

Tailoring Hierarchical Material Performance Through Process Manipulation

Bradley Jared, Michael Heiden, David Saiz, Matthew Roach, Anthony Garland, Brad Boyce, Ben White, David Moore, Scott Jensen

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

Motivation

- hierarchical materials introduce a compelling design space
 - material & structural performance regimes inaccessible in bulk, homogenous materials
- exploring the impact of process inputs from laser-powder bed fusion
 - geometrical constructs for tuning properties already widely researched

Process-Property Relationships

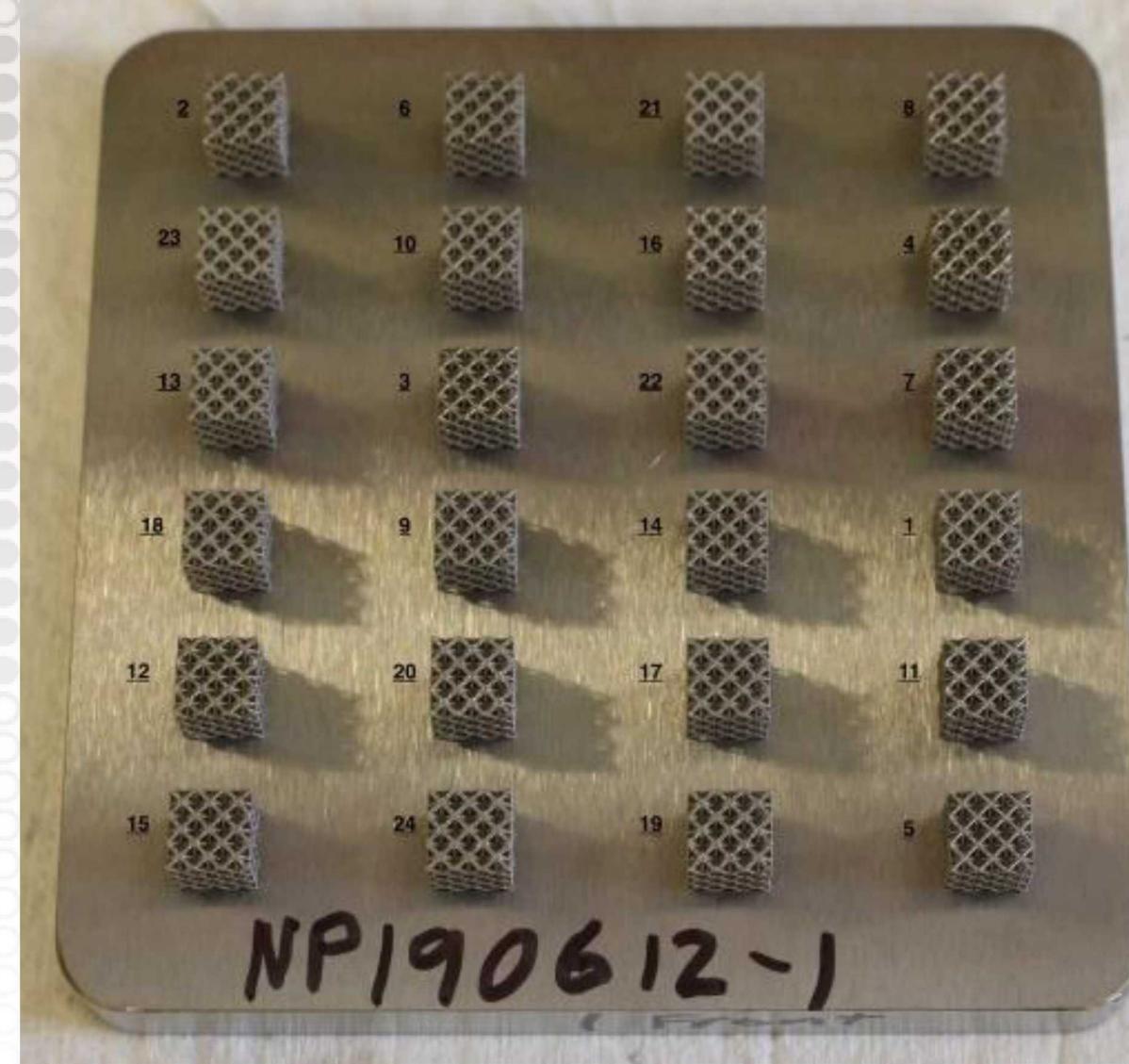
- 316L stainless steel
- 10.5mm octet truss lattice
 - 20% fill, 3x3x3 unit cells
- varied laser power & velocity @ 48 settings
- explored resultant strut geometry & structure performance

Inspection

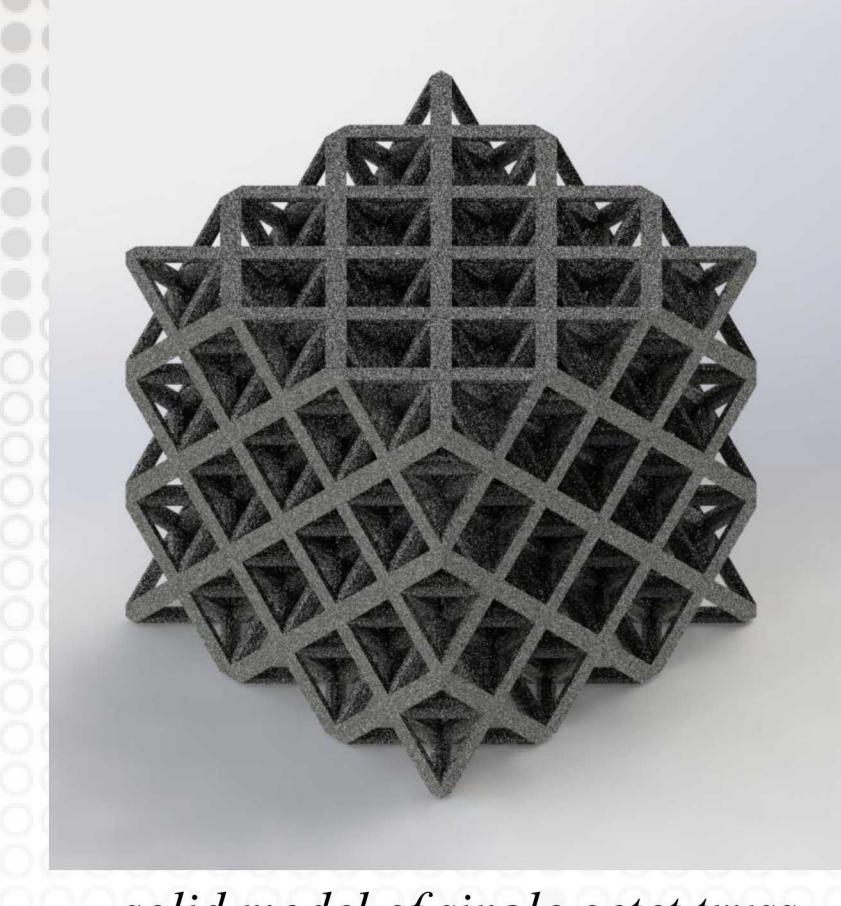
- Keyence VR-3100 fringe projection microscopy
 - feature based metric is challenging
 - form / finish work well for "conventional" geometries, but not lattices
 - strut diameter "fit" using top surface area ratios
- computed tomography
 - North Star X3000 CT system
 - ~220kV, ~15W, w/copper filters
 - measuring lattice surface / structure, not porosity
 - 10-15min scans
- quasi-static compression loading
 - 5 mm controlled displacement
 - metrics: elastic modulus, yield strength, compression energy (area under load displacement curve)

Summary

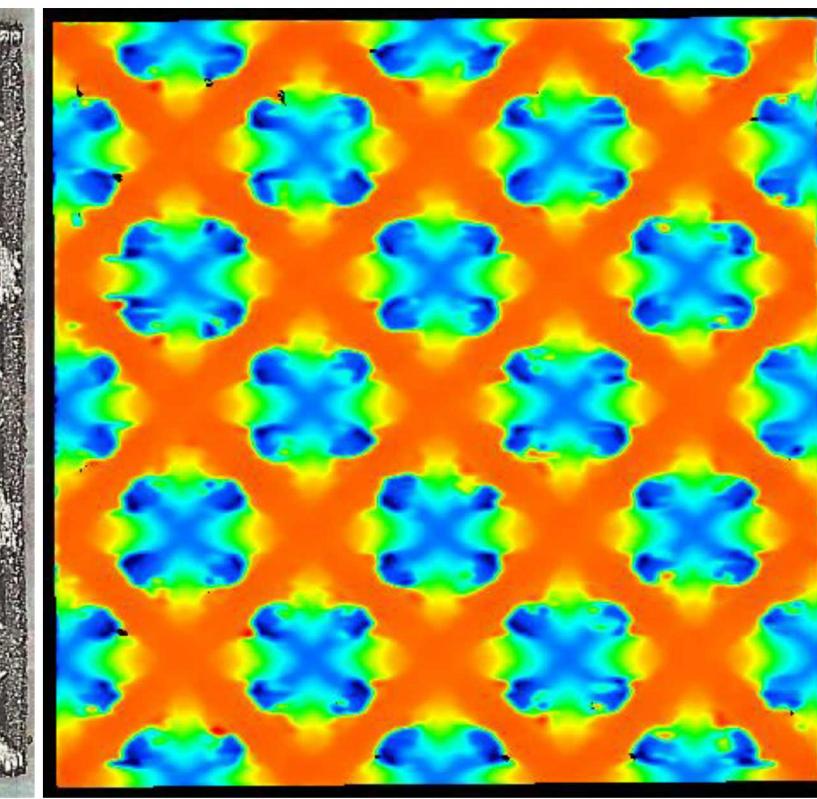
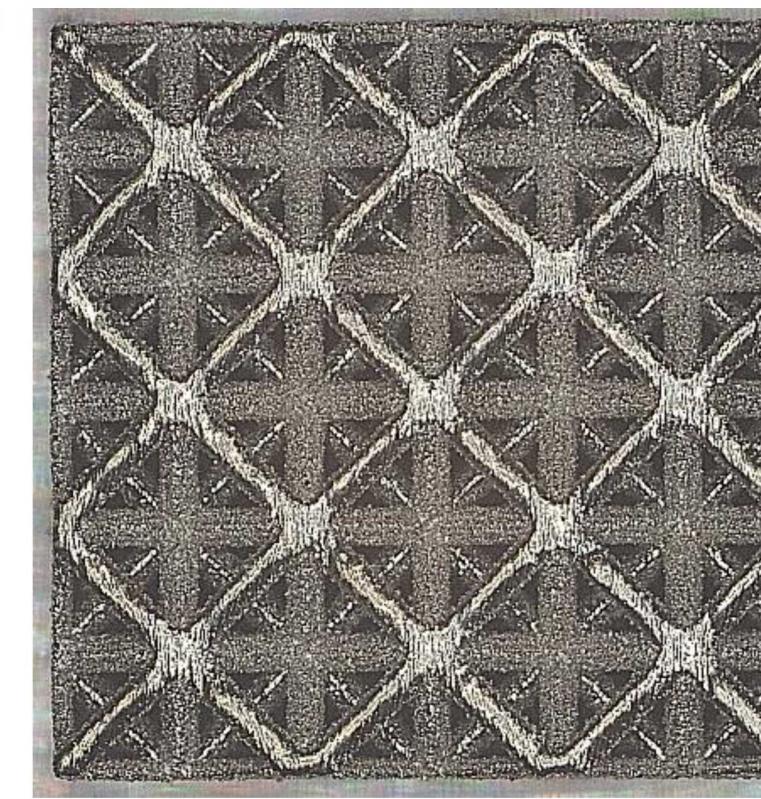
- process inputs provide an additional degree of freedom in the design & fabrication of hierarchical materials
- strut diameter is predominant indicator of properties
 - strut diameter is proportional to process volumetric energy density
- process was more robust than anticipated
 - no failures across selected parameter space



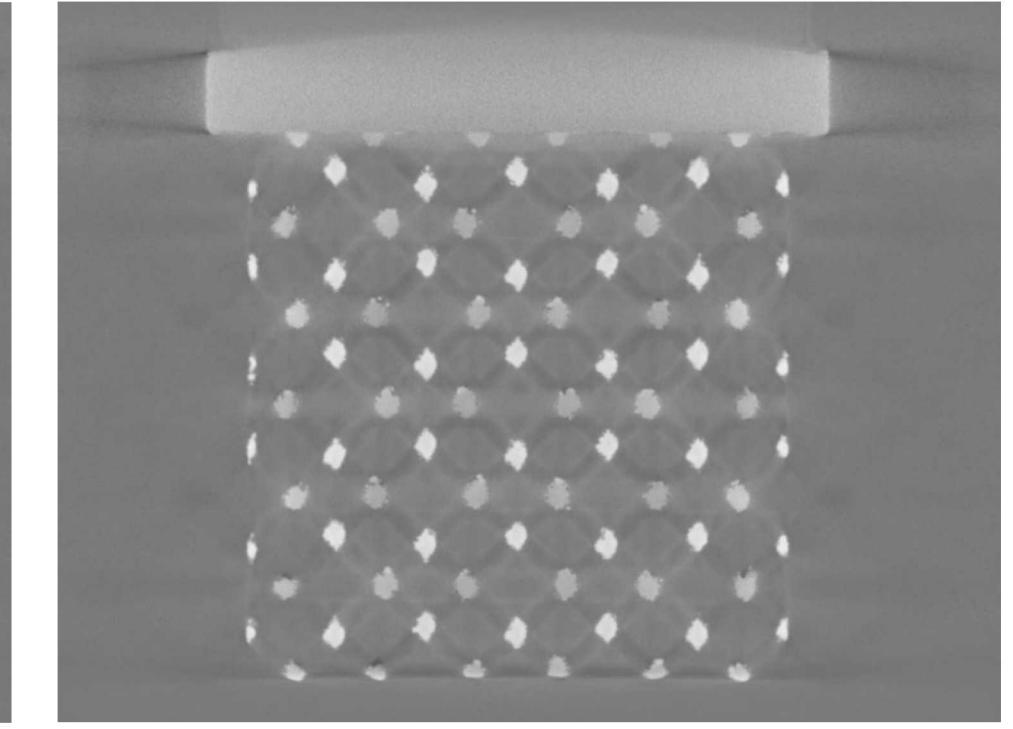
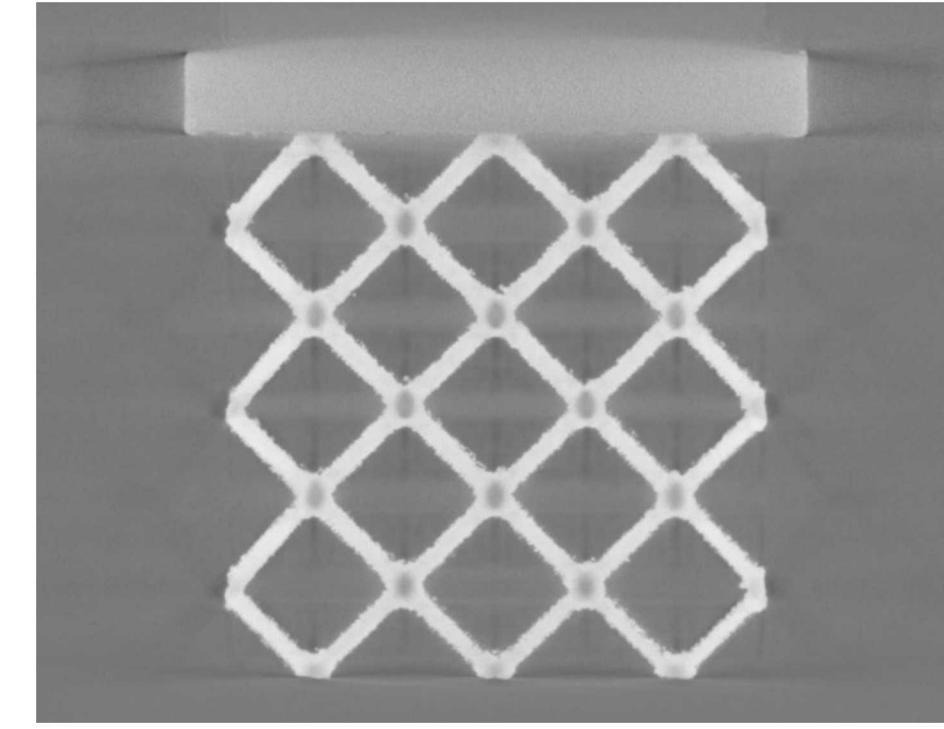
1cm³ octet structures build plate, 24 structures per plate



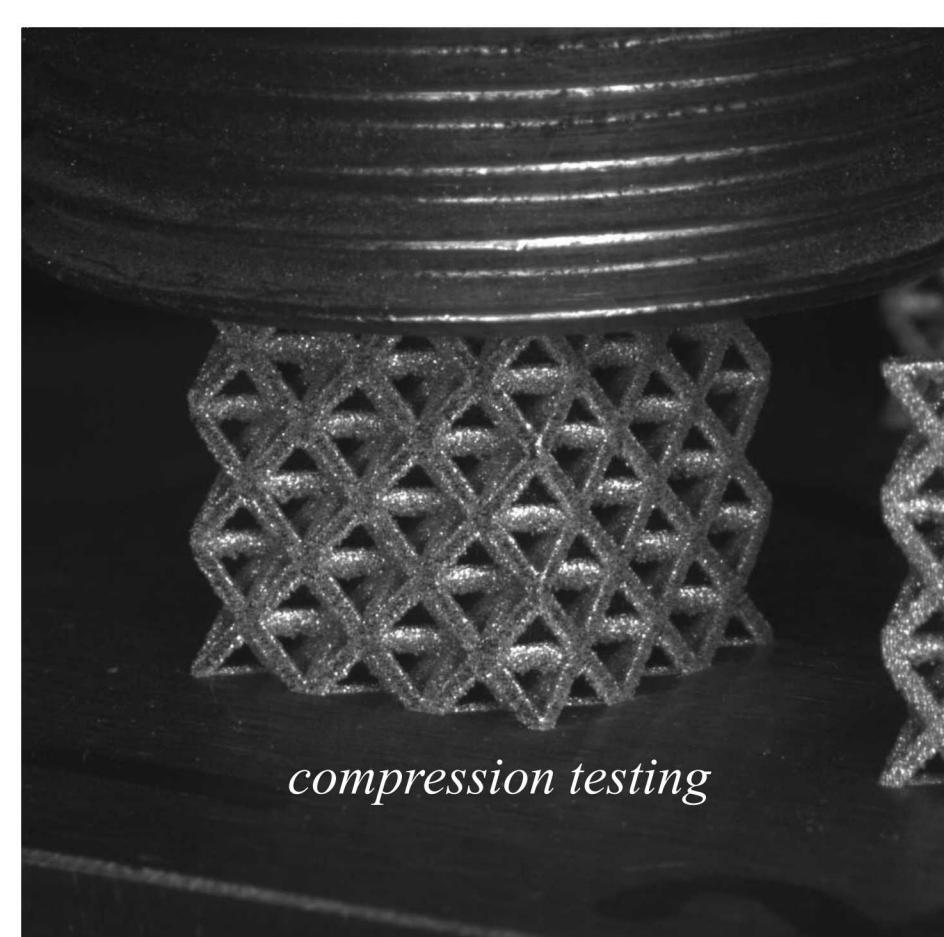
solid model of single octet truss structure



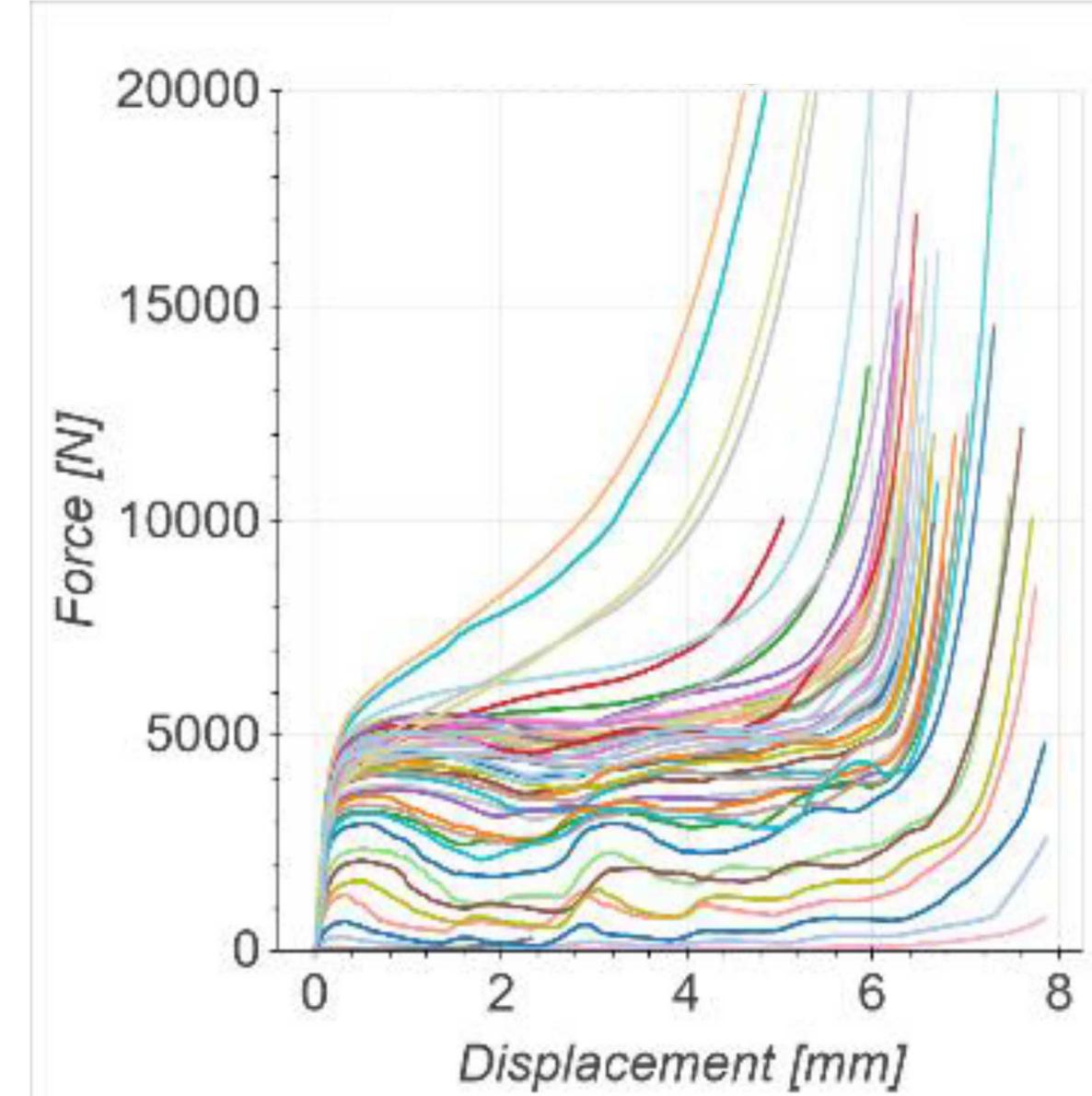
top surface image (left) and topography (right) from fringe projection microscopy



computed tomography images from 10min scan of octet with struts (left) & nodes (right)



compression testing



force-displacement curve for all 48 octet structures

