



Composite Structures – The First 100 Years

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Originally prepared for ICCM-16 Kyoto, Japan
9 July 2007

Added content from John Quinlivan, Joe Sutter, Damon Roberts,
(Insensys,) GE, and Boeing 787 Program for Composite Design
Tutorial, Stanford University 28 Sept 2009

Building the Dream

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Composites Then and Now

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- Two or more materials combined to perform some useful purpose
- Exhibits the best properties of the individual materials plus additional qualities that the individual materials do not exhibit alone
- Examples
 - Mud and straw
 - Steel-reinforced concrete
 - Fibers embedded in a plastic resin matrix
 - Oriented Strand Board (OSB)



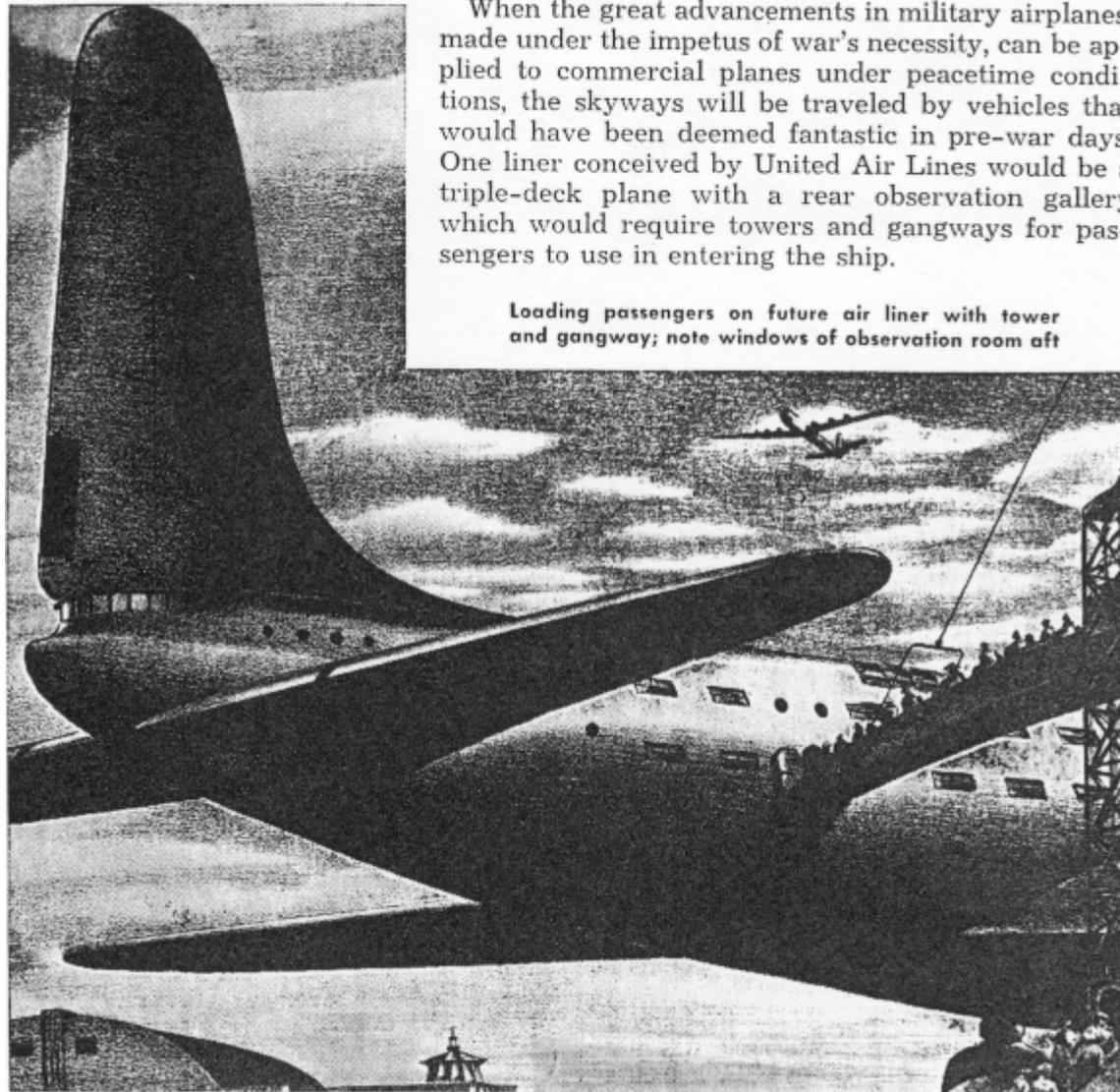
1943 Popular Mechanics Prediction

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Triple-Deck Plane to Have Observation Room

When the great advancements in military airplanes, made under the impetus of war's necessity, can be applied to commercial planes under peacetime conditions, the skyways will be traveled by vehicles that would have been deemed fantastic in pre-war days. One liner conceived by United Air Lines would be a triple-deck plane with a rear observation gallery which would require towers and gangways for passengers to use in entering the ship.

Loading passengers on future air liner with tower and gangway; note windows of observation room aft



Composites Provide Higher Strength and Stiffness

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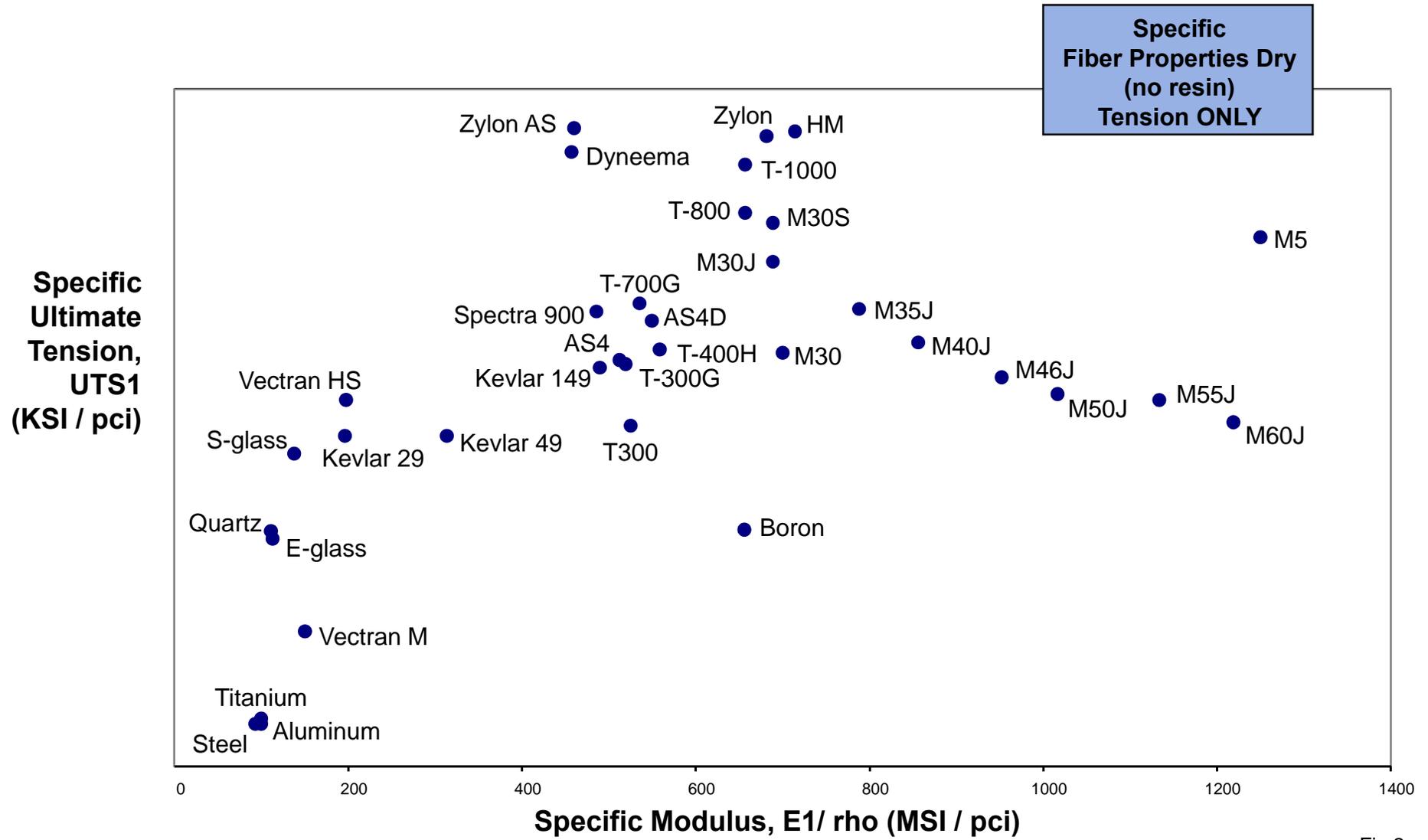


Fig 2

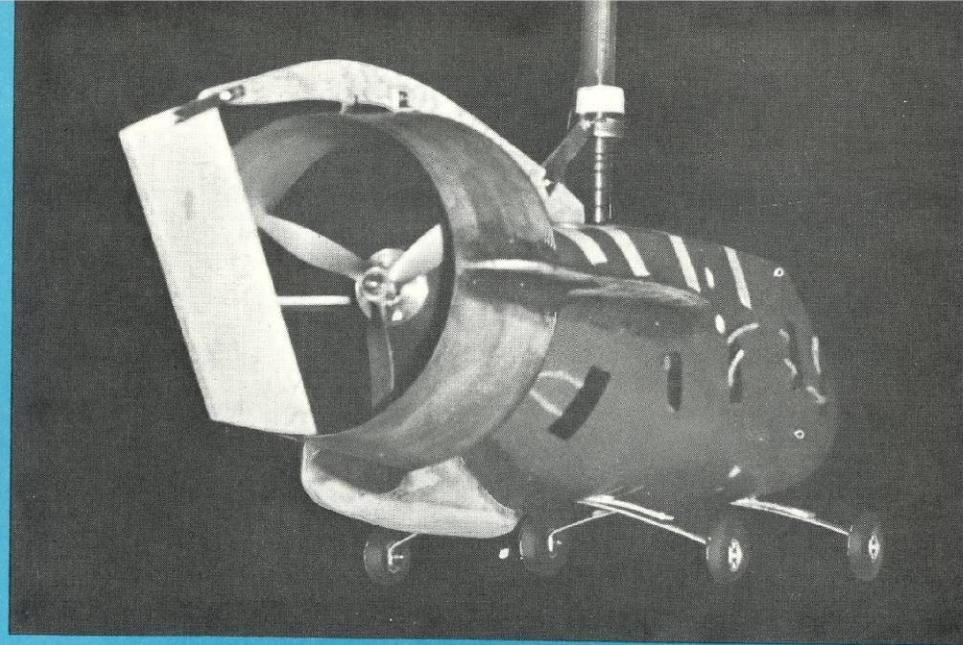
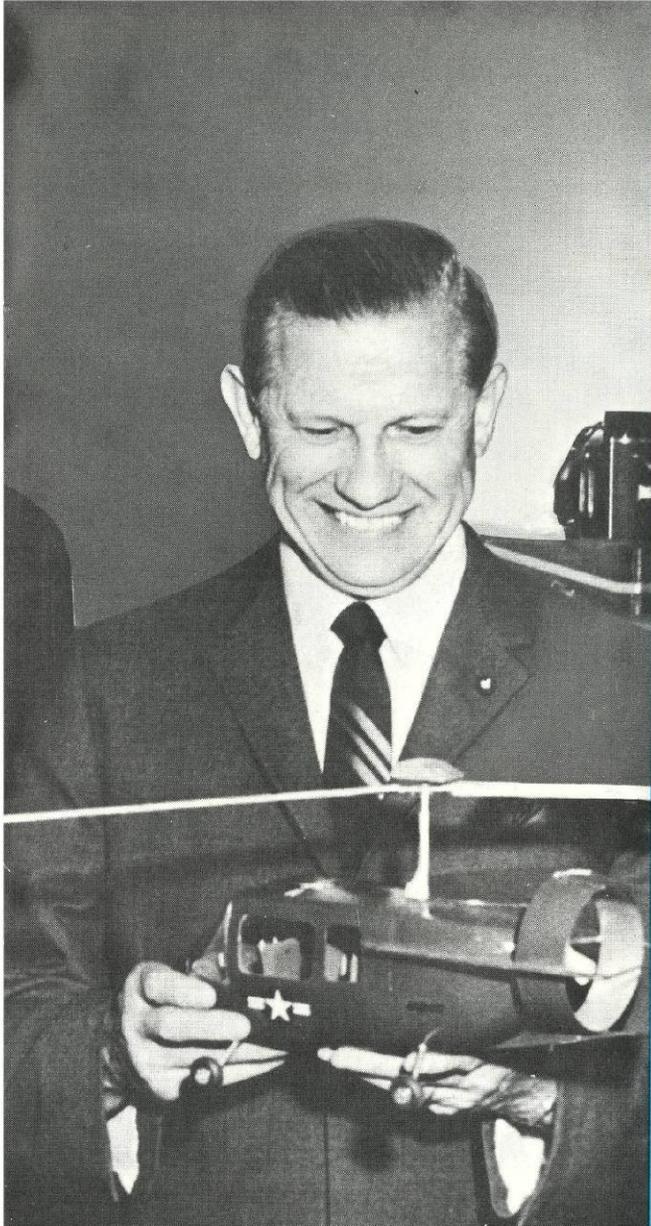
Fiberglass Primary Structures - Rotor Blades (1964 flight test)

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MASS Governor Volpe inspects Autocopter 1966

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767 and Entry Door Spring 1978

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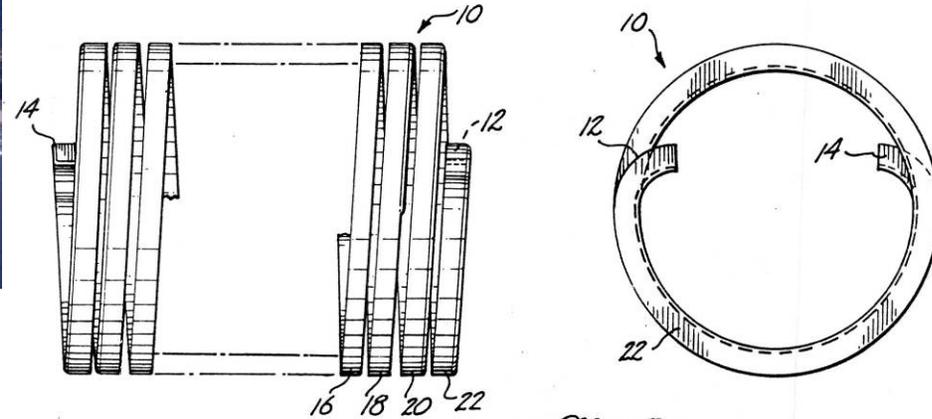
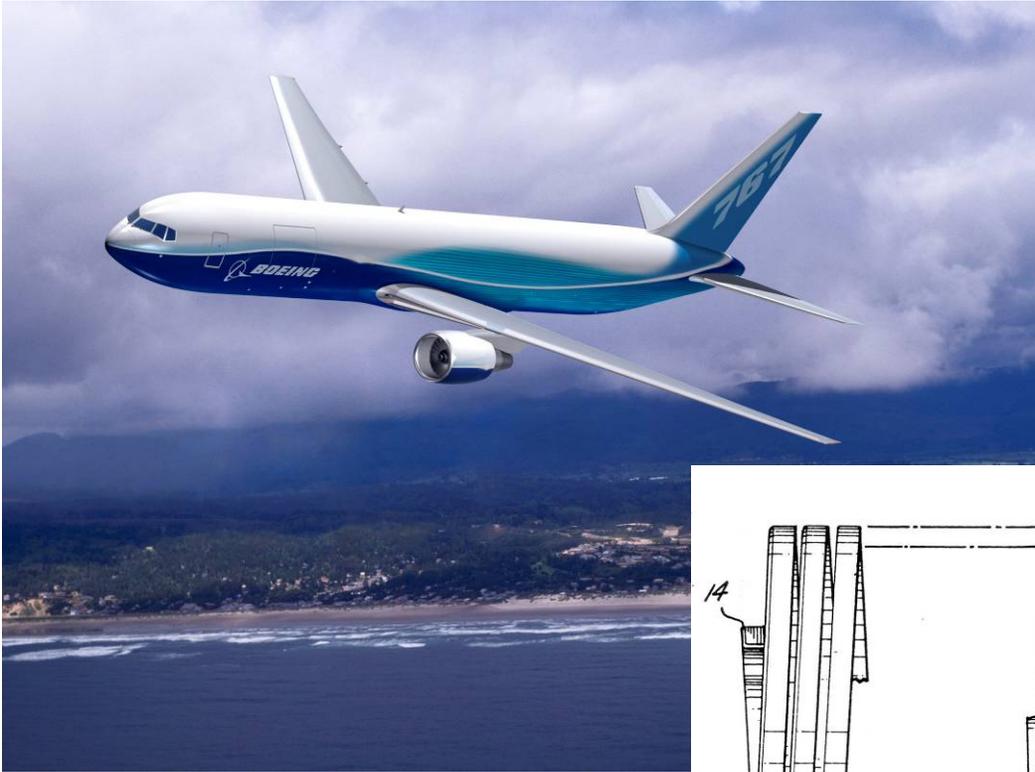
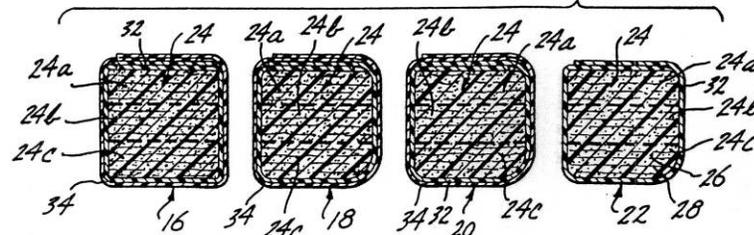


Fig. 3.



Fiberglass Primary Structure in Service 1984

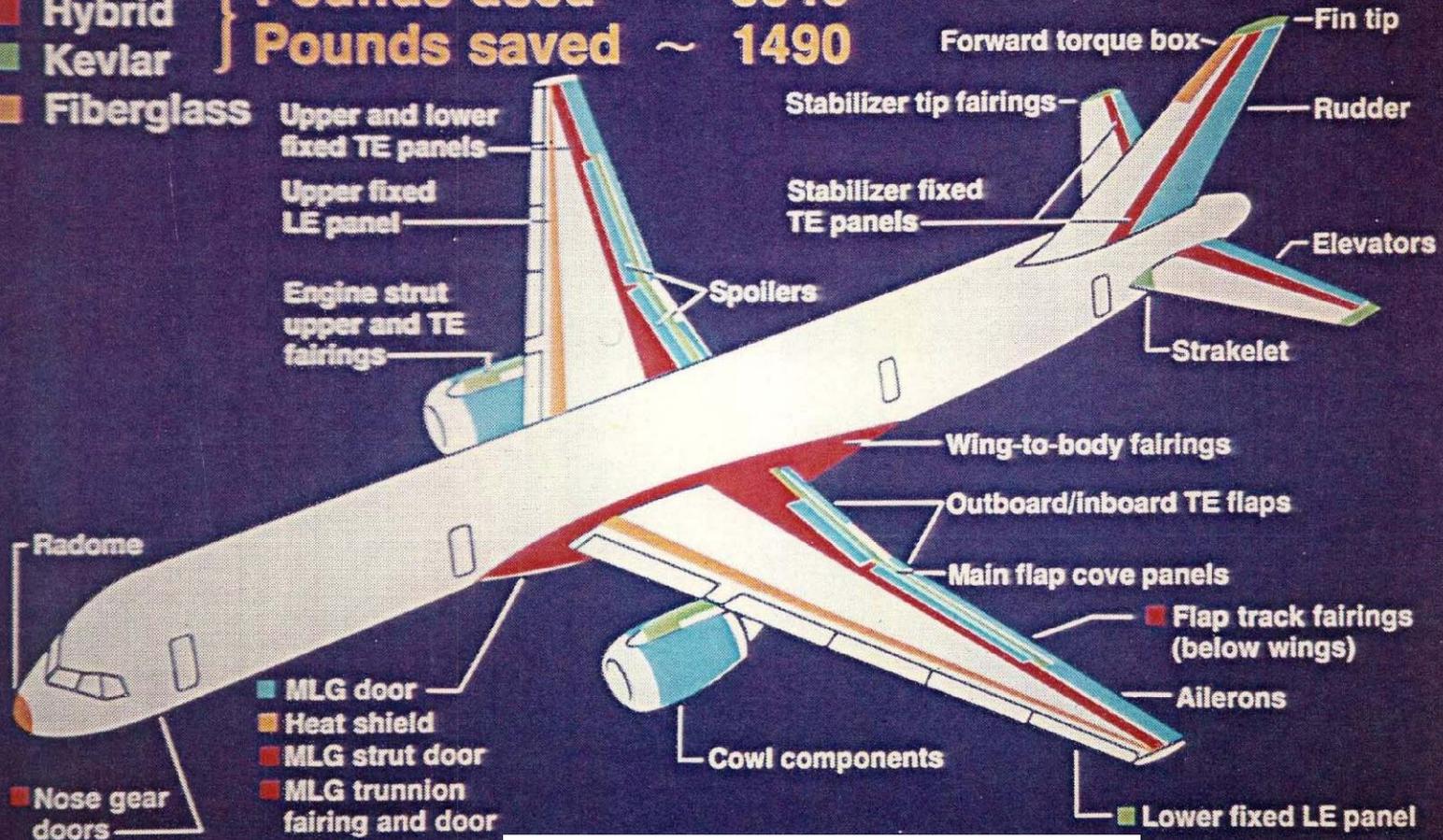
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757 Composite Applications

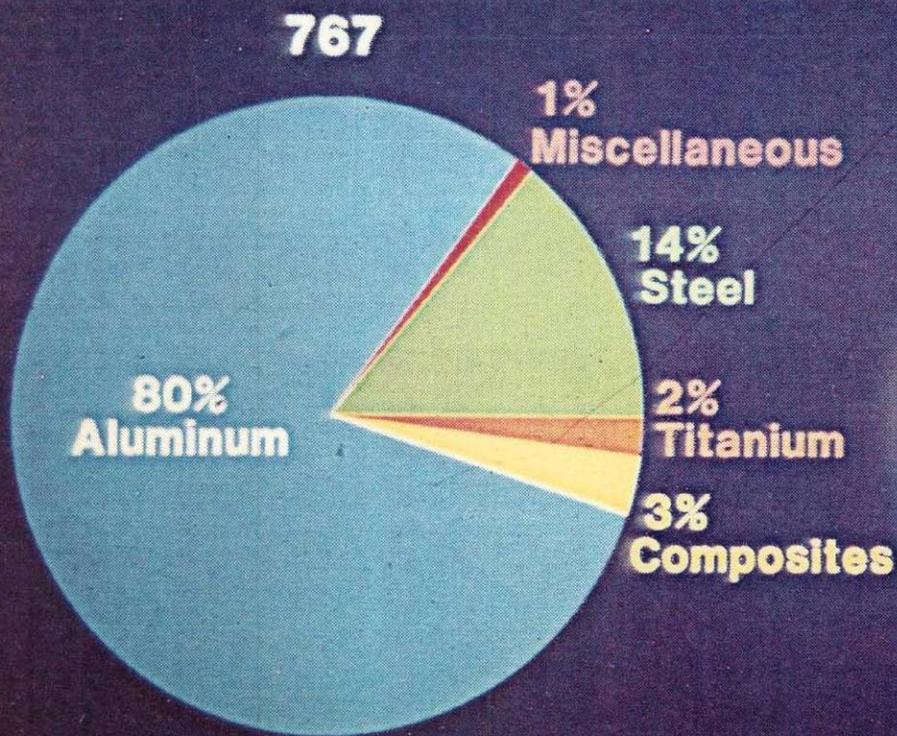
- Graphite
- Hybrid
- Kevlar
- Fiberglass

Pounds used ~ 3340
 Pounds saved ~ 1490

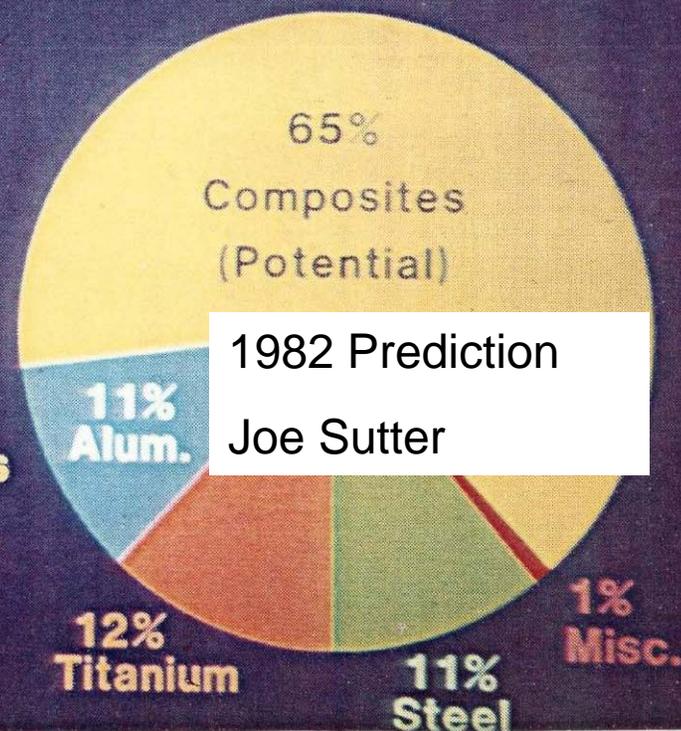


Joe Sutter 1982

Advanced Technology Airplane Materials Weight Distribution



1990 Subsonic Airplane

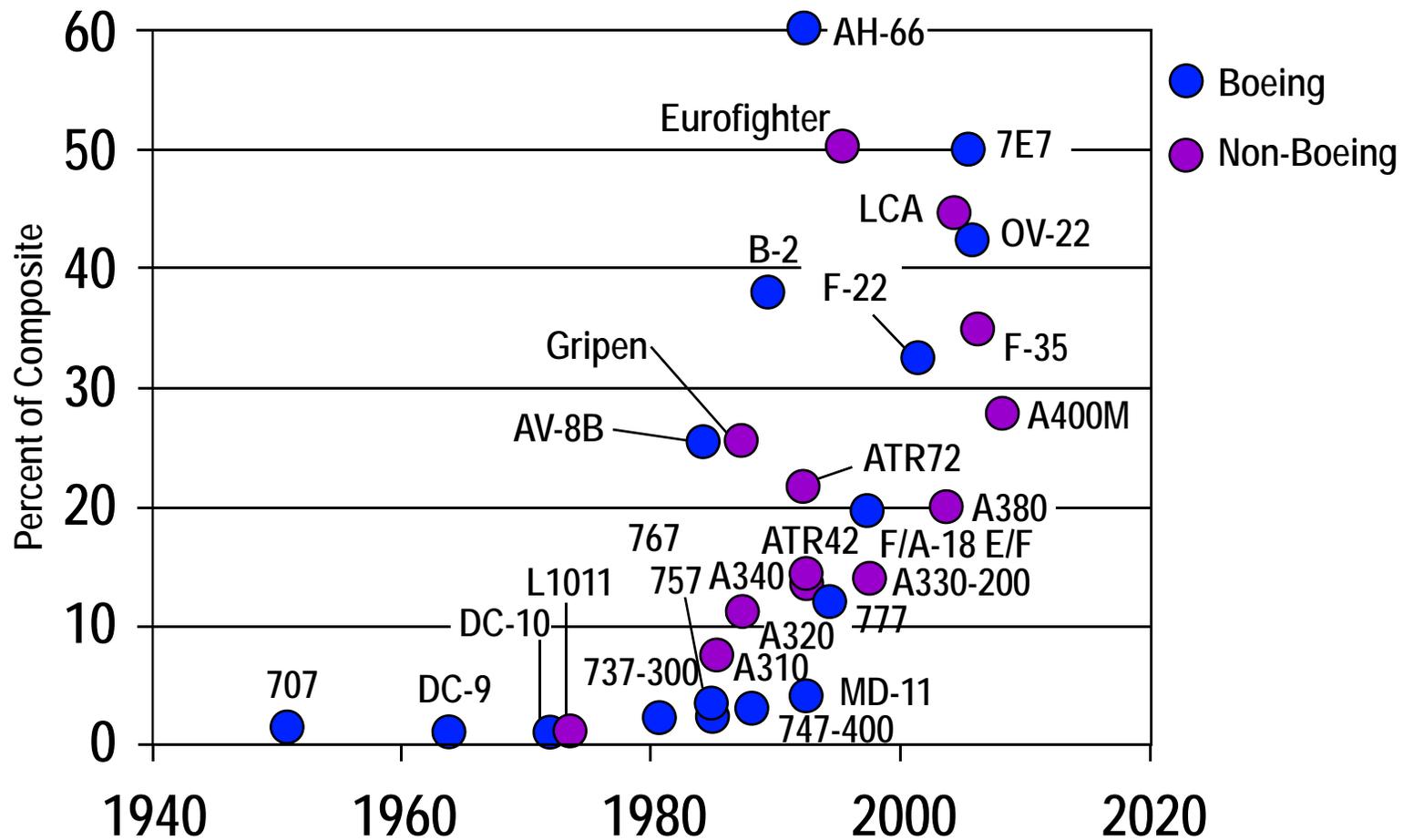


1982 Prediction

Joe Sutter

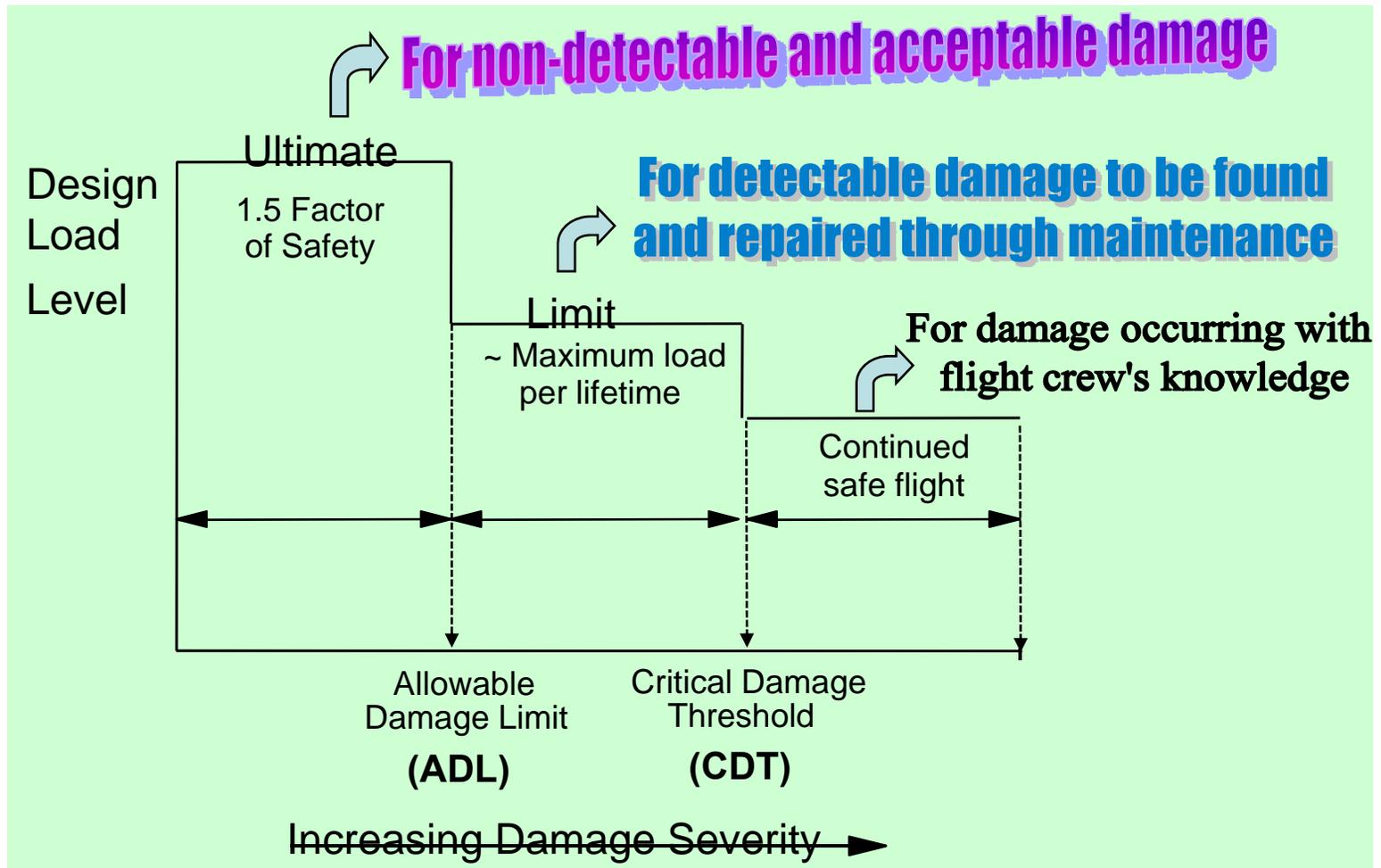
Rational Growth of Aerospace Usage of Composite Structures

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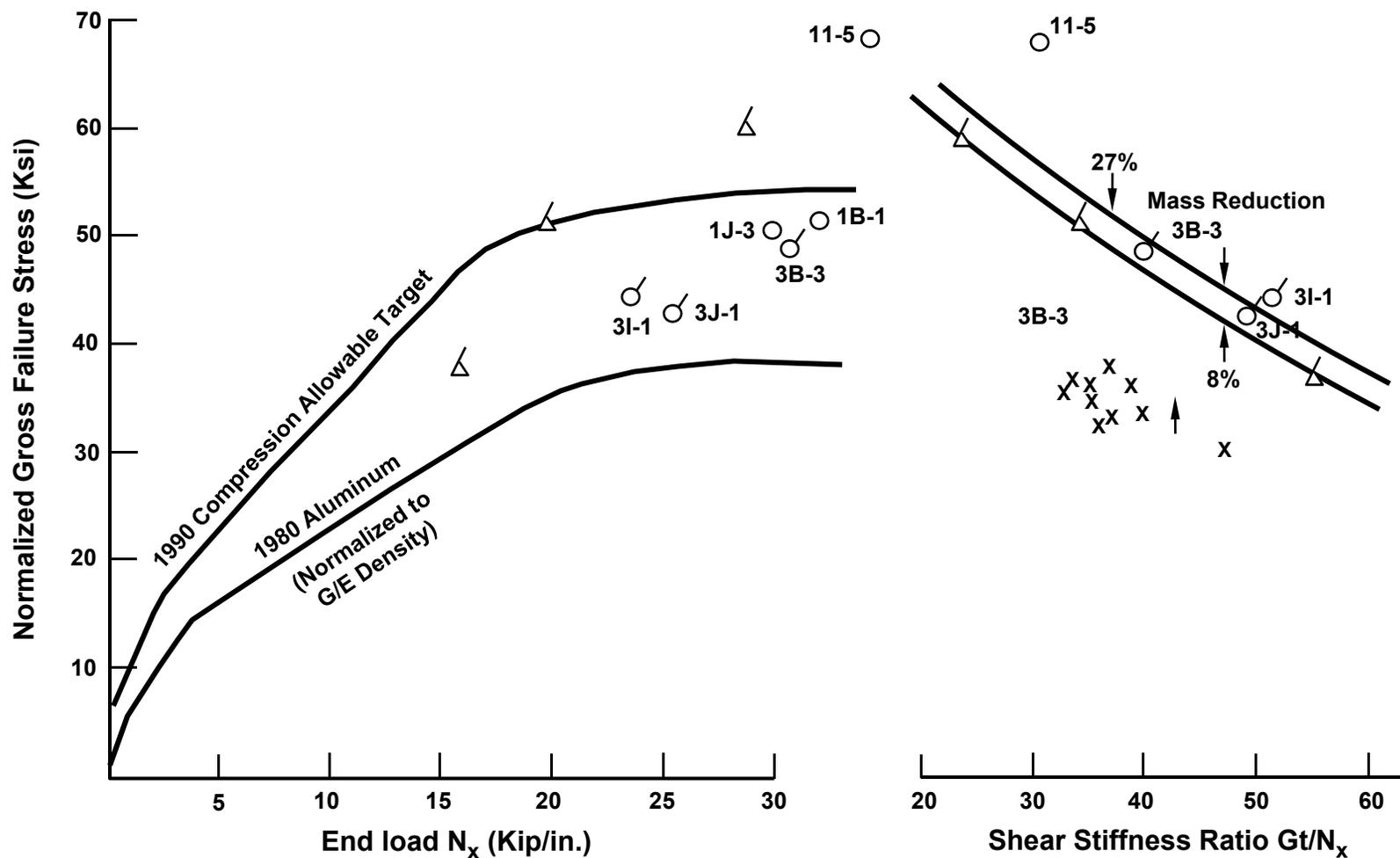


Damage Tolerant Design

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LCPAS Compression Panel Test Summary

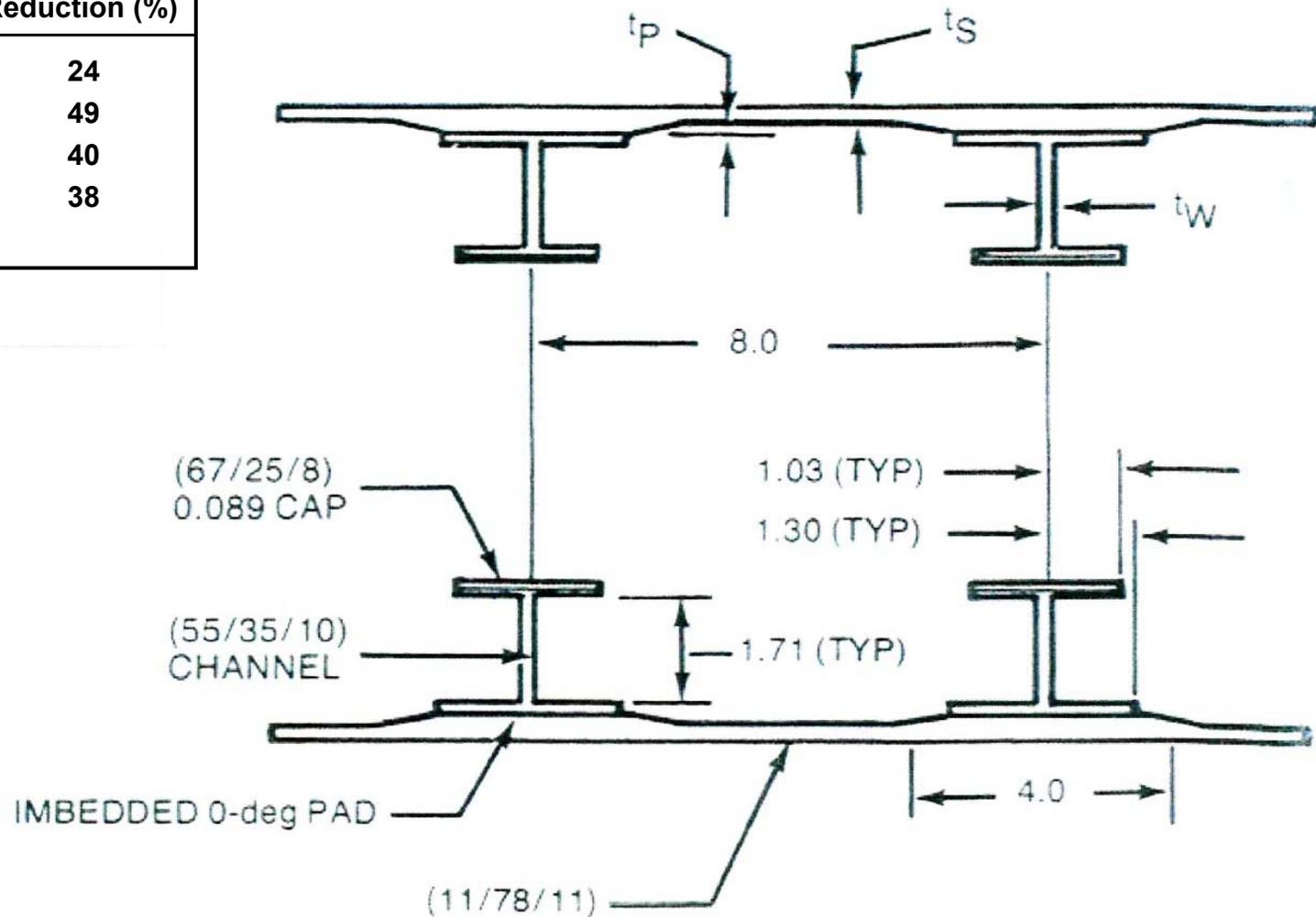


- LCPAS 1982 (2220-3)
- △ Rhodes and Williams 1981 (5208)
- X Aluminum (7150)
- ∕ Impact damage ½ in. -diameter metal impactor

LCPAS Wing Sizing Based on Test Results

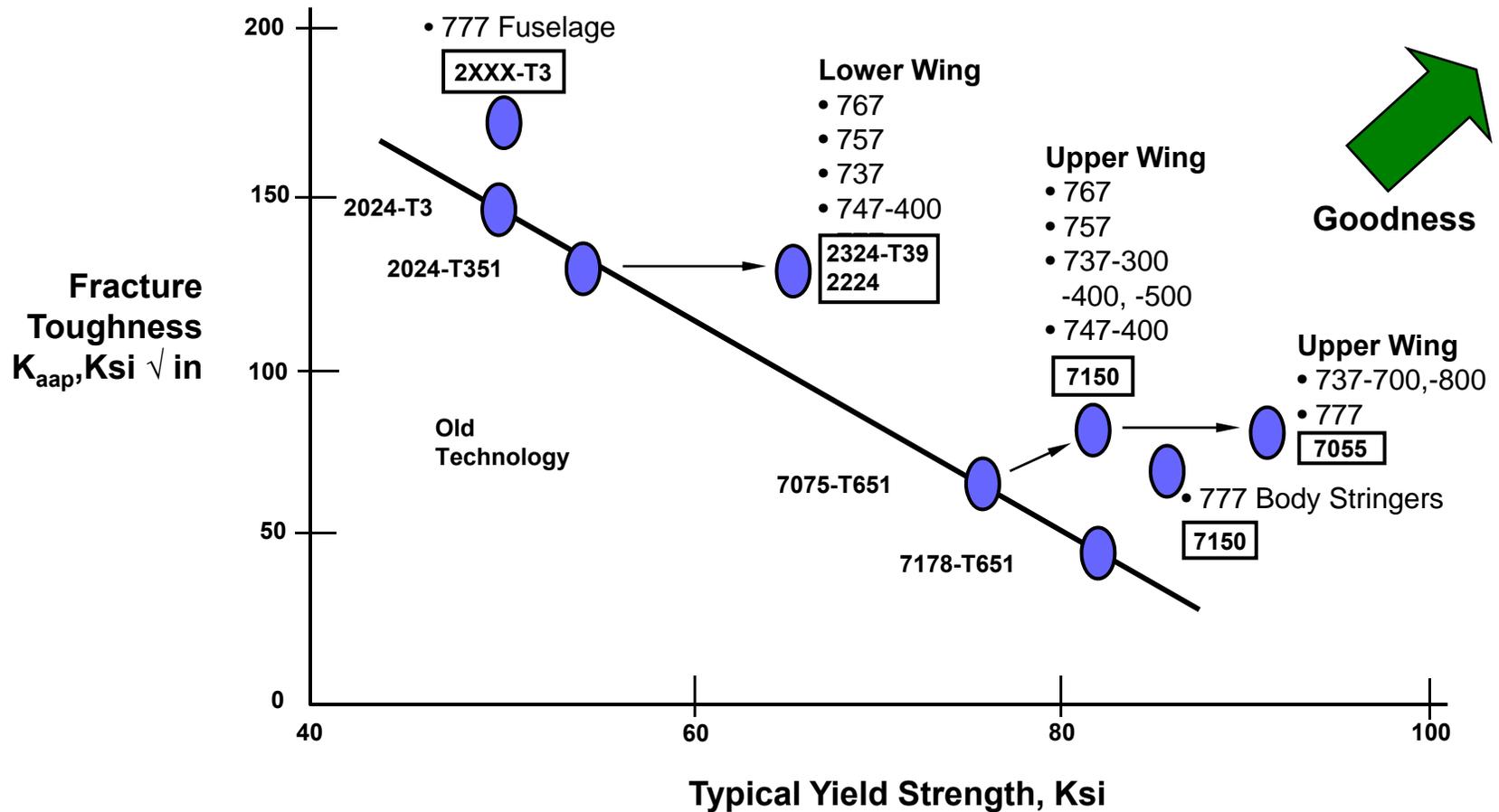
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Component	Theoretical Mass Reduction (%)
Upper Surface	24
Lower Surface	49
Spars	40
Total (Panels + Spars)	38

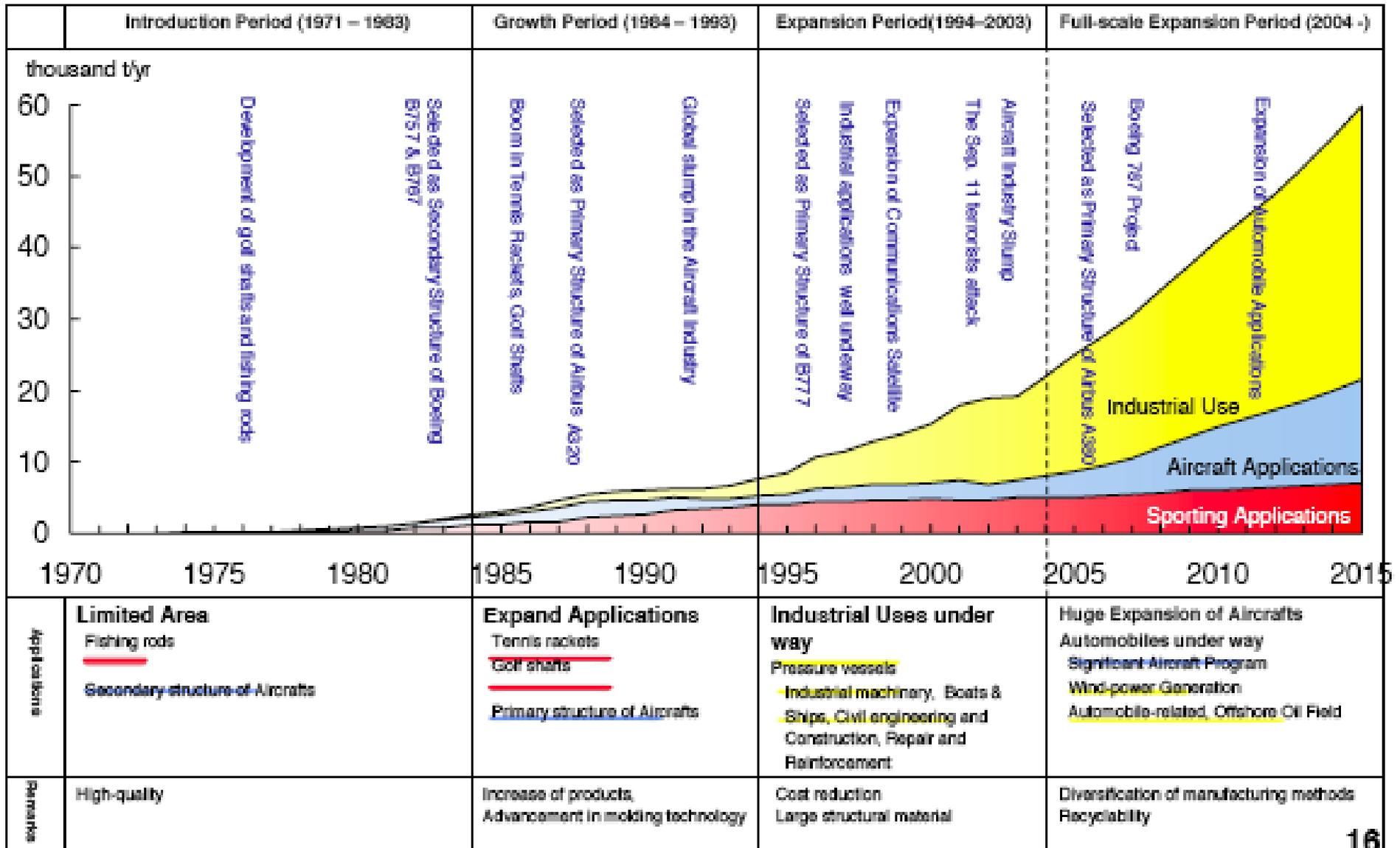


Boeing Structural Aluminum Alloy Improvements

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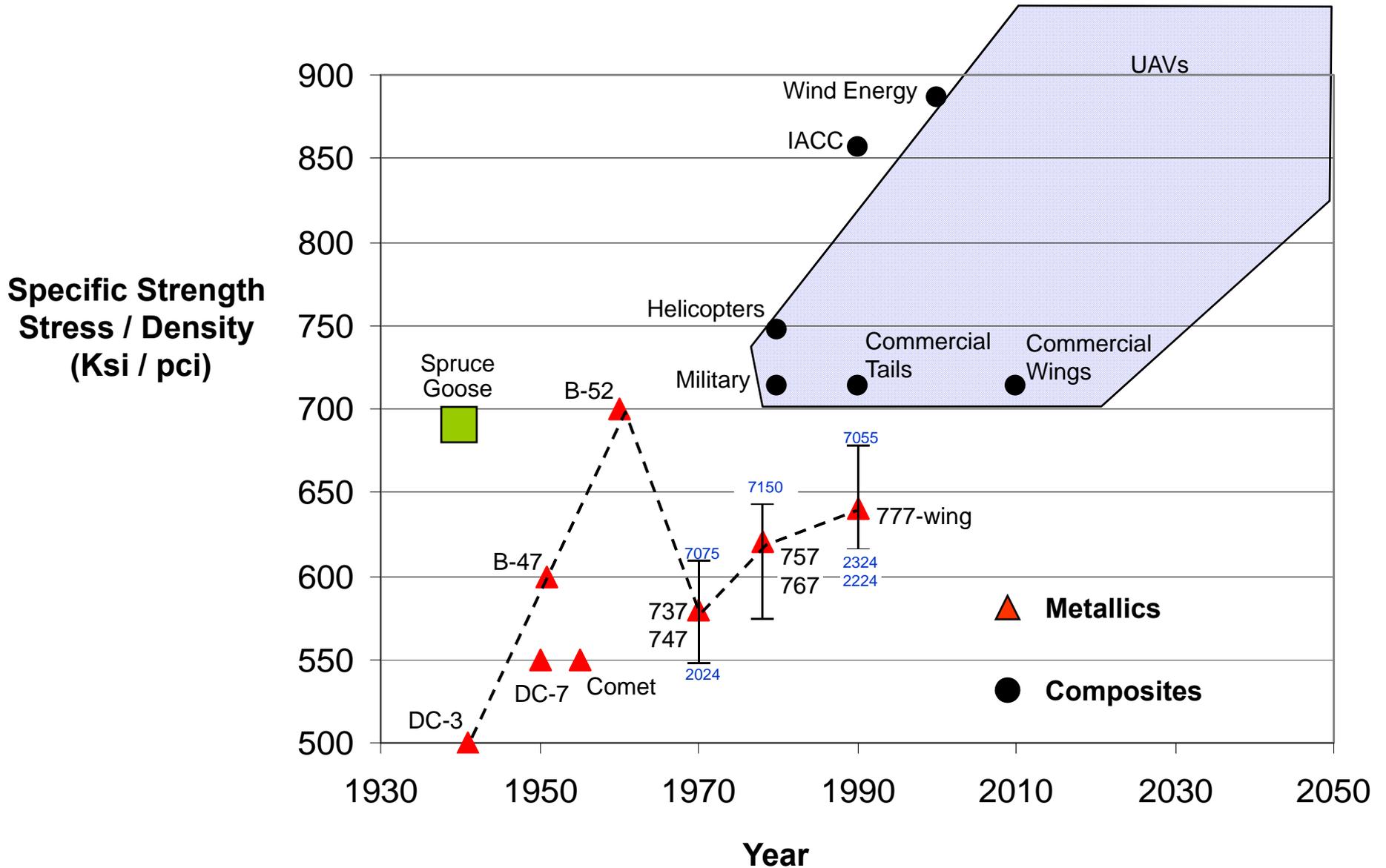


Trends in World's Carbon Fibers Market



Specific Strength Of Wing Bending Materials

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Setting New Levels of Leadership

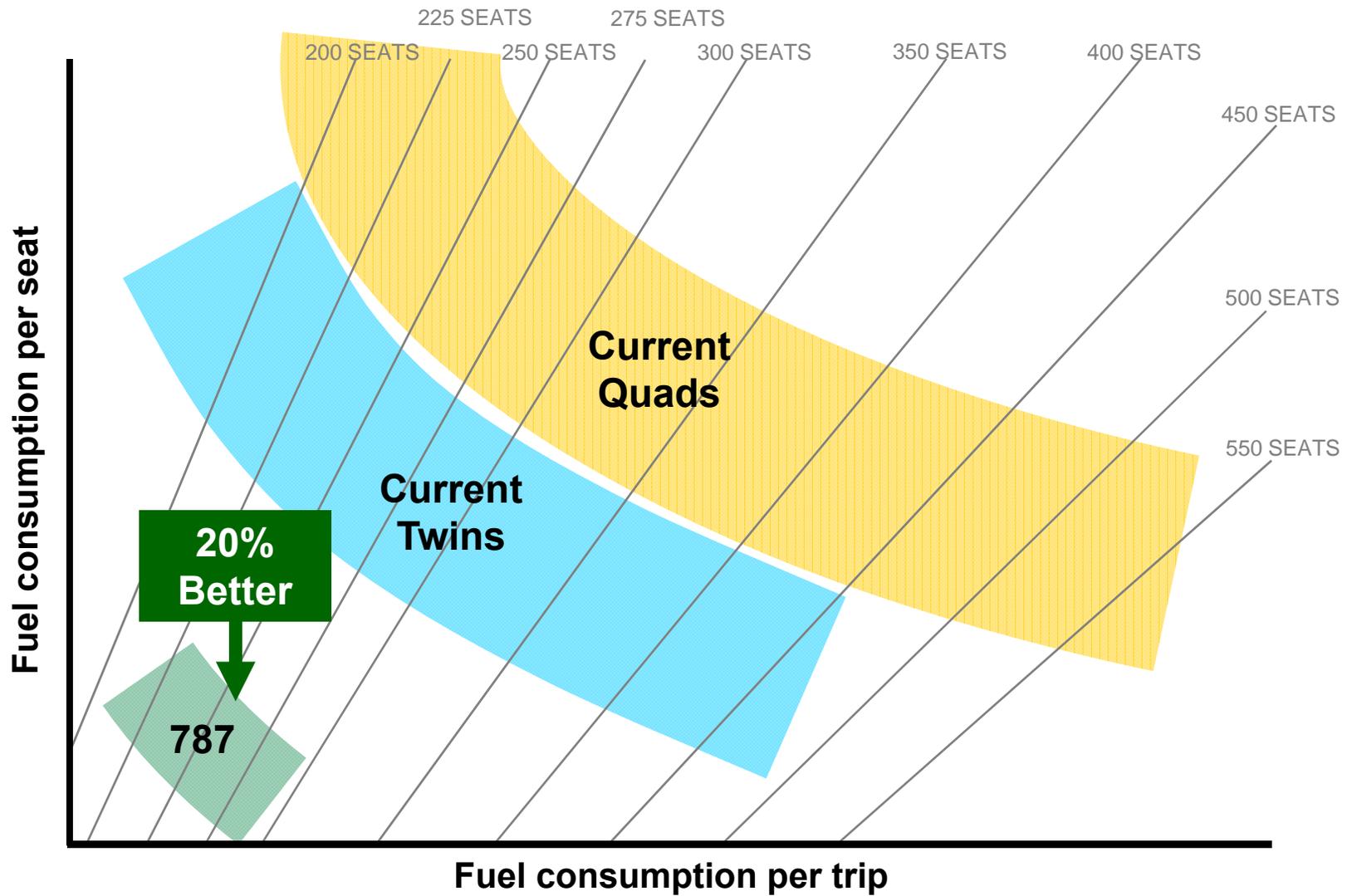
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- **Less fuel used**
- **Lower emissions**
- **Quieter for communities, crews, and passengers**
- **Fewer hazardous materials**
- **Less waste in production**



Opening a New Era in Fuel Efficiency

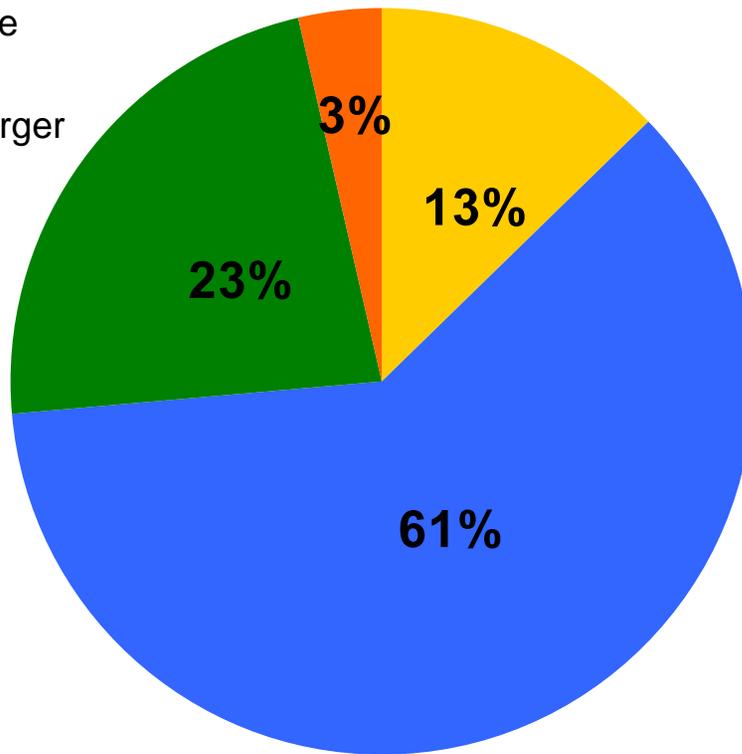
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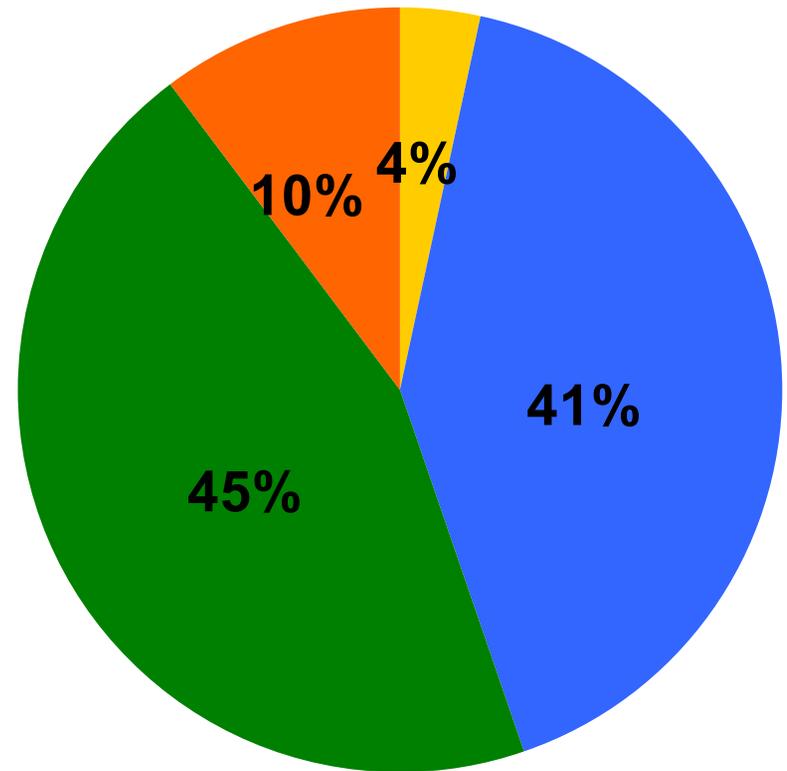
Addressing the Market's Needs (2006-2025)

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- Regional jets
- Single-aisle
- Twin-aisle
- 747 and larger



27,200
airplanes

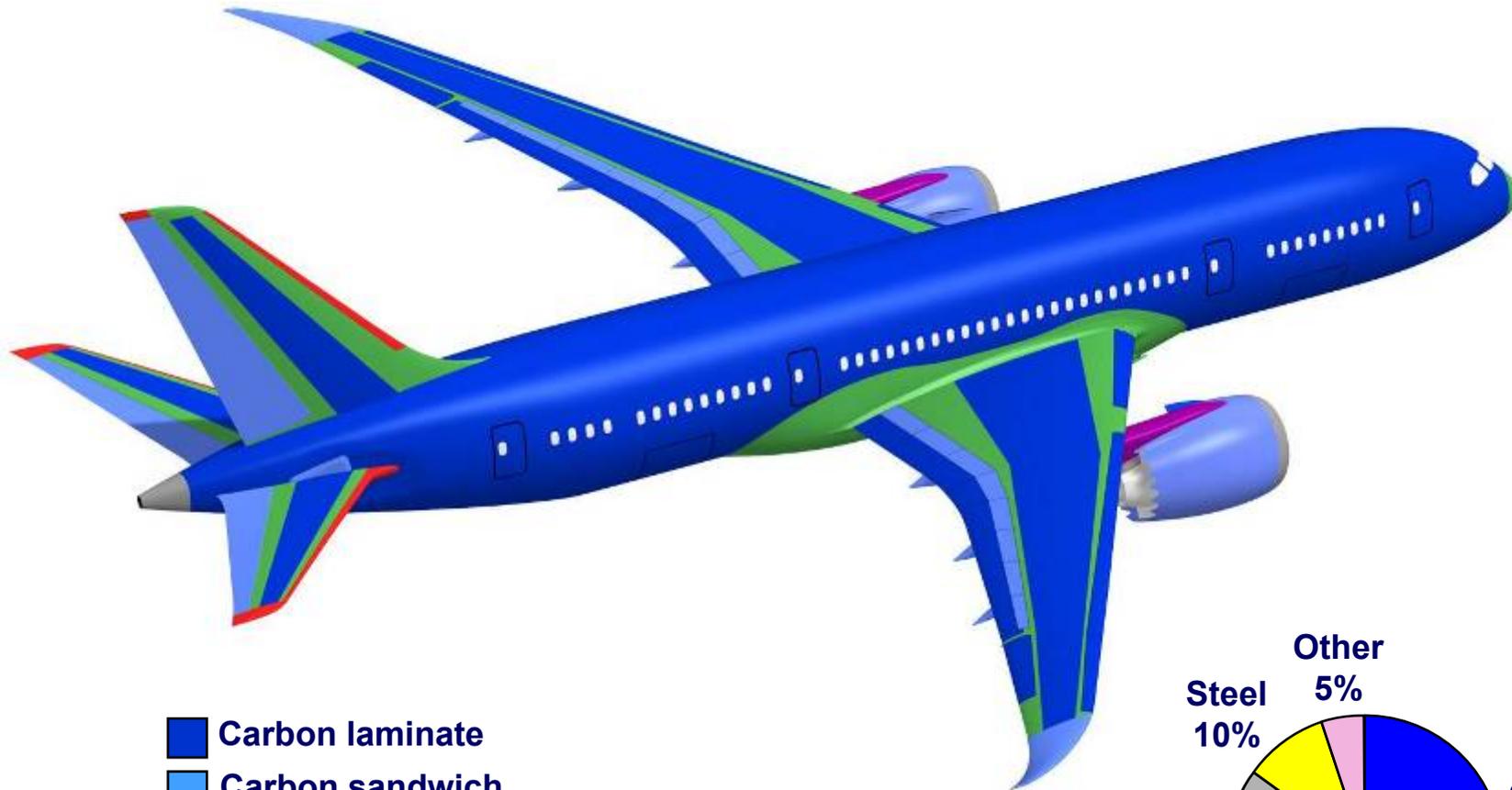


2.6 trillion
delivery dollars*

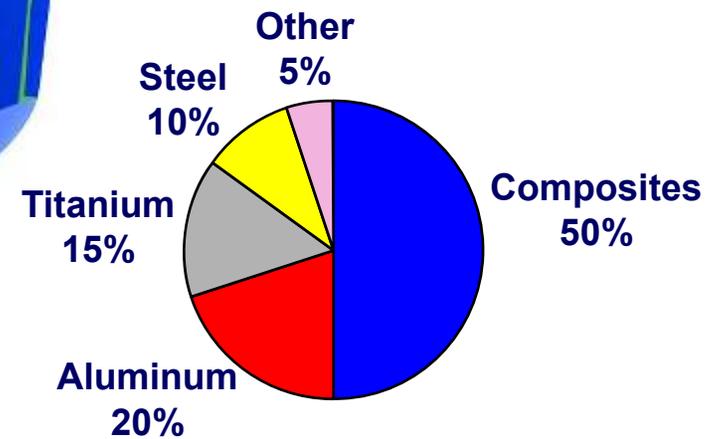
*In year 2005 dollars

Composite Solutions Applied Throughout the 787

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- Carbon laminate
- Carbon sandwich
- Other composites
- Aluminum
- Titanium
- Titanium/steel/aluminum

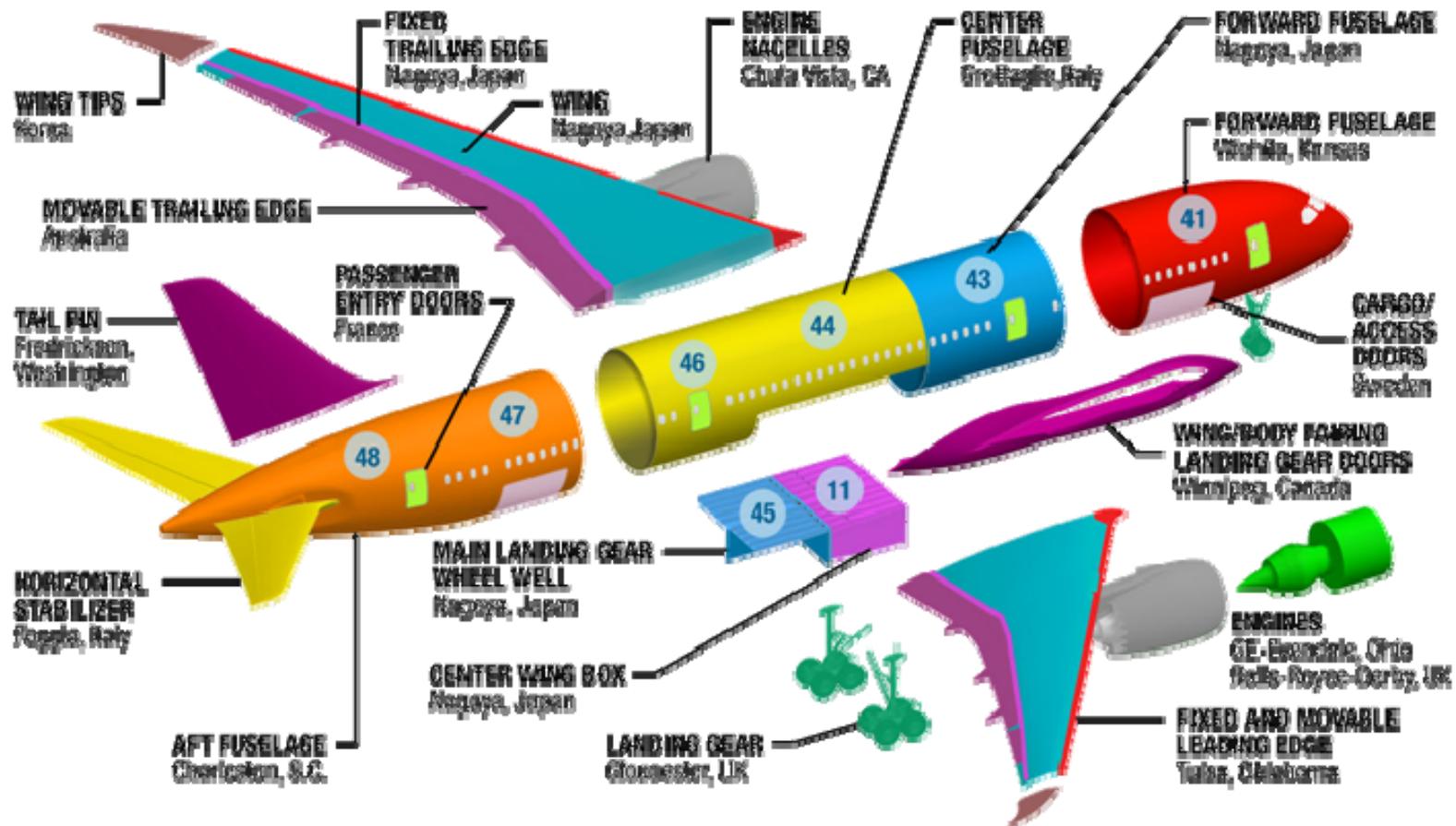


Partners Across The Globe Are Bringing The 787 Together (2007 data)

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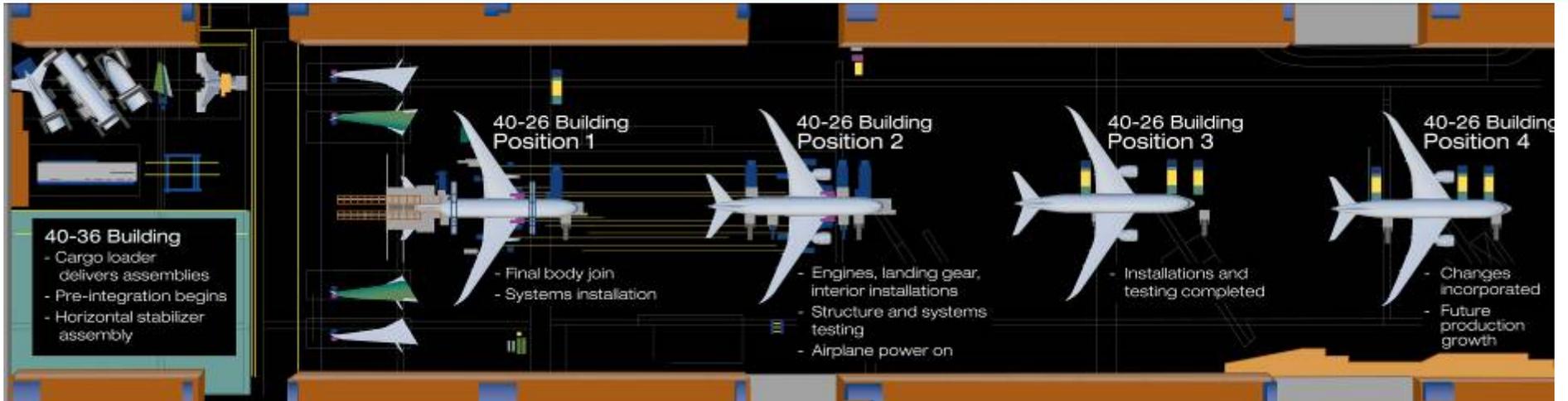
THE COMPANIES

U.S.	CANADA	AUSTRALIA	JAPAN	KOREA	EUROPE
Bosong	Bosong	Bosong	Kawasaki	KAL-ASD	Messier-Dowty
Spirit	Messier-Dowty		Mitsubishi		Rolls-Royce
Vought			Fuji		Latscoere
GE					Aleria
Goodrich					Saab



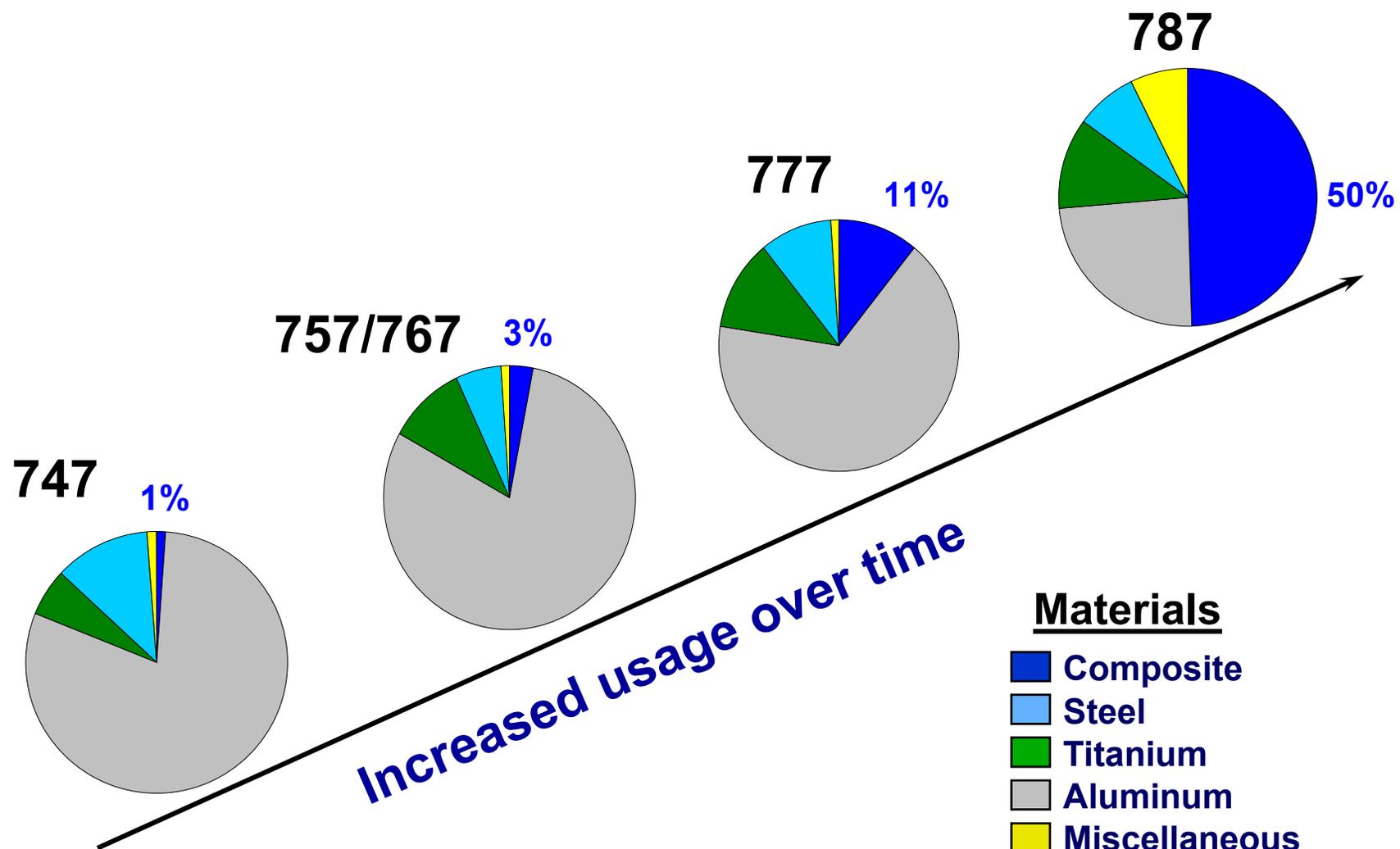
787 Final Assembly Flow Everett, Wash.

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Increased Use of Composites Over Time

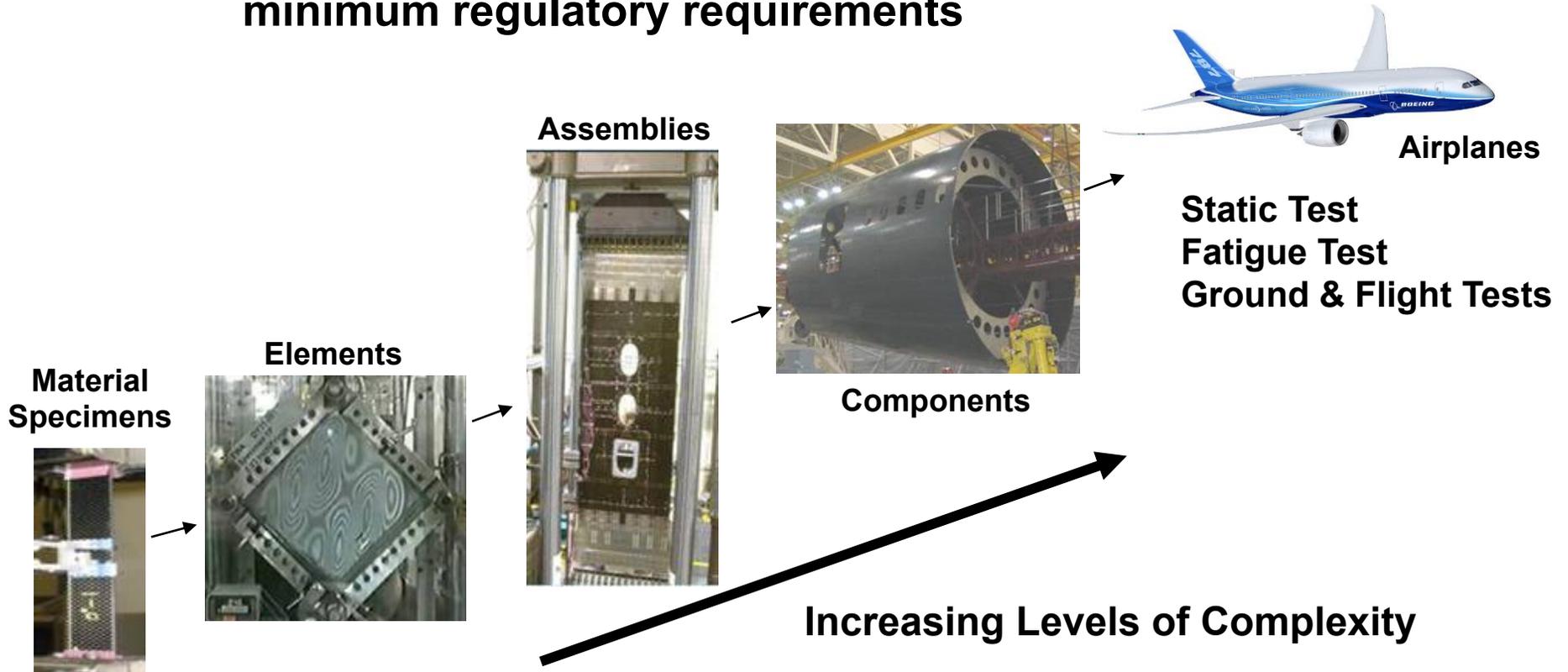
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Validation Process Ensures Safety, Reliability

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- Proven Certification process, validated by positive service experience
- Boeing design objectives typically exceed minimum regulatory requirements



Static Test Airframe Moves To Testing Rig 25 April 2008

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787 Airframe Static Test

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Composites Also On Jet Engines

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GE-90-94B
B777-100



GE-90-115B
B777-300ER



GEnx
B787 & 747-8

Composites at Work with Wind Turbines (Vestas V90)

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BOR 90, Newest Carbon Fiber Flying Machine, Anacortes, WA 2008

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Composites at Sea with the Maltese Falcon

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Damon Roberts Insensys, Ltd



The World's Three Largest Yachts

	Mirabella V	Athena	Maltese Falcon
	Largest Sloop	Largest Schooner	Largest (Modern) Clipper
Loa	75 m	90	87.3
Lod	75 m	80	85
Lwl	61 m	61	78
Displ	740 t	1100	1240
Sail Area	3700 m ²	2474	2396
SA/Disp	25.8	22.5	21.2
L/Disp	6.76	5.92	7.28
Hull	Composite	Aluminium	Steel

Bending moment at deck 17,000,000 Nm

Torque at deck 1,200 kNm

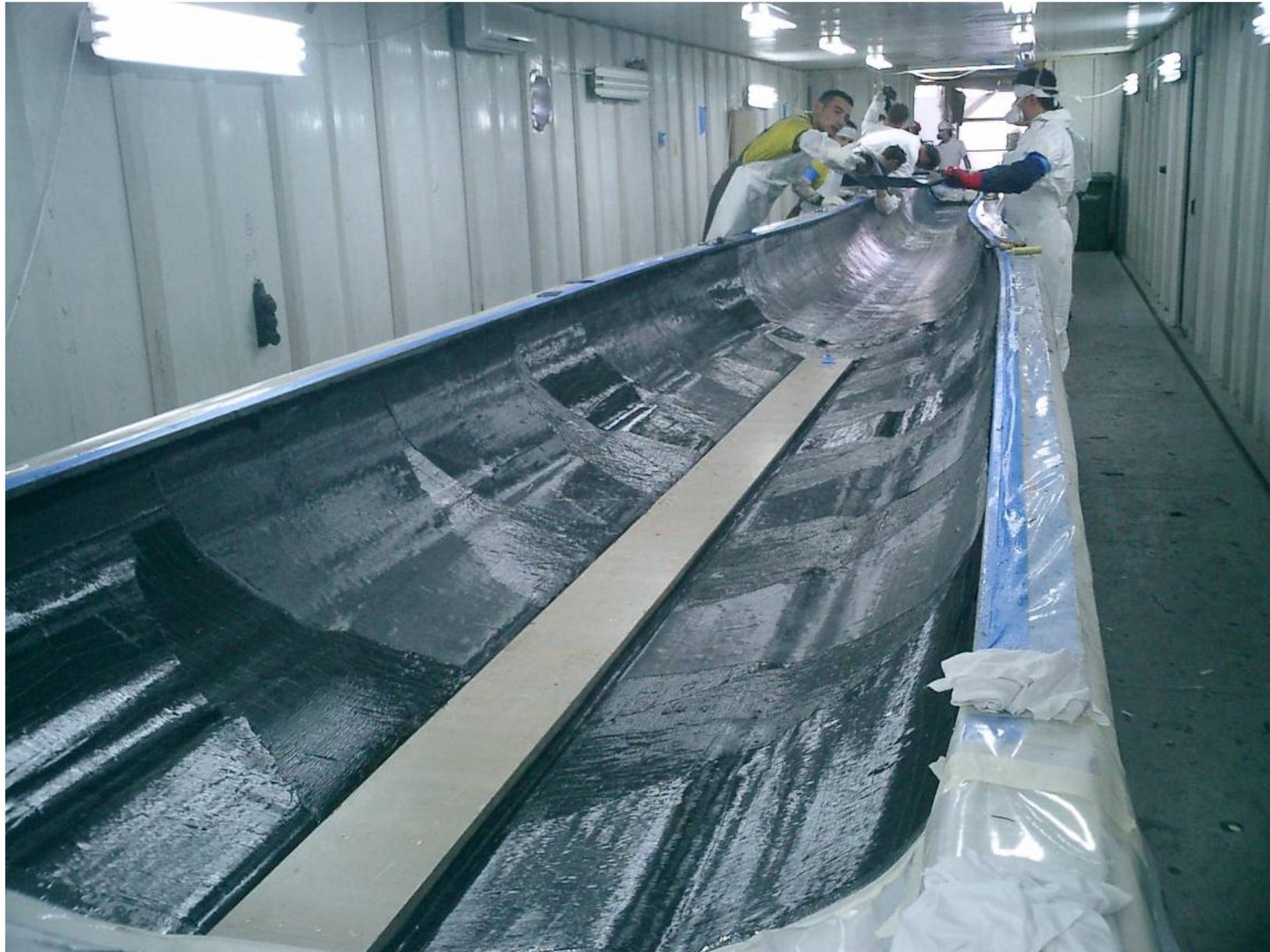
Height 58m

Sail area on each spar 800 sqm

**Elliptical spar 1.8m by 1.1m max, tapering to 0.6 by 0.4m
at top and reducing to 1.1m diam at deck**

Open slot down compression face

Maltese Falcon main spar, note slot for furling sails



Maltese Falcon Rig Cured in 4 pieces,
secondary bonded together

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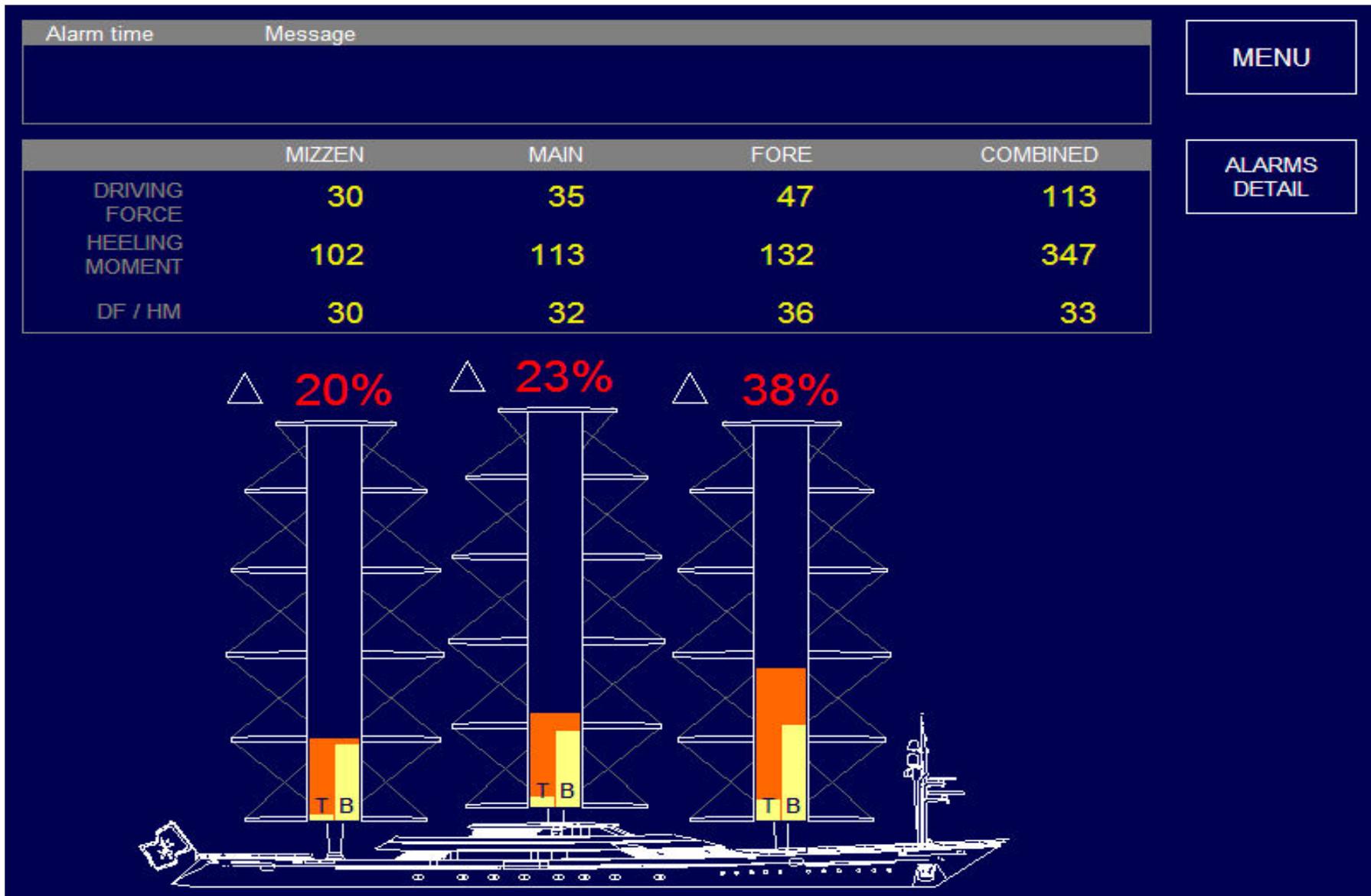


Maltese Falcon Rig Stepping

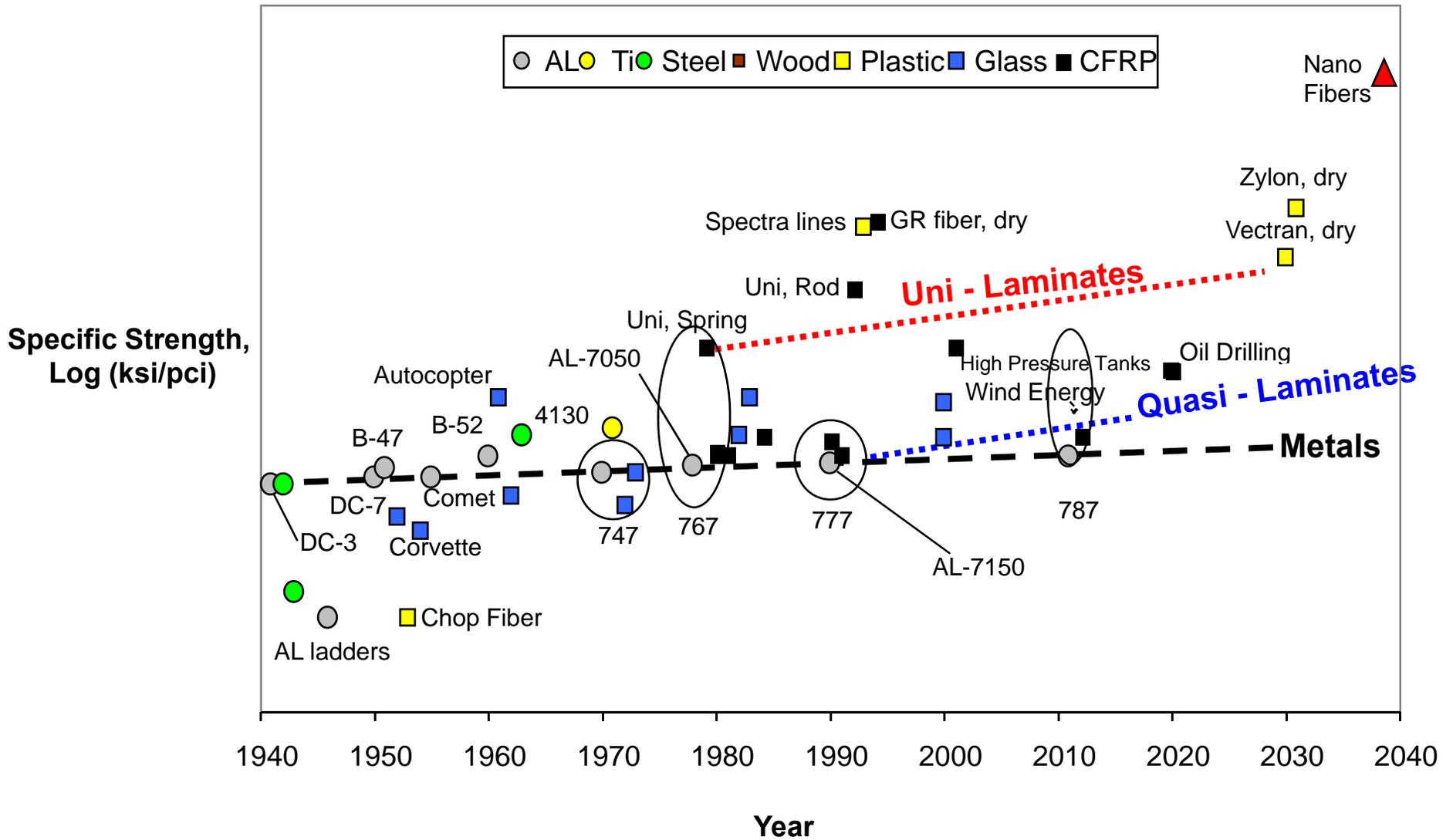
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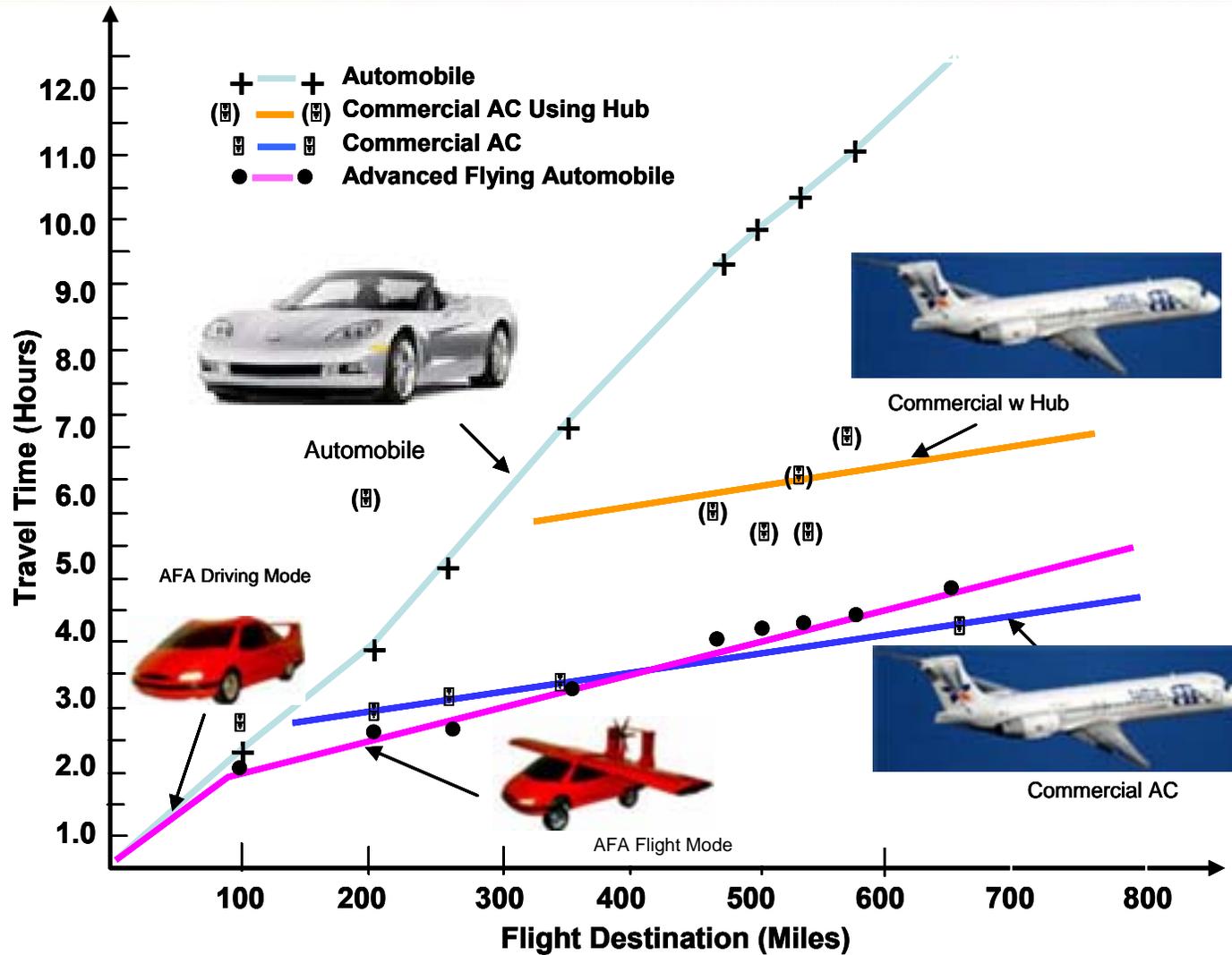
Real Time Display in Wheel House, Maltese Falcon



Improvements in Specific Strength During the First 100 Years of Composites



Diverse Modes of Transportation



On the Land, In the Sky, On the Sea: The Best Is Yet to Come

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