

# GE9X EBM TiAl Blade industrialization

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Avio Aero   
A GE Aviation Business



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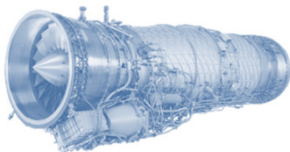
# AvioAero History



In 1904 first flight  
Wright brothers



fighter-bomber G91 has been  
selected as option for NATO  
fleet



**EJ200** is the engine for new  
aircraft  
Eurofighter Typhoon



Start the production of **GENx**  
engine,  
Huge step forward in aviation  
propulsion technology



In **2013** the society has been  
acquired by **General Electric**  
and start the design of new  
future's engine: **GE9X**



**80%** of aeroengines in the  
world are flying with our  
components

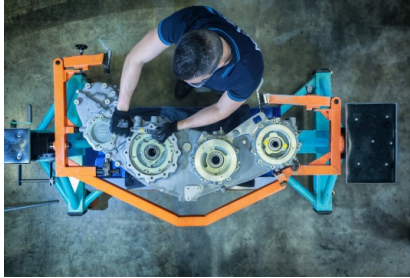


**TODAY**



# AvioAero Products

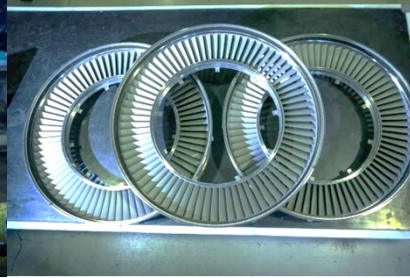
ACCESSORY GEARBOXES



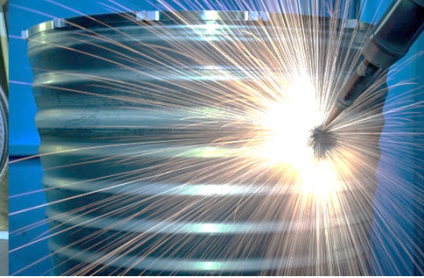
POWER GEARBOXES



TURBINES



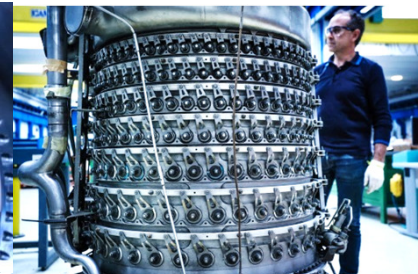
COMBUSTORS



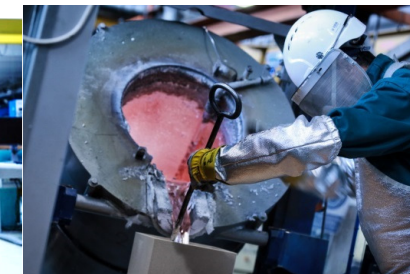
STRUCTURES



MAINTENANCE



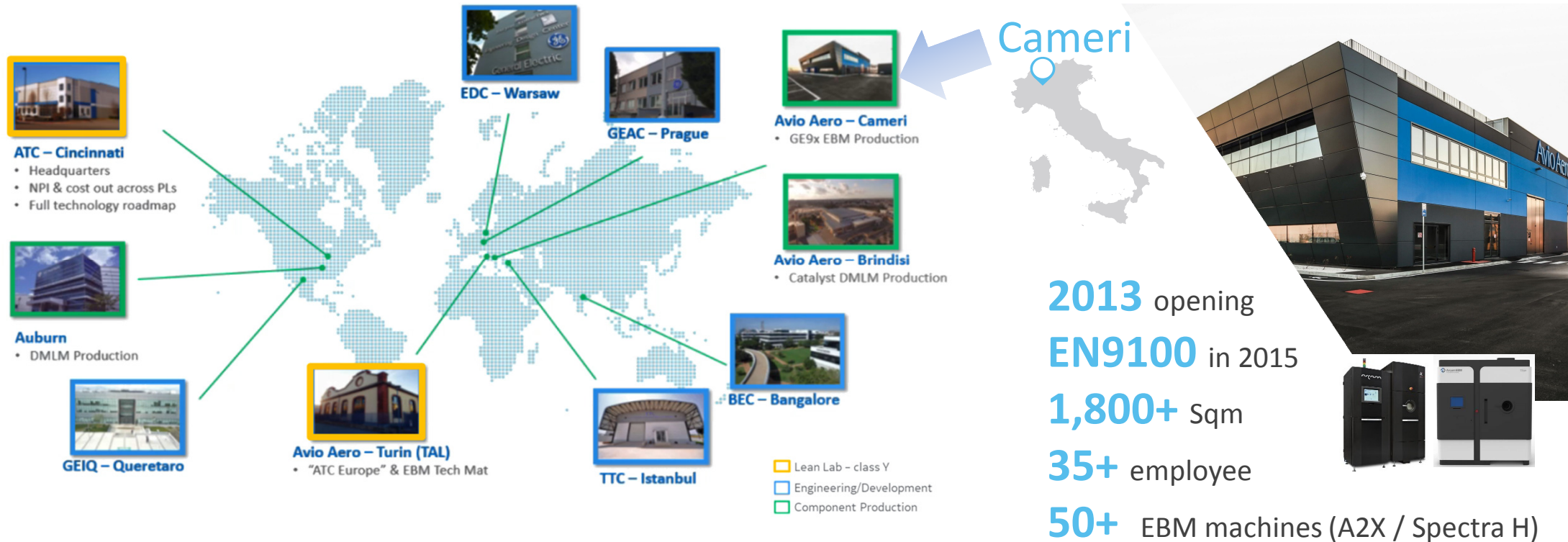
SAND CASTING FOUNDRY



ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



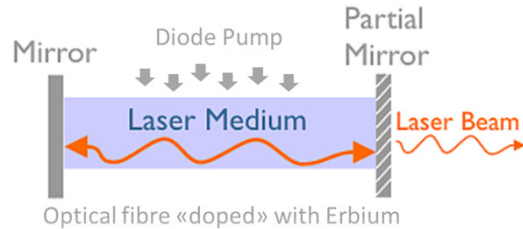
# GE Aviation – Global IPT Additive Footprint



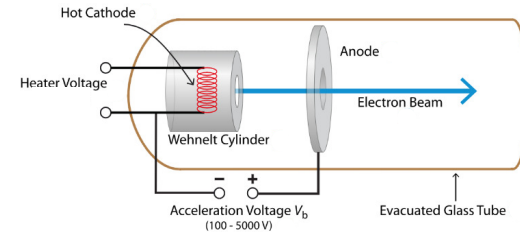
AvioAero has 10 years of experience in ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING – EBM and DMLM

# Powder bed: Laser & Electron Beam

## Fibre Laser



## Electron Beam Gun



## Photons are “packets of energy”

- “Slow” scanning speed (deflected by mirrors)
- Do not interact with Gas
- Easy to focus (with optical lens)

- “Easy” powder evacuation
- Better feature resolution
- Needs many supports
- High residual stress and distortions

## Electrons have mass and electric charge...

- High speed scanning (electromagnets)
- Needs vacuum and sintered powder
- More difficult to focus but better powder penetration

- All powder is sintered, difficult to clean internal passages
- Lower feature resolution and higher roughness
- Requires few supports allows 3D stacking
- Control of the thermal gradient very low residual stress

# Why TiAl? Why EBM?



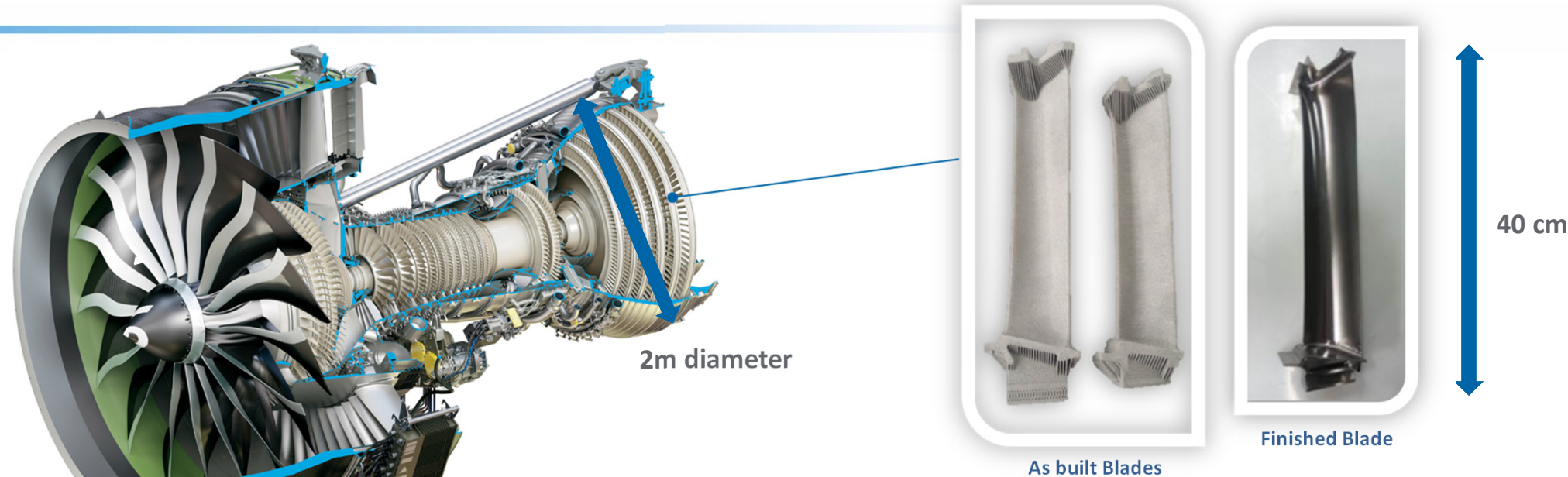
Same material capability of Nickel Alloys but less than half the weight !

GENx first engine with **Ti Aluminide** rotor blades: a ~**400 lbs saving** per engine

- Ti Aluminide difficult to cast and prone to cracking during cooling
- Only few casting suppliers are able to produce blades

**With Electron Beam Melting is possible to control the thermal gradient avoiding shrinkage and cracks defects during production**

# GE9X Low Pressure Turbine Rotor Blades



- High **loads** and **temperature**
- **Biggest** Aero engine LPT blades ever build
- Very **difficult material** to melt
- High production volumes: **50000+** blades per year in 2025

**Big challenge for Additive manufacturing !**

# TiAl Blades main milestones

**2007-2013:** early machine (A2X) and Material development

**Mar 2014:** TRL plan start

**Jun 2015:**

**Endurance test** completed on GENx for TRL maturation

**Dec 2015:**

delivered **9X stg 5 and stg 6** FETT blades

**Apr 2016:**

Cameri site and EBM process qualified for **production quality**

**Jan 2017:**

**second engine** set delivered to assembly

**Oct 2019:**

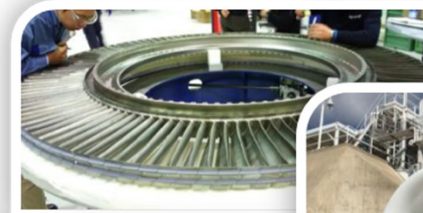
**~9000** blades produced, **Flight test bed** and **85% certification tests completed**



GENx endurance



9X First Dev. Engine

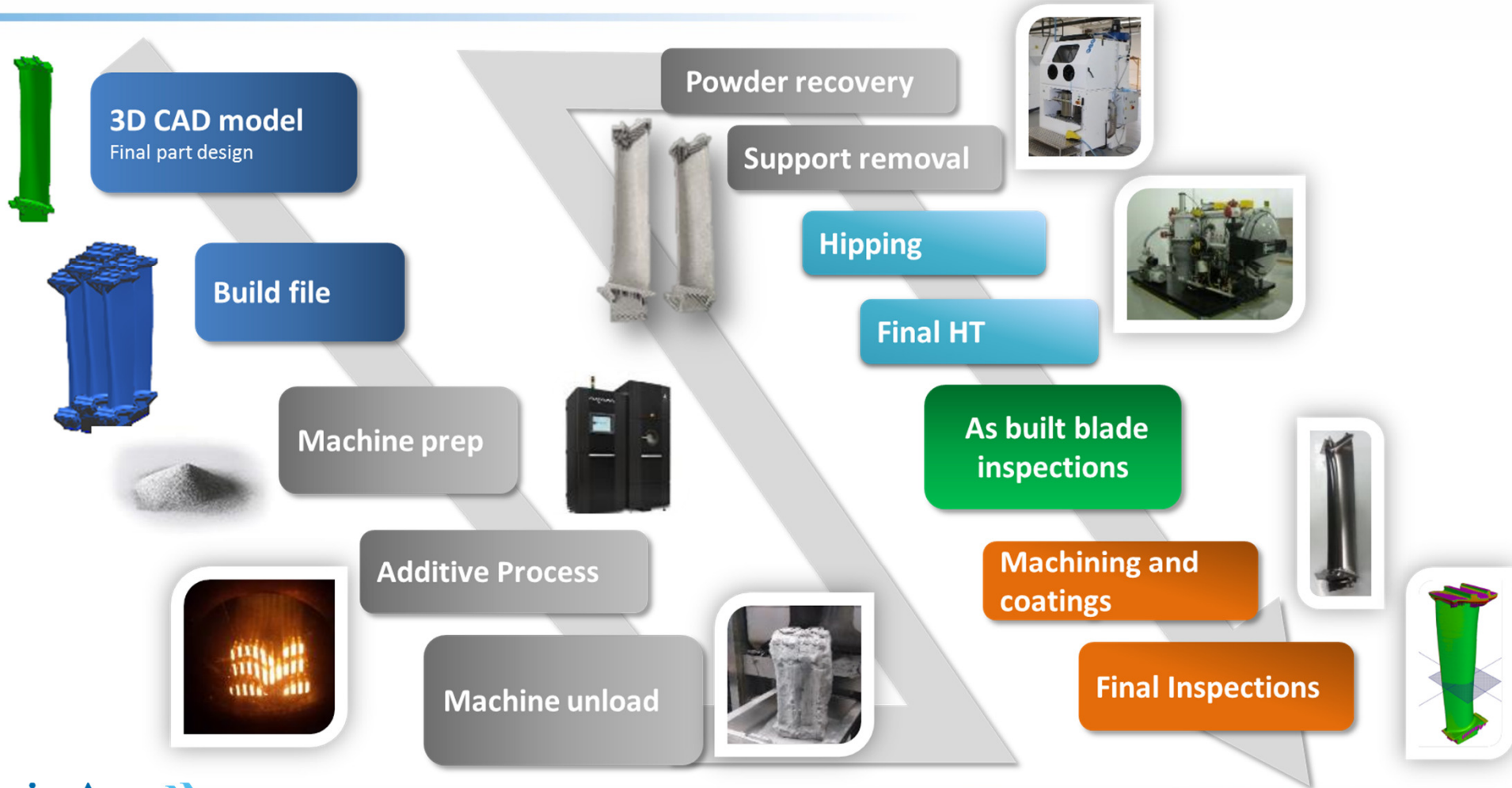


9X Second Dev. Engine

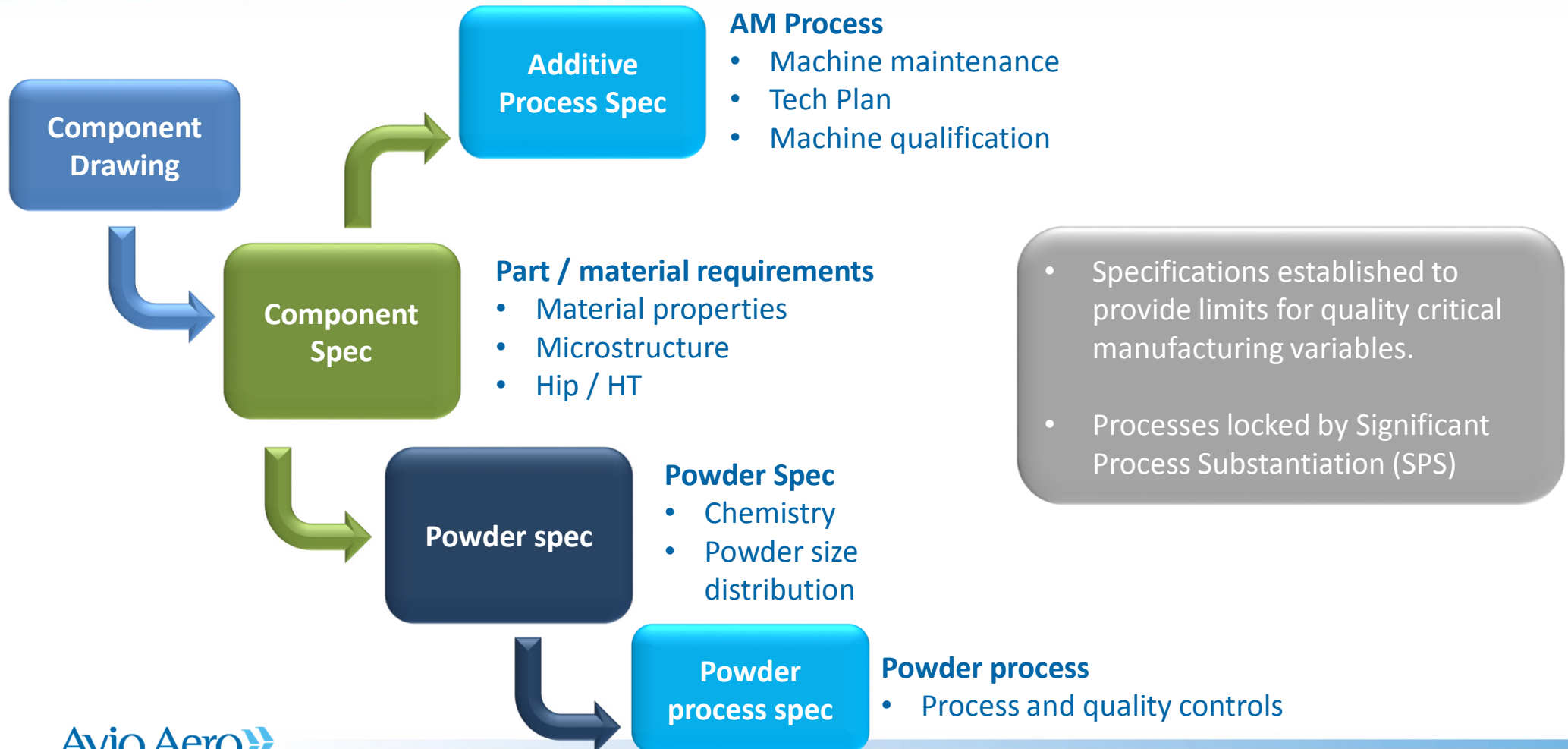


Flight Test Bed

# EBM TiAl blade process



# Qualification: Specification Approach



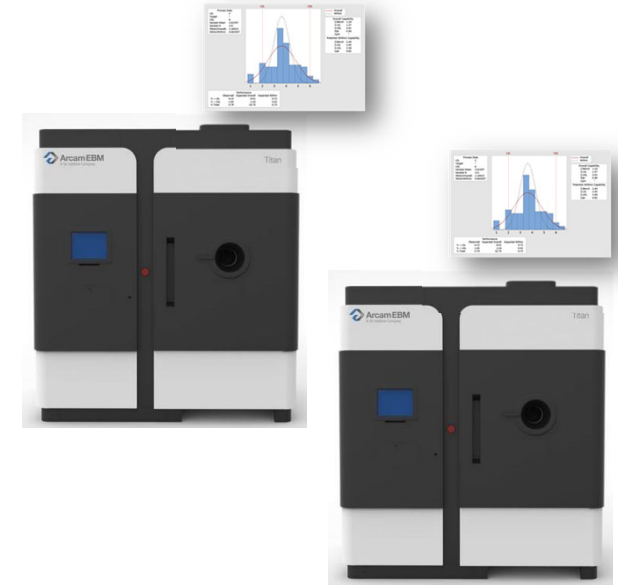
# Qualification steps ... *"Every Machine a Micro-Foundry"*

**Powder...** must meet specs for manufacturing and raw material reqs

**Additive Process...** has to demonstrate to have all the procedures and in instructions in place to guarantee quality and traceability, including powder management and recycle

**Machine qualification...** each single machine has to demonstrate material buy in and uniformity of results

**Part qualification (SPS)...** each machine must demonstrate to be in control and capable to produce the component for all the relevant characteristics: dimensional, microstructure, chemistry...



**Qualification...and then fixed process control**

# Lesson learned: measure the process...

**Overall Equipment Efficiency = Availability x Performance x Quality**

How much is your equipment is Available for production

- Build crashes
- Maintenance

How much you are good to use the available time

- N. Of Operators
- N. of Shift

What is the variation in the parts you are producing

- Microstructure
- Internal defects
- Chemistry
- Dimensional
- Tensile

**Accurate measure of the process allows to react to issues and introduce improvements...**

# Lesson Learned: process variation

## Powder characteristics

Chemistry  
PSD / Flowability

## Heat treatments

Parameter tolerances  
Uniformity

## Microstructure variation

Impact on OEE

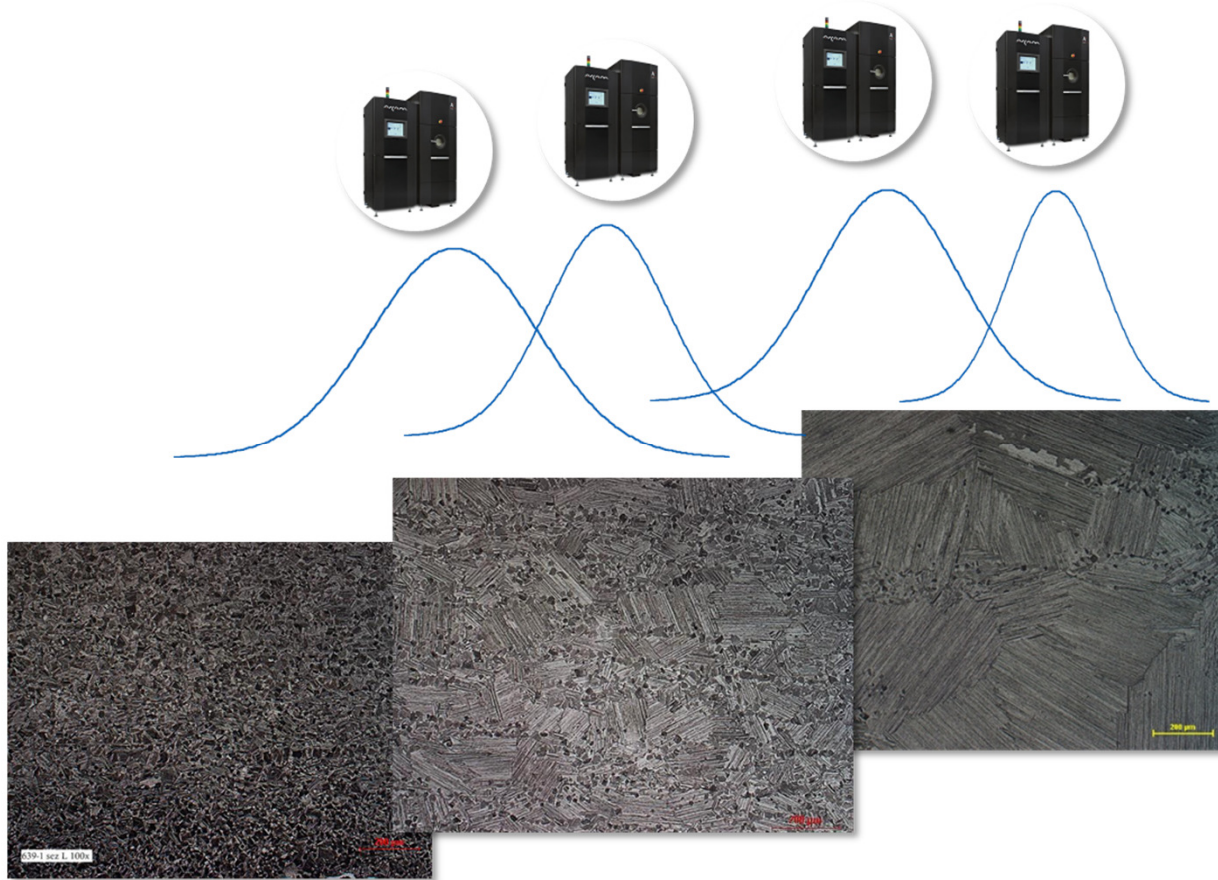
OEE= Availability x Performance x Quality

**TiAl *microstructure* is sensitive to process variation at fixed parameters**



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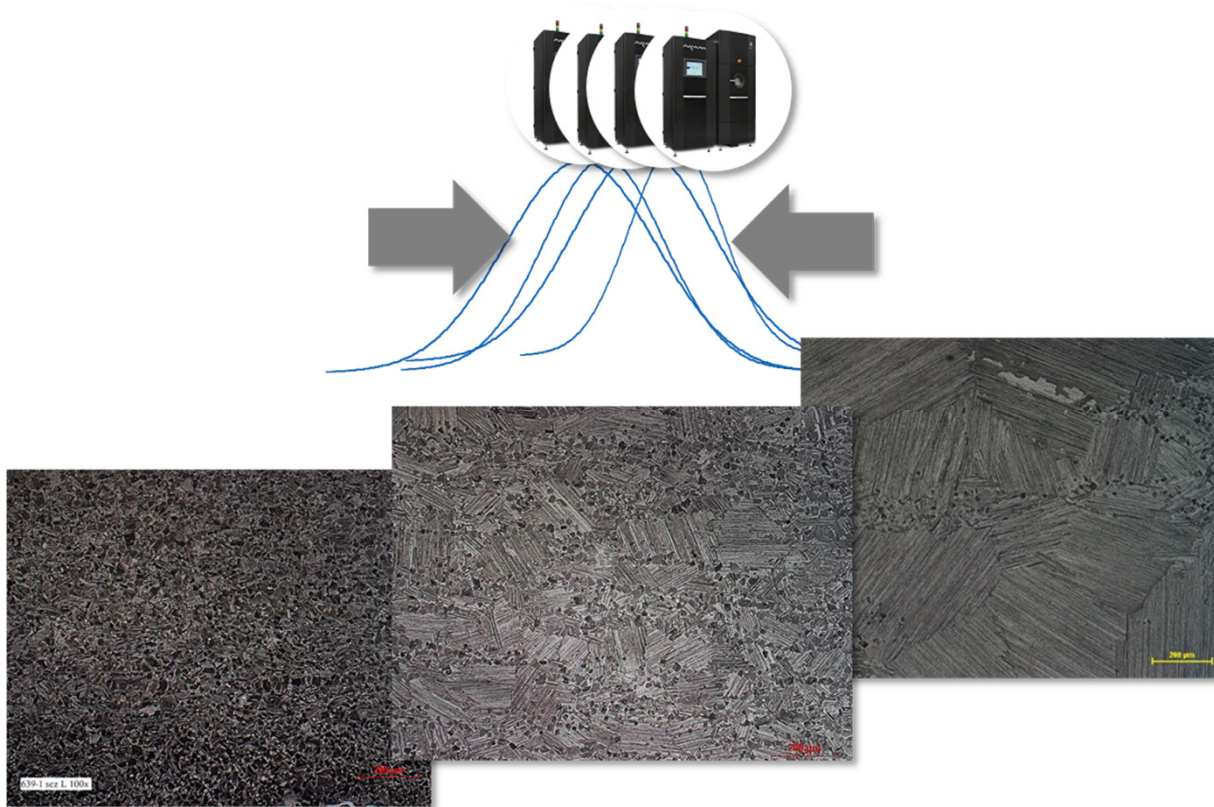
# Process variation: Microstructure



**At the initial phase of development microstructure variation was impacting yield**

- Good portion of variation was coming from different machine behavior
- Initial characterization was using casting material as reference and not including all possible microstructures

# Process variation: Microstructure



To increase microstructure yield, activity were focused on:

- Move the overall process with improved EBM and postprocess parameters
- Improve machine uniformity through machine qualification and calibration
- Extend material characterization to all microstructure range

# Lesson learned: NDTs

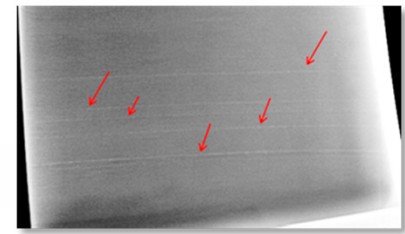
Production of TiAl blades by EBM has **typical indications** that can be different from traditional technology and must be understood.

A catalog has been defined including:

- Description
- Root Cause
- Inspection methods to detect
- Validated acceptance limits

Operators have been trained to recognize these indications with X-Ray, FPI; CT scan and visual inspections

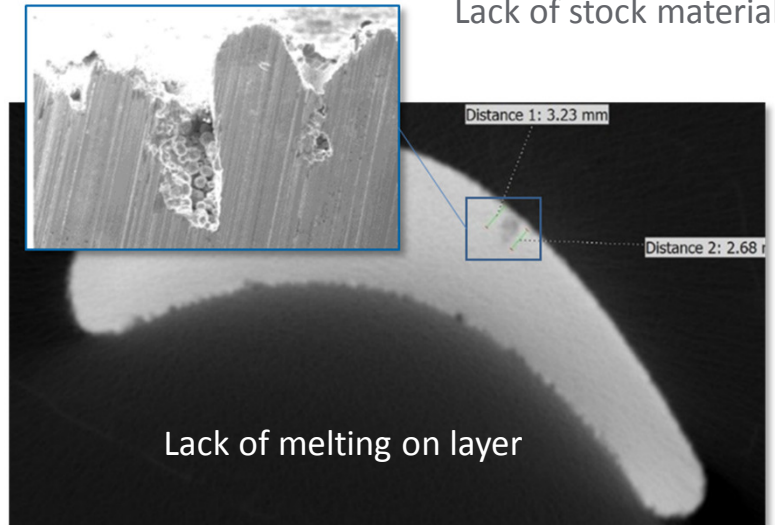
Some of these can also be detected analyzing the machine logfiles



Layers with microstructure changes



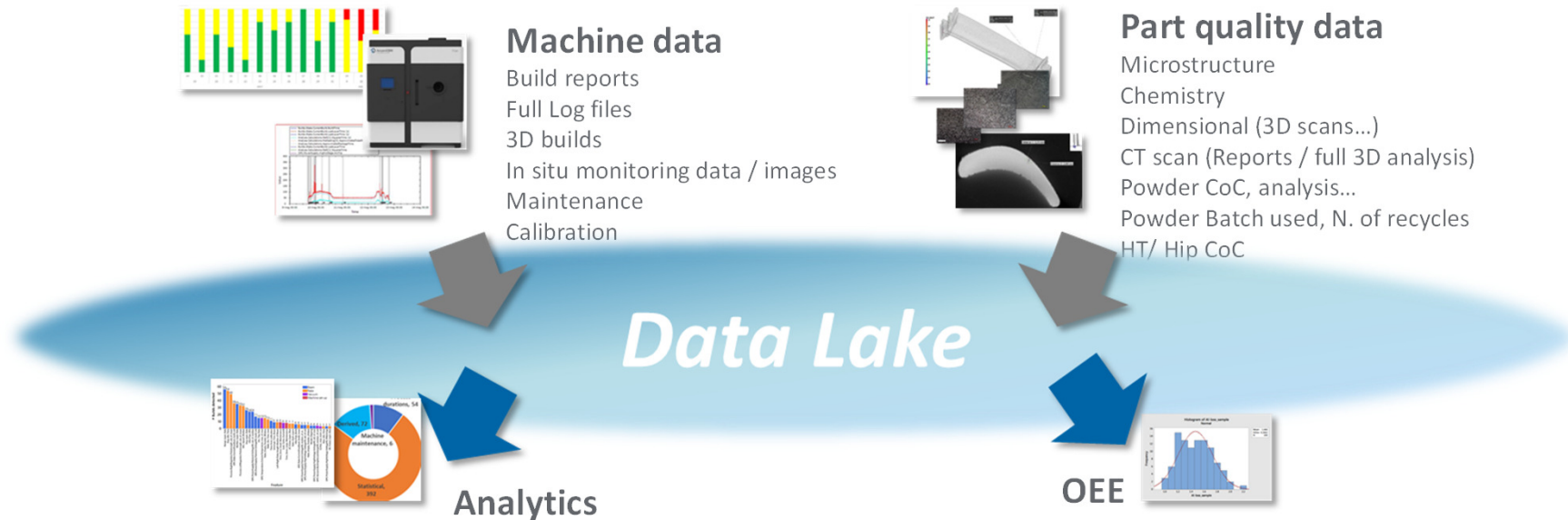
Lack of stock material



Lack of melting on layer

# Lesson learned: (Big) Data management

- Process data is needed not only for **part acceptance and traceability** but also for **process improvements**
- Increasing the number of parts and machine in production, amount of data will be more difficult to manage (Spreadsheets...PDF...HDD...folders) if not done in a Digital way



**Digital** data collection will help to increase efficiency and reduce costs allowing easy process metrics and advanced analysis

# What's Next



- ☐ Certification
- ☐ Volumes ramp up
- ☐ Increase further productivity and yield



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