



Improving performance and reliability of additively manufactured metals by linking experiments, models, and analytics

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Sandia National Laboratories



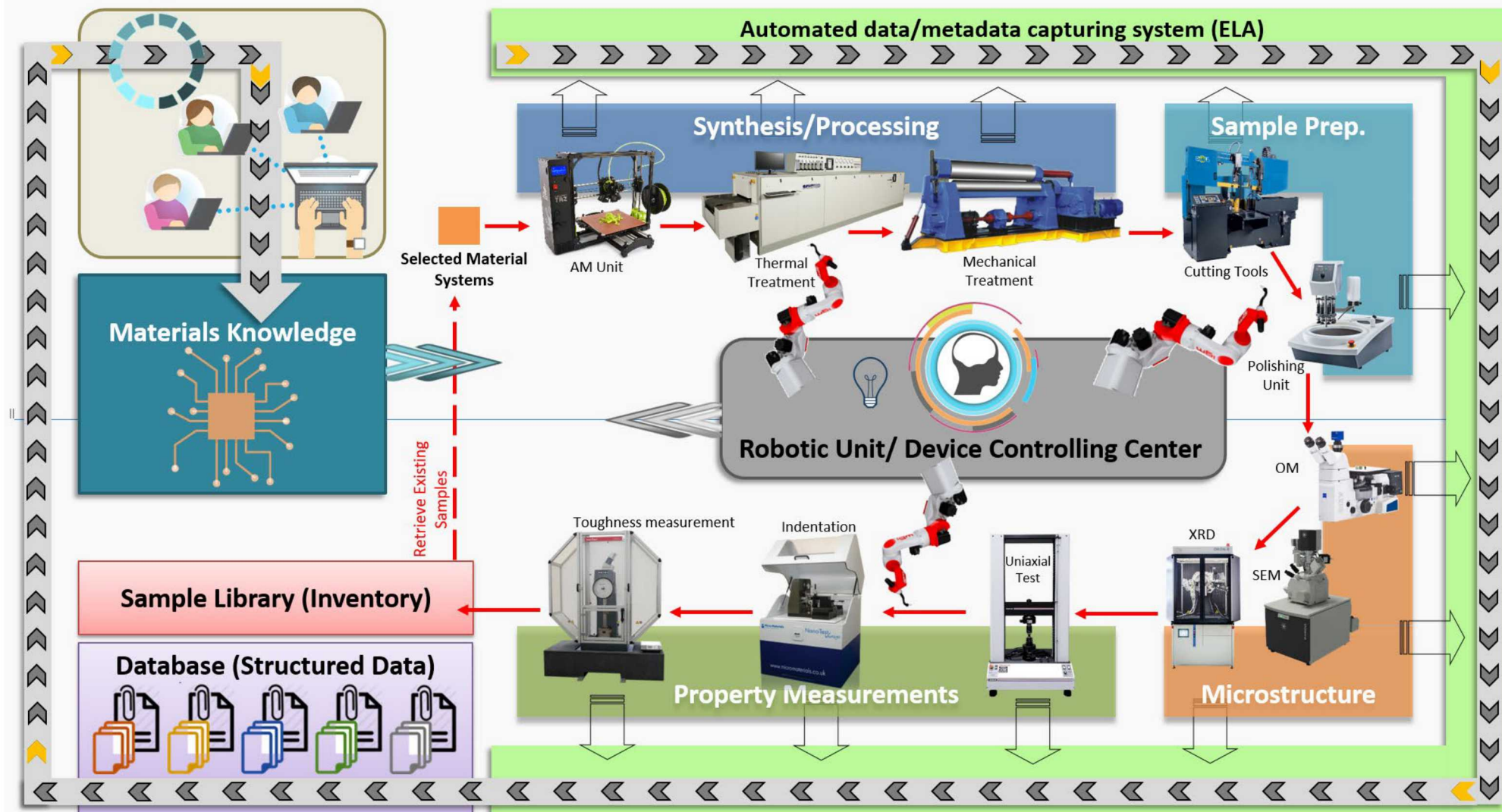
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Sandia
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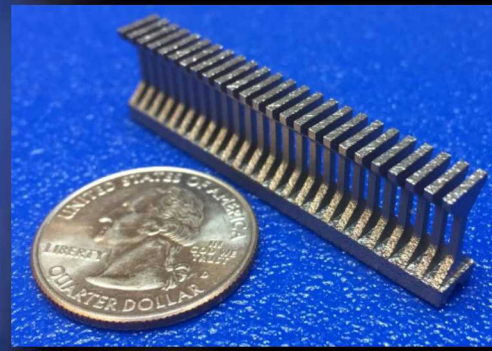
Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY
EST. 1943

Kalidindi's vision for automated data-driven discovery





High-throughput tensile tests of additively manufactured materials

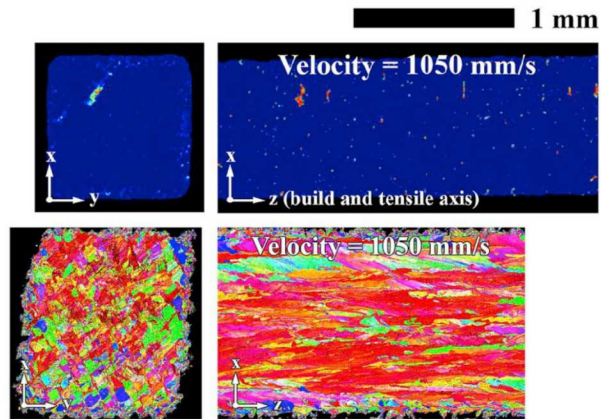


>100 tensile tests/hr with minimal operator burden

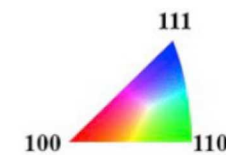
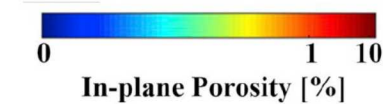
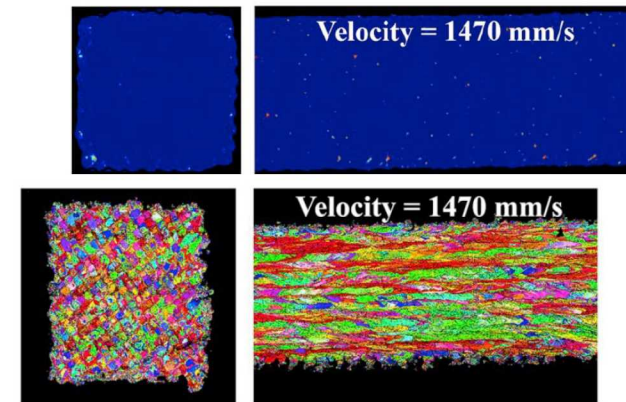
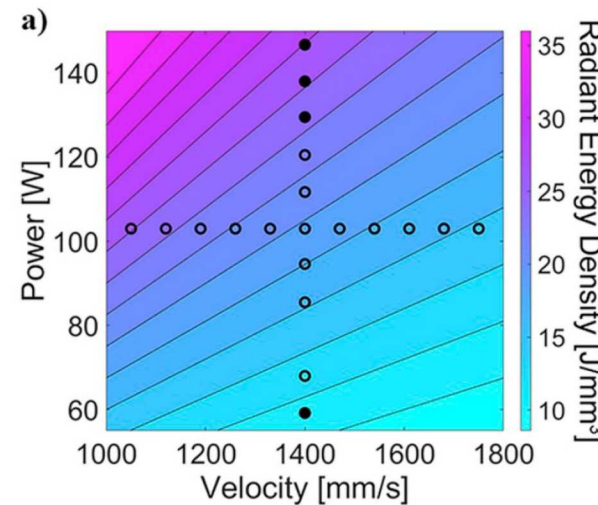
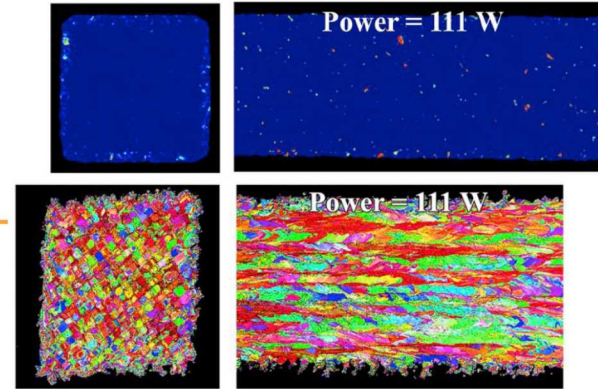


Process parameter study

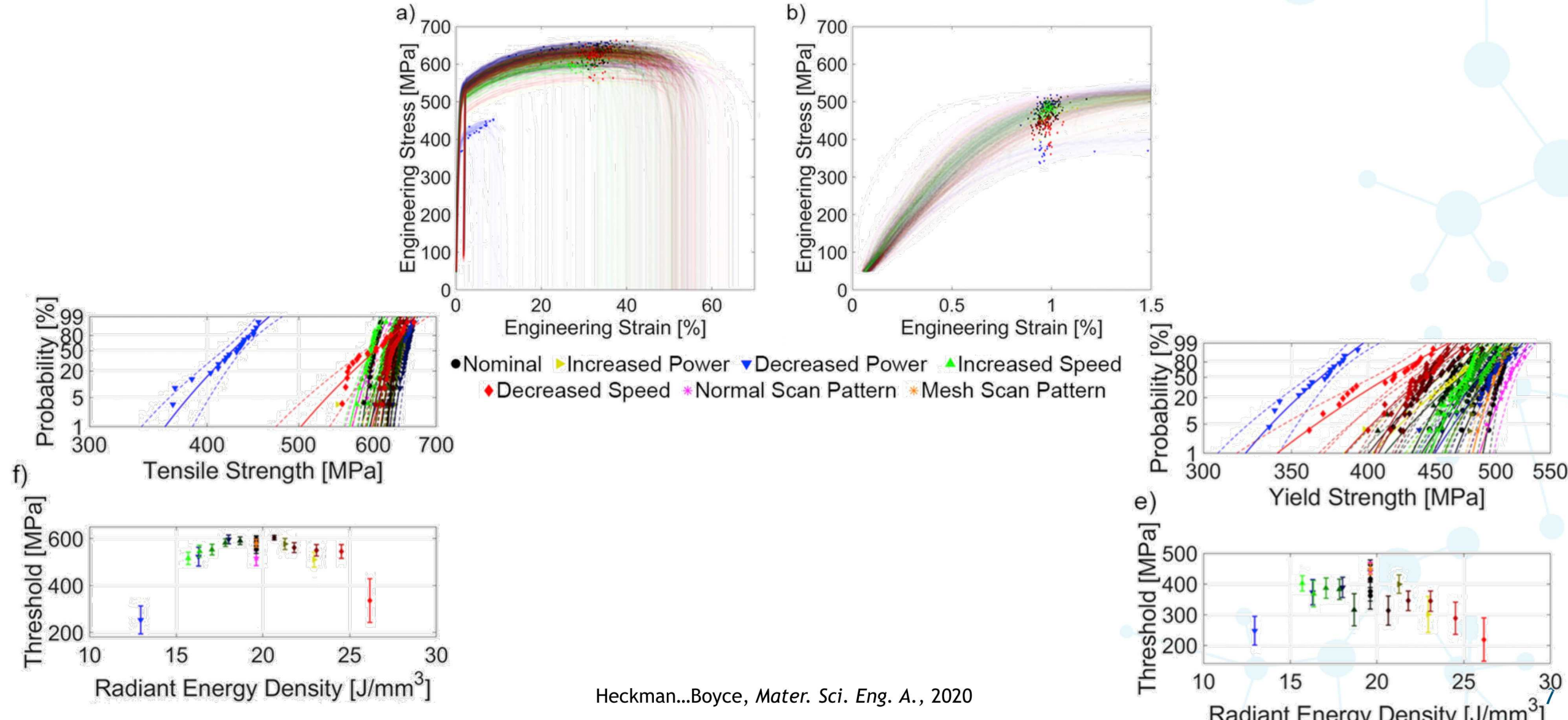
X-ray computed tomography



High-speed electron backscatter diffraction

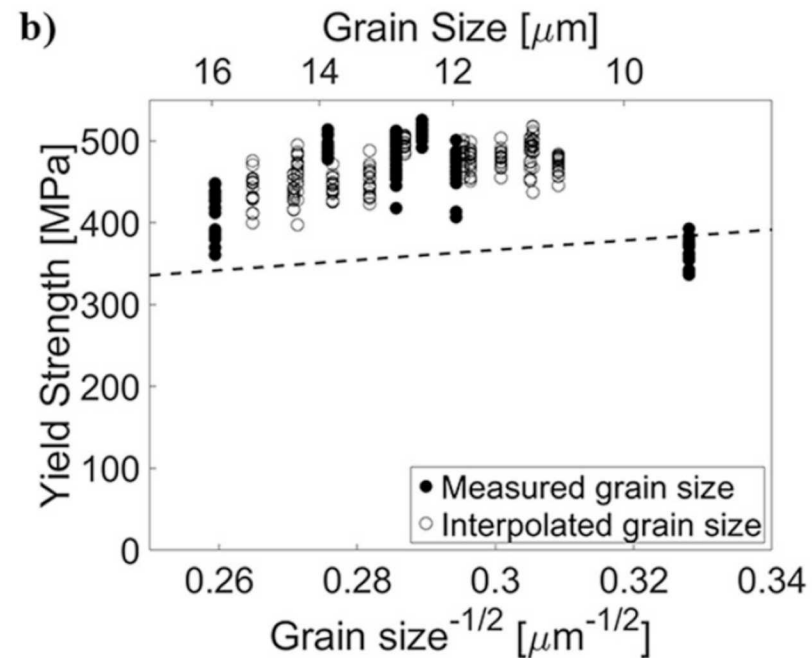
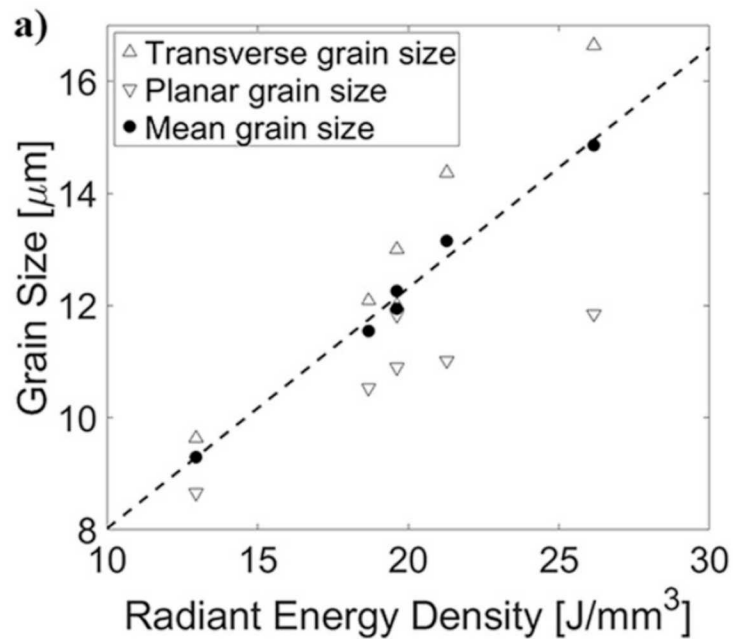
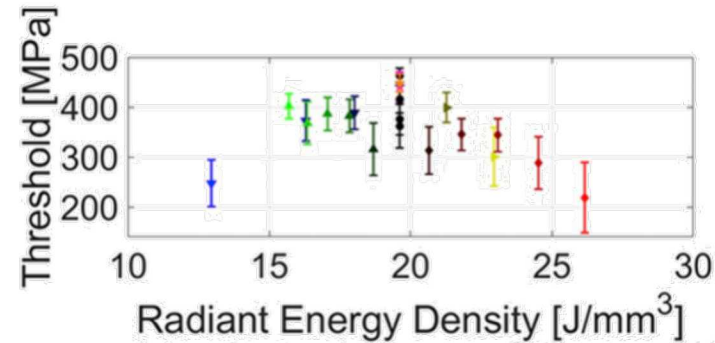


High-throughput data → a Weibull minimum allowable threshold

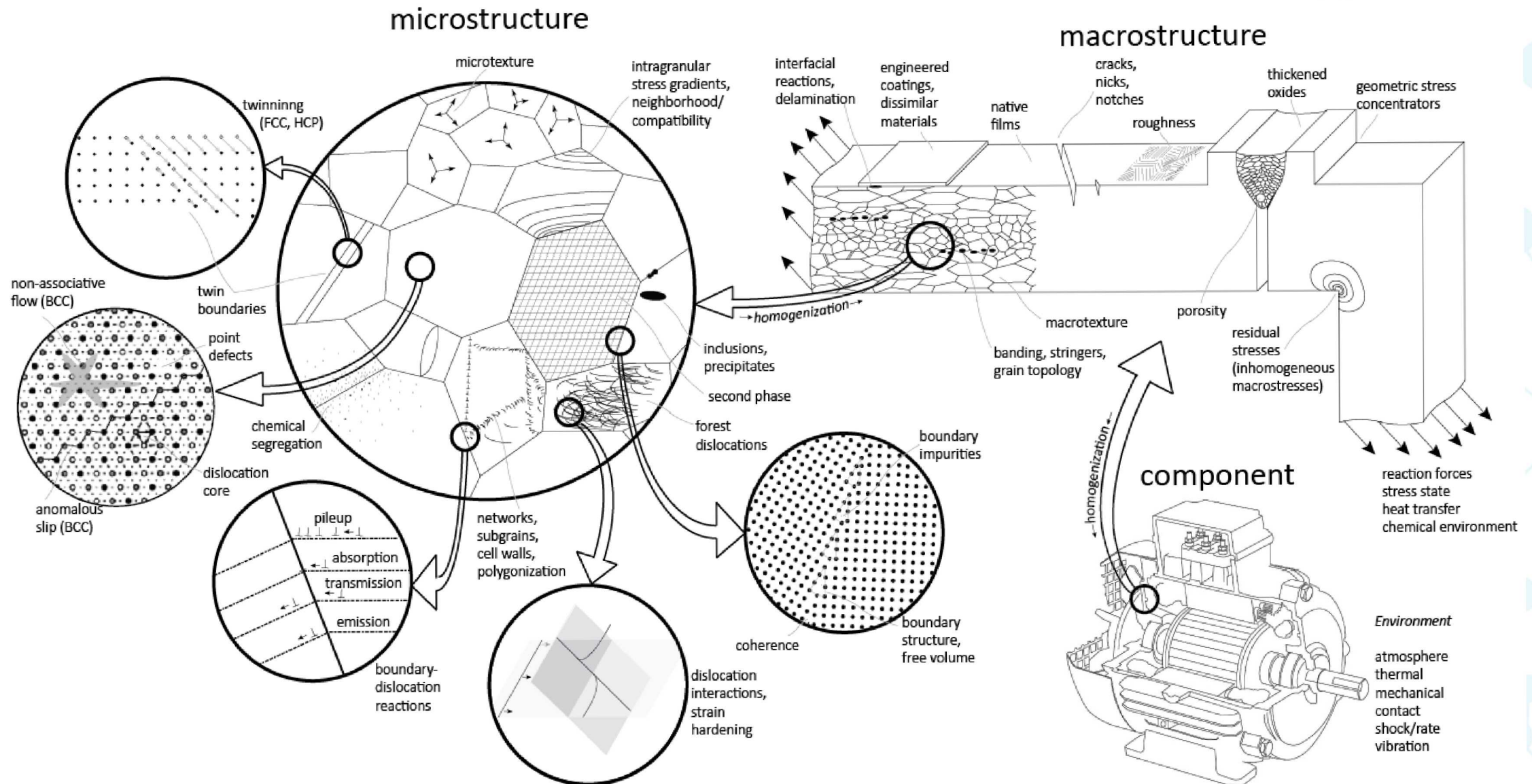


Connecting the dots... the old fashioned way...

Weibull threshold
Yield Strength (MPa)

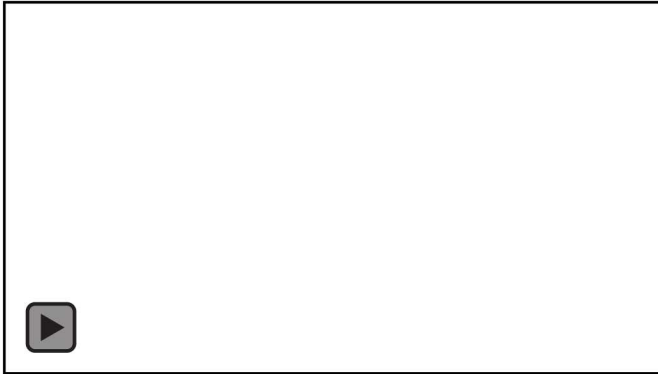


Grain size is not the only factor affecting mechanical response...

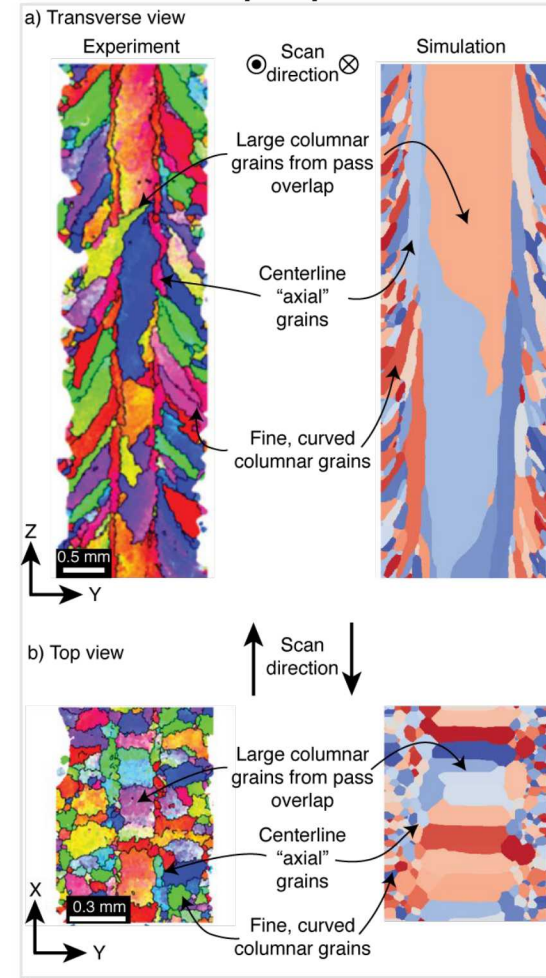


Predicting the microstructure is even more difficult!

Examples of solidification modeling



Grain shape predictions



This is a herculean challenge

Powder packing
Laser/plume interactions
Plasma fluid mechanics
Radiation heat transfer
Laser energy adsorption, radiation
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 deformation
Residual Stress
Solid-state diffusion
Anisotropic crystallization
Solid-state phase transformation

The intractability of complete process-structure-property mastery?

Process 100+ variables

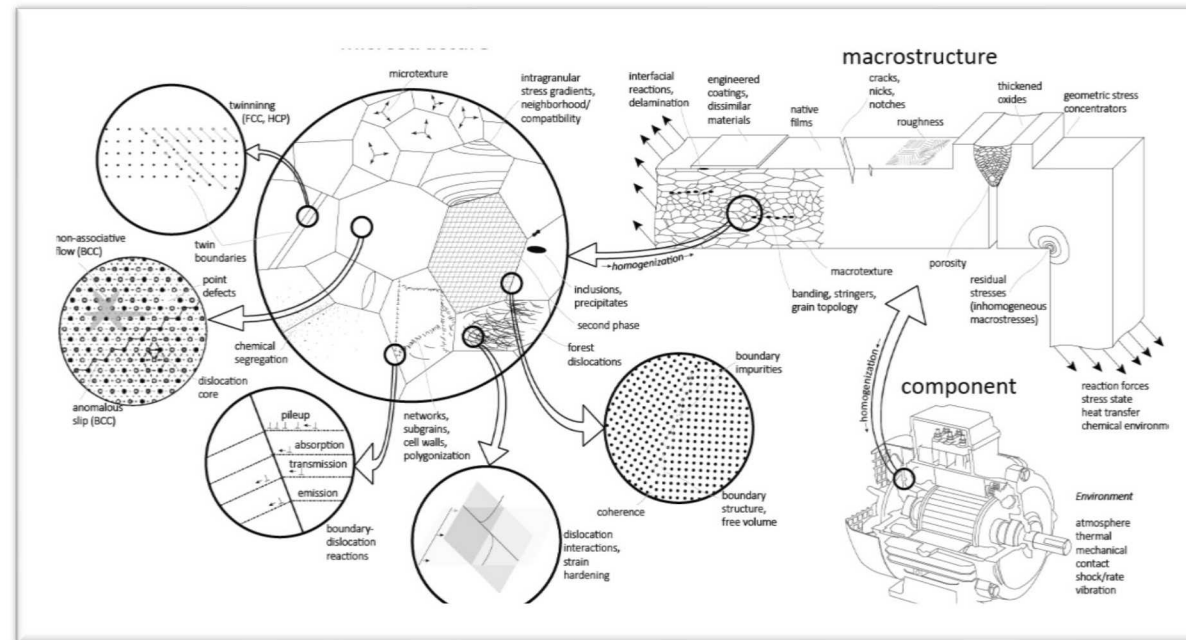


Structure 100+ variables



Properties Dozens relevant

Powder packing
Laser/plume interactions
Plasma fluid mechanics
Radiation heat transfer
Laser energy adsorption, radiation
Thermal expansion
Non-equilibrium vapor pressure
Evaporation with latent heat
Pressure-temperature relations
T-dependent heat capacity
Incompressible fluid dynamics
Convective/conductive heat transfer
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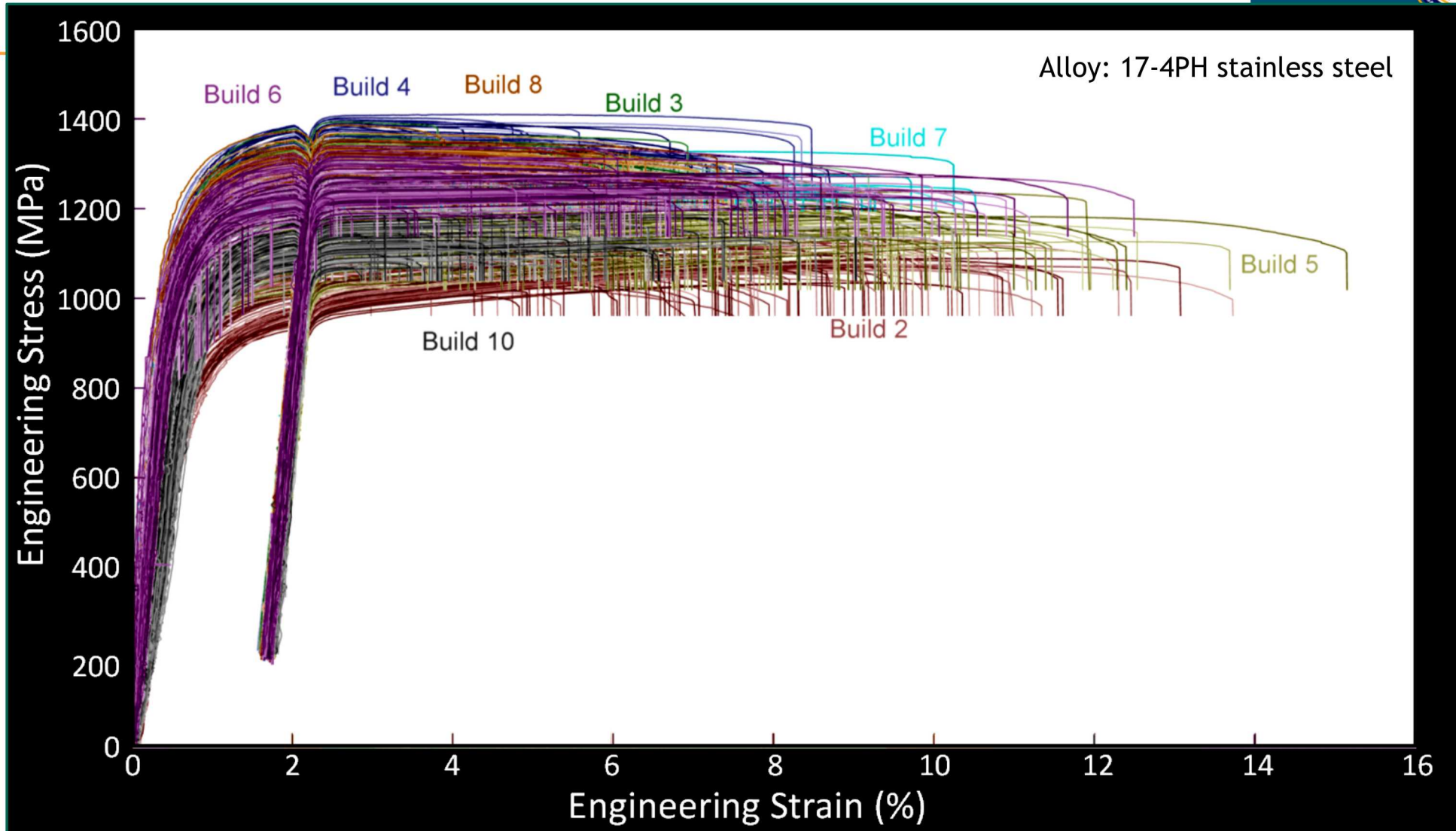


Modulus
Yield-strength
Work Hardening
Fracture Toughness
Ductility
Fatigue life
Wear resistance
Temp-dependence / Creep
Strain-rate dependence
Corrosion resistance

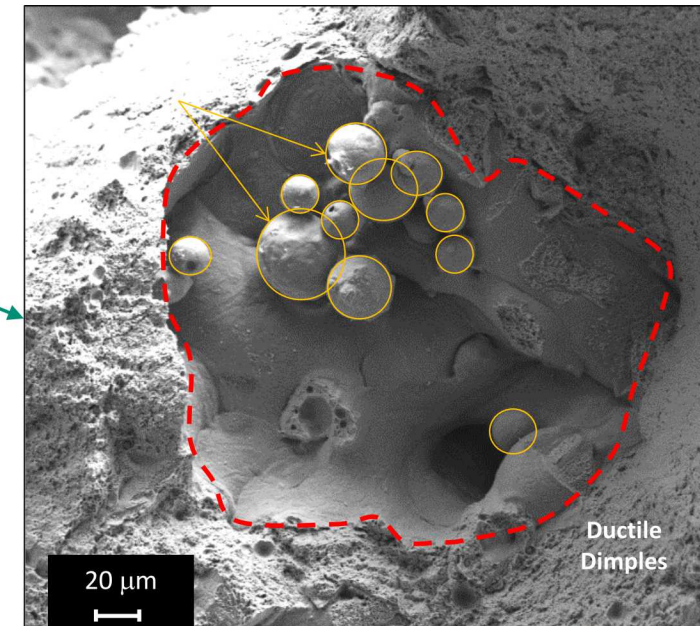
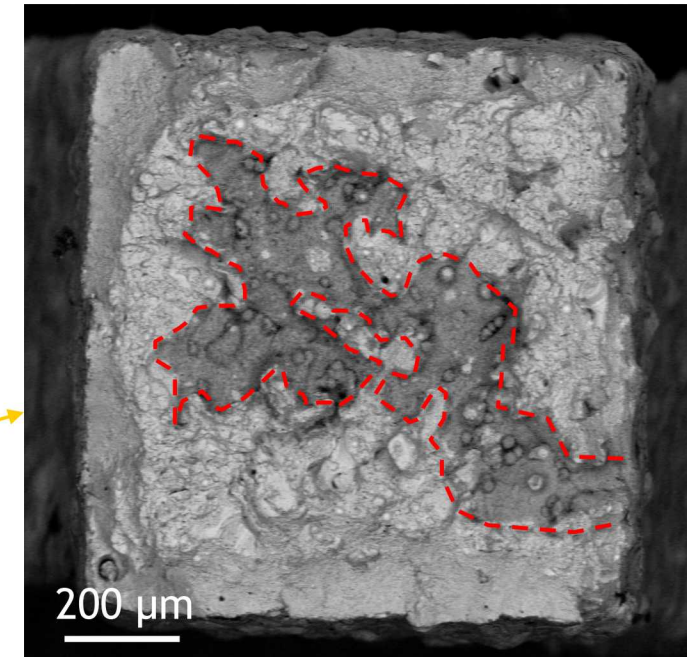
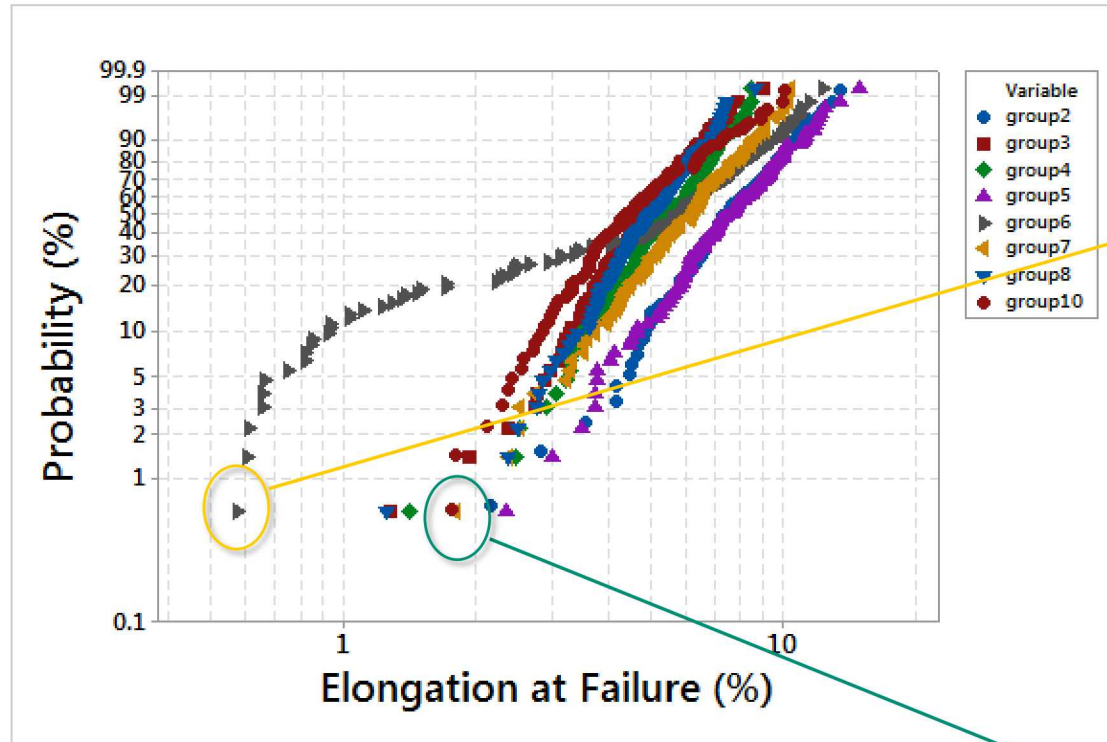
Materials Science Mad Libs:

How does the process affect the structure and ultimately control property

Over 1000 tensile tests on nominally identical additive material

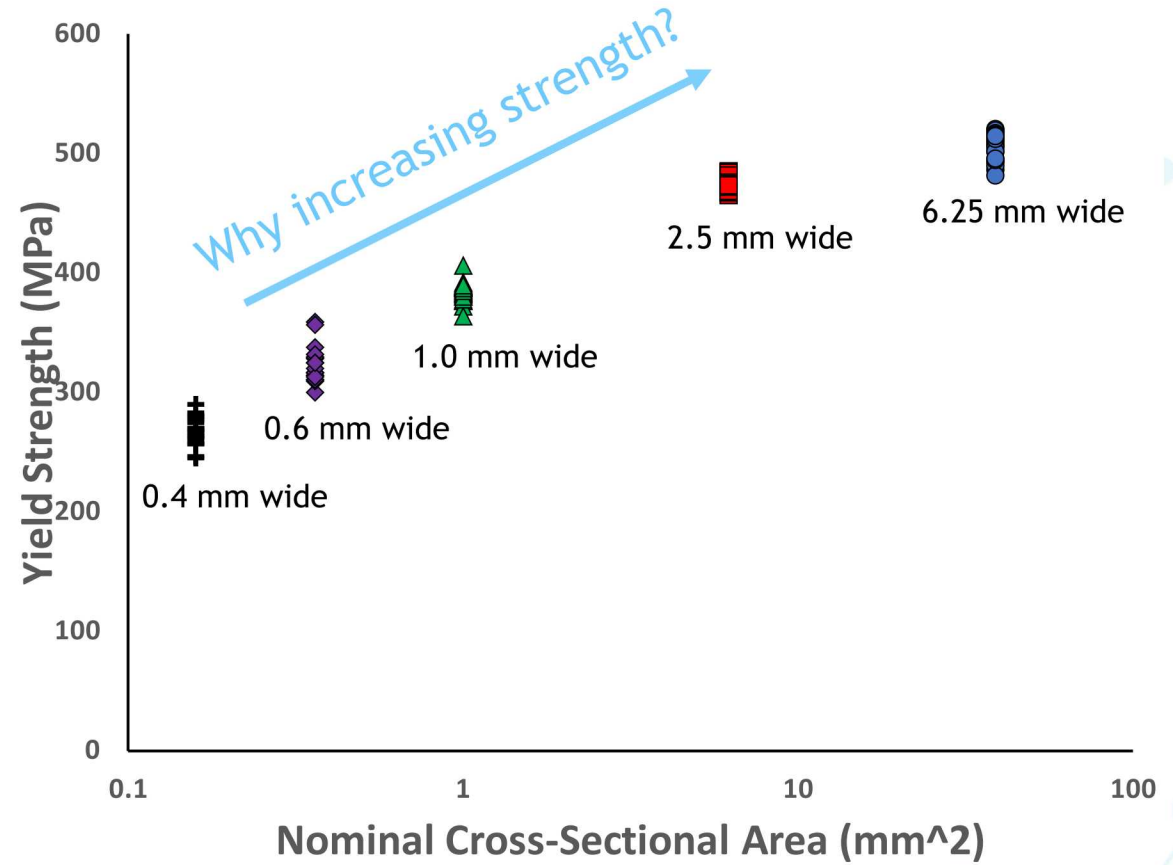
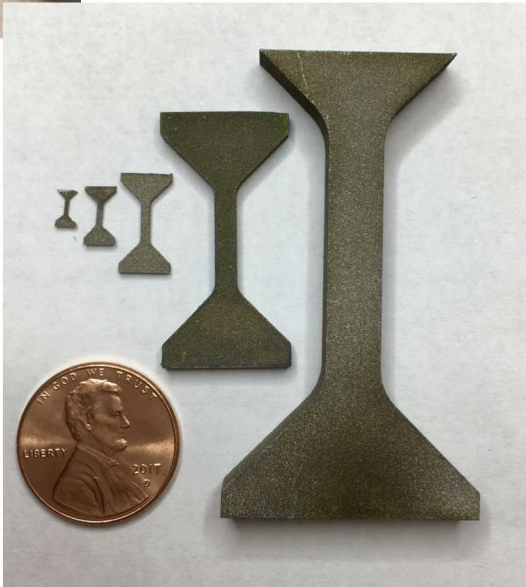
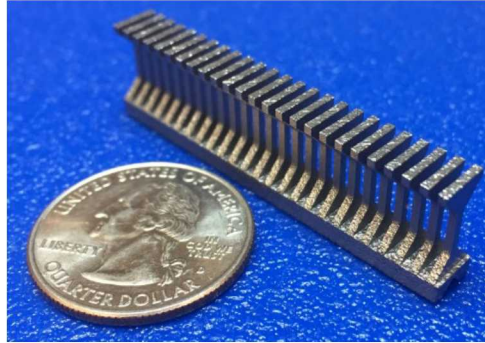
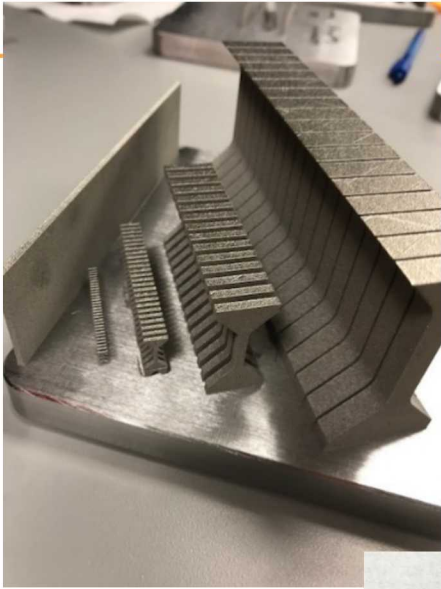


Failure is caused by “lack of fusion” & in the worst case, interconnected porosity

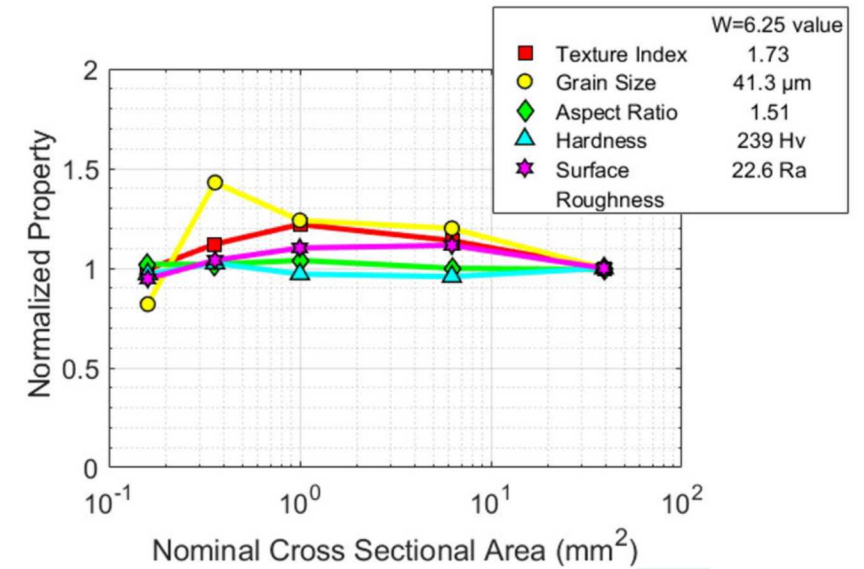
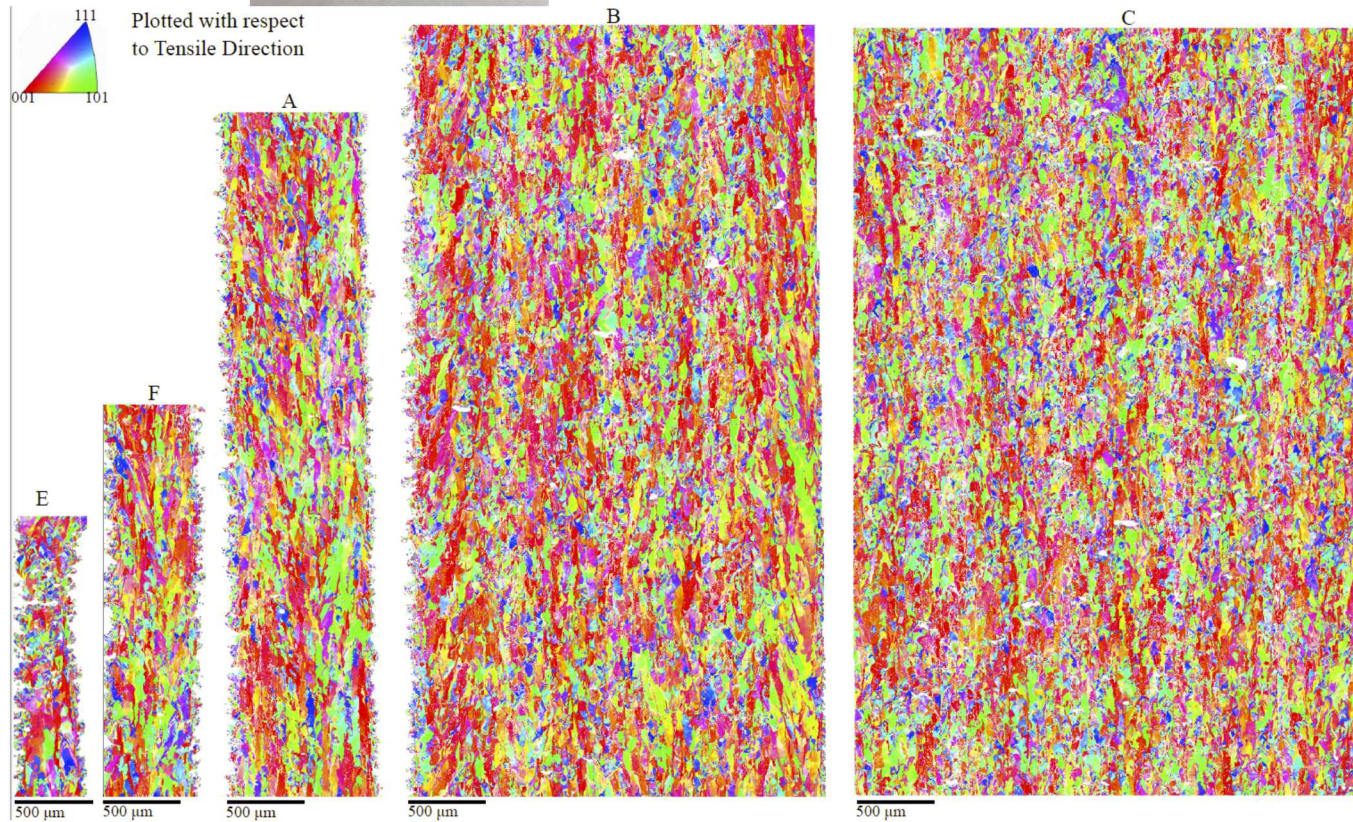
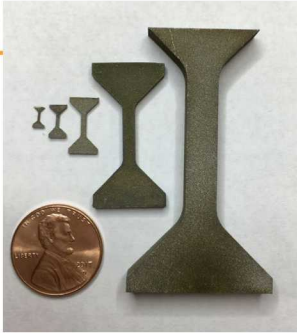


Representative volume consideration???

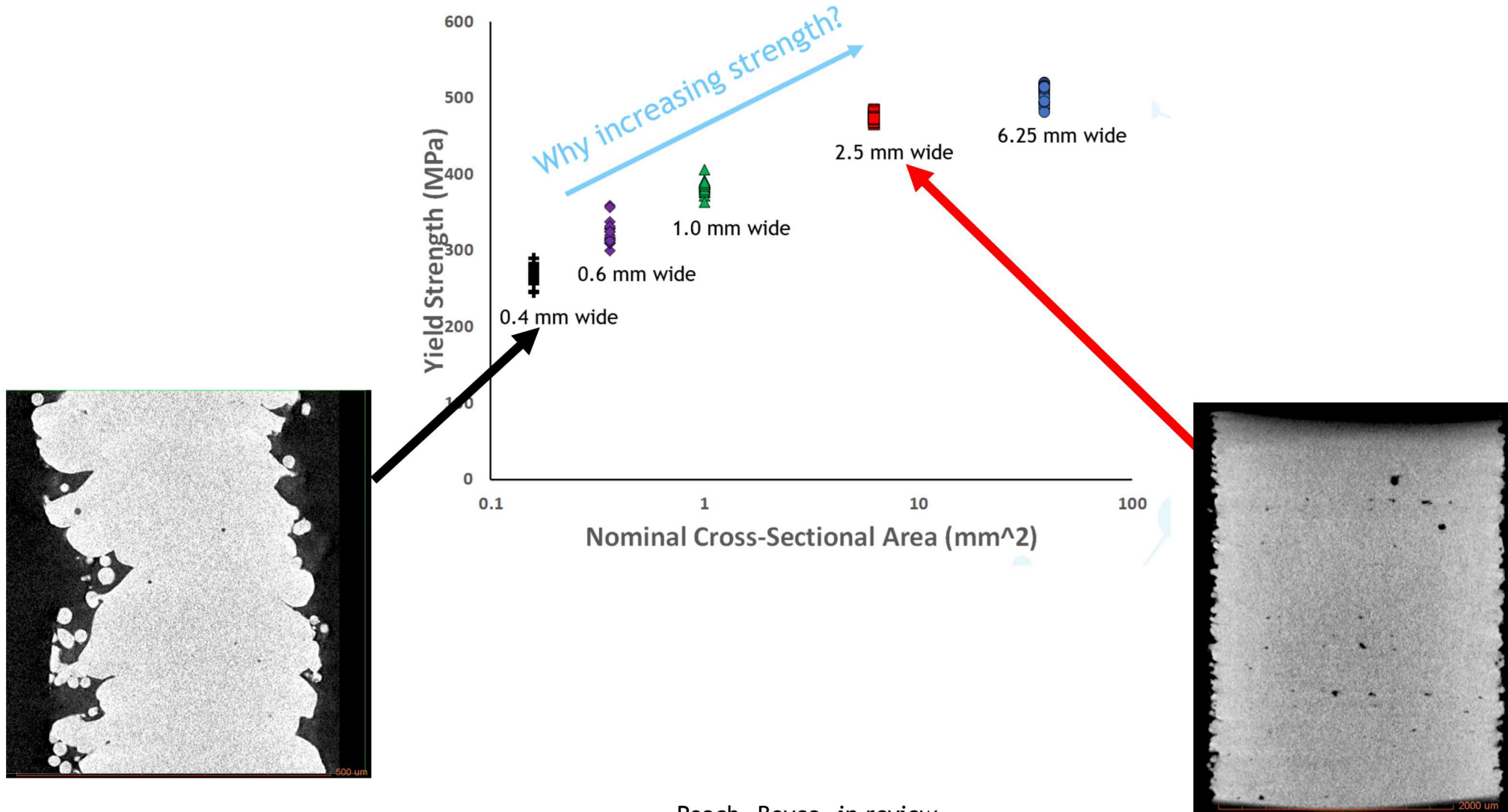
Size dependence of effective mechanical properties...



No microstructural source of size dependent properties...!

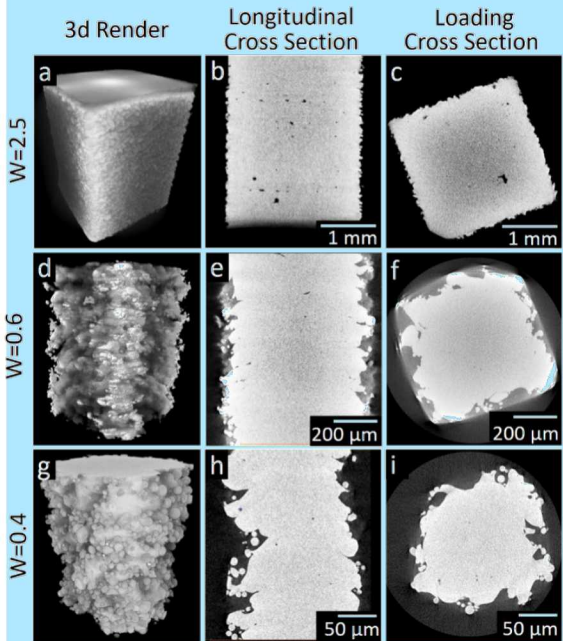


Surface topography dominates when features are <2.5 mm!

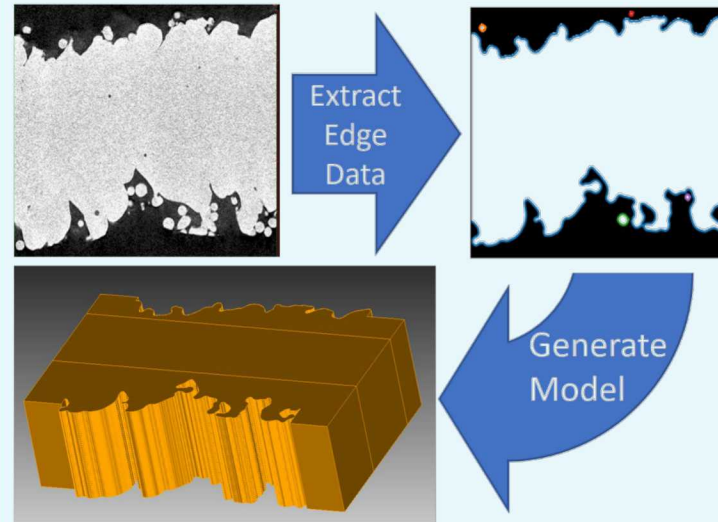


Finite element modeling of roughness effect

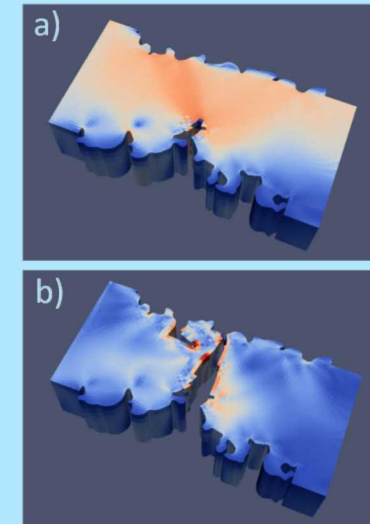
1) Collect CT scans



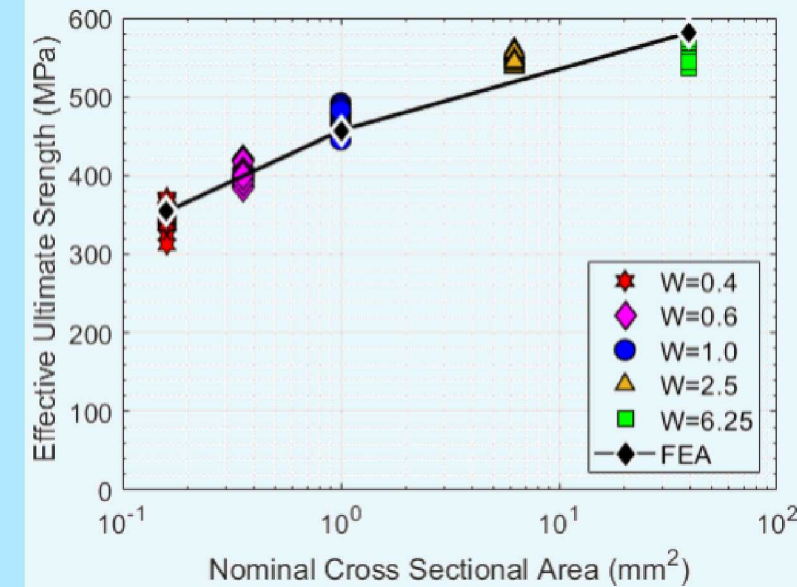
2) Digitize geometry



3) FEA

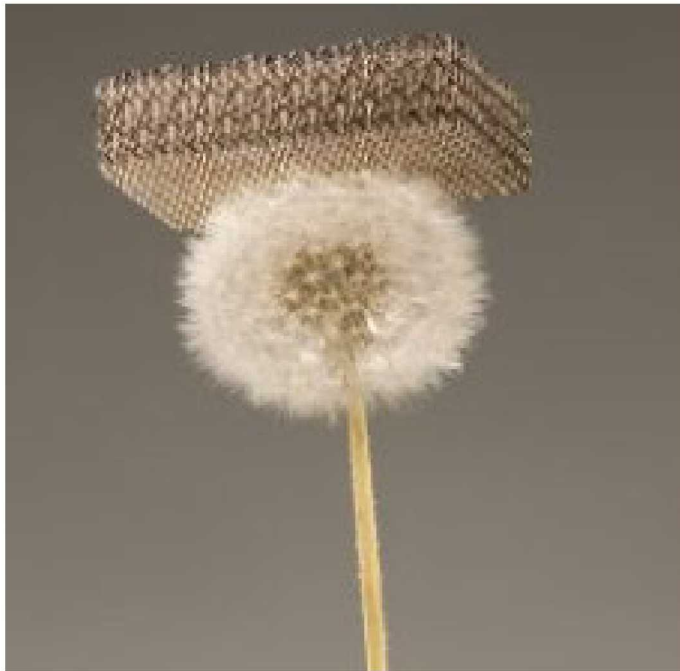


4) Confirm experimental trends



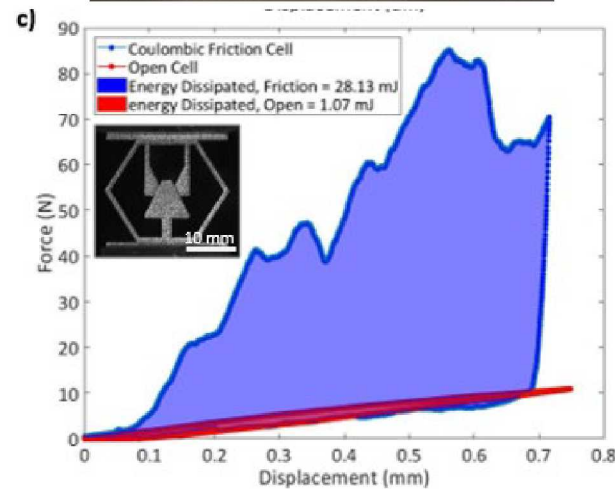
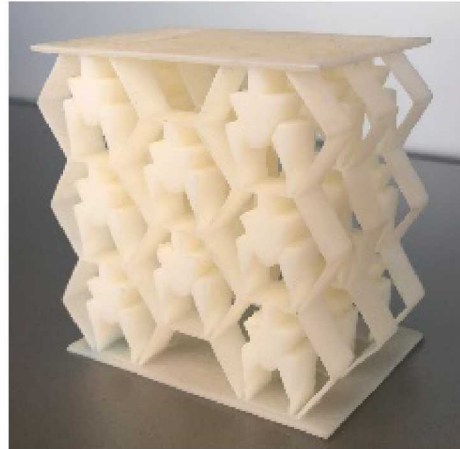
AM lattice metamaterials will maximize surface topography effects

Lightweight, stiff structures



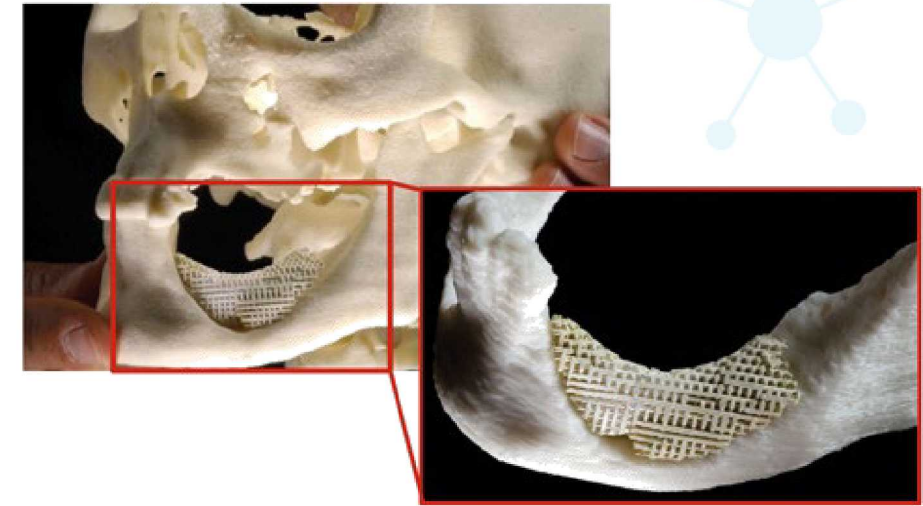
Schaedler...Carter, *Science*, 2011

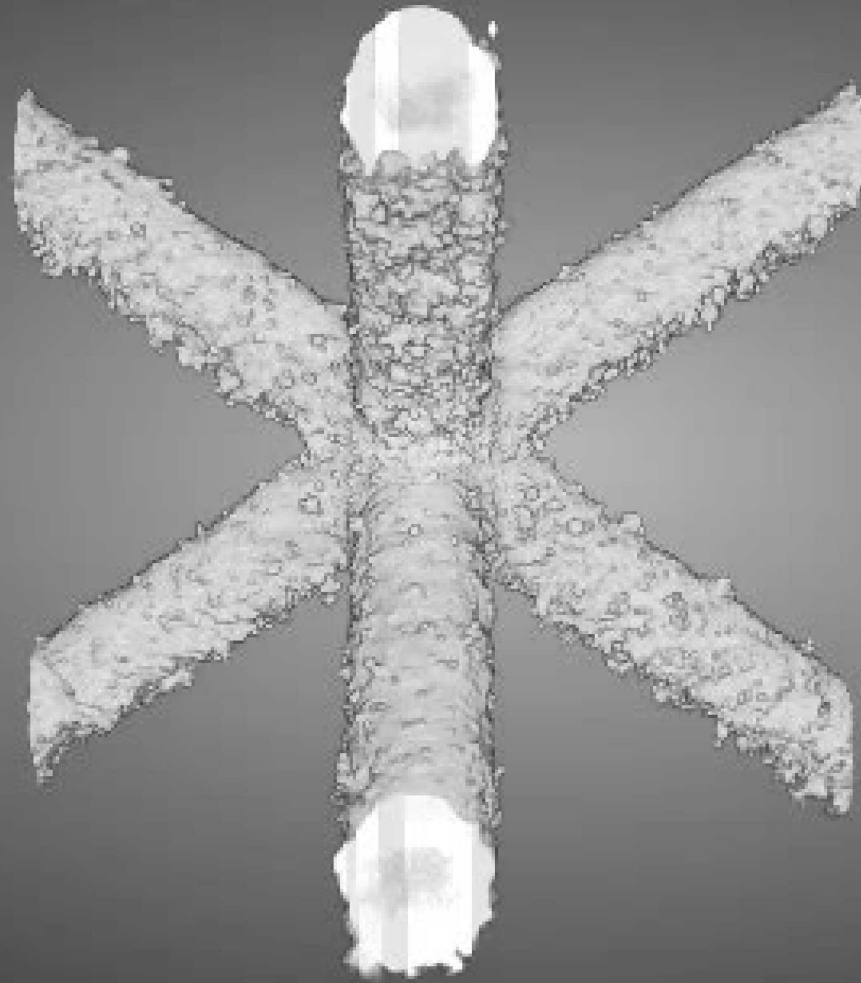
Energy-dissipating structures



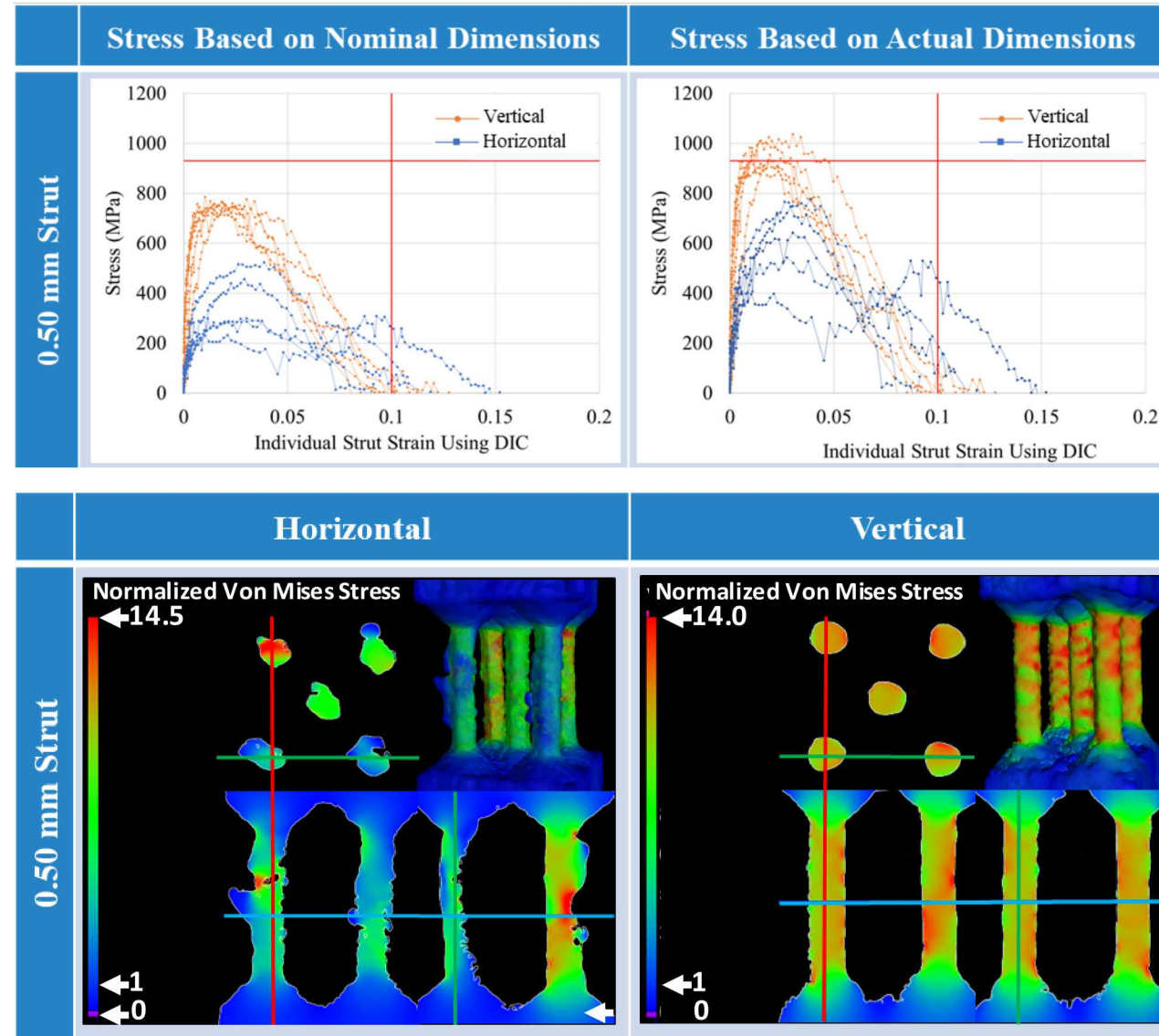
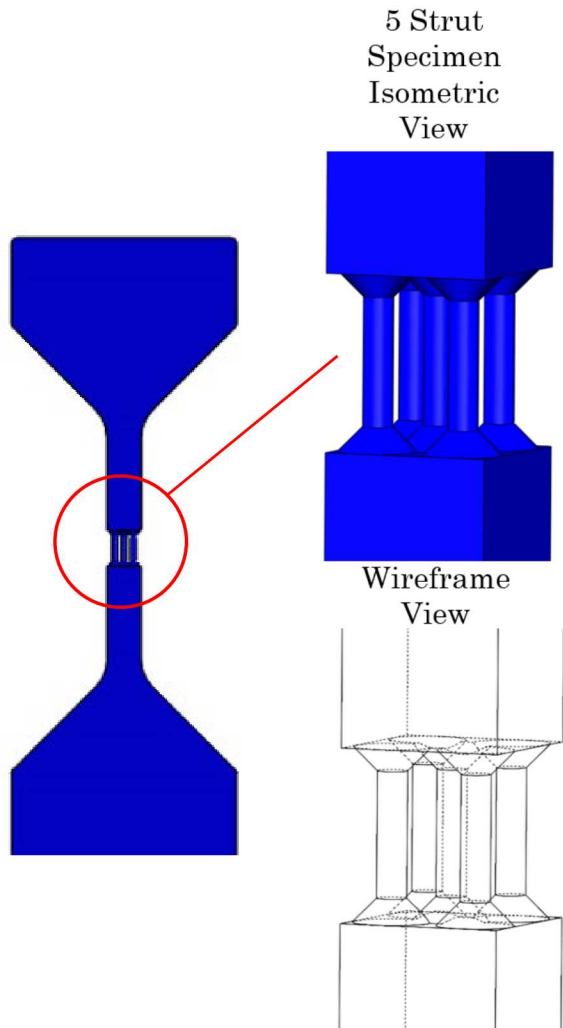
Boyce, patent filed

Custom-fit scaffolds



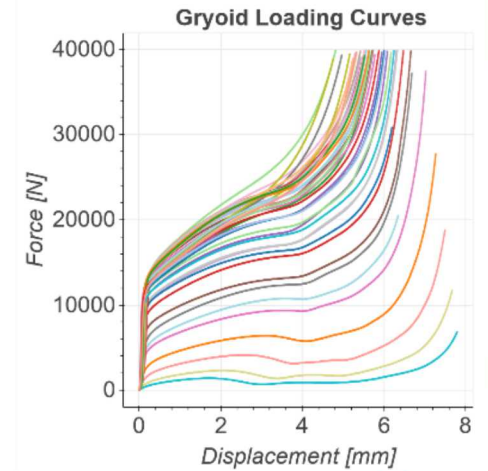
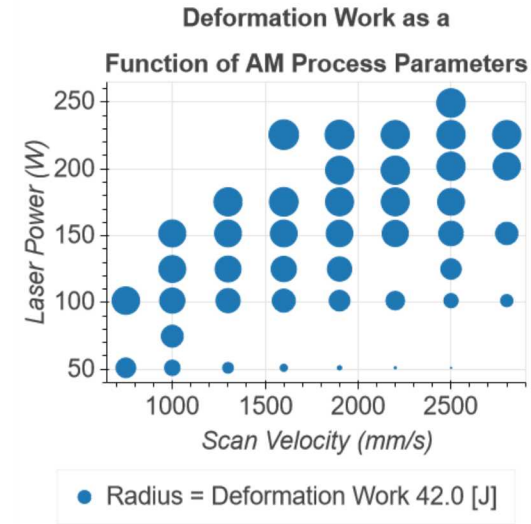
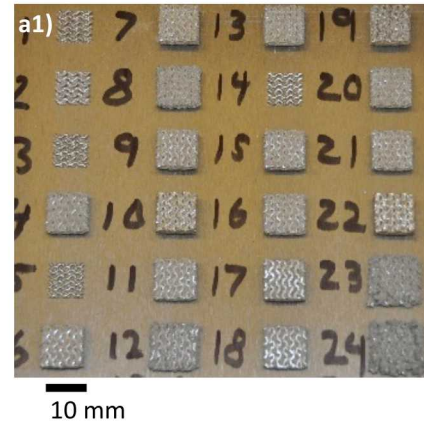
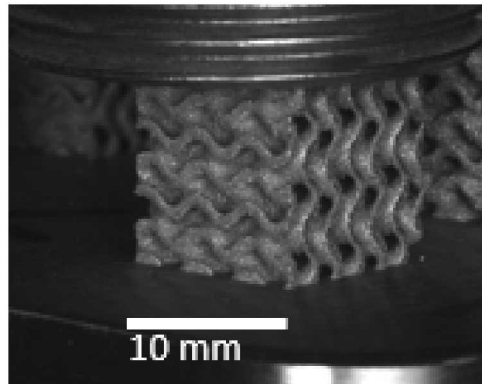


Indeed, the effective strength of struts can be <50% of the 'material' strength

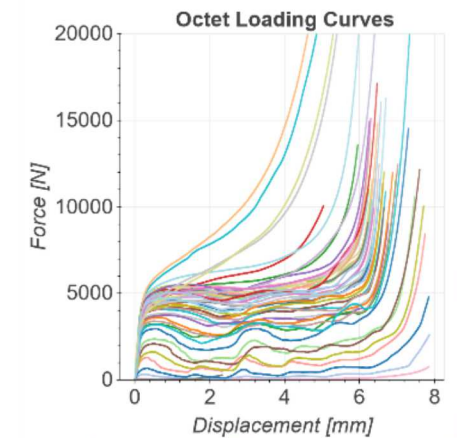
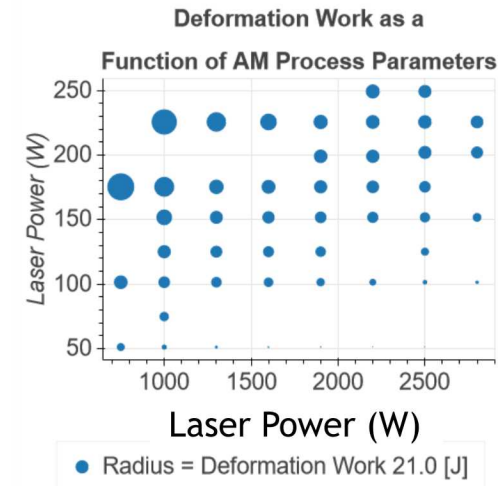
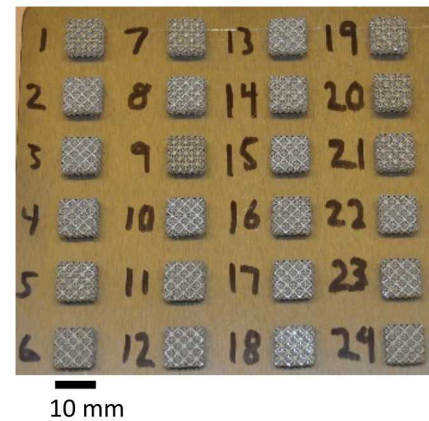
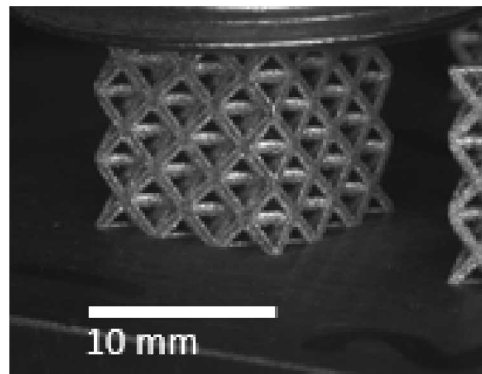


Process parameter study for a lattice...

gyroid

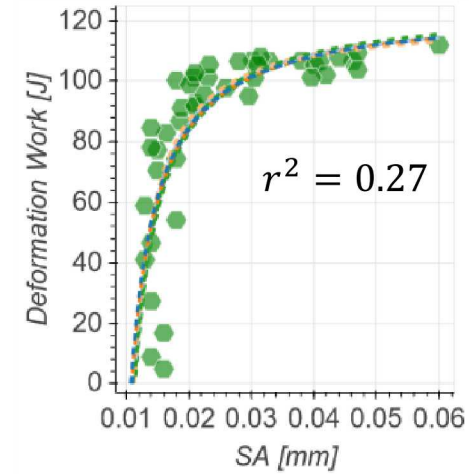
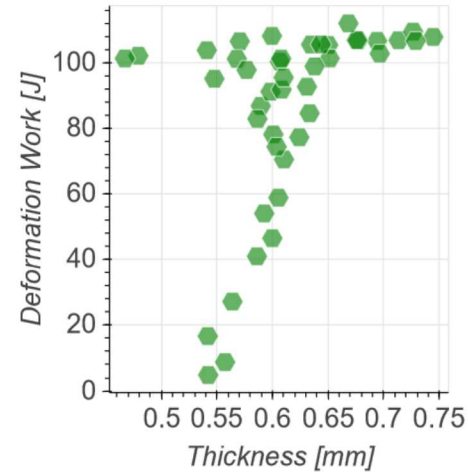
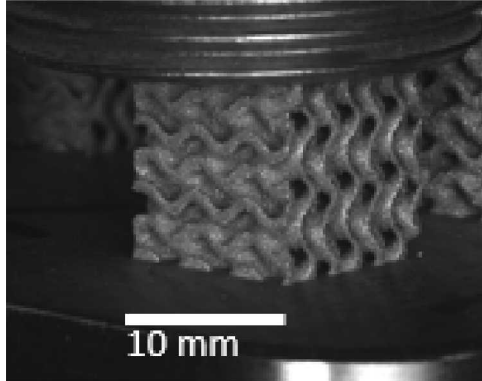


Octet truss

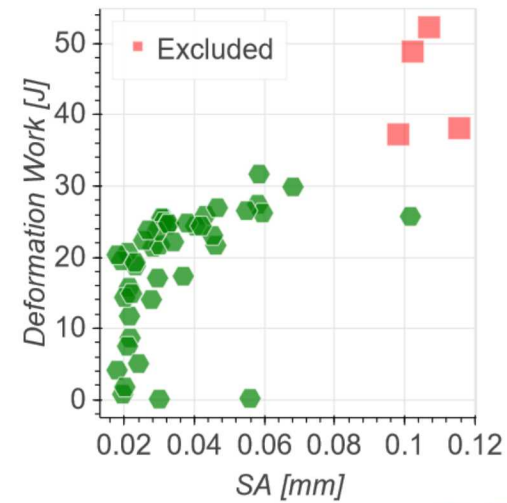
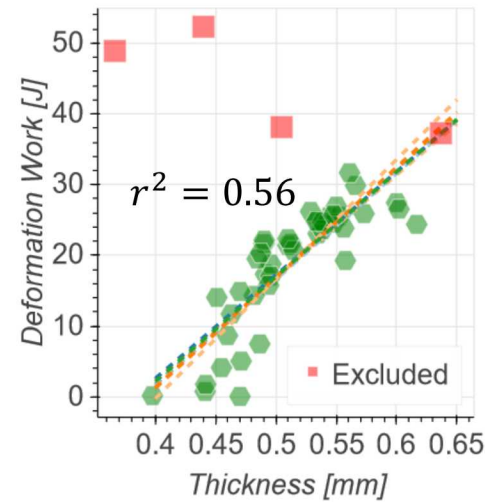
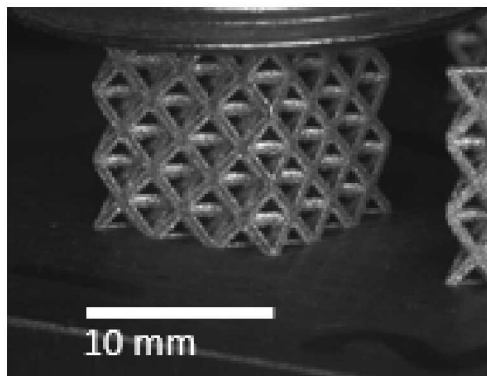


Can we 'predict' mechanical properties with just scalar measures

gyroid

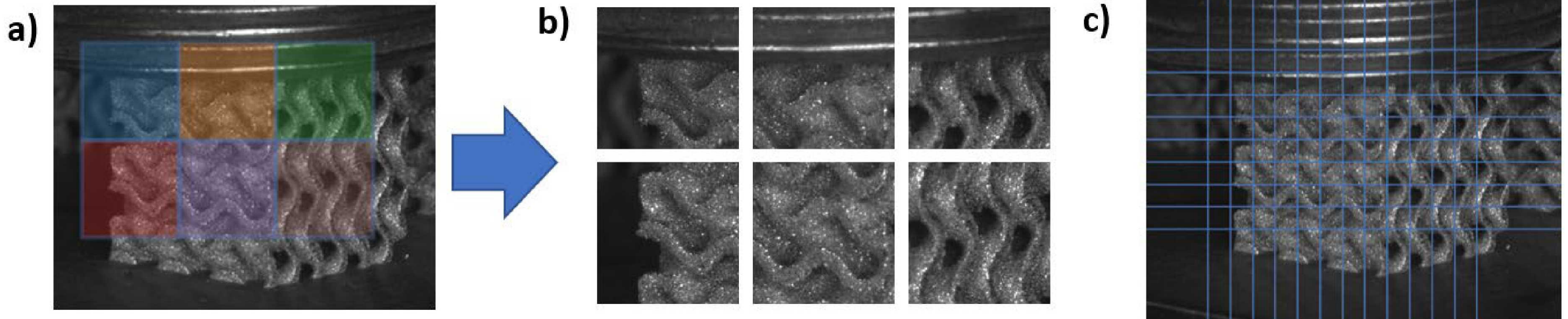


Octet truss



Can machine learning do any better?

Convolutional neural network; 16 layers (resnet16 in fastai library);
stratified k-fold training (8 folds / 11% of data held for testing); enriched data by subwindowing



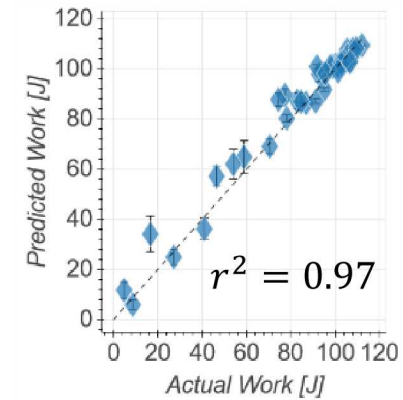
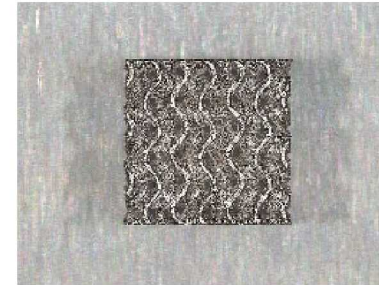
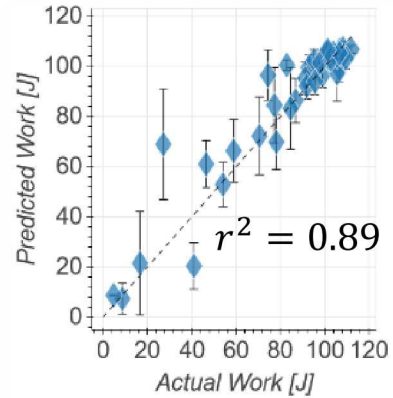
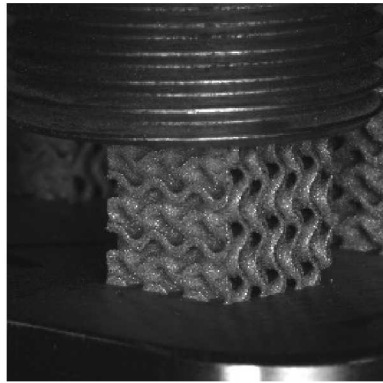
To ‘enrich’ the available data, rather than training on the entire image, we trained on 45 sub-images (windows) of each original image. This takes advantage of the repetitive nature of the lattice.

Can machine learning do any better?

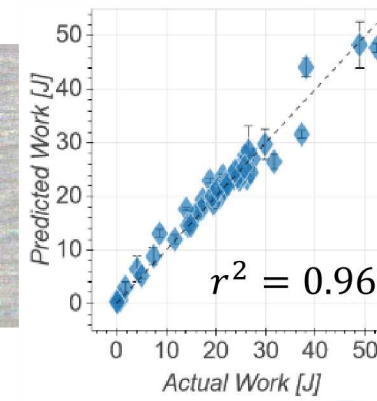
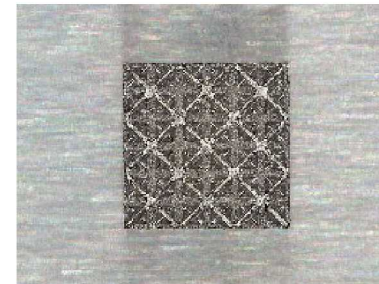
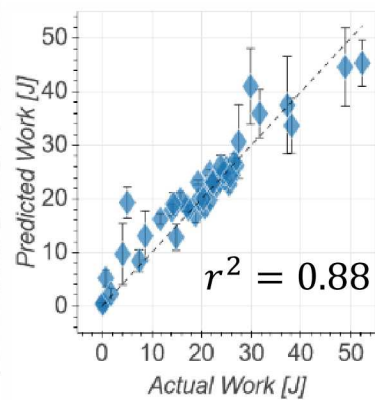
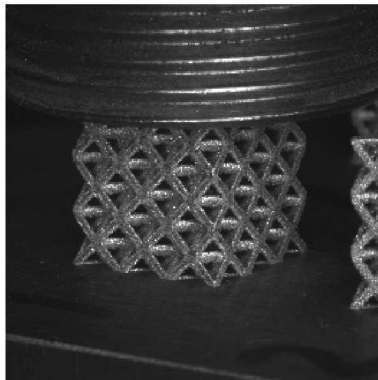
Oblique view

Top-down view

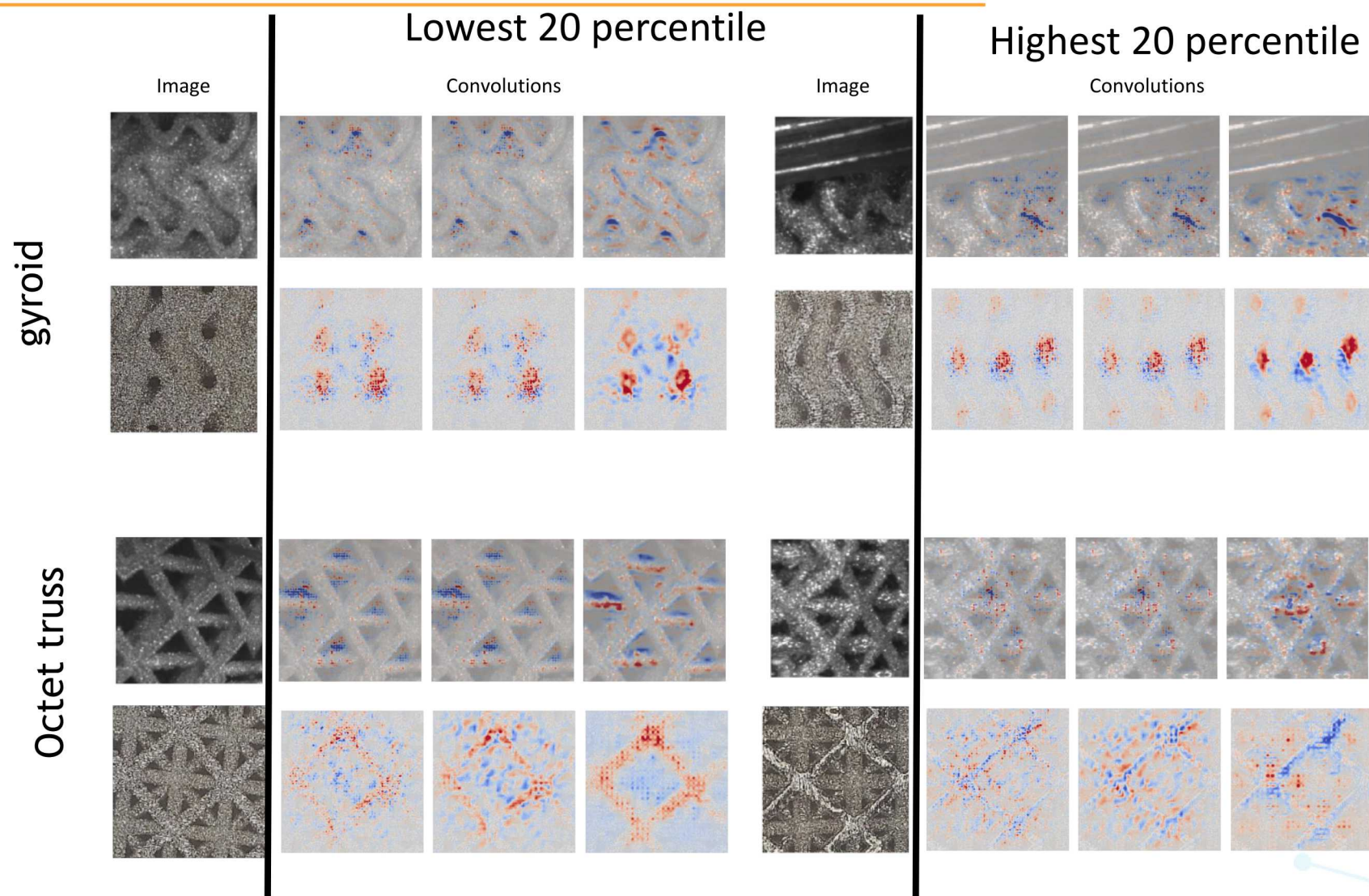
gyroid



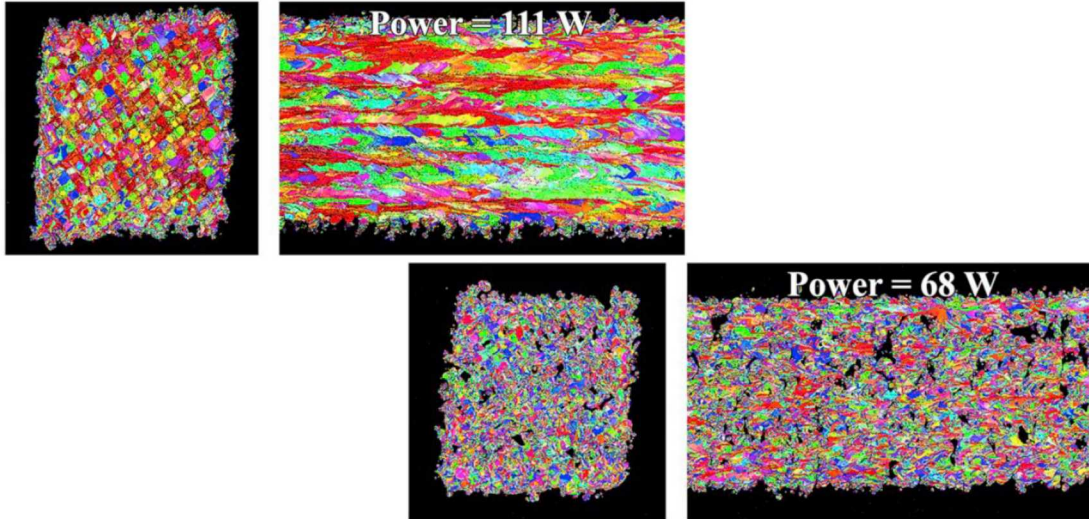
Octet truss



Machine learning's weakness: 'explainability' and extrapolation

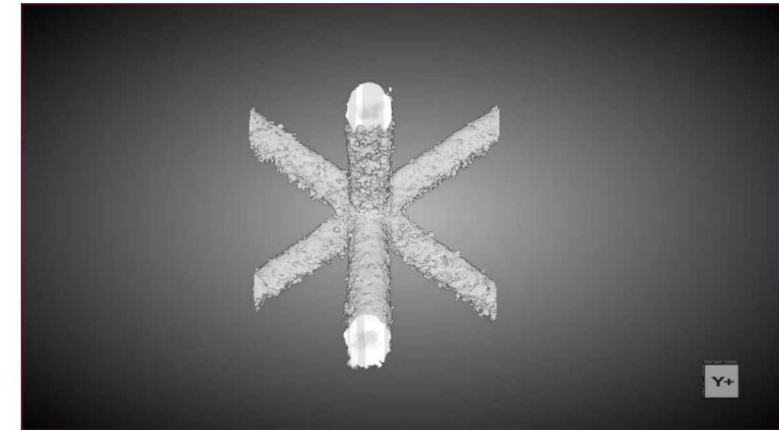


Monolithic AM



First order influence: microstructure & porosity
Complex pathway to prediction

Feature-rich AM

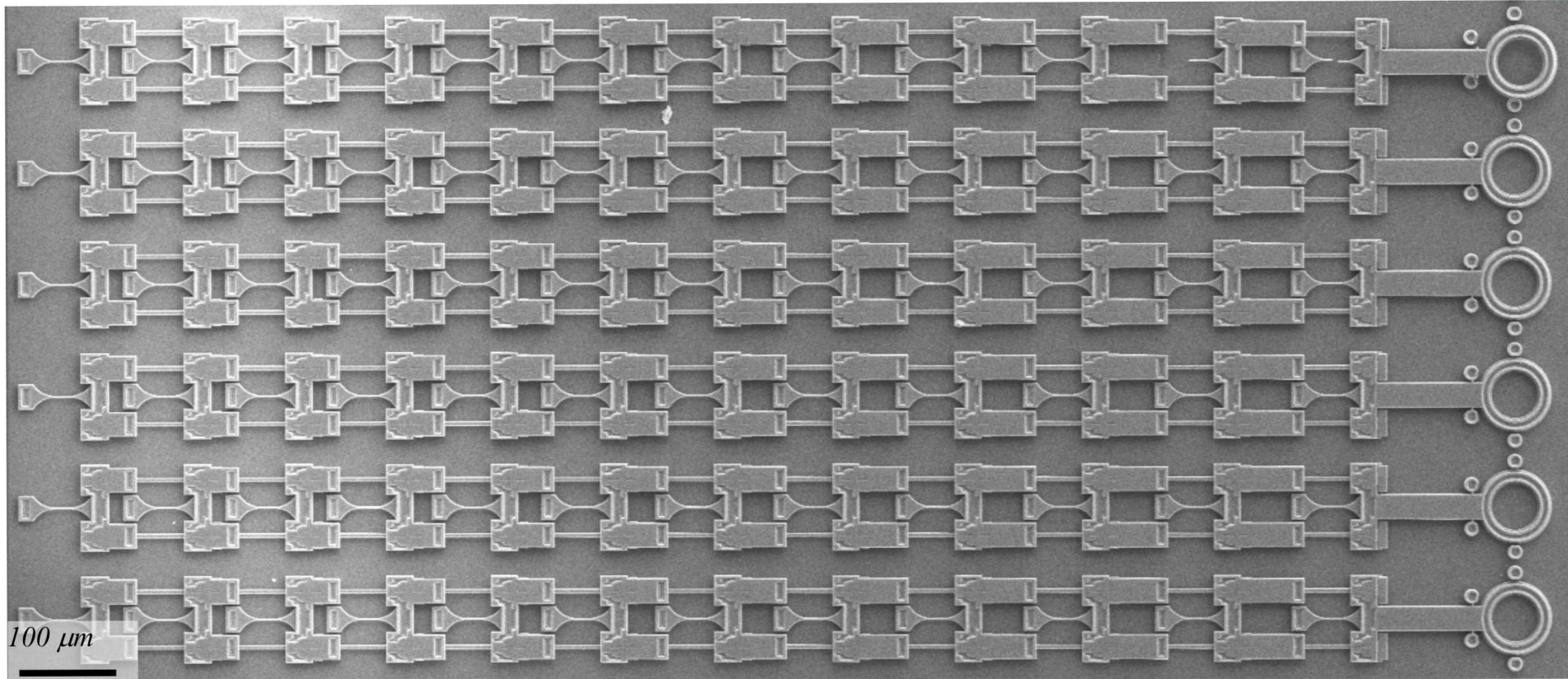
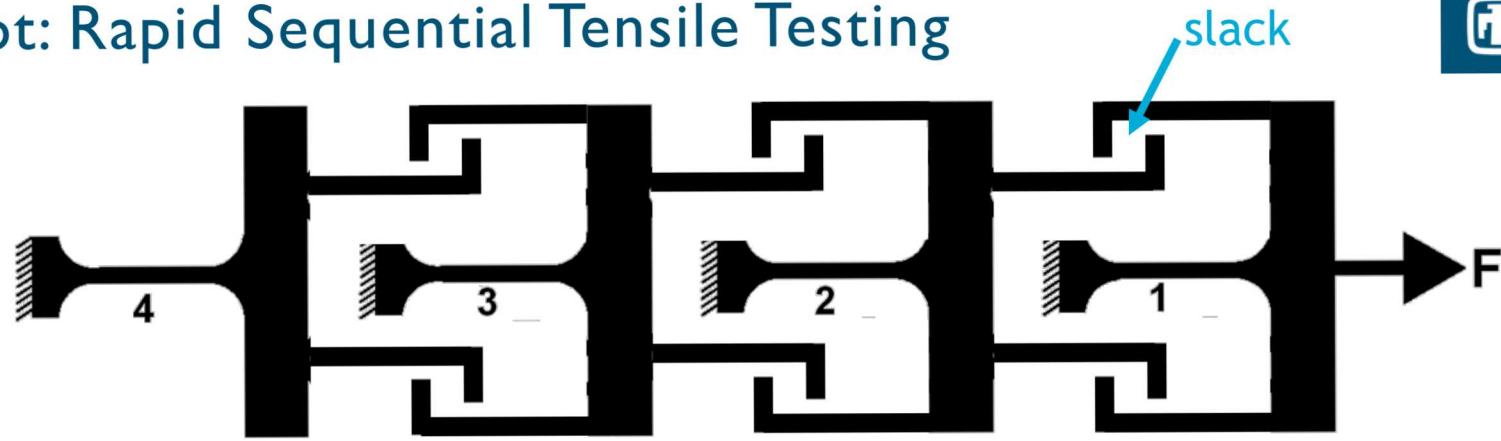


First order influence: dimensions & surface topography
Potentially easier to predict

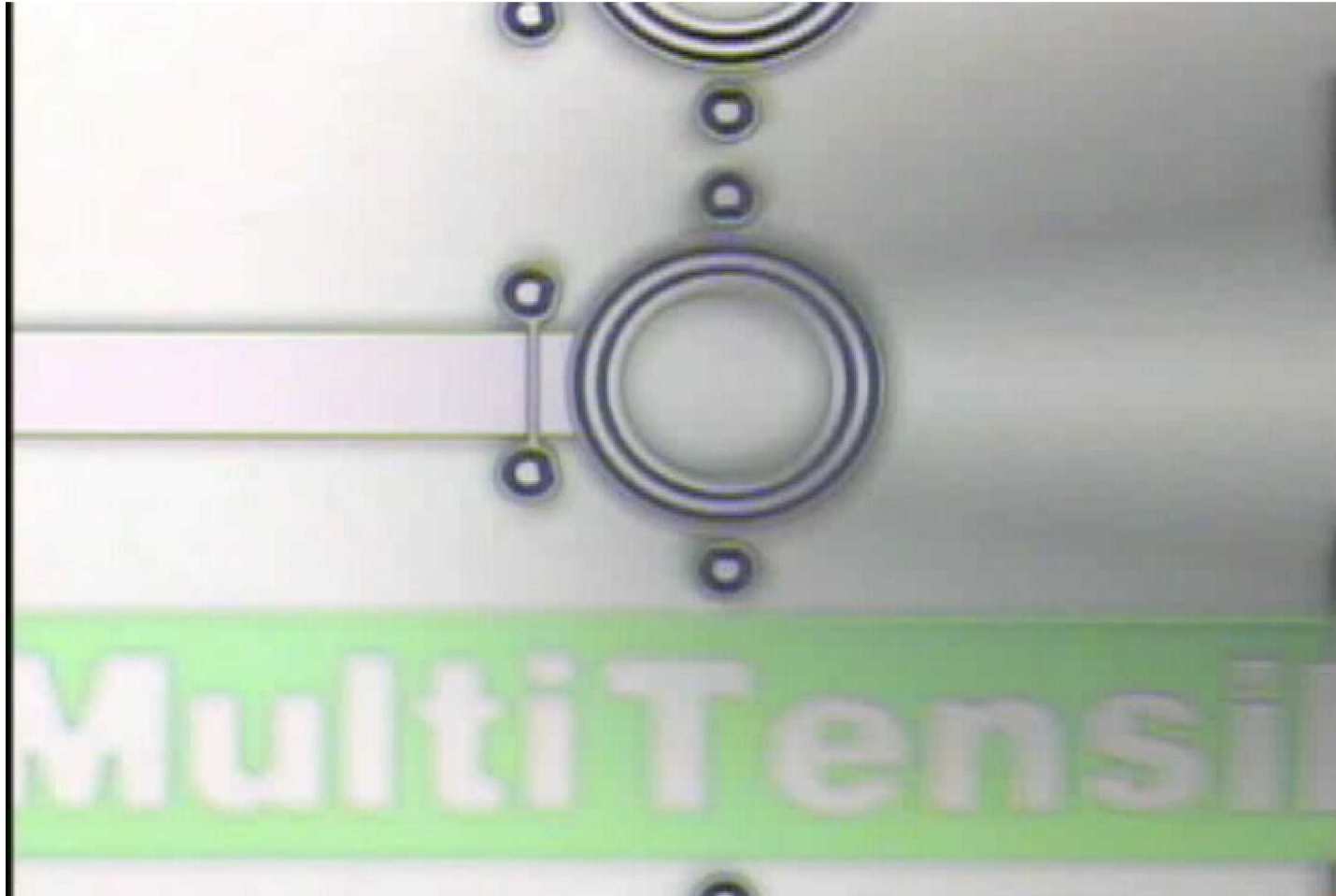
In this presentation, I drew data from ~2000 mechanical tests. High-throughput testing and machine learning enable us to develop process-structure-property relationships that were otherwise elusive.

backup

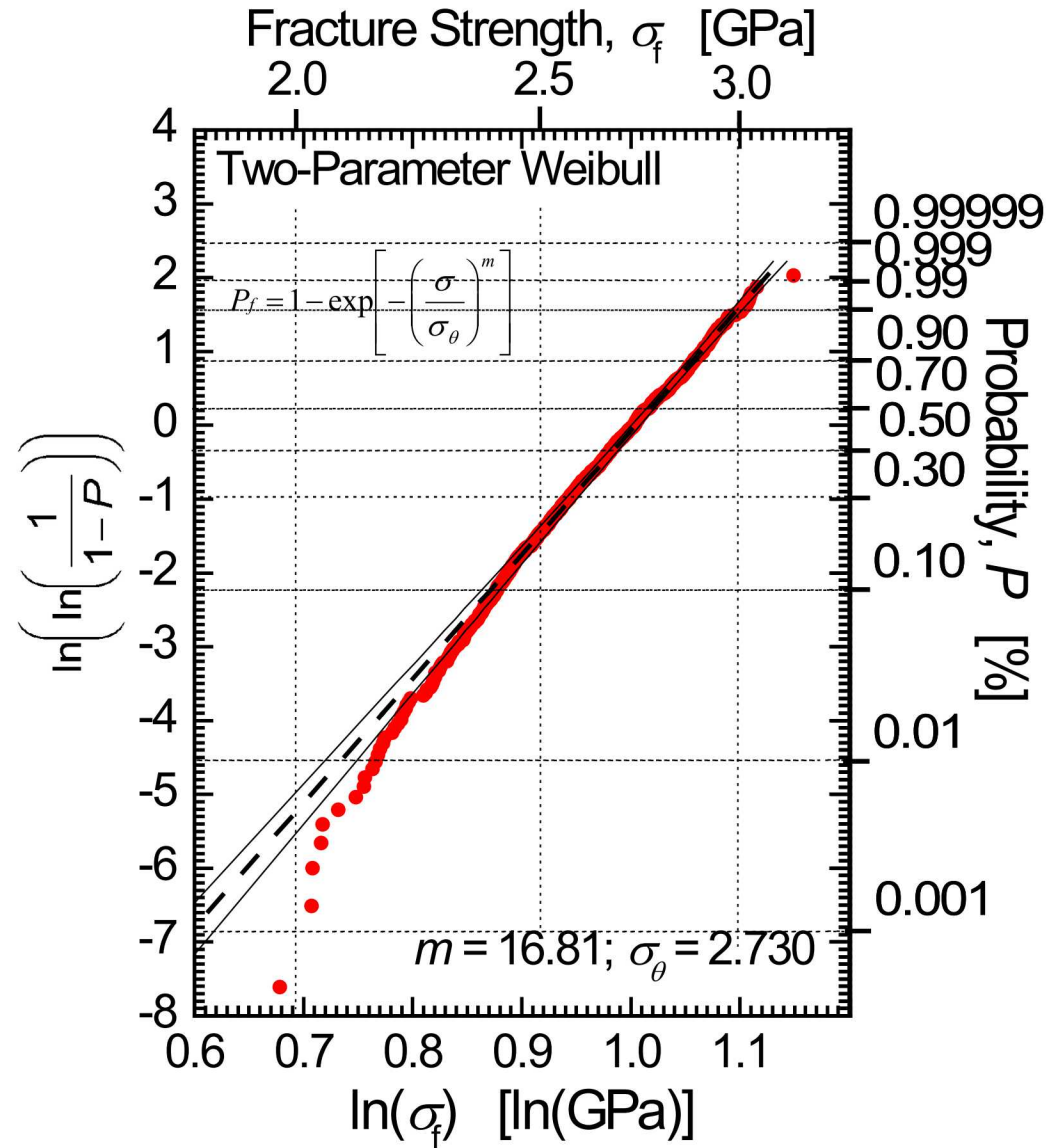
Slack Concept: Rapid Sequential Tensile Testing



The Slack Chain Concept: Rapid Sequential Tensile Testing



Weibull Fit to 1,008 Nominally Identical Tests

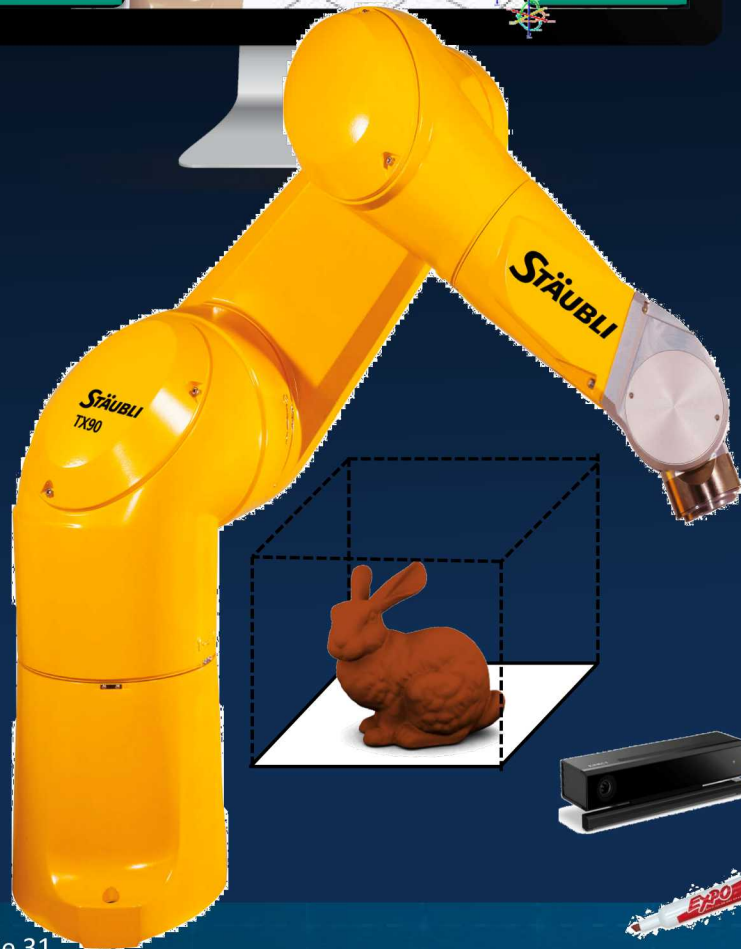
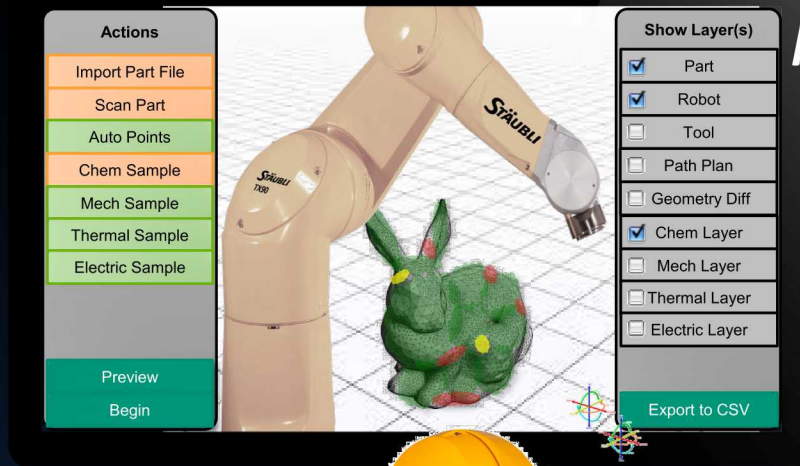


Properties 'Alinstantiate'

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

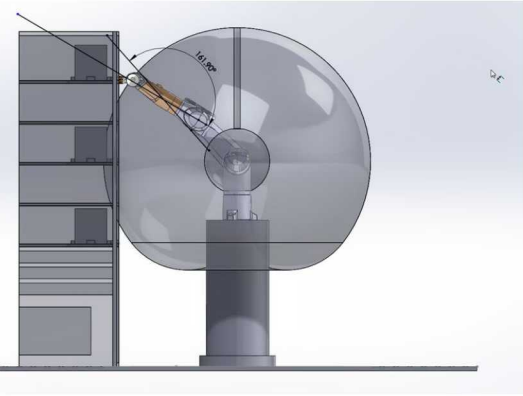
Resonance probe

...

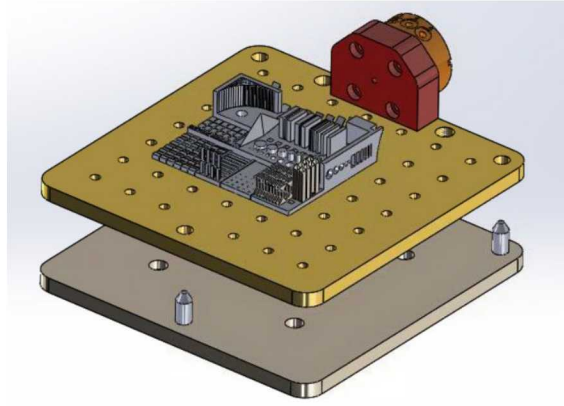


The development of “Alinstantiate”

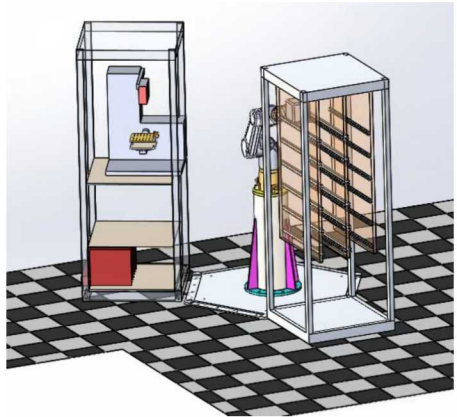
Reachability Analysis



Sample handling tray



Workcell with part handling



Modules such as the GOM Atos Core 3D Scanner



CHARACTERIZE



PRINT

POST-PROCESS