



Manufacture using Advanced
Powder Processes
EPSRC Future Manufacturing Hub

Prevention is better than Cure

In-situ Monitoring and Machine Learning

Iain Todd

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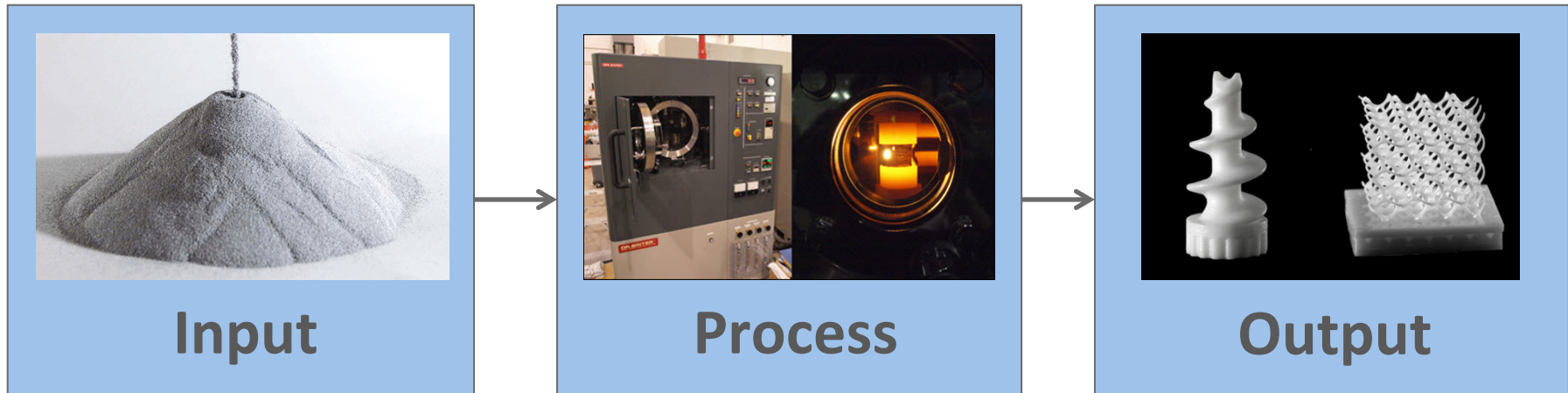
RAEng / GKN Aerospace Research Chair

Department of Materials Science and Engineering

The University of Sheffield



Current situation



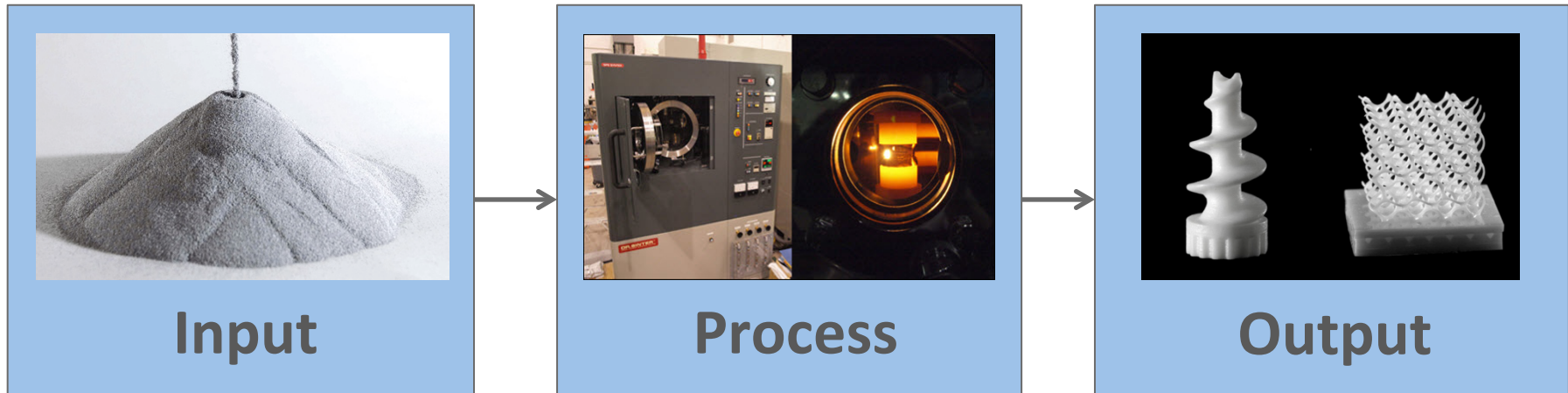
Variable

Fixed

Variable

**Limited or no
monitoring**

MAPP Approach



**Designed
for process**

**Monitored
Dynamic control via
machine learning**

**Designed
Quality built in**



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Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

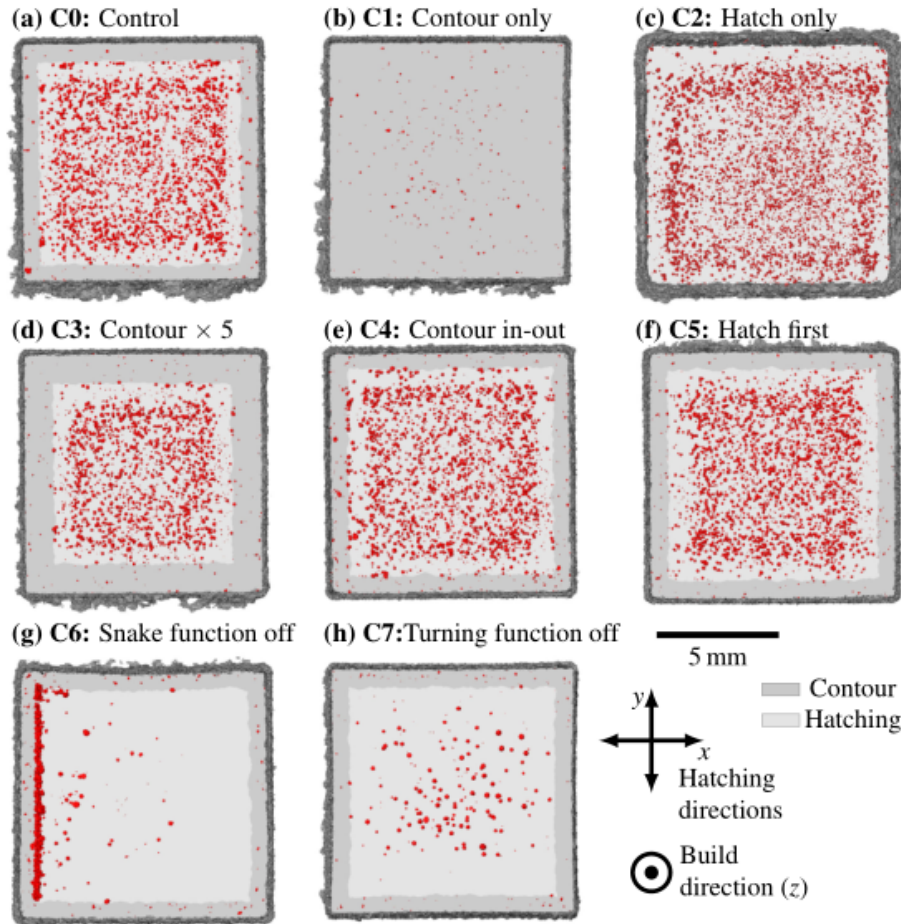
Defects



**Imperial College
London**



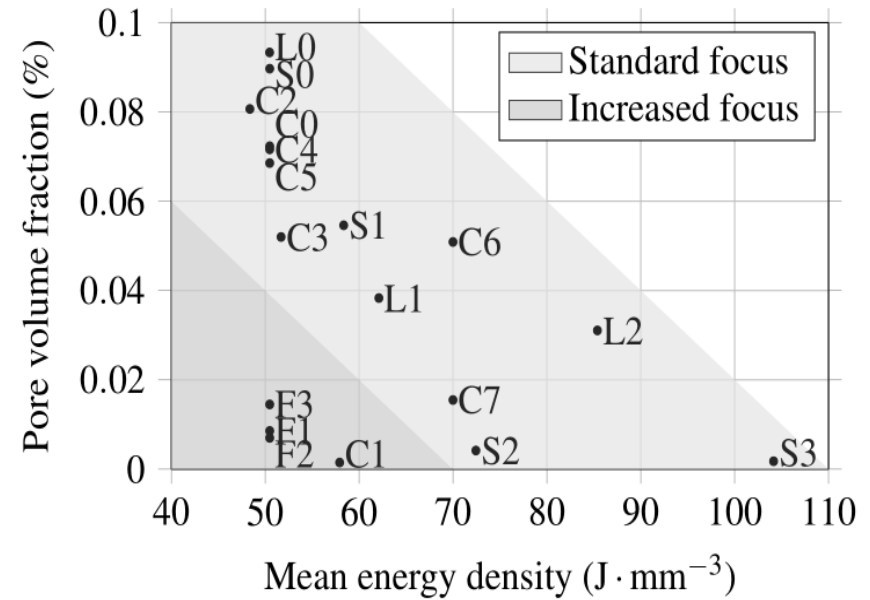
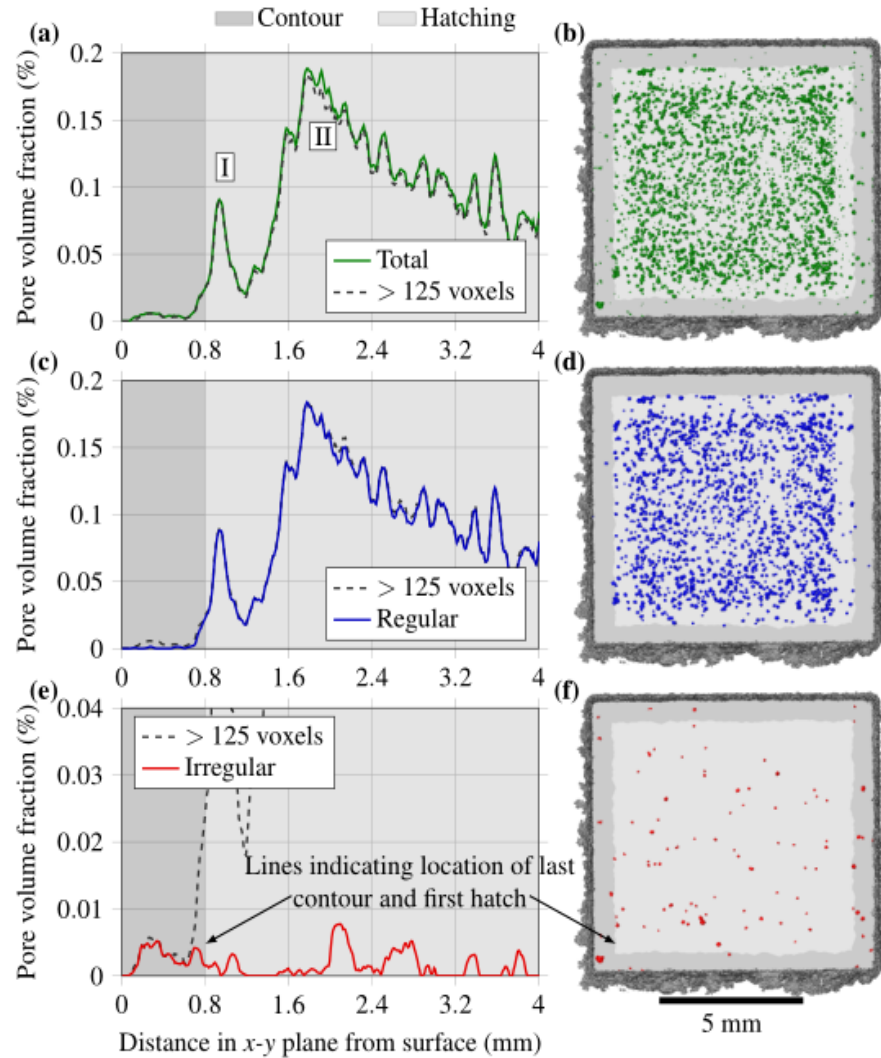
“Defects” are clearly a function of process parameters



In a single build, the number of defects (red) can be altered by changing the melt strategy.

Red = high circularity defects (gas pores)

S. Tamas-Williams, H. Zhao, F. Léonard, F. Derguti, I. Todd, P.B. Prangnell, XCT Analysis of the Influence of Melt Strategies on Defect Population in Ti-6Al-4V Components Manufactured by Selective Electron Beam Melting, Mater. Charact. 102 (2015) 47–61.



$$E.D = \frac{q}{v.l.h}$$

Where:

q = Beam power

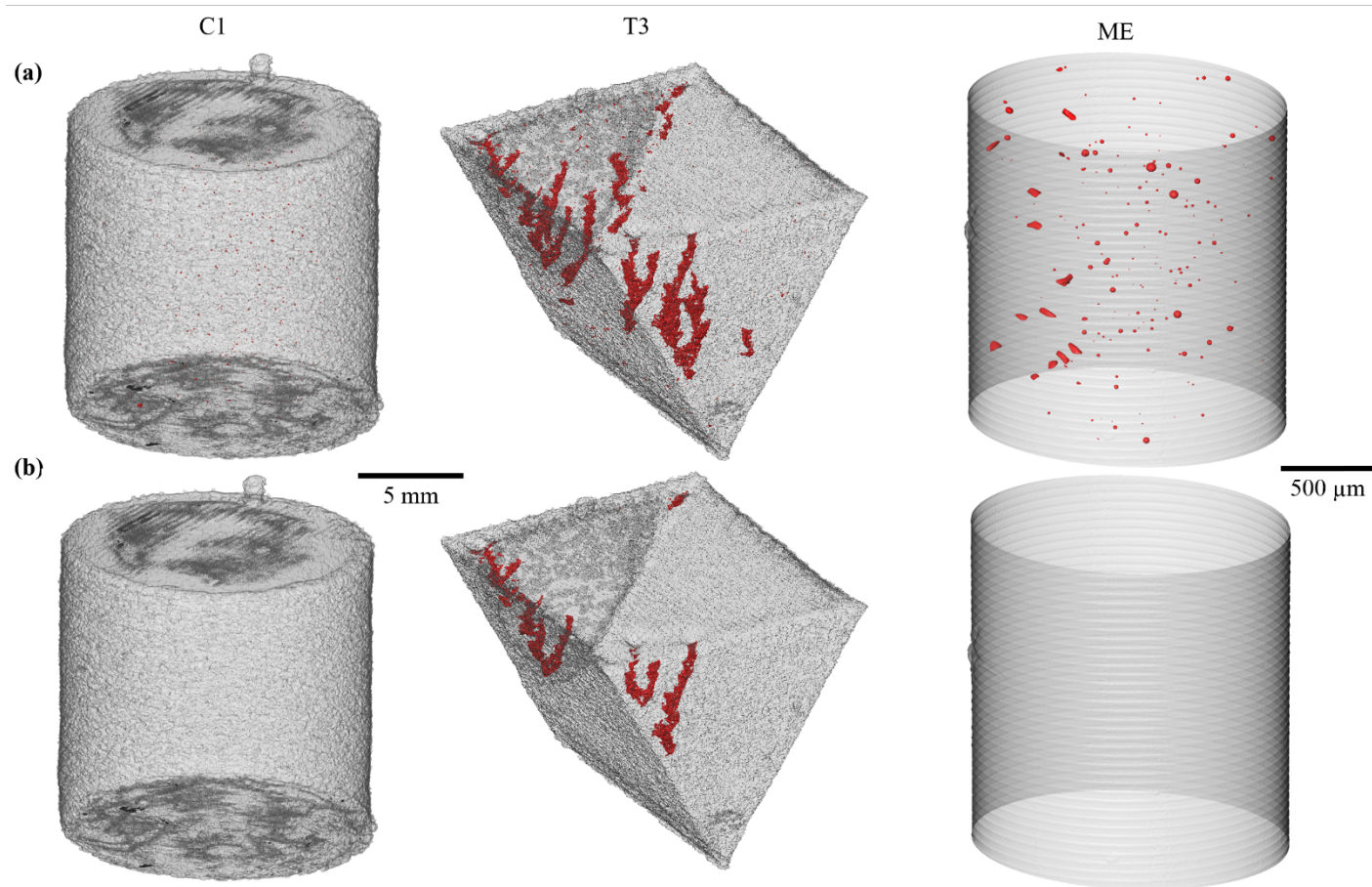
v = Beam traverse rate

l = Layer thickness

h = Hatch offset

S. Tamas-Williams, H. Zhao, F. Léonard, F. Derguti, I. Todd, P.B. Prangnell, XCT Analysis of the Influence of Melt Strategies on Defect Population in Ti-6Al-4V Components Manufactured by Selective Electron Beam Melting, Mater. Charact. 102 (2015) 47–61.

HIP



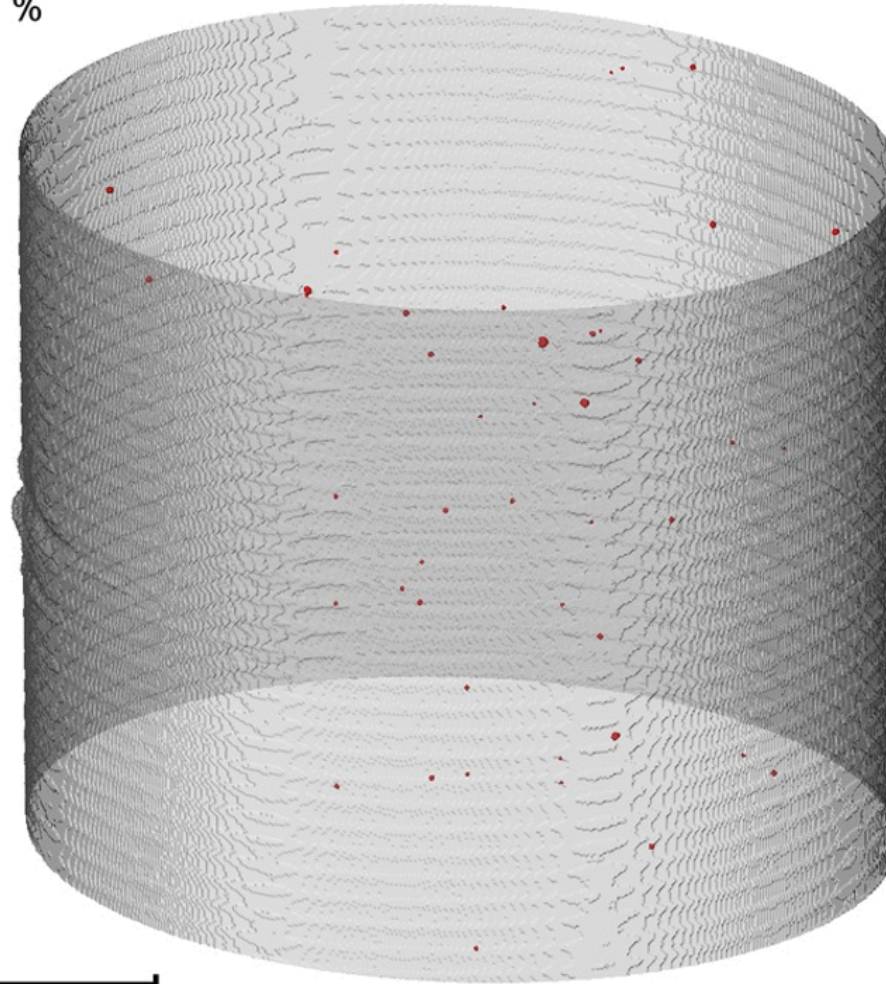
Whilst HIPing is undoubtedly good – it is not a “cure all”

S. Tammas-Williams et al. Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A May 2016, Volume 47, Issue 5, pp 1939–1946

Defects

After HIPing and heat treatments

Annealed: 0.004 %



0.75 mm

MakeAGIF.com

As-built

HIP

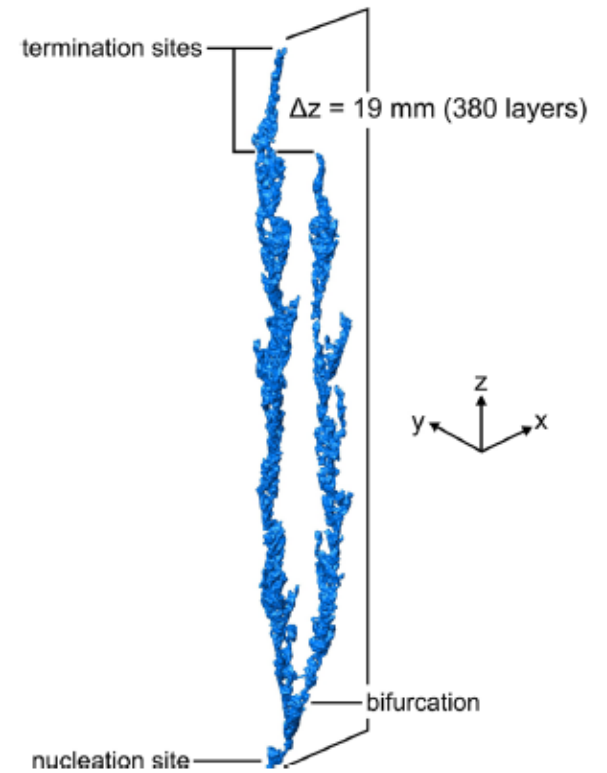
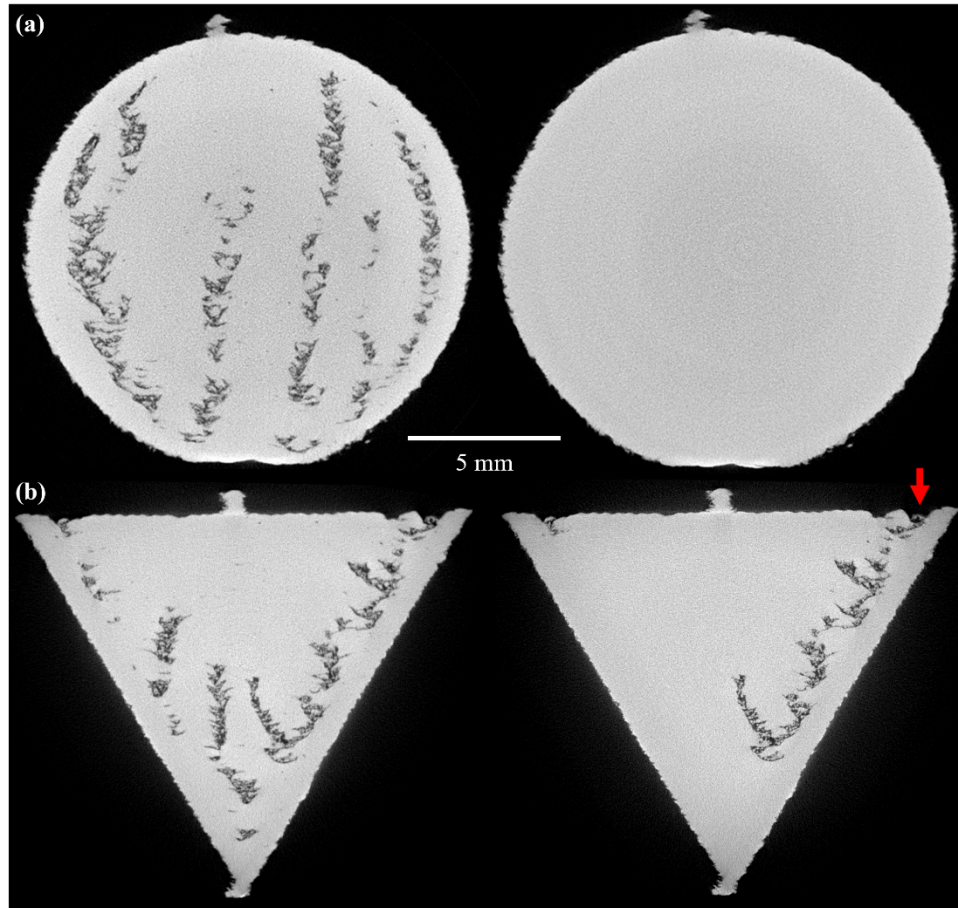
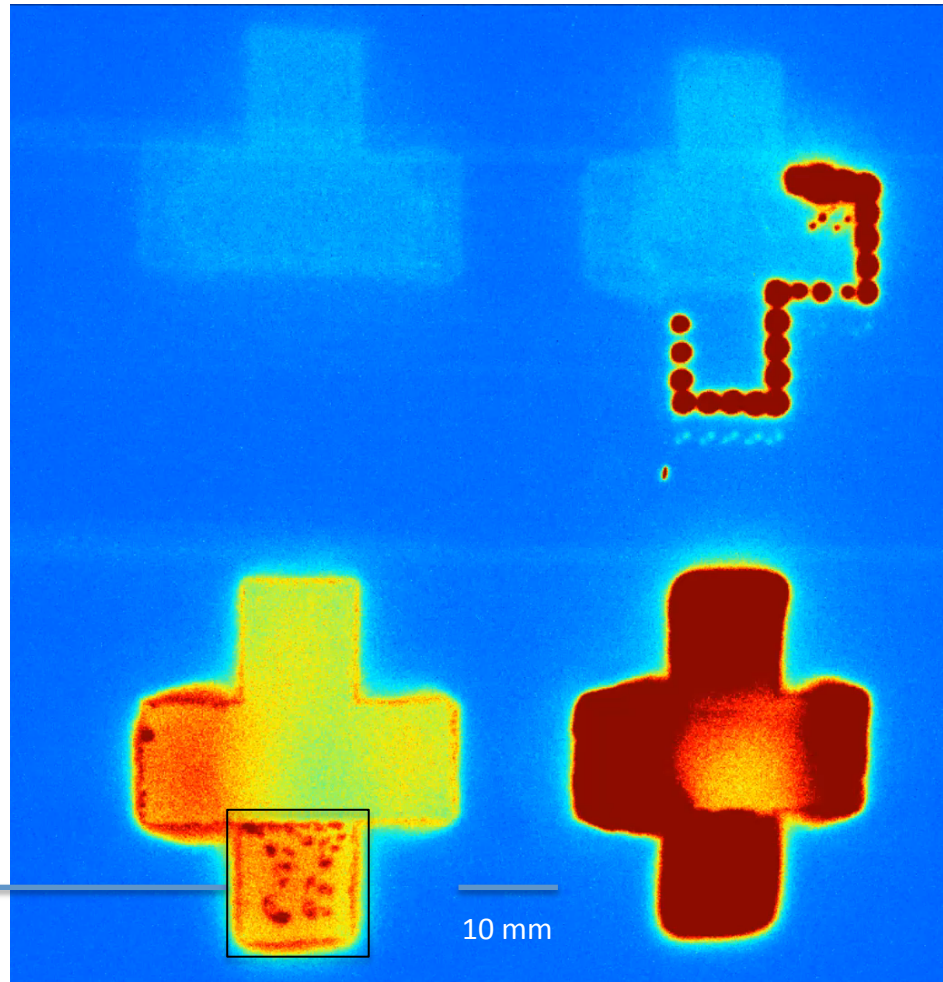


Figure 3 Chimney pore that split into two branches soon after it nucleated.

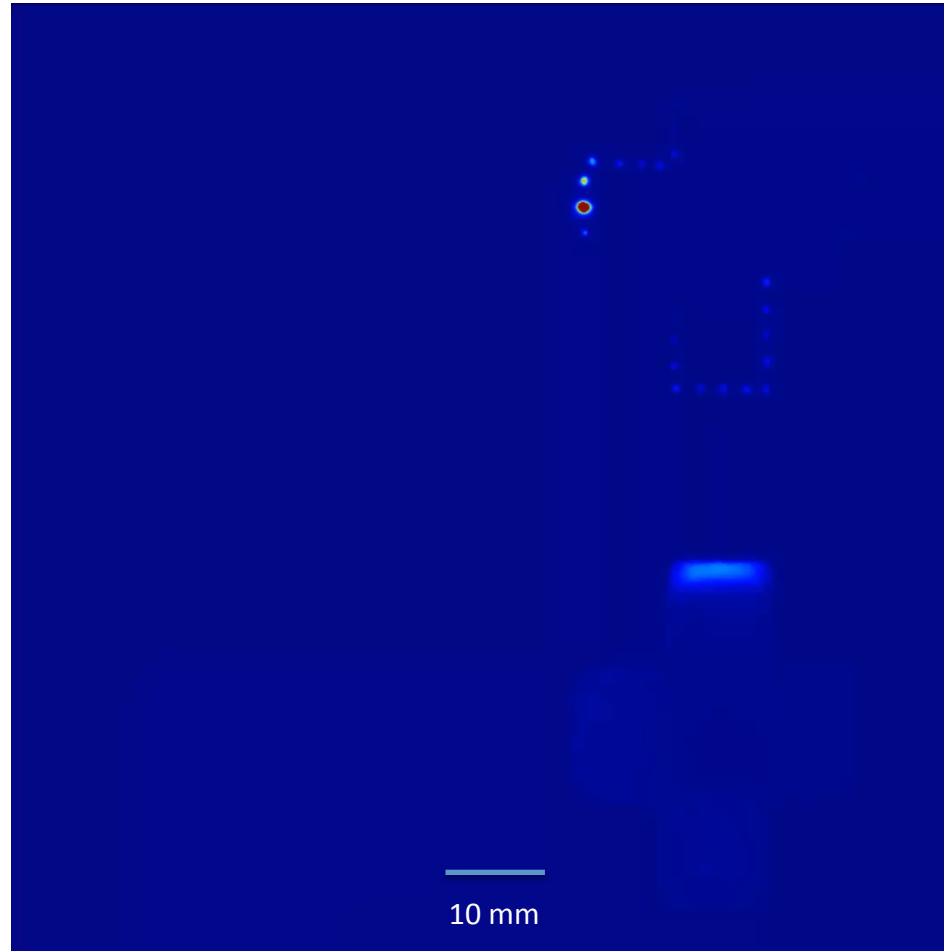
From Cordero et al. *J Mater. Sci* 52, (2017), 3429-3435

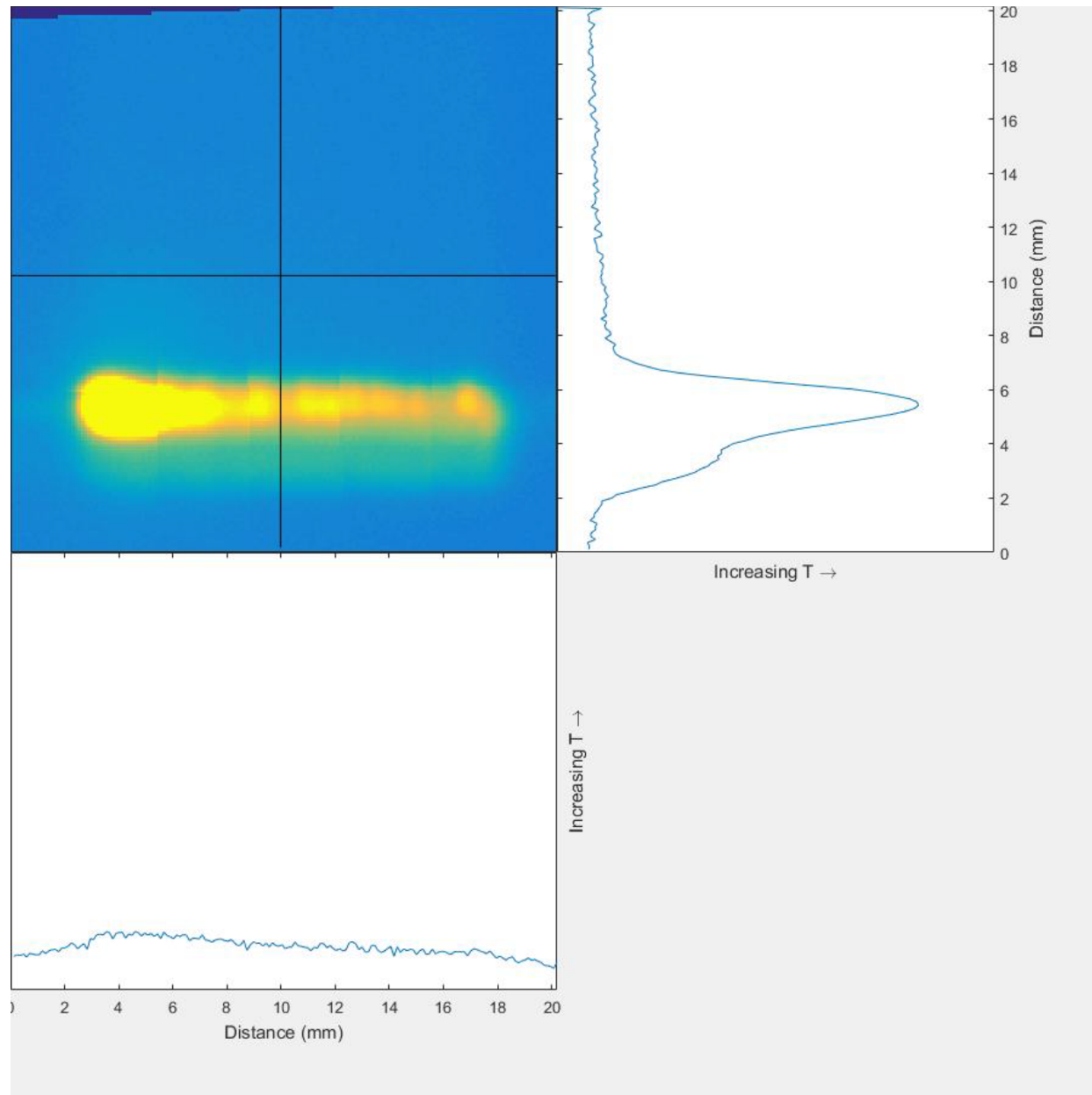
Prevention is better than Cure (1):
In-situ Detection





Tunnel Defects

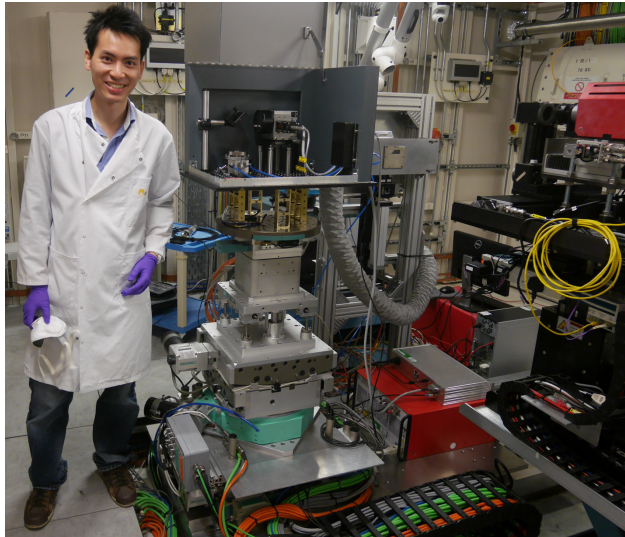




In situ AM Synchrotron Setup

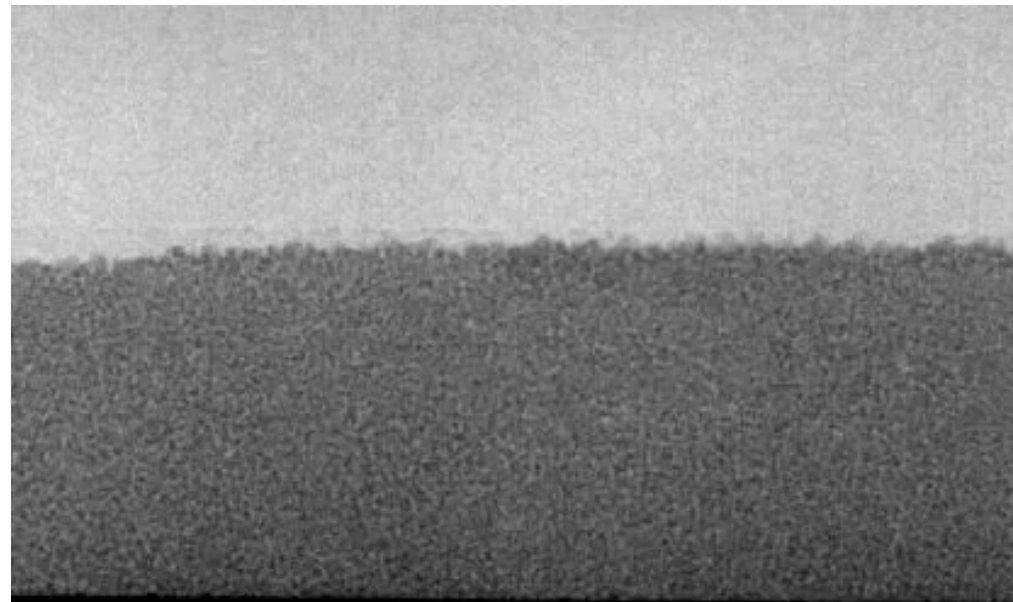
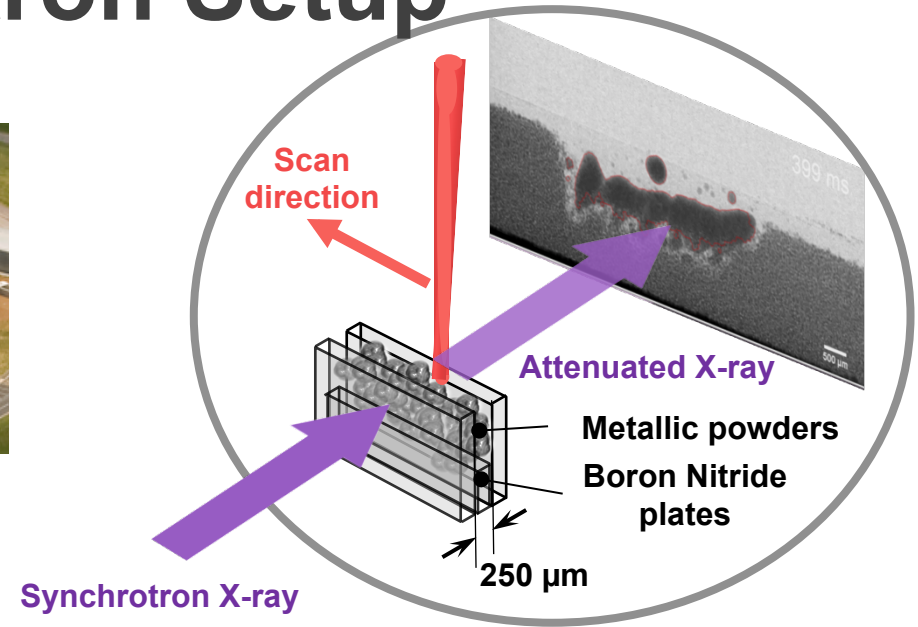


Diamond Light Source



In situ AM on Beamline I12

Leung, Lee, Towrie et al,
Funding EPSRC (RCaH&MAPP), FP7



SS316, 200W, 7.5mm/s, 5000fps

Prevention is better than Cure (2):
Control (Machine Learning)



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Model-Based Feature Selection Based on Radial Basis Functions and Information Theory

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*EU H2020: Factories of The Future
Agreement no. 636902*

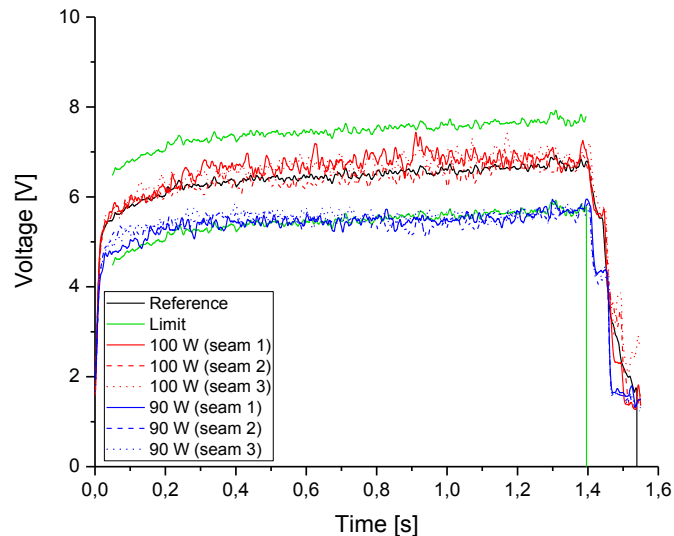


Human-Centric Systems

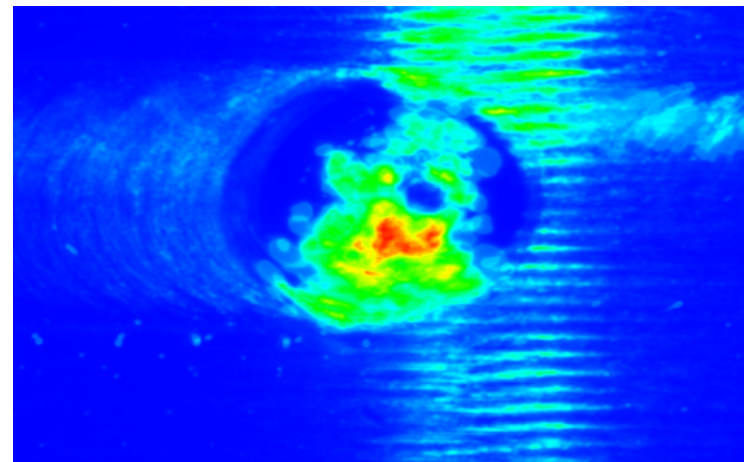
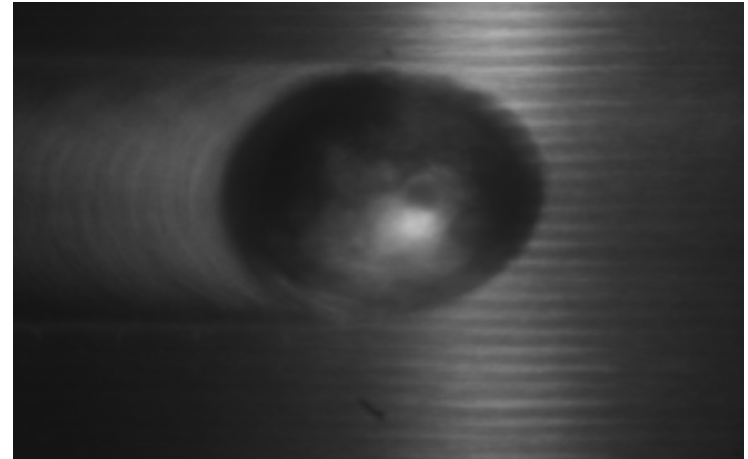
- Human-Centric Systems: Computational Systems designed for user-centred information processing
 - Frameworks that mimic human cognition, i.e. incremental learning, learning from examples etc.
 - Systems that are easy to interpret and interact with – by non-experts i.e. linguistic interpretability

Process monitoring

- High-speed imaging and bespoke illumination system for melt pool monitoring
- Spectral monitoring



Courtesy: LZH, CAVITAR

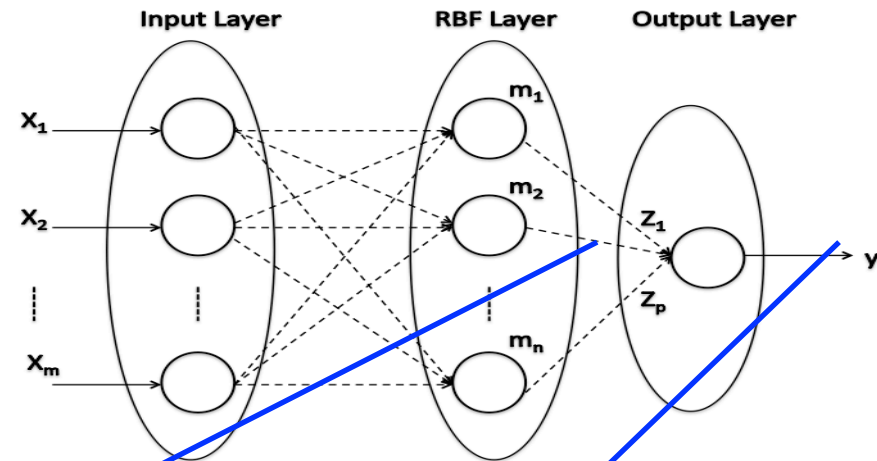


Courtesy: 4D

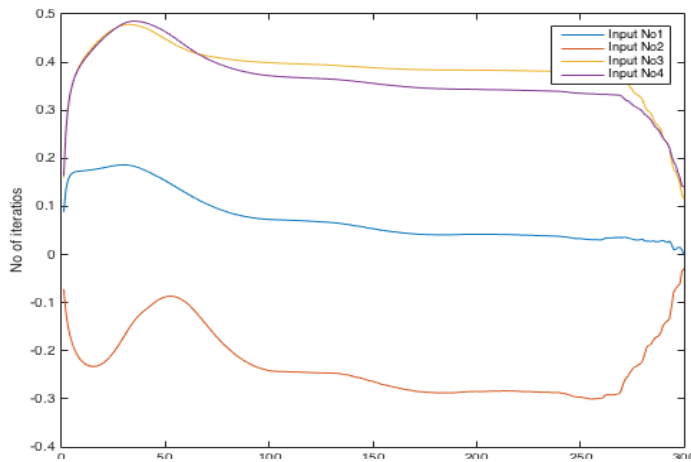
Methodology

- Construct a modelling framework based on a data-driven approach (model output: defects)
- Develop a fast, but transparent ‘learning’ methodology for the model
- Observe (algorithmically) how the model learns from data
- Use information theory to link the learning performance of the model to the input signals (process monitoring)

The model's learning evolution (training error) is linked directly to the model's inputs (monitoring signals)

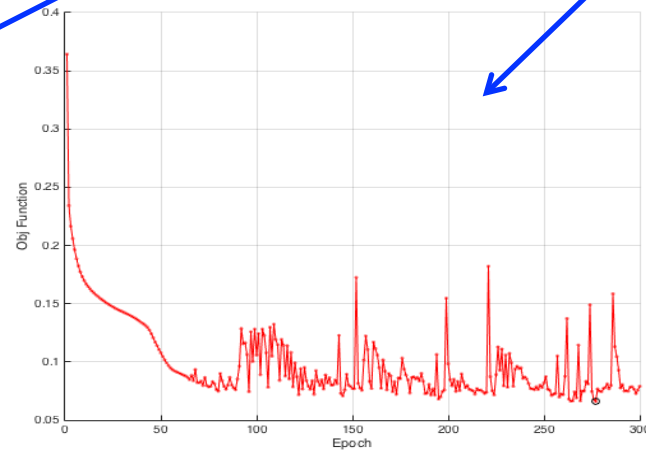


Output layer weights



$$Z_i = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_j x_j + \dots + w_m x_m \quad (11)$$

where w_j is the weight for the correspond input x_j . Each model input ' x_j ' corresponds to a metric from the process monitoring signals



Hypothesis: For two data sequences (model weights – evolution of model learning) we can use information-theoretic measures to identify relevance/importance:

Cross-sample entropy is used [1]:

For two normalized sequences $x(i)$ and $y(i)$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, the vector sequences X_i^m and Y_j^m were formed as follows:

$$X_i^m = \{x(i), x(i+1), \dots, x(i+m-1)\} \quad (5)$$

$$Y_j^m = \{y(j), y(j+1), \dots, y(j+m-1)\} \quad (6)$$

where $1 \leq i, j \leq N - m$, N is the number of data points of each time series and m (embedding dimension) and r (tolerance limits of similarity) are fix parameters.

The distance between X_i^m and Y_j^m is defined as:

$$d_{i,j}^m = d[X_i^m, Y_j^m] = \max |x(i+k) - y(j+k)| \quad (7)$$

where $1 \leq k \leq m-1$.

For each $i \leq N - m$, denote:

$$B_i^m(r)(x \| y) = \frac{\text{number_of_}j\text{_that_meets_}d_{i,j}^m \leq r}{N - m} \quad (8)$$

and

$$A_i^m(r)(x \| y) = \frac{\text{number_of_}j\text{_that_meets_}d_{i,j}^{m+1} \leq r}{N - m} \quad (9)$$

CSE is defined as:

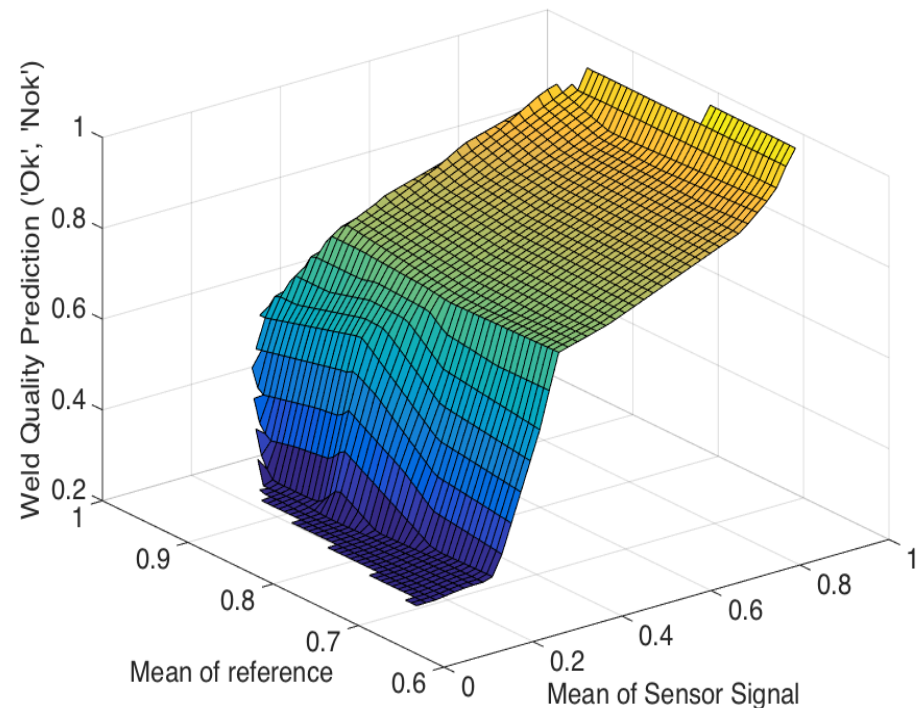
$$\text{Cross - SampEn}(m, r, N) = -\ln \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} A_i^m(r)(x \| y)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} B_i^m(r)(x \| y)} \right) \quad (10)$$

[1] G. Tzagarakis and G. Panoutsos, Model-Based Feature Selection Based on Radial Basis Functions and Information Measures, Proceedings of the 2016 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence, Canada (2016)

Simulation results

- Simulation results on a sample of 81 welds
- 80 features from the monitoring signals were used to create the overall dataset
- Most important metric linked to defects:
 - Mean of reference width measurement (melt pool)

Example model-based defect prediction surface



What Next?

- Development of Deeper Process “rules”
- **Performance by Design** - building from / on
 - models of differing levels of complexity – generation of Axioms
 - data acquisition – *in* and *ex-situ* and *in-operando* (see P.Lee talk later...)
 - direct observation – visual, hyperspectral, resistance etc.
- Capacity to Develop “cyber-physical” manufacturing environments – Human Centric but Machine Learning enabled
- This is a clear intersection of AM and Industry 4.0 – but should enable the promise of AM (and other processes) to be fulfilled.



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