



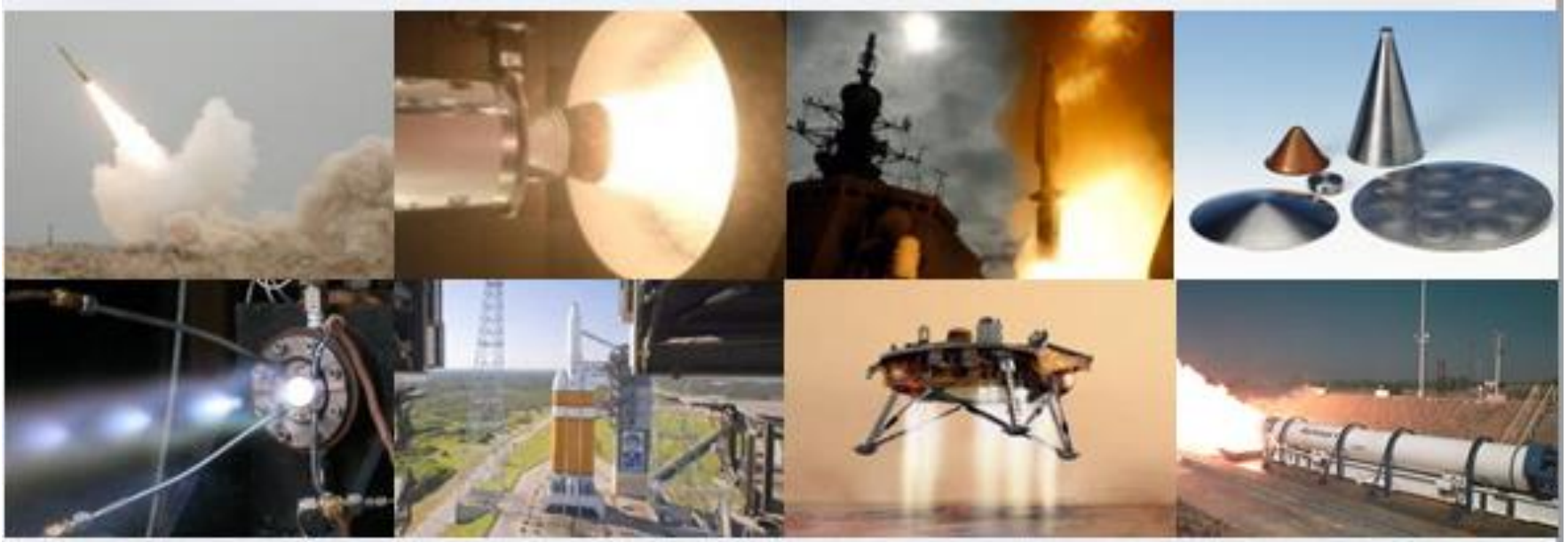
Additive Manufacturing Overview

National Academies of Aeronautics
and Space Engineering Board

October, 13 2016
Aerojet Rocketdyne

ABOUT AEROJET ROCKETDYNE

Aerojet Rocketdyne is a world-recognized aerospace and defense leader providing propulsion and energetics to the space, missile defense and strategic systems, tactical systems and armaments areas, in support of domestic and international markets.



Heritage of Powering Virtually All US Space Exploration



Redstone Navaho Jupiter Thor Atlas I/II/III Gemini Saturn I/B Saturn V Titan I/II/III/IV Space Shuttle Delta I/II/III Atlas V Delta IV

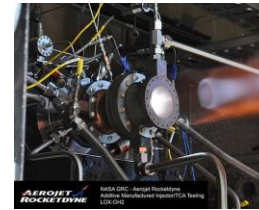
Additive Manufacturing History

Additive Mfg. Program Formed

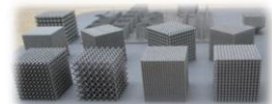
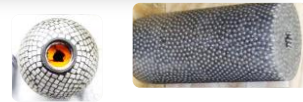
Advanced AM Concepts



- Nylon SLS development and production
- Indirect Metal AM



GH2/LO2 Subscale Hot fire



1998

2009

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016



Early SLM Demonstrations and Proof of Concepts



Procure Concept Laser M2



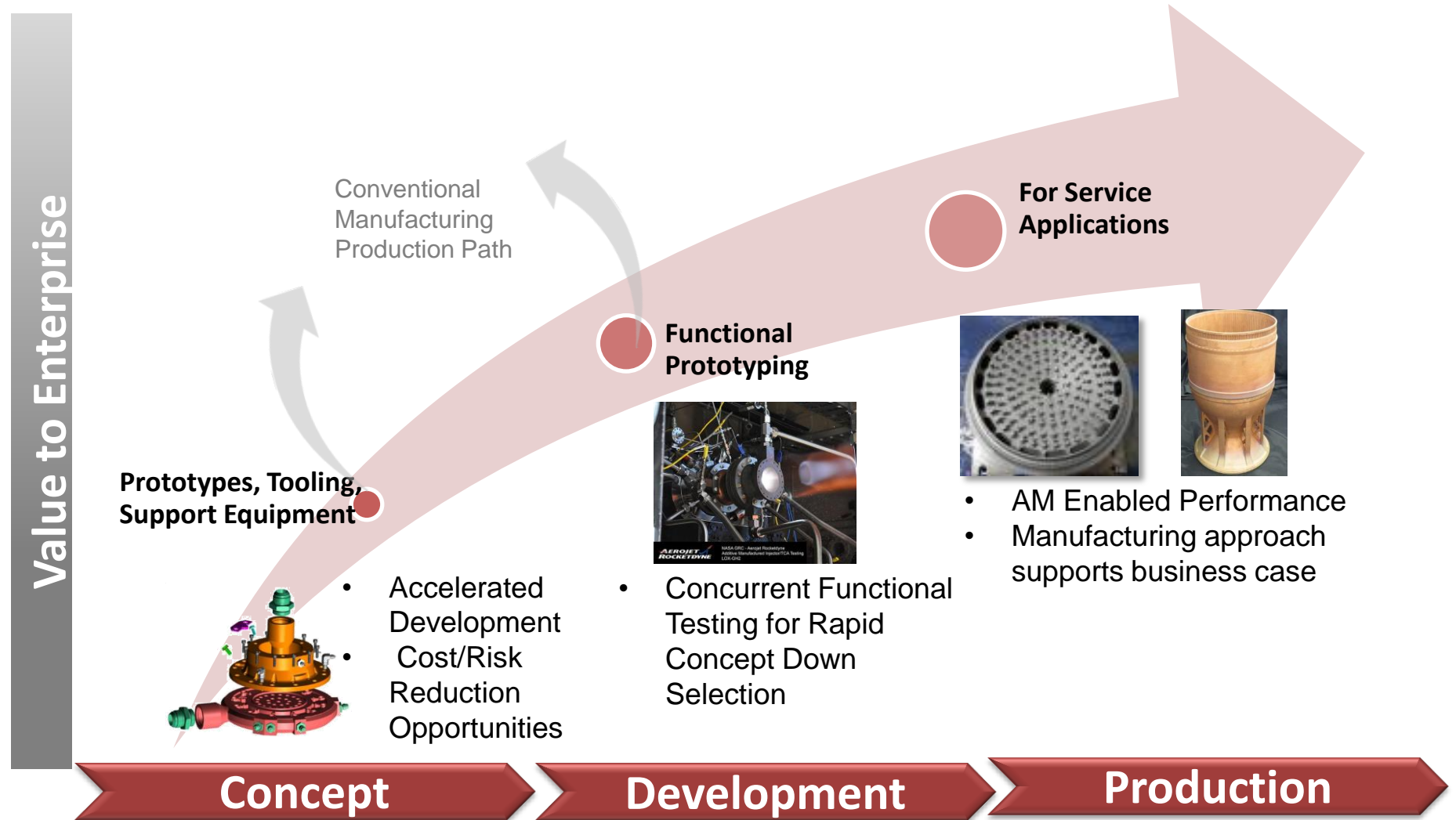
Hypersonics Component Testing

Baby Bantam Lox/RP 5K Thruster Hot fire



Large AM Rocket Components

Additive Manufacturing Value Proposition



Additive Manufacturing (AM) Application Opportunities

- AM is simply a new manufacturing “tool”
- Selective use must be applied:
 - Consolidation of complex assemblies
 - Elimination of long lead forgings
 - Reduction of touch labor
 - Reduction of weld and braze joints
 - Opens up new design space



RL10 Main Injector
SLM Printed



RL10 Sheet Metal +
Welded Inlets *now SLM*



- Early example of F1A Preburner Injector (2009)



- Cost savings: 70%, Lead time: 60%, Weight: 9-lbs (4-kg), Parts 14:2

Early Demonstration of Potential Benefits

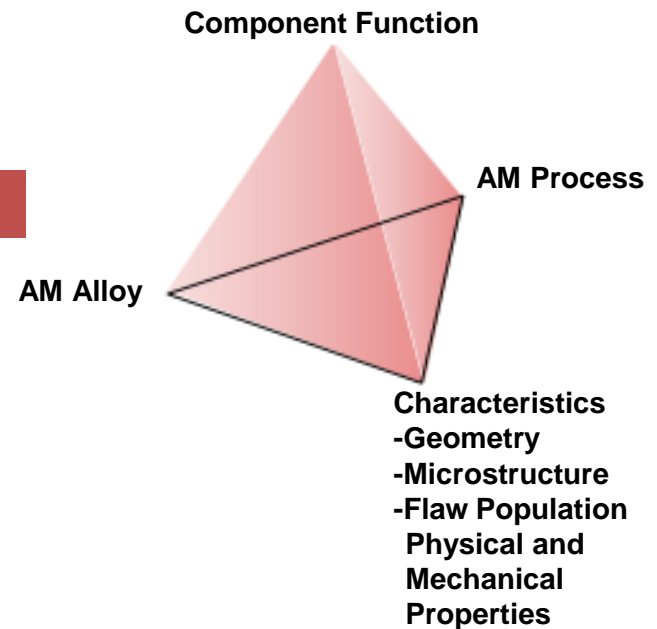
Aerospace Additive Manufacturing Requires Integrated Development

AM is Complex and Interconnected

- Machine operation, alloy, properties and component function are interconnected
- AM development for high-performance applications must address all in parallel

Aerospace Requires Precision

- Materials fully characterized
- Functional performance and variation understood
- Stringent quality control and part acceptance requirements



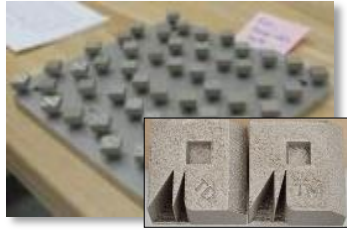
AM is not “turn key”- Rigorous development is required for successful adoption

Development Approach for AM

Enterprise Additive Manufacturing Team (AMT)

Parameters & Specifications

Process Control
Source Approvals



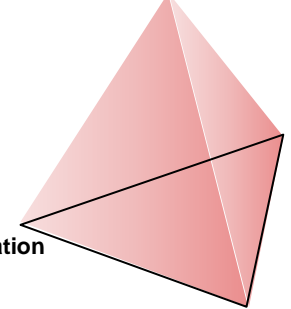
Refine OEM Machine Parameters



Material
Characterization

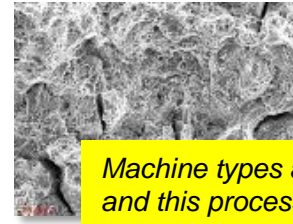
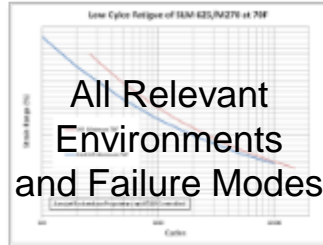
Component
Validation

Machine
Optimization



Material Testing Design Curves

New Product Form
Design Allowables



*Machine types are all independent
and this process is followed for a
specific model*

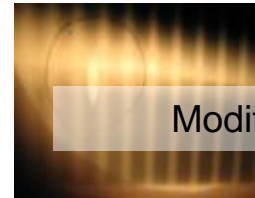
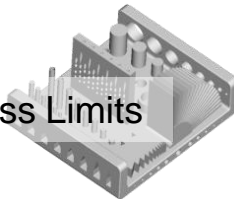
Engineering Design
and Process
Development

Process Limits Design Options NDT

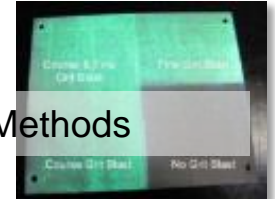
Standard Work
New Capabilities



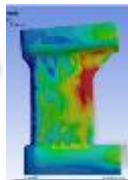
Process Limits



Modified NDE Methods



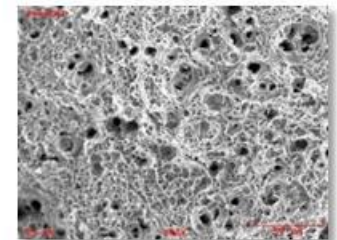
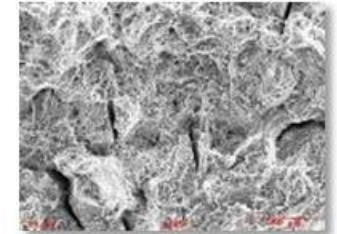
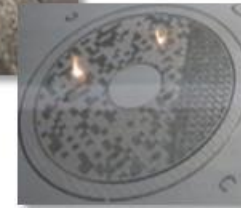
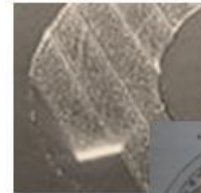
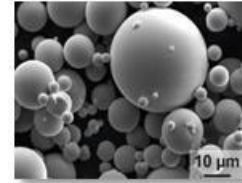
Component Validation



Key Challenges in AM Component Development

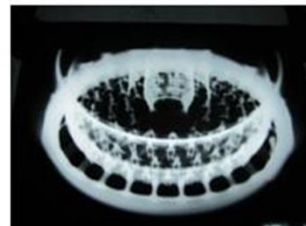
- **Printing aerospace quality parts requires refinement of these:**

- Powder
 - *Chemistry, particle size, etc.*
- Parameters
 - *Optimized from OEM parameters*
- Properties
 - *For AM product*



- **Complex part designs pose inspection challenges**

- Now ... powder-to-part approach



RL10 Main Injector CT image

Process Optimization, Design / Features, and Inspections Can Pose Challenges for AM

Additive Manufacturing Qualification

Air Force SMC Booster Propulsion Tech Mat Program

Can make these today...

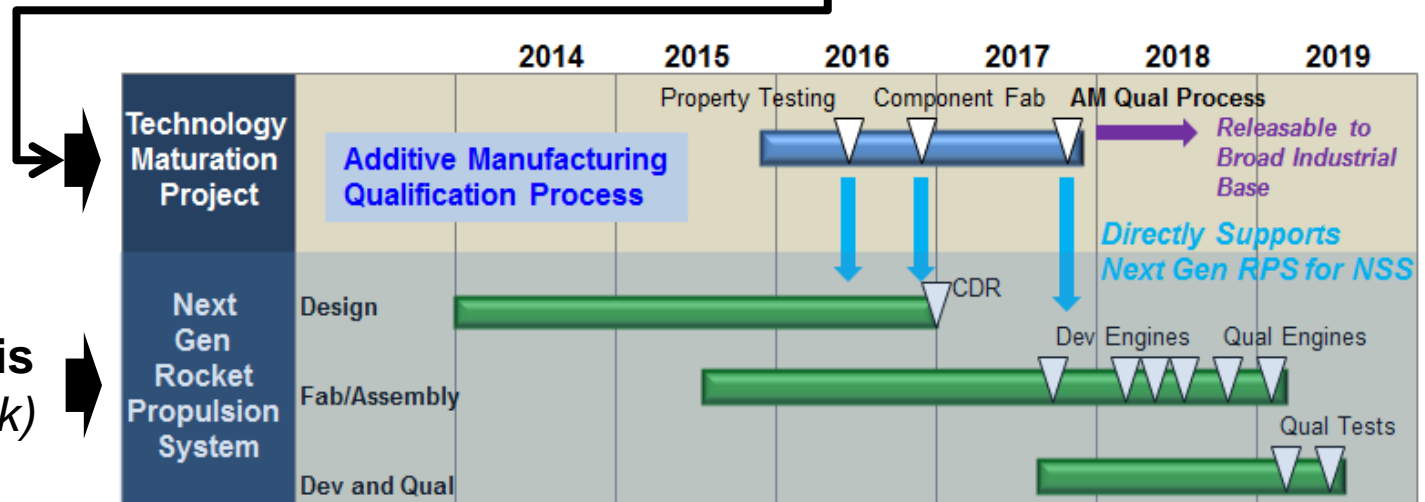


Complex internal geometry

This process will improve confidence in part quality



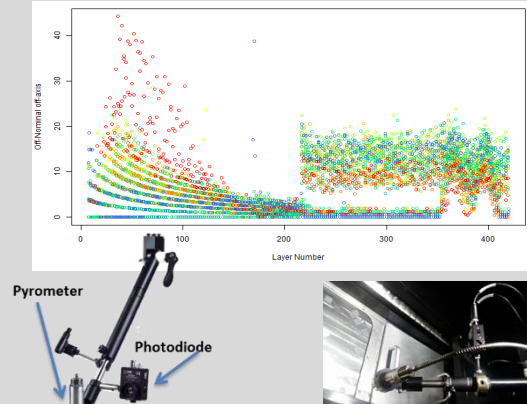
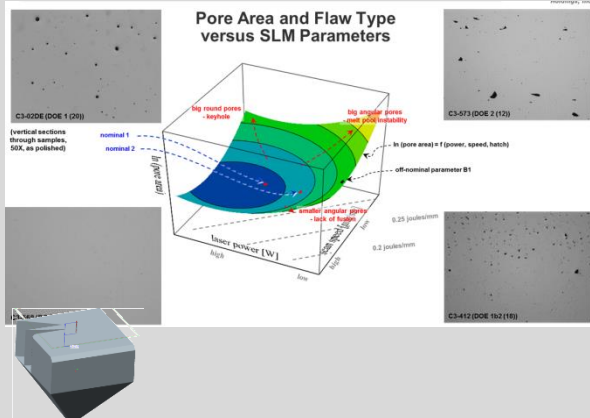
To enable this
(with lower risk)



Developing new methodology to qualify AM parts with improved confidence in quality

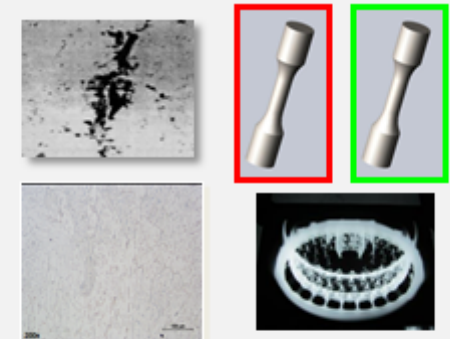
Additive Manufacturing Qualification

Air Force SMC Booster Propulsion Tech Mat Program



Classify the types of SLM M200 defects and the processing conditions when they occur

Demonstrate the ability to detect these processing conditions using process data



Validation Data

Simple Geometry → Complex Geometry

- *Metallography*
- *NDE Data (CT/X-ray)*
- *Material Properties*
- *Functional Testing*

Complex interaction of in-process data to correlate with “defective” or “good” volumetric quality

AM Breakthrough Projections

1-3 Years

3-8 Years

8+ Years

**Advanced Process
Monitoring**

Industry Standards

**Design for AM/Topology
Optimization**

Higher Production Rates

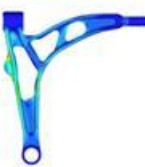
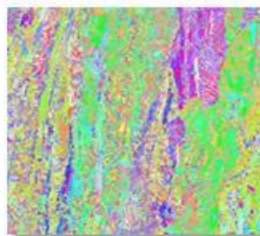
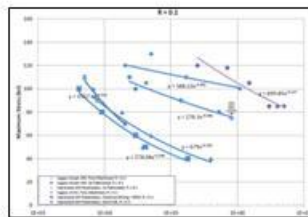
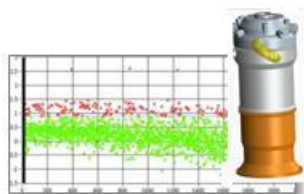
Material Property Database

Customized Microstructure

Hybrid AM Processes

Consolidated OEM base

All AM System (Printed)



Projected Breakthroughs Based on Recent Trends and Experience

Agency / Industry Cooperation Opportunities

- **Establish standards**

- Powder for types of AM
- Processing requirements
- Develop material properties database



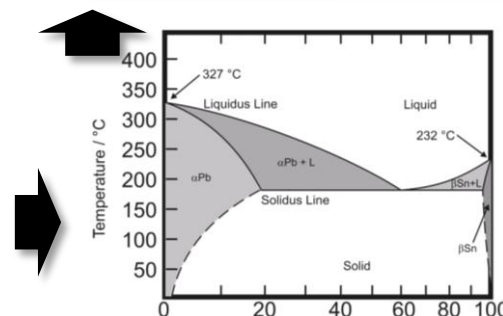
- **Enable rapid qualification of AM designs**

- Test Bed needed to validate AM part designs
- Develop *and accept* process monitoring



- **Advanced alloys**

- Develop new materials enabled through AM
- Agency computing resources combined with industry metallurgy knowledge



Joint AM Efforts Will Accelerate Acceptance of Technology and Open New Opportunities

Summary

- AM is a new tool to develop and apply properly
- Challenges to ensure aerospace quality material
- Complex part designs also open up inspection challenges
- Agency / Industry collaboration could enable accelerated AM insertion and adoption
- Aerojet Rocketdyne lessons learned being applied to AM applications



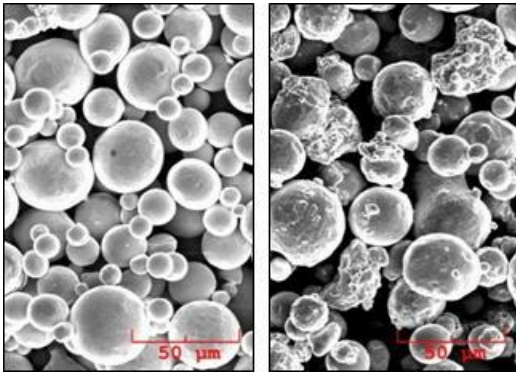
Additive Manufacturing Offers Tremendous Potential, But Must be Applied Properly



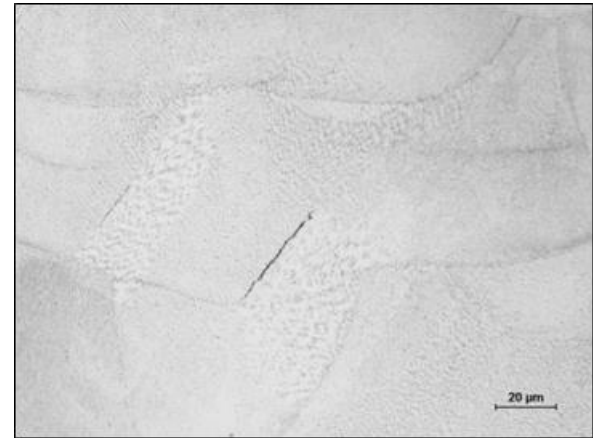
BACKUP

Alloy and Powder Requirements

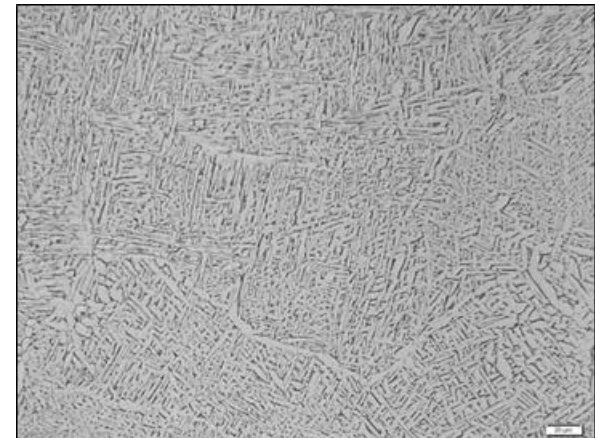
- **“SLM-weldable” Alloy**
 - severe weld cracking in certain alloys
 - sensitive to composition variations
- **Powder Shape, Size, and Distribution**
 - consistent spreading
 - uniform, sufficient packing
- **Viable Post-processing Heat Treatment**
 - example: Ti-6Al-4V; α - β phase field enables heat treat for wrought-like structures and properties



Uniform, Spherical Powder Improves Flow



SLM Superalloy Weld Crack; (≤ 1 layer)

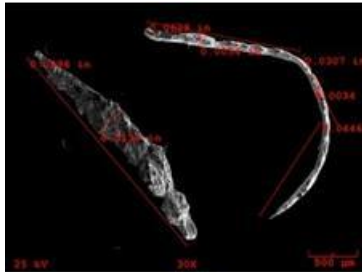


AM Ti-6Al-4V wrought-like structure after HIP

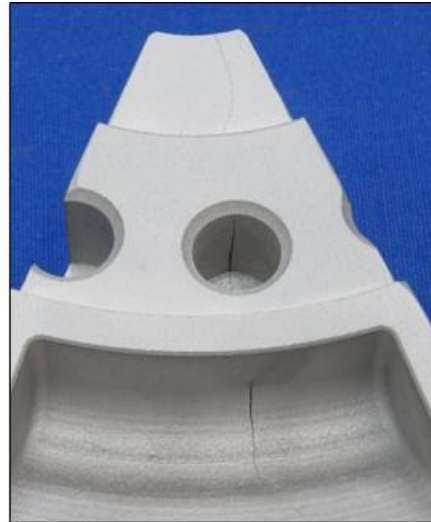
Process considerations follow from welding, but with extreme cooling rate and size

SLM Parameter Requirements

- **Optimum SLM Parameters Provide**
 - Shape definition
 - Dense structure
 - Avoidance of “build faults”



Part Layer Damaged
by Recoater



Vertical Crack Propagated
by Thermal Strain



SLM Parameters Optimized for Geometry Precision



Optimum



Non-optimum

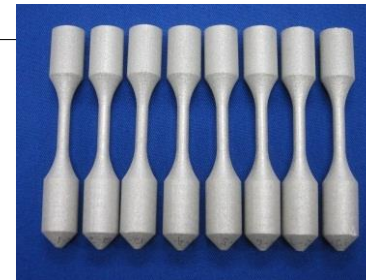
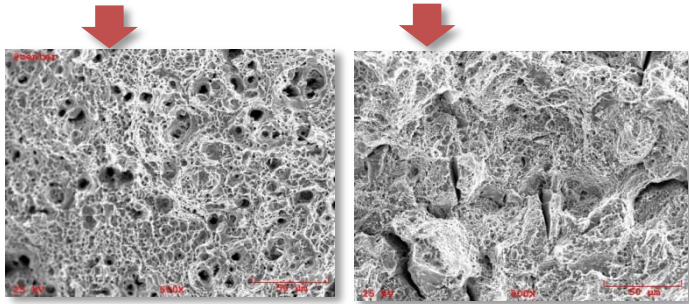
SLM Parameters Optimized for High Density

Subtle part geometry changes can have significant impact

AM High-Performance Component Design Requires AM Properties Data



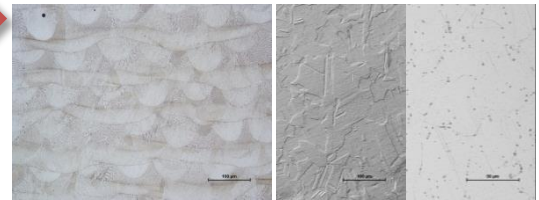
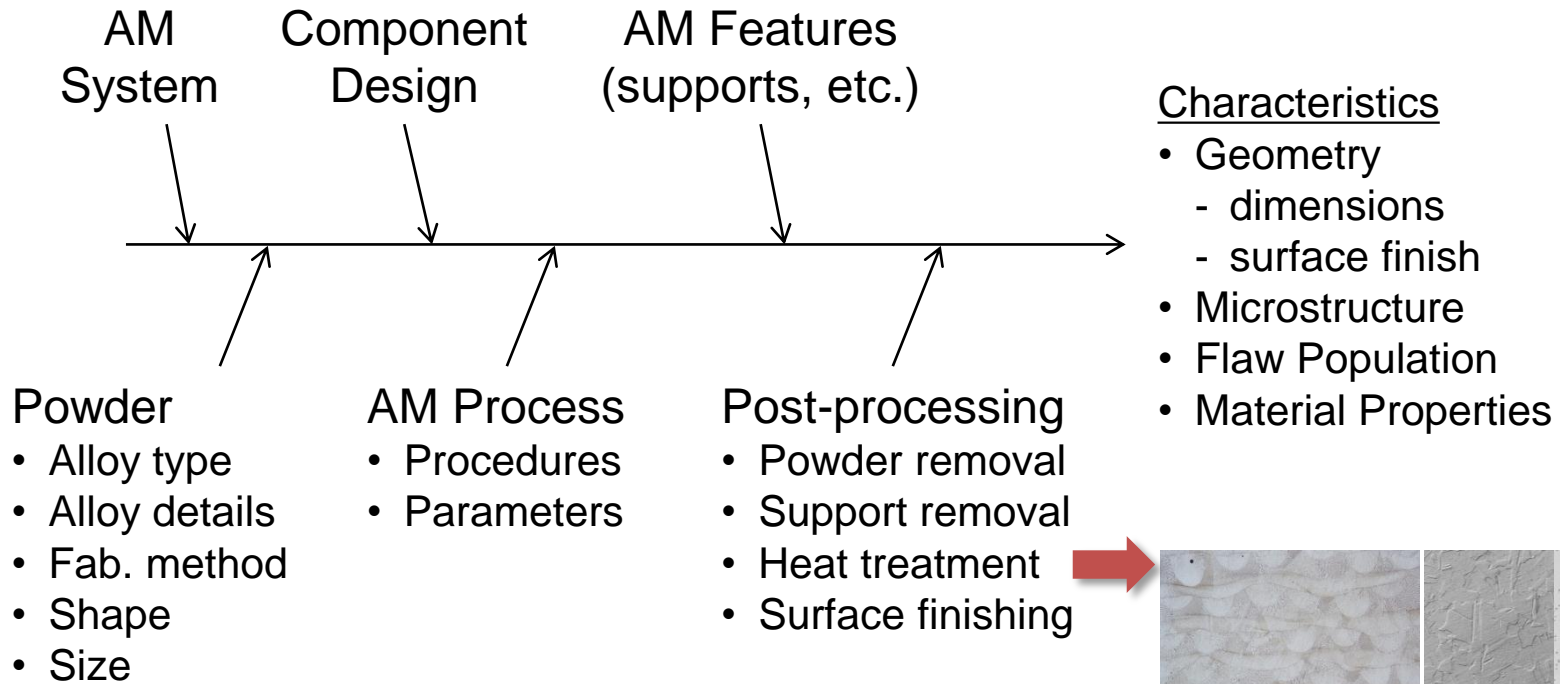
- Alloy and Environment Design Database Testing:
 - tensile
 - fatigue
 - creep
 - fracture toughness
 - Air / LN₂ / GH₂



As Built Fatigue Samples
(Surface Finish Effect)

New product form being fully characterized for design capability

Influences on Part Characteristics



Wide Range of Considerations Impact AM Component Capability