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THERMAL BARRIER COATING LIFE MODELING IN AIRCRAFT

GAS TURBINE ENGINES

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Analytical models useful for predicting ceramic thermal barrier coating (TBC) spalling life in aircraft gas turbine engines are presented. Electron beam-physical vapor deposited (EB-PVD) and plasma sprayed TBC systems are discussed. TBC spalling was attributed to a combination of mechanisms such as metal oxidation at the ceramicmetal interface, ceramic-metal interface stress concentrations at free surfaces due to dissimilar materials, ceramic-metal interface stresses caused by local radius of curvature and interface roughness, material properties and mechanical behavior, transient temperature gradients across the ceramic layer and component design features. TBC spalling life analytical models were developed based on observations of TBC failure modes and plausible failure theories. TBC failure was assumed to occur when the imposed stresses exceeded the material strength (at or near the ceramic-metal interface). TBC failure knowledge gaps caused by lack of experimental evidence and analytical understanding are noted. The analytical models are considered initial engineering approaches that capture observed TBC failure trends.

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NASA, DOE, and NIST. The barrier coating (TBC) issues to highlight the state of know advanced applications. The	agenda and presentation abstrac ne workshop was held in Westlal s related to applications, process wledge on TBC's and to identify	ke, Ohio, March 27–29 ing, properties, and m critical gaps in knowl through presentations	trier Coating Workshop, sponsored by 9, 1995. The workshop covered thermal odeling. The intent of the workshop was ledge that may hinder TBC use in by 22 speakers representing industry,
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