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Investigating the capability of micro-focus x-ray computed tomography for areal surface analysis of additively manufactured parts

June 30, 2016

A. Townsend, L. Blunt, P. Bills
EPSRC Centre for Innovative Manufacturing in Advanced Metrology, University of Huddersfield, UK.
Nationally funded centre of excellence in advance metrology. Based at the University of Huddersfield’s Centre for Precision Technologies, with an international reputation in precision engineering, metrology research and standards development.

Key areas of research are:

- Surface Metrology
- Additive Manufacturing
- Optical Metrology
- Ultra Precision Manufacturing
- Software Development
- Hardware Applications
- Industrial Metrology
Outline

• Importance of surface texture measurement for Additive Manufacturing (AM)
• Surface characterisation choices
• X-ray computed tomography (XCT) for AM surfaces
  • Rubert comparator plates
  • AlSi10Mg AM component
• Conclusions and future work
Embedded surface example (powder bed fusion)

- Cube 10 mm per side
- 100 µm build layer thickness
- 100 µm line spacing

Approximate percentage of total surface area produced during the manufacturing process remaining as outside surface on completion:

3%

Defects embedded? Surface irregularities magnified?
Comparing $Ra$ values for the profile of different surfaces

\begin{itemize}
  \item honed: $Ra = 2.4 \, \mu m$
  \item turned: $Ra = 2.5 \, \mu m$
  \item ground: $Ra = 2.4 \, \mu m$
\end{itemize}

$Ra$
\textit{Arithmetic mean deviation of the assessed profile}

The $Ra$ value does not provide any information as to the shape of the irregularities on the surface. It is possible to obtain similar $Ra$ values for surfaces having very different profiles.

Surface characterisation choices
Profile or areal measurements?

Pit or valley?
AM surfaces are complex!
Simple profile roughness measurements may not be enough!
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Moth head section (Nikon XT H 225).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert comparator plates.

Focus variation.
   Alicona G4.

X-ray computed tomography.
   Nikon XT H 225.

Rubert & Co. Microsurf 334 comparator plate.
   (Casting).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert comparator plates.

Ra 25 µm sample.

Rubert & Co. Microsurf 334 comparator plate.
(Casting).
Rubert $Ra$ 25 $\mu m$ comparator plate.

$Ra$ 25 $\mu m$ focus variation mesh. (CloudCompare).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert $Ra$ 25 $\mu$m comparator plate.

$Ra$ 25 $\mu$m focus variation mesh and XCT mesh. (CloudCompare).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert Ra 25 µm comparator plate.

Selection of points (minimum three) for initial mesh alignment.
(CloudCompare).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert Ra 25 µm comparator plate.

Manual, followed by ICP alignment.
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert Ra 25 µm comparator plate.

Cropped meshes prior to conversion to height map (SDF) format (in Matlab).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert Ra 25 µm comparator plate.

10 mm x 11 mm
Mesh – mesh distance +40 µm – -30 µm.

Mesh – mesh distance distribution.
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert $Ra$ 25 µm comparator plate.

Focus variation mesh (red).
XCT mesh (green).
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

Rubert Ra 25 µm comparator plate.

Focus variation.
Alicona G4.
False color height map.
(SurfStand)

X-ray computed tomography.
Nikon XT H 225.
False color height map.
(SurfStand)
Rubert comparator plates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Rubert plate ( \bar{R}_a ) (( \mu m ))</th>
<th>Mean FV ( \bar{S}_a ) (( \mu m ))</th>
<th>Mean XCT ( \bar{S}_a ) (( \mu m ))</th>
<th>Difference between mean XCT and FV ( \bar{S}_a ) (%) of FV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>8.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>14.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>17.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>34.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>40.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>43.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>95 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rubert ( \bar{R}_a ) (( \mu m ))</th>
<th>ISO 25178-3 Gaussian L filter nesting Index (( mm ))</th>
<th>ISO 25178-3 Gaussian S filter nesting Index (( \mu m ))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rubert comparator plates.

XCT for AM surfaces - XCT limited use when Sa less than XCT voxel size?
AlSi10Mg SLM AM sample, Renishaw AM250 SLM. Top surface.
AlSi10Mg SLM AM sample.


X-ray computed tomography. Nikon XT H 225. False color height map.

Gaussian L-filter nesting index: 5.0 mm
S filter nesting index 0.02 mm (per ISO 25178-3:2012)
5.6 mm x 5.8 mm sample.
Mesh – mesh distance ± 40 µm.

XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

AlSi10Mg SLM AM sample.

Mesh – mesh distance distribution.
Areal parameters per ISO 25178-2.
(After filtering per ISO 25178-3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FV</th>
<th>CT</th>
<th>Delta (% of FV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amplitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>Arithmetic mean height</td>
<td>31.7 μm</td>
<td>40.7 μm</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sq</td>
<td>Root mean square height</td>
<td>44.5 μm</td>
<td>53.2 μm</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssk</td>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>-34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sku</td>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>-38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sz</td>
<td>Maximum height</td>
<td>470 μm</td>
<td>477 μm</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sal</td>
<td>Fastest decay autocorrelation length</td>
<td>0.27 mm</td>
<td>0.28 mm</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sdr</td>
<td>Developed interfacial area ratio</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smr2</td>
<td>Areal material ratio (dales)</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XCT for AM surfaces
Areal surface texture data from XCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test sample</th>
<th>FV Sa (µm)</th>
<th>XCT Sa (µm)</th>
<th>Voxel Size (µm)</th>
<th>Percentage difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AlSi10Mg SLM</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 µm Ra Rubert plate</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>14.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gaussian L-filter nesting index: 5.0 mm
S filter nesting index 0.02 mm (per ISO 25178-3:2012)

AlSi10Mg AM part and Rubert 25 µm Ra plate XCT – FV mean Sa comparison
Rubert 25 µm Ra plate ISO50 (A&B) and manual (C&D) surface determination. (VGStudio MAX). Local adaptive surface determination?
Future work
Medical lattice structures

Ti6Al4V orthopaedic prototype component.
XCT reconstruction
Conclusions

- Large surface area produced during AM manufacturing – most is “embedded”
- Areal surface texture measurements provide advantages over profile
- Not just $Ra$ - spatial, hybrid, functional parameters
- XCT can be a good match for AM component inspection
  - NDT of internal or overhanging surfaces
- Fluid channels, coating adhesion, bio-attachment + cryostat tubes
- Have shown the extraction of areal surface texture data (per ISO 25178-2) from XCT
Future work

• Surface determination effects and solutions to be investigated
• Investigate causes of differences between XCT and FV results
• Compare with raster scan stylus measurements
• Calibration
• Material and AM build effects
• Investigate XCT part position effects – map the chamber
• Medical lattice structures
• Surface-specific artefacts
• Round robin project – XCT / surface texture capability analysis
Future work
The authors gratefully acknowledge the UK’s Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) funding of the EPSRC Centre for Innovative Manufacturing in Advanced Metrology (grant EP/I033424/1).
Thank you!

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