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Building strategy effect on mechanical properties of high strength low alloy steel in wire + arc additive manufacturing

Uticaj strategije izrade na mehaničke osobine niskolegiranih čelika visoke čvrstoće u aditivnoj proizvodnji žicom i električnim lukom

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Abstract

Wire arc additive manufacturing (WAAM) which is literally based on continuously fed material deposition type of welding processes such as metal inert gas (MIG), tungsten inert gas (TIG) and plasma welding, is a variant of additive manufacturing technologies. WAAM steps forward with its high deposition rate and low equipment cost as compared to the powder feed and laser/electron beam heated processes among various additive manufacturing processes. In this work, sample parts made of low alloy high strength steel (ER120S-G) was additively manufactured via WAAM method using robotic cold metal transfer technology (CMT). The process parameters and building strategies were investigated and correlated with the geometrical, metallurgical and mechanical properties on the produced wall geometries. The results obtained from the thin wall sample parts have showed that with increasing heat input, mechanical properties decreases, since higher heat accumulation and lower cooling rate increases the grain size. The tensile tests results have showed that casting steel (G24Mn6+QT2) mechanical properties which requires 500 MPa yield strength can be compared to with as build WAAM process having 640 MPa yield strength. Tensile strength were fulfilled for S690Q and yield strength is very close to the reference value.

1. Introduction

Additive manufacturing (AM) has been defined as a process of joining materials to make objects from 3D model data, usually layer upon layer as opposed to subtractive methodologies [1]. It is a technology that promises to reduce part cost by reducing material wastage and time to market.

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Ključne reči: aditivna proizvodnja žicom i električnim lukom, niskolegirani čelik visoke čvrstoće, mehaničke osobine, strategije izrade

Rezime

Aditivna proizvodnja žicom i električnim lukom (Wire arc additive manufacturing - WAAM), koje je bukvalno zasnovano na neprekidnom polaganju materijala pri postupcima zavarivanja poput metal inertnog gasa (MIG), tungsten inertnog gasa (TIG) i plazma zavarivanja, predstavlja varijantu tehnologije za aditivnu proizvodnju. WAAM se ističe svojom velikom brzinom deponovanja dodatog materijala i jeftinom cenom opreme, u poređenju sa mnogim drugim procesima aditivne proizvodnje, koji se oslanjaju na prahove i laserske/elektronske zrake. U ovom radu je prikazana proizvodnja uzoraka od niskolegiranog čelika povišene čvrstoće (ER120S-G) primenom WAAM metode, uz pomoć robotizovane tehnologije hladnog transfera metala (Cold metal transfer – CTM). Parametri procesa i strategije izrade su analizirane i povezane sa geometrijskim, metalurškim i mehaničkim osobinama proizvedenih geometrija spojeva. Rezultati dobijeni iz uzoraka tankozidnih delova su pokazali da povećan unos toplote dovodi do opadanja mehaničkih osobina, s obzirom da veća količina toplote snižava vreme hlađenja, što dovodi do porasta zrna. Rezultati ispitivanja na zatezanje su pokazali da liveni čelik G24Mn6+QT2, čija zahtevana granica tečenja iznosi 500 MPa može da se uporedi sa rezultatima WAAM procesa, sa granicom tečenja od 640 MPa. Zatezna čvrstoća je zadovoljena za čelik S690Q, dok je i granica tečenja veoma bliska referentnoj vrednosti.

1. Uvod

Aditivna proizvodnja je definisana kao process spajanja materijala kako bi se napravili objekti na osnovu podataka iz 3D modela, najčešće dodavanjem sloja na sloj, kao suprotnost metodologijama odstranjivanja materijala [1]. U pitanju je tehnologija koja omogućava smanjenje



Furthermore, it provides more design freedom [2]. Wire arc additive manufacturing (WAAM) is a variant of AM which is based on welding processes such as metal inert/active gas (MIG/MAG), tungsten inert gas (TIG) and plasma welding (PW) [3]. Among various AM processes, WAAM steps forward with its high deposition rate and low equipment cost as compared to the powder feed and laser/electron beam heated processes [4]. Cold metal transfer (CMT) which is a modified MIG variant relies on controlled dip transfer mode mechanism. It has been widely implemented for WAAM processes, due to its high deposition rate, low heat input and high bead quality production nearly without spatter [2, 5]. In addition, coaxial wire feeding compared to TIG and plasma processes provides simplicity for the deposition head motion [4].

WAAM parts have been produced so far from different materials such as Ti6Al4V [6, 7], Inconel [8], aluminum [9], nickel aluminum bronze [10], carbon [11] and stainless steels [12, 13] with comparable mechanical properties to the parts produced by conventional methods. The commercially available welding wire ER120S-G is a member of low-alloyed high strength steels family. It is commonly used to weld HY80 or HY100 steel in accordance with MIL-S-16216 [14]. So far, this material has not been reported in the literature regarding to WAAM process. High strength parts which have similar mechanical properties with ER120S-G can be produced with WAAM instead of casting, forging and rolling. In this paper, WAAM process with robotic CMT technology was applied to depositing the ER120S-G. The process parameters and building strategies were investigated and correlated with the geometrical and mechanical properties. Mechanical performance was also compared with high strength wrought and casting steels.

2. Experimental procedure

2.1 Materials

In the experiments, hot rolled structural mild steel S355 was used as a substrate. To ensure the repeatable and steady state welding conditions, the substrates were polished and then cleaned with ethanol. The 1.2 mm diameter wire material ER120S-G according to AWS A5.28 was used as welding wire. This material is a low alloy high strength steel which is commonly used for large vehicle, crane and high strength pressure vessel manufacturing.

The chemical composition of the wire is shown in Tab. 1.

vremena proizvodnje. Uz to, omogućava i dodatnu slobodu pri konstruisanju [2]. Aditivna proizvodnja žicom i električnim lukom (WAAM) je varijanta aditivne proizvodnje zasnovana na postupcima zavaranja poput MIG/MAG, TIG i plazme [3]. Među brojnim procesima aditivne proizvodnje, WAAM se ističe svojom velikom brzinom deponovanja dodatog materijala i niskom cenom opreme u poređenju sa postupcima koji koriste prahove i zagrevanje laserom/elektronskim snopom [4]. Hladan transfer metala (CMT), koji predstavlja modifikovanu verziju MIG postupka, se oslanja na kontrolisani mehanizam transfera utapanjem. Uveliko je implementiran u WAAM sisteme, usled velike brine, niskog unosa toplote i visokog kvaliteta proizvodnje, skoro bez ikakvog razbrizgavanja [2,5]. Pored toga, koaksijalni dovod žice čini proces deponovanja jednostavnijim u poređenju sa TIG i plazma postupcima [4]. WAAM delovi se proizvode od različitih materijala, poput Ti6Al4V [6,7], Inconel legure [8], aluminijuma [9], niki-aluminijum-bronze [10], ugljenika [11] i nerđajućih čelika [12,13] i poseduju osobine koje se mogu porediti sa materijalima proizvedenim konvencionalnim metodama. Lako dostupna žica za zavarivanje, ER120S-G pripada grupi niskolegiranih čelika povišene čvrstoće i često se koristi kao dodatak pri zavarivanju HY-80 ili HY-100 čelika, u skladu sa MIL-S-16216 [14]. Ovaj materijal dosad nije pominjan u literature vezanoj za WAAM proces. Delovi povišene čvrstoće koji imaju slične mehaničke osobine kao ER120S-G mogu se proizvesti WAAM procesom, umesto livenja, kovanja ili valjanja. U ovom radu, WAAM proces sa robotizovanom CMT tehnologijom je primenjen na proizvodnju deponovanjem žice ER120S-G. Parametri procesa i strategije izrade su ispitane i povezane sa geometrijskim i mehaničkim osobinama. Ove mehaničke osobine su takođe poređene sa proizvodima povišene čvrstoće proizvedenim kovanjem i livenjem.

2. Eksperimentalni postupak

2.1 Materijali

Tokom eksperimenata, toplo valjani meki konstrukcioni čelik S355 je korišćen kao podloga. Kako bi se omogućila ponovljivost i stabilni uslovi zavaruivanja, podloge su polirane i nakon toga očišćene etanolom. Kao dodatni materijal je korišćena žica ER120S-G prečnika 1.2 mm, u skladu sa AWS A5.28 standardom. Ovaj materijal predstavlja niskolegirani čelik povišene čvrstoće koji se često koristi za velika vozila, dizalice i posude pod pritiskom.

Hemijski sastav žice je dat u Tabeli 1.



In the experiments, a shielding gas mixture with 20 % CO₂ and 80% Ar (M21) was used.

Za potrebe eksperimenta je korišćena gasna mešavina iz grupe M21 sa 20% CO₂ i 80% Ar.

Table 1. Chemical composition of the welding wire ER120S-G (producer data sheet)

Tabela 1. Hemijski sastav žice za zavarivanje ER120S-G (podaci proizvođača)

Alloying Element Legirajući element	C	Mn	Si	Ni	Cr	Mo	Fe
% Wt. Težinski %	0.09	1.82	0.89	2.03	0.25	0.64	Balans Ostatak

2.2 Experimental Setup

Fig. 1 shows the experimental setup of CMT-WAAM system used in the experiments. The motion system is a 6-axis KUKA KR30 HA robot arm. The 'Fronius TPS400i' with CMT welding process is used as a welding power supply. The depositing speed and weld path were controlled by robot, while other parameters, such as voltage and current, were controlled with CMT power supply by selecting the wire feed speed. The CMT torch was fixed on the robotic arm and hold vertical to the substrate during the deposition.

2.2 Eksperimentalna postavka

Na slici 1 je prikazana eksperimentalna postavka CMT-WAAM sistema koji je korišćen u ovom istraživanju. Sistem za kretanje je KUKA KR30 HA robotska ruka. Izvor struje za zavarivanje je Fronius TPS400i, sa CMT tehnologijom. Brzina deponovanja i putanja zavarivanja su robotski kontrolisani, dok su ostali parametri, poput napona i jačine struje kontrolisani od strane CMT izvora struje, izborom brzine dovođenja žice. CMT plamenik je fiksiran na robotsku ruku i postavljen vertikalno u odnosu na podlogu tokom deponovanja.

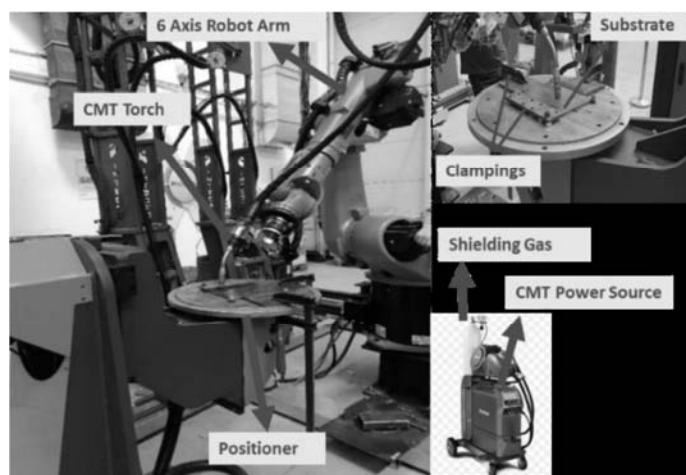


Figure 1. Experimental setup of the CMT-WAAM System
Slika 1. Eksperimentalna postavka CTM-WAAM sistema

2.3 Weld Bead Deposition

In the first stage of the experiments, single weld beads were deposited to investigate the influences of process parameters on bead dimensions. In all experiments, shielding gas type, mixture, gas flow rate, wire diameter, contact tip to work distance (CTWD) were constant parameters as listed in Tab 2.

2.3 Deponovanje dodatnog metala pri zavarivanju

Tokom prve faze eksperimenta, pojedinačni slojevi su deponovani kako bi se ispitaio uticaj procesnih parametara na dimenzije zavarenog spoja. Tokom svih eksperimenata su korišćeni isti parametri – vrsta zaštitnog gasa, protok gasa, prečnik žice, rastojanje od kontaktnog vrha do radnog komada (CTWD) – koji su prikazani u Tabeli 2.

Table 2. Constant process parameters

Tabela 2. Konstantni parametri procesa

Shielding Gas Zaštitni gas	Gas Flow Rate Protok gasa (l/min)	Wire Diameter Prečnik žice (mm)	CTWD (mm)
Ar/CO ₂ (20%)	15	1.2	13



The WFS and WFS/TS were selected as variable process parameters.

During the experiments WFS/TS was held constant to ensure the good weld bead quality by avoiding irregular combinations of welding parameters.

For example, high TS with low WFS leads to humping effect. The average current varies linearly with the WFS, so that heat input equation (1) includes WFS/TS ratio and constant WFS/TS also provide to hold heat input (HI) constant.

$$HI \left(\frac{J}{mm} \right) = \frac{Voltage(V) \times Current(A)}{TS \left(\frac{m}{min} \right)} \times \eta \times 0,06 \quad (1)$$

Where voltage and current are the average values were read from the welding power supply measurements.

TS is the travel speed of welding torch. η is the efficiency of CMT welding process and set as 0.9 throughout this work. 0,06 value is used with unit conversion purpose.

Constant WFS/TS also provide to hold deposited material per unit length constant. Deposited material volume (DMV) per unit length equation (2) shows this relationship.

$$DMV \left(\frac{mm^3}{mm} \right) = \frac{A(mm^2) \times WFS \left(\frac{mm}{sec} \right)}{TS \left(\frac{mm}{sec} \right)} \quad (2)$$

Where A is the cross-sectional area of wire. Three different WFS/TS ratios which define low, medium and high heat input and six different WFS value were set in the experiment as listed in Tab 3.

Brzina dovođenja žice (WFS) i WFS/TS, gde je TS je brzina zavarivanja, su definisani kao promenljivi parametri procesa.

Tokom eksperimenata, WFS/TS je održavan konstantnim, kako bi se obezbedio dobar kvalitet zavarenog spoja izbegavanjem nepravilnih kombinacija parametara zavarivanja.

Primeru radi, visok TS i nizak WFS će za posledicu imatu efekat pogrbljenja. Srednja vrednost struje se menja linearno sa WFS, tako da u jednačinu (1) za unos toplote ulazi i WFS/TS odnos, pri čemu konstantna vrednost ovog odnosa takođe održava jačinu struje konstantnom.

$$HI \left(\frac{J}{mm} \right) = \frac{Voltage(V) \times Current(A)}{TS \left(\frac{m}{min} \right)} \times \eta \times 0,06 \quad (1)$$

Pri čemu su napon i struja prosečne vrednosti očitane sa izvora struje za zavarivanje. Koeficijent η predstavlja efikasnost CMT postupka zavarivanja i usvojen je kao 0.9 u ovom radu.

Vrednost 0.06 je vezana za konverziju jedinica za dužinu i vreme.

Konstantan odnos WFS/TS takođe obezbeđuje održavanje količine deponovanog materijala po jedinici dužine konstantnim. Zapremina deponovanog materijala (DMV) po jedinici dužine je prikazan u odnosu na WFS/TS jednačinom (2):

$$DMV \left(\frac{mm^3}{mm} \right) = \frac{A(mm^2) \times WFS \left(\frac{mm}{sec} \right)}{TS \left(\frac{mm}{sec} \right)} \quad (2)$$

Gde je A površina poprečnog preseka žice. Tri različita odnosa su definisana u tabeli ispod, za nizak, srednji i visok unos toplote, pri čemu je takođe definisano 6 različitih vrednosti brzine dovođenja žice za potrebe eksperimenta.

Table 3. Variable process parameters

Tabela 3. Promenljivi parametri procesa

Heat Input Group Grupa prema unosu toplote	WFS/TS	WFS (m/min)
1	10	5-6-7-8-9-10
2	15	
3	20	

With the parameters in Tab 3, eighteen 200 mm long weld bead on plates as shown in Fig. 2 were deposited next to each other parallel to the welding direction, and the distance between the deposit centerlines was kept at 15 and 30 mm. An interpass temperature of approximately 50 °C was maintained.

Primenom parametara datih u tabeli 3 je navareno 18 prolaza na ploču dužine 200 mm, kao što je pokazano na slici 2, koji su međusobno paralelni, sa rastojanjem između njihovih osa od 15 do 30 mm. Međuprolazna temperatura u ovom slučaju je održavana na 50°C.

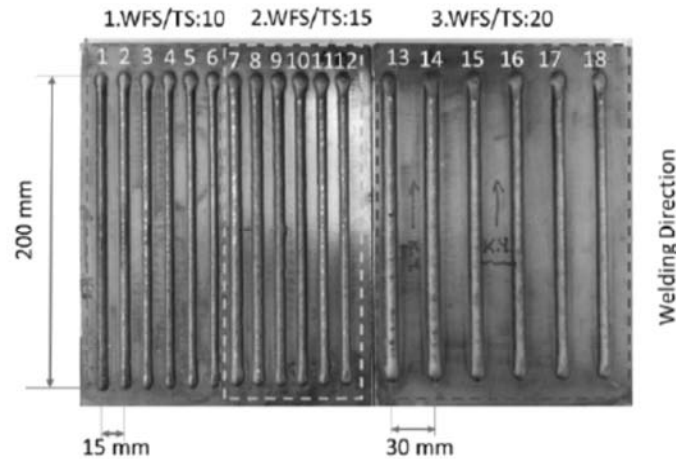


Figure 2. Weld beads on plate
Slika 2. Navari na ploči

The plates were sectioned from the middle. The sectioned surfaces were polished and etched as shown in Fig. 3a. The bead dimensions such as weld width, height, penetration, penetration area and reinforcement area were measured under Nikon SMZ745T stereo microscope as shown in Fig. 3b.

Ploče su presečene po sredini. Presečene površine su polirane i nagrižene kao što je prikazane na slici 3a. Dimenzija navara, uključujući širinu, visinu, uvarivanje, uvarenu površinu i oblast nadvišenja su izmerene uz pomoć SMZ745T stereo mikroskopa, i prikazane su na slici 3b.

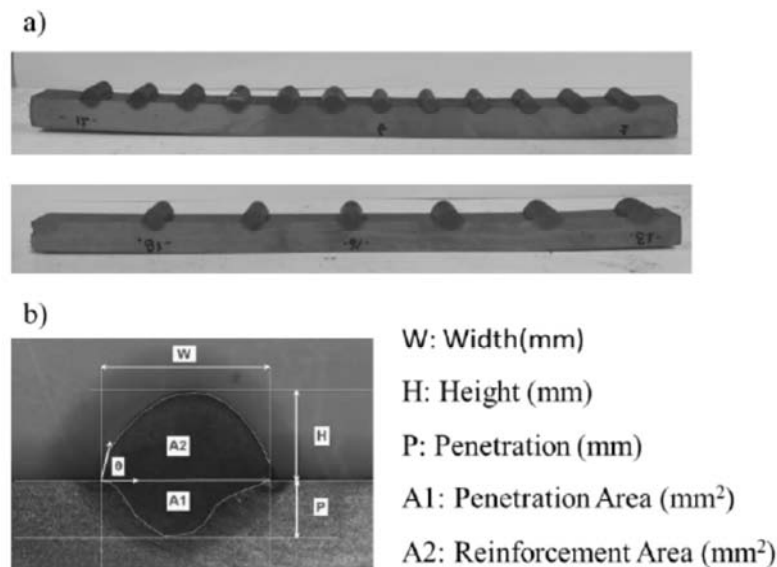


Figure 3. Sectioned and etched weld beads (a), macro photography of one weld bead (b)
Slika 3. Presečeni i nagriženi navari (a), makrofraktografija jednog navara (b)

2.4 Multilayer Wall Geometry Deposition

In the second stage of the experiments, 250 mm length in x direction wall geometries were deposited. Two of the walls were 130 mm height single bead walls with deposition strategy as shown in Fig. 4a. The bidirectional deposition strategy for all depositions were applied not to have buildup at the start of path and a decreased of material at the end [15]. The single bead walls were built with the parameter of weld bead two which is in low heat input group as listed in Tab 4, while the second wall

2.4 Višeslojno deponovanje

U drugoj fazi eksperimenta, deponovano je 250 mm vara u x - pravcu. Dva sloja su bili visoki 130 mm sa strategijom izrade prikazanom na slici 4a. Strategije izrade u dva pravca za sva deponovanje su urađene tako da nema gomilanja materijala na početku putanje i smanjenu količinu materijala na kraju [15]. Pojedinačni navari su izrađeni sa parametrima koji odgovaraju grupi niskih unosa toplote, kao što je prikazano u tabeli 4, dok je u



were built with higher heat input by using the parameter of weld bead number eighteen.

slučaju drugog visok unos toplote, sa 18 navarenih slojeva.

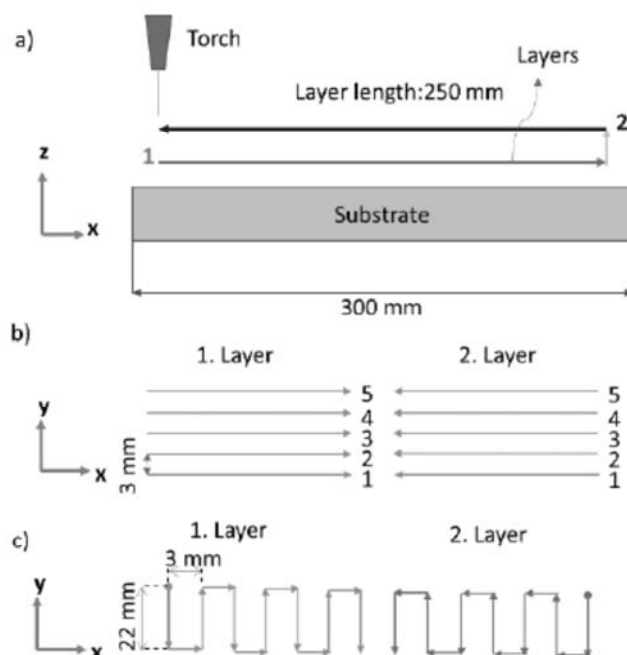


Figure 4. Deposition strategies a) single bead b) multiple bead parallel c) multiple bead oscillation

Slika 4. Strategija izrade: a) jedan navar b) više paralelnih navara c) višestruko oscilujućí navar

The other two walls were deposited with adjacent multiple beads, with parallel and oscillation building strategies and weld bead two parameters as shown in Fig. 4b and 4c respectively. The step over distance between the adjacent beads was selected as 3 mm during the deposition. Tab. 4 shows the process parameters which were used during the deposition of the wall samples. After each layer a delay time (Tab. 4) was waited for not to have a flow and collapse of the wall. The average current and voltage values were measured and collected by welding power supply.

Preostale dve probe su navarene deponovanjem uz primenu višestrukih susednih navara, sa paralelnim i oscilujućim strategijama izrade i dva parametra, slika 4b i 4c, respektivno. Preklapanje susednih navara je iznosilo 3 mm tokom deponovanja. Tabela 4 prikazuje parametre procesa koji su korišćeni tokom izrade ovih uzoraka. Nakon svakog sloja se čekalo određen vremenski period (tab. 4), kako bi se izbeglo urušavanje vara. Prosečne vrednosti struje i napona su izmerene i zabeležene pomoću izvora struje.

Table 4. Wall Deposition Process Parameters
Tabela 4. Parametri procesa deponovanja navara

Sample Uzorak	WFS/TS	WFS (m/min)	I (A)	U (v)	Delay Time Pauza (min)
Single Bead Low Heat (SBLH) Pojedinačni navar, niska toplota (SBLH)	10	6	195	17,4	1
Single Bead High Heat Pojedinačni navar, visoka toplota (SBVH)	20	10	293	15,9	1
Multiple Bead Paralel (MBP) Višestruki navar, Paralelni (MBP)	10	6	211	17,0	5
Multiple Bead Oscillation Višestruki navar, Oscilujućí (MBO)	10	6	215	16,8	5

The deposited single bead low heat (SBLH), single bead high heat (SBHH), multiple bead parallel

Pojedinačni navar sa niskim unosom toplote, pojedinačni navar sa visokim unosom toplote,



(MBP) and multiple bead oscillation (MBO) walls are shown in Fig. 5. Single bead low (Fig. 5a) and high heat input (Fig. 5b) walls were deposited as 70 and 62 layers respectively. Multiple bead parallel and oscillation walls were deposited as 22 layers and 9 layers respectively.

višestruki paralelni navar i višestruki oscilujući navar (MBO) su prikazani na slici 5. Pojedinačni navari sa niskim i visokim unosom toplote, slike 5a i 5b su deponovani u 70 i 62 sloja, respektivno. MBP i MBO su deponovani u 22 i 9 slojeva, respektivno.

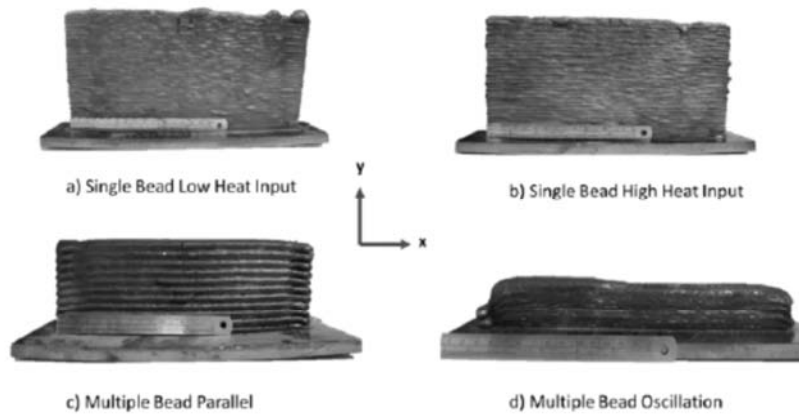


Figure 5. Deposited wall geometries
Slika 5. Geometrije deponovanih slojeva

2.5 Mechanical Property Analysis

Horizontal and vertical oriented tensile test specimens were extracted from two single bead walls as shown in Fig. 6a. The specimen dimensions were defined according to ASTM E8/E8M standards as shown in Fig. 6b. The tensile tests were performed with Zwick Z250 testing machine according to EN ISO 6892-1.

2.5 Analiza mehaničkih osobina

Horizontalno i vertikalno orijentisane epruvete za zatezanje su isečene iz dva pojedinačna navara kao što se može videti na slici 6a. Dimenzije epruveta su definisane u skladu sa ASTM E8/E8M standardima, slika 6b. Ispitivanja na zatezanje su izvedena na Zwick Z250 kidalici, u skladu sa standardom ISO 6892-1.

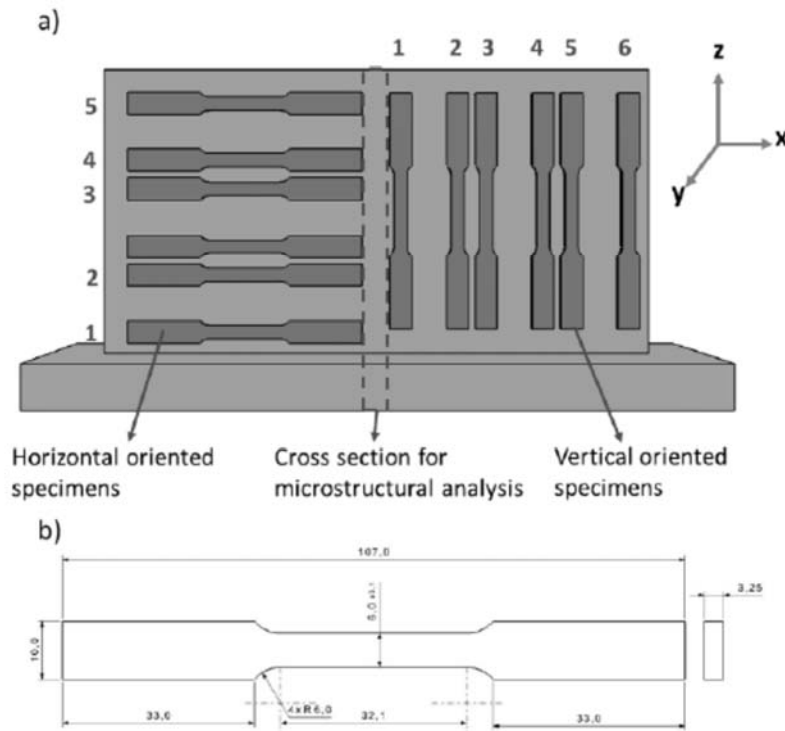


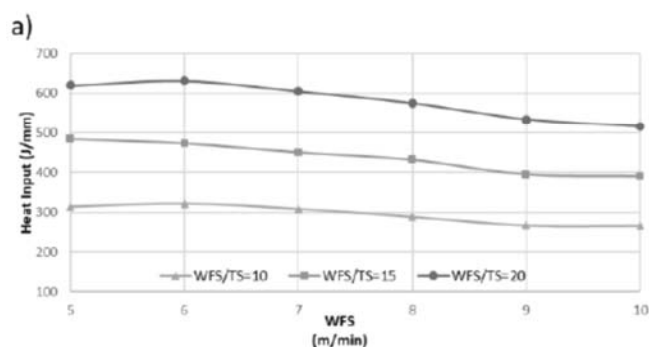
Figure 6. Specimen orientation on walls (a), tensile specimen size in mm (b)
Slika 6. Orientacija epruveta (a), epruveta za zatezanje, dimenzije u mm (b)



3. Results and discussion

3.1 Weld Bead Deposition

Heat input decreases with WFS slightly at constant WFS/TS as shown in Fig. 7a. It proves that the heat input can be controlled with a constant WFS/TS. Additionally, with an increasing WFS/TS ratio, the heat input shifts to another heat input group, when WFS is held constant. Bead width variation is similar to heat input as shown in Fig. 7b. It shows that heat input has a great effect on bead width.



3. Rezultati i diskusija

3.1 Deponovanje Navara

Unos toplote se blago smanjuje zajedno sa WFS pri konstantnom odnosu WFS/TS, što je prikazano na slici 7a. Ovo dokazuje da se unos toplote može kontrolisati uz konstantan odnos WFS/TS. Pored toga, sa povećanjem ovog odnosa, unos toplote prelazi u drugu grupu, u slučaju gde je WFS konstantna. Varijacija širine navara je slična kao i kod unosa toplote, slika 7b. Iz ovoga se može videti da unos toplote ima značajan uticaj na širinu navara.

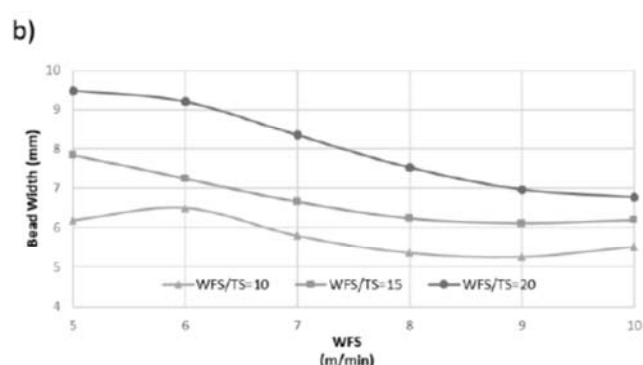


Figure 7. a) Heat input during bead deposition b) Bead widths
Slika 7. a) Unos toplote tokom deponovanja navara, b) širine navara

Fig. 8a shows that bead height increases with WFS/TS, but it does not change significantly with WFS at constant WFS/TS. Total weld area variation is also very similar with heat input variation (Fig. 7a) as shown in Fig. 8b. It proves that bead cross section area can be controlled with heat input.

Na slici 8a je prikazano povećanje visine navara sa povećanjem WFS/TS odnosa, ali se ona ne menja u značajnoj meri u odnosu na WFS pri konstantnom odnosu WFS/TS. Varijacija ukupne površine navara je takođe veoma slična varijaciji unosa toplote (slika 7a), kao što je prikazano na slici 8b. Ovo potvrđuje da se površina preseka može kontrolisati preko unosa toplote.

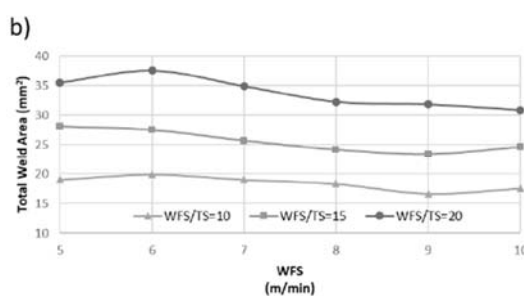
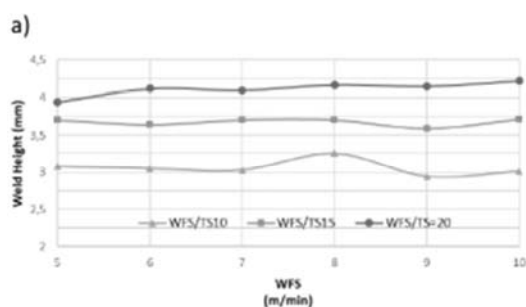


Figure 8. a) Bead height b) Total weld area
Slika 8. a) Visina navara b) Ukupna površina navara

3.2 Tensile Tests

Tensile test results obtained from horizontal samples are shown in Fig. 9. The strength values decrease from bottom to the middle section specimens, due to the heat accumulation and decreasing cooling rate. Single bead low heat wall horizontal (LHH) samples have higher strength values compared to high heat input wall horizontal (HHH) samples, due to different heat input and cooling rates between the walls. Both tensile and

3.2 Ispitivanje zatezanjem

Rezultati ispitivanja zateznih osobina na horizontalnim uzorcima su prikazani na slici 9. Vrednosti za čvrstoću opadaju od dna ka sredini oblasti gde su uzorci uzorkovani, i to zbog akumulacije toplote i snižavanja brzine hlađenja. Jednoprolazni horizontalni navari sa niskim unosom toplote (LHH) imaju više vrednosti čvrstoće u poređenju sa horizontalnim uzorcima sa visokim



yield strength of the specimens which are extracted from the same locations show a similar yield strength of the specimens which are extracted from the same locations show a similar trend between the walls. The reason can be attributed that both walls are built with same building strategy.

unosom toplote (HHH), zbog različitih unosa toplote i brzina hlađenja. Zatezna čvrstoća i granica tečenja uzoraka sa uzorkovanih sa istih mesta iz oblasti uzorkovanja pokazuju sličnu tendenciju. Razlog takvog ponašanja može biti istovetan način izrade.

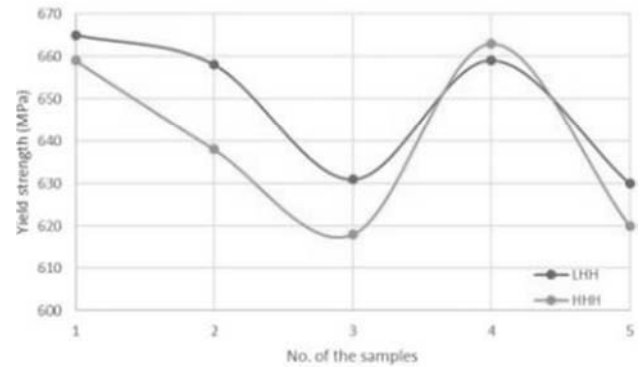
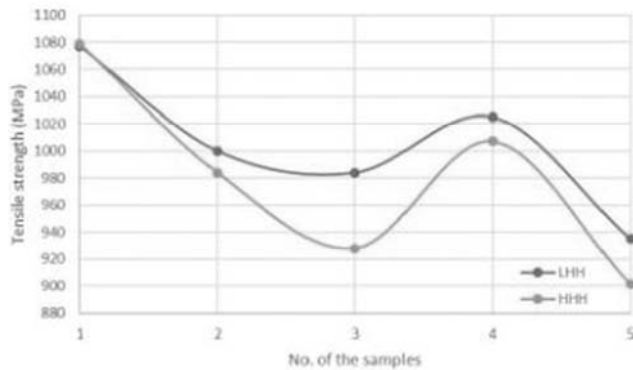


Figure 9. Horizontal specimens tensile and yield strength
Slika 9. Zatezna čvrstoća i granica tečenja horizontalni uzoraka

The vertical oriented specimen strength values shown in Fig. 10 exhibit a different trend than horizontal specimens, due to the anisotropy. More heat input and lower cooling rates also lead to decrease the strength like horizontal specimens. The trends of low and high heat input wall sample tensile and yield strength curves are also similar as in horizontal samples.

Vrednosti dobijene za vertikalne epruvete koje su prikazane na slici 10 su pokazale drugačiji trend u odnosu na horizontalne, usled anizotropije. Veći unos toplote i kraće vreme hlađenja su takođe doveli do smanjene čvrstoće kao i kod horizontalnih epruveta. Ponašanje zateznih osobina kod niskog i visokog unosa toplote kod horizontalnih epruveta u pogledu krivi zatezanja je takođe bilo slično.

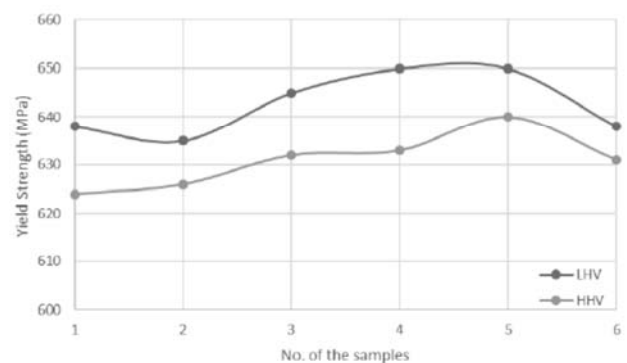
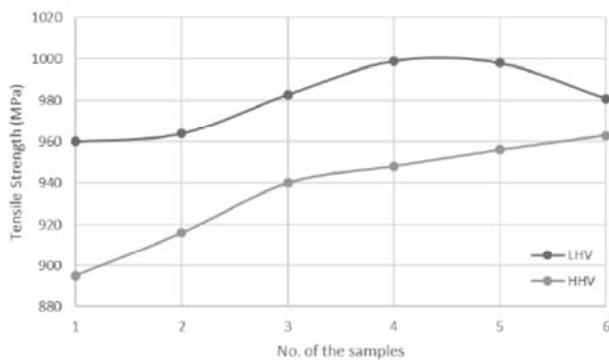


Figure 10. Vertical specimens tensile and yield strength
Slika 10. Granica tečenja i zatezna čvrstoća vertikalnih epruvea

The average tensile strength values (975 MPa) of the vertical and horizontal oriented specimens from low (LHH, LHV) and high heat input (HHH, HHV) walls were compared with S690Q structural high strength and G24Mn6+QT2 casting steel as shown in Fig. 11. It can be seen that, tensile and yield strength of G24Mn6 were reached without any heat treatment. S690Q structural steel yield strength could not be reached, but very close to it with 640 MPa, on the other hand tensile strength are highly compared to it. Average strength of horizontal specimens is greater than vertical ones, since the grain boundaries in z direction strengthens the part.

Prosečna vrednost zatezne čvrstoće (975 MPa) vertikalno i horizontalno orijentisanih epruveta sa niskim (LHH i LHV) i visokim unosom toplote (HHH, HHV) su upoređene sa konstrukcionim čelikom povišene čvrstoće S690Q i livenim čelikom G24Mn6+QT2, slika 11. Može se videti da su granica tečenja i zatezna čvrstoća čelika G24Mn6+QT2 dostignute bez potrebe za termičkom obradom. Što se čelika S690Q tiče, njegove mehaničke osobine nisu dostignute, ali su bile veoma bliske, sa granicom od 640 MPa, dok je sa druge strane zatezna čvrstoća bila nešto viša. Prosečna čvrstoća horizontalnih epruveta je veća u



The standard deviations of horizontal specimens have more than the vertical ones, since the anisotropy in z direction is more than in x direction.

poređenju sa vertikalnim, s obzirom da granice zrna u z-pravcu ojačavaju taj deo. Standardna devijacija horizontalnih epruveta je bila izraženija nego kod vertikalnih, usled anizotropije, za razliku od x-pravca.

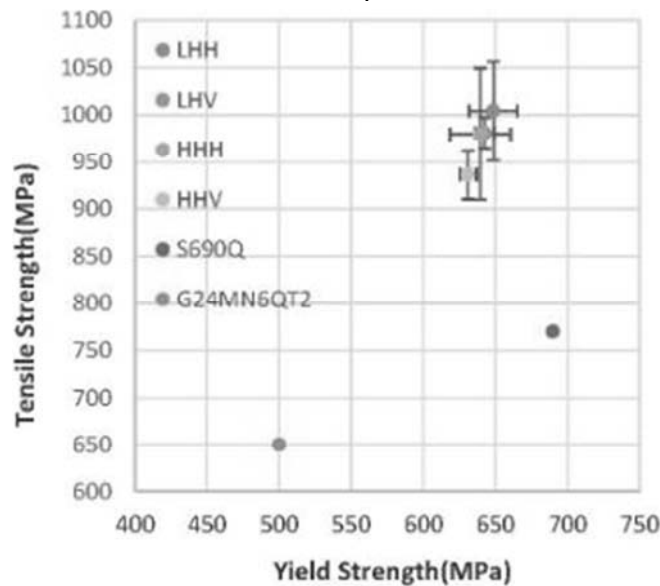


Figure 11. Average strength of the specimens and reference materials
Slika 11. Prosečna čvrstoća epruveta u poređenju sa referentnim materijalima

The minimum average elongation obtained from the specimens is 14 %, as shown in Fig. 12, so that S690Q elongation requirement is fulfilled. This value is also so close to G4Mn6 elongation requirement. Low heat input wall has better elongation results in both specimen orientations compared to high heat input.

Minimalno srednje izduženje je dobijeno za epruvete iznosi 14%, kao što se vidi na slici 12, što znači da su dostignute vrednosti kao kod materijala S690Q. Ova vrednost je takođe bliska izduženju kod G24Mn6+QT2 čelika. Niski unos toplote je dao bolje rezultate u pogledu izduženja, za obe orijentacije epruveta u poređenju sa visokim unosom toplote.

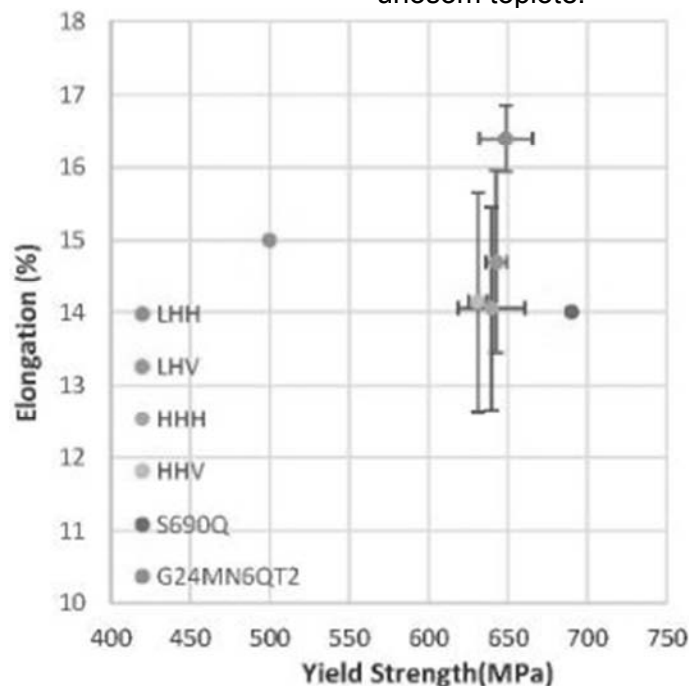


Figure 12. Elongation of the specimens and reference materials
Slika 12. Izduženje epruveta i referentnih materijala



4. Conclusions

High strength low alloy steel parts were fabricated by CMT robotic WAAM system with different process parameters and building strategies. Effects to mechanical properties were investigated. Additionally, mechanical performance was compared with high strength wrought and casting steels. The following conclusions can be drawn:

Single Beads:

- Single weld beads showed a good quality with WFS (5-10 m/min) and WFS/TS (10-15-20) process parameters.
- WFS/TS is the major parameter to control the heat input.
- Heat input correlates well with the weld width and cross-sectional area.
- Bead width, height, penetration and cross-sectional area increase with an increasing WFS/TS.

Multiple Bead Walls:

- Yield and tensile strength of horizontal specimens extracted from SBL and SBH walls had higher value than vertical ones.
- SBL wall specimens had higher average tensile and yield strength values than SBH walls.
- Mechanical properties of parts produced with high strength steel wire can be compared to G24Mn6+QT2 casting steel, except slight elongation difference. Tensile strength and elongation were fulfilled for S690Q and yield strength is very close to the reference value.

Acknowledgements

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4. Zaključci

Delovi od niskolegiriranog čelika povišene čvrstoće su proizvedeni primenom robotizovane CMT WAAM metode sa različitim parametrima procesa i strategijama izrade. Ispitani su uticaji na njihove mehaničke osobine. Uz to, njihovo ponašanje je upoređeno sa kovanim i livenim čelicima povišene čvrstoće. Na osnovu toga su izvučeni sledeći zaključci:

Za pojedinačne navare

- Pojedinačni navari su pokazali dobar kvalitet za procesne parametre WFS u rasponu 5-10 m/min i WFS/TS od 10-15-20.
- WFS/TS je parametar koji u najvećoj meri kontroliše unos toplote.
- Unos toplote je pokazao dobru korelaciju sa širinom navara i površinom poprečnog preseka.
- Širina navara, visina, uvarivanje i površina poprečnog preseka rastu sa povećanjem odnosa WFS/TS

Višestruki navari:

- Granica tečenja i zatezna čvrstoća horizontalnih epruveta izvađenih iz SBL i SBH zidova su bile veće u odnosu na vertikalne epruvete.
- SBL epruvete su imale veće srednje vrednosti zatezne čvrstoće i granice tečenja u poređenju sa SBH epruvetama.
- Mehaničke osobine delova izrađenih sa žicom od čelika povišene čvrstoće se mogu uporediti sa livenim čelikom G24Mn6+QT2, uz izuzetak nešto drugačijeg izduženja. Zatezna čvrstoća i izduženje su dostigli vrednosti koje odgovaraju čeliku S690Q, dok je granica tečenja imala blisku, ali nešto nižu vrednost.

Zahvalnost

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