

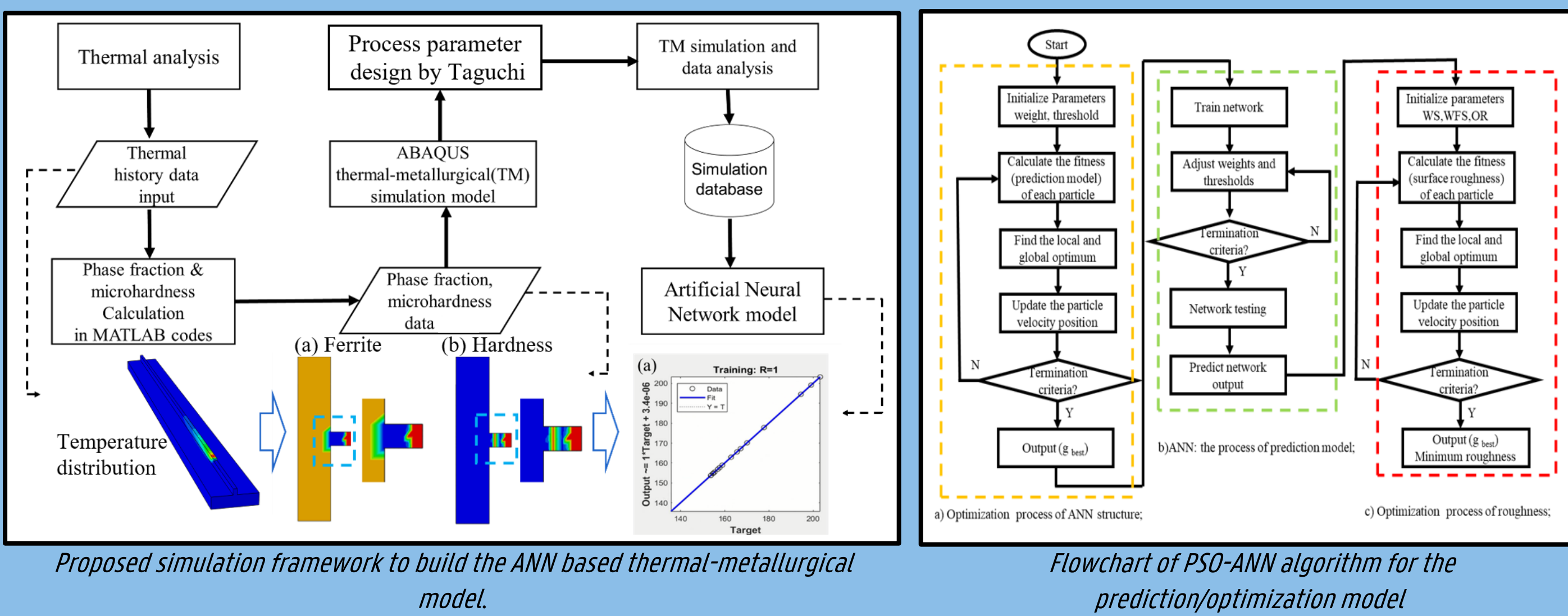
SOETE LABORATORY – EMSME (EA08)

Robin Motte, Jun Cheng, Rafael Nunes, Wim De Waele

RESEARCH ON WIRE+ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING (WAAM) AT SOETE LABORATORY

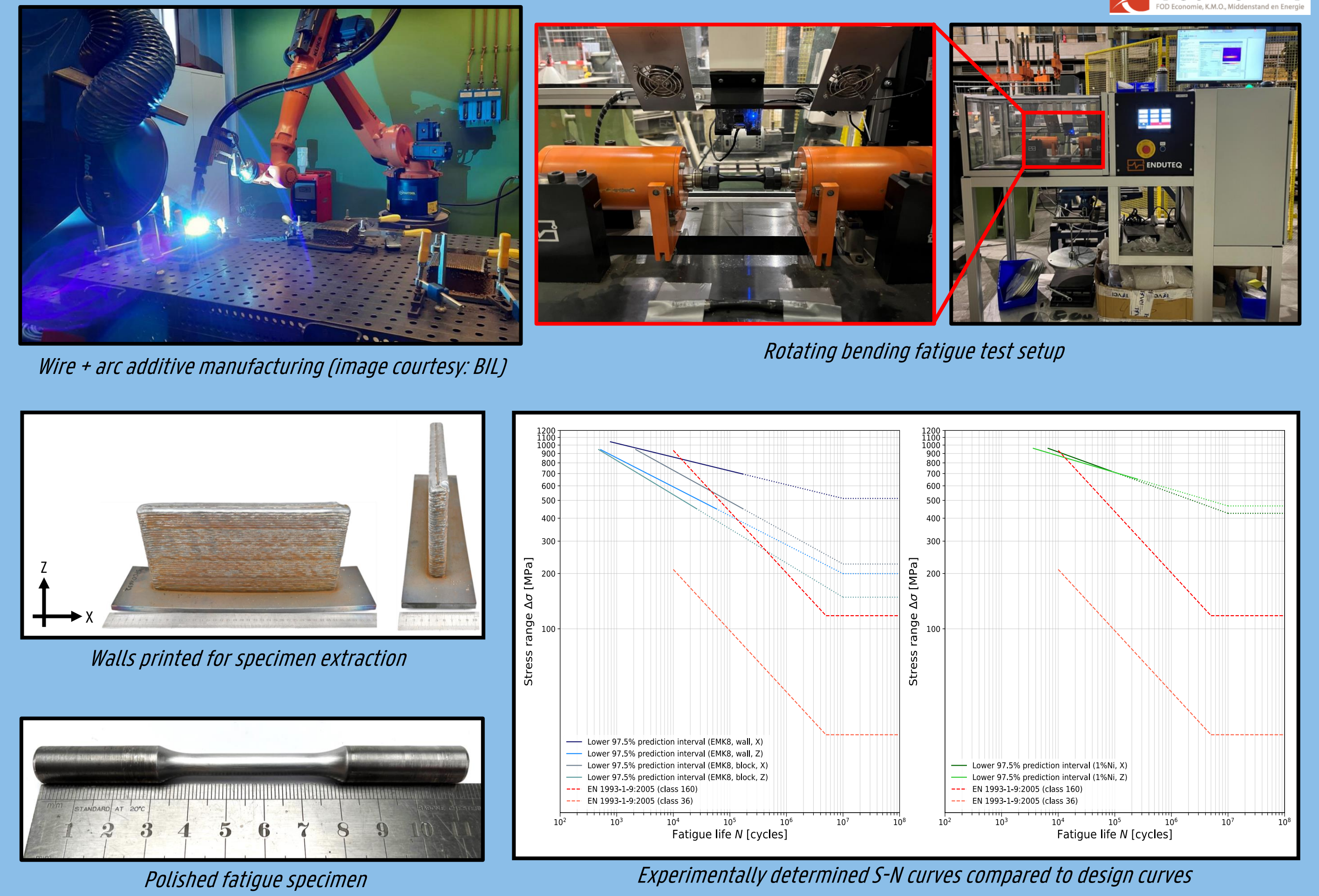
PhD: Modelling and prediction tools for WAAM based on machine learning

- A thermal-metallurgical model for mild steel produced by WAAM
 - Thermal analysis using different heat source models
 - Phase transformation theory for phase fraction and hardness calculation
- Prediction / optimization of microstructural and mechanical properties of mild steel produced by WAAM
 - Machine learning prediction model for microhardness, phase fraction, etcetera
 - Intelligent optimization algorithm for microhardness, phase fraction, etcetera



WAAMMEC: Mechanical properties of WAAM structural components

- Fatigue characterisation of 2 WAAM materials
 - Rotating bending fatigue tests
 - Specimens extracted in deposition (X) and build (Z) directions
- Compared to design curves in standards for steel construction and pressure equipment



PhD: WAAM of Al Alloy and the Joining Between

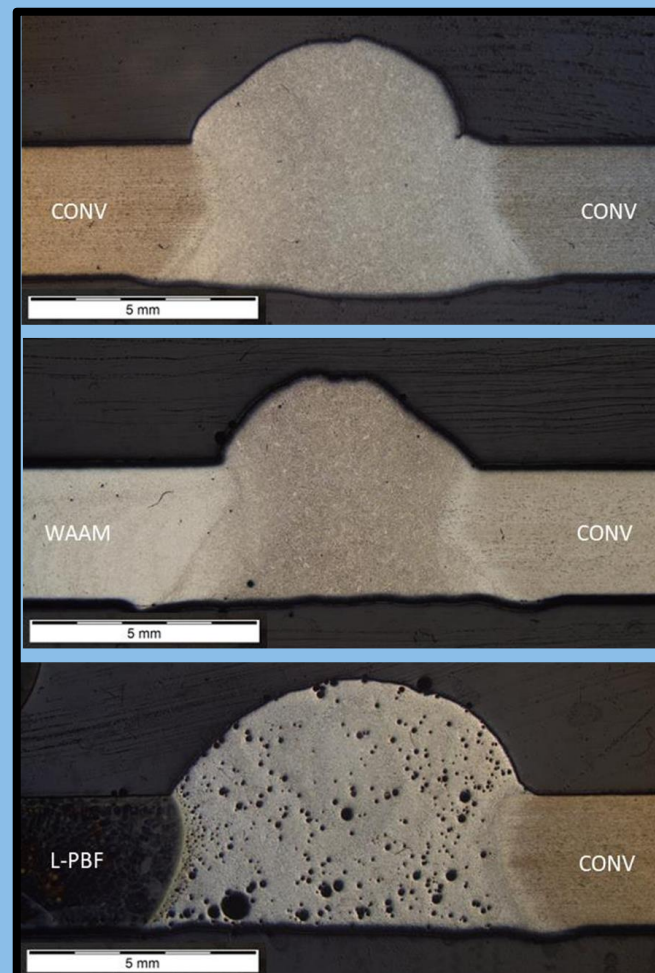
Additively to Conventionally Manufactured Al Parts



WAAM manufacturing of aluminium plates (image courtesy: BIL)

Evaluation of the printability of 2xxx, 5xxx, and 7xxx aluminium alloys
Influence of process parameters and printing conditions:

- Heat input
- Filler metal quality (surface roughness and contaminants)
- Shielding gas and shielding gas flow
- Deposition path
- Interpass cleaning and interpass temperature



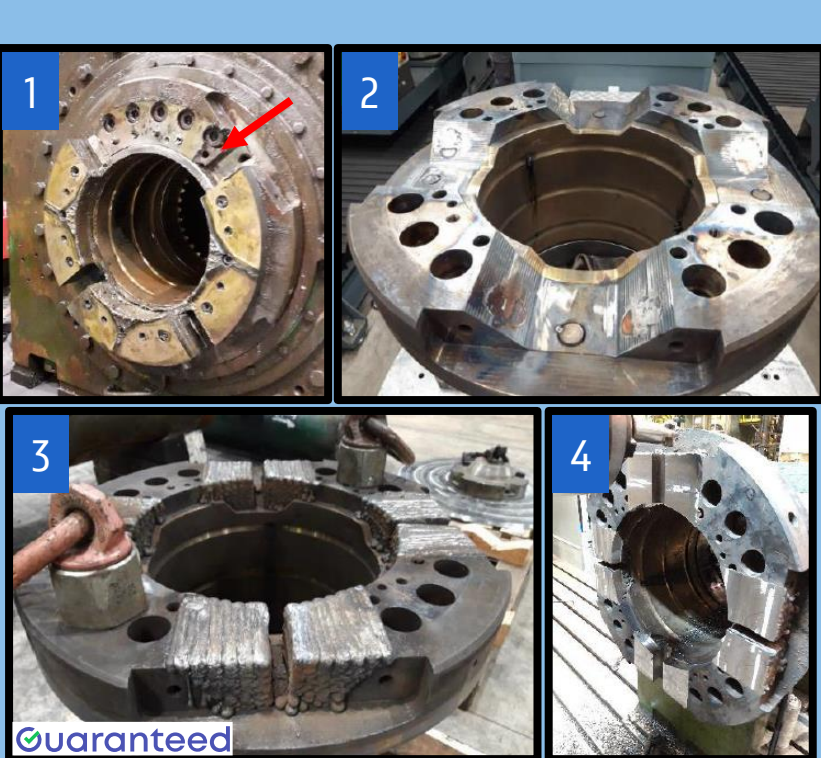
Cross-section of typical welds between AM to conventional Al plates by fusion welding processes (image courtesy: BIL)

Evaluation of the joining between AM to conventionally manufactured aluminium parts

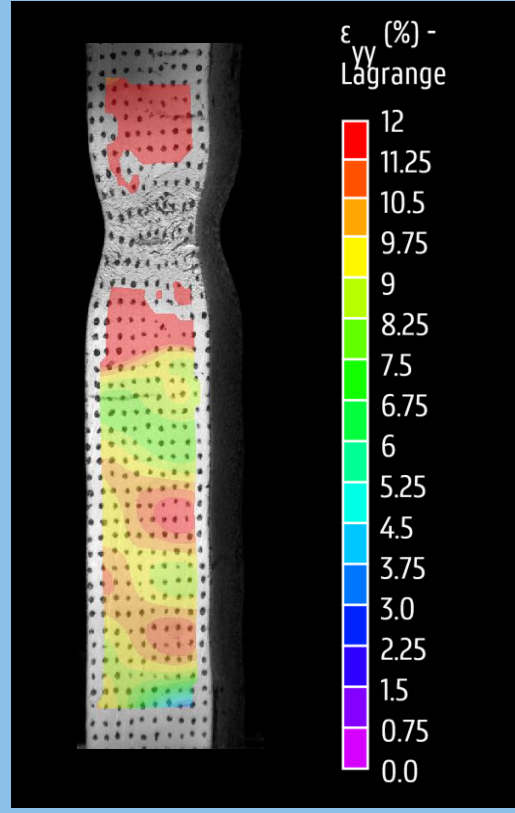
- Fusion welding processes (GMAW, GTAW, LBW, and PAW) and solid-state welding processes (FSW, and RFW)
- Correlation of the manufacturing process with the weldability of the aluminium parts
- Evaluation based on mechanical and metallurgical aspects

PhD: Structural integrity of steel WAAM components

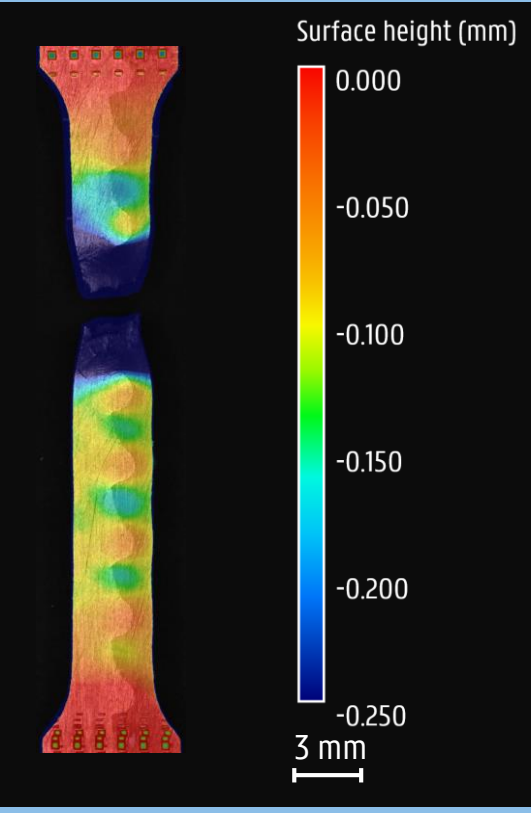
- WAAM in remanufacturing applications
- Characterisation of residual stresses
- Characterisation of interface between WAAM deposit and substrate
 - Digital Image Correlation (DIC)-aided tensile tests: specimens extracted at interface
 - Deformation is related to waviness of interface (due to adjacent weld beads)
- Feasibility and influence of pneumatic impact treatment
- MSc thesis '23-'24: influence of surface waviness on fatigue performance



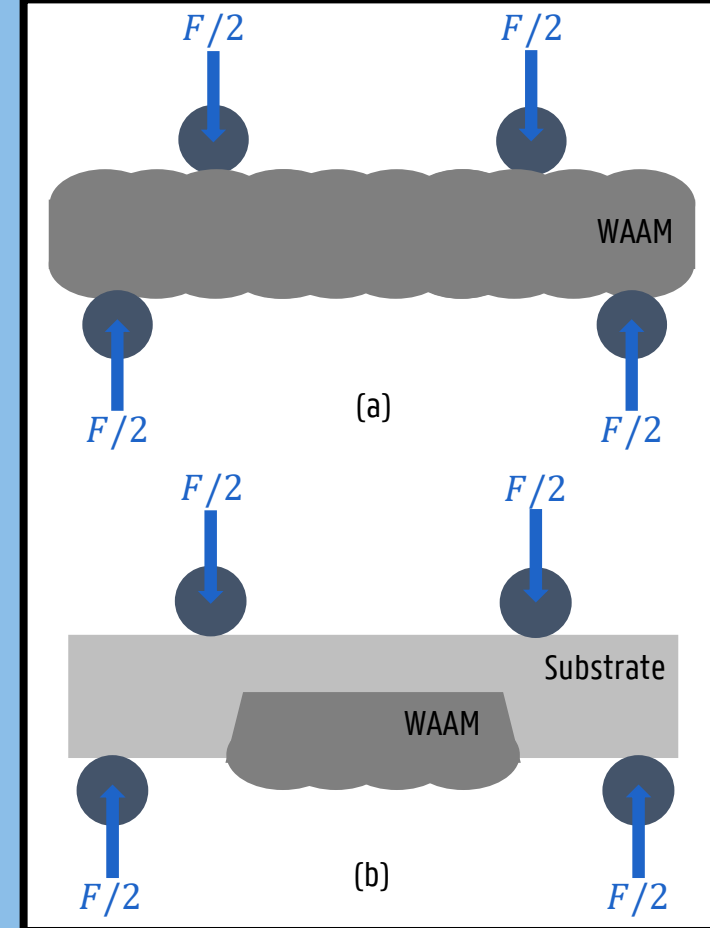
Repair of a mandrel bushing using WAAM (image courtesy: Guaranteed)



Final DIC image before failure (deposit on left side)



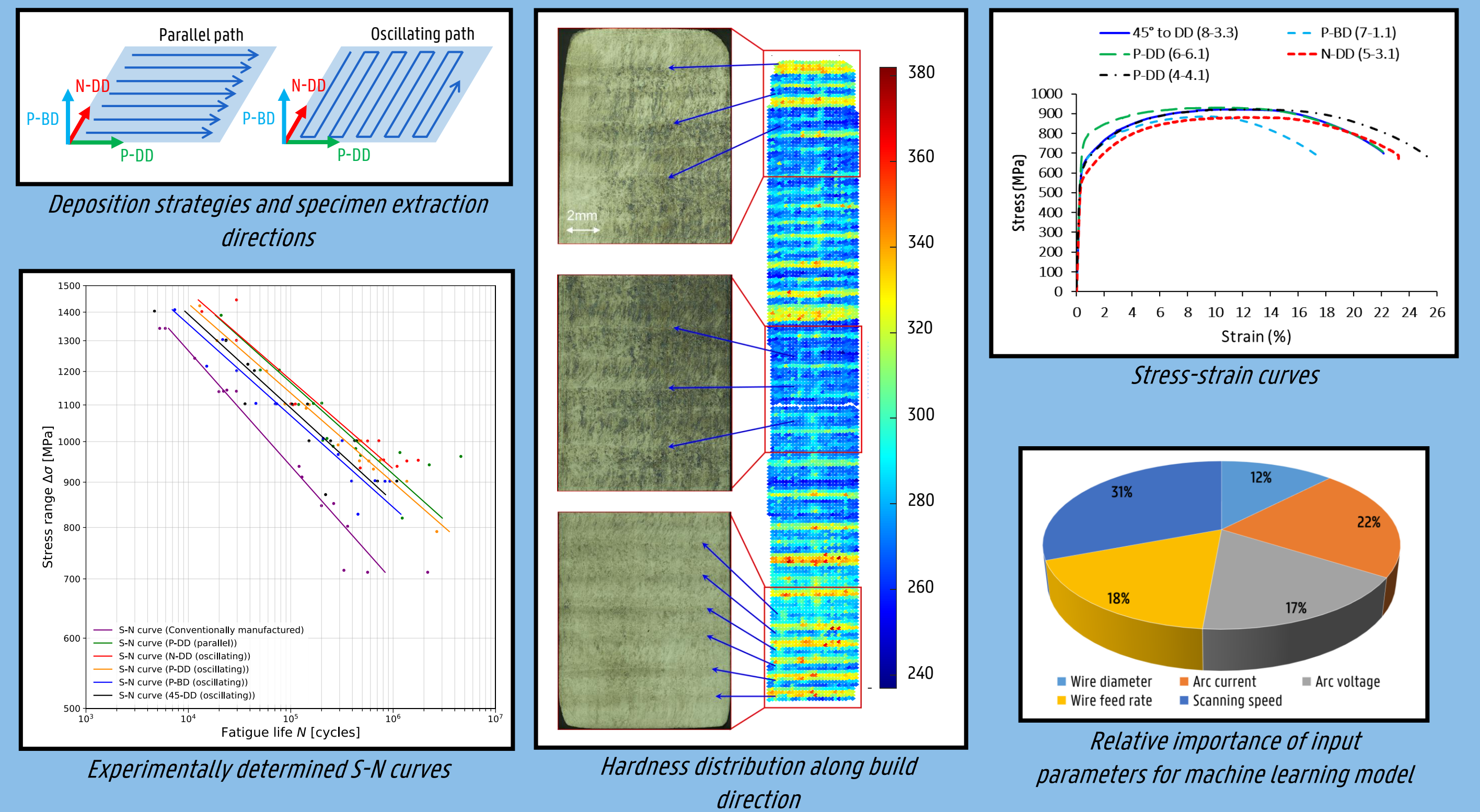
Surface measurements of failed specimen (deposit on left side)



Four-point bend tests: (a) bulk as-printed WAAM material; (b) machined groove filled by WAAM

Print-AM: Integrity of WAAM components through intelligent printing

- Effect of deposition pattern + anisotropy
 - Hardness mapping, tensile, Charpy and fatigue tests
 - Fatigue performance comparable to conventionally manufactured material
- Development of machine learning based models
 - Incomplete data → data imputation and augmentation
 - Process parameters → yield strength, ultimate tensile strength, elongation and hardness



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