



CMC Research at NASA Glenn in 2018: Recent Progress and Plans

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for presentation at the
International Symposium on Advancing Frontiers of Ceramics
for Sustainable Societal Development

held in Honor of Dr. Mrityunjay Singh

at the 42nd Annual Conference and Exposition
on Advanced Ceramics and Composites

January 21-26, 2018



CMC Research at NASA Glenn

- CMC Development & Characterization
- Modeling & Validation
- Additive Manufacturing



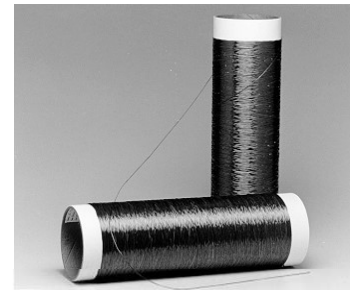
CMC Development and Characterization

- **2700 °F CMC development**
- **Effects of engine environment
on CMC/EBC damage modes**

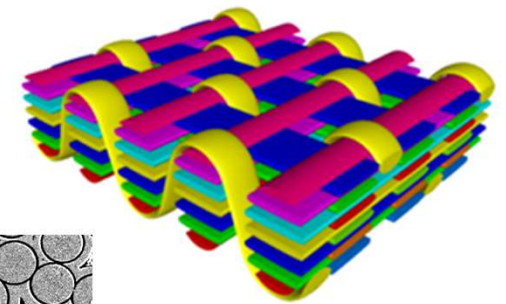


NASA 2700°F CMC combines three technology advancements

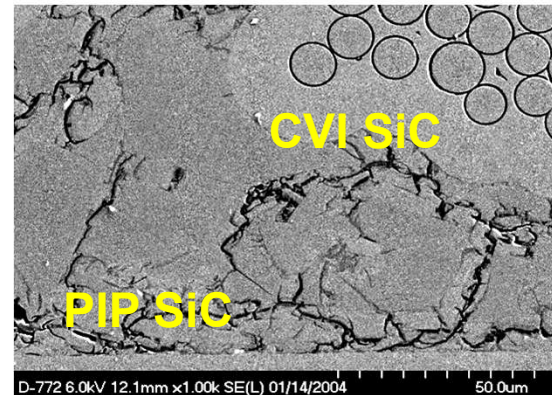
- **Creep-resistant Sylramic-iBN fiber**



- **Advanced 3D fiber architecture**



- **Hybrid CVI-PIP SiC matrix**





Creep and fatigue tests demonstrated durability of 3D hybrid-matrix CMC at 2700°F

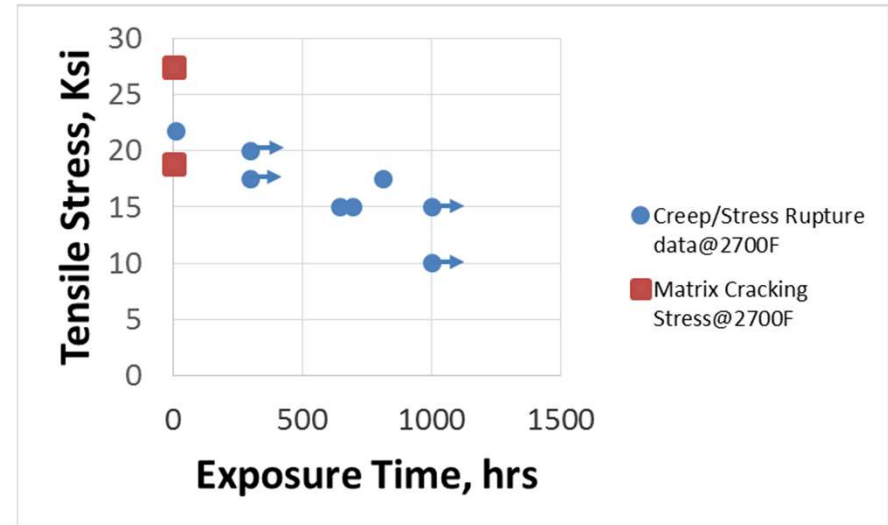
Challenge

Durable 2700°F Ceramic Matrix Composites will reduce cooling air required for turbine engine components, increasing engine efficiency and reducing fuel burn and emissions

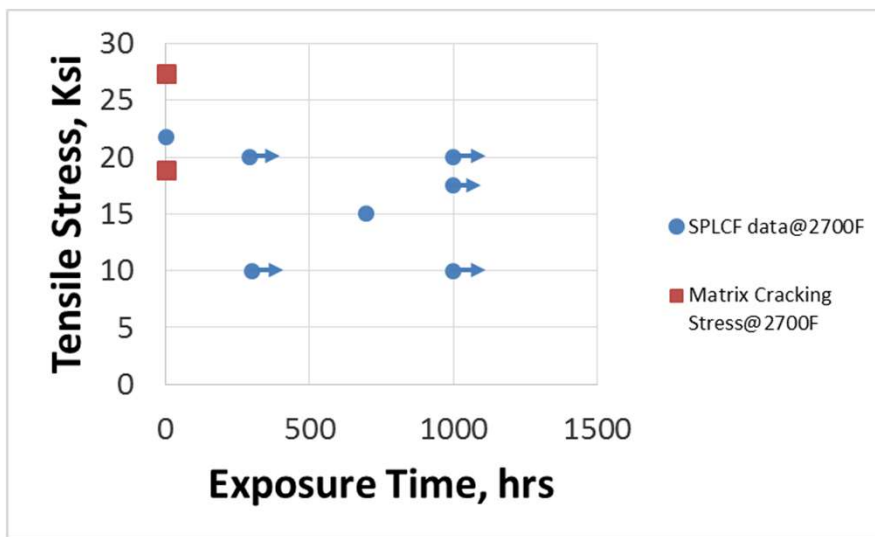
Approach

Characterize mechanical properties and durability of TTT-developed CMC at 2700°F

Creep Rupture



Fatigue (SPLCF)



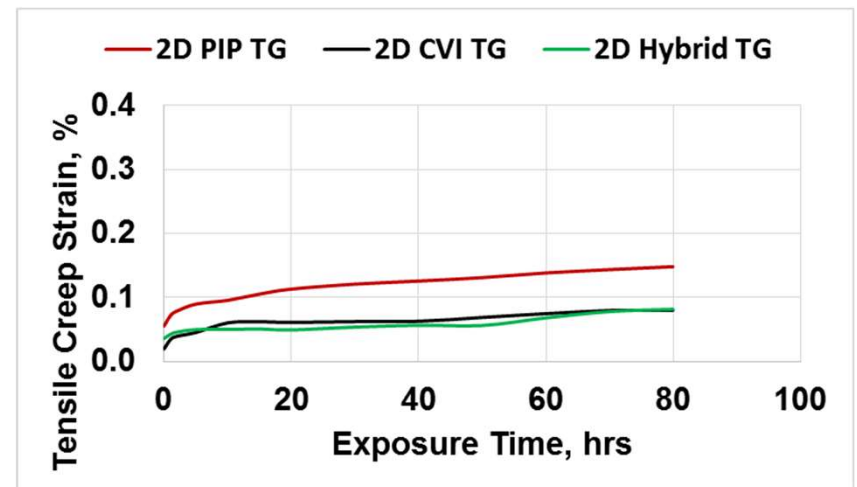
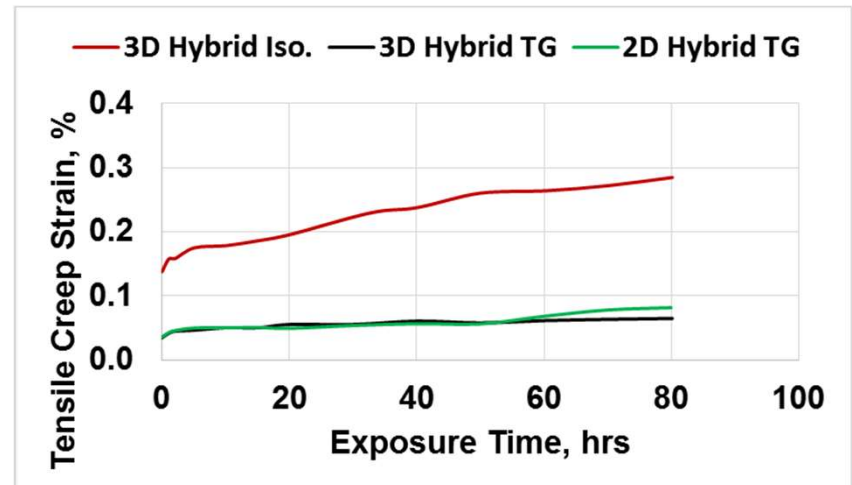
CMC shows 1000 hours durability at 2700°F and 15-20 ksi in creep and fatigue

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Effect of thermal gradients on creep strains of SiC/SiC CMCs evaluated at 2700 °F

- CMCs with 2D & 3D fiber architectures and CVI (2D only), PIP (2D only), and CVI/PIP hybrid matrices tested for 80 hours in creep at 10 ksi under isothermal & thermal gradient (TG) conditions (2700 °F max temp)
- Through-thickness TGs generated in uncoated SiC/SiC CMCs with laser heating and backside air cooling. Front and back side temp. measured with pyrometers and IR camera



Isothermal test on 3D hybrid CMC generated highest creep strain followed by TG test on 2D PIP matrix CMC. Uncoated CMCs sustained steady thermal gradients with a creep stress of 10 ksi for 80 hours without an EBC. Results of SPLCF tests generated on the same materials are being evaluated.

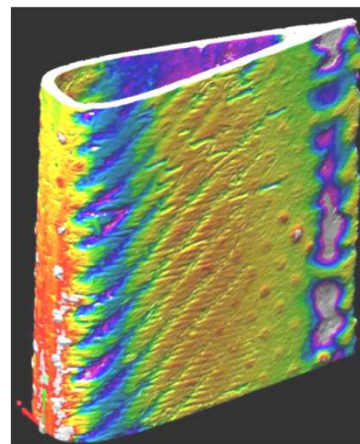
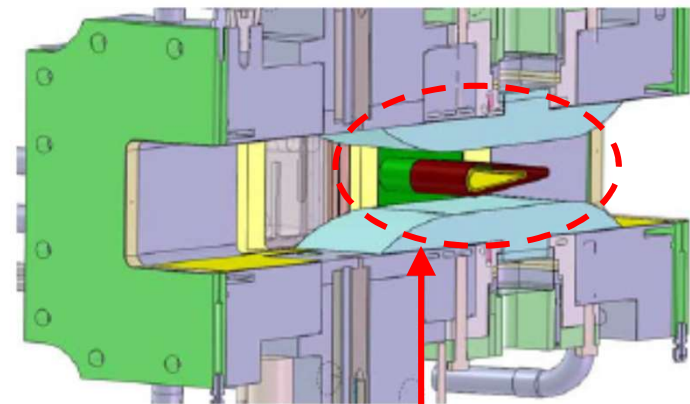


Rig test evaluation of CMC/EBC underway at UTRC

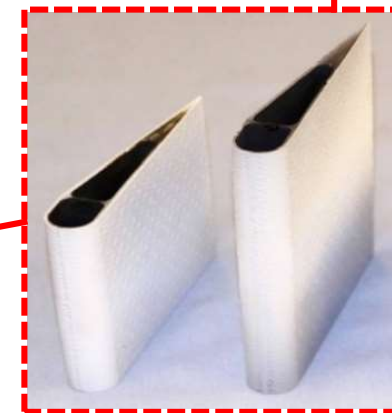
CMC subelement will be used to evaluate material capabilities in a simulated turbine environment

- 2700°F airfoil-shaped test article, 3x3 inches
- Mach No. $0.2 < M < 0.8$ in test section
- Rig shakedown complete, test program underway
- Thermocouples, pyrometers and IR camera monitor material temperatures
- NASA / P&W / UTRC collaboration

UTRC JBTS test rig



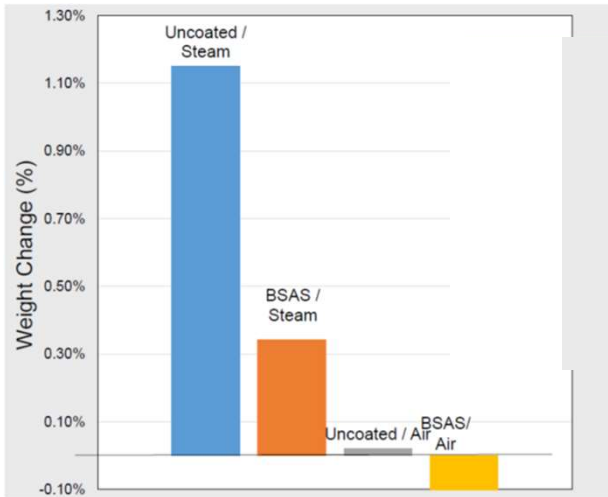
White light imaging shows surface variability of test article



airfoil subelements

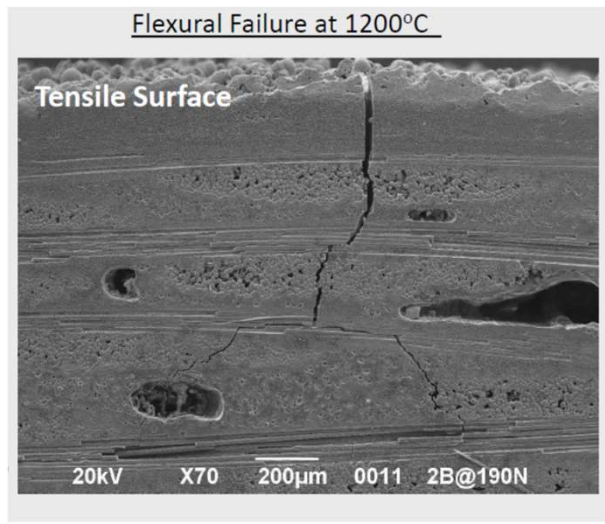


EBC slows damage accumulation at 2200°F in steam environment

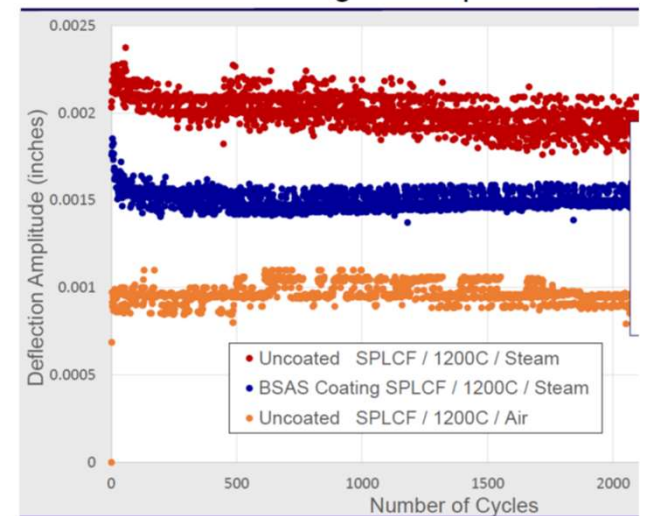


Flexural fatigue tests in steam show mechanics of damage propagation in EBC-coated CMC

EBC slows weight gain and stiffness reduction in CMC



Cracks initiate in EBC (in tension), propagate into CMC, and branch at ply interface



Change in amplitude with fatigue cycles

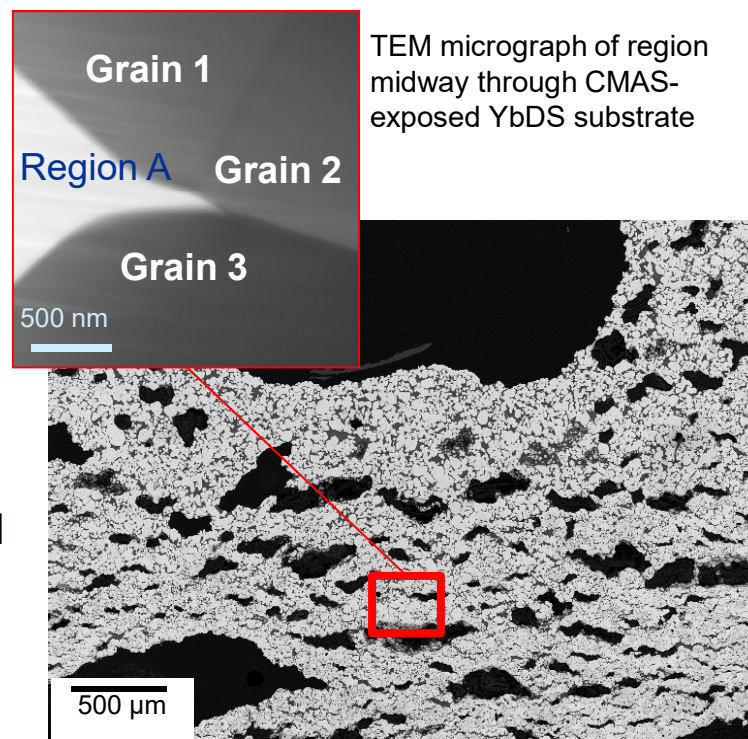


Development of CMAS-resistant EBCs

PROBLEM: Above 1100°C, molten calcium-magnesium-aluminosilicate (CMAS) can degrade environmental barrier coatings via thermochemical interactions, resulting in premature EBC failure

APPROACH:

- Understand causes of EBC degradation by characterizing thermochemical interactions of CMAS with ytterbium disilicate (YbDS) EBC
- Expose hot-pressed YbDS substrates to CMAS at 1200-1500°C for 1- 50 hour durations
- Evaluate CMAS/YbDS interactions using transmission electron microscopy (TEM), selected area diffraction (SAD) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) for microstructural and compositional analysis



TEM micrograph of region midway through CMAS-exposed YbDS substrate

CMAS/YbDS substrate after 1500°C-50h

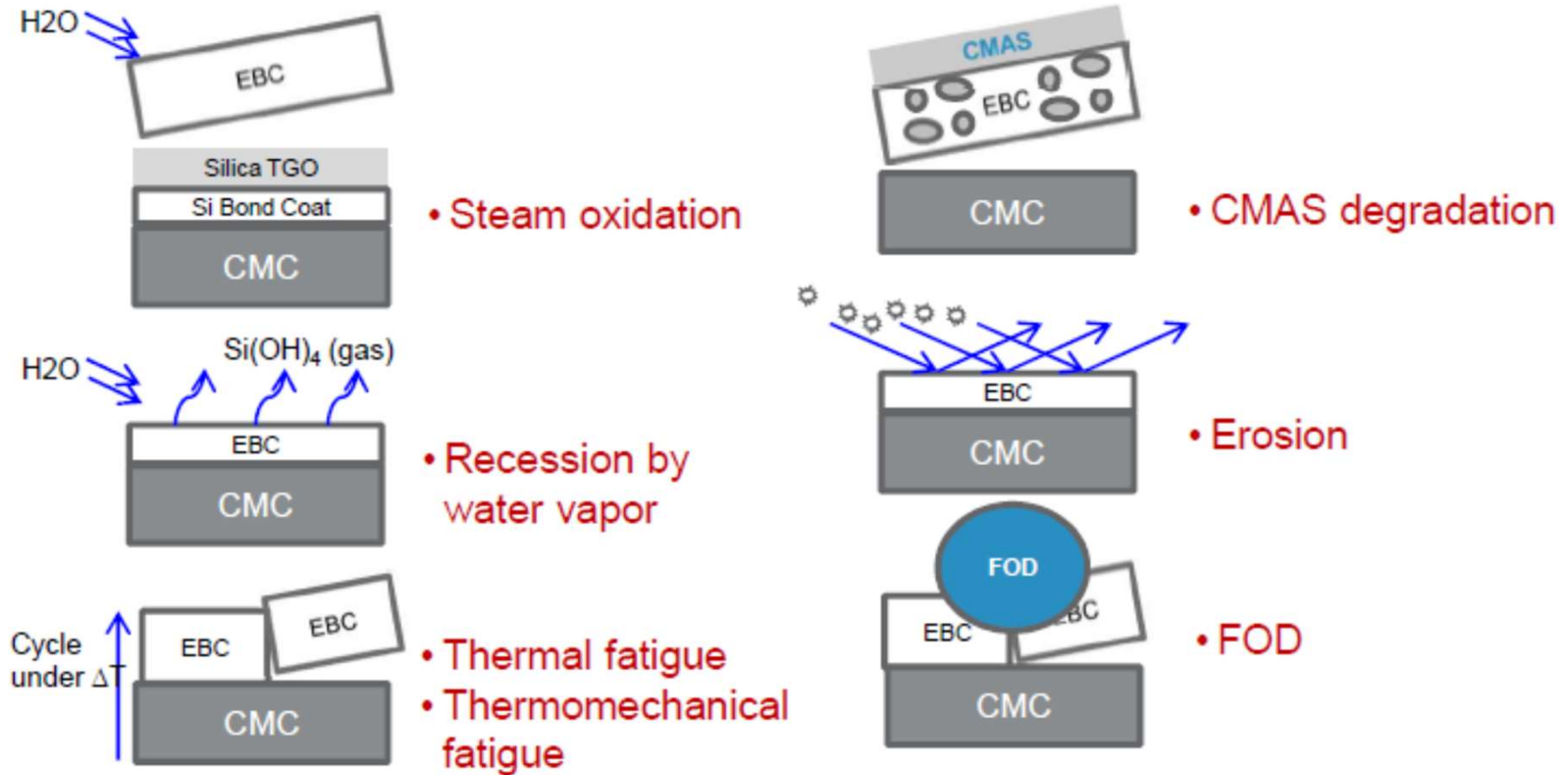
OBSERVATIONS:

- CMAS infiltrated YbDS substrate, suggesting ytterbium disilicate is not effective as a standalone CMAS-resistant EBC
- TEM study revealed no apatite ($\text{Ca}_2\text{Yb}_8(\text{SiO}_4)_6\text{O}_2$) phase formation, supporting results from previous characterization

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EBC Failure Modes Investigated



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Constituent Development and Characterization

- **Engineered matrix for more durable CMC**
- **Fiber development and testing**
- **Mini-composites**



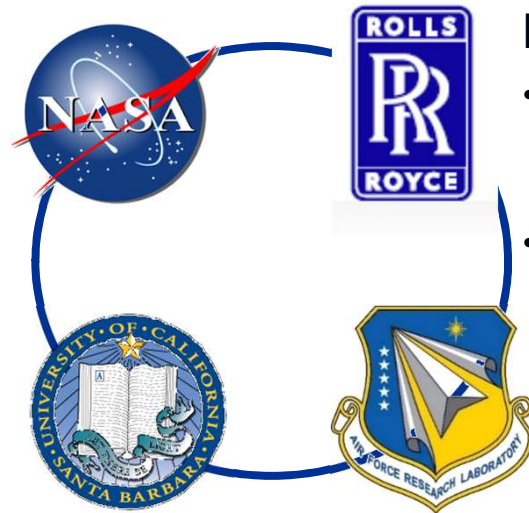
Consortium Established for CMC/EBC Environmental Durability Testing, Modeling & Validation

NASA Glenn

- Conduct mechanical testing of mini-composites at 2200-2700°F in air and steam environments
- Optimize EBC/CMC interface based on bonding and crack deflection
- Develop and validate models for mini-composite properties, durability and failure modes

Univ. California Santa Barbara

- Microstructural characterization of damage progression using Digital Image Correlation, Acoustic Emission measurement and SEM
- NASA Space Technology Research Fellowship



Rolls Royce HTC

- Fabricate CMC mini-composites using industry fabrication processes and constituents
- Define relevant material operating conditions; stress, temperature, environment

Air Force Research Labs

- Damage characterization using Digital Image Correlation and AE methods
- Microstructural characterization by High Energy x-ray imaging (w/ UC Berkeley) and automated serial sectioning of test specimens with data reconstruction

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CMC / EBC Durability Modeling & Validation

- **Optimization of CMC cooling for maximum durability**
- **Experimental validation of accelerated matrix cracking model in steam environment**
- **Multi-physics model to relate CMC matrix cracking with Electrical Resistance for NDE applications**



Additive Manufacturing

- **Modified “Binder Jet” process for ceramics and CMCs**
- **Direct Printing for motor components**



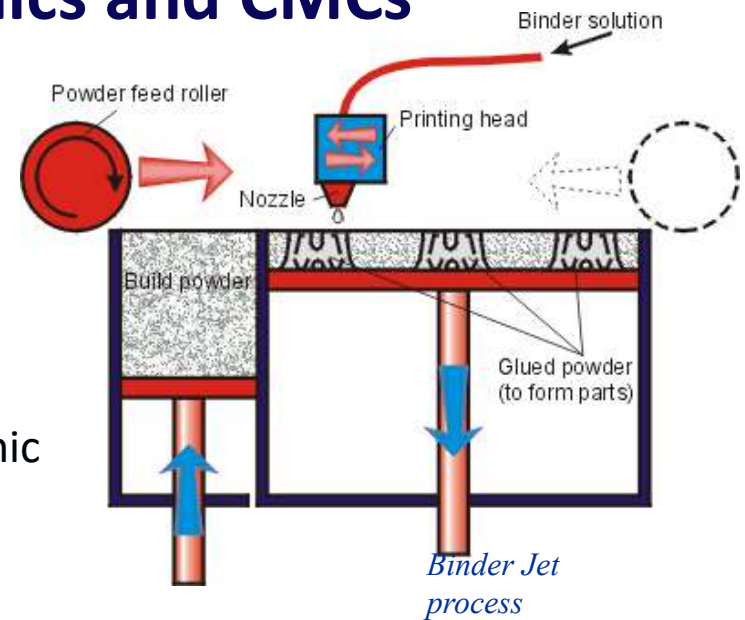
Additive Manufacturing of Ceramics and CMCs

Objective

Accelerate the fabrication, testing & process optimization for CMC fabrication at reduced cost

Approach

- Modify a binder jet machine to fabricate monolithic SiC and SiC CMC
- Characterize the effect of fabrication process parameters and powder composition on microstructure and mechanical properties
- Demonstrate dense monolithic SiC before progressing to chopped-fiber CMC



Benefit

Additive manufacturing of thermally conductive SiC could enable low cost fabrication of lightweight heat exchangers for high power density propulsion systems

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Additive Manufacturing for electric motor fabrication

Objective: Use additive manufacturing methods to build more efficient, higher power density electric motors

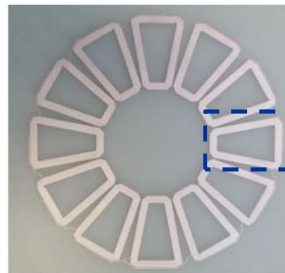
Approach: AM is enabling compact motor designs with lightweight structures, innovative cooling, high copper fill, and multi-material components



Axial Flux Machine – pancake motor



Distributed electric propulsion concept



Higher Electrical Conductivity Coils

Production Benefits: AM eliminates extensive machining, expensive tooling and design changes and high labor cost of conventional manufacturing.

Team members: NASA (GRC, LaRC, ARC) LaunchPoint Technologies and University of Texas - El Paso

Improved air flow for better thermal management



Lightweight structures



NASA GRC Focus in 2018

CMC / EBC Durability Modeling & Validation

- Measure effects of environment (steam, CMAS) and cooling on CMC durability
- Complete turbine rig test evaluation of 2700°F CMC / EBC
- Validate CMC creep model at 2700°F with mini-composite tests
- Validate SiC fiber crack growth model for CMC rupture life prediction

Additive Manufacturing

- Optimize “binder jet” process for dense SiC and chopped-fiber CMC’s
- Demonstrate Direct Printing for lightweight electric motor components and measure power density improvement in motor tests



Support for CMC research comes from these NASA programs:

Advanced Air Vehicles Program

- Advanced Air Transport Technology Project

Transformative Aeronautics Concepts Program

- Transformational Tools & Technologies Project
- Convergent Aeronautics Solutions Project