

FIL ROUGE 2026

29.01.2026
**Tecniche avanzate di produzione delle parti
critiche di turbine a gas**
Erica Vacchieri

Con il contributo di



webinar FIL ROUGE 2026

Erica Vacchieri

Tecniche avanzate di produzione delle parti critiche di turbine a gas

29.01.2026

ansaldo energia



Associazione
Termotecnica
Italiana
Sezione Lombardia

Fit for transition

Summary of the presentation

- Ansaldo Energia
- Introduction
- Gas turbine
- Blade and vane
 - Superalloys
 - Metallic coatings
 - Ceramic coating
 - Cooling systems
- Complex geometry parts
- Conclusion and future perspectives

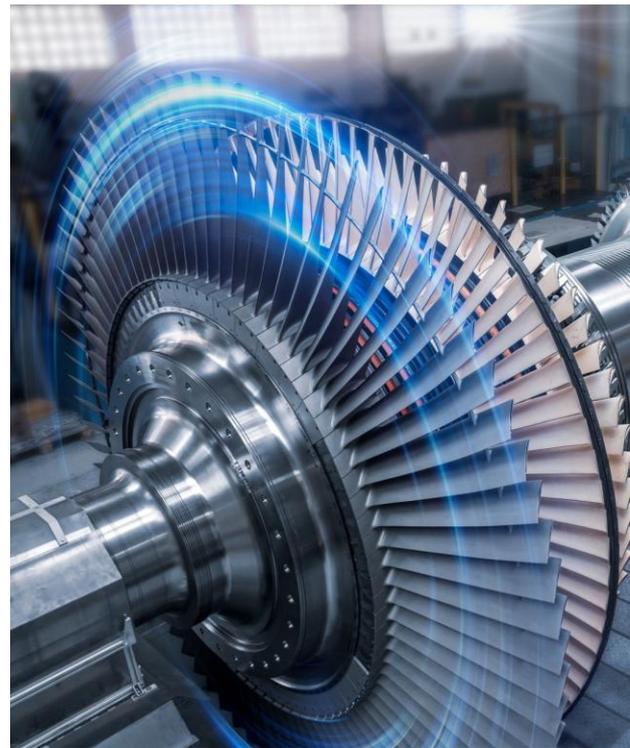
ANSALDO ENERGIA

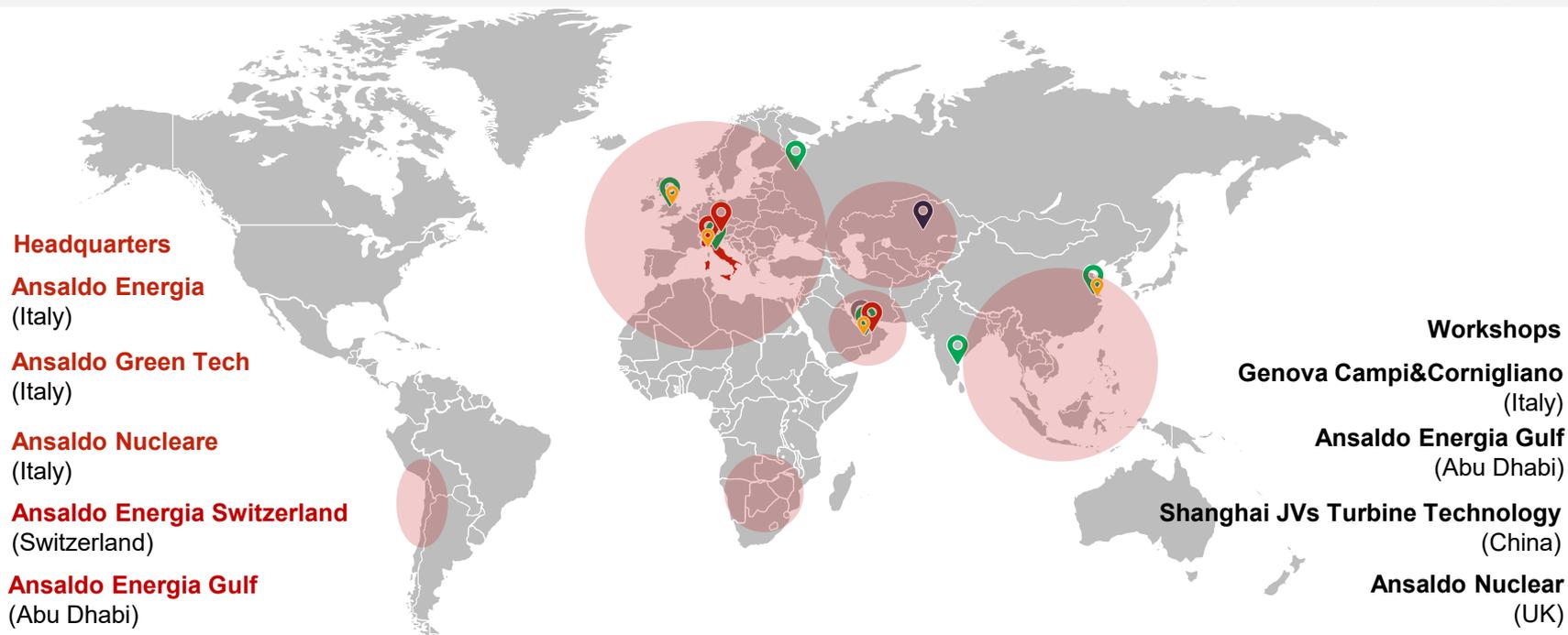
We are **leader in the field of power generation** and a key player of the **energy transition**.

We provide leading-edge technology machines and services to allow our customers to produce **affordable, reliable** and **sustainable** electric energy.



Our main shareholder is **CDP Equity**, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Group, a national promotion institution that has supported the Italian economy and industry development since 1850.





Company Headquarters



Subsidiary Companies and JVs



New 2025 branches



Workshops

A GLOBAL COMPANY



New Units

Service

Green Tech

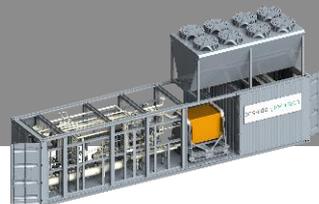
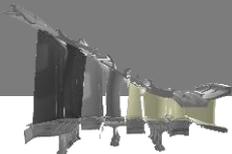
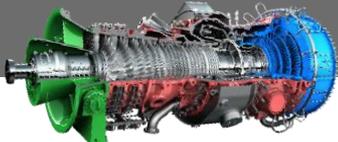
Nuclear

- Hydrogen-ready, operationally flexible heavy-duty Gas Turbines
- Steam Turbines
- Generators
- EPC

- Engineering & Field Service
- Long Term Service Agreement
- Remote Monitoring & Data Analysis
- Hydrogen-proof retrofitting
- Digital Solutions

- Developing AEM electrolyzers
- Producing microturbines for distributed generation
- Proving equipment for CO₂ sequestration
- Geothermal equipment

- Service for nuclear power plants
- Nuclear new builds
- SMR & LFR development
- Fusion
- Decommissioning & waste management



WHAT WE DO

Ansaldo Energia's entire fleet is designed to burn **hydrogen**. Our flagship GT36, capable of powering over 500,000 homes, **is able to burn up to 70% of hydrogen**. AE94.3A offers up to 40% capability.

In January 2024 GT36 burner has been successfully tested with **100% hydrogen**.

We are committed to achieve 100% H₂ combustion for the whole fleet by 2030

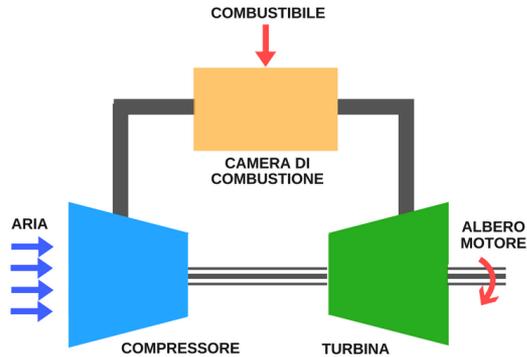


NEW UNITS

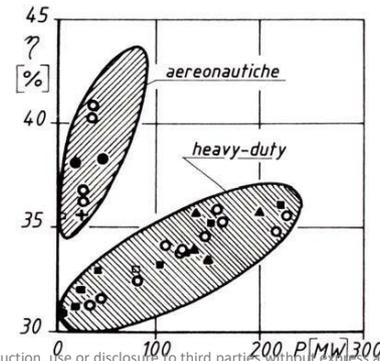
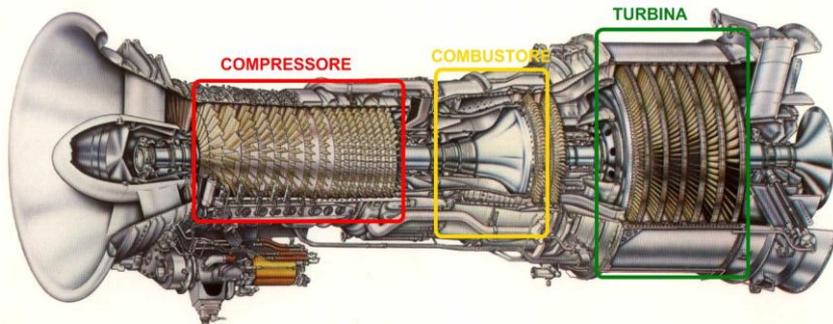
H₂-committed

Introduction

Gas Turbine



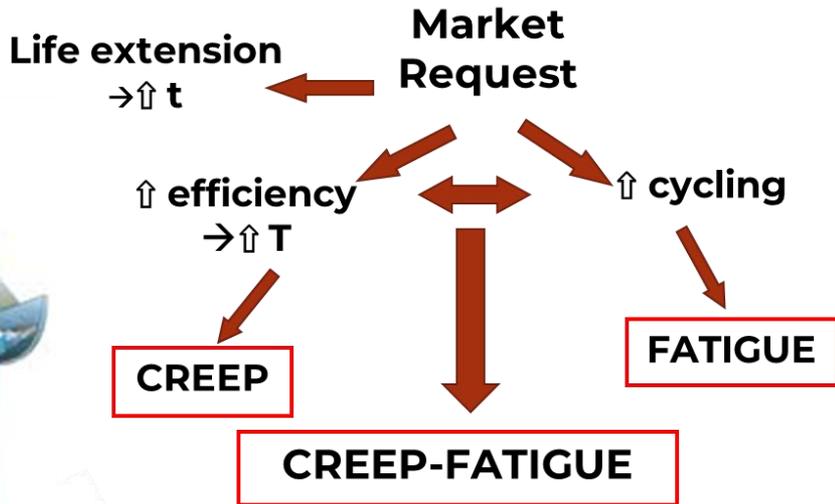
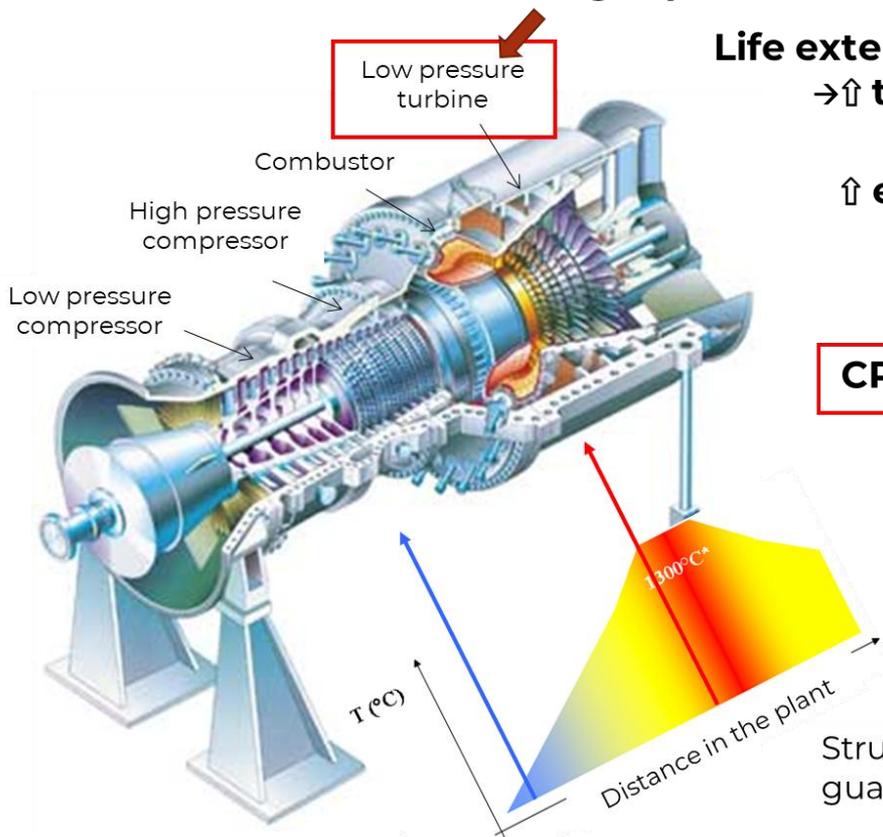
- **Compressor**
 - Draws in air & compresses it
- **Combustion Chamber**
 - Fuel pumped in and ignited to burn with compressed air
- **Turbine**
 - Hot gases converted to work
 - Can drive compressor & external load



Gas Turbine

GT operating requirements

Hot gas path \rightarrow TIT $\sim 1300^{\circ}\text{C}$



Hot gas path components withstand to:

- **High temperature**
- Multiaxial distribution of mechanical loads due to their **complex geometry** and **strong thermal gradients**

Structural materials for these components have to guarantee resistance to:

\rightarrow **Oxidation** **Creep** **Fatigue**

Gas Turbine

Blade and vane

High temperature material features

- Mechanical resistance at $T/T_m \geq 0.6$
 - Creep resistance
 - Low cycle fatigue and thermo-mechanical resistance
 - Oxidation and corrosion resistance
- }

Base materials →

Superalloys

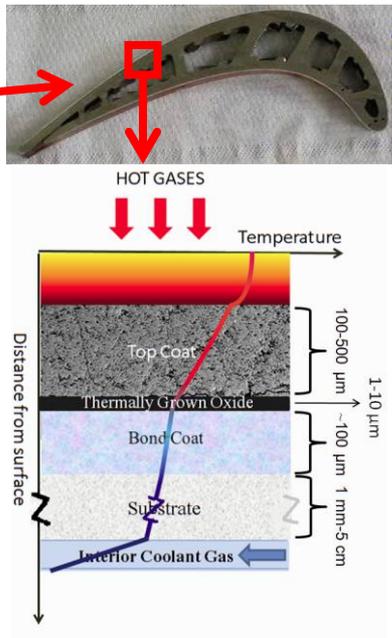
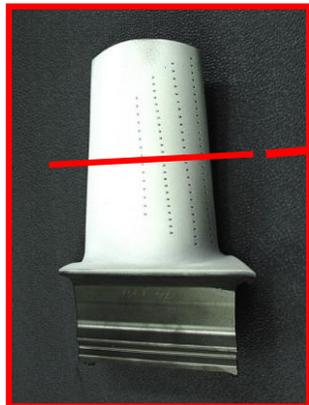
Co or Ni based
- }

Coatings

Ceramic* and

Metallic

*Ceramic coatings are important for temperature decrease from the external surface to the metallic coating and base material → Thermal Barrier Coating (TBC)



Blade and vane

Superalloys

GT components materials evolution

time

Work-hardening



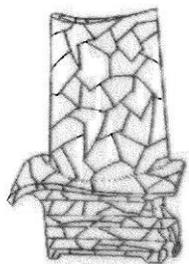
Casting



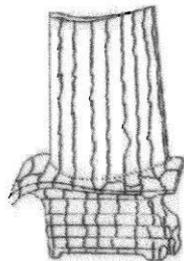
Solidification

Strengthening methods:

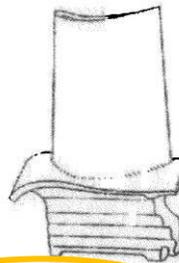
- Substitutional hardening in the γ matrix
- Carbides precipitation at the grain boundary
- Coherent precipitation of intermetallic phase Ni_3Al , γ'



Equiaxed



Directional



Single crystal

Chemistry



Re addition 3wt%

Re addition 6wt%

Ru or Ir addition

I generation

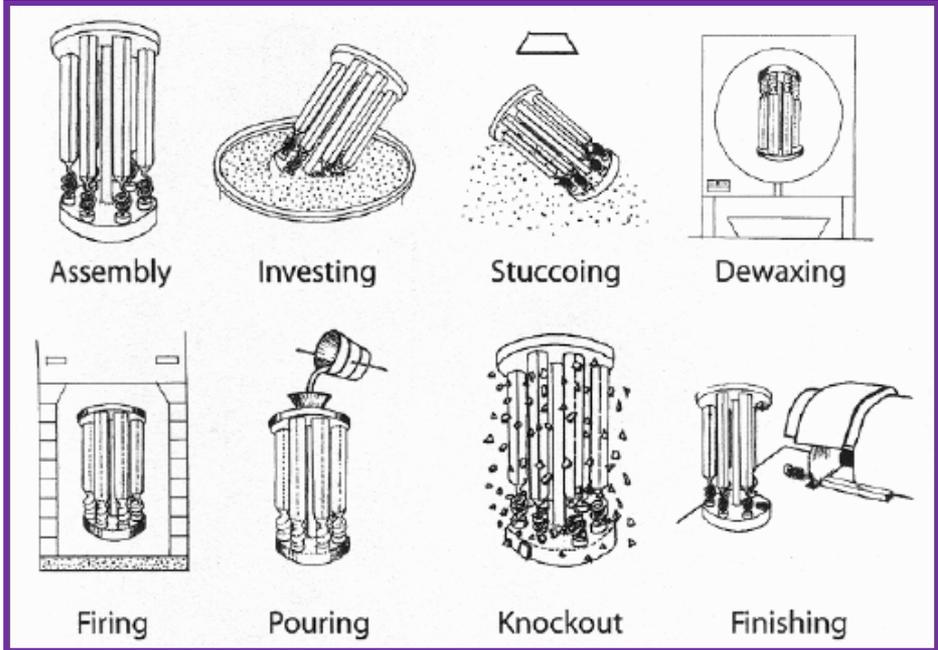
II generation

III generation

IV generation

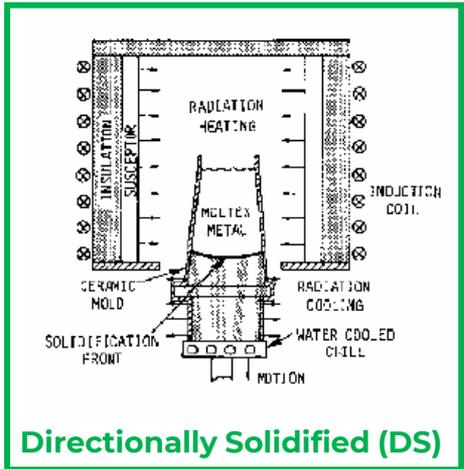
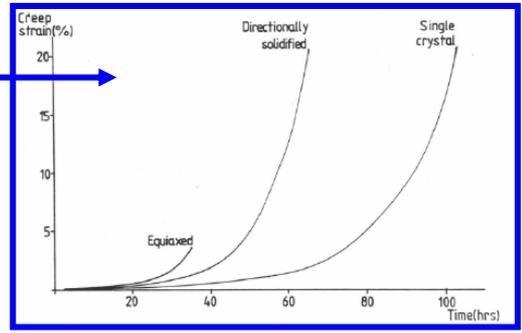
Component production → Solidification

Investment casting → «lost-wax» casting

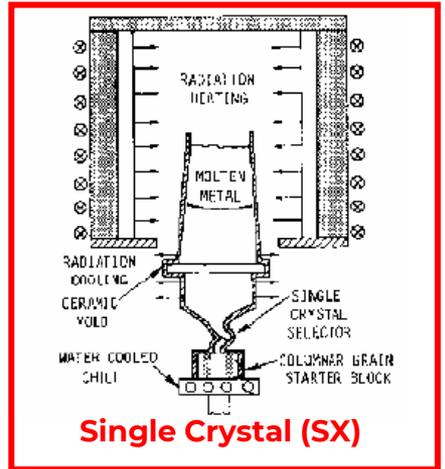


Policrystalline material

Solidification technique development to increase the component performance during service e.g. creep strength



Directionally Solidified (DS)

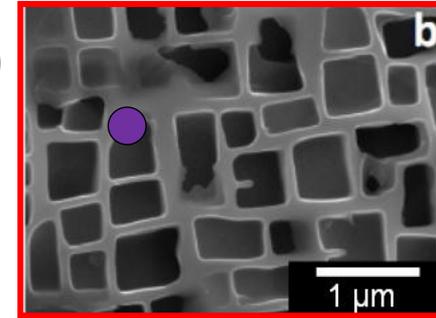
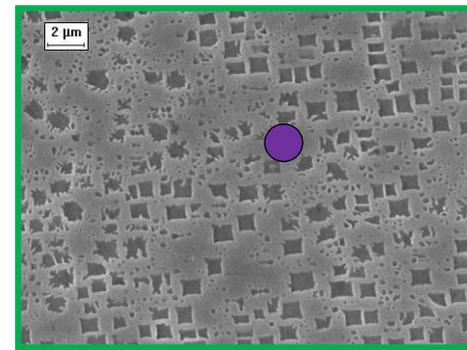
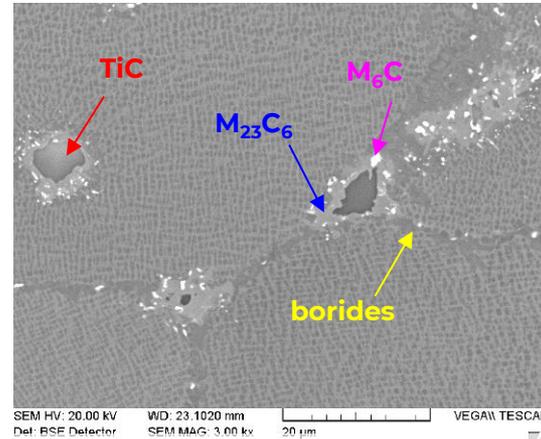
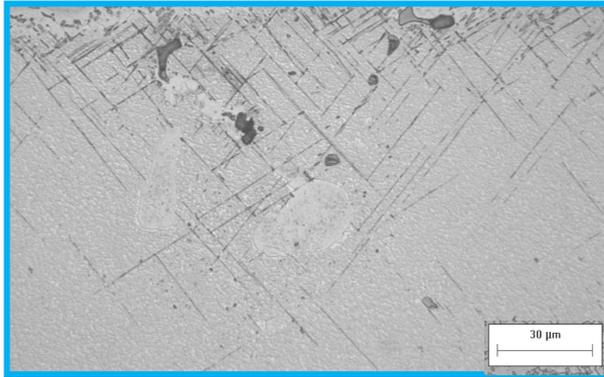


Single Crystal (SX)

Microstructural features

The microstructure is characterised by:

- Austenitic **γ matrix**
- γ' phase in **monomodal** or **bimodal** distribution
- Primary MC carbides and secondary carbides/borides (e.g. $M_{23}C_6$, M_6C , M_3B_2)
- **TCP phases** depending on alloy chemical composition

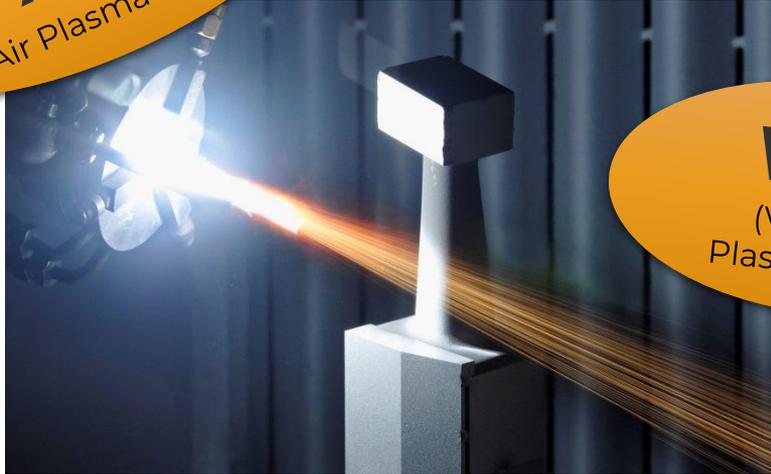


➔ To obtain the desired mechanical properties it is fundamental to control and know the alloy microstructure, in particular in terms of **γ' phase**

Surface protection → Deposition processes

Thermal spray processes

APS
(Air Plasma Spray)

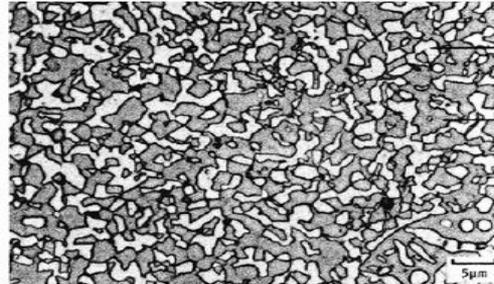


APS

VPS
(Vacuum Plasma Spray)



HVOF
(High Velocity
Oxygen Fuel)



Surface protection → Deposition processes

HVOF (High Velocity Oxygen Fuel)

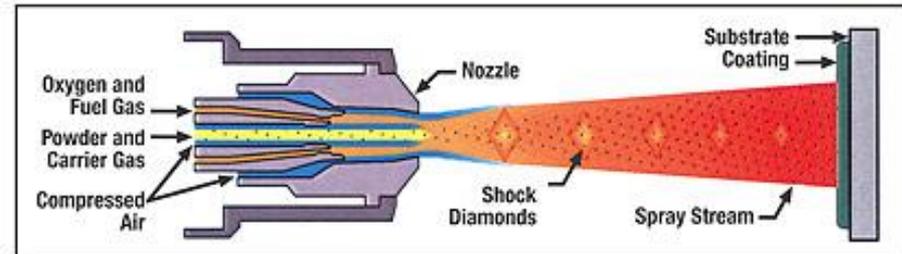
Respect to VPS/LPPS where the coating powders are molten completely, during HVOF the metal powders are softened and subjected to high kinetic energy.

The torch geometry allows to high pressured and hot gas (powder carrier) a supersonic velocity (much higher than plasma spray).

Gas (kerosene, acetylene, propylene and hydrogen) and oxygen are fed into the chambers.

The process is very fast (and loud)

High Velocity Oxy-Fuel Process



Characteristics

- Flame Temperature:
Approximately 5,000°F (2,760°C)
- Fuel Gases:
Propylene or Propane or Hydrogen
- Particle Speed:
Up to 4,500 ft/s (1,400 m/s)

Photo Courtesy of Westaim Ambeon



Surface protection → Deposition processes

CVD and pack cementation for aluminides or chrome aluminide

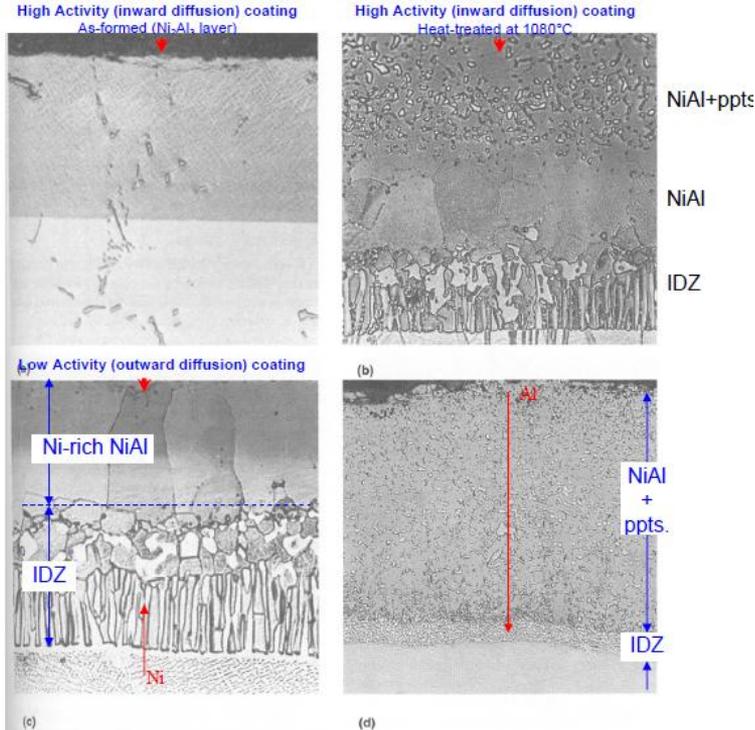


Fig. 3 Typical microstructures of aluminide coatings on a nickel-base superalloy. (a) Inward diffusion based on Ni₃Al₂ and aluminum-rich NiAl. (b) Same as (a) but heat treated at 1080 °C (1975 °F). (c) Outward diffusion of nickel in nickel-rich NiAl. (d) Inward diffusion of aluminum in aluminum-rich NiAl

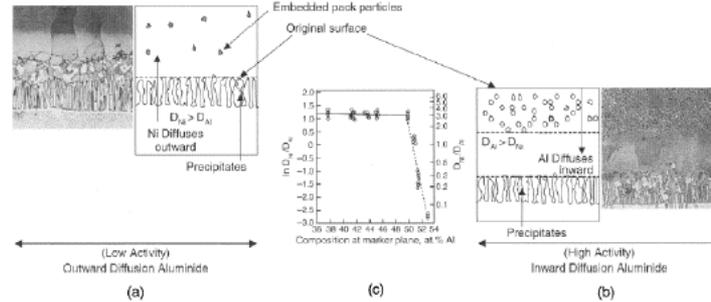


Figure 6.8 Microstructure of (a) low- and (b) high-activity aluminide coatings (G. W. Goward, Current research on the surface protection of superalloys for gas turbine engines, *JOM*, Oct. 1970, pp. 31-39). Reprinted with permission from The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society, (c) Dependence of Ni and Al diffusivities as a function of NiAl composition (S. Shanker and L. L. Seigle, Interdiffusion and intrinsic diffusion in the NiAl (β) phase of the Al-Ni system, *Metall. Trans.*, 1978, 9A, 1468-1476). Reprinted with permission from ASM International.

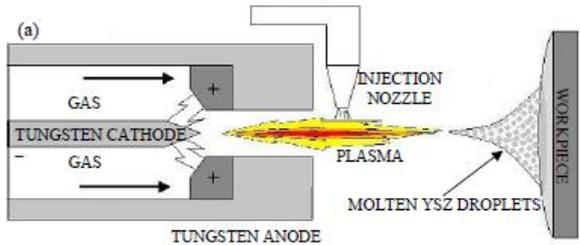


CERAMIC COATINGS

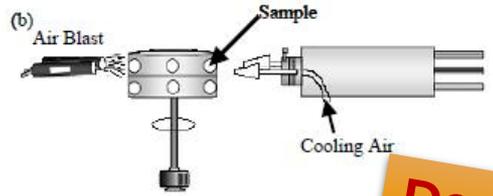
Blade and vane

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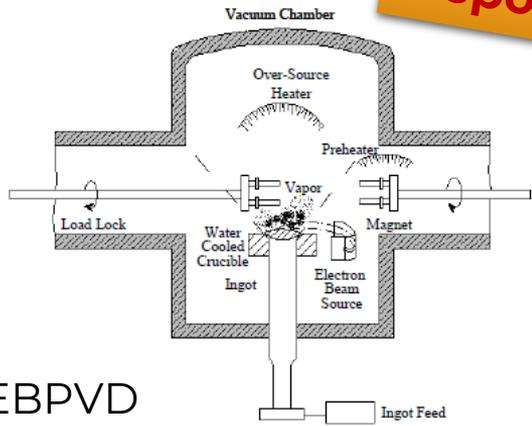
Surface T decrease → THERMAL BARRIER COATINGS TBC



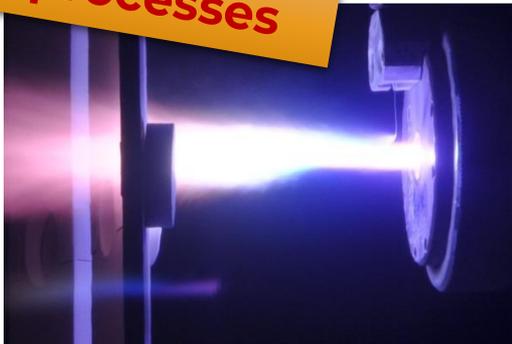
APS



Deposition processes

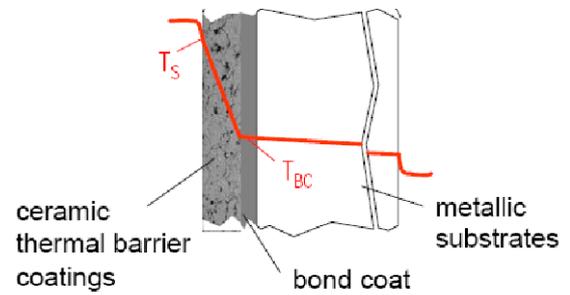


SPS

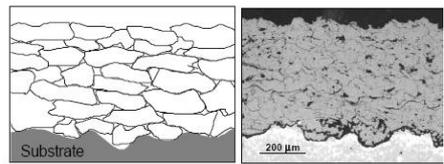


EBPVD

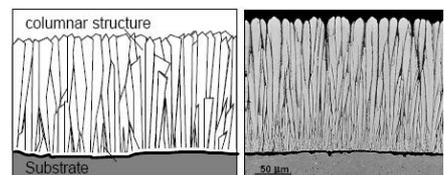
TBC effect is to decrease surface T
→ Increase GT performance



APS

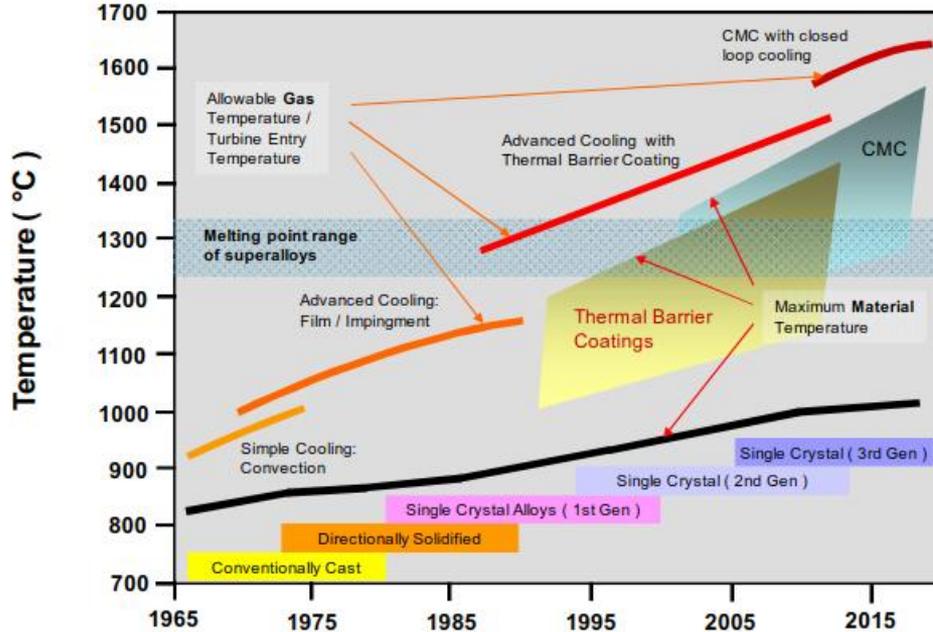


EB-PVD

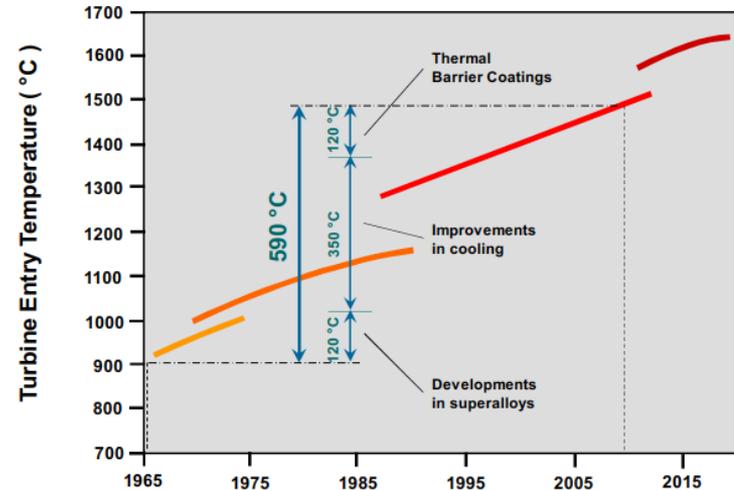


Blade and vane

Surface T decrease → COOLING SYSTEMS



A 600 °C Improvement in TET over 45 Years Share of Contributing Technologies



Reproduced from: B. Lakshminarayana, Fluid Dynamics and Heat Transfer of Turbomachinery; John Wiley & Sons, 1996

Cooling is a key point in gas turbine blades & vanes' lifetime and efficiency

Blade and vane

Surface T decrease → COOLING SYSTEMS

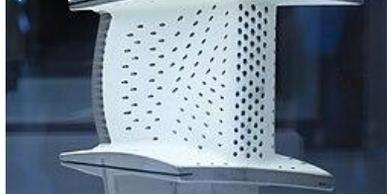
Drilling processes

- One of the greatest challenges in manufacturing of gas turbine blades and vanes
- Drilling needs to be reliable and able to produce accurate holes, with minimal damage of base material
- Several hundreds of cooling holes each part
- Cheap
- Different direction of holes, reach hard-to-access areas
- Complex diffuser shape
- Capability to drill through TBC
- High quality to
 - provide efficient cooling (low air consumption)
 - meet required lifetime

Blade and vane

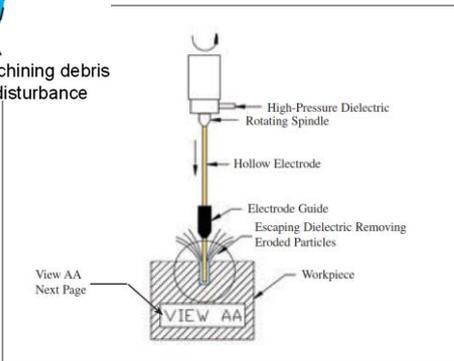
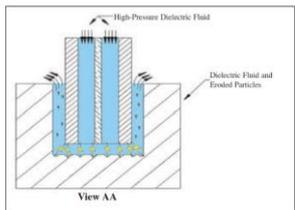
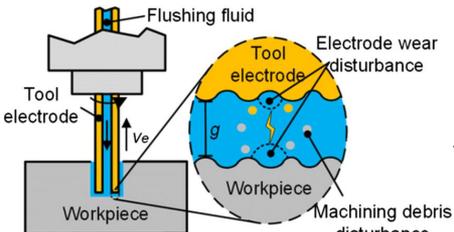
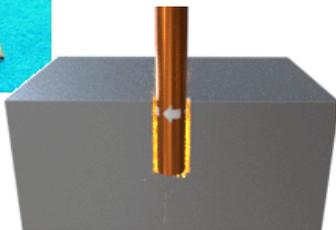
Surface T decrease → COOLING SYSTEMS

Laser-drilled holes in first-stage V2500 nozzle guide vane (wikipedia)

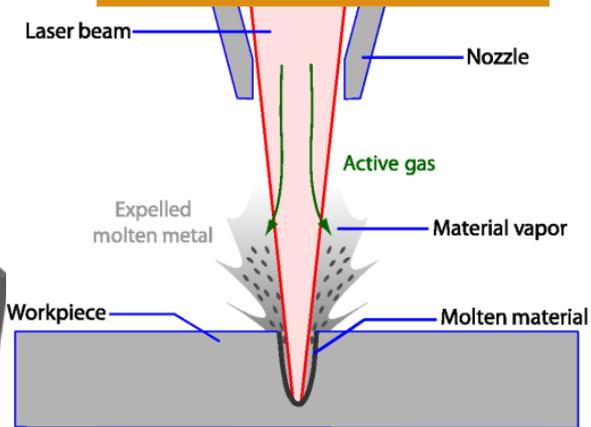


Drilling processes

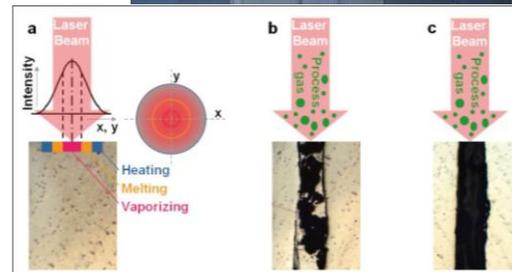
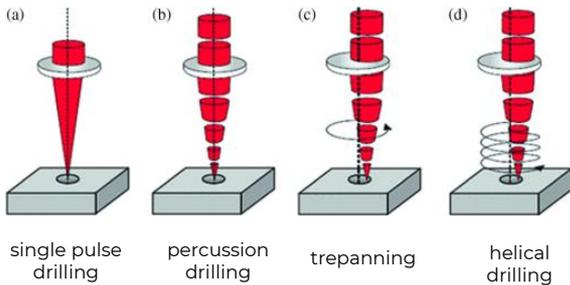
Fast Hole Drilling EDM



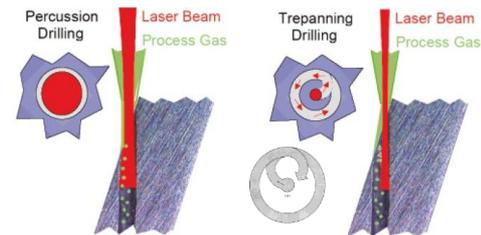
Laser drilling



<https://www.spiedigitallibrary.org/journals/optical-engineering/volume-57/issue-12/120901/Trajectory-generation-and-optimization-for-five-axis-on-the-fly/10.1117/1.OE.57.12.120901.full?SSO=1&tab=ArticleLink>



Schematic diagram of cylindrical laser drilling: (a) interaction laser/material, (b) hole with recast, (c) cleaning with laser pulses and process gas



Schematic diagram of percussion drilling

Schematic diagram of trepanning drilling

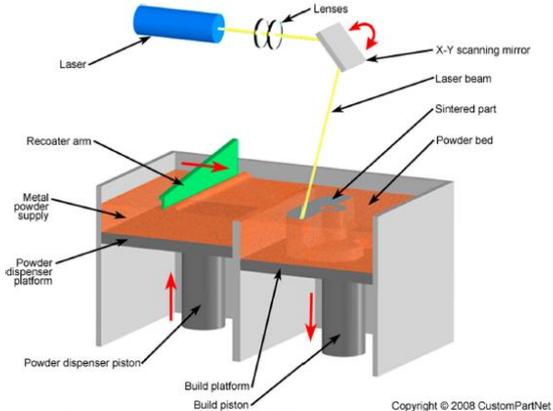
Gas Turbine

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Complex geometries to achieve higher inlet T and high efficiency in cooling

Additive manufacturing techniques for Ni based superalloys

Selective Laser Melting (SLM)



2 SLM system schematic.²⁹² Image courtesy of CustomPartNet Inc.

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Direct Energy Deposition (DED)

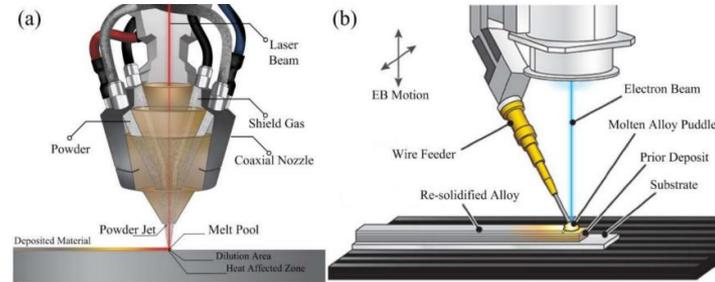
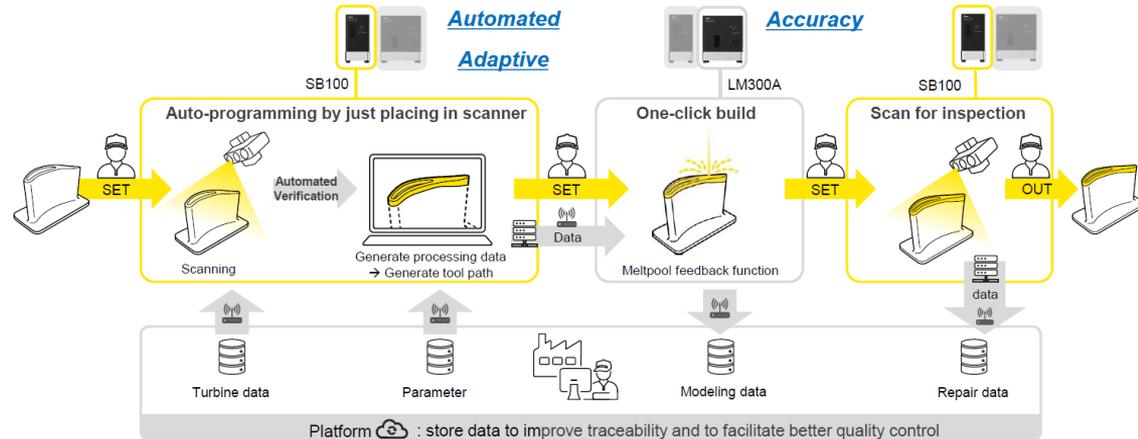


Figure 13. Schematic of directed energy deposition (DED): (a) Powder DED (laser source); (b) Wire DED (E-beam source) [111].



ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

Challenging

- New material development and characterization. Actually 3 SLM materials in AEN DB
- New design & post processing approach
- New service supplier network qualification

Benefits

- H₂ combustion optimization. Actual all AEN reach high capability in H₂ combustion. In 2024 H-class GT burner has been successfully tested with 100% hydrogen

Production

- Advanced burner component design in all GT of AEN portfolio

E-CLASS GT

E-CLASS GT

H-CLASS GT



SLM TECHNOLOGY FULLFILLED AEN GT PORTFOLIO

Gas Turbine

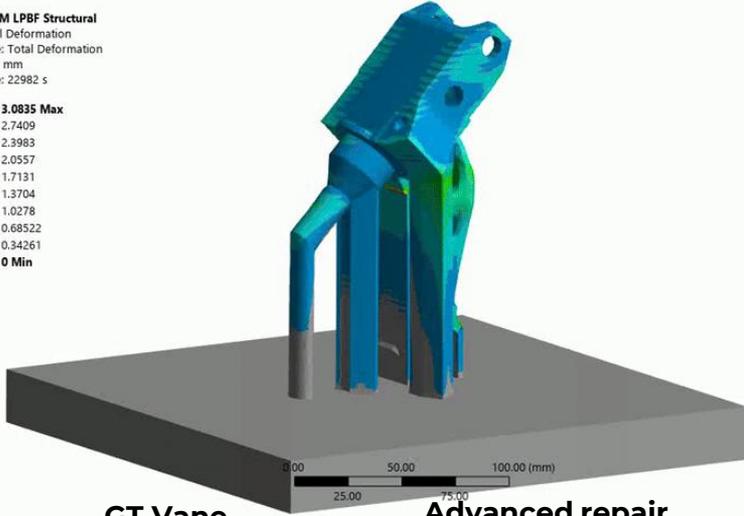
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Complex geometry to achieve higher inlet T and high efficiency in cooling

Ansyz: Part Deformation in mm

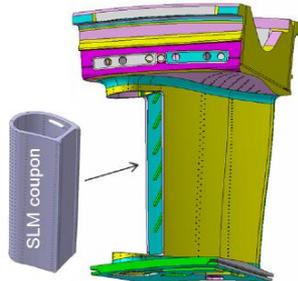
B: AM LPBF Structural
Total Deformation
Type: Total Deformation
Unit: mm
Time: 22982 s

3.0835 Max
2.7409
2.3983
2.0557
1.7131
1.3704
1.0278
0.68522
0.34261
0 Min



GT Vane

Advanced repair



RESEARCH

Optimization and simulation of the SLM-Build Process

- Part Deformation controll
- Residual Stress & SAC phenomenon mitigation in high $\gamma\gamma'$ amount SLM alloy

Testing / Validation of the Simulation

- Special Build Jobs (with special geometries)
- X-Ray or Neutron Diffraction
- Hole-Drilling / Strain-Gage Method

Material of Interest

- High oxidation resistance and high T properties. In development SLM-IN738 – ABD1000 – SLM-H230

PROTOTYPE

Repair & design

- Complex cooling scheme
- New approach for very advanced repair – SLM COUPON PATCH

GT Component

- Turbine statoric component as spare

Conclusions

- Material development in GT field focused mainly their production strategy and component design in order to achieve desired performance rather than evolution of material composition and properties.
- The development comprises:
 - Solidification in order to achieve the best mechanical properties
 - Surface protection for high T oxidation
 - Surface T decrease
 - Complex cooling system
 - Complex geometry that cannot be accomplished by casting → AM techniques
- For the future new materials are under investigation, e.g. high entropy materials.



Grazie per l'attenzione!

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