tucker Howie, (PhD student, UW-MSE)
- FAA Technical Monitor
  - David Galella (year 3)
  - Paul Swindel (year 1 & 2)
- Industry Participation
  - The Boeing Company (Paul Shelly, Paul Vahey)
  - Sandia National Lab (Dennis Roach)
  - Agilent (formerly A2 Technologies)



[Hypertac Hypertronics](http://www.hypertronics.com)  
[www.hypertronics.com](http://www.hypertronics.com)

# Background

Continuation of existing project (year 3 of 3)

✓ Years 1 and 2 (A2 Technologies, Boeing and U of DE)

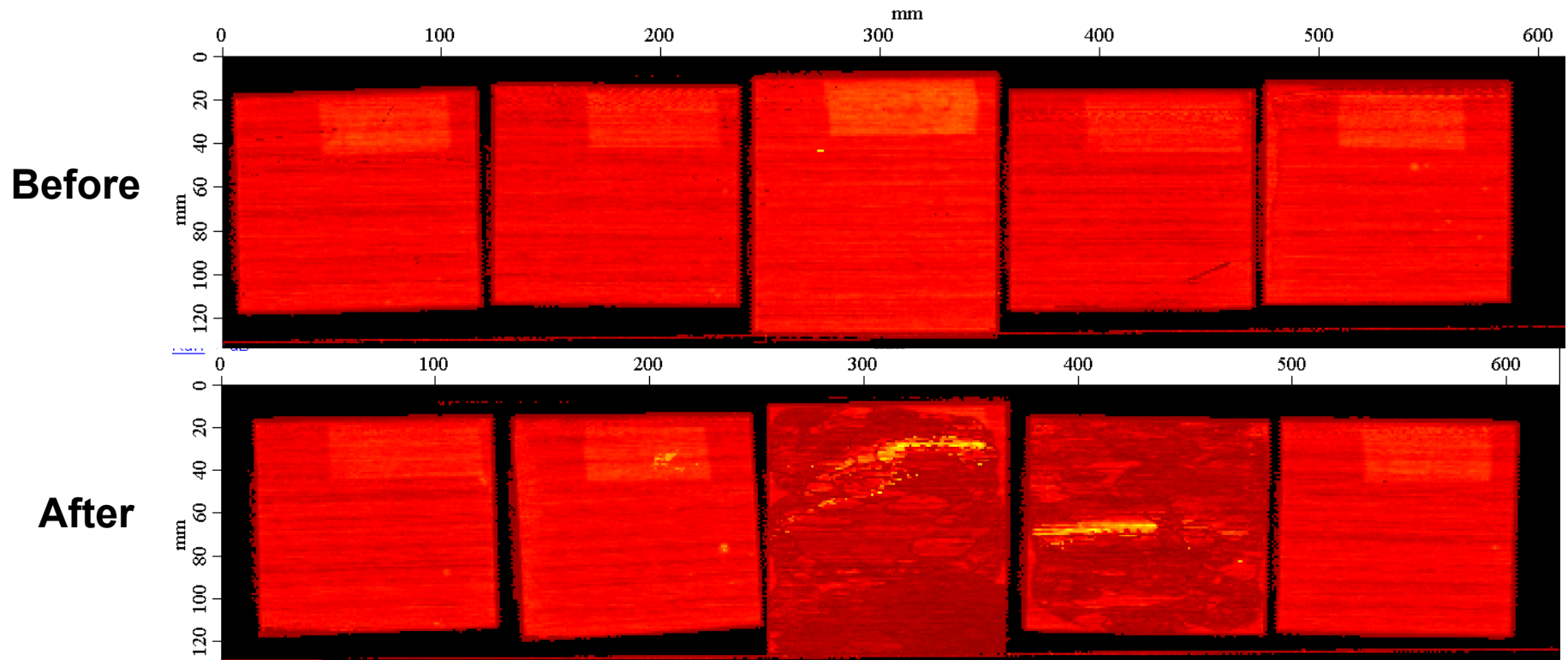
- Characterization of homogenous thermal damage
  - Ultrasound
  - Short beam Shear (SBS)
  - Microscopy
  - Handheld FTIR (ExoScan)
- Calibration curve for FTIR detection of thermal damage (SBS data)
- Mapped surface of localized thermal damage

➤ Year 3 (UW and Boeing)

- 3-D Characterization of localized thermal damage
- Include contact angle and fluorescence spectroscopy
- FTIR guided repair of thermal damage
- Test repair

# Year 1 and 2 Results: Ultrasonic NDE

- C-Scans before and after thermal exposure at various time and temperatures



Exposure:

Low

Low

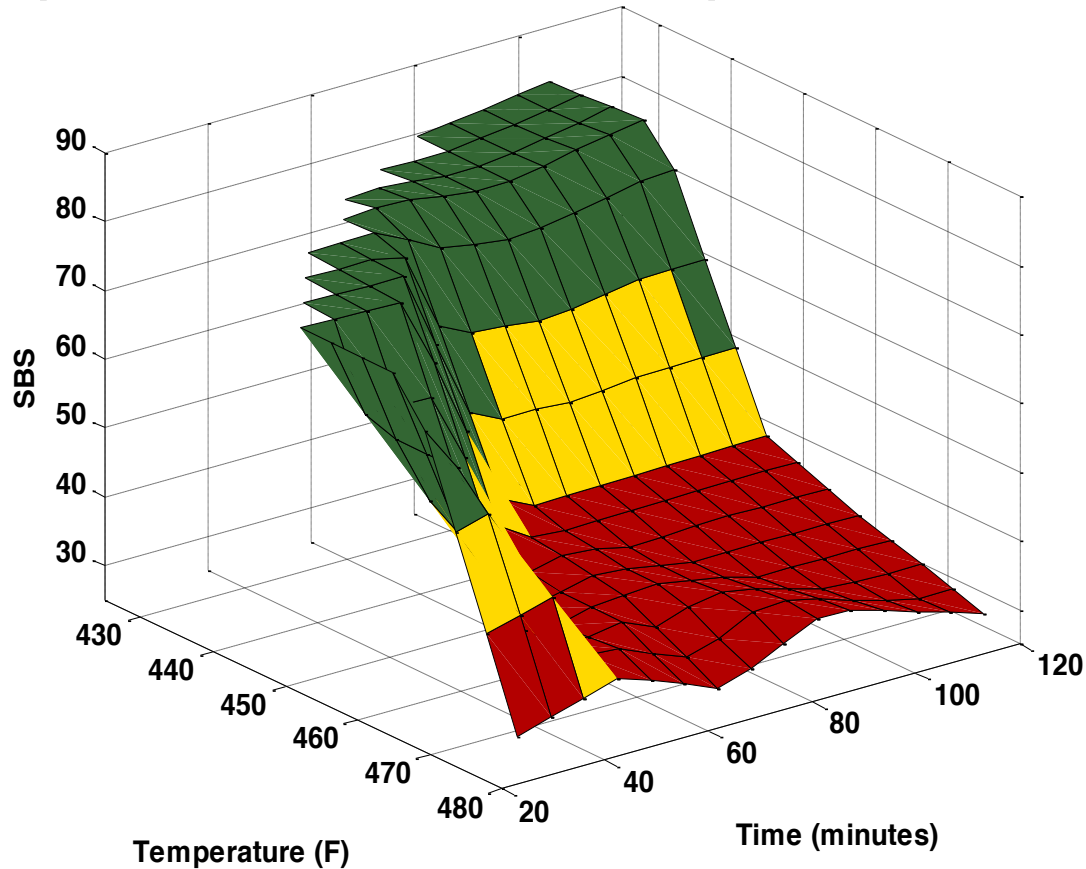
High

High

Medium

# Year 1 and 2 Results: Short Beam Shear

- Coupon level thermal exposure in oven



# Year 1 and 2 Results: Microscopy



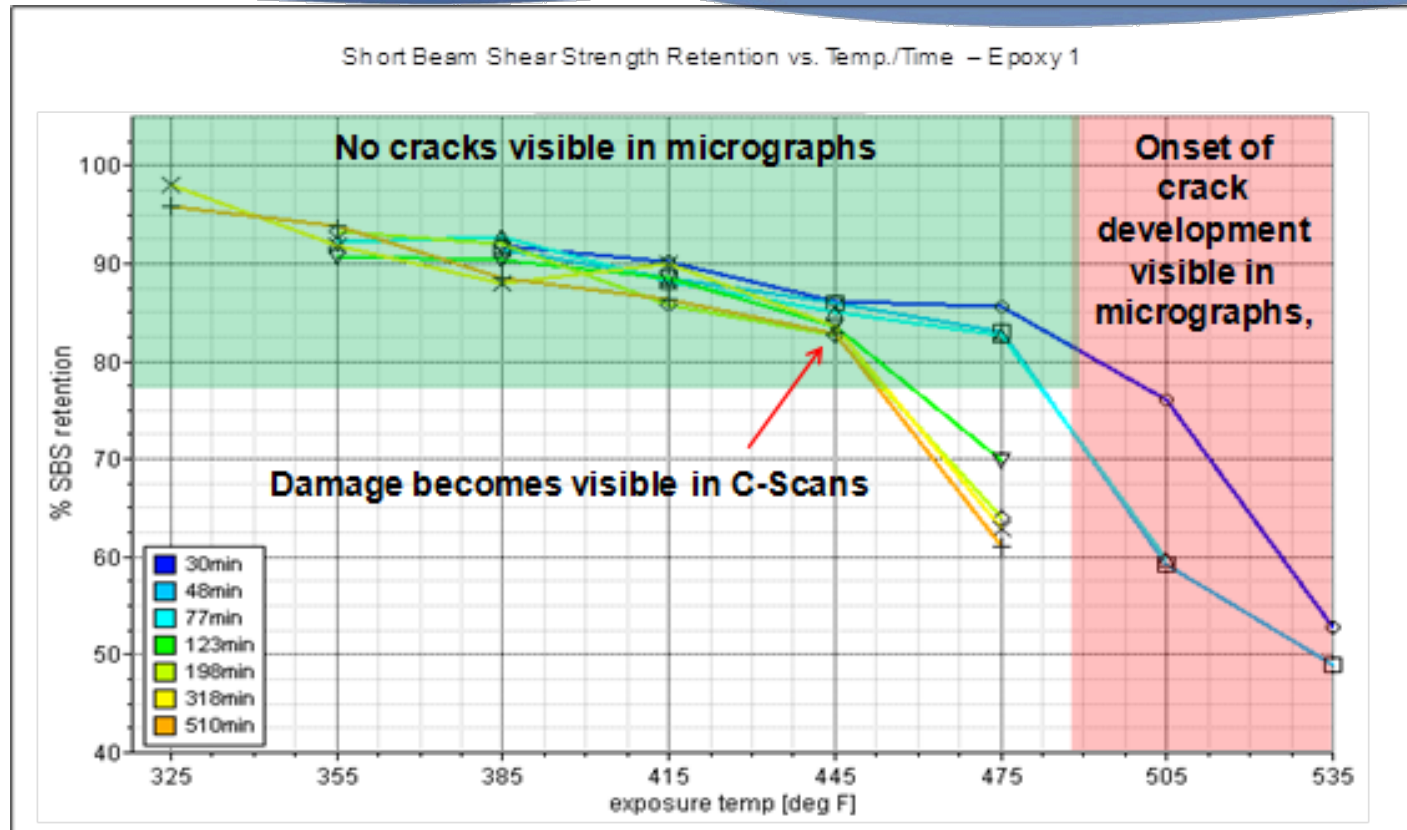
Low Exposure  
415F, 30min  
5X

Medium Exposure 415F,  
200min  
5X

High Exposure  
535F, 30min  
5X

High Exposure  
535F, 30min  
50X

# Thermal Damage vs. Detection Method



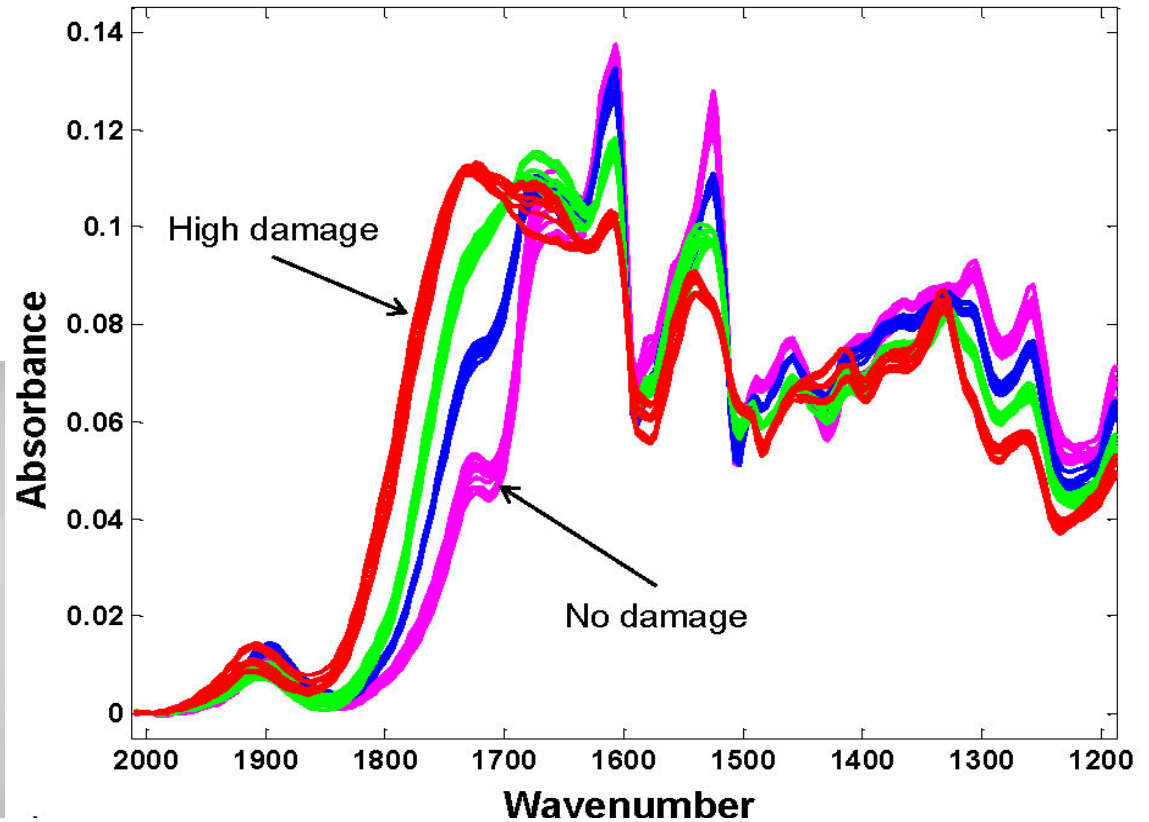
**SBS, ultrasound and microscopic analysis of BMS8-276**

➤ **Properties degrade before detection is possible**



# Year 1 and 2 Results: FTIR

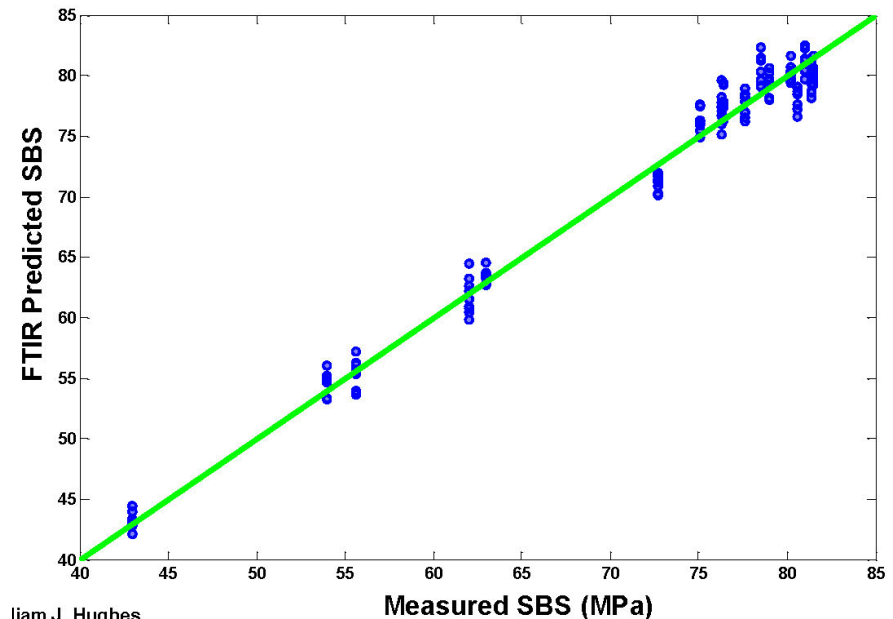
FTIR spectra reflect changes indicative of degradation of the chemical bonds of the resin



# Year 1 and 2 Results: SBS vs. FTIR

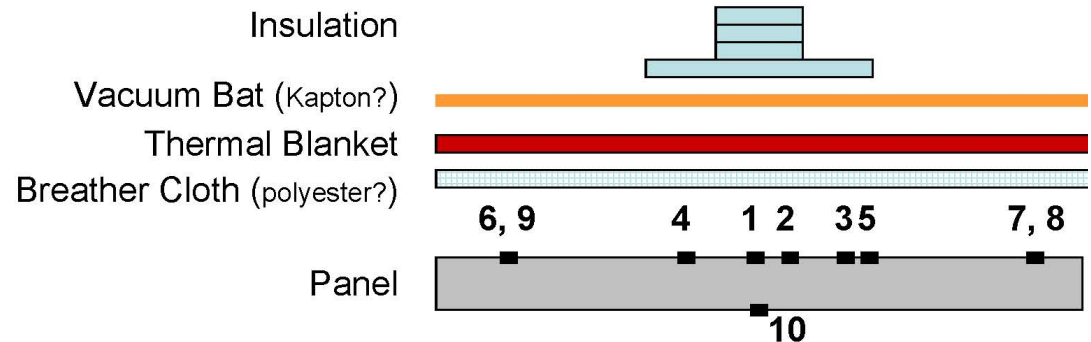
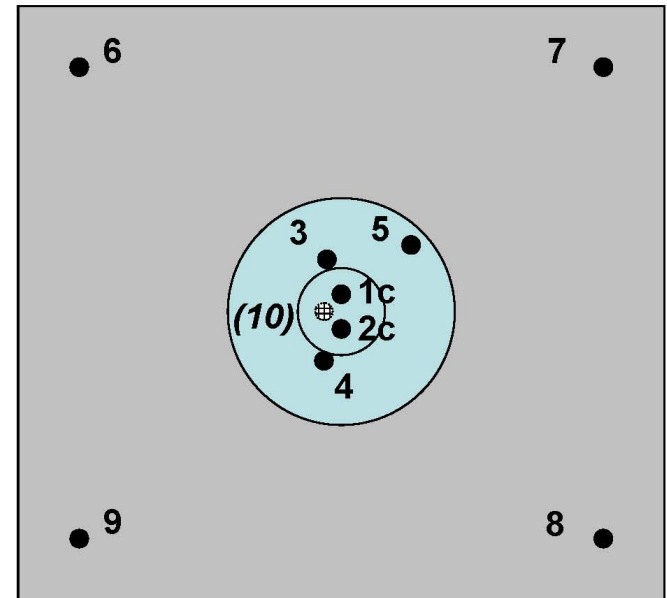
Correlate chemical change (FTIR) with SBS

- Multivariate Analysis
- Neural Net Analysis
- Both approaches > 97% accurate
- Developed calibration curve for FTIR spectra for levels of thermal damage



# Year 1 and 2 Results: Localized damage

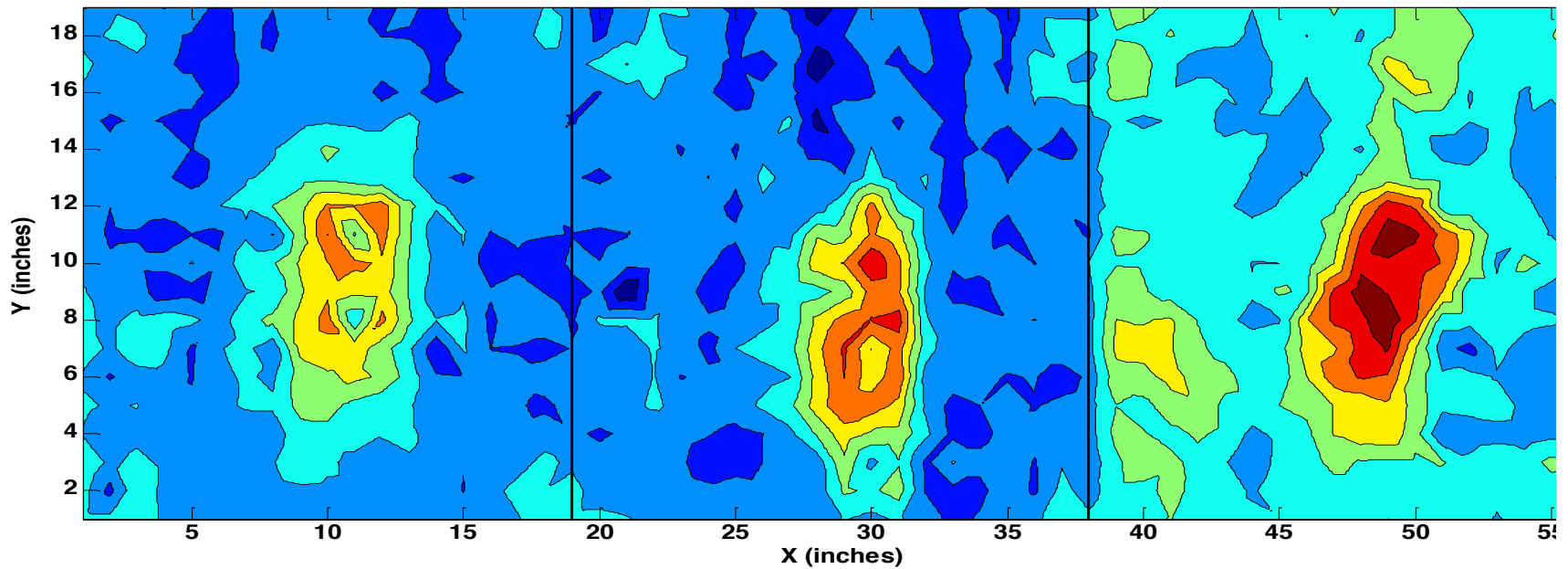
- Hot Spots created
- 3 different levels of damage
- 2 panels each level



# Year 1 and 2: Map of Localized Damage

- FTIR Surface Map of thermal damage

BMS8-276--440F / 465F / 490F



**Low**

**Medium**

**High**

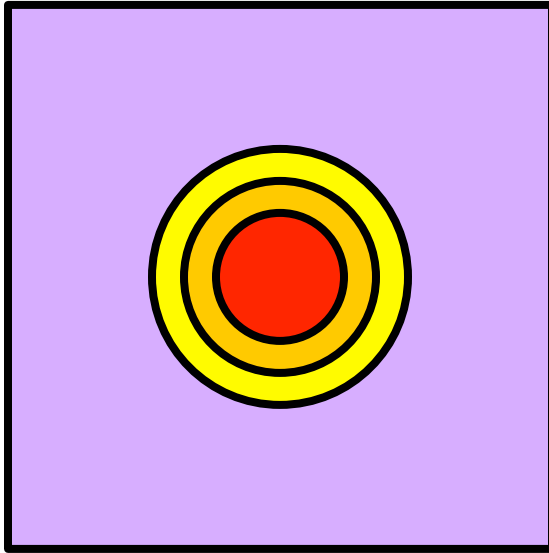
# Year 3: Experimental Plan Overview

- Train personnel and confirm calibration curve on reference samples
- Advanced NDE characterization of panels (Sandia)
- Surface map thermal damage (all panels)
- 1<sup>st</sup> set of panels-Mechanical testing (SBS, T<sub>g</sub>, ??)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> set of panels-Scarf repair guided by FTIR
  - Map damage ply by ply during scarfing – FTIR
  - Contact Angle & fluorescence measurements
  - Bonded Repair followed by NDE
  - Mechanical testing of repaired panel

# Year 3: Experimental Plan- Questions

- What are appropriate tests for localized damage?
  - SBS but in a gradient of damage?
  - Miniature tests
  - T<sub>g</sub> (DMA vs DSC)
- Scarfing- thermal damage vs. 0.5” spacing/ply
- Testing the scarf repair panels (12”x12”)
  - Repair geometry to be designed based on FTIR
  - Tensile?
  - Flexure?
  - Flatwise tension?

# Thermal Damage Panel Geometry



**What are appropriate tests?**  
**What are appropriate specimens?**  
**Guided by NDE results?**

- Matrix dominated properties**
- Minimize damage gradient**
- Small sample size**

# Summary

- FTIR effective in detecting thermal damage
  - ExoScan now part of Boeing 787 SRM
- Work remains to be done
  - 3D mapping of thermal damage
  - Correlation with other techniques
    - Advanced NDE
    - Tg
    - Contact Angle
    - Fluorescence

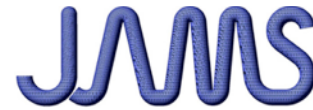


# Looking Forward

- Benefit to Aviation
  - Improved damage detection in composites.
  - Greater confidence in repairs
- Future needs
  - Application to other composite systems
  - Other applications of handheld FTIR
    - Chemical damage
    - Surface prep for bonding
  - Wide area damage detection methods

# Acknowledgements

- FAA, JAMS, AMTAS



- Boeing Company

  - Paul Vahey, Paul Shelly



- Agilent (A2 Technologies)

- Sandia National Lab

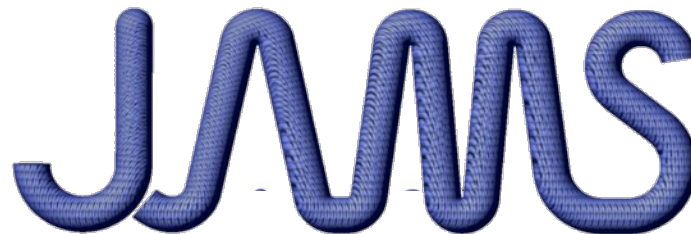
  - Dennis Roach

- UW MSE



Thank you

Questions and comments welcome

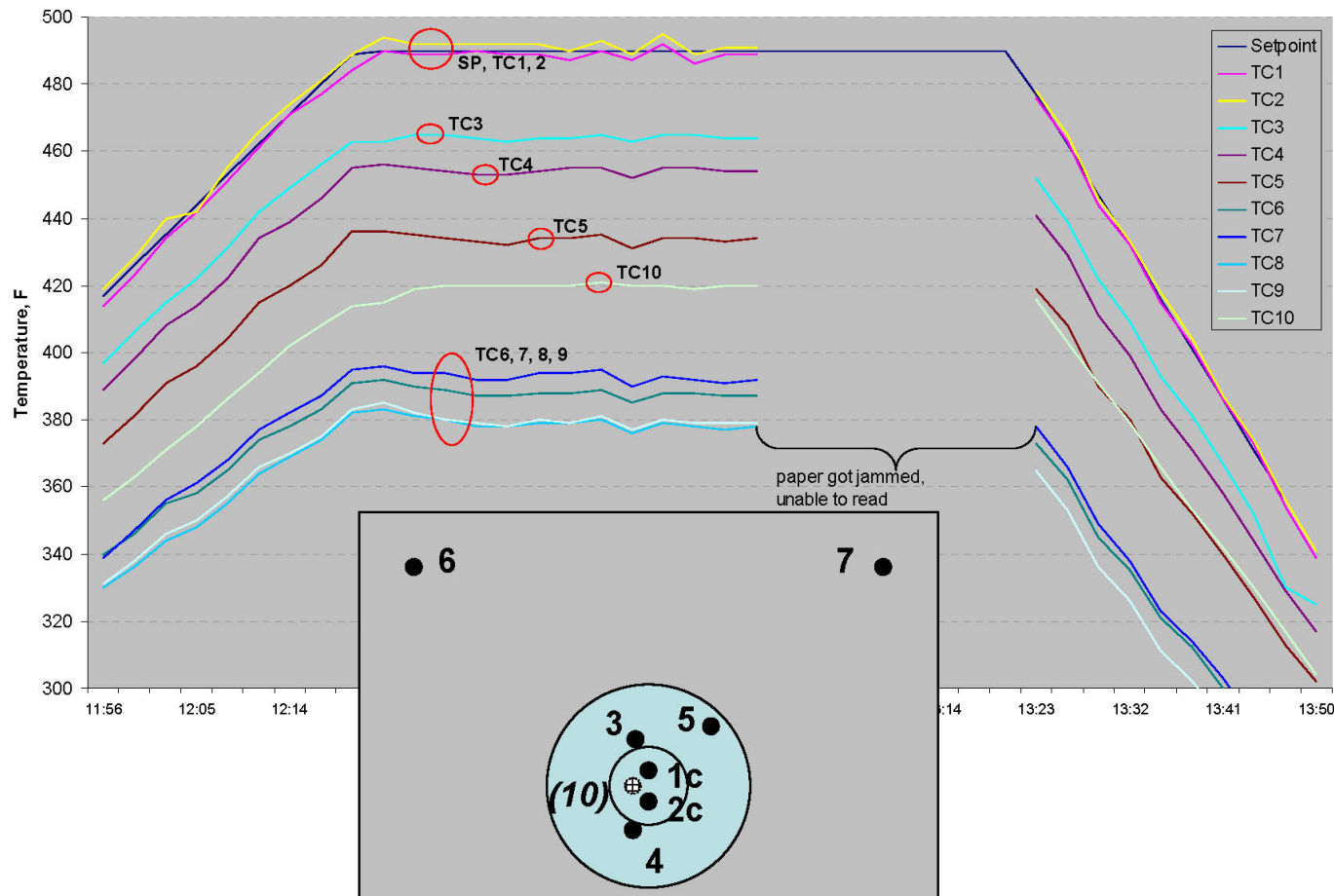


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# Example Thermal Exposure Data

8-276, Panel 6, 1hr@490F

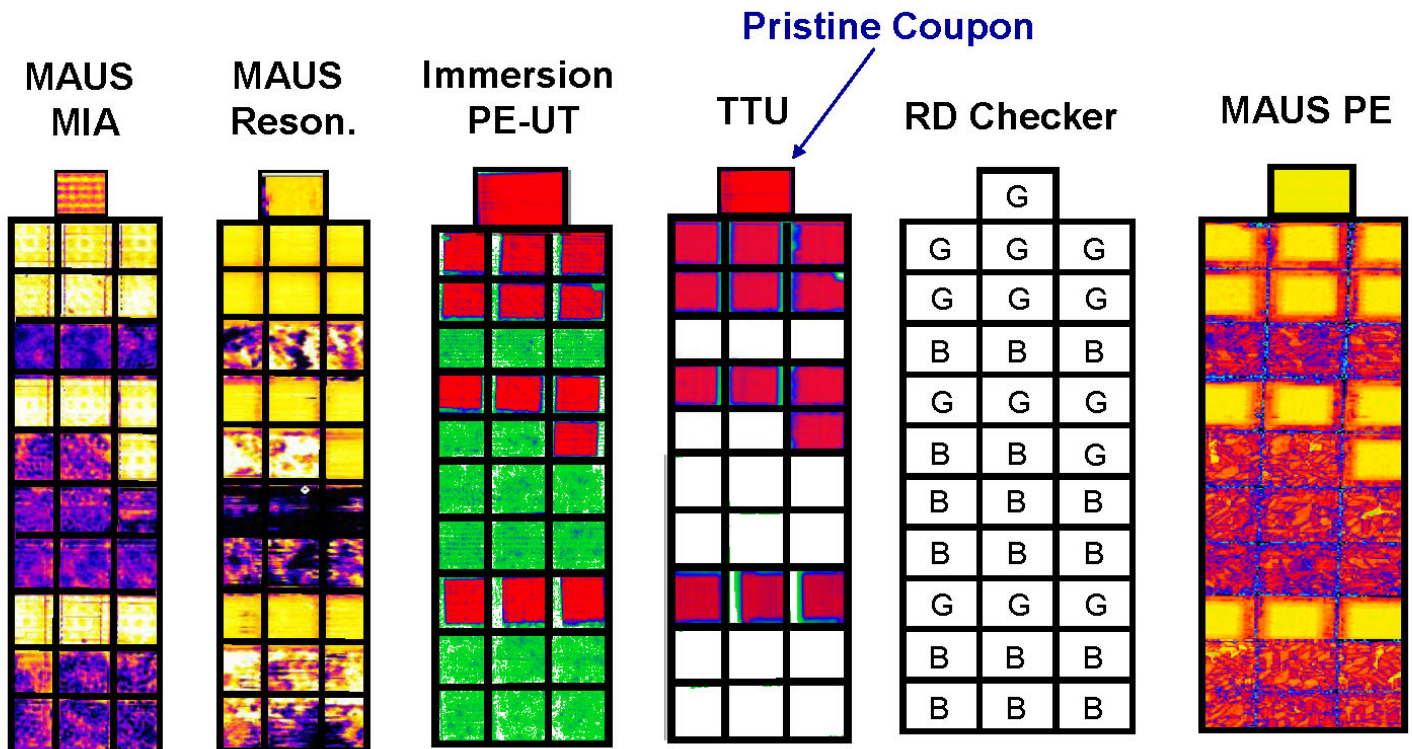





## Composite Heat Damage – Comparison of Several NDI Methods

(BMS8-276 Uniaxial)

Temp. & Time Exposure Varied in All 30 Coupons




 FAA William J. Hughes  
 Technical Center

Good (G)  
 Bad (B)


 Sandia  
 National  
 Laboratories


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