



ATTRIBUTES OF NANOSTRUCTURED MCrAlYs

George E. Kim, Ph.D.

CSAT

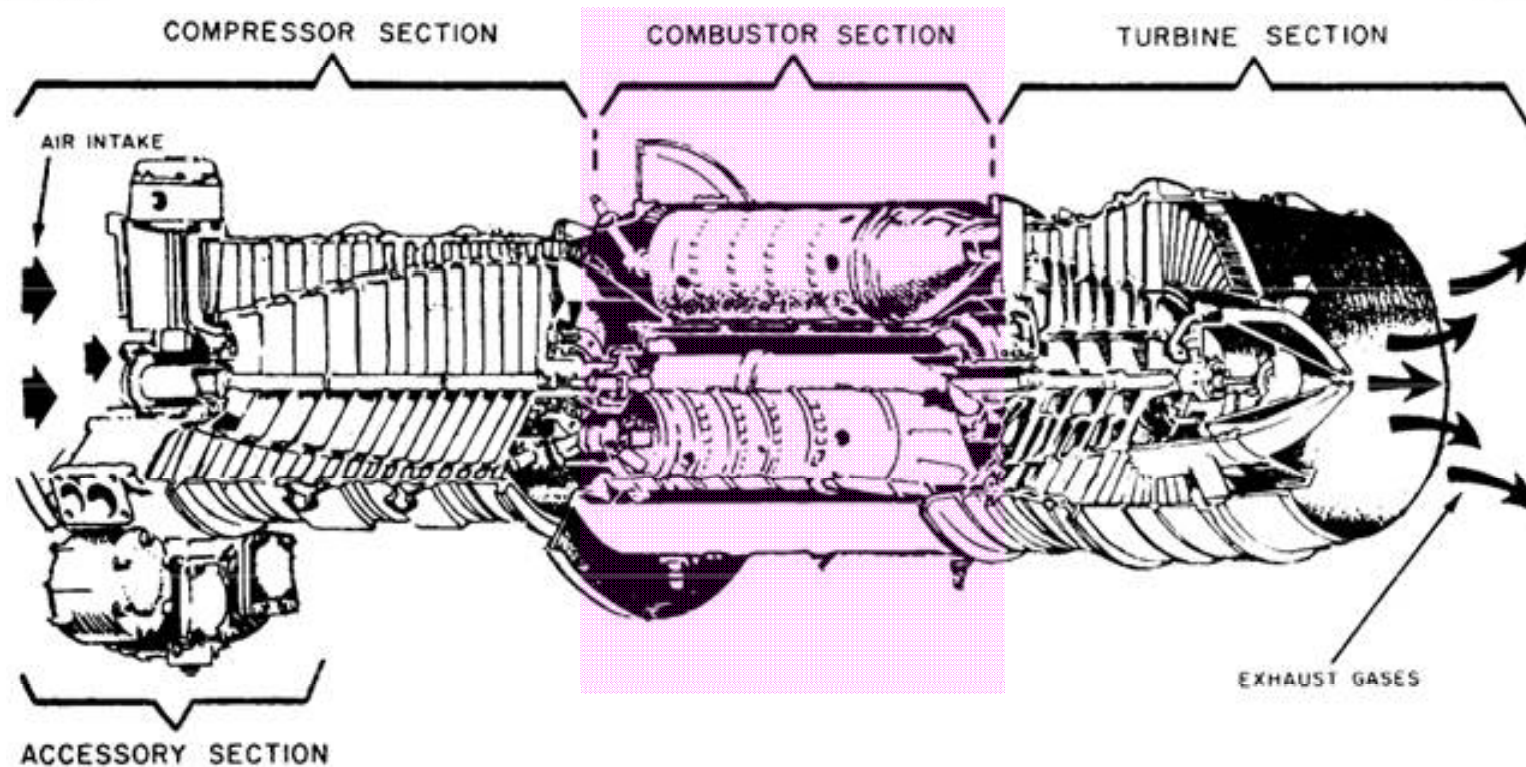
June 23, 2015



OVERVIEW:

- ☐ cryogenically milled NiCrAlY bond coat
- ☐ non-cryogenically milled NiCrAlY bond coat
- ☐ possible mechanisms
- ☐ potential for cold spray
- ☐ summary
- ☐ acknowledgements

gas turbine engine





n-bond coat

n-NiCrAlY Bond Coats using Cryomilled Powder



George E. Kim



Julie Schoenung et al.



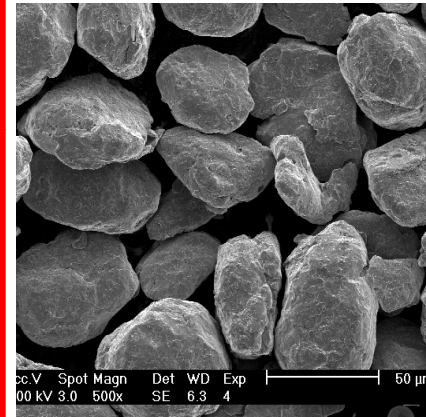
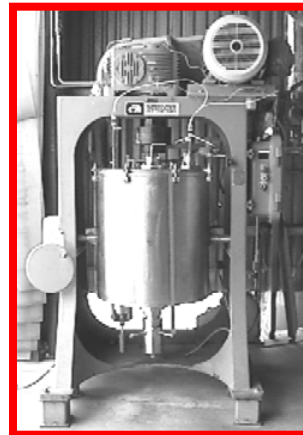
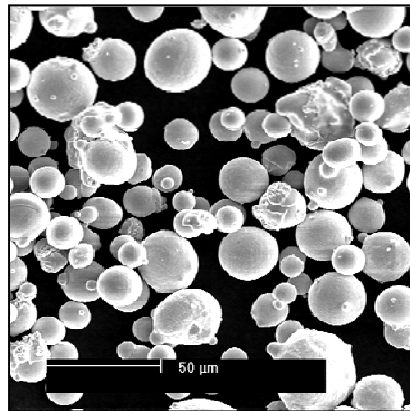
Virgil Provenzano

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(Contract no. N00014-03-10146)*

Dr. Lawrence T. Kabacoff – Program Officer

Tel: (514) 240-7932; Fax: (514) 762-9022; email: info@perpetualtech.ca; www.perpetualtech.ca

**cryomilled with
0.635 cm SS balls
for 8 hours**



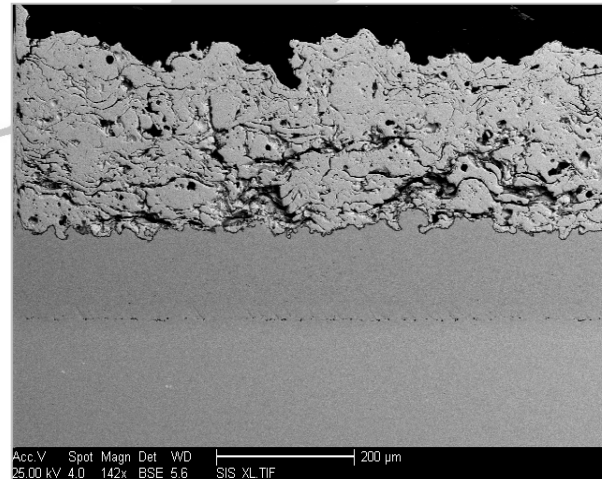
conventional NiCrAlY powder

- avg. particle size: 30 µm
- avg. grain size: 1-5 µm

cryomilled NiCrAlY powder

- avg. particle size: 35 µm
- avg. grain size: **27 nm**

thermal cycle test

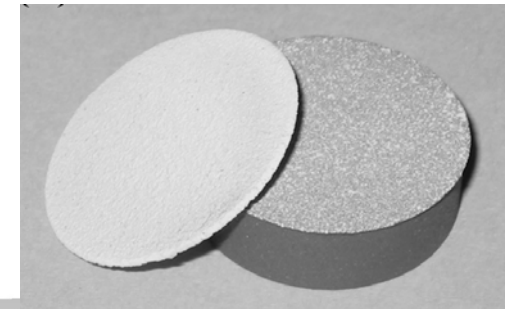
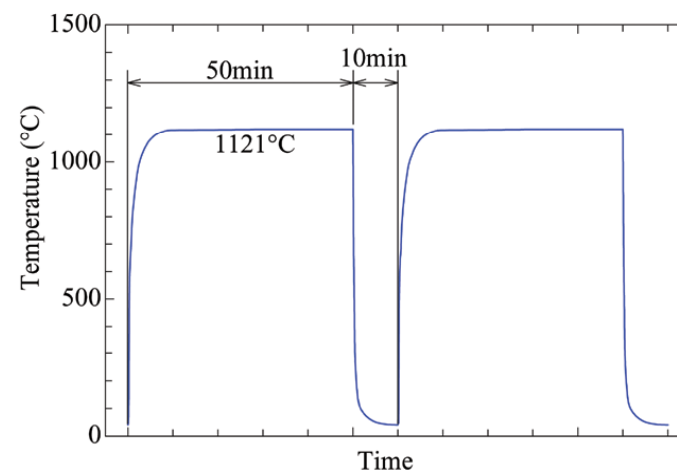


APS YPSZ top coat
250 - 300 μm

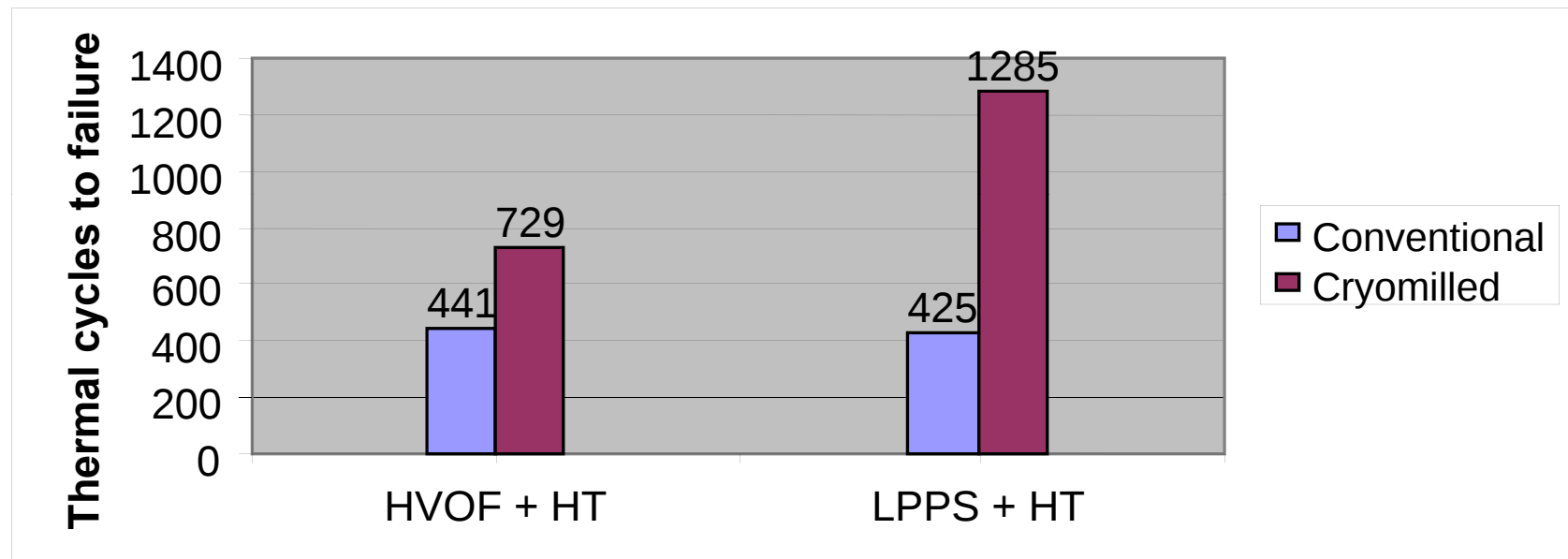
HVOF or LPPS bond coat
100 -150 μm

substrate

**Some samples were heat treated at
1080°C in vacuum for 4h before
thermal cycle testing.**

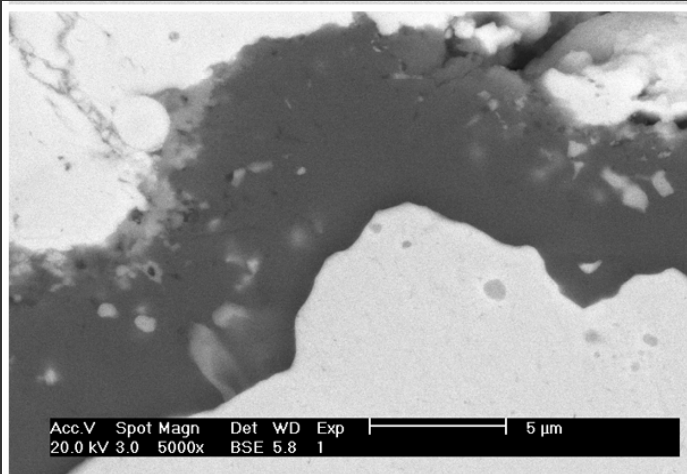


thermal cycling test



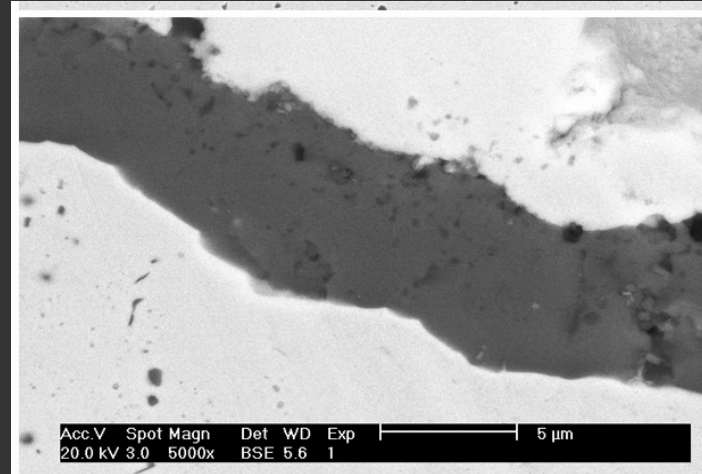
HTed TBCs with LPPS bond coat

Conventional



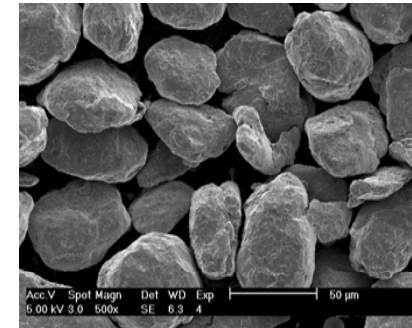
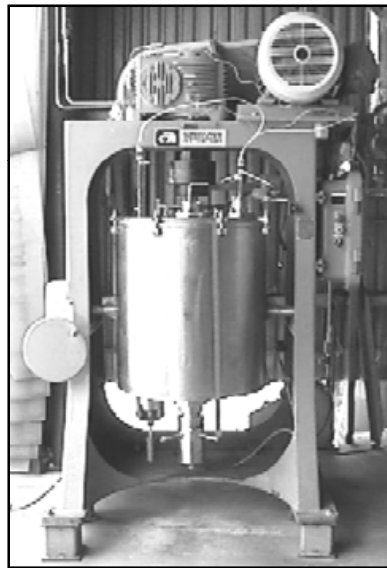
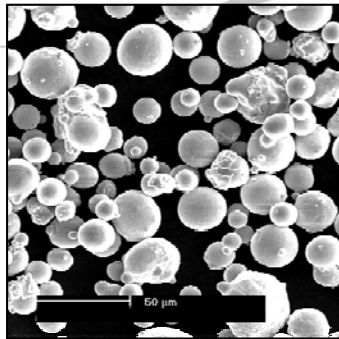
LPPS B 425 cycles

Cryomilled



LPPS D 1285 cycles

cryomilling processing



\$\$\$

\$\$\$



n-bond coat

n-NiCrAlY Bond Coats using Non-cryogenically Milled Powder



George E. Kim



Tony Addona

McGill

Mathieu Brochu



objective

OBJECTIVE:

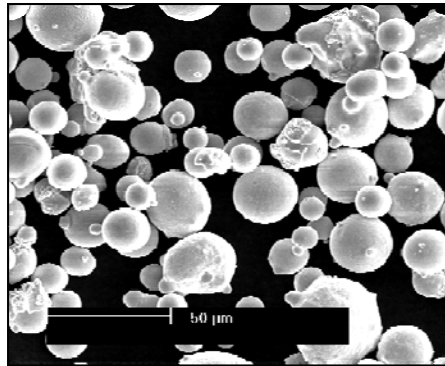
*“To develop an **economically** viable nanostructured bond coat with superior protective/performance properties”*

Emphasis on:

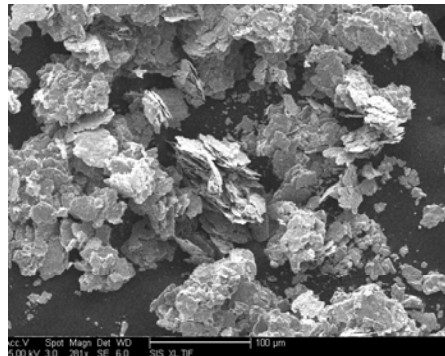
- processing of nanostructured, **equiaxed** NiCrAlY powder using **non-cryogenic** milling that provides enhanced attributes similar to those observed in cryomilled powder



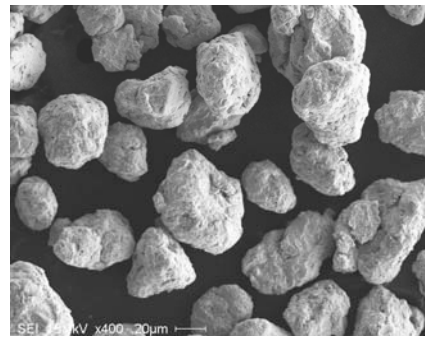
as-received



3.5 years



flake particles



current powder

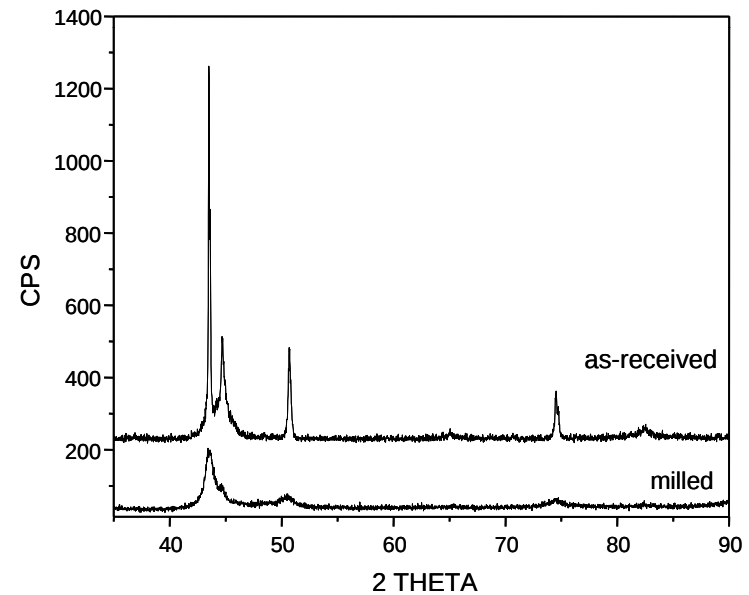


in 2007

non-cryogenic milling: lower cost processing of n-metal powder

Partially supported by United States Office of Naval Research (Contract no. N00014-03-10146)

Dr. Lawrence T. Kabacoff – Program Officer





non-cryogenic milling: scale-up



MCrAlY powder

2nd Generation

(4' x 6' x 3' and 800 lb)

- 5 lb batch
- \$ 1,000/lb
- 500 lb/yr capacity

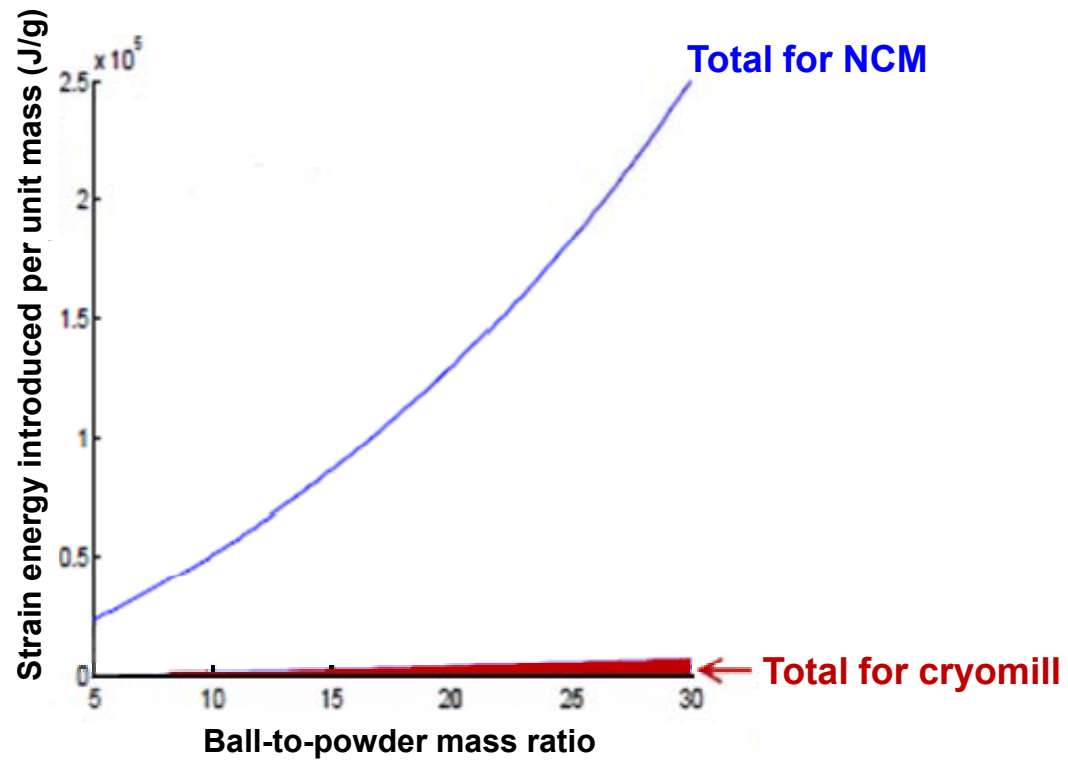
3rd Generation (provisional patent)

(8' x 8' x 10' and 10,000 lb)

- 100 lb batch
- < \$ 50/lb
- 20,000 lb/yr capacity



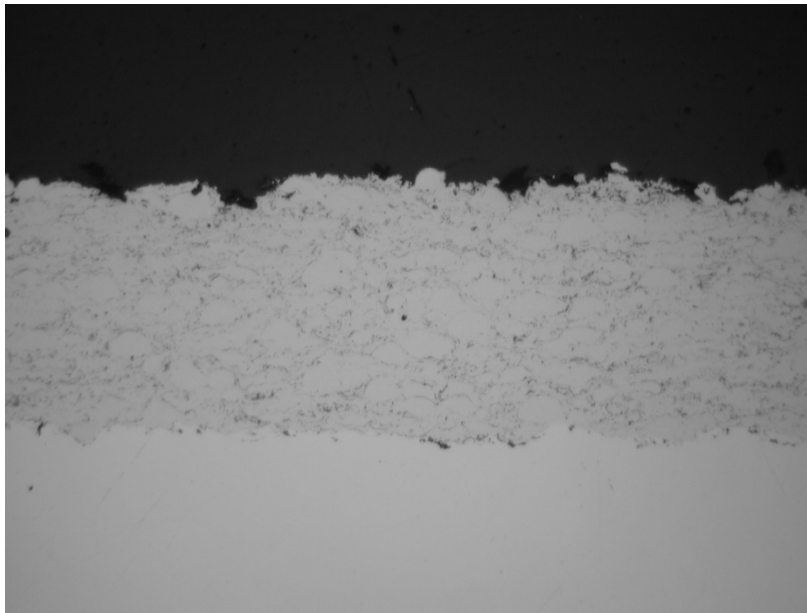
strain energy comparison





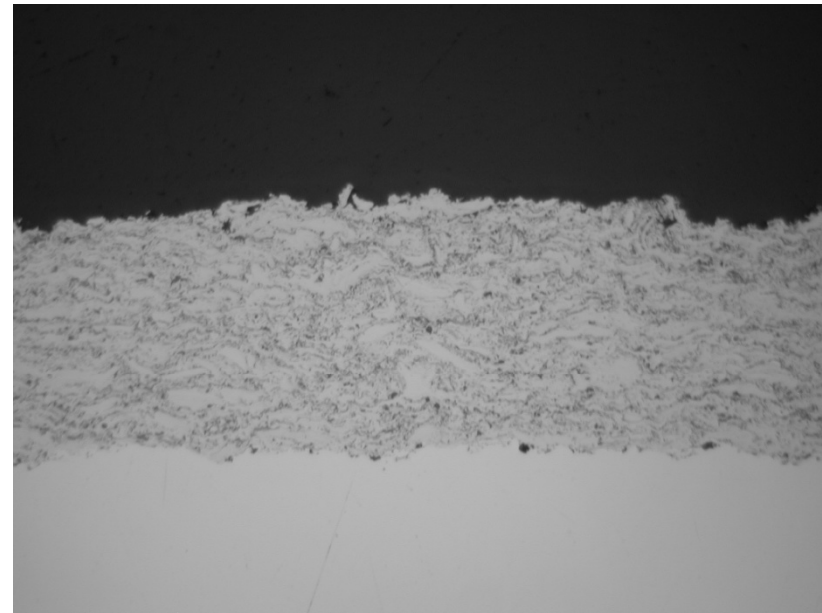
HVOF applied NiCrAlY coatings

conventional



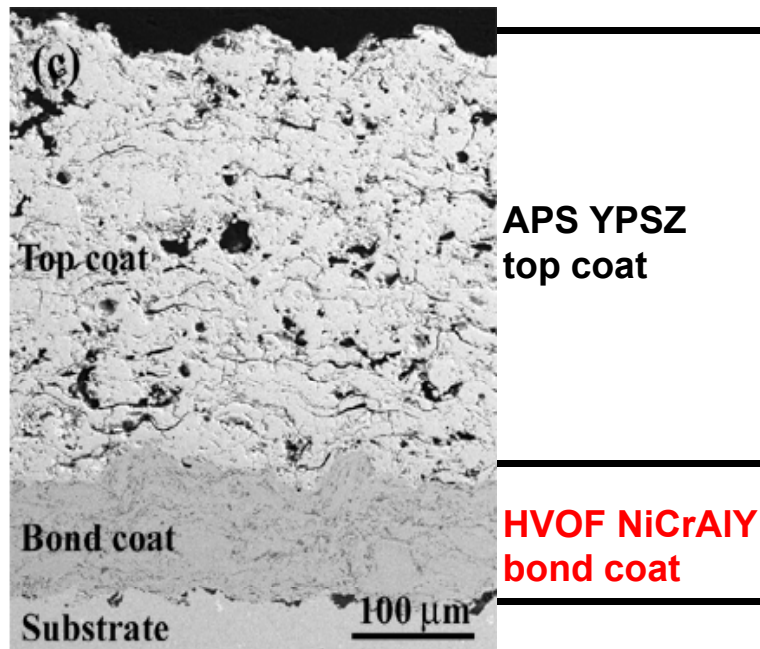
- 515 HV_{0.3}
- < 0.5% porosity

nanostructured



- 522 HV_{0.3}
- < 0.5 % porosity

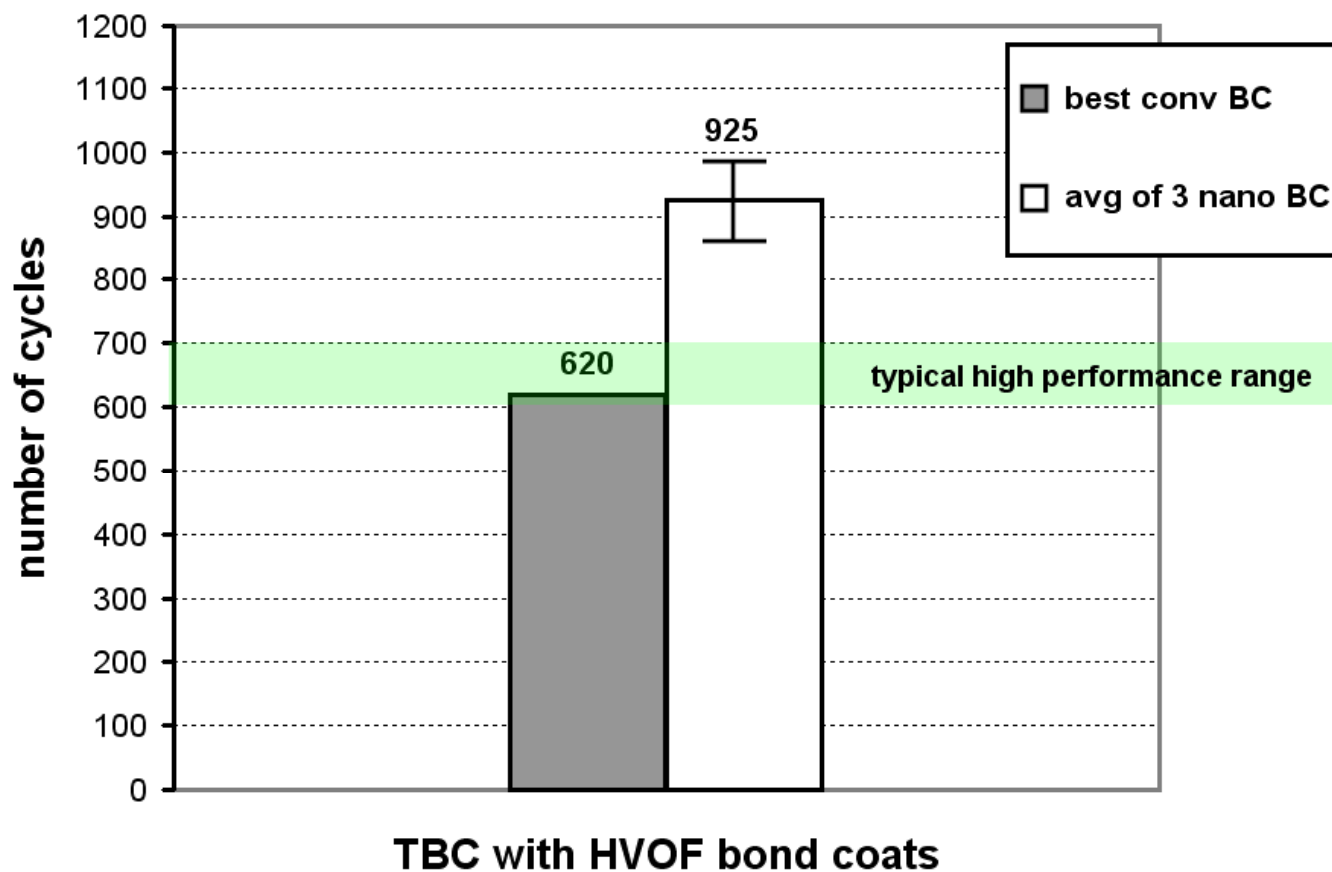
thermal cycling test



- each cycle consisted of 9 min ramp up, 45 min hold at 1,093 °C, followed by a 10 min forced air cool down

Samples were not heat treated before thermal cycle testing.

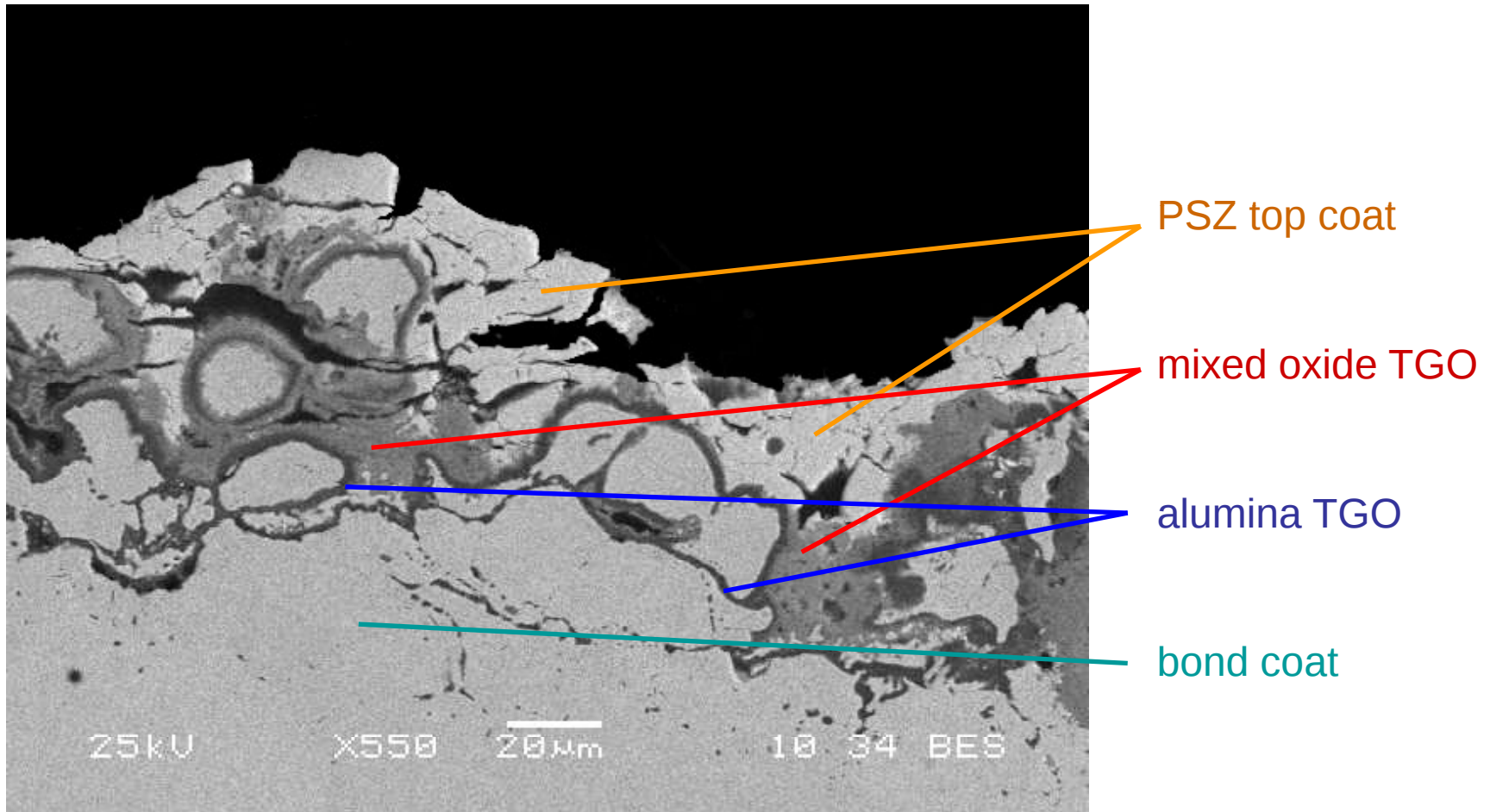
thermal cycling test





USNA

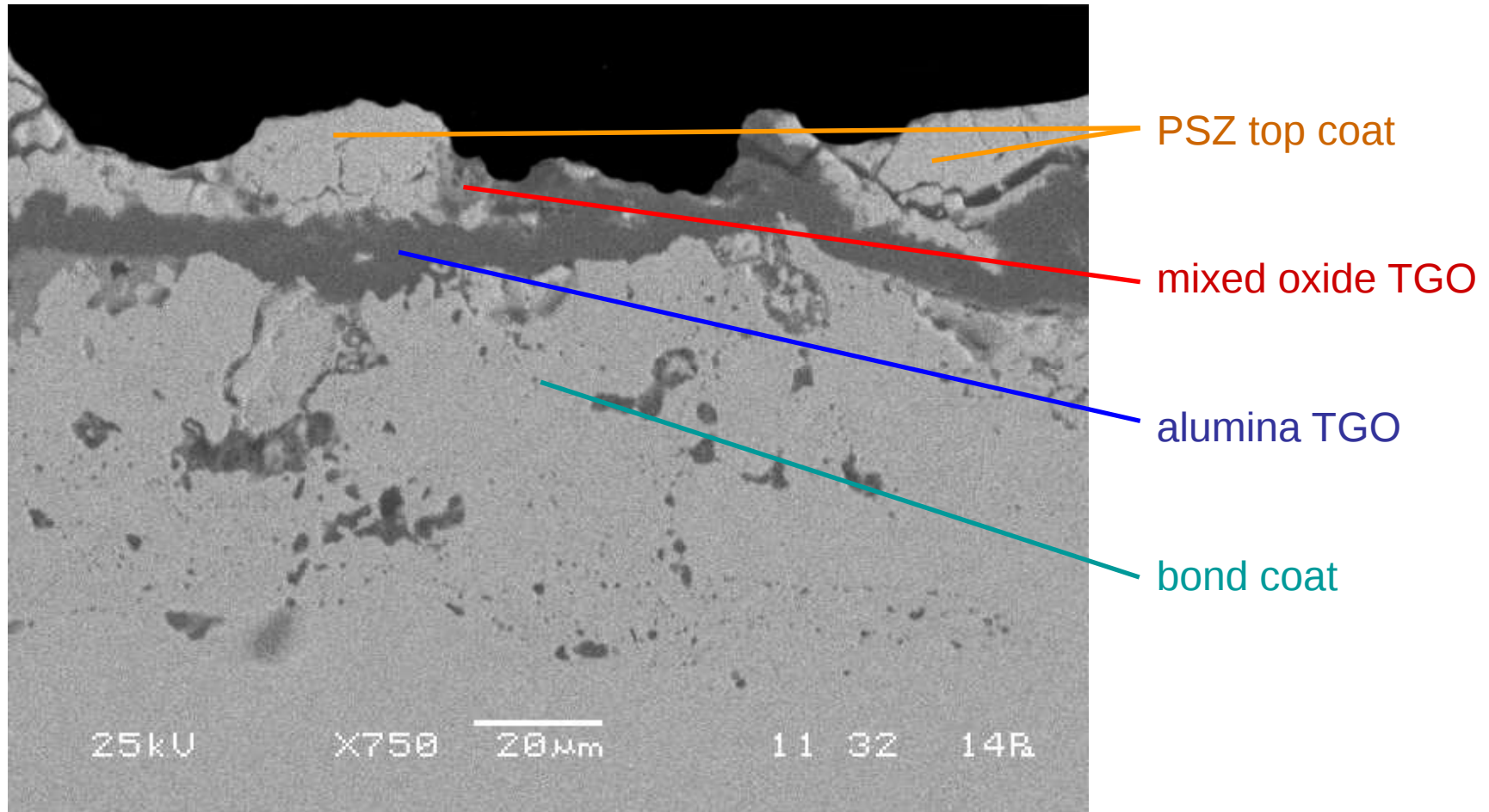
TBC with conventional bond coat





USNA

TBC with nanostructured bond coat





feedback from USNA regarding failed TBC samples

TGO on n-NiCrAlY:

- thicker and more continuous α -alumina layer
- very few and isolated regions consisting of mixed oxide

TGO on conventional NiCrAlY:

- duo layers consisting of alumina and mixed oxides
- overall thickness seemed lower (note that these samples failed 30 % sooner)



possible mechanisms

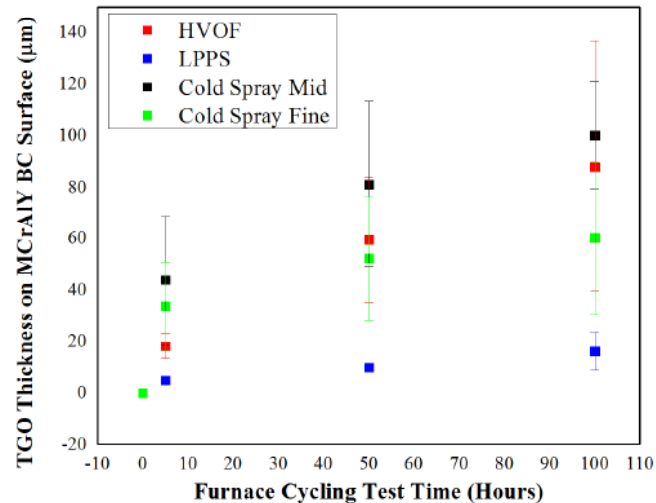
n-dispersoids...

- may enhance alumina formation and mitigate TGO growth rate, especially the mixed oxides
- may contribute to a better CTE match between top and bond coats
- may increase bond coat creep resistance
- at the grain boundaries may slow down interdiffusion between bond coat and substrate

NEEDS MUCH MORE DETAILED STUDY!!!

Oxidation Behavior of MCrAlY – TGO Thickness – AS/FCT

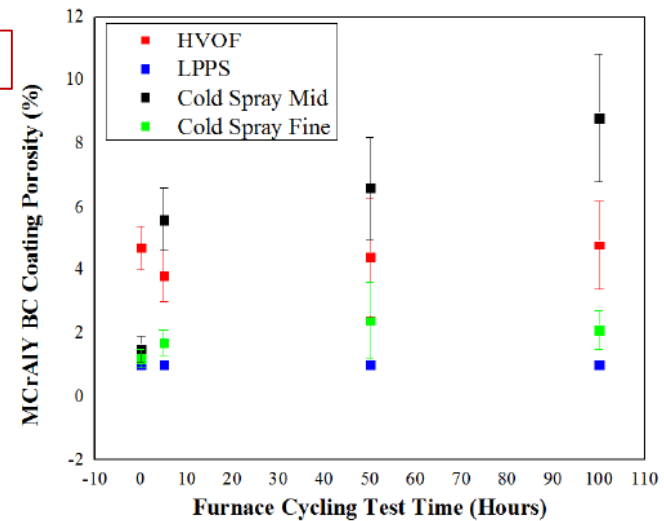
œerlikon
metco



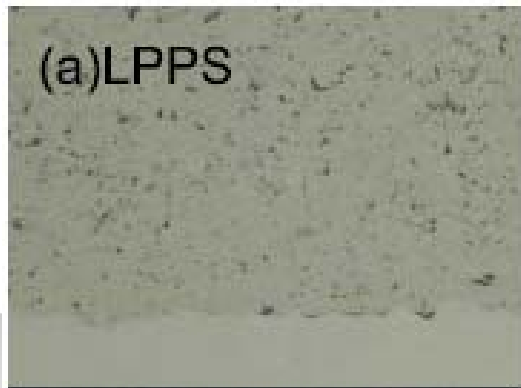
@ 1,000 °C

Coating Porosity – AS/FCT

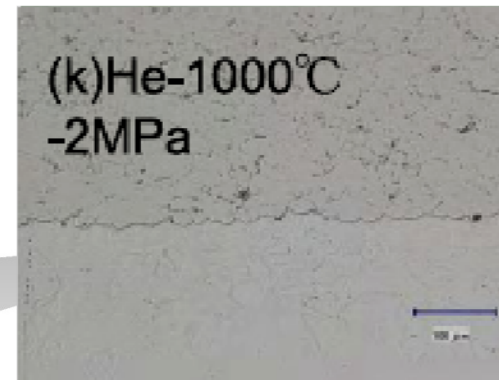
œerlikon
metco



Barth et al. - Cold spray bond coats structure and oxidation behavior – Thermal Barrier Coatings IV (2014) – ECI



REF: Sone et al. –
Comparison of CoNiCrAlY
coatings...cold spray and
LPPS – ITSC2012



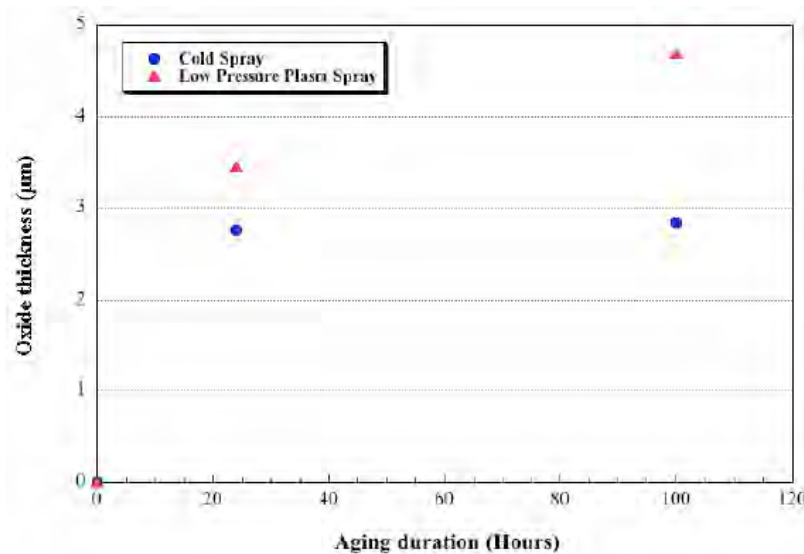


Table 3-2 Image analyses results of porosity measurement

Spray technique	Porosity
Cold-sprayed coating	0.363 %
Low pressure plasma sprayed coating	2.212 %

Y. Ichikawa - Elucidation of Deposition Mechanisms of Cold-Gas-Dynamic-Sprayed MCrAlY Coatings Focused on Nano-Structure – PhD dissertation – Tohoku U.

Fig. 3-15 Relationship between aluminum oxide thickness and aging duration for cold-sprayed and low-pressure plasma-sprayed CoNiCrAlY coating in 1100 °C atmospheric environment.



cold spray n-MCrAlY

Preliminary cold spray of n-NiCrAlY coating

(by Zhang et al. @ State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710049, PR China)

- “Nanostructured (both top and bond coats) TBCs exhibits relatively longer lifetime than the conventional coating at cycle testing at 1,150 °C.”
- “A uniform Al₂O₃ layer was formed on the surface of nanostructured coating. A dual-subscale oxide formed on the conventional coating contained the inner Al₂O₃ oxide and an external mixed oxide composed of spinel, possibly Cr₂O₃ and NiO.”

Although Zhang et al.'s preliminary results look promising for cold spray n-NiCrAlY, there remains limited data in directly comparing the nanostructured coating to its conventional counterpart



cold spray n-MCrAlY

- performance of thermal spray and cold spray MCrAlY w.r.t. oxidation seems to be related to many factors; however, between LPPS and cold spray a major factor is coating density
- existing literature indicate cold spray as a viable means to deposit effective MCrAlY bond coat
- preliminary study on cold spray nanostructured NiCrAlY yielded promising results



summary

SUMMARY:

- nanostructured NiCrAlY bond coats show superior resistance to oxidation and thermal cycling
- non-cryogenically milled NiCrAlY powder has been developed and shows promising results
- cold spray may provide a cost-effective means of processing optimized n-MCrAlY coatings



acknowledgements

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- Julie Schoenung (UCD)
- Leo Ajdelsztajn (GE-GRC)
- Tony Addona (n-WERKZ)
- Mathieu Brochu (McGill U.)
- **Victor Champagne (ARL)**
- **Aaron Nardi (UTRC)**



ATTRIBUTES OF NANOSTRUCTURED MCrAlYs

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