

MICROSTRUCTURE AND RESIDUAL STRESS IN Ti-6Al-4V PARTS MADE BY DIFFERENT ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

Konkova T. N.^{1,2}, Rahimi S.¹, Blackwell P. L.¹

¹*Advanced Forming Research Centre (AFRC), University of Strathclyde, 85 Inchinnan Drive, Inchinnan, PA4 9LJ, United Kingdom*

²*Institute for metals superplasticity problems RAS, Khalturina street, 39, Ufa, 450001, Russian Federation*

konkova_05@mail.ru; tatyana.konkova@strath.ac.uk; salah.rahimi@strath.ac.uk;
paul.blackwell@strath.ac.uk

Additive manufacturing (AM) also known as solid free form fabrication or additive fabrication, additive layer manufacturing, direct digital manufacturing and 3D printing, is rapidly growing as an advanced manufacturing technology. At present, two major groups of AM techniques, namely powder bed fusion (PBF) and directed energy deposition (DED), are available. The AM techniques are classified based on the heat source used for the manufacturing process whether it is provided by laser, or an electron beam. Disregarding the AM manufacturing method, the material's mechanical properties, residual stress level and surface quality are the major limitations preventing the uptake of the technology to produce components for demanding engineering applications. The objective of this study is to obtain more in-depth knowledge of microstructure and residual stress developments in Ti-6Al-4V cylindrical parts made by different AM techniques, and compare the results with parts made through traditional manufacturing practices (i.e. Ti-6Al-4V_ELI). For this purpose, direct comparisons are made between the microstructure and mechanical properties of the materials made by AM techniques and those made by a forging process route.

Five different components of the same material made through different manufacturing routes, including traditional forging and AM methods: electron beam melting (EBM), direct metal laser sintering (DMLS), and laser metal deposition (LMD), were analysed. These include microstructure characterisation and residual stress measurements by x-ray diffraction (XRD) and a hole-drilling technique based on electronic speckle pattern interferometry (ESPI). The material produced by AM techniques was compared with the mill-annealed condition of conventionally forged material.

A significant difference is found between the surface properties of the as-received AM materials. The laser-based techniques provided better surface quality (i.e. lower roughness) as appose to the electron-beam technique. The nucleation of the initial β -grains during AM processes was found to be orientation dependant and not random; the oriented nucleation was more evident in EBM materials, as well as DMLS material. Grain nucleation and growth tend to occur in the direction of cooling which is dominant in the sample's longitudinal direction (i.e. normal to the additive layer plane). Material produced by EBM was found to be characterised by large initial β -grains elongated in the direction perpendicular to the additive layers. In contrast, almost equiaxed initial grains were found in DMLS material. The residual stress components measured by XRD on the finished surfaces of all AM samples, corresponding to the last layer of AM process, were found to be significantly compressive. The levels of residual stress components on the side surfaces of the EBM samples were found to be negligible, compared to those measured for the DMLS and LMD. Similarly to the XRD results, samples measured by ESPI based hole drilling exhibited a significantly high level of compressive residual stress on the top surfaces, then gradually reduce to stress free conditions after 150 μm for all of the AM samples except LMD which reduced to stress free status after about 300 μm .