



INTELLIGENT PROCESS MONITORING IN THE MANUFACTURING OF FML STRUCTURES

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FML structures

- combine the advantages of metals and reinforced plastics in a laminate structure
- Until now was used only at the Airbus A380 so slow processing time was not an issue

Challenge for FML structures

- Enhance significantly productivity for high volume production

Targets of the specific project

- Ensure product quality in FML curing/bonding stage
- Reduce curing cycle time

- 4 temperature and resin arrival sensors
- Resistance-based measurements and RTD temperature
- Continuous connection checking
- One relay output for process automation



In-mould
Durable



- flat areas
- possible mark

Gate
sensor



- ideal for vacuum infusion in oven/autoclave (gates, pipelines, pots etc.)

Flexible
disposable



- Curved surfaces
- In the laminate for development
- Over the peel-ply
- Suitable for very long parts
- no extra protection for Carbon Fibre Preforms

FloWire
sensors



New
Curved
Durable



Real-time measuring of

- Resin's electrical resistance (from 0.1 MOhm up to 50 TOhm)
- temperature (pt100 sensor with 0.1°C accuracy)

Input of external signals e.g. pressure sensors

process monitoring sensor = electrical resistance + RTD sensors

Durable
sensor



High Temp RTM

- Resin arrival
- Viscosity rise
- Gelation
- End-of-cure

Flexible
sensor



VI and RT cure

- Resin arrival
- Viscosity rise
- Gelation
- End-of-cure

Inline sensor



- Avoid pipe cleaning
- Adjust cycle
- Mixing ratio check

Pot sensor



- Mixing ratio
- Resin Quality
- Resin aging
- Adjust cycle



New

CF In-mould
Durable

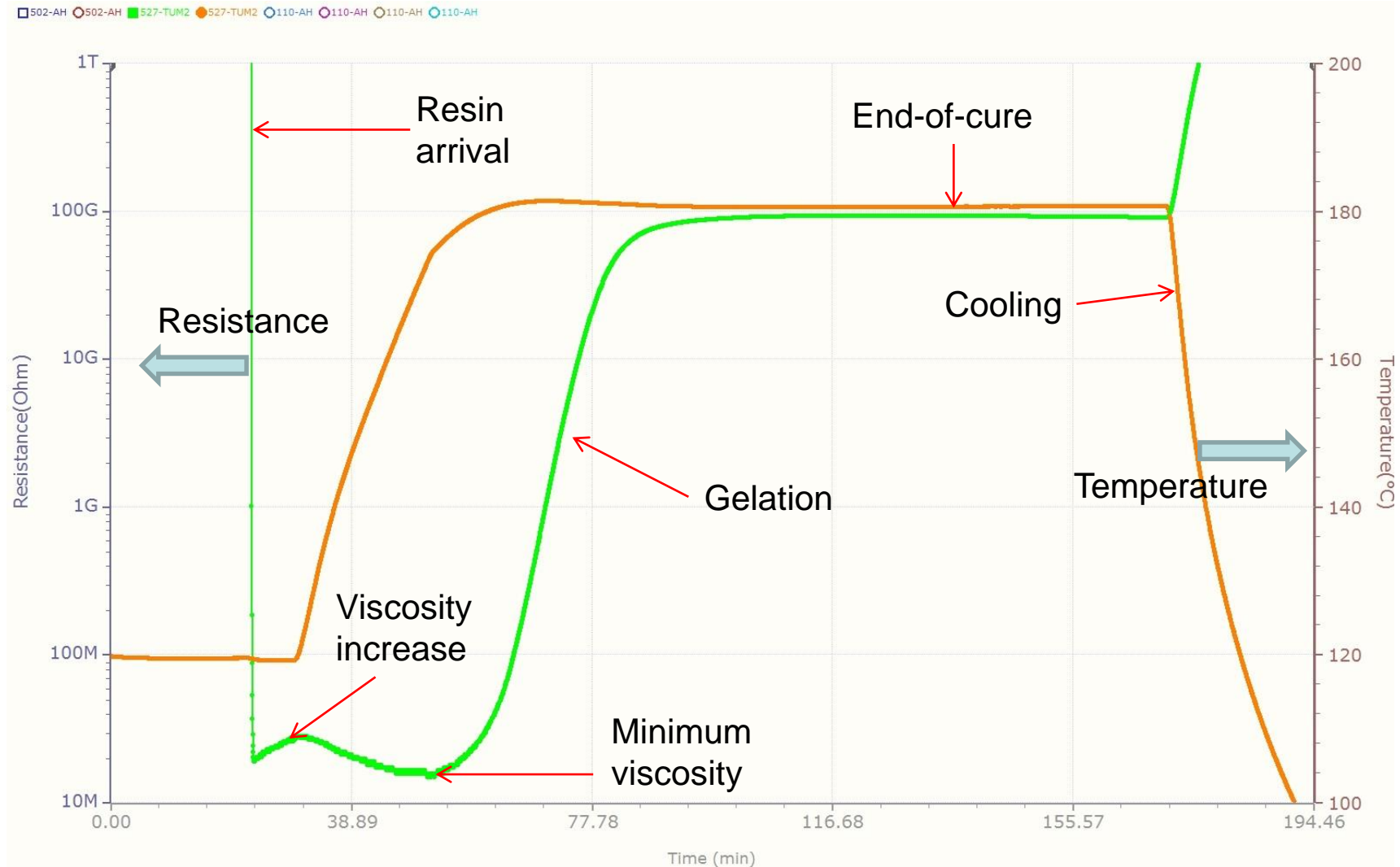


New

Vacuum Bag
Sensor



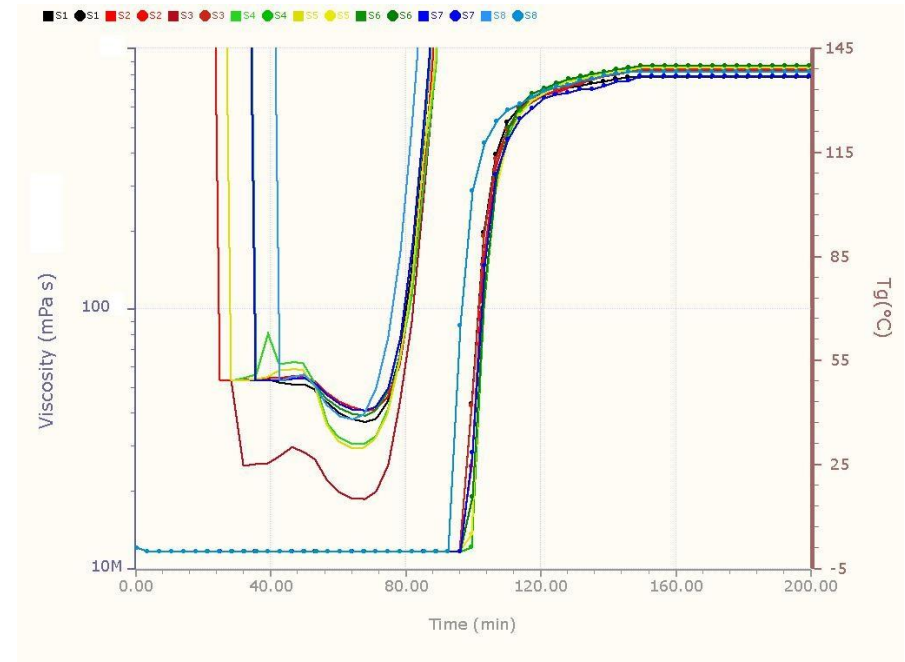
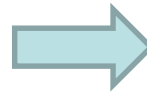
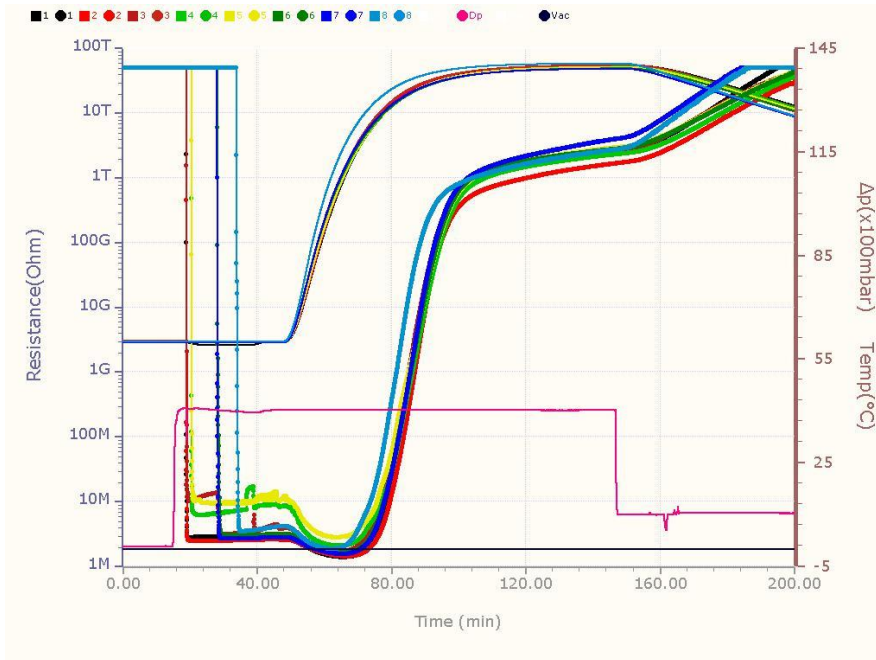
A typical RTM6 cure cycle as measured with Optimold



From Resistance and Temperature

to

Real-time viscosity and Tg estimation



More than 25 resins have been modeled in the whole range of composites manufacturing



Injection
machine

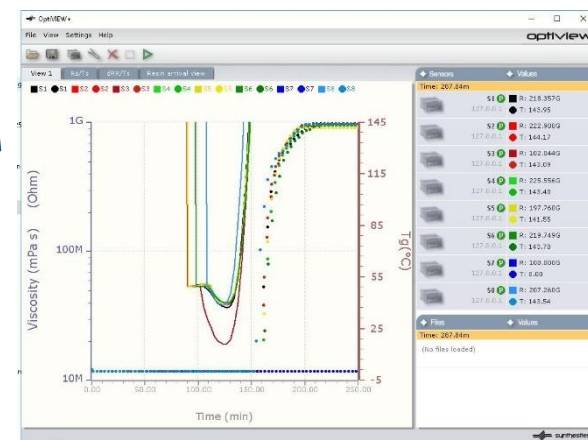
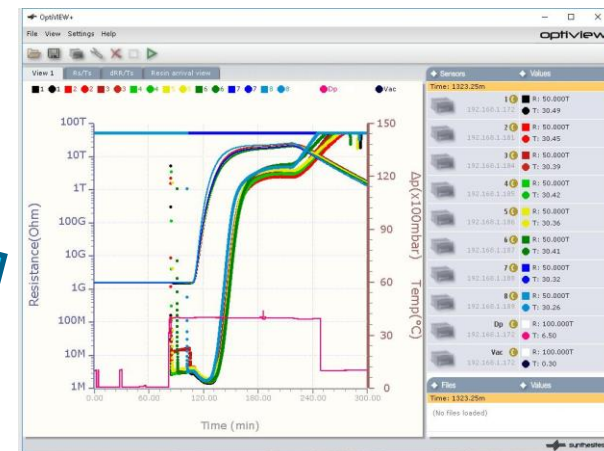


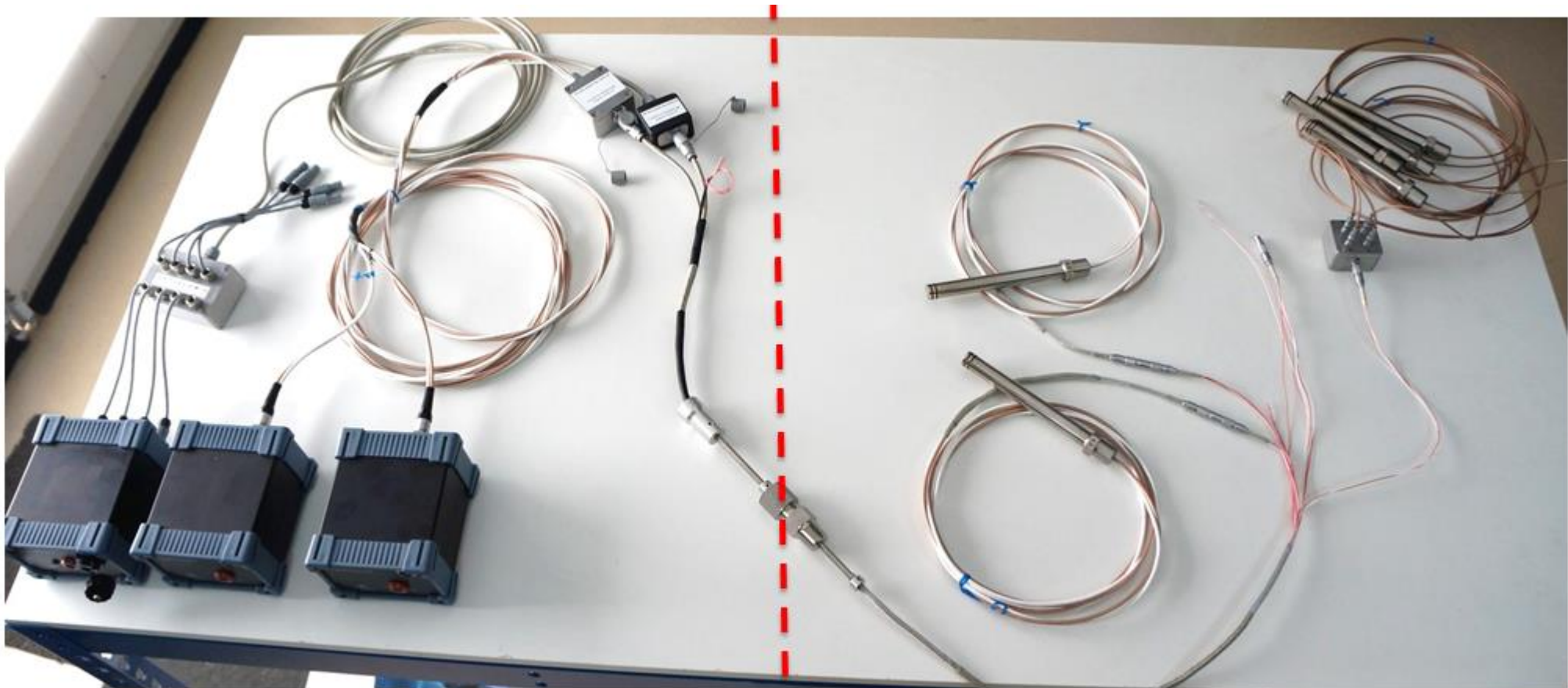
Temperature
controller(s)

Online Resin State
And
Process Control



Valves





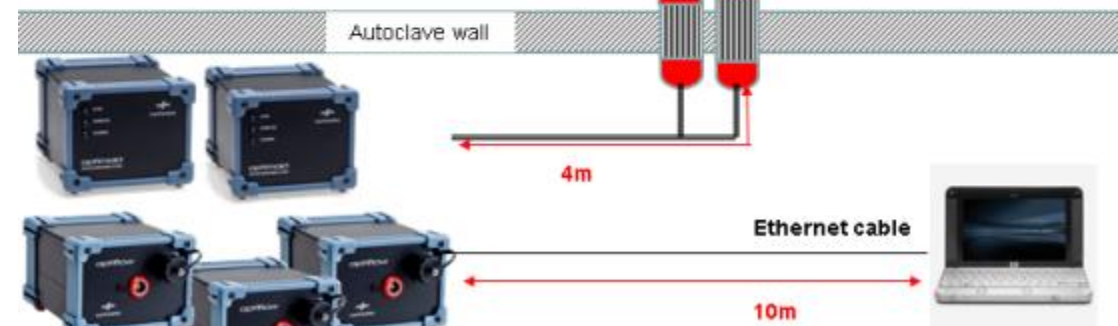
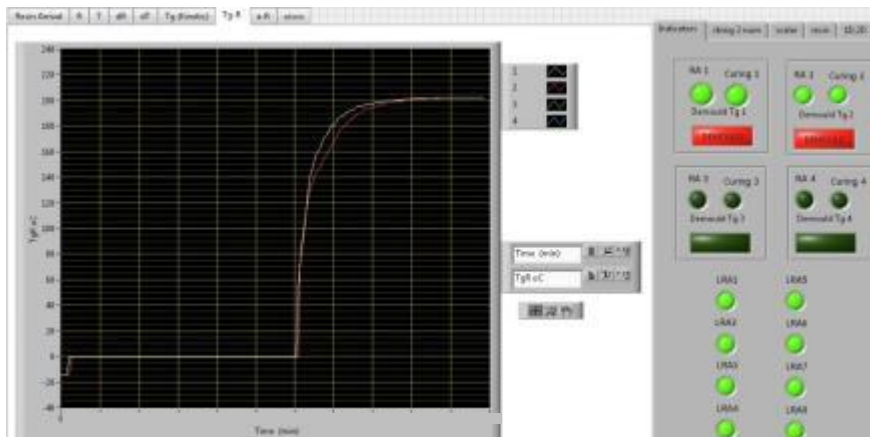
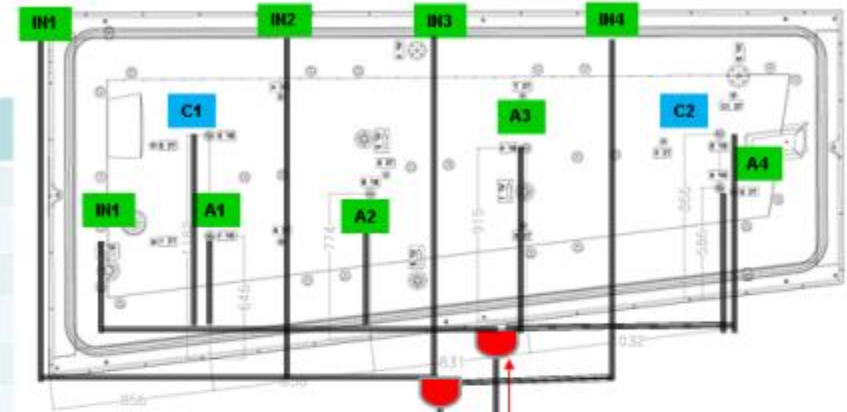
Outside of the autoclave

Inside of the autoclave

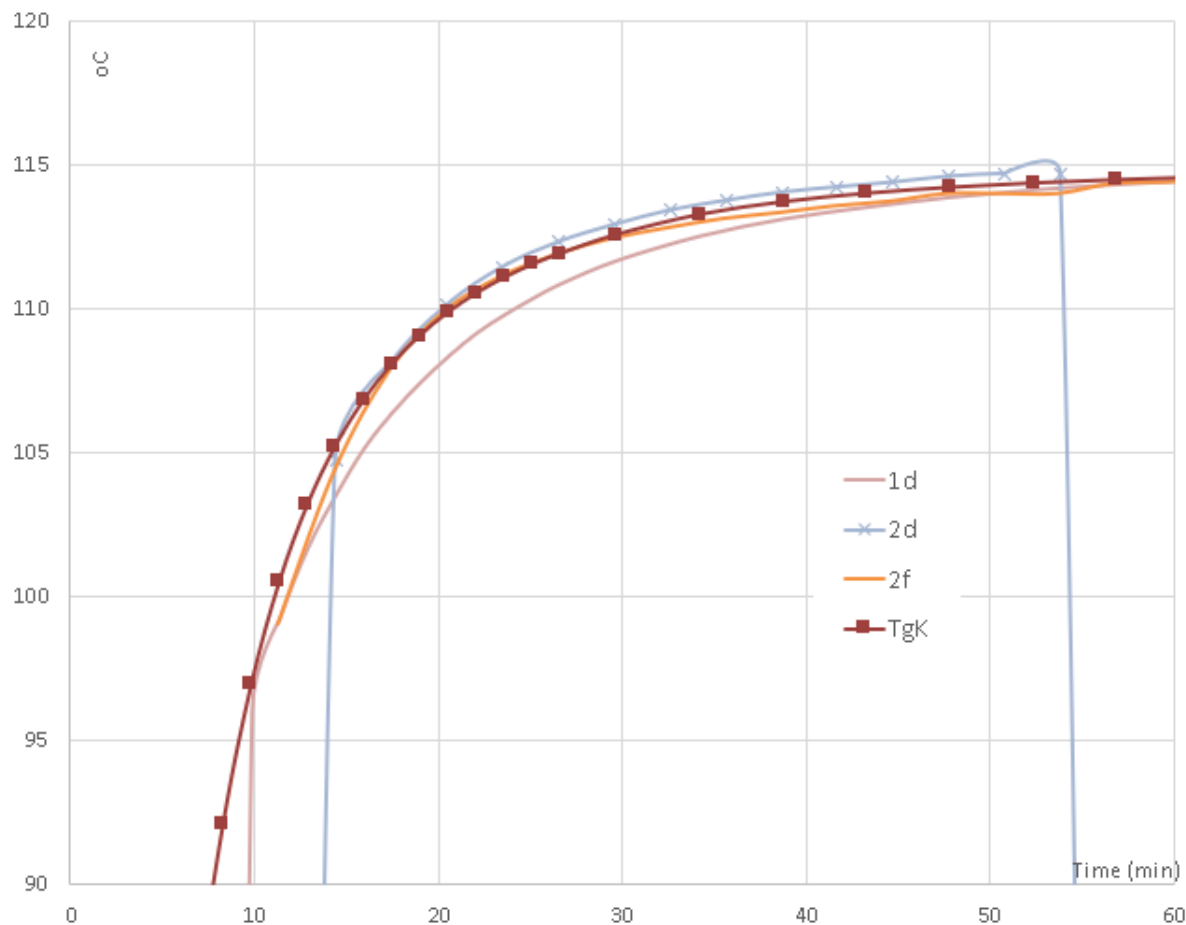


Sensor Location	Sensor Type
SP1	A1
SP2	C1
SP3	A2
SP4	A3
SP5	C2
SP6	A4

C = Cure sensor
A = Resin arrival and Temperature sensor



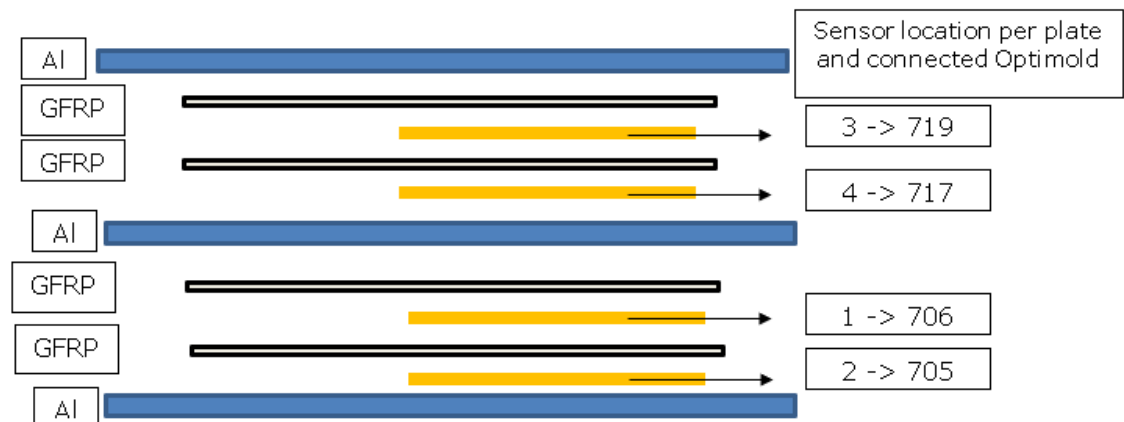
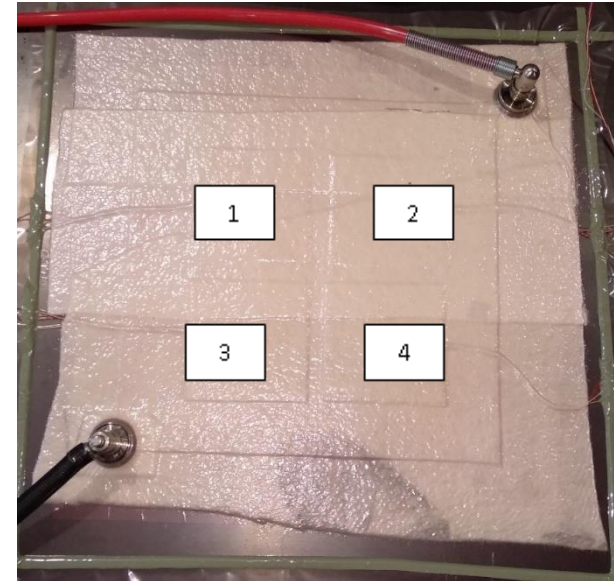
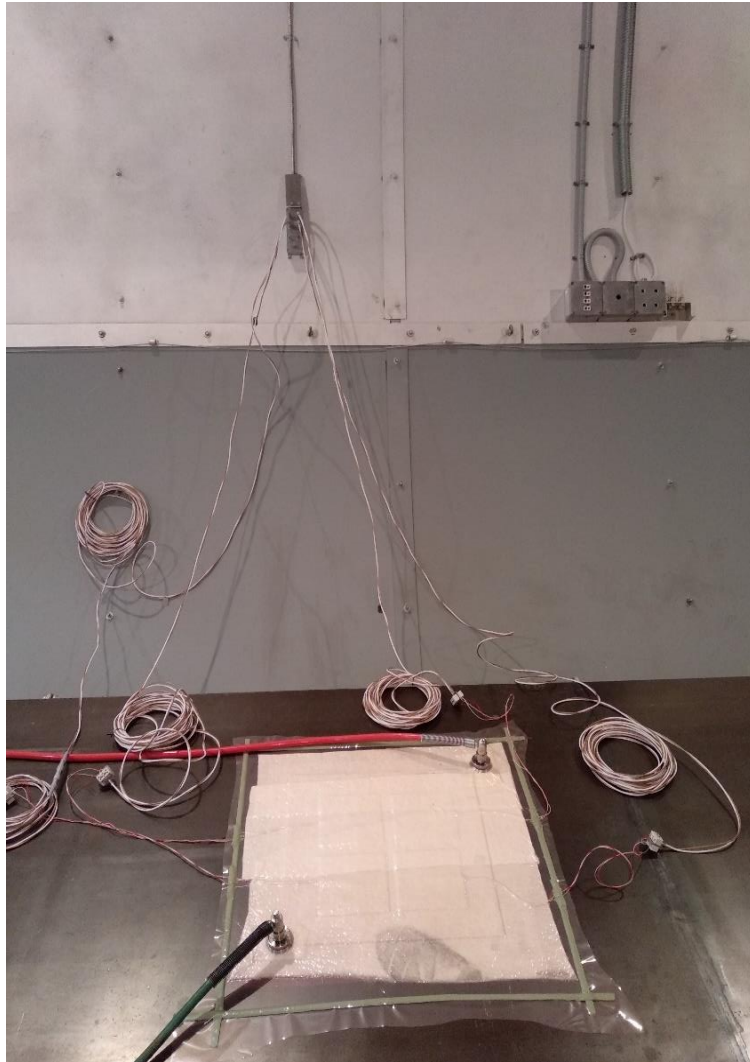
Real-time Tg prediction and demoulding decision based on targeted Tg.



Correlation of Tg estimation between ORS and kinetic model

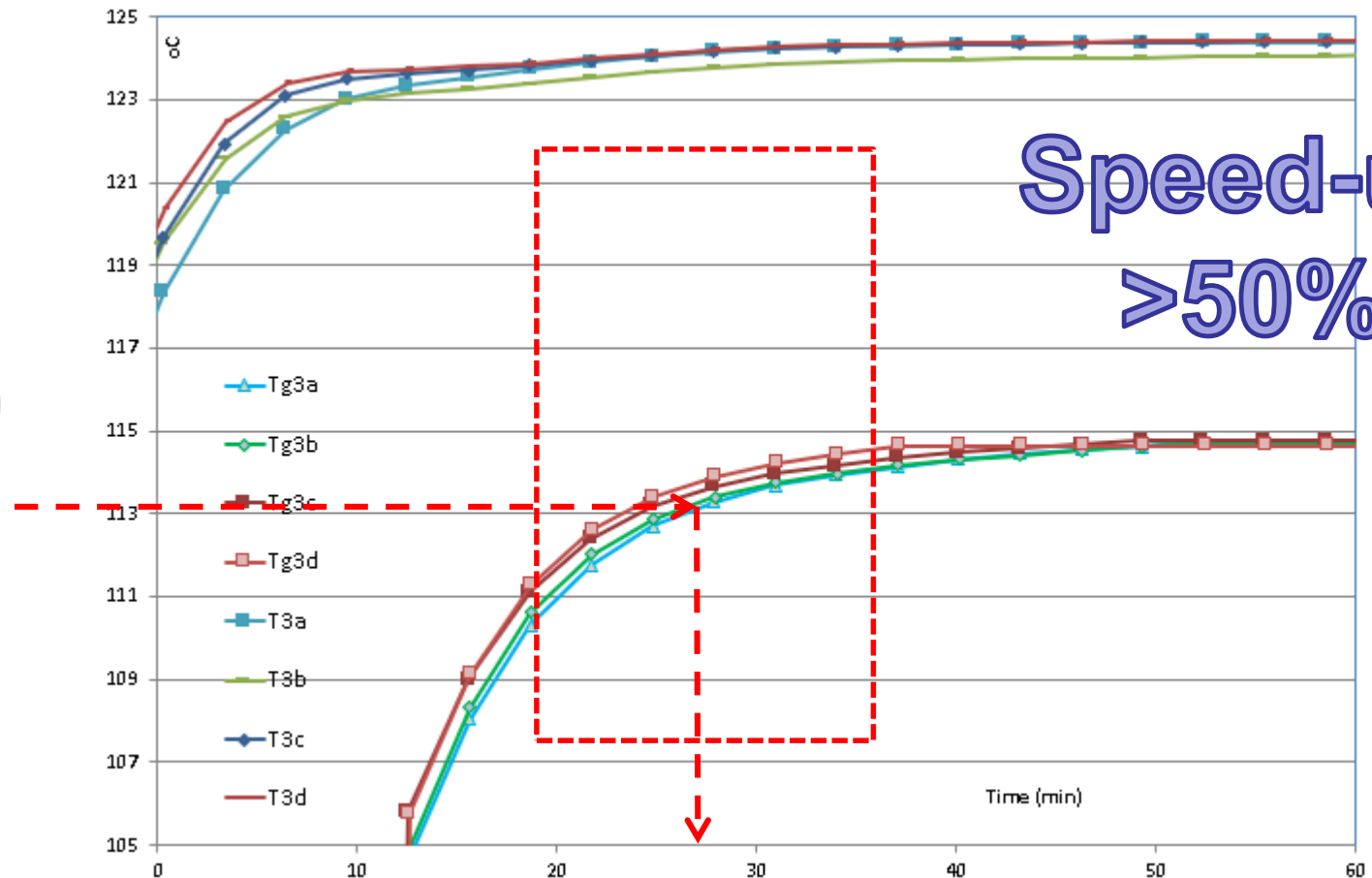
Challenges when using kinetic models online

- Kinetic models depend only on (measuring) temperature
- They are focused mainly at the end of cure
- Questionable accuracy for non-isothermal cases
- Questionable accuracy even for well established aerospace resins
- Questionable accuracy for the useful processing range
- Calculate only the degree of cure from which the calculation of the Glass Transition temperature may add significant errors
- Significant resources and knowledge to develop new kinetic models

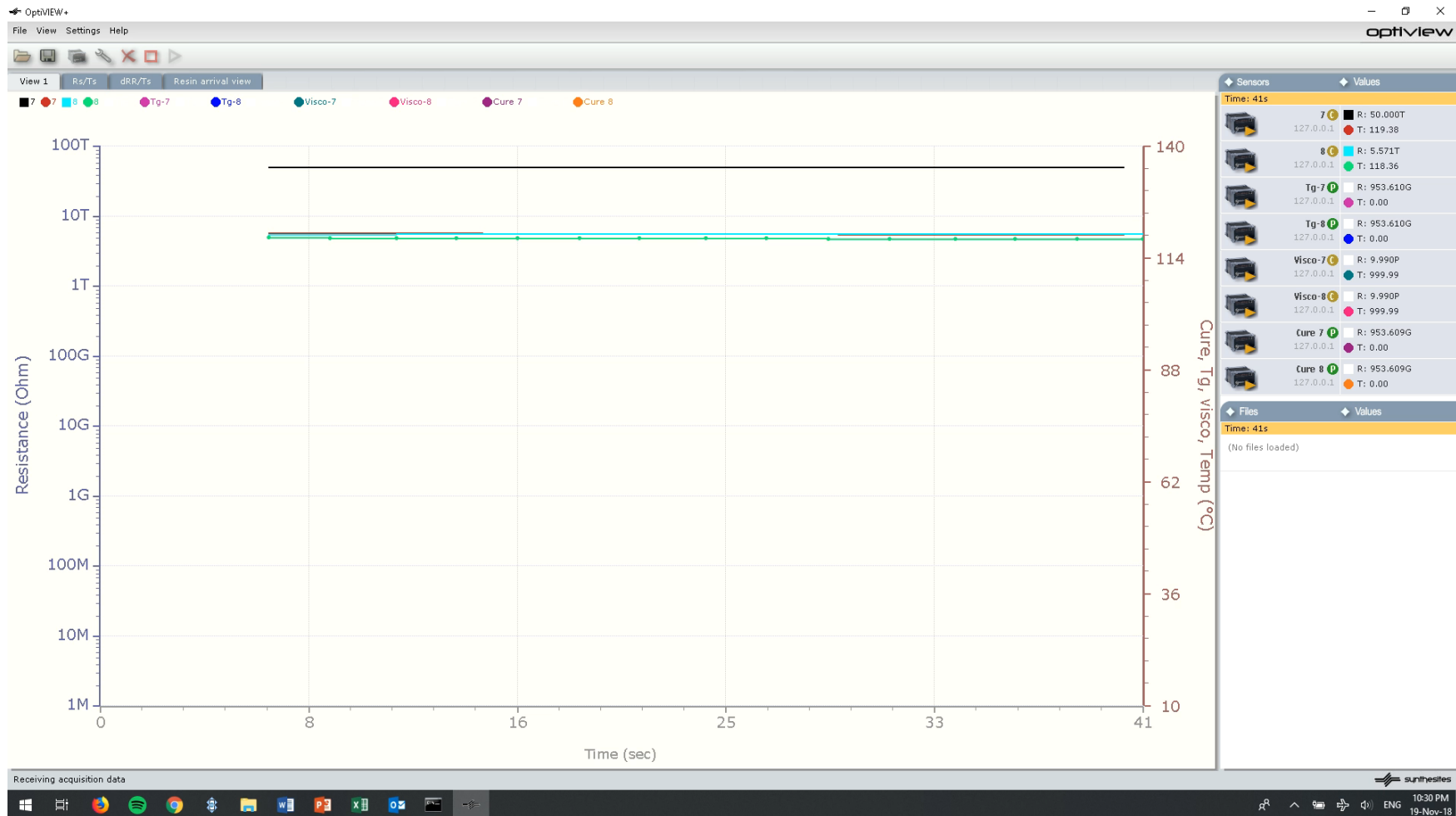


Recommended cure cycle: 60' @ 125°C

Online Tg estimation helps to reduce curing time by more than 50% to reach 98% of maxTg



Speed-up
>50%



Example of the ORS with a snap-curing resin

- Online quality control for FML curing/bonding stage was successfully applied and verified at autoclave conditions
- Reduction of curing cycle time by 50% was achieved in small scale trials
- And this performance was proven at larger scale trials where variability and need for process insight is paramount
- Similar performance has been demonstrated in many other applications in aerospace, automotive and wind energy.

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