

Proposed Research on

Aging Degradation in Polymeric Composites

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Previous Research Highlights (Lin et al, 1994-2003)

- Discoloration due to oxidation occurs in CFRP when exposed to elevated temperatures
- An experimental method using the XPS with a differential charging technique was developed to measure chemical composition in the discolored region
- Compression-after-impact (CAI) strengths were found to decrease with increasing aging time and temperature
- A finite element method was developed to predict timedependent oxidation process in polymeric composites

Unaged Unidirectional IM7/5260 Specimen At Free Edge



Aged Unidirectional IM7/5260 Specimen 400°F, 4 months



Discolored region in IM7/5260 specimen 0 ply, 350°F, 13 months



Discolored Region in IM7/5260 Specimen 45 ply, 350°F, 13 months



Discolored region in IM7/5260 Specimen 90 ply, 350°F, 13 months



Discolored Region in IM7/K3B Specimen 0 ply, 350°F, 13 months



Discolored Region in IM7/K3B Specimen 90 ply, 350°F, 13 months



Degraded Area in Aged IM7/5260 Quasi-Isotropic Open Hole Specimen (400°F)



XPS Measurement of Oxygen Composition



C(1s) Binding Energy (eV)

IM7/5260 aged for 5,000 hours at 400°F

XPS Experimental Setup

EVACUATION / SAMPLE TRANSFER



Oxygen Composition in the Discolored Region Near an Open Hole



IM7/5260 Quasi Isotropic Laminate



Predicted Contours of Oxygen Concentration in IM7/5260 after 2000 hours



Measured Degraded Region in IM7/5260 aged at 300°F, 2000 hours



Source: Boeing

CAI Strength vs. Aging at 300°F for IM7/K3B Laminates



Aging Time (hour)

Objectives of Proposed Research

- To investigate aging effects on CFRP in hot-wet environment
- To study aging degradation mechanisms in CFRP at elevated temperature
- To develop analysis capabilities for predicting aging degradation in CFRP