
Simultaneously effect of environment and sustained load on the degradation of aluminium bonded joint

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Abstract: Bonded aluminium single lap joints have been exposed to a fully reversed ageing environment (immersion followed by withdrawal both at 50°C) in both loaded and unloaded conditions with time dependent. Monitoring of these specimens and testing at key points on this reversed ageing environment has led to the stress rupture and moisture dependence of joint mechanical response included creep effect. Moisture cycling and stress influenced the tensile strength of the joints, with some apparent irreversible degradation. However, the effect of environmental exposure, time exposure, pre-treatment and constant stress was significant for the single lap joints damage.

Keywords: Adhesive Joint, Environment, Creep, Swelling, Damage

1. Introduction

Adhesive joints need to perform well under service conditions which include applied loads and exposure to hostile environments. The effect of simultaneous exposure to both mechanical stress and a fluctuating moisture environment is sometimes more severe than the each factor taken separately. This papers presents work investigating this combination of mechanical and environmental factors.

The moisture uptake can be analysed as single stage or dual stage Fickian diffusion [1, 2, 3]. Cyclic moisture diffusion tests have been carried out to characterise the moisture uptake of FM73-M OST [4, 5, 6]. Stress of the adhesive during diffusion can cause a more rapid absorption. [7-12]. Moisture diffusion causes a change of adhesive mechanical properties and the failure stress of adhesives reducing with increasing moisture [2, 3, 13, 14]. Creep deformation can occur in a loaded adhesive over a time with strain increasing with load, temperature, relative humidity (RH) and time [3, 15]. and it is also it is possible that strength reductions will occur. Swelling occurs as an adhesive absorbs moisture and has been found to be uniquely linear with moisture content, even though depend on the different environments [2-3].

The experimental results limited on the situation of aircraft structures which are subjected environment loads

(relative humidity, temperature) and sustained load simultaneously.

2. Experimental Methods

Various test procedures were employed to obtain the physical and mechanical properties of the adhesive FM73. Experiments were conducted on bulk adhesives and adhesively bonded single lap joints (SLJ) under static loading and a range of conditions (dry ; wet unloaded at 50 °C in deionised & rain water ; wet loaded by constant stress in deionised and rain water at 50 °C and redry of its conditions).

2.1. Specimen Manufacture

Bulk adhesives and adhesively bonded aluminium joints were used in the experimental work. Bulk adhesives of 1 mm thickness were manufactured from nine layers of Cytec FM73 (double side tacky, polyester knit carrier) at a temperature of 120 °C. To investigate any surface effects on moisture uptake the surface of some of the bulk adhesive specimens were lightly roughened using medium grade abrasive paper.

The joints tested in thos research were made of aluminium alloy (2024-T3) substrates were bonded with Cytec FM73 to manufacture the SLJs. The dimensions of the joints are

illustrated in Fig. 1. Aluminium 2024-T3 is an aluminium alloy is typically used in high strength applications. The aluminium surfaces were etched with chromic acid and anodised with phosphoric acid and then BR127 primer was applied to further enhance environmental resistance and durability. Specimens were exposed to deionised and rain water at 50 °C for 3 months and 6 months.

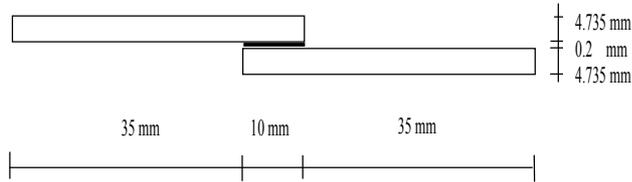


Figure 1. Single Lap Joint Specimens (width 3 mm)

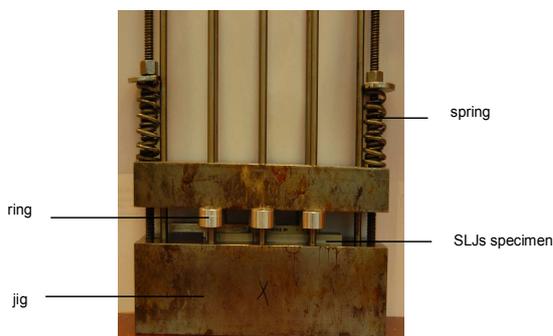


Figure 2. The jig used for the joints manufacturing

The aluminium was subject to chromic acid etching (CAE) and phosphoric acid anodising (PAA) followed with an application of BR®127 corrosion inhibiting primer.

A jig was used to control the position of the aluminium (substrates), the thickness of bond line and the appropriate pressure. Two layers of adhesive sheet were used in the overlap area. The substrates, adhesive layers and the spacers were pressed in the jig. Then, the specimens were placed in the oven to heat up in 30 minutes to 120 °C and were held for 60 minutes. After curing process (cool down gradually overnight), the joints were kept in the desiccators until testing.

2.2. Combined Ageing and Loading Rig for the Bulk Adhesive and Adhesive Joint

A test rig was designed incorporating springs to load the bulk adhesive and adhesive joint during immersion. Bulk adhesive specimens were immersed in deionised water in both unloaded and loaded (25% of the ultimate static load (P_u) of the equivalent specimen) states until saturation followed by withdrawal until dry, both at 50 °C. The single lap joints were immersed for 3 and 6 months in deionised and rain water, at 50 °C in both unloaded and loaded (12% P_u) states and 6 months at the same environment by loaded 17.5% P_u .

2.3. Testing

Gravimetric, swelling (measured using a digital micrometer), creep (determined through spring displacement in the rig) and quasi-static testing (on an

Instron test machine) were carried out on the bulk adhesive samples. Mechanical testing to measure the residual strength of the joints was also undertaken on an Instron test machine.

Tensile tests were carried out on single lap joints for all conditions (dry ; wet unloaded at 50 °C in deionised & rain water ; wet loaded by constant stress in deionised and rain water at 50 °C and redry of its conditions) at 0.1 mm/min of displacement rate

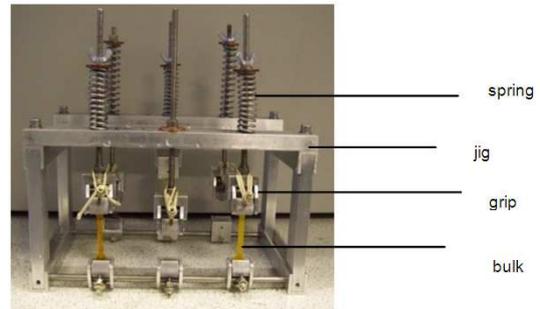


Figure 3. Jig with dogbone specimens loaded at 25% of their static failure load

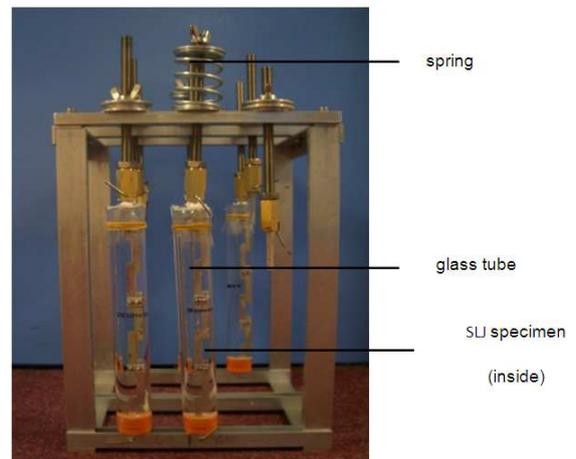


Figure 4. Jig for applying tensile load to Single Lap Joint during immersion

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Bulk Adhesive Testing

The data measured from the bulk adhesive specimens consist of moisture (adsorption and desorption), swelling, creep and static stress-strain response. From the adhesive joint only static response was measured.

3.1.1. Adsorption and Desorption

Moisture uptake in the bulk adhesive specimens was approximated as dual stage Fickian diffusion, which consists of two single Fickian processes. Desorption was fitted using single stage Fickian diffusion. The experimental data was fitted to diffusion equations and the coefficients of diffusion obtained. A numerical iterative method was used to optimise the fit between the experimental data and the dual stage model. Fig. 5 until Fig. 8 show the final fit for moisture adsorption and desorption.

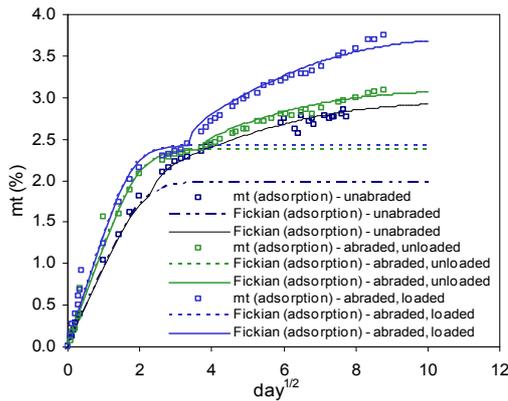


Figure 5. Absorption in FM73 bulk adhesive of unabrased, abrased unloaded (NL) and abrased loaded (L) surface for 1 mm thickness in deionised water

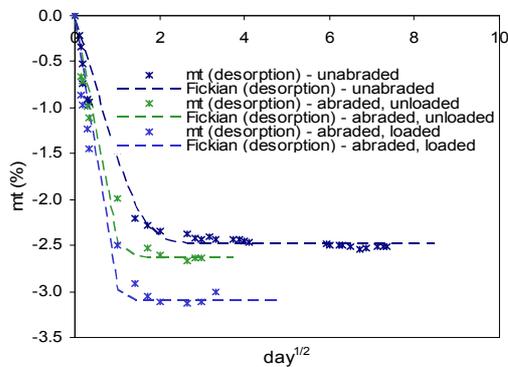


Figure 6. Desorption (b,d) in FM73 bulk adhesive of unabrased, abrased unloaded (NL) and abrased loaded (L) surface for 1 mm thickness in deionised water

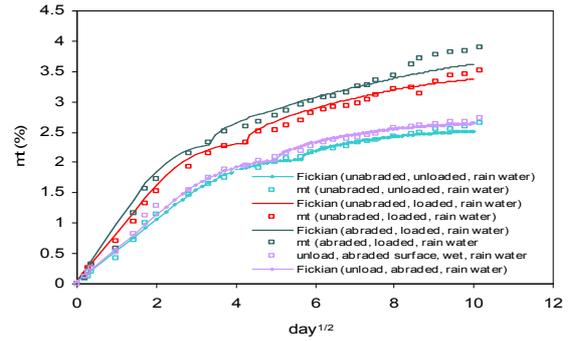


Figure 7. Absorption in FM73 bulk adhesive of unabrased, abrased unloaded (NL) and abrased loaded (L) surface for 1 mm thickness rain water

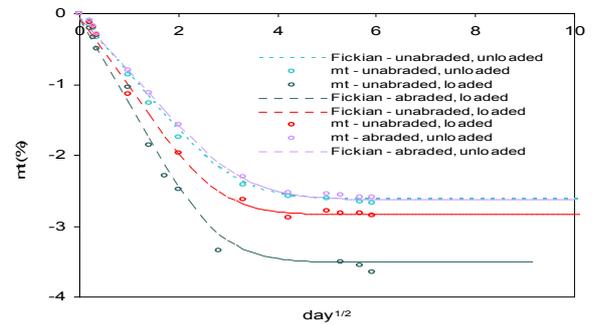


Figure 8. Desorption in FM73 bulk adhesive of unabrased, abrased unloaded (NL) and abrased loaded (L) surface for 1 mm thickness rain water

The diffusion adsorption desorption coefficients at different conditions exposed at 50 °C in deionised water and rain water can be found in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1. Fickian diffusion coefficients of 1 mm FM73 ST thick adhesive samples (in deionised water)

Condition	Coefficient D_1 (m ² /s)	Coefficient D_2 (m ² /s)	Saturated moisture content		
			M_{1-} (%)	M_{2-} (t) (%)	M_{2-} (%)
Absorption :					
No-abrased surface of FM73	$5.21 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$4.50 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2.36	0.95	2.95
Abrased surface of FM73 no-loaded	$5.90 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$4.28 \cdot 10^{-13}$	2.37	0.72	3.06
Abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$7.18 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$3.76 \cdot 10^{-13}$	2.44	1.31	3.75
Desorption :					
No-abrased surface of FM73	$3.01 \cdot 10^{-13}$				2.49
Abrased surface of FM73 no-loaded	$6.94 \cdot 10^{-13}$				2.64
Abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$3.76 \cdot 10^{-12}$				3.10

Table 2. Fickian diffusion coefficients of 1 mm FM73 BST thick adhesive samples (in rain water)

Condition	Coefficient D_1 (m ² /s)	Coefficient D_2 (m ² /s)	Saturated moisture content		
			M_{1-} (%)	M_{2-} (t) (%)	M_{2-} (%)
Absorption :					
Un-abrased surface of FM73	$1.50 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$4.00 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2.05	0.60	$1.50 \cdot 10^{-13}$
Abrased surface of FM73 unloaded	$1.74 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$4.05 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2.08	0.65	$1.74 \cdot 10^{-13}$
Un-abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$2.89 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$2.90 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2.34	1.16	$2.89 \cdot 10^{-13}$
Abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$3.70 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$2.10 \cdot 10^{-14}$	2.33	1.57	$3.70 \cdot 10^{-13}$
Desorption :					
Un-abrased surface of FM73					2.49
Abrased surface of FM73 unloaded	$3.01 \cdot 10^{-13}$				2.64
Un-abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$6.94 \cdot 10^{-13}$				3.10
Abrased surface of FM73 loaded by 25% P_u	$3.76 \cdot 10^{-12}$				3.10

3.1.2. Swelling and Creep

The ageing sample thicknesses were measured periodically. The swelling was linear with moisture uptake (Fig. 7a), giving a coefficient of moisture expansion (*CME*) of 0.463 % per %*m_t* for un-abraded surface and 0.529 % per %*m_t* for abraded surface during diffusion in deionised water at 50 °C. The *CME* during exposure in rain water at 50 C giving smaller value of 0.439 % per %*m_t* for un-abraded surface and 0.443 % per %*m_t* for abraded surface. Despite different rates of moisture uptake the swelling of the bulk adhesive with abraded and un-abraded surfaces were very similar. Long term creep in the bulk adhesive at 50 °C loaded at 25% *P_u* in deionised water were measured as creep-time curve (Fig 7b). It is possible to identify primary, secondary and maybe even the beginning of tertiary creep phases.

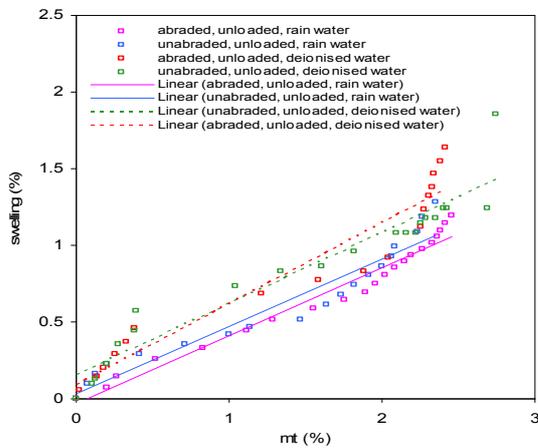


Figure 9. Swelling of FM73 bulk adhesive in deionised and rain water at 50 °C

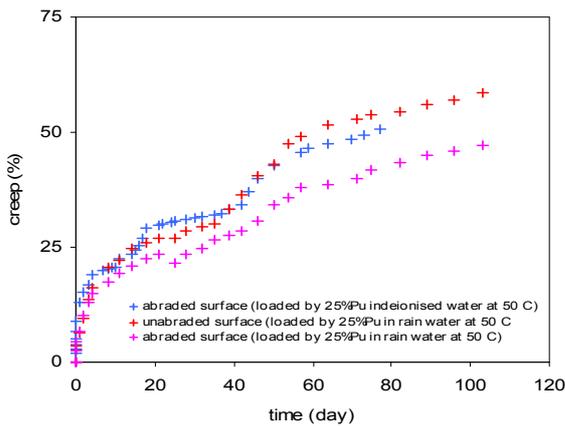


Figure 10. Creep of FM73 bulk adhesive in deionised and rain water at 50 °C

3.1.3. Static Response of the Bulk Adhesive and Adhesive Joint

The static response of the bulk adhesive after exposure in deionised and rain water at 50 °C (Fig. 11) was obtained from mechanical tensile testing of bulk adhesive specimens

at a rate of 0.1 mm/min in the following states: a) dry, b) after immersion loaded by 25% *P_u*, c) after immersion unloaded, d) dried following loaded by 25% *P_u* exposure and e) dried following unloaded exposure in the deionised water. The residual tensile strength of bulk adhesive reduced from its unaged value by 8%, 28%, 2.4% and 4% for wet no load (NL) and wet loaded (L), redried no load (NL) and redried loaded (L) respectively. While after exposure in rain water at 50 °C, the residual strength decreased by 14%, 18%, 22% and 21% in the conditions : i) after immersion unloaded (un-abraded), ii) after immersion unloaded (abraded), iii) after immersion loaded by 25% *P_u* (abraded) and iv) after immersion loaded by 25% *P_u* (un-abraded). It seems that the full mechanical strength was not recovered on redrying.

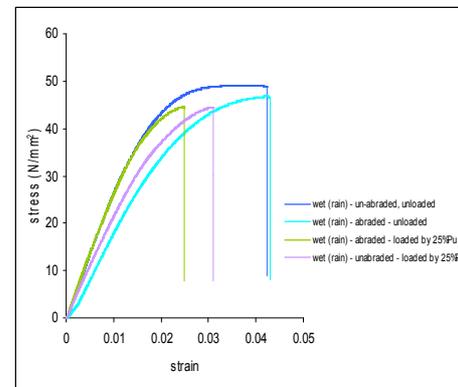
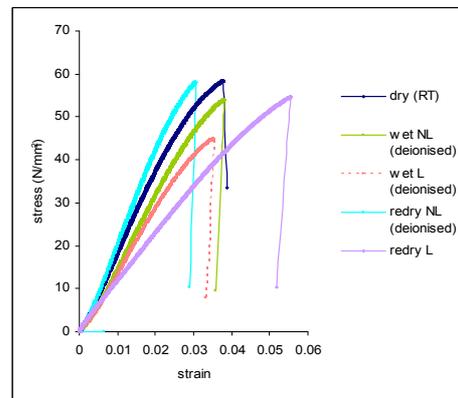


Figure 11. Tension test of bulk adhesive specimen

Joint strengths are shown in Fig 12. The strength of the single lap joints is determined by testing on the INSTRON 6025. The strength of the single lap joint when tested at 50 °C was reduced by about 23%. The residual strength of single lap joint after absorption at 50°C in the deionised and rain water immersion ; without load and under 12.5% ultimate load (*P_u*) during immersion, are about : 1.63%, 1.87%, 4.34% and 6.57% respectively. Comparing with other FM73-OST data, Mubashar (2009) has obtained the residual strength of absorption at 50 °C in deionised water for 8 weeks was 12.5 %. He also found 1.6 % reduction following desorption. Liljedahl (2006) found the reduction was 46% after immersion for 16 weeks at the same

conditions. This shows that time of exposure, environments and stress affected the joint strength. The residual strengths (stress and load) are detailed further in Table 3.

Table 3. Mechanical test of CAE Single Lap Joint at range conditions

No	Condition	Mechanical Test		Residual	
		Load (N)	Stress (N/mm ²)	Load (%)	Stress (%)
1	Dry (RT)	1015.991	33.866	0.00	0.00
2	Dry (50 °C)	782.310	26.089	23.00	22.96
3	SLJ (wet, NL, desiccated, 3 months)	990.430	33.42	1.63	1.32
4	SLJ (wet, NL, rain, 50 °C, 3 months)	996.990	33.25	1.87	1.82
5	SLJ (wet, 12%Pu, desiccated, 50 °C, 3 months)	971.897	32.386	4.34	4.37
6	SLJ (wet, 12%Pu, rain, 50 °C, 3 months)	949.240	31.54	6.57	6.87
7	SLJ (wet, 12%Pu, desiccated, 50 °C, 6 months)	793.721	26.457	21.88	21.88
8	SLJ (wet, 12%Pu, rain, 50 °C, 6 months)	751.953	25.065	25.99	25.99
9	SLJ (wet, 17.5%Pu, desiccated, 50 °C, 6 months)	767.345	25.578	24.47	24.47
10	SLJ (wet, 17.5%Pu, rain, 50 °C, 6 months)	725.277	24.176	28.61	28.61
11	SLJ (redry, NL, desiccated, 50 °C, 1 month)	1003.996	33.467	1.18	1.18
12	SLJ (redry, NL, rain, 50 °C, 1 month)	991.894	33.063	2.37	2.37
13	SLJ (redry, 12%Pu, desiccated, 50 °C, 1 month)	1000.714	33.357	1.50	1.50
14	SLJ (redry, 12%Pu, rain, 50 °C, 1 month)	993.871	33.129	2.18	2.18

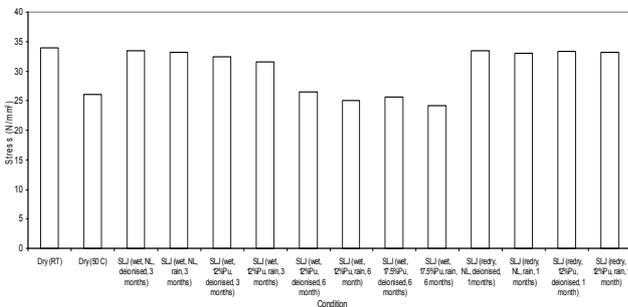


Figure 9. Residual load of single lap joint for a range of conditions

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of this research so far, it may be concluded that :

1. the rate diffusion with an abraded surface of bulk adhesive is faster than with a non-abraded surface.
2. the rate diffusion of bulk adhesive with loading during exposure is faster than without loading
3. the rate of desorption is faster than absorptions and not all moisture is removed.
4. the swelling of adhesive tend to be linear with the moisture uptake
5. significant creep extension occurred in the bulk adhesive exposed under loading with 3 stages ; primary, secondary and maybe even the beginning of tertiary creep phases.
6. full recovery of the bulk tensile properties was not recovered on redrying.
7. the joint performance was significantly degraded following exposure with time-dependent.

Acknowledgments

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