

CFRP chopper discs: state of the art and long term perspective

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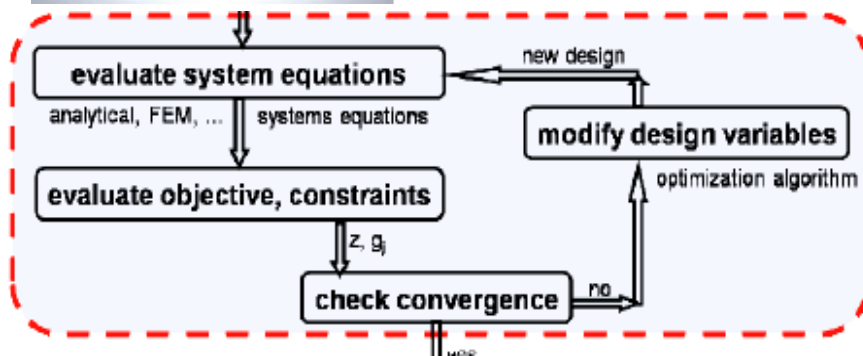
Institute of Lightweight Structures
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Research areas at LLB / TU München



Multidisc. Structural Optimization



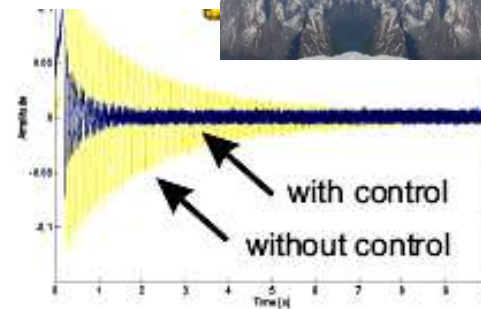
Large membrane structures



Smart Structures



Fiber composites / hybrid mat. structures



Dyn. load allev.

Infrastructure LLB



Computer cluster

- CAD, FEM, Design Optimization
- Materials, thermo-mechanics
- Aeroelasticity
- Dynamic Systems (Matlab/Simulink)



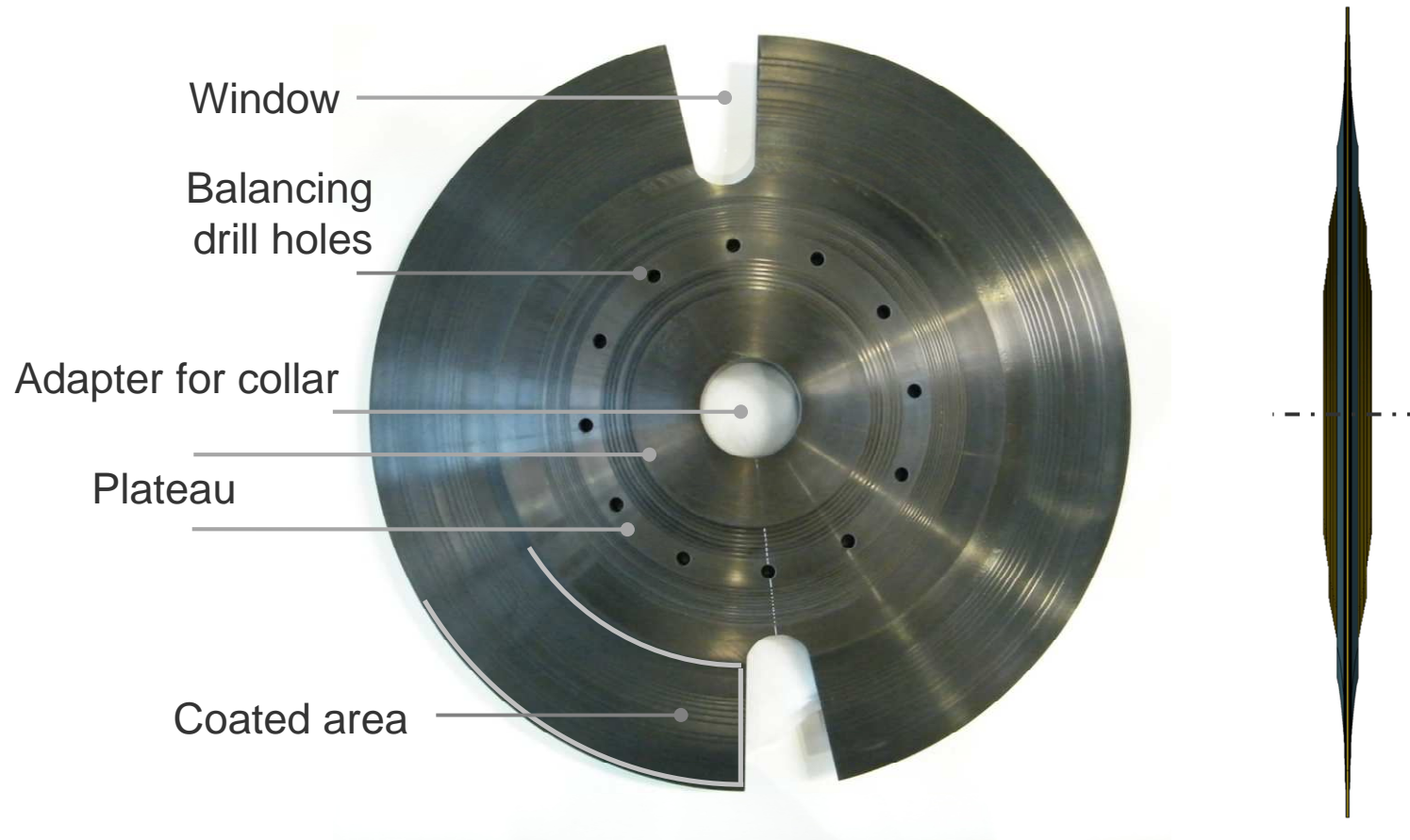
Lab for large scale testing

- metal & fiber composite workshop
- extensive test and measurement techniques (incl. high precision)
- mech. + (extreme) environmental loads
- NDI methods
- Data processing tools

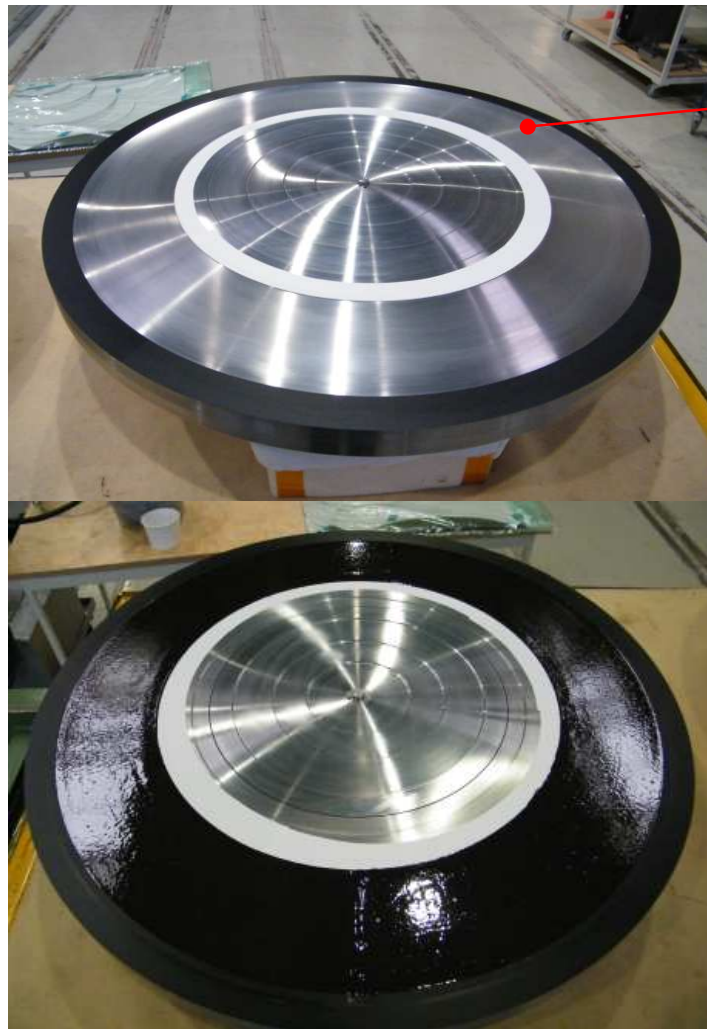
Work at LLB on Chopper discs

- Long experience in design and manufacturing CFRP chopper discs
- Production of (up to) 20 CFRP chopper discs /year
- Diameter up to 750 mm
- Operational speed (up to) 22000 rpm
- Ultimate speed 28000 rpm (destructive testing)
- Various types of windows

CFRP Chopper disc (TOF-TOF at FRM II)

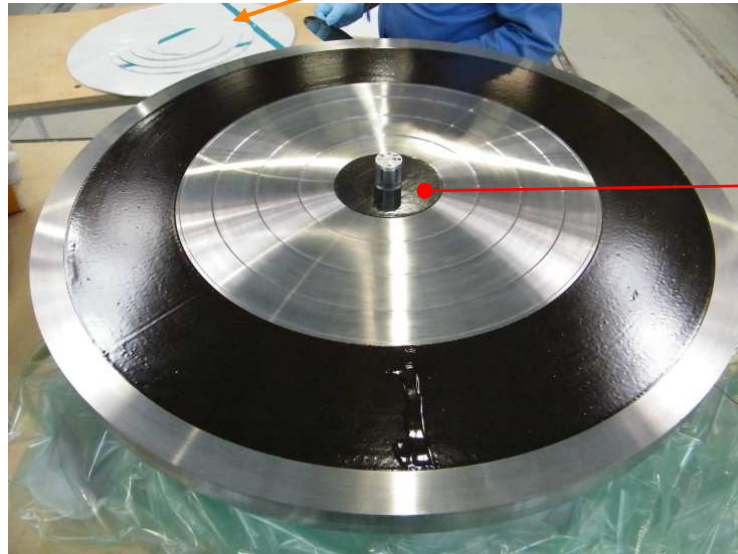


Manufacturing



Two symmetric steel moulds

Boron coating

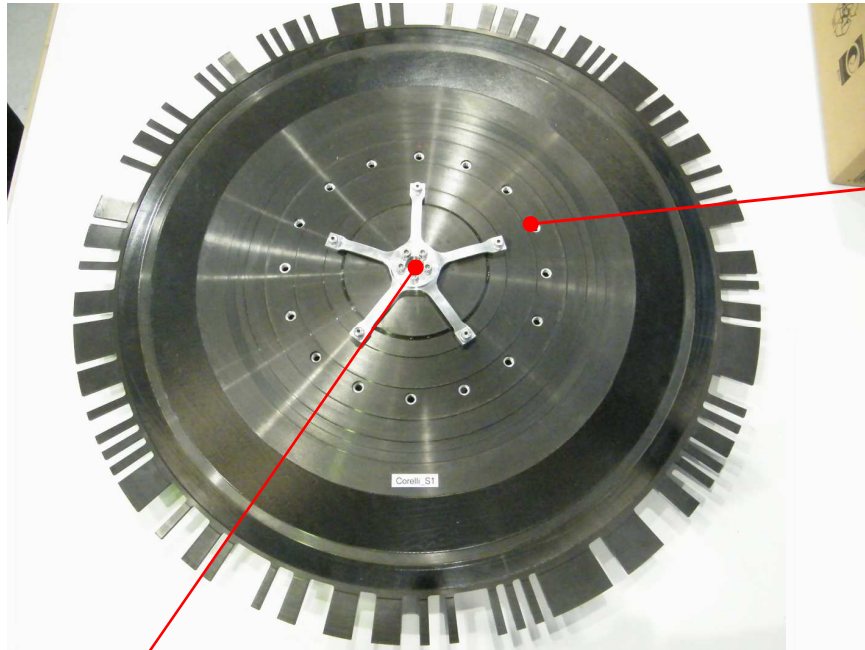


First pre-preg layer

Ready for trimming

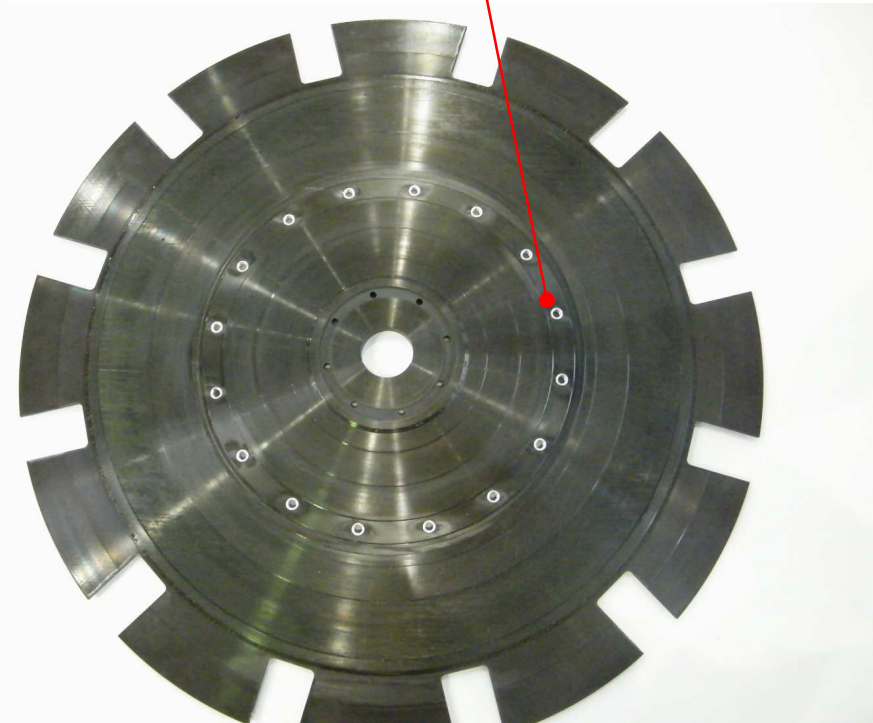


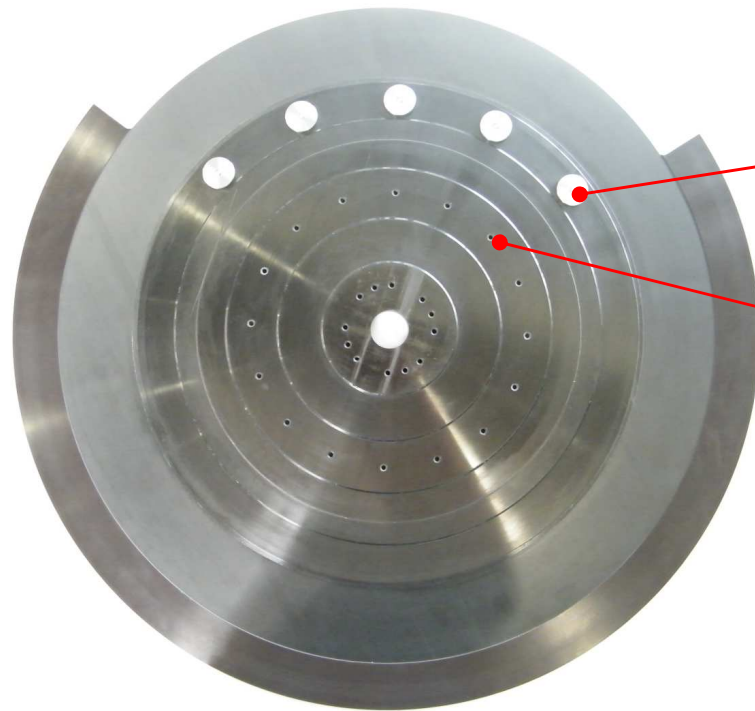
Small cut-outs



Hub

Balancing weights

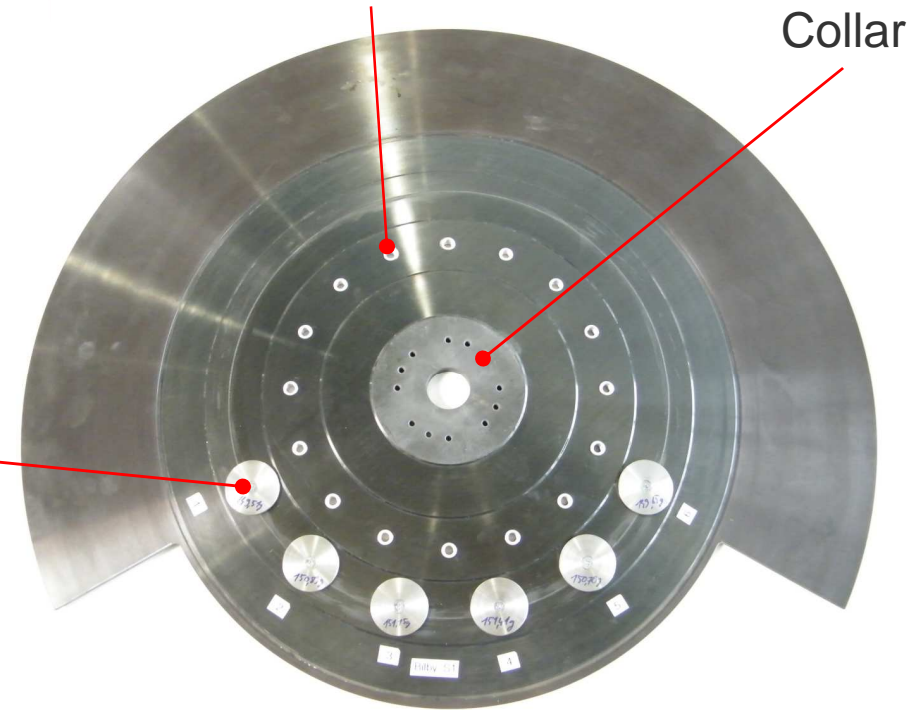




Steel weights to compensate for the missing mass of the window

Holes for balancing weights

High density (17 g/cm³) weights to compensate for the window



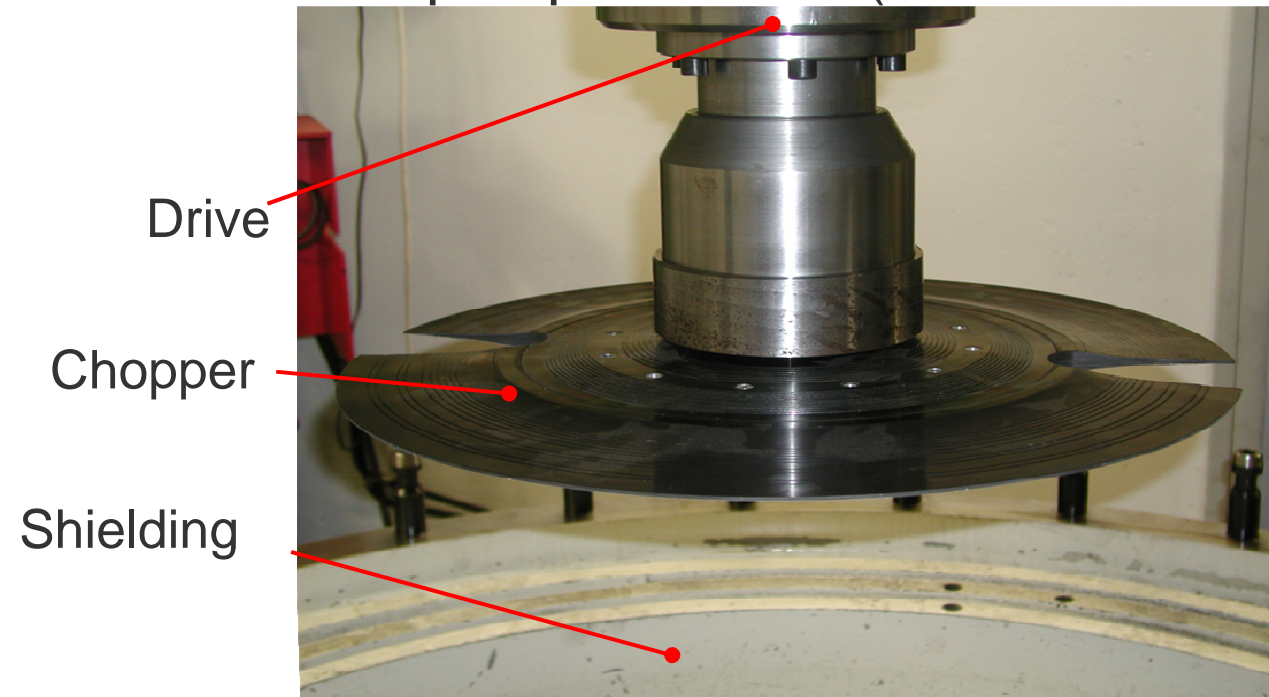
Collar

Basic design requirements

- Operational speed
- Outer diameter
- Number and dimension of the window(s)
- Hub diameter
- Maximum weight
- Design is often based on strength (→no stiffness requirement) unless restriction in minimal first eigenfrequency

Qualification test

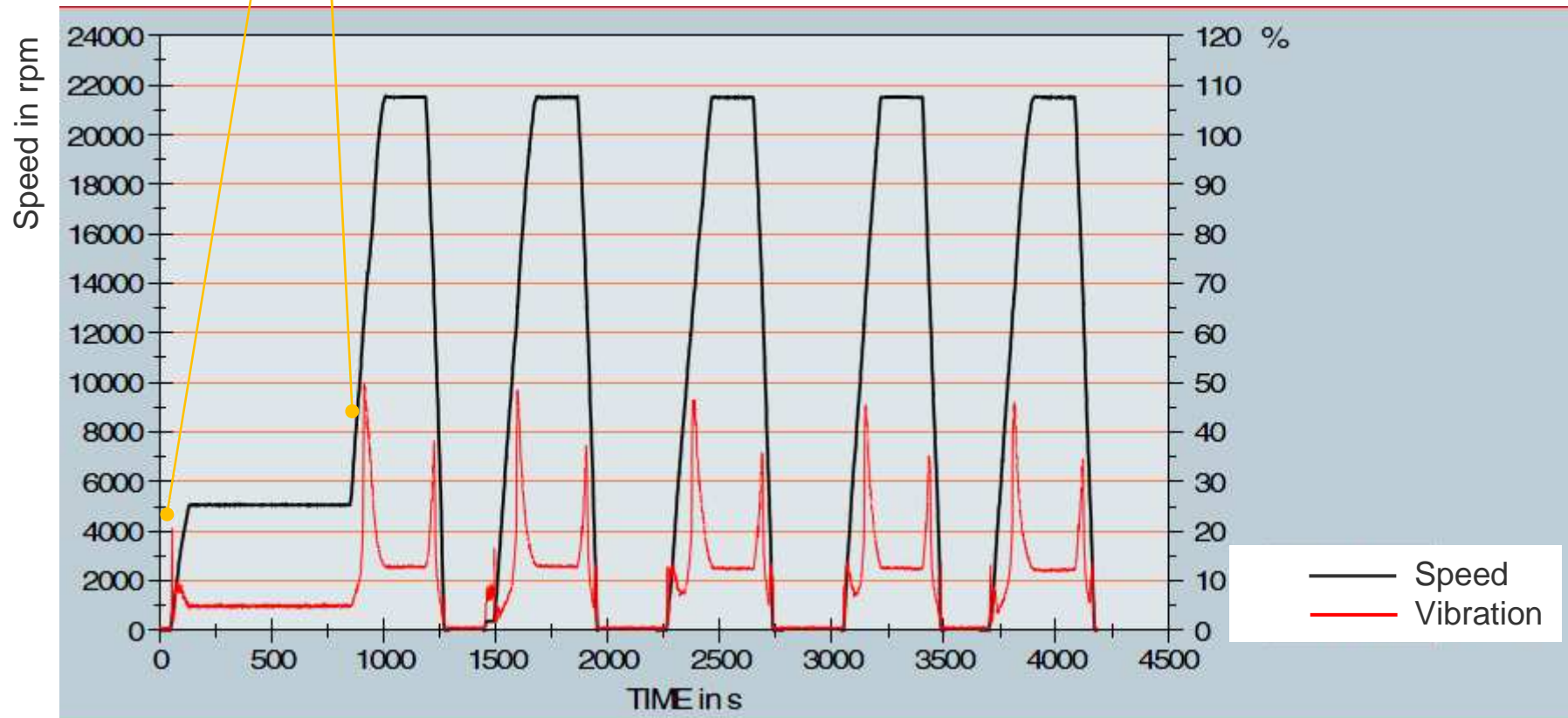
- Test in vacuum chamber
- Accelerometer on axle to measure vibrations
- Test speed increased in steps up to failure (destructive test)



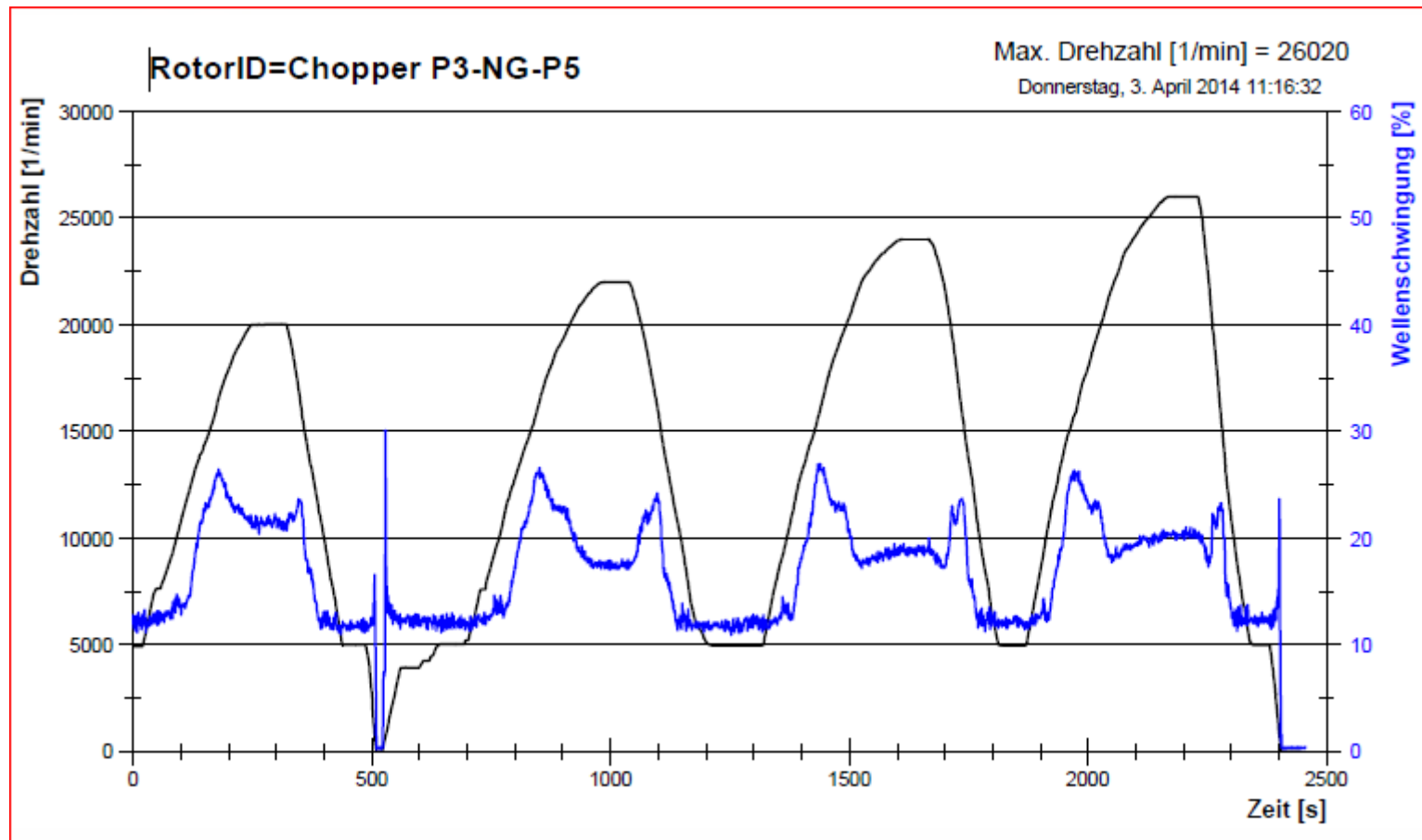
Test set-up at
MTU

Qualification test

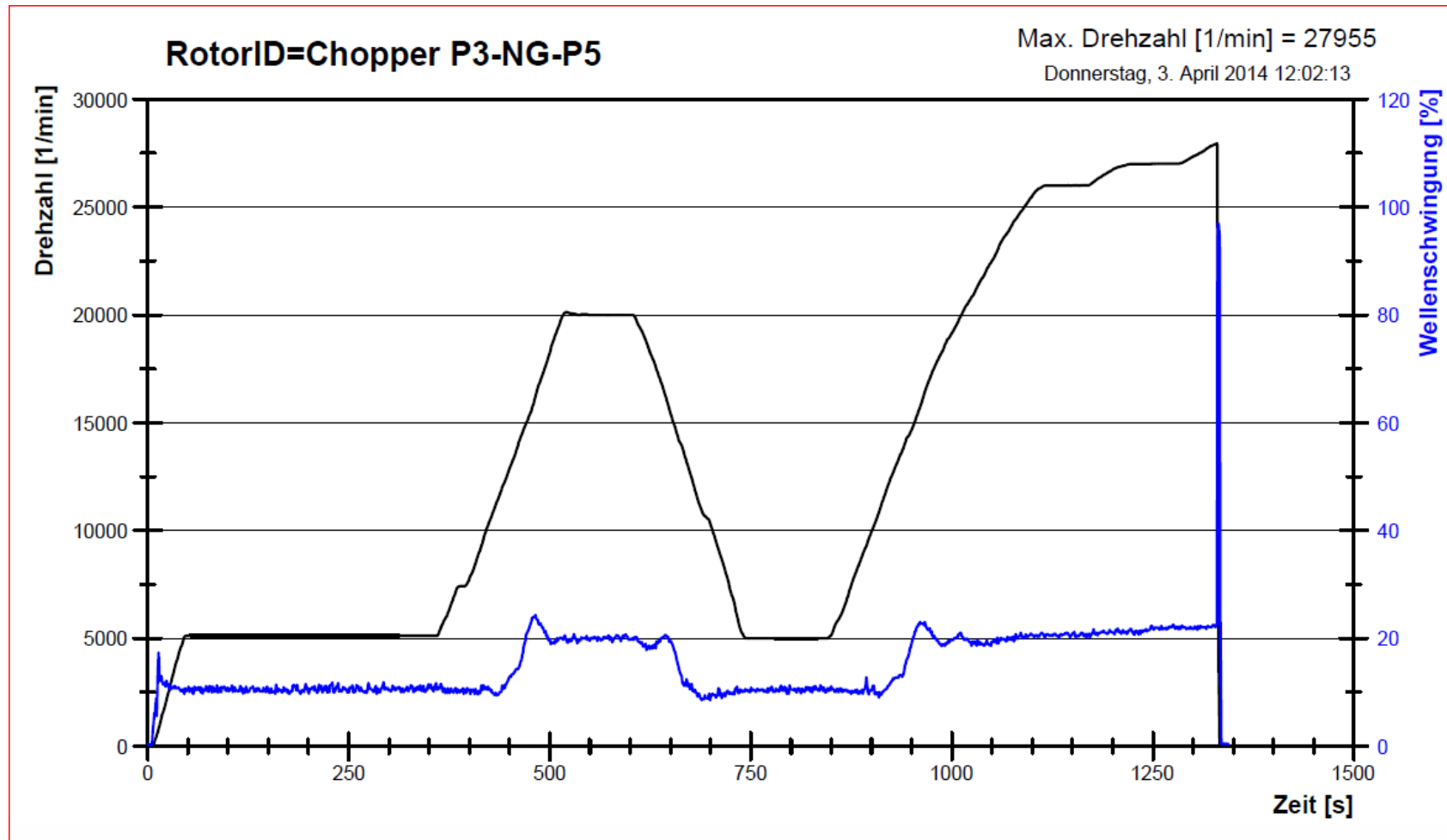
Natural frequencies



Ultimate speed test (first part)



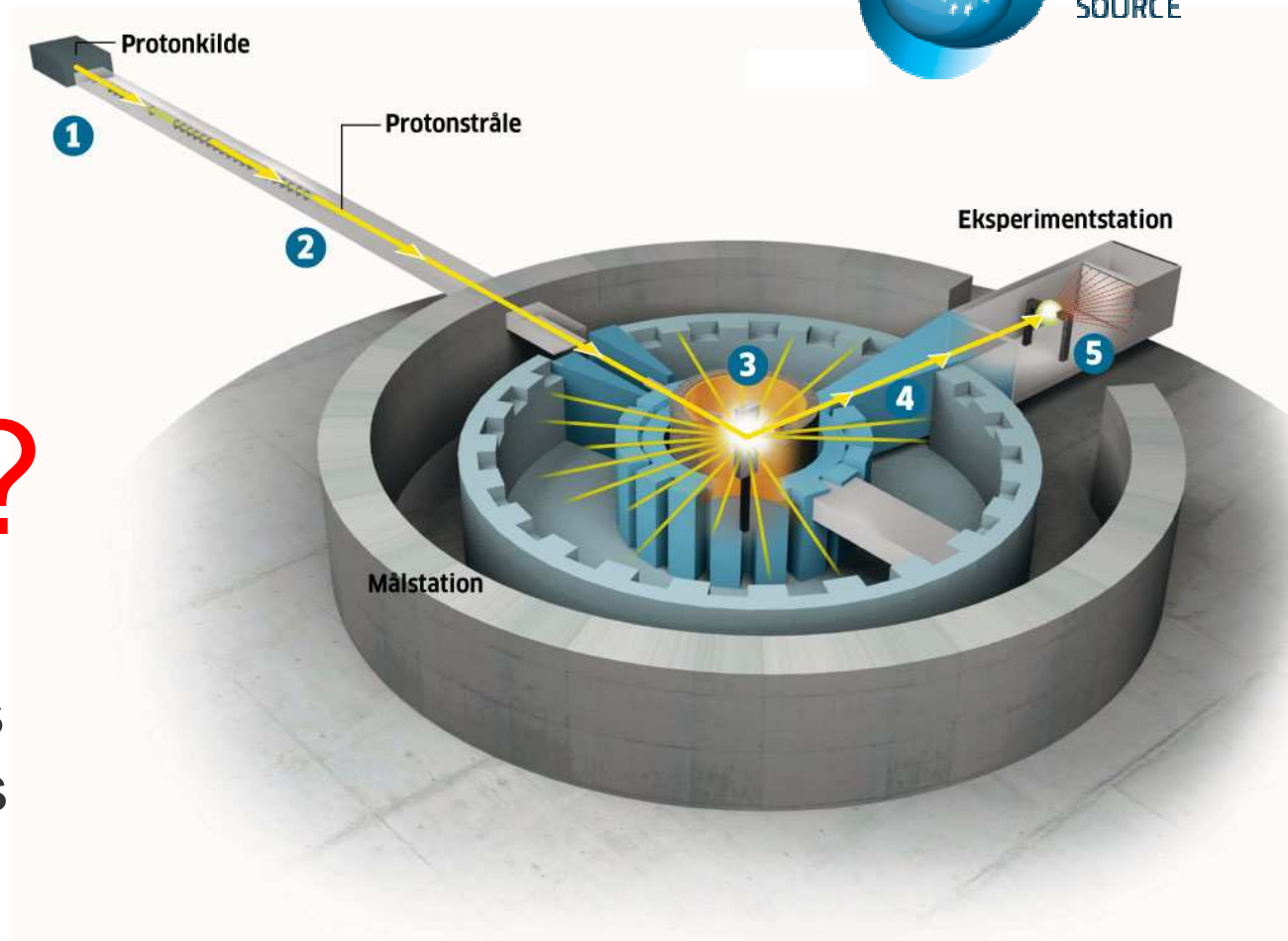
Ultimate speed test (second part)



Motivation

Large
Fast
Slow
Light
Stable
Small windows
Large windows

?!?



Parameter Study

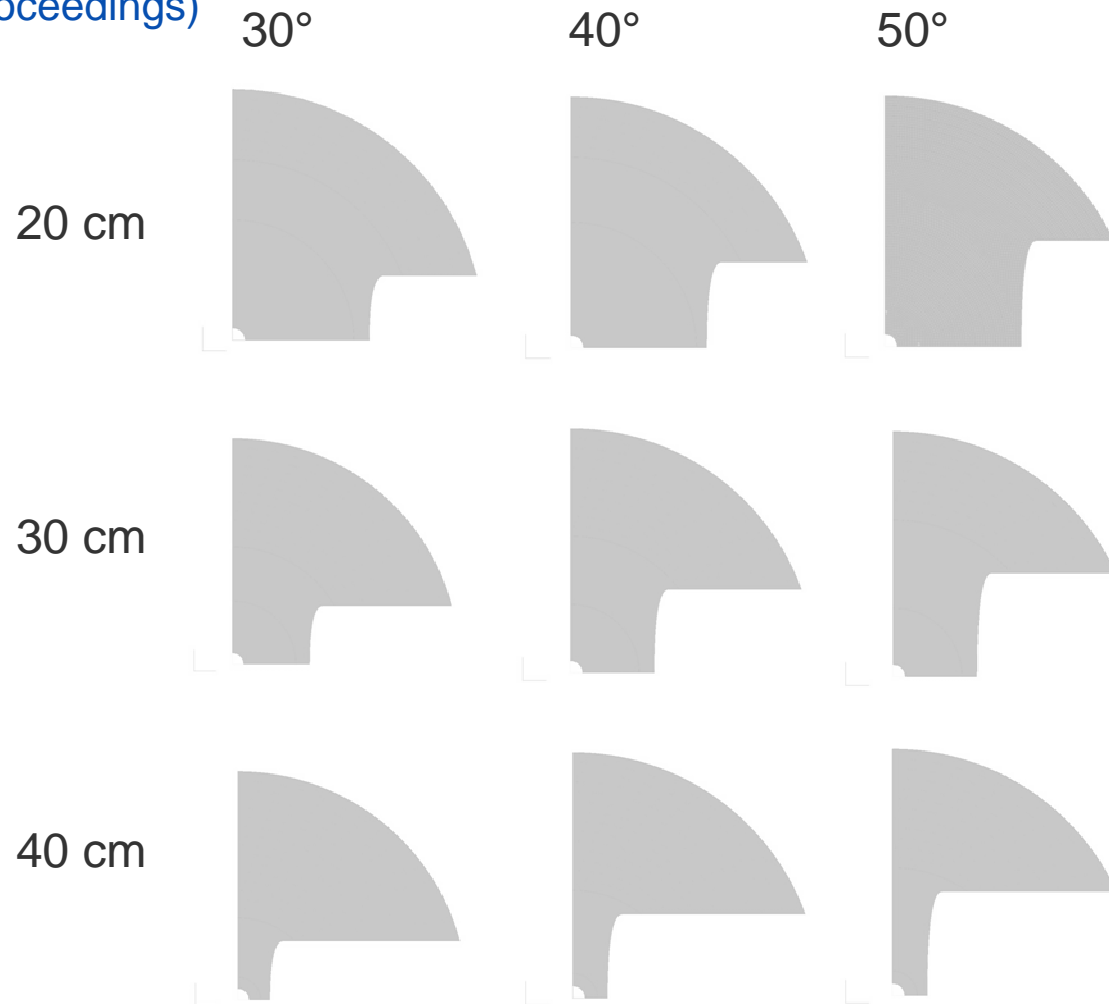
(FRM-II - published in ICCM 19 proceedings)

Outer diameter: 1 m
Inner diameter: 50 mm

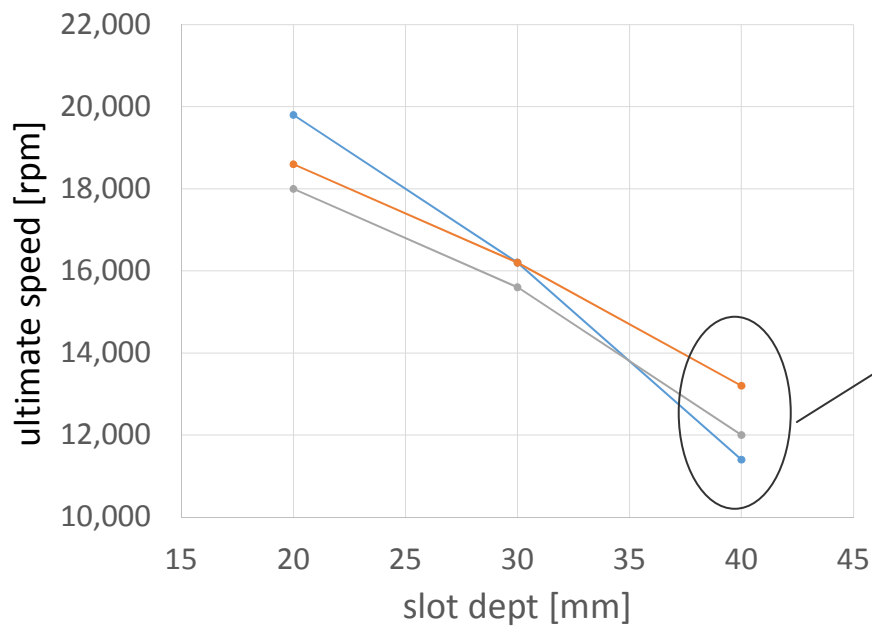
Max weight: 10 kg

2 symmetrical windows

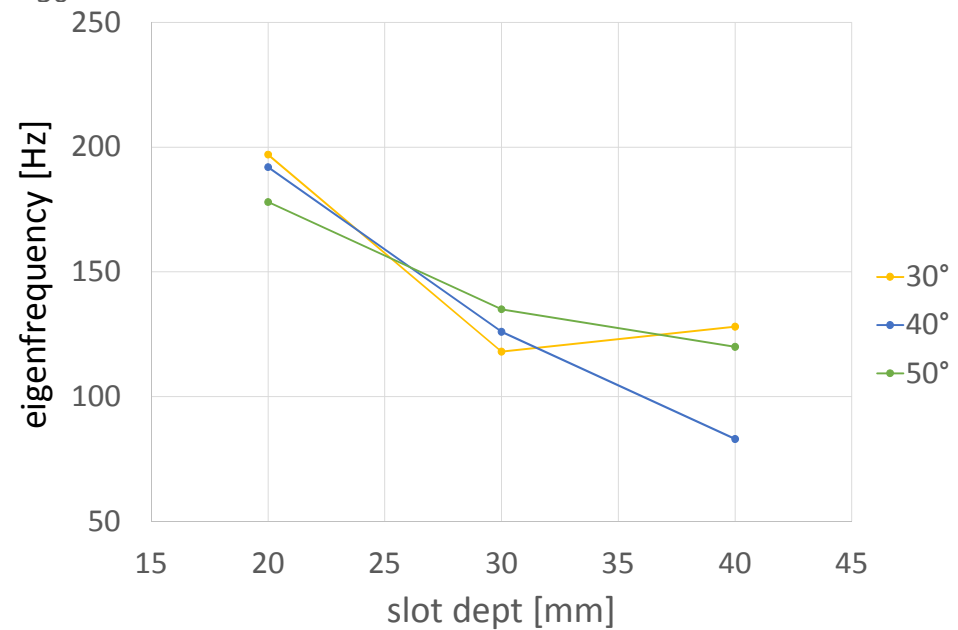
Material M30SC
(medium stiffness –
high strength carbon fibre
and epoxy resin)



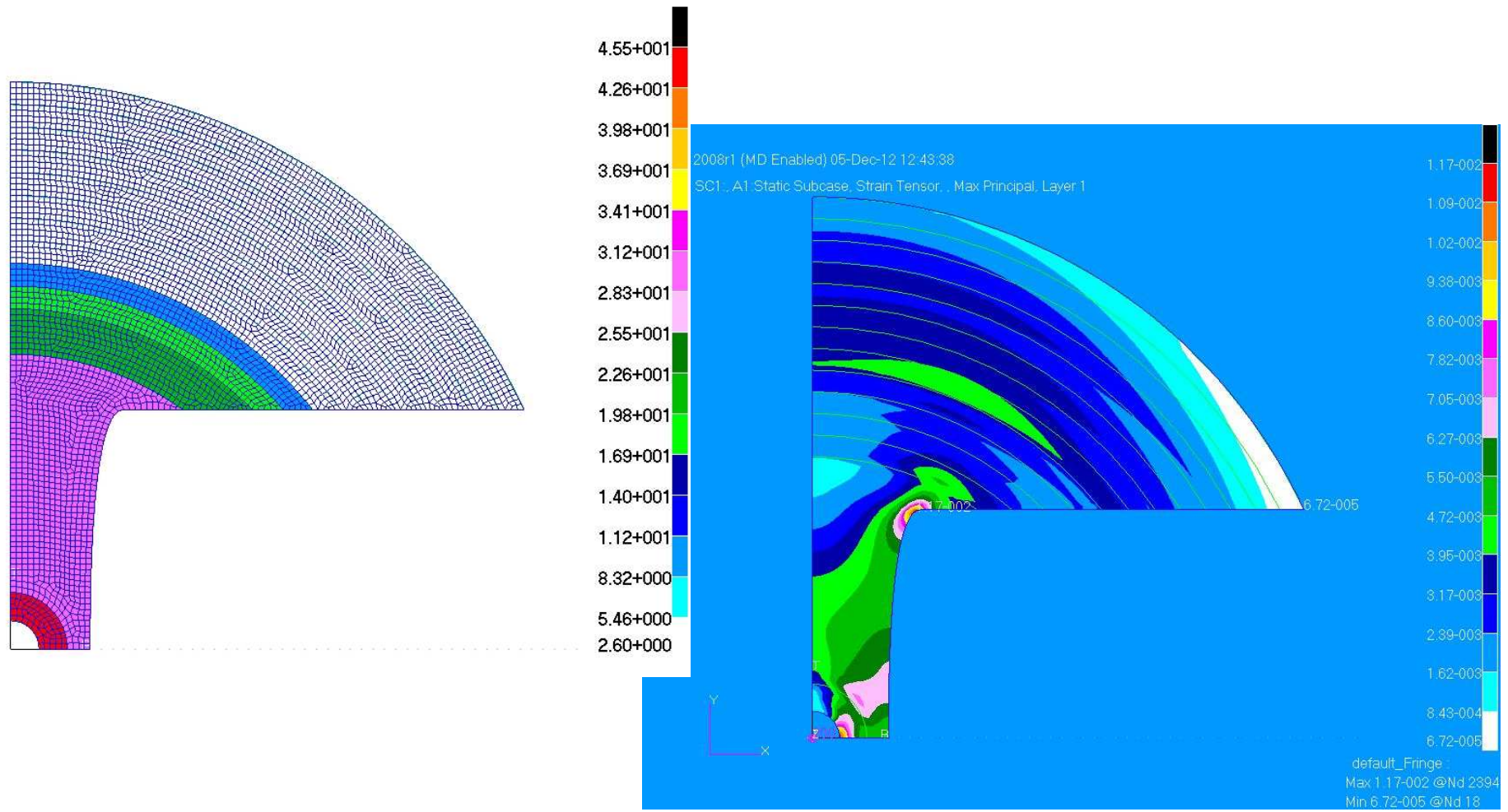
Results: strength and stiffness



The windows with larger opening angle are lighter



Results: manufacturability

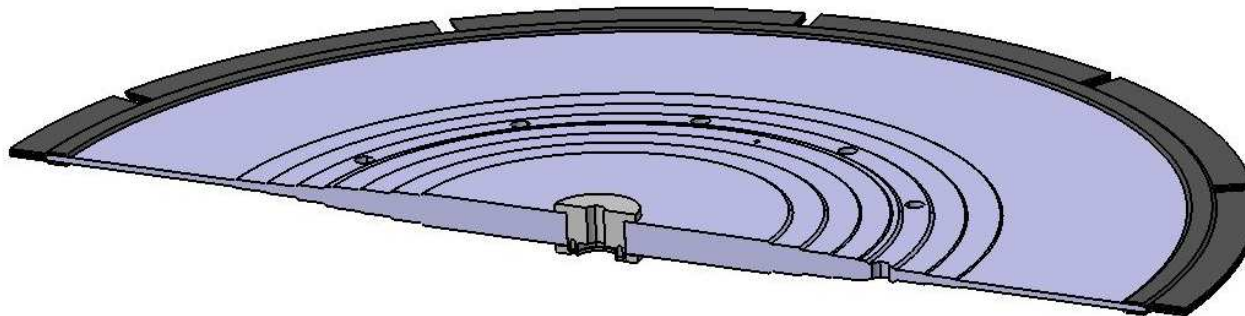
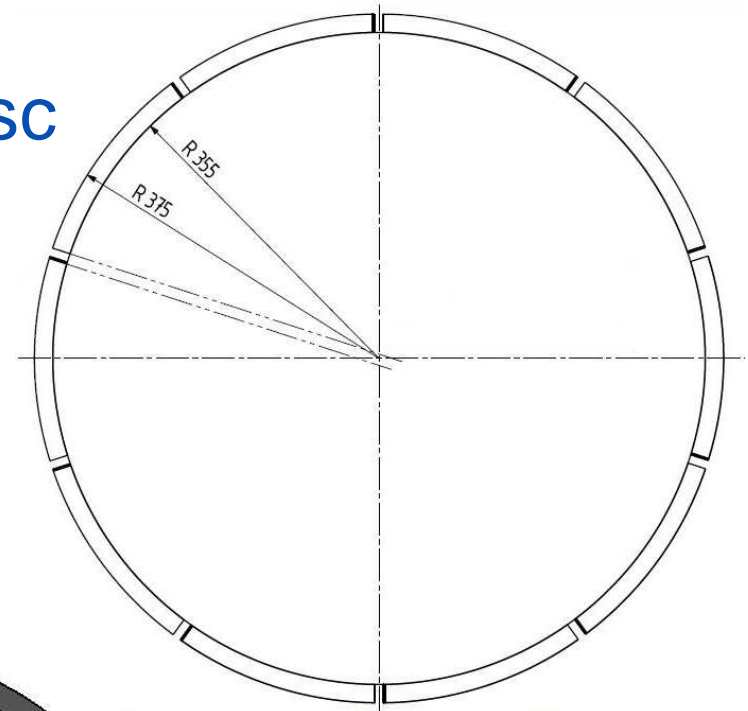


Conclusions

- The analyses have shown the feasibility of large chopper discs with large windows.
- For very deep apertures, a larger diameter might be considered
- There is not a large difference between triangular or rectangular window shapes
- A harder restriction in weight does not greatly influence the ultimate load, but reduces the first natural frequency
- The natural frequencies of the discs are lower than the ultimate speed. This might play an important role for such large devices and should be further investigated in a later design phase

Case study: Powtex chopper disc

- Large diameter (750 mm)
- Low operational speed (12,000 rpm)
- Small windows

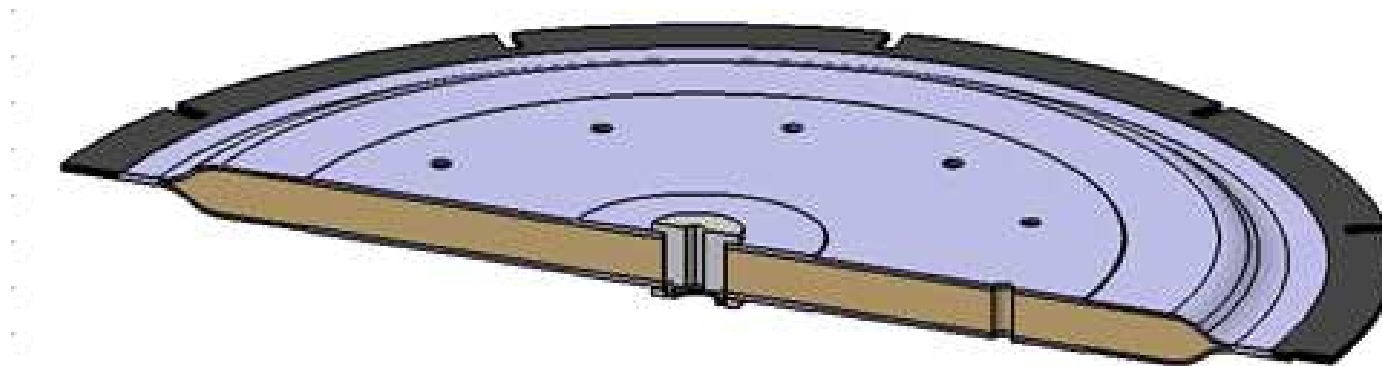


Weight:	2 kg	→	4.5 kg
Maximum thickness:	6 mm	→	19.5 mm
Critical frequency:	33 Hz	→	130 Hz

Sandwich design

(Julich - published in ICCM 20 proceedings)

- Same amount of CFRP as in original design
- Solid laminate in window area (for structural reason and to guarantee accuracy of measurements)



Disc	Weight	Critical Frequency
<i>Ultra-light CFRP</i>	1.98 Kg	33.41 Hz
<i>Solid CFRP</i>	4.56 Kg	130.10 Hz
<i>Sandwich</i>	3.38 Kg	351.92 Hz

Conclusions

- Choppers with a operational speed of 25,000 rpm are already feasible
- Many possibilities to extend the boundaries in the design of new choppers
- Development time has to be taken into account when designing new instruments