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The Influence of Substrate Temperature and Spraying Distance on the Properties of Plasma Sprayed Tungsten and Steel Coatings Deposited in a Shrouding Chamber

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Abstract

Plasma spraying is among the alternative technologies for manufacturing tungsten-based coatings or graded interlayers for plasma facing components of fusion devices. The main limitation lies in the relatively low thermal conductivity, stemming from the anisotropic porosity and imperfect bonding between the splats. For several materials, it has been shown that increased substrate temperature leads to improved intersplat bonding and increased coating density. However, spraying of metals at elevated temperatures in ambient atmosphere is accompanied by enhanced oxidation.

This work is focused on the effects of substrate temperature on the properties of plasma sprayed tungsten and steel coatings. A range of substrate temperatures was achieved by varying the preheating temperature, pauses between torch passes, spraying distance and

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