SiC fiber-reinforced SiC composites with a BN interphase are proposed for use as leading edge structures of hypersonic vehicles. The durability of these materials under hypersonic flight conditions is therefore of interest. Thermogravimetric analysis was used to characterize the oxidation kinetics of both the constituent fibers and composite coupons at four temperatures: 816, 1149, 1343, and 1538°C (1500, 2100, 2450, and 2800°F) and in oxygen partial pressures between 5% and 0.1% (balance argon) at 1 atm total pressure. One edge of the coupons was ground off so the effects of oxygen ingress into the composite could be monitored by post-test SEM and EDS. Additional characterization of the oxidation products was conducted by XPS and TOF-SIMS. Under most conditions, the BN oxidized rapidly, leading to the formation of borosilicate glass. Rapid initial oxidation followed by volatilization of boria lead to protective oxide formation and further oxidation was slow. At 1538°C in 5% oxygen, both the fibers and coupons exhibited borosilicate glass formation and bubbling. At 1538°C in 0.1% oxygen, active oxidation of both the fibers and the composites was observed leading to rapid SiC degradation. BN oxidation at 1538°C in 0.1% oxygen was not significant.
Oxidation of SiC/BN/SiC Composites in Reduced Oxygen Partial Pressures

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Motivation

- Technical challenge for hypersonic vehicles: Develop lightweight, durable, reusable, 3000°F (1650°C) structurally-integrated Thermal Protection Systems (TPS) to carry both thermal and mechanical loads using ceramic matrix composite materials

- Characterize the oxidation resistance of BN-coated SiC fiber-reinforced SiC composites at temperatures and oxygen partial pressures relevant for hypersonic environments
- Develop understanding of oxidation degradation kinetics and mechanisms
- Provide data to Materials Research and Design, Inc. for incorporation in FEM for SiC/SiC degradation

Objectives

- Examine the oxidation of SiC/BN/SiC composites in 5% O2/Ar and 0.1% O2/Ar at 100 sccm (0.4 cm/sec)
- CVI SiC matrix
- 3 wt% TiB2, 1.3 wt% B4C, 0.7 wt% BN

Materials and Procedure

- TGA, SEM, EDS, TOF-SIMS, XPS for characterization
- SEM, EDS, TOF-SIMS, XPS to characterize oxidation products
- ThermoGravimetric Analysis (TGA)
- Sylramic iBN fibers
- Provide data to Materials Research and Design, Inc.
- Develop understanding of oxidation degradation
- 5% O2/Ar or 0.1% O2/Ar, 100 sccm (0.4 cm/sec)
- 800°C fibers/tow, 6 tows/test
- CVI SiC matrix
- 3 wt% TiB2, 1.3 wt% B4C, 0.7 wt% BN
- This work was funded by the NASA Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate, Fundamental Aeronautics Program on Hypersonics

Non oxidizing reactions

- Sylramic iBN fibers
- Stoichiometric polyovadine SiC
- 3 wt% TiB2, 1% B4C, 0.7 wt% BN
- Heat treated in N2 to form a thin BN surface layer (BN) <100 nm
- 800°C furnace, 0% kerf seal
- SICBN/SCC composites
- Sylramic iBN fibers
- CVI SiC-coated fabric
- CVI SiC matrix
- ThermoGravimetric Analysis (TGA)
- 5% O2/Ar or 0.1% O2/Ar; 150°C to 1000°C; 20°C/minute
- 100h maximum time, shorter times to investigate kinetics
- SEM, EDS, TOF-SIMS, XPS for characterization

Possible reactions

- Oxidation formation
  
  \[ \text{Si} + 3/2 \text{O}_2(g) + \text{SiO}_2(g) + \text{CO}(g) \]

- 2 BN + 3/2 O2(g) = B2O3 + N2(g)
- SiO3 = B2O3(g)

- Oxide volatilization
  
  B2O3 + H2O(g) = 2 HBO2(g)

- Active Oxidation
  
  SiO + O2 = SiO2(g) + CO(g)

Summary and Conclusions

- Minimal oxidation of Sylramic iBN fibers or SiC/BN/SiC composites occurs at 816°C
- Transient borosilicate glass formation occurs at 1149°C and 1343°C followed by boron volatility, leaving a protective silica scale on both fibers and composites
- Destructive oxidation of fibers and composites occurs at 1538°C
  - 5% O2: excessive borosilicate glass formation, SiC fluxing, and glass bubble formation
  - 0.1% O2: active oxidation of SiC to form SiO(g) observed

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