Aerospace Technology Congress 2016, Stockholm Session G. Aircraft and spacecraft technology X October 12th, 2016 (11:30 AM to 12:00 PM)

Liquid feedstock plasma spraying -An emerging process for the next generation aircraft engines

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> > SIEMENS





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Production Technology Centre (PTC) Trollhättan, Sweden

- A research and innovation centre founded by:
 - Saab Automobile (now NEVS)
 - Volvo Aero Corporation (now GKN Aerospace)
 - o University West
- Good collaboration with industry
- State-of-the-art facilities





Outline

- Motivation
- Thermal Barrier Coatings (TBCs)
- Liquid Feedstock Plasma Spraying Suspension Plasma Spraying (SPS)
 - Functional Performance of SPS TBCs
 - New materials and coating architectures
- Conclusions



TBCs in Gas Turbines





Aeroplanes



RM-12



Courtesy: GKN Aerospace



The CO₂ emissions are increasing!



bound is the 'advanced' technology improvement rate.

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🔲 IMPACT, low traffic forecast

5/25 Source: European Aviation Environmental Report 2016

tion Environmental Report 2016



Gas Turbine Efficiency

- 1% increase in engine efficiency of a power plant of 300 MW would result in savings of:
 - more than \$ 2 M/year fuel costs
 - approx. 25 000 t/year reductions in CO₂



6,5€/GJ fuel cost, 8000 h/a

Ref: M. Oechsner, Siemens, TBC Systems for Gas Turbine Applications

- Status and Future Challenges, Turbine Forum, Nice, April 25, 2012





Objective: Improve engine efficiency

- Increase the operating temperature
 - Lower thermal conductivity TBCs => Design of coating microstructure
 - ⇒ Multilayered systems with new materials
- Better durability of TBCs
 - ⇒ Protection against harsh environment => New materials



Thermal Barrier Coatings (TBCs)

- TBCs used in combustion and exhaust chamber for insulation
- Combustion temp. increased by 200-300°C
- Lower thermal conductivity and long lifetime desired



Thermal Spraying

- Branch of surface engineering
- Heat generated by combustible gases/electric arc
- Coating built up particle by particle





A. TBCs with new microstructures

- Liquid feedstock Suspension plasma spraying
- Smaller particle sizes sub-micron to nanometric



- Progressive Surface 100HE
- Radial injection
- Injection parameters require tuning and are sensitive to suspension parameters



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 Mettech Axial III
Axial Injection
Less sensitive to suspension properties and injection parameters

Higher enthalpy required to melt the particles in liquid than in powder spraying



Why Suspension Plasma Spraying?





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Great potential for better TBCs – Unique microstructures





Powder vs liquid feedstock spraying

Smaller particles tend to follow plasma gas stream



Column formation – liquid feedstock



Influence of roughness on column density



Substrate specimen: Hastelloy X

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Bond coat: AMDRY 386, sprayed by APS, F4 gun

Topcoat: 8YSZ suspension, 10wt.% solid load, sprayed with Mettech Axial III gun





Low Thermal Conductivity



Thermal conductivity measurements were done using the Laser Flash Method

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16/25 N. Curry, Z. Tang, N. Markocsan, P. Nylen, Surf. Coat. Technol., 268, 2015, p. 15-23



High Lifetime

- Standard lifetime test developed by GKN Aerospace
- Burner rig testing (Thermal shock testing)



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Low erosion resistance



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B. New materials and architectures

- Higher operating temperature (>1200°C) poses several challenges
- State-of-the-art topcoat TBC material YSZ has limitations above 1200°C
 - Poor phase stability
 - Poor sintering resistance
 - Susceptibility to CMAS attack
- Need for new ceramic materials!





New TBC material – Gadolinium Zirconate

Why Gadolinium Zirconate?

- Lower thermal conductivity
- Excellent phase stability
- CMAS attack resistance

Why Double layer GZ/YSZ?

- GZ has a lower fracture toughness than standard 8YSZ
- GZ reacts with alumina (TGO), leading to formation of GdAIO₃
- Therefore, GZ/YSZ double layered TBCs are widely investigated



Source: Vassen et al., Surf. Coat technol, 205, 2010.



Multilayered TBCs









Erosion resistance of multilayered TBCs





Lifetime & failure analysis



TCF test with 1hr heating and 10 min cooling



TCF failed single layer YSZ a) SEM micrograph b) Photograph



TCF failed double layer GZ/YSZ a) SEM micrograph b) Photograph



TCF failed triple layer GZdense/GZ/YSZ a) SEM micrograph b) Photograph

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23/25 S. Mahade, N. Curry, S. Björklund, N. Markocsan, P. Nylén: Surface and Coatings Technology, Vol. 283, 15 December 2015, pp. 329-336

Conclusions

- Improvement in TBCs can improve engine efficiency significantly
 - New materials
 - New deposition processes
 - Multi-layered TBCs
- Liquid feedstock plasma spraying a promising method for next generation TBCs
- Cheap, easy to scale-up method
- SPS coatings with improved functional performance



Acknowledgements

- Funding
 - KK-foundation
 - Västra Götalandsregionen (VGR)
- PhD students
 - Ashish Ganvir
 - Satyapal Mahade
- Engineers
 - Stefan Björklund
 - Jonas Olsson
 - Kenneth Andersson





Thank you for your attention

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