
**Metallic and other inorganic
coatings — Determination of thermal
conductivity of thermal barrier
coatings**

*Revêtements métalliques et autres revêtements inorganiques —
Détermination de la conductivité thermique des revêtements
barrières thermiques*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

Introduction

Thermal barrier coatings are highly advanced material systems. They are generally applied to surfaces of hot-section components made of nickel or cobalt-based superalloys, such as combustors, blades, vanes of power-generation gas turbines in thermal power plants and aero-engines operated at elevated temperatures.

The function of these coatings is to protect metallic components for extended periods at elevated temperatures by employing thermally insulating materials which can sustain an appreciable temperature difference between load bearing alloys and coating surfaces. These coatings permit the high-temperature operation by shielding these components, thereby extending their lives.

Although thermal conductivity is one of the most important properties of thermal barrier coatings, the existing International Standard (ISO 18755:2005) includes only the method for determining the thermal diffusivity of monolithic ceramics, regarding the heat conduction in thermal barrier coating.

Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Determination of thermal conductivity of thermal barrier coatings

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the method for determining the thermal conductivities of thermal barrier coatings consisting of metallic bond coats and ceramic top coats, in a direction normal to the coating surface, at room temperature.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1463, *Metallic and oxide coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — Microscopical method*

ISO 18755:2005, *Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Determination of thermal diffusivity of monolithic ceramics by laser flash method*

EN 821-3, *Advanced technical ceramics — Monolithic ceramics. Thermophysical properties — Part 3: Determination of specific heat capacity*

ASTM E1269-11, *Standard Test Method for Determining Specific Heat Capacity by Differential Scanning Calorimetry*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18755:2005 and the following apply.

3.1

thermal barrier coating

TBC

two-layer coating consisting of a metallic bond coat (BC) and a ceramic top coat (TC), in order to reduce heat transfer from outside of the top coat through the coating to the substrate

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).