CMC Combustor Liner Development within NASA’s Environmentally Responsible Aviation Project

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Cleveland OH

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ERA Propulsion Technology Tasks

3.0 Propulsion Technology
Sub-project Manager:
Ken Suder, GRC
Sub-project Engineer:
Dale Van Zante, GRC

3.1 Combustor Technologies
3.1.1 Establish High Pressure Combustor Test Capability
3.1.2 Fuel Staging / Injector Design / Testing
3.1.3 Active Combustion Control
3.1.4 CMC Combustor Liners
   J Hurst, GRC

3.2 Propulsor Technologies
3.2.1 Isolated Open Rotor Testing
3.2.2 Isolated GTF Testing
3.2.3 Embedded Propulsion Fan Performance

3.3 Core Technologies
3.3.2 High OPR Engine Technologies
3.3.4 CMC Turbine Vanes
3.3.5 CMC Exhaust Systems
   J. Douglas Kiser, GRC

3 separate CMC tasks funded through FY12
NASA Environmentally Responsible Aviation (ERA) Program:
SiC/SiC CMC combustor technology demonstrations in engine tests
- N+2 generation (2020-2025) with 2400°F CMCs/2700°F EBCs (cooled)

ERA goals require ½ NOx of GEnx
- GEnx on 787 produces ½ the NOx of previous engines (GE 90 is on 777)

More and more lean –
- stealing air from cooling the liner and putting it through the injector
- Cooling air split: (liner/injector) 70/30 - 777 20/80 – ERA

NRA Partners –
GE Aviation  Pratt & Whitney
ERA - CMC Combustor Liner Task

Objective:

- Provide a “head start” to a potential ERA CMC combustor liner by investigating generic materials issues. Among those anticipated are fabricability, durability, CMC integration within an engine and advanced coatings. This may include attachment design, cooling holes, joining and repairability issues.
- Provide an independent assessment of a downselected CMC for fabricability and property capability.
- Create a roadmap to a CMC combustor liner, from currently available commercial material to an advanced CMC system with potential improvements to fiber architecture, matrix composition and ebc.

Past Efforts - EPM

EPM - Demonstrated ~9000-hour life at 2200°F in laboratory test cycles typical of aircraft engines - NASA GRC

Current Effort - ERA – N+2 generation (2020-2400°F CMCs/2700°F EBCs (cooled))
ERA - CMC Combustor Liner Task

Objectives: Investigate CMC combustor liner materials, identify issues challenging CMC incorporation into engines, mitigate issues as possible. Provide an independent assessment.

Initial Task - Create a road map Issues for CMC Liner,
Identify issues for CMC combustor liner –
series of meetings were held with engine companies identifying the top 3 issues –

1. **Durability** – Insufficient data – both long term coupon and relevant engine environment

   Mitigation –
   ✓ *In-house durability testing, coupon creep/fatigue/etc testing,*
   ✓ *more realistic test facilities* -
   • *Biaxial ring-on-ring, laser high heat flux*
   • *Improvements to HPBR with hot cooling air,*
     *increase pressure to 16 atm, impingement and film cooling*)
   • *Subcomponent testing in HPBR and ASCR.*
2. **Advanced Coatings** –
   Improved coating compositions
   (higher temperature, non-Si bond coats, non erosion, spallation, repairability)

   **Mitigation -**
   ✓ *In-house research on advanced coatings – several vendors+in-house*
   ✓ *HPBR investigations.*
   ✓ *(Repairability effort delayed.)*

3. **Engine Integration Issues** –
   CMC Attachment design & fretting coatings
   Metal wear /vibratory environment
   Chemical interactions at high temp - SRW
   Joining flat to curved shapes/ thermal expansion mismatch -SRW

   **Mitigation -**
   ✓ *NRA for attachment design,*
   ✓ *in-house investigation into fretting coatings,*
   ✓ *rehab high temp fretting rig, various materials,*
   ✓ *SDL facility – delayed due to funding*
ERA CMC LINER -

Phase 1 ERA – “Head Start”
FY10 –
• Planned task with engine company input.
• Identified issues for liner development.
• Downselected CMC liner material based on fabricability, durability, TRL level 5-6.
• New testing capability developed

FY11 –
• Investigation of basic durability for coupons, creep, recession, effect of holes, etc
• Develop advanced high temperature coatings for liner surface operating temperatures up to 2800F and up to 60 OPR. Non-Si bond coat layers.

FY12 –
• Test subcomponents in simulated engine environment.
• CMAS modeling

End of Phase 1 ERA

Phase 2 ERA -
FY13 – Subcomponent testing - ?

Selected Technology Demonstration

Selected baseline material –
HiPerComp Gen 2 – 2D prepreg laminate Hi-Nic-S, Vf~0.26, symmetric, balanced, 8 ply
CMC combustor liners offer such benefits as higher temperature operation, reduced cooling, lighter weight, and reduced NOx emissions compared to current metallic based combustors.

**The Goal is a durable EBC/CMC combustor liner system operating at 2700° F and 60 atm.**

One system study stated that the use of a CMC liner instead of a current metallic would translate to a 60% reduction in cooling and a 40% reduction in NOx.

The CMC combustor technology could be used in high by-pass ratio engines.

EBC coatings are prepared at a variety of vendors and NASA GRC.

Goal could be achieved with long duration tests at 60 atm and 2700°F temperature.
03.01.04 CMC Combustor Liner– Roadmap

**Combustor Technologies ERA.03**
- Combustor Relevant Test dev
- CMC Liner Subcomponent Testing

**03.01.04.1 CMC Durability**
- Relevant comb test dev
- Recess Model dev
- Data base development /effect of holes

**03.01.04.2 Environmental barrier coatings**
- Advanced bond coats dev
- Adv coating system dev
- CMAS model dev
- HPBR – mods : inc press, warm cooling air

**03.01.04.3 Subcomponent testing in HPBR**
- Subcomponent - combustor liner

**03.01.04.4 Fuel Modulation**

**Design/analysis**
- Build
- Experiment

**GOAL – Durable EBC/CMC Liner system**
Operating at 2700 F, 60 atm

- 3/11 - Completed
- 3/12 - Completed
- 9/13? On-going
- Durability testing in HPBR and high pressure testing in ASCR
The Environmental Barrier Coating - CMC Component Development and Temperature Goals

— Ceramic coating system development goals
  - Meet engine temperature, performance and durability requirements
  - Help fundamental understanding, database and design tool development
  - Increase the coating Technology Readiness Levels

ERA: an excellent opportunity to demonstrate and transition the technologies
### ERA CMC Liner Initial Test Matrix 1

#### Creep - Tensile

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#### Creep - Compressive

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**Additional Test Matrices for Fatigue**

#### FF -

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Tensile Stress-Strain Behaviors (V_f~0.26) Tested in Air

0/90 Laminates

+45/-45 Laminates

HiPerComp Gen 2 – 2D prepreg laminate Hi-Nic-S, V_f~0.26, symmetric, balanced, 8 ply

0/90, +45/-45, +20/-70 Laminates
Room temperature
Acoustic Emission and Electrical Resistivity Data

Craig Smith-
Data utilized in modeling effort to understand damage accumulation – PhD thesis U. Akron
# Tensile Properties As-Received GE Gen-2 SiC/SiC Composites
(Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, (-20/+70) laminates)

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<th>Specimen#</th>
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# Tensile Properties As-Received GE (Gen-2) SiC/SiC Composites
(Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, (-20/+70) laminates)

Note: DFL-Deviation from linearity; UTS-Ultimate tensile stress or strain; SD-Standard deviation

# Tensile Properties of As-Received GE (Gen-2) SiC/SiC Composites
(Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, (+45/-45) laminates)

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<th>Specimen#</th>
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Influence of Temperature on Creep Behavior
($V_f \sim 0.26$) Tested in Air at 103MPa
(Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, 0/90 laminates)

Influence of Stress on Creep Behavior
($V_f \sim 0.26$) Tested at 1315°C in Air at 103MPa
(Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, 0/90 laminates)
Specimen to Specimen Variation in Creep Behavior of GE (Gen-2) Prepreg SiC/SiC Composites ($V_f \sim 0.26$) Tested at $1315^0\text{C}$ in Air at $103\text{MPa}$ (Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, 0/90 laminates)

Note: Significant variations in creep behavior seen from specimen to specimen. Some specimens appear to be cracked during creep deformation.
Influence of EBC on Creep Behavior of GE (Gen-2) Prepreg SiC/SiC Composites ($V_f \approx 0.26$) Tested at $1315^\circ$C in Air (Symmetric, Balanced, 8Ply, 0/90 laminates)

Note: Surface coating has no significant influence on creep behavior or creep rate.
Tensile Creep and Fast Fracture (FF) Data at 1315°C in Air

Note: Fiber volume percentages reflect total fiber content which includes both axial and transverse fibers.
GE 33 and 26vol% composites: Gen-2 matrix. From Dunn
Note: Creep rupture strains are much greater than the FF strains.
ERA CMC Combustor Liner
Realistic Test Conditions

- Test fixtures prepared for CMC and CMC-EBC combustor testing: addressing not only uniform high heat flux testing environments, but also hot spot environments encountered in CMC combustor liners; Biaxial stress will also be emphasized.

High pressure burner rig metallic liner instrumented and prepared for testing to determine the temperature distributions after the fuel injector.

High heat flux cooled CMC-EBC disc coupon fixture designed and machined: shower heads for simulated engine impingement cooling and also providing film cooling sources with high pressures.

Laser high heat flux cooled CMC-EBC disc coupon test to accommodate 2” CMC disc tests: component conditions.

Stress analysis for biaxial Ring-on-Ring tests.
**Creep rupture tests**
- Tensile creep rupture tests fully developed, demonstrated long term test durability.
- Ball-on-ring tests are being used to generate initial creep results.
- Creep performance is being developed for baseline materials.

**Ball-on-ring test**

**Temperature distribution**

**Axial total displacement under heat flux**

**Tensile strains induced on the coating side**

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**Advanced coating -**

- Creep displacement
- Load, N
- Displacement, mm
Notch Sensitivity Tests of Gen II CMC - NASA

- No obvious strength degradation in the presence of the center hole and notches (1.5 diameter, $a/W=0.15$);
- Ultimate tensile strength at 1316°C is 247.2+/−10.9 MPa (data from three panels);
- Ultimate tensile strength at Room temperature (RT) is 274.4+/−2.5 MPa (two panels);
- Some strength variations from panel to panel observed (strength standard deviation is 10 MPa among Panels vs. within panels ~2MPa)

 Panels 1847-01-018 and 1847-01-010

- Stress concentration factor $k_t$ 2.76 at specimen mid plane);
- Stress concentration factor 2.33 $k_t$ at specimen surface

![Graph showing stress vs. strain for panels with and without notches and center holes at RT and 1316°C.](image)
CFD Film Cooling Modeling
- 3D CFD finished for both NASA 7, 10, 17 hole specimens and GE film cooled specimens
- Initial 7-hole specimen validation in progress
Multicomponent Turbine Environmental Barrier Coatings Successfully Demonstrated Heat-Flux Tensile Creep Rupture Durability

Advanced high stability multi-component hafnia-rare earth-silicate based environmental barrier coatings successfully tested 1000 hr creep rupture at 2700°F (1482°C) – one of many ebc examined.

Modeling of Heat-Flux Tensile Creep testing completed
CMC - Metal Component Integration –
Development of Fretting Wear Resistant Coatings for SiC/SiC CMC Combustor

• **Problem:** The incorporation of SiC/SiC CMC combustors into turbine engines requires the development of fretting wear resistant coatings. The high hardness CMC can cause extensive wear failure of metal components under high temperature and high cycle contact loading.

• **Objective:** Develop fretting wear resistant coatings for CMC Combustor integration.

• **Approach:** Advanced Fretting coatings were processed and evaluated for improved high temperature fretting wear at 80 Hz, 300g contact loading at 800C and with a Si₃N₄ pin. A DoE processing matrix was used to optimize compositions and coating architectures.

• **Results:** The coating achieved 3-10 times fretting wear resistance as compared to the Haynes 230 alloys. Optimum coating structure and compositions were achieved to endure high hardness and toughness, contact fatigue resistance

• **Significance:** The technology will enable reliable CMC combustor applications.
Realistic Environment Testing for CMC Combustor Liner Subcomponents

ERA - CMC Combustor liner goal – 60 atm, 2700 F

Two Approaches -
High Pressure Burner Rig (HPBR) – CMC liners added to rig
  • 16 atm
  • Hundreds of hours – piggy back testing in other programs -$

Advanced Subsonic Combustion Rig (ASCR) - CMC sector test
  • 60 atm
  • Mass flow rates to 38 lbm/s
  • Short testing times - $$
2 Sets :0/90 and +/-45
For long term exposures
High Pressure Burner Rig

- Burner nozzle (2” dia) and duct
- Combustor specimen test section
- Planned outer liner
- Bolt hole slots (total 3: ~1.5” x 5/8” each)
- Pyrometer surface temperature measurements through viewports
- 2” diameter disc CMC test specimen
- Heated cooling air
- Specimen test section

Diagram details:
- Water in
- Water out
- Expansion joint
- Pressure tap or thermocouple access
- Quench ring
- Water-cooled turbulator
- Transition section flange
- Water in
- Water out
- Combustor liner
- Cooling fin
- Air flow
- Combustor housing flange
- Interface joint
- Test sample
- Preheat chamber
- Transition section
- Air inlet
- Transition section flange
- Gasket
- Gasket

Diagram reference: CD-02-81959
Low Emissions Combustor Testing: Advanced Subsonic Combustion Rig (ASCR) A high-pressure, high temperature combustion rig

- Supports research on multiple fuel injector test hardware for large aircraft engine development,
- Full-scale annular combustor development for regional aircraft engines
- Fuel flexible capability being added: Can switch on the fly between two fuel supplies and blend fuels
- Flametube and sector configurations
  - Sector configuration is a “shell-in-shell”
  - Outer shell has optical access
- Conditions: Inlet T to 1300 F and p to 60 atm, mass flow rates to 38 lbm/s
Summary For NASA ERA CMC Combustor Liner Task

- 3 year effort concludes this year with potential follow on for continued durability of CMC subcomponents/coupons pending selection of combustor technology for demonstration.
- Initial coupon durability testing will be concluded
  - NASA determined property test results similar to GE published results
  - Fiber dominated properties
  - Warping for off-axis. Zero’s could not be fabricated

- Subcomponents for HPBR to arrive 1/12. Integration into HPBR will permit piggybacked testing for extended hours to compliment short duration testing in ASCR (100-200 hours).

- Advanced Environmental Barrier Coating development including non Si-bond coats for use at temperature 2700-2800 F or more. CMAS modeling initiated.

- Fretting coating found to greatly extend wear life at 800 C

- Temperature capability of advanced high temperature piezoelectric devices for fuel modulation pushed from 250C to 400 C