Alternative high performance polymers for ablative thermal protection systems

Ablative thermal protection systems are commonly used as protection from the intense heat during re-entry of a space vehicle and have been used successfully on many missions including Stardust and Mars Science Laboratory both of which used PICA – a phenolic based ablator. Historically, phenolic resin has served as the ablative polymer for many TPS systems. However, it has limitations in both processing and properties such as char yield, glass transition temperature and char stability. Therefore alternative high performance polymers are being considered including cyanate ester resin, polyimide, and polybenzoxazine. Thermal and mechanical properties of these resin systems were characterized and compared with phenolic resin.

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Alternative High Performance Polymers for Ablative Thermal Protection Systems

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Outline

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• Testing on mechanical performance
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What is a Thermal Protection System (TPS)?

- TPS are required to protect aerospace vehicle systems against the hostile environment in which the temperature can reach up to 2000°C.
- TPS is made of a polymer system and carbon matrix (ablative materials).

TPS materials can be classified as:

- High heat flux condition use which called ablators such as PICA (phenolic impregnated carbon ablator) used in MSL (Mars science laboratory).
- Low heat flux condition TPS such as those used in the space shuttle orbiter.
Objective

Goal of this research:
Characterize alternative resins to improve/tailor the performance of ablative TPS

Phenolic is the baseline resin but it has some processing and property issues, such as:

- Many defects from processing
- Poor shelf life
- Brittleness /Low mechanical performance
- Low char yield

Alternative resin systems investigated:

- Polyimide resin
- Polybenzazimidazole (PBI)
- Cyanate Ester resin (CE)
- Polybenzoxazine (PBZ)

Characterization of critical properties:

- Char yield (high)
- Thermal conductivity (low)
- Glass transition temperature (high)
- Mechanical property (high)
Ablation Process

Ablation:
Energy management through material consumption

Ablation process:
• Heat is dissipated through a decomposition of the ablating materials
• Charring occurs
• Pyrolysis gases flow through the porous char
• A carbon char can be further oxidized
• Recession of the surface materials
Techniques to Characterize and Identify Polymer Structure

The followings are the techniques we used to evaluate the best polymer system for TPS.

1- Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA)
Provides information on the thermal stability of materials, along with degradation temperatures and char yield

2- Differential scanning calorimeter (DSC)
Identifies the glass transition as a change in the heat capacity as the polymer matrix goes from the glass state to the rubber state

3- Laser flash analysis (LFA)
LFA is a technique which measures the thermal diffusivity of materials

4- Mechanical testing
Determines the compressive strength and stiffness of a material
TGA (Char Yield)

- TGA measures mass change as a function of temperature
- If the TGA is connected to a mass spectrometer or FTIR it can characterize the decomposition products of an ablative composite
- For ablative polymers the remaining mass fraction is the char yield
Glass transition temperature (Tg):

- Glass transition occurs as the temperature of an amorphous solid is increased
- Sample undergoes a change in heat capacity
- Higher glass transition temperatures are desirable because materials will have better mechanical properties

Can also obtain:
- Crystallization temperature
- Melting temperature
- Curing temperature
LFA (Thermal Diffusivity)

- The front side of a plane-parallel sample is heated by a short laser pulse
- The absorbed heat propagates through the sample and causes a temperature increase on the rear surface
- The temperature rise is measured as a function of time using an infrared detector
- If the material density is known the thermal conductivity can then be determined

\[ \kappa(T) = C(T)\rho(T)\alpha(T) \]

- \( K \) is the thermal conductivity (W/(mK))
- \( C \) is the material heat capacity (j/Kg)
- \( \rho \) is the density of the material (g/m\(^3\))
- \( \alpha \) is the thermal diffusivity (m\(^2\)/s)
Benefit of compression tests
• Easy sample preparation
• Reproducible results from sample to sample
• Suitable to different material types
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Phenolic Resin

- About 52% char yield
- Very brittle
- Reacts with oxygen
Cyanate Ester Resin (CE)

- High glass transition temperature
- High char yield
- Synthesized by reacting phenols with cyanogen halide
- Radially available
- High thermal stability
- Less harmful outgassing
- Low water absorption
- Radiation resistance
Polyimide Resin

- High thermal and thermal-oxidative stability up to 400°C
- Excellent mechanical properties, both at room temperature and elevated temperature
- High glass transition temperature
- High char yield.
Polybenzoxazine Resin

- High glass transition temperature
- Low char yield
- Low shrinkage
- Low thermal expansion
- Moisture resistance
Polybenzamidazole Resin

- High char yield
- Good mechanical properties
- Low thermal conductivity
- Has highly organized char structure with minimum shrinkage
- Good physical integrity
- No oxygen bearing functional groups to interact with the char and cause internal oxidation
Processed Samples

PBI and Polyimide resins did not yield dense test coupons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resin system</th>
<th>Density (g/cm²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polybenzoxazine</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanate ester</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic resin</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison of TGA data

- Polyimide resin starts to decompose at very high temperature (529°C)
- Has a very high char yield (67%)
Differential Scanning Calorimetric (DSC)

Polyimide resin has the highest glass transition temperature and therefore should have better high temperature mechanical properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resin</th>
<th>Glass transition temperature (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBI</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyimide resin</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanate ester</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBZ</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic resin</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thermal Diffusivity

- Thermal diffusivity of phenolic resin and cyanate ester were compared.
- Cyanate ester has lower thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity compared with phenolic resin.

\[ \kappa(T) = \rho(T)C(T)\alpha(T) \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resin system</th>
<th>Density (g/cm²)</th>
<th>Thermal diffusivity (mm²/s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic resin</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanate Ester</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Approximate Compressive Modulus of Select Resin Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Modulus (E) [MPa]</th>
<th>Thickness [mm]</th>
<th>Density [g/cc]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PBZ</td>
<td>684.1</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanate Ester</td>
<td>668.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolic</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values were at peak load (near load limit of 50 kN load cell)

Phenolic resin has highest modulus compared with cyanate ester and PBZ. Therefore it is more brittle.
Summary

• Four resins (PBI, PBZ, Cyanate ester and polyimide) were evaluated and compared with phenolic resin.
• Techniques used to characterize the resins include LFA, TGA, DSC, and compression test.
• TGA and DSC work indicate that polyimide and cyanate ester resins might be good alternatives to phenolic resin, because they have high char yields and high glass transition temperatures.
Future Work

- Continue evaluating thermal conductivity and mechanical properties of high dense PBI and polyimide resins
- Make lower density version of the mentioned resins
- Infused the resins into a carbon matrix such as carbon fiber and carbon felt
- Test the materials in more flight representative environments

Example:

*Low density Cyanate ester infused into carbon fiber substrate*