

Processed Text

progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 contents lists available at science direct progress aerospace science journal homepage www elsevier com locate paerosci recent advance development aerospace material xuesong zhanga yongjun chenb junling hua a department of mechanical engineering university of bridgeport bridgeport ct 06604 usa b materials process engineering sikorsky aircraft corporation a lockheed martin company 6900 main st stratford ct 06614 usa r c l e n f b r c keywords recent year much progress made development aerospace material structural aerospace materials engine applications alloy such as al based alloys mg based alloys ti based alloys and ni based alloys design criteria developed for aerospace industry with outstanding advantages composite materials the innovative materials mechanical properties taking more and more important roles in aircrafts however recent aerospace materials still face some major fretting wear challenge insufficient mechanical property fretting wear stress corrosion cracking corrosion corrosion consequently extensive studies have been conducted to develop the next generation aerospace materials with superior mechanical performance and corrosion resistance to achieve improvements in both performance and life cycle cost this review focuses on the following topics 1 materials requirements in design of aircraft structures engine 2 recent advance development aerospace material 3 challenge faced recent aerospace materials 4 future trends in aerospace materials 1 introduction property density damage tolerance corrosion resistance high temperature resistance typical yield strength elongation the rapid growth in the aerospace industry gives an impetus for the some metal alloys are summarized in fig 2 the density of aluminum is fast development of new aircraft materials the main driving force is cost one third that of steel 4 while the yield strength σ_y of al based alloy 7075 t6 reach 520 mpa 1 density part structure light weight design aircraft frame engine magnesium is only two thirds that of aluminum and a quarter of steel design material improved mechanical property improve while the tensile strength of mg based alloy mg97zn1y2 can reach up to fuel efficiency increase payload increase flight range 610 mpa 5 in addition mg based alloys possess exceptional stiffness directly reduce aircraft operating cost 1 therefore many and damping capability such high specific properties of mg based alloys search devoted developing material optimized enable aircraft reduce weight increase payload 5 6 property reduce weight improve damage tolerance fatigue ti based alloy ti 6al 4v alloy b120vca alloy corrosion resistance 1 ti 10v 2fe 3al posse lower density higher strength high the development of aircraft materials can be traced back to the first strength steels at high temperature the f22 fighter aircraft employed day flight year 1903 airframe wooden ti 10v 2fe 3al alloy 1240 mpa tensile strength arrestor hook structure after the year of 1927 al based alloys achieved the dominant structure 7 the increasing use of composite materials in the aerospace position aircraft material development cladding industry mainly due higher specific strength better anodizing technologies 2 al based alloys are dominant in aerospace corrosion and fatigue resistance than most metals 1 for example material over 80 years 1 however this situation has been changed in minimum yield strength carbon fiber reinforced polymer cfrp recent few years fig 1 shows the total materials used in boeing series 550 mpa density cfrp one fifth steel aircraft al based alloy tend to decrease and composites have experienced three fifths of al based alloys 8 moreover composite materials encased a rapid increase in the total materials in the latest boeing models ceramic matrix composite proven withstand high the attractiveness of light weight alloys in the manufacturing of high operating temperature of 1400 °c 1 c 9 which can satisfy the increasing performance aircraft part relies high specific property demand aircraft speed ni based superalloys excellent corresponding author department of mechanical engineering university of bridgeport bridgeport ct 06604 usa corresponding author material process engineering sikorsky aircraft corporation a lockheed martin company 6900 main st stratford ct 06614 usa e mail address xue zhang bridgeport edu x zhang http doi org 10 1016 j paerosci 2018 01 001 received 21 august 2017 received in revised form 16 january 2018 accepted 17 january 2018 0376 0421 2018 elsevier ltd all rights reserved x zhan et al progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 2 the design criteria of the aerospace materials

the material property requirements for aerospace materials vary with the particular component under consideration. material selection for an aircraft design depends on the design requirements of each component, including loading conditions, manufacturability, geometric limits, environmental aspects, and maintainability [21, 22]. the design criteria of the airframe materials: airframe materials are designed to provide long-term (60,000 flight hour) support for both the static weight of the aircraft and additional load subjected from service [1]. this concept requires airframe materials to possess acceptable density, weight reduction, appropriate mechanical properties for the intended use. it also requires materials to provide suitable damage tolerance for the purpose of long-term use in extreme temperature condition (30-370 °C), moisture, extreme humidity, desert environment, ultra-violet radiation [22]. different applications have their specific design and selection criteria of airframe materials. for example, the wing is subjected to bending during flight to support the static weight of the aircraft and dynamic loads due to maneuvering or turbulence. it is also subjected to additional loads from the landing gear, the leading edges, slats, and the trailing edge flaps during taxiing, take-offs, landing, etc. therefore, the wing upper surface is under compression during the flight and tension during the taxiing. the lower surface is under the opposite loads. this requires the materials for the wing to provide both high tensile strength and high compressive strength [1]. fuselage exposed condition: high cabin pressure, shear load, requires material possess high tensile, shear strength. al-based alloy is widely used airframe material. example: 2024 al-based alloy has been widely used in fuselages because of its moderate yield strength (324 MPa), good fracture toughness (37 MPa·m^{1/2}), high elongation rate (21%). moreover, the use of polymer matrix composites (PMC) such as CFRP for aircraft structures has significantly increased in recent years because of their high strength (3450-4830 MPa for standard modulus CFRP), elastic modulus (224-241 GPa), high temperature capability, and withstand temperatures between 290 and 345 °C [22]. fig. 2 typically yield strength and elongation of some metal alloys. al alloys: 2024, t351, 2324, t39, 7050, t73651, 7075, t651, 7475, t7351, 2099, and 2199 [1]. mg alloys include mg97zn1y2, az91, zk60, and we43.5. ti thrust improvement and weight reduction for aircraft engines have alloy include ti-5al-5v-5mo-3cr-ti-6-4-12, ti-10v-2fe-3al-13ti-600, 14ni alloy include ni-15-6cr-10-6co-5w-15 alloy 625, 16. been the driving forces in development of engine materials. the engine: cm-247lc-17 and wrought ti-718, 18. steels include aisi-316l, aisi-321. materials are required to possess low densities for weight reduction. aisi-304 and aisi-347L-19 good mechanical property, high temperature, corrosive environment. aircraft turbine engine consist cold section, fan, mechanical properties than conventional stainless steel. at high temperature, compressor casing, hot section, combustion chamber. atures such as 700 °C. for instance, they yield strength of wrought ni-cr-w turbine. different section, engine, different temperature. superalloys can reach up to 300 MPa at 700 °C, which is 2-3 times more resulting in different selection criteria for aircraft engine materials. cold than the strength of stainless steel at 700 °C [10, 11]. section components require high specific strength and corrosion resistant. although aerospace materials have made great advancements, material ti-based alloys, al-based alloys, and polymer composites are still face major challenges. the applications of aerospace materials are optimum materials choice for this application. the operating temperature is still limited by the insufficient mechanical properties such as strength. turbines compressor normally range 500-600 °C. high enough to meet increasing demand. moreover, frequently used material for this part is ti-based alloys: ti-6al-2sn-4zr. fretting wear accelerates the fatigue failure of components to cause crack. 6mo because of their high strength (ys=640 MPa) at high temperature. initiation sites on the materials surface. however, the general theory that 450 °C and excellent corrosion resistance. the hot section of aircraft identifies fretting behavior and the prevention of fretting is still unclear. engines require materials with high specific strength, creep resistance, yet 20. furthermore, corrosion problems also inhibit the use of aero. hot corrosion resistance and high temperature resistance [21, 22]. space materials and have caused a loss of 276 billion per year in the US. operating temperatures of the turbine section are usually in the range of which is much greater than the loss caused by natural disasters [21]. 1400-1500 °C, which greatly exceeds the limit of ti-based alloys around

paper aims to review the recent advances of major aircraft materials. 600 cid 1 c 22 23 consequently the widely used materials for this application well as to provide a picture of current challenges and future trends. cation ni based superalloys ni 14 5zr 3 2mo excellent heat resistance strength 780mpa at 950 cid 1 c 24 23x zhan et al. progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 3 recent advances in aircraft materials alloy zinc has the largest solubility 31 6wt in aluminum than any other element and the increase of zn content can improve the strength 3 1 al based alloys 27 mg and cu often used in combination with zn to form mg₂zn phase al₂cu/mg phase alcu/mgzn phase aluminum resulting al based alloy primary material aircraft remarkable solid solution strengthening the maximum tensile strength of structure increased use composite al based alloy still al zn based alloy is achieved at 2 9wt mg content 27 some al zn remains an important airframe structure material because of their several based alloy also contain copper 2wt improve tensile strength advantages such as low cost easy to manufacture and lightweight al 1 al zn based alloy exhibit the highest strength of any al based alloys based alloy heated treated loaded relatively high level 7075 alloy σ_{ys} 510mpa therefore 7075 alloy used stress recent research development 2000 7000 building upper wing skin stringers and stabilizers where strength is the series al based alloy al li alloy aircraft application top consideration 1 28 however low fracture toughness reviewed damage tolerance and poor corrosion resistance limit the use of 7075 alloy in aerospace industry recent works focus on the development of 3 1 1 2000 series al cu based alloys al zn based alloys with balanced properties dursun et al. reported the 2000 series al based alloys are mainly alloyed with copper and they modification zn mg cu ratio improve damage tolerance of are heat treated to strength comparable to steel copper has a solubility high strength al zn based alloys 1 research has shown that the optimal amount 5 65wt cu dissolved al matrix form mized properties of 7000 series al based alloys can be obtained when the al₂cu phase and magnesium is often used in combination with copper to zn mg ratio is around three and zn curatio is around four 29 form al₂cu/mg phase precipitation two phase result example the recent developed 7085 al based alloy is an alternative for higher strength 1 in addition 2000 series al based alloys possess σ_{ys} 7075 al based alloy in aerospace applications due to the high properties period damage tolerance and better fatigue resistance than other series σ_{ys} 4504mpa elongation 14 better damage tolerance al based alloys the properties of some 2000 series alloys 7000 series 44mpa m⁻¹ 2 30 31 zr mn reported to improve alloy and al li based alloys are shown in table 1 one of the typical mechanical properties of al zn based alloys 32 33 the addition of zr example 2000 series alloy 2024 alloy widely decrease average grain size approximately 20 form rosette like studied as aircraft fuselage material where the damage tolerance is first microstructure and introduces proper distribution of these second phases consideration however the relatively low yield strength limit the use of 32 mn can combine with fe to form secondary phase in al zn based 2024 alloy high stress region addition intermetallic phase alloy increase fracture toughness al zn based alloy resulted by cu and mg can act as anodic site to reduce corrosion resistance decreasing the adverse effect of fracture toughness the optimum tance of 2024 alloy 1 too overcome these shortcomings some elements mn content at 1 0wt can increase the fracture toughness of 7000 series such as sn cd and ag have been studied to improve the mechanical alloy to 47mpa m⁻¹ 2 33 impurities such as iron and silicon control properties of al cu based alloys by refining microstructure and grain size can also improve mechanical properties of al zn based alloys the typical for example they yield strength σ_y ultimate tensile strength σ_t example 7475 alloy higher fracture toughness hardness value of al cu mg based alloy increase with the content of sn 52mpa m⁻¹ 2 and finer grain size than conventional 7075 alloy because up to 0 06wt but then decrease with the further increase of sn content of the lower content of iron and silicon total 0 22wt of 7475 alloy 25 further improvement of mechanical properties of al cu based alloy than 7075 alloy total 0 9wt loys can be achieved by controlling the impurities such as iron and silicon example 2224 t39 al cu based alloy higher tensile 3 1 3 al li based alloys strength σ_{ts} 476mpa conventional 2024 al cu based alloy the maximum solubility of li in al reaches up to 14 at a temperature σ_{ts} 428mpa because of the lower content of iron 0 12wt ure of 600 cid 1 c 34 the major effect of li in al is to reduce the density of silicon 0 10wt than 2024 alloy 0 5wt for both impurities 1 al based alloys when 1wt li is added the density of al based alloy is reduced by 3

while young's modulus increases by 6–35, therefore 3–1–2–7000 series Al–Zn based alloys. Al–Li based alloy is the lightest Al based alloy. 36 addition 7000 series Al based alloys are mainly alloyed with zinc and they are addition of Cu is often used in combination with Li to form a δ phase. Heat treatable highest strength series Al based to improve the mechanical properties of Al alloys. 37 consequently Al–Li based alloy possesses low density, high specific mechanical property. 2000–7000 series alloy example use table 1. 2060–T8 Al–Li based alloy for fuselage skin and upper wing skin application.

mechanical properties of some representative aluminum alloys. 1–26 cation save 7 weight, 14 weight respectively compared alloy. U.T. yield strength, fracture toughness, K_{IC}, elongation with that of conventional 2524 alloy and 2014 alloy respectively. 1 MPa, 0.5 MPa, 0.5 MPa, 0.5 MPa. However, high content 1–8 wt% Li in Al has been proved to 2025–428–324–37–21 cause an anisotropy problem in Al based alloys. 1–38 for example, T351 yield strength of AA2198 Al–Li based alloy in the longitudinal direction is 2026–496–365–NA–11–90 MPa, higher than that in the transverse direction. 39 the anisotropy, T351–1–2224–T39–476–345–53–10 of mechanical properties results from the crystallographic texture. Grain size, 2324–T39–475–370–38–5–44–0–8 shape size precipitate aging process addition 2524–T3–434–306–40–TL–24 earlier Al–Li based alloy possesses low toughness, poor corrosion resistance. 7150–X–808–9–776–5–12–7–14–1 resistance recent study focus composition optimization. T6–7075–T6–656–590–25–5–CID–3–4–6–11 come these shortcomings the anisotropy problem of Al–Li based alloys. 7475–552–496–42–9–12 can be reduced by introducing recrystallization through optimization of T651 composite thermal mechanical processing. 40 example 2050–T84–540–500–43–NA–2198 Al–Li based alloy containing 40 wt% Mn can be recrystallized by 2090–T83–531–483–43–9–3–40 in 3 min under the condition of 535–CID–1–C–41 in addition they yield 2098–T82–503–476–NA–6–2099–T83–543–520–30–LT–7–6 strength of an Al–Li–Cu–Mg alloy at the rolling direction is 80 MPa higher. 2199–T8–400–345–53–10 than it is at 60–CID–1 from the rolling direction in the condition of under aged 8090–500–455–33–LT–12 however yield strength alloy isotropy aged T851 condition 42 addition low fracture toughness Al–Li based 24X–Zhan et al. progress in aerospace sciences 97–2018–22–34

alloys can be improved by reducing the insoluble second phase particles. 3–3 Ti based alloy such as Al–7Cu–2Fe–4 for example there recent advanced 2199 Al–Li based alloy has 20 MPa m^{1/2} higher fracture toughness than earlier 8090 Al–Li use Ti based alloy increased recent year based alloy obtained optimization composition shown in fig 3 the operating empty weight oew which is the weight thermal mechanical processing precipitate microstructure control of all operator items equipment required for flight and all fluid needs. 1 sary operation witnessed increasing use Ti based alloy from 1 to 19 Ti based alloys have been used for both structure and 3–2 Mg based alloys engine applications such as aircrafts, spring, helicopter rotors, systems and engine compressor parts. See fig 4 the attractiveness of Ti based alloys. Mg is considered the lightest structural metal. 43 and can decrease mainly due high specific strength, excellent corrosion resistance, weight structure approximately 33 compared to steel. Well high temperature performance generally Ti based Al same volume of Al used and by 77

when compared to the same alloys divided three category based type crystal volume steel used. 44 addition low density abundance structure alpha titanium alloy, beta titanium alloy, alpha beta castability, recyclability also contribute attractiveness alloy there centre researches on the development of Ti based alloys for Mg based alloys. 45 commercial Mg based alloys can be divided into aircraft applications are reviewed two category wrought Mg based alloys, casting Mg based alloys. Generally wrought Mg based alloys have better tensile properties than 3–3–1 Al–Ti–Zr alloys. Casting Mg based alloys but have a higher asymmetry of yield behavior.

Al–Ti–Zr alloys can be divided into alpha and near alpha. 46 admittedly the use of Mg based alloys by the top aircraft manufacturers which entirely or mostly consist of α phase with neutral alloy elements. Airbus, Boeing, Lockheed Martin limited, etc. stabilizers. 23 in general Al–Ti–Zr alloy has a lower Mg based alloy. AZ91, ZE41, WE43, ZE41 used heli density higher creep resistance and better corrosion resistance than beta.

Copter industry to make cast gearbox transmission such as for Sikorsky titanium alloy. 23 because of these properties alpha titanium alloy helicopter 92–UH60 helicopter 6–43–47 drawback. Cp–Ti–Ti–3Al–2.5V–Ti–5–2–5–Ti–8–1–1–Ti–6–2–4–2–IMI829 Mg based alloy aerospace industry insufficient. IMI834 Ti–6Al–4V used manufacture compressor. Mechanical property poor corrosion resistance stress corrosion disc blades in aircraft engines. 23–56 despite the attractiveness of Al–Cracking issue. Phast titanium alloy some research 14–57 has shown that Al–Phase

to improve the poor corrosion resistance and insufficient mechanical properties greatly limit high temperature capability of titanium alloy. Property element Al, Zn, Zr, rare earth elements fortunately the α phase stabilizing additions enable these alloys to serve in environments such as they are being employed to improve the properties of Mg aircraft jet engines in which the temperature can reach up to 600 °C. Al-based alloy refining modifying microstructure Sn, Zr and Si have been investigated to improve the heat resistance of widely studied β phase element. The low density element has a maximum α phase or near α phase titanium alloys. Al is the most widely used to improve solubility. 12 wt% in Mg and can merge into Mg to form the phases of strength α phase titanium alloy. High temperature 58 °C γ phase 17Al and 12 wt% α phase Mg which is beneficial to solid solution strengthening. Experiment conducted Jiang et al. [59] showed tensile strength of Mg-Al based alloy moderate mechanical property. Strength of Ti-25Zr titanium alloy increased from 931 MPa to 1319 MPa corrosion resistance which can be significantly improved by increasing Al content. With the increasing of Al content from 0 to 15 wt% the yield strength was 48% in addition to Al. Zr element can improve the strength increased 47% raising addition Al 15% however ductility of Mg-Al based alloys at room temperature the solution elongation decreased 14.79% to 5.55% increase Al solubility of Zn into Mg is 6.2 wt% and can form α phase Mg and γ phase Zn phases content the strength efficiency of Al in Ti-Zr based alloys is mainly due to which are beneficial to improve the strengths of Mg based alloy with the total size and modulus mismatch between Al and Zr. Increase of the Zr element from 1 wt% to 5 wt% the yield strength of Mg-Zn based alloys rises more over the tensile strength increases to 216.8 MPa and 33.2% β phase titanium alloys elongation increases to 15.8% when the content of Zn reached up to 4 wt% β phase titanium alloys are entirely or mostly consist of β phase with β and then decreases with additional Zn content. Added 5.49% stabilizer β phase near β phase alloy higher tensile fatigue even the corrosion resistance of Mg-Zn based alloy decreases with the strength α phase titanium alloy easier fabrication rising Zn content mainly increasing volume fraction of second phase Mg₂Zn. 50% in Mg-Zn based alloys Zr and Y are often used in combination with Zn to improve mechanical properties. Zr is considered the best refiner for Mg based alloys without Al element due to the reaction of Zr and Al. [51] The benefit of Zr in Mg-Zn based alloy is to refine the grain size and disperse the Mg₂Zn phase. [52] Homma et al. [52] reported that the tensile strength of an Al-Zn based alloy increased 275 MPa, 148 MPa, 357 MPa, 310 MPa respectively when the content of Zr increased from 0 wt% to 0.84 wt%. Addition of Zr, rare earth element also improve mechanical properties of Mg-Zn based alloys. The Mg-97Zn-1Y alloy has the highest strength 610 MPa among Mg based alloy caused adding rapid powder metallurgy processing. [5] However strength of Mg-Zn based alloys can be reduced when Y element exceeds the critical amount. For example Xu et al. reported that the tensile strength of Mg-Zr alloy was increased to 230 MPa by adding 1.08 wt% amount of Y and then decreased to 180 MPa when the amount of Y was increased to 3.08 wt%. Similar situations occurred on Y in addition. Xu, C. O. Worker studied effect elongation rate Mg-Zn based alloy result showed elongation decreased to 3.6% when the content of Y increased to 1.08 wt% and then increased slightly with additional Y content. Added 5.3% Ti titanium usage in some aircrafts. [54] 25% Zr and 2% Al progress in aerospace sciences. [97] 2018, 22, 34. Fig. 4 component made Ti based alloy landing gear beam for Boeing 747, bulkhead for a fighter aircraft, C-wing box B1, B bomber aircraft springs used in Boeing aircraft, casting used in a military transport aircraft. [55] From the β phase stabilizer such as V, Mo, Nb and Cr these alloying atoms. [70] Some element such as Zr has been reported to improve hardness can reduce the binding energy of the β phase atomic cluster resulting in strength Ti-6Al-4V alloy due to effect solid solution stronger bonds between alloying atoms and titanium atoms than those of strengthening in which the α phase platelets are replaced by fine acicular α phase Ti atoms and the binding energy decreases with the increasing α phase resulting in close lamellar spacing to hinder dislocation movement. Ti alloying element. [61] Addition occurrence ω phase. [71] The microhardness of Ti-6Al-4V alloy can be increased to 420 Hv during cold rolling also has a significant effect on mechanical properties by adding 20 wt% Zr. In addition the tensile strength can be increased β phase titanium alloy. [62] Example Ti-3Al-8V-6Cr-4Mo-4Zr from 996 MPa to 1317 MPa by increasing Zr content from 0 wt% to 20 wt%. Alloy has a minimum UTS at 1240 MPa and Ti-15V-3Cr-3Al-3Sn has a however the elongation ratio dropped to 8.08% minimum UTS at 1034 MPa consequently these two alloys are widely used in high stress regions such as aircraft landing gear and aircraft spring. [3, 4]

composite materials application 60 addition Ti 3Al 8V 6Cr 4Mo 4Zr Ti 15V 3Cr 3Al 3Sn alloys
 four beta titanium alloys are instead proposed the use of composite materials has significantly increased and com-
 position Ti 10V 2Fe 3Al Ti 15Mo 2Nb 3Al 0.2Si posites now constitute more than 25% of the Airbus A380 and 50%
 of the Ti 5Al 5V 5Mo 3Cr 0.5Fe and Ti 35V 35Cr 63 however beta titanium Boeing 787 aircrafts see Fig. 5
 composite materials show a great potential alloys are reported to possess low tensile ductility 55 fortunately
 this is not only structural applications but also some engine parts shortcoming overcome optimization
 composition rising use of composite materials in the aerospace industry is mainly due to thermal mechanical
 processing example recent developments to their higher specific strength and better corrosion and fatigue resistance Ti
 5Al 3Zr 4Mo 4V 4Cr UTS $\frac{1}{4}$ 1370 MPa elongation $\frac{1}{4}$ 17 containing trace metal recent research development
 3 wt% Zr under aging condition has a high value in both elongation ceramic metal
 and polymer matrix composite materials are reviewed UTS Ti 5Al 5V 5Mo 3Cr UTS $\frac{1}{4}$ 1200 MPa elongation $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 64
 the increased ductility is mainly due to the growth of spherulites 3 4 1 ceramic matrix composite material
 primary α phase ceramic matrix composites CMC such as silicon carbide SiC SiC 3 3 3 α phase
 beta titanium alloys TiN TiN Si₃N₄ alumina Al₂O₃ zirconia aluminum titanate
 because of the excellent combination of strength fracture toughness Al₂TiO₅ aluminum nitride AlN matrix
 composite widely studied in recent years because of their attractive properties and ductility the α phase
 beta alloy is the most widely used Ti based alloy high temperature stability withstand operating temperature
 Wusheng et al. 2018 22 34 Fig. 5 percentage total structural weight attributed
 composite use composite Airbus A380 the percentage of total structural weight attributed composite B use
 composite Airbus A380 72 73 believe that graphene nanosheets GNP are an efficient alternative based
 MMC reinforced 30 SiC similar density 60 higher
 for CNTs in ceramic composite because of the similar mechanical properties elastic modulus 15 higher tensile
 strength 70 higher specific properties and better dispersibility to CNTs an experiment by Walker et al.
 modulus than 2219 Al based alloys 79 recently some metals and Al 76 demonstrated an increase of 235
 in fracture toughness of Si₃N₄ alloys were studied as matrix such as aluminum magnesium titanium
 ceramic composite by adding 1.5 vol% of graphene however the concentration of copper nickel 80 property matrix
 tent of graphene nanosheets should be limited at critical value for example shown in Table 2
 some fibers such as ceramic reinforcement and CNTs Liu et al. 77
 reported the fracture toughness of Al₂O₃/SiC ceramic composites
 conventional carbon fibers were investigated for their potential to improve composite increased to 449 MPa m^{1/2}
 2 when graphene content rose from 0 to 10 property MMC however fiber content 0.38 vol% dropped 353 MPa m^{1/2}
 content requirements for further improvement of mechanical properties of MMC graphene reached up to 1.33 vol%
 carbon nanotube CNTs graphene nanosheets recently shown attractiveness demand fiber higher 3 4 2
 metal matrix composite materials strength lower coefficient thermal expansion better self lubricant
 metal matrix composites MMCs hold promise for the aerospace industry ability and higher damping capacity 81
 the effect of carbon nanotubes because of their reinforced high yield strength fracture toughness
 tubes on MMC have been studied by Liao et al. 81 82 they reported low thermal expansion
 and suitable wear resistance 78 the fact that different amounts of multi-walled nanotube MWNT have different

27x zhangetal progressinaerospace sciences97 2018 22 34 table2
 propertiesofsome metal matricesofcomposites 87 88 matrix densityg cm³ cte thermalconductivity
 yieldstrength ut young smodulus elongation 10 cid 4 6k cid 4 2 w mk mpa mpa gpa al2024 2 78 22 7
 120 345 425 70 5 al6061 t6 2 71 23 2 160 193 227 69 10 albemet 2 1 13 9 240 282 338 199 10 ti6al4v
 2 43 8 8 7 2 827 896 110 10 mgal6mn 1 78 26 62 130 220 45 8 mg 1 74 26 1 159 30 115 44 6 mgbni5
 58 146 3 effectsonalmatrixcomposites andtheoptimalcontentoccursat0 5wt intherangeof34 38
 furthermore themechanicalpropertiesofcnt inaddition
 carbonnanotubesinfluncethepropertiesofmgmatrix reinforced copper matrix nanocomposite studied
 daoush compositeaswell forexample zhengetal 83 reportedthatthetensile coworkers 85
 theresultsshowedthatcntcangreatlyimprovethe property az31 mg matrix composite greatly improved
 yieldstrength withthehighestyieldstrengthachievedatthepointwhen introducing1wt mwnt moreover
 theeffectsofcntsonmechanical 15vol cntwasaddedintocoppermatrix daoushalsofoundthatthe
 propertiesoftimatrixcompositealsohavebeenstudiedbykondoh 84 young modulus cu matrix composite
 gradually increased forinstance asshowninfig 6 theadditionofmwntfrom0 18wt increasingcntcontent
 inadditiontothematrixesofal mg ti andcu 0 35wt cancontinuouslyincreasethetensilestrength yieldstrength
 hwangetal studiedtheeffectsofmwntonthepropertiesofnmatrix hardness ti nanocomposites moreover
 addition composite 86 specifically theyoung smodulusandyieldstrengthof
 mwntdoesnotreducetheelongationoftianditscomposites whichis
 nicompositewereincreasedby21gpaand521mpawiththeincreaseof fig 6
 themechanicalpropertiesoftheextrudedtiandits nanocomposites yieldstrength ultimatetensilestrengths
 andelongation b vickershardness 81 28x zhangetal progressinaerospace sciences97 2018 22 34
 mwntfrom0to6vol respectively ofadditionalalloyelements although steelstillplaysanimportantrole
 intheaerospaceindustry especiallyforgears bearing carriage 3 4 3 polymermatrixcomposites fastener
 steel conventional aerospace industry alloy polymer matrix composite pmcs grouped two cate
 experienceda rapiddecreasein recent year dueto lower specific gories thermoplasticandthermoset
 basedonthedifferencesinmatrix strengthandcorrosionresistancethannewmaterialssuchaslightalloys
 characteristic theprominentadvantagesofpolymermatrixcomposites andcomposites 106 well known high
 specific strength specific modulus toovercometheseshortcomings recentstudiesfocusonthedevel
 example thedensityofcarbonfiber cf reinforcedepoxycompositeis
 opmentofnewlowalloysteelsandnanosteels whencomparedtocon onlyhalfthatoal basedalloyswhile
 thetensilestrengthandelastic ventional carbon steel low alloy steel show better performance
 modulusarethreetimesandtwotimeshigher respectively thanthoseof hardenability tempering softening
 capacity wear corrosion al basedalloy 89 theexcellentpropertiesoffiberscontributetoad resistance
 inrecentstudies themostattractivetypeoflowalloysteel vancesinpmcs
 andthepropertiesofsomefibersareshownintable 3 shown ultrahigh strength steel uhss uhss yield
 boththermosetandthermoplasticpmcs havebeenusedforaerospace strength 1380mpa due finer grain
 size precipitation structureapplicationssuchasaileron flap landing geardoor boeing strengthening 107
 sometypicalutssare 4130 4140 4340 6150 777 787 airplane 50 weight cfrp 90 9260 300mandd6ac 106
 108 thecompositions yieldstrengths althoughtheconventionalcfcanimprovethestrengthofpmcs thecf
 application typical ultra high strength low alloy steel reinforced composite likely suffer stress
 concentration demonstratedintable4 however uhssarepronetodegradationby
 becauseofthebrittlenessofcf 91 therefore recentinvestigationsof hydrogen h becausehydrogen atomsat
 crack tip weakeninter fibersforpmchavefocusedonthenaturalfibers 92 carbonnanotubes
 atomicbondsandfacilitatecrackgrowthbyslipandmicrovoid andthe 93 graphene 94 andbasalt 95
 naturalfibers suchasflax hemp distributionofhydrogenishighlynonuniformunderanappliedstress banana
 bamboo andrecycledcellulosefiber rcf arebeingusedinthe cause localized deformation localized failure
 109 polymersystemtoimprovethe mechanicalpropertiesofpmc 96 li addition uhss recent developed
 nanostructure steel nano andcoworkers 97 reportedthe tensilestrengthofhigh densitypoly steelswithultra
 finegrains nanosizeparticles andnanosizephaseshave ethylene hdpe with20
 flaxfiberistwicethatofhdpe withoutany beenstudied
 thenanosteelshaveahigherstrengthandbettercorrosion flaxcontent however
 themaindisadvantageofnaturalfibers polymer resistance due prevention dislocation movement nano
 compositesistheincompatibilitybetweenthehydrophilicnaturalfibers particle fewer defect surface steel

110 typical and the hydrophobic thermoplastic matrix 98 in addition to natural example nanostructure steel
 9Cr oxide dispersion strengthened fiber reinforced pmcs carbon nanotube reinforced pmcs od steel
 strength 9Cr od steel σ_s 845 mpa widely used military aircraft structure component σ_{ts} 915 mpa higher
 conventional sae 2330 steel conductive coatings for fighter jets 99 according to earlier works by σ_s 689 mpa
 σ_{ts} 841 mpa 111 qian et al 100 and biercuk et al 101 carbon nanotubes can significantly improve elastic
 modulus break strength hardness 3.6 ni based superalloy polymer composites however
 according to the review paper by mittal and co-workers 93 various investigations 102 reported that when the
 recent advanced ni based superalloys containing γ ni3 al ti content cnt exceeded critical point
 mechanical property phase with high volume fractions resulting the high strength of ni based
 decreased with increasing the content of cnt compared to cnt reinforced superalloys at high temperature 113
 for example the tensile strength of forced pmcs graphene based polymer composite much better
 of wrought ni cr w superalloy can reach up to 550 mpa at 800 °C 1 c 11 mechanical properties 103
 for example wan et al 104 reported that due to their high strength at high temperature superalloys are widely
 tensile strength epoxy composite increased 52.98 mpa
 used in some aero engine parts such as the combustor and turbine section 71.54 mpa by adding only 0.1 wt
 graphene oxide go furthermore where operating temperatures range between 1100 and 1250 °C 1 c 114
 basalt another effective reinforcement pmcs recent test on the application of ni
 based superalloy in the pw4000 engine are shown ducted zhang et al 105 showed tensile strength tensile
 in fig 7 ni based superalloys have shown little inherent resistance to modulus flexural strength
 and flexural modulus of polybutylene succi high temperature oxidation 113 chiu and co-workers 115
 reported rate continuously increased basalt fiber content increased
 that the addition of al improved the oxidation resistance the oxide layer from 0 to 15 vol thickness of cm 247 l ni
 based superalloy at oxidation time of 100 h reduced 20 μ m 6 μ m adding 1 wt al 3.5 steel
 formation of al₂O₃ can prevent the outward diffusion of cation and inward diffusion oxygen ion addition
 researcher steel used aerospace industry ever since first reported that the addition of chromium in ni
 based superalloy improves aircraft was built by the Wright brothers with the development of new
 the hot corrosion and oxidation resistance however the high content of technology
 the composition of steel has changed from carbon and iron cr reported detrimental microstructural stability
 116 into a complex alloy combined with the element of Fe and an abundance example chen et al 116 reported
 stress rupture life table 3 properties of some reinforcement of composites 87 fiber density g cm³
 thermal conductivity young tensile strain to fracture hardness maximum service w °C 1 c modulus
 strength failure toughness vickers temperature gpa mpa mpa m0 5 hv oc al fiber 3.5 22.5 305 2200 0.9
 1.75 650 1000 al whisker 3.96 22.5 455 1550 0.225 4.5 2350 1000 boric 2.75 38 400 3000 0.75 3 900
 550 gr 1.95 140 700 2200 0.75 1.5 700 600 sic whisker 3.17 80 460 7000 0.225 2.75 950 1150 sic 3.18
 80 465 2750 0.225 2.75 3250 1050 boron carbide 2.5 19 400 2400 0.75 3 900 550 1.86 185 307 965 3.5
 13 260 300 tidiboride 4.6 73 525 320 0.15 5.5 2750 1450 29x zhan et al
 progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 table 4 the compositions yield strength
 and applications of the ultra high strength low alloy steels 106 108 112 c mn si ni cr mo v co maximum
 application yield strength mpa aermet 100 0.23 0.01 0.01 11 14 3 00 1 18 13 44 1700 shaft fittings
 landing gears axles turbine components airframe 4130 0.31 0.50 0.28 0.95 0.20 1110 axle rotor gear
 fuselage snapsprings crankshaft 4140 0.41 0.88 0.28 0.95 0.20 1110 4340 0.41 0.70 0.28 1.83 0.80 0
 25 2020 6150 0.51 0.80 0.28 0.95 0.20 1225 snapsprings propeller cones gear shaft pins and bolts 9260
 0.60 0.88 2.00 1149 spring 300m 0.83 0.77 1.63 1.83 0.83 0.40 0.05 1689 landing gears airframe
 fastener d6ac 0.45 0.75 0.28 0.55 1.05 1.00 0.08 1379 landing gears spring shaft fig 7 the use of ni
 based superalloy in pw4000 engine 117 ni based superalloy with 5.7 wt of cr was 3.7 times longer than that of
 interface by the effect of residual amine intrinsic self healing is mostly ni based alloy without cr content
 however high ratio cr under the condition of manual intervention kausch et al 123 inves
 content results in the formation of the topologically close packed phase
 triggered the crack healing behavior of some thermoplastic materials and brittle depleted potent solid solution
 strengthening ele found that the strength can be restored by heating these materials over 100 °C from the
 matrix the glass transition temperature because of the interdiffusion of molecular entanglement glassy
 polymer wu et al 124 reviewed 4 new materials potential for aircraft self
 healing behavior for both thermoset and thermoplastic materials and reported intrinsic self healing achieved

self-reliant material self-cleaning polymeric self-method photo-induced healing reversible bond formation repairing material potential high use flight vehicle healing chain-end recombination self-healing material self-cleaning material found natural environment one potentially used aerospace industry self-healing material example is lotus leaves when water is poured over these leaves it rolls containing boron b can be used for aircraft engine parts through the off-as beads and takes away dirt on the leaves 118 the mechanisms of formation B_2O_3 seal matrix crack high temperature self-cleaning material divided two categories first 121 in addition some self-healing materials such as self-healing hole based on the wettability of the surface and the second one is the photo-low glass fiber epoxy composites with excellent fatigue resistance can be used as a catalytic feature 119 120 hydrophobic surface potentially used in aircraft structural applications because of the ability self-cleaning material material interface protected polar to heal microcracks before crack growth to failure 121 furthermore molecules absorb water rolls off the surface with the dirt 5 light self-healing materials such as self-healing epoxy composite can protect captured photoactive surface process produce aircraft structures from corrosion by coating because they can recover oxidative radical mineralize absorb organic molecules their protectability after damages 121 119 based on these properties the material can be applied to the fabric of seats and carpets in future aircraft 5 challenges faced in the development of recently advanced addition self-cleaning material self-repairing self-healing material material widely studied researched last several decades the self-healing materials can be polymer ceramic or metal matrix 5 1 fretting wear composite 121 self-repairing material protect integrity structure maintain function material mechanical fretting wear is caused by small amplitude less than about $100\mu\text{m}$ damage and corrosion the self-healing materials can be divided into two oscillatory movement two contact body 20 125 fretting category which are extrinsic self-healing and intrinsic self-healing wear can create initiate cracks on the damaged surface and reduce extrinsic self-healing relies on the healing agent which is stored in matrix life component 126 fretting wear occurs aircraft materials advance two types of containers pipelines and microcaps structural components and engine parts such as the bearings shaft bolted sleeves the cracks can be bound by the releasing of healing agent to connection and blade disc assemblies 127 titanium based alloys mostly are crack planes because of the capillary effect Zhan et al 122 noted that used connect component often fretting the crack healing process is more efficient by mixing epoxy monomer load which easily suffer fretting damage consequently recent studies and solvent it is because the epoxy monomer can be cured on the matrix off fretting behaviors focus on titanium based alloys 128 a few researchers 30x Zhan et al progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 have conducted tests seeking to eliminate the fretting wear behavior of 5 3 stress corrosion cracking SCC and hydrogen embrittlement aerospace materials and coworkers 129 investigated three methods used for fretting damage prevention new design surface modification stress corrosion cracking is considered as one of the most dangerous use lubricant widely studied method surface failure mechanisms because SCC can cause slow crack growth under a modification modification surface hardness adhesion safe loading condition when the crack size reached the critical value 126 the difference in hardness between two mating pairs can greatly crack by SCC with the safe loading can cause the sudden failure of material influence fretting wear Lemm et al 130 reported total net material SCC is resulted from three-way interaction which are mechanical wear volumes of a range of equal hardness steel pairs hardness from 250 stress susceptible alloy and corrosive environment 142 the mechanical kgf/mm² cid 4 2 to 850 kgf/mm² cid 4 2 are similar around 0.45 mm³ however the hardness difference is relevant because hydrogen initially occurs at the total net wear volume experienced small reduction 0.35 mm³ tip of cracks in an aqueous environment 143 SCC and the behaviors in increasing hardness difference 600 kgf/mm² cid 4 2 Lemm some susceptible metallic materials such as steels 144 aluminum based alloys coworkers 130 also reported that the wear volume of the harder part 145 and magnesium based alloys 146 have been widely investigated magnesium can reach up to 95% of total wear volume because of the protection of the high intrinsic dissolution tendency and the impurities and the second softer part oxide based fretting wear debris Sarhan et al 131 phase act local cathode accelerate corrosion local studied relation hardness fatigue life hard anodized galvanic which contributes to the magnesium based alloys susceptibility to SCC aluminum 7075 T6 aerospace alloy the results showed that fatigue life of this addition magnesium based alloy aluminum based alloy 3 5 wt

alloy optimized improving surface hardness 393 hv higher content of mg are also susceptible to SCC it is known that the low stress regions however the hard anodized coating has no or negative segregation of mg along grain boundary facilitate hydrogen diffusion effect on fatigue life in high stress regions over 200 MPa. Zhang et al. entry accelerates the transport of hydrogen and provides sites for grain coarsening. 132 reported improvement surface boundary embrittlement by hydrogen chemisorption. 147 mg dissolves hardness can greatly improve the fatigue life of Al-coated Al7075-T6. In general, the form of the highly anodic β phase of Al₃Mg₂ which can increase alloy low cyclic fatigue improvement adhesion the susceptibility of Al-based alloys to SCC. 142, 148 in order to prevent significantly improve the fatigue life in high cyclic fatigue other properties SCC and the some elements have been studied in recent years to improve properties such as toughness, friction factor and bonding strength also have cracking resistance. 144, 149 studied some alloying elements in been investigated to prevent fretting damage. Du et al. 133 reported mg based alloys and reported the element has a positive effect on the that bonding strength and toughness have a greater effect than the friction improvement SCC resistance. Peng et al. 150 reported SCC factor on fretting wear resistance of diamond like and graphite like resistance was increased with the increase of size and spacing of grain. Carbon coated Ti based alloys although researchers have studied fretting boundary precipitates. Gupta by reducing the propagation rate and the behavior. Material general theory describing fretting concentration of atomic hydrogen relatedly. Methods such as theoretical behavior and prevention is still not mature. 20 further works should include quantum mechanical models. Recent nano research and atomic concentration mechanism fretting develop effective. Investigations have been developed to study the mechanism of the methods to improve fretting resistance and SCC however the applicable prediction approach remains nonexistent because the mechanisms of fretting and SCC are not affected by one or two corrosion parameter but by multiple factors including ambient medium, mechanical properties and manufacturing processes. 151, 152 corrosion involves the chemical degradation of materials when the materials react to their environment. 134 corrosion such as uniform, pitting, crevice, galvanic corrosion cause failure of components when the remaining materials after cannot the present review shows that significant progress has been made in support applied load moreover corrosion compromise with the development of both aircraft structural materials and engine components that are prone to fail by other modes. 135 metal corrosion can reduce the design criteria for the aircraft structural materials require the cause a loss of 276 billion per year in the US much greater than the loss material possess appropriate mechanical property suitable caused by natural disasters. 21 based on the prediction only up to 30 damage tolerance different conditions Al based alloy corrosion loss avoided corrosion prevention method primary material in this field for many years because of their well known. 21 various studies have investigated corrosion behaviors in different mechanical behavior use polymer matrix composite material therefore enabling the straightforward selection of materials increased in recent years due to superior mechanical properties such as for use in different environments however some suitable materials for higher specific strength and stiffness when compared to Al based alloys corrosion resistance may not support other requirements for example however conventional carbon fiber reinforced polymer matrix high corrosion resistance material always used aircraft composites are more likely to suffer from stress concentration in addition structures because of the strength weight ratio therefore methods have been used mg based alloy steel Ti based alloy been developed to prevent corrosion of structure materials and the most aerospace applications is restricted by some challenges the criteria for widely investigated disbonding. 21 the functions of the coating are 1 aircraft engine require material provide suitable mechanical provide local corrosion barrier 2 act as a sacrificial anode 3 property density corrosion resistance high temperature supply solute ions. 136 however conventional corrosion coating has compressor section temperature range difficulty providing active corrosion inhibitor therefore defect 500, 600 °C. 1, 2, 3 Ti based alloys are the primary materials Ni based super protected transport inhibitor liquid alloy primary material high temperature corrosive phase. 136 chromium 137 has been studied as providing 1400, 1500 °C. 1, 2 c turbine section efficient corrosion inhibitors however chromium has been reported to in the future

specific mechanical properties and challenges such as cause health problems and environment disasters in its hexavalent form fretting wear corrosion and SCC will be the main drivers in the development 138 although some other elements such as graphene 139 cerium element selection next generation structure material sulphate 140 oxide rare earth element 141 airframe material dominated various material all studied improve protective performance mechanism based alloy Ti based alloy steel composite work corrosion behavior and prevention need to be further study airframe materials should focus on the following three topics develop new metal alloys with higher specific mechanical properties by various strategy including microstructure refinement impurities control thermal mechanical processing ii develop new method 31x zhan et al progress in aerospace sciences 97 2018 22 34 composition modification coating and microstructure control too 29 x li j starink analysis of precipitation and dissolution in overaged 7xxx composites the challenges of metal alloys including more efficient prevention aluminium alloys using DSC 2000 30 v antipov et al high strength Al-Zn-Mg alloys and light Al alloys method for fretting wear of Ti based alloys more efficient prediction and simulation heat treat 53 9 10 2012 428 433 prevention methods for corrosion SCC and the Al based alloys Mg 31 karabin f barlat r shuey finite element modeling of plane strain toughness based alloy steel iii develop new composite material for 7085 aluminium alloy metall mater trans 40 2 2009 354 364 MMC/PMC balanced property fiber selection 32 ebrahimi et al the microstructure hardness and tensile properties of a new super high strength aluminium alloy with Zr addition mater de 31 9 2010 future trends of aircraft engine materials focus on how to withstand the 4450 4456 rising engine temperature and maintain the proper mechanical properties 33 w nam h lee the effect of Mn on the mechanical behavior of Al alloys metall mater int 6 1 2000 13 16 tie future work focus following topic 34 uddin et al effect of Li addition on microstructure and mechanical properties improve the high temperature resistance of Ti based alloys by controlling of Al-Mg-Si alloy int j mater re 105 8 2014 770 777 phases through alloying and thermal mechanical processing ii develop 35 uddin et al the synergistic effect of Li addition on microstructure texture and mechanical properties of extruded Al-Mg-Si alloys mater chem phys 174 advanced Ni based superalloys alloying element prevent 2016 11 22 high temperature oxidation such as Al and Zr iii develop the advanced 36 r wanhill aerospace applications of Al-Li alloys aluminium MMC with higher fracture toughness by revealing the optimized content lithium alloys elsevier 2014 pp 503 535 offibers such as graphene platelet 37 h garmestani et al modeling the evolution of anisotropy in Al-Li alloys application to Al-Li 2090 T8E41 int j plast 18 10 2002 1373 1393 38 kalyanam et al delamination cracking in advanced Al-Li reference alloy experimental and computational studies eng fract mech 76 14 2009 2174 2191 39 p cavaliere et al 2198 Al plates joined by friction stir welding mechanical 1 dursun c souts recent developments in advanced aircraft Al-Mg alloys mater de 56 2014 862 871 and microstructural behavior mater de 30 9 2009 3622 3631 40 singh et al texture evolution and anisotropy in Al-Cu-Mg alloys texture 2 e starke j staley application of modern Al-Mg alloys to aircraft prog aero sci 32 2 3 1996 131 172 mater re 1999 219 234 3 warren developments and challenges for Al-Li an Al perspective 41 tsivoulas p prangnell the effect of Mn and Zr dispersoid forming additions on recrystallization resistance in Al-Cu-Li 2198 sheet Al-Mg 77 2014 materials forum citeseer 2004 1 16 4 r ap j p lir ci ao tija nj mli eu llh e av erlu tio ran f 4a 3l l 9i ba 2se 01p 2r od 3u 3c 2t 5 f 3o 3r 3a 7e aerospace and space 42 p gregson et al role of vacancies in co-precipitation of δ and β phases in Al-Li-Cu-Mg alloys mater sci technol 2 4 1986 349 353 5 chen et al recent advances on the development of magnesium alloys for biodegradable implants acta biomater 10 11 2014 4561 4573 43 ostrovsky andy henn present state and future of magnesium application in 6 f czerwinski controlling the ignition and flammability of magnesium for aerospace industry aerospace applications corrosion sci 86 2014 1 16 44 chandrasekaran john effect of materials and temperature on the 7 r boyer r briggs the use of β titanium alloys in the aerospace industry forward extrusion of magnesium alloys mater sci eng a 381 1 2004 j mater eng perform 14 6 2005 681 685 308 319 45 w jian et al ultra strong Mg alloy via nano spaced stacking faults mater rese 8 cesedupack database lett 1 2 2013 61 66 9 sommers et al ceramics and ceramic matrix composites for heat exchangers in advanced thermal systems a review appl therm eng 30 11 2010 46 c bettles gibson current wrought magnesium alloys strengths and

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ti: 0.2126198663024208
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