# **AFRL Projects to Replace Cadmium**

JCAT Meeting 10-13 March, 2005 Greensboro, NC



#### **Maj Timothy Allmann**

Pollution Prevention R&D Team/MLSC Air Force Research Laboratory

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**Report Documentation Page** 

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# **AFRL Projects to Replace Cadmium**

### Active Projects

- Cd Alternatives: HSS Components JTP/Testing
  - AFRL POC: Tom Naguy/Major Tim Allmann
  - Contractor: Concurrent Technologies Corporation
  - <u>Stakeholders</u>: AFRL, OO-ALC. AAMCOM, NAVAIR, ESTCP, Various OEMs

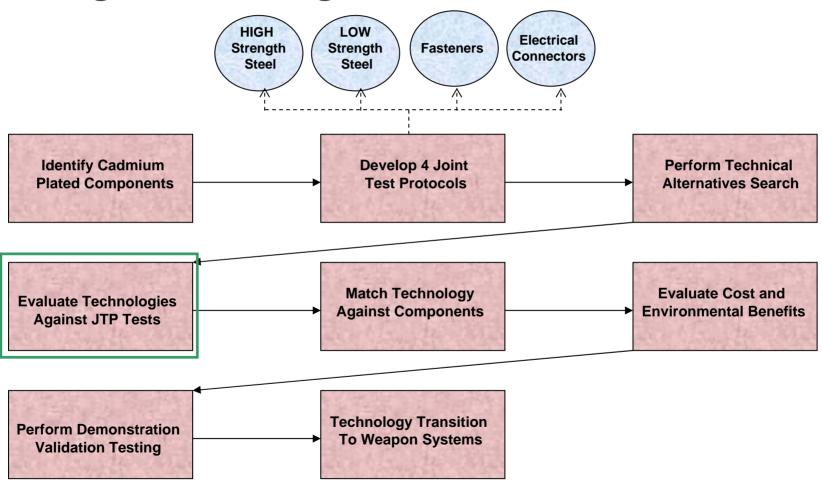
#### - APCVD Aluminum to Replace Cd

- AFRL POC: Tom Naguy/Major Tim Allmann/Dr. Eric Brooman
- <u>Contractor</u>: New Jersey Institute of Technology
- Stakeholders: AFRL, ARL, NAVAIR

### Magnetron Sputtering to Replace Cd (and Cr)

- AFRL POC: Tom Naguy/Dr. Eric Brooman
- <u>Contractor</u>: Concurrent Technologies Corporation
- Stakeholders: AFRL, ASC, OO-ALC

Program flow diagram and 4 Joint Test Plans



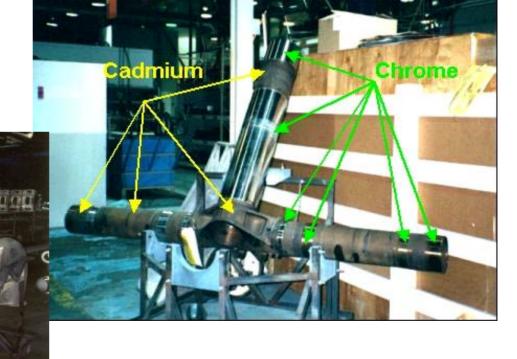
### Project objective

- Develop a test protocol for evaluating lowhydrogen-embrittlement cadmium plating alternatives for high-strength steel
  - Support for test protocol from all Department of Defense service branches
    - Allow a coordinated approach for all high-strength steel applications
    - -Facilitate and expedite implementation

 Initial test protocol framework built on performance requirements for landing gear coatings

FED-STD-QQ-P-416(Cd plating)

– MIL-STD-870B (LHE-Cd)



### Testing Phases

- Phase I
  - Hydrogen Embrittlement/Re-embrittlement
- Phase II
  - General Properties
  - Adhesion
  - Corrosion
  - Lubricity
  - Repairability
- Phase III
  - Fatigue
- Status
  - Phase I in progress (NAVAIR), ECD: early Apr
  - Phase II/III in contracting for April start

### Project Objective

- Investigate the use of atmospheric chemical vapor deposition (APCVD) to produce AI coatings of high quality on high strength steel components
  - Permit high production throughput
  - Provide good throwing power/coverage
  - Meet environmental goals
  - Be cost effective
  - Lead to a suitable implementation plan
- Three year SERDP project duration
  - SERDP 04 (late start) Project PP1405
     Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition of Al

### Project Team

- Air Force Research Laboratory (Requirements, Project Management)
  - Major Tim Allmann/Dr. Eric Brooman
- Naval Air Systems Command (Requirements, Testing)
  - Kate Horspool (NAVAIR, PAX River)
- Army Research Laboratory (Requirements, Testing)
  - Dr. John Beatty/Brian Placzankis
- New Jersey Institute of Technology (Process Development)
  - Prof. Roland Levy (Principal Investigator)
- Boeing Company (Industry Liaison, Technology Insertion)
  - Steven Gaydos

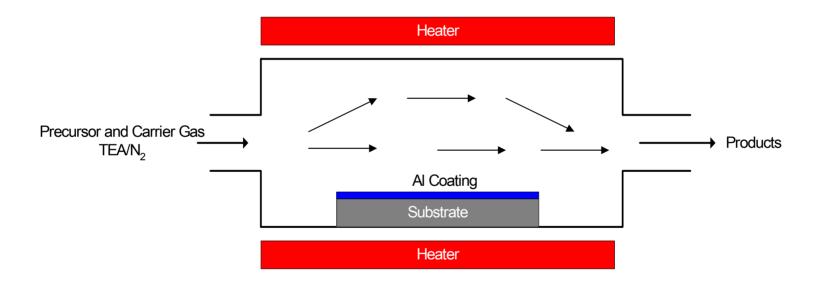
### Technology Background

- Al has advantages over Cd as coating material
  - Not a hazardous chemical (OK under MIL-DTL-83488)
  - Good corrosion resistance, resistant to aircraft fluids
  - Withstands higher operating temperatures
  - Lower vapor pressure than Cd

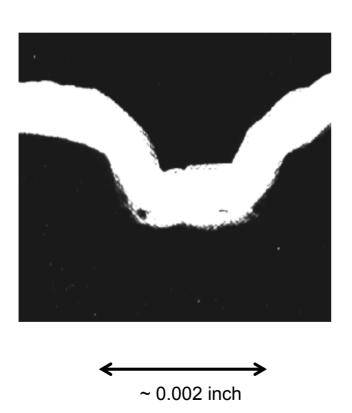
#### APCVD technology has advantages

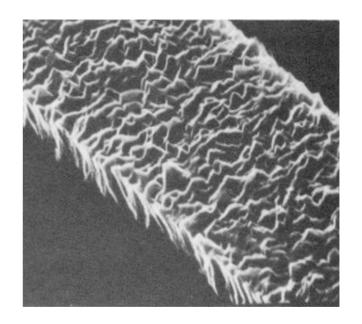
- CVD processes are well established for a wide range of coatings (equipment, supplies available commercially)
- High vacuum chambers, etc. not required
- Simple NLOS process (e.g., surface catalyzed reaction)
- Al deposits formed at relatively low temperatures (<400°F)</li>
- Hydrogen embrittlement avoided

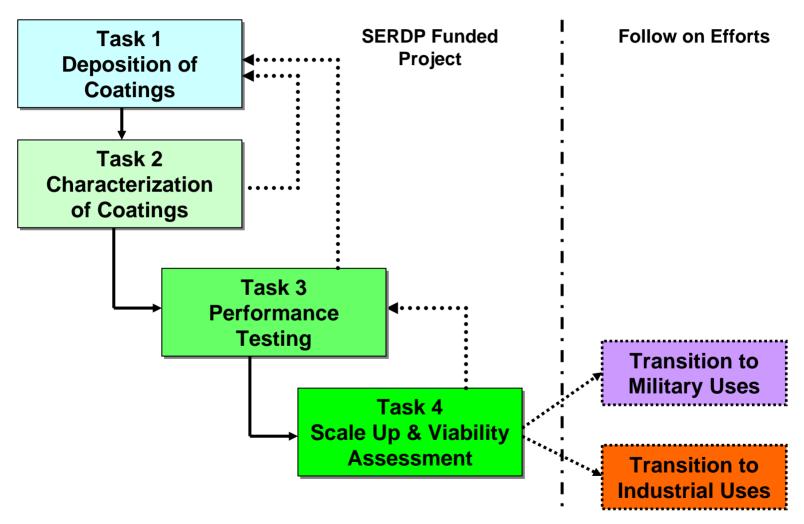
#### Reactor Schematic



Example of Conformal Coverage of Al on Si







### Task 1: Deposition of Al Coatings

- Set up and calibrate bench-scale equipment
- Deposit Al coatings on HSS substrates
- Measure growth rate and identify rate limiting parameters
- Determine nature of growth mechanism
- Optimize growth conditions from experimental data

#### Progress to Date

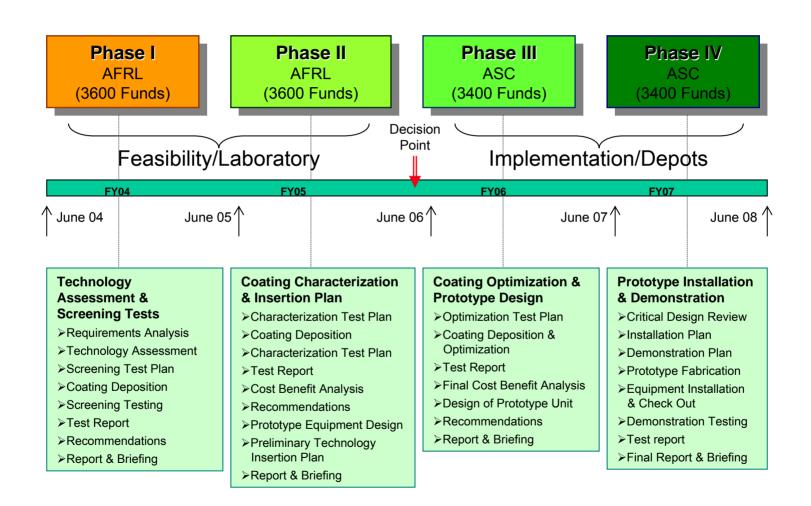
- Contract start date was August 2004
- Task 1 Accomplishments
  - Post Doc student with experience in CVD assigned to project
  - Bench-scale reactor was set up and checked out; N<sub>2</sub> reactor flushing equipment installed
  - Suppliers of the triethylaluminum precursor have been identified
  - Experiments on calibrating the temperature profiles and gas flows in the reactor were performed

#### Work Planned This Quarter

- Connect the precursor tank to CVD reactor
- Conduct flow rate calibration for precursor (triethylaluminum)
- Deposit aluminum on steel coupons
- Begin preliminary coating characterization

### Project Objective

- Investigate feasibility of using PVD/magnetron sputtering to deposit improved aluminum and hard coatings as replacements for Cd and electroplated hard Cr (EHC)
  - Primarily replace IVD AI + chromated post-treatments
  - Also evaluate if hard coatings could replace EHC
  - Coat inside and outside diameters/surfaces
  - Provide good throwing power/coverage
  - Allow high production throughput
  - Meet environmental goals
  - Be cost effective over life cycle
- Four Phase/three year Project



#### Progress to Date

- Contract start date was June 2004
- Task 1 Accomplishments
  - Technical and Management Work Plan
    - Submitted by Contractor and approved by AFRL
  - Requirements Analysis and Technology Assessment Report
    - Submitted by Contractor and approved by AFRL
    - Coatings being considered as Cd alternatives

```
Al (dense, pore free) Al-Mn (\leq 44\%)
Al-Mo (\leq 40\%) Al-W (\leq 20\%)
```

- Screening Test Plan
  - Submitted by Contractor and approved by AFRL
  - Testing, sample, and coating parameters defined
- Request for Quotation
  - For coated samples from suppliers for screening tests
  - Submitted by Contractor and approved by AFRL
  - Sent to suppliers in February, 2005

- Work Planned by Contractor
  - Send approved RFQ for coatings to qualified vendors/suppliers
  - Obtain aluminum coated samples
    - Other Cd alternatives may be approved later
    - Baselines and benchmarks will be established
  - Perform Screening Tests and analyze data
  - Prepare draft Phase I Final Report for Air Force review
  - Decision Point to proceed with Phase II

#### Points of Contact

- Dr. Eric Brooman, Air Force Research Laboratory,
   (937) 656-6063, Eric.Brooman@wpafb.af.mil
- Chuck Valley, Aeronautical Systems Center,(937) 255-3567, Charles.Valley@wpafb.af.mil

# **Back-up Slides**



### Project Team/Stakeholders

### **DoD**

- Air Force Research Laboratory
- Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill AFB
- Air Force Materiel Command
- Naval Aviation Center
- Army Aviation and Missile Command
- Environmental Security
   Technology Certification Program
- Joint Cadmium Alternatives Team

#### <u>Manufacturers</u>

- Boeing
- Goodrich
- Lockheed-Martin
- Messier-Dowty

#### **Contract Research**

 Concurrent Technologies Corporation/NDCEE

#### Problem statement

- Cadmium containing solutions from plating, rinse waters, wash-down are hazardous materials
- Primary cadmium alternative dimensionally limited
  - Ion vapor deposited aluminum cannot coat deep recesses and blind holes
  - Recesses/holes common to aircraft landing gear parts
- Alternative to low-hydrogen-embrittlement cadmium (LHE-Cd) plating needed that can be used on all high-strength steel applications

#### A Test Protocol identifies

- Engineering performance requirements
- Test methods to demonstrate performance characteristic
- Criteria for acceptable performance

#### A Test Protocol does not

- Identify/select a material or process
- Impose processing restrictions on candidates
- Implement a material or process into production
- Define process control limits

### Input from Team Members

- Discuss performance requirements
  - All information needed to make implementation decisions
  - End item and process
- Discuss tests to verify/validate performance
  - Test methods
  - Pass/fail criteria
- Define issues and concerns

- Each test requirement includes
  - Test descriptions
  - Test rationales
  - Test methodologies
  - Equipment/instrumentation details
  - Data analysis methods (where data manipulation is necessary)

### General Properties

- Appearance
  - Smooth, continuous without defects
- Throwing power and alloy composition uniformity
  - Need to know that alloy is within proper limits
  - Use XRF to measure composition and thickness
- Strippability
  - Remove coating within 60 minutes
  - Replate coating and pass adhesion and corrosion tests
- Galvanic Potential (Corrosion)
  - Electrochemical Analysis

### Adhesion Testing

#### Adhesion to substrate

- Bend to break
- No observed separation from basis metal at 4x magnification

### - Paint adhesion to coating

- Waterborne (MIL-PRF-85582) primers
- Dry, 24 hr and 7 day de-ionized water exposure
- Scribe with tape pull

### Lubricity Testing

- Run-on, break-away torque
  - 3/8" and 5/8" bolts
  - Non-locking nut
  - Lubricated with anti-seize compound
  - No environmental exposure

### - Torque-tension

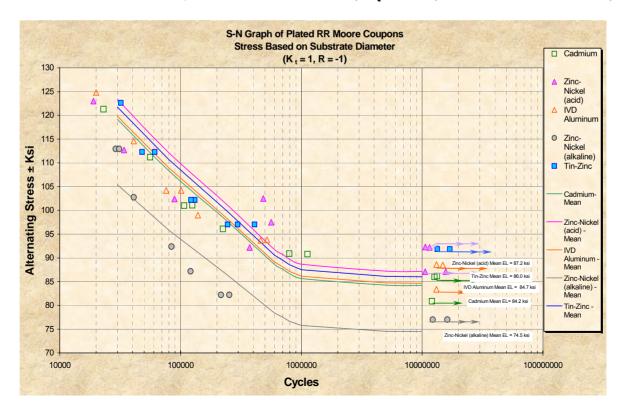
- 3/8" and 5/8" bolts
- Locking nut
- Lubricated with anti-seize compound

### Repairability

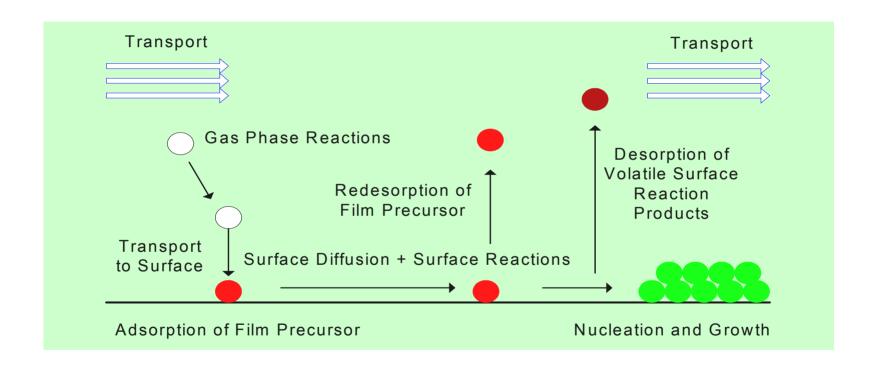
- Bend adhesion
- Paint adhesion
- Corrosion resistance (B 117 salt fog, scribed, un-scribed)
- Hydrogen embrittlement

### Fatigue Testing

- Rotating Beam (RR Moore)
  - Per ASTM E468, ISO 1143
  - SAE 300 M coupons, smooth (K<sub>t</sub>=1.0) and notched (K<sub>t</sub>=2.6)



#### Process Schematic



 Experimental Reactor – Set Up for Temperature Measurements



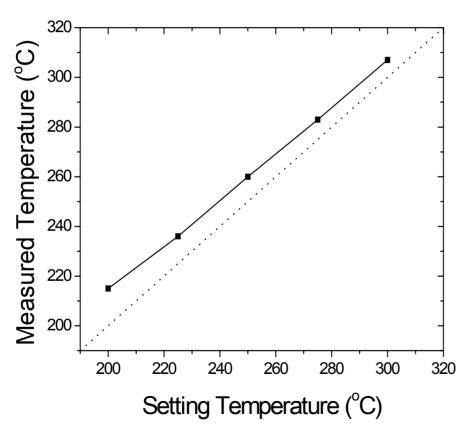


- □ Place type K thermocouple inside chamber where the sample is to be located
- □ Vary temperature over experimental range of 200°C to 300°C
- ☐ Compare furnace setting to thermocouple reading

Type K thermocouple

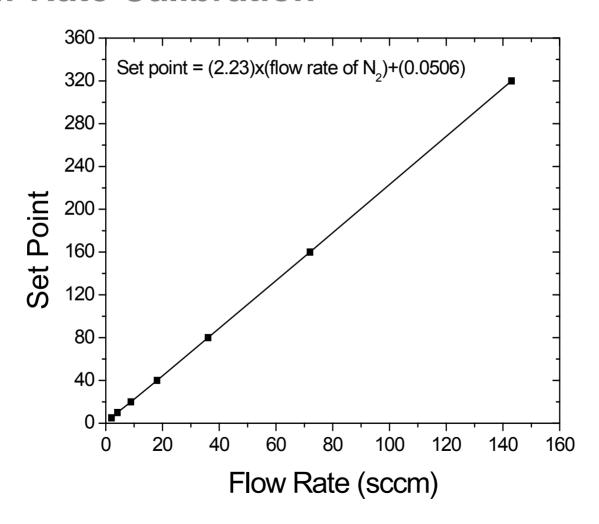
Open Chamber

### Temperature Calibration

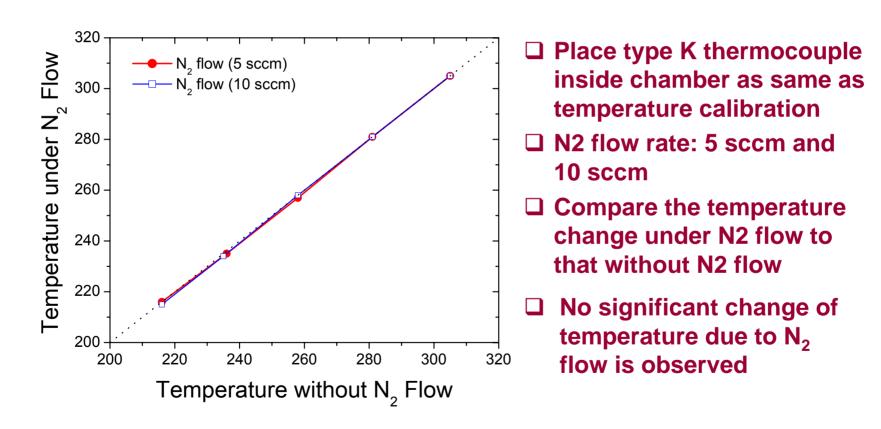


- Measured temperature is higher than set point
- ☐ Temperature difference is reduced as setting temperature increases
- □ Difference is about 14°C for the range from 200°C to 225°C

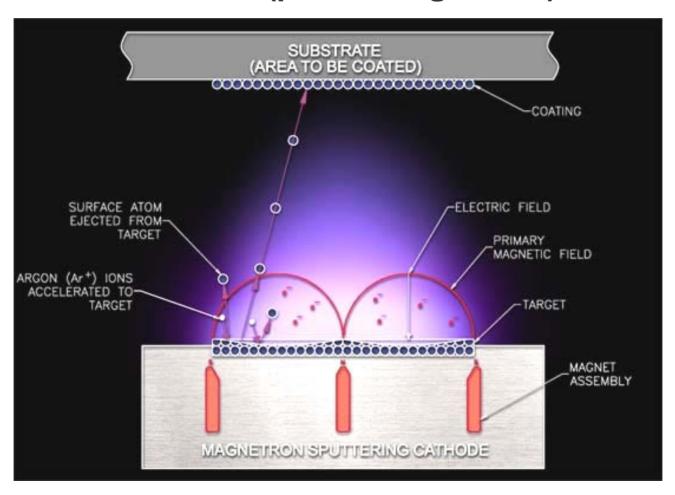
### Flow Rate Calibration



### Temperature Change Under N2 Flow



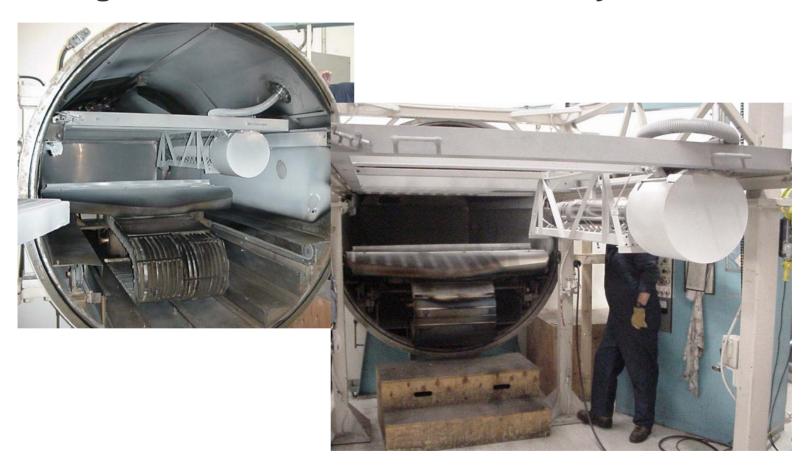
Process Schematic (planar magnetron)



Example of Small commercial MSC System



"Plug & Coat" Rack Installed in IVD System for LG



### Task 1: Requirements Analysis & Technology Assessment

- Requirements Analysis
  - Parts currently coated with Cd
  - Parts that could be coated with Cd alternative(s) (i.e. MS Al)
  - Parts currently coated with Cr
  - Parts that could be coated with Cr alternative(s) (i.e., MS hard coatings)
- Technology Assessment
  - MS coatings current status of potential Cd and Cr alternatives
  - MS equipment commercially available or near commercial
  - MS materials and supplies commercially available
- Requirements Analysis & Technology Assessment Report
- Screening Test Plan

### Vendor/developer draft Qualification Questionnaire

#### **Contact Information**

Process Name

Company Name: Address: City: State: Zip Code: Telephone Number: Email Address: Web Site Address: Technical Point of Contact: Title: Telephone Number: Email Address

#### **Technology Requirements**

- High rate deposition capability
- Ability to deposit to coating thicknesses in the range of 1 -10 mils (1 mil for Al and up to 10 mils with hard coatings)
- Ability to coat ID and OD in single pump down is a plus
- Maximum part size is 500 lbs at 6' x 13"; bore lengths can be 6' long and diameters from a few inches to 13"
- Ability to coat multiple small components (say 6" x 1 to 2" in diameter)
- Materials to be coated include high strength steel (300M, 4340, 4130), 7000 series Al, and stainless steel
- Coatings aluminum, aluminum-manganese, 4340, 7000 series Al, hard coatings (e.g., nitrides, oxides, alloys, etc.)

#### Please Complete the Following to the Fullest Extent Possible

- Please describe your technology/process:
- What is the maximum size part that can be treated using your technology?
- Number of small components (e.g., 2-3" x 4-12"), medium components (3-4" x 13-24"), and large components (4-8" x 24-60") that can be treated in a single batch and whether those components can be coated both on the internal surfaces (such as IDs) as well as the external surfaces, simultaneously
- Issues associated with neutralization of energetic particles
- Issues associated with macro-particles
- Issues associated with rough surfaces (what's the maximum rms roughness that can be tolerated without concerns with shadowing)
- Specialty maskants required (e.g., tantalum foil, stainless steel foil)

#### (continued)

- Special cathode geometries (sputtering or cathodic arc) or crucibles (electron beam especially when evaporating aluminum) needed
- The rates of deposition that are possible and those used to obtain a coating with acceptable film morphology
- The substrates that can be treated (without observing degradation of properties, such as in high strength steels)
- Film morphologies that can be obtained without the use of high temperatures or high levels of bombardment/biasing that would also produce high local temperatures
- Other than aluminum, the hard coatings that can be deposited using the process
- The stage of development of the process (e.g., research, development, or commercially available); maximum coating thickness that can be obtained without high internal residual stresses being produced such that delamination under load or under environmental conditions is imminent (again, without the use of high temperatures) if layering is needed, please state so
- Systems sold and/or commercial and/or military applications (references preferred)
- ROM cost for the production equipment or a cost per unit area per thickness coated
- Any environmental or occupational safety concerns or required personal protective equipment
- The need for ancillary equipment (air gantry, planetary gears, water cooling chiller, clean room, etc.)
- Evacuation time (pump down cycle)
- Process controllability (degree to which the system must be monitored during deposition)
- Coatings with which you have experience in the system that you suggest be investigated
- Are technical data sheets or other forms of product information available?

- Task 2: Coating Deposition and Screening
  - Selection of qualified vendors and suppliers
  - Coating deposition on HSS samples by vendors
  - Testing and analysis of data
  - Screening Test Report
  - Down selection and recommendations
- Phase I Final Report and Briefing

### Requirements Analysis & Technology Assessment

MS Systems - Yes	MS Systems - Maybe	MS Systems - No
Marshall Laboratories, Inc.	Balzers	Bodycote K-Tech, Inc.
Teer Coatings, Ltd.	Chessen Group, Inc.	Cametoid, Ltd.
Ulvac Technologies, Inc.	Fraunhofer*	DVTI, Inc.
	Hauser Techno Coating	Ionic Fusion Corp.
	IonEdge Corp.	Izovac Itd.
	Vactec Coatings, Inc.	Mat-Vac
	Veeco	Paradigm Shift
	Vergason Technology, Inc.	Sulzer Metaplas
		Von Ardenne
Equipment/Supplies - Yes	Equipment/Supplies - Maybe	Equipment/Supplies - No
Advanced Energy	Angstrom Sciences, Inc.	Anatech, Ltd.
Gencoa	BOC Edwards	Isoflux, Inc.
	Denton Vacuum	Kurt J. Lesker Co.
	Leybold Vacuum	Telic Co.
	Varian, Inc.	
Developers - Yes	Developers - Maybe	Developers - No
Benét Laboratories	AJA	Cemecon, Inc.
	Army Research Laboratory	LLNL
	EMPA/IFP	Inst. Of High Current Electronics
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	Paradigm Shift Technologies, Inc.
	Southwest Research institute	Sub-One Technologies

### Vendors/Developers by PVD Equipment Type

Planar	Cylindrical/Inverted	Pulsed
Fraunhofer?	Benét Laboratories	Chessen Group, Inc.
Hauser Techno Coating	Cametoid, Ltd.	Fraunhofer
IonEdge Corp.	EMPA/IFP	Teer Coatings
Ionic Fusion?	Marshall Laboratories, Inc.	
Chessen Group, Inc.	Paradigm Shift Technologies, Inc.	
Izovac ltd.		
Southwest Research institute		
Sulzer Metaplas		
Teer Coatings		
Ulvac		
Vactec Coatings, Inc.		