

Opportunities in Additive Manufacturing & Advanced Materials



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and Mun Y. Choi

University of Connecticut

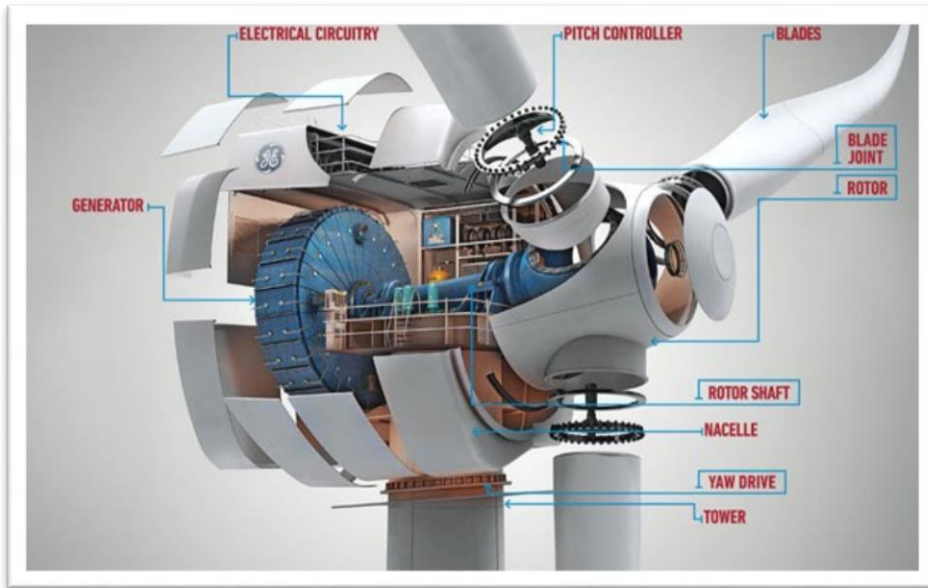
UConn & Connecticut

- Connecticut:
 - #1: Per capita income
 - #5: R&D/GDP
 - #6: Patents/Workers
 - Home to 17 Fortune 500 companies
- Top 20 Public Research University
- Operating budget of \$2.1B
- Research Exp. of \$250M
- 30,000 students
- 1,800 faculty

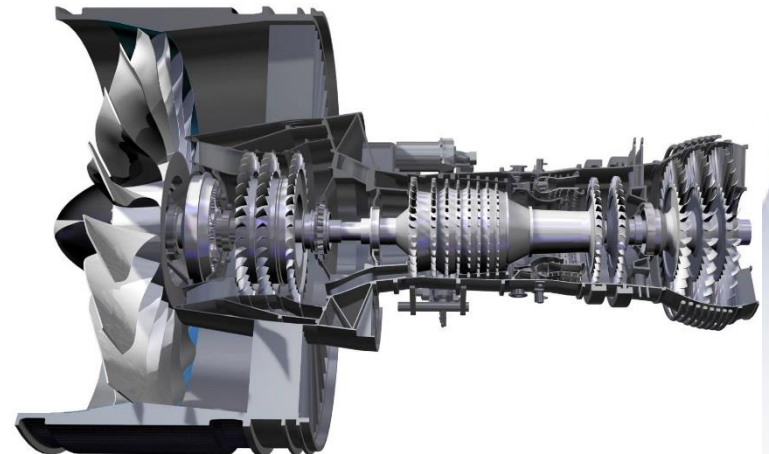
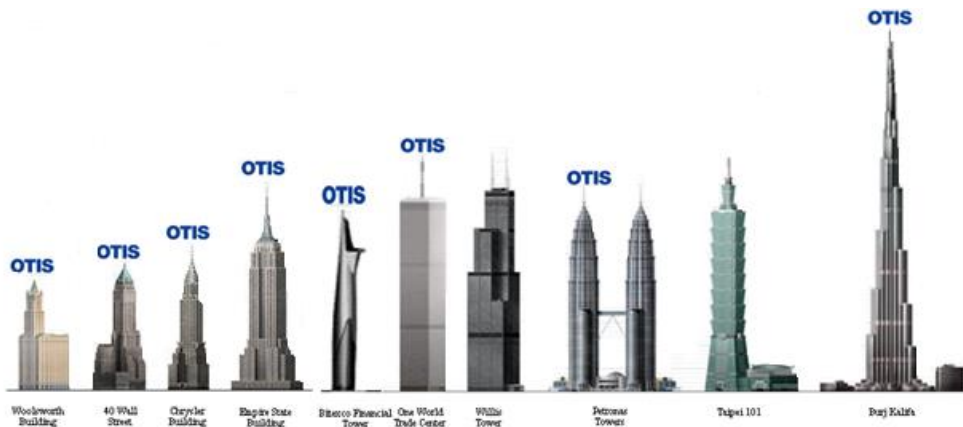
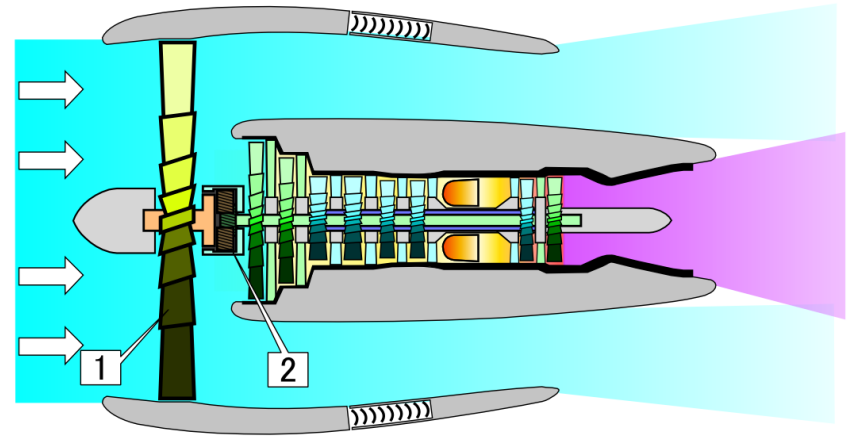


- Points of Pride:
 - Mark Twain
 - Basketball
 - J.P. Morgan
 - Insurance
 - Igor Sikorsky
 - **ESPN**

Home to Manufacturing Innovations: General Electric

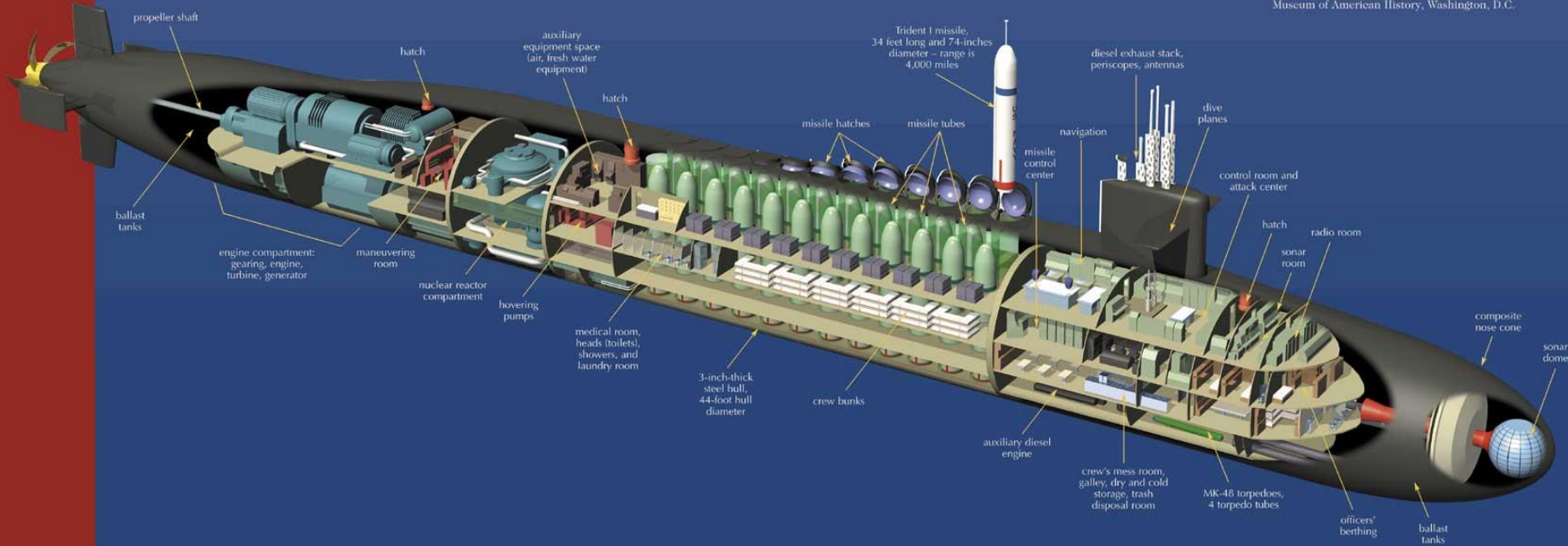


Home to Manufacturing Innovations: United Technologies

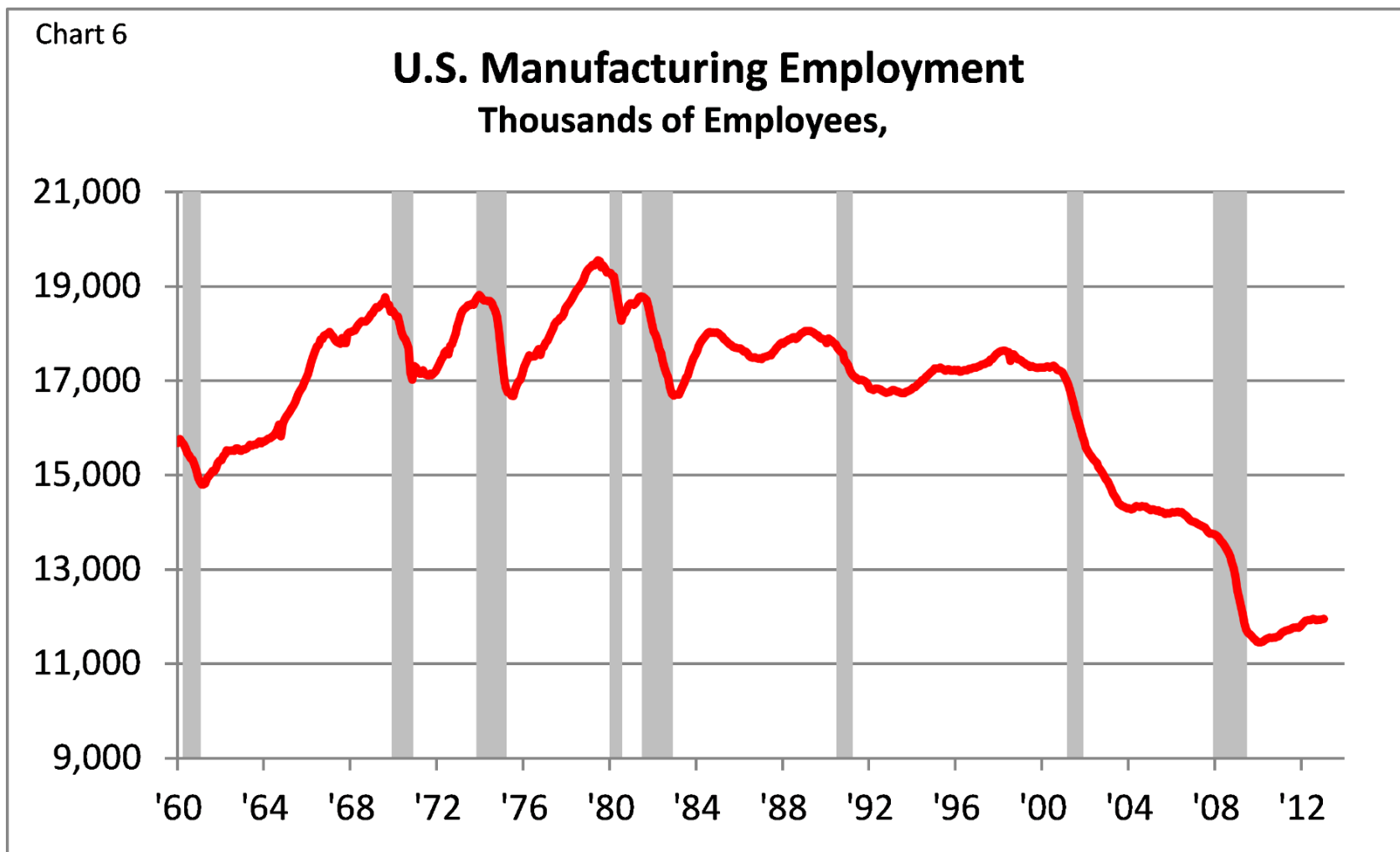


Home to Manufacturing Innovations: General Dynamics

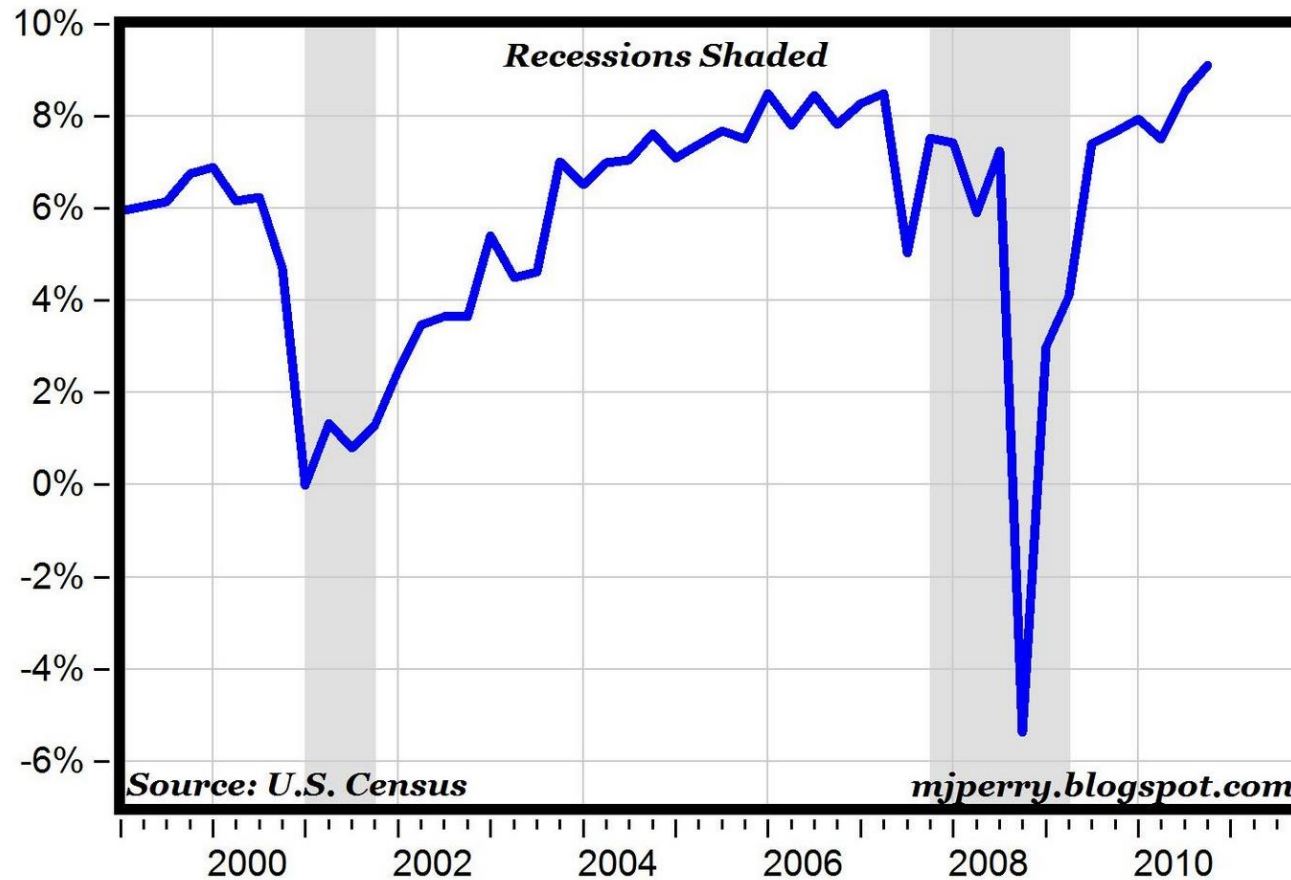
The exhibition *Fast Attacks & Boomers: Submarines in the Cold War* opened in April 2000 at the National Museum of American History, Washington, D.C.



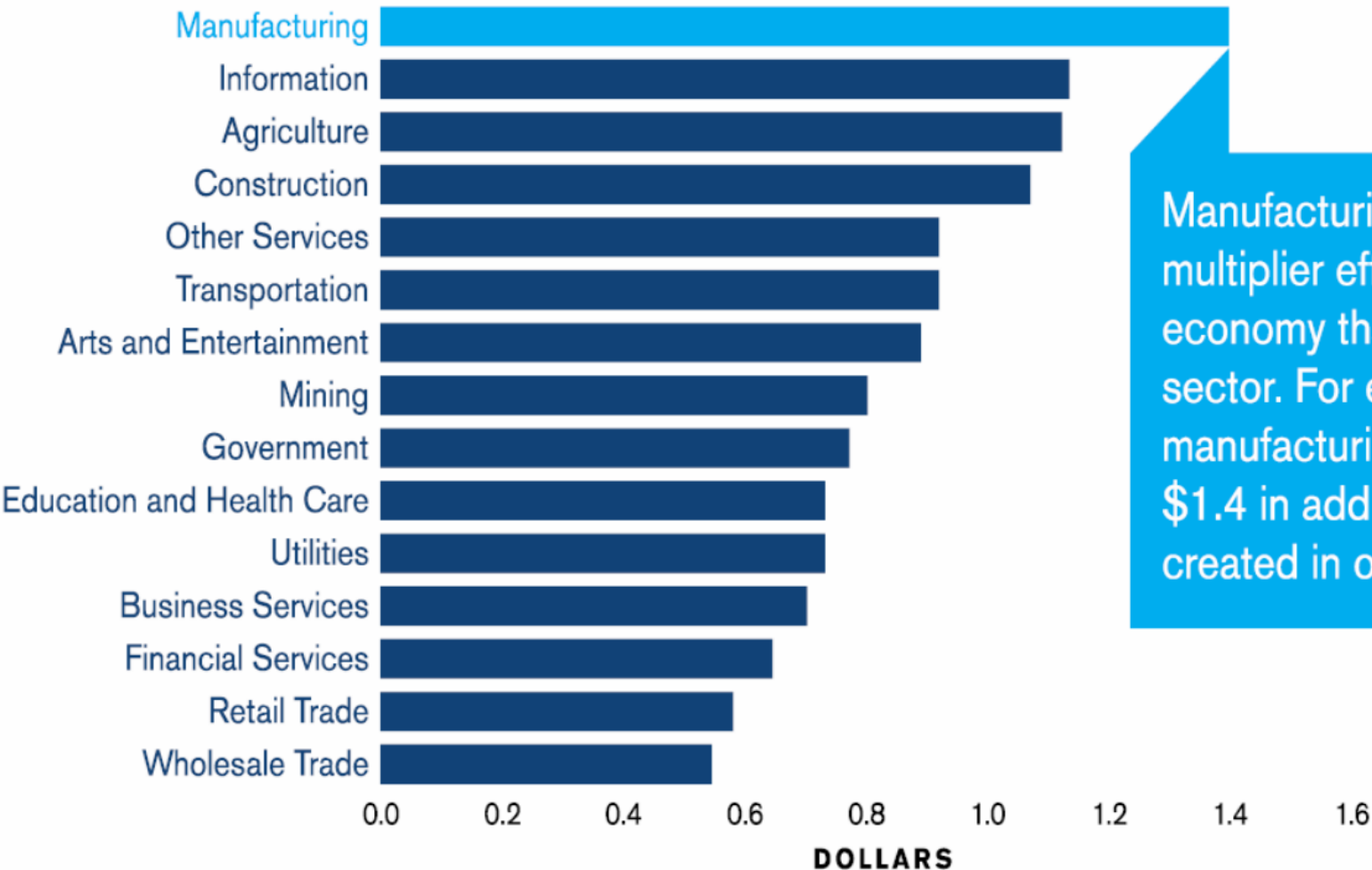
US Manufacturing Jobs



U.S. Manufacturing Corporations After-Tax Profit Margin 1991:Q1 to 2010:Q4



Manufacturing's Economic Impact



Manufacturing has a higher multiplier effect on the economy than any other sector. For every \$1 in manufacturing value added, \$1.4 in additional value is created in other sectors.

Evolution of the Industrial Revolutions

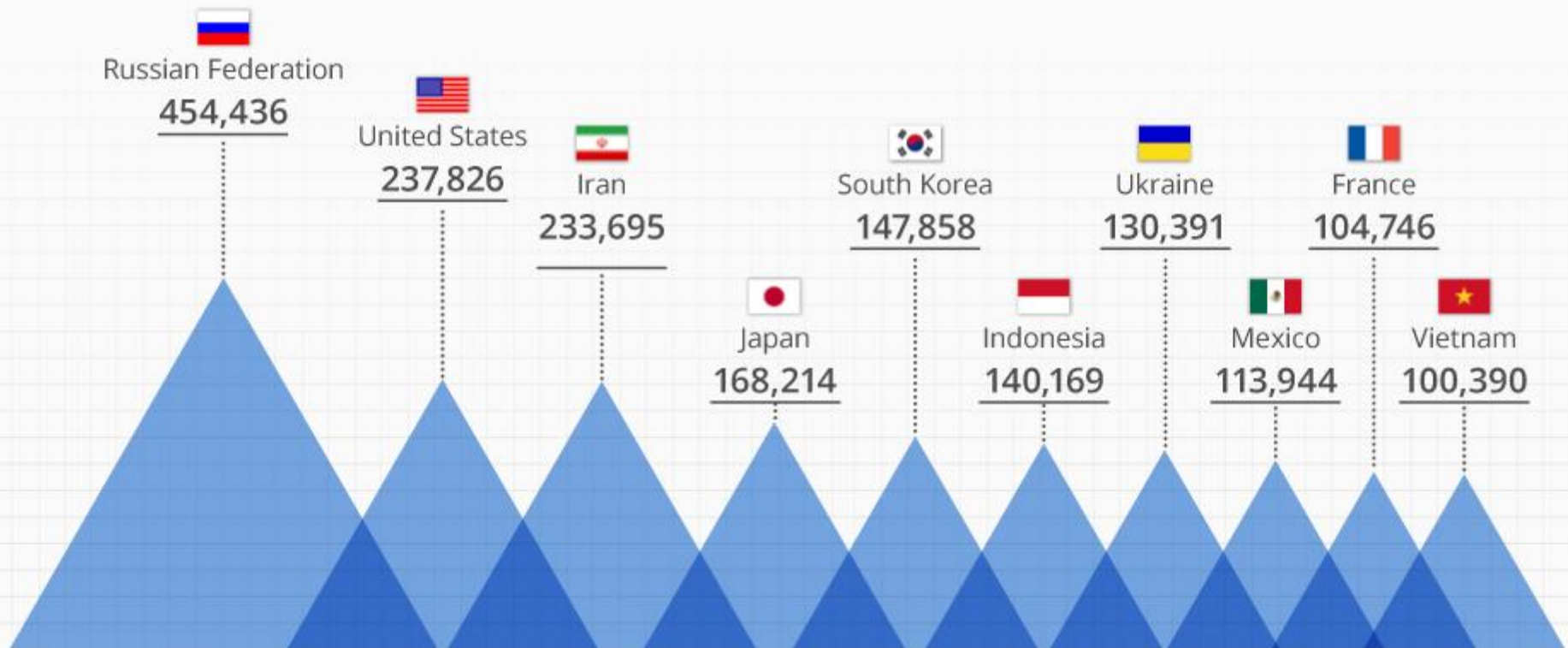


3rd Industrial Revolution

**The
Economist**

- Geography of supply chain will change
- On-shoring will continue:
 - Lower labor costs no longer a major factor
 - Sophistication of design will require engineers and manufacturers to work in tandem
- Startups will challenge established industry leaders
- Governments will have to evaluate practice of protecting industries with subsidies
- ‘Factories’ will need more engineers, IT specialists, logistics experts, marketing staff to personalize products
- Emphasis in STEM and training in creativity are key

Countries with the Most Engineering Graduates

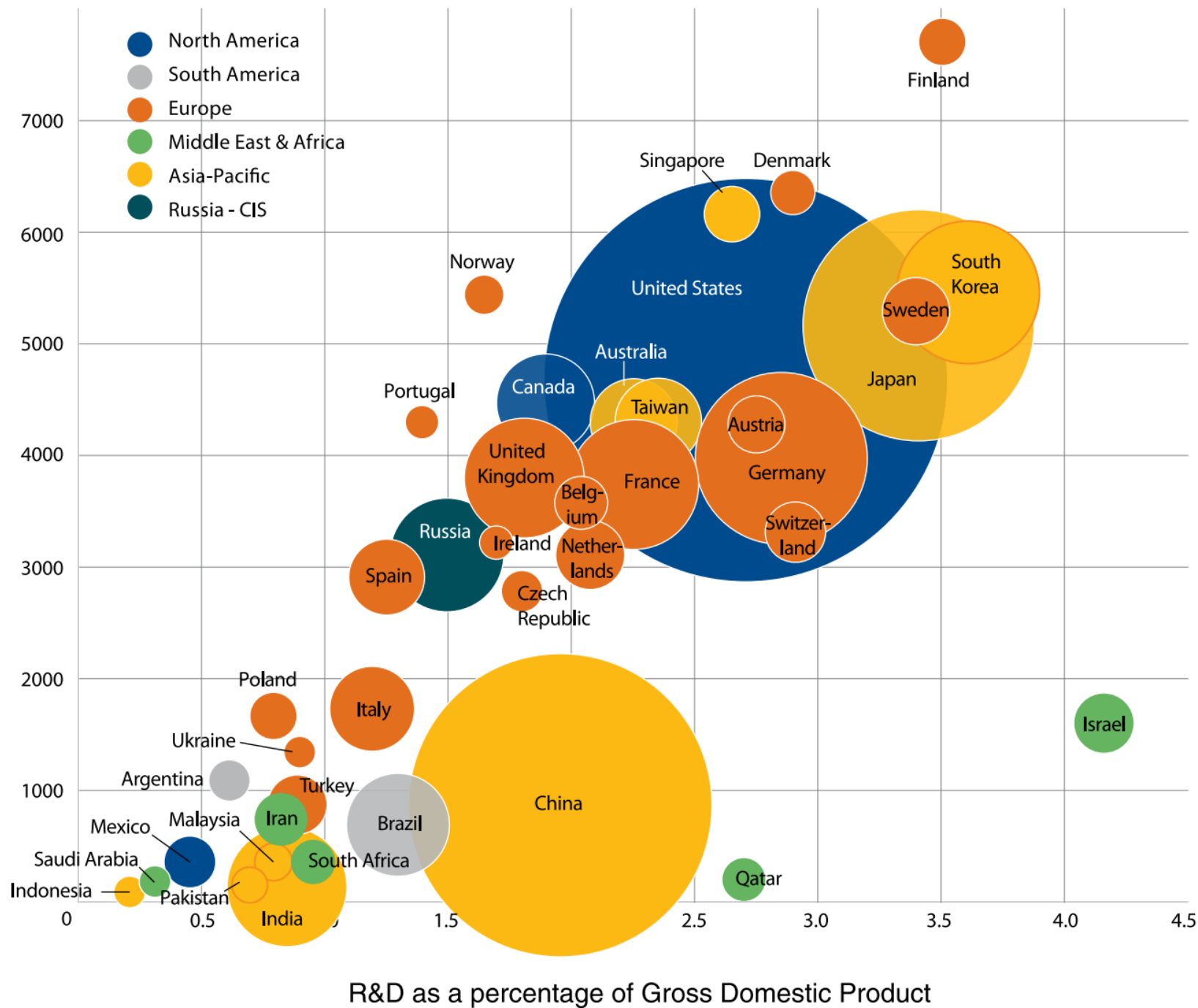


* 2015 rank out of 124 economies. No data available for China, India

11

Size of circle reflects the relative amount of annual R&D spending by the indicated country

Scientists and Engineers per Million People



Source: Battelle, R&D Magazine, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, CIA Fact Book, OECD

International Research Centers

Germany:

- **Fraunhofer Institutes** (applied research, each institute topic-specific, 67 institutes, government/state/external research funding)
- **Helmholtz Centers** (18 cross-disciplinary research centers)

UK:

- **Catapult** (network of centers for nine major innovation themes; not-for-profit centers, collaborating with industry, universities)

US:

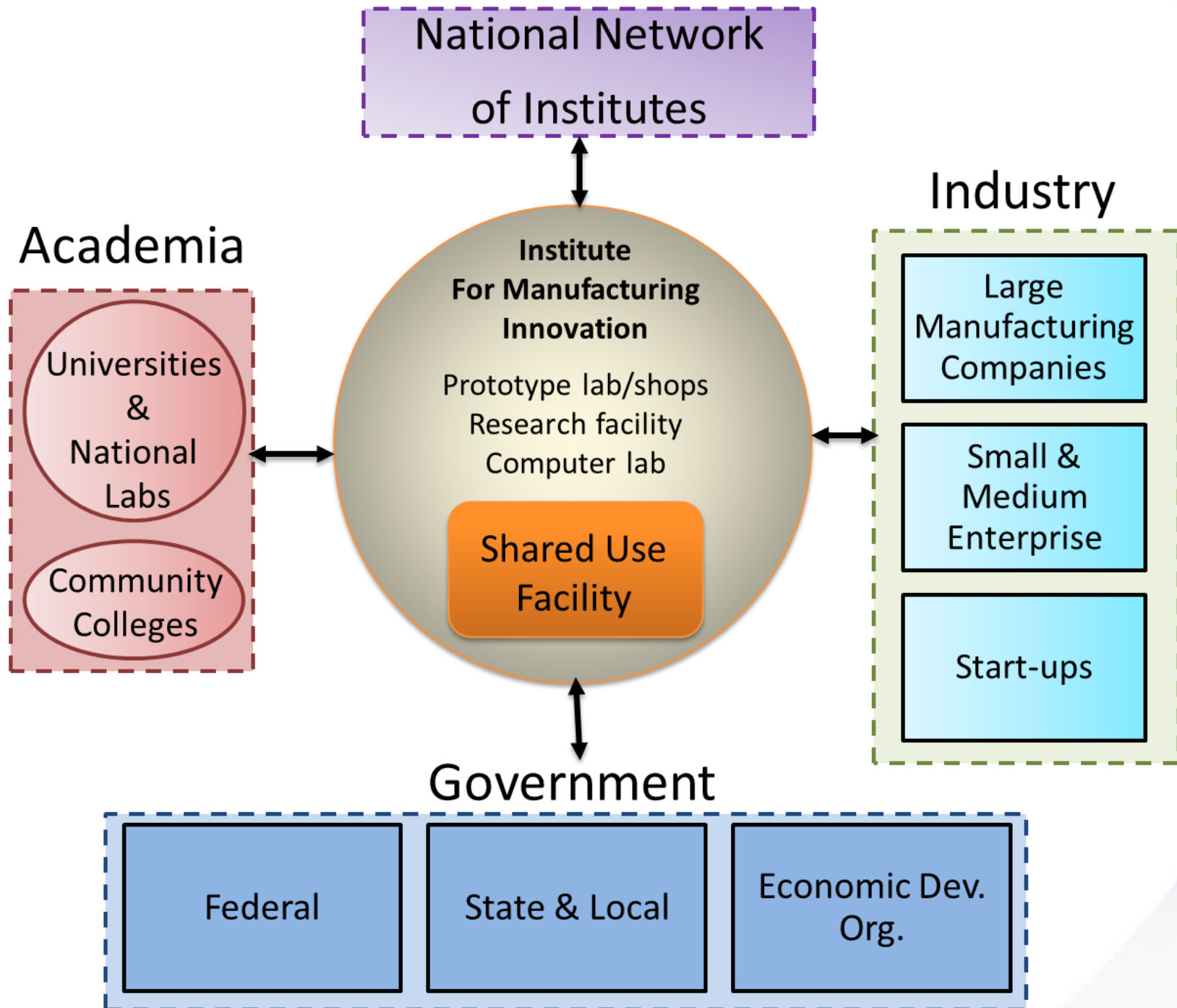
- **National Network of Manufacturing Innovation** (launched in 2013, initial government funding, then self-funded, over 45 institutes planned)

US Initiatives in Advanced and Additive Manufacturing

- Harness progress in accelerated materials/manufacturing discovery:
 - Materials genome initiative;
 - Integrated computational materials engineering;
 - Simulation of manufacturing processes for accelerated development at reduced cost;
 - Digital threading of manufacturing processes;
 - Bottom up processes promises revolutionary new material properties for additive manufacturing

Challenges:

- *Technical*: capture complex physics with simulations
- *Societal*: adoption barriers, new skillsets



Interagency Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office (AMNPO) – *Housed at DOC / NIST*

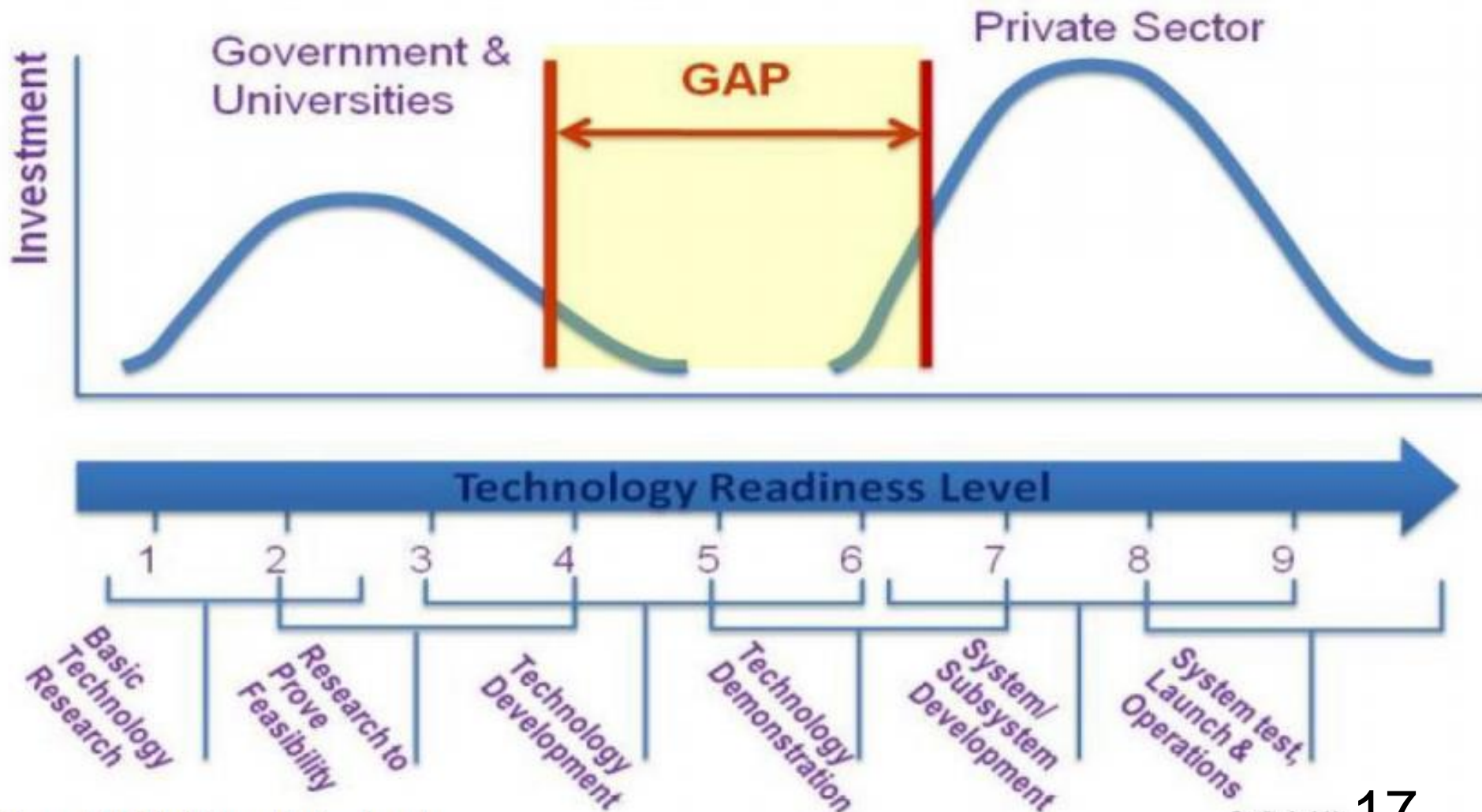


Executive Office of the President



Manufacturing Scale-up Gap

Gap in Manufacturing Innovation



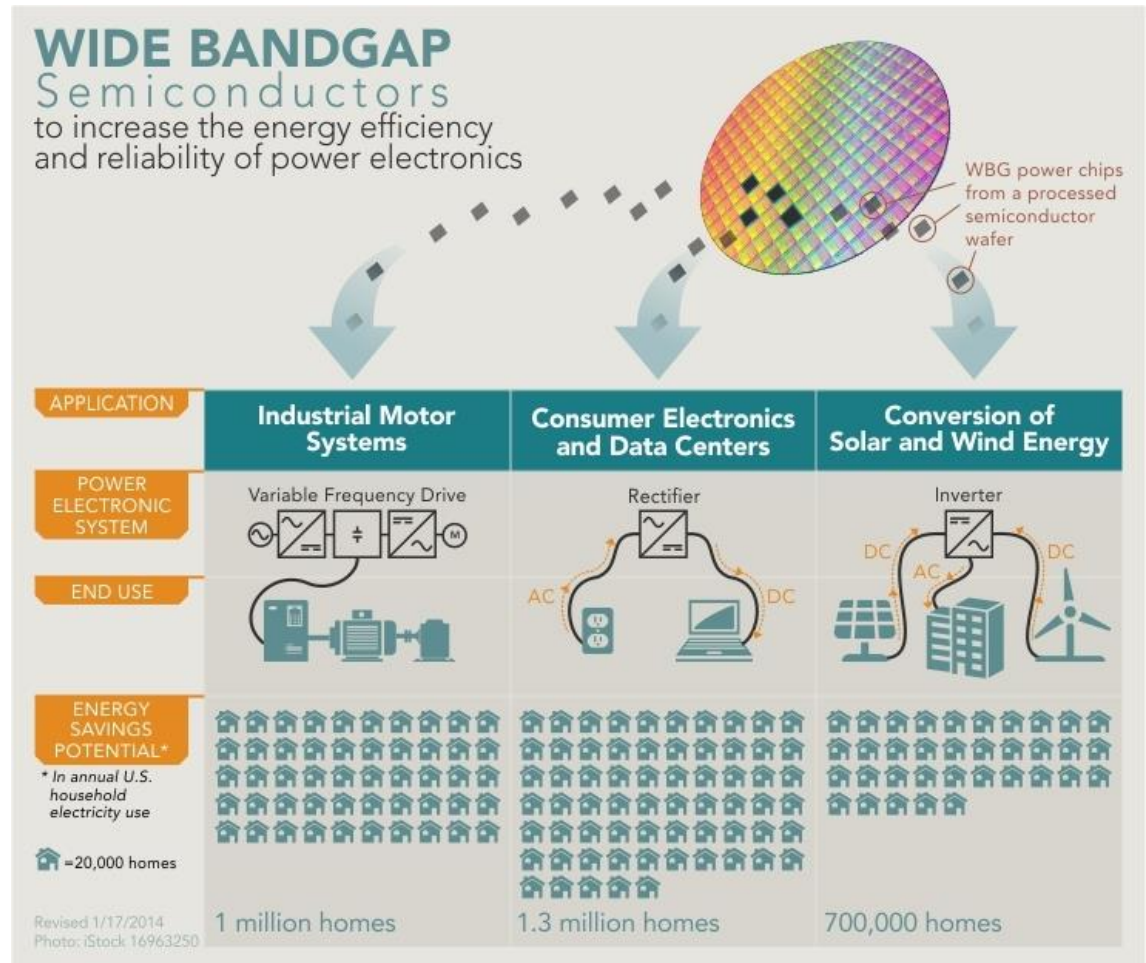
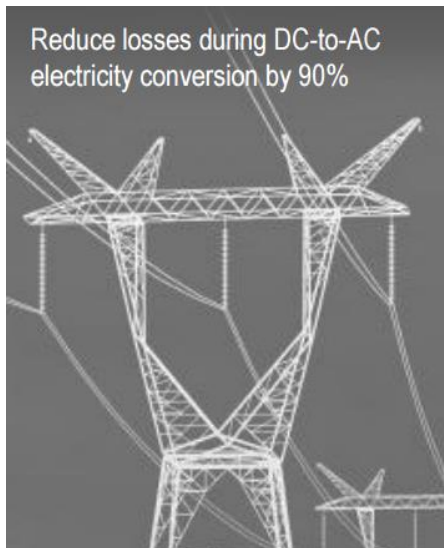
1st Institute - Additive Manufacturing

- \$110M Institute based in Youngstown, OH
- Simulation for additive manufacturing
- Additive manufacturing for defense and aerospace applications
- Standards development
- Project funding for small companies
- Workforce readiness
- Technology transition



2nd Institute - Power Electronics

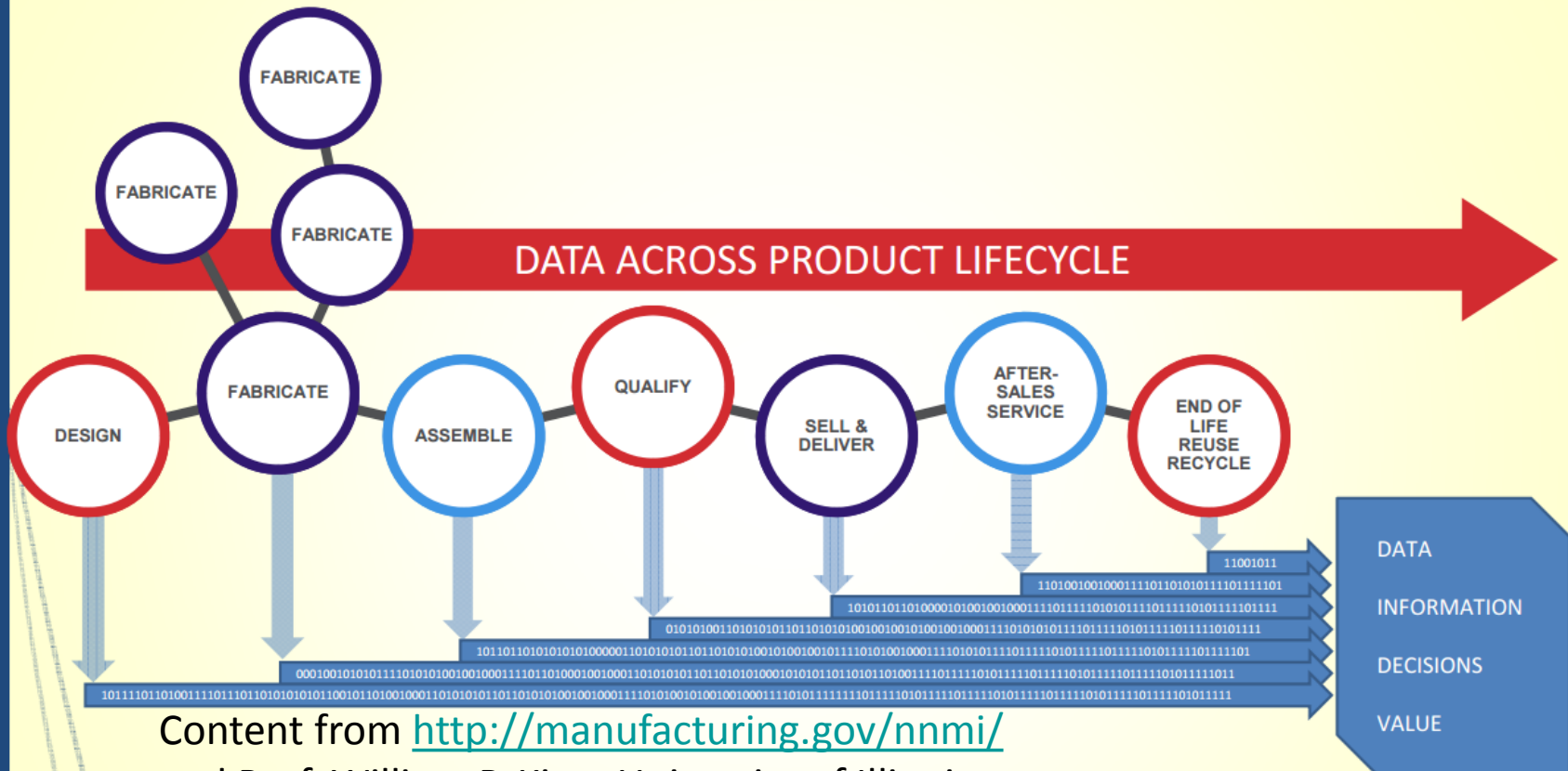
- \$140M Institute based in Research Triangle, NC (NCSU)
- Large scale production of wide bandgap semiconductors, which allow power electronics to be made smaller, faster and more efficient than silicon



3rd Institute - Digital Manufacturing

- \$310M Institute based in Chicago, IL (UI Labs)
- Digital links, connected factories, transparency of suppliers, data analytics for product lifecycle analysis

DMDII Vision for Digital Manufacturing



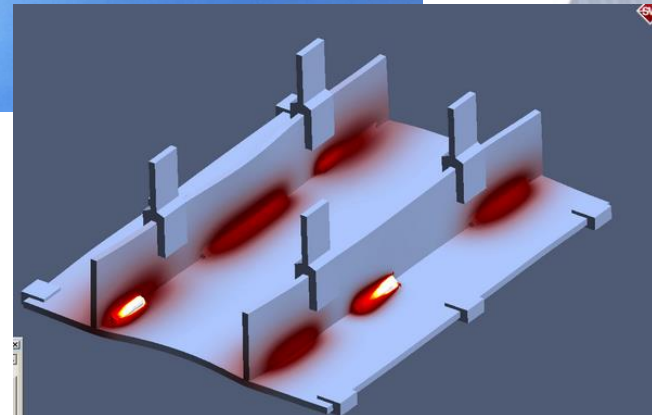
Content from <http://manufacturing.gov/nnmi/>
and Prof. William P. King, University of Illinois

4th Institute - Lightweight Metals

- \$140M Institute based in Detroit, MI ([Edison Welding Institute](#))
- Emphasis on melt process, powder process, thermo-mechanical process, coatings and joining for aluminum, magnesium, titanium and high-strength steel alloys
- Collaborations on sub-system design, component-level manufacturing, assembly (**control of distortion due to heat treatment**)



Content from <http://manufacturing.gov/nnmi/>



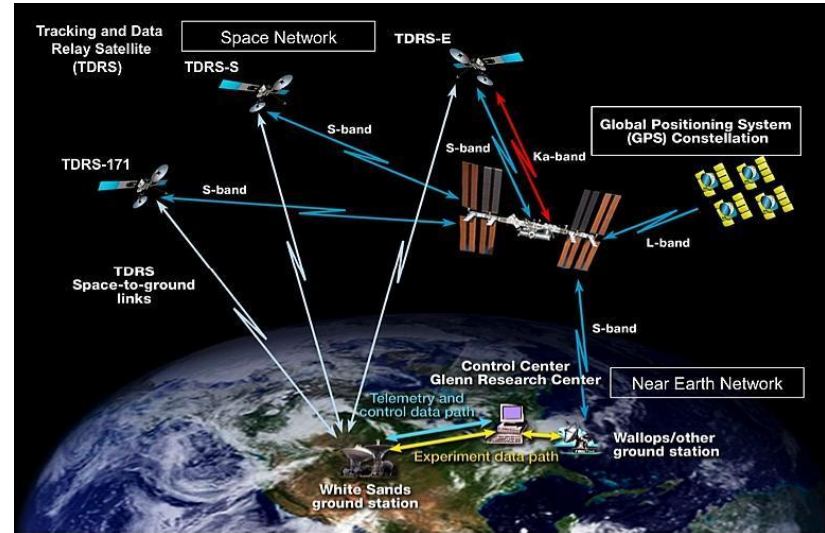
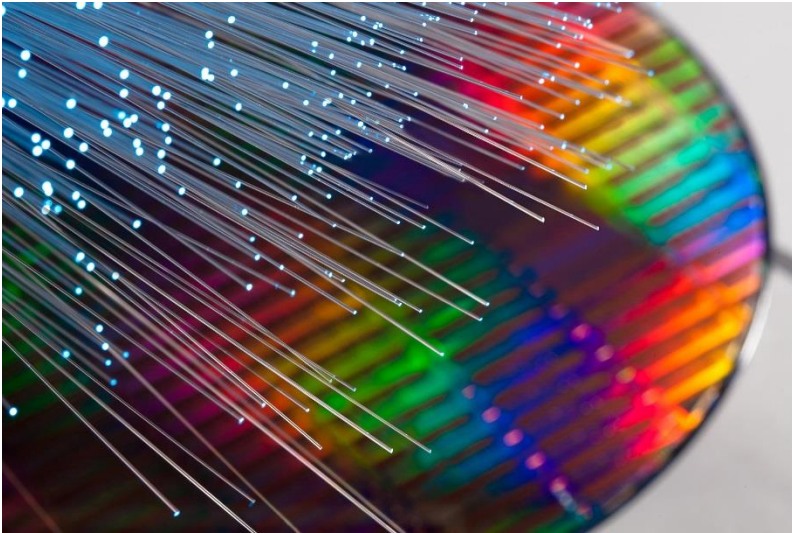
5th Institute - Advanced Composites

- \$250M Institute based in Knoxville, TN ([University of Tennessee](#))
- Develop technologies that will (within 10 years) make game-changing advanced fiber-reinforced polymer composites
- Applications include lighter turbine blades, high-pressure tanks for hydrogen vehicles, stronger airframes and nautical applications



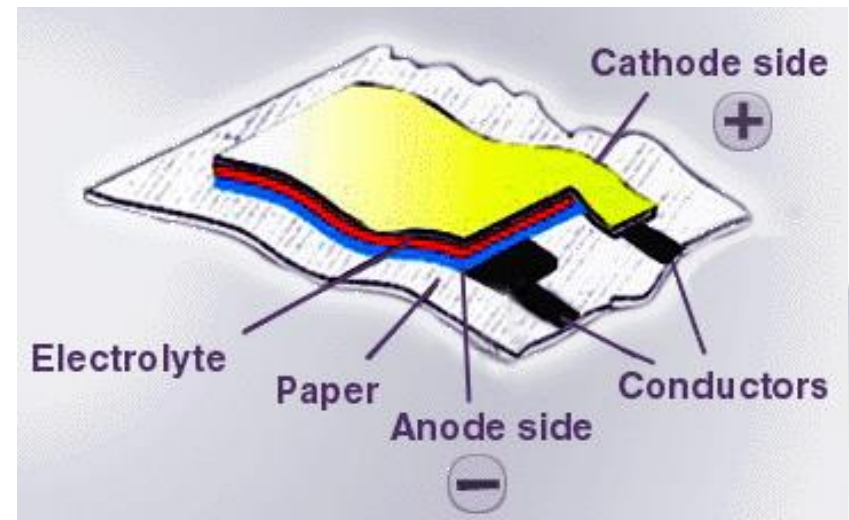
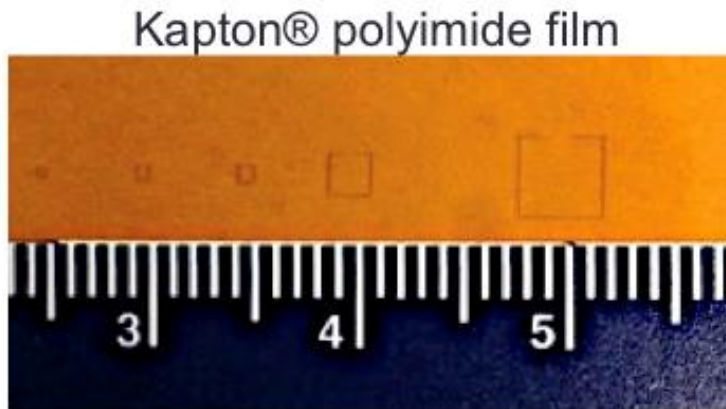
6th Institute - Integrated Photonics NNMI

- \$610M Institute based in Albany, NY ([State University of NY](#))
- Ultra high-speed transmission of signals for the internet and telecommunications
- New high performance information-processing systems and computing
- Compact sensors for medical advances in diagnostics and treatments
- Multi-sensor applications for urban navigation to space communication and quantum information sciences



7th Institute – Flexible Electronics NNMI

- \$171M Institute based in San Jose, CA ([FLEXTECH Alliance](#))
- Scale-up: Conductive and active inks and pastes, novel substrates that are flexible and stretchable
- Thinned device processing: Leading ultra-thin slicing and thinning of silicon integrated circuits and sensors
- Device/sensor integrated printing and packaging: High speed automated pick and place for precision placement of ultra-thin silicon devices, merging the high-performance printing industries for interconnects and data lines



UConn's Emphasis in Manufacturing & Materials



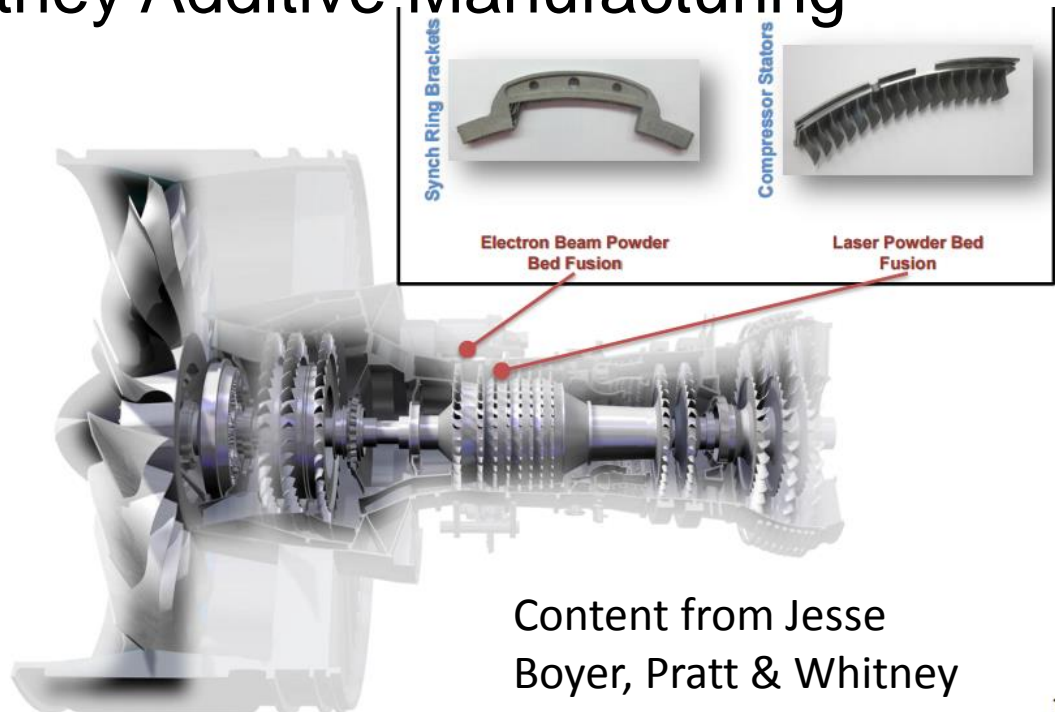
\$172M Innovation Partnership Building \$95M Engineering & Science Building



Industry Partnerships

- \$7.5M GE Center for Electrical-Protection Technologies
- \$7.2M Fraunhofer Center for Energy Innovation
- \$10M United Technologies Institute for Advanced Systems Engineering
- \$7.5M Pratt & Whitney Additive Manufacturing

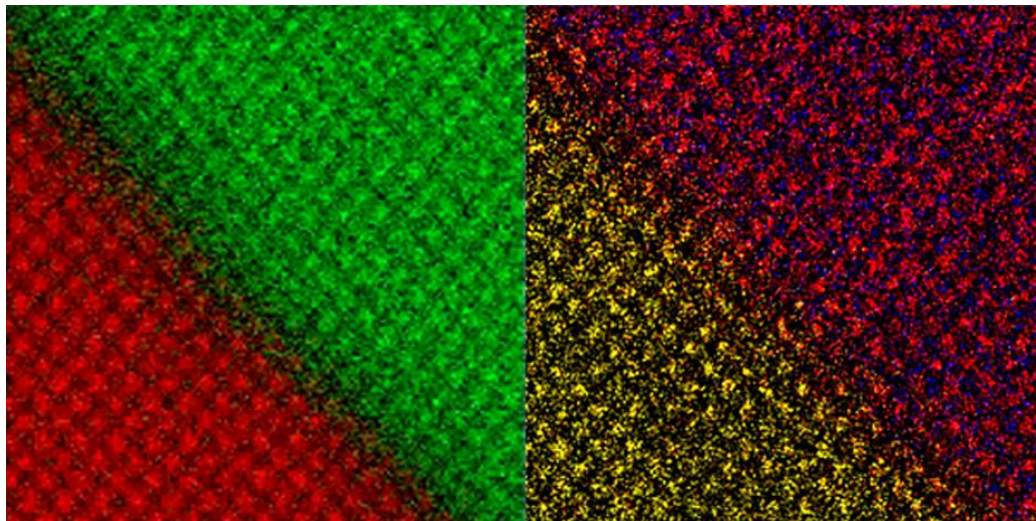
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Content from Jesse
Boyer, Pratt & Whitney

\$25M UConn-FEI Microscopy Center

- **Themis Titan** – Atomic Scale S/TEM
- **Talos 200** – S/TEM EDS
- **Verios** – ESEM
- **Teneo** – SEM
- **Helios 460F1** – Focused Ion Beam/SEM
- **Helios PFIB Dual Beam** – Plasma Focused Ion Beam/Field Emission SEM



Atomic resolution chemical map of GdScO₃/SrTiO₃ interface showing the elemental distribution of Sc and Ti. The EELS signal (left) and the EDS signal (right) is simultaneously acquired.

Sample courtesy: Dr. M. Luysberg, Ernst Ruska Centrum, Germany

Benefits of Additive Manufacturing

Part costs down **50%**



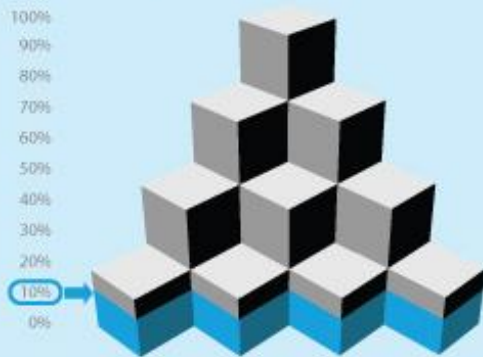
Time-to-market down **64%**



Part weight down **64%**



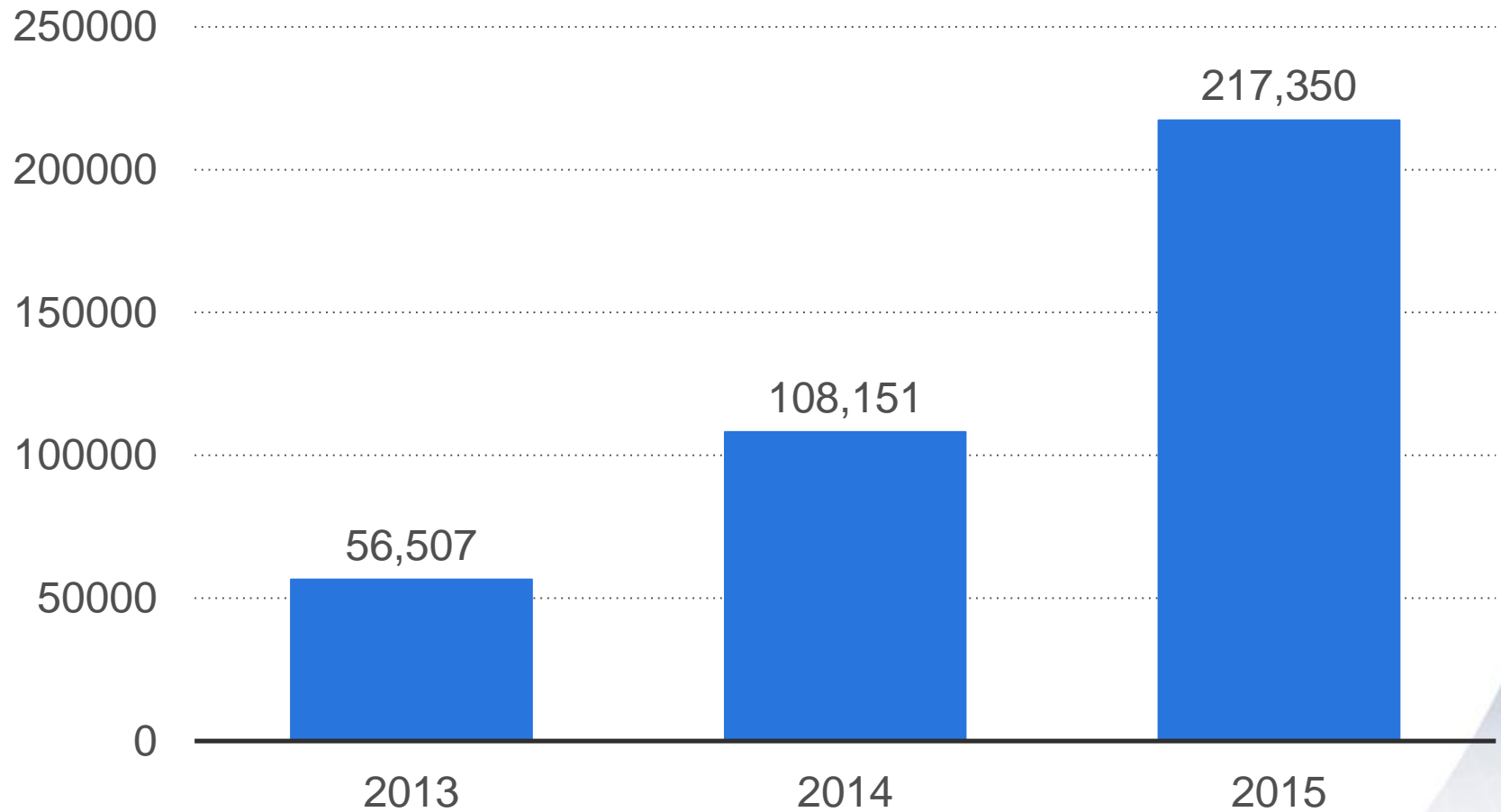
Scrap down to **10%**



Buy-to-fly ratio

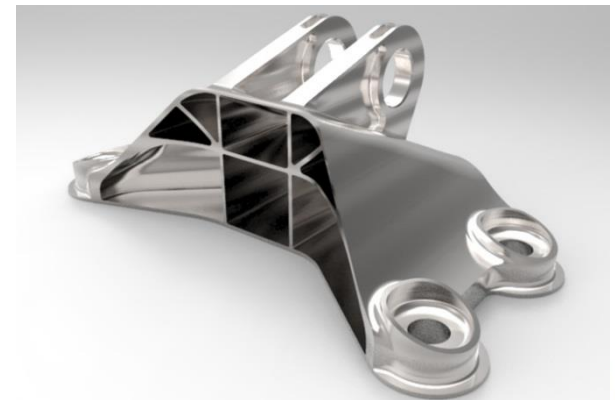
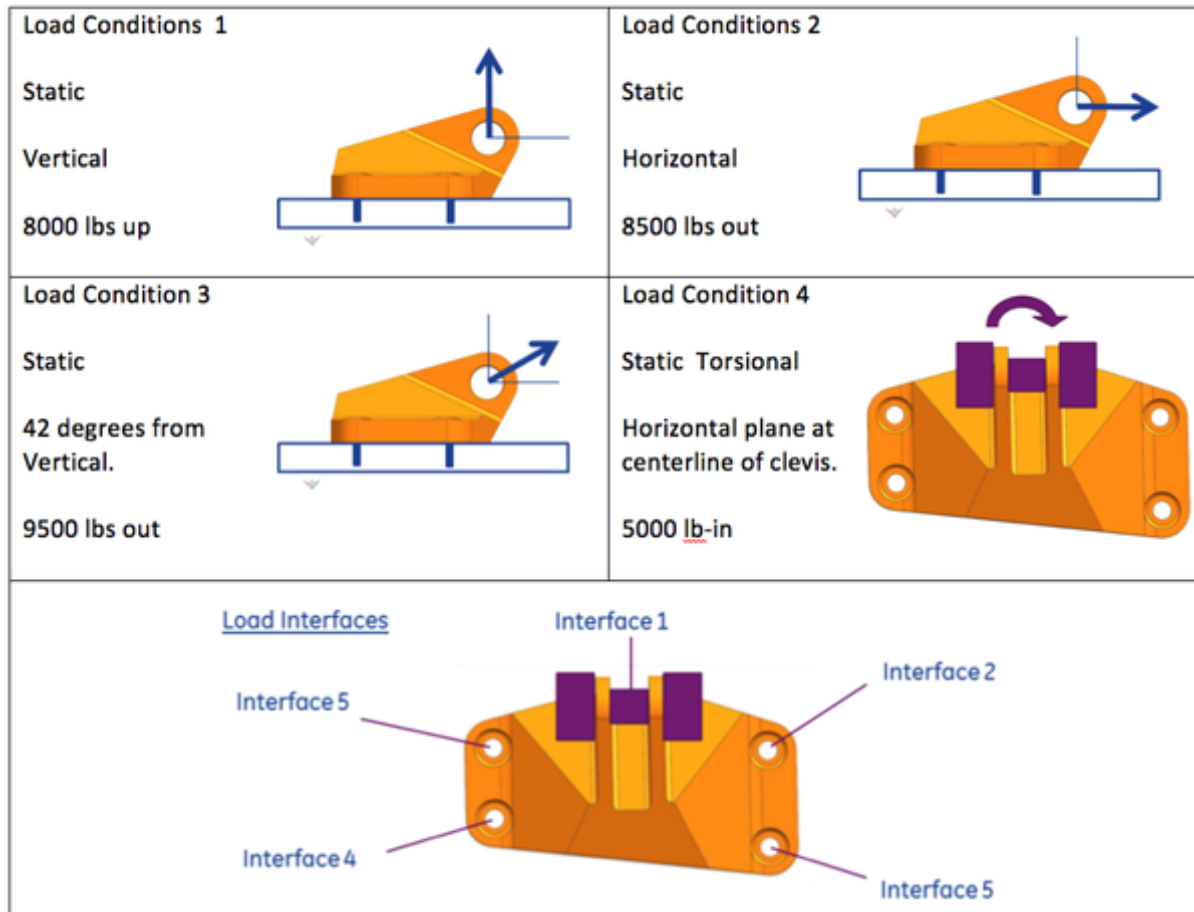


Global Shipments of Industrial 3D Printers from 2013 to 2015



Crowd-Sourcing Solutions for AM

- GE Jet engine loading bracket weighs 2 kg
- An international challenge was launched to design and build a replacement bracket that maintains load specs but with reduced weight



- Winning entry weighed 0.32 kg (84% reduction)

Committed to Additive Manufacturing

- Fuel nozzle for GE Leap Engine comprised of 20 different components
- Newly designed and additively manufactured nozzle is a single part

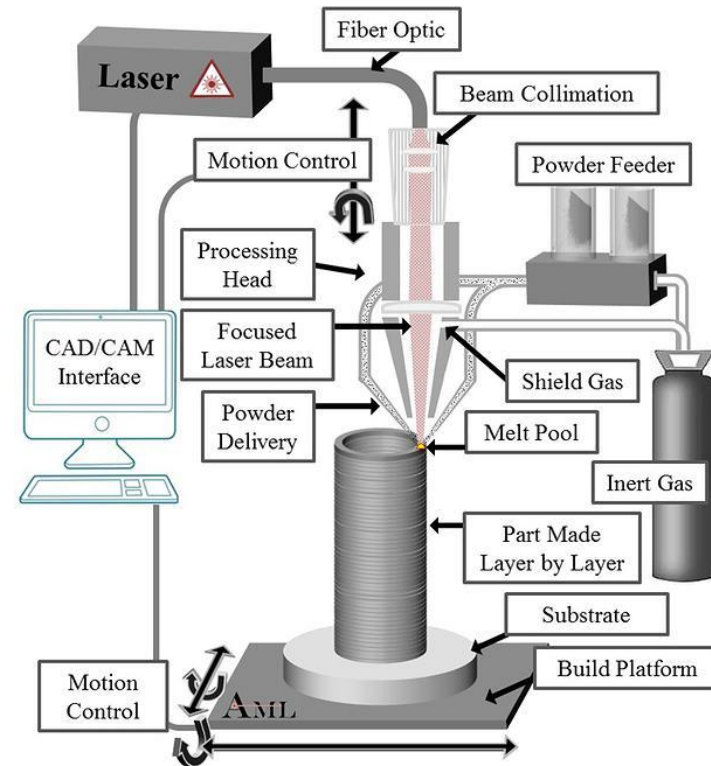


Key Techniques in Additive Manufacturing

Directed Energy Deposition



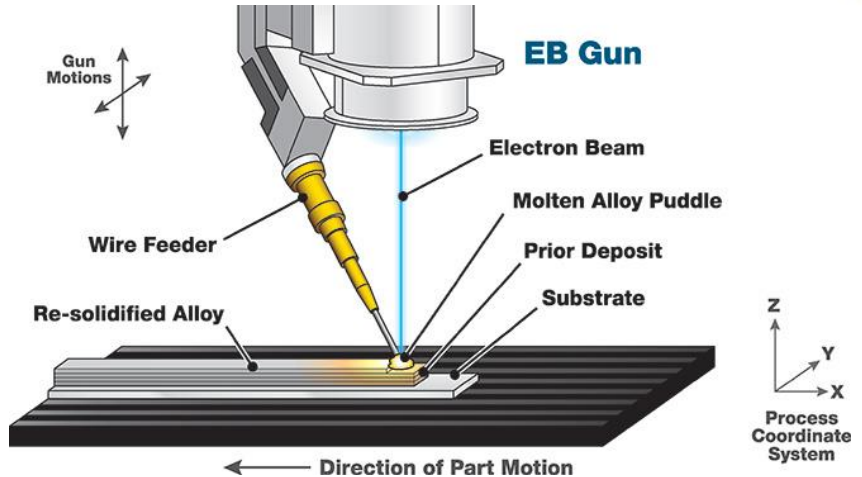
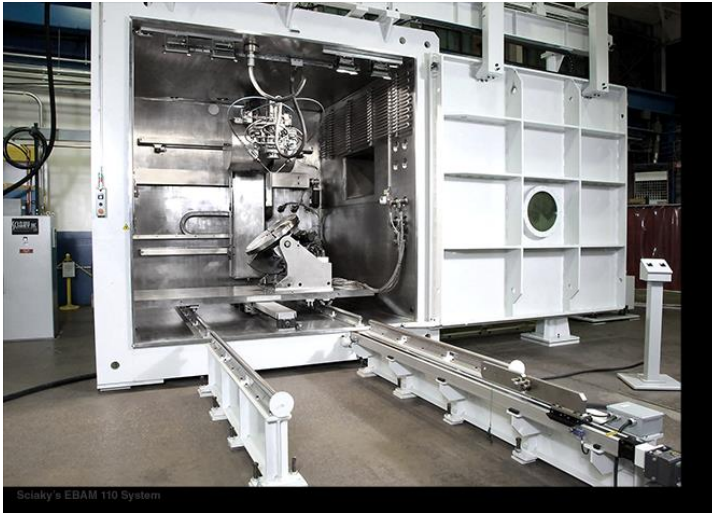
From Optomec and
www.additivemanufacturinglaboratory.com/



- Powder is fed into laser beam, melted onto substrate
- Deposition rates of pounds per hour ($\sim 70 \text{ cm}^3/\text{hr}$)
- Useful for tall/big structures
- Details of 500 microns
- Adding features to or repairing existing parts

Key Techniques in Additive Manufacturing

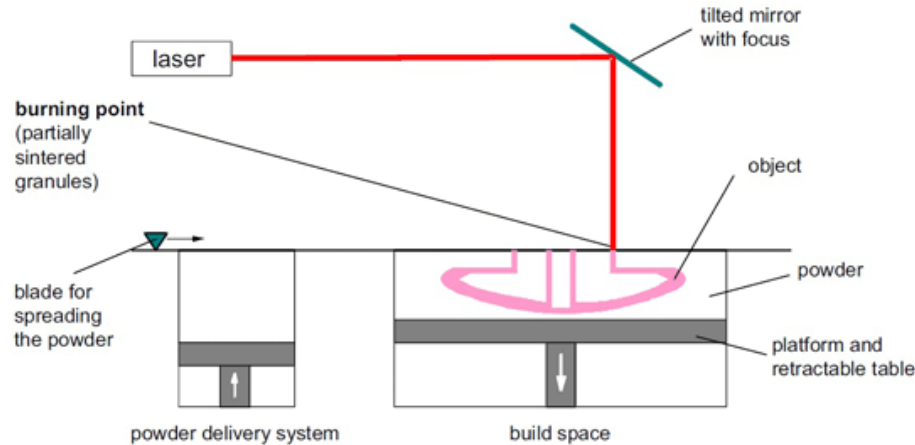
Electron beam wire deposition



- Wire is fed into electron beam, melted onto substrate
- Deposition rates of tens of pounds per hour
- Useful for tall structures, used for Ti-alloys, refractory alloys
- Applications:
 - Tooling applications requiring high strength surfaces
 - Joining of dissimilar metals (different melting points & thermal conductivity)

Key Techniques in Additive Manufacturing

High-energy powderbed technologies

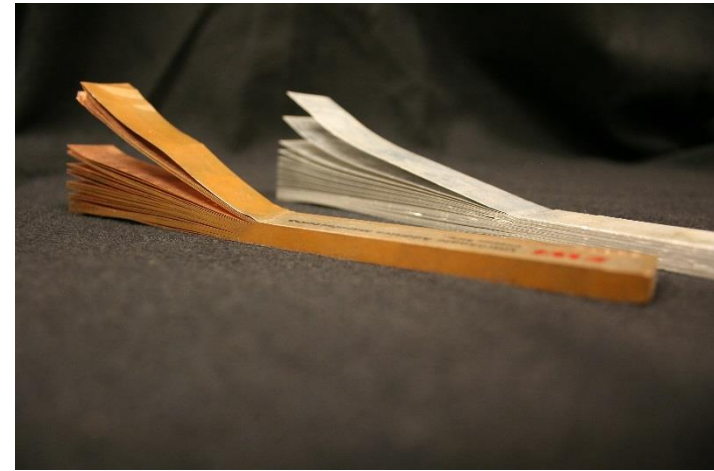
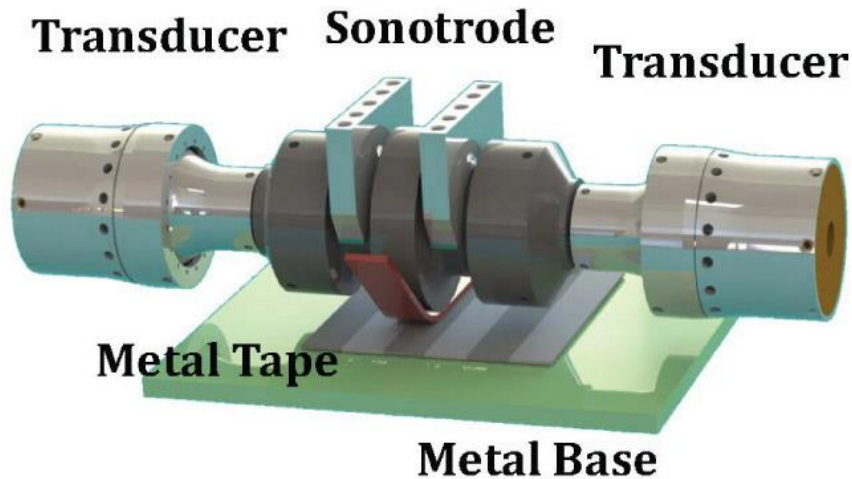


- Laser Beam Sintering
- Electron Beam Melting

- Powder raked/rolled onto build plate
- Laser-/electron-beam melting powderbed
- Largest build volume: 500mm X 500mm X 500mm
- Build speed of $\sim 20 \text{ cm}^3/\text{hr}$
- Details of 40 microns
- Commercial machine manufacturer: Arcam (electron-beam), EOS, 3DSystems, SLM Solutions, Concept Laser, Realizer, Renishaw
- Applications:
 - Fuel nozzles, turbine blades, biomedical implants

Key Techniques in Additive Manufacturing

Ultrasonic additive manufacturing



From Fabrisonics

- Ultrasonically-driven (20,000 Hz), friction based bonding of foils
- Solid state only, no liquids involved
- Particularly useful for embedding thin foils/sensors
- Applications
 - Joining of materials at lower temperatures
 - Embedding of functional electronics to structural elements

P&W Additive Manufacturing Innovation Center

EOS 270 Direct Metal Laser Sintering Machine (DMLS)



Photo: Nozzle-guide vane segment for jet engine made of IN718

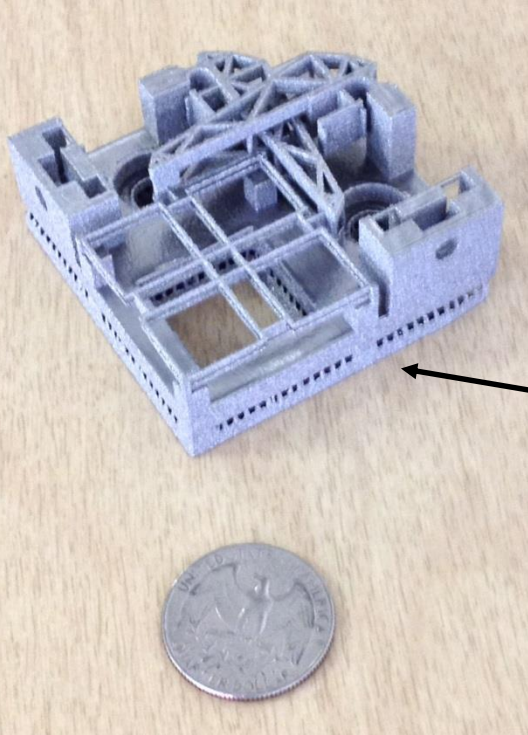


(www.eos.com)

Build volume:
210 mm x 210 mm x 170 mm

P&W Additive Manufacturing Innovation Center

Arcam A2X Electron beam melting technology, used with Ti-6Al-4V powder, Inconel-718 powder



Build volume: 200 mm x 200 mm x 340 mm

Photo: piezo-electric transducer driven titanium actuators

P&W Additive Manufacturing Innovation Center

3DSystems ProX-300: installed May 2015

500 W laser, 250 mm x 250 mm x 300 mm build volume



Materials:

Currently: 17-4 PH stainless steel,

Near future: aluminum alloys



Photo: impeller

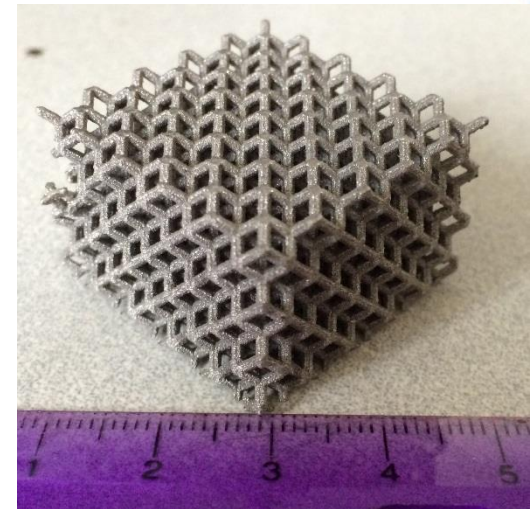
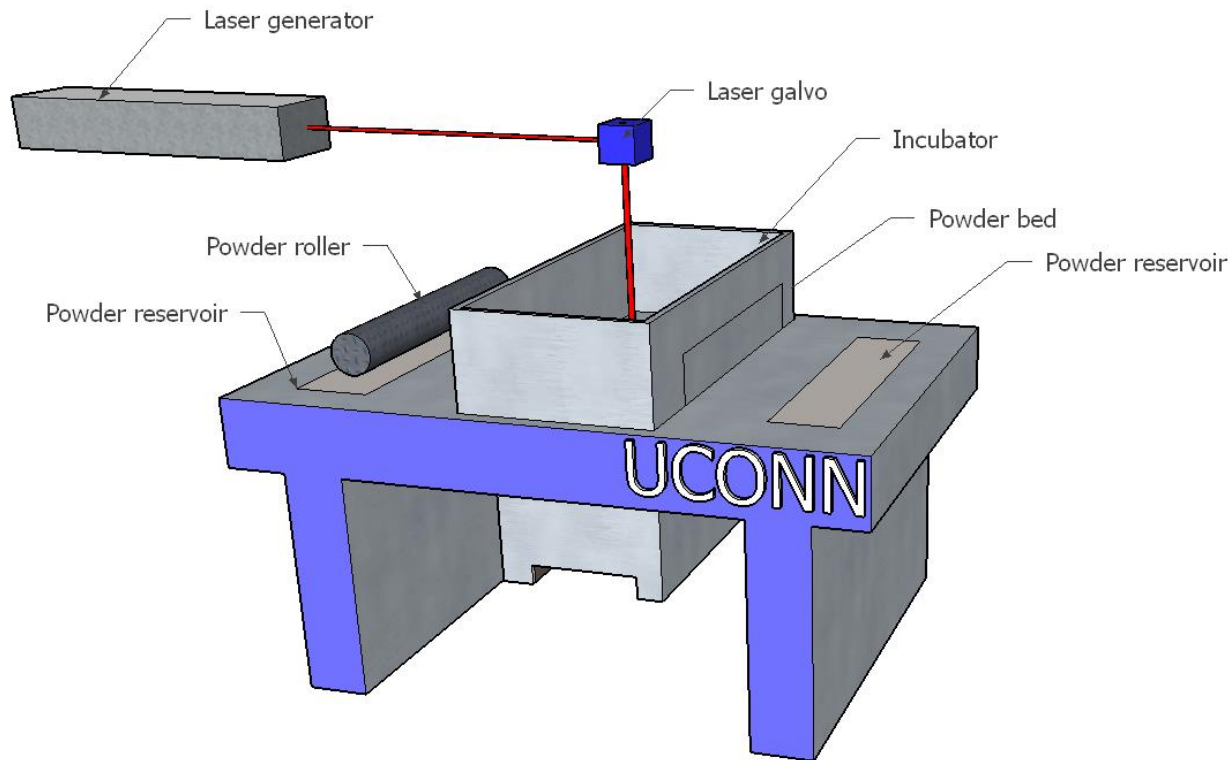


Photo: lattice structure

Advanced Manufacturing Testbed

X. Chen, A. Ma, R. Hebert

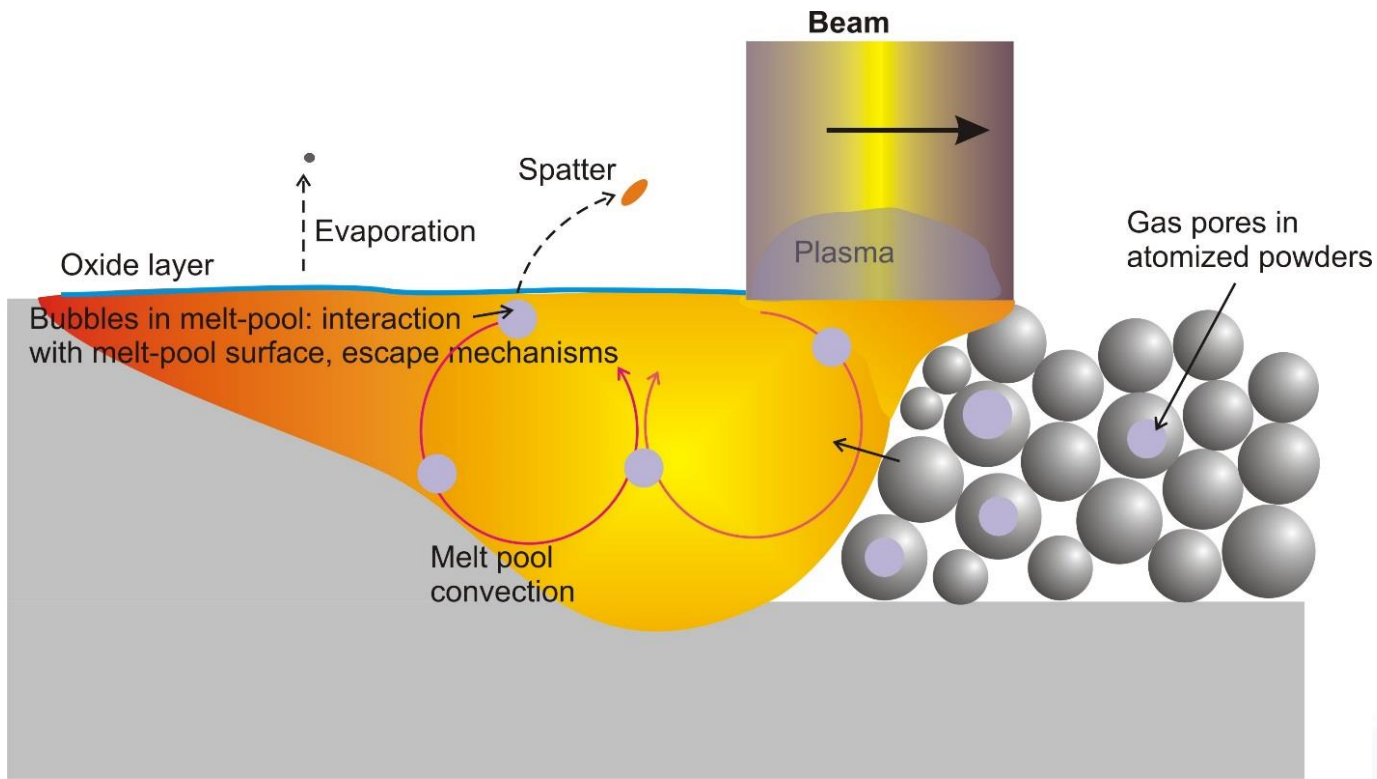
- UConn Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) test bed
- To develop an open-source powder bed fusion AM (PBFAM) machine as a test bed for fabricating polymers, metals, and ceramics.
- The test bed will enable researchers access to key parameters in the manufacturing process, discover problems hidden in commercial “black box” systems



Pratt & Whitney sponsored project

R. Hebert, P. Alpay, A. Dongare, J. Hancock and L. Ladani

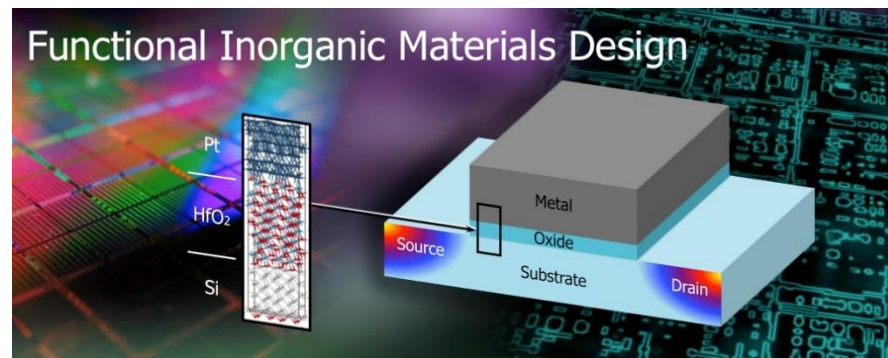
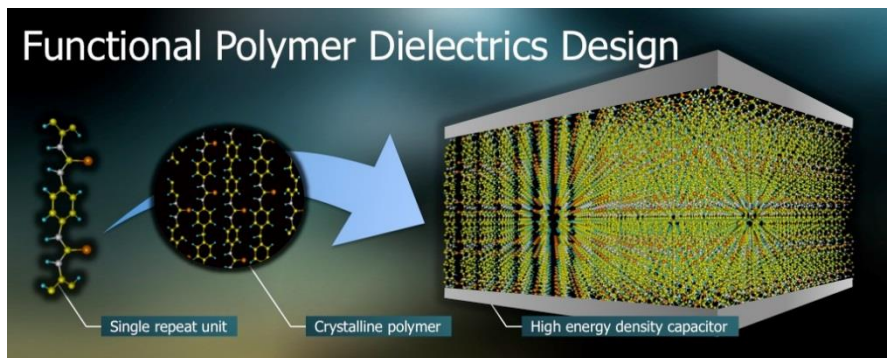
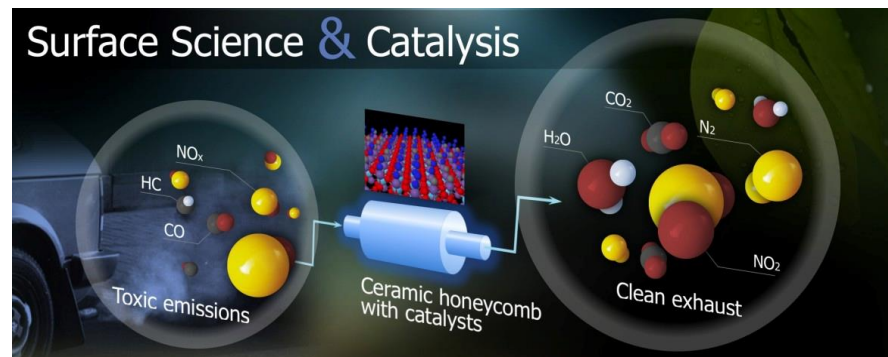
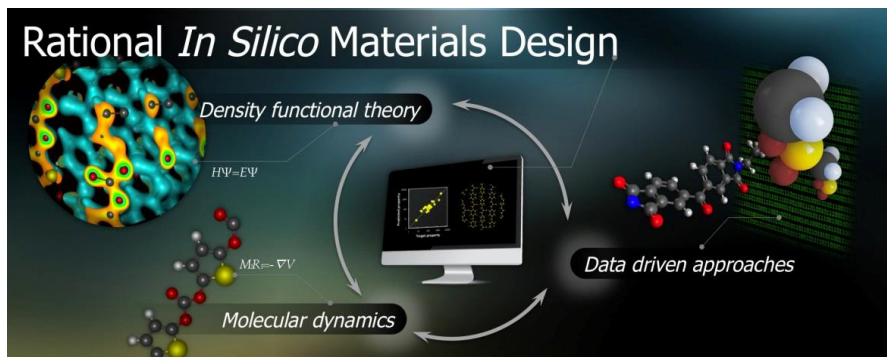
- Focus on laser-powder bed interaction
- Subproject 1: measurement of laser beam characteristics (power, beam size)
- Subproject 2: impurity effects on viscosity, surface tension; powder bed homogeneity;



\$7.4M DOD Rational Materials Design Project

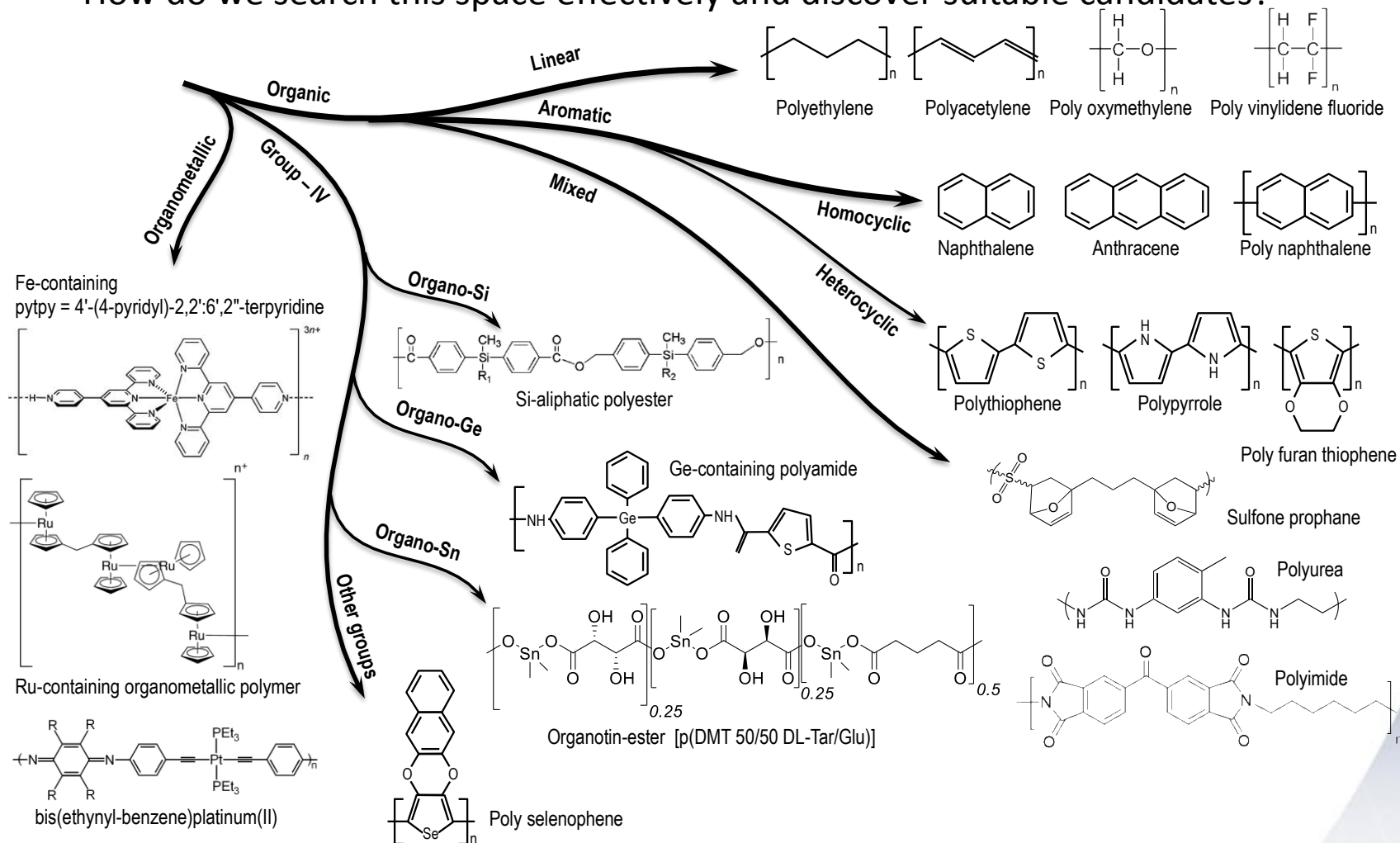
Rampi Ramprasad

Through Quantum Mechanical Computations & Data Mining



The Polymer Chemical Universe is VAST!

How do we search this space effectively and discover suitable candidates?



Observations

- Create structures that cannot be created using conventional methods (e.g., functionally graded materials)
- On-site manufacturing where components are needed
- Buy to fly ratio close to one
- Leap in component development with new, AM-specific alloys
- Repeatability and reproducibility
- Currently only single component inspections exist
- Understanding complexity of process
- Low spatial resolution
- Slow throughput

Acknowledgments

- Rainer Hebert, Pamir Alpay, Anson Ma and Steve Suib



- Mr. Michael Molnar, Chief Manufacturing Officer, Advanced Manufacturing National Program Office (AMNPO)
- Dr. Frank Gayle, Deputy Director of AMNPO

