

Current Challenges for AM Volume Production

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Outline



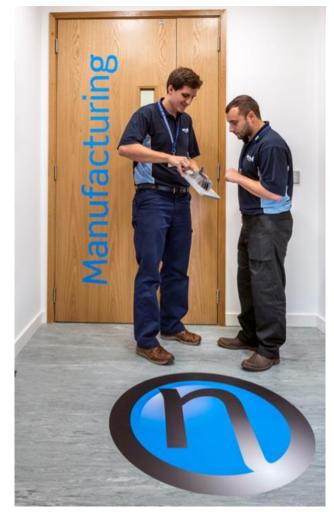
- Introduction to HiETA Technologies
- NDT challenges at HiETA
- NDT for AM Volume Production Route forward
- Conclusions



Who We Are

- Specialists in thermal management and lightweighting solutions enabled by Additive Manufacturing
- Established four years ago with approximately 25 staff
- Technology Centre with R&D and manufacturing cells at Bristol and Bath Science Park
- Number of past and current Innovate UK and CDE projects for automotive, motorsport, defence and aerospace sectors





Who We Are



Realise CO2 reduction via light weighting and efficiency through the use of Additive Manufacturing







Product Portfolio



Customer requirements converted into innovative solutions

Micro Power Generation

Micro Gas Turbine



Cuboid Recuperator

Annular Recuperator



Waste Heat Recovery

Inverted brayton cycle system





Brayton cycle scroll engine



Highly Efficient ICE

Turbo machinery

Cooled turbine wheels (CM247)



Cooled compressor

Reciprocating engine

Hollow head Cooled exhaust valve





Lightweighting and Optimisation

Lattice architectures

Turbine nozzle Thrust nozzle

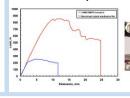




Hybrid Truss Structures



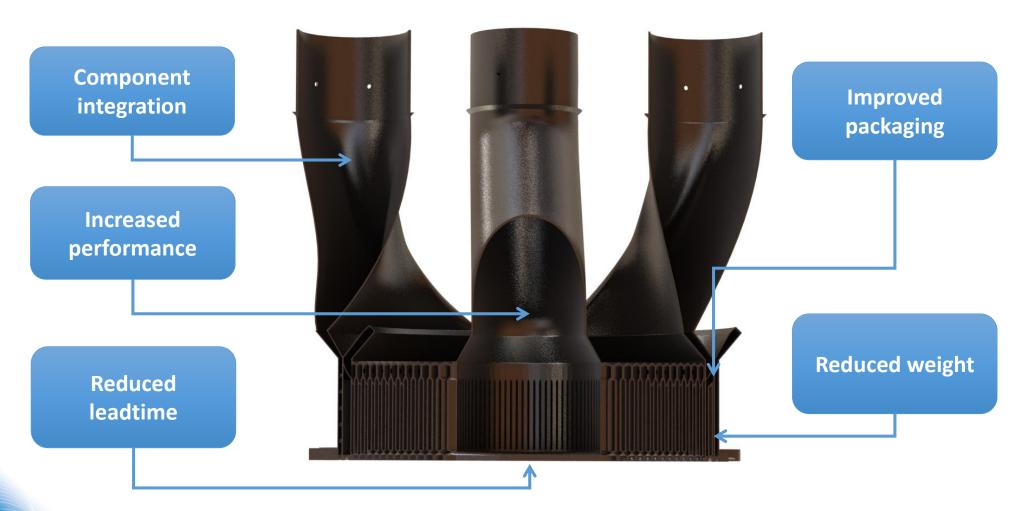
Novel composite-to-metal joints





Why AM?





Where we are?



- Productivity
- Quality
- Occupant
 Occupant

Delta Motorsport's range extended electric car at the LCV2016 event, 14 September 2016.





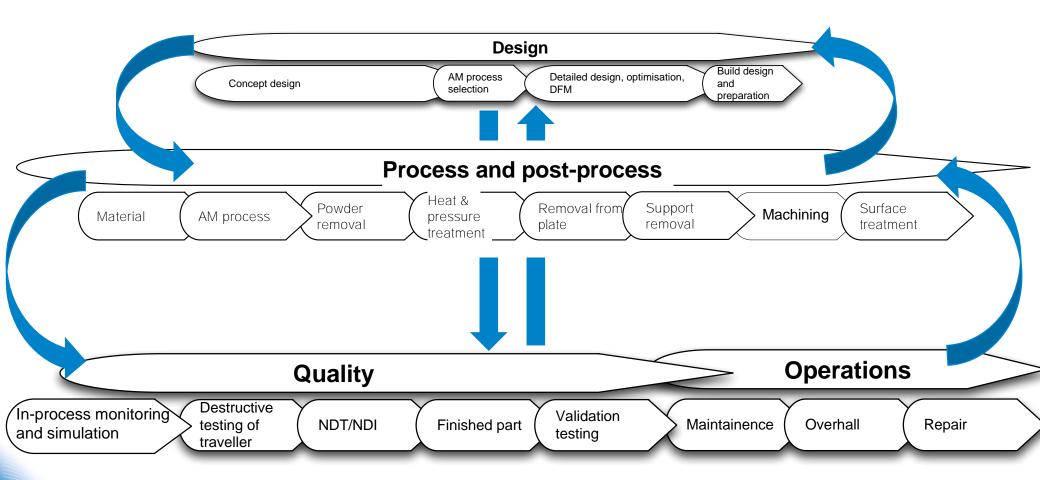




https://www.gov.uk/government/news/delta-motorsport-revealsnew-low-cost-micro-turbine-technology

HiETA AM Value Chain

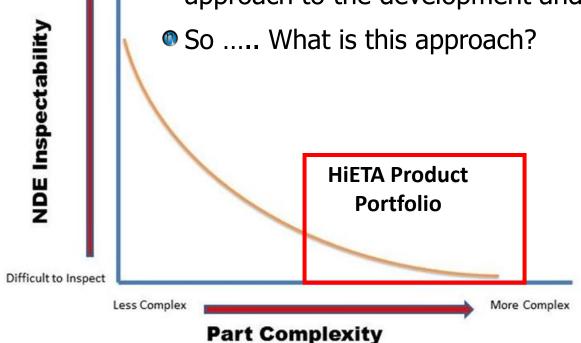




NDT Challenges



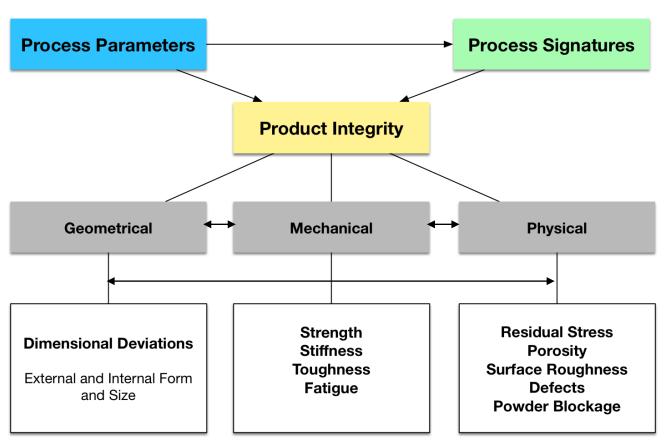
- Complexity has a significant effect on the inspectability of the part
- This includes integrated lattice structures (for structural and thermal performance), complex internal channels and thin walls (0.1-0.3 mm)
- As there is a different design handbook there is also a different approach to the development and inspection of AM components



Easy to Inspect

Design for Metrology and NTD HIETA(II)







NDT Methods for AM



- NDT for Volume Production has different requirements from NDT for R&D
- Design and process validation at a reduced scale but...
- We need to know that the parts we manufacture are produced to their design intent including dimensional stability, sufficient density, free of powder and internal stresses are eliminated
- Understanding ongoing capability and performance is essential for the development of our processes: methods we employ to prove quality and capability must be relevant, useful, in house, quick and simple to perform

NDT Methods for AM



	Group Category				
	1	2	3	4	5
Visual Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Leak Testing	NA	NA	Υ	Υ	NA
Liquid Penetrant Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Process Compensated Resonance Testing	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Υ
Electrical Impedance Tomography	Υ	Υ	NA	NA	NA
Alternate Current Potential Drop	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Eddie Current Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Array Eddy Current Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Phase Array Ultrasonic Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Ultrasonic Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Radiographic Testing	Υ	Υ	Р	NA	NA
Radiographic Testing	Υ	Υ	Υ	NA	NA
X-ray Computed Tomography	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ

• Group1: Simple tools and components

Group 2: Optimised standard components

Group 3: Embedded features

Group 4: Design for AM

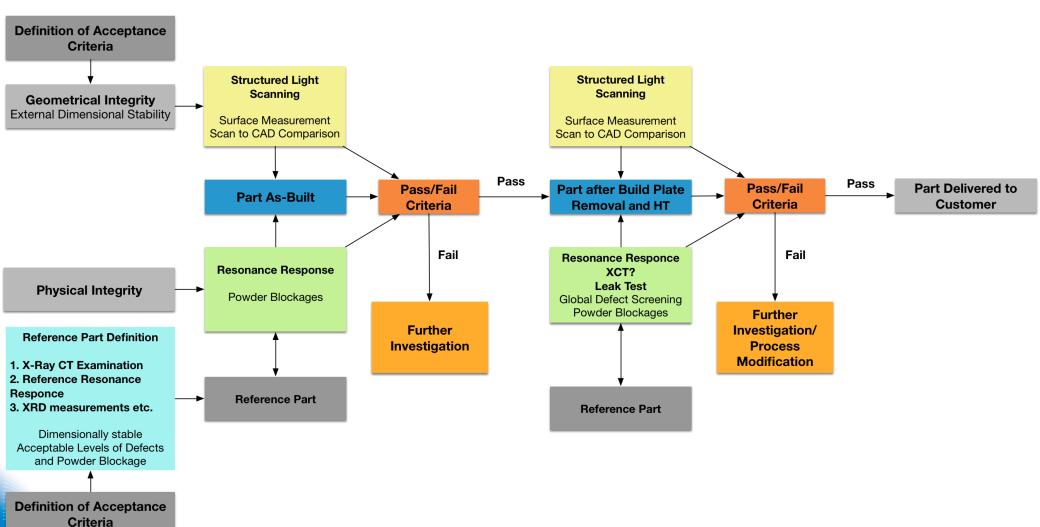
Group 5: Lattice structures

AMERICA MAKES: NATIONAL ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING INNOVATION INSTITUTE (NAMII)
Nondestructive Evaluation (NDE) of Complex Metallic

Additive Manufactured (AM) Structures, June 2014

NDT Flow





Conclusion



We need to understand the requirements for NDT for volume production

New design – New requirements?

- We lack a factory making volumes of a similar product to give confidence to a customer that it can be done at volume
 - With the exception of dental
 - This may change with components such as the GE Leap engine fuel nozzle
- O Do we know how we can do it?

