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Heat Treatment Effects on Mechanical Properties of Wire Arc Additive Manufactured Ti-6Al-4V

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Solid FreeForm Fabrication Symposium

Austin, Texas

July 26, 2022

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Additive Manufacturing at SNL

Reduce Risk, Accelerate Development

- Simplify assembly & processing
- Prototypes, test hardware, tooling & fixturing

Add Value

- Design & optimize for performance
- Complex freeforms, internal structures, integration
- Engineered materials

Continually Growing Interest Across Sandia Missions

Sandia telescope



Printed battery



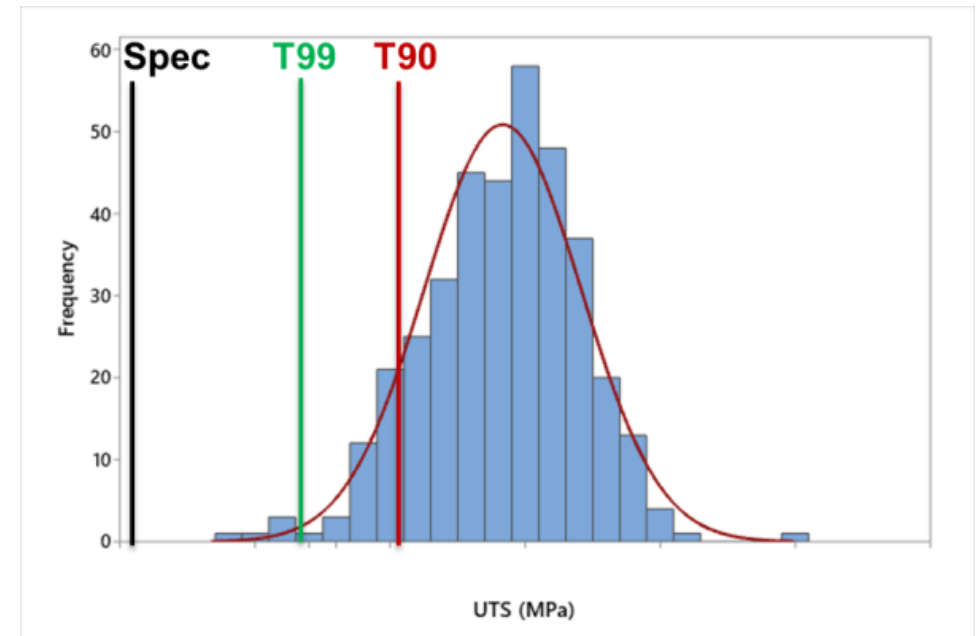
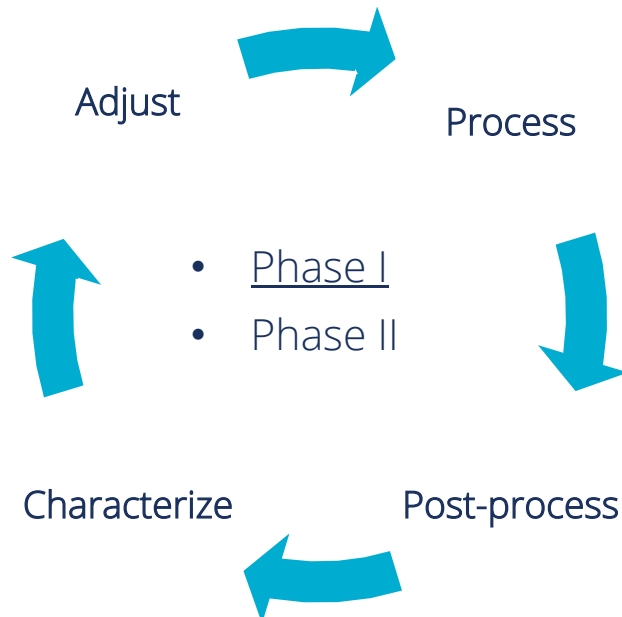
Full scale additive weapon mock-up



Wire Directed Energy Deposition (W-DED): Background

Objective: Provide statistically validated material specs and design margins for W-DED Ti-6Al-4V products

- Balance need of rapid testing and establishing statistically AND structurally relevant data
- Provide guidance to stakeholders with clear pathway for process qualification cycle of W-DED products





Additive Manufacturing: W-DED



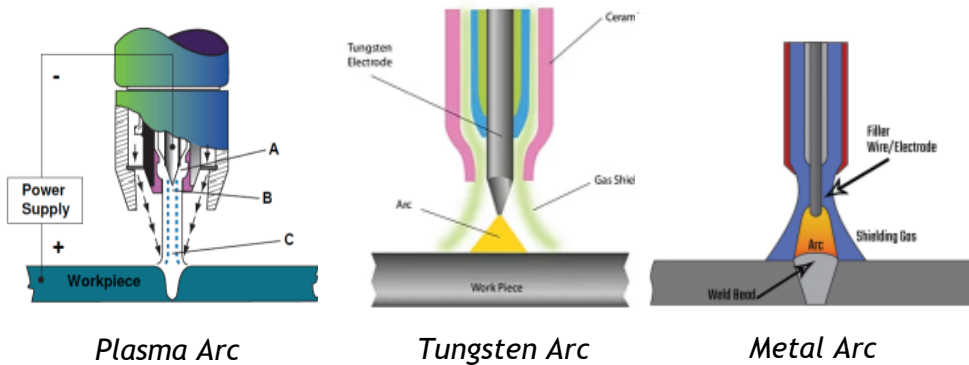
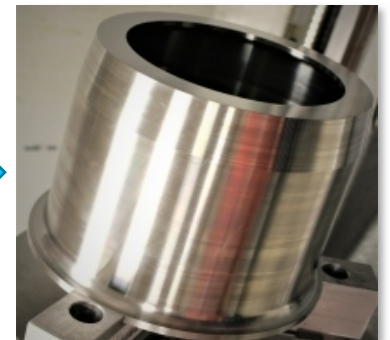
WAAM: Hybrid



Pre-form



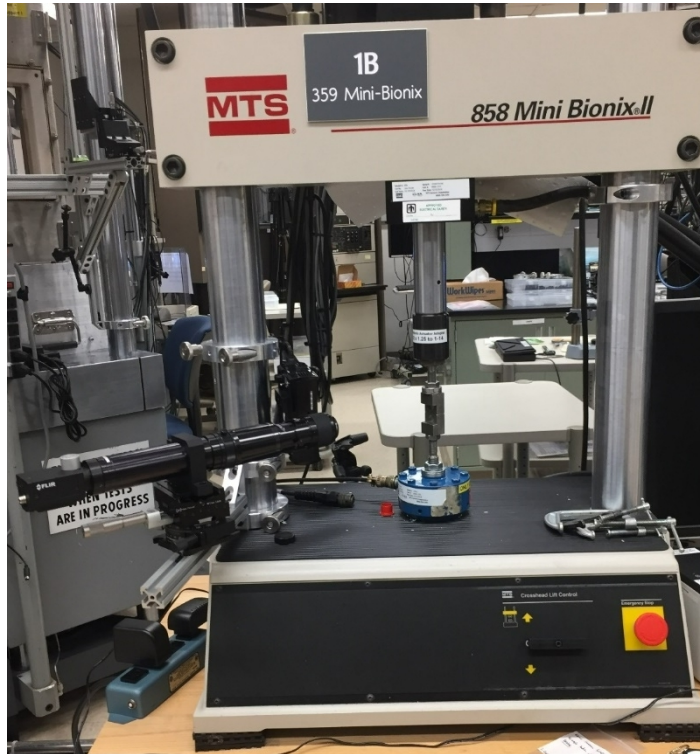
Machined



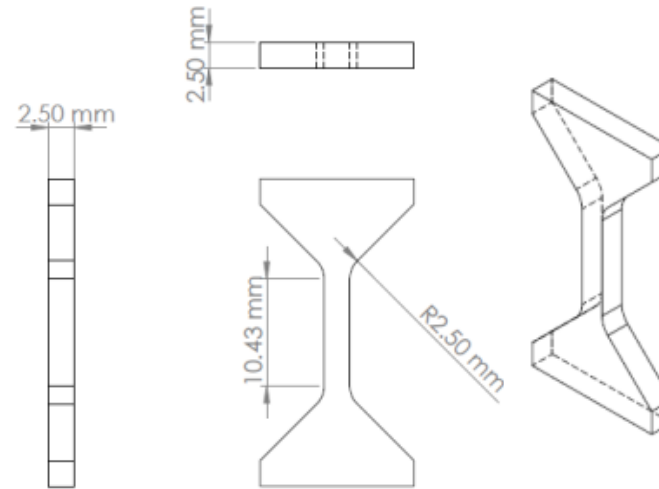


High Throughput Testing

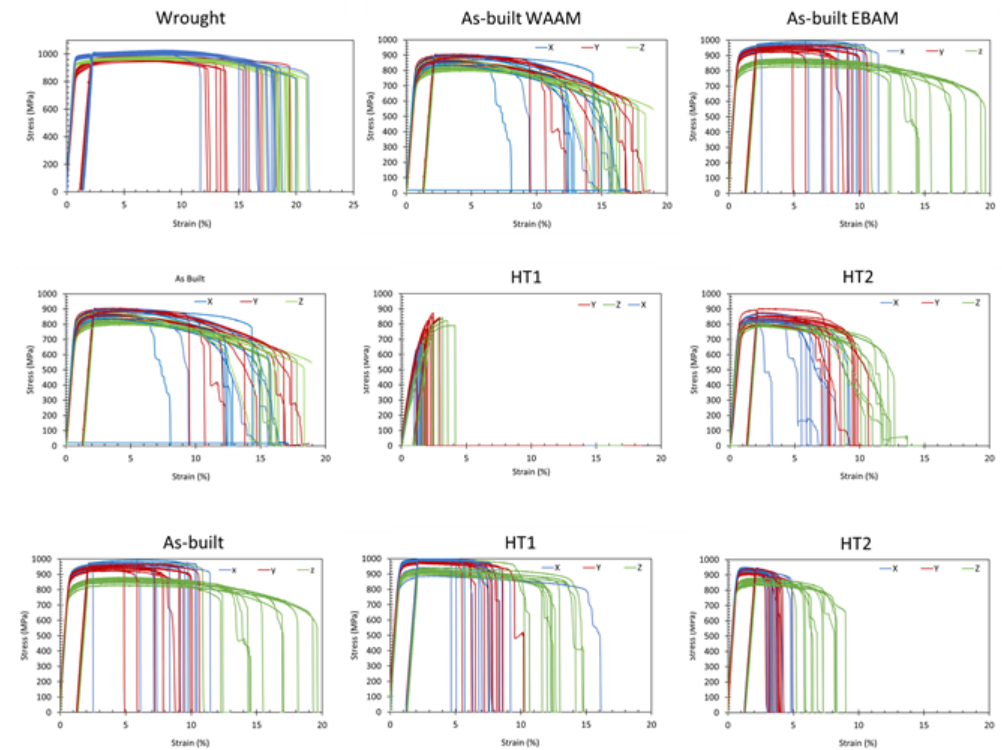
MTS: 858 5-kip frame



Specimen Geometry

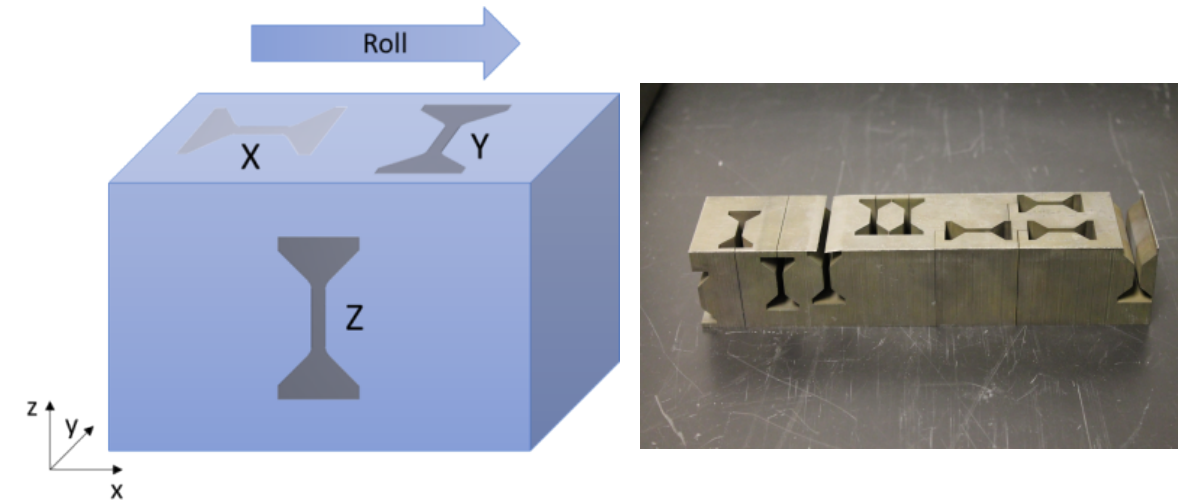


Rapid development of statistically relevant tensile data



Orientation of Wrought and Additive Manufactured Tensile Samples

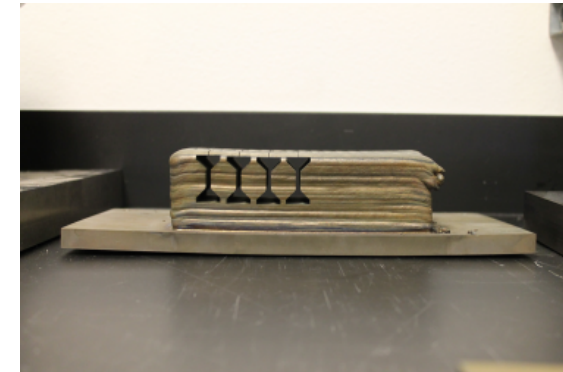
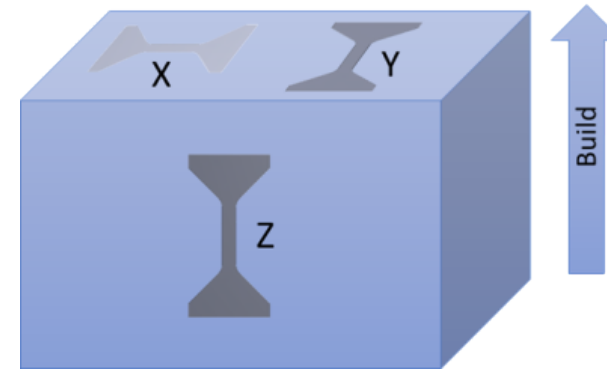
Mill Annealed



Conventional Process

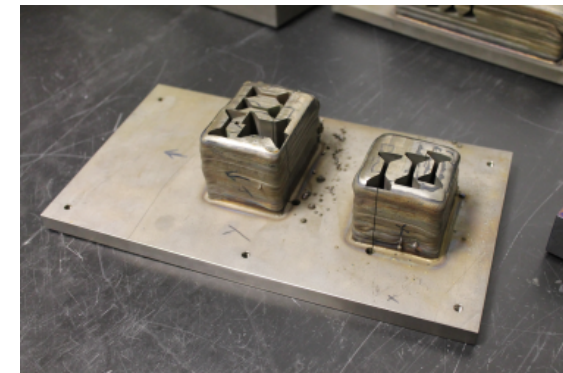
- Material formed from bulk feedstock
- Microstructure formed prior to geometry
- Well documented post-process effects and properties

W-DED



AM Process

- Near net-shaped from wire feedstock
- Microstructure formed along with geometry
- High uncertainty in post-process effects and properties

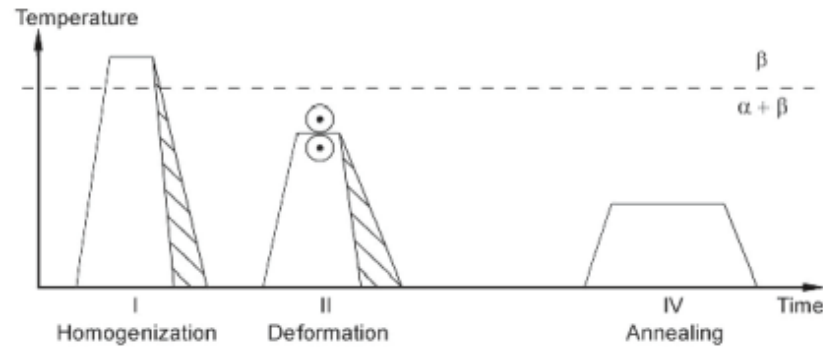




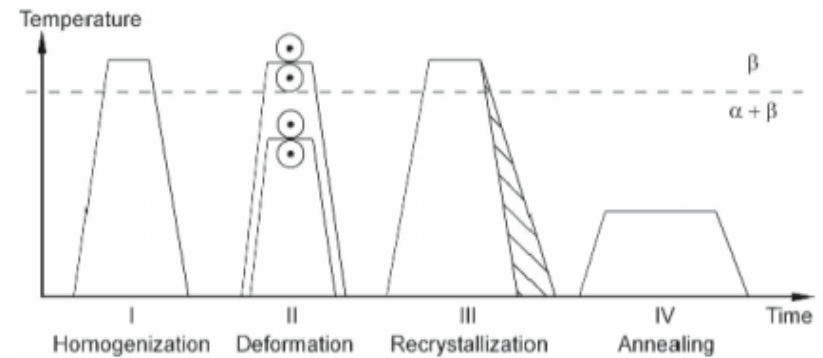
Conventional vs. Additive Manufactured

Wrought:

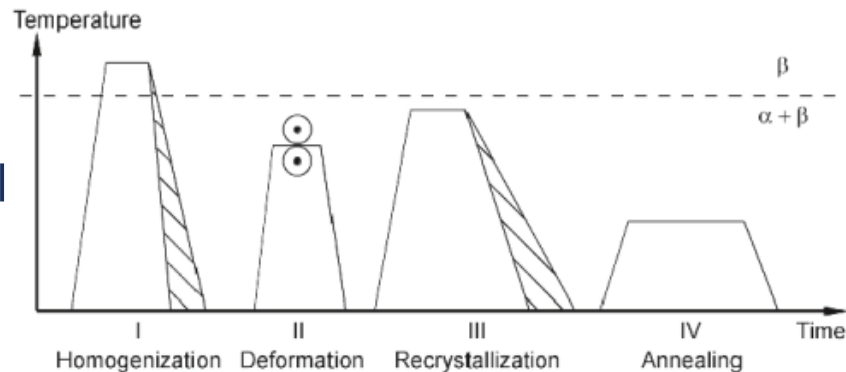
Mill Anneal



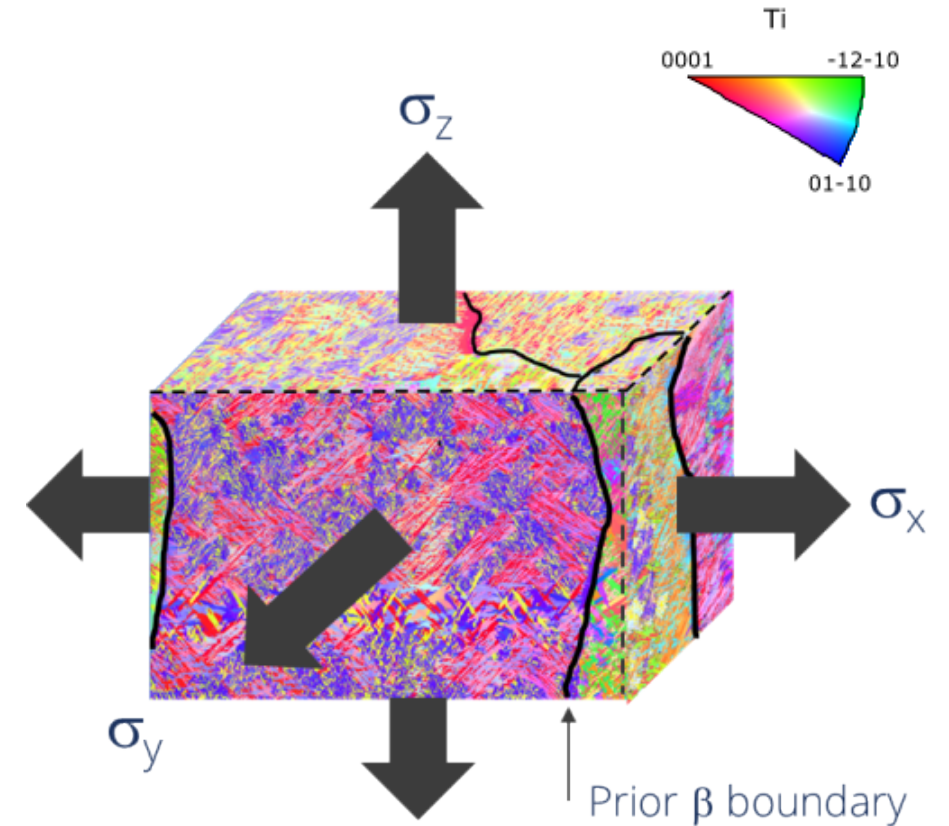
β Anneal



$\alpha+\beta$ Anneal

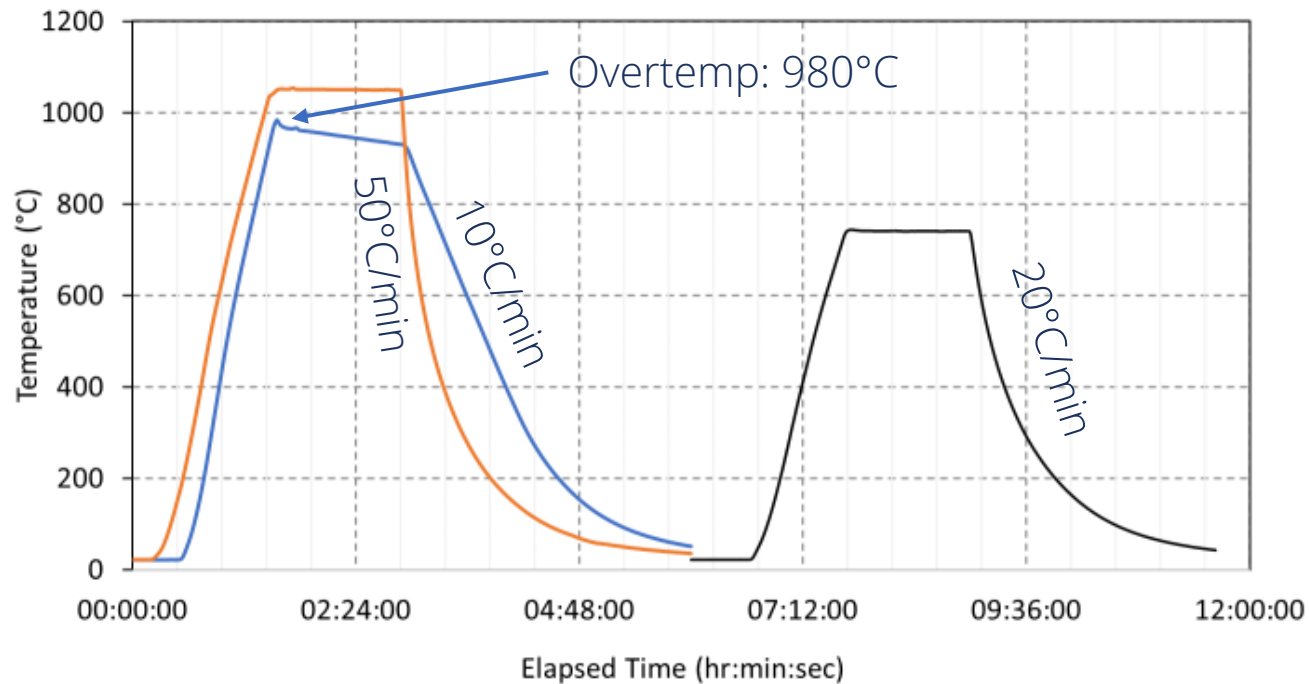


Anisotropy





Heat Treatments



Heat Treatment 1:

Beta anneal at 1050°C for 1 hour

Overage Anneal at 725°C in a 2 hour soak

Argon Quench

Heat Treatment 2:

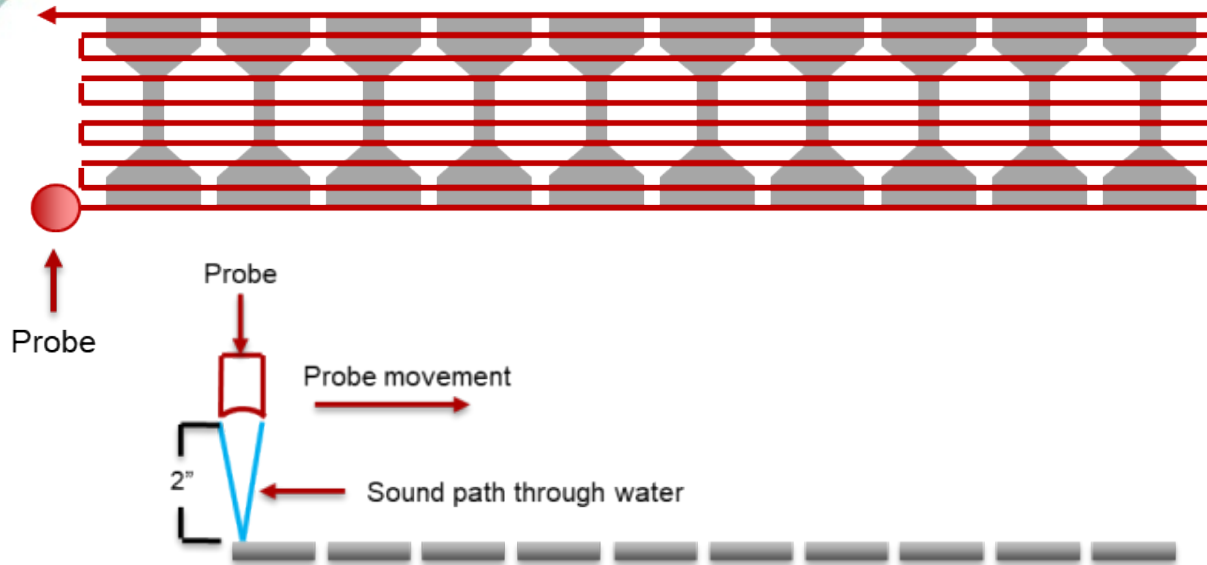
Alpha/Beta anneal at 926°C for 1 hour

Overage Anneal at 725°C in a 2 hour soak

Argon Quench

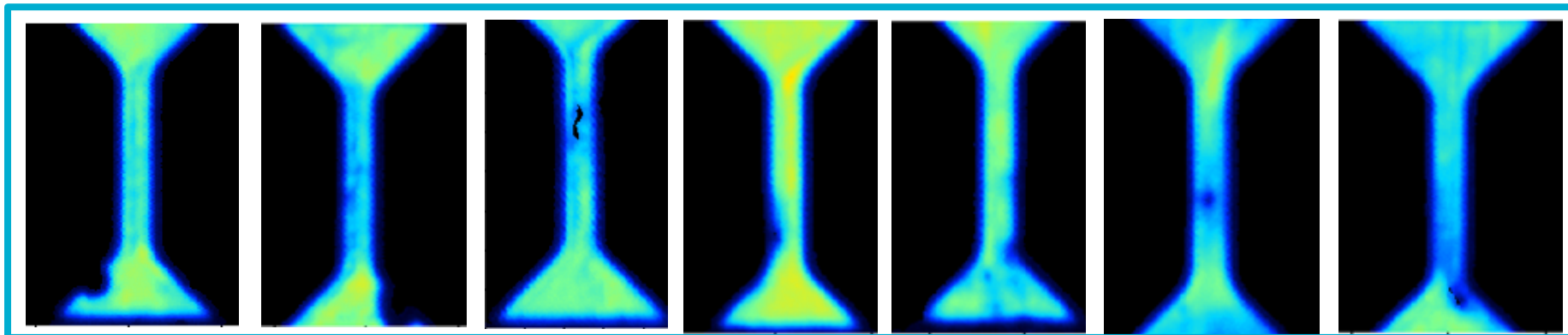


Immersion Ultrasonic Inspection



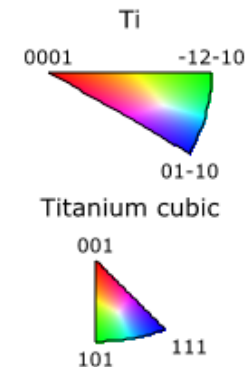
- Immersion inspections were performed from the etched surface
- ~50 μm resolution and at a height of 50 mm above side being scanned
- No observable defects discovered for wrought material
- Low porosity observed for WAAM

WAAM





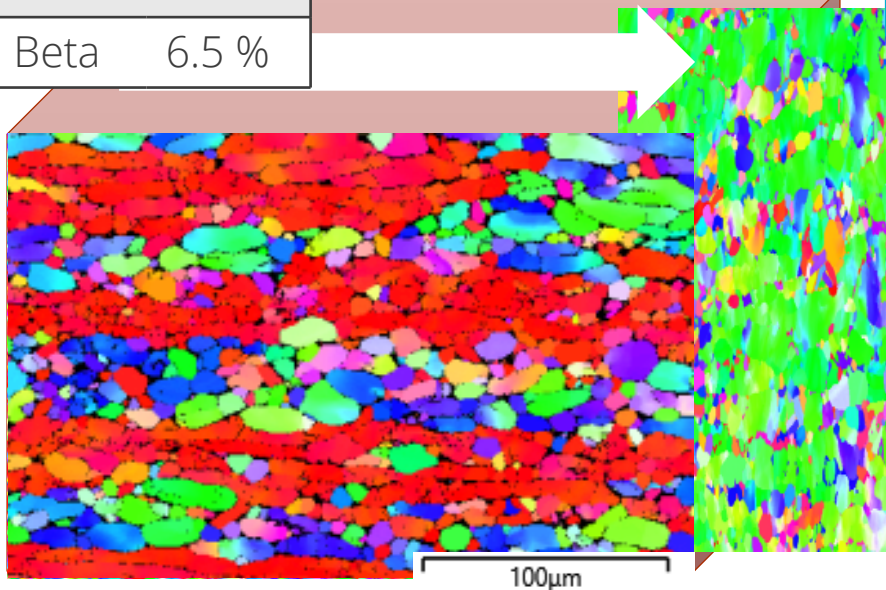
Wrought & As-built WAAM Microstructures



Phase	At. %
Al	6.84
V	3.77
Fe	0.14
Phase	Fract.
Alpha	93.4 %
Beta	6.5 %

Wrought

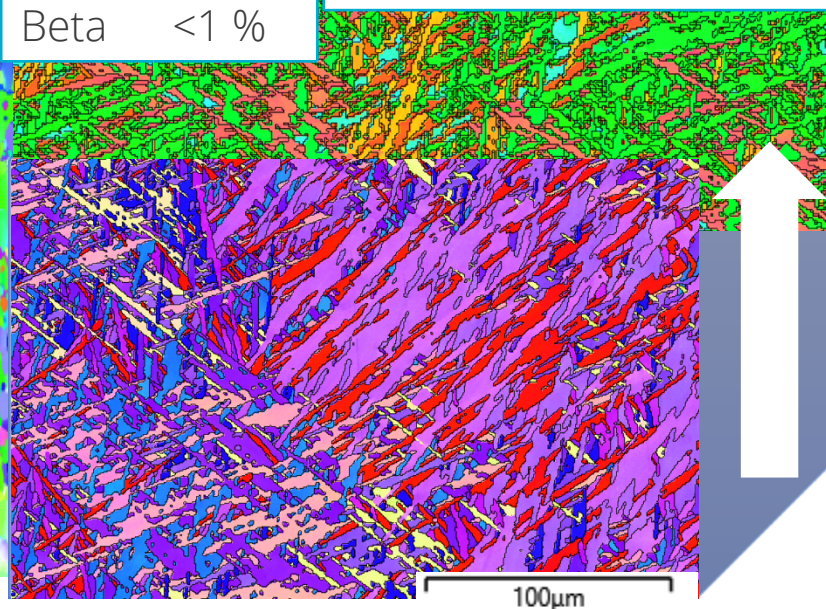
	Average (μm)	Std (μm)
Minor	4.07	3.50
Major	7.46	7.59



Phase	At. %
Al	6.05
V	3.68
Fe	0.12
Phase	Fract.
Alpha	99 %
Beta	<1 %

WAAM

	Average (μm)	Std (μm)
Minor	1.67	0.89
Major	6.18	5.49



Ti-6Al-4V Compositions

Phase	At.%
Al	5.5 - 6%
V	3.5 - 4.5%
Fe	< 0.40%

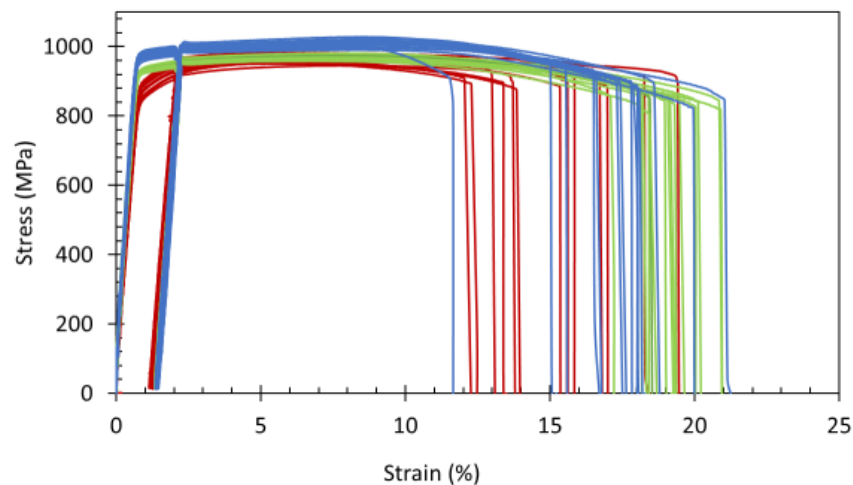
Wire Feed Stock Composition

Phase	At.%
Al	6.75%
V	4.50%
Fe	0.15%

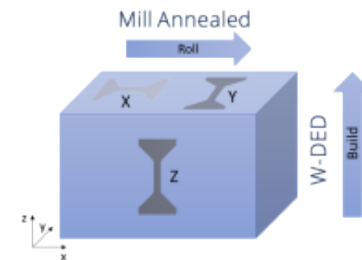
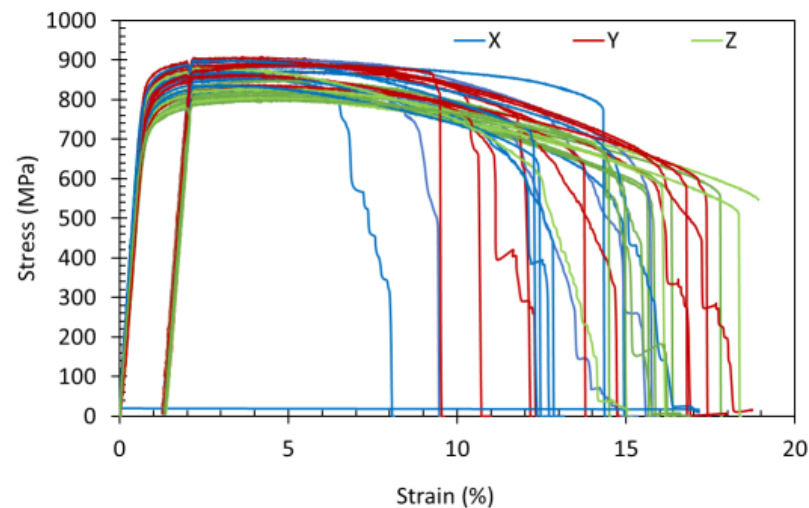


Wrought & As-built WAAM Tensile Properties

Wrought

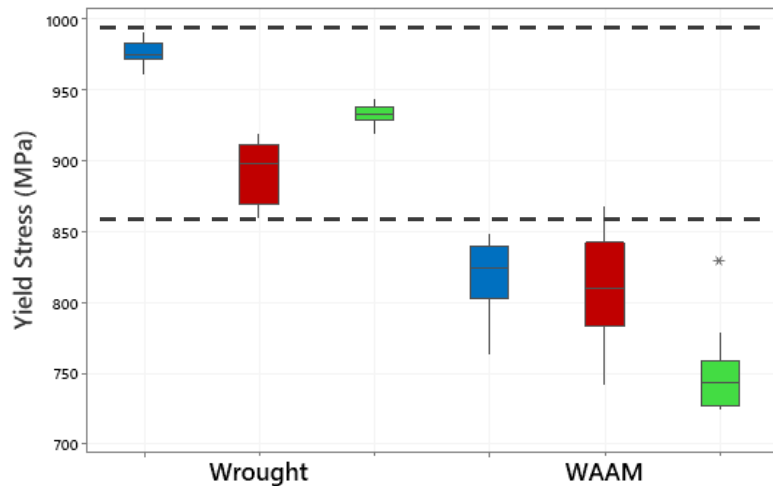


As-built WAAM

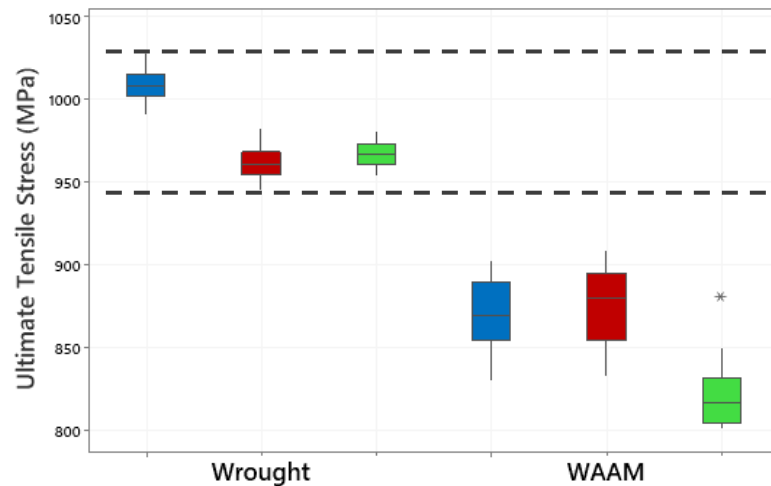


X
Y
Z

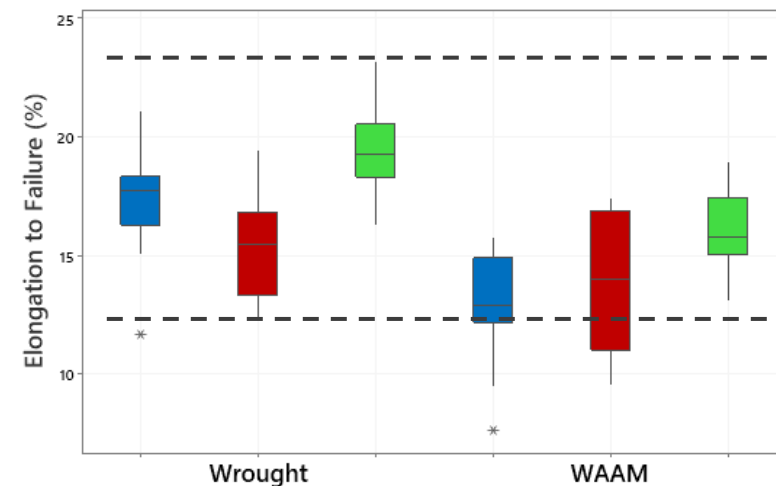
Yield Stress



Tensile Strength

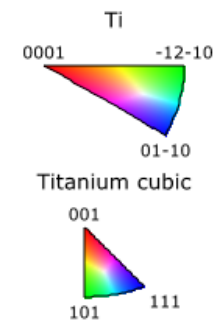


Ductility





WAAM: Microstructures



WAAM

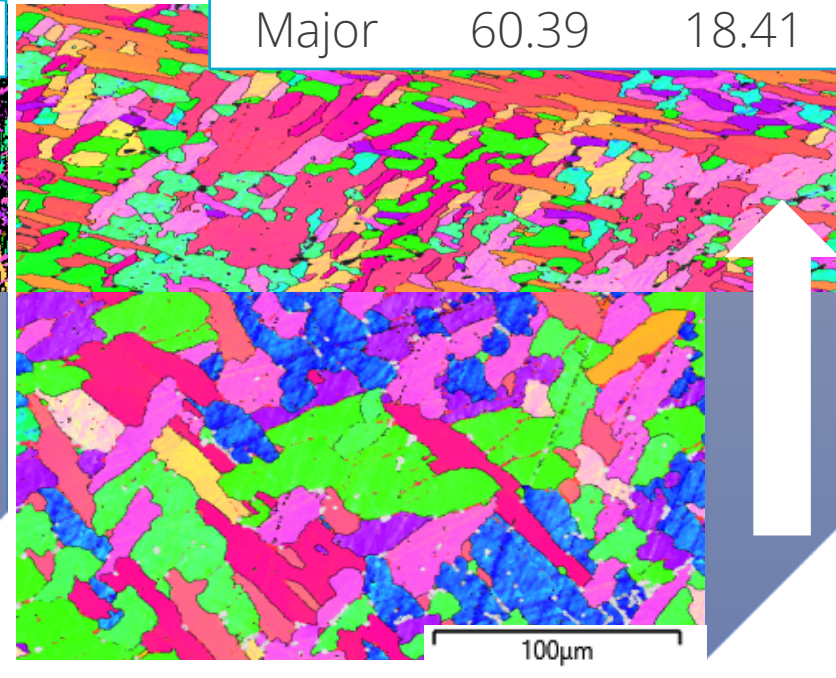
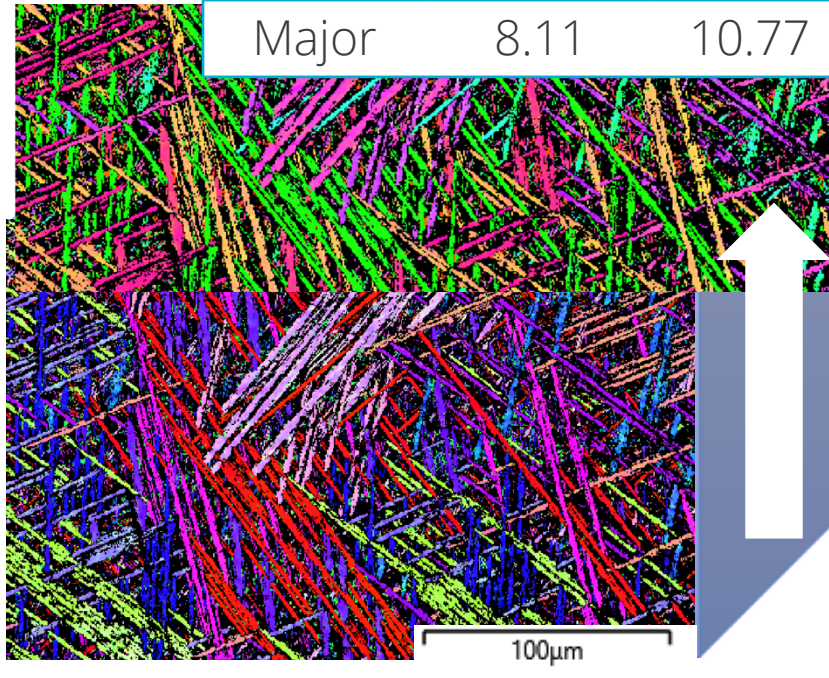
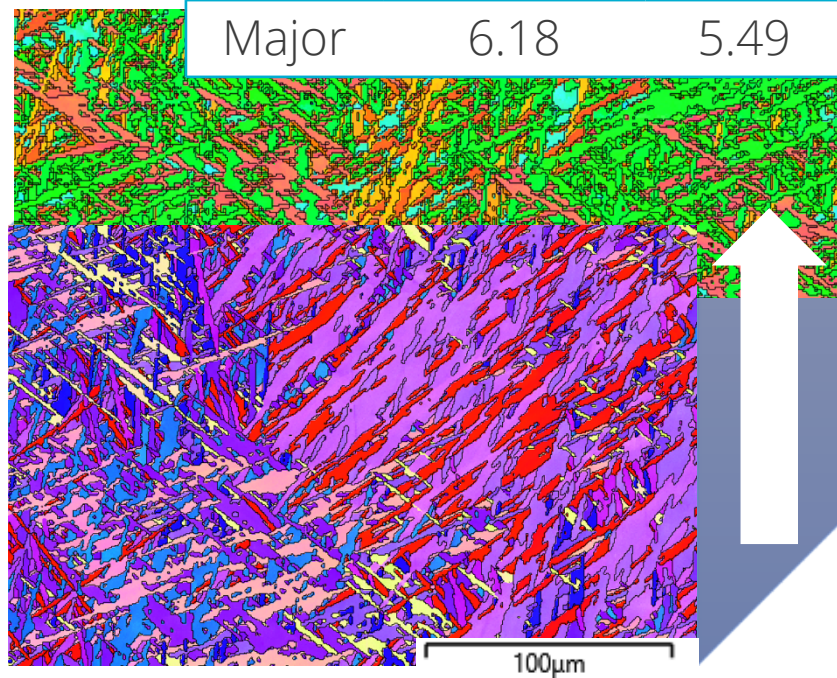
Phase	Fraction	Average (μm)	Std (μm)
Alpha	99%		
Beta	< 1%		
Minor		1.67	0.89
Major		6.18	5.49

HT1: β

Phase	Fraction	Average (μm)	Std (μm)
Alpha	99%		
Beta	< 1%		
Minor		2.34	1.46
Major		8.11	10.77

HT2: α+β

Phase	Fraction	Average (μm)	Std (μm)
Alpha	95.9%		
Beta	2.0%		
Minor		27.98	9.1
Major		60.39	18.41

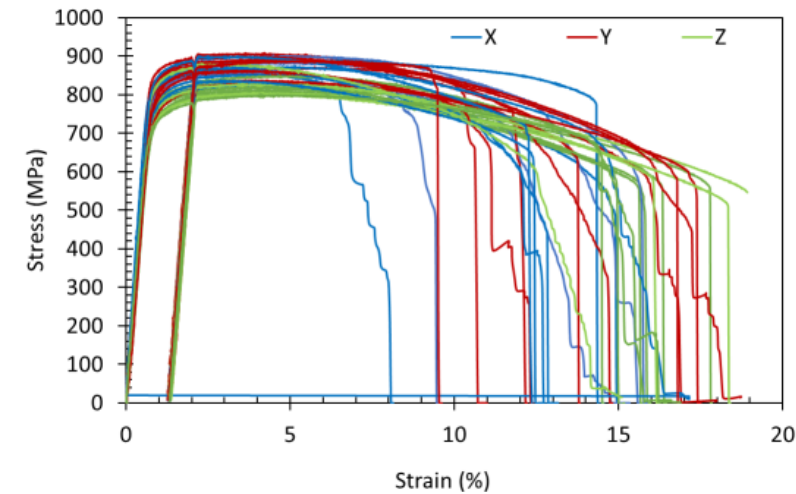




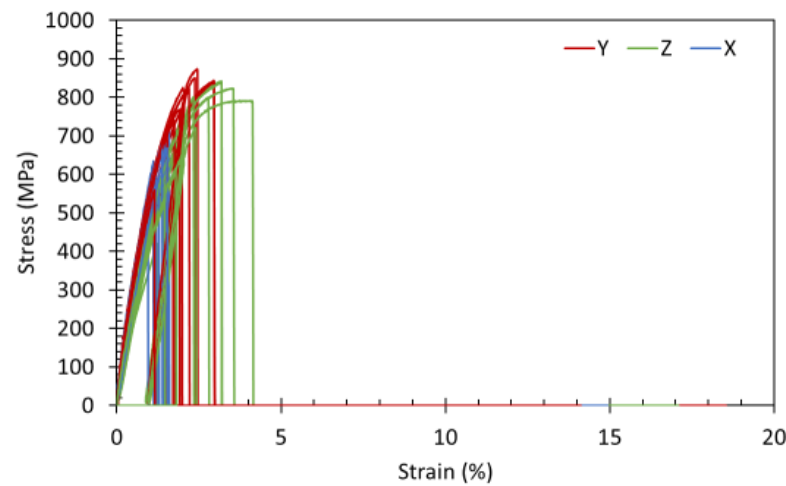
HT1 & HT2 WAAM Tensile Property Results

X
Y
Z

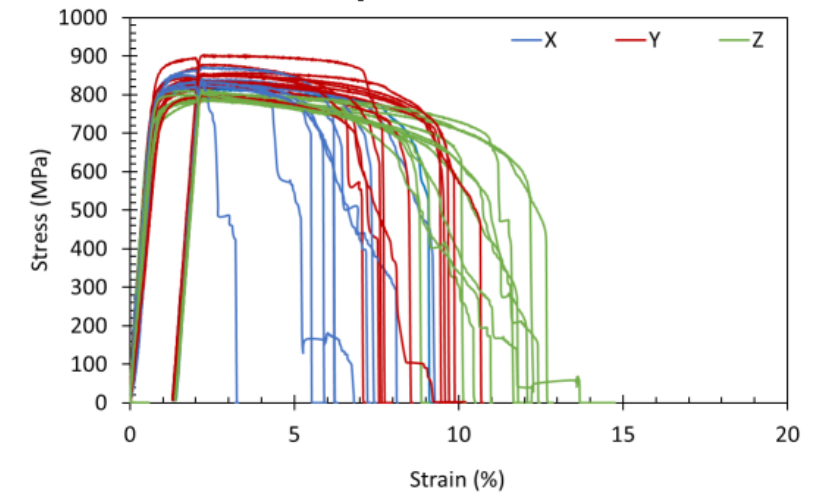
As Built



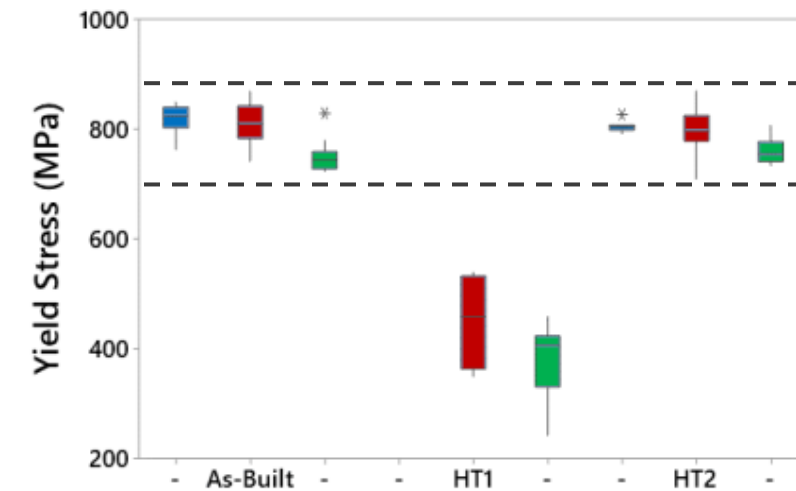
Beta



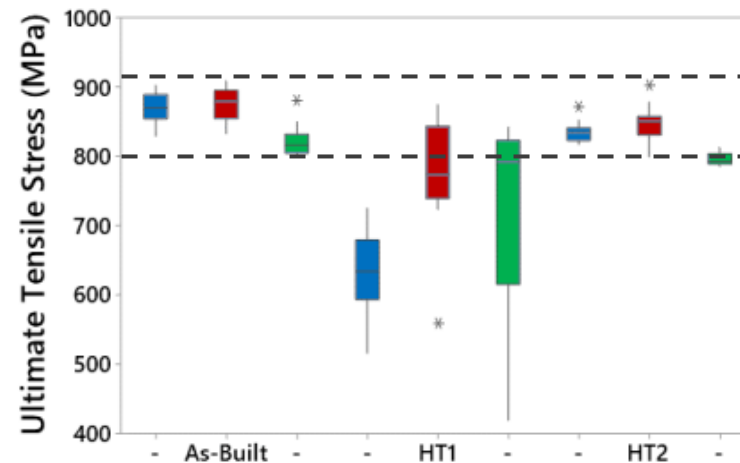
Alpha + Beta



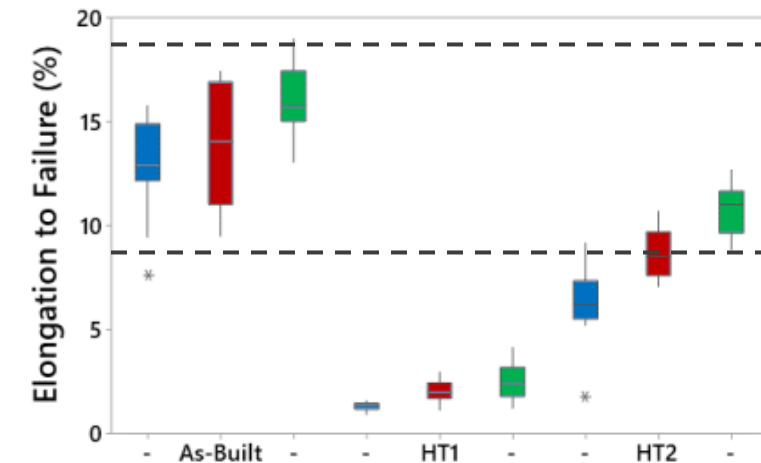
WAAM - Yield Stress



WAAM - UTS

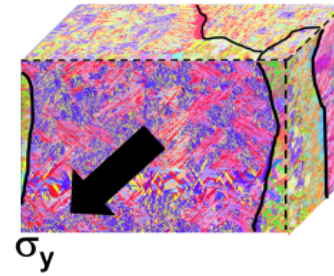


WAAM - Ductility



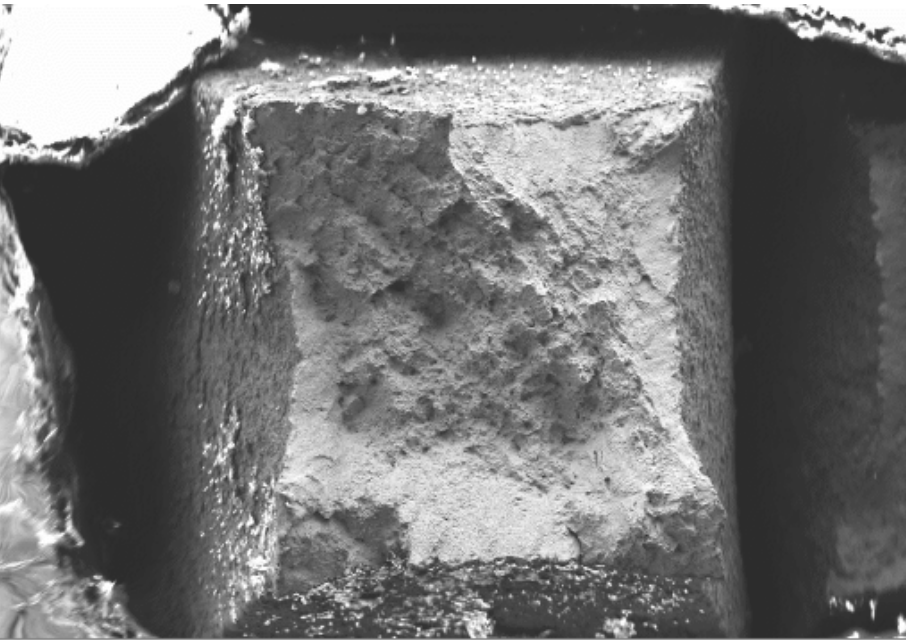


Fractography: WAAM



WAAM-AB

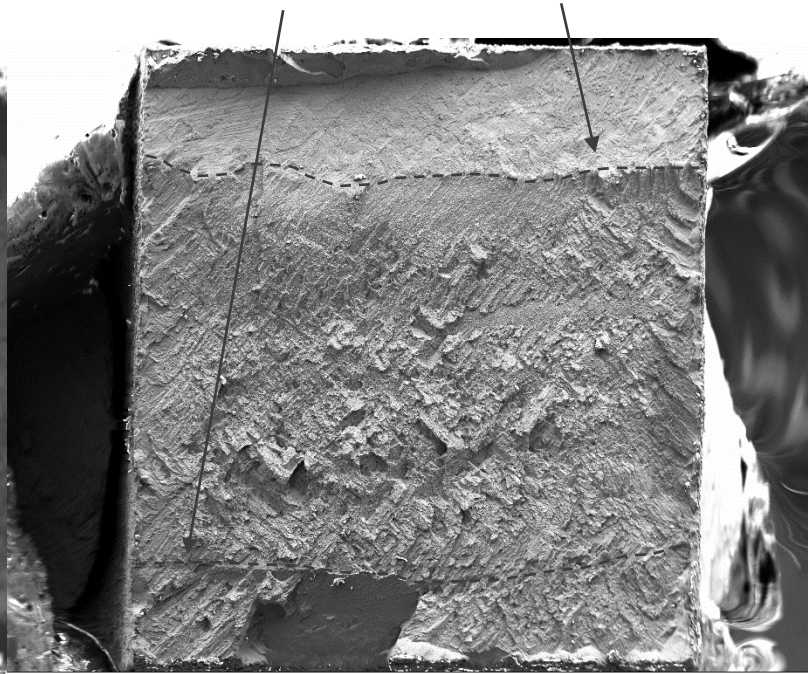
Ductile
Transcrystalline
fracture



EHT = 10.00 kV WD = 28.9 mm Signal A = SE2 Width = 3.970 mm

HT1: β

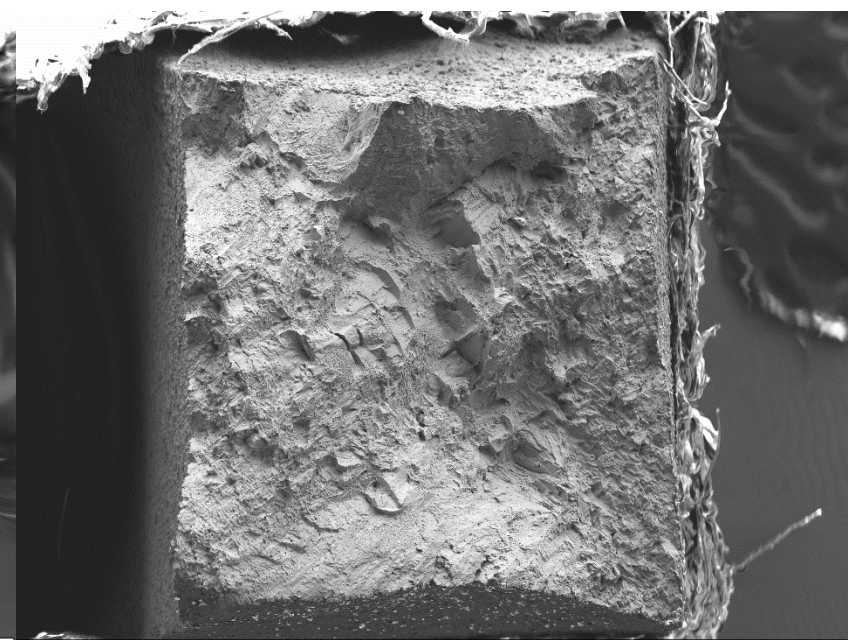
Intercrystalline
fracture along
continuous α



EHT = 10.00 kV WD = 25.7 mm Signal A = SE2 Width = 4.100 mm

HT2: $\alpha+\beta$

Mix of Ductile/Brittle
Transcrystalline &
Intercrystalline fracture



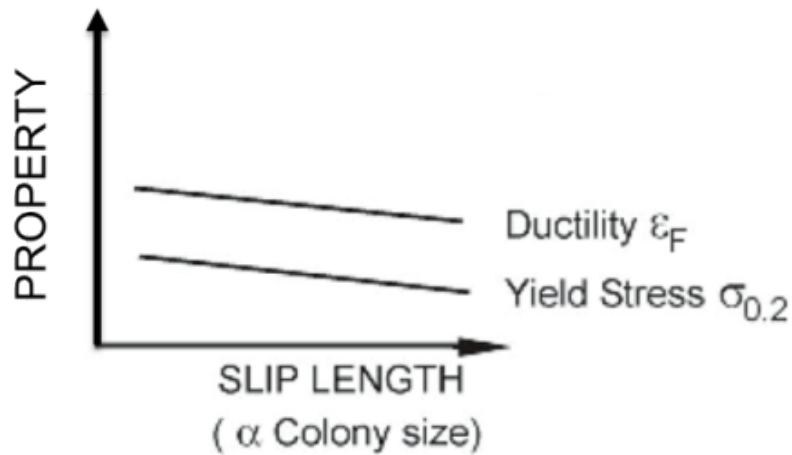
EHT = 10.00 kV WD = 21.7 mm Signal A = SE2 Width = 4.100 mm



Competing Failure Mechanisms

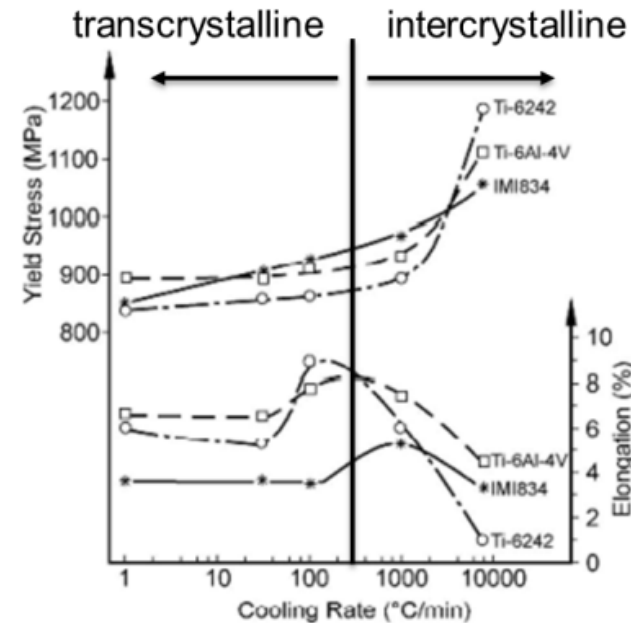
AB, HT1: β

Cooling rates affect the slip length/colony size



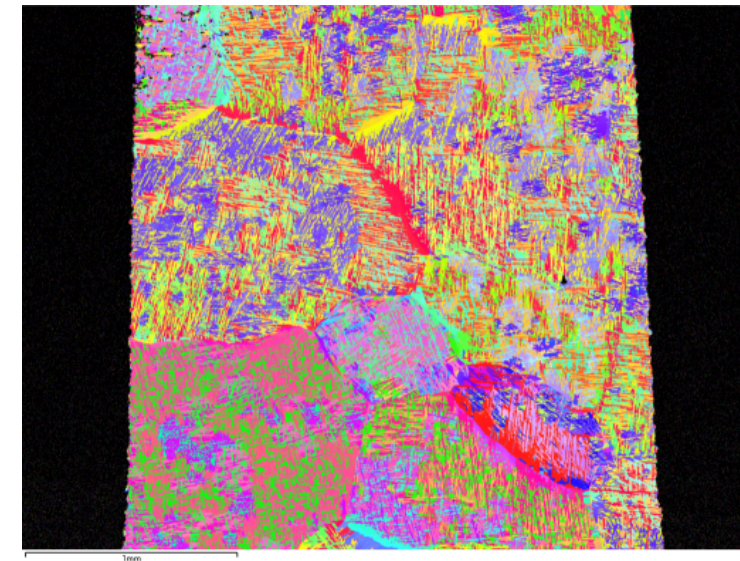
HT1: β

High cooling rate from β field result in intercrystalline fracture at prior β



AB, HT2: $\alpha+\beta$

Growth of continuous α at prior β results in lower strength compared to matrix

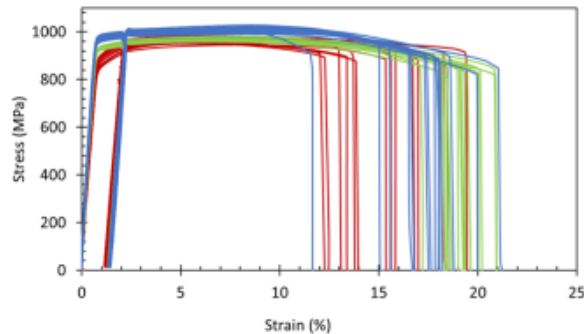




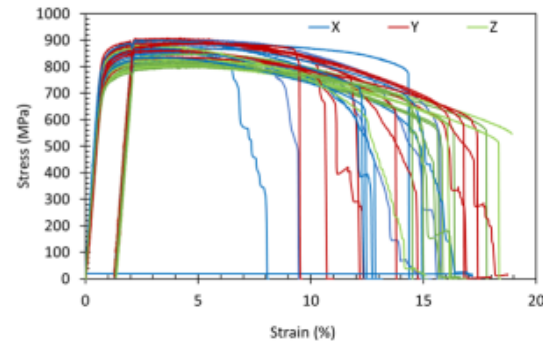
Conclusions/Summary

- β & ($\alpha + \beta$) field heat treatments do not provide convincing benefits to WAAM tensile properties
- Microstructure plays a greater role in failure than defects for both W-DED processes
- Initial microstructure plays a pivotal role in final grain size after heat treatment

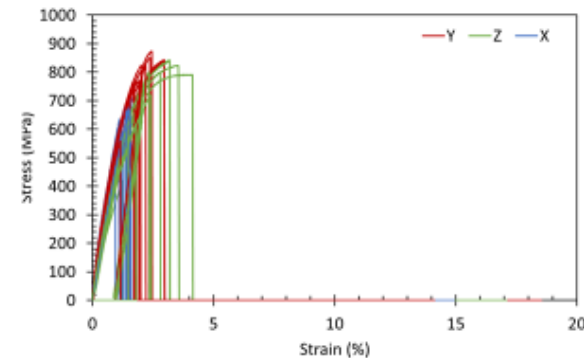
Wrought



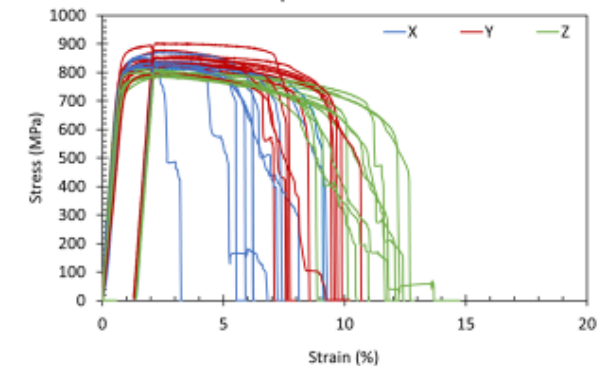
As-built WAAM



Beta



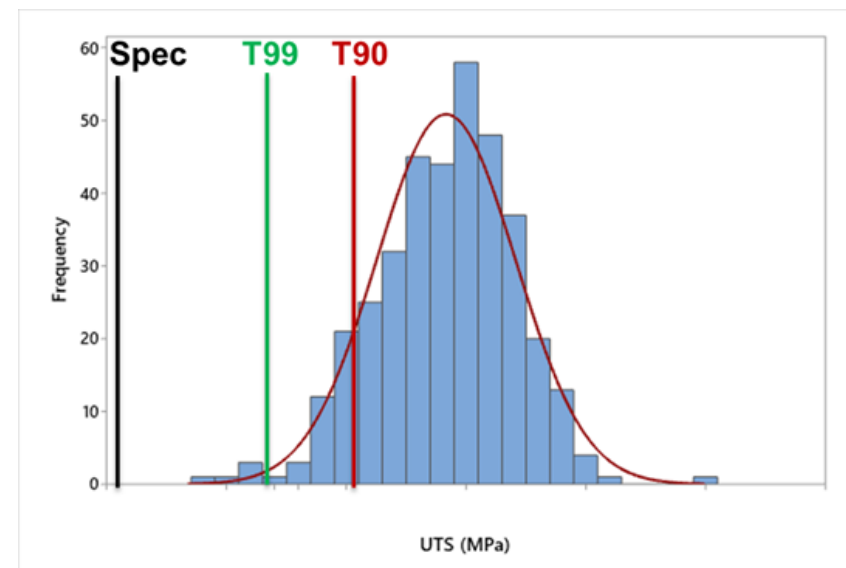
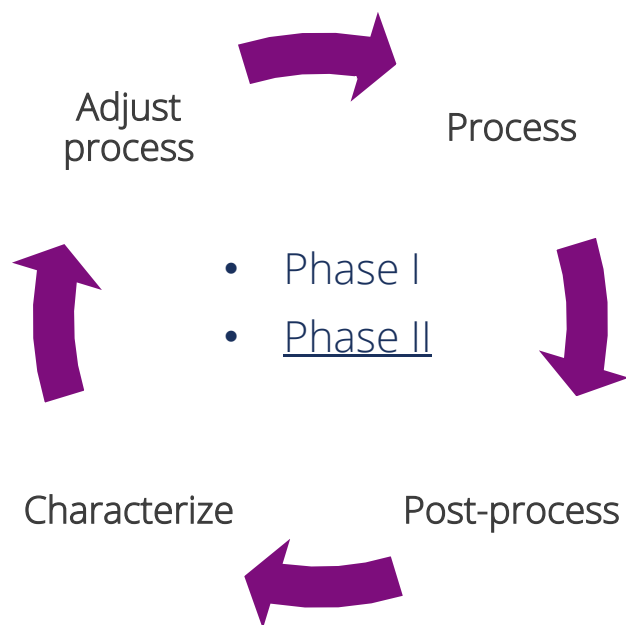
Alpha + Beta





Continuing the Experiment

- Complete testing on HIP specimens
- Investigate stress relief + aging heat treatments
- Finalize heat treatment schedule for bulk tensile testing





Thank You!

Natalia Saiz, Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)

nasaiz@sandia.gov

Heat Treatments Effects on Mechanical Properties of Electron Beam Additive Manufactured Ti-6Al-4V

July 27, 2022 at 3:20 pm

Presenter: Jonathan Pegues, Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)

Hot Isostatic Pressing to Increase Isotropic Behavior of Wire DED Ti-6Al-4V

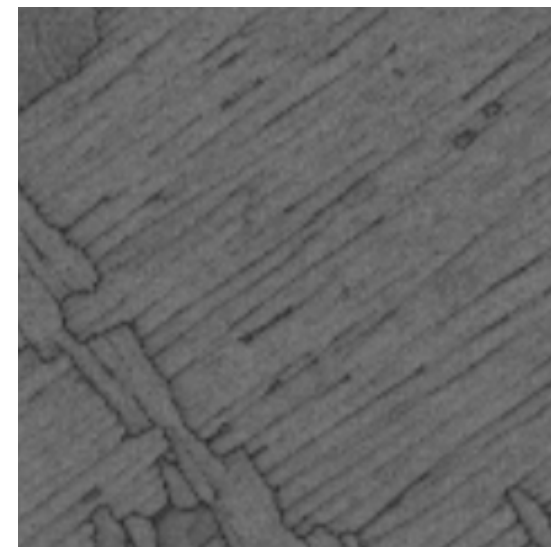
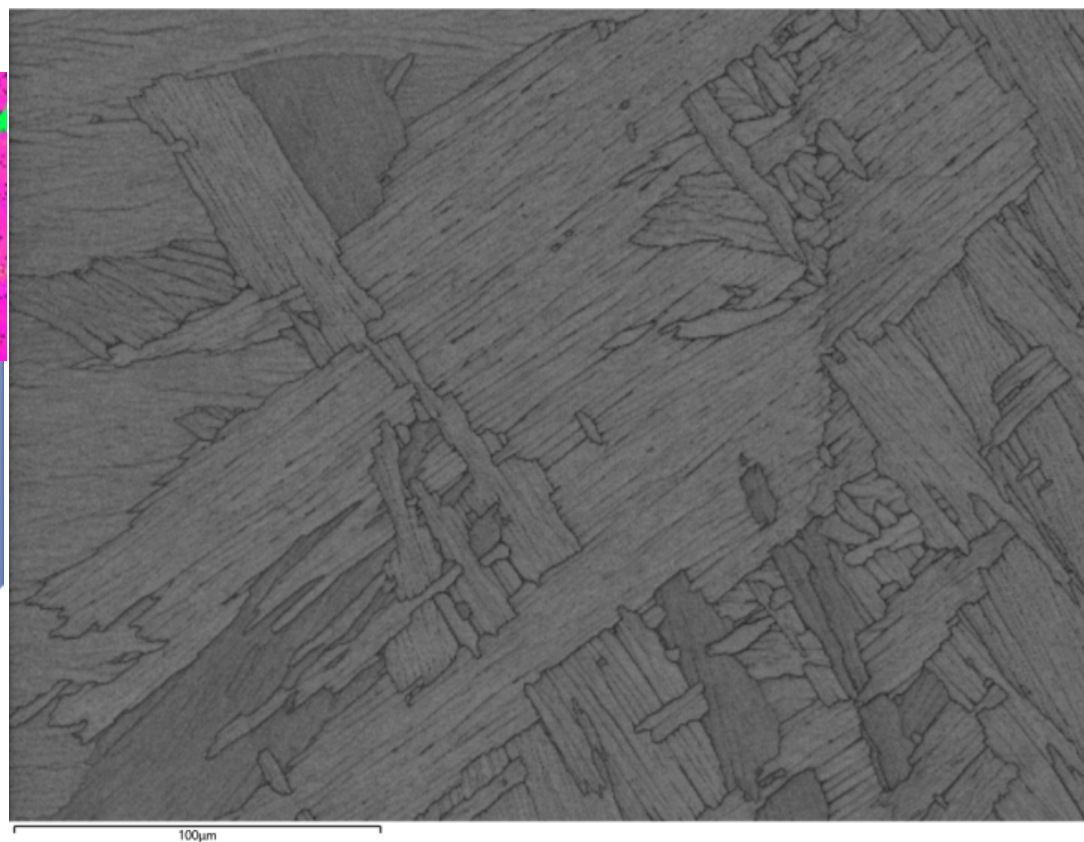
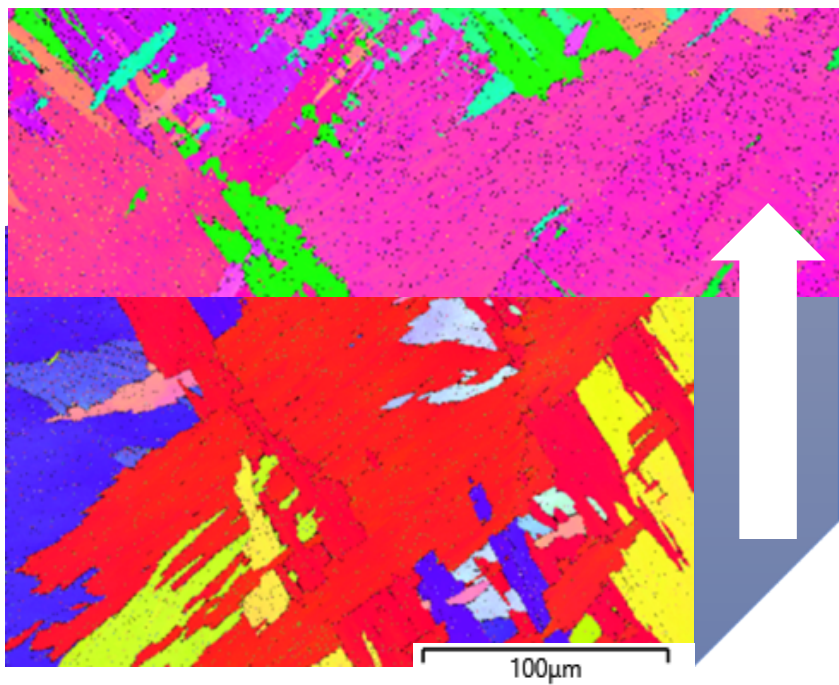
July 27, 2022 at 2:15 pm

Presenter: LaRico “Rico” Treadwell, Sandia National Laboratories (SNL)

Acknowledgements: Jonathan Pegues, Shaun Whetten, Luis Jauregui, John Williard, Priya Pathare, Jay Carroll, Christina Profazi, Johnathon Brehm, Jeier Yang, Dennis De Smet, Chuck Walker, Elliott Fowler, Elizabeth Huffman



Colony vs Lamellar





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