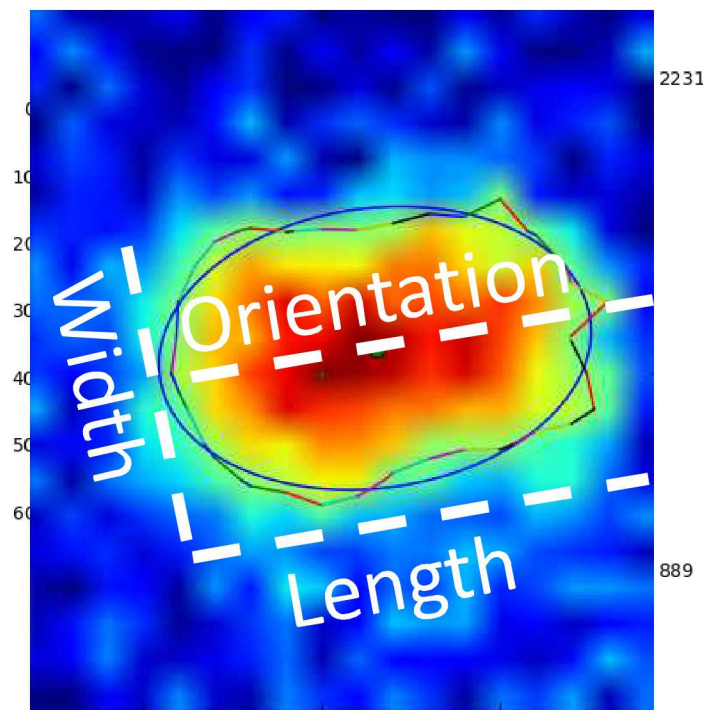


Linking pyrometry to porosity in additive manufactured metals

Thomas Ivanoff, Jon Madison, Daryl Dagel, Bradley Jared,
Joshua Koepke, David Saiz, Laura Swiler

Thermal image



**ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL
SOLID FREEFORM
FABRICATION SYMPOSIUM**

August 12-14, 2019, Austin, Texas

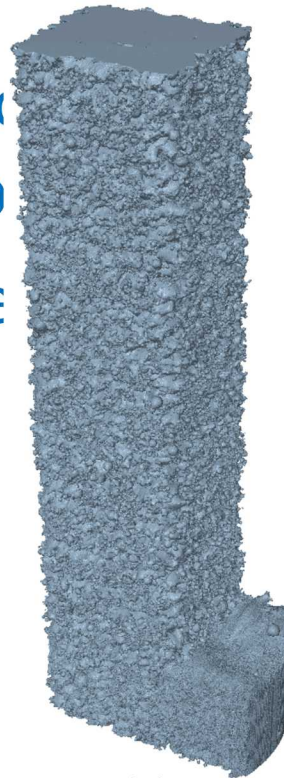
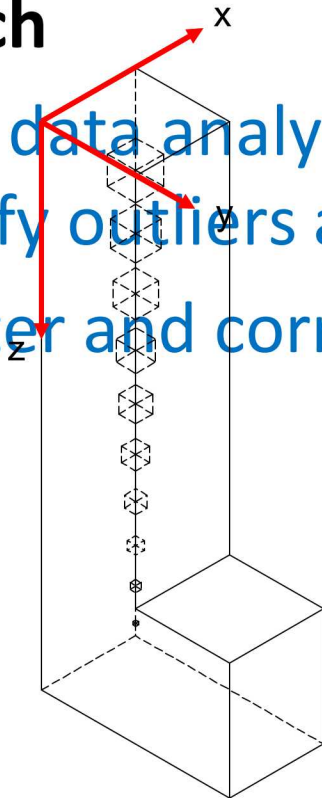
Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores

Challenge and Importance

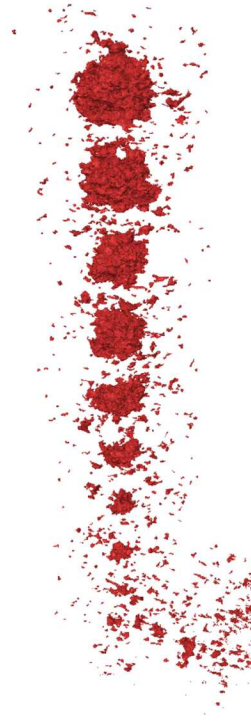
- ❖ Pore formation in the AM process reduces material strength and quality and is difficult to predict

Approach

- ❖ Apply data analytics to identify outliers and p
- ❖ Register and correlate



(a)

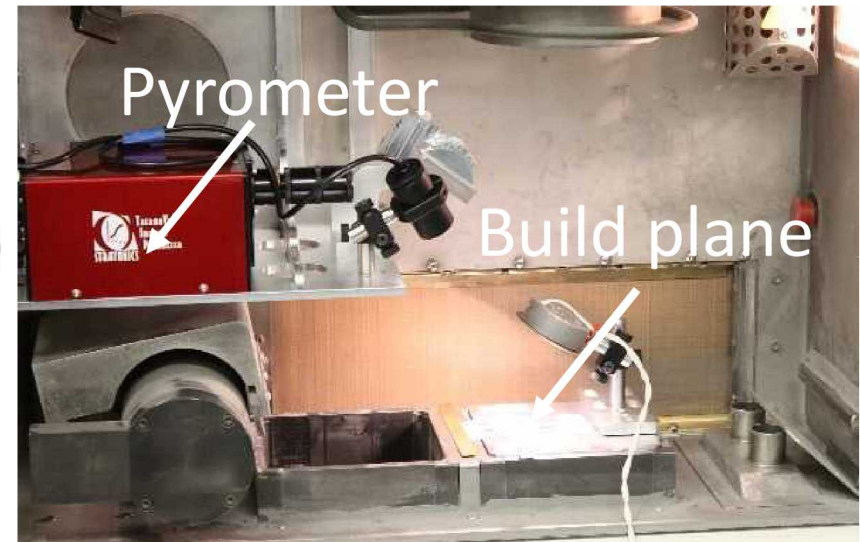


(b)

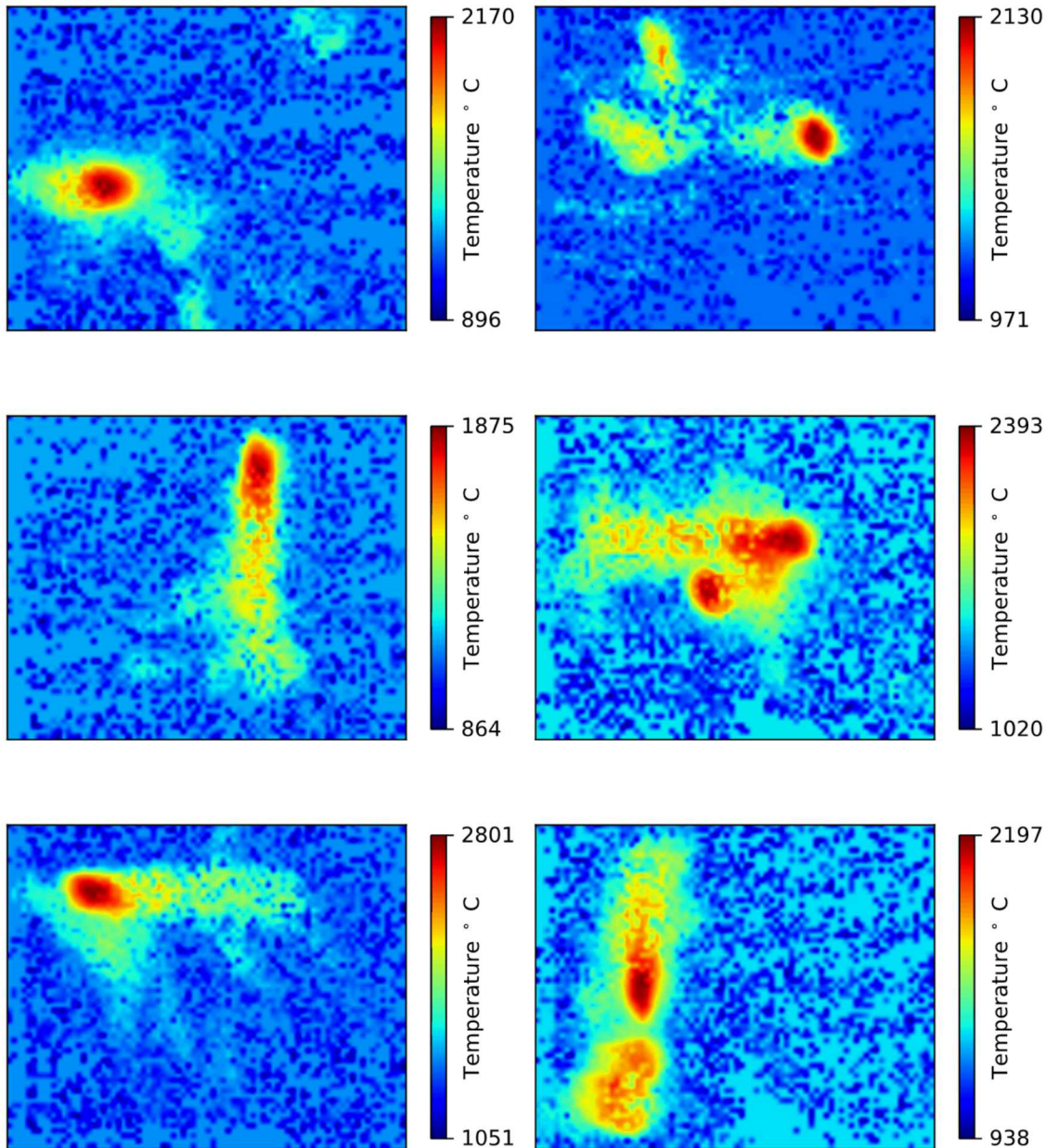
ata to
l built parts
micro-ct

Pyrometry monitoring

- ❖ Stratonics Therma-Viz two-color pyrometer
 - CMOS, $\sim 20\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$
 - 750 & 900nm filters
- ❖ Fixed field, angled side viewing
 - FOV: 80 x 65 pixel (1.6 x 1.3mm)
 - frame rate: 6-7kHz
 - exposure: 90 μsec
- ❖ Challenges
 - image resolution & registration with micro-ct data
 - emissivity variation – temperature estimation

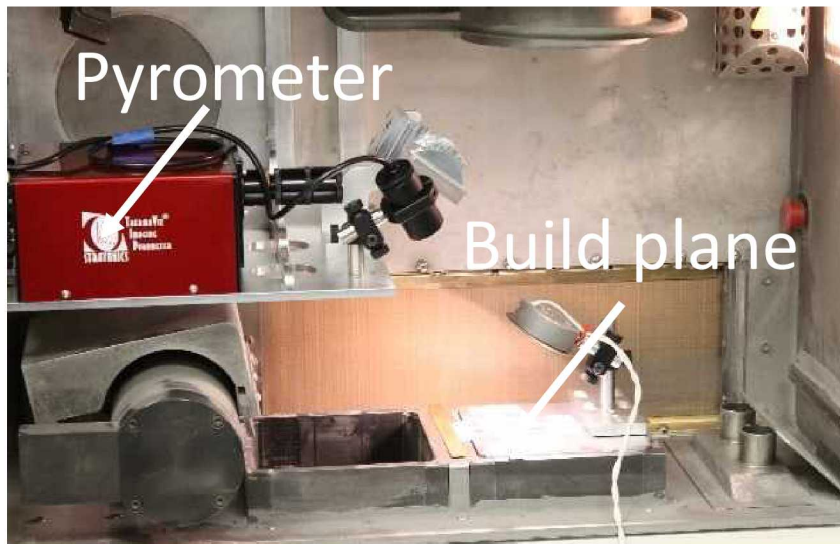


Classifying outliers (right column)

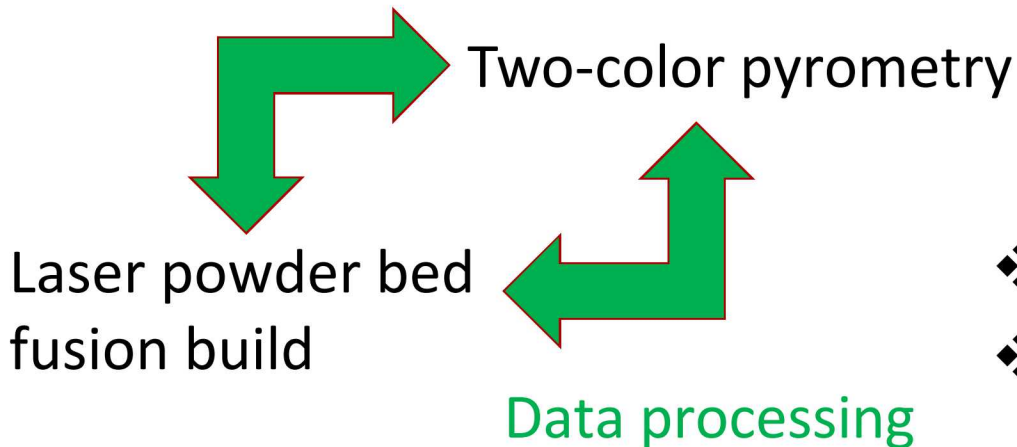


John Mitchell

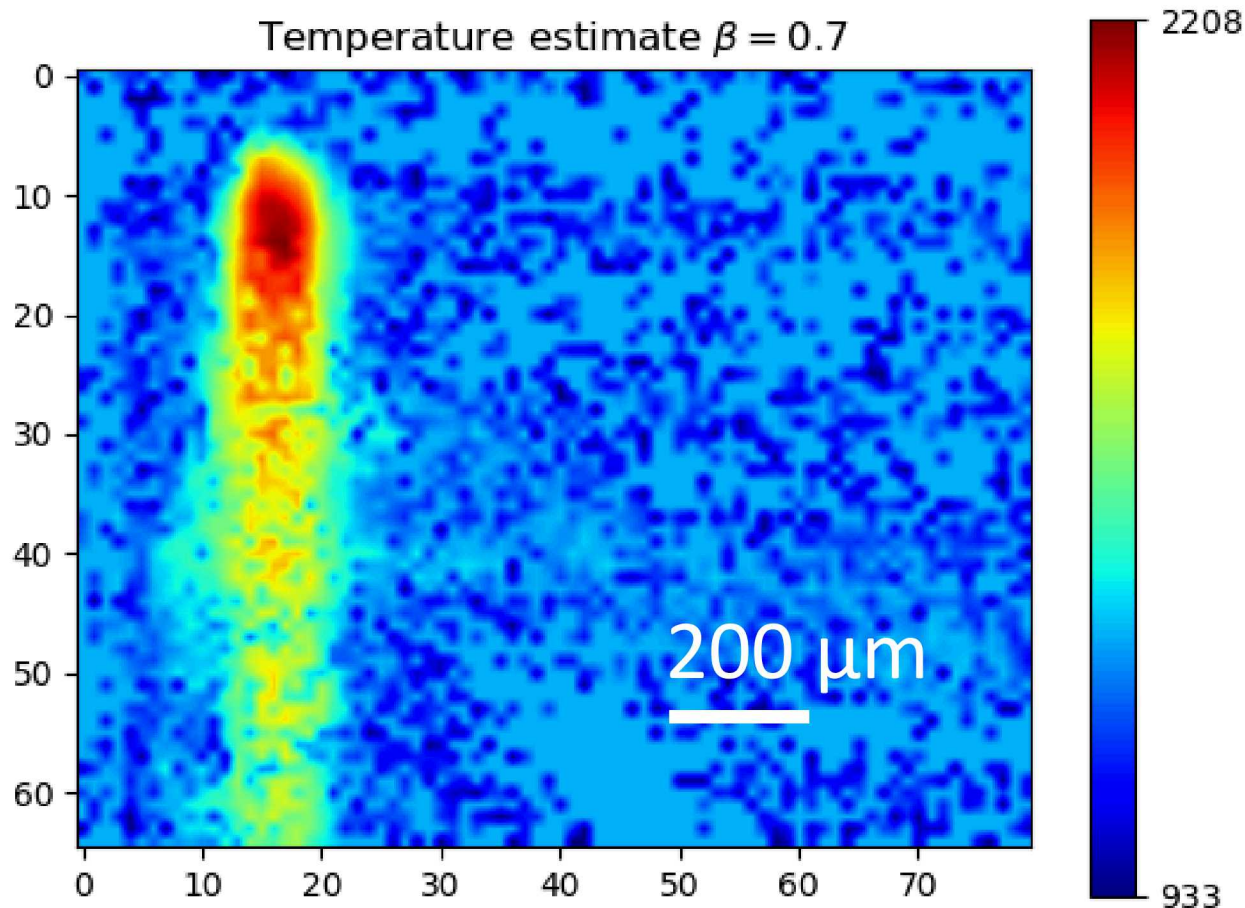
Processing steps



- ❖ Tens of thousands of files
- ❖ Multiple passes
- ❖ Remove images
 - Weak signal
 - Laser at image edge
- ❖ Process smaller set
 - Estimate temperatures
 - Contouring
 - Ellipse fit
- ❖ Process plots
- ❖ Classify images



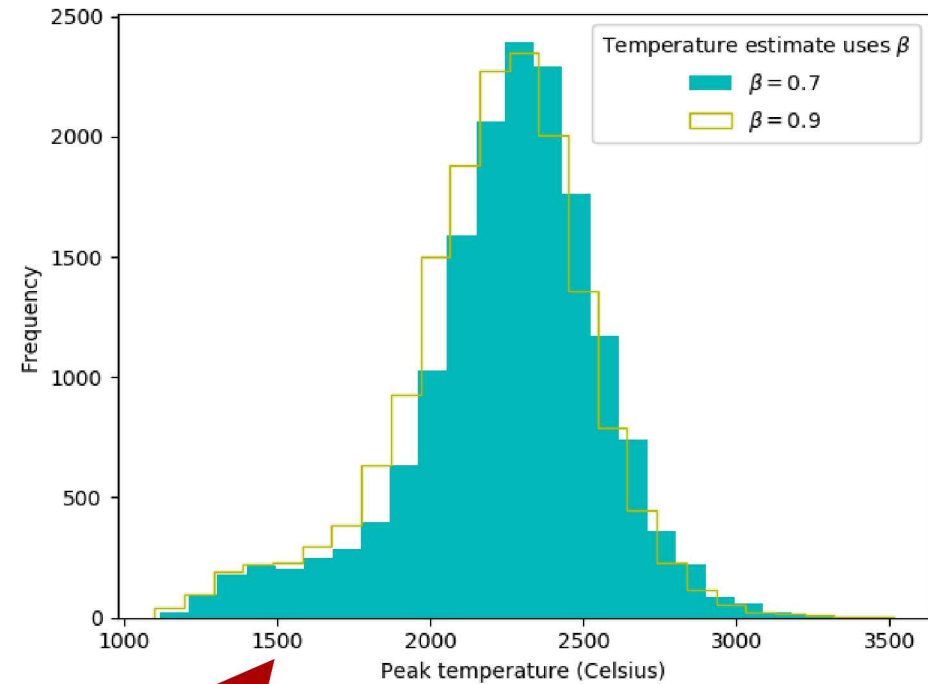
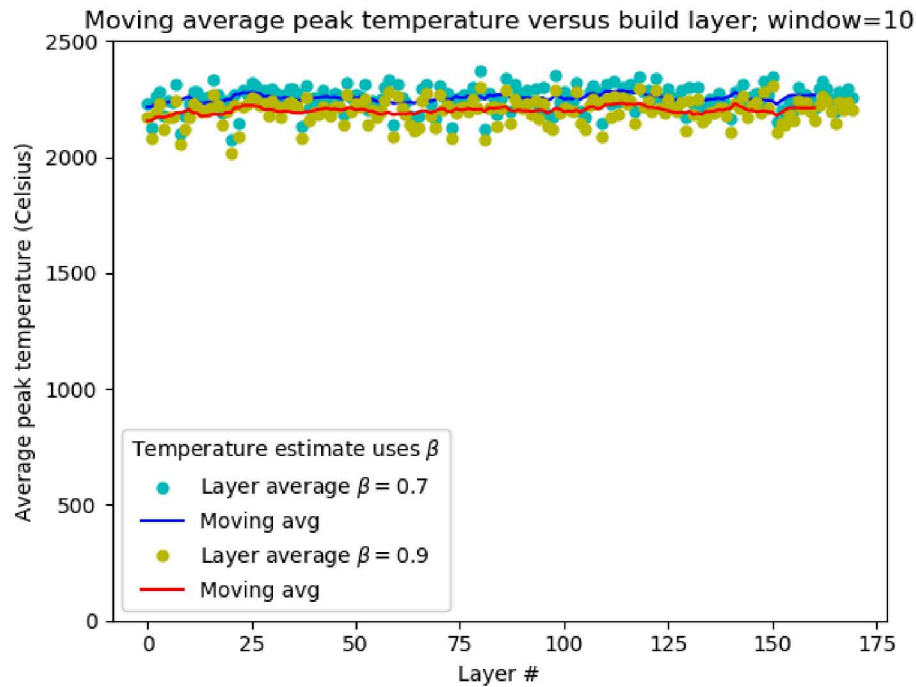
Estimate temperatures*



*Dagel, Daryl, J, et al., *Four-color imaging pyrometer for mapping temperatures of laser-based metal processes*, Sandia National Laboratories report SAND2016-3453C.

Pyrometer data processing

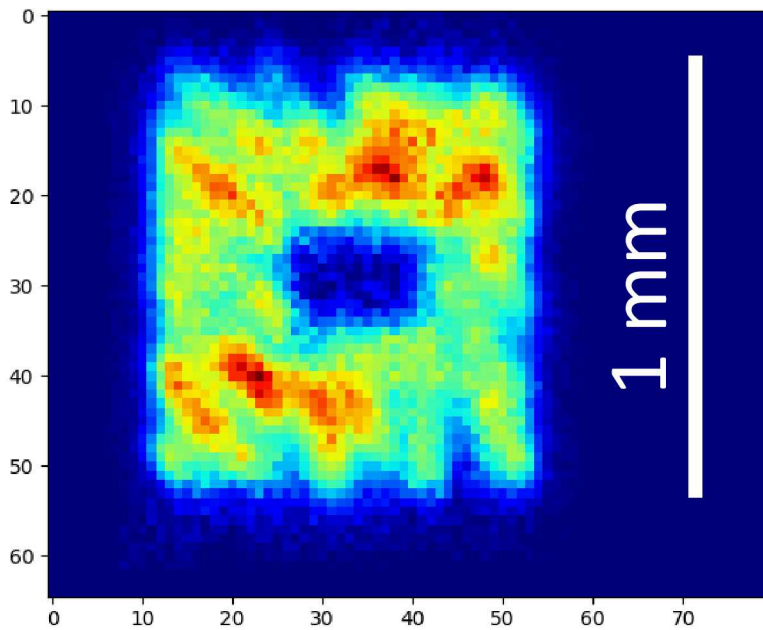
Moving average temperature history by layer



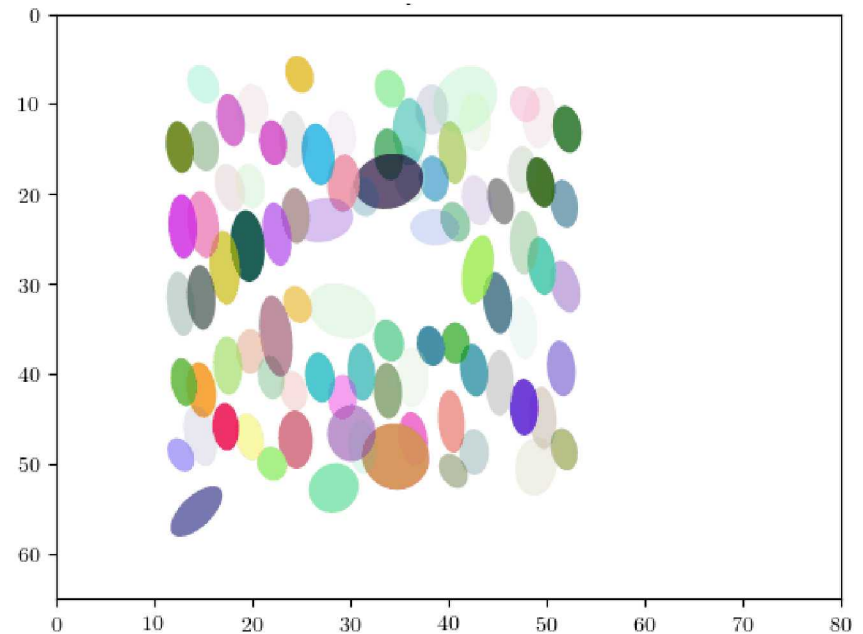
melt temperature

Raster path observation

Layer 119



History of thermal
Input at each pixel

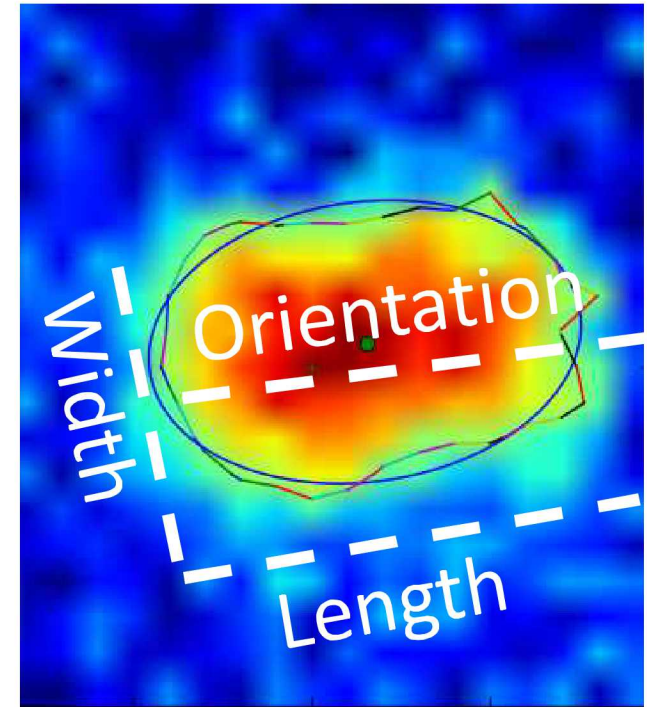
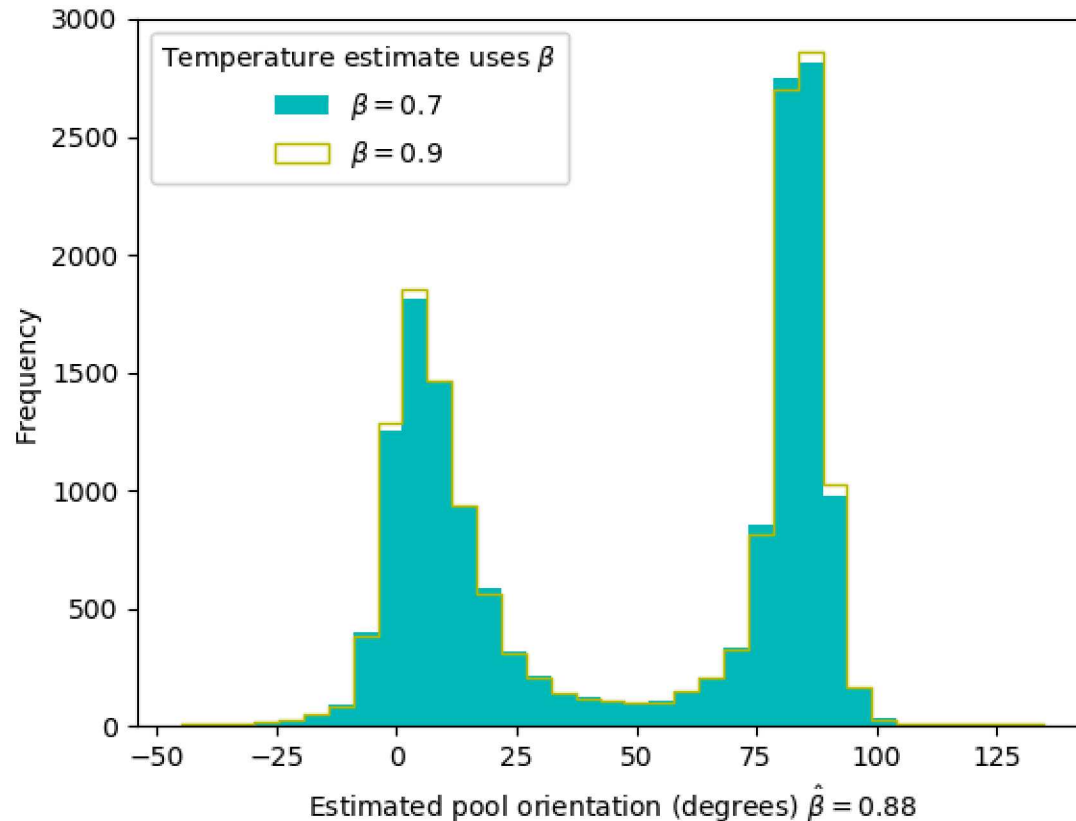


Best fit ellipse

- Size
- orientation

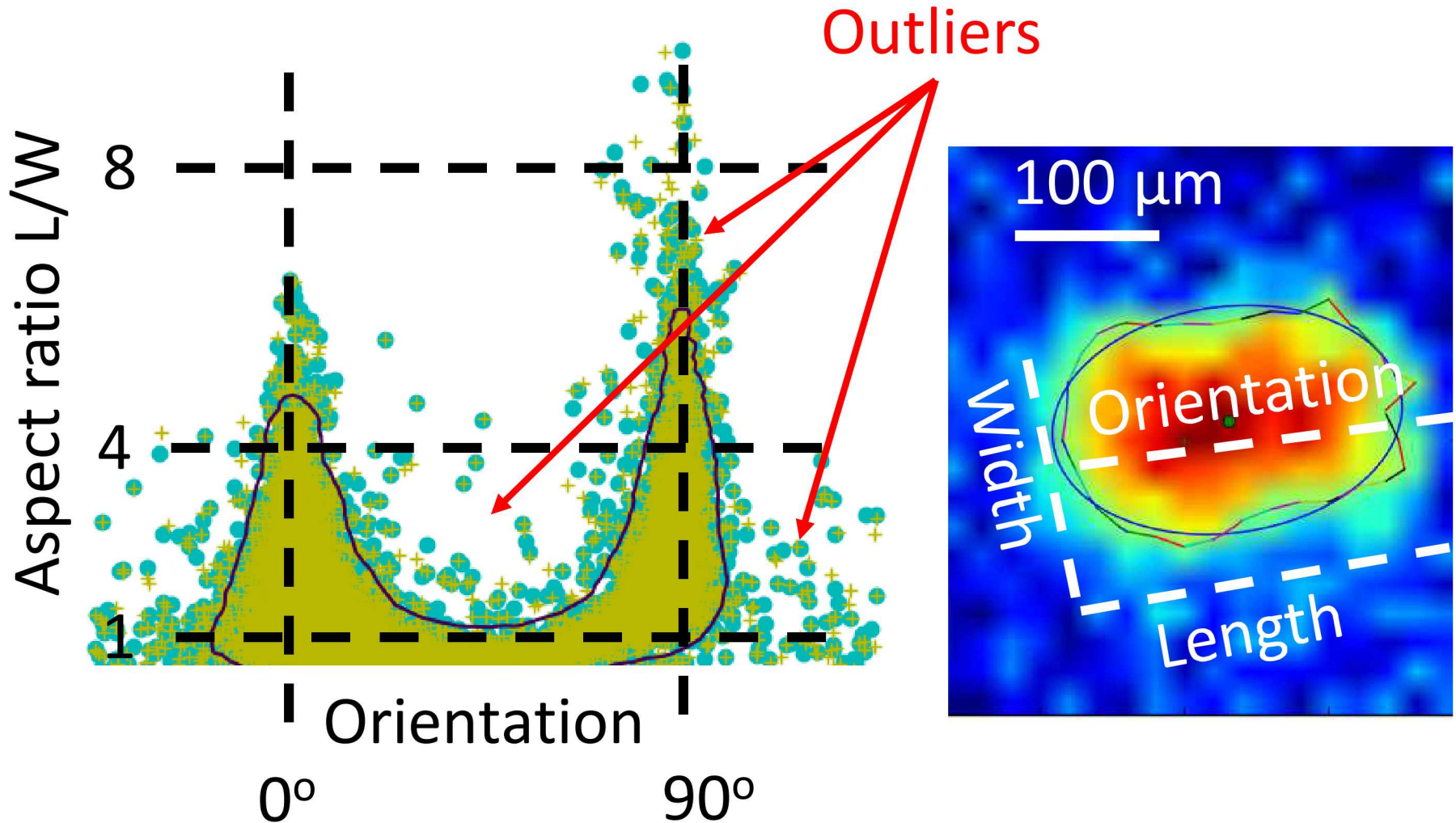
Pyrometer data processing

Pool orientation (best fitting ellipse)



Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & 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-NA0003525.

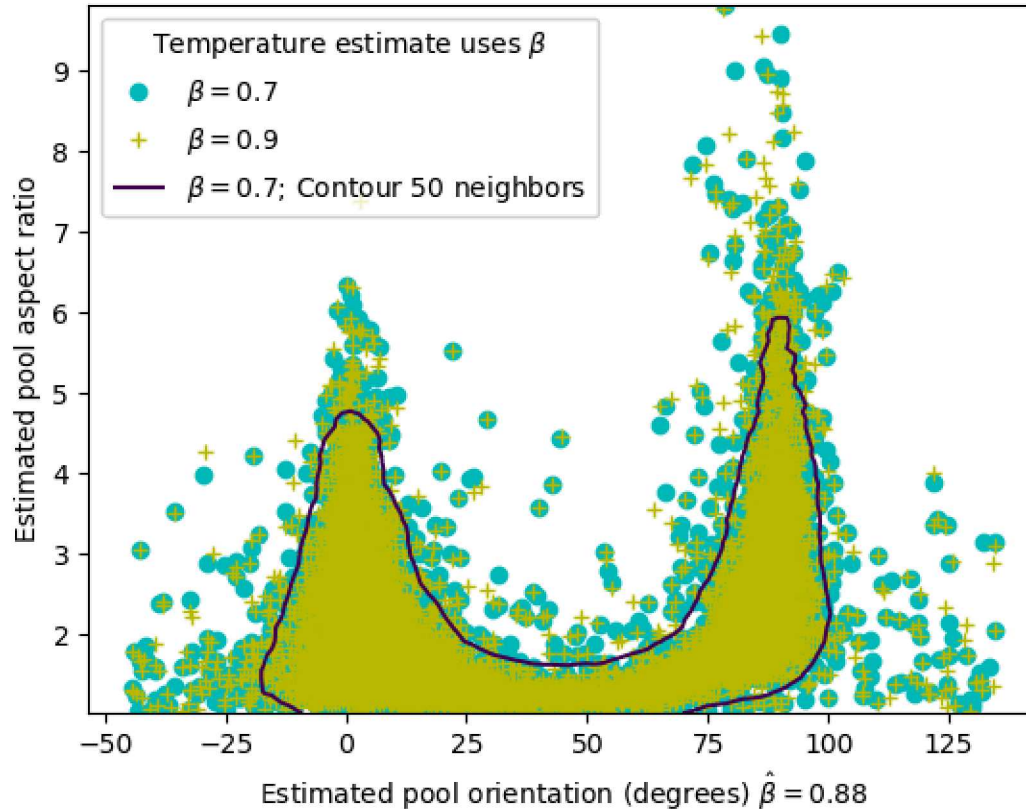


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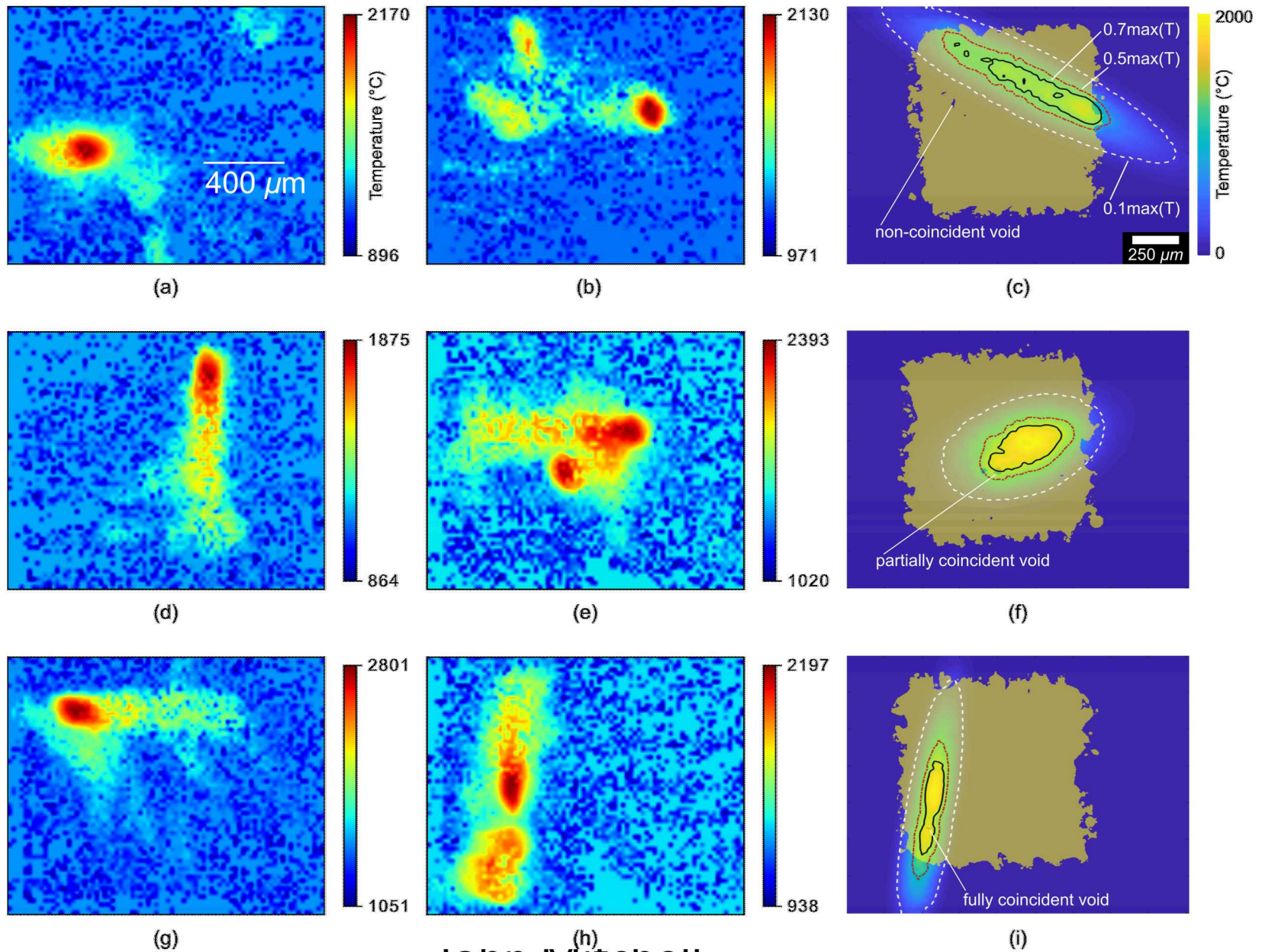
Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores

Data analytics: Identifying outliers

- Map feature space to unit dimensions
- Clustering via kdtree
- Threshold on number of neighbors



Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores



Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores

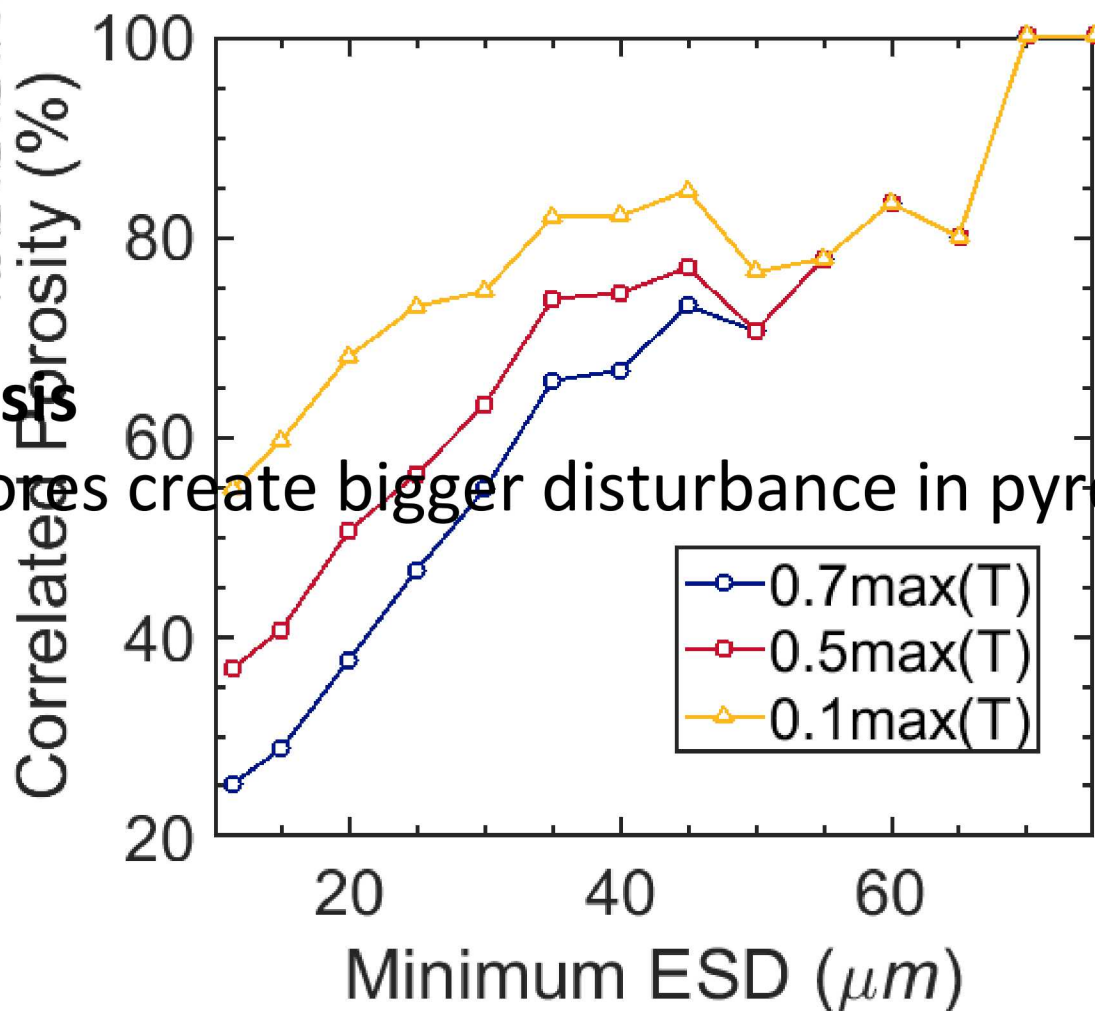
Outliers correlated with pores by size

Minimum E
Thresh $0.1T_i$
Thresh $0.5T_i$
Thresh $0.7T_i$
Total # Pore

60	70
83%	100%
83%	100%
83%	100%
6	2

Hypothesis

Bigger pores create bigger disturbance in pyrometry



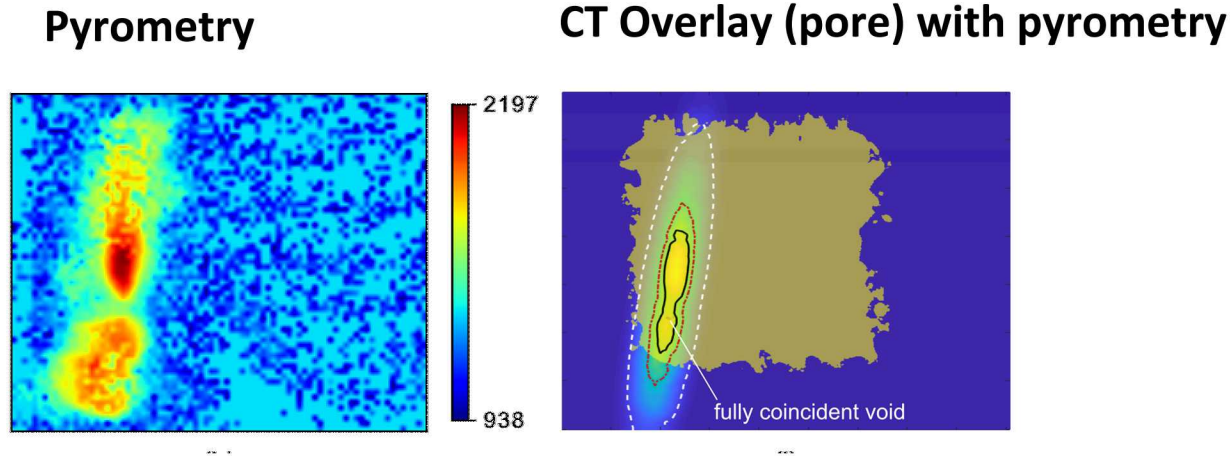
Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores

Pore detection rates with and without outlier qualifications

	All Melt Pools (10,598)		<i>Outlier</i> Melt Pools (458)	
	Correlated Pores	Detection Rate	Correlated Pores	Detection Rate
Thresh $0.1T_p$	580 (94%)	0.06	529 (55%)	1.20
Thresh $0.5T_p$	576 (93%)	0.05	356 (37%)	0.78
Thresh $0.7T_p$	560 (91%)	0.05	245 (25%)	0.53

Pore detection rates for outliers is better than luck

Linking in-situ pyrometry to pores



~~Conclusions~~ Conclusions have been written and submitted (in review)

- Laser powder bed fusion in-situ pyrometry monitoring
- Processed large pyrometry datasets
- Computational strategy for identifying instantaneous anomalous conditions from pyrometry (*outliers*)
- Computer tomography of built parts (*pores*)
- Demonstrably linked *outliers* to *pores* in built parts (LPBF of stainless steel)