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SERDP and ESTCP Webinar Series

- The webinar will begin promptly at 12:00 pm ET, 9:00 am PT
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 - (669) 900-6833 or (929) 205-6099
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Reducing Hazardous Materials in Weapons Systems: Advances in Waterjet Applications and Cold Spray Technologies

September 10, 2020



Welcome and Introductions

Rula A. Deeb, Ph.D.
Webinar Coordinator



Webinar Agenda

- **Webinar Logistics** (5 minutes)
Dr. Rula Deeb, Geosyntec Consultants
- **Overview of SERDP and ESTCP** (5 minutes)
Mr. Timothy Tetreault, SERDP and ESTCP
- **Multipurpose 3D Waterjet for Machining and Stripping Coatings on Weapon Systems** (25 minutes + Q&A)
Mr. Frank Campo and **Mr. Mark Miller**, U.S. Army Benet Laboratories
- **Repair Process Development Using Cold Spray Deposition** (25 minutes + Q&A)
Mr. Aaron Nardi, U.S. Army Research Laboratories
- **Final Q&A session**

Zoom Instructions

- Download Zoom
 - <https://zoom.us/download>
- If you cannot download Zoom, you can view the slides using an internet browser
 - Create a free Zoom account (<https://zoom.us/signup>)
 - Use a compatible browser (Firefox, IE or Edge)
 - View the webinar at <https://success.zoom.us/wc/333152270/join>
- If the material is not showing on your screen or if screen freezes
 - Key in Ctrl + F5 to do a hard refresh of your browser

Zoom Instructions (Cont'd)

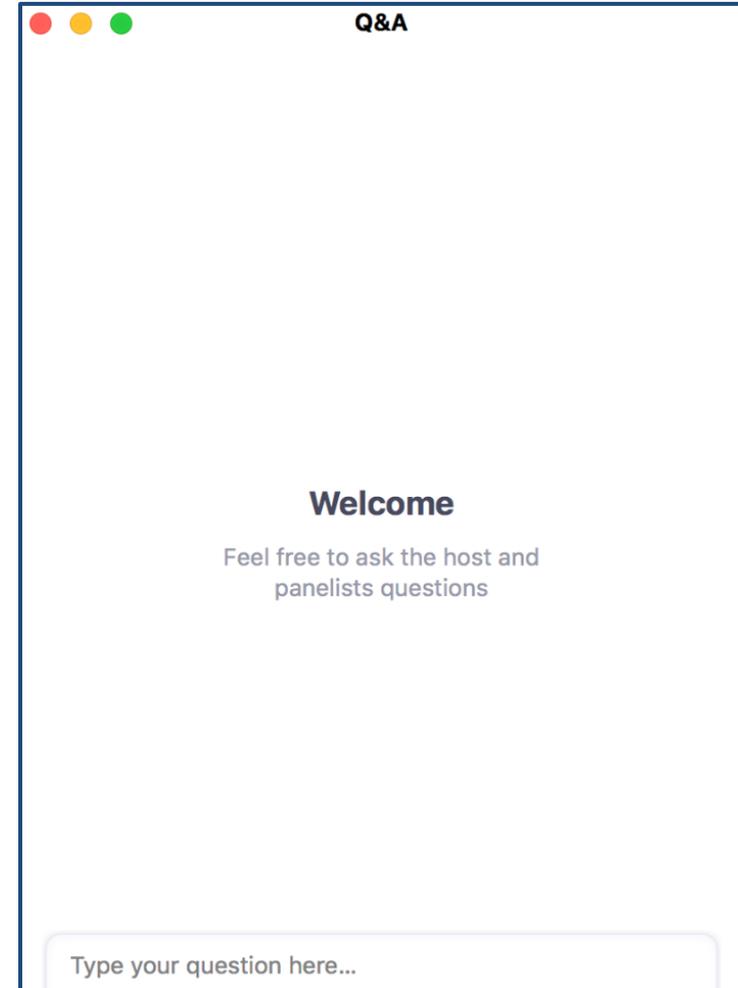
- If you are connecting to computer audio
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 - (669) 900-6833 or (929) 205-6099
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- We will also be live streaming the webinar on the SERDP and ESTCP YouTube channel
 - <https://www.youtube.com/user/SERDPESTCP>

How to Ask Questions

- Find the Q&A button on your control bar and type in your question(s)
- Make sure to add your organization name at the end of your question so that we can identify you during the Q&A sessions



SERDP and ESTCP Overview

Timothy Tetreault
SERDP and ESTCP



SERDP

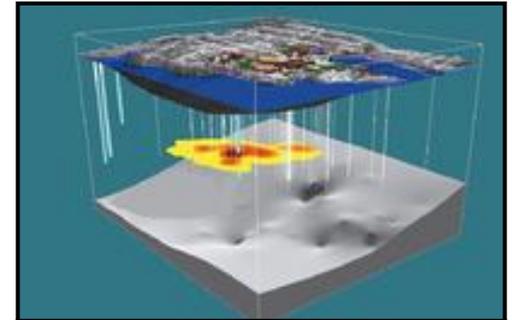
- Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program
- Established by Congress in FY 1991
 - DoD, DOE and EPA partnership
- SERDP is a requirements driven program which identifies high-priority environmental science and technology investment opportunities that address DoD requirements
 - Advanced technology development to address near term needs
 - Fundamental research to impact real world environmental management

ESTCP

- Environmental Security Technology Certification Program
- Demonstrate innovative cost-effective environmental and energy technologies
 - Capitalize on past investments
 - Transition technology out of the lab
- Promote implementation
 - Facilitate regulatory acceptance

Program Areas

- Environmental Restoration
- Installation Energy and Water
- Munitions Response
- Resource Conservation and Resiliency
- Weapons Systems and Platforms



Weapons Systems and Platforms

- Major focus areas
 - Surface engineering and structural materials
 - Energetic materials and munitions
 - Noise and emissions
 - Waste reduction and treatment in DoD operations
 - Lead free electronics



SERDP and ESTCP Webinar Series

Date	Topic
September 24, 2020	Munitions Mobility and Burial in Underwater Environments
October 8, 2020	Managing AFFF Impacts to Subsurface Environments and Assessment of Commercially Available Fluorine-Free Foams (Part 1)
October 22, 2020	Managing AFFF Impacts to Subsurface Environments and Assessment of Commercially Available Fluorine-Free Foams (Part 2)
November 5, 2020	Pathways under Non-Stationary Conditions and Their Implications for Wildlife and Human Exposure on Department of Defense Lands
November 19, 2020	Abiotic Degradation of Chlorinated Solvents in Subsurface Environments

For upcoming webinars, please visit

<http://serdp-estcp.org/Tools-and-Training/Webinar-Series>



Save the Date

SERDP • ESTCP SYMPOSIUM

A three-day symposium showcasing the latest technologies that enhance DoD's mission through improved environmental and energy performance

December 1-3, 2020

Registration for the virtual event is open!

Multipurpose 3D Waterjet for Machining and Stripping Coatings on Weapon Systems



Frank Campo



Mark Miller

U.S. Army Benet Laboratories



Agenda

Background review of previous programs

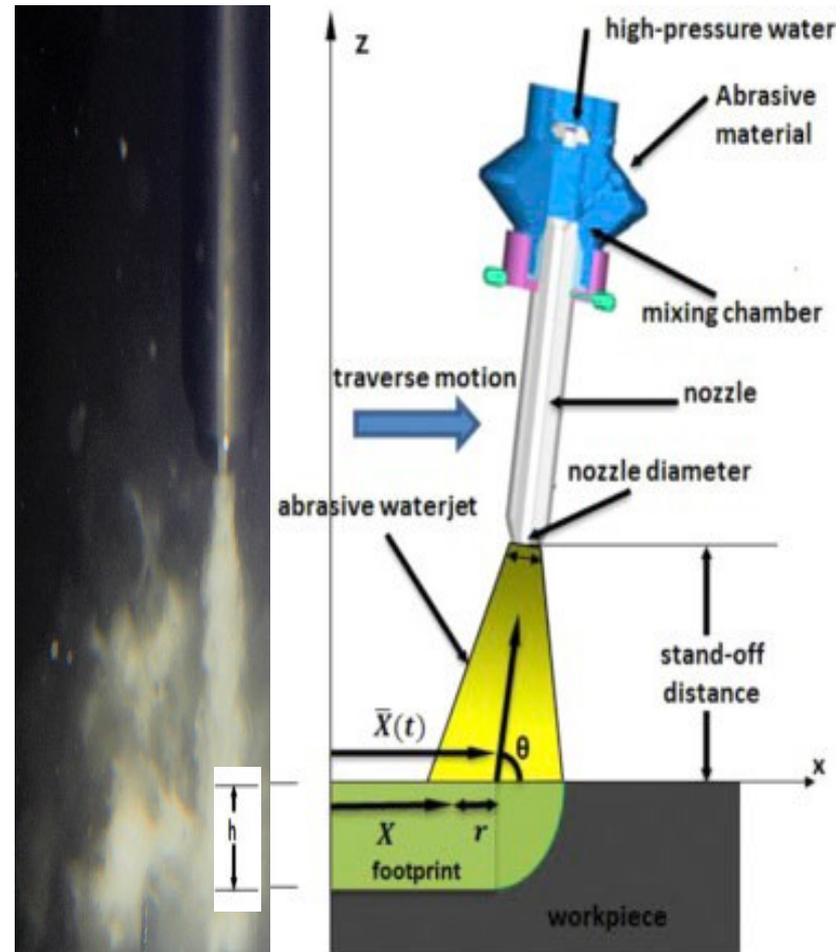
- SERDP: WP-1426
 - Explosive Bonding/Chromium Elimination and Cannon Life Extension
- ESTCP: WP-201111
 - Explosive Bonding/Chromium Elimination and Cannon Life Extension
- ESTCP: WP-201618
 - Green Machining of Weapons via Waterjet Technology

Review of current program

- ESTCP: WP19-D4-5115
 - Multi-purpose 3D Waterjet for Stripping Coatings on Weapon Systems
- Technical progress and results
- Conclusions
- Benefits to DoD

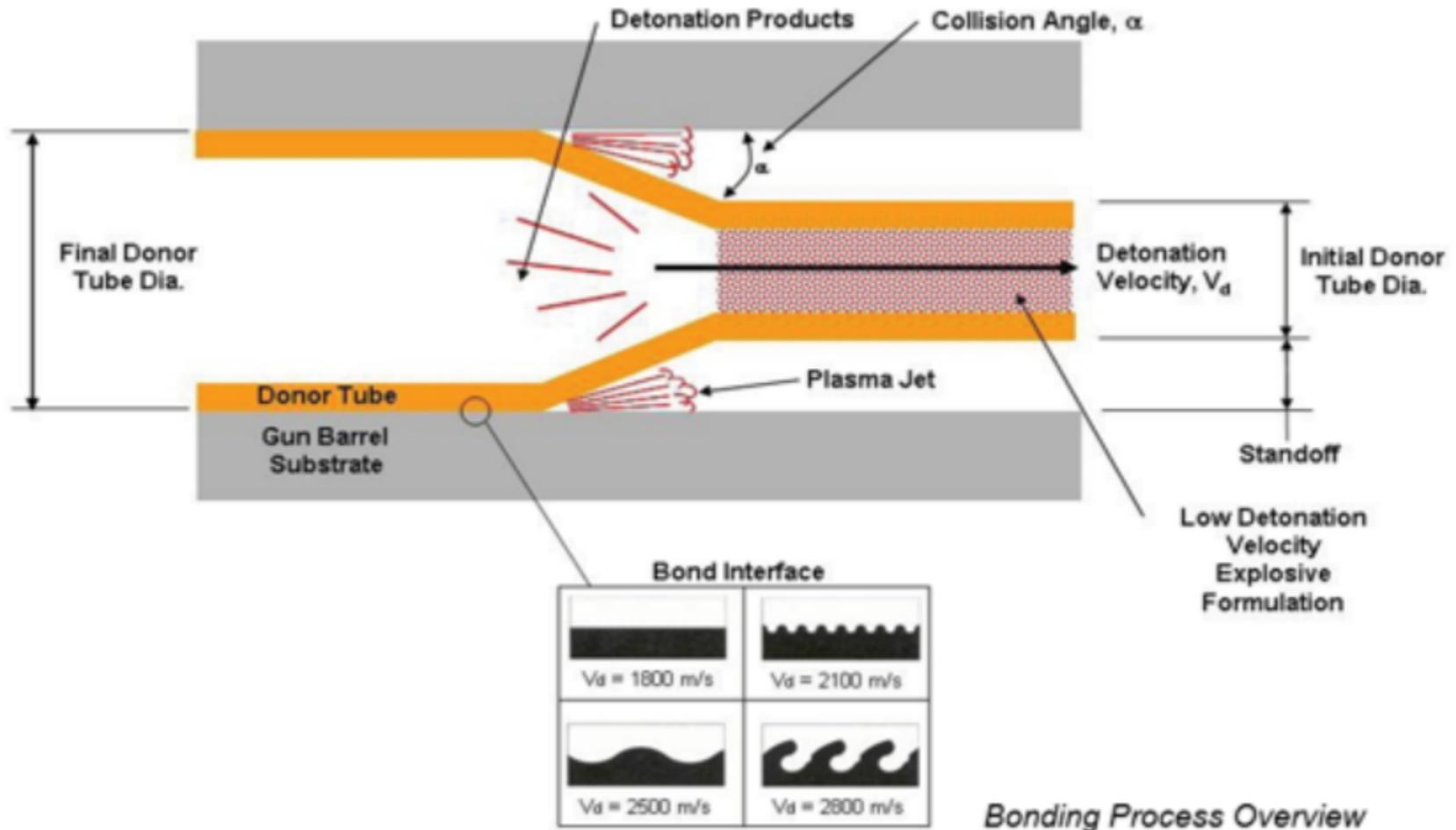
Objectives

- Technology focus
- Demonstrate use of cavitation/waterjet stripping
 - Green machining process
 - Remove coatings from gun barrels
- Validate the processes by performing cavitation/waterjet stripping on coated gun barrels
- Surface finish specifications per drawing
- Avoid use of toxic chemicals such as short chain chlorinated paraffin (SCCP)



Background – Prior Programs

SERDP/ESTCP: Explosive Bonding



Background – Prior Programs

SERDP/ESTCP: Explosive Bonding (EB)

Proposed demonstration site: Yuma Proving Grounds (YPG)

- Preliminary proof of principle endurance testing
 - Promising results when conducted side by side to a chrome plated barrel
- Baseline: Condemned chrome barrel
- At more than 4 times the rounds fired, the EB tube was less than 1/3 worn when compared to baseline

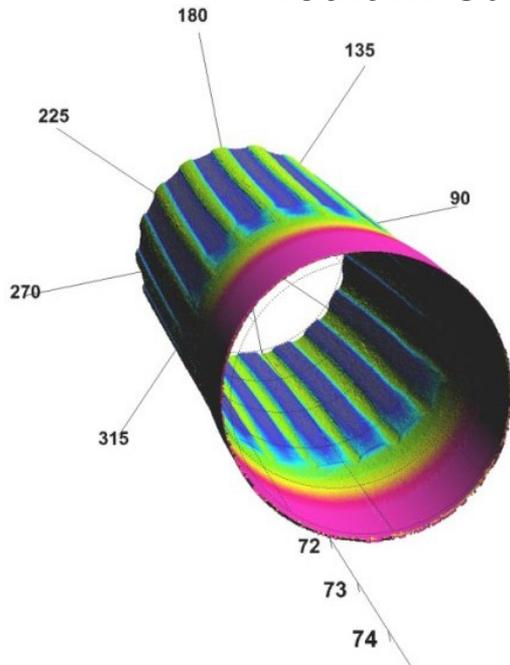


***Preliminary Testing
Medium Caliber Test Range***

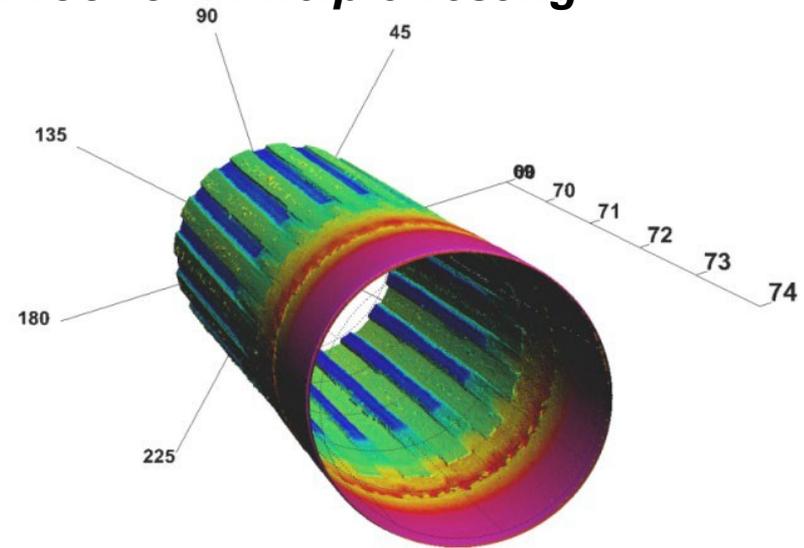
Background – Prior Programs

SERDP/ESTCP: Explosive Bonding

Medium Caliber EB Barrel Liner Proof-of-Principle Testing



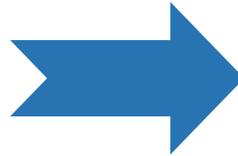
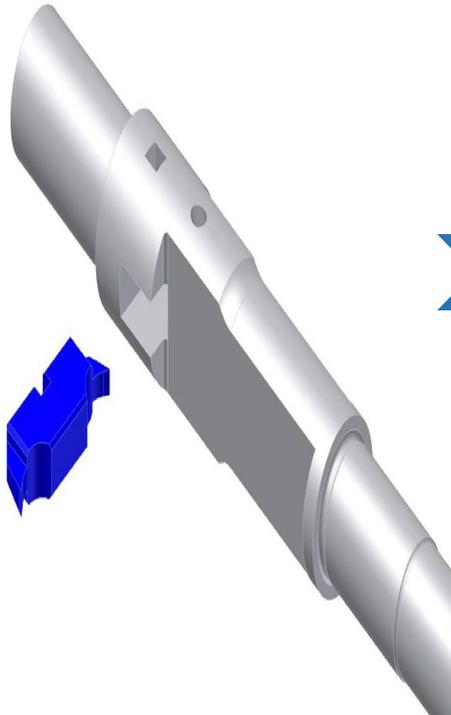
EB Liner survived over four times



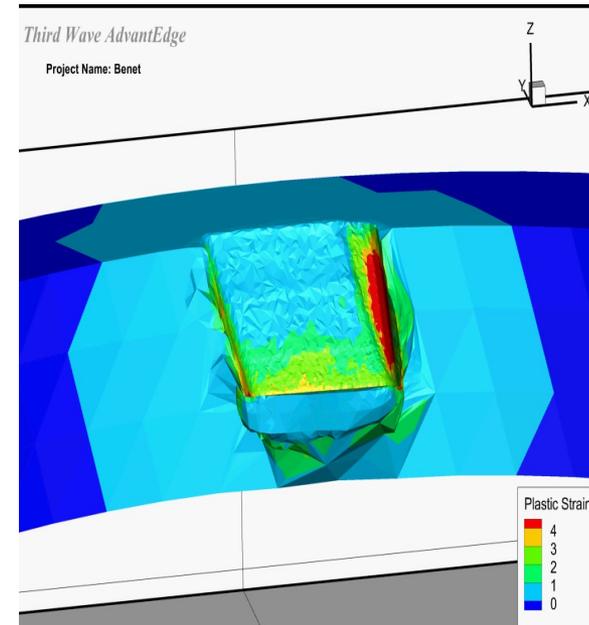
Production chromium tube - condemned

Background – Prior Programs

Barrels were rifled using 2-point cutters not practical for any production quantities



Modeling-simulation
virtual rifling



Background – Prior Programs

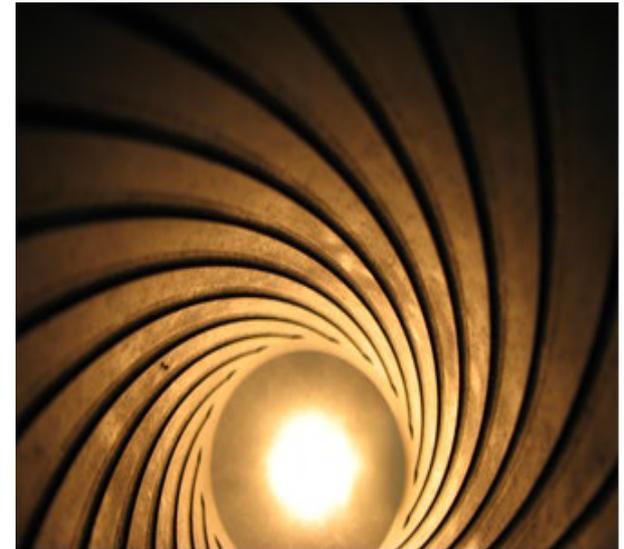
Green Machining of Weapons via Waterjet Technology



Waterjet Rifled Steel Tube



Waterjet Rifled Glass Tube



Waterjet Rifled Barrel

Background – Prior Programs

Waterjet Rifled Profiles



Medium Caliber Profile



Small Caliber Profile

Technical Approach

- Design and fabricate cavitation stripping head for inside gun barrels
- Test on truncated coated gun barrels
- Perform microstructure, SEM and EDS analysis of stripped steel
 - Confirm process does not affect steel microstructure and mechanical properties
- Determine cavitation and waterjet stripping parameters required to remove refractory metal coatings
- Test on full length barrels

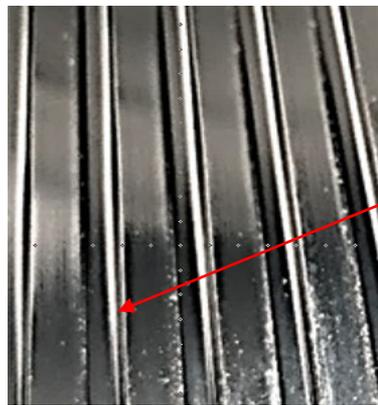
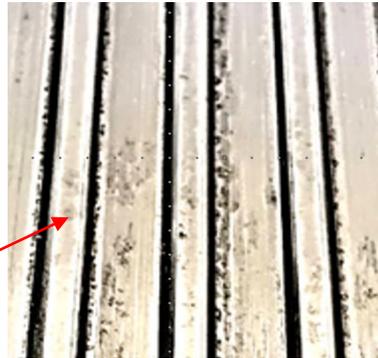
Notes: SEM = Scanning Electron Microscope; EDS = Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Spectroscopy

Results/Technical Progress

Cleaning of Residue on Gun Barrels



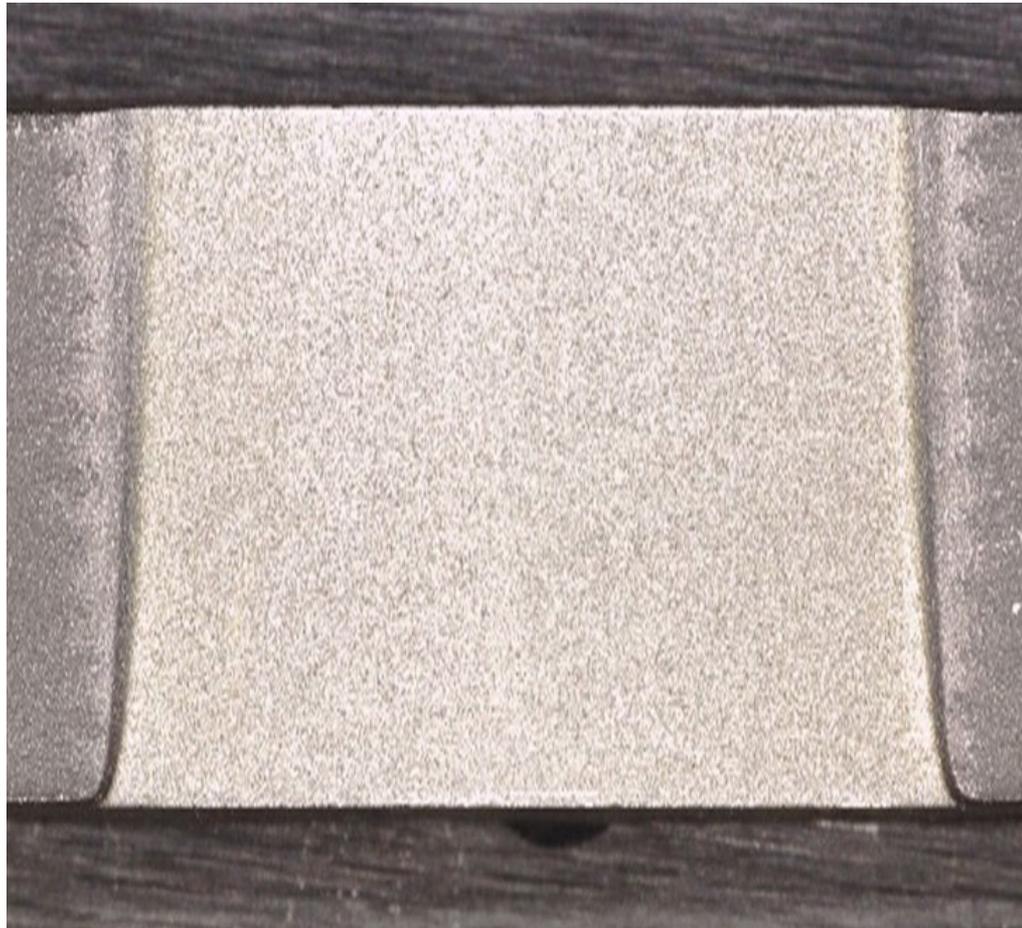
Before Waterjet Cleaning



Cleaned Tube

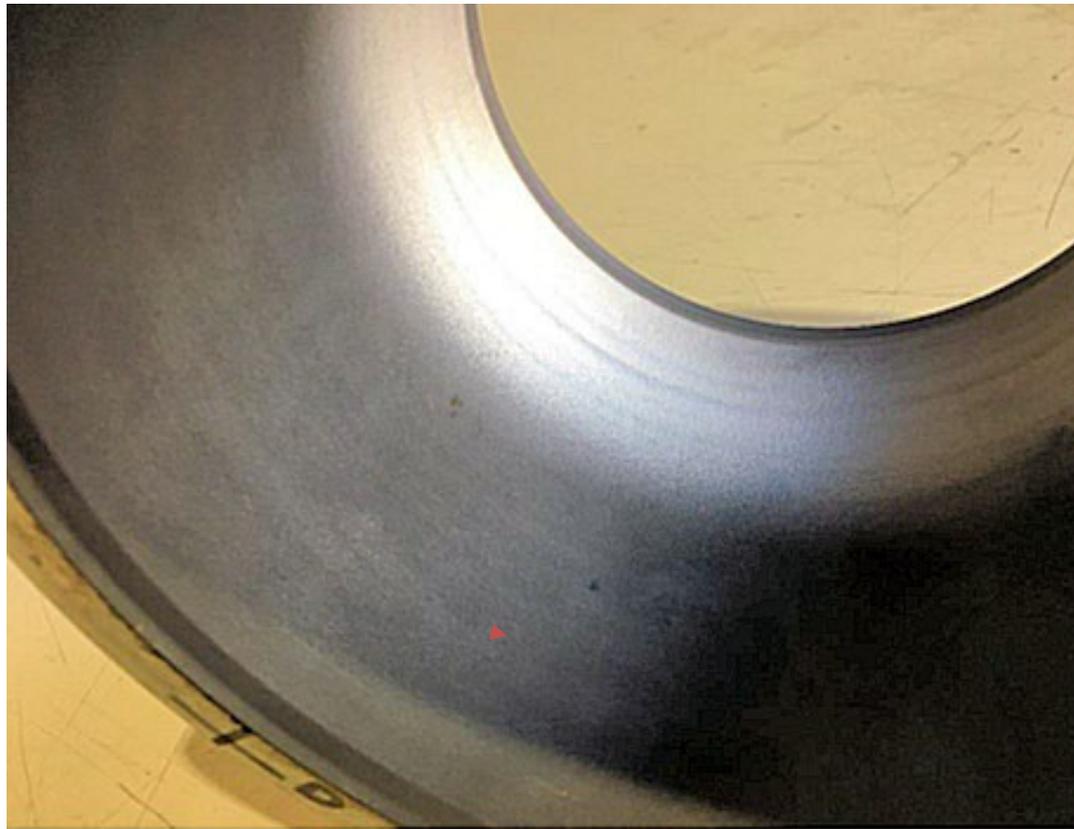
Results/Technical Progress

Waterjet Stripping of Coated Coupons



Results/Technical Progress

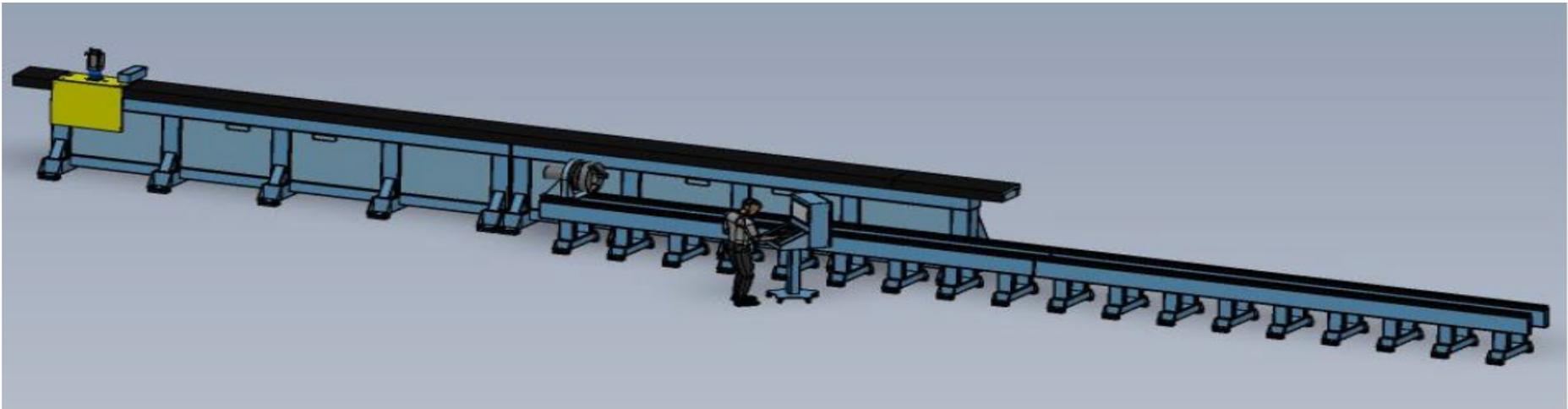
Waterjet Honing



Waterjet honing improves surface finish

Results/Technology Transitioning

Machine Concept: Waterjet Stripping



Waterjet technology enables Army to meet modernization goals

Conclusions

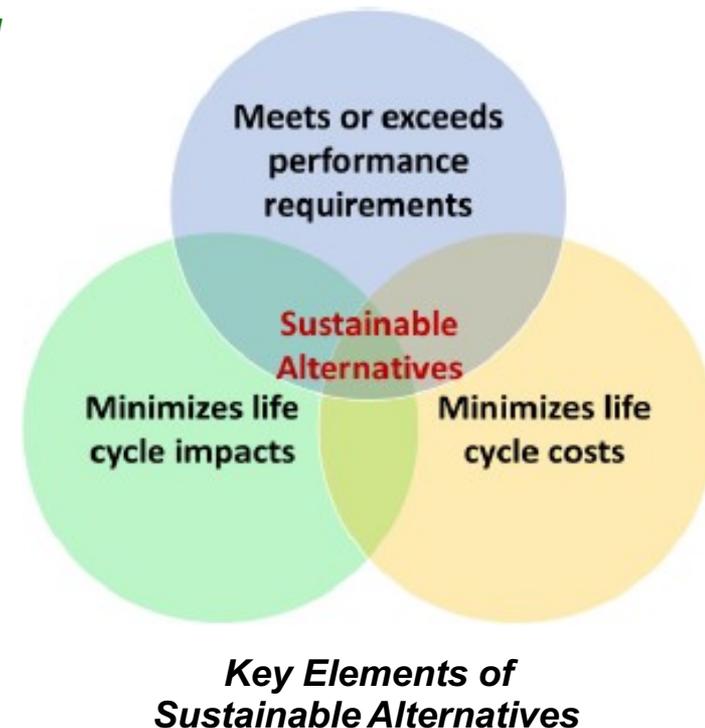
- This innovative technology and machine will be introduced in the DoD industrial base
- ESTCP supporting the process technology, leveraged by ManTech and NDCEE programs
- Reduction in Weapon Systems Operations and Support costs
- Anticipate numerous uses and applications for waterjet stripping and machining technology

Benefits to DoD

DoD Sustainability and Life Cycle Costs

Technology - Innovation Green - Manufacturing

- Sustainable alternative technology
 - Modernize manufacturing within DoD
 - Machine/strip/clean weapons using water
 - Program supports Army weapon systems throughout life cycle
- DoD Sustainability Analysis Guidance* outlines key elements
 - Life cycle costs
 - Impacts
 - Performance of a system over its useful life



* <https://denix.osd.mil/esohacq/home/dod-guidance/dod-sustainability-analysis-guidance/>

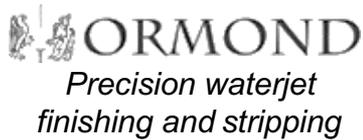
Benefits to DoD

DoD Modernization and Sustainability

- Secretary of Defense Memorandum on Cr⁶⁺ elimination
 - Fosters alternative coating technology
- EPA guidance on reduction of SCPPs
 - Reduced usages of metal working fluids
- Directly supports and may be the key enabler for the Army's modernization priority
 - Long-range precision fires
- May extend life cycle of weapon systems in the sustainment phase deferring disposition



Acknowledgments



SERDP & ESTCP Webinar Series

For additional information, please

<https://www.serdp-estcp.org/Program-Areas/Weapons-Systems-and-Platforms/Surface-Engineering-and-Structural-Materials/WP19-5115>

Speakers Contact Information

frank.e.campo.civ@mail.mil; 518-266-4770

mark.d.miller194.civ@mail.mil; 518-266-4177



Q&A Session 1



Repair Process Development Using Cold Spray Deposition



Aaron Nardi
U.S. Army Research Laboratories

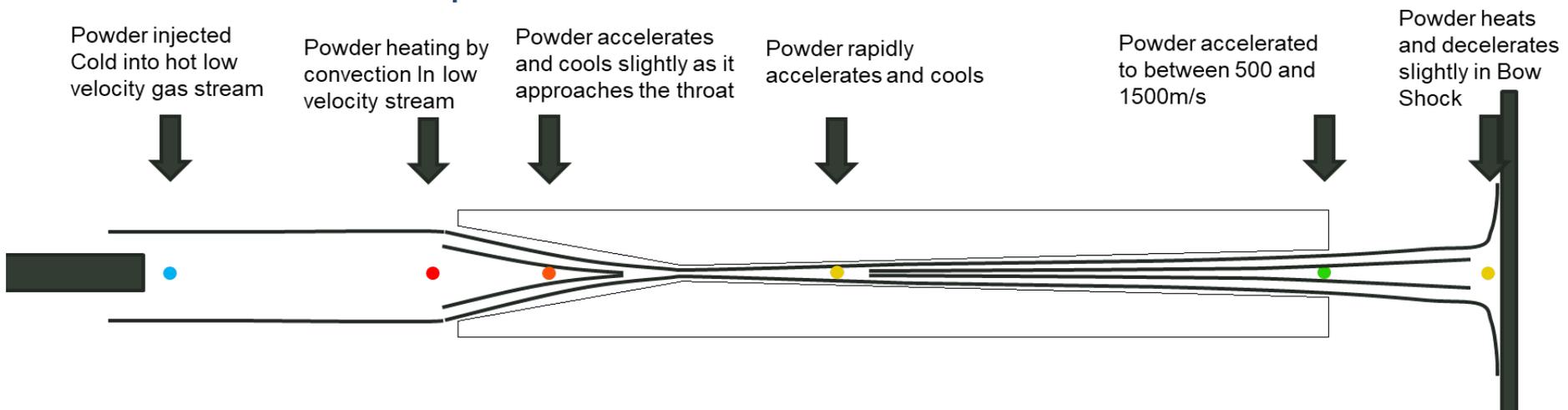


Agenda

- Cold spray process overview
- Physics of acceleration and bonding
- Consolidation and mechanical properties
- Unique material solutions developed
- Equipment comparison
- New equipment development
- Conclusions
- Benefits to DoD

The Cold Spray Process

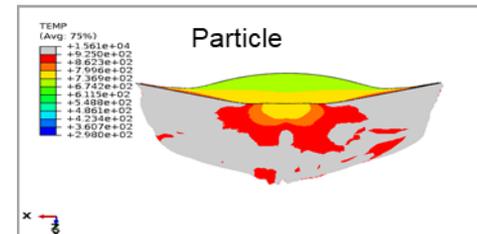
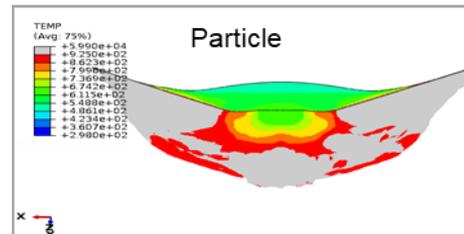
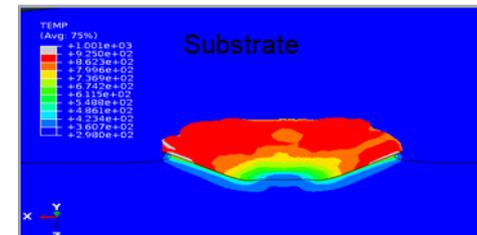
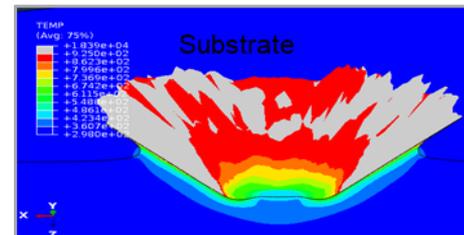
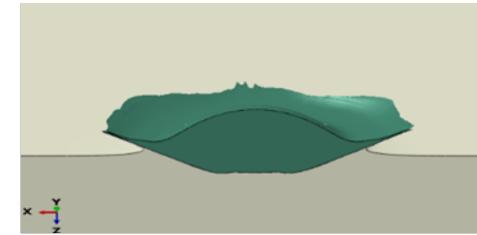
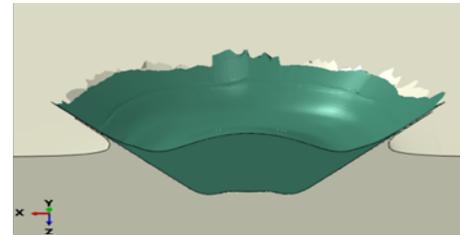
- Solid state impact of powder particles
- Plastic deformation causes cold welding
- He, N₂ or air used as process gas
- Major benefits
 - Exceptional properties
 - Microstructure control
 - Dissimilar materials
 - Low heat input



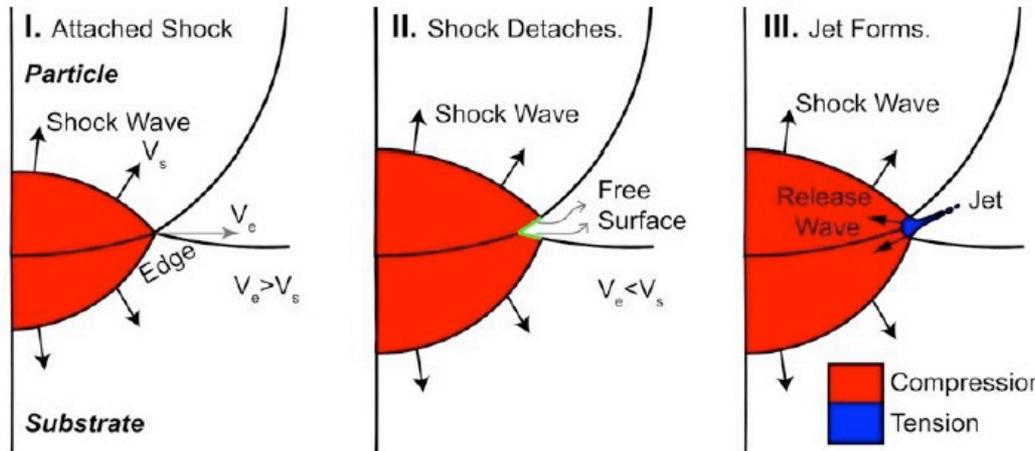
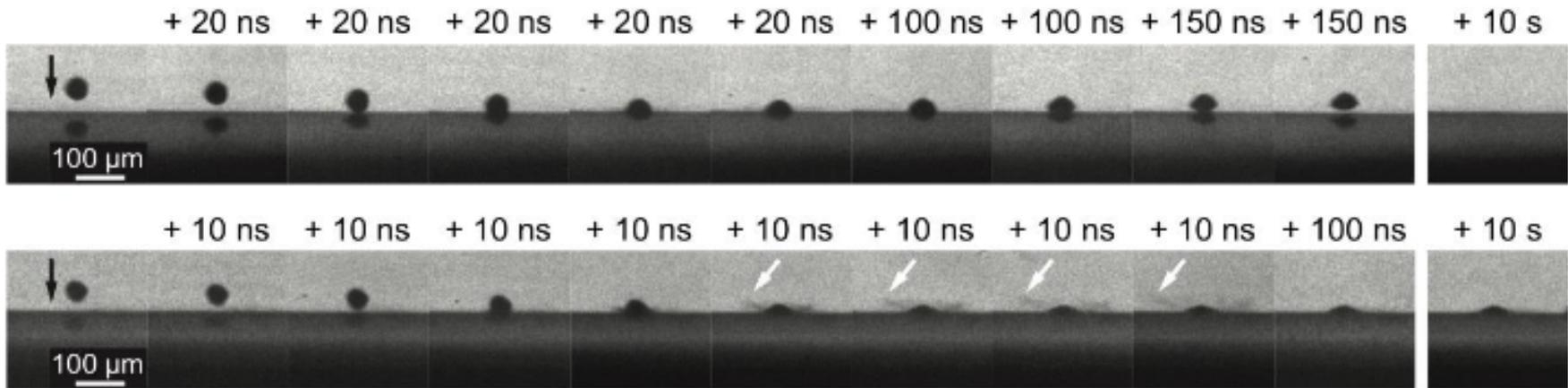
Particle Impact and Bonding

Multistep Process

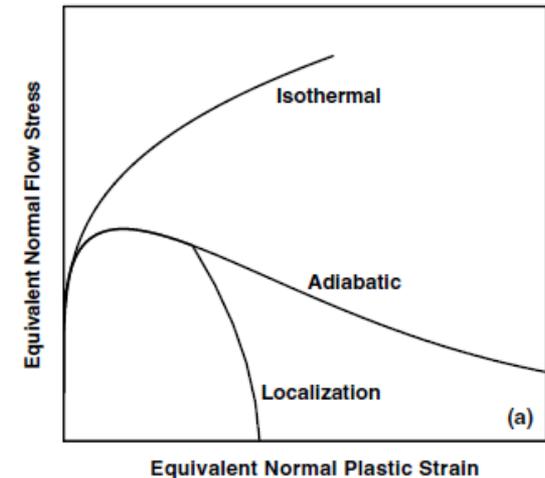
- Impact with surface
- Shock wave from impact location toward edge of impact ejecting material
- Adiabatic heating of interface
 - Plastic flow of material localizes
- Strain localization and heating
 - Shear instability
 - High levels of plastic flow at the interface



Particle Impact and Bonding *Multistep Process*



Hassani Theory

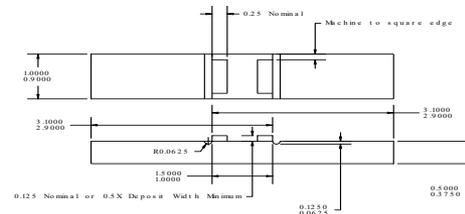


Assadi Theory

Bond Strength and Testing

Lug shear bond strength testing uses a die to shear the cold sprayed deposit from a substrate eliminating glue

Material Couple	Using bondcoat or other bonding procedures developed
6061 aluminum on ZE41A Magnesium	22 ksi
Stellite 6 applied to Gray Cast Iron	25 ksi
Like-on-Like Aluminum (6061 on 6061, 7075 on 7075) (He)	20-30 ksi
Like-on-Like Aluminum (6061 on 6061, 7075 on 7075) (N ₂)	10-20 ksi
Ta and Ta Alloys to 40 HRC Steel (He)	35-50 ksi
WIP-C1, C2, W1 on hardened steel (He)	30-50 ksi
WIP-C1, C2, W1 on hardened steel (N ₂)	20-30 ksi
7075 applied to 50 HRC steel	15-20 ksi



Note: HRC = Rockwell C Scale Hardness

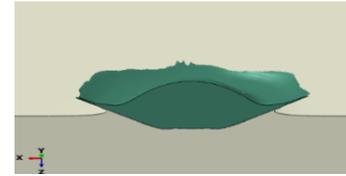
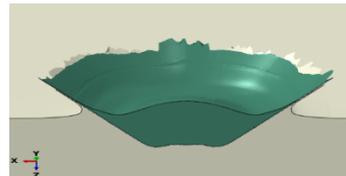
Inter-particle Bonding

Influence on Ductility

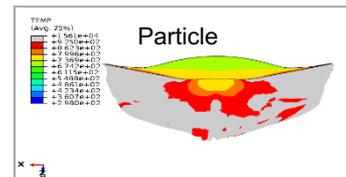
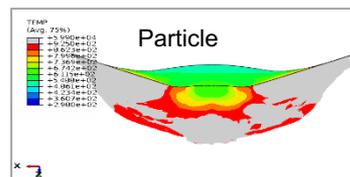
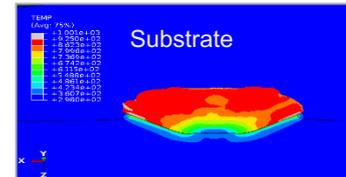
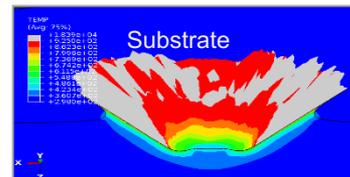
Helium Sprayed, CVR = 1.58

Nitrogen Sprayed, CVR = 1.45

Deformed shapes



Temperature contours

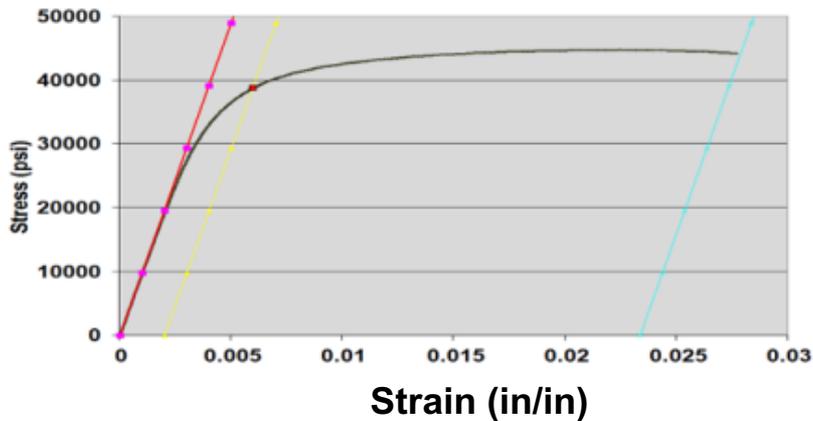


Model and data show effect of velocity regardless of similarity in CVR

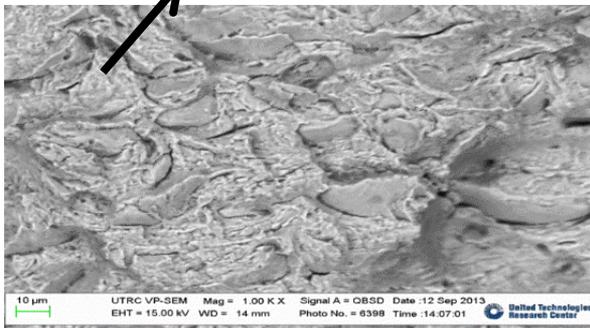
Note: CVR = Critical Velocity Ratio (velocity of the particle / critical velocity for bonding)

Inter-particle Bonding *Influence on Ductility*

Helium Sprayed

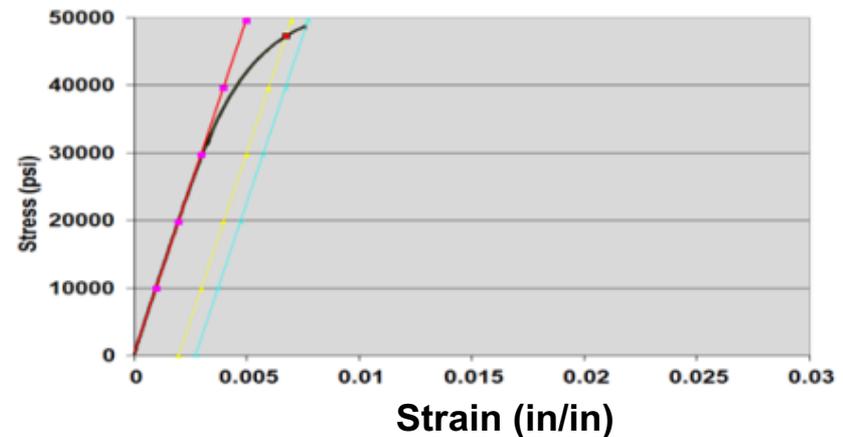


Dominated by trans-particle fracture

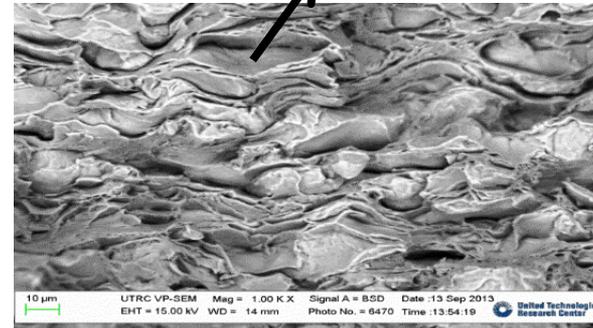


$(d_p = 40 \mu\text{m}, T_{p0} = 236^\circ\text{C}, V_0 = 980 \text{ m/s})$

Nitrogen Sprayed



Dominated by inter-particle fracture

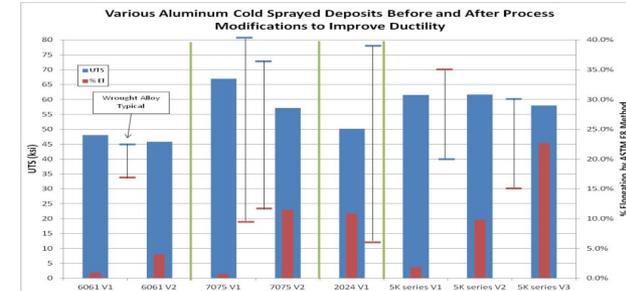
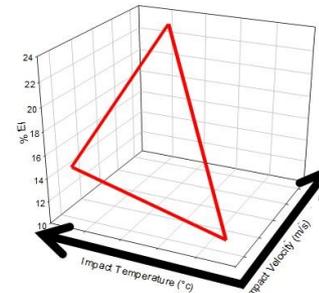


$(d_p = 40 \mu\text{m}, T_{p0} = 427^\circ\text{C}, V_0 = 635 \text{ m/s})$

**Fracture
Surfaces**

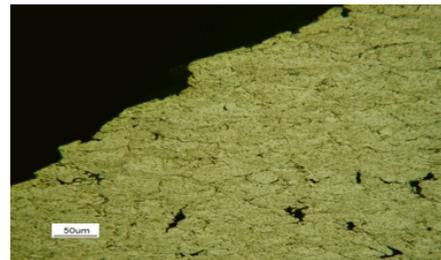
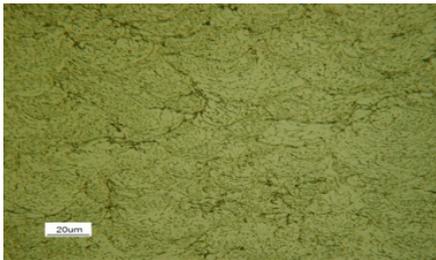
Inter-particle Bonding and the Influence on Fatigue

- Modification of process parameters and powder processing conditions can achieve improved deposit properties

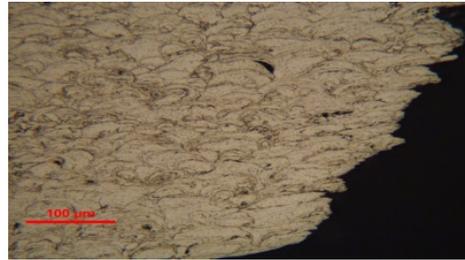


Unstrained

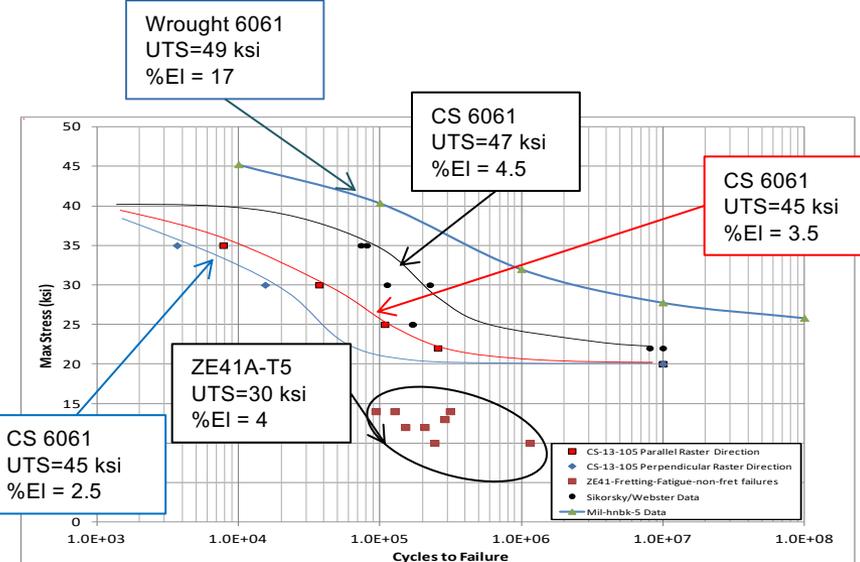
High Plastic Strain



CS6061, UTS = 45ksi, % EI = 3.5%



CS5056, UTS = 58ksi, % EI = 22%

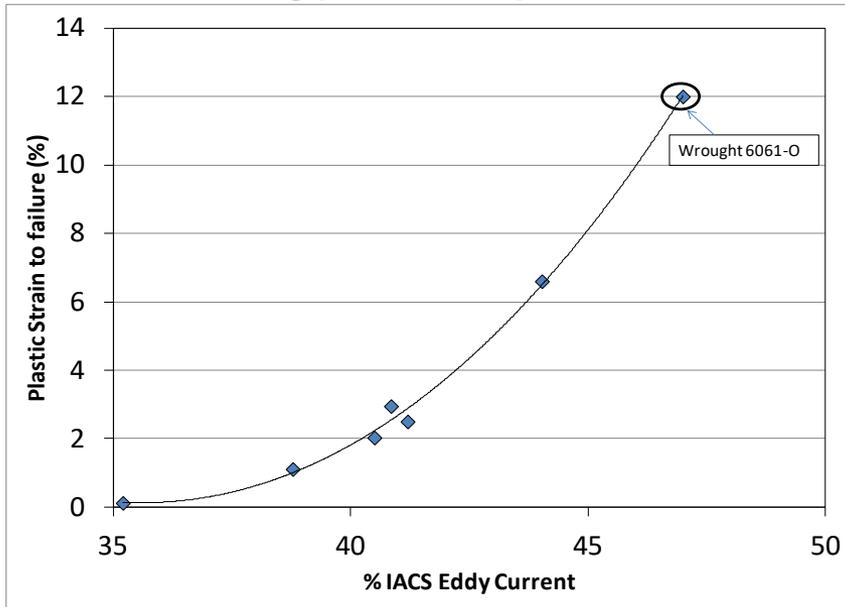


Note: UTS = Ultimate Tensile Strength

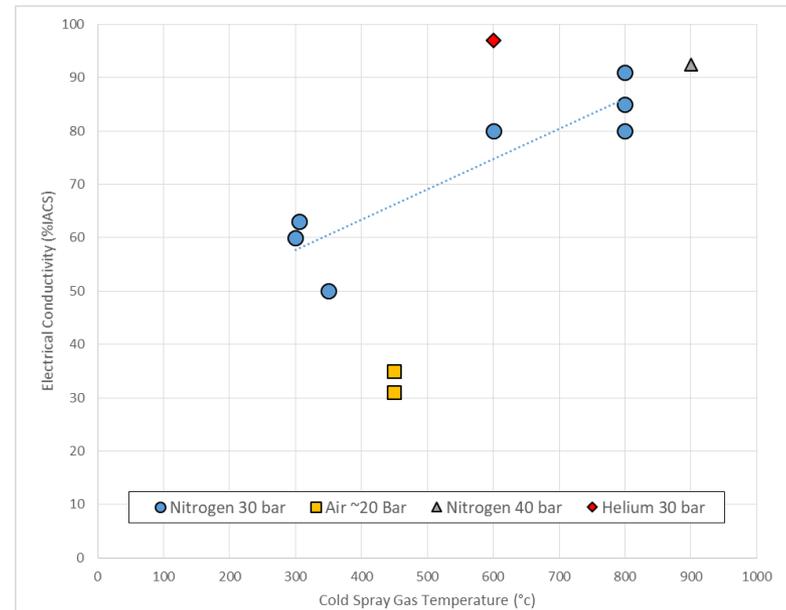
Inter-particle Bonding and NDT

- Electrical conductivity can measure aggregate defects between particles
 - Eddy Current is a simple method of measuring conductivity

Conductivity data of helium sprayed aluminum under multiple spray conditions all using processed powder



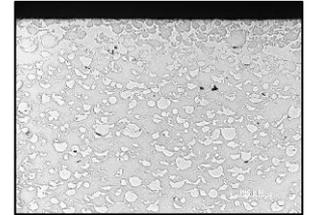
Copper conductivity data from literature, multiple sources



Note: NDT = Non-Destructive Testing

Wear and Impact Protection (WIP) Powder Family

- WIP-C1 and WIP-C2
 - Deposits being rolled out into several applications
 - Most robust set of data and spray conditions of all WIP materials
 - Vendors set up to produce commercially → easier procurement
 - Deposits demonstrated with helium and nitrogen with good quality
 - Deposits can be machined by milling, turning, or grinding
- WIP-F1
 - Very similar material to WIP-C1 and C2 but completely iron-based
 - Applications with EH&S concerns about nickel-based deposits
 - More work needs to be done to characterize the properties, especially wear performance
 - Once further data is developed, scale-up to production quantities will follow the process for WIP-C1 and C2
- WIP-W1
 - Greatest potential for direct chrome replacement in most applications
 - The data generated has shown excellent wear
 - Deposits must be ground
 - Can be ground with SiC or diamond
 - All powders have been produced using production robust processes

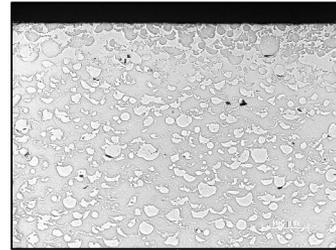
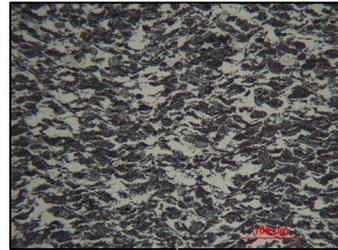
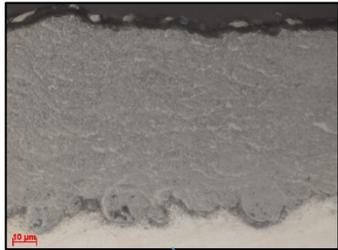


WIP-C1 Wear Data Comparison

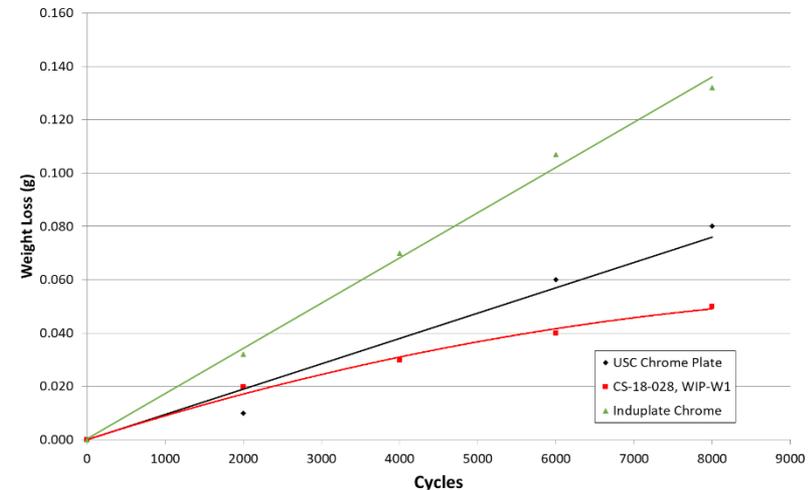
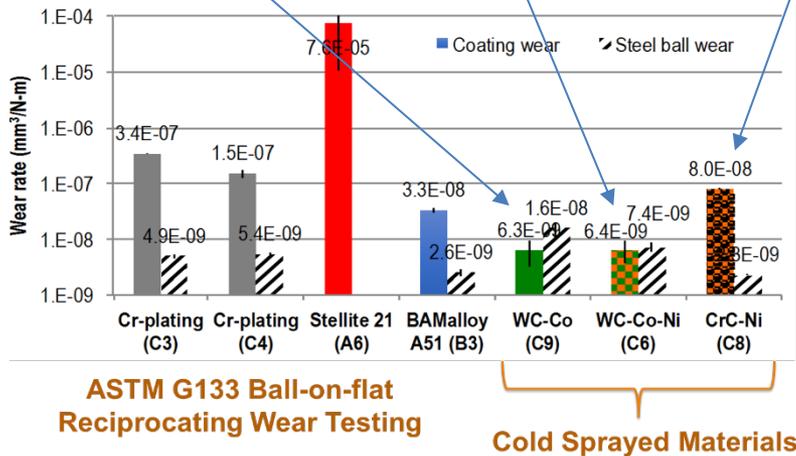
Spray Dried and Sintered

Combined Processing Spray Dried + Coated

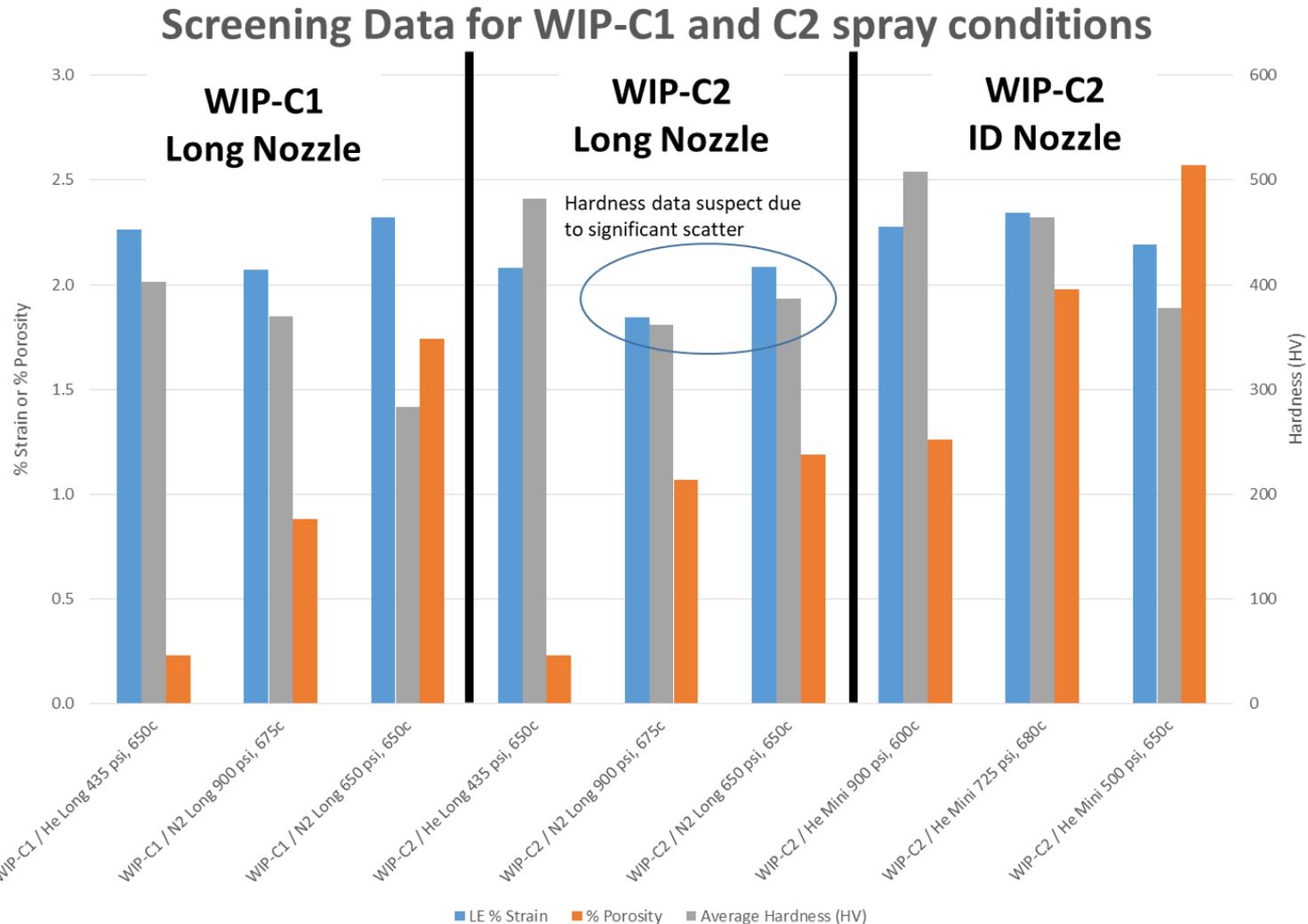
Mechanical Blend



- ASTM g133 ball on flat reciprocating wear testing
 - Temp and pressure matching application
 - Lubrication as seen in application
- Taber abrasion testing
 - Pure 2 body abrasion
 - Hardness dominates wear rate



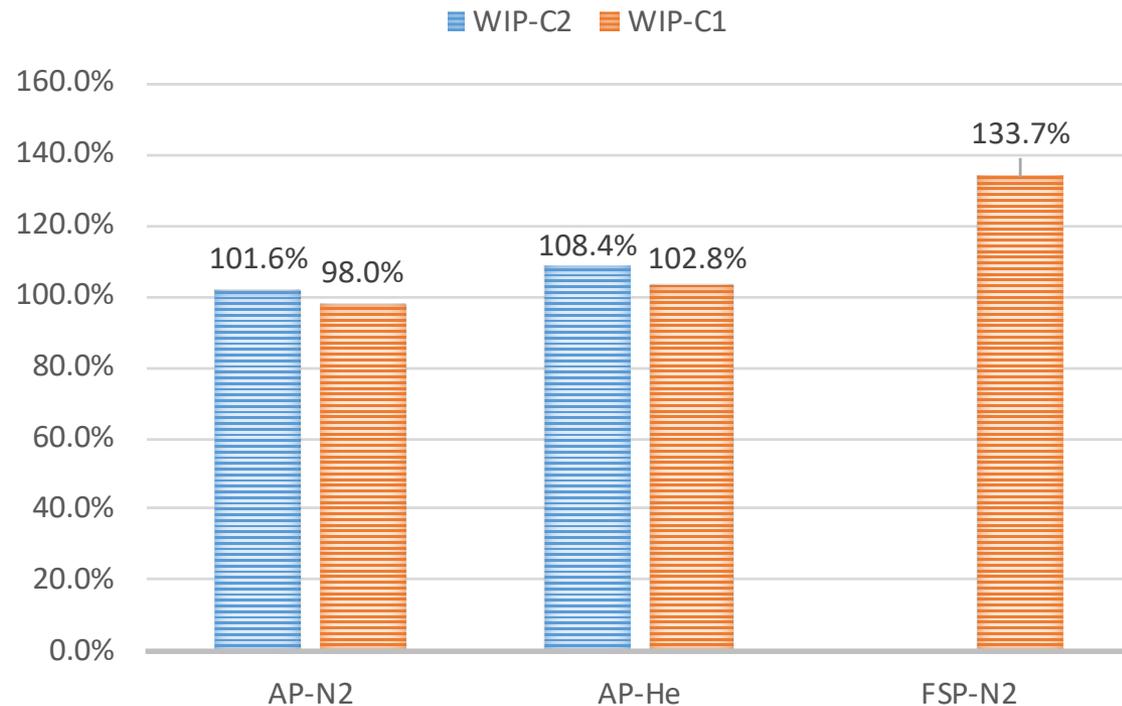
WIP Mechanical Property Comparison



WIP-C1 and C2 Ballistic Performance

- Percentage of ballistic performance restoration indexed to 100% of base metal
- Repair depth 1 mm onto thinned 6.3 mm thick HHS for a 12-inch x 12-inch panel
- Using armor piercing (AP) rounds and fragment stimulating projectile (FSP) rounds
- 8-22 shots per condition (152 total)

Cold Spray Ballistic Results vs. HHS V50 Baseline



Notes: HHS = High Hard Armor Steel

High Pressure Cold Spray

- Supersonic nozzle, powder introduced upstream of throat (SSUT)
- Stationary, heater integrated in gun
 - CGT, Plasma Giken, Impact
- Supersonic nozzle, powder introduced upstream of nozzle
- Portable and handheld capable, heater separate from gun
 - VRC



Low Pressure Cold Spray

- Supersonic nozzle, powder introduced downstream of throat
 - Centerline, Russ Sonic
- Sonic nozzle, powder introduced upstream of throat
 - Inovati

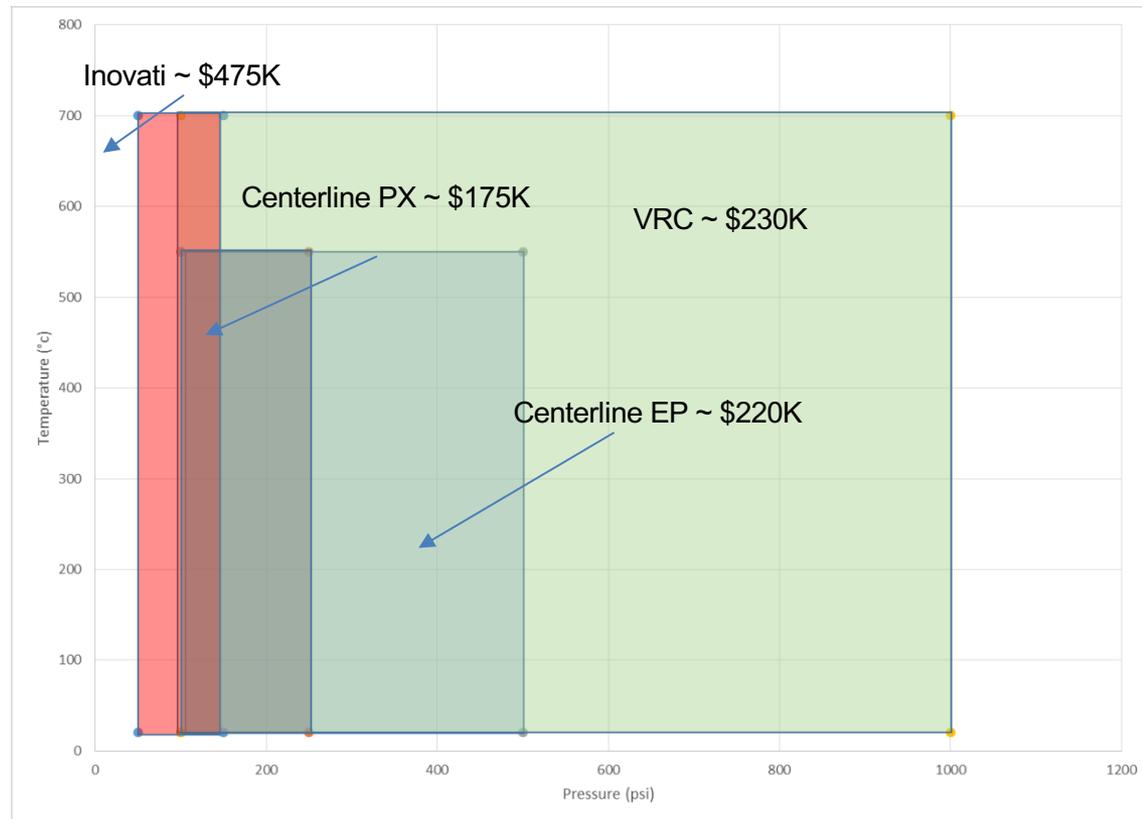


Cold Spray System Comparison

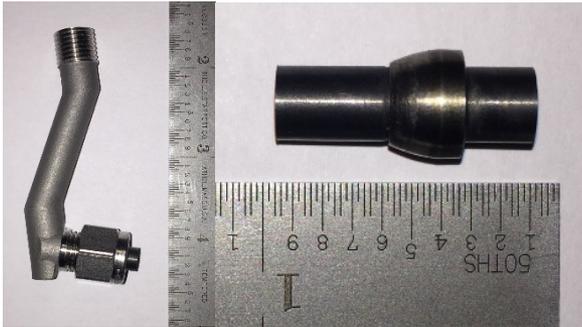
Case Study 6061 Aluminum

- **Inovati**
 - CVR range
 - 0.58 to 0.77
 - Velocity range
 - 460 to 575
 - Temperature range
 - 13 to 97
 - DE range
 - 0% to 4.2%

- **VRC**
 - CVR range
 - 0.65 to 1.47
 - Velocity range
 - 550 to 1209
 - Temperature range
 - -85 to -10
 - DE range
 - 1.9% to 100%

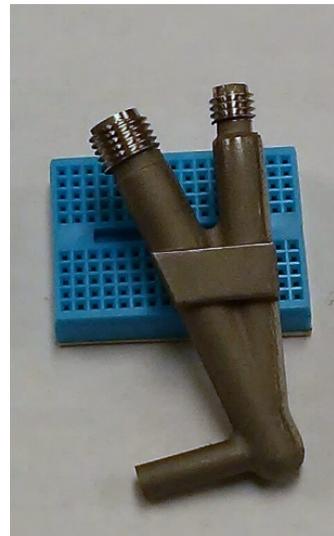


ID Nozzle Development



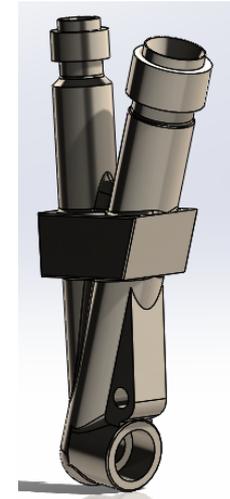
Single injection design for use with carbide nozzle

- 1.6-inch min. bore
- 0.5-inch standoff



Dual injection design with integral Cobalt-Chromium Alloy 3D printed nozzle

- 1.5-inch min. bore
- 0.5-inch standoff



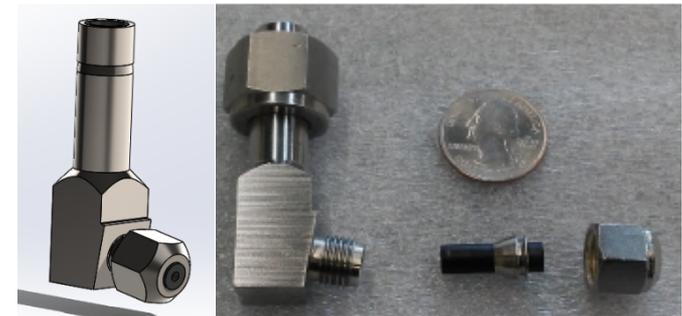
Dual injection design with carbide insert

- 1.5-inch min. bore
- 0.5-inch standoff



Single injection large bore design

- 4-inch min. bore
- 0.5-inch standoff



Single injection design for spraying aluminum

- 1.8-inch min. bore
- 0.5-inch standoff

ARL Led OSD DMS&T

- Mobile hospital system
 - Expected completion June 2021
- Deployable cold spray cell
- Connex 1: Complete work cell unit
 - Robot
 - Cold spray system
 - Dust extraction and makeup air
 - Wall mounted system user inputs
 - Separate operator control room
- Can be used alone at locations with power gas supply, power, and shop areas
- Connex 2: Auxiliary unit
 - Air or nitrogen generation and storage
 - Power generation
 - Powder storage
 - Work area for specimen and part prep or simple test and evaluation
- Provides auxiliary support for forward operating locations



Repair Success Stories



Apache Mast Support
Ni-Plate replacement



Patriot Pivot Compression Actuator
Ni-Plate replacement



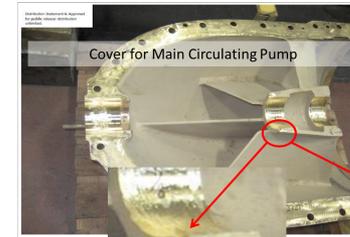
Patriot Ballscrew Actuator Cover
Cr-Plate replacement



As Received for Repair

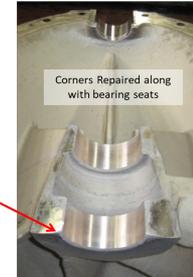


After Repair



Cover for Main Circulating Pump

Corners have been chiseled to remove samples for metallurgical testing



Corners Repaired along with bearing seats

Nimitz Class Carrier Pump
Bronze repair



TD-63 Actuator Repair
6061 repair



B-1 FEB Panel Repair
2024 repair



B-1 Hydraulic Line Repair
Titanium repair

Conclusions

- High pressure cold spray deposits can achieve bond strength capable of carrying structural loads
- Properly developed spray processes can deposit materials with high inter-particle bonding
 - Increased ductility and fatigue performance
- Wear coatings have been developed which outperform chrome in critical applications
- Equipment improvements allow for:
 - Mobile repairs
 - Deposits on IDs as small as 1.6 inches

Benefits to DoD

- Repair of components that can not be repaired using other techniques
- Surface modification to enhance performance
- Cost savings through component reuse and lower cost coating deposition
- Reducing logistics train through near or infield repairs and improved performance

SERDP & ESTCP Webinar Series

For additional information, please visit
<https://www.serdp-estcp.org/Program-Areas/Weapons-Systems-and-Platforms/Surface-Engineering-and-Structural-Materials/Coatings/WP19-5120>

Speaker Contact Information

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Q&A Session 2



The next webinar is on
September 24, 2020

*Munitions Mobility and Burial in
Underwater Environments*



Survey Reminder

Please take a moment to complete the survey that will pop up on your screen when the webinar ends

