Improvements to the Synthesis of Polyimide Aerogels

Cross-linked polyimide aerogels are viable approach to higher temperature, flexible insulation for inflatable decelerators. Results indicate that the all-polyimide aerogels are as strong or stronger than polymer reinforced silica aerogels at the same density. Currently, examining use of carbon nanofiber and clay nanoparticles to improve performance. Flexible, polyimide aerogels have potential utility in other applications such as space suits, habitats, shelter applications, etc. where low dusting is desired.
Improvements to the synthesis of polyimide aerogels

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What are aerogels?

- Highly porous solids made by drying a wet gel without shrinking
- Pore sizes extremely small (typically 10-40 nm)—makes for very good insulation
- 2-4 times better insulator than fiberglass under ambient pressure, 10-15 times better in light vacuum
- Invented in 1930’s by Prof. Samuel Kistler of the College of the Pacific
Examples of current commercial aerogel products

- Cabot
  - Pellets, composite
  - Oil and gas pipeline insulation
  - Cryo-insulation
  - Day-lighting applications

- Aspen Aerogels
  - Flexible blanket insulation
  - Oil and gas pipeline
  - Construction materials
  - Aerospace, apparel

- Nanopore
  - Vacuum insulation panels
  - Shipping containers
  - Refrigeration
  - Apparel
Monolithic silica aerogels out-perform particulate forms as insulation

...but are extremely fragile and moisture sensitive

...and limited to a few exotic applications

Cosmic dust collector - Stardust Program

Insulation on rovers
Potential applications for durable aerogels in aeronautics and space exploration

- Cryotank Insulation
- Fan engine containment (Ballistic protection)
- Air revitalization
- Sandwich structures
- Ultra-lightweight, multifunctional structures for habitats, rovers
- Heat shielding
- Propellant tanks
- Inflatable aerodynamic decelerators
- Insulation for EVA suits, habitats and rovers
Durable aerogels by reinforcing with polymers

- Polymer reinforcement *doubles* the density
- Results in *two order of magnitude* increase in strength
- Reduces surface area by only 30-50%

Typical Aerogel Cross-linking Process

Silanes in solvent

$\text{H}_2\text{O/solvent/catalyst}$

SOL

$\rightarrow$

15 min

GEL

Wash (water, alcohols)

Soak in monomer bath

Crosslinked

Heat

Wash (excess polymer)

SCF drying ($\text{CO}_2$)

Crosslinked Aerogel

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Process/property optimization of di-isocyanate cross-linked aerogels

Empirical models…

…used for predictions of optima

Low density…

…to high density…

and everything in-between

Meador et al, Chemistry of Materials, 2007, 19, 2247-2260
Reduced bonding in silica backbone leads to excellent elastic recovery over modulus range of 0.01 to 100 MPa

- Use of MTMS instead of TMOS gives 25% reduction in Si-O-Si bonding
- Almost all length is recovered after two compressions to 25%
- Polymer cross-linking provides increased modulus/maximum stress at break

One pot process streamlines aerogel fabrication

- Eliminating diffusion
  - Shortens process
  - Cross-linking more efficient
  - Aerogels are more uniform
- Properties are the same as multistep when 15 mol % APTES used
- Higher APTES leads to much higher density, lower surface area
  - Diffusion not a factor
  - Amount of polymer cross-linking much higher

Meador et al, *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces*, 2010, 2, 2162-2168
First Fully Successful Reentry HIAD Flight Demo

IRVE-II (Inflatable Reentry Vehicle Experiment) Mission
Developing Cutting Edge Technology for Atmospheric Reentry

Instrumentation:
- Thermocouples to measure heatshield performance
- Pressure transducers to measure inflation system performance
- Accelerometers, Solar Aspect Sensors, Magnetometer, Rate Sensors for trajectory reconstruction
- Thermocouples for system health monitoring

Benefits of Inflatable vs. Rigid Reentry Shells:
- More usable volume in existing aeroshell space
- Increased payload mass to the planet surface for given set of reentry conditions
- Access to payload in the launch vehicle once configured for launch
- Payload systems available for use during interplanetary cruise phase

Reentry:
- Starts at 60 km, ~6.9 min
- Flight Experiment Concluded at 48 km, ~7.3 min
- Final Descent: Splashdown at ~18 min

Launch:
- Black Brant IX from Wallops Island
- Deployment:
  - 211 km Apogee, ~4 min
- Inflation:

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Improved insulation for inflatable re-entry vehicles

• Baseline insulation is Aspen Aerogels Pyrogel 3350
• Needs to be more flexible, foldable, less dusty, thermally stable
• Target: thin film aerogels with nanofiber reinforcement
  – Silica aerogels with PDMS flexible linking groups
  – Silica aerogels reinforced with polyimide
  – Cross-linked polyimide aerogels
  – Manufacture into thin film form
  – Electrospun fibers in film for added durability/flexibility
Collaboration with University of Akron—thin film aerogels reinforced with electrospun nanofiber

- Sol cast into thin film
- Electrospun fibers of PDMS/PU deposited into film
- Flexible nanofibers bridge cracks/hold structure together

Li et al, *ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces, 2009, 1, 2491-2501*
Polyimide reinforced silica aerogels

Polyimide cross-link reacted with APTES amine

- Low water to silane ratio (~3) used to make gels
- Gels prepared in acetonitrile
  - Solvent exchanged to NMP for cross-linking
  - Solvent exchanged to ethanol for drying
- Shrinkage <5%
Surface areas, morphology of PI reinforced aerogels similar to other polymer reinforcement

- PI oligomers with $n = 3$ produced core-shell structures with gels at low silane concentration
- All $n = 1$ samples appear uniform
- Hence, diffusion into the gel was a problem for larger oligomers
Linear polyimide (PI) aerogels made by Aspen Aerogels

- High MW polyimide gels made from PMDA and ODA
- Supercritical drying produced aerogels
- Onset of decomposition >560 °C
- As strong or stronger than polymer reinforced silica aerogel
- But much shrinkage on preparation

Cross-linked PI aerogels using branching

- Use of triamines, or other multifunctional groups to form network structure
- Gelled polyamic acid network is imidized
- Solvent exchange to acetone then supercritical drying to produce aerogel

First example of PI aerogels from TAB/BTDA/ODA, n=1

- Three solvents tried; gelation very fast
- Thermally imidized
- Gels liquefied during heating, regelled on cooling
Properties of thermally imidized PI aerogels with TAB, n=1 oligomers

- Aerogels made in NMP shrink about 30 %
- Low shrinkage from DMF and DMAC
- 5 times stronger than epoxy reinforced aerogels of similar density

![Graph showing stress-strain relationship](image)

![Images of aerogels](image)

- NMP: 0.27 g/cm³; 410 m²/g
- DMF: 0.07 g/cm³; 356 m²/g
- DMAC: 0.09 g/cm³; 410 m²/g
A better approach: chemical imidization with pyridine and acetic anhydride

- Pyridine catalyzes imidization
- Acetic anhydride reacts with water by-product
  - Prevents hydrolysis of amic acid
- Gel forms within 30 minutes; aged for 24 hours for n = 15 or greater, 5-10 wt % solids
- Imidization proceeds almost completely at room temperature

Vivod, et al, POLY Poster 334, Wed 9:30
Approaches to PI aerogels

• Varying structure (connecting groups) of diamine and dianhydrides provide means to tailor properties
  – Flexibility
  – Thermal oxidative stability
  – Mechanical properties
  – Thermal conductivity

• Longer chains between cross-links
TAB cross-linked aerogels have different pore structure depending on monomers used.
Properties of the aerogels depend mostly on shrinkage during processing

Number of repeat units between TAB cross-likes had no effect on any of the properties
Thin films cast from TAB cross-linked PI aerogels

- Collaboration with Prof. Miko Cakmak, University of Akron
- TAB/ODA/BPDA, n= 30
  - n = 25 too viscous to cast
- Density of film: 0.17 g/cm³
  (shrinks a little more than thick part)
- Tensile testing:
  - 79 MPa modulus
  - Tensile stress at break = 4.5 MPa
Polyimide 3D network using T8-POSS

- PI cross-linked with POSS
- BPDA-(BAX-BPDA)$_n$; $n = 10$ to $25$
- Low shrinkage ($\sim 10\%$)
- Density: $\sim 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- Porosity $> 90\%$

POLY Poster 327, Wed 9:30
Formulation study of PI-POSS aerogels with different dianhydrides and diamines

- Differences in shrinkage between different monomers affects density, other properties
POSS/PI cast as thin film is flexible both before and after supercritical drying

- Collaboration with Miko Cakmak, University of Akron
- Density of film is similar to molded cylinder
  - 0.12 g/cm$^3$
  - 90% porous
- Middle picture is 9” x 13” pan; film is folded multiple times

As-cast wet films

Dry aerogel
Mechanical properties: Tensile and compression

- Slight decrease in compressive modulus with increasing n
- Differences in modulus/stress at break probably mostly due to shrinkage
- Formulations which shrink the most have the highest density
- Mechanical properties track with density
Aging up to 500 °C in N$_2$ for 24 hours

BPDA/BAX

BPDA/OA

BTDA/BAPP

TGA in N$_2$

Before heating

After

300 °C

After

400 °C

After

500 °C

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PI-POSS aerogels—thermal conductivity

- $n = 20$ formulation measured at TPRL
- Multiple layers 0.6 mm thick measured
- Comparable to baseline insulation for inflatable decelerator (Pyrogel 3350) in both thermal conductivity and density
- About 5-6 layers equals one layer of Pyrogel 3350
- Much more flexible, foldable
Testing of PI-POSS aerogels under high heat flux

- Laser Hardened Materials
  Experimental Lab, Wright Pat
- Heat flux 20 W/cm², 8 torr N₂
- 90 sec duration
- Bottom layer only darkened, no hole, no cracks

2 layers BF-20
11 layers PI-POSS (BAX) (6.75 mm)
Conclusions

• Cross-linked polyimide aerogels are viable approach to higher temperature, flexible insulation for inflatable decelerators
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Acknowledgments

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