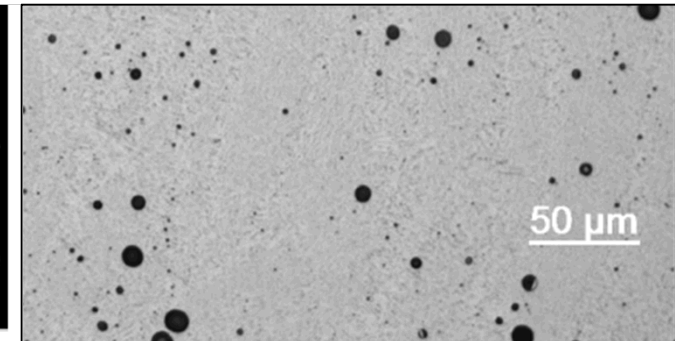
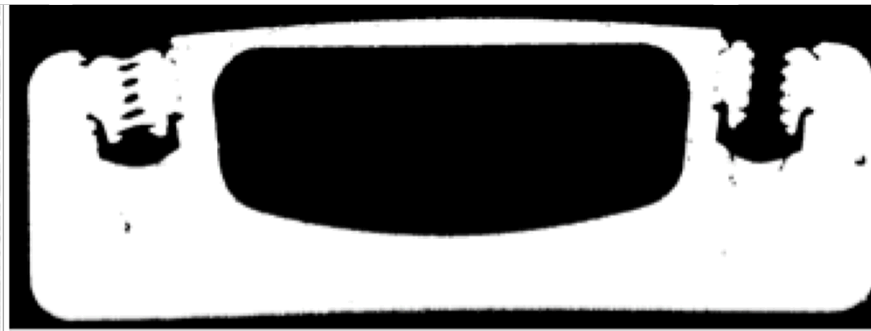
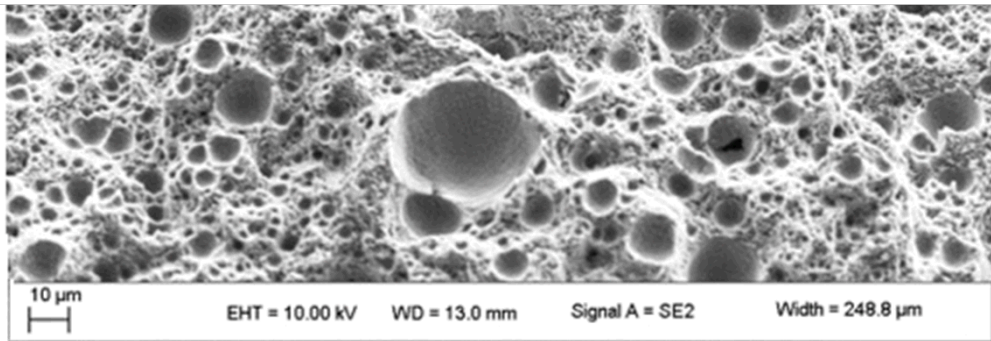


Exceptional service in the national interest

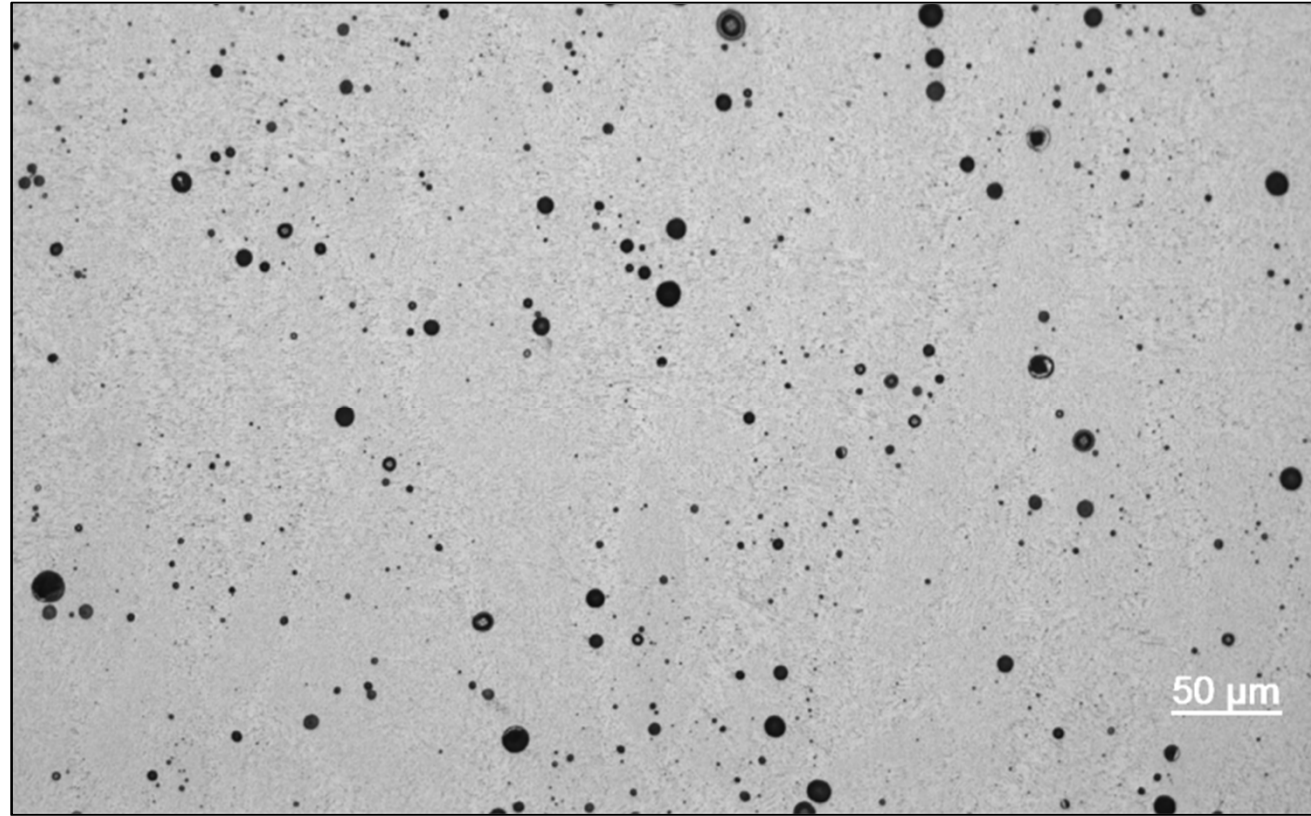
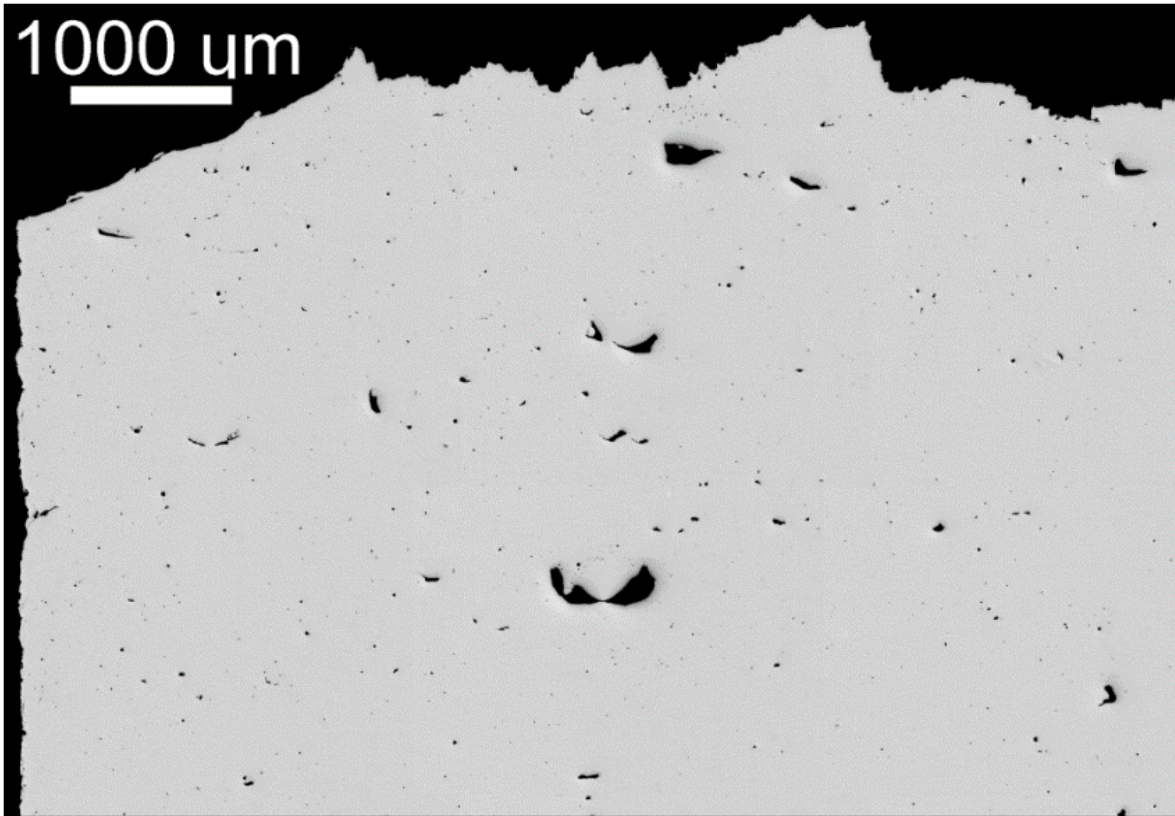


Identification of critical defects in powder bed additively manufactured metals

Lisa Deibler, Jay Carroll, Jeff Rodelas

Background

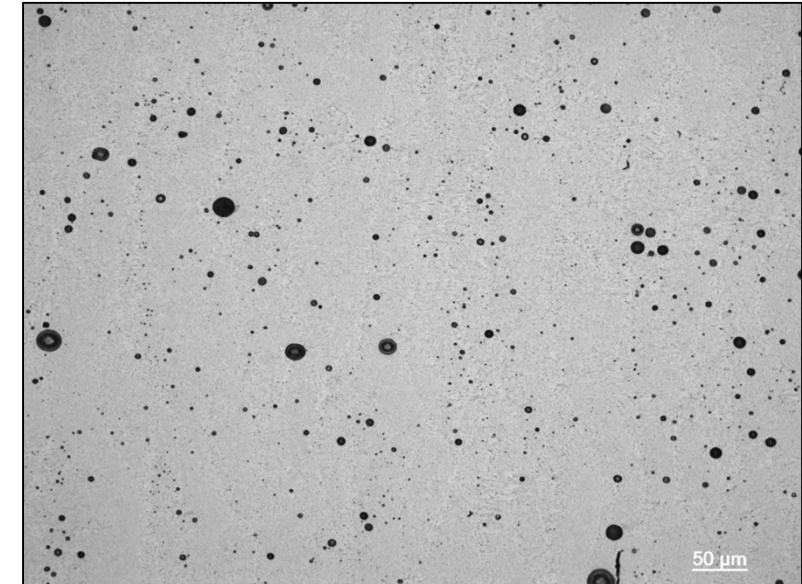
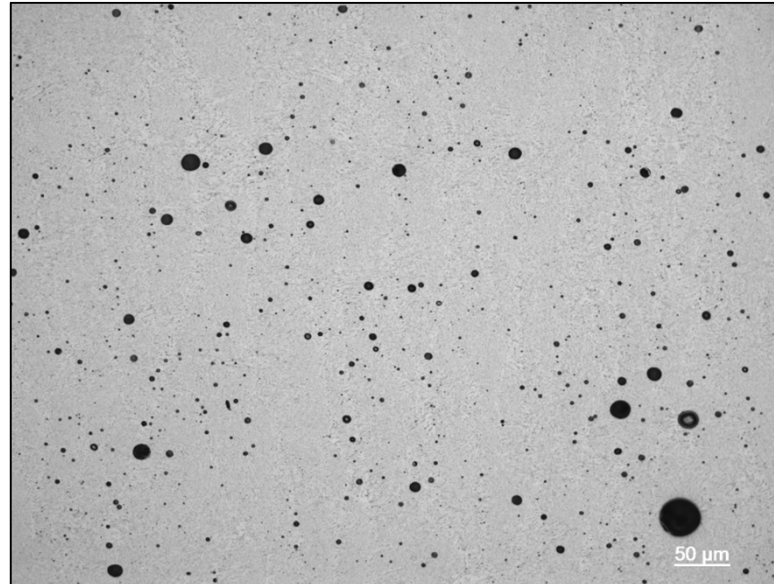
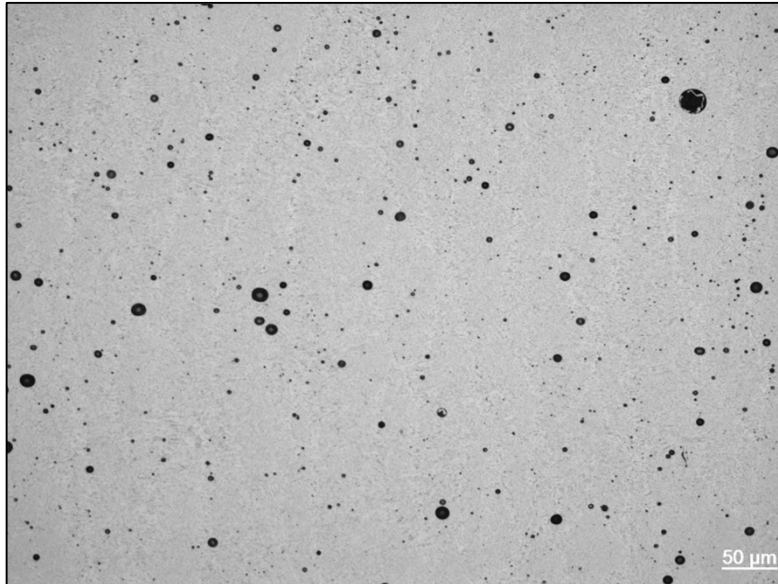
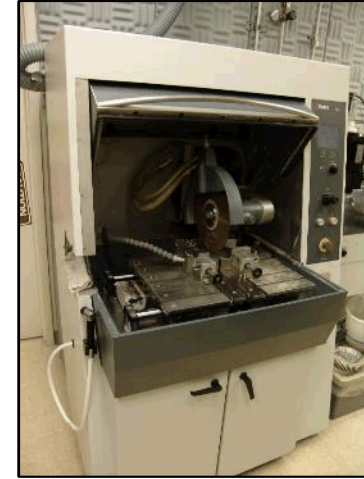
- We find two types of voids in these parts: Lack of fusion and gas porosity



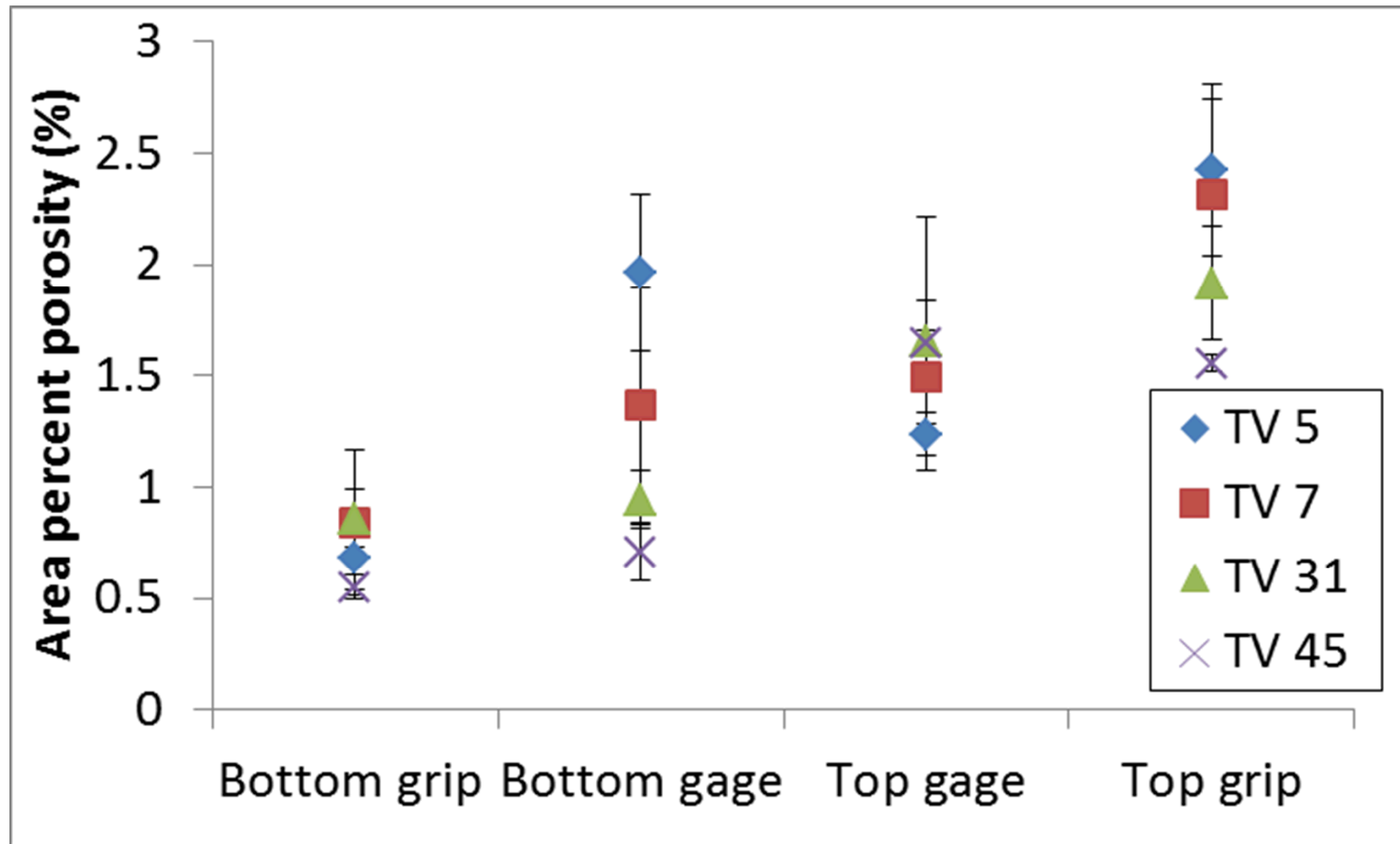
- Porosity in Al10SiMg AM parts has a big effect on mechanical properties.

Metallographic porosity characterization

- Technique requirements
 - Sample prep
 - Image selection – random, statistically significant
 - Unbiased image analysis
 - Pore size is complicated. Area percent is easier



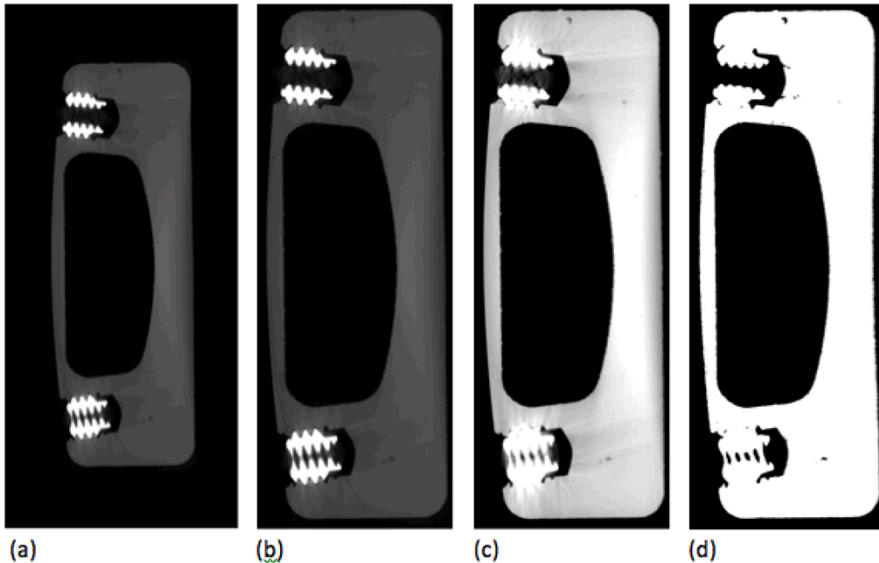
Metallographic porosity results



X-ray microcomputed tomography characterization Sandia National Laboratories

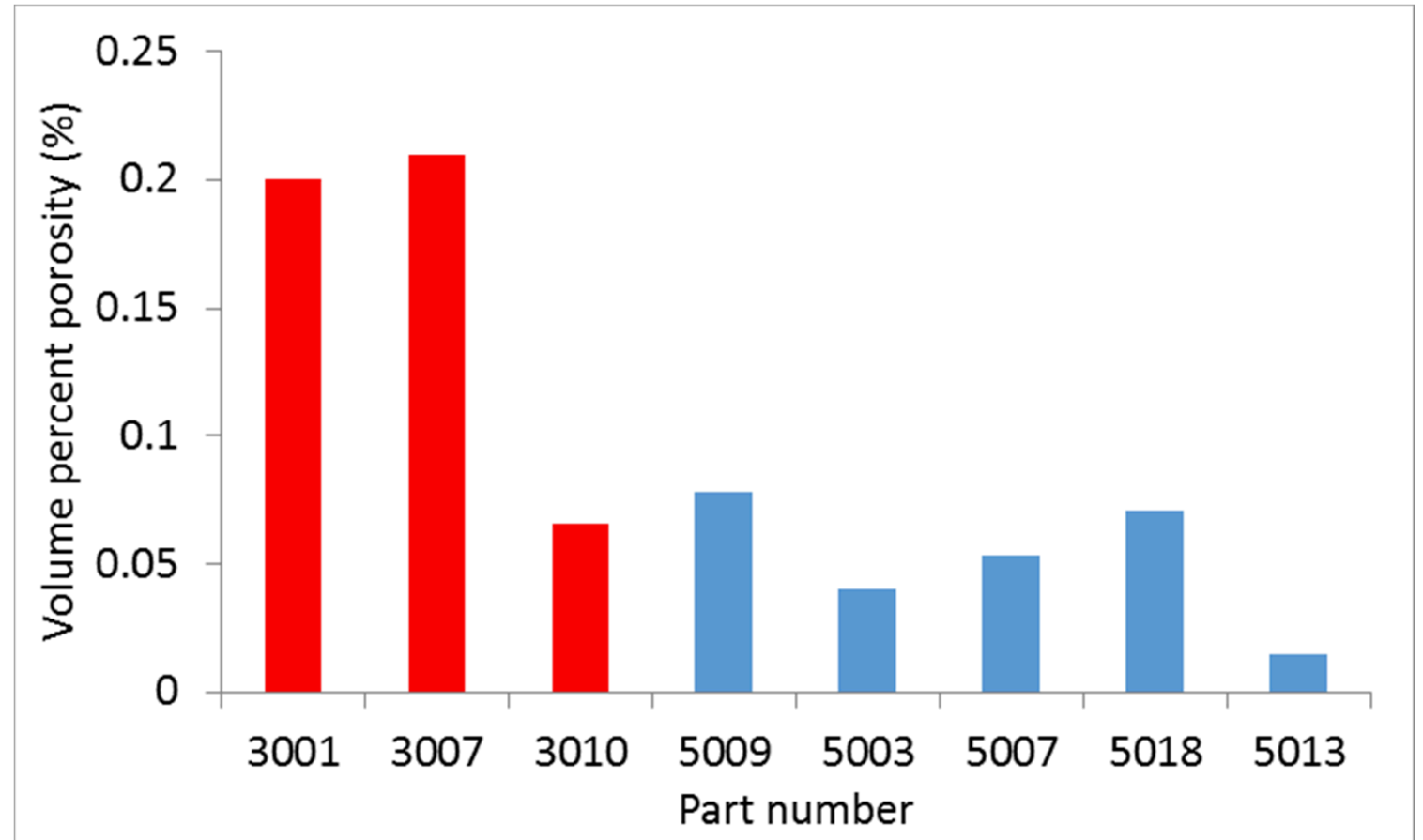
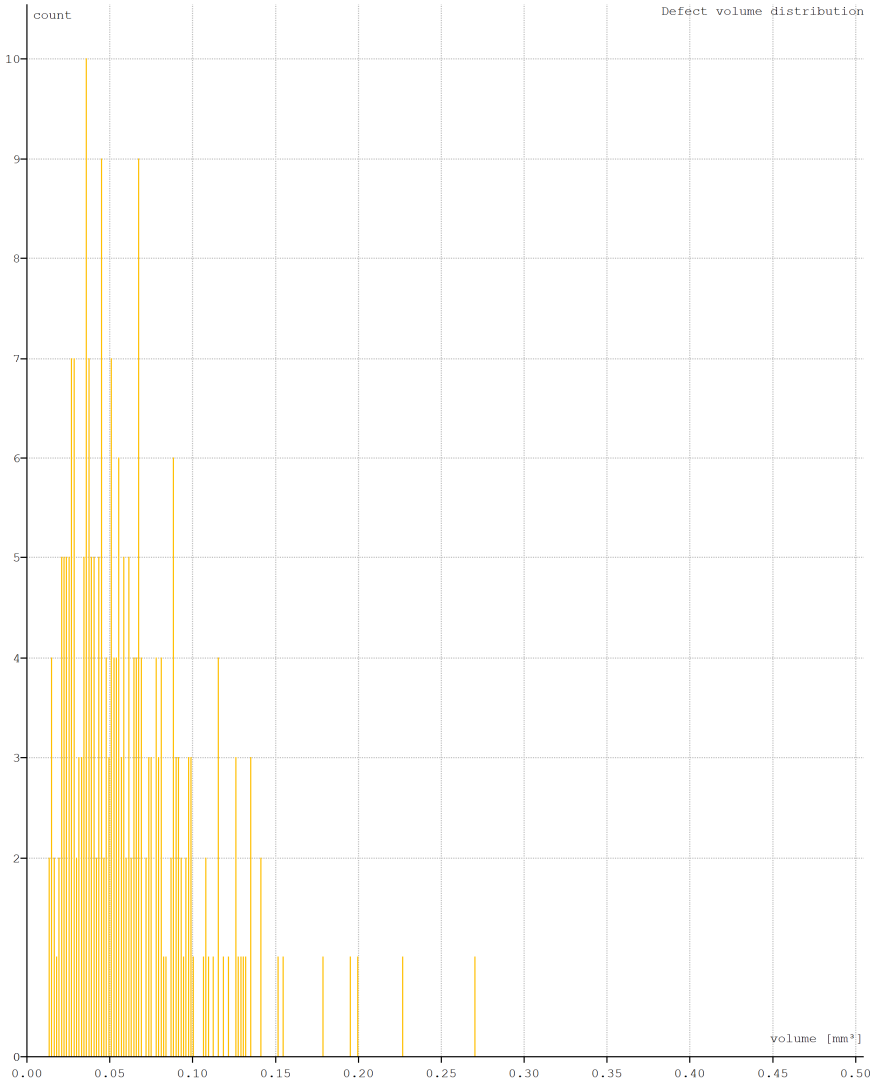
- Technique requirements

- Amenable sample – X-rays have to be able to penetrate
 - Lack of artifact causing other materials/geometry.
- Results can be difficult to interpret/quantify
- Resolution can be an issue, and there's a resolution/speed tradeoff.



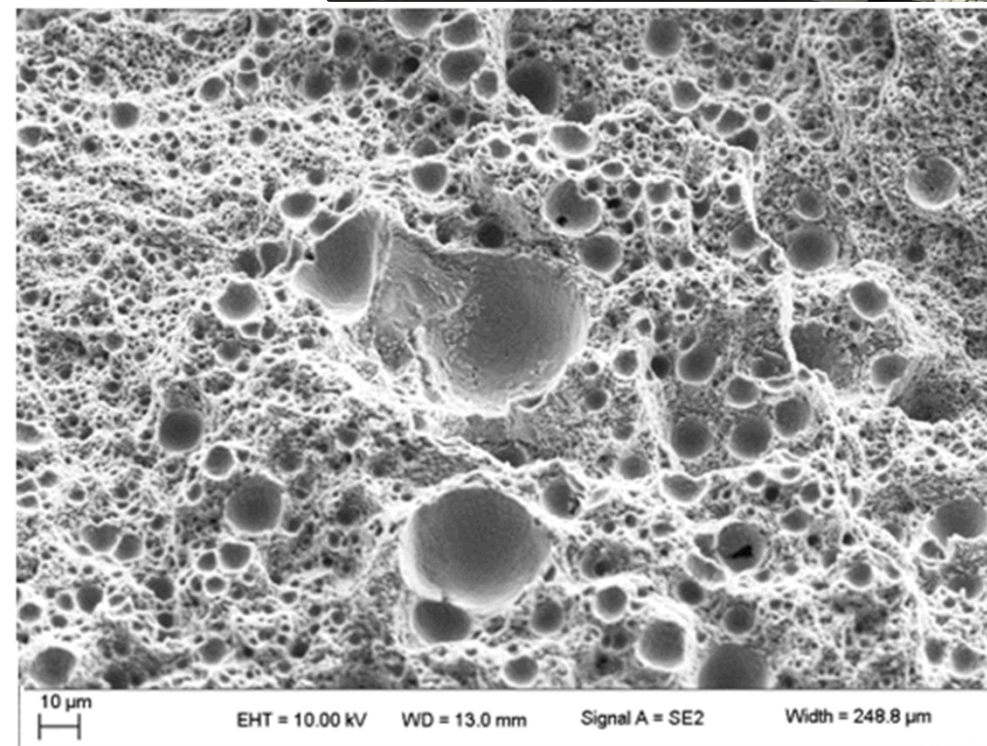
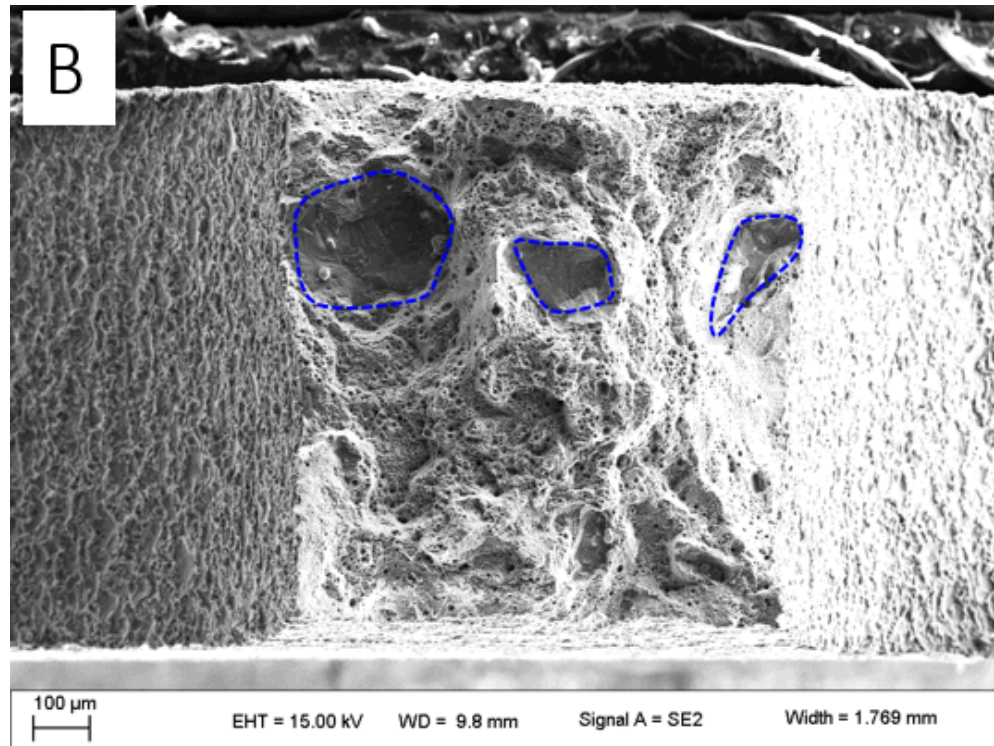
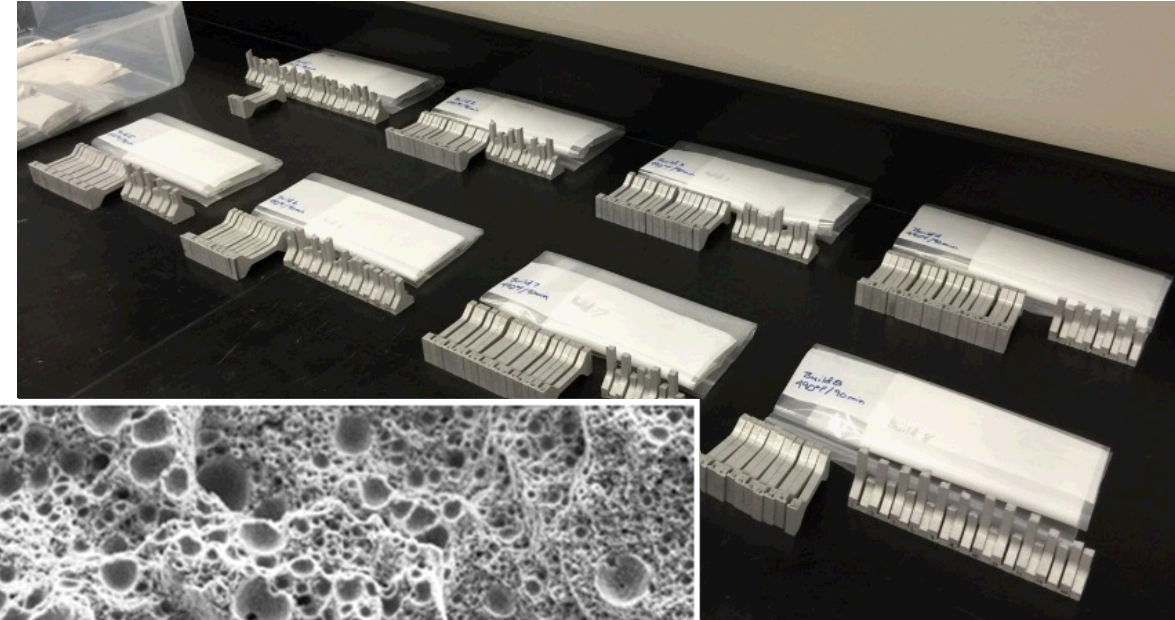
North Star Imaging, Inc. X50 XViewCT Cabinet System
YXLON Demountable Microfocus Tube (10-225kV)

X-ray μ CT data

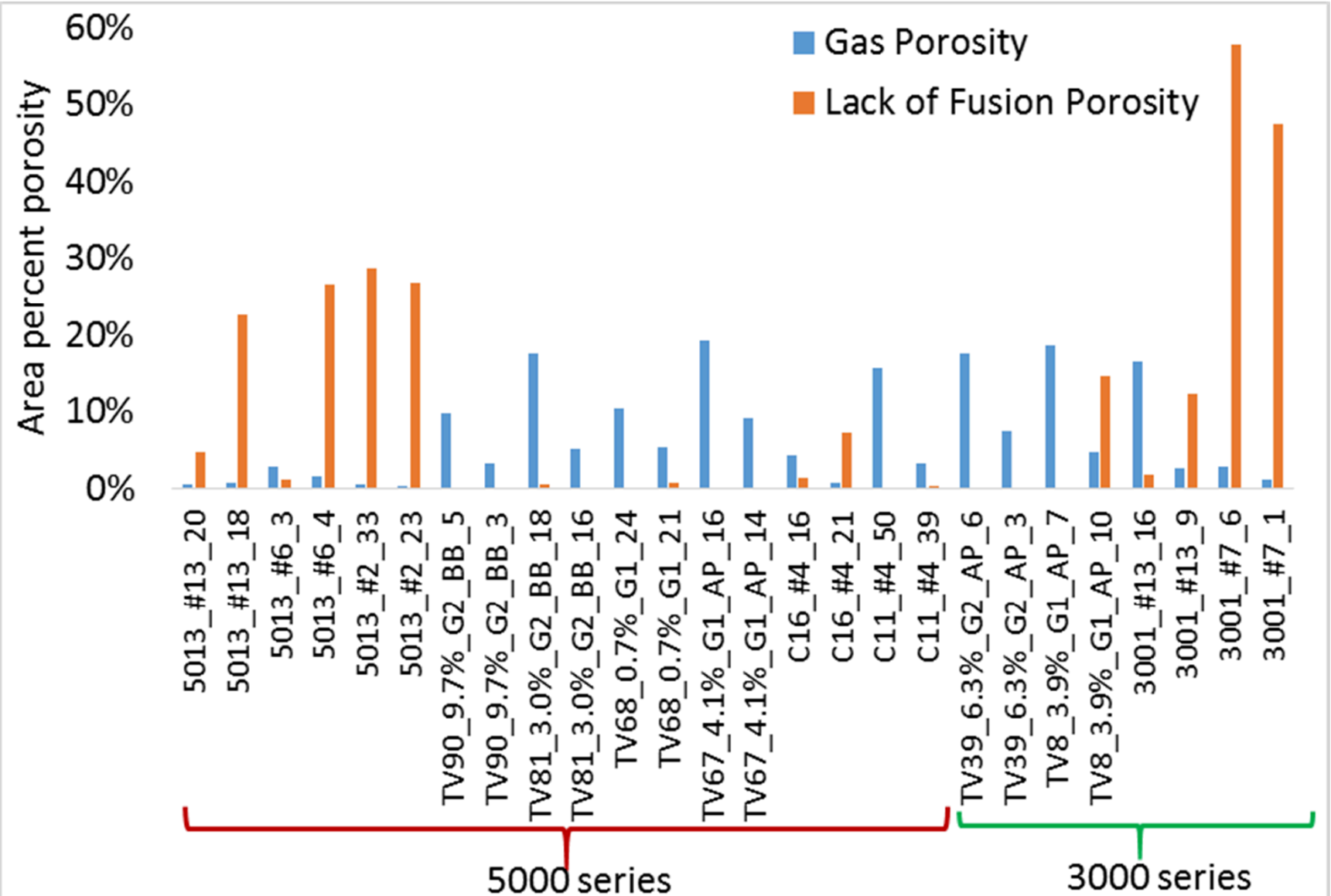
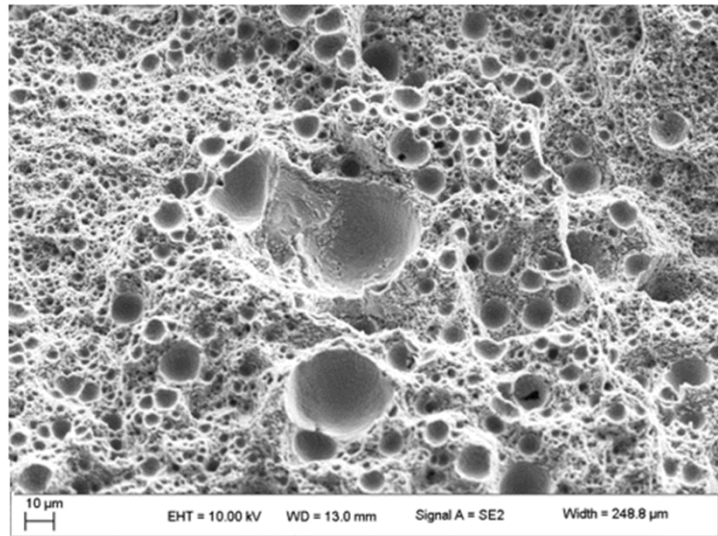
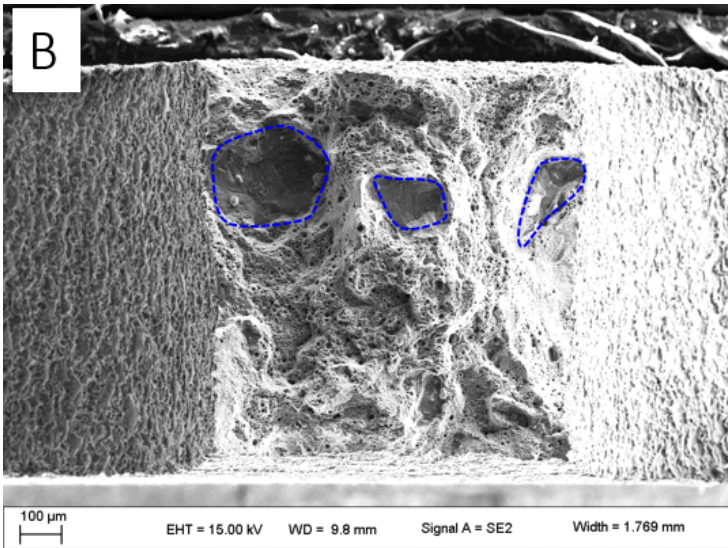


Fracture surface characterization

- Technique requirements
 - Fractured sample
 - High magnification image of fracture surface
 - Magnification effect on data
 - Human/manual selection of porosity

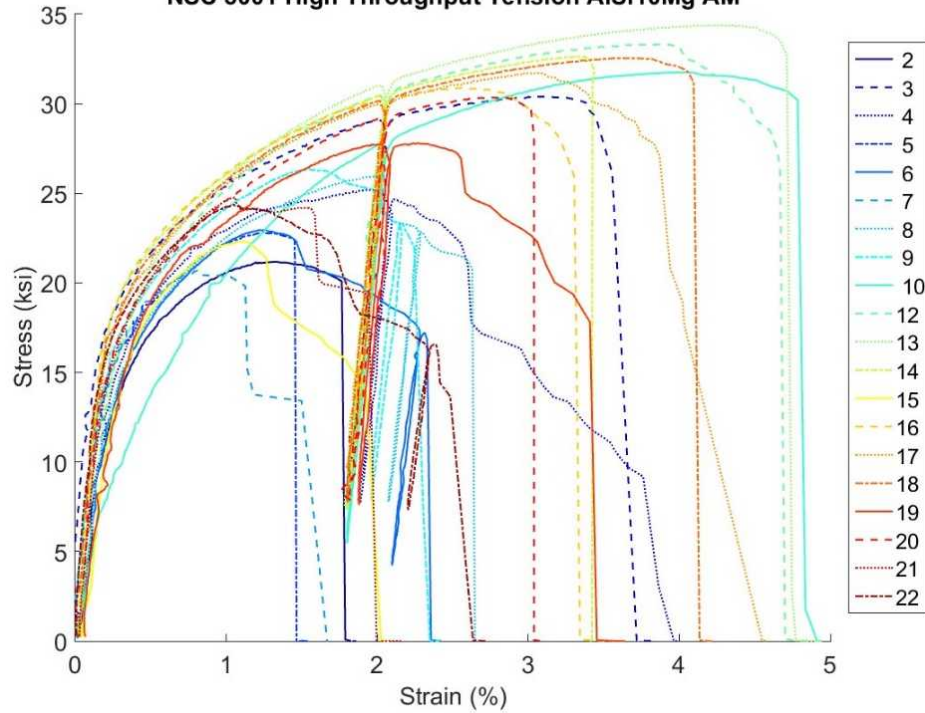


Fracture surface porosity results

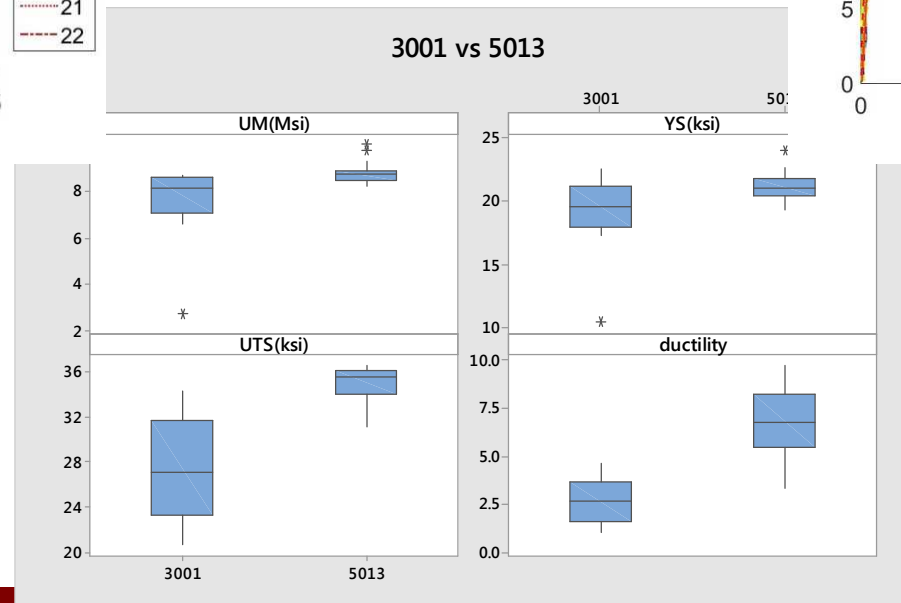
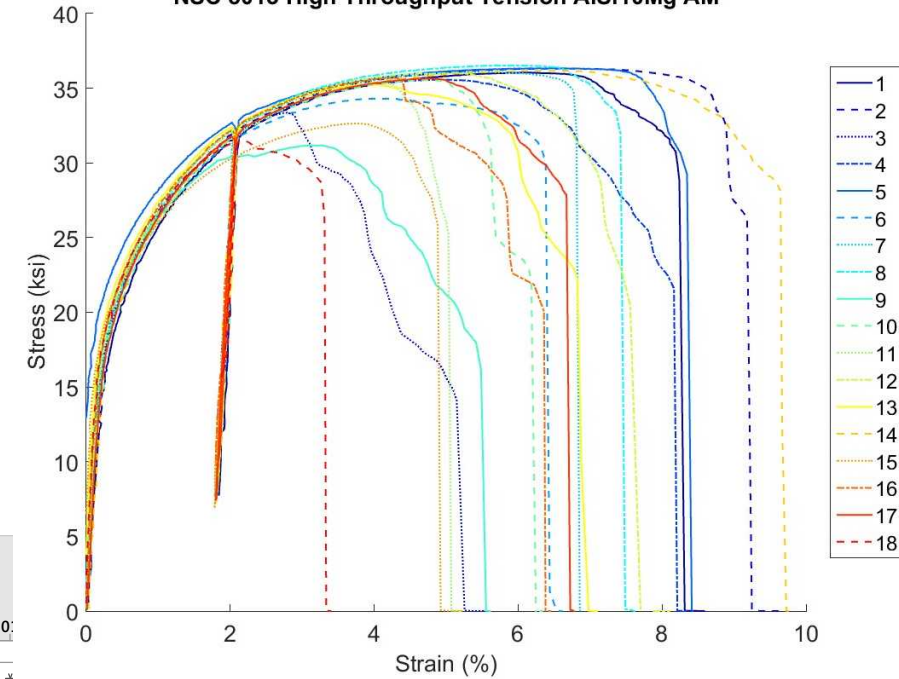


Tensile testing of high throughput bars

NSC 3001 High Throughput Tension AISi10Mg AM

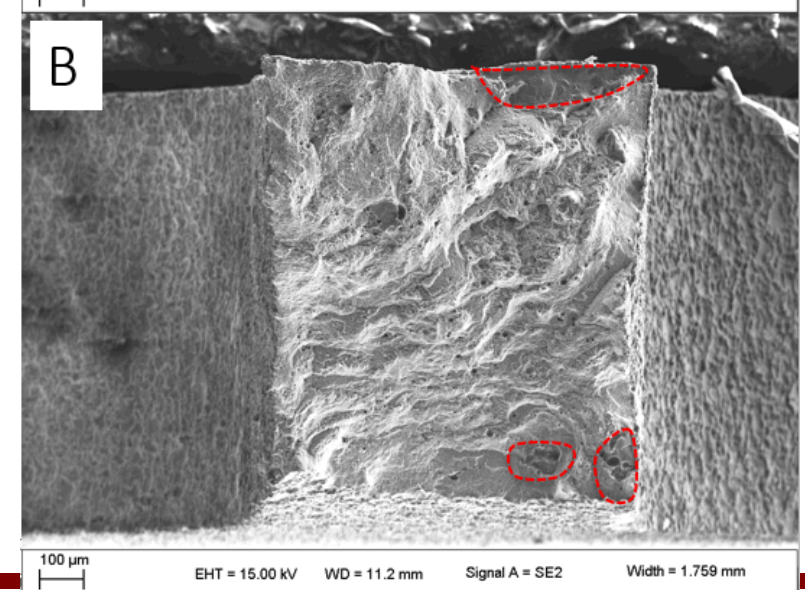
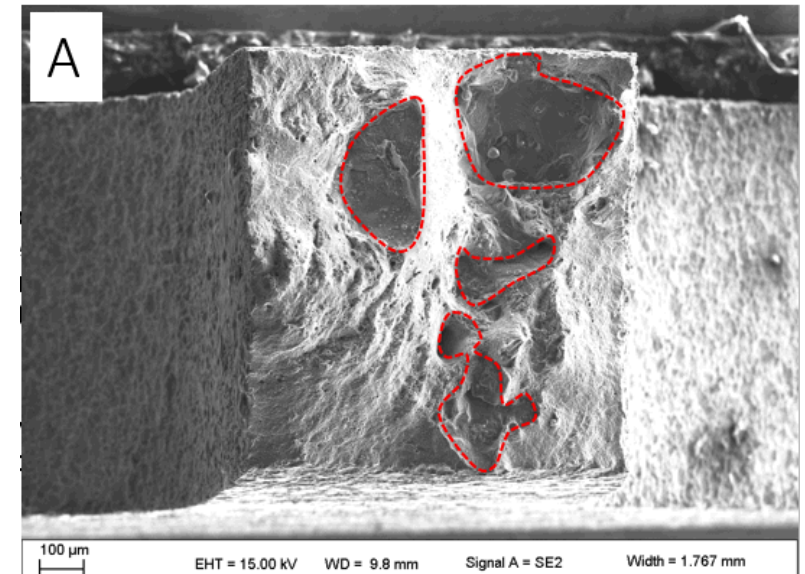
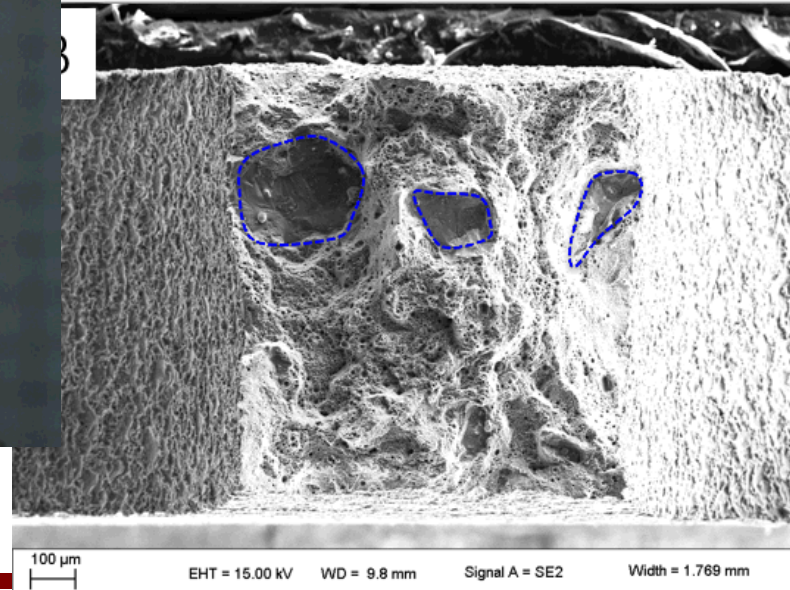
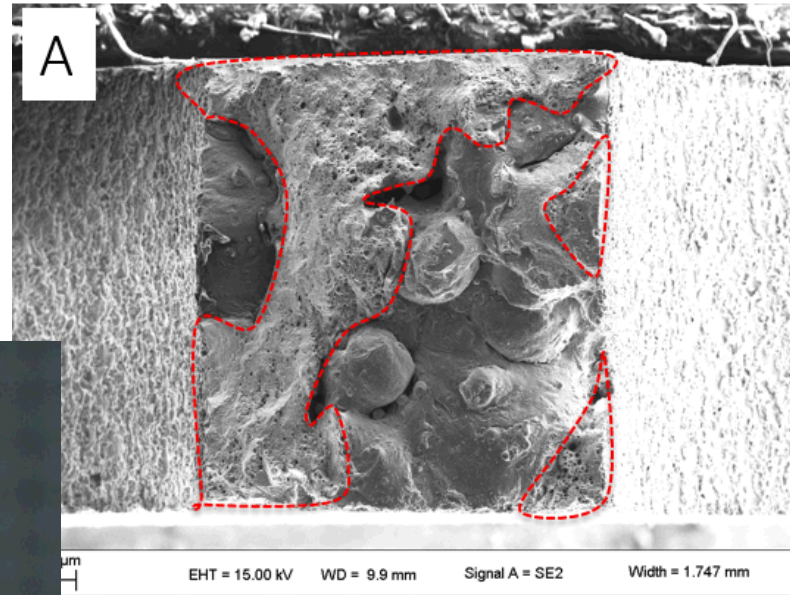


NSC 5013 High Throughput Tension AISi10Mg AM

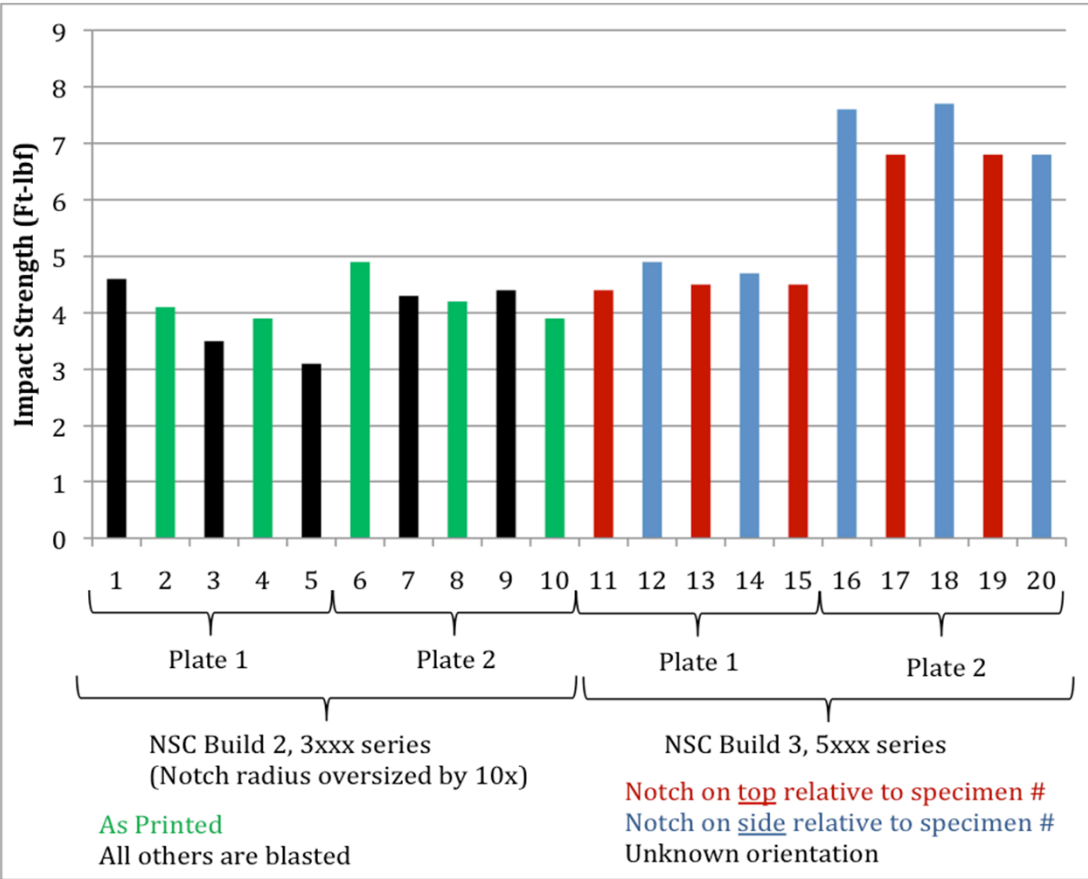


Fractography of high throughput tensile bars

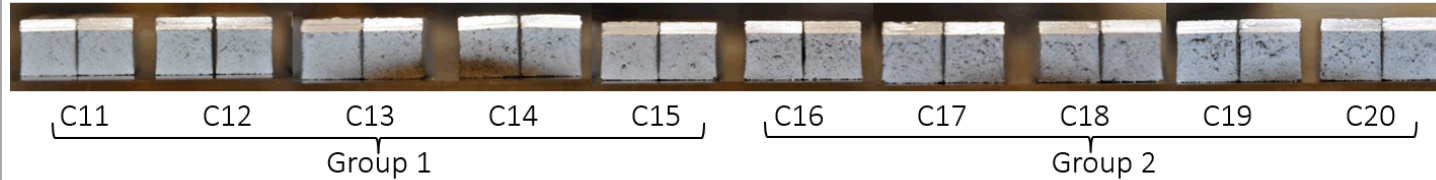
Lack-of-fusion porosity in
3000 series part with
high throughput samples
removed



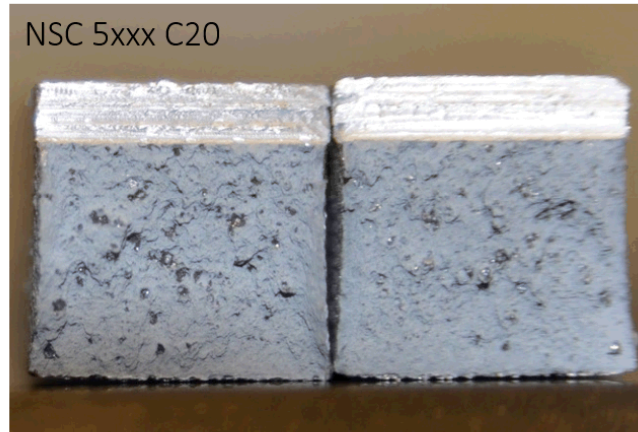
Charpy impact strength comparison



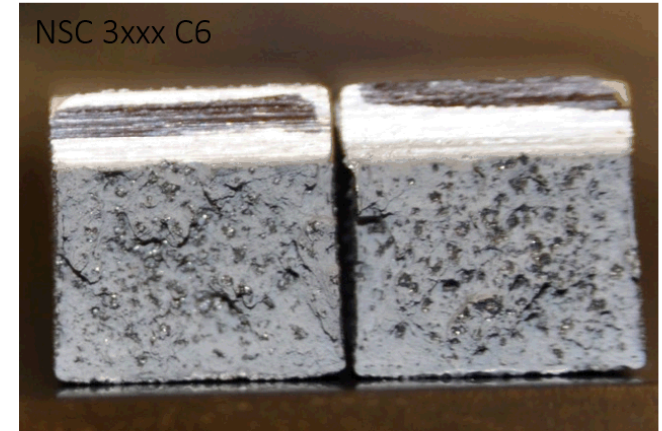
NSC, 5xxx series



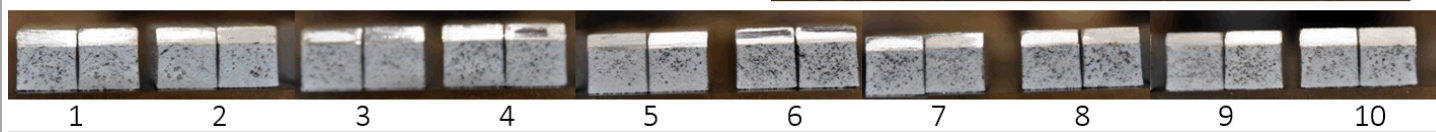
NSC 5xxx C20



NSC 3xxx C6

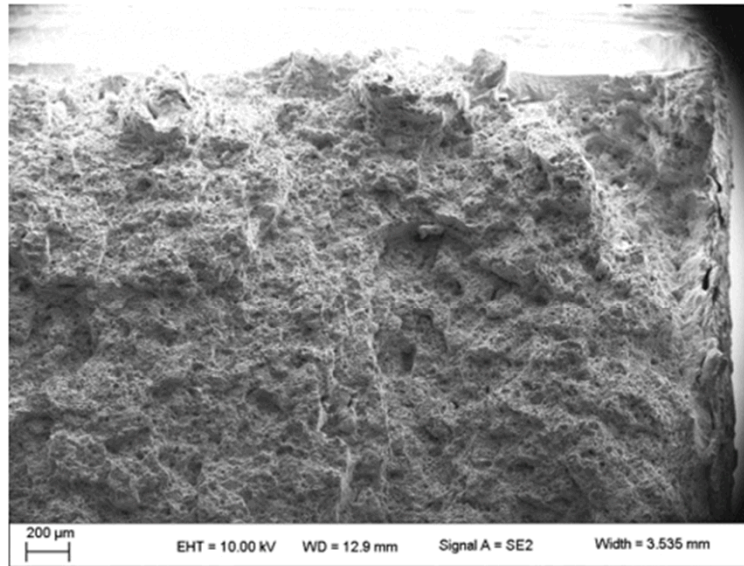


NSC, 3xxx series

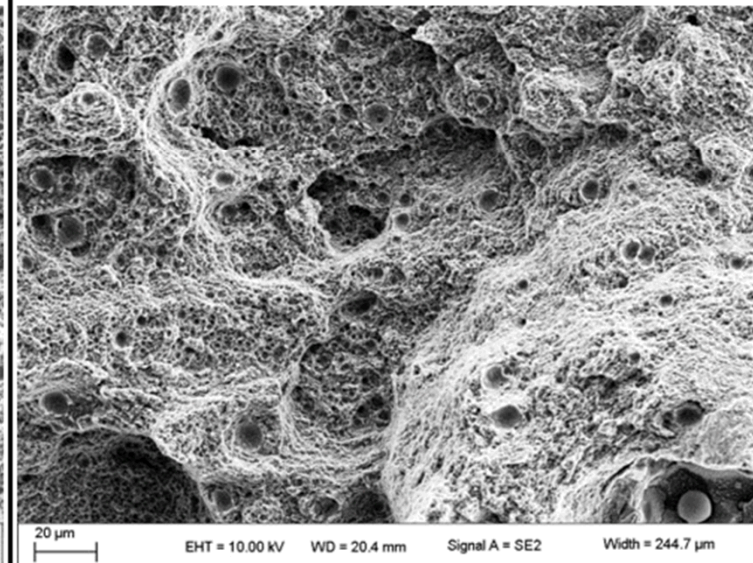
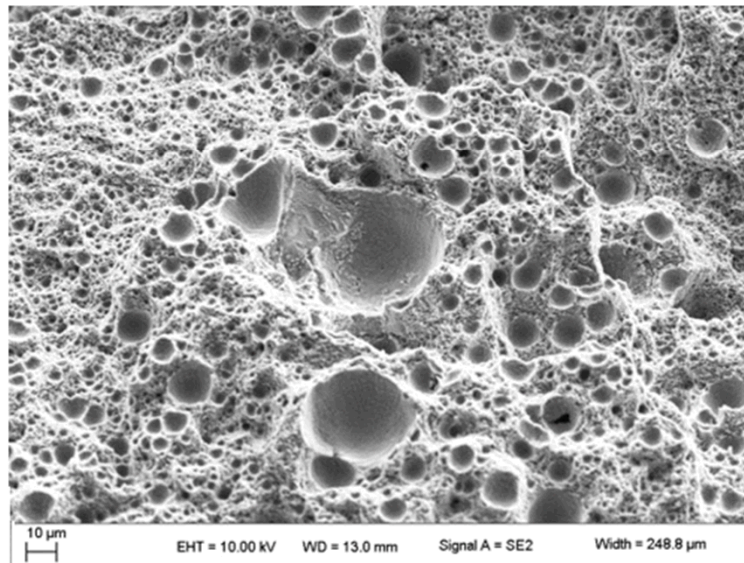
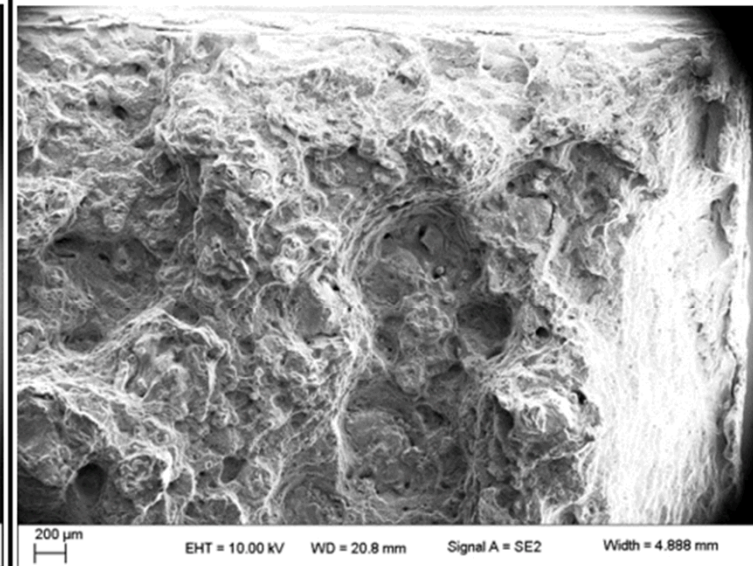


Charpy impact sample fractography

A 5000 series plate 1: Sample C11:
Low impact toughness (4.4 ft-lb)

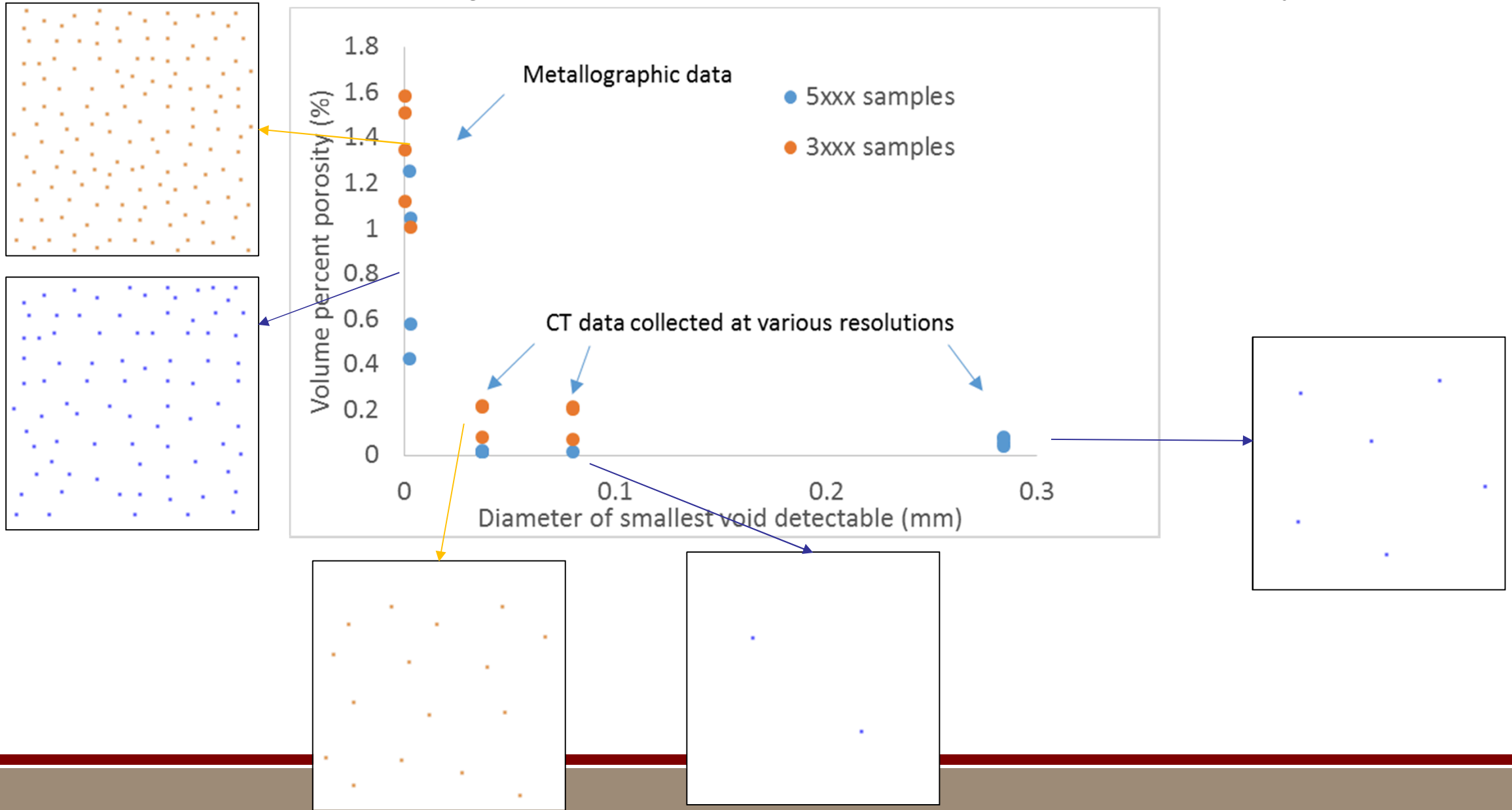


B 5000 series plate 2: Sample C16:
High impact toughness (7.6 ft-lb)



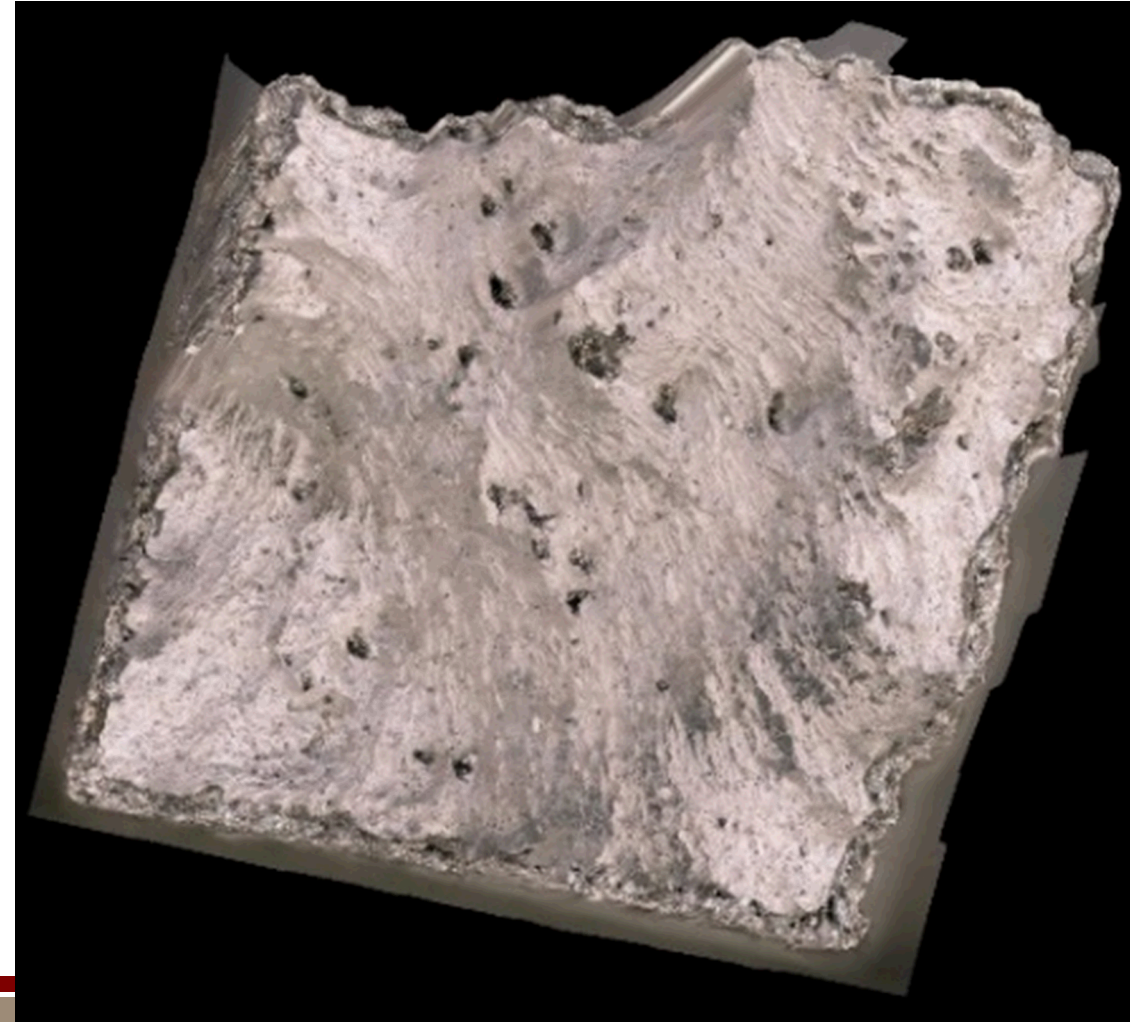
Methods of porosity characterization

Images show the examples of the measured amount of porosity



Future plans for fractographic pore analysis

- “High throughput” optical fractographic analysis. In addition to what has already been tested:
 - 400 small high throughput tensile bars
 - 192 large high throughput tensile bars
 - 64 Charpy samples
- Correlation of porosity with tensile test results.
 - Statistical analysis



Conclusions

- Various methods of porosity determination have their own advantages and disadvantages.
- We are still working to determine the level necessary for useful correlation with mechanical properties.

Tensile testing

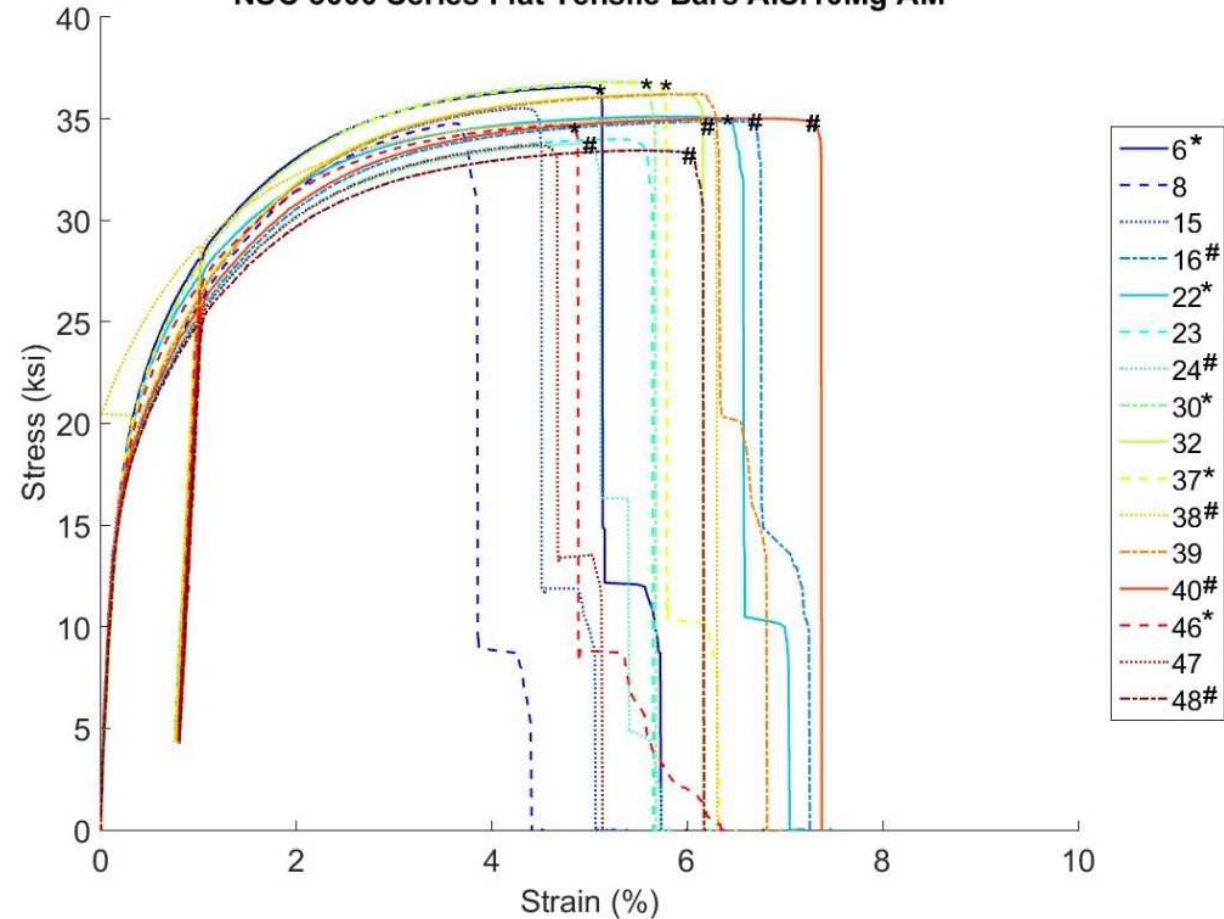
Both printed samples and samples cut from parts were tested. There are various benefits of each geometry:

- Size effect
- Determination of tails of distributions
- Efficiency of testing
- Sample area determination
- Representative cooling rates/build height

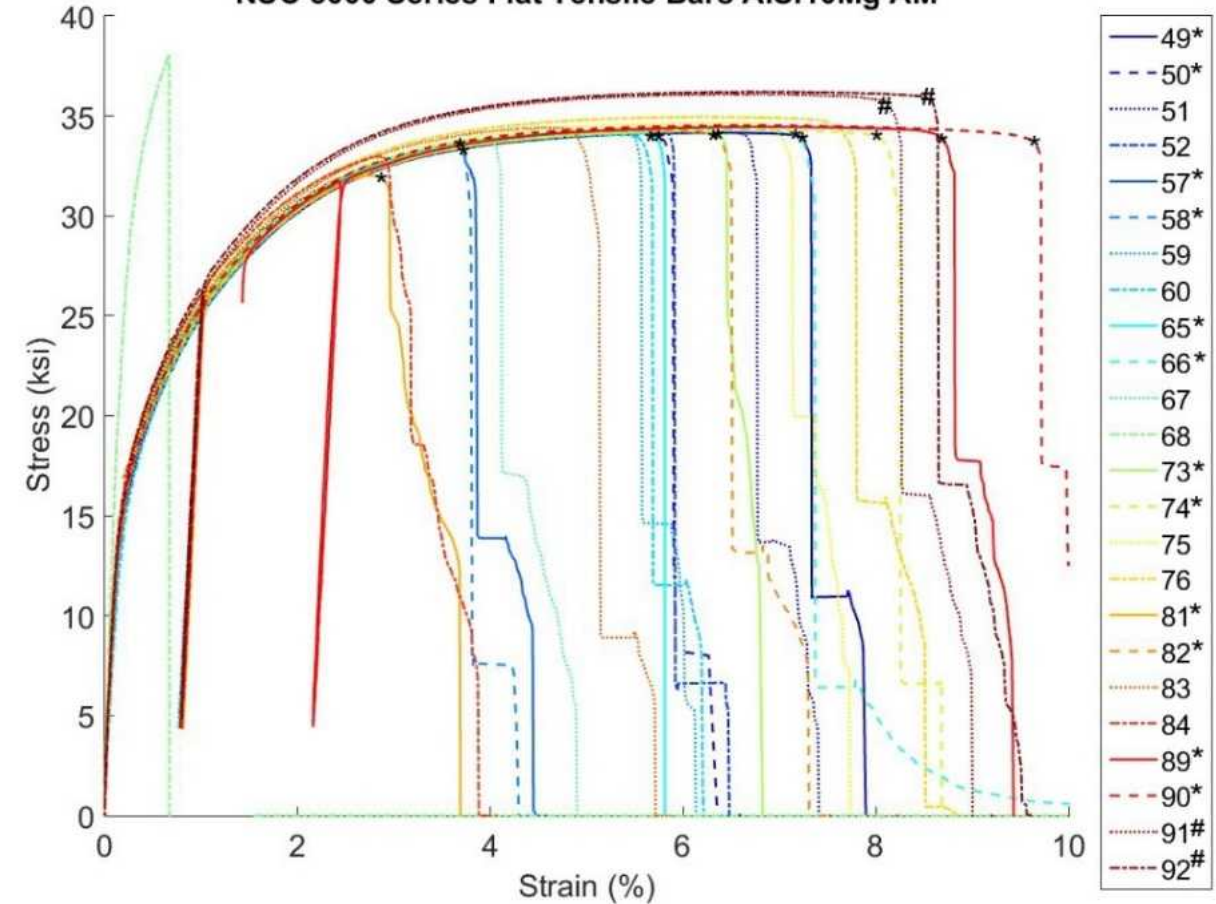


Tensile testing of flat tensile bars

NSC 3000 Series Flat Tensile Bars AlSi10Mg AM



NSC 5000 Series Flat Tensile Bars AlSi10Mg AM



Fractography of lowest strain flat tensile bars

