Chapter 11

Reactive Melt Infiltration of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Ceramic Composites for Ultra–High Temperature Applications

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ABSTRACT

Carbon fiber reinforced ultra high temperature ceramic matrix composite (C/UHTC) is one of the most promising structural materials capable of prolonged operation in oxidizing environment at ultra high temperatures above 2000 °C. Reactive melt infiltration (RMI) is a viable processing choice for C/UHTC composite. Compared with chemical vapor infiltration (CVI) and polymer impregnation and pyrolysis (PIP), RMI does not suffer from the drawbacks of time-consuming and high cost. It is viewed as a promising means of achieving near-net shape manufacturing with

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INTRODUCTION

Ultra-high temperature ceramics (UHTCs) are the most promising materials that could be used in oxidizing environments at temperatures over 2000°C. The most widely studied UHTCs are refractory borides and carbides, such as ZrB$_2$, HfB$_2$, ZrC, HfC, TaC and TiC. These materials have been considered to have a great potential to use in thermal protection systems and propulsion systems for hypersonic flight vehicles or reentry vehicles, owing to their unique properties (shown in Table 1 [Justin et al., 2011]) of high melting point, high hardness and excellent corrosion resistance (Tripp et al., 1973; Hinze et al., 1975; Han et al., 2008). A number of government facilities, as well as universities, have devoted to the research of UHTCs. HfC, ZrC, ZrB$_2$, and HfB$_2$ are the mostly studied UHTCs, which are considered to be potential candidate for sharp leading edge and some other high temperature ablation-resistant components (Kolodziej et al., 1997). During the past years, numerous of work has been focused on the material design (Monteverde et al., 2002; Opeka et al., 2004), densification (Zhang et al., 2002; Qu et al., 2008) and property evaluation of these materials (Levine et al., 2002) and great achievements have been received.

In spite of the high strength and excellent ablation resistance, these ceramics are brittle and display little to no plasticity within a broad temperature range, which limits their widespread applications. Great efforts including grain size control, additives, grain boundary purification and some novel sintering methods have been made to improve the fracture toughness of these ceramics (Johnson et al., 2009;...
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