

A Workshop on Predictive Theoretical and Computational Approaches for Additive Manufacturing:

Additive Manufacturing Scalability, Implementation, Readiness, and Transition

October 8, 2015

Presenter: Tahany El-Wardany

Team: Ranadip Acharya, Sergey Mironets, Matthew Lynch, Vijay Jagdale, Ken Smith, GV Srinivasan, Alex Staroselsky, John Sharon, Bill Tredway

United Technologies Research Center



United Technologies

Business units in 2015

UTC Building & Industrial Systems

Sikorsky



Otis



UTC Climate, Controls & Security



Pratt & Whitney



UTC Aerospace Systems



UTRC...UTC's Innovation Engine

Defining what's next

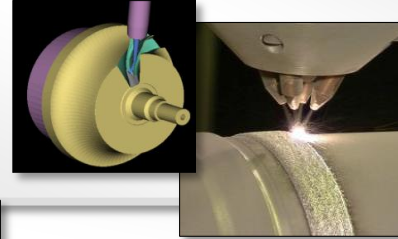
Define **new frontiers**...

AIS

Autonomous
& intelligent systems



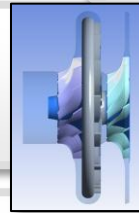
Advanced manufacturing



Big data

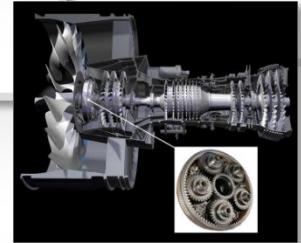


Co-develop **new technologies**...



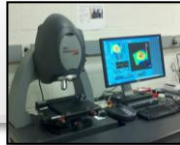
Next Gen
centrifugal

GTF
lubrication

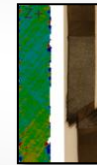


Solve **tough problems**...

Materials
characterization

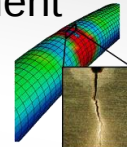


Surface topology
and wear analysis



Measurement
science

Digital imaging
strain analysis



Failure
analysis

Scattering
to measure
residual stress

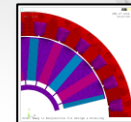
Serve as hub for **technical interchange**...

Tech
scouting



Rare
Earth
Magnets

REM
workshops



Leverage **global network of innovation**...

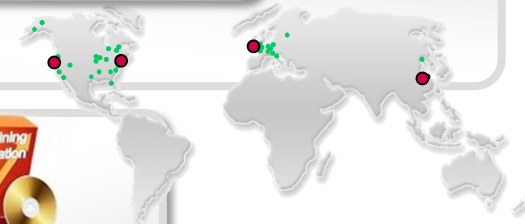
Monetize UTC **intellectual property**...



Alternative
markets



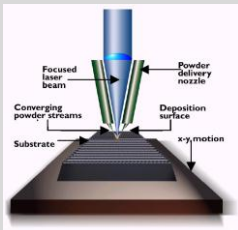
New
business models



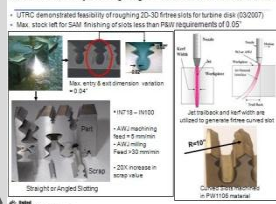
UTRC Develop Multi-Physics, Multi-Scale Models for Advanced Manufacturing Technologies

Process modeling pursued to improve product quality, performance and cost

Additive Mfg: LPBF, LPDF, EBM ...

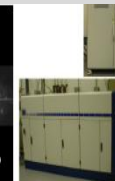


Abrasive Waterjet Roughing of Turbine Disk Firetree Slots



Advance Abrasive Water jet Tech: No distortion, no heat affected zone

Laser Hybrid Welding of Steel



WAAM & Laser Hyper Welding: High productivity AM or welding

Abrasive machining



Ultrasonic Mach. : Inconel super alloy

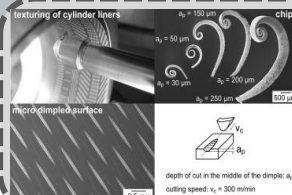
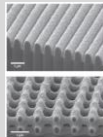
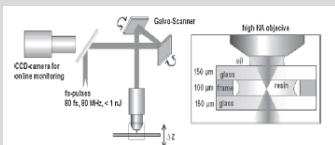
Laser hardening



On-Line Hardening

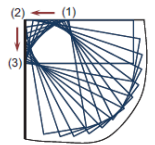
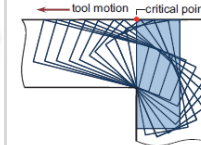
- Control distortion
- 25% reduction in cost
- 20% reduction in time

Laser Nano Manufacturing



Micromachining: Micro-texturing of the surface using modeling.

Electrical discharge milling



On-line inspection



Outline

- Are there drivers to integrate computational simulation and advanced optimization methodologies (AOM) to enable unique AM design?
- What opportunities exist for public-private-partnerships to advance HPC capabilities for AM?
- How will those partnerships benefit from advancements?
- Do processing standards change with an analytical and mechanistic model approach to implementation of full scale additive manufacturing?



Photo source:

<http://www.aviation.dla.mil/externalweb/usaerweb/AviationEngineering/Engineering/vaueengineering/AFCAT/castandforged.asp>

Process dependent design and materials
=
Different outcomes by process and properties



Design for the cold spray process



Design for direct metal laser sintering (DMLS)

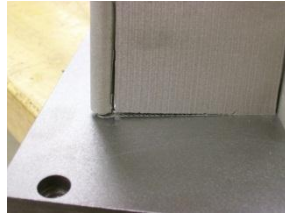
Drivers to Integrate Computational Simulation & AOM

■ Major challenges in AM Process

■ Distortion



<http://www.gecapital.com/webinar-assets/pdf/3dprinting-capital.pdf>



Aluminum

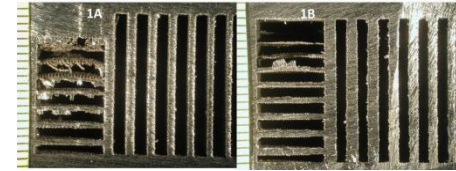


http://www.ilt.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ilt/en/documents/product_and_services/laser_material_processing

Titanium

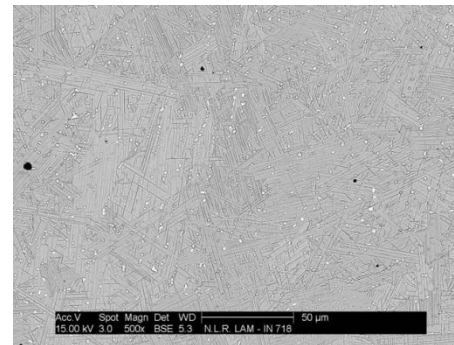
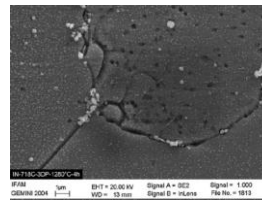
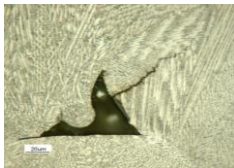
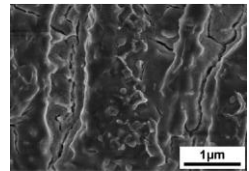
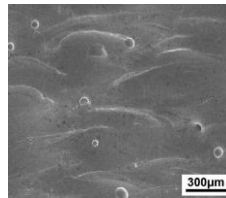
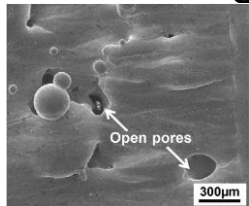


Steel

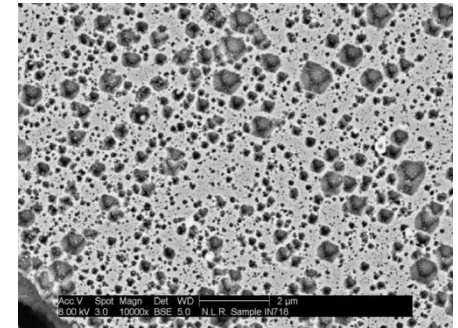


Lappeenranta University of Technology
Faculty of Technology, LUT Metal
Technology
BK10A0401 Bachelor's thesis and seminar

■ Origination of defects & microstructure and their effect on fatigue



Microstructure of longitudinal cross-section of the build



Microstructure grains

Defects

- *At what point are properties more influenced by defects than by the microstructure (grain size, grain orientation, anisotropy, ...)*
- *To what extent does the initial microstructure from additive processing impact the properties of the final post processed component ?*

Drivers to Integrate Computational Simulation & AOM

How to get the best possible product by leveraging and integrating every tool at our disposal to define the most critical parameters?

Material Models for:

- Powder characteristics and representation;
- Physical properties;
- Thermal mechanical behavior;
- Metallurgy and Rheological;
- Layout of functional grading in materials

Process Physics:

- Multi-physics simulation of AM process
- Energy source representation and interaction parameters;
- Possible onset and propagation of defects
- Part specific control of defects,
- Interfacial characteristics

- Near term development and integration
- Long term development and integration

Design:

- Part geometry
- Support structure
- No support structure

Processing of Geometric Model:

- Slicing and path generation
- Optimize process through designed experiments
- Tailoring of process characteristics for desired properties

Equipment Environment as model input:

- Machine motion/scan parameters;
- Chamber process atmosphere;
- Shape and characteristic angle of deposit
- In-process monitoring
- Closed loop feed back

- **Prediction of first part right process parameters**
- **Optimization of:**
 - Process parameters
 - geometrical accuracy,
 - mechanical and metallurgy properties,
 - building time and cost

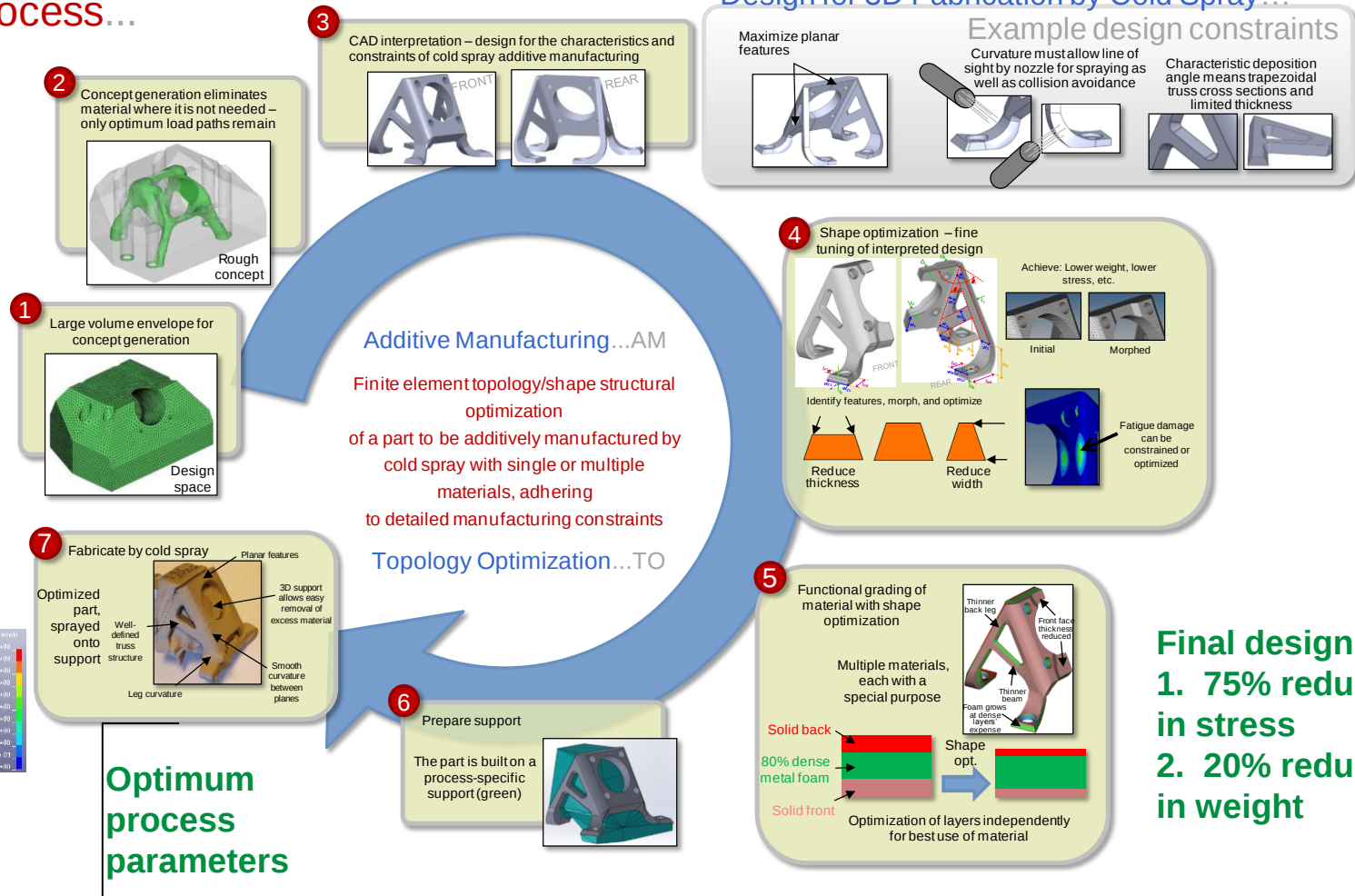
Drivers to Integrate Computational Simulation & AOM

- Interconnected needs
 - Design part for the AM manufacturing process
 - Engineer materials for the design
 - Specify / optimize process parameters (Process Map) for material properties and design
- Computational tools
 - Part design and analysis – FEA, CFD, Level set, multi-physics analysis
 - Manufacturing characteristics – CAD, morphing
 - Material properties – Multi-scale simulations
- Optimization
 - Linked codes
 - Simultaneous consideration of design, manufacturing, and materials

Drivers to Integrate Computational Simulation & AOM

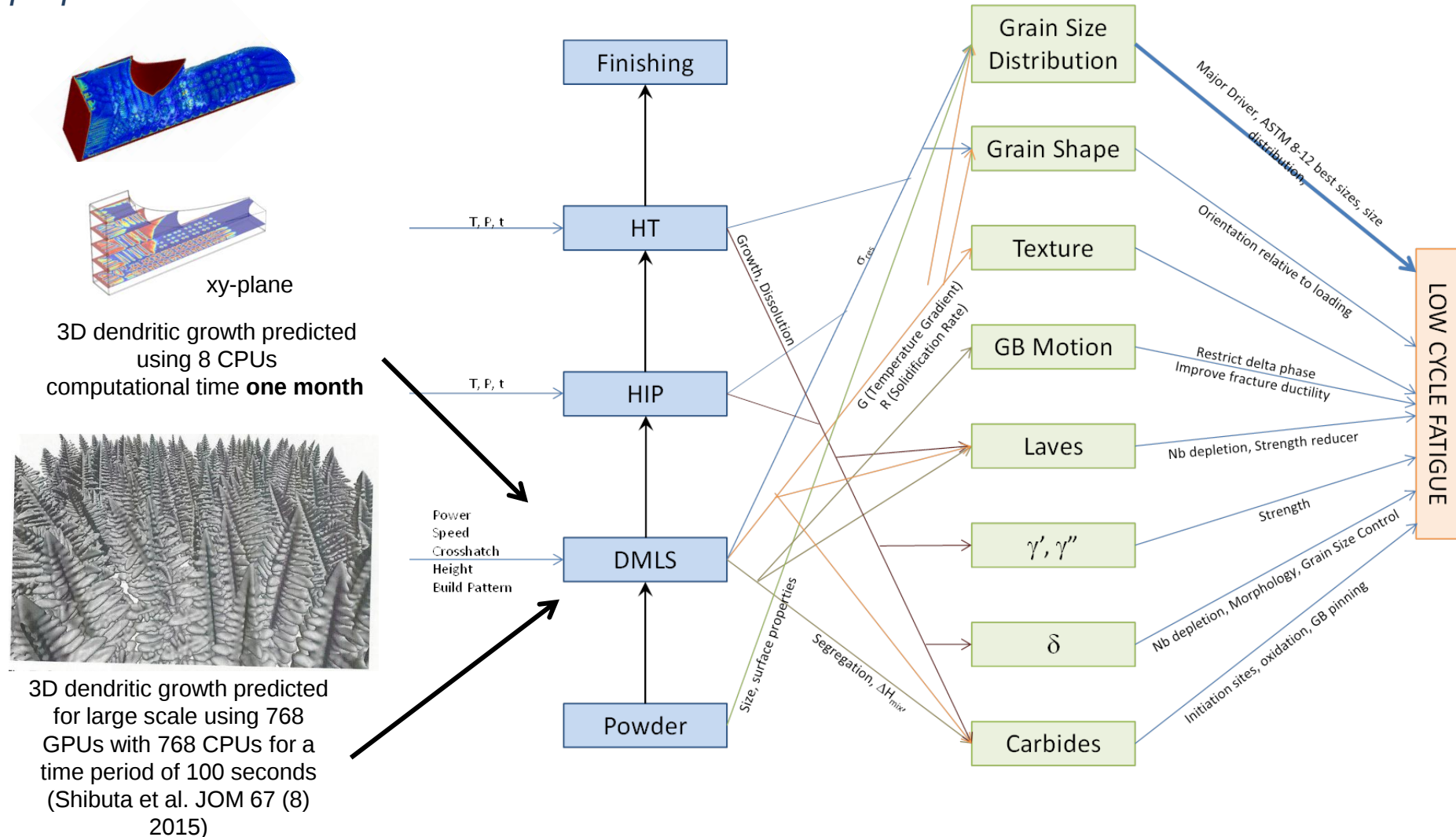
- Enabling “the Design Freedom” or design for functionality
- Part weight reduction
- Use of nature inspired structures
- developing advanced materials with tailored properties;

Design process...



HPC Modeling and Simulation Capabilities are Essential for AM Large Scale Modeling

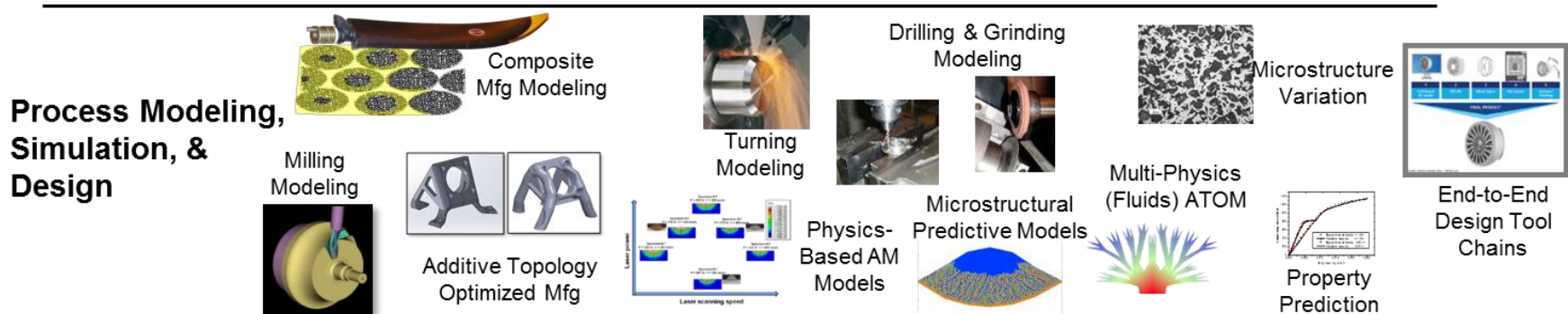
Standards for HPC collaborations between Universities, National Laboratories and industry are needed to advance the AM large scale modeling of microstructure and material properties



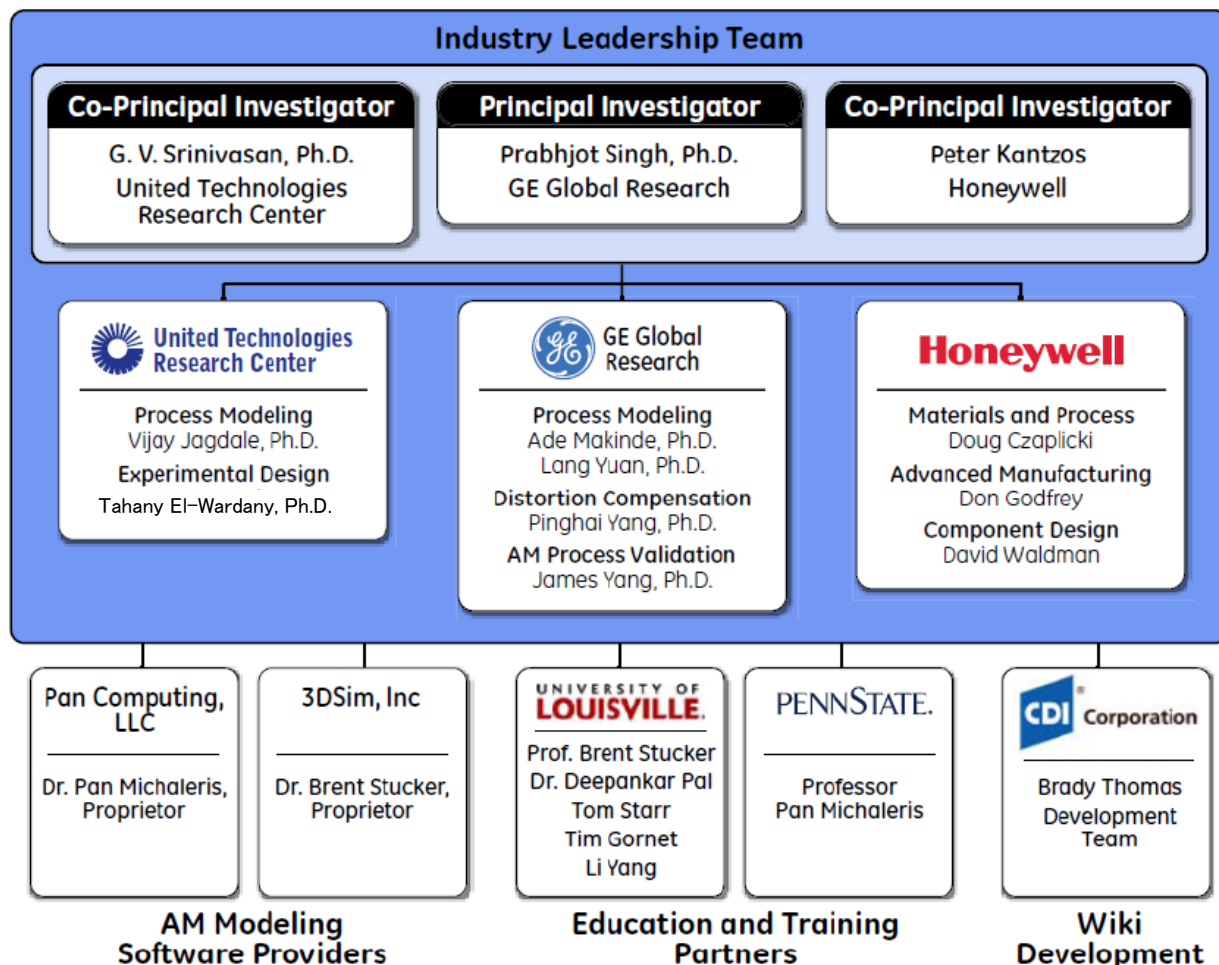
Opportunities for Public-private-partnerships to advance HPC capabilities for AM

What opportunities exist for public-private-partnerships to advance HPC capabilities for AM

- *Allows the introduction of different additive manufacturing constraints during the design stage of parts that will be produced by AM.*
- *Augments the computation of different multi-scale phenomena and enable smoother coupling between them for large scale modeling that predicts material properties and mechanical behavior.*
- *Facilitate the development and execution of high fidelity models of complex features such as microstructure evolution during rapid solidification during AM.*
- *Integrated computational material Engineering (ICME)*
- *Large data managements*
- *Technology transfer to Supply Chain / Aftermarket*



Opportunities for Public-private-partnerships to advance HPC capabilities for AM



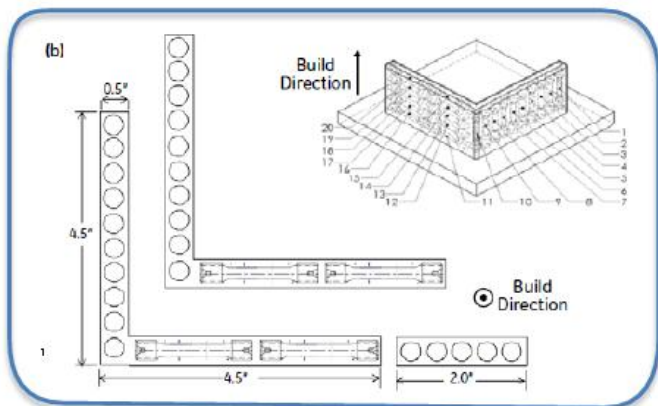
Joint industry leadership

- As-built materials properties (Ni-alloys)
- Validation & testing of software via experimentation
- Distortion prediction
- Distortion compensation
- Wiki of AM best practices
- Education outreach

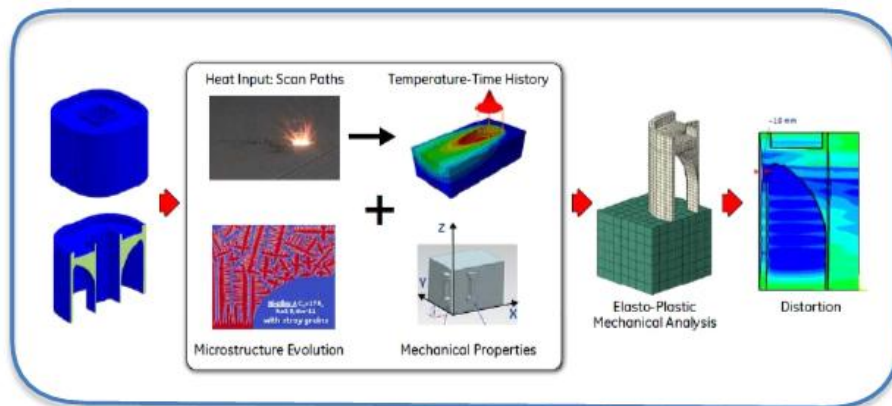
Opportunities for Public-private-partnerships to advance HPC capabilities for AM

Technical Approach

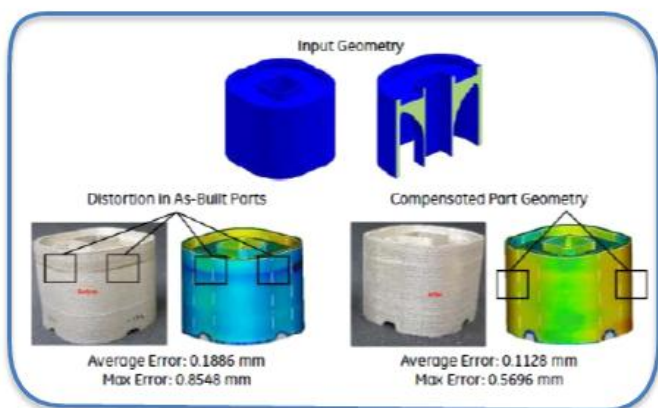
Example geometries



Task 2: Directional as-built material properties; IN625, IN718, IN718+



Tasks 1& 2: Validation & testing of thermo-mechanical models by Pan Computing & 3DSIM using canonical features. Test parts from NAMII members welcome



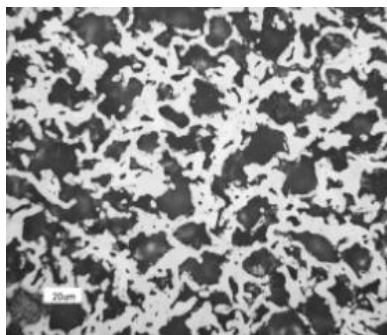
Task 3: Part compensation to reduce distortion



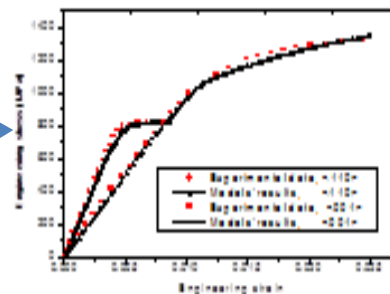
Tasks 4 & 5: Knowledge sharing – wiki & academic courses

Partnerships Future benefits from advancements

- Develop mechanistic understanding of materials behavior during layered manufacturing to enable unique design optimization.
- Partnership with software industry to generate new commercial off the shelf tools that can be applied for microstructure and mechanical property prediction.
- Develop preliminary design curves for new materials with minimum experimental cost;
- Linking materials and process models to support probabilistic design capabilities leading for process certification and first part right notion.

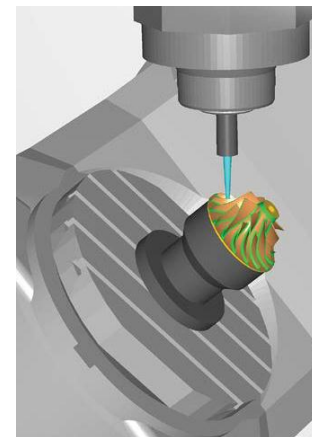


Microstructure Variation

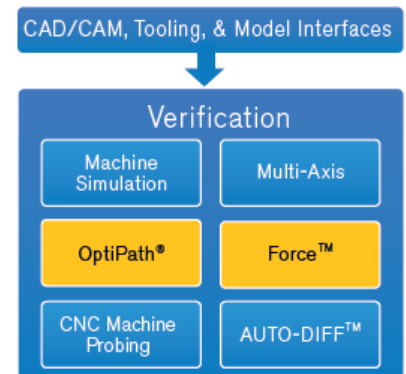


Property Prediction

Fast act properties prediction



CGTECH / UTRC collaboration



Future Processing Standards

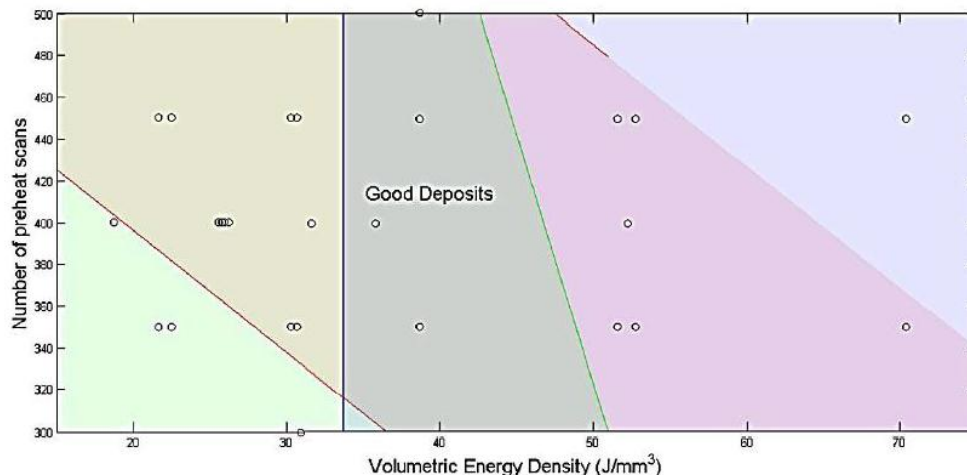
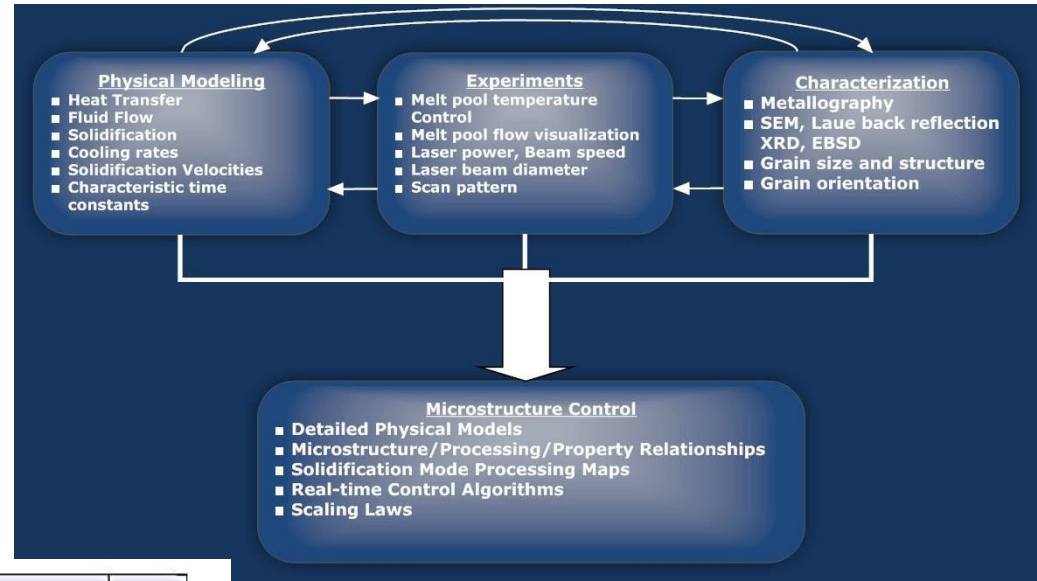
Do processing standards change with an analytical and mechanistic model approach to implementation of full scale additive manufacturing?

Process Standard will change:

1- The standards will reflect the mechanical property models developed to support materials, processing properties relationships and specifics in AM component design

2- inclusion of physics based model in the process frame work lead to the production of first part right

2- For real time feed back control of the process analytical model is required



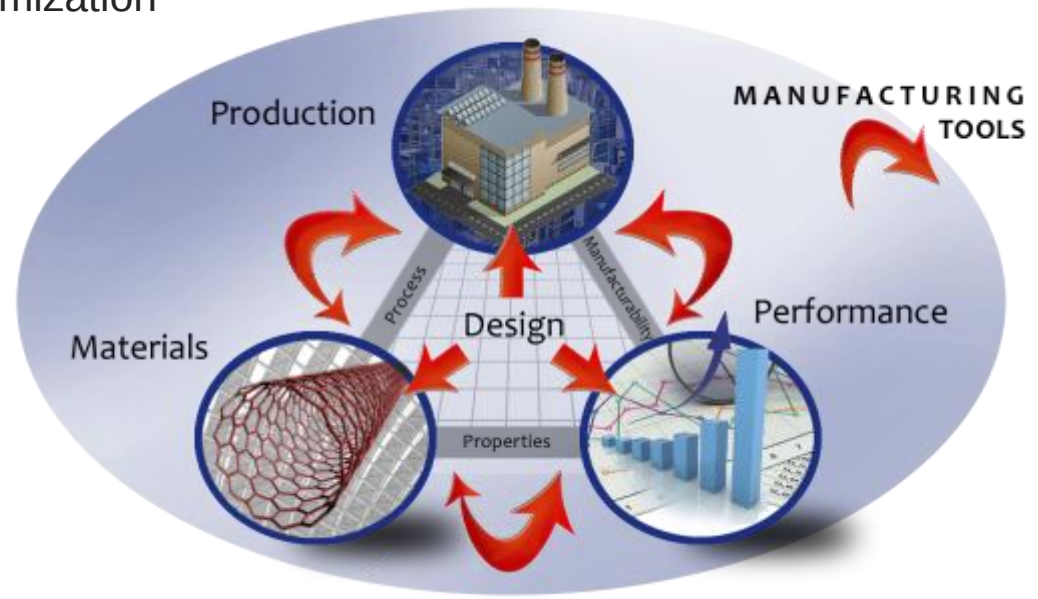
Fast Predefined process parameters based on analytical models

Coupled flow-thermal-microstructural modeling of the scanning laser epitaxy process, Ranadip Acharya et. al., TMS 2013.

Summary

Evolving Additive Manufacturing Paradigm Requires

- Integrate computational materials engineering
- Optimize with physics-based additive manufacturing models
- Enable topology optimization by additive manufacturing
- Implement concurrent hybrid processes
- Process monitoring, online inspection, feedback control
- Virtual manufacturing workflow optimization



Design Space to Integrate Properties, Process, and Manufacturability