

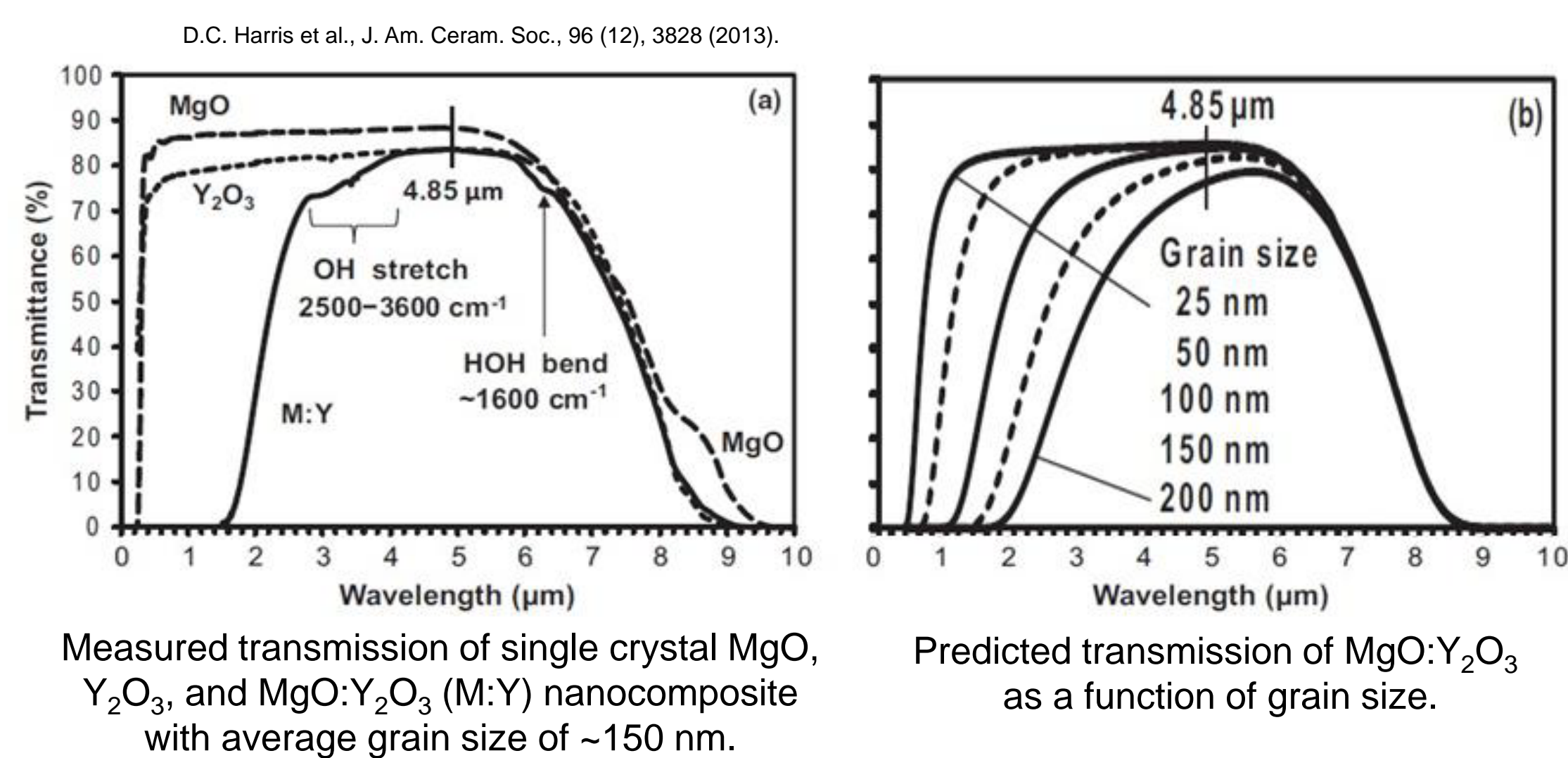
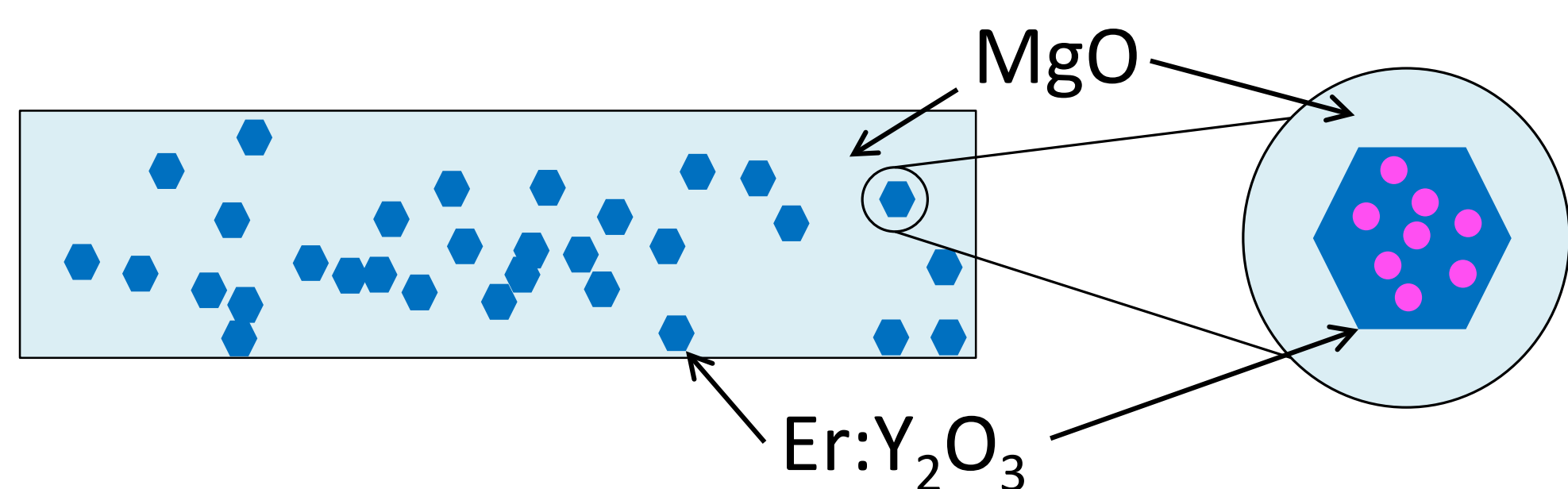
## S&T Campaign: Materials Research High Strain Rate & Ballistic Materials Transparent Ceramics

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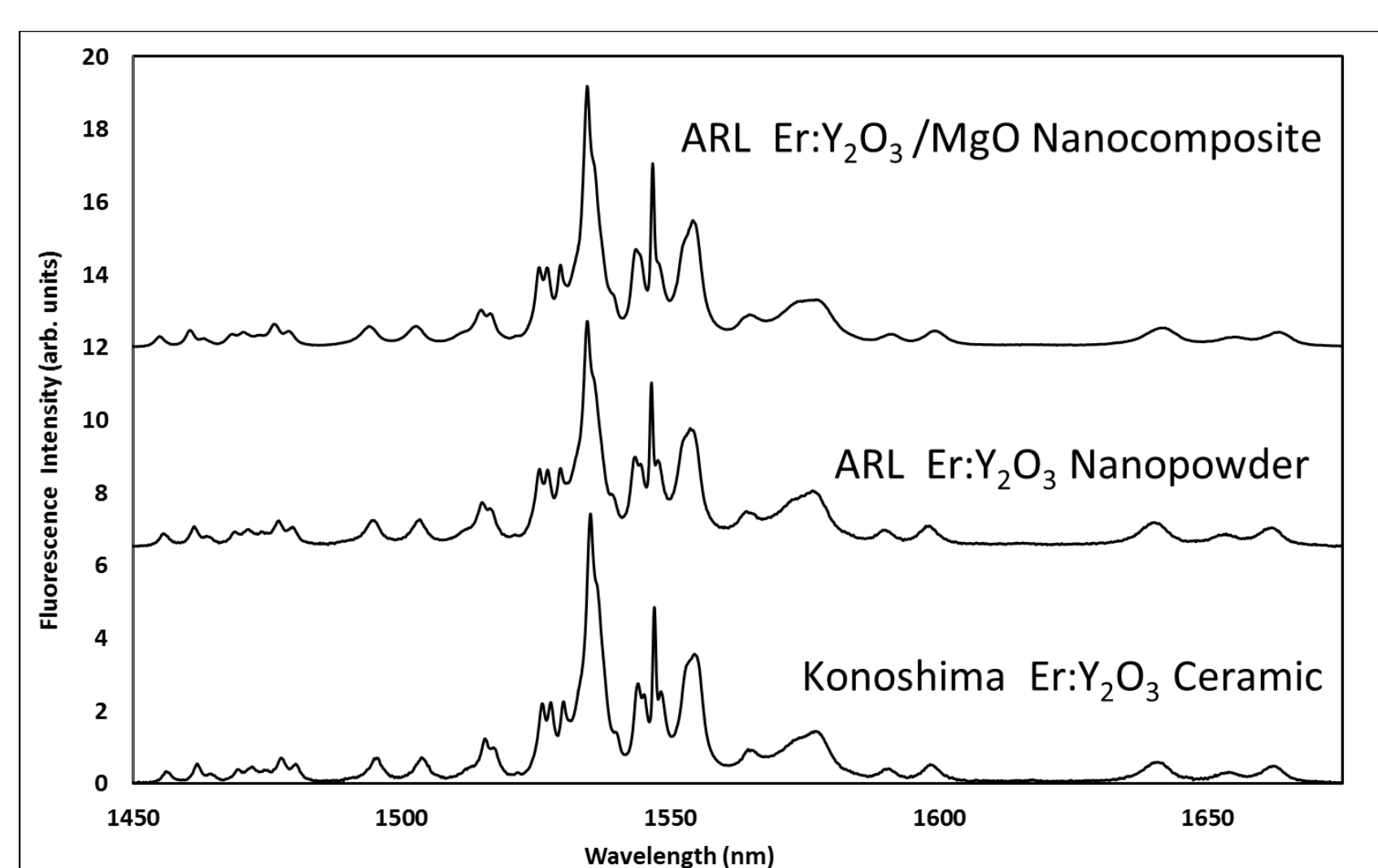
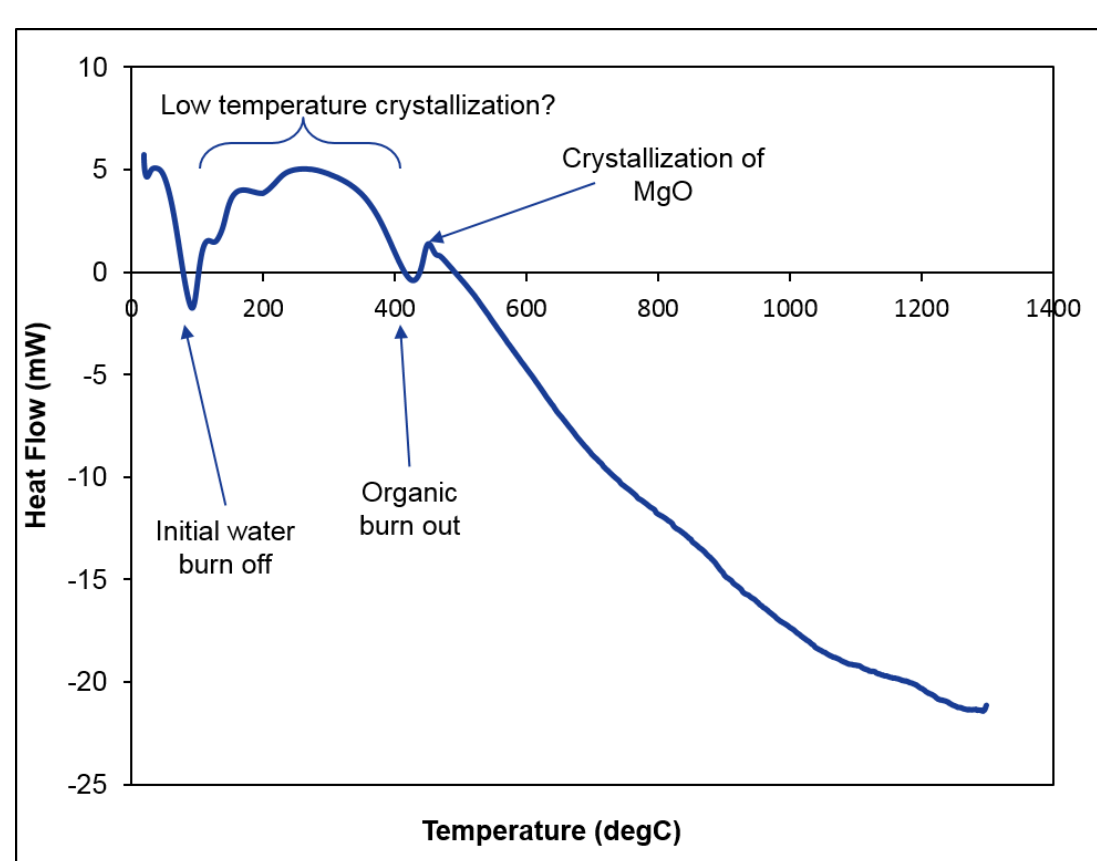
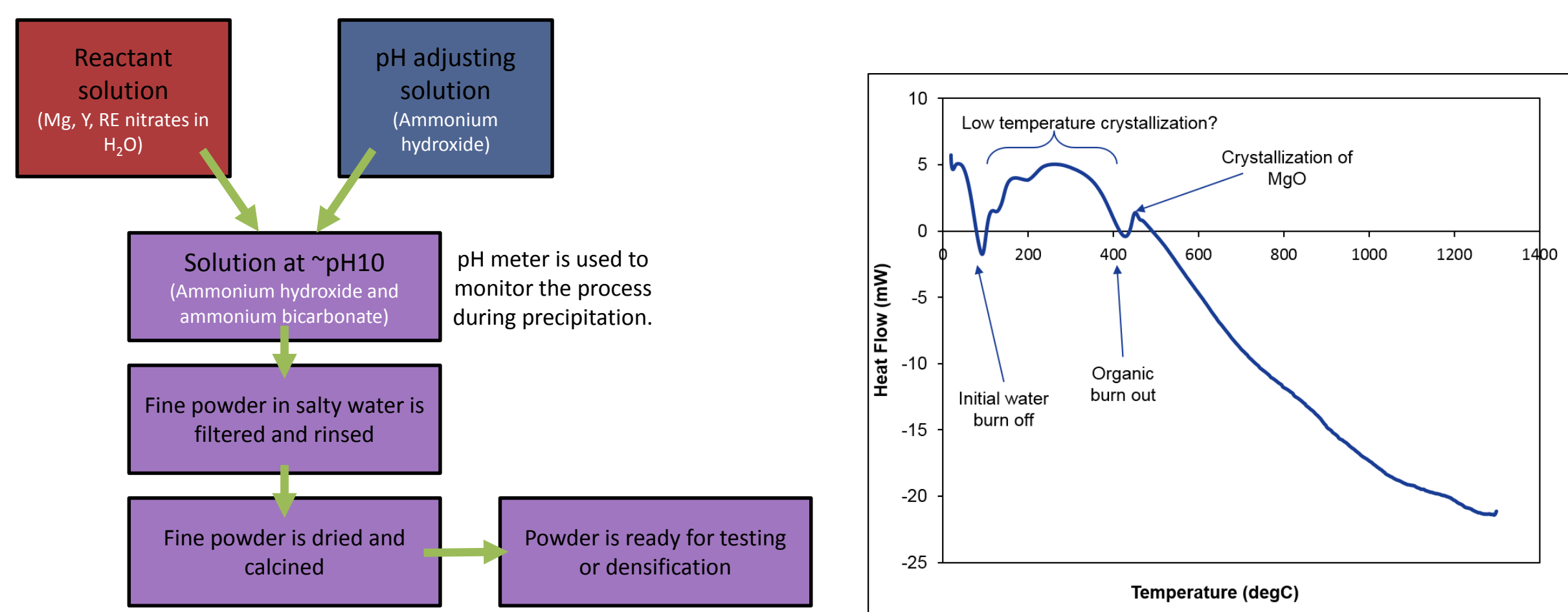
### Research Objective

- Minimize performance trade-off in bulk transparent materials by creating nanocomposites to optimize two competing properties simultaneously.
- Advance synthesis and processing science for IR-transparent, dual-phase ceramic nanocomposites for expanded functionality.



### Challenges

- Densification of nanocomposites in order to promote bulk mass transfer without high grain boundary mobility.
- Development of a homogeneous microstructure with near theoretical density for maximum transparency at the wavelength of interest.

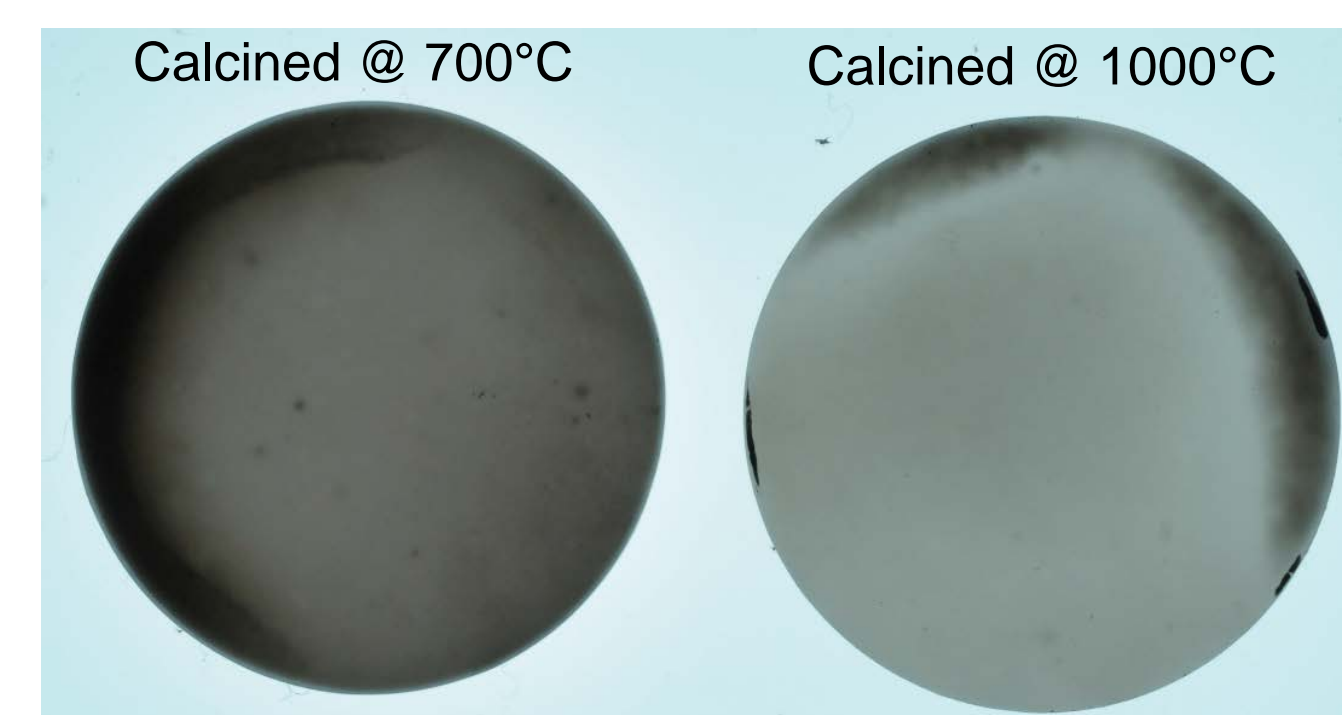


Fluorescence of ARL developed nanocomposite powders shows similar response to single phase Er:Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and transparent Er:Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> monolith.

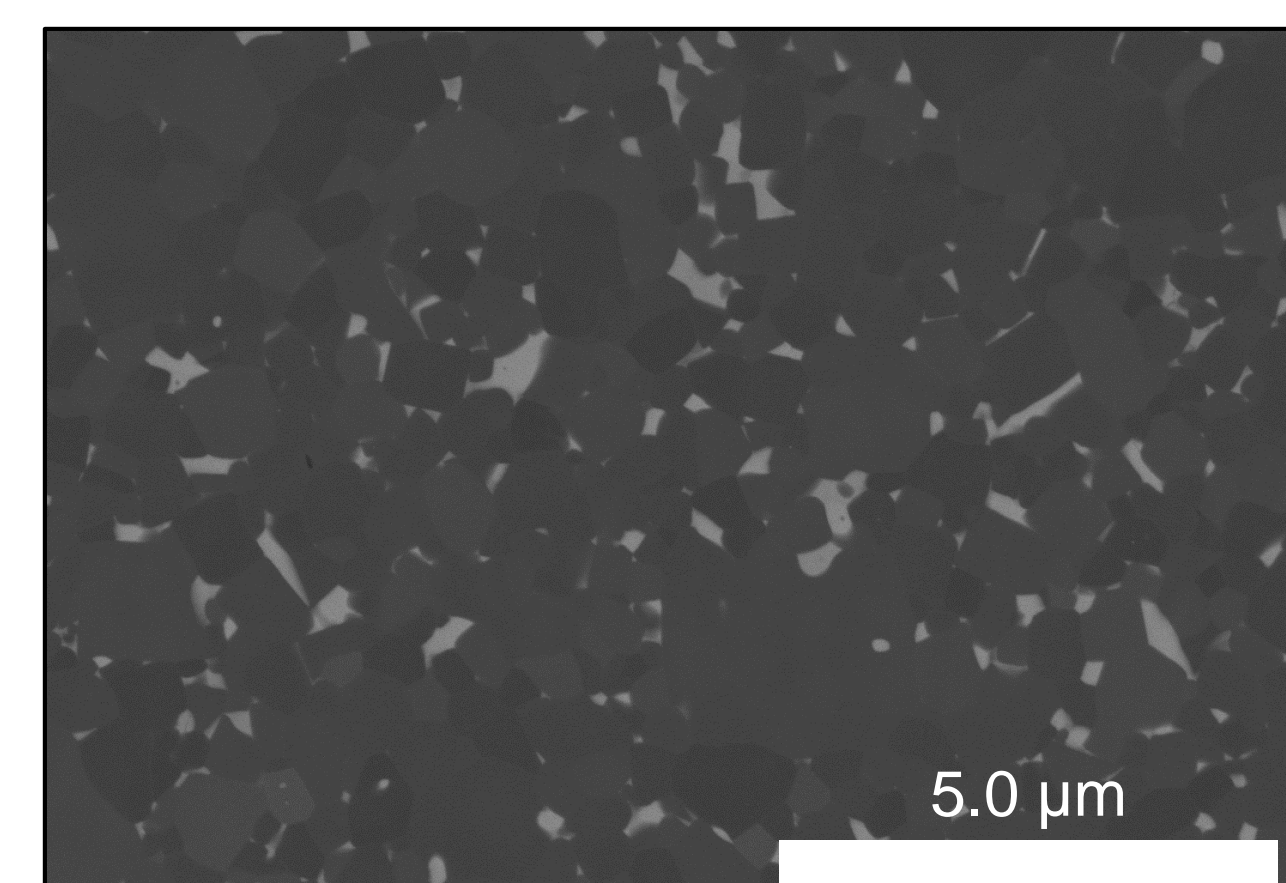
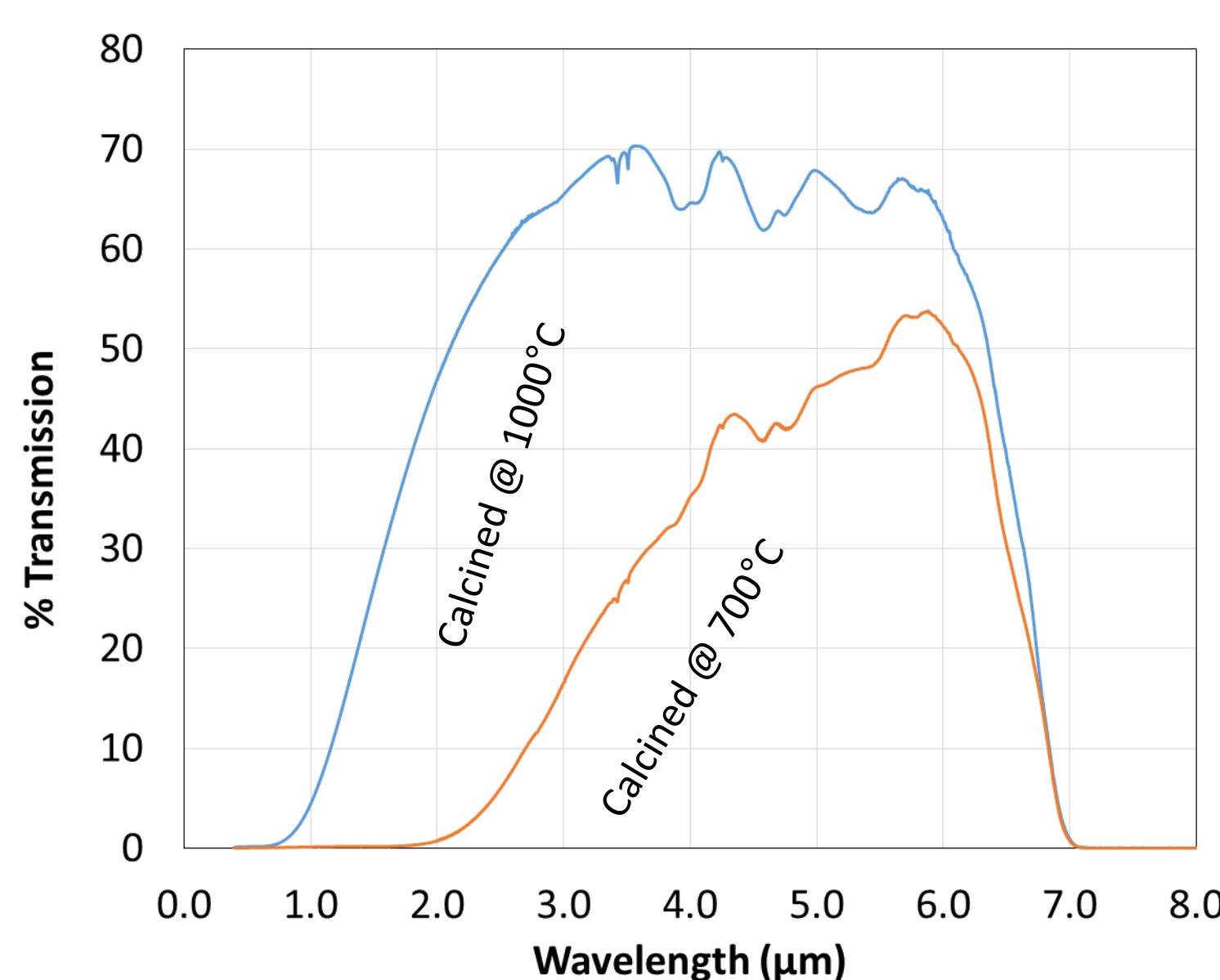
### ARL Facilities and Capabilities Available to Support Collaborative Research

- Advance capability in high temperature processing of transparent ceramics including:
  - Hot Isostatic Pressing (2000°C, 30ksi)
  - Hot Uniaxial Pressing (2000°C, 6100psi)
  - Electric Field Assisted Sintering
  - Single Mode Microwave Sintering (915 MHz & 2.45 GHz, 2000°C, 5000 psi)
  - Thermomagnetic Processing (2200°C, 5000psi, 9T)

Calcination Temperature (°C)	Dwell Time (min)	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
700	10	3.56
1000	10	3.61



Back lit image of 1 inch diameter discs.



Microstructure of the 1000°C part.

Improvement in transmission spectra is observed upon an increase in sample density. Next step is to show a reduced grain size to further improve the transmission.

### Complementary Expertise / Facilities/ Capabilities Sought in Collaboration

- ARL seeks collaborators with expertise and capability in the areas of:
  - TEM sample preparation and imaging to determine:
    - Homogeneity of rare earth dopant throughout the material
    - Microstructure of submicron grains and grain boundaries
  - Modeling and simulation to determine:
    - Ideal processing parameters
    - Microstructural evolution
    - Potential material systems
  - Access to synchrotron X-rays to calculate lattice parameters and strain.