



**I trattamenti e i processi termici speciali per  
componenti motori aeronautici prodotti con le  
nuove tecnologie additive EBM.**

*Antonio Magnacca*

*Il futuro del settore aerospaziale,  
Le nuove tecnologie dei materiali e di produzione .  
Polo Tecnico Fermi Gadda Aula Magna 14 Marzo 2017*



**Bodycote**

# I contenuti della presentazione.

- Le tecnologie additive EBM
- La pressatura isostatica a caldo
- I trattamenti termici post processing.
- I risultati
- QA.



# Electron Beam Melting (EBM<sup>®</sup>)



## High Power (3.000 W)

- Allows for high melting capacity
- High productivity

## No moving parts in the EB-gun

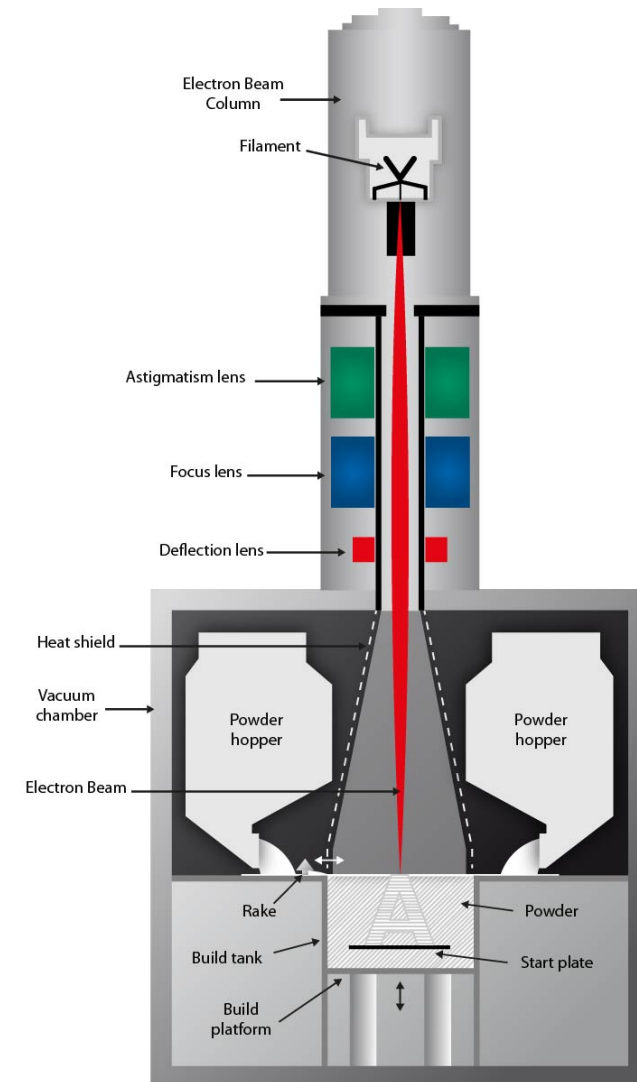
- Extremely fast beam control
- Power & focus continuously varied
- Enables **EBM MultiBeam™**

## Vacuum Process

- Clean & controlled environment
- Allows processing reactive materials

## Hot Process (650°C for titanium)

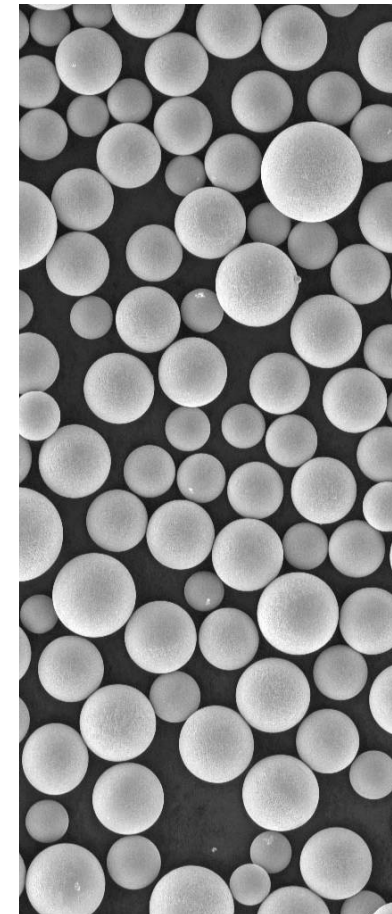
- No residual stresses
- No martensitic structures
- Faster melting



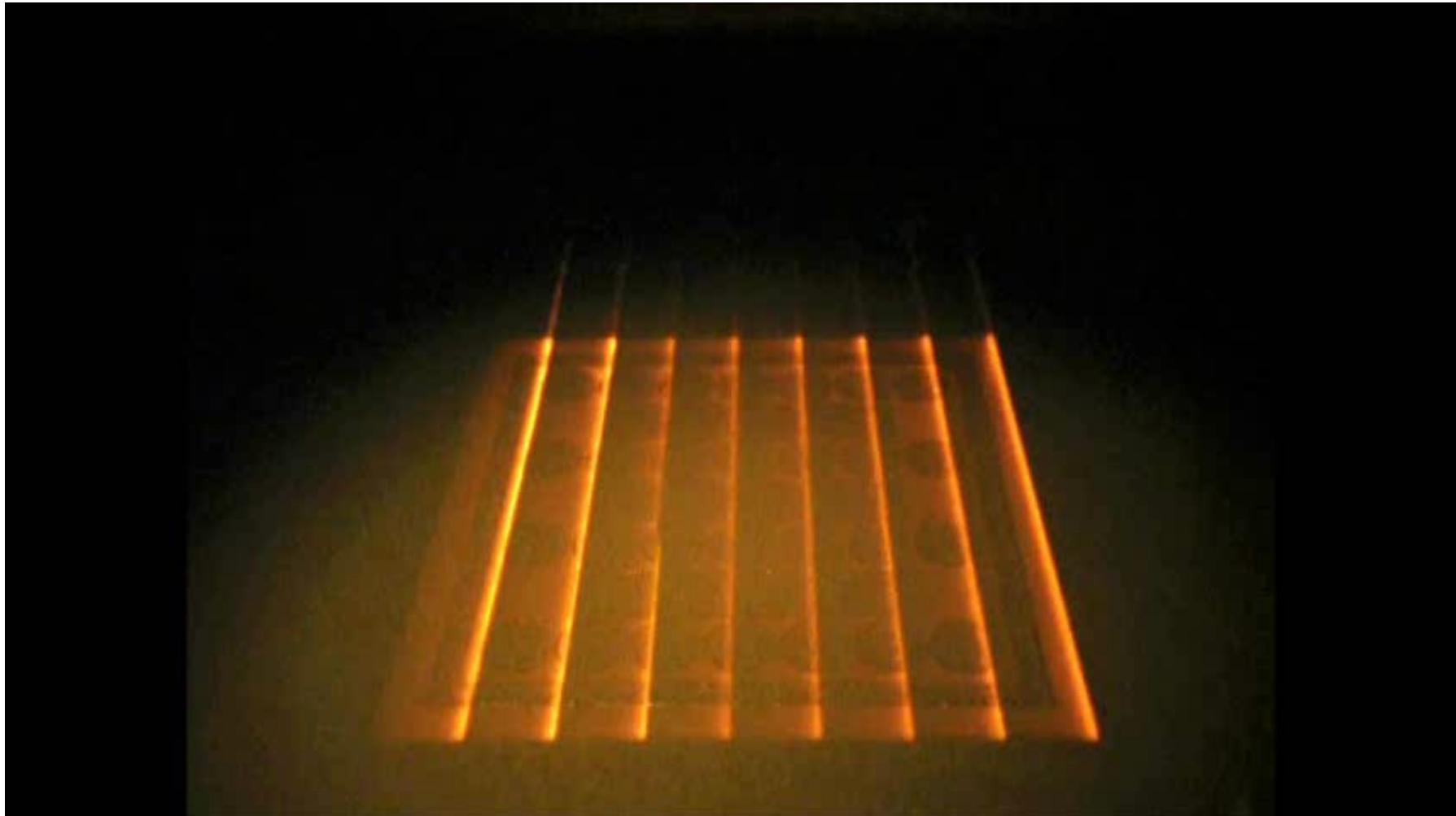
# Success factors for production



- ✓ Reliability
  - Stable machine systems
  - Stable manufacturing process
  
- ✓ Economy
  - High production rate
  - Competitive powder cost
  
- ✓ Quality
  - Material quality
  - Geometric accuracy
  - Surface quality
  
- ➡ Added values
  - Freedom in design
  - with AM Cellular structures
  
- ➡ Develop new material and alloys difficult to produce with popular technologies.



# EBM build cycle



# EBM implants on the market



# Production case for aerospace

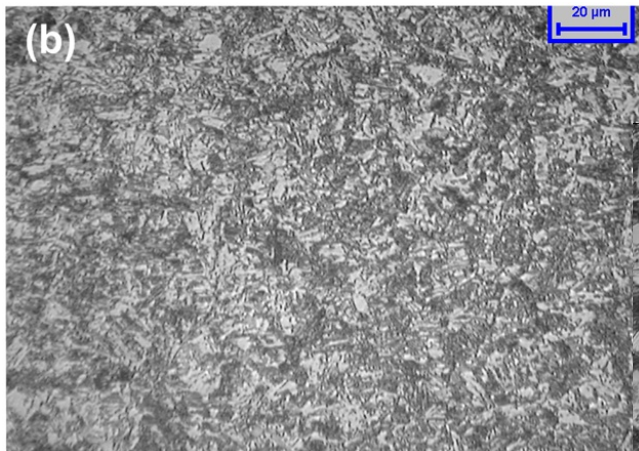
## - Turbine blades in $\gamma$ -TiAl

- Prototype turbine blades in  $\gamma$ -TiAl
- Weight reduction
- Challenging to cast
- 325 mm build height / tolerance:  $\pm 0.1$  mm
- Turnaround time: 7,5 h / blade

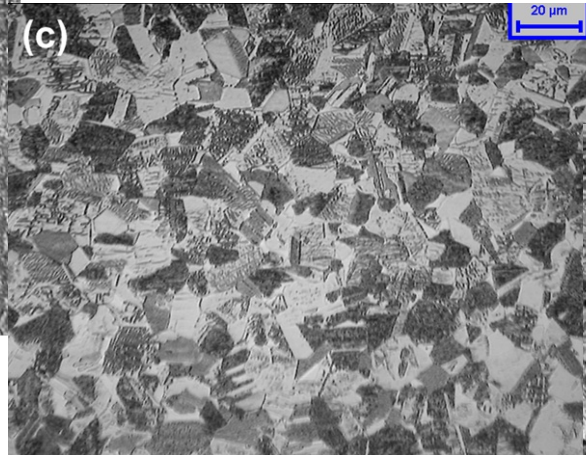


# Success Factor

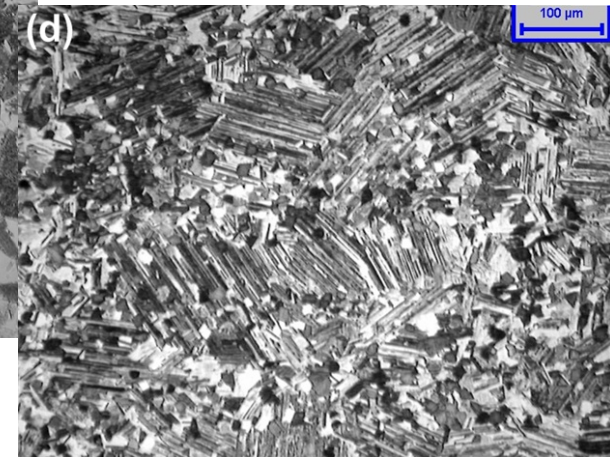
## - Material Quality in par with industry standards



As-built by EBM



HIP 1260 °C, 1700 bar, 4h  
Equiaxed  $\gamma$   
Grain size  $<20 \mu\text{m}$



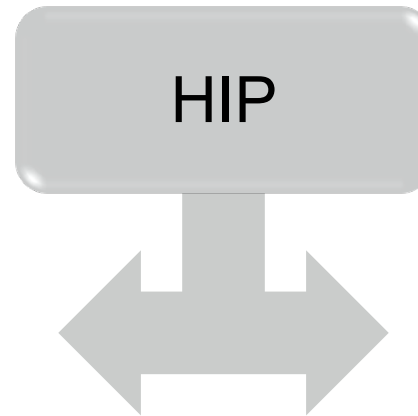
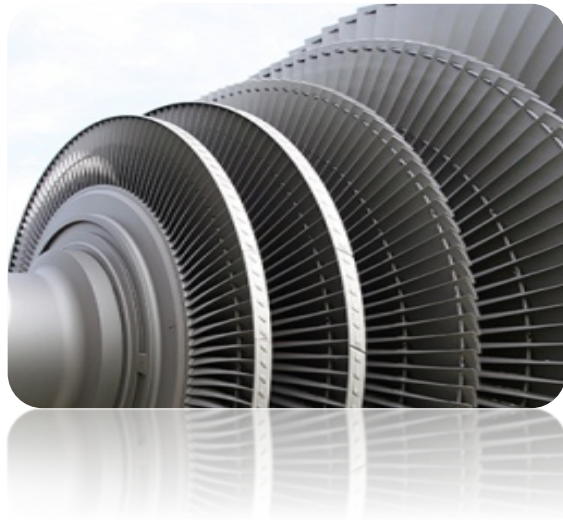
Heat Treatment  
Duplex  
Lamellar colonies  $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$   
Equiaxed grains  $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$   
Lamellar fraction  $\sim 40\%$

## EBM<sup>®</sup> $\gamma$ -TiAl: microstructures

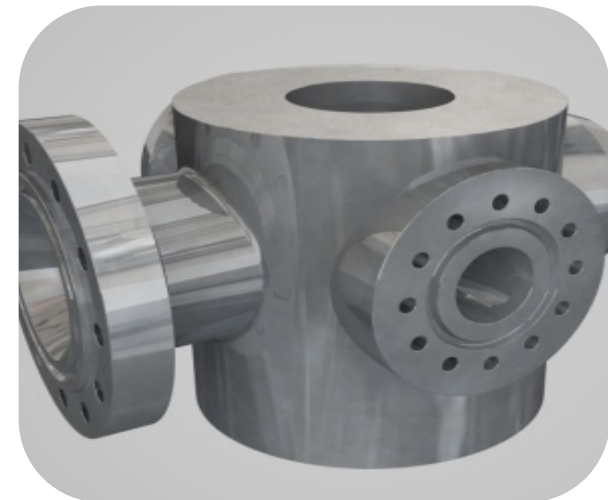


# Hot Isostatic Pressing - Two Business Units

HIP Services  
Casting Densification



Product Fabrication



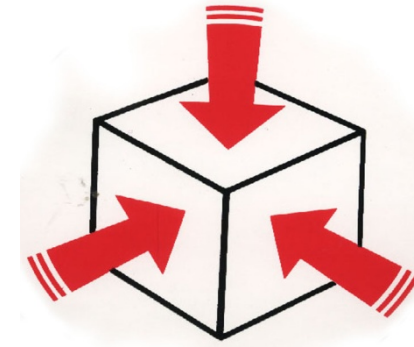
# What is HIP

Simultaneous application of **High Pressure** (15000 – 30000psi) and **High Temperature** (up to 2000°C) under **Isostatic conditions** in an inert atmosphere (**Ar gas**).

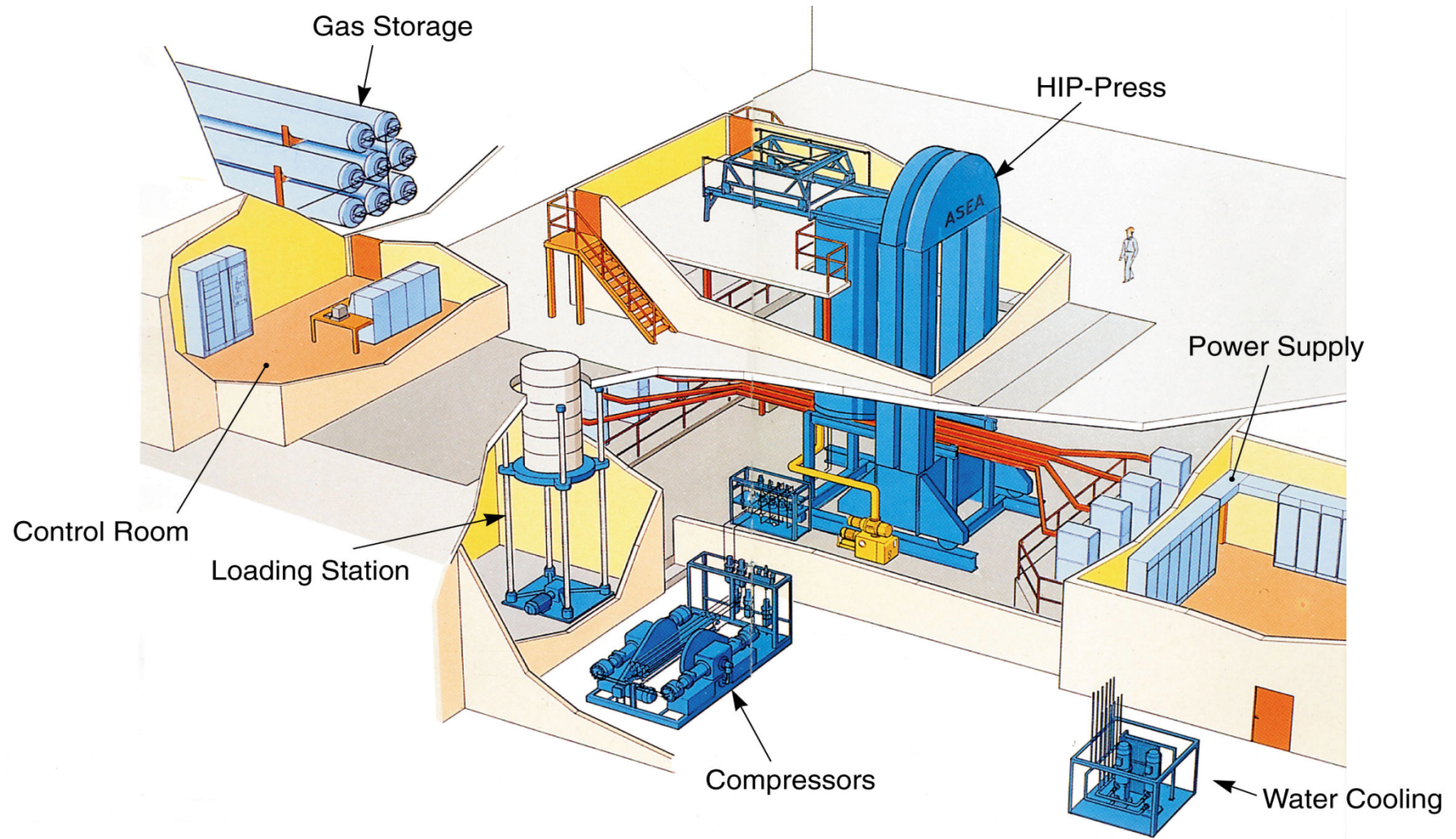
Under these conditions of heat and pressure, internal pores or defects in castings collapse, and encapsulated powders shrink and diffusion occurs to produce a fully dense component.

## FIELDS OF APPLICATION:

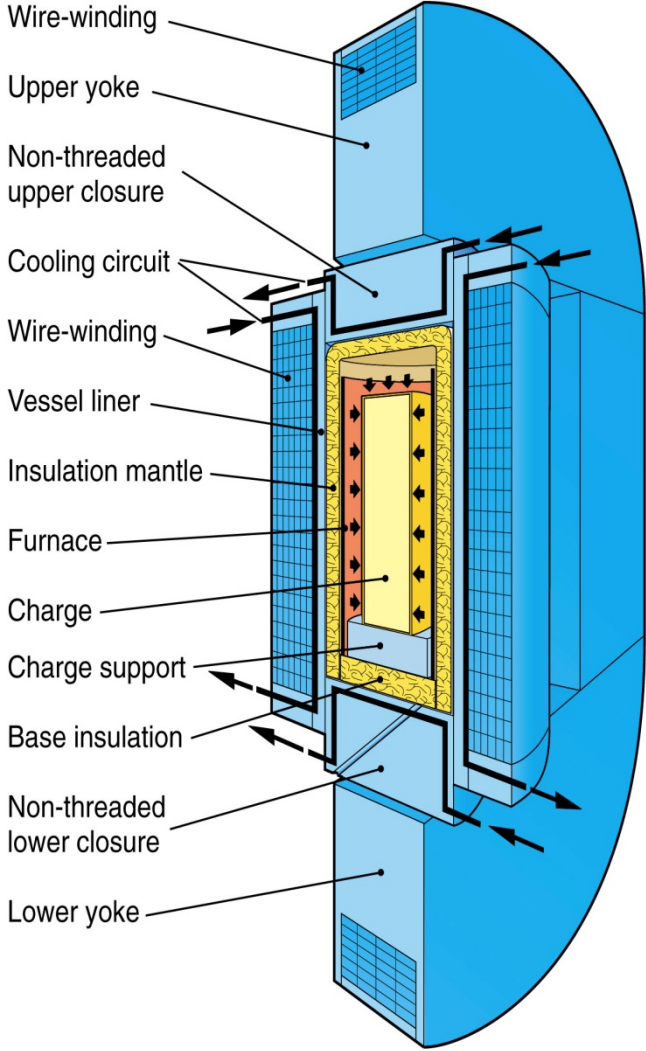
- Consolidation of Powder of Metallic and Non-Metallic Materials
- Densification of castings & pre-sintered components.
- Interfacial Bonding (Solid/Solid, Powder/Solid)



# Typical HIP Plant Layout – Standard Mega-HIP



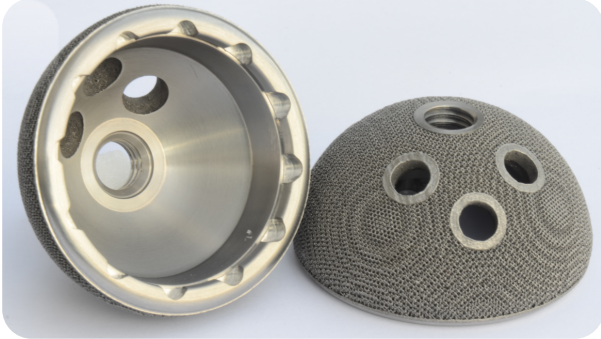
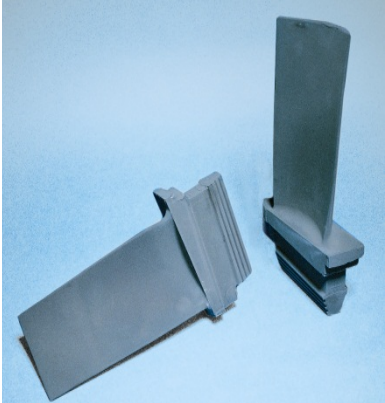
# HIP Equipment



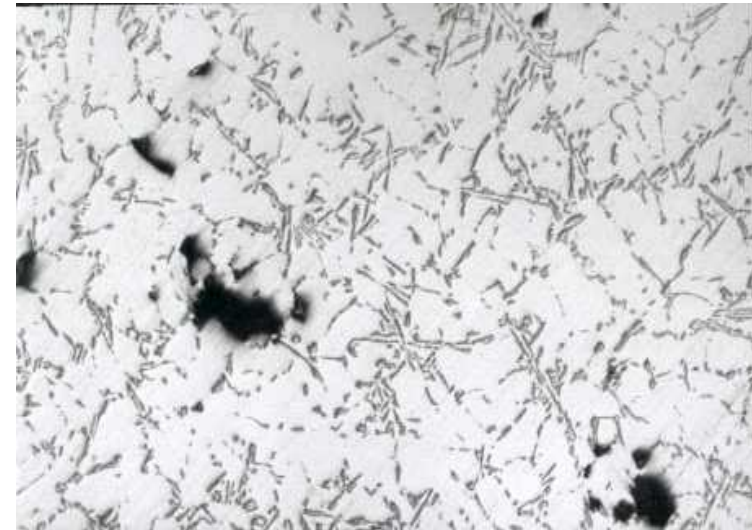
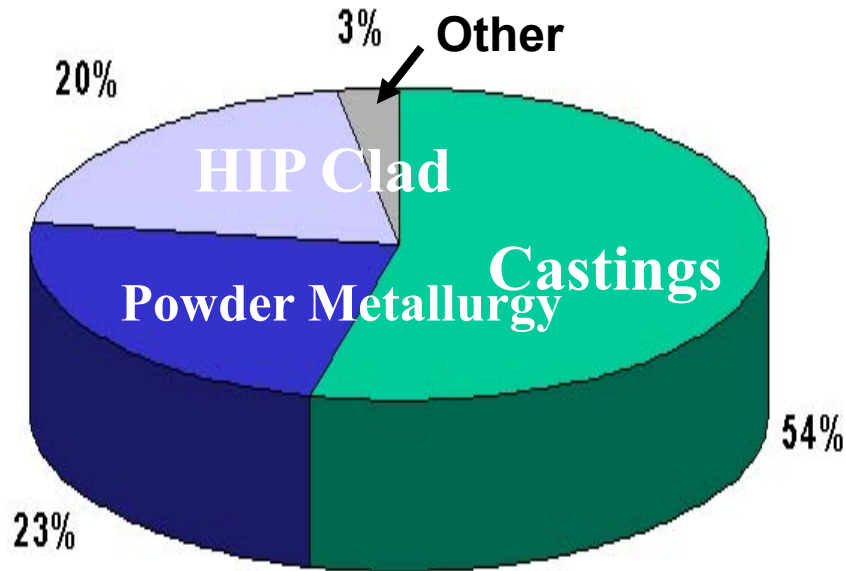
Mega HIP Unit and Furnace at Bodycote Chesterfield

(Courtesy Avure Technologies)

# HIP Densification Applications



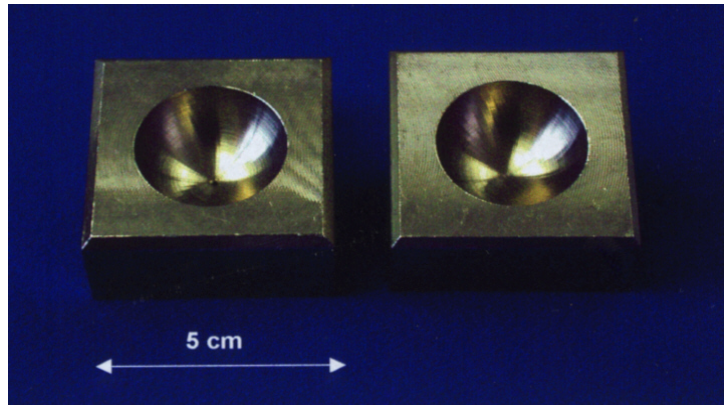
# HIP Market Applications



The largest commercial use of HIP is the densification of castings

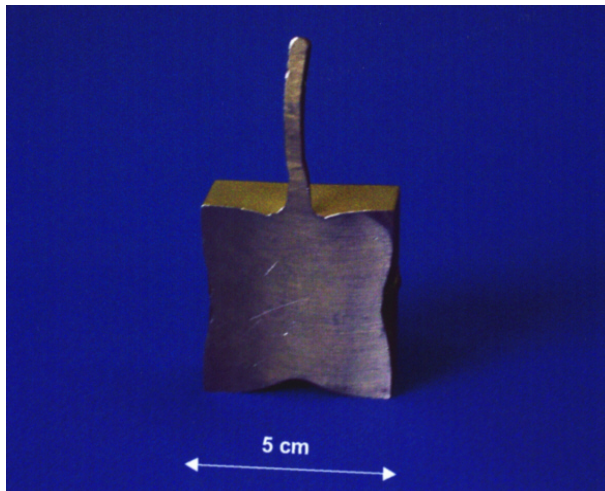
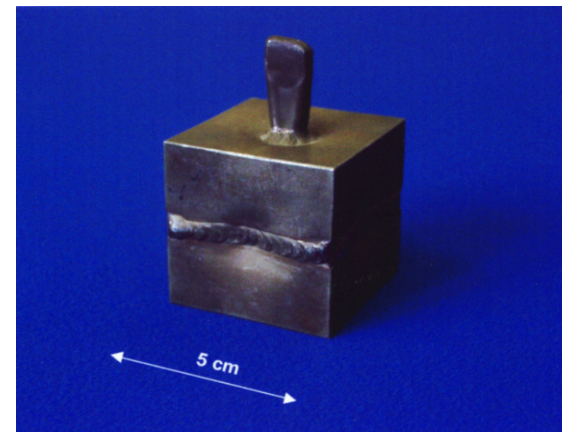
Processing of castings represents ~ 50% of HIP world wide facilities

# Demonstration – Removal of Pore by HIP



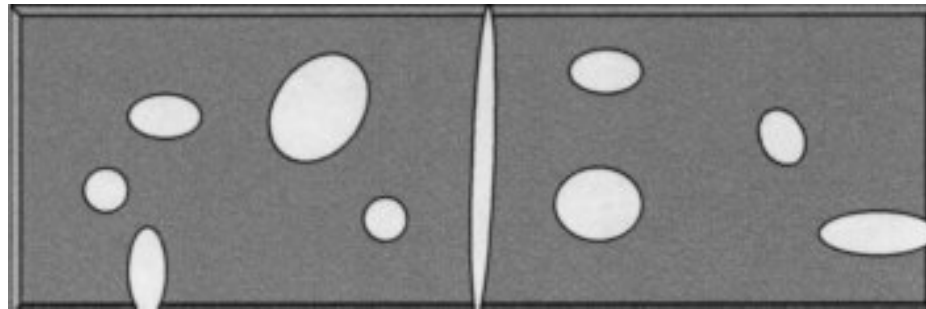
Two alloyed steel block halves, each with a half sphere of about 30mm diameter...

... welded together around the block edges to simulate an internal pore ...

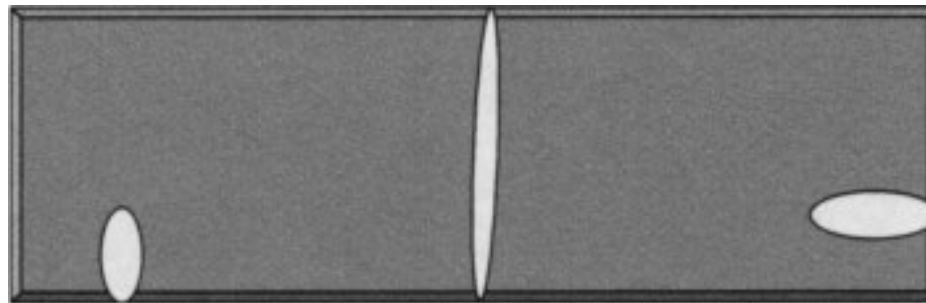


... after HIP cut in half to reveal full dense material.

# Porosity Removal by HIP



**Before HIP**

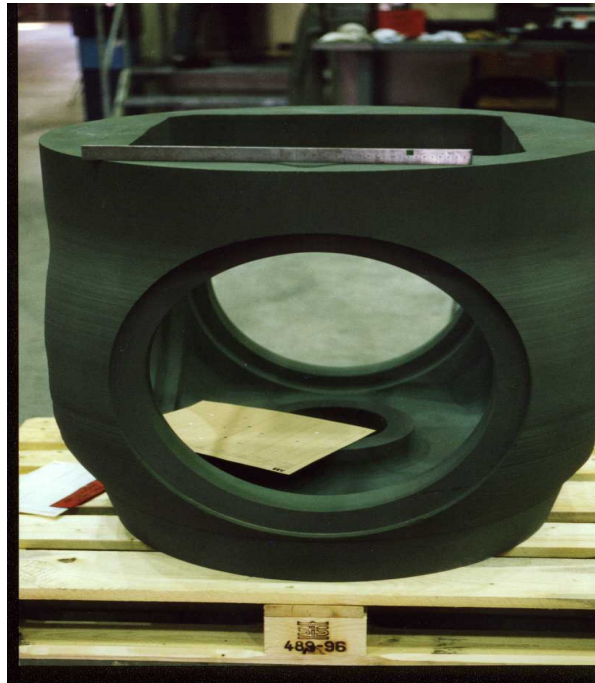


**After HIP**

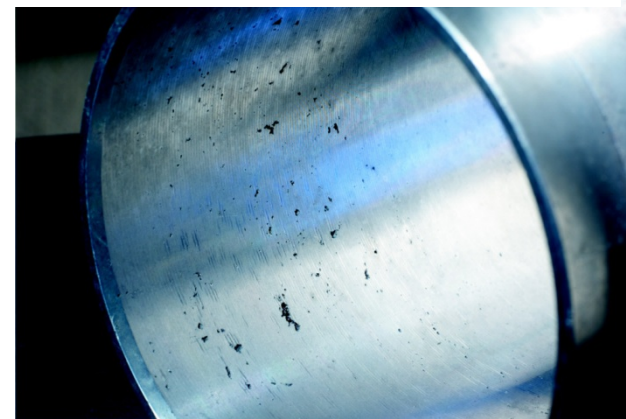
HIP closes all internal porosity  
but cannot close  
surface connected pores



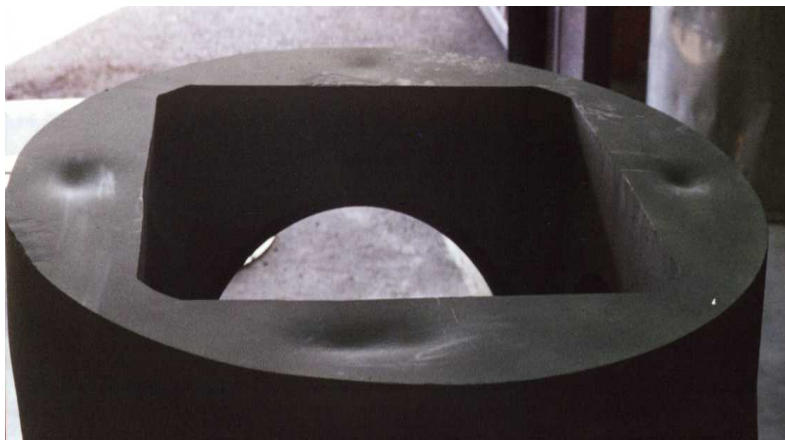
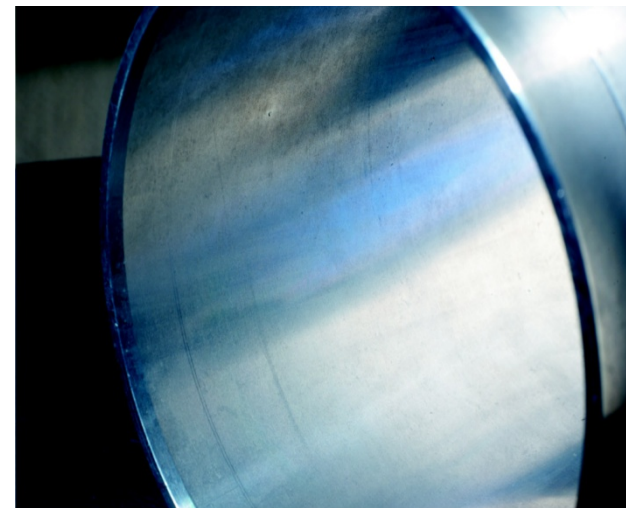
# Evidence of Porosity Closure during HIP



Machined before HIP (Pores)



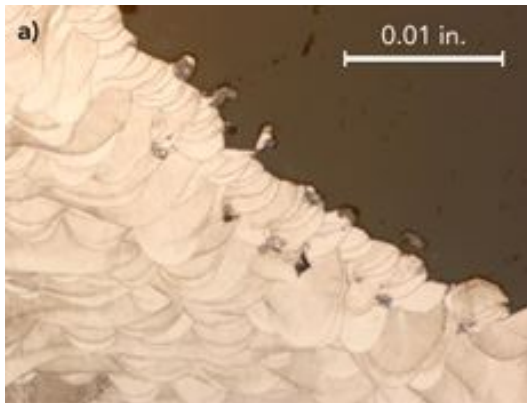
Machined Post HIP (No Pores)



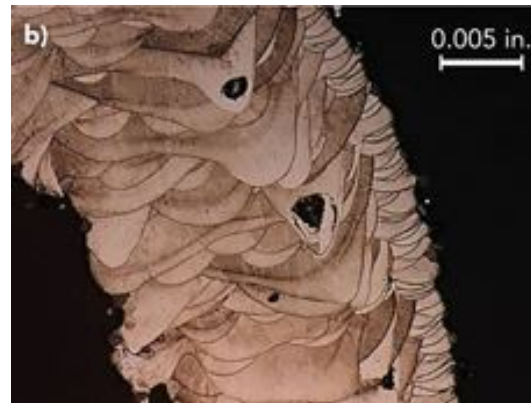
# HIP of Additive Manufactured Components

## Laser or Electron Beam AM?

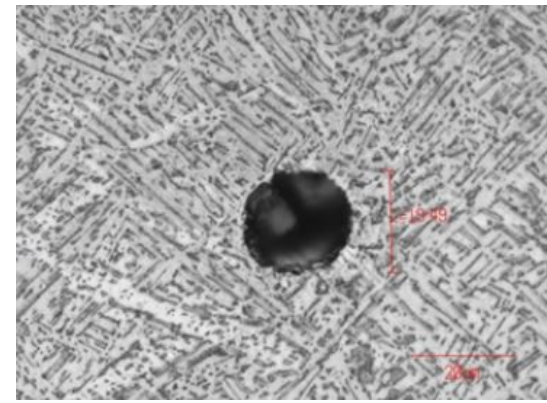
- Laser & Electron Beam AM parts typically contain a small amount of porosity
  - Scanning calibration mismatch (a)
  - Key-hole beam-weld interaction (b)
  - Gas (can be internal to individual powder particles) (c)
  - Shrinkage as previous layers solidify
  - Micro-cracks due to as-built residual stresses



(a)



(b)

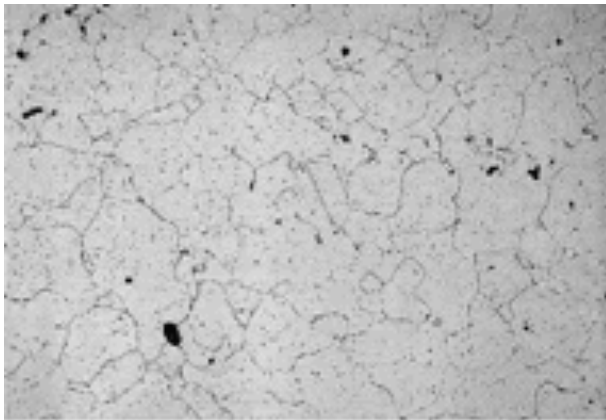


(c)

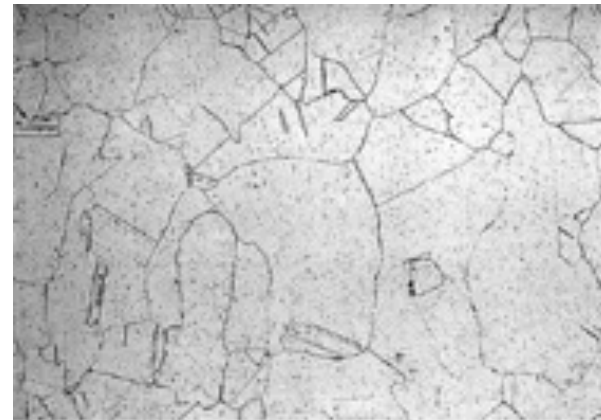
(a), (b) GE Aviation; (c) Arcam

## Effect of HIPing AM Components

- The HIP cycle can provide stress relief
- The HIP process can affect microstructure
  - Recrystallization
  - Homogenization
  - Grain growth (eg. laser-sintered IN625 below)

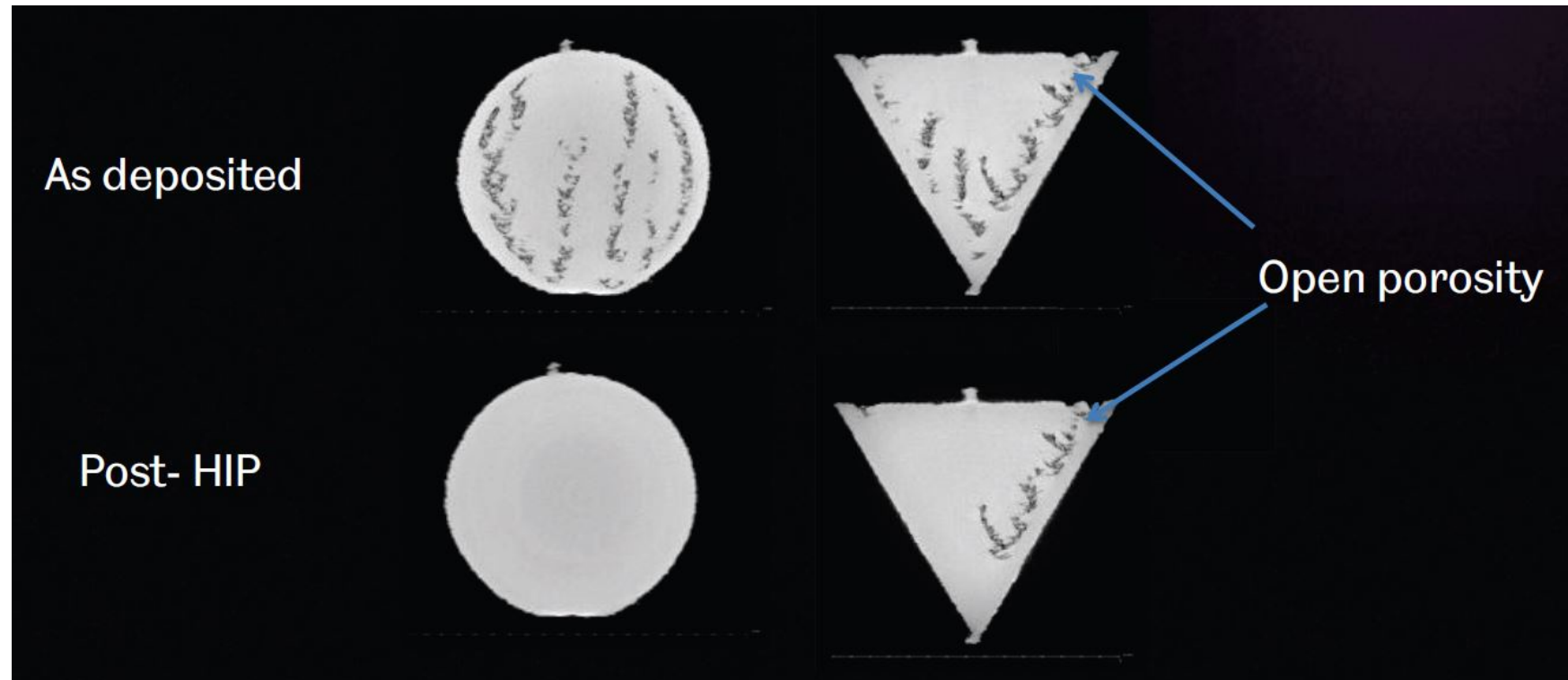


As built, 98.5% density

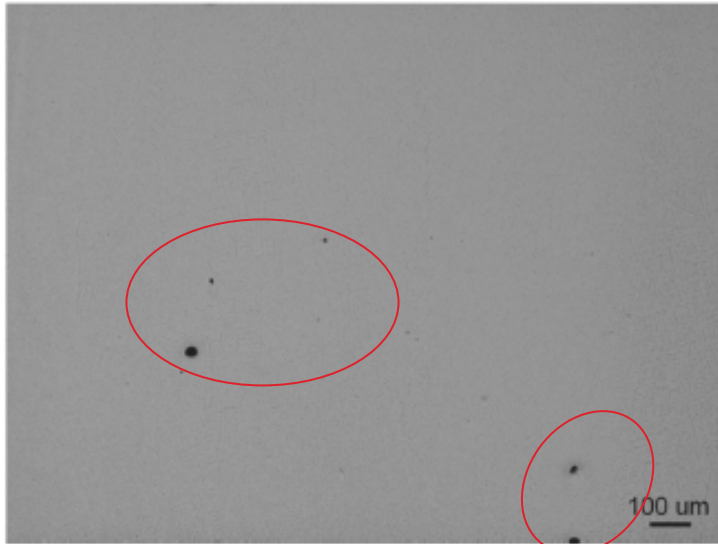


Post HIP, 99.5% density

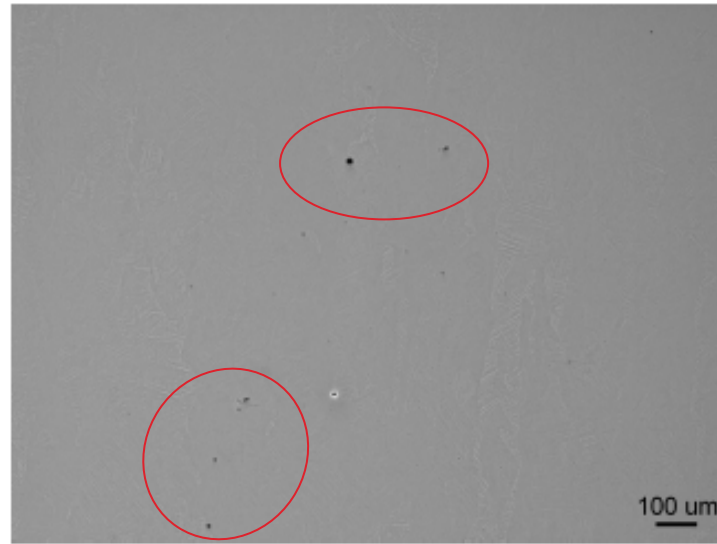
# Effect of HIP on Pore Closure in AM Parts



# Elimination of porosity by HIP - titanium



(a) EBM<sup>®</sup> (as-built)



(b) DMLS (as-built + stress relief)



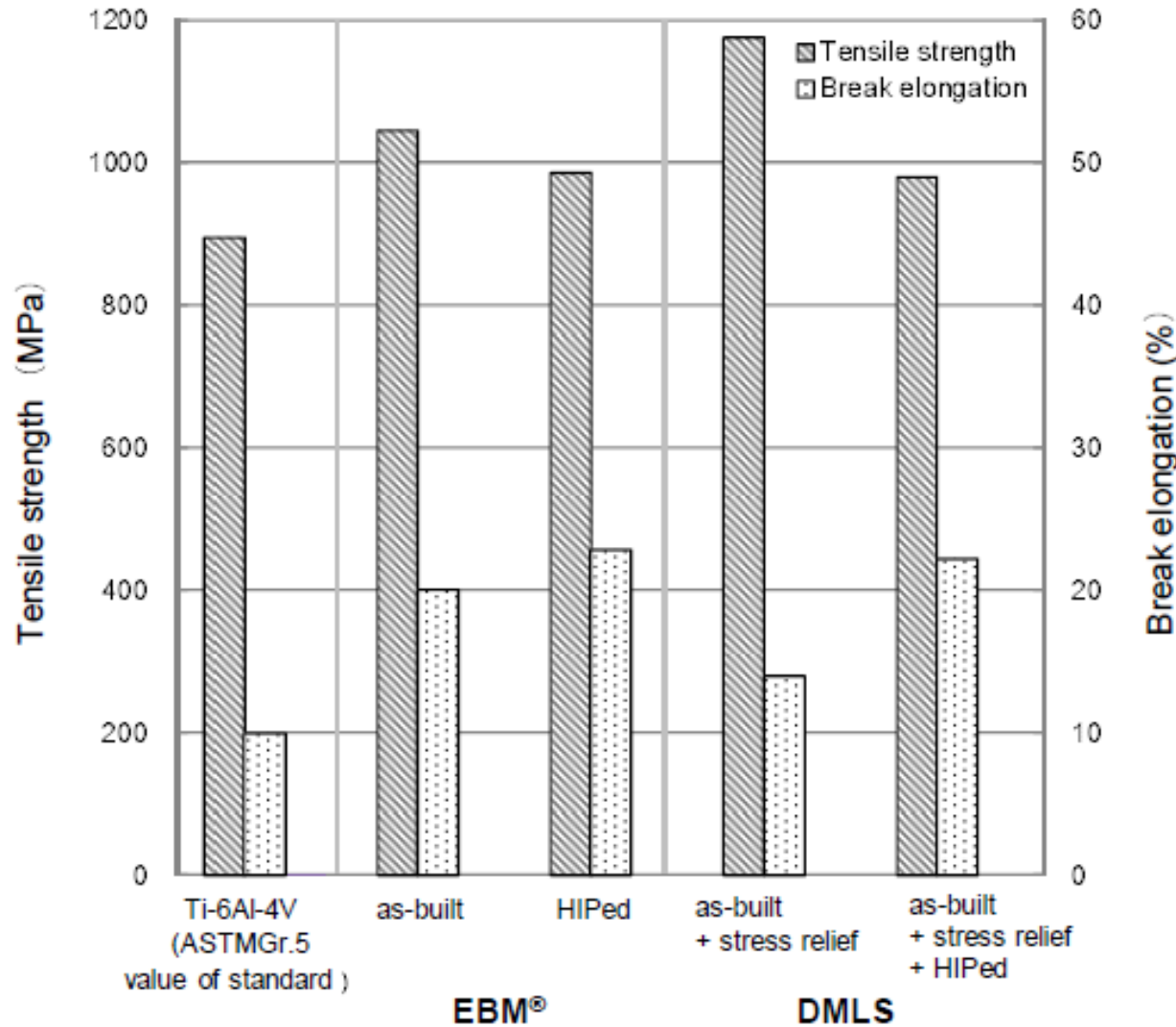
(c) EBM<sup>®</sup> (HIPed)



(d) DMLS (as-built + stress relief + HIPed)

*Courtesy of MOROKOSHI, et al.*

# Tensile strength comparison 6Al-4V



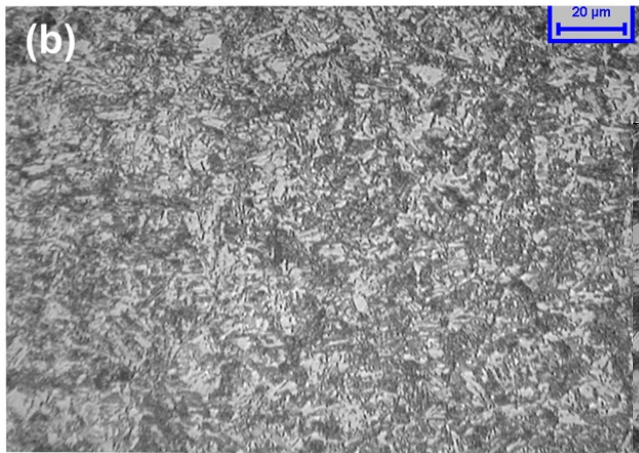
Tensile and yield strengths tend to reduce slightly with HIP.

*The benefit:*  
increased ductility without significant strength decrease

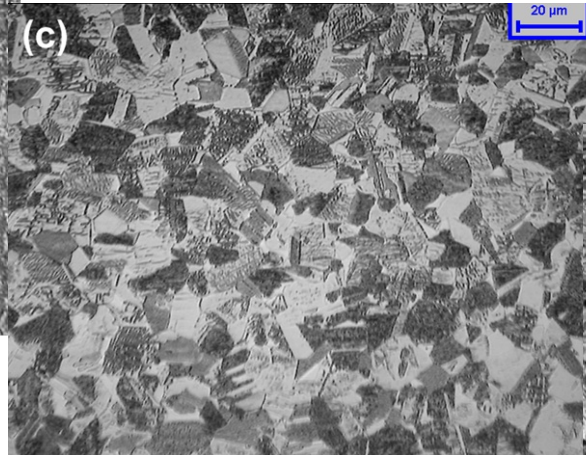
Courtesy of MOROKOSHI, et al.

# Success Factor

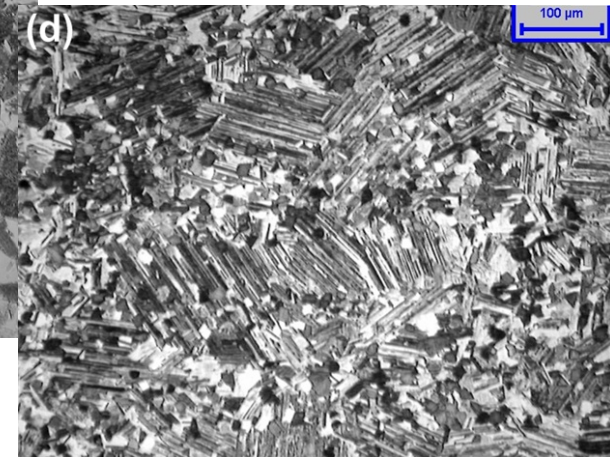
- Material Quality in par with industry standards



As-built by EBM



HIP 1260 °C, 1700 bar, 4h  
Equiaxed  $\gamma$   
Grain size  $<20 \mu\text{m}$



Heat Treatment  
Duplex  
Lamellar colonies  $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$   
Equiaxed grains  $\sim 15 \mu\text{m}$   
Lamellar fraction  $\sim 40\%$

## EBM<sup>®</sup> $\gamma$ -TiAl: microstructures

Heat treatment according to the following parameters:

- Vacuum heat treatment ( $<10^{-4}$  mbar) to a temperature of  $1335 \pm 8^{\circ}\text{C}$  holding for 3 hour  $\pm 15$  minutes
- Cool at a rate between  $80-100^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  to a temperature of  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below.
- Cool from  $1000^{\circ}\text{C}$  to room temperature at any rate.



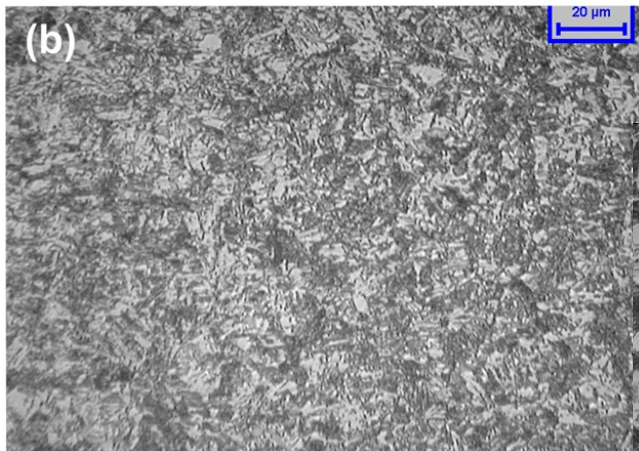
# Heat Treatment

- Vacuum heat treatment

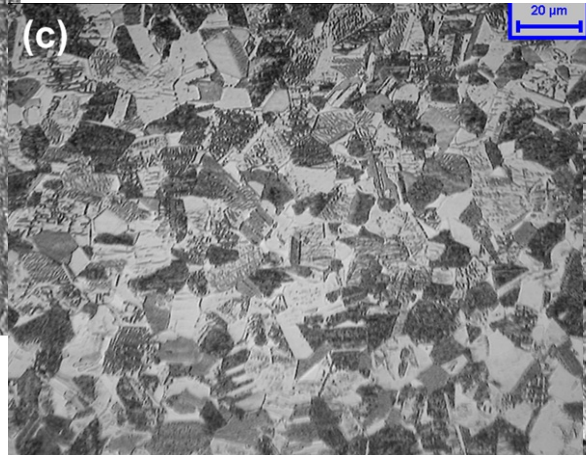


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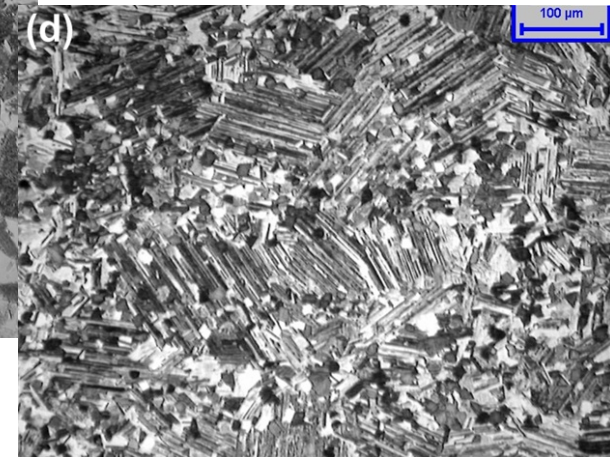
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As-built by EBM



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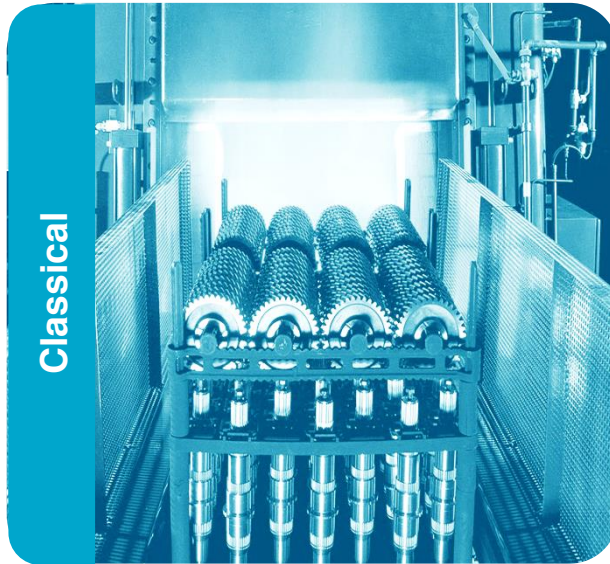


Heat Treatment  
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## EBM<sup>®</sup> $\gamma$ -TiAl: microstructures

# What does Bodycote do?

World's largest supplier of HIP and heat treating services



## Classical Heat Treatment

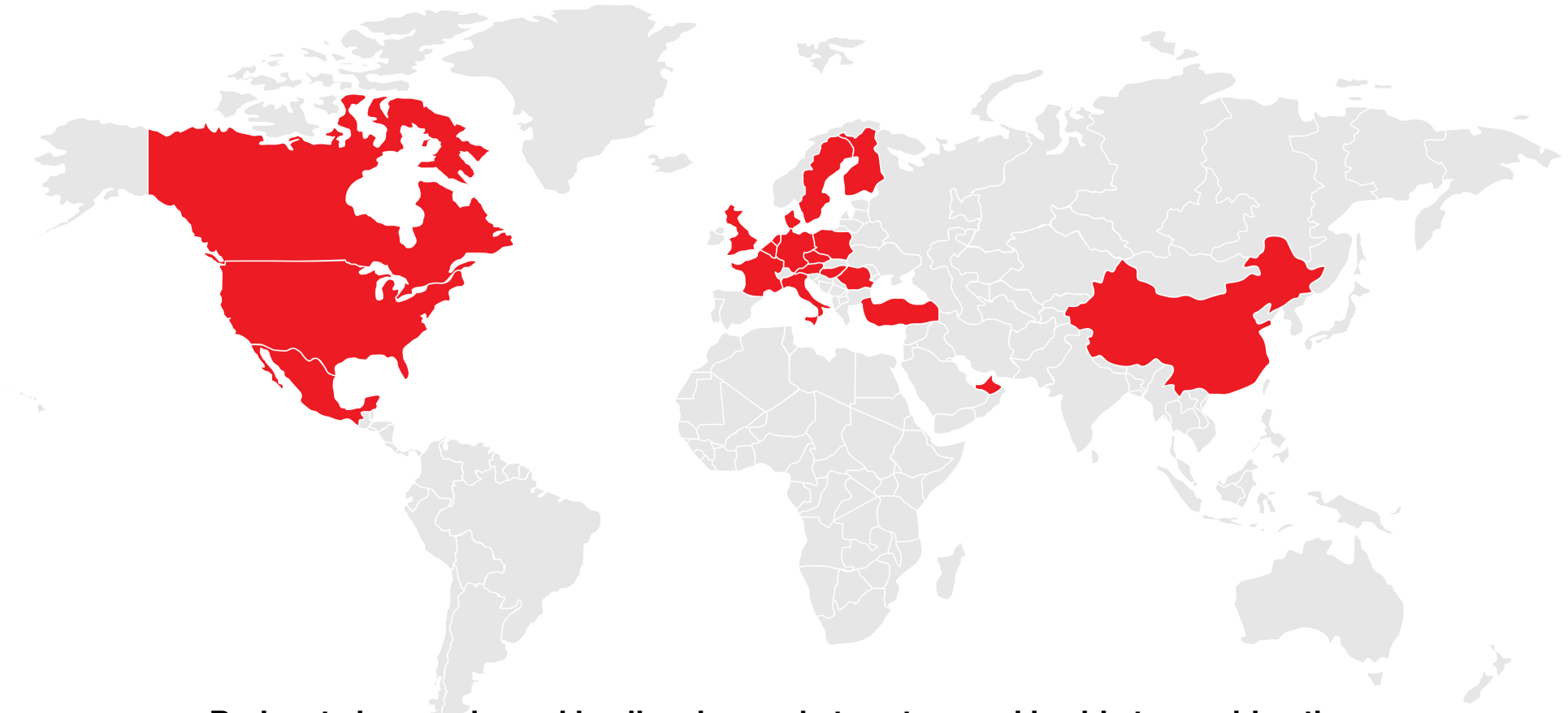
Bodycote's Classical Heat Treatments describe a group of mature processes and treatments such as nitriding, carburizing, annealing, tempering and many more. Working to very exacting quality specifications, heat treatment uses precisely controlled furnaces to process a huge variety of metals and alloys, improving their mechanical properties.



## Specialist Technologies: HIP Services, HIP Product Fabrication and Surface Treatments

Bodycote's Specialist Technologies refer to a group of processes which require specialist expertise and technologies. In some cases, they are proprietary technologies which have undergone extensive development and offer unique solutions for a variety of critical applications.

# A global presence



**Bodycote is experienced in all major market sectors and is able to combine the capability and expertise of a network of over 170 worldwide locations to deliver global, or local, services to customers.**

# Europe



# Why do we need Bodycote's services?



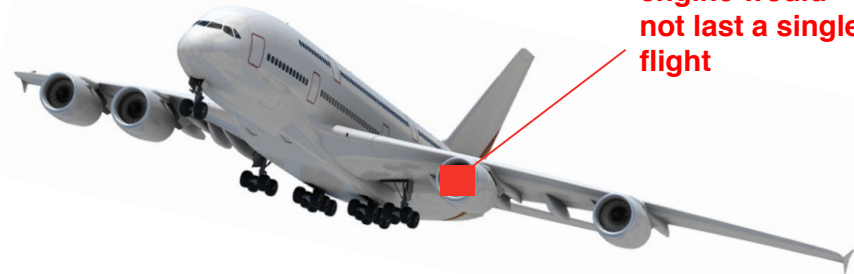
Virtually every type of metal component, whatever its application, has received some form of treatment to enable it to perform to the required standard and last longer once it's put into service.

## In a world without Bodycote's vital services....

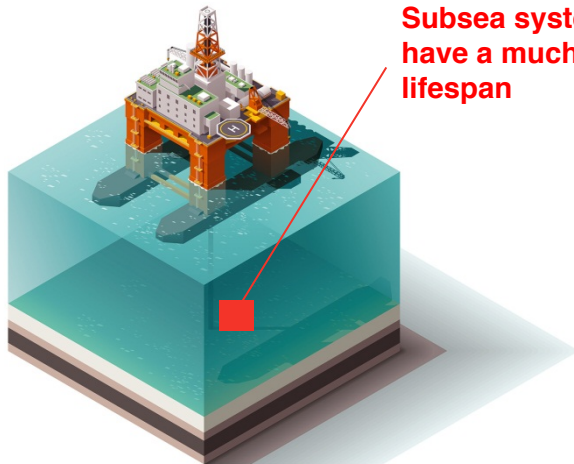
An automotive gearbox might last only a week



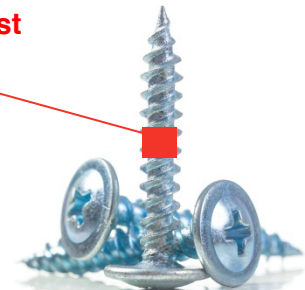
An aircraft engine would not last a single flight



Subsea systems would have a much shorter lifespan



Fasteners would rust more quickly



The finish on this watch would quickly become scratched



# The **vital** link

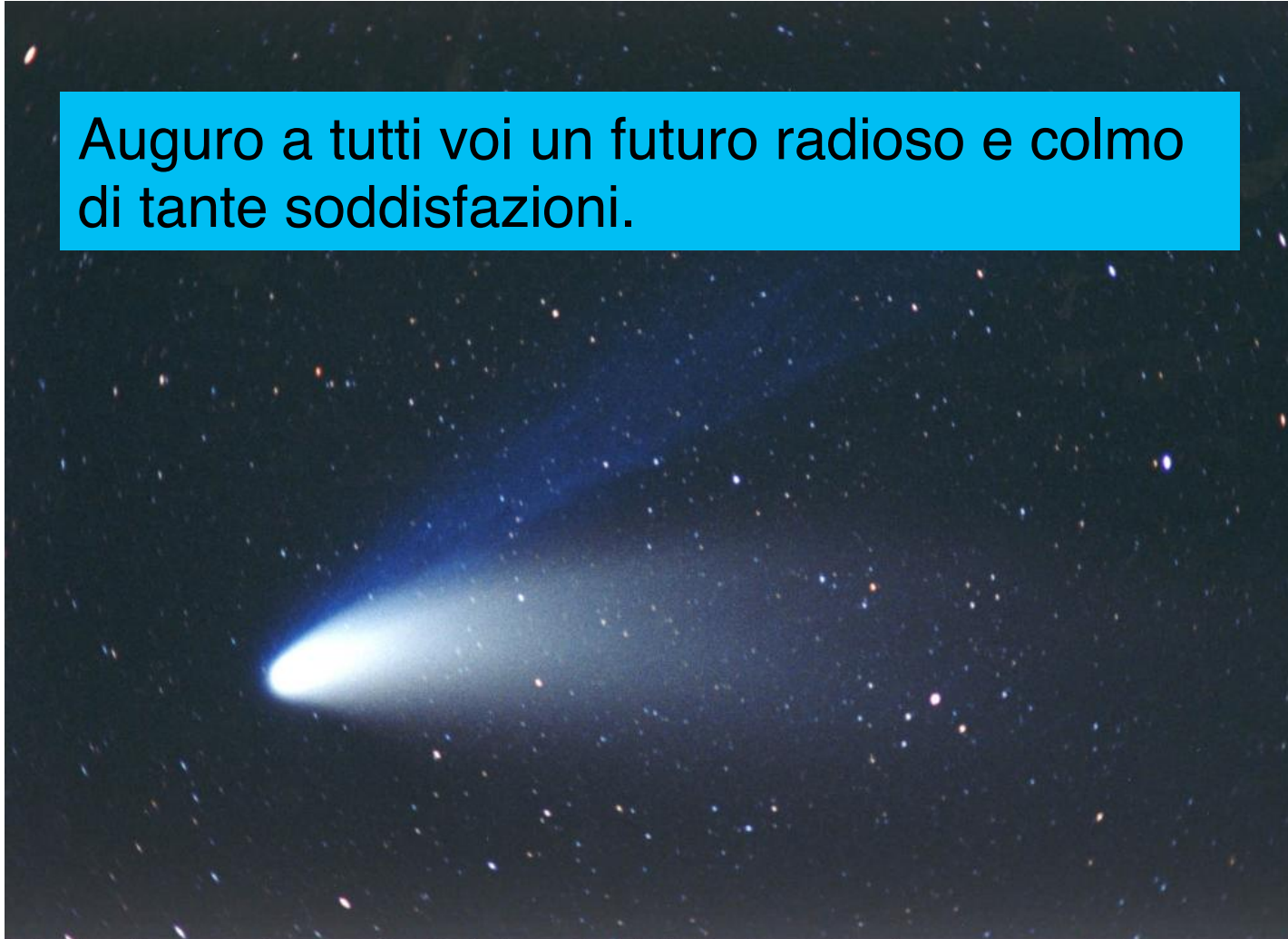


**Bodycote is the world's largest and most respected provider of thermal processing services. These services are a vital part of any manufacturing process and include:**

- Classical Heat Treatments & Metal Joining
- Specialist Technologies



Auguro a tutti voi un futuro radioso e colmo di tante soddisfazioni.





## Q&A

