High temperature aerogels in the Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$ system are being investigated as possible constituents for lightweight integrated thermal protection system (TPS) designs for use in supersonic and hypersonic applications. Gels are synthesized from ethoxysilanes and AlCl$_3$·6H$_2$O, using an epoxide catalyst. The influence of Al:Si ratio, solvent, water to metal and water to alcohol ratios on aerogel composition, morphology, surface area, and pore size distribution were examined, and phase transformation on heat treatment characterized. Aerogels have been fabricated which maintain porous, fractal structures after brief exposures to 1000°C.

Incorporation of nanofibers, infiltration of aerogels into SiC foams, use of polymers for crosslinking the aerogels, or combinations of these, offer potential for toughening and integration of TPS with composite structure. Woven fabric composites having Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$ aerogels as a matrix also have been fabricated. Continuing work is focused on reduction in shrinkage and optimization of thermal and physical properties.
High Temperature Aerogels for Thermal Protection Systems

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Objective:

To explore the use of high temperature aerogels in the development of lightweight, high temperature insulating materials and integrated structures for supersonic and hypersonic applications, including space exploration.
Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$ Phase Diagram-- Target compositions

1 Al: 0Si
8:1 Al:Si
3:1 Al:Si (3:2 mullite)
1:1 Al:Si
Synthesis approach:

\[ \text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{RO}-\text{Si-OR} + (\text{water, alcohol, propylene oxide}) \rightarrow \text{hydrogel} \]

\[ \text{OR} \]

\[ \text{OR} \]

\[ \text{R= CH}_3 \text{ or CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \]

\[ \text{Supercritical CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{aerogel} \]

\[ \text{+ HA} \]

\[ \text{+ A}^- \]

\[ \text{OH} \]

\[ \text{A} \]

Variables:

- Al/Si ratio
- water/ M
- alcohol/ M
- propylene oxide concentration

Determine influence of processing parameters on shrinkage, gel structure (surface area, pore size and pore distribution, density) and pyrolysis behavior.
Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field
Shrinkage control is an important element in integrating aerogels with other materials.
Shrinkage varies with Al/Si composition as well as synthesis parameters.

- Al$_2$O$_3$ gel has the greatest shrinkage, but is the most robust.
- TEOS provides a less toxic alternative to TMOS, but gels exhibit slightly greater shrinkage than TMOS-derived gels,
- Lowest shrinkage in this series obtained with 3Al: 1Si composition.
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Note larger pores and coarser structure of Al$_2$O$_3$ aerogels compared with mixed Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$ gels
• 1:1 hydrogels show the lowest shrinkage (near net shape)
• Aerogels appear to have minimum shrinkage at 3:1 composition, with exception of 149 gel synthesized using a slightly modified technique.
• Lower ethanol might reduce shrinkage, but requires tighter process control.
- porosity 94.5-96.4%
- TMOS gels have lowest bulk density
- variation in physical density of low ethanol gels might reflect need to better control competing reactions during synthesis
• $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $8\text{Al}:1\text{Si}$ gels exhibit larger pores and wider pore size distribution; $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ gel also contains 2.5-4.5 nm peak.
• Typical pore size smallest in 3:1 and 1:1 gels.
• Characterization of 4:1 gels in progress.

- BET shows variation with composition in TMOS aerogels; less sensitivity to composition for TEOS gels.
Al:Si 8.0:1.0 BET 723 m²/g
Al:Si 3.0:1.0 BET 713 m²/g
Al:Si 1.0:1.0 BET 723 m²/g
Al:Si 8.0:1.0 reduced ethanol BET 706 m²/g
Al:Si 3.0:1.0 reduced ethanol BET 713 m²/g
Al:Si 3.0:1.0 reduced ethanol BET 670 m²/g
XRD Phases:

$\alpha$–$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (rhomobohedral)

XRD Phases:

$\text{Al}_2[\text{Al}_{2.8}\text{Si}_{1.2}]\text{O}_{9.54}$ (mullite)

$\alpha$–$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (tetragonal)

3:1 aerogel produced

mullite with closer to

4:1 composition

3Al:1Si

1Al:0Si

3Al:1Si

1Al:0Si

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600

Temperature, C

Temperature, C

Weight, %

DTA
• Aerogel structure maintained after brief exposure to 1050 C in 3 Al: 1 Si gel
• Dense, crystalline structure obtained at 1400 C and above
Applied Science C nanofibers in Al$_2$O$_3$-SiO$_2$ aerogels

- Good dispersions attained with short fiber lengths in higher alcohol systems
- Radial splits developed at higher Al concentrations
SiC Nanofiber (GRC) reinforced aerogels

- Very rapid gelation occurs with addition of SiC nanofibers. Distinctly different from behavior with same weight percent of C nanofibers, suggesting some catalytic effect (requires further study)
- Reducing propylene oxide concentration delays gelation. In this case, gel time was sufficiently long that nanofibers settled, producing a gradient.
- Appropriate intermediate gel time should readily be attainable

5% SiC nanofiber in 3Al:1Si gel, low ethanol
Alumina nanofiber reinforced aerogels:

Coming soon!
Aerogel-Filled 100 ppi SiC Foam (HyperTherm)
1Al:1Si, reduced ethanol
Nextel 312 aerogel composite

- good infiltration of aerogel into fabric
- fabric remains flexible
- more successful in compositions with low syneresis
- needs development to avert delaminations
Summary and Conclusions:

- Al-rich (all Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} and 8Al:1Si compositions) have larger pores and wide pore size distributions.
- Narrower, more uniform pore distributions can be attained with 4:1 and 3:1 compositions.
- TEOS can be substituted for more toxic TMOS, and provides more robust gels.
- Reducing ethanol concentration offers promise in reducing shrinkage, but may require tighter control of competing reactions in synthesis, and increases challenge in dispersing nanofibers.
- SiC nanofiber incorporation provides reduced shrinkage in 3:1 gel, but accelerates gelation. Gelation time can be controlled with appropriate propylene oxide concentration.
- 3:1 compositions maintained fractal structure at brief exposure to 1050 C.
- Al-rich compositions provide potential for highest temperature applications and are more robust.
- Si-rich compositions offer lower shrinkages, and thus are desirable for filling foams without pulling away from foam struts.