



# **Low Pressure Plasma Spray (LPPS-Thin Film®) at Sandia National Laboratories**

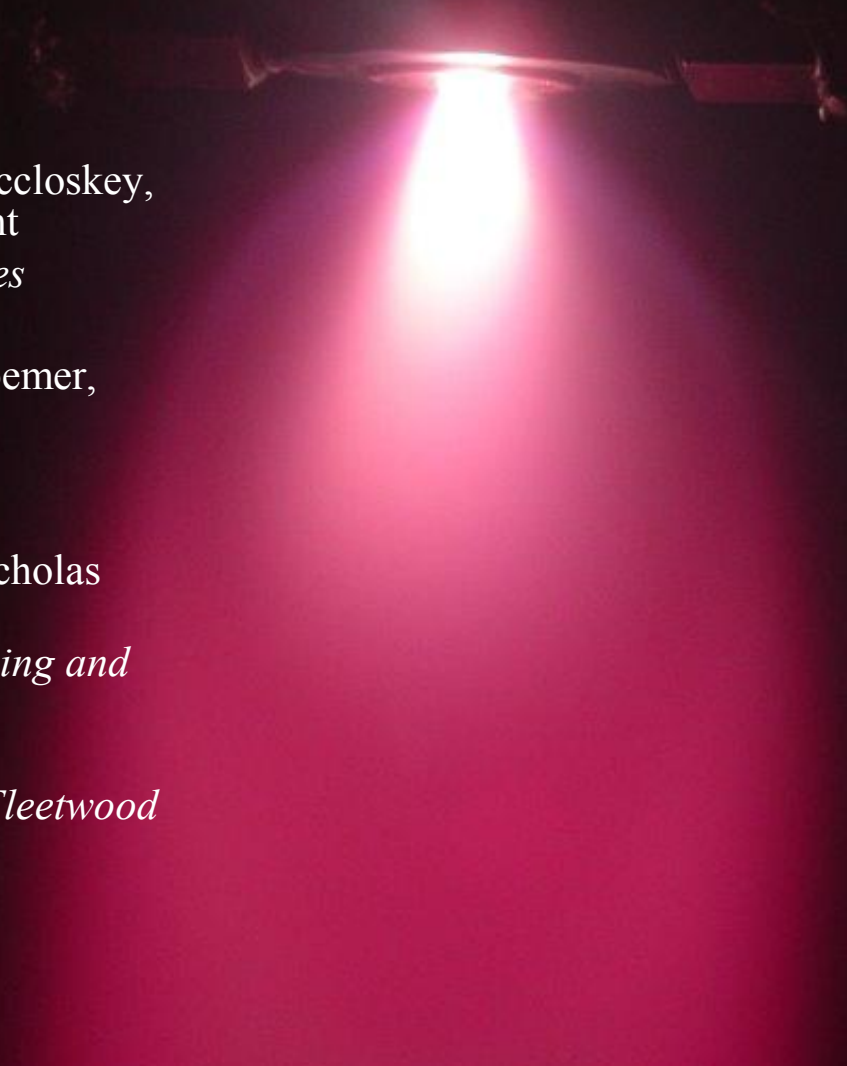
SAND2010-4811P

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# *Sandia National Laboratories*

Albuquerque, New Mexico



- More than 8,600 full-time employees
- More than 1,500 PhDs and 2,700 MS/MAs
- ~ 2,200 on-site contractors
- ~ \$2.33 billion total budget



Yucca Mountain, Nevada



Kauai Test Facility, Hawaii



Tonopah Test Range, Nevada



WIPP, New Mexico

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National Interest”*



Pantex, Texas



Livermore, California

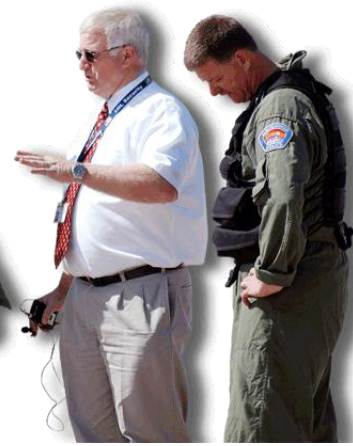
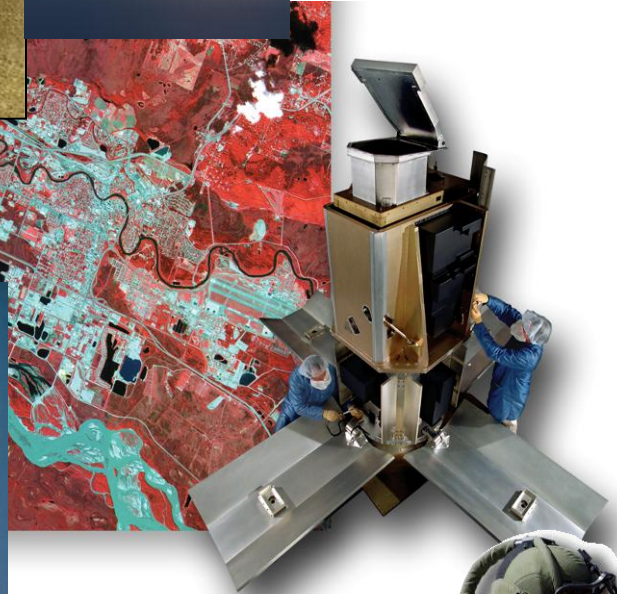




# *Sandia is a National Security Laboratory*

We develop technologies to:

- Sustain, modernize, and protect our nuclear arsenal
- Prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction
- Provide new capabilities to our armed forces
- Protect our national infrastructures
- Ensure the stability of our nation's energy and water supplies.
- Defend our nation against terrorist threats

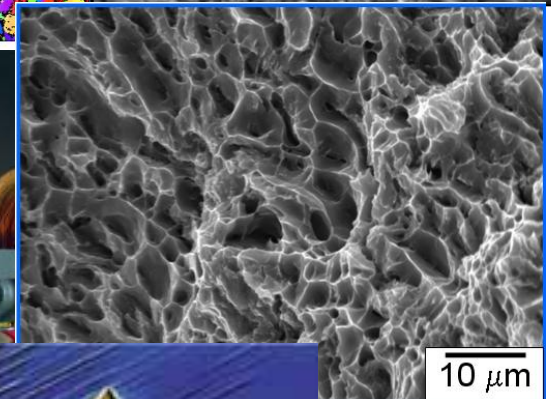
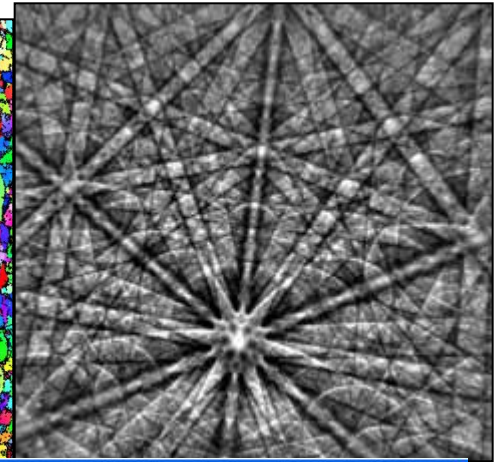
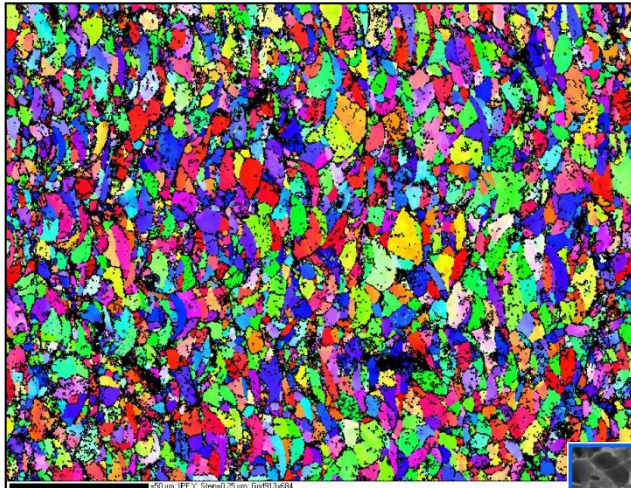


**"Exceptional Service In the  
National Interest"**



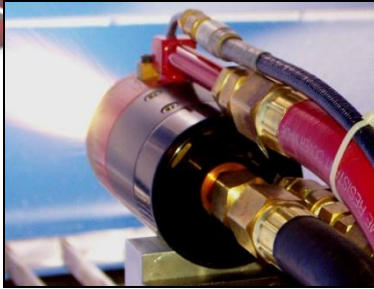
# *The Materials Science & Engineering Center supports Sandia's missions.*

- ~ 250 people
- ~ 100 Ph.D.'s
- Polymers
- Ceramics
- Metals
- Advanced analytical techniques
- Atomistic & mesoscale modeling
- Mechanical metallurgy
- Process diagnostics
- Tribology
- Materials aging





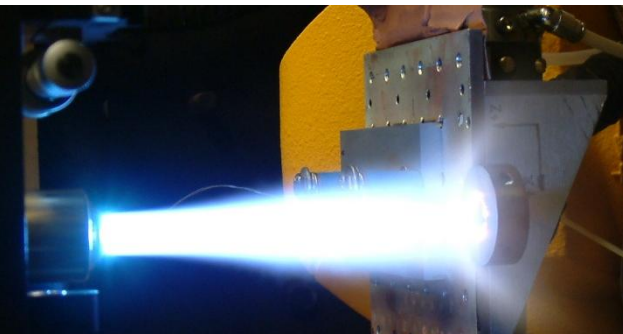
# *The TSRL operates a wide variety of thermal spray equipment.*



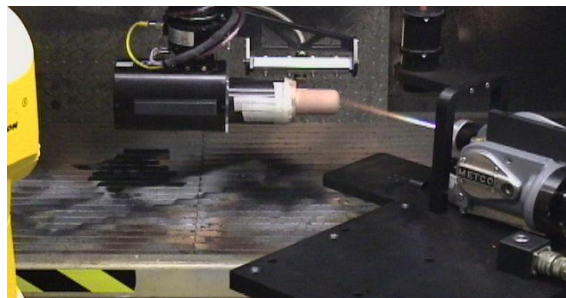
Atmospheric Plasma Spray



Twin Wire Arc Spray



Powder Flame Spray



Wire Flame Spray

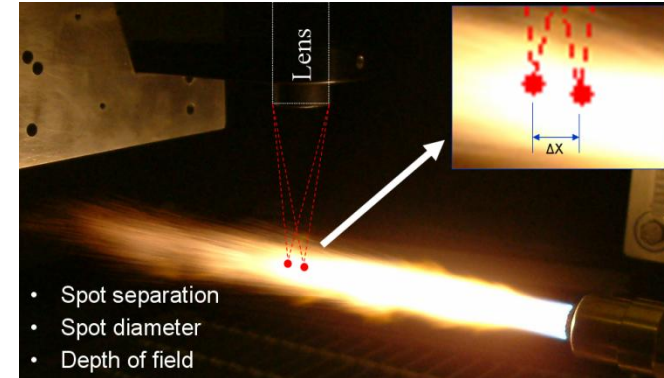


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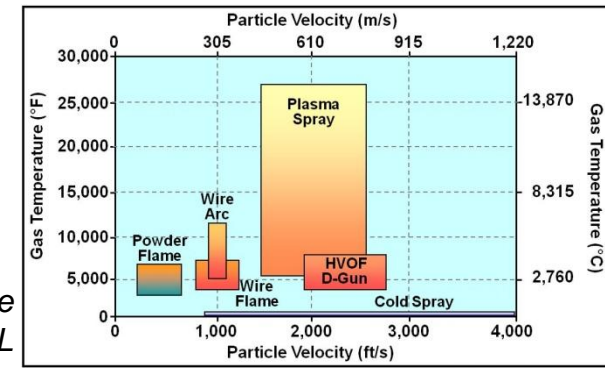
# What makes the TSRL unique?

- Focus on Process Diagnostics for Thermal Spray
  - DPV-2000, Accura G3
  - L2F Laser Velocimeter
  - Control Vision
  - Spectroscopy
  - Xenon-Flash Thermal Diffusivity
  - Beckman Coulter Particle Size Analysis
- Access to wide range of  $T_p$ ,  $V_p$  space
- Materials Science Expertise and Analysis Capability
- LPPS® Thin Film & Cold Spray
- Experience supporting spray processes across entire technical readiness scale

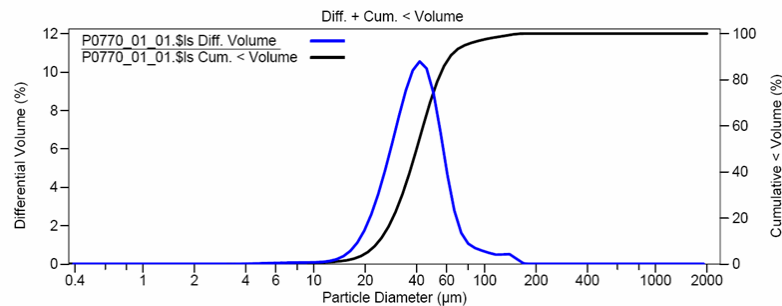
Sensor based particle diagnostics measure particle temperature ( $T_p$ ) and velocity ( $V_p$ ).



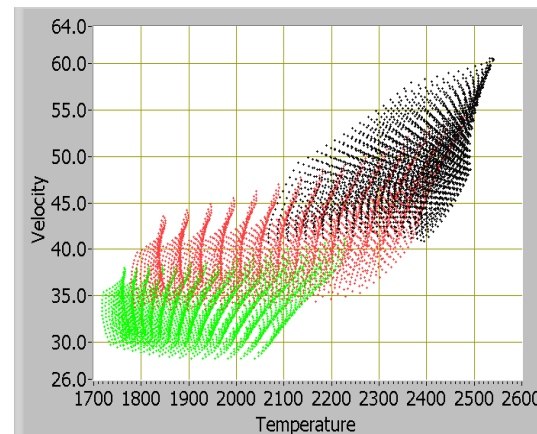
$T_p$ ,  $V_p$  space accessible at TSRL



\*Adapted from plots by R.C. McCune, Ford Motor Co. & A. Papyrin, Ktech Corp.



Powder particle size distribution



Effect of Torch Hardware on  $T_p$ ,  $V_p$



Wire tip imaging

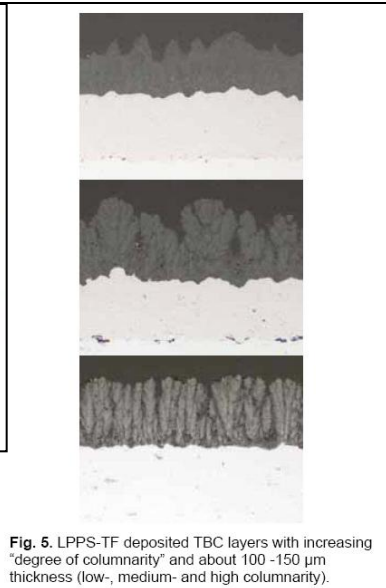
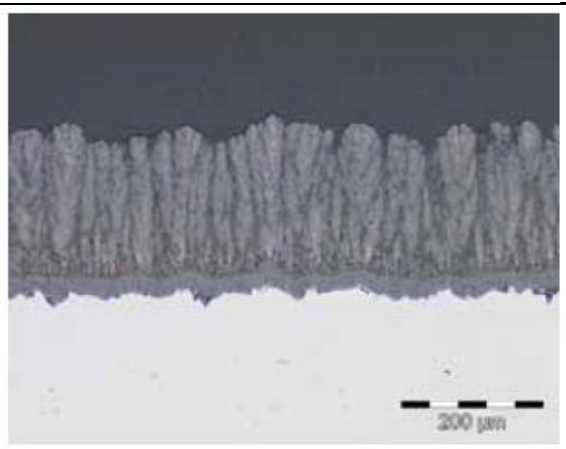
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# What is LPPS Thin Film®?

## Low Pressure Plasma Spray

- Steady State Vacuum Plasma Spray at chamber pressures < 3 Torr (400 Pa)
- A Unique New Thermal Spray Process
  - Invented by Erich Muehlberger (Sulzer-Metco)
  - Capable of preparing dense coatings in the 5-50 micron thickness range.
  - Capable of coating large areas very quickly ( $1\mu\text{m}/\text{m}^2/\text{minute}$ )!
  - Capable of *Droplet, Mixed Mode, & Vapor Deposition*



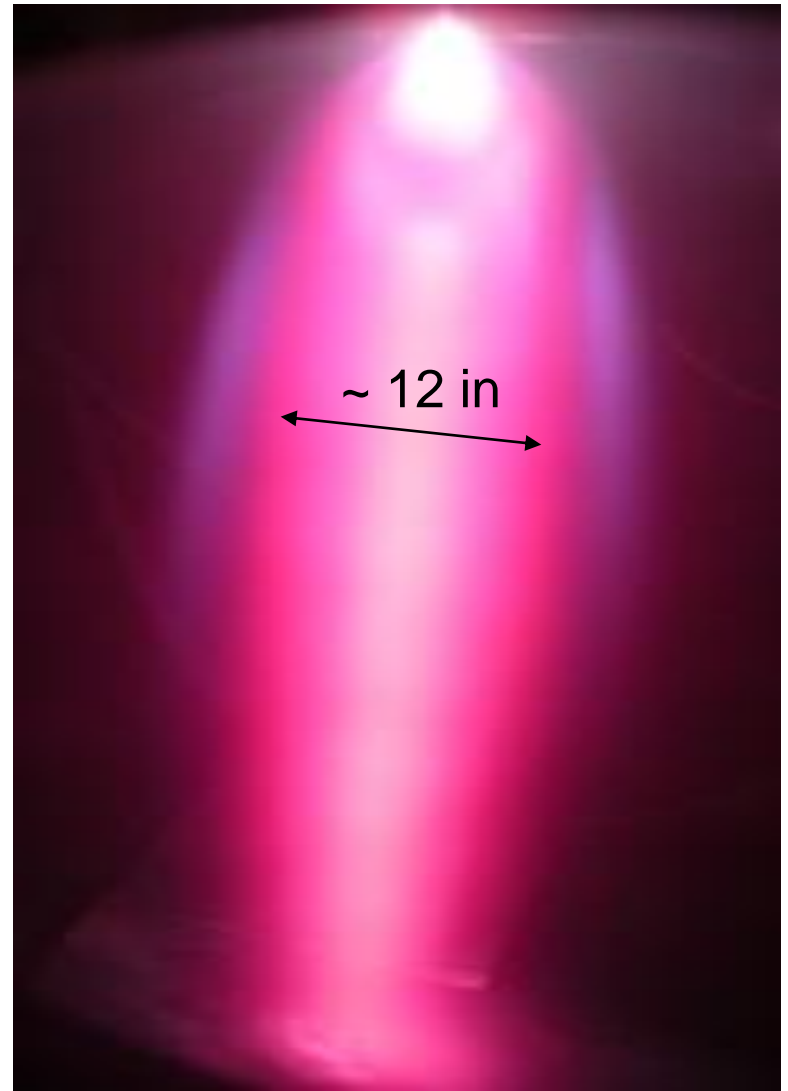
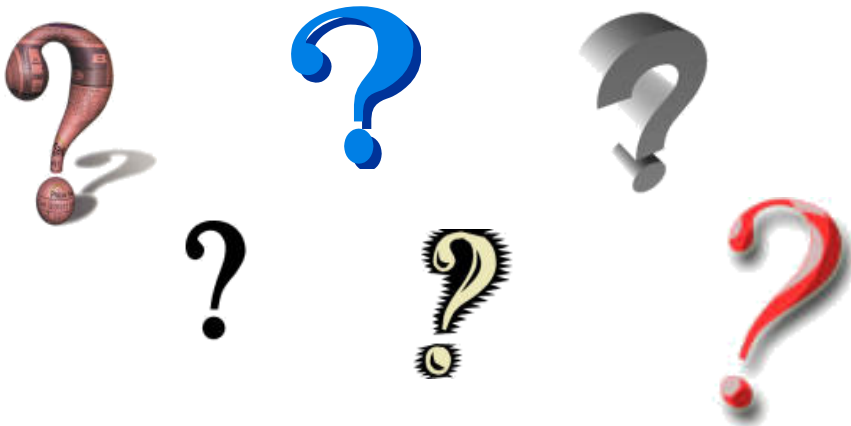
2.9      3.8      4.4      5.7

Chamber pressure  
raised by N2 bleed

- “EB-PVD-like” Yttria-Stablized-Zirconia coatings were reported at the 2005 International Thermal Spray Conference in Basel, Switzerland!

# Why is SNL interested?

- Fundamentally new spray process
- Unique deposition mechanisms
- Unique microstructures
- Unique plasma – particle interactions
- Thinner coatings than any other thermal spray process
- Lots of potential for good science...



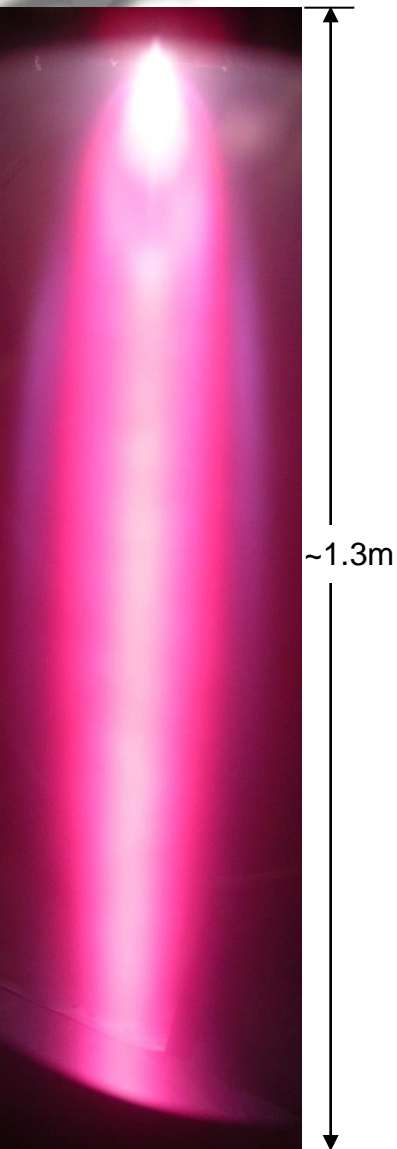
LPPS Plume at Sandia



# Sandia's LPPS System

## LPPS Requires

- High Power ( $> 50 \text{ kw}$ )
- Low Pressure ( $< 400 \text{ Pa}$ )
- Long Standoff Distance ( $> 1 \text{ m}$ )



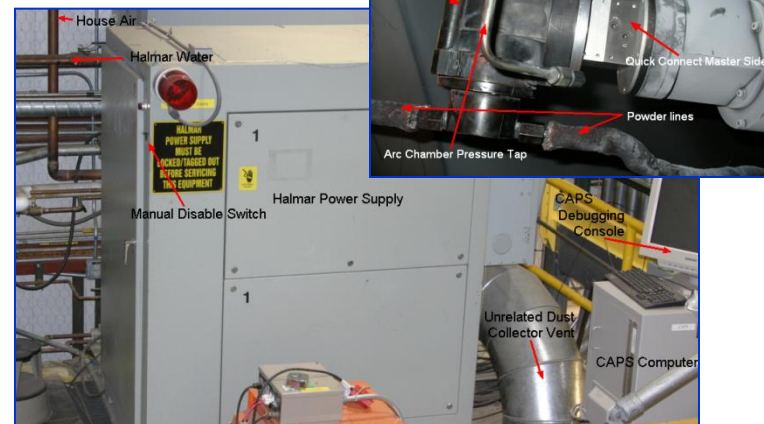
~1.3m

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*~ 1000 L Vacuum Chamber*

## 03CA Plasma torch

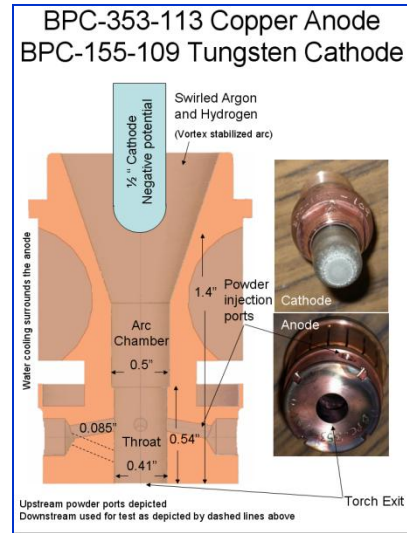
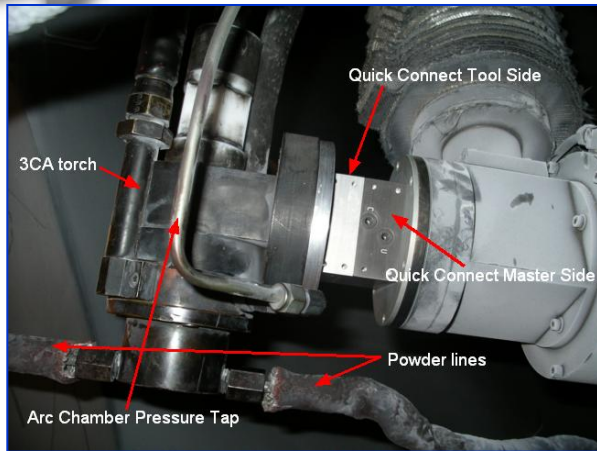


## 2000A, 50V Halmar Power Supply

## Dual Vacuum Pump Systems w/ $\sim 5000 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$ total capacity



# Anode Modification Solved Early Anode Wear Problems



***Increasing arc chamber diameter from 0.5" to 0.56" mitigated anode wear problem.***

- Arc Current ~1800 amps, Ar/H Plasma
- Anode wear can contaminate coatings with copper.
- Attached arcs can burn through to the water jacket...



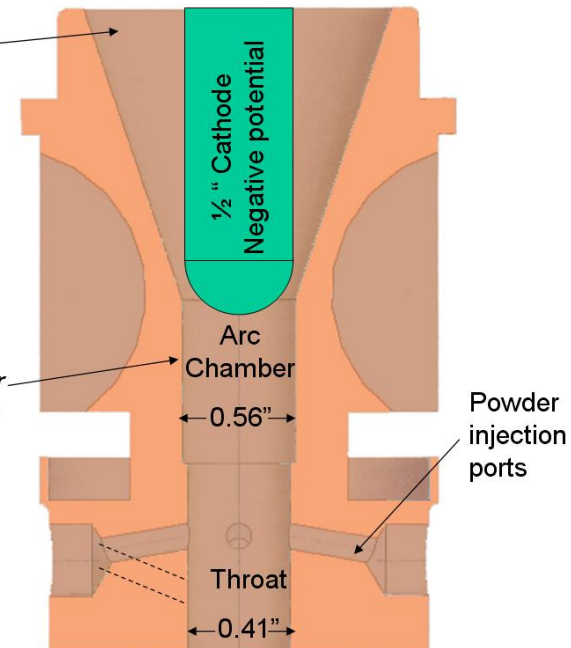
1<sup>st</sup> run 0.5" arc chamber, 0.41" throat: 23 minutes



2<sup>nd</sup> run 0.525" arc chamber, 0.41" throat: 38 minutes

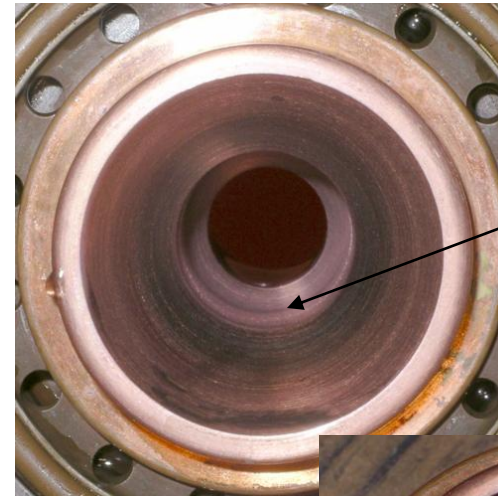
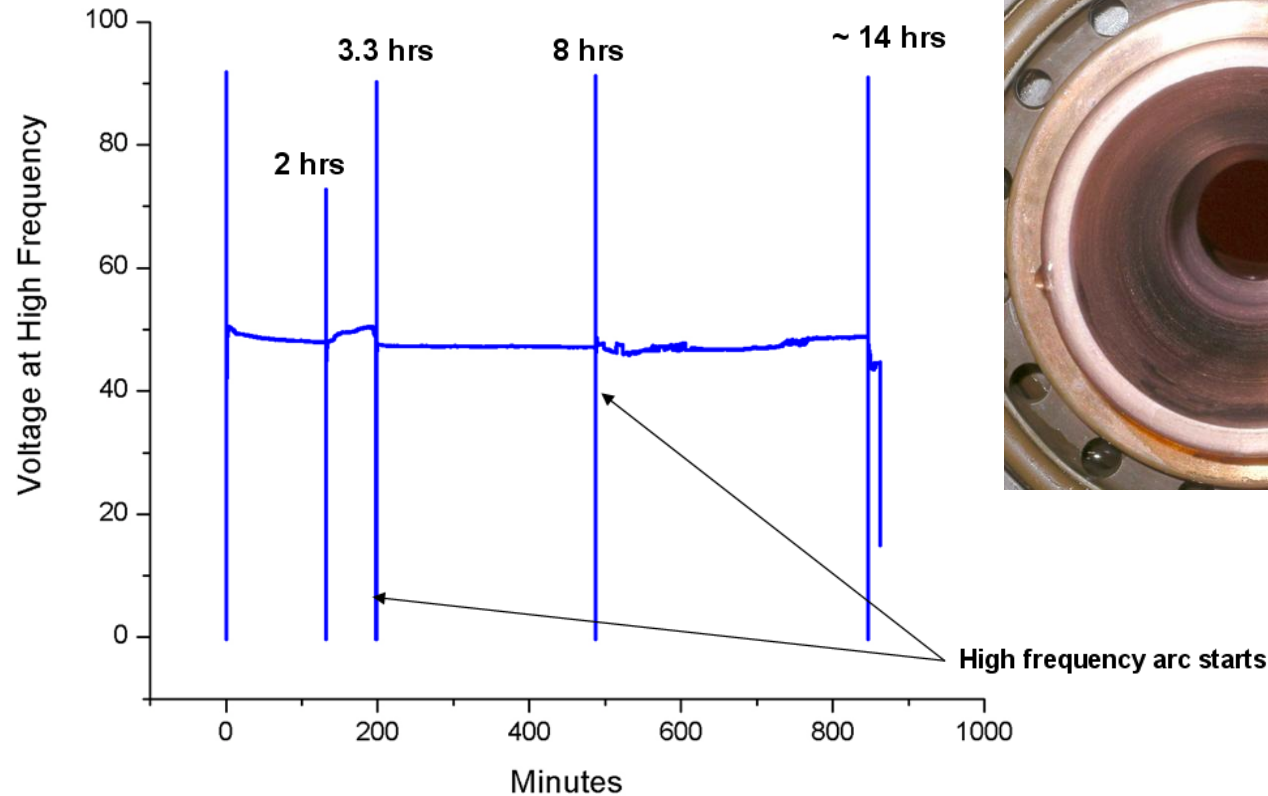
**Swirled Argon and Hydrogen  
(Vortex stabilized arc)**

***Larger arc chamber results in lower energy density inside arc chamber and less anode wear.***



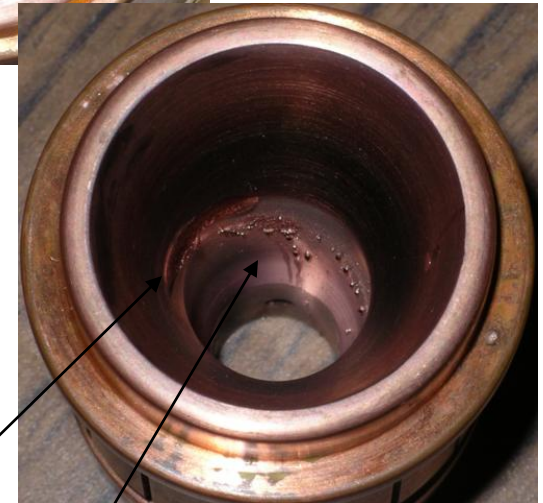


# ***Stable arc voltage and low wear over an 8 hour period indicates a stable anode.***



**3.3 hours**

The arc normally circulates about half way down the arc chamber



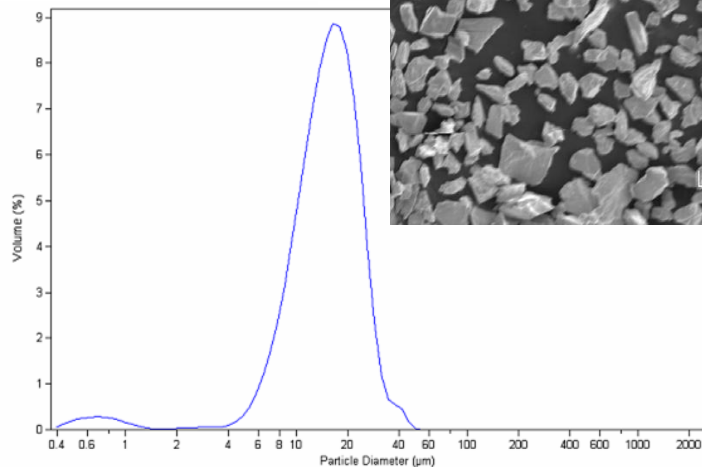
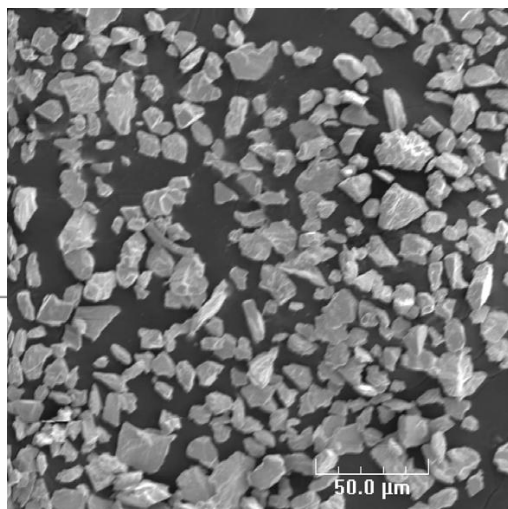
Visible damage from an event well above the arc chamber most likely an unstable arc during torch lighting.

Arc chamber still intact and showing little wear

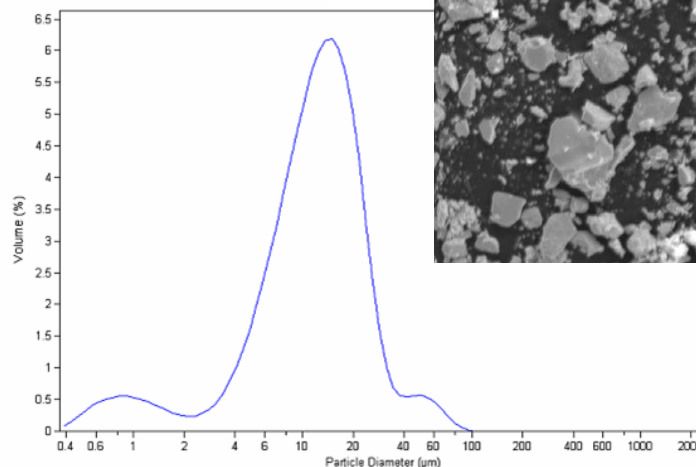
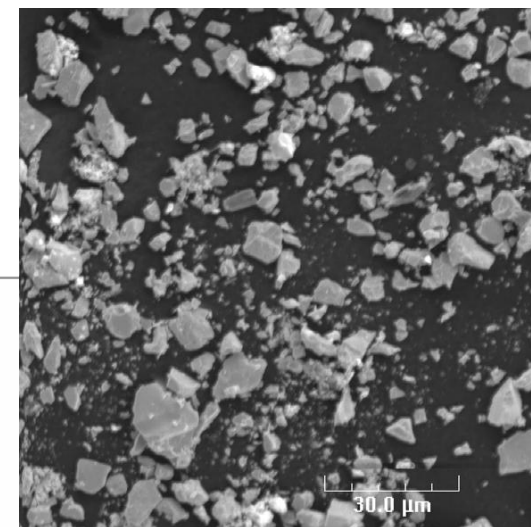
# *Fused and Crushed YSZ Feedstock was Used for All Experiments*

Powder	Mean (μm)	Standard Deviation (μm)	Morphology
Stock	15.98	6.954	Fused and Crushed
Ball Milled	14.21	10.86	Fused and Crushed

YSZ powder as-  
received (stock)



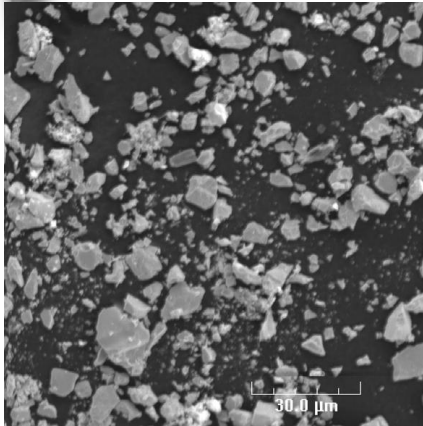
YSZ ball milled  
24 hrs



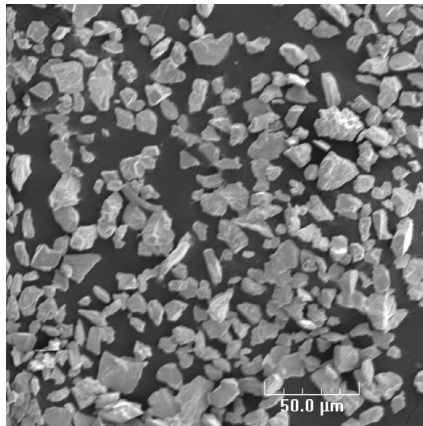
Amperit® 825 Zirconium Oxide – Yttrium Oxide 93-7 ( $\text{ZrO}_2\text{-Y}_2\text{O}_3$ )  
(H.C. Starck)



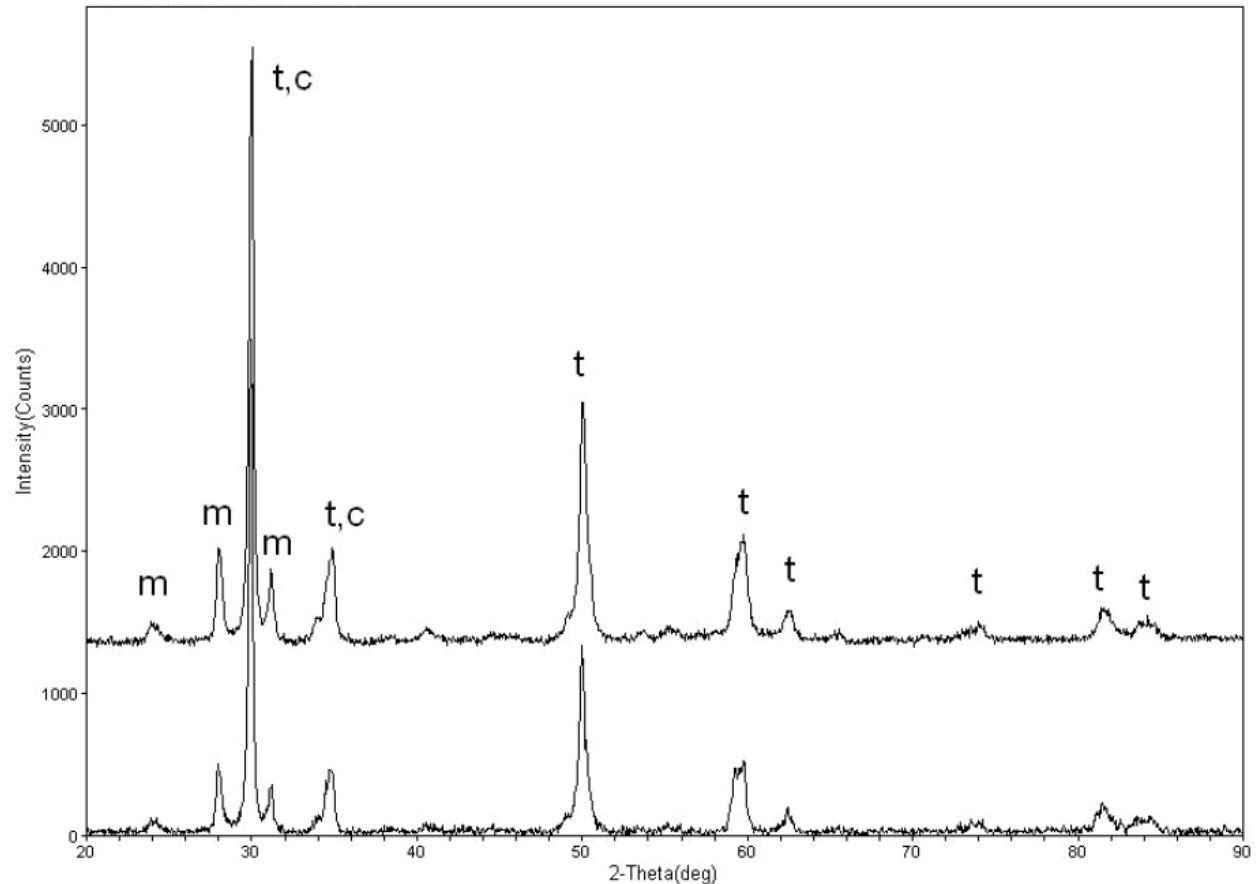
# Feed Stock (Amperit 825 YSZ)



*Ball Milled*

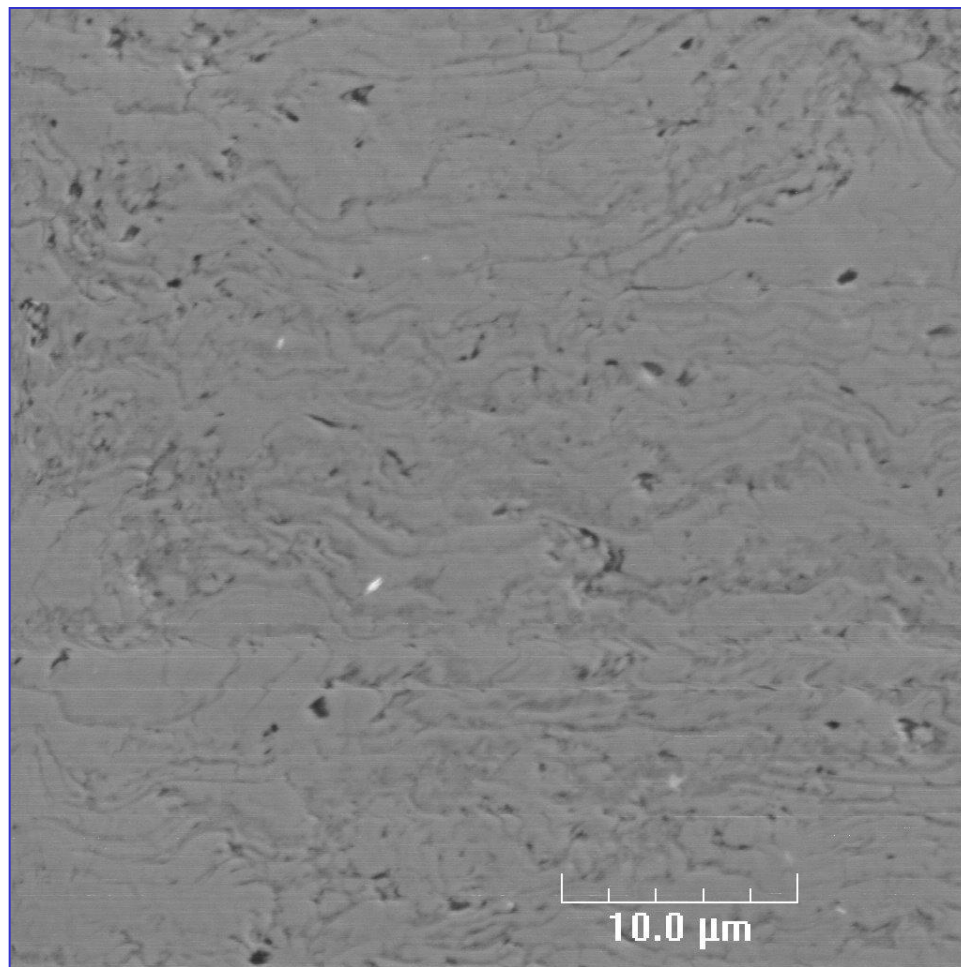
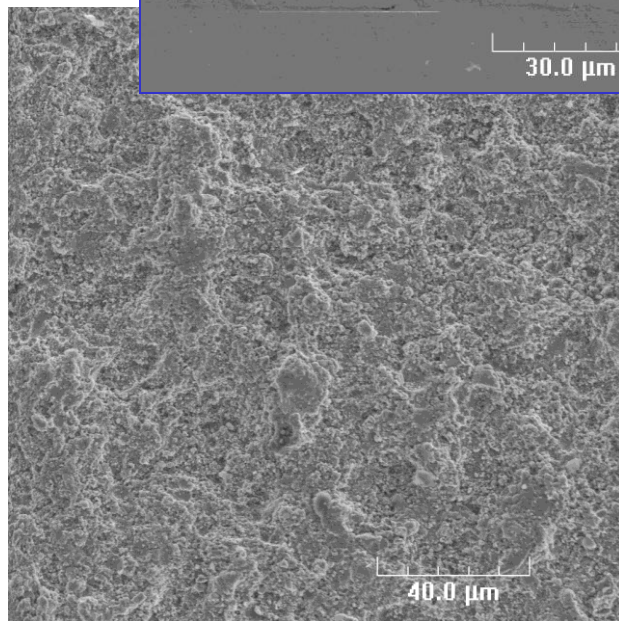
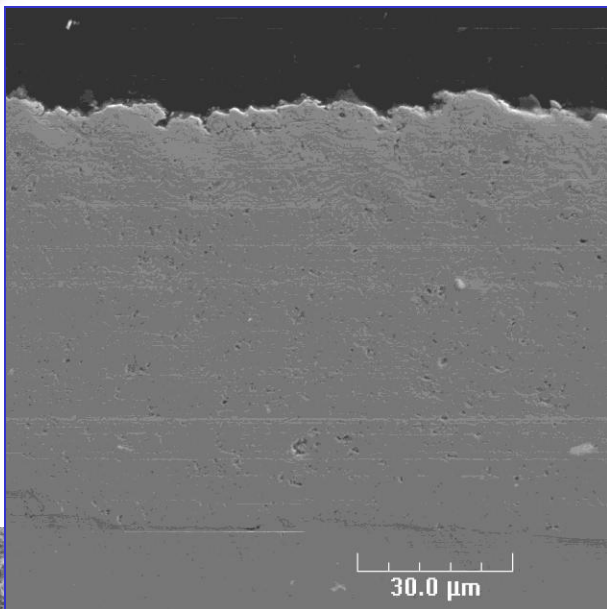


*As-Received*



As-received (bottom) and ball milled (top) powder contained a mixture of monoclinic and tetragonal YSZ

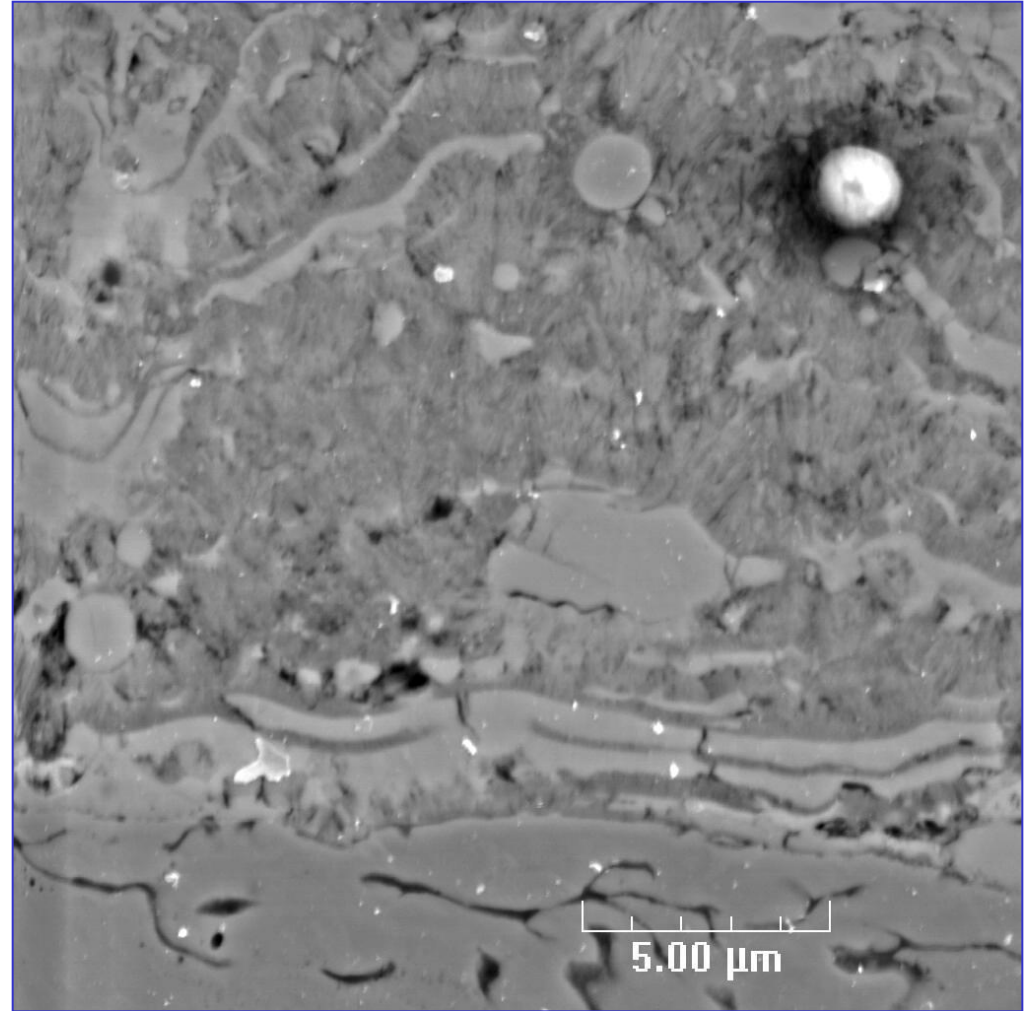
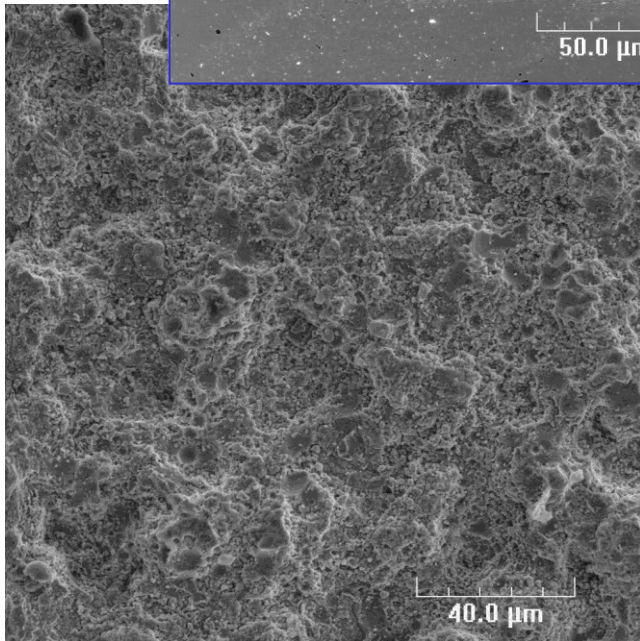
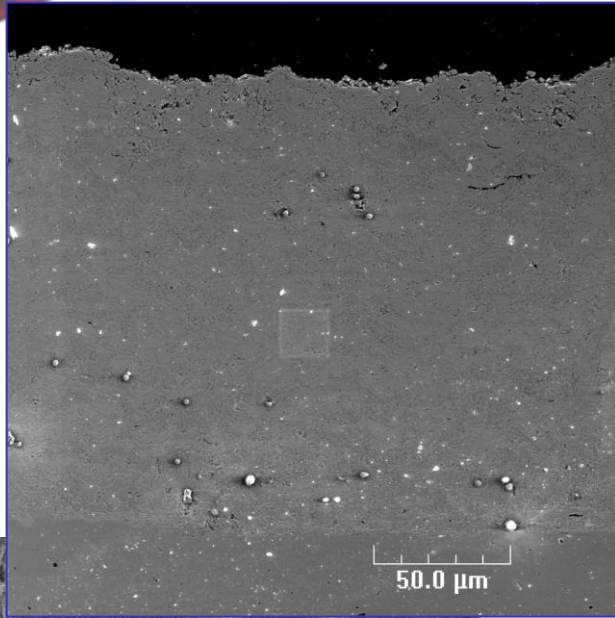
# ***Droplet Deposition (YSZ)***



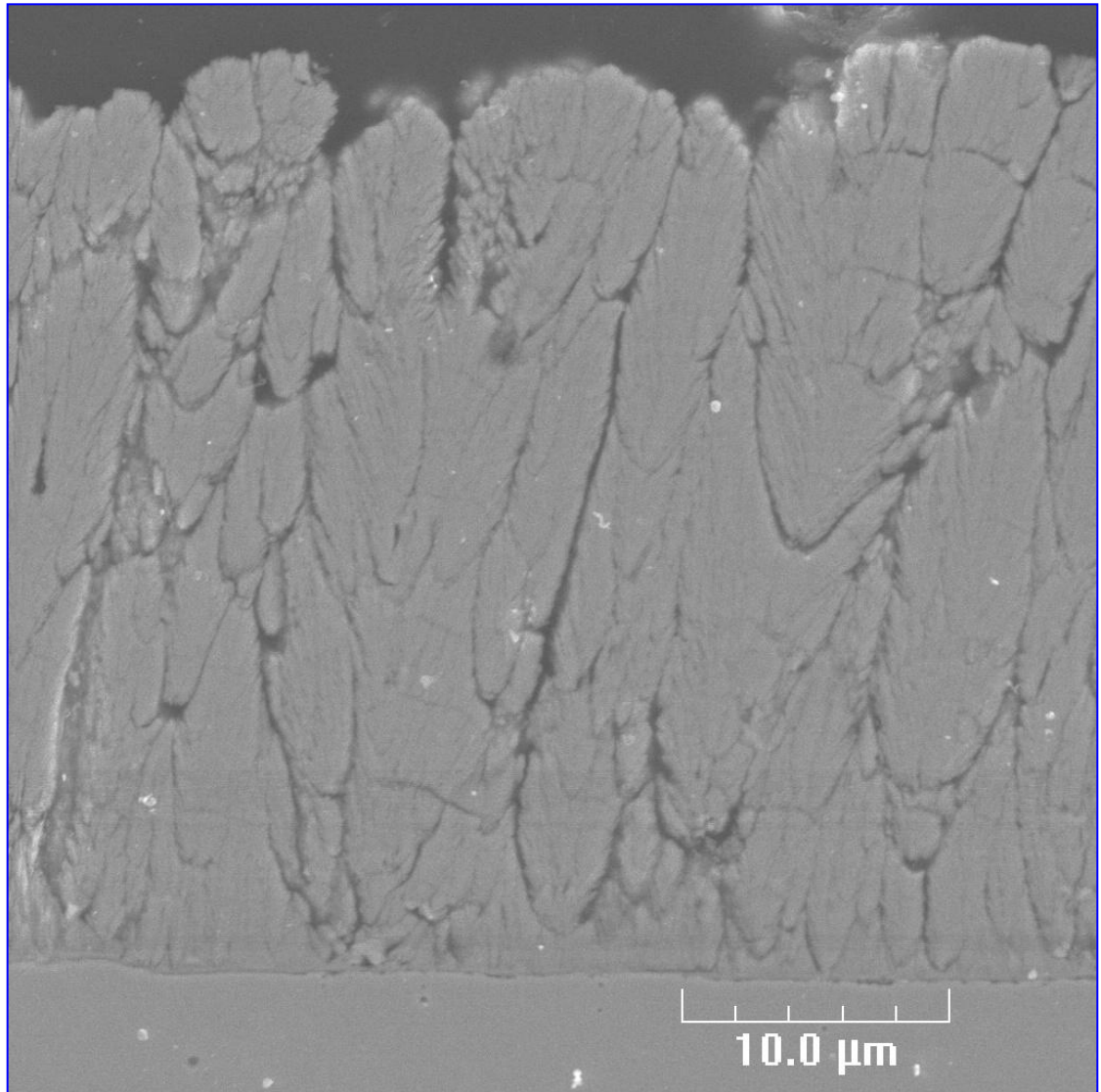
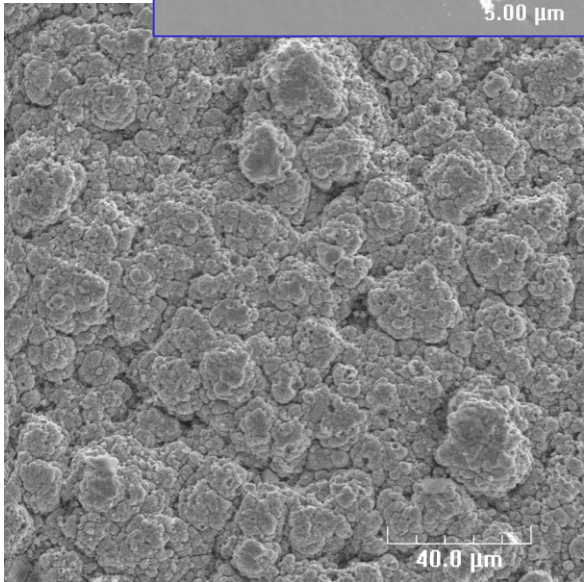
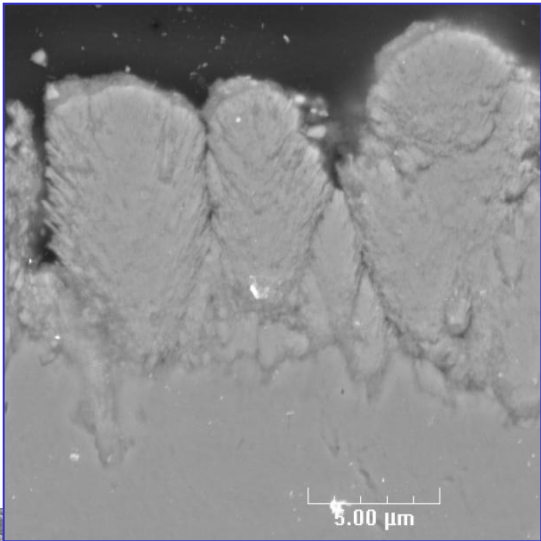
1700 A, 59Ar, 7H, 70He, 2.42 Torr, SD 45"



# *Mixed mode (vapor + liquid droplet) deposition (YSZ)*

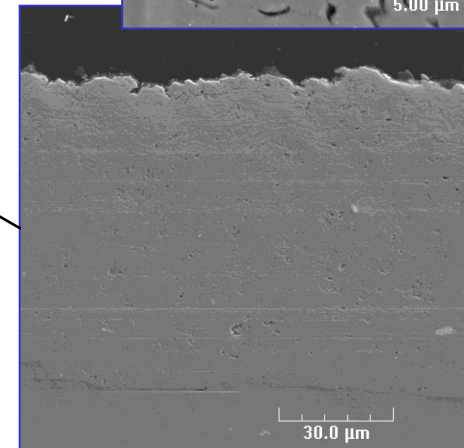
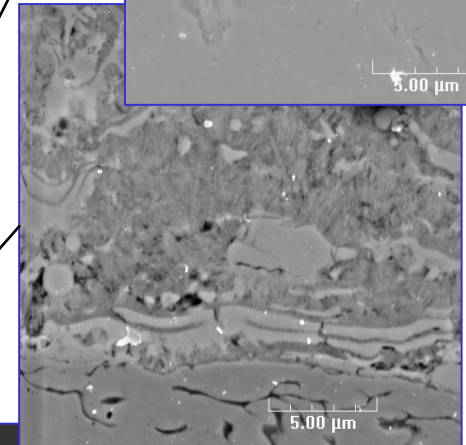
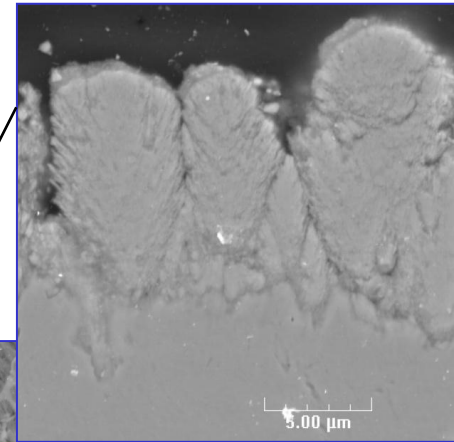
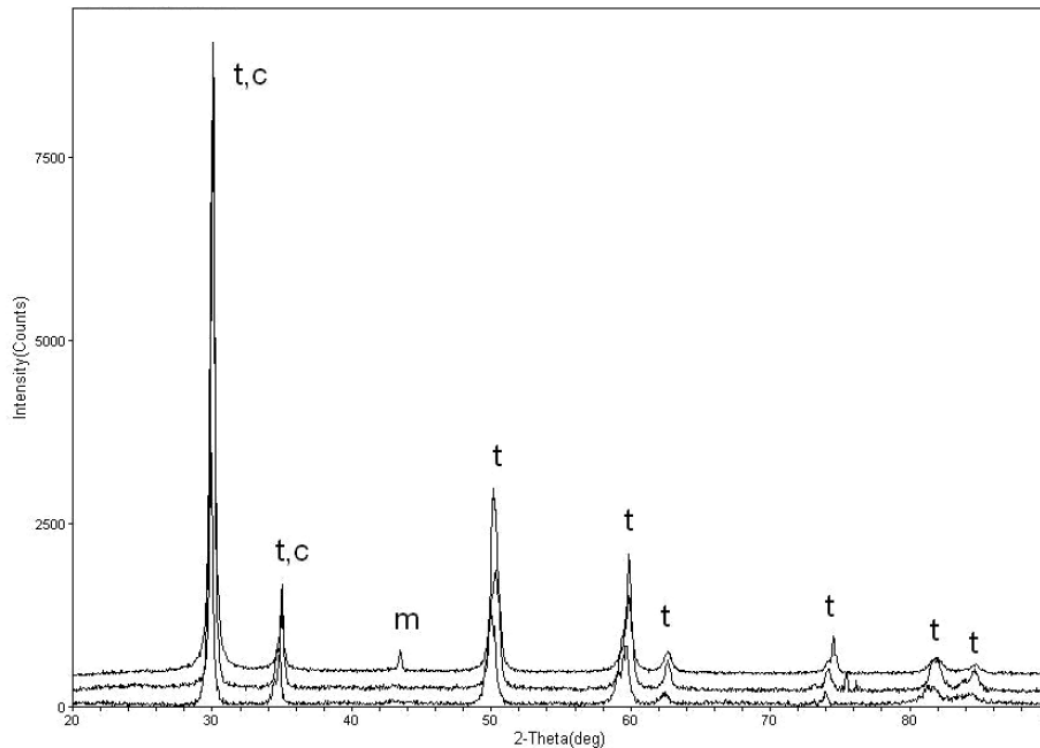


# Vapor Growth (YSZ)



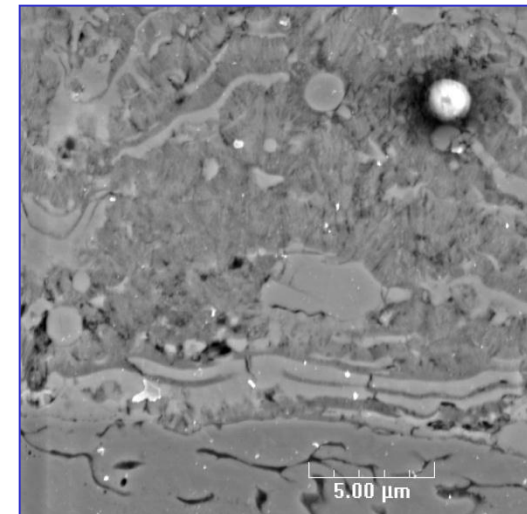
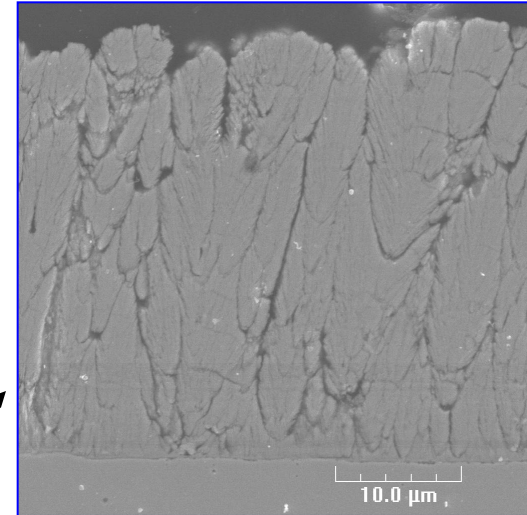
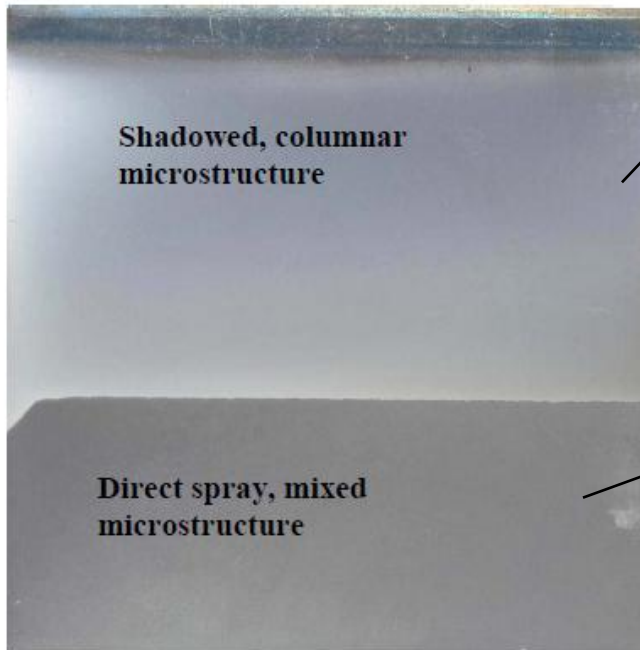
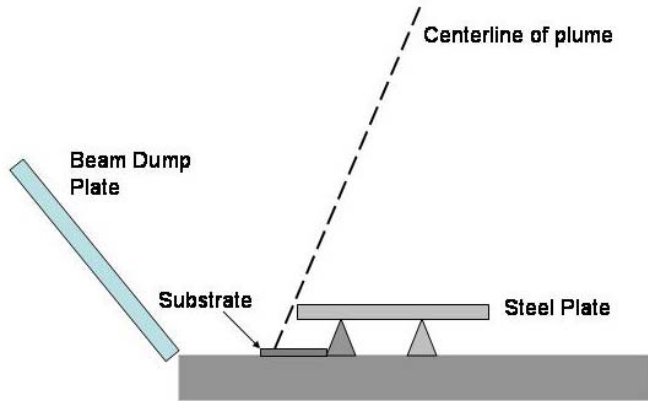


# *Similar crystallography observed in all coatings.*



All three sprayed coatings have similar crystallography.  
Almost all monoclinic YSZ transformed to tetragonal or cubic!  
No evidence of amorphous phase found in any of the coatings!

# Simple Shadowing Experiment Proves a Multi-Phase Plume





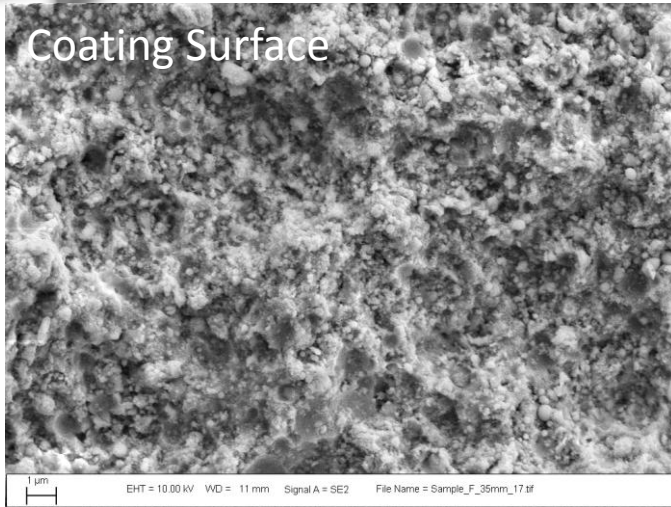
# ***Suspension Feed System Used to Deliver Fine Powders to Sandia's LPPS System***

- Low Pressure Plasma Spray Process allows for vapor deposition but small feedstock size is critical.
- SPS allows delivery of liquid feedstock suspensions containing sub-micron powders
- Smaller powders = better melting & higher vapor content plume

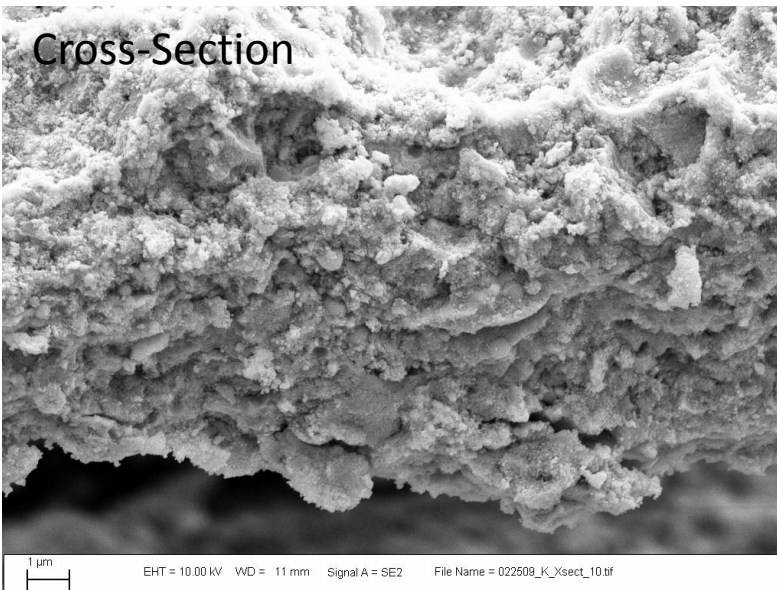
Suspension Feed  
System at TSRL



# Suspension Plasma Spray - LPPS YSZ



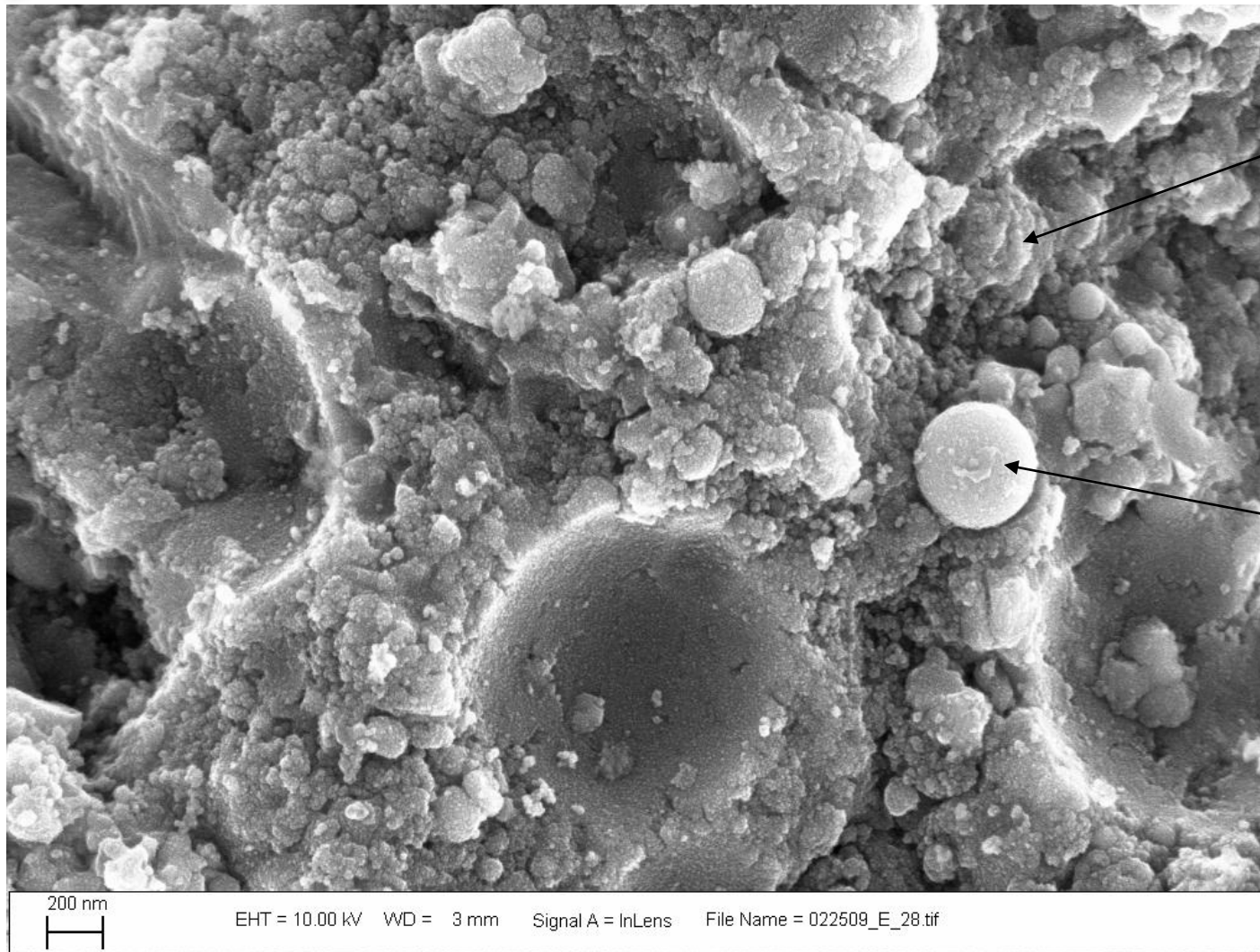
- 1 micron, Inframet powder, agglomerated, 4.5mol%Y in ZrO<sub>2</sub>
- Ethanol suspension: 1.0 v% YSZ, ~ 8wt% YSZ
- Ball mill for 4hrs min & sieve prior to loading in pressure pot
- 1800 amps, 59 Ar, 7 H, 70 He, 2.9 torr, SD 36-48"
- 230 micron sapphire orifice



- Benefit:
  - SPS allows easy delivery of fine powders
- Cost
  - Ethanol in suspension quenches spray plume
  - Evaporating ethanol adds to gas load inside chamber (3.1 Torr)



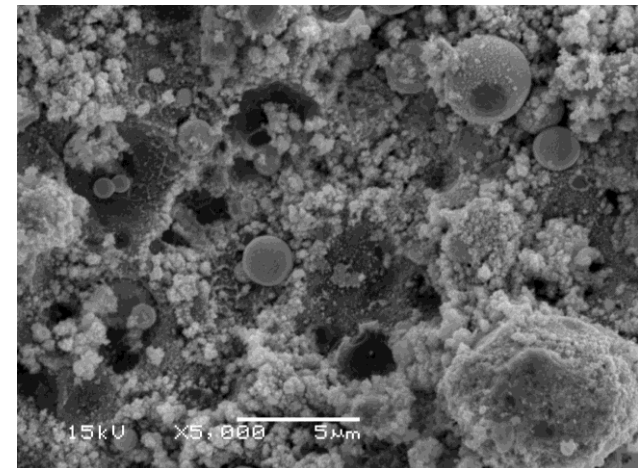
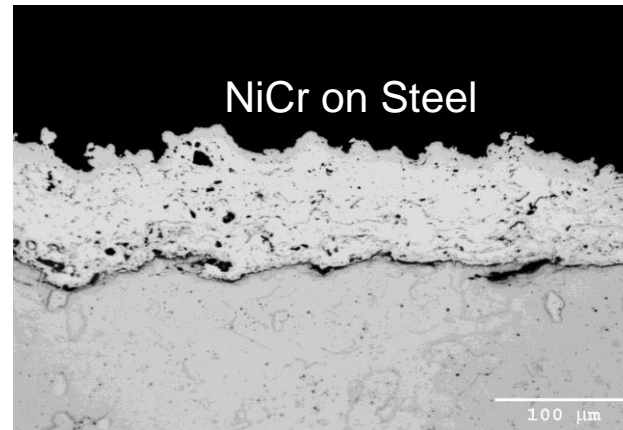
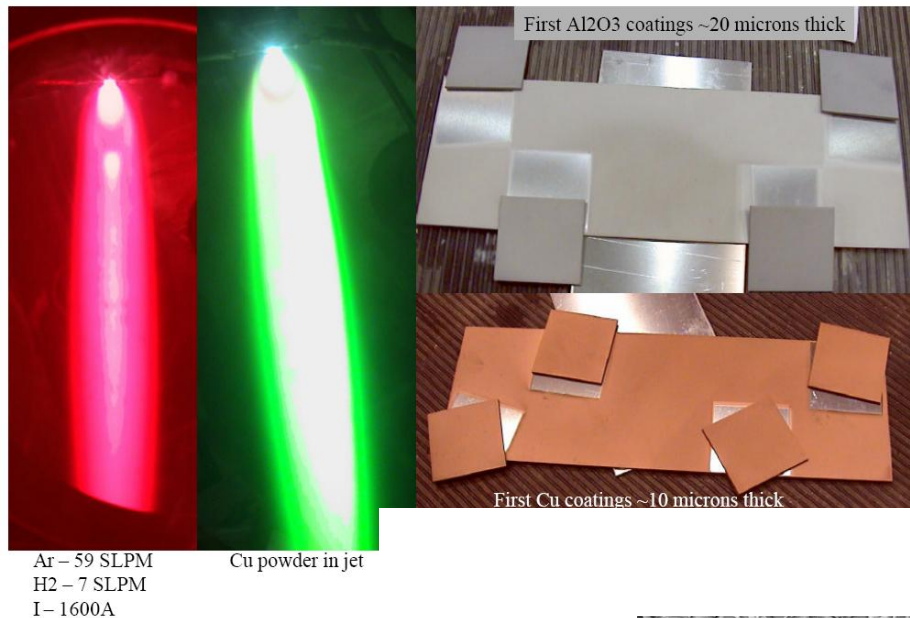
# Fine Structure in Suspension – LPPS YSZ fracture surface suggests growth from vapor



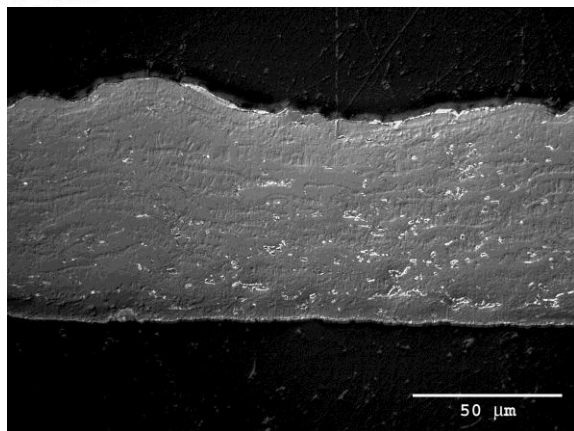
Vapor Growth

Droplet

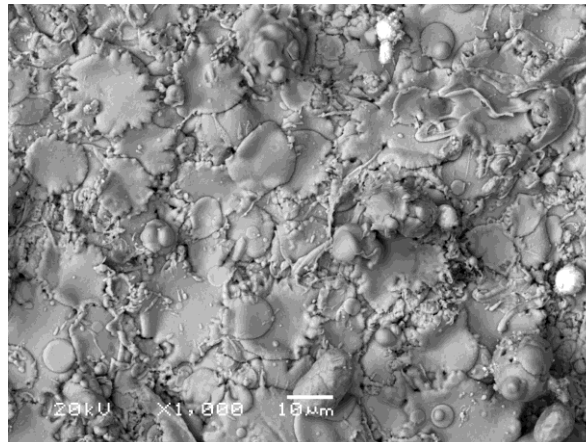
# Materials other than YSZ have been sprayed using SNL's LPPS System.



**Tungsten (Mixed Mode Deposition)**



**Nickel (Droplet Deposition)**

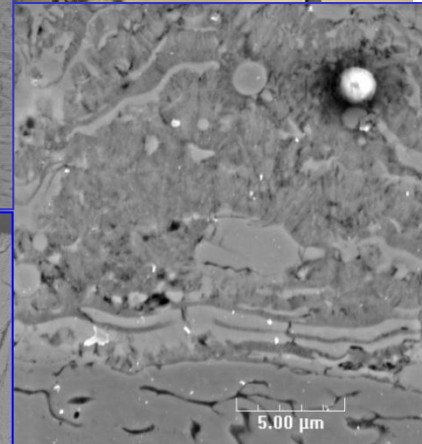
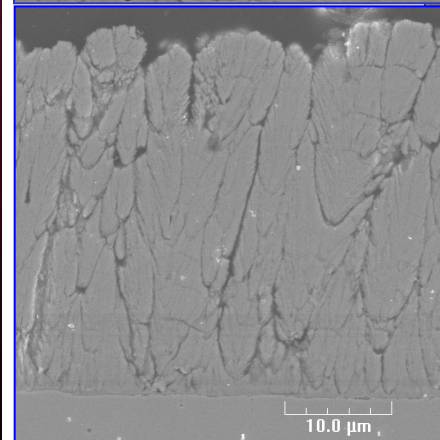
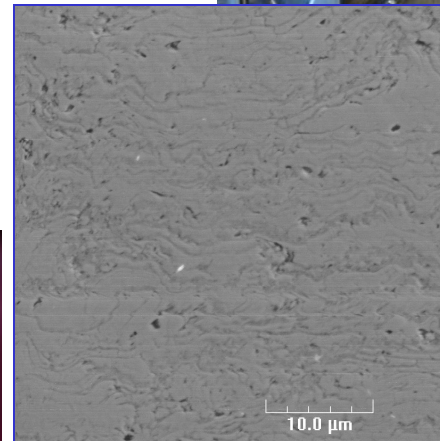
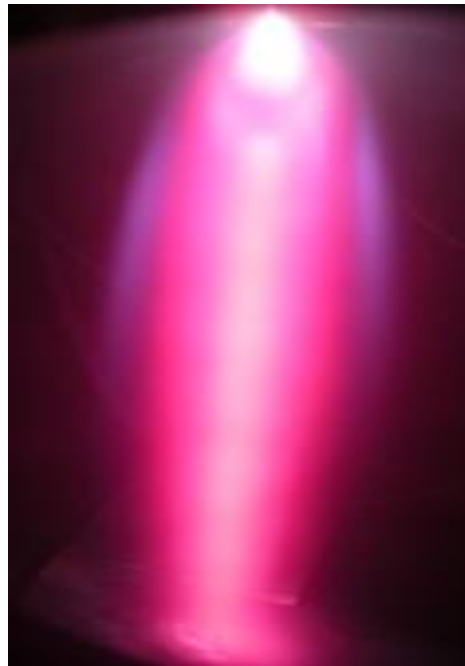
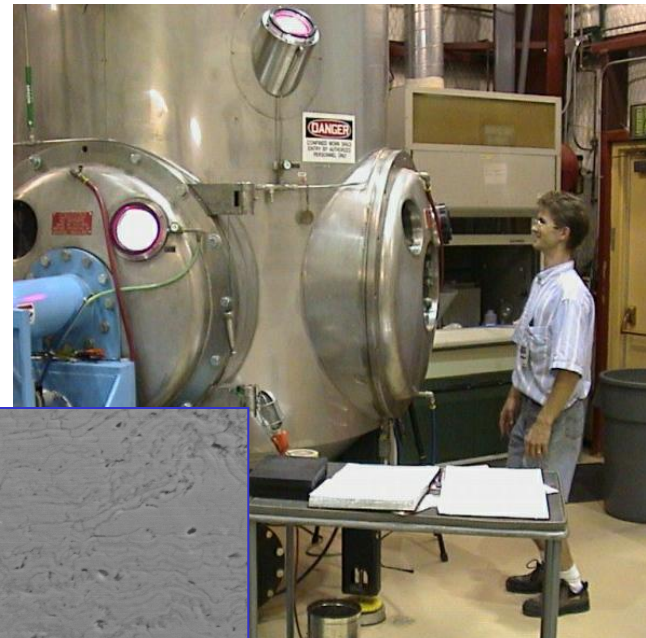


**Copper (Droplet Deposition)**

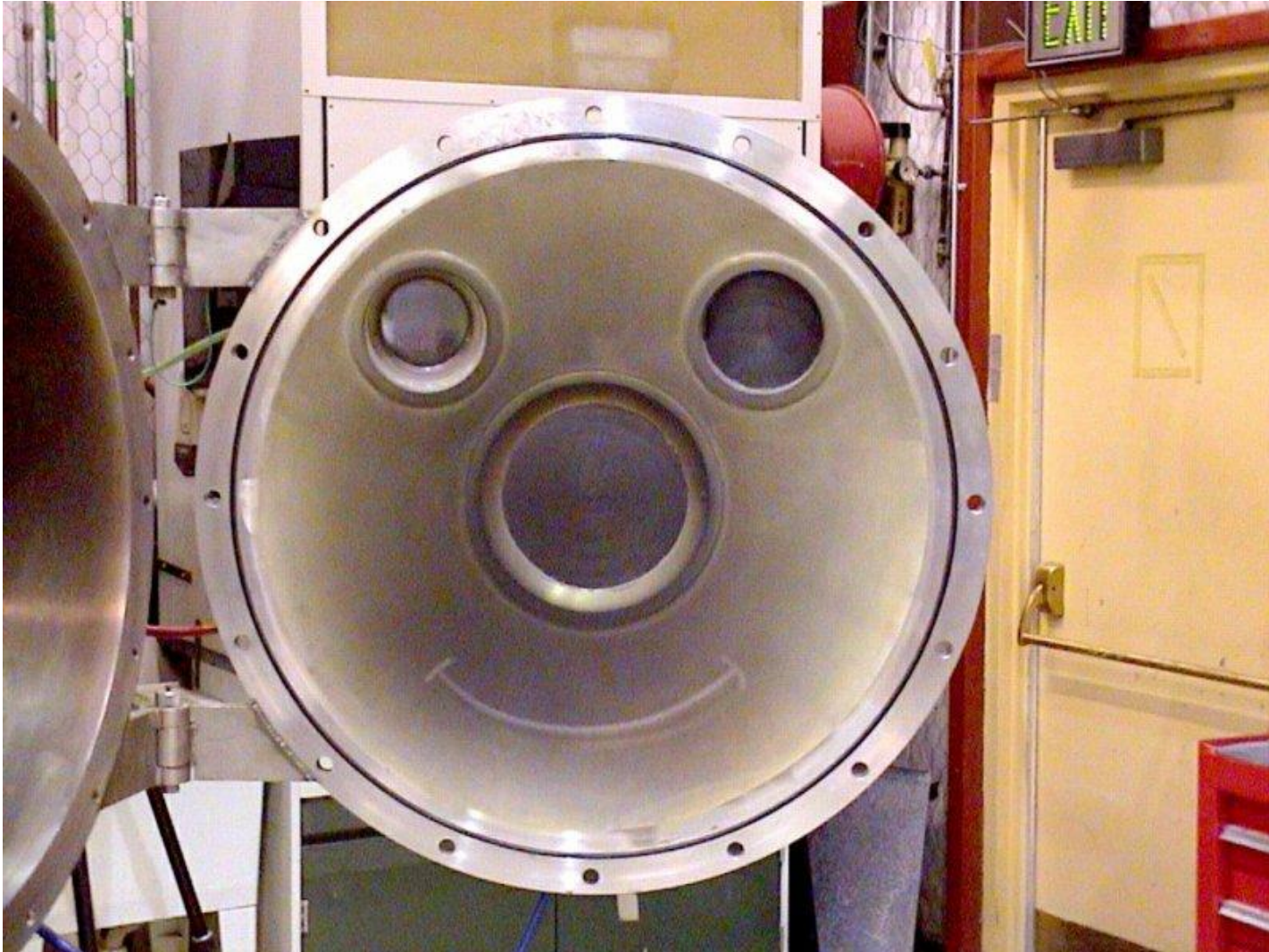


# Summary

- Sandia's LPPS Thin Film system is fully functional and is being actively used to study YSZ coatings.
- Droplet, Mixed-Mode, and Vapor Deposition YSZ coatings have been demonstrated.
- Suspension Feedstock Injection has been used successfully to prepare YSZ coatings.



# Questions?



***“Exceptional Service In the  
National Interest”***

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