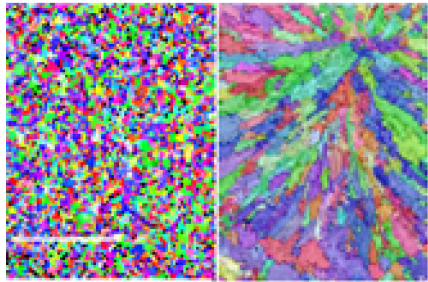


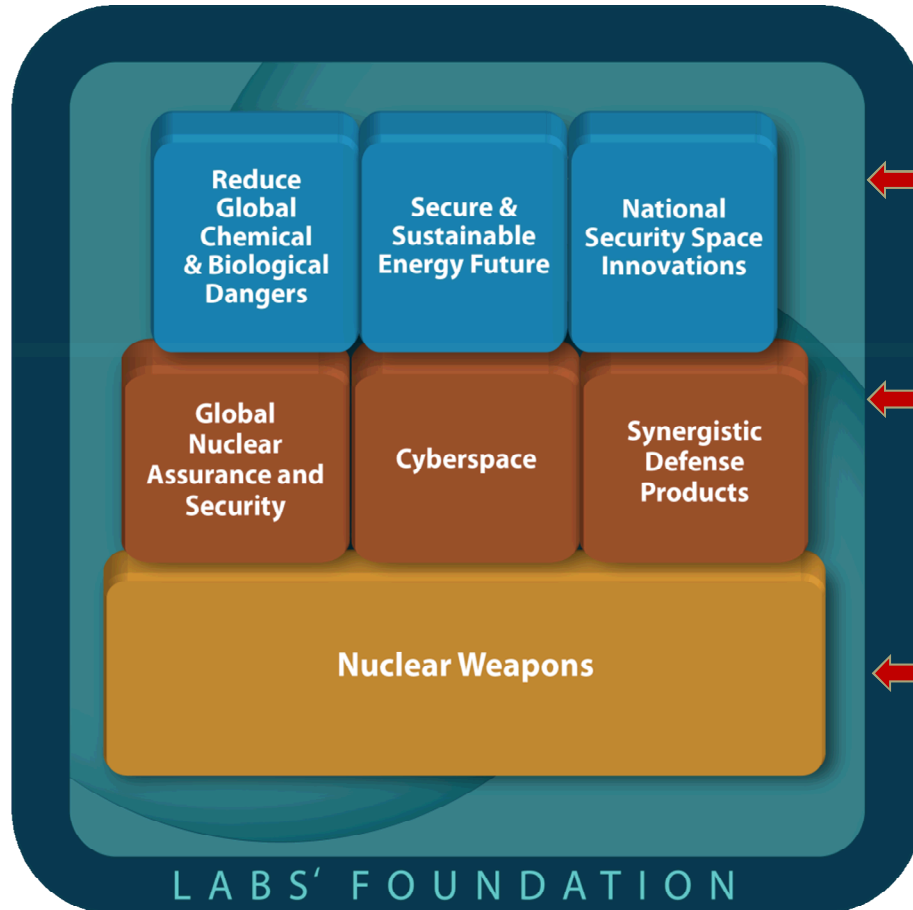
Changing the Engineering Design & Qualification Paradigm in Component Design & Manufacturing (Born Qualified)

R. Allen Roach, Principal Investigator



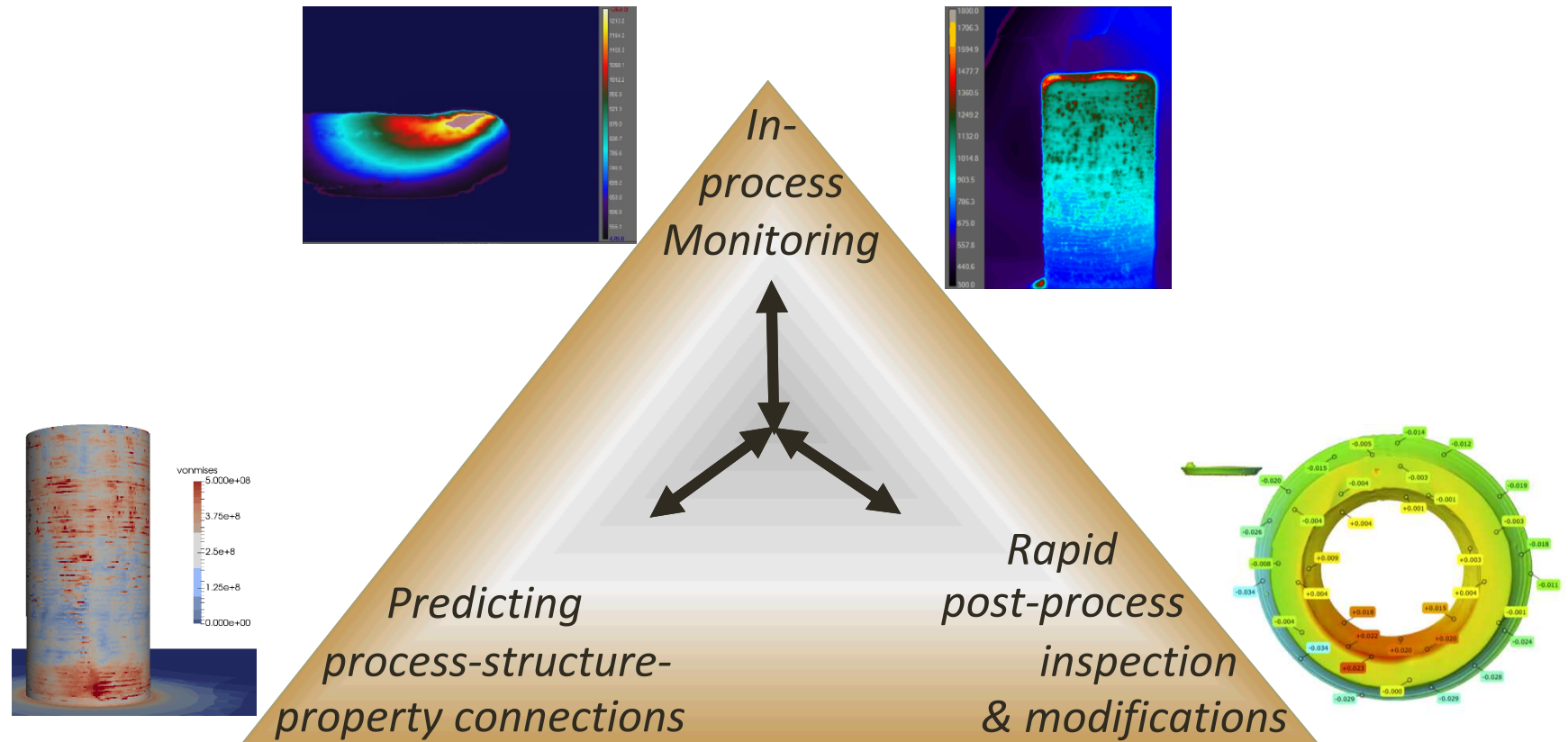
Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525

Sandia National Security Mission Areas

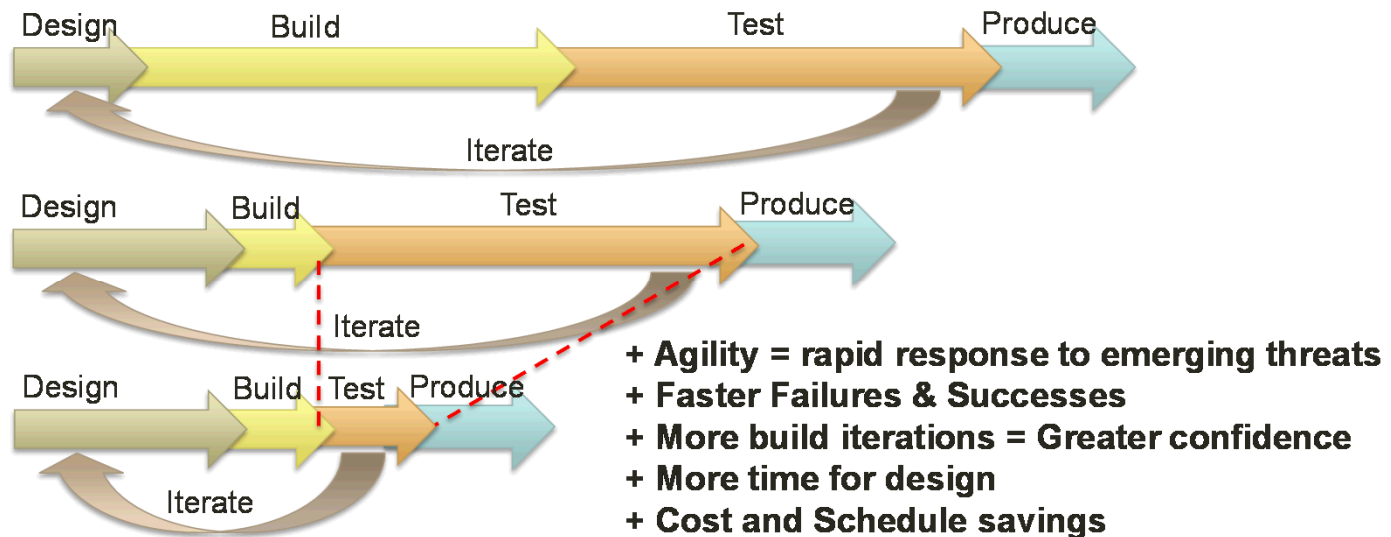


- Top row: Critical to our national security, these three mission areas leverage, enhance, and advance our capabilities.
- Middle row: Strongly interdependent with NW, these three mission areas are essential to sustaining Sandia's ability to fulfill its NW core mission.
- Bottom row: Our core mission, nuclear weapons (NW), is enabled by a strong scientific and engineering foundation.

- Sandia is developing an assurance capability that is rapid, flexible, and practical that exploits disruptive capabilities of Additive Manufacturing
- Develop deep materials & process understanding by integrating validated, predictive capability with real-time and ex-situ diagnostics to realize Uncertainty Quantification driven qualification of design and process



- Drive Qualification revolution by
 - Predicting Performance Probabilistically
 - Tightly Controlling Process
 - Utilizing Accelerated Cycles of Learning



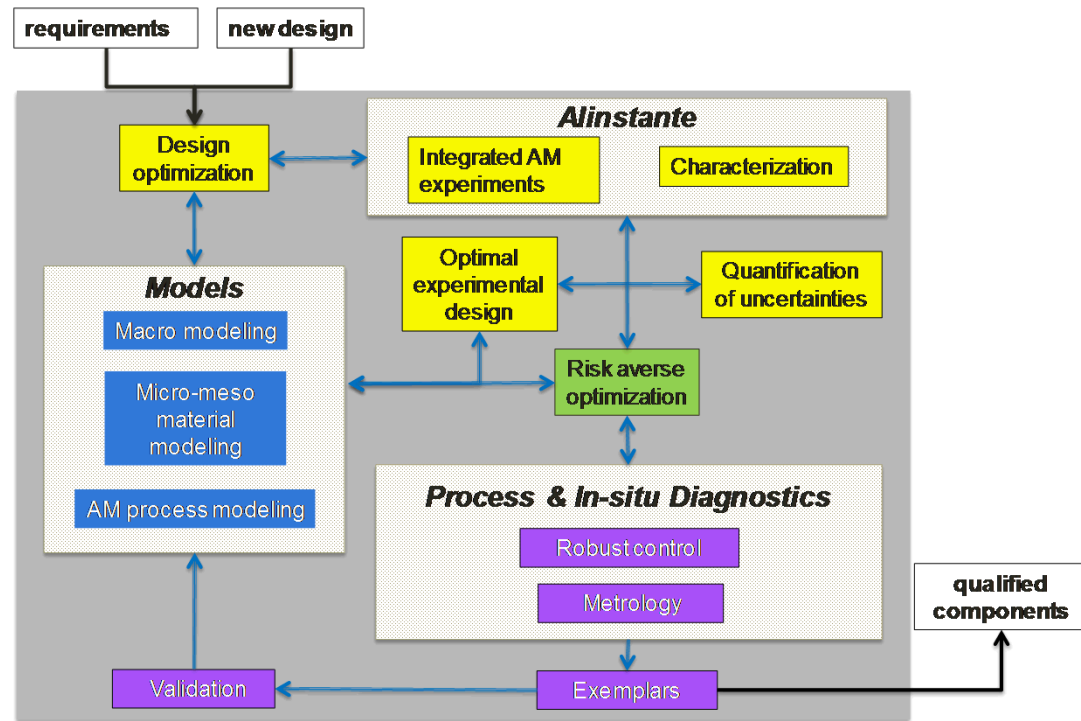
- At the end of FY18, test with 3 Exemplars to evaluate progress and future investment needs

FY16-18 Plans

Project Area	FY16-18 Focus
AM Process	material stock & process capabilities
In-situ Diagnostics	process measurements
Ainstante	rapid characterization
Process models	T, geometry
Material models	microstructure, properties/defects
Exemplar models	structural performance
Optimization & UQ	capabilities for optimization under uncertainty



New Qualification Strategy





Ainstante

Ainstante = Rapid Characterization

- Wishlist...

- Properties**

- Tensile strength
 - Ductility
 - Toughness
 - Hardness
 - Wear & friction
 - Permeability
 - Thermal expansion
 - Reactivity/corrosion
 - Electrical conductivity
 - Resonance
 - etc.

- Structure**

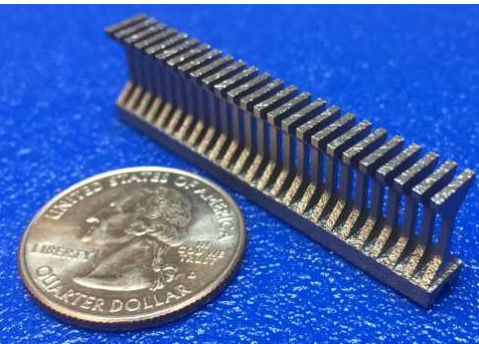
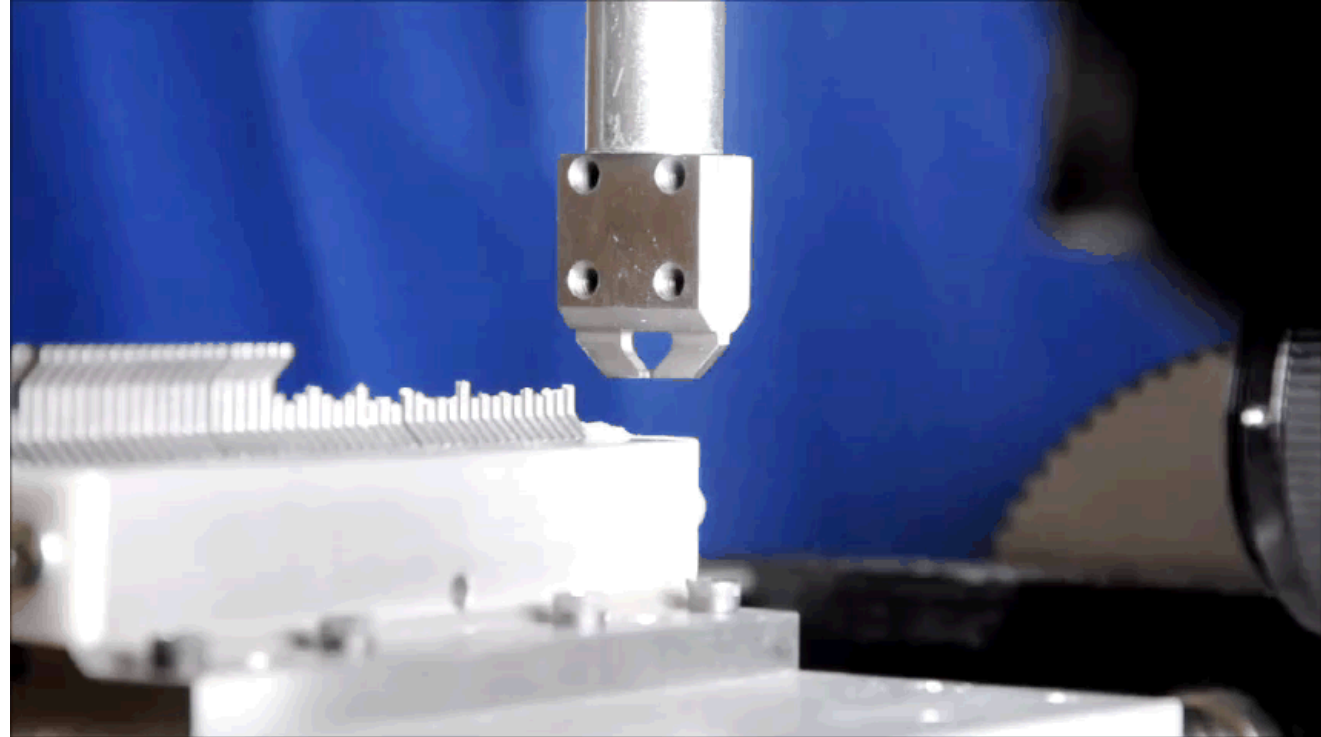
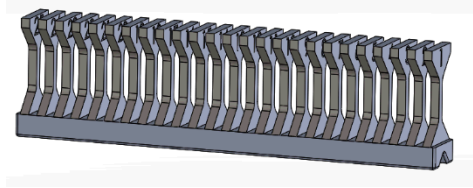
- Geometry
 - Roughness
 - Porosity
 - Chemistry
 - Phase content
 - Grain Size
 - Crystal Texture
 - Residual stress
 - Dislocation content
 - etc.

- Process**

- Surface remediation
 - Heat treatment
 - Subtractive machining
 - Coating
 - Joining
 - Integration
 - etc.

- Can we automate?

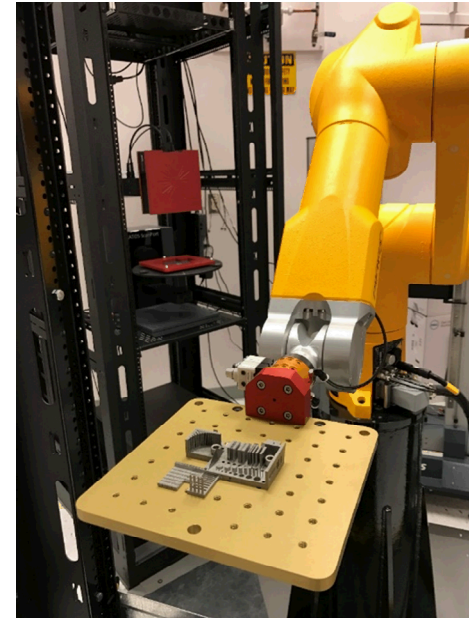
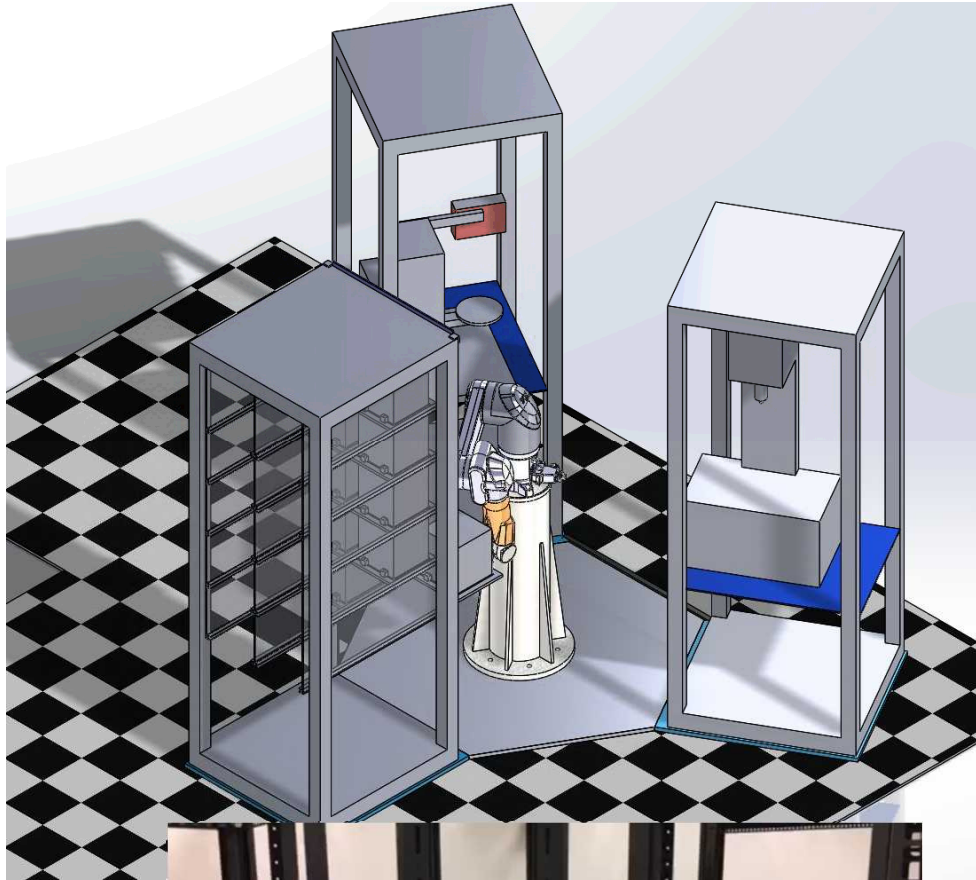
* Some measurements, like resonance testing, can be used to infer multiple aspects (geometry, density, modulus, residual stress, etc)



>100 tensile tests/hr with minimal operator burden

Published results from our capability:

- B.L. Boyce, B.C. Salzbrenner, J.M. Rodelas, A.M. Roach, L.P. Swiler, J.D. Madison, B.H. Jared, Y.-L. Shen, “Extreme-value statistics reveal rare failure-critical defects in additive manufacturing”, *Advanced Engineering Materials*, 2017.
- B.C. Salzbrenner, J.M Rodelas, Y-L Shen, J.D. Madison, B.H. Jared, L.P. Swiler, B.L. Boyce, “High-throughput stochastic tensile performance of additively manufactured stainless steel”, *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 2017.

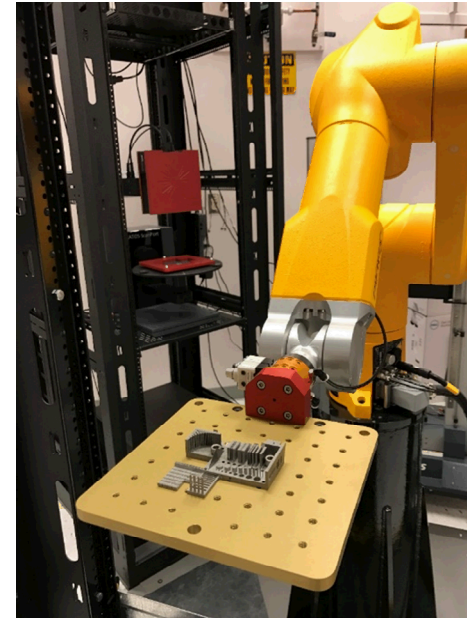


- ✓ Electrical, Pneumatic Supply
- ✓ Robot installed
- ✓ Robot Control Hardware & Software
- ✓ 3 Module racks installed
- ✓ Light curtain interlocks activated
- ✓ Safety Authorization
- ✓ Part Trays Fabricated
- ✓ GOM 3D Scanner Installed
- ✓ Mechanical Loadframe Installed
- ✓ Tray Receiver Installed
- ✓ Tray Racks Installed
- ✓ Direct Communication Robot-Scanner
Mechanical test integration

Characterize



Post-Process



Print



- ✓ Electrical, Pneumatic Supply
- ✓ Robot installed
- ✓ Robot Control Hardware & Software
- ✓ 3 Module racks installed
- ✓ Light curtain interlocks activated
- ✓ Safety Authorization
- ✓ Part Trays Fabricated
- ✓ GOM 3D Scanner Installed
- ✓ Mechanical Loadframe Installed
- ✓ Tray Receiver Installed
- ✓ Tray Racks Installed
- ✓ Direct Communication Robot-Scanner
Mechanical test integration



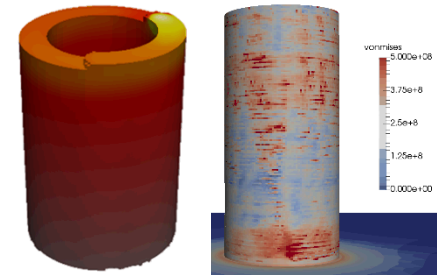
Models

SNL Modeling Work – Metal AM

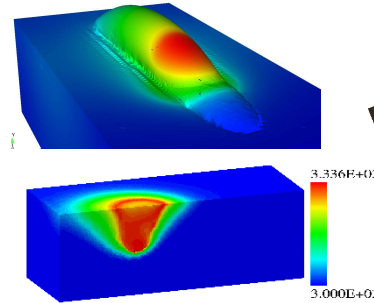
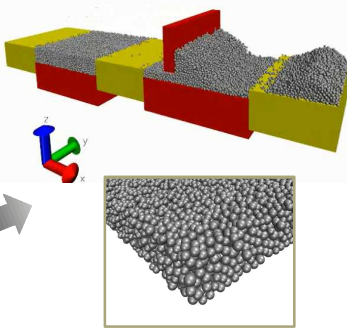
Codes
LAMMPS, SPPARKS,
Sierra/Aria,
Sierra/Adagio

Part Scale Thermal & Solid Mechanics
Kyle Johnson, Kurtis Ford & Joe Bishop

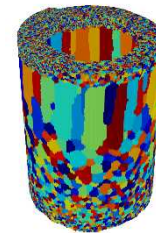
Mesoscale Thermal Behavior
Mario Martinez & Brad Trembacki



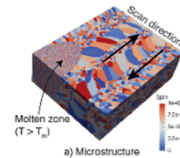
Powder Spreading
Dan Bolintineanu



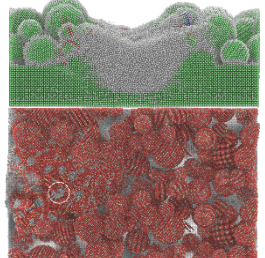
Part Scale Microstructure
Theron Rodgers



Mesoscale Texture/Solid Mechanics/CX
Judy Brown, Theron Rodgers and Kurtis Ford



Powder Behavior
Mark Wilson



10^{-6}

10^{-3}

1

Length Scale (m)

304L Cylinder Example

Process

Thermal Model
in Aria

Structure

Microstructure
Model in SPPARKS

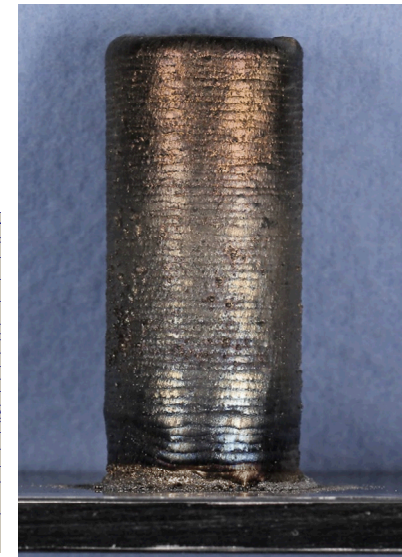
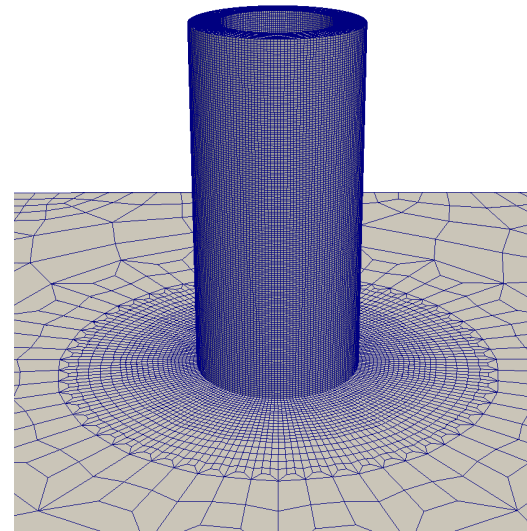
Property

Residual Stress
in Adagio

Performance (Future)

Behavior using as-
built microstructure,
residual stress, and
properties

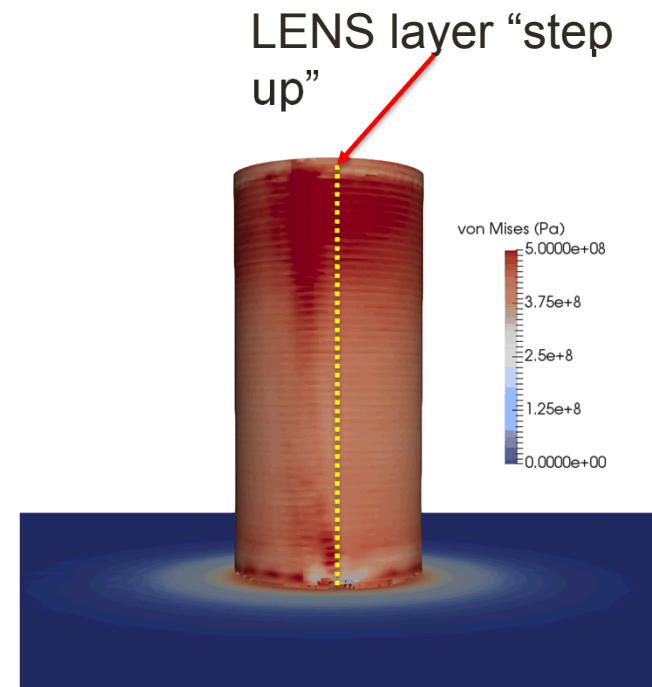
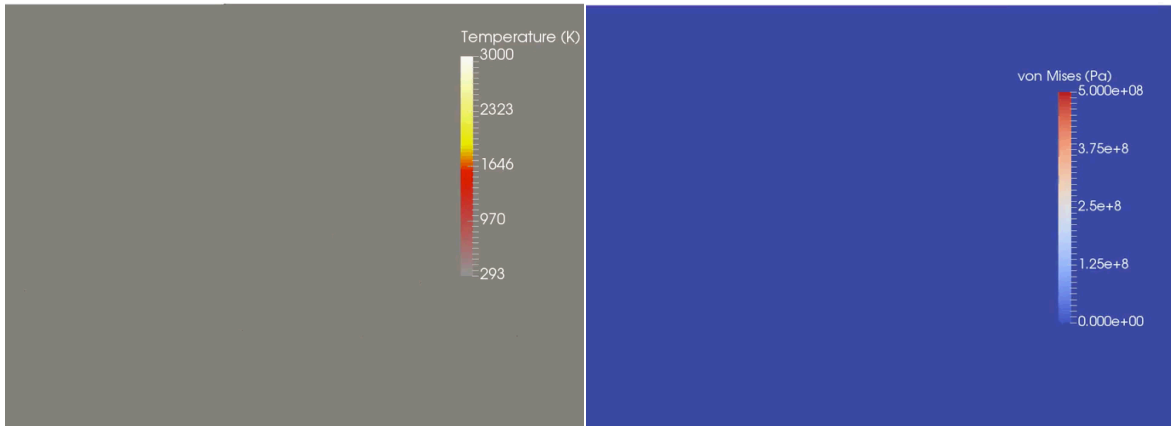
- Cylinder built using LENS process
- Laser diameter = 4 mm
- Laser Speed = 8.46 mm/s
- Layer Thickness = 0.9 mm
- Laser Power = 2000 > 1750 > 1500 > 1250 W



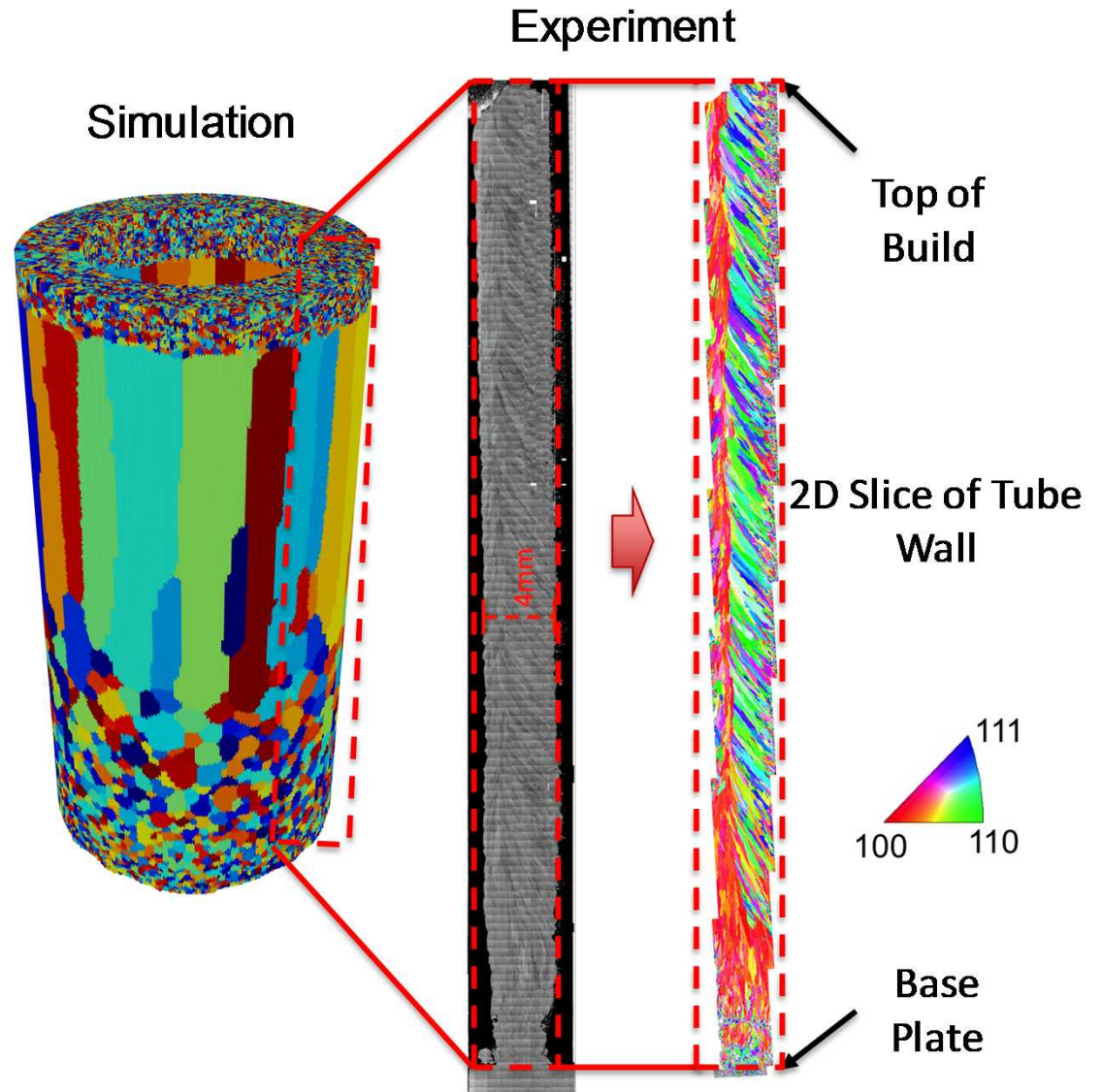
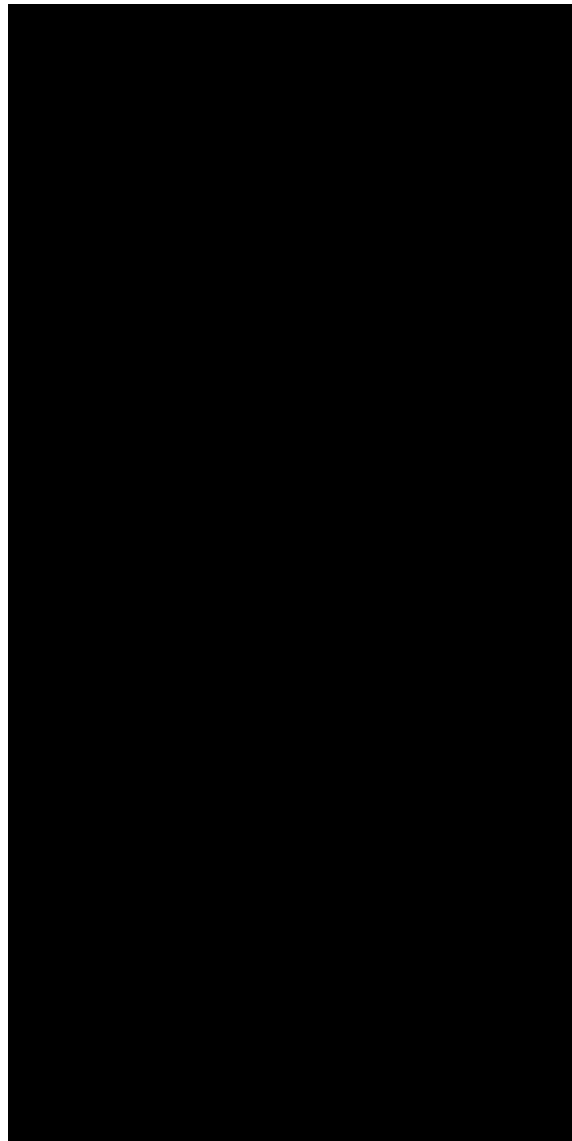
Microstructure Demonstrates Equiaxed to Columnar Grain Transition

- Thermal history file directly imported into SPPARKS
- Plan to use thermal and microstructure histories in conjunction with crystal plasticity model in order to predict Type II (grain-specific) residual stresses as part is built

Time: 0.00 s

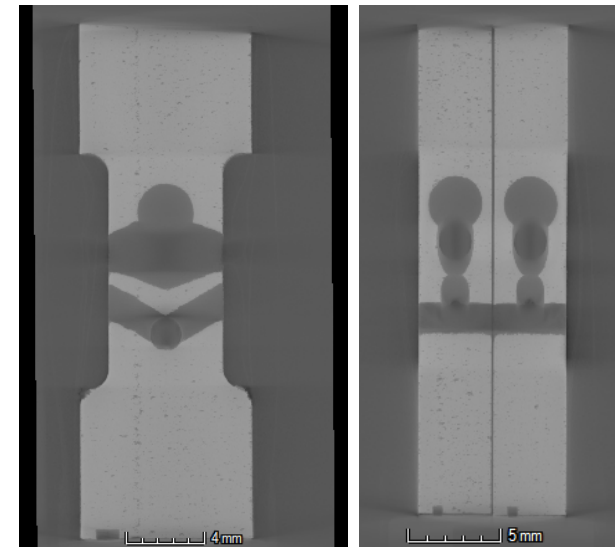
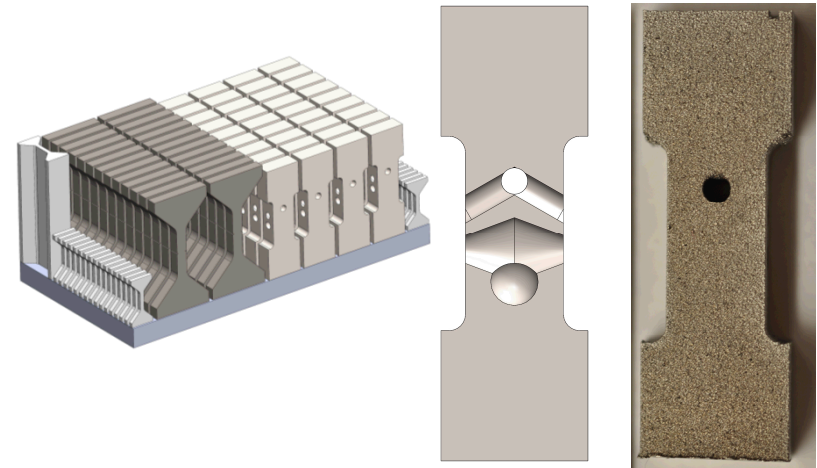


Experimental Comparison

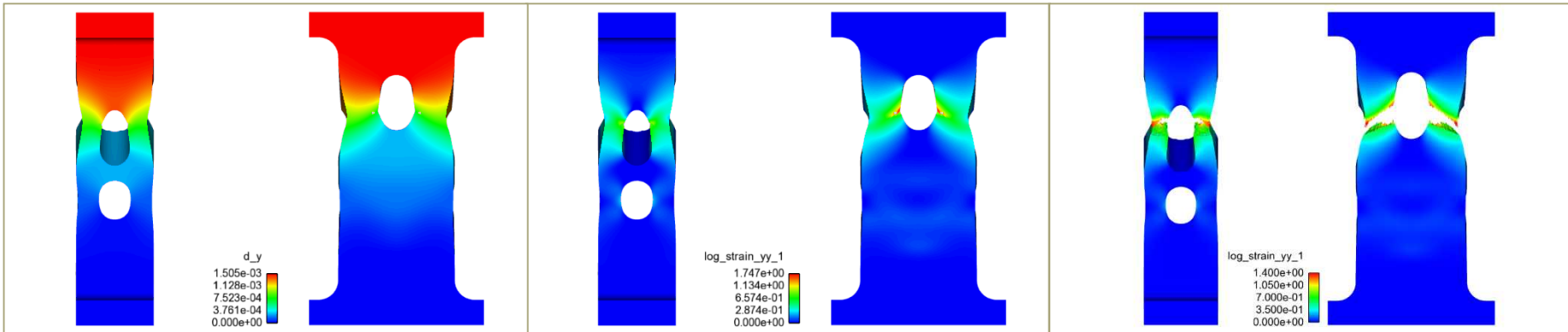
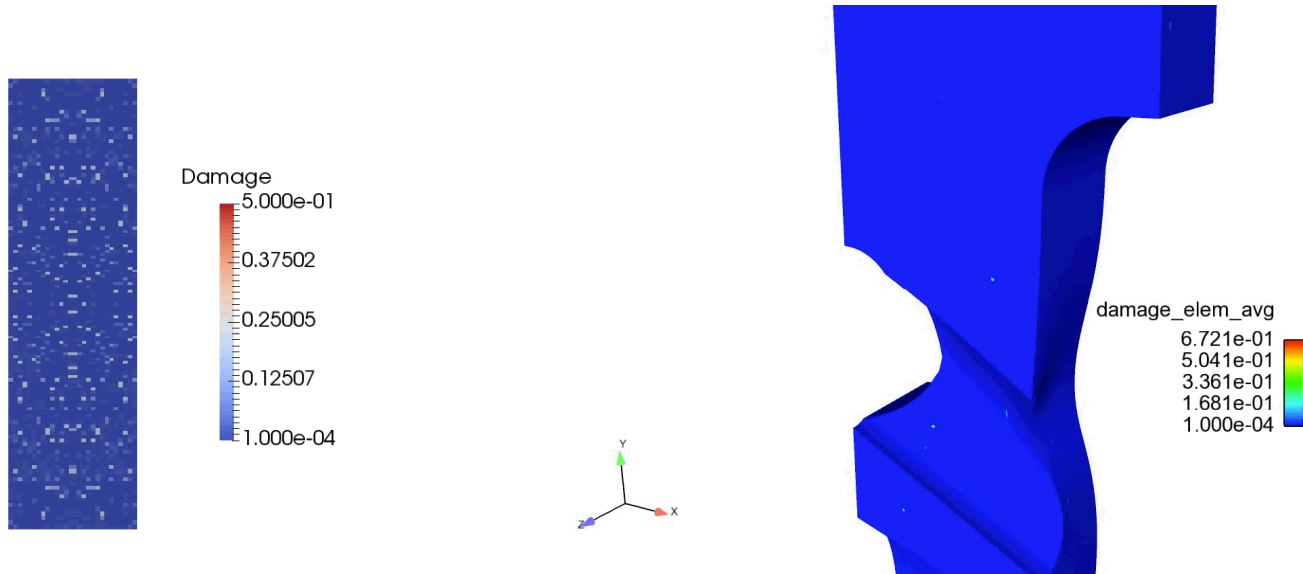


Sandia Fracture Challenge

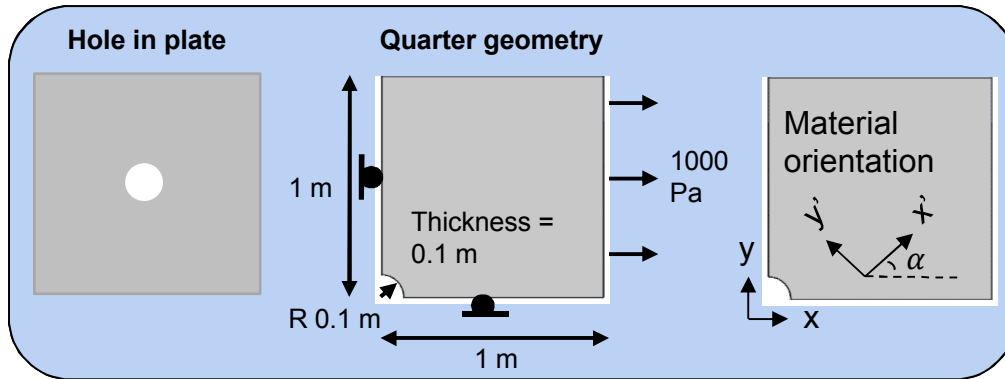
- 316L Stainless Steel LPBF Part
- Complex geometry with internal channels and spherical cavity
- Loaded in tension
- Given CT data along with smooth tension and notched tension data
- Challenge Questions:
 - Force at four different displacements
 - Force and log strain at four points on front face
 - Total force-displacement curve
 - Force and log strain along four horizontal lines on front face
 - Images of front surface at crack initiation and complete failure



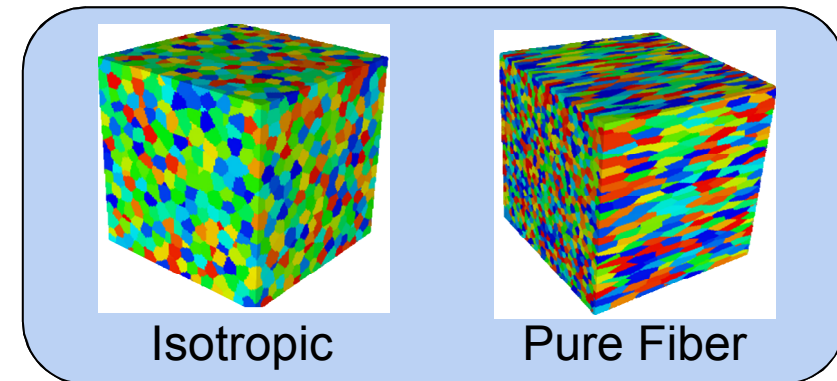
Predictive Approach – Simulations for Many Porosity Realizations



Model set-up



Rep. vol. elements (RVE)



Effective material properties

Material: 304L Stainless Steel

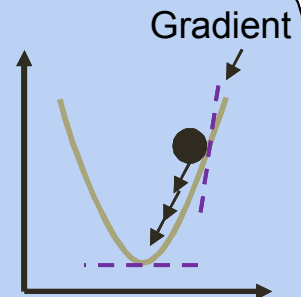
	Elastic mod [GPa]			Poisson's ratio			Shear mod [GPa]		
	E_{11}	E_{22}	E_{33}	ν_{12}	ν_{23}	ν_{13}	G_{12}	G_{23}	G_{13}
Isotropic	198			0.29			76.5		
Pure Fiber Texture	143	143	90.9	0.11	0.62	0.62	58	126	126

Gradient Optimization

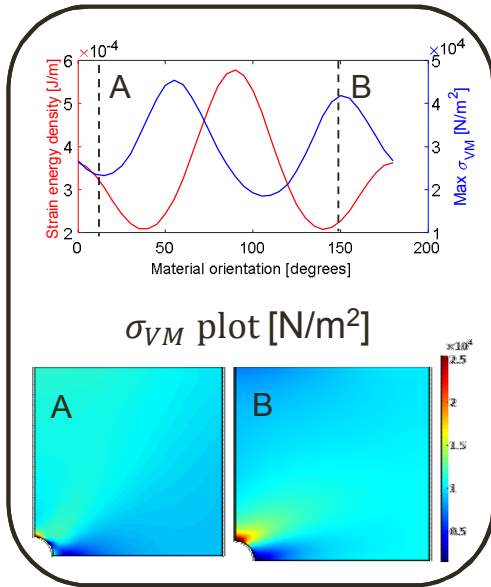
$$\min Q = Q(u(\alpha))$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{1}{V(\Omega)} \int_{\Omega} W_S d\Omega$$

$$Q_2 = \sigma_{VM}$$

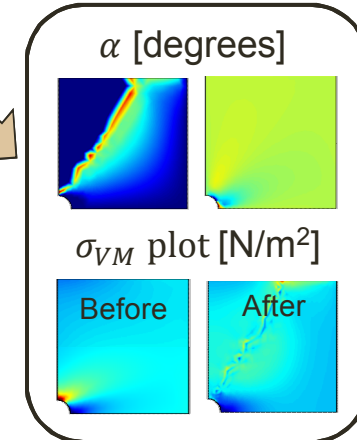
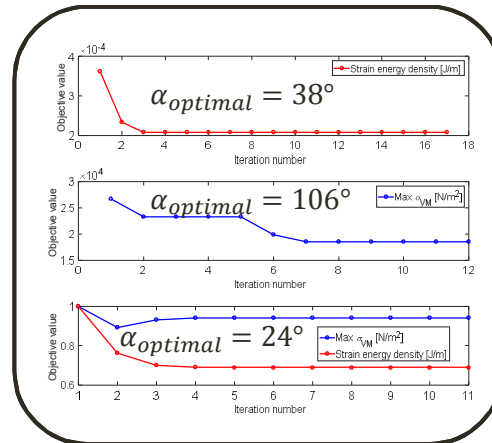


Progress to Date



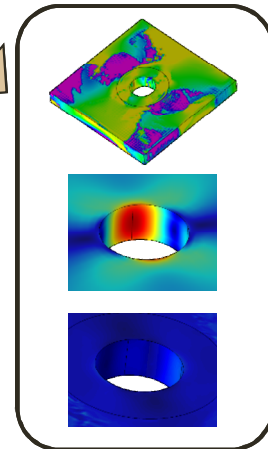
**2D model:
Parametric study**

Opt. of spatially uniform properties



Opt. of spatially varying properties

3D model

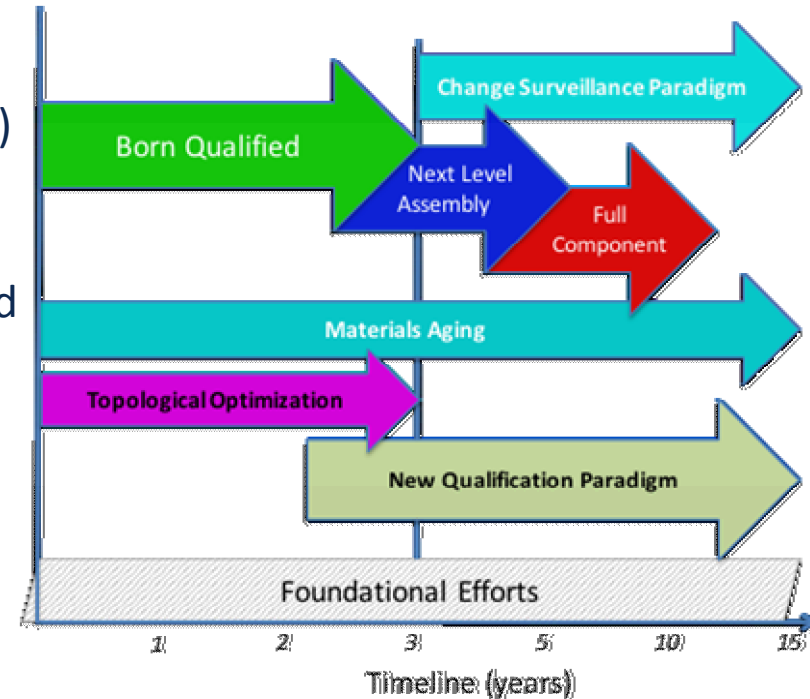


Closing Slide

FY16-FY18 Main Deliverables

1. Deliver capability (models, in-situ and Ainstante measurements, Optimization, UQ) to predict AM part performance
2. Produce, test, and evaluate 3 single material exemplars where performance was predicted during manufacture

- Science-Based & Born Qualified Design
 - Identify critical performance parameters, enhance design flexibility & agility
- Science-Based & Trusted Manufacturing
 - Verify manufacturing is the same every time
- Cost Effectiveness & Agility
 - Reduce number of builds by re-inventing component testing to validate, not discover, performance
- Improved Surveillance & Confidence in Lifetime Performance
 - Quantified birth data on all materials, track every material through its lifetime



3 Yrs

5 - 15 Years



Backups



Accelerate Qualification

