

High Pressure Response of Additively Manufactured AlSi10Mg



Portions of this work were performed at HPCAT (Sector 16), Advanced Photon Source (APS), Argonne National Laboratory. HPCAT operations are supported by DOE-NNSA's Office of Experimental Sciences. The Advanced Photon Source is a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Science User Facility operated for the DOE Office of Science by Argonne National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC02-06CH11357.

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.



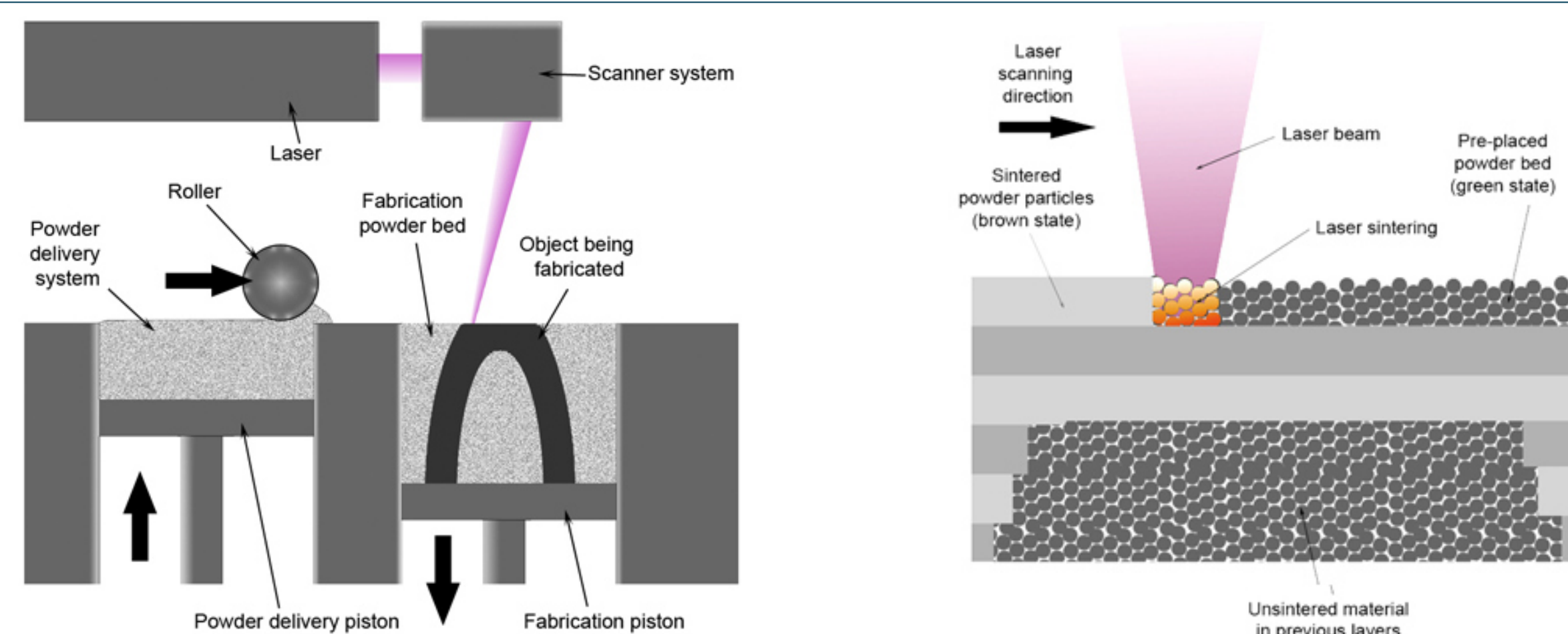
Paul E. Specht¹, Patricia Kalita¹, Kaleb Burrage², Jessie S. Smith³, and Nathan P. Brown¹

¹ Sandia National Laboratories Albuquerque, NM

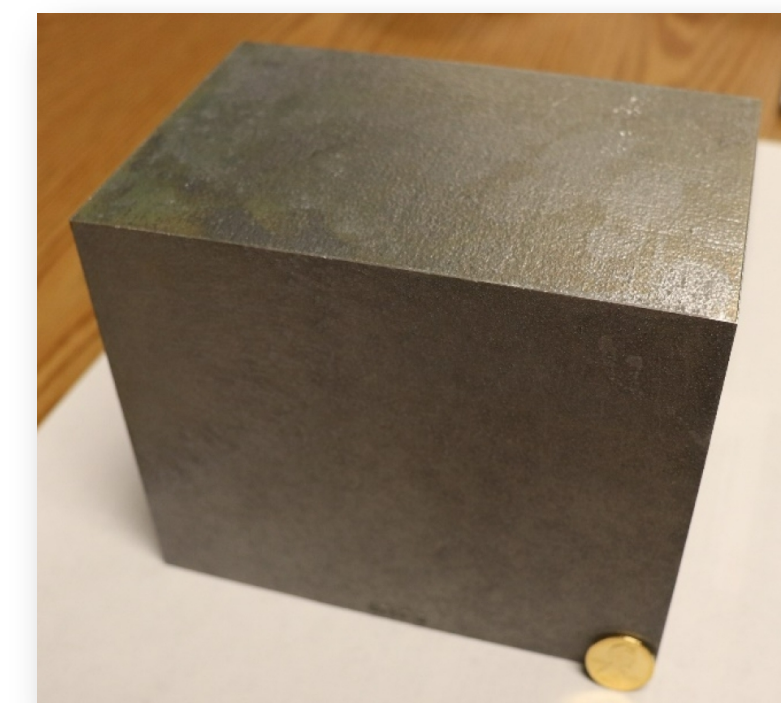
² U. of Alabama at Birmingham; present address: Oak Ridge National Laboratory Oak Ridge, TN

³ Argonne National Laboratory Lemont, IL

Laser Powder-Bed Fusion (LPBF) AM Al-Si10-Mg



- Large billet printed at CalRAM Inc., a Carpenter Additive Company
 - SML 280HL machine (SML Solutions)
- Build parameters
 - Nominal Hatch Spacing: 150 μm
 - Nominal Layer Thickness: 30 μm
 - Raster Speed: 1100 mm/s
 - Laser Power: 350 W
 - Nominal Beam Diameter: 75 μm
 - Mean Power Diameter: 20 μm
 - Powder Condition: Virgin
- Stress relief anneal at 287 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2 hours



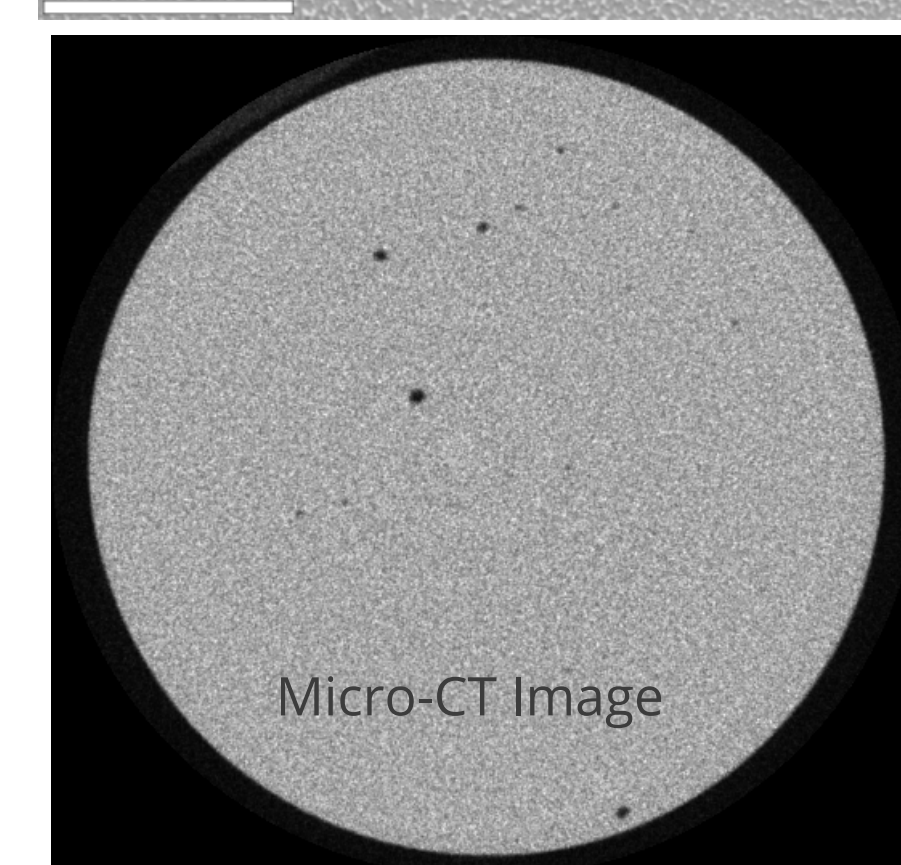
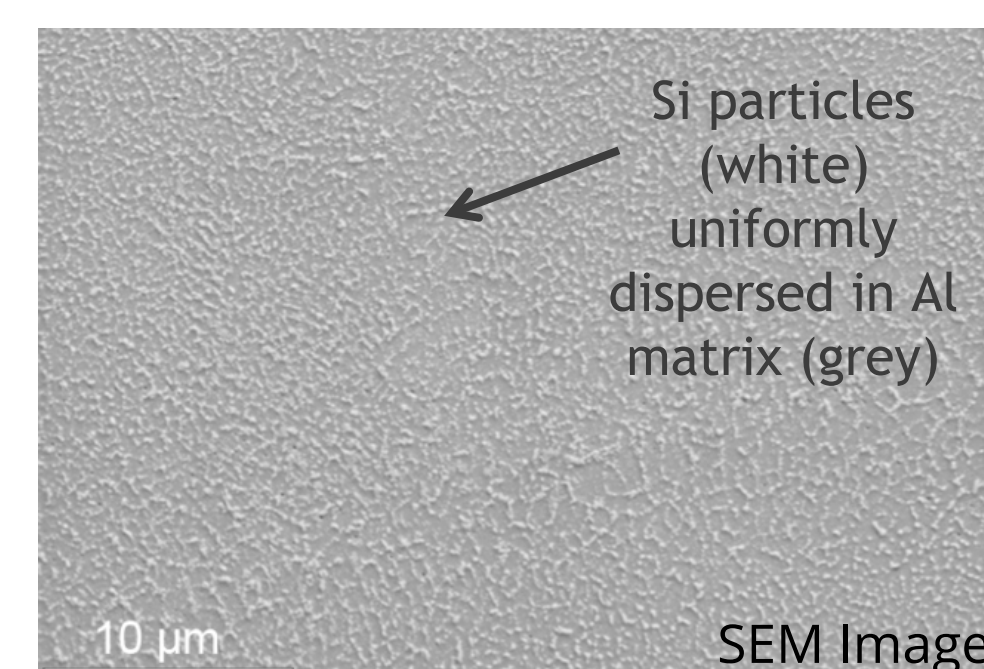
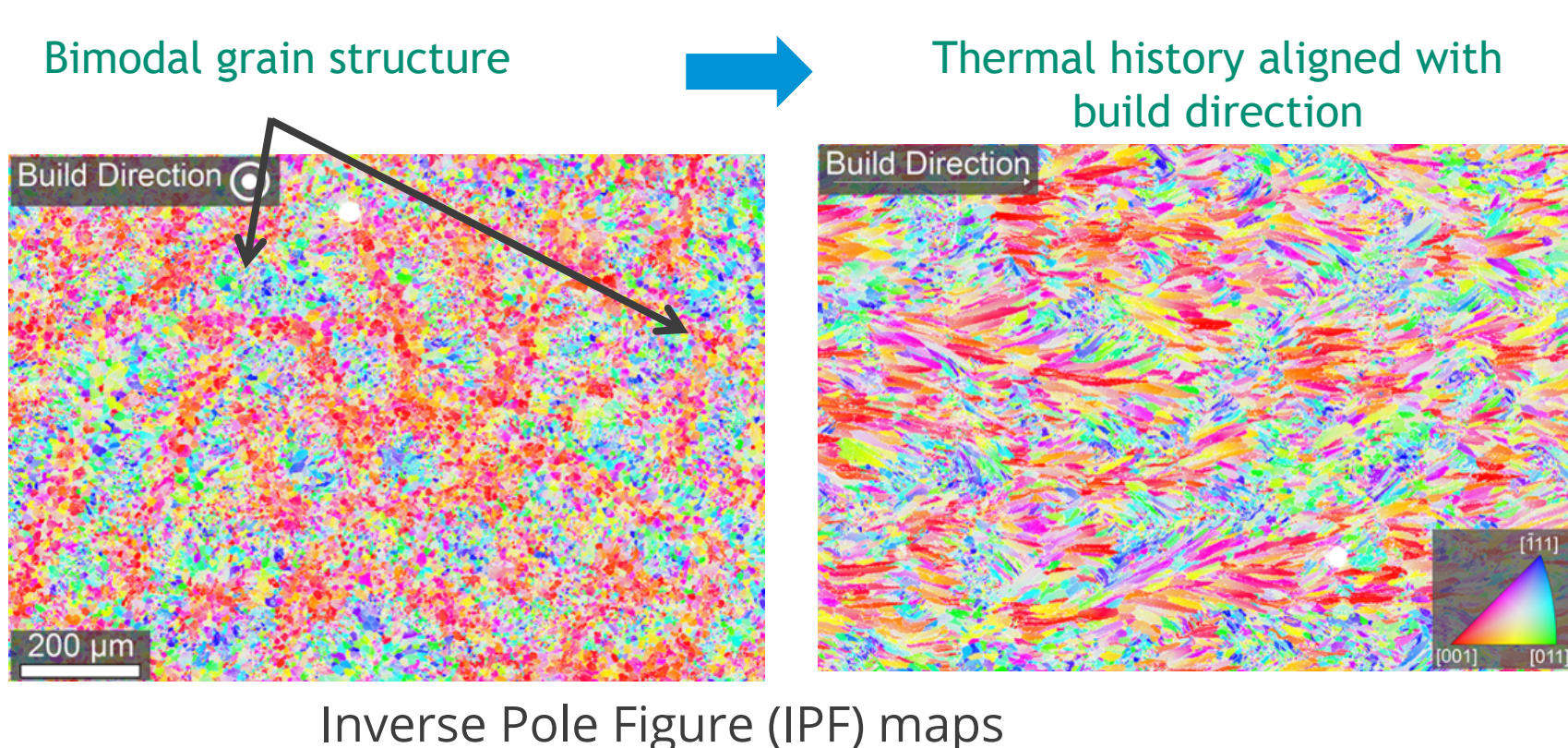
Composition

	Al	Cu	Fe	Mg	Mn	N	Ni	O	Pb	Si	Sn	Ti	Zn
Powder	89.57	0.01	0.07	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	9.78	0.01	0.01	0.01
Build	89.17	0.01	0.07	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	10.30	0.00	0.01	0.01

(ICP-MS and LECO)

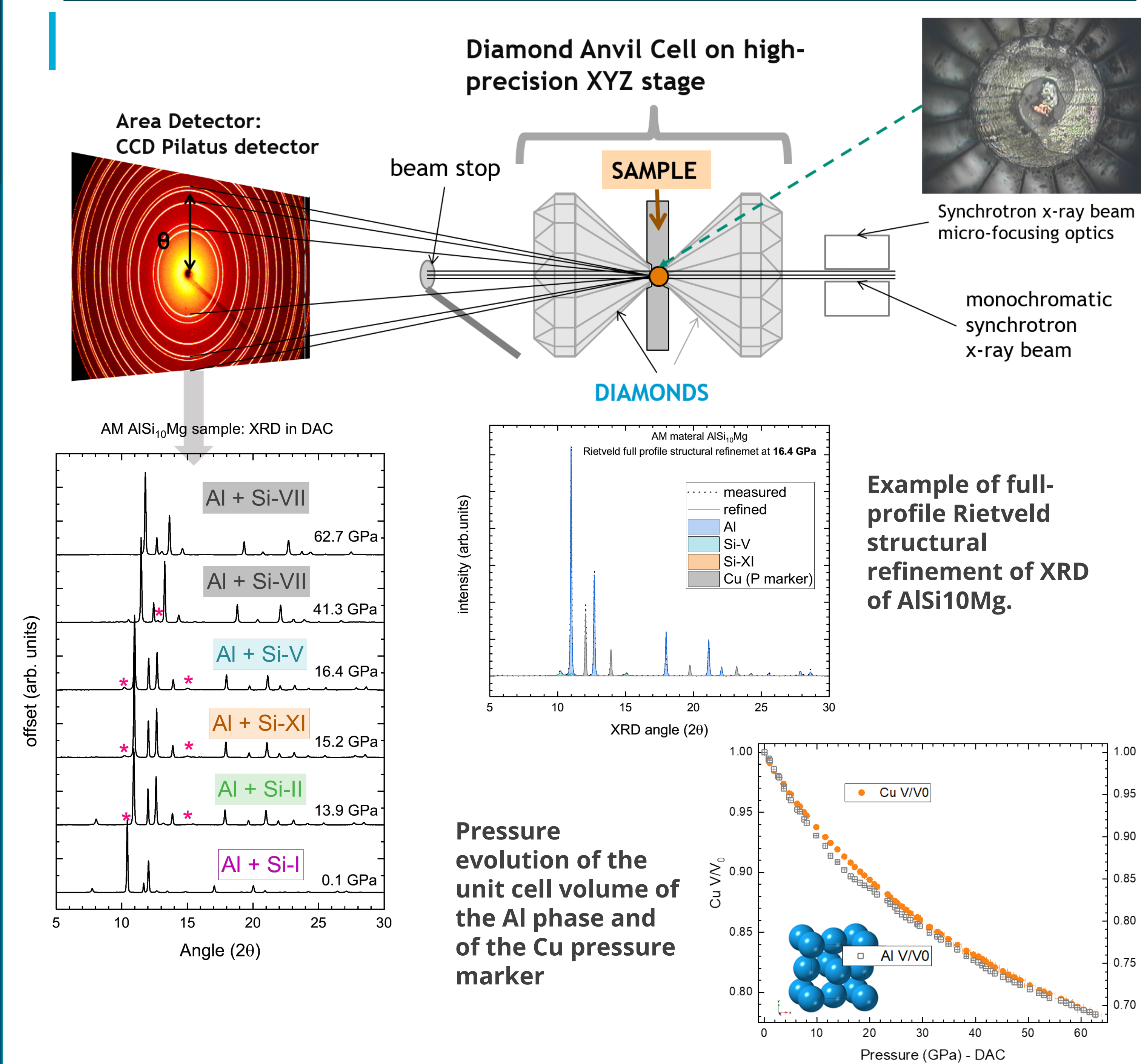
Microstructure

- Highly anisotropic, bi-modal grain structure
- Small grains form at melt pool boundaries
- Larger grains form at the center of the melt pool and elongate in the build direction
- Elongated grains show a preference for the [001] orientation
- Uniformly distributed Si-rich precipitates
- Heat treatment breaks up cellular structure

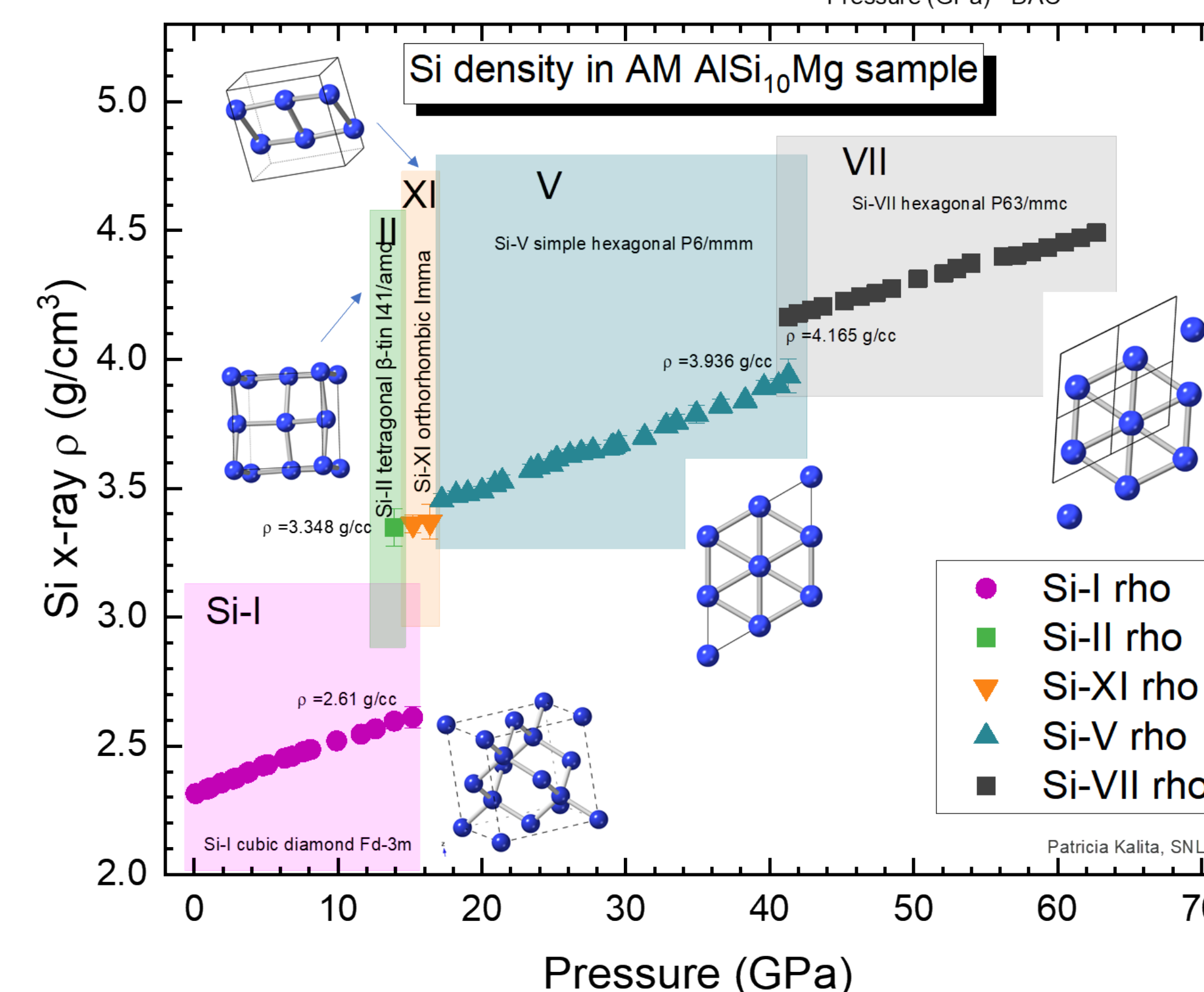


- Print achieved a density of 99.4% theoretical maximum density (TMD)
- Porosity was characterized using micro-computed tomography (micro-CT)
- Porosity was consistent throughout the build with an average equivalent spherical diameter of roughly 35 μm

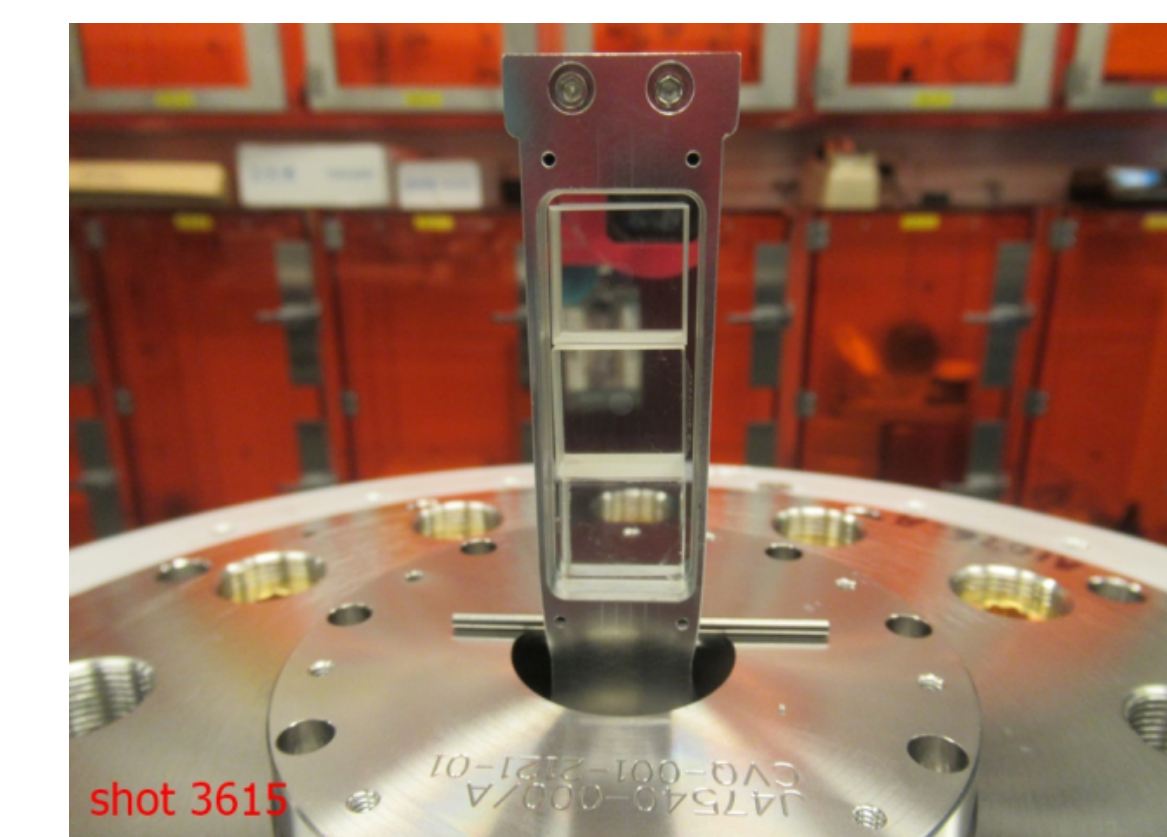
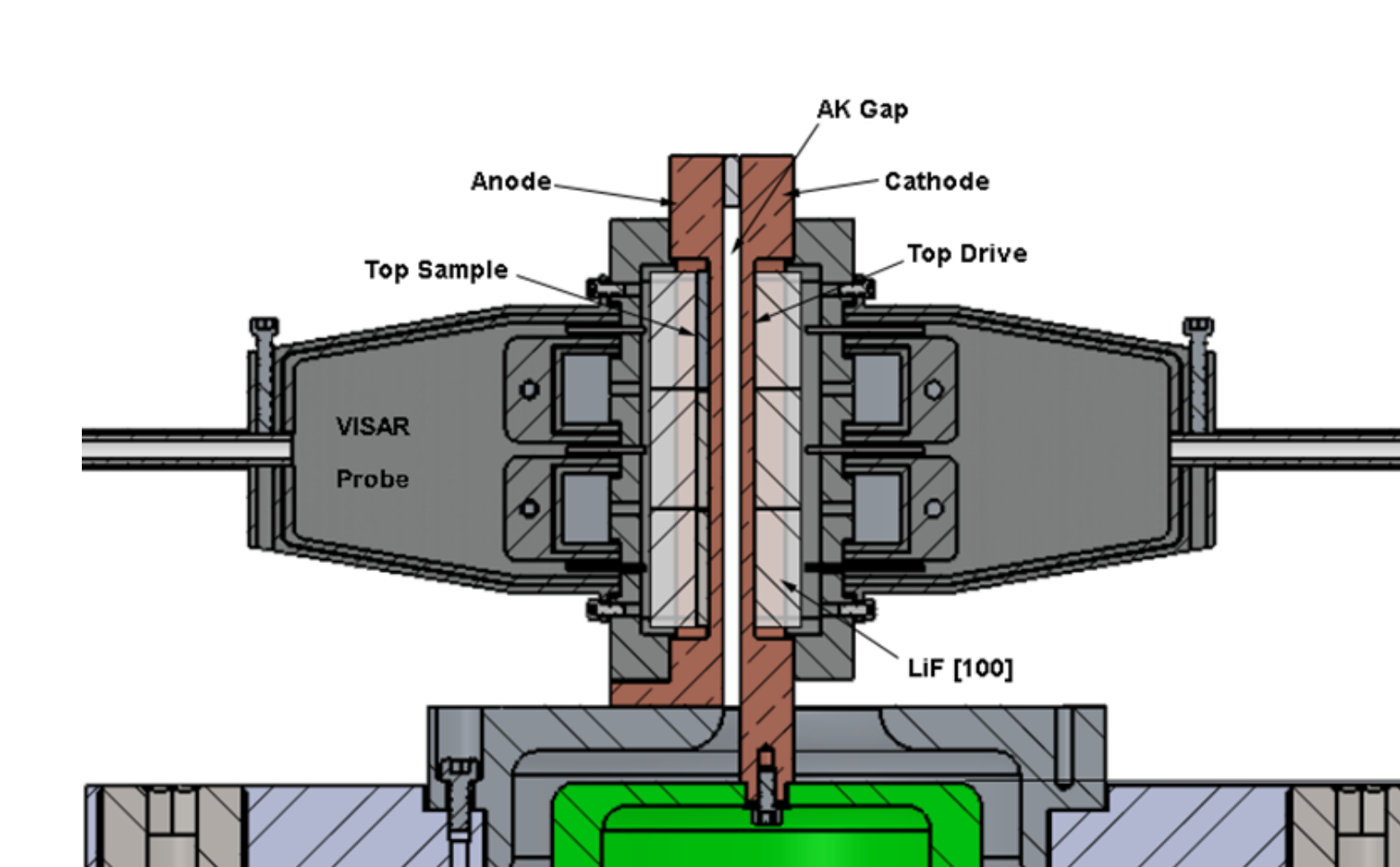
Static DAC compression & XRD at APS-ANL



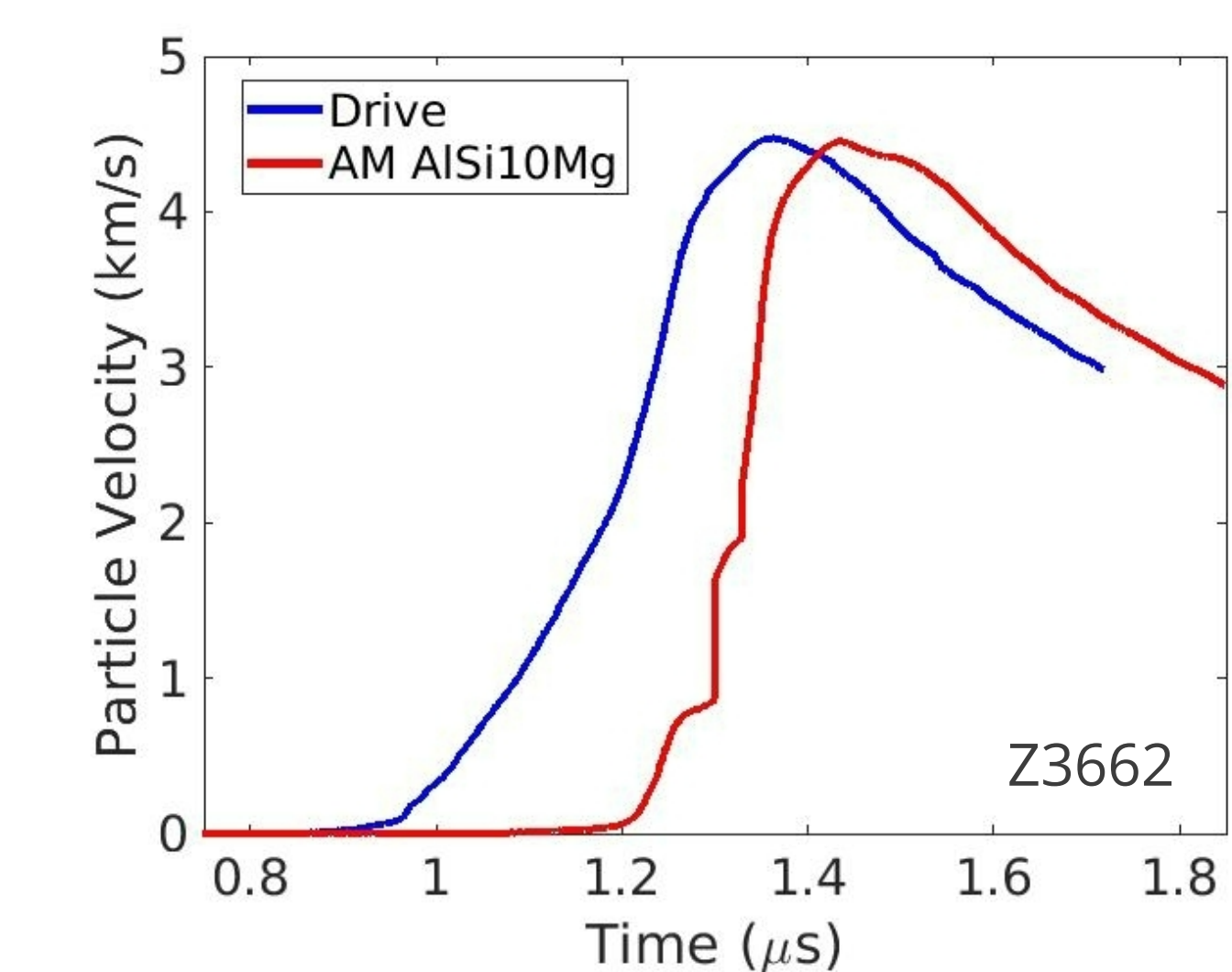
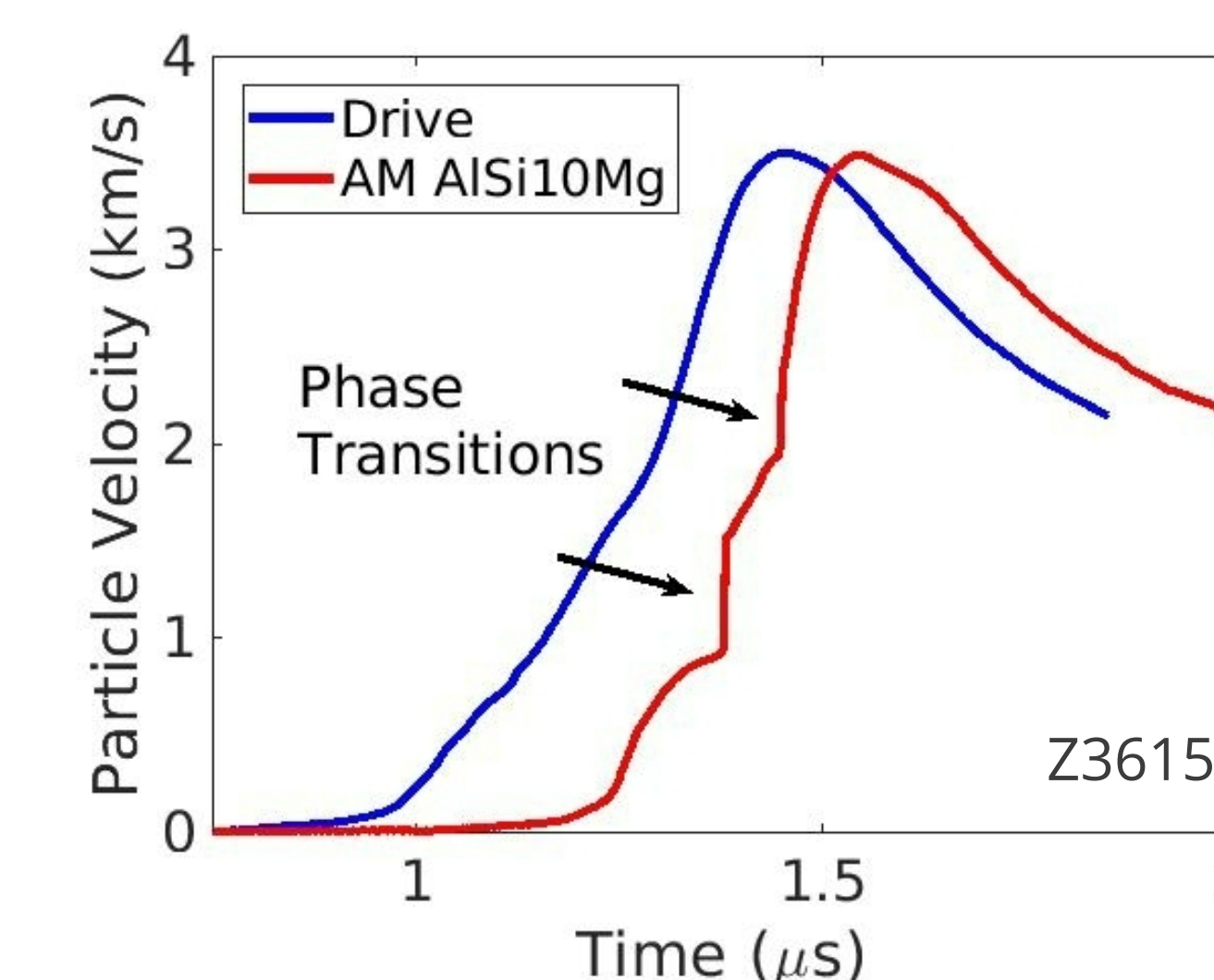
- Static compression up to 62 GPa
- ~100 XRD patterns collected, processed, analyzed
- Cu pressure marker, no P medium
- Steady compression in Al
- 4 phase transitions in Si
- Stars mark new lines due to phase transitions in Si
- Difficult to see phase transitions by visual inspection \rightarrow need for Rietveld structural refinements!
- Challenging experiment because of only 10 wt.% of Si



Ramp-Release Experiment at SNL Z Machine



- Ramp compression loads near the isentrope
- Two Z experiments
 - Z3615 – Peak stress of ~ 100 GPa
 - Z3662 – Peak stress of ~ 200 GPa
- Two Low pressure phase transitions were observed in the bulk AM AlSi10Mg response
 - Unusual for an Al-based alloy



- Dynamic compression to ~200 GPa
- Two phase transitions observed in bulk AlSi10Mg response
 - The large volume collapse of the Si phase transitions generates the observed bulk response in AlSi10Mg
- First transition occurs ~ 16 GPa
 - Attributed to Si-I cubic diamond (cd) to Si-II tetragonal β-tin (bct) and Si-XI orthorhombic (Imma)
- Second transition occurs ~ 40 GPa
 - Attributed to Si-V simple hexagonal (sh) to S-VII double hexagonally closepacked (dhcp)

