Manufacturing Demonstration Facility

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Today, ORNL is a leading science and energy laboratory



The Manufacturing Demonstration Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Core Research and Development

 R&D in materials, systems, and computational applications to develop broad of additive manufacturing



Industry Collaborations

 Cooperative research to develop and demonstrate advanced manufacturing to industry in energy related fields

Education and Training

 Internships, academic collaborations, workshops, training programs, and course curriculum for universities and community colleges.

Neutron scattering: SNS and HFIR

- World's most intense pulsed neutron beams
- World's highest flux reactor-based neutron source

Advanced Materials

- DOE lead lab for basic to applied materials R&D
- Technology transfer: Billion dollar impacts

Leadership-class computing: Titan

Nation's most powerful open science supercomputer

Advanced Manufacturing

- Novel materials
- Advanced processing



AM is an exciting, high-potential technology that is in the embryonic stage of development

Warping in Conventional Materials



Columnar Grain Growth

Porosity Due to Focus Offset Values



Challenges with additive manufacturing technologies and deployment include

Materials

- Costly Material Feedstocks
- Limited Materials
- No AM Developed Materials
- Required Materials
 Specifications & Practices

Process Limits

- Limited Sensor Employment
- No Closed Loop Control
- Slow Processing
- Limitations in Build Volumes
- Post-Processing Required

Reliability

- High Variability
- Lack of Understanding On How Local Microstructure Impacts Properties
- Warping
- Anisotropic Properties

Most companies do not have the background and resources required to mature the technologies or commercialize additive manufactured components.



MDF Strategic Plan 2016-2021

MDF Mission

Develop and mature additive manufacturing and composite technologies for clean energy applications.

MDF Vision

A competitive America using additive and composite processes in mainstream manufacturing industries to achieve carbon neutrality and energy independence.

Goals

- 1) Improved Performance Characteristics of AM Components
- 2) Qualification and Certification of AM Components for Intended End Use
- 3) AM Systems Optimized to Achieve Mainstream Manufacturing Application
- 4) Comprehensive Understanding of AM Process Capabilities and Limits









Improved Performance Characteristics of AM Components

Background and Motivation

 Most materials used in AM were designed for conventional processes. However, AM enables development of new materials with highly tailored, superior performance.

Objectives

 Materials designed for AM that improve the performance of components for energy applications and lightweight vehicles.





Challenges & Mitigations

- 1) Microstructure Engineering through Precise Process Control and Monitoring
- 2) New Metallic Alloys And Polymers Designed for AM
- Spatially Graded & Hybrid Materials
- 4) Understanding the Role of Feedstock



Qualification and Certification of AM Components for Intended End Use

Background and Motivation

 Although AM has demonstrated complex geometries capable of high performance, few AM components are currently manufactured and used due to the challenges and costs in certification.

Objectives

• Framework of in-situ NDE, new post characterization techniques, and data analytics in order to detect defect formations and heterogeneity.



Challenges & Mitigations

- 1) In-Situ Process Monitoring
- 2) Filters and Correlative Data Analysis
- 3) Machine Learning and Uncertainty Quantification
- 4) Integration and Deployment of Rapid Qualification tools



AM Systems Optimized to Achieve Mainstream Manufacturing Application

Background and Motivation

 AM systems are limited by the costs of materials, rates of fabrication, reliability of processes, integration with other processes and limitations in layer-bylayer deposition.

Objectives

 Next generation systems explore controls, hardware, feedstock condition, and software to develop new machines with high deposition rates, large build volumes, and improved properties.



Challenges & Mitigations

- 1) Reliability
- 2) Next Generation Machines (e.g., out of plane)
- Expansion of Process Systems: New Materials
- 4) Large-Scale Metal Systems





Advanced Characterization Techniques and Modeling for Understanding of AM

Background and Motivation

 Additive manufacturing technologies typically result in non-homogeneous microstructures and non-uniform material properties. Capabilities must be developed that can rapidly expand the methods in which we capture, analyze, and use information about the material.

Challenges & Mitigations

- 1) Development, Implementation, and Validation of AM Specific Workflow
- 2) Crystallographic & 3-D Tomographic Information
- 3) Physics Based Simulations
- 4) In-Situ NDE and Post Processing Metrology Techniques

Objectives

 Develop new characterization technologies capable of rapidly extracting information at both new rate and length scales and develop advanced ICME approaches to advance the understanding of AM.







High Temperature Metals AM



- Obstacle: Most high temperature alloys used today were not designed for additive manufacturing, resulting in detrimental precipitates and nonoptimal properties.
- Solution: Selection and/or design of other alloys that could increase the operating temperatures and fully utilize complex geometries by additive processes.



HPC Modeling to Determine Process Parameters for Controlled Texture in AM Components



- **Obstacle:** We currently optimize process parameters for geometric control, not microstructure and properties.
- **Solution:** Combine HPC modeling with understanding of solidification behavior to change the microstructure and properties, with minimal trial and error optimization.



National Laboratory

Developing Data Analytics Framework for Additive Manufacturing



- **Obstacle:** Spatial-temporal changes in process parameters and complexity in parts make qualification of additive components costly and difficult.
- Solution: Develop computational framework to analyze and visualize data from insitu sensors in order to qualify and certify components.

Fully Dense Inconel 718 Binder Jet Components



- **Obstacle:** Difficult to get fully dense components with only applying temperature (no pressure) due to sluggish diffusion kinetics.
- Solution: Develop process methodologies based on supersolidus liquid phase sintering to control consolidation and shape.



Change in Linear Shrinkage – Increases with the formation of liquid phase



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Big Area Additive Manufacturing (BAAM)

- Obstacle: Most additive processes are slow (1-4 in³/hr), use higher cost feedstocks, and have small build chambers.
- Solution: ORNL has worked with equipment manufacturers and the supply chain to develop large scale additive processes that are bigger, faster, cheaper, and increase the materials used.

Large Scale Printers

- Cincinnati System 8'x20'x6' build volume
- Fast Deposition Rates
- Up to 100 lbs/hr (or 1,000 ci/hr)
- Cheaper Feedstocks: Pellet-to-Part
- Pelletized feed replaces filament with up to 50x reduction in material cost
- Better Materials
- Higher temperature materials
- Bio-derived materials
- Composites Hybrids



Innovation in the Design and Manufacturing of Wind Power



- **Obstacle:** Although wind energy is among the fastest growing clean energy technologies, there are still critical challenges in achieving our national clean energy goals
- **Solution:** By utilizing large-scale additive manufacturing, ORNL researchers were able to redesign the traditional mold, eliminating unnecessary parts and procedures. Creating unique opportunities in this traditionally time consuming process.





Digitally Manufactured Molds Successfully Withstand Autoclave

ORNL's digitally **manufactured**, **high temperature thermoplastic** molds withstood industrial autoclave cycles for the <u>first time ever</u>!



• **Obstacle:** Die and tool companies decreased by 37% in less than a decade. Tooling is expensive and can take large lead times.

ECHMERPN

 Solution: ORNL is evaluating additive manufactured tools for use in autoclaves for composite fabrication.

NAVMAIR

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CINCINNATI

Additional highlights

- Low cost, energy source for AM
- Full consolidation of Inconel 718 with Binder Jet
- Printing with bio-derived materials
- High temperature composite tooling
- Wind turbine blade mold
- New Binder Jet casting materials
- 3D printed two magneto sensitive materials
- New visualization and analysis tools for electron beam powder bed
 - heading toward certification/ qualification
- Demonstrated six new Nickel based alloys for Electron Beam
- Test printed 8 new metal powders
- Demonstrated columnar and equiaxed material in a single component for improved performance
- Release of in-situ process monitoring algorithms to US-based industry
- Test printed 22 new polymer materials including 7 bio-based composites
- Injection mold tooling at 60% cost reduction with 25% improvement in production rate
- High efficiency and high temperature fuel injectors
- Printed a house and vehicles















Additive Manufacturing's Role in Enhancing the Clean Energy Economy

- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Part Consolidation
- ✓ Lower Energy Consumption
- ✓ Less Waste
- ✓ Reduced Time to Market
- ✓ Light-weighting
- ✓ Agility of Operations



Reduced Time to Market

Cummins low-cost, hybrid mold for injection molding demonstrated the ability to lower costs for manufacturing injection molds by 60%.

DOE-AMO, R. Dehoff

Light-weighting

3D Printed Shelby Cobra printed on the BAAM illustrates the most energy efficient way to produce a car. DOE-AMO, L. Love Agility of Manufacturing Operations

BAAM 3D printed mold for composite hood was fabricated in <2 days and used <\$2,500 in materials. DOE-AMO, L. Love



Additive Manufacturing's Role in Enhancing the Clean Energy Economy Cont.









Innovation

ORNL's 80 kW Inverter module (Left) has ~3.1x the power density of a Nissan LEAF (Right)

Vehicle Technologies, B. Ozpineci

Part Consolidation

Underwater Robotic Arm with 7 degrees of freedom is neutrally buoyant. By utilizing AM fabrication number of individual components was reduced from 250 to 49, and weight of each arm from 80 lbs. to 20 lbs. ONR, L. Love

Lower Energy Consumption

(BAAM-CI) operates at only **1.17 kWh/kg** is below electron beam, forging, injection molding, and FDM . DOE-AMO, L. Love

Less Waste

Titanium bracket for aircraft. reduced buy-tofly ratio (ratio of material weight purchased vs. final component) from 33:1 to < 2:1 DOE-AMO, B. Peter



Technical Collaborations Program The MDF Model



Supporting Industry and R&D with a Wide Range of AM Capabilities



Ever Growing Partnerships: Integrating the AM Supply Chain



MDF Quick Stats 102 projects and counting



Quick Facts

- >100 active or completed projects across 24+ industry sectors
- Approaching 50 completed projects with 10 going into phase 2
- Over 100 publications this year
- More than 12,000 visitors







An Example of Core R&D Leading to Industry Growth Arcam EBM

Arcam EDIVI Measurable Outcomes for U.S.



OAK KIDGE National Laboratory

... "strong development has to a great extent been possible due to your firm [MDF]"...

Setting the Pace for Large-Scale Polymers 24 Months of Innovation

Dec 2013



ORNL, Local Motors sign CRADA to produce the world's first production 3D printed vehicle

Feb 2014



ORNL, Cincinnati sign CRADA to develop commercial large-scale additive manufacturing (BAAM) system

(LM) LOCAL MOTORS



- Strati car printed live at IMTS Show on BAAM system
- Cincinnati Inc. sells first BAAM beta system

Jan 2015

Cincinnati delivers nextgeneration BAAM system to MDF Shelby Cobra goes global

Media Mentions

for Jan 2015-current 726 articles

- >300,000 YouTube views
- 239 social media
- >50 broadcasts
- Most viewed video in ORNL history

National and International coverage!

May 201



Local Motors breaks ground on Knoxville micro-factory co-locates with MDF

Sept 2015



•Additive Manufactured Integrated Energy (AMIE)

•3D Printed House and Utility Vehicle •Off the Grid: Integration of Natural Gas and Solar





Industry Fellows: Engaging Industry and National Labs



CAK RIDGE

STEM Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics



2016 FIRST Robotics

- >750 students engaged, 26 teams FRC
- Over 5 Years of Mentorship
- 3 High Schools Use MDF on Nightly Basis, 50 to 200 Students FRC
- Most Recent Trends in Manufacturing

DOE-AMO enabled

- 400 desktop printers 2014 FIRST Robotics
 Partnering with America Makes
- Initiated the Robotics Internship Program this year



FY15-16

Activities

- 109 students Summer 2016
 - 80 Students Summer of 2015
 - 50 Students Summer of 2014
 - Teams of 5 Take on Projects
 - High School to Graduate Students
 - Projects Include Prosthetics, Robotic Design, Software for AM, Efficient Propeller Design, etc.





Developing Continued Research with Students Throughout the Year







- High School: 3 high school students
- Undergraduate: 22 Undergraduates that are working with us throughout the year.
- Graduate: **19 Graduate students** throughout the year.
- IUCRC and other activities: Ohio State, WPI, and 2 More Students at the University of Tennessee
- Post Doctoral: 14 post docs that are full time at the MDF
- In Addition: Industrial visiting researchers



Strategic Investment in Advanced Manufacturing R&D:



Dr. Suresh Babu Mechanical, Aerospace & Biomedical Eng.(Ohio State) light weight metals additive manufacturing



Dr. Art Ragauskas Chem. Biochem Eng. (Georgia Tech) biopolymers and carbon fiber



Dr. Uday Vaidya Mechanical, Aerospace & Biomedical Eng.(UAB) composites manufacturing



Dr. Chad Duty Mechanical, Aerospace & Biomedical Eng.(Virginia Tech) composites 3D printing additive manufacturing



Dr. Brett Compton Mechanical, Aerospace & Biomedical Eng.(UCSB) hybrid materials





RAMP-UP Research for Additive Manufacturing Program – University Partnerships

- Initiated 2016
- 9 awards for university professors and student support from over 30 applications
- Aligned with MDF core research in additive manufacturing
- Internships at the MDF (Student and Faculty)

Institute	Professor	Title	BAYLOR
Baylor University	Douglas Smith David Jack	Predictive Engineering for Discrete Fiber Polymer Composites in Large Scale FDM Processes	l j Georgia Inviti
Georgia Tech	Tom Kurfess	Additively Manufactured Excavator	TH
Penn State	Tarasankar DebRoy	Rapid Deposition Rate and Solidification Structure Control During Additive Manufacturing	TENNERSEE TEGH
Tennessee Technological University	Holly Stretz	Improving Interfacial Strength of 3-D Printed ABS Weld Lines	
The George Washington University	Saniya LeBlanc	Next Generation Energy Devices with Selective Laser Melting of Thermoelectric Materials	TENNESSEE U
The University of Tennessee	Mark Dadmun	Scalable Reactive Engineering Processes to Fabricate Robust Polymer Structures by FDM	UCSB
University of California, Santa Barbara	Tresa Pollock	A New High-Resolution 3D Mesoscale Characterization Approach for Additively Manufactured Structures	Virginia Tech
University of Southern California	Qiang Huang	Robust and Smart Control of Additive Manufacturing Processes for High Geometric Accuracy	PENNSTATE.
Virginia Tech	Scott Case	Models for Mechanical Performance of Composites Made Using Fused Filament Fabrication	第 2 USC University of ジブ Southern California





