

***Project 36F-L: Microstructure and Processing Links
in Beta-Titanium during Additive Manufacturing***



***Semi-annual Fall Meeting
October 2021***

- Student: Chris Jasien (Mines)
- Faculty: Dr. Amy Clarke (Mines)
- Industrial Mentors: Adam Pilchak (MRL), Lee Semiatin (AFRL)
- Other Participants: Jonah Klemm-Toole (Mines)



Project 36F-L: Microstructure and Processing Links in Beta-Titanium during Additive Manufacturing



- Student: Chris Jasien (Mines)
- Advisor(s): Amy Clarke (Mines)

Project Duration
PhD: August 2020 to May 2024

- **Problem:** Common titanium alloys for additive manufacturing (AM) undergo solid-state phase transitions during cooling that inhibit understanding of solidification.
- **Objective:** Subject beta-titanium alloys to conditions representative of AM and understand retention of the metastable beta phase and microstructure evolution.
- **Benefit:** The development of solidification models and knowledge base of titanium alloys for AM.

- Recent Progress**
- Completion of models for spot-melt and raster scenarios in *FLOW-3D*
 - Development of Columnar-to-Equiaxed (CET) model for Ti-10V-2Fe-3Al
 - Design, fabrication, and set-up of AM simulator chamber for Sigmajig solidification crack testing

Metrics		
Description	% Complete	Status
1. Literature review	40%	●
2. Analyze APS data (solidification velocities)	100%	●
3. Determination of thermal history using simulations	50%	●
4. Supporting material characterization	20%	●
5. Crack susceptibility using Sigmajig test	20%	●

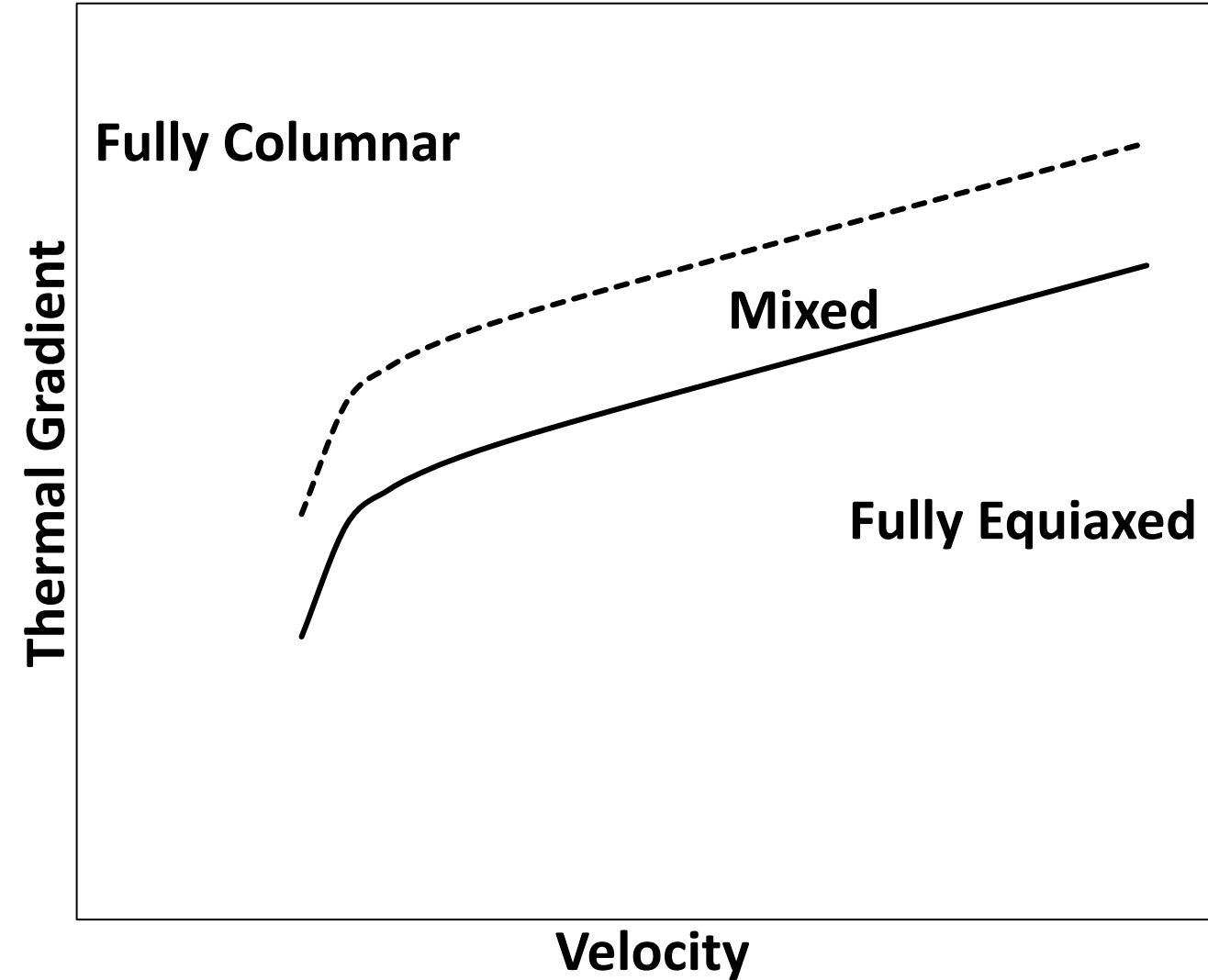
Overview



- Solidification Map for Ti-1023
- APS Simulations
 - Solidification Velocity
 - Estimated Thermal Gradients
- Sigmajig Crack Susceptibility Testing – Capability Development

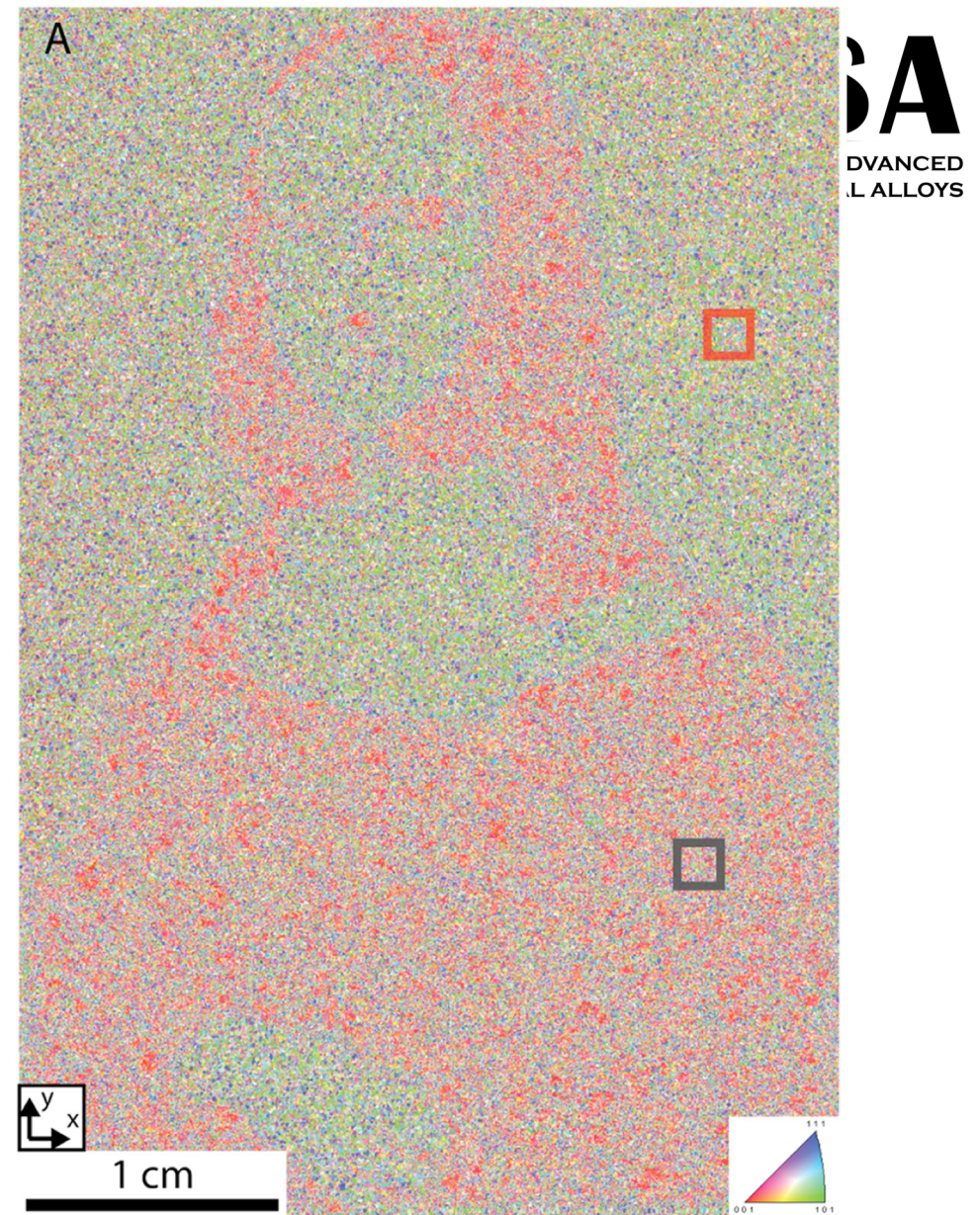
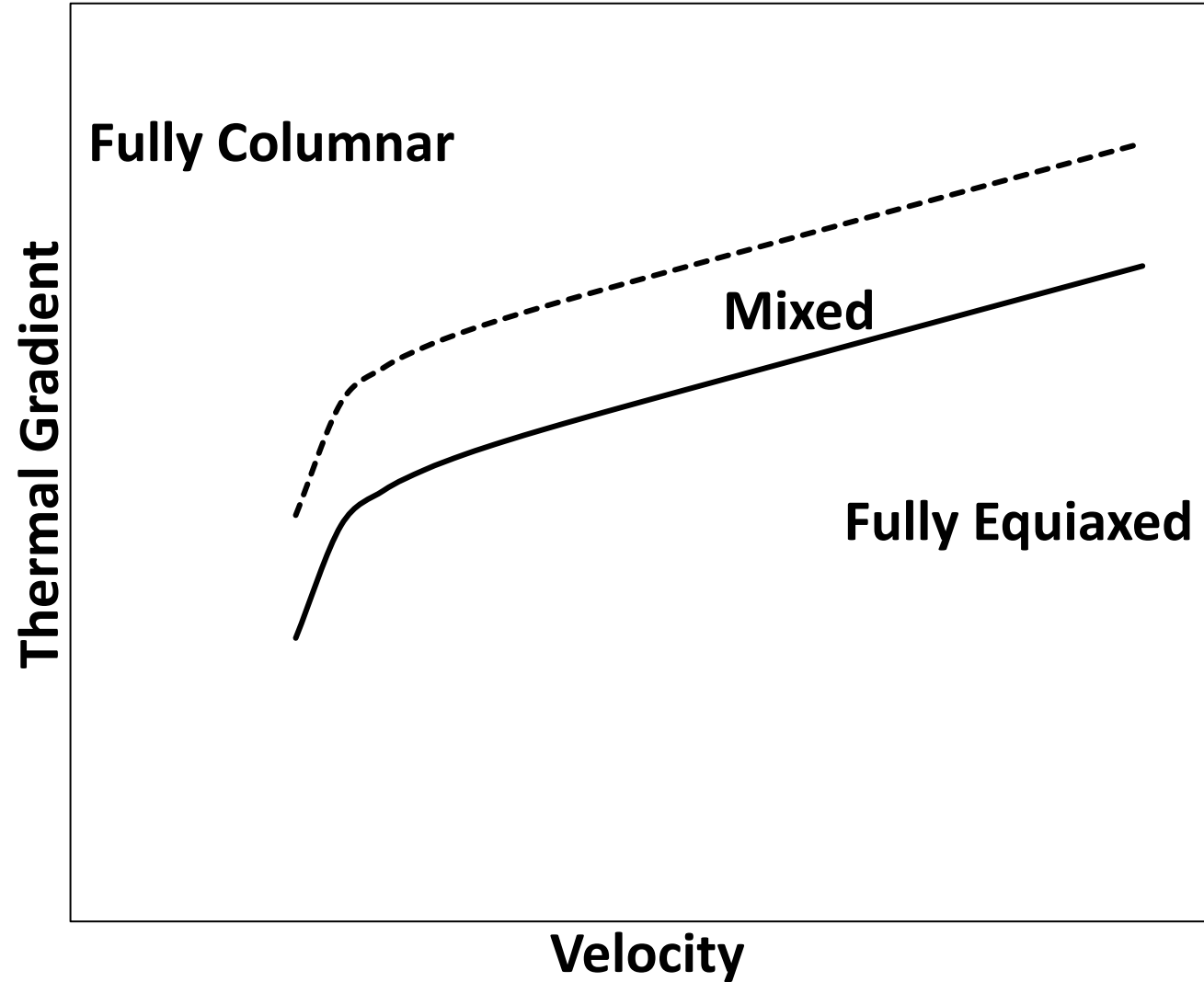
Solidification Map for Ti-1023

Solidification Maps



- What solidification conditions promote certain grain morphologies over another?
 - Correlated to Process Parameters

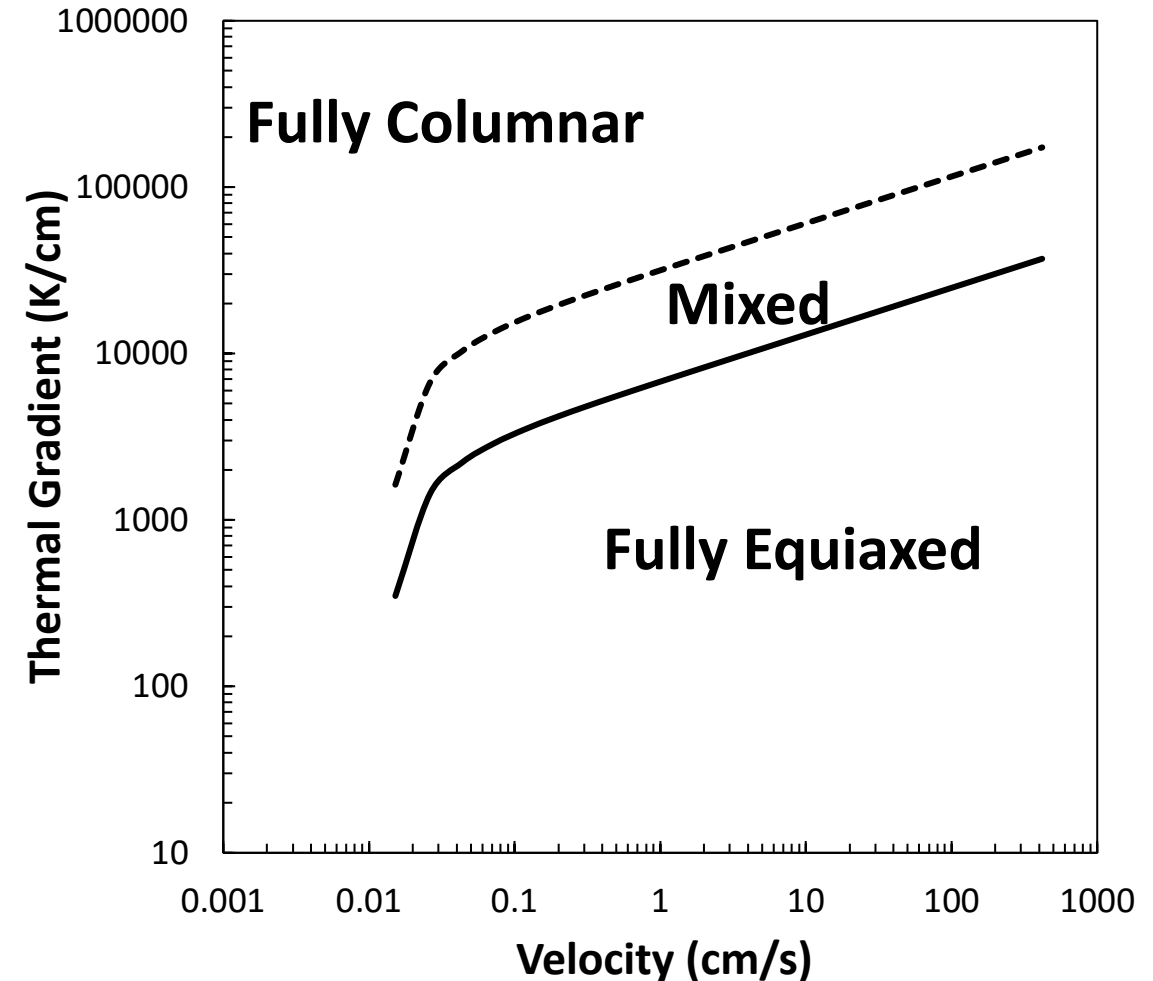
Solidification Maps



Plotkowski, A., et al., "A stochastic scan strategy for grain structure control in complex geometries using electron beam powder bed fusion", *Additive Manufacturing*, Vol. 46, 2021

Solidification Map – Ti-10V-2Fe-3Al

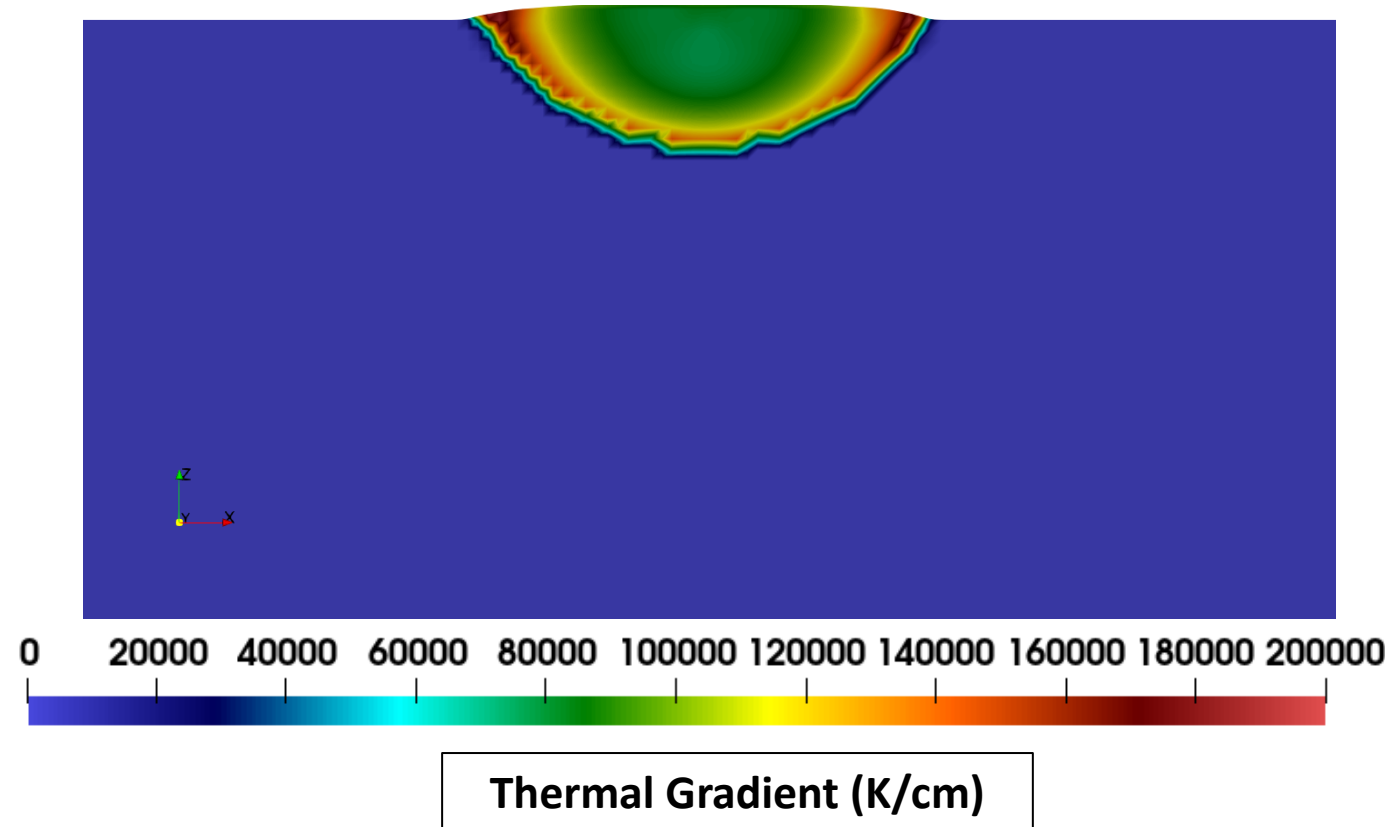
- Need alloy specific solidification map to predict microstructure
 - Kobryn and Semiatin developed one for Ti-6Al-4V
- Used KGT model to approximate fully columnar and equiaxed regions for the alloy
 - Calculated liquidus slopes and partition coefficients using *Thermo-calc*
 - Diffusivities and Gibbs-Thomson coefficient pulled from literature
 - Top-down images of melt pools used to help calibrate model



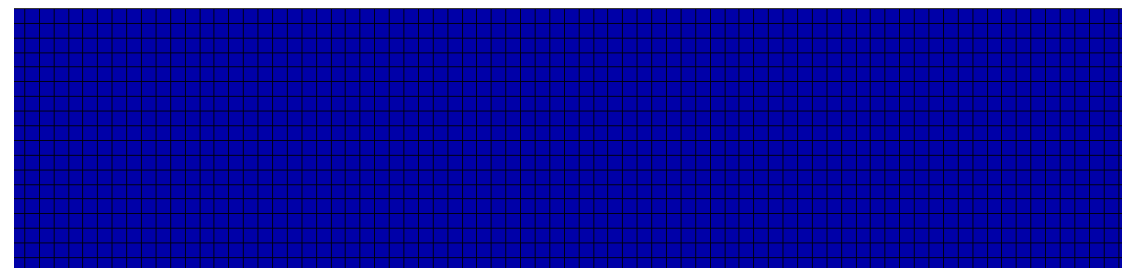
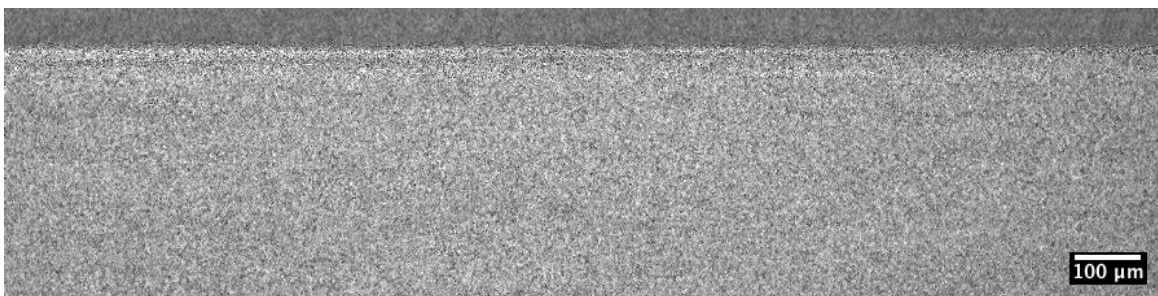
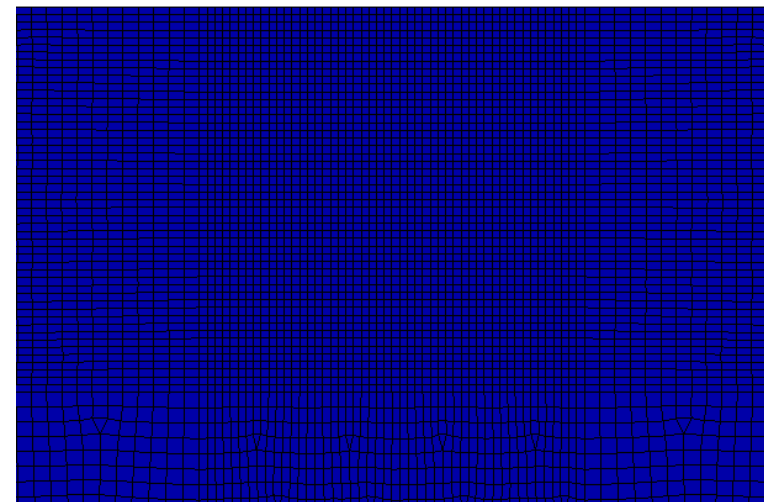
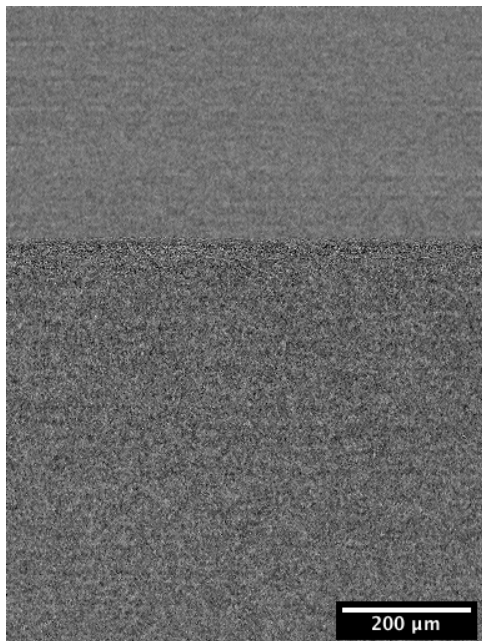
APS Simulations

Why Simulations?

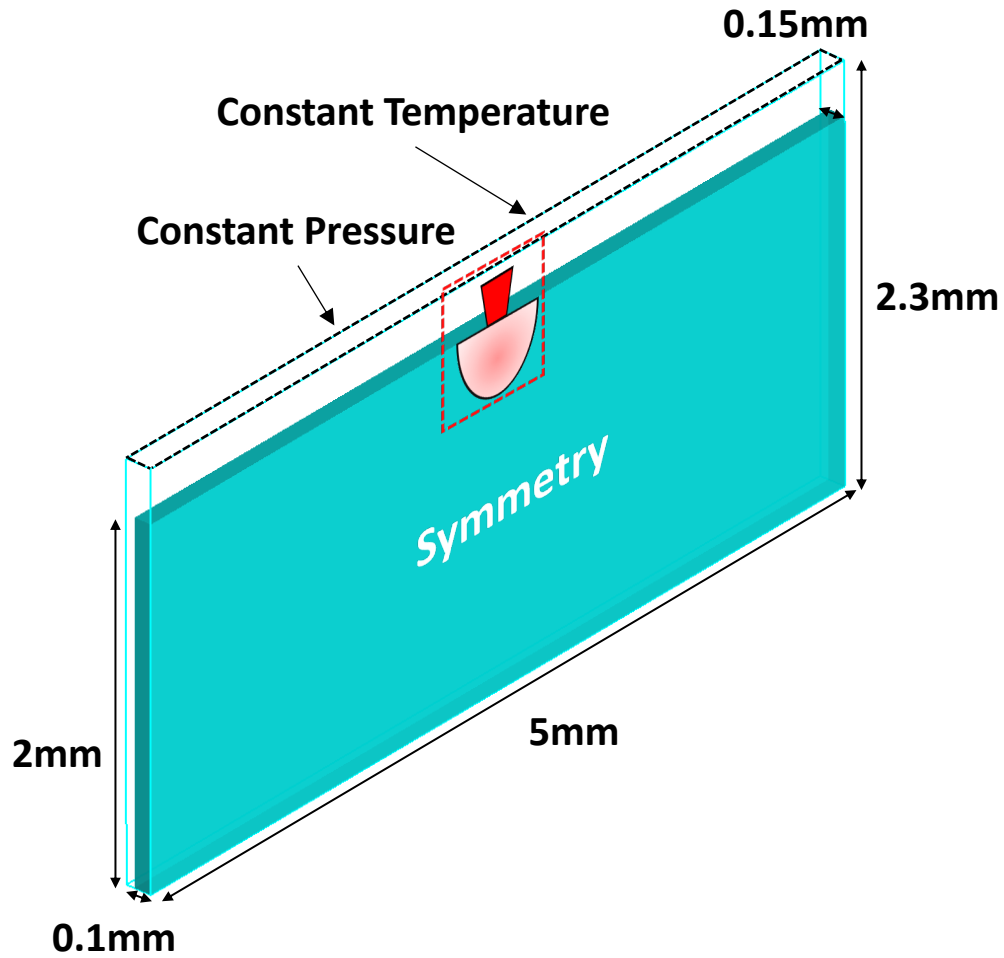
- To use solidification map to predict microstructure, we need **velocity (V)** and **thermal gradient (G)**
 - Velocities can be obtained from controlled experiments
 - Thermal gradients can't...
- Need simulations to predict thermal gradients throughout the melt pool



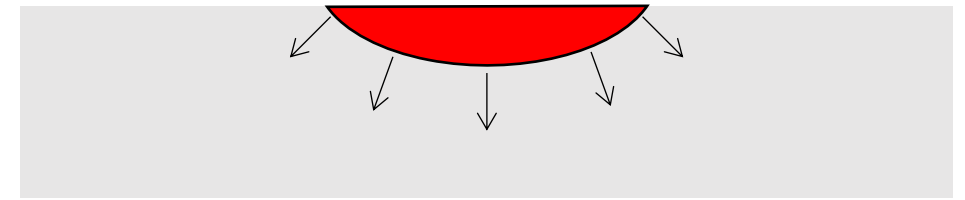
Previous Work



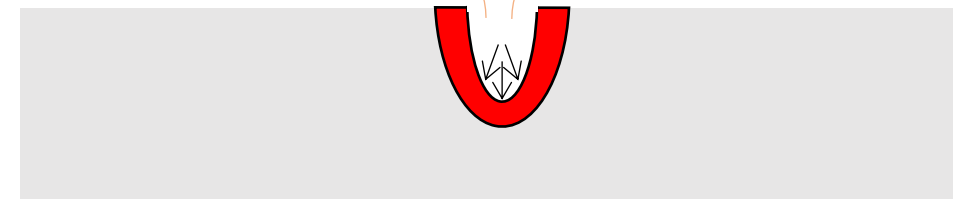
Simulations – FLOW3D

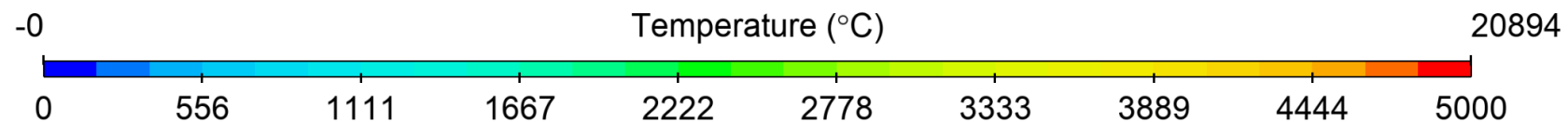
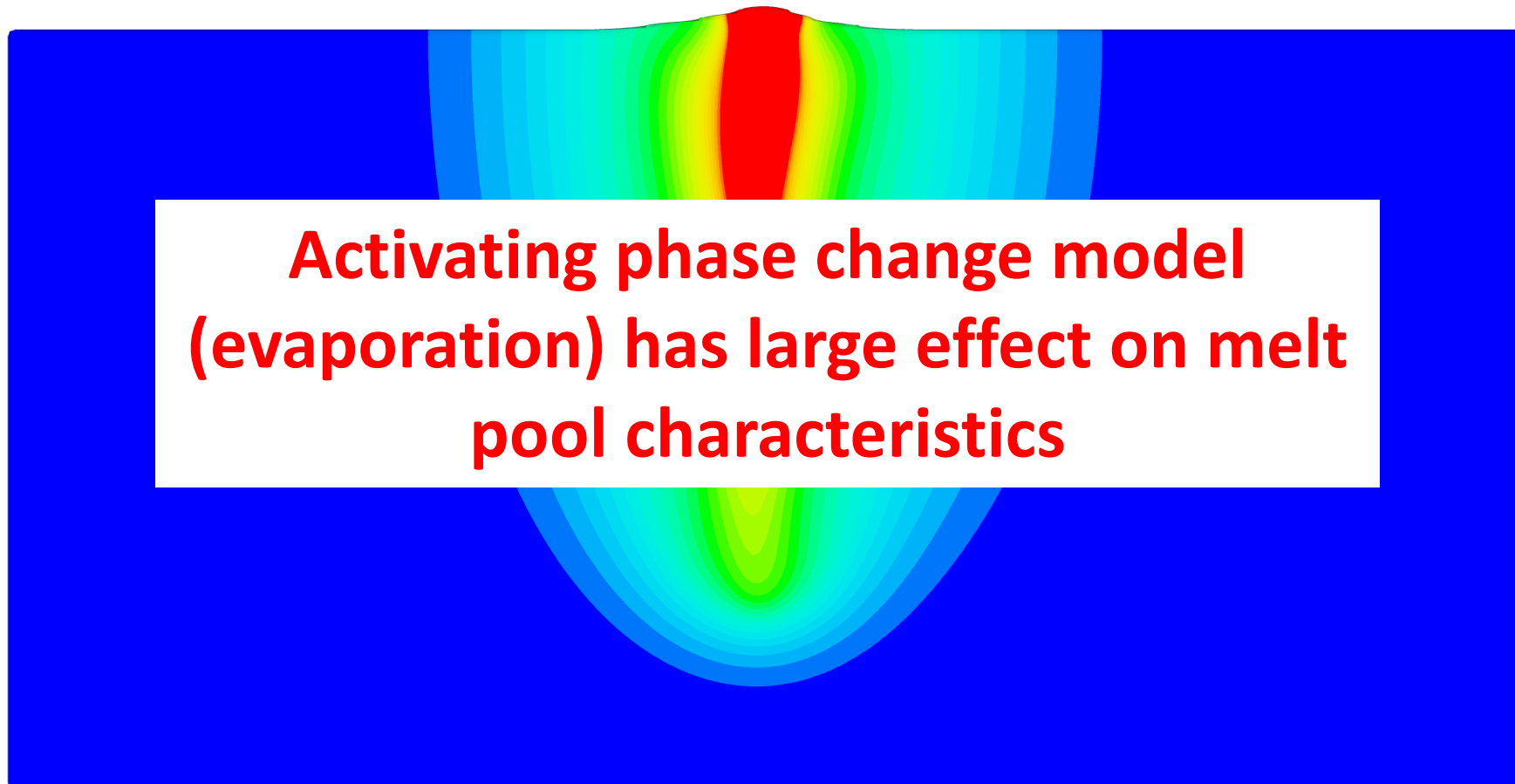


Conduction



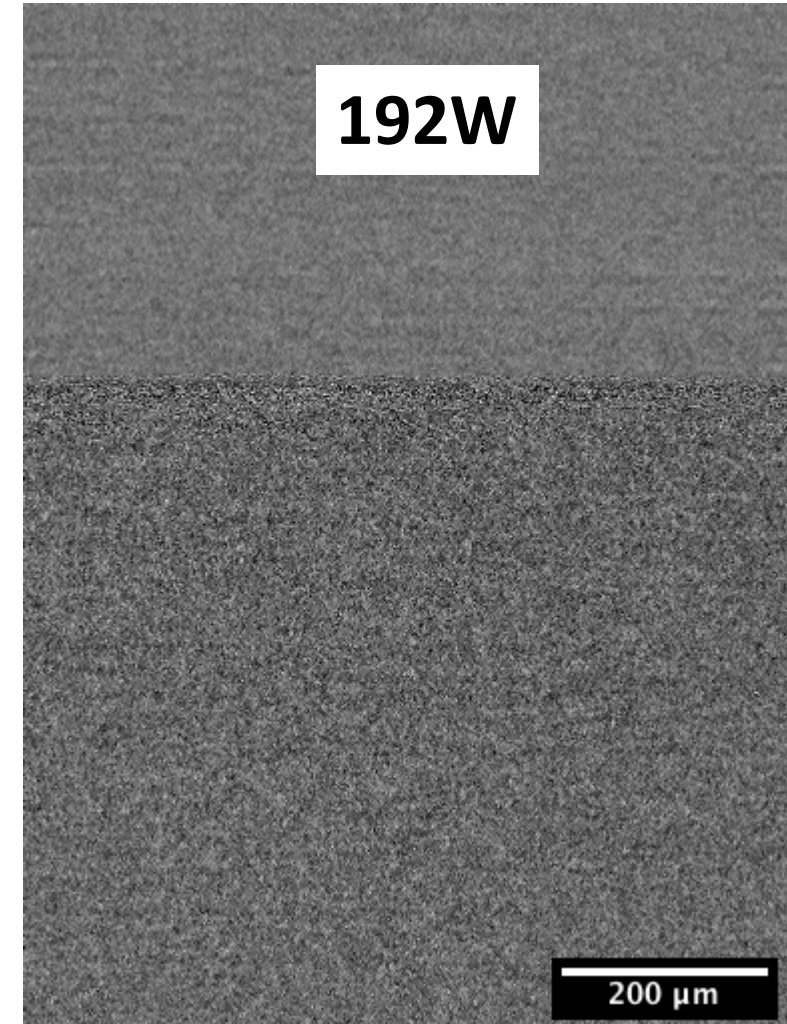
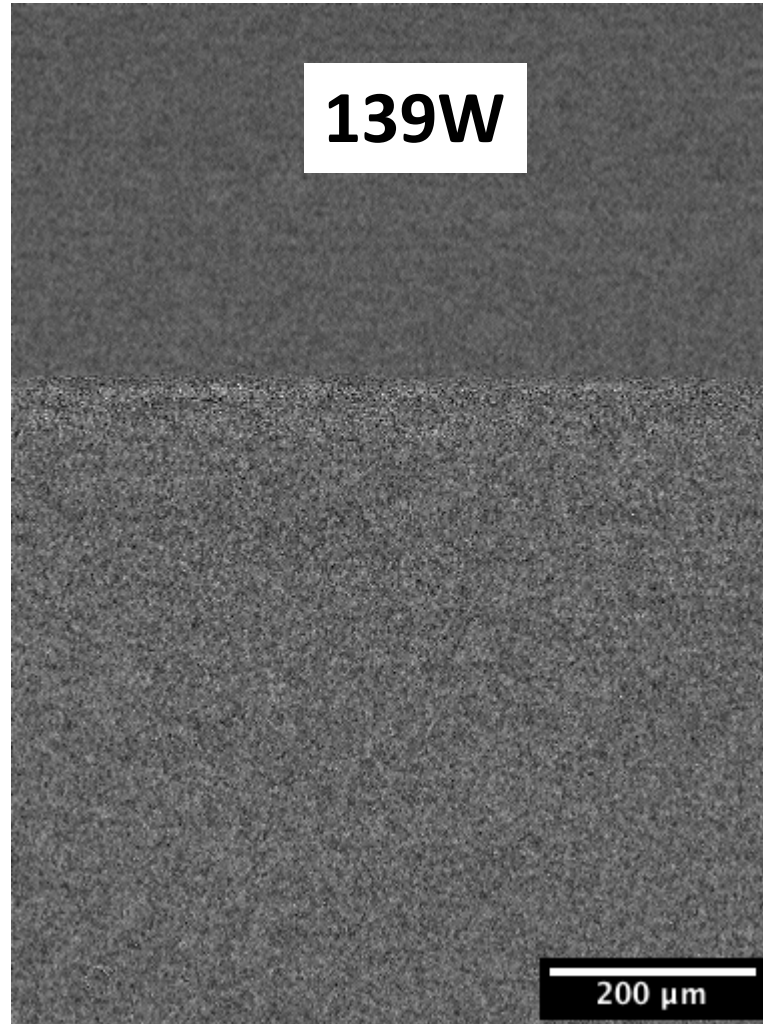
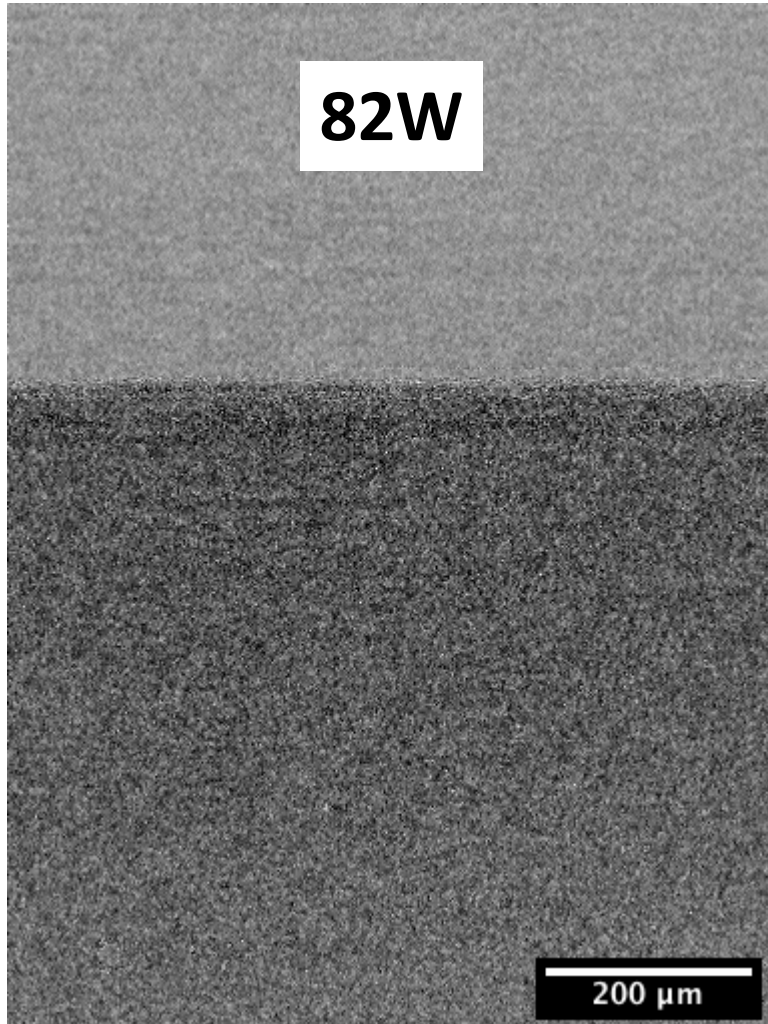
Keyholing





Simulations – FLOW3D

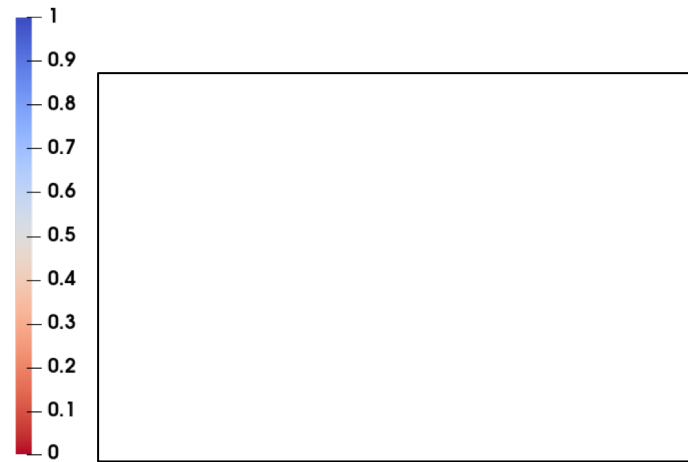
1ms Dwell



Simulations – FLOW3D

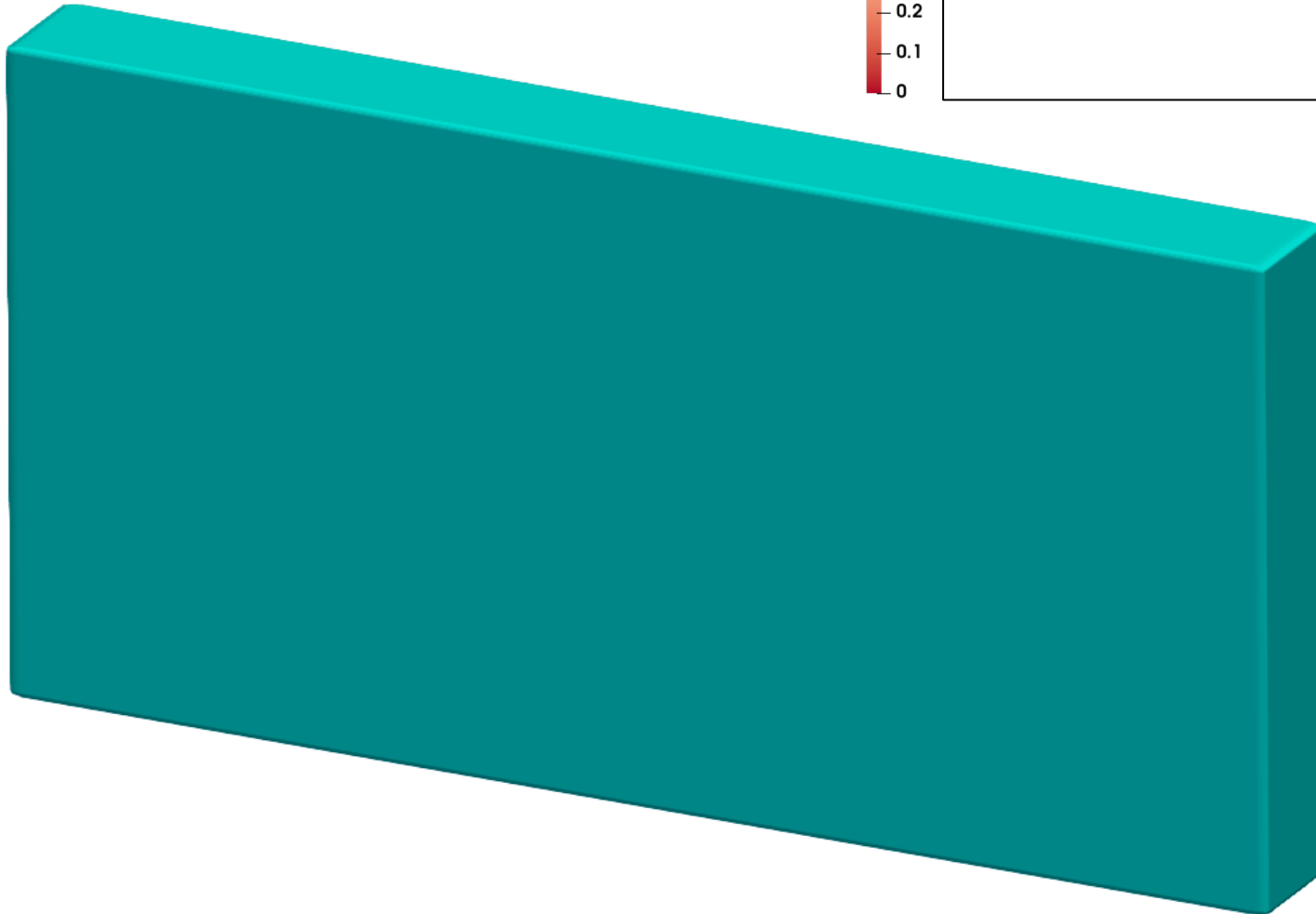
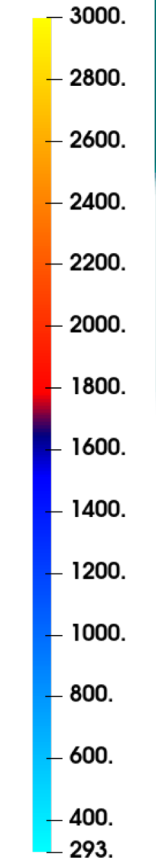


Solid Fraction

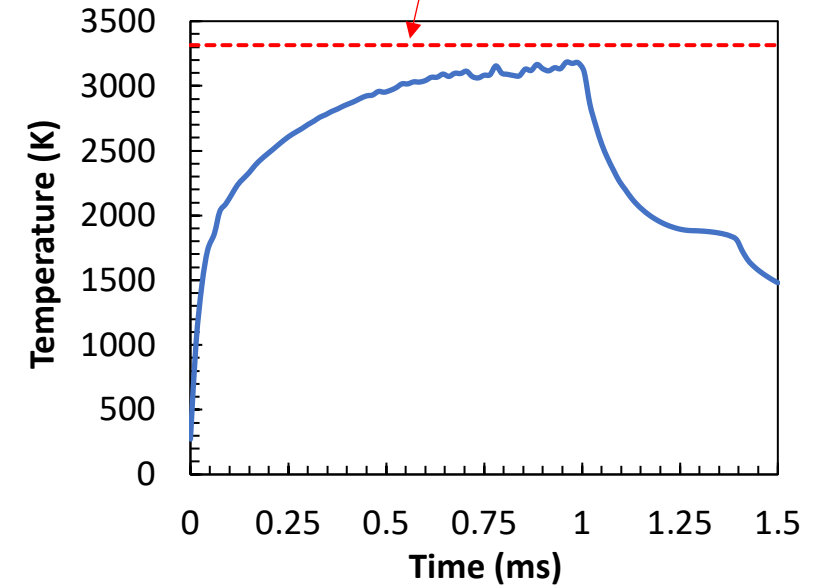


Time: 0.00000 82W

Temp (K)



Evap Temperature

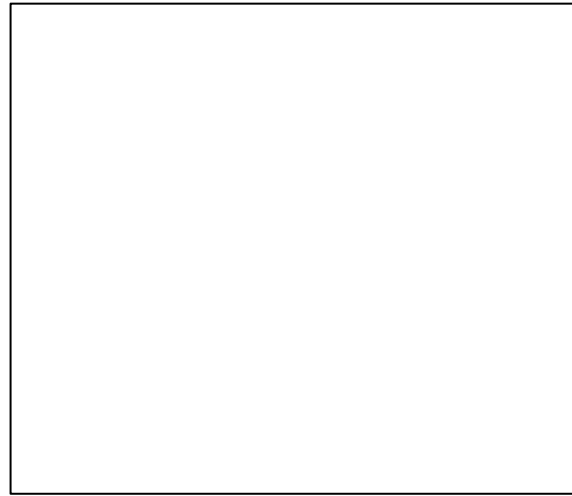
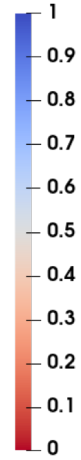


Simulations – FLOW3D

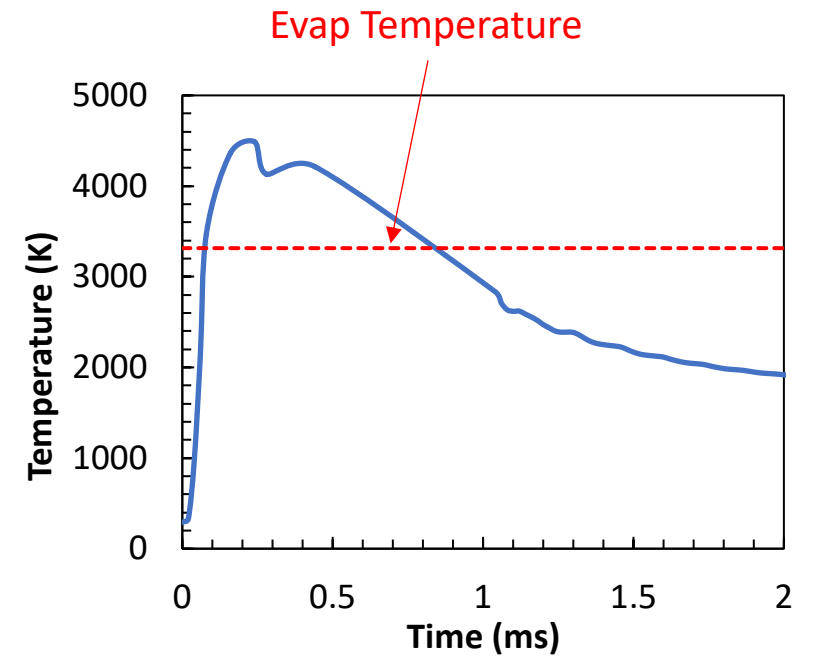
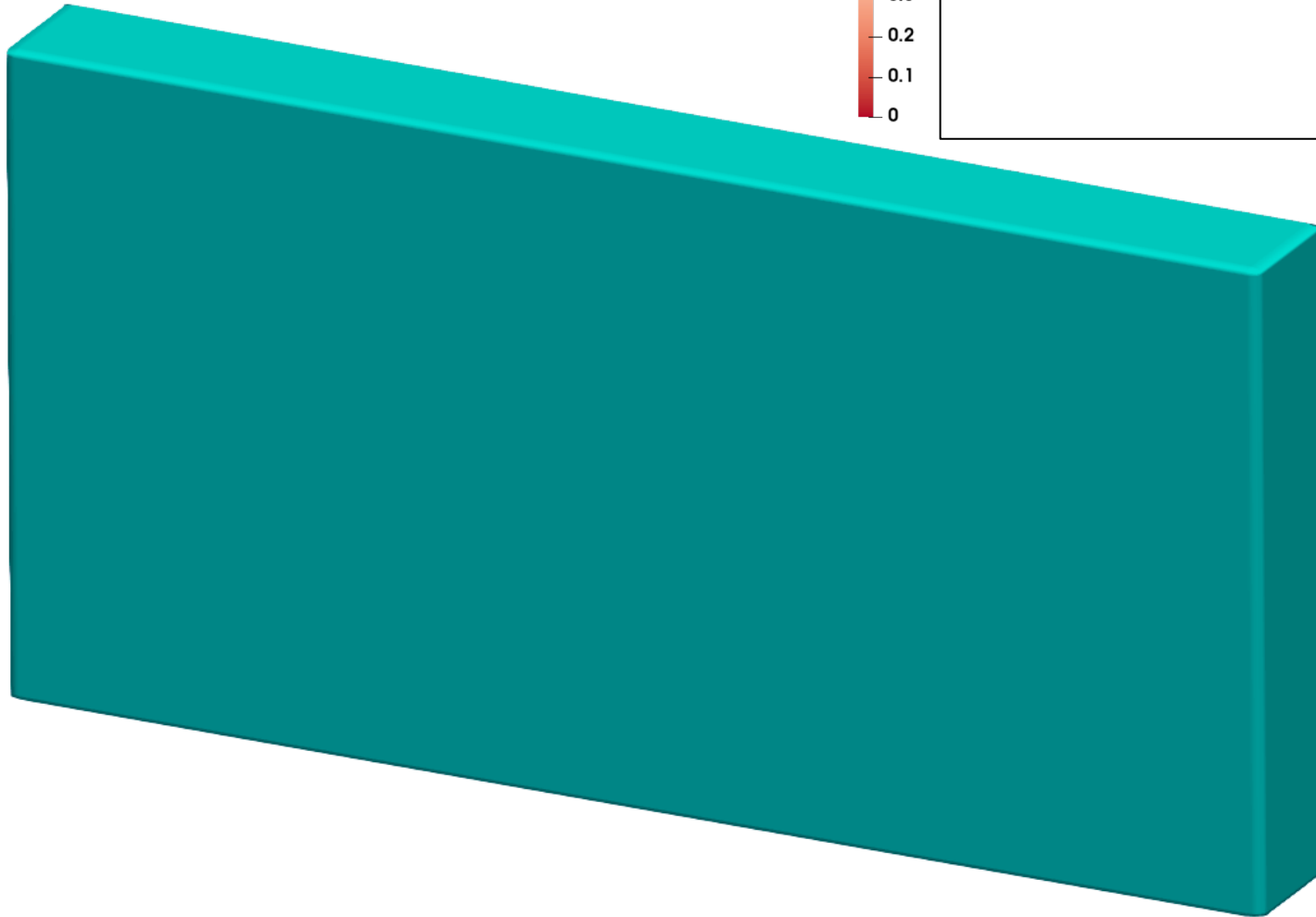
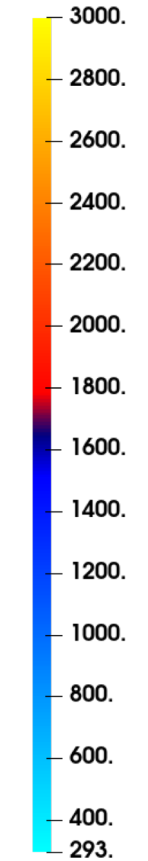


Time: 0.00000 139W

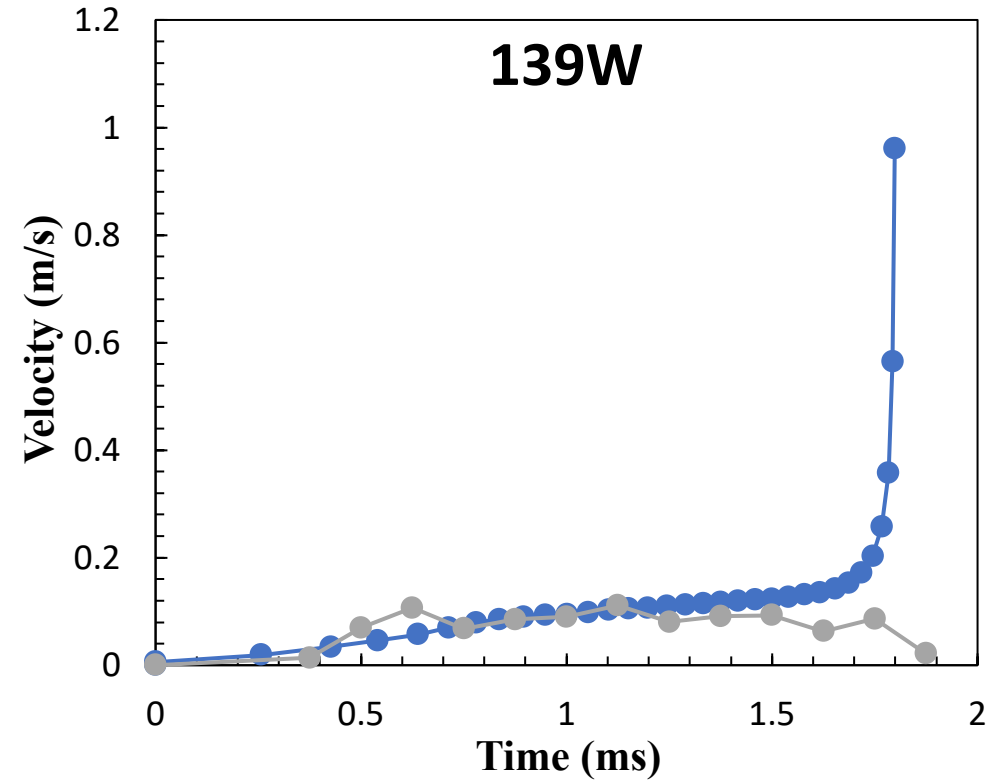
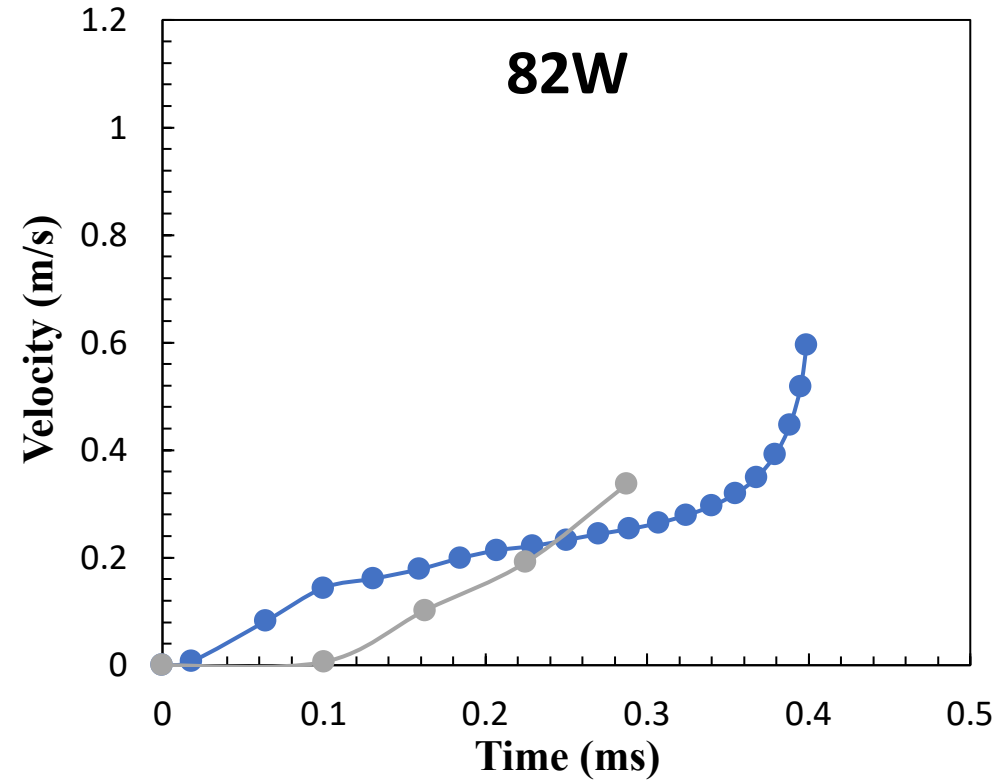
Solid Fraction



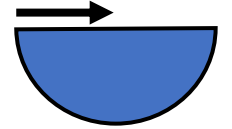
Temp (K)



Simulations – FLOW3D

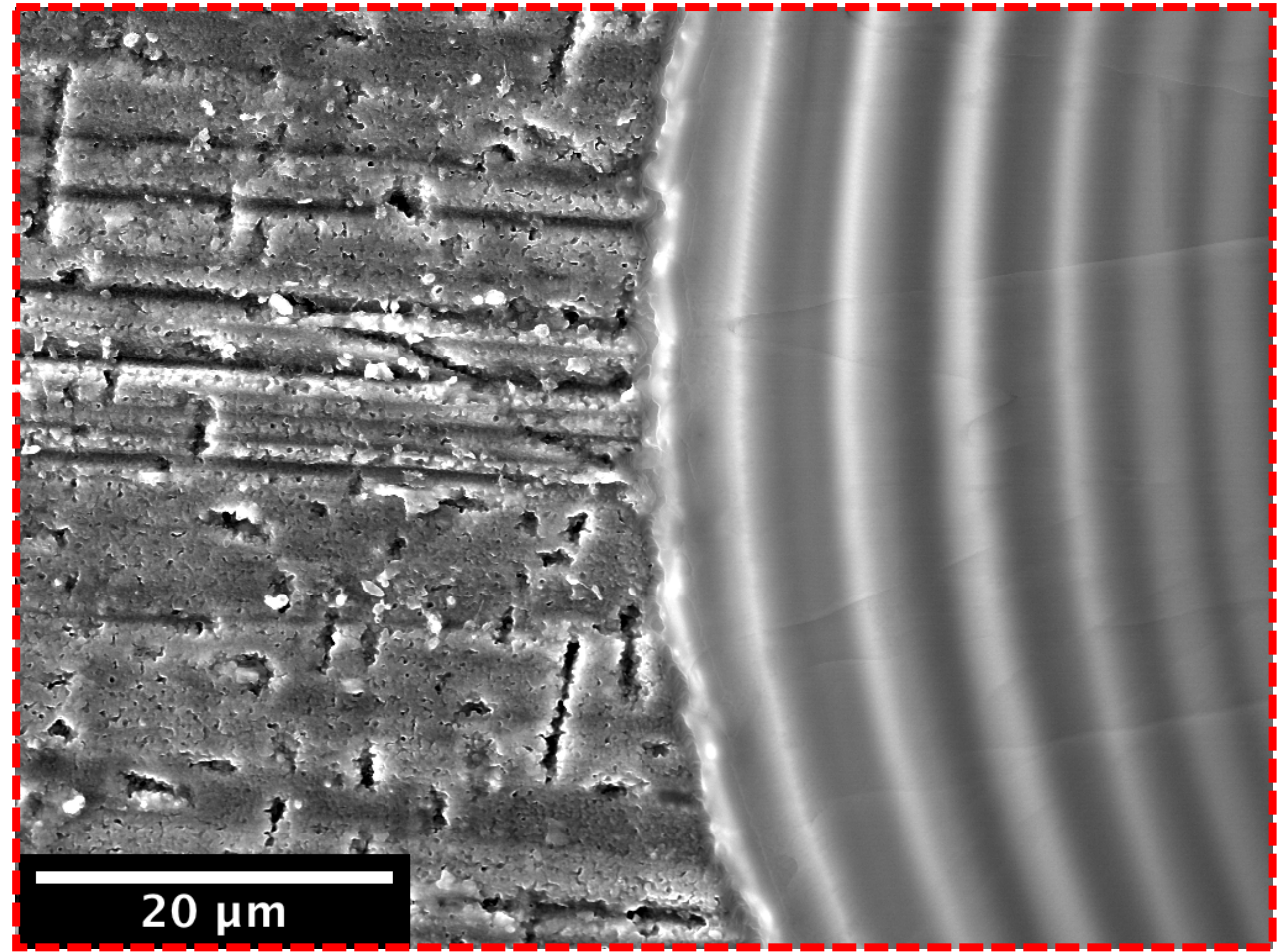
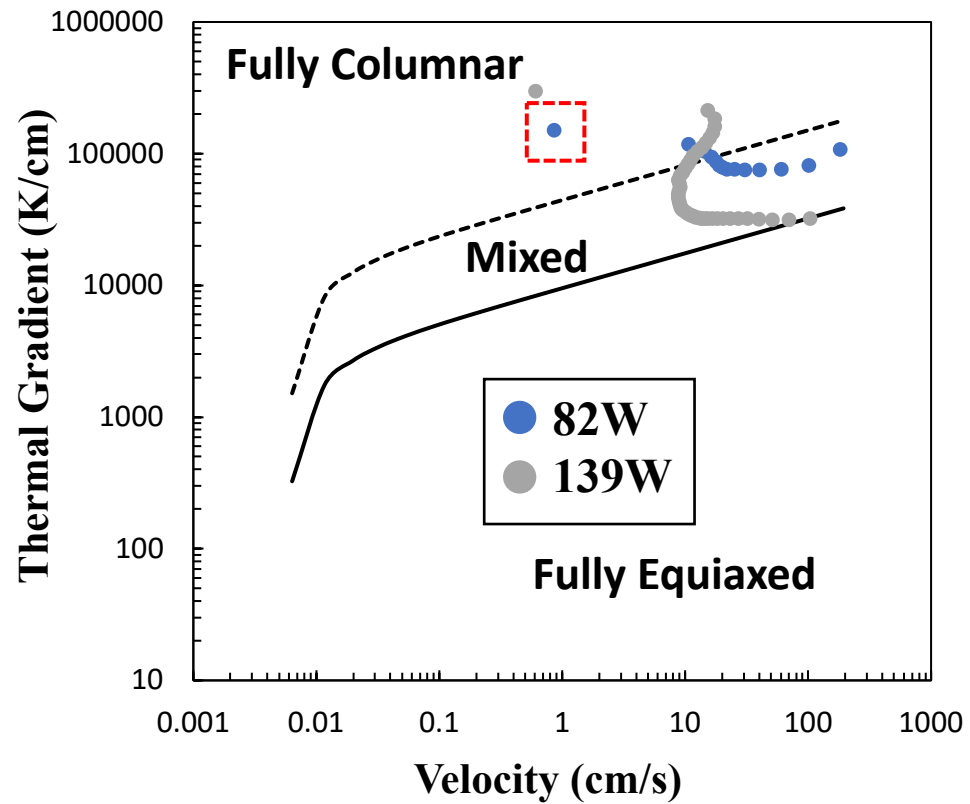


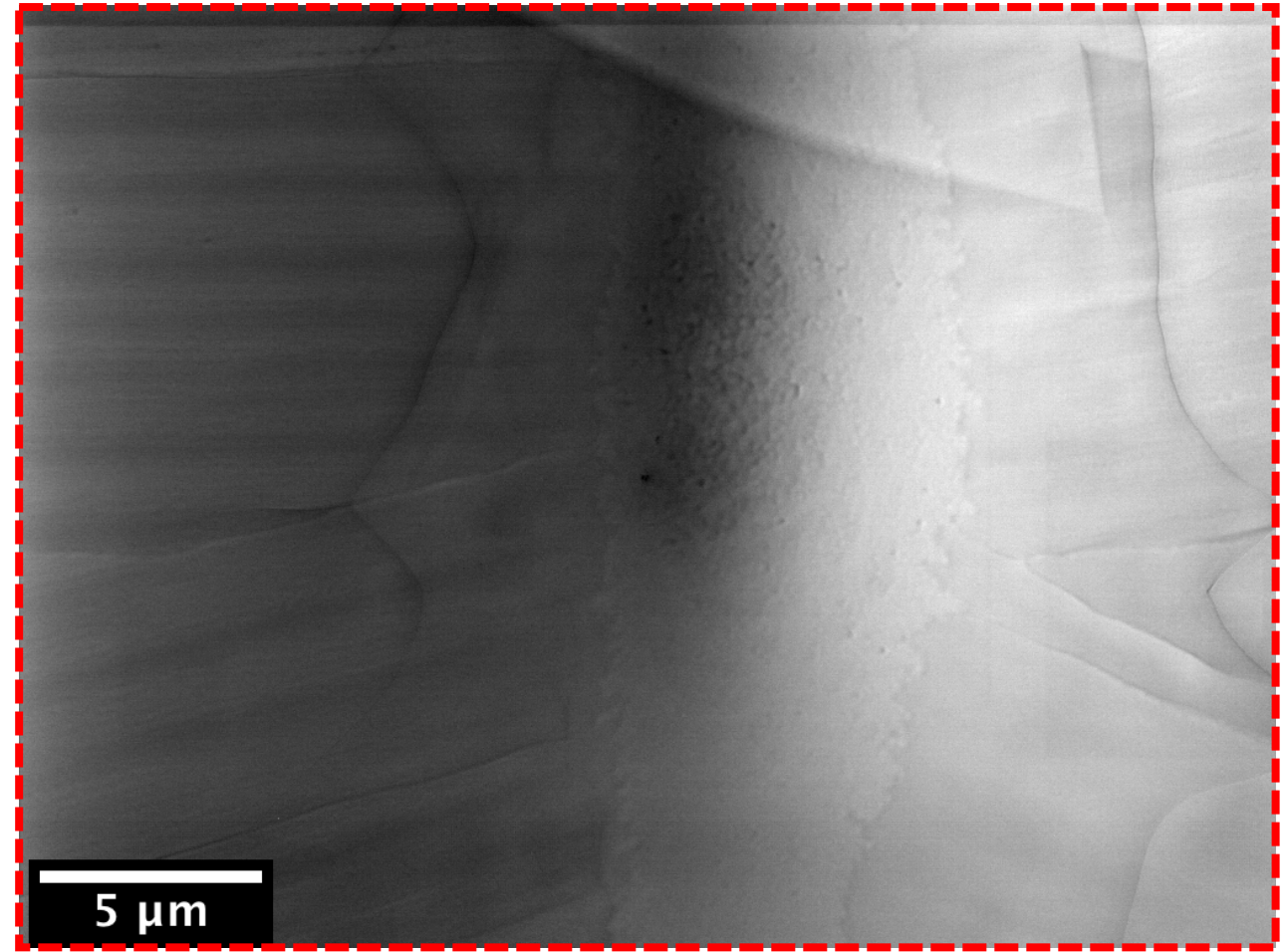
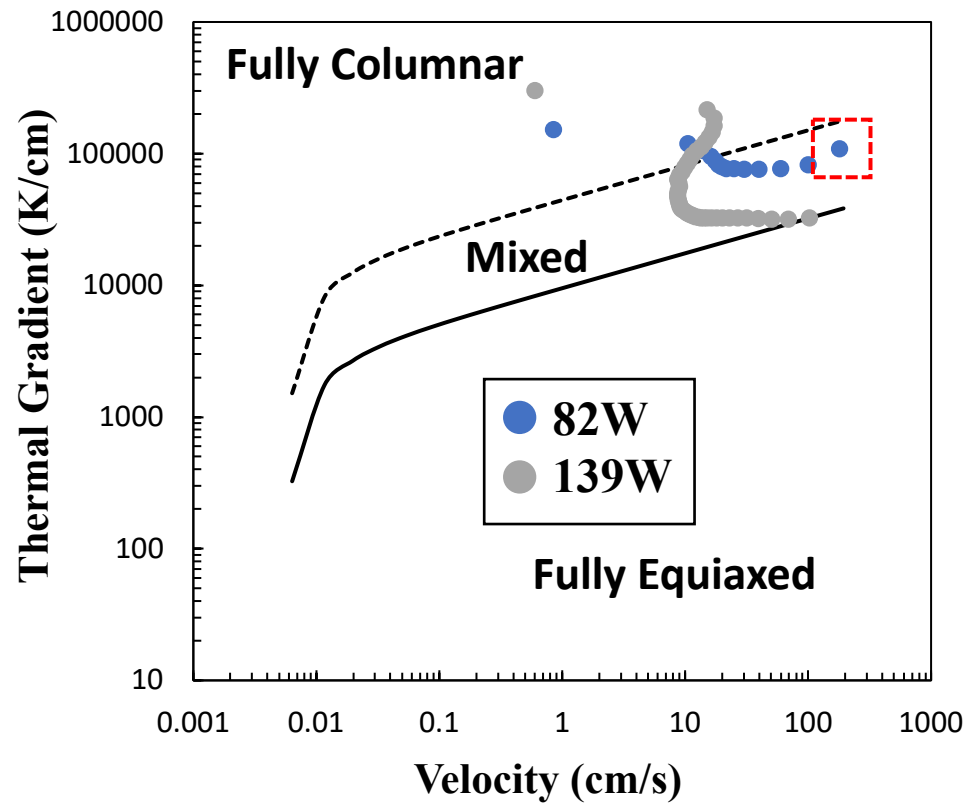
Direction of measurement



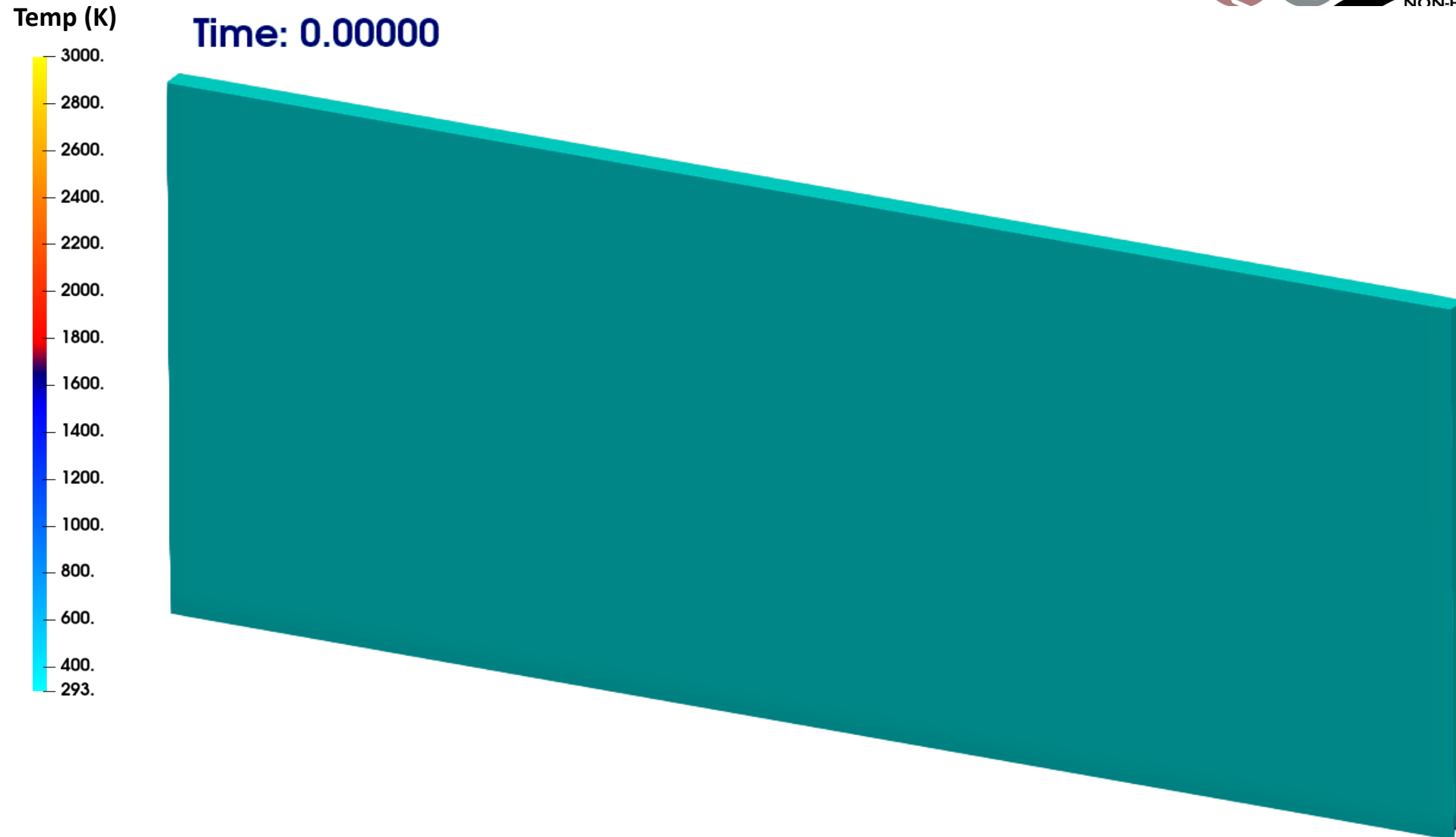
- Model
- Experiment

Simulations – FLOW3D

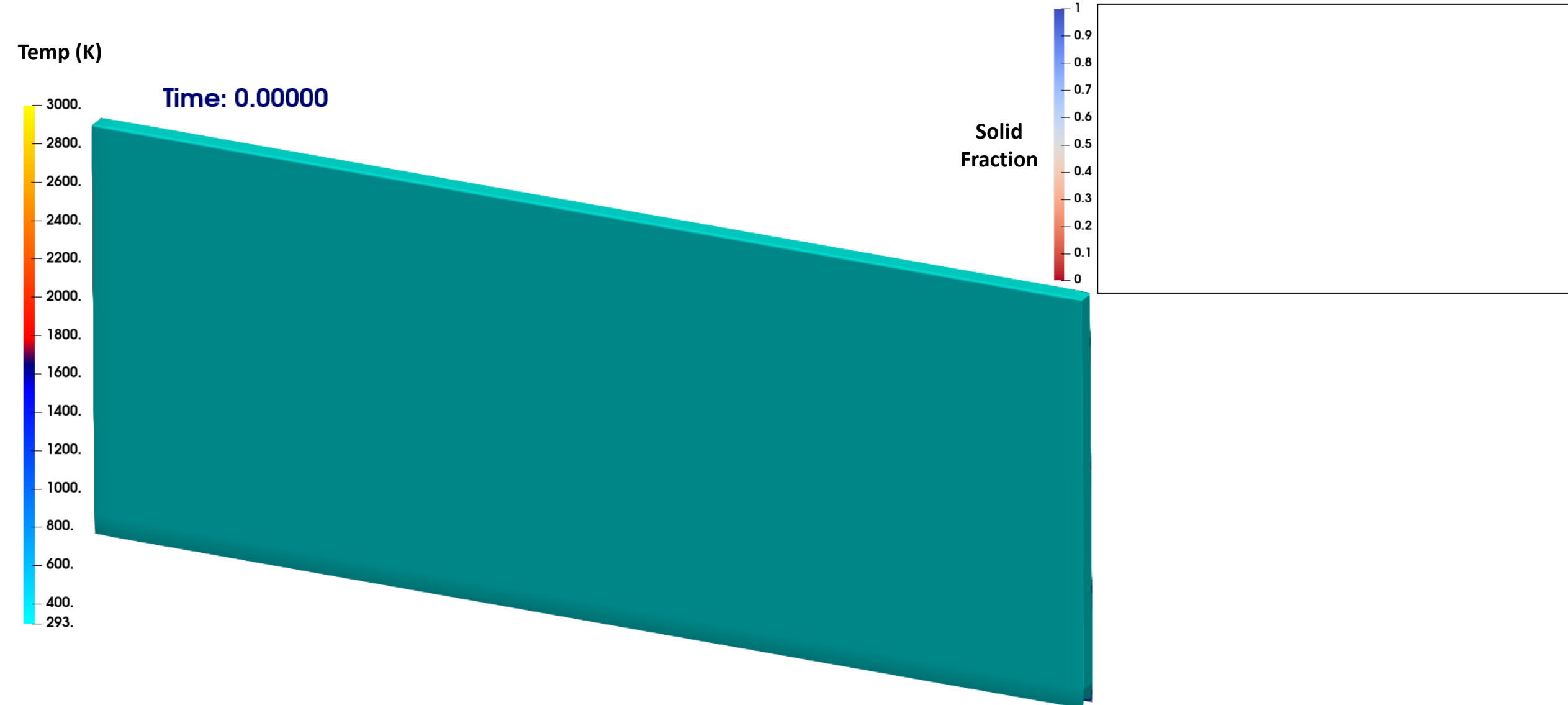




Next Steps: Simulations – FLOW3D



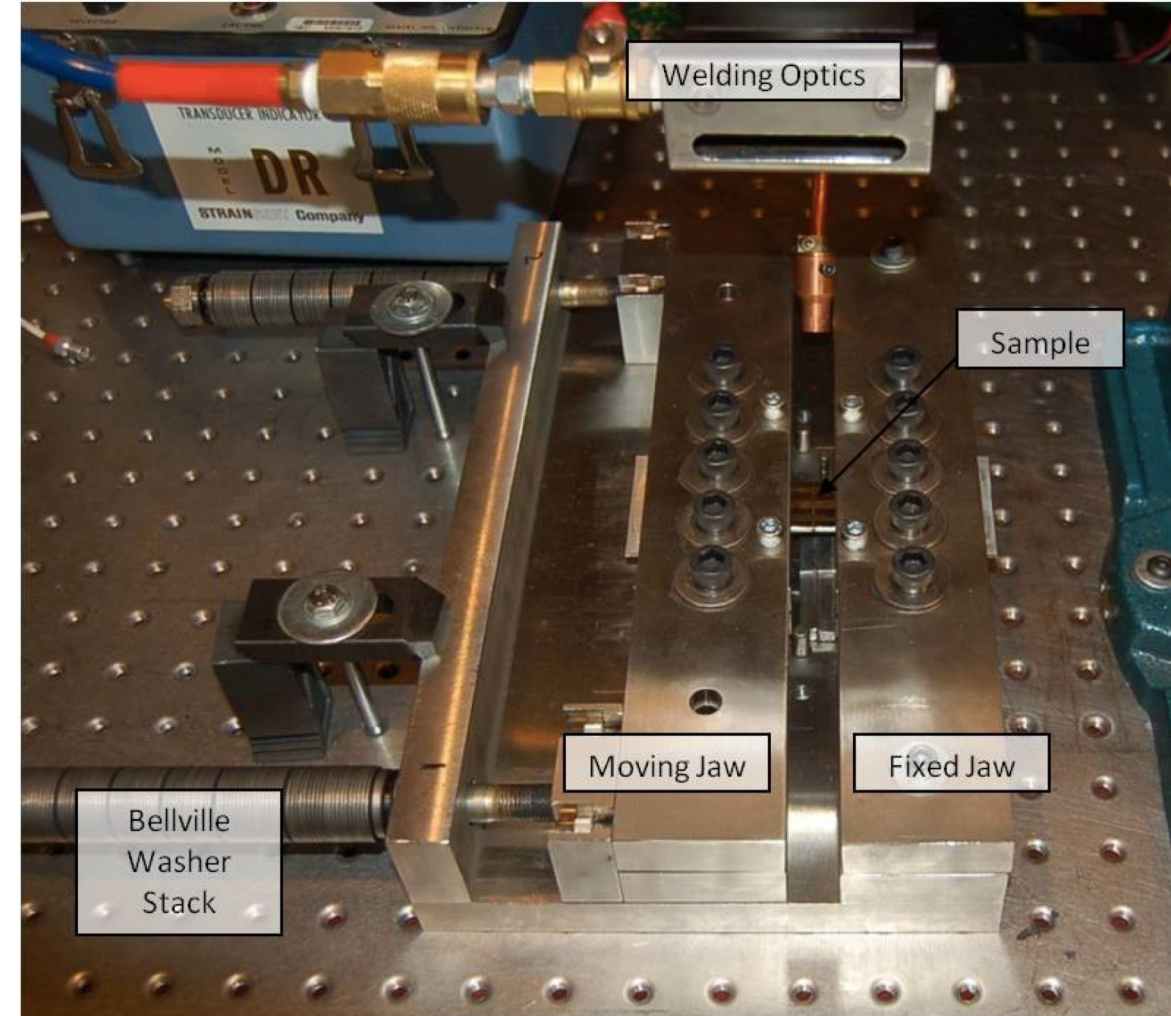
Next Steps: Simulations – FLOW3D



Sigmajig Crack Susceptibility Testing Capability Development

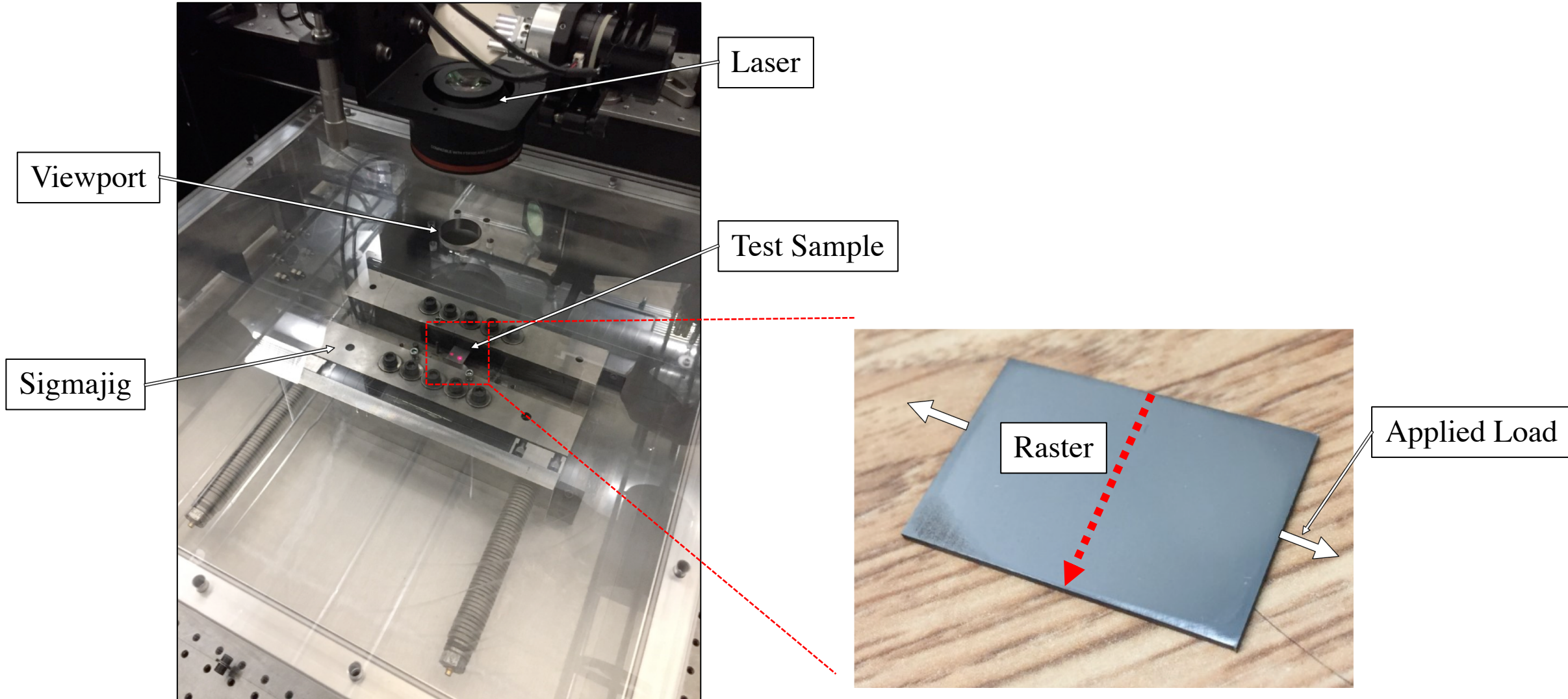
Sigmajig Crack Susceptibility Testing – Capability Development

- Sigmajig test originally a weldability test developed by Goodwin
 - Apply tensile stress to sample while running an autogenous weld across the surface
 - Assess cracking behavior
- Modified to turn into an “AM-ability” test
 - Quantify effects of different factors
 - Process parameters
 - Alloy composition
 - Atmosphere
- Designed a chamber to house Sigmajig and simulate L-PBF environment

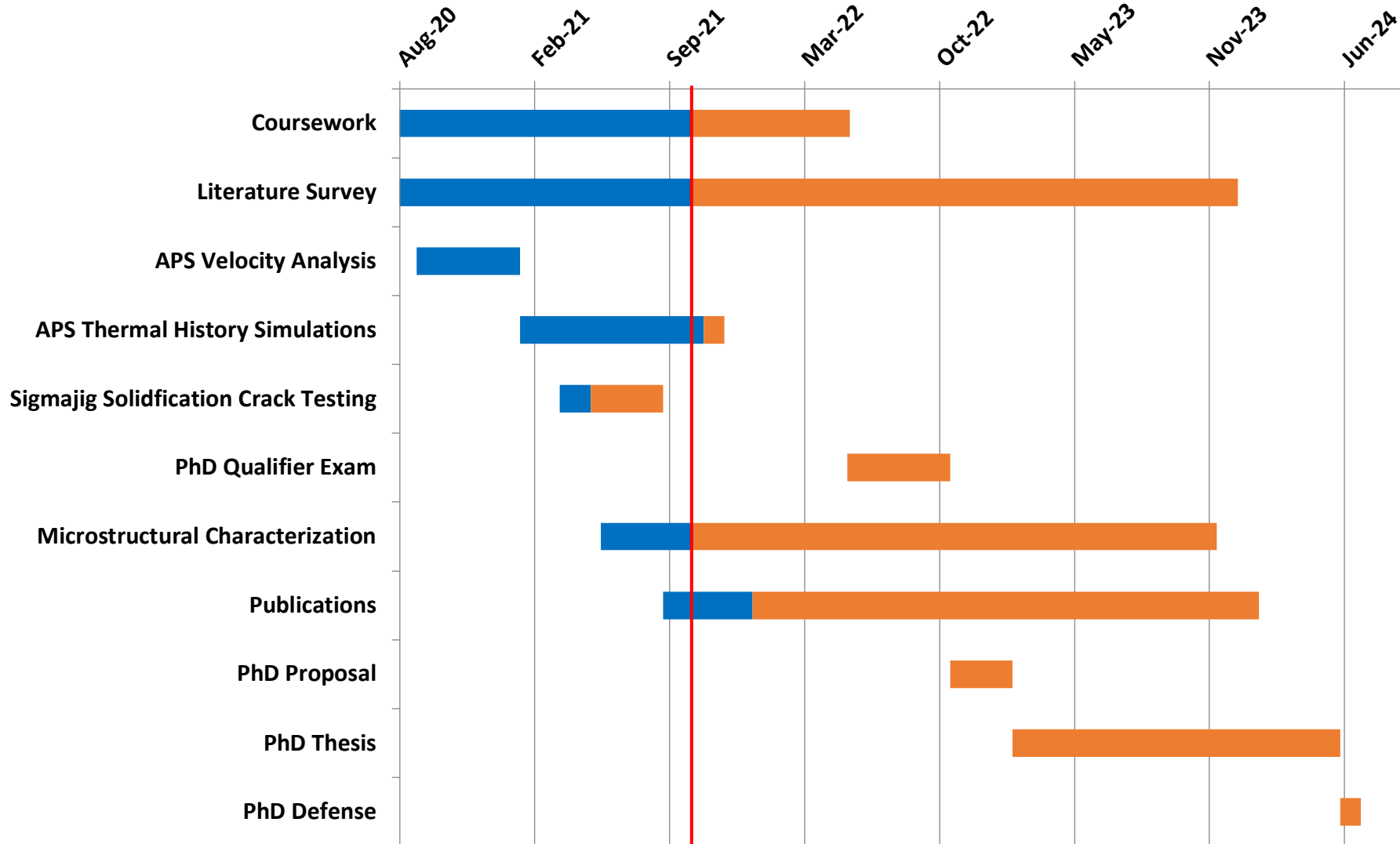


Tate, S., "LASER WELDABILITY OF TYPE 21CR-6NI-9MN STAINLESS STEEL," Ph.D. Thesis, Colorado School of Mines

Sigmajig Crack Susceptibility Testing – Capability Development



Gantt Chart



Challenges & Opportunities



- Complicated nature of APS AM-simulator experiments (AM in general) require more computationally intensive models to predict representative solidification conditions
- Development of first beta-Ti solidification map published in literature that predicts grain morphology during AM
- Sigmajig test can quantify factors that cause solidification cracking in alloys during AM
 - Also helpful in speeding up alloy design for AM (ie new hot-crack resistant Ni-based superalloys)

Thank you!
Chris Jasien
jasien@mines.edu

References



- [1] Plotkowski, A., et al., 2021. A stochastic scan strategy for grain structure control in complex geometries using electron beam powder bed fusion, Additive Manufacturing, Vol. 46.
- [2] Kobryn, P.A., Semiatin, S.L., 2003. Microstructure and texture evolution during solidification processing of Ti–6Al–4V. J. Mater. Process. Technol., 135, 330-339
- [3] Kurz, W., Giovanola, B., Trivedi, R., 1986. Theory of Microstructural Development during Rapid Solidification, Acta Metall., 34, 823-830.
- [4] Goodwin, G.M., 1987. Development of a New Hot-Cracking Test – The Sigmajig, Welding Research Supplement, 33-38.
- [5] Tate, S., Laser Weldability Of Type 21Cr-6Ni-9Mn Stainless Steel, Ph.D. Thesis, Colorado School of Mines.