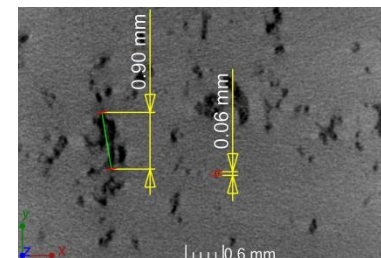
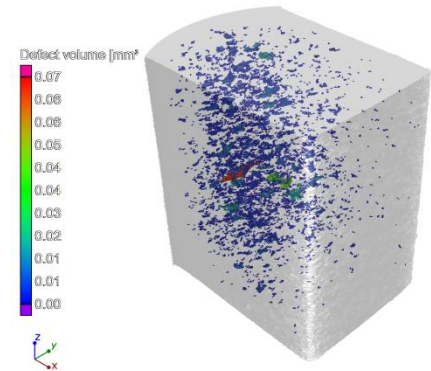




NDT for Additive Manufactured (AM) / 3D-Printed Parts

What does this mean for MRO?

A4A NDT Workshop 2016, San Diego, US



- △ Introduction to AM

- △ AM Approach for Service

- △ Quality & Inspection Aspects
 - Powder Quality
 - Dimensional Measurements
 - NDT Techniques

- △ Conclusion



Introduction to Additive Manufacturing (AM) for Metals

What is AM?

Wikipedia:

- △ **Additive manufacturing (AM)**, refers to processes used to synthesize a [three-dimensional](#) object in which successive layers of material are formed under [computer control](#) to create an object.

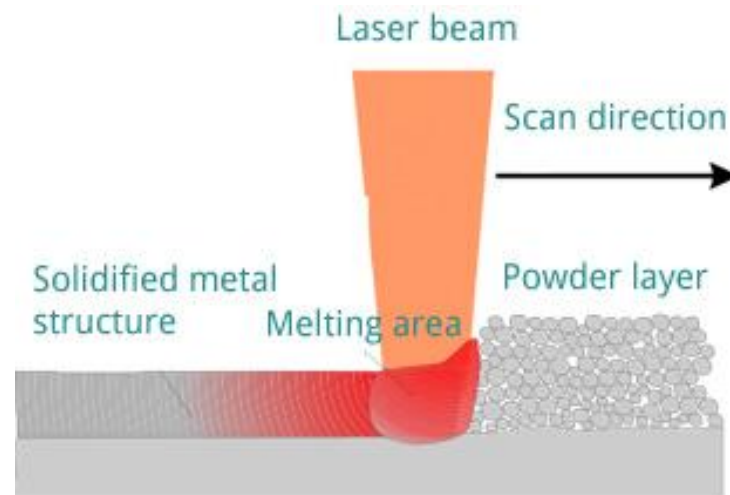
- △ Additive Manufacturing = Industrial 3-D Printing

- △ AM for metals is a welding/sintering process

- △ Several different processes for metals are existing, e.g.
 - Powder Bed: Selective Laser Melting (SLM)
 - Electron Beam Melting (EBM)

Selective Laser Melting (SLM)

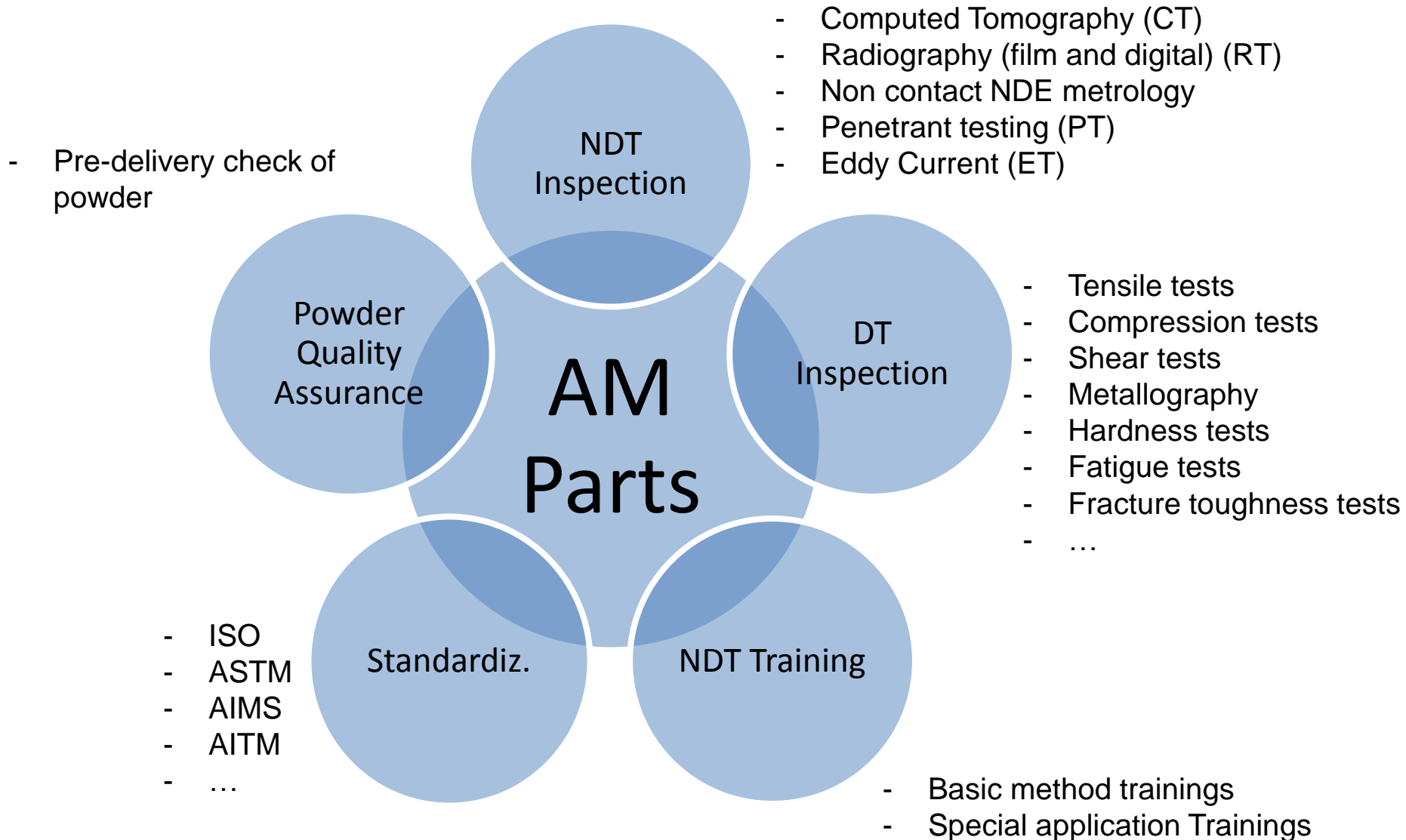
- △ Used for Titanium and Aluminum Parts
- △ Most promising technology for Aerospace
- △ Mainly used in Aerospace and Orthopedics
- △ Layers between 0,020 and 0,100 mm are produced



Source: IQ-Evaluation

- △ Surface of AM parts very rough
 - Post treatment partial necessary, especially in case of need for inspection (e.g. Penetrant Testing)
 - Mechanical or chemical milling might be applied

- △ For high load parts a Hot Isostatic Pressing (HIP) is mandatory.
 - HIP is used to eliminate pores and remove defects, i.e. nitrides, oxides and carbides and to dramatically increase the material properties.





AM Approach for Service

Manufacturing

- △ Implementation of AM in Manufacturing ongoing
- △ First Titanium Parts (Class 2.3 – non fatigue critical) approved by EASA (Airbus A400M)
- △ Future Focus on Class 1 and 2.1 parts (fatigue critical)

Service

- △ Need for availability of spare parts
= production in-situ = reduce down-time
- △ Special parts for repairs
= production in-situ = improve repair solutions

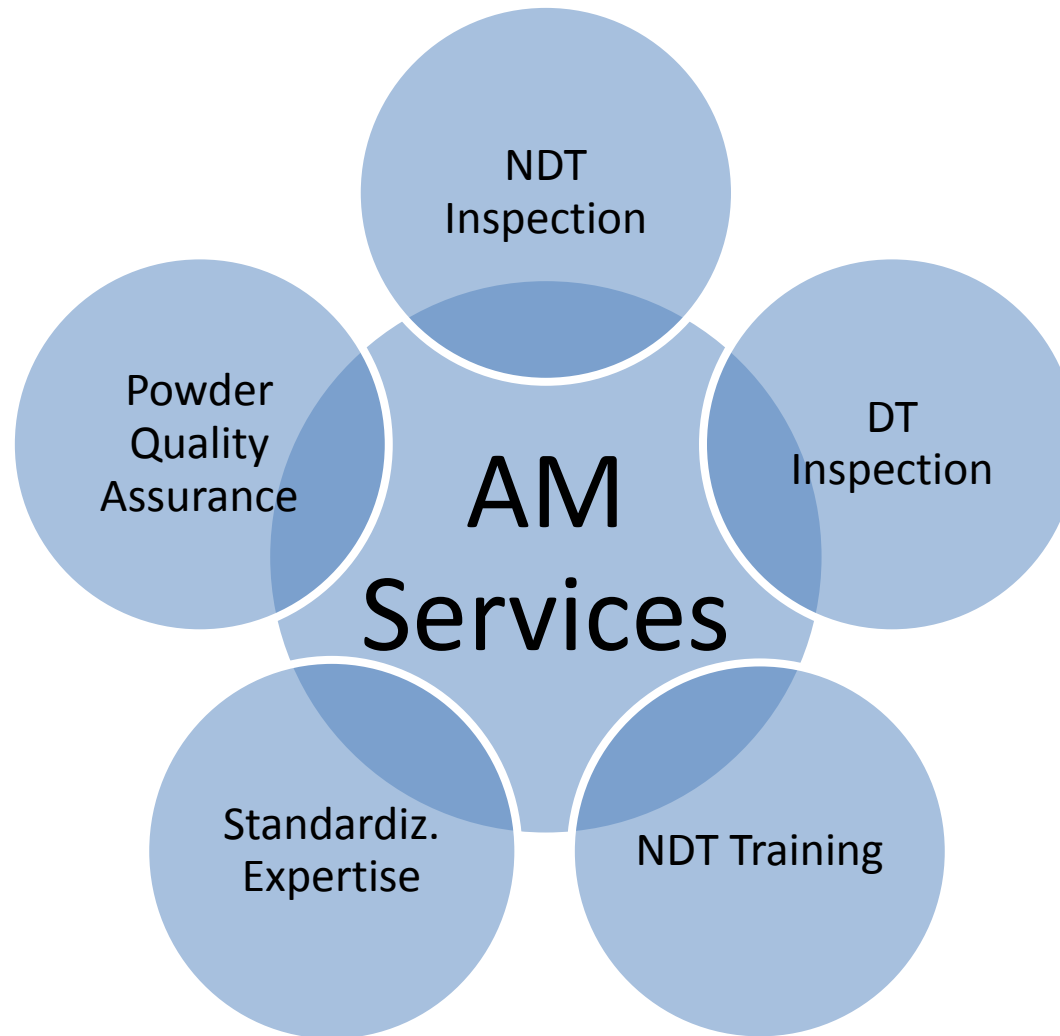
- △ Reduction of Warehousing costs by production on demand
- △ Complex parts can be manufactured at nearly no extra costs
- △ Quicker than several conventional manufacturing processes
- △ Avoid long lasting AOG

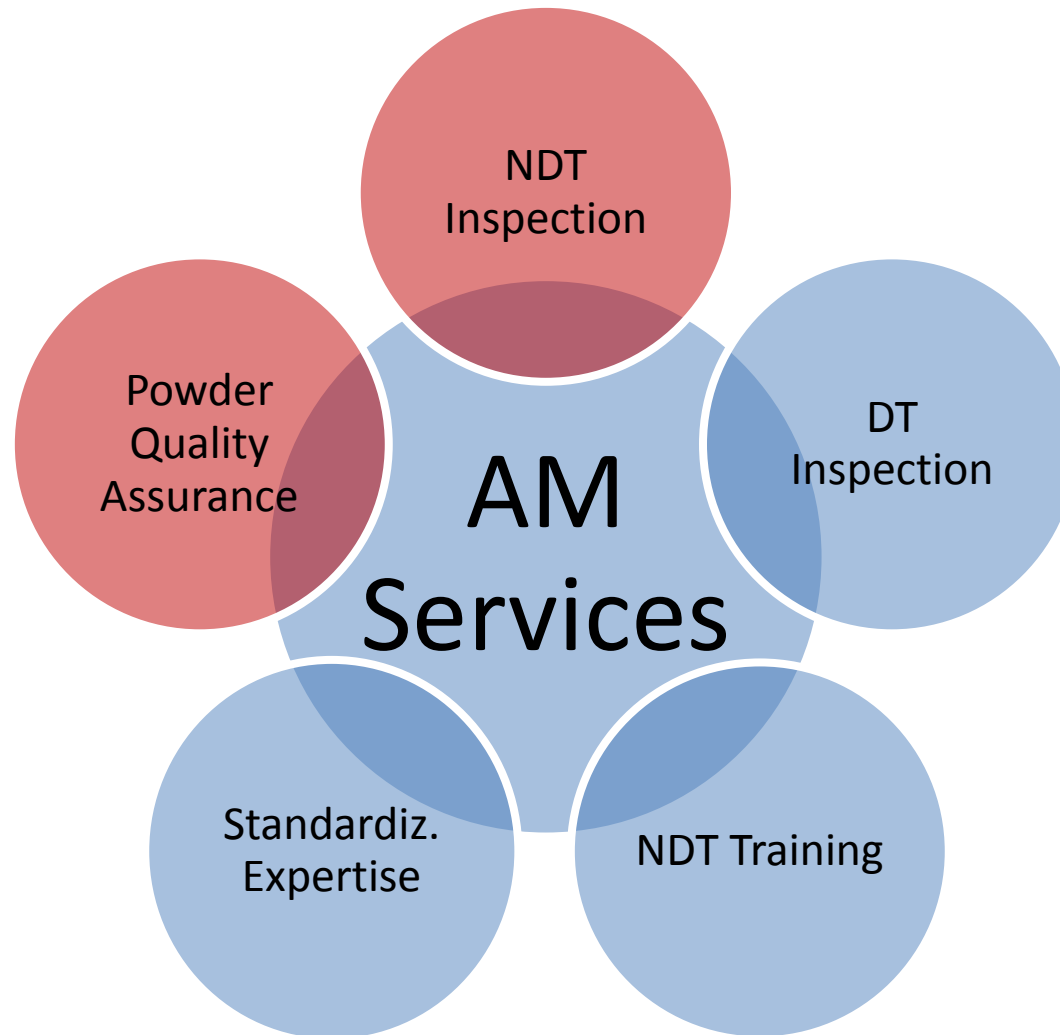
Challenges (Quality related)

- △ Ensure quality of the powder during the printing process
- △ Having metal printing process under control
- △ Different materials can not be printed on one machines (today status)
- △ Dimensional measurement of complex parts to be done
- △ NDT technologies & tools to be available
- △ Inspectors trained to perform NDT on AM parts



Quality & Inspection Aspects







Powder Quality Assurance

Challenges

- △ AM process require high quality of powder
 - No contamination
 - Nearly no moisture
 - Size of powder particles
 - Shape of the powder particles

- △ No mix of powder charges

- △ Closed circuit has to be ensured

- △ Re-use of remaining powder



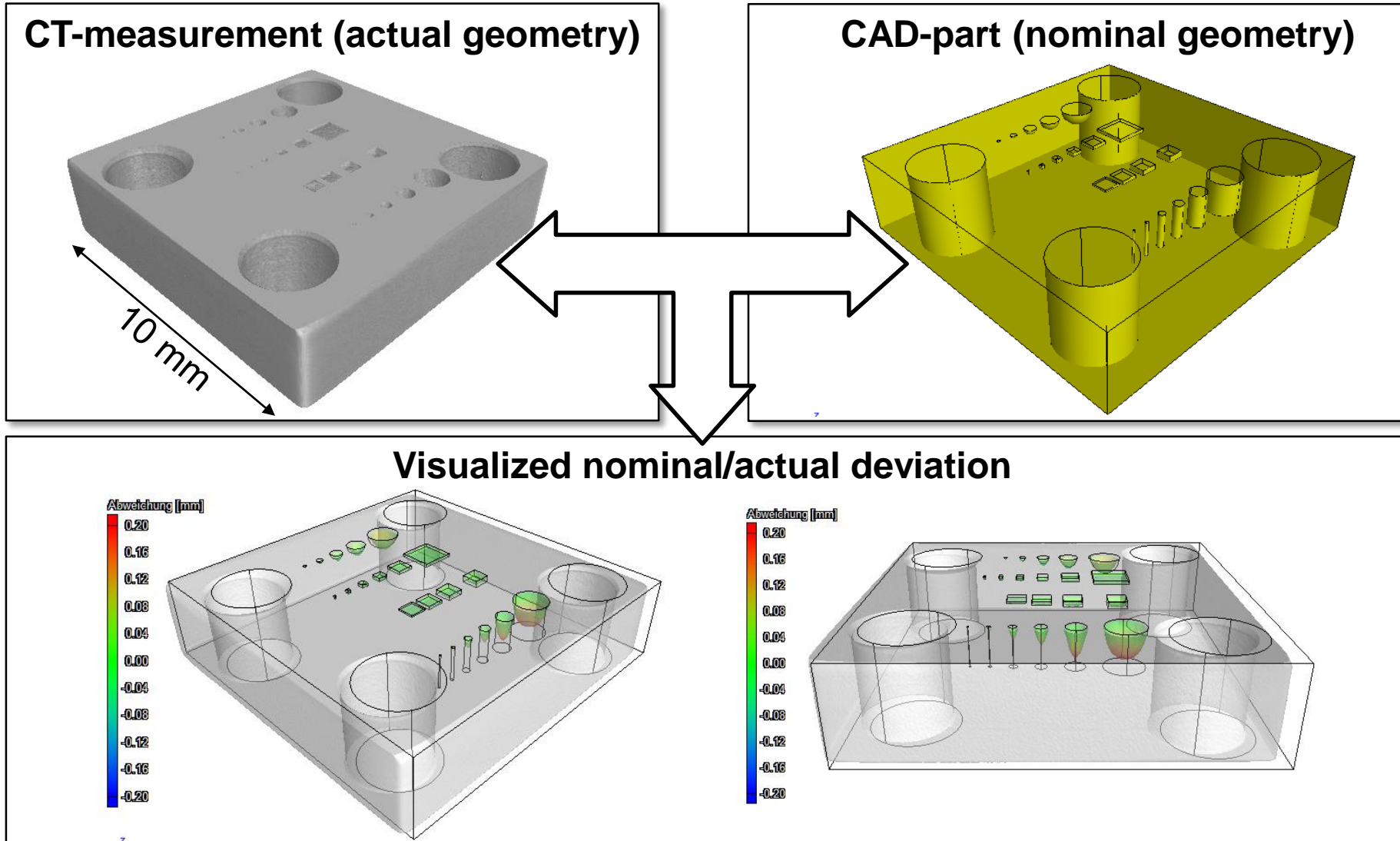
Dimensional Measurement

Usually all parts have to be measured, but for AM parts it is even more of relevance:

- ⚠ Printing process could lead to unexpected deformation caused by the melting process
- ⚠ Removing of the supporting structure could lead to unexpected deformation (usually taken into account during the design)
- ⚠ Tolerances of printing process today not as accurate as e.g milling

Example: Measurement with CT

Nominal/actual comparison





Inspection Methods for AM Parts

Main, currently envisaged NDT methods:

- △ Visual Testing (VT)
- △ Computed Tomography (CT)
- △ Digital X-Ray / Non-Film (RT-NF)
- △ Penetrant Testing (PT)

Additional, potential technologies

- △ Eddy Current (ET)
- △ Infrared Thermography (IRT)
- △ Leak Testing for complex structures (LT)
- △ Pressure Testing
- △and more to come

Starting point: NDT applied as for castings



Technical data

Voltage < 225 kV

Current < 1000 μ A

Focal spot > 2 μ m

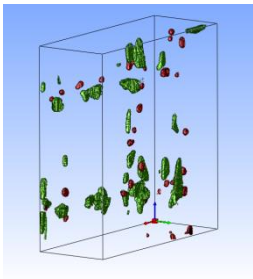
Voxel size > 2 μ m

→ FlyBy acquisition (duration ~ 15 minutes)

→ Dual Energy CT

Some quantitative characterization methods (depending on the material)

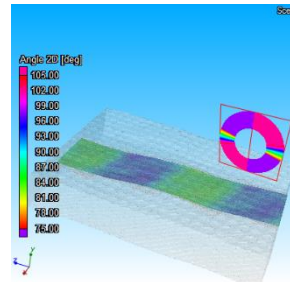
Porosity



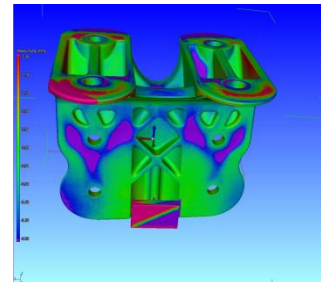
Structure



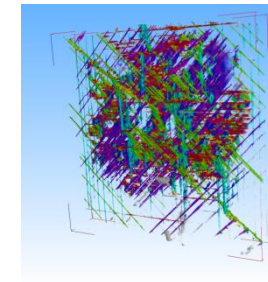
Undulation



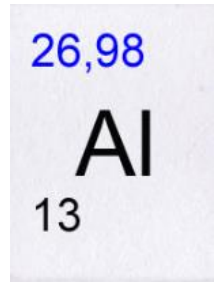
Shape



Damage

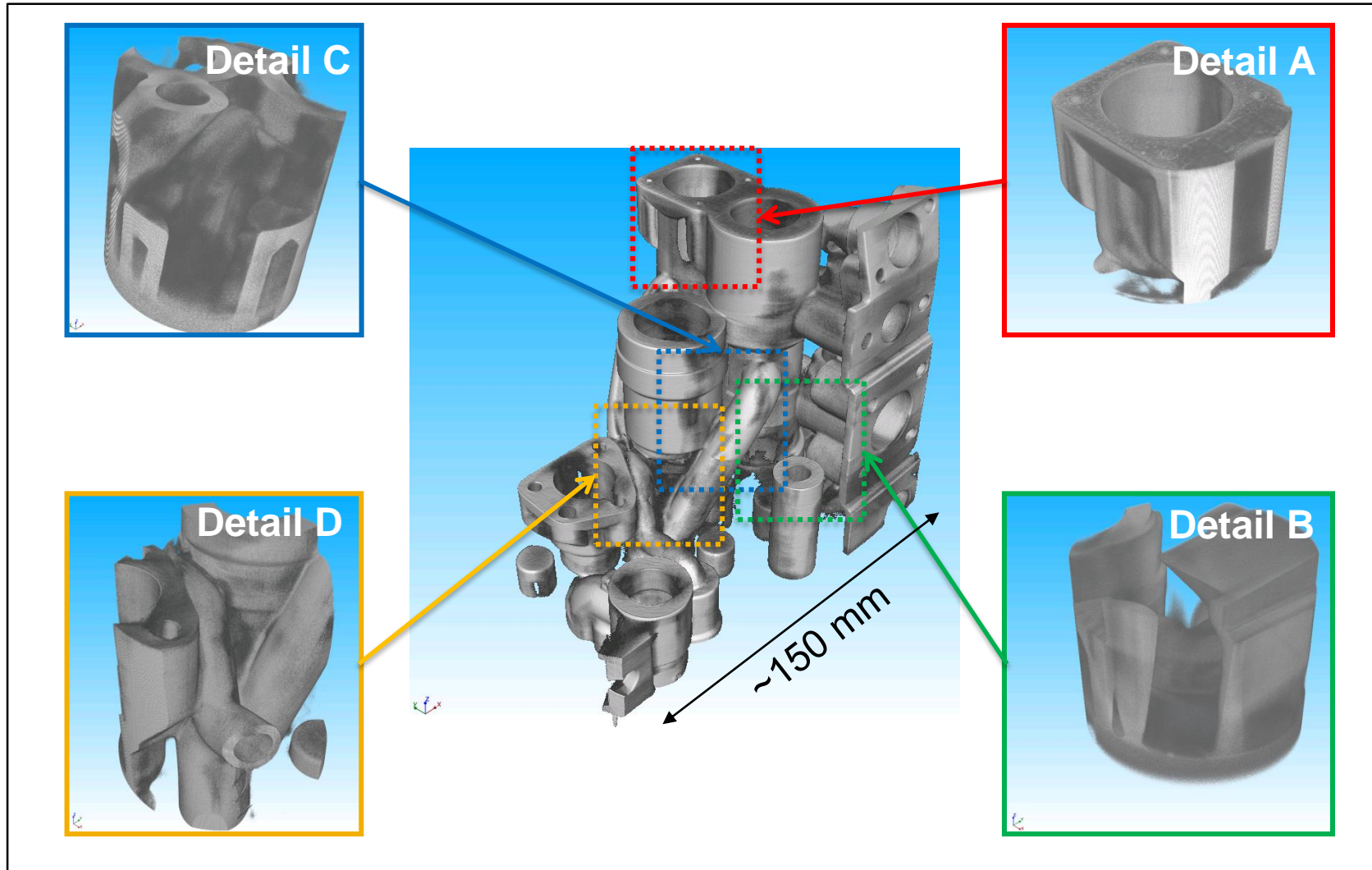


Material

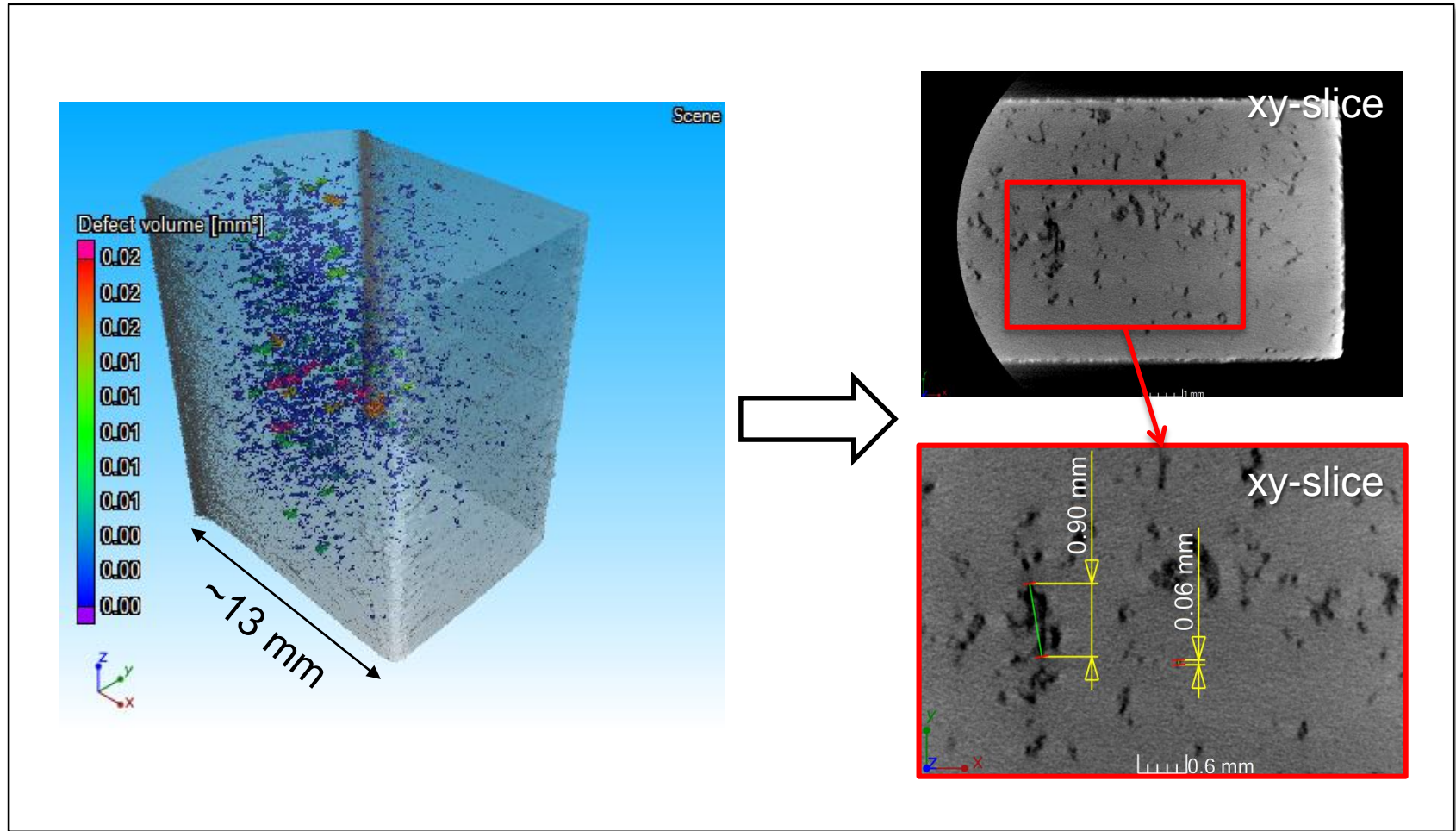


AM-Part NDT/CT Inspection

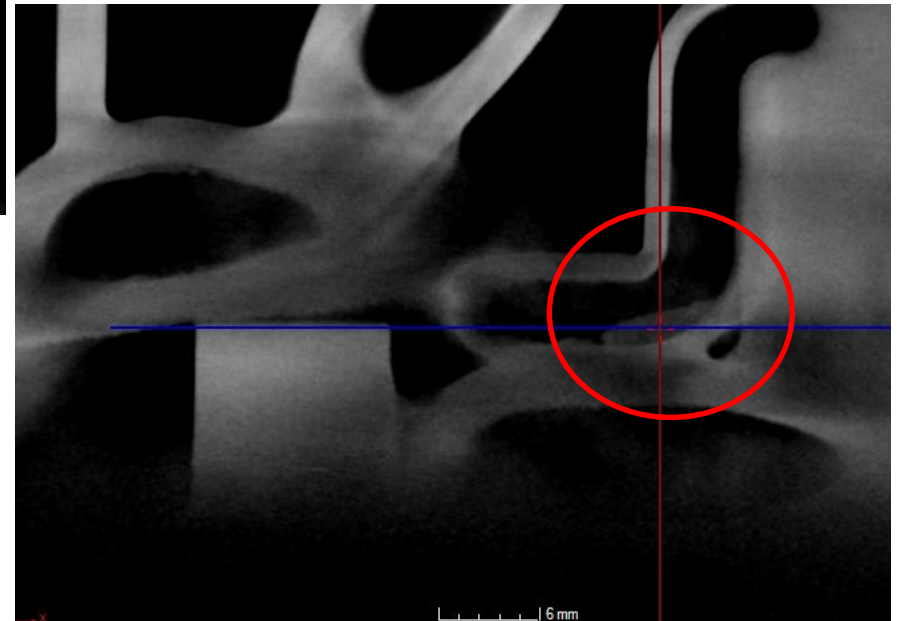
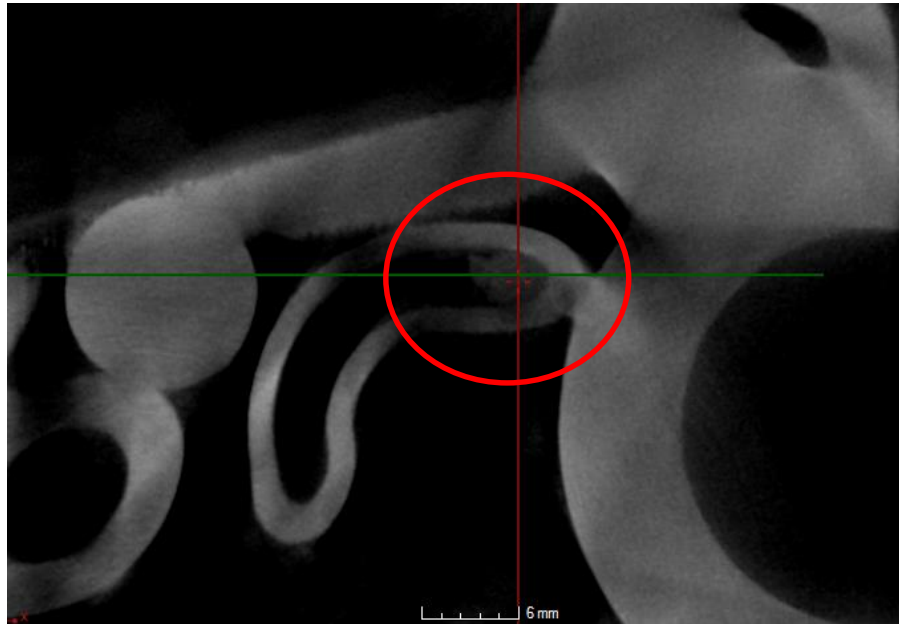
Overview- and detail measurements



Porosity determination

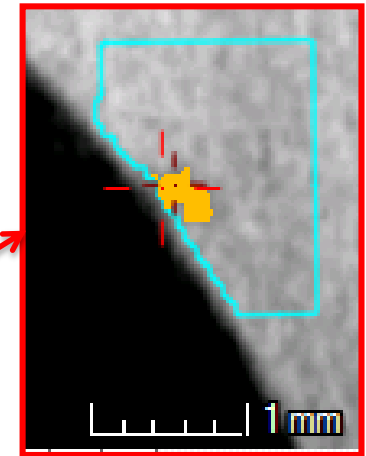
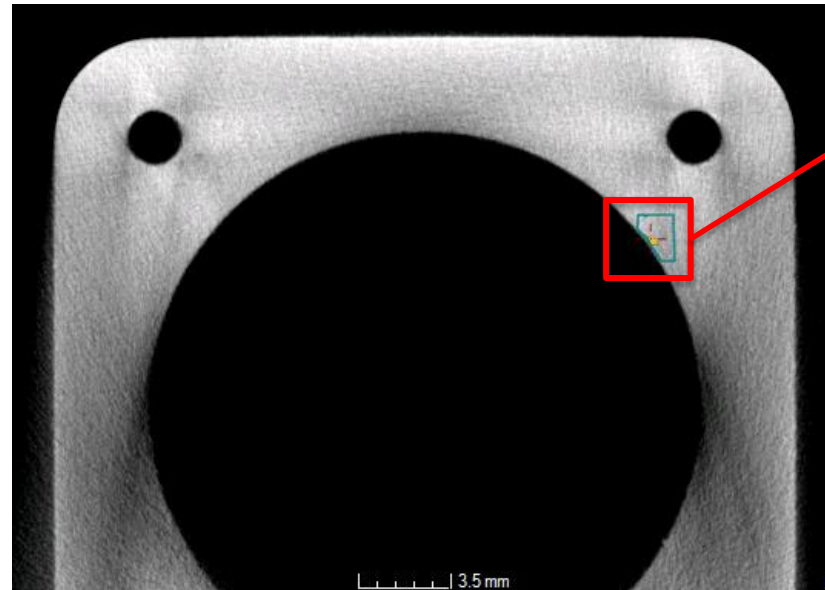
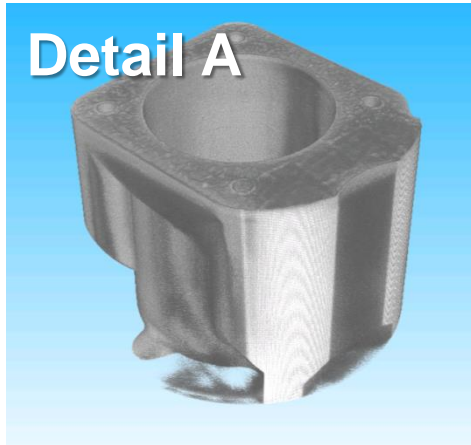


Powder residues



AM-Part NDT/CT Inspection

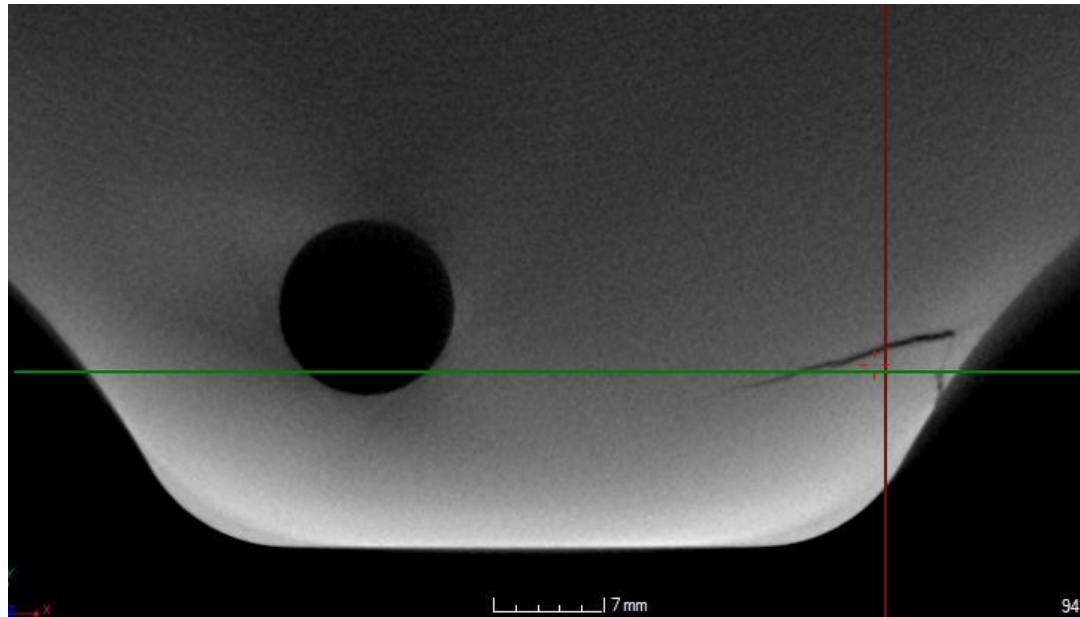
Analysis of pores using detail measurements



Diameter [mm]	Volume [mm ³]	Voxel	Surface [mm ²]	SizeX [mm]	SizeY [mm]	SizeZ [mm]	PX [mm ²]	PY [mm ²]	PZ [mm ²]
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censored

Crack analysis





Digital X-Ray

- Standard Technique for castings and other parts



Source: GE

- Complete X-Ray Systems for automated post-printing inspection under development
- Software for automated X-Ray image analysis under development within Airbus Group (ULTIS)



Conclusion

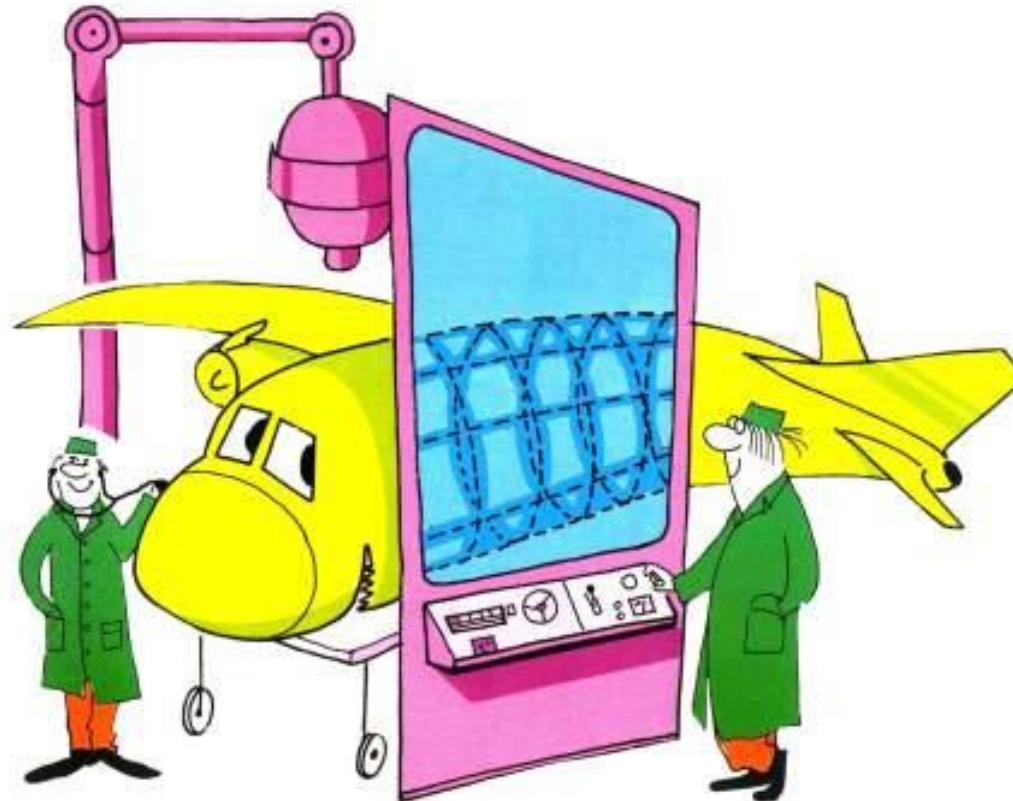
- △ AM could revolutionize spare part manufacturing & availability

- △ Challenges (Quality related)
 - Complex parts difficult to inspect
 - Powder quality essential
 - Capabilities for NDT of printed parts

- △ OEM to prepare basic requirements and standards

- △ Opportunities for service companies (print & inspect)

NDT – the view under the skin !



Thank you very much for your attention!

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