



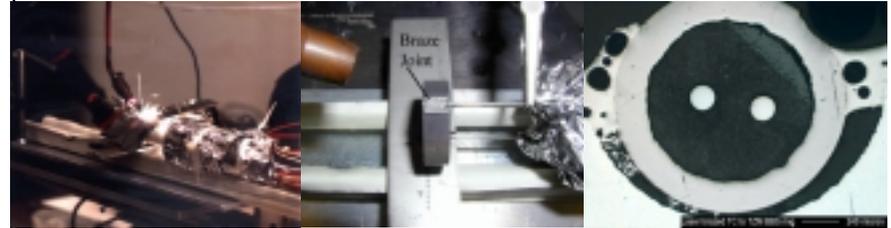
## Description and Objectives

- Significant improvements in the ability of BlackBody Sensors (BBS) to monitor thermal performance can be realized by improving the joint quality between sensor rings and tantalum sheathed thermocouples.
- Modification of the sensor ring's surface properties to increase its apparent emissivity also benefit thermal performance monitoring.
- Enhanced laser brazing techniques for joining thermocouples to BBS rings, and high temperature emissivity coatings for 22% improved heat transfer into BBS rings were developed in Phase I

## Approach

- Redesign sensor ring thermocouple grooves to maximize capillary flow.
- Evaluate alternative braze materials for higher temperature use and improved flowability.
- Evaluate tantalum as a replacement for TZM sensor rings.
- Develop laser braze parameters for joining Ta sheathed thermocouples to Ta sensor rings.
- Evaluate TaC, SiC, TaN as emissivity coatings for Ta sensor rings.
- Thermal cycle tests to determine robustness of braze joints and emissivity coatings.

**Subcontractor** None



A

B

C

A – Photograph showing the laser brazing process

B – TZM BBS after laser brazing

C – Photomicrograph showing a cross-section of the braze joint revealing the need for improved laser brazing techniques.

## Schedule and Deliverables

- 24 months for development of the processes, fabrication of test articles, and characterization.
- Process specifications for flight hardware
- Final Report

## NASA and Commercial Applications

- Improved thermal performance of the QMI.
- Joining of refractory metals, ceramics and composites
- Rocket motors, heat pipes, power generation, electronics, fuel cells, crucibles, water heater, boilers,