



Atmospheric Plasma (AP): Surface Analysis of Depaint Process for Military Aerospace **Coating Materials -- Preliminary Analysis Diane Buhrmaster Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) (USA)** Presentation to AVT-302 Paint Removal Technologies for Military Vehicles Ludmila "t Hoen-Velterop **Co-Chair (the Netherlands)** Marko Yanishevsky **Co-Chair (Canada)**







Outline

- Early Development (SBIR, SERDP)
- Initial Atmospheric Plasma Post-Treatment Surface Analysis
- Current Development and Evaluation
- Future Efforts







Early Development

- Early development was done under the Department of Defense Small Business Innovation Research (DoD SBIR) program (2008 – 2011) with AFRL
 - Demonstrated feasibility of removing conventional military aerospace coating materials as well as sealant materials commonly found on the outer moldline (OML) of legacy aircraft
 - Developed an automated removal system (single AP pen) for substrates as large as 12 x 12 inches (approx. 30 x 30 cm) and maximum traverse speed of 1200 in/min (30.5 m/min)
 - Characterized surface temperature profile during coating removal on AA2024-T3 and AA7075-T6 (0.032-inch) substrates, carbon fiber & radome composites





Early Development

- Additional characterization and development performed through the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
 - North Carolina State University, AP Solutions Inc., U.S. Naval Air Systems (NAVAIR), U.S. Naval Sea Systems (NAVSEA), and AFRL
 - Determined capability of atmospheric plasma to remove coatings for Navy applications
 - > Developed and characterized large area plasma devices
 - Optical emission & mass spectroscopy; SEM/EDAX
 - Investigated environmental and process hazards, waste mitigation, operational safety, and integration/transition of the atmospheric plasma process for NAVSEA

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Initial AP Post-Treatment Surface Analysis

 Initial evaluation of the uncoated samples showed plasmainduced surface phenomena



 Further inspection determined these phenomena to be minor substrate material removal, likely from arc strikes between the sample and the nozzle



- Investigate AP treatment induced surface phenomena
 - Characterize surface phenomena
 - Vary stand-off distance, travel speed, number of continuous passes, spacing between passes
 - Vary coating removal and type of coating, validate there are no deleterious changes to the type/frequency surface phenomena
 - Identify coating removal process for coating systems on aerospace aluminum
 - Cr-free OML coatings (Rare earth system, Mg-rich system)



- Investigate AP treatment induced surface phenomena
 - Current evaluation of the uncoated samples (post atmospheric plasma treated) showed plasma-induced surface phenomena
 - Determined these phenomena to be minor substrate material removal, likely from arc strikes between the sample and the nozzle



Distance:0.051 inchSpeed:500 in/minPasses:3Spacing:0.045 inch



- Investigate AP treatment induced surface phenomena
 - SEM images showed that arc strikes occurred regardless of stand-off distance, travel speed, number of passes, or spacing of passes
 - However the severity of the arc strike damage phenomena was reduced when the stand-off distance was increased from 0.051

to 0.15 inches







- Investigate AP treatment induced surface phenomena
 - Arc strike phenomena was evaluated on a mirror-finish polished sample
 - Comparison of treated and untreated topography in the section shows patterning of the plasma-induced surface phenomena



Distance: 0.051 inch Speed: 500 in/min Passes: 3 Spacing: 0.045 inch



- Initial Coating Removal Evaluation
 - Arc strike phenomena was noted on both the reparability sample and the single-system sample
 - Frequency of plasma-induced surface phenomena can be decreased by increasing the stand-off distance and reducing the number of consecutive/continuous passes over an area





• Surface Evaluation, Post-Coating Removal using AP

<u>Initial System:</u> PPG EAP 9 chromium-free adhesion promoter; PPG CA7236 chromium-free, magnesium-oxide pigmented high-solids primer; PPG CA9311 polyurethane topcoat (MIL-PRF-85285)

<u>Repaired System:</u> Pantheon PreKote adhesion promoter; AkzoNobel 2111P001 chromium-free, magnesium-oxide pigmented high-solids primer; AkzoNobel Aerodur 5000 polyurethane topcoat (MIL-PRF-85285)





- Initial Coating Removal Evaluation
 - Surface Evaluation, Post-Coating Removal using Atmospheric Plasma; Coating Stack-Up -- Rare Earth Conversion Coating (RECC) 1045/3031; Deft 02-GN-097 Rare-Earth epoxy primer; Deft 990GY001 polyurethane topcoat





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Future Efforts

- Quantify any Structural Integrity Impact of AP Surface Treatment Process
 - Preliminary data shows that the atmospheric plasma surface treatment process does cause plasma-induced surface phenomena, which is likely arc strikes
 - Depth, width, and potential impact to structural integrity is not yet quantified – will be evaluated in next phase of study
 - Aerospace substrate surface cleaning (300M)
 - Coating removal (AA2024-T3, AA7075-T6, baseline composites)





Future Efforts

- Define removal process for other difficult to remove coatings
 - Fuel tank coated surfaces for non-destructive evaluation
 - Coating removal on composites

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• Evaluate AP for removal of surface contaminants (i.e., silicon) on 300M high strength steel

Silicon surface removal from 300M prior to landing gear plating

- Document and Distribute Baseline Protocols
 - Parameters for successful coating and contaminant removal
 - Surface profile protocol for structural integrity



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Questions / Comments?

