



TITANIUM 2006

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TITANIUM RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FOR NAVAL APPLICATIONS

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Navy Platforms

Reduced Surface Ship Signatures Required - RF, IR, Visible, Magnetic, Acoustic



DDG 1000

Hardness Against Underwater Explosions (UNDEX), Air Blast, Ballistic and Fragment Penetration



UUV

Increased Speed & Improved Protection Systems



JHSV



ASDS

Reduced Submarine and UUV Magnetic and Acoustic Signatures



LCS 1

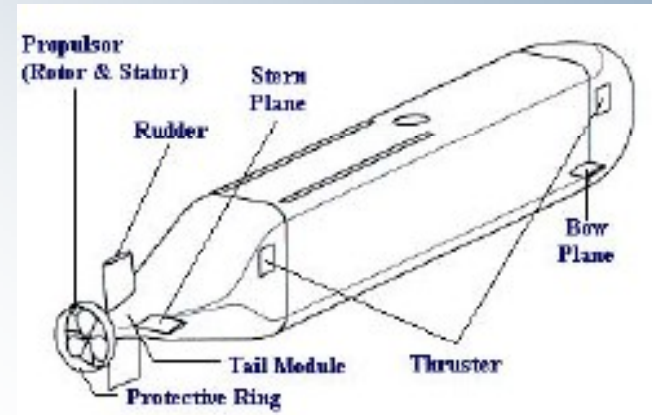


Titanium Usage in USN Ships

Ship Class	Total Weight of Titanium per Ship (lb)
CVN 68	16,500
CG 47	20,800
DDG 51	33,700
SSN 688	31,375
SSBN / SSGN	31,375
SSN 21	75,175
SSN 774	31,375
LPD 17	136,650

ASDS Titanium Usage

- **High flow stress in tail**
 - Distortion of aluminum alloy
 - Replaced with Ti (?)
- **14 battery bottles**
 - 2 ft diameter x 5 ft long
 - Ti 6-4 ELI
- **Ti 5111 fasteners**



Advanced Seal Delivery System



Ti-5111 for Naval Applications

Ti-5111 Navy Service Application

- Extensive evaluation for Submarine Communications Mast Structure
- Mast is welded Ti-5111 structure – plate, bar, & forging
- Over 45 Masts deployed / first deployed in 2000





Navy Titanium R&D Projects

- **Advanced Combatant Materials Program**
 - **Flow Formed Seamless CP Pipe**
 - **LCS Exhaust Gas Uptakes**
- **Unmanned Undersea Vehicle (UUV) Pressure Hulls**
 - **Investment Cast Ti-5111 & Ti CP-2LO**
 - Ti-5111 Forgings
- **Metallic Material Advanced Development & Certification Program**
 - Project on Ti 5111 Evaluation for Critical Applications
 - Certification of Ti-5111 Fasteners for Shock Applications
- **Titanium Welding Fabrication R&D Projects**
 - FSW, Flux-assisted Welding (Including FCAW), GMAW-PA
 - Laser Peening for Weld Fatigue Improvement
- **Technical Support to Low-Cost Ti Program (DARPA)**
 - Evaluation of Solid-State Ti Plate (Armstrong Process)
 - Ti Applications – Future Navy / Navy After Next
- **ALVIN HOV Technical Support**
 - New Pressure Hull (Ti-6Al-4V ELI Forgings)
- **CVN 21 MANTECH Project (cancelled)**



CP Titanium Piping Applications

- **Low Cost Titanium Piping**
 - Rationale: Reduce Cost of Proven Titanium Application
 - Low Cost Powder Preform
 - » Hollow, Cylindrical Preform
 - » Navy Can Benefit from Government/Industry Low Cost Powder Initiatives
 - » Consolidation Process
 - Flowform Conversion
 - » Minimal Material Waste
 - » Proven Technology

Issue Limiting Increased Use:

- *High material and fabrication costs*
- *Ti system estimated to saved \$17M/ship if life cycle savings*



USS SAN ANTONIO (LPD 17)



Titanium Piping System Fabrication Facility

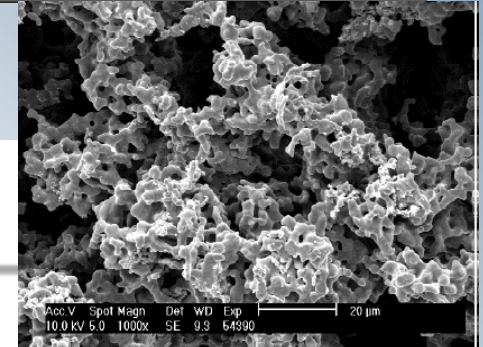
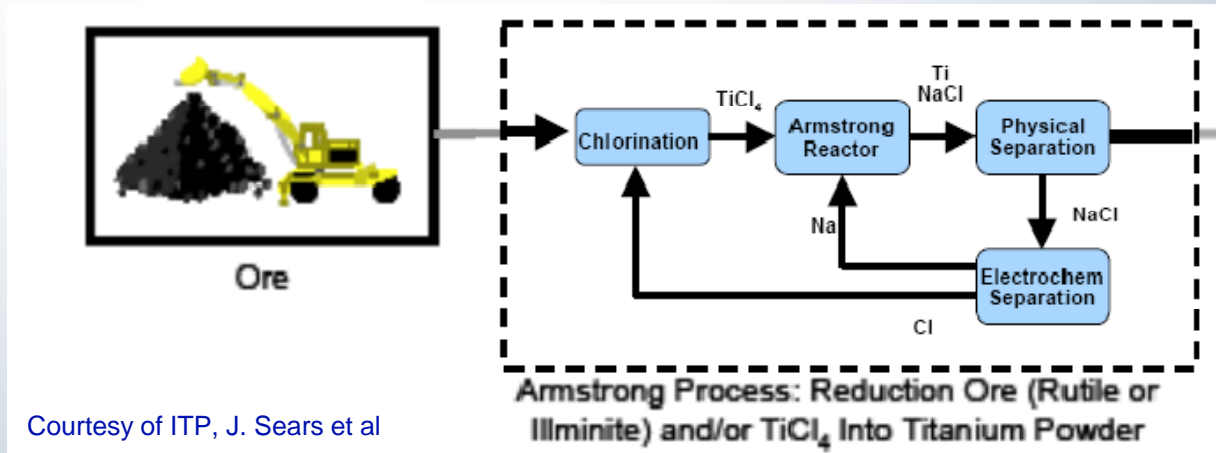


Overview CP Titanium Piping

- **Rationale:**
 - Reduce Cost of Proven Titanium Application (Seawater Piping)
 - Navy Can Benefit from Government/Industry Low Cost Powder Initiatives
- **Goal:**
 - Develop titanium pipe conforming to ASTM B 861 (& B 338) from low-cost powder
- **Team: NSWCCD, ADMA, DFC, DuPont and CTC**
- **Approach:**
 - Hollow cylindrical preforms via powder metallurgy (PM) route
 - » CIP + Sintering of powder to hollow cylinders by ADMA
 - » Consolidation of CP Gr 2 powder to hollow cylinders via unique DuPont process (including CIP&HIP)
 - Conversion of preforms to pipe via flowforming by DFC

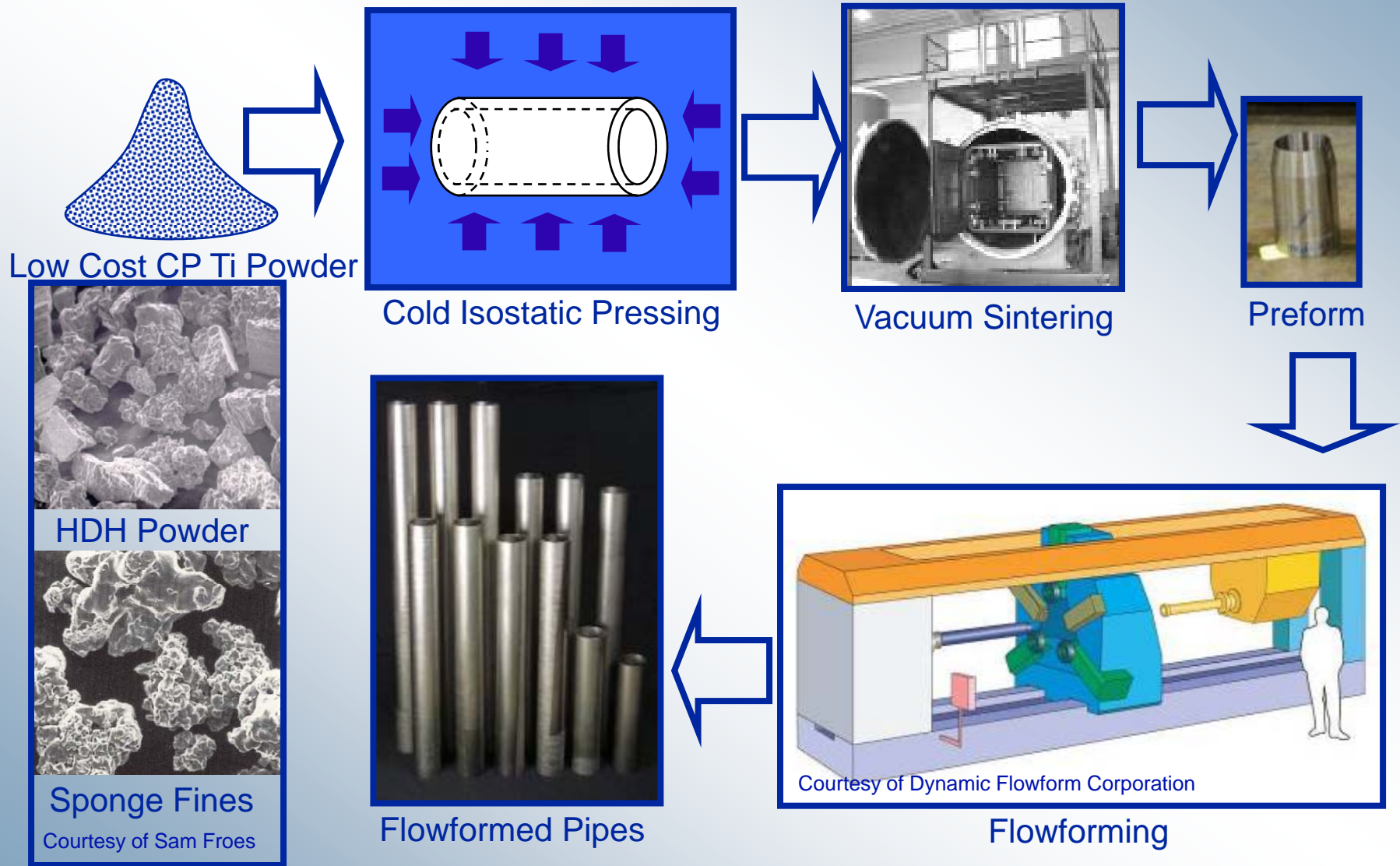
CP Titanium Powder Processes

- ITP Armstrong Process Powder



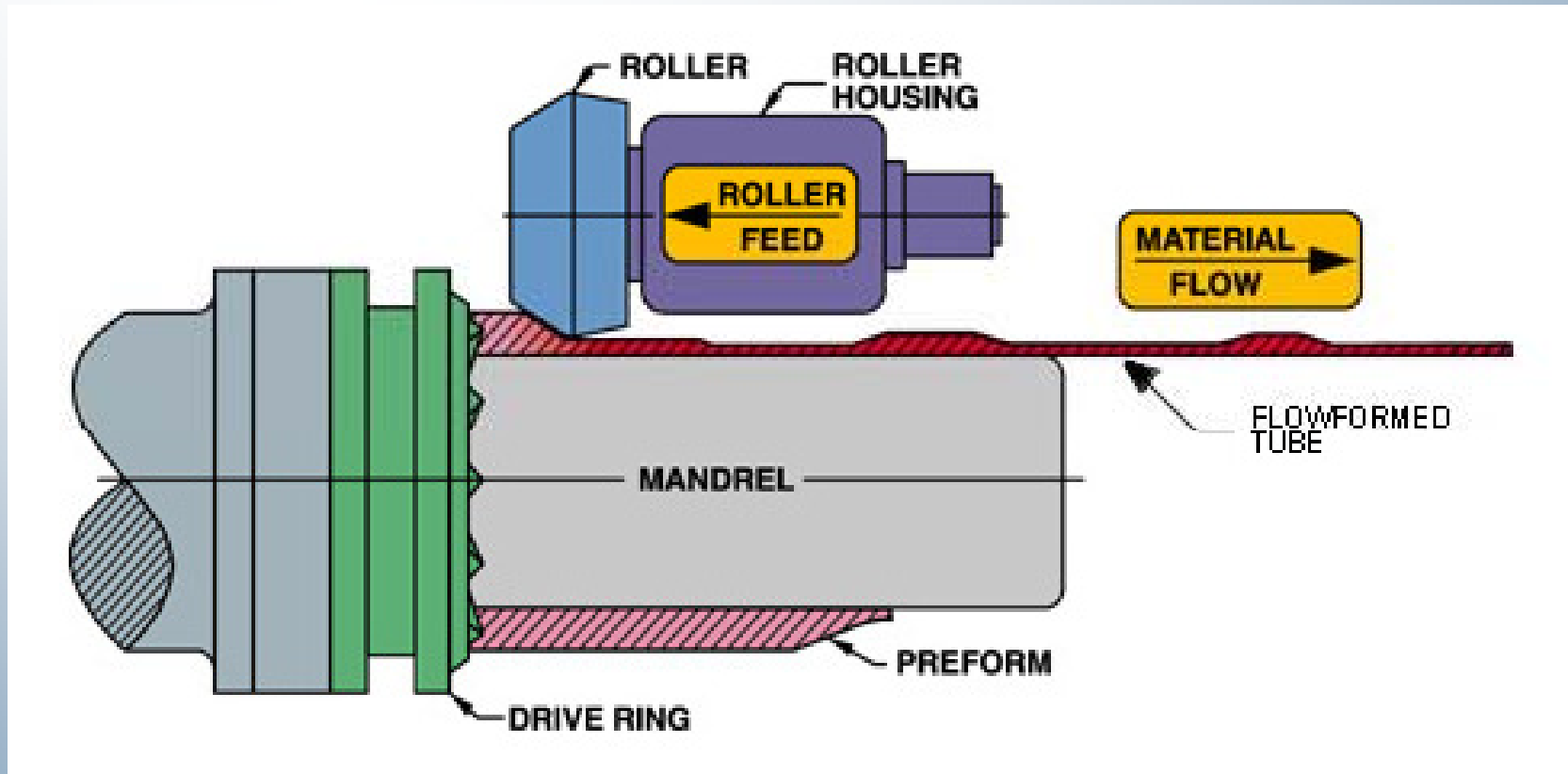
- ADMA's Hydride-Dehydride Powder
- DuPont-Honeywell's CP titanium powder via modified Hunter Process (?)
- DuPont-MER aims for even lower cost Ti under DARPA program

CP Titanium Pipe Processing



Flowforming

- Reverse Flowforming for pipe making



Flowforming Facility @ DFC



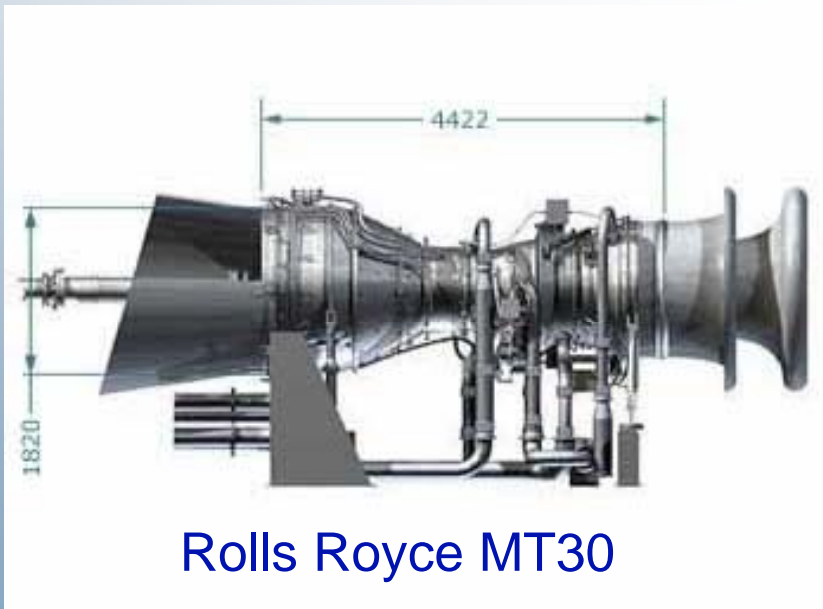
Flowformed titanium pipe

Preforms

Courtesy of Dynamic Flowform Corporation

LCS Titanium Uptakes Overview

- Objective: Perform feasibility analysis to determine whether titanium alloys are viable materials to meet the design and performance requirements of the current LCS gas turbines uptakes.



- Goal: Achieve weight savings, approach a cost-neutral solution
- Current LCS uptake design employs nickel-based Inconel 625
- Evaluate as high temperature replacement

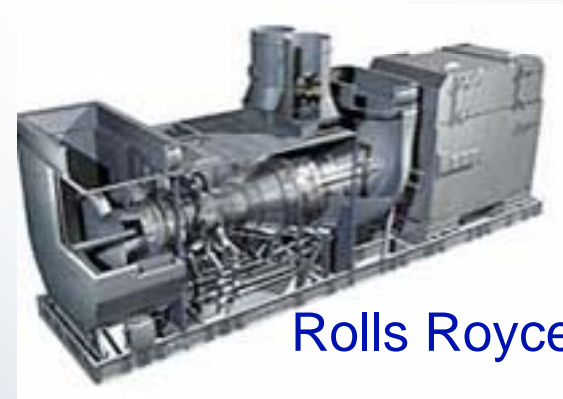
LCS Titanium Uptake Feasibility

Tensile Yield Strength

	IN 625	Ti1100	IN 625	Ti1100
Temp (F)	YS (ksi)		YS (ksi)/Density(lb/in3)	
75	69.5	134	227.9	822.1
1200	106	81	347.5	496.9
1400	79	77	259.0	472.4



Freedom (LCS1)

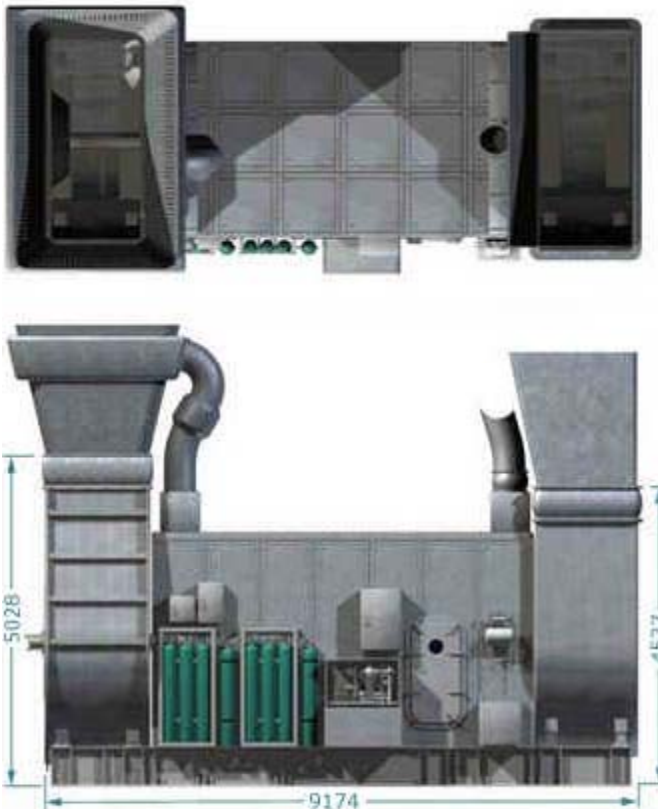


Rolls Royce MT30



LCS Titanium Uptake Feasibility

Rolls Royce MT30



- Level of substitution
 - Inner sheath
 - L-Bracket framing
 - Outer sheath
- Critical design criteria
 - Design shock load during operation
 - High-temperature creep resistance
 - Thermal fatigue
 - Corrosion resistance
 - Substitution compatibility with present materials (YS, % elongation, manufacturability, etc.)
- Investigate up to 3 candidate materials
 - Ti-1100, Ti-21S, Other?
- Determine weight savings (based on 1:1 substitution)
- Perform FEA on best candidate material





Cast Titanium & Ti-5111 Alloy

Unmanned Undersea Vehicles (UUV)

Near net-shape pressure hull castings

Hull Inserts, Penetrations



**Trial Casting
Ti CP-2LO UUV Hull
Section**



**Trial Casting
Ti-5111 UUV Hull Section**

*High-Speed Ships
(LCS)*

Castings (Waterjet
components -
impellers, pump
casings, ducts)



SUMMARY

- Titanium is an optimum material for seawater service
- It has been successfully used in the Navy for decades and continues to be used primarily in auxiliary systems
- Increased use and large structural applications are limited by high material & fabrication costs
- Although initial cost may be offset by reduced life cycle and end of life value, ship acquisition cost rules
- Opportunities exist for titanium to increased payload, range, stability, and operating cycles