

Low Cost Carbon Fiber Research in the LM Materials Program Overview

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OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY



2009 Projects

Full Scale Development of Textile Based Precursors - PAN-VA

Lignin-Based Low-Cost Carbon Fiber Precursors

Advanced Stabilization of Carbon Fiber Precursors

Advanced Oxidation of Carbon Fiber Precursors

Precursor and Fiber Evaluation

LCCF – Commercialization

Stimulus Package, Critical Path & Next Projects



A 10% mass reduction translates to a 6-7% increase in fuel economy or may be used to offset the increased weight and cost per unit of power of alternative powertrains

Increasing Severity of Challenge

Increasing Impact on Mission

		Critical Challenges				
Material Options	Carbon-fiber Composites	Low-cost fibers	High-volume Mfg.	Recycling	Joining	Predictive Modeling
	Aluminum	Feedstock Cost	Manufac-ing	Improved Alloys	Recycling	
	Magnesium	Feedstock Cost	Improved Alloys	Corrosion Protection	Manufac-ing	Recycling
	Advanced High-strength Steels	Manufacturability	Wt. Red. Concepts	Alloy Development		
	Titanium	Low-cost Extraction	Low-cost Production	Forming & Machining	Low-cost PM	Alloy Development
	Metal-matrix Composites	Feedstock Cost	Compositing Methods	Powder Handling	Compaction	Machining & Forming
	Glazings	Low-cost Lightweight Matls.	Noise, T ^o struc. models simulations	Noise reduction techniques	UV and IR blockers	
	Emerging Materials and Manufacturing	Material Cost	Mfg-ability	Design Concepts	Performance Models	

Chart is provided courtesy of Robert McCune - Ford Motor Company



Common Issues and Needs

Civil Infrastructure
Rapid Repair and
Installation, Time
and Cost Savings



Bio-Mass Materials
Alternative Revenue
Waste Minimization



Fiber Cost
Fiber Availability
Design Methods
Manufacturing Methods
Product Forms

Hydrogen
Storage
Only Material
With Sufficient
Strength/Weight



Power Transmission
Less Bulky Structures
Zero CLTE



Oil and Gas
Offshore Structural
Components



Vehicle Technologies
Necessary for 50+%
Mass Reduction



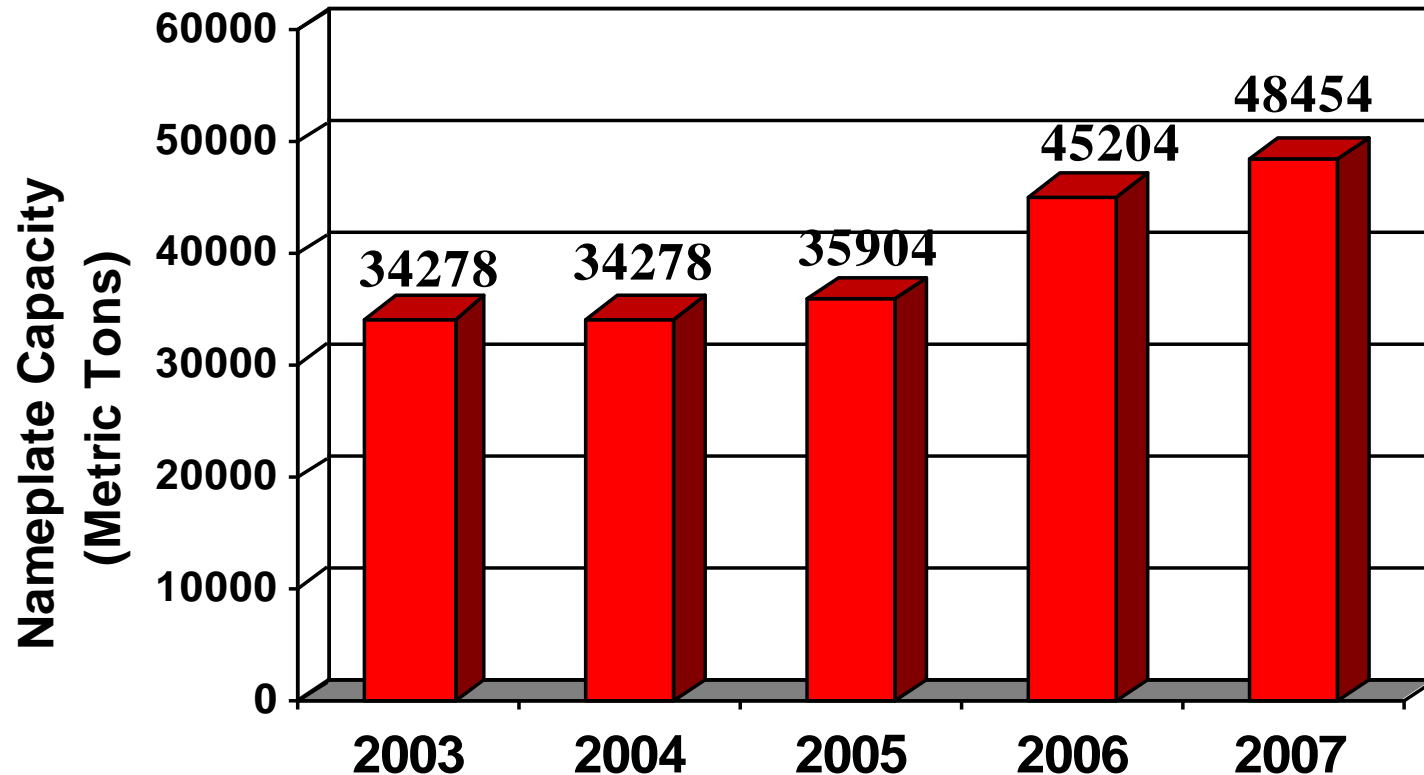
Wind Energy
Needed for Longer
Blade Designs





Carbon Fiber Capacity

10 lbs of CF on Each North American Vehicle would consume world supply.



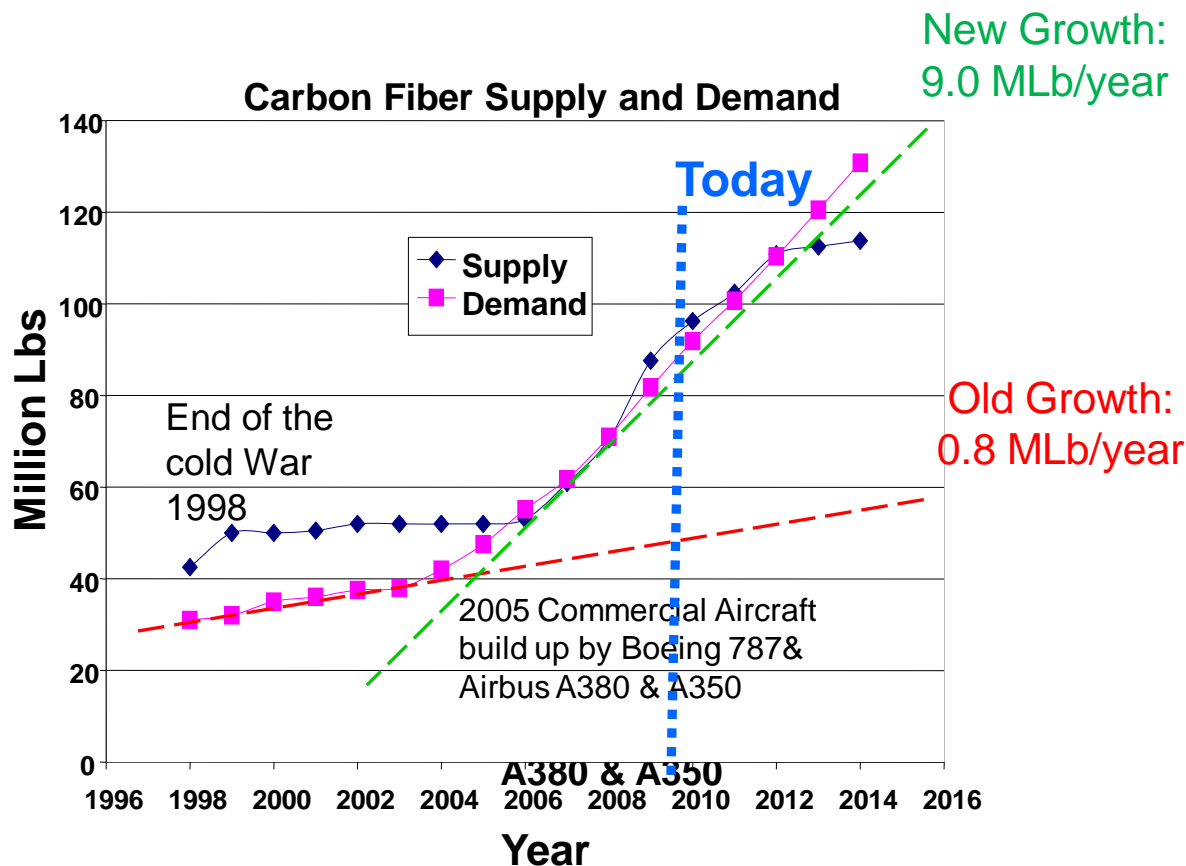
Source: U.S. Department of Defense, "Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) Carbon Fibers Industrial Capability Assessment", OUSD(AT&L) Industrial Policy, October 2005.



Vehicle Materials Priority

**\$5 - \$7
Per Pound**

Strength: ≥ 250 Ksi
Modulus: ≥ 25 Msi
Strain: $\geq 1\%$



Source: High Performance Composites



In Early FY2007 the ACC funded a cost model with Kline & Company.

Cost model was used to construct a “Critical Path” for Lower Cost carbon fiber program implementation.

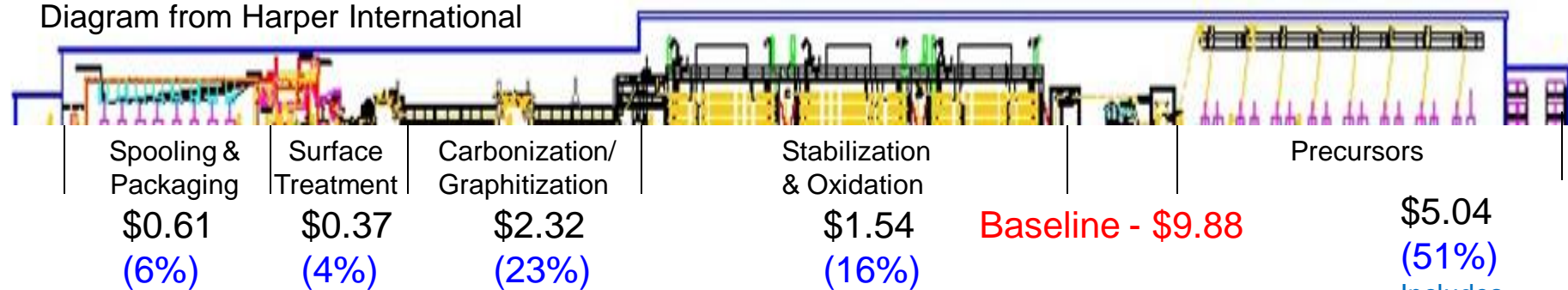
Results of That Cost Model:





Carbon Fiber Costs (Baseline)

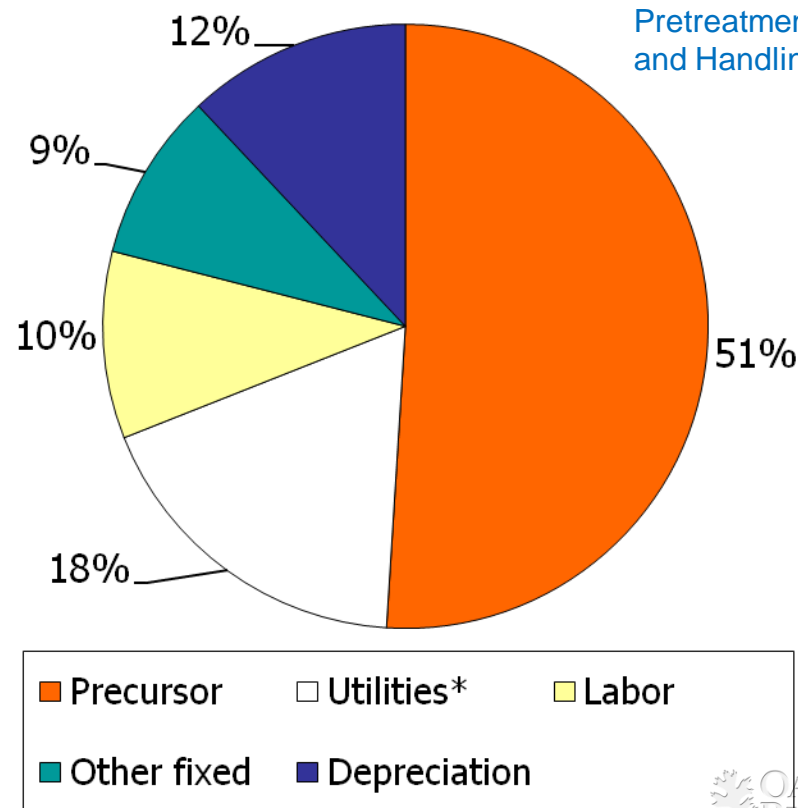
Diagram from Harper International



- With conventional processing using a carbon fiber-grade (CF) PAN, precursor is over **50%** of the carbon fiber cost

4 Elements of Cost Reduction

1. Scale of Operations
2. Precursors
3. Conversion
4. Manufacturing of Composite



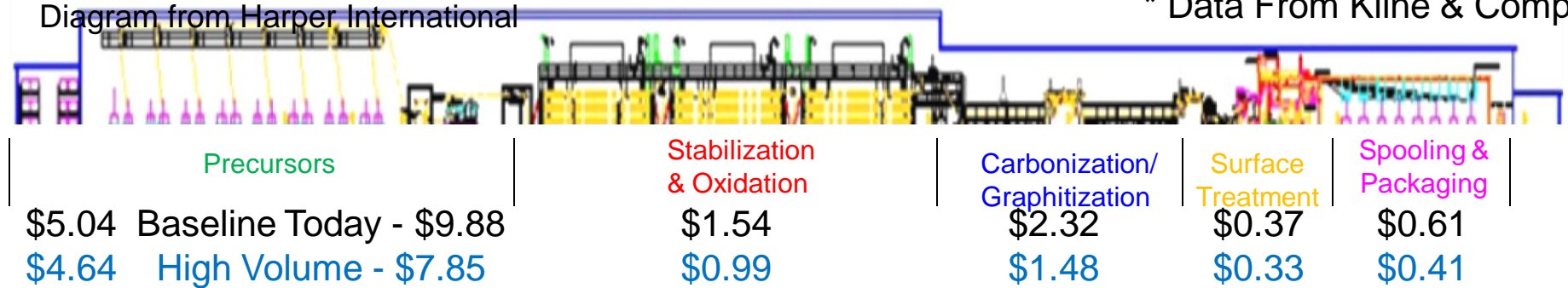
* Data From Kline & Company



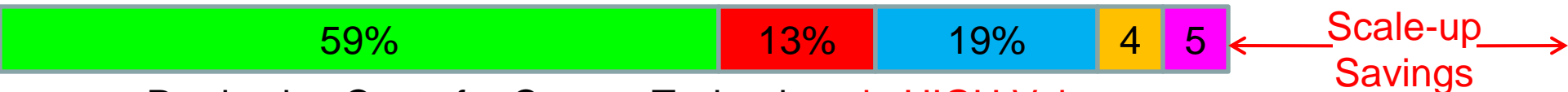
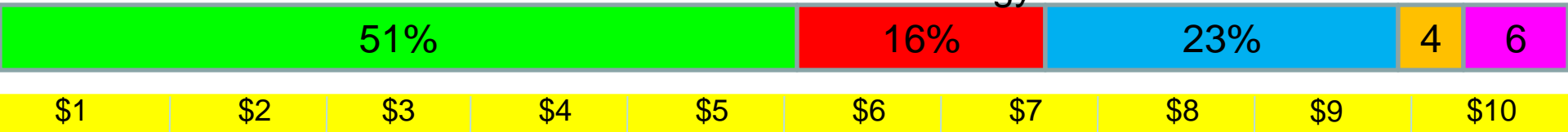
Carbon Fiber Costs (Scale of Operation)

Diagram from Harper International

* Data From Kline & Company



Production Costs for Current Technology at **CURRENT Volume**



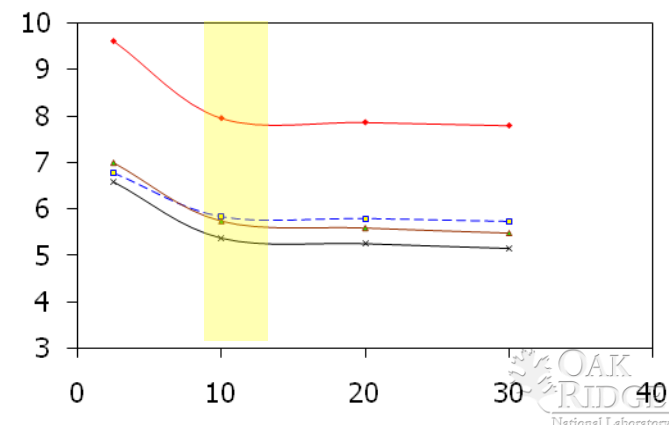
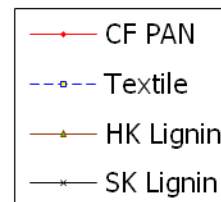
Scale-up Savings

Production Costs for Current Technology in **HIGH Volume**

Significant Cost Reduction can
be achieved by increased Scale-
up of Plant and Line Size

But

Not All the Needed Cost
Reduction



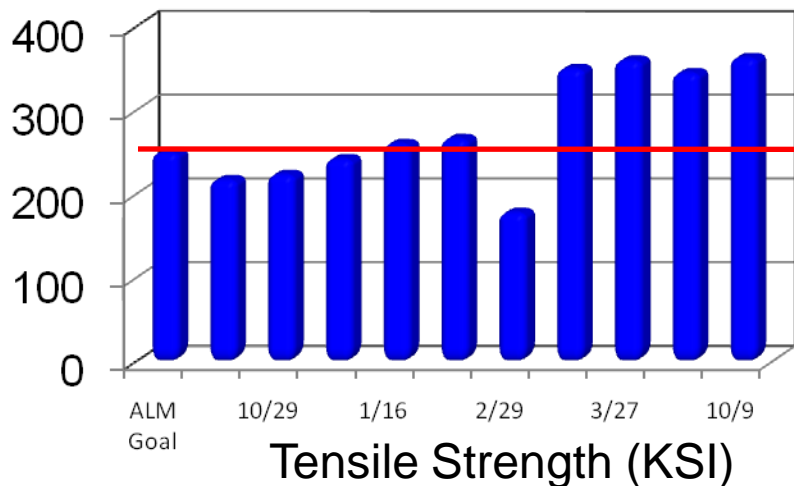


More Affordable Precursors are Needed

3 Current Precursor Options

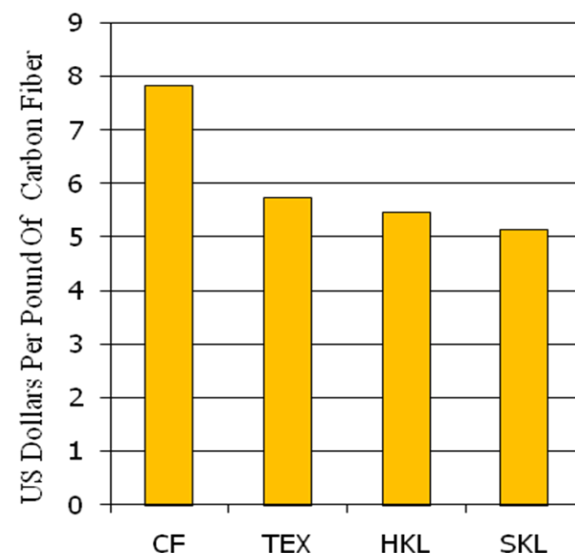
1. Textile Grade PAN (MA or VA formulations)
2. Lignin Based Precursor (Hardwood or Softwood)
3. Polyolefins (not shown on chart)

Carbonized Textile Precursor



Current Carbonized
Textile Properties:
Strength: 370+ KSI
Modulus: 32.0+ MSI

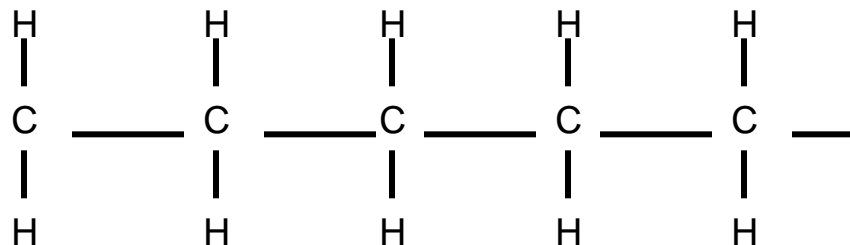
Alternative Precursors and Conventional Processing



Processed Precursor Fibers from a
Hardwood/Softwood Lignin Blend.

PE:

86% C Content;
65-75% Yield
\$0.50-\$0.75/lb;
Melt Spun

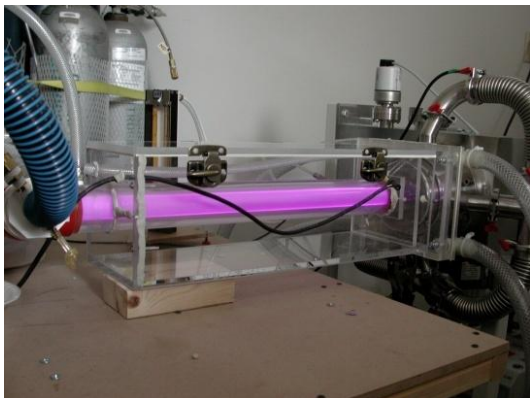




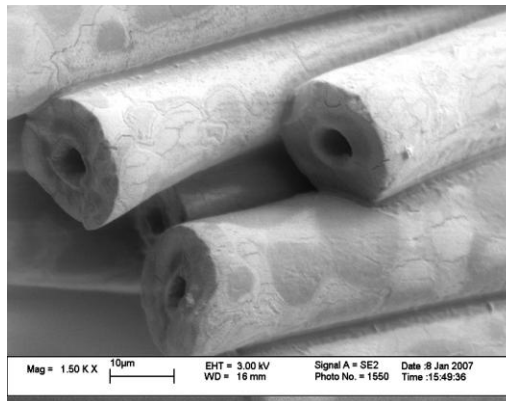
Alternative Processing Methods Under Development

4 Processing Options

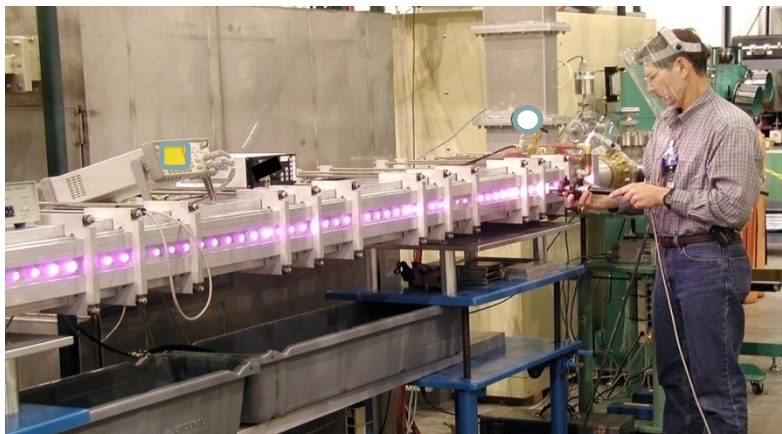
1. Advanced Stabilization
2. Plasma Oxidation
3. MAP Carbonization
4. Surface Treatment (Not on graph)



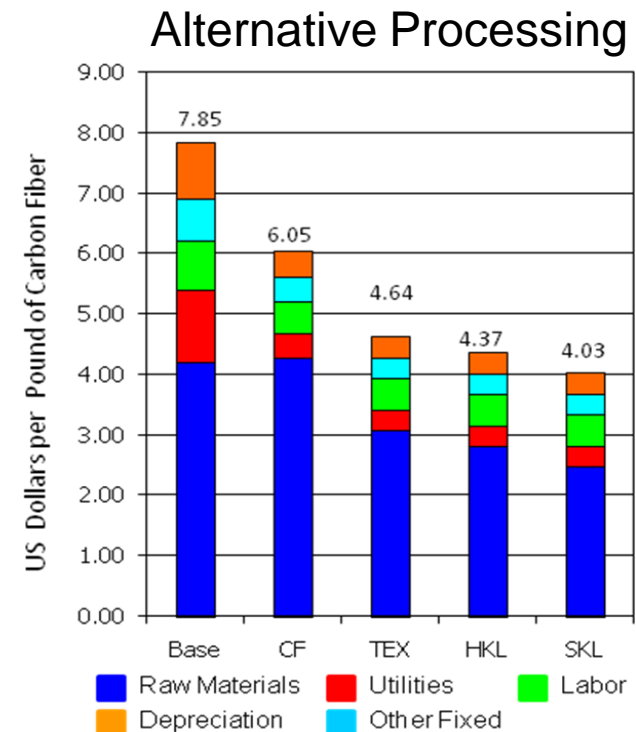
Early Generation Oxidation Module



Advanced Stabilization



MAP
Carbonization/
Graphitization
Unit



Advanced Surface Treatment



1920	Naskar, Paulauskas, Ludtka, Ludtka, & Eberle	Electromagnetic processing of carbon precursors for controlled properties of carbon fibers	LM & H2
1924	Naskar, Paulauskas, Janke, & Eberle	Polyolefin based precursors and the processing of the materials for production of carbon fibers	LM & H2
1926	Naskar, Paulauskas, & Eberle	Nano-reinforced high-strength carbon fibers	LM & H2
1973	Naskar, Paulauskas, Janke, & Eberle	Novel compositions for PAN based carbon fiber precursors	LM & H2
2051	Baker, Menchhofer & Baker	In-situ Incorporation of Carbon Nanotubes into Lignin Fibers	LM
2060	Menchhofer, Baker, & Montgomery	Carbon Nanotubes Grown on Various Fibers	LM
2069	Paulauskas & Naskar	Rapid stabilization/oxidation of lignin based precursors for carbon fibers	LM
2212	Several	Carbon Fiber Composites with Enhanced Compression Strength	LM
2239	Several	Polyolefin-based Flame Retardant Material	LM & H2
2241	Naskar & Paulauskas	Extremely Flame Retardant Material from PAN Fibers via Advanced Oxidation	LM



Project	Thru FY07	FY 08	Total
Melt Spinnable Precursors	1809	0	1809
Coal Based Precursors	950	0	950
LCCF from Textile Precursors	3630	0	3630
Lignin Purification	540	0	540
LCCF from PAN-MA Precursors	0	50	50
Tow Splitting	120	0	120
LCCF for Hydrogen Storage	600	0	600
LCCF Integration / Users Facility	1500		1500
Other Spin-off Proprietary Projects	600	200	800
TOTALS	8549	1050	9599

Not ALM Funding – Not figured in Totals



Project	Thru FY07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	Total
Lignin Purification	540	0	0	400	0	940
Lignin-Based LCCF Precursors ✓	5648	525	900	975	900	8948
Full Scale Development of PAN-VA Precursors ✓	200	500	500	0	0	1200
Full Scale Development of PAN-MA Precursors	0			200	500	700
Commercialization of Precursors ✓		450	100	500	TBD	1050+
Microwave Assisted Plasma (MAP)	4400	0	0	0	1250	5650
Carbon Fiber Surface Tailoring	0	0	0	200	200	400
Advanced Oxidation of CF Precursors ✓	1900	975	1415	1150	1900	7340
Advanced Stabilization of CF Precursors ✓	1005	290				1295
Other Spin-off Proprietary Projects ✓	800	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Precursor & Fiber Evaluation ✓	0	200	200	200	200	800
Polyolefin Precursors	0	0	200	400	600	1200
TOTALS	13693	2940	3315	4025	5550+	29523+

Not ALM Funding – Not figured in Totals

✓ Today's Presentations



Time	Agreement Number	Technical Presentation	Briefing	Presenter(s)	Funding (\$) FY 09
1:45 – 2:00		Overview of Low-Cost Carbon Fiber (LCCF)	LM - 02	Dave Warren	
2:00 – 2:15	16622	LCCF – FISIFE PAN VA Precursors		Dave Warren	500,000
2:15 – 2:45	8987	LCCF from Renewable Resources	LM – 03	Fred Baker	900,000
2:45 – 3:15	13323	Advanced Stabilization of Carbon-Fiber Precursors	LM – 04	Felix Paulauskas	1,415,000
	9442	Advanced Oxidation of Carbon-Fiber Precursors		Felix Paulauskas	
3:15 – 3:25	17859	LCCF – Precursor & Fiber Evaluation	LM – 05	Cliff Eberle	200,000
3:25 – 3:35	16623	LCCF – Commercialization		Cliff Eberle	150,000
3:35 – 3:45		LCCF – DOE Planning & Critical Path Forward		Dave Warren	

Low Cost Carbon Fiber Textile Based Precursors PAN-VA

Project 16622

20 May 2009

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Project 16622

Purpose: Scale-up chemical modification of textile precursors, in conjunction with an industrial partner. Identify and develop textile based precursor. Develop optimal processing parameters. Incorporate both in commercial production facilities at industrial scale.

Barriers: New precursors are needed for carbon fiber manufacturing cost reduction. They must be scaled for industry production and conversion parameters must be optimized.

Approach:

1. Identify appropriate textile PAN formulation working with a textile producer.
2. Develop chemical modification protocol.
3. Develop conversion protocol (time-temperature-tension, 3T profile)
4. Incorporate modification in “precursor” plant.

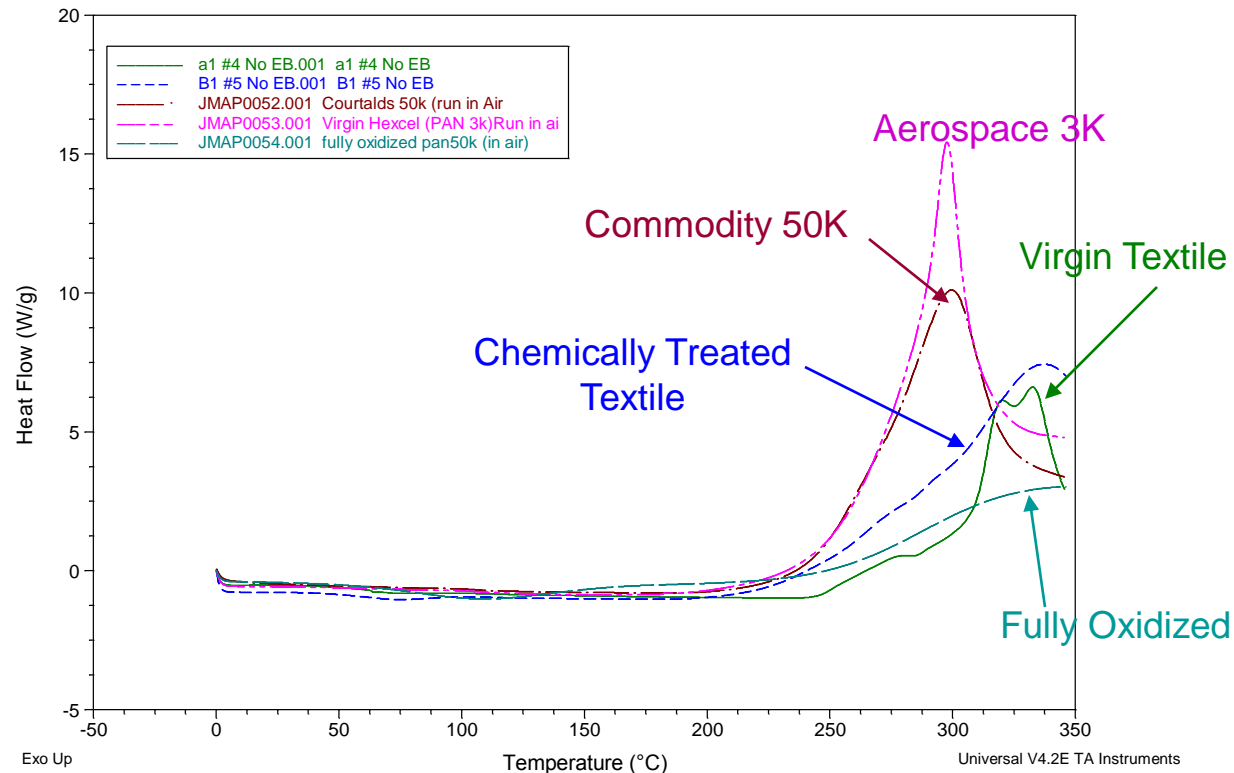
Budget: \$ 500K

Project Dates: Jan 2007 - October 2009



Project 16622

Early Work Done by Hexcel 2001-2004 under LM Subcontract



Steepest part of slope determines speed of stabilization. Location of ramp up start & peak determine oxidative stabilization temp range.

Chemically treated textile could be undergo oxidative stabilization in less time but a slightly higher temperature.

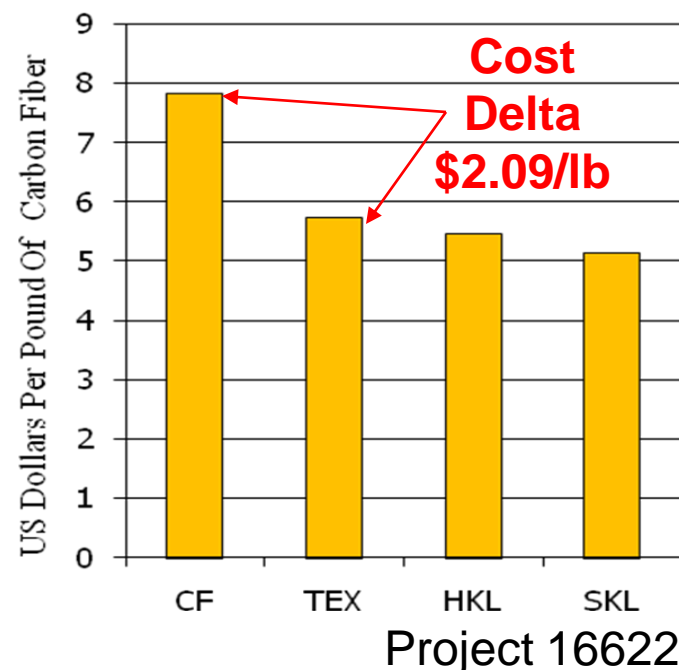


Early 2007 the Kline Cost model revealed that significant cost savings could be achieved by using a textile based precursor.

Textile Precursors could be readily brought to market because:

- Textile mills already in existence making material in required volumes.
- Textile precursor requires a single step pretreatment during manufacture to render it carbonizable.
- There is a large demand for lower modulus fiber in a number of industries making commercialization likely.
- The precursor could be converted to carbon fiber using conventional processing equipment.

The Program made a Strategic Decision to delay further integration activities and focus on textile based precursor development and commercialization. **Funds Shifted Accordingly**





Textile Precursor – Accomplishments (FISIPE)

Began: January 2007 Partner: FISIPE (PT)

FISIPE

Guided FISIPE in the chemical pretreatment.

FISIPE produces precursor which we evaluate to determine the optimum conversion conditions.



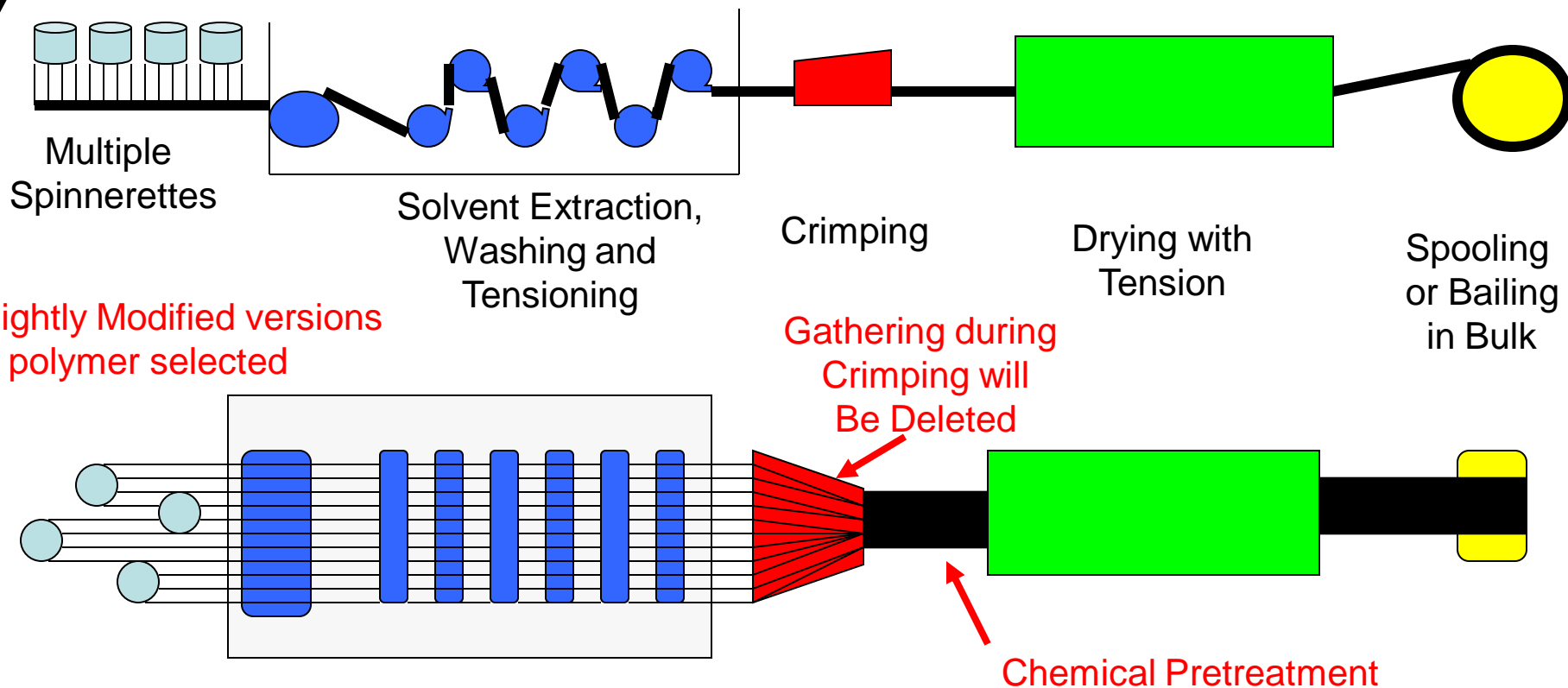
Due to export control restrictions, FISIPE does not know the conversion conditions. We will work directly with the converter to transfer that.

Project 16622



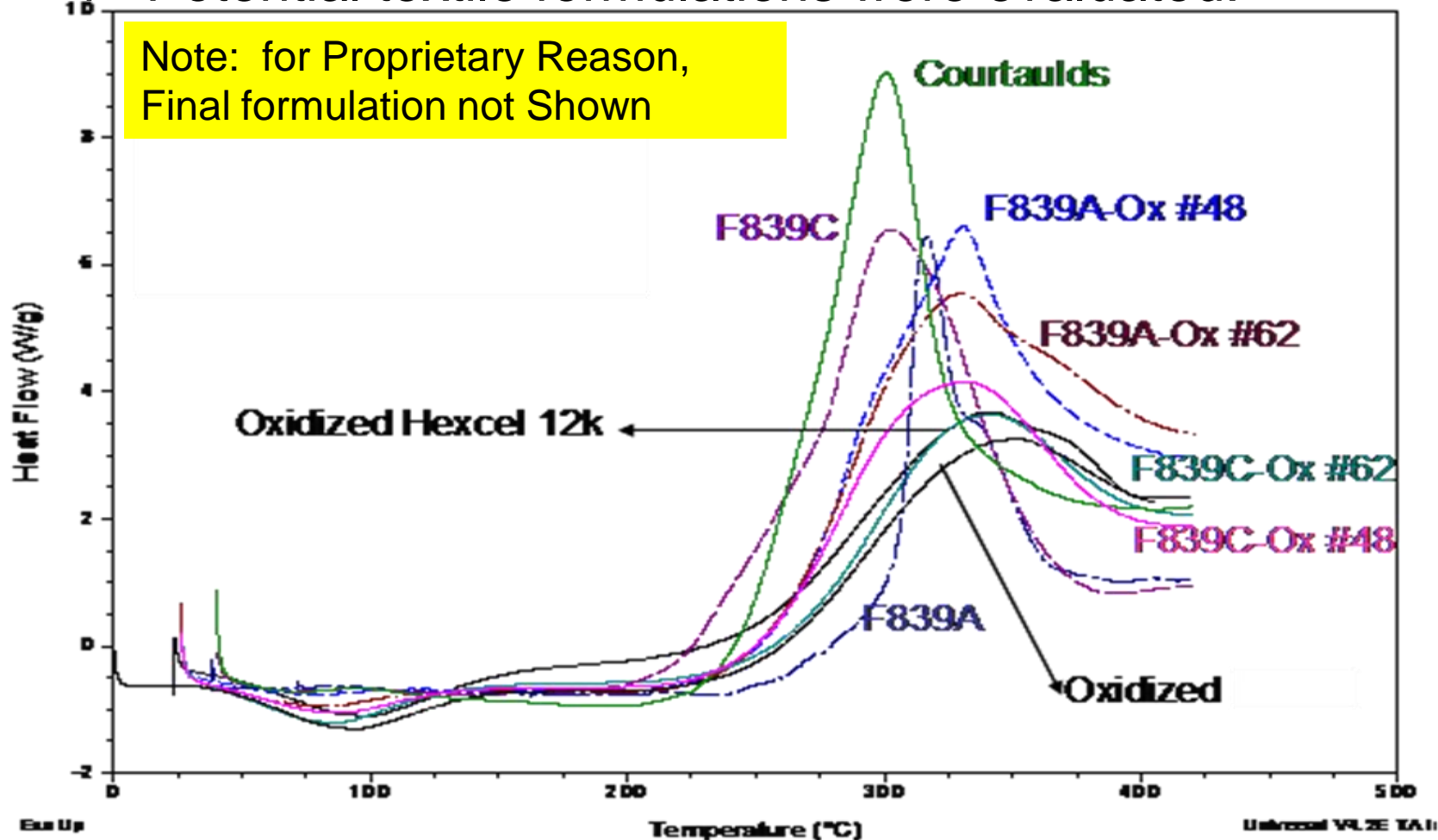


Starts with a large “tank farm” which polymerizes PAN and other co-monomers





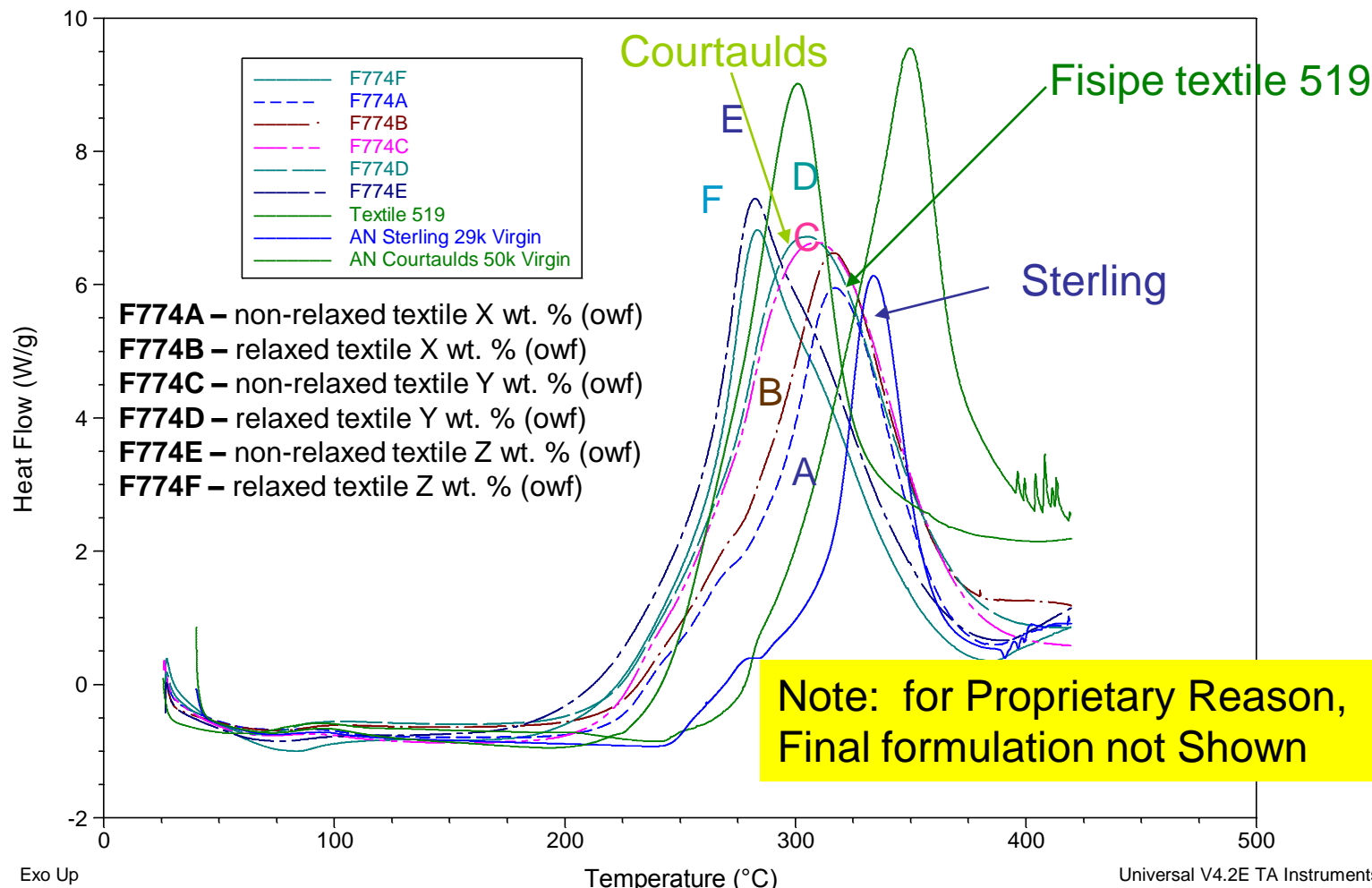
1st Potential textile formulations were evaluated: Project 16622





Project 16622

Next Chemical Pretreatment Trials were Conducted:





In January 2007, we began some initial work with FISIFE once it became apparent that commercialization of textile precursor is the quickest route to significant cost reduction.

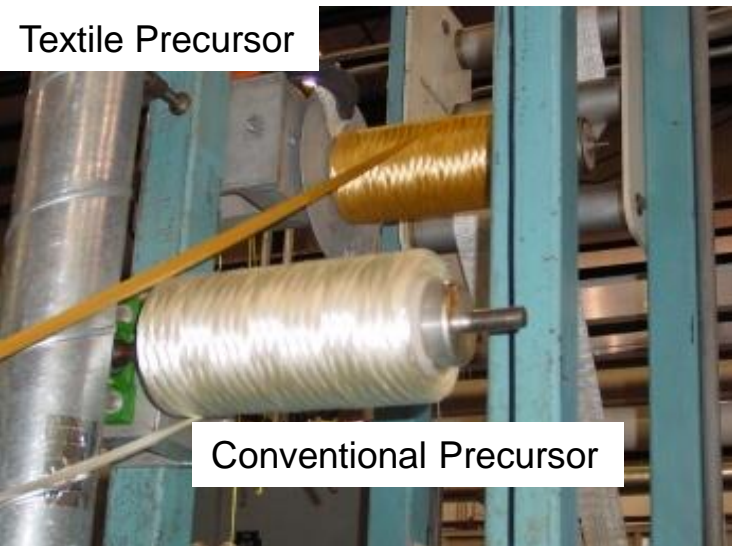
Chemical Modification has now been scaled from the pilot line below to one of their full scale lines in their production facilities.

Textile Pilot Plant



Project 16622

Textile Precursor



Conventional Precursor

Textile PAN_VA Co-monomer

Formulation proprietary to FISIFE

26,600 filament tow size

Chemically treated with a proprietary solution
treatment at “normal” processing temps

Oxidized and Carbonized using both the Precursor
Evaluation Line and the Pilot Line

Test data from both tow tests and single filament
tests

Pilot Line

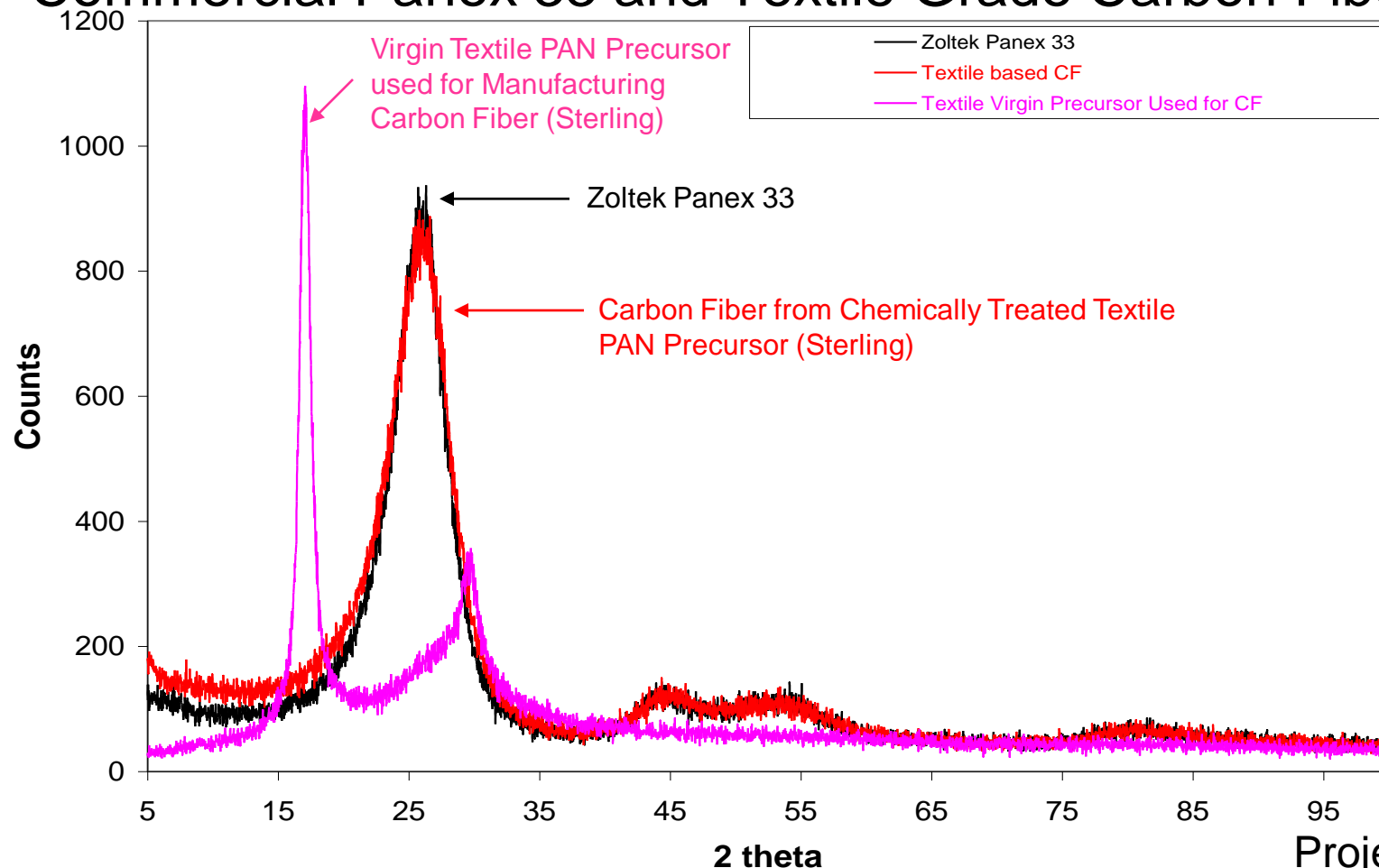


Precursor
Evaluation
Line





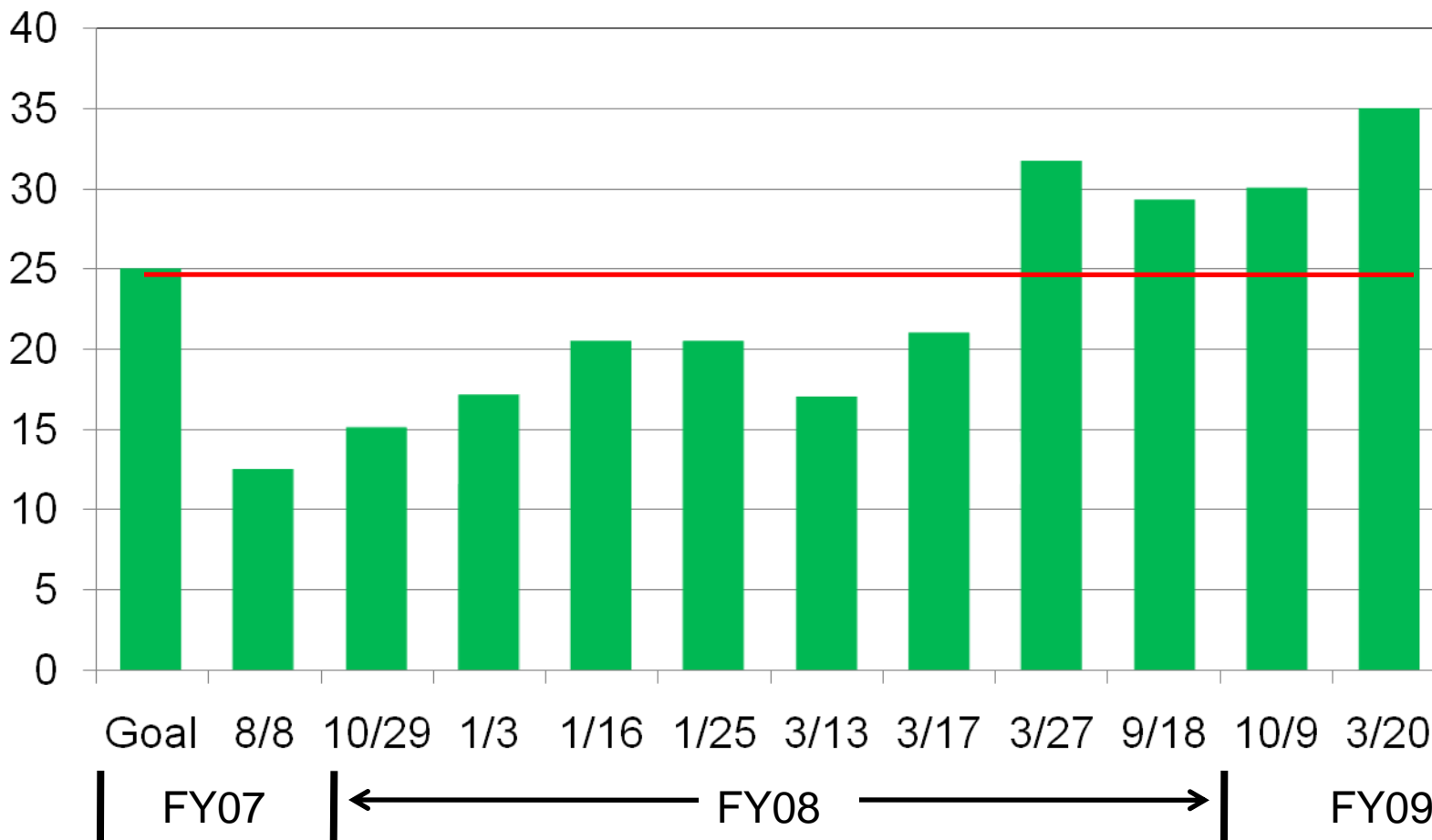
Wide Angle XRD Profiles: Comparison Between Commercial Panex 33 and Textile Grade Carbon Fiber



Project 16622



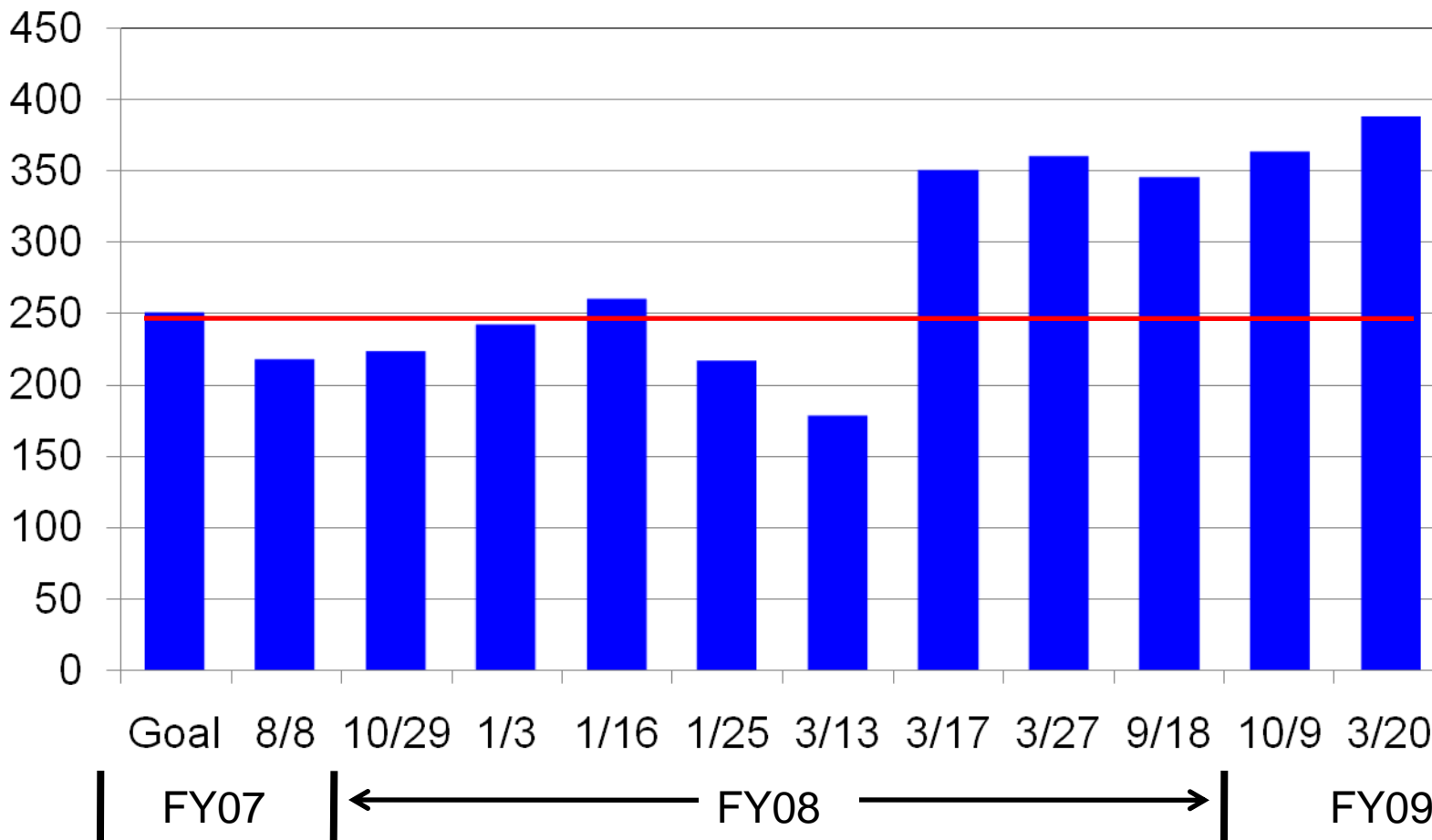
Target Properties: Modulus: 172 GPA (25 MSI) **Modulus (MSI)** Current Properties: Modulus: 233 GPA (34 MSI)





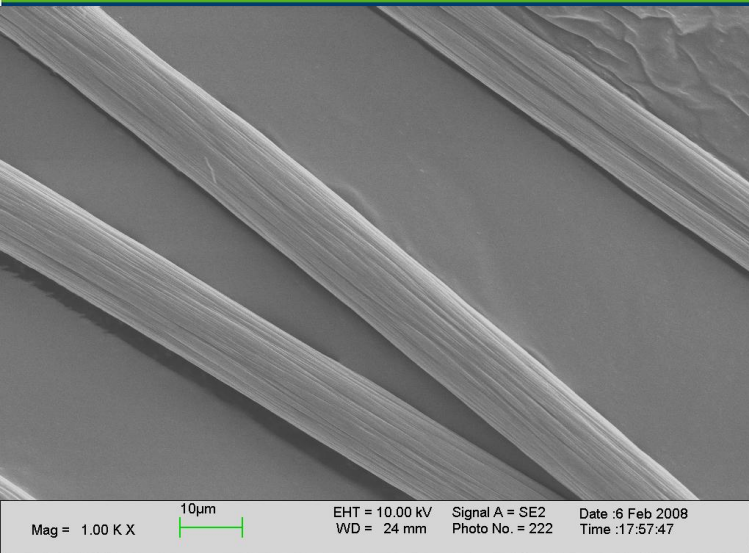
Target Properties:
Modulus: 1.72 GPA (250 KSI) **Strength (KSI)**

Current Properties:
Modulus: 2.67 GPA (388 KSI)

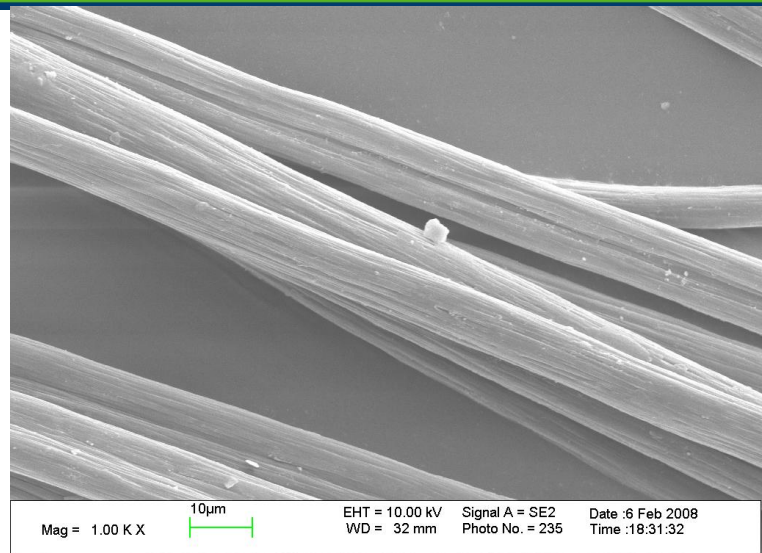
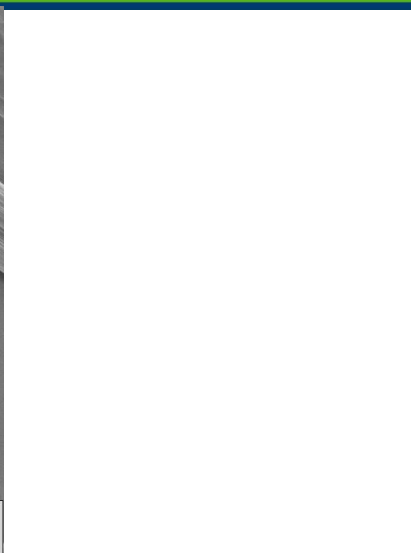




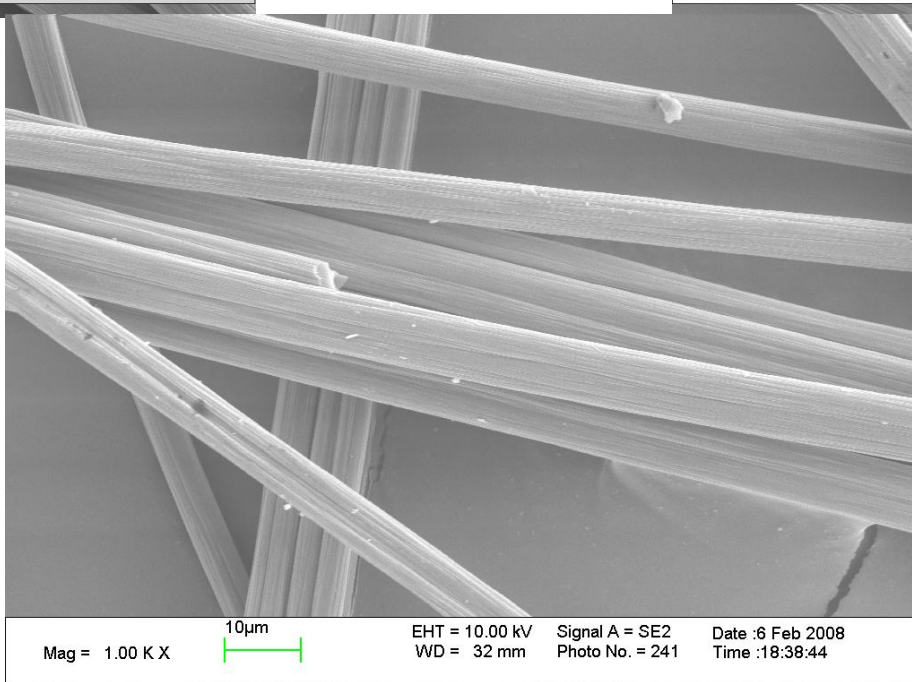
Textile Based Precursors



Oxidized textile



LT carbonized textile

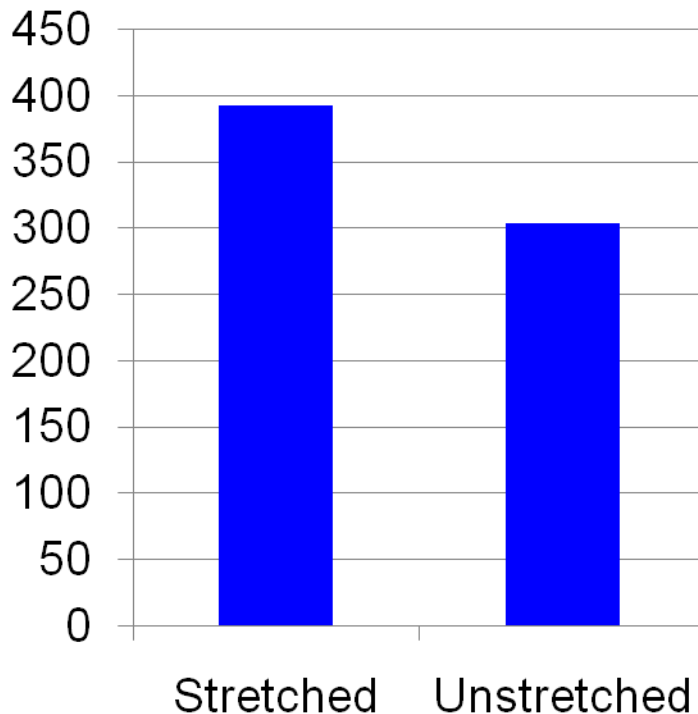


HT carbonized textile

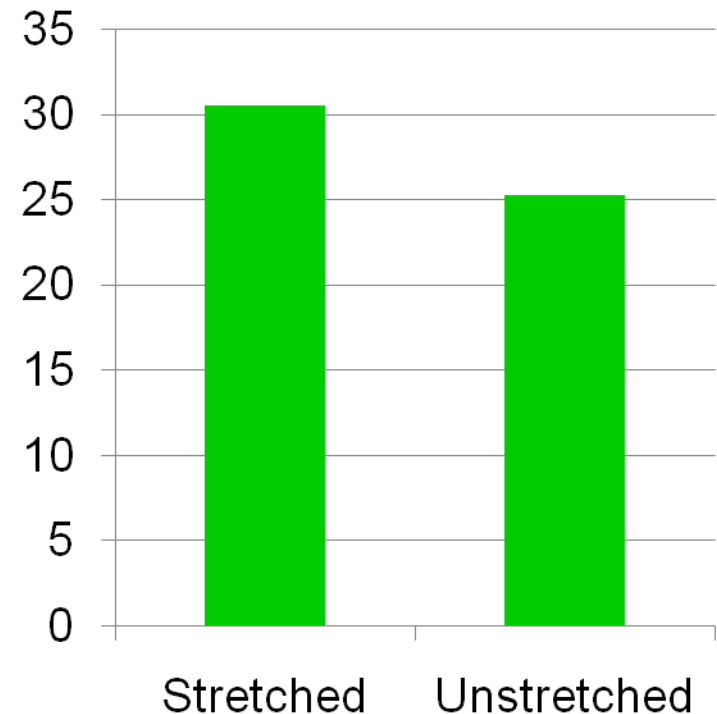


Recent work has been focused on adding Pre-Conversion Stretching.
Next is Optimizing Tensioning during Processing.

Strength (KSI)



Modulus (MSI)



Also, determined that apparent aging effect was a non-issue.



Papers:

Project 16622

1. “FreedomCAR and Low Cost Carbon Fiber for Automotive Applications,” Low Carbon Generation, 3M innovation Centre, London, UK , 9 February 2008.
2. “The Development of Lower Cost Carbon Fiber Technologies for Automotive Applications”, Proceedings of The Global Outlook for Carbon Fiber 2007, San Diego, CA, 23-25 October 2007.
3. “A Comprehensive Research Program to Develop Commodity Grade, Lower Cost Carbon Fiber”, To be published in the proceeding of the ACMA Breaking New Ground: Structural Composites Applications in Defense, Infrastructure, Transportation and Corrosion-Prevention, University of Alabama-Birmingham, 4-6 March 2008.
4. “Multi-Task Research Program to Develop Commodity Grade, Lower Cost Carbon Fiber”; proceedings of the 2008 SAMPE Fall Technical Conference; September 8-11, 2008; Memphis, TN.
5. “Future Lower Cost Carbon Fiber for Autos: International Scale-up & What is Needed”; Proceedings of the 2008 SPE Composites Conference; September 16, 2008; Detroit, MI.
6. “Investment in the Carbon Fibre Business for Commercial Grade Low Cost Composites”; Proceedings of the Carbon Fibre 2008 Conference; September 30 – October 2, 2008; Hamburg, Germany.
7. “Development of Lower Cost Carbon Fiber for High Volume Applications”; Proceedings of the Composites + Polycon 2009 Conference; January 15-17, 2009; Tampa, FL.
8. “Novel Precursor Materials and Approaches for Producing Lower Cost Carbon Fiber for High Volume Industries”, To be presented at and published in the proceedings of 17th International Committee on Composite Materials ICCM-17, July 27-31, 2009, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK.



Patents:

None

Awards:

DOE and ACC Composites Team: 2008 Outstanding Leadership Team Award for the advancement of plastics in automotive given by the Society of Plastics Engineers Automotive Division. Received November 20, 2008.





Project 16622

1. Complete development of textile VA-PAN with FISIFE.
2. Begin development of MA-PAN with at least one company.
3. Optimize current Precursor processing parameters.
4. Do preliminary work on processing of an improved precursor formulation based upon what was learned from the current work.
5. Assist carbon fiber manufacturers or potential manufacturers with the conversion protocol necessary to use textile precursors via a separate commercialization project.
6. Complete tow in-plant tow pre-splitting from 80K down to 20K or 40 K tows.