

Oxidation Resistant Coatings Via Combustion Chemical Vapor Deposition (CCVD) Process

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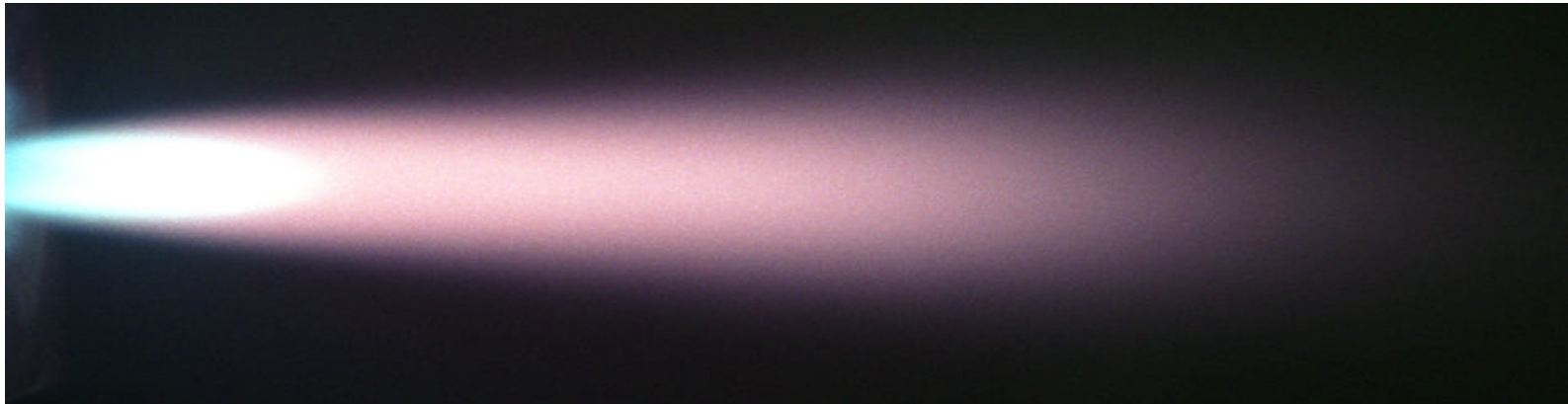


Presented at EBC Workshop, Nashville, TN

Outline

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- **Introduction to MCT**
- **The CCVD technology**
- **Oxidation resistant coatings development**
- **Representative examples**
- **Summary**



Company History

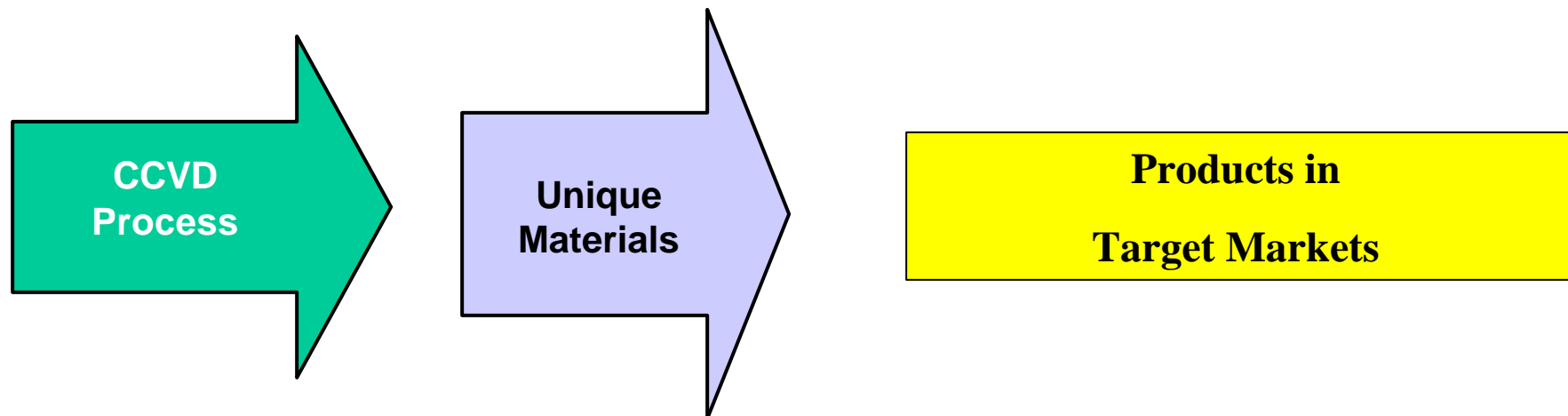
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- Founded in 1994 to advance CCVD process to commercialization
 - Graduate member of Georgia Tech's Advanced Technology Development Center
 - Grew from government & customer R&D funding - "Bootstrap model"
 - Equity investments started in mid-1999
 - 37 patents issued and over 150 patents pending worldwide
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A Unique Flame Based Technology

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- Combustion Chemical Vapor Deposition-CCVD
 - patented
 - open-atmosphere
 - flame-based technique
 - thin films of advanced materials



Target Products

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RF Wireless

- Components for cellular phones
- Components for wireless devices

Nano

- Novel nanopowders
- Catalysts and fuel cell layers
- Fuel injector

Barriers

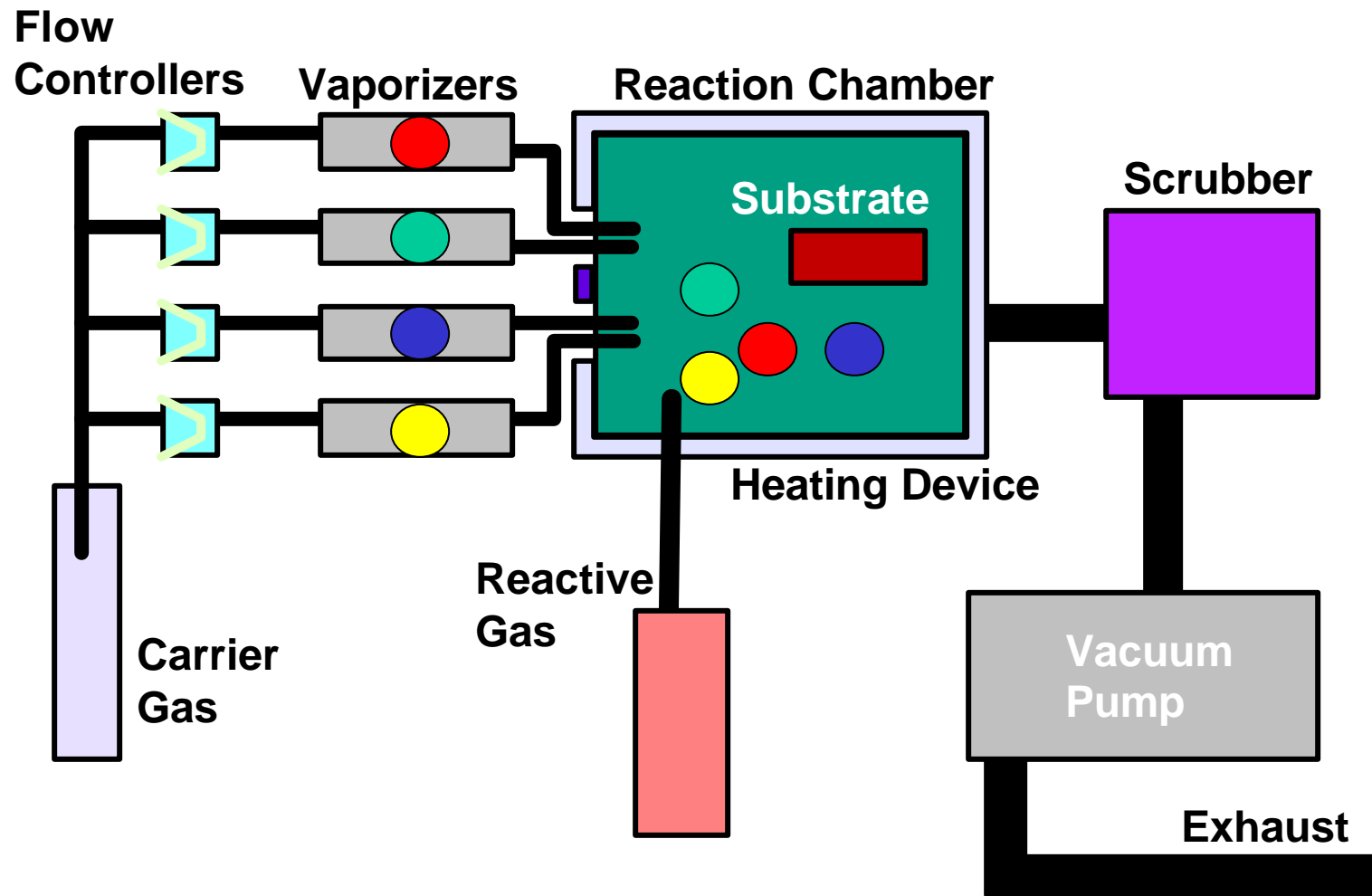
- Food and beverage packaging
- Superconducting tapes
- Gas / Moisture / Anti-corrosion

Electronics and Optics

- Next generation circuit boards
 - Photonic devices and sensors
 - Light emitters and detectors
 - Advanced dielectrics
 - Solar cell – transparent conductive oxides
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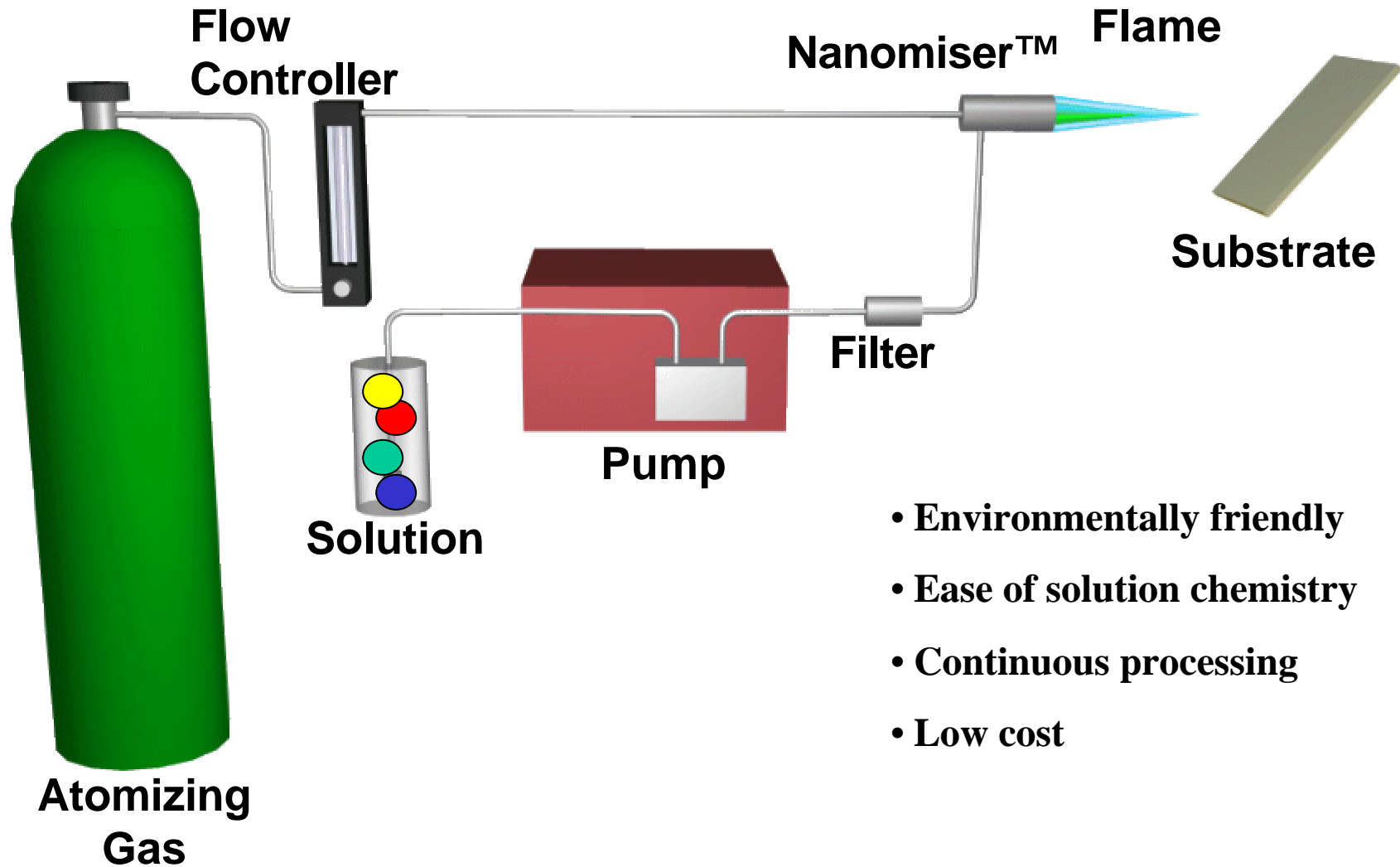
Traditional CVD System

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Open Atmosphere CCVD Process

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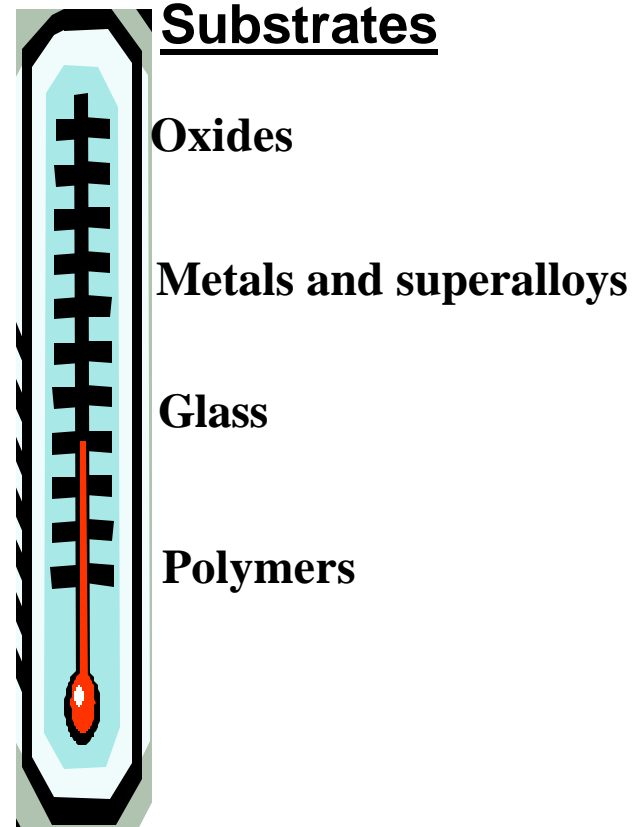


Examples of Deposited Materials

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Coatings

- **Oxides**
 - Simple (silica, alumina)
 - Complex (PZT, YBCO)
 - Multilayers
- **Metals**
 - Au, Pt
- Polymer composites
- **Over 90 Different Materials**



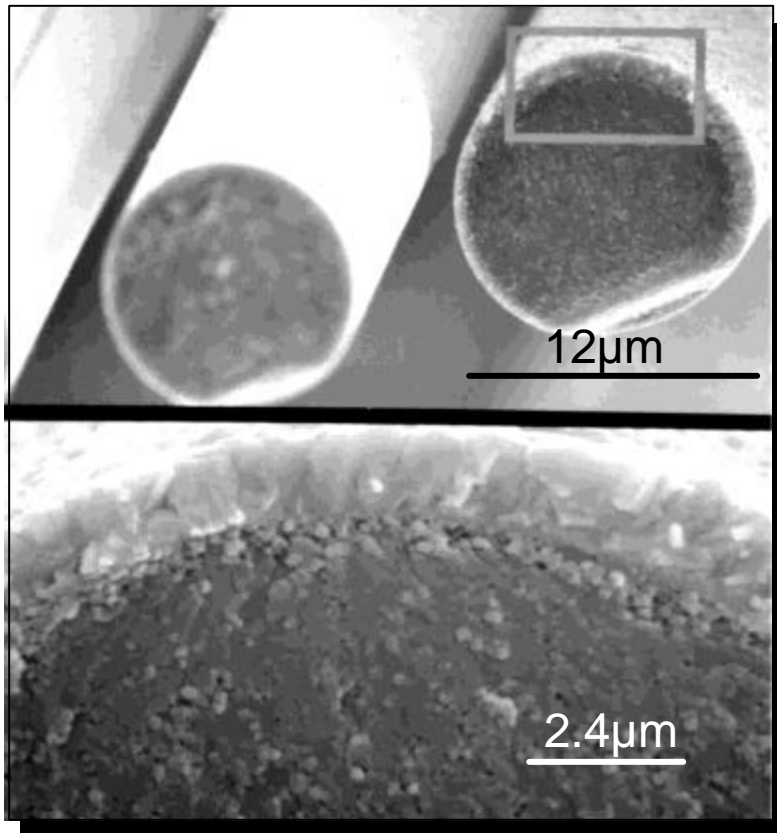
CCVD Technical Advantages: Top Ten List

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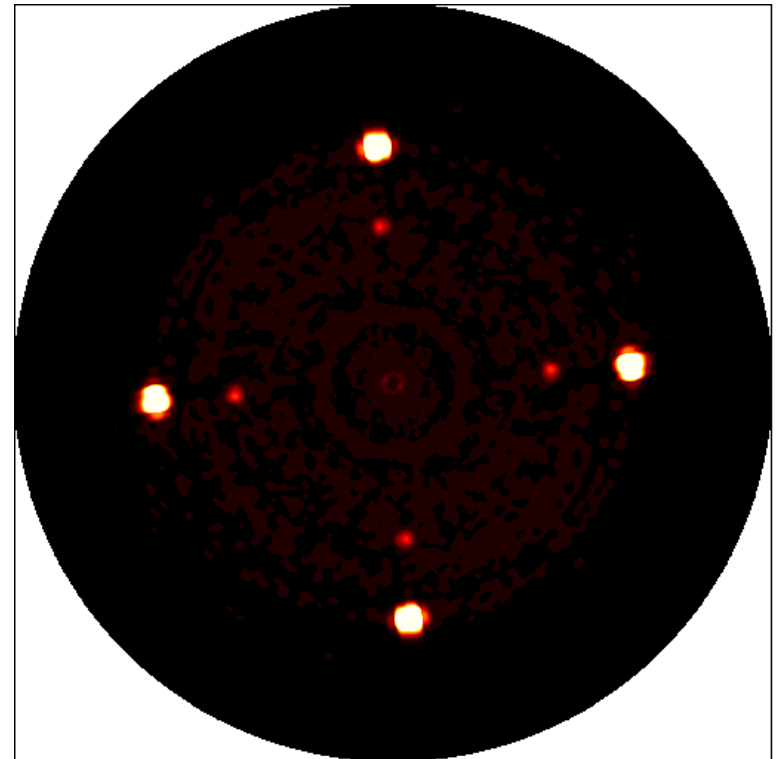
- Deposits very thin films, 10 nm to thick films > 60 μm
 - Controls density/porosity
 - Enables high compositional control and multi-layering
 - Deposits onto complex/large substrates
 - Not line of sight
 - Allows substrate temperatures less than 100°C
 - Offers *in situ* capability
 - Forms epitaxial and preferred growth films
 - Avoids use of high vapor pressure precursors
 - Enables up to 1 $\mu\text{m}/\text{minute}$ dense oxide coatings
 - Facilitates quick development cycles
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Dense and Oriented Coatings Grown via CCVD

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LaPO₄ Coatings on a Nextel Fiber Tow



CCVD Yb₂O₃ on CCVD Y₂O₃
on (100) LaAlO₃ (222)

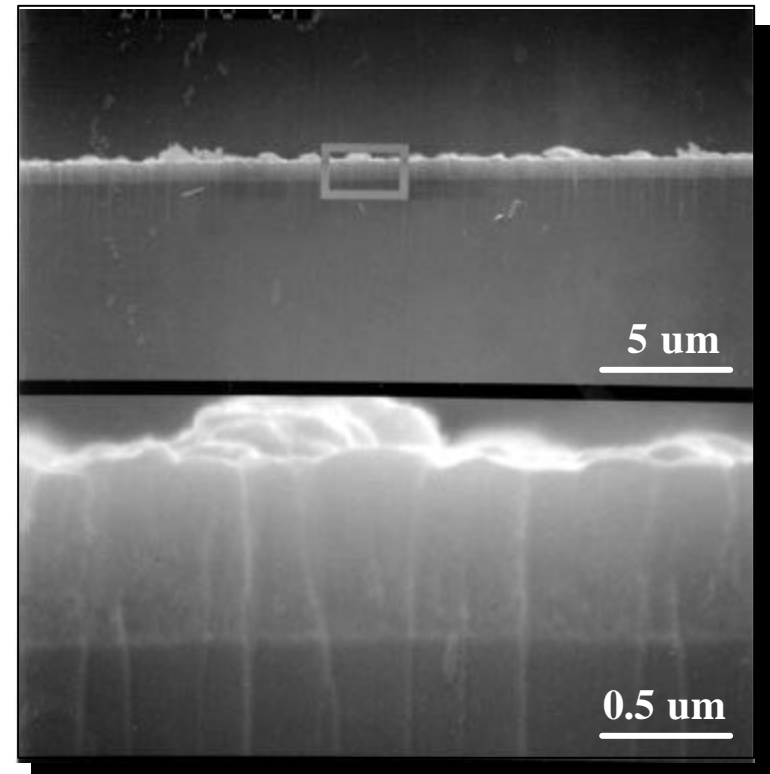
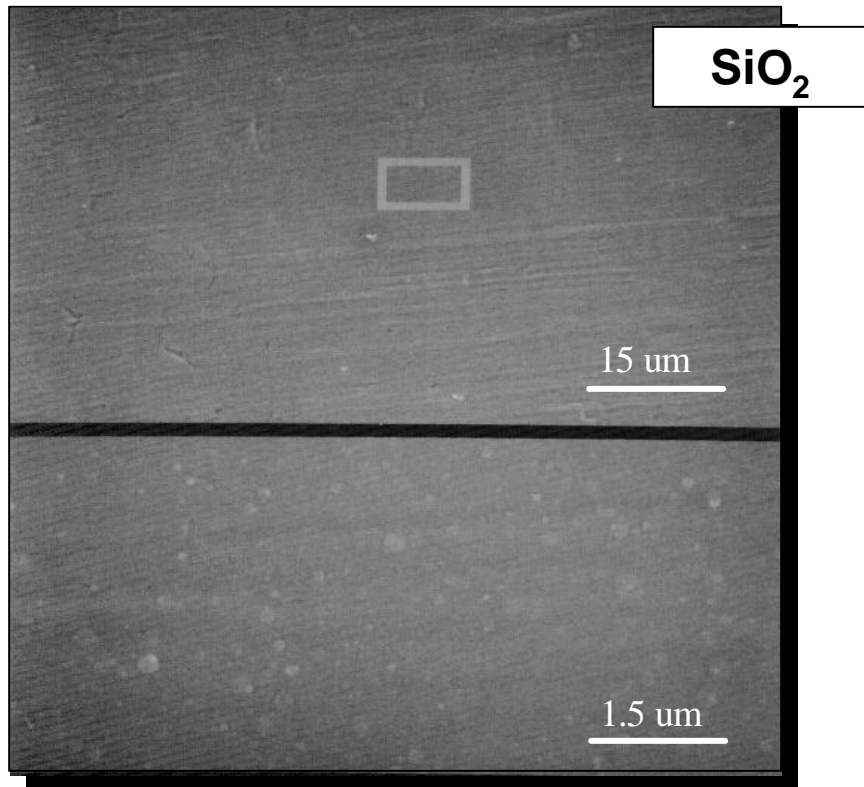
Oxide Coatings Development

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- Carbon steel
 - Silica, alumina, chromia and multilayers (< 0.7 microns)
 - Static oxidation at 500° C
 - Titanium alloy (6Al-4V-Ti)
 - Silica, chromia and multilayers (< 0.7 microns)
 - Static oxidation at 540° C
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Dense Silica and Chromia Coatings were Grown

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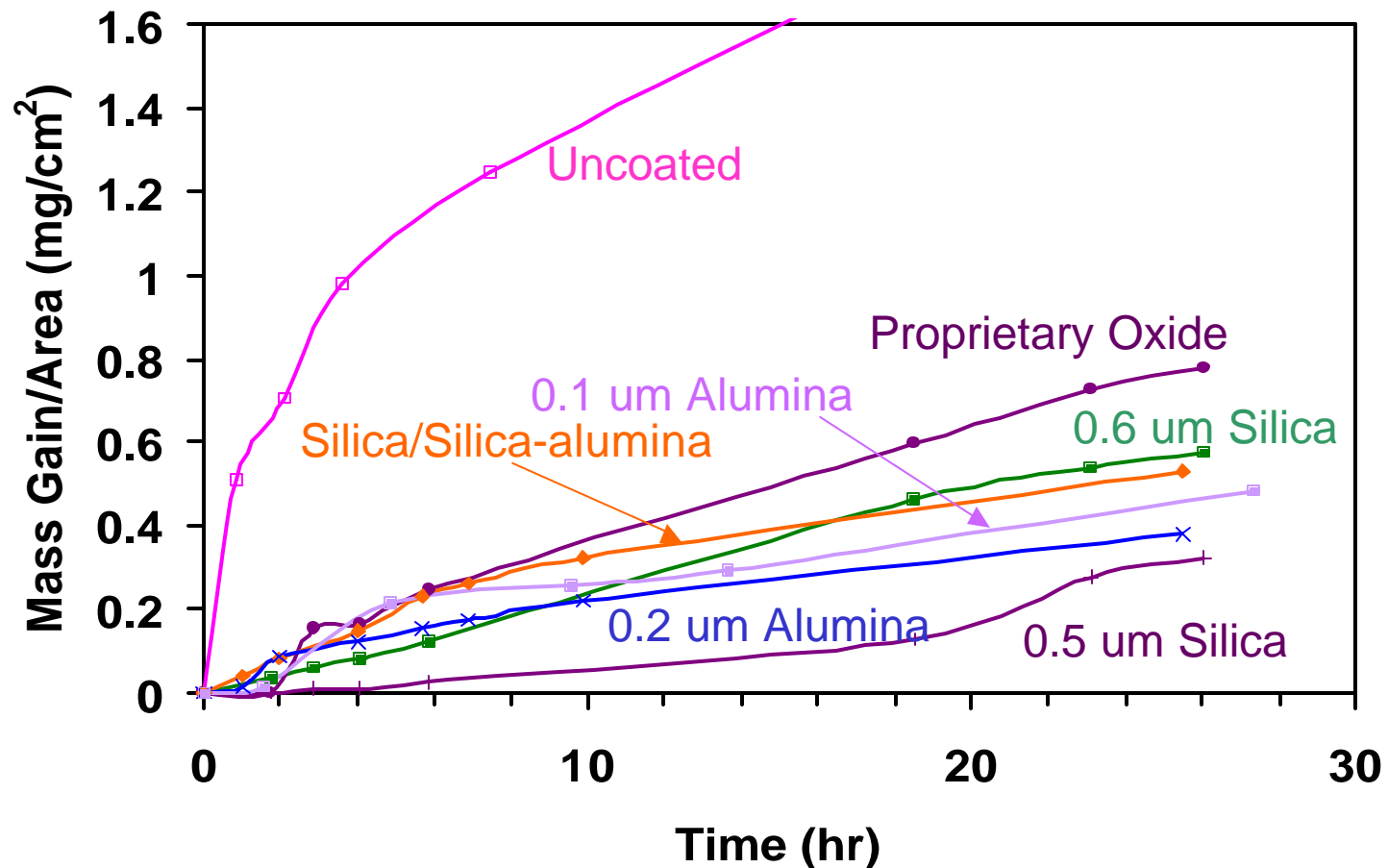
Cross-section of CCVD Cr₂O₃
on fused silica

CCVD Oxides Reduce Oxidation Rate of Carbon Steel

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T = 500 °C

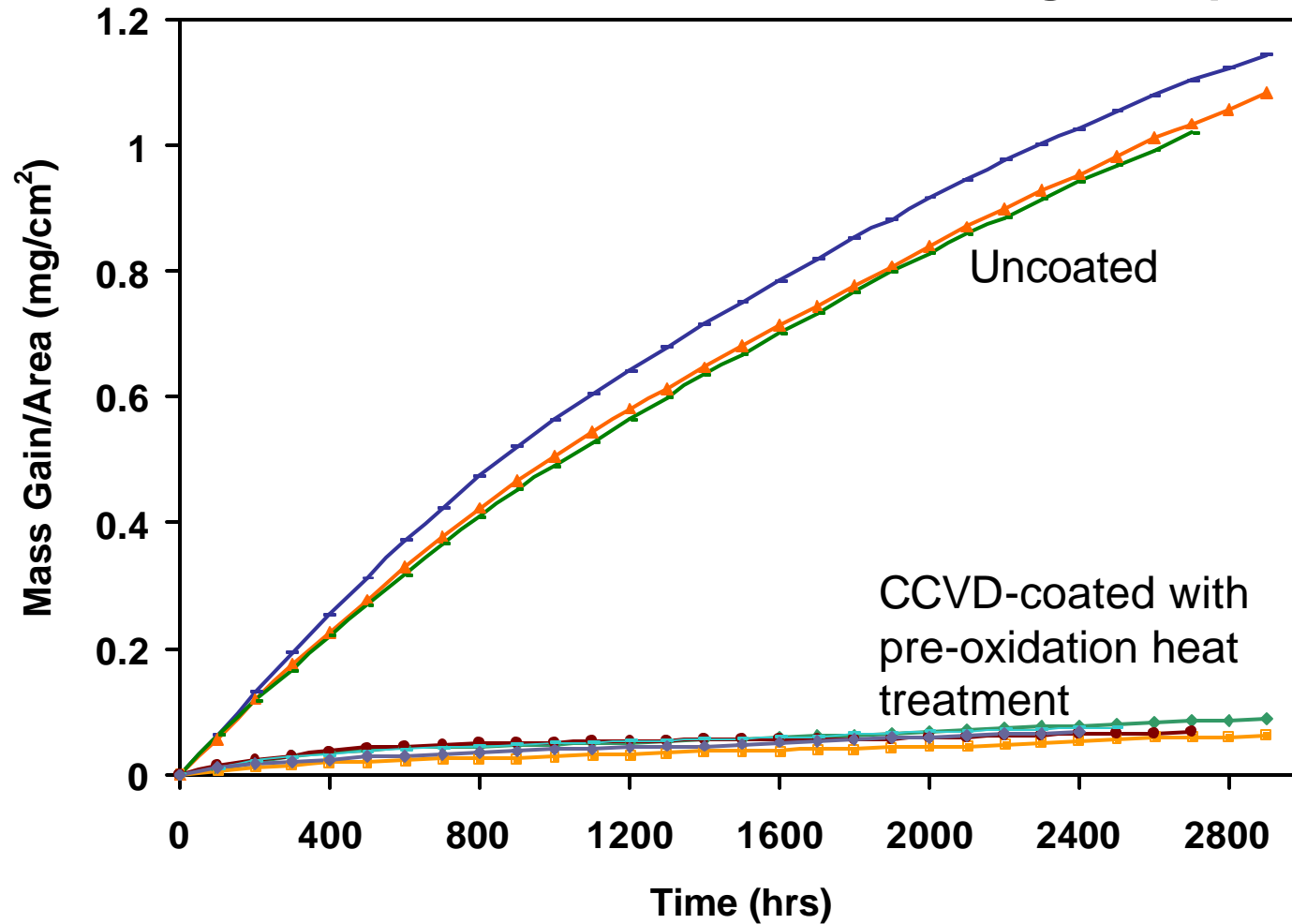
Substrate = AISI 1010 Steel



CCVD Oxides Perform Well in Testing

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T = 540 °C Substrate = Ti-6Al-4V Coating = Proprietary



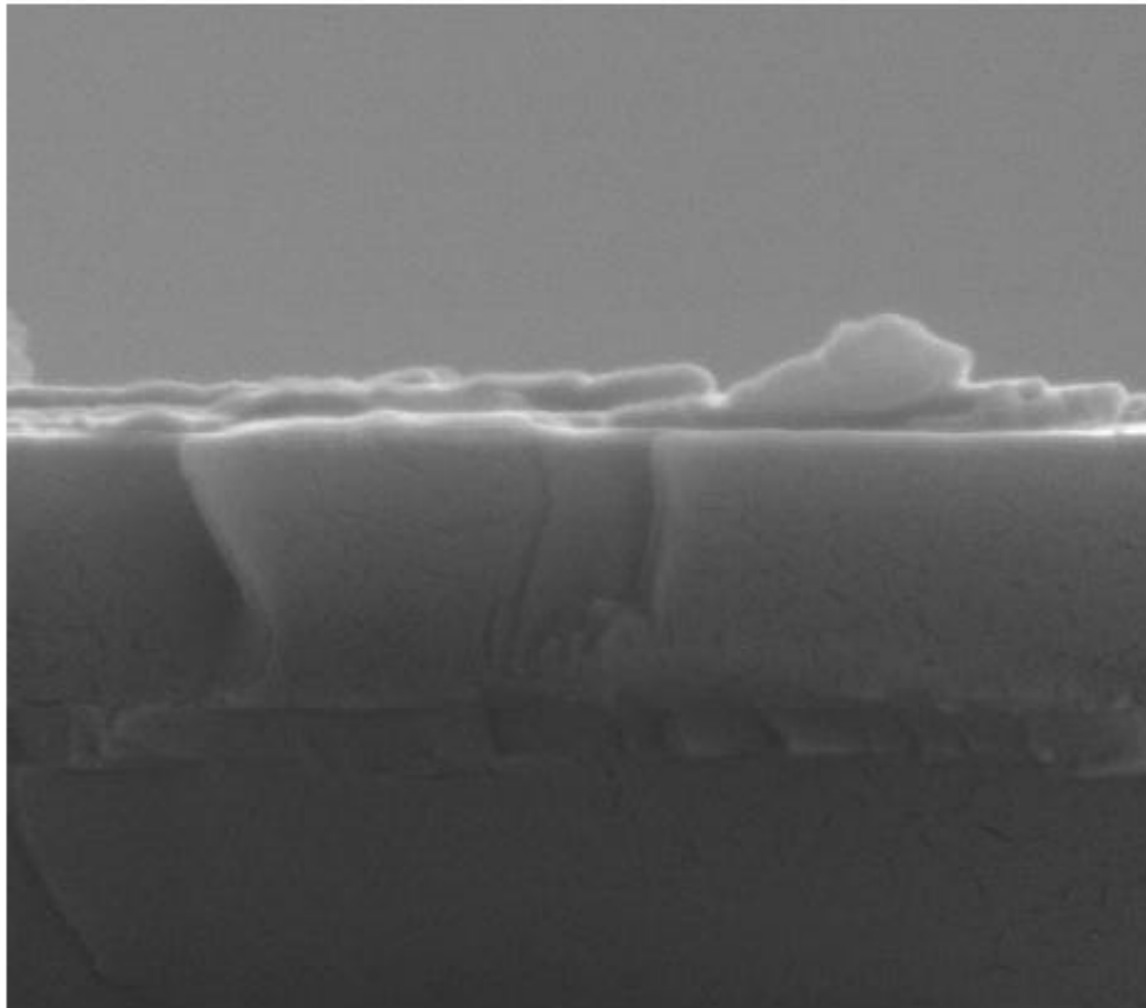
Coatings for Superalloys and TBCs

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- Alumina, yttria and proprietary multilayer coatings
 - Coatings grown on sapphire and YSZ substrates
 - Oxidation at 1100° C up to 300 h to evaluate stability
 - Coatings subsequently deposited on TBCs and currently undergoing testing
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Amorphous Alumina Coatings were Grown

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Alumina

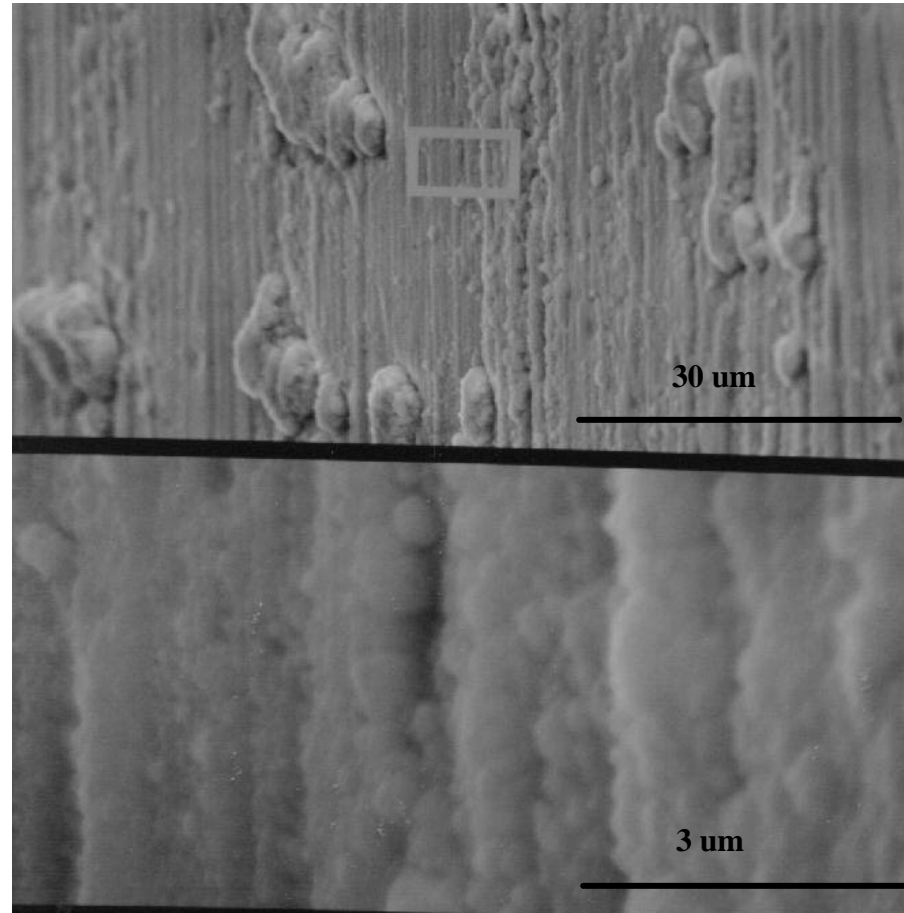
Sapphire

2 μ m

Electron Image 1

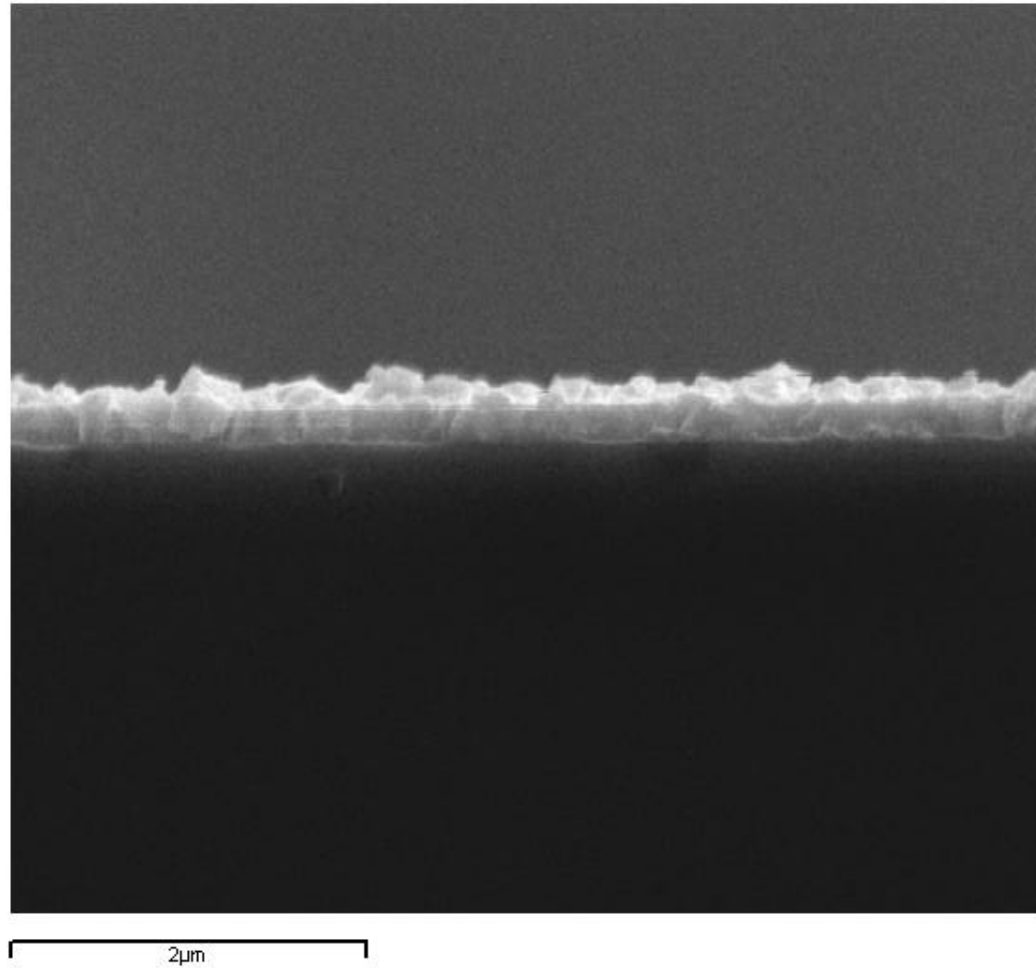
Dense Alumina on a Superalloy Substrate

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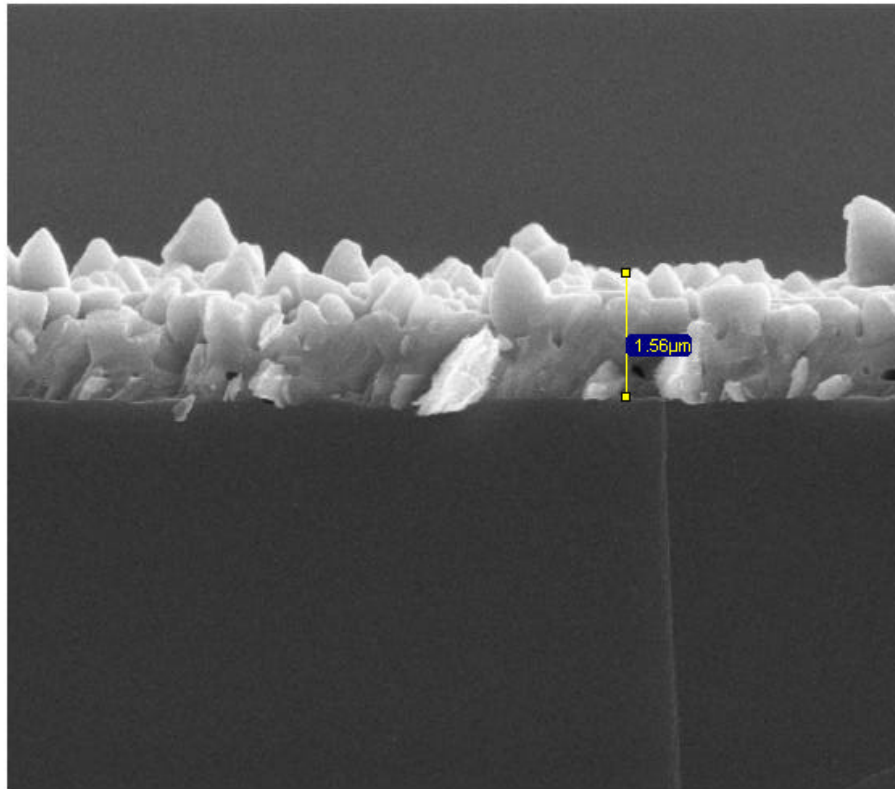
Dense Yttria Coatings were Deposited

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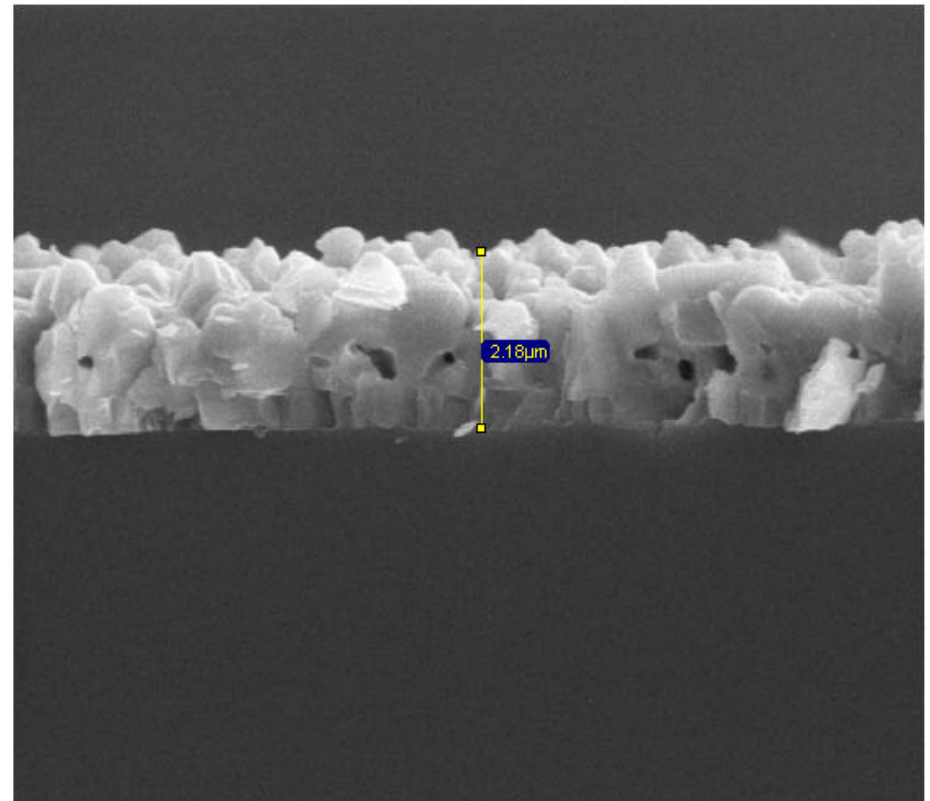


Dense Multilayer Coatings were Grown and Tested

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After 100 h at 1100° C



After 300 h at 1100° C

Summary

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- CCVD process is well suited for producing oxides, noble metals and composites
 - Silica, chromia, alumina, yttria and multilayer coatings were successfully grown via CCVD
 - CCVD oxide coatings decrease oxidation rate of carbon steel and titanium alloy by 50 to 90 %
 - CCVD oxide coatings are currently being tested for their effectiveness on TBCs
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Acknowledgments

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- DOE SBIR funding
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- Help of other team members
 - Neville Richards
 - Seth Sundell
 - Melanie Gast

Benefits of CCVD

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Environmentally Friendly

- Non-Toxic Precursors
- Simple Organic Solvents
- Benign By-products (typically H₂O and CO₂)



Production Flexibility

- Rapid Changeovers
- Short R&D Cycle



Low-cost

- Capital Costs
 - Precursor Costs
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