Biologically-Derived Photonic Materials for Thermal Protection Systems

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• Funding from
  – Fundamental Aeronautics Program (Hypersonics)
    • Early experimental concepts: layered structures
    • Modeling of photonic heatshields
  – International Agreement with ETH (Switzerland) (Lawson)
  – Center Innovation Fund
    • “Computational Design of Photonic, Reflecting TPS” (J. Lawson, 2010)
    • Biologically Inspired Radiation Reflecting Ablator (BIRRA) (S. Johnson, 2011)
Clarification

• The radiation discussed here is that occurring in the shock layer during reentry that results in large heat fluxes. The goal is to develop TPS that will attenuate this radiative heating efficiently and reliably.

• Astronauts are exposed to solar and cosmic radiation in space which has deleterious effects. It is desirable to minimize exposure times with fast transit times which imply fast reentries and thus increased radiative heating. Radiation reflecting TPS is not designed to protect astronauts from radiation occurring in space.
Outline

- Radiation during Reentry
- Photonic Approach to Radiation Reflecting Heatshields
  - Theoretical Validation of Concept
  - One fabrication approach: Biologically based reflector (BIRRA)
Reentry Heating Parameters

• Reentry heating comes from two primary sources
  – Convective heating from both the flow of hot gas past the surface of the vehicle and catalytic chemical recombination reactions at the surface
  – Radiation heating from the energetic shock layer in front of the vehicle

• Magnitude of stagnation heating is dependent on a variety of parameters, including reentry speed ($V$), vehicle effective radius ($R$), and atmospheric density ($\rho$)

\[ \dot{q}_{\text{conv}} \propto V^3 \left( \frac{\rho}{R} \right)^{0.5} \]
\[ \dot{q}_{\text{rad}} \propto V^8 \rho^{1.2} R^{0.5} \]

• As reentry speed increases, both convective and radiation heating increase
  • At high speeds, radiation heating can quickly dominate
• As the effective vehicle radius increases, convective heating decreases, but radiation heating increases
Radiation during Reentry

- Function of reentry speed: proportional to $V^8$
- Occurs very early in reentry
- Occurs for very specific wavelengths
- Dependent upon atmosphere composition
Radiation and Convection: Vehicle Size and Velocity (Earth)

- Relationship between radiative heating and nose radius is not linear (coupled radiation)
- Radiation dominates convection at \(~11.5\text{km/s}\) for 1m radius
- Radiation dominates convection at \(~10\text{km/s}\) for 5m radius

*Figs from: Johnston et al. JSR 2013 and Brandis & Johnston 2014 AIAA (upcoming meeting)*
Radiative heating is particularly significant for Jupiter prograde entry

Courtesy M. Gasch
Radiation Spectrum for Earth Entry

EAST data for Earth entry speed of 10km/s

Courtesy B. Cruden/A. Brandis/D. Prabhu
Radiation Spectrum for Mars Entry

EAST data for Mars entry speed of 6.5km/s

Courtesy B. Cruden/A.Brandis/D.
Where is Radiation-Reflecting TPS Beneficial?

• Entry into gas giants, especially at high latitudes has very large radiative heating component
  – Enable science missions
  – Need a TPS that is mass efficient to increase science payload

• Earth return from Mars with a crew will be a high speed entry
  – Reduce transit time for crew health
  – Need a TPS that can enable fast entry
Impact of Radiation Reflecting Heatshield on NASA Planetary Missions

• If we can reflect some part of the radiative heating then the overall heat load will be reduced.

• Reduction in heat load will mean less TPS mass is required, thus improving the payload mass (science payload) of a vehicle.

• Reflecting concepts may be paired with carbon phenolic type of materials.
Radiation Protecting TPS

- Radiation reflector is at surface
- Radiation reflection may require addition of an outer layer to existing materials such as carbon phenolic or derivatives

Figure 1. Schematic of a possible thermal protection system for a space vehicle. RPS protects against radiative heating. Thermal barrier coating retard conductive heat propagation.

Photonics Background

• Tunable reflectors (for different planetary environments) can be constructed based on photonic structures
  – periodic arrangements of materials with contrasting dielectric properties.
  – internal reflections interfere destructively, blocking propagation of radiation into the material.
  – periodicity must be on the order of the wavelength to be reflected, which for EDL applications could be hundreds of nanometers.
• Fabrication of such small structures is very expensive and difficult but possible.
Photonic Crystal Fiber: Regular Array of Holes

Computational Design of Photonic TPS

- **Computational design** (J. Lawson and coworkers) of photonic structures to reflect wavelengths relevant for Earth entry shock layer radiation

- References:
Fabrication Challenges

- Photonic or ordered structures can be made by various deposition and growth techniques. Photonic structures have been fabricated and are in use for a variety of applications.
- Fabrication can be tedious or expensive and scale-up is an issue, especially for a TPS application.
- Nature has created a wide variety of such structures in diatoms that contain periodic arrangements of materials in the desired size range.
- Diatoms generally range in size from ~2-200μm. The siliceous wall can be highly patterned with a variety of pores, ribs, minute spines, marginal ridges and elevations. The order in these structures is the key to their potential applicability.
Fabricated vs Biological Structures

8-layered wood pile structure obtained by modeling: “d” dimension is of the order of hundreds of nms, r dimension~10s of nm

Characteristic feature of diatoms is the biomineralized cell wall (frustule) consisting of amorphous silica

BIRRA Approach to Making a Photonic Heat shield

• BIRRA approach
  – Photonic structures are difficult and expensive to fabricate and scale-up
  – Nature makes periodic structures
  – Can we use natural structures but make them refractory and incorporate them into a TPS, especially at the surface?
  – Can we find natural structures which reflect the desired wavelengths?
Can we find natural structures which reflect the desired wavelengths?

Array: 1.78 x 2.30 mm
Diatoms as Photonic Crystals


- The diatom cell forms regular arrays of chambers and pores in the cell wall, allowing only certain wavelengths of light to pass through

- A diatom cell can be regarded as a ‘photonic box’ with walls of photonic crystals
BIRRA Approach

• Convert amorphous silica of diatom to a more refractory material—SiC
• Measure reflectivity
• Incorporate into a TPS, especially near the surface
• Different species should reflect different wavelengths
• Progress:
  – Have demonstrated partial conversion to SiC and intermediates
    • Retain structure but somewhat coarsened
Diatoms: Starting Material Mined from Natural Deposits

As-Received Diatom
Round pores ~ 250nm average diameter

Characteristic feature of diatoms is the biomineralized cell wall (frustule) consisting of amorphous silica. Each cell consists of two halves, the thecae, which can be divided into a valve and one or more girdle bands.

- Skeleton of a single celled algae formed in fresh and salt water
- 10s of 1000s of species with different structures
- Diatoms have been shown to have photonic effects
- Features are submicron
- Cell wall is amorphous silica
- Structure is on various levels
- Starting material consists of intact and many broken pieces
Incorporation of Converted Diatoms into Heat Shield

- Heat Shield
- High Speed Return from Mars
- Convective Heating Cycle
- Radiative Heating Cycle
- Diatoms reflect radiation
- Reflected
- Conducted
- Reradiated
- In

Goal is to increase amount of energy reflected
Converting Diatomite SiO₂ to SiC

- Extraction sample
- Wash
- Filtration
- Oven Dry
- Conversion reactor

Characterization
SEM, XRF, BET

Characterization
SEM, XRF, Reflectance
## XRF of Extraction Samples: As-Received and Washed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extraction Sample</th>
<th>Al</th>
<th>Si</th>
<th>Ca</th>
<th>Ti</th>
<th>Mn</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Sr</th>
<th>Zr</th>
<th>Pb</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 As Received</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 1 Washed</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2 As Received</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 Washed</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample 1: Larger size easier to fluidize and lower iron content to interfere with conversion reactions.
Fluidized-Bed Reactor (FBR)
Conversion Method

3 Reactions in Process

1) In FBR at low temperature ~600°C
   \[ 2\text{Mg}(g) + \text{SiO}_2(s) \rightarrow \text{Si}(s) + 2\text{MgO}(s) \]

2) In FBR at high temperature ~800° - 1300°C
   \[ \text{Si} + \text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2 + \text{Ar} \rightarrow \text{SiC} + 3\text{H}_2 + \text{Ar} \]

3) Leach to wash out Mg
   \[ \text{Si} + \text{MgO} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{Si} + \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \]
Processing in FBR vs. Steel Ampoule
Better Retention of Pores

**Steel Ampule Processing**
Magnesiothermic reduction at:
- 650°C for 2.5 h
- 900°C for 1.5 h
Then dissolution of MgO in HCl

**Fluidized Bed Reactor Processing**
Conversion at:
- 640°C for 5 h
  plus
- 850°C for 1.5 h
Then dissolution of MgO in HCl

Element Mapping after 840°C in \(\text{Ar/Ch}_4/\text{H}_2\)

Carbon is present on frustule; amorphous carbon not detectable in XRD.

Mg presence before leaching process.

- **Carbon (CK)**
- **Silicon (SiK)**
- **Oxygen (OK)**
- **Magnesium (MgK)**

SiK (silicon)  
OK (oxygen)  
MgK (magnesium)
Some coarsening of microstructure but periodic arrangement of nanometer pores is still evident after conversion to silicon.
Summary

• Have investigated an approach to using naturally occurring structures to make ordered high temperature materials.
• Protection from radiative heating will be critical for future missions such as probes to Jupiter or high speed crewed entries to Earth and Mars.
• Photonic effects can be used to reflect radiation.
• Photonic structures can be computationally designed and synthetically fabricated.
• Natural structures may offer a way to make ordered structures efficiently.
• Diatoms are an example.
• Current effort is TRL-1-2.
Further Work

• BIRRA (biologically–based photonic structures)
  – Refine and optimize conversion process
  – Develop techniques for evaluating reflectivity
  – Survey available diatoms for structures of the appropriate size (changes on conversion)
  – Investigate potential of other natural structures

• Synthetic approaches to photonic structures
  – Take advantage of new approaches to making photonic structures by synthetic processes cheaper

• Fabrication of photonic thermal protection system
  – Common to biological or synthetic source of photonic components
  – Incorporate photonic structures into a TPS, especially at the surface
  – Evaluate performance of TPS in radiative/convective heating
Early Work on Reflecting TPS

- Fused Silica Reflecting Heat Shields for Outer Planetary Entry Probes, W.M. Congdon and D.L. Peterson, AIAA 10th Thermophysics Conference, 1975
- Used porous fused silica of various controlled particle sizes (monodisperse, binary and continuous particle size mixtures)
- Particle sizes: 2~3µm, also colloidal silica (<1µm)
- With and without additives.
- Some crystallization depending upon heat treatment (quartz, cristobalite)
- Tested in Ames Advanced Entry Heating Simulator (AEHS)
  - Convective heating: ~1.2kW/cm²
  - Radiative heating: 0.5 to 3.0 kW/cm²
  - Few seconds (1~3)
- Surface melting
- “Higher reflectance and lower transmittance when compared to continuous silica of the same material”
- Smaller voids produced greater reflectance
- Very high reflectance~>0.8µm
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