

11-6-2017

# Updated Composite Materials Handbook-17 (CMH-17) Volume 5 - Ceramic Matrix Composites

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**UPDATED**  
**COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK-17 (CMH-17)**  
**VOLUME 5 — CERAMIC MATRIX COMPOSITES**

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Cindy Ashforth, [Federal Aviation Administration, Renton, WA](#)

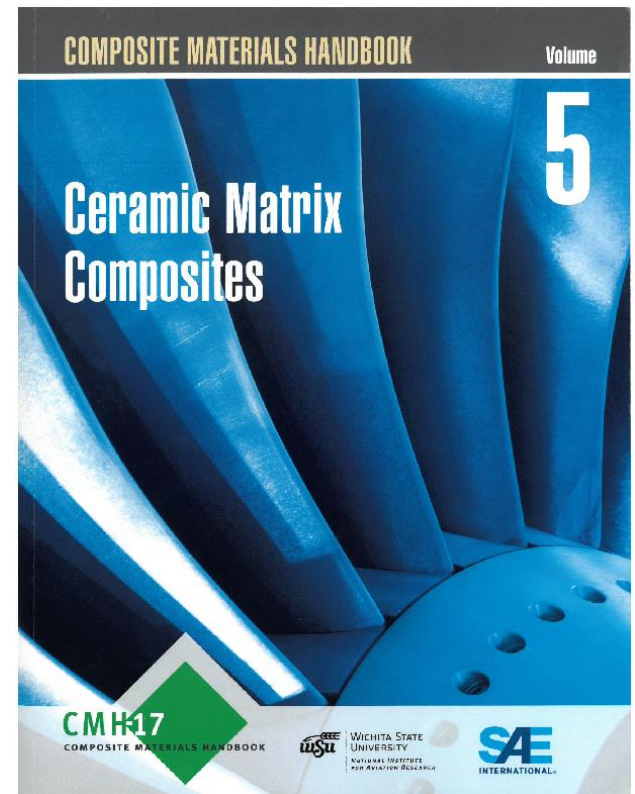
**Advanced Ceramic Matrix Composites: Science and Technology of Materials,  
Design, Applications, Performance and Integration**  
*Engineering Conferences International, Santa Fe, NM 11/06/2017*

# Overview

CMH-17

COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- CMH-17 Mission and Vision
- CMH-17 Organization / Handbook Content / History Summary
- Volume 5
- CMC Working Groups
- Summary / Plans for the Future



## CMH-17 Mission

The Composite Materials Handbook (CMH) organization *creates, publishes, and maintains* proven, **reliable engineering information and standards**, subjected to thorough technical review, **to support the development and use of composite materials and structures.**

## CMH-17 Vision

**The Composite Materials Handbook will be the authoritative worldwide focal point for technical information on composite materials and structures.**

- Volunteer organization that creates, publishes, and maintains engineering information and standards to support the use of composite materials and structures
- Statistically analyzed composite data and guidance

# The CMH-17 Organization

**CMH-17**

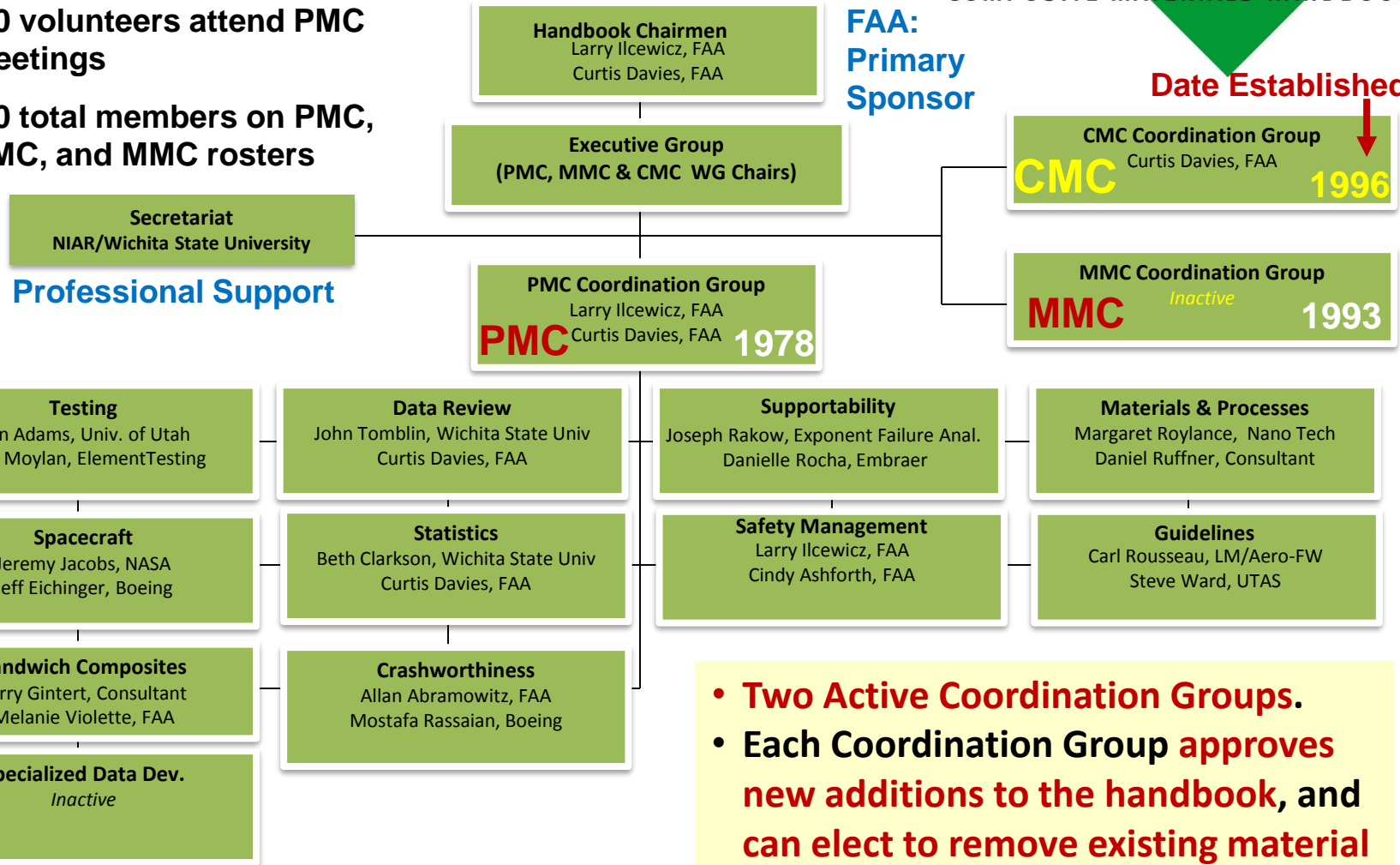
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

~ 160 volunteers attend PMC meetings

~ 300 total members on PMC, CMC, and MMC rosters

FAA:  
Primary Sponsor

Date Established



Permanent Working Groups

- Two Active Coordination Groups.
- Each Coordination Group approves new additions to the handbook, and can elect to remove existing material from the handbook.

# Structure of Handbook

- Volume 1 Polymer Matrix Composites: *Guidelines for Characterization of Structural Materials*
- Volume 2 Polymer Matrix Composites: *Material Properties*
- Volume 3 Polymer Matrix Composites: *Materials Usage, Design and Analysis*

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- Volume 4 Metal Matrix Composites

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- **Volume 5 Ceramic Matrix Composites (recently updated)**

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- Volume 6 Structural Sandwich Composites (Initial Release)

*PMC Handbooks are Significantly More Established*

# CMC Components for Gas Turbine Engines: *Now Being Used in Commercial Aircraft*

CMH17

COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK



F. W. Zok, American Ceramic Society Bulletin, Vol. 95, No. 5

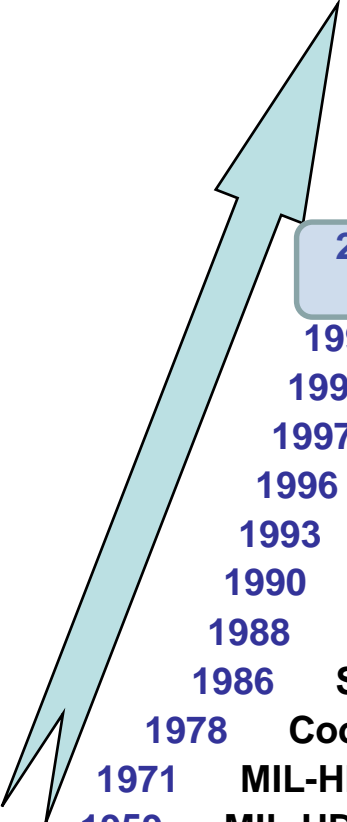
“A new epoch in high-temperature ceramic-matrix composites (CMCs) is upon us. Following three decades of research and billions of dollars of investment, CMCs are slated to appear in hot components in gas turbine engines for civilian aircraft.<sup>1,2</sup>”



# Handbook History

**CMH-17**

COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- 
- 2017** Release of Vol. 5A – CMH-17 Handbook
  - 2013** Release of Vol. 6, 4B – CMH-17 Handbooks
  - 2012** Release of Volumes 1-3 Rev G – CMH-17 Handbooks
  - 2006** Transition from Army to FAA as Primary Sponsor  
Established Roadmap to New Composite Materials Handbook “Release G”
  - 2004** Joint Meetings with CACRC, SAE-P17
  - 2002** MIL-HDBK-17 Vol. 1F, 2F, 3F, 4A, 5  
Commercial Publication through ASTM
  - 1999** MIL-HDBK-17 Vol. 2E, Vol. 4
  - 1998** Joint Meetings with ASTM D-30
  - 1997** MIL-HDBK-17 Vol. 1E, 3E
  - 1996** **CMC Coordination Group Formed**
  - 1993** MMC Coordination Group Formed
  - 1990** First PMC Data Set Approved
  - 1988** **MIL-HDBK-17B Vol. 1 Release**
  - 1986** Secretariat Added
  - 1978** Coordination Group Formed
  - 1971** MIL-HDBK-17A Plastics for Aerospace Vehicles
  - 1959** MIL-HDBK-17 Plastics for Air Vehicles
  - 1943** ANC Bulletin 17 Plastics for Aircraft

2012: Began Updating  
CMH-17 Vol. 5  
(significant revision)

Previous CMC  
handbook issued  
~15 years ago

PMC: Polymer Matrix Composites  
MMC: Metal Matrix Composites  
CMC: Ceramic matrix Composites

# What is the Importance of CMH-17 Volume 5— Ceramic Matrix Composites ?

**CMH-17**  
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

## ***Ceramic Matrix Composite (CMC) Components For Commercial Aircraft Require Certification***

- CMC components have begun to enter service in commercial aircraft.
- A wide range of issues must be addressed prior to certification of this hardware.
- The FAA is working with the CMC community to identify and document best practices for means of compliance to the regulations.



**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

# Certifying Composite Materials

- Composites are currently only certified as part of a *Product* (aircraft, engine, propeller).

*There is no process to “certify” stand-alone composite materials for use in aviation products*

- For CMCs: The FAA is currently defining means of compliance directly with applicant companies.



# What is the Importance of CMH-17 Volume 5 – Ceramic Matrix Composites?

- Many steps are required to develop, validate, and document CMC materials for use in commercial aviation products. **Our objective: CMH-17 Vol 5 will describe industry best practices / industry consensus standards.**

1) C. Ashforth, “Using CMH-17 in Certifying Aviation Products,” Proceedings of the 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on Composites, Materials and Structures, Cocoa Beach / Cape Canaveral, FL, *January 26, 2016.*

# Linking CMH-17 to FAA Certification



- FAA guidance may reference industry publications, as shown below for AC 20-107B “Composite Aircraft Structure”

(2) Existing references (e.g., The Composite Materials Handbook (CMH-17) Volumes 1 and 3, FAA Technical Report DOT/FAA/AR-03/19), addressing composite qualification and equivalence and the building block approach, provide more detailed guidance regarding batch and test numbers and the appropriate statistical analysis up to laminate level. Changes at higher

- If no FAA guidance exists, applicants are encouraged to follow industry standards, like CMH-17

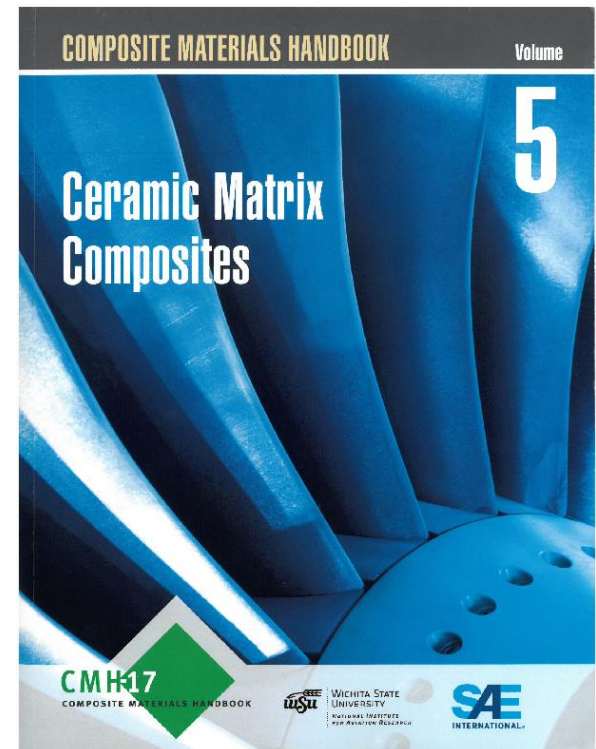
# Volume 5 Goals

1. Provide information that will help simplify the process of assuring that CMCs are safe for use in aviation.
2. Document “best practices” for CMC design, processing, and operation.
3. Document test and analysis methods that can be used to show compliance to civil and military aviation regulations.
4. Provide characterization, property, and performance data of current and emerging ceramic matrix composite systems.

# Status of CMH-17 Volume 5— Ceramic Matrix Composites

**CMH-17**  
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- The Composite Materials Handbook-17, Volume 5 on ceramic matrix composites has just been revised to support certification of CMCs for hot structure and other elevated temperature applications, *and it is now available*.
- The handbook supports the development and use of CMCs through publishing and maintaining proven, reliable engineering information and standards that have been thoroughly reviewed.





# Updated Handbook is Available

**CMH17**  
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

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## Composite Materials Handbook Volume 5. Ceramic Matrix Composites Book

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The fifth volume of this six-volume compendium publishes technical guidance and properties on ceramic matrix composite material systems. The selected guidance on technical topics related to this class of composites includes material selection, processing, characterization, testing, data reduction, design, analysis, quality control, application, case histories, and lessons learned of typical ceramic matrix composite materials. Volume 5, which covers ceramic matrix composites, supersedes MIL-HDBK-17-5 of June 17, 2002.

The Composite Materials Handbook, referred to by industry groups as CMH-17, is an engineering reference tool that contains over 1,000 records of the latest test data for polymer matrix, metal matrix, ceramic matrix, and structural sandwich composites. CMH-17 provides information and guidance necessary to design and fabricate end items from composite materials. It includes properties of composite materials that meet specific data requirements as well as guidelines for design, analysis, material selection, manufacturing, quality control, and repair.

The primary purpose of the handbook is to standardize engineering methodologies related to testing, data reduction, and reporting of property data for current and emerging composite materials. It is used by engineers worldwide in designing and fabricating products made from composite materials.

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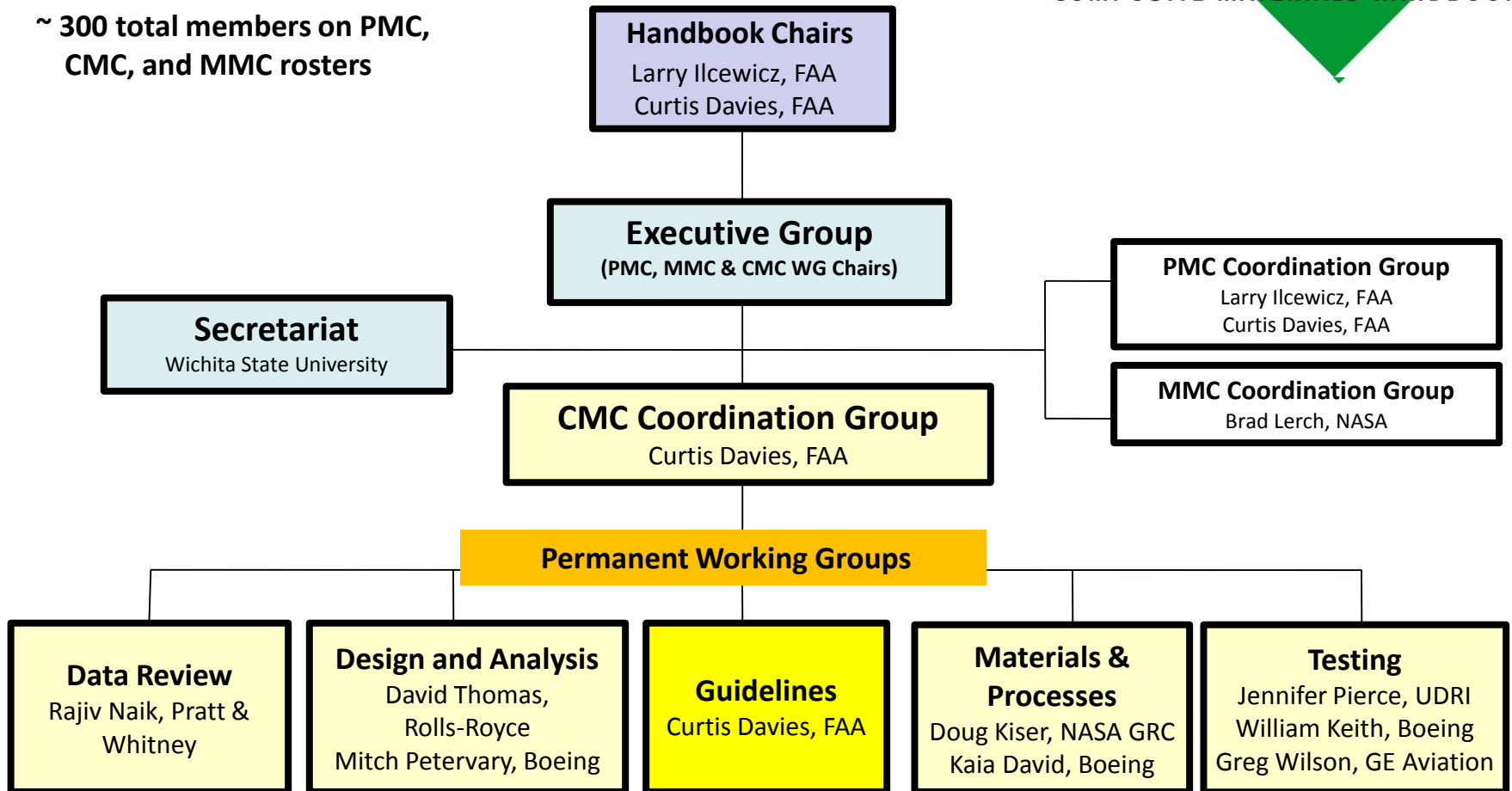
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# CMH-17 CMC Coordination Group



~ 300 total members on PMC,  
CMC, and MMC rosters



# Volume 5 Handbook Outline

- Handbook grouped into **4 sections** – each linked to specific working groups
  - *Part A: Introduction and Guidelines*
    - **Materials and Processes WG**
  - *Part B: Design Supportability*
    - **Design & Analysis WG**
  - *Part C: Testing*
    - **Testing WG**
  - *Part D: Data Requirements and Data Sets*
    - **Data Review WG**

# CMH-17 Working Group Approach



## Provide standardized data and information by:

- **Establishing and Maintaining Active CMC Working Groups (WG)**

- – **Monthly WG Telecons – coordinate updating activities (Key)**

- Review and discuss progress, with a focus on specific subsections
- Periodic review of content to identify gaps
- Determine the agenda for upcoming meetings
- Continue to recruit volunteers (increase group capability)

- **Periodically holding coordination meetings to discuss critical issues**

- Annually with USACA (U.S. Advanced Ceramics Assoc.) in Cocoa Beach, FL
- May hold additional meetings in conjunction with other CMC events such as the FAA CLEEN (Continuous Lower Energy, Emissions, and Noise Program) consortium

# Approach Used to Update Vol 5 Content

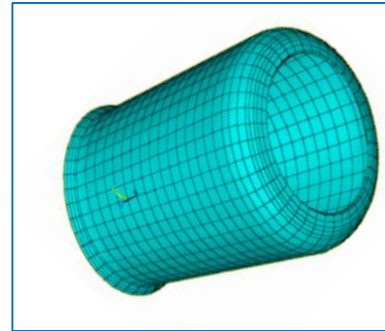
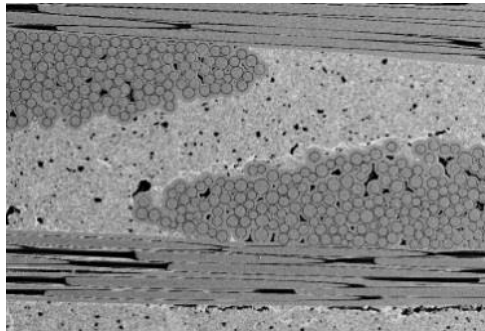


## Example: M&P WG Subsection Review Cycle

1. Subsection drafted / revised by SME (subject matter experts) in M&P WG
2. Next: Review within M&P WG and by other approved SME
3. Yellow Pages Review (by CMC “membership”)
4. Final formatting / cleanup by Wichita State Univ. (CMH-17’s Secretariat)
5. Ready for inclusion in revised CMH-17 Vol 5

# CMC Working Group Activities

- **Materials and Processes**
- **Testing**
- **Data Review**
- **Design and Analysis**



# Materials & Processes WG

## Goals:

- To provide a comprehensive overview of ceramic matrix composite (CMC) technology, outlining the types of CMCs, commercial aircraft applications, benefits, methods of fabrication, quality control, and supportability.
- To identify the essential information on composition, constituents/structure, and processing of CMCs necessary to support design, selection, fabrication, certification, and utilization of CMC structures.
- To specify the methods and procedures to be used in the characterization of ceramic matrix composites, their coatings, and their constituents. Efforts need to be coordinated with the Testing Working Group.

# New or Revised M&P Subsections

CMH-17

COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- CMC Systems: Processing, Properties & Applications
  - Fiber / Reinforcement Types and Technology
  - Interphase / Interface Technology and Approaches
  - Fabrication and Forming of Fiber Architectures
  - External Protective Coatings for Non-Oxide CMCs
  - External Protective Coatings for Oxide CMCs
  - Characterization Methods
  - NDE Methods for CMCs
  - Machining
  - Quality Control of Production Materials and Processes
  - Applications, Case Histories, and Lessons Learned
- Chapter 3
- Chapter 4
- Chapter 5



# New M&P Subsections - examples

CMH-17-5A  
Volume 5, Part A Introduction and Guidelines

## 3.1.2 CMC Systems, Processing Methods, and Properties

Several CMC systems have reached or are reaching the commercial stage of development in which processing and properties are defined, and they are available in commercial quantities. In addition, other CMC materials are currently being developed for future use. The different SiC/SiC CMC systems that are most relevant to aircraft engine applications are shown in Figure 3.1.2 (Reference 3.1.2(a)). Oxide/Oxide CMCs are the other major class of CMCs used in advanced aircraft engines. Each of these systems will be discussed in detail in the technology and their properties in subsequent subsections of this handbook. An overview of these systems can be found in the literature (for example, Reference 3.1.2(a)).

### Processing of Different SiC/SiC CMC Systems of Interest for Turbine Engine Applications

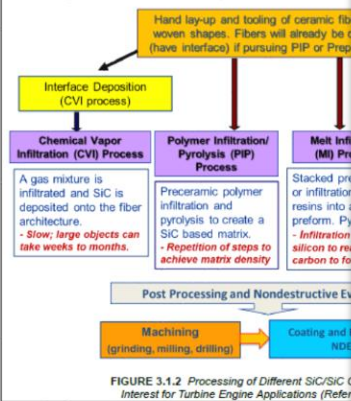


FIGURE 3.1.2 Processing of Different SiC/SiC CMC Systems of Interest for Turbine Engine Applications (Reference 3.1.2(a)).

U.S. companies currently fabricating CMCs are listed in Table 3.1.1 as providers of CMCs (materials suppliers), while others currently only provide design services. This situation will continue to evolve, as the CMC industry has become more widely utilized. In addition, there are companies such as GE Aviation that are suppliers of materials that are used to make the matrix.

Volume 5, Part A Introduction and Guidelines

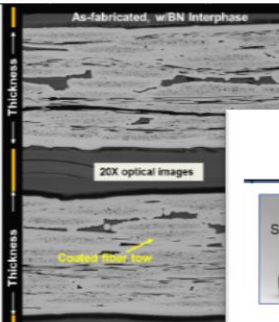


FIGURE 3.1.3.1.2(a) Polished cross section of 2D CVI (chemical vapor infiltration) with Syramic™-BN SiC fabric (CMC manufactured by Rolls-Royce formerly Hyper-Therm High Temperature Composites). (Reference 3.1.3.1.2(a)).

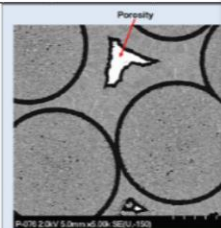


FIGURE 3.1.3.1.2(b) Polished cross section of 2D CVI (chemical vapor infiltration) with Syramic™-BN SiC fabric (CMC manufactured by Rolls-Royce formerly Hyper-Therm High Temperature Composites). (Reference 3.1.3.1.2(b)).

CMH-17-5A  
Volume 5, Part A Introduction and Guidelines

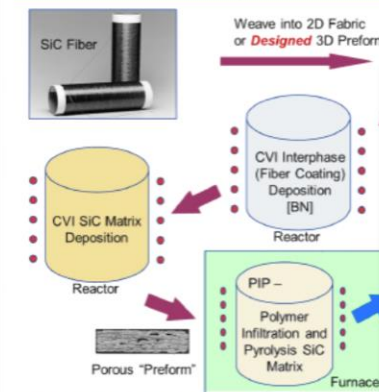


FIGURE 3.1.3.4.3 CVI/PIP Hybrid SiC/SiC Process Schematic

## 1.4 Oxide/Oxide CMC Systems

### 1.4.1 Introduction/Applications

Oxide/Oxide composites have seen significant advancement in development and transition to industrial and aerospace applications. These materials (up to 2200°F (1200°C)), coupled with oxidative protective coatings, provide a wide range of potential applications. Examples of potential applications include engine exhaust structures, and thermal protection system (TPS) elements are put into service in commercial engines. For example, GE Aviation's engine exhaust mixer, center body and core cowls of the Passport Engine is expected in production by 2018 (Reference 3.1.4.1(a)).

### 3.2.2.5 High Temperature Properties of Continuous Ceramic Oxide Fibers

The properties of ceramic oxide fibers at high temperature are a primary determinant of their suitability for their use as reinforcements in CMCs. Several distinct phenomena are important at high temperature. First, fibers must not degrade at fabrication and use temperatures. Second, fibers must maintain a large fraction of room temperature strength at high temperature. Third, fibers must not creep excessively under stress at temperature.

Especially under zero stress conditions, fibers should experience no or minimum strength loss for short or long term exposures at temperature (e.g., 2192°F (1200°C)), whether during composite fabrication or use. Strength degradation during thermal exposure is related to a number of factors, including grain growth, either of existing phases or during the crystallization of new phases, thermally-activated growth of flaws, or decomposition of non-equilibrium phases in the fiber. For polycrystalline Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-based fibers, strength degradation appears to be primarily related to grain growth and defects associated with this grain growth. Figure 3.2.2.5(a) compares the retained strength after 1000 hr. aging in air for two Nextel fibers. The strength of Nextel™ 610 fiber starts to decrease after exposure at 2012°F (1100°C), whereas Nextel™ 720 retains almost full strength up to 2192°F (1200°C) (Reference 3.2.2.5(a)).

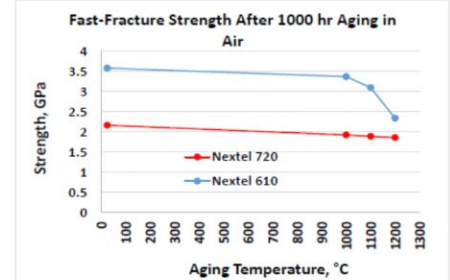


FIGURE 3.2.2.5(a) Strength after high temperature aging for Nextel 610™ and 720™ fibers

For strength at high temperature ("hot strength"), degradation mechanisms are different than in thermal aging tests. In these short-term tests, there is no time for grain growth to occur, so grain growth is not the cause of strength reduction. Instead, strength drops as stress-induced time-dependent or plastic deformation mechanisms start to occur, leading to crack or flaw growth and fiber necking. As an example, at 2192°F (1200°C), the stress-strain curve for Nextel 610™ becomes non-linear due to creep, with strain to



# Testing Working Group

## Vision Statement:

- To be the primary and authoritative source for recommended/required methods for testing characterization of CMCs & their constituents

## Goals:

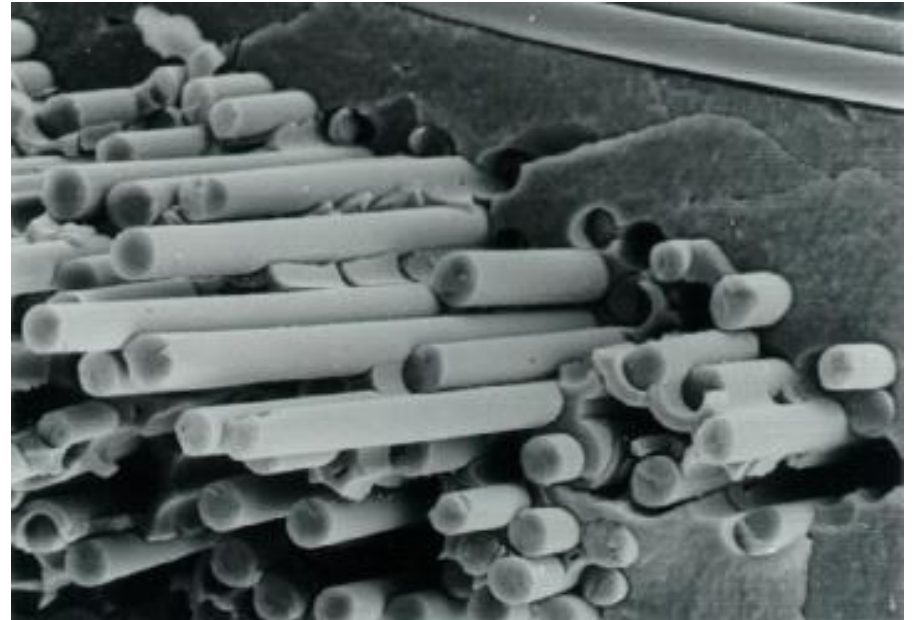
- To identify appropriate existing consensus standard test methods (such as ASTM Standards) for CMCs and their constituent materials
- To assist in the identification/development of appropriate standard test methods for CMCs and their constituent materials, where no such standards exist

# New Testing Subsections

CMH17

COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- Density
- Tensile Testing
- Shear Testing
- Notched Testing



# New Testing Subsections - examples

### 13.6 TENSILE TESTING

#### 13.6.1 Applicability

Tensile properties are important to design as laminated ceramic matrix composites are prone to delamination cracking through the un-reinforced matrix, perpendicular to the plane of the fiber reinforcement. Of interest to designers are the strength, modulus, Poisson's ratio, and strain to failure of the composite.

#### 13.6.2 Test Methods

There are several ASTM and other standards for testing ceramic matrix or other composite materials. Those references are listed in Table 13.6.2.

TABLE 13.6.2 Test Methods

Method	Title
ASTM C1275	Monotonic Tensile Behavior-Reinforced Advanced Solid Rectangular Cross Sections at Ambient Temperature
ASTM C1359	Monotonic Tensile Behavior-Reinforced Advanced Solid Rectangular Cross Sections at Elevated Temperature
HSR-EPM -D-001-93	Monotonic Tensile Test of Intermetallic Matrix and Ceramic Matrix Composites
ASTM D3039	Tensile Properties of Polymer Matrix Composites

### CMH-17-5A Volume 5, Part C Testing

#### 13.9.2 Test Methods

There are several ASTM and other standards for the measurement of interlaminar shear properties of ceramic matrix or other composite materials. Those references identified are listed in Table 13.9.2.

TABLE 13.9.2 Applicable test methods for CMC flexure testing

Method	Title	Materials	Temp
ASTM C1292	Standard Test Method for Shear Strength of Continuous Fiber-Reinforced Advanced Ceramics at Ambient Temperature <sup>1</sup>	CMC	RT
ASTM C1425	Interlaminar Shear Strength of 1-D and 2-D Continuous Fiber-Reinforced Advanced Ceramics at Elevated Temperature	CMCs with oxide, SiC, glass (amorphous) matrices	ET
ASTM D3846	Standard Test Method for In-Plane Shear Strength of Reinforced Plastics	Plastics	RT/ET
ASTM D2344	Standard Test Method for Short-Beam Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Materials and Their Laminates	PMCs	RT/ET
ASTM D3518	Standard Test Method for In-Plane Shear Response of a Polymer Matrix Composite Materials by Tensile Test of a ±45° Laminate	PMC	RT/ET
ASTM D5379	Standard Test Method for Shear Properties of Composite Materials by the V-Notched Beam Method	PMCs	RT/ET
ASTM D7078	Standard Test Method for Shear Properties of Composite Materials by V-Notched Rail Shear Method	PMCs	RT/ET

### 13.11 NOTCHED TESTING

Notched testing of CMCs is often motivated by the desire to develop design strength values that address the presence of damage including manufacturing defects, impact damage, and structural penetrations. Using damaged based strengths can ensure robust designs.

#### 13.11.1 Notched Test Methods

Currently, there are no test methods specifically written for testing CMCs with notches or damage. Yet, the methods written for PMCs can often be adapted for CMCs. Methods for PMCs include tests of laminates with holes and of laminates with damage, typically generated by controlled impacts. Table 13.11.1 provides a list of these test methods. They are frequently adapted for the notch testing of CMCs.

TABLE 13.11.1 - Test Methods for Notched and Damaged Composite Laminates

Method	Title
ASTM D5766	Open-Hole Tensile Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Laminates
ASTM D6484	Open-Hole Compressive Strength of Polymer Matrix Composite Laminates
ASTM D6742	Filled-Hole Tension and Compression Testing of Polymer Matrix Composite Laminates
ASTM D7137	Compressive Residual Strength Properties of Damaged Polymer Matrix Composite Plates

#### 13.11.2 Considerations for Notch Testing of CMCs

##### 13.11.2.1 Environments and Life Testing

CMCs are used in temperatures and environments much different than standard laboratory conditions. It is often challenging to replicate these environments during testing yet it is important that they are considered. Chemical and physical reactions at the notch tip can significantly affect the performance of CMCs particularly for repeated loading and long duration exposures. Thus, for CMCs that are sensitive to environmental degradation, e.g. non-oxide CMCs in hot oxidizing environments, investigators may need to test notched specimens in fatigue or for long durations in the appropriate environments to establish their service capability.

# Data Review Working Group

## Vision Statement:

- Formulate guidelines & requirements for submission (batch size, etc.), documentation, analysis, and review for all CMC data that are submitted for inclusion in the handbook.
- Review the data and the analysis of data sets that are submitted for inclusion in the handbook.
- Develop formats for presentation of data in the handbook and for its storage in electronic databases.
- Develop and document statistical methods for pooling and analysis of CMC data.

## Key Issues:

- Export classification of data that is submitted to the handbook
- Storage and dissemination of ITAR data
- Appropriate electronic Database choice for data storage and dissemination (with export restricted access as needed)
- Sources of new CMC data

# CMC Property Database



*Currently not ITAR restricted*

Composite Name	Composite Description	Producer
9/99 EPM SiC/SiC	Sylramic™/BN-Si/MI SiC	<b>Ceramic Composite Products</b>
Enhanced SiC/SiC	CG Nicalon™/Carbon/CVI SiC	
Carbon/SiC	T300/Carbon/CVI SiC	
Hi-Nicalon/MI SiC	Hi-Nicalon™/BN/MI SiC	
AS-N720-1	Nextel 720/alumino-silicate	<b>COI Ceramics</b>
Sylramic S-200	CG Nicalon™/BN/PIP Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -SiC	

- New CMC data to be included in future revisions
- Currently working with organizations to obtain data

# New Data Review Subsections

- Data Submission Requirements
- Calculation of Statistically Based Material Properties
- Statistical Methods for Material Equivalence and Acceptance





# Design and Analysis Working Group



## Goals:

- To provide information on design and analysis methods and options, the level of substantiation required, and presentation formats required in validation and certification processes
- To ensure future relevancy of the handbook by maintaining an up to date survey of the current state of the art capabilities within the design, analysis and lifing communities for CMCs

## Challenges:

- Creating a document that contains meaningful and valuable content for both industry and government entities while honoring the highly proprietary nature of corporate design practices



# New Design & Analysis Subsections

CMH17

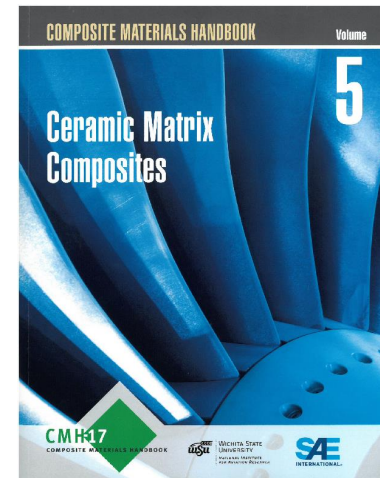
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- Definition of Application & Design Requirements
- CMC Component Design and Analysis Considerations
- Verification by Analysis for Material and Component

# Summary / Plans for the Future

**CMH17**  
COMPOSITE MATERIALS HANDBOOK

- The Composite Materials Handbook-17, Volume 5 on ceramic matrix composites has just been revised and released with significant new material useful as a guide for CMCs:
  - CMC Materials / Processing
  - Design / Analysis Guidelines
  - Testing Procedures
  - Data Analysis and Acceptance
- *Developed over a 5 year period w/ approximately 100 volunteers*
- Publication – through SAE International
- WGs will continue to update the content and are currently seeking volunteers
- A further update of Volume 5 by 2023 will be our new goal



# Moving Forward.....

Individuals interested in contributing to the CMC working groups should please forward their contact information to

[Rachael Andrulonis \(rachael@cmh17.org\)](mailto:rachael@cmh17.org)

and/or talk to any Working Group member.

*Next Meeting to Discuss CMH-17 Vol 5:*

*Annual Meeting @ USACA – January 2018*

*Continue:*

*Monthly Teleconferences for Working Groups and Coordination*