

# Translating Cold Spray Research into Industrial Success

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# Translating Cold Spray Research into Industrial Success

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What are we here for today?

1. Talk a little about **cold spray**
2. Talk about **Polycontrols**
3. Discuss **four challenges** that I have faced in industry that I didn't see in academia
4. Discuss **two areas of research** that I think the community should focus on to best help the industry (with some examples)



## Independent Control of a Novel Powder Preheating

D. MacDonald<sup>1</sup> · B. J. ...

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**Abstract** This study demonstrated the independent control of the particle carrier gas temperature and particle velocity, a unique feature of downstream injection, when dealing with temperature sensitive substrates. In this study, pure aluminum particles were injected into a cold spray at 500 °C, about 80% of their melting temperature, because of a novel particle preheating technique. The preheating resulted in a 3.6 times increase in particle velocity and a 3.6 times increase in deposition efficiency, even after substantial spray time, without wear or clogging. The preheating resulted in a 3.6 times increase in particle velocity and a 3.6 times increase in deposition efficiency, even after substantial spray time, without wear or clogging. The preheating resulted in a 3.6 times increase in particle velocity and a 3.6 times increase in deposition efficiency, even after substantial spray time, without wear or clogging.

**Keywords** aluminum · cold gas dynamic spray · deposition efficiency · particle temperature preheating

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# Cold Spray: Everything Matters

D. MacDonald

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**Abstract** In high-pressure cold spray, it has been demonstrated that the enthalpy of the particle carrier gas has a significant effect on the propellant gas conditions and resulting particle impact velocities and temperatures. Through modeling and experimentation, this study demonstrates that in low-pressure cold spray, the enthalpy of the particle carrier gas has a minimal effect on the particle velocity; therefore, particle temperature can be controlled independently from particle velocity. This is a unique feature of downstream injection and a valuable tool when dealing with temperature sensitive substrates and particles. In this study, particle preheating was used to inject pure aluminum particles up to temperatures of 500 °C, about 80% of their melting temperature. This

## Introduction

Cold spray (CS) is a solid-state thermal spray process which utilizes kinetic energy, as opposed to thermal energy, for particle deposition. In the CS process, particles are accelerated by a high speed gas flow prior to impact with a substrate (Ref 1, 2). During impact, the particles experience localized deformation, at rates much higher than those observed in traditional manufacturing processes, resulting in localized heating, material jetting, mechanical interlocking, metallic bonding, and ideally, permanent adhesion. The accumulation of these adhered particles results in the production of a new coating or component (Ref 1, 3–6). In CS, two approaches are used to insert



Mechanical  
Spray

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1580 to 663 ms<sup>-1</sup> and  
1, respectively.

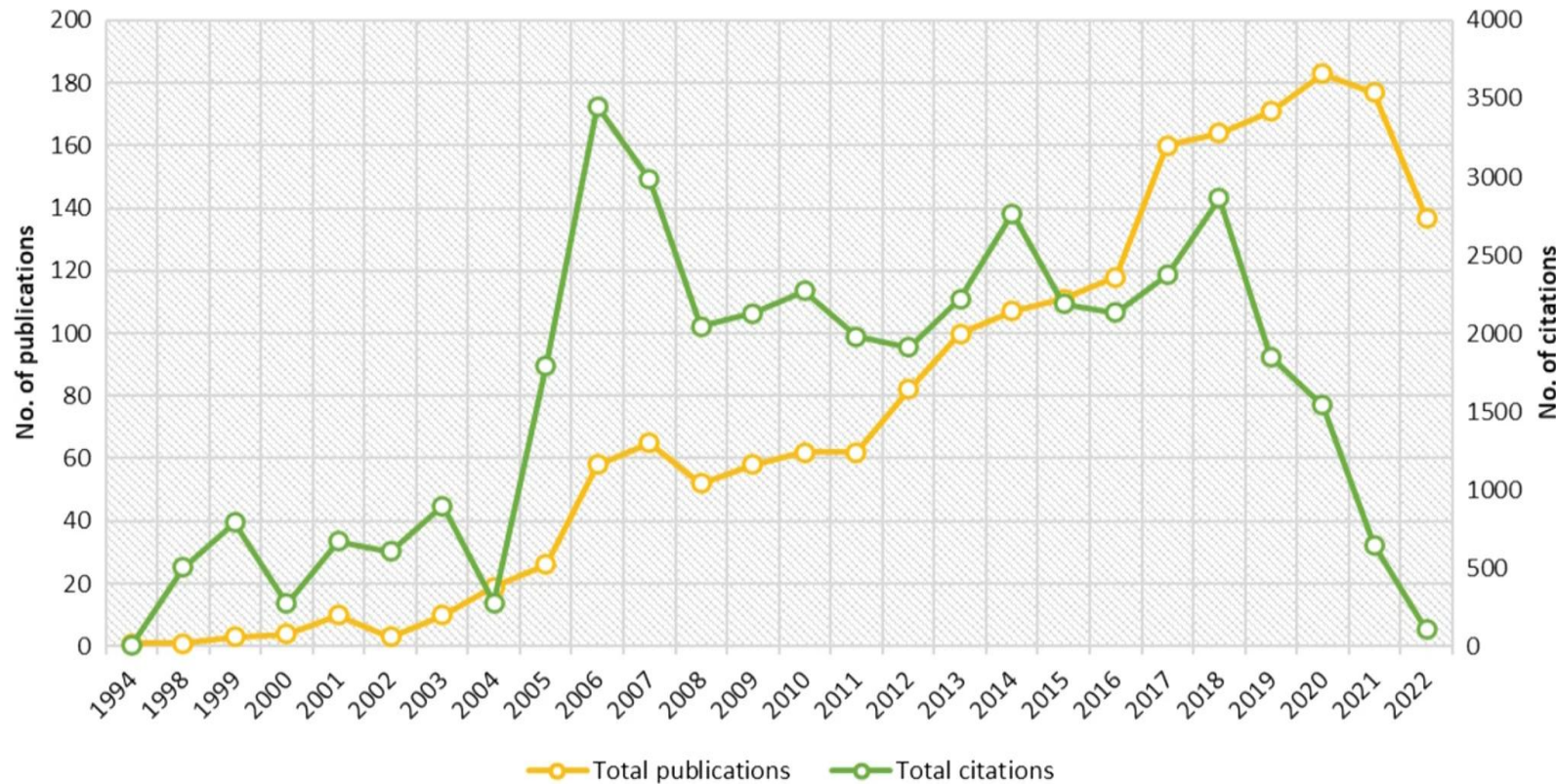
ray -  
ing - process

a technology for  
alloy coatings.  
ite is achieved by  
bonding (Ref 1)  
50 °C (Ref 2, 3).  
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# 30 Years of Cold Spray Research

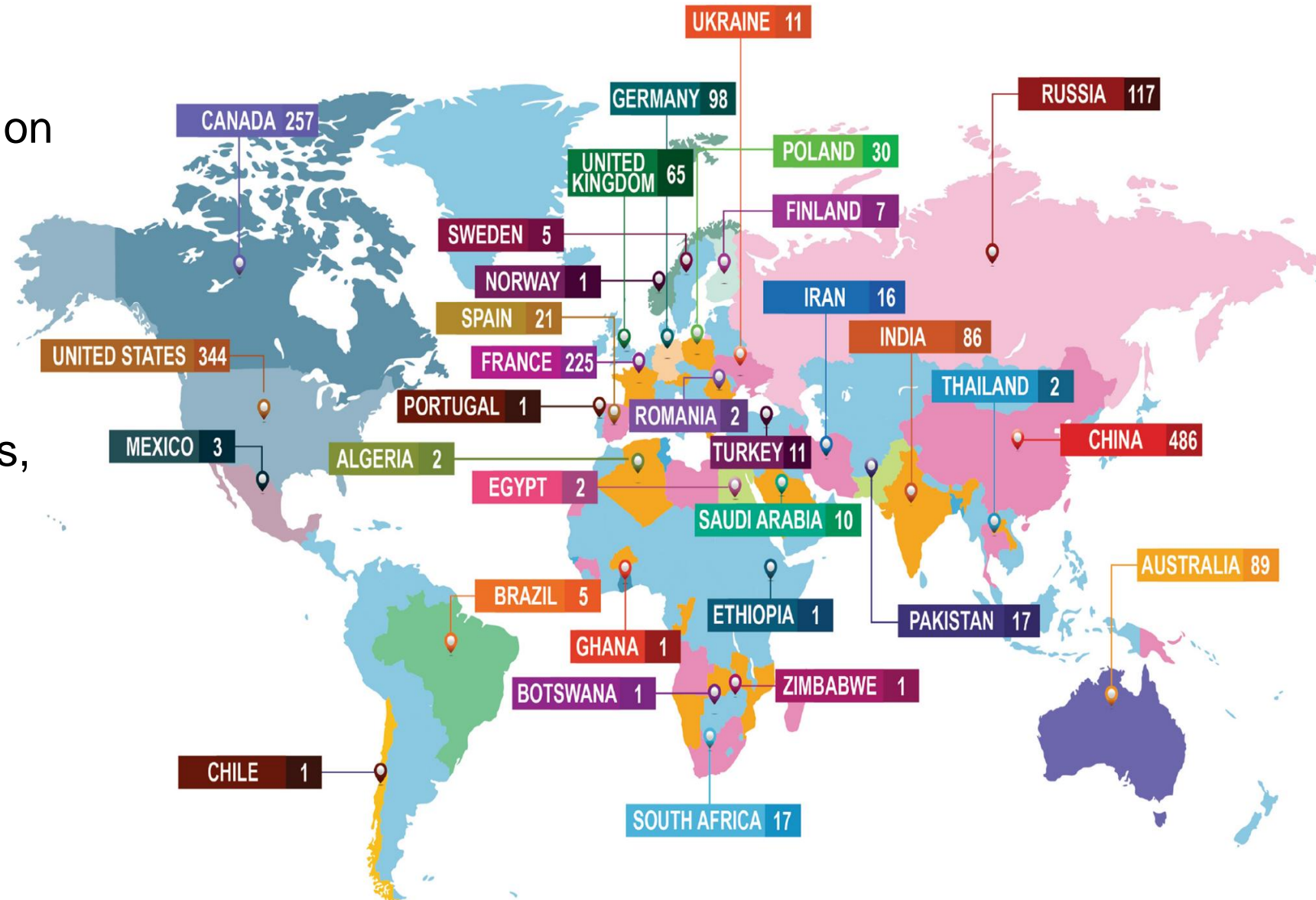
- **Over 2000** publications on cold spray
- **Global** research effort
- There is **no limit** for publication, dissertations, and conferences
- I love cold spray!





# 30 Years of Cold Spray Research

- **Over 2000** publications on cold spray
- **Global** research effort
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- I love cold spray!



# Cold Spray is Not Simple

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- The thing that made my time in academia so interesting is the very thing that makes my job in industry so difficult
- There is no “universal truth” in cold spray
- Each opportunity for cold spray requires R&D investment
- The science is always changing
- The materials are always evolving
- The equipment is always improving








# How Polycontrols Approaches this Challenge

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- **Assemble a team** of materials science and cold spray experts
- Supported by a **full engineering team**
- Collaborate with the **National Research Council of Canada (NRC)**
- Stay up to date by **attending conferences** and reading the literature



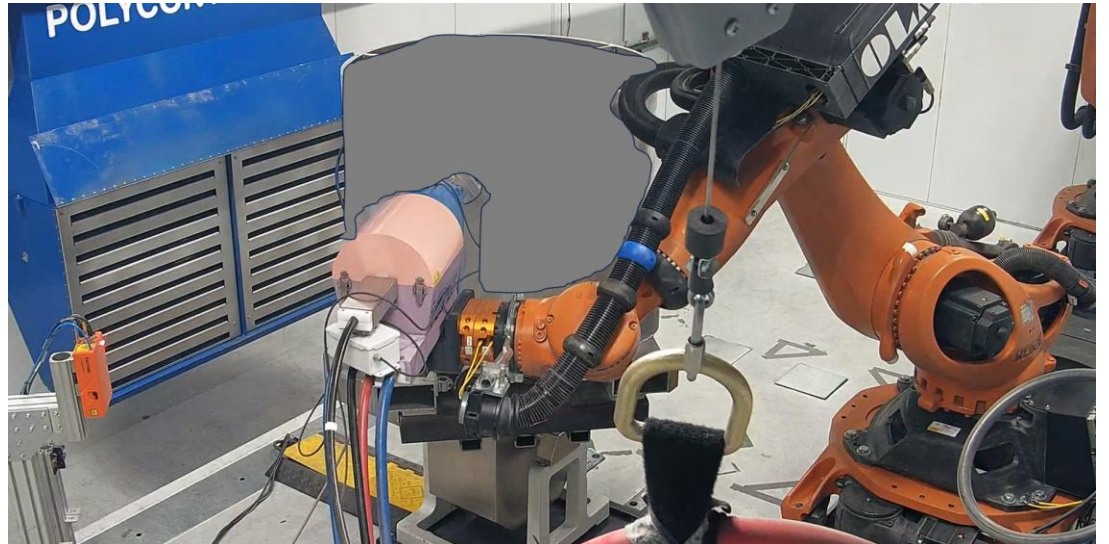
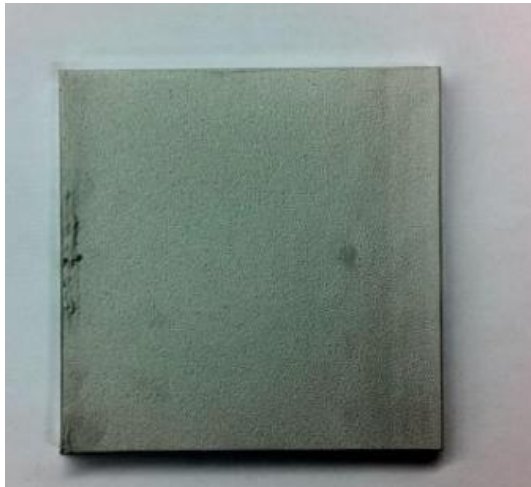




# **Specific Challenges I have Faced in Industry and Not Academia**

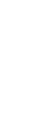
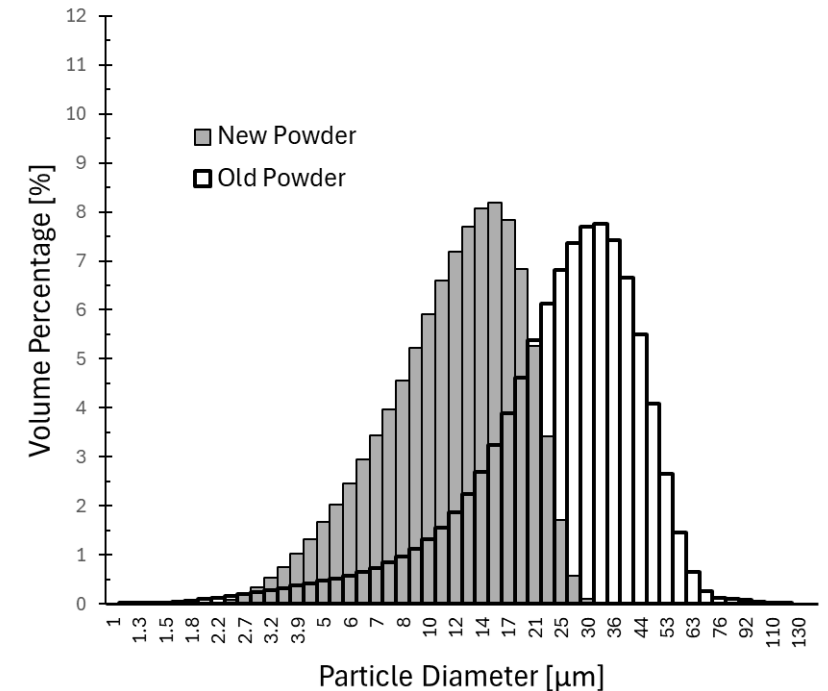
# Scale

- The results on tiny samples **don't always reflect reality on large parts**
- Different thermal history, traverse speeds, spray angles, standoff distances – **everything matters**
- Samples cannot be discarded as outliers when the parts take **days to spray!**



# Powder Consistency

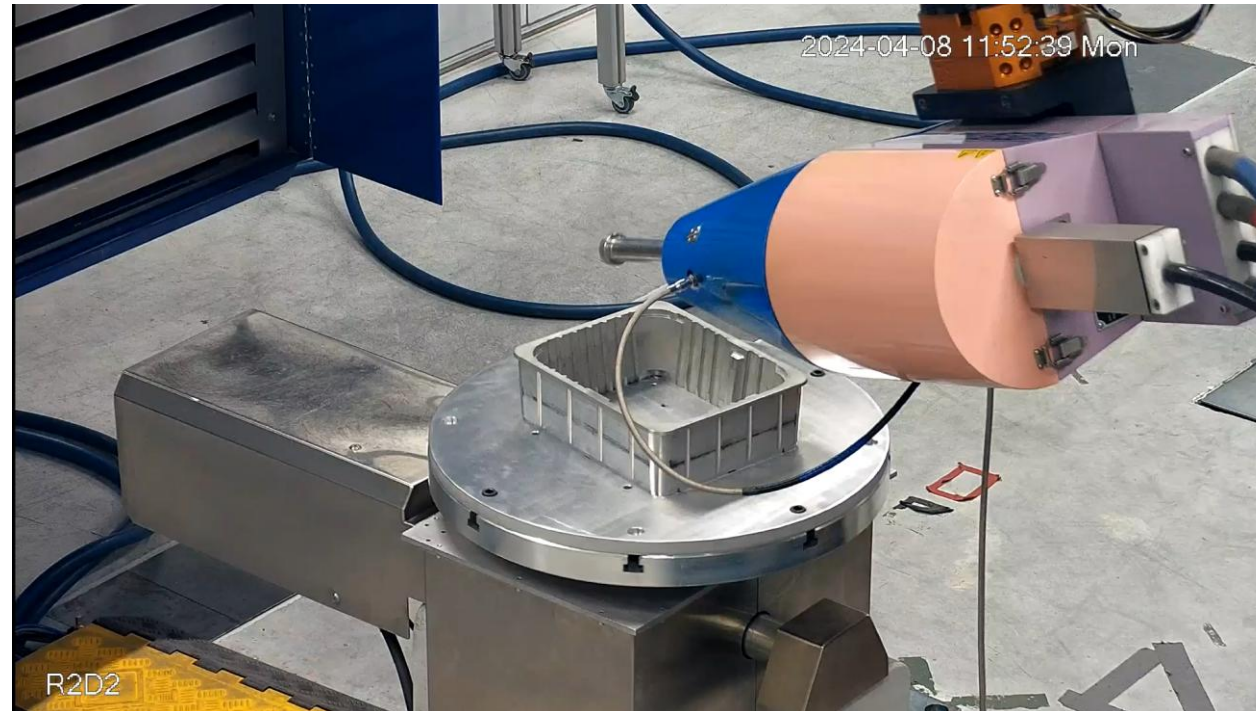
- A single publication can often be done with an individual batch of powder, usually **a single container**
- In the industry, we may need to purchase the same powder, **months or years apart**
- **Not always the same!** Different size distributions, oxygen content, natural aging, exposure to humidity, etc, will all influence the sprays... - **Everything Matters**





# Robotics

- Simple X-Y raster is not appropriate for all parts
- Often complex gun movement is required, which requires complex robot programming and coordination of multiple robots and turn tables (thank you to the engineering team)



# Stopping before it's Over

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- Comprehensive studies are difficult in the industry
- Work is stopped when we have the answer that we need for the client and application; not necessarily when the science is fully understood
- I see fascinating problems to solve every day, but dedicating resources to exploring these things isn't always necessary or in the company's interest
- If you are every looking for ideas or inspiration for industry relevant thesis topics, come and see me!



**Focus for Research  
to Best Help Industry**



# Focus on the Start

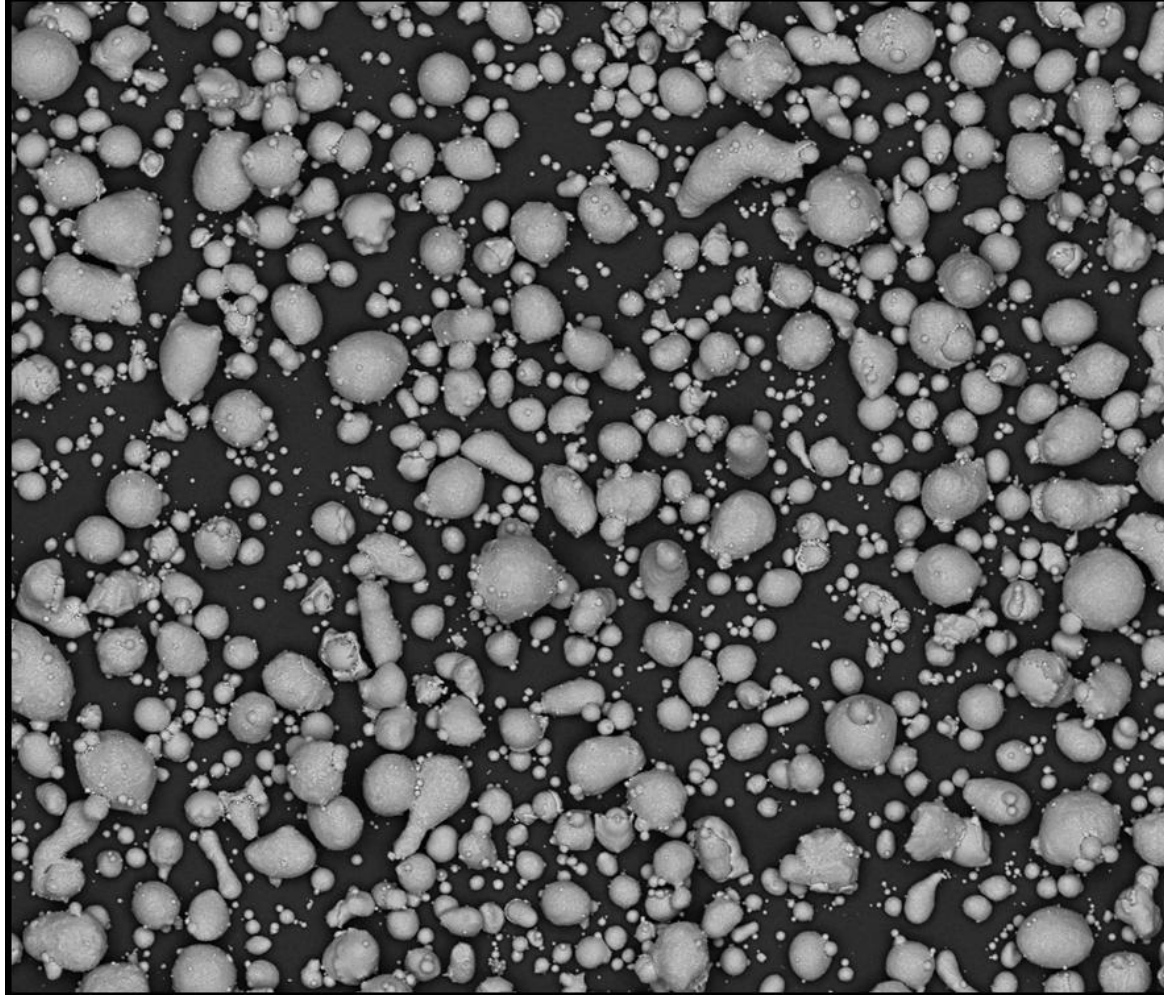
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- **Powder will influence everything**
- Chemistry, heat treatment, morphology, production method, oxidation... **Everything matters**
- Focus research on new **powders specifically for cold spray**

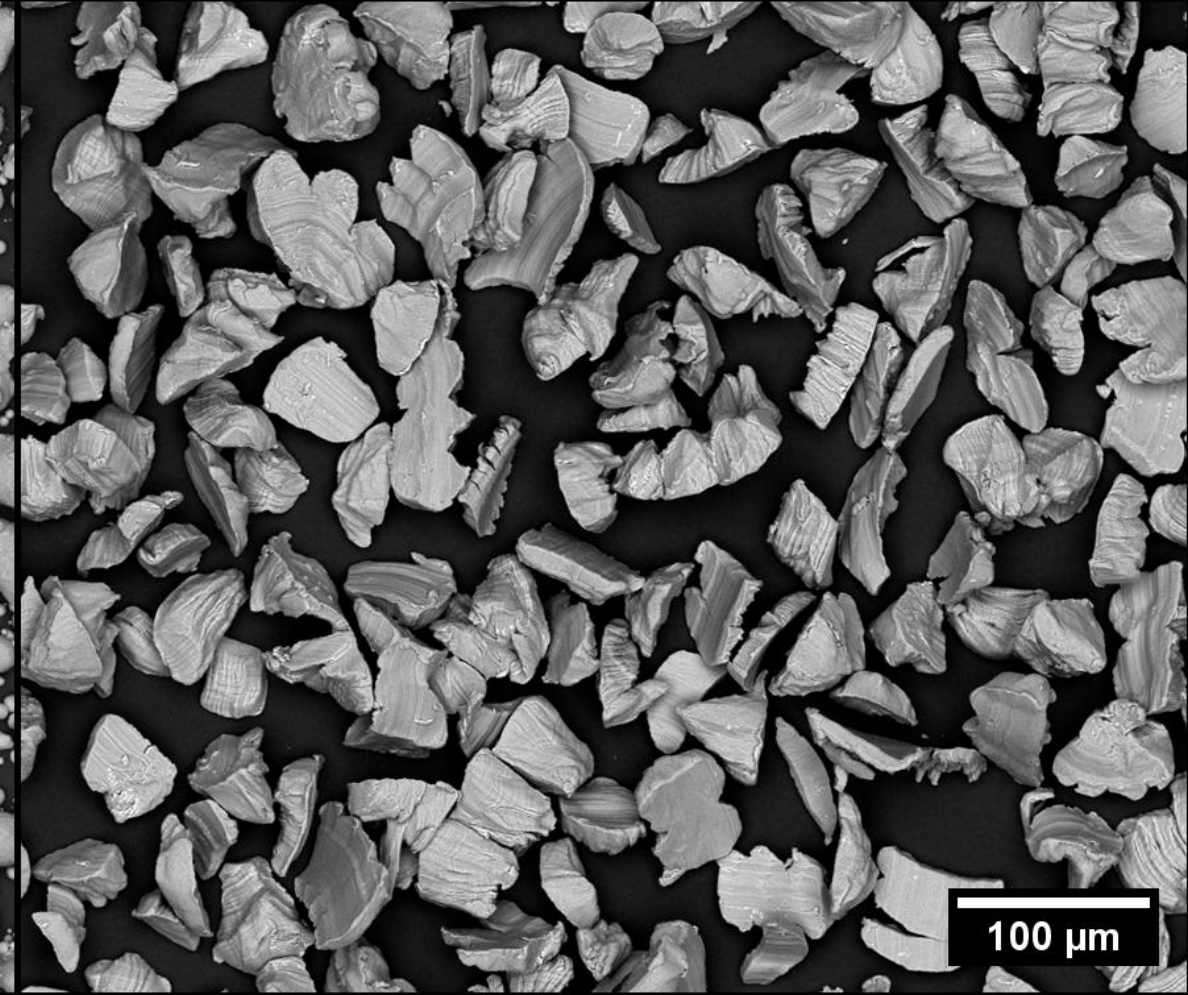


# The Influence of Powder

Gas Atomized Powder



CMD Powder

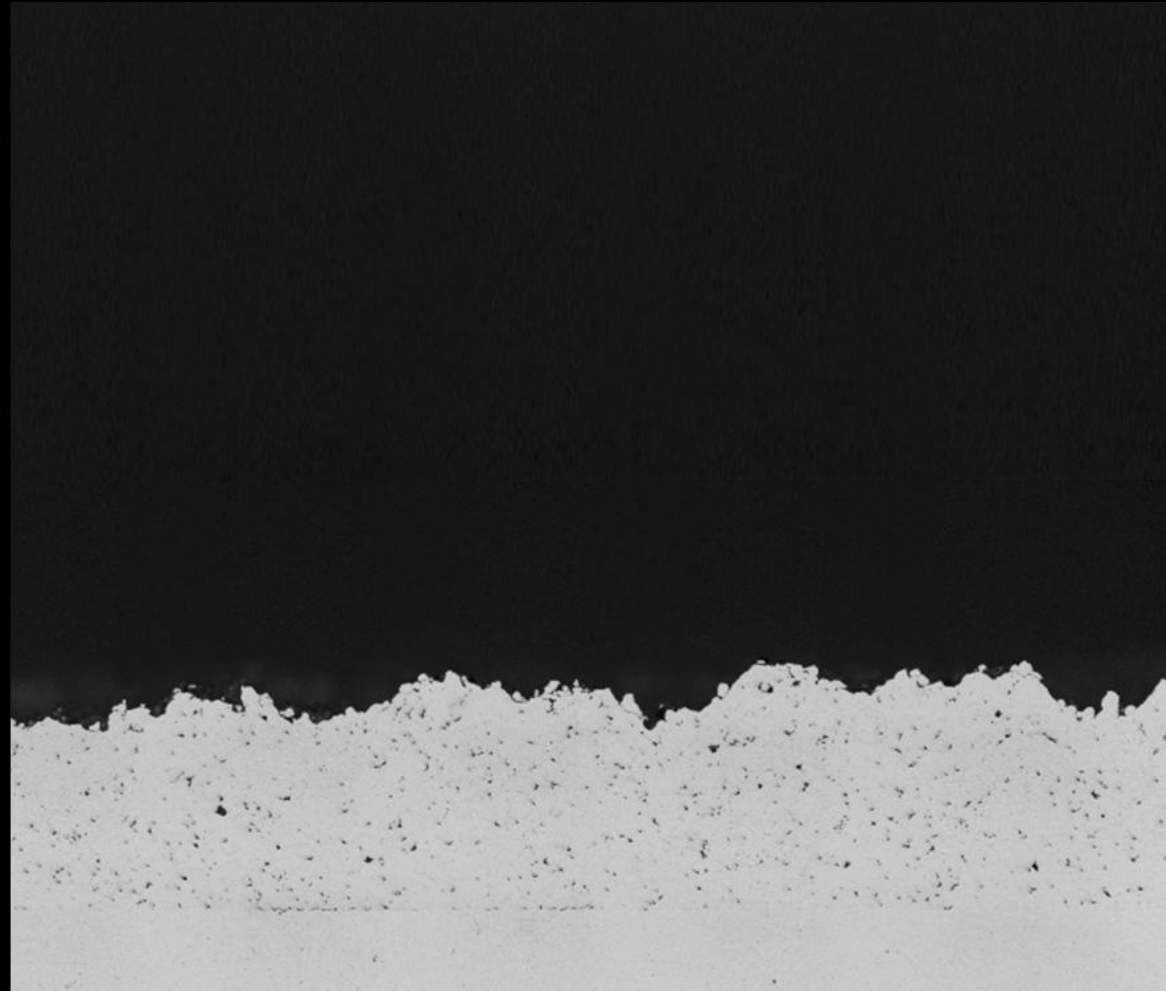


100 μm



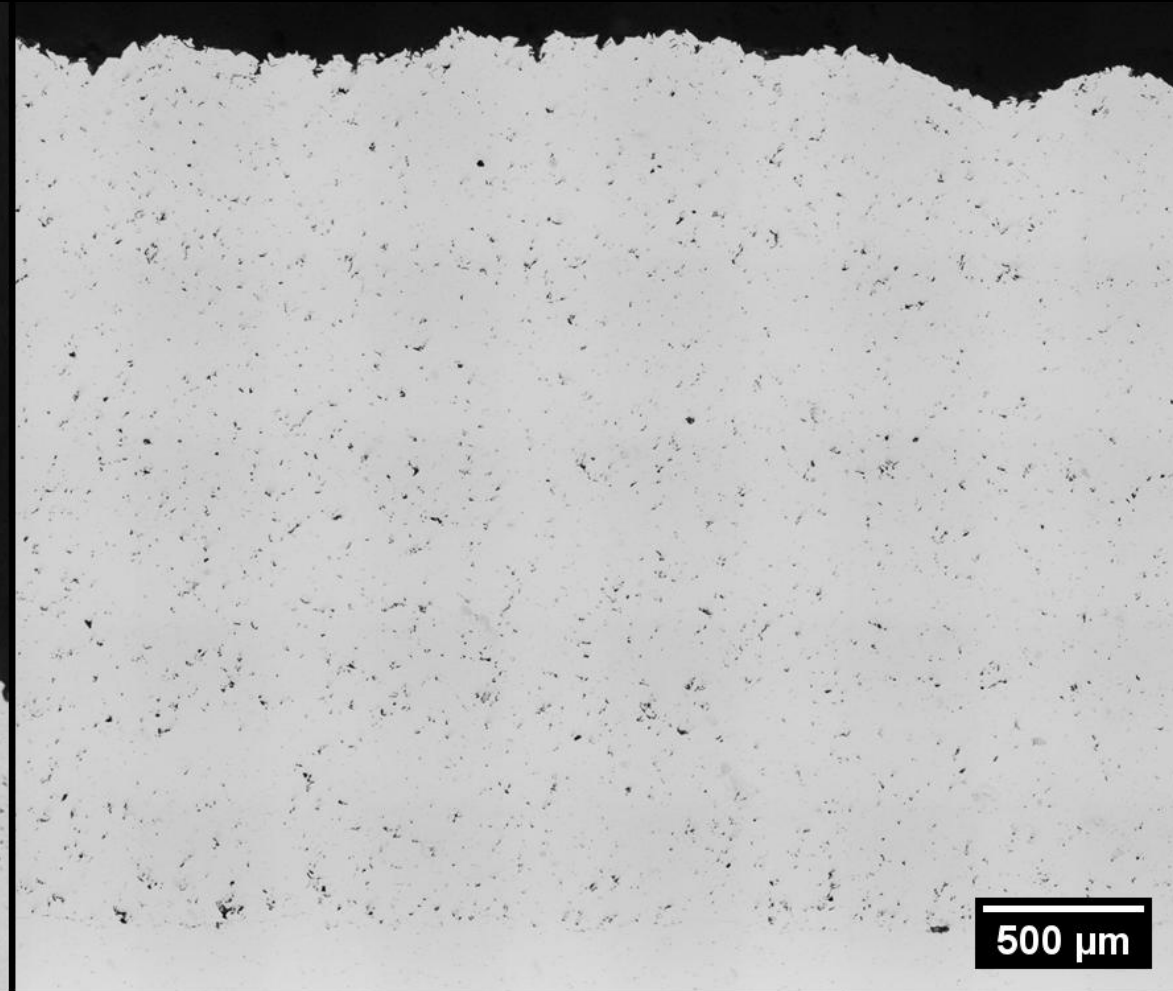
# The Influence of Powder

Conventional GA Powder



DE  $\approx$  13.5% / Porosity  $\approx$  1.8%

Optimized CMD Powder



DE  $\approx$  58% / Porosity  $\approx$  1.8%





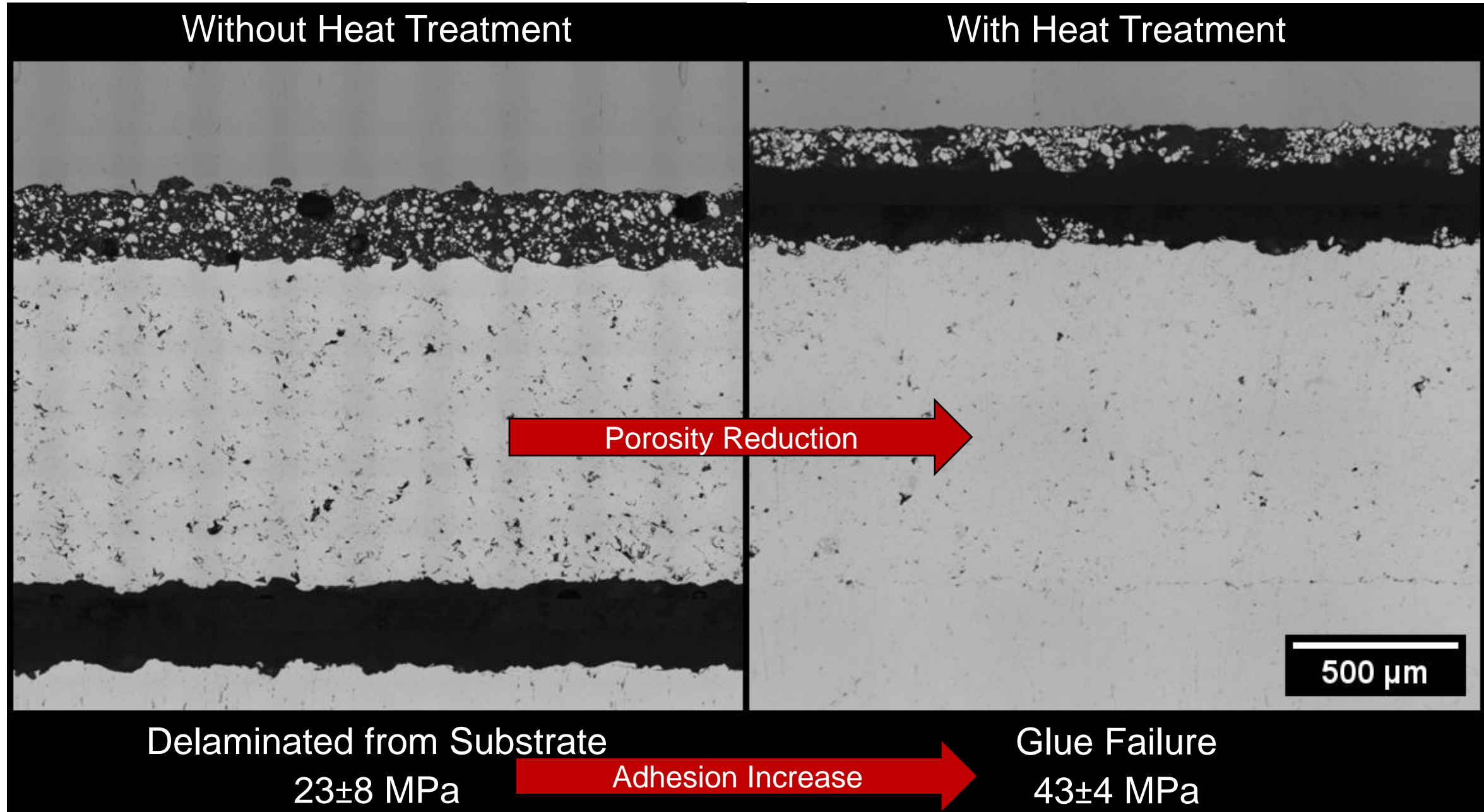
# Focus on the End

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- Increasing DE is great! Low porosity is amazing.
- But what about the mechanical properties...
- What about **heat treatment**?
- What about **cold spray specific** heat treatments?

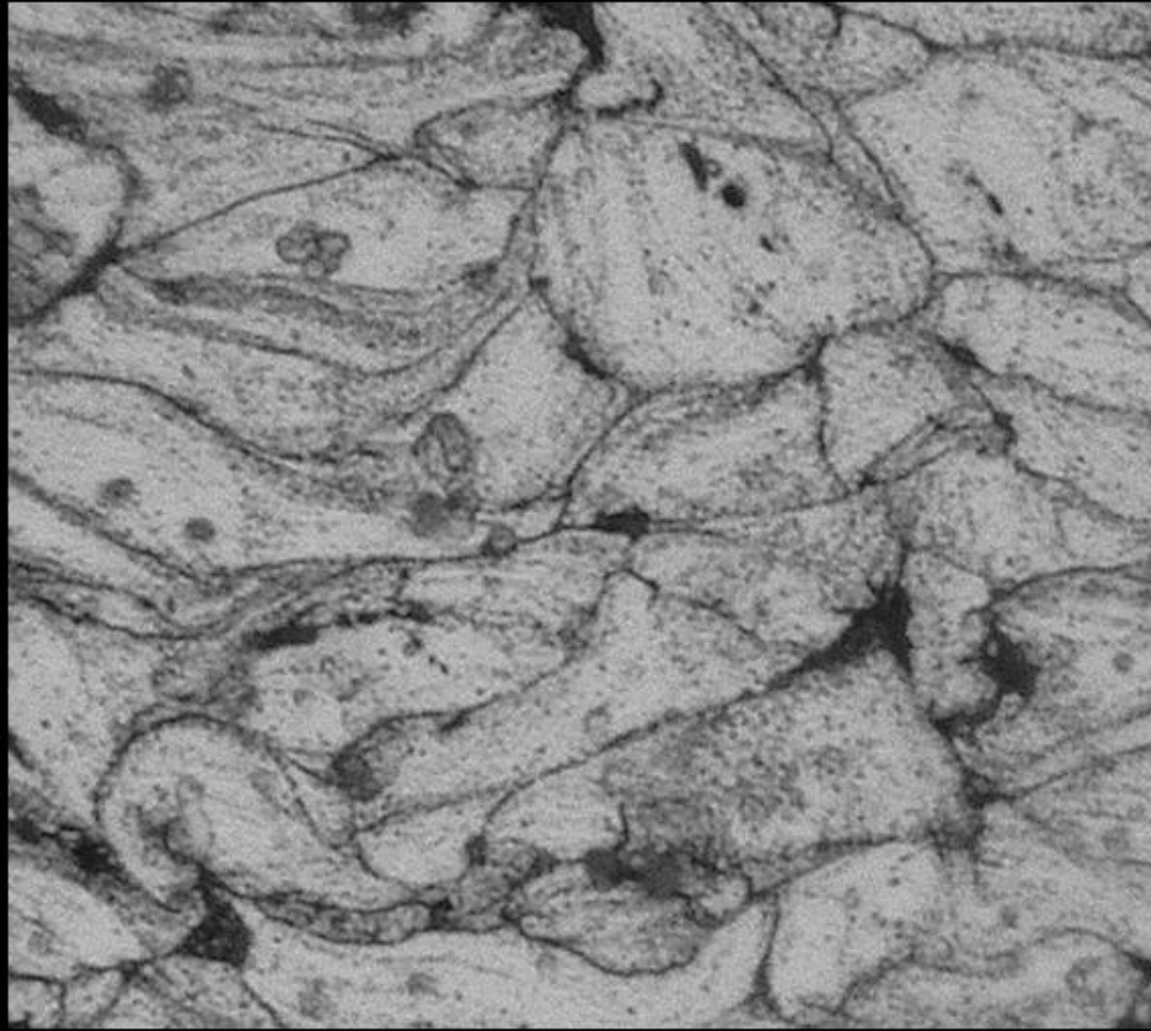


# CMD: After ASTM C-633 Adhesion Testing



# CMD: Etched Sample / Hardness

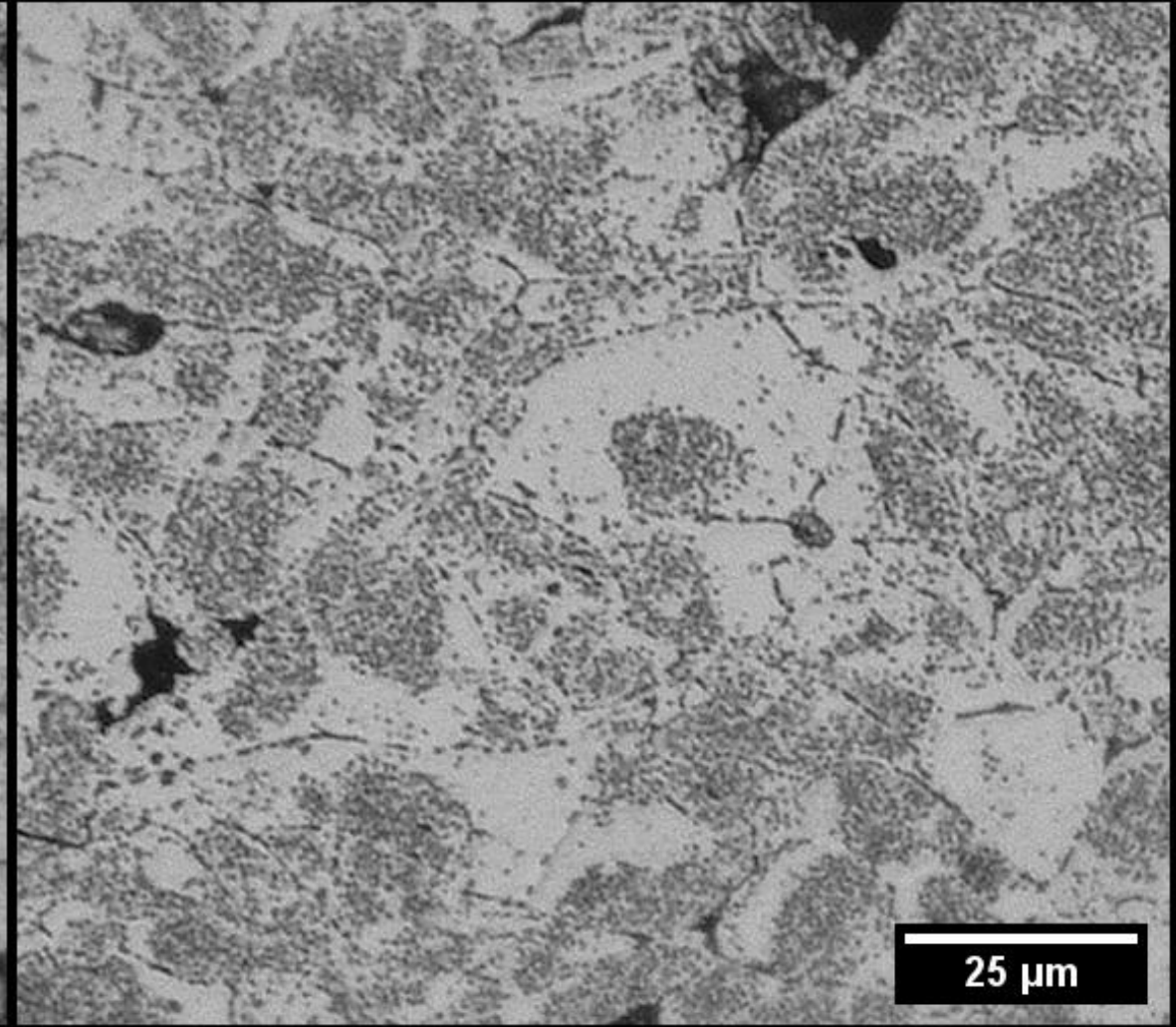
Without Heat Treatment



Clear Particle Boundaries

$110 \pm 10 \text{ HV}_{300\text{g}}$

With Heat Treatment



25 μm

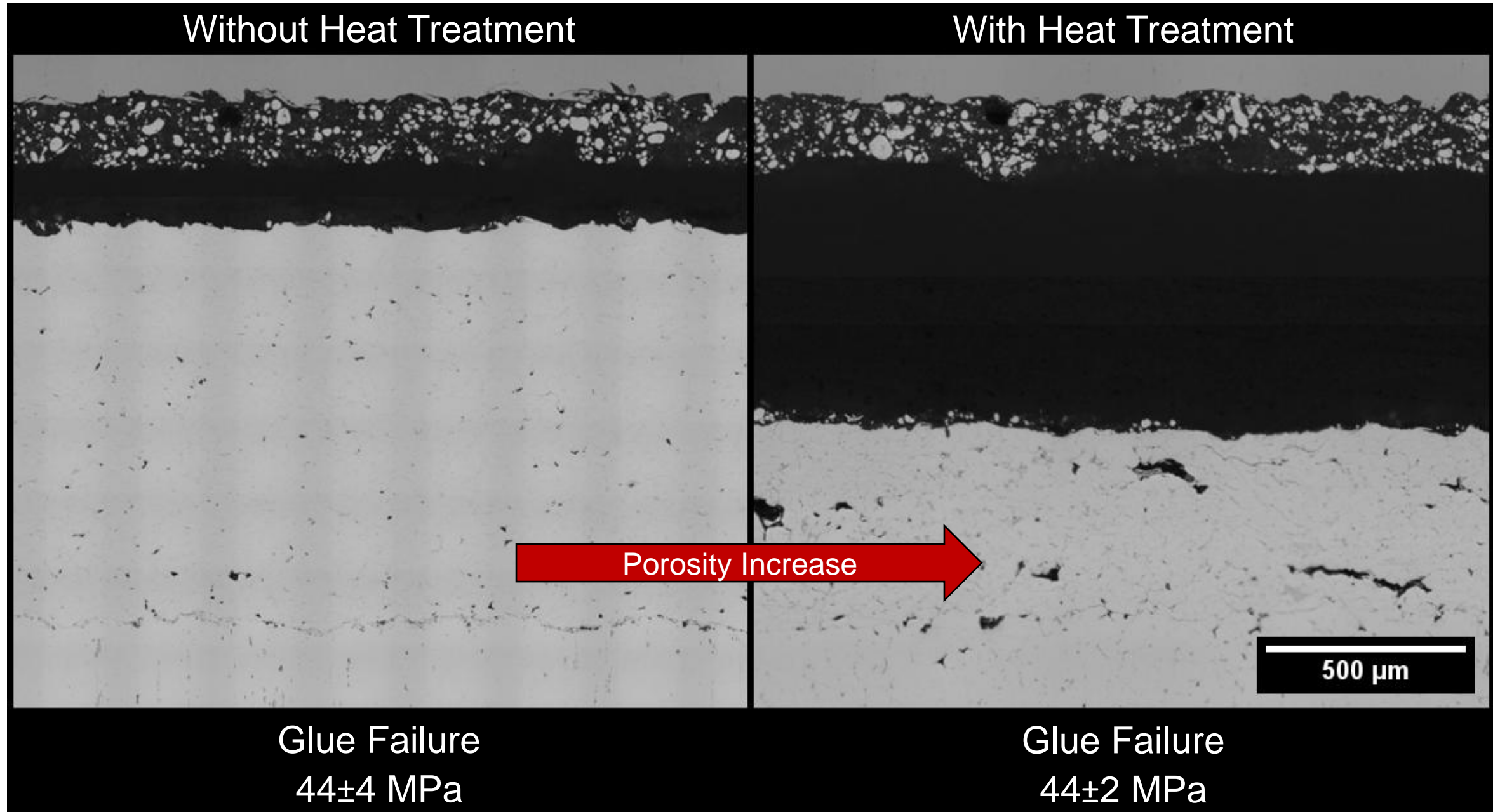
Less Pronounced Boundaries

$94 \pm 8 \text{ HV}_{300\text{g}}$





# Gas Atomized: After ASTM C-633 Adhesion Testing



# Gas Atomized: Etched Sample / Hardness

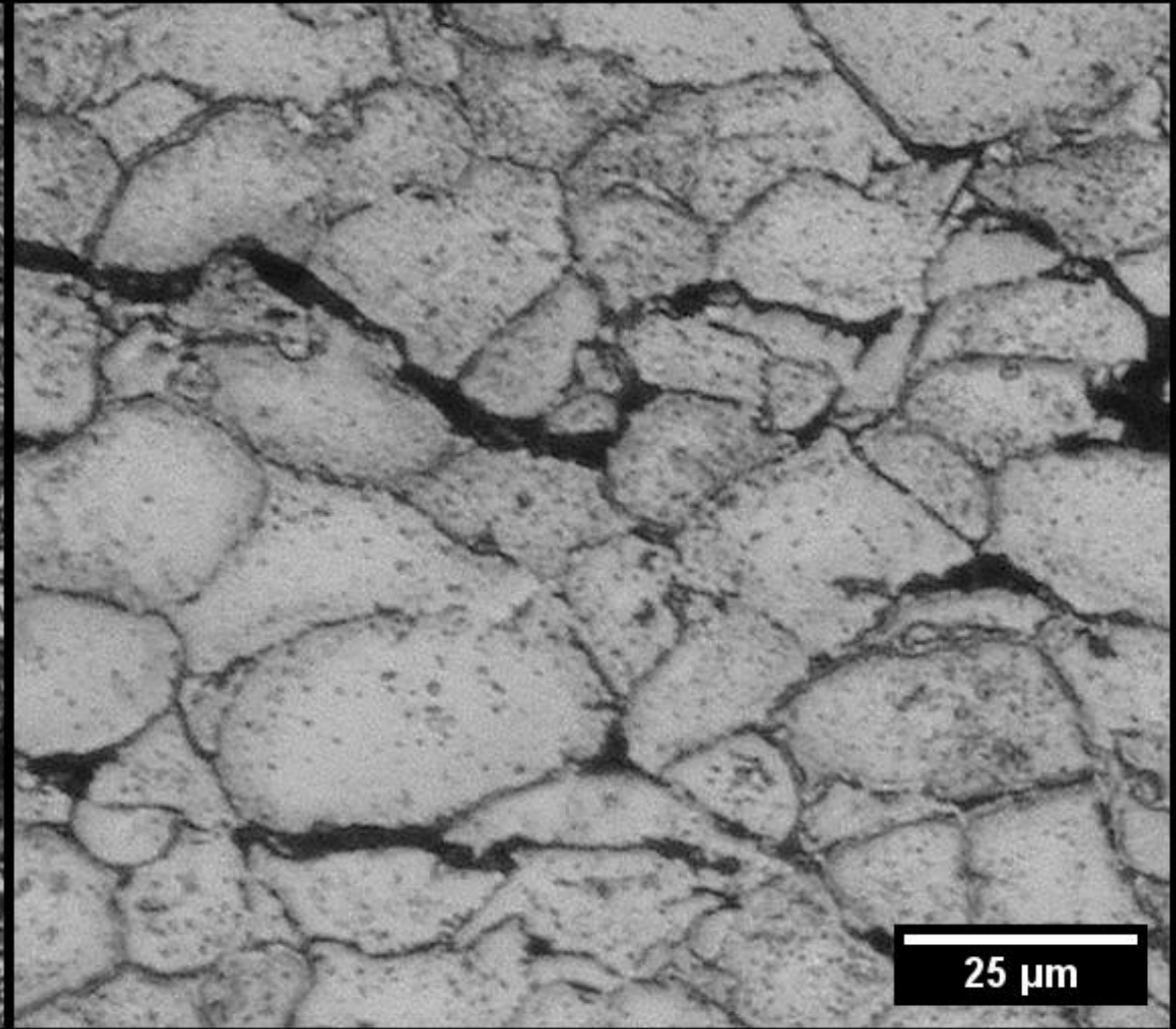
Without Heat Treatment



Grain Boundaries Prevalent

$120 \pm 5 \text{ HV}_{300\text{g}}$

With Heat Treatment



Particle Boundaries Prevalent

$132 \pm 5 \text{ HV}_{300\text{g}}$

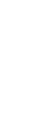


# Conclusions

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- Cold Spray is **NOT SIMPLE – Everything Matters**
- The industry needs continued research – **publishing and participation in conferences is essential**
- Focus on **the start** (the powder) and **the end** (the heat treatment) and how the start might influence the end

**Thank you – Danke**





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