

THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS IN GAS TURBINES

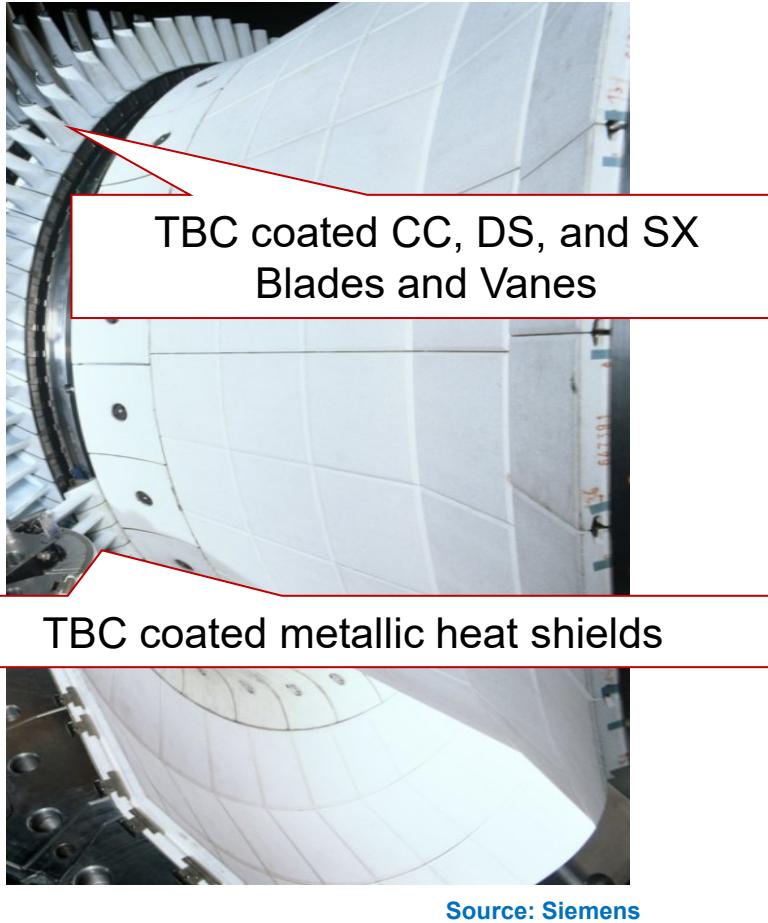
CURRENT STATE

D.E. MACK

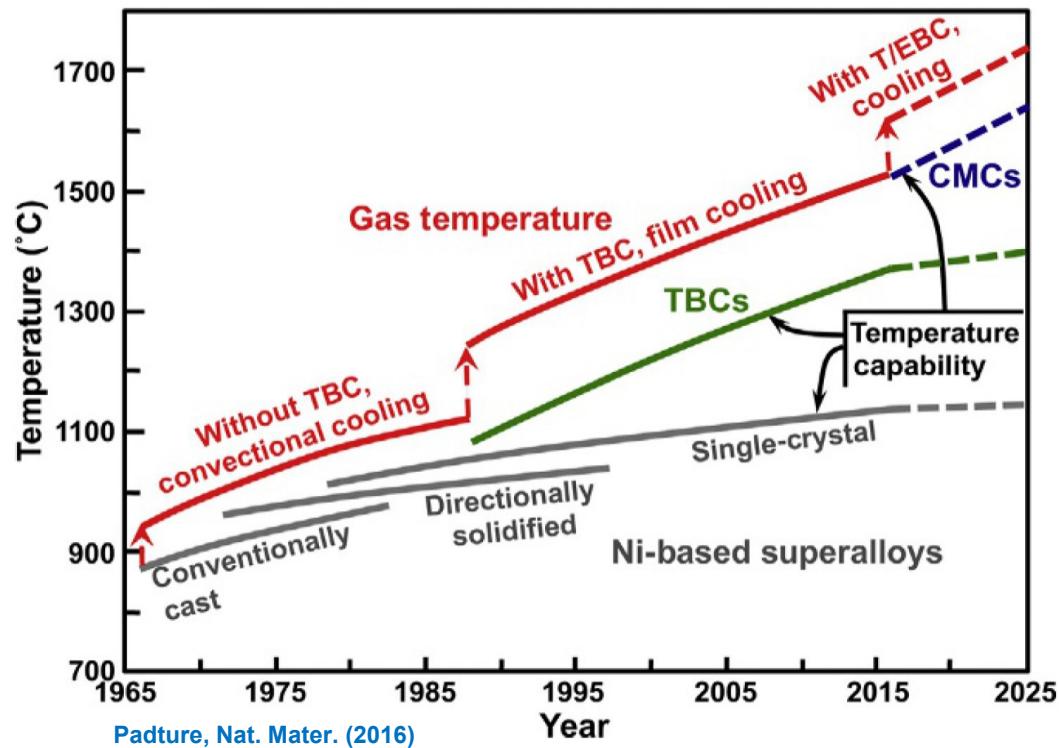
2024-03-21, ETN AGM'24, LEIDEN, NL



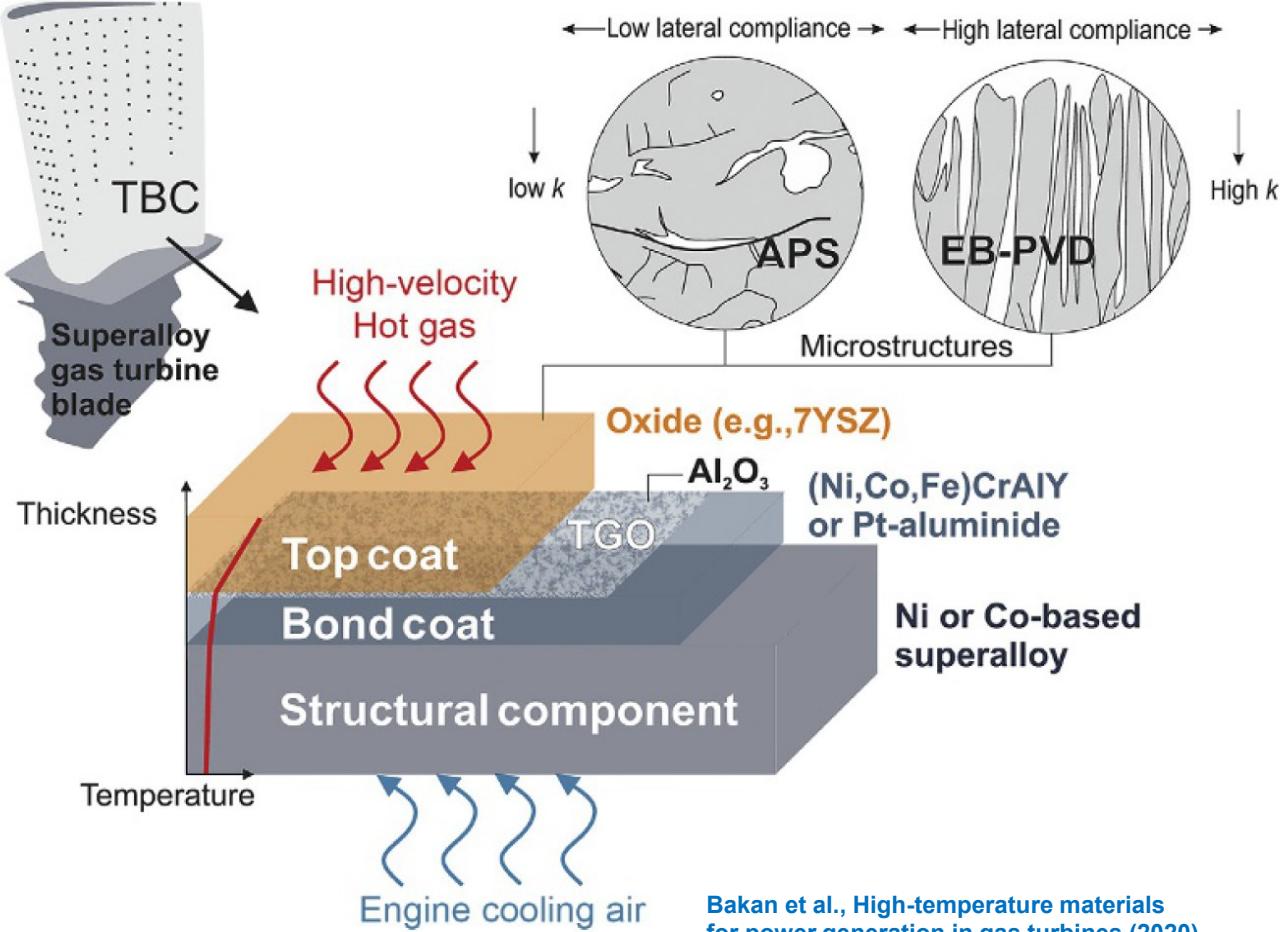
THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS IN GAS TURBINES



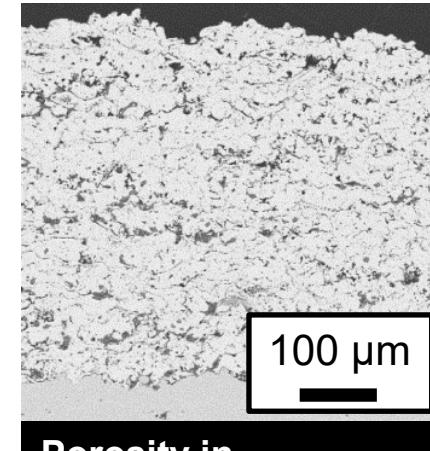
- Cooling and application of thermal barrier coatings on hot section parts evolve for decades to increase operation temperatures, efficiency, and component life, respectively



THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS IN GAS TURBINES

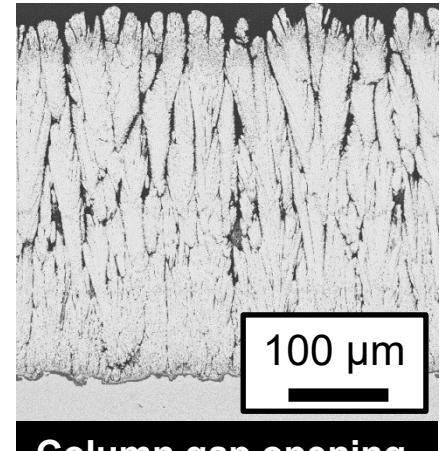


Thermal Spray (APS)



Porosity in micro-cracked TBC

EB-PVD



Column gap opening in columnar TBC

- Atmospheric plasma spraying (APS) and electron beam physical vapor deposition (EB-PVD) are most established technologies for ceramic TBCs application

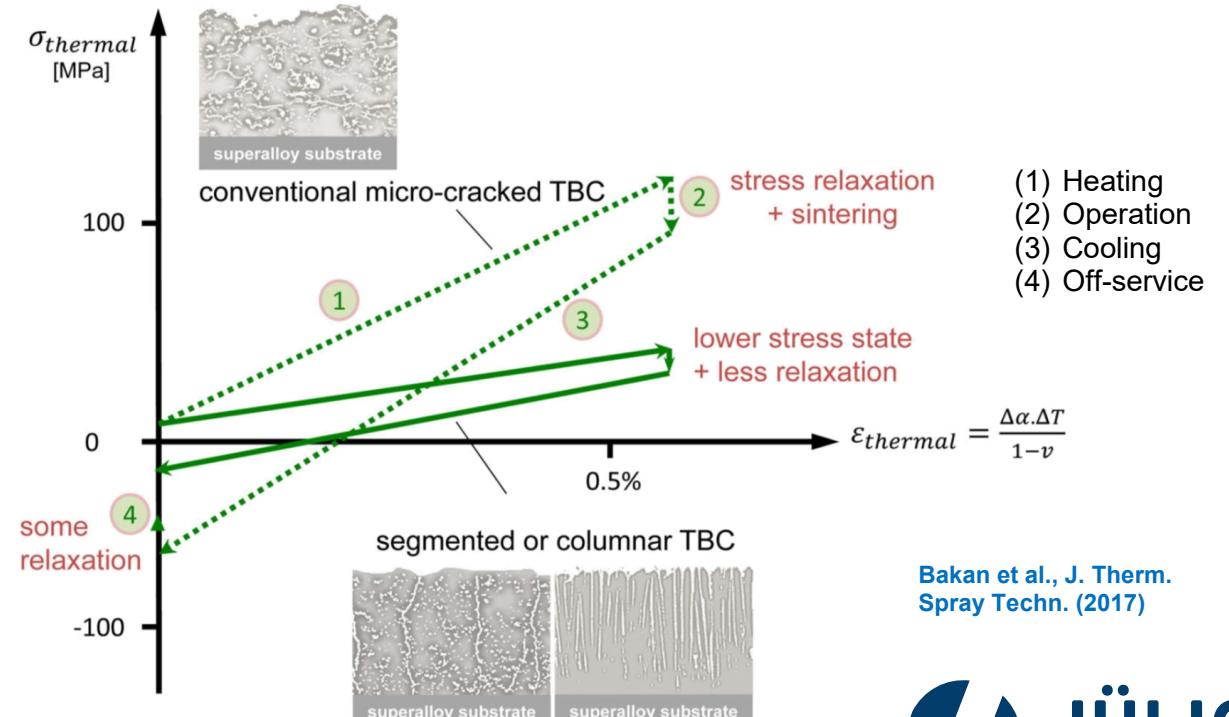
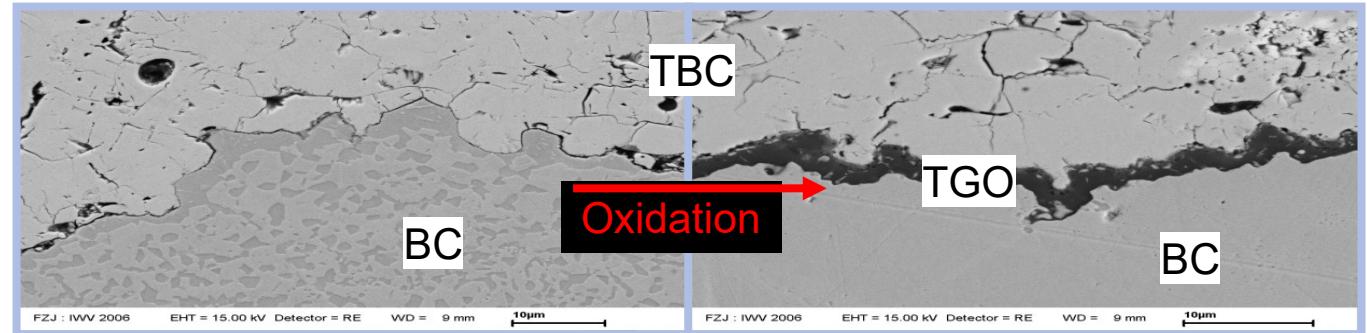
OUTLINE

When discussing the lifeing of high temperature coatings for gas turbine blades,
let's consider some background on

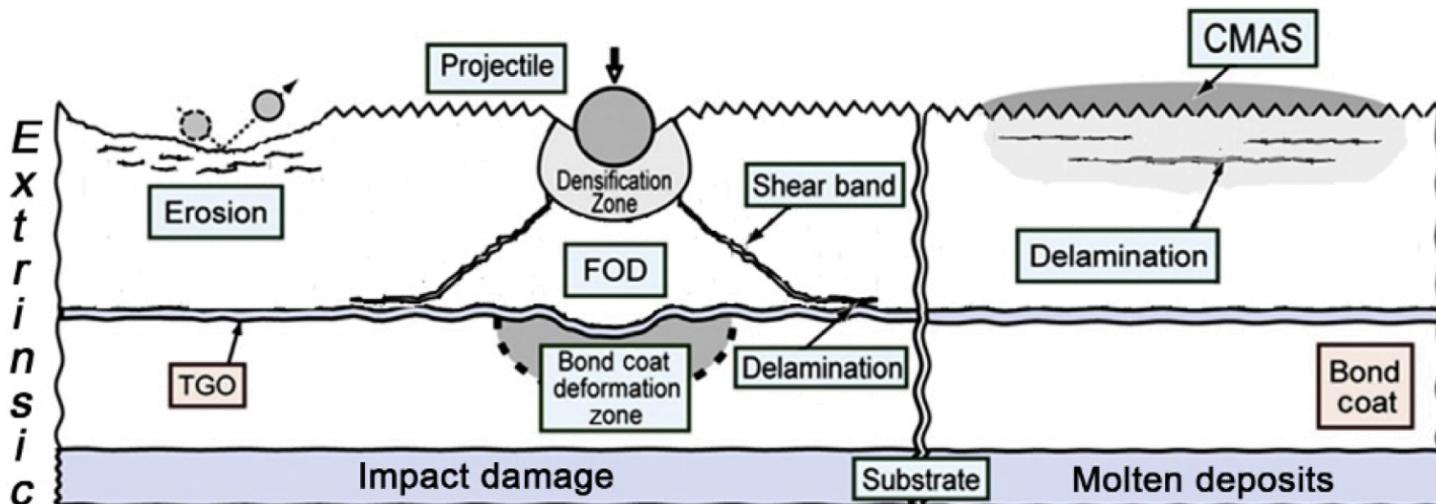
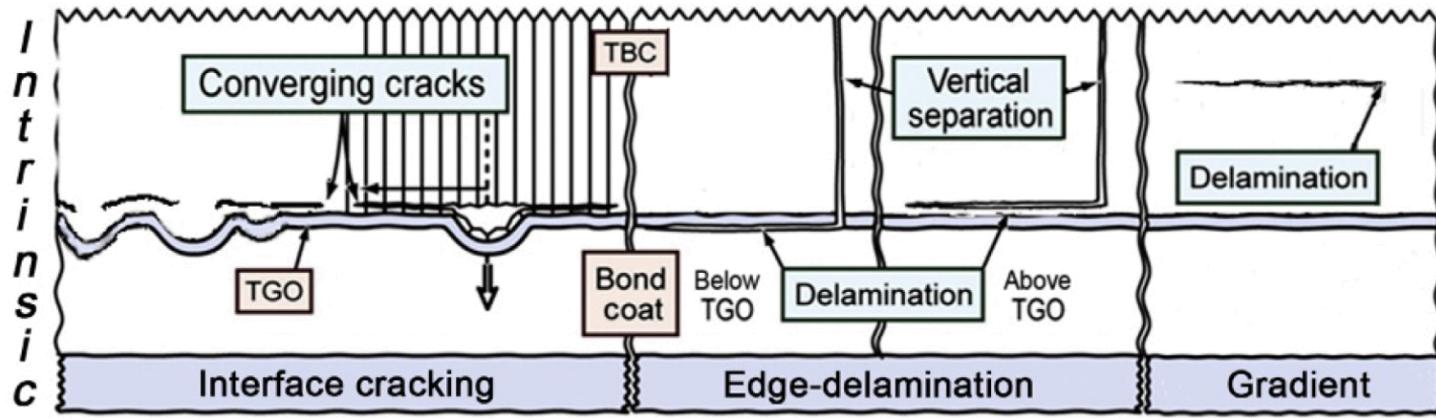
- failure mechanisms
- impact on lifetime expectation
- deposition processes and microstructures
- the developments in TBC coatings
- (quality aspect during application)

INTRINSIC SOURCES OF TBC DEGRADATION

- Elevated component temperatures
 - Oxide growth (TGO) at alloy surfaces/interfaces (typ. Al_2O_3)
- Extreme surface temperatures
 - Sintering and potential phase transformations of the ceramic (Young's modulus, toughness)
- Stresses induced by mismatch of coefficient of thermal expansion
 - TBC-Layer $\alpha \approx 11 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (YSZ)
 - Substrate $\alpha \approx 16 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (IN738)
 - TGO $\alpha \approx 8 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$ (β - Al_2O_3)
- Maximum stresses during transients (Cooling / Heating), gradient conditions



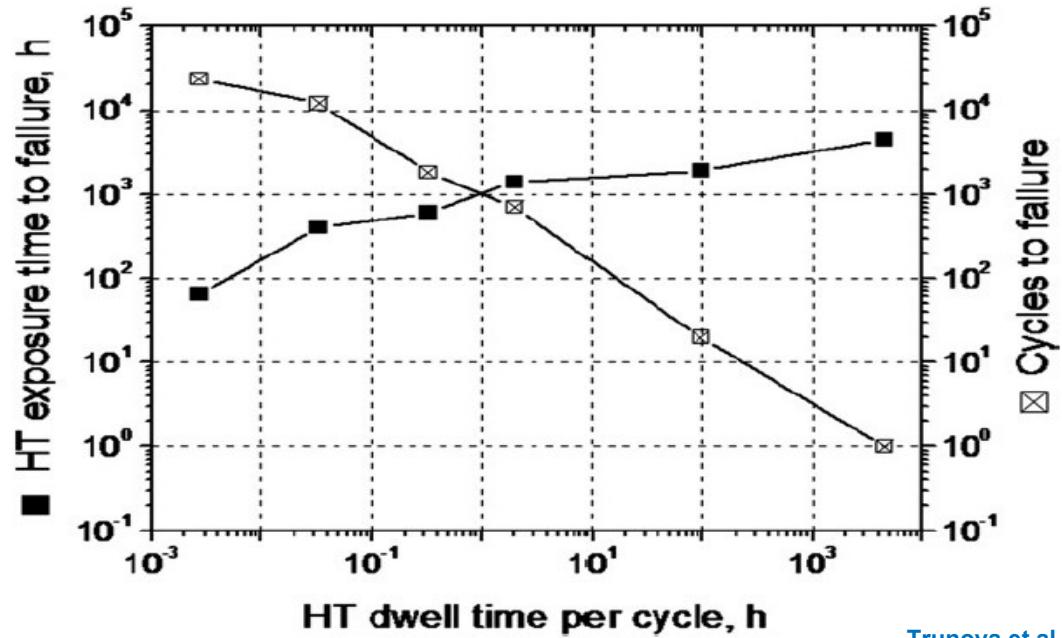
COMMON TBC FAILURE MODES



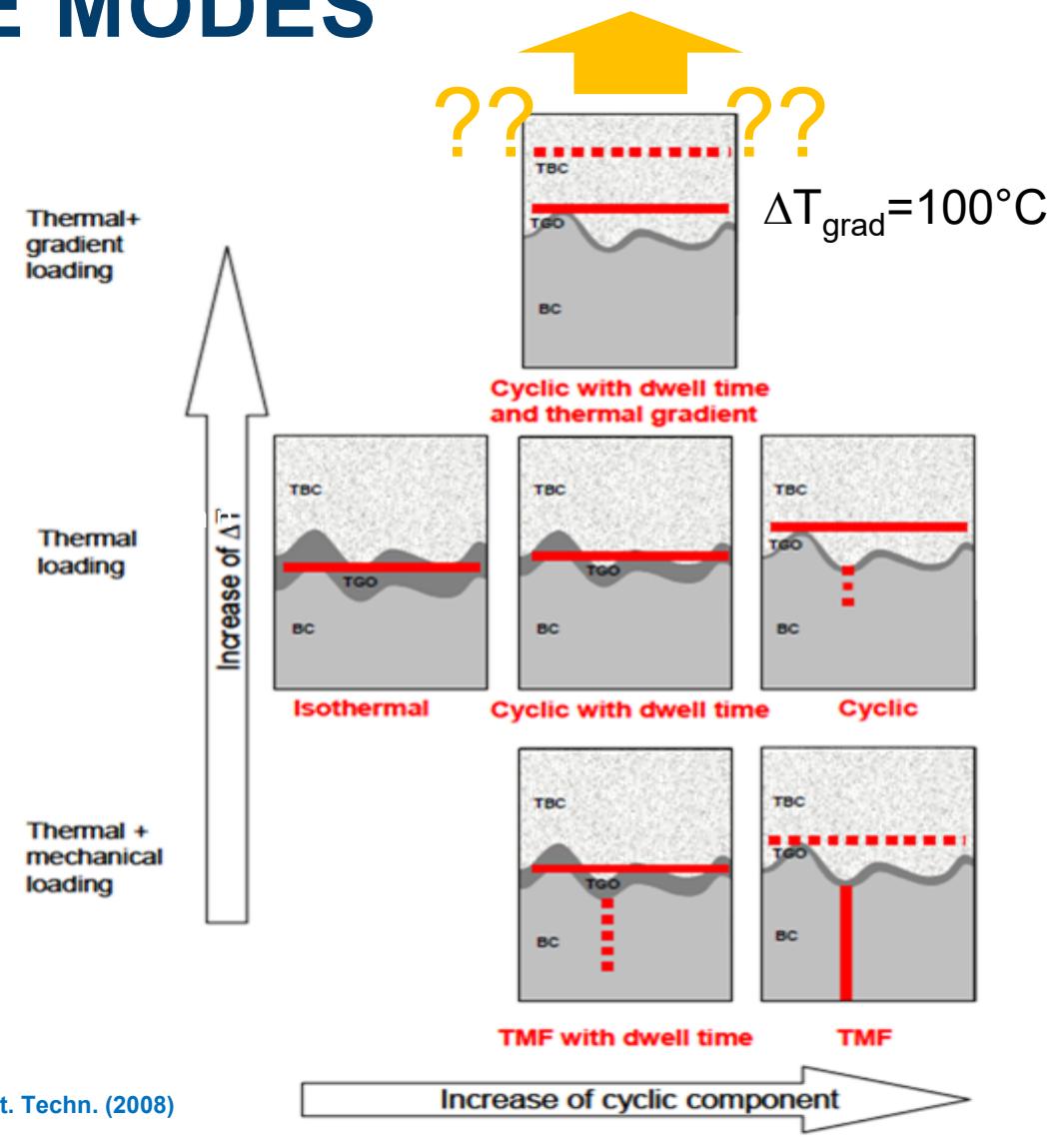
adapted from Evans et al., J. Eur. Ceram. Soc. (2008)

PERFORMANCE AND FAILURE MODES IN CYCLIC OPERATION

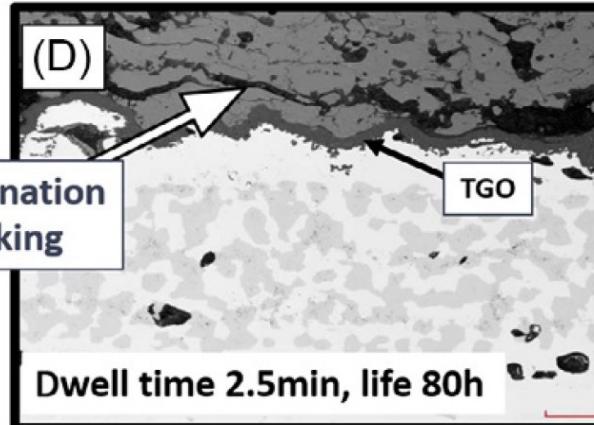
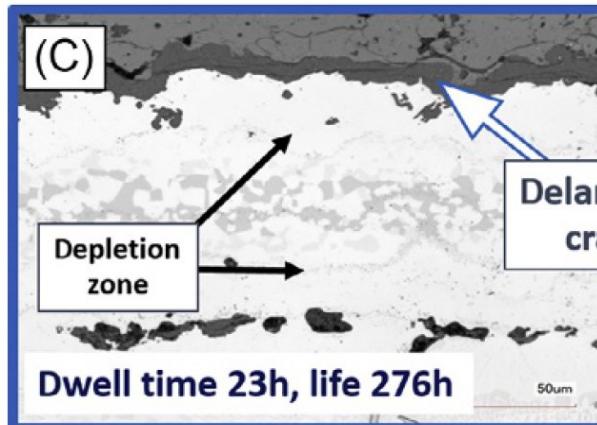
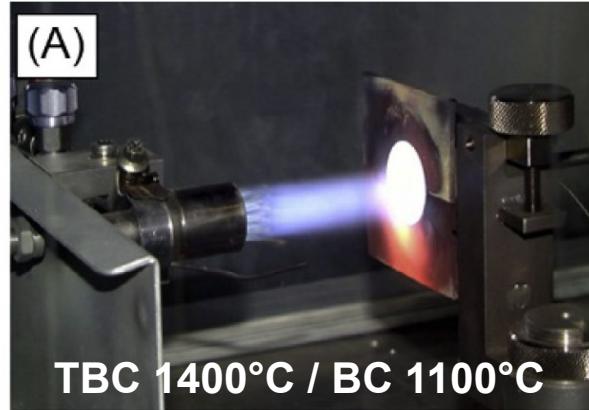
- Failure mode and critical level of intrinsic degradation level dependent on load scenario



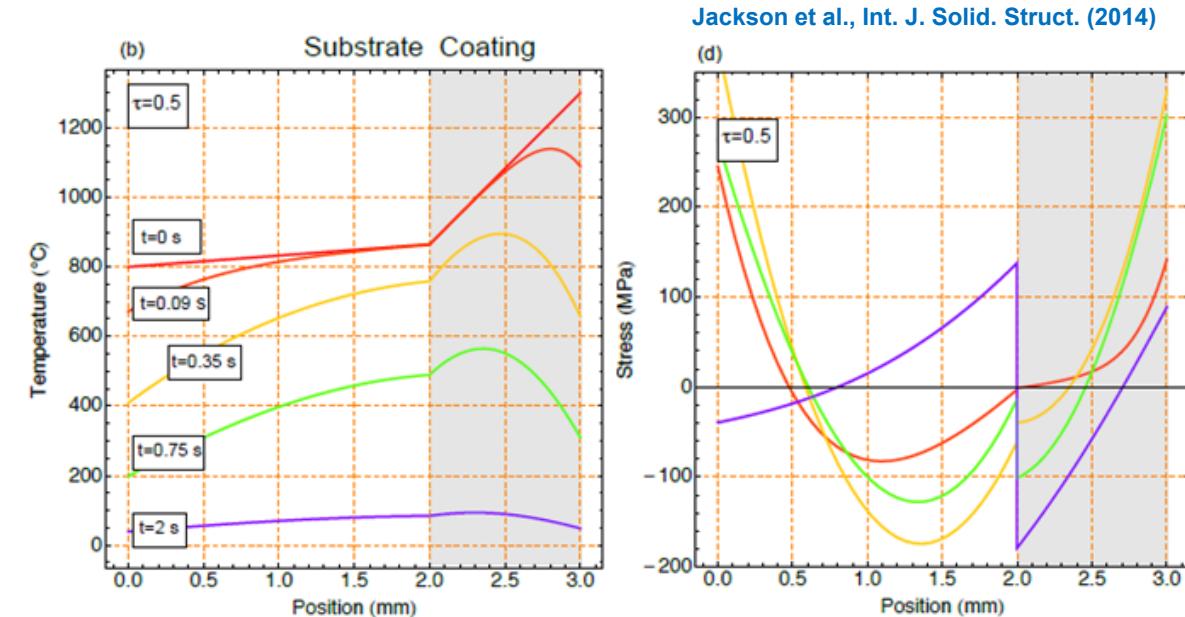
Trunova et al., Surf. Coat. Techn. (2008)



HIGH HEAT FLUX AND TRANSIENT CONDITIONS



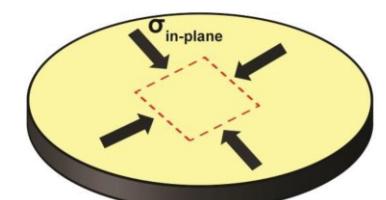
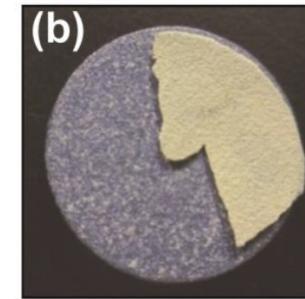
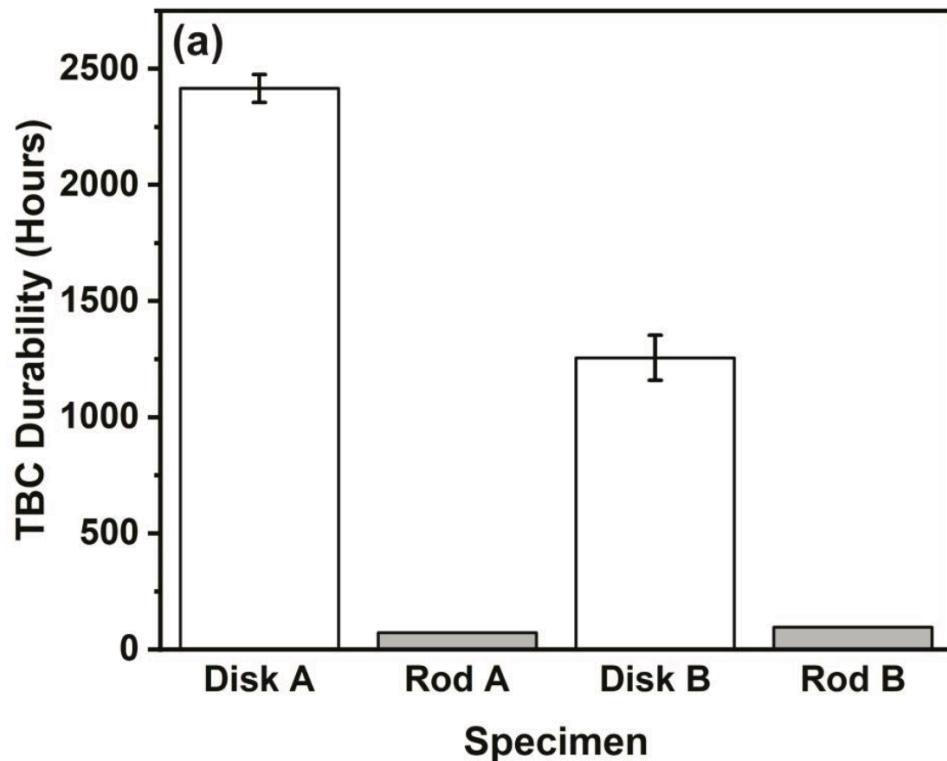
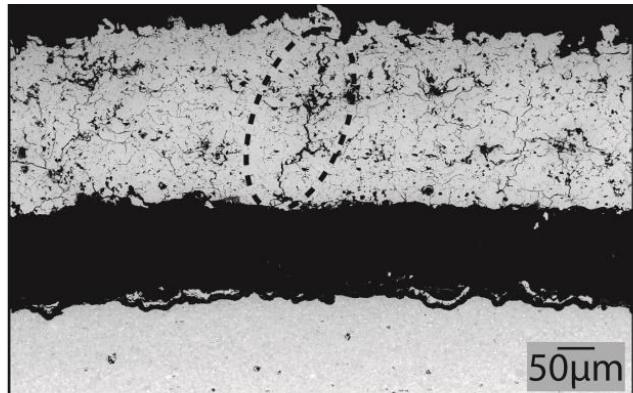
Bakan et al., High-temperature materials for power generation in gas turbines (2020)



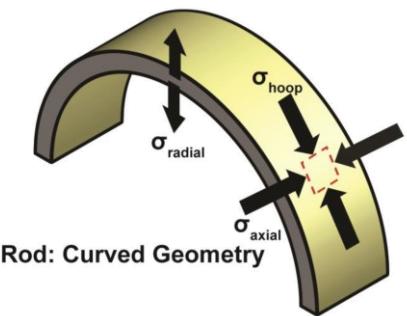
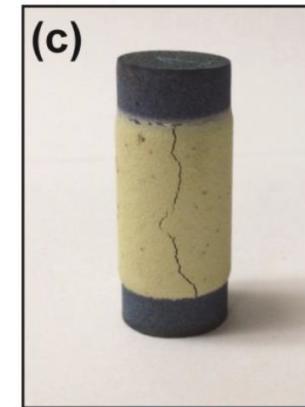
- Shift of delamination cracks into TBC with increased cyclic loading also observed in high heat flux testing (e.g. burner rig)
- In part this can be attributed to (typically) higher transient rates

COMPLEX SHAPES

- Interface curvature (macro & micro) is important to coating delamination
- Complex geometries can foster segmentation



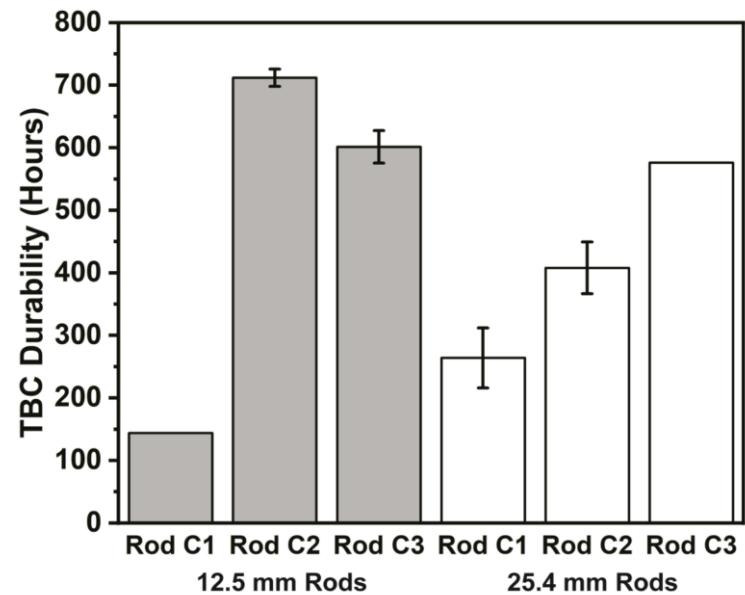
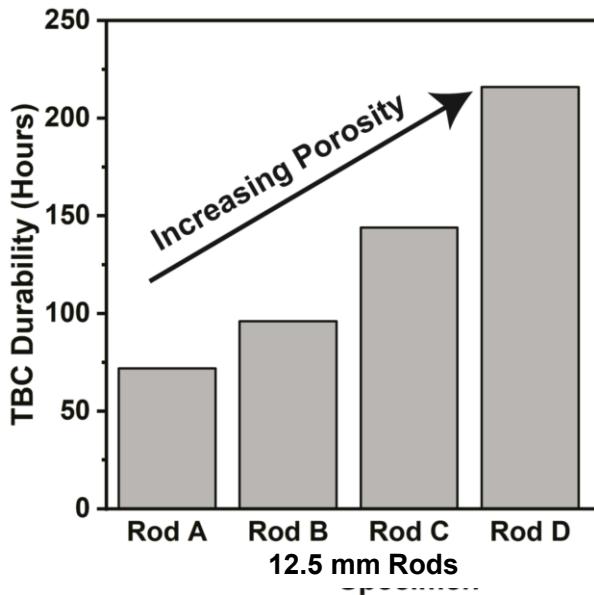
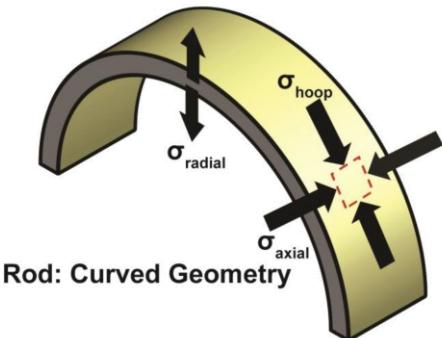
Disk: Planar Geometry



Rod: Curved Geometry

COATING AND INTERFACE TOUGHNESS

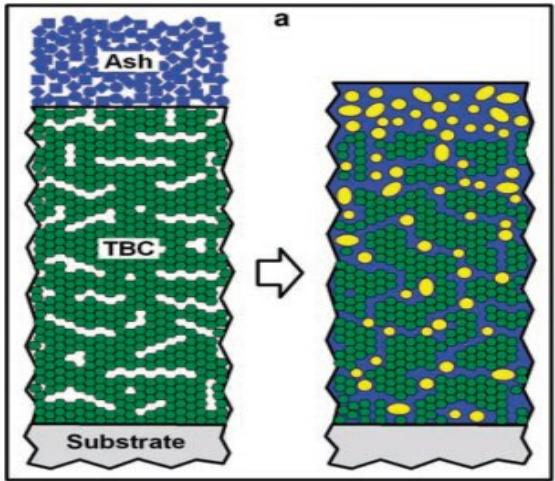
- High porosity (low modulus) reduces driving force for interface delamination
- High interface toughness fosters segmentation and mixed mode failure



Specimen (bond coat) Rod diameter	C1 (HVOF) 12.5 mm	C1 (HVOF) 25.4 mm	C2 (HVOF+APS) 12.5 mm	C2 (HVOF+APS) 25.4 mm	C3 (VPS) 12.5 mm	C3 (VPS) 25.4 mm
Interface toughness (estimated) [34, 46]	<i>Low</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>medium</i>
Steady-state radial stress	<i>large</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>medium</i>
Initial transient tensile hoop stress	<i>medium</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>large</i>
FCT durability (A-F)	F	D	A	C	B	B
Primary failure process	<i>delamination</i>	<i>delamination</i>	<i>delamination</i>	<i>mixtur</i>	<i>delamination</i>	<i>vertical crack</i>

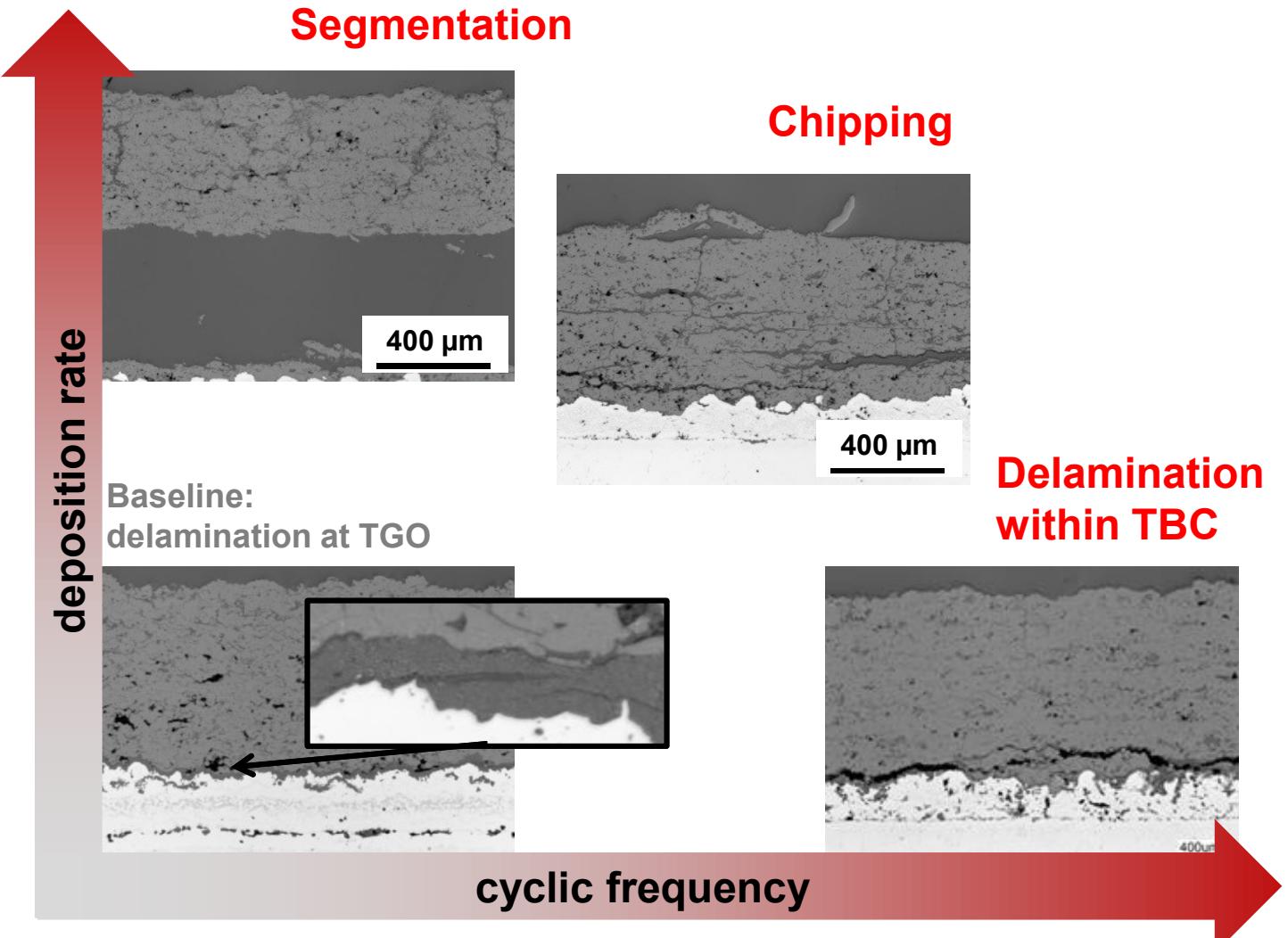
Gildersleeve et al., Surf. Coat. Techn. (2021)

DEGRADATION BY MOLTEN DEPOSITS (CMAS)



Drexler et al.,
Adv. Mater. (2011)

- Open structure of TBC is vulnerable to attack from molten deposits from dust, sand, volcanic ash, fly ash, or wear debris
- Coating densification and disintegration results in diverse failure modes
- Protective layers may slow down degradation



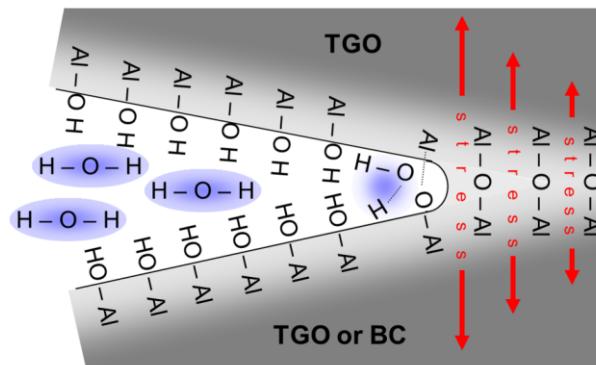
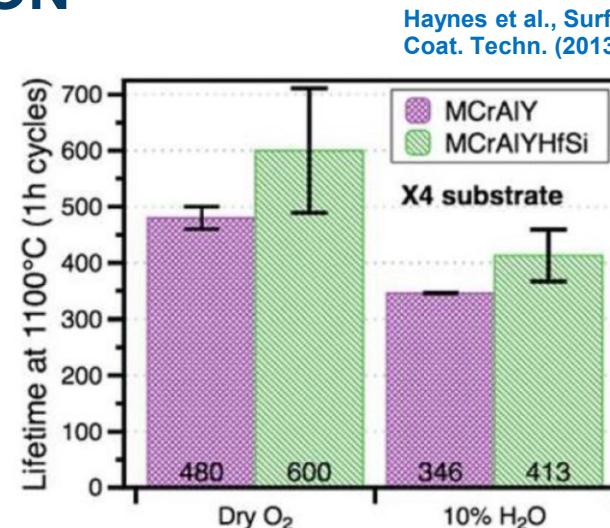
DEGRADATION IN PRESENCE OF WATER (VAPOR)

PREPARE FOR H₂ OPERATION

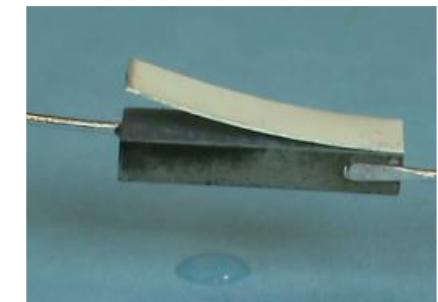
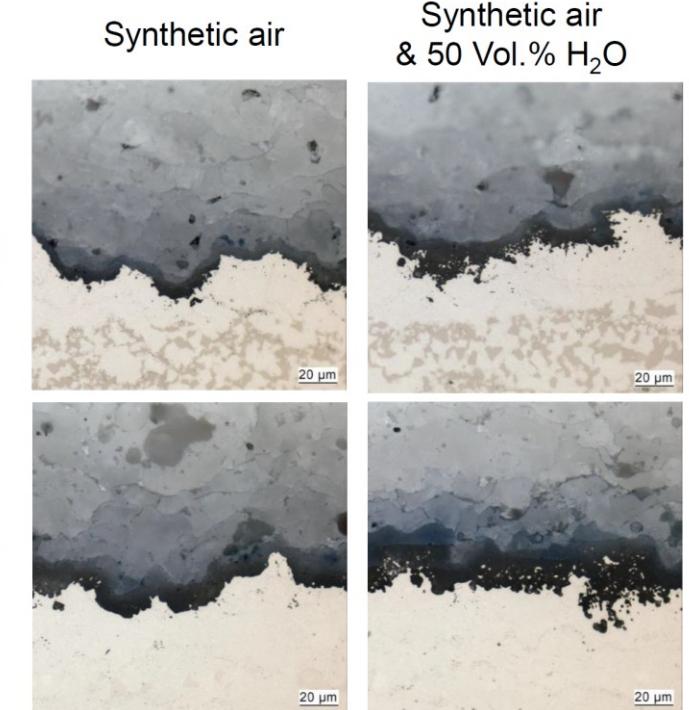
Water (vapor), in some circumstances, changes

- reaction rates (e.g. TGO formation, sintering)
- interface morphologies
- crack propagation rates

More effects and systems need to be studied in detail and combination ...

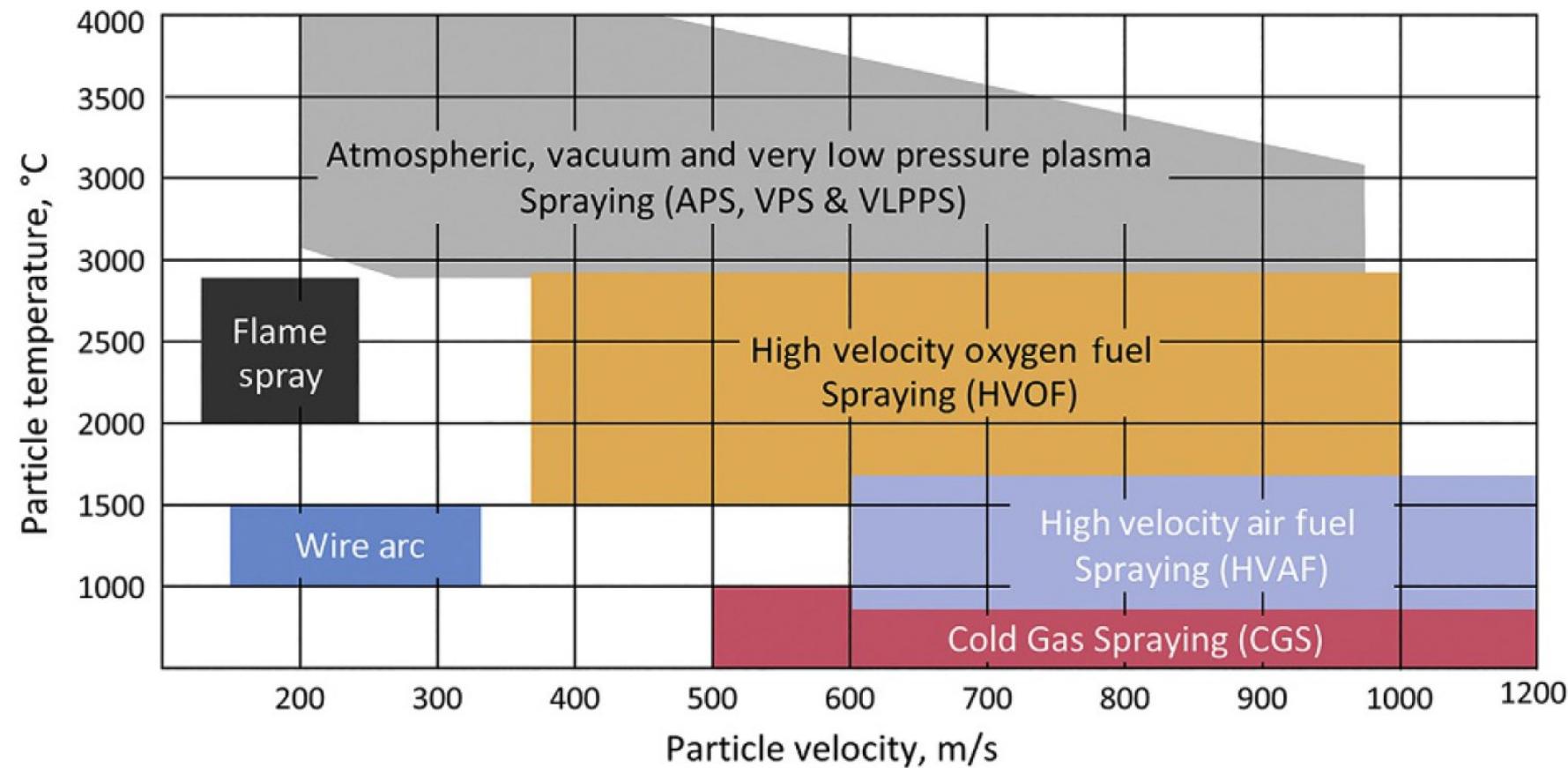


from Wiederhorn et al., Int. J. Fract. Mech. (1968)

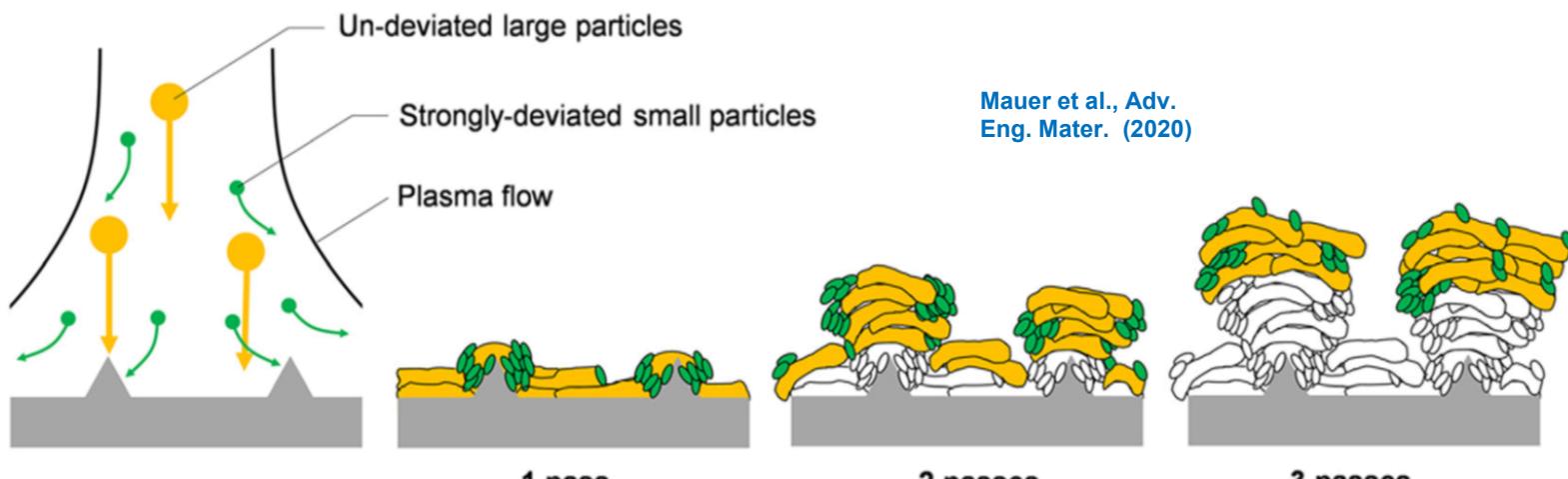
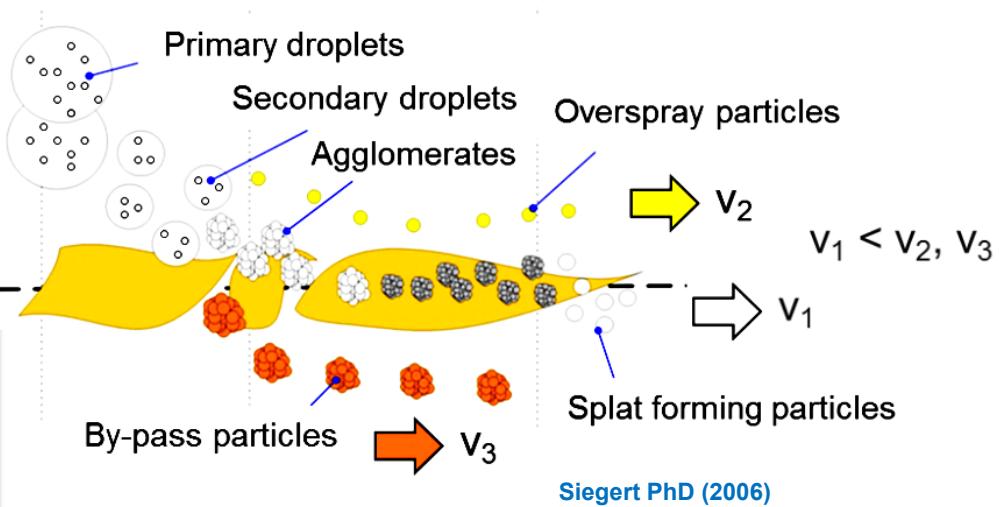
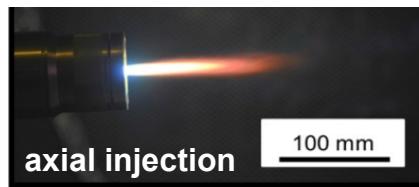


THERMAL SPRAY FOR GAS TURBINE APPLICATIONS

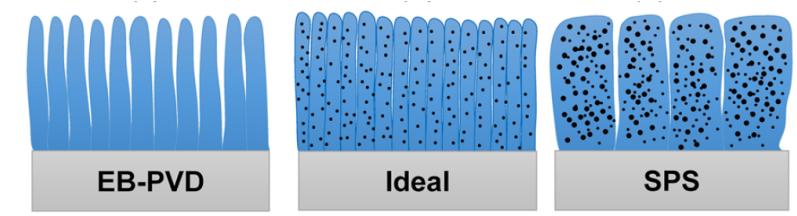
- Variety of thermal spray methods used in turbine coating and repair (alloys and ceramic)
- Plasma spraying (APS, VPS, VLPPS) state of the art for high temperature ceramics



SUSPENSION PLASMA SPRAYING (SPS)

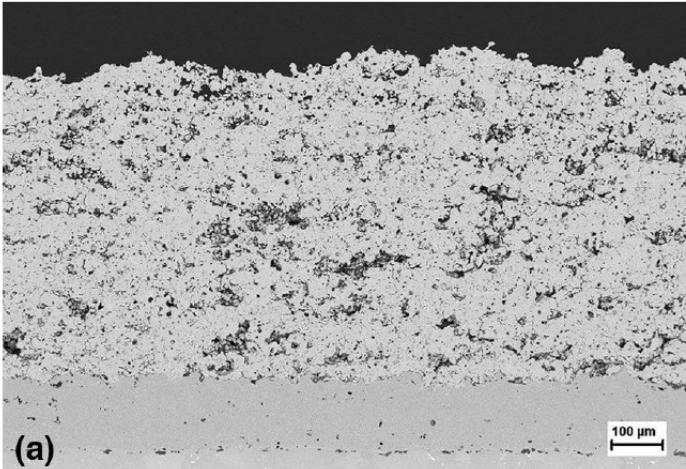


- Plasma spraying with liquid feedstocks (suspension or precursor)
- Unique potential for micro-porous and columnar micro-structures from (sub)micron sized droplets



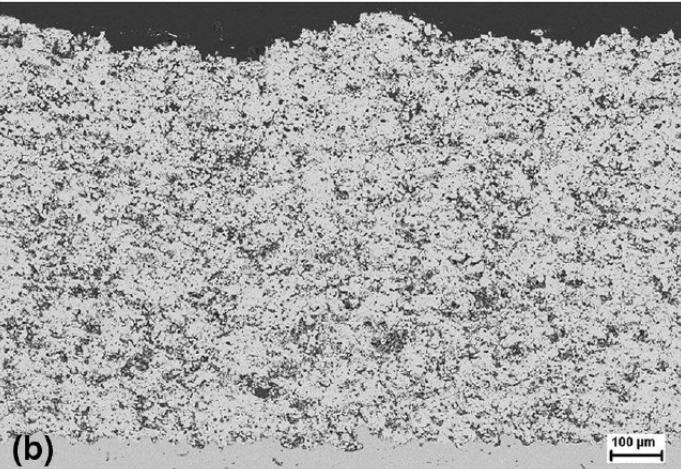
MICROSTRUCTURE VARIABILITY IN THERMAL SPRAY

conventional APS (medium porosity level)



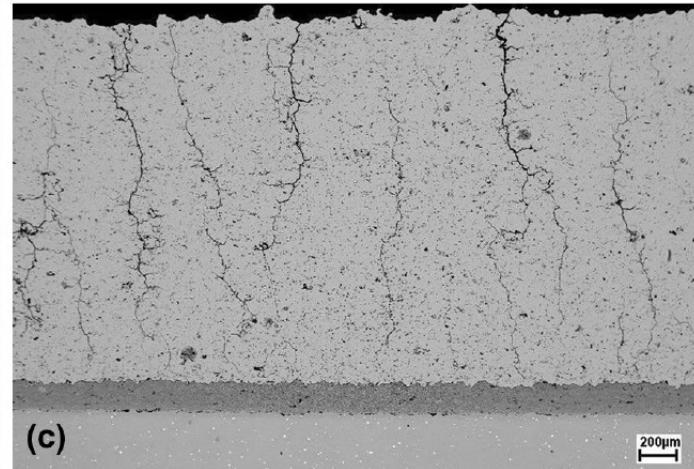
(a)

highly porous APS

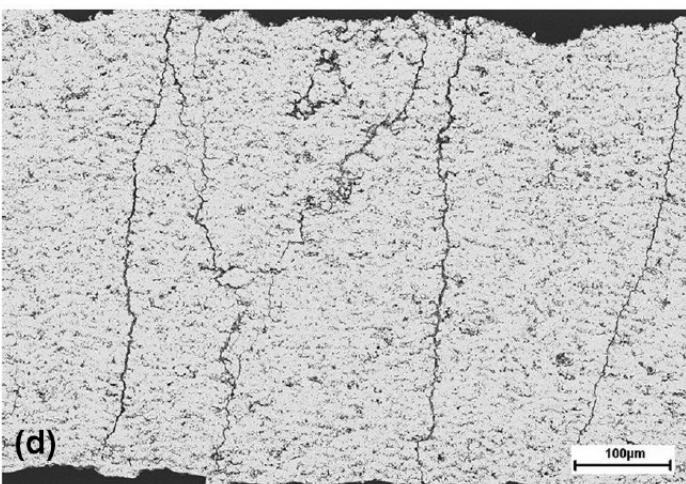


(b)

thick segmented APS

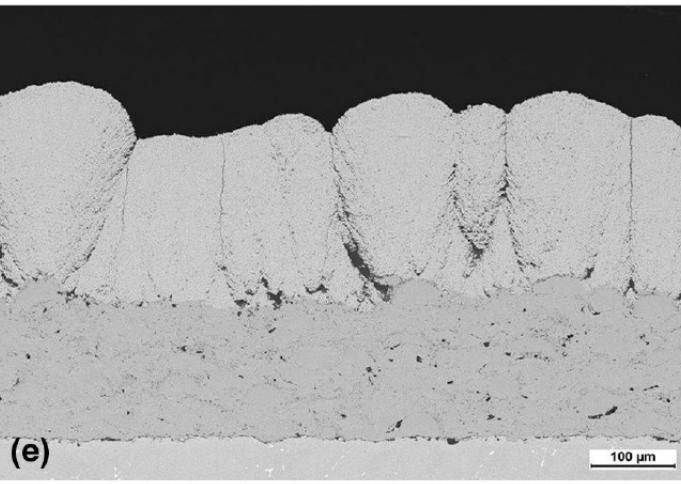


(c)



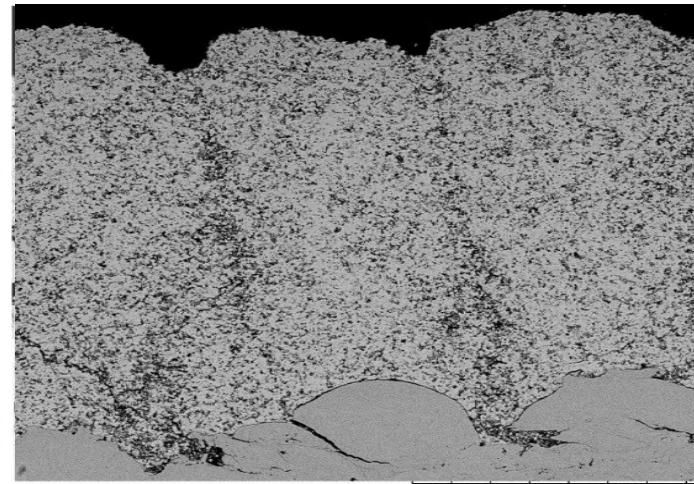
(d)

segmented SPS



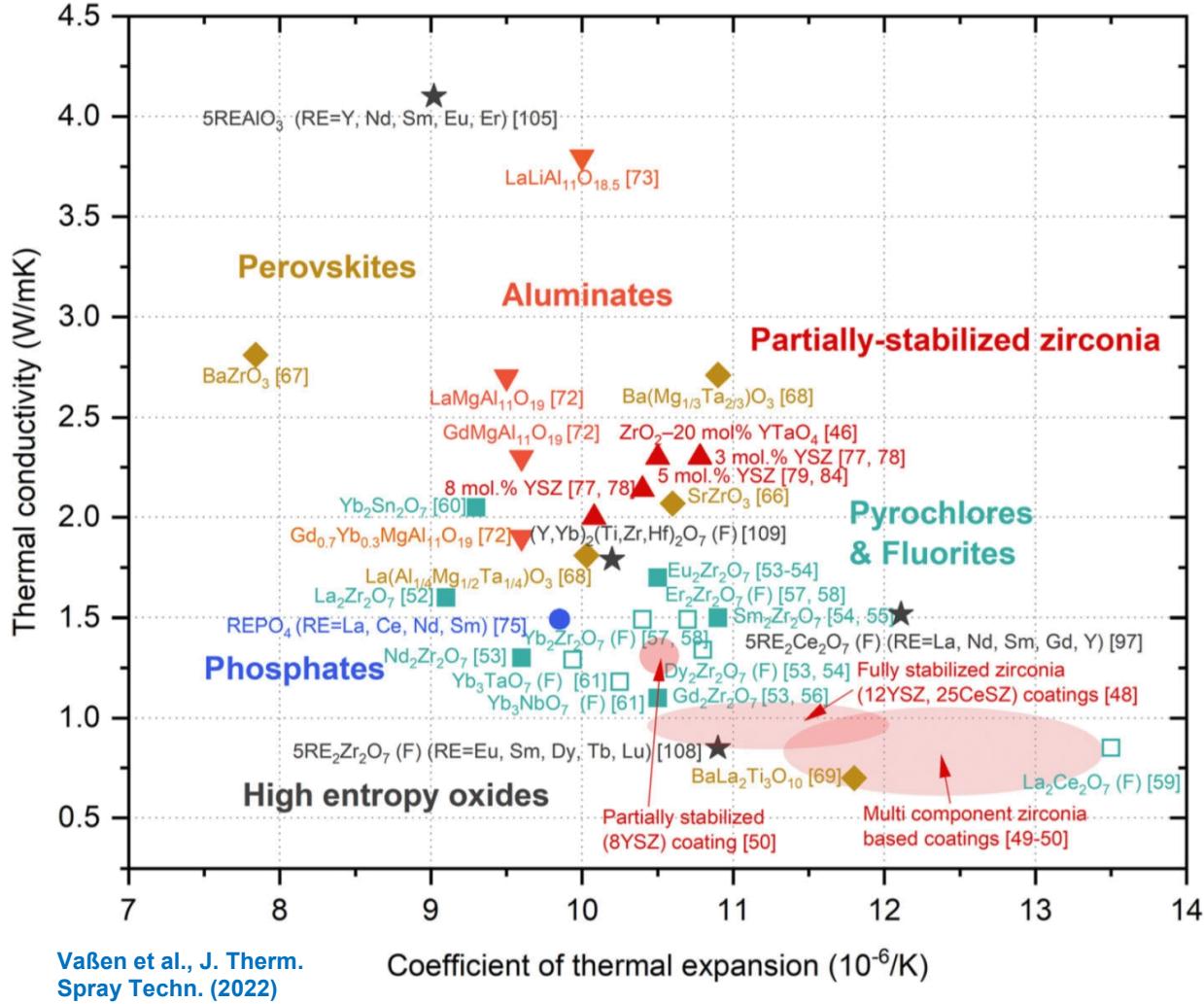
(e)

columnar SPS

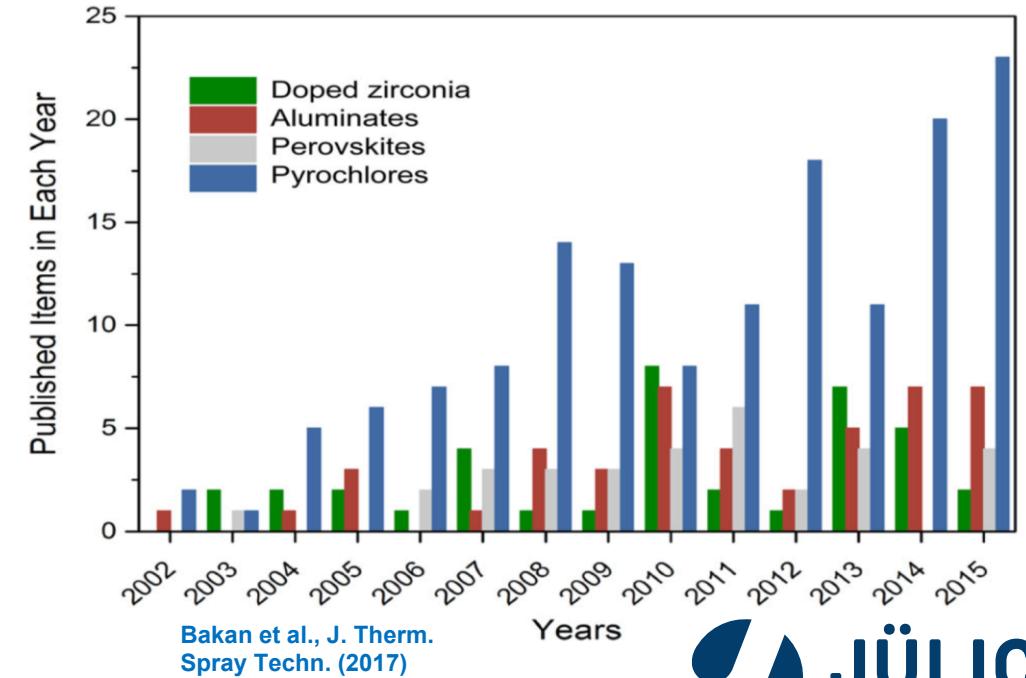


highly porous SPS

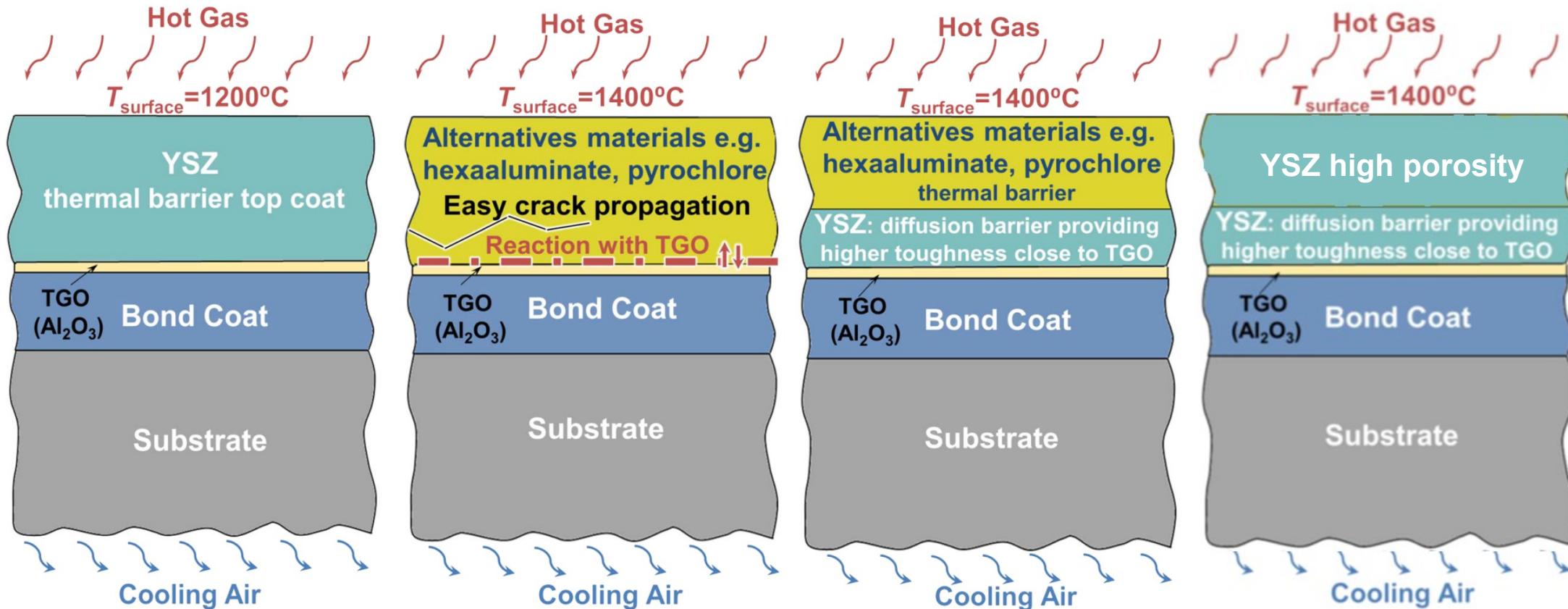
ALTERNATIVE TBC MATERIALS



- Continuous search for materials with improved temperature stability to replace YSZ
- None offers superior mechanical properties



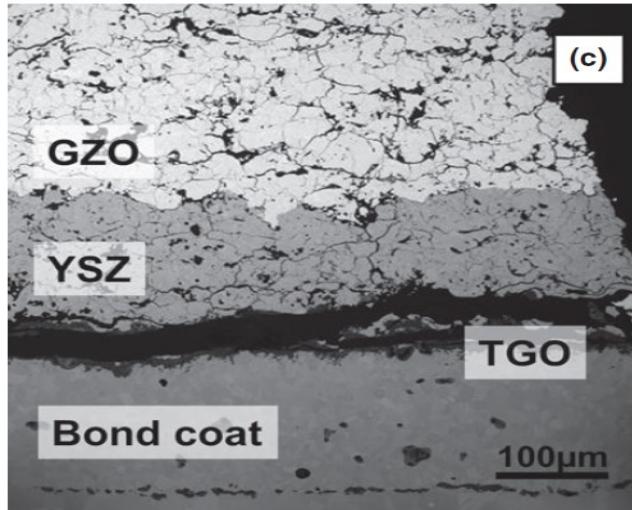
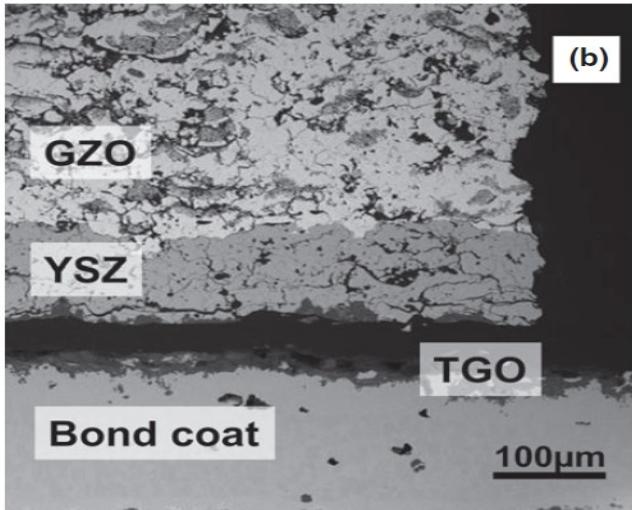
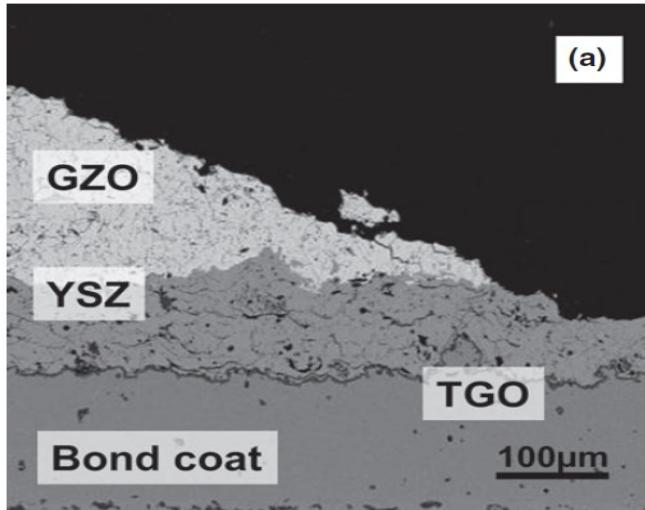
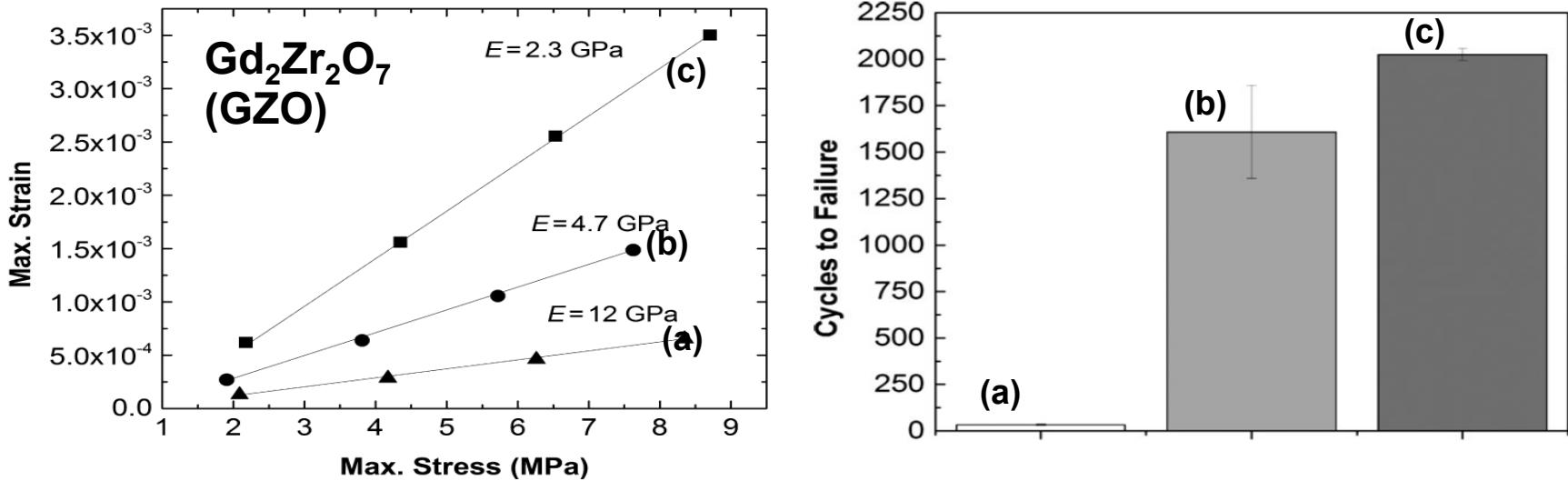
MULTILAYER CONCEPTS FOR INCREASED TEMPERATURE



Bakan et al., J. Therm. Spray Techn. (2017)

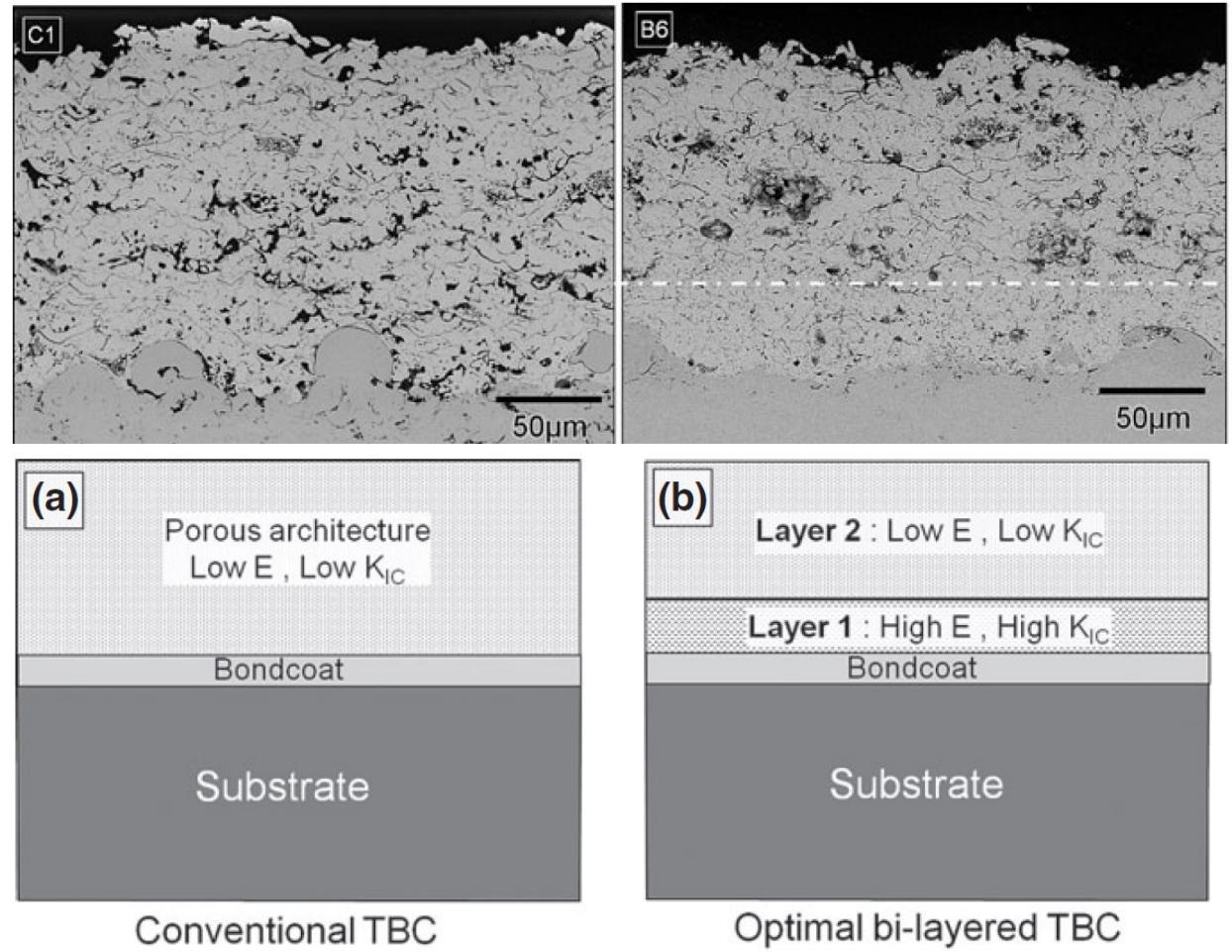
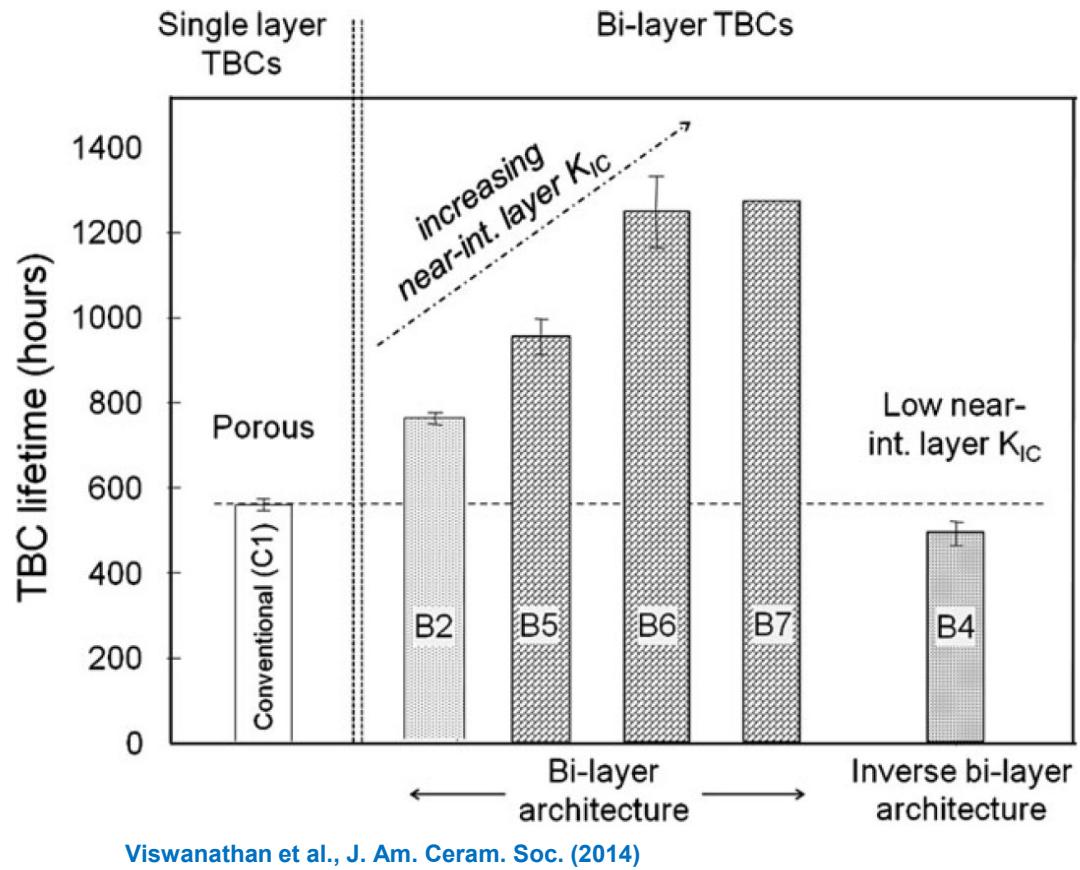
PYROCHLORE DOUBLE-LAYER TBC

Low intrinsic fracture toughness of pyrochlore (here GZO) counterbalanced by reduced Young's modulus

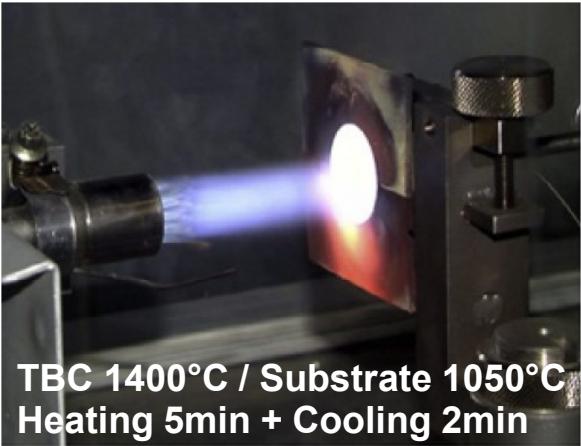


Bakan et al., J. Therm. Spray Techn. (2017)

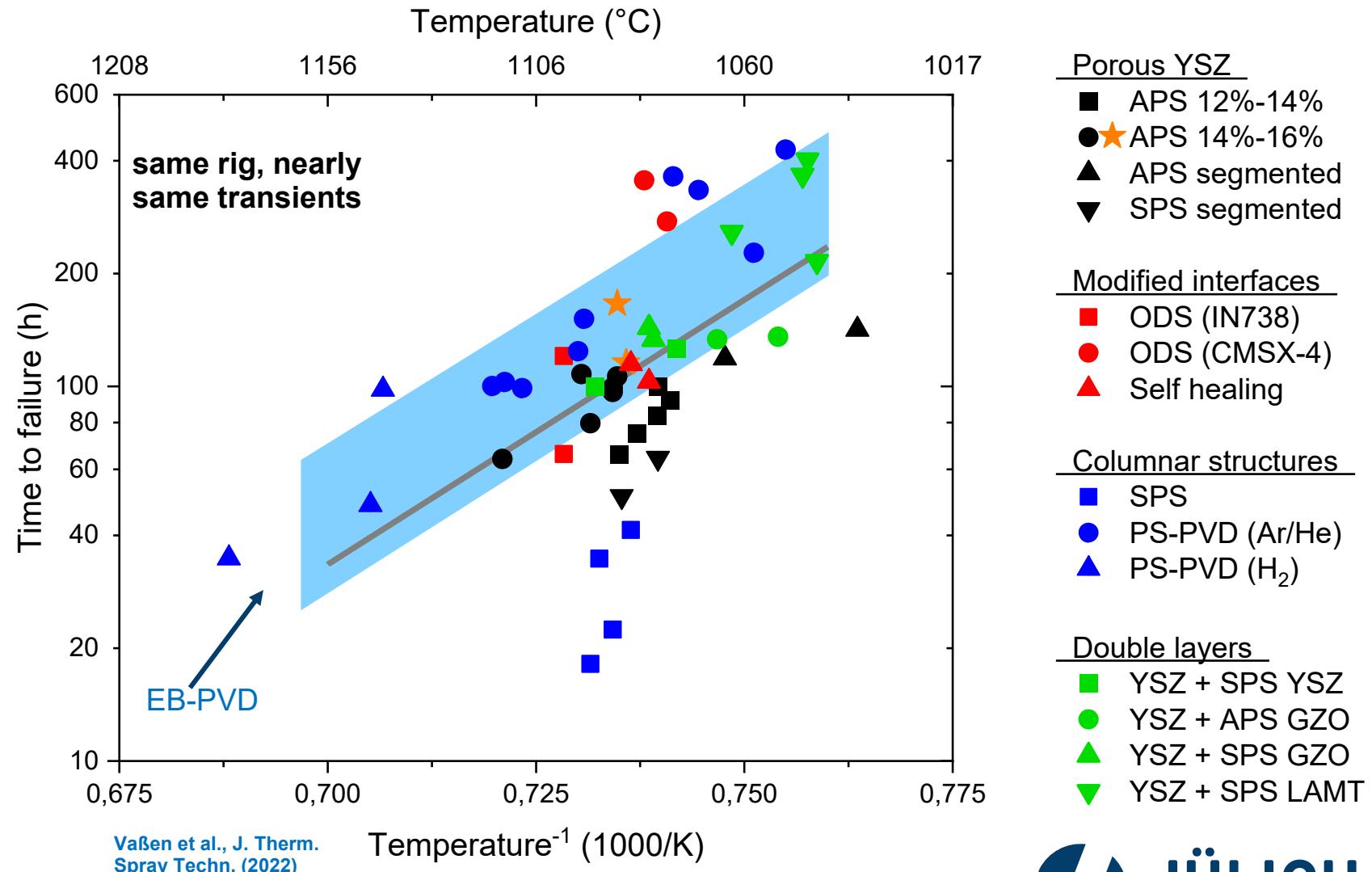
YSZ „DOUBLE LAYER“ TBC



BURNER RIG LIFE OF VARIOUS TBC STRUCTURES



- Arrhenius behaviour suggest TGO as driver
- Columnar and segmented spray coatings not optimized
- Multi-layer based on YSZ most reliable approach for increased temperatures



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