AM & AI Predictive Performance in Additive Manufacturing



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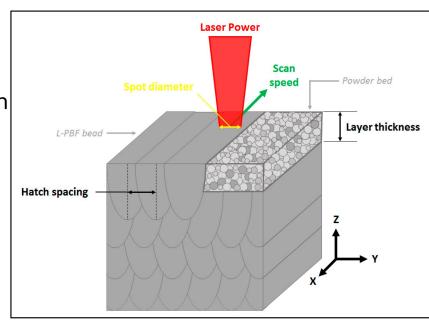


Problem

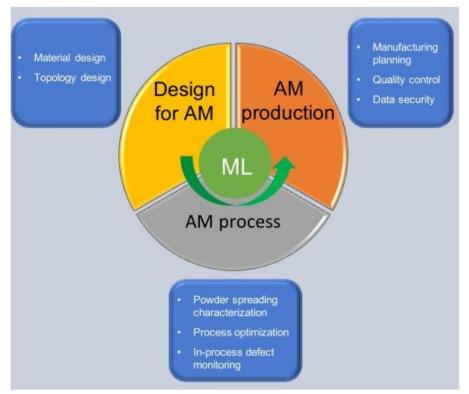
- → What problem are we trying to solve?
 - Limitations in AM part performance
 - Expensive trial and error procedure
- → Why should we care?
 - Mass customization: design, geometries, material control, unique microstructures & properties, etc.
 - ◆ Shrink the supply chain
 - Applications in aerospace, defense, biomedical industries, others
- → How are we approaching the problem?
 - ◆ ML for AM roadmap

Goal

- Outline a standard that allows consistent, quality printing of metals using laser powder bed fusion with a focus on process parameter optimization
- → Scrape the internet for data and build high performing models that guide process parameter selection
- → Report findings
- → Validate models in the lab with actual builds (time and COVID-19 allowing)



AM & ML Roadmap



¹ C. Wang, X.P. Tan, S.B. Tor, C.S. Lim, "Machine learning in additive manufacturing: State-of-the-art and perspectives", Additive Manufacturing, Volume 36, 2020, 101538, ISSN 2214-8604, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2020.101538.



Data

- → NIST build data
 - Tensile strength tests
 - ASTM test standards
 - Data augmentation
- → Research papers
- → Outreach
- → AM organizations
- → Finite Element & <u>Simulation</u> techniques?



Feature Selection

Table 1NN application to build process–property–performance linkage.

| AM technique | Processing parameters | Property/performance | Ref. |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|------|
| FDM | Layer thickness, orientation, raster angle, raster width, air gap | Compressive strength | [39] |
| FDM | Layer thickness, orientation, raster angle, raster width, air gap | Wear volume | [40] |
| FDM | Orientation, slice thickness | Volumetric error | [41] |
| FDM | Layer thickness, orientation, raster angle, raster width, air gap | Dimensional accuracy | [42] |
| FDM | Layer thickness, orientation, raster angle, raster width, air gap | Dimensional accuracy | [43] |
| BJ | Layer thickness, printing saturation, heater power ration, drying time | Surface roughness | [44] |
| BJ | Layer thickness, printing saturation, heater power ration, drying time | Shrinkage rate (Y-axis) | [44] |
| BJ | Layer thickness, printing saturation, heater power ration, drying time | Shrinkage rate (Z-axis) | [44] |
| SLS | Laser power, scan speed, scan spacing, layer thickness | Density | [45] |
| SLS | Laser power, scan speed, scan spacing, layer thickness | Dimension | [46] |
| SLS | Z height, volume, bounding box | Build time | [47] |
| SLS | Laser power, scan speed, hatch spacing, layer thickness, scan mode, temperature, interval time | Shrinkage ratio | [48] |
| SLS | Layer thickness, laser power, scan speed | Open porosity | [49] |
| SLS | Laser power, scan speed, hatch spacing, layer thickness, powder temperature | Tensile strength | [50] |
| SLS | Laser power, scan speed, hatch spacing, layer thickness, scan mode, temperature, interval time | Density | [51] |
| SL | Layer thickness, border overcure, hatch overcure, fill cure depth, fill spacing and hatch spacing | Dimensional accuracy | [52] |
| LMD | Laser power, scanning speed, powder feeding rate | Geometrical accuracy | [53] |
| EBM | Spreader translation speed, rotation speed | Volume, roughness | [54] |
| WAAM | Bead width, height, center distance of adjacent deposition paths | Offset distance | [55] |

SL: stereolithography; LMD: laser metal deposition; WAAM: wire and arc additive manufacturing.

³ Xinbo Qi, Guofeng Chen, Yong Li, Xuan Cheng, Changpeng Li, "Applying Neural-Network-Based Machine Learning to Additive Manufacturing: Current Applications, Challenges, and Future Perspectives," Engineering, Volume 5, Issue 4, 2019, Pages 721-729, ISSN 2095-8099, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eng.2019.04.012.



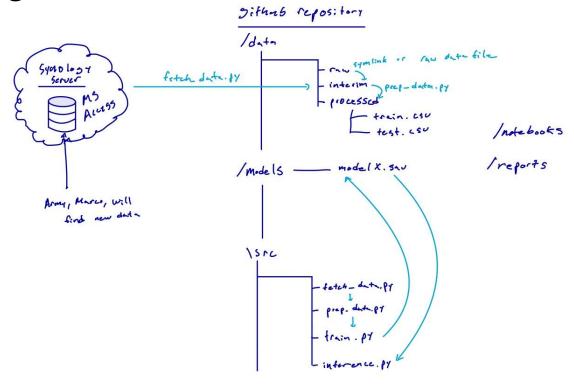
Algorithm Selection

- → Performance metric prediction
 - Regressions
 - Support vector machines
 - Recurrent Neural Network
- → Parameter Optimization
 - Genetic algorithm
- → Dynamic parameter adjustment
 - Reinforcement learning

² Francis Ogoke, Amir Barati Farimani, "Thermal control of laser powder bed fusion using deep reinforcement learning," Additive Manufacturing, Volume 46, 2021, 102033, ISSN 2214-8604, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2021.102033.



Codebase



References

- C. Wang, X.P. Tan, S.B. Tor, C.S. Lim, "Machine learning in additive manufacturing: State-of-the-art and perspectives," Additive Manufacturing, Volume 36, 2020, 101538, ISSN 2214-8604, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2020.101538.
- 2. Francis Ogoke, Amir Barati Farimani, "Thermal control of laser powder bed fusion using deep reinforcement learning," *Additive Manufacturing*, Volume 46, 2021, 102033, ISSN 2214-8604, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2021.102033.
- 3. Xinbo Qi, Guofeng Chen, Yong Li, Xuan Cheng, Changpeng Li, "Applying Neural-Network-Based Machine Learning to Additive Manufacturing: Current Applications, Challenges, and Future Perspectives," *Engineering*, Volume 5, Issue 4, 2019, Pages 721-729, ISSN 2095-8099, https://doi.org/10.1016/i.eng.2019.04.012.