# Additive Manufacturing (AM) at EWI





### Why is EWI interested in AM?



675 feet of weld (Audi R8)

#### 1-inch L-PBF Cube



5 miles of weld



3,400 feet of weld

#### Additive manufacturing is materials joining over and over again!



### AM Process Development





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### Expertise Across the Value Chain



#### QUALITY CNTL.

#### **Competency**:

- In-process monitoring
- Surface characterization
- Eddy current
- Phased-array UT
- X-ray CT
- Dimensional metrology

#### Competency:

- Weldability
- Heat treatment

MATERIALS

- Material processing
- Powder characterization
- Powder recycling
- Powder spheriodization
- Functionally gradient components
- Microstructure

#### AM DESIGN

#### Competency:

- Build layout, orientation, and supports
- Identification of AM prospect parts
- Design optimization for AM
- Multi-axis toolpath generation
- AM process simulation



#### Competency:

- Material process parameter development
- Application-based process selection
- Large scale AM
- Surface finish optimization
- Scan strategies
- Material property database generation



### EWI's Approach to AM Applications



### Seven Broad Modalities of AM (for now)





### AM technologies at EWI



Build Envelope: 250×250×325 mm

#### Material Capability:

- Alloy steels (4140, 17-4PH)
- Ni alloys (Haynes 282, Inco 625, Inco 718)
- Cobalt Alloys (CoCrMo, Haynes 188)
- Aluminum (AlSi10Mg, A205)
- Titanium (Ti64)
- Stainless steels (316, 420, 2205)
- Refractory metals (Zr, W, Mo)

#### Capabilities:

- Production Relevant 400W laser system
- EOSTATE MeltPool & Exposur

#### LB-PBF: EOS M290





- Build Envelope: 125×125×50 mm
   Material Capability:
  - All metal powder

#### Capabilities:

- Fully programmable 700W laser system
- Customizable optics table and build chamber for sensor implementation
- Open access to laser path planning, recoater motor
   & scanner galvanometer I/O
- Preheated platform (up to 500°C)

#### LB-PBF: Open Architecture System



- Build Envelope: 250×250×380 mm
- Material Capability:
  - Stainless steel (316L)
  - Ni alloys (Inco 718)
  - Ti64, TiAl
  - Magnesium
  - CoCrMo
- Capabilities:
  - Production Relevant Electron Beam System
  - High Temp Vacuum Chamber for processing solidification crack prone alloys

#### **EB-PBF: Arcam A2X**

#### 7

### AM technologies at EWI



- Build Envelope:
  - 160\*65\*65 mm
- Materials:
  - Metals
  - ceramics
  - glass
  - Sand castings

Binder Jetting: ExOne Innovent+



- Build Envelope:
  5'\*5'\*7'
- Materials:
  - Metals
- Capabilities:
  - 5-axis capabilities

Laser Powder DED: RPMi 557XR



Build Envelope:
 - 70"\*47"\*63"

- Materials:
  - Metals
- Capabilities:
  - multi-axis capabilities
  - Closed loop control

E-Beam Wire DED: Sciaky EBAM 110



### AM technologies at EWI



#### Build Envelope:

- 6'x6'x3' with hybrid CNC

#### Materials:

- Metals incl. Al, Cu, SS, Zr, Ta, Ni
- Capabilities
  - Solid state, room temperature
  - Enables multi-material-system, embedded electronics

#### **Ultrasonic AM: Fabrisonic Sheet Lamination**







- Build Envelope:
  - Open cells with many options and configurations available
- Materials:
  - Any weldable metal wire
- Capabilities
  - Energy source equipment readily available
  - Core process is well understood
  - Feedstock Availability
  - High Deposition speeds

#### **Robotic Laser and Arc DED AM: Multiple Systems**





### Check out our "Introduction to Metal AM" Content



#### Available on-demand

#### Download Today!



### AM Parameter & Process Development



## AM Project Examples



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### New Material for New Application

#### **Objective:**

• Enable custom, additively manufactured, medical implant

#### Solution:

- Developed process parameters on Arcam for high thermal conductivity material
- Built test parts
- Validated quality met customer specification

#### Outcome:

- Customer performing ex-situ testing
- Customer setting plan for clinical trials





### Process development for complex geometries

#### **Objective:**

 Evaluate the feasibility of conventionally built part through large scale AM

#### Solution:

- Redesigned part to make it AM friendly
- Determined parameters to successfully build part
- Developed a roadmap to take part to production

Outcome:

Prototype part built



MOOG

Ti64 demo build of a secondary payload adapter



### Video laser powder DED





### Application of robotic Arc based DED

#### **Objective:**

 Evaluate the feasibility GMA-DED to build 308 stainless components

#### Solution:

- Part built with 3/8" extra width on each side to allow for edge variation
- 0.5" added to ends

#### Outcome:

- Billet/casting required to machine ≥ 8" x 8" x 42"
- Process results in an 85% reduction in material required
- "Production" build time:
  - Arc-on time: 15 hours
  - Inter-layer cleaning time: 2 hours







### Roughness Optimization for AM Product Improvement

#### **Objective:**

• Improve performance of in-development additively manufactured component by optimizing roughness

#### Solution:

- Identified metrics and measurement solutions for optimization and quality control
- Optimized surface roughness on critical surfaces to improve fatigue life and fluid flow

#### Outcome:

 Customer qualifying parts manufactured using new parameters



Example: Comparison of Methods to Measure Roughness

N. Senin et al. Meas. Sci. Technol. 28 (2017) 095003



### In-process monitoring for AM

- In Process Sensing for L-PBF
  - Developed and built a sensor test bed
  - Developing in process monitoring baselines for LPF
  - Investigate integration issues on EOS M280
- In Process Sensing for L-DED

21

- Leading in process sensing task for L-DED repair applications
- Developing methods to quantify powder flow rate in process.



## Global Thermal Imaging Pyrometer



#### Local Thermal Imaging Pyrometer



**America Makes** 

Layer 1

### Optimizing Powder for AM/Recyclability

#### **Objective:**

Process non spherical powder into powder that can be sold for AM

#### Solution:

- Sieve into batches appropriate for AM process.
- Select plasma parameters on Tek-15 for:
  - High spherical yield for flowability
  - Removal of powder porosity
  - Reduced O, N, and H content
- Provide cost evaluation on solution.

#### Outcome:

- Customer investing in processing equipment.
- Extending research efforts into AM process parameter development.



**Image:** 250x magnification - Before and After plasma processing. (Particle size: 75-105µm)



### AM at EWI

#### EWI advances AM at three scales:

- 1. Confidential Customer Projects: EWI confidentially solves individual companies metal AM challenges.
- 2. Consortia: Since 2009 EWI's Additive Manufacturing Consortia (AMC) has provided:
  - Pre-competitive R&D
  - Quarterly meetings to network and stay in touch with the latest and greatest
- **3. Standards:** Founding partner of the ASTM AM Center of Excellence which performs and streamlines the research needed for standards development.



## Additive Manufacturing Consortium



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### Additive Manufacturing Consortium

Mission: Accelerate and advance the manufacturing readiness of additive manufacturing technologies

- Goals:
  - Platform for *collaboration* across global industry, academia and government entities.
  - Execute group sponsored projects focused on addressing *pre-competitive* AM challenges
  - *Partner* on government funding opportunities
  - Forum for discussion/shaping AM roadmaps





### AMC Project Portfolio

Total current project portfolio is:

- +\$4.5M in past project work
- Over \$2M cash/in-kind per year of project work
- Currently 5 -8 projects/year











### Phase 3 – Continuation of evaluating new AM technologies

• Continuing researching new AM technologies, obtaining samples for testing and surveys on the technologies

#### Assessment of new AM technologies - Hybrid

 Adopting the survey and part from new AM technologies project to cover hybrid systems (ie: additive & subtractive in same system)

#### Investigation into multi-laser systems

 Completing fatigue on Ti-64 samples from last year's project and duplicating last year's project for AlSi10Mg material build from various quad laser systems (EOS, SLM, Renishaw)





- Materials Testing in AM Does your coupon size, shape & surface condition matter?
  - Studying the effect of coupon size & shape on properties. Determining optimum coupon sizes



- Deeper Dive into LPBF Process restarts
  - Study of what is really happening at microstructure level when a process restarts and determining effects of restarts.











- Continuing researching new AM technologies, obtaining samples for testing and surveys on the technologies
- Phase 4 Material Characterization & Testing for high strength aluminum alloys (7075)
  - Evaluating effect of adding Silicon to AL7075 and comparing to commercial powders from Elementum3D and HRL
- Investigation into multi-laser systems
  - Evaluating performance of a Ti-64 build from various quad laser systems (EOS, SLM, Renishaw)
- Phase 3 Evaluation of NDE techniques
  - Continuing study of NDE techniques of using ultrasound and PCRT to detect defects







- Factors affecting AS built surfaces (vertical, upskin, downskin)
  - Study of effect of surface angle on as built surfaces for various layer thicknesses
- How to qualify machine performance across various manufacturers
  - Evaluating how to qualify machine performance, specifically looking at airflow and laser power but also looking at accuracy
- Phase 6 Continuation of IN625/IN718 Effect of thickness on microstructure
  - Studying of effect of thickness on microstructure









- Phase II: Evaluation of Post Process Techniques for AM
  - Processing a part using 8 post process techniques and comparing results. This year looking at the effect of post processing on fatigue results

#### Phase III: In-Process Monitoring

- Evaluating all of the commercial available in-process monitoring systems for L-PBF and comparing their results.
- Phase V: Continuing Further Testing on Current Projects IN 625 and IN 718 and Relating Microstructure to AM Properties – Fatigue & Creep
  - Studying the fatigue and creep resistance of AM printed parts





Desktop Metal	SPEEBI	🕨 🏌 XACT METAL
MELD	Markforged	FORMALLOY



- Evaluation of available powder measurement techniques to determine what system works best for specific types of powder
- Assessment of new AM metal AM technologies
  - Reviewing the "new" metal AM technologies and then comparing the properties of parts printed using those technologies





- Feature wise Parameter development for L-PBF
  - Looking at how parameters should be varied for specific types of geometries (ie: bridges or thin walls)
- Phase II: Evaluation of NDE techniques for complex AM parts
  - Determining the best NDE techniques to analyze a complex AM part



## ASTM AM Center of Excellence



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# AM standards advancement is not happening fast enough to keep pace with rapid AM technology development.

#### Current ad hoc approach results in:

Standards gaps and duplication

Inconsistent standards R&D across industries and geographies

No dedicated workforce to drive R&D for standards Lack of global acceptance of standards



### ASTM AM CoE Partners







UNIVERSITY



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Facilitator of R&D, standards development, and enabling qualification & certification Build industry consortia and work with them to identify and advance standards

In addition to R&D, Develop education and training resources and tools

Provide expertise in conducting R&D for standards in the aerospace and aviation fields **Global perspective o**n conducting R&D for standards for AM



### How it works





### THANK YOU







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