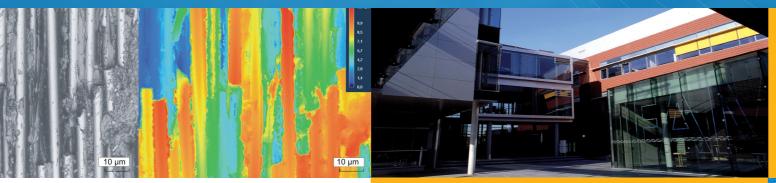
## COORDINATION



#### Two-dimensional (left) and three-dimensional (right) microscopic image of CFRP surface topography.

As a medium-scale European project funded within the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme, ENCOMB brings together leading experts in aeronautics research and development from nine European countries. Driven by central drawbacks within the aeronautics industry, ENCOMB aims at providing advanced non-destructive testing methods for reliable quality assurance of adhesive bonding of CFRP structural components.

Coordinated within the Fraunhofer Society, this researchbased project covers a broad expertise with regard to physical and chemical material and surface characterisation.

For information on our publications, upcoming events, and available results visit our webpage.

## www.encomb.eu



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The project is endorsed by

EASN – The European Aeronautics Science Network

# EXTENDED NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING OF COMPOSITE BONDS

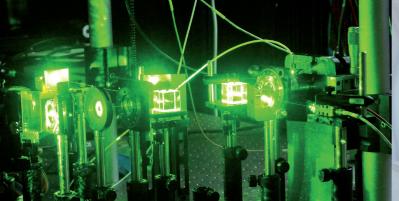
Optimum bonding solutions for light-weight aircraft structures



A350AIRBL













### OUR GOALS

Even though composite materials are already used in the manufacturing of structural components in aeronautics industry a consequent light-weight design of CFRP primary structures is limited due to a lack of adequate quality assurance procedures for adhesive bonding – which is the optimum technique for joining CFRP light-weight structures. Hence, the primary objective of ENCOMB is the identification, development, and adaptation of methods suitable for the assessment of adhesive bond quality.

The performance of adhesive bonds depends on the physicochemical properties of both adherend surfaces and adhesives. Therefore, a set of advanced non-destructive testing techniques is applied and adapted to the characterisation of CFRP bonded structures and the state of adherend surfaces before bonding.

The successful implementation of a reliable quality assurance concept within manufacturing and in-service environments will provide the basis for increased use of light-weight composite materials for highly integrated aircraft structures thus minimising rivet-based assembly. The expected weight savings for the fuselage airframe are up to 15 percent. The resulting reduction of fuel consumption and hence reduced aircraft operational costs and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will present a major step towards the greening of air transportation.



