

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh in shades of gray. A solid blue horizontal band spans the middle of the image, serving as a backdrop for the title and speaker information.

Machining Processes for High-Temperature Aerospace Alloys

James Donnelly and Chris Wade

Technical Consultants within Autodesk Advanced Consulting

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Agenda

- Who are Autodesk Advanced Consulting?
- An Introduction to Aerospace Materials
- Machining Considerations
- Industrial Case Studies
- James' Special Surprise

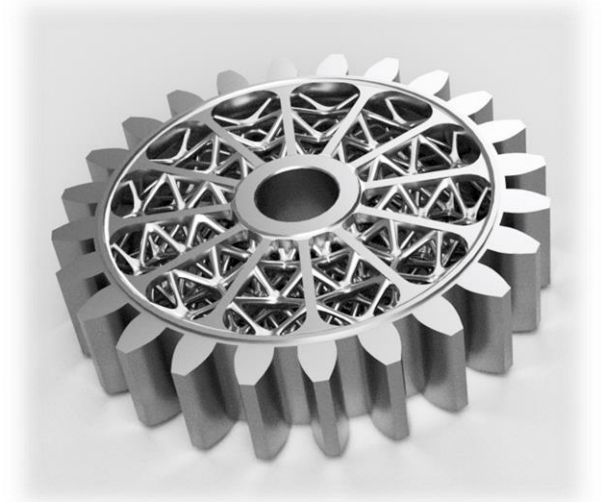




Who Are We?

Who Are We?

- Autodesk Advanced Consulting
- Additive, Subtractive and Composites Manufacturing
- Generative Design, Topology optimization
- Factory Automation & Integration



The background of the slide is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh. It consists of a dense network of thin, grey lines that form a series of interconnected, flowing, and undulating shapes. These shapes resemble a liquid surface or a complex, organic structure, with some areas appearing more compressed and others more stretched. The overall effect is one of dynamic movement and intricate geometry. A solid blue horizontal band is positioned across the lower half of the image, providing a contrasting background for the white text.

Materials In The Aerospace Industry

Materials In The Aerospace Industry

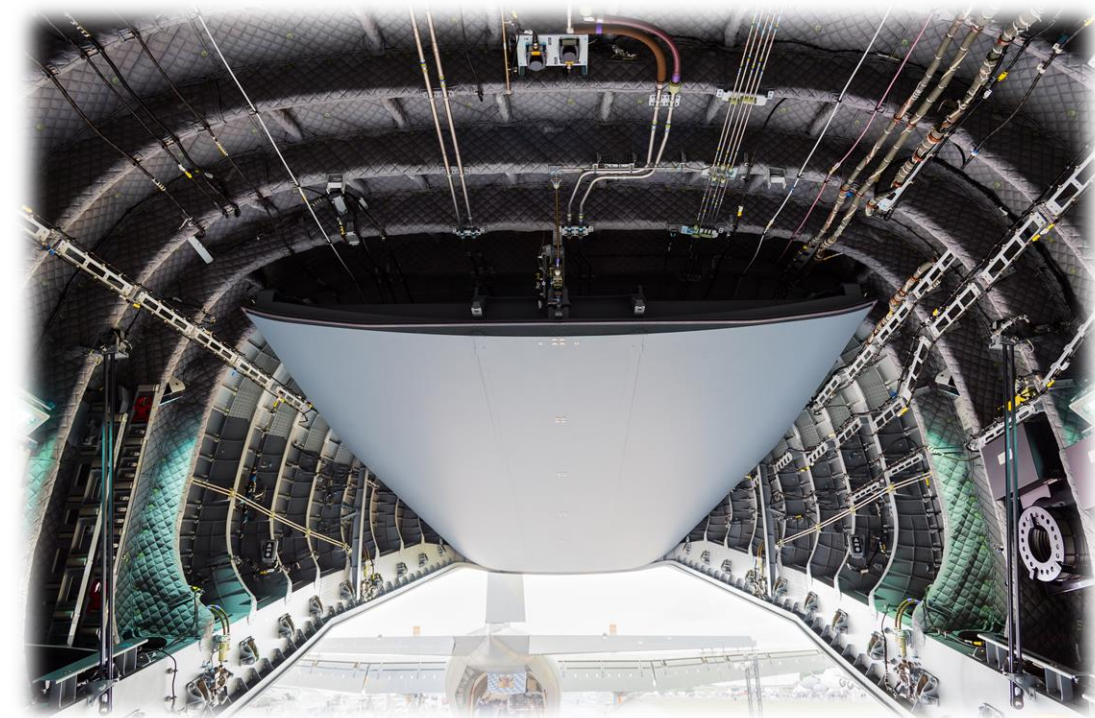
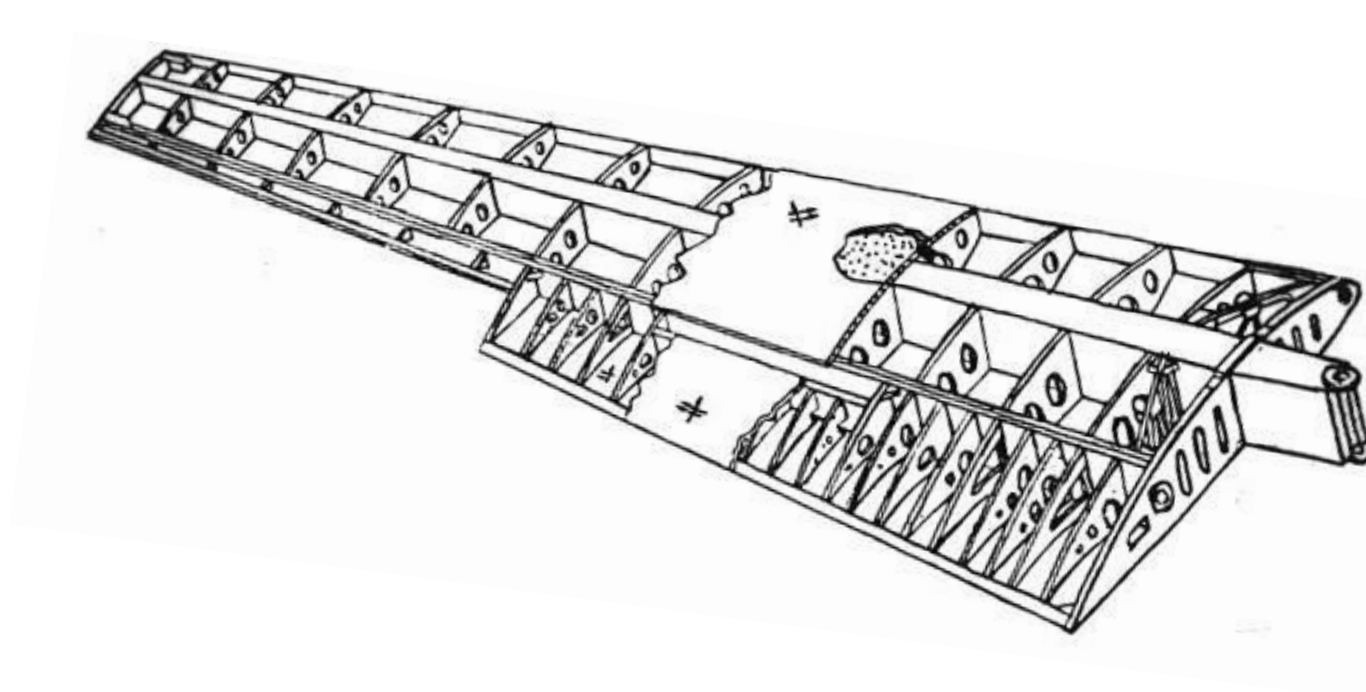
- Material choice and application
- Superalloys and their structure
- Properties of high-temperature alloys
- Machining titanium and nickel alloys



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Material Choice And Application

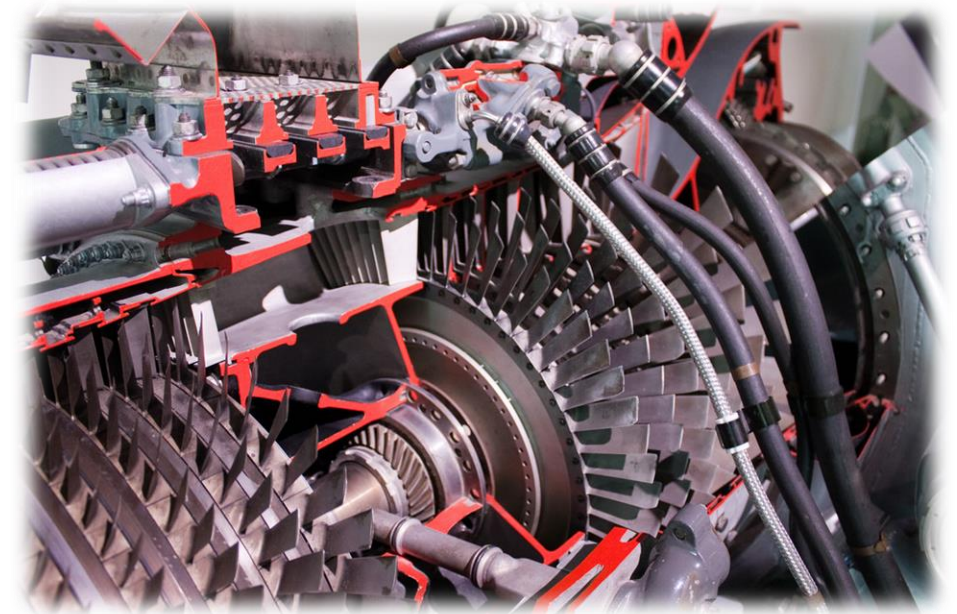
- Focus on manufacture for commercial aircraft
- Need for lightweight materials in aircraft structure



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Material Choice And Application

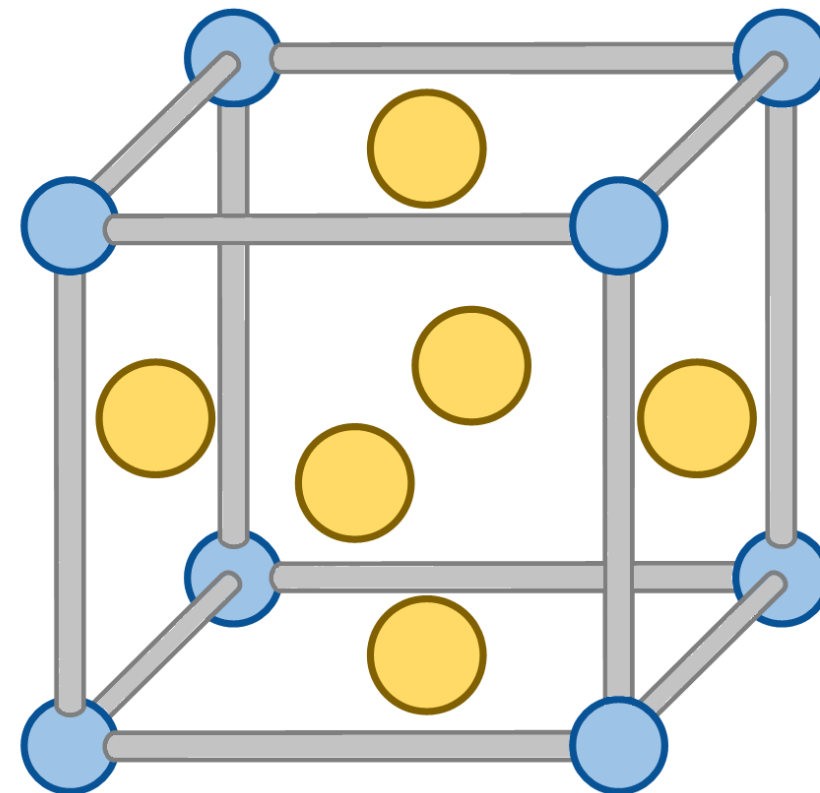
- Focus on manufacture for commercial aircraft
- Need for lightweight materials in aircraft structure
- Aircraft engines must be:
 - Able to withstand high forces
 - Able to withstand high temperatures



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Superalloys And Their Structure

- High nickel-content steels and titanium alloys meet these criteria
- These alloys contain a strong crystalline structure



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Superalloys And Their Structure

- High nickel-content steels and titanium alloys meet these criteria
- These alloys contain a strong crystalline structure
- This structure can change based on how the material was formed

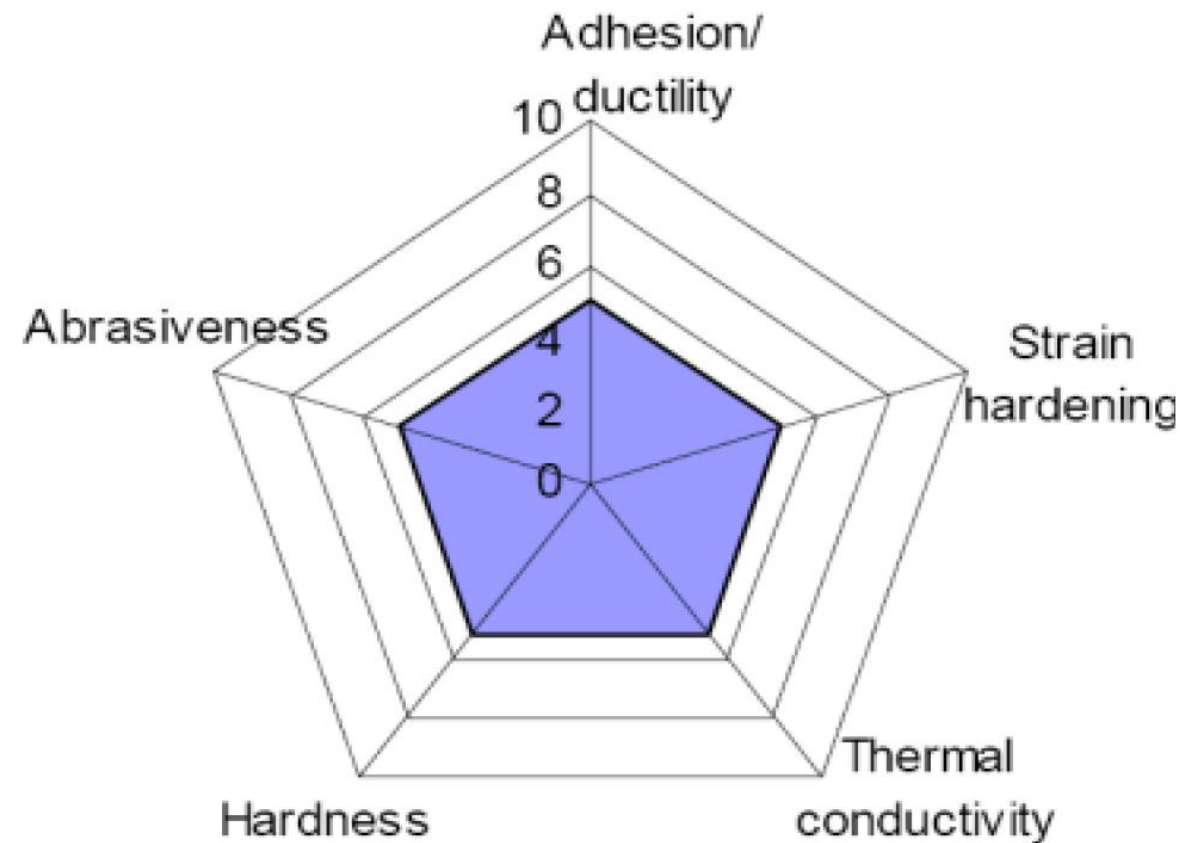


Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Properties of High Temperature Alloys

- A material's properties greatly affect the approach to machining

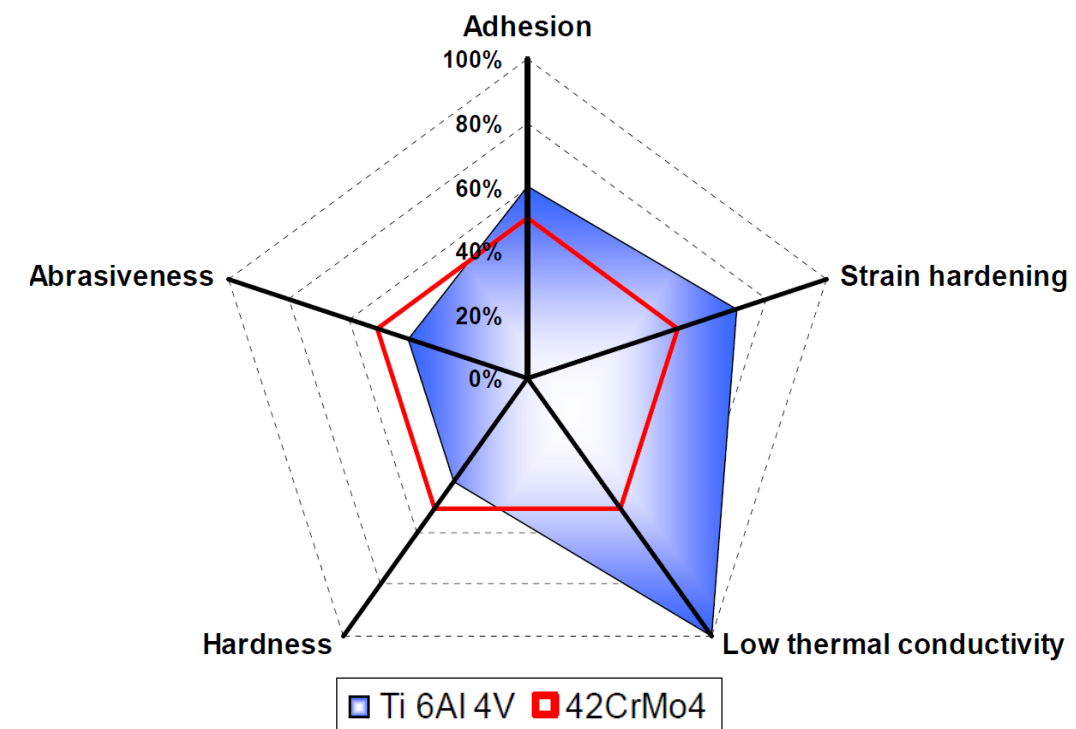
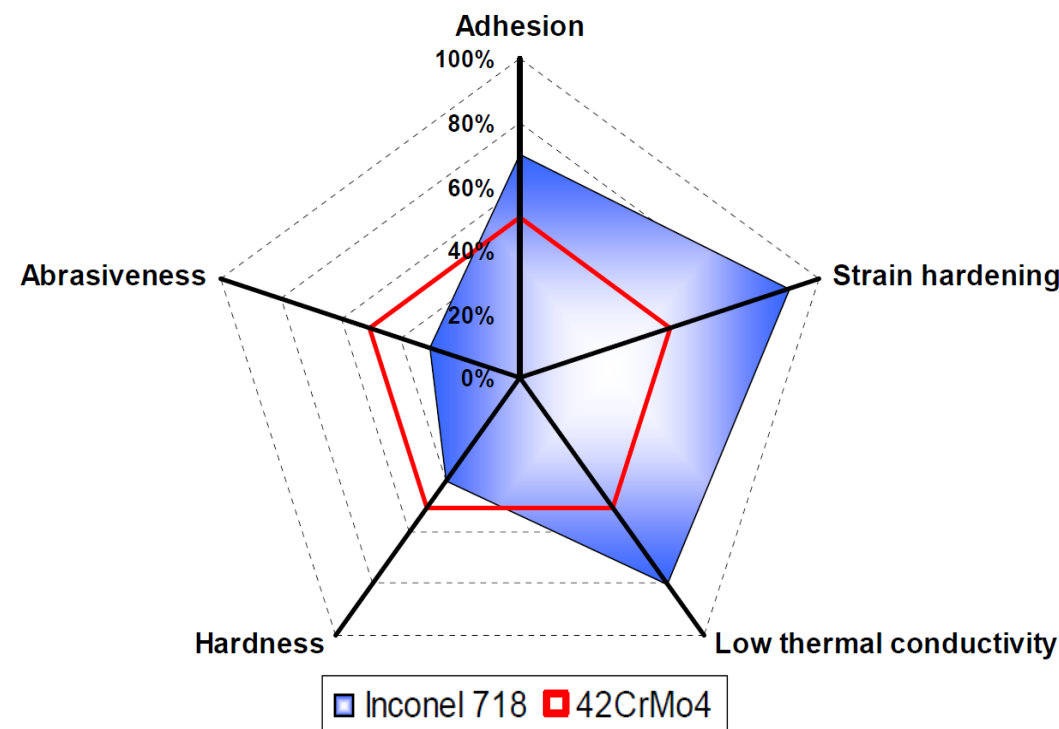
Machinability
properties of the
high-grade steel
42CrMo4



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Properties of High Temperature Alloys

- A material's properties greatly affect the approach to machining
- Compared to steel, superalloys and titanium alloys have:
 - Lower hardness

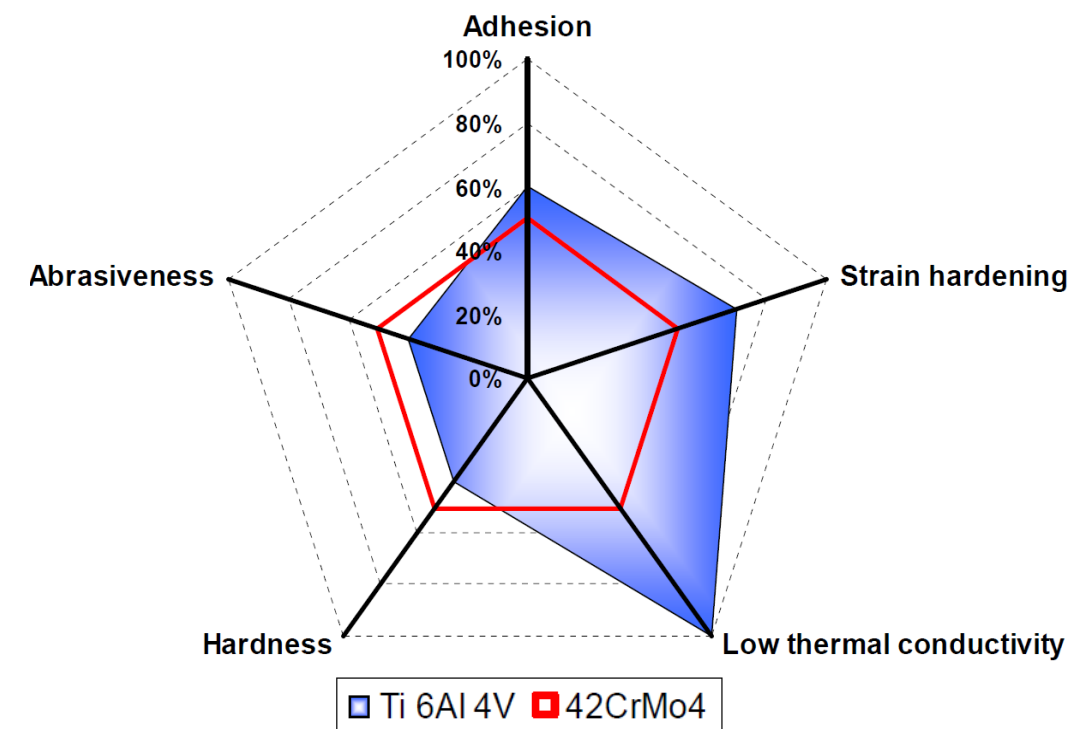
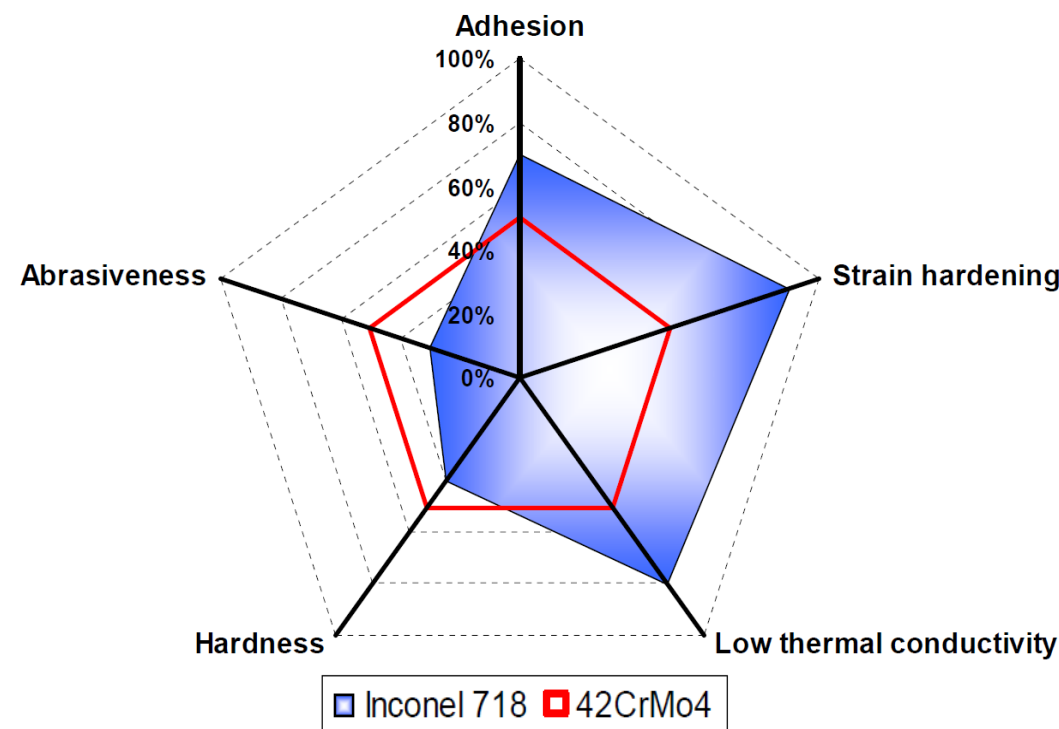


Images courtesy of Seco Tools

Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Properties of High Temperature Alloys

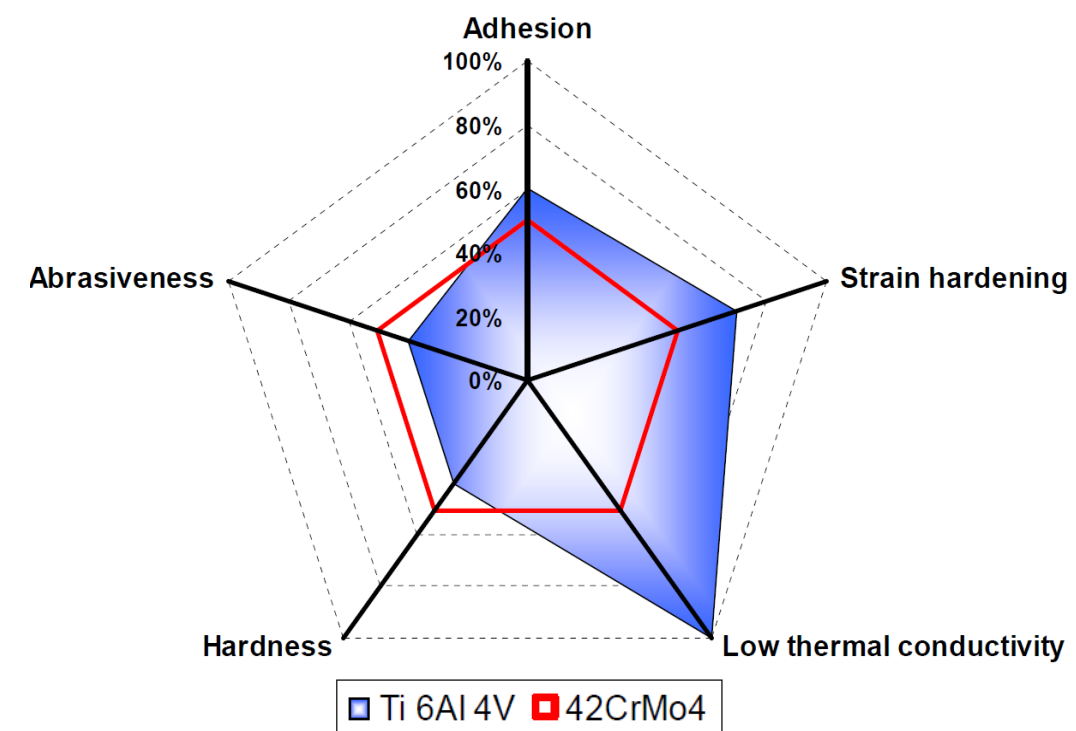
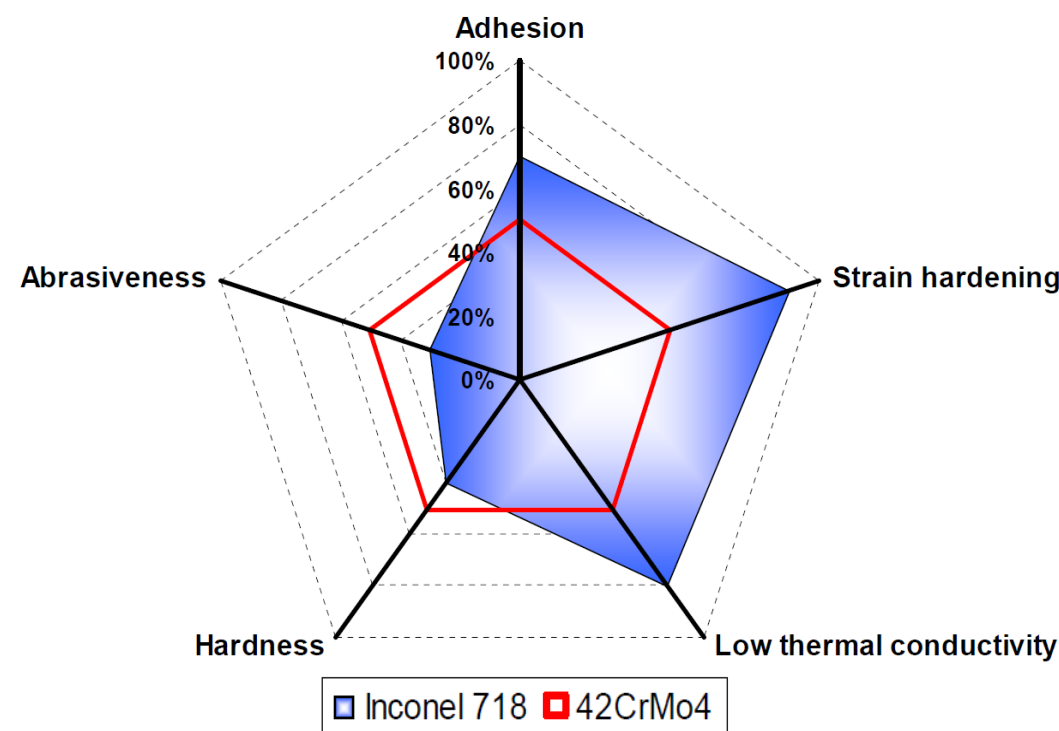
- A material's properties greatly affect the approach to machining
- Compared to steel, superalloys and titanium alloys have:
 - Lower hardness
 - Higher resistance to local forces



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

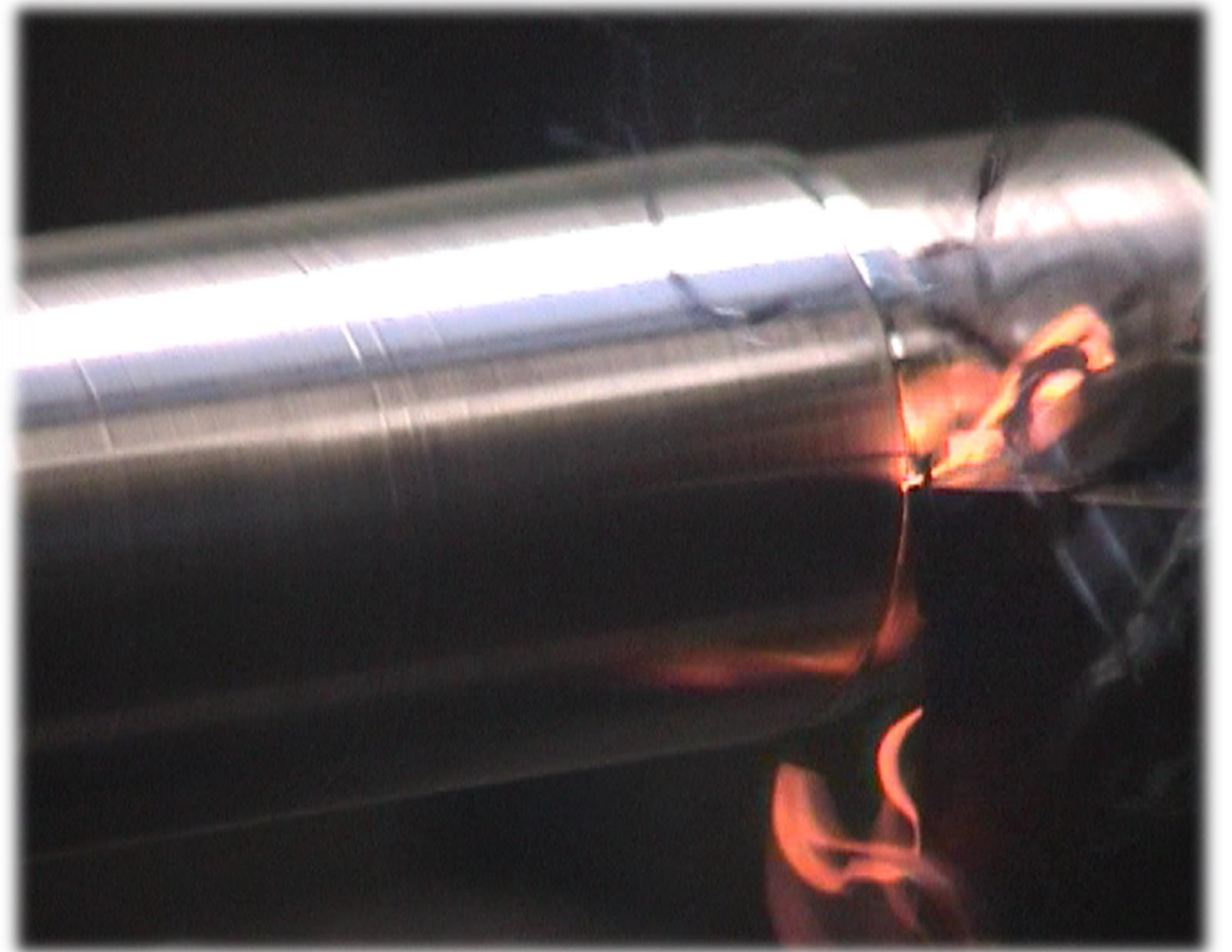
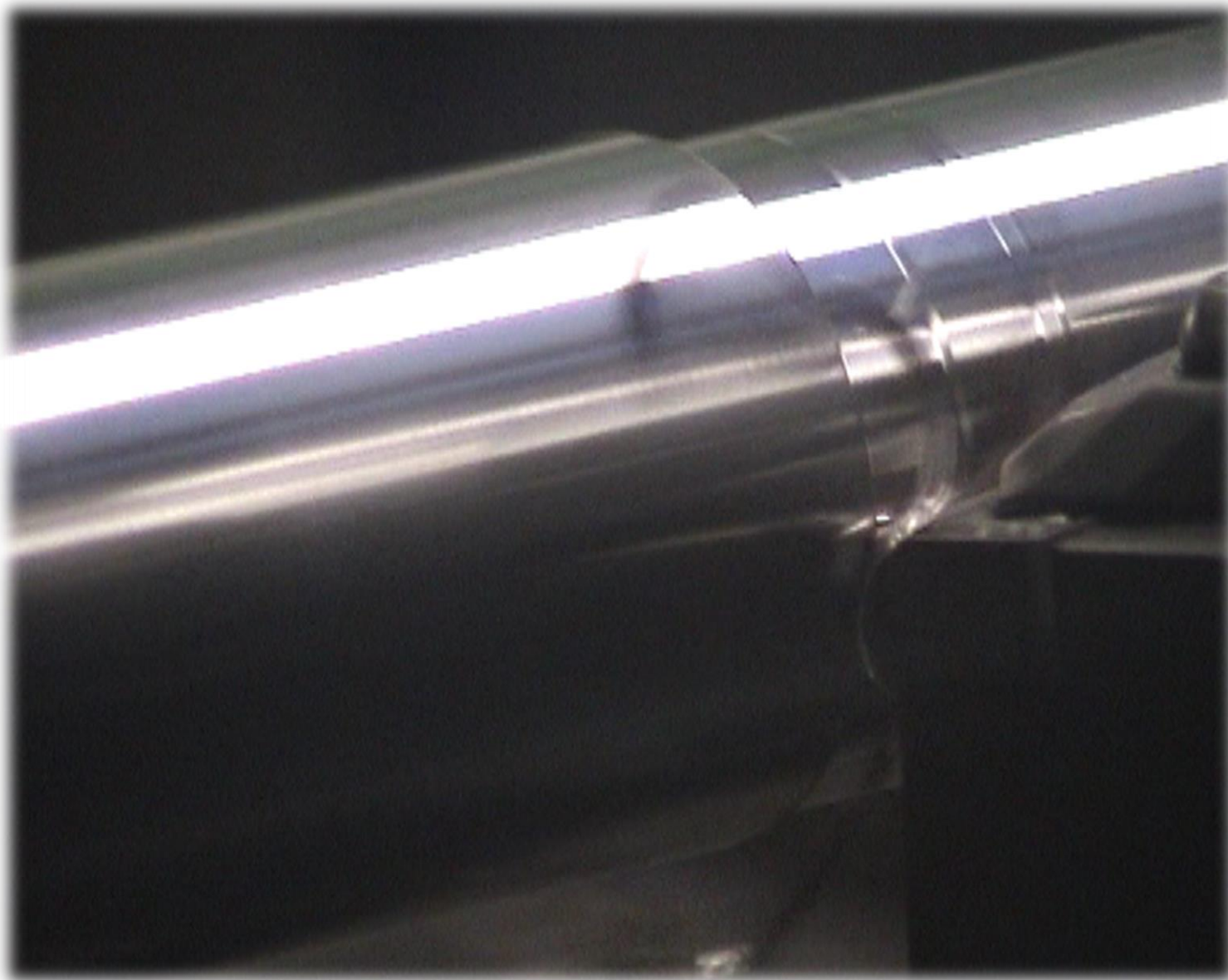
- Properties of High Temperature Alloys

- A material's properties greatly affect the approach to machining
- Compared to steel, superalloys and titanium alloys have:
 - Lower hardness
 - Higher resistance to local forces
 - Lower heat conductivity



Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Properties of High Temperature Alloys



Videos courtesy of Dr Richard Hood and Dr Sein Leung Soo
of the Machining Research Group at the University of Birmingham

Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Properties of High Temperature Alloys

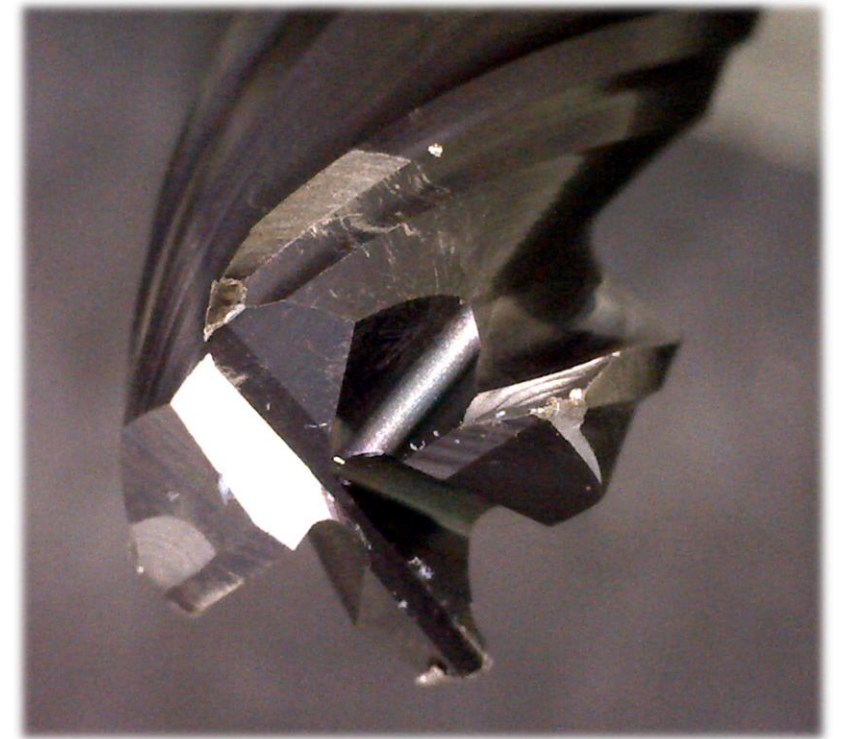
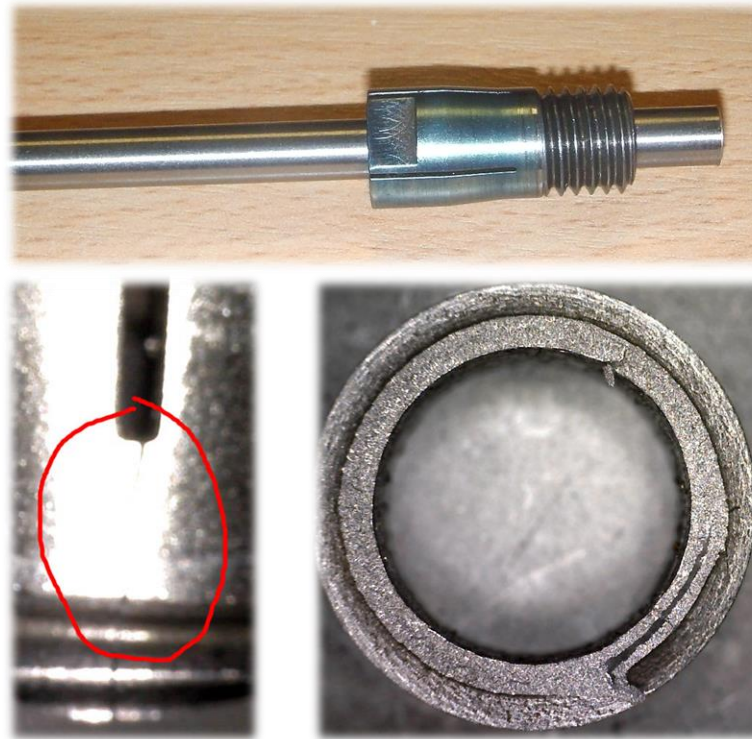
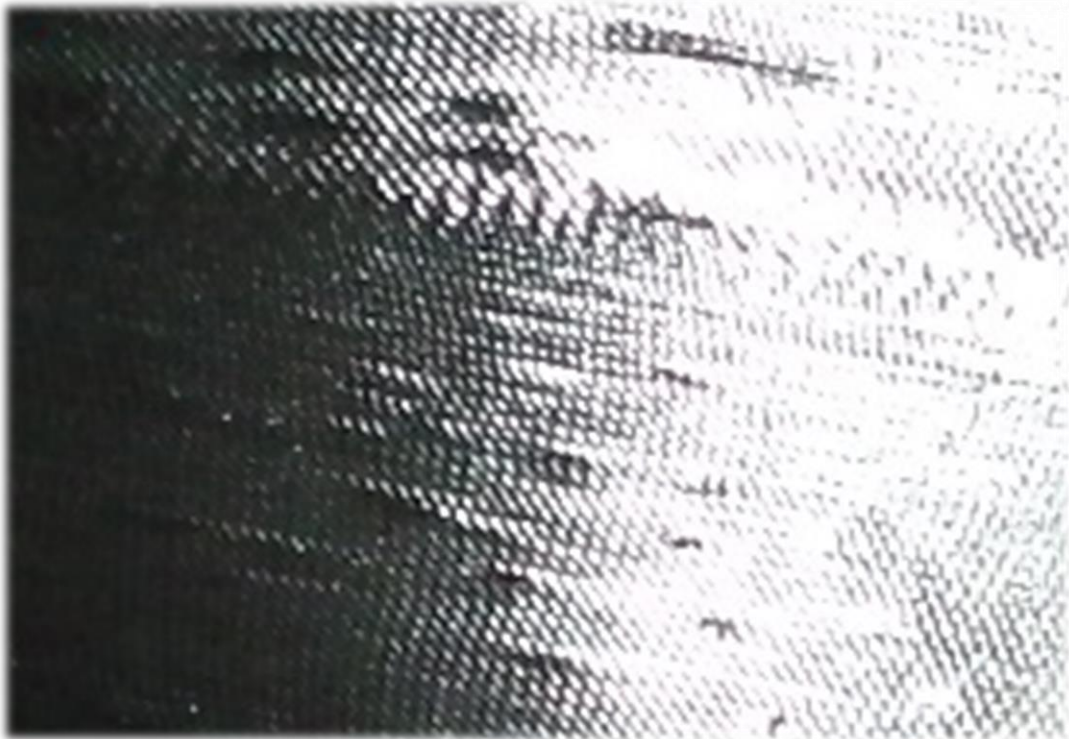
- A material's properties greatly affect the approach to machining
- Compared to stainless steel, superalloys and titanium alloys have:
 - Higher resistance to local forces
 - Lower heat conductivity
 - Lower hardness
- The approach to cutting must change

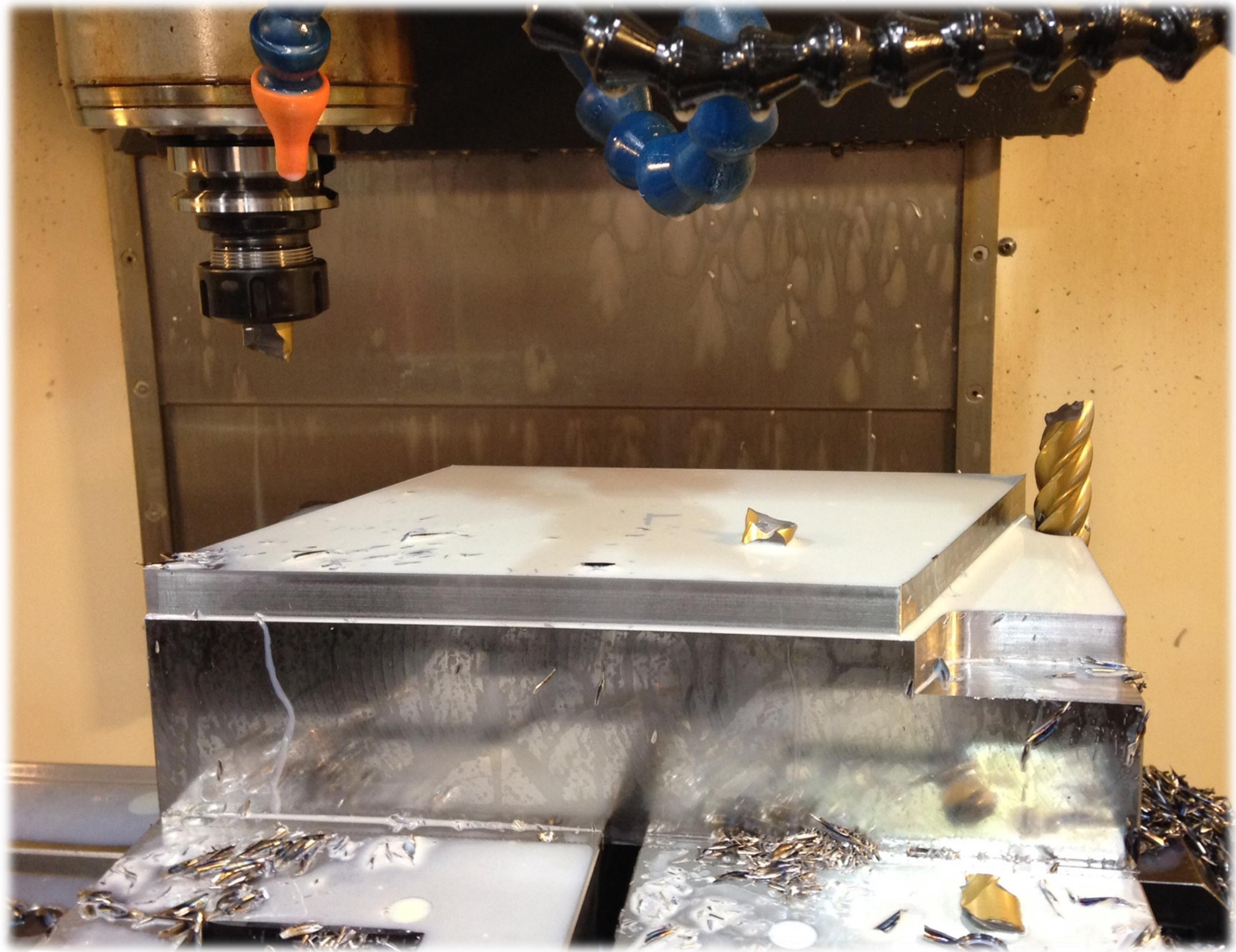


Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Machining Titanium And Nickel Alloys

- Defects or a poor surface finish can drastically reduce efficiency
- Important to use correct cutting tools and machining conditions

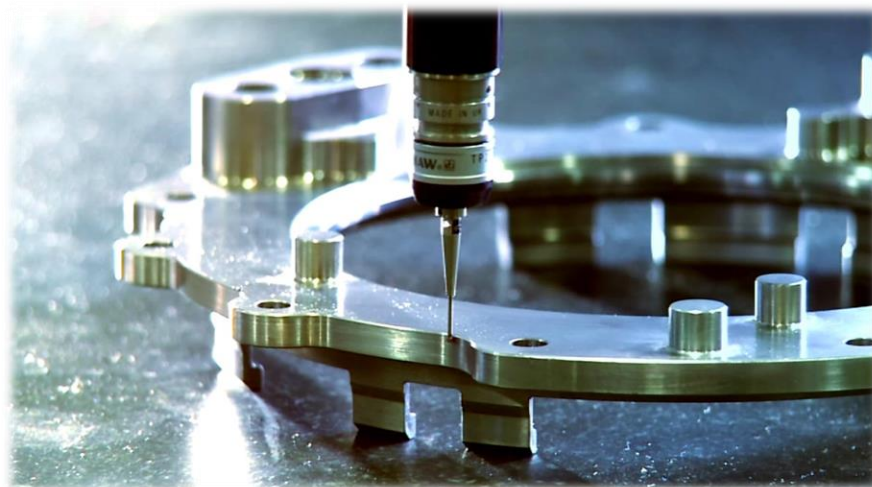




Materials In The Aerospace Industry

- Machining Titanium And Nickel Alloys

- Defects or a poor surface finish can drastically reduce efficiency
- Important to use correct cutting tools and machining conditions
- Reducing need for additional processes keeps costs low





The Use Of Exotic Materials

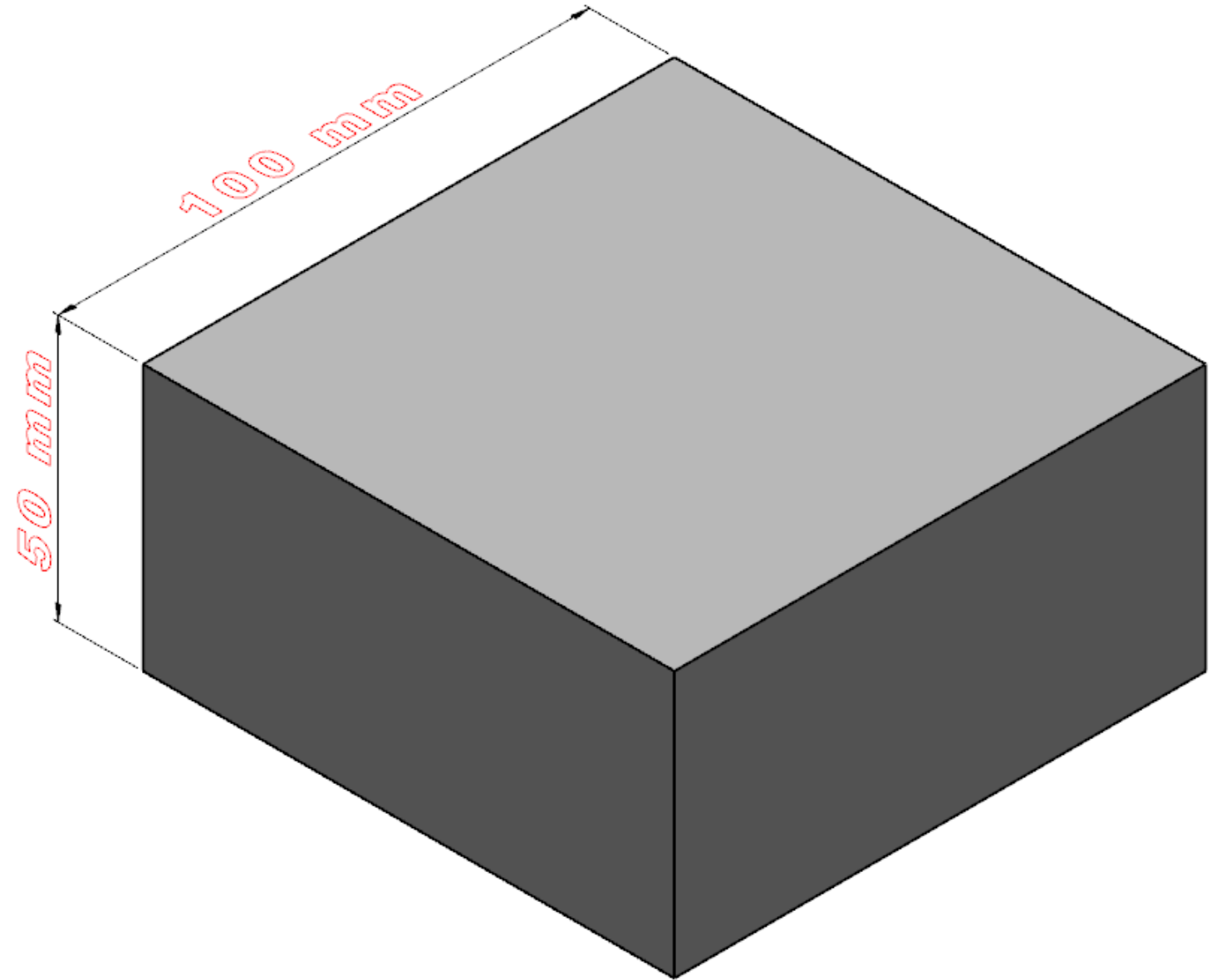
Cutting Trials – Goals

- How do the materials act with different cutting parameters?
- What effect does the approach have on tool life and surface quality?
- Comparison of the differences in machinability



Cutting Trials - Materials

- EN24T Steel

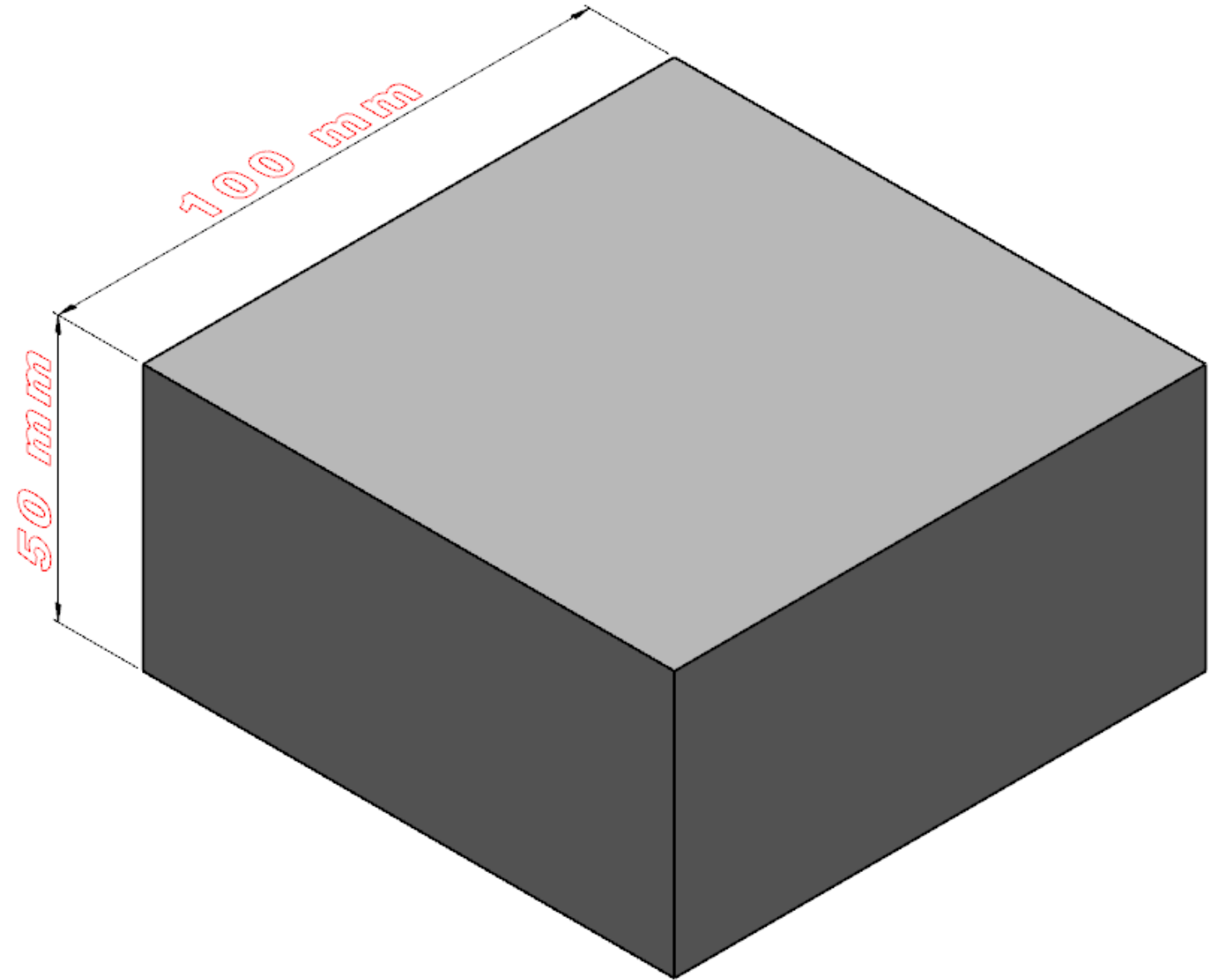


Cutting Trials - Materials

- EN24T Steel

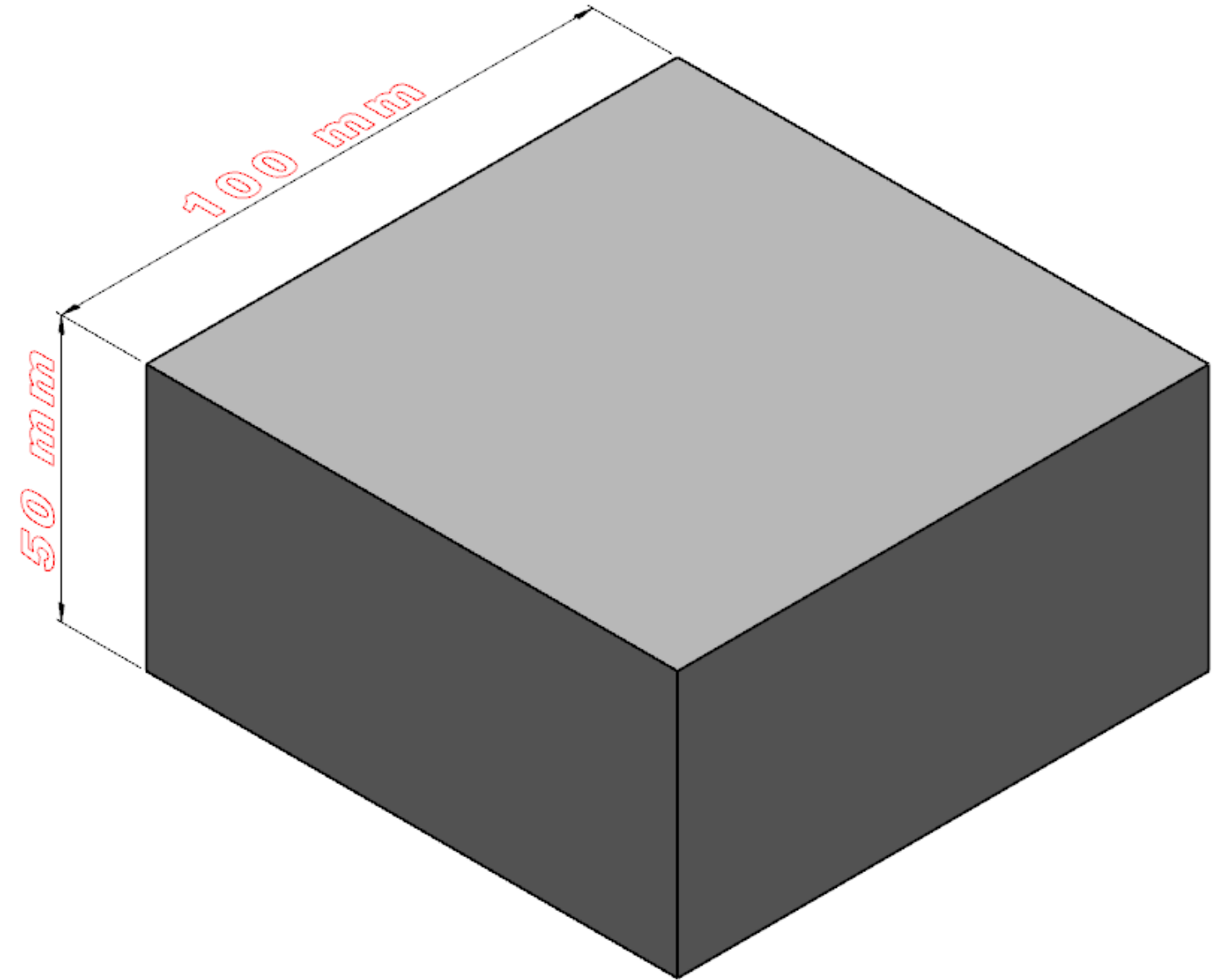
- Titanium Ti6Al4V

(6% Aluminum 4% Vanadium)



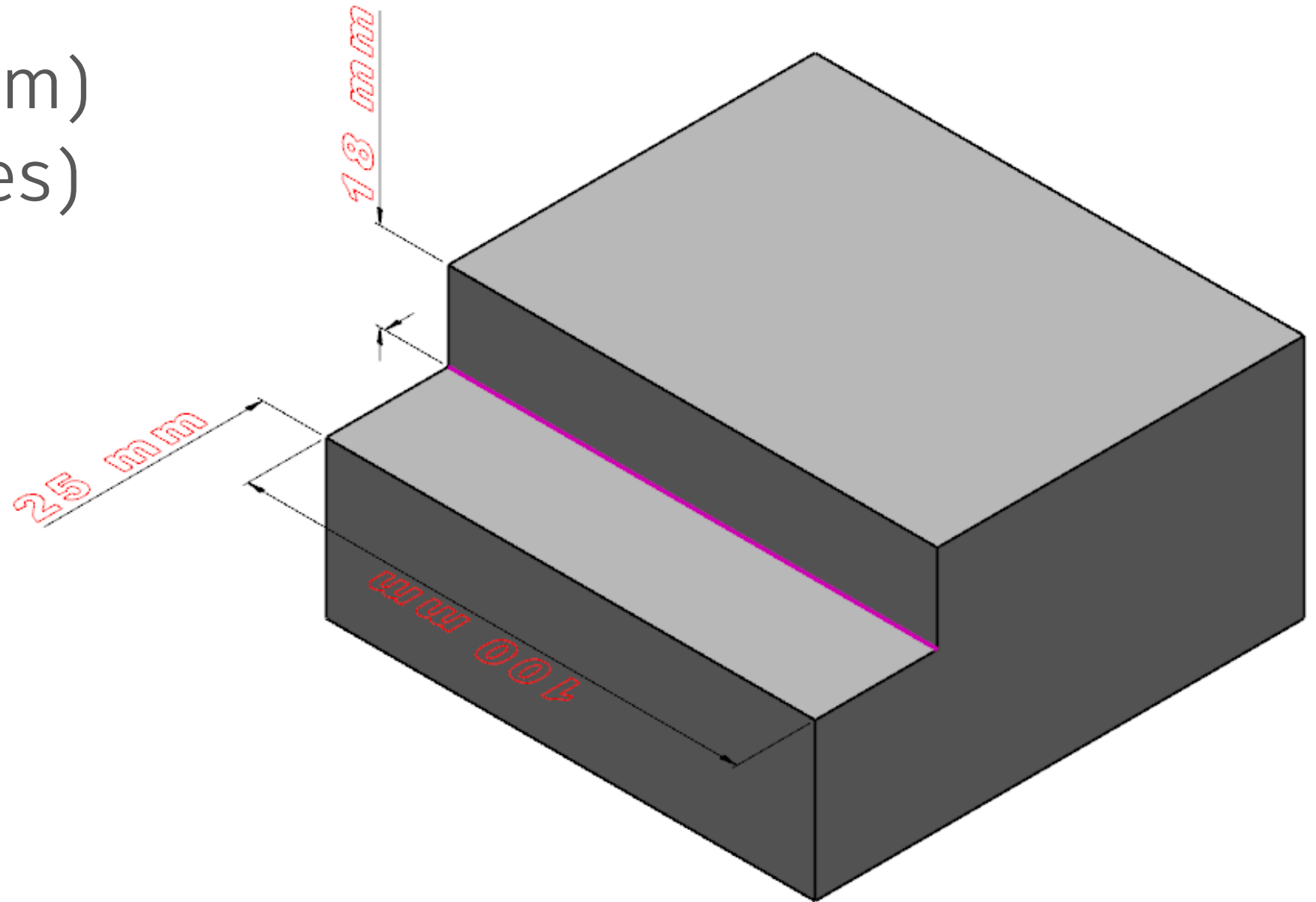
Cutting Trials - Materials

- EN24T Steel
- Titanium Ti6Al4V
(6% Aluminum 4% Vanadium)
- Inconel 718



Cutting Trials - Method

- Volume - 100 x 25 x 18 (mm)
 - 4 x 1 x 0.7 (inches)



Cutting Trials - Method

- Volume - 100 x 25 x 18 (mm)
- 4 x 1 x 0.7 (inches)
- Tooling – 12mm R1 Z-carb End Mill



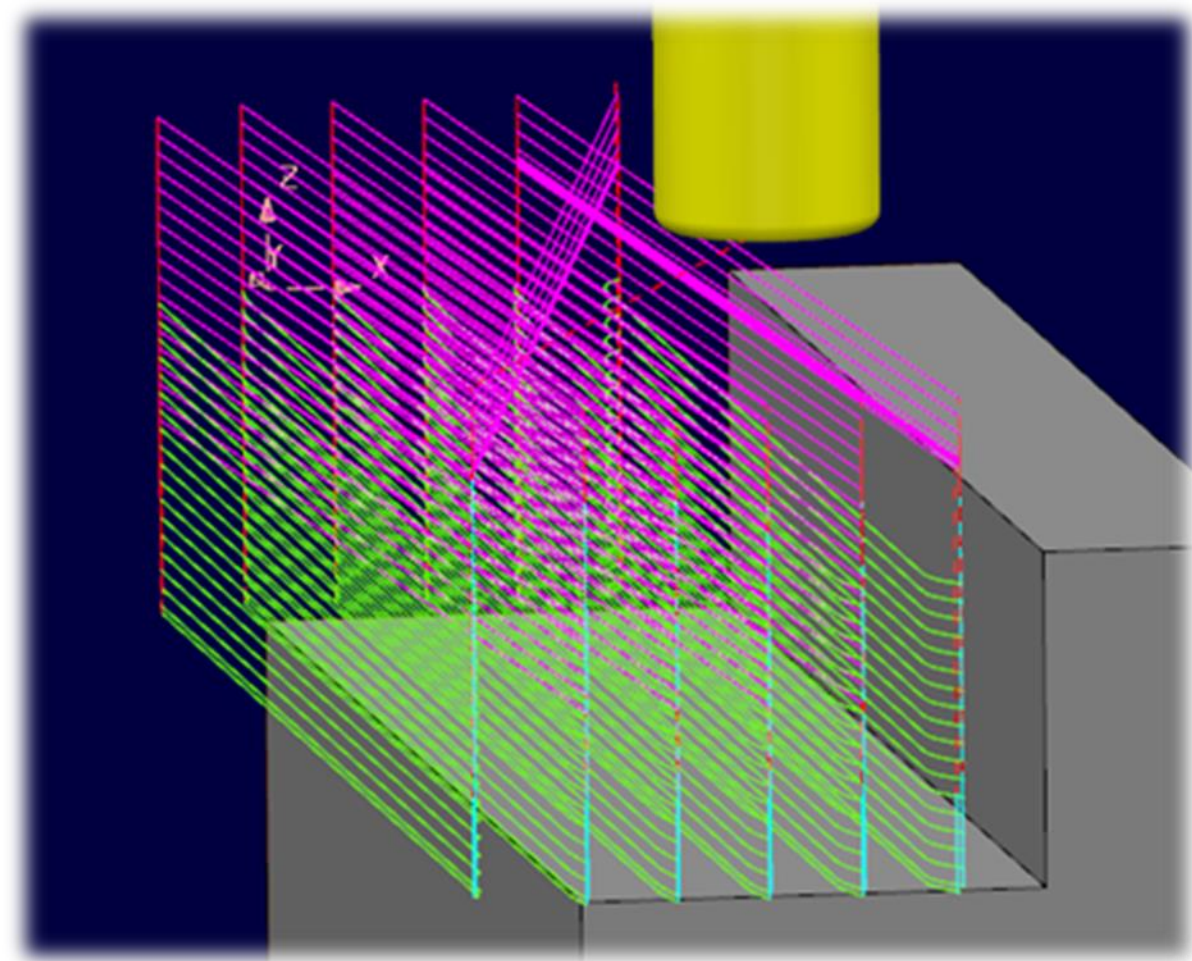
Cutting Trials - Method

- Volume - 100 x 25 x 18 (mm)
 - 4 x 1 x 0.7 (inches)
- Tooling – 12mm R1 Z-carb End Mill
- Machine – Huron VX12



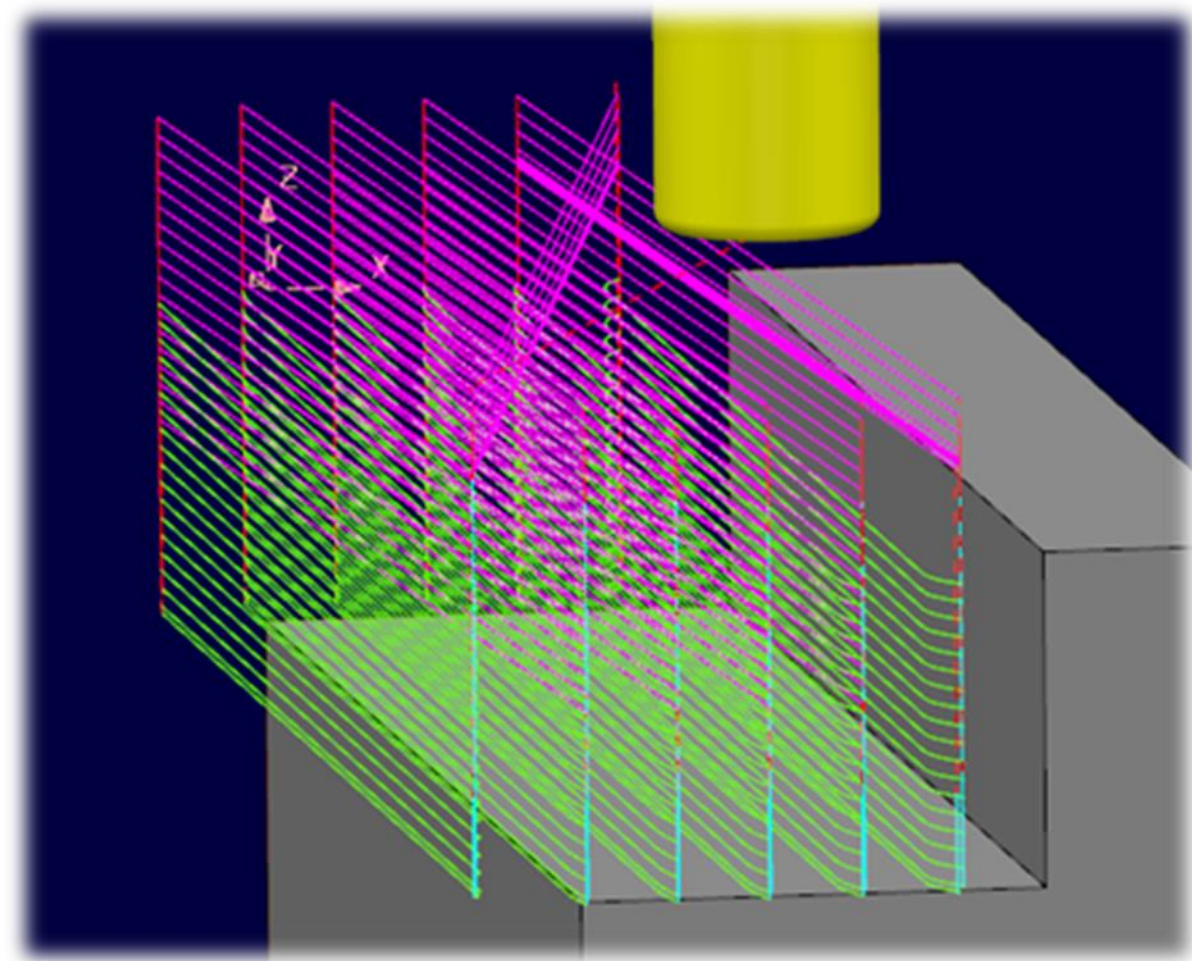
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method



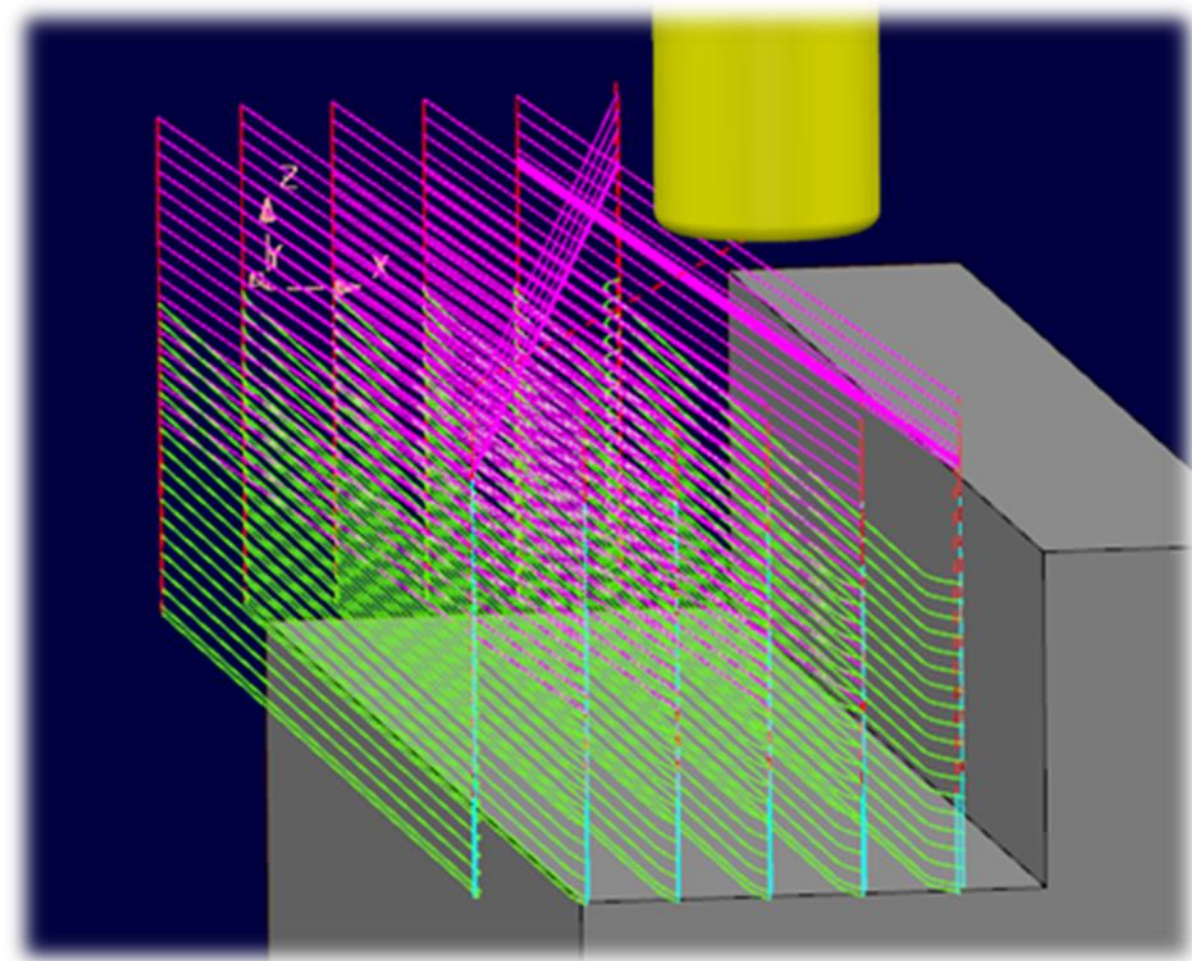
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method
 - Large Stepover



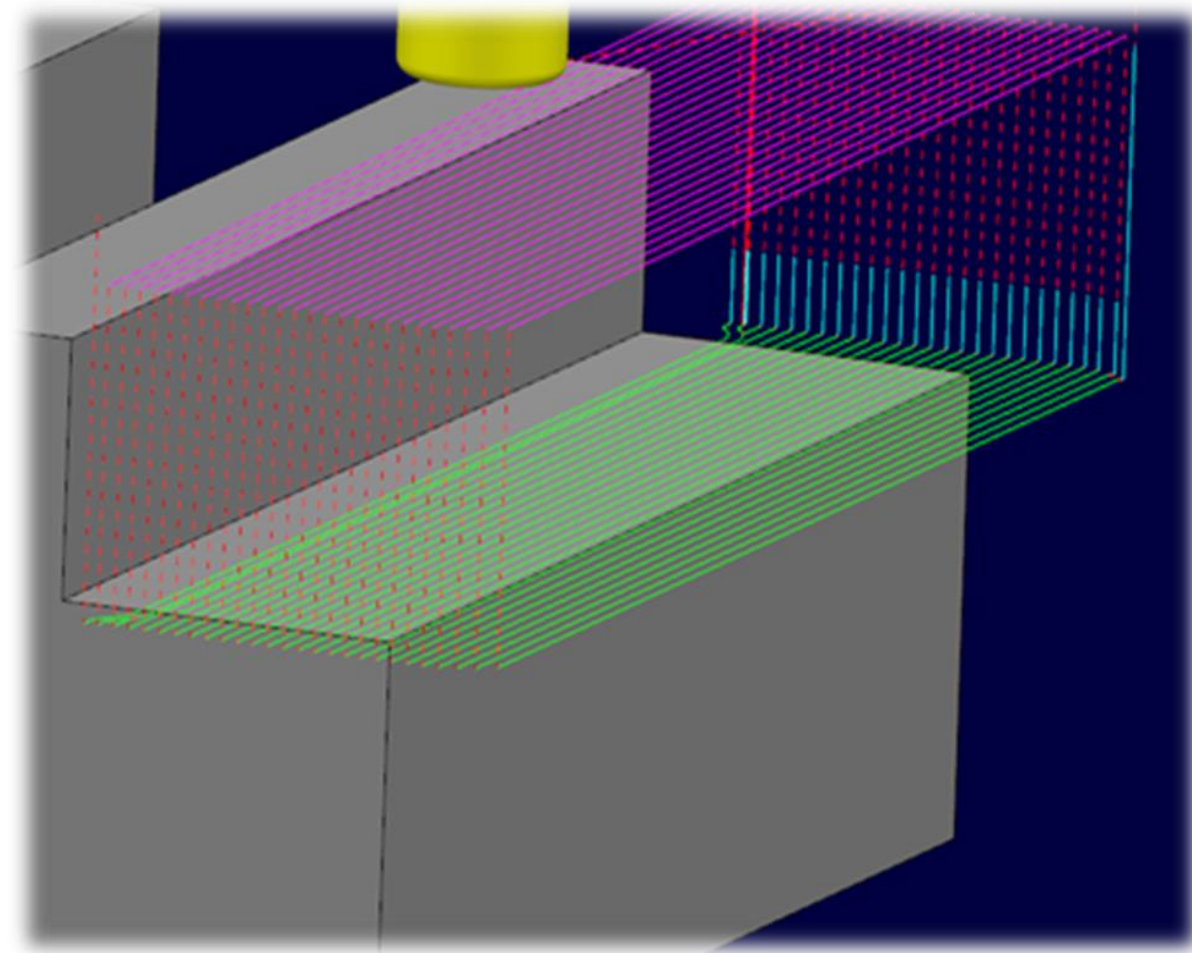
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method
 - Large Stepover
 - Small Stepdown



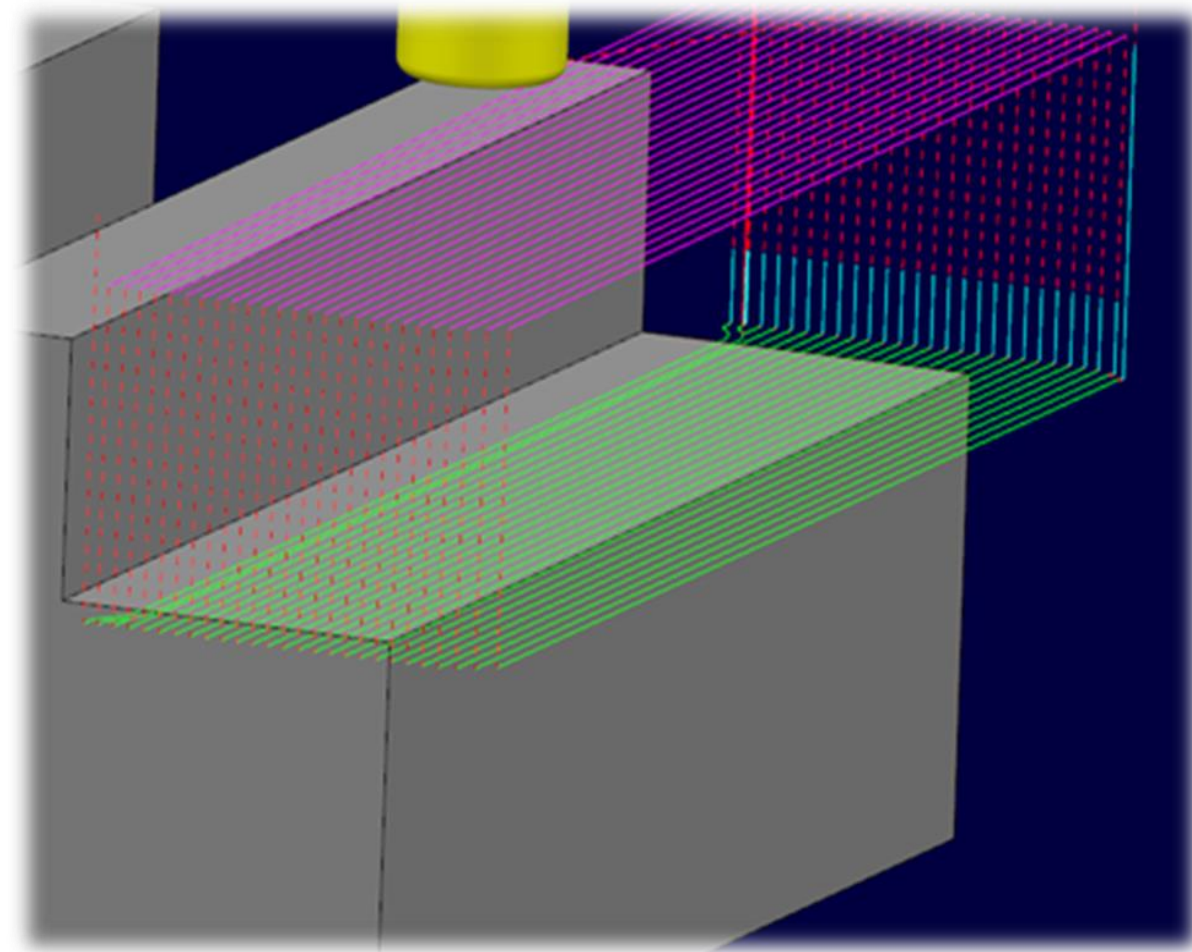
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method
 - Large Stepover
 - Small Stepdown
- HTA Method



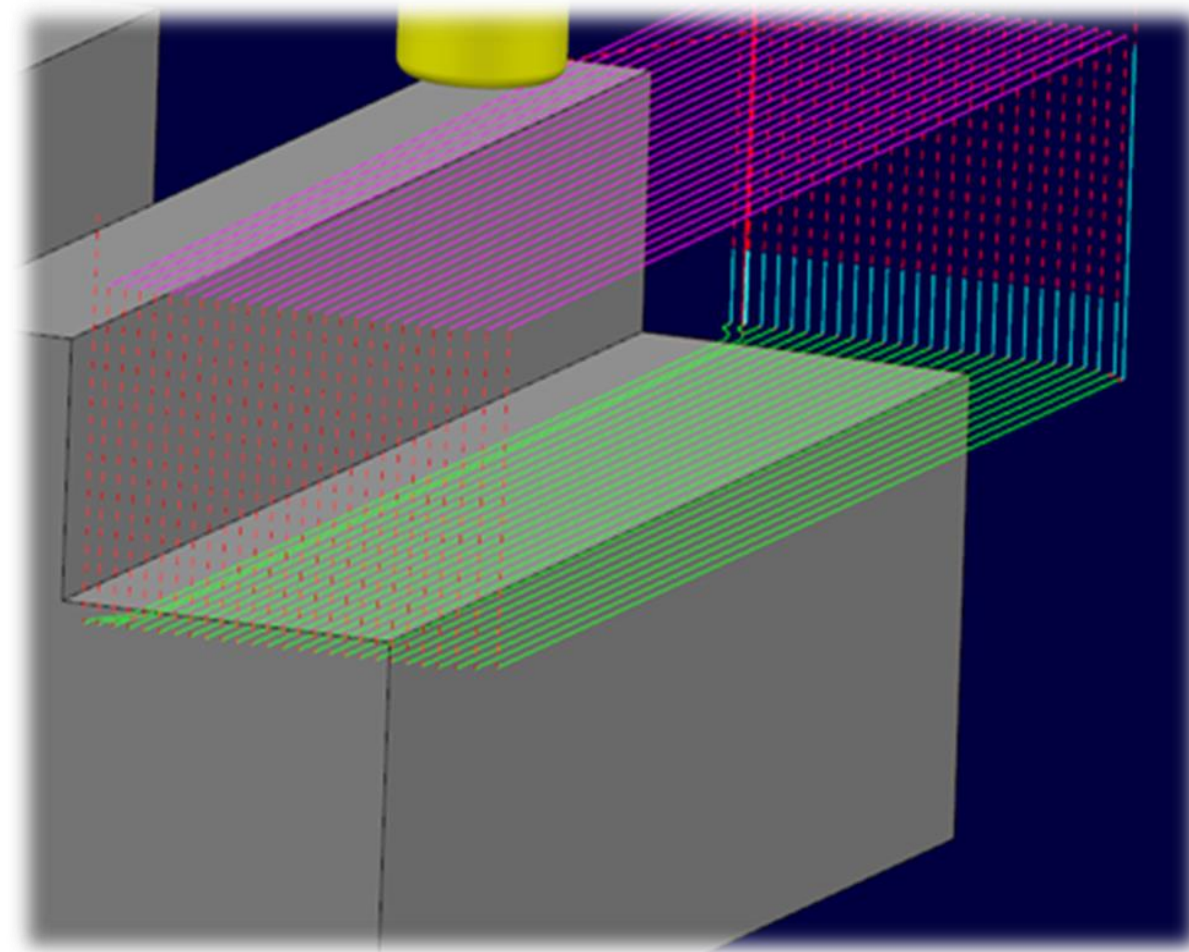
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method
 - Large Stepover
 - Small Stepdown
- HTA Method
 - Small Stepover



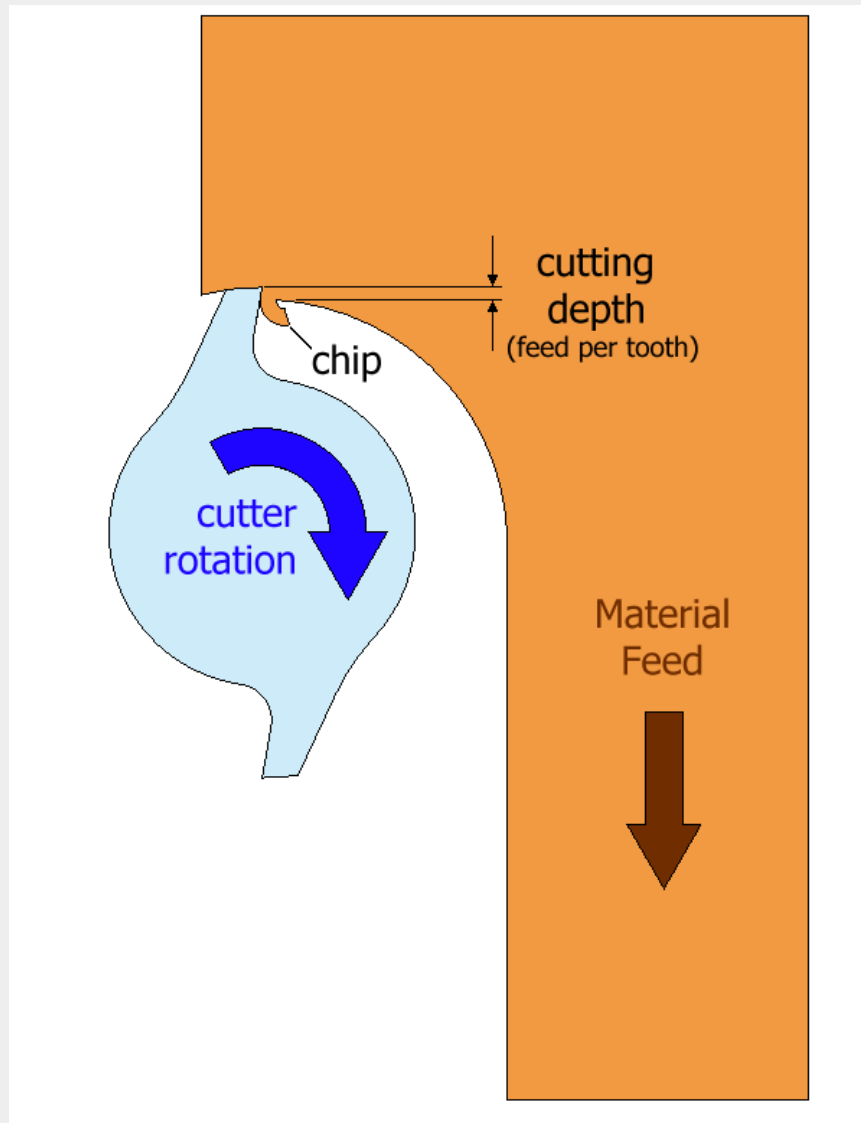
Cutting Trials - Method

- Traditional Method
 - Large Stepover
 - Small Stepdown
- HTA Method
 - Small Stepover
 - Large Stepdown

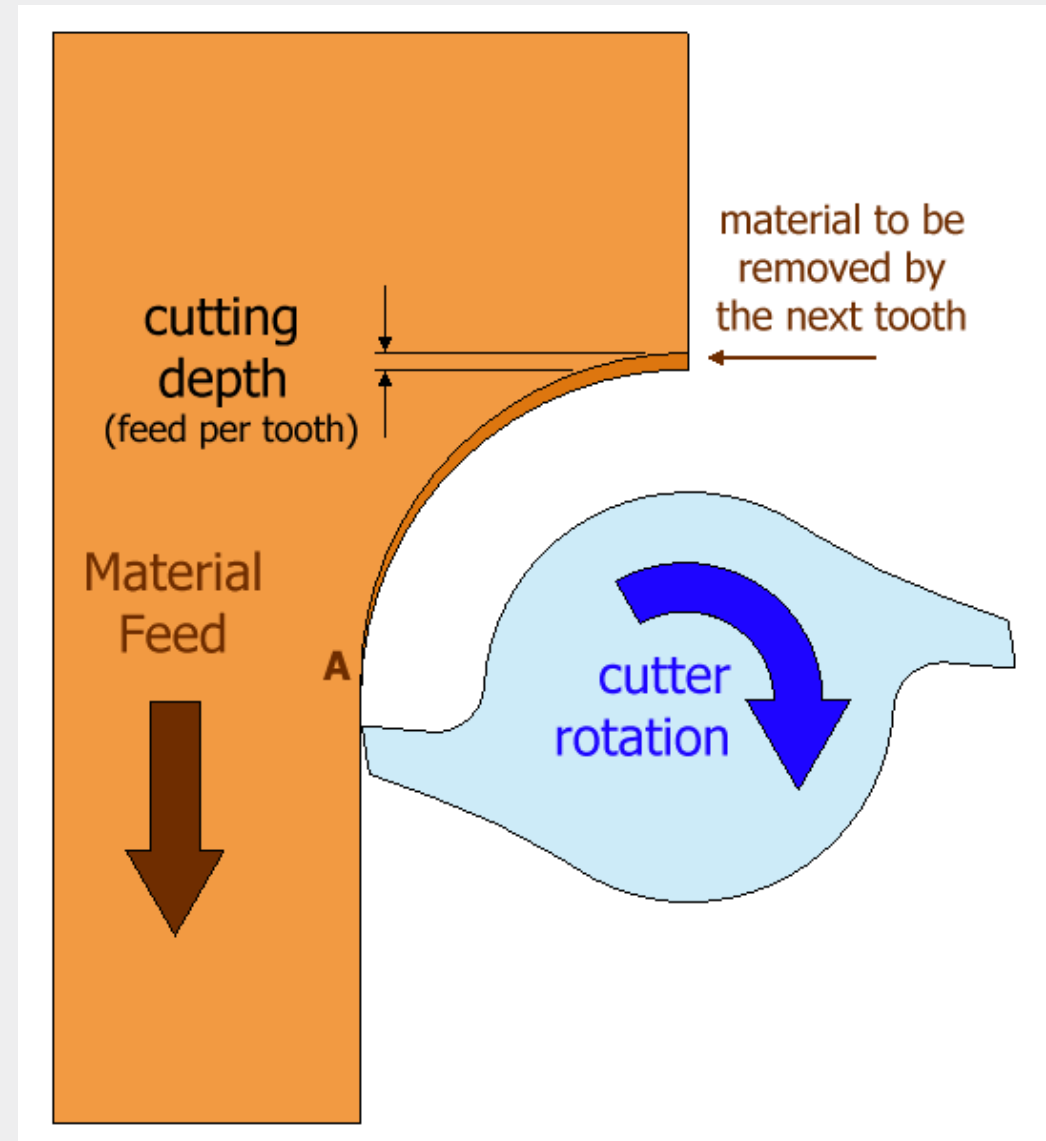


Cutting Trials - Method

Climb Milling

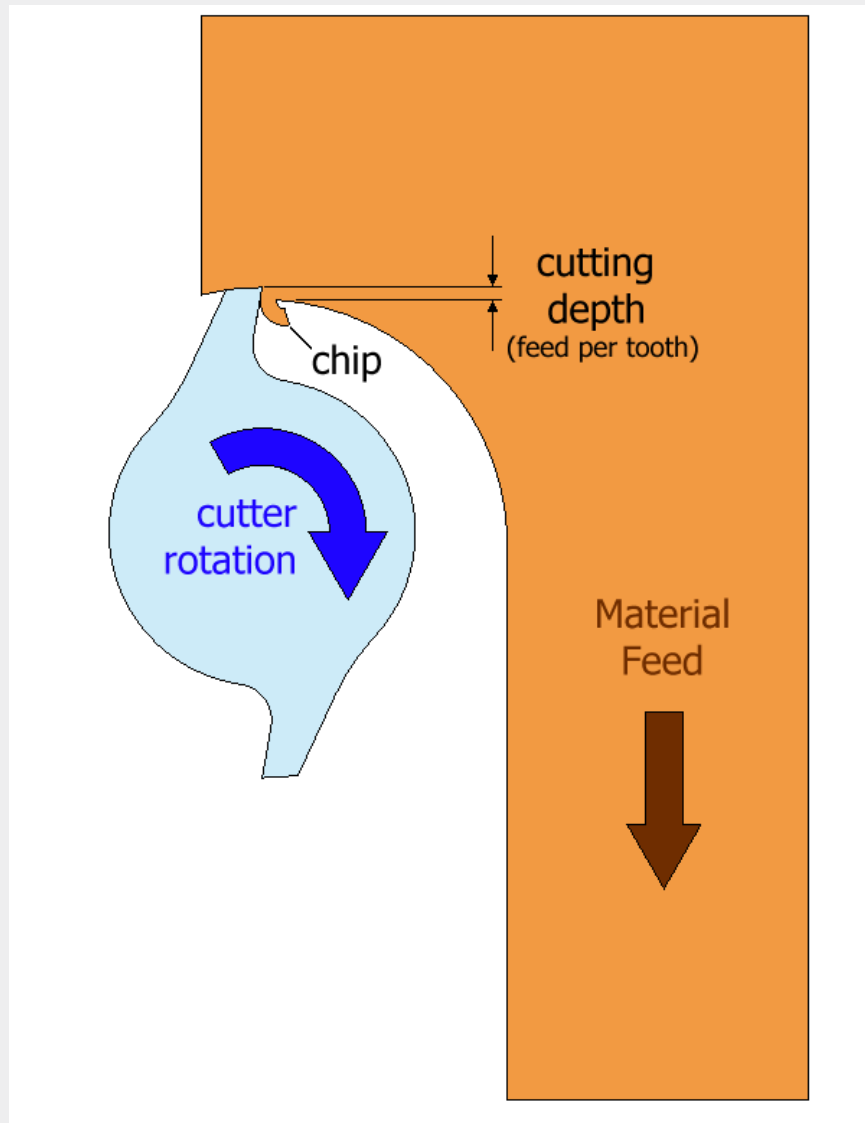


Conventional Milling



Cutting Trials - Method

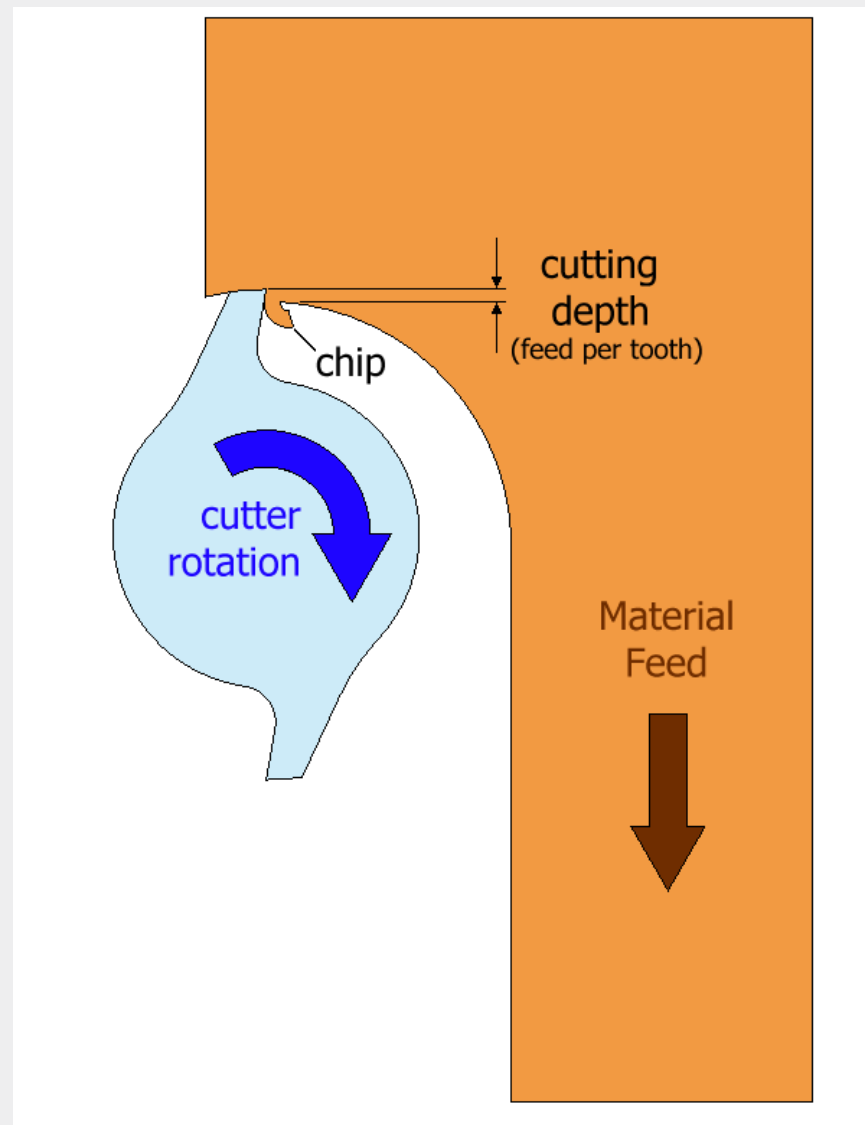
Climb Milling



Why?

Cutting Trials - Method

Climb Milling

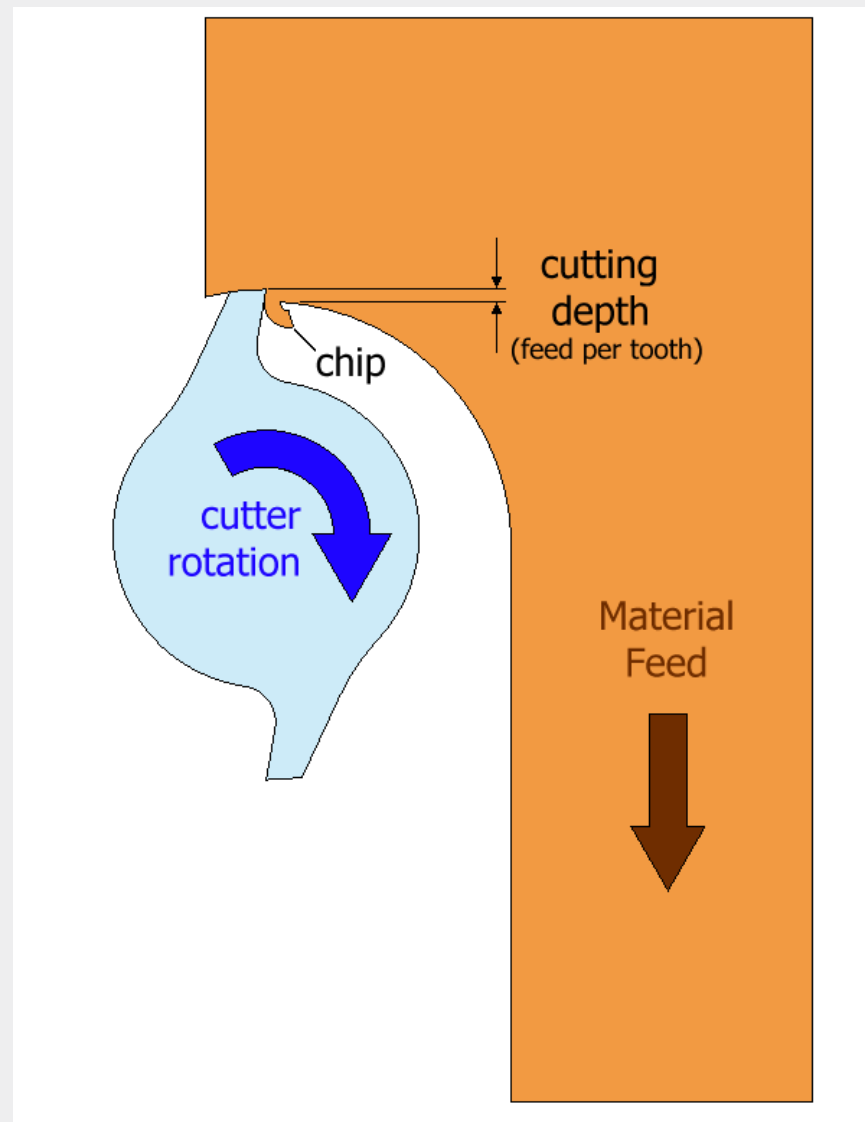


Why?

- Bigger chips straight away

Cutting Trials - Method

Climb Milling



Why?

- Bigger chips straight away
- Better Swarf Evacuation



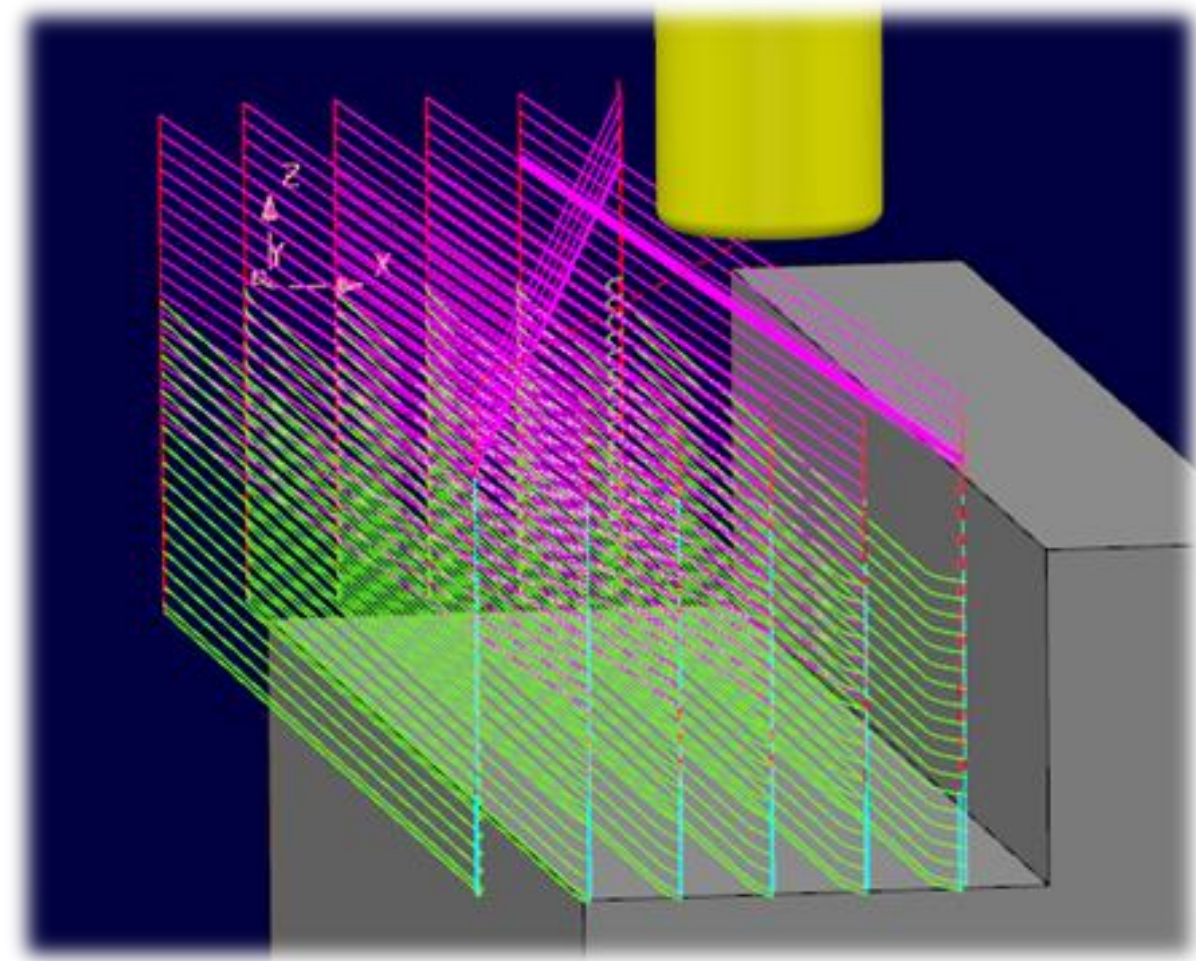
Cutting Trials – EN24T Steel

EN24T Steel

■ EN24T Parameters

Stepover (mm)	4.8
Stepover (% of Tool Diameter)	40
Stepdown (mm)	1
Stepdown (% of Tool Diameter)	8.3
Feed Rate (mm/min)	1076.0
Spindle Speed (rpm)	4484.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	20

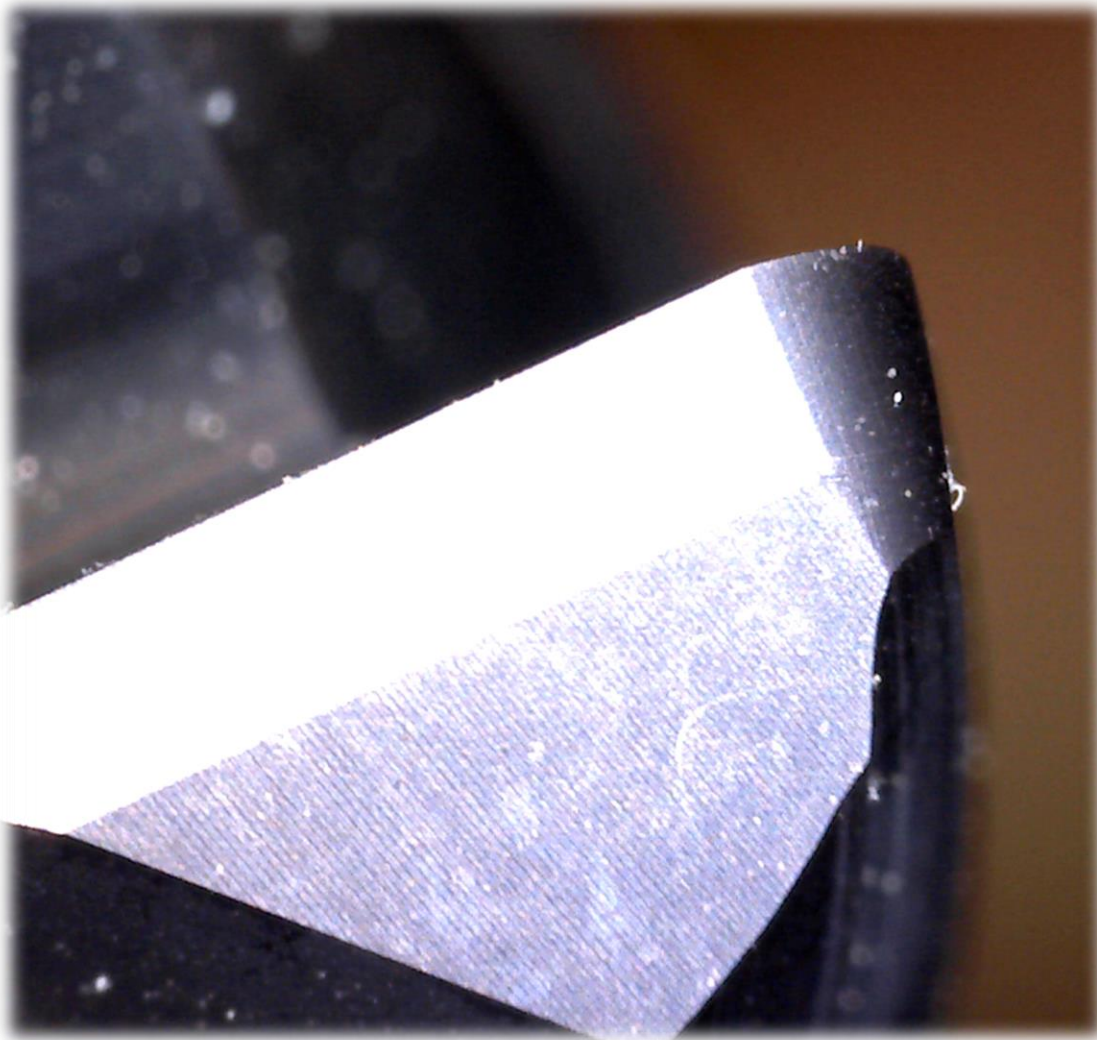
■ Traditional Method



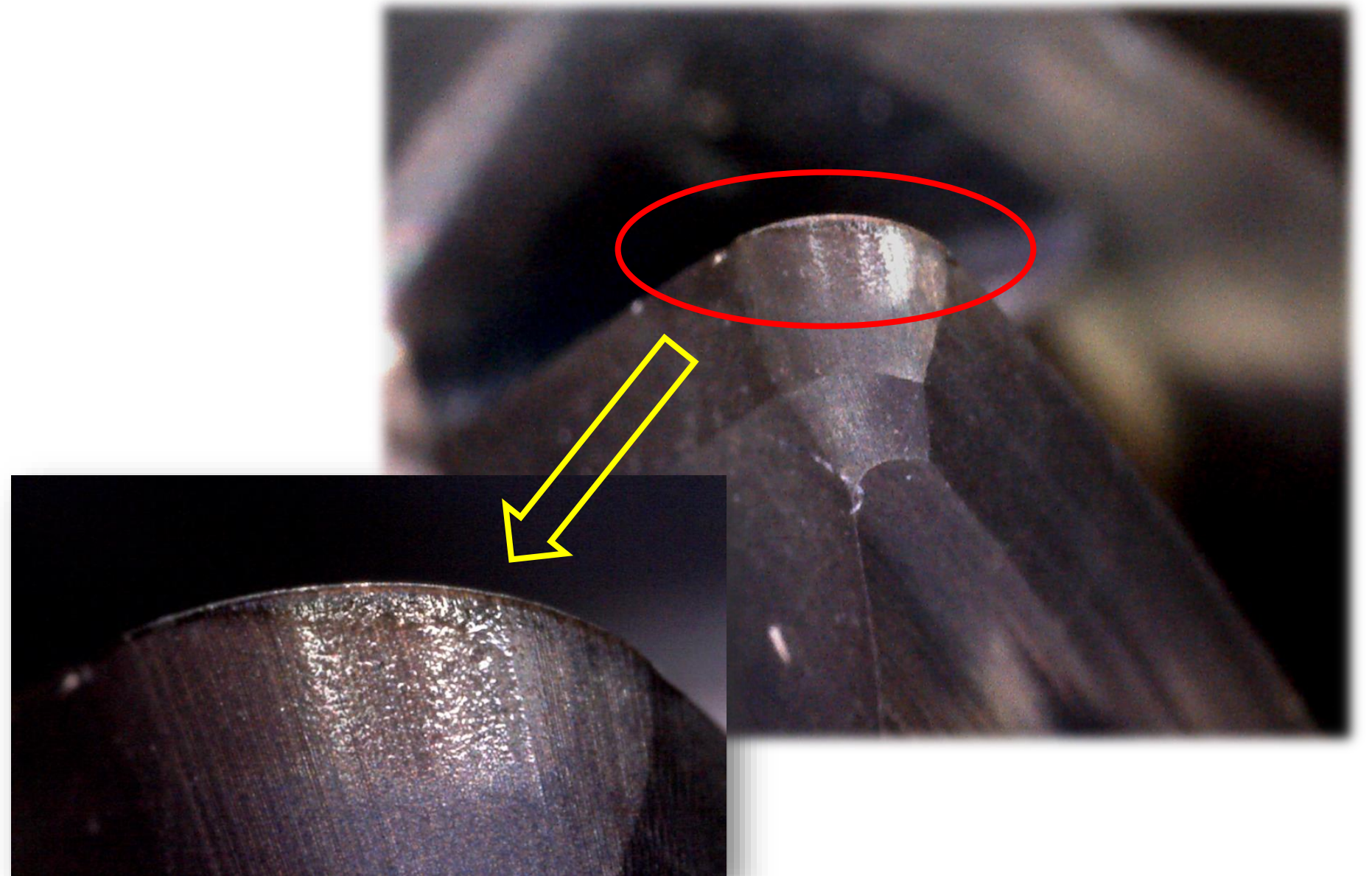


EN24T Steel - Results

■ Before

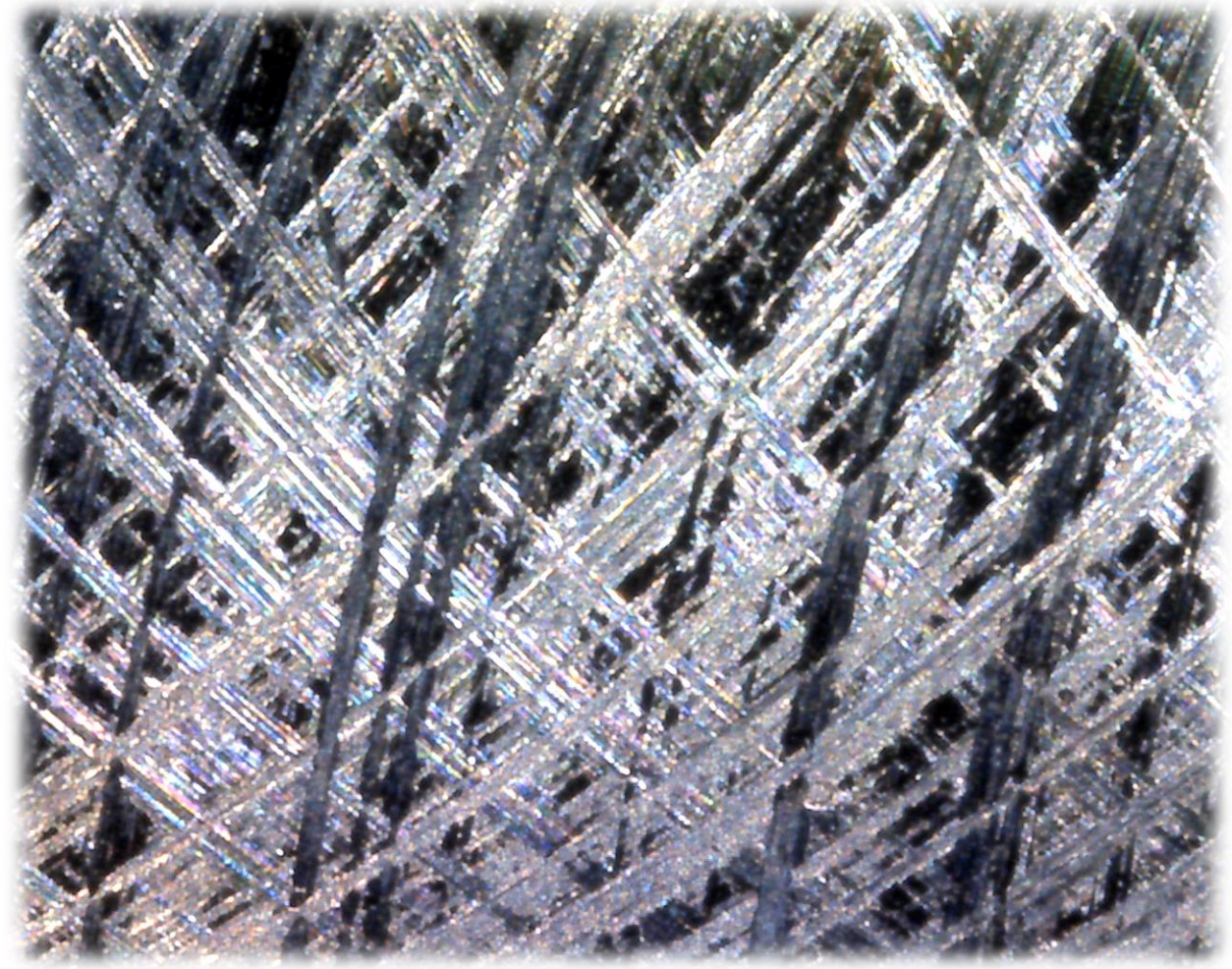
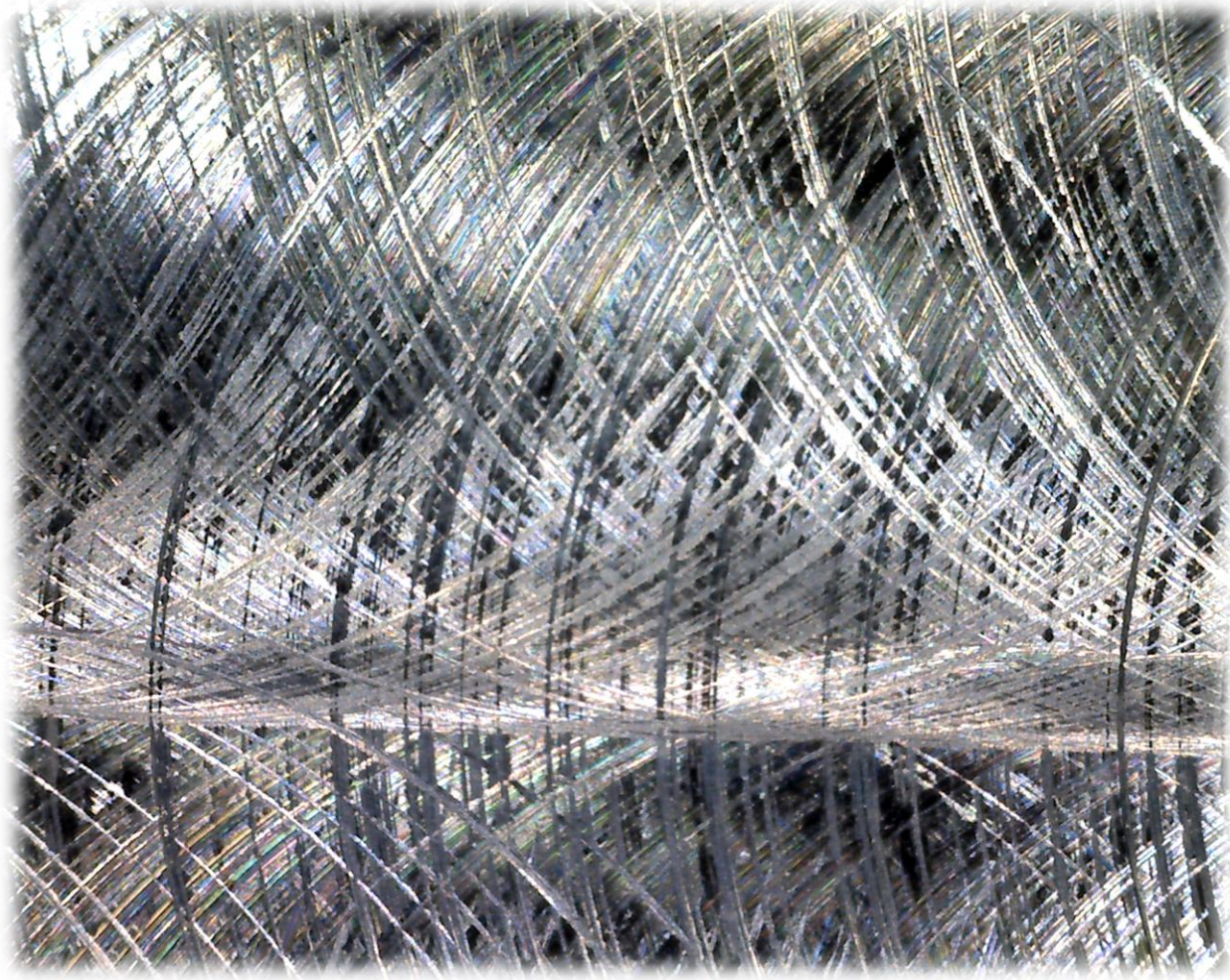


■ After



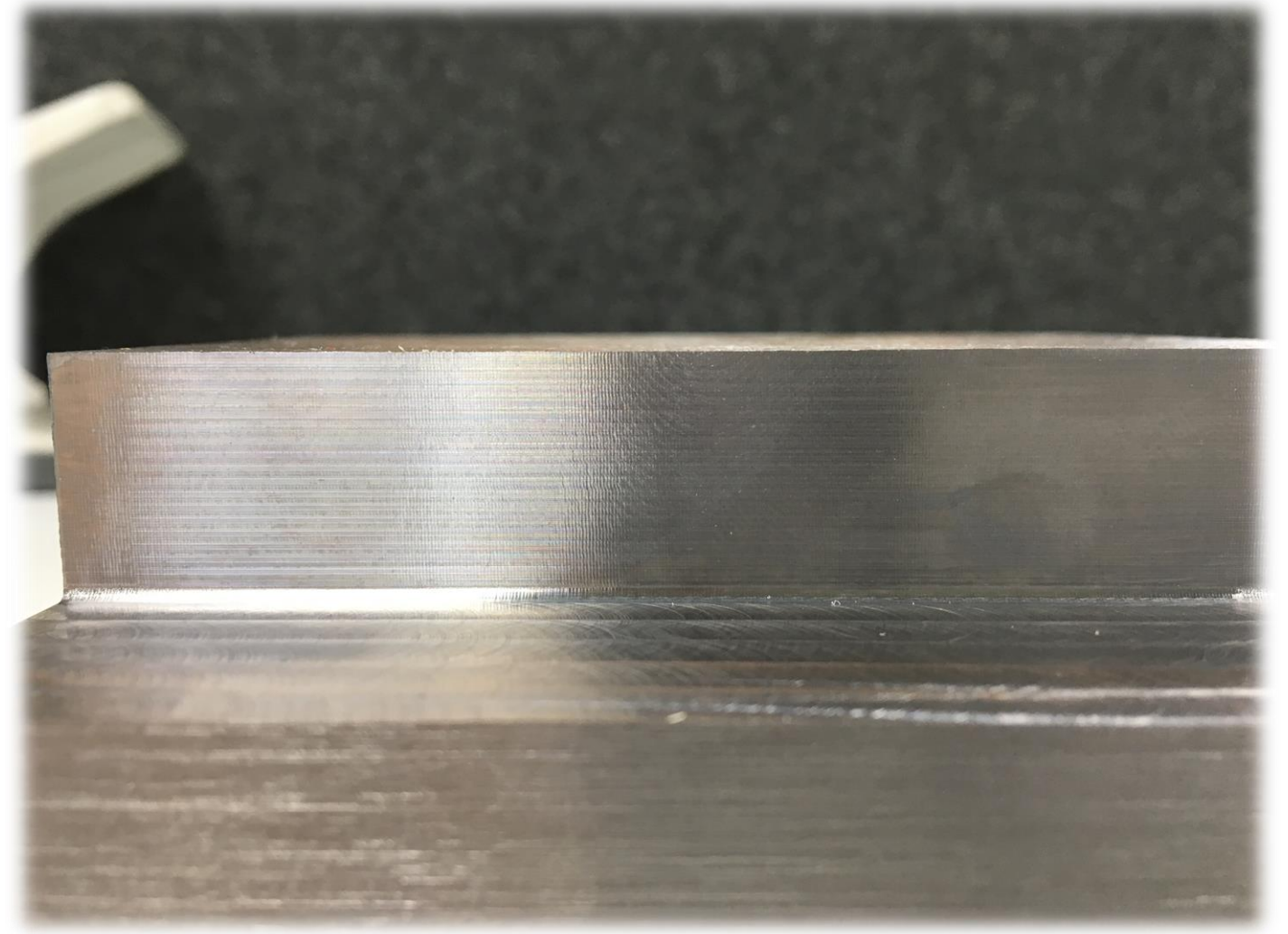
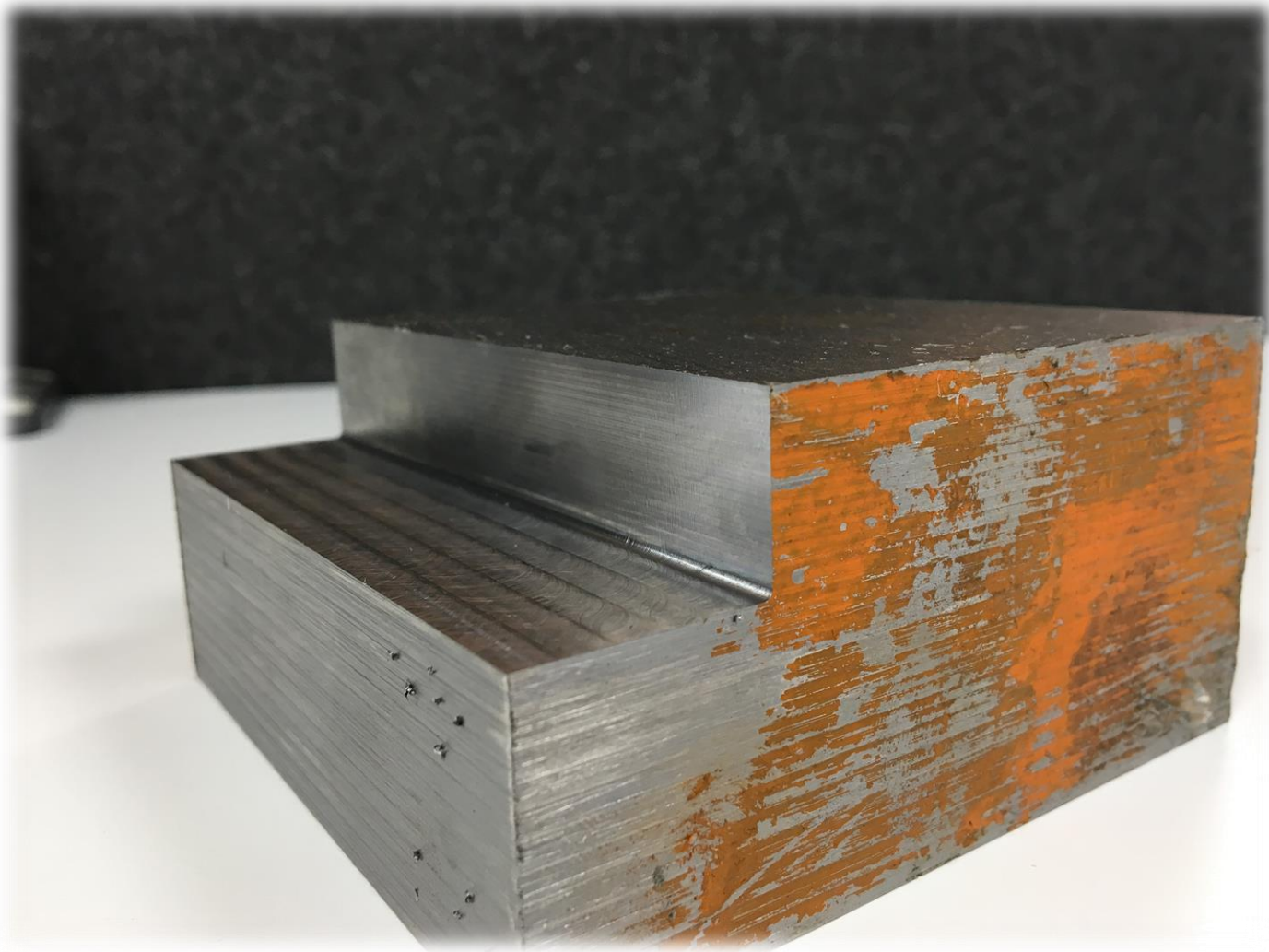
EN24T Steel - Results

- Surface Quality



EN24T Steel - Results

- Machined Block





Cutting Trials – Titanium Ti6Al4V

Titanium Ti6Al4V

■ EN24T Parameters

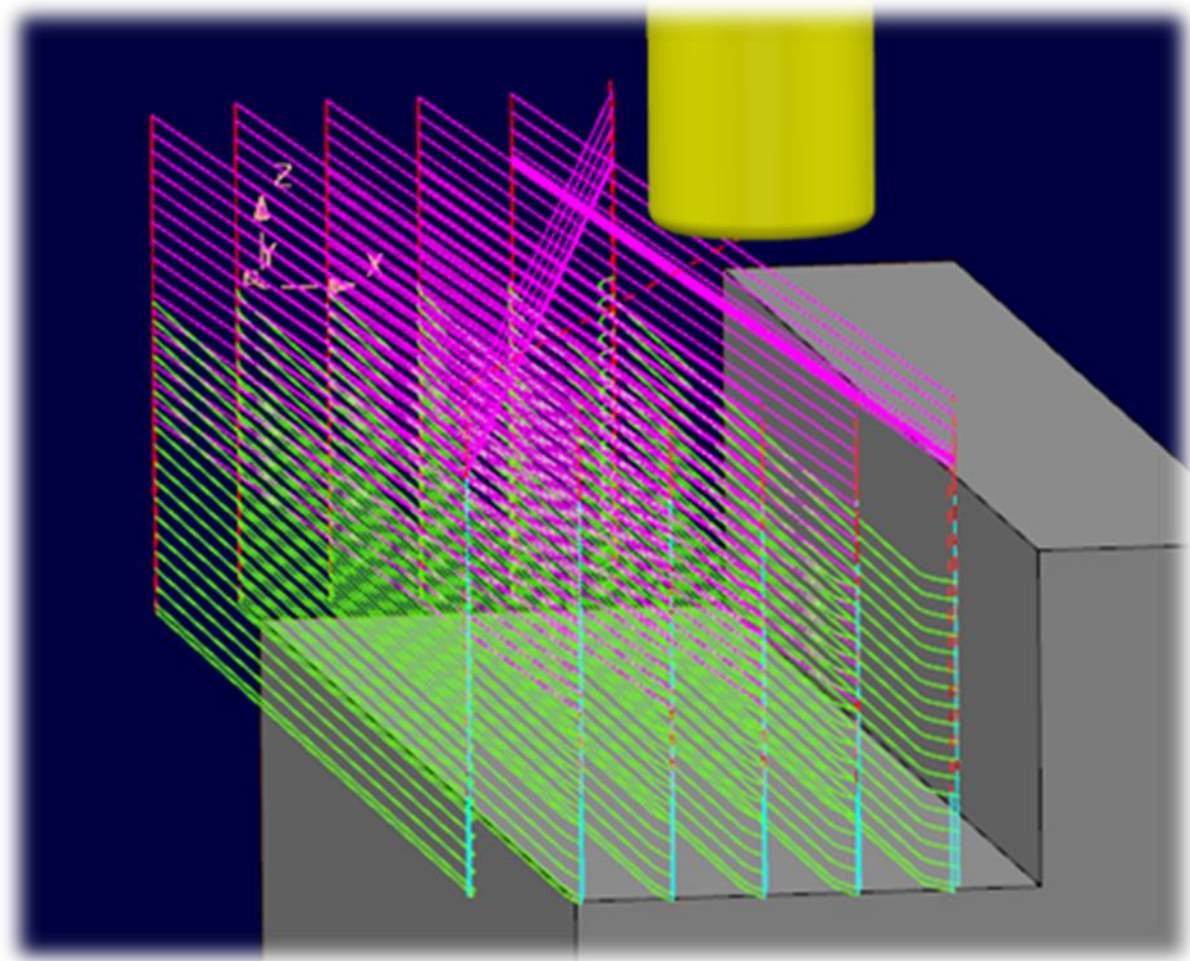
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Stepdown (% of Tool Diameter)	8.3
Feed Rate (mm/min)	1076.0
Spindle Speed (rpm)	4484.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	20

■ Improved Parameters

Stepover (mm)	1.2
Stepover (% of Tool Diameter)	10
Stepdown (mm)	18
Stepdown (% of Tool Diameter)	150
Feed Rate (mm/min)	217.0
Spindle Speed (rpm)	1737.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	16

Titanium Ti6Al4V

■ Traditional Method

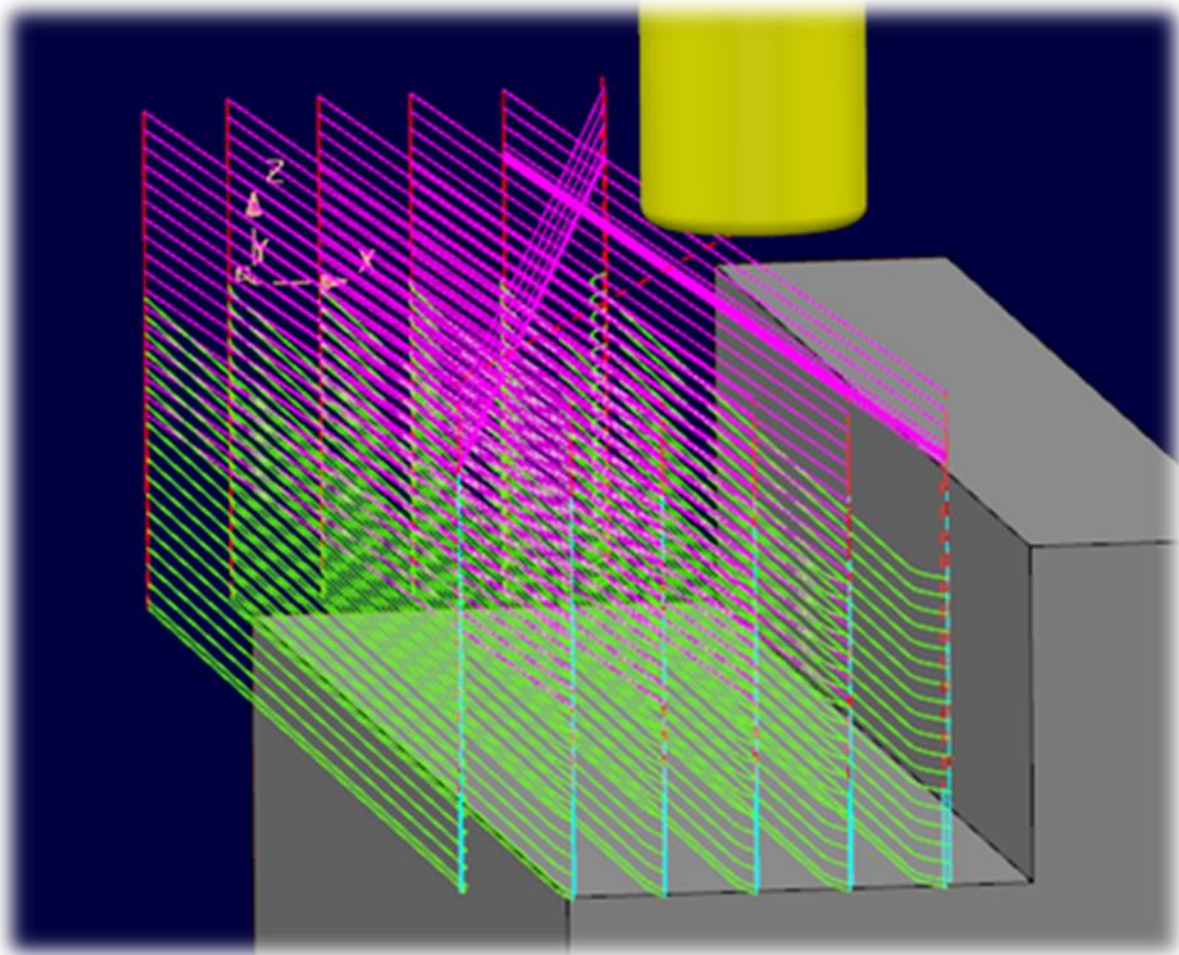


■ Improved Parameters

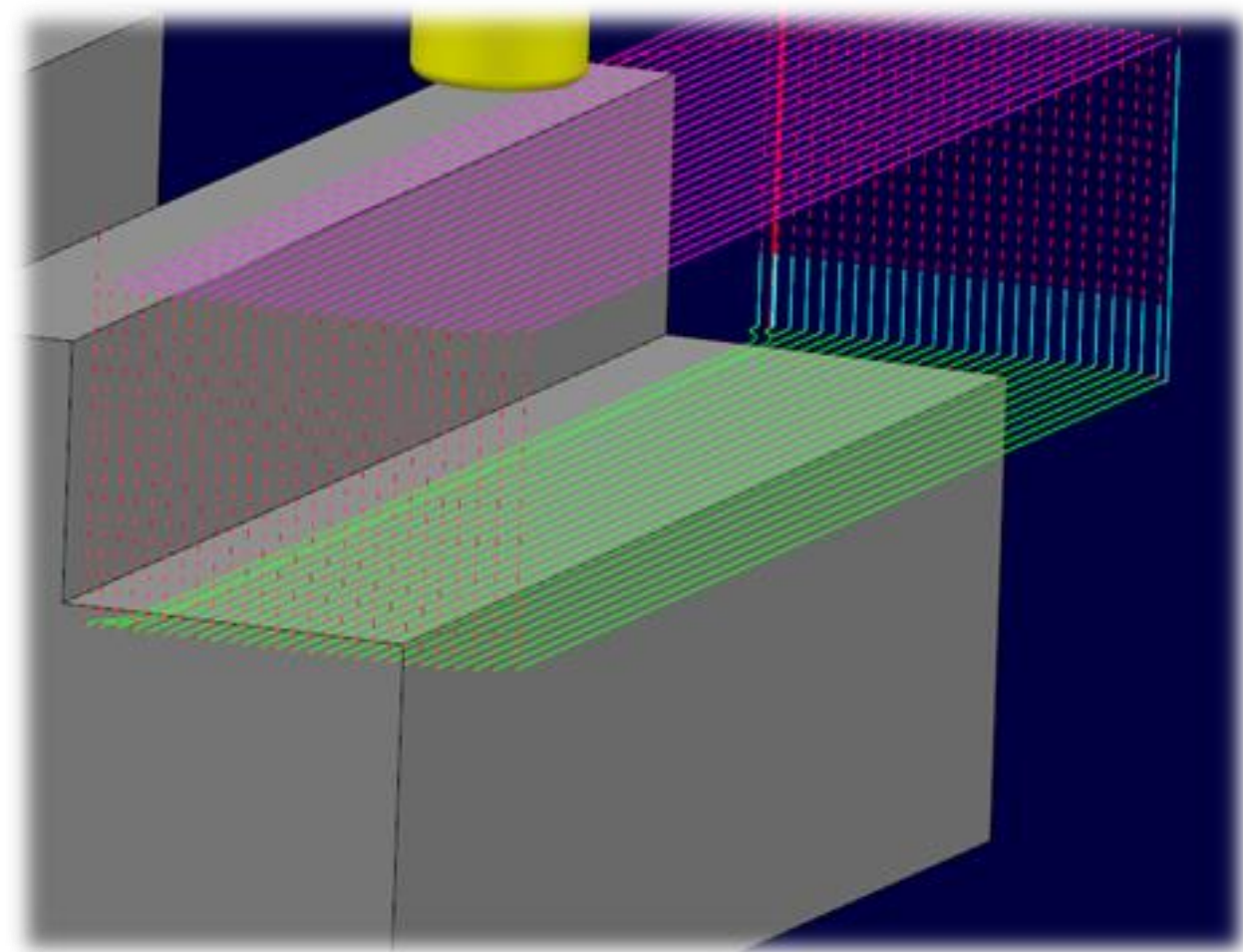
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Spindle Speed (rpm)	1737.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	16

Titanium Ti6Al4V

- Traditional Method



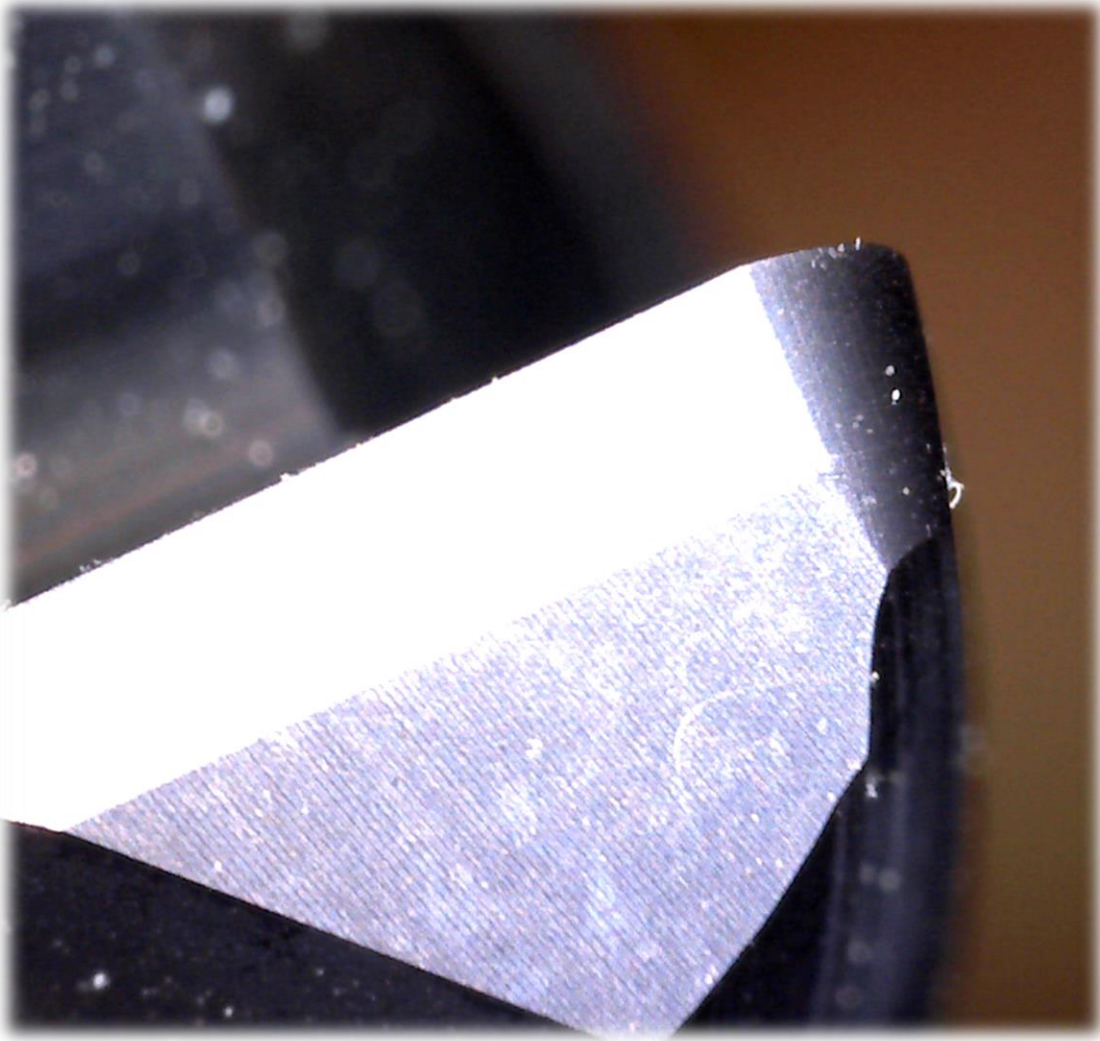
- HTA Method





Titanium Ti6Al4V – EN24T Approach Results

■ Before

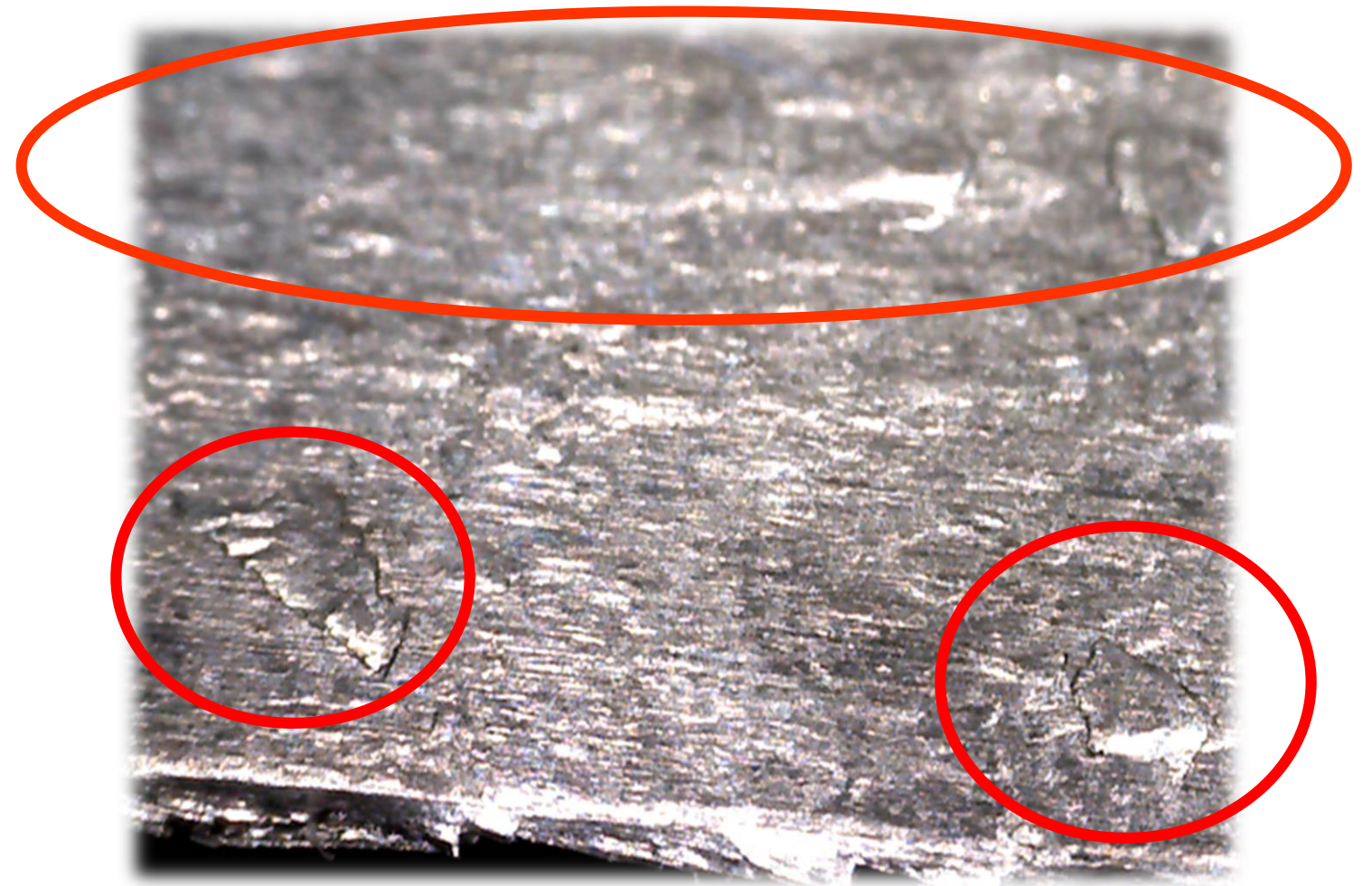
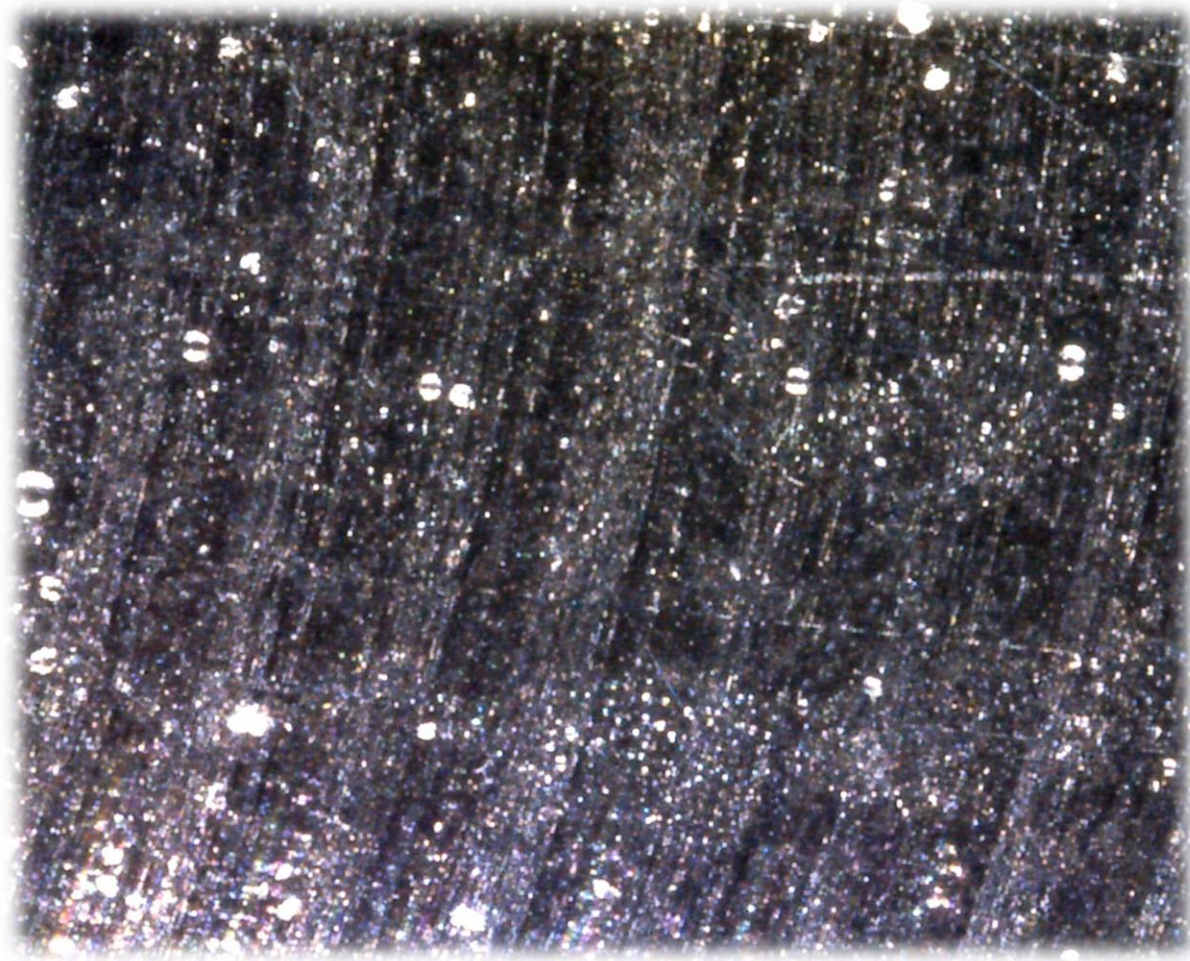


■ After



Titanium Ti6Al4V – EN24T Approach Results

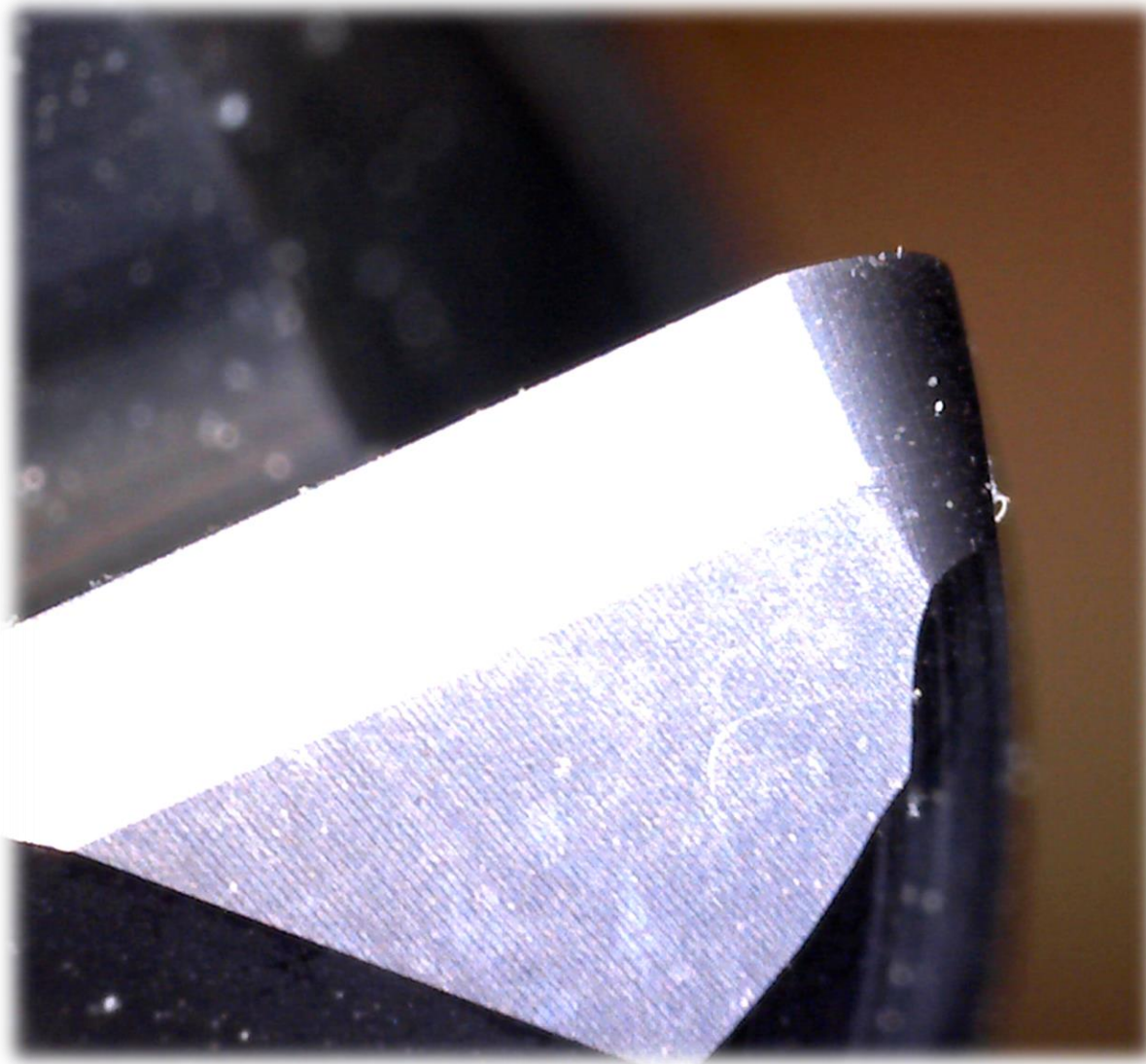
- Surface Quality



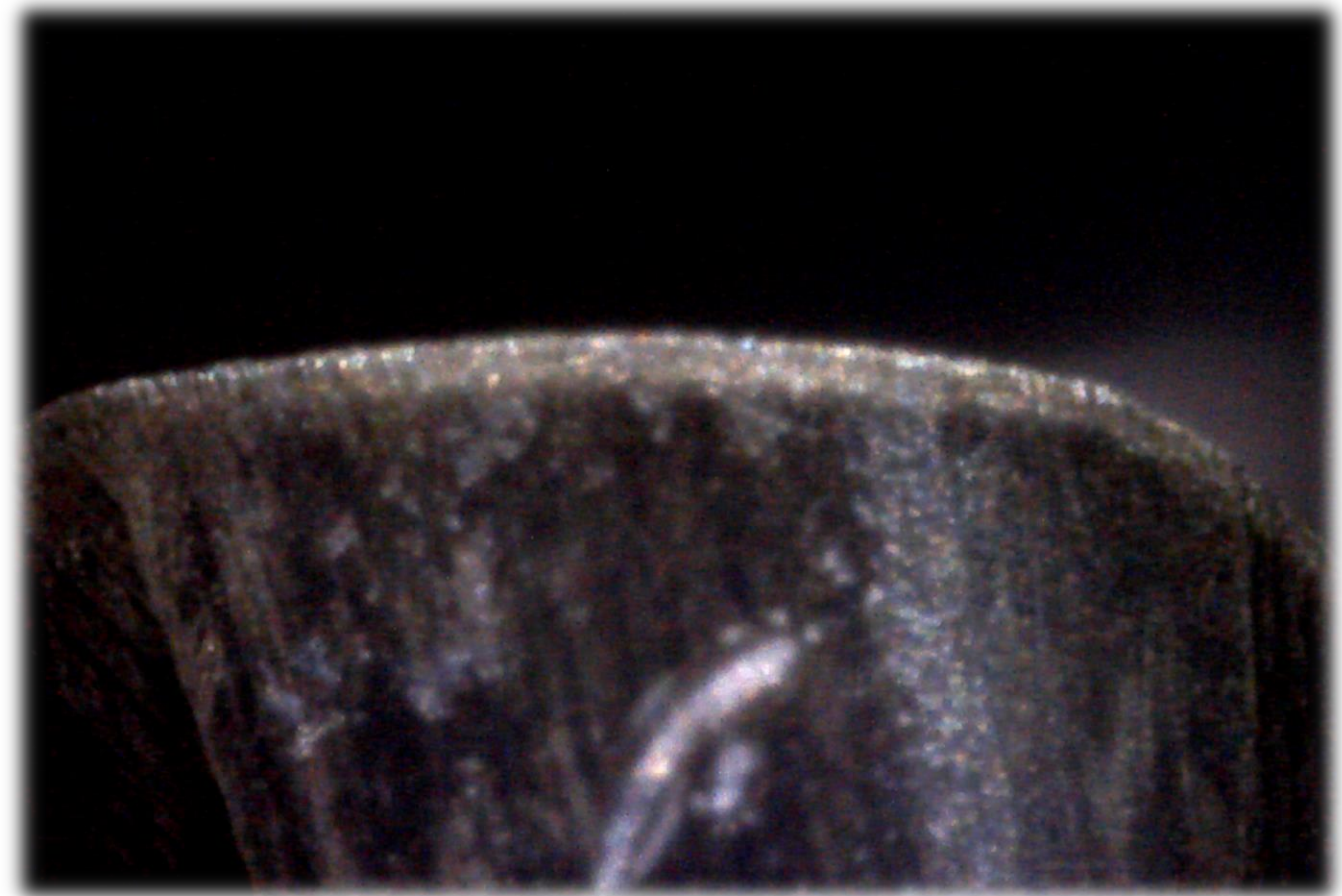


Titanium Ti6Al4V - Improved Approach Results

- Before

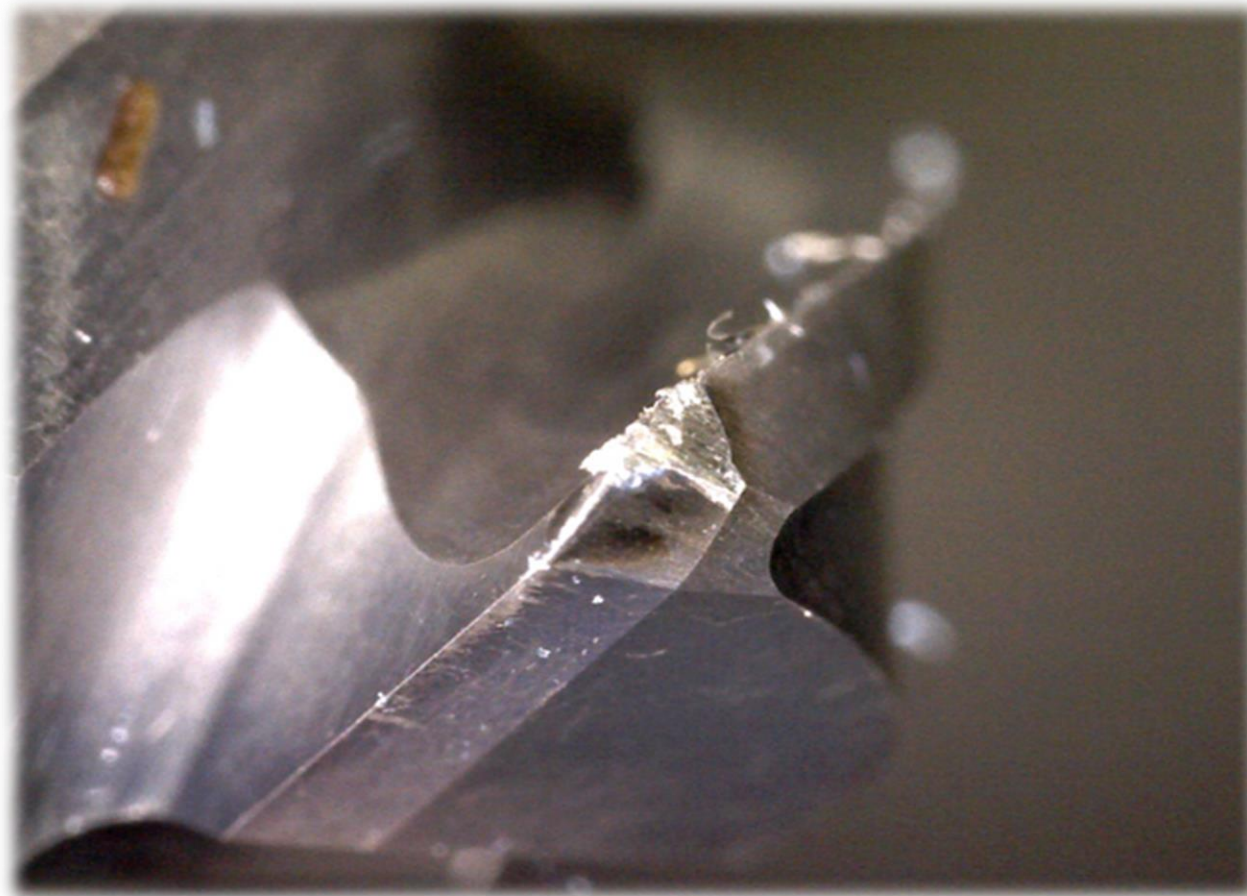


- After



Titanium Ti6Al4V - Improved Approach Results

- EN24T Parameters

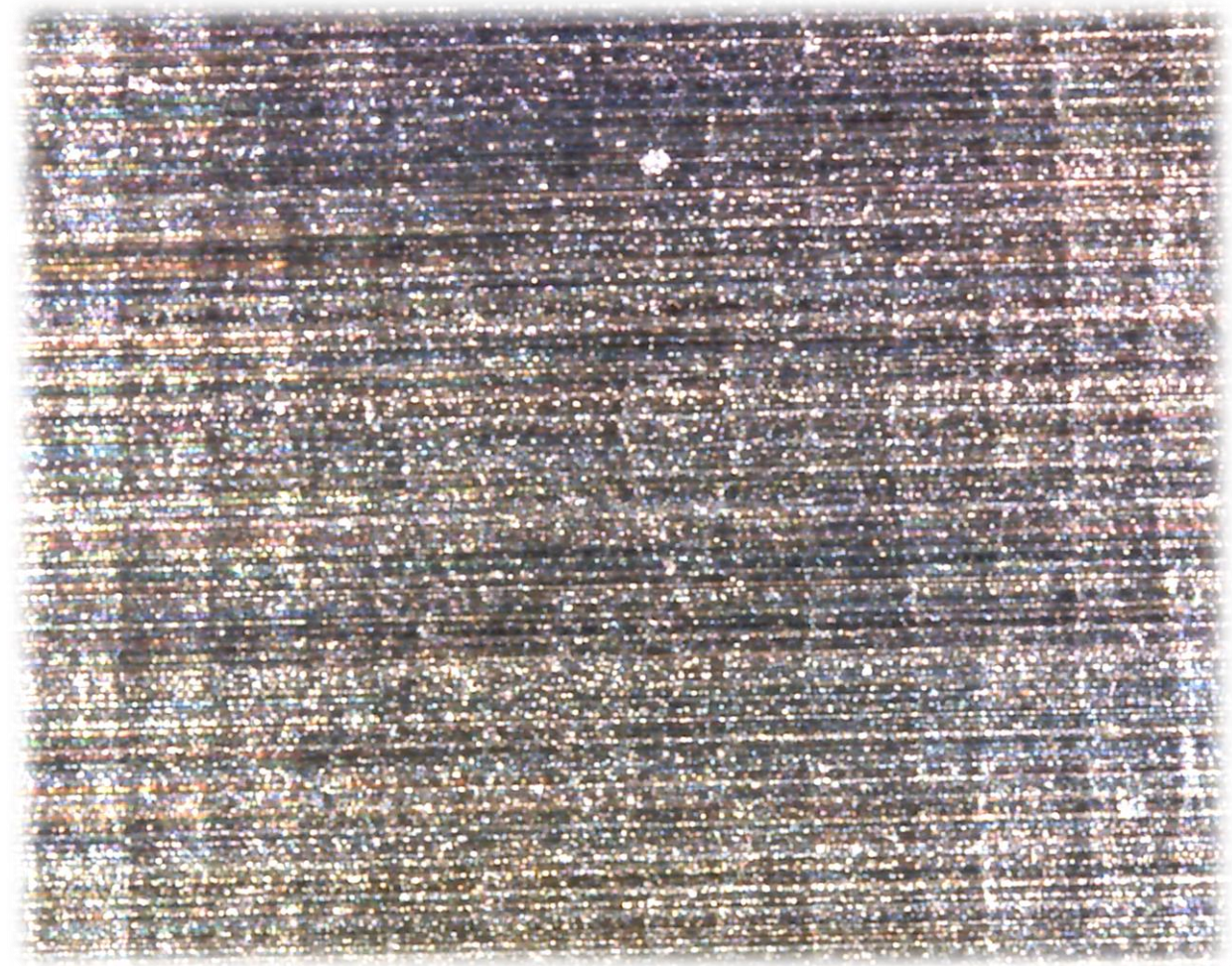
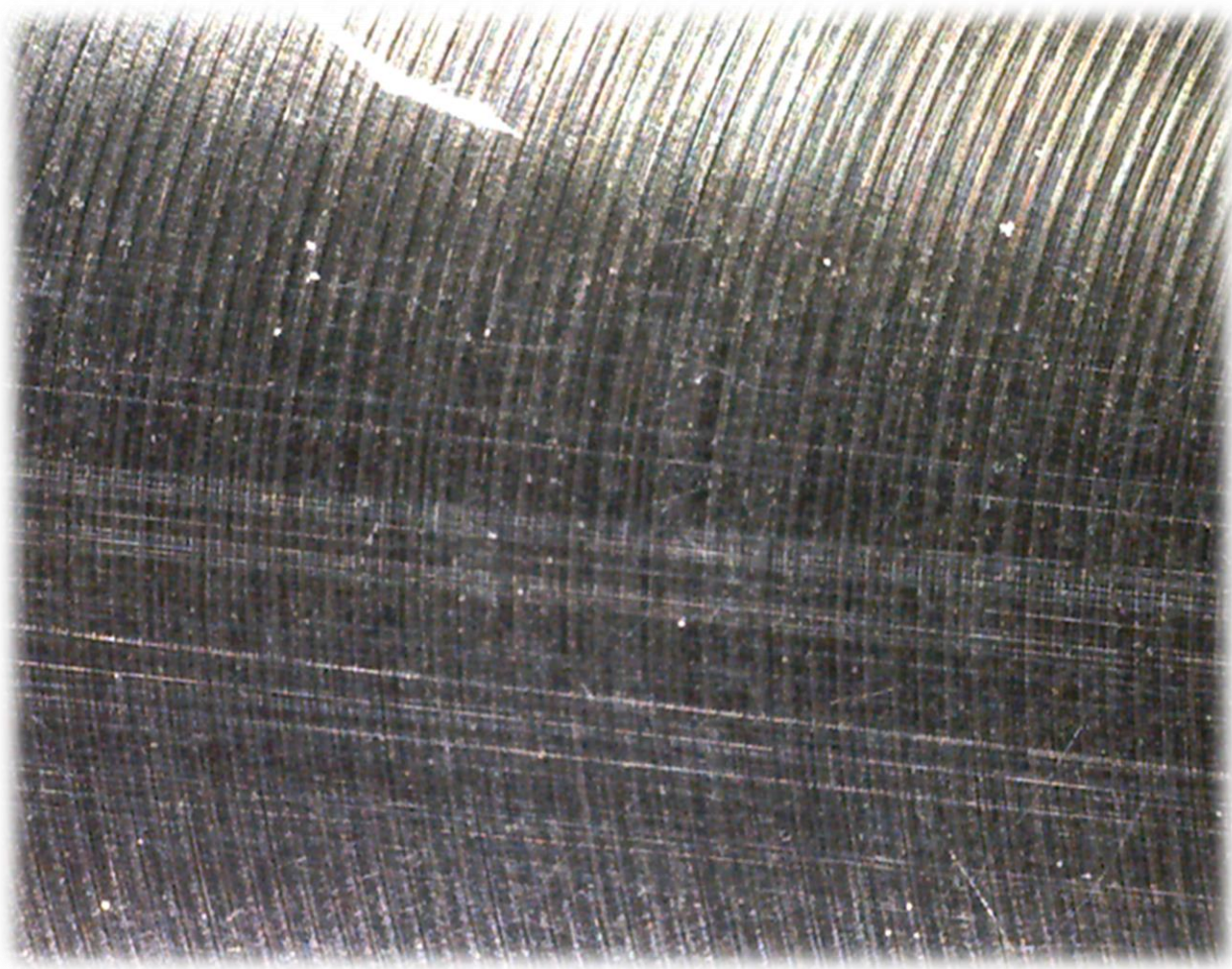


- Improved Parameters



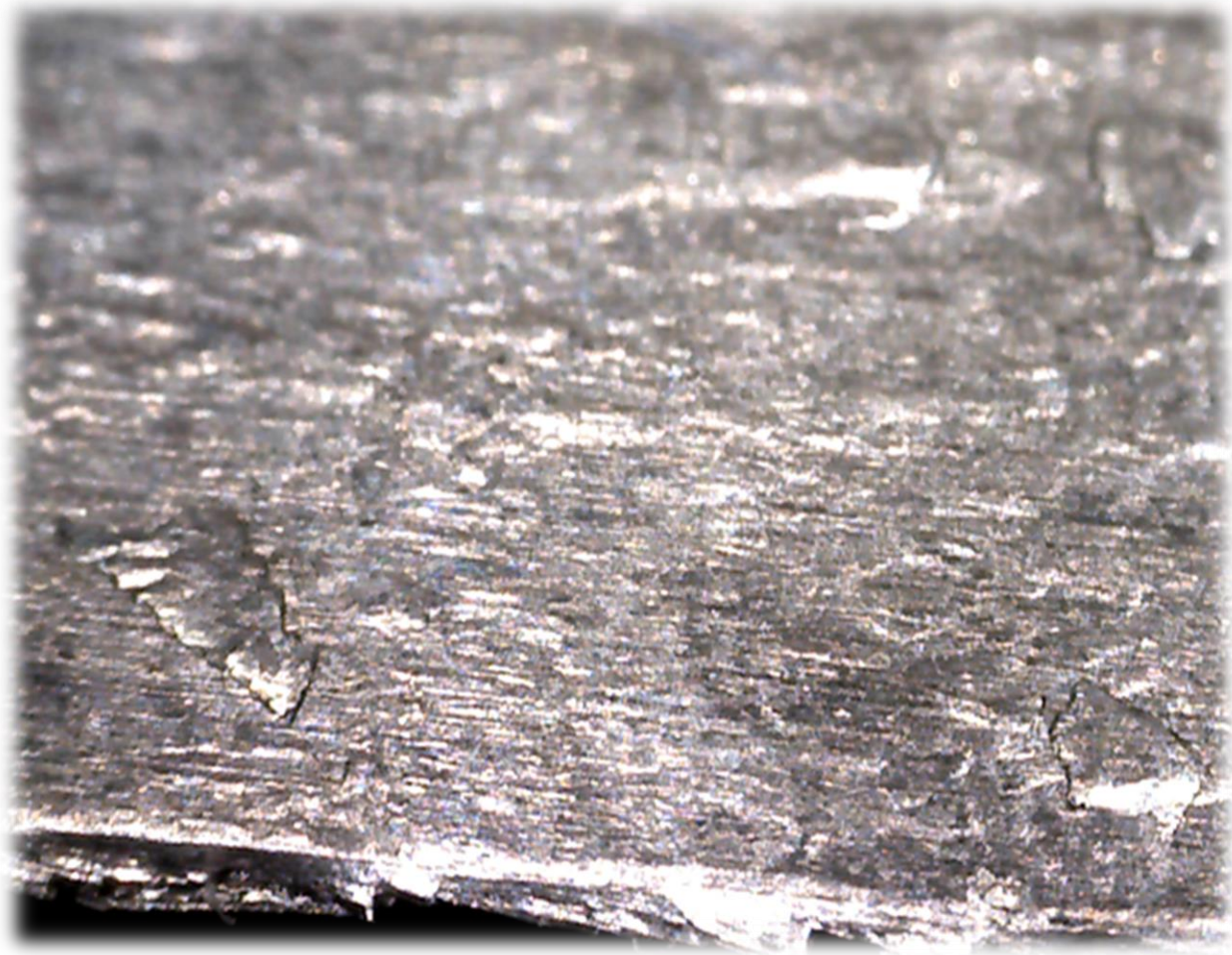
Titanium Ti6Al4V - Improved Approach Results

- Surface Quality

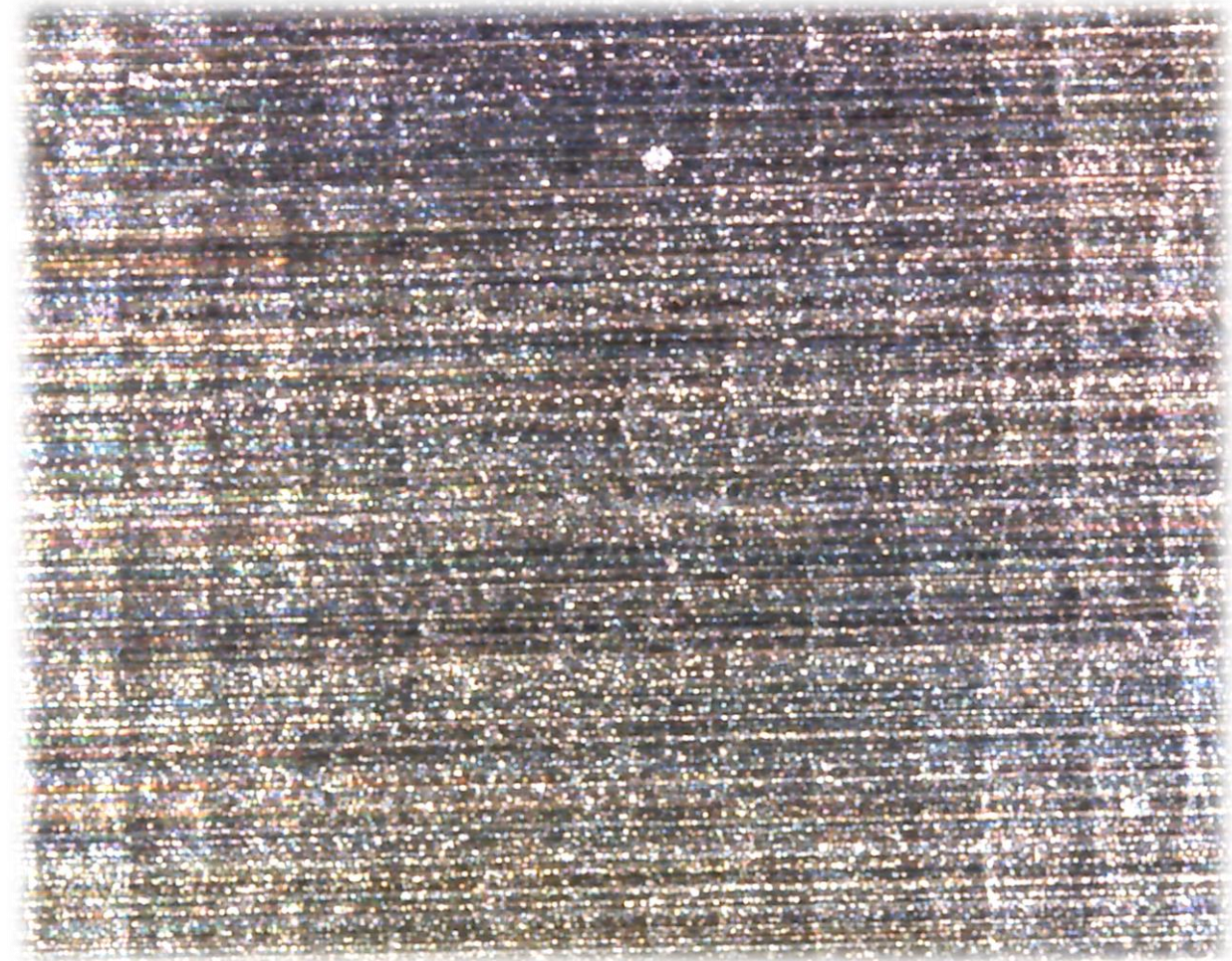


Titanium Ti6Al4V - Improved Approach Results

- EN24T Parameters

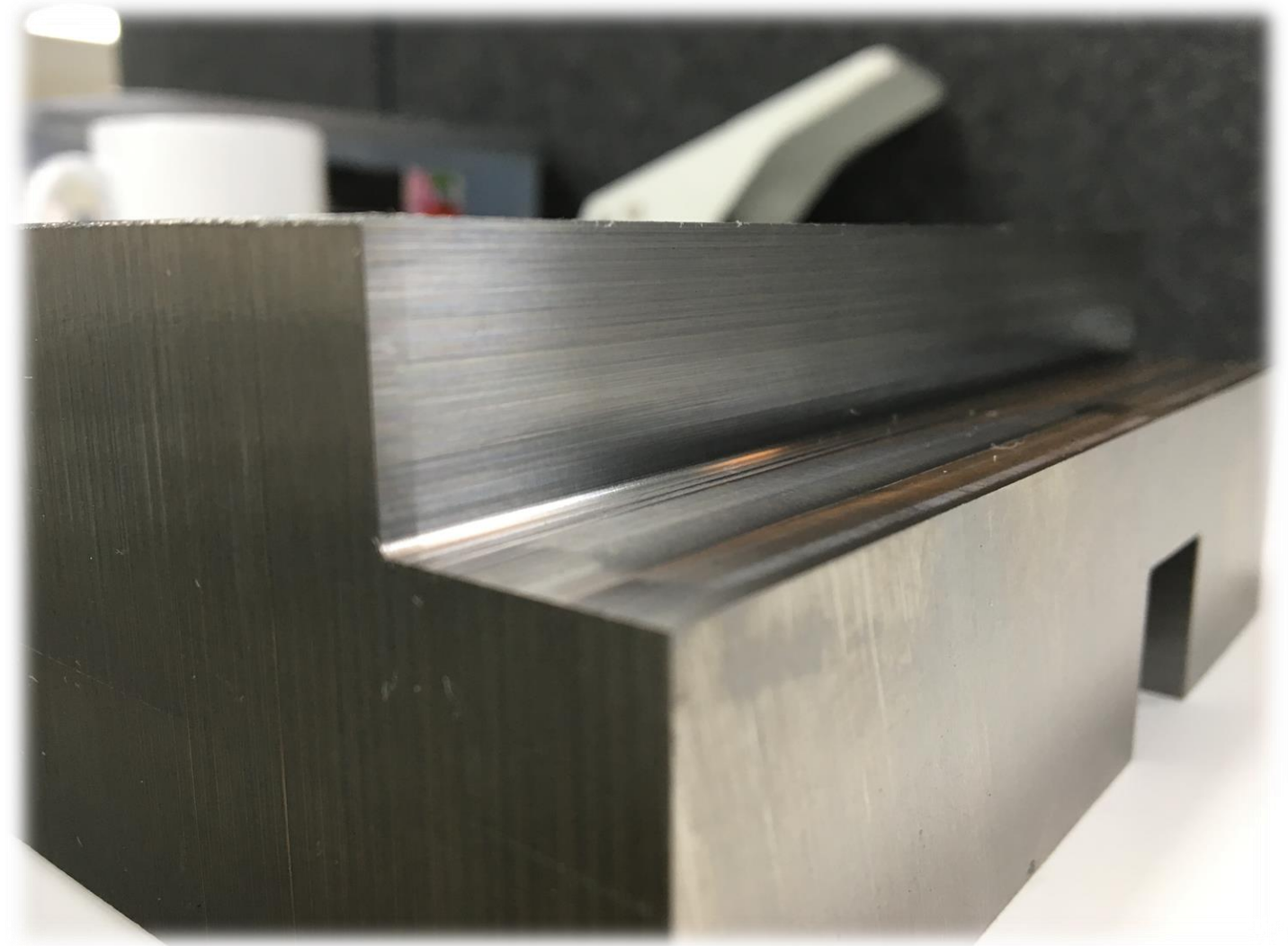
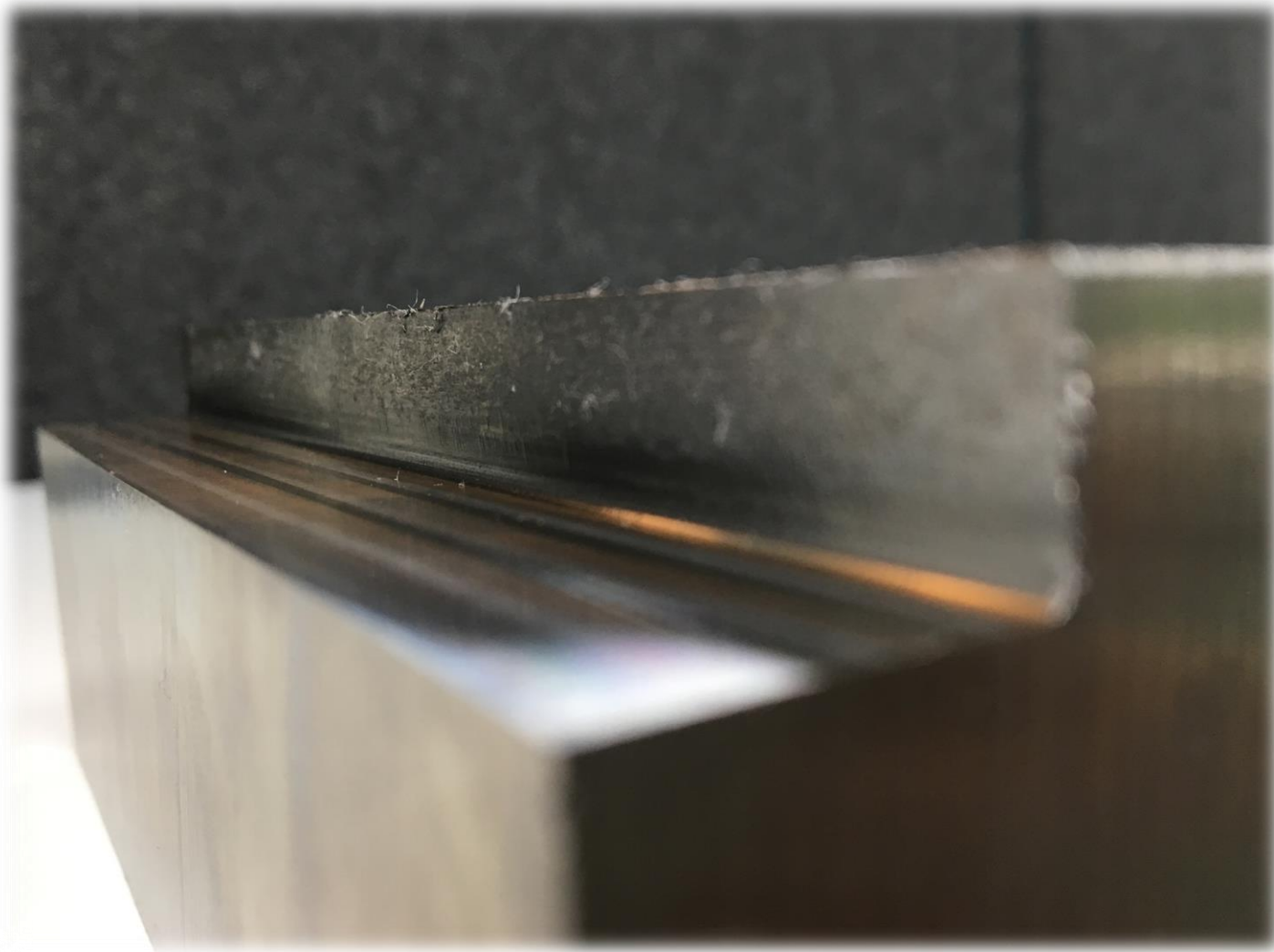


- Improved Parameters



Titanium Ti6Al4V - Results

- Machined Block





Cutting Trials – Inconel 718

Inconel 718

- EN24T Parameters

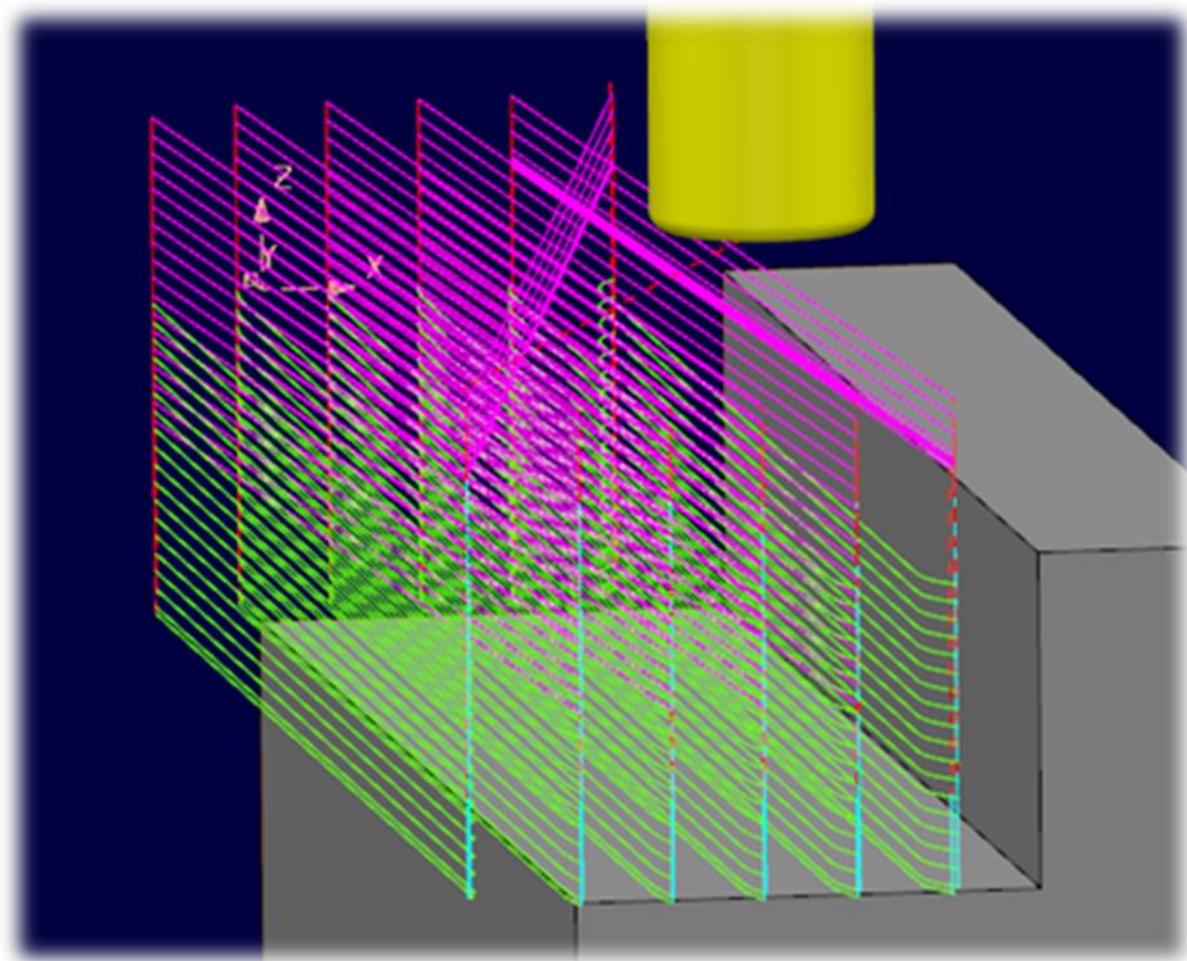
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Feed Rate (mm/min)	1076.0
Spindle Speed (rpm)	4484.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	20

- Improved Parameters

Stepover (mm)	1.2
Stepover (% of Tool Diameter)	10
Stepdown (mm)	18
Stepdown (% of Tool Diameter)	150
Feed Rate (mm/min)	34.0
Spindle Speed (rpm)	501.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	120

Inconel 718

■ Traditional Method

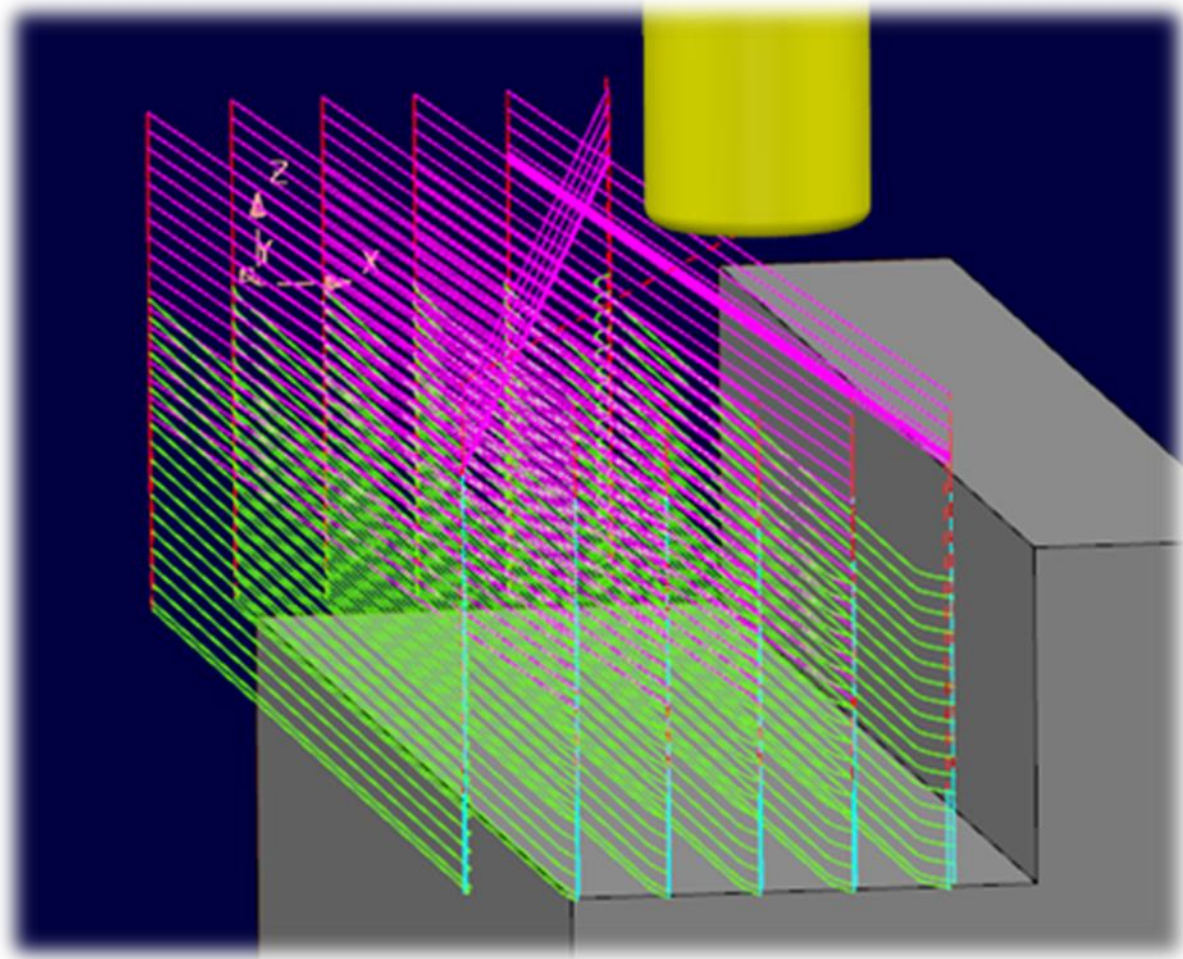


■ Improved Parameters

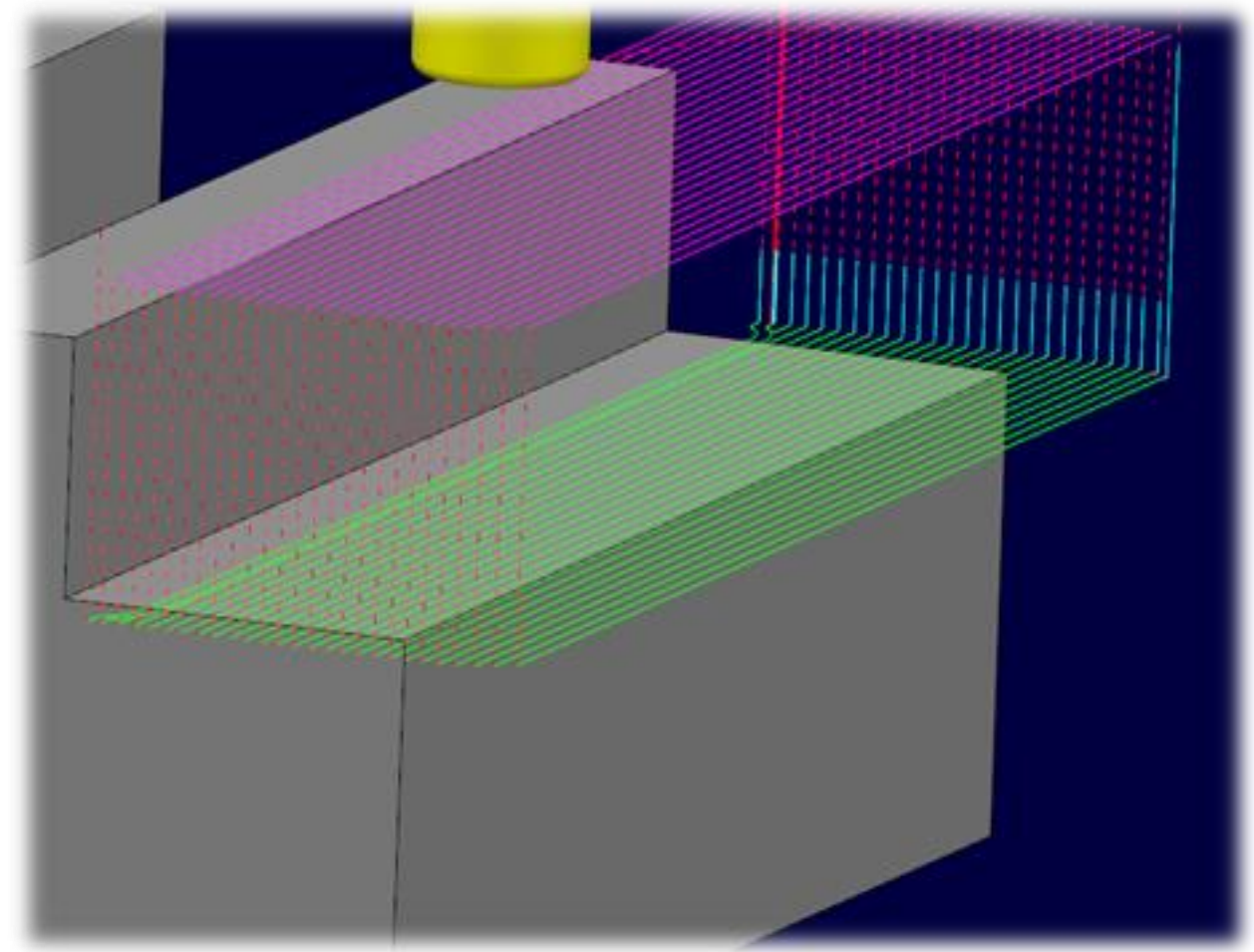
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Spindle Speed (rpm)	501.0
Approx. Machining Time (mins)	120

Inconel 718

- Traditional Method



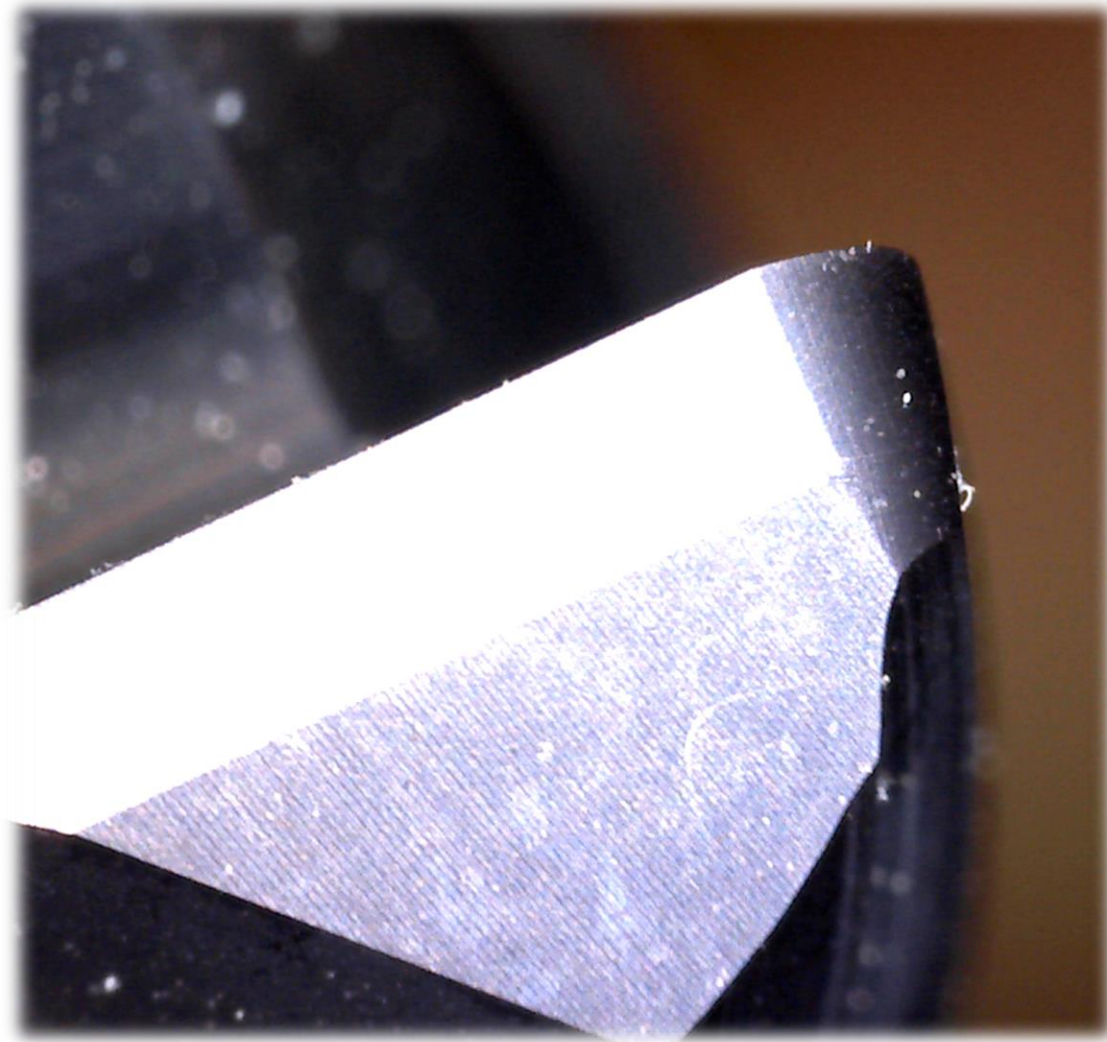
- HTA Method





Inconel 718 – EN24T Approach Results

■ Before

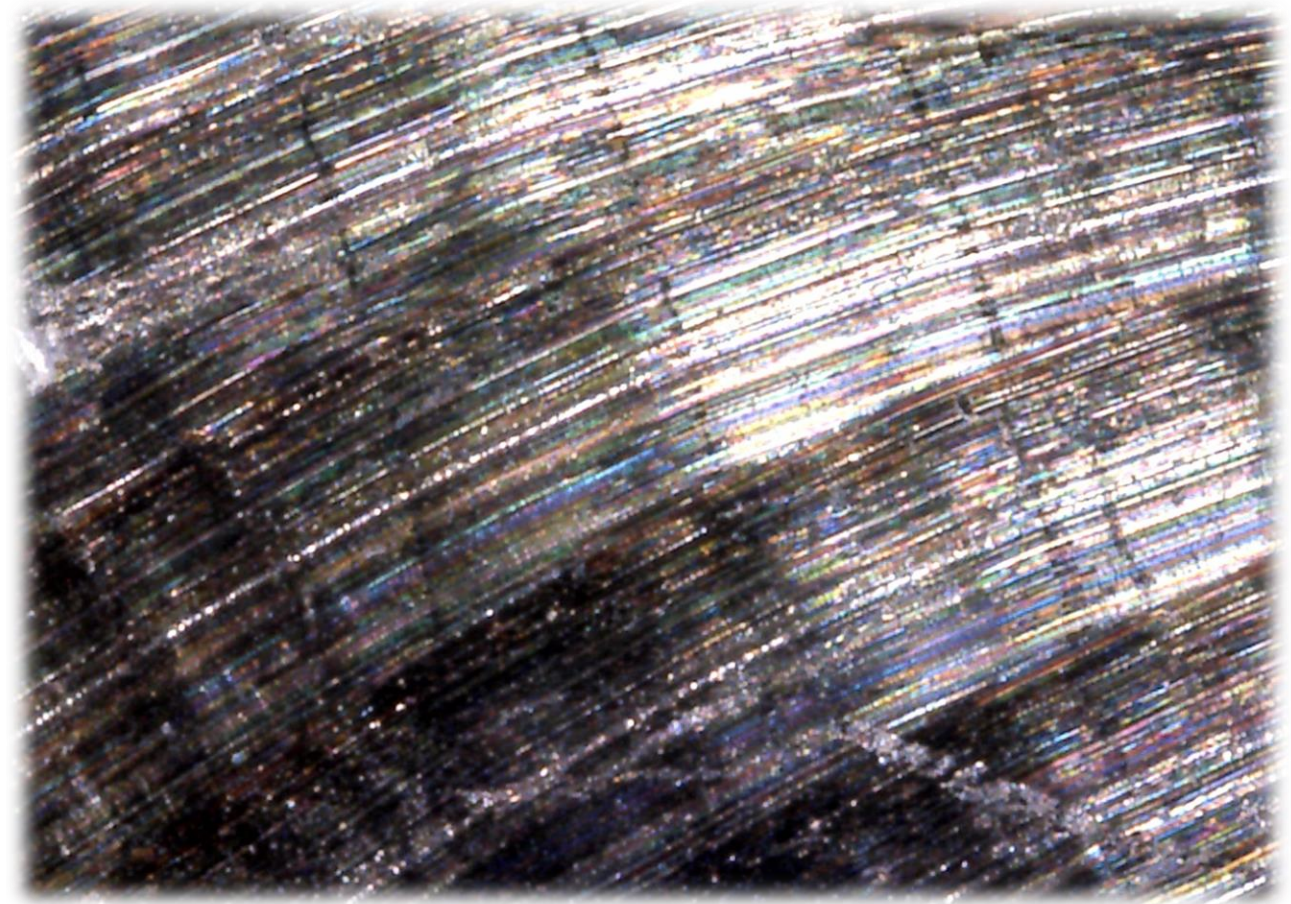
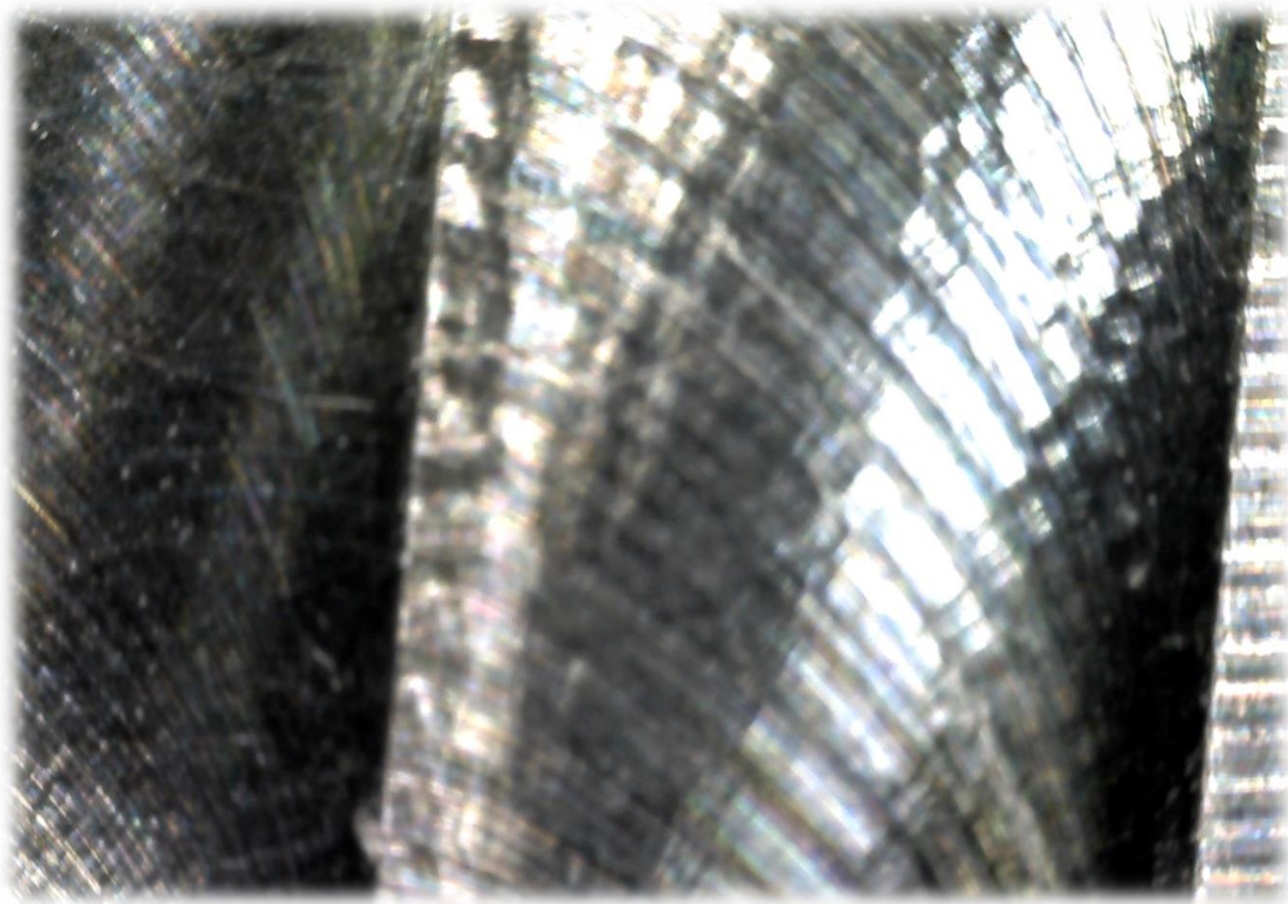


■ After



Inconel 718 – EN24T Approach Results

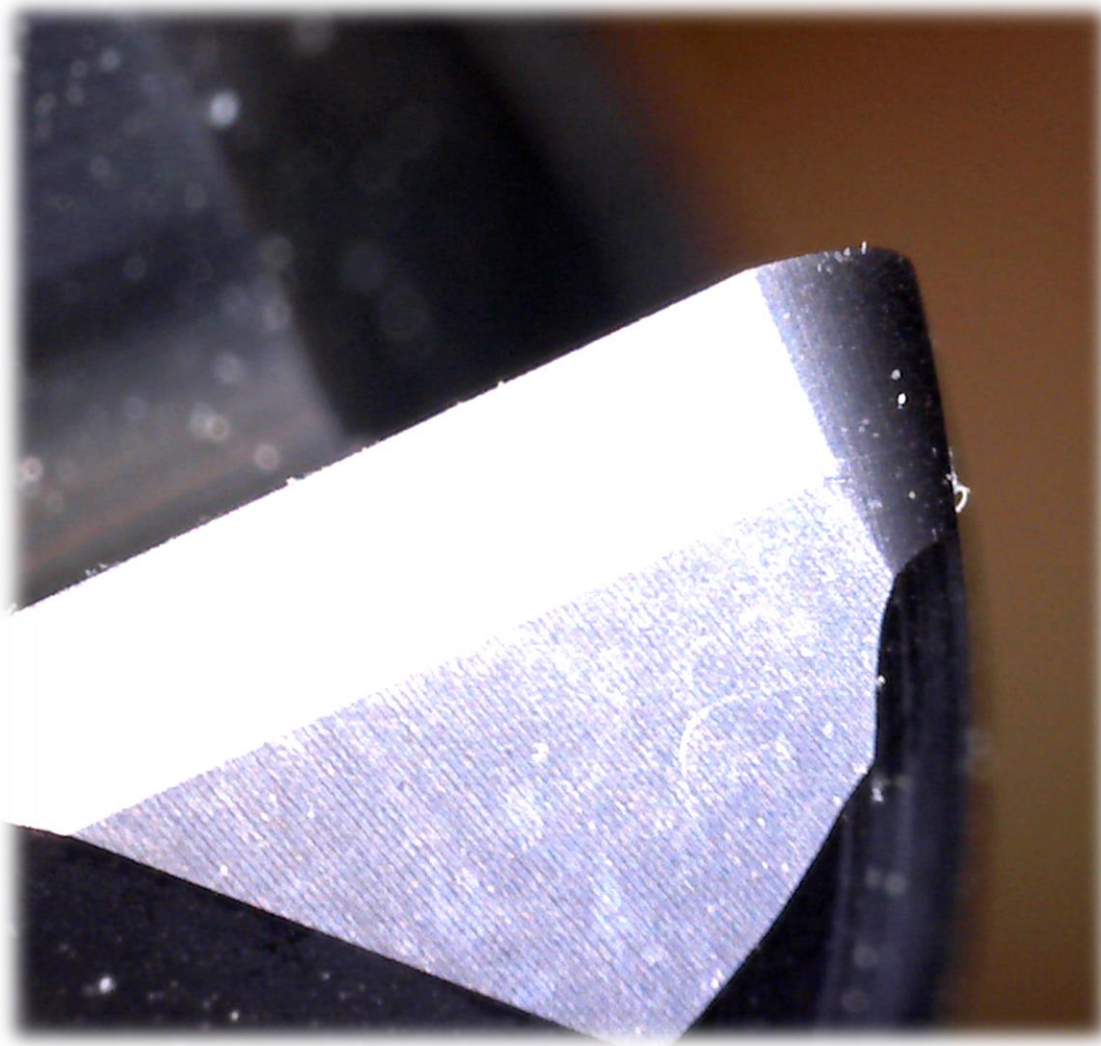
- Surface Quality



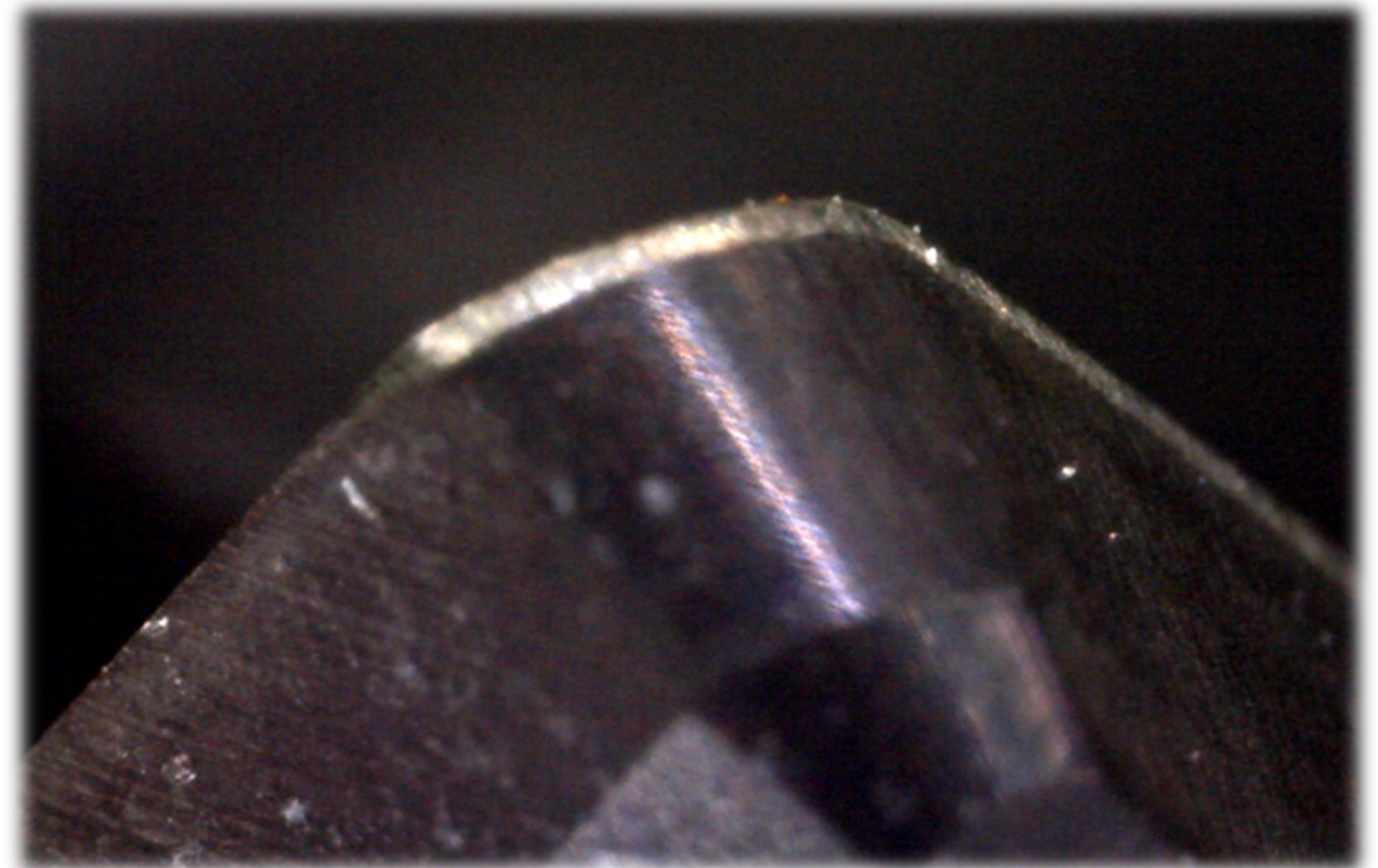


Inconel 718 – Improved Approach Results

■ Before

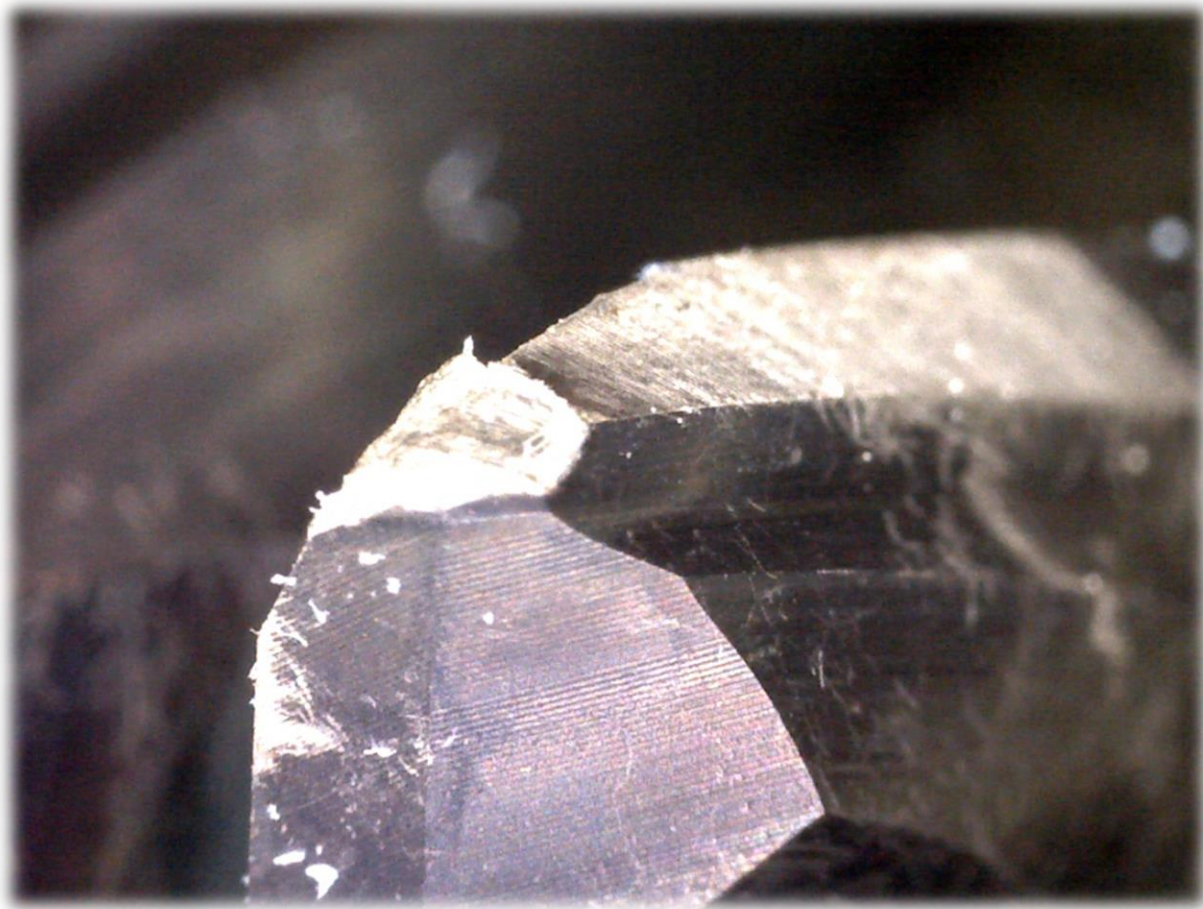


■ After

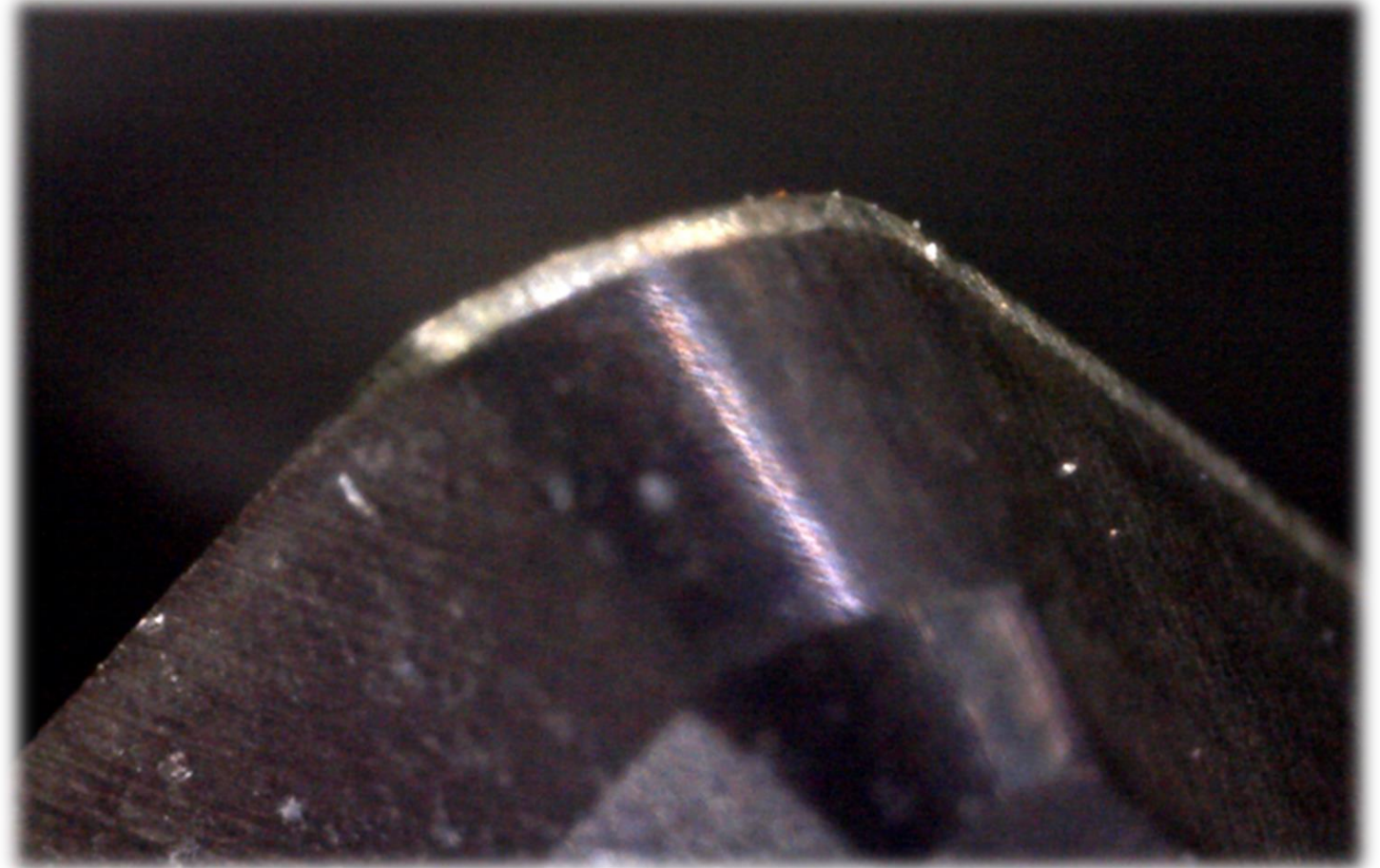


Inconel 718 - Improved Approach Results

- EN24T Parameters

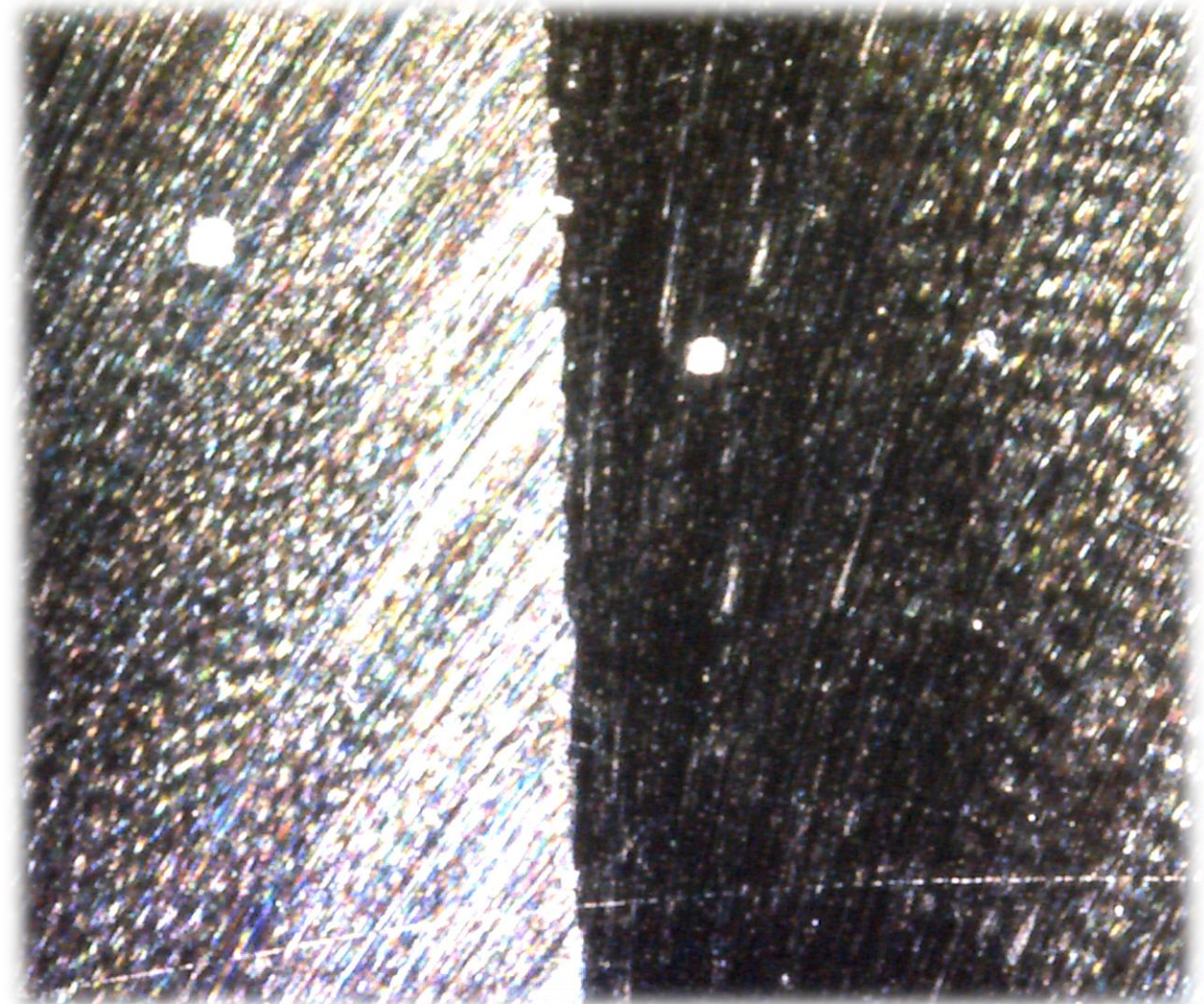
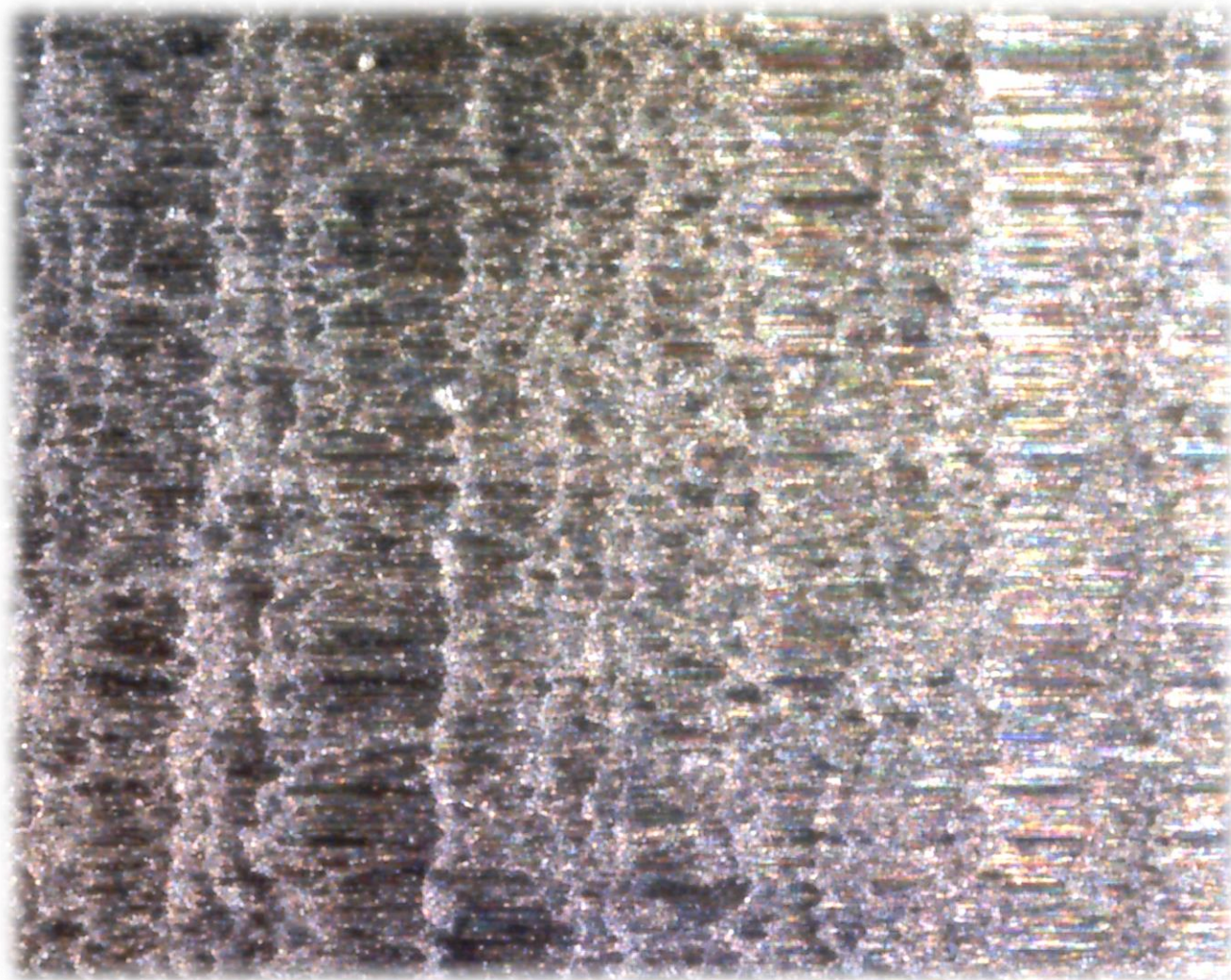


- Improved Parameters



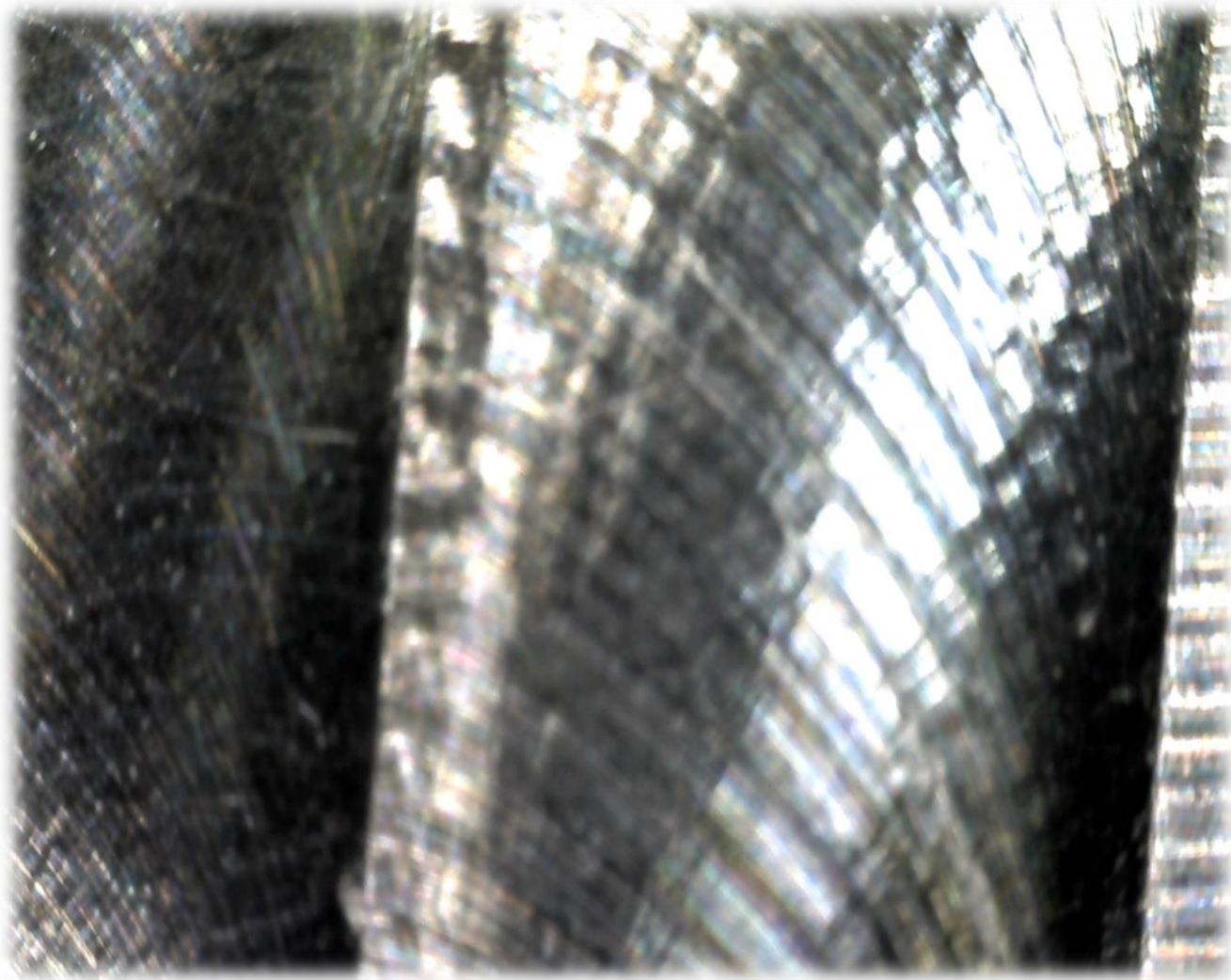
Inconel 718 - Improved Approach Results

- Surface Quality

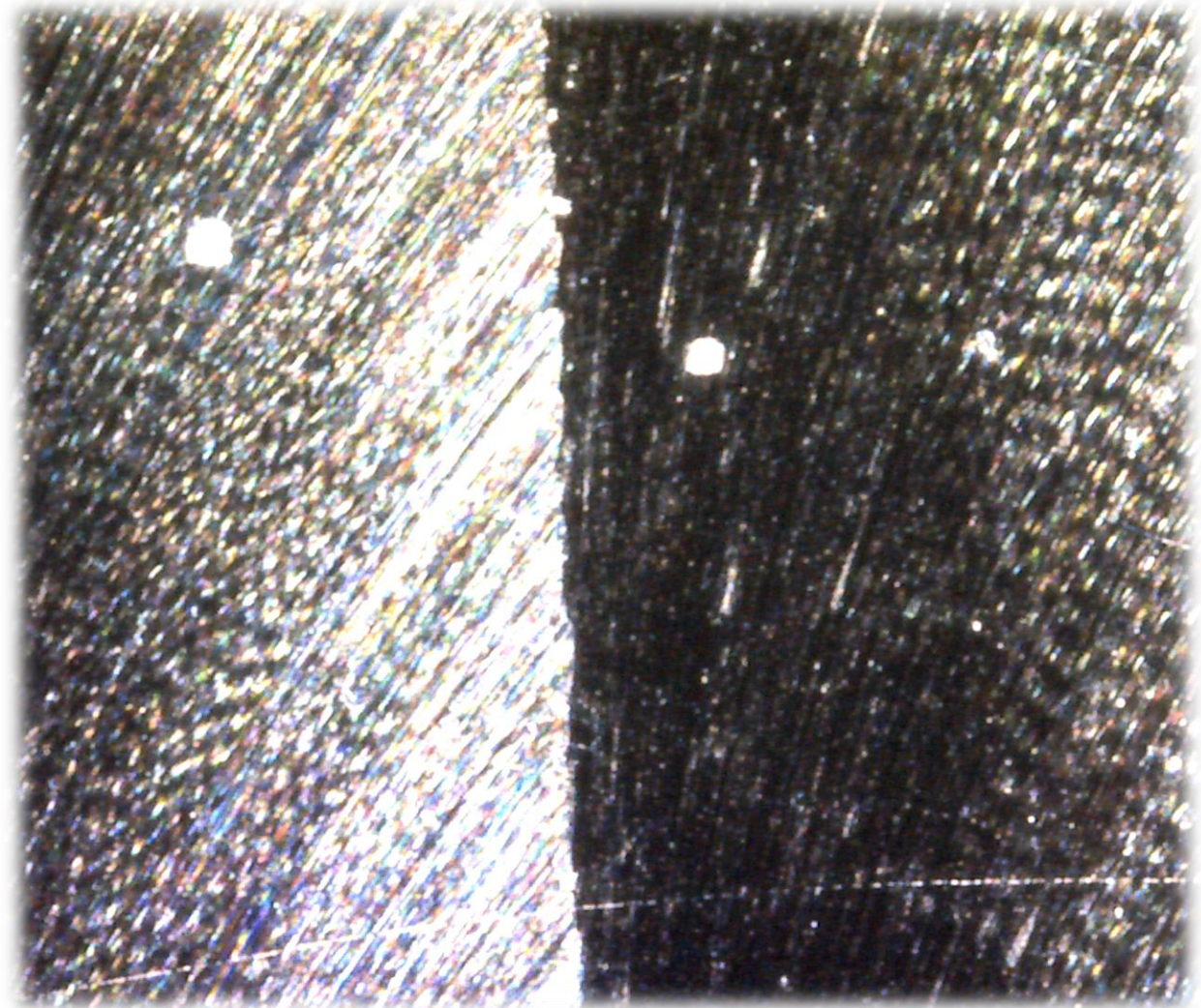


Inconel 718 - Improved Approach Results

- EN24T Parameters

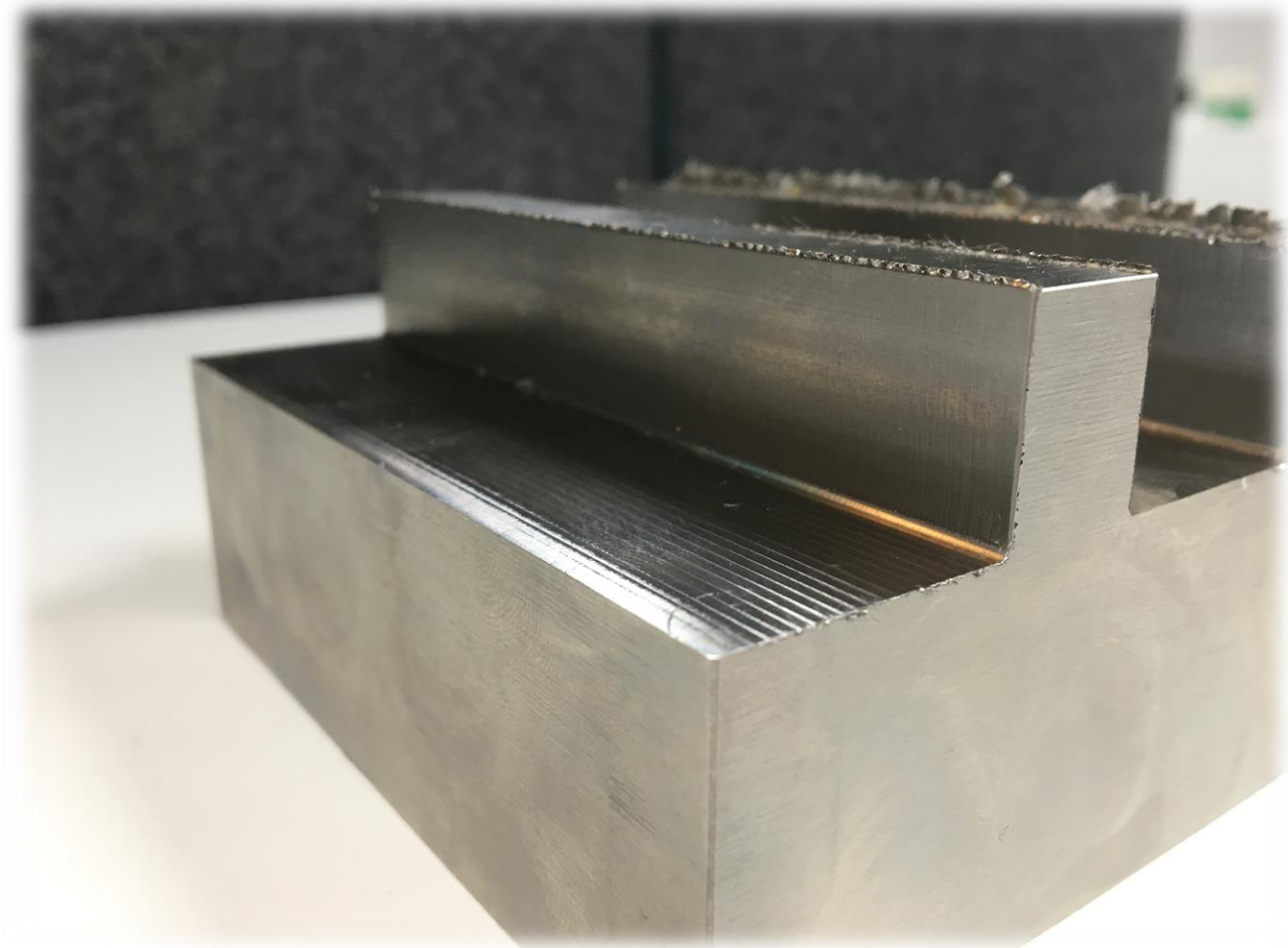
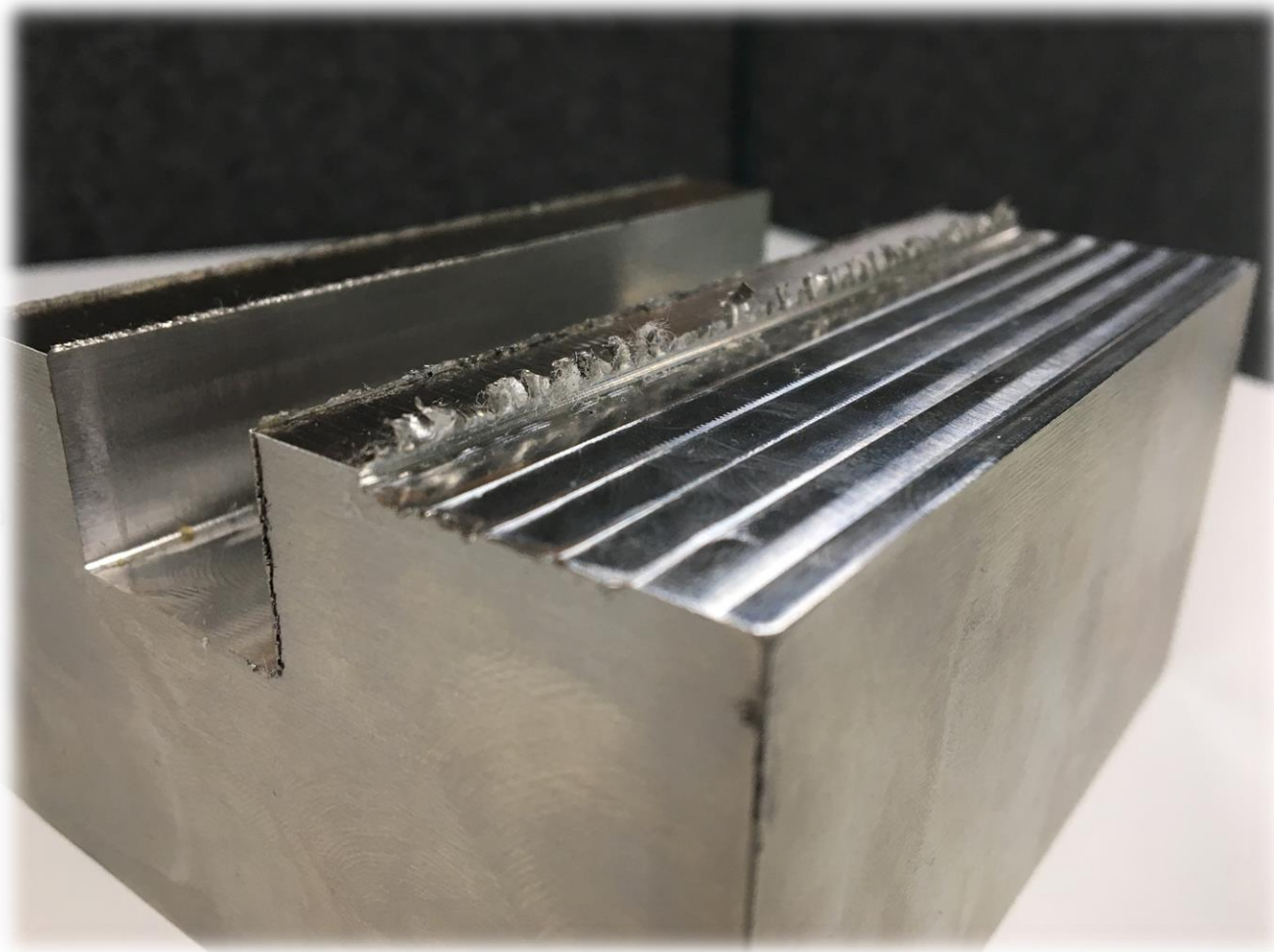


- Improved Parameters



Inconel 718 - Results

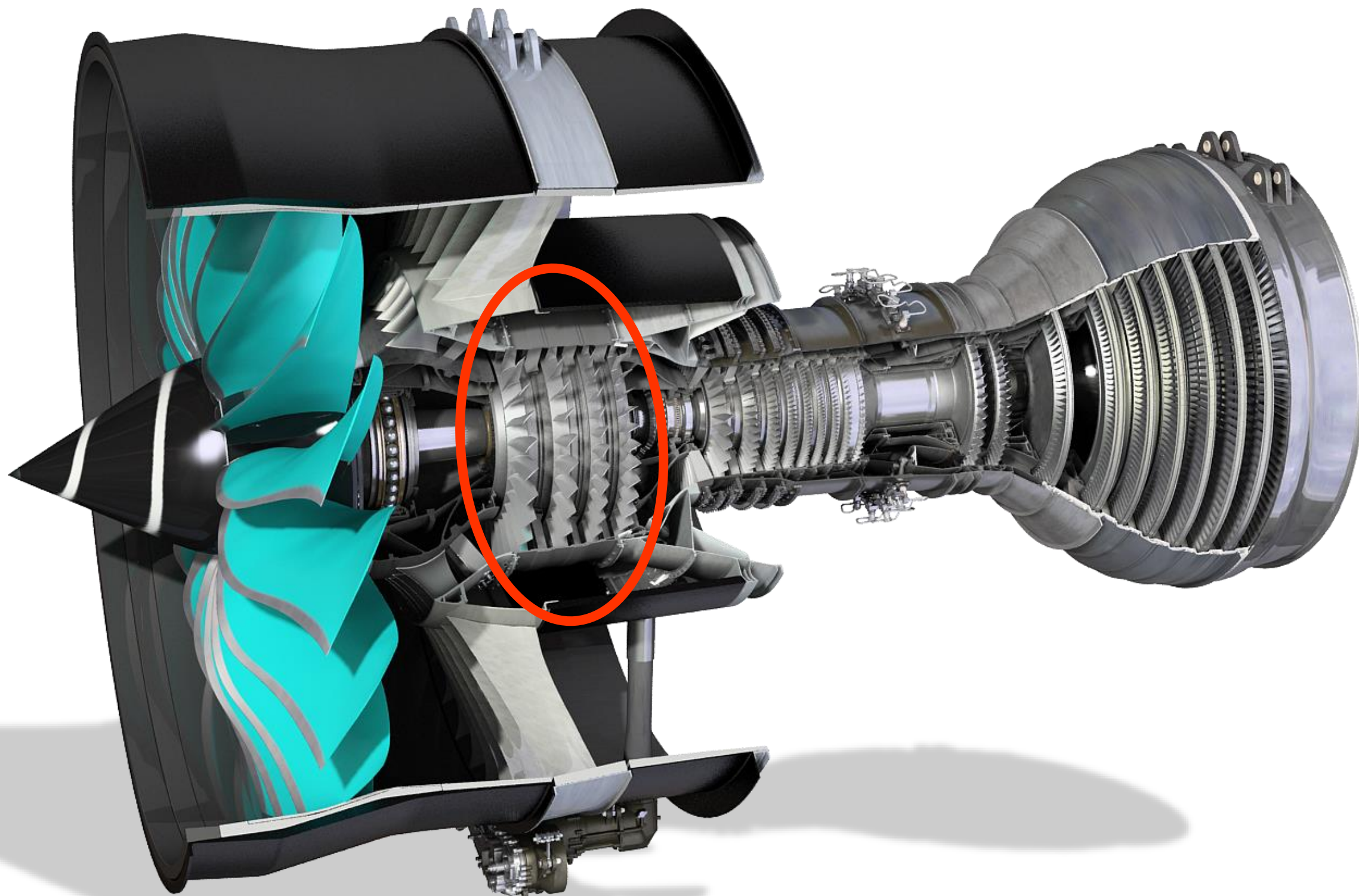
- Machined Block



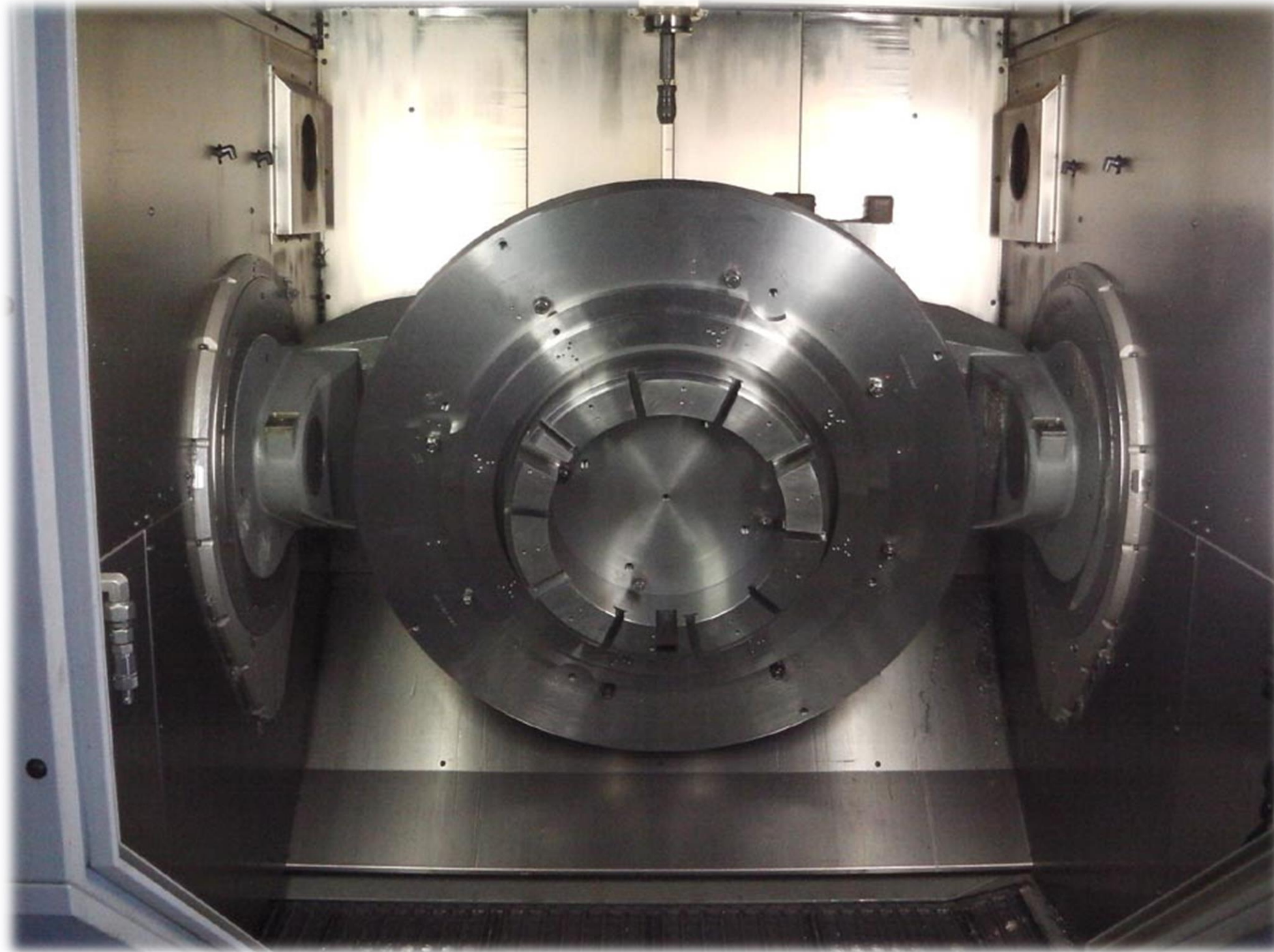
The background of the slide is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh. It consists of a dense network of thin, grey lines that form a series of interconnected, flowing, and undulating shapes. These shapes resemble a liquid surface or a series of interconnected tubes, creating a sense of depth and movement. The mesh is more densely packed in some areas and more sparse in others, contributing to its organic and dynamic appearance. The overall color scheme is monochromatic, with the grey lines standing out against a white background.

Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

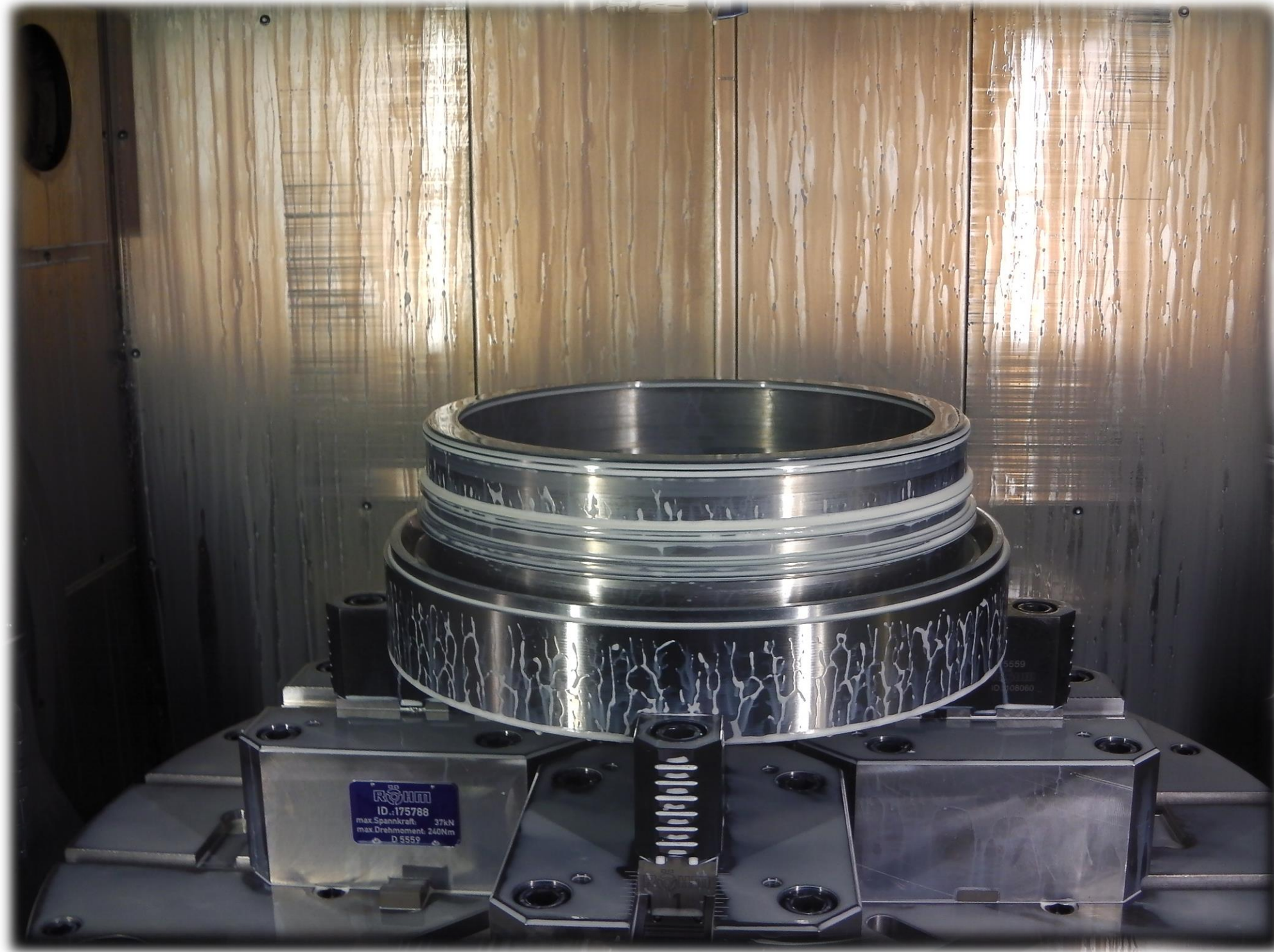
Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

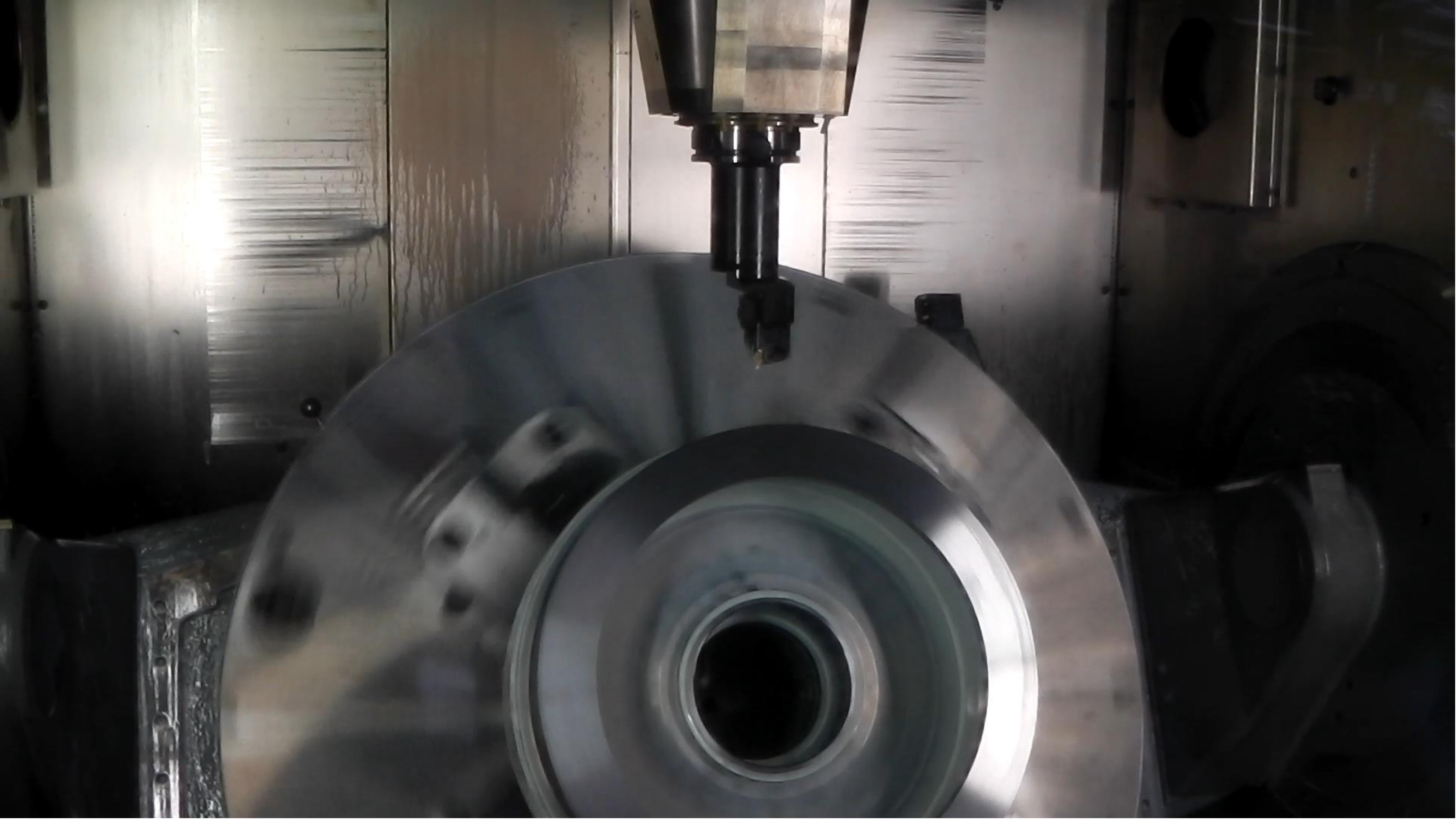


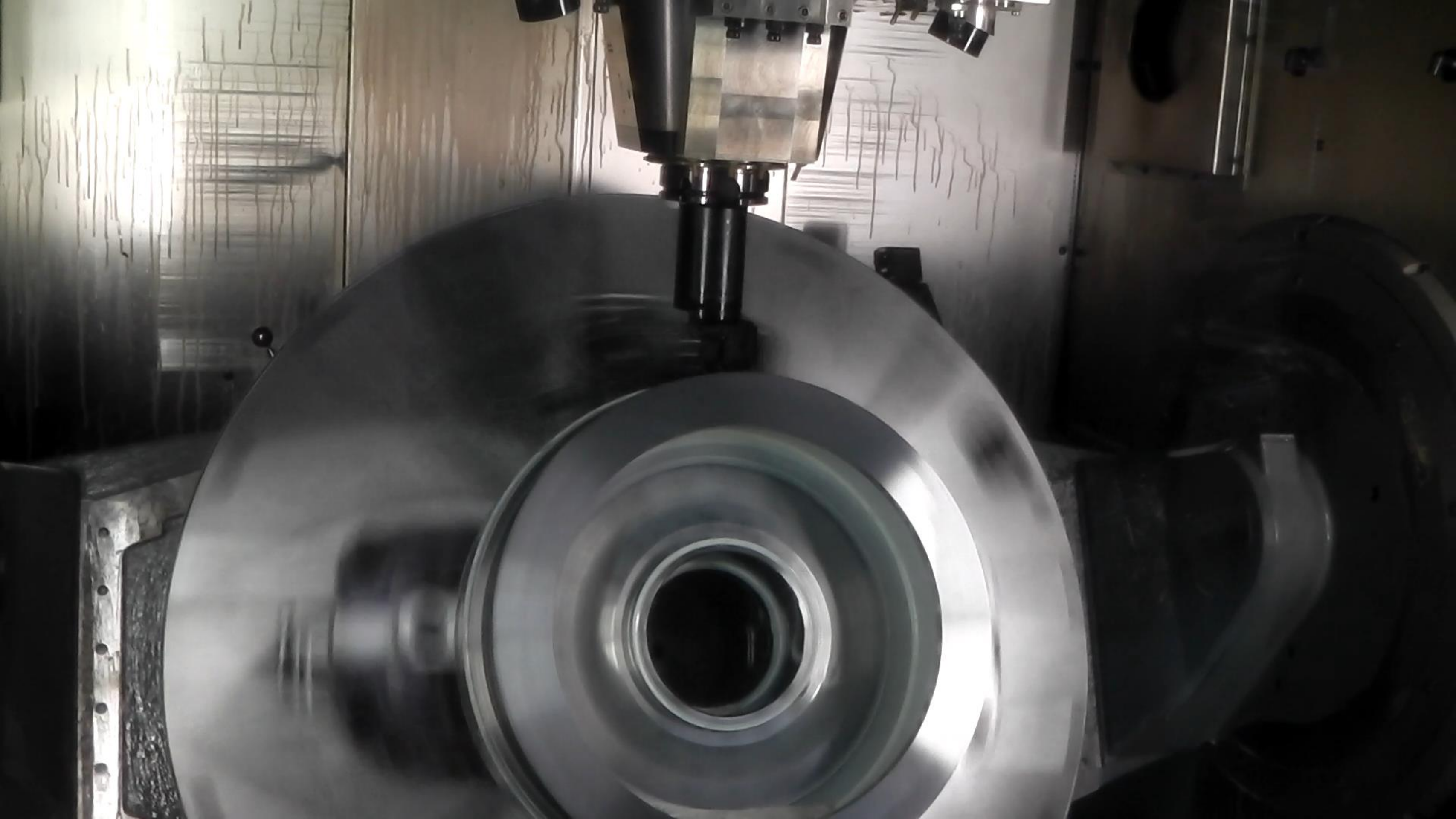
Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik



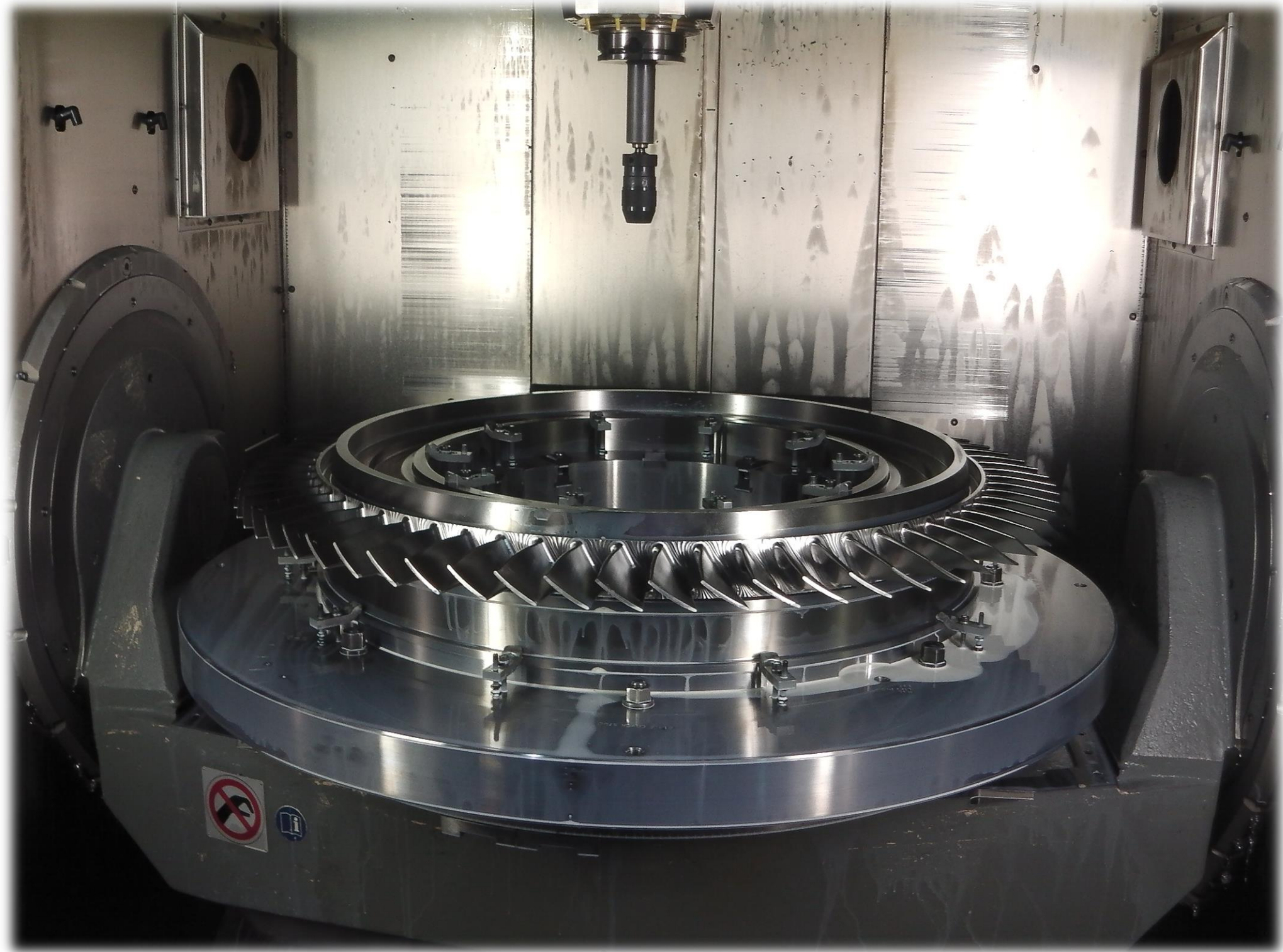
Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik







Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

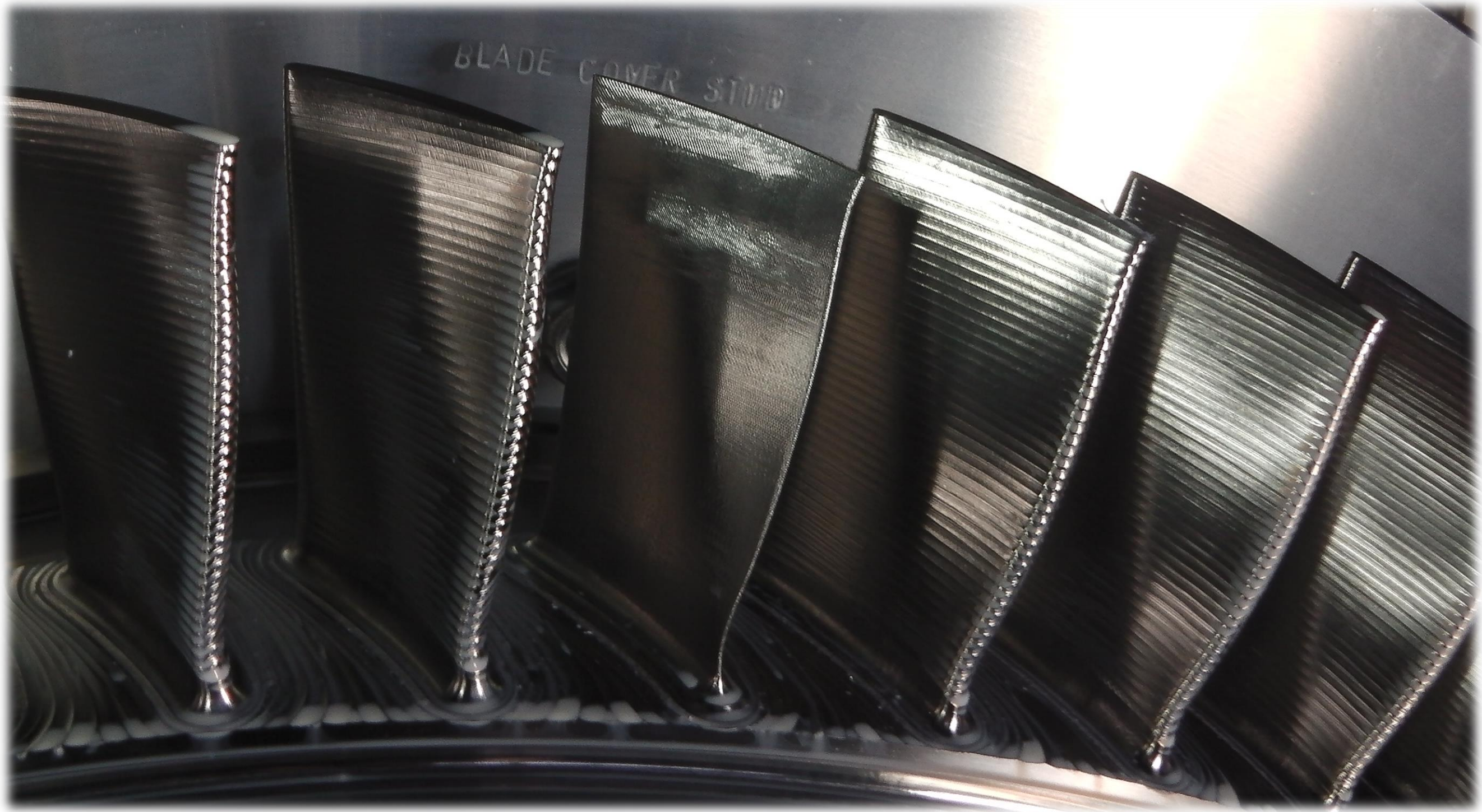


Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

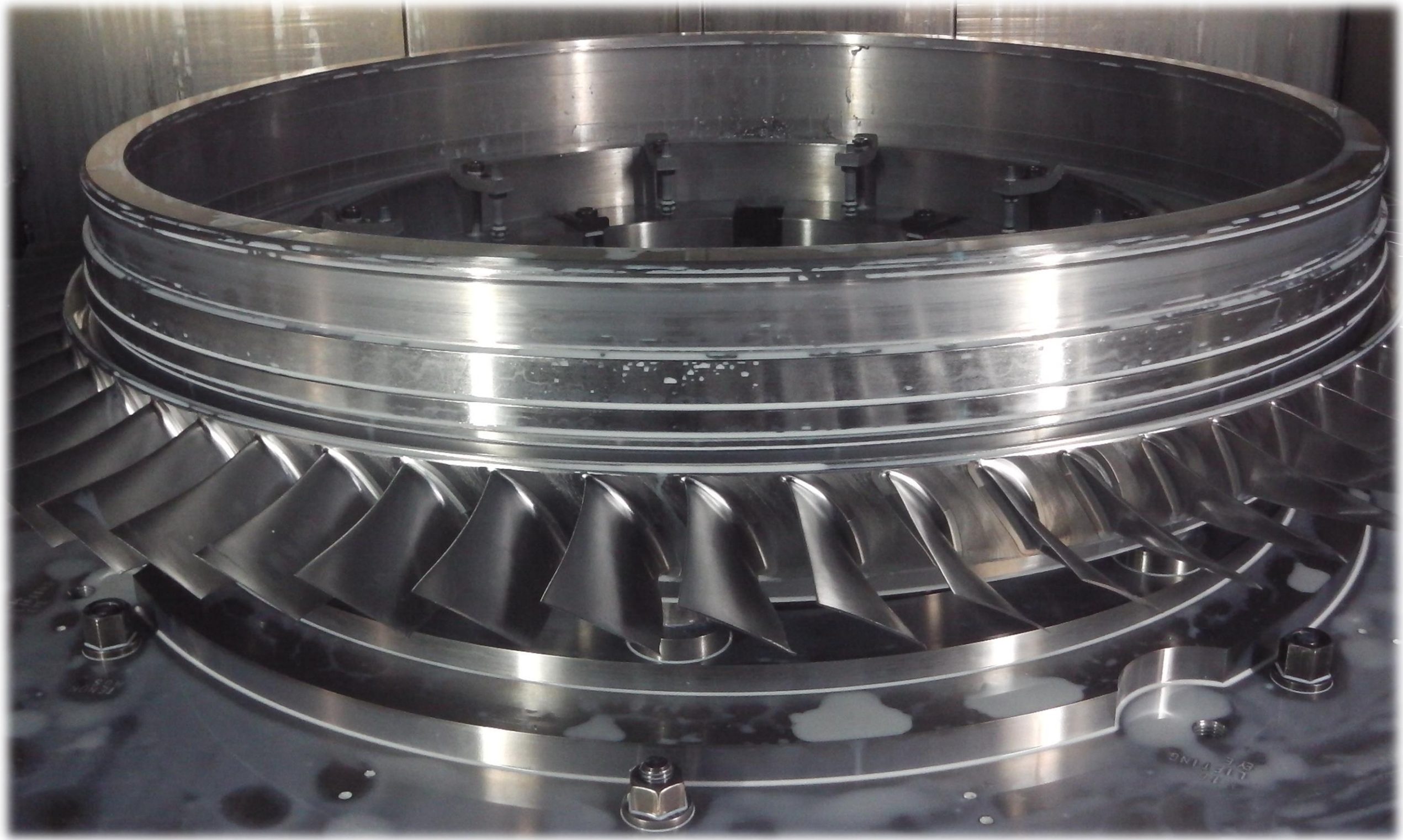




Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik



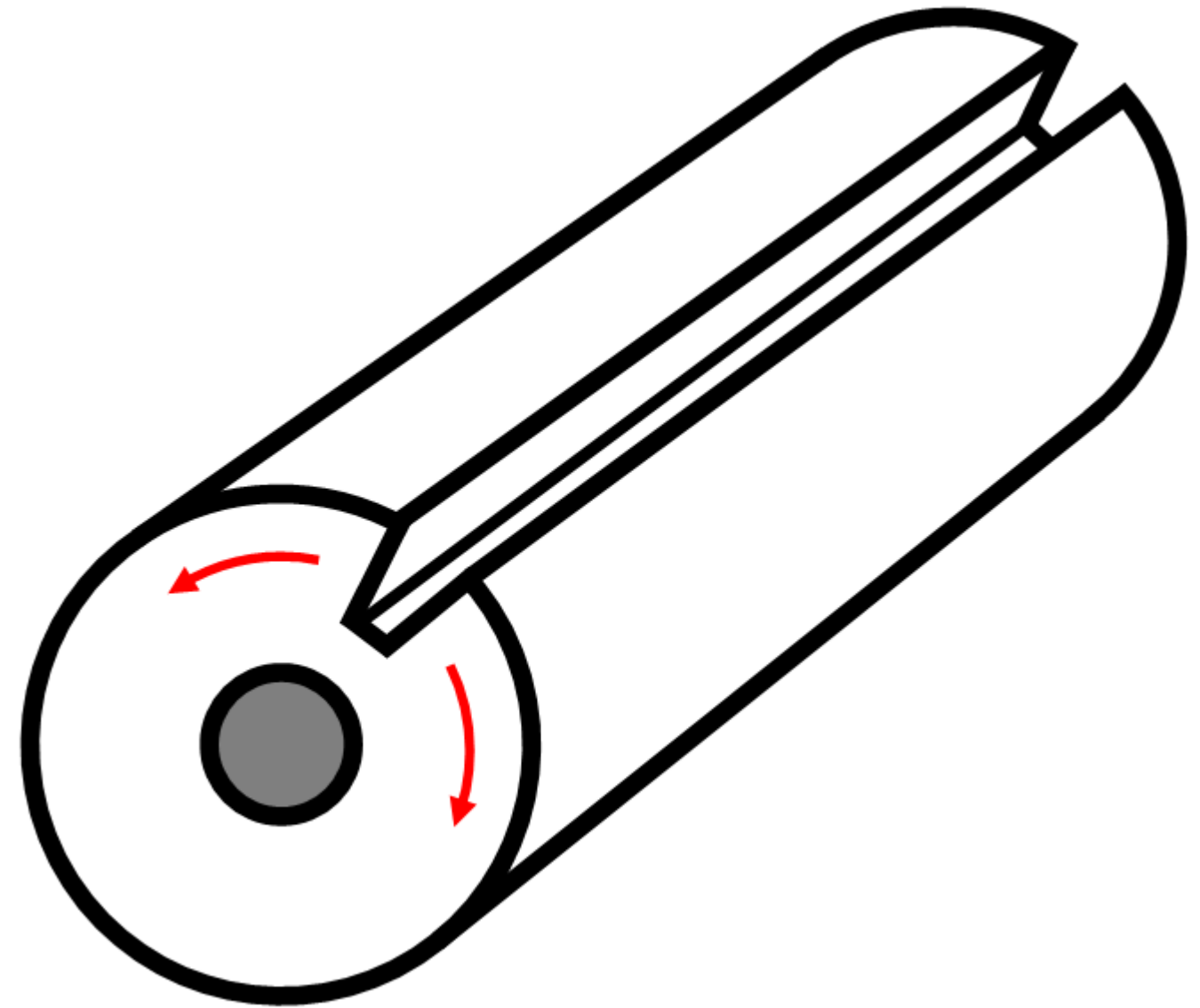
Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

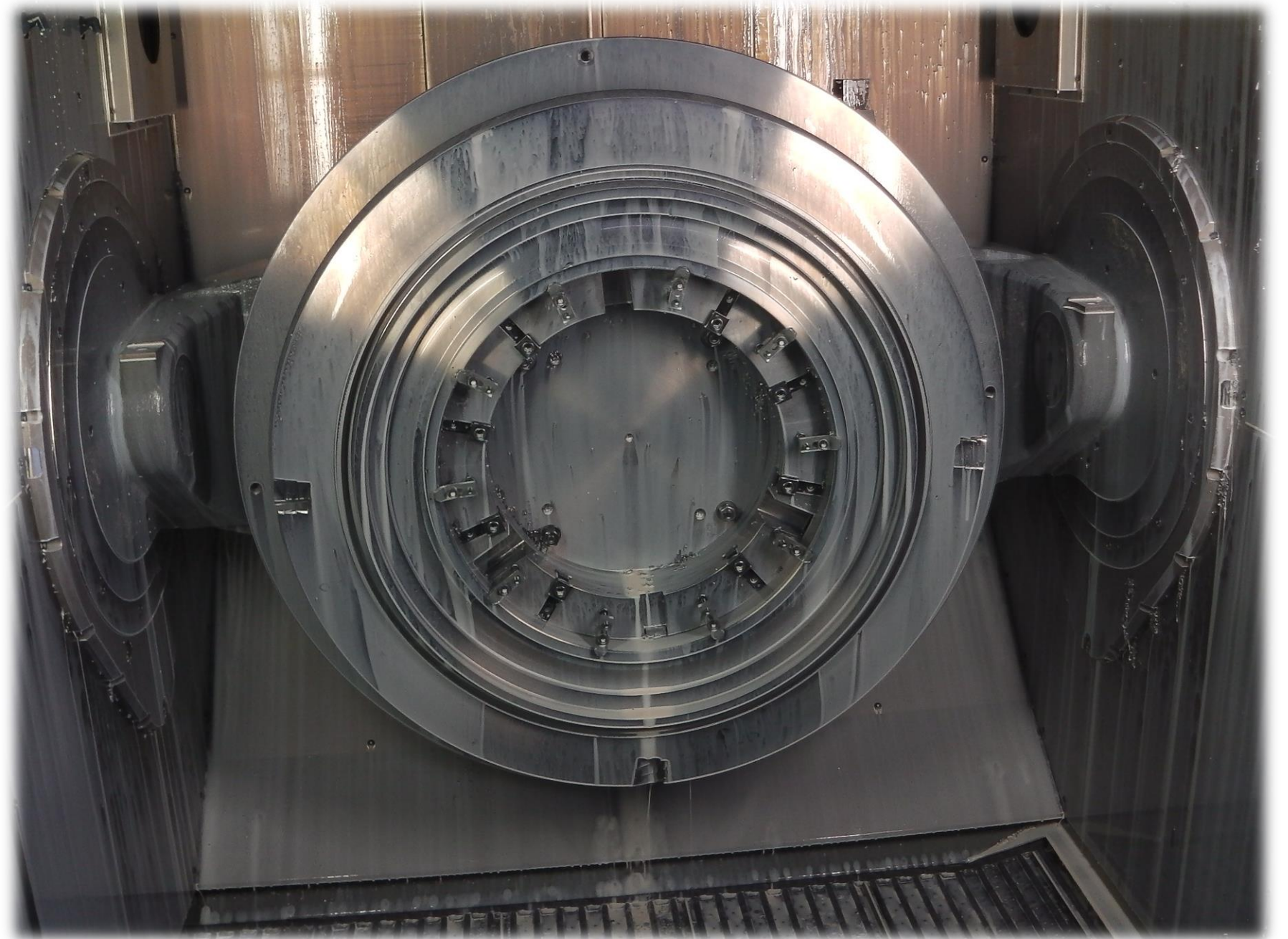
- Relieving hoop stress



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

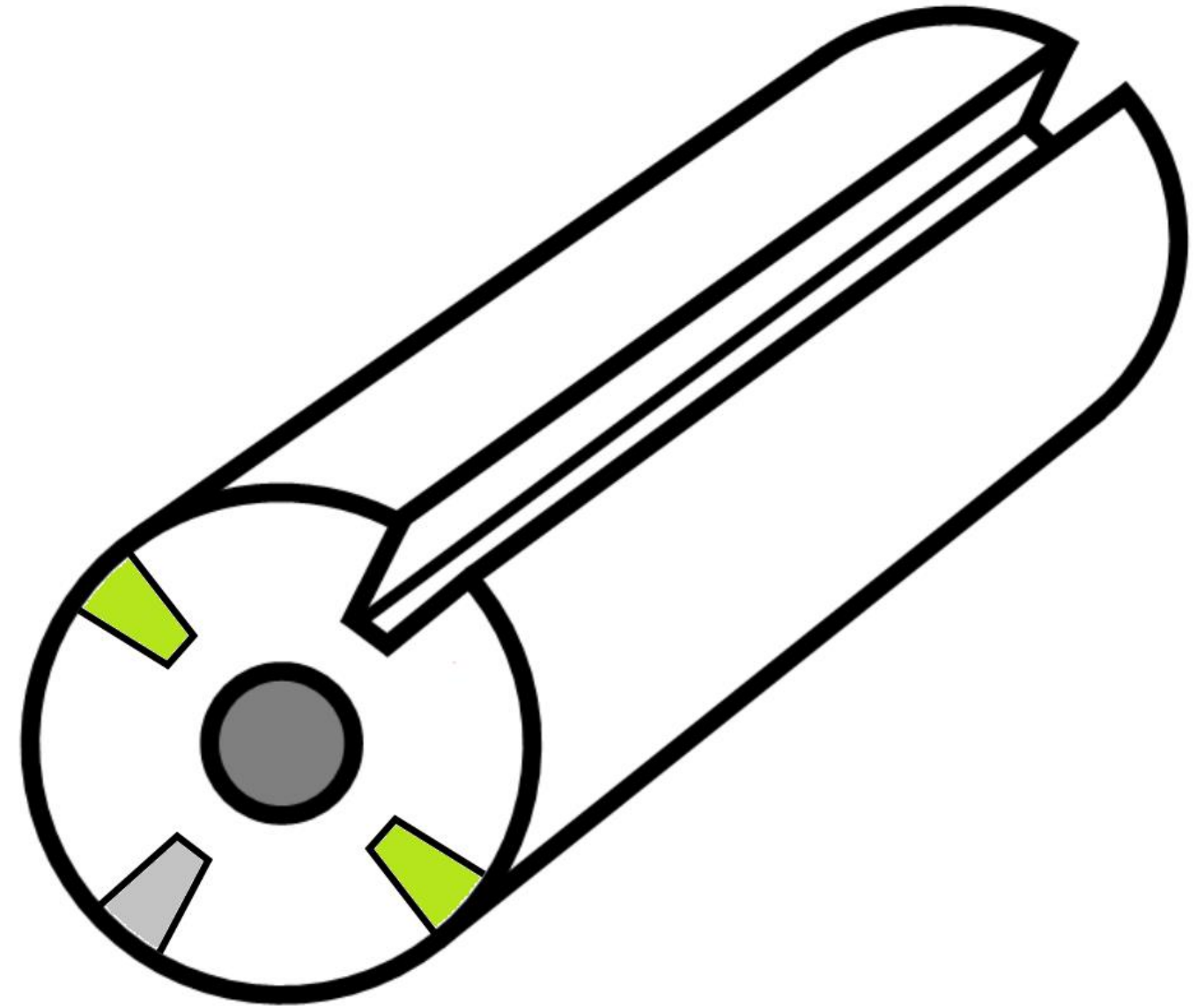
- Relieving hoop stress



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

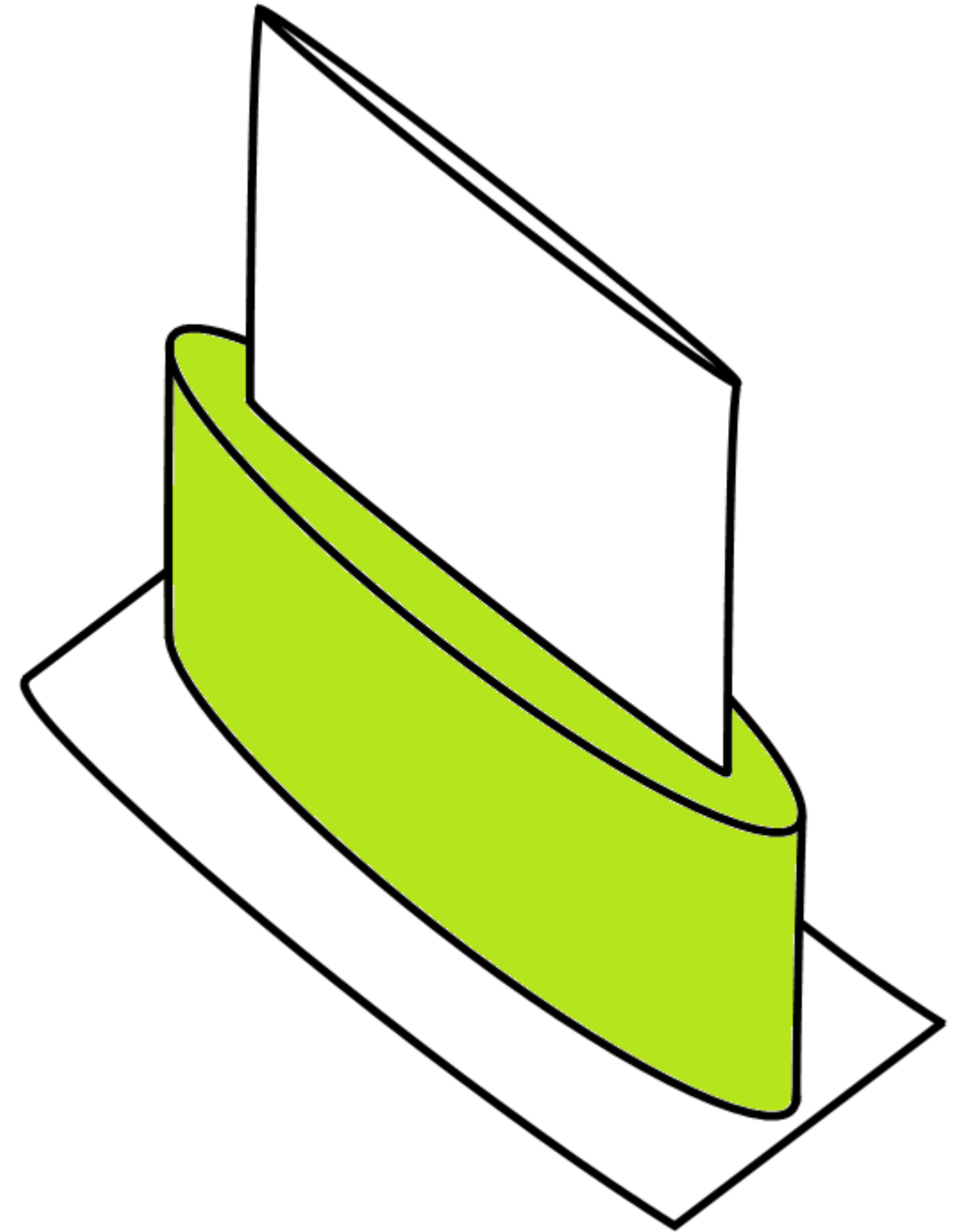
- Relieving hoop stress



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

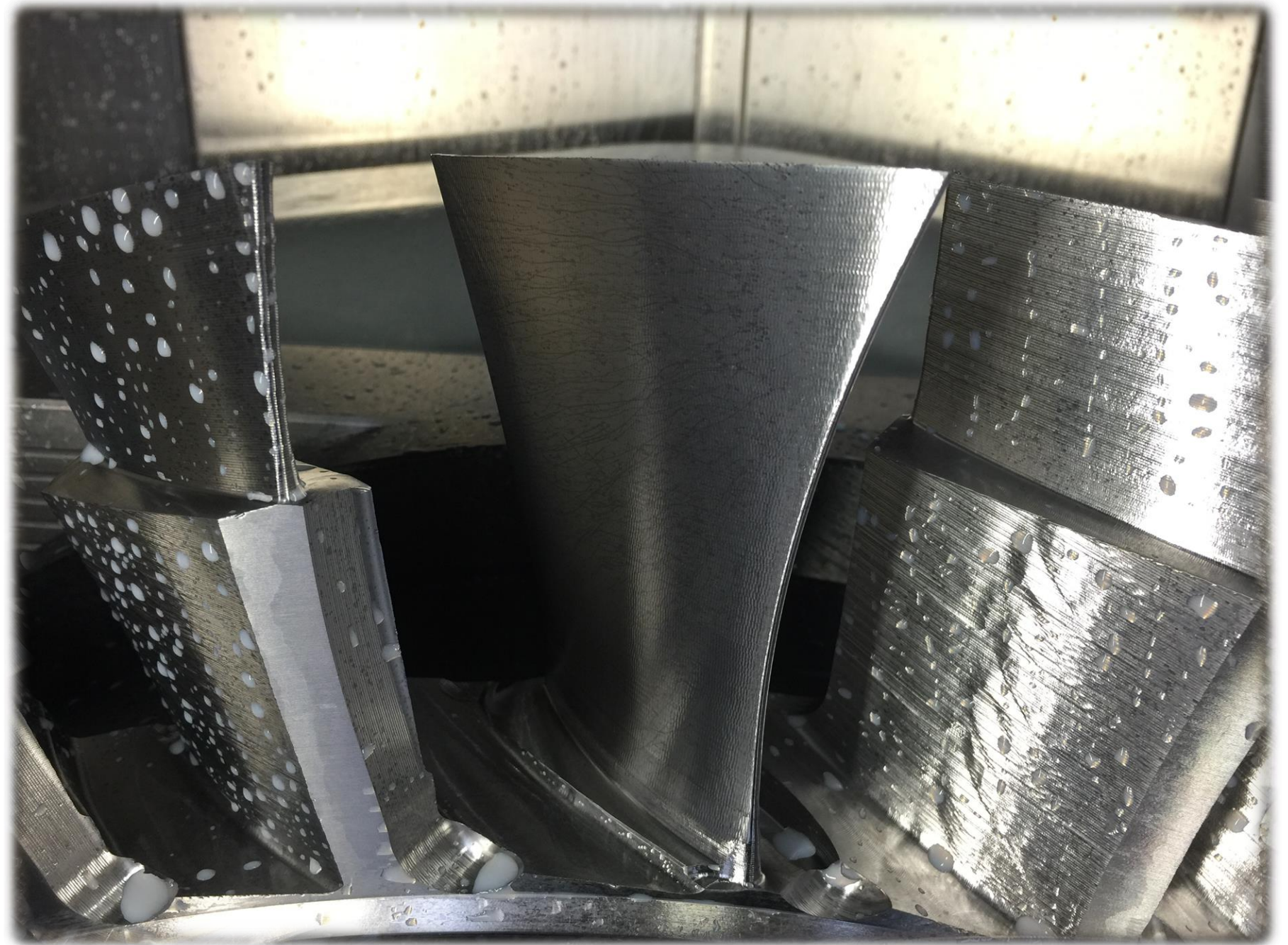
- Relieving hoop stress
- Use of blade monoliths



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

- Relieving hoop stress
- Use of blade monoliths



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

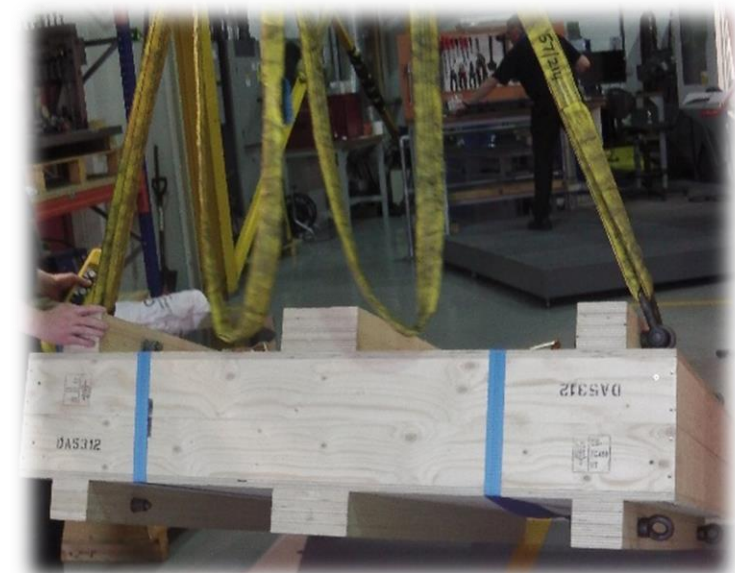
- Relieving hoop stress
- Use of blade monoliths
- Using test blocks



Manufacturing The Advance3 Blik

- Knowledge Gained

- Relieving hoop stress
- Use of blade monoliths
- Using test blocks
- Safe part handling



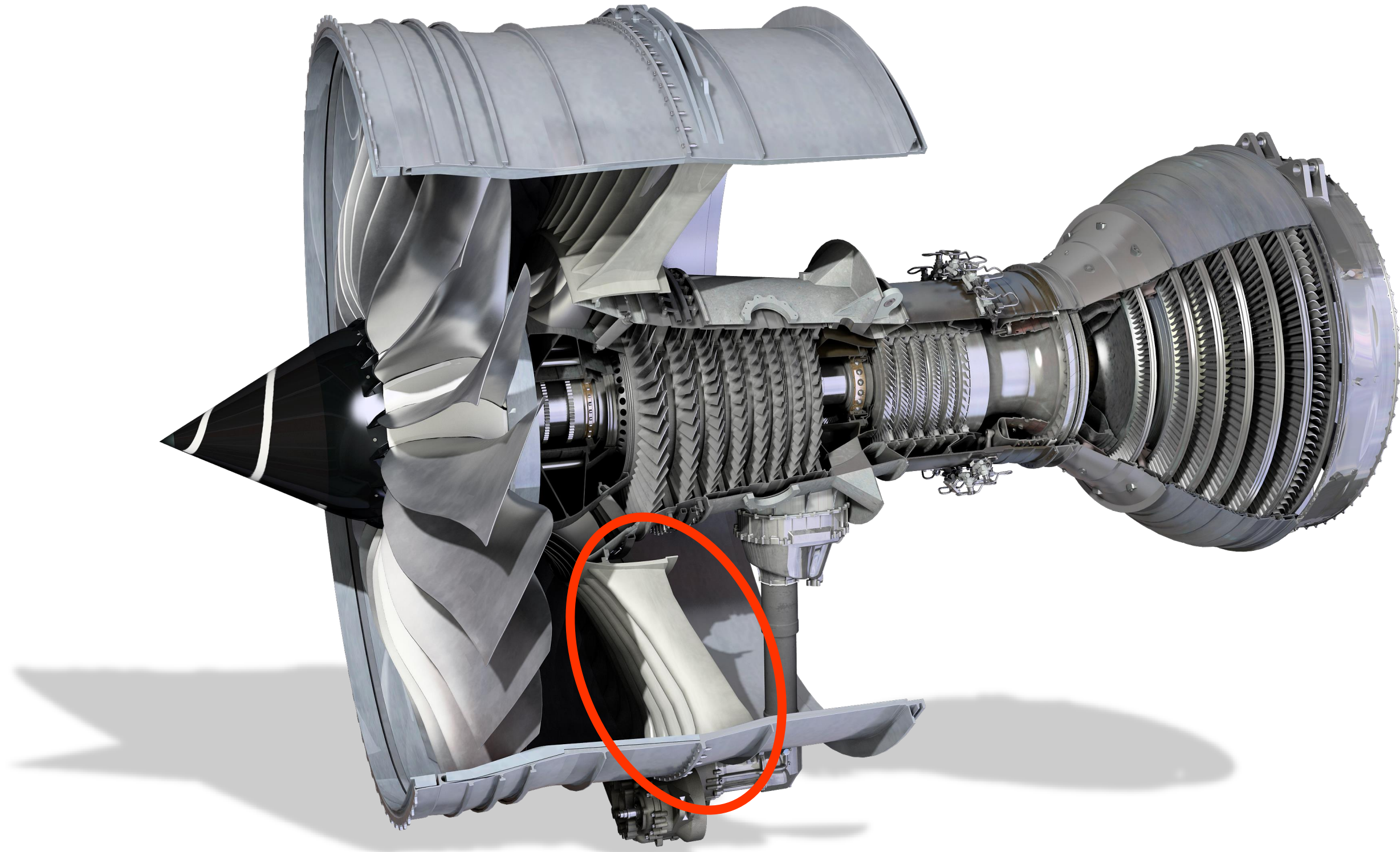


Adaptive Processes For An Outlet Guide Vane

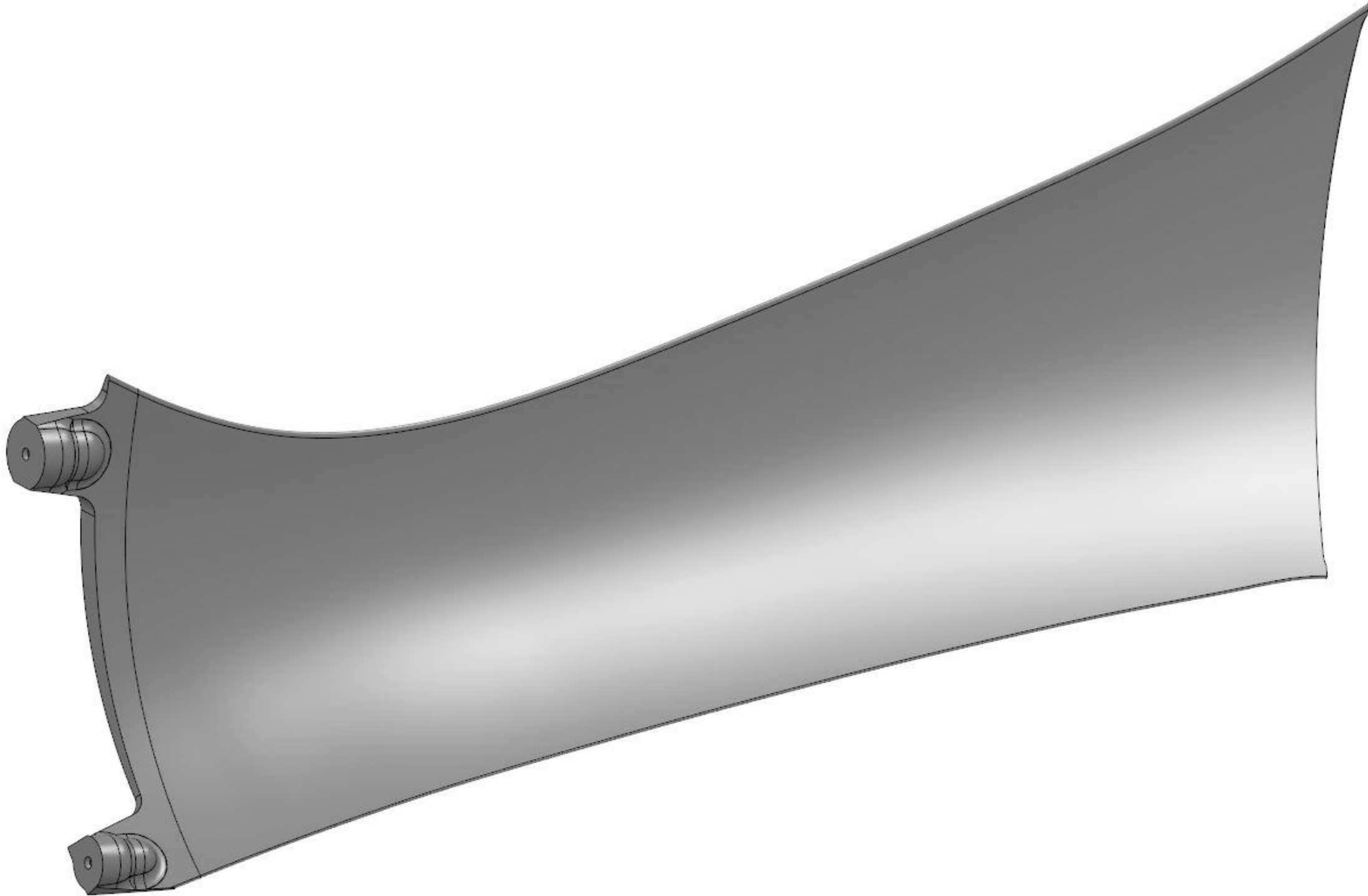
Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane



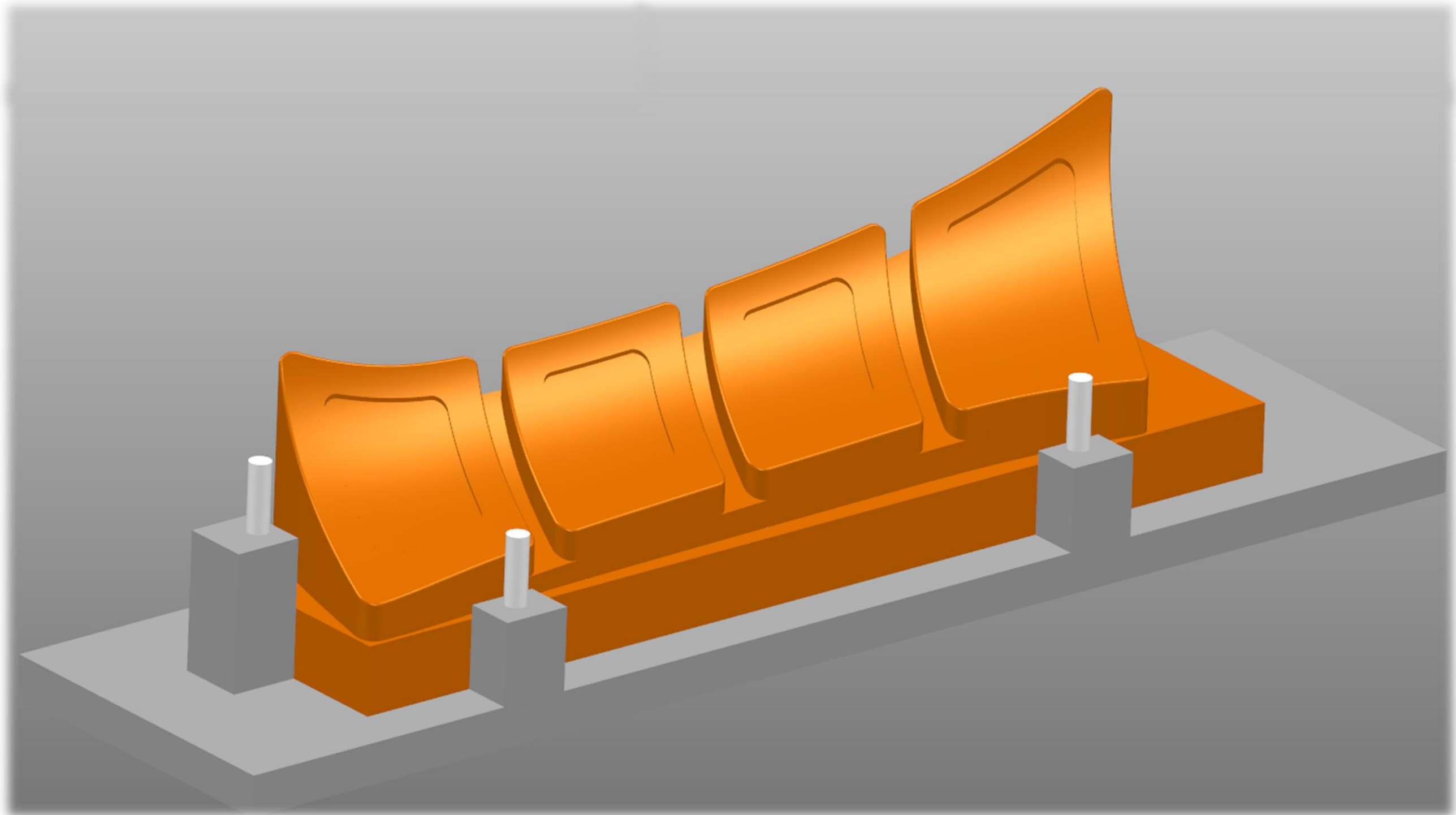
Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane



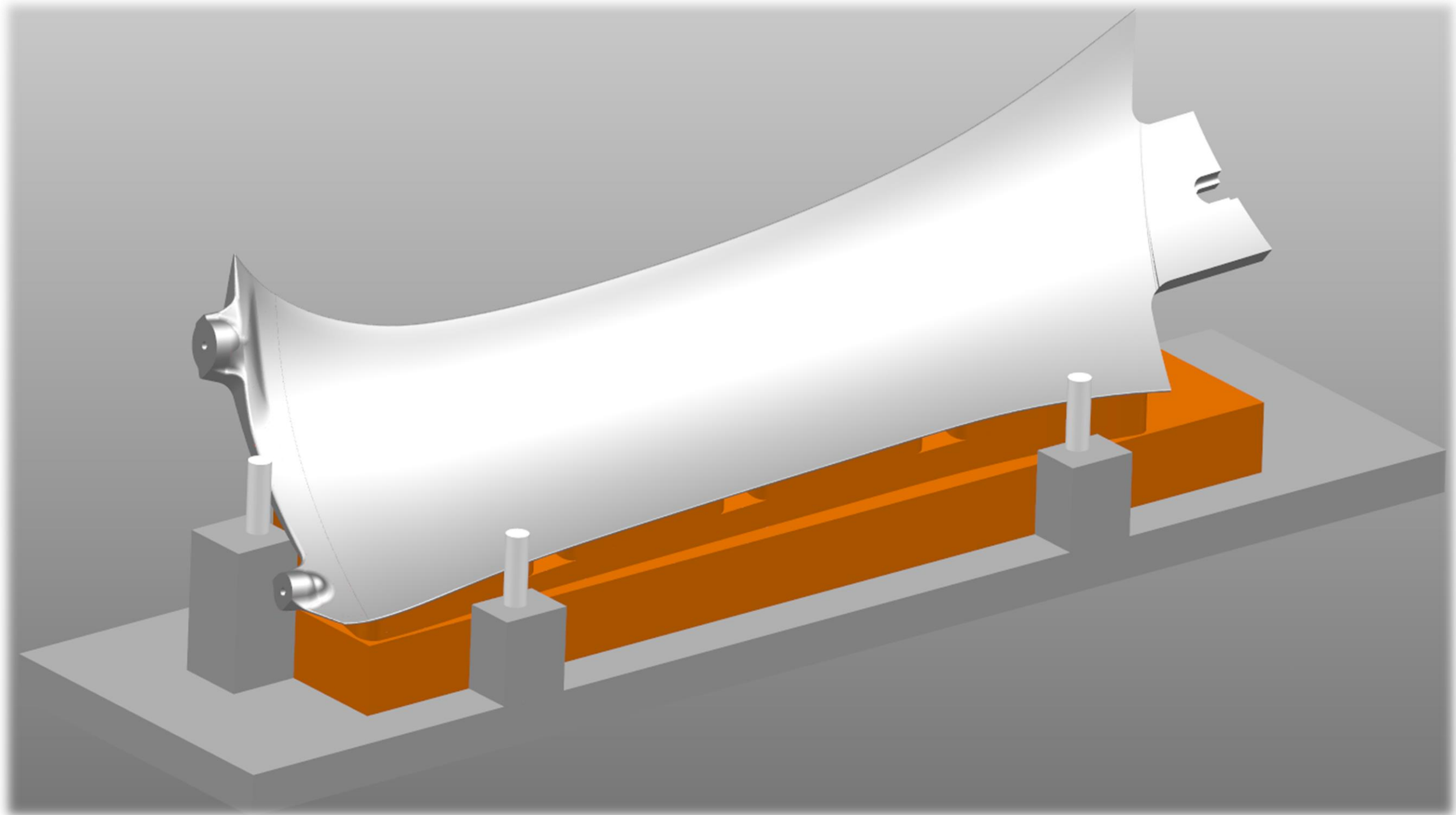
Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane



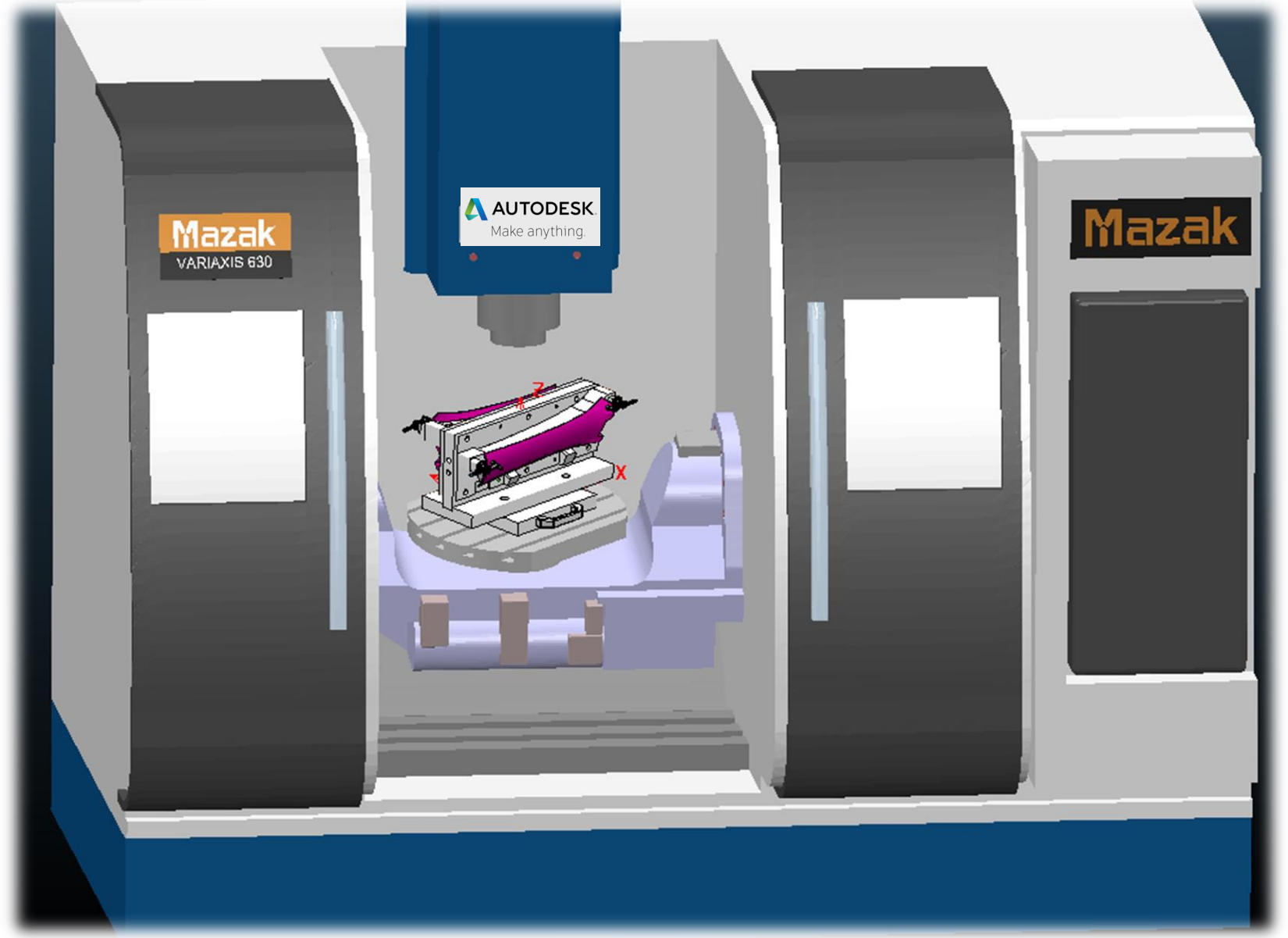
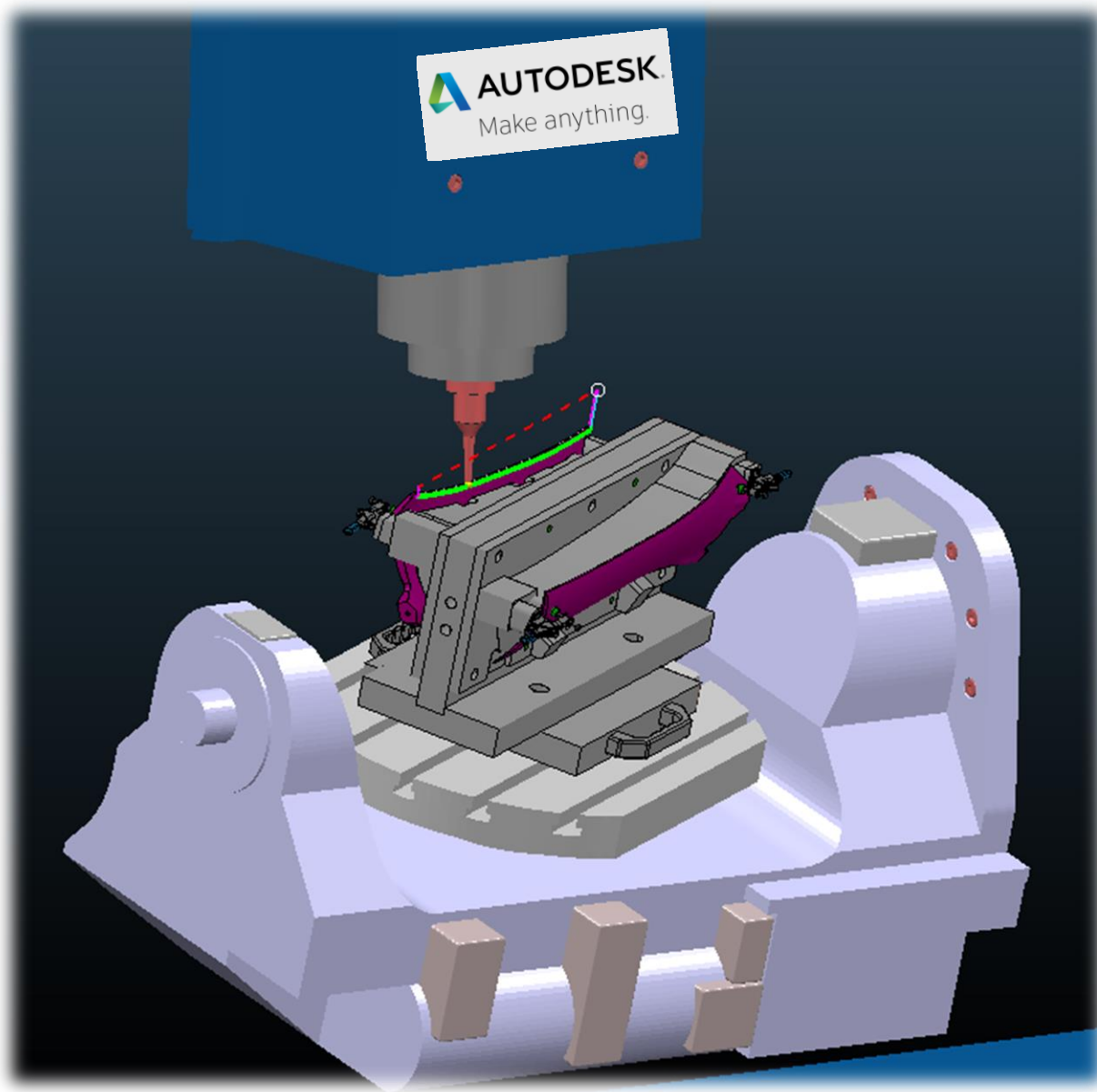
Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

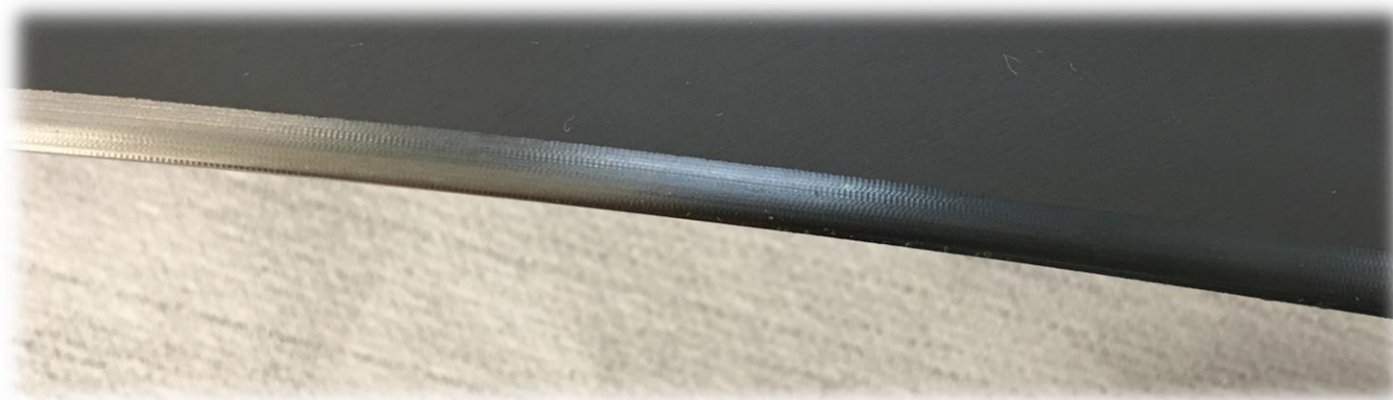
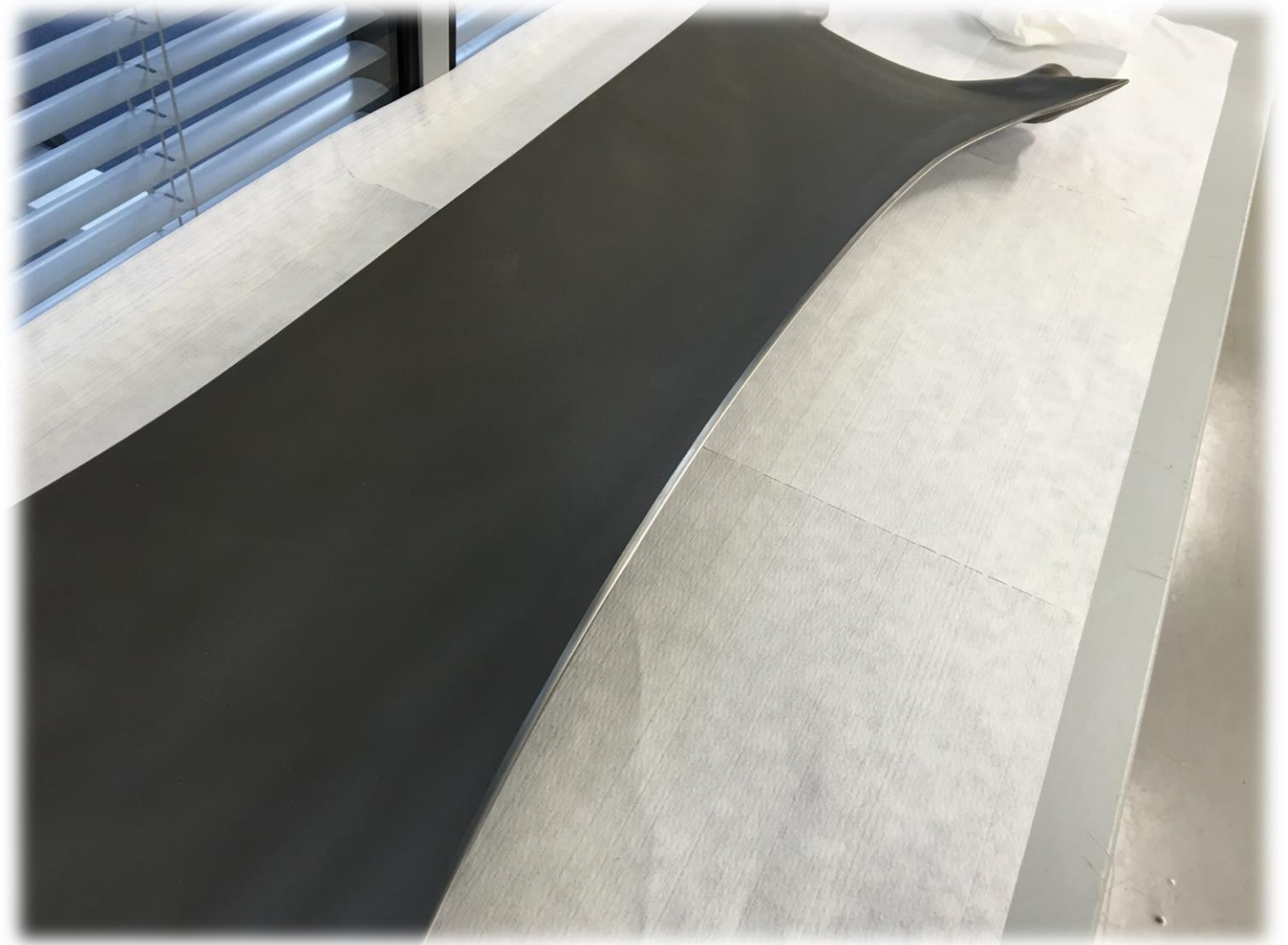
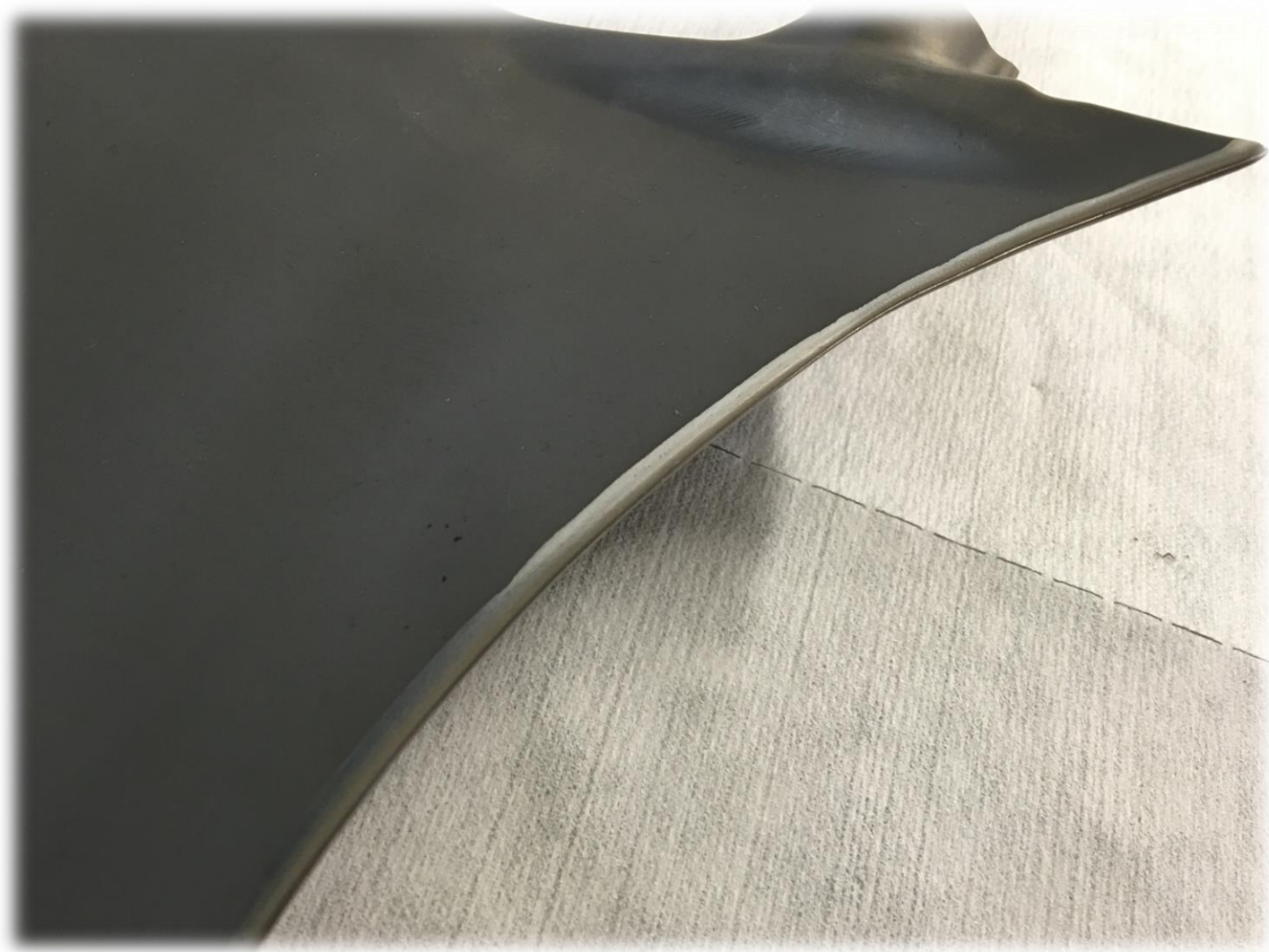


Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane





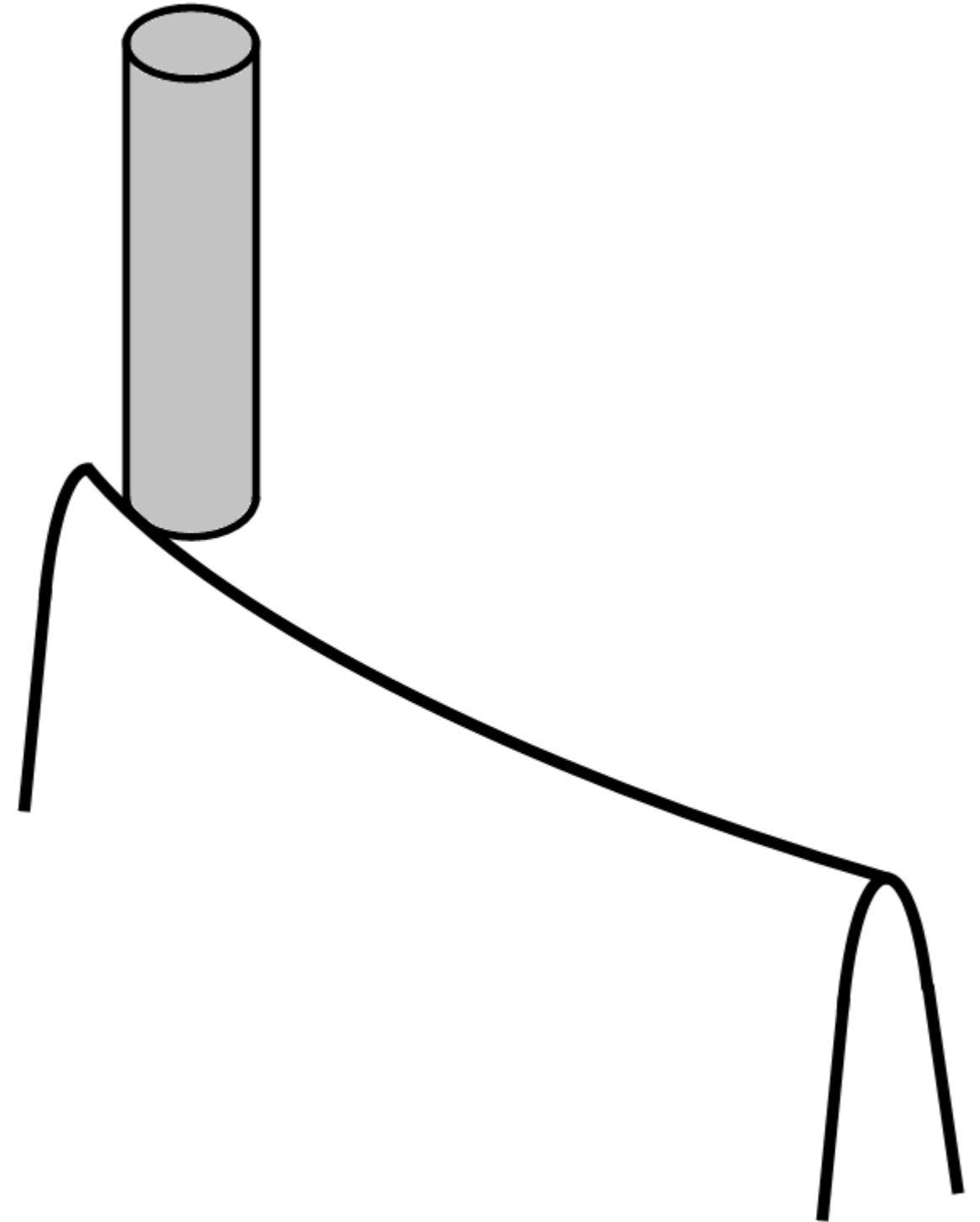
Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

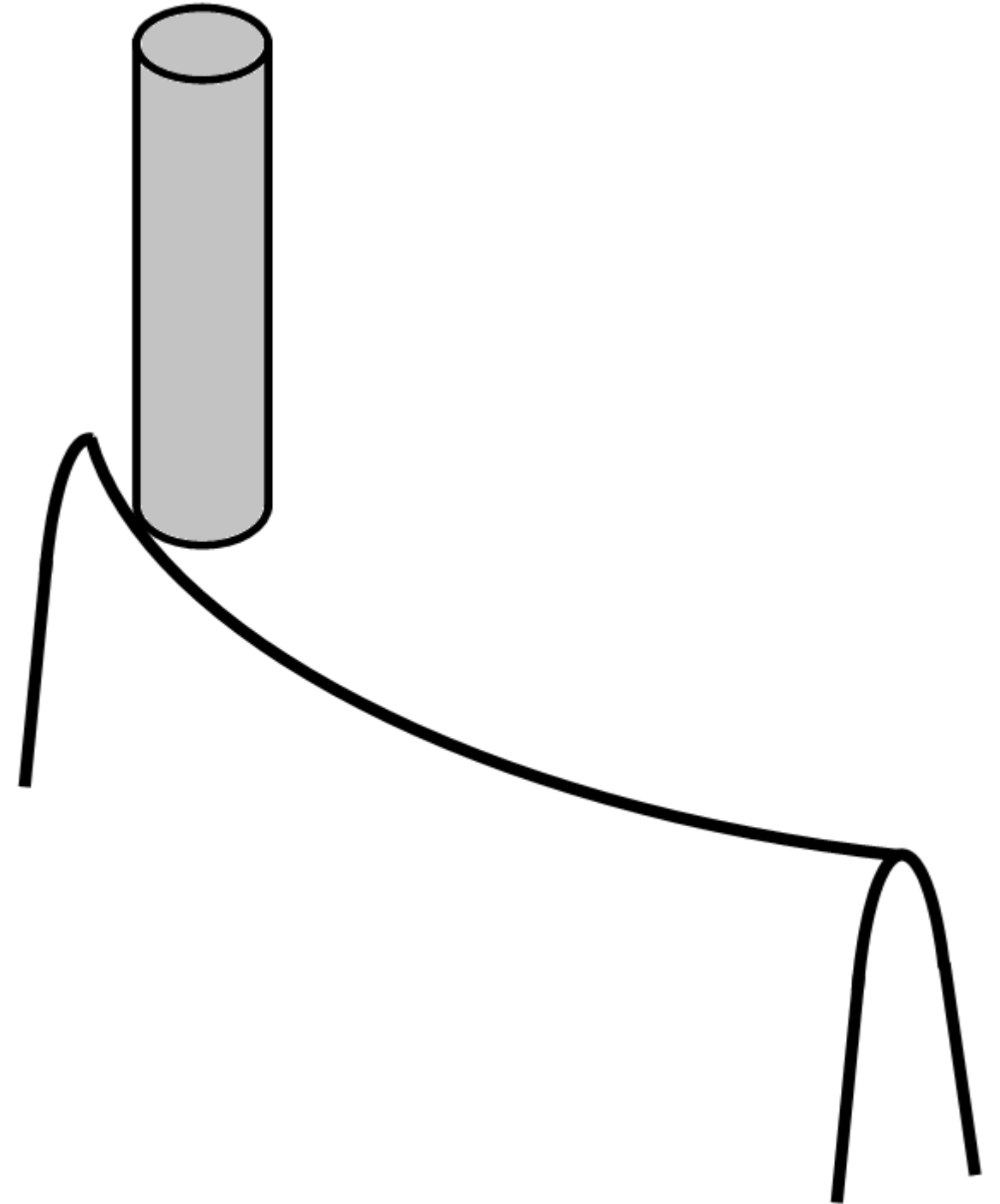
- Adapting toolpaths



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

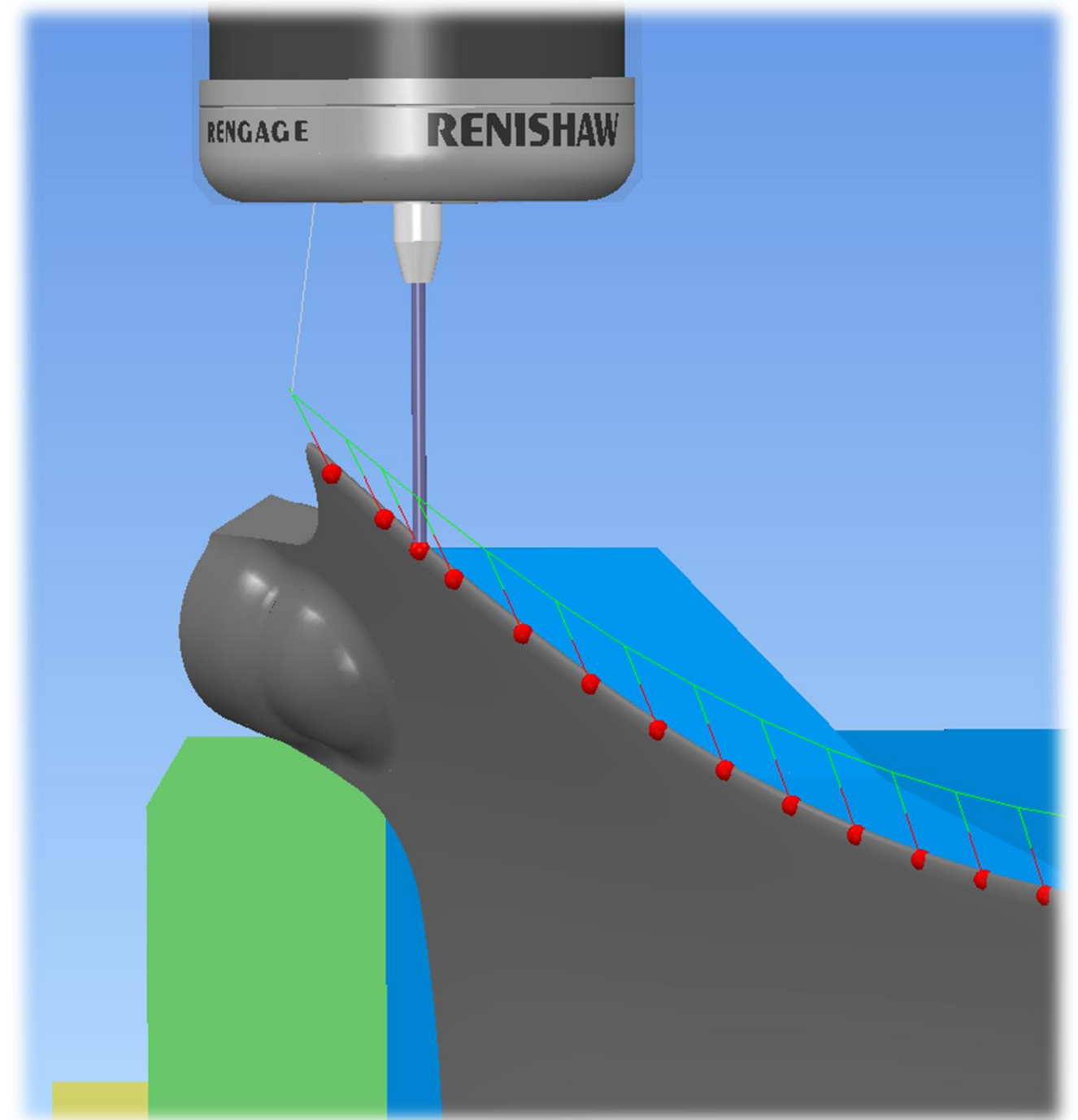
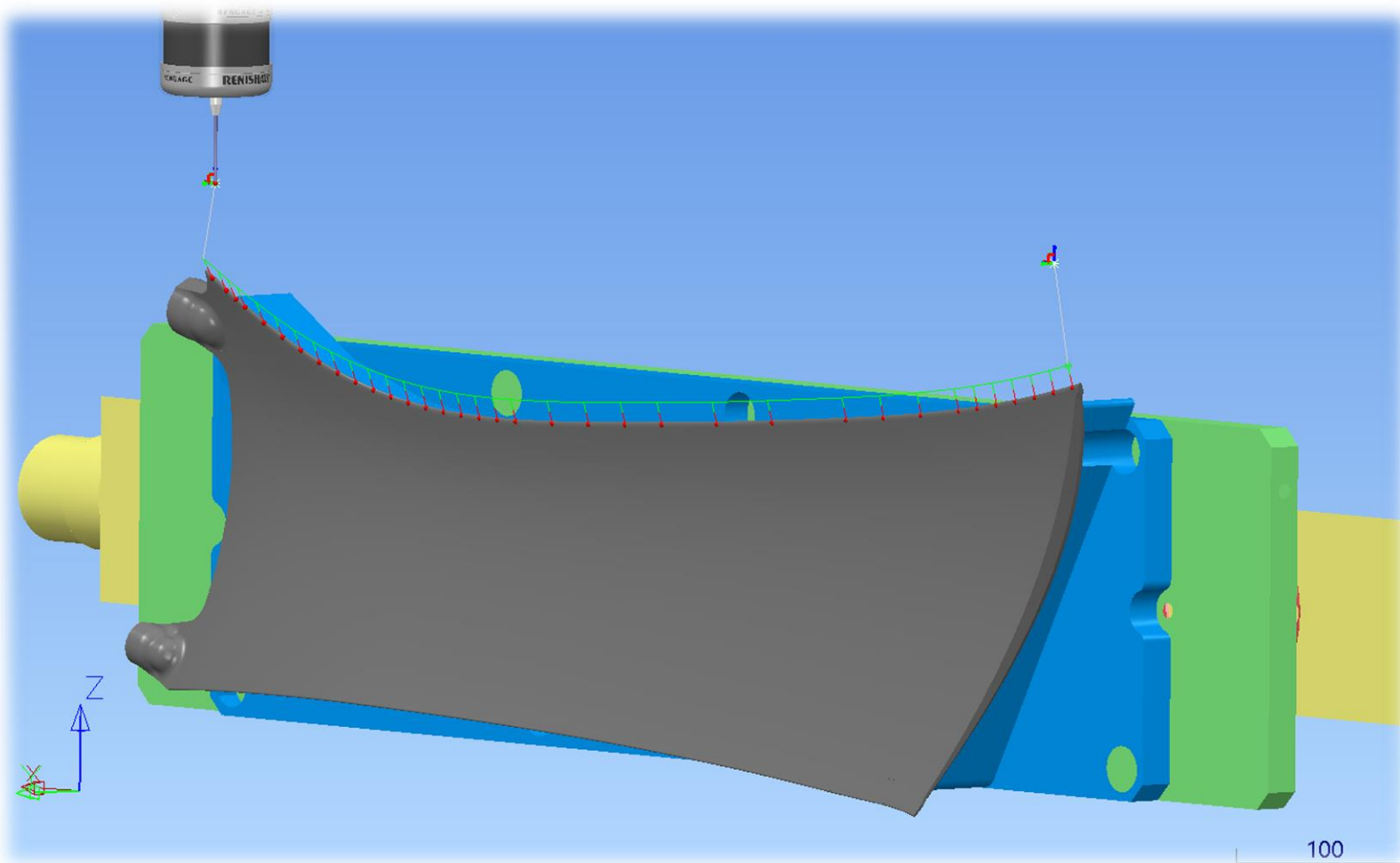
- Adapting toolpaths



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

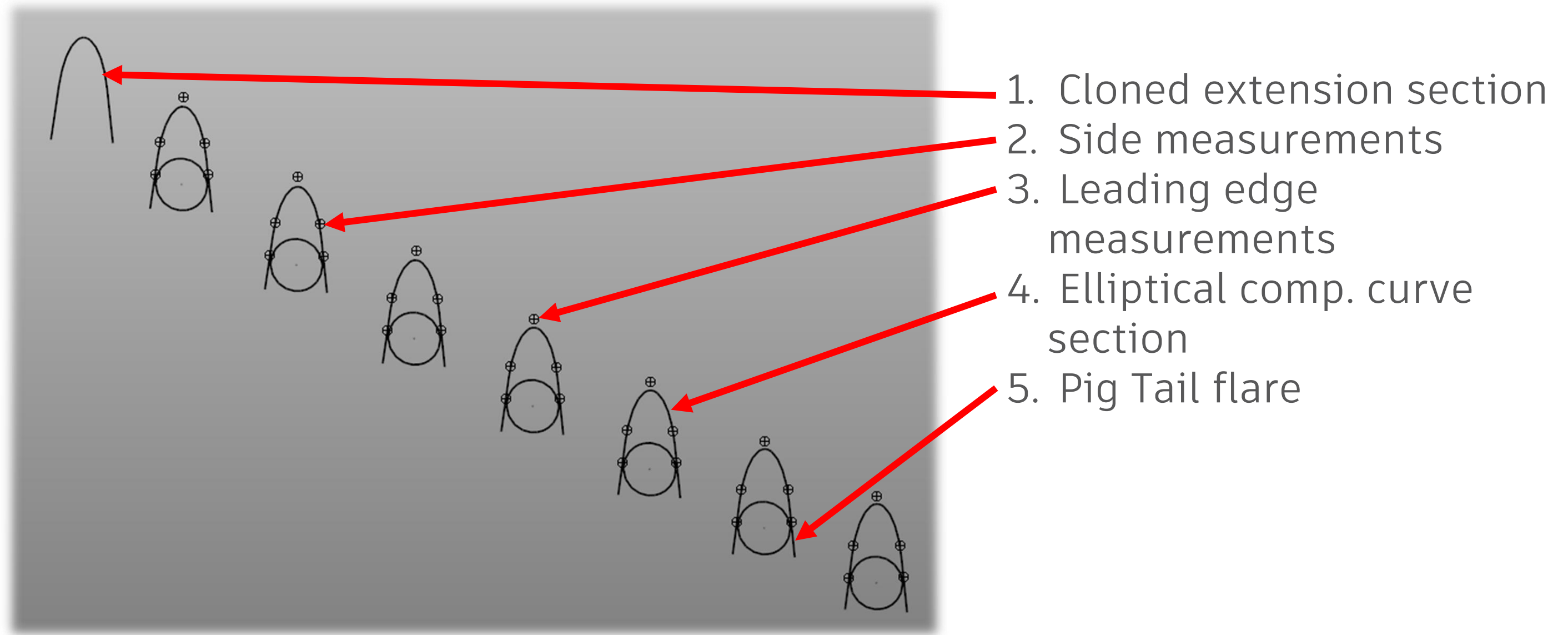
- Adapting toolpaths



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

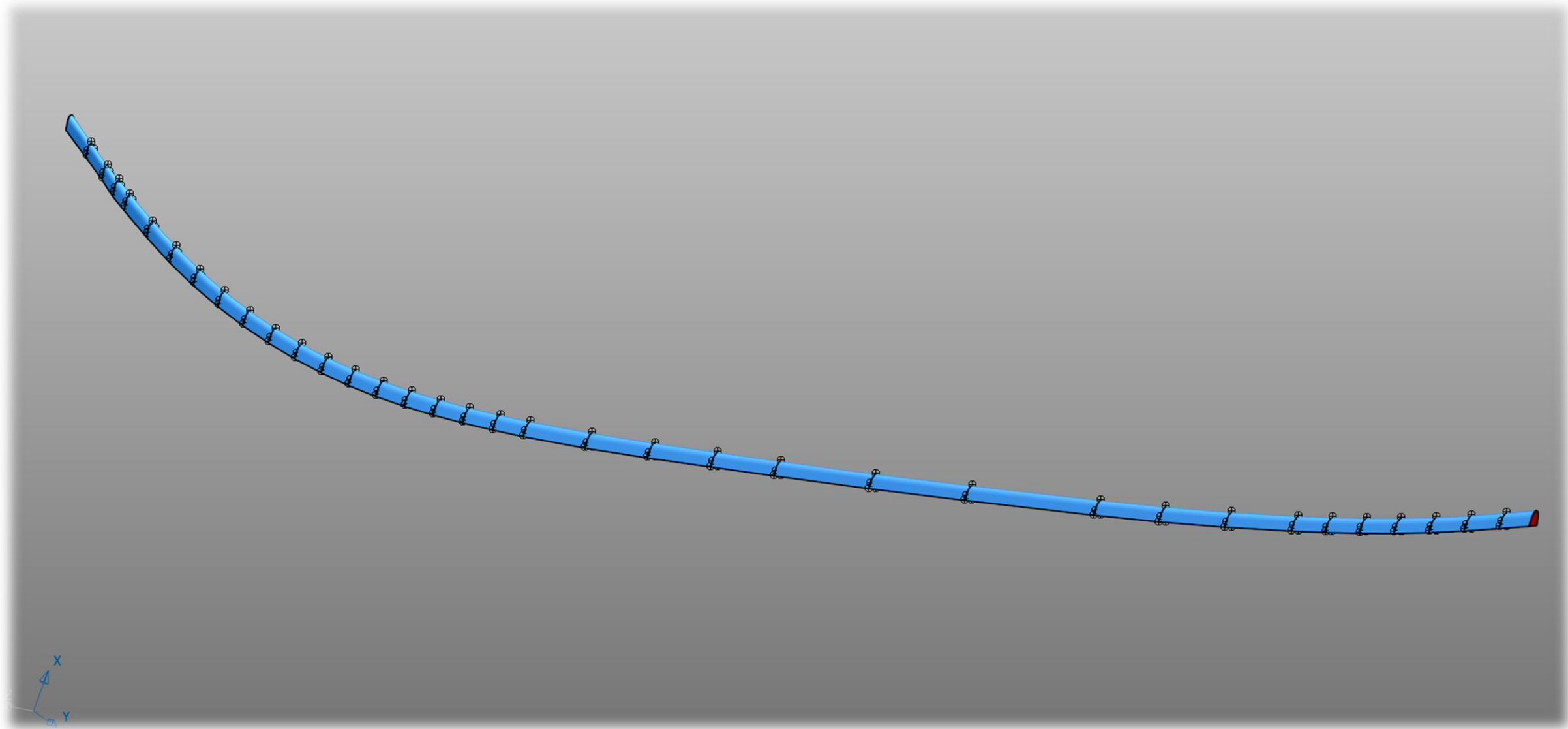
- Adapting toolpaths



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

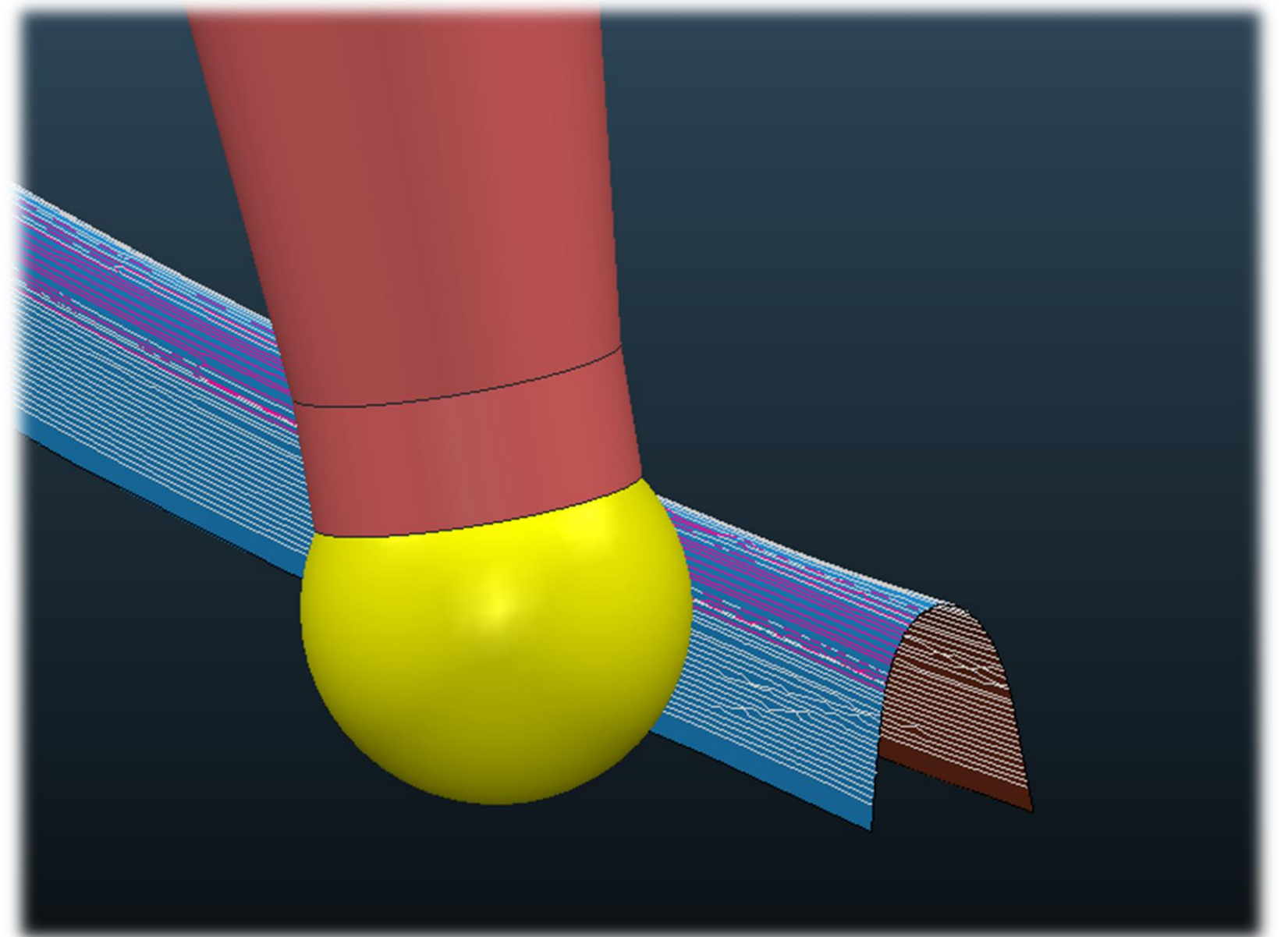
- Adapting toolpaths



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

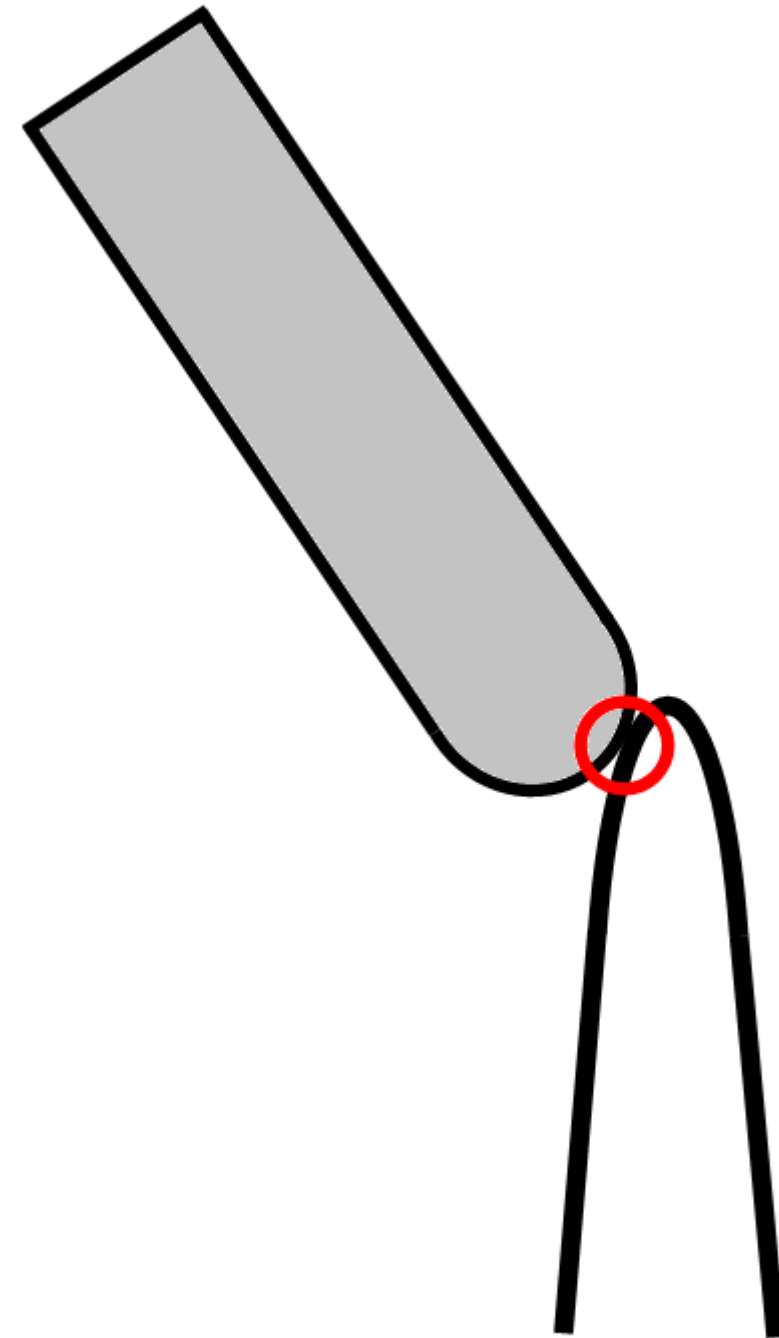
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

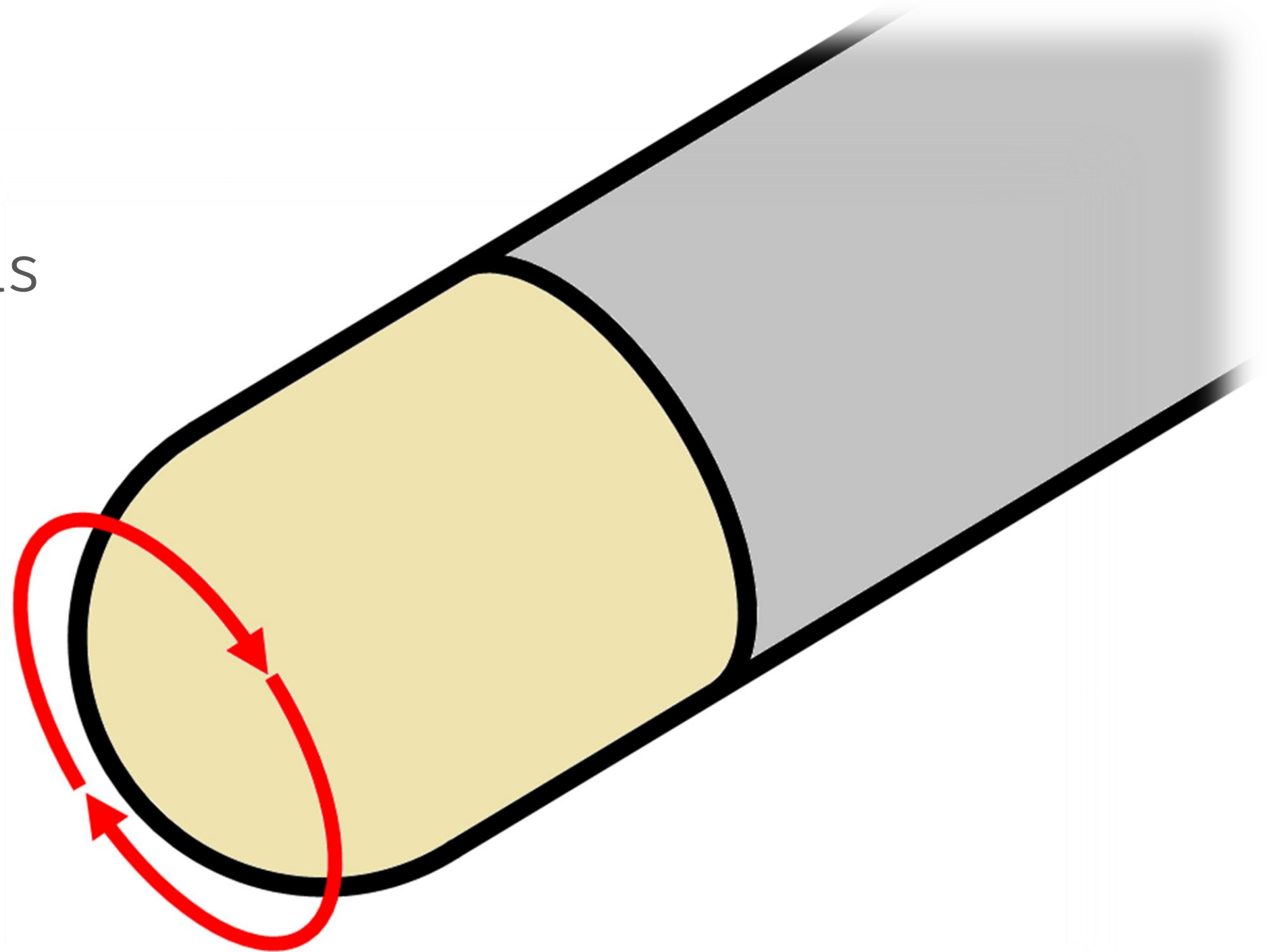
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

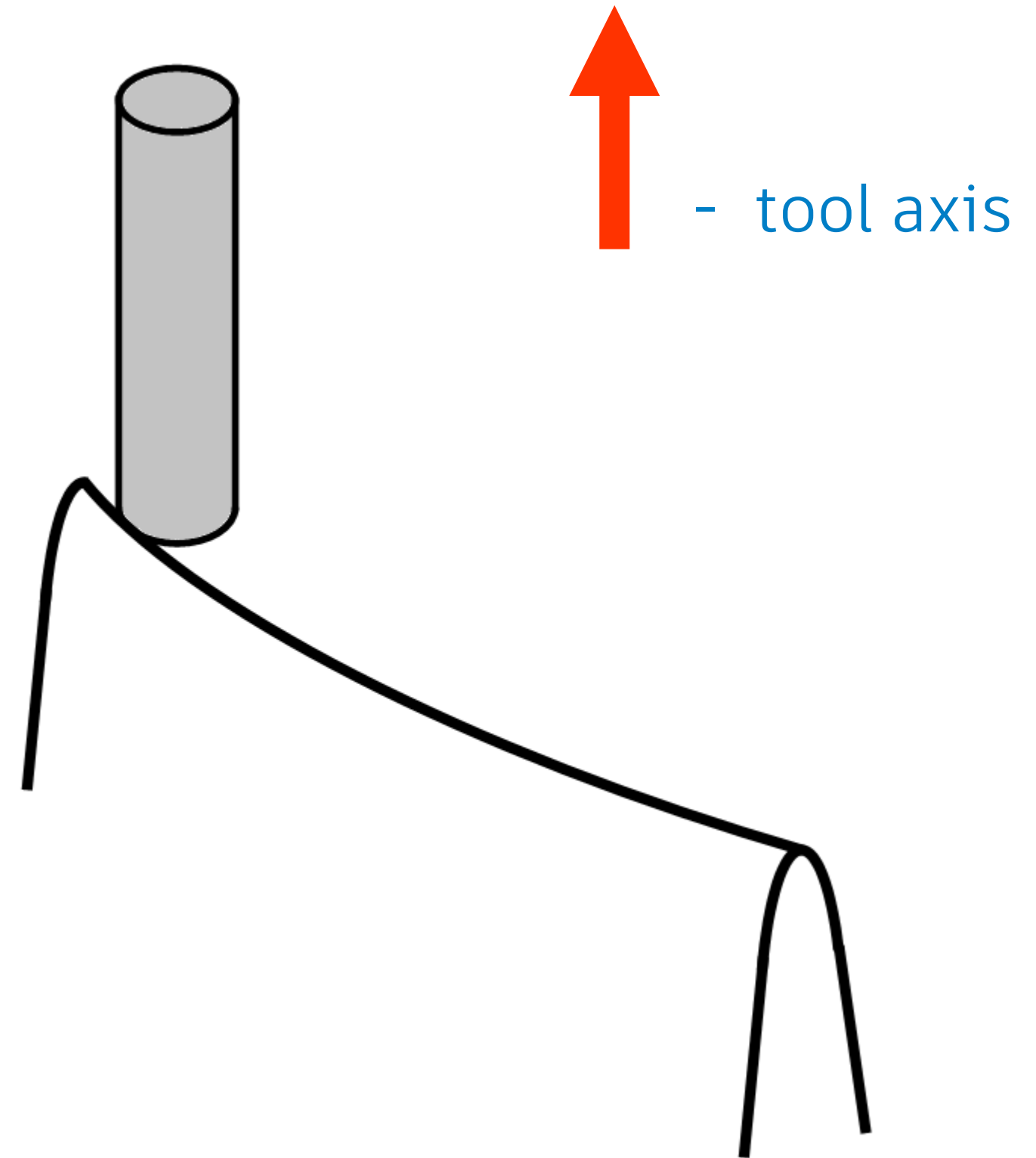
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

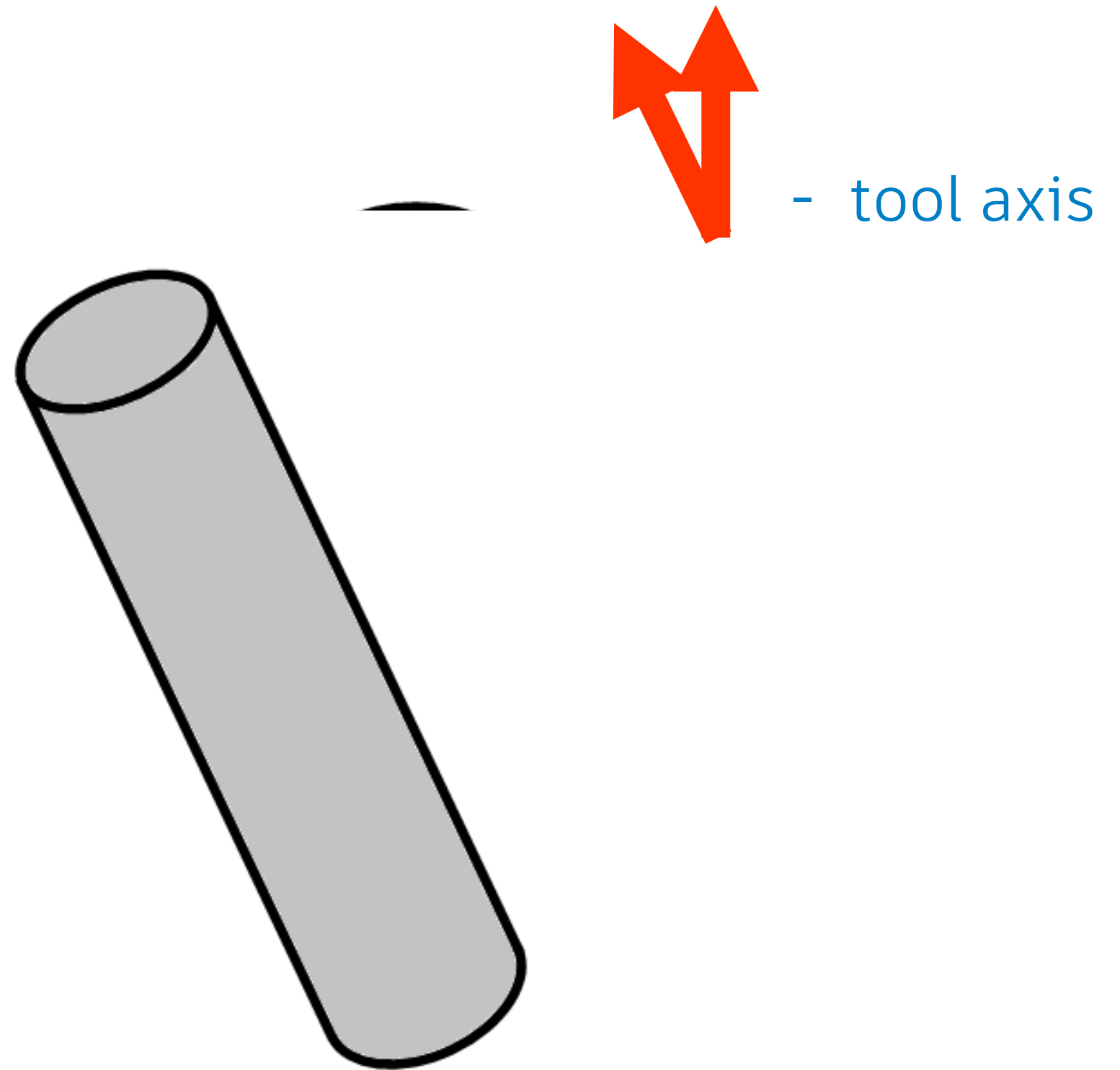
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

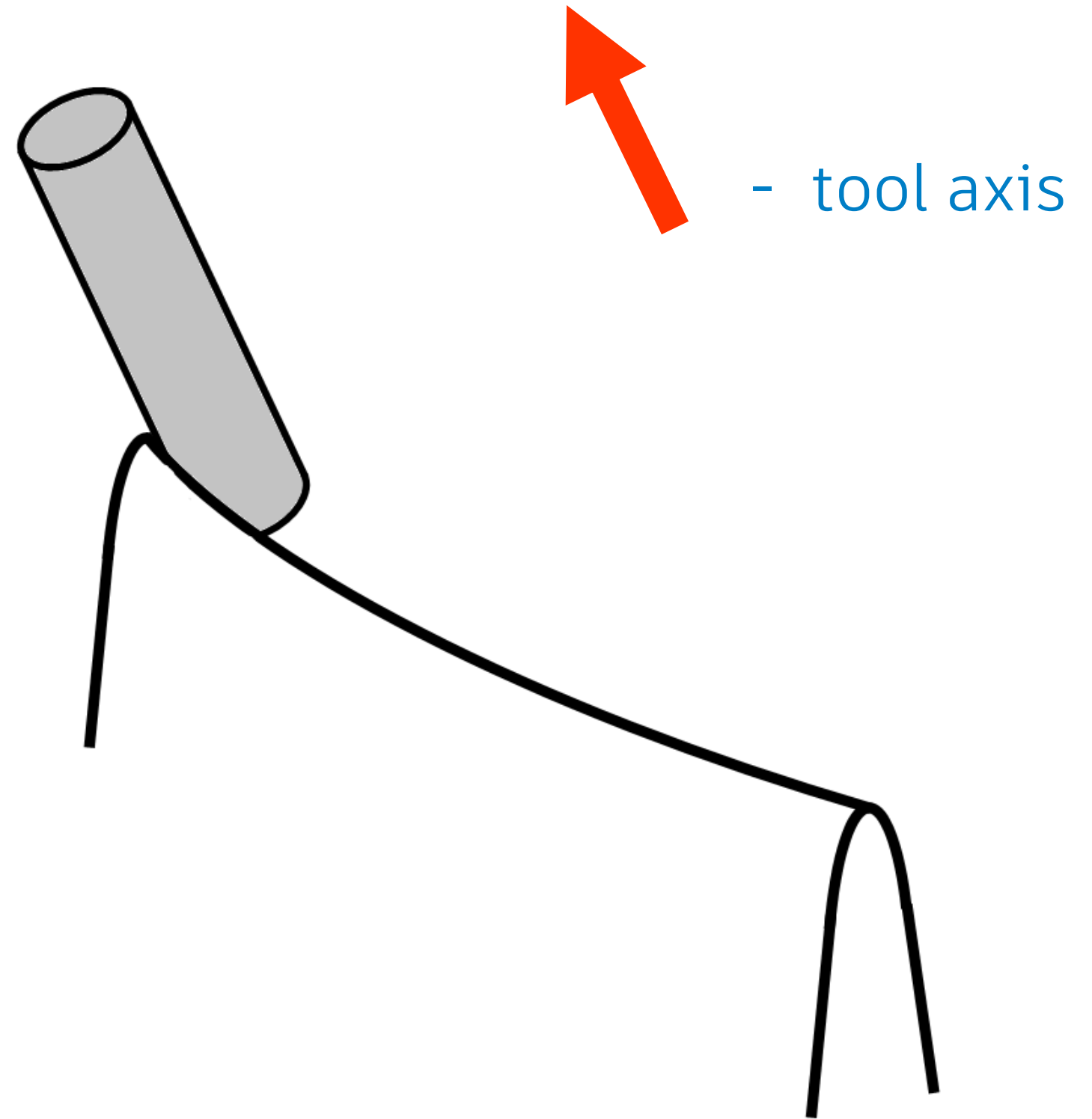
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

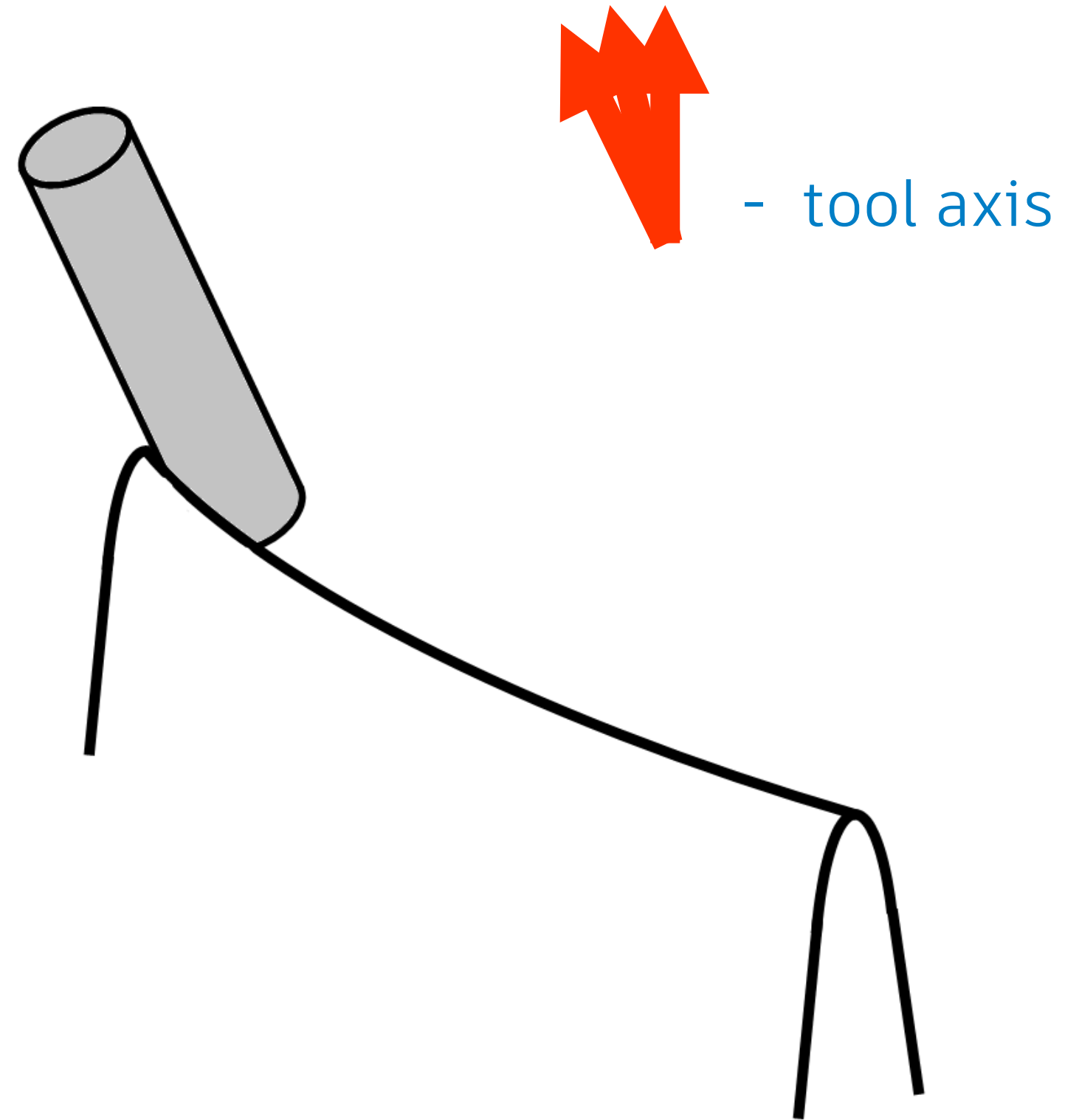
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

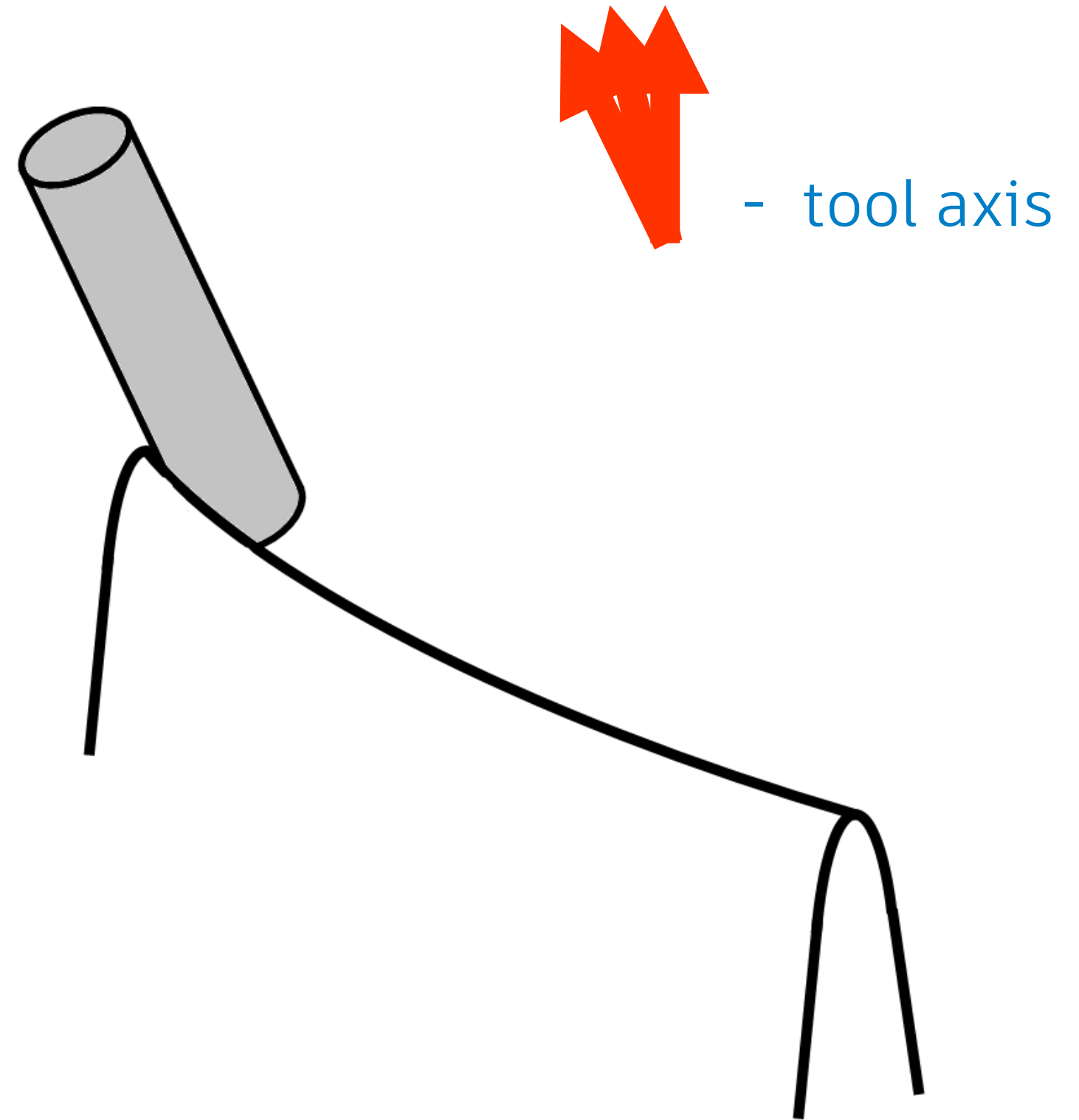
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

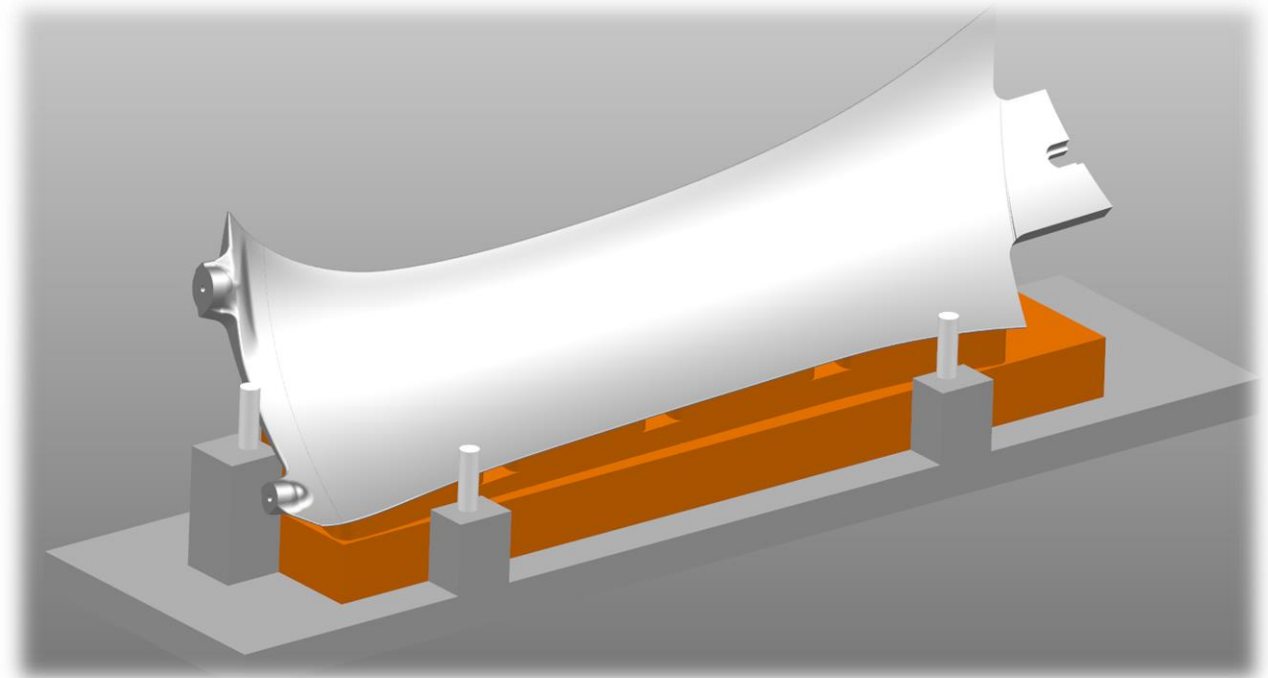
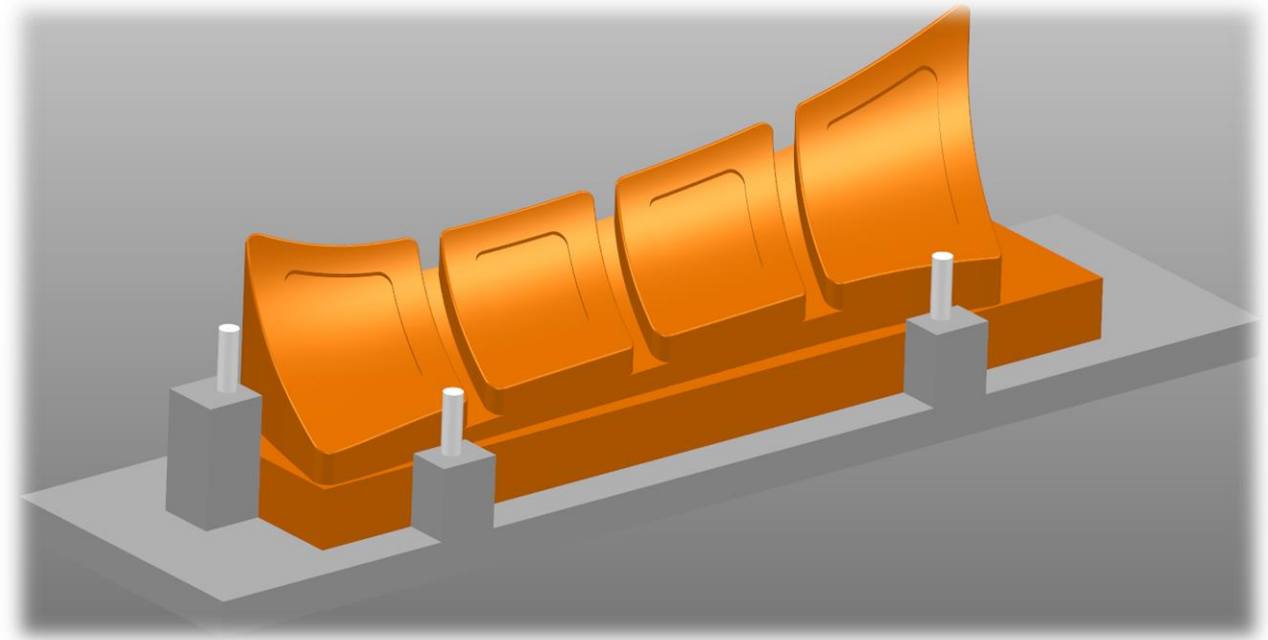
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

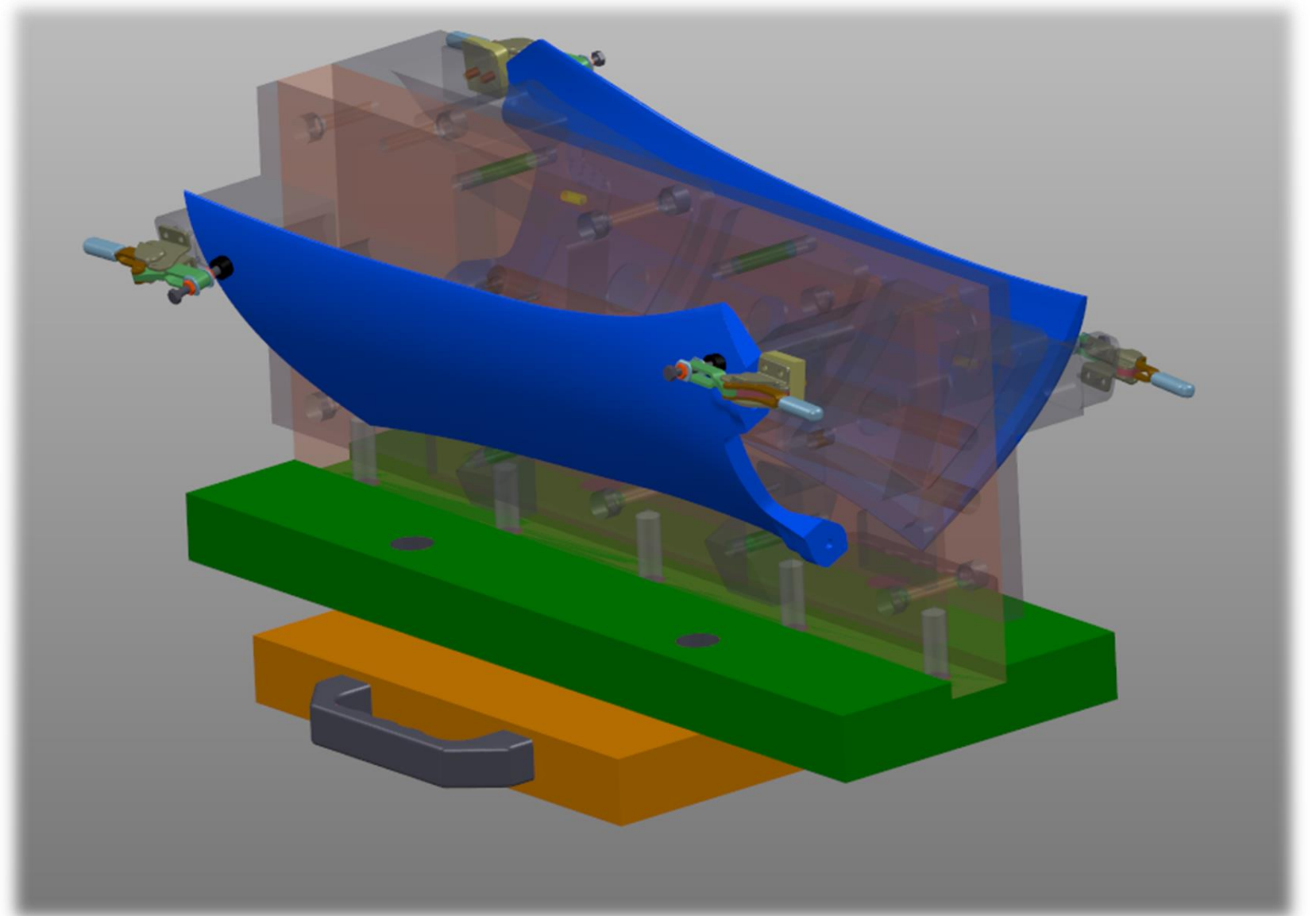
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection
- Fixture design



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

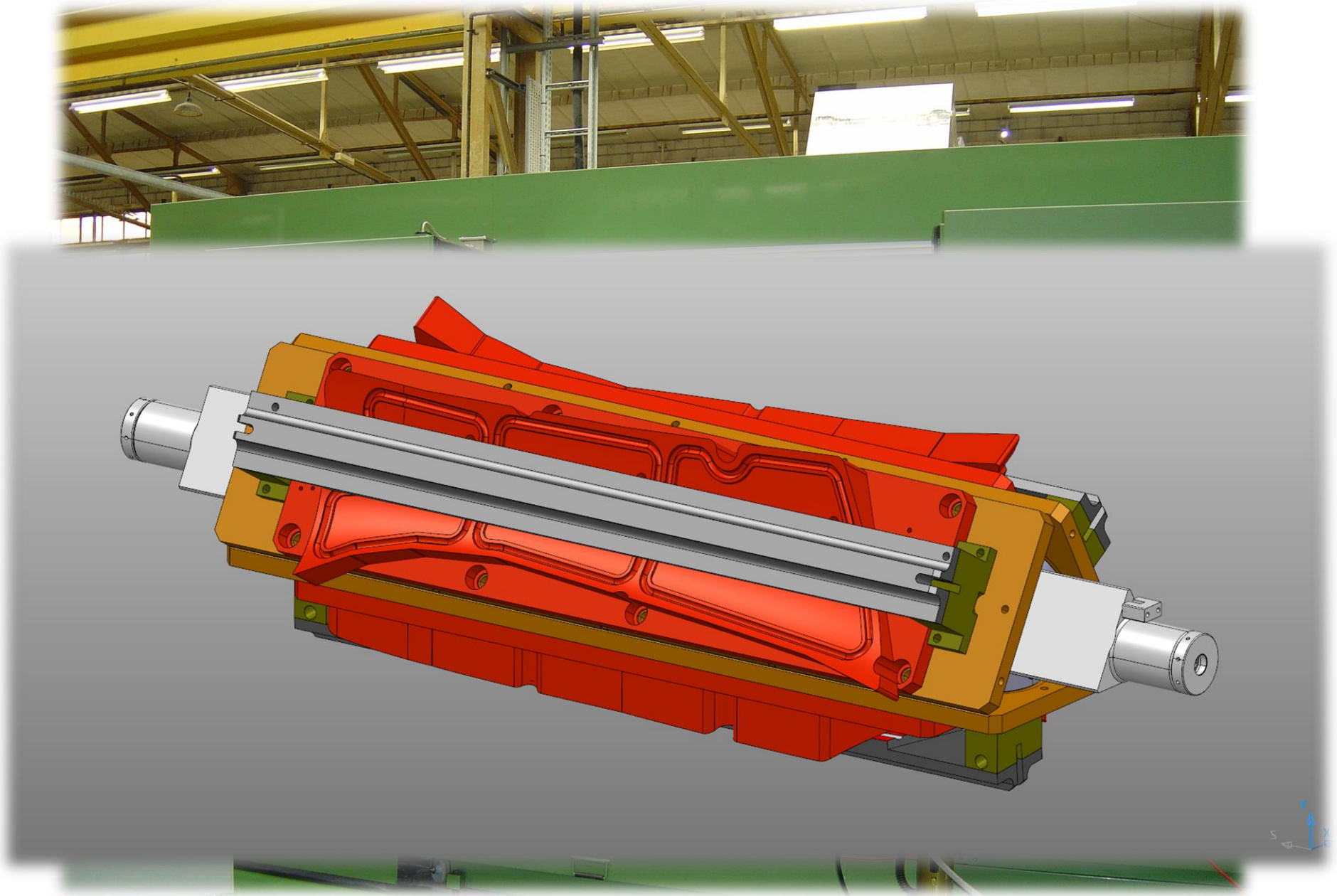
- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection
- Fixture design



Adaptive Processes for an Outlet Guide Vane

- Knowledge Gained

- Adapting toolpaths
- Proper use of cutting tools
- Machine tool selection
- Fixture design

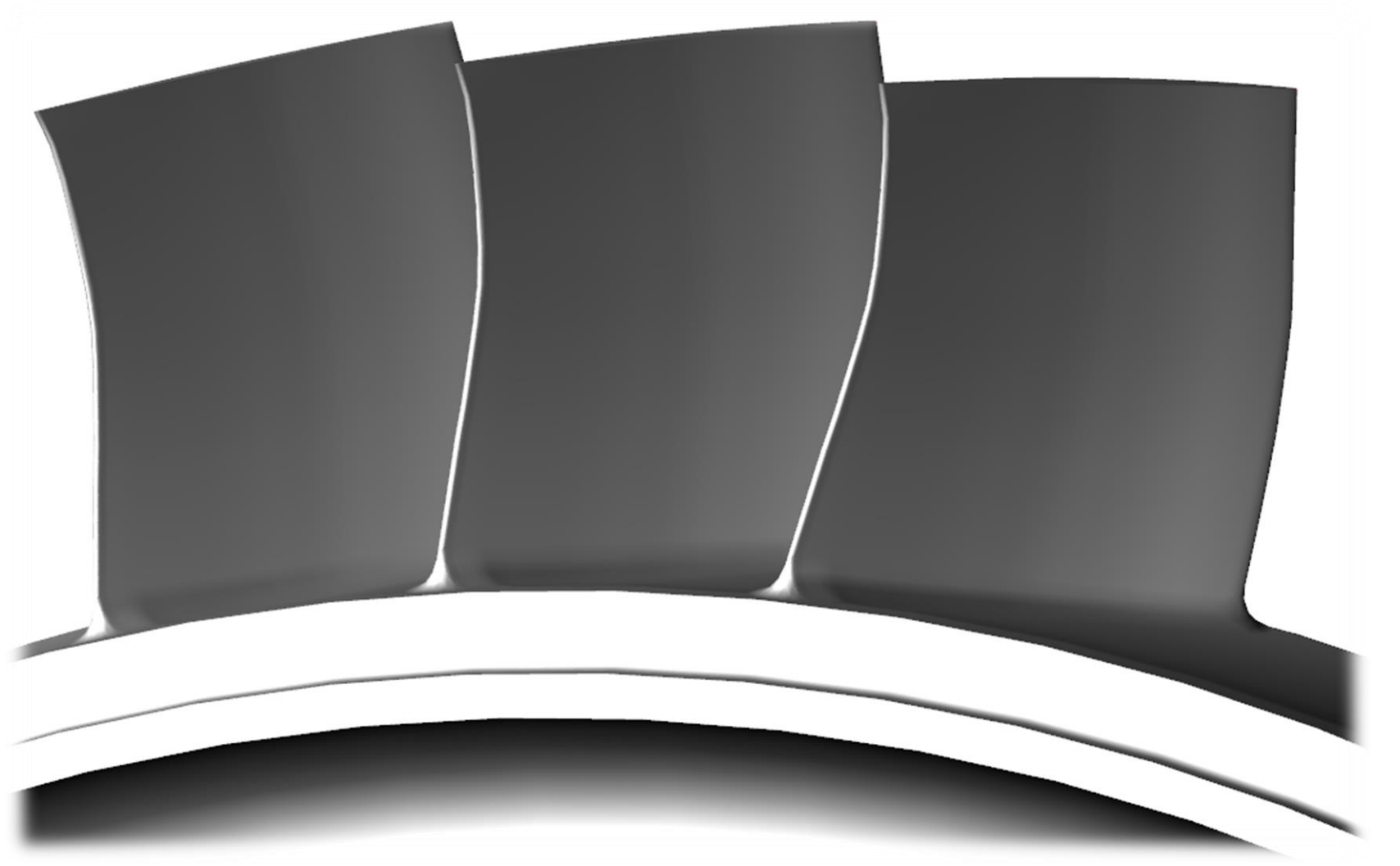


The background of the image is a complex, abstract wireframe mesh. The mesh is composed of numerous interconnected lines forming a series of organic, flowing shapes that resemble a network or a series of interconnected tubes. The lines are thin and grey, set against a white background. A solid blue horizontal bar spans the bottom portion of the image, providing a contrasting background for the white text.

Exploring The Future, With James Donnelly

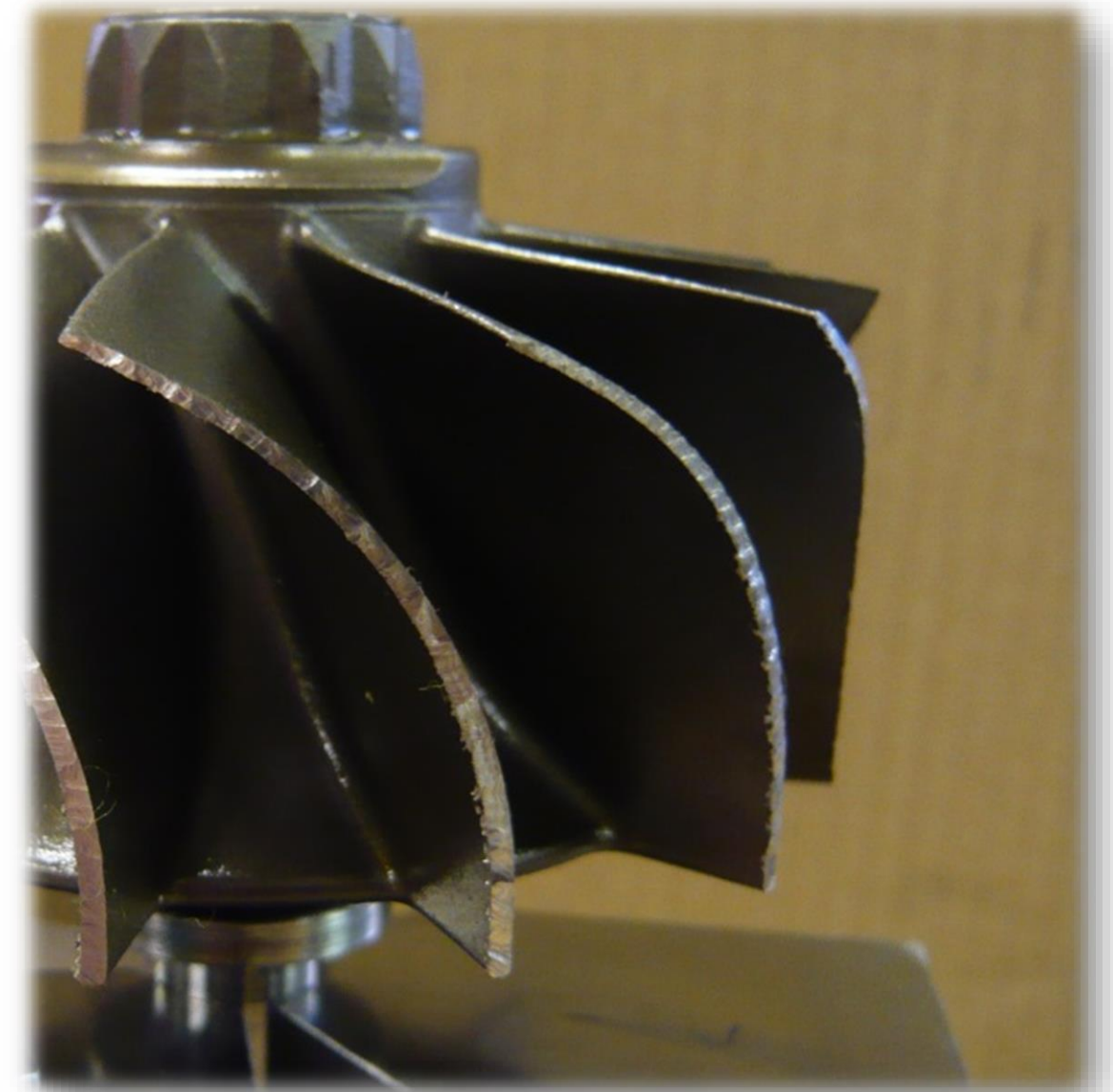
HTA Blik Case Study

- Design & Manufacture of Blik



HTA Blisk Case Study

- Design & Manufacture of Blisk
- Adaptive Tip Repair



Project: RECLAIM

HTA Blik Case Study

- Design & Manufacture of Blik
- Adaptive Tip Repair



Project: RECLAIM

HTA Blisk Case Study

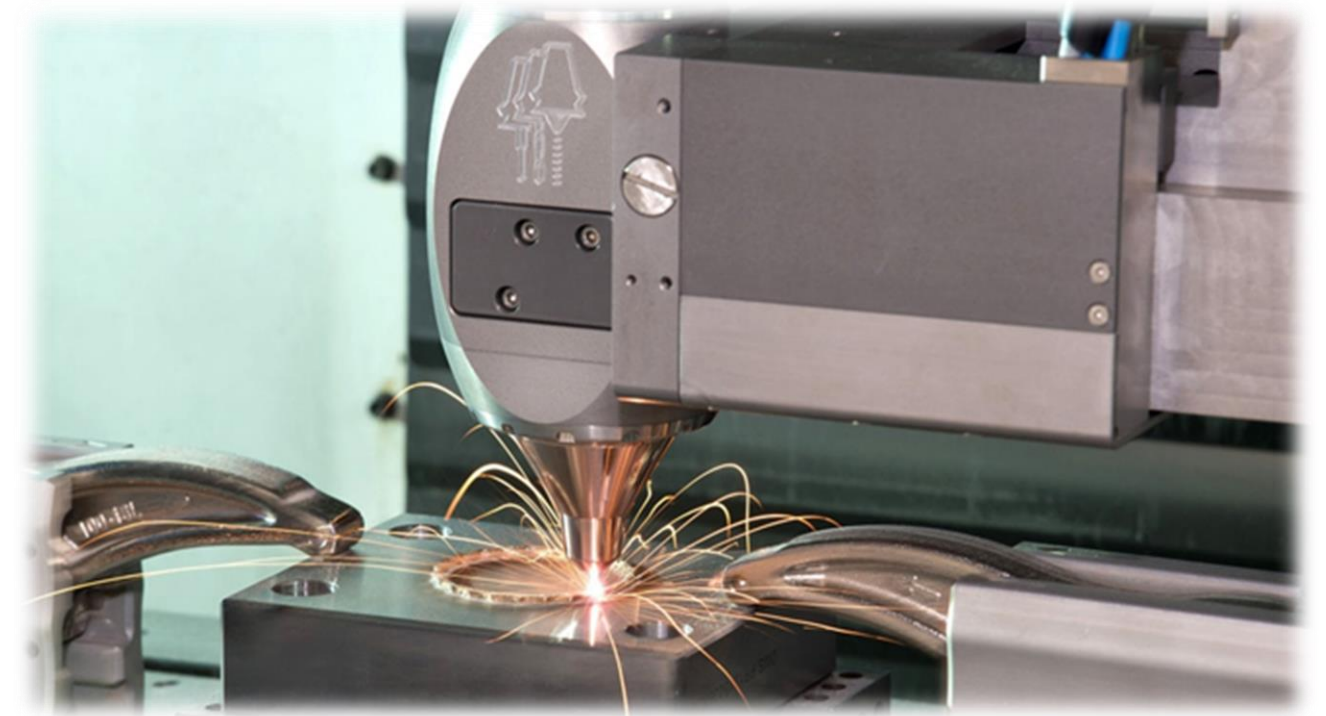
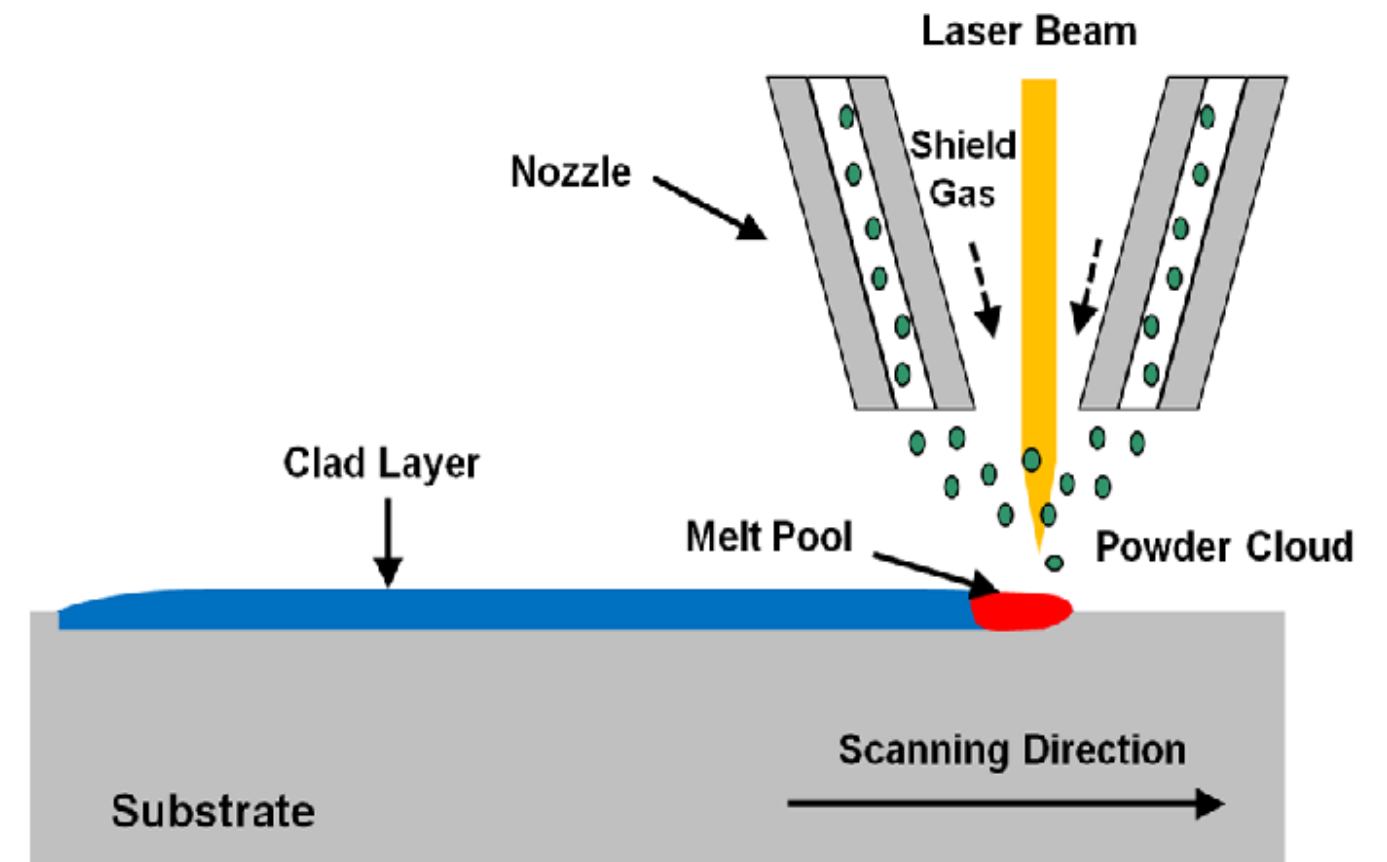
- Design & Manufacture of Blisk
- Adaptive Tip Repair

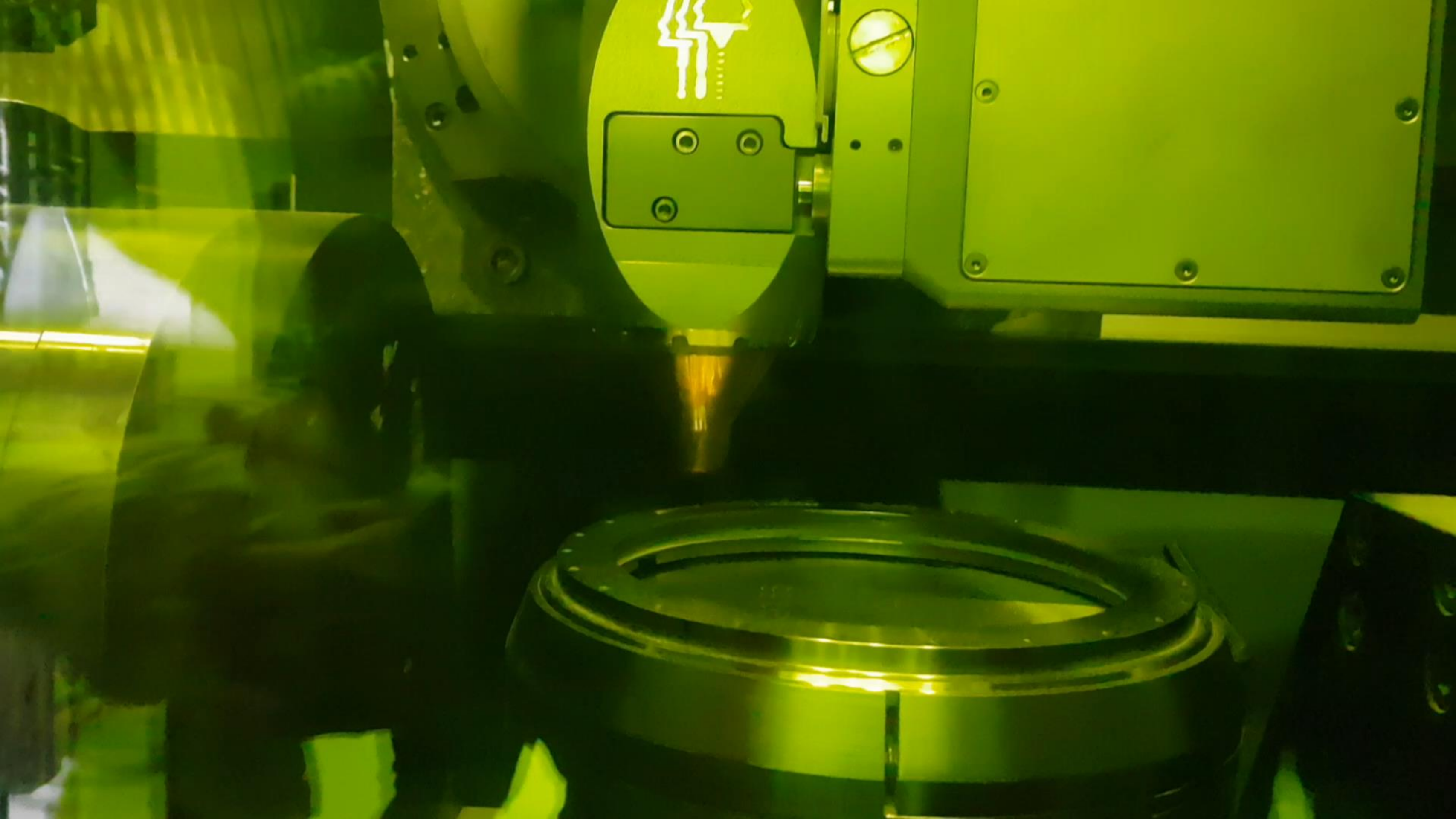


Project: RECLAIM

HTA Blik Case Study

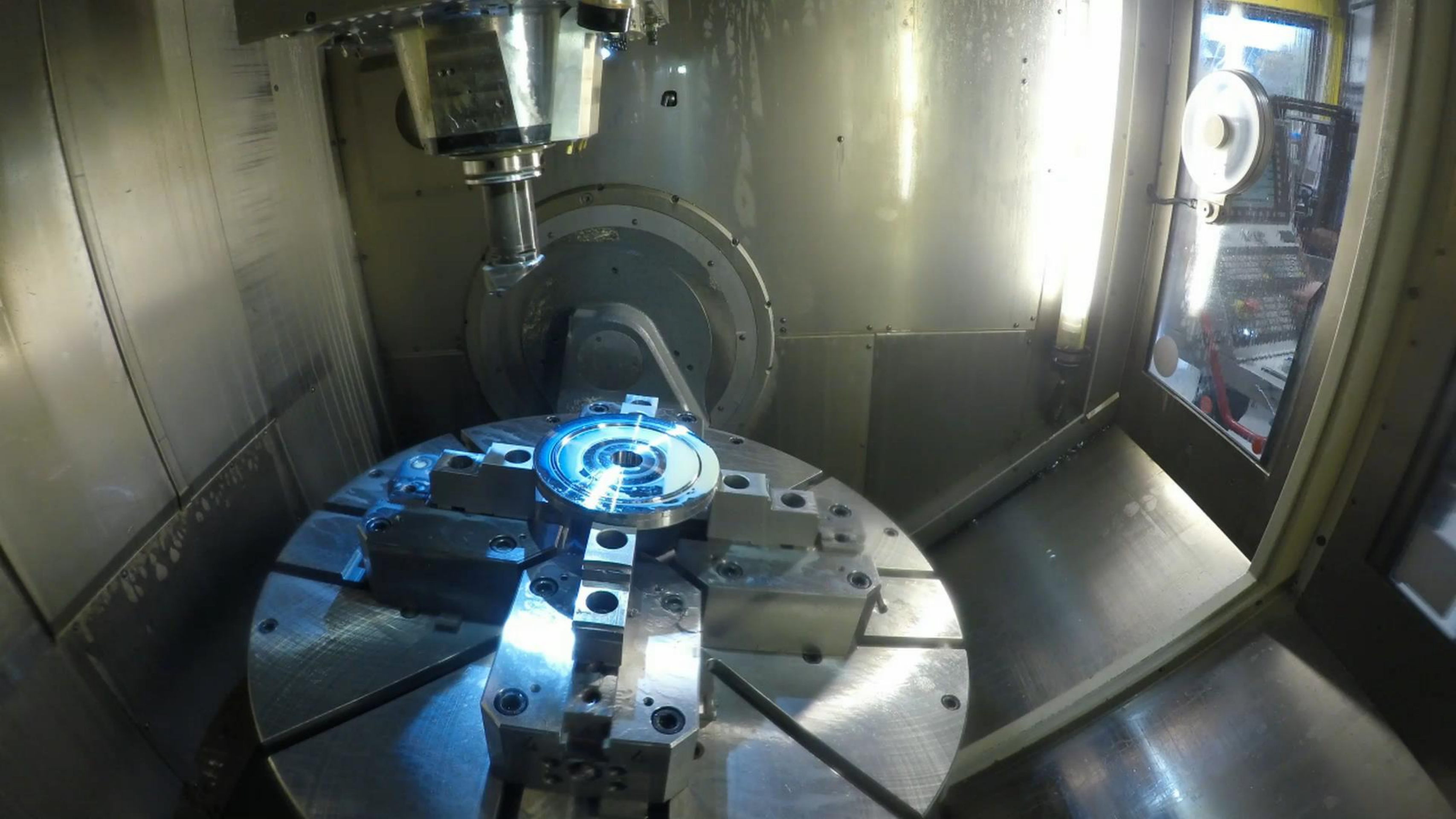
- Design & Manufacture of Blik
- Adaptive Tip Repair
- Additive Blade







HTA Blik Case Study – Progress So Far



HTA Blik Case Study – Progress So Far

