Manufacturing Science of Layered Multifunctional coatings

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DOE UTSR Meeting, Nov 2015



Center for Thermal Spray Research

AT STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY





Hot section coatings having been critical enablers in recent years



University

TBC Manufacturing Technologies



Thermal spray manufacturing variants













Evolution of TBC Materials and Thermal Spray Manufacturing



APS TBC fabrication involves numerous variables



TBC Processing Reliability/Quality is becoming increasingly important



Requires

- Robust scientific understanding of manufacturing process
- Effective tool to assess coating quality and process/coating reliability

(both from development and manufacturing point of view)





Plasma spray is a highly complex deposition process: Materials Synthesized from Extreme Conditions

NON-EQUILIBRIUM PROCESSING Ultra rapid heating and phase change Rapid cooling and solidification Impact pressure induced transformations

MULTI-SCALE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES Nano-, micro-, meso- and macro-scales Defect-dominated attributes

HIGHLY ANISOTROPIC BEHAVIOR

Process-induced residual stresses Anisotropic properties across length scales Non-linear elastic behavior Non-linear res





Microsecond time scales





Non-linear response ceramics



Anisotropy





Need to develop interdisciplinary Processing/Manufacturing Science

Center for Thermal Spray Research at Stony Brook University





Sanjay Sampath, Stony Brook University Presentation at NIMS, April 2015

Tools, Technologies and Models are now available at each step



Industry has started to adopt these capabilities for manufacturing control, Enhanced new processes, novel designs, models and applications Article in Integrating Materials and Manufacturing Innovation PAINT: Partnership for Accelerated Insertion of New Technology: Case Study for Thermal Spray



http://www.immijournal.com/content/pdf/2193-9772-2-1.pdf



A large portfolio of scientific information has been developed manufacturing science of TBCs

Integrated Process Diagnostics Neutron-based Assessment of Pore Distribution (3D) Experiment **Properties dominated** Interlamellar Pores by defects, nanoscale Cracks 31% grains, splats interfaces Globular Pores and interphases Thermal Aging Effects on D Particle In Flight Diagnostic **Properties** globular pores [hermal Conductivity (WimK) splat interfaces Isothermal Exposure 2nd Order Process Map intrasplat cracks ?=60% Elastic Modulus Contours =50% 3800 interlamellar pores ប Thinner Splats 2 0.1 Temperature 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 Total Porosity (%) Temperature-Dependent Nonlinear Thermal Conductivity Stress-Strain 2.0 Ŷ Velocity [m/s] Stress (MPa) ₹ 1.6 111 otivity 8 Thermal 0.8 40-200 400 600 1000 1200 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 Temperature (°C) Strain (%)

1999- Present



* Stony Brook University Demonstrated Industrial Benefits of Advanced Manufacturing Science through Joint *Experiments: 32 Field Trips in the Last 7 Years*

Post-docs and students facilitate effective knowledge transfer to industrial workforce through cooperative experimentation using advanced technologies and scientific methodologies developed in academia.

Simultaneously, they benefit from the industrial insight and priorities



Companies involved in

field trips

Stony Brook-Caterpillar Team

CATERPILLAR®



Stellite

AITSUBIS

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Advanced science impacts both efficiency and reliability







The Past and Future

Industrial perception of APS manufacturing as a constraint

- Lack of understanding of the scientific nuances
- Perception of poor Repeatability, Reproducibility and Reliability
- In effective control and metrology tools
- Lack of integrated understanding
- Disconnect between design, materials and processes
- => Implication: Manufacturing is a "burden"



- With advanced science manufacturing can be an enabler
- Implemention of Segmented or Dense Vertically Cracked Coatings
 - (Directionally solidified, in-plane compliant coatings)
- Understanding the importance of toughness of metastable t" YSZ on durability
- Advanced process control through insitu sensor based feedback
- Predictive microstructures through maps, correlations and models
- Process-property guided layered engineering





Thermal spray as an additive and layered manufacturing technology



Bring Manufacturing Science and Novel Capabilities to Expand Design and Materials Options







Manufactured Material Toughness



Toughness engineered multilayer TBCs







Simultaneous optimization of durability and functionality







Coatings experience multiple failure mechanisms



Multilayered architecture to combat multifunctional requirements



Plasma spray is naturally suited for such layered manufacturing



Stony Brook University

Design consideration for YSZ- GDZ multilayer architectures







The multilayer TBC architecture



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Validated through FCT testing both in house, ORNL and industry (Siemens, GE) during UTSR program

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Successfully validated at industrial sites (GE, Siemens, Praxair)



Applying similar ideas to emergent TBCs, EBCs, T/EBCs



MesoPlasma[™] 3D-Printing Technology

 Provides new process capabilities not achieved with conventional plasma spray / cold spray



- ♦ Precision, multi-layered metallic and ceramic dielectric <u>patterns</u>
- Printed thermocouples and high watt density heaters onto parts
- ♦ Stand-alone heat flux sensor and heater products
- Printed patterns onto temperature-sensitive polymer films





Heat Flux Sensor Products

