

ROLE OF ZIRCONIUM ON THE OXIDATION RESISTANCE OF NICKEL ALUMINIDE COATINGS

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retour sur innovation



EURO
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Background

Aeronautical turbine blades

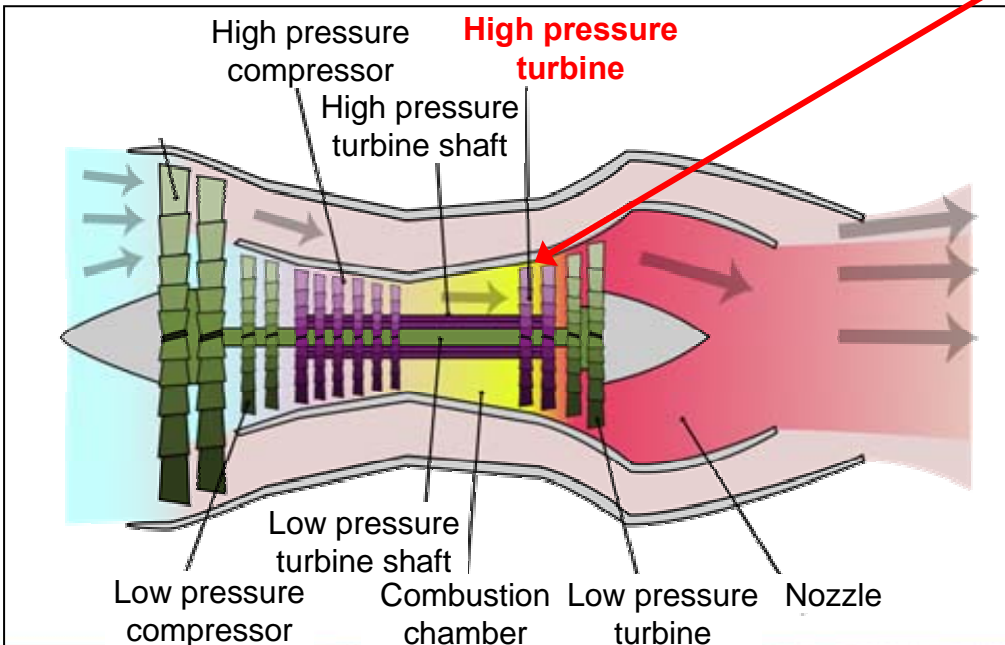
Rafale military plane



Turbine blade



Engine schematic diagram

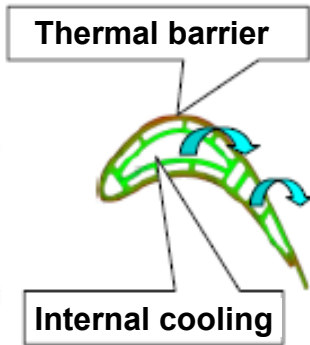


Aeronautical turbine blades are located at the combustion chamber exit. They are then exposed to the hot combustion gases. The temperature can reach about 1600°C.

Background

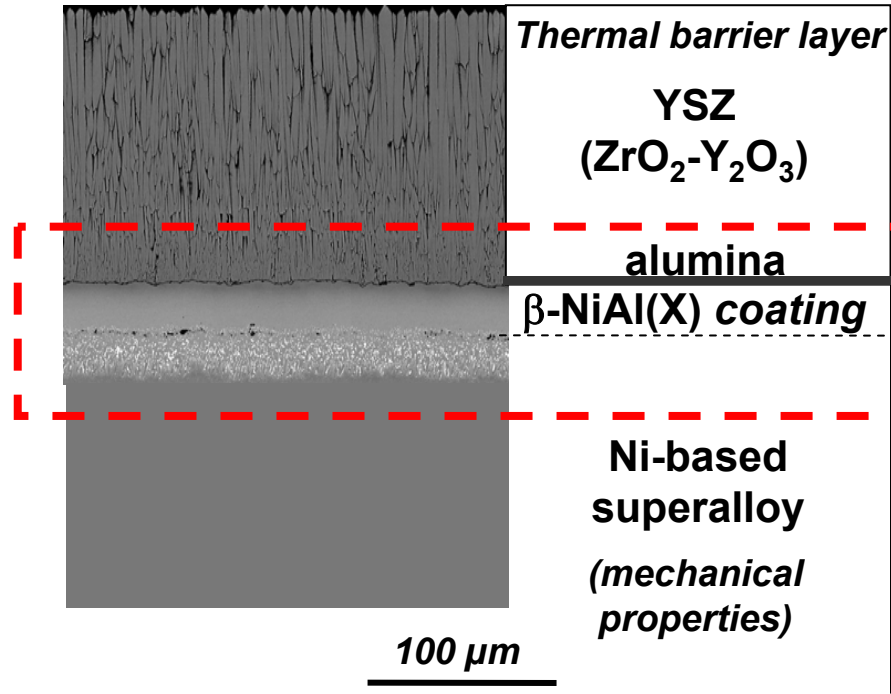
Thermal barrier systems

Turbine blade cross section



Thermal Barrier system

1150 - 1200 °C



1100°C

Key point:
adhesion of
thermally grown
alumina on top of
the NiAl coating

600 - 700°C
Internal cooling

Background

NiAl(X) coatings

Influence of adding elements on the oxide adhesion

3 types of NiAl coating

- unmodified NiAl
- Pt-modified NiAl: great improvement of alumina adhesion, system in production, high processing costs
- Zr-doped NiAl: Zr as a reactive element is said to improve alumina adhesion on NiAl and NiCrAl bulk materials *
NiAl(Zr) has to be investigated as a coating. One-step elaborating process.

Studied system

Ni-based superalloy: AM1 (Ni, Cr, Co, Mo, W, Al, Ti, Ta)

oxidation protective coating: Zr-doped NiAl

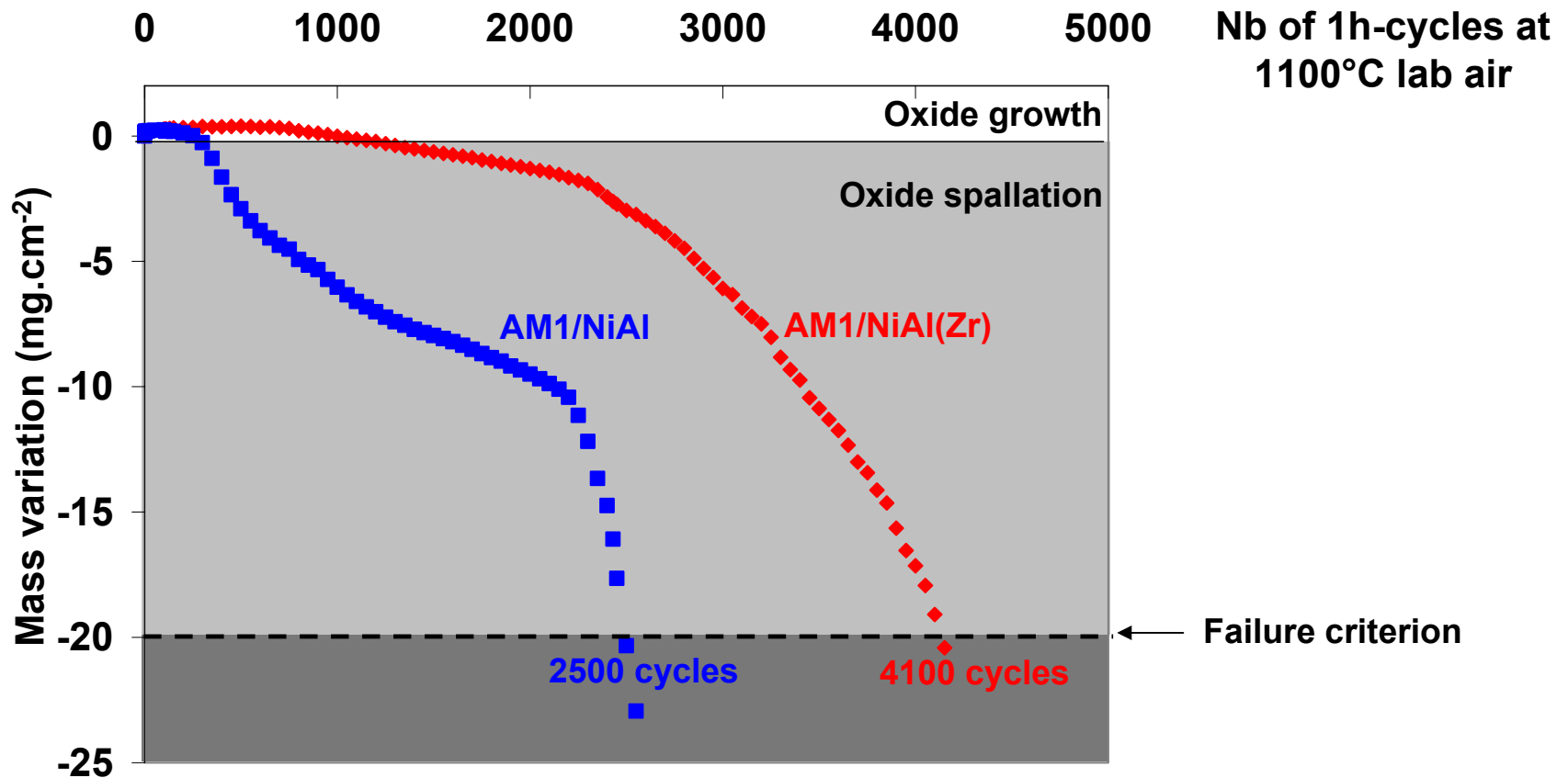
No thermal insulating topcoat

What is the role of Zr on the oxidation resistance of the NiAl coating?

* Smialek, 1987 ; Pint *et al.*, 1996

AM1/NiAl(Zr) efficiency

Cyclic oxidation tests

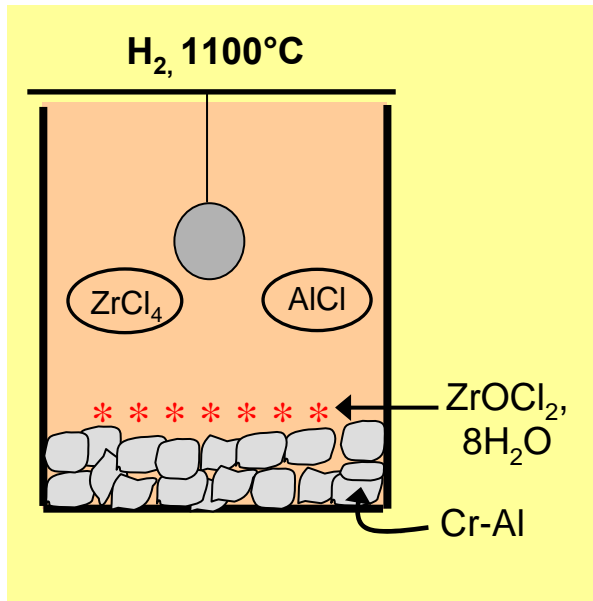


AM1/NiAl(Zr): better oxidation resistance than AM1/NiAl. WHY ?
as efficient as the industrial system

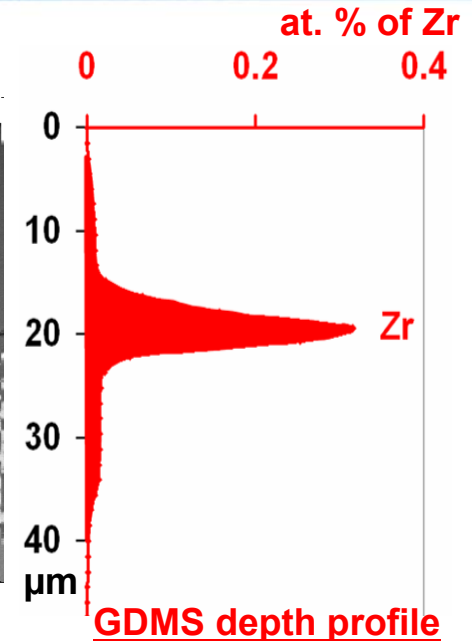
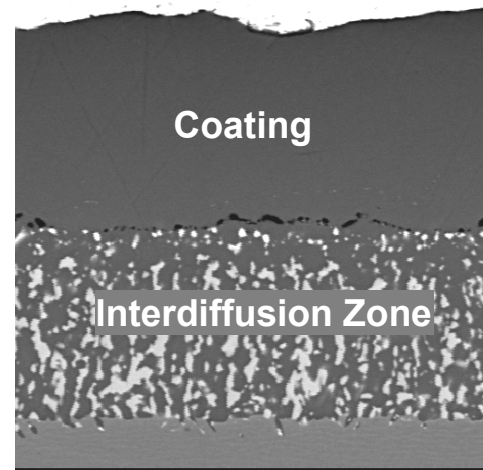
AM1/NiAl(Zr) characterization

Process

Deposition process*



Vapor Phase co-deposition
of Al and Zr on AM1
Ni-based superalloy



NiAl(Zr) coating:

β -NiAl phase (XRD)

Al: 36 at. % (EPMA)

Zr: 300 at. ppm (GDMS)

~ 20 μm from the surface

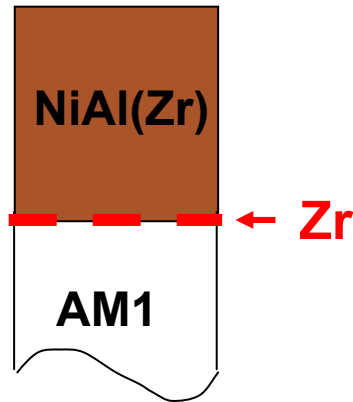
* M.-P. Bacos, P. Josso, and S. Navéos,
Patent FR2853329 B1 (2006).

EPMA: Electron Probe Micro Analysis
GDMS: Glow Discharge Mass Spectrometry

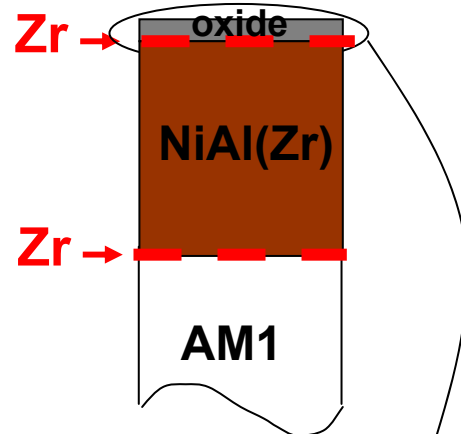
AM1/NiAl(Zr) characterization

Zr distribution in oxidising conditions

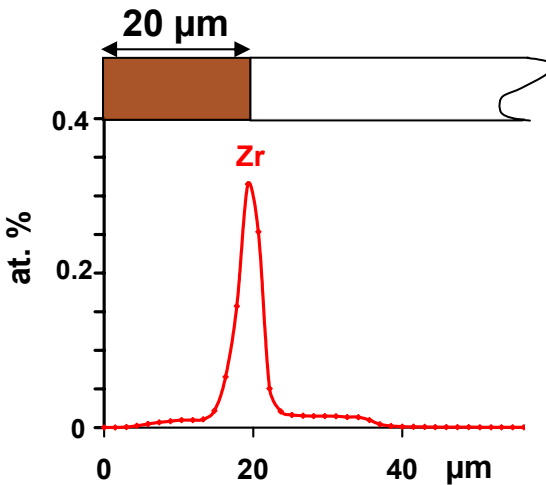
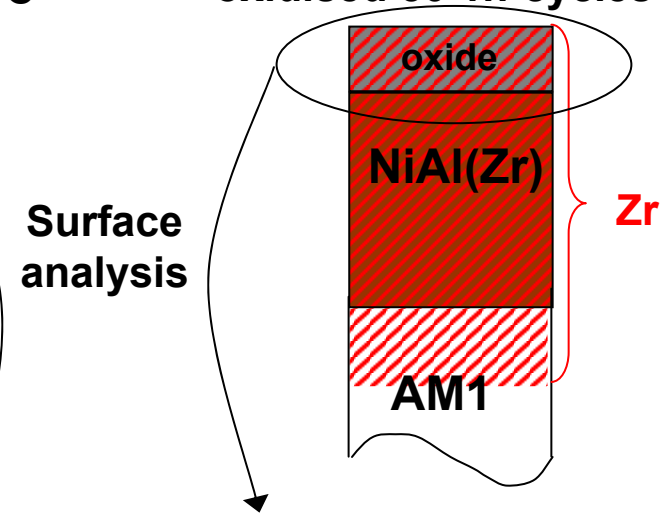
as aluminized



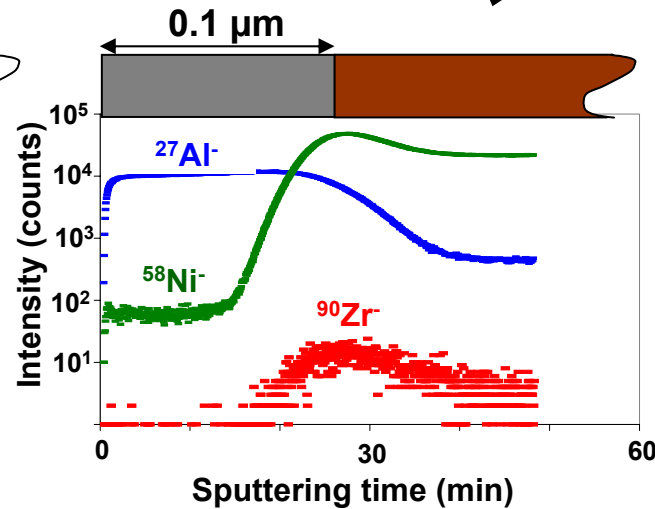
oxidised 10 min 950°C



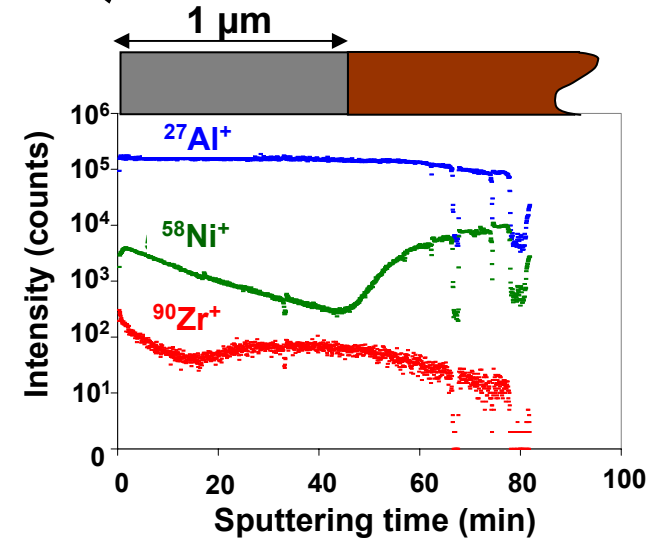
oxidised 50 1h-cycles 1100°C



GDMS depth profile

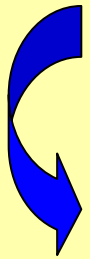


ToF-SIMS depth profile



ToF-SIMS depth profile

- Zr diffuses quickly through the coating towards the metal/oxide interface.
- After longer oxidation, Zr is present in all the layers of the sample.



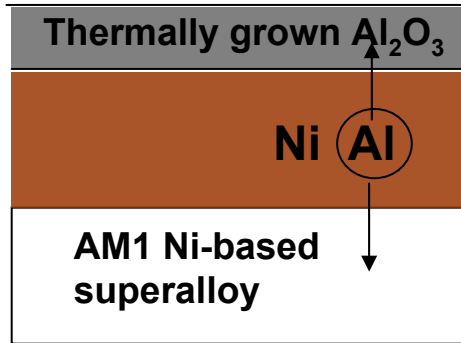
How does Zr improve the oxidation resistance of NiAl?

Comparison between the AM1/NiAl and the AM1/NiAl(Zr) systems:

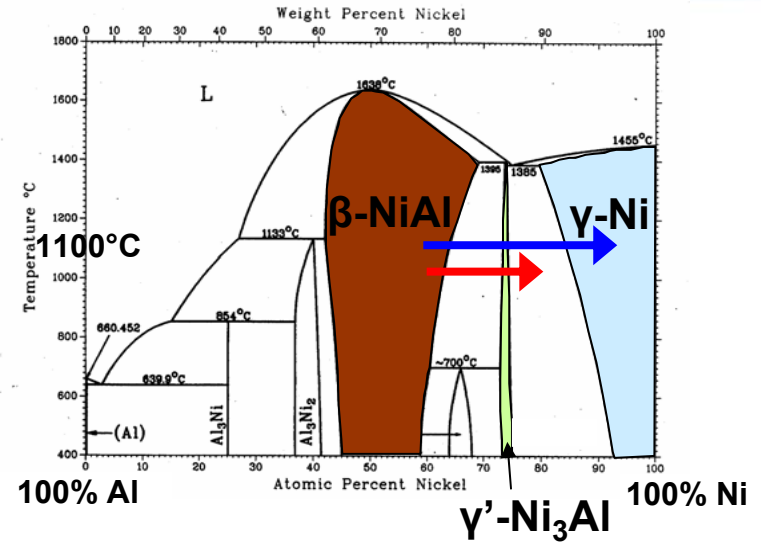
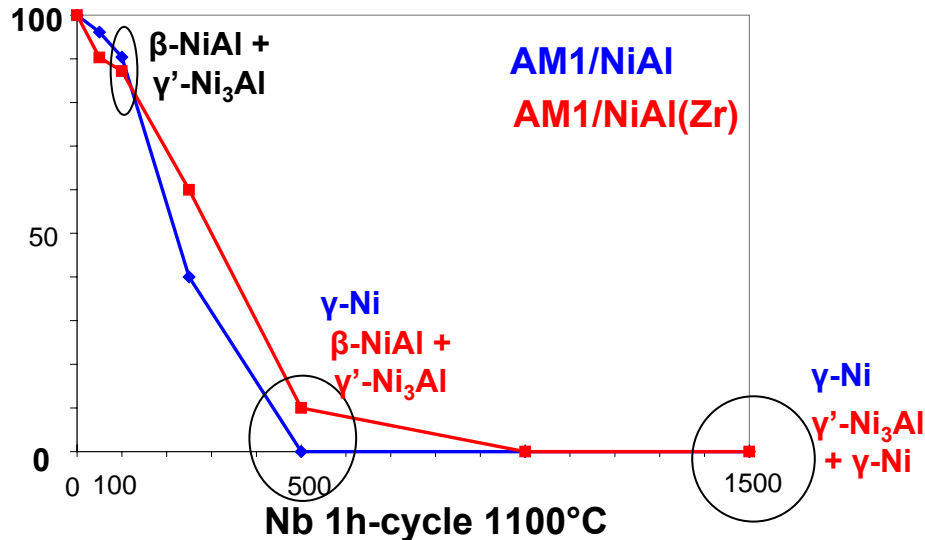
1. β -NiAl ageing
2. oxide growth

1. β -NiAl ageing

1h-cyclic oxidation tests



β -NiAl fraction (%)



NiAl: The whole coating is γ phase as soon as 500 oxidation cycles

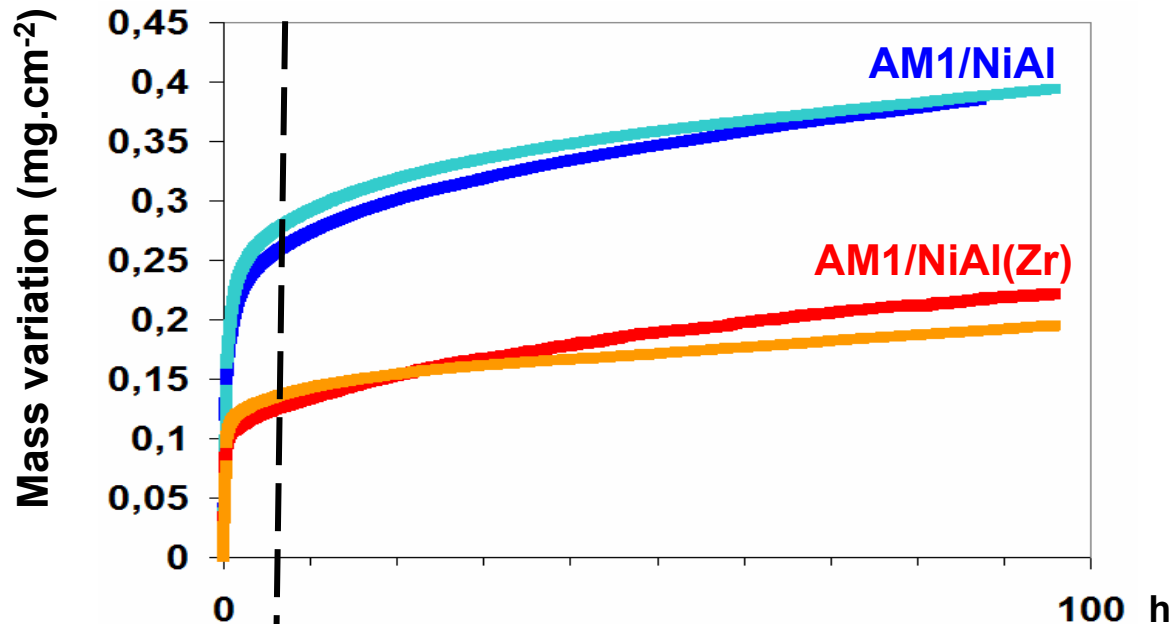
NiAl(Zr): β -phase is still present after 500 oxidation cycles the coating is γ/γ' after 1000 and 1500 oxidation cycles

Zr delays the coating ageing

2. Oxide growth

Isothermal 1100°C oxidation tests

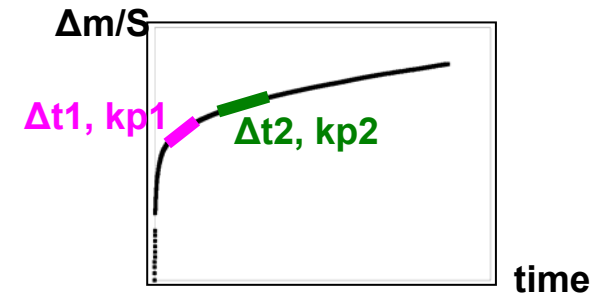
96 h 1100°C, synthetic air, followed by TGA



Transient regime:
fast oxide growth
first few hours

Stationary regime:
slow oxide growth

The parabola
 $t = A + B \Delta m/S + 1/kp (\Delta m/S)^2$
is used to fit
the isothermal oxidation
curves on selected intervals

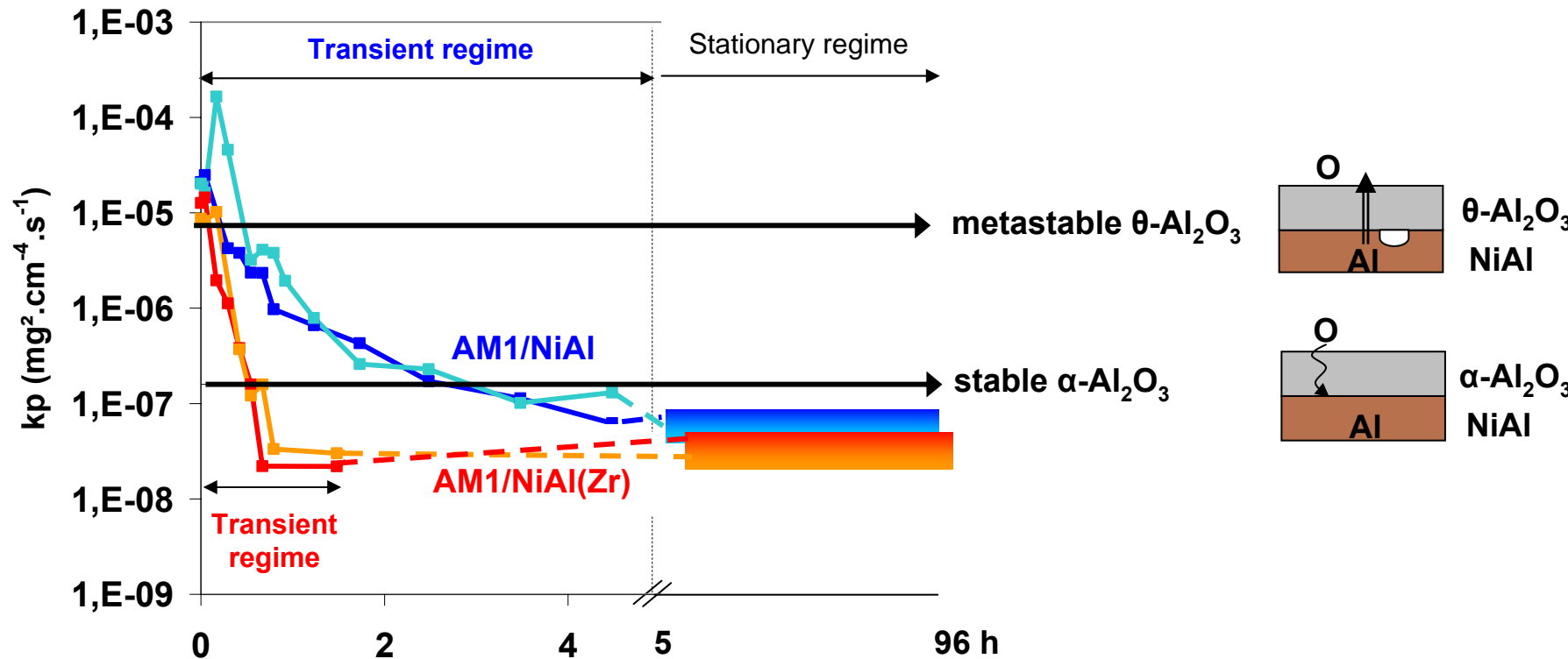


Zr lowers the global mass gain

→ Reduces the oxide thickness

2. Oxide growth

Growth kinetics $t = A + B \Delta m/S + 1/k_p (\Delta m/S)^2$



- Zr has no major effect on θ and α growth kinetics.
- Zr reduces the transient regime duration.
- When exposed to oxidation at 1100°C , as Zr reduces the period during which θ -alumina grows, it reduces the formation of interfacial cavities.

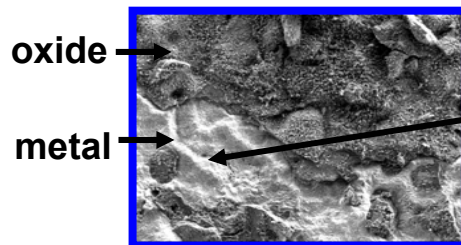
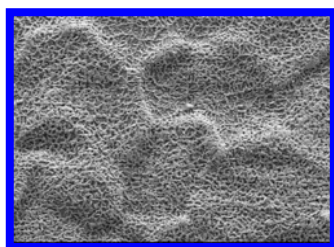
Long-term cyclic oxidations

1h-cyclic oxidation tests

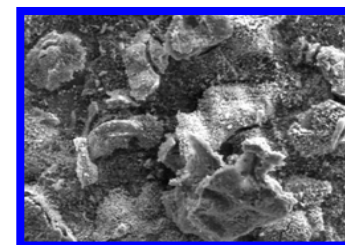
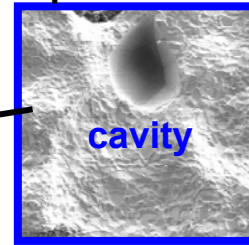
Oxidised surfaces

50 cycles 500 cycles 1500 cycles →

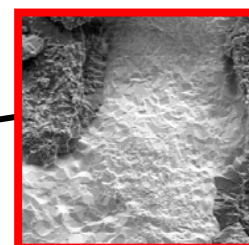
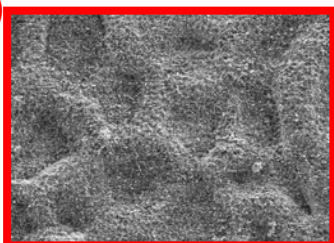
AM1/NiAl



spalled areas



AM1/NiAl(Zr)



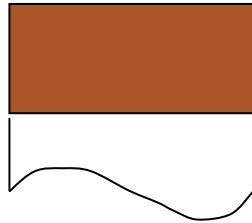
AM1/NiAl(Zr)

- The alumina is more adhesive
- Oxide spallation is delayed, as well as spallations/reoxidations that lead to metal consumption

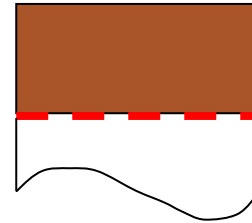
AM1/NiAl

AM1/NiAl(Zr)

As-deposited

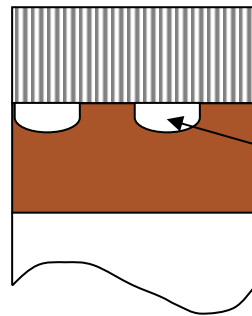


coating
superalloy



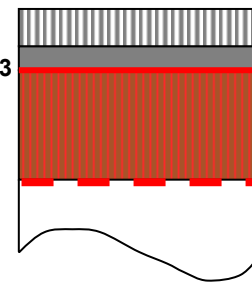
Zr is located at the superalloy/coating interface

Short-time oxidation



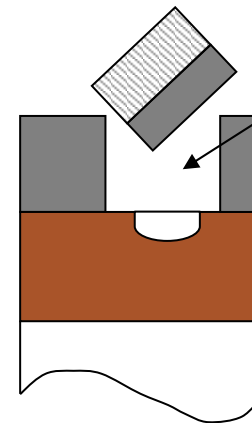
$\theta\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$
cavity

$\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$

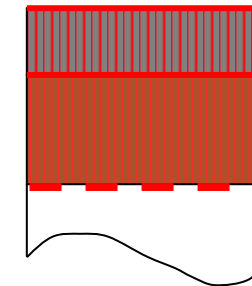


Zr migrates through the coating and favours $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$

Long-term oxidation



spallation
oxide
coating
superalloy



Zr delays the oxide spallation


- **Zr reduces the transient regime of oxidation, favouring alpha alumina nucleation**
 - **Zr reduces cavities and delays the oxide spallation**
- Zr increases the system lifetime**

NiAl(Zr) promising protective coating, is being investigated as a bond coat in TBC systems

Acknowledgments

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