

Joining Ion Transport Membranes Using A Novel Transient Liquid Phase Method

Darryl P. Butt Boise State University 1910 University Drive Boise, ID 83712



Graduate Assistant: Patrick Callahan, BSU Industrial Collaborators: Raymond Cutler, Ceramatec, Inc. and Mike Carolan, Air Products and Chemicals

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Desirable Attributes of Interfaces



- Strength
- Hermetic
- Thermal stability
- Chemical compatibility
- Economical
- Pressureless Process
- Simple Process



Methods of Joining

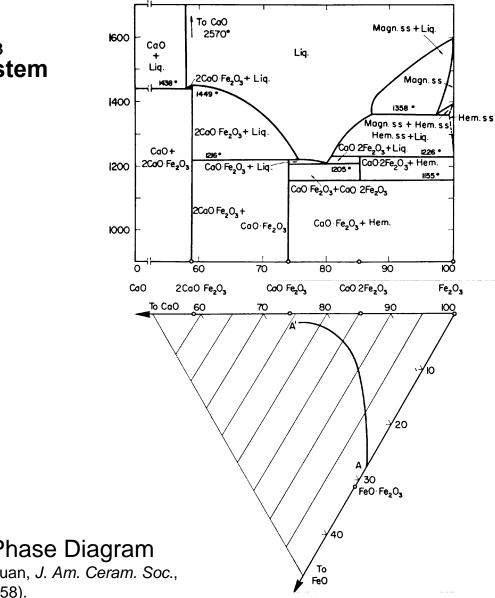
Ex.

- Metallic Brazes
- Glasses/Ceramic-Glass Composites
- Diffusion Bonding
- Nanocrystalline Interlayers
- Oxide-Metal Eutectics/TLP Metal
- Mechanical Seals

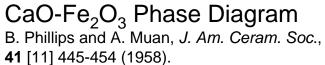


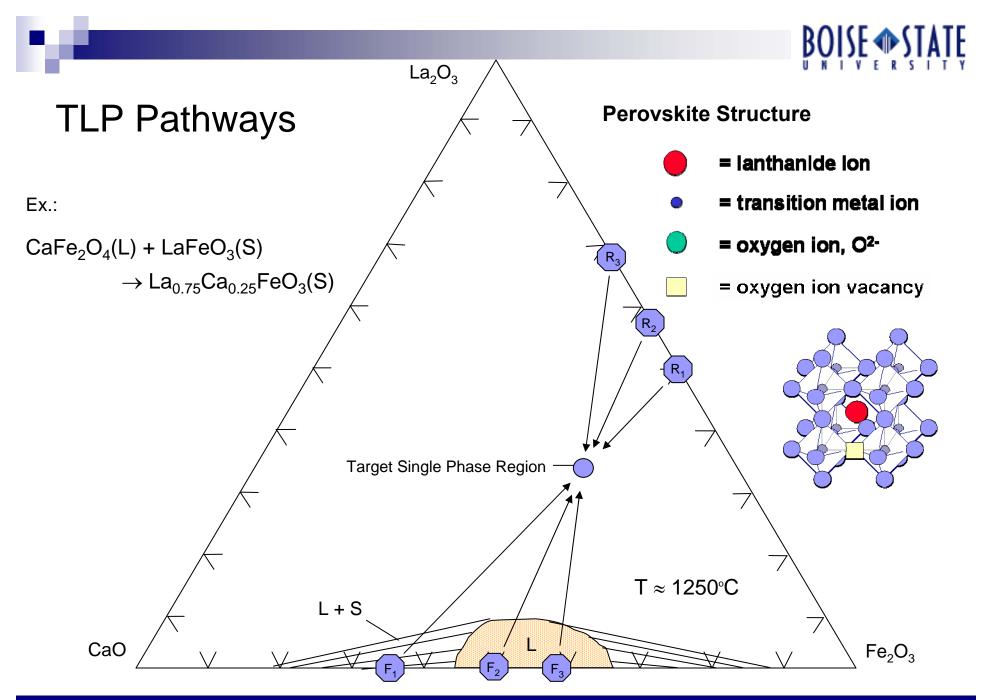
Example System: (La_xCa_{x-1})Fe_yO_{3-z}





CaO-Fe₂O₃ **Binary System**





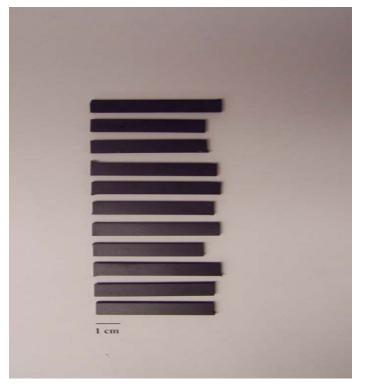


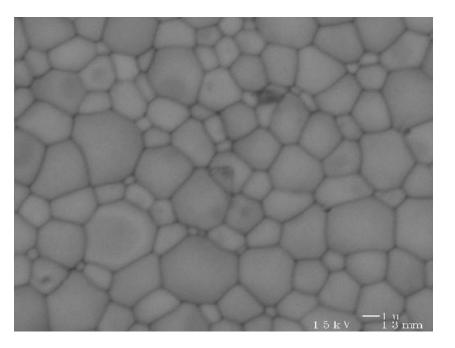
Examples of Other Candidate TLP or PTLP Systems

	System	Pseudo-Binary System	Melting Point
1	SrO-BaO-B2O3	SrO-BaB2O4	920-984
2	SrO-Bi2O3-CaO-CuO-PbO	(Bi,Pb)2Sr2Can-1CunOx	850-863
3	SrO-Bi2O3-CaO-CuO	SrCaBinCu3-nOy	790-845
4	SrO-CaO-V2O5	Ca(VO3)2-Sr(VO3)2	642
5	SrO-CaO-V2O5	Ca2V2O7-Sr2V2O7	980-1060
6	SrO-CuO-La2O3	La2CuO4-Sr2CuO3	1224-1346
7	SrO-MgO-V2O5	Mg(VO3)2-Sr(VO3)2	615
8	SrO-MgO-V2O5	Mg2V2O7-Sr2V2O7	900-925
9	SrO-MoO3-La2O3	SrMoO4-La2(MoO4)3	1005-1112
10	SrO-MoO3-Sm2O3	SrMoO4-Sm2(MoO4)3	1100-1130
11	SrO-Sm2O3-MoO3	SrMoO4-Sm2(MoO4)3	1100-1130
12	Cu2O-CoO-CuO-Co2O3	CoO-CuO	1035-1070
13	Cu2O3-CuO-Al2O3	Al2O3-CuO	1140-1250
14	MnO-SrO-MnO2	SrMnO3-Mn3O4	1415
15	CaO-MnO-SiO2	Ca2SiO4-Mn2SiO4	1240-1375
16	CaO-MnO-GeO2	CaGeO3-MnGeO3	1190-1220
17	CoO-Bi2O3-Fe2O3	Bi2O3-CoFe2O4	760



La_{.75-.9}Ca_{.25-.1}FeO_{3-x} Microstructure and Joining Specimens for Scoping Studies

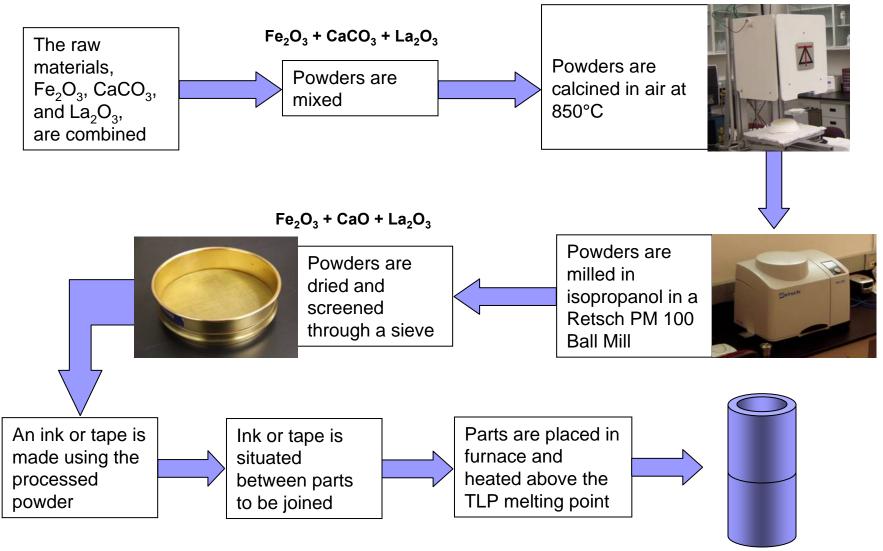




Tape Cast and Laminated, Sintered at 1400°C

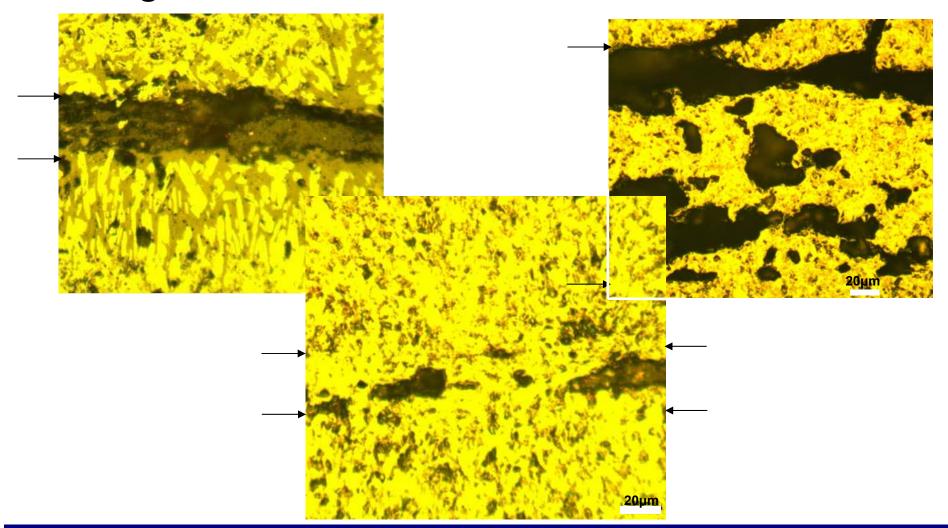


Basic Processing Steps





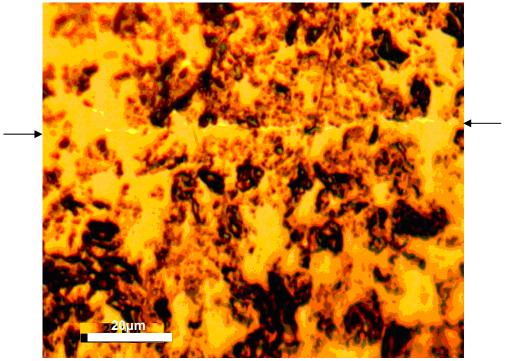
Unsatisfactory Joint Interfaces Fabricated Using Course Powders





Improved Small Coupon Joint Interface

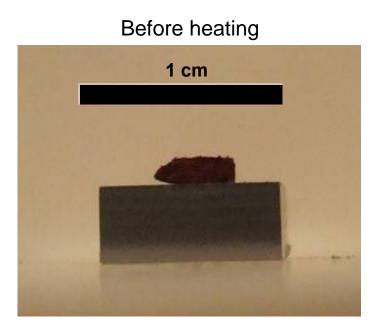
Virtually no voids present, grain boundary migration



Ink applied by hand, joined at 1400°C for 4hrs



Wetting of the Ca_xFeO_y Phase





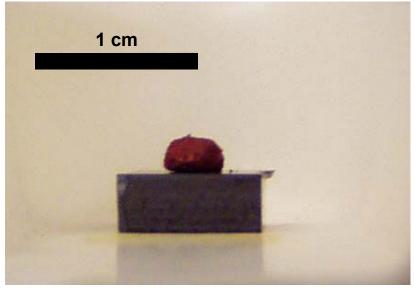
After heating

Wetting angle is immeasurable, and the $La_{0.9}Ca_{0.1}FeO_3$ piece has joined with the alumina boat.

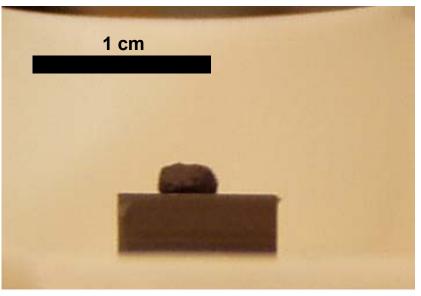


Wetting vs. Refractory Phase Formation

Two Phase Mixture Can React Rapidly, Forming Refractory Phase Prematurely



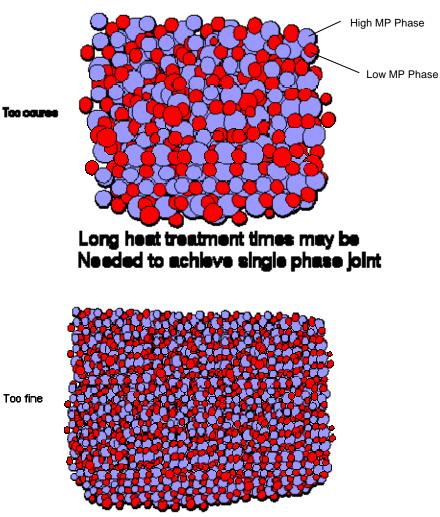
Before

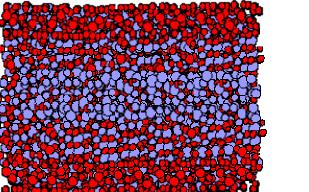


After



Phase Distribution Influences Kinetics



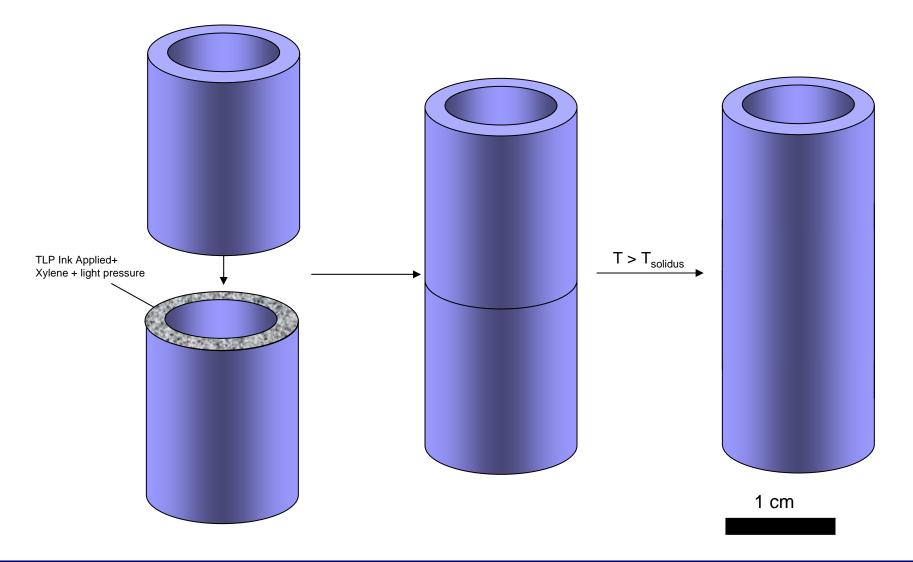


Graded Composition and Fine Particles Provide Good Wetting and Low Sensitivity To Heating Rate

Rapid Heating May be Required to Avoid Premature formation of Refractory Phase



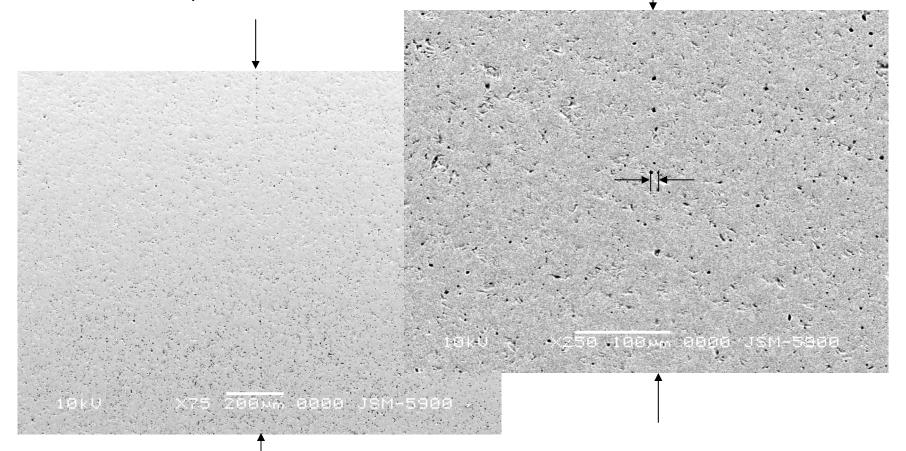
Tube-to-Tube Joining Method





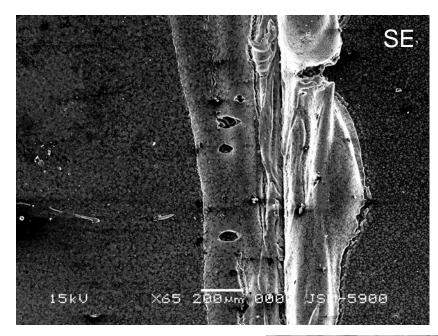
Fully Transient Liquid Phase Tube-Tube Joint^{*}

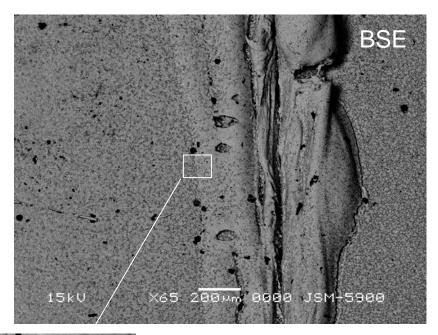
*tube/tube interface indicated by arrows

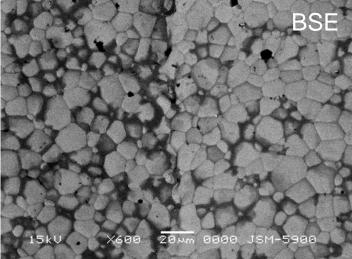




Overflow of TLP at Tube-Tube Interface

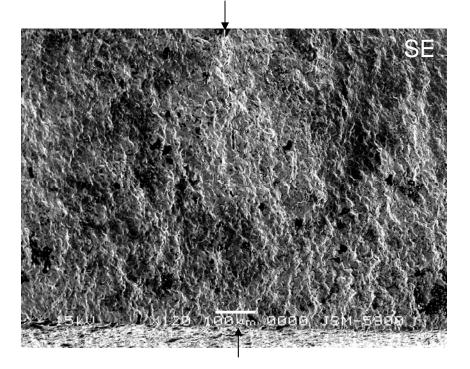


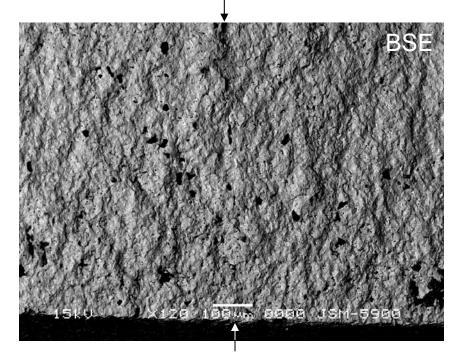






Fracture Surface Running Through TLP Joint La.75Ca.25FeO3-x

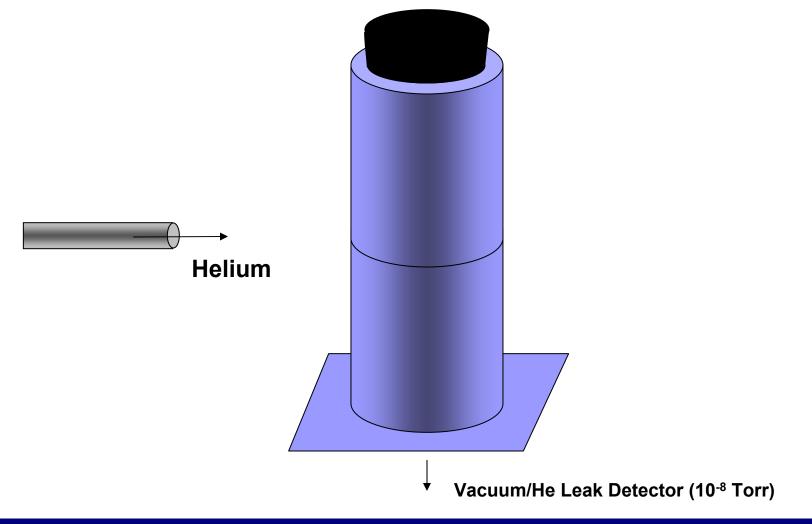


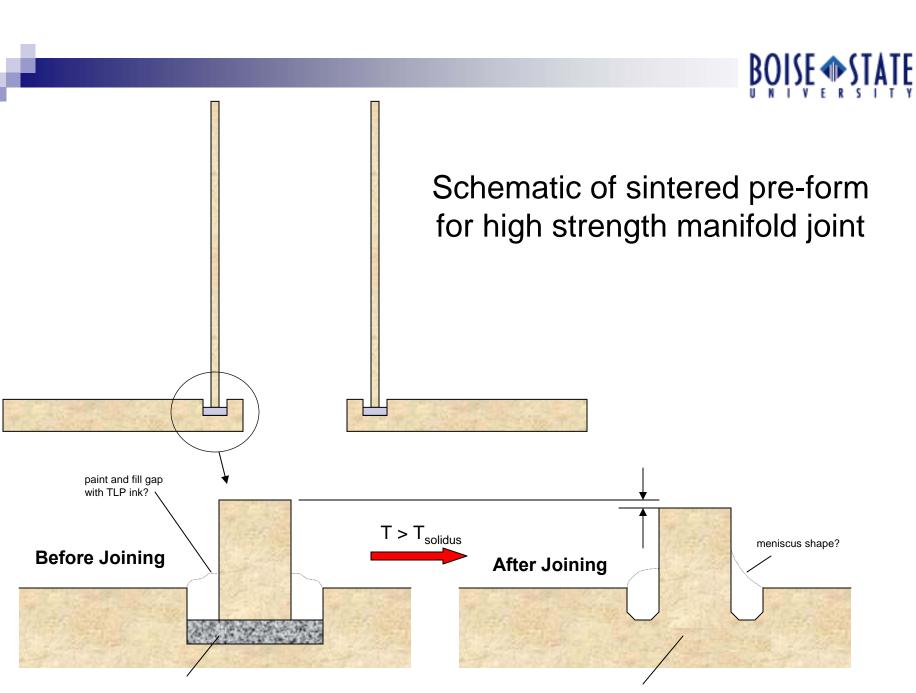


Arrows show location of interface



Helium Leak Testing



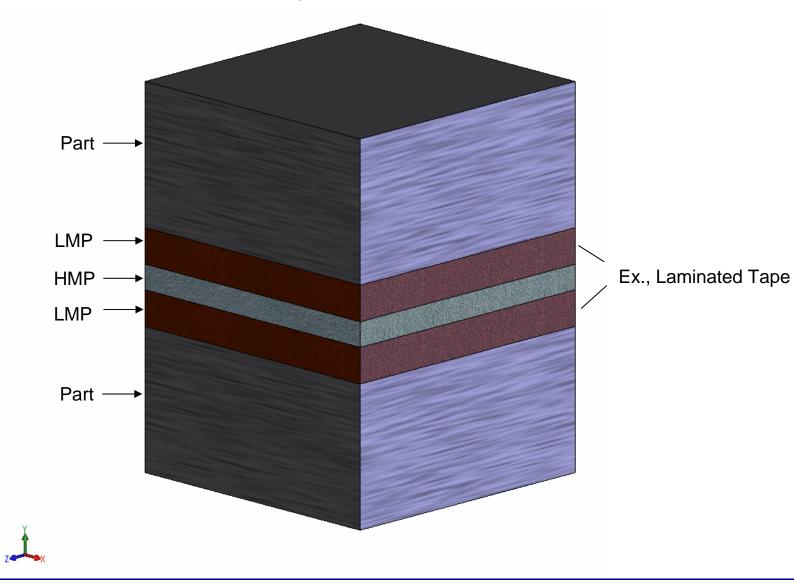


Dense, sintered multiphase TLP preform

Dense, sintered single-phase joint



Proposed Multilayer Structure





Concluding Remarks

La-Ca-Fe Based Perovskites Have Been Joined

Attributes Include:

- Fully Transient Liquid Phase
- No Interfacial Phase
- Hermetic to <10⁻⁸ Torr
- High Strength
- Chemical and Environmentally Compatible
- Very Low Cost
- Very Simple Process
- Ease of Commercialization
- Many Potential Systems



Continuing Research

- Assess kinetics of refractory phase formation
- Assess A/B Ratio Effects
- Detailed joint characterization
- Tape Development
- Develop Graded Joint
- Demonstrations on Complex Geometries
- Assess Feasibility for Repair
- Develop other Potential Systems
- Commercialization