



Relevance of AM standards in highly leveraged, process-structure-property-performance (PSPP) applications

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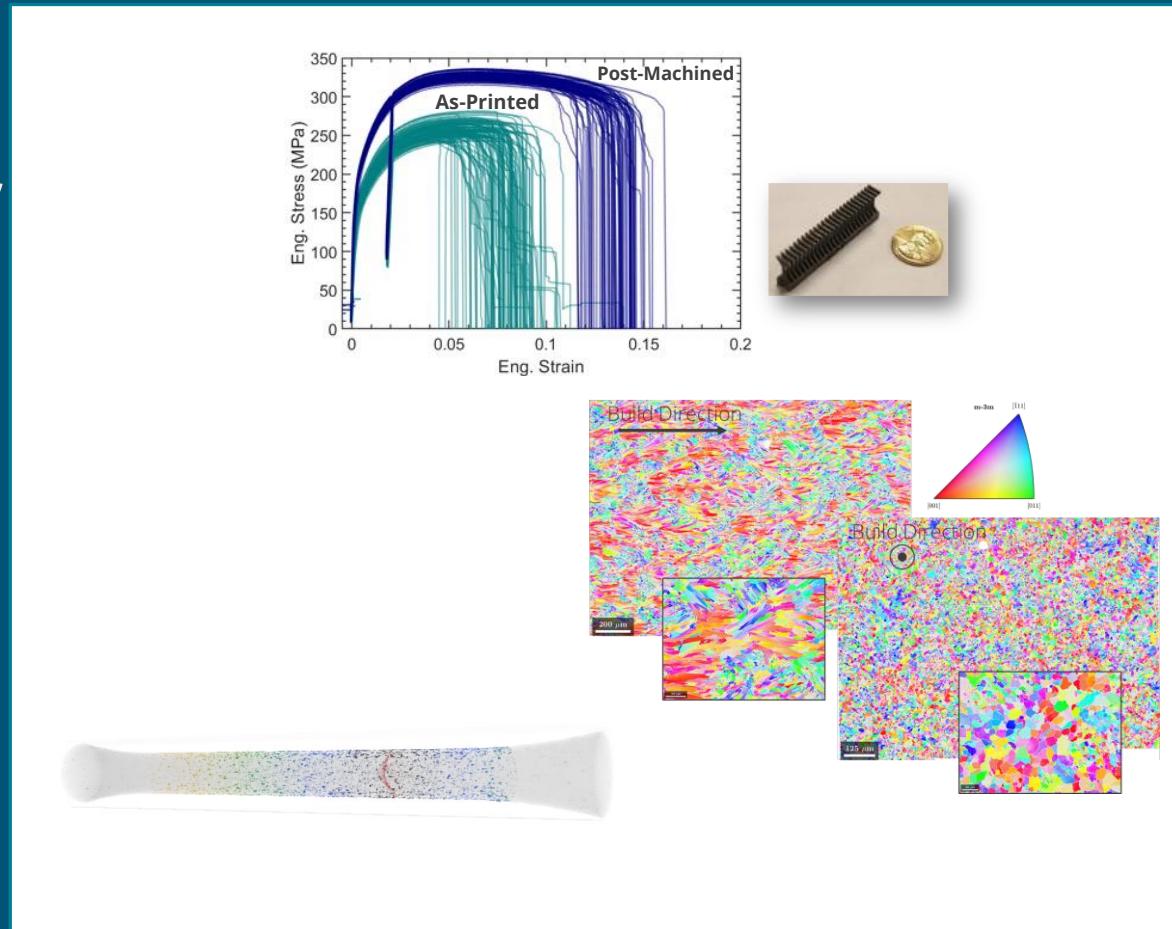
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Topics



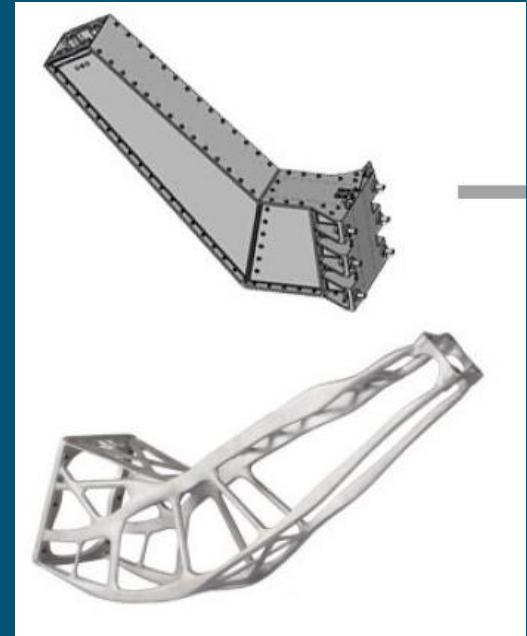
- Opportunities of additive manufacturing
- Existing standards landscape
- Introducing the “Cone of Uncertainty”
- Strategies to leverage standards



Opportunities of Additive Manufacturing



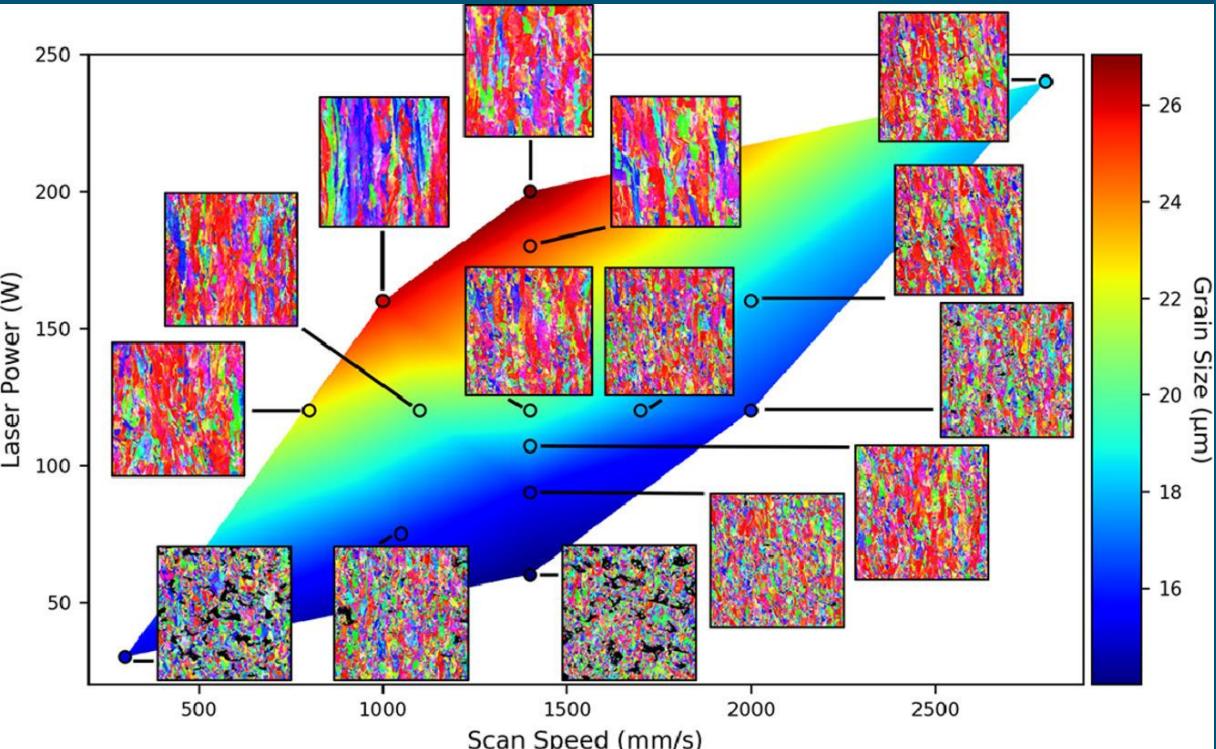
- Rapid product realization
- Assembly consolidation
- Complexity for “free”
- Highly optimized structures
- Alternate material properties
- Tailorable, engineered microstructure



<https://www.eos.info/en/>

Process-Structure-Property-Performance (PSPP) Relationship

- Established relationships between process variables and output
- Theoretical hypersurface across n -dimensional space for the n variables relating all controllable inputs
- Intentional placement of properties by varying process control for localized and tailored material response
- **Only as effective as our ability to reproduce it.**



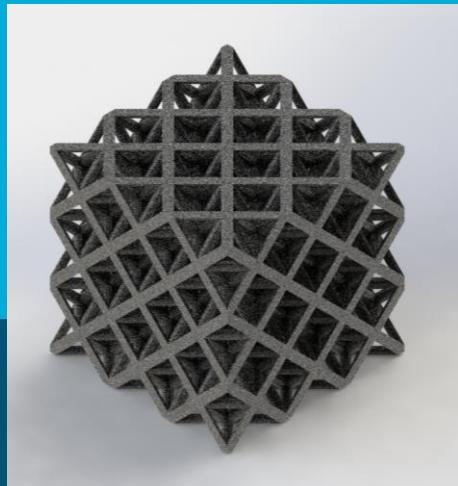
Metal Additive Manufacturing of Lattice Structures: A Study of Process Parameters and Mechanical Performance

Characterization

- Strut Size
- Strut Uniformity
- Surface Quality
- Top View vs Side (Orientation)

Octet Truss

- FCC Lattice Type
- Lattice 20% Fill
- 3x3x3 Unit Lattice
- 10.5 mm Lattice Side Length

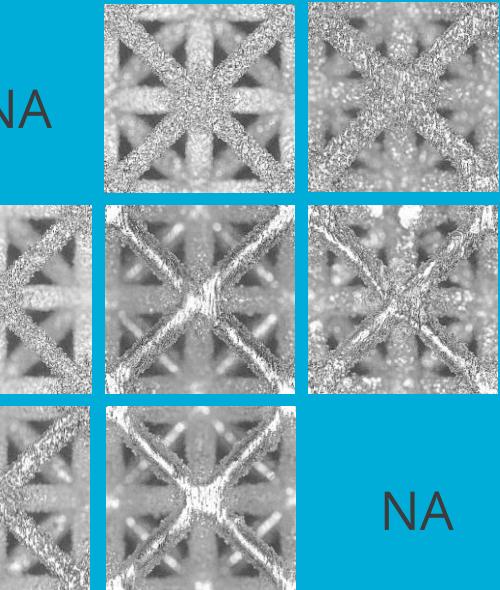


Mark Speed

750 mm/s 1600 mm/s 2800 mm/s

Top View

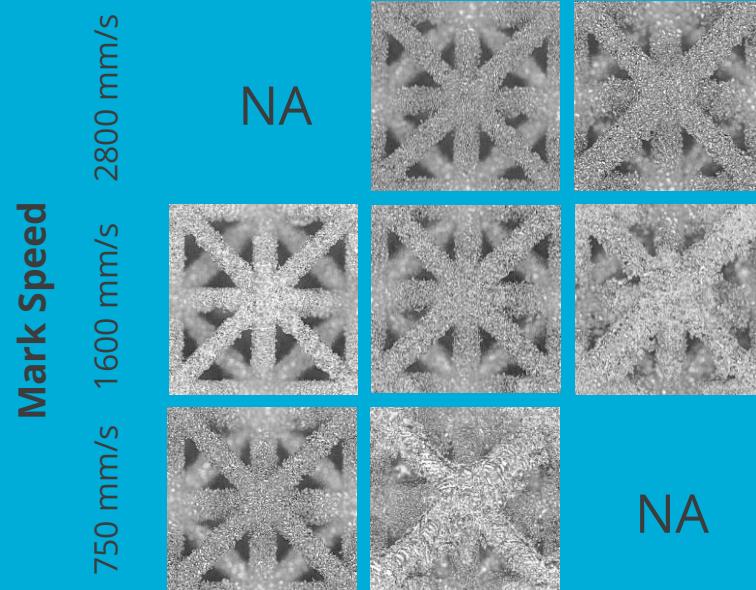
3.5 mm



Laser Power

Side View

3.5 mm



Scott Jensen*, Benjamin White, Anthony Garland, Michael Heiden, David Saiz,
Brad Boyce, and Bradley Jared
Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185

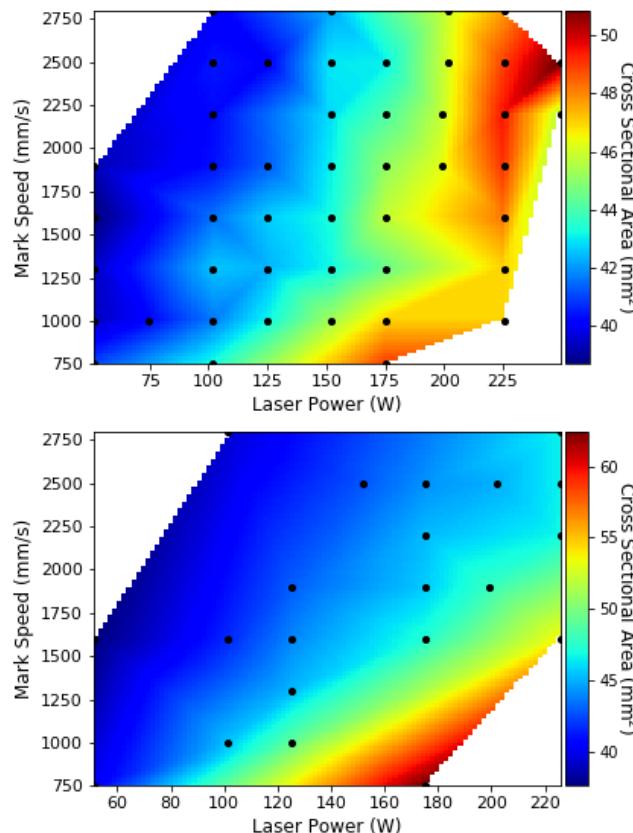
PSPP Example, Continued



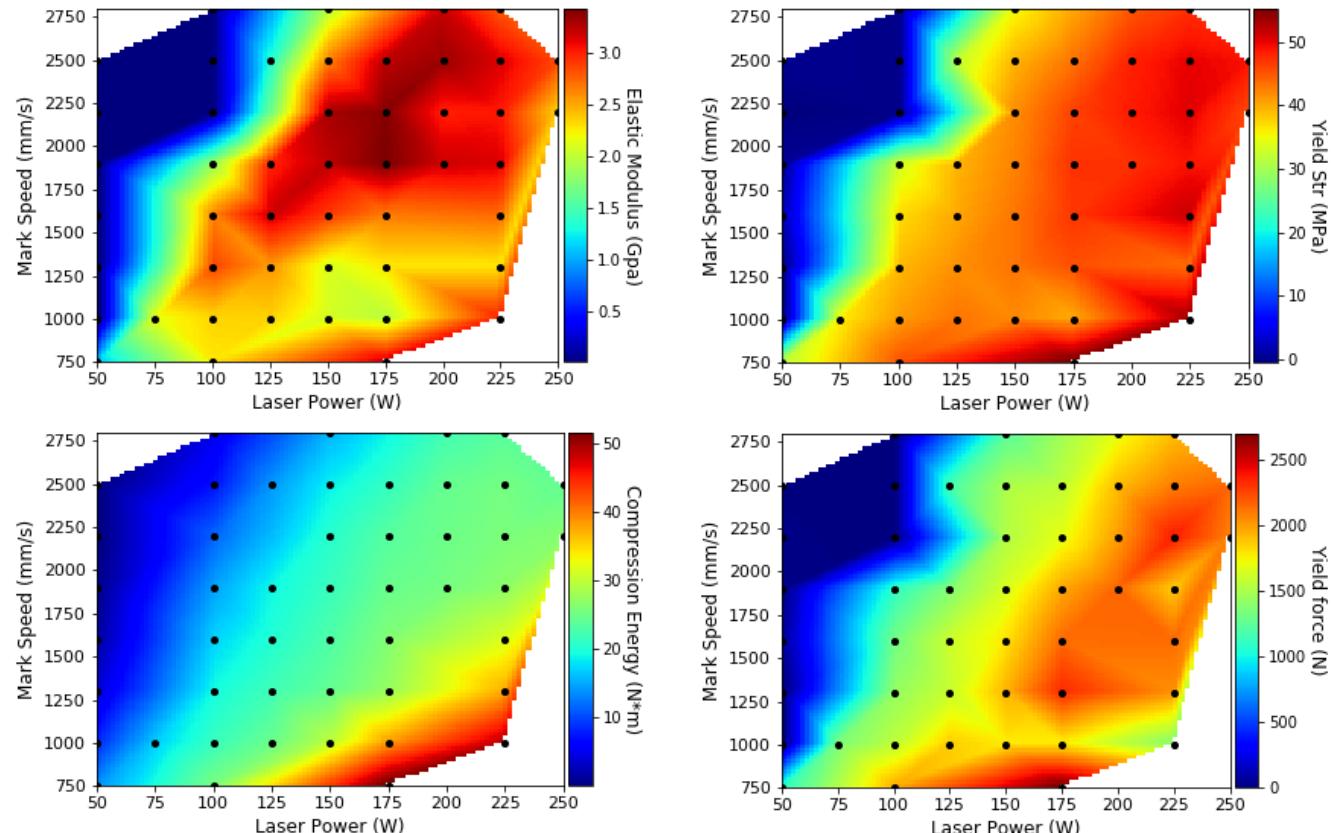
Metal Additive Manufacturing of Lattice Structures: A Study of Process Parameters and Mechanical Performance

Top View Side View

Strut Size



Mechanical Properties



Existing Standards Landscape for AM



Several Standards Defining Organizations (SDOs) active

- ASTM, ISO, ASME, AWS, SAE, MPIF, NASA, DIN, IEEE, ANSI*, and others

Each organization operates within a particular domain or mission

- Some broad and expansive, others narrowly tailored
 - SAE: aerospace only (heavy emphasis on commercial aviation)
 - NASA: aerospace only (heavy emphasis on spaceflight)
 - MPIF: metal powder industry
 - ASME: mechanical design definition and communication
 - ASTM/ISO: sub-committees narrowly addressing various topics (testing, characterization, process, properties)



Some overlap exists between these SDOs

Existing Standards Landscape for AM



Standards frequently are:

- Devoid of process-specific operational attributes and controls
 - Don't tell you how to run your AM equipment
 - Don't tell you what powder to use (frequently controlled for chemistry, but not PSD)
 - Post-build, thermal processing is an exception
- Accommodating to feedstock producers with less-restrictive chemistry reqts.
 - Commonly differentiate by grade/class on oxygen
- Leveraging narrowly applicable finished property acceptance metrics
 - Frequently room temperature tensile, defect size and spacing, and occasionally hardness

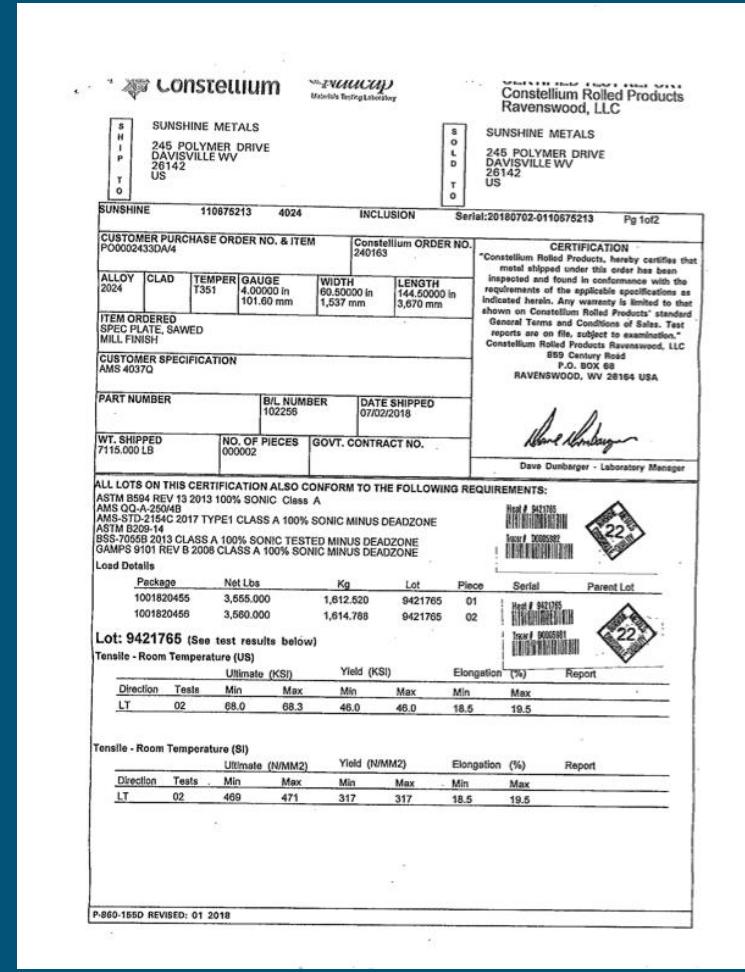
But standards aren't meant to directly describe every application

Volumetric versus AM Materials Specifications



Precedent for Material Specifications

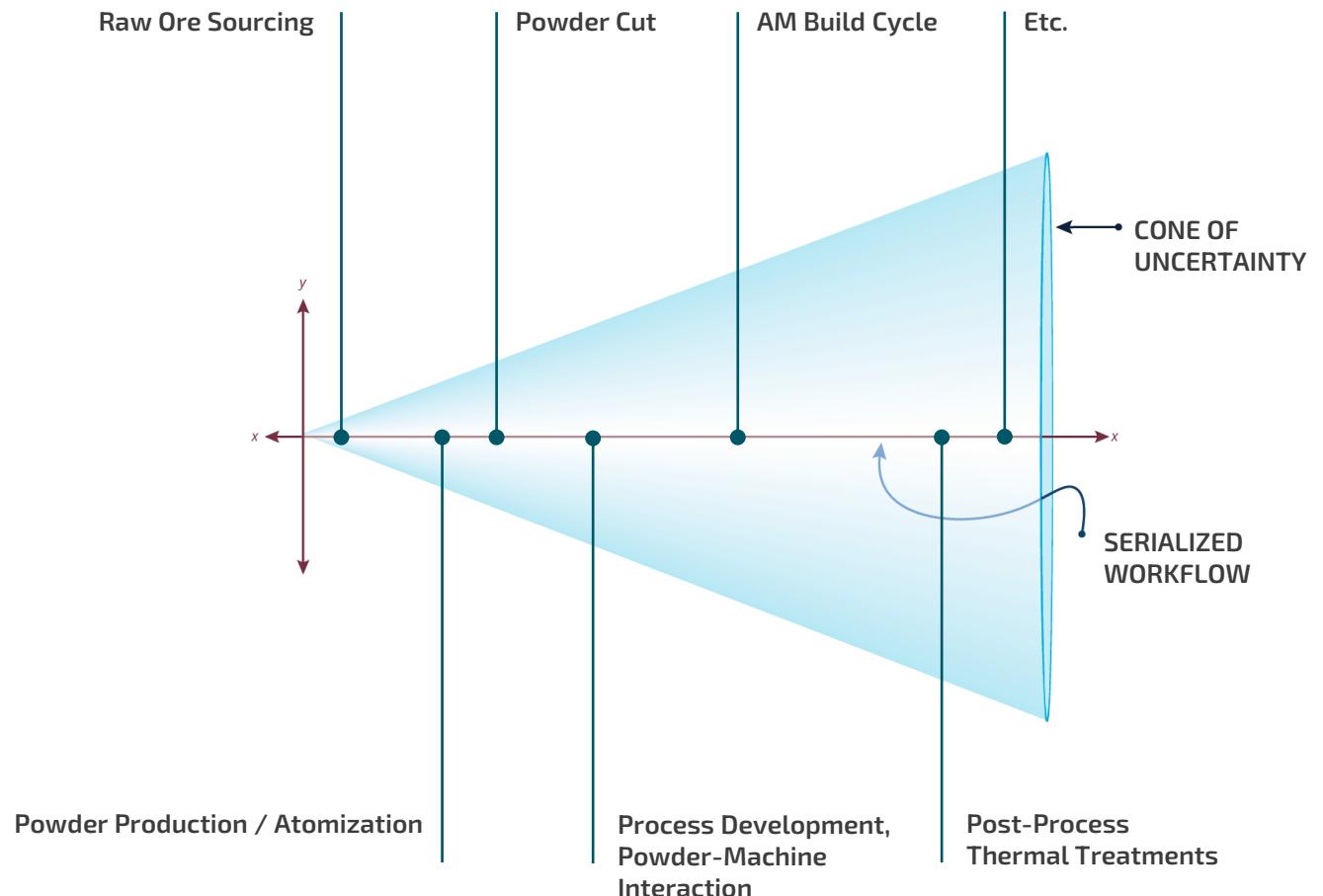
- Volumetric** forming processes
- Single-document material specifications** with monolithic properties
- Testing** of stock represents material and subsequent parts
- Wide applicability** for forms used in subtractive manufacturing



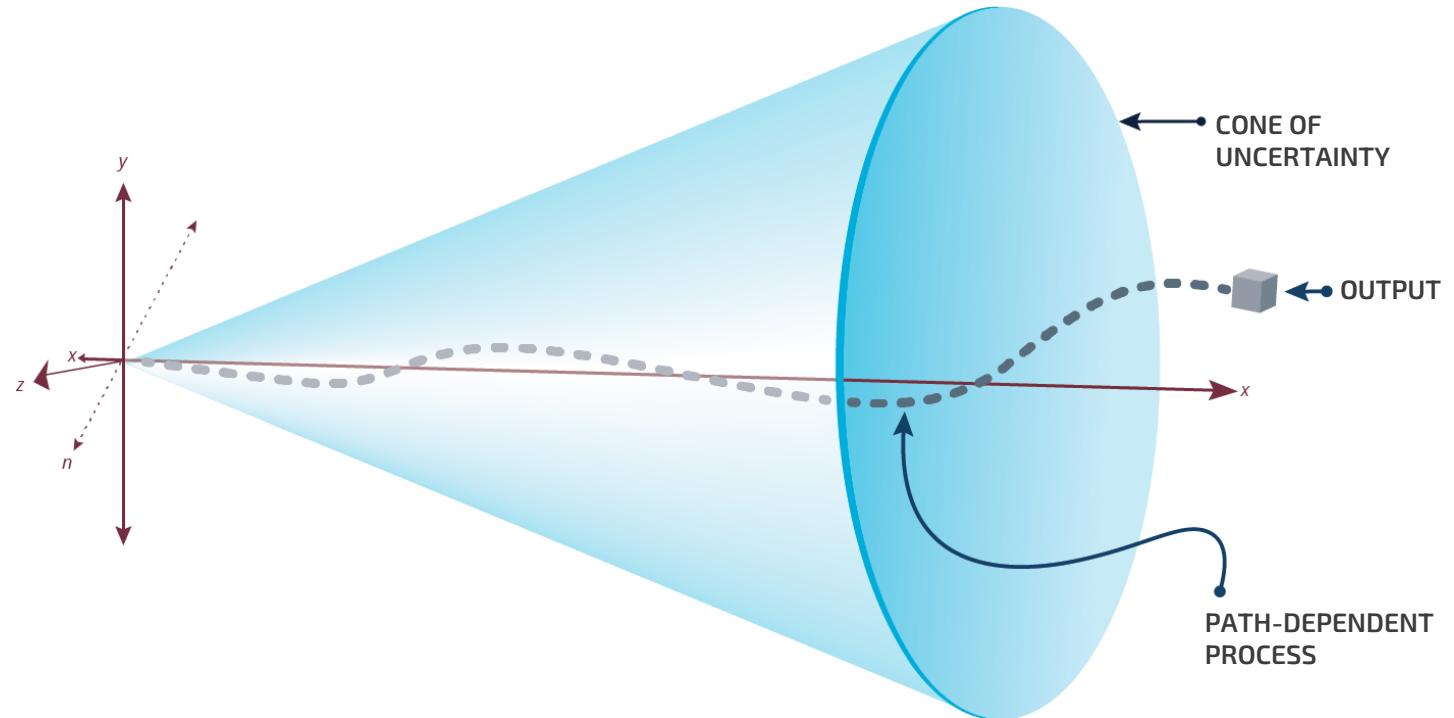
Problems with AM Paradigm

- Lack of volumetric consistency**
- Material specifications** need large safety factors with uncertainty
- Witness coupons** may not represent part
- Where is a material specification appropriate or useful?**

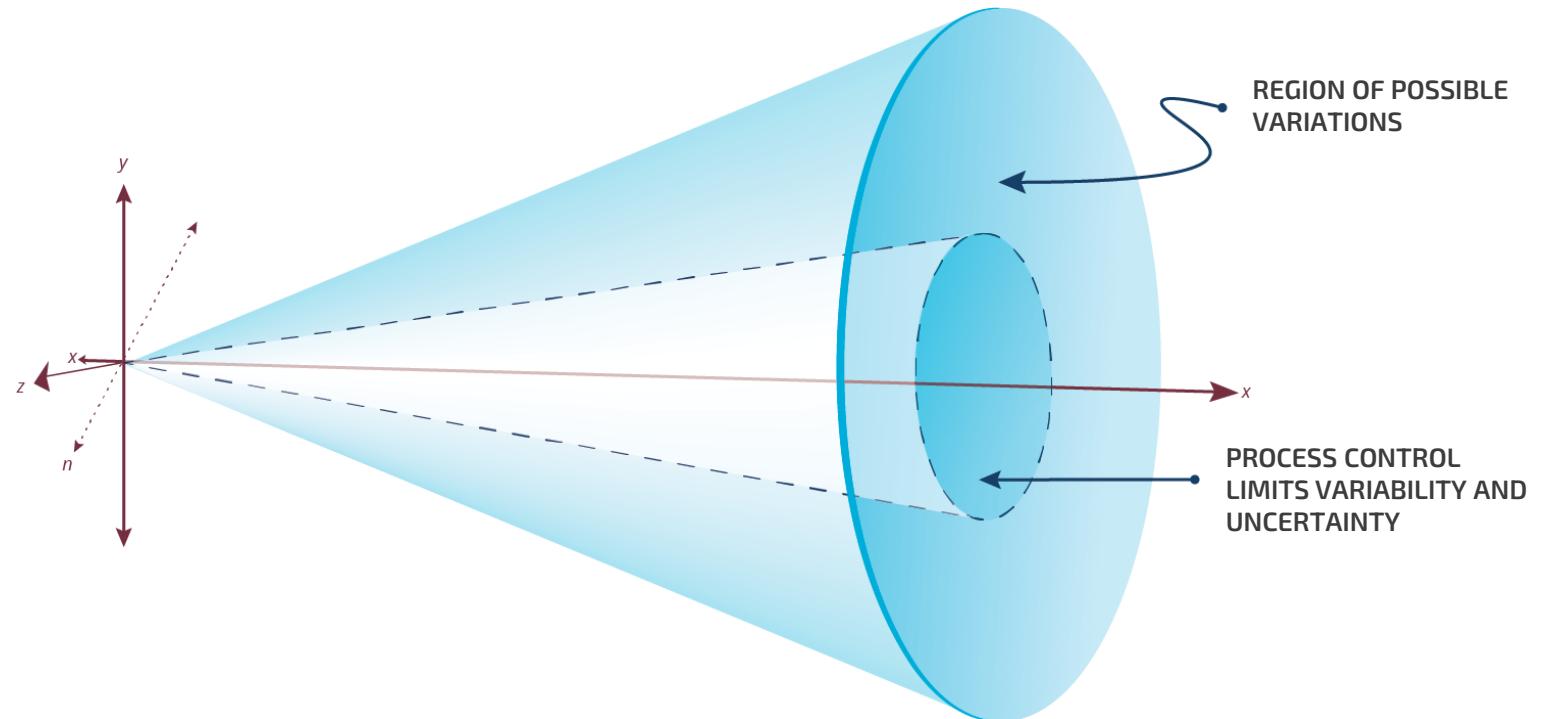
Cone of Uncertainty, ex: LPBF



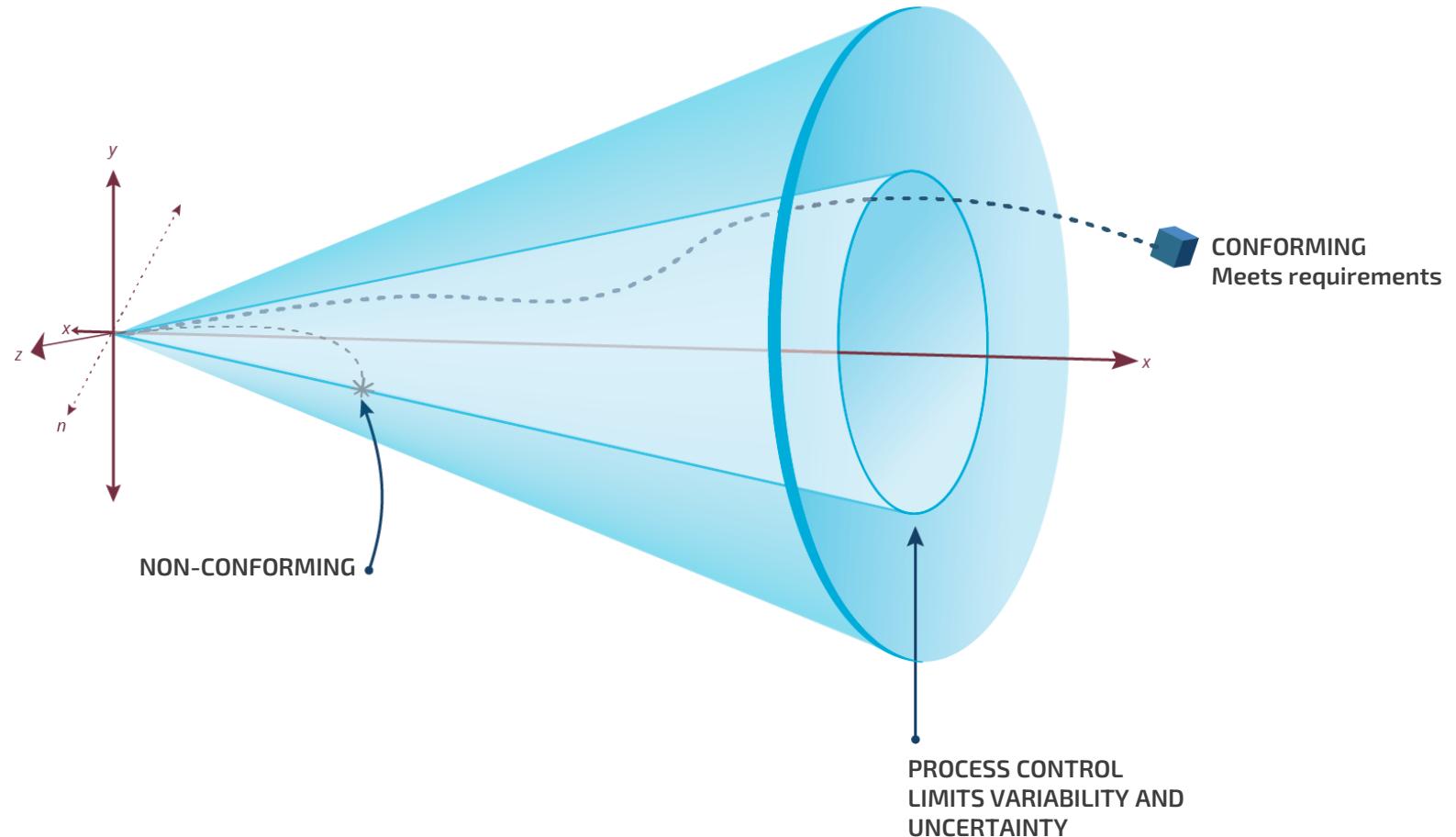
Cone of Uncertainty, Path Dependent Output



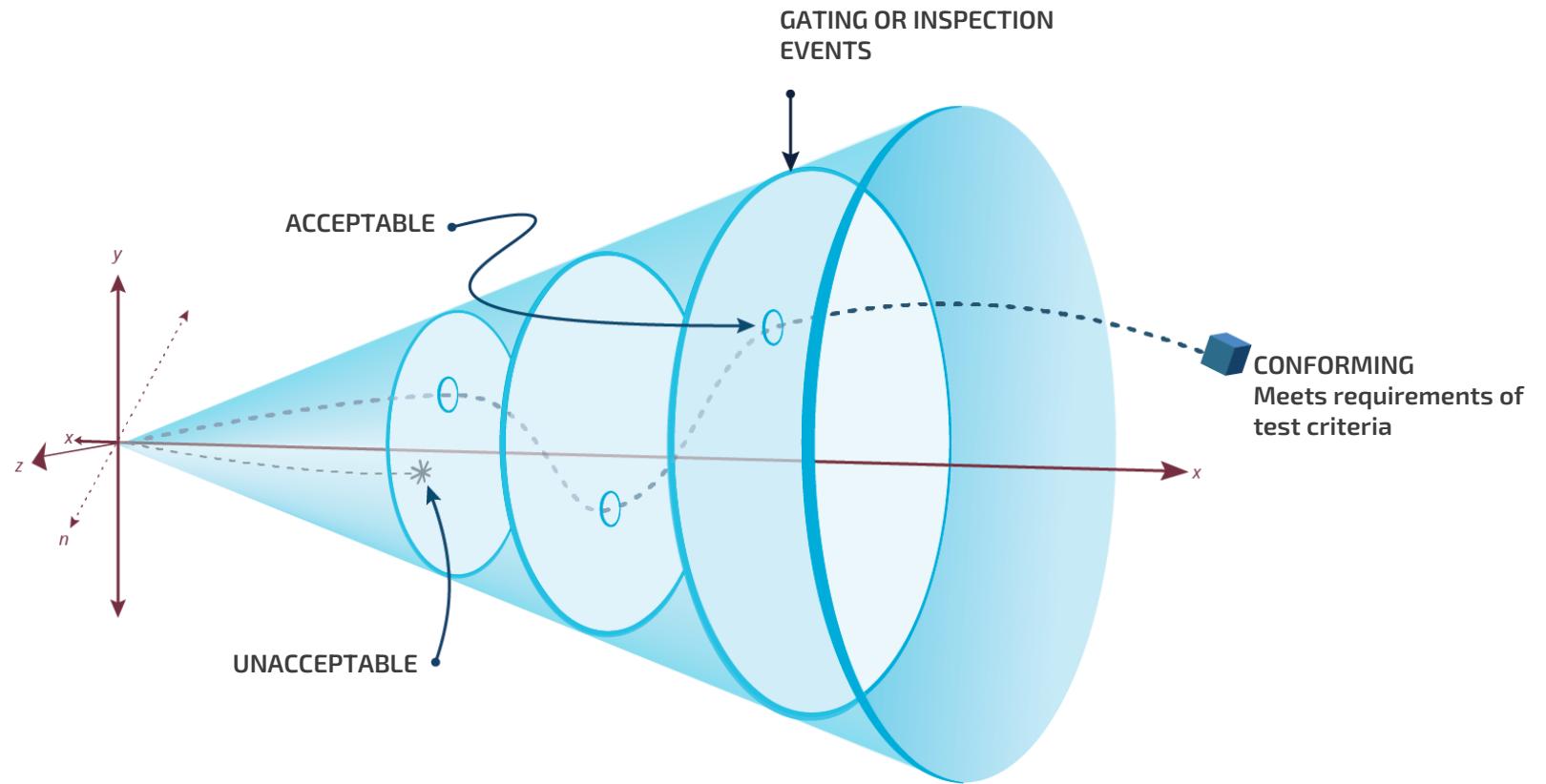
Effect of Process Control on Output Uncertainty



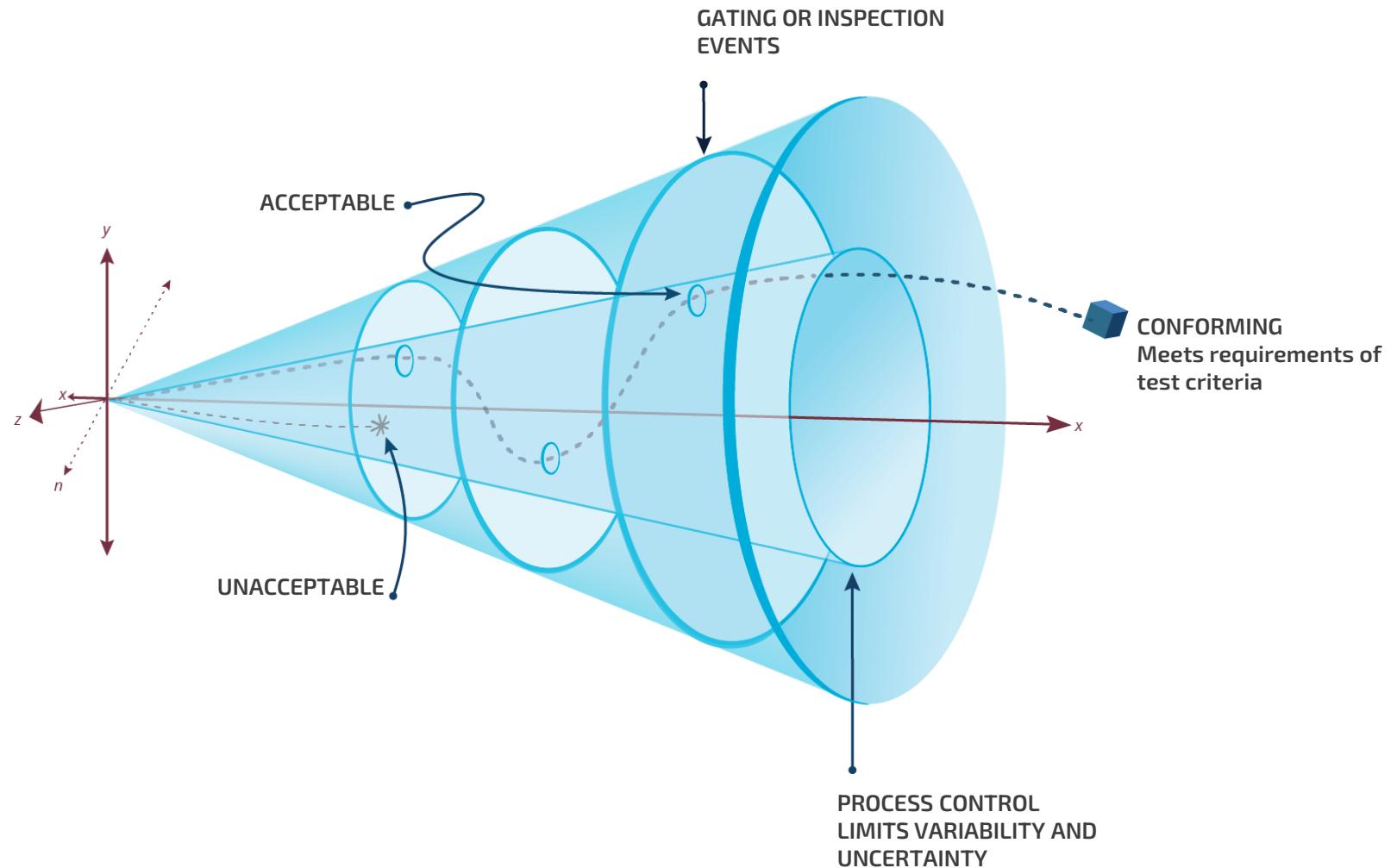
Effect of Process Control on Output Uncertainty



Acceptance Gating and Testing on Output



Balance of Both

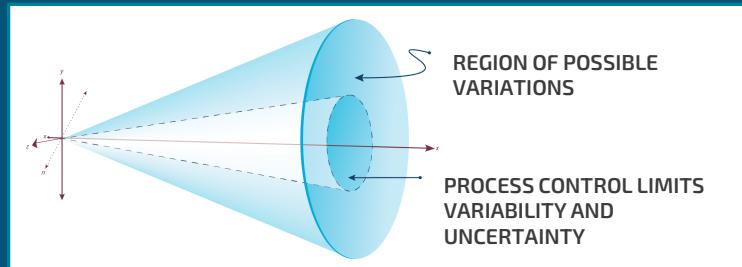


Strategies for Standards: Process Control



- **PSPP: Only as effective as our ability to reproduce it.**
- **Identification of KPVs**
 - Determine Key Process Variables (KPVs) that impact the process to develop robust understanding of AM workflow
(What axes are appropriate on the cone of uncertainty)
- **Sensitivity Determination**
 - Using Manufacturing Process Window analyses, determine the tolerance to variability
(How big does the cone of uncertainty expand for a particular step because of any one variable)
- **Cost-Benefit Analyses**
 - Undue process control may see diminishing returns on acceptable, requirements-conforming product.
(Should acceptance tests be utilized)
 - E.g. powder PSD need be reproducible, but exacting precision and consistency is expensive to maintain. Can it be loosened?

Greater likelihood of fabricating conforming product.



Strategies for Standards: Acceptance Gating on Process



Developed AM Part

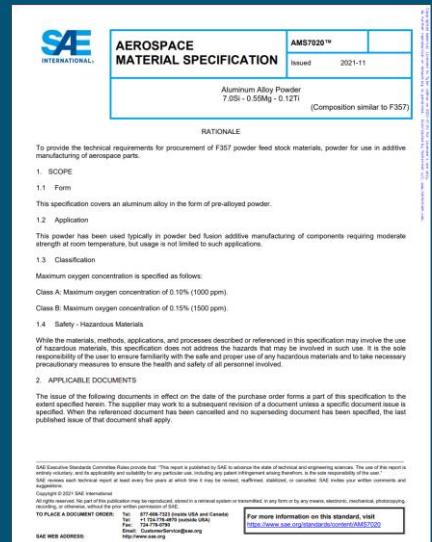


Hypothetical Performance Requirements

- No Yield with Applied Force of 500 N
- Deflection no Greater than 10 mm During Service

Need to Verify
Process Health and Reproducibility
 During Production

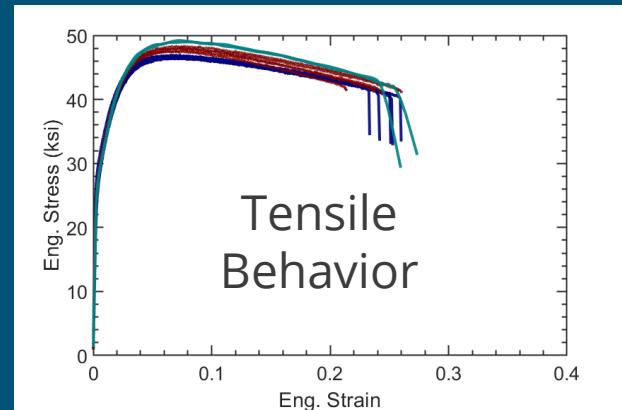
AM Materials Specification Gate



Production AM Parts



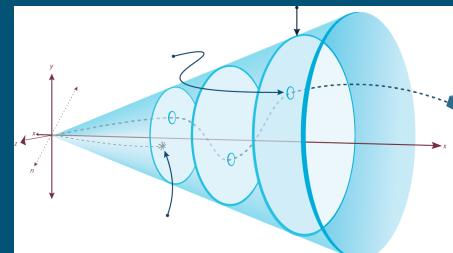
Required Witness Coupon Tests



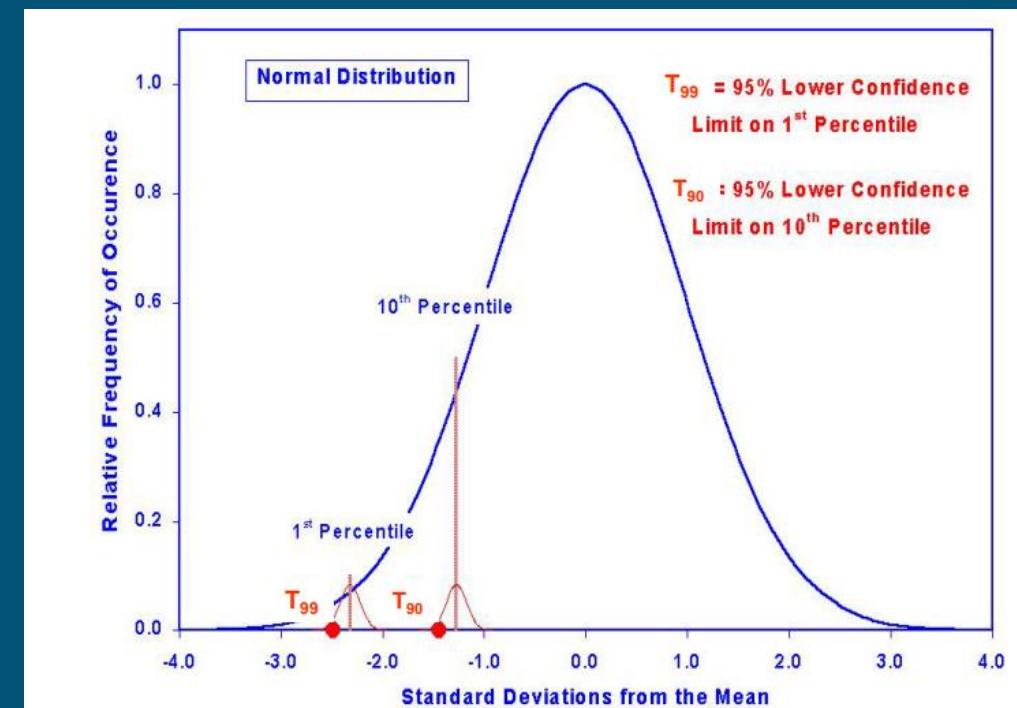
Strategies for Standards: Acceptance Gating on Process



1. Product is shown to meet requirements in Development
2. Process output is characterized and its variability bounded throughout Development
3. Sampling and testing strategy in (2) is continued into Production to demonstrate:
 1. Machine calibration and health
 2. KPV consistency and interaction
 3. Lack of process anomaly



Witness sampling is not representative of the properties of the part itself, but only the coupon and is especially deficient to inform properties of a PSPP-leveraged process.



Other Standardization Tools on Horizon



- **In-situ process monitoring may enable greater control as a gating mechanism that ensures process consistency when combined with process control**
- **Powder feedstock reuse metrics for critical applications**
- **Feedstock production process controls for polymers (wire, powder, and pellet) and metals (wire)**

Questions

