

ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF HOT STAMPING DIES

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ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle, LLC for the US Department of Energy



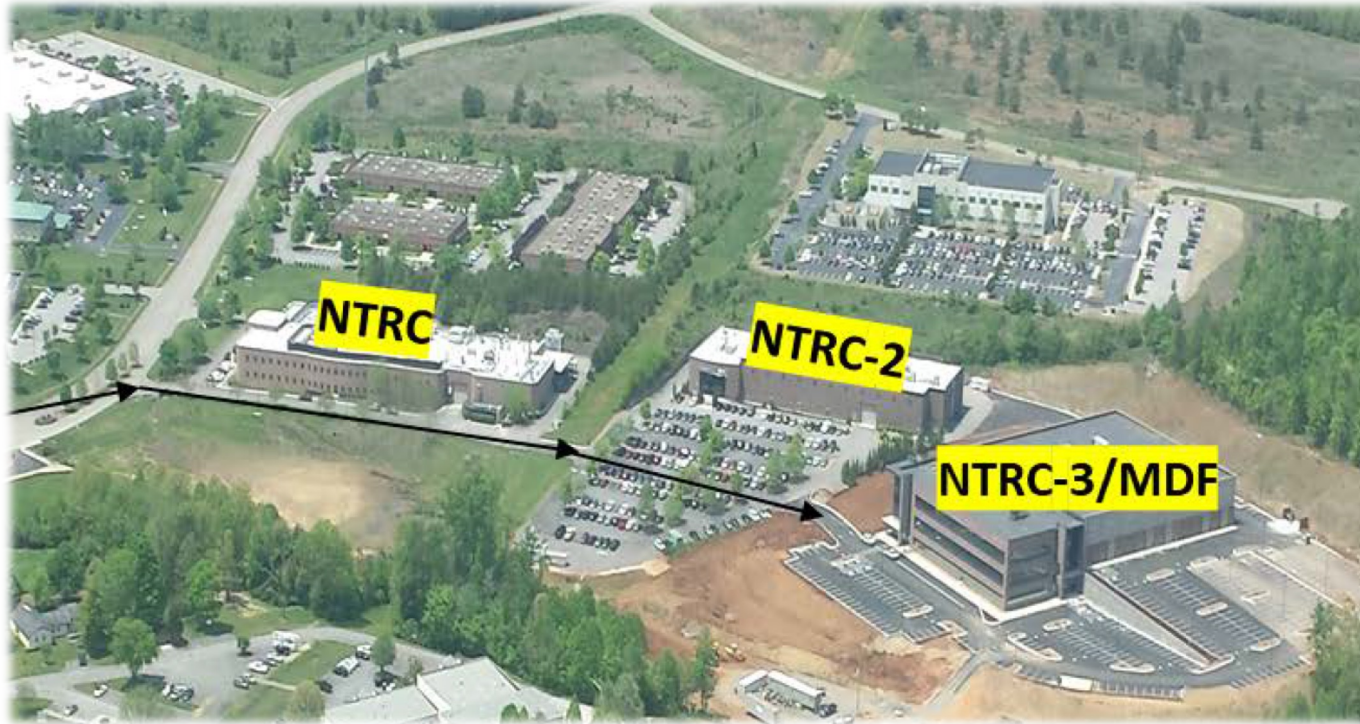
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Additive Manufacturing of Hot Stamping Dies via

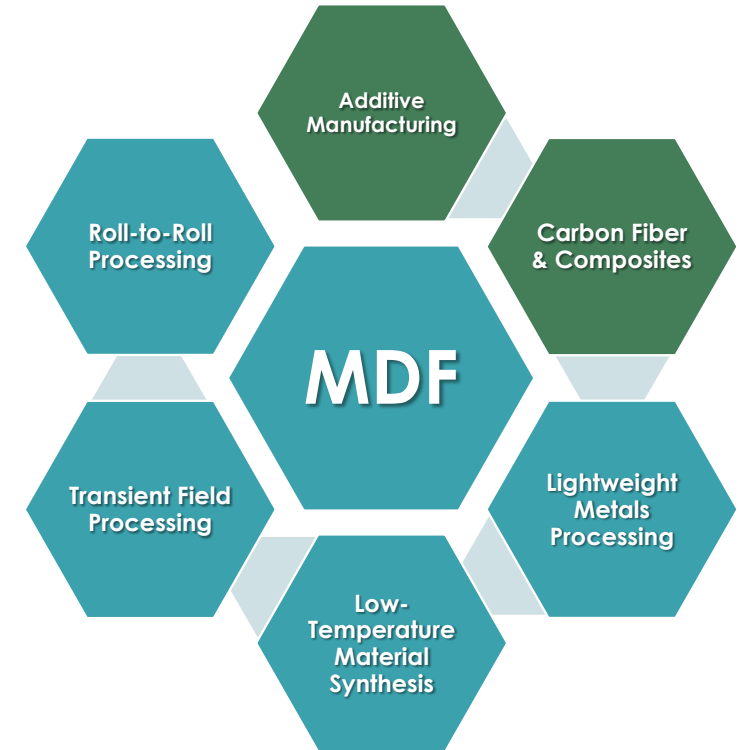
Wire-arc Technology

Manufacturing Demonstration Facility

Providing leading edge technology and business solutions for industry



- ORNL ~\$ 2B Budget, ~6000 staff, ~4000 guests
- ORNL – Supercomputing – Frontier the fastest supercomputer in the world
- ORNL – Spallation Neutron Source - accelerator-based neutron source
- ORNL – High Flux Isotope Reactor
- ORNL – **Manufacturing Demonstration Facility** – everything manufacturing



Main Focus on Additive Manufacturing

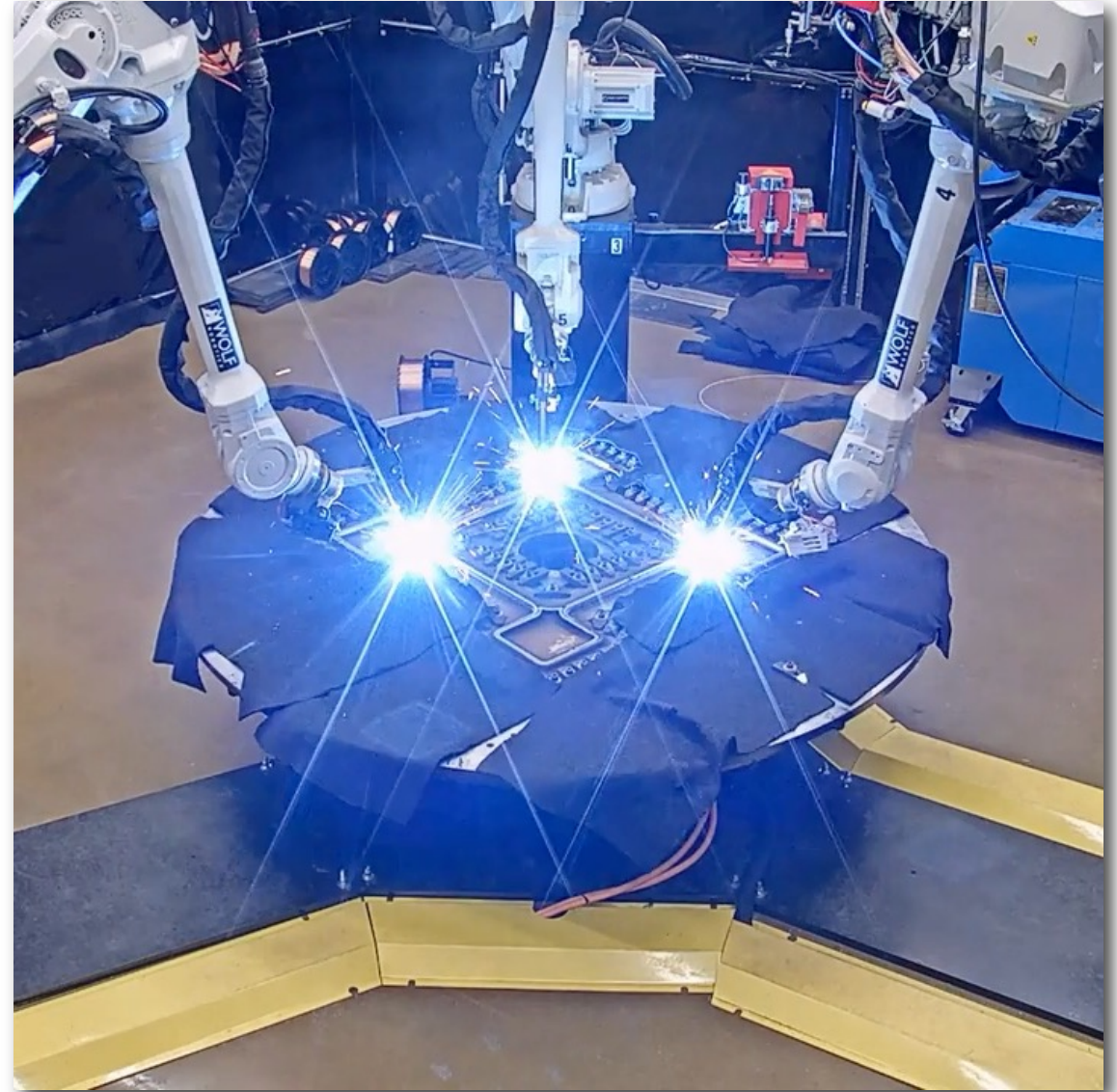
Manufacturing Demonstration Facility

- Cars
- Houses
- Mobile homes
- Big molds
- Submarines
- Tooling/fixtures
- Structures



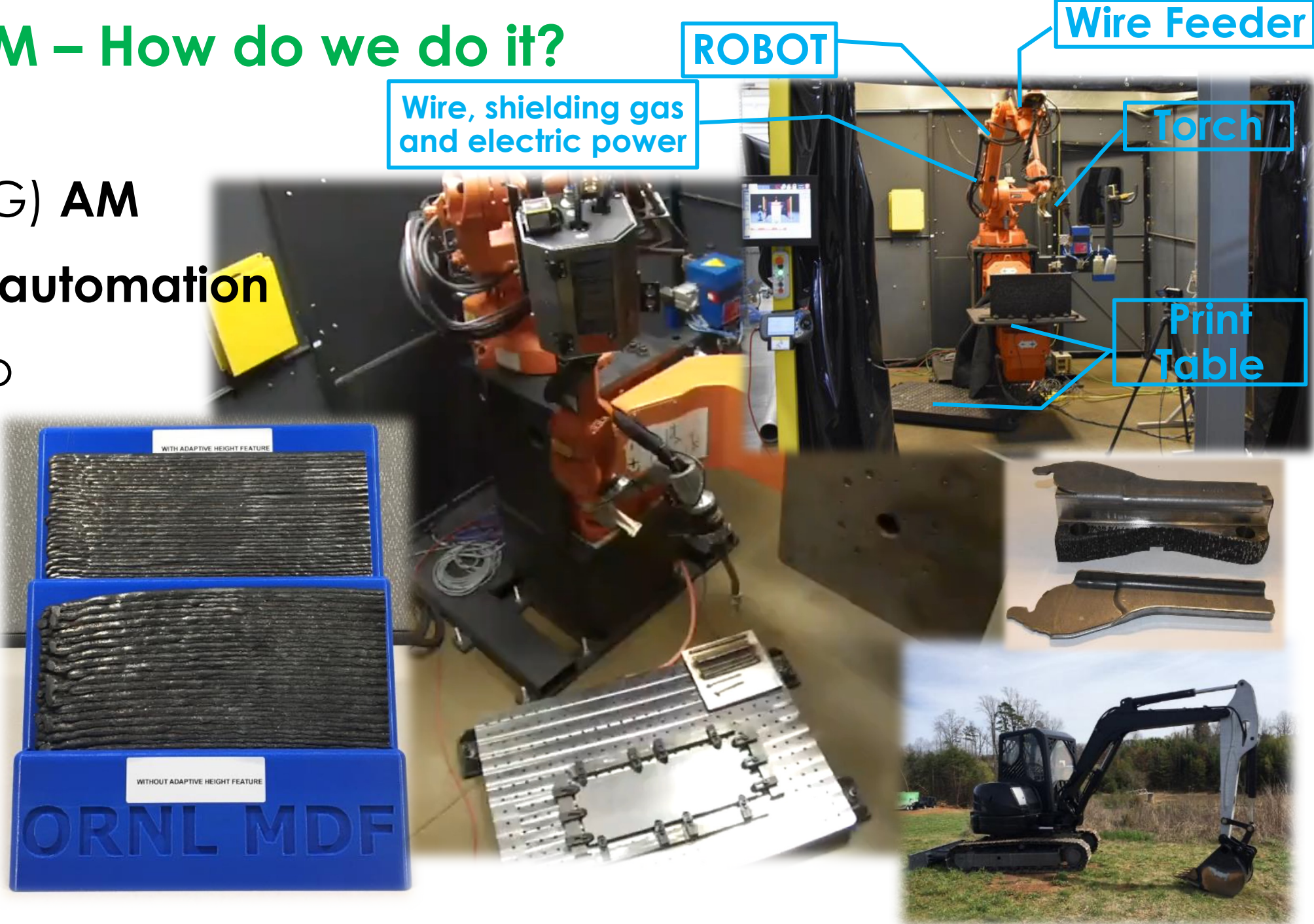
Why Wire Arc for Additive-Manufacturing ?

- Based in an established process, welding
- Commercial, inexpensive hardware
- Existing, low-cost feedstock (200+ types of welding wire)
- Only localized shielding needed



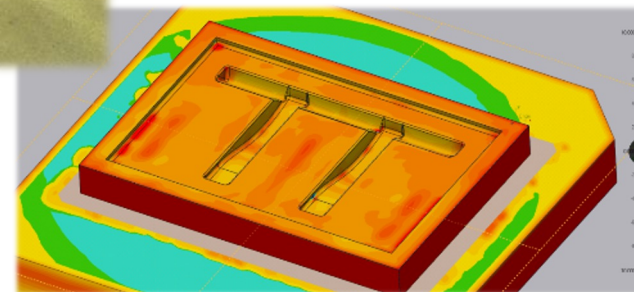
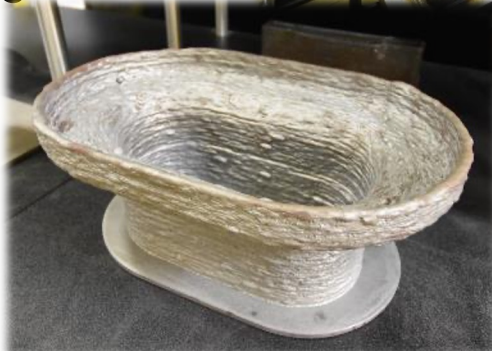
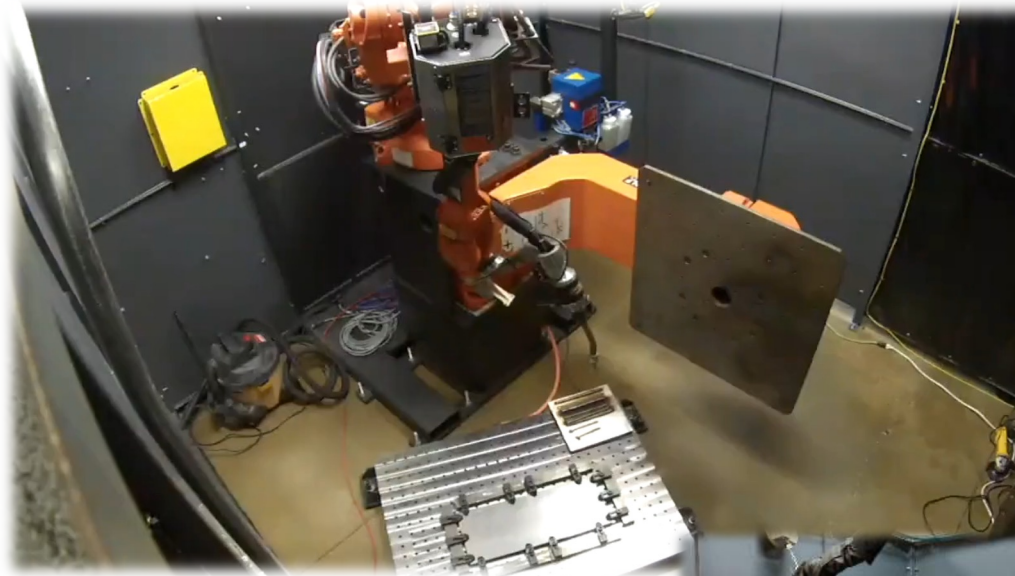
Wire Arc AM – How do we do it?

- Robotics
- GMAW (MIG) **AM**
- Advanced **automation**
- **Closed** loop control
- 5-54lb/h
- **Milestone –**
Excavator arm 7' 2017
- **Tooling!**



MBAAM – History “Metal Big Area AM”

- First part
Fabtech 2016
- Conexpo 2017
3d printed excavator live
demo for
130k people
- IMTS 2018 “Die
in a day”
- **Multi axis** prints
- **Multi material**
- **Tools and dies**



Tooling

- **Compression** molding
- **Stamping** dies
- **Hot** stamping dies
- **Progressive** dies
- **Layup** molds
- **Die casting** molds
- Tested in production **4-80k cycles**
- Multi-material



Compression molding tool



Die casting



Stamping die and parts



Mini Hot stamping die



Progressive die



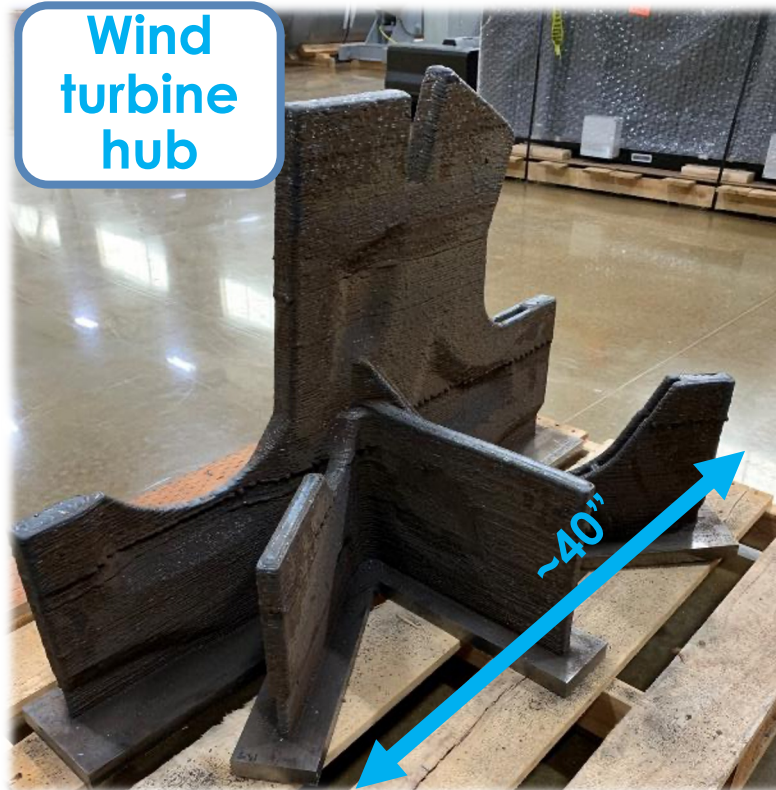
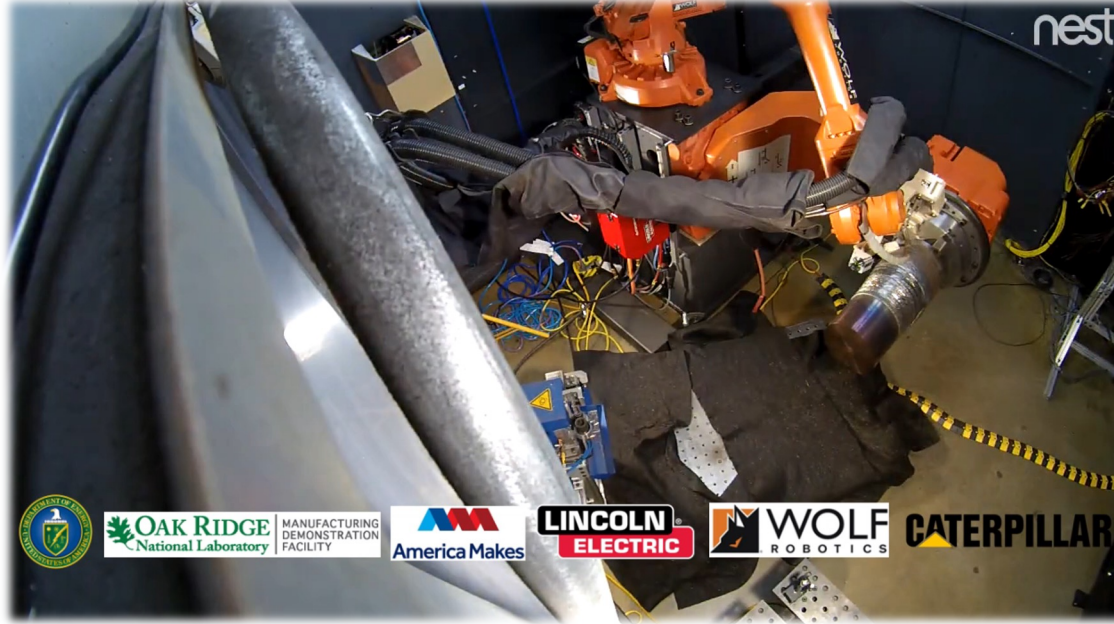
Layup molds



Printed die

Other applications

- Propellers
- Structures (wind energy)
- Nose cones

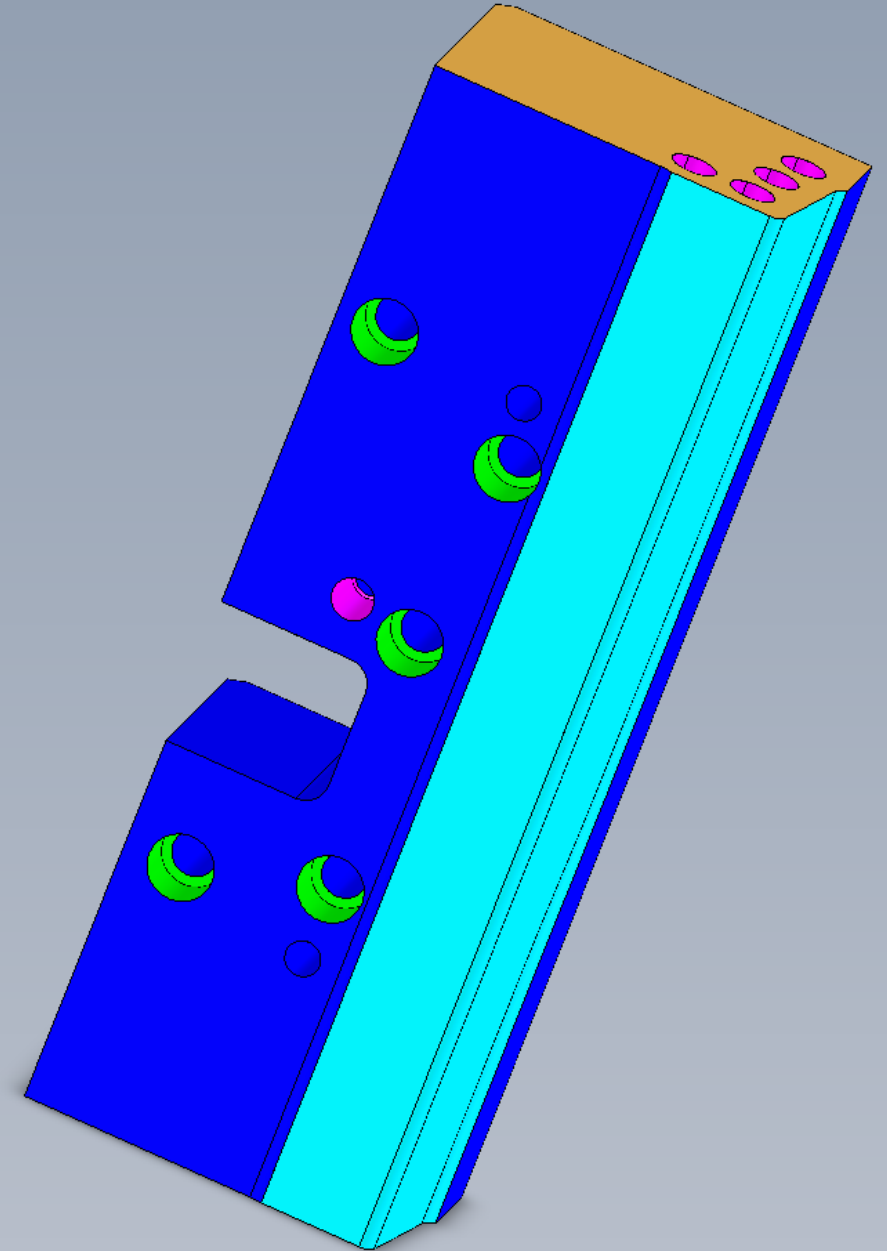


Workflow for tooling via AM

- Process development (new materials - only once)
- Mechanical properties (new materials - only once)
- **Design for AM**
- **Path planning (aka slicing)**
- **Simulation (optional)**
- **Printing**
- Machining
- Testing

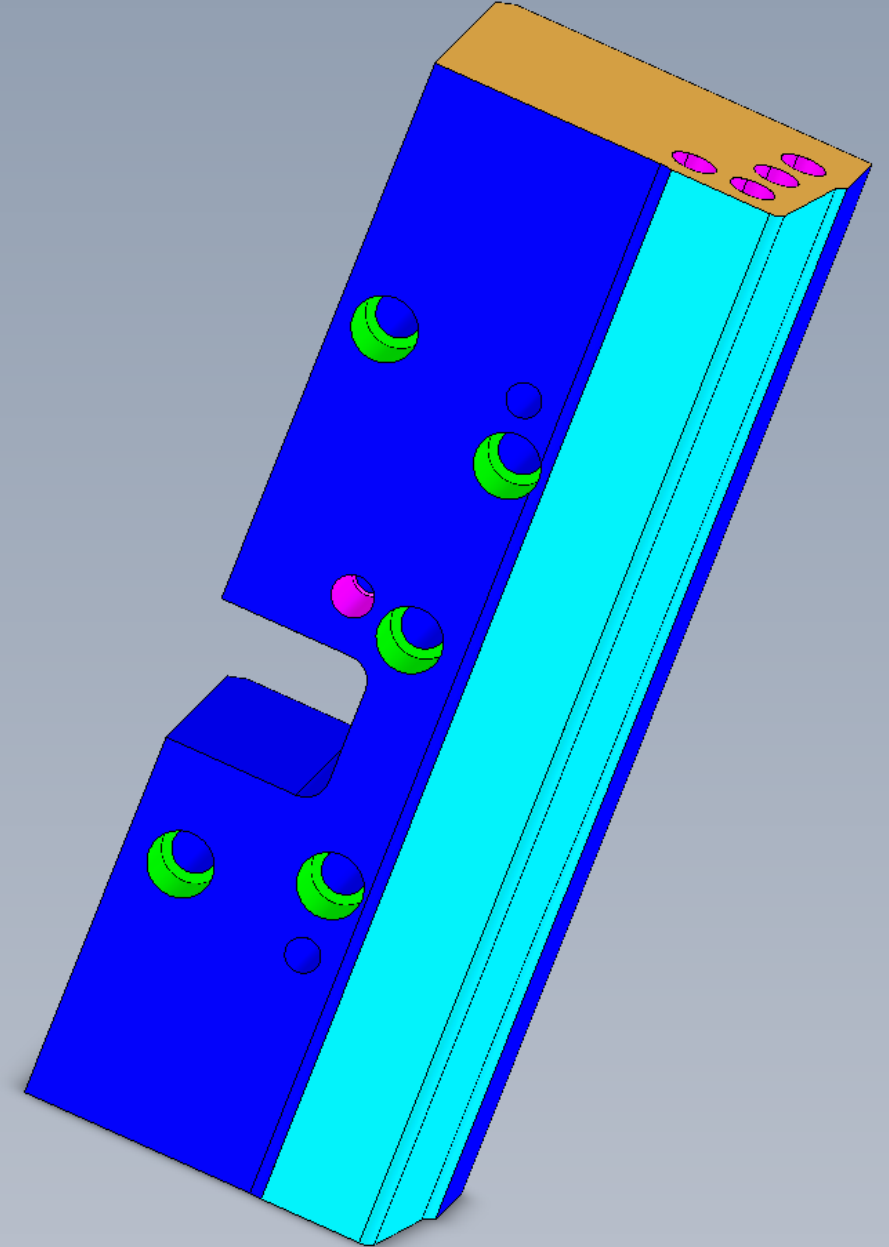
Tolling and AM Design (Elimination)

- **Feature removal**
- Small features, threads, holes
- Features not taking advantage of AM
- **Augment, not compete** with conventional ways
- **Machining** almost always required



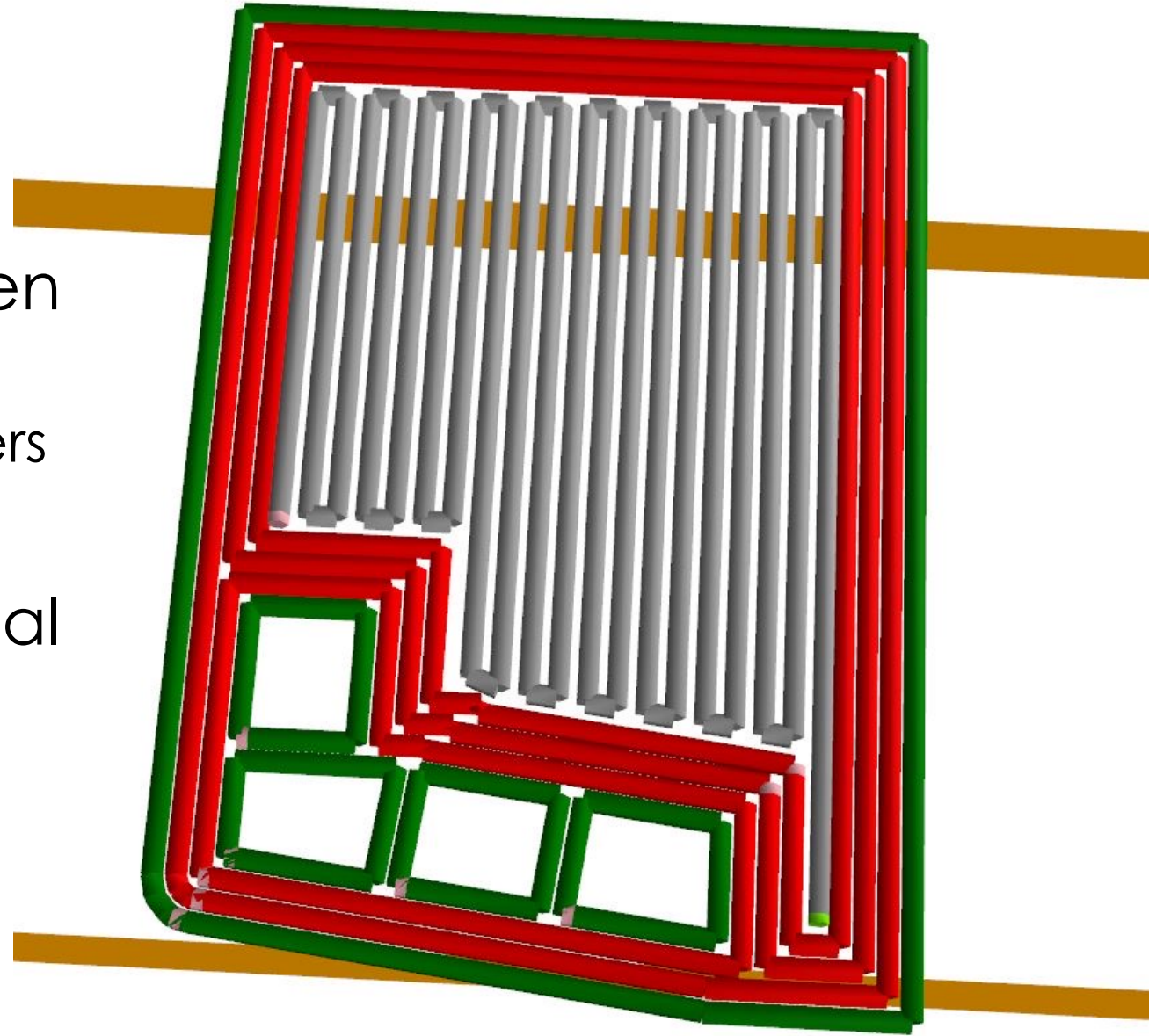
Tolling and AM Design (Focus)

- Identification of **important features**
- Role of the tool?
- Surfaces to be machined?
- Loading conditions?
- Mech properties- hardness
 - material choice



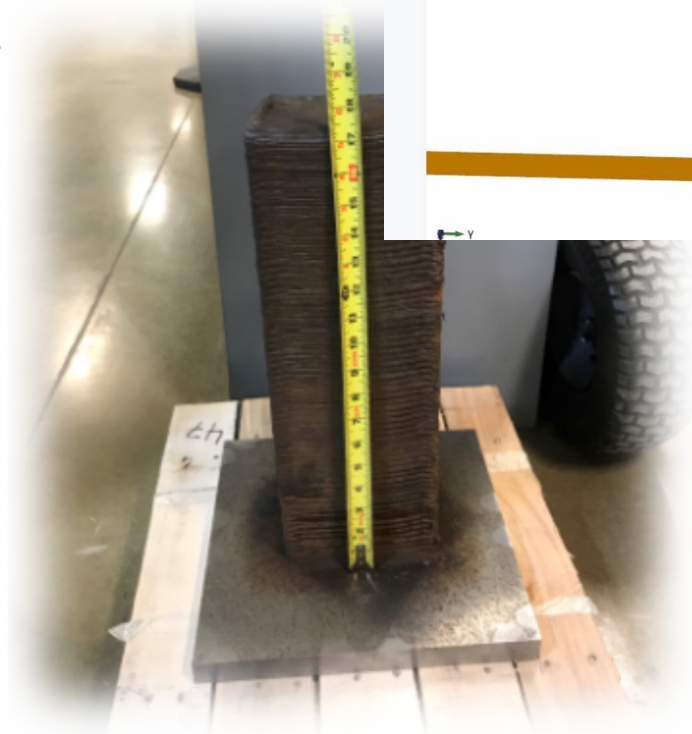
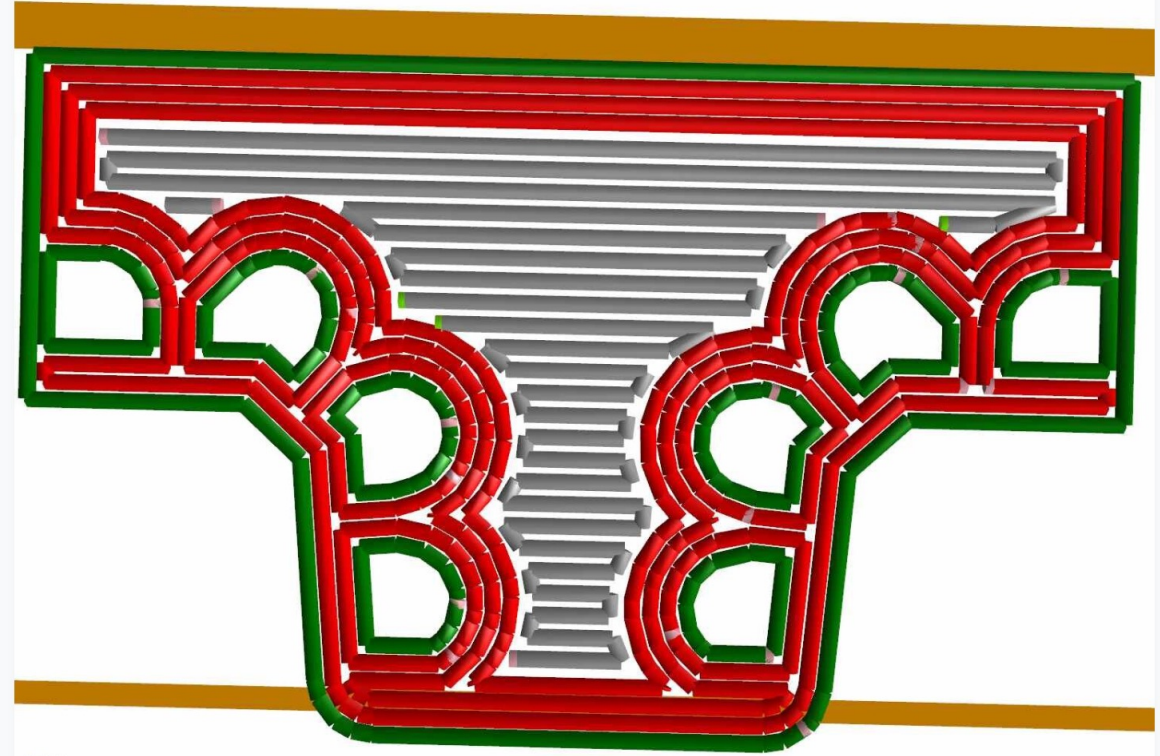
Tolling and AM - Slicing

- Divide and conquer
 - **Zone and strategies**
- Quality vs productivity – when and how
 - The **best quality** when it matters
 - The **highest speed** elsewhere
- Machining and extra material
 - Process surface roughness?
 - Pattern strategy – artefacts
- Acceptable imperfections



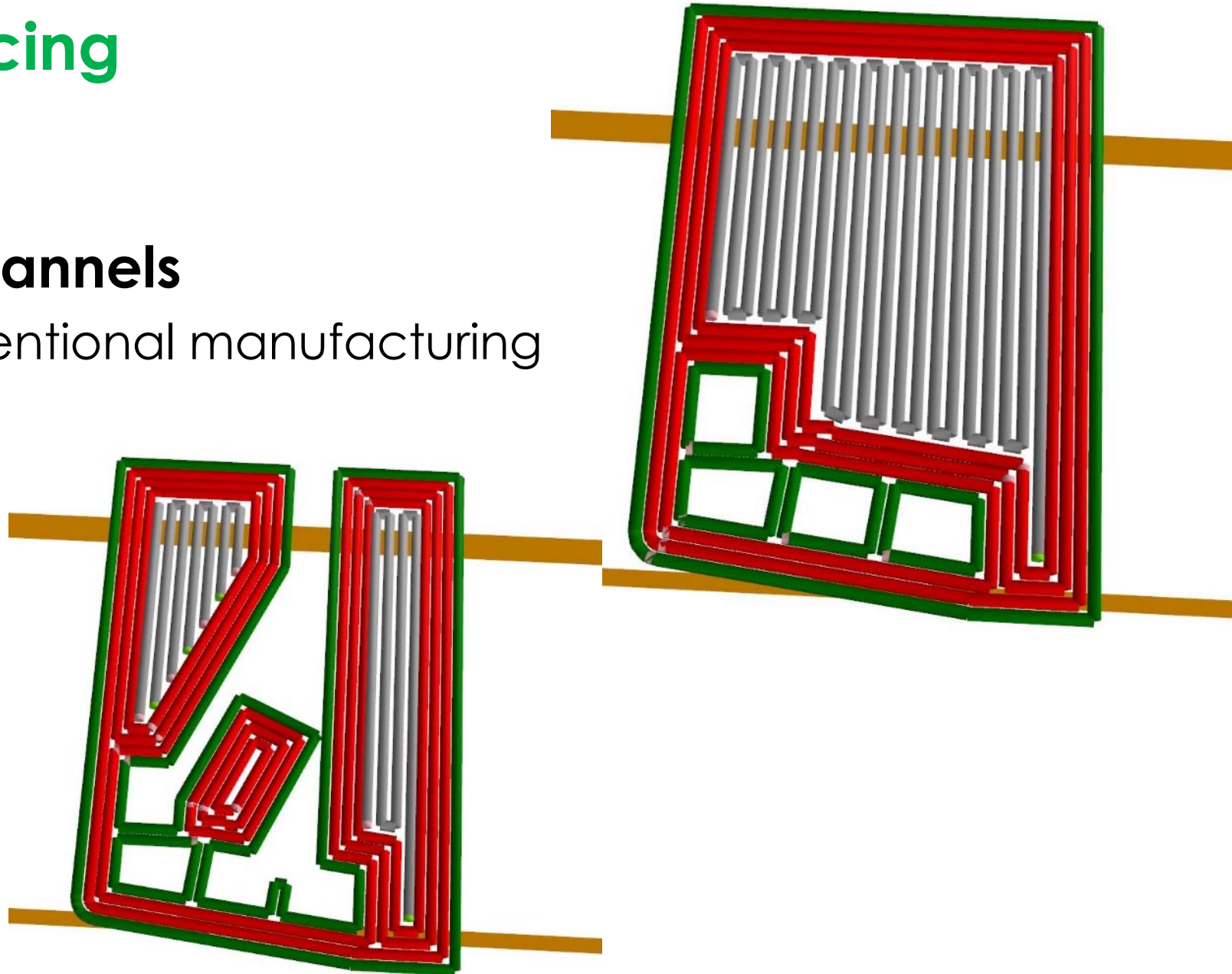
Tolling and AM – Slicing

- **Digital** process
 - **Beads** and layers
 - Multiple of “**atomic**” dimensions
- Base plate
 - Included in the tool?
 - Transition zone?
- Top surface
 - Requirements
 - Different roughness
 - Extra height?



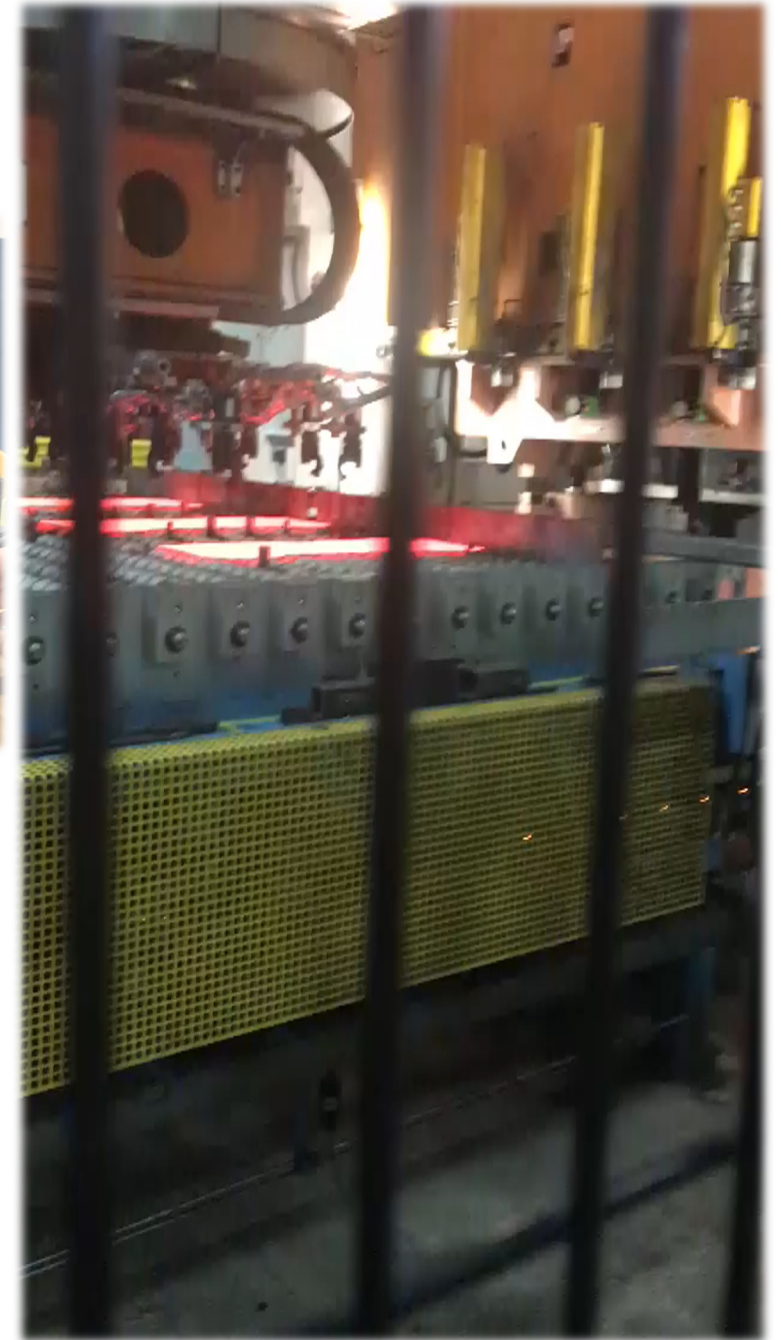
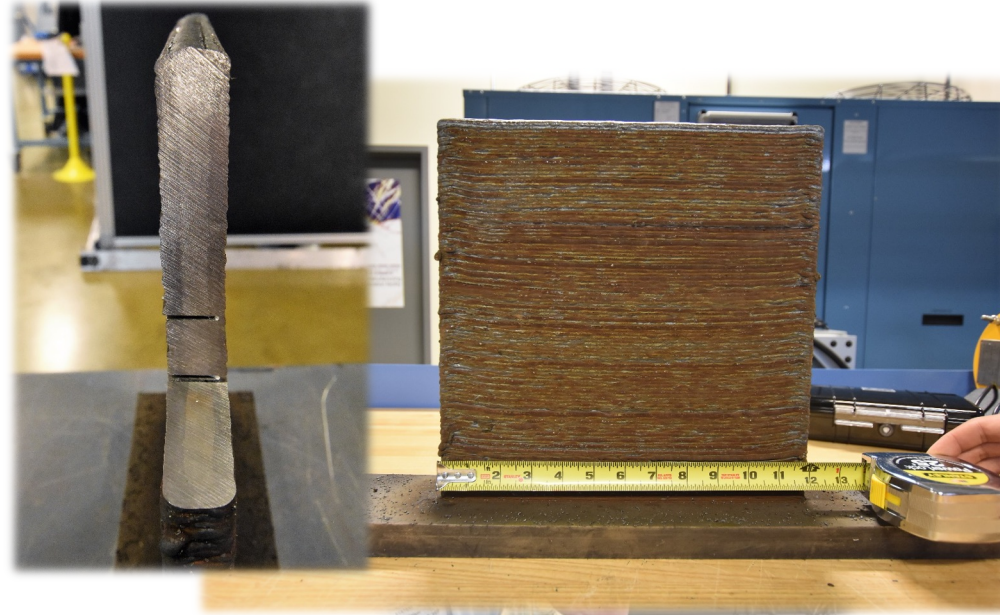
Tolling and AM – Slicing

- Hot stamping
- **Cooling/heating channels**
 - Challenge for conventional manufacturing
 - AM free
- Shape freedom
- Flow

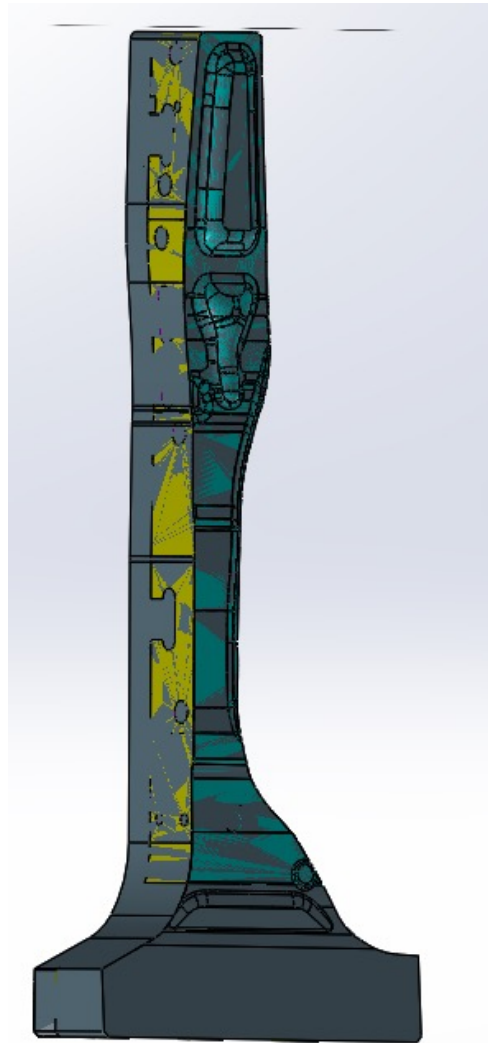


Small Hot stamping die

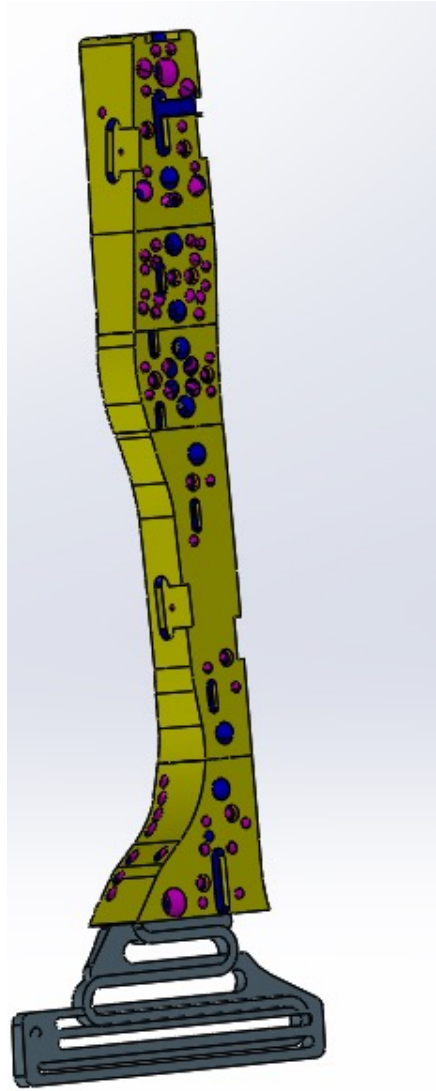
- First dual material wall
- Hot stamping die
- 25k cycles
- Better print – side effect



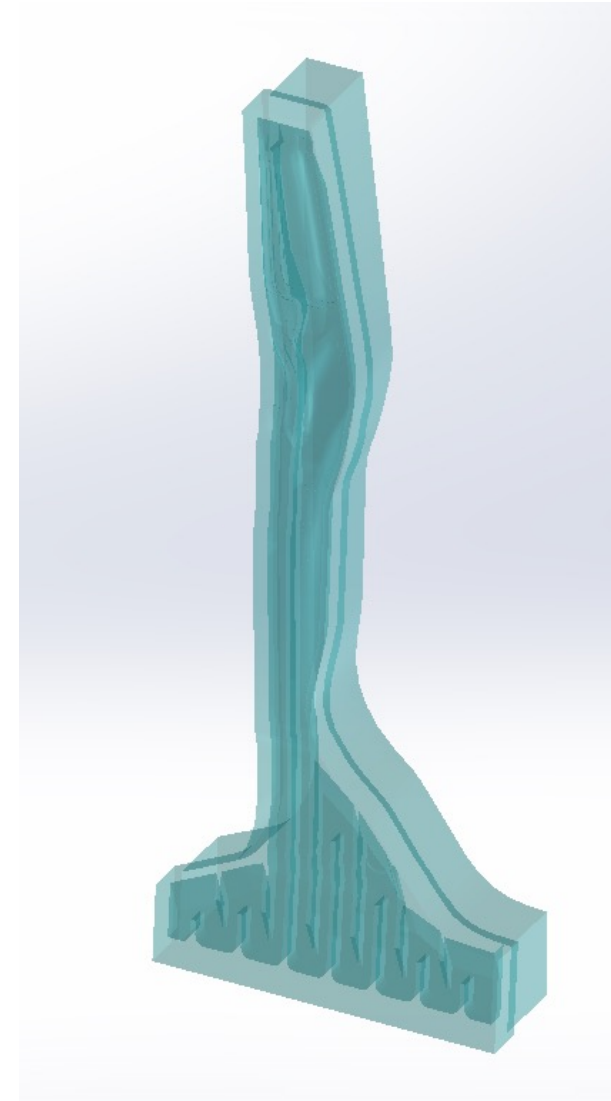
B-Pillar Hot Stamping Die



Original Model

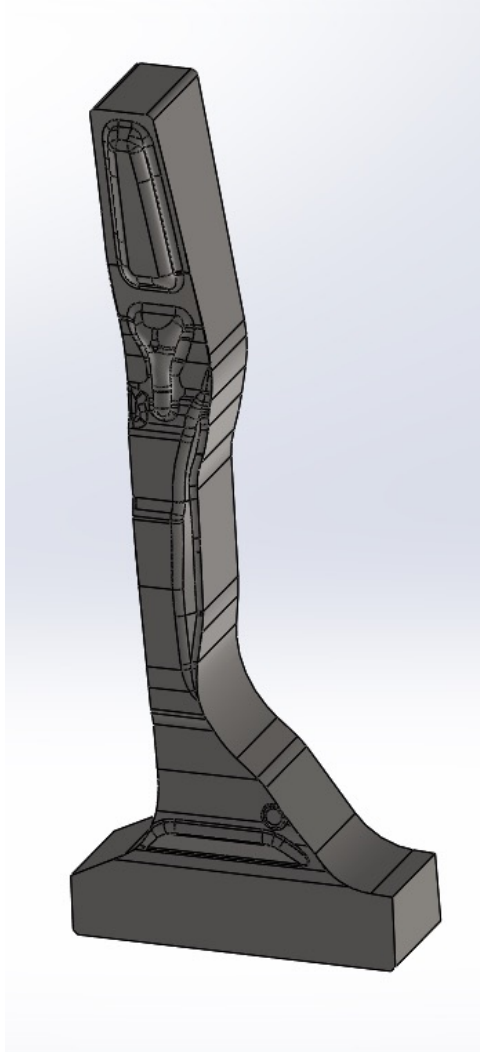


Original Model
Internal

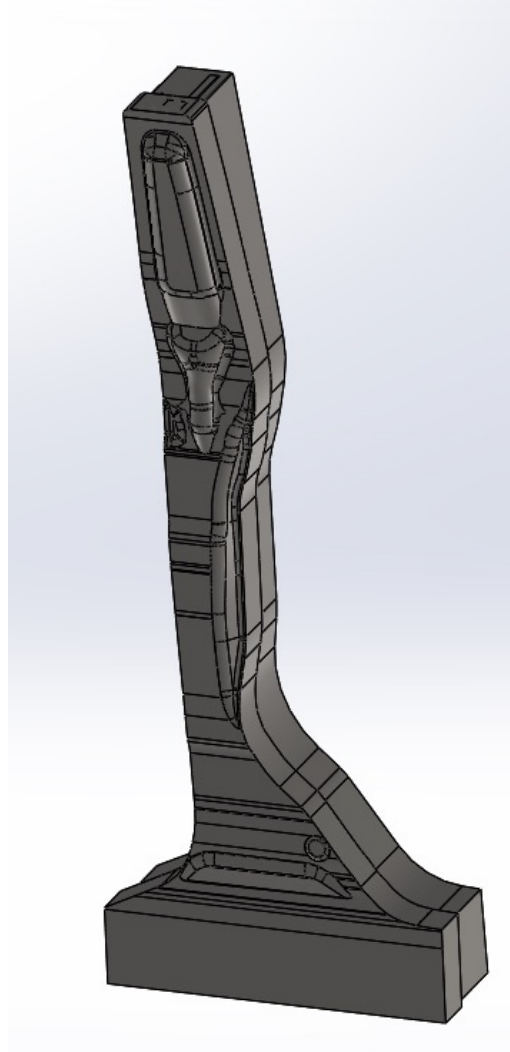


New design- monolithic

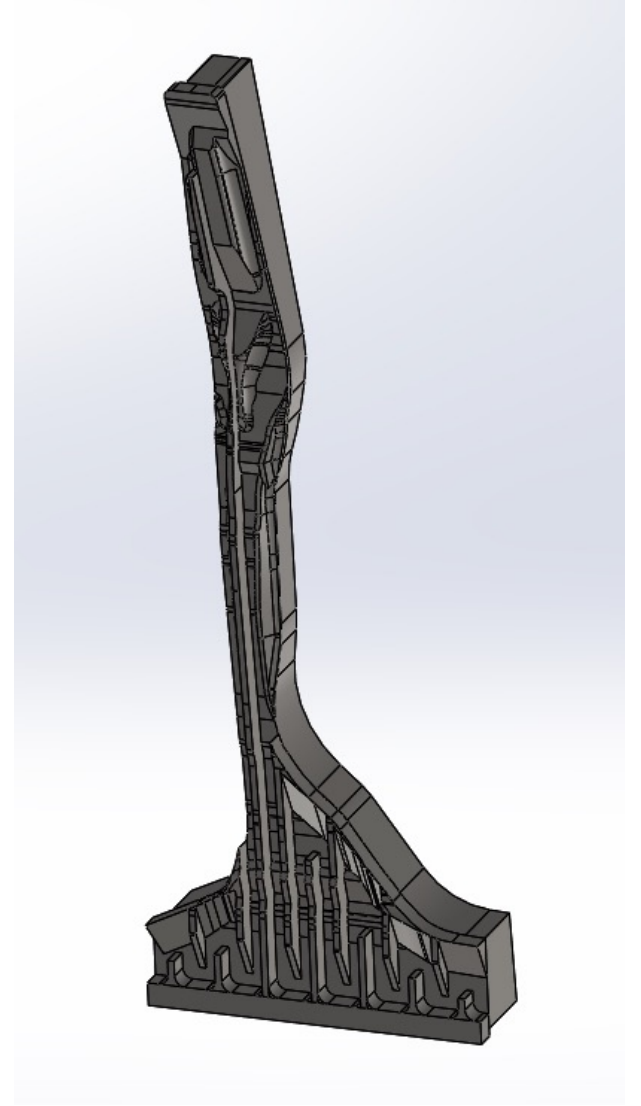
Model and Slicing Overview



Original Model



Overbuilt and redesigned
for additive (mashrooming)



Conformal cooling
channels inside part
(2 independent channels)

Build Plate and Base

- Dual material 410SS mild steel (ER70 S6)

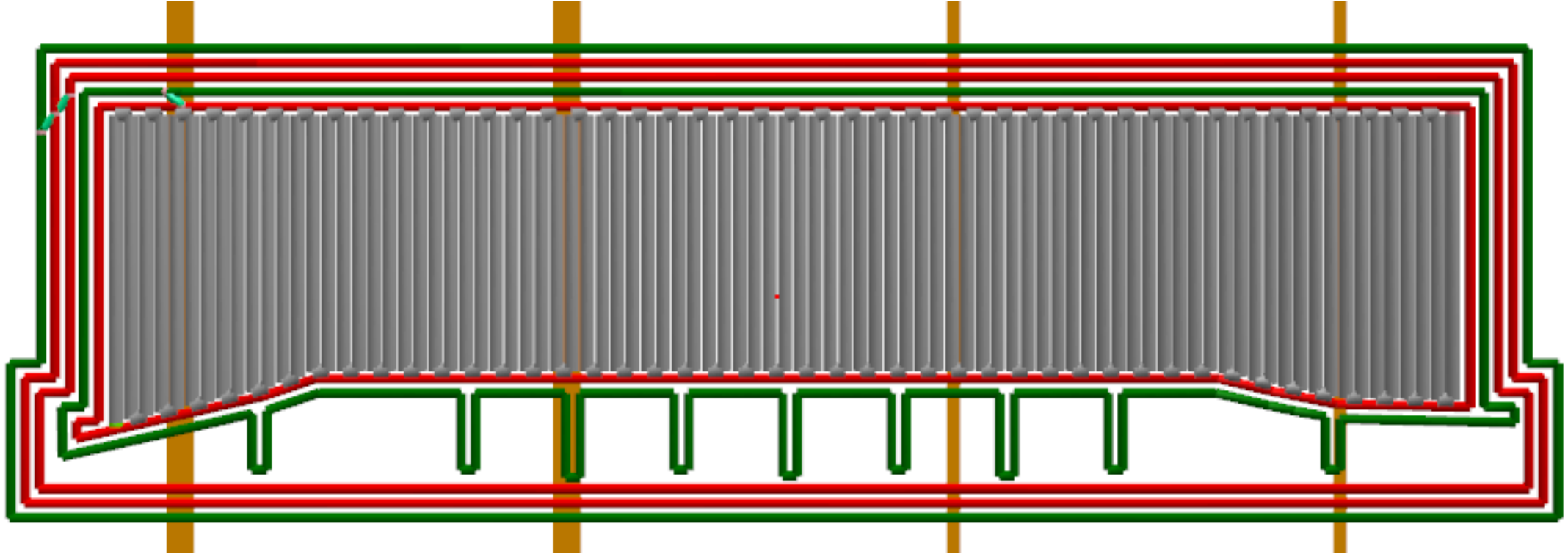


Basic rules

- 3mm to 5mm overbuild on tooling surface as-designed
- Channel-to-surface may be as thin as 10mm post-machining
- Back surface is nominal
- Sides are 3mm overbuilt, then “mushroomed” inward

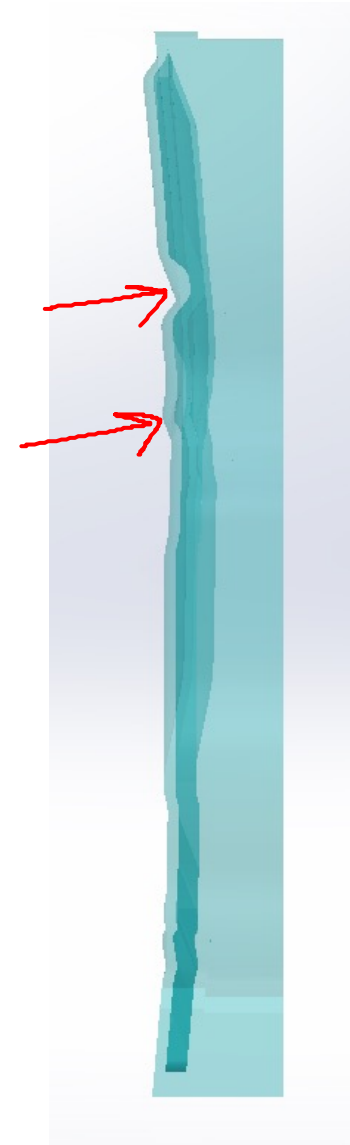
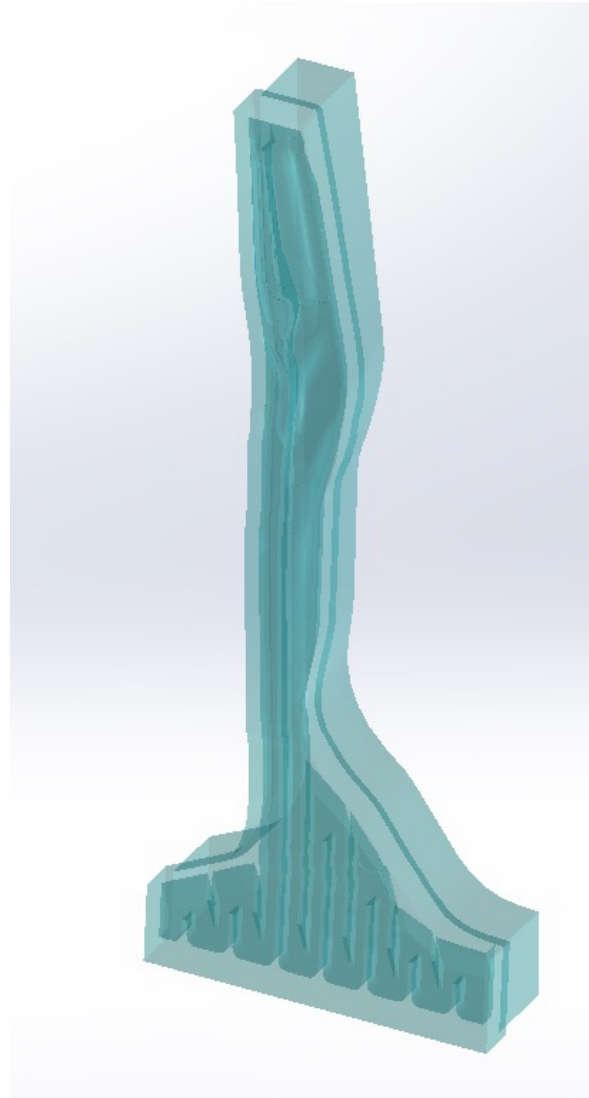
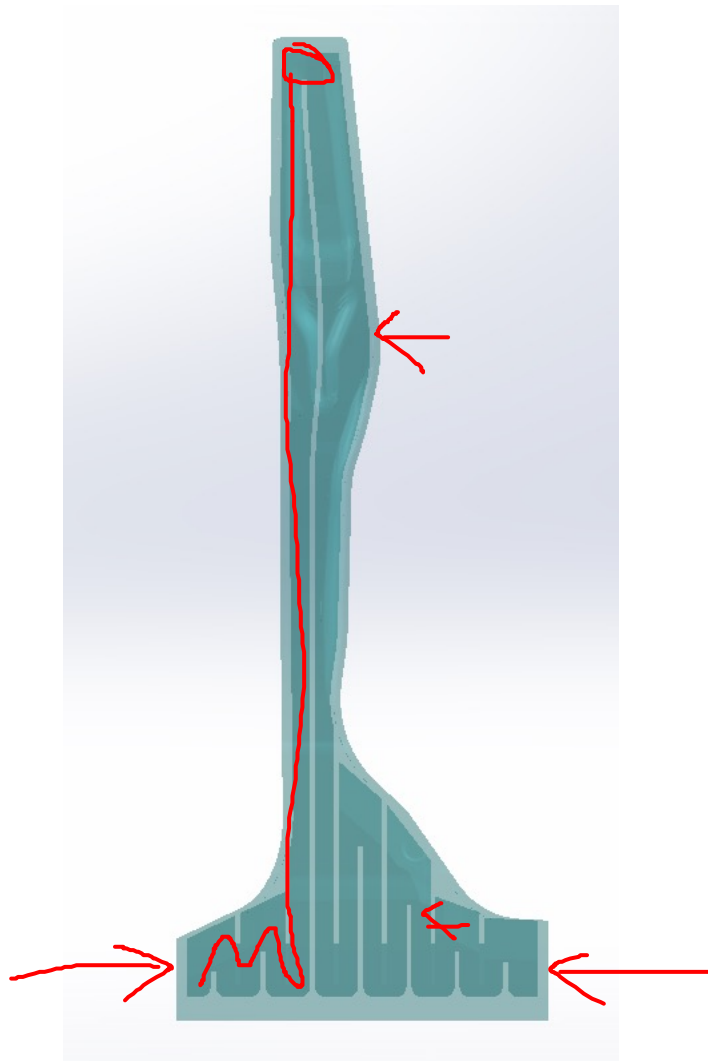


Manifold creation



- Sliced as two separate bodies: Outer body (outermost 3 loops) and inner body (grey infill and surrounding 2 loops)
- 3 consolidated weld beads: infill, inner body, and outer body

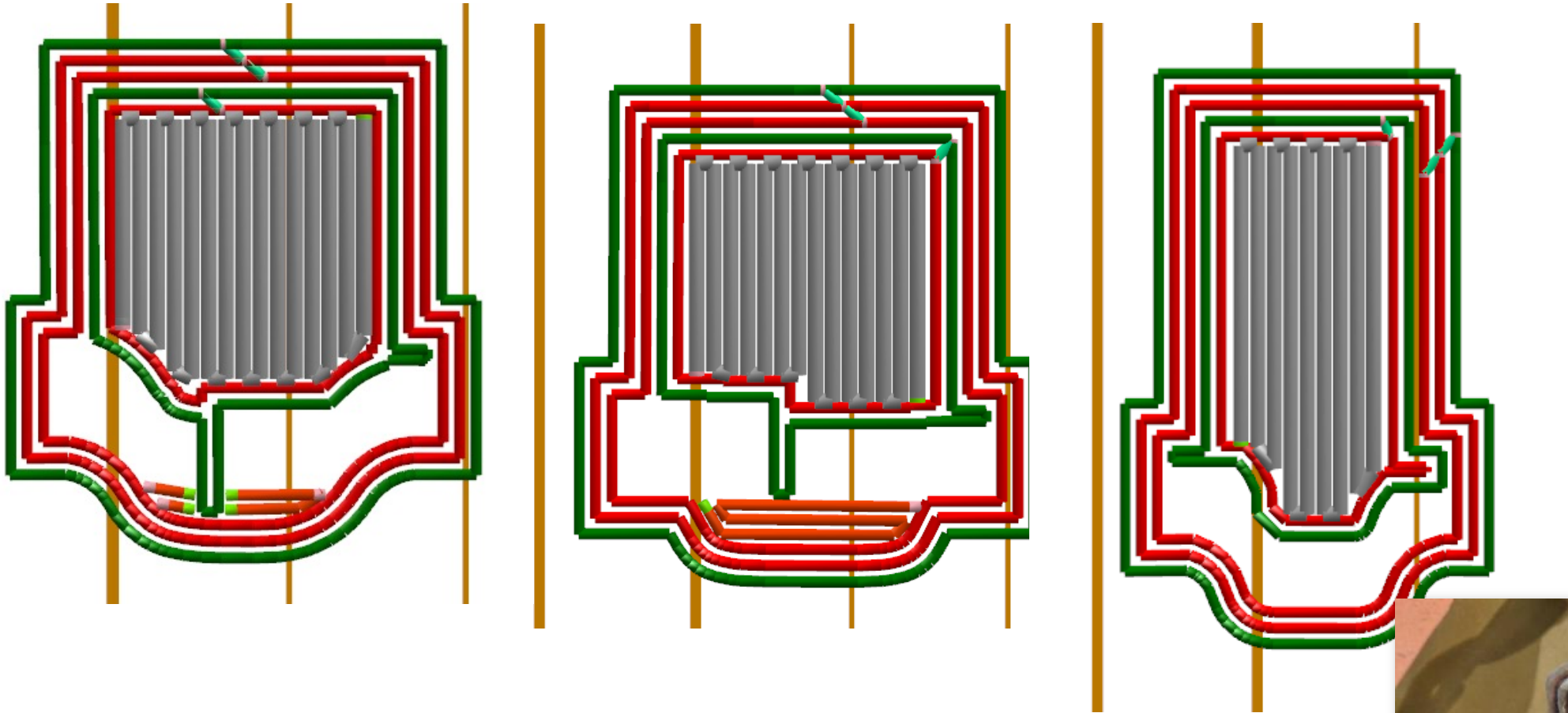
Fully modeled HSD



Two independent cooling channels: Design flexibility, path flexibility, closely controlled distance-to-surface



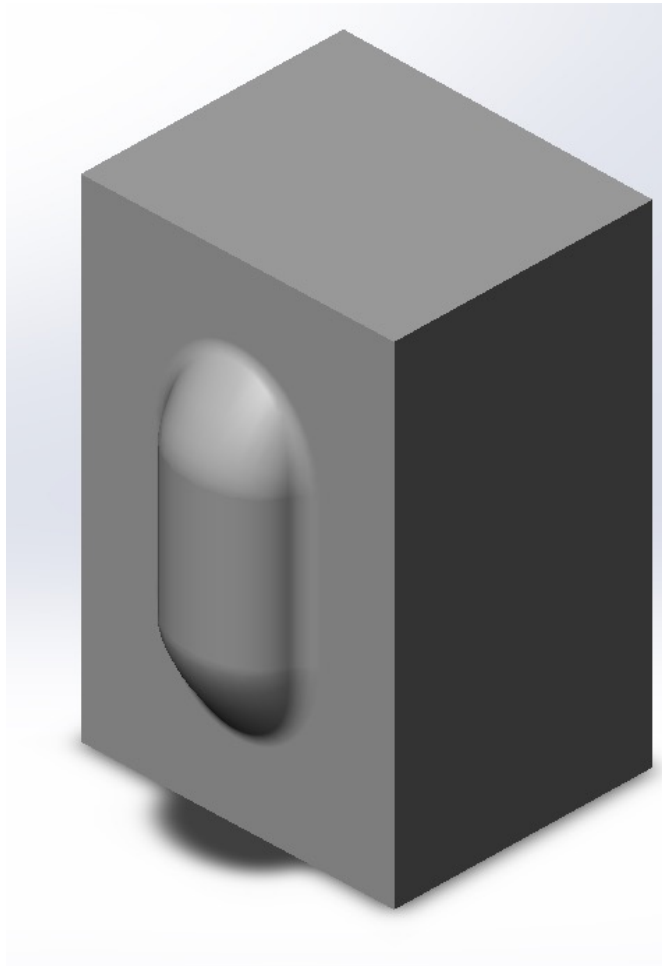
Conformal cooling channel design and slicing



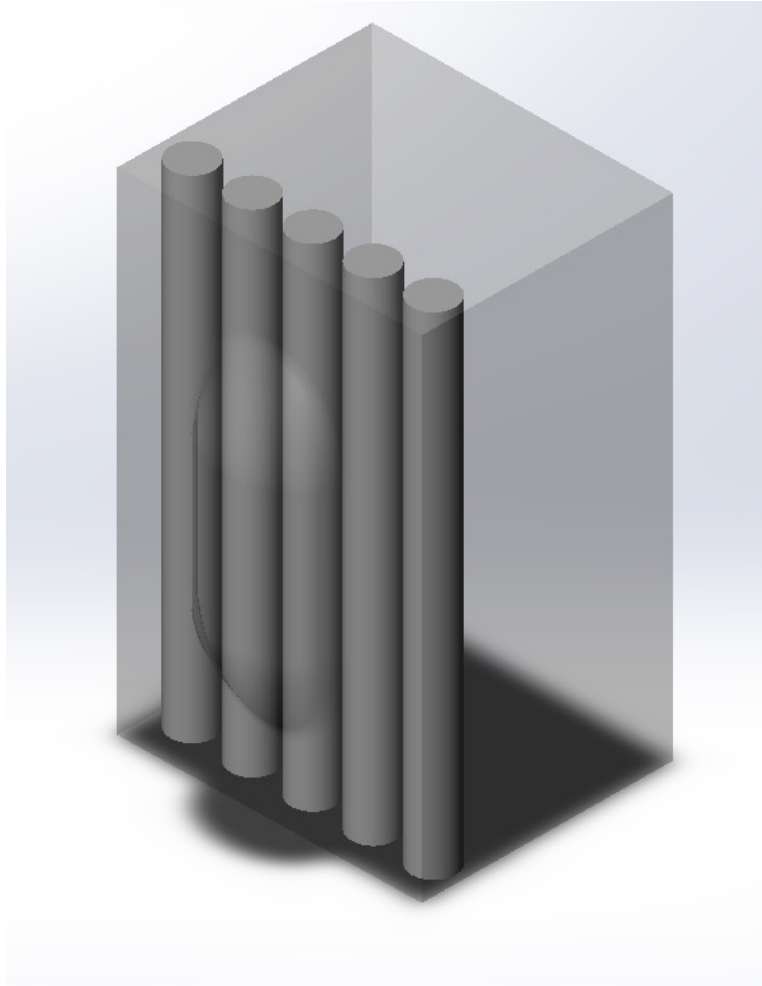
- Overhangs on critical features handled by torch angle compensation
 - Torch angle orients at 20° from vertical to “push” material into existing



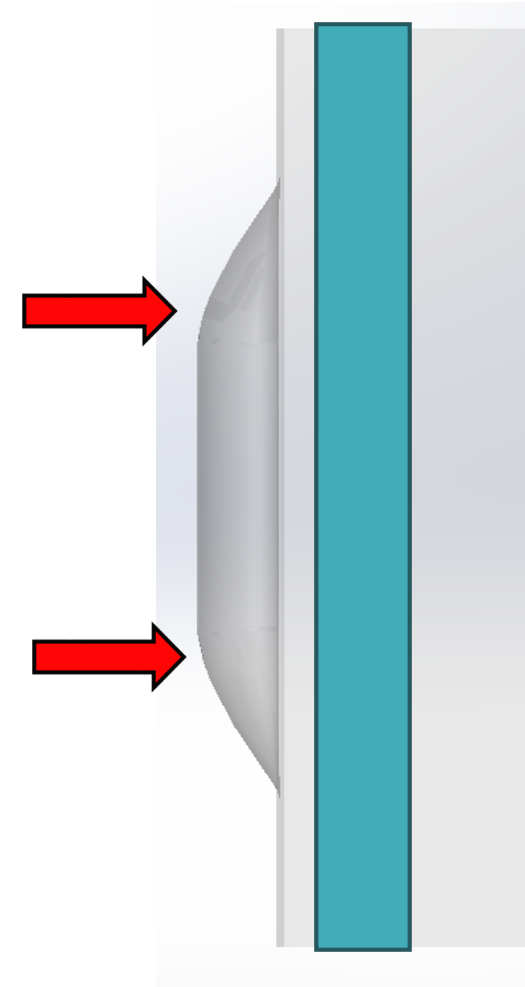
Classic approach: Complex geometries



Complex feature geometry



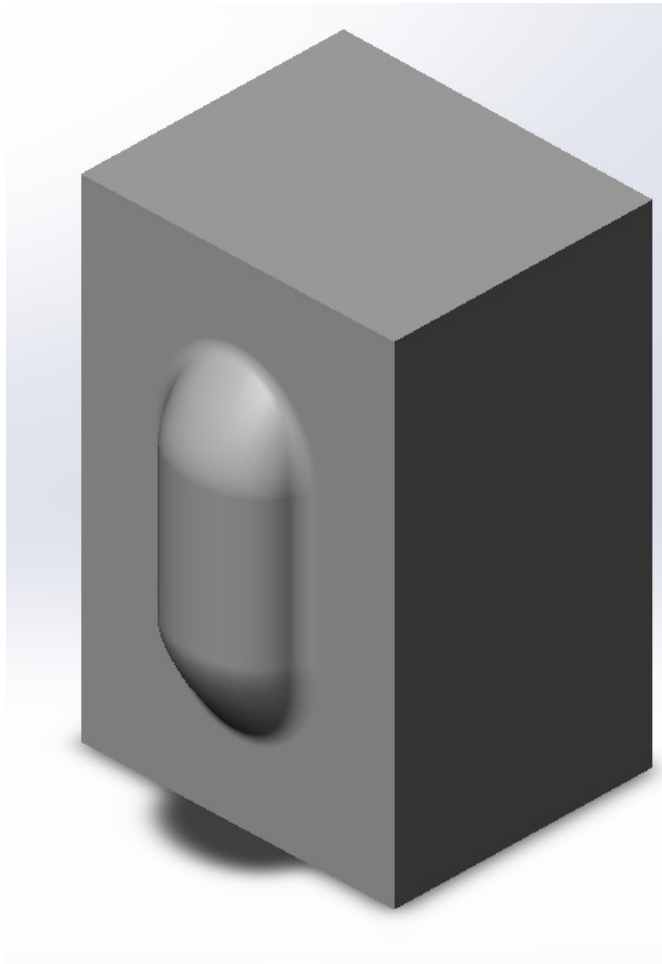
Drilled cooling channel network
(traditional)



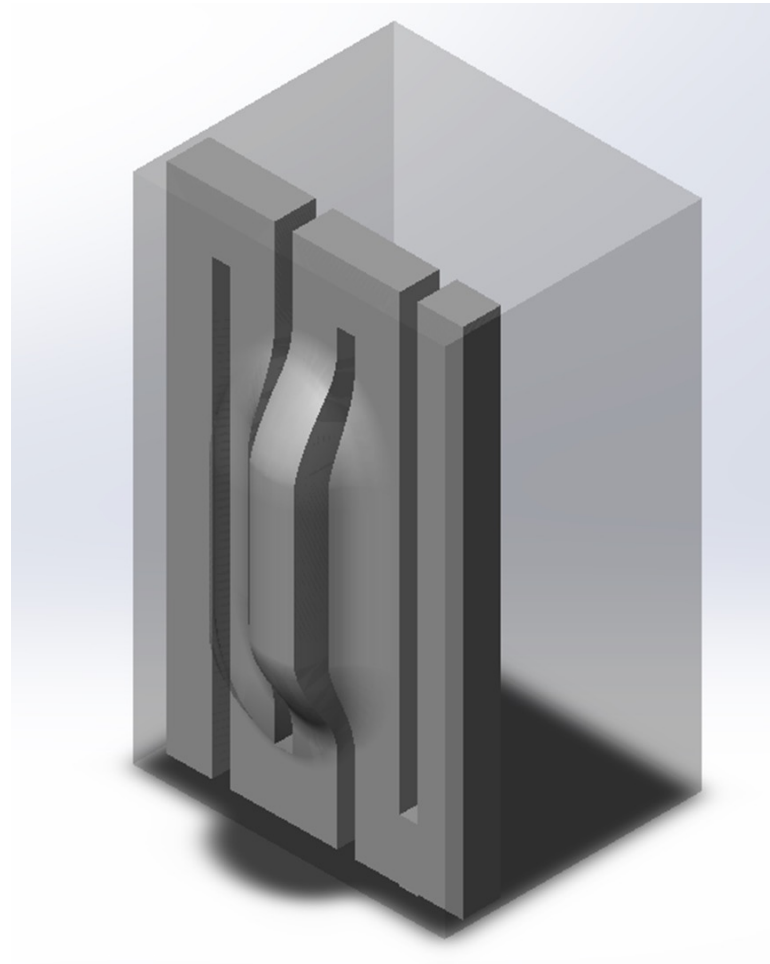
Lack of cooling at complex features



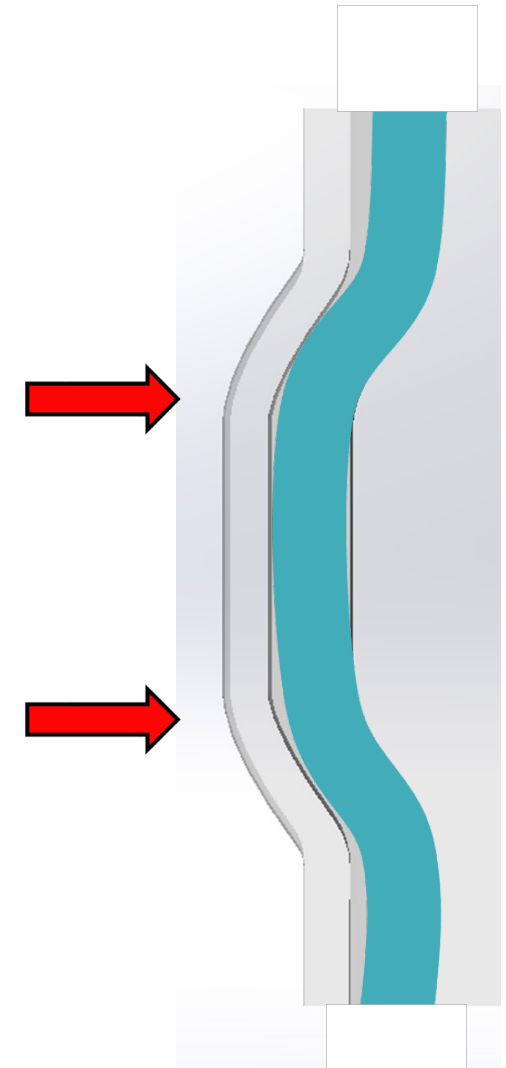
Our AM approach: Complex geometries



Complex feature geometry



WAAM cooling channels

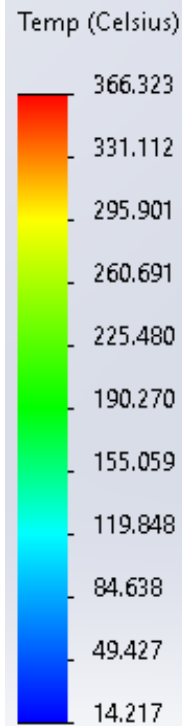
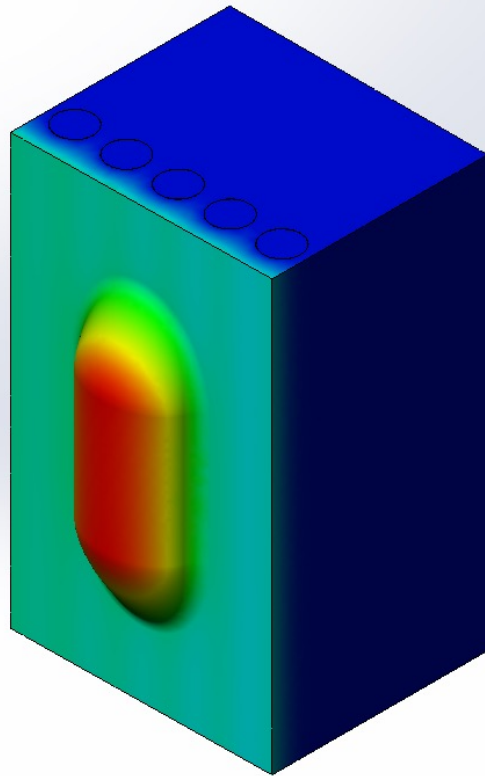
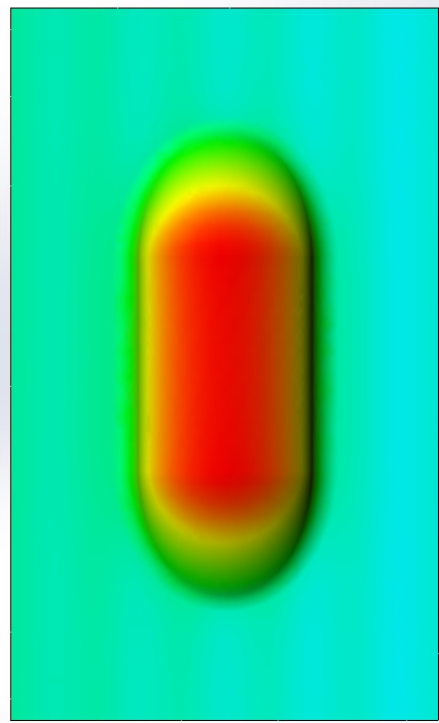


Improved cooling at tooling surface

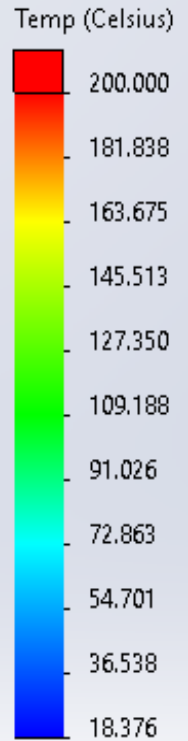
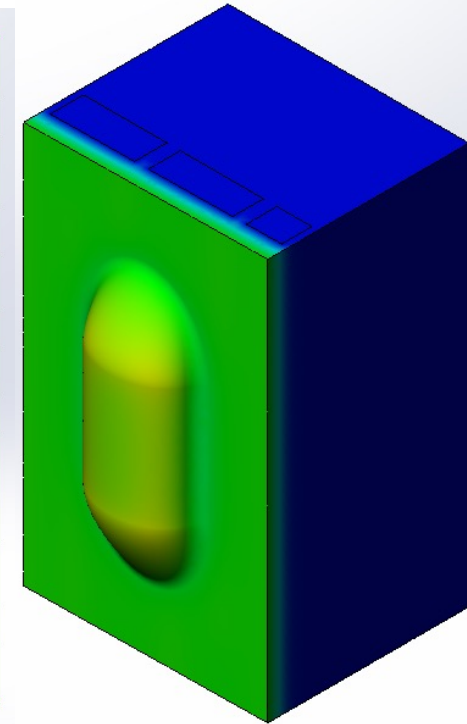
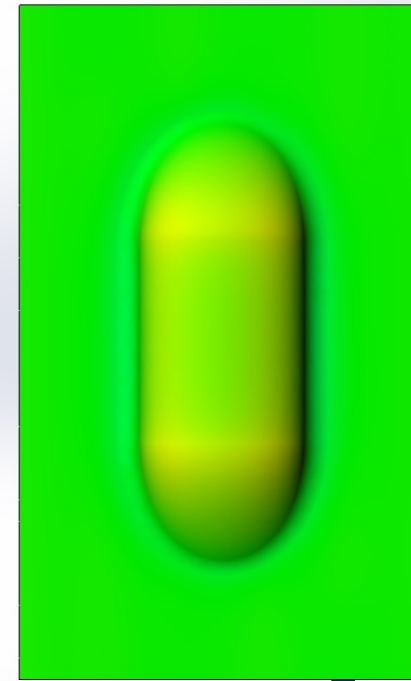


Cooling improvements

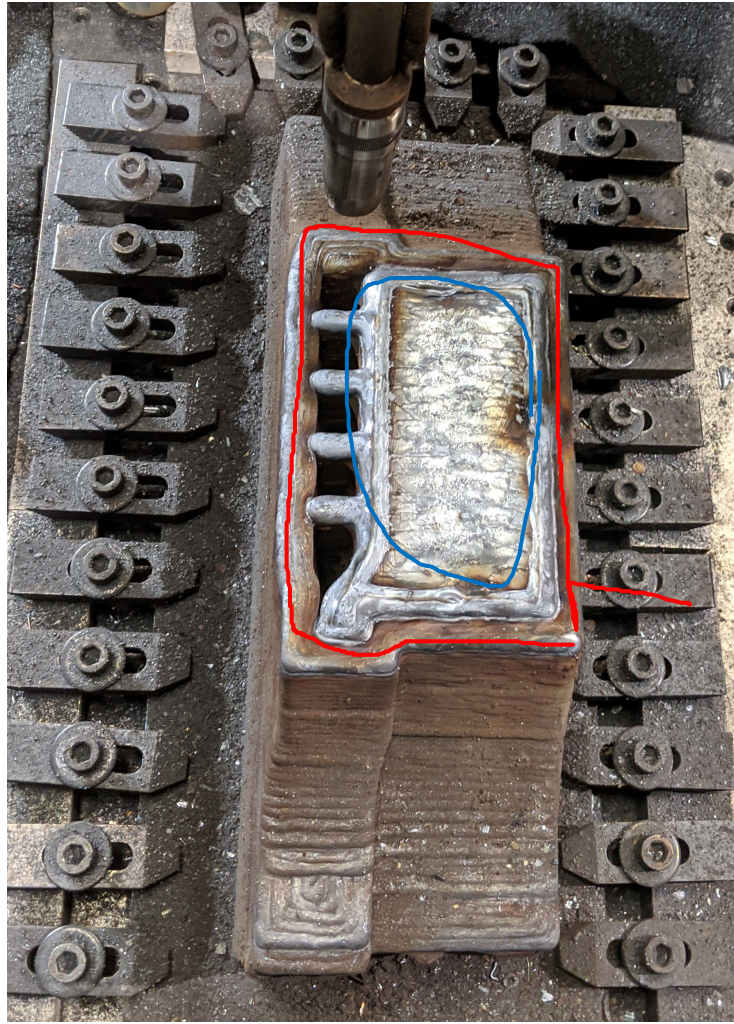
Drilled Channels



Conformal AM Channels



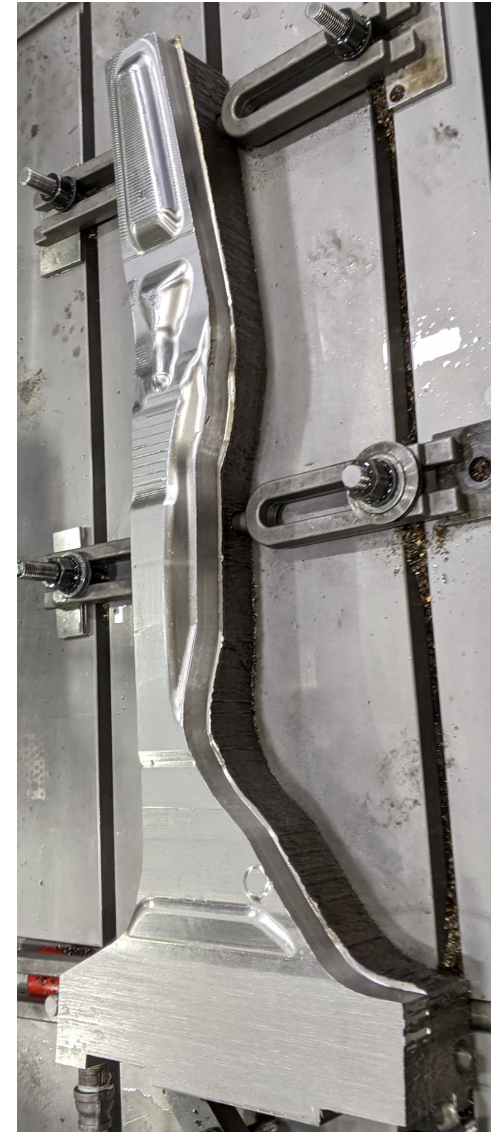
HSD Printing



During printing



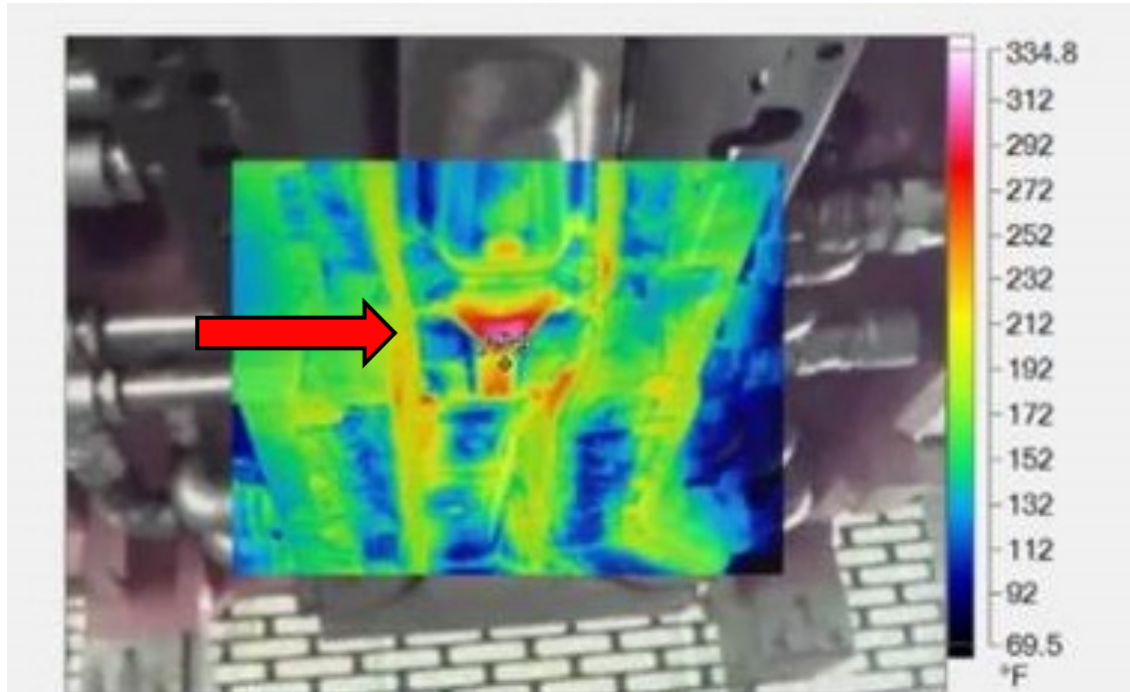
Printing complete



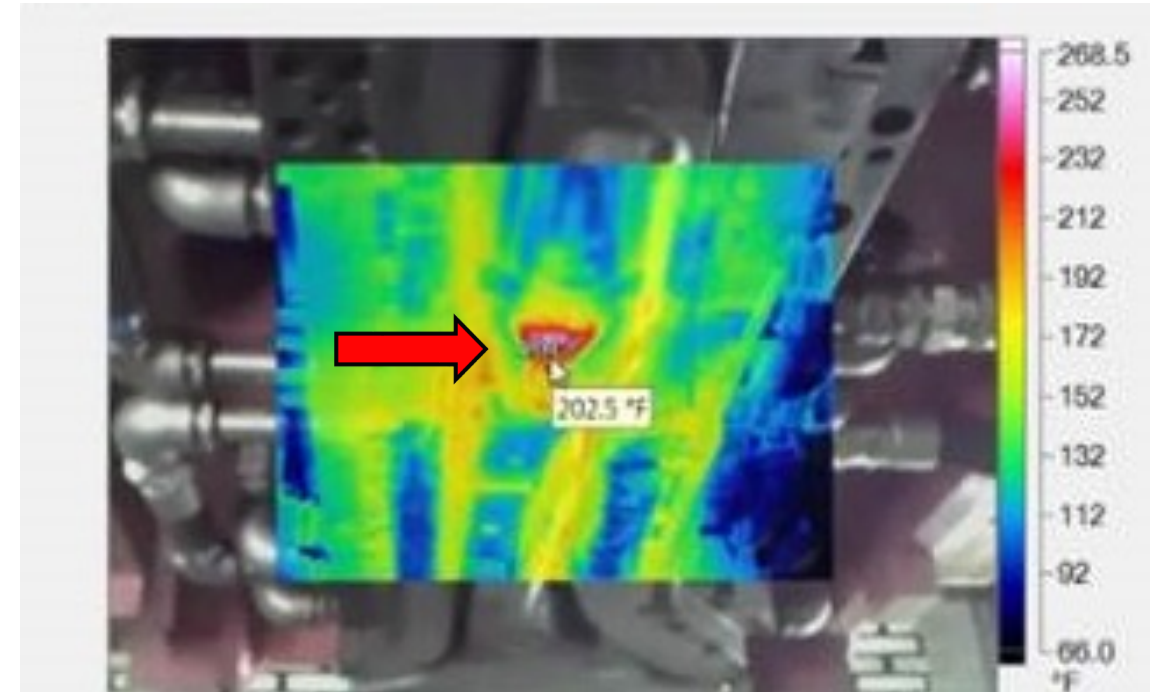
Tooling surface machined



Results on an AM workpiece



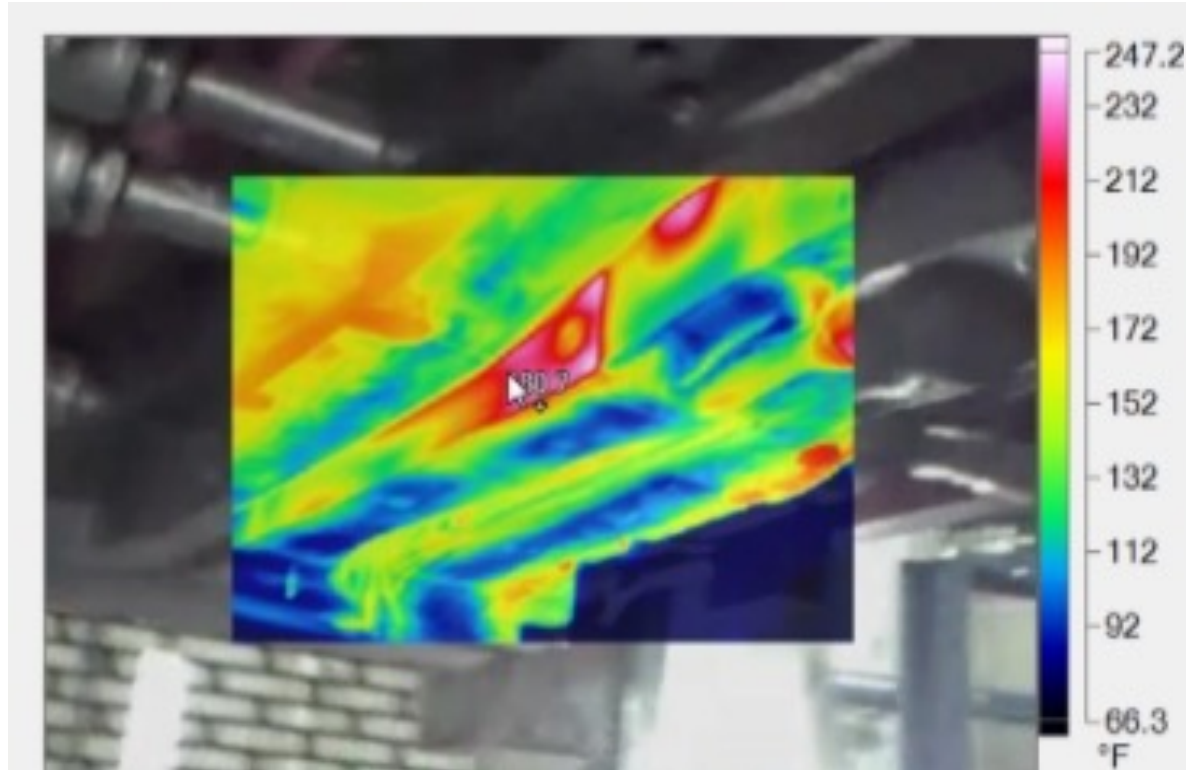
Original detail: 332 degrees F at 25 seconds



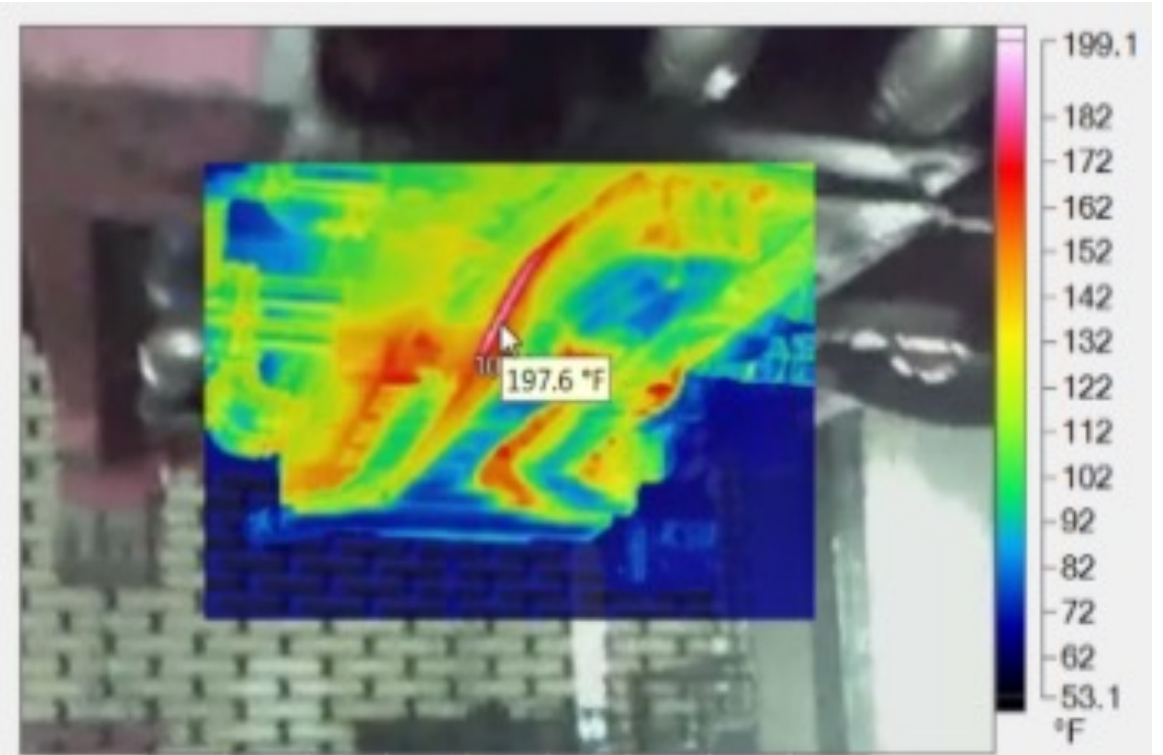
Printed detail: 266 degrees F at 25 seconds (same area)



Results on an AM workpiece



Original detail: 245 degrees F at 45 seconds

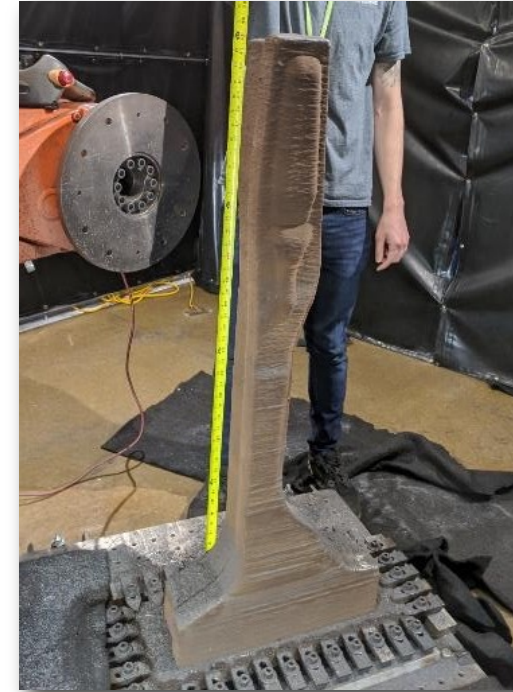


Printed detail: 197 degrees F at 45 seconds (same area)



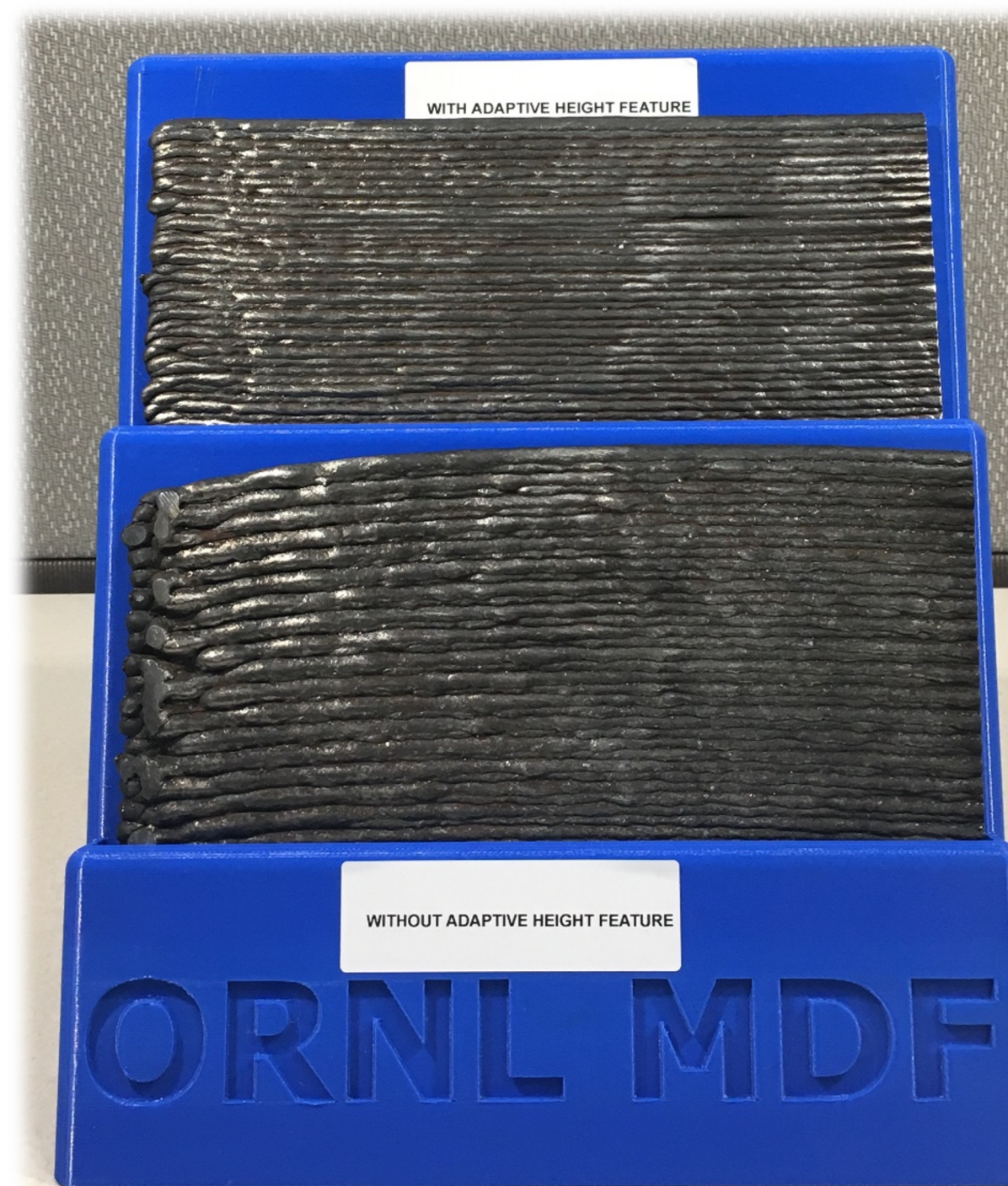
Full-scale B-pillar Hot Stamping Die

- ~400lb, 5ft tall, 3 days of printing
- Multi-material
 - 410SS outside
 - mild steel core
- Internal conformal cooling channels with manifolds
- Improved
 - lead time and cost -20 to 8 days
 - part cooling time and uniformity 20 % improvement in cooling



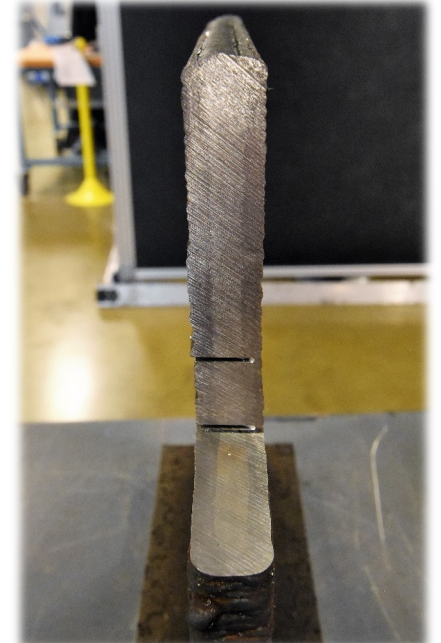
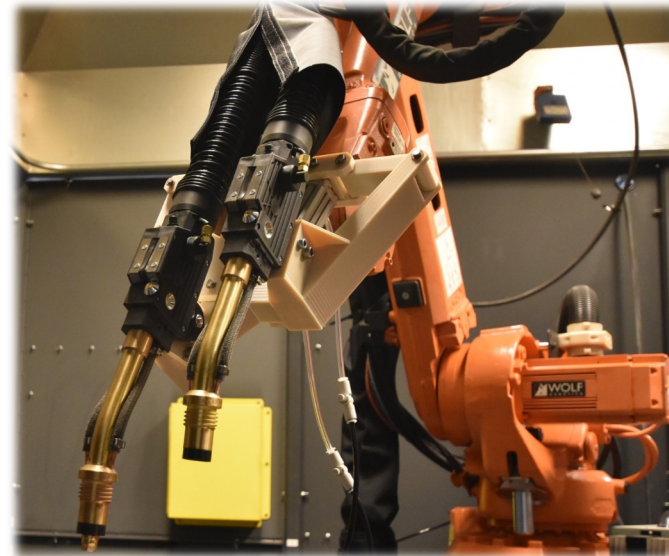
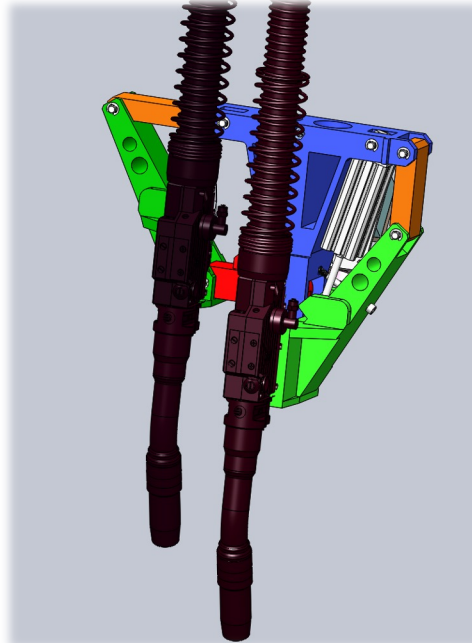
Research System Capabilities

- Hardware
 - 6 DOF IRB 2600/4600 ABB arm + 2 DOF Positioner
 - GMAW (MIG) PowerWave S450 Welder
- Build workspace
 - Build table (4x3 x 8/10') stationary (**upgradable**), Positioner (3x3x5') (**upgradable**)
- Closed Loop control x3
 - Part sensing
 - Surface following
 - **Height control**
- Sensing
 - Temperature (IR, thermocouples)
 - Welding conditions
 - System variables
 - system status logging
- **Multi-material**
- **Near net** shape
- **Low cost** feedstock



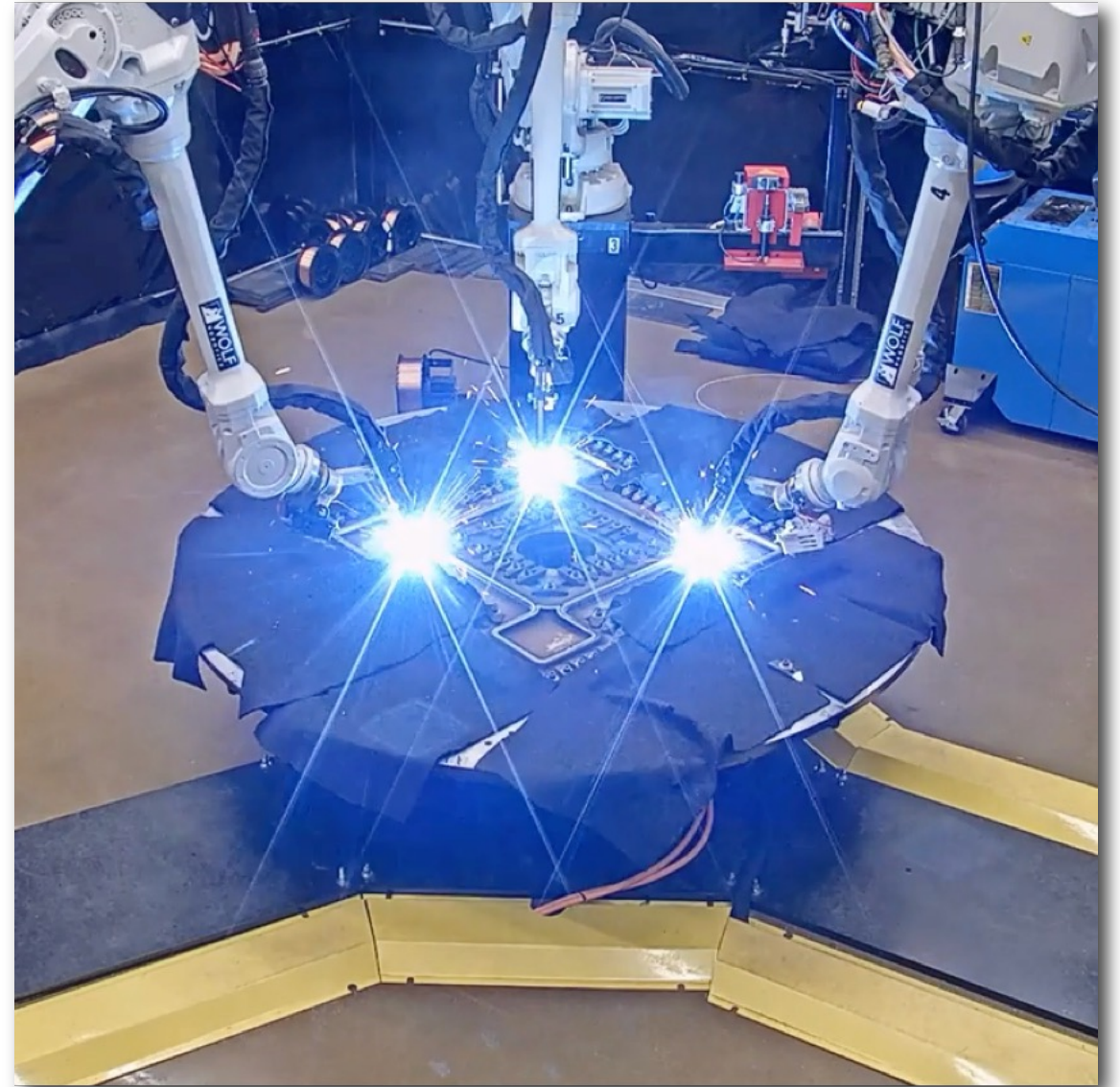
Capabilities – Deposition rates and path generation

- **True 3D printing** – computer generated path
 - Custom ORNL slicer and partner's slicer
- Flat slicing **OR 8+** axes coordinated motion (**real 3D**)
- 5-54lb/h
- Multi-material deposition - **computer generated**, within the same part!

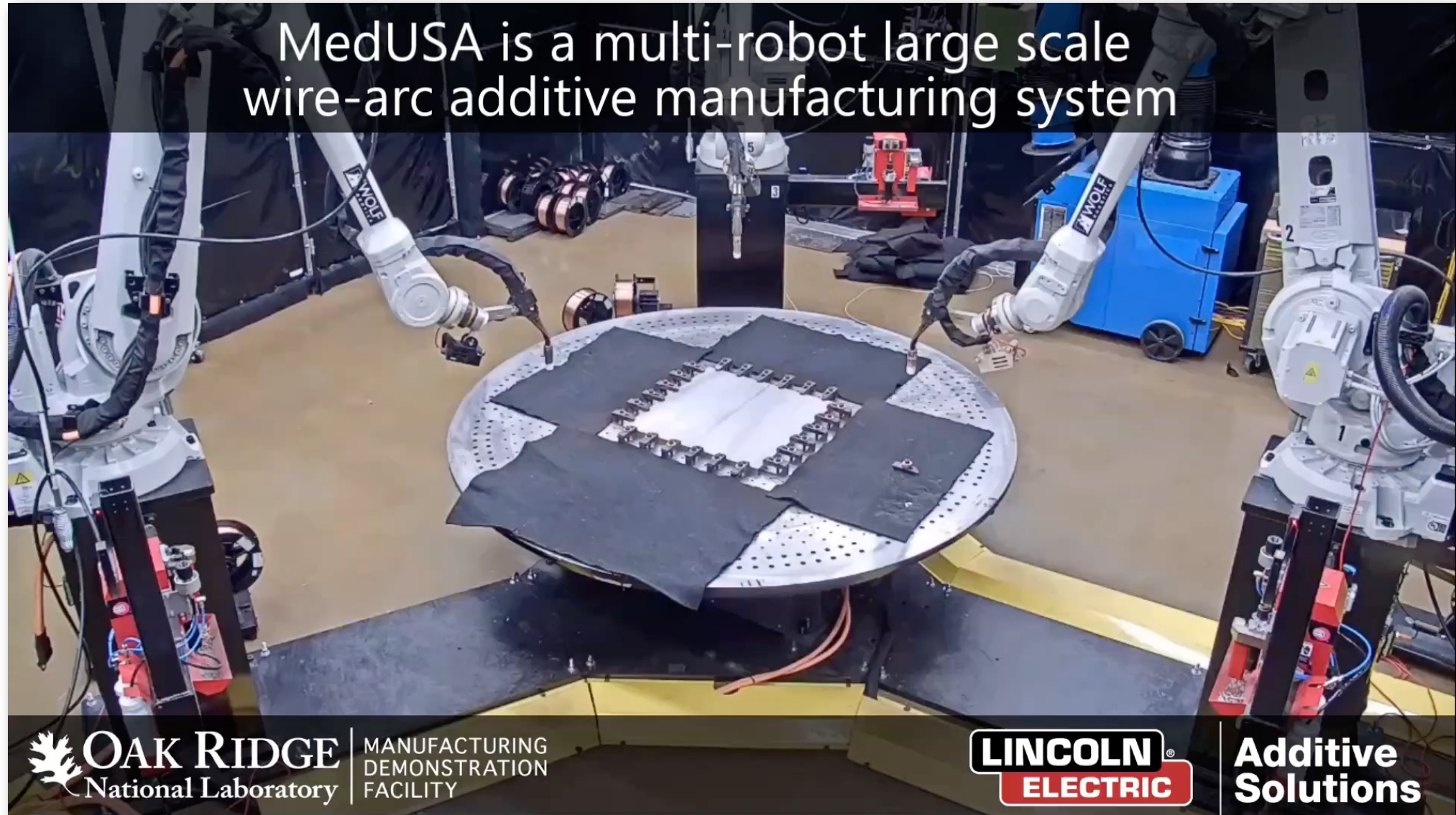


MedUSA – Using Multiple Robots to Increase Deposition Rates

- Coordinated motion with dynamic bead assignment
- Current max 54lb/h (18lb/h x 3)

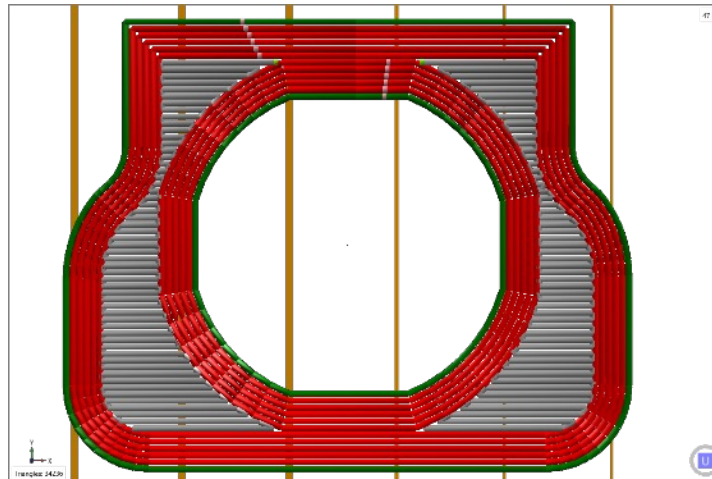


Dynamic Bead Assignment



Inconel 625

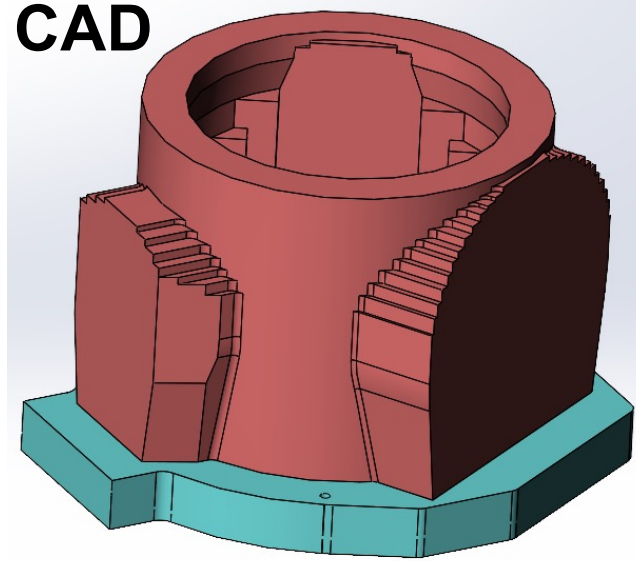
- 3 days to print each (2 parts)
- 1600lb of Inconel 625
- 16 lb/h per arm (total 48 lb/h) max
- *Unbeatable lead time* – Time to acquire wire then print was shorter than getting build plates of 625



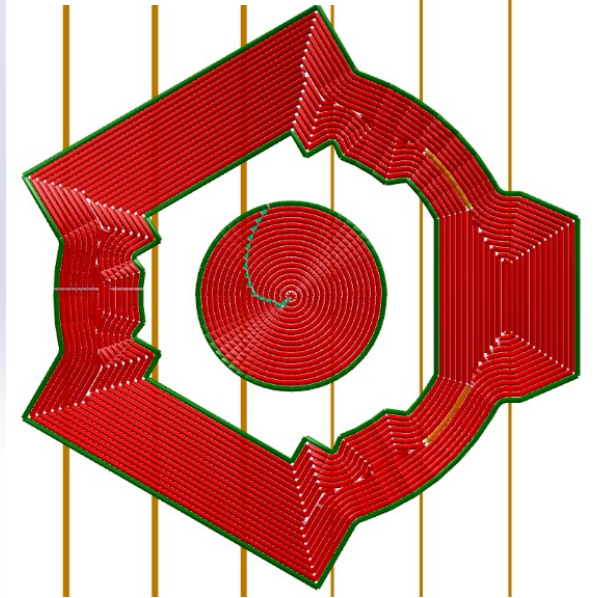
Large Valve Body – Huntington Ingalls

- 2500lb CuNi casting replacement
- 18lb/h per arm (54lb/h total)

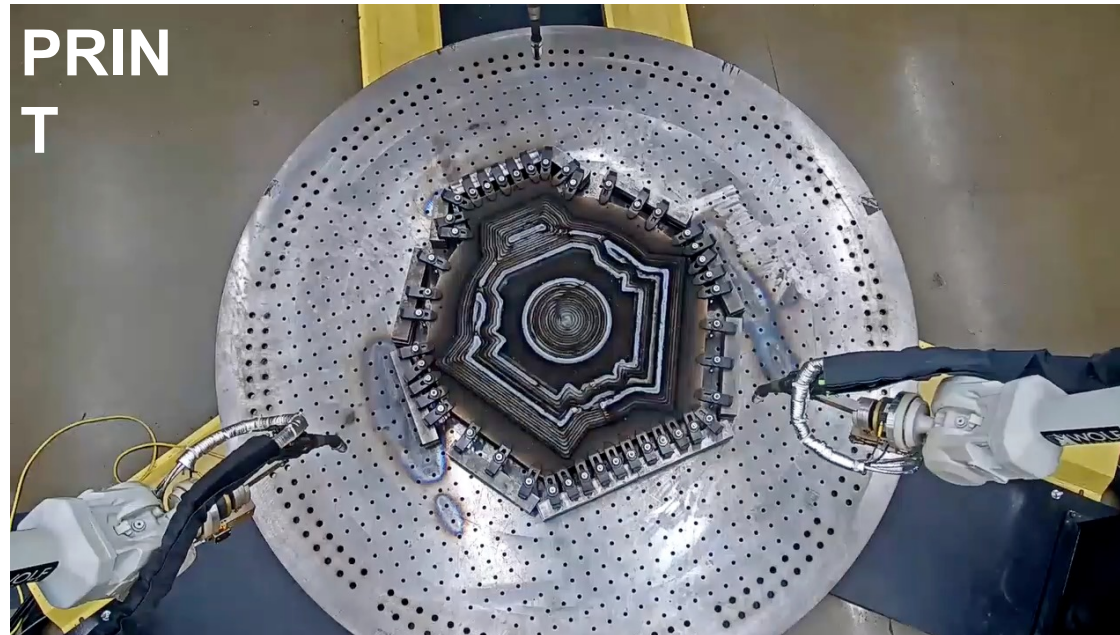
CAD



Toolpath



PRINT



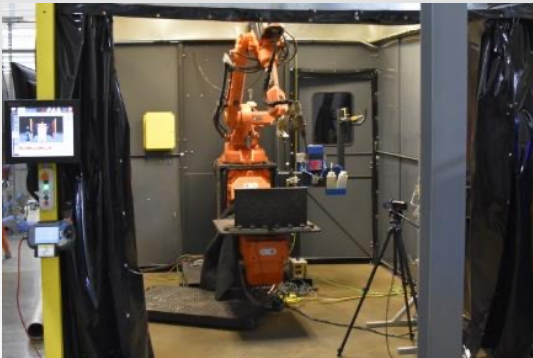
PART



Large-scale Metal Systems at ORNL/MDF

Lincoln Wire Arc Cells 1 and 2

- ABB 6DOF arms and 2DOF positioners
- Lincoln Electric Welders



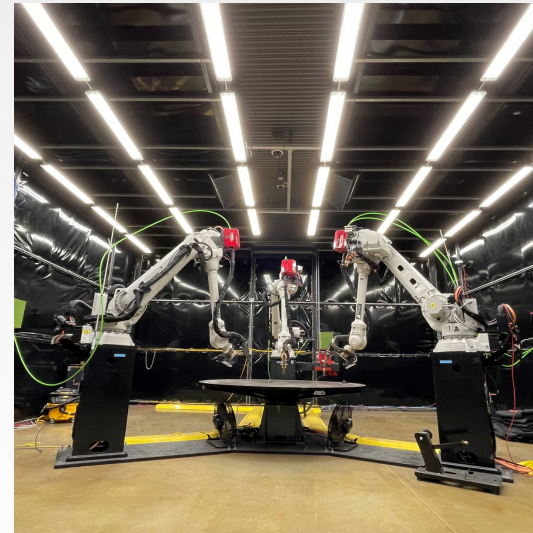
Lincoln Laser

- ABB 6DOF arm and 2DOF positioner
- Lincoln Electric hot wire system
- Coherent CW fiber laser



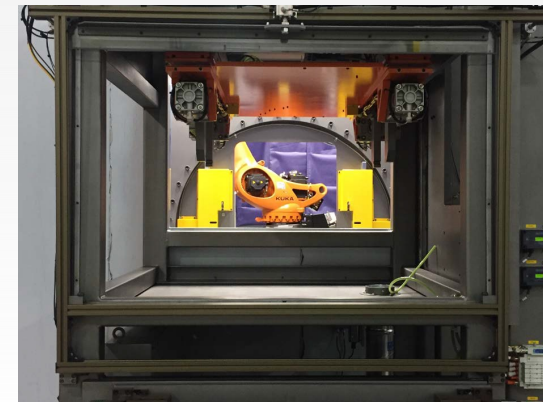
MedUSA

- 3x ABB 6DOF arms and 1DOF table
- 3x Lincoln Electric welders
- Multi-agent, coordinated deposition



GKN Cells 1 and 2

- Kuka 6DOF arms and 2DOF positioner
- Laser-wire

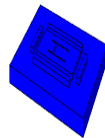


Modeling and Simulation for Large-Scale Metal AM

Model Demonstration

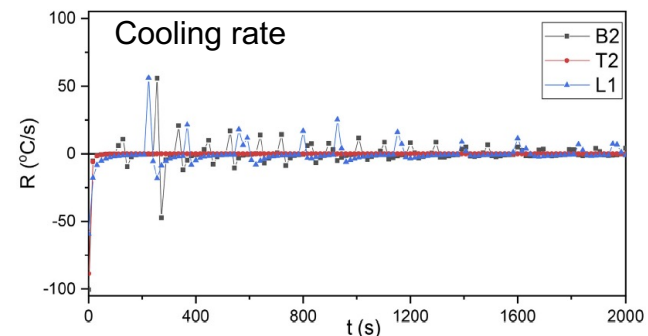
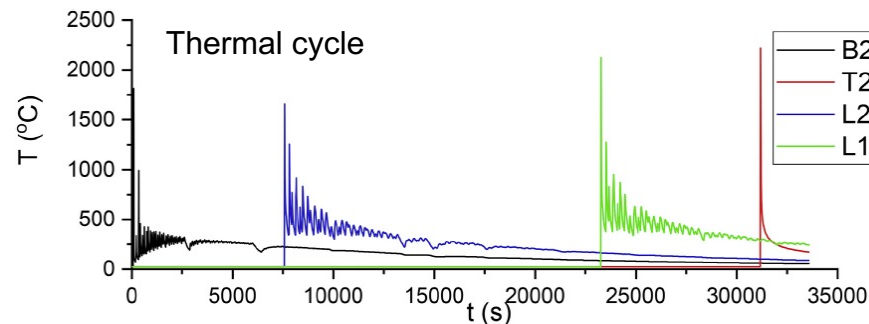
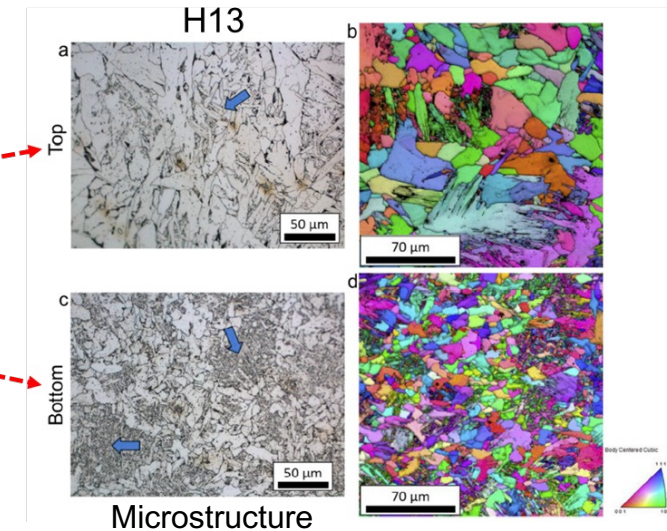
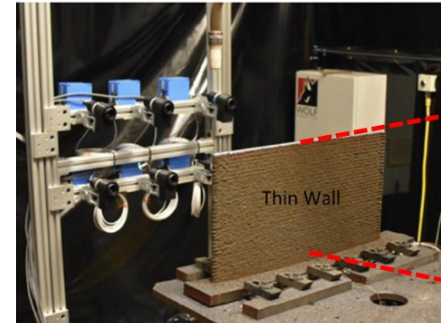


Step 10, 10/10/17
Total Time: 14:00:00



S. Simunovic et al., Process Modeling and Validation for Metal Big Area Additive Manufacturing, NAFEMS World Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 2017, pp.1-17.

Thermal Cycle and Microstructure



Hu, Xiaohua, Andrzej Nycz, Yousub Lee, et al., Materials Science and Engineering: A 761 (2019): 138057.

Property Evaluation of Materials Printed

Type	Material	Chemistry (base), wt.%	Status	Tensile	Charpy	Fatigue	Hardness	Microstructure
Low alloy steel	L59		AP	✓	✓			
	LA100	Fe-1.9Ni-0.5Mo-1.6Mn-0.5Si-0.03Ti-0.05C	AP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			HT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3Cr bainitic steel	Fe-3Cr-3W-0.2V-0.1Ta-0.4Mn-0.16Si-0.1C	AP	✓	✓		✓	✓
Ferritic-martensitic	410	Fe-12.5Cr	AP				✓	
	410NiMo	Fe-12Cr-5Ni-0.5Mo	AP	✓	✓		✓	
			HT	✓	✓		✓	
PH steel	17-4PH (630)	Fe-17Cr-4Ni-4Cu-0.3Nb	HT	✓	✓		✓	
Maraging	Maraging 250	Fe-18.5Ni-7.5Co-4.8Mo-0.4Ti	HT	✓	✓		✓	
	Maraging 300	Fe-18.5Ni-9.0Co-4.8Mo-0.6Ti	HT	✓	✓		✓	
Stainless steels	316L	Fe-19Cr-12Ni-2.5Mo	AP	✓	✓		✓	
	316LMn		AP		✓		✓	
	316LSi		AP					
Invar	CF36	Fe-36Ni	AP	✓	✓			In progress
Tool steels	Dievar	Fe-5Cr-2.3Mo-0.6V-0.5Mn-0.2Si-0.35C	AP					✓
	943 (Weld Mold)	Fe-3.25Cr-1.4Mo-0.25V-0.7Mn-0.35Si-0.55C	AP					✓
Ni-base alloy	625		AP		✓		✓	
	718		AP	✓	✓		✓	In progress
			HT					
Cu-base alloy	Cu-Ni	70Cu-30Ni	AP	✓	✓			In progress
	Ni-Al-Bronze		AP	✓	✓			In progress

AP: as-printed
HT: heat-treated

Working with Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Mechanisms for enhancing, developing & improving your idea/technology

User Agreement (non proprietary)

Strategic Partnership Project (Proprietary)

Cooperative Research & Development Agreement

Length of engagement

Up to 12 months.

Length of engagement

As defined by agreement.

Length of engagement

Longer-term basis of a year or more.

Cost to Company

No cost.

Cost to Company

Full cost recovery.

Cost to Company

Cost-share required.

Intellectual Property Rights

Each party owns its own inventions.
Jointly developed inventions will be
jointly owned.

Intellectual Property Rights

Companies own intellectual property
made or created using corporate
funds as a result of these
engagements.

Intellectual Property Rights

Companies own inventions they make
during the collaboration and have an
option to negotiate an exclusive
license in a specific field of use to
inventions made by ORNL.

Protection of Generated Information

Information generated is publicly
available.

Protection of Generated Information

Companies paying for services with
corporate funds can treat all
generated data as their proprietary
information.

Protection of Generated Information

Commercially valuable information
generated under a CRADA may be
protected for up to 5 years,
depending on funding source.

Collaboration through Ma2jic consortium

- Industry-University-MDF/ORNL(DOE) collaboration (IUCRC extension)
- Membership-based
 - **Graduate student(s)** with Faculty supervision working on a project
 - MDF/ORNL support **funded by DOE** (no cost)
 - Access to **all Ma2jic** consortium R&D **results**
- Workflow
 - **R&D** project
 - University partner
 - Project approval
 - Project execution (Industry-University-MDF/ORNL)
- Membership 55\$k/year
- Ask for details

Conclusions

- Tooling **attractive** for large scale metal
- **Augment** rather than replace
- **High accuracy** - smart strategy for path control
- **Near net** shape
- **Low-cost** feedstock
- **Ready** today



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Questions?

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- Visitors welcome
- Industrial partners
- Students, interns, co-ops, Post BS, MS, PostDocs