

SAND2016-8027PE

Additive Manufacturing: A Changing Paradigm

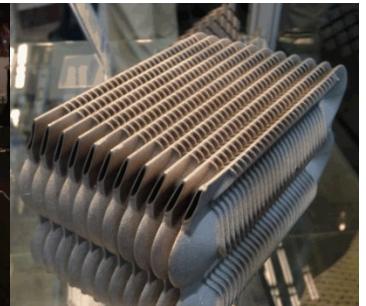
Bradley Jared, PhD

Materials Science & Engineering Center



Sandia
National
Laboratories

*Exceptional
service
in the
national
interest*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

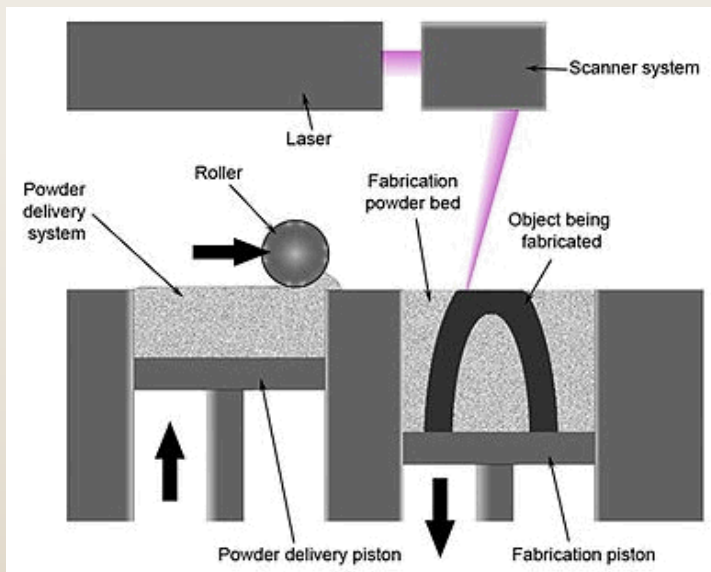


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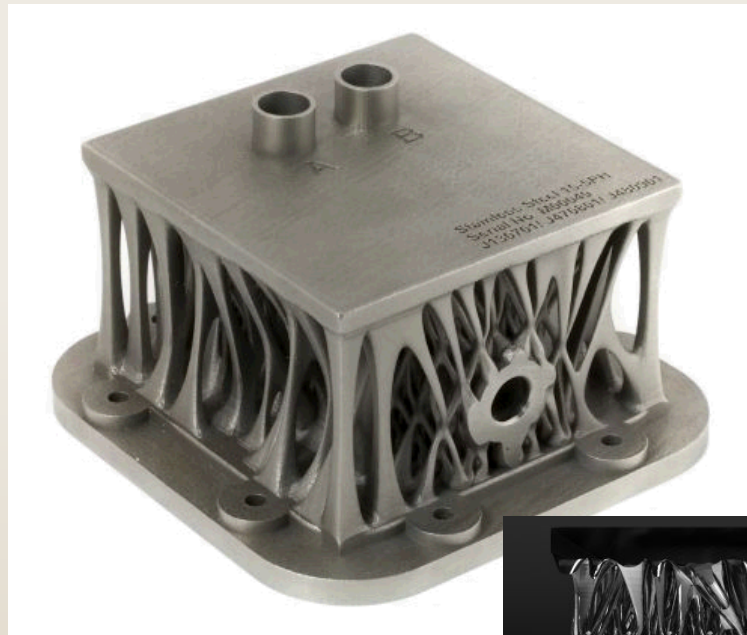


What is Additive Manufacturing?

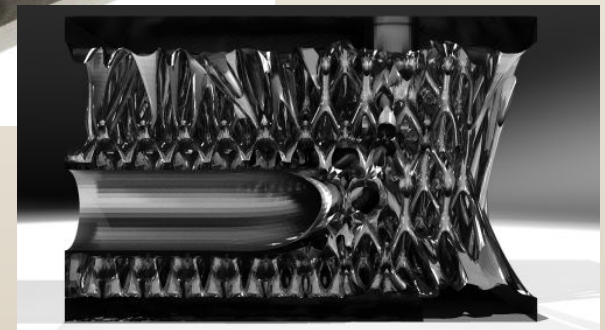
- ASTM F2792: A process of joining materials to make objects from 3D model data, usually layer upon layer, as opposed to subtractive manufacturing methodologies.

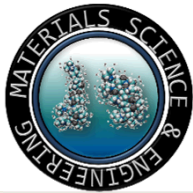


from Wikipedia, "Selective laser sintering"



Within Technologies





Math You Need for AM

Name	Integral equations	Differential equations
Gauss's law	$\oiint_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dV$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$
Gauss's law for magnetism	$\oiint_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$	$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$
Maxwell–Faraday equation (Faraday's law of induction)	$\oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$
Ampère's circuital law (with Maxwell's addition)	$\oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell} = \mu_0 \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \mu_0 \varepsilon_0 \frac{d}{dt} \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$	$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right)$

*Maxwell's Equations
(electromagnetics)*

Schrödinger equation (general)

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H |\psi(t)\rangle$$

Heisenberg picture (general)

$$\frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \frac{i}{\hbar} [H, A(t)] + \frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial t},$$

Quantum mechanics

$$\frac{v^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho} = C$$

*Bernoulli's Equation
(fluid dynamics)*

$$\mathbf{F} = m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = m\mathbf{a}$$

*Newton's Second Law
(dynamics)*

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(EI \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right) = q(x, t)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \varphi - \frac{1}{\kappa AG} \frac{d}{dx} \left(EI \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \right)$$

*Quasi-static Timoshenko Beam Theory
(solid mechanics)*



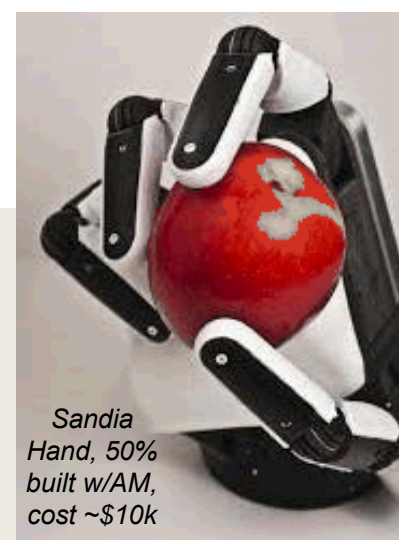
Math You Need for AM



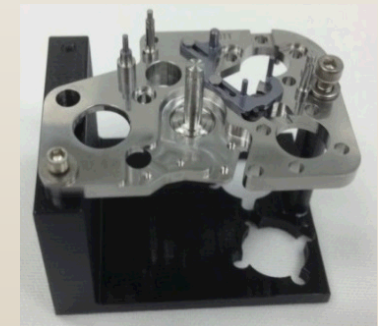
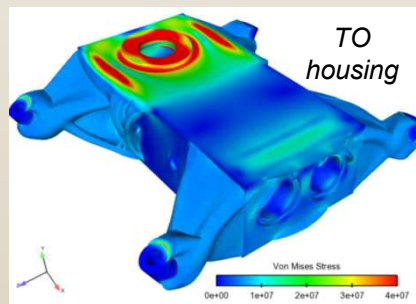
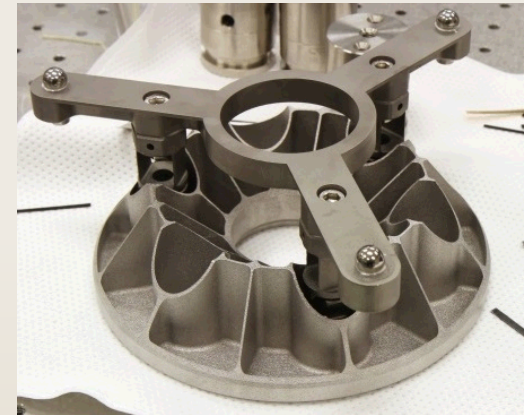


Why Additive?

- Reduce risk, accelerate development
 - simplify assembly, material use & processing
 - prototypes, test hardware, tooling & fixturing
 - cost reductions often 2-10x
- Add value
 - design & optimize for performance, not mfg
 - complex freeforms, internal structures, integration
 - engineered materials
 - gradient compositions
 - microstructure optimization & control
 - multi-material integration



prototype
Al AM
mirror &
structure



fixture generated in 1 day



6 Weeks, 6 Engineers And...

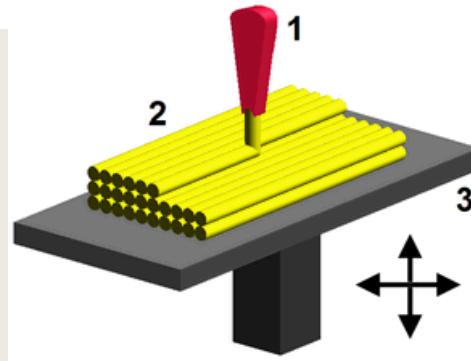


*Oak Ridge National Lab/Cincinnati Inc.
50th Anniversary "BAAM" Shelby Cobra*

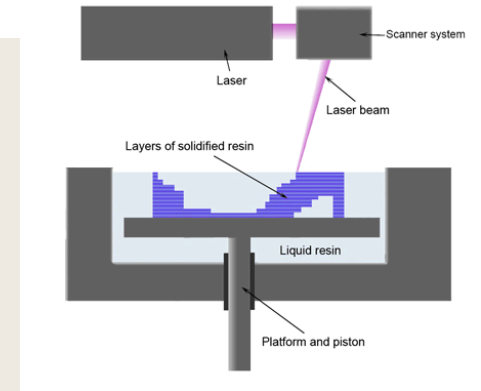


ASTM “Process Categories”

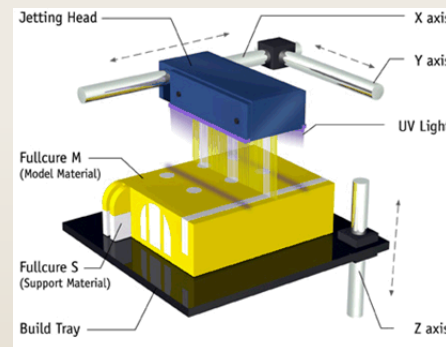
- Material extrusion
 - fused deposition modeling
 - direct write
 - viscous inks, thermoplastics
- Vat photopolymerization
 - stereolithography
 - photopolymers, epoxies
- Material jetting
 - Objet
 - photopolymers
- Binder jet
 - ZCorp, ExOne
 - binder printed into powder, infused w/filler



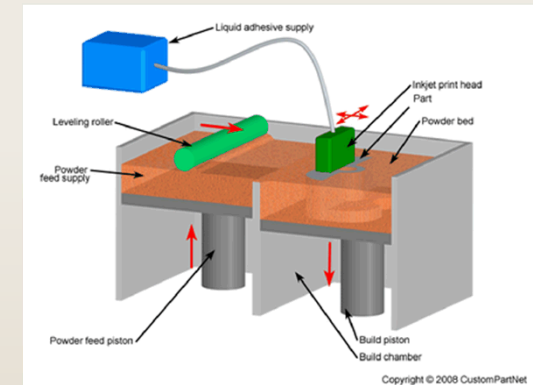
*“Fused deposition modelling”,
Wikipedia*



“Stereolithography”, Wikipedia

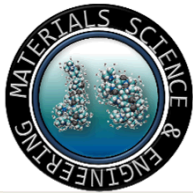


Objet Polyjet, www.me.vt.edu



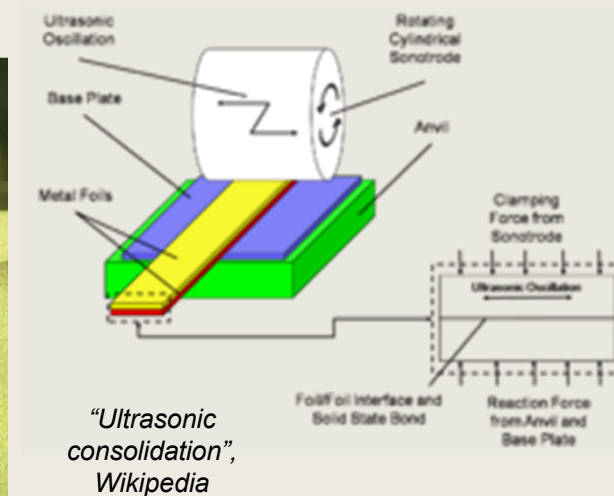
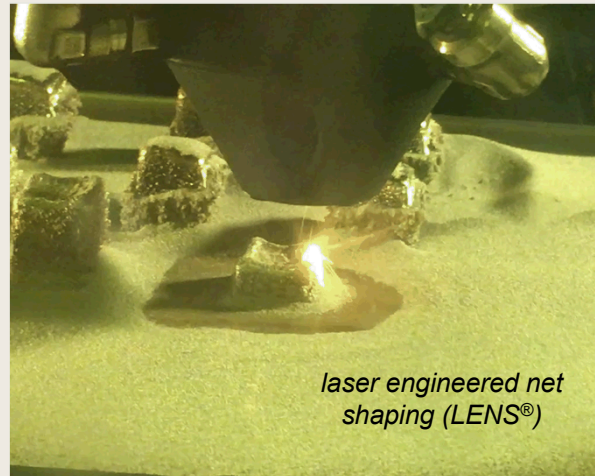
Binder jetting, www.utwente.nl

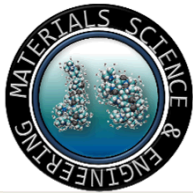




ASTM “Process Categories”

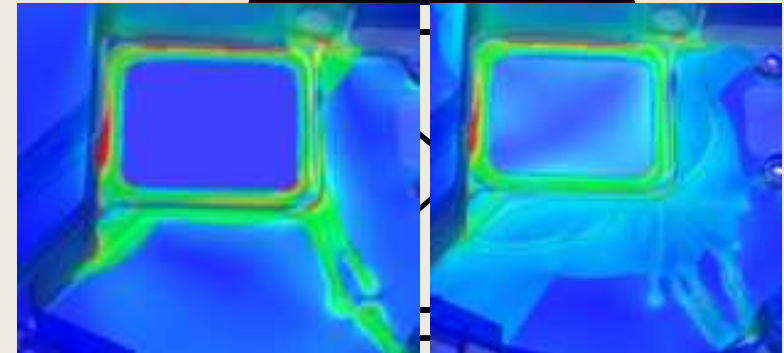
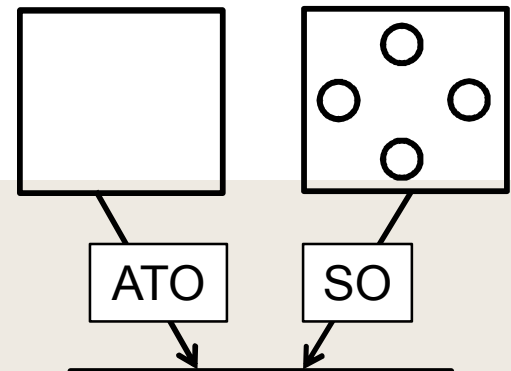
- Directed energy deposition
 - metals, ceramics
- Powder bed fusion
 - laser based
 - thermoplastics, metals, ceramics
 - electron beam melting
 - metals
- Sheet lamination
 - Fabrisonic (ultrasonics)
 - Mcor (paper)
 - multi-material composites





New Design Freedom

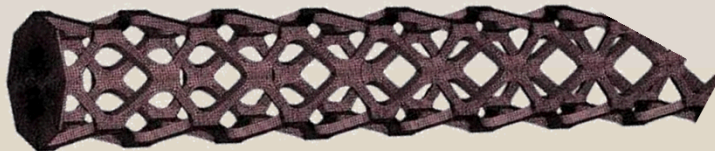
- Computational synthesis for optimal material use
 - topological (TO) & shape optimizations (SO)
 - leverages “complexity is preferred”
 - bio-mimicry requires AM
- Changes
 - who holds IP?
 - roles & skills sets (i.e. maker)
 - increased systems emphasis



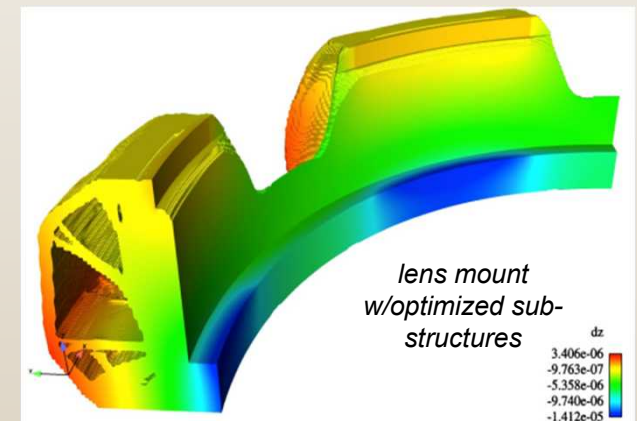
+ 0.55% volume
- 52% deflection

+ 3.3% volume
- 64% deflection

elasto-static stiffness optimization



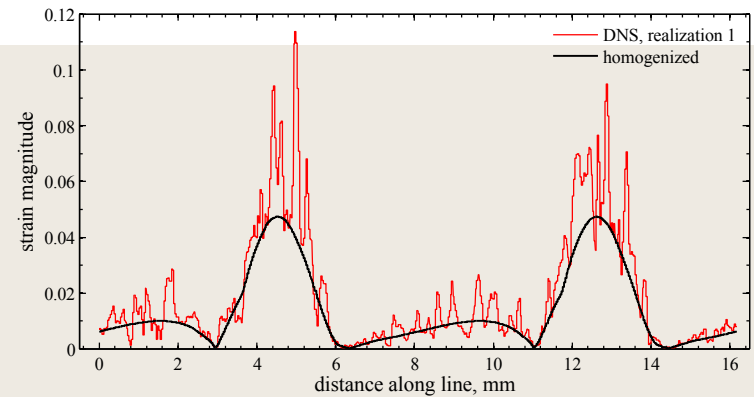
solution for a bar in pure torsion resembles a cholla cactus



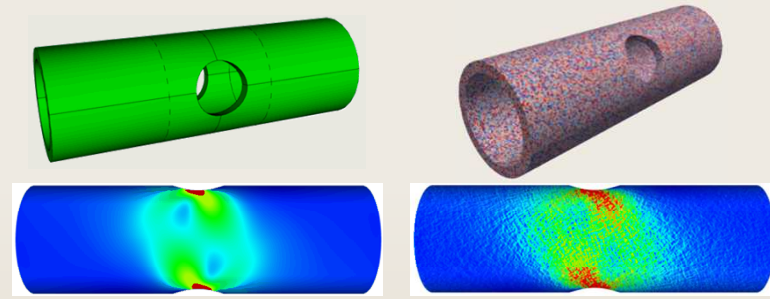


Engineered Materials

- Integrated Computational Materials Engineering (ICME)
 - materials analog to mechanical engineering
- Voxel access introduces new opportunities for control & design
- IP
 - similar to chemistry formulations?
 - specification?



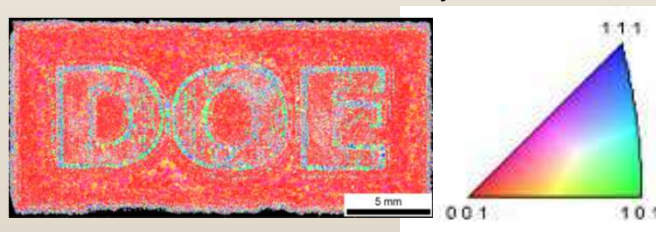
strain field due to tension-torsion



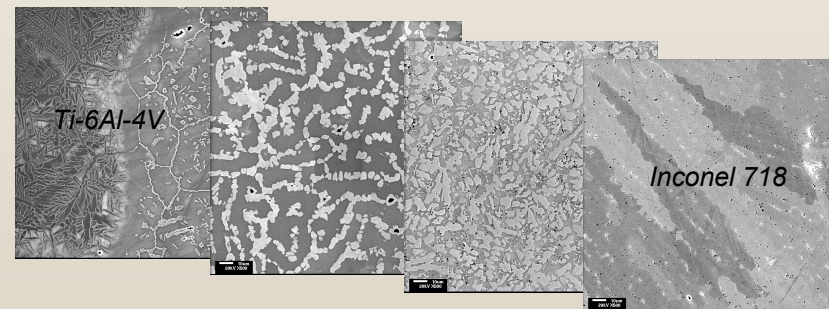
continuum model

crystal plasticity model

AM Inconel 718 texture control demo by ORNL



"We can now control local material properties, which will change the future of how we engineer metallic components," R. Dehoff

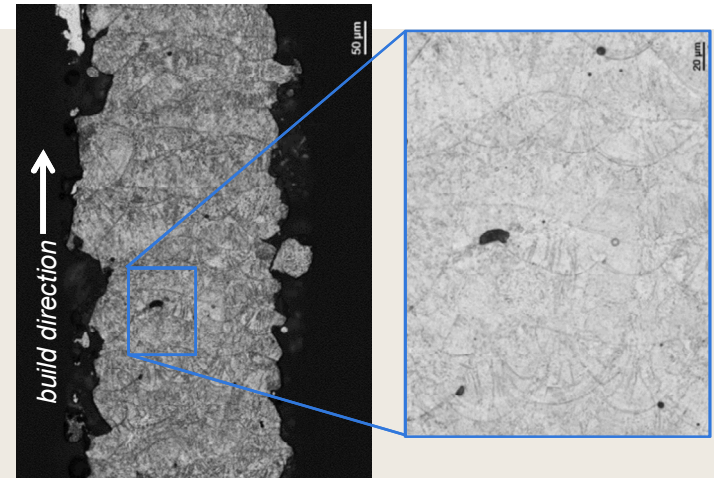


LENS® functionally graded materials

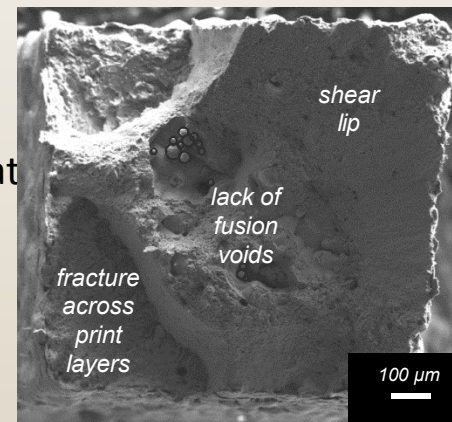


Material Challenges

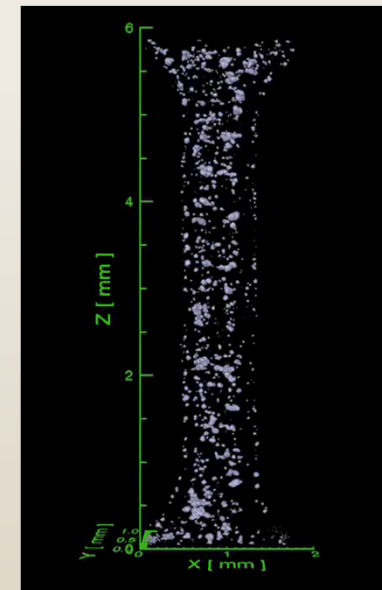
- Material formation concurrent w/geometry
 - voxel access – control vs. defects
 - how to ID a bad part?
 - complexity isn't "free"
 - engineered materials are easier to fabricate than validate
- Processes
 - currently open loop
 - only accommodates large material margins
 - new paradigm required for qualification / certification
 - primary barrier for high consequence applications
- Liability
 - equipment vendor, user, engineer, ?



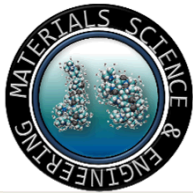
defects in 17-4 PH w/ 0.015" nominal wall thickness



17-4PH dogbone fracture surface

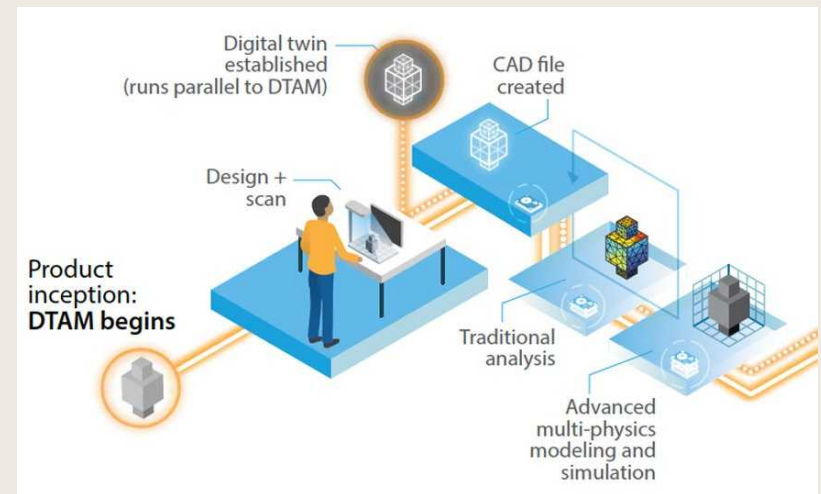


17-4PH dogbone porosity



Complexity is More Accessible

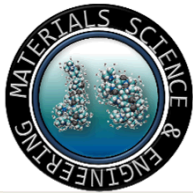
- Counterfeiting / piracy
 - “brute force” reverse engineering
 - ex. 3D scanning
 - cyber espionage
 - requires identification / authorization
 - leverages access to the digital thread
 - analog to music & literature
 - copyright vs. patent?
 - IP for emergency repairs
- Safety
 - material assurance
 - new product paradigm
 - anyone can be a designer & manufacturer



Digital thread concept, Deloitte University Press

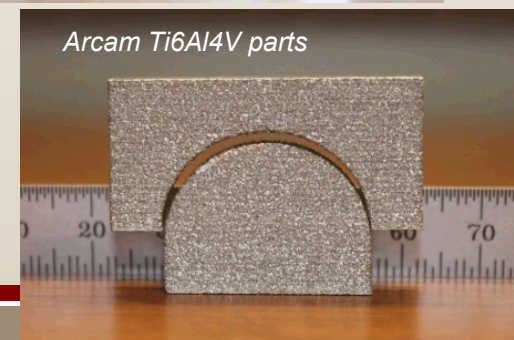
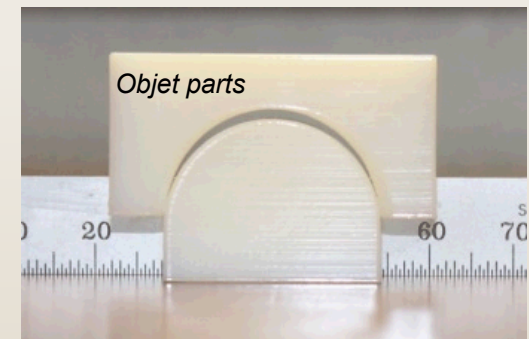
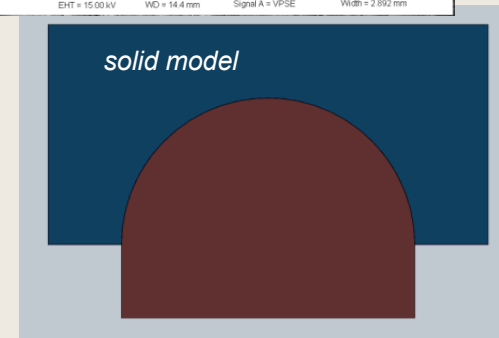
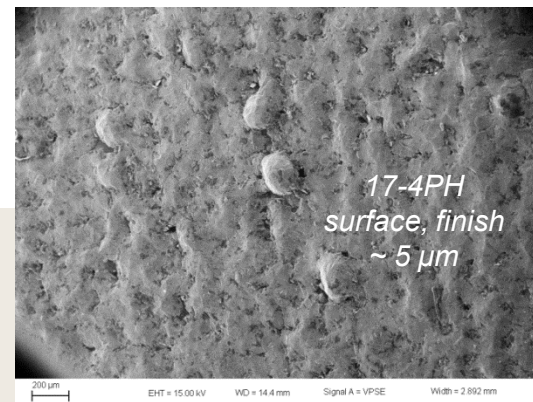


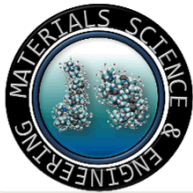
1911 .45 semi-automatic pistol fresh off the 3D printer, 2013, Stratasys Direct Manufacturing



Why Not AM

- Manufacturing constraints exist
 - support structures, powder removal, overhangs
 - size, accuracy, finish
 - residual stress, distortion
 - material selection
 - post processing (hidden costs)
 - heat treat, HIP, powder / support removal, finish machining...
 - throughput
 - not always quicker or cheaper
- Materials
 - metal
 - “competition” is casting, not machining
 - polymer
 - greatest maturity & flexibility
 - limited engineering plastics available
 - ceramics
 - lowest maturity & availability
- Dynamic industry, improvements will continue...



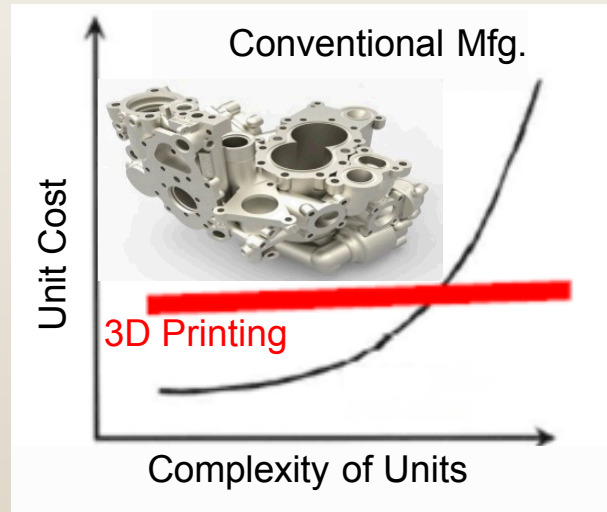
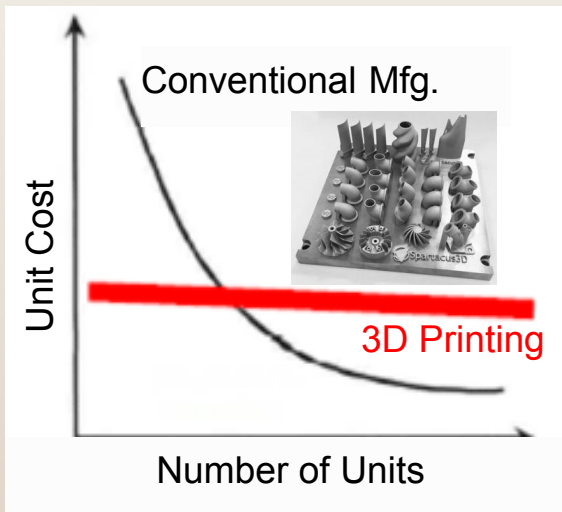


Where is AM Headed?

- Will supplement & complement (not supplant) most traditional mfg cycles
 - clear for short term, unclear for long times
 - industries w/high price, low throughput, customization at risk
- Mass customization is a game changer
 - already seen in dentistry, art, fashion
 - product on demand

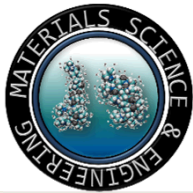


AMMONITE, Fernando Romero



3D Systems 3DMe

notional cost vs. volume & cost vs. complexity

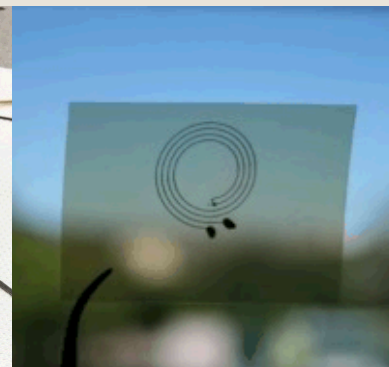
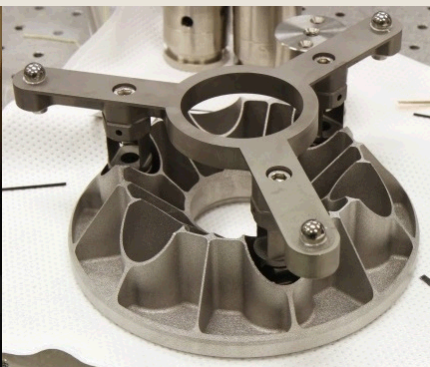
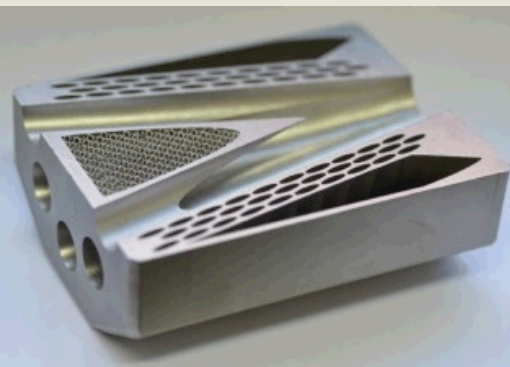


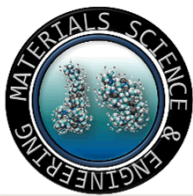
QUESTIONS?

Bradley Jared, PhD

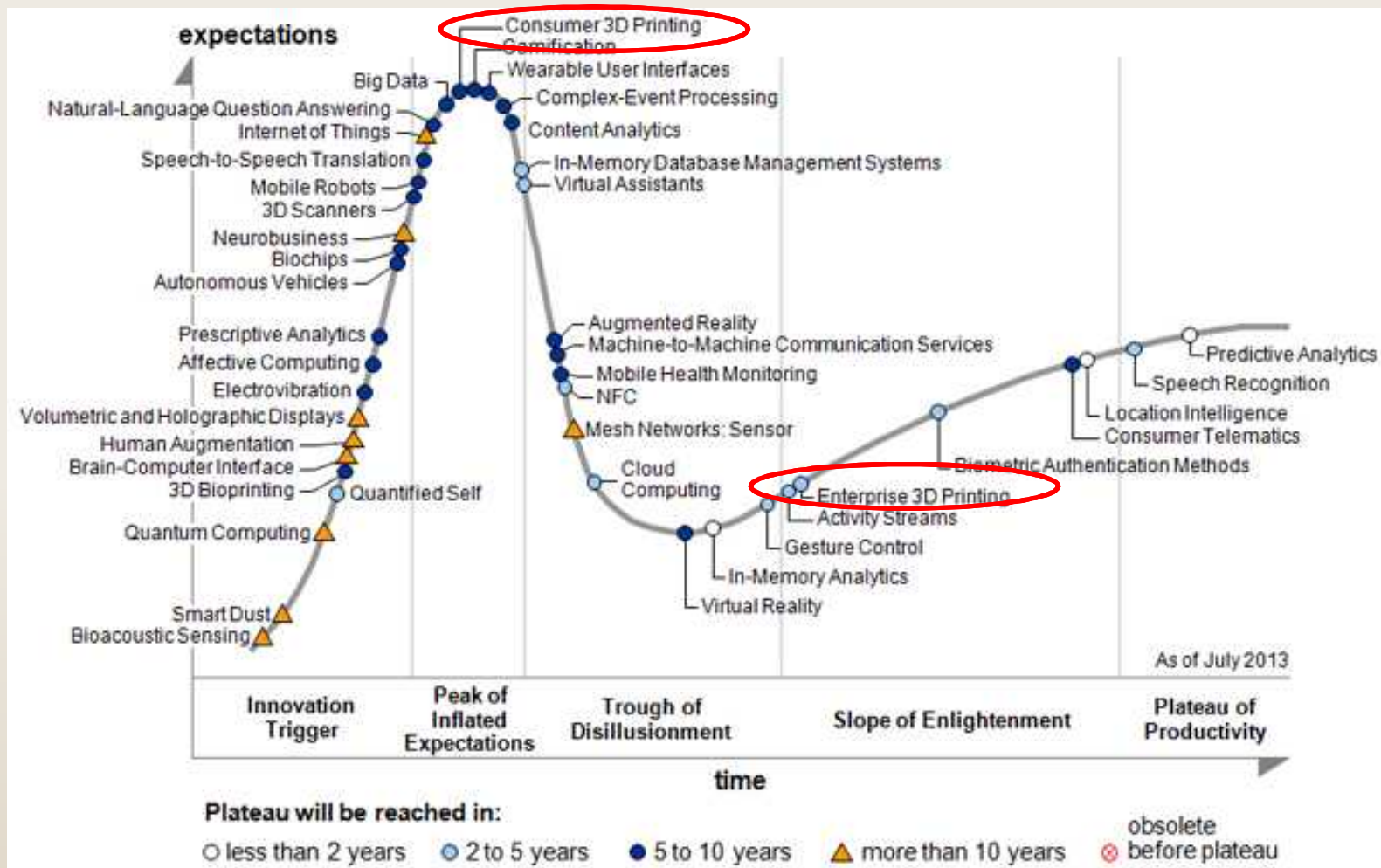
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Gartner's 2013 Hype Cycle



- Neither a distraction on a panacea...