Additive Manufacturing of Silicon Carbide-Based Ceramic Matrix Composites:

Technical Challenges and Opportunities

Mrityunjay Singh¹, Michael C. Halbig² and Joseph E. Grady²

¹Ohio Aerospace Institute, Cleveland, OH
²NASA Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, OH
Outline

• Introduction and Background
• Technical Challenges
• Additive Manufacturing of SiC based Materials
  • Laminated Object Manufacturing
  • Binder Jet Printing
  • Wood Containing Filaments for Preforms
  • Powder Loaded Filaments/Paste Extrusion
• New Efforts
  • NScrypt Machine
  • Polymer composites for multi-functional applications
• Summary and Conclusions
National Manufacturing Initiative and Role of Additive Manufacturing Technologies

Major Policy Milestones

June 2011

Executive Office of the President
President’s Council of Advisers on Science and Technology

February 2012

Executive Office of the President
National Science and Technology Council

July 2012

Executive Office of the President
President’s Council of Advisers on Science and Technology

January 2013

Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office
Innovation in Materials & Manufacturing
TMS 2013, San Antonio, Texas

Frank Gayle, AMNPO, NIST
Additive Manufacturing Technologies

**Major Milestones**

  - First AM system: Stereolithography (SLA) system developed by 3D Systems in 1987
  - First-generation acrylate resins commercialized by 3D Systems and Ciba-Geigy
  - New resins developed and commercialized for use in a wide range of 3D printers
  - Materials developed to withstand tougher conditions
    - Focus on developing capabilities to process newer materials (e.g., composites and metals)
  - Low-cost AM systems developed around the world (Japan, United States, and Germany)
  - Technology advances led to increasing adoption in automotive, aerospace, and medical industries


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2006

Various AM or RP technologies were developed in late 80’s and 90’s.

2010
Layers Have Been Used Differently Through Cultures and Times…

• **Subtractive**
  – Material is successively removed from a solid block until the desired shape is reached (2.5M BC – Hominids)

• **Fabricative**
  – Elements or physical material are combined and joined (6,000 BC – Western Asia)

• **Formative**
  – Mechanical forces and, or heat are applied to material to form it into the desired shape such as bending, casting and molding (3,000 BC – Egyptians)

• **Additive**
  – Material is manipulated so that successive pieces of it combine to make the desired object (1984 – Californians)

*Dr Phil Reeves – lead consultant, Econolyst*
Potential Benefits of Additive Manufacturing

- Ease of Fabrication and Manufacturing
  - Simplified formation matrix materials.
  - Custom-made and complex geometries are possible which were previously limited by traditional CMC processing methods.
  - Complex shapes involving the formation of curvatures and sharp part transitions can be fabricated.

- Tailorable Composition and Properties
  - Hybrid composites can be fabricated by the manipulation of ceramic fiber preforms. Manual layer by layer assembly is time consuming and expensive.
  - Fabrication of composites with multifunctional properties.

- Lower Cost
  - Reduced cost through fewer processing steps and short production time from utilization of additive manufacturing.
Additive Manufacturing of CMCs

Conventional Manufacturing
- Customized parts in small volumes are time consuming and expensive to produce.
- Complex shape fabrication issues: mold design, dimensional tolerances, etc.
- Manufacturing of multifunctional parts are challenging.

Additive Manufacturing
- Small series of ceramic parts can be manufactured rapidly and cost-effectively.
- Specific molds are not required.
- Different designs can be optimized (no major cost of changes)
- Parts with significant geometric complexity.

Material and Process Challenges
- Property and behavior of starting materials
- Sintering and densification challenges
- Process modeling
- Mechanical behavior
- NDE and in-situ damage characterization
- Material and property databases

Efforts in the last >30 years have now resulted in commercialized turbine engine applications.
Efforts in this very promising field are just now underway.
Materials and processing challenges are quite similar.

Largest barrier to CMC insertion has been high acquisition cost
For AM, the starting materials are very low cost (powders and fibers)
Overview of Additive Manufacturing Technologies

*(many variants and combinations)*

**Selective Laser Sintering**
High powered laser fuses plastic, metal, or ceramic powders by moving along cross-sections repeating the process upon the addition of powder.

**Stereolithography**
A beam of ultraviolet light is directed onto a vat filled with a liquid ultraviolet curable photopolymer and moves along cross-sections of the object.

**Fused Deposition Modeling**
Plastic or metal is heated and supplied through an extrusion nozzle and deposited in a path determined by a CAD model.

**Binder Jet 3D Printing**
An inkjet-like printing head moves across a bed of powder and deposits a liquid binding material in the shape of the object’s cross section.

*Material choices are limited by the machine’s manufacturers*

*Fabrication of continuous fiber composites is not possible*
Current Approaches for Manufacturing of Ceramic Matrix Composites

Preforming and Interface

Hand lay-up and tooling of ceramic fibers or woven shapes

Chemical Vapor Infiltration (CVI) Process

A gas mixture is infiltrated and SiC is deposited into a fiber preform.
- Slow; large objects can take weeks to months.

Polymer Infiltration/Pyrolysis (PIP) Process

Preceramic polymer infiltration and pyrolysis to create a SiC based matrix.
- Multiple steps to achieve matrix density

Melt Infiltration (MI) Process

Slurry coated prepregs or infiltration of slurry/resins into a fiber preform.
- Infiltration of liquid silicon to react with carbon to form SiC.
- Several steps to make a matrix

Hybrid Process

Combination of CVI/PIP, CVI/MI, or PIP/MI to create a SiC based matrix.

Post Processing and Nondestructive Evaluation

Machining (grinding, milling, drilling)

Joining (brazing and attachments)

Coating and Finishing NDE
Laminated Object Manufacturing of Ceramic Matrix Composites (NASA LEARN Project by OAI)

• LOM is a viable option for manufacturing fiber reinforced CMCs with modification to the machine.
• Issues with LOM machines manufacturing base.

Typical Process:
1. CAD design is turned into computer generated cross sections.
2. Layers of adhesive coated materials adhered to substrate with heated roller.
3. Laser cuts cross-section of part.
4. Laser cross hatches non-part area.
5. Platform with completed layer moves down.
6. Fresh sheet moves over and platform moves up. Layers are stacked to form the shape with the desired thickness.

New CMC prepreg material development and characterization is a critical step

http://www.rpc.msoe.edu
Prepregs for Composite Processing
• A number of SiC (Hi-Nicalon S, uncoated) fabrics (~6”x6”) were prepregged.
• These prepregs were used for optimization of laser cutting process.
• Baseline laser cutting data was also generated for different types of SiC fabrics (CG Nicalon, Hi-Nicalon, and Hi-Nicalon S)

Universal Laser System (Two 60 watt laser heads and a work area of 32”x18”)

SEM specimens cut with different laser power/speeds

Laser cut prepregs used for composite processing
Investigation of Laser Cutting Parameters (Hi-Nicalon S, 5HS Fabric and Prepreg)

Fabrics

15% Power, 1% Speed, no purge

15% Power, 1% Speed, w/Ar Purge

Prepregs

12% Power, 1% Speed, no purge

15% Power, 1% Speed, no purge
Microstructure of SiC/SiC Composites Fabricated Using Silicon Infiltration

Fibers Used for Prepregs: SiC (Hi-Nicalon S Fibers, 5 HS weave)
Fiber Interface Coating: None
Prepreg Composition: Prepreg 5A Nano 2 + Si

- Dense matrix after silicon infiltration. However, uncoated fibers are damaged due to exothermic Si+C reaction.
- Fiber coatings needed to prevent silicon reaction and provide weak interface for debonding and composite toughness.

Green Preforms: 8 layers of prepgs; warm pressed @75-85°C
Silicon Infiltration: 1475 C, 30 minutes in vacuum
Microstructure of SiC/SiC Composites Fabricated Using Single Step Reaction Forming Process

Fibers Used for Prepregs: SiC (Hi-Nicalon S Fibers, 5 HS weave)
Fiber Coating: None
Prepreg Composition: Prepreg 5A Nano 2 + Si

Green Preforms:
8 layers of prepregs; warm pressed @75-85°C

Heat Treatment:
1475°C, 30 minutes in vacuum

Micrographs show good distribution of SiC and Si phases.
Uncoated SiC fibers show no visible damage due to Si exothermic reaction.
Objective: Conduct the first comprehensive evaluation of emerging materials and manufacturing technologies that will enable fully non-metallic gas turbine engines.

- Assess the feasibility of using additive manufacturing technologies to fabricate gas turbine engine components from polymer and ceramic matrix composites
  - Fabricate and test prototype components in engine operating conditions
- Conduct engine system studies to estimate the benefits of a fully non-metallic gas turbine engine design in terms of reduced emissions, fuel burn and cost
Additive Manufacturing of Ceramics using Binder Jet Printing Technologies

**Binder Jet printing**

An inkjet-like printing head moves across a bed of powder and deposits a liquid binding material in the shape of the object’s cross section.

_Binder jet printing capability will allow for powder bed processing with tailored binders and chopped fiber reinforcements for advanced ceramics._
Approach for Additive Manufacturing of CMCs

**Processing**

- **Constituents**
  - **SiC powders**: Carborex 220, 240, 360, and 600 powders (median grain sizes of 53, 45, 23, and 9 microns respectively). Used solely and in powder blends
  - **Infiltrants**: SMP-10 (polycarbosilane), SiC powder loaded SMP-10, phenolic (C, Si, SiC powder loaded), pure silicon
  - **Fiber reinforcement**: Si-TUFF SiC fiber; 7 micron mean diameter x 65-70 micron mean length, 350 GPa Modulus
  - Optimization of powder spreading and bimodal distributions of powders is critical

**Microstructure**

- Optical microscopy
- Scanning electron microscopy

**Properties**

- Material density (as-manufactured and after infiltration steps)
- Mechanical properties: 4-point bend tests

*Processing, microstructure, and property correlations provide an iterative process for improving the CMC materials.*
Microstructure of Silicon Carbide Preforms

**Carborex 240 SiC Powders with SMP-10 Infiltration**

**Carborex 360 SiC Powders with SMP-10 Infiltration**
Different views of are shown of a CMC coupon with 35 vol% SiC fiber loading and infiltrant with smaller SiC powders.
- Higher density observed due to powder loaded infiltrant
- Good distribution and non-preferred orientation of SiC fibers is observed.
Mechanical Properties of SiC and CMC Materials at RT and 1200°C

The fiber loaded SiC materials had significantly higher stresses and higher strains to failure.

Non-Reinforced SiC - Set G

65 vol. % SiC Fiber Reinforced SiC - Set N
Demonstration of the Additive Manufacturing of Turbine Engine CMC Components (20 vol.% SiC Fiber)

First stage nozzle segments.

High pressure turbine nozzle segments: cooled doublet vane sections.
Additive Manufacturing of Ceramics using 3-D Printing Technologies

Develop and characterize feed materials for 3-D printing of silicon carbide (SiC)-based ceramics.

3-D Printing Efforts
- Powder Loaded Filament - direct printing of ceramic parts
- Wood Containing Filament - provide preforms for densification
- Slurry Dispensing of Pastes - evaluate pastes for full conversion to dense SiC

These printers can print polymers with specific filaments. Ability to fabricate ceramics is being investigated.
3-D Printing: Powder Loaded Filament

- Green SiC ceramic filament was extruded for the 3-D printing.
3-D Printing: Wood Containing Filament Parts for Ceramic Preforms and Conversion

A 3-d printed disc is made using a commercially available wood filament. Printed part is pyrolyzed to serve as a preform.

Procedure:

1. 3-D printed porous disc
2. Dip-coated in Polycarbosilane (PCS) solution
3. Heat treated at 400°C in argon
4. Dip-coated in PCS solution
5. Exposed to 1000°C in argon
6. Pyrolyzed at 1450°C in vacuum

35% wt. Retention

50% wt. Retention
Wood Containing Filament – PCS/SiC then PCS – 1450°C
3-D Printing: Slurry Dispensing of Pastes

Orion Delta 3D Printer
Design of Silicon Carbide Based Material System for Additive Manufacturing

G5A, G5A Nano 1, G5A Nano 2 - in descending order of SiC particle size

Carbon

- Carbon Sources
  - Solid, liquid

SiC

- Particle Size Effect
  - Micro and Nano sizes (Nano 1 and Nano 2)

Silicon

- Particle Size Effect
  - Weight Percent Effect

Surface Modifiers

- Surfactants
- Dispersants
- Coupling agents
Weight Retention of Pre-Ceramic Pastes

Weight retention values are promising for all samples → secondary infiltration steps may not be necessary.

Weight loss trends found in furnace weight loss studies similar to TGA data.
All compositions after pyrolysis show a high yield of SiC.
Vaporization of Si occurs in vacuum due to its high vapor pressure.
Additive Manufacturing of Electric Motors
(Ultra-Efficient Commercial Vehicles and Transition to Low Carbon Propulsion)

**NScrypt 3D Printer**

Micro Dispense Pump 3D Direct Printing Systems

- Ability to host up to four separate materials and print on curved surfaces or print 3D structures.
- Motion control accuracy of ±5 microns and repeatability of ±2 microns in XY Micro-dispensing pump has volume control of dispensed materials of 100 picoliters.
- Ability to print a wide variety of ceramic pastes (structural and functional), electronic pastes, adhesives, solders, bio-materials.
Additive Manufacturing of Polymer Composites for Multifunctional Applications

Potential Missions/Benefits:
• On demand fabrication of as needed functional components in space (ISS, in-orbit manufacturing)
• Tailored, high strength, lightweight support structures that are reinforced with CNT for lightweight multifunctional aerospace structures (e.g., thermal management with structural capability, solar panels with structural capability, habitat structures)
• Tailored facesheets for functional properties, i.e. wear resistance, vibration dampening, radiation shielding, acoustic attenuation, thermal management

Microstructures and coupon properties being evaluated
• Color Fab, bronze fill metal, PLA
• GMASS, Tungsten, ABS
• Proto Pasta, Magnetic iron, PLA
• 3DXTech, premium red, ABS
• 3DXNano ESD (CNT) black, ABS
• Homemade ABS, (200C)
• SeeMeCNC ABS natural
• Color Fab, copper fill metal, PLA
• GMASS, Bismuth, ABS
• Proto Pasta, Stainless Steel, PLA
• 3DXTech, black, ABS
• Carbon Fiber 5 wt%, ABS
• wood containing filament
• iglidur, I180-PF Tribo Filament
3-D Printing of Multi-Functional Materials

Color Fab, copper fill metal, PLA

Proto Pasta, Magnetic iron, PLA

GMASS, Tungsten, ABS

GMASS, Bismuth, ABS

Highest strength and modulus in CNT reinforced coupons
Pure ABS Coupons – less porosity for lower print heights
Summary and Conclusions

• Additive manufacturing can offer significant advantages in fabricating preforms, ceramics and CMCs.
• They will have to be selectively applied to “traditional” components but can also enable new applications.
• Good progress is occurring in binder jet printing and LOM.
• AM and 3-D printing of ceramics has the potential to be game changing.
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