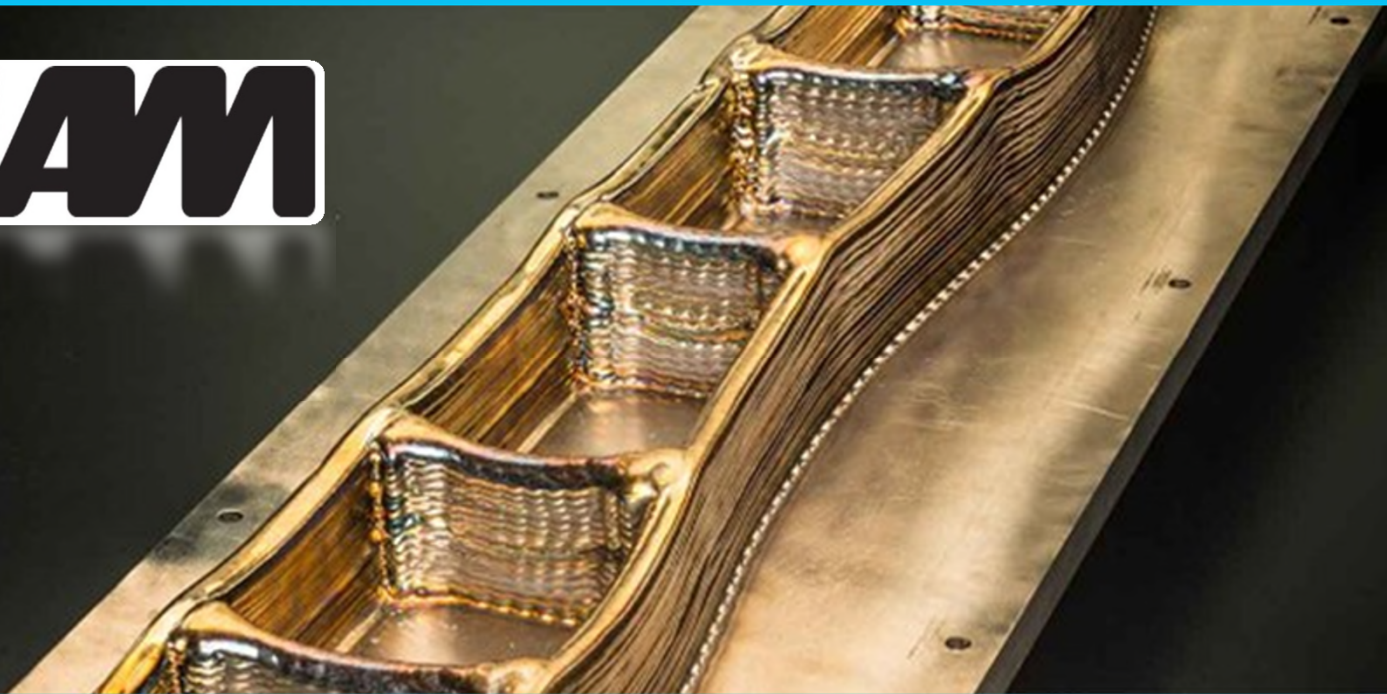


Wire + Arc Additive Manufacture of non-ferrous alloys – current status and material properties

WAAM



www.waamat.com

Presented by Stewart Williams

Welding Engineering and Laser Processing Centre

www.cranfield.ac.uk

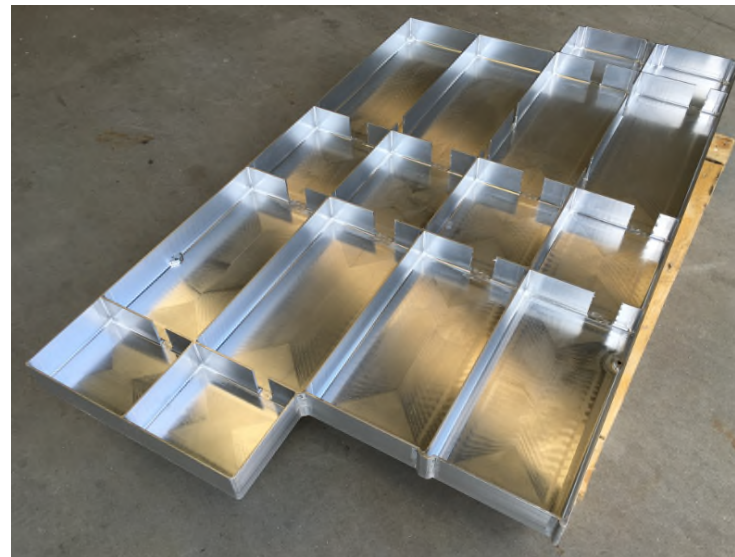
Topics

- Very brief summary of Wire + Arc Additive Manufacture
- WAAM non-ferrous materials
 - Titanium 64
 - Aluminium
 - Refractory metals
 - New and mixed materials
- Future prospects

Key WAAM process features

- Build rates 0.5 - 4 kg/hour – typical 1kg/hr titanium
- Unlimited build volume
- Fully dense materials with excellent mechanical properties
- Minimum feature size 2 mm
- No commercial systems available – yet

Machined part

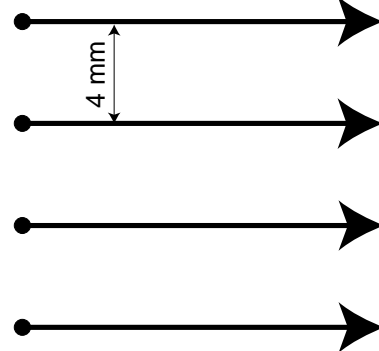


Effect of deposition strategy – Ti64

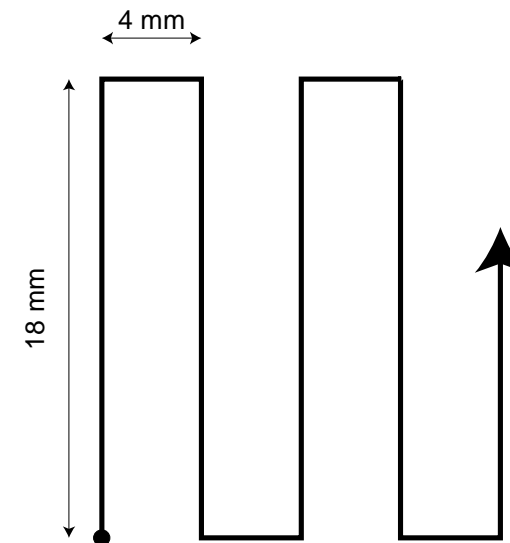
a) single pass



b) parallel passes

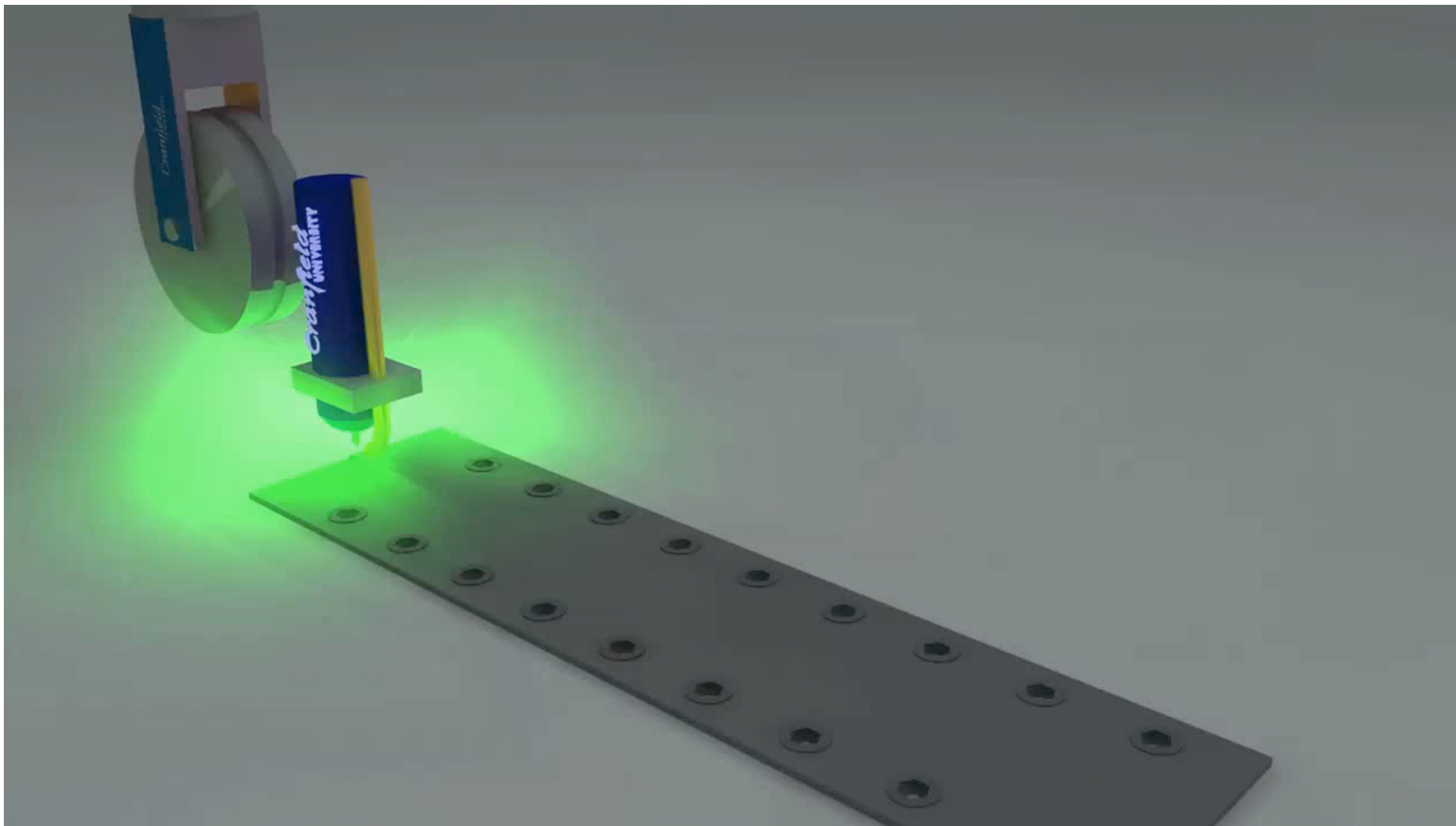


c) oscillation



- Each will result in different cooling rates → different microstructures → different mechanical properties

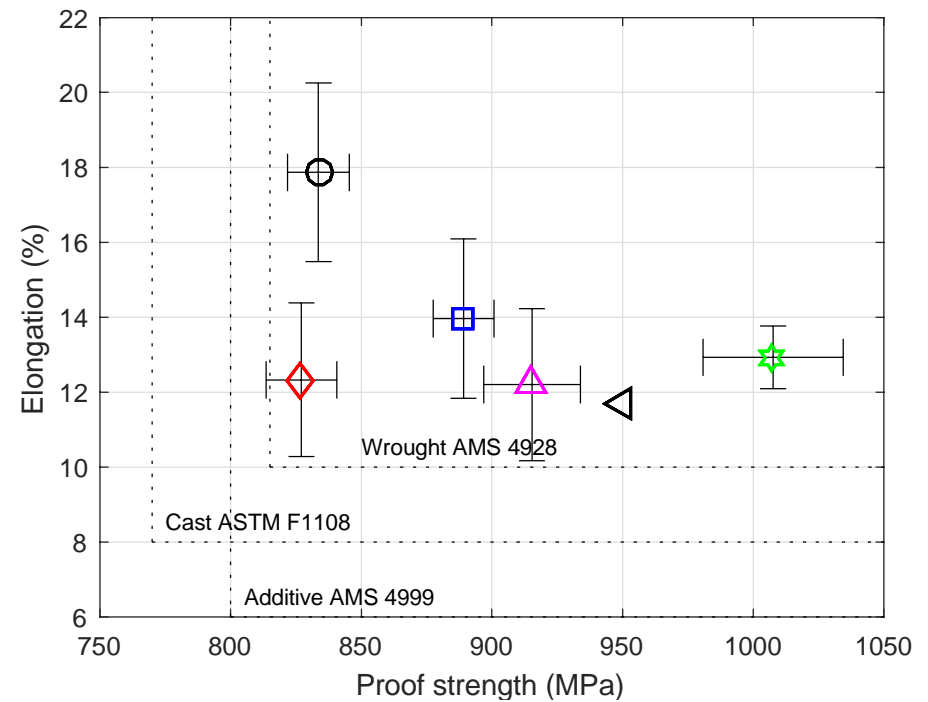
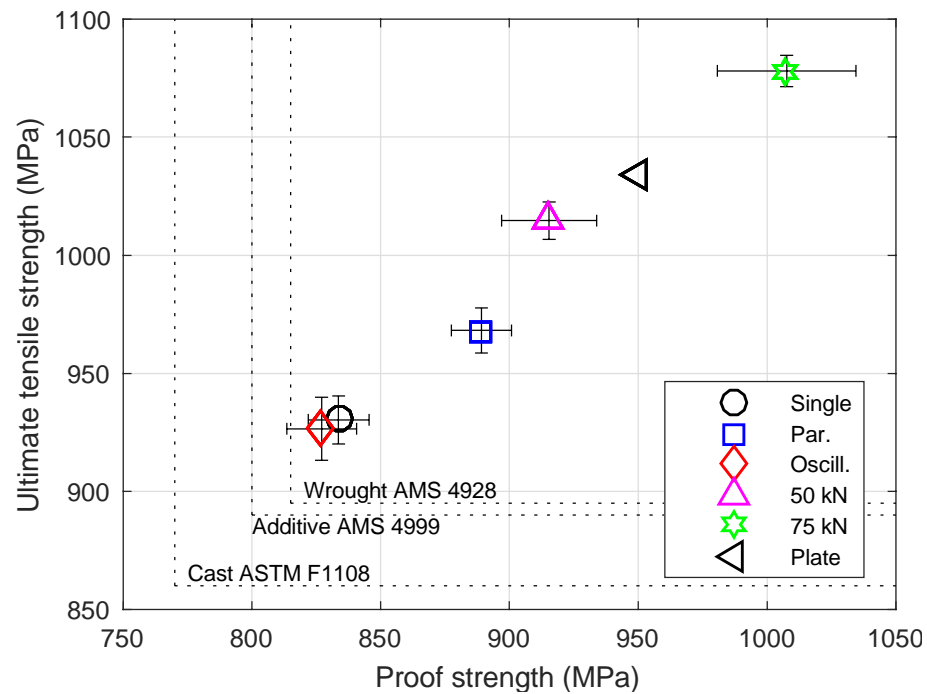
Unique features // High pressure rolling



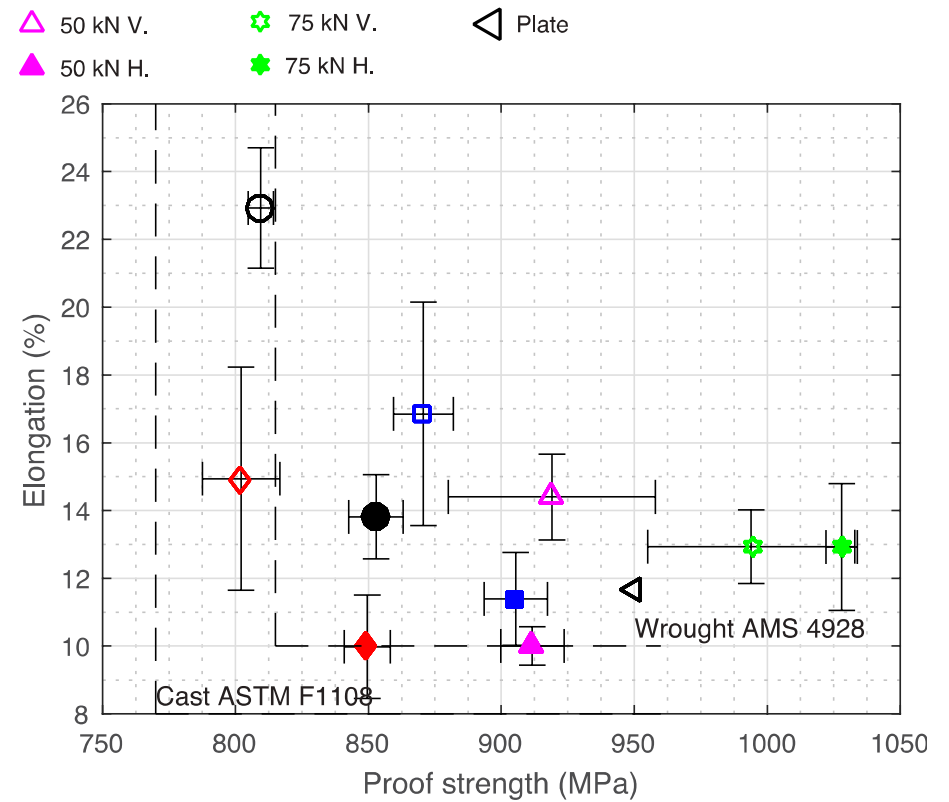
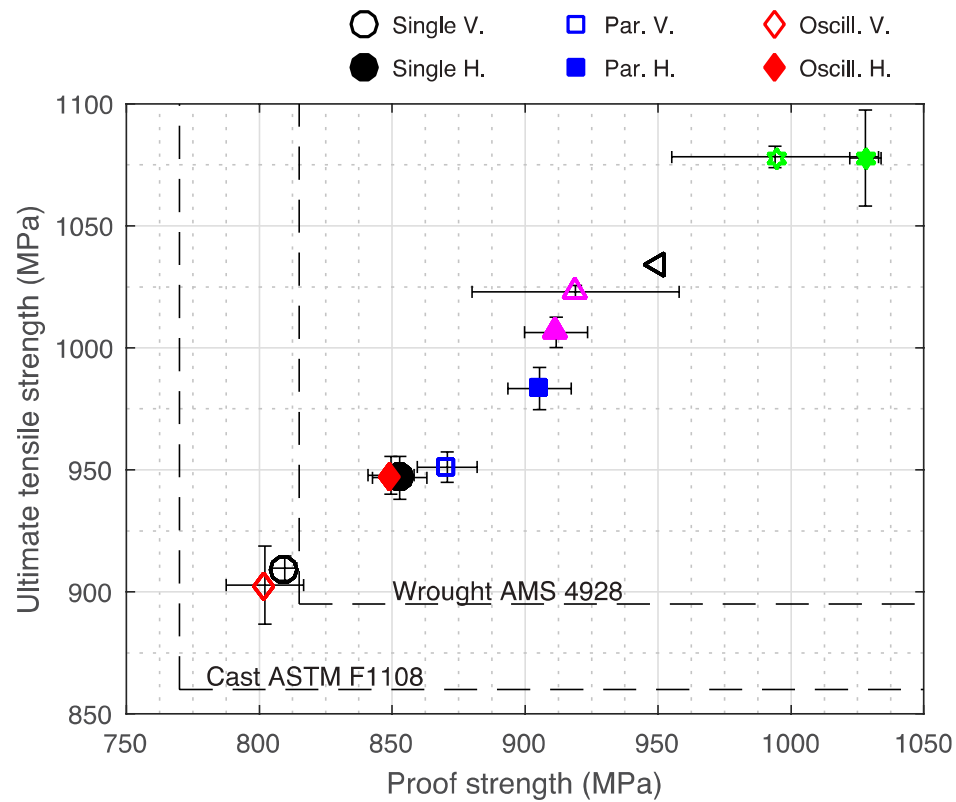
Ti64 // Microstructure with rolling



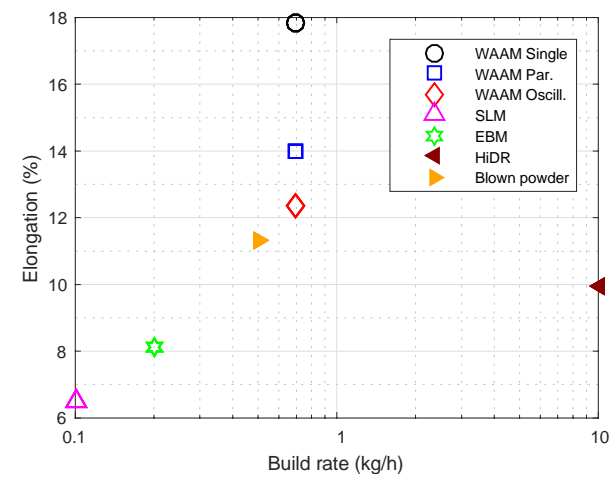
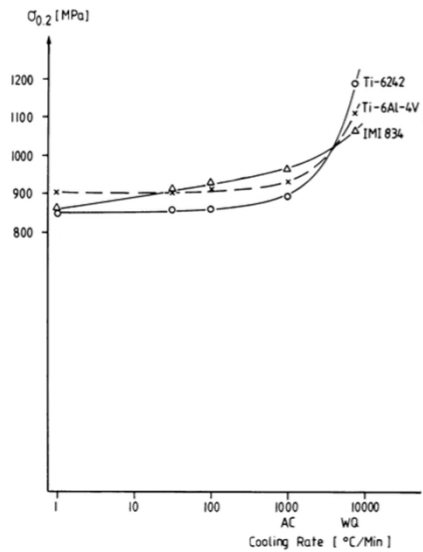
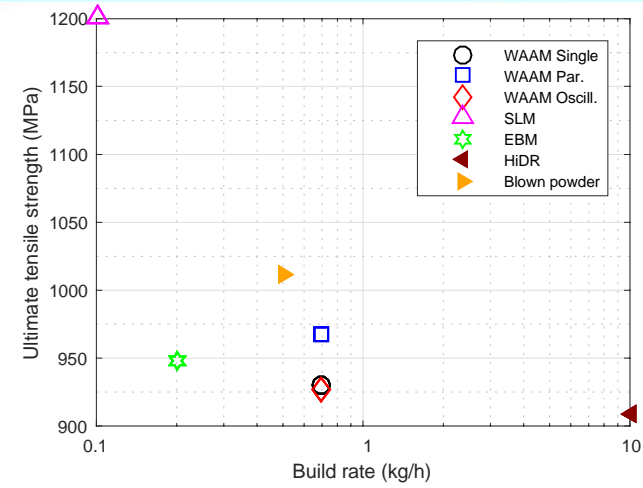
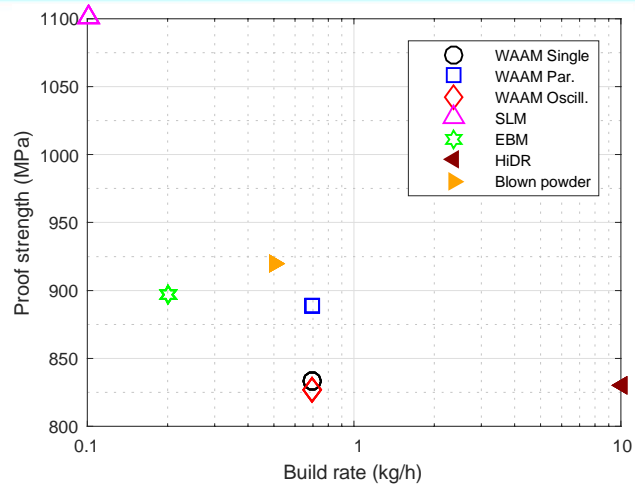
WAAM Ti64 without and with rolling (average)



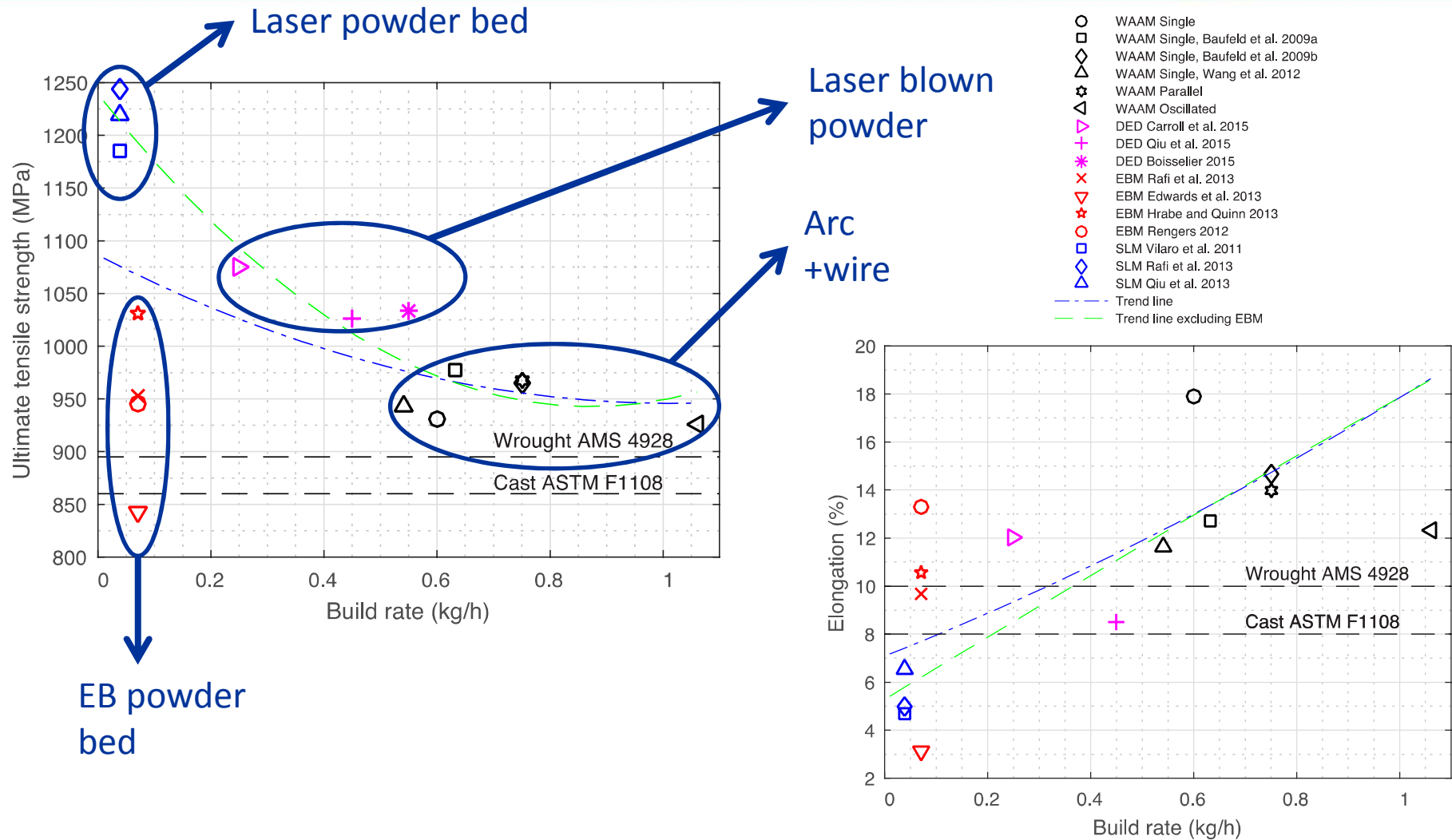
With rolling (direction)



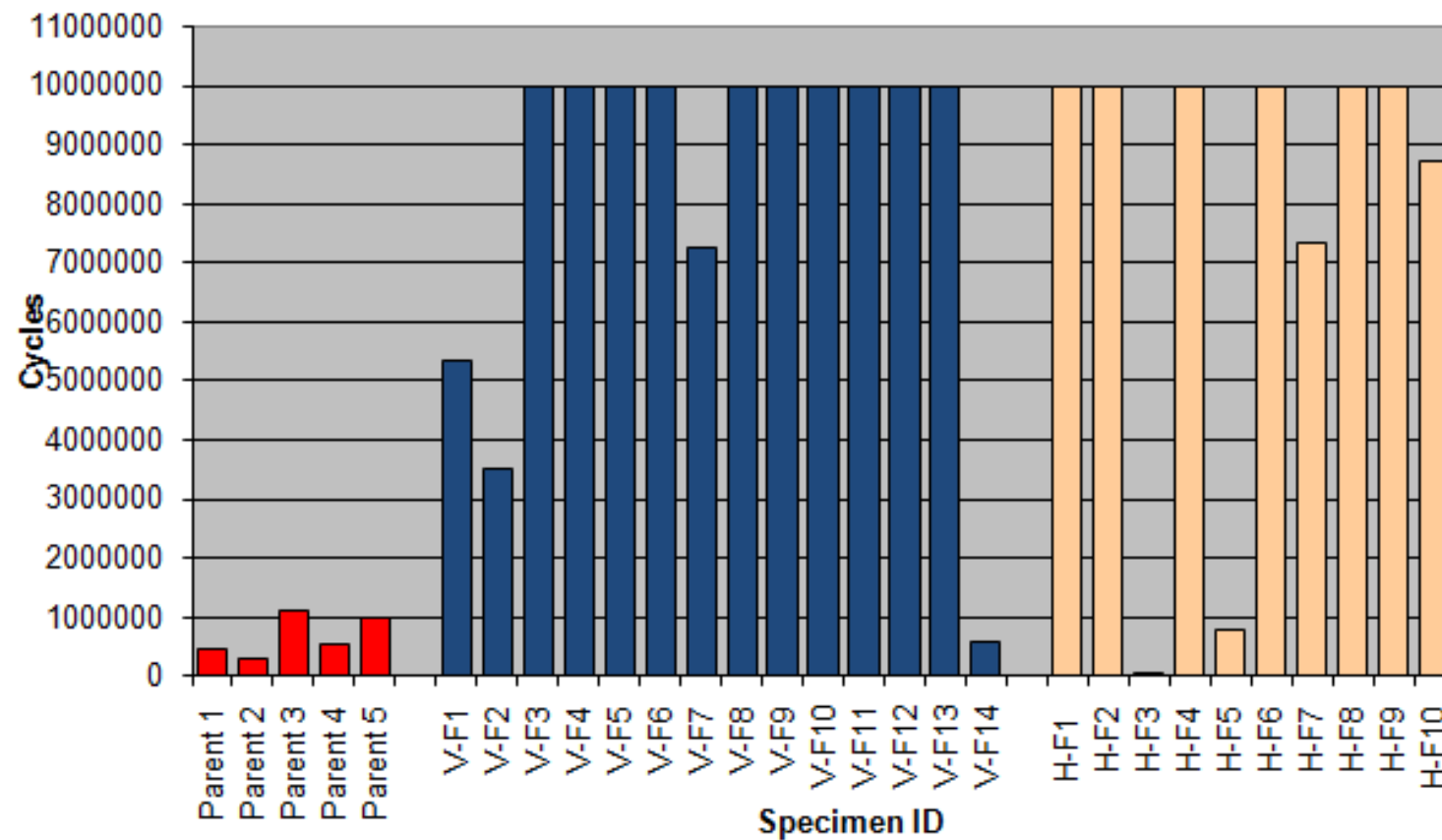
The effect of build/cooling rates



The effect of build/cooling rates



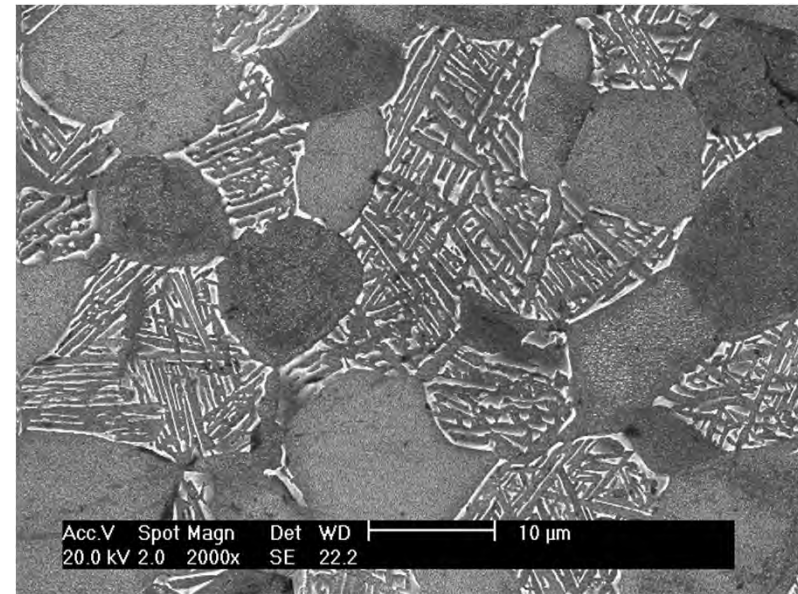
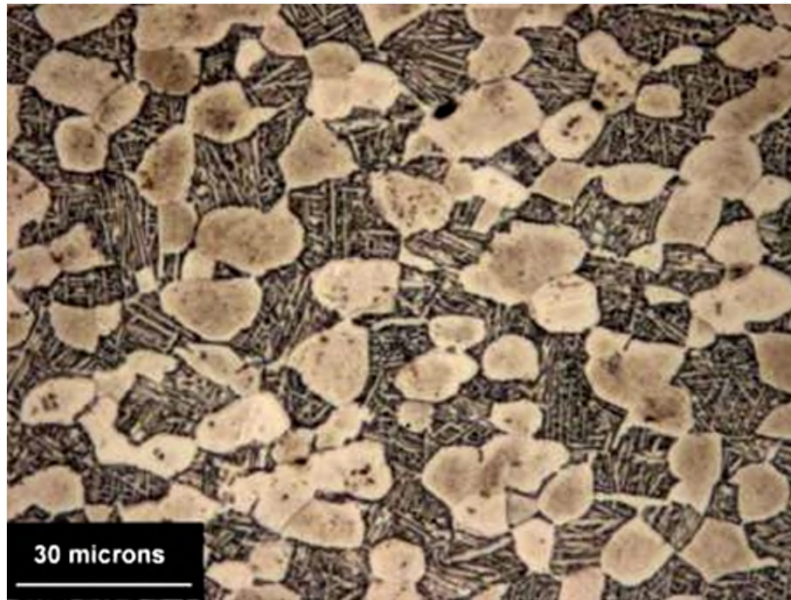
Fatigue Vs Specimen direction



R-Ratio 0.1, σ_{\max} = 600MPa, Sinusoidal Waveform and 30Hz,

Improved fatigue performance

Wrought
Ti64



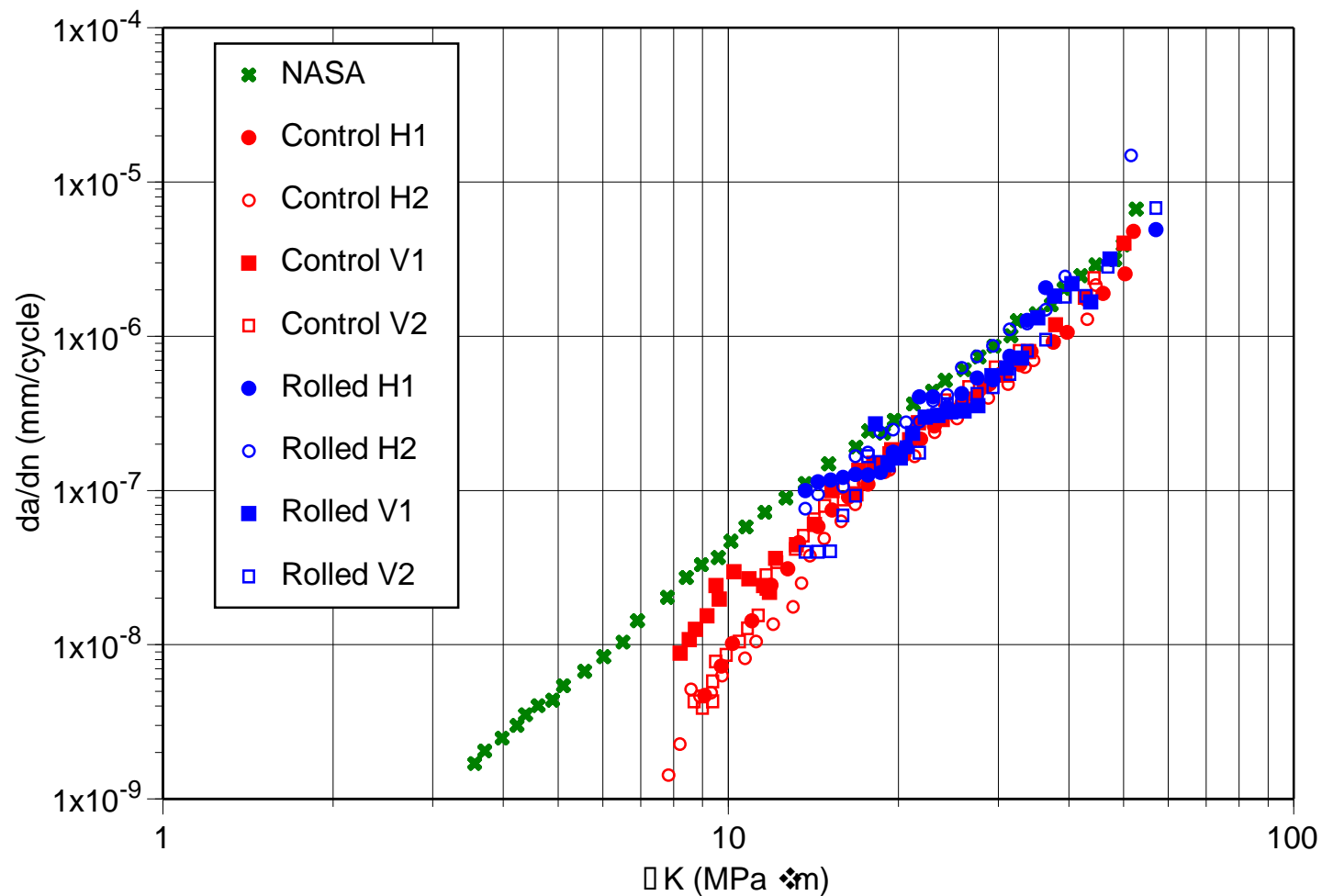
heterogeneous bi-modal (duplex) microstructure

WAAM

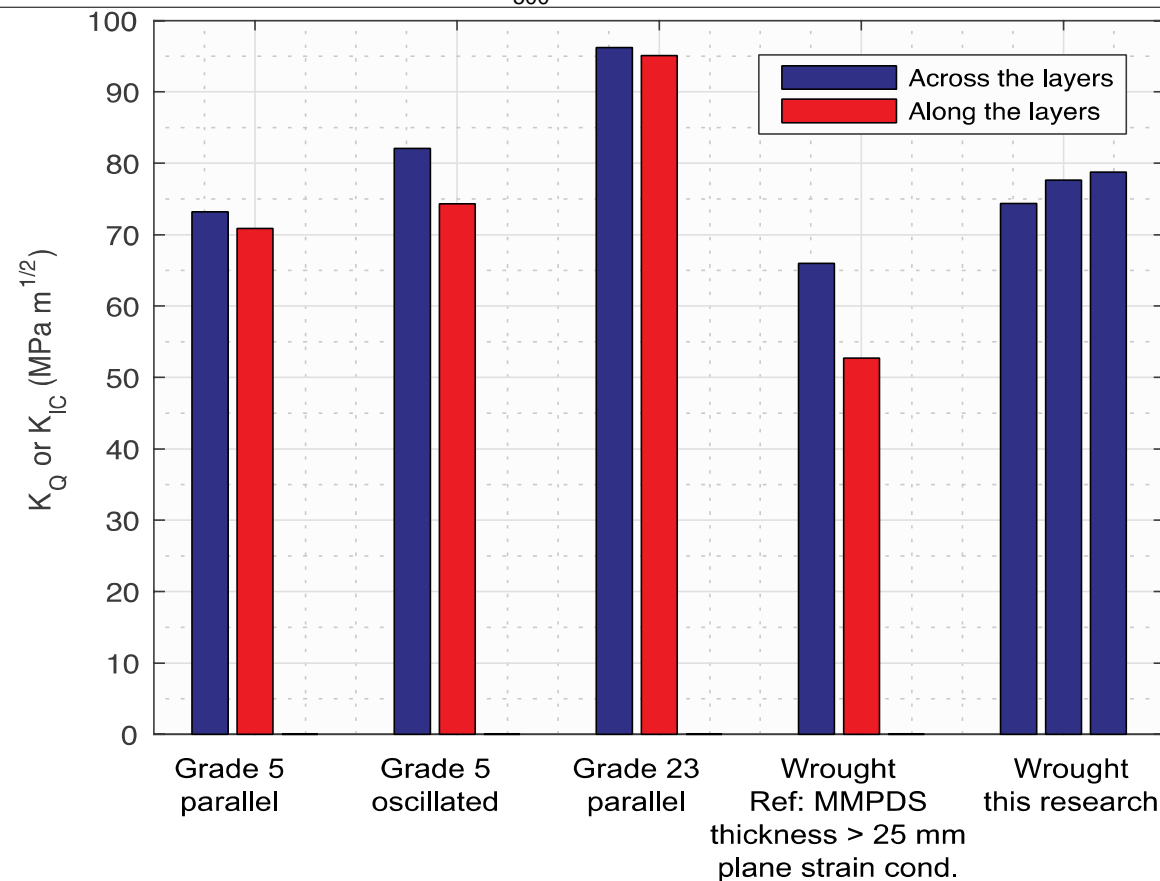
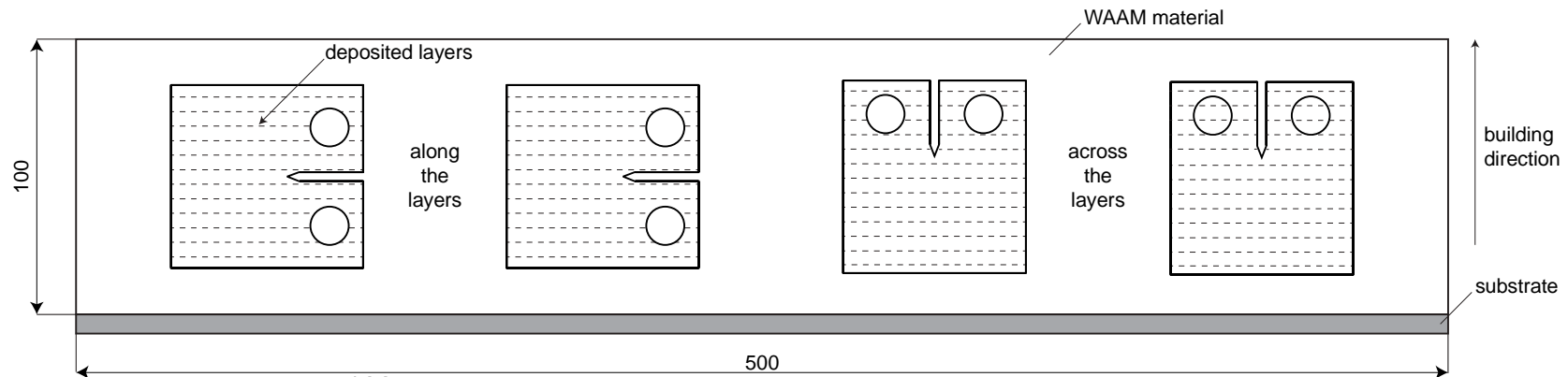


- Wrought material initiates at primary α particle or casting pores
- WAAM material does not initiate (in this test) or initiates at very isolated pores due to wire contamination

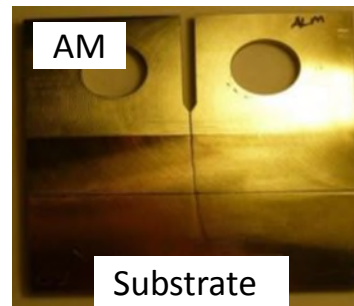
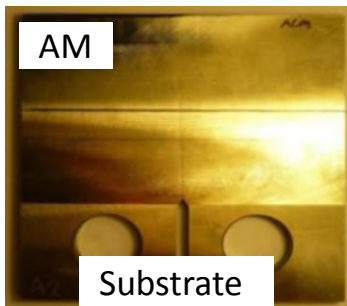
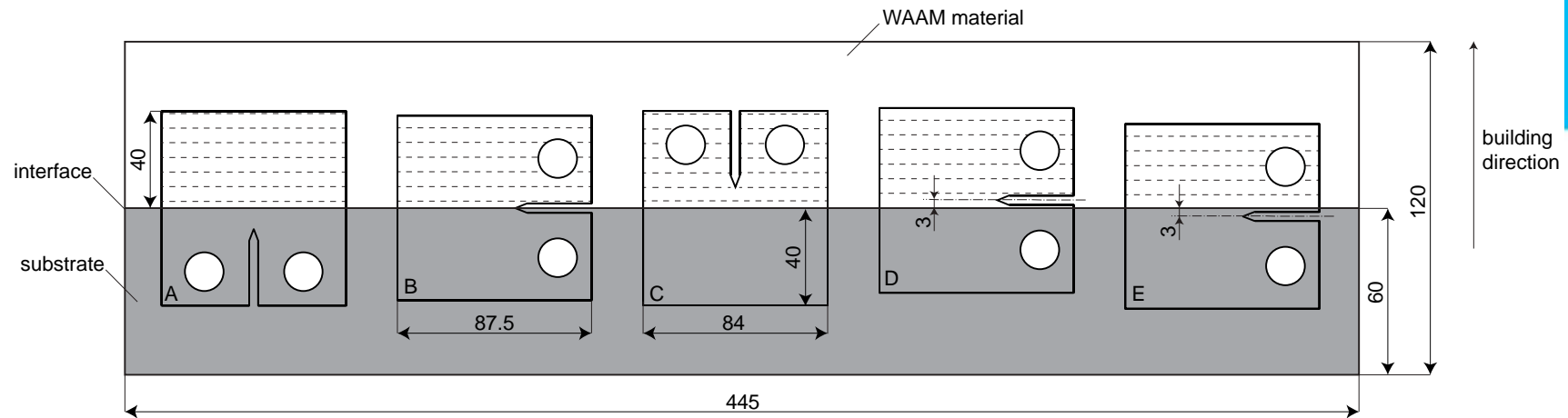
Ti64 // Rolling and FCGR of WAAM material unrolled and rolled



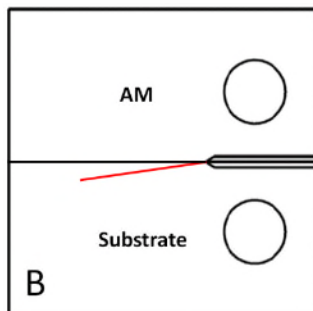
Ti64 // Fracture toughness



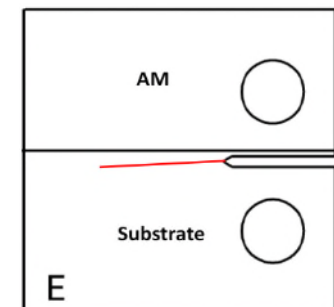
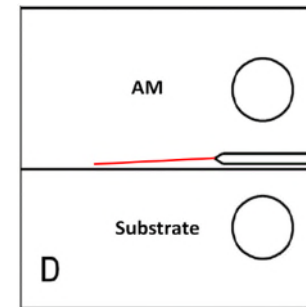
Ti64 Crack growth trajectory at the interface



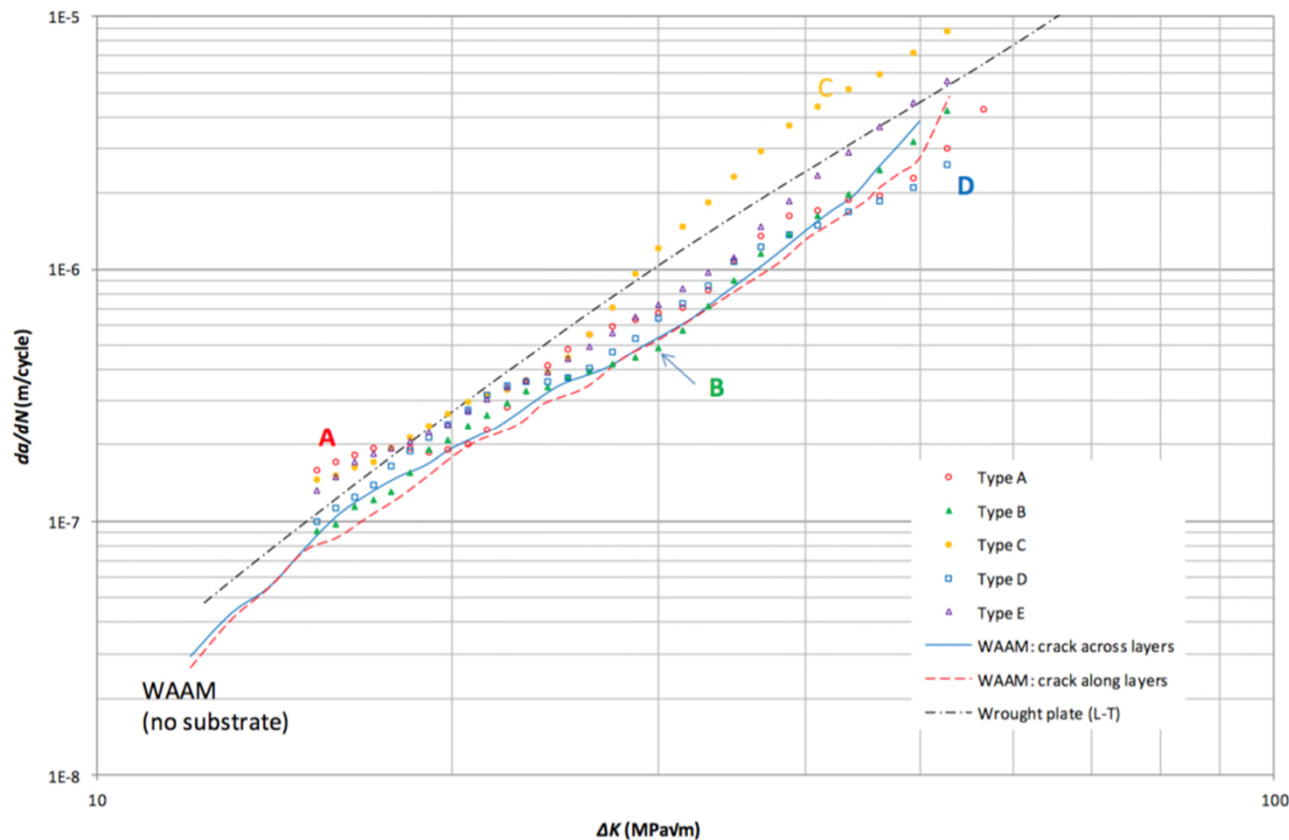
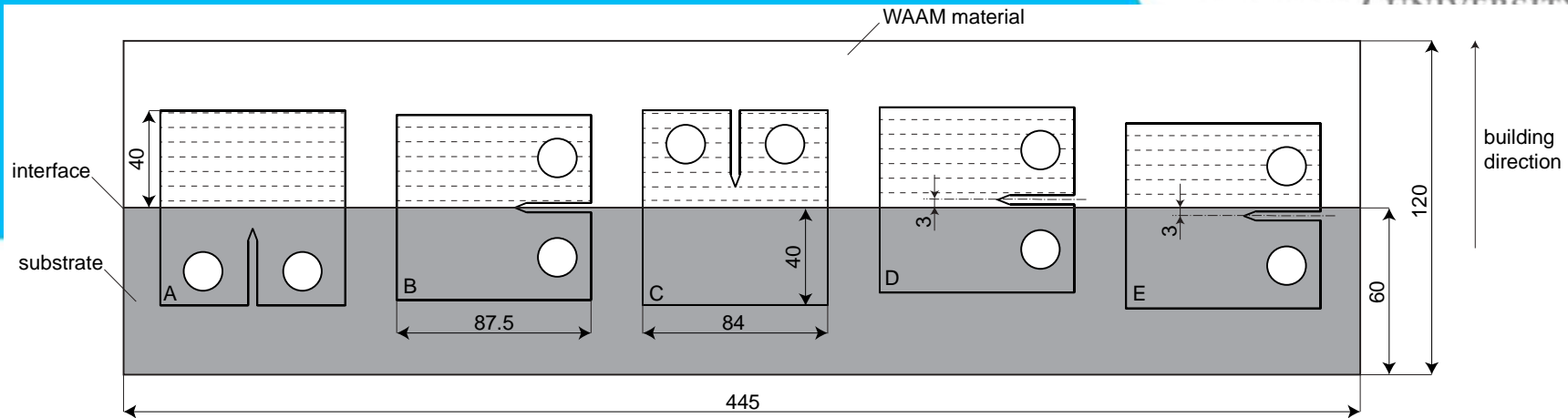
Crack trajectory maintains almost a straight line



Crack trajectory maintains almost a straight line

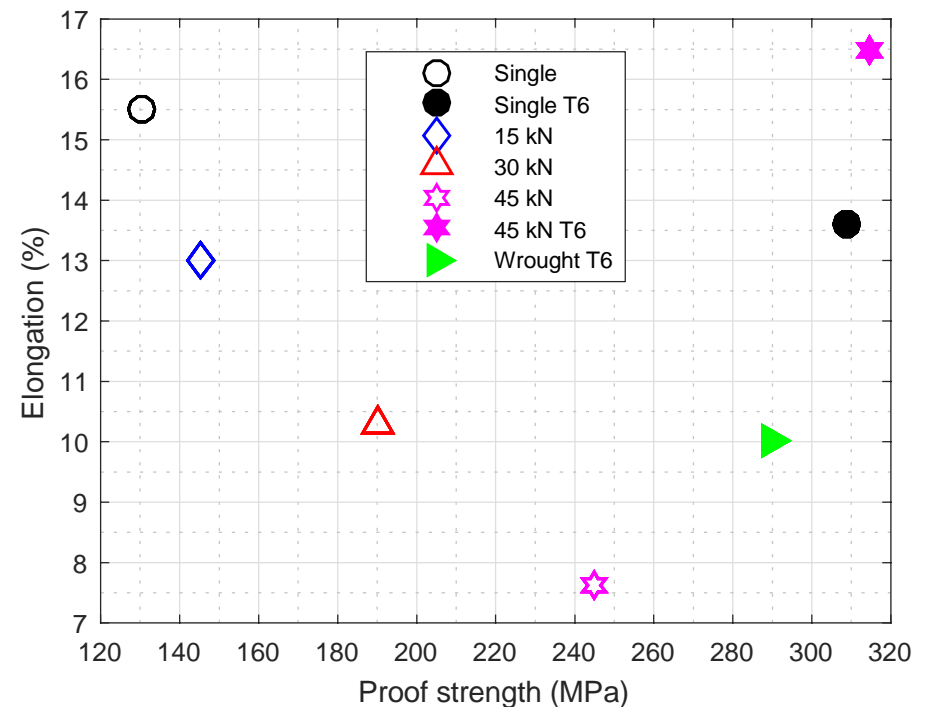
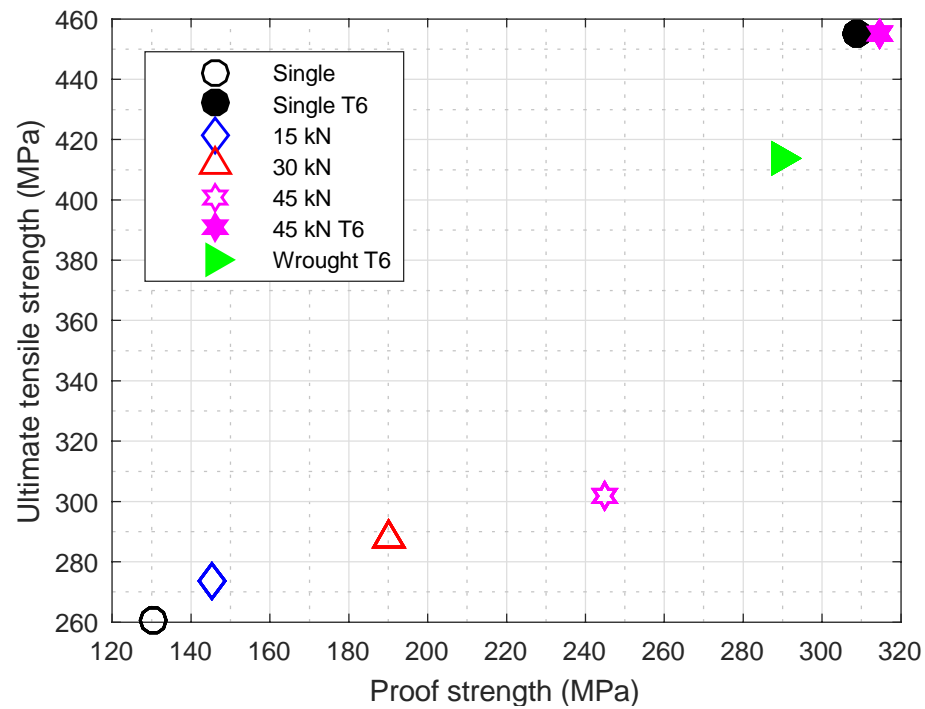


Ti64 // FCGR and interface

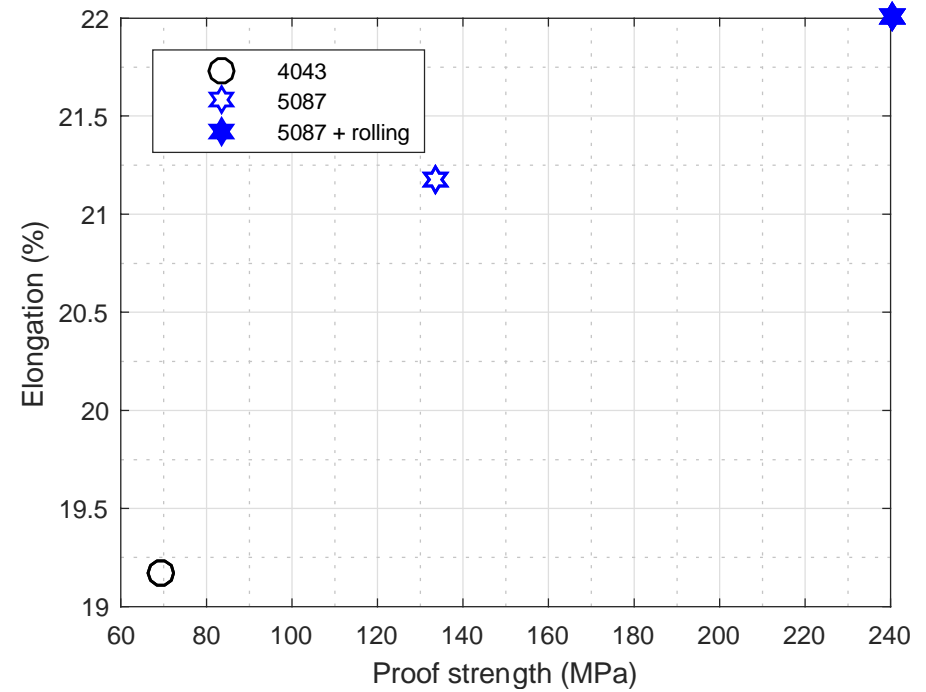
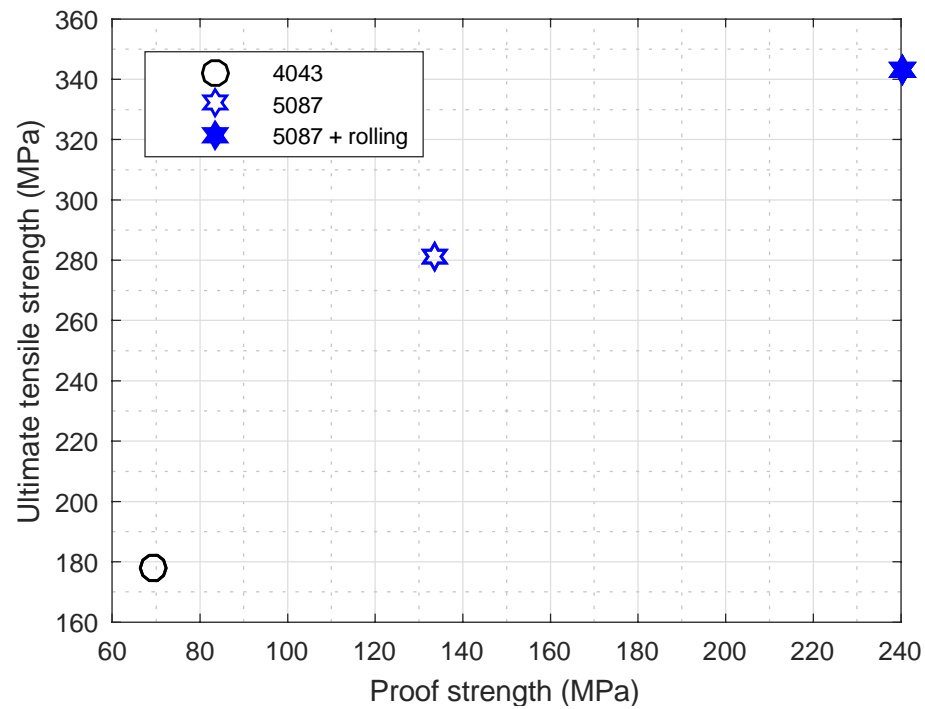


- C is 43-100% greater
- B is the best of this subset
- WAAM material has the slowest growth rate and is isotropic

WAAM aluminium 2319



WAAM aluminium alloys 4043 and 5087



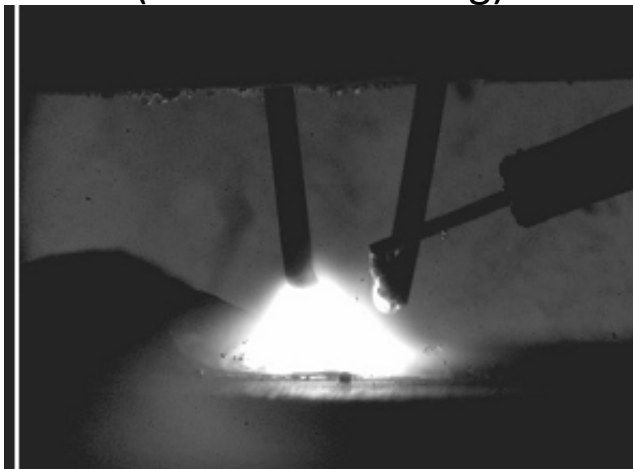
Composition control using multiple feeds

Multi wire approach

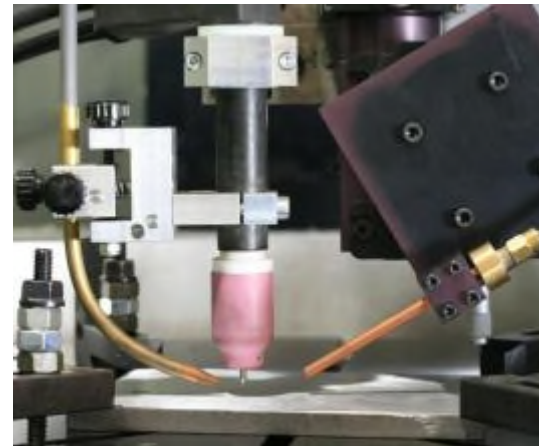
11:46:44.118 982

1 wire Al6%Cu – 100HV

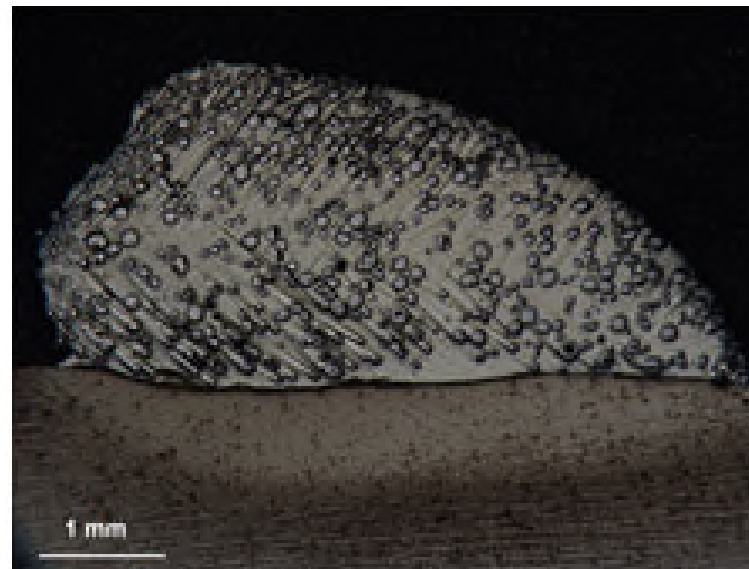
2 wire (Al4.5%Cu1.5%Mg) – 120HV



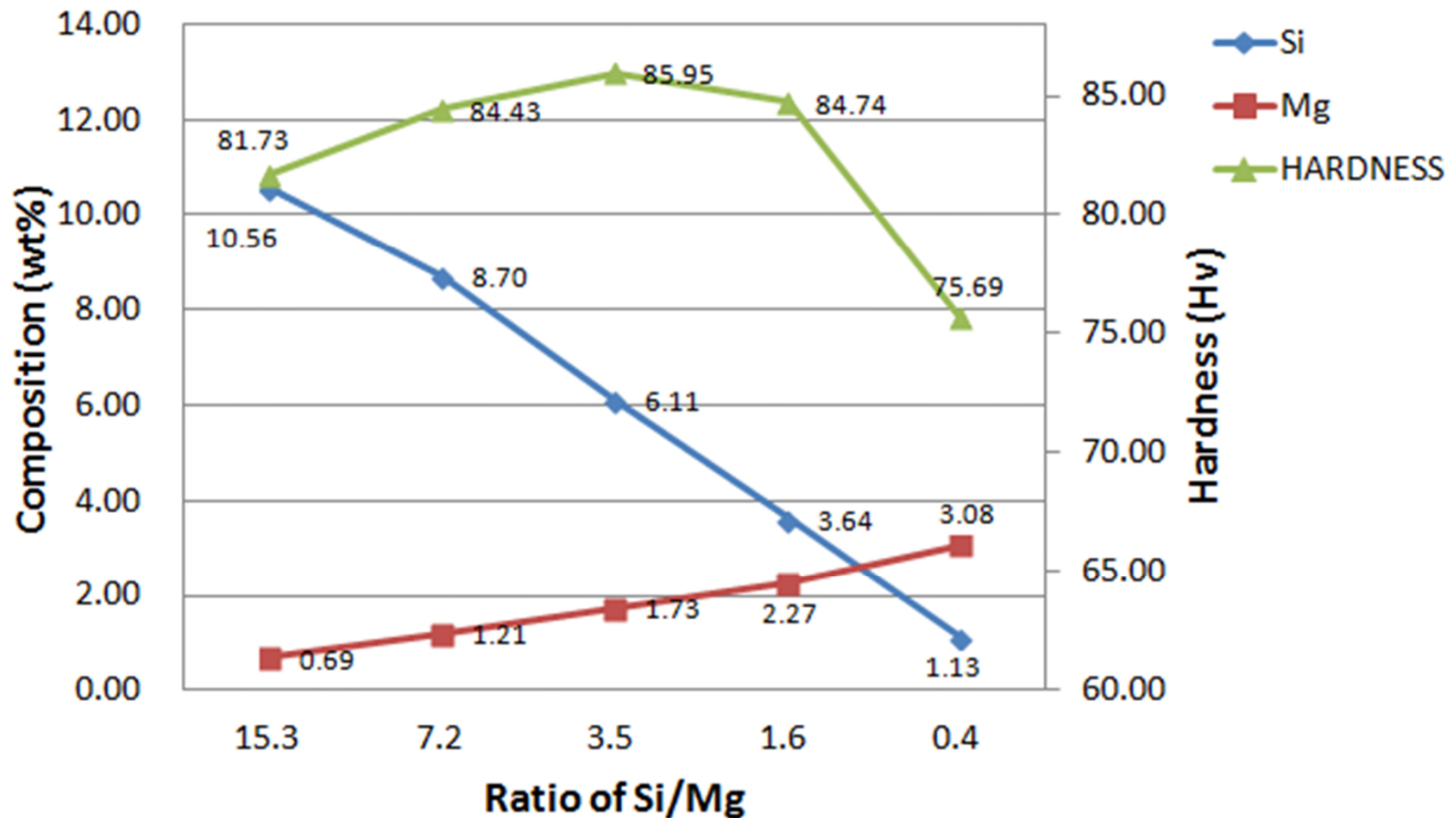
3 wire (Al8%Cu1.5%Mg – 140HV)



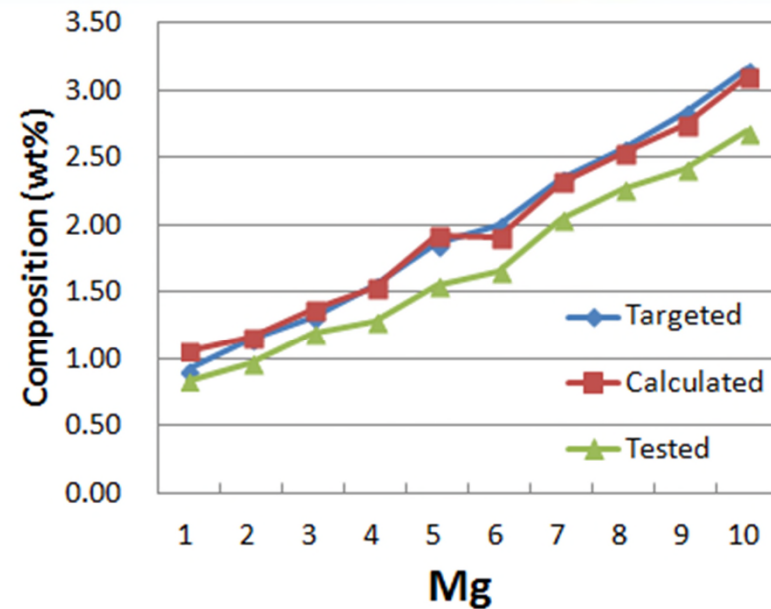
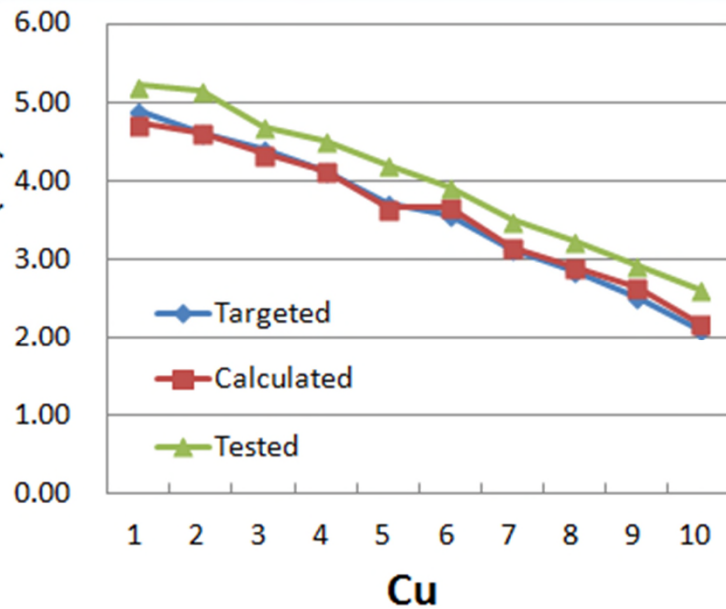
Wire + Powder



Aluminium alloy variable Si/Mg composition & hardness

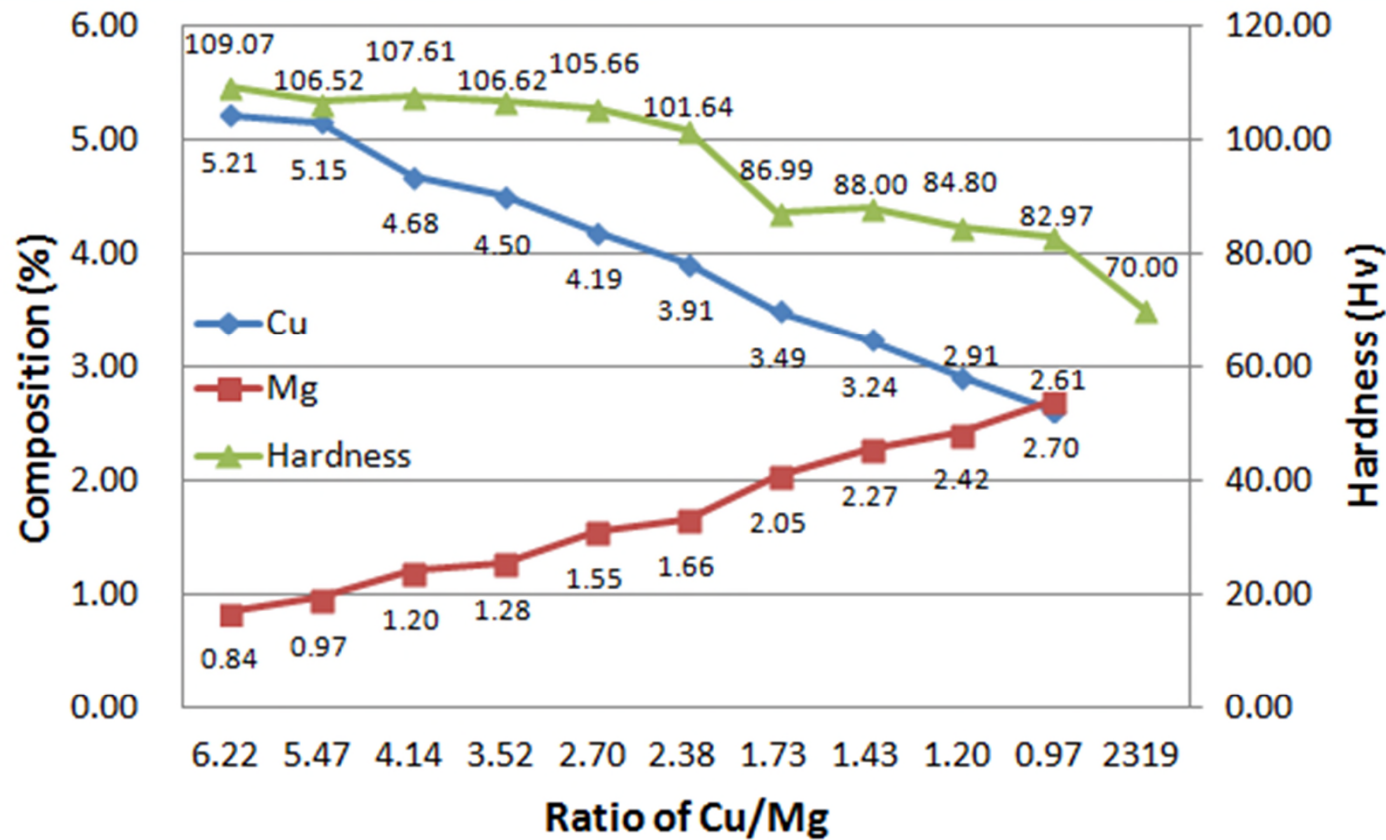


Aluminum alloy variable Cu/Mg composition

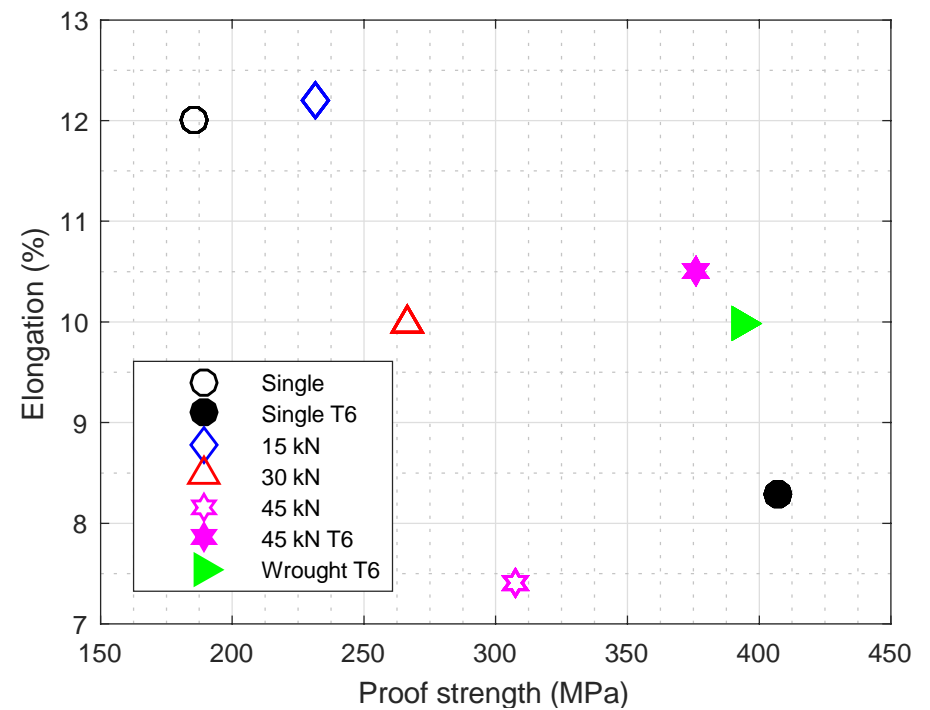
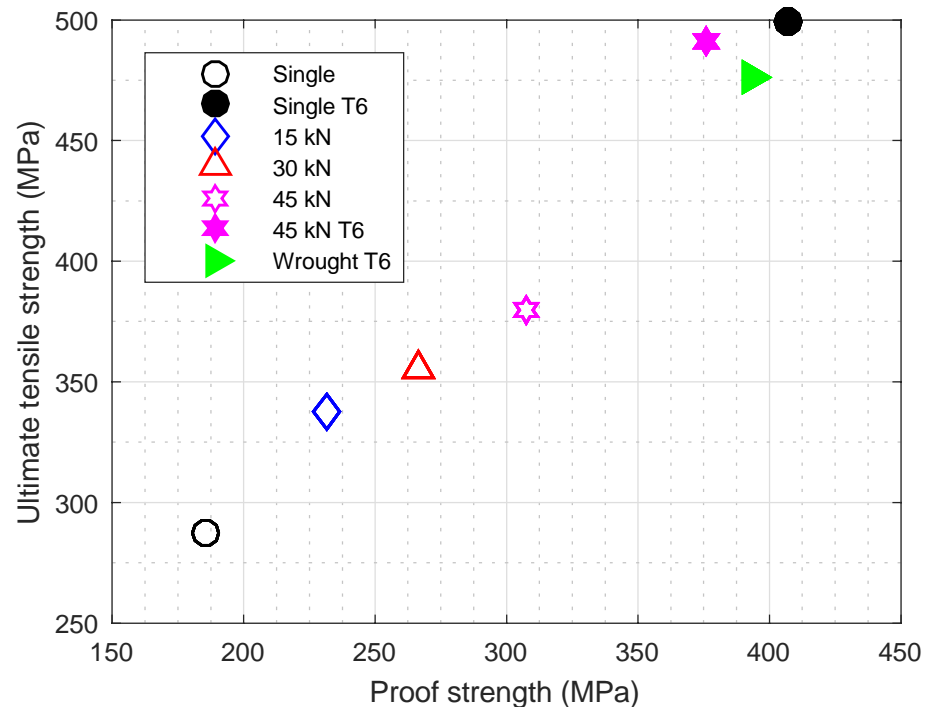


Wires: 2319+5087; Substrate: 2219

Tested Cu/Mg composition & hardness



WAAM aluminium 2024



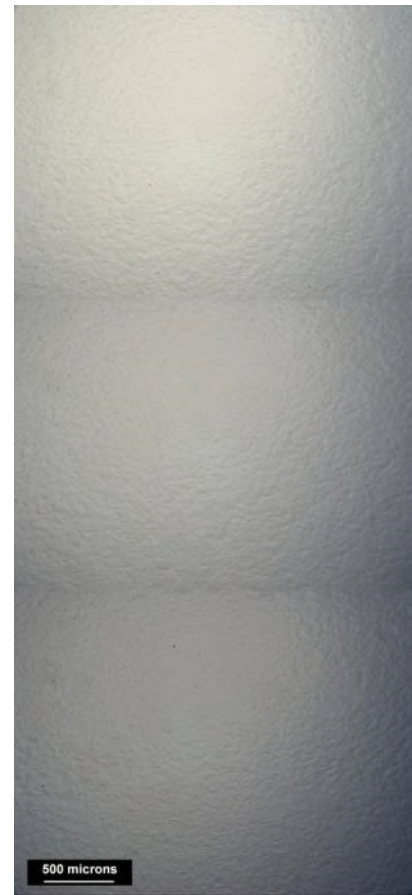
Rolling + heat treatment porosity



As deposited



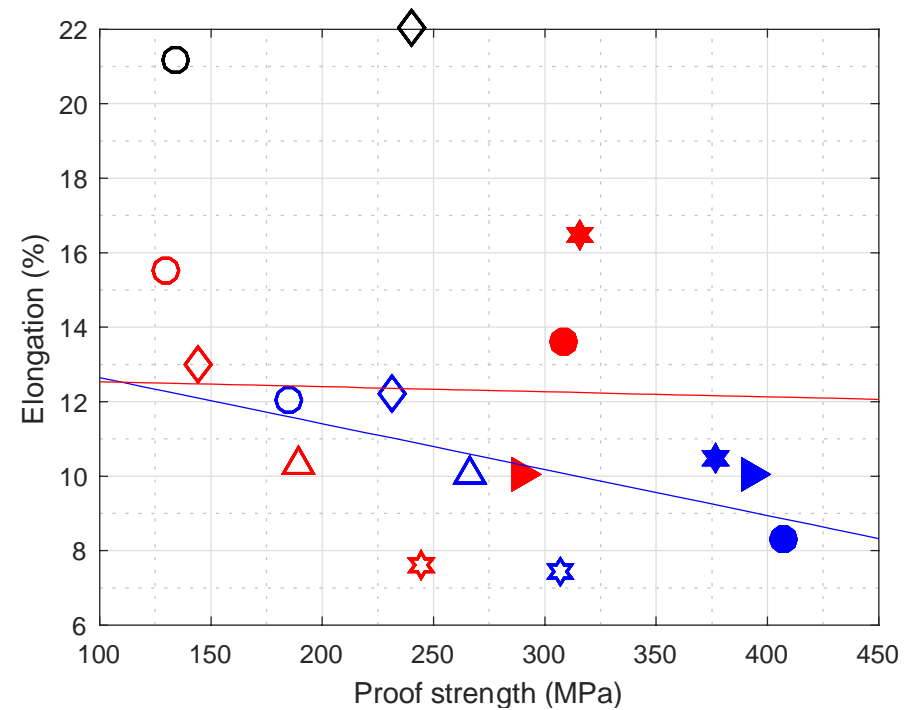
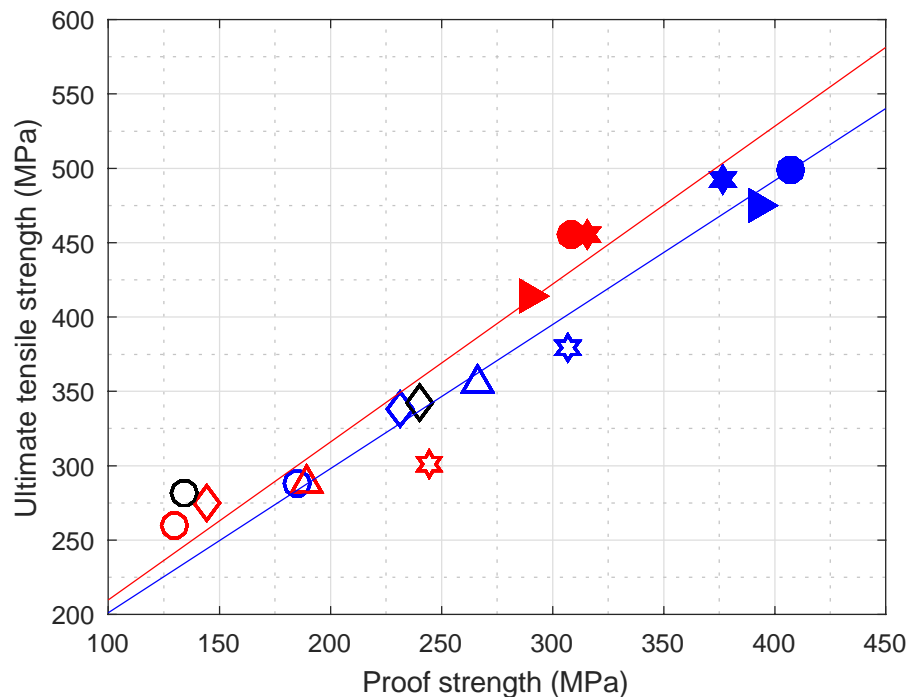
**Heat treated
ST+AA**



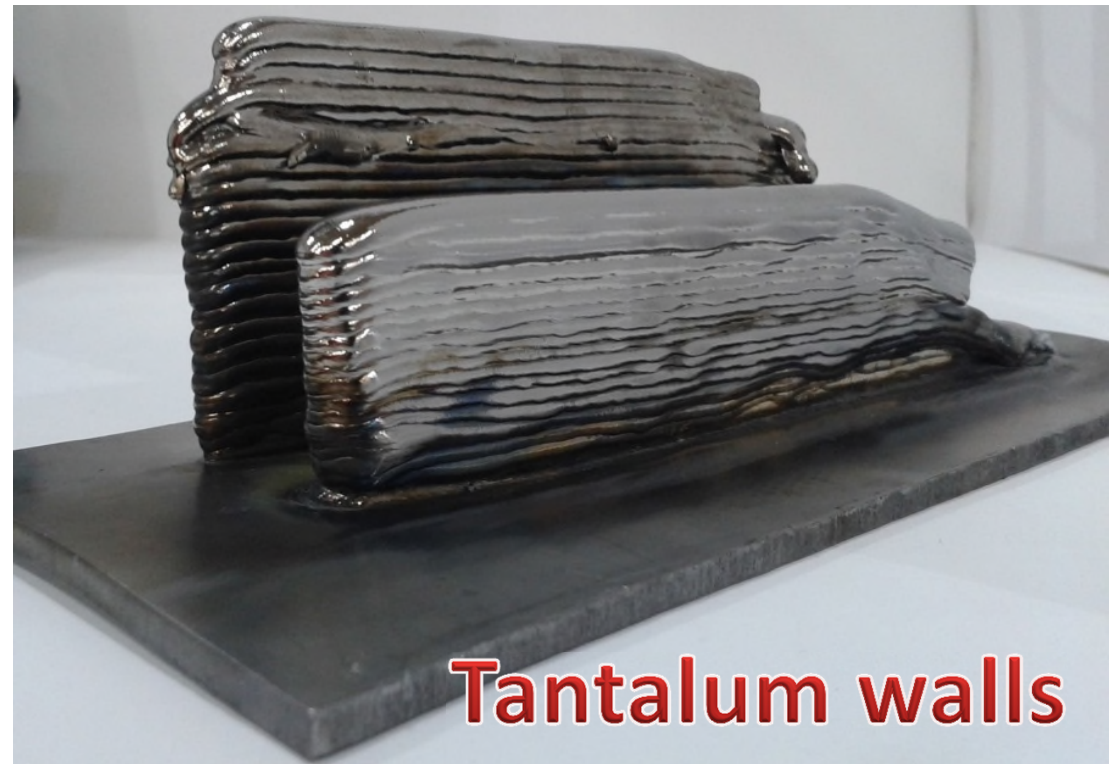
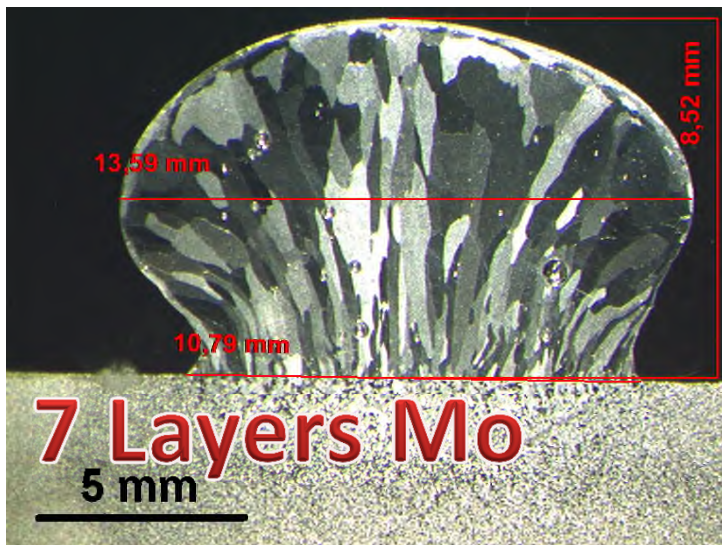
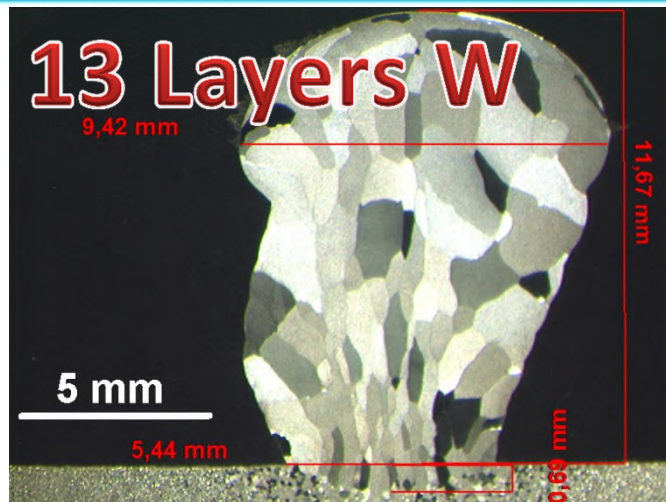
**Rolled + heat treated
ST+AA**

**There is no
porosity of the
rolled + heat
treated
sample.**

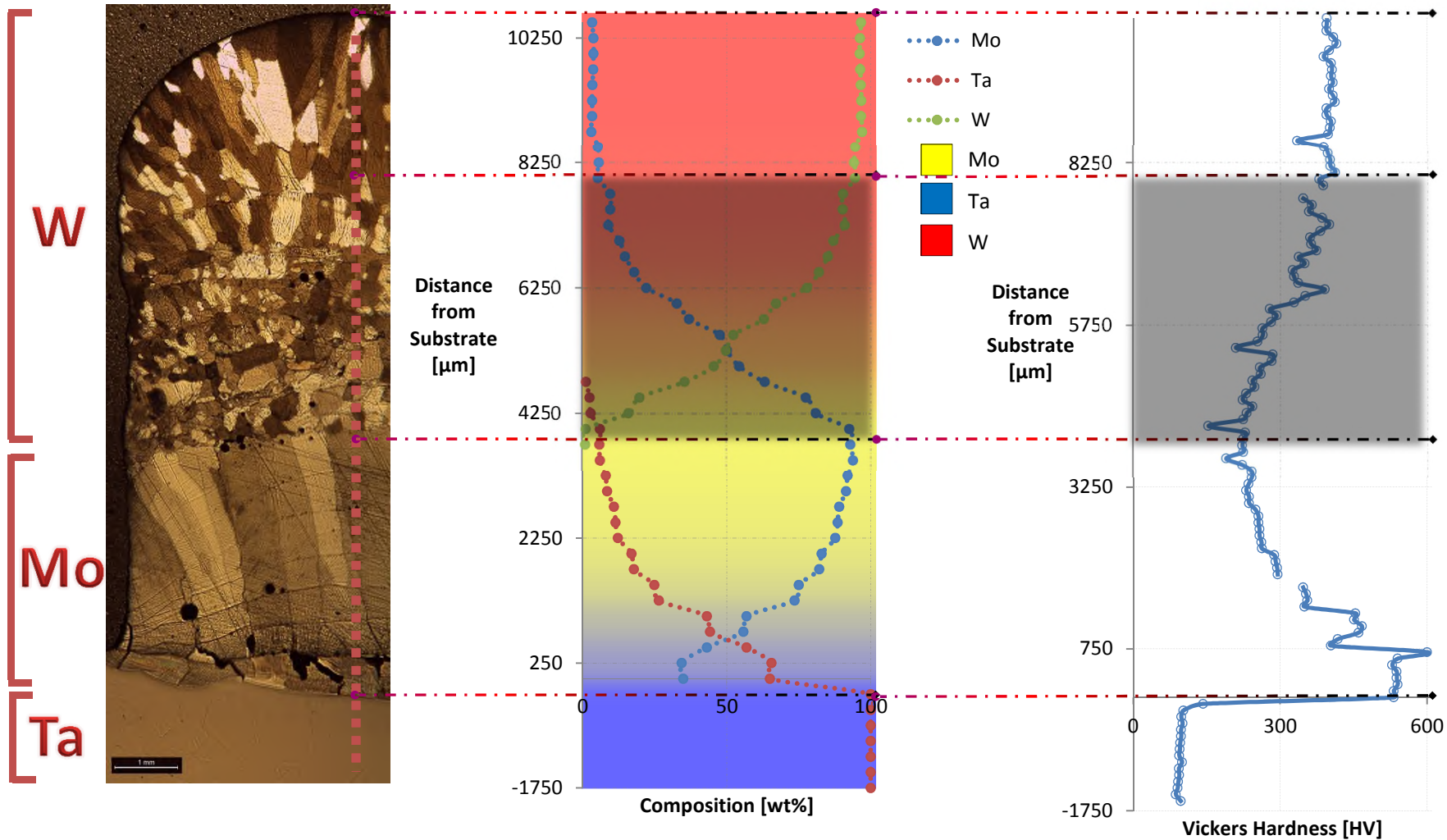
Aluminium properties (2024 – 2319 – 5087 (average))



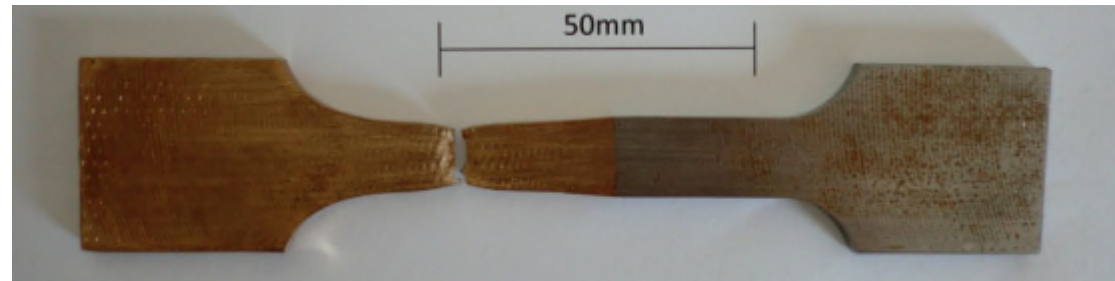
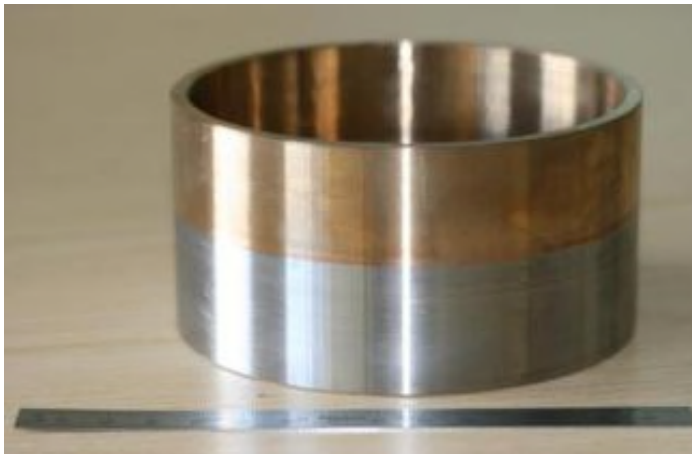
Refractory metal WAAM



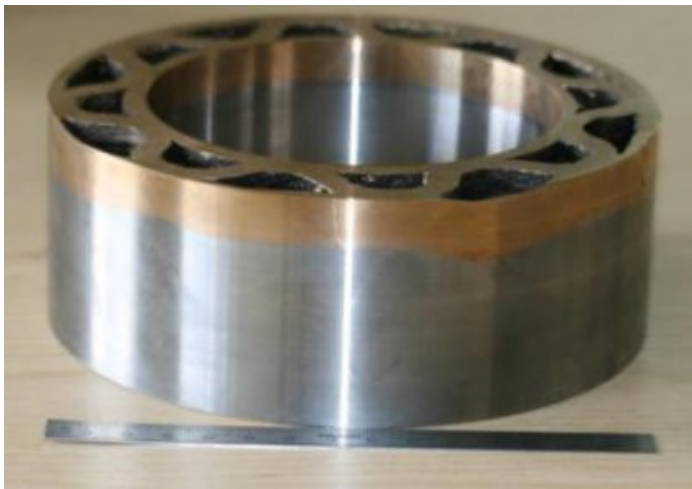
Graded Structure Ta/Mo/W (Chemical Analysis and Hardness)



Mixed materials - copper and steel + WC



Yield 140 MPa, UTS 300 MPa,
elongation 12%, failure in bronze



Steel/bronze (CuSi3%) parts



Copper on steel with WC ceramic
added

Future Developments

- Commercial WAAM systems - both CNC and robotic
- Control and toolpath planning software to drive them
- Very large scale systems
- Parallel process systems (multi deposition, on-line NDT/metrology)

Summary

- WAAM is an excellent process for large scale additive manufacture of a wide range of materials
- Mechanical properties are excellent
- With cold work mechanical properties can exceed those of forged materials

WAAMMat website

WAAMMat website www.waammat.com

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION - ANY
QUESTIONS 😊

CONTACT: Prof Stewart Williams s.williams@cranfield.ac.uk