

# SM/AG-34: Damage Repair with Composites

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## Background

Composites are much more prone to be damaged in service than metals, for example, by mechanical impact. Reparability of such damage is an important consideration in the selection of composites for aircraft applications. In addition, metal structures can be repaired by using composite patches with great potential benefits such as costs reduction and time saving.

Repair techniques can be considered applicable to a wide range of structures both metallic and composites (laminates or sandwich).

The repair scheme used for structural restoration should be the simplest and least intrusive that can restore structural stiffness and strain capability to the required level and be implemented in the repair environment, without compromising other functions of the component or structure.

It is usually necessary to restore the capability of the structure to withstand the ultimate loads of the design and to maintain this capability (or some high percentage of it) for the full service life.

Important functions that must be restored include: aerodynamic shape, balance, clearance of moving parts and resistance to lightning strike. The requirement in military to restore the stealth properties of the component may also have to be considered and may influence the type of repair chosen.

The growing use of composite structures but also the need to reduce costs (both for metals and composites) have lead to an increasing interest in repair and especially in repair with composites and its potential applications.

However, uncertainties remain in the behavior of repaired structures that generally lead aircraft manufacturers to perform repairs only in secondary structures and to prefer bolted repair (mechanical fastened repair) over bonded repair (adhesively bonded repair) limiting the use of bonding only to moderate-size damage.

## Programme/Objectives

### Objectives

Based on of the emerging needs (detailed in the previous section) related to the composites usage in aerospace applications, the main objective of this Action Group is:

"Definition of effective repair techniques both for civil and military aircraft structures through the development of numerical/experimental methodologies"

This objective addresses the following issue:

repair criteria, design of patches and repair strategies, analysis of the repair, manufacturing and test, repair strategies and technology, effective repair methods

The activities have been split in Work Packages:

### WP 1 REPAIR CRITERIA (WHEN UNDERTAKING REPAIR)

task 1.1) Methodologies for the assessment of residual strength in damaged composite components to decide when repair has to be undertaken

task 1.2) Crack growth analysis (static and fatigue);

### WP 2 DESIGN OF PATCHES AND REPAIR STRATEGIES

### WP 3 ANALYSIS OF THE REPAIR

### WP 4 MANUFACTURING AND TEST

task 4.1) Manufacturing and repair procedure issues;

task 4.2) Experimental tests

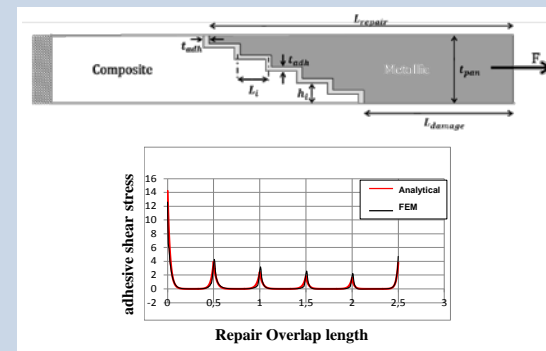
### WP 5 EFFECTIVE REPAIR METHODS

task 5.1) Optimization of the patching efficiency;

task 5.2) Certification issues;

task 5.3) Technologies for repair;

task 5.4) Definition of guidelines for an effective repair of both civil and military aircraft structures.



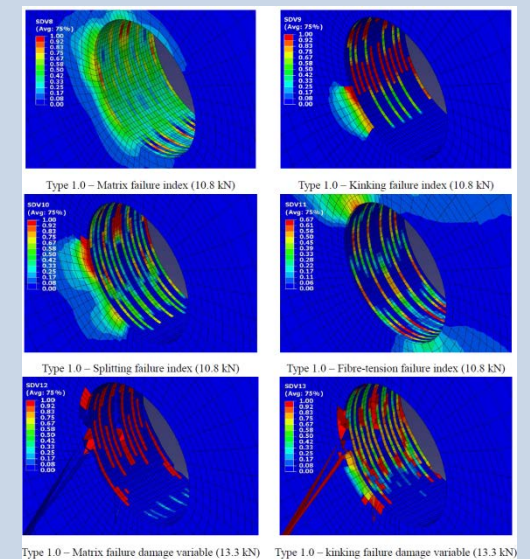
Development of an Analytical tool for Repair Design

## Expected Results

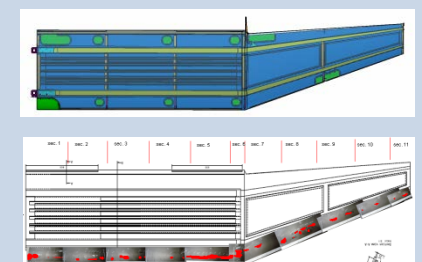
The effective outcomes can be summarized in:

- 1) minimize down-time of the aircraft for repair operations;
- 2) minimize costs for repair;
- 3) promote the repair of components instead of their substitution;
- 4) reduction of the costs and time for certification of repaired structures

A number of benchmarks have been selected for models validation.



Numerical Analysis - progressive Damage in composite Joint



Repair of an UAV wing

