

Design and manufacturing of injection-molded small blades

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Sandia National Laboratories blade workshop

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Air X

400 W, Ø 1.16 m, 3-bladed



Air X blades

carbon-fiber reinforced thermoplastic

chord : 115 mm at the root ; 17 mm at the tip

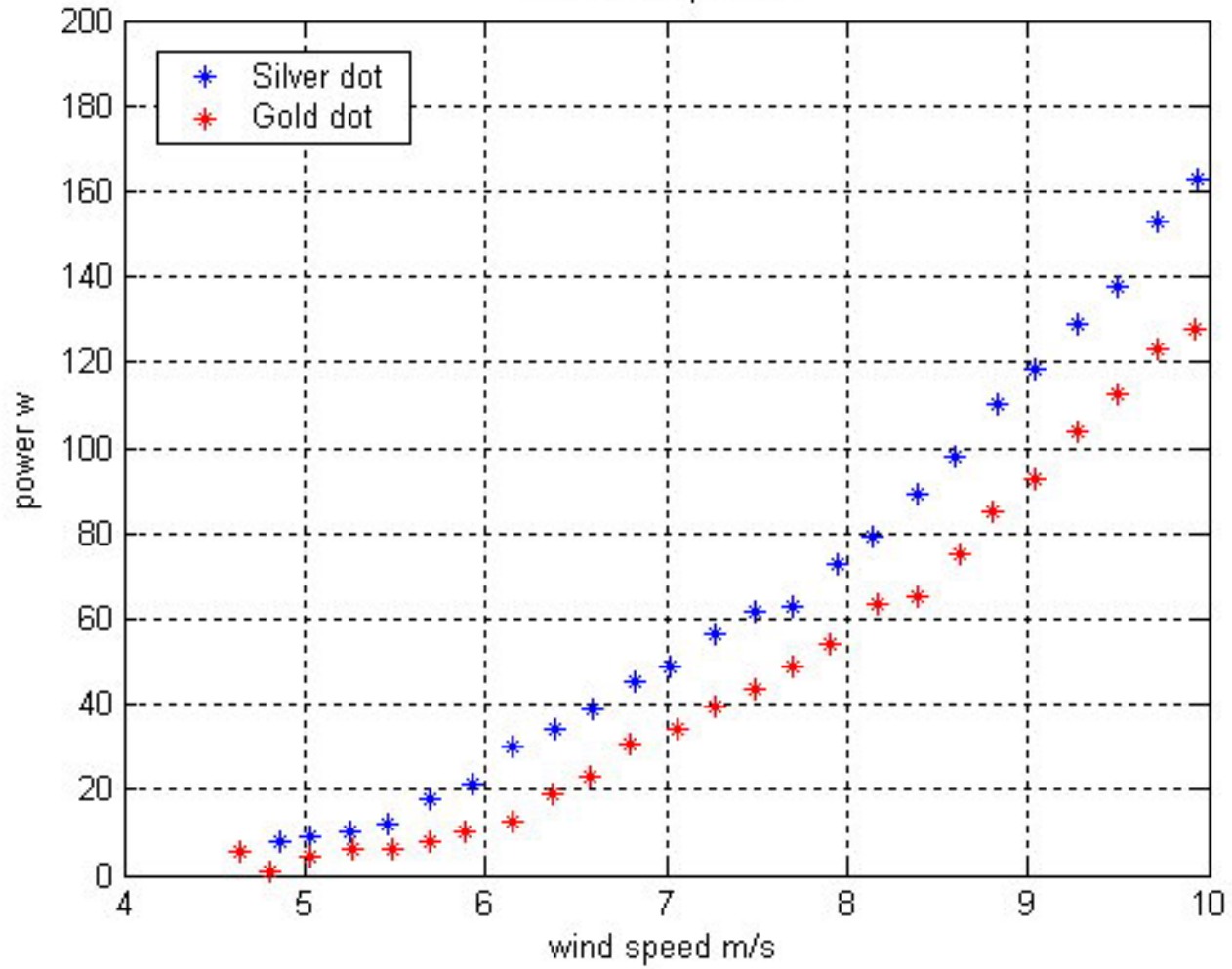
weight : 180 g

geometric tolerances

Pitch affects efficiency and flutter characteristics

Accuracy of airfoil shape reproduction affects efficiency, particularly at the leading edge

Blade comparison



quality improvements in molding

- 90 s cooling in water
- blades hung on rack while still exothermal
- pitch measured ; blades sorted by pitch
- stacked and shipped in 1-layer boxes

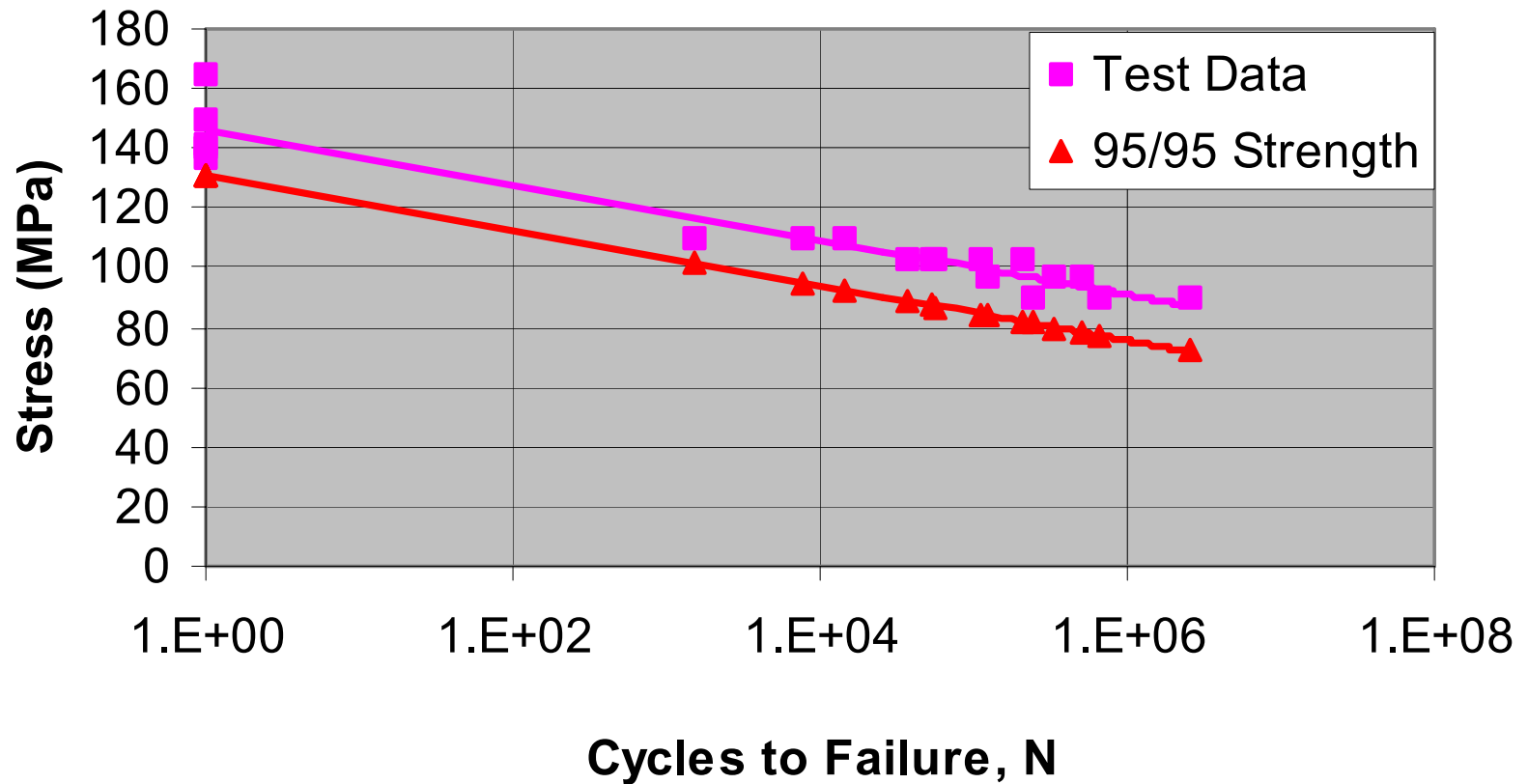
U.L. certification : blade characterisation

Ultimate tensile strength from textbook case

No existing fatigue curve : data

experimentally obtained by Montana State University (J. Mandell) with 50 samples on extensometer ; confirmed by experimental static tests.

MSU Fatigue Test Results AIR403 Blade Coupons



new blade design for the Air X

Problems identified :

- material thickness at root causes fatigue failures
- flutter
- mold wearing out (flashing)
- Low Re operation

Material thickness at root reduced by using ribs.



flutter

Overspeed control on Air 403 was blade tip flutter

Air X electromagnetically controlled

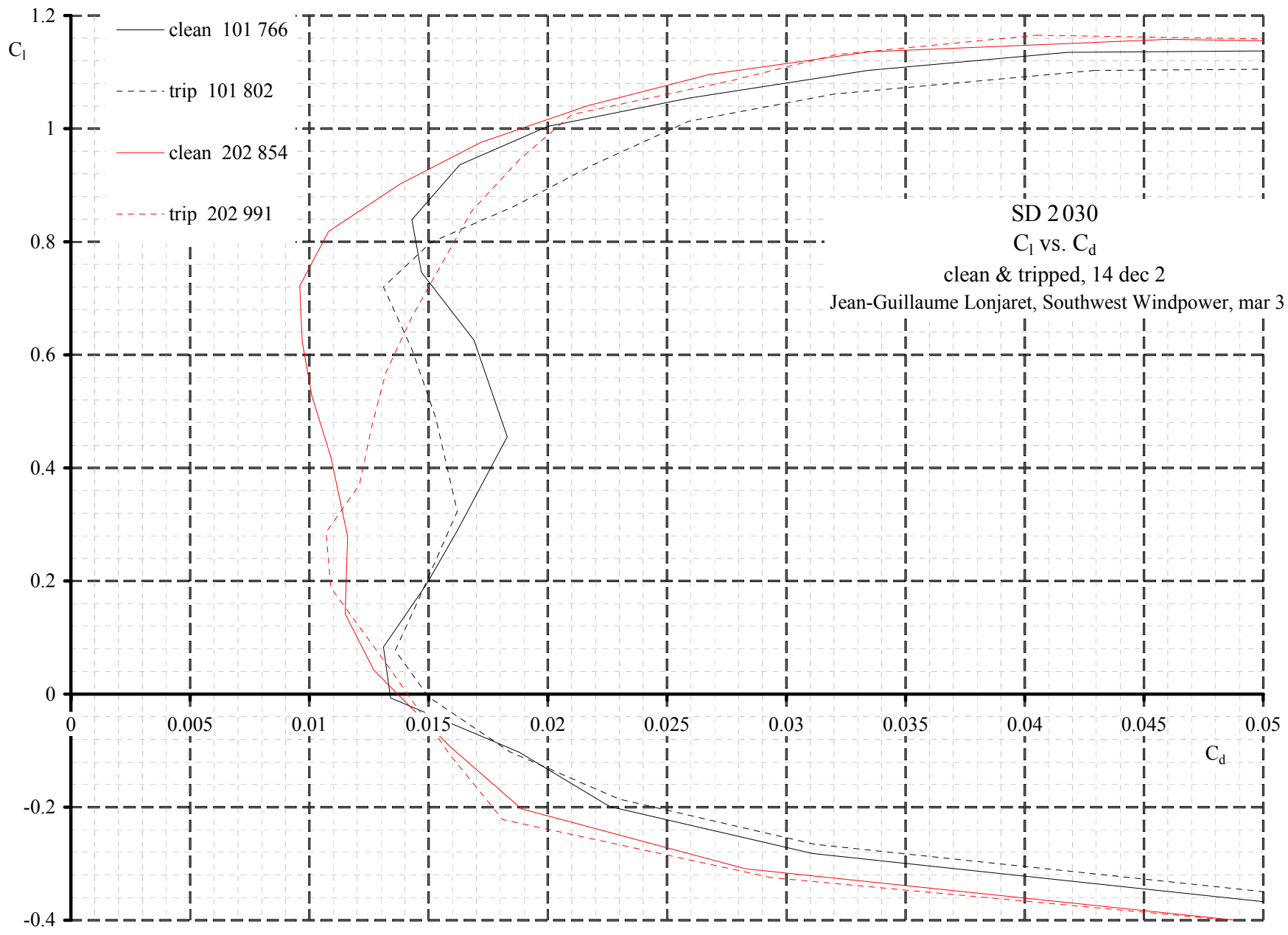
Flutter still needed for protection in case of failure

flashing

Material escapes between halves of the worn-out mold.

Edges need to be manually sanded down :
labor intensive and aerodynamically
detrimental





SD 2030
 C_1 vs. C_d
 clean & tripped, 14 dec 2
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