

Slurry-Based Environmental Protection Systems

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**Environmental Barrier Coating Workshop
Nashville, Tennessee**

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Outline

- Overview of coating approach
- Review of surrogate (mullite), doped alumino-silicate, and yttrium silicate coating study results
- Path forward

Material vs. Process

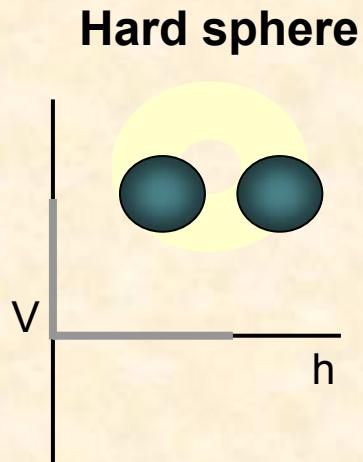
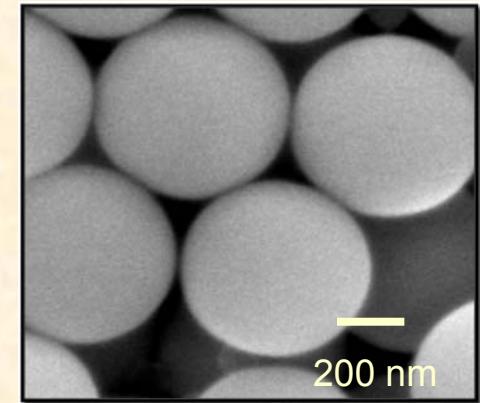
Coating Performance = f(Material + Processing + Environment)

Material	Processing	Environment
Phase/Structure	Uniform Thickness	Temperature
Purity	Porosity/Defects	Atmosphere
Reactivity/Diffusivity	Wetting/Adherence	
Strength	Flow/Rheology	
Surface Tension	State of Stress	
Surface Charge	Surface Charge	

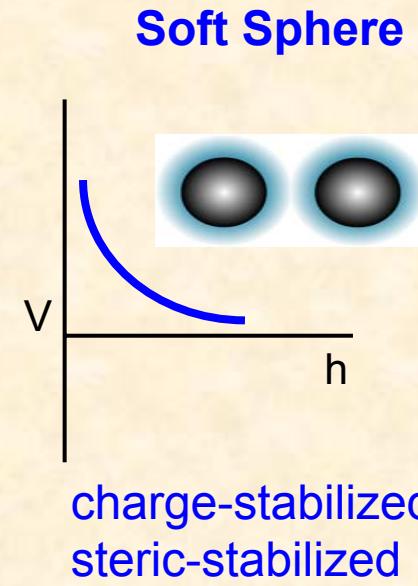
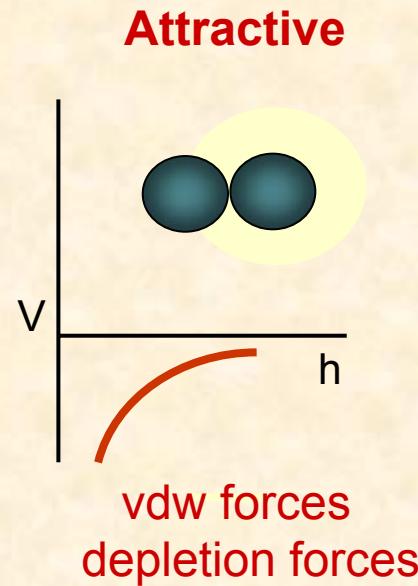
Tailoring Interactions Between Colloidal Particles

Colloidal particles --> basic “building blocks”

- must control interparticle forces to tailor structure, rheological properties, and drying



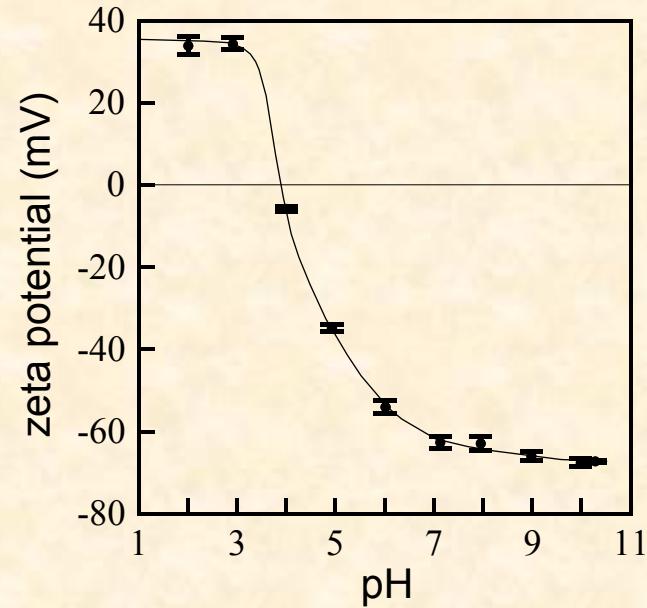
indexed matched
highly screened



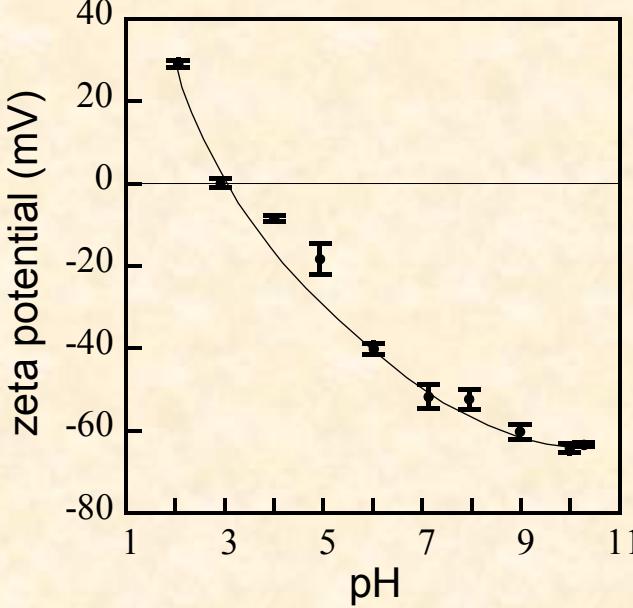
Zeta Potential of Ceramic Particles in Aqueous Media

(Dilute Suspensions, 10^{-3} vol%)

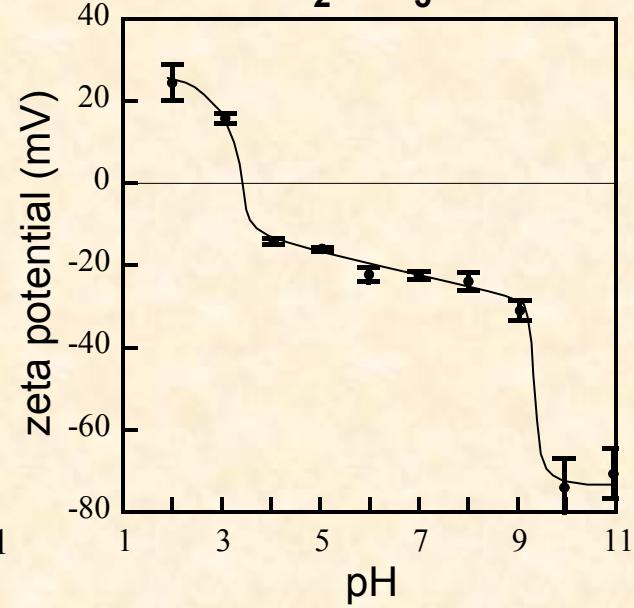
Mullite



BSAS



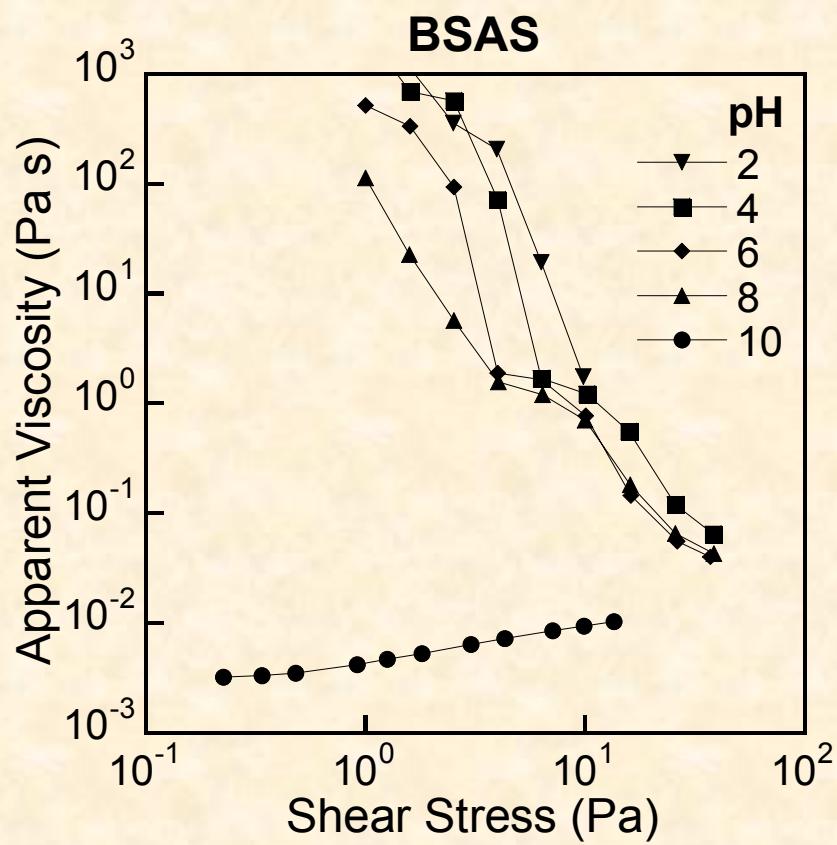
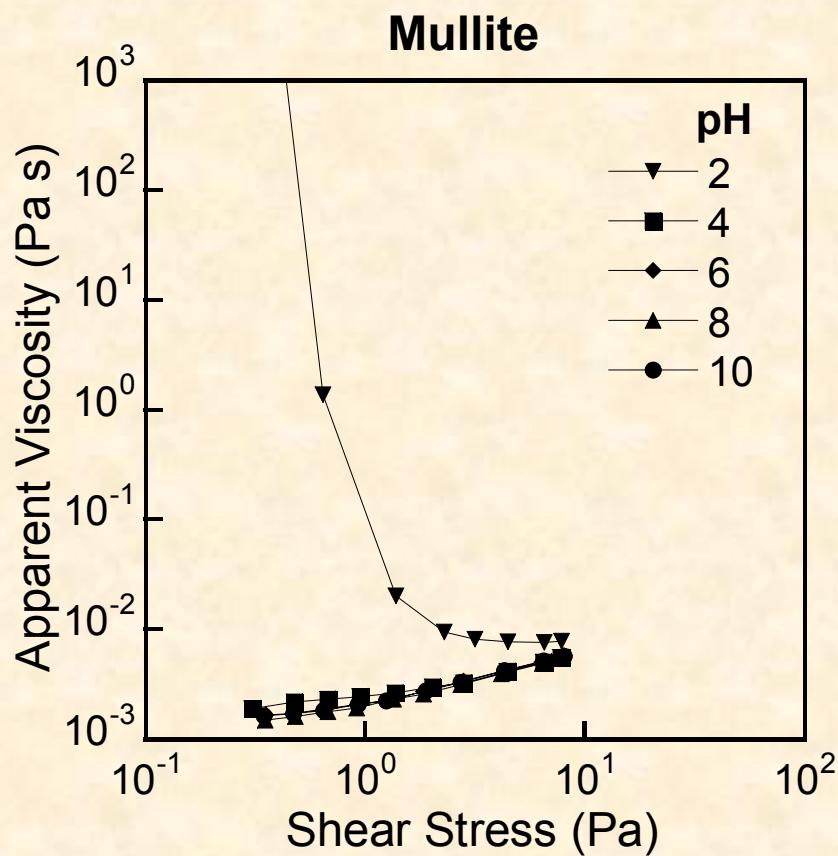
Y_2SiO_5



- All mimic a SiO_2 surface with IEP at pH 3-4
- Y_2SiO_5 has additional event at pH 9 due to Y(OH)_3 formation

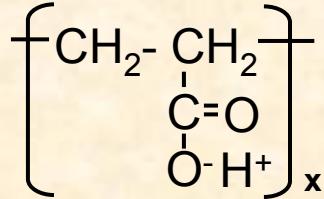
Charge Stabilization of Ceramic Suspensions

(25 vol%)

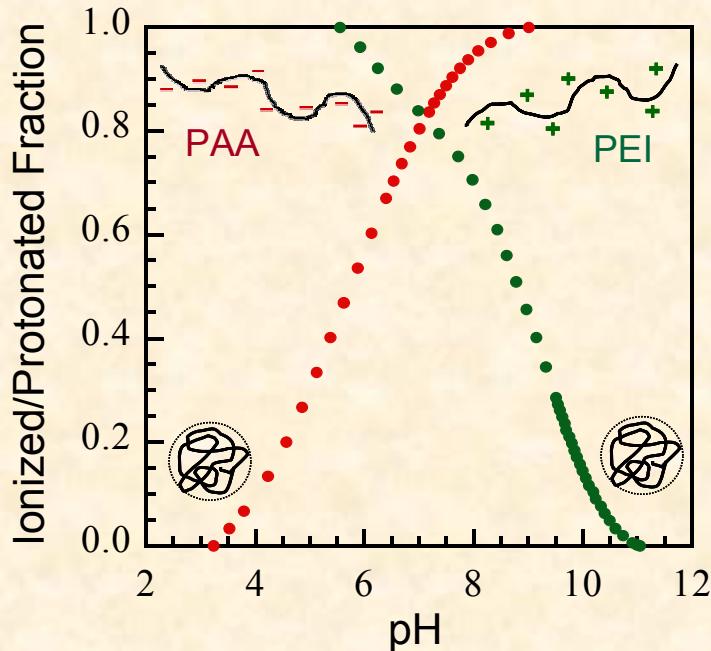


Polyelectrolyte Dispersants

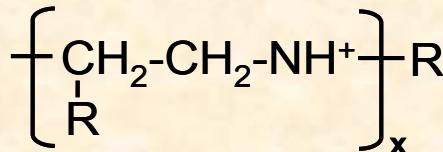
Anionic



**Poly(acrylic acid)
(PAA)**



Cationic



**Poly(ethylene imine)
(PEI)**

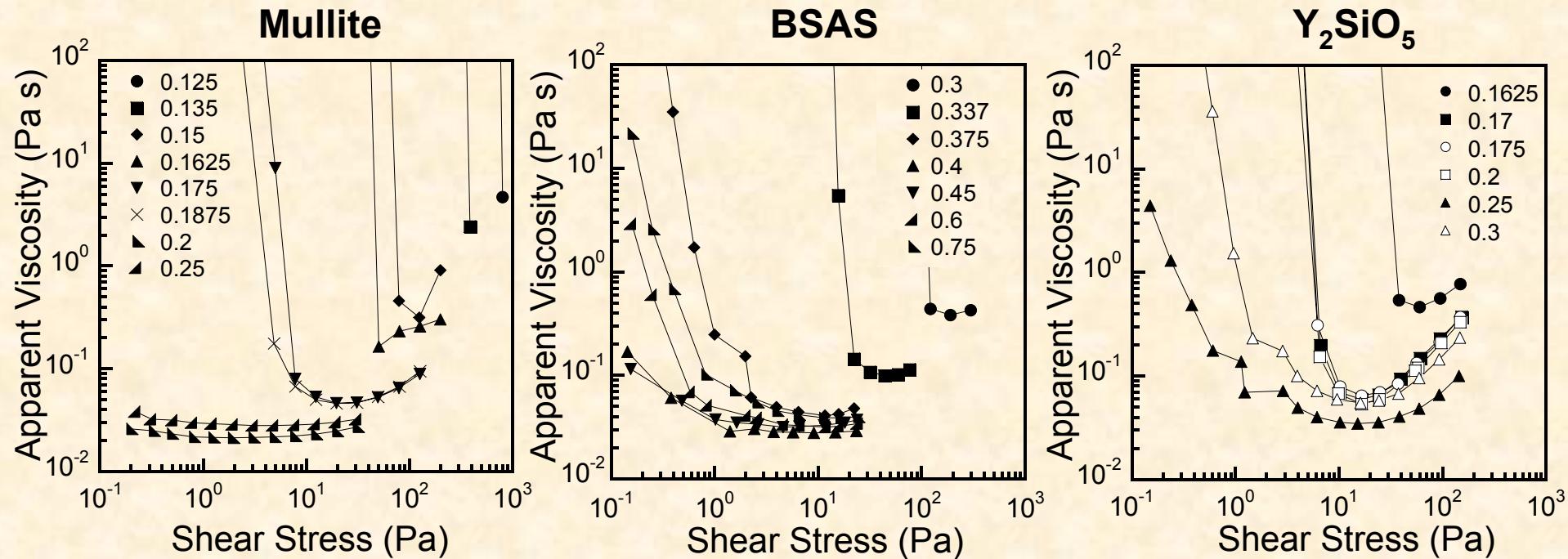
Guidelines for Adsorption

IEP < 6	PEI
IEP 6-8	PAA or PEI
IEP > 8	PAA

Ceramic Material	IEP	Dispersant
SiO_2	3-4	PEI
SiC	3-4	PEI
Si_3N_4 (E10)	3-4	PEI
BSAS	3-4	PEI
Mullite	3-4	PEI
Y_2SiO_5	3-4	PEI
$\text{Y}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$	5-6	PEI
Al_2O_3	8-9	PAA
Y_2O_3	8-9	PAA
MgO	12-13	PAA

Polyelectrolyte Stabilization of Ceramic Suspensions

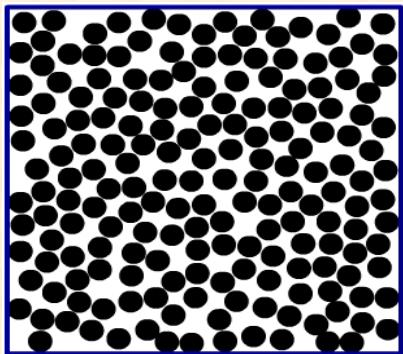
(45 vol%, pH 7, PEI conc. in mg PEI/m² ceramic)



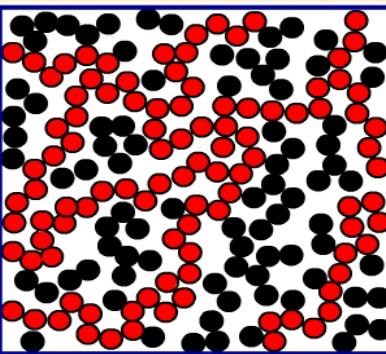
$$[\text{PEI}]_{\text{crit}} = 0.2 \text{ mg PEI/m}^2 \text{ mullite} = 0.4 \text{ mg PEI/m}^2 \text{ BSAS} = 0.25 \text{ mg PEI/m}^2 \text{ } \text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5$$

Tailoring the Elasticity of Colloidal Gels

fluid



gel



Elastic Properties of Colloidal Gels[‡]

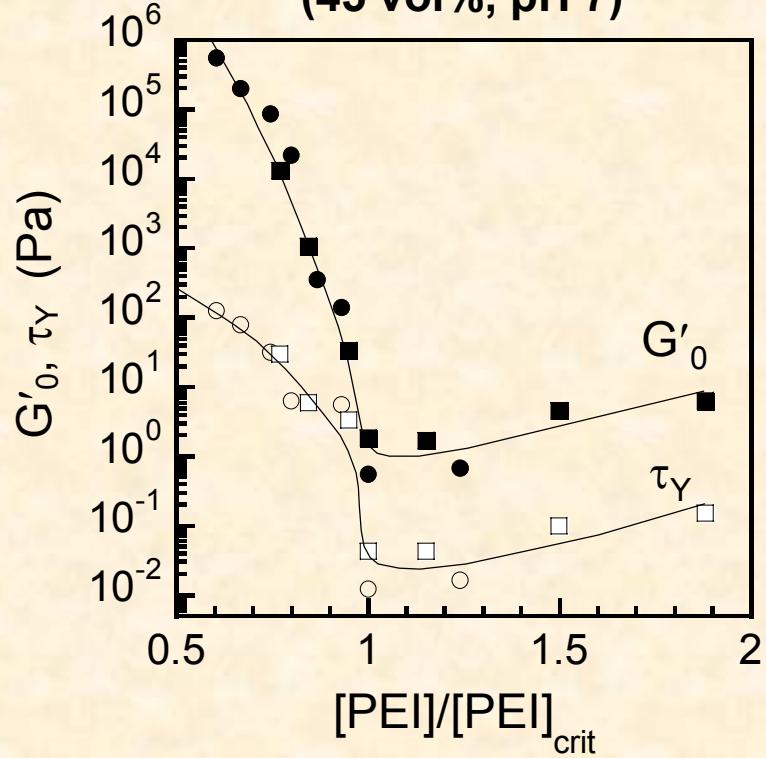
general scaling behavior

$$y = k \left(\frac{\phi}{\phi_{gel}} - 1 \right)^x$$

<i>y</i>	<i>x</i>
τ_{yield}	2.4-2.5
G'	2.4-2.6
P_{yield}	2.4-2.6
γ_b	-0.7

- [‡] Buscall, R., et al., *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. 1*, 1988
Grant, M.C. and Russel, W.B., *Phys. Rev. E*, 1993
Rueb, C.J. and Zukoski, *J. Rheology*, 1997
Channell, G.M. and Zukoski, C.F, *AIChE J.*, 1997

Mullite (●) & BSAS (■) Suspensions
(45 vol%, pH 7)



Elastic properties scale with
PEI concentration

Mullite Dip Coatings on AS800 Silicon Nitride Substrates

(Mullite Suspensions: 45 vol%, pH 7)



0.15 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.1625 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.175 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.1875 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.20 mg PEI/m² mullite

Mullite Dip Coatings on Silicon Carbide Substrates

(Mullite Suspensions: 45 vol%, pH 7)



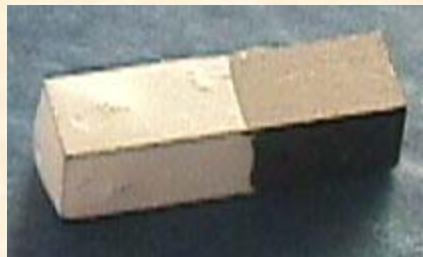
0.15 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.1625 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.175 mg PEI/m² mullite



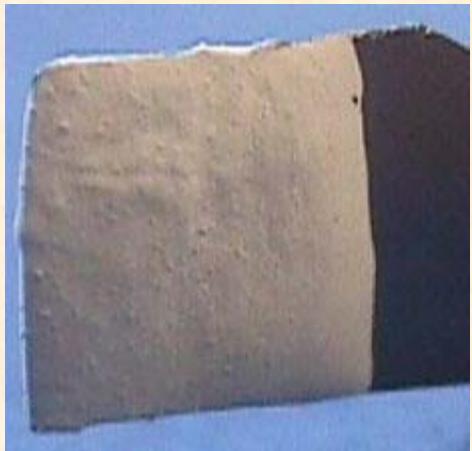
0.1875 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.20 mg PEI/m² mullite

Mullite Dip Coatings on Silicon Wafer Substrates

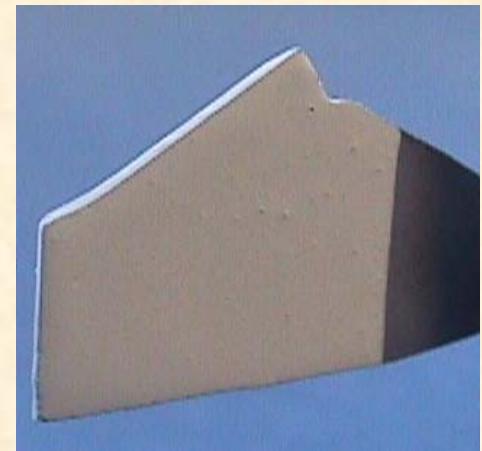
(Mullite Suspensions: 45 vol%, pH 7)



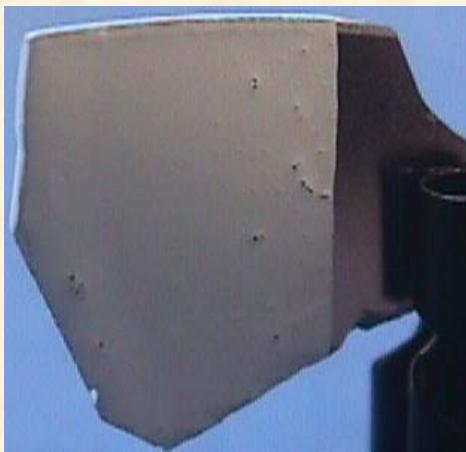
0.15 mg PEI/m² mullite



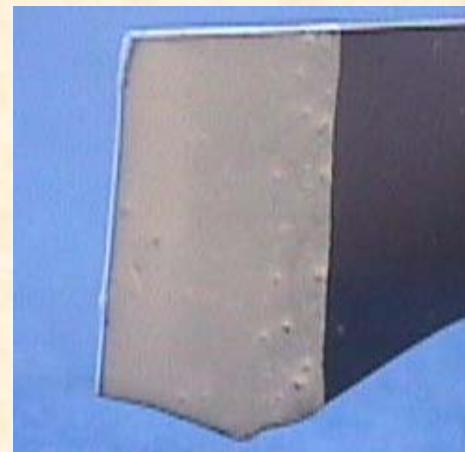
0.1625 mg PEI/m² mullite



0.175 mg PEI/m² mullite

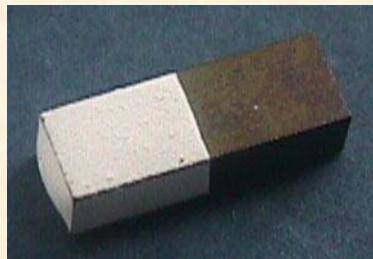


0.1875 mg PEI/m² mullite

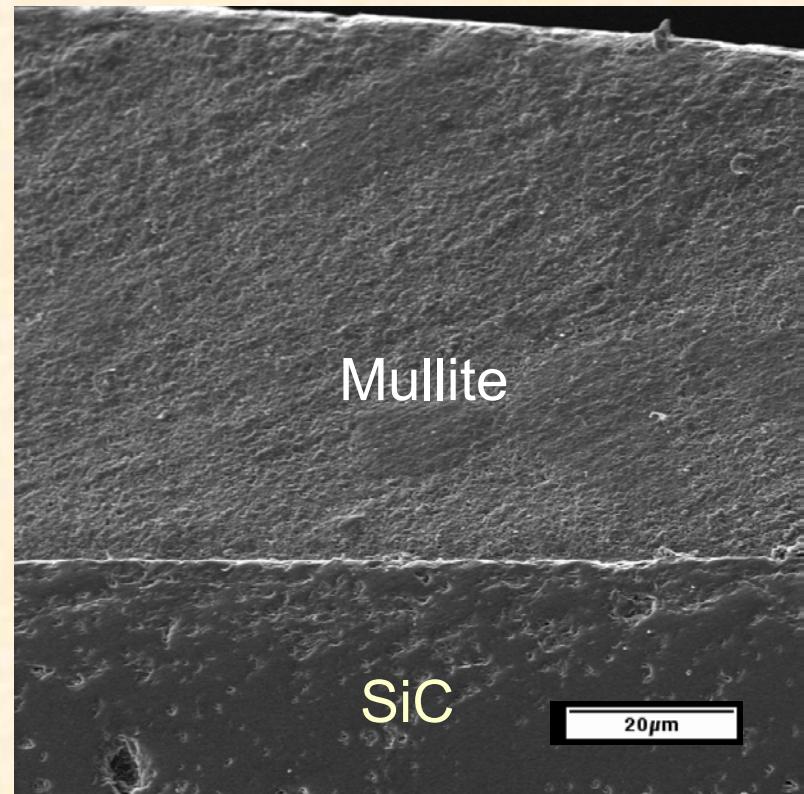
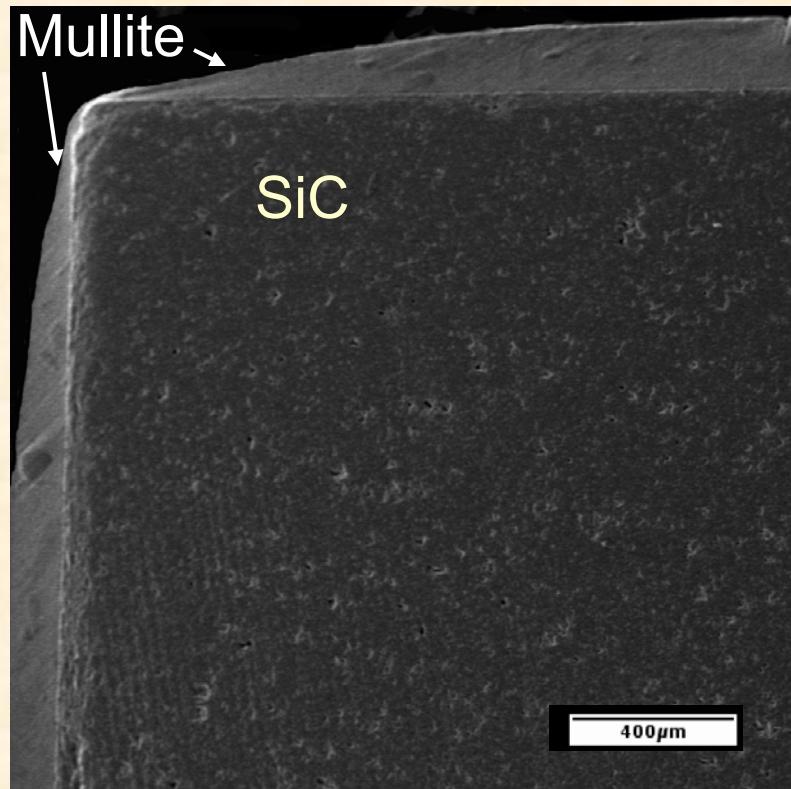


0.20 mg PEI/m² mullite

Full Densification Achieved at Reduced Temperatures



Slurry solids loading, 45 vol%
Sintered in air, 1350 °C



Wetting Behavior Controlled Through Use of Additives

Mullite

$$\phi_{mullite} = 0.25$$

	SiC	Si_3N_4
pH	θ	θ
2	79.5	58.0
4	73.0	55.5
6	72.0	67.0
8	68.0	68.5
10	55.0	71.5

BSAS

$$\phi_{BSAS} = 0.25$$

	SiC	Si_3N_4
pH	θ	θ
2	61.5	82.5
4	62.5	64.5
6	63.5	60.5
8	64.0	58.0
10	53.0	85.5

Mullite-Latex

$$\phi_{mullite} = 0.25, \text{ pH } 10$$

ϕ_{latex}	SiC	Si_3N_4
	θ	θ
0	55.0	71.5
0.034	49.5	50.5
0.076	40.0	40.5
0.201	45.5	47.5

BSAS-Latex

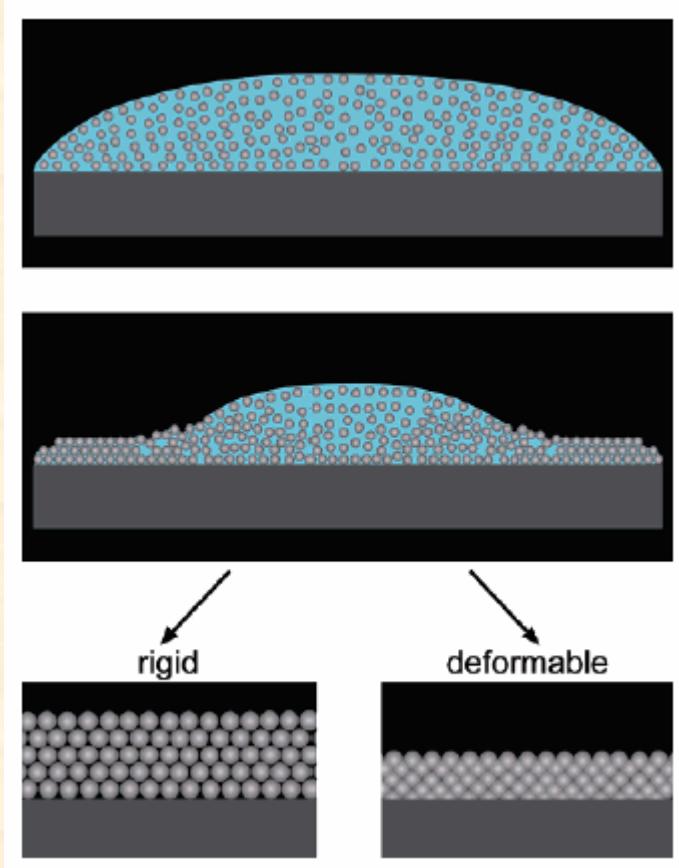
$$\phi_{BSAS} = 0.25, \text{ pH } 10$$

ϕ_{latex}	SiC	Si_3N_4
	θ	θ
0	53.0	85.5
0.034	48.0	49.0
0.076	44.5	41.5
0.201	*	*

- The contact angle (θ) depends on the surface tension/charge of the substrate and coating material
- The contact angle decreases with use of latex

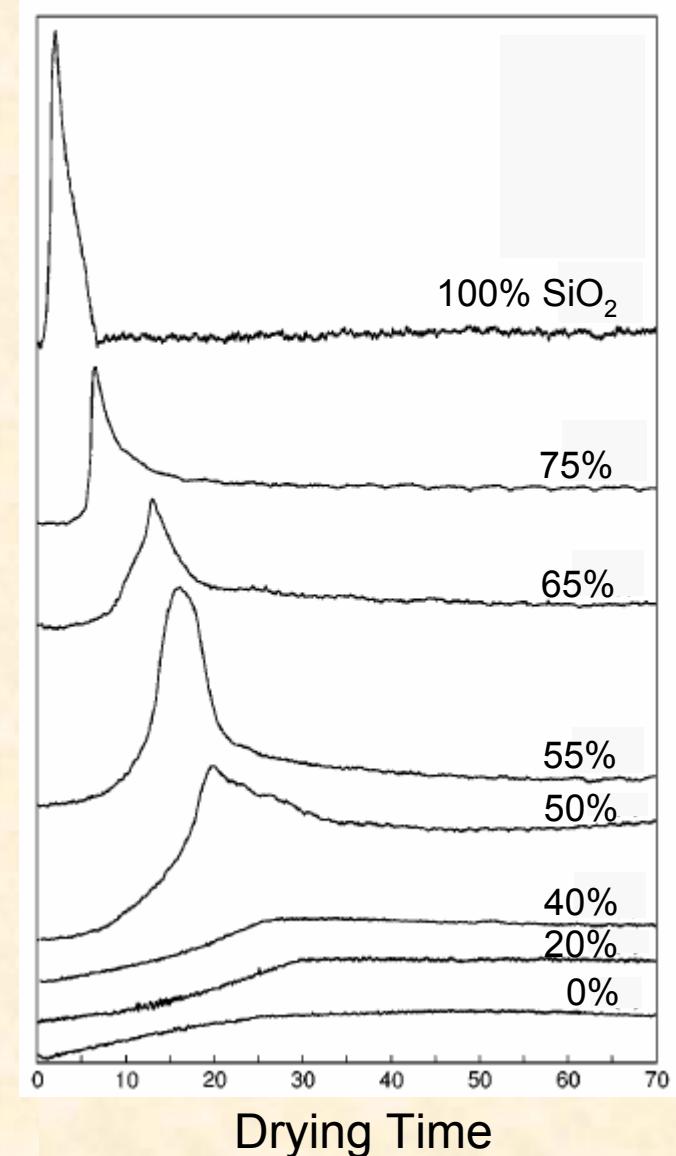
Drying Stresses Reduced with Additives

Ceramic-Latex Binary Suspensions



Deformable latex particles promote uniform, Crack-free drying of slurry coatings

SiO_2 -Latex

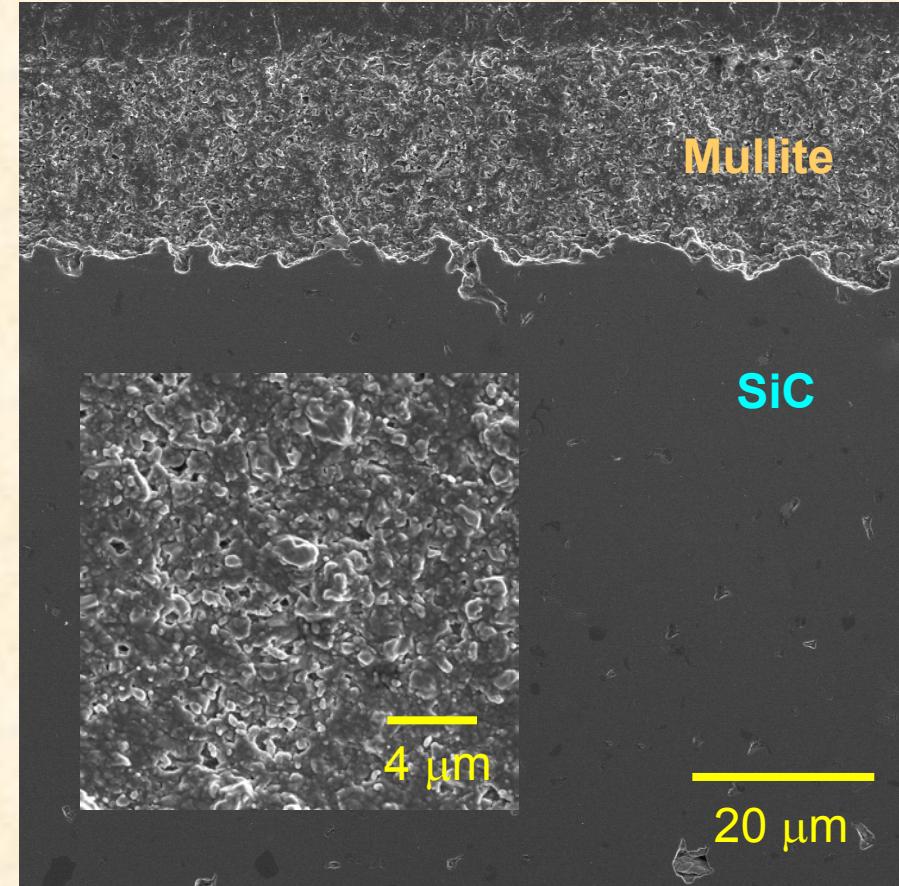
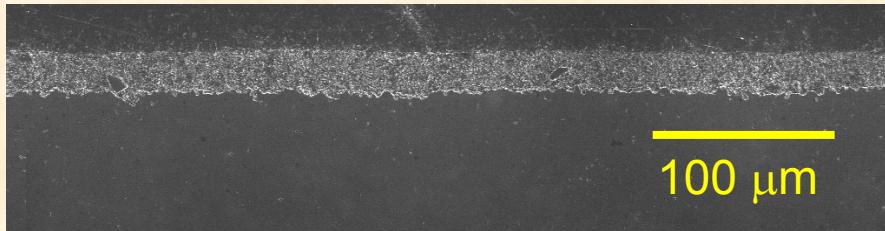


Formation of Thin, Uniform Mullite Coatings

Green coating, from 25 vol% mullite suspension w/ latex



Sintered in air, 1400 °C

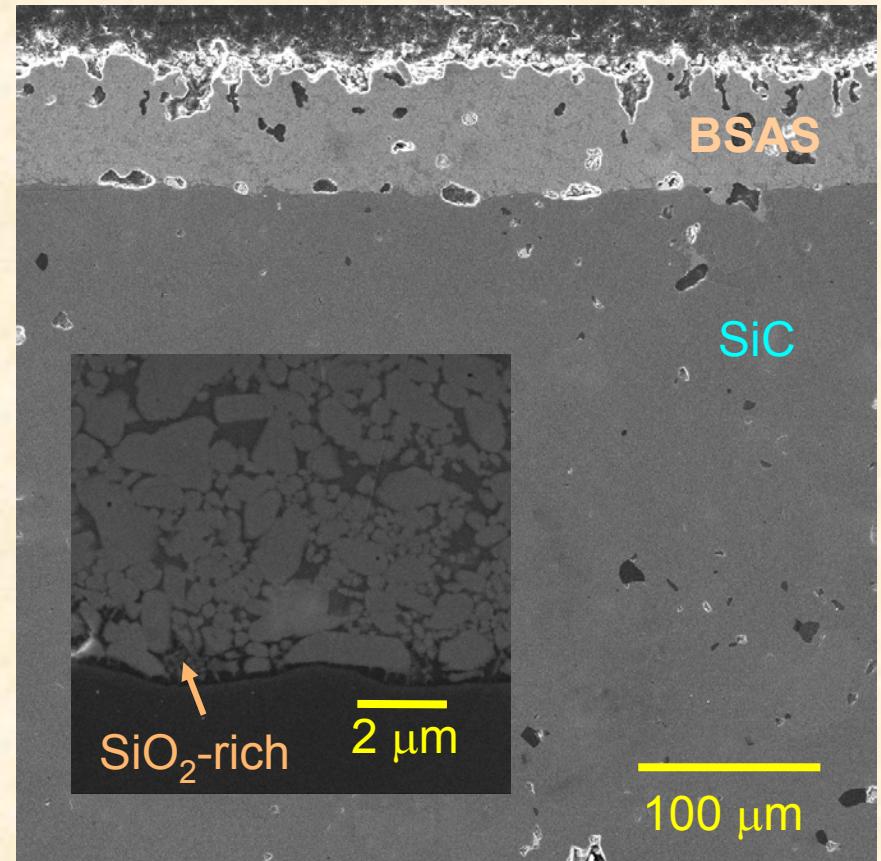
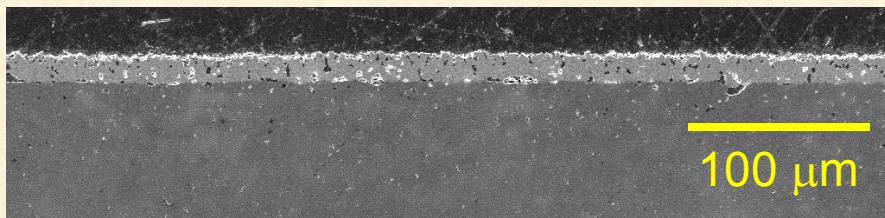


Formation of Thin, Uniform BSAS Coatings

Green coating, from 25 vol% BSAS suspension w/ latex



Sintered in air, 1300 °C



Path Forward

- **Develop and test “new” material systems**
 - Synthesize and/or acquire materials (rare earth or alkaline earth silicates and aluminosilicates)
 - Test properties in ambient and simulated conditions (CTE, strength, modulus, weight change, microstructure, etc...)
 - Build database and utilize database to identify candidate material systems
 - Slurry coat substrates with key materials and evaluate properties in simulated environments
- **Develop understanding of how coating efficacy is changed by interface**
 - Thermodynamic modeling
 - study the effect of the environment on the coating
 - study the interface of the coating on the silicon nitride substrate

Acknowledgements

- **Kevin Cooley, Allen Haynes, H.T. Lin, Matt Ferber
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(United Technologies Research Center)**
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(Honeywell)**

Questions?