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Additive manufacturing of metals — Feedstock materials — Correlating of rotating drum measurement with powder spreadability in PBF-LB machines

Fabrication additive de métaux — Matières premières — Corrélation de la mesure du tambour rotatif avec la capacité d'étalement de la poudre dans les machines PBF-LB

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 261, *Additive manufacturing*, in cooperation with ASTM Committee F42, *Additive Manufacturing Technologies*, on the basis of a partnership agreement between ISO and ASTM International with the aim to create a common set of ISO/ASTM standards on additive manufacturing, and in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 438, *Additive manufacturing,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Granular materials and fine powders are widely used in industrial applications. To support control and optimize processing methods, these materials have to be precisely characterized. Characterization methods are related either to the properties of the grains (granulometry, morphology, chemical composition, etc.) or to the behaviour of the bulk powder (flowability, density, blend stability, electrostatic properties, etc.). The complex behaviours of granular and powder materials have motivated the development of numerous techniques to obtain reproducible and interpretable results. Many industries are concerned in different fields: additive manufacturing, food processing, pharmaceuticals, bulk material handling. This document is focused on Additive Manufacturing (AM).

Metallic powders are widely used in AM processes involving powder bed fusion (PBF-LB/M PBF-EB/M etc.) or binder jetting. During such operations, successive thin layers of powder are deposited with a blade or with a rotating cylinder. Each layer is then fused (most commonly melted) by an energy beam or joined by an adhesive binder to build the parts. The layer thickness defines the vertical resolution of the process; a thin layer leads to a better resolution. In order to obtain a thin layer, the powder is as fine as possible. However, if it is assumed that among the cohesive forces, the Van der Waal forces are predominant, it can be stated that as the grain size decreases, cohesiveness typically increases[25]. This increase in cohesiveness could have an impact on the spreadability of a powder.

The quality of the parts built with AM is thus directly influenced by powder flow properties.

According to ISO/ASTM 52900, spreadability is the ability of a feedstock material to be spread out in layers that fulfil the requirements for the AM process; this includes the ability to form a flat powder-atmosphere interface without waves and irregularities.

Visual observation of layer homogeneity is usually the only way for operators to assess the spreadability of powders during the spreading of new layers. However, linking the powder characteristics to its spreadability during the layer deposition beforehand can provide a more cost-effective way to classify and select the optimal powder and layer deposition speed combinations.

Additive manufacturing of metals — Feedstock materials — Correlating of rotating drum measurement with powder spreadability in PBF-LB machines

1 Scope

This document provides an example of the relation between the characterization of certain macroscopic properties of metallic powders and their spreadability in an PBF-LB/M AM machines.

This relation is based on a new technique combining measurements inside a PBF-LB/M machine and image processing developed to quantify the homogeneity of the powder bed layers during spreading.

In this document, the flowability of five metal powders are investigated with an automated rotating drum method, whose dynamic cohesive index measurement is shown to establish a correlation with the spreadability of the powder during the layer deposition operation. Furthemore, the particule size distribution (PSD) and morphology of each powder is characterized before testing by static image analysis method (according to ISO 13322-1).

The general principle of the method is described in Figure 1.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/ASTM 52900, *Additive manufacturing — General principles — Fundamentals and vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/ASTM 52900 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
cohesiveness
physical powder behaviour relating to the degree to which the attractive forces between particles exceed the average particle mass

Note 1 to entry: Cohesive powders are qualified as powders where the attractive force between particles exceed the average particle mass

3.2
powder flowability
ability of a solid bulk material to flow

Note 1 to entry: Powder flowability is a function of multiple factors, and particularly powder size and distribution, see also ISO/ASTM 52907.

4 Designation

In this document, five powders described in Table 1 are used:

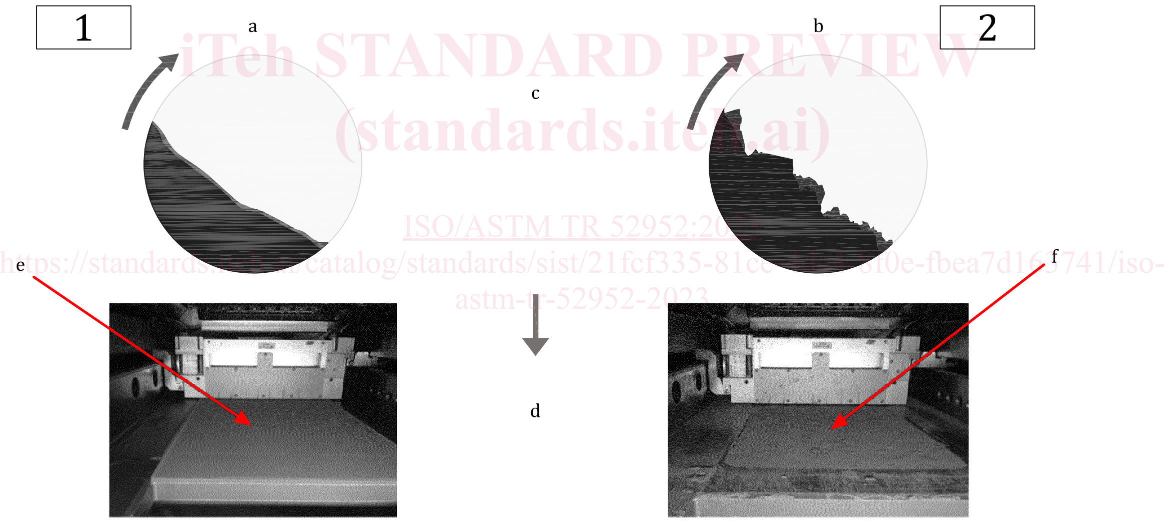
Table 1 — Designation of powders

Common designation	European spefication	Denomination used in this document
Scalmalloy®1)	AlMgSc	AlMgSc_Std
Inconel®2)	$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$	$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std
$AlSi_7Mg$	$AlSi_7Mg$	$AlSi_7Mg$_Std
Titanium Fine	Ti_6Al_4V	Ti_6Al_4V_Fine
Inconel® Fine	$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$	$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine

5 Methodology

5.1 General principle

The general principle for comparing rotating drum measurements with powder spreading in a PBF-LB AM machine is described in Figure 1.



Key

1 $AlSi_7Mg$

2 $NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$ (inconel® fine)

a Good.

b Bad.

c Rotating drum.

d PBF-LM machine.

e Regular layer.

f Irregular layer.

Figure 1 — General principle of comparing rotating drum measurements with powder spreading in a PBF-LB AM machine

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1) Scalmalloy is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

2) Inconel is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

5.2 Powder selection

The recoating performance of the powders inside a PBF-LB AM machine is evaluated experimentally with in situ observation of layer homogeneity. Five metallic powders are selected for this study: two Nickel alloys ($NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std and $NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine), two Aluminium alloys ($AlSi_7Mg$_Std and AlMgSc_Std) and one Titanium alloy (Ti_6Al_4V_Fine). Particle size distribution (PSD) is summarized in Table 2 and shape and morphology in Table 3.

Table 2 — Summary of the PSD (D10 and D90) of the five powders (volume)

Powder	D10 µm	D90 µm
AlMgSc_Std	26	66
$AlSi_7Mg$_Std	27	69
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std	17	45
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine	6	27
Ti_6Al_4V_Fine	7	28

Table 3 — Shape and morphology comparison

Aspect ratio comparison				
Aspect ratio (number)	**Mean** µm	**P10** µm	**P50** µm	**P90** µm
AlMgSc_Std	79,7	62,5	81,6	93,8
$AlSi_7Mg$	76,6	58,4	78,7	91,8
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std	81,9	63,5	85,3	94,6
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine	81,8	63,5	85,8	93,3
Ti_6Al_4V_Fine	79,7	60,9	82,9	92,8
Bluntness comparison				
Bluntness (number)	**Mean** µm	**P10** µm	**P50** µm	**P90** µm
AlMgSc_Std	74,6	54,0	74,6	95,1
$AlSi_7Mg$	75,5	57,1	75,5	93,8
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std	84,3	67,9	86,7	97,2
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine	88,0	76,5	89,9	97,1
Ti_6Al_4V_Fine	85,0	70,2	87,4	96,5

Successive powder layers are deposited in the PBF-LB AM machine with no laser melting. Between each layer deposition, a picture of the powder layer is taken by a staring camera placed inside the AM machine. The pictures are then processed numerically to evaluate the layer homogeneity. Three powder spreading speeds are investigated: 30 mm/s, 80 mm/s and 160 mm/s to highlight their influence on the layer quality.

5.3 Layer homogeneity evaluation

The powder layer surface homogeneity is experimentally evaluated using a staring camera placed orthogonal to the powder bed. After each powder spreading operation, a picture is taken. For this experiment, the focus is made on metallic coater and 30 µm layer thickness only. For the same recoater speed, 15 layers are created and therefore, 15 pictures are taken as well. This methodology provides a quantitative and operator independent way to quantify the layer topography homogeneity.

The gathered pictures are then processed numerically to obtain "Interface Fluctuation”, a measure of the inhomogeneity of the produced layers. The image processing analysis principle is as follow:

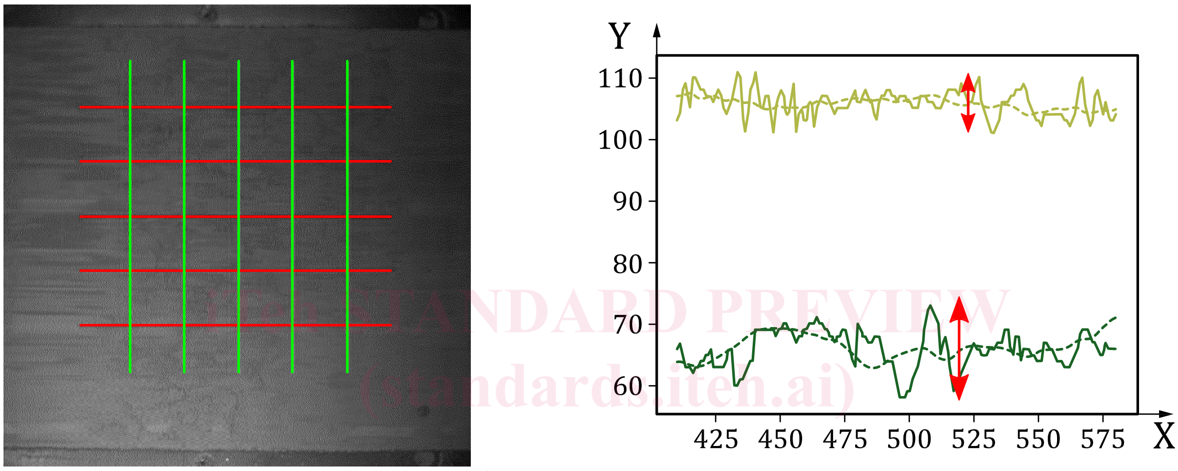
a) each picture is analysed separately. The picture size is 1 200 pixels × 1 200 pixels;

b) horizontal and vertical pixel intensity profiles are extracted at discrete positions of the picture [see Figure 2 a)];

c) an average “smooth” profile is computed for each position [see Figure 2 b)];

d) interface fluctuation is then computed based on the deviation around the averaged profile, and then averaged over all positions;

e) the process is repeated for all images, and the interface fluctuation is averaged over the whole set of pictures.



a) Horizontal and vertical lines from which pixel intensity profiles are extracted

b) Pixel intensity profile (plain) and average profile (dashed) used to compute the interface fluctuation

Key

X	position along the line
Y	pixel intensity (before normalisation)
----	$AlSi_7Mg$ (top)
----	$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine (bottom)

Figure 2 — In situ layer quality assessment

5.4 Rotating drum

Powder flowability is evaluated with a rotating drum method which allows an automated measurement.

A horizontal cylinder with transparent sidewalls called drum is filled with the sample of powder. The filling ratio of the drum can influence the flow of the powder and thus is kept constant to allow relevant comparison of the results.

The volume of the drum used in this study is 100 ml and the filling ratio is fixed as 50 %. Therefore, a 50 mL powder sample is used for the measurements.

The drum rotates around its axis at an angular velocity ranging from 2 r/min to 60 r/min. A CCD (charge-coupled device) camera takes snapshots at a framerate of 1 image per second for each angular velocity.

The air/powder interface is detected on each snapshot with an edge detection algorithm.

Afterwards, the average interface position and the fluctuations around this average position are computed. The number of snapshots taken influences the statistical relevance of the averaged interface. In this experiment and, based on previous studies[18], a value of 40 is chosen for each rotating speeds. This value is considered sufficient to guarantee accurate and reproducible measurements[27].

The number of revolutions performed during the measurement is dependant on the rotating speed. However, the rotating drum allows a continuous flow of material regardless of the angular position of the drum and number of revolutions, justifying the use of a fixed number of snapshots taken whatever the speed investigated. Then, for each rotating speed, the dynamic cohesive index σf is measured from the temporal fluctuations of the powder/air interface. The angle formed by the flow, commonly measured with rotating drum, is influenced by a wide set of parameters: the friction between the grains, the shape of the grains, the cohesive forces (van der Waals, electrostatic and capillary forces) between the grains.

On the opposite, the dynamic cohesive index σf is only related to the cohesive forces between the grains as highlighted in Reference [26]. A cohesive powder leads to an intermitted flow while a non-cohesive powder leads to a regular flow. Therefore, a dynamic cohesive index close to zero corresponds to a non-cohesive powder. When the powder cohesiveness increases, the dynamic cohesive index increases accordingly.

6 Results and discussion

6.1 Spreadability

The interface fluctuation, a measure of the layer homogeneity, obtained for the powders at different recoater speeds is presented in Figure 1.

In addition, a qualification of the layers spreadability is made according to the observations of the operator. These are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4 — Qualification of spreadability made by the operator during testing (based on visual observation)

Powder	Observation	Qualification remark
$AlSi_7Mg$_Std	Good spreading	Good
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Std	Good spreading	Good
AlMgSc_Std	Good spreading with rigid wriper. Seems to be speed dependant in case of spreading with silicon blade.	Medium
Ti_6Al_4V_Fine	Bad spreading/difficulties to obtain a uniform layer on the whole plate	Bad
$NiCr_{22}Mo_9Nb$_Fine	Bad spreading	Bad