

# Innovative test methodology for shelf life extension of carbon fibre prepregs



*WP2 : Life extension of prepregs*

*Constance Amaré, Olivier Mantaux, Arnaud Gillet,  
Matthieu Pedros, Eric Lacoste*

# Plan

1. **Outdated prepregs**: Context & current recertification
2. **MANIFICA WP2** : Comprehension & simplification
3. **Preliminary results** on a type of prepreg
4. **Conclusions & Perspectives**

# 1.1 Context

1. Context

2. MANIFICA method

3. Preliminary results

4. Conclusion

- **Prepregs** are widely used by aircraft manufacturers.
  - › Small variations in the fibre and resin ratios of the final material
  - › Simplified shaping
  
- **Unused and uncured** prepreg waste
  - › Expiry of shelf life
  - › Expiry of out life



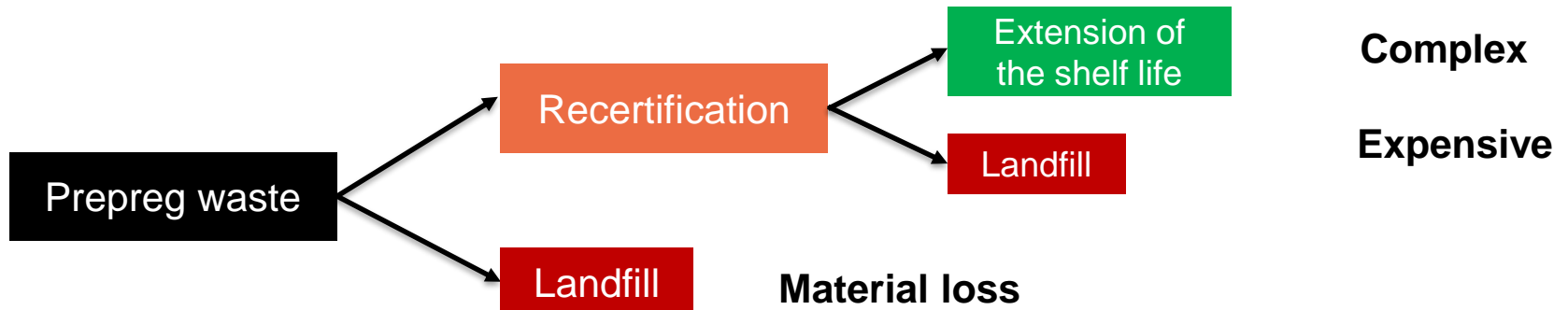
**+ Covid crisis** : different manufacturing organization, **stocks**

# 1.1 Context

## → Expiry cases

- › Minimum batch orders: **> than required.**
- › Process time  $\approx$  expiry date at room temperature
- › **Covid crisis** : production differed

## → Current recertification method



# 1.2 Current method

1. Context

2. MANIFICA method

3. Preliminary results

4. Conclusion

## → Different quality points to **control a prepreg**

- › Processability
- › Physicochemical tests
- › Mechanical properties
- › Defects detection

## → **Current recertification** : Complete certification procedure !

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| ✓ Flow               | ✓ Tensile 0°               |
| ✓ DSC                | ✓ Tensile 90°              |
| ✓ DMA                | ✓ ILSS                     |
| ✓ Peel               | ✓ Honeycomb Tack           |
| ✓ Volatiles          | ✓ Tack test                |
| ✓ Resin/Fibre ration | ✓ Tensile test on AFP Wick |

# 1.3 Introduction

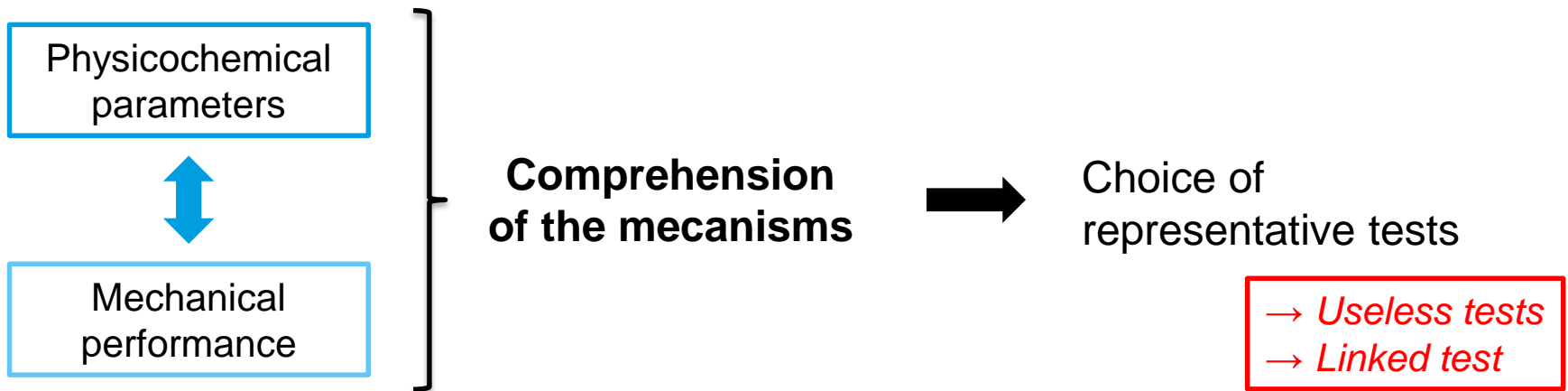


→ **WP2** of the MANIFICA project

- > Simplified method to extend the shelf life of prepregs
- > Develop **new reuse scenarios** to avoid landfilling

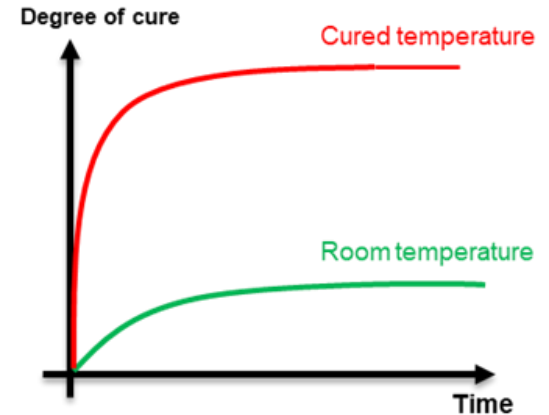


→ **MANIFICA** methodology



# 2.1 Polymerization advancement during storage

- A prepreg is in **an unstable state**
  - > Advance of the reaction over time
  - > Storage at  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  to minimize the reaction



- Physical parameters to be controlled :

Rheological behavior	Degree of cure	Chain mobility	Resin composition and quantity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gel point and resin viscosity</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enthalpy of reaction</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Glass temperature</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consumption of functional groups</li></ul>



## 2.2 Selected tests & materials

1. Context > 2. MANIFICA method > 3. Preliminary results > 4. Conclusion

Type of tests	Parameter	Method	Standard
<b>Processability</b>	Tack	<i>“Tack test”</i>	NF L17-461
<b>Physicochemical</b>	Degree of cure	DSC	ISO 14322:2018
	Glass temperature		ISO 11357-2:2020
	Volatile content		Mass measurement of an uncured prepreg before and after its cure cycle
<b>Mechanical</b>	Tensile properties	Tensile test	NF EN 2561
	Compression behaviour	Pure bending	<i>test developed by I2M</i>
	Interlaminar properties	ILSS test	NF EN 2563



# 3.1 Preliminary results : physico-chemical

1. Context

2. MANIFICA method

3. Preliminary results

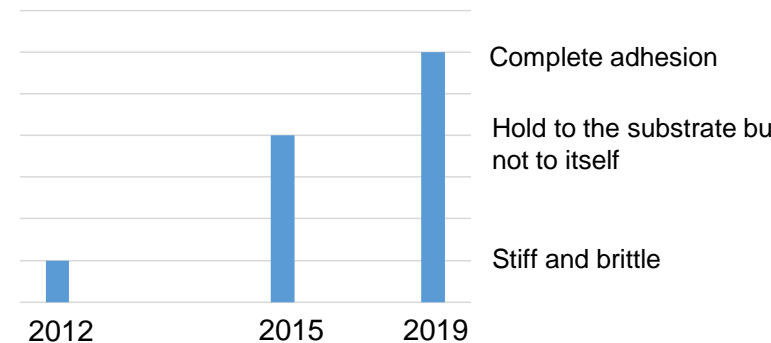
4. Conclusion

**Tested material** : UD Hexcel carbon/epoxy ; 3 expiry dates : 2020, 2015, 2012

## → “Tack” test

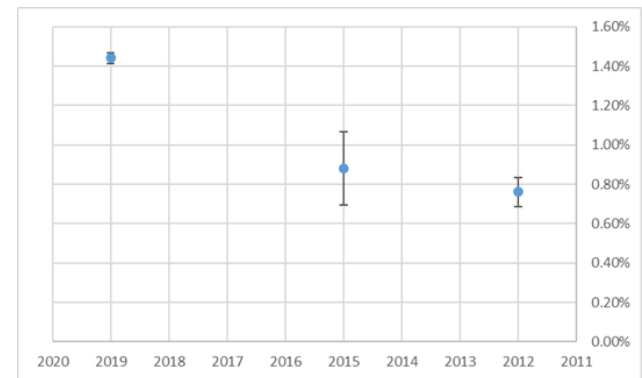
- › Ability of a prepreg to adhere to a substrate.
- › Determination of a “grade” of tack

**Aging effect** : No adherence between plies and support



## → Volatile content

- › Progress of the polymerization reaction
- › Mass measurement of an uncured prepreg before and after its cure cycle



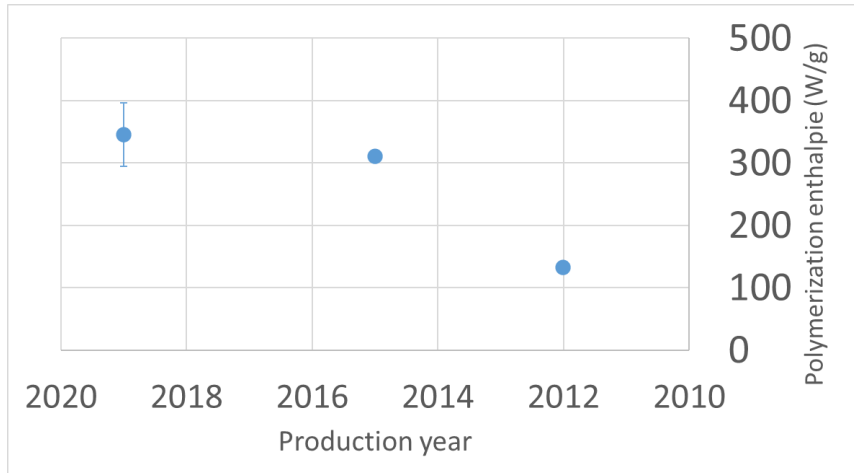
$$\%volatiles = \frac{m_{before} - m_{after}}{m_{before}} \times 100$$

**Aging effect** : Decrease of the volatile content

# 3.1 Preliminary results : physico-chemical

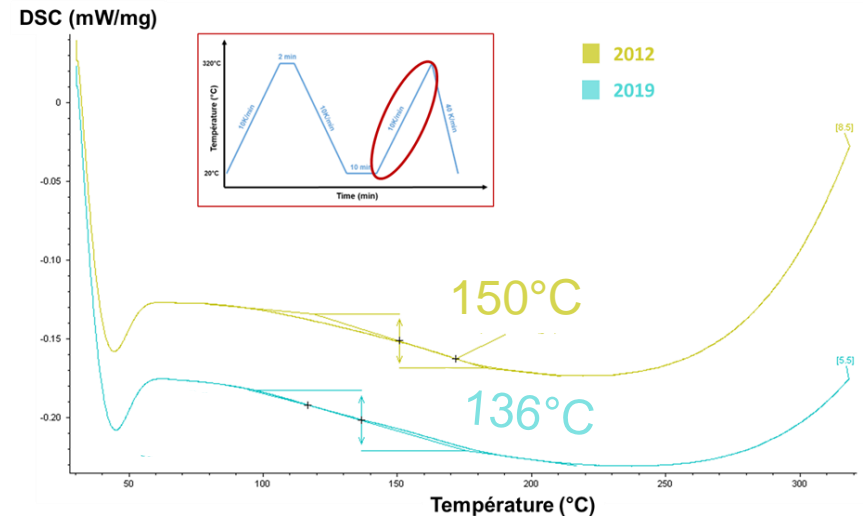
## → DSC measurements

### > Polymerization enthalpy



**Aging effect** : Decrease of the enthalpy (> 5 years)

### > Glass temperature of the cured sample



**Aging effect** : Increase of the glass temperature (14°C in 7 years)

# 3.2 Preliminary results : mechanical properties

1. Context

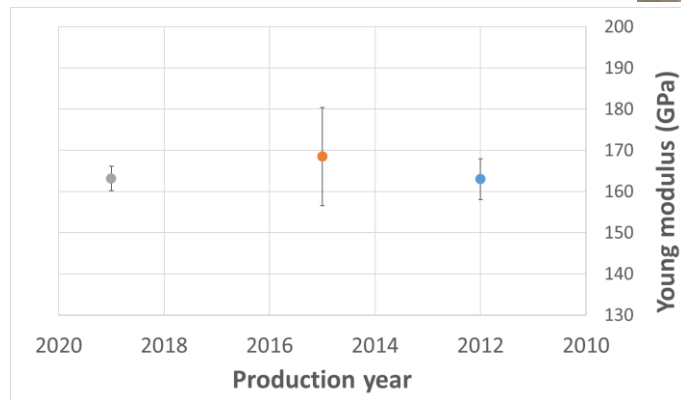
2. MANIFICA method

3. Preliminary results

4. Conclusion

## → Tensile test 0°

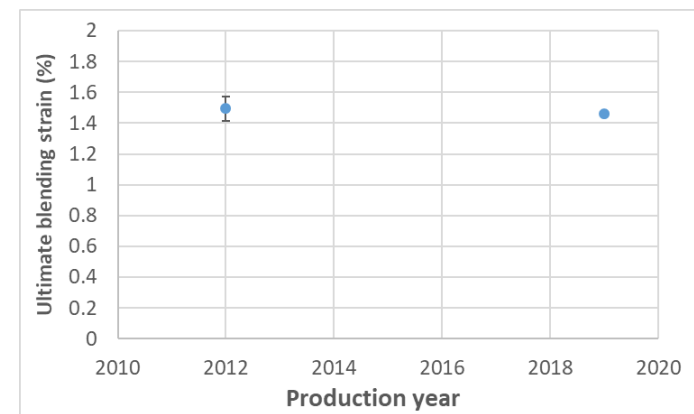
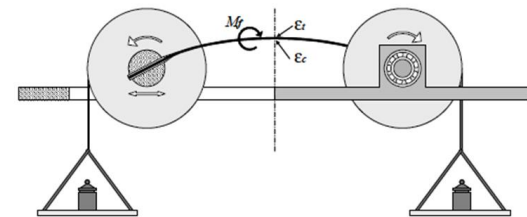
- › Young modulus
- › Tensile strength



**No aging effect : No modification of tensile properties at 0°**

## → Pure bending

- › Compression behaviour

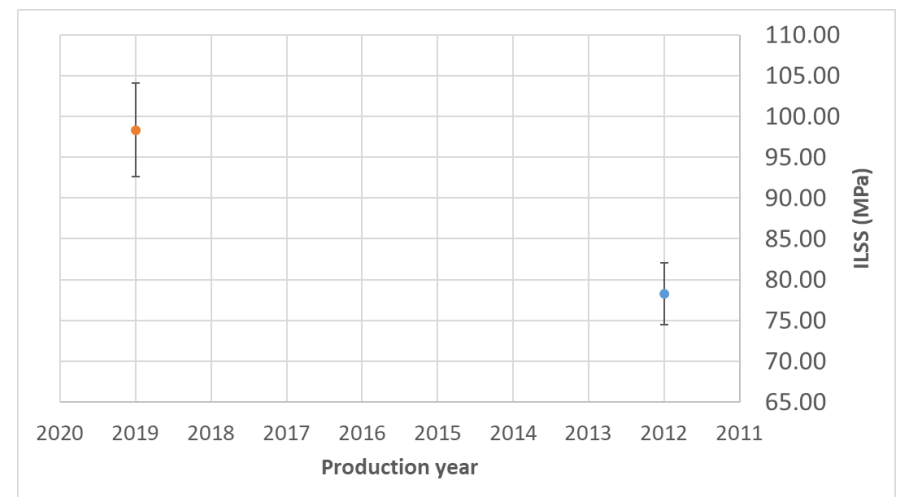
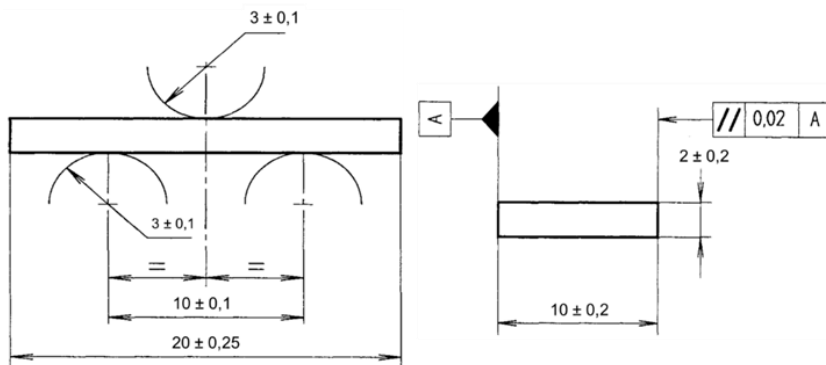


**No aging effect : No modification of bending properties**

# 3.2 Preliminary results : mechanical properties

## → ILSS test

> Interlaminar shear strength



**Aging effect : Decrease of the ILSS**



# 3.3 Review on the first tests

## → Parameters not changing with long storage

- › Young modulus at 0°
- › Tensile strength at 0°
- › Compression behavior

## → Parameters changing with long storage

- › Tack (processability)
- › Glass temperature
- › Enthalpy of the matrix during polymerization
- › Volatile content
- › ILSS

# 4. Conclusion & Perspectives

1. Context

2. MANIFICA method

3. Preliminary results

4. Conclusion

- **Loss of processability** may be the main problem
  - › Inter plies adhesion
  - › More defects
- Some parameters do not evolve
  - › Possible simplification of the recertification
- **MANIFICA WP2 is investigating**
  - › Aeronautical prepregs at different expiry dates
  - › Physicochemical, mechanical and processability tests
- Reused scenarios
  - › Aeronautical applications
  - › Non-aeronautical applications
  - › Recycling



**Less carbon waste  
sent to landfill**



**MANIFICA**  
CARBON FIBRE RECYCLING PROCESS

Thank you for your attention !