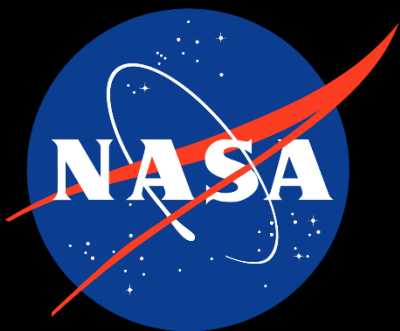




EXPLORE MOON *to* MARS

Additive Manufacturing for Propulsion Applications

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10 November 2021

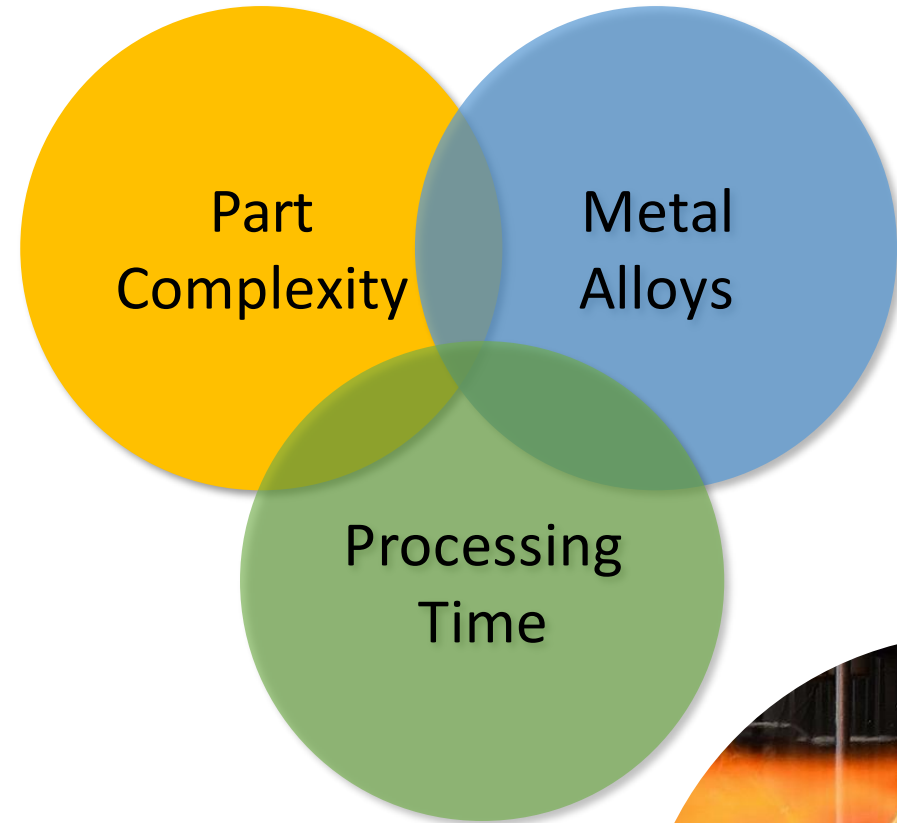
Presented to: ETAM (Emerging Technologies for Advanced Manufacturing) Workshop , Huntsville



The Case for Additive Manufacturing in Propulsion



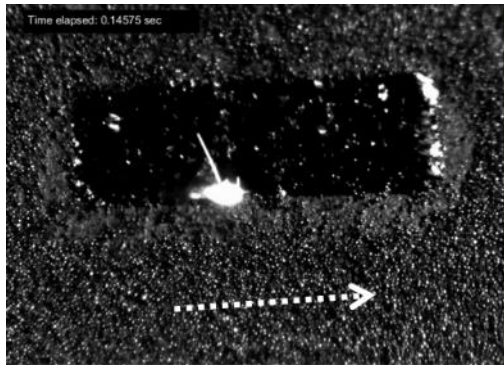
- Metal Additive Manufacturing (AM) provides significant advantages for lead time and cost over traditional manufacturing for rocket engines
 - Lead times reduced by 2-10x
 - Cost reduced by more than 50%
- Complexity is inherent in liquid rocket engines and AM provides new design and performance opportunities
- Materials that are difficult to process using traditional techniques, long-lead, or not previously possible are now accessible using metal additive manufacturing



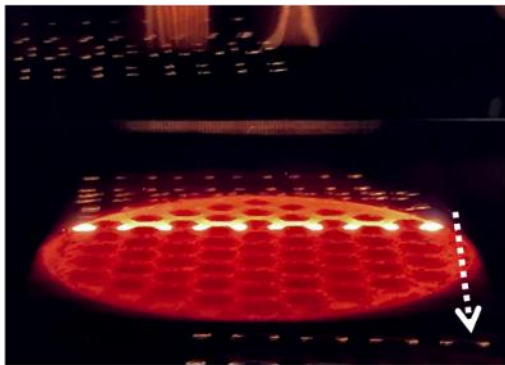
					
Category	Traditional Manufacturing	Initial AM Development	Evolving AM Development		
Design and Manufacturing Approach	Multiple forgings, machining, slotting, and joining operations to complete a final multi-alloy chamber assembly	Four-piece assembly using multiple AM processes; limited by AM machine size. Two-piece L-PBF GRCo-84 liner and EBW-DED Inconel 625 jacket	Three-piece assembly with AM machine size restrictions reduced and industrialized. Multi-alloy processing; one-piece L-PBF GRCo-42 liner and Inconel 625 LP-DED jacket		
Schedule (Reduction)	18 months	8 months (56%)	5 months (72%)		
Cost (Reduction)	\$310k	\$200k (35%)	\$125k (60%)		

As AM process technologies evolve using multi-materials and processes, additional design and programmatic advantages are being discovered

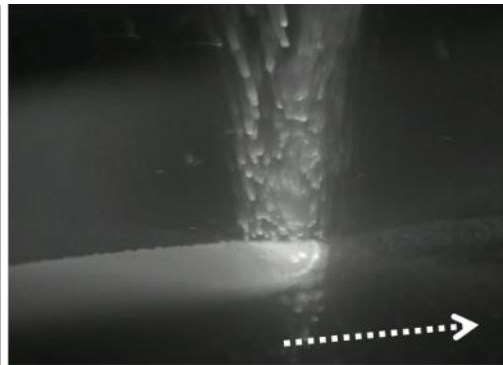
AM Processes for various applications



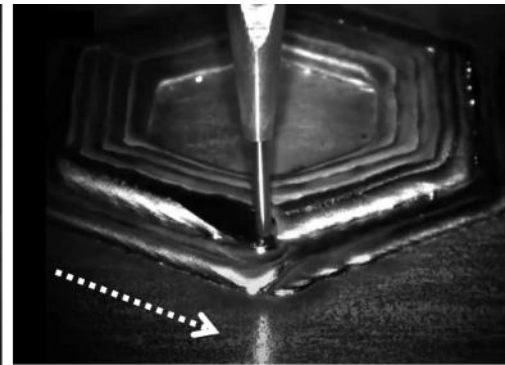
Laser Powder Bed Fusion



Electron Beam Powder Bed Fusion



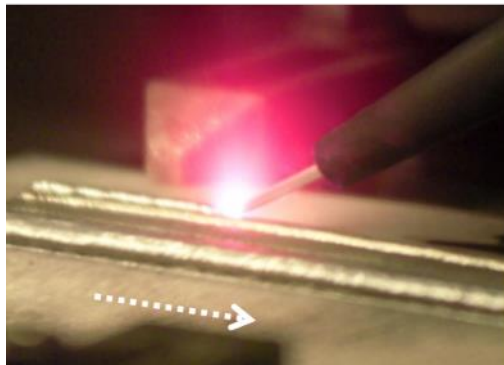
Laser Powder DED



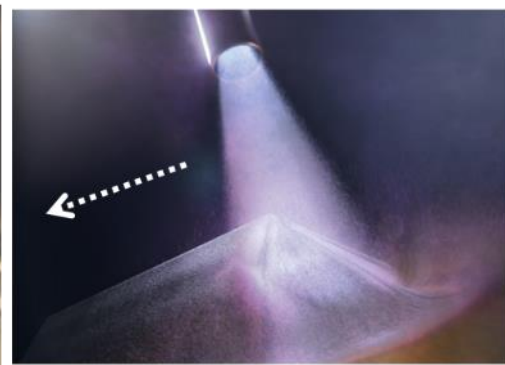
Laser Wire DED



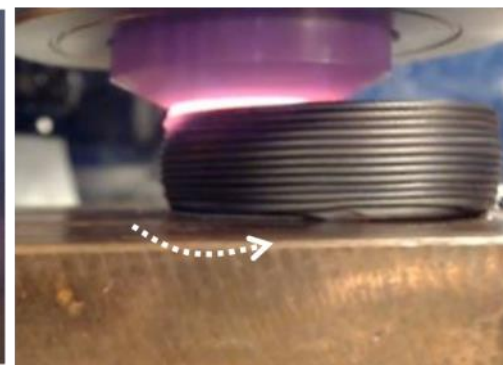
Arc Wire DED



Electron Beam Wire DED



Cold Spray



Additive Friction Stir Deposition



Ultrasonic Additive Manufacturing

A) Laser Powder Bed Fusion [<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actamat.2017.09.051>], B) Electron Beam Powder Bed Fusion [Credit: Courtesy of Freemelt AB, Sweden], C) Laser Powder DED [Credit: Formally], D) Laser Wire DED [Credit: Ramlab and Cavitar], E) Arc Wire DED [Credit: Institut Maupertuis and Cavitar], F) Electron Beam DED [NASA], G) Cold spray [Credit: LLNL], H) Additive Friction Stir Deposition [NASA], I) Ultrasonic AM [Credit: Fabrisonic].



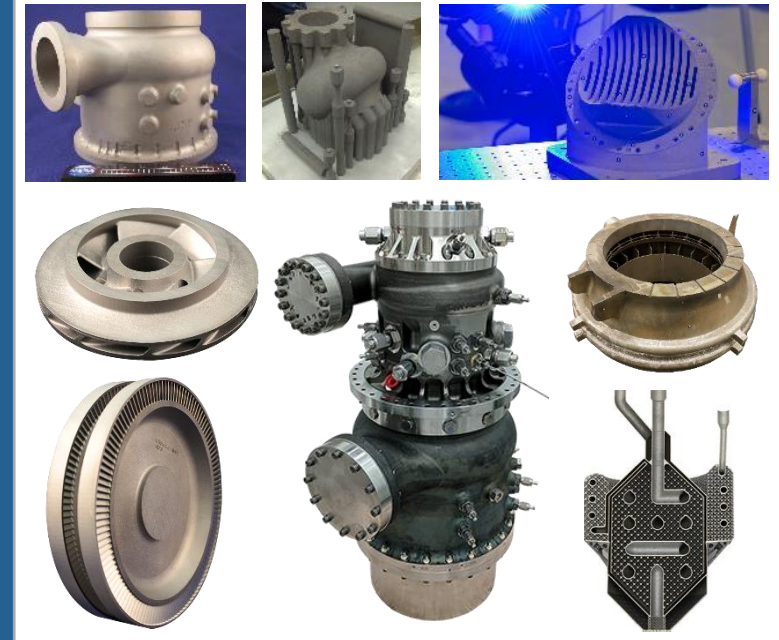
Additive Manufacturing (AM) Development at NASA for Liquid Rocket Engines



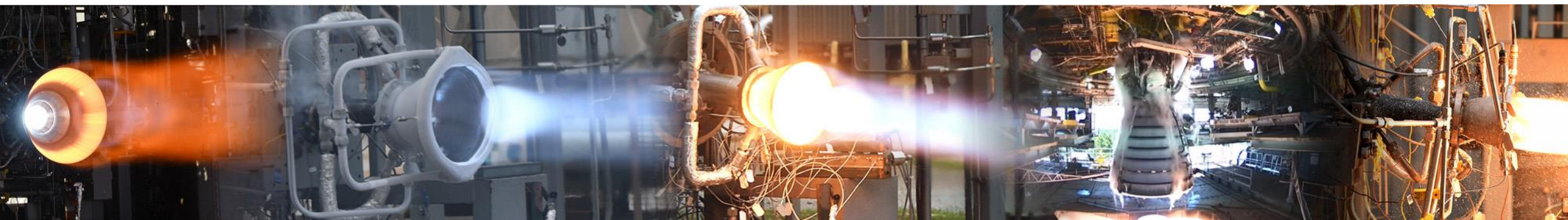
Laser Powder Bed Fusion (L-PBF)
Copper Alloys combined with other
AM processes to provide bimetallic



Directed Energy Deposition



L-PBF of complex components, new
alloy developments for harsh
environment



Laser Powder Directed Energy Deposition (LP-DED) Large Scale Nozzles



60" (1.52 m) diameter and 70" (1.78 m) height with integral channels
90 day deposition

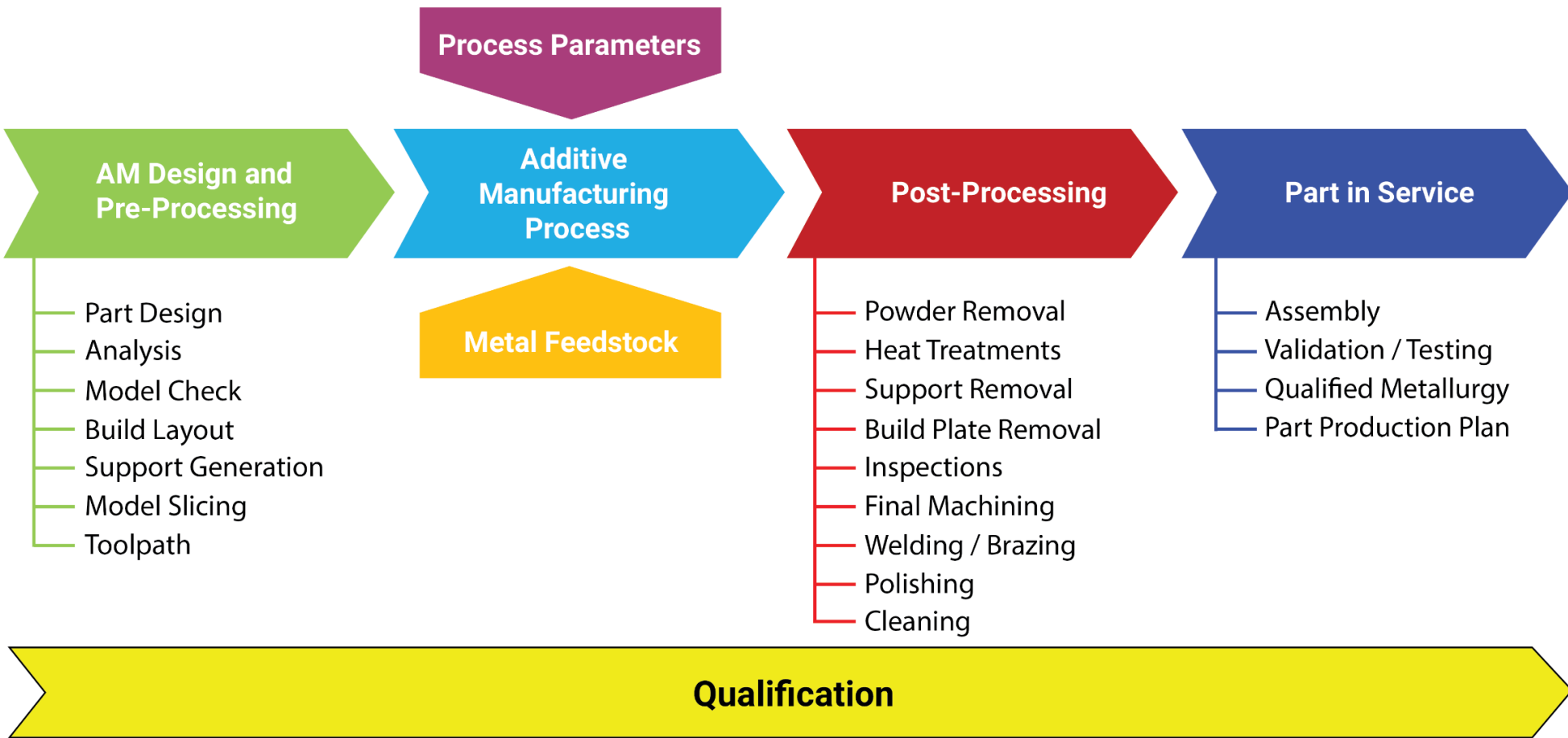


Reference: Gradl, P. R., Teasley, T. W., Protz, C. S., Garcia, M. B., Ellis, D., & Kantzos, C. (2021). Advancing GRCop-based Bimetallic Additive Manufacturing to Optimize Component Design and Applications for Liquid Rocket Engines. *AIAA Propulsion and Energy 2021*, 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.2514/6.2021-3231>



95" (2.41 m) dia and 111" (2.82 m) height
Near Net Shape Forging Replacement

Additive Manufacturing Typical Process Flow



Proper AM process selection requires an integrated evaluation of all process lifecycle steps



Emerging Areas of Development



- Maturing each of the AM processes and understanding of microstructure, properties, build limitations, and methods for design and post-processing
- Ongoing development for large scale AM using DED and other processes
- Continuous hot-fire and component testing to advance various combustion chambers, injectors, nozzles, ignition systems, turbomachinery, valves, lines, ducts, in-space thrusters
- Polishing (surface enhancements internally) and post-processing development
- Combining various AM processes for multi-alloy solutions
- Advancement of commercial supply chain for unique alloys (GRCop-42, NASA HR-1, JBK-75)
- New alloy development (Refractory, Ox-rich environments, AM-specific alloys)
- Material database of metal AM properties to allow for conceptual design – tensile, fatigue and thermophysical
- Composite overwrap AM thrust chambers for reduced mass
- Transpiration-cooling of injector faces
- Transition from development to production



General Summary



- It's *all* welding, so same physics apply
- Additive manufacturing is not a solve-all; consider trading with other manufacturing technologies and use only when it makes sense
- Complete understanding of design process, build-process, and post-processing critical to take full advantage of AM
- Various processes exist each with unique advantages and disadvantages
- Additive manufacturing takes practice!
- Standards and certification of the processes in-work
- AM is evolving and there is a lot of work ahead

Examples of Propulsion Applications

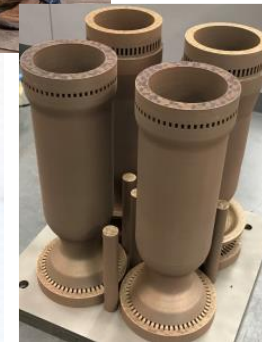
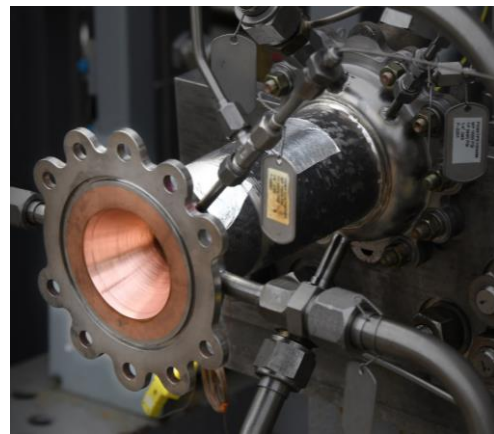
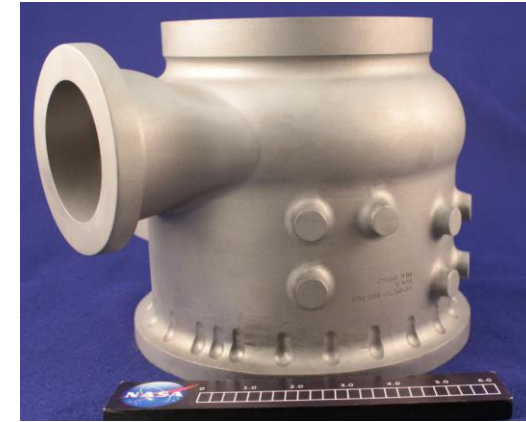
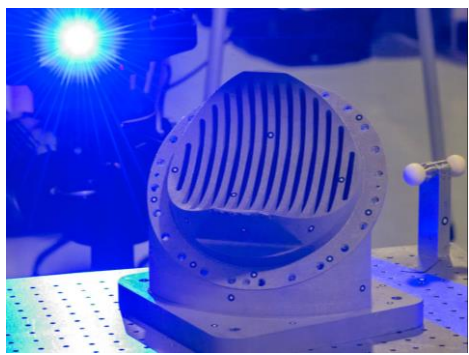


Image courtesy SWRI





Contact:

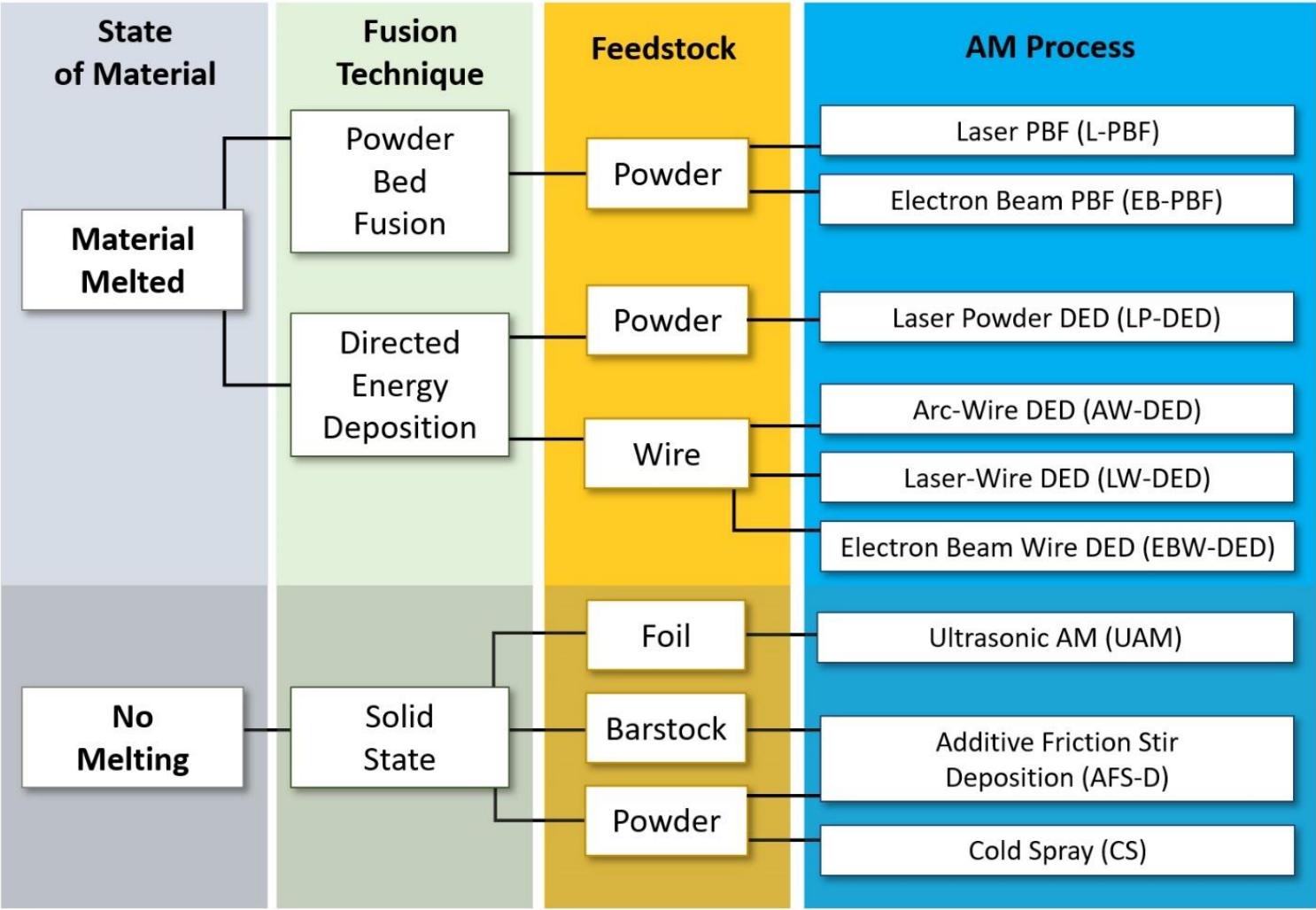
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Various Metal AM Processes



Many AM processes exists and must be traded (along with traditional techniques) to optimize



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