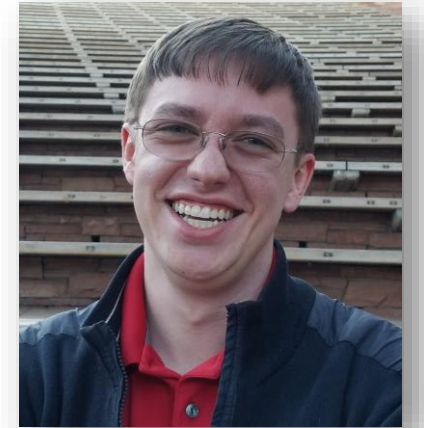


Project #36A-L: Microstructural Evolution in Titanium Alloys Under Additive Manufacturing Conditions

***Semi-annual Fall Meeting
October 12-14, 2021***

- Student: Alec Saville (Mines)
- Faculty: Amy Clarke, Kester Clarke (Mines)
- Industrial Mentors: Adam Pilchak (MRL), S. Lee Semiatin (AFRL), Jessica Buckner & Andrew Kustas (SNL)
- Other Participants: Sven Vogel (LANL), Adam Kreuziger & Jake Benzing (NIST)



Project 36A-L: Microstructural Evolution in Titanium Alloys Under Additive Manufacturing Conditions



- Student: Alec Saville (Mines)
- Advisor(s): Amy Clarke (Mines)

Project Duration
PhD: 2018 - 2022

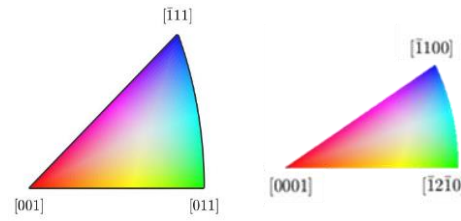
- **Problem:** Control of material properties in metallic additive manufacturing (AM) is difficult due to a lack of background knowledge on material evolution within AM production methods.
- **Objective:** Understand microstructural evolution of $\alpha + \beta$ and binary alloys under AM conditions.
- **Benefit:** Greater understanding of microstructural evolution in AM will inform predictive capabilities and improve performance of AM parts.

- Recent Progress**
- Published work on EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V texture, solidification, and microstructure work.
 - Published tutorial on MAUD Rietveld refinement.
 - Forward modelling collaboration with VTT-Finland.
 - Large-scale EBSD and β -Ti reconstruction of WAAM Ti-6Al-4V.
 - Processing of WAAM neutron diffraction data using MAUD.

Metrics		
Description	% Complete	Status
1. EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V Microstructure, Texture, and Solidification	100%	●
2. MAUD Rietveld Refinement Tutorial	100%	●
3. EBM-PBF Elastic Modulus and Mechanical Testing	80%	●
4. WAAM Ti-6Al-4V Microstructural Evolution and Solidification Modelling	30%	●
5. Thesis Chapters	66%	●

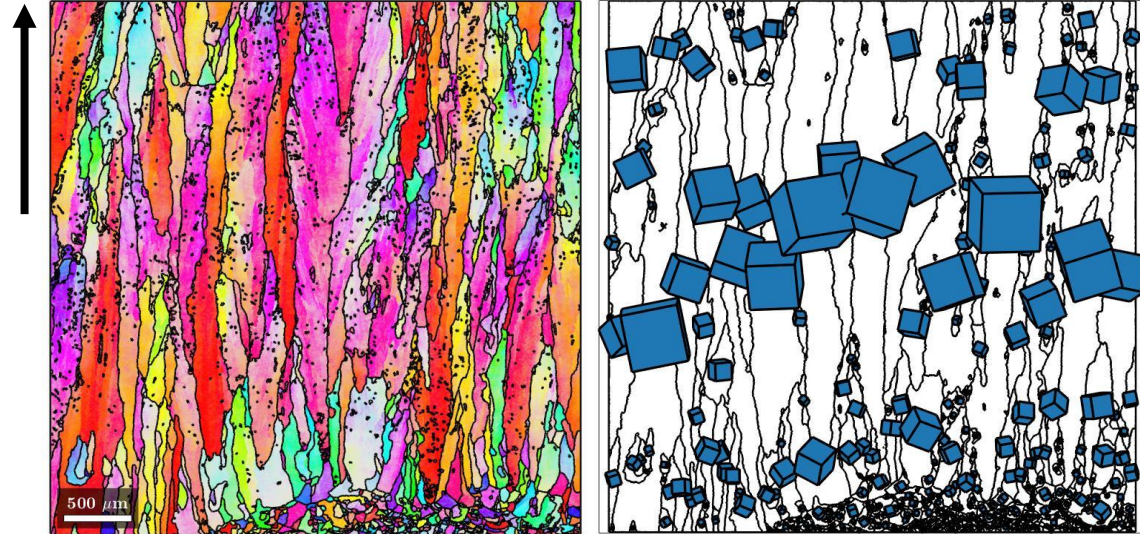
Background and Previous Work

Ti-6Al-4V in AM



Common Solidification Characteristics

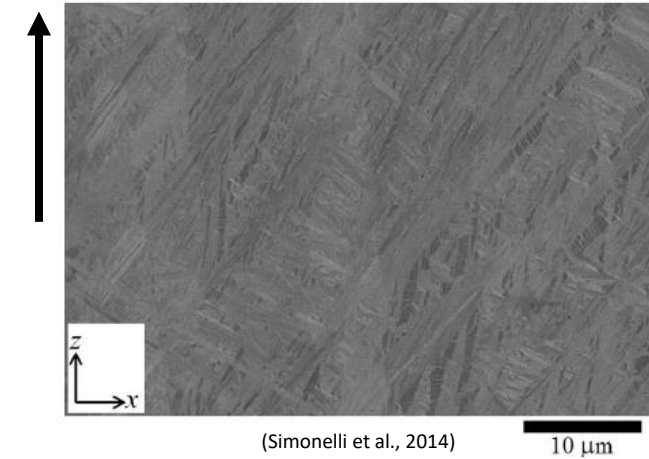
BD



Variable Solid-state Microstructures

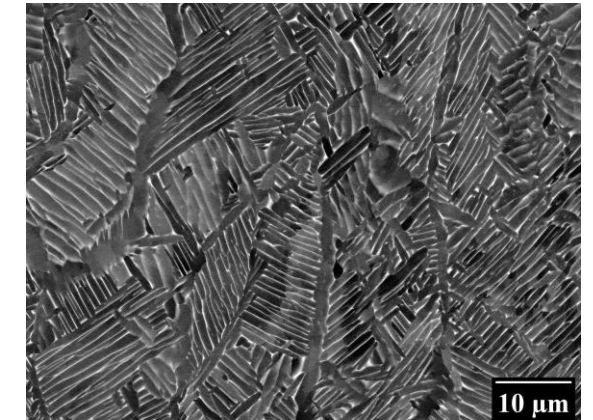
Laser Powder Bed Fusion

BD



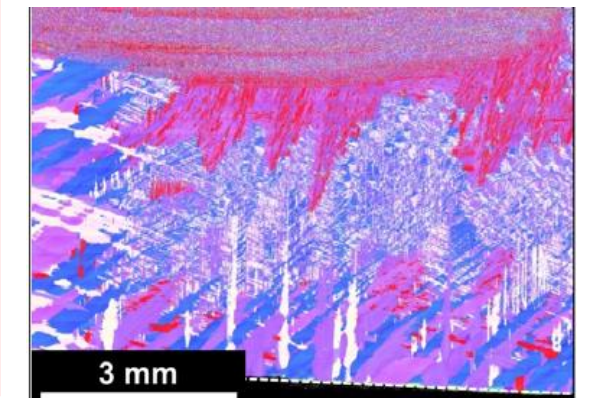
(Simonelli et al., 2014)

Electron Beam Powder Bed Fusion



(Saville et al., 2021)

Directed Energy Deposition



(Butler et al., 2017)

- Columnar grains
- $\{001\}_\beta$ texture || BD
- Variable scale depending on build process
- Challenges in promoting equiaxed solidification

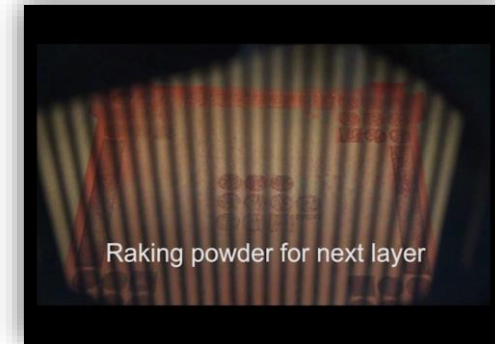
Critical Need
 Understanding solid-state and solidification microstructure evolution
 Guarantee control of microstructure in metallic AM

Build Parameters: Many Knobs to Turn

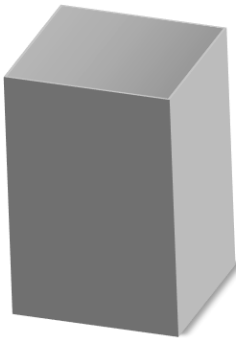
- Power source
- Feedstock
- Preheats
- Travel speed
- **Scan strategy**
 - Travel path

Selection of Variables

- Electron beam melting powder bed fusion
 - Arcam Ti-6Al-4V (wt %) powder
 - Arcam Q10 Plus
 - Chamber preheat of 470 °C
 - Rectangular prism build geometry
 - **Three different scan strategies**



Credit: Arcam

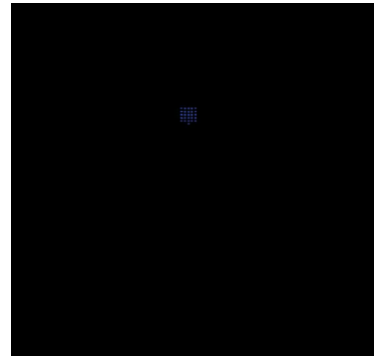


Critical Need

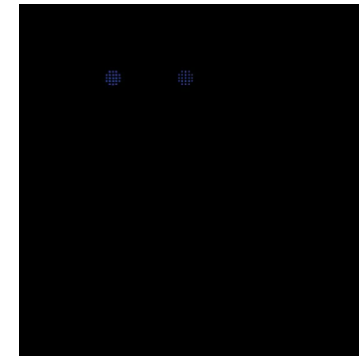
Understanding solid-state and solidification microstructure evolution.

Guarantee control of microstructure in metallic AM.

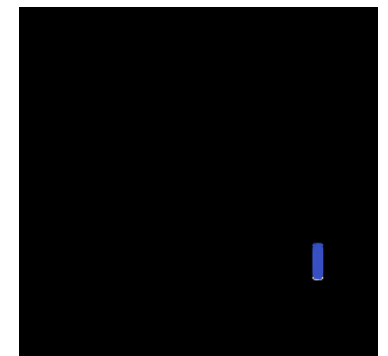
Random



Dehoff

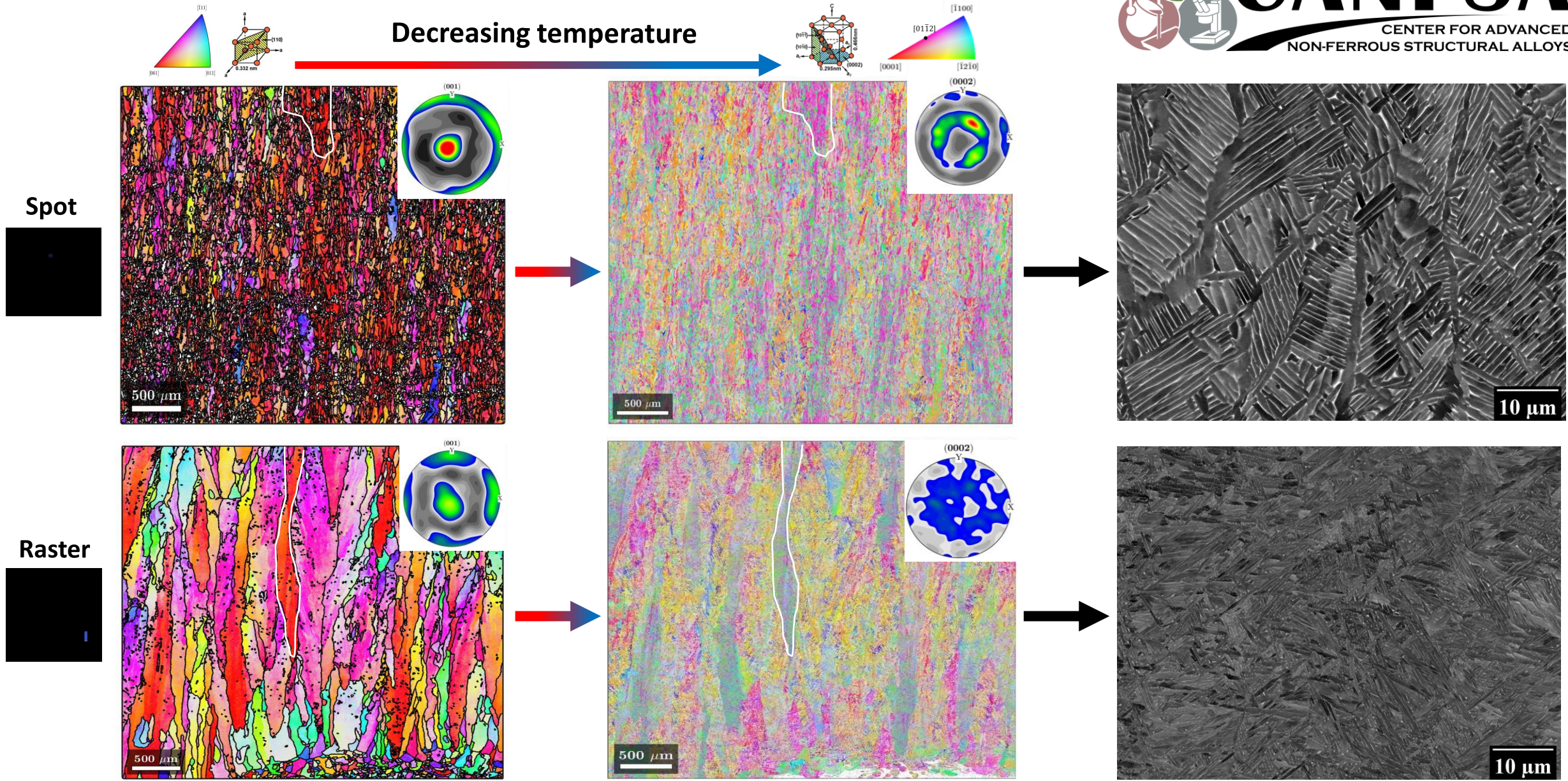


Raster



Thanks to the MDF and ORNL for producing these specimens!

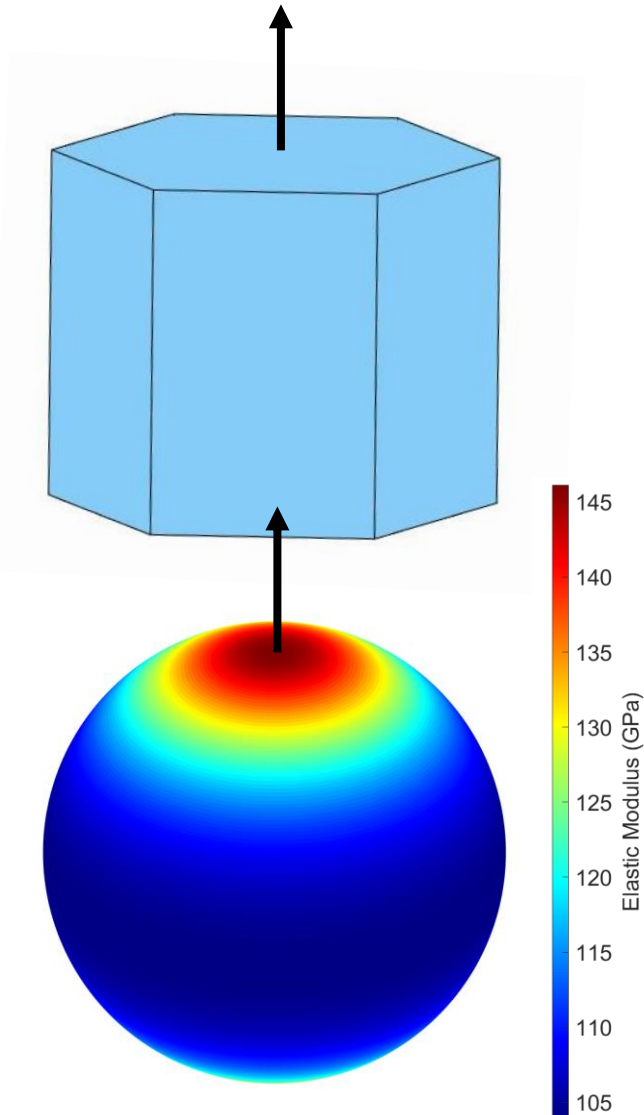
Texture and Microstructure Relationship



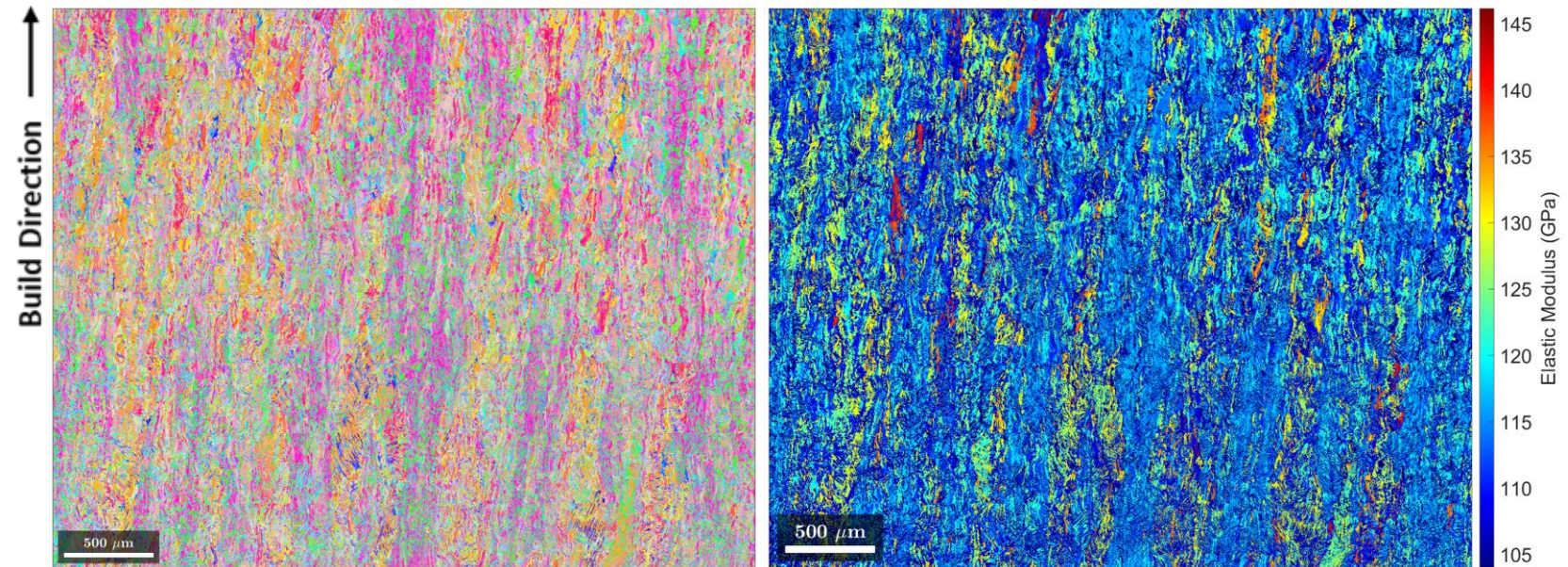
New EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V Work

*Data for mechanical testing and
forward modelling of microstructural
development*

Ti-6Al-4V – Elastic Modulus & Orientation



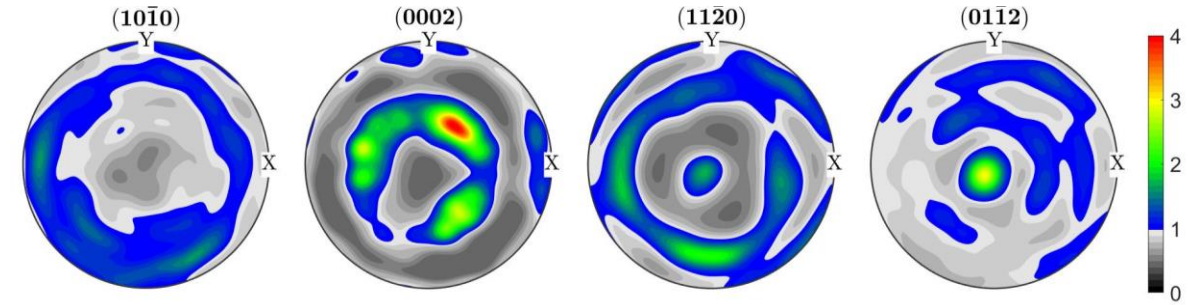
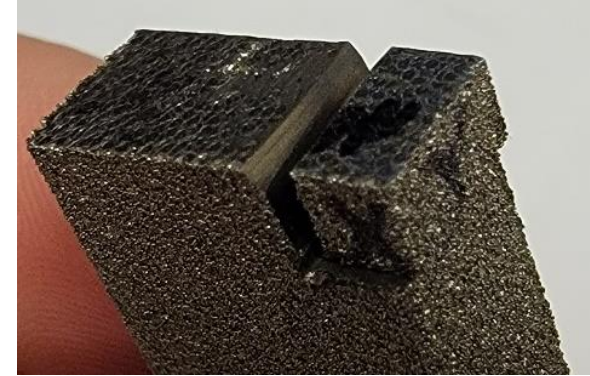
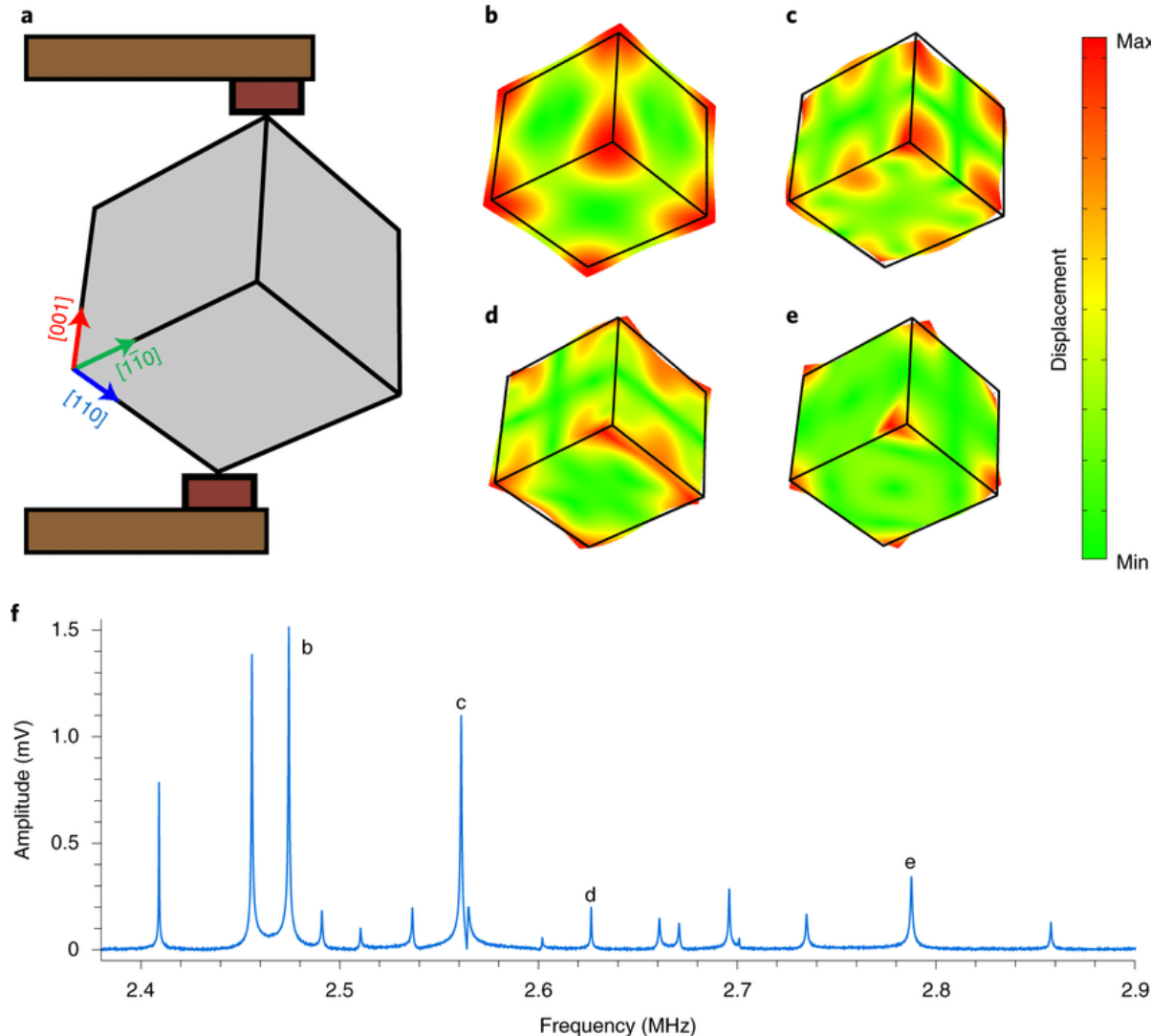
Estimated Elastic Modulus From Orientation



Colored with respect to build direction

Use this information to inform what directions
are of interest in mechanical testing.
Are these elastic modulus values accurate?

Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy (RUS)



**Estimate elastic modulus of each material as built.
More accurately predict anisotropy in future
mechanical testing.**

**Thanks to Jeff Rossin (UCSB) for running the RUS
measurements!**

Ghosh, S., et al. 2020. Nature Physics

Mean α -Ti Elastic Constants

(GPa)	C_{11}	C_{12}	C_{13}	C_{33}	C_{44}
Raster (L4)	162.76 ± 25.44	68.06 ± 27.93	68.01 ± 27.76	162.93 ± 25.37	47.46 ± 3.48
Dehoff (D4)	166.17 ± 1.08	78.29 ± 1.12	76.61 ± 1.14	164.82 ± 1.44	44.56 ± 0.07
Random (R4)	177.35 ± 5.12	90.32 ± 5.25	88.99 ± 5.46	176.75 ± 5.36	44.39 ± 0.13
Purohit (MCMC) with RUS data [1]	137.8 ± 9.0	71.0 ± 10.9	28.5 ± 17.0	153.2 ± 14.9	45.1 ± 2.4
Dawson [2]	169.0	89.0	62.0	196.0	43.0
Range (Literature)[1]	160-168	90-114.5	66-69.3	181-191	38-48.8

[1] Purohit, R. et al. (2021). Estimating single-crystal elastic constants of polycrystalline β metastable titanium alloy. Acta Materialia, 208, 116762.

[2] Wielewski, E ...Dawson, P. R. (2017). A methodology to determine the elastic moduli of crystals by matching experimental and simulated lattice strain pole figures using discrete harmonics. Acta Materialia, 126, 469-480.

Mean α -Ti Elastic Constants

Larger β -Ti grains

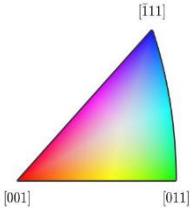


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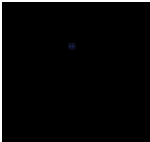
[1] Purohit, R. et al. (2021). Estimating single-crystal elastic constants of polycrystalline β metastable titanium alloy. Acta Materialia, 208, 116762.

[2] Wielewski, E ...Dawson, P. R. (2017). A methodology to determine the elastic moduli of crystals by matching experimental and simulated lattice strain pole figures using discrete harmonics. Acta Materialia, 126, 469-480.

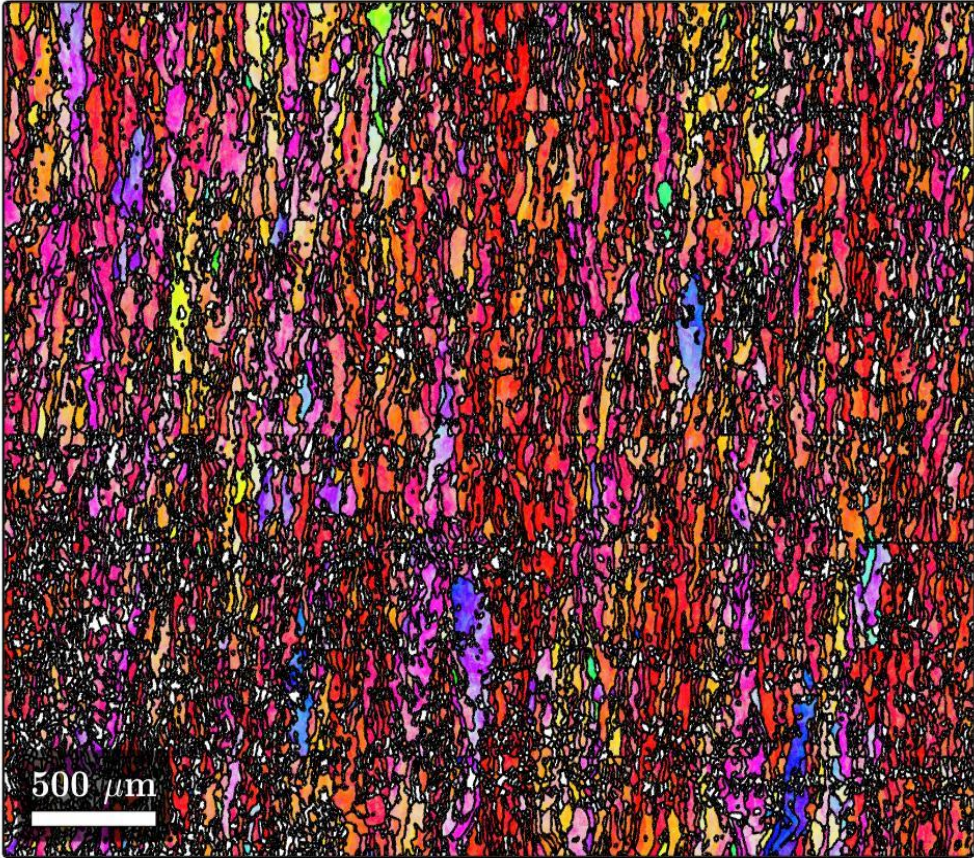
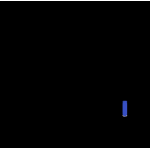
Grain Size and Mean Elastic Constants



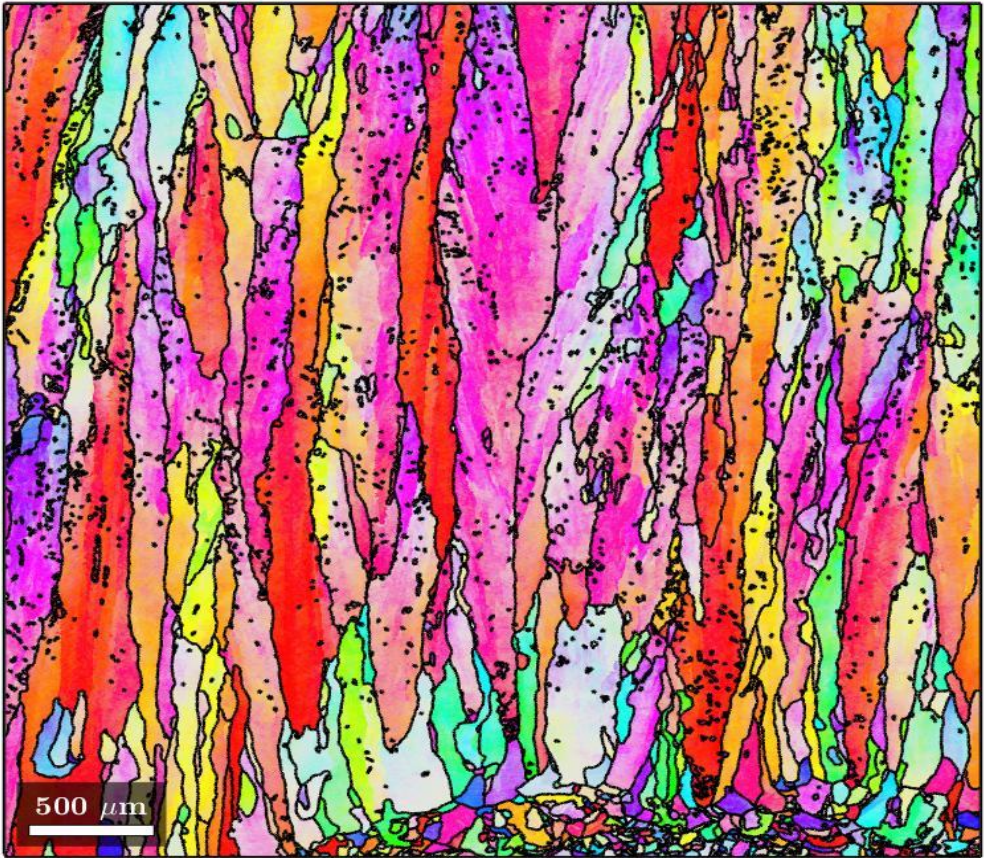
Random



Raster

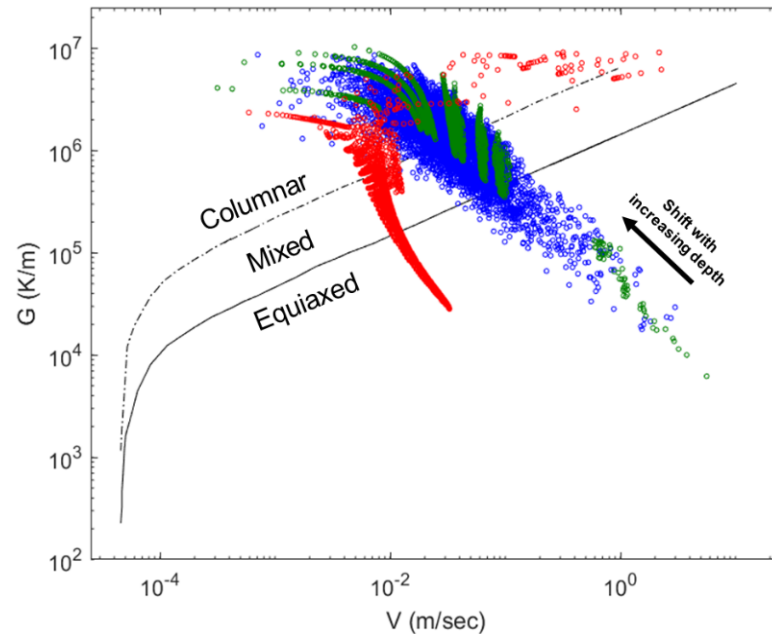
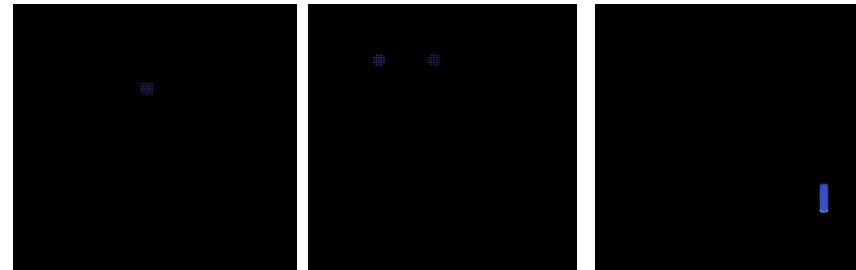
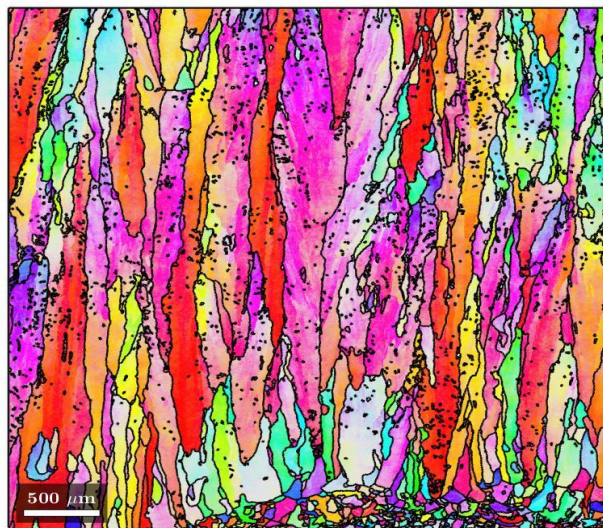
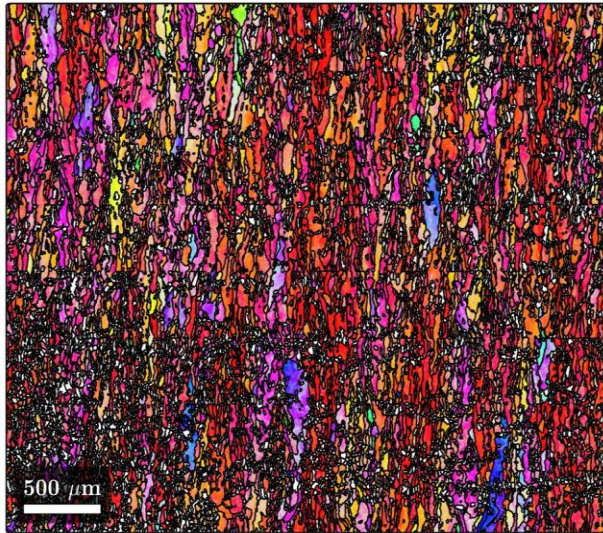
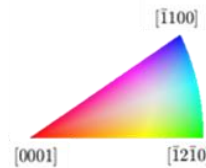


$C_{11} = 177.35 \pm 5.12$

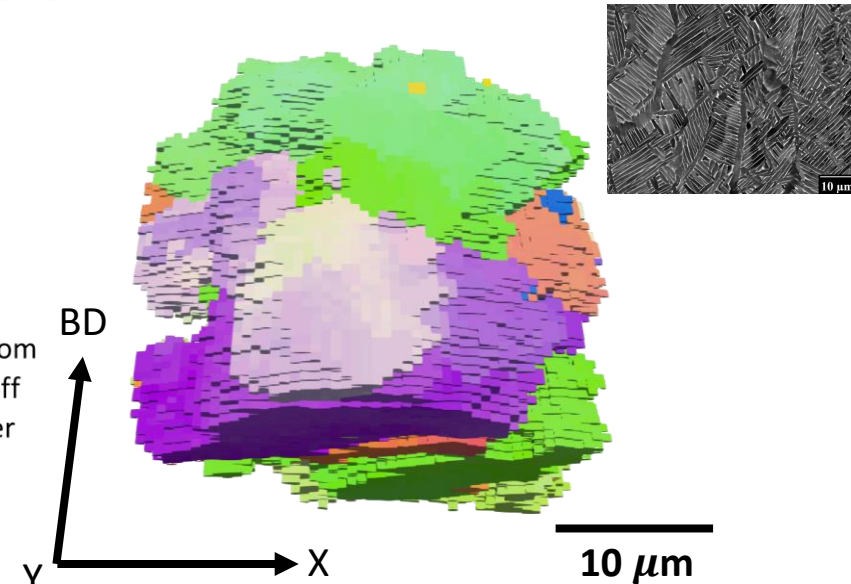


$C_{11} = 162.76 \pm 25.44$

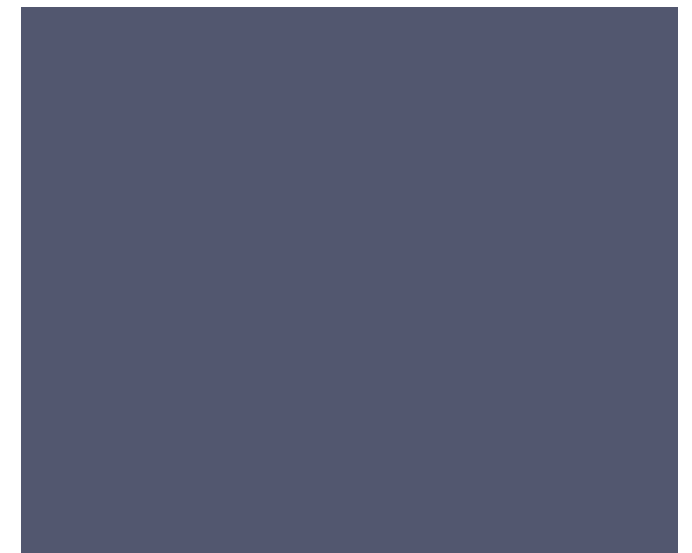
VTT Modelling Collaboration



- Random
- Dehoff
- Raster



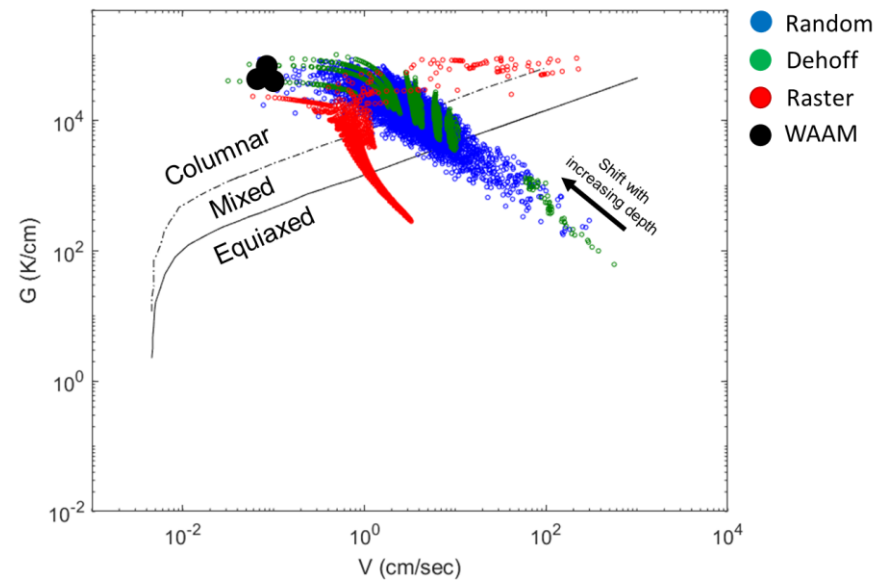
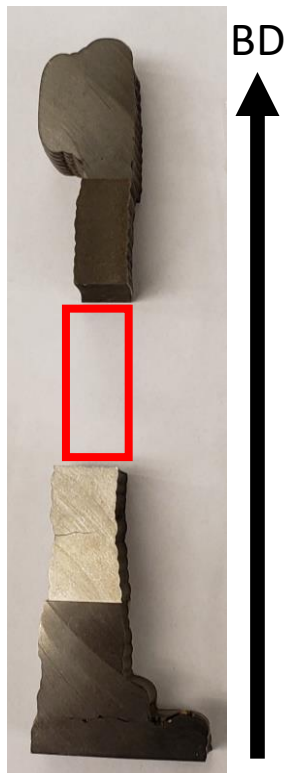
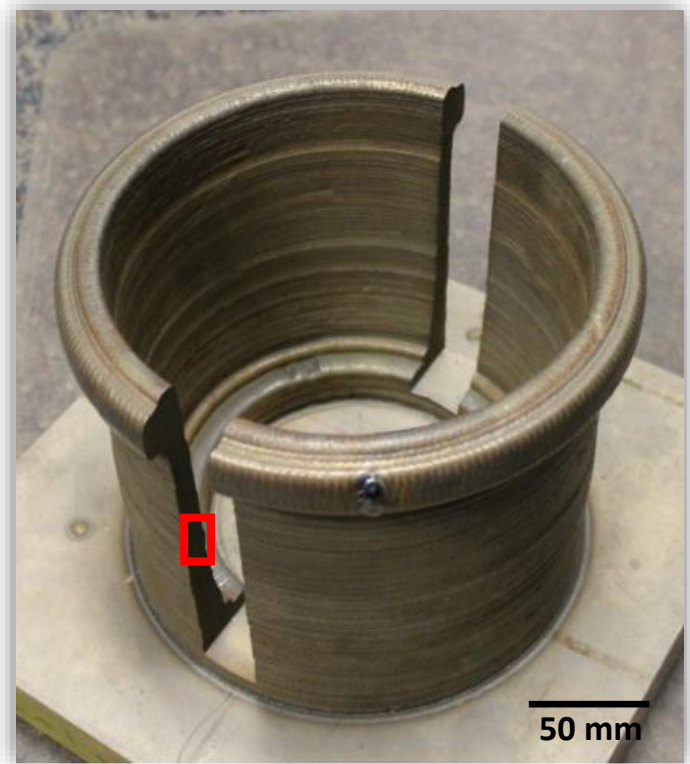
Surveyed volume: 70 μm x 40 μm x 30 μm
Need larger volume: 200 μm x 200 μm x 200 μm



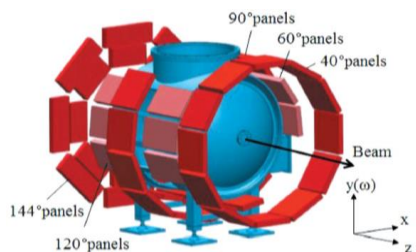
WAAM Ti-6Al-4V

**Translating knowledge from EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V
to understand WAAM microstructural evolution**

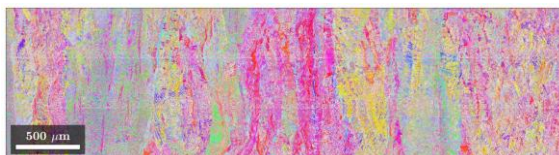
Build Material



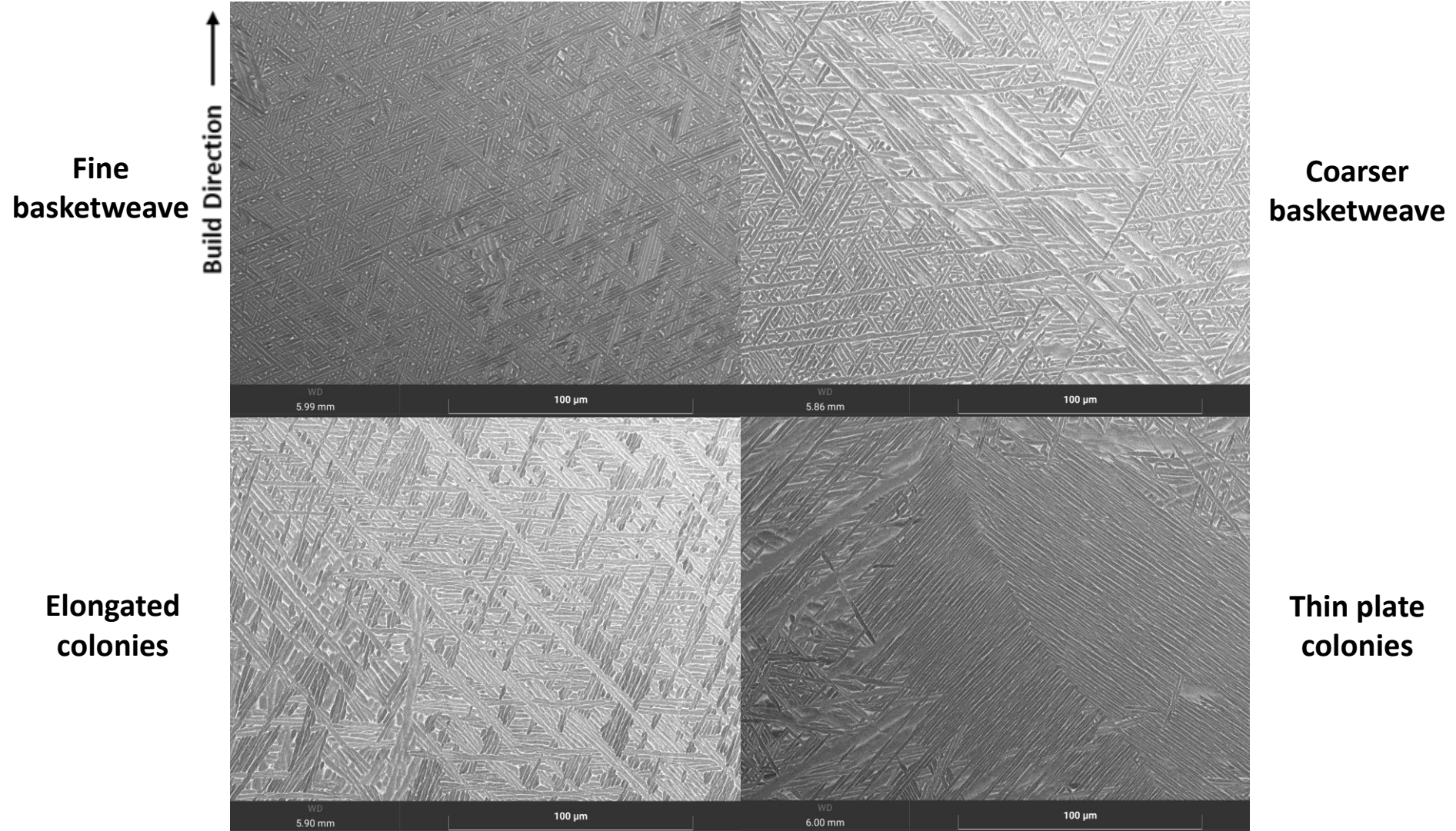
Neutron diffraction



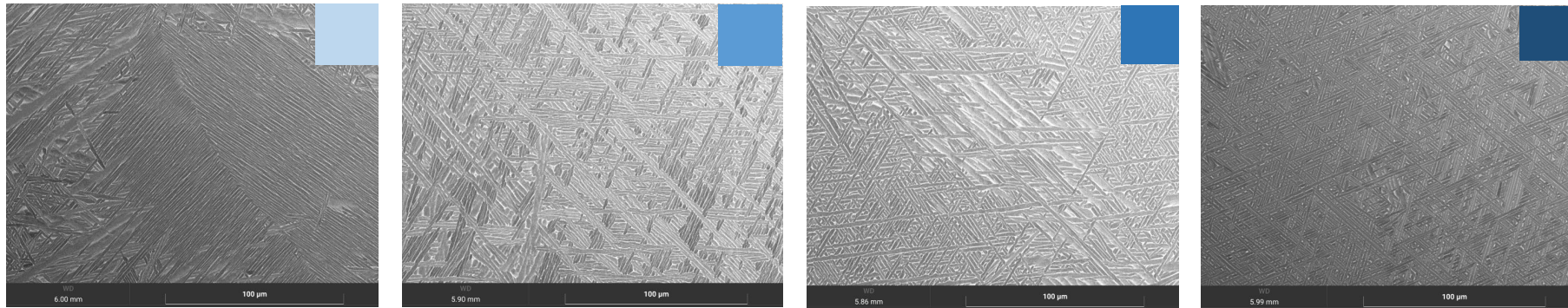
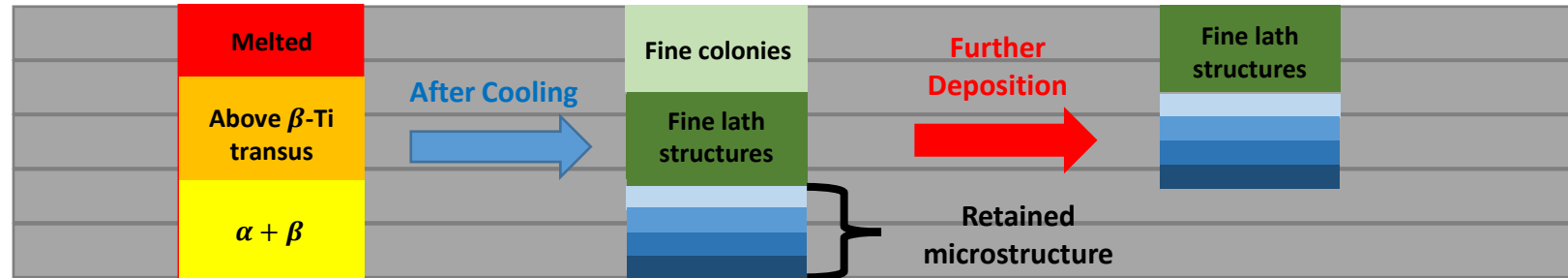
EBSD and Characterization



Microstructural Characterization

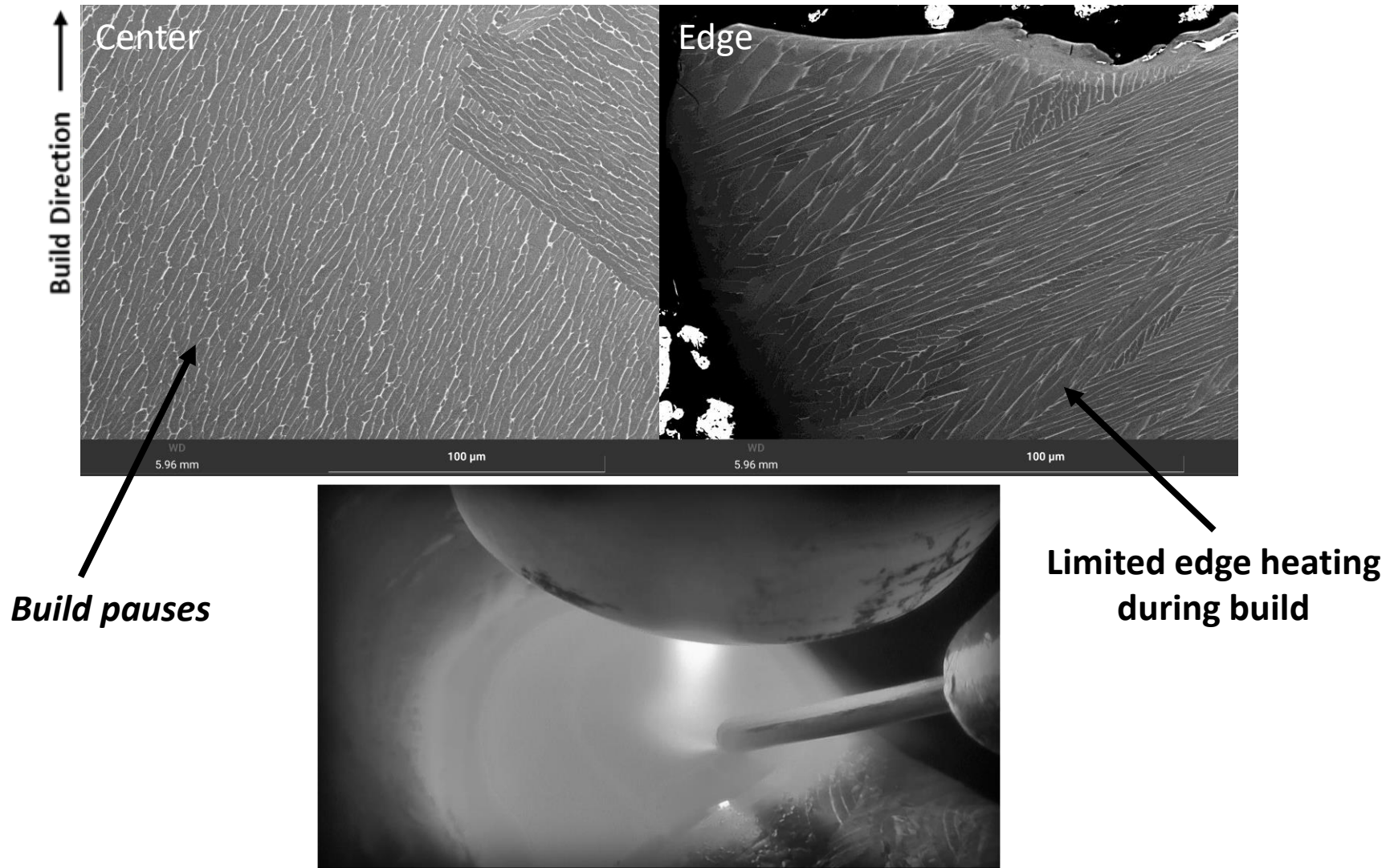


Origin of Morphological Variation



Heat affected zone from deposition creates all four primary morphologies.

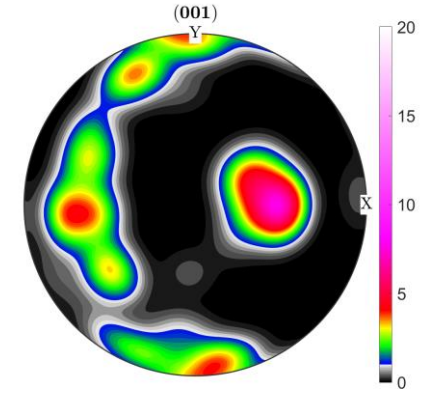
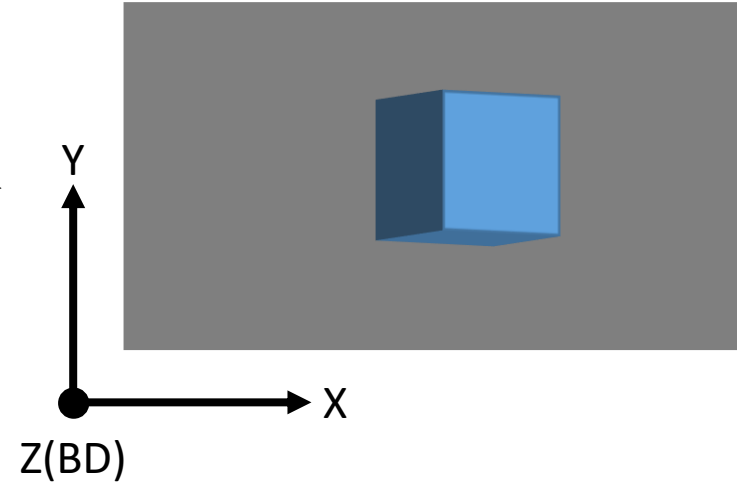
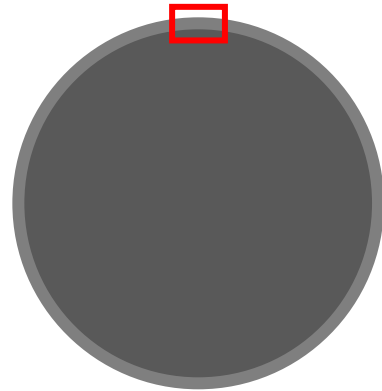
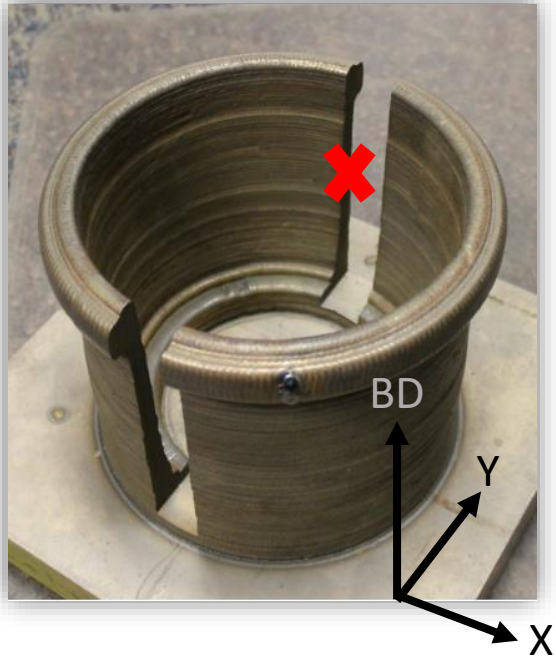
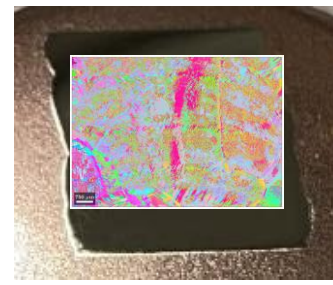
Variable Solid State Cooling Rates



WAAM EBSD

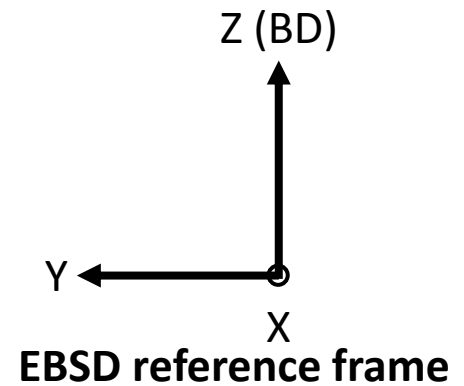
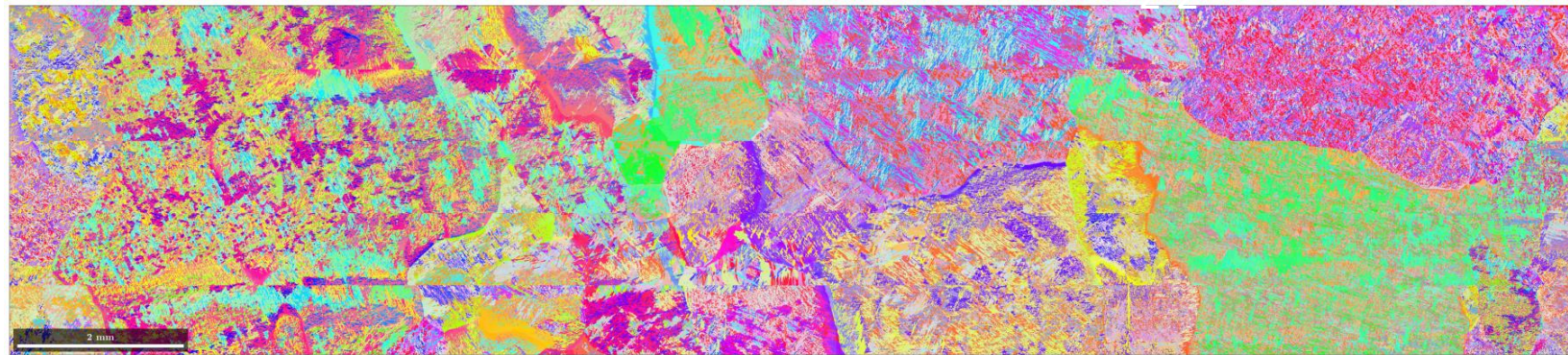
**See if microstructure and texture
relationships in EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V
hold for WAAM Ti-6Al-4V**

Experimental Reference Frame

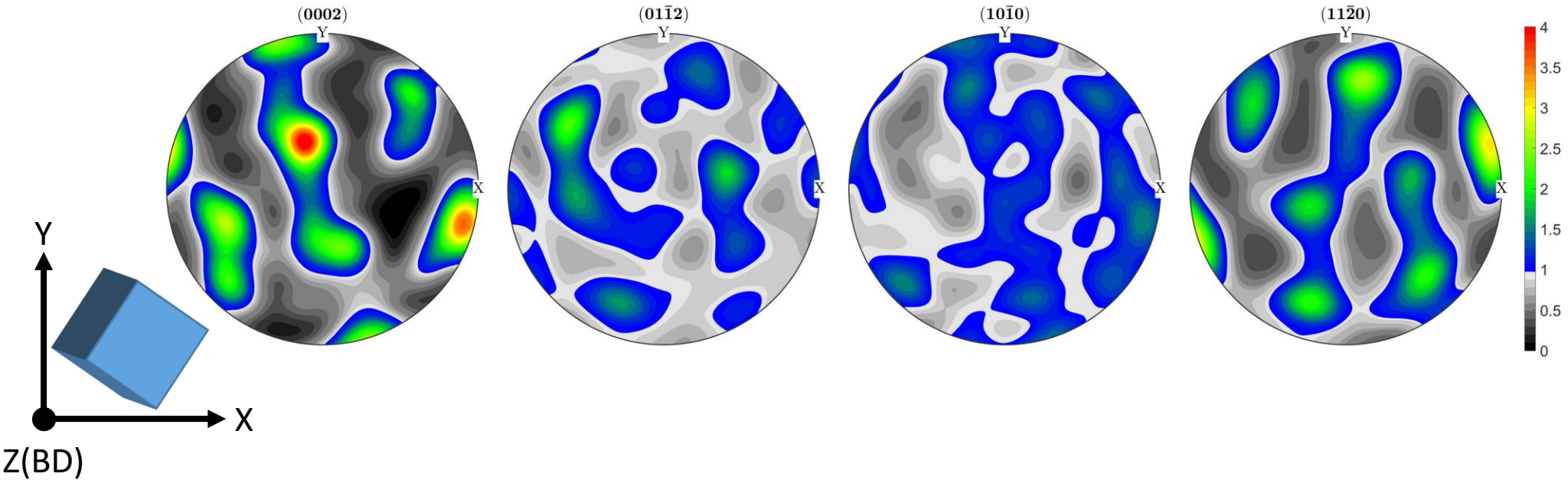
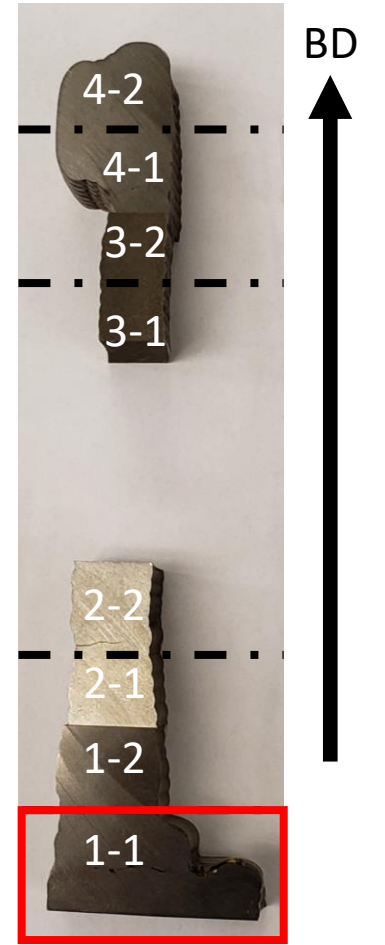


Overall reference frame (Pole figures)

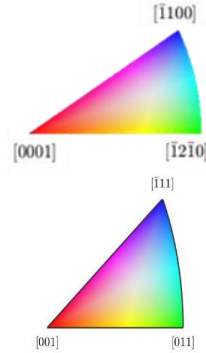
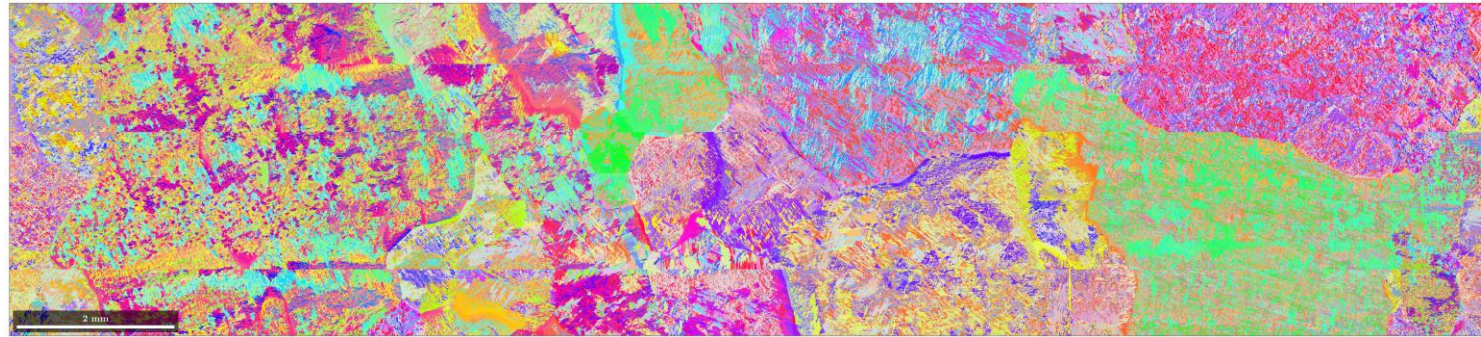
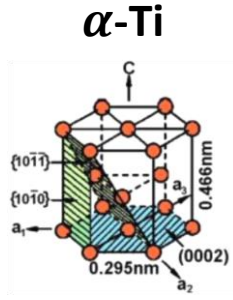
All EBSD maps colored with respect to BD



EBSD: Beginning of Build Height (α -Ti)



β -Ti Reconstruction Process: MTEX

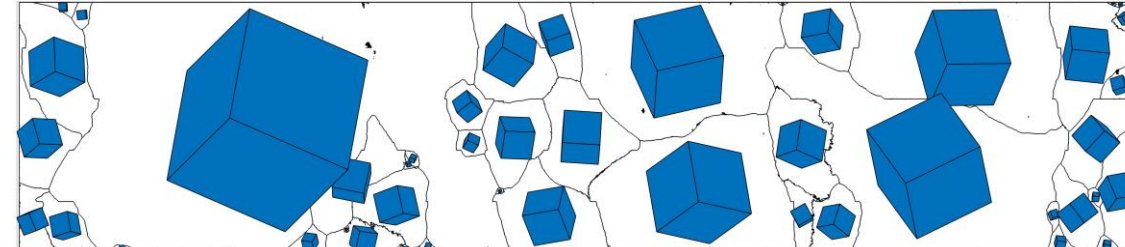
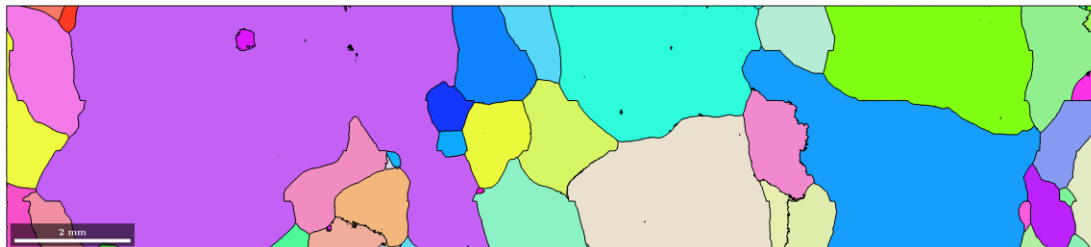
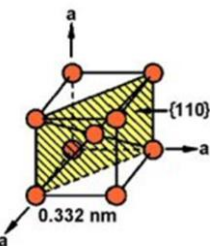


**Burgers Orientation
Relationship**

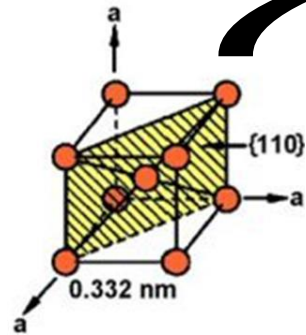
$$\{0001\}_{\alpha} \parallel \{011\}_{\beta}$$

$$\langle 11\bar{2}0 \rangle_{\alpha} \parallel \langle 111 \rangle_{\beta}$$

β -Ti

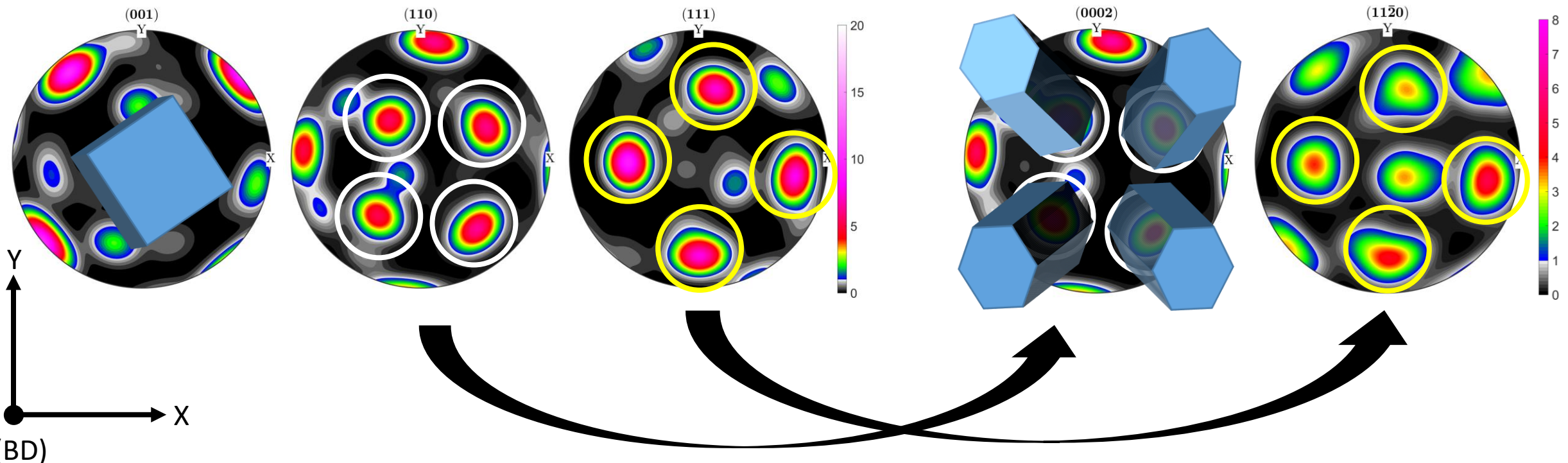
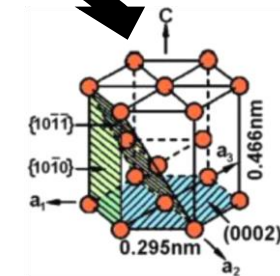


Burgers Orientation Relationship

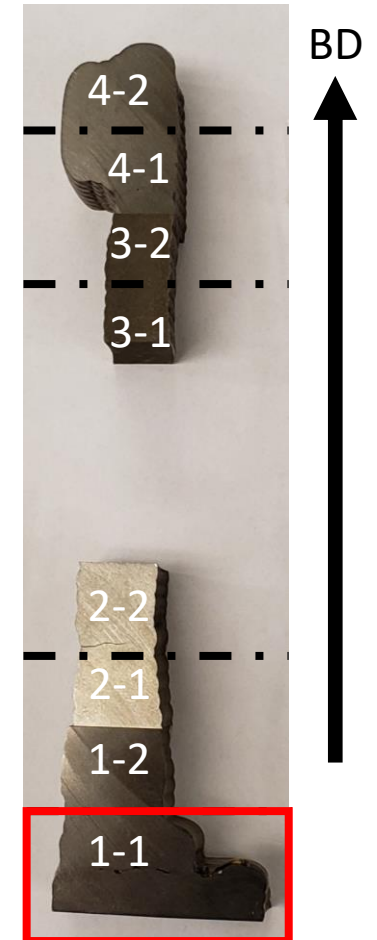
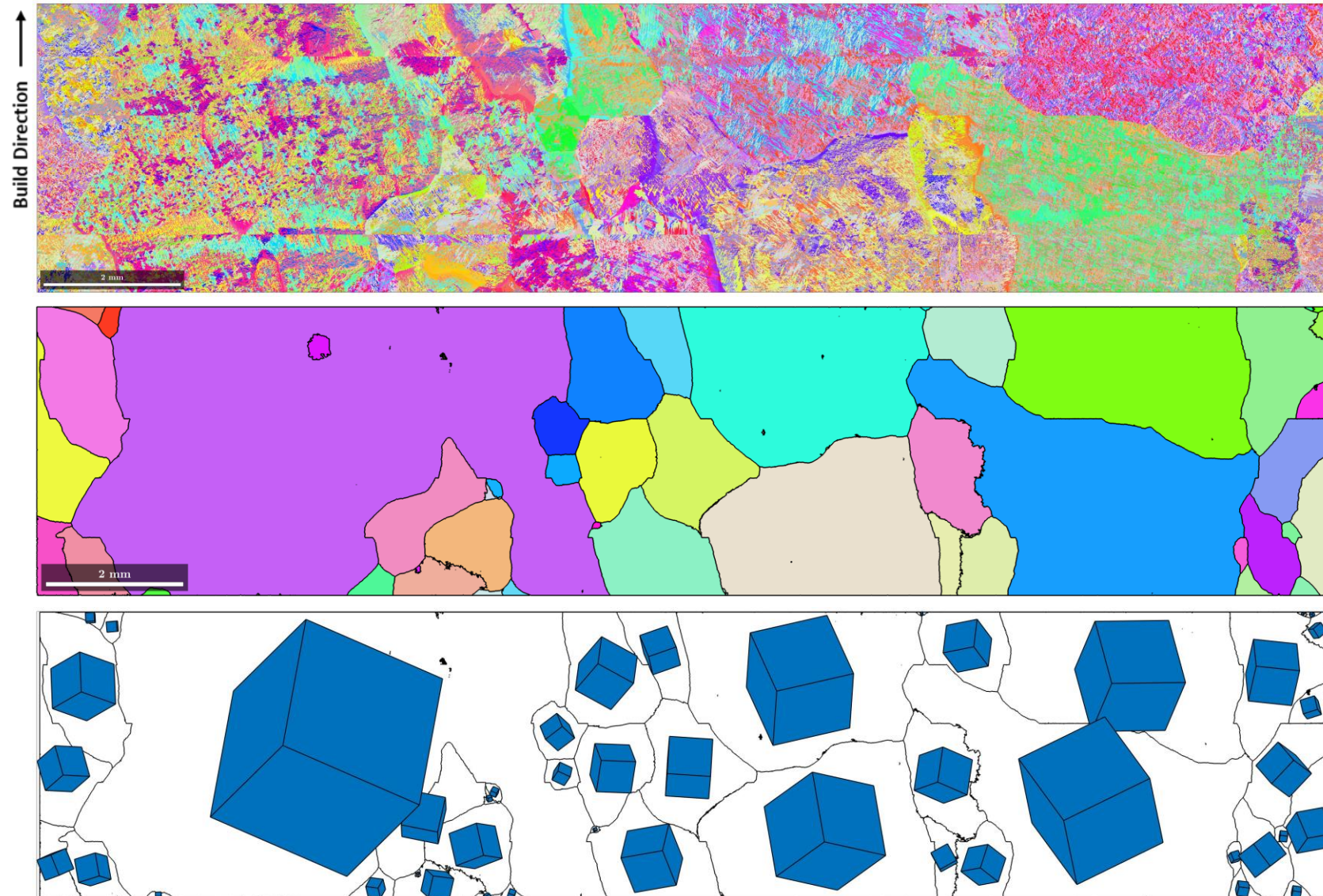


$$\{0001\}_\alpha \parallel \{011\}_\beta$$

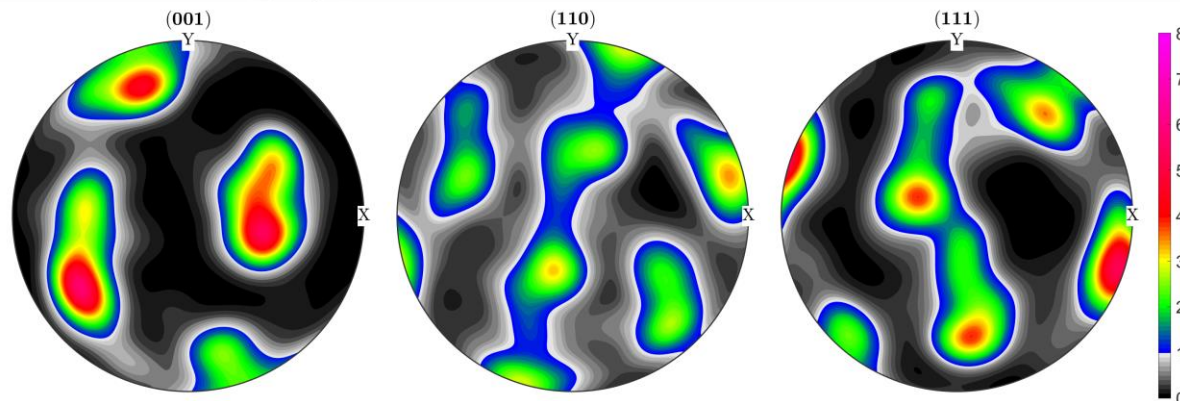
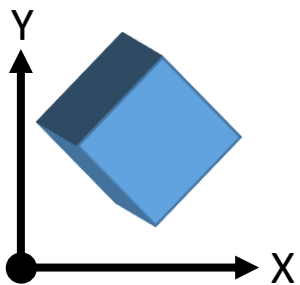
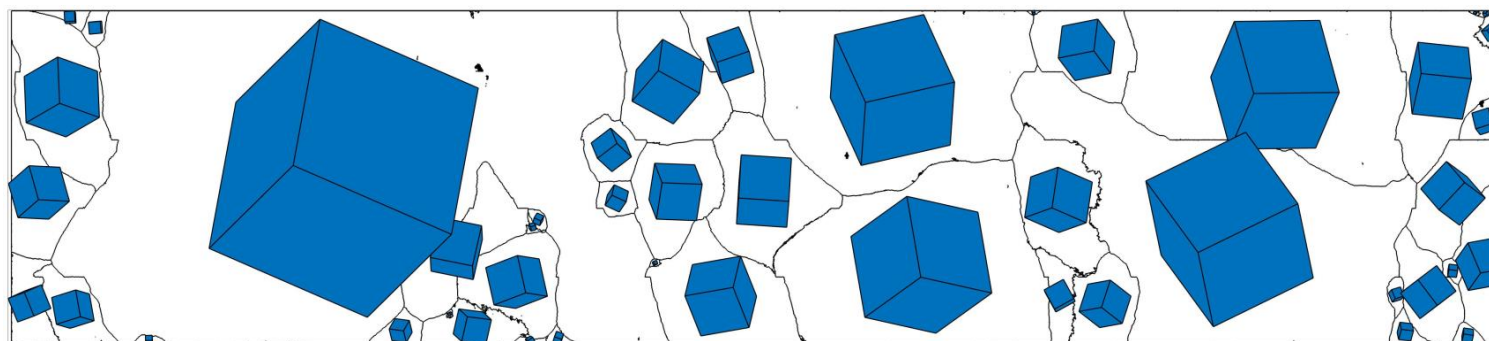
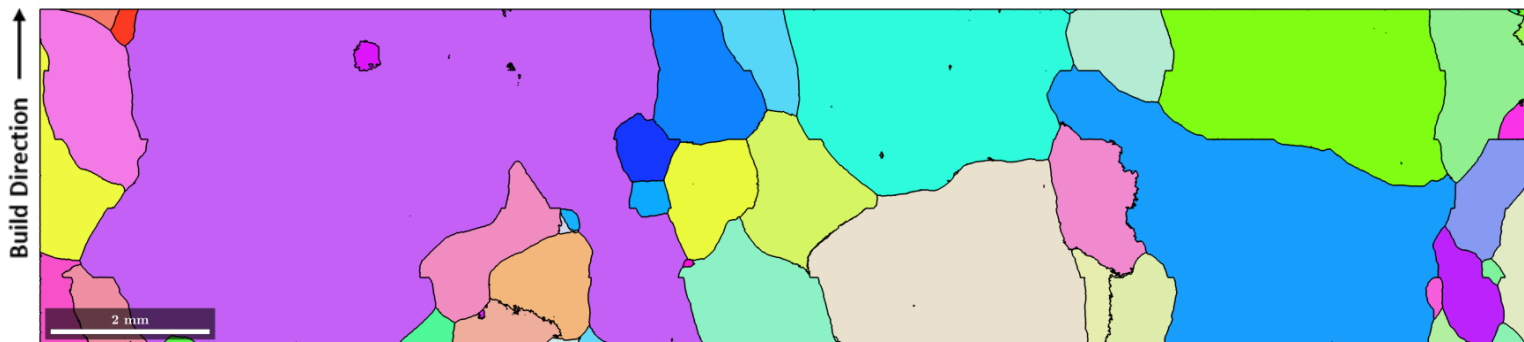
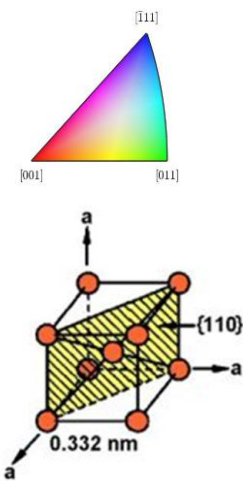
$$\langle 11\bar{2}0 \rangle_\alpha \parallel \langle 111 \rangle_\beta$$



EBSD: Beginning of Build Height

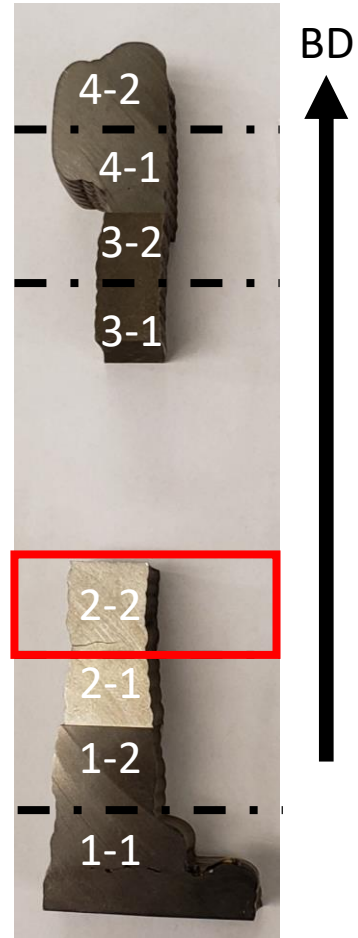
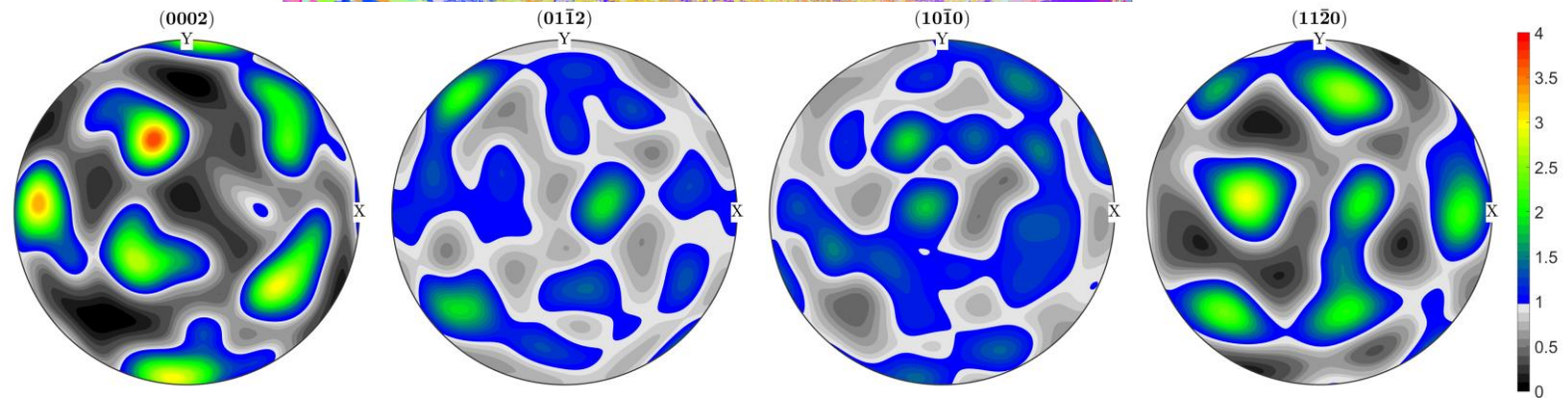
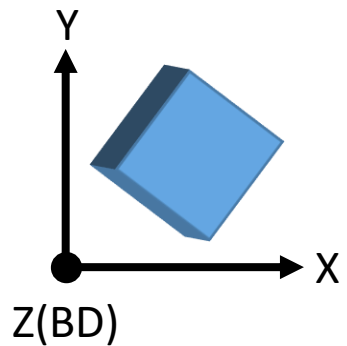
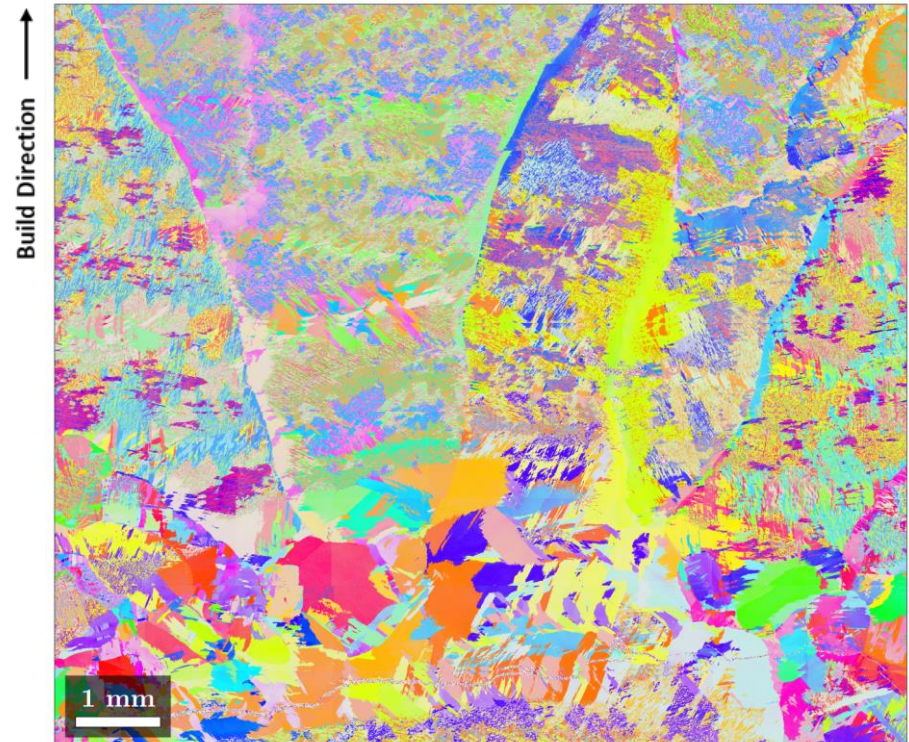
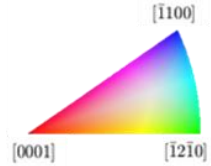
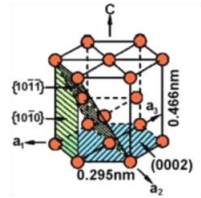


EBSD: Beginning of Build Height (β -Ti)

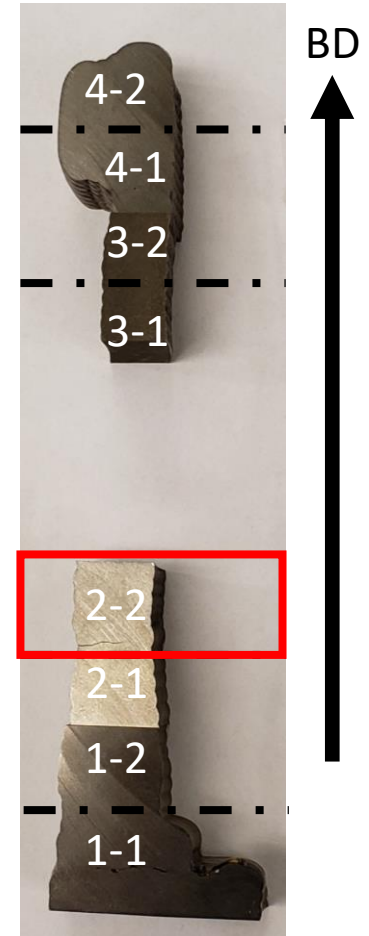
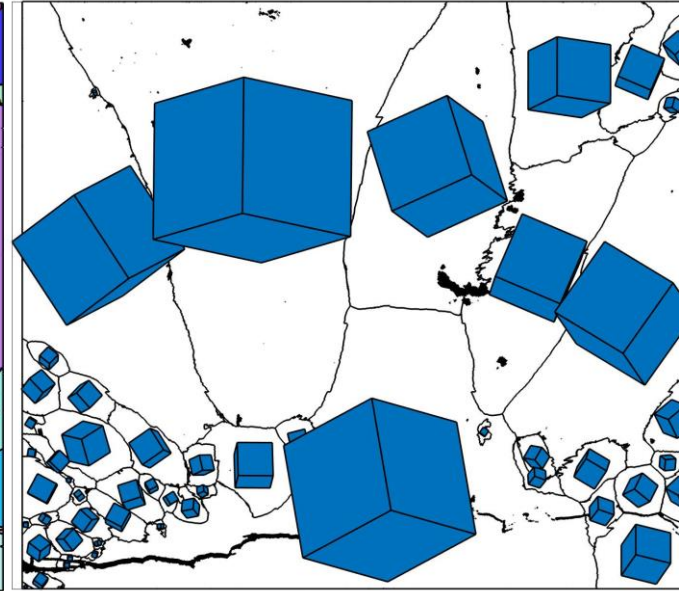
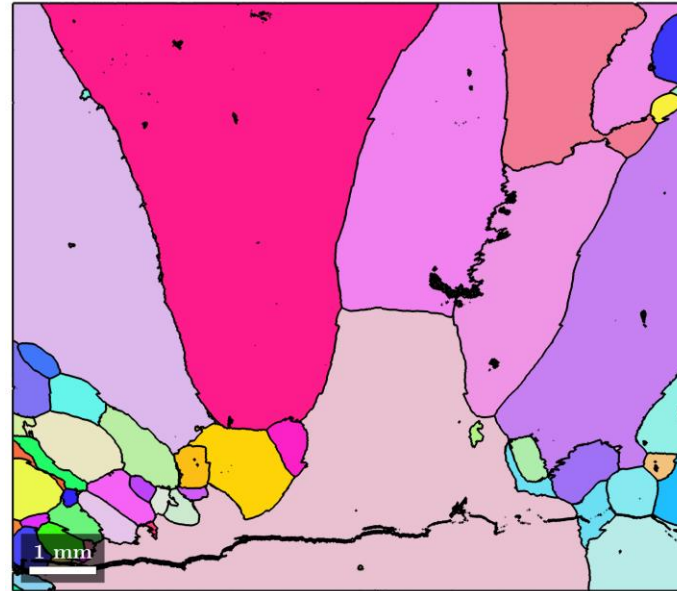
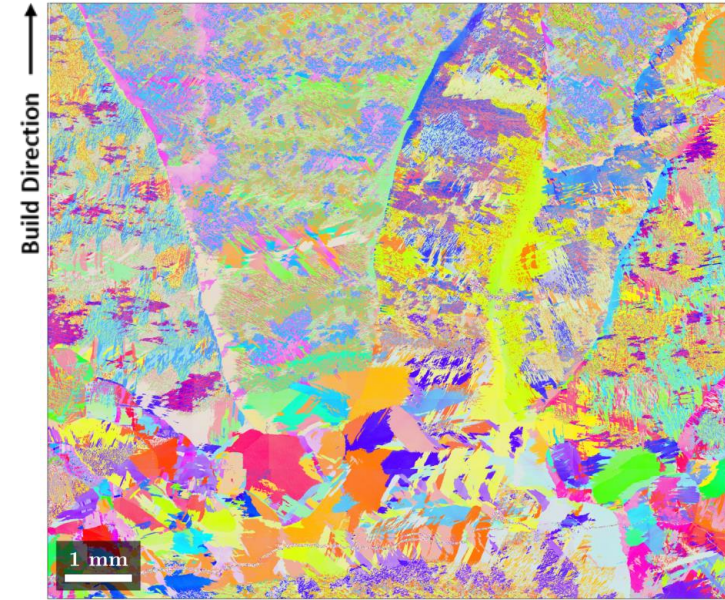
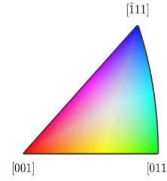
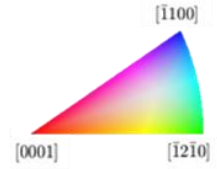


Z(BD)

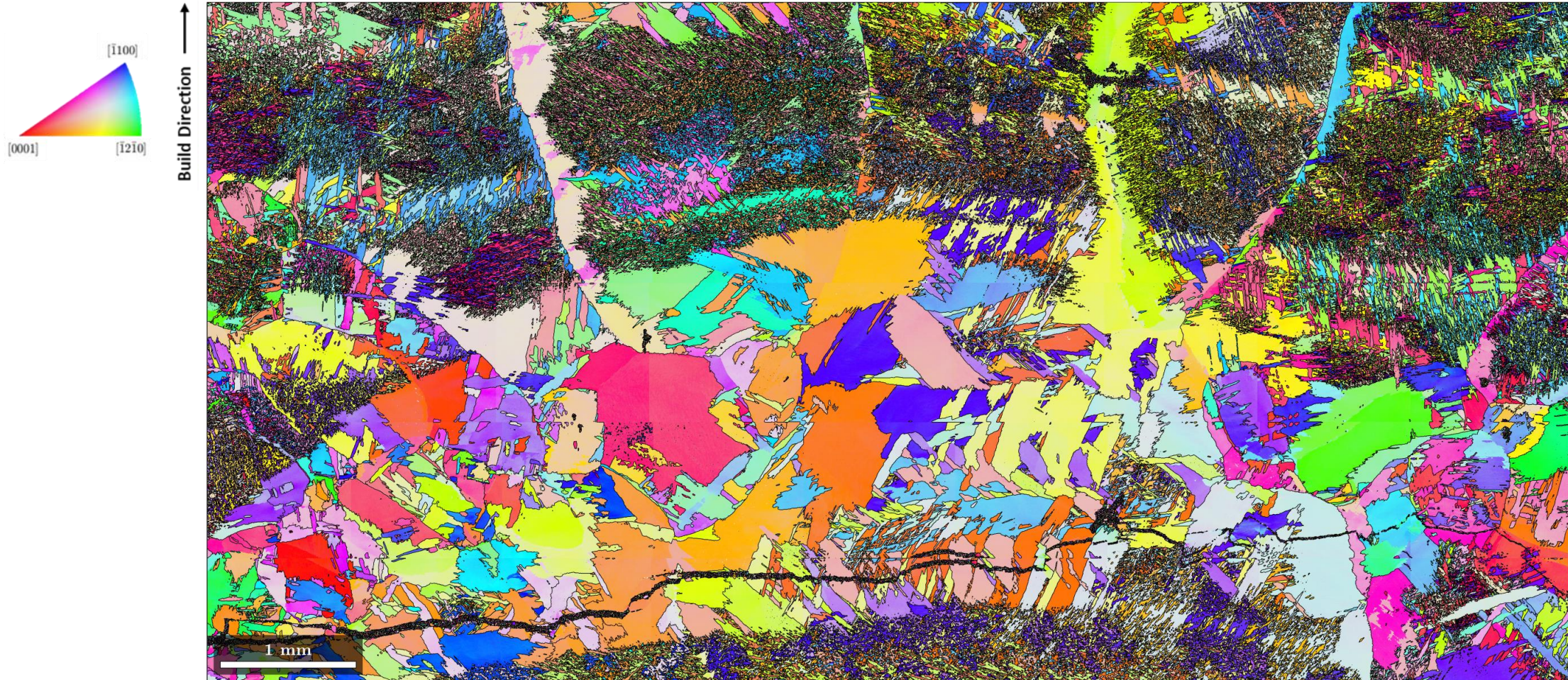
EBSD: 45 mm in Build Height (α -Ti)



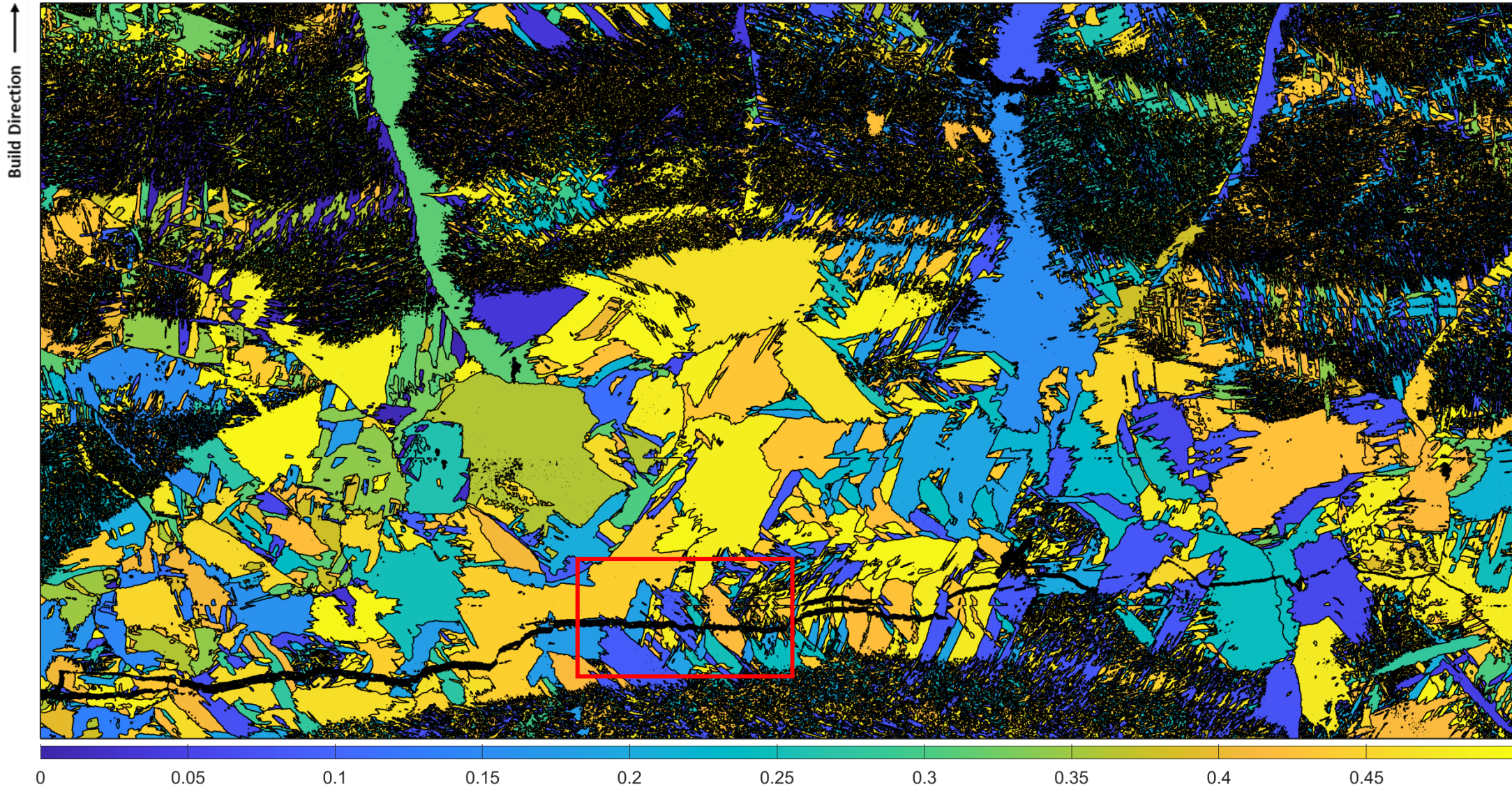
EBSD: 45 mm in Build Height



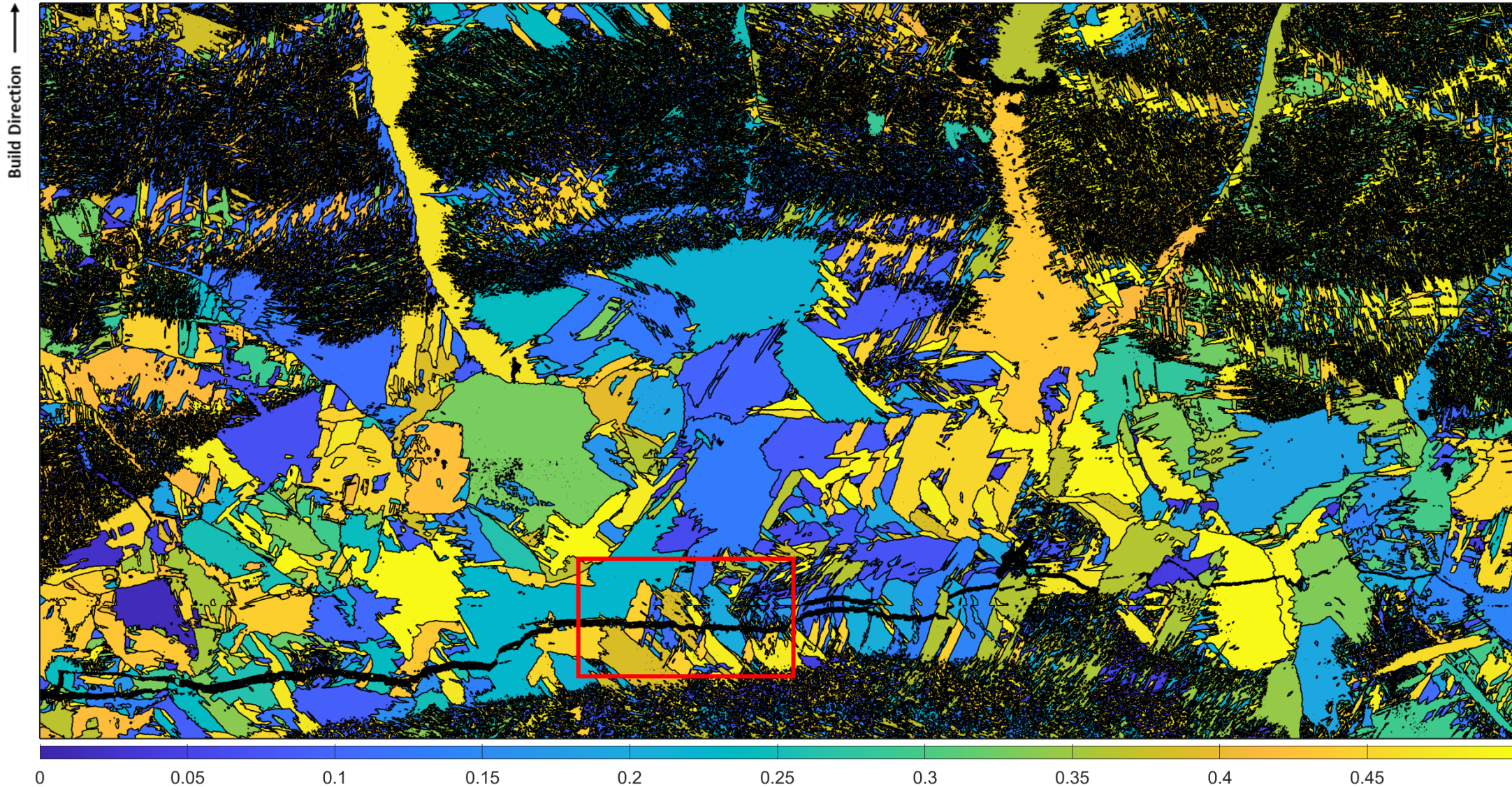
Cracking in WAAM Ti-6Al-4V



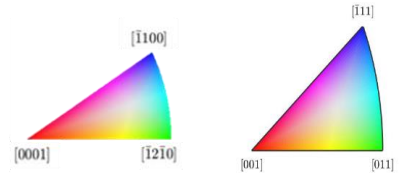
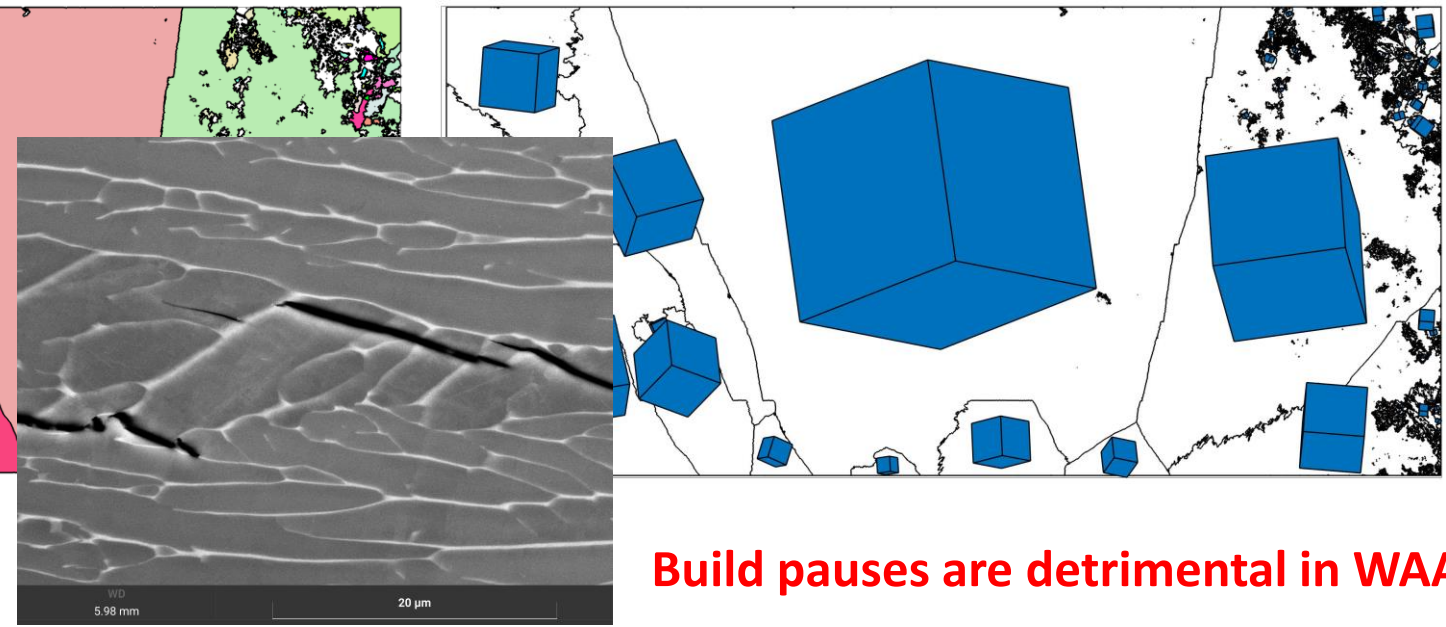
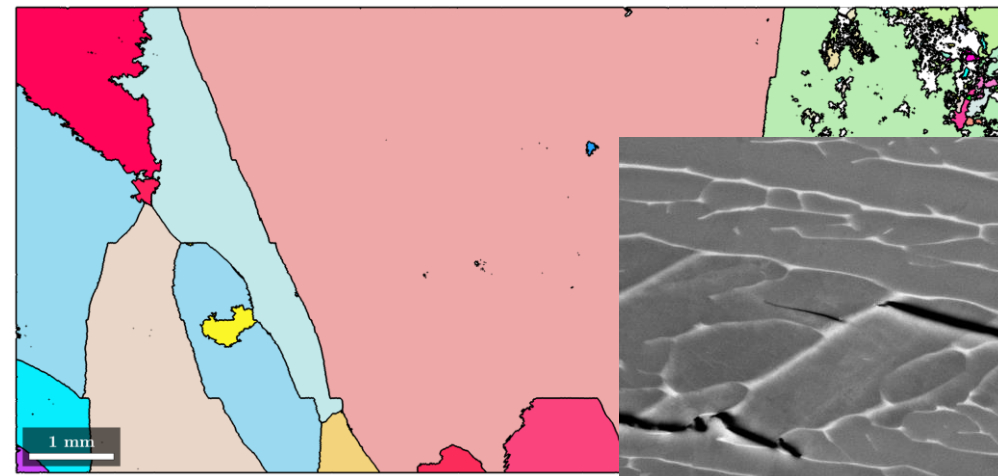
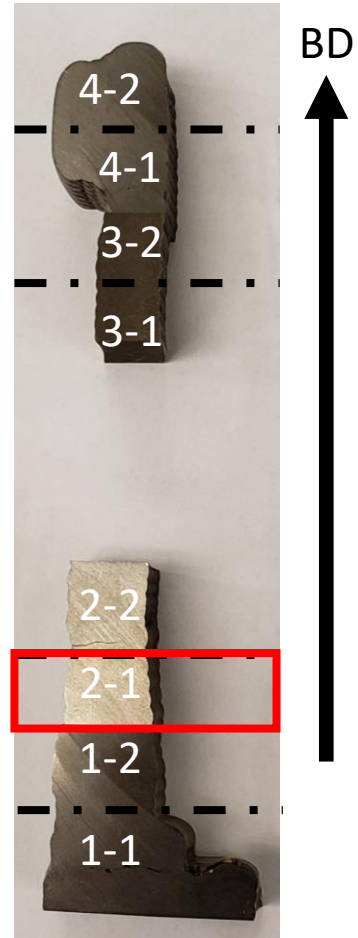
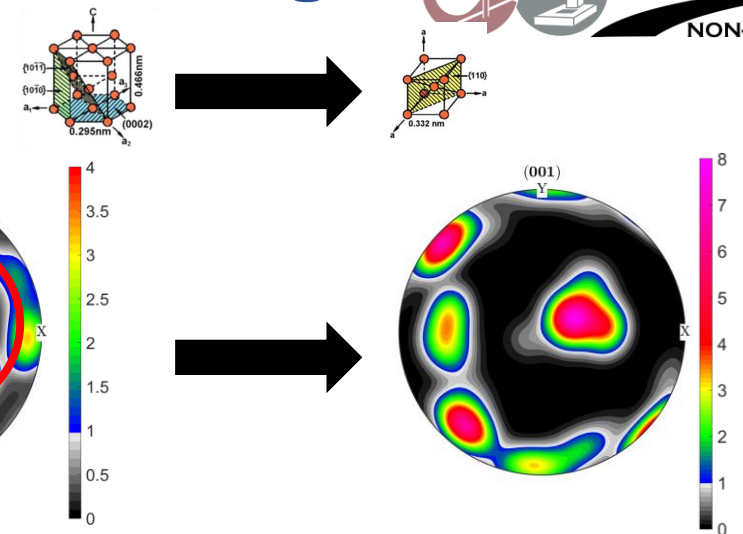
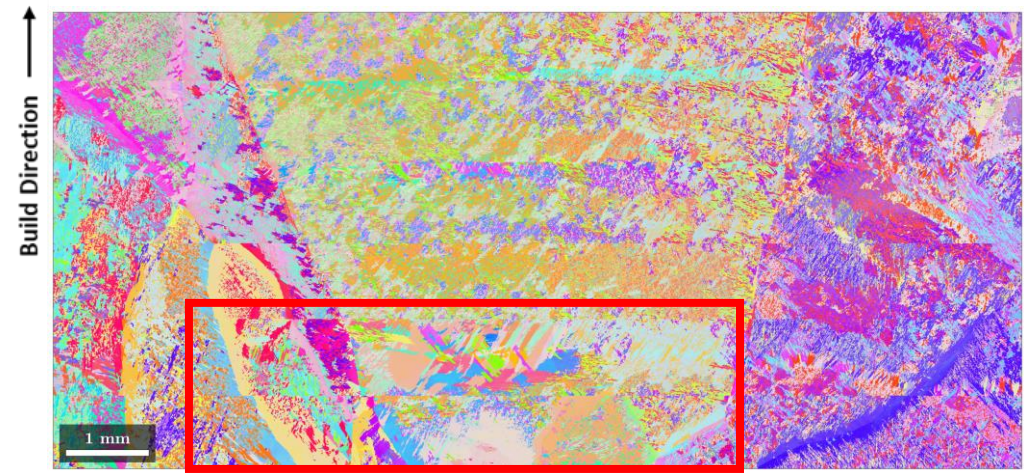
Schmid Factor: Prismatic Slip



Schmid Factor: Basal Slip

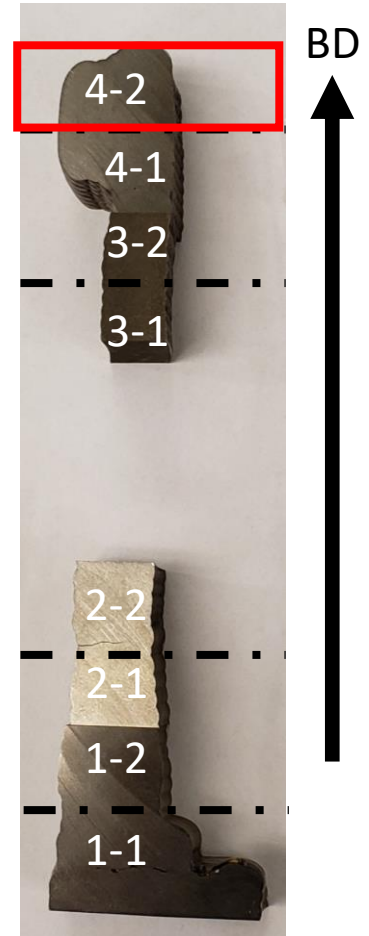
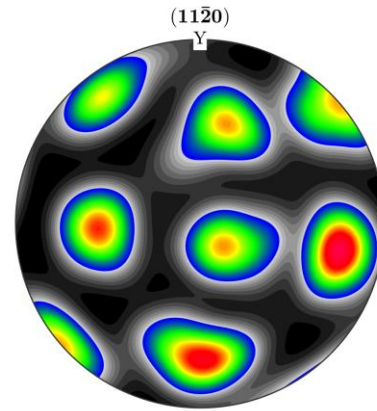
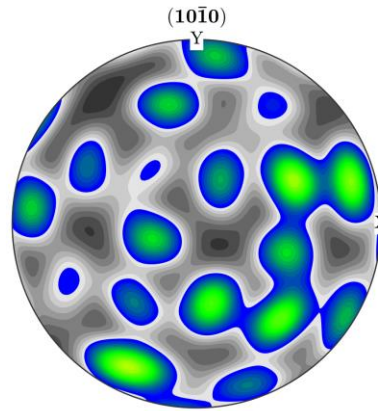
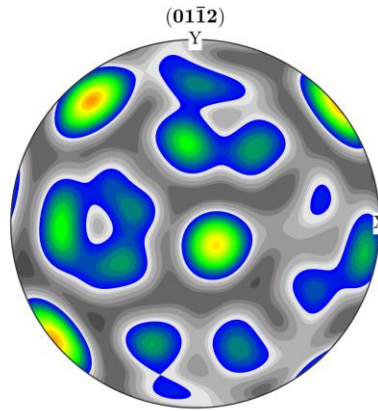
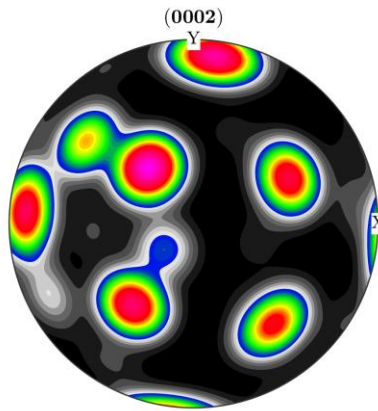
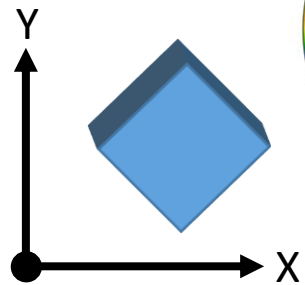
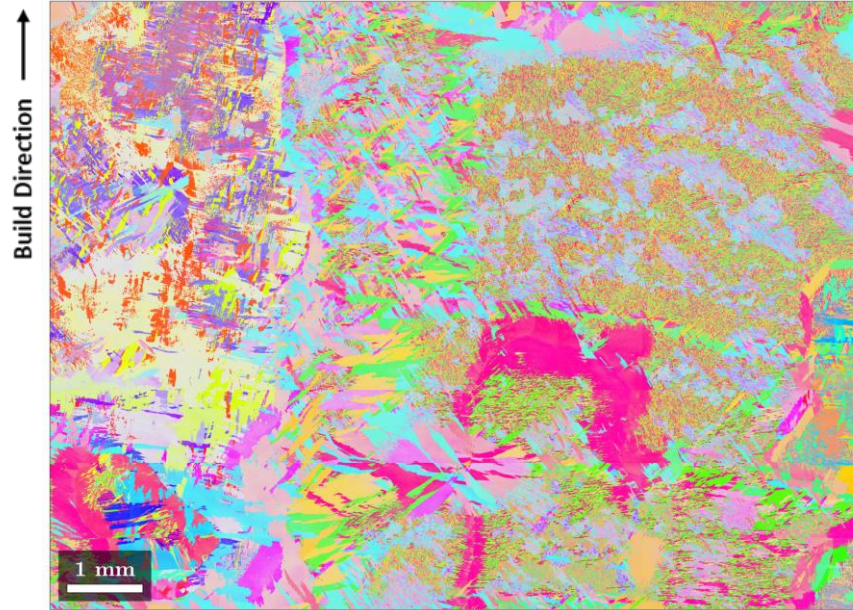
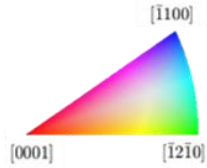
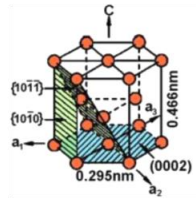


Another Build Pause at ~ 30 mm Build Height



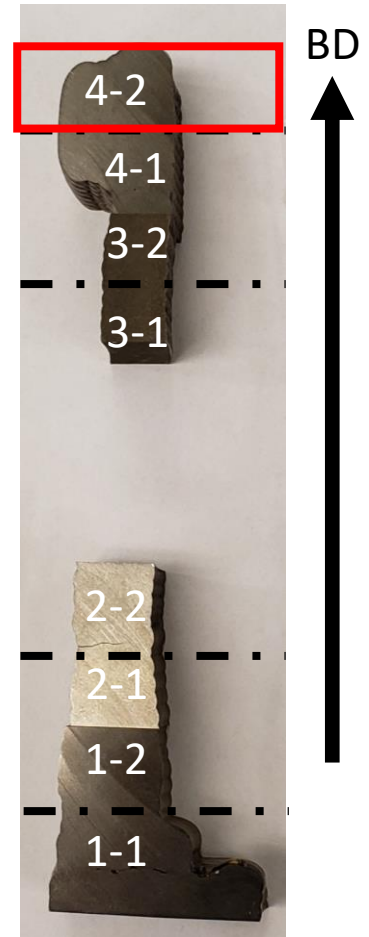
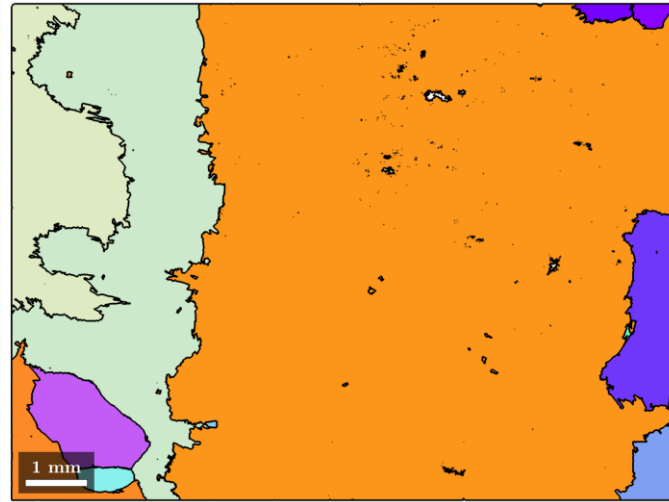
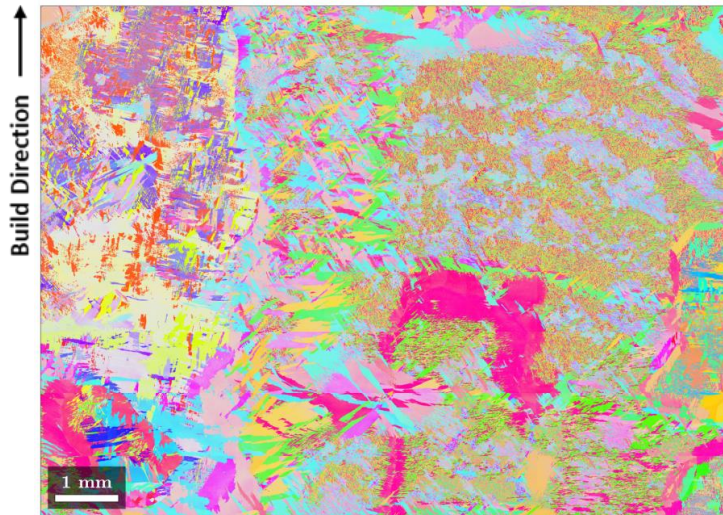
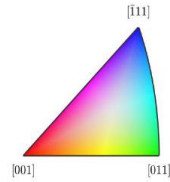
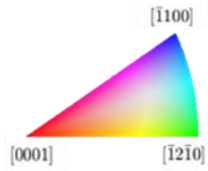
Build pauses are detrimental in WAAM

EBSD: Near Top of Build Height (α -Ti)

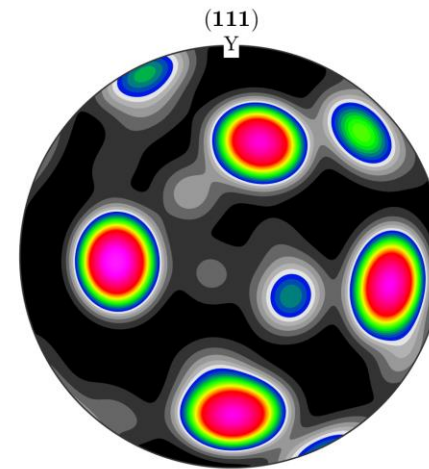
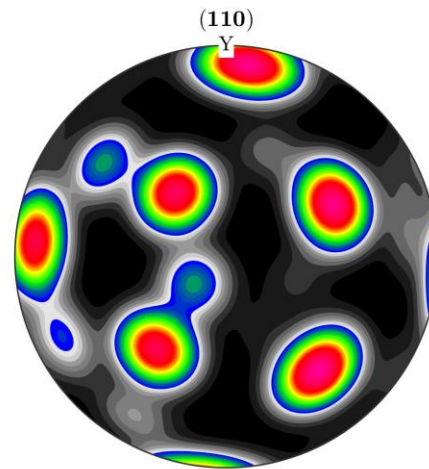
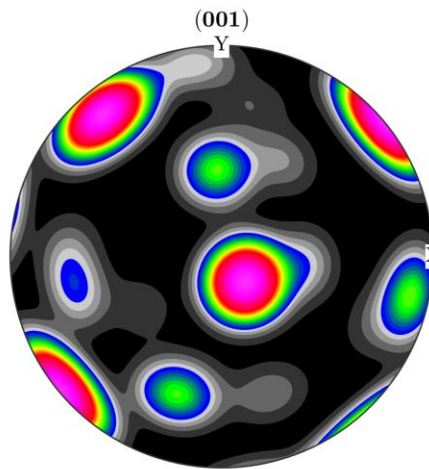
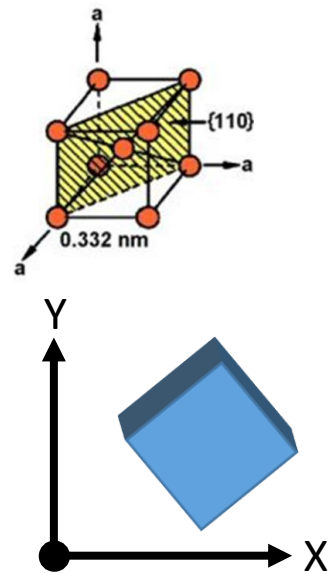
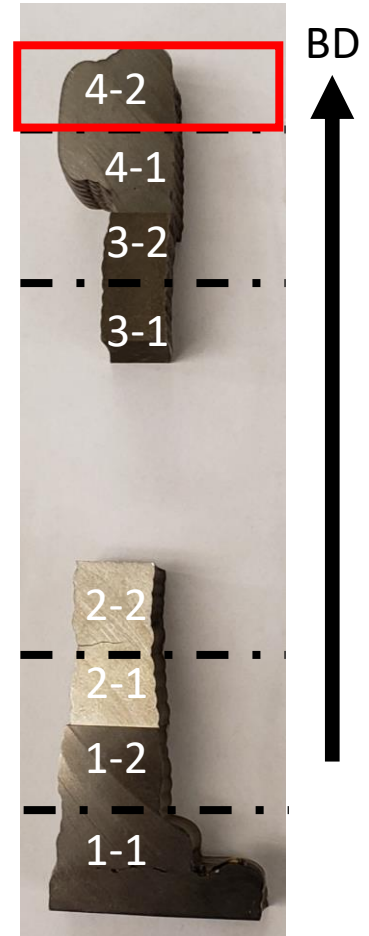
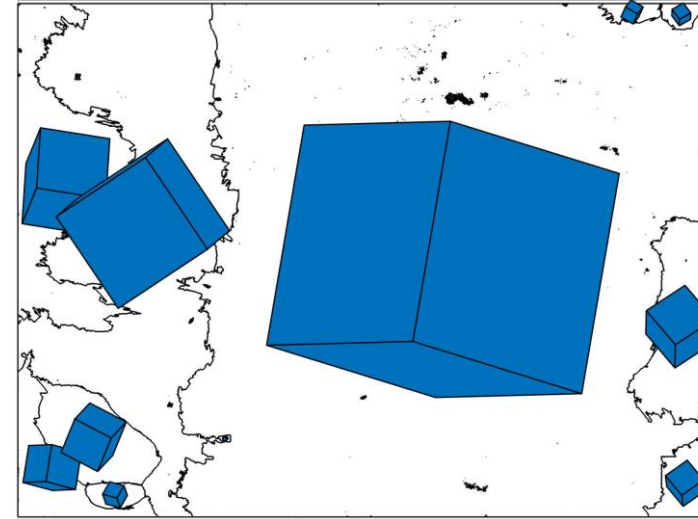
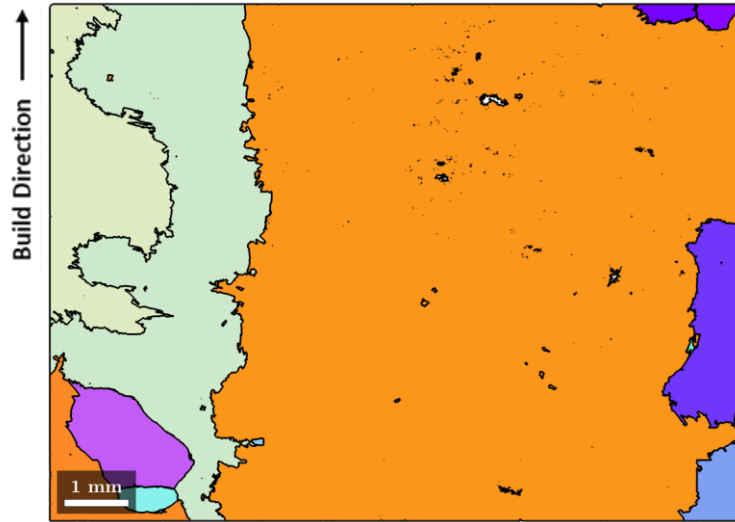
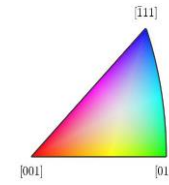


Z(BD)

EBSD: Near Top of Build Height



EBSD: Near Top of Build Height (β -Ti)



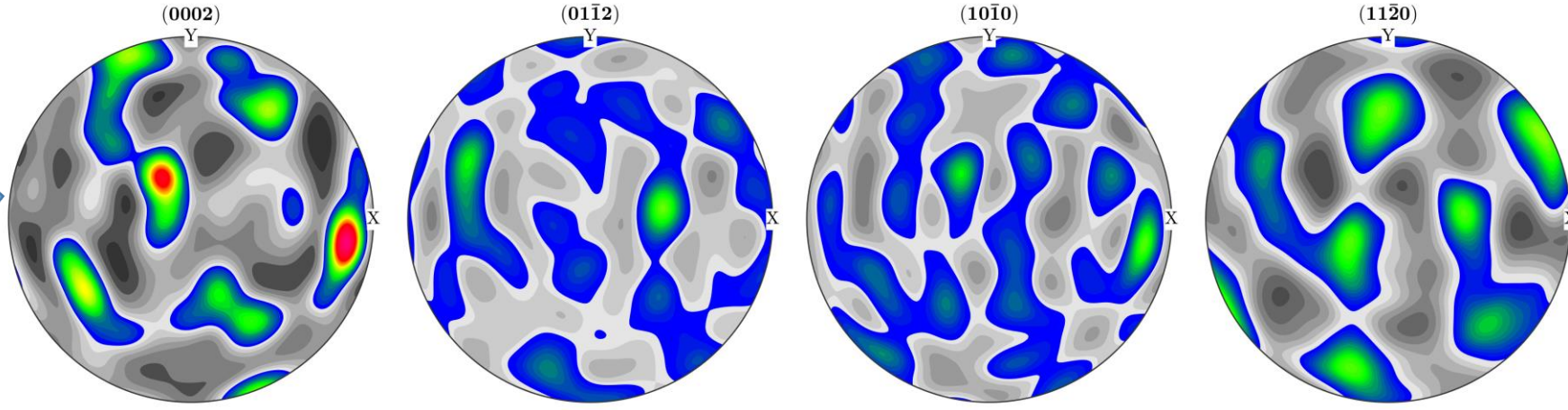
Z(BD)

Neutron Diffraction

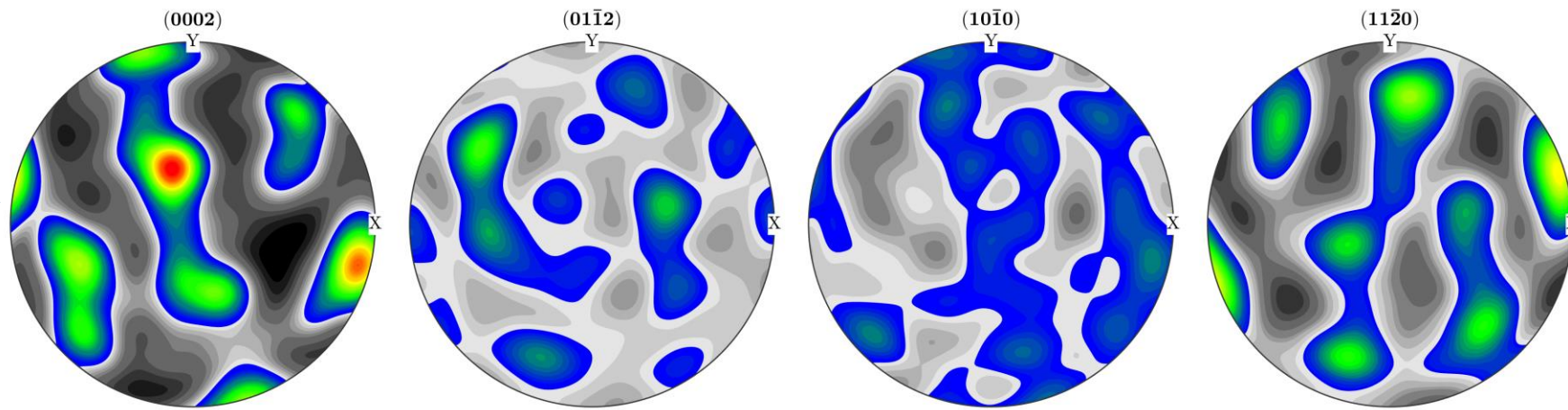
**Validate if 2D-EBSD represents
3D texture and track evolution
over larger distances**

Neutron Diffraction vs EBSD: Build Start

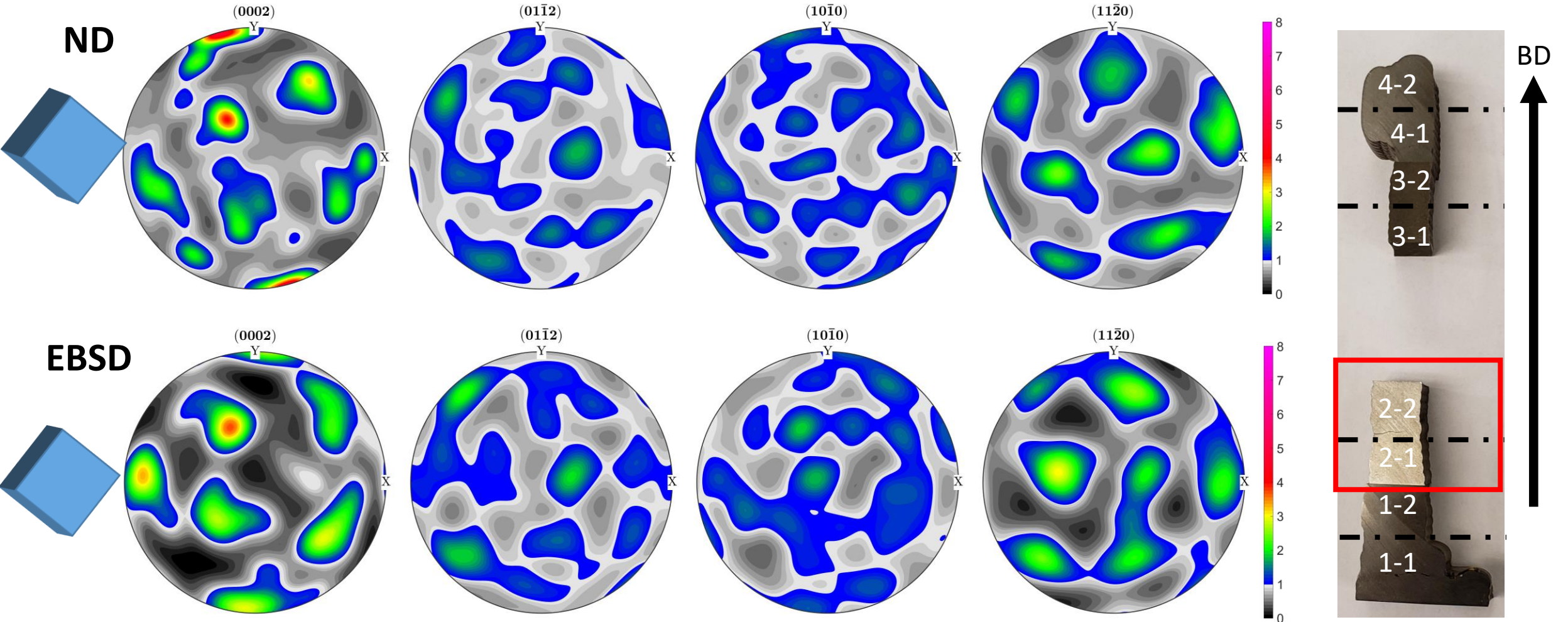
ND



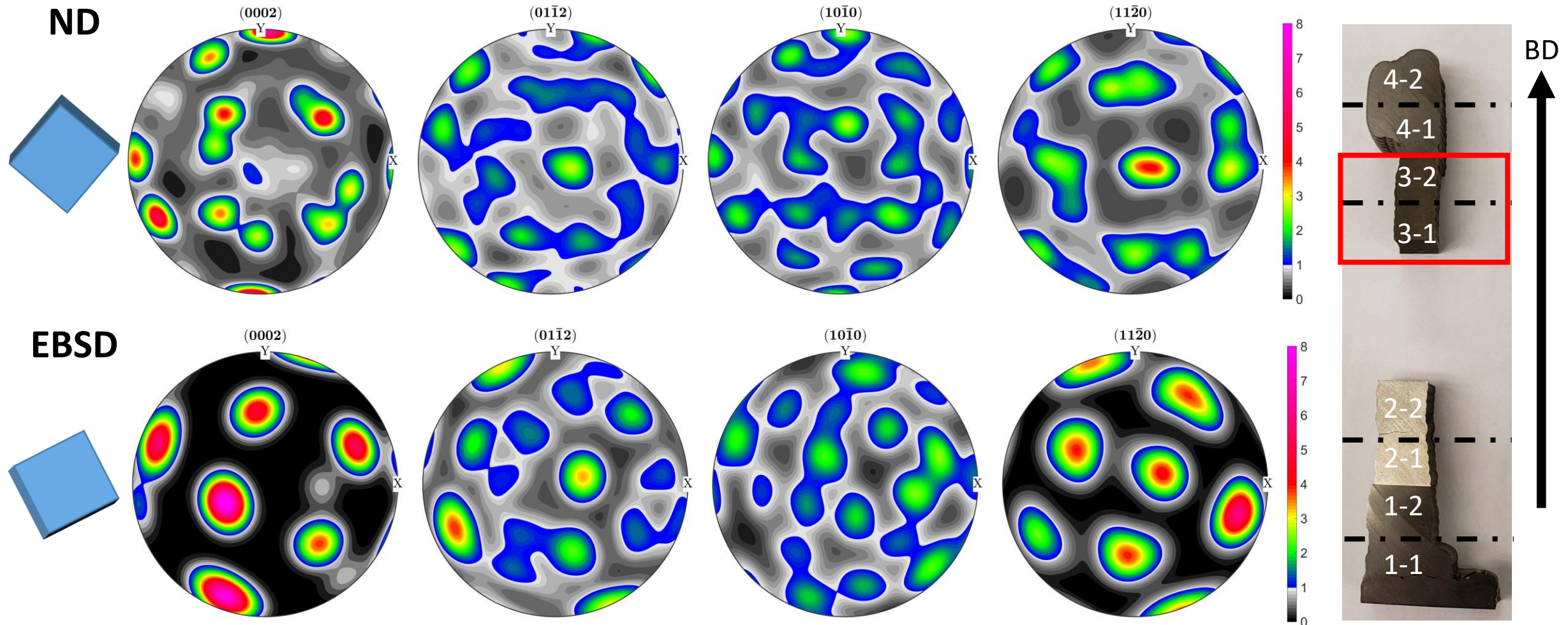
EBSD



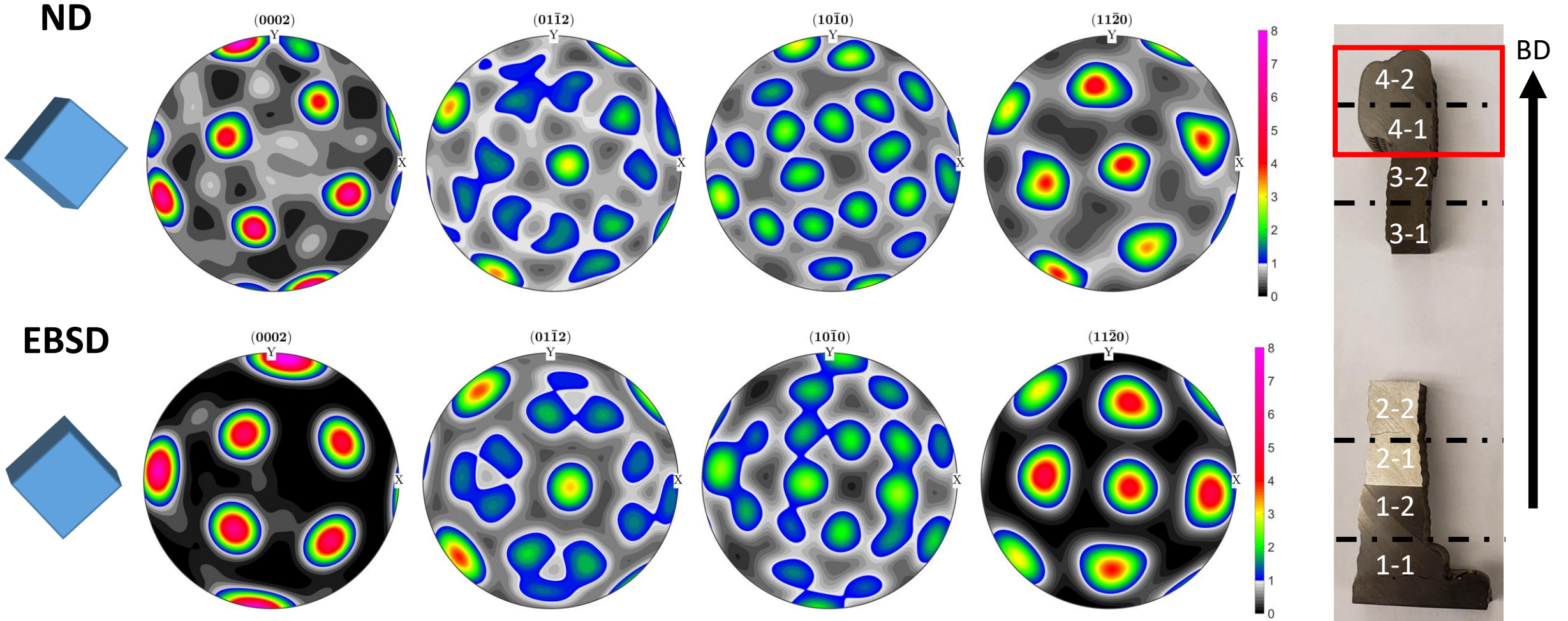
Neutron Diffraction vs EBSD: Sample 2



Neutron Diffraction vs EBSD: Sample 3



Neutron Diffraction vs EBSD: Sample 4

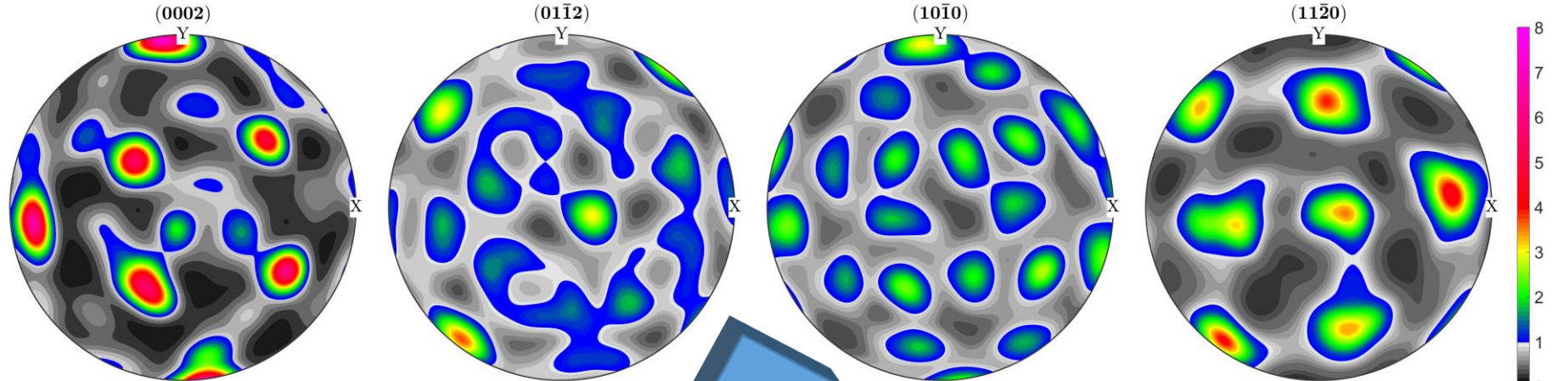


Neutron Diffraction: Sample 5

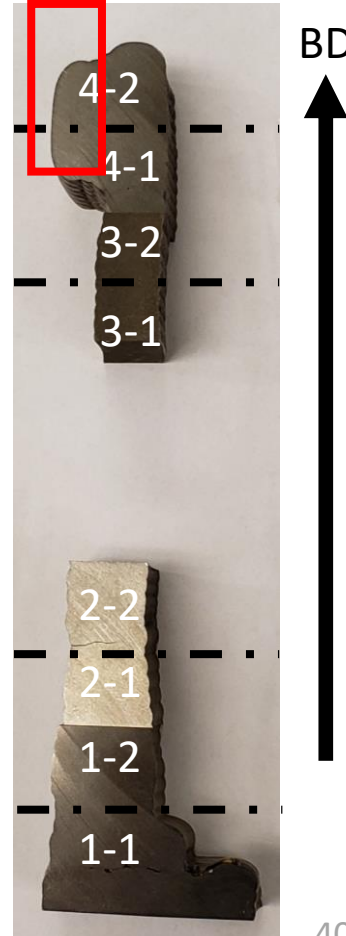
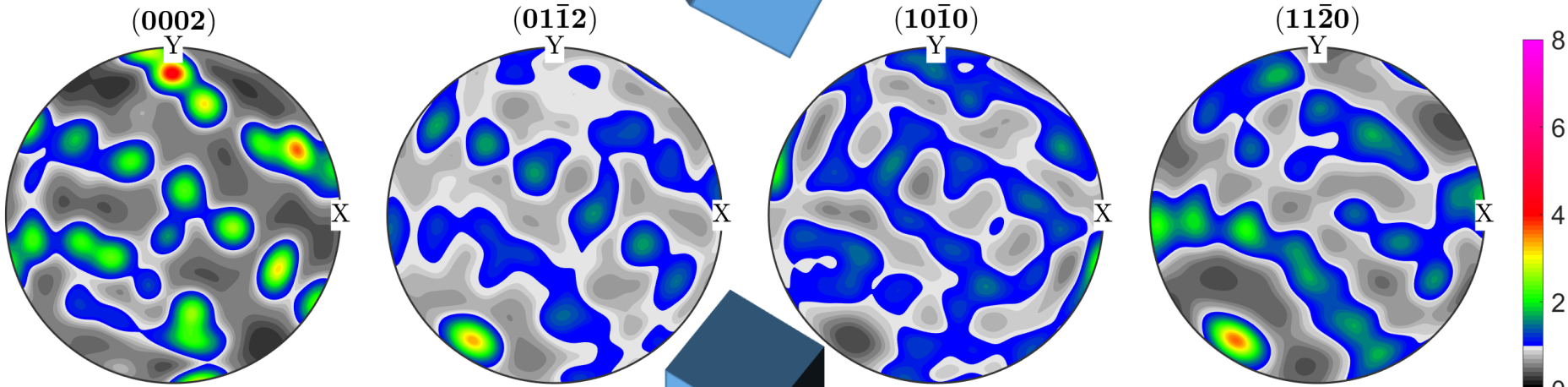


Outer rim

Top



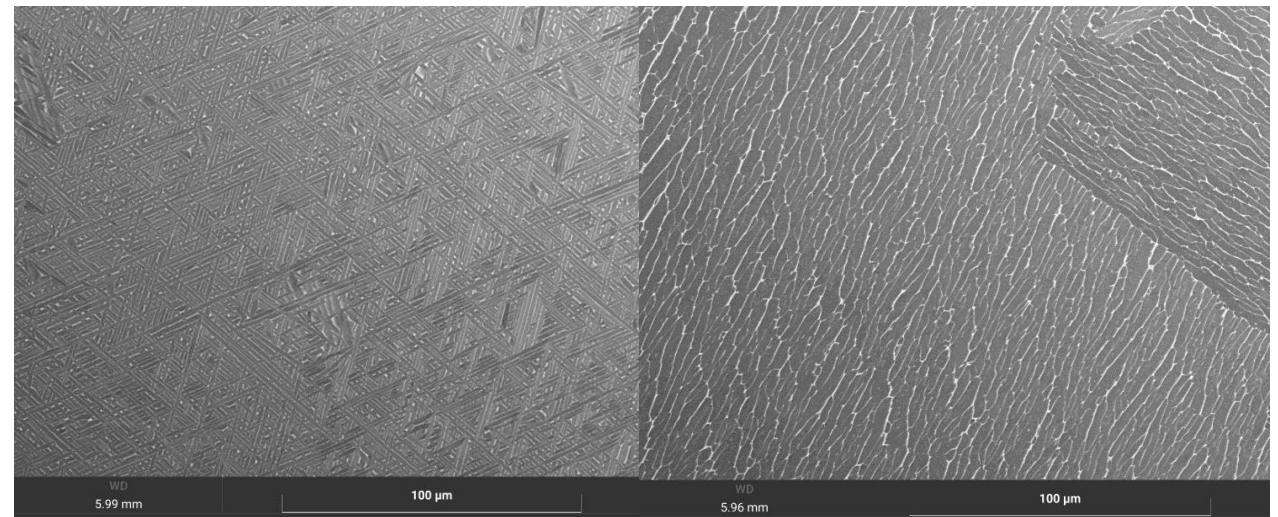
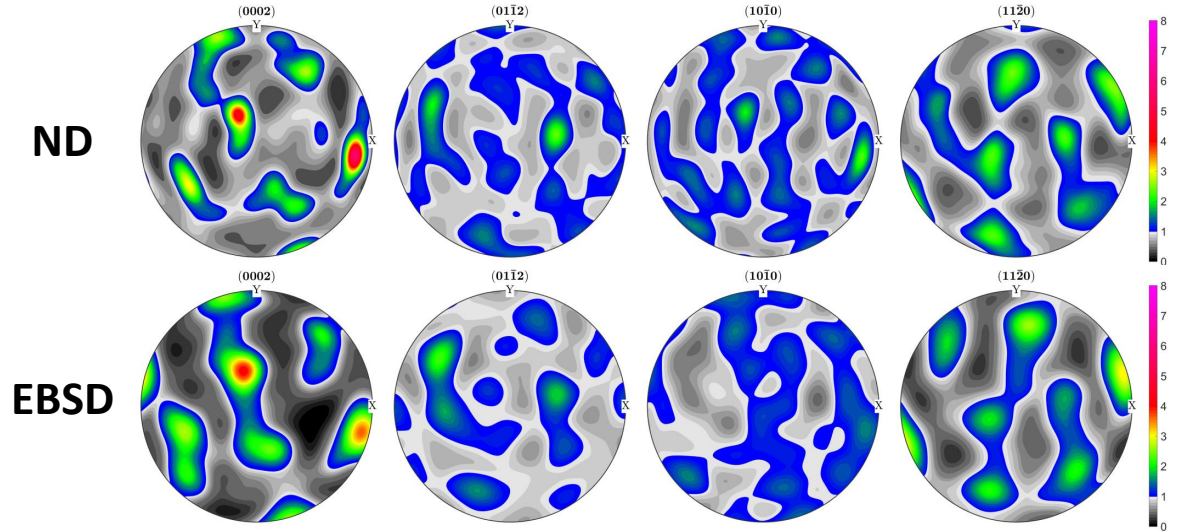
Bottom



Center Proprietary – Terms of CANFSA Membership Agreement Apply

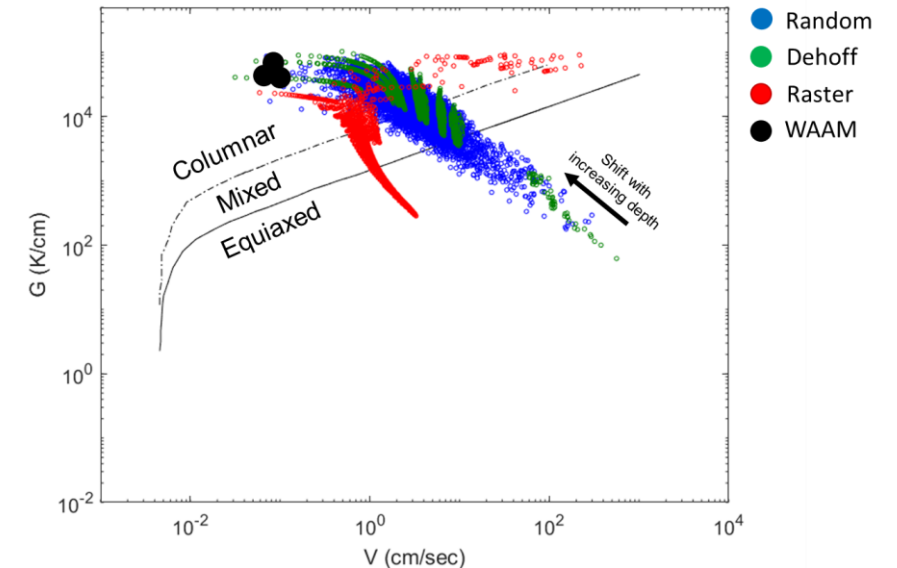
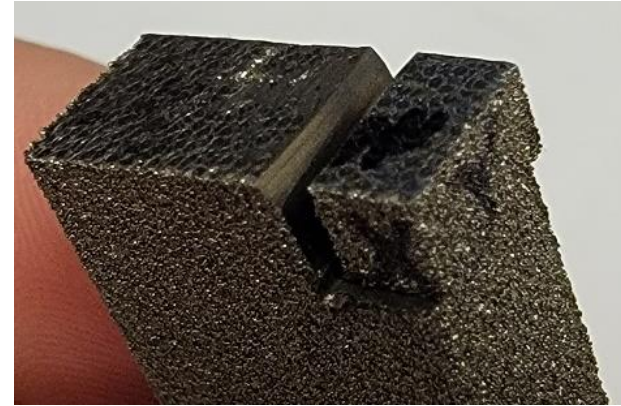
Summary

- Estimates of elastic constants are close to literature values
 - EBM-PBF Ti-6Al-4V
- Neutron diffraction and EBSD returned comparable textures in WAAM Ti-6Al-4V
- Tailoring of WAAM builds possible
 - Solid state microstructure
 - Crack resistance = Basketweave
 - If desired, can select colonies as well

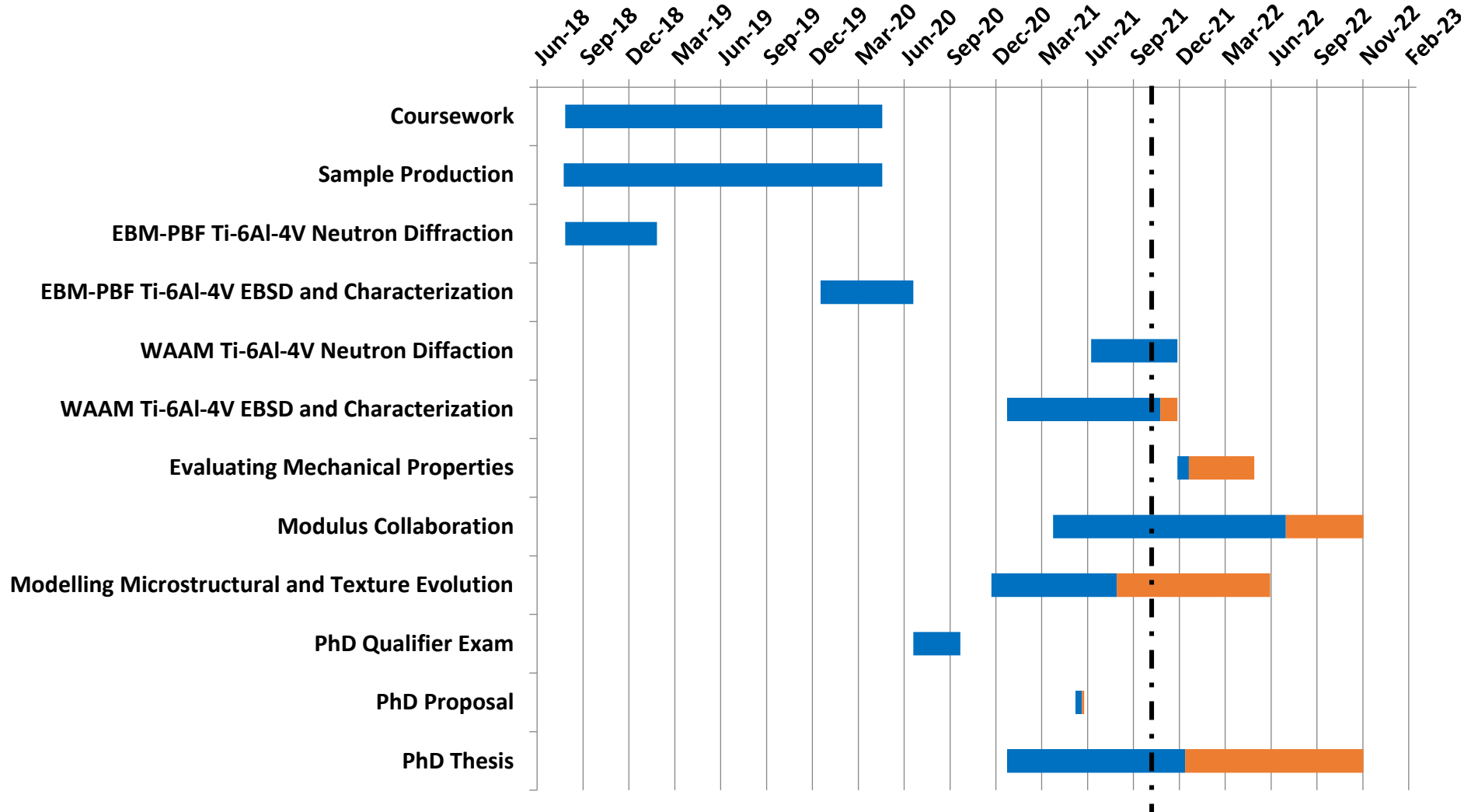


Challenges & Opportunities

- Larger build volumes needed in RUS
 - *Redo measurements?*
- Larger 3D EBSD datasets
 - *Facilities capable of analyzing larger volumes*
- Continuing collaborations
 - VTT-Finland
 - RUS measurements
- Mechanical testing of EBM-PBF and WAAM Ti-6Al-4V
- Simulating WAAM Ti-6Al-4V build
 - Solidification conditions



Project Timeline



**Thank you for listening! Any questions,
comments, or concerns?**

Thank you Jake Benzing for all the EBSD help!

Alec Saville
asaville@mymail.mines.edu

