

||Jai Sri Gurudev ||
S.J.C. Institute of Technology, Chickballapur
Department of Aeronautical Engineering

Subject : Aircraft Material Science

Subject Code: 17AE45

1. Select an Aircraft and list the functions and materials of different parts.(5marks)

Topics to be included:

➤ **Parts**

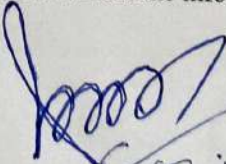
1. Structure
2. Engine Components
3. Wings
4. Interiors(Cabins, flooring..etc)
5. Casings/Coverings
6. Fastners

➤ **Materials**

1. Metals/Alloys
2. Composites
3. Polymers/Plastics
4. Wood
5. Glass

***This has to submitted in the form of REPORT**

At the End of the report put the URL's which you have referred to collect the information


(V Rajan)
11/3/19

||JAI SRI GURUDEV||



S.J.C. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Case Study Report

Subject code: 17AE45

Subject : Aircraft Material Science

Submitted by,

Name

USN

Name

USN

Name

USN

Name

USN

Mentor,

VINAY P

Assistant Professor

Department of Aeronautical Engineering

S. J. C. Institute of Technology

Chikkaballapur

Title of the mini project

Objectives

- 1. To study the effect of ...
- 2. To study the effect of ...
- 3. To study the effect of ...
- 4. To study the effect of ...

||JAI SRI GURUDEV||



S.J.C. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

CASE STUDY REPORT

Subject code: 17AE45
Subject : AIRCRAFT MATERIAL SCIENCE

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Engine components	5-6
Wings	6
Interiors (cabins, floorings etc.)	7
Casings\Coverings	7
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Introduction

The AIRBUS A350 XWB is the family of long range twin engine wide body jet airline.

It is developed by European aerospace manufacturer Airbus.

Its variants seat 280 to 366 passengers in typical three class seating layouts.

NATIONAL ORIGIN: Multi-national

PRIMARY USERS: Qatar Airways, Cathay Pacific, Singapore Airlines, China Airlines

UNIT COST: US\$ 317.4 million

Structures:

A350xwb has 53% composite in its structure

High performance composite are CFRP are used in primary structures of modern aircrafts structure by replacing classical materials like al & steel

Primary and secondary structures are made of same materials with different reinforcement

Spars attached to the aluminium-lithium ribs

“Concept cabin” which is inspired by nature {transparent with intelligent cabin membrane} this membrane is supported by bionic structure and control temp of air in cabin

Bionic structure constructed using large scale ALMT



Cabin membrane:the lattice structure could be constructed using large-scale additive layer manufacturing techniques

Fig 1

Structure and composite material in pi diagram with structural members

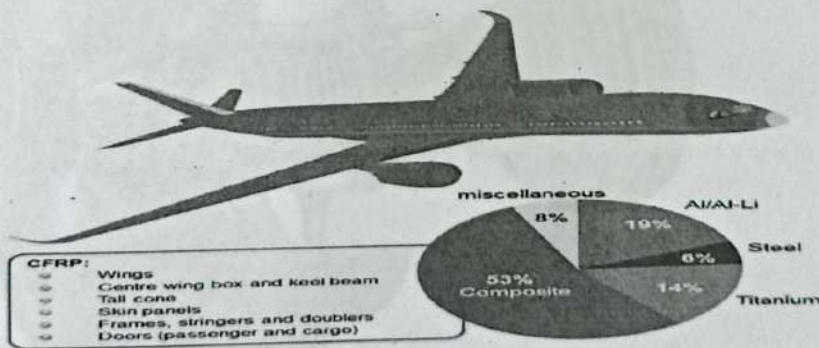


Figure 1 (Color online) Materials used in a modern aircraft, the Airbus A350 XWB [6].

Fig 2

Engine components and materials used

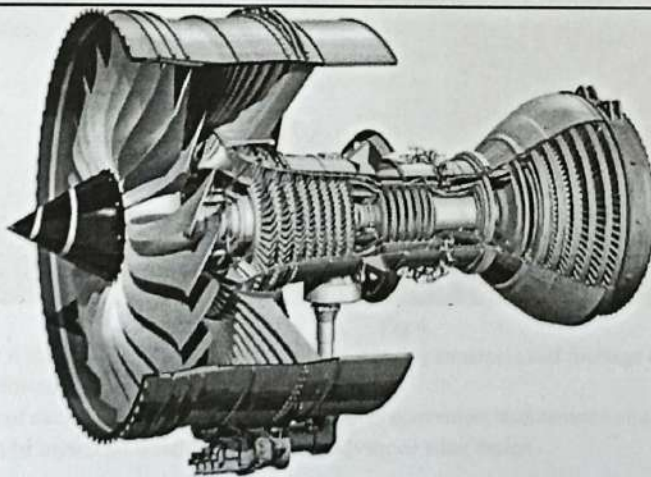
It includes heat resistant materials, which enhances efficiency, and larger bearings able to handle greater load

It's a 3 shaft turbofan, lighter than previous family of Trent which uses blisks (rotor disc & blade)

It has thicker titanium fan blades and a stronger fan casing with an internal warren girder structure

It includes 8 stage compressor, annular combustor and single stage turbine with its blades of single crystal nickel alloy

Engine components:



Engine: the main fan for the Rolls-Royce Trent XWB is 3m across, and it also incorporates one-piece bladed discs

Fig 3

Engine components and its materials:

CMC is used for turbine because of high temperature capability in the first stage seal segments and cast bound first stage vanes; hybrid ball bearings with ceramic rollers running on metallic races required to manage high loads.

Exhaust nozzle: nickel and stainless steel alloys.

Combustion chamber: super alloys with refractory metals.

Wings:



Fig 4

The A350 XWB is the first airbus to have its wing structures and fuselage made of carbon-fibre reinforced plastic.

Use of carbon fibre reinforced plastic ensures convenient maintenance and results in lower fuel burn by minimum weight and allowing advanced wing design.

Interiors and cabins:



Fig 5

Composites for interior (cabin side walls & furnishes) need good time properties combined with a very low weight as it is realised by currently used glass fibre reinforced phenolic resin sandwich panel

Covering and casing:

The covers are single piece rather than multiple parts
The skins for the wings are bonded rather than bolted into place
14% of airframe is titanium (light weight, high corrosion resistance, strong)

Fasteners:

Fasteners are used to assemble the structural parts of an aircraft.

The purpose of the fasteners is to connect all the different parts together in primary and secondary structural areas, pressurised and non-pressurised applications and to transfer loads from one part to another in both production and repair applications.

EN6114 AND EN6115 SERIES FASTENERS.

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CASE STUDY RUBRICS

Subject: AIRCRAFT MATERIAL SCIENCE

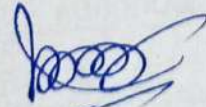
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Sl.No	USN	Name of the Student	A	B	C	TOTAL
1.	1SJ17AE002	ABHIJEET	1	2	2	5
2.	1SJ17AE004	AKASH H A	1	2	2	5
3.	1SJ17AE005	AKSHATA GUNDETI	1	2	2	5
4.	1SJ17AE006	AMRUTHA R	1	2	1	4
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29.	1SJ17AE032	PAVAN KALYAN B V	1	2	2	5
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39.	1SJ17AE044	SUHAS C	1	2	1	4
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41.	1SJ17AE048	NANDAN KUMAR .S	1	2	1	4
42.	1SJ17AE049	GURUMALLESH	1	2	1	4
43.	1SJ16AE002	ABHILASH M	1	2	1	4
44.	1SJ16AE011	CHAVAN DATTA	1	2	2	5
45.	1SJ16AE039	SANJAY M	1	2	2	5

A	All the relevant information is obtained and information source is valid	1
B	Explanation with diagrams(Pictures)	2
C	Presentation	2

V → P
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