

Rapid, High-Throughput Mechanical Properties Measurements of Additively Manufactured Metals



Brad L. Boyce, B.R. Salzbrenner, B.H. Jared, J.M. Rodelas, J.D. Madison
Materials Science and Engineering Center
Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM, USA



Sandia has a rich heritage in Additive Manufacturing



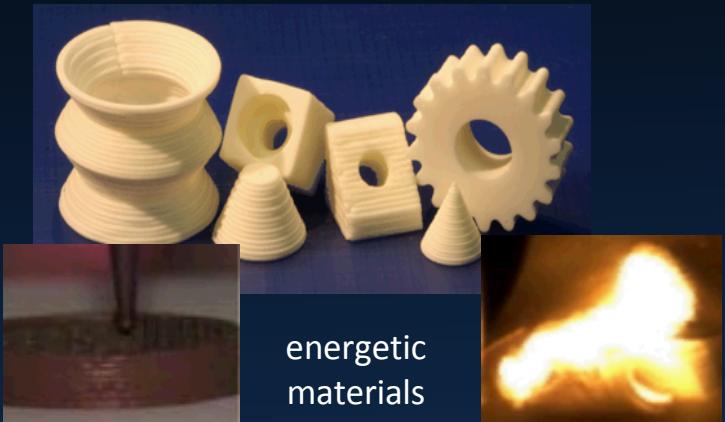
FastCast*
prototype test unit



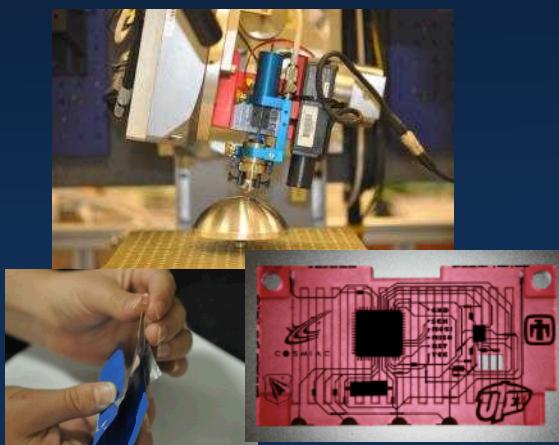
LENS®*
fireset housing



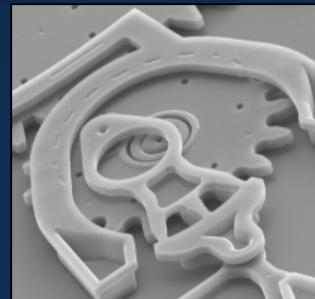
RoboCast*
ceramic parts



Direct Write
conformal electronics



MEMS SUMMIT™*
micro gear assembly



LIGA
“Hurricane” spring



Spray Forming
rocket nozzle

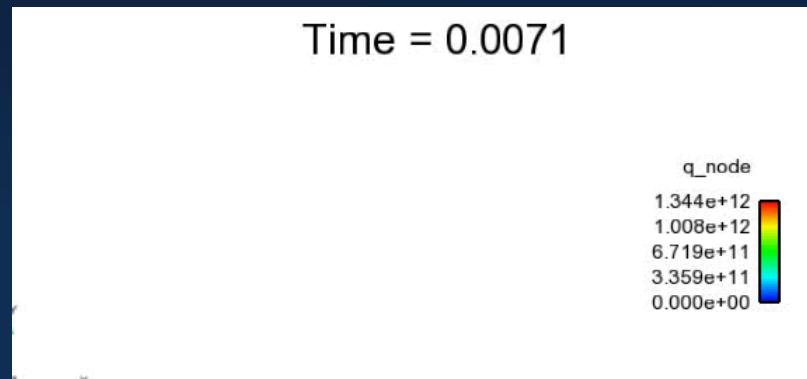
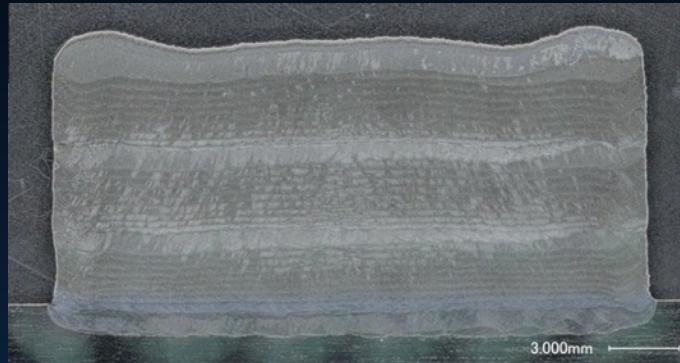




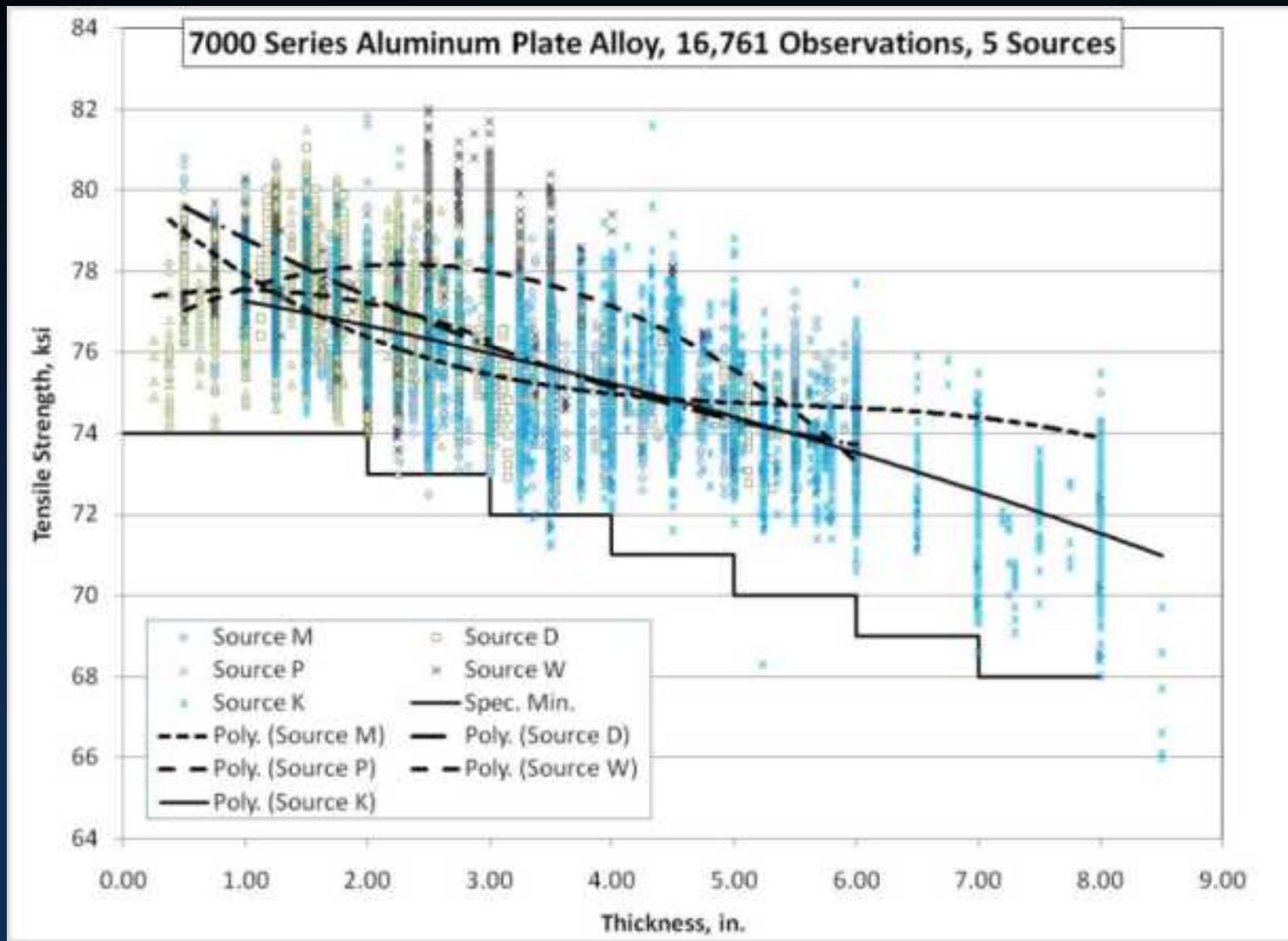
Additive manufacturing offers rapid production of custom, geometrically complex parts

How do we rapidly qualify the materials produced by additive manufacturing?

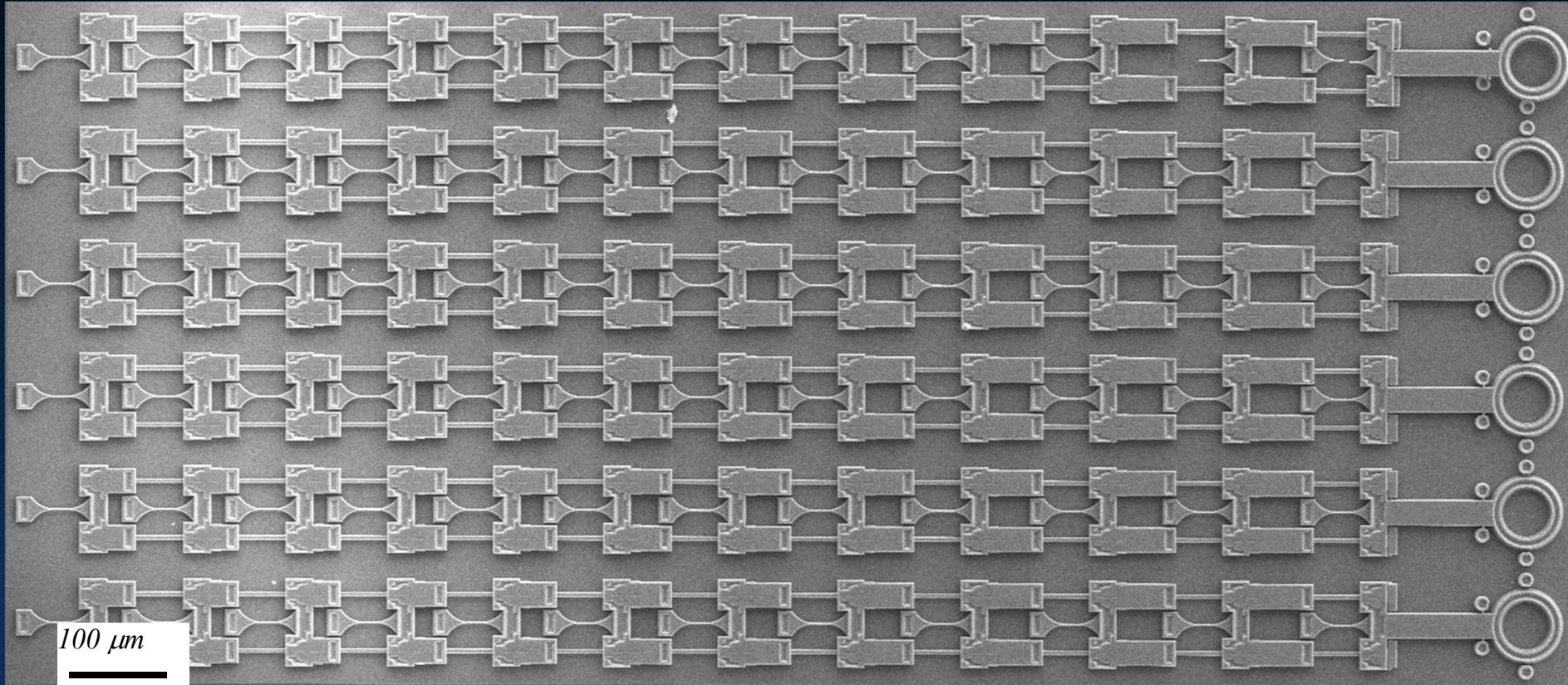
The holy grail of 'born qualified': model-informed process monitoring and control



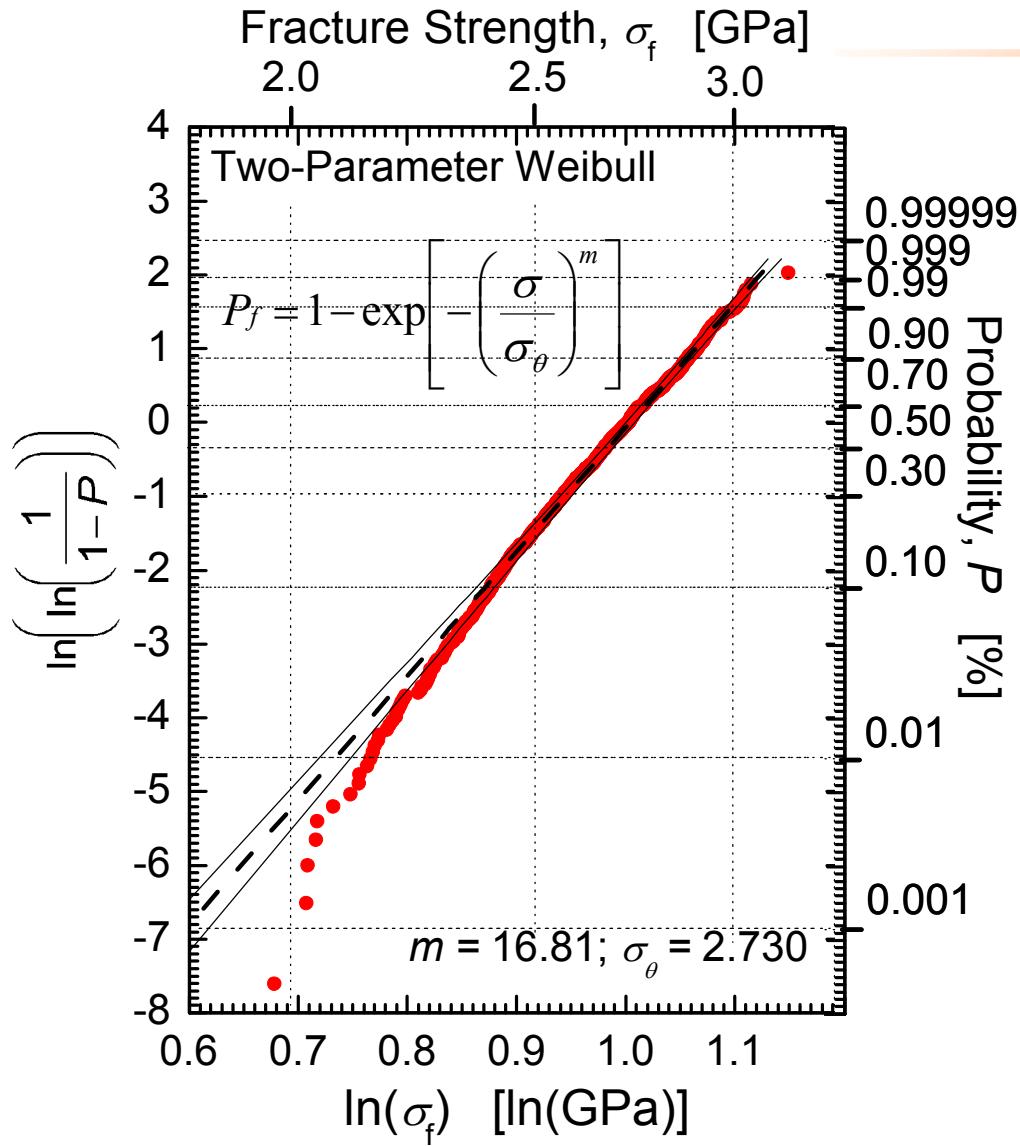
How conventional materials are qualified...



The Slack Chain Concept: Rapid Sequential Tensile Testing for Large Statistical Datasets



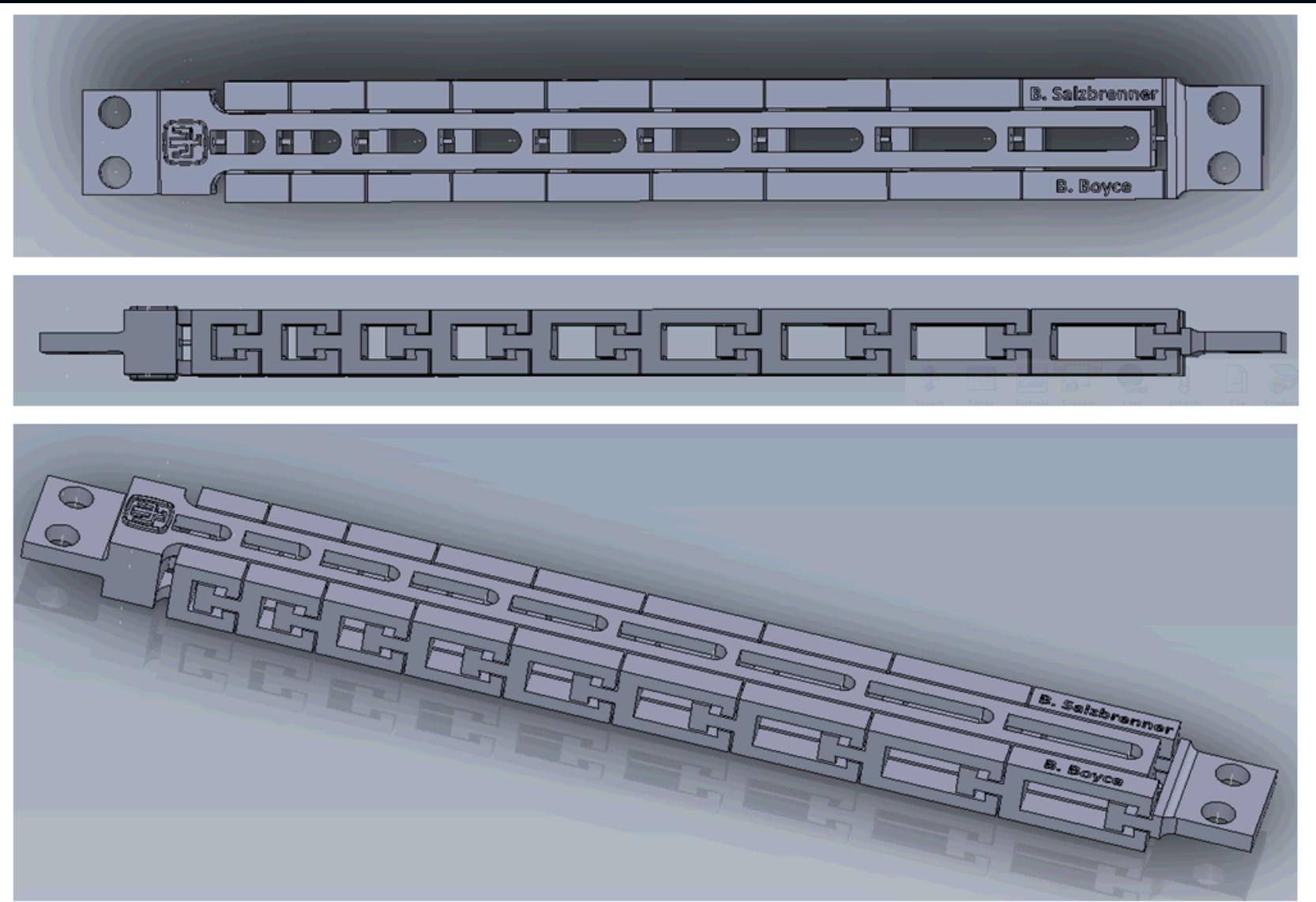
Weibull Fit to 1,008 Test Repeats



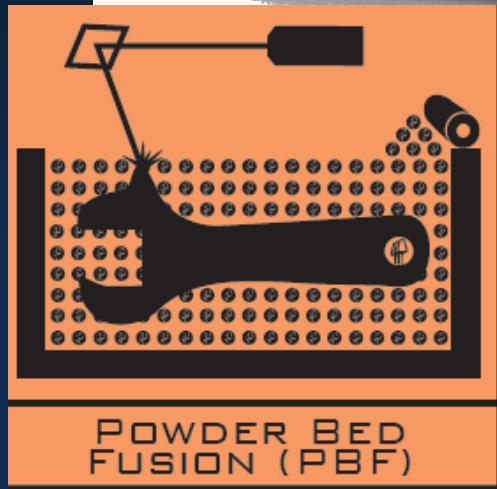


Can we apply principles of rapid, streamlined mechanical testing to additive manufacturing?

Sequential concept for additive manufacturing

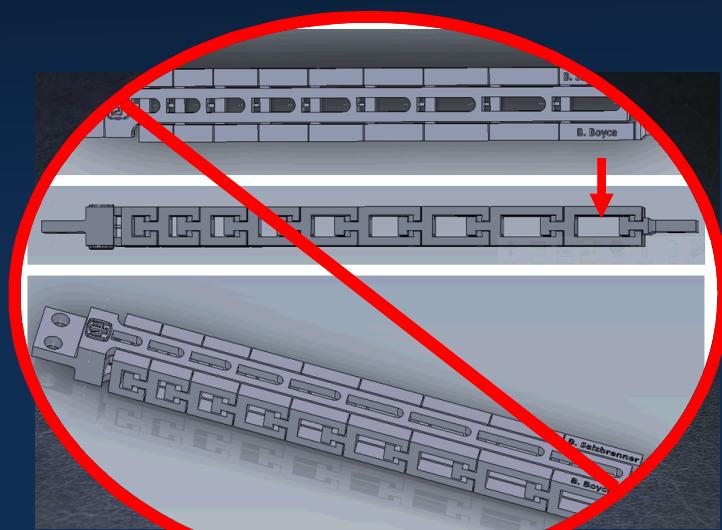


Laser Powder Bed Fusion (L-PBF)

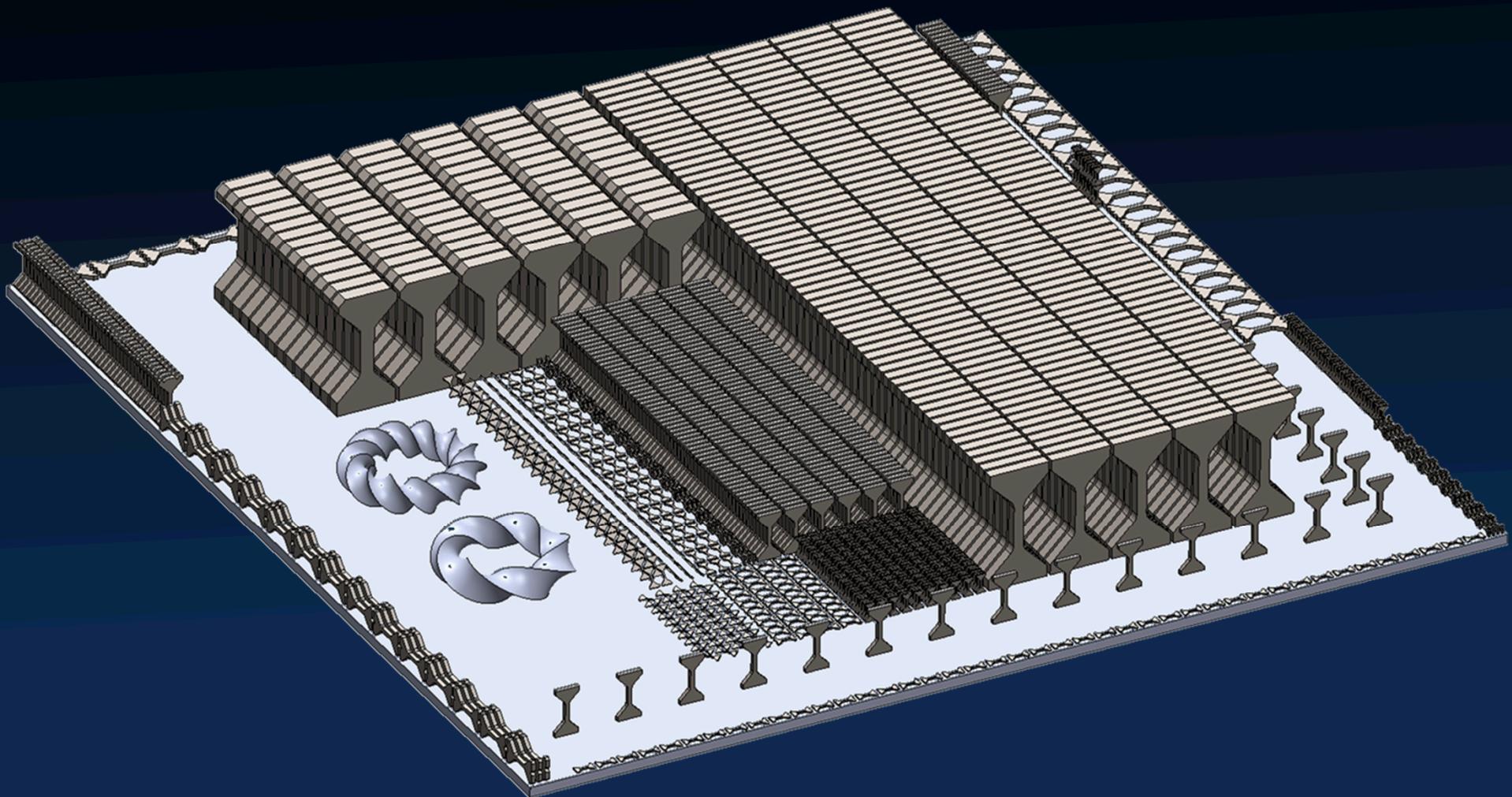


Key process variables:

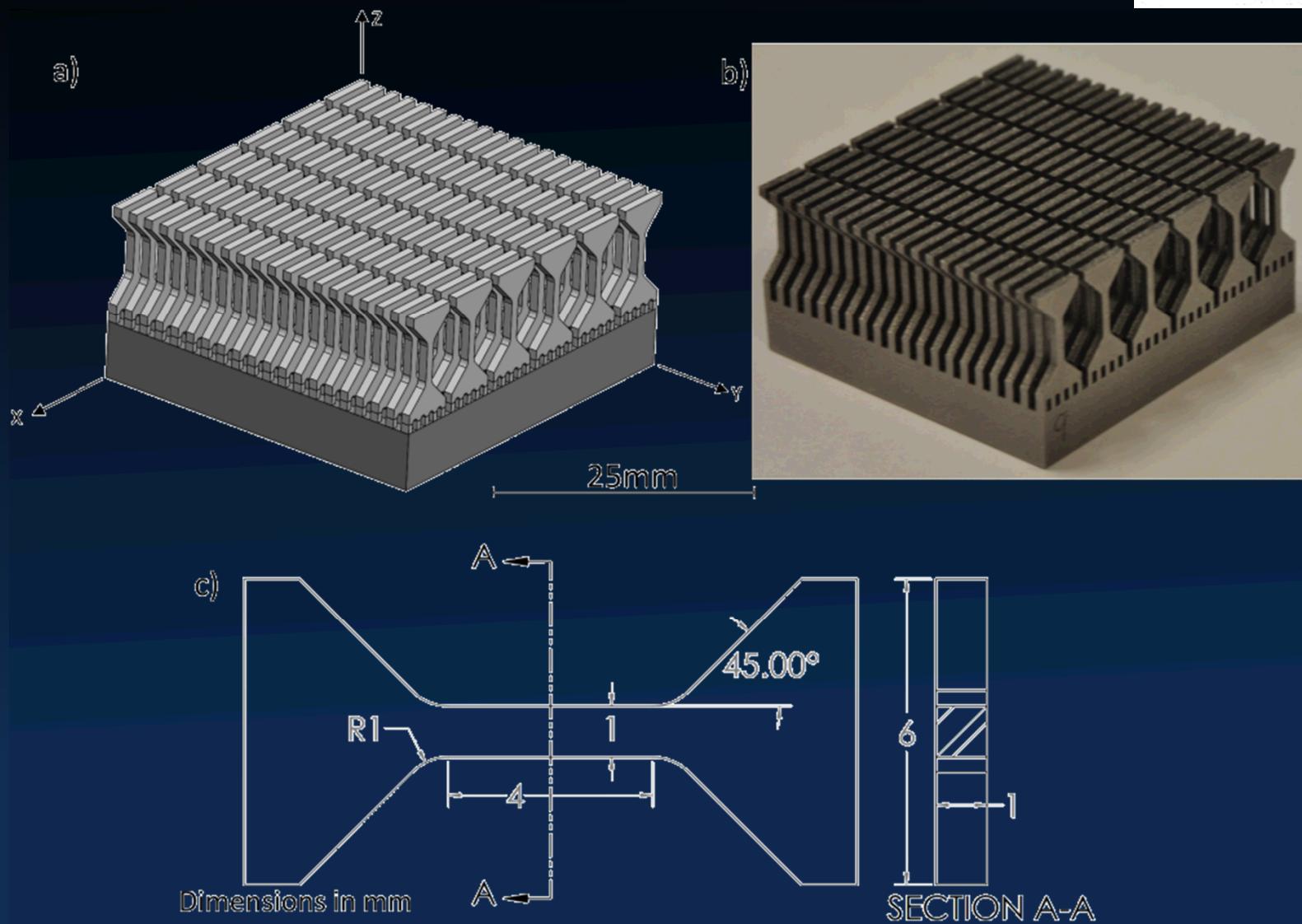
- * Powder feedstock
- * Laser power
- * Raster speed
- * Hatch & layer spacing



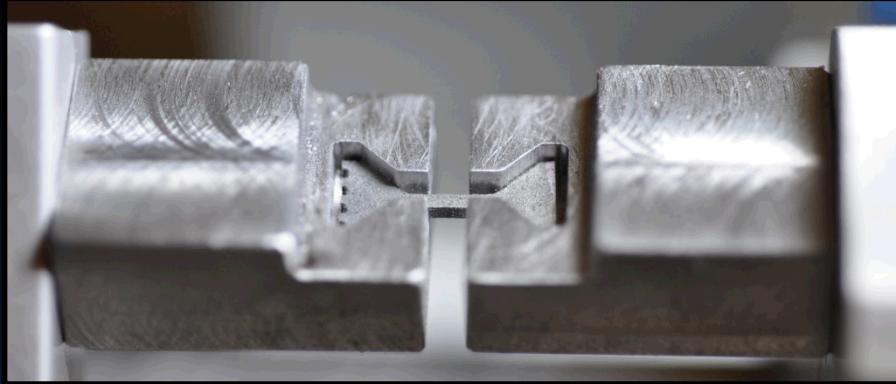
*AM offers opportunities to print
extensive mechanical test coupons*



Starting simple: 'cooling fin design'

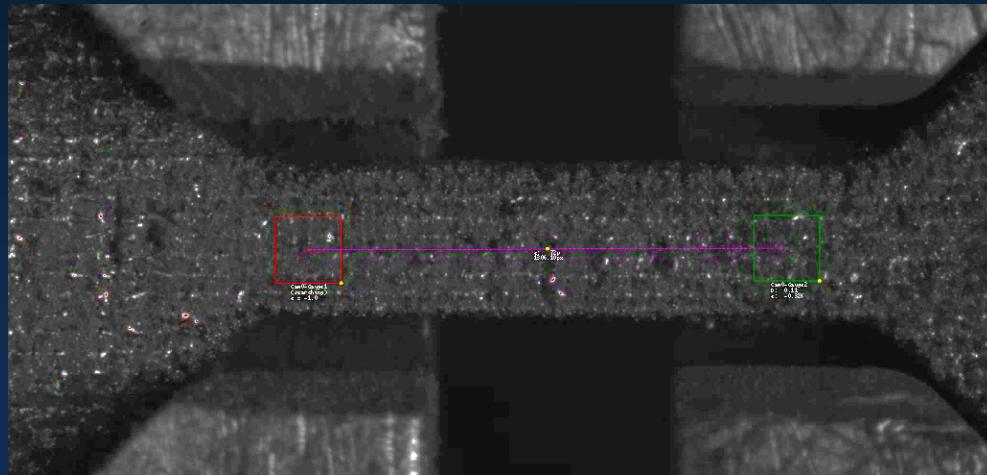


Streamline the testing process



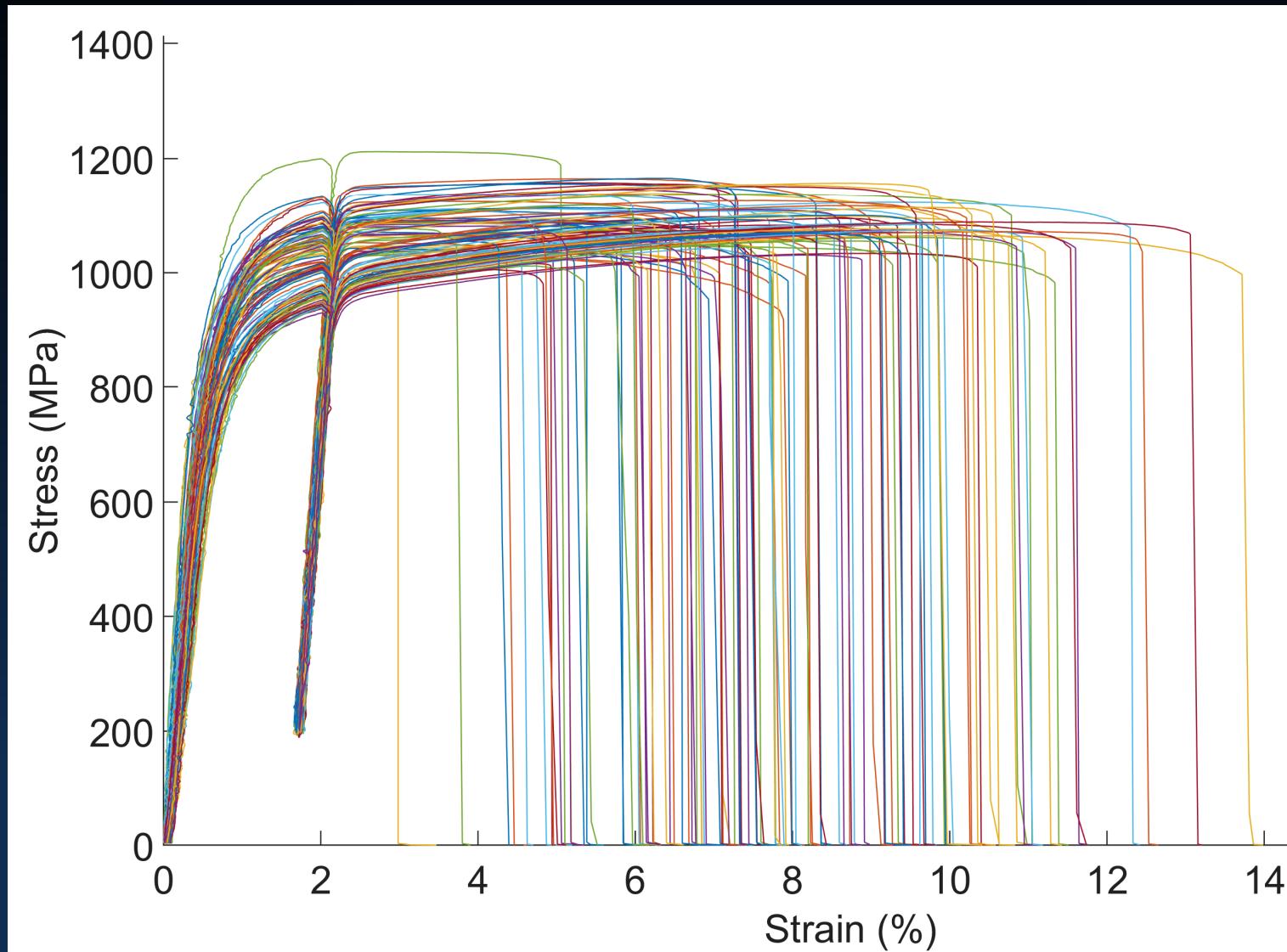
1. Adopt self-aligning 'drop-in' grips

3. Maximize software automation to reduce burden on operator



2. Measure strain with non-contact “live” digital image correlation

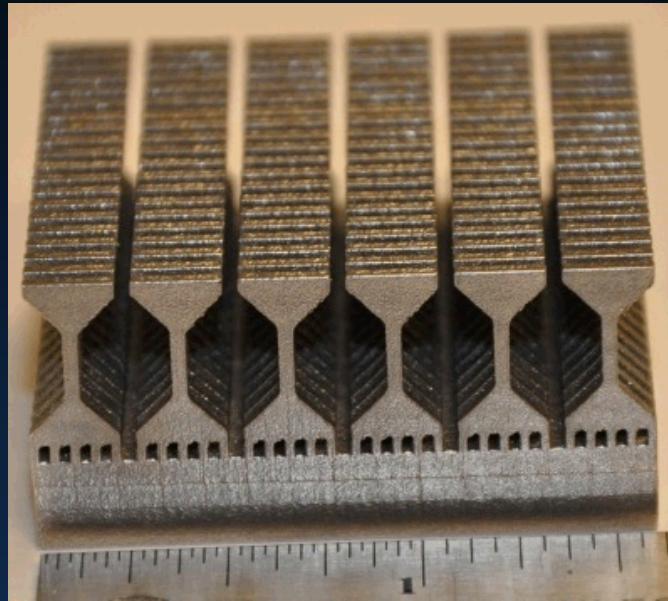
100 tensile tests in 4 hours...



A comparison of 2 major commercial vendors

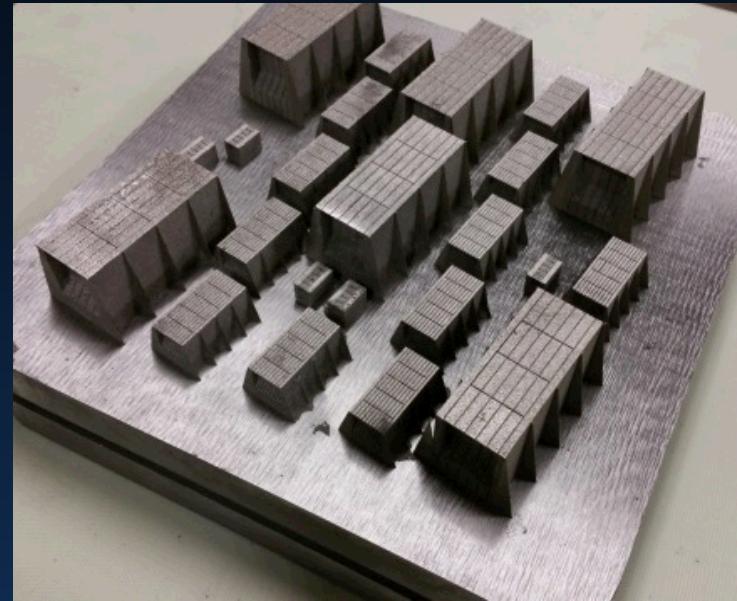


ConceptLaser Mlab



Vendor 1

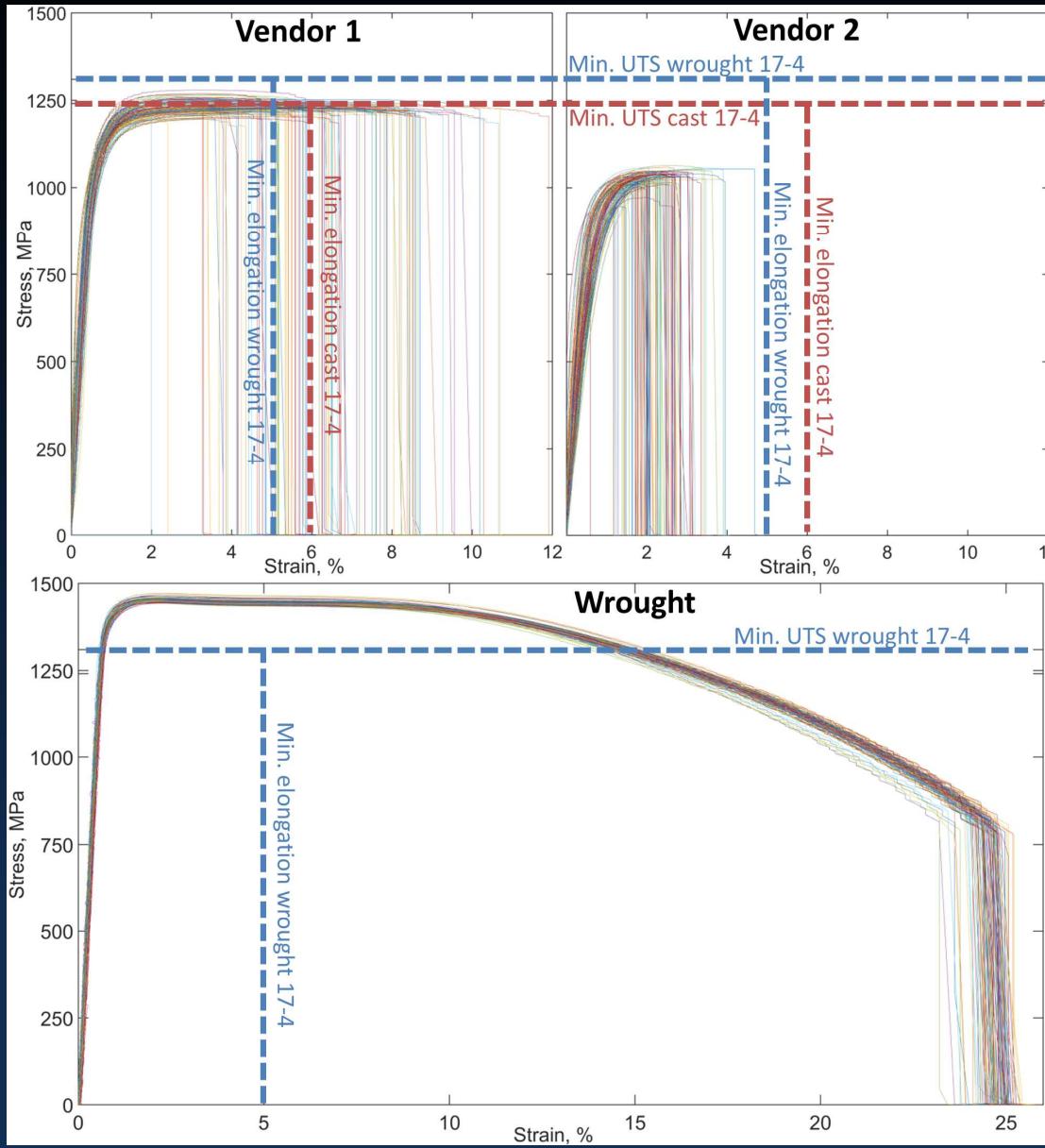
3D Systems ProX300



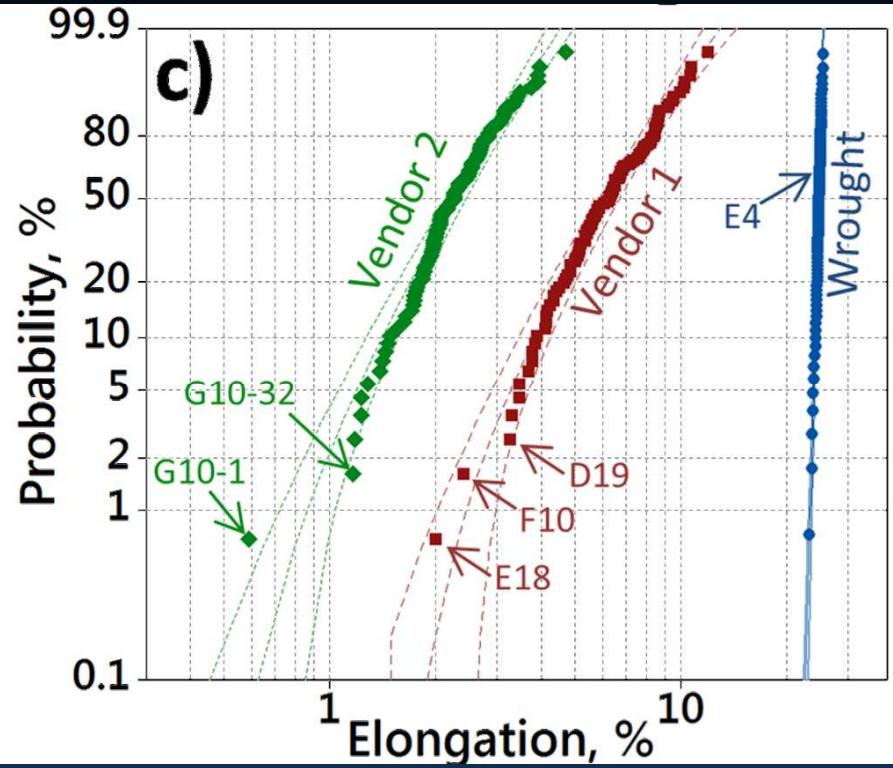
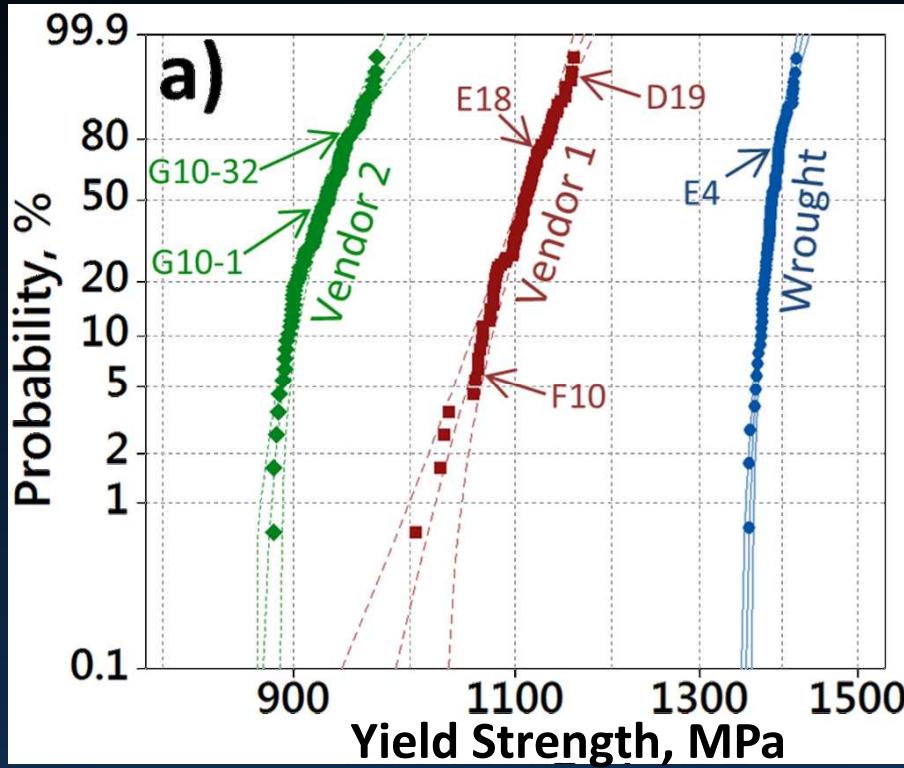
Vendor 2

Alloy: PH17-4 H900 (precipitation hardenable martensitic stainless steel)

Comparing 100 tests from 3 sources



3-Parameter Weibull Fits to Distributions

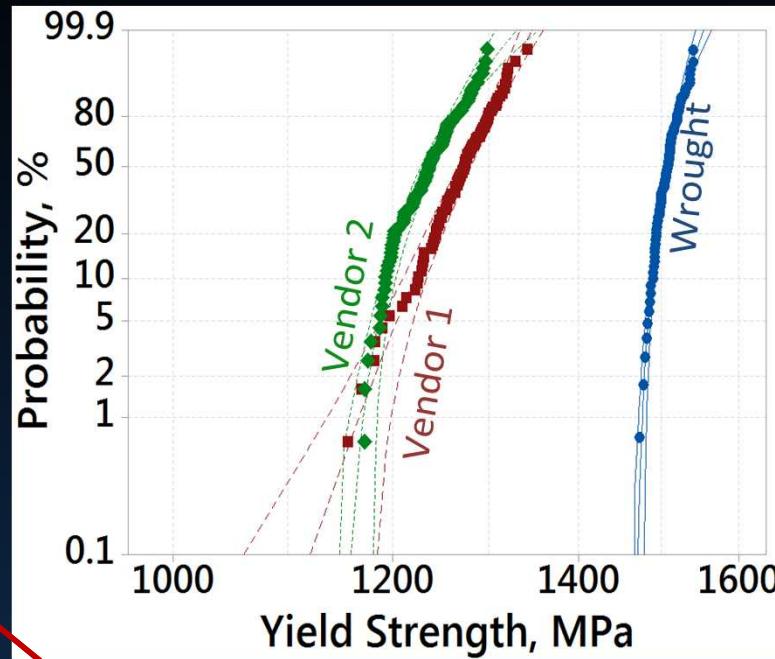


What is the origin of different properties???

Effect #1: Surface roughness



Cross-sectional area inferred from digital micrometer measurements (measurement method was biased by the highest asperity)



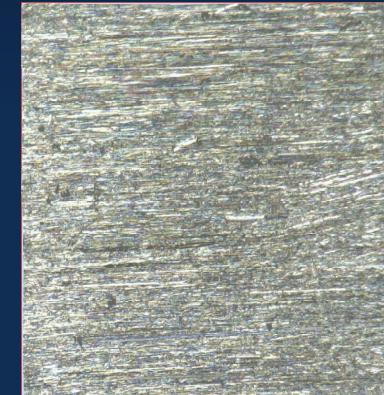
b) Vendor 2



a) Vendor 1



c) Wrought

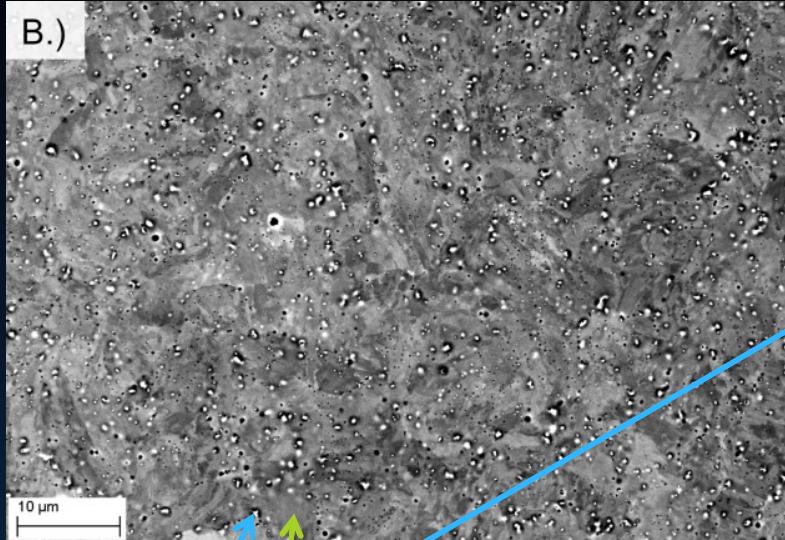


500µm

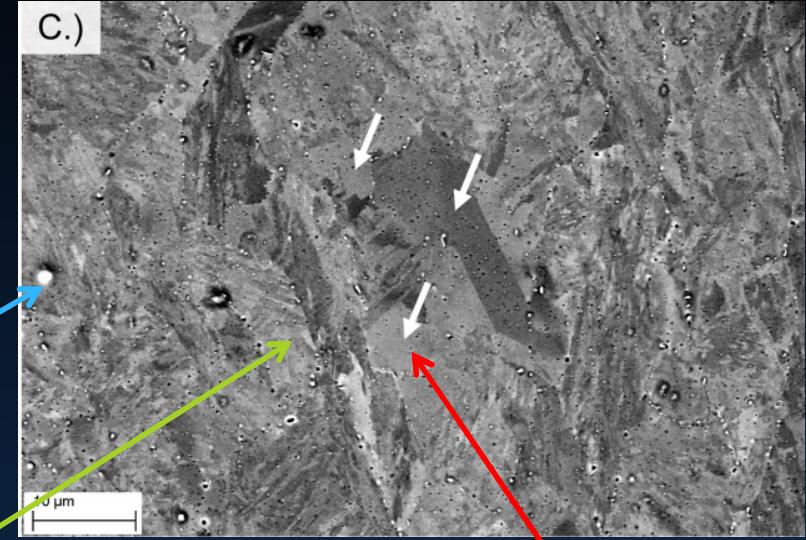
Effect #2: Phase content



Vendor 1



Vendor 2



Wrought

Nb carbides

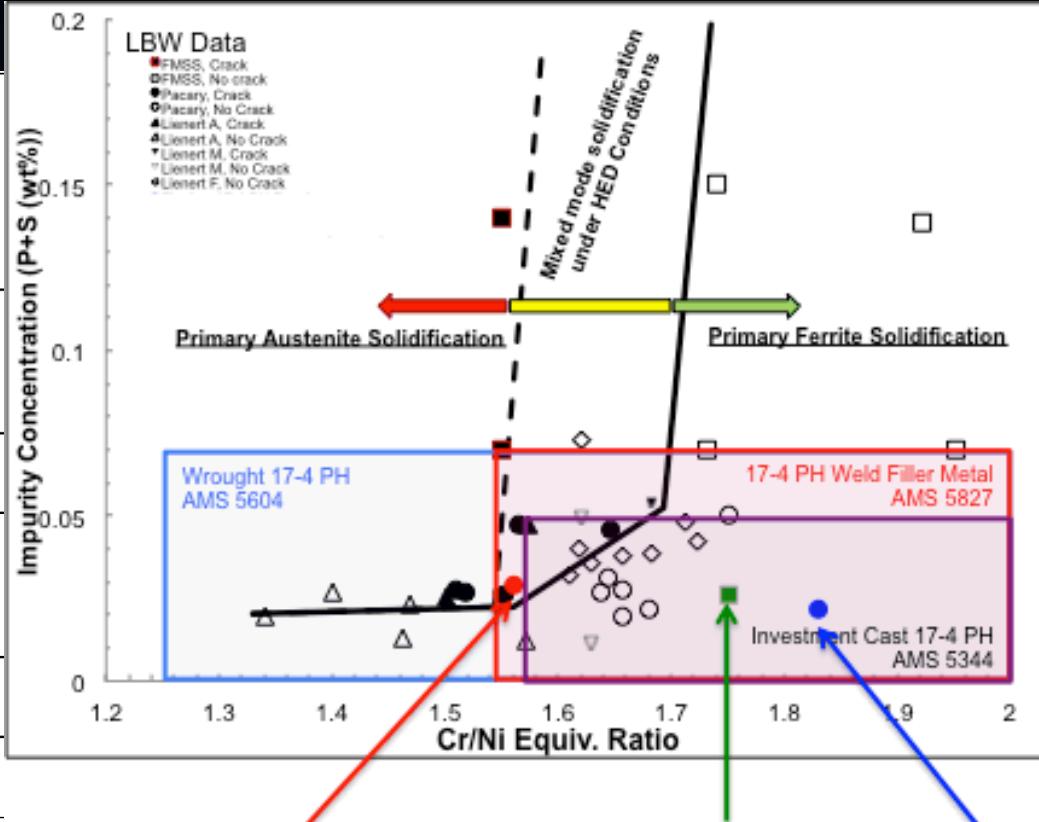
Lath Martensite

Retained austenite!

Why Austenite in Vendor 2 material???

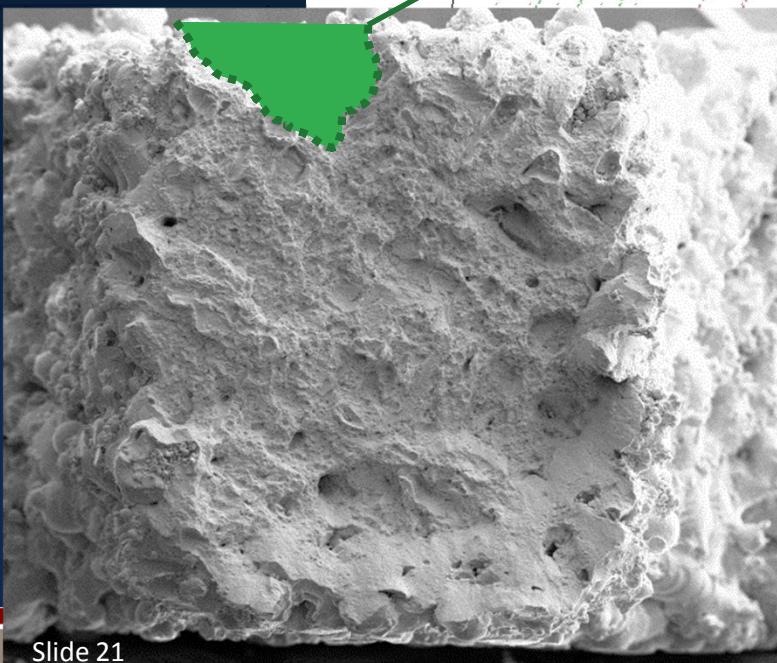
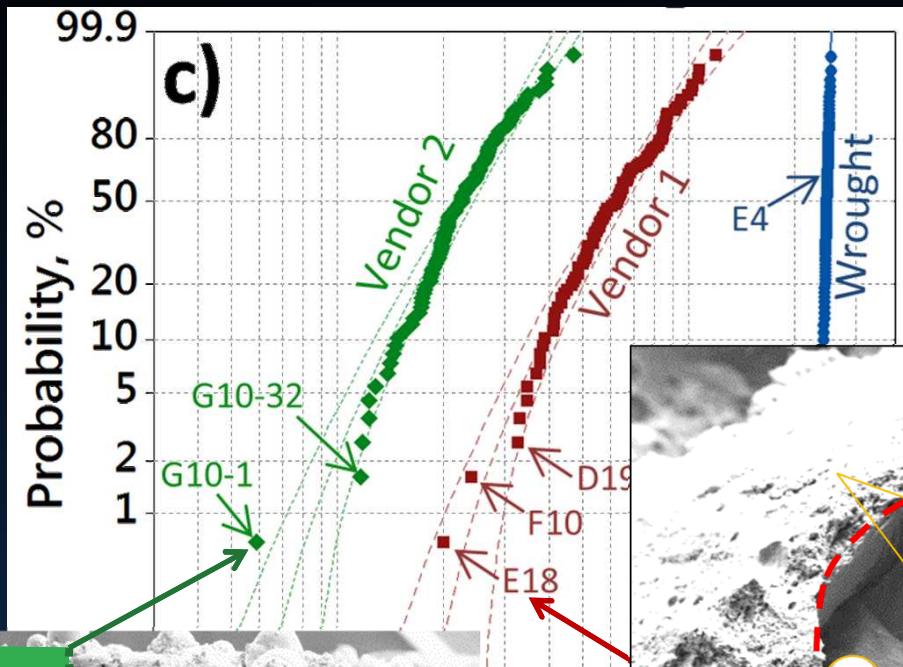
Nominal Wrought Composition (AMS5604)	
Wrought Composition**	
Nominal Invest. Cast Composition (AMS5344)	
Vendor 1 Composition*	
Vendor 2 Composition*	

NS=none specified
*compared to
**compared to

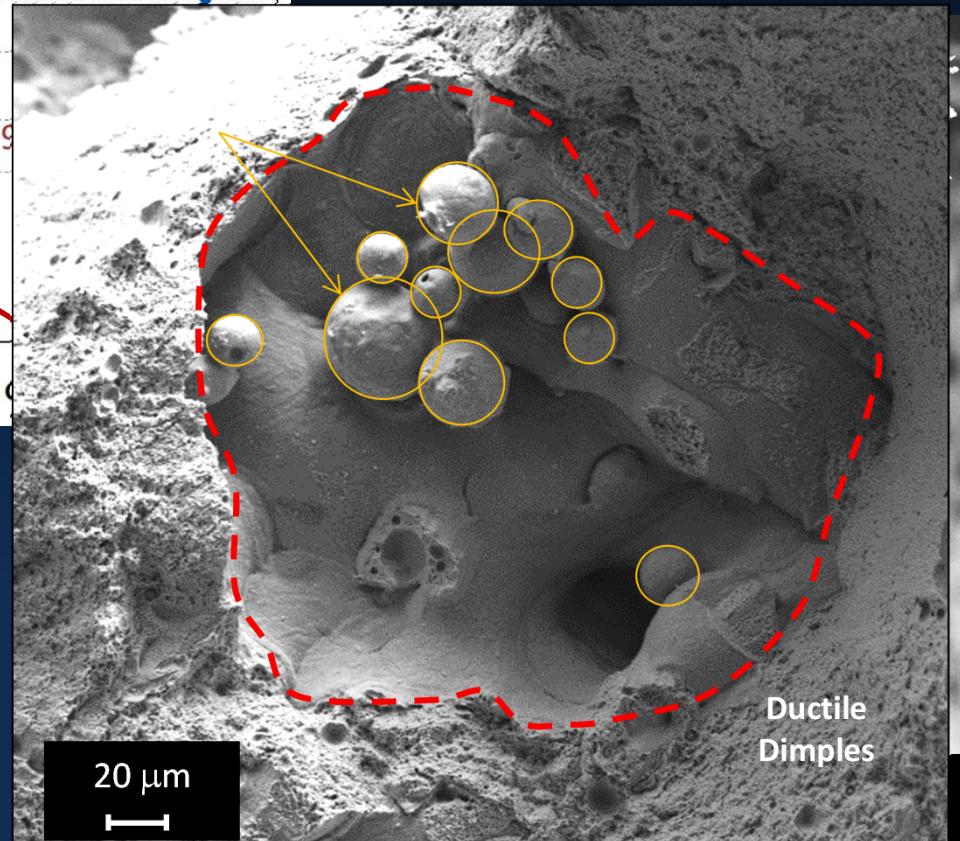


	Tin	Nitrogen	Molybdenum	Iron	Remainder
NS	NS	0.05 Max.			
0	0.023	0.28			
0.02 Max.	0.05	NS			
0	0.056	0.045			
0	0.15	0.17			

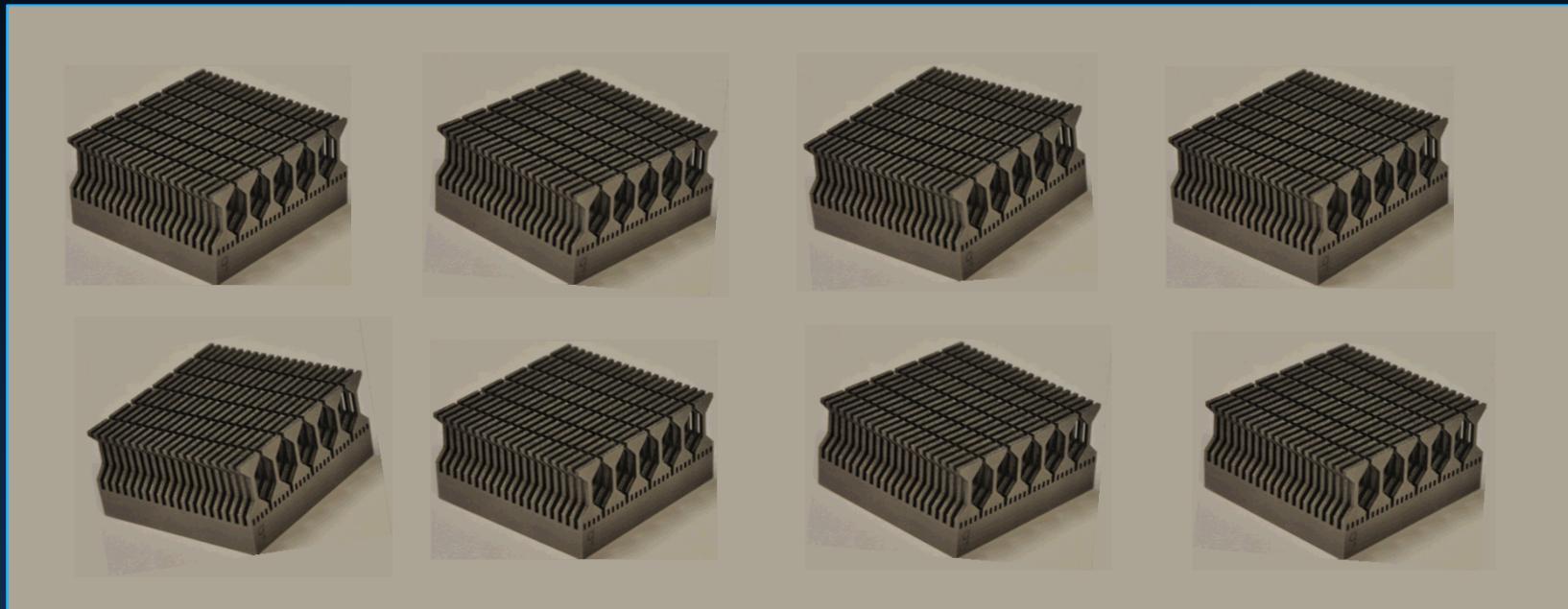
Why such large differences in ductility?



ation,

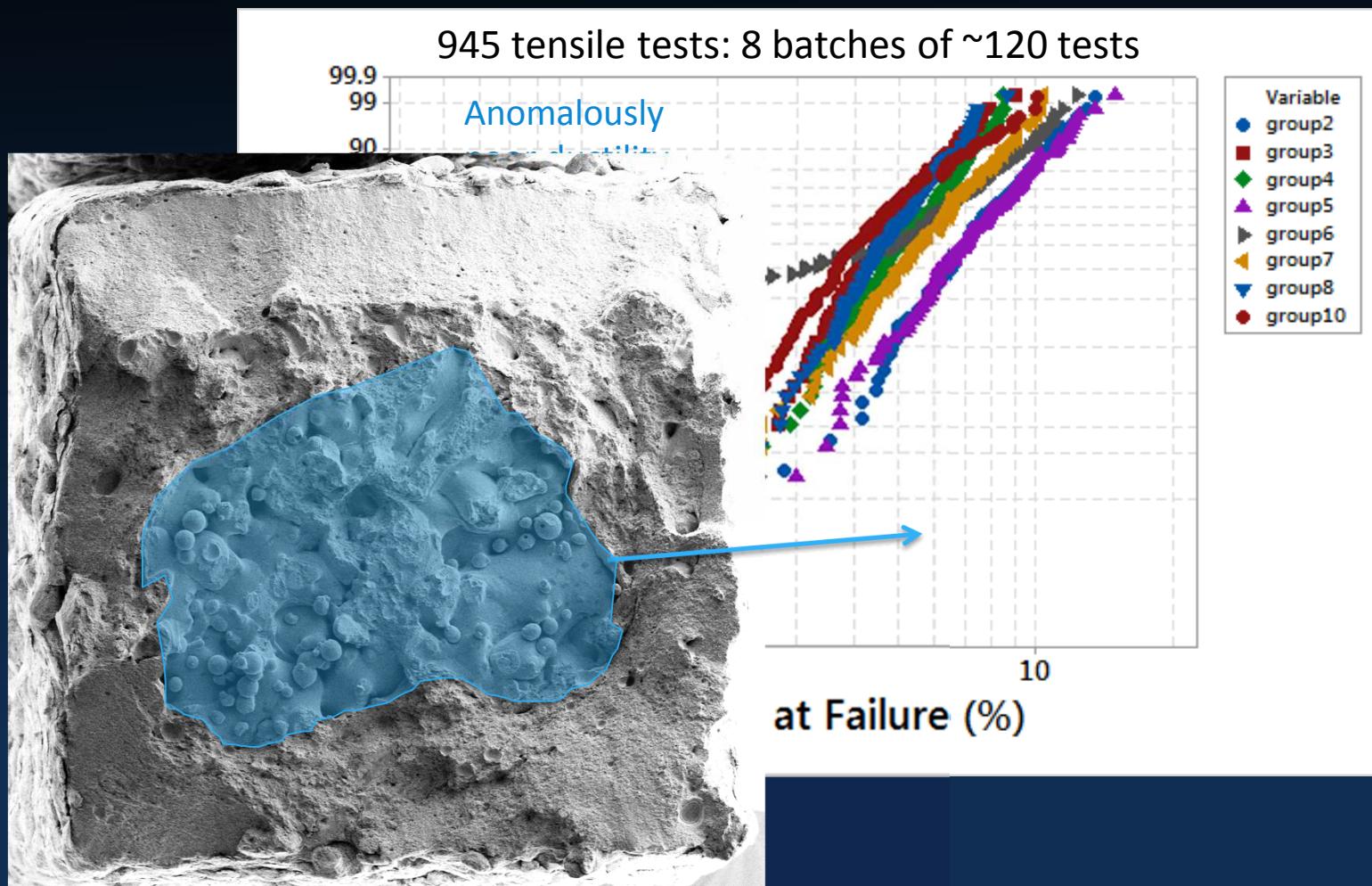


How consistent are 8 separate builds of the same 'cooling fin' from the same vendor?



(960 tensile bars!)

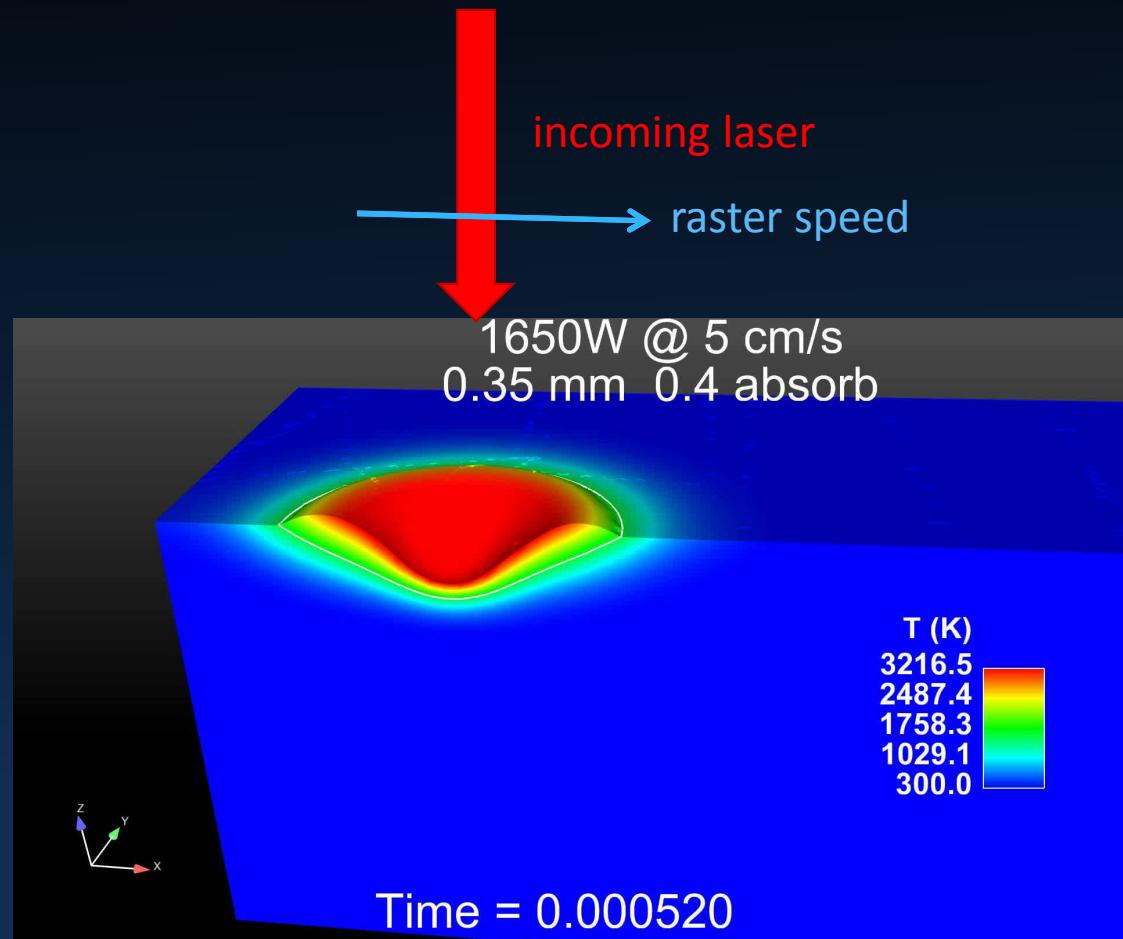
Distributions from 8 nominally identical cooling fins (Vendor 1)



How do we fix this?



→ Understand and control the sources of flaw formation

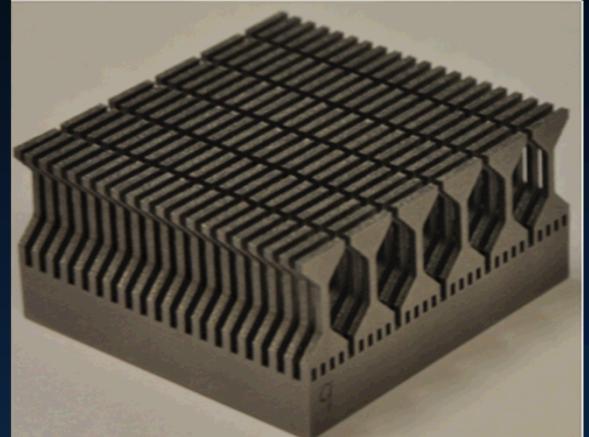


Laser/plume interactions, raytracing
Plasma fluid mechanics
Radiation heat transfer
Laser energy adsorption
Thermal expansion
Non-equilibrium vapor pressure
Evaporation with latent heat
Pressure-temperature relations
T-dependent heat capacity
Incompressible fluid dynamics
Convective/conductive heat transfer
Capillary forces
Marangoni forces
Hydrodynamic mixing
Multicomponent liquid-solid diffusion
Solidification macrosegregation
Solidification shrinkage
CTE thermal contraction
Thermomechanical residual stress
Solid-state diffusion
Anisotropic crystallization
Solid-state phase transformation

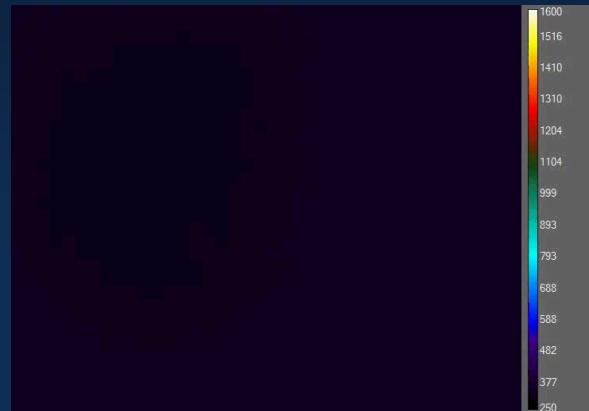
Summary...



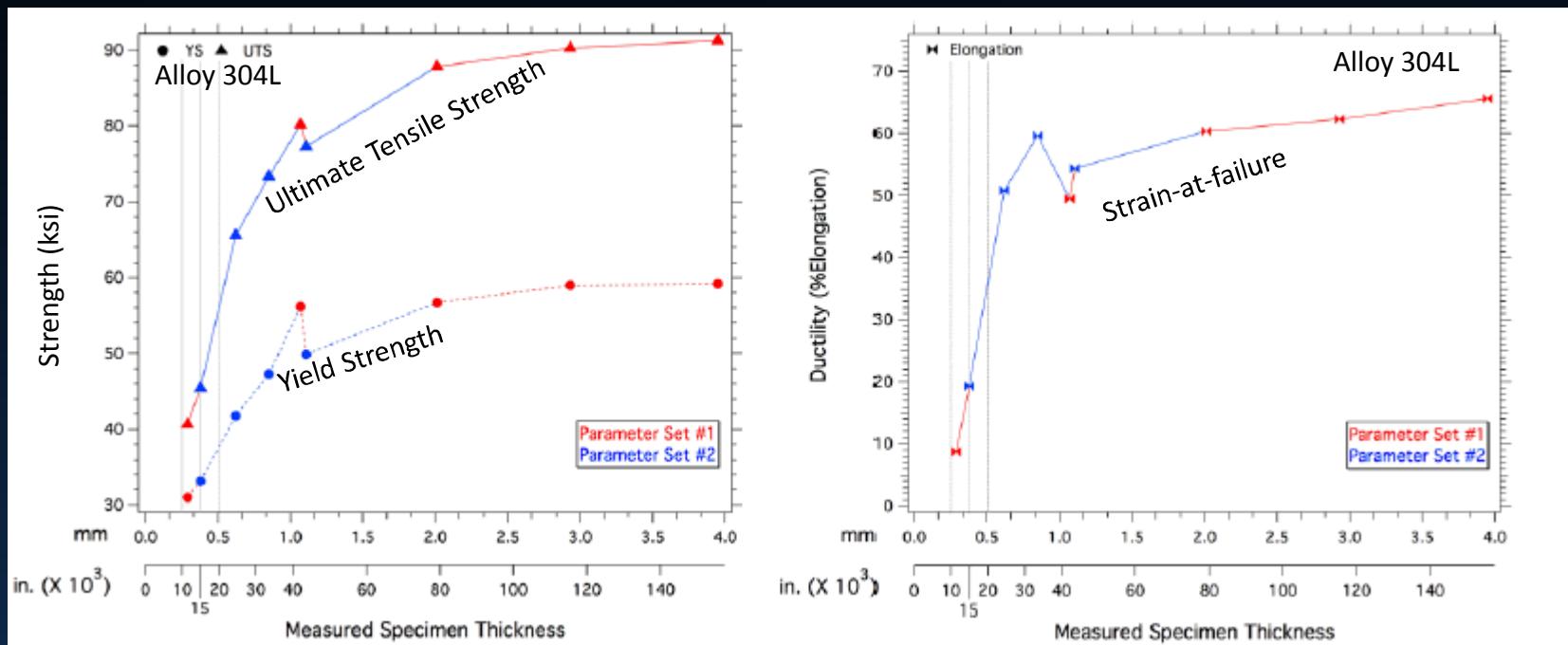
High-throughput measurements of additively manufactured materials provides a rapid method for screening performance anomalies and diagnosing sources of poor reliability.



Eventually, we would like to screen using in-process monitoring/control. Rapid materials characterization will enable the development of needed process-structure-property correlations.

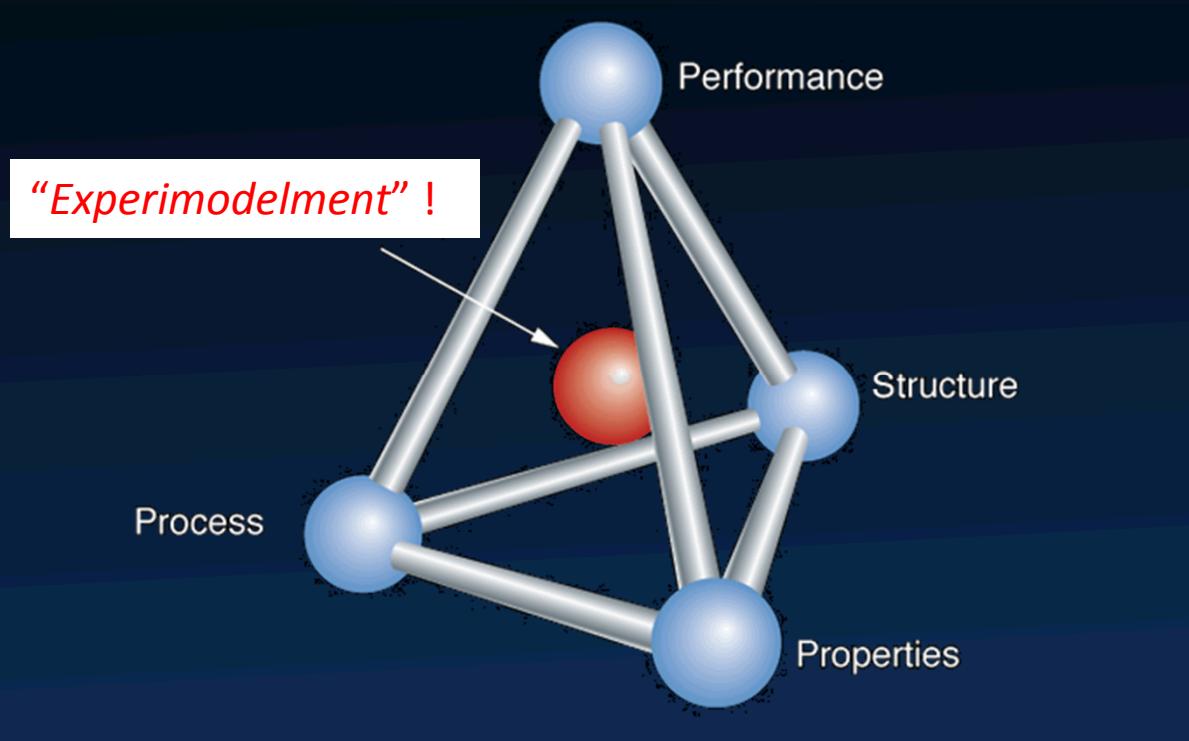


Future work...

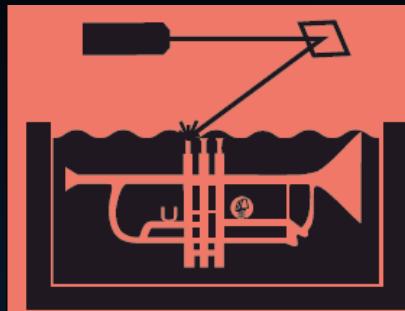


How does sample thickness affect defect populations and resulting property distributions?

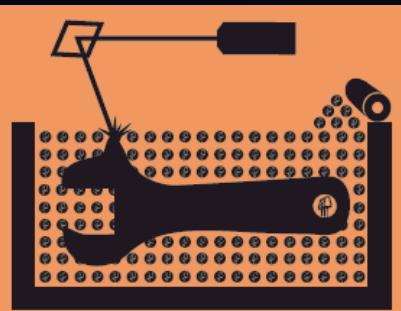
What is the origin of different properties?



8 Families of AM Processes (ASTM F2794)



VAT PHOTOPOLYMERIZATION



POWDER BED FUSION (PBF)



BINDER JETTING



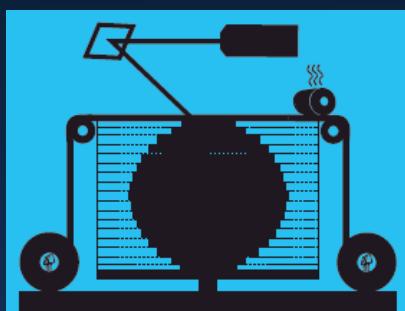
MATERIAL JETTING

Alternative Names:
SLA™ - Stereolithography Apparatus
DLP™ - Digital Light Processing
3SP™ - Scan, Spin, and Selectively Photocure
CLIP™ - Continuous Liquid Interface Production

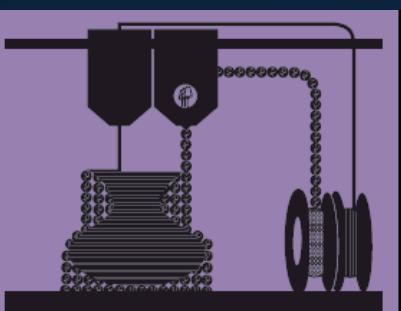
Alternative Names:
SLS™ - Selective Laser Sintering; DMLS™ - Direct Metal Laser Sintering; SLM™ - Selective Laser Melting; EBM™ - Electron Beam Melting; SHS™ - Selective Heat Sintering;

Alternative Names:
3DP™ - 3D Printing
ExOne
Voxeljet

Alternative Names:
Polyjet™
SCP™ - Smooth Curvatures Printing
MJM - Multi-Jet Modeling
Projet™



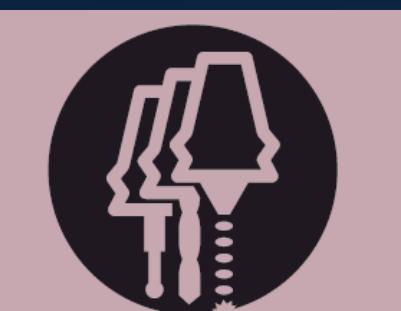
SHEET LAMINATION



MATERIAL EXTRUSION



DIRECTED ENERGY DEPOSITION (DED)



HYBRID

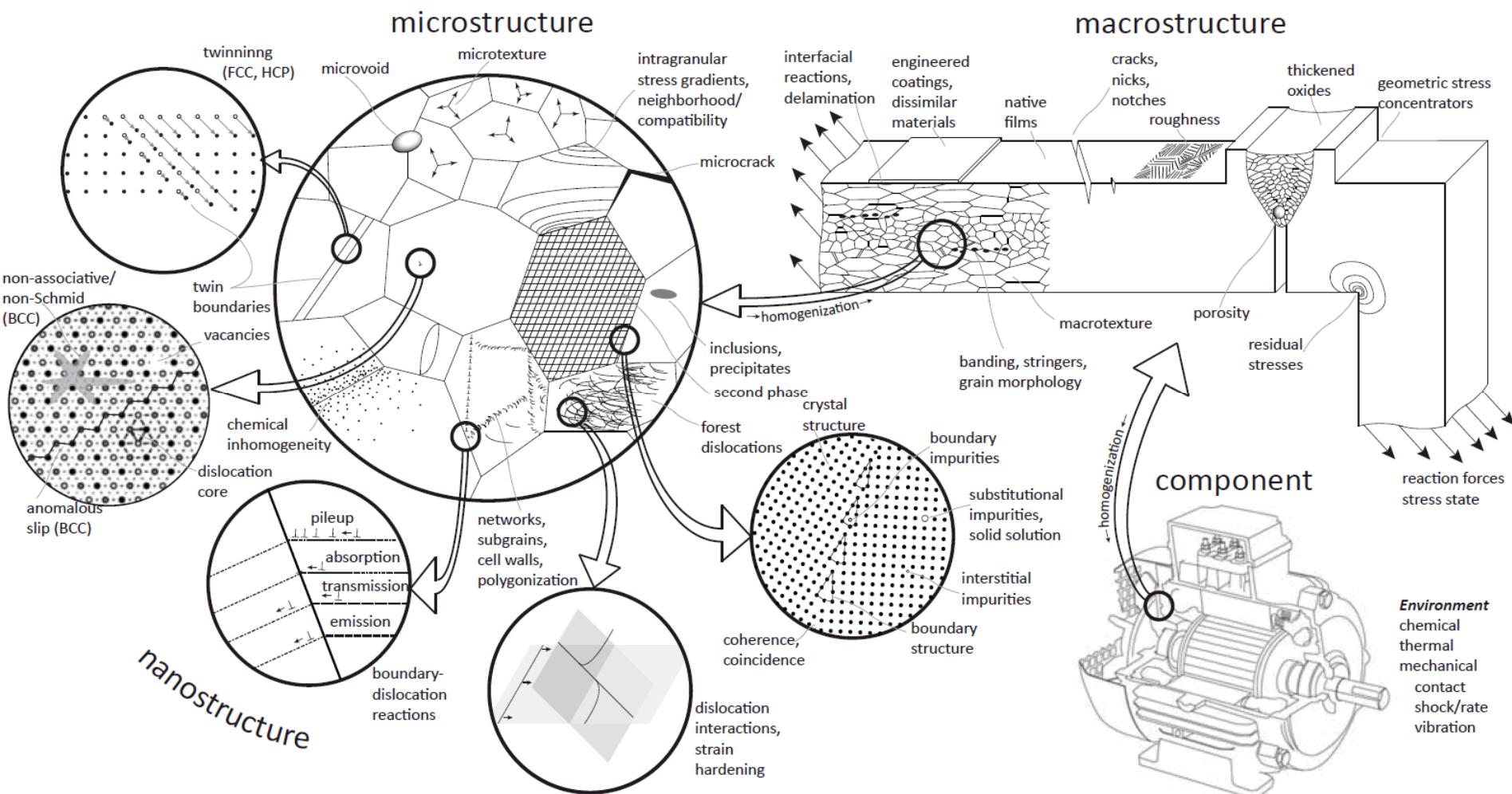
Alternative Names:
LOM - Laminated Object Manufacture
SDL - Selective Deposition Lamination
UAM - Ultrasonic Additive Manufacturing

Alternative Names:
FFF - Fused Filament Fabrication
FDM™ - Fused Deposition Modeling

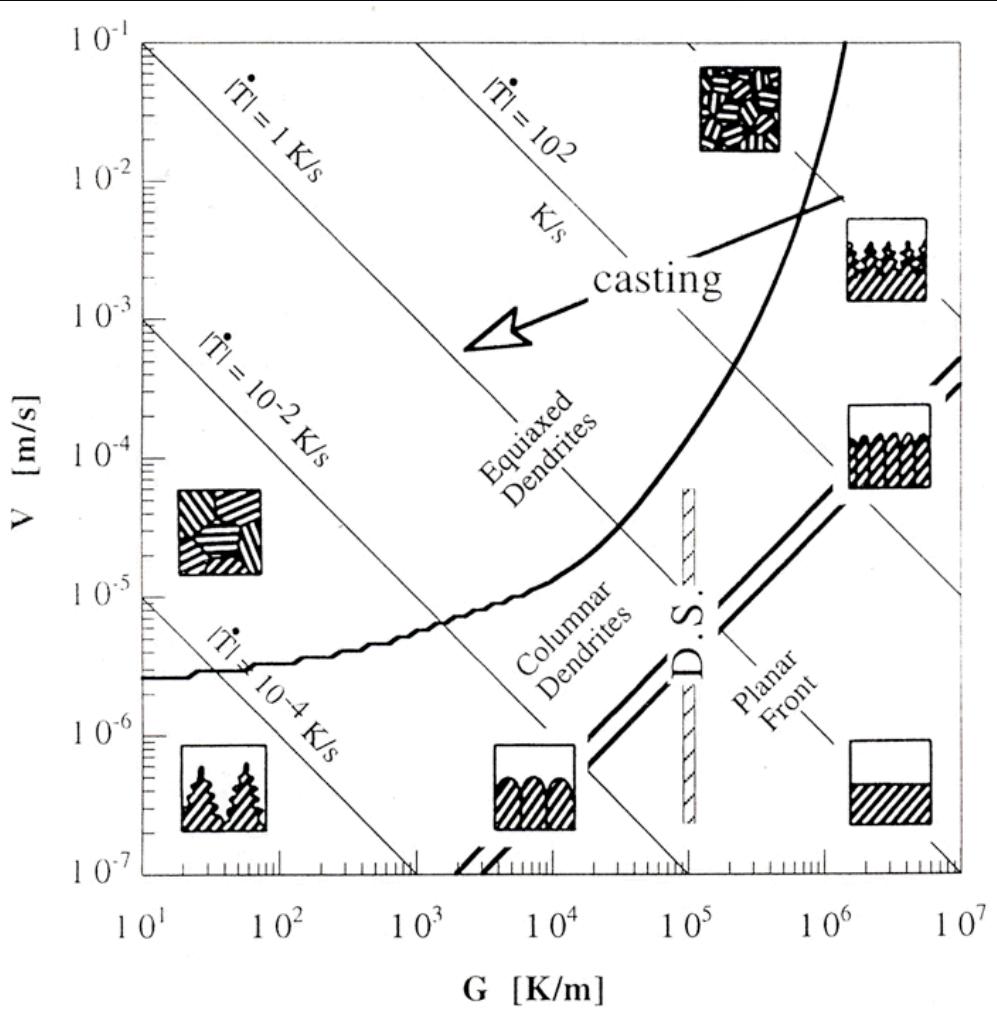
Alternative Names:
LMD - Laser Metal Deposition
LENS™ - Laser Engineered Net Shaping
DMD™ - Direct Metal Deposition

Alternative Names:
AMBIT™ - Created by Hybrid Manufacturing Technologies

What is the origin of different properties?



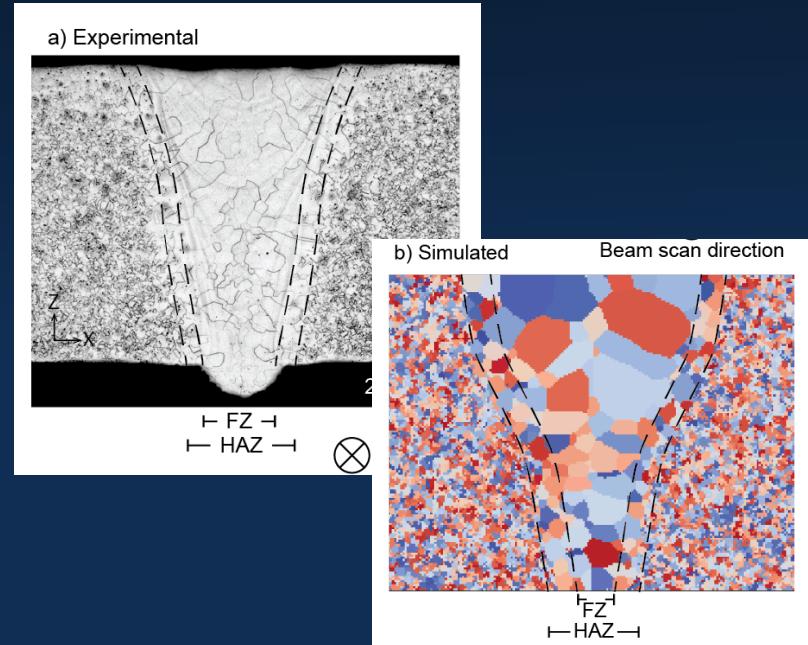
Ultimate goal: Predict solidification microstructure



Potts Kinetic Monte Carlo

$$P = \begin{cases} \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{k_B T_S}\right) & \text{if } \Delta E > 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } \Delta E \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

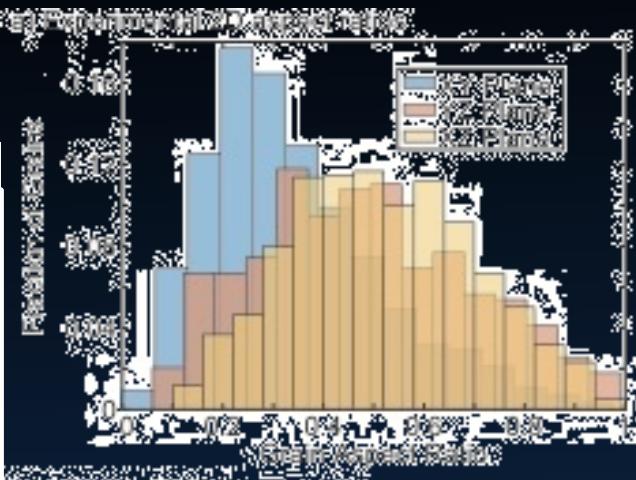
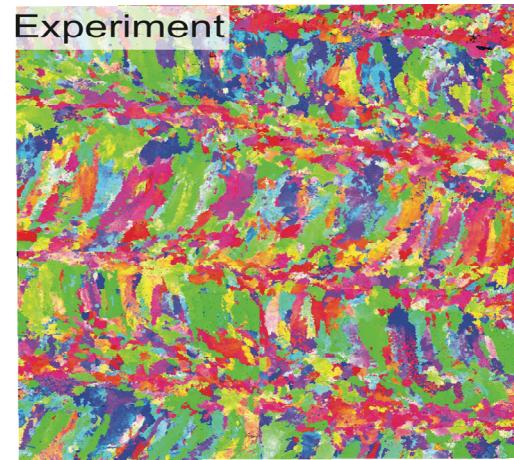
$$E = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{26} (1 - \delta(q_i, q_j))$$



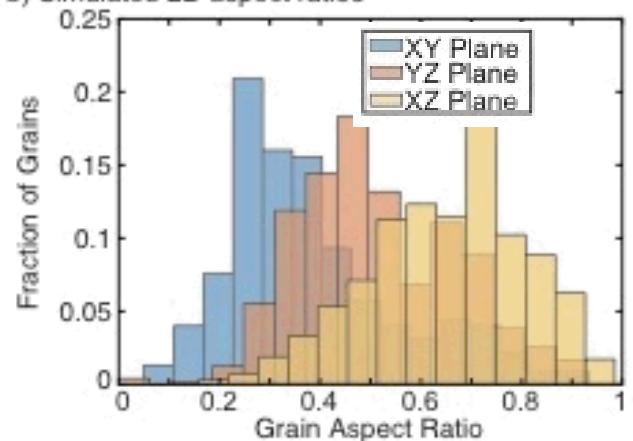
Capturing complex solidification microstructure

3.8 kW EBSD results

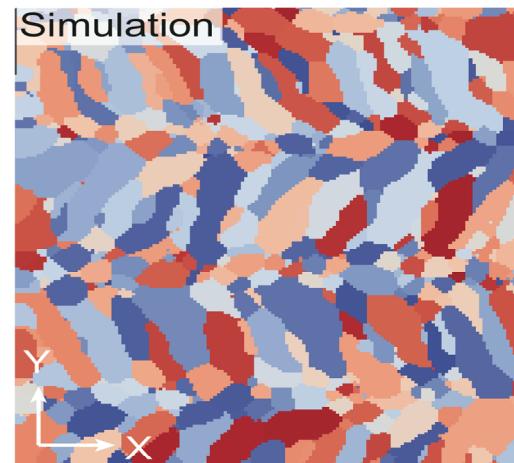
XY Plane



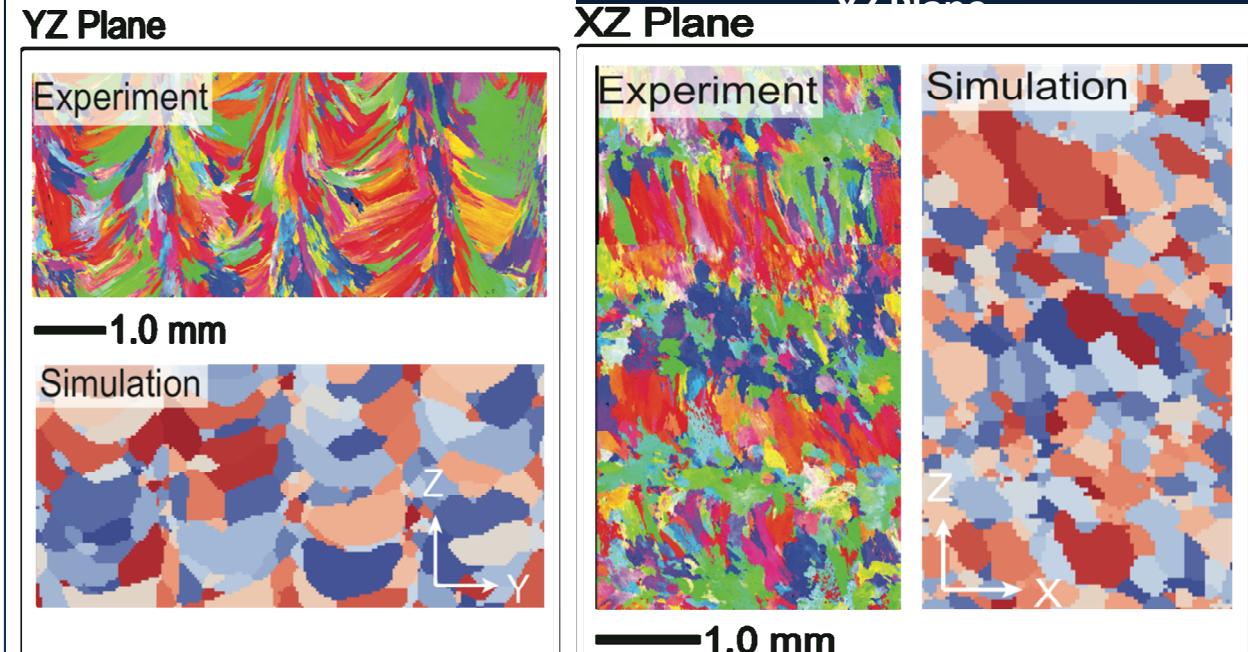
b) Simulated 2D aspect ratios



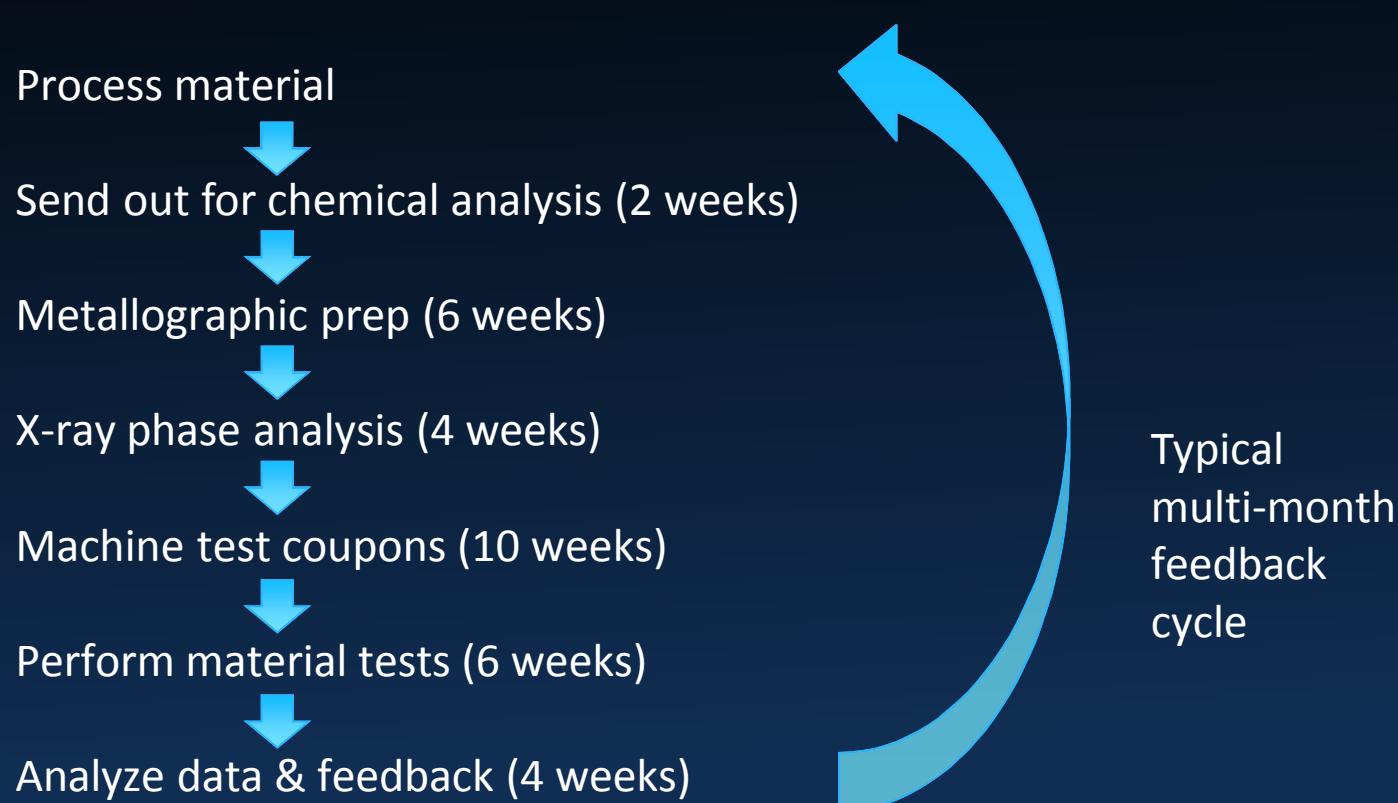
YZ Plane



XZ Plane



The conventional materials science cycle is not commensurate with the speed of AM



Properties 'Alinstante'

An Aspirational Goal:

Can we reduce materials science evaluation
from months to hours?

(design-build-test loop in a day?)



- Geometric metrology probe
- Surface roughness probe
- Mechanical properties probe
- Compositional probe
- Phase probe
- Thermal probe
- Electrical probe
- Tribology probe
- Resonance probe
- ...