



Entry Systems and Technology Division

Sustaining Phenolic Impregnated Carbon Ablator (PICA) for Future NASA Missions Including Discovery and New Frontiers

**Don Ellerby, Mairead Stackpoole, Matt Gasch, Keith Peterson,
Frank Milos and Ethiraj Venkatapathy,
NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035**

**Dinesh Prabhu, Kristina Skokova
Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc., Moffett Field, CA 94035**

**Steve Violette,
Fiber Materials Inc, Biddeford, ME 04005**

International Planetary Probe Workshop 6-12 July 2019
University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Background – PICA



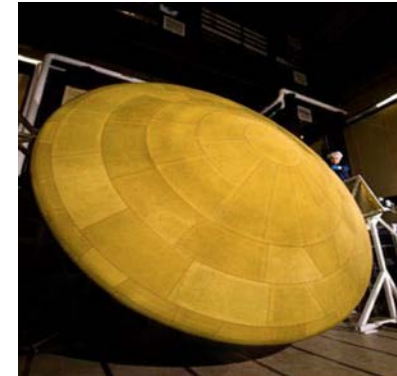
State of the Art Low Density Carbon Phenolic Ablators

Entry Systems and Technology Division

- **Phenolic Impregnated Carbon Ablator (PICA)**
 - First used as forebody single piece heatshield for Stardust
- **Low density coupled with efficient ablative capability at medium-high heat fluxes**
- **Since Stardust-**
 - Under the Orion program PICA was shown to be capable for both ISS and lunar return missions but was not selected as the baseline TPS
 - PICA was transitioned to Mars Science Lab (MSL) post CDR in a tiled configuration when the mission environments went beyond the capabilities of SLA561V
 - OSIRIS-REx sample return capsule as a single piece
 - Mars 2020 – Utilizing last of the “heritage” Sniace rayon based PICA



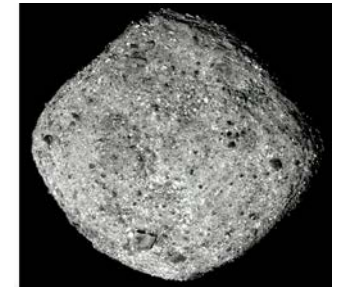
Stardust forebody TPS.
(~0.8m diameter)



MSL Heatshield
(4.5m diameter)



OSIRIS-REx forebody
TPS. (~0.8m diameter)

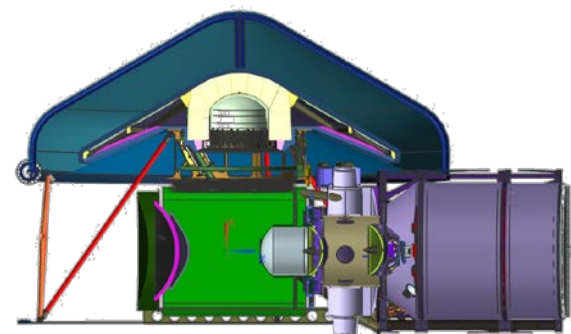


Bennu taken by the
OSIRIS-REx spacecraft
from a distance of around
50 miles (80 km).

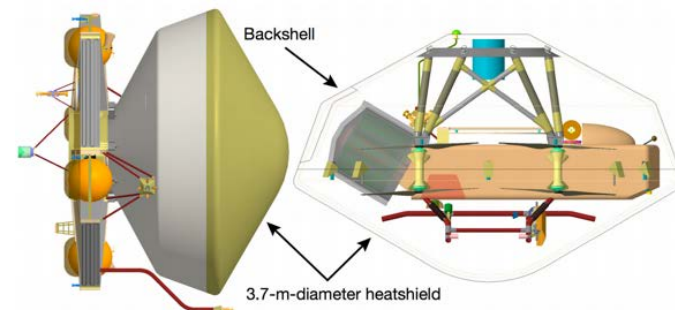
Future Needs for PICA-D*

Entry Systems and Technology Division

- Mars Sample Return (MSR) Campaign
 - Sample Retrieval Lander (SRL):
 - Heatshield
 - Earth Entry Vehicle (EEV):
 - Backshell
 - Option for heatshield
- Dragonfly: Heatshield
- Future Discovery and New Frontiers missions:
 - Backshell and Heatshield



MSR EEV



Dragonfly

Challenges with PICA Sustainability



Entry Systems and Technology Division

- In 2016 NASA learned that the “heritage” rayon used in PICA was ceasing production, leading to a flight-qualified PICA sustainability concern
 - Rayon precursor for PICA has become obsolete twice since the material was developed and used on Stardust
 - Manufacturing of Rayon is not environmentally friendly (no longer produced in US)
- Lyocell has been identified as a alternative to the rayon based precursor
 - Lyocell production is much more environmentally friendly
 - Lenzing – sister factories in US, Austria and UK able to provide the same Lyocell precursor – multiple supply routes alleviate future sustainability concern

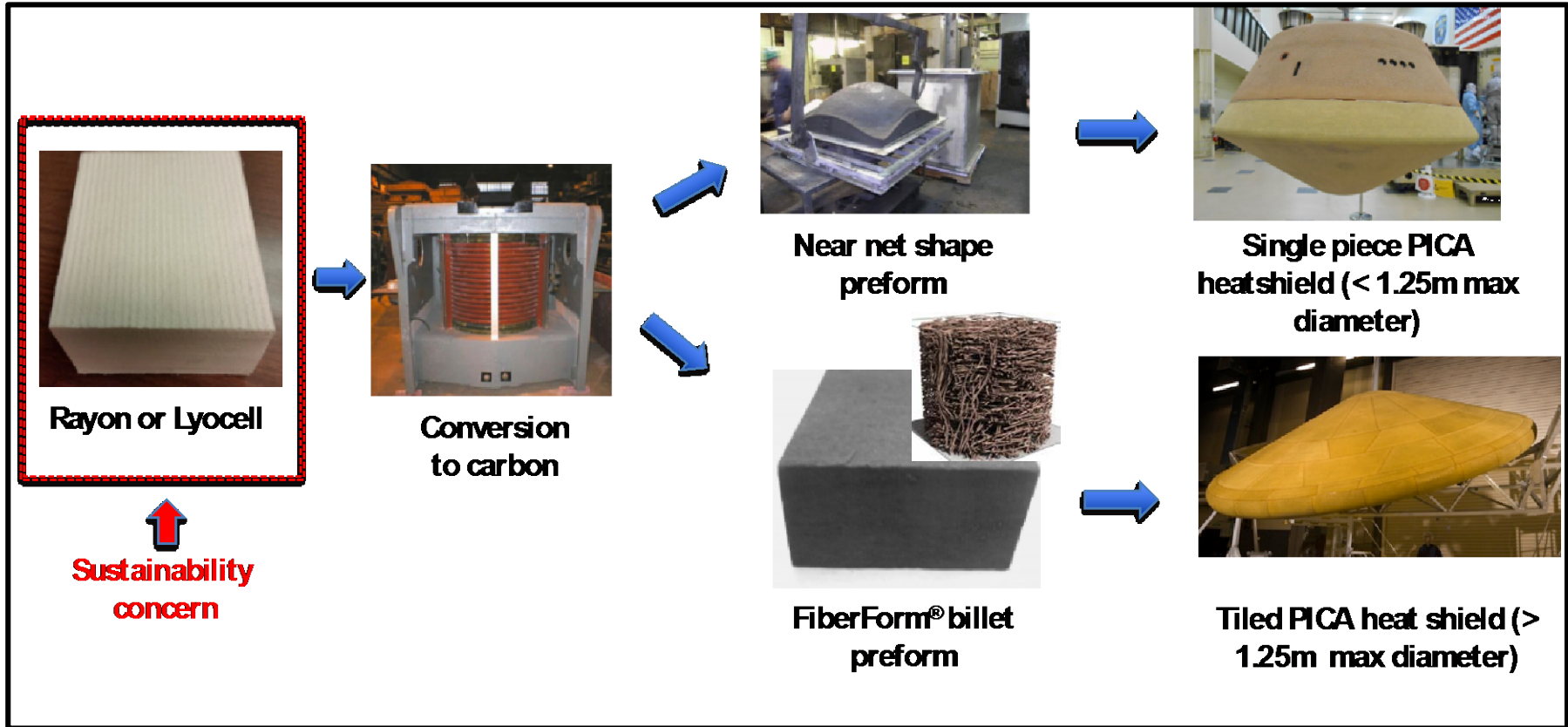
Mission/ Project	Precusor type	Rayon Sustainability	Changes /Updates to PICA
Stardust - Near Net Shape (NNS)	Liberty rayon	US source – production ceased in the 90s	Developing process to fabricate single piece Near Net Shape (NNS) cast part within the density specification required
Orion - billets	Multiple sources – settled on Sniace	Multiple international sources evaluated	Optimized densification process for billets, tested the bounds of the density specification and the influence on performance / properties
MSL- billets	Sniace rayon	international source – production ceased in ~ 2017	Leveraged Orion data to allow adoption on MSL
OSIRIS Rex - NNS	Sniace rayon	international source – production ceased in ~ 2017	Cast FiberForm preform density spec modified compared to Stardust. Phenolic level adjusted based on lessons learned from Orion/MSL
M2020 - billets	Sniace rayon	international source – production ceased in ~ 2017	Leveraged MSL
PICA-D - billets	Lyocell	Domestic/international sister plants. Greener processing	Orion/MSL density specification range
PICA-D - NNS	Lyocell	Domestic/international sister plants. Greener processing	Leveraged OSIRIS Rex/MSL density specification range

PICA Manufacturing Overview

Role of Rayon/Lyocell in PICA Manufacturing



Entry Systems and Technology Division



- Chopped, graphitized rayon/Lyocell - based carbon fiber slurry-cast into either block (billet) or single piece heatshield preforms
- Single piece cast heatshields have fiber oriented to optimize (minimize) through-thickness thermal conductivity
- Lightweight phenolic sol-gel matrix is infiltrated into preform

Establishment of PICA-D as a Replacement for Heritage PICA



Entry Systems and Technology Division

- **FY17 - SMD-PSD funded NASA Ames to manufacture & perform limited property/aerothermal characterization of Lyocell-based PICA (PICA-D)**
 - Fiber Processing, billet fabrication, single piece heatshield preform fabrication, conversion to PICA (billets and single piece preform)
 - PICA property testing and arc jet testing
- **FY17 task with limited testing indicated PICA-D had good potential as a replacement for heritage PICA**
 - Material properties and aerothermal performance in family with “heritage” PICA
- **FY18/FY19 – further efforts to characterize and extend the capability of PICA-D and establish Lyocell PICA as a replacement for heritage PICA**
 - Establishing PICA-D as a replacement will allow missions to utilize PICA-D without having to address further sustainability risks.
 - Establishing extended capability of PICA-D will allow Sample Return Missions with higher entry speed and larger size that were not considered before.
 - Extended aerothermal operational capability
 - Larger single piece heatshield manufacturing

PICA-D Arc Jet Testing



Entry Systems and Technology Division

Runs in Air 2017

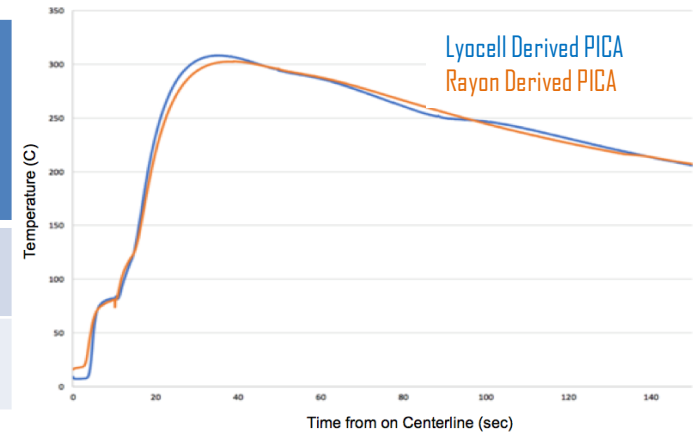
Pre/ Post Test Model Comparison (1550W/cm² condition)



Recession Comparison

Material	Average centerline recession (1550W/cm ² and 1.3 atm)	Average centerline recession (400W/cm ² and 0.3atm)	Average centerline recession (220W/cm ² and 0.08atm)
Lyocell PICA	4.0mm	6.02mm	3.79mm
Rayon PICA	4.2mm	5.97mm	3.89mm

Example in-depth TC Trace @ 1550W/cm²



Run condition very relevant for proposers considering PICA as a forebody or backshell material

Runs in N₂ 2018/19

Heat Flux = 140 W/cm²,
Pressure= 14 kPa

Heat Flux = 260 W/cm²,
Pressure= 19 kPa



- Previous testing of PICA with RTV seams was only done in air under MSL and Orion programs
- In support of Dragonfly Phase A study, PICA-D built 2 wedge shear models with RTV seams for testing in a nitrogen environment

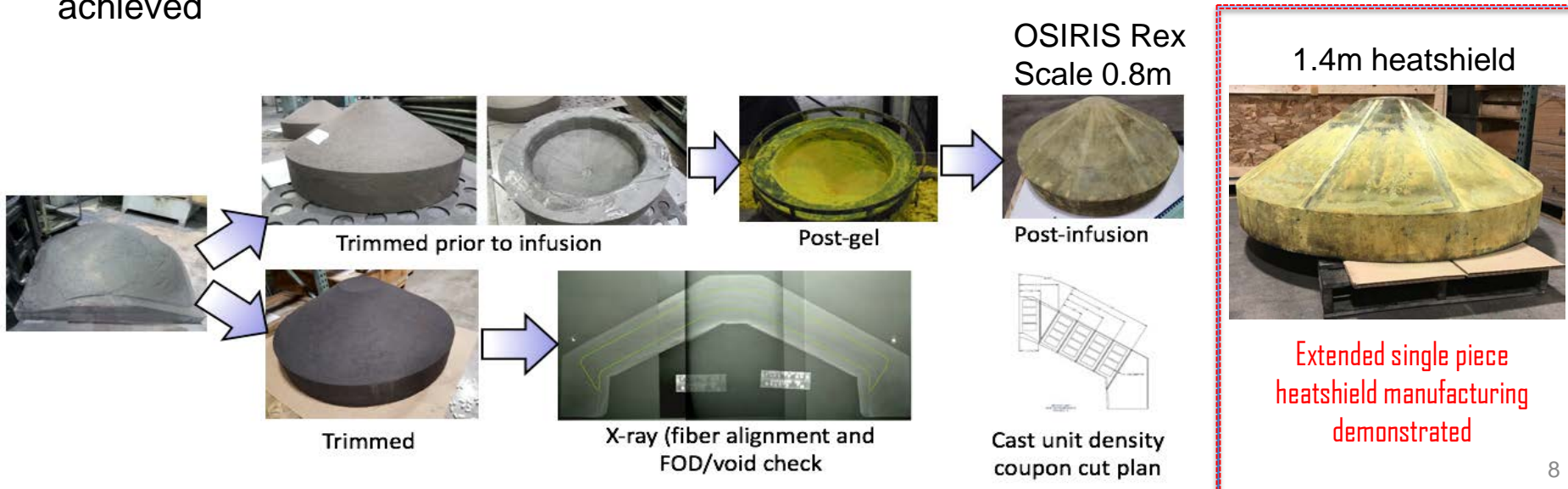
For a Given Test Condition (Same Run Time) Initial Results Indicate that Recession and In-depth Temperature Between a Lyocell-Derived PICA and a Heritage Rayon-Derived PICA are Comparable, in both Oxygen and Nitrogen.

Lyocell Fiberform/PICA Billet and Near Net Shape Cast Processing



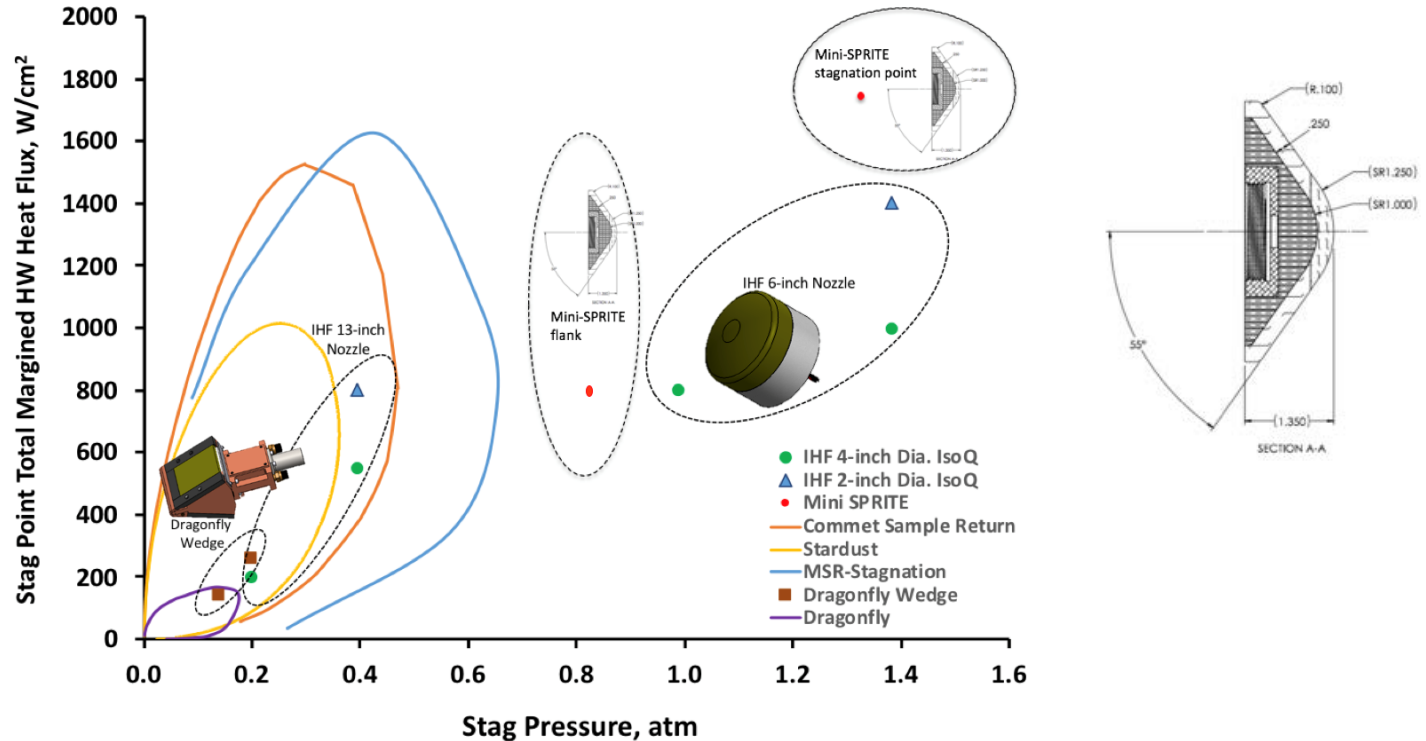
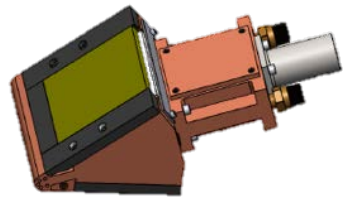
Entry Systems and Technology Division

- 9 Fiberform billets manufactured in FY17 to optimize process (Lyocell)
- Additional billets fabricated in FY18 (property and arc jet testing)
- Fabricated 3 net-shaped Fiberform heatshield blanks (OSIRIS REx scale) in FY17
- Fabricated 4 net-shaped ~ 1.5m single piece FiberForm castings (FY18/19)
 - Converted one into 1.4 m PICA heatshield: characterization underway
 - Limited Non Destructive Evaluation (NDE) on the near net shape Fiberform unit to evaluate fiber alignment
- Significant number of lessons learned captured/implemented and substantial risk reduction achieved



Test Campaign to Establish/Extend Capabilities

Entry Systems and Technology Division



- **Arc jet campaign objectives**

- Compare the thermal response and recession behavior of Lyocell derived PICA to rayon derived PICA
- Initial look at any performance differences or off-nominal behavior in PICA-D
- Establishing the extended capability of PICA-D will allow Sample Return Missions with higher entry speed that were not considered before



Summary

Entry Systems and Technology Division

- **PICA has become a workhorse TPS for NASA and sustainment is essential**
- **NASA ARC / FMI are working together to address PICA rayon sustainability concerns**
- **Lyocell Based PICA (PICA-D) was manufactured and limited testing shows it to be a viable replacement for heritage rayon**
- **Scaled-up of single piece heatshield manufacturing also demonstrated**
- **Future NASA missions need PICA (SRL, MSR EEV and Dragonfly) and PICA sustainability effort will have a payoff for these missions**
- **Establishing the extended capability of PICA-D will allow Sample Return Missions with higher entry speeds and larger payload not considered before**

Backup



Entry Systems and Technology Division



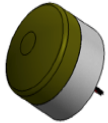
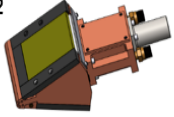
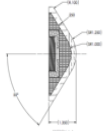
Lyocell – A Sustainable Precursor

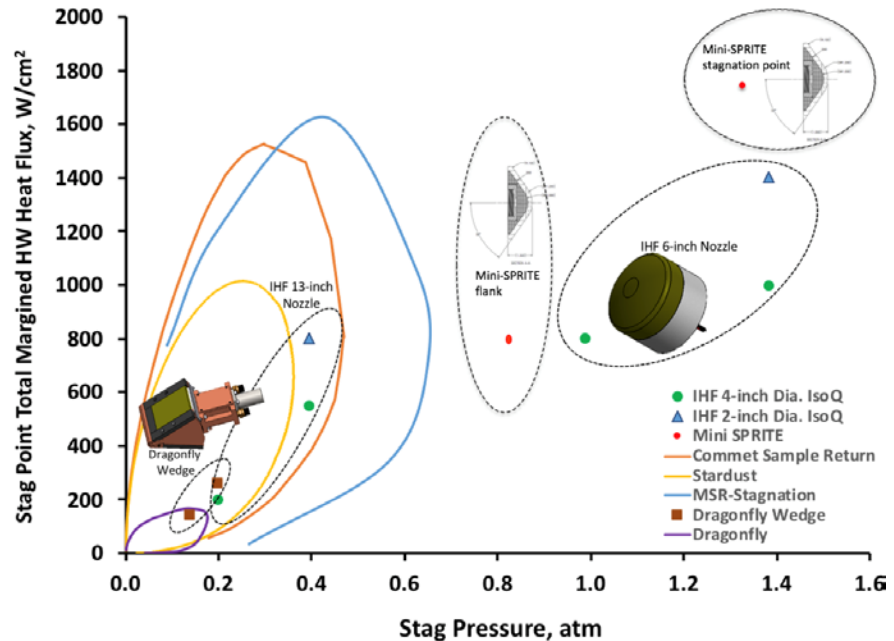
Entry Systems and Technology Division

- Traditional rayon manufactured from wood pulp involves many steps and the conversion of wood pulp into rayon or regenerated cellulose results in toxic byproducts
 - rayon manufacturing was discontinued and is no longer a viable process in the US and Europe
- Lyocell - solvent spinning technique is simpler and more environmentally sound
 - uses a non-toxic solvent chemical that is 99% recycled in the manufacturing process
- Lenzing – sister factories in US, Austria and UK able to provide the same Lyocell precursor – multiple supply routes alleviate future sustainability concern

Test Campaign to Establish/Extend Capabilities

Entry Systems and Technology Division

	<p>1 Drop-in replacement testing on 4in and 2in diameter stagnation models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: provide experimental evidence that PICA-D could be used with high confidence as a TPS material on variety of missions Testing from ~ 200 W/cm² up to~ 1500 W/cm² (cold wall) heat flux and 1.4 atm pressure AHF and IHF 6in nozzle tests Compare recession and in-depth temperature data with FIAT predictions Some, but limited, comparison to heritage (MSL) PICA is also planned
	<p>2 Exploring PICA-D performance limits through testing at extreme environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: expanding PICA limits and thermal performance modeling capability TBD condition, possibly ~ 1000 W/cm², 0.8 atm pressure, 1400 Pa shear, wedge test model Testing at AEDC H2S facility
	<p>3 Exploring PICA-D performance limits through new test article design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: expanding PICA limits and thermal performance modeling capability Mini-SPRITE test model: ~2200 W/cm² (cold wall) stagnation heating, 500 Pa shear on the flank IHF 6in nozzle test (limited number of coupons)



Arc jet campaign objectives

- Compare the thermal response and recession behavior of Lyocell derived PICA to rayon derived PICA
- Initial look at any performance differences or off-nominal behavior in PICA-D
- Establishing the extended capability of PICA-D will allow Sample Return Missions with higher entry speed that were not considered before