



Mechanical Property Variation in Metal Lattice Struts

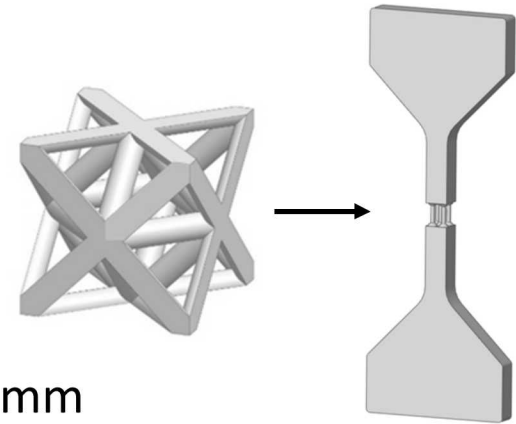
Amber Dressler, Dr. Carolyn Seepersad
Department of Mechanical Engineering
The University of Texas at Austin

GOAL

Improve the understanding of how defects impact mechanical properties to enhance designers' ability to manufacture metal lattice structures reliably.

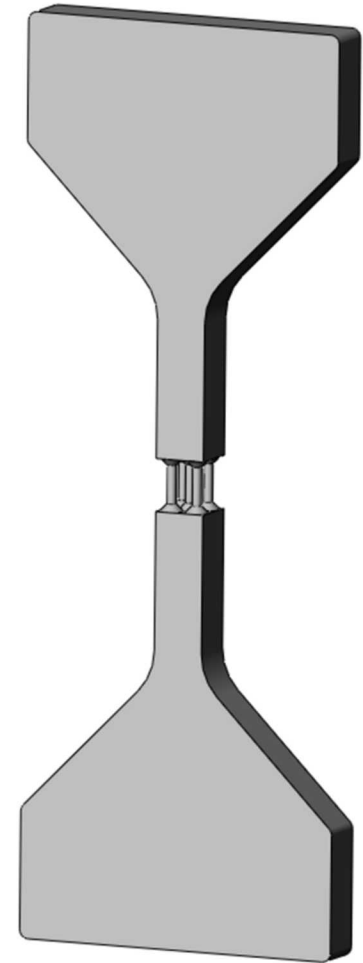
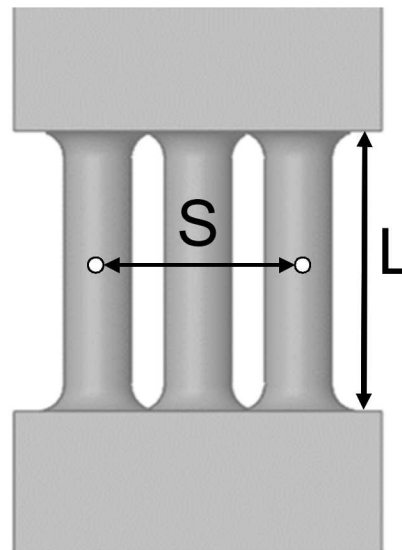
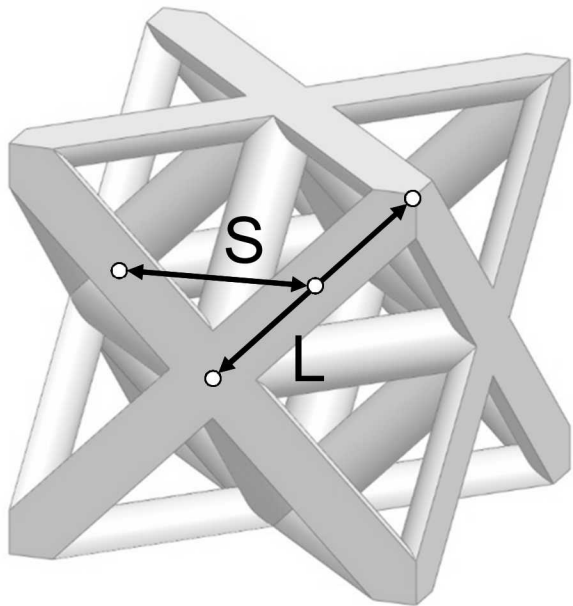
Overview

- Evaluate properties of lattice struts
 - EOS M270
 - Stainless steel 17-4 PH powder
- Vary size and orientation
 - Strut diameters: 0.5 mm, 0.65 mm, and 0.82 mm
 - Vertical and horizontal build orientations
- CT evaluation of parts
- Tensile Tests
- Failure Analysis

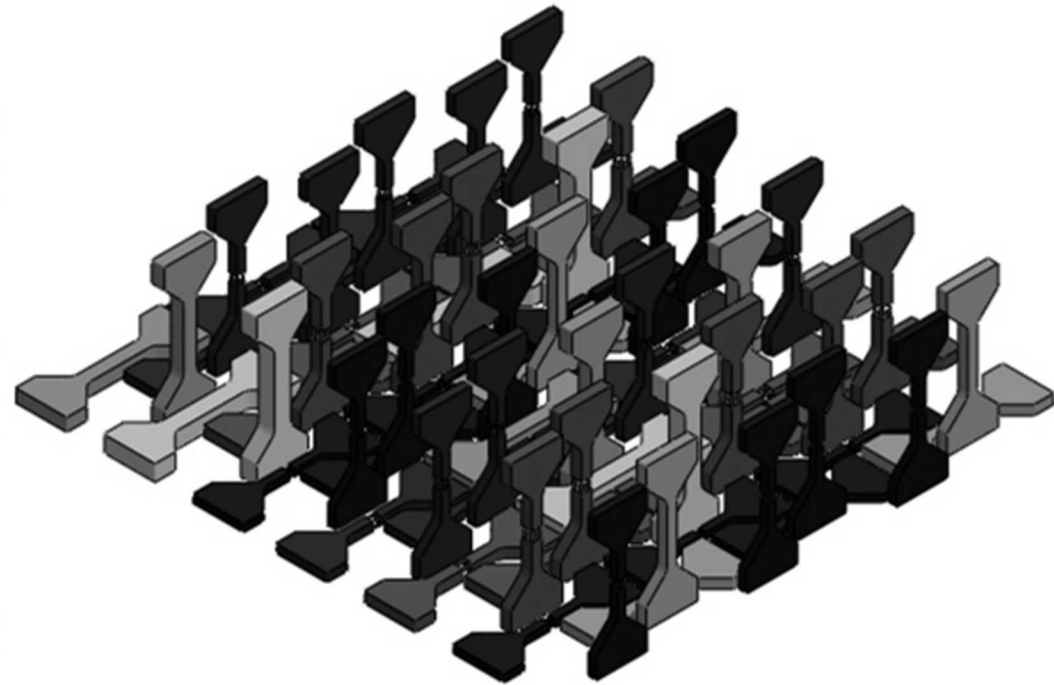
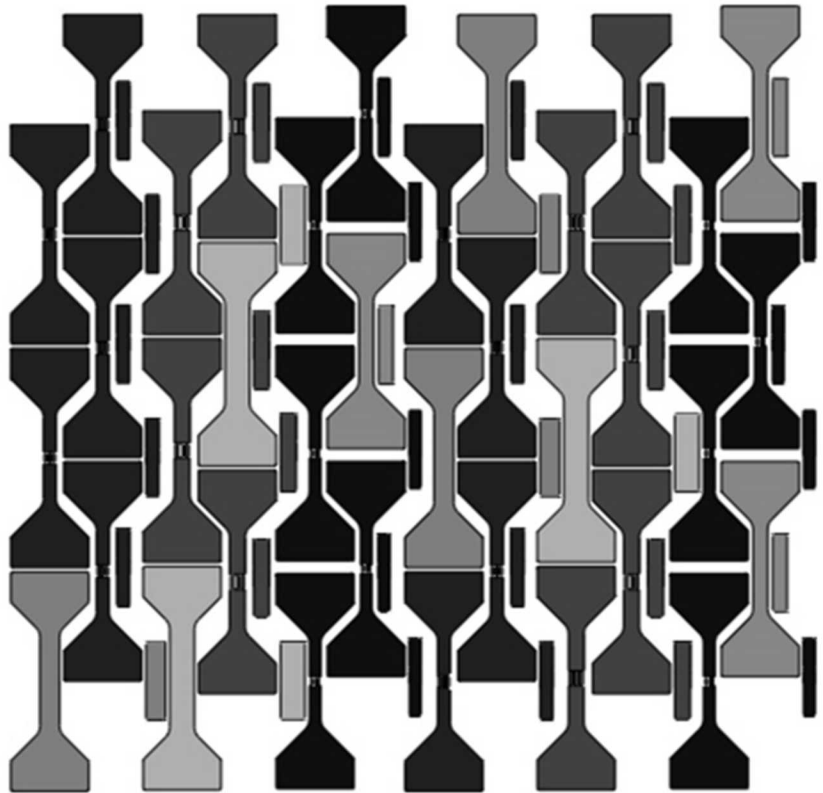


Vertical Strut Builds

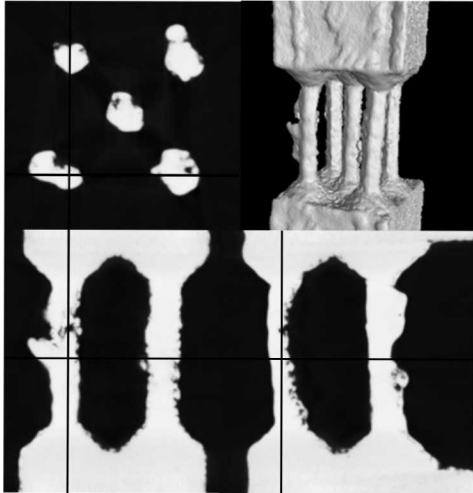
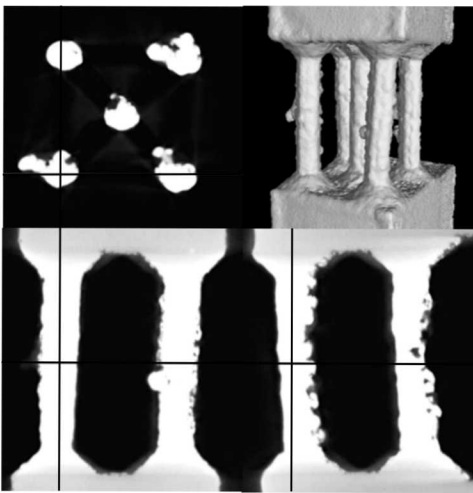
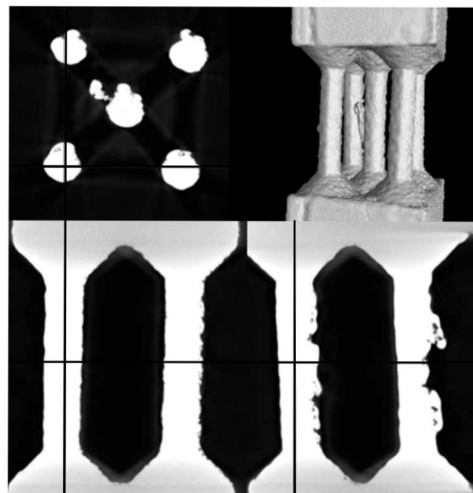
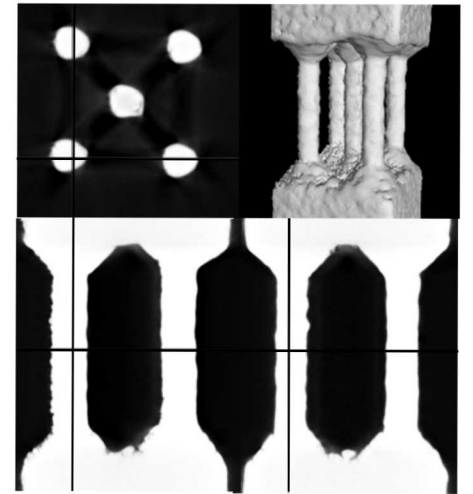
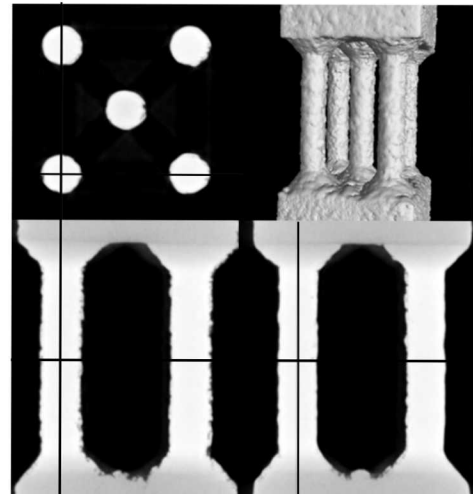
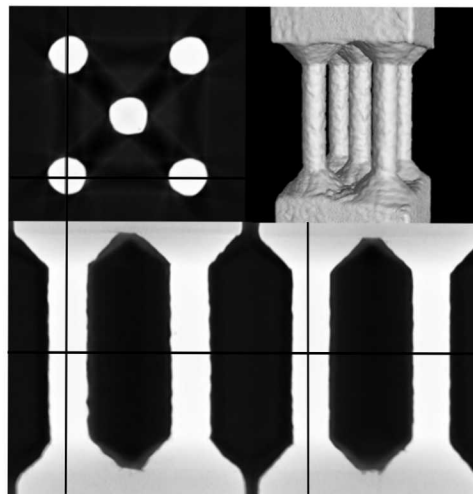
- Spacing based on the octet truss design
- Horizontal and vertical copies
- Three different sizes (representing 3, 4, and 5 mm unit cells)



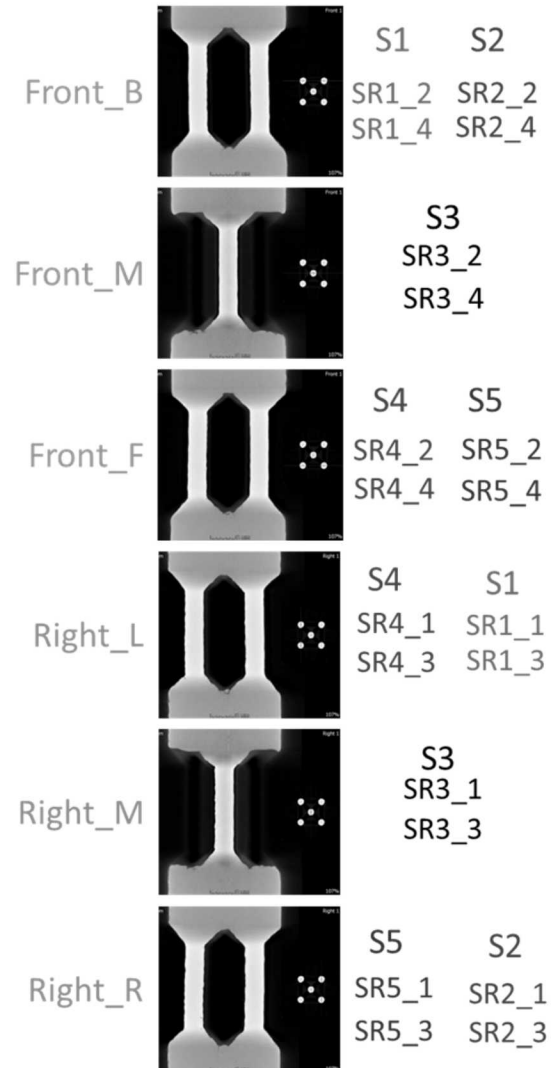
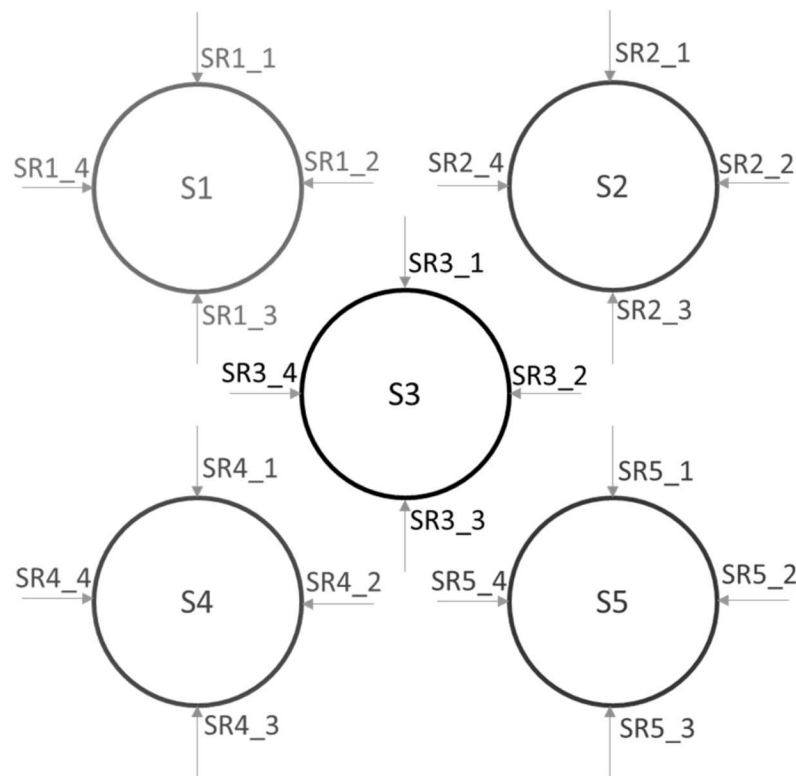
Build Layout



CT Results-Configuration Comparison

| | 0.50 mm Strut | 0.65 mm Strut | 0.82 mm Strut |
|------------|--|---|--|
| Horizontal |  |  |  |
| Vertical |  |  |  |

Roughness Measurements

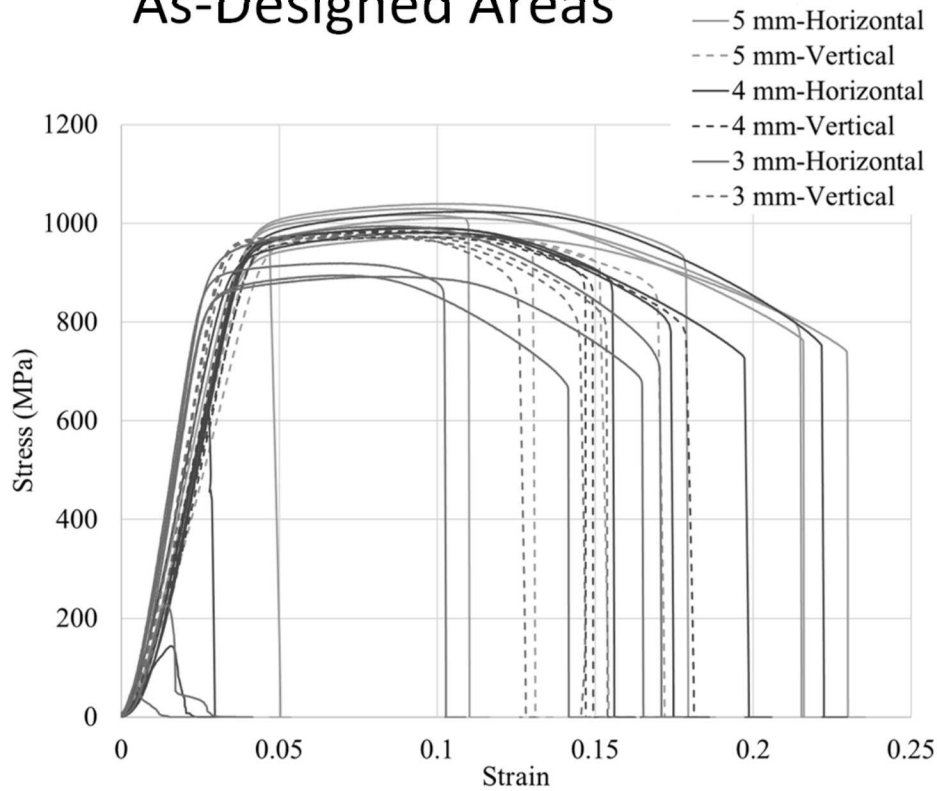




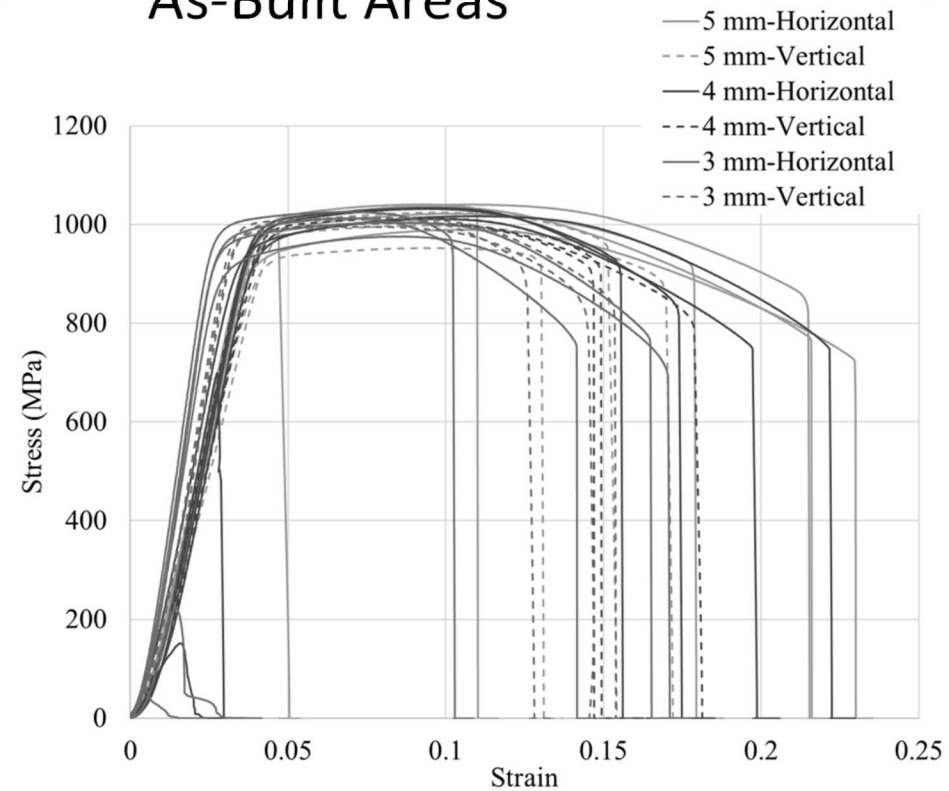
DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION SOLID BARS

Stress-Strain

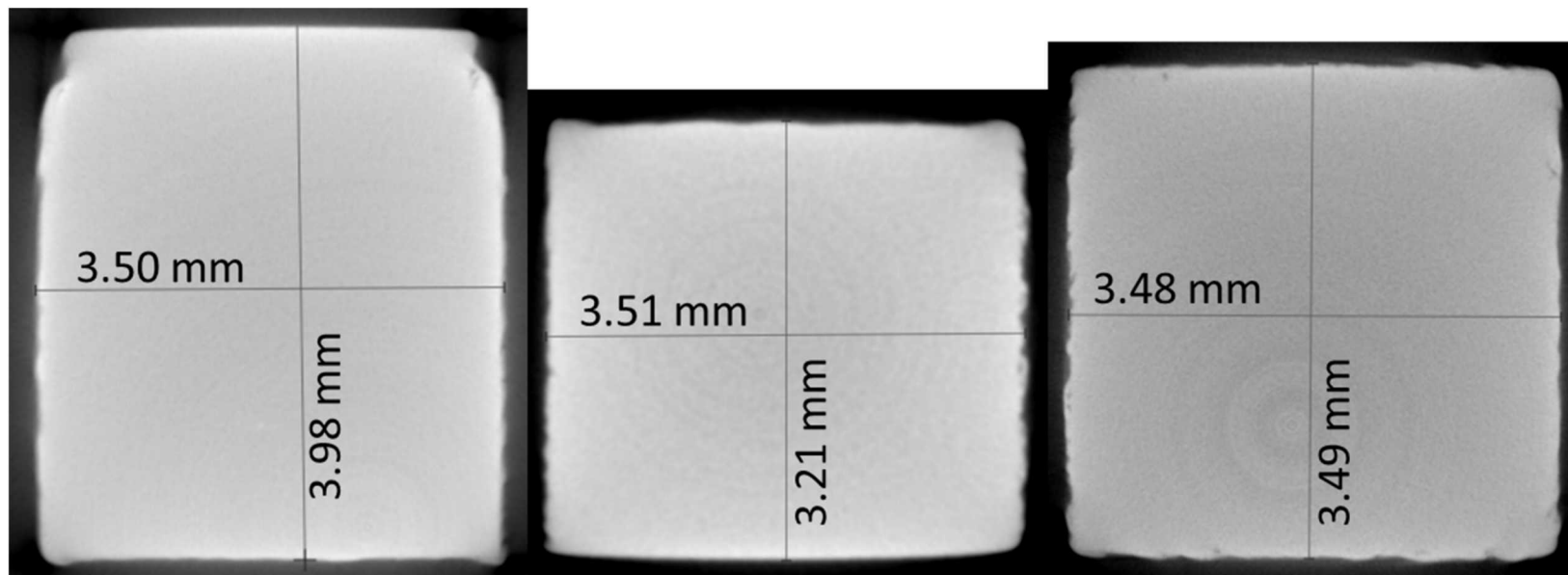
As-Designed Areas



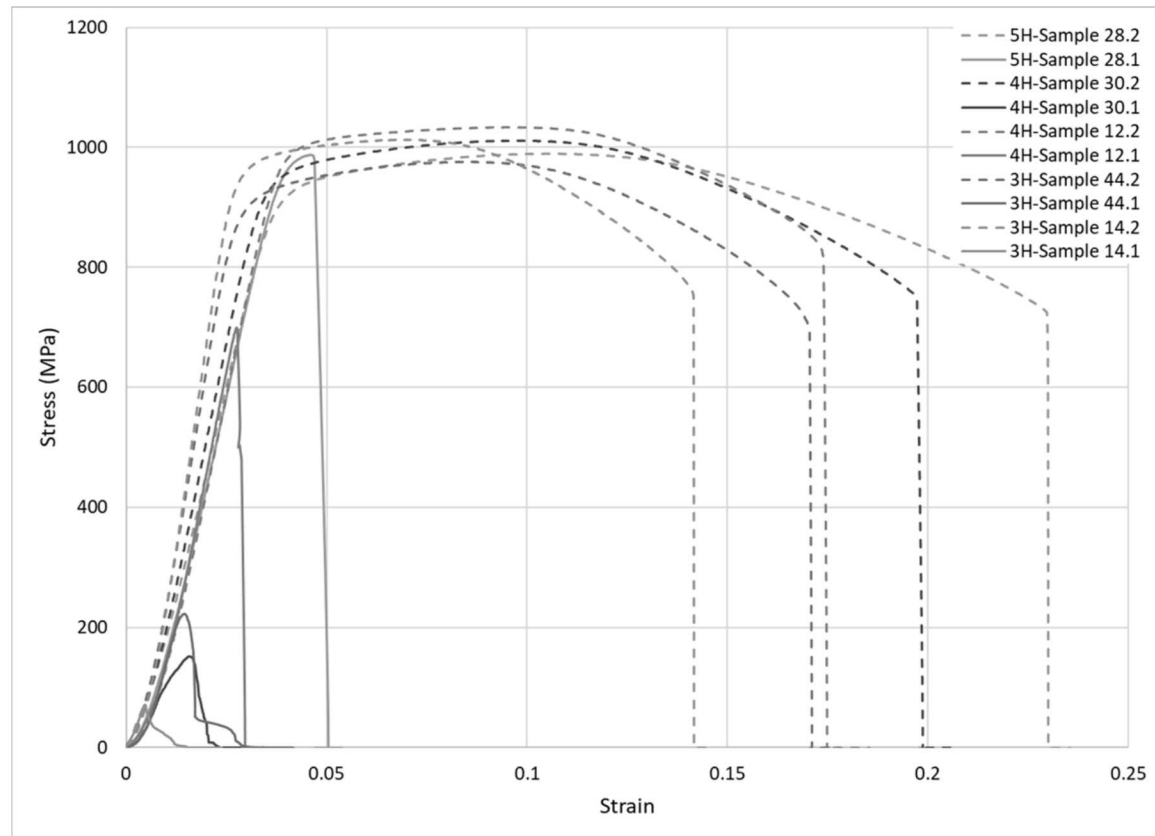
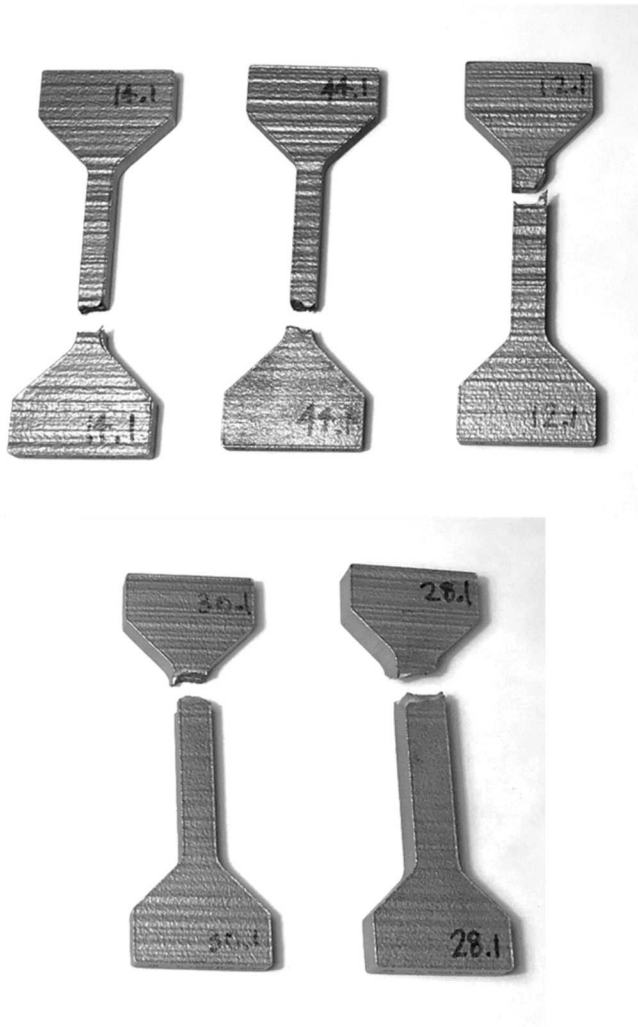
As-Built Areas



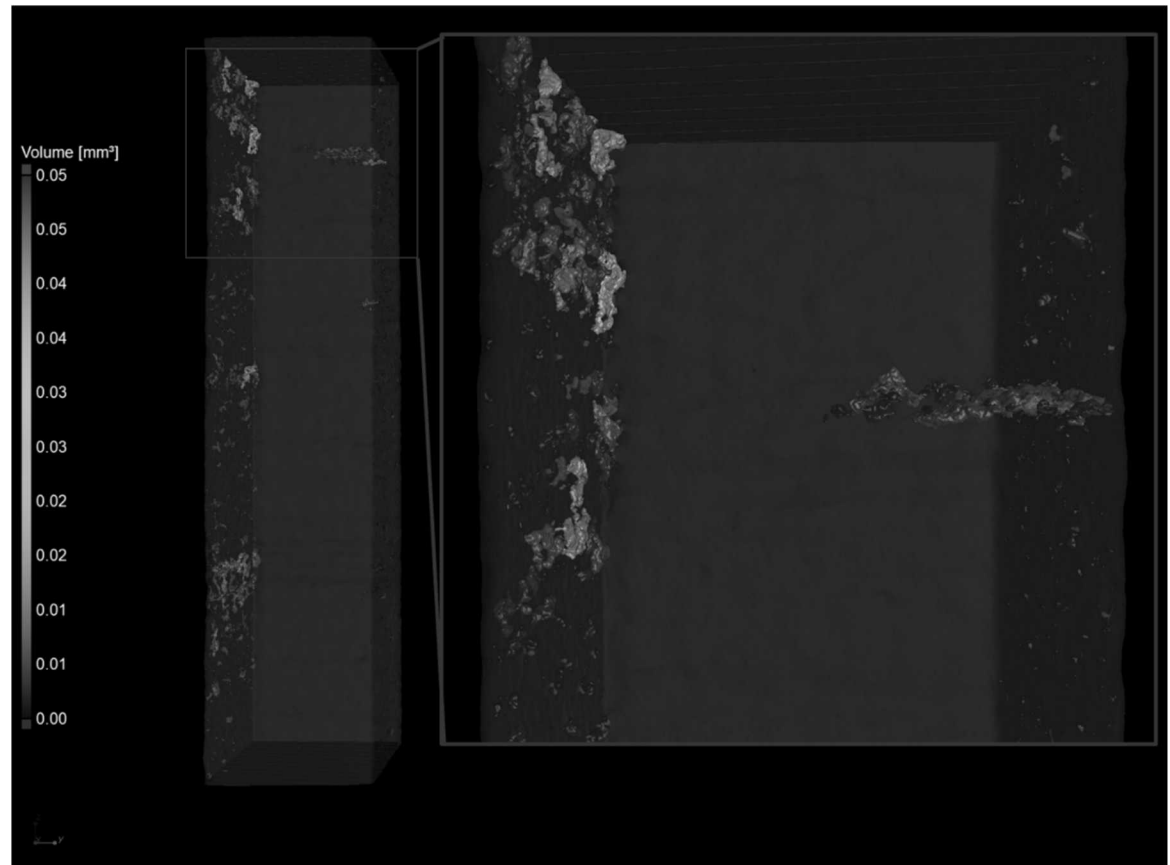
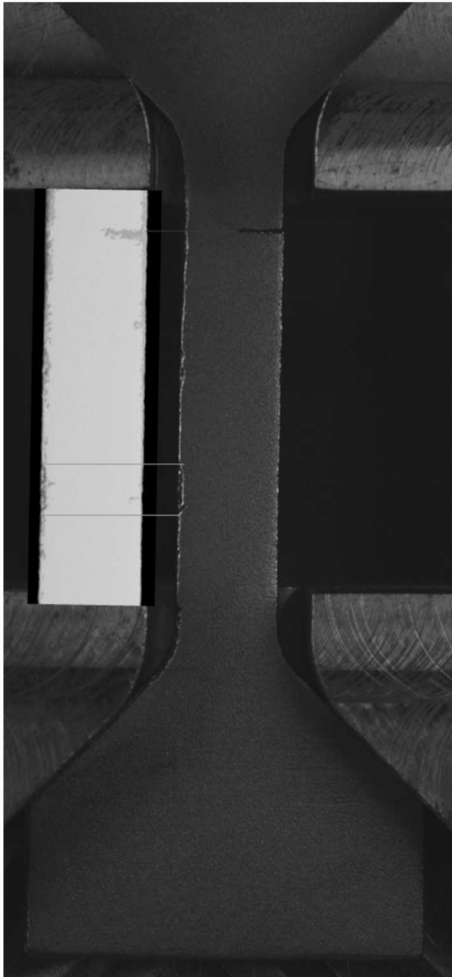
Why Designed Area Adds Variation



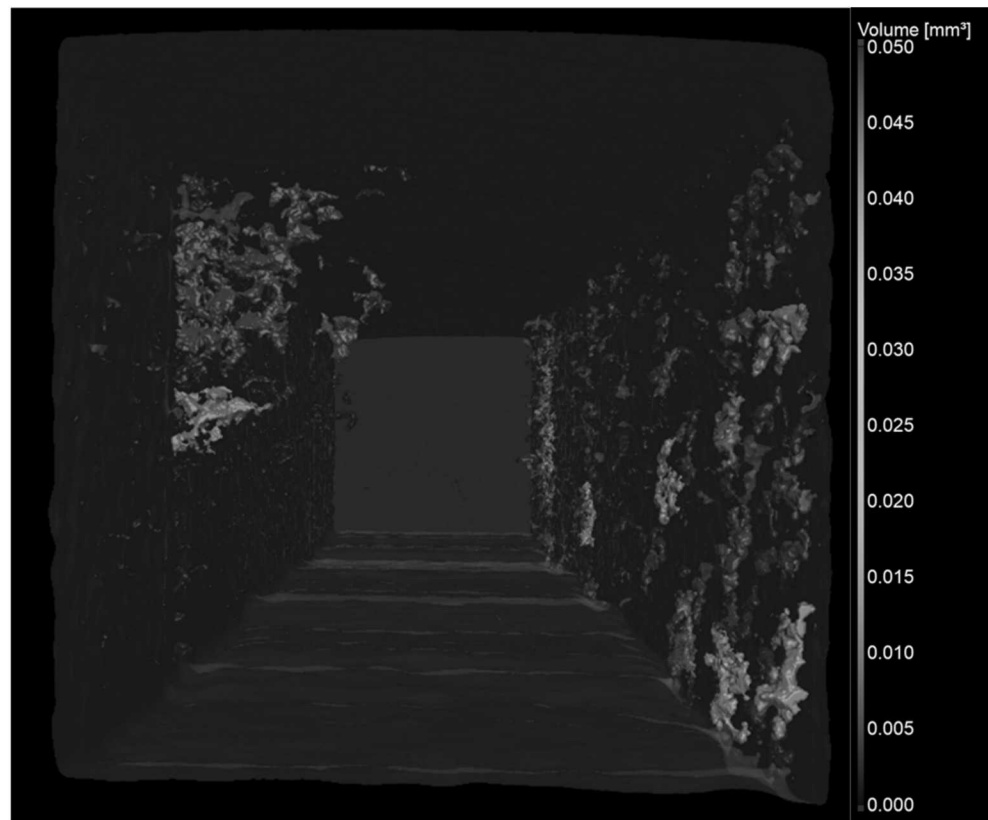
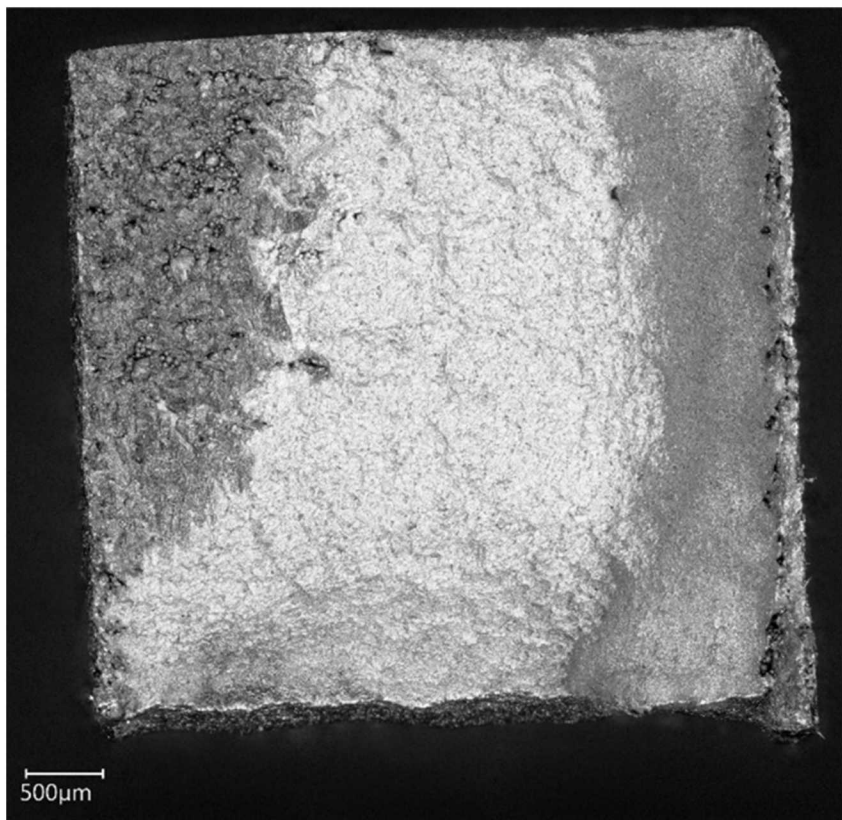
Brittle/Low-Ductility Samples



Porosity in Sample 12.1 (4 mm, Horizontal)



Porosity Impact

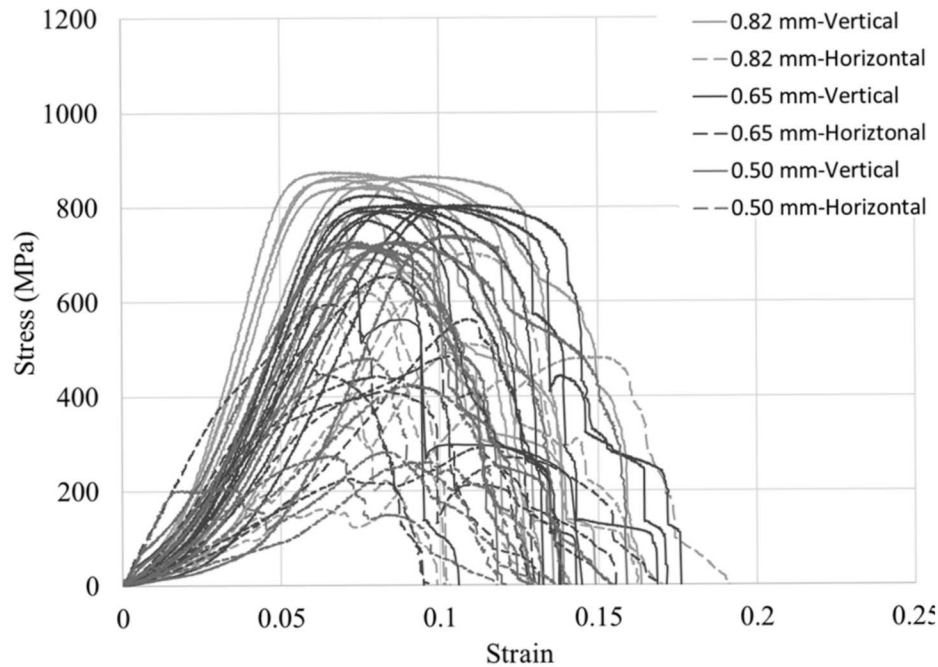




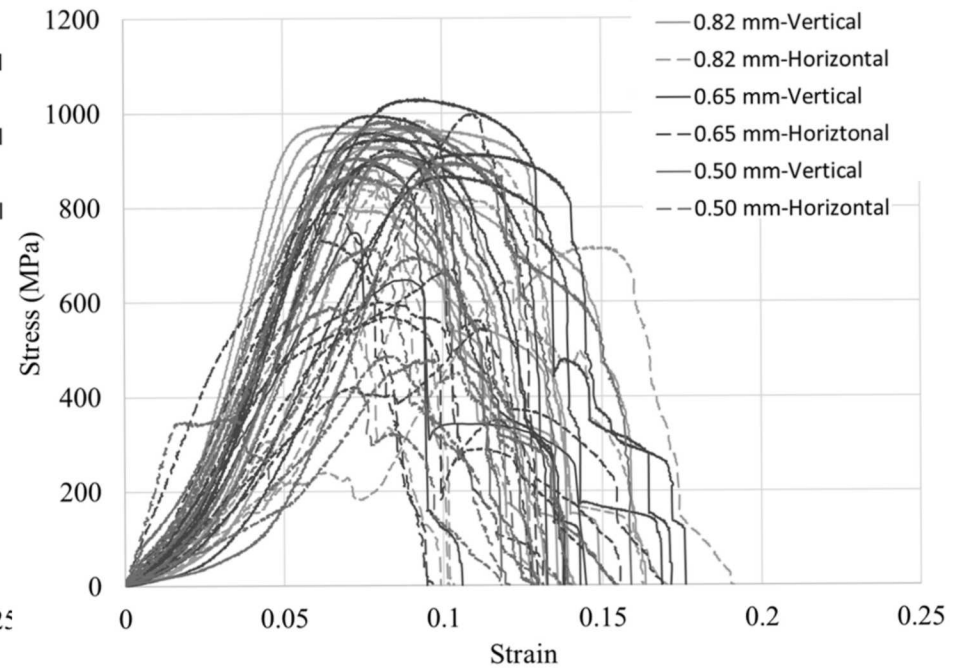
DESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION STRUT BARS

Stress-Strain

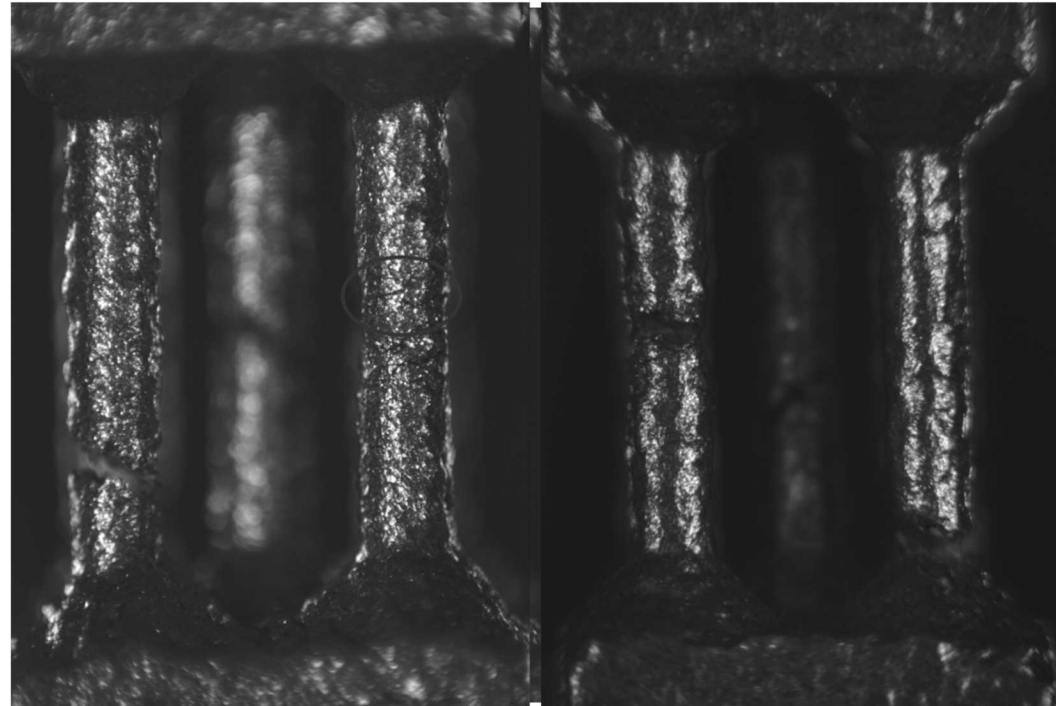
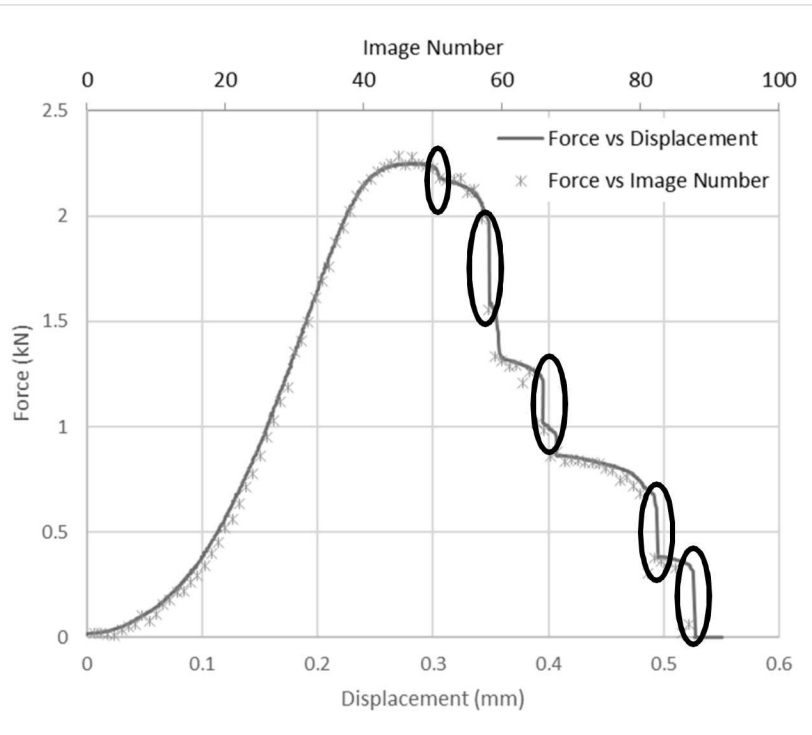
As-Designed Areas



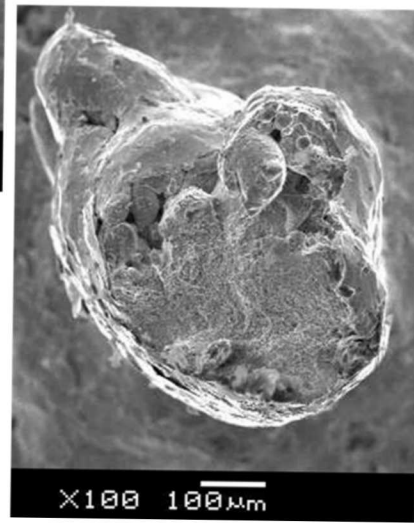
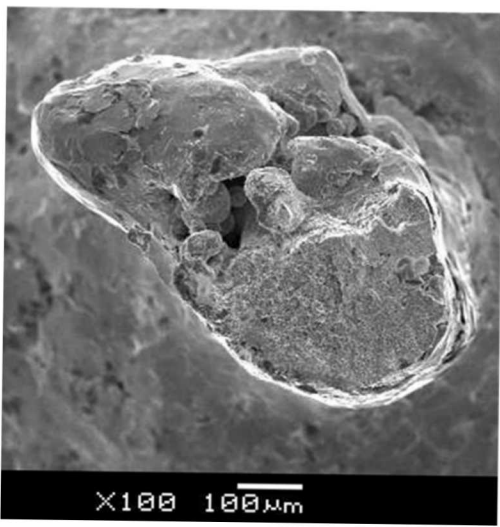
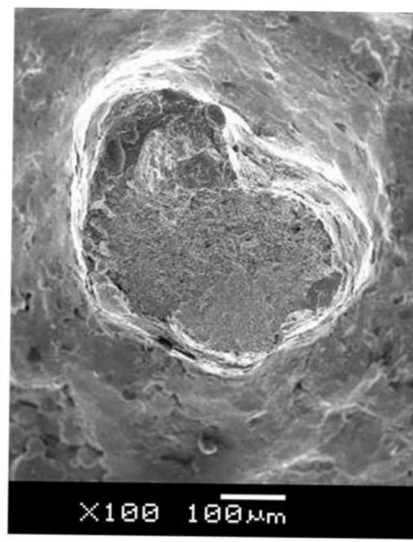
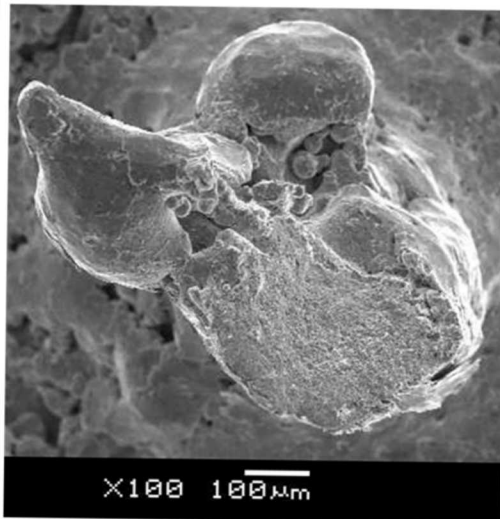
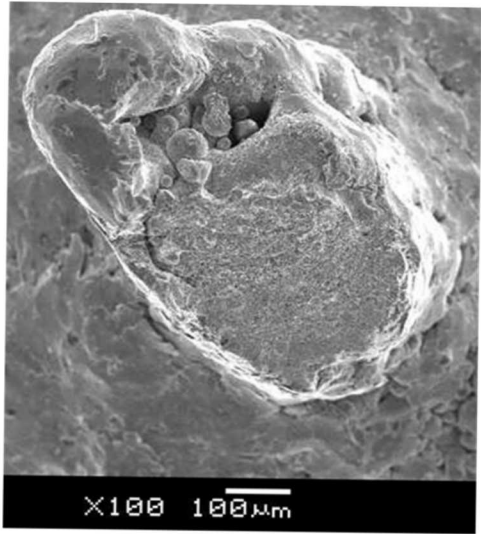
As-Built Areas



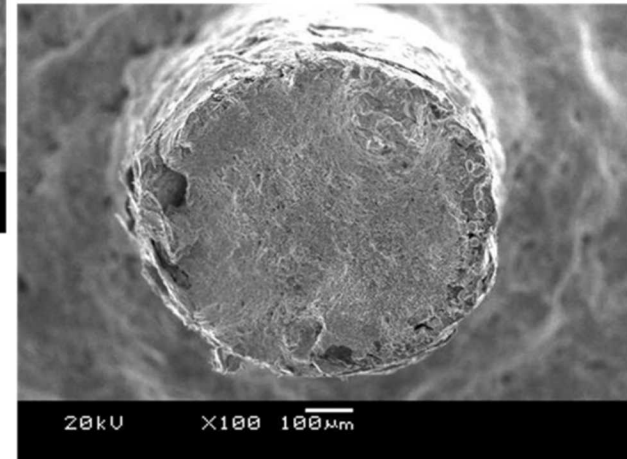
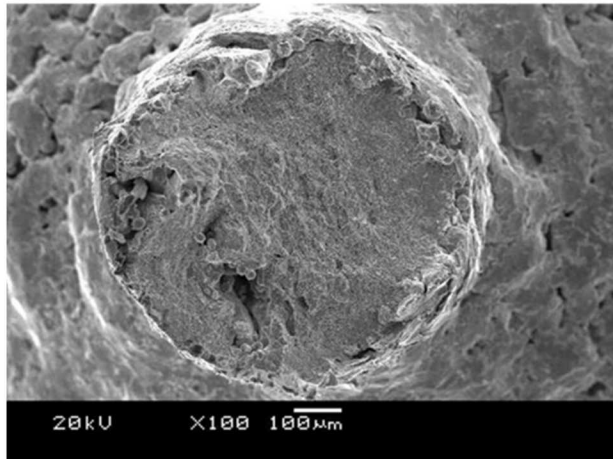
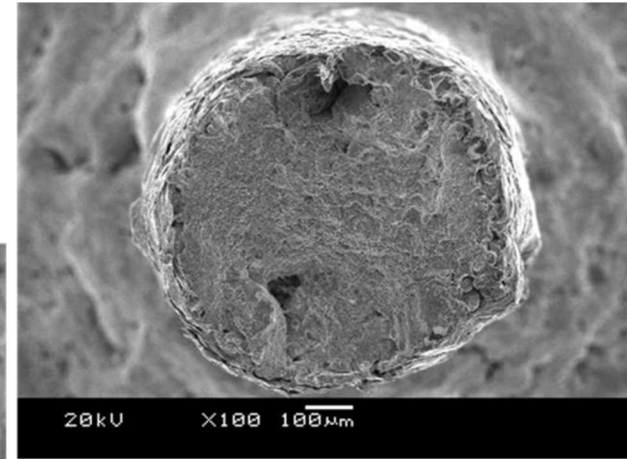
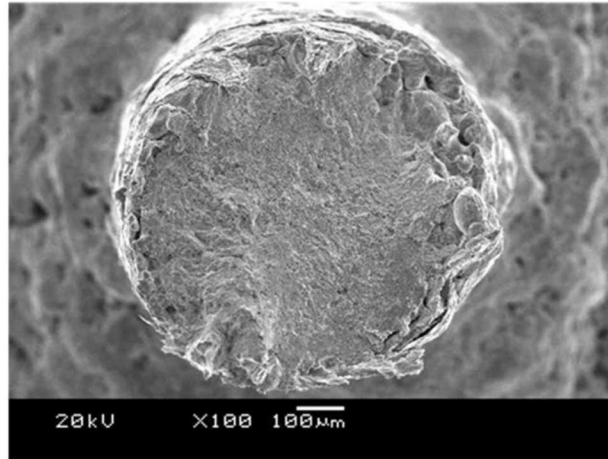
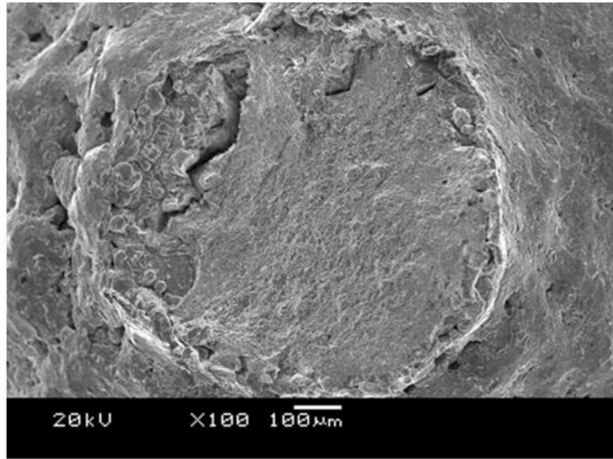
Crack Propagation Through Sample



Fractography-Sample 68 (0.50 mm, Horizontal)



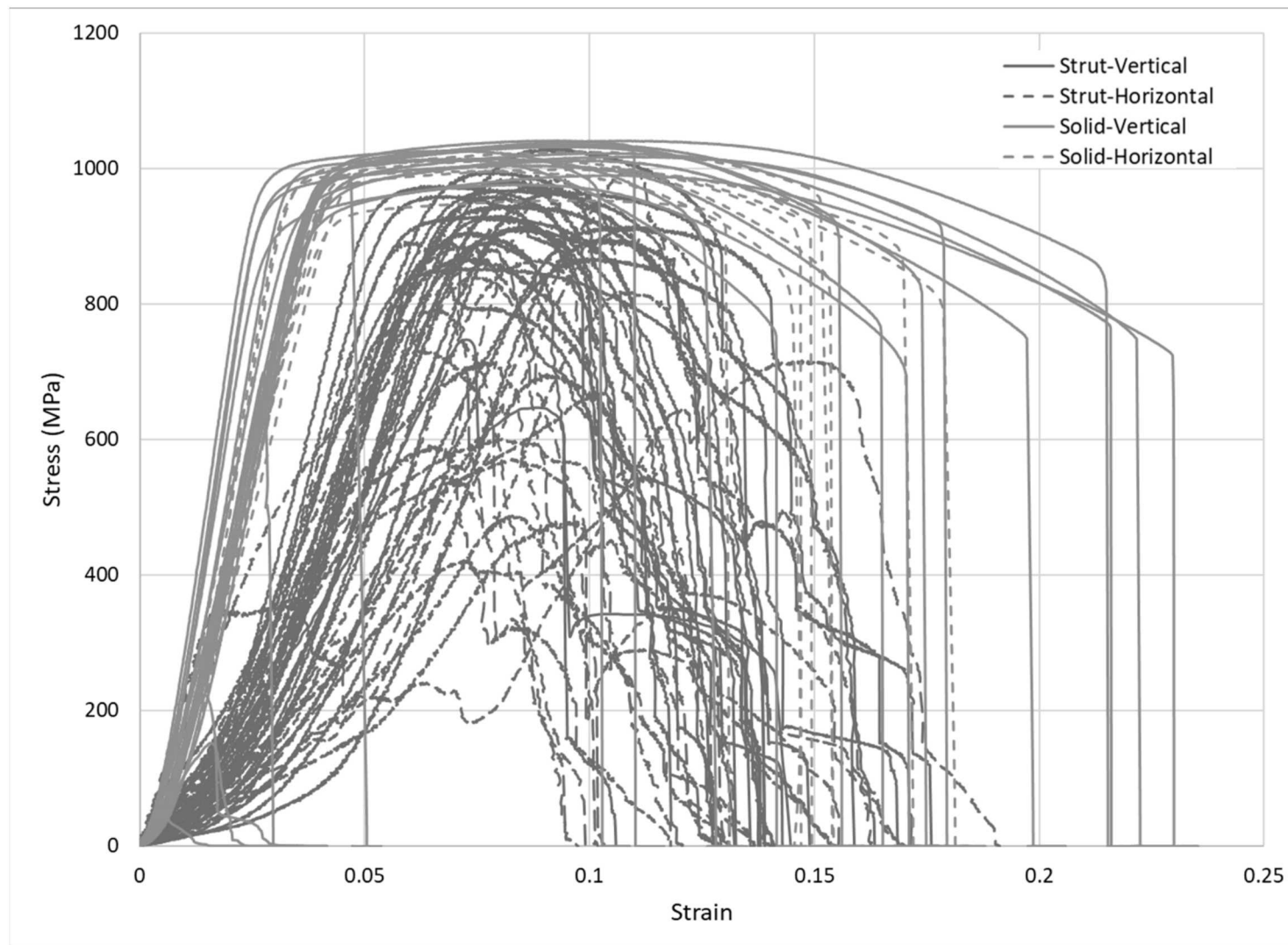
Fractography-Sample 51 (0.82 mm, Vertical)



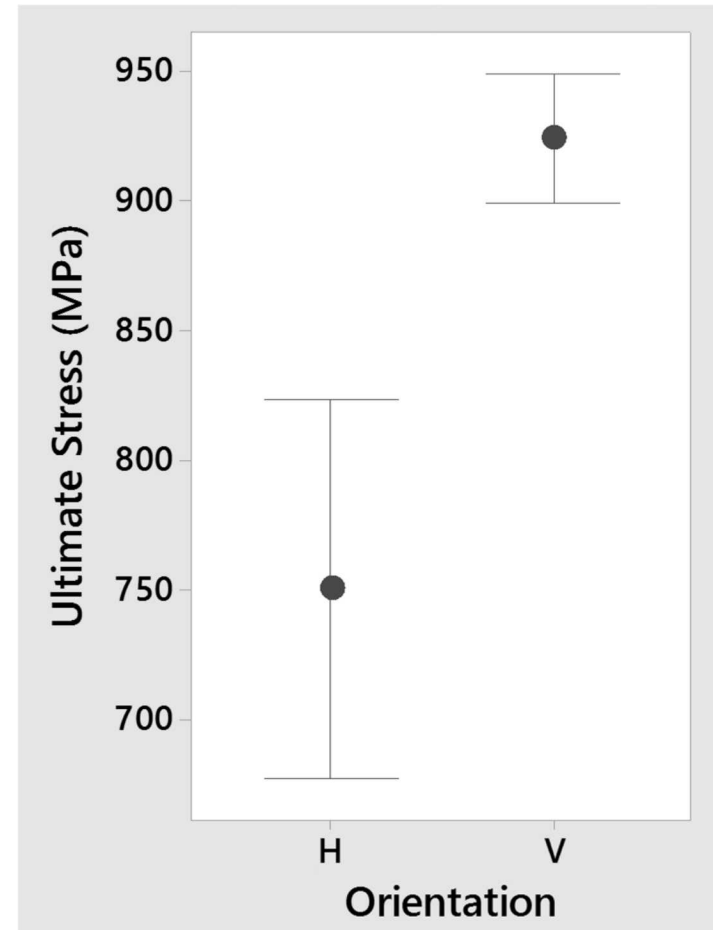
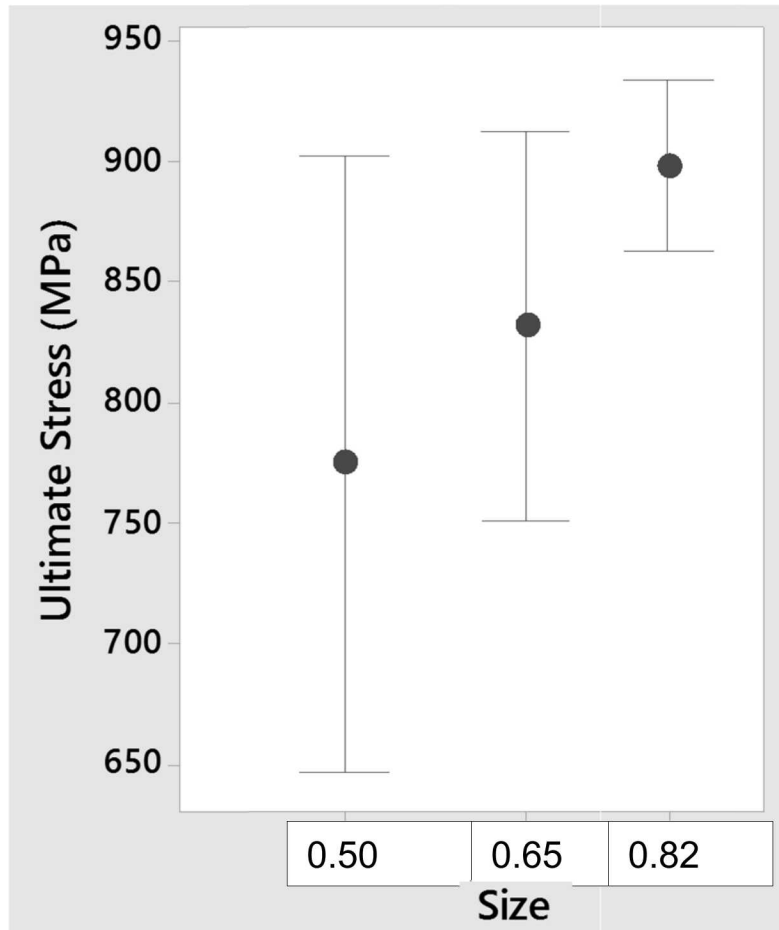


DATA ANALYSIS

Comparison of All Samples

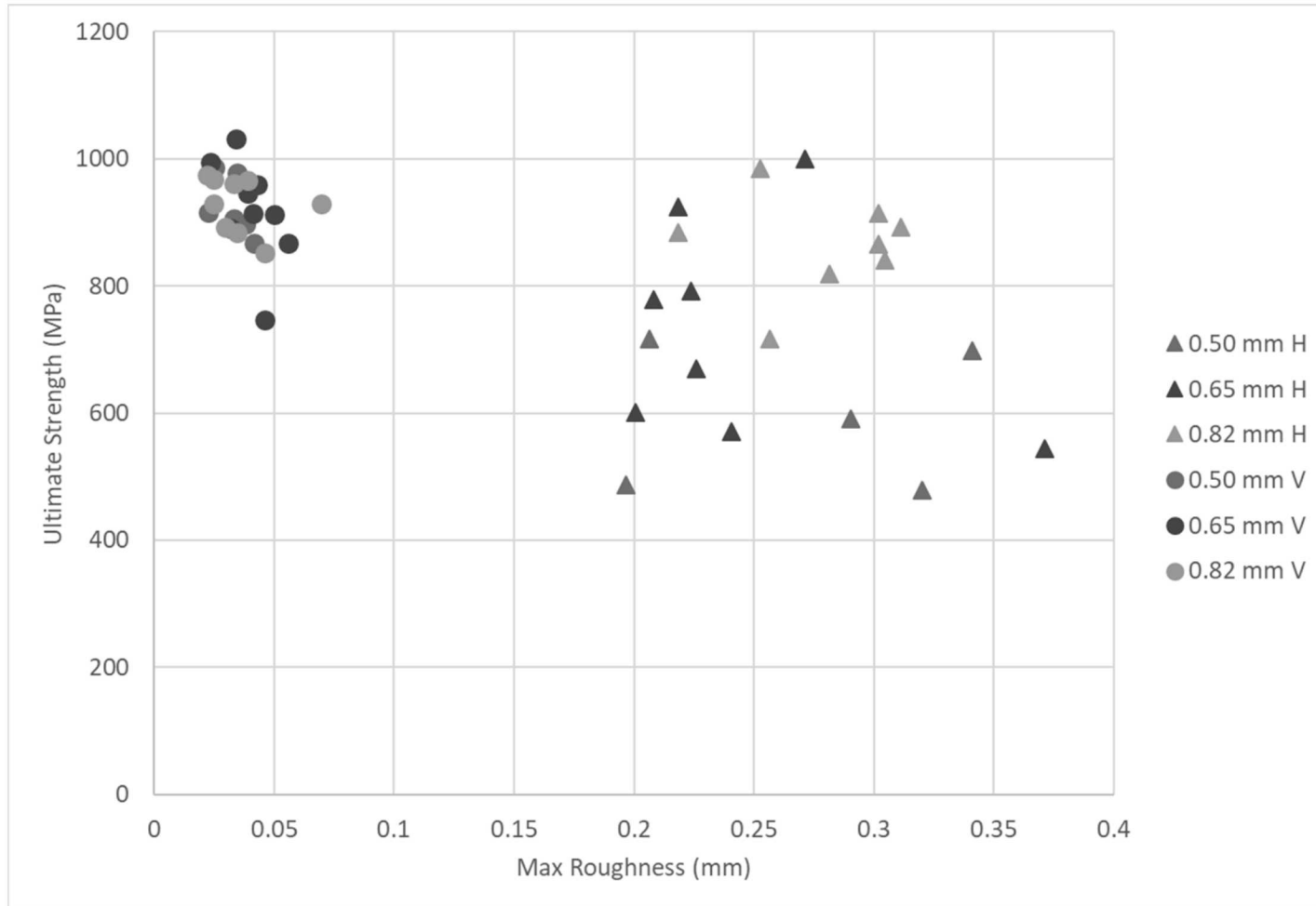


Ultimate Stress of Strut Samples



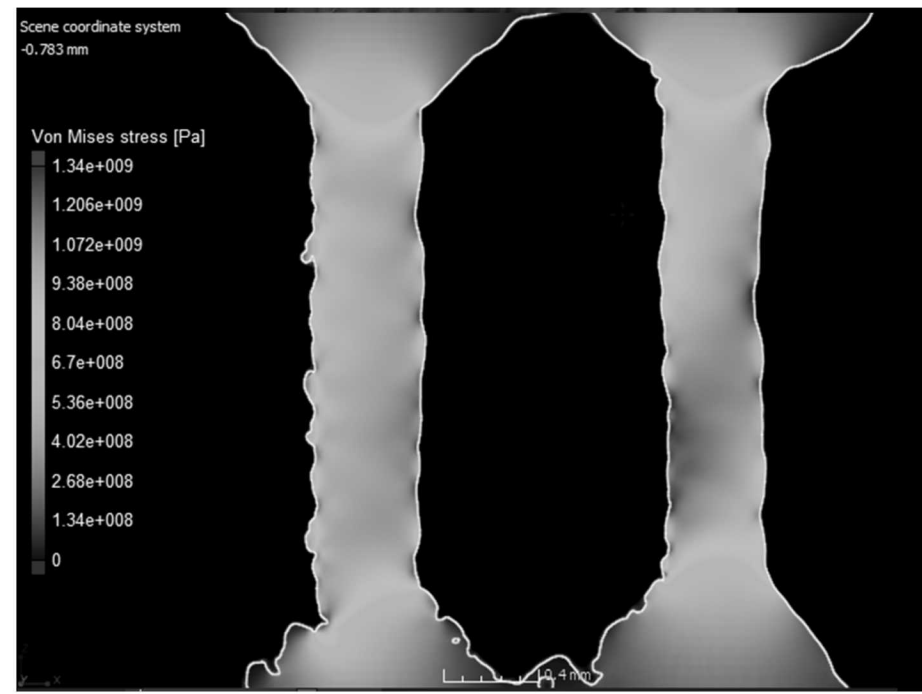
95% Confidence Interval for the Mean

Strut Roughness Compared to Strength



Stress Analysis of CT Data

Sample 32- 0.50 mm, Horizontal Sample 7- 0.50 mm, Horizontal



Conclusions

- The heterogeneity of struts can dominate performance
- Unsupported features have large variation in part geometry and performance
- Surface roughness impacts part performance
- Impacts depend on feature size
- Porosity can have a large impact on part performance
- Parts are generally smaller than designed
- Still much to learn about performance of additive parts

Acknowledgements

- Sandia National Labs
 - Allen Roach
 - Brad Boyce
 - Tommy Woodall
 - David Moore
 - Andrew Lentfer
 - Laura Swiler
 - Elliott Jost
 - John Miers
- Stratasys Direct Manufacturing
 - Ryan Ramon
 - Ashley Chipman
- Dr. Taleff



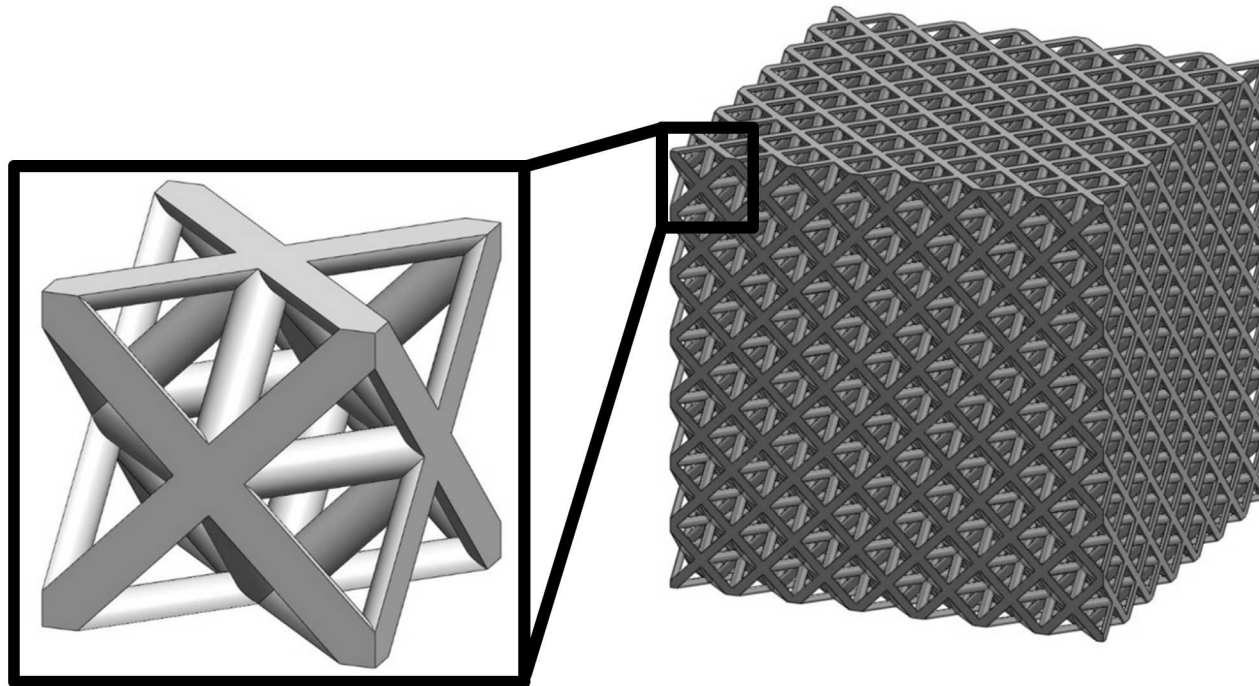
THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?



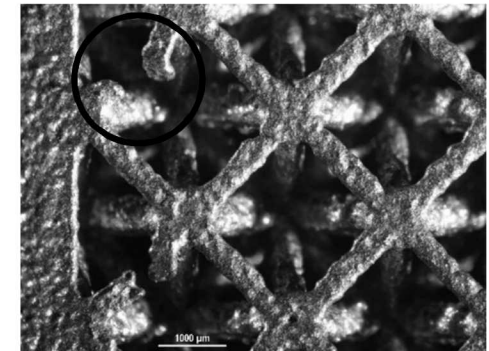
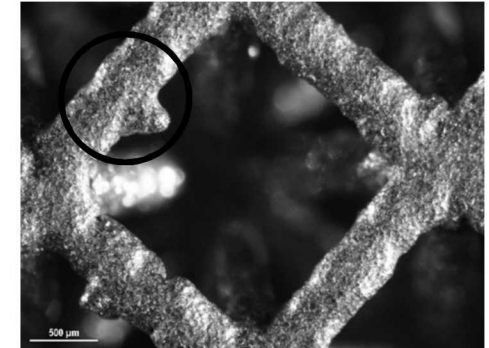
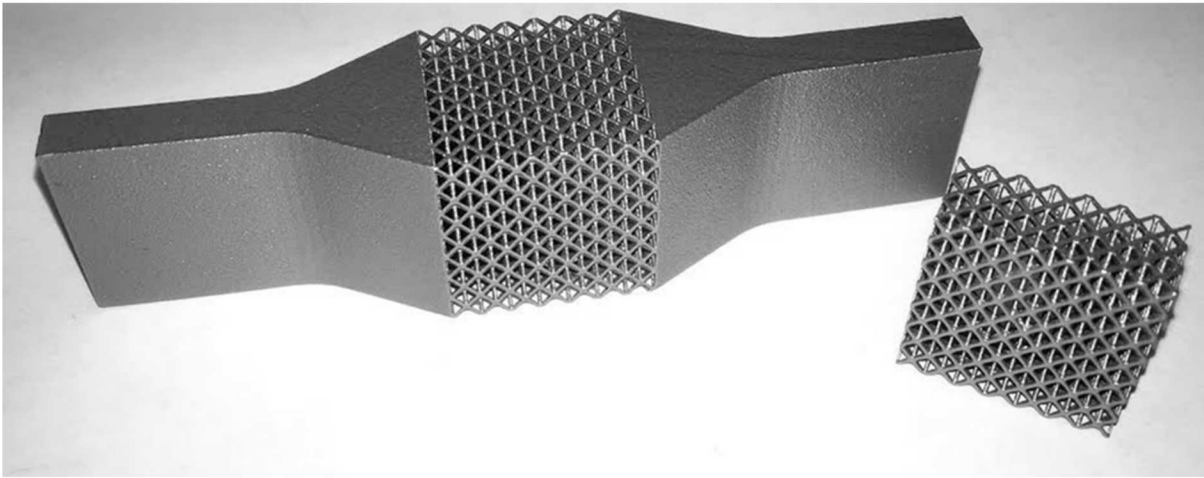
BACKUP SLIDES

Octet Truss Lattice



- Lattice structures offer favorable tradeoffs between strength and weight
- Structurally efficient due to nodal connectivity

Initial Test Parts

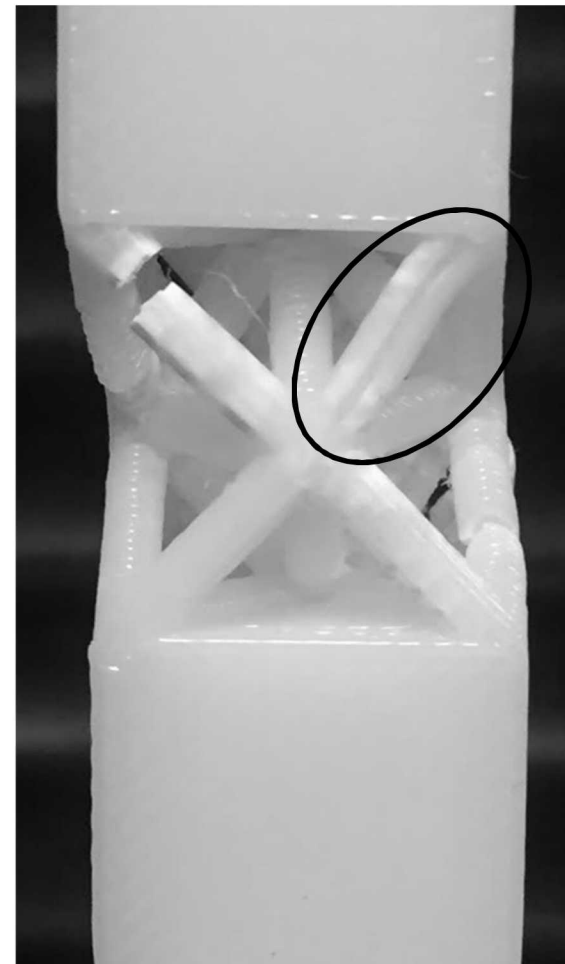
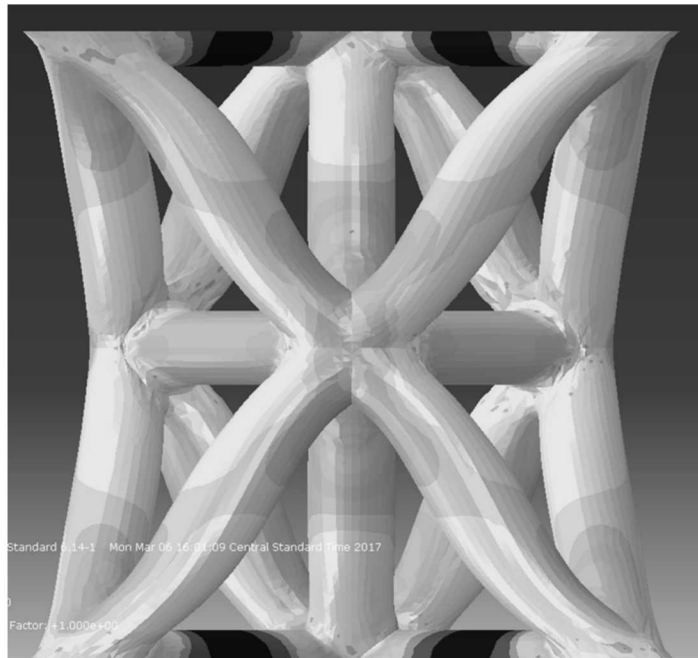


- Small amount of powder remained in the bar
 - Removed with a needle
- Struts were not completely round
- A few struts were missing

Deformation Studies

Plastic Test

Abaqus Simulation





Build Process

1. Direct Metal Laser Sinter the parts

17-4 PH stainless steel powder on an EOS M270 with 20 micron layers

2. Heat Treatment

Austenitizing by heating (solutionizing) to 1900°F for an hour, then air/oil cool

3. Part Removal

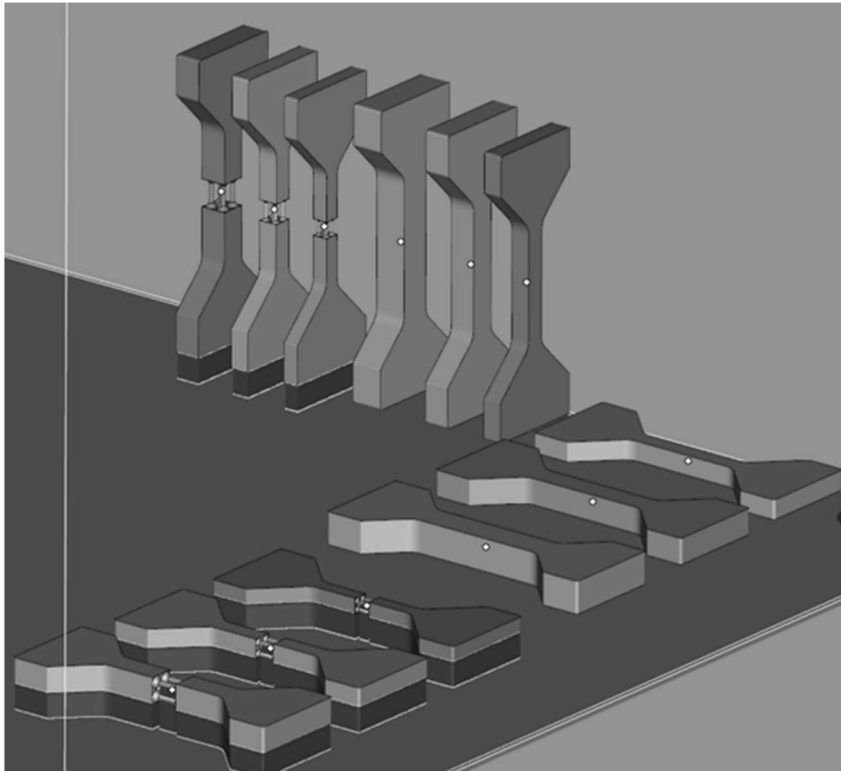
4. Hot Isostatic Pressing

2125±25 °F x 240±60 min x 14.75±0.25 ksi

5. Heat Treatment

Austenitizing by heating (solutionizing) to 1900°F for an hour, then air/oil cool, and then complete the H1150 heat treatment.

Learning About Manufacturability



Rebuild Results



Unfortunately, horizontal bars were broken during removal from the build platform.

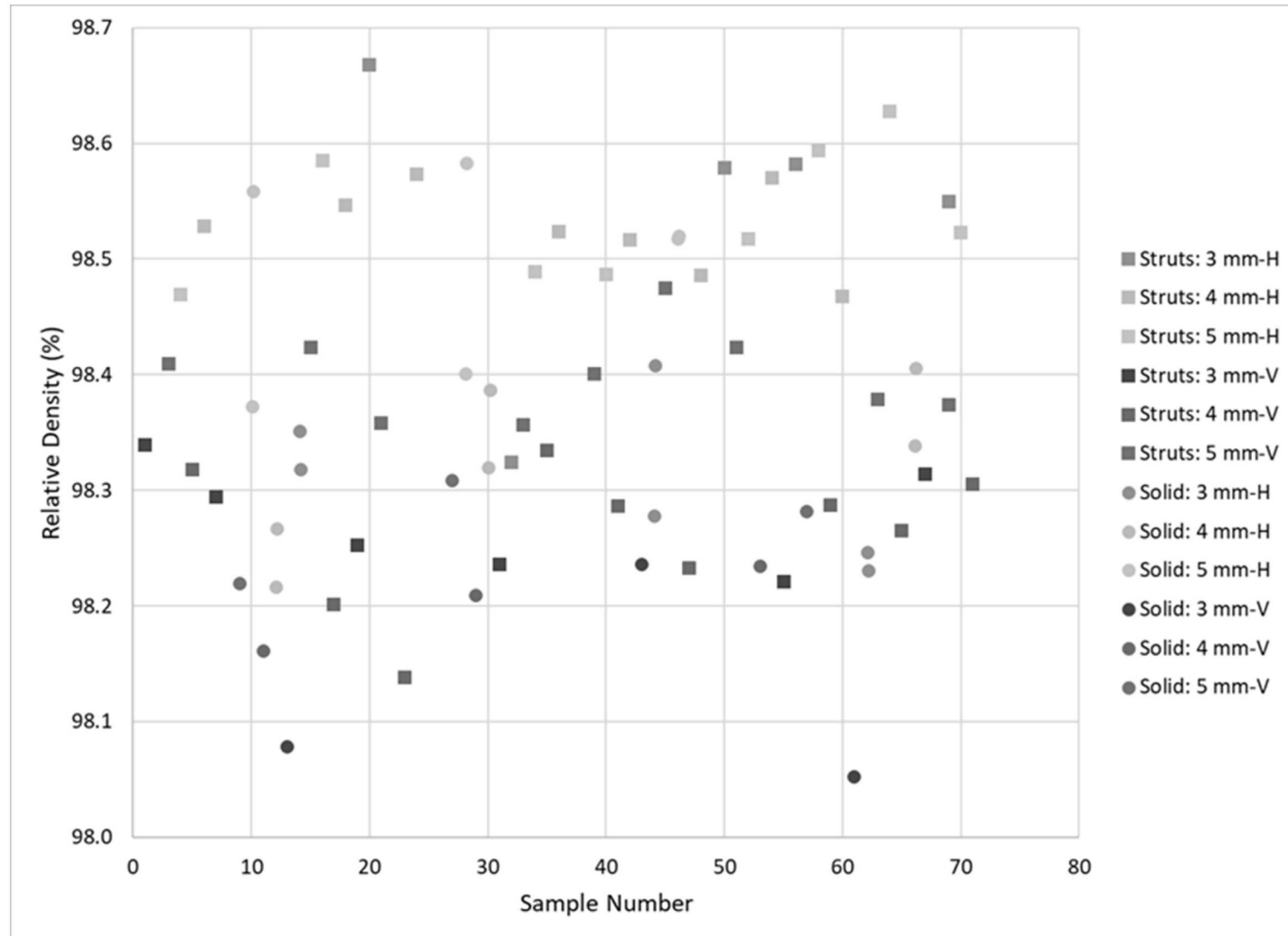
Geometric Characterization

The screenshot displays a software interface for geometric characterization. The main window shows a circular image of a part with various geometric features and measurement lines. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Measure, VirtualFigure, Insert, Settings, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, navigation, and measurement. The right-hand panel contains a 'Multi Measurement Mode' section with a 'To Main Menu' button, a 'Measurement Setting Data' section with a dropdown menu set to 'Dressler_Strut_5', and input fields for 'Lot Number', 'Serial Counter' (0001), and 'Name'. Below this is a 'Measurement settings data thumbnail images' section showing a smaller version of the main image. At the bottom of the right panel are buttons for 'Measure', 'Playing', 'Delete Result', 'Print', and 'Save Report'.

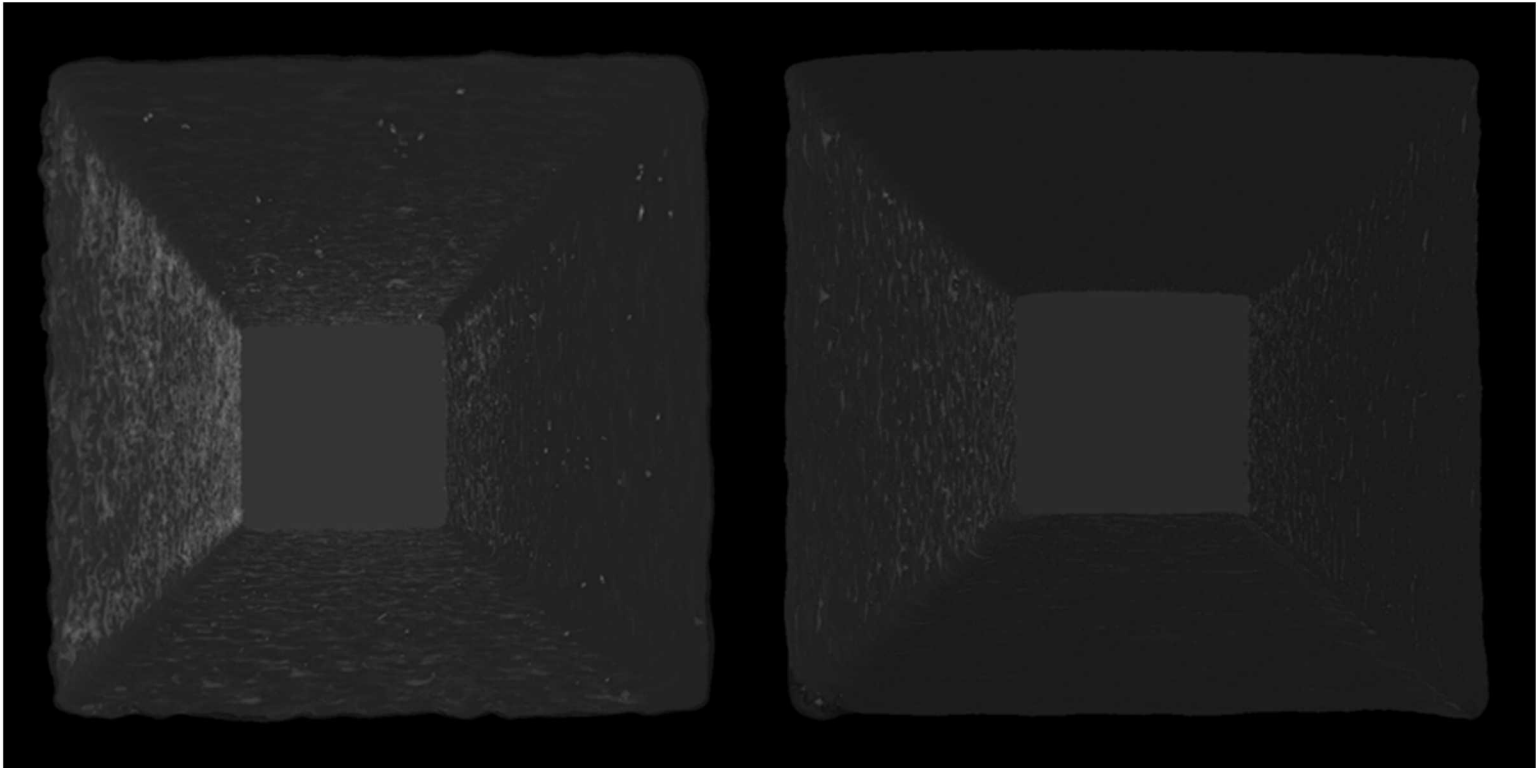
The main image shows a circular part with several measurement lines and labels:

- [1] ANGLE001
- [2] ANGLE002
- [3] LN-LN001
- [4] LN-LN002
- [5] LN-LN003
- [6] PT-PT001 [DIST]
- [7] ANGLE003
- [8] LN-LN004
- [9] LN-LN005
- [10] LN-LN006

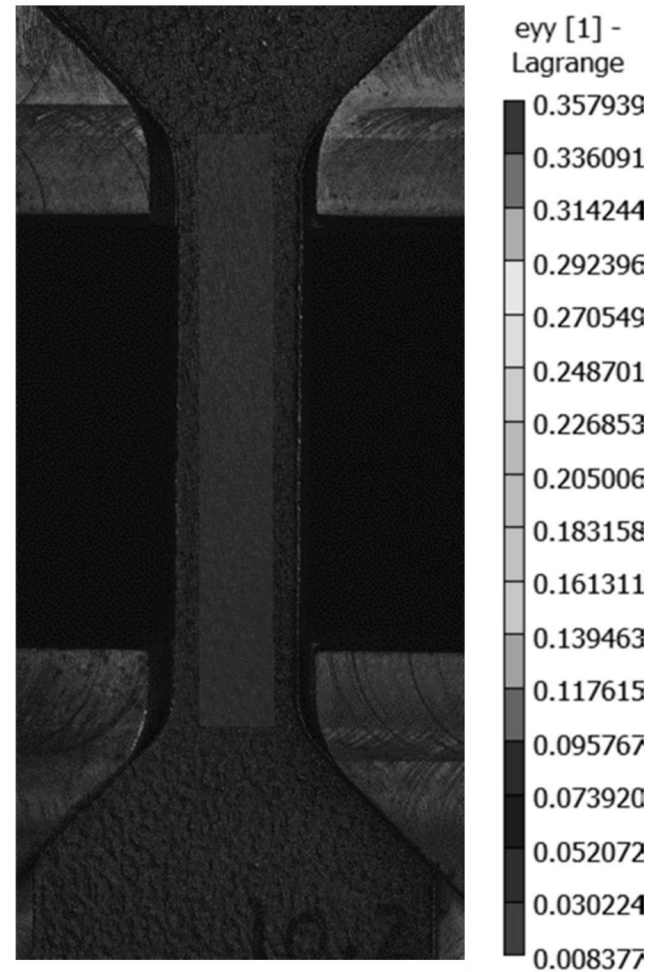
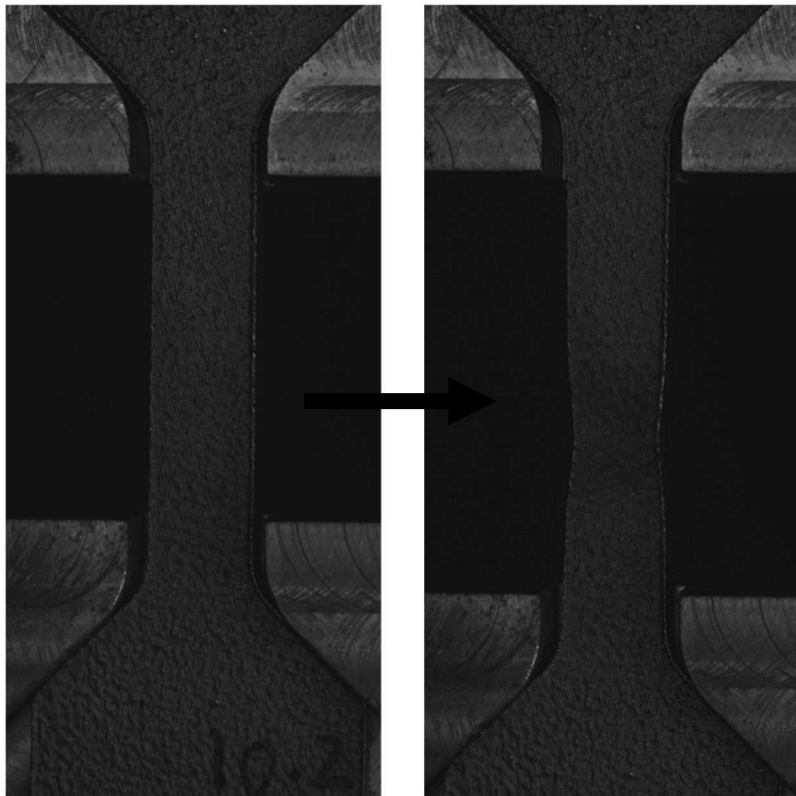
Density Measurements



Porosity Analysis



Strain through Digital Image Correlation



Test Setup

Data Acquisition: 15 Hz

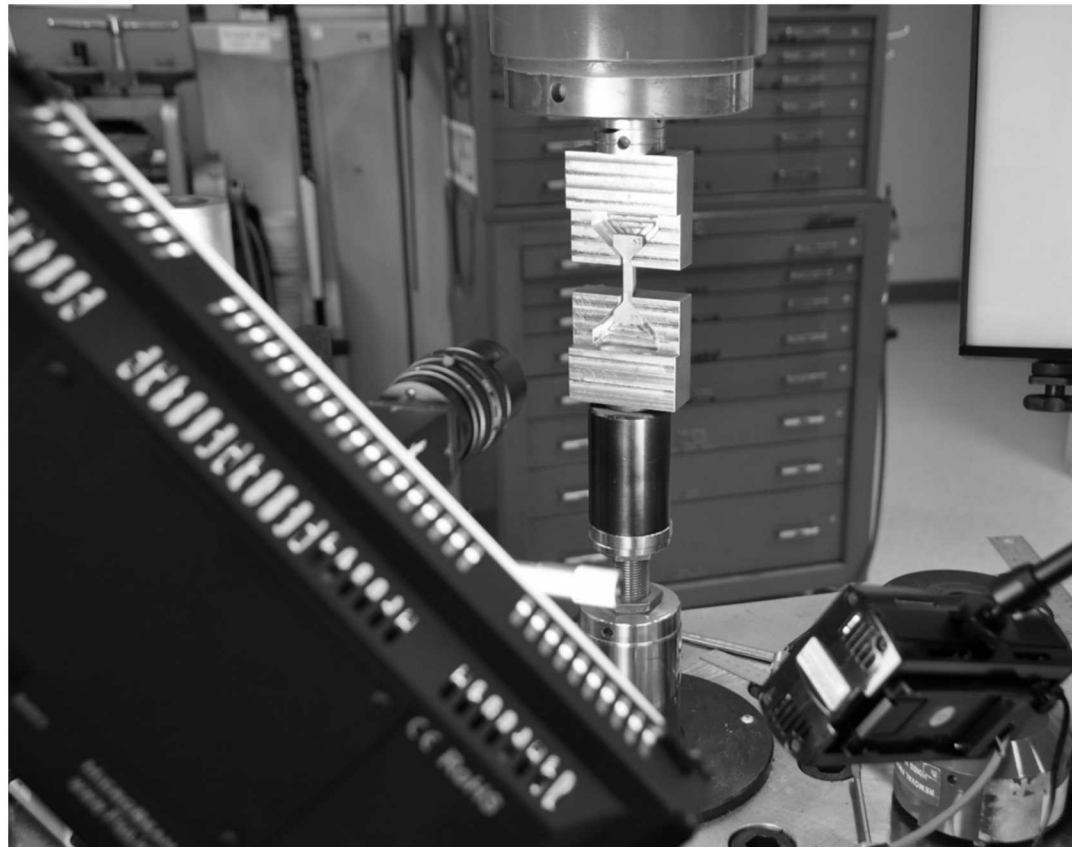
Image Acquisition: Varied

Actuator Rate:

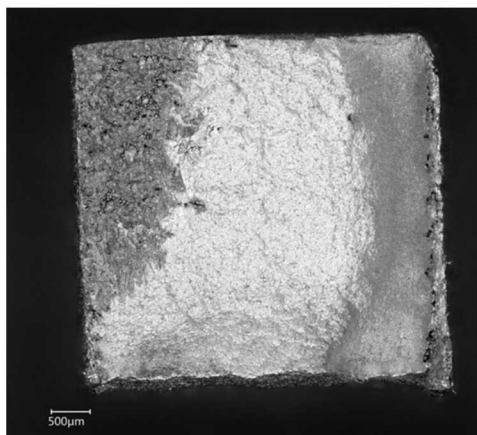
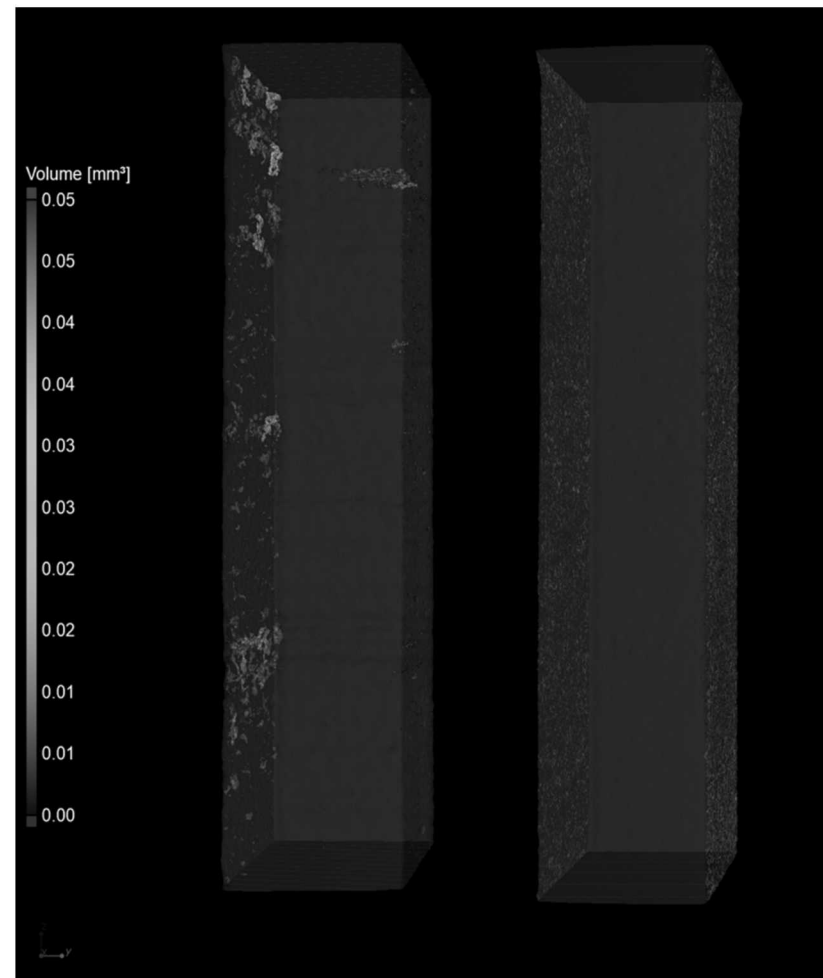
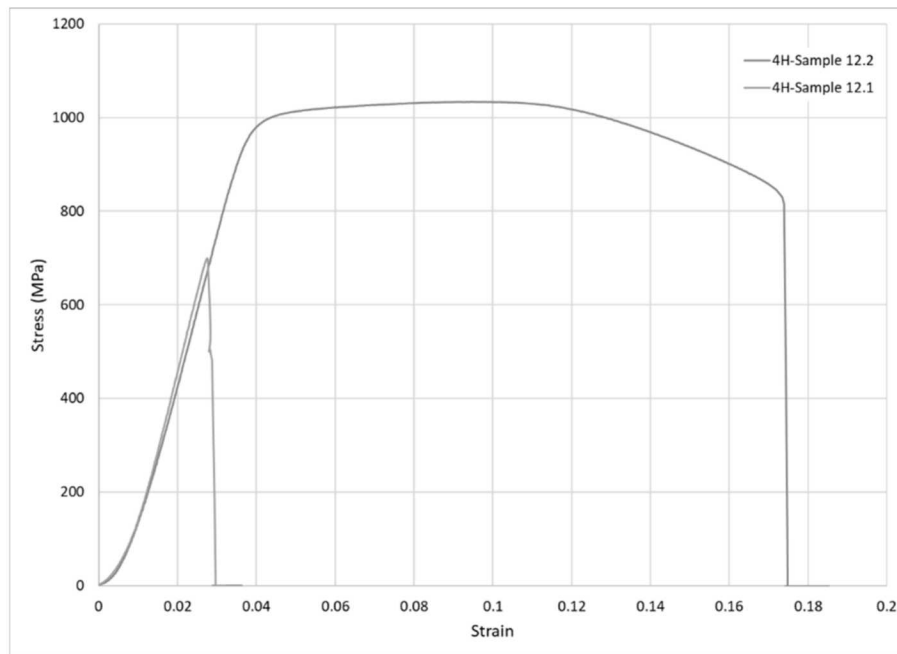
3 mm- 1.9 mm/min

4 mm- 2 mm/min

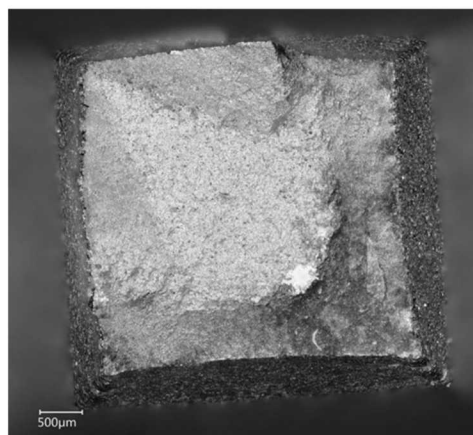
5 mm- 2.1 mm/min



Sample 12.1 Versus 12.2 (4 mm)



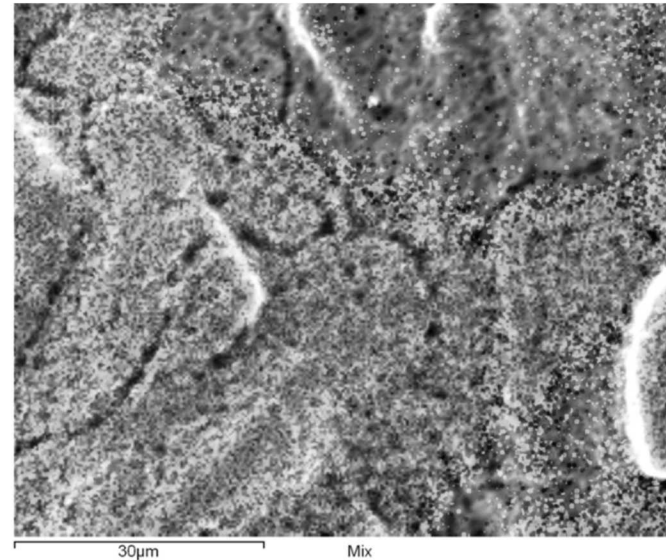
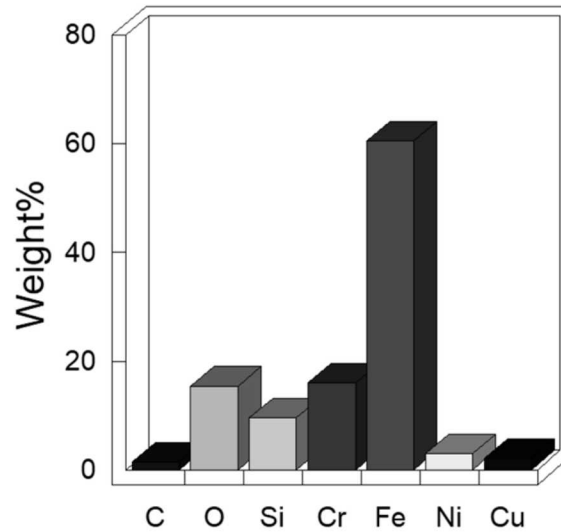
Sample 12.1



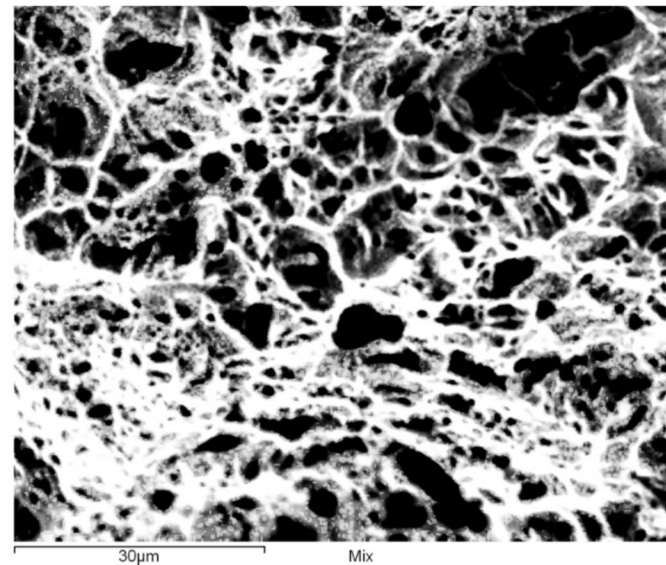
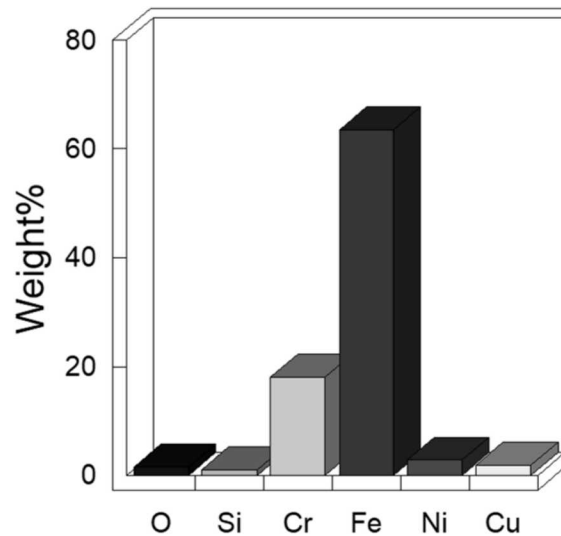
Sample 12.2

Sample 14.1 Versus 14.2 (3 mm)

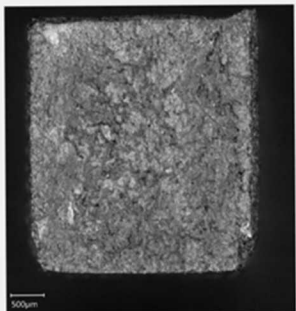
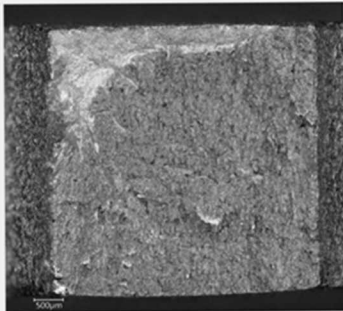
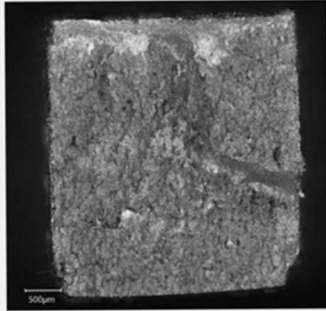
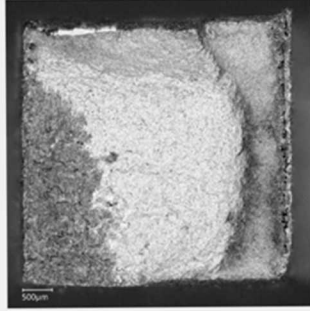
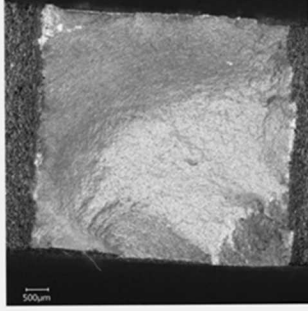
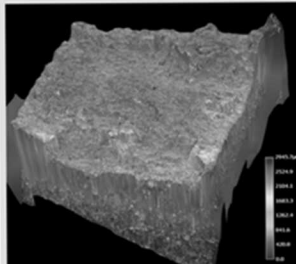
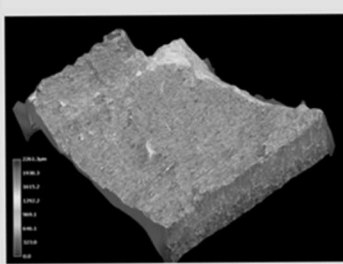
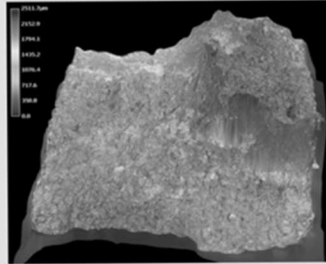
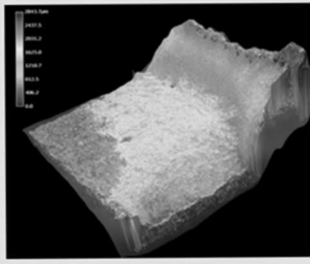
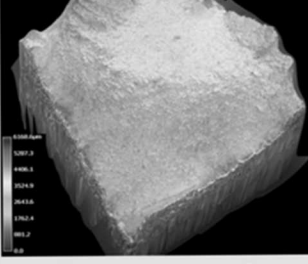
Sample 14.1



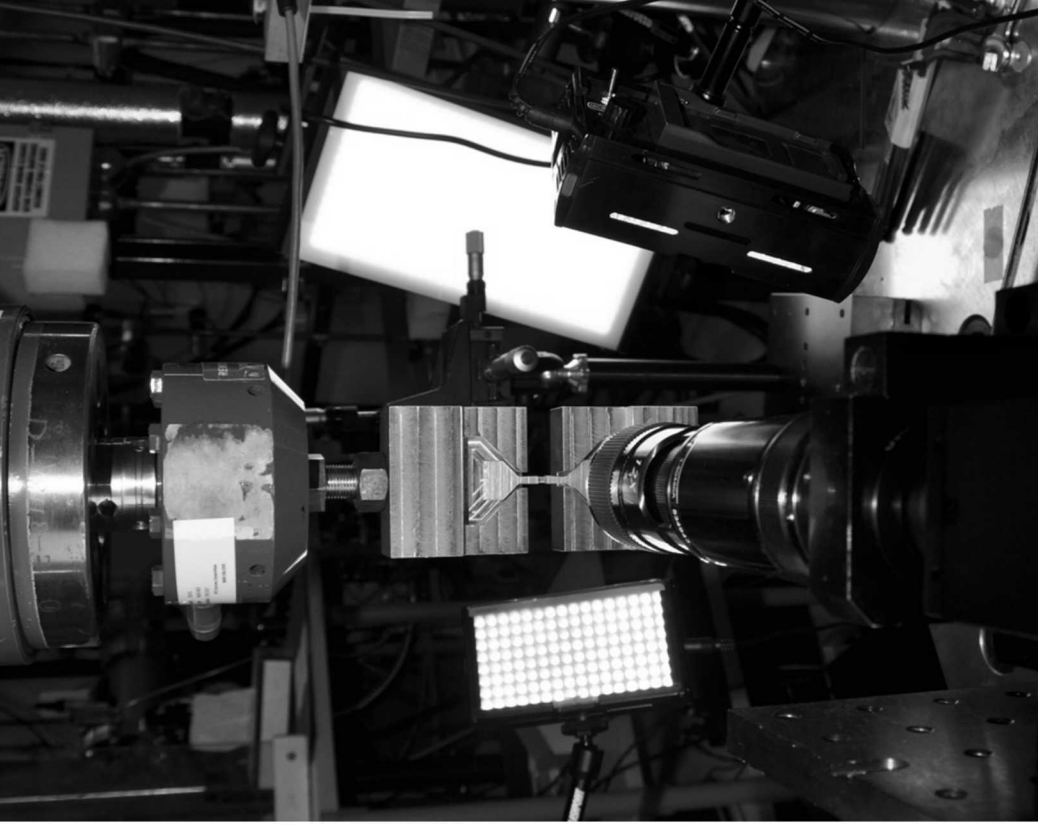
Sample 14.2



Impact on Performance

| | Sample 14.1 (3 mm) | Sample 30.1 (4 mm) | Sample 44.1 (3 mm) | Sample 12.1 (4 mm) | Sample 28.1 (5 mm) |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Ultimate Strength | 71 MPa | 152 MPa | 223 MPa | 699 MPa | 988 MPa |
| Discoloring |  |  |  |  |  |
| Height Map (Height Range) |  (0-2945.7 μm) |  (0-2261.3 μm) |  (0-2511.7 μm) |  (0-2843.7 μm) |  (0-6168.6 μm) |

Test Setup



Data Acquisition: 15 Hz

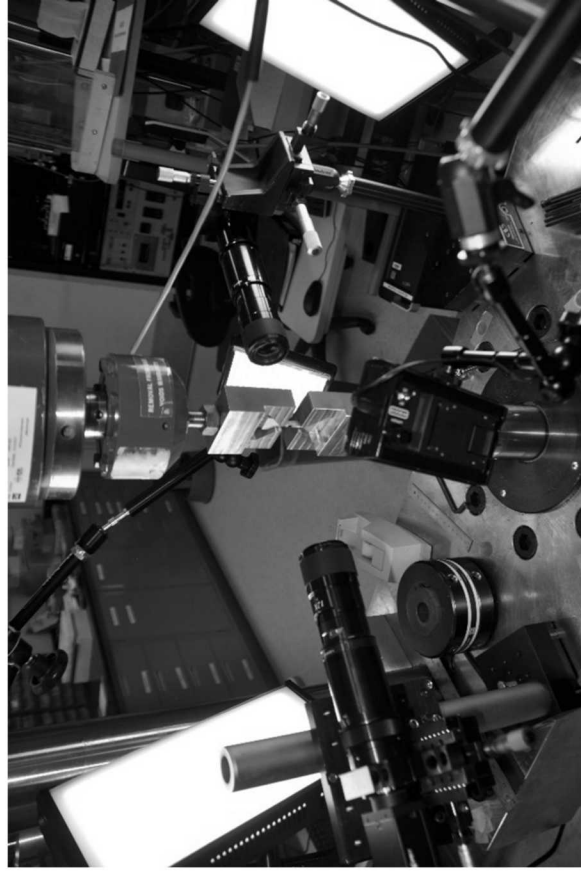
Image Acquisition: 1 Hz

Actuator Rate:

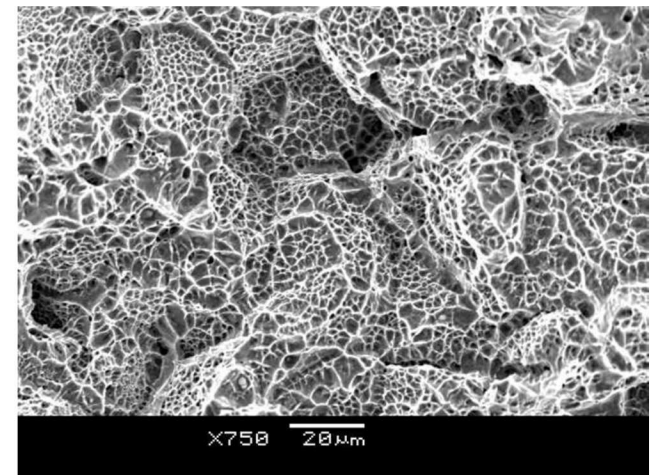
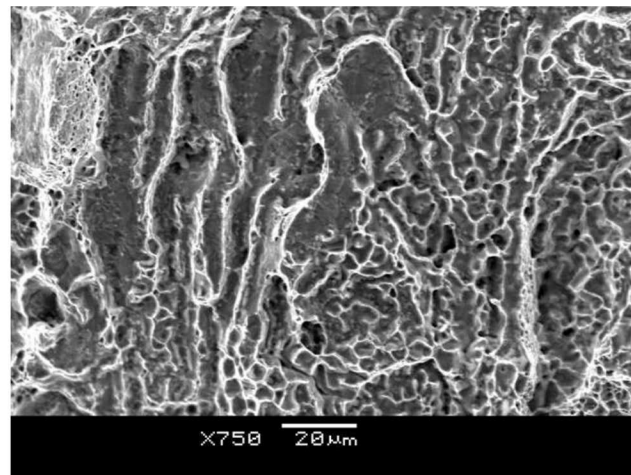
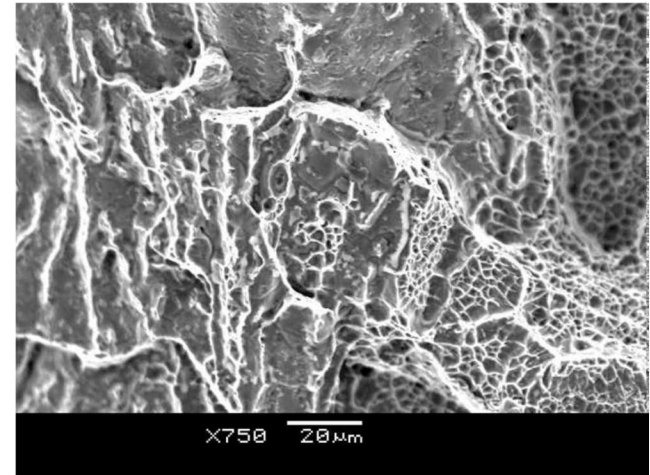
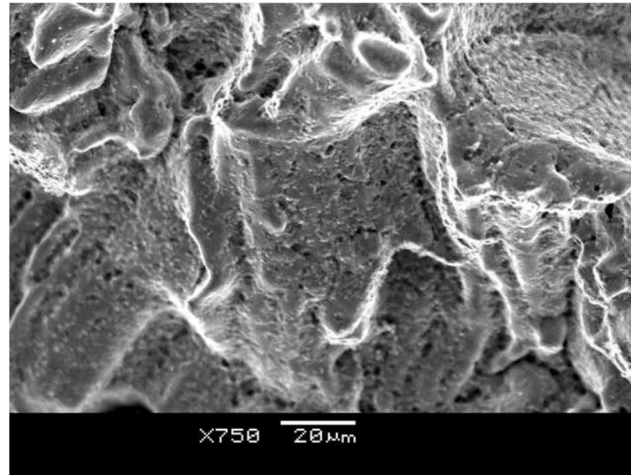
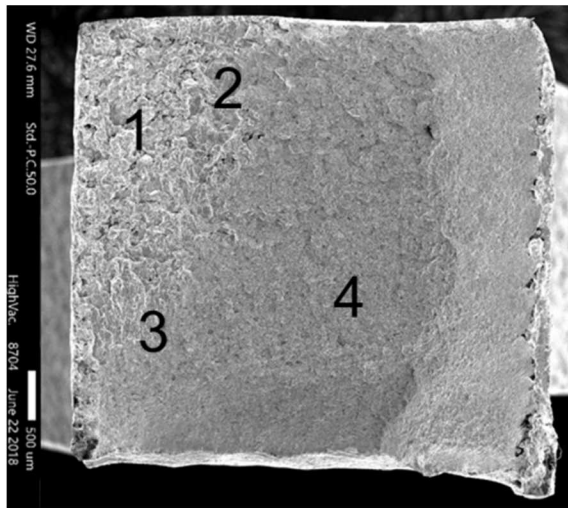
0.50 mm- 0.225 mm/min

0.65 mm- 0.3 mm/min

0.82 mm- 0.375 mm/min



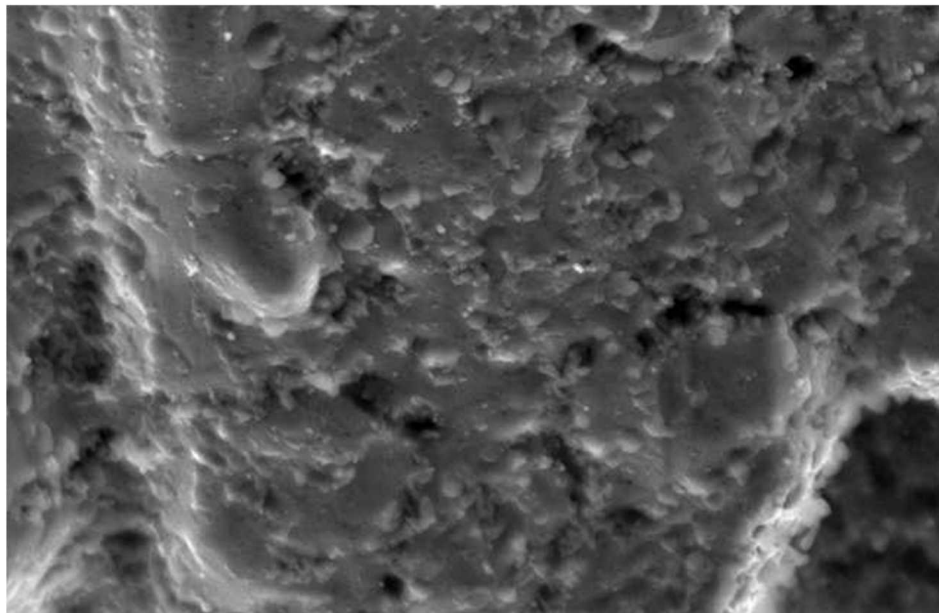
Regions of Interest in Sample 12.1



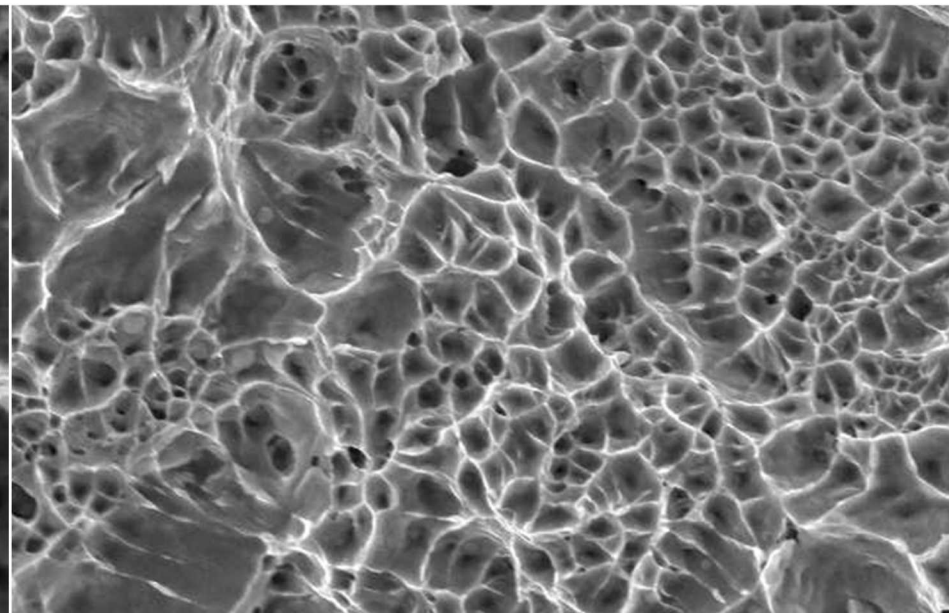
Fractography

Sample 12.1

Sample 12.2

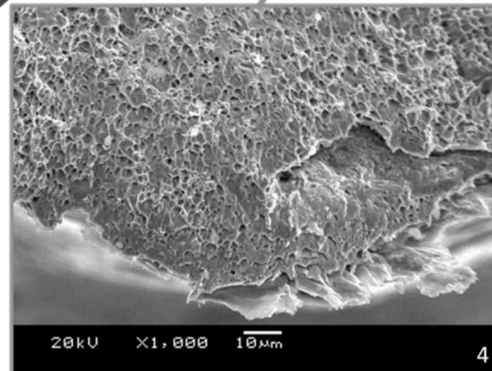
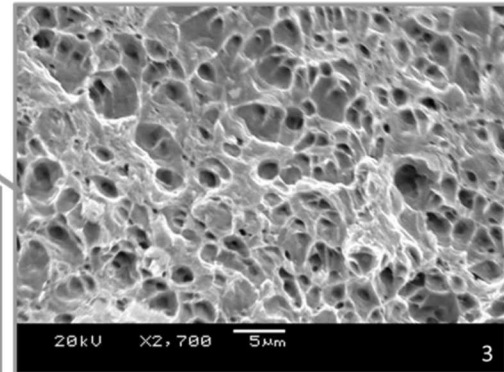
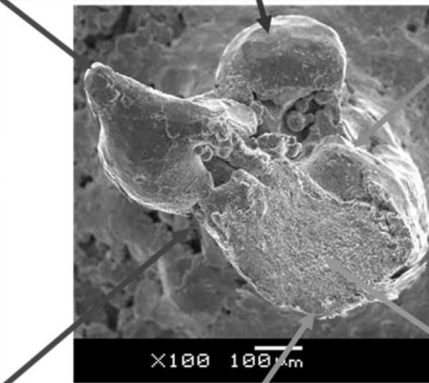
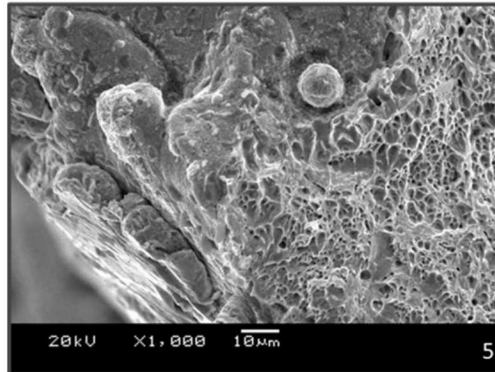
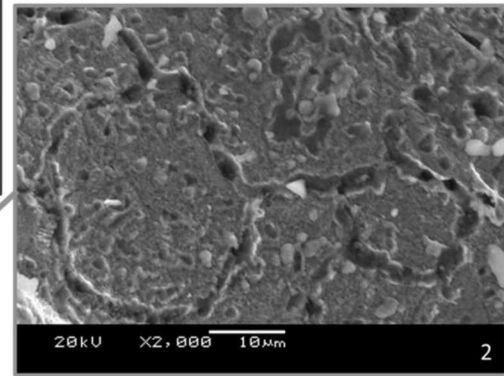
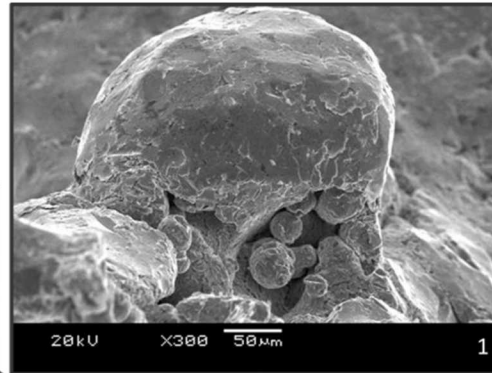
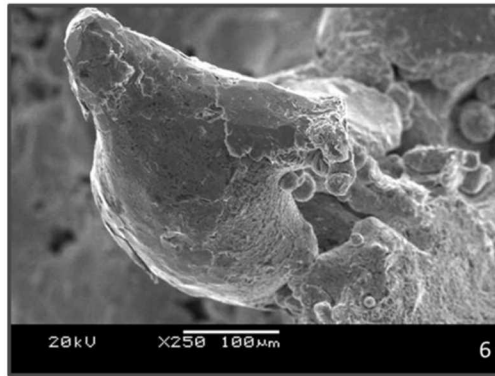


X2,500 10µm

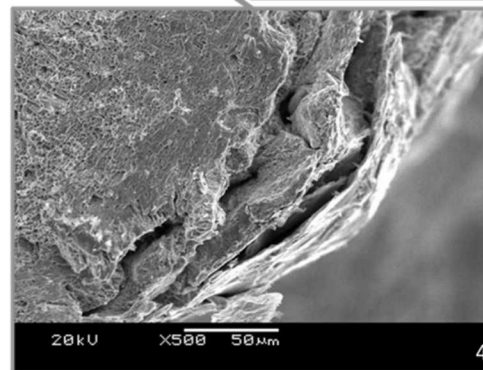
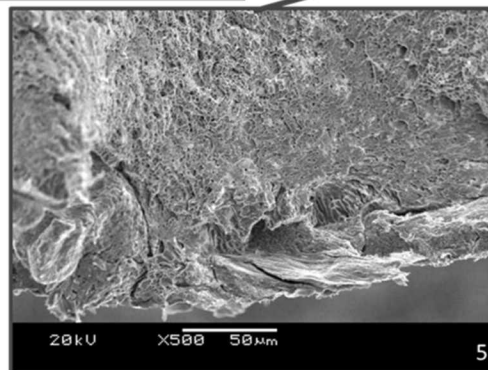
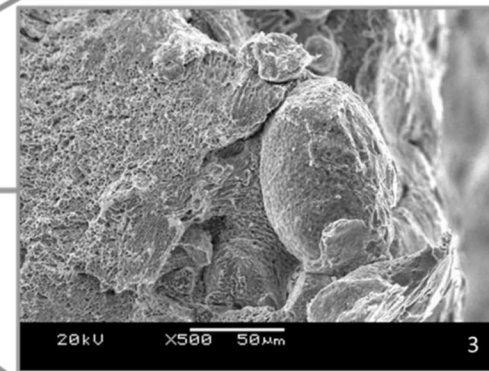
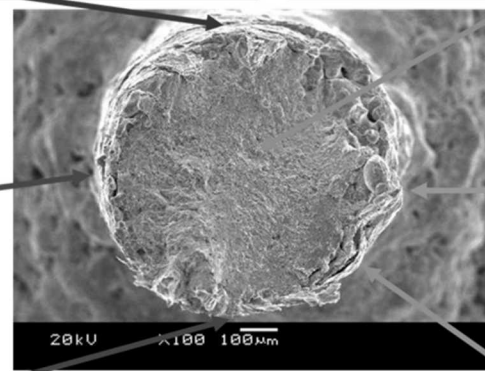
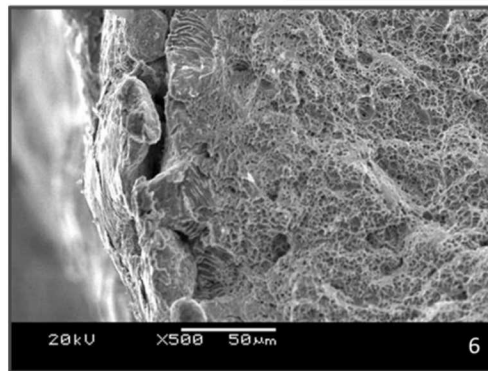
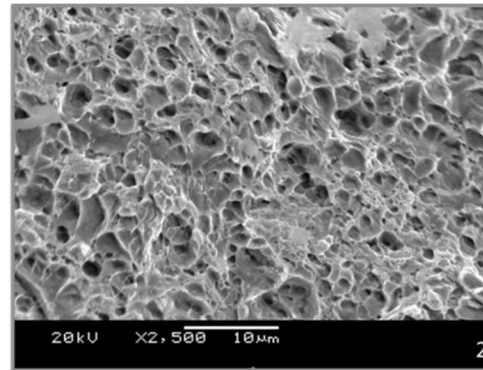
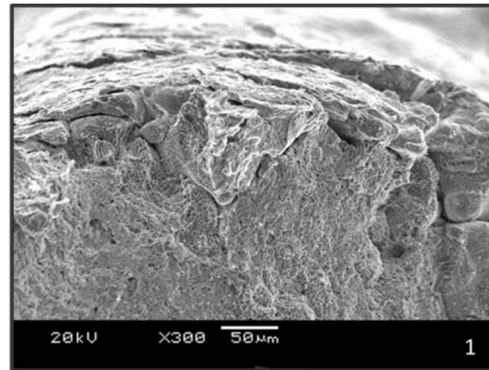


20kV X2,500 10µm

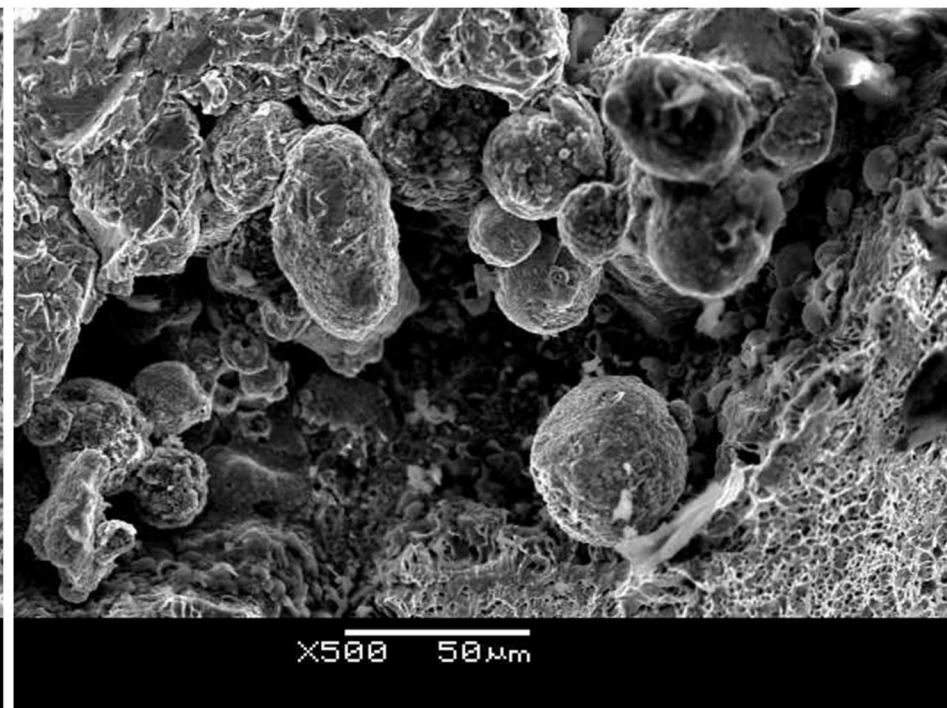
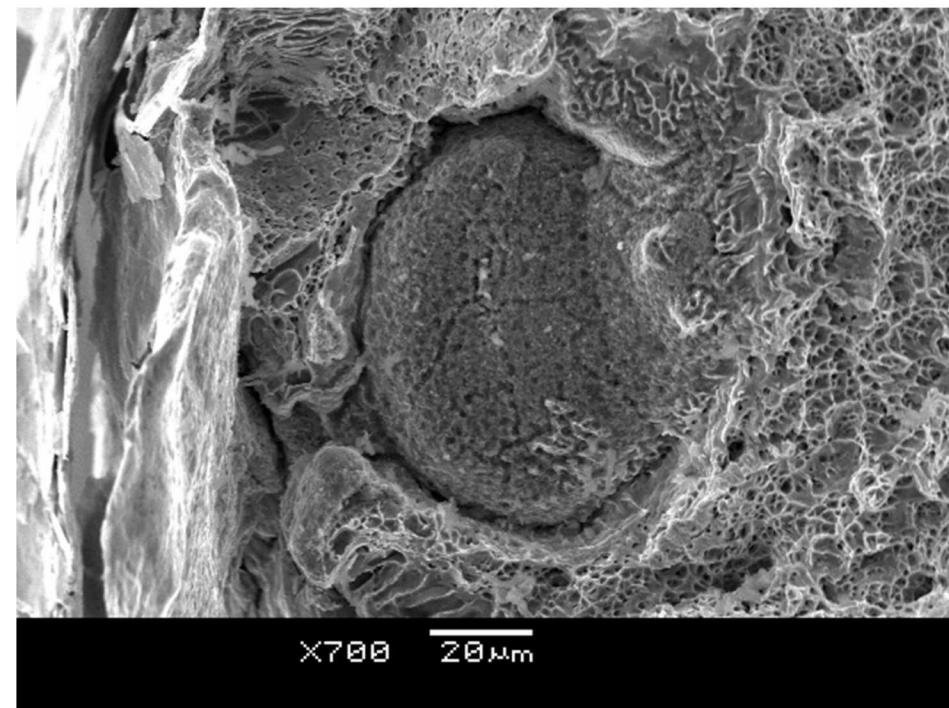
Sample 68-Center Strut



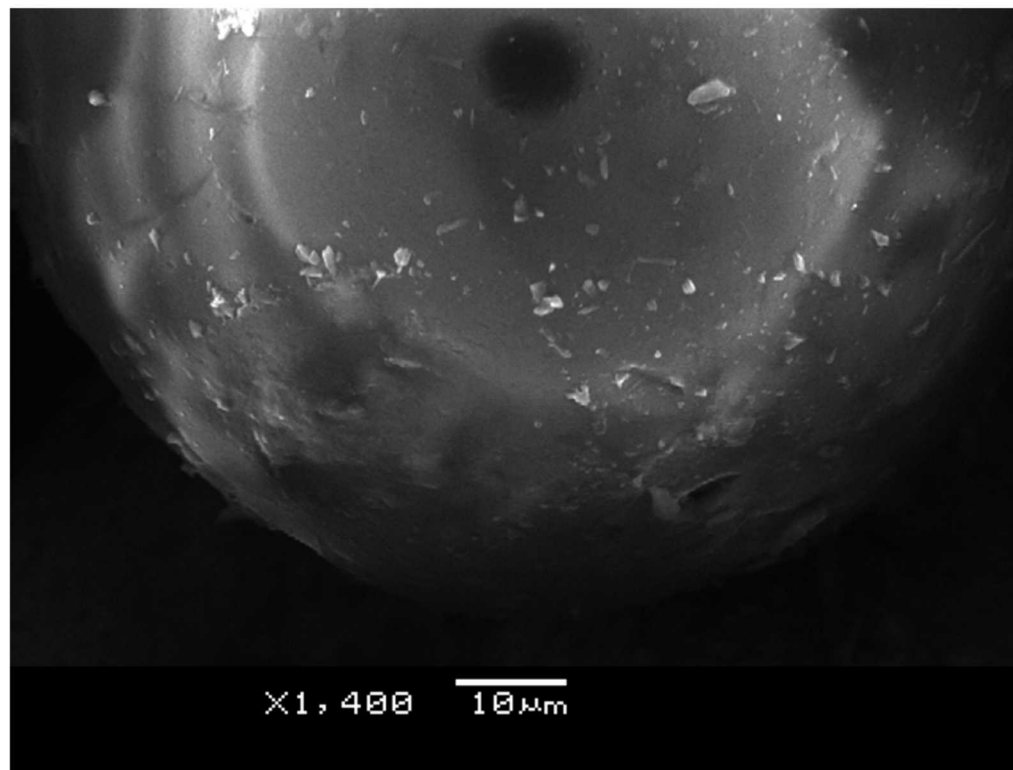
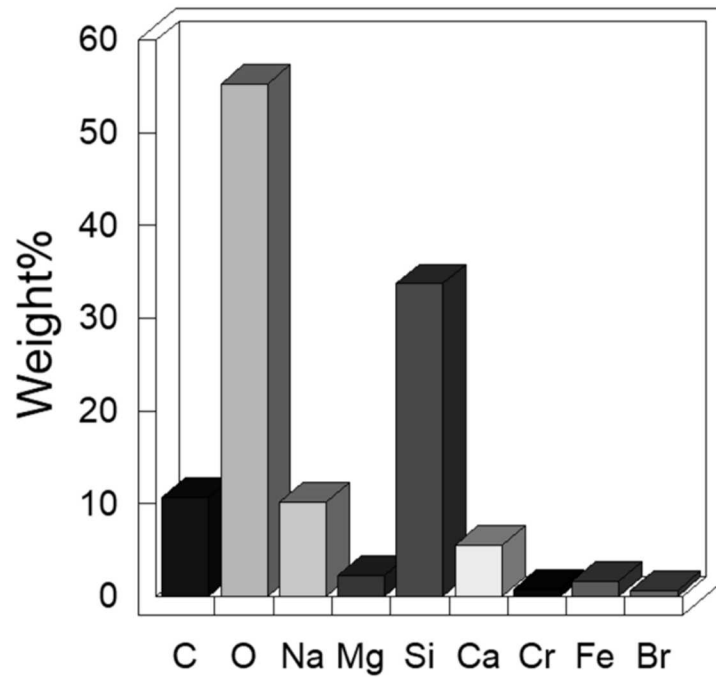
Sample 51-Center Strut



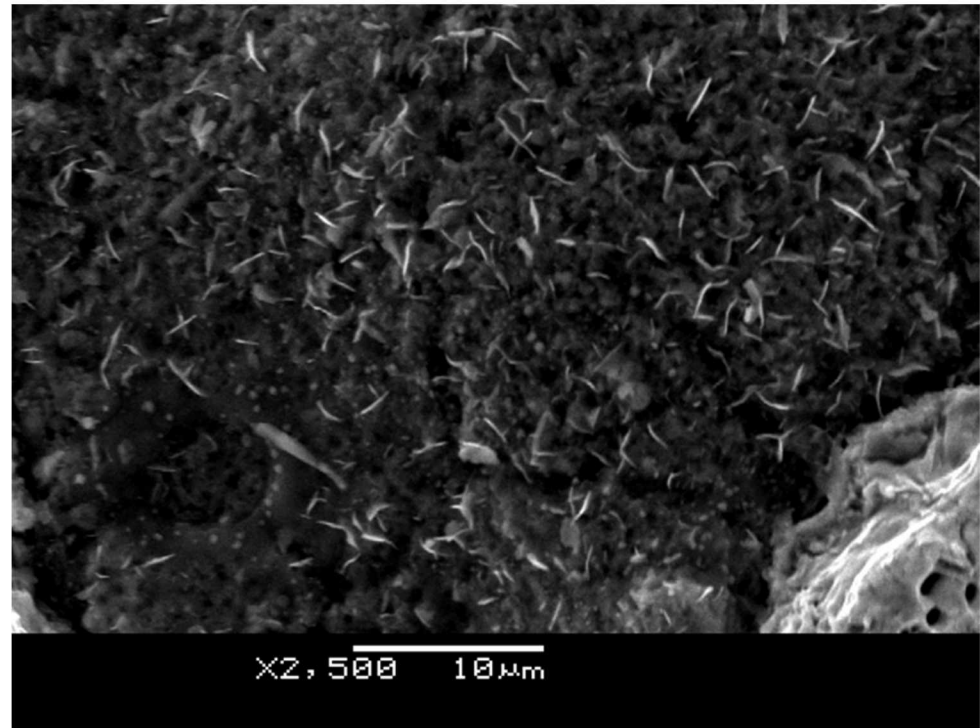
Variation in Unsintered Particles



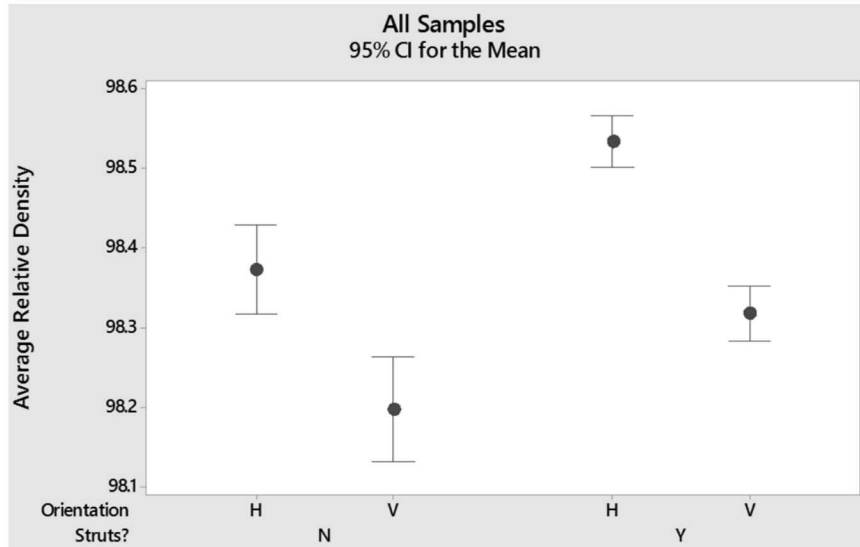
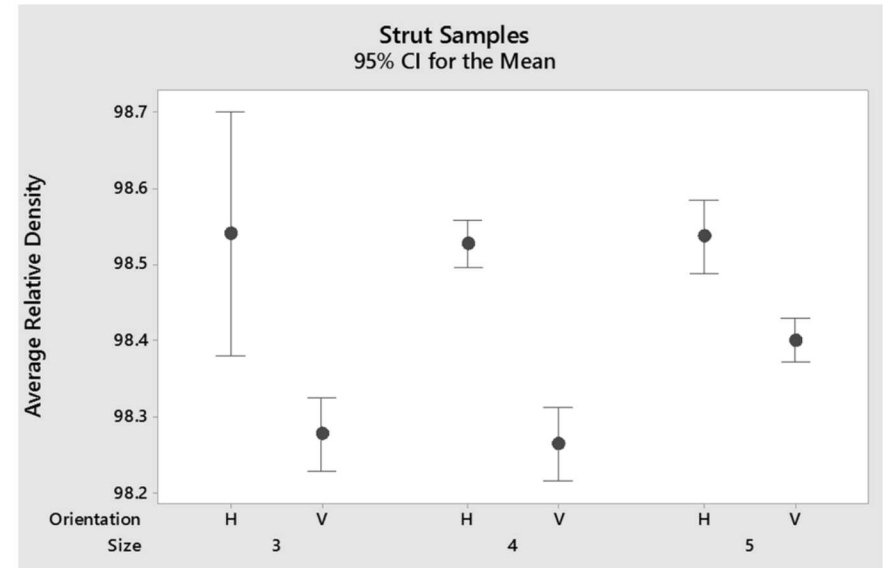
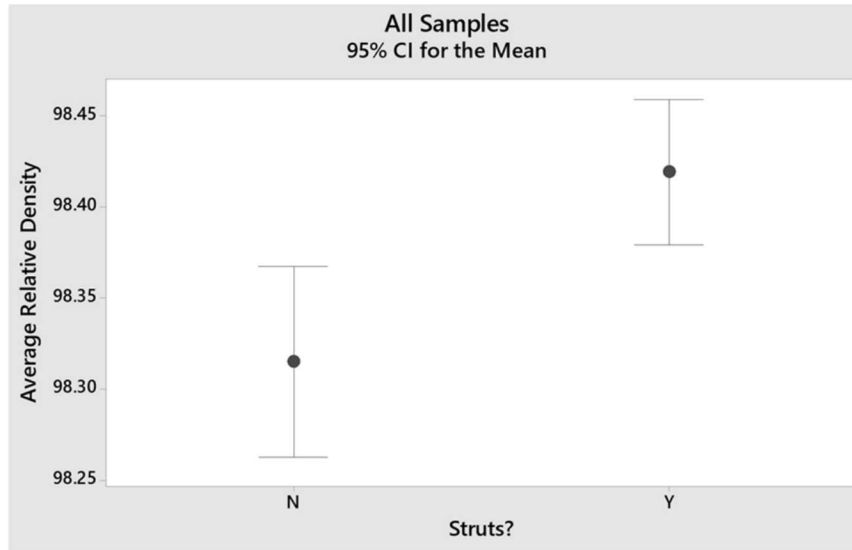
Impurity in Sample 6



Unidentified Fracture Objects



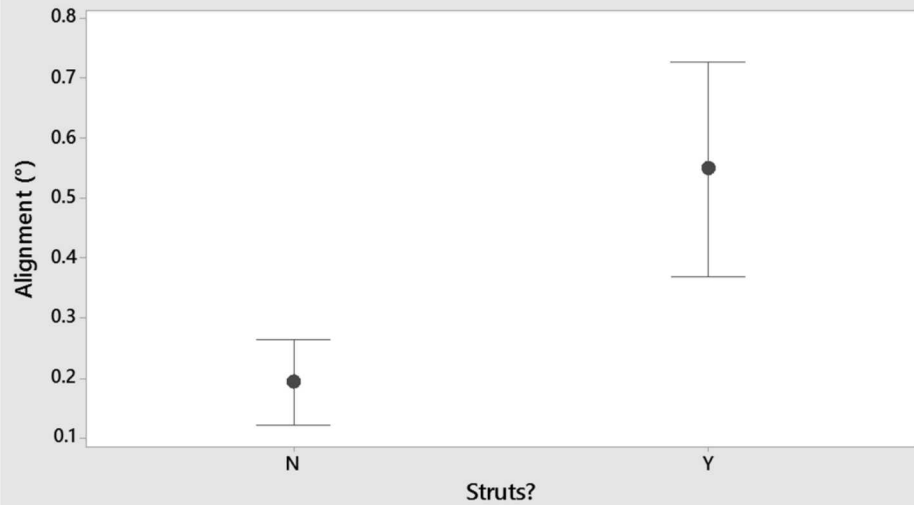
Density



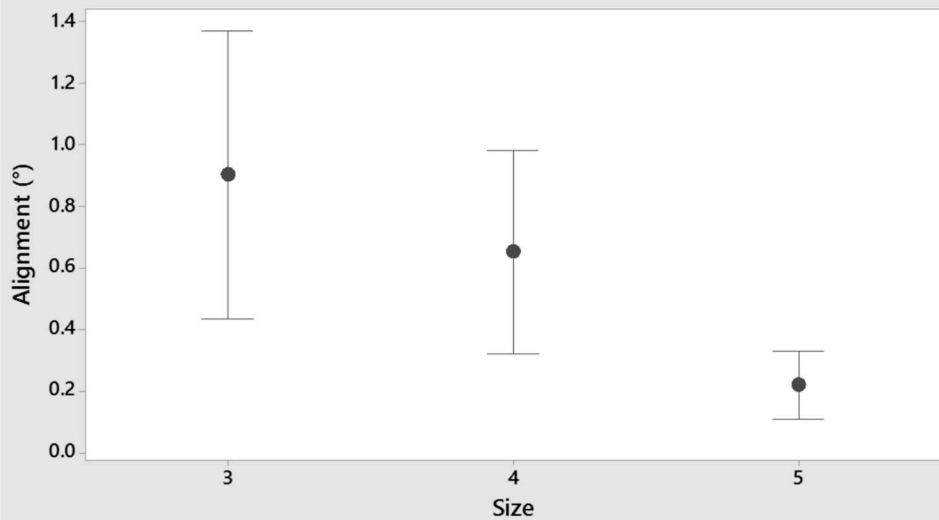
Gage R&R attributes
40% of variation to
measurement
replications

Grip Alignment

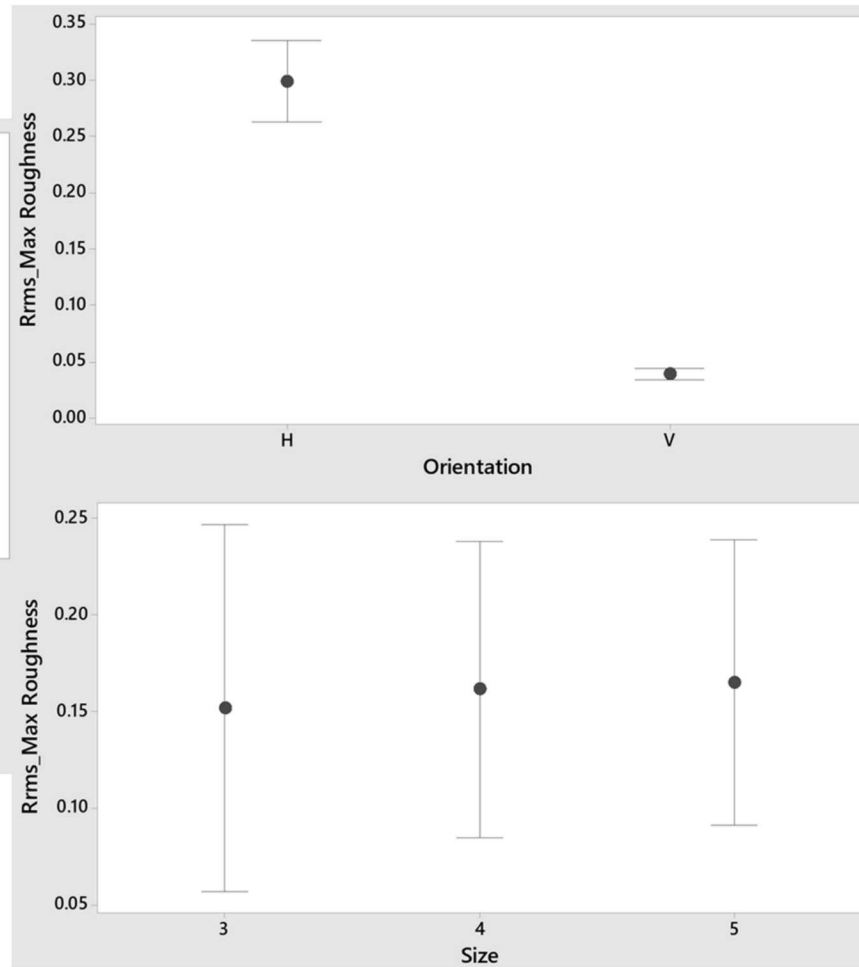
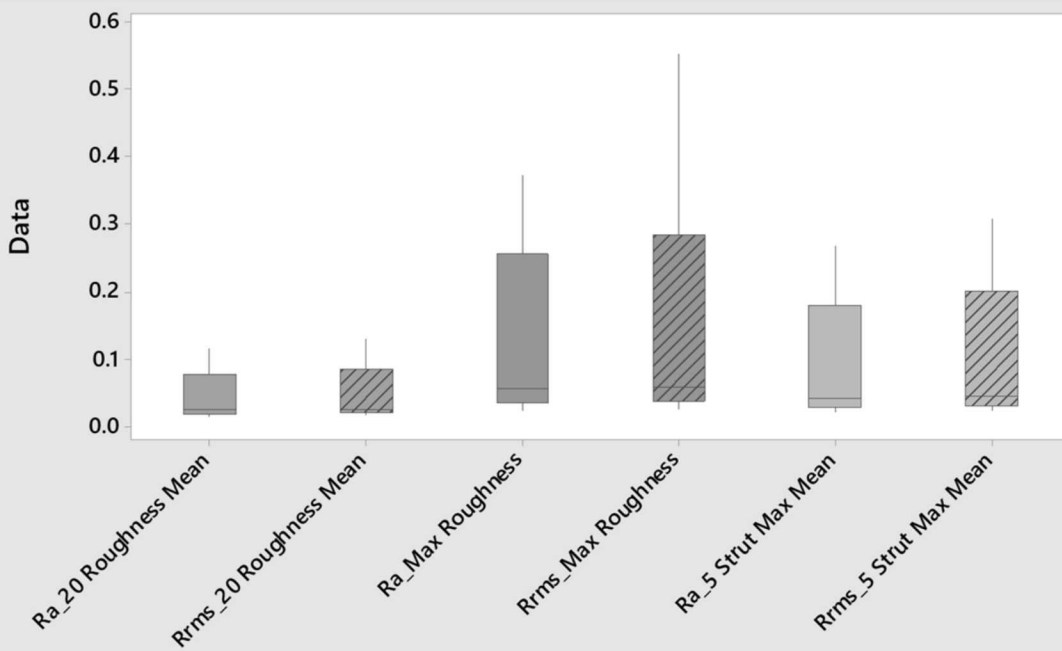
All Samples
95% CI for the Mean



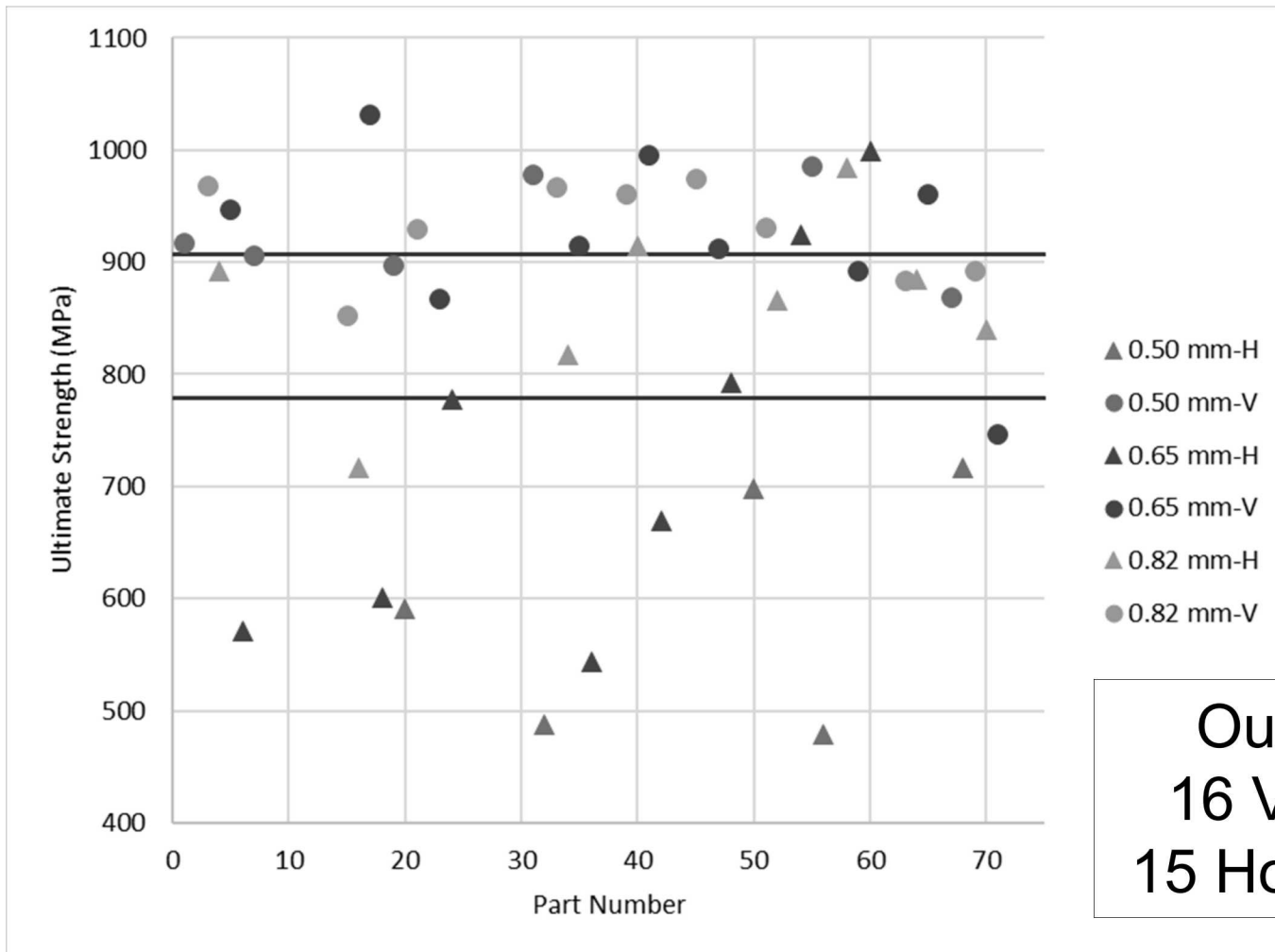
Strut Samples
95% CI for the Mean



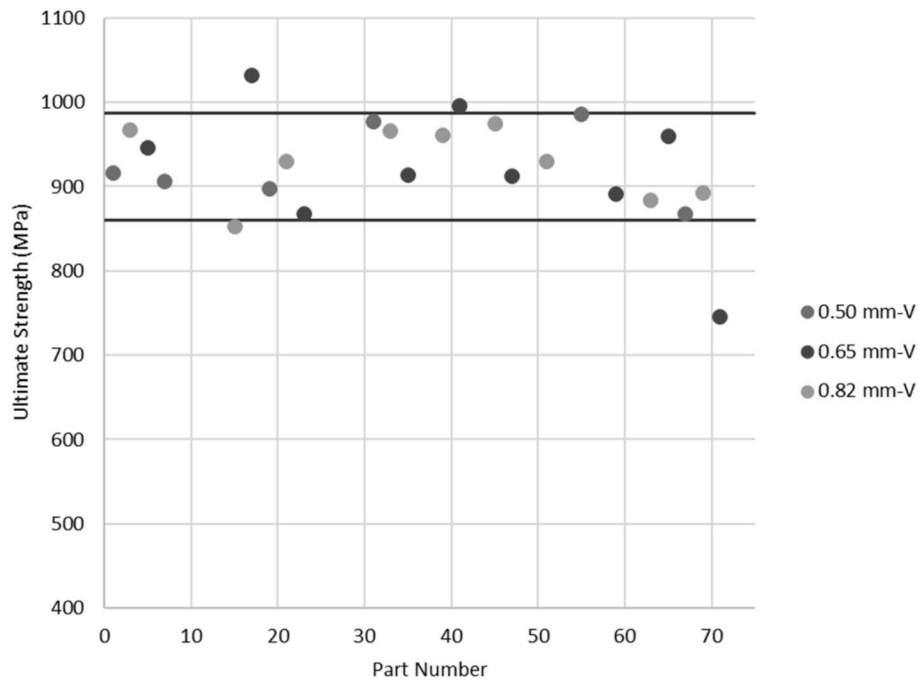
Strut Roughness



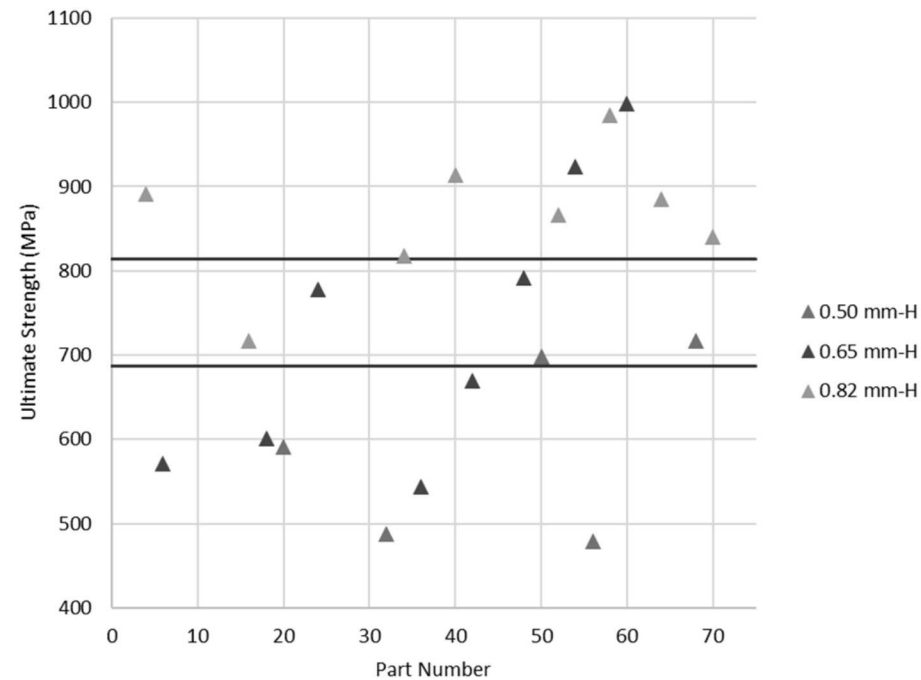
Struts: Ultimate Strength Outliers



Struts: Ultimate Strength Outliers

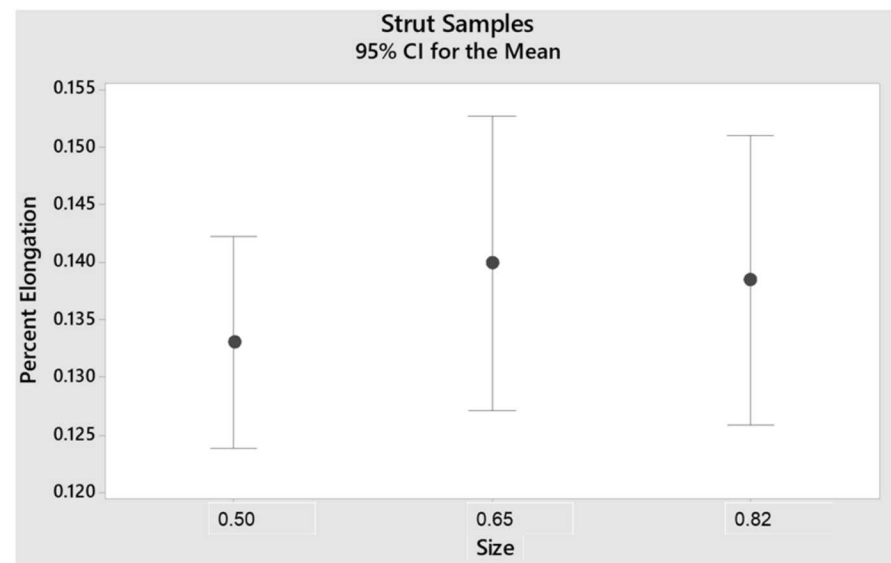
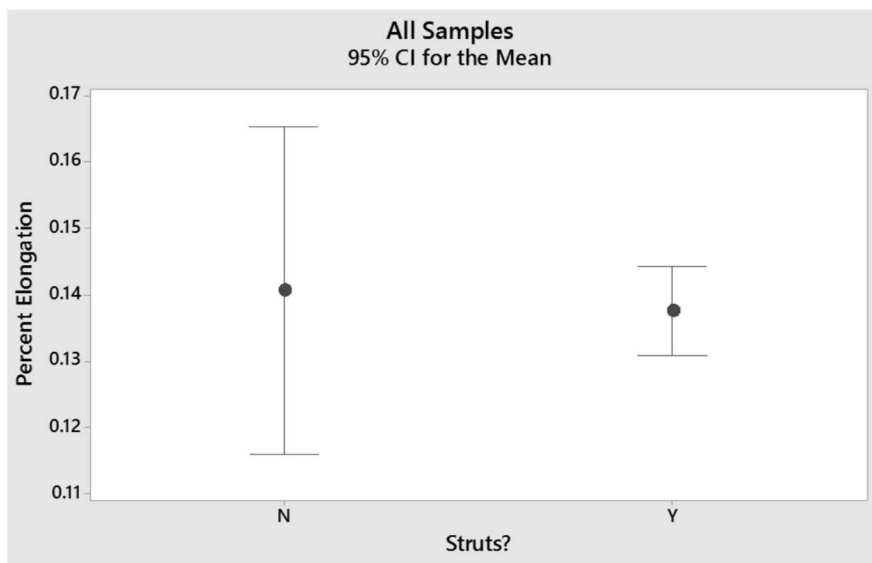


4 Outliers



16 Outliers

Percent Elongation



Stress Analysis of CT Data

Sample 32- 0.50 mm, Horizontal

