

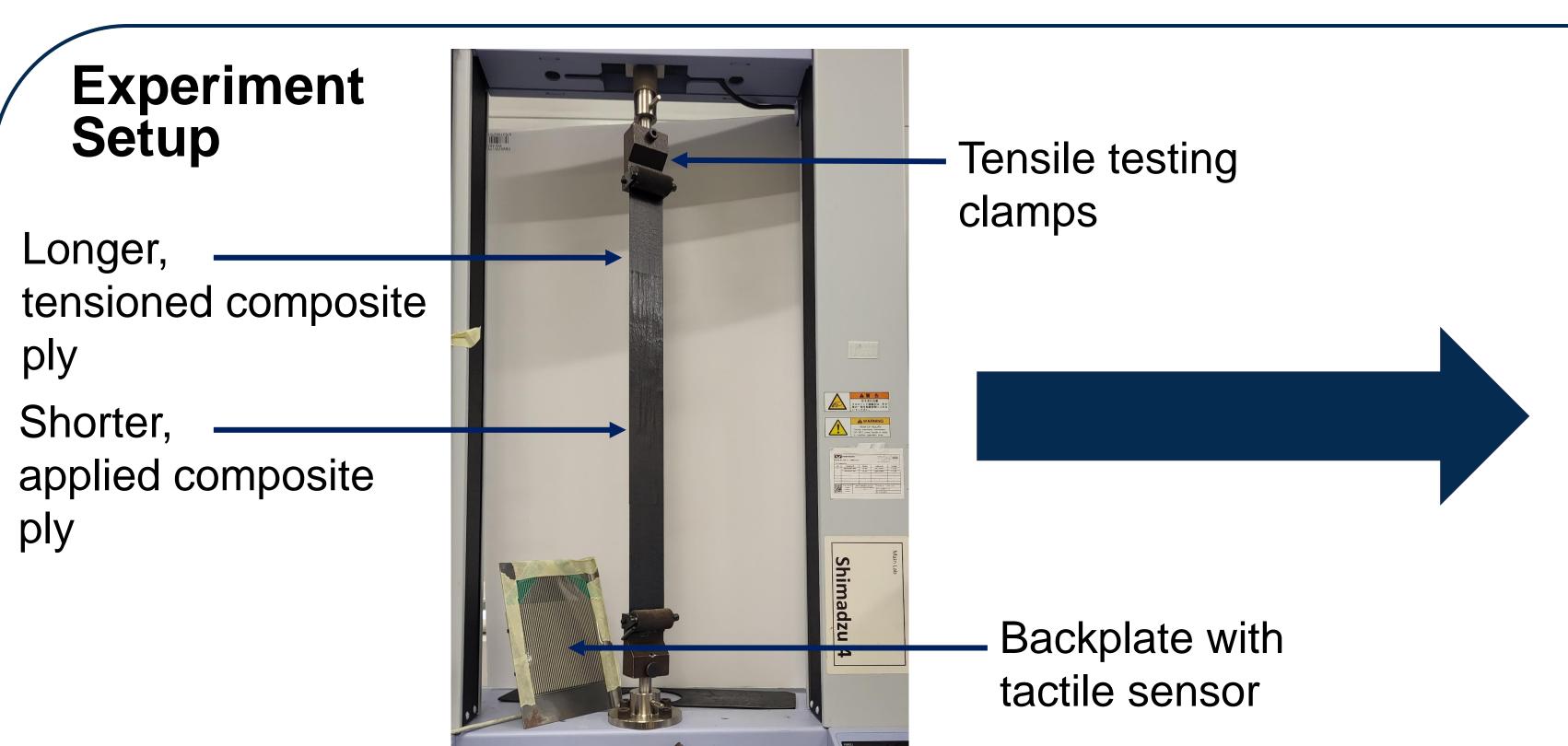


Generation and Characterisation of Realistic Wrinkles in an AFP Representative Experiment Setup

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Summary:

A **novel experiment** was developed to establish **a relation** between **tension** and **wrinkling**, where **realistic wrinkles** of varying **fibre orientations**, **amplitudes** and **wavelengths** were achieved. The wrinkled layers were combined to form a **quasi-isotropic laminate containing multiple defects** and the **wrinkle's evolution to post-cure waviness** was analysed.



Layers 1,2 0-degree wrinkles Layers 3,4 (blister) Layers 5,6 Layers 7,8 Layers 9,10 17,18 0.2 Layers 11,12 Layers -45-degree Layers 13,14 Layers wrinkles 21,22 Layers 15,16 90-degree Layers 23,24 wrinkles

Experiment setup where tension is applied to the initial layer and released, causing wrinkling

Laser scan of wrinkles before combining individual layers to form the quasi-isotropic laminate containing defects

Generating the wrinkles:

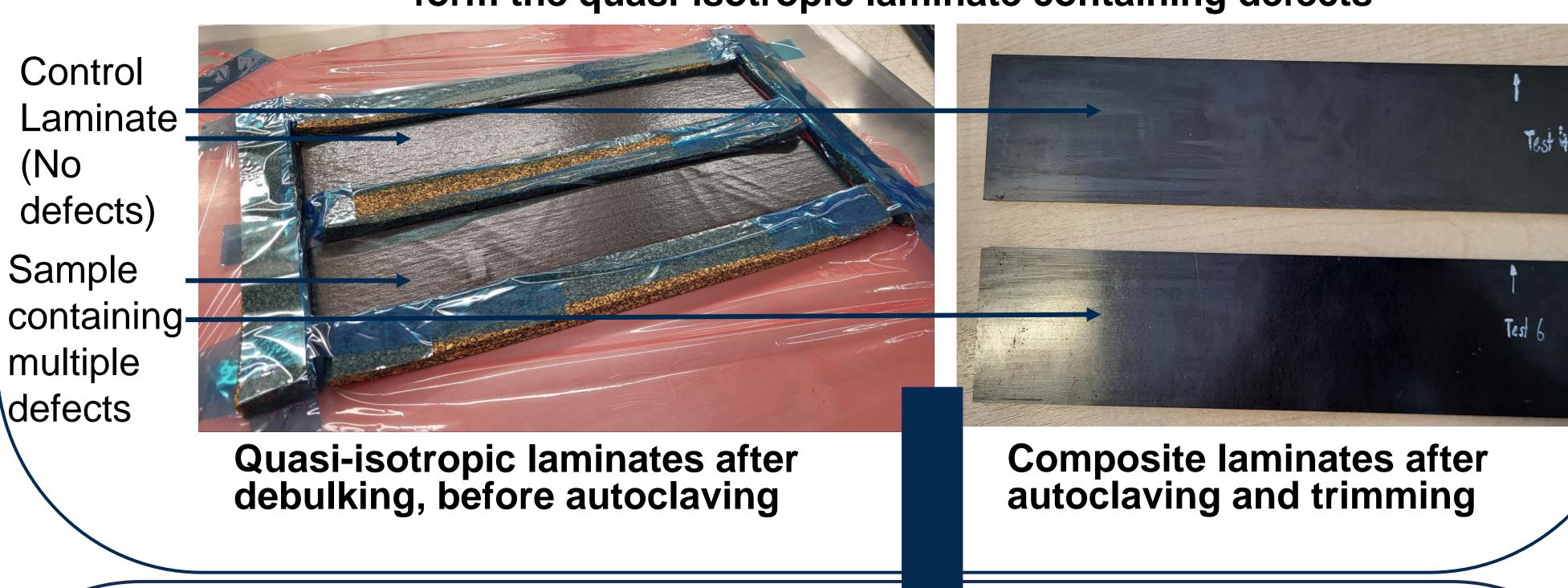
- Apply tension to a ply of composite prepreg, representative of its state during AFP deposition.
- While under tension, apply a secondary ply to the initial layer using a backplate and roller.
- Release the tension, causing wrinkling within the scale of 0.1-0.5 mm.

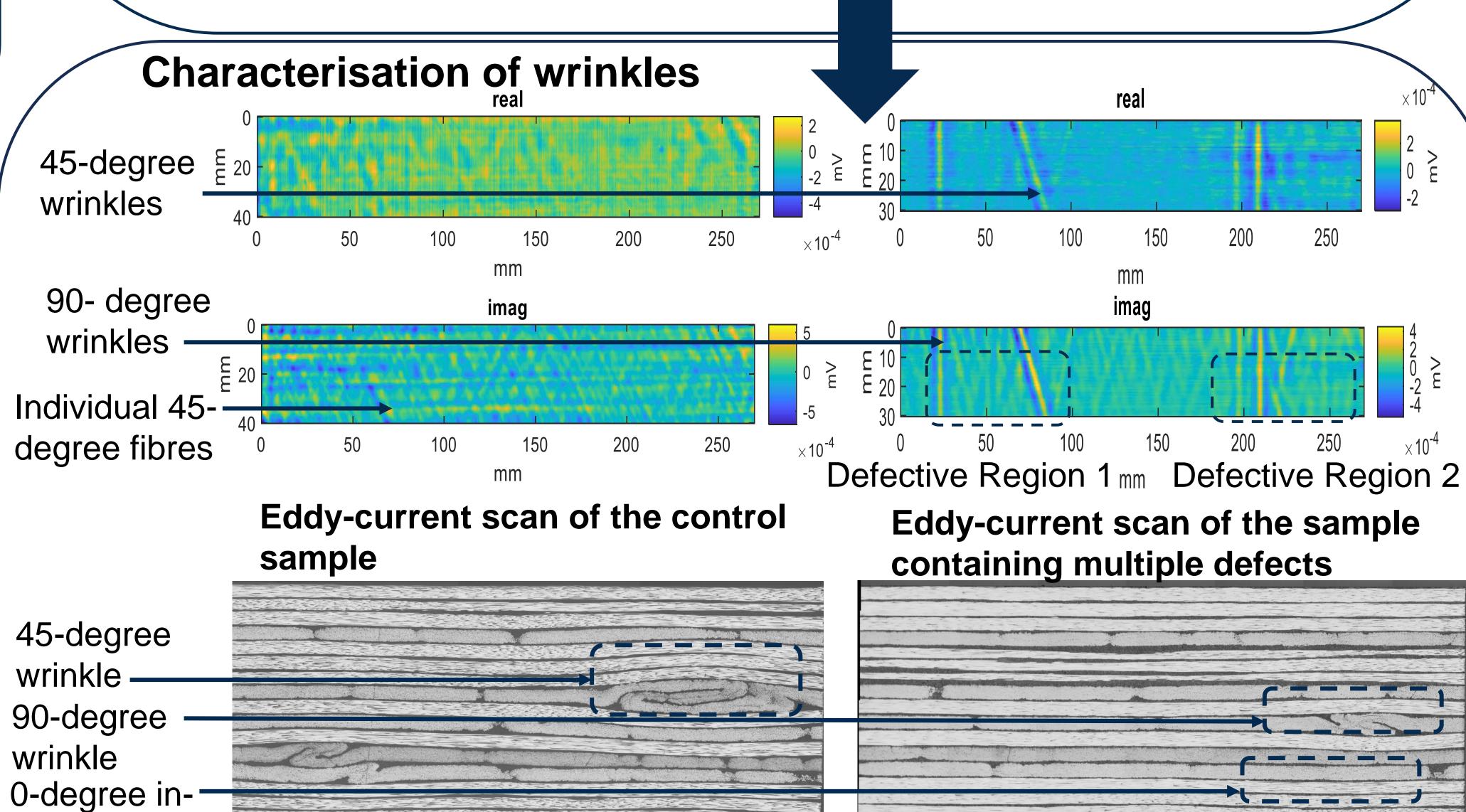
Characterising the Wrinkles:

- Combine wrinkled layers into a quasi-isotropic laminate and cure using an autoclave.
- Characterise post-cure waviness using eddy current sensors and section analysis.

Future Work:

- Varying the initial tension to correlate with the wrinkle parameters.
- Varying the applied pressure and heat to correlate wrinkle parameters to tack.







2000 μm

region 1

plane

waviness



Side-profile micrograph of defective



region 2



Side-profile micrograph of defective