

AM INTERACTION DAYS



David Hardacre, Lloyd's Register

Certification of AM products



EU Industry Week
#EUIndustryWeek
2021

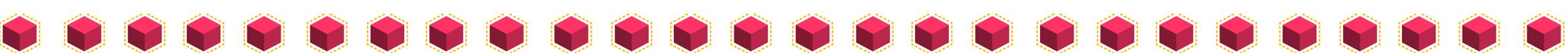


About LR



Lloyd's Register Foundation & Group

1. LR Foundation is a charity
2. Its mission is to enhance safety of life and property, and advance public education
3. It is based in the UK but gives grants globally
4. It is the sole shareholder of the Lloyd's Register Group
5. Impact and excellence are the major grant-giving criteria
6. >\$27M donated to LR Foundation to support science & engineering research and education





Why certify?

Why certify?



ARE YOU—
AM
— READY?

- Safety**
- Consumers
 - Operators
 - Members of the public
 - Assets
 - Environment



Flixborough disaster – 1974
28 lives lost, 36 non-fatal injuries



Concorde – 2000
113 lives lost



Piper Alpha – 1988
167 lives lost



Bhopal disaster – 1984
>3787 lives lost, >500,000 non-fatal injuries



Why certify?



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Product assurance

- Industry & market acceptance (safety of product for intended application)
- Confirms legal requirements are met
- Provides assurance of quality and capability to manufacturers, clients and users



Benchmarking



Why certify?



Safety

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Self-certification

- Aerospace: CAA
- Medical: FDA
- Mining: Country specific (e.g. Indian Bureau of Mines)
- Automotive



Product assurance

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3rd party certification

- Oil & gas
- Marine
- Energy
- Construction

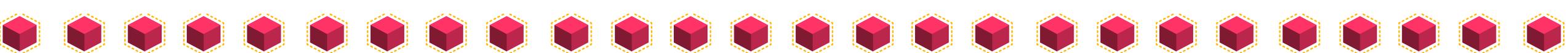


Qualification & Certification



LR provides material and part **certification** but facility **qualification**

- To understand the difference, we first need to understand the difference between **verification** and **validation**
- Very simplistically:
 - **Verification**: are all the right things in there?
 - **Validation**: are all the things in there, right?
- For example, if assessing a spreadsheet, then:
 - verification would involve checking that all required formulas were entered correctly in order to calculate the required outputs (i.e. auditing)
 - validation would involve checking that the values were calculated correctly, usually by use of specific test cases (i.e. testing)



Why certify?



So, in terms of additive manufacturing...

- A **qualified facility** is one that has been **verified** as having the necessary equipment, personnel, processes, etc. to produce the outputs that they have been qualified for
- **Certified materials & parts** are the outputs from a qualified facility that have been **validated** as satisfying the requirements of a specific regulation, code, standard or specification

*“Qualification is possible without certification
but certification requires qualification”*

- Confusion sometimes arises since a **certificate** is issued for both certification and qualification - unfortunately, there is no such thing as a **qualificate**!

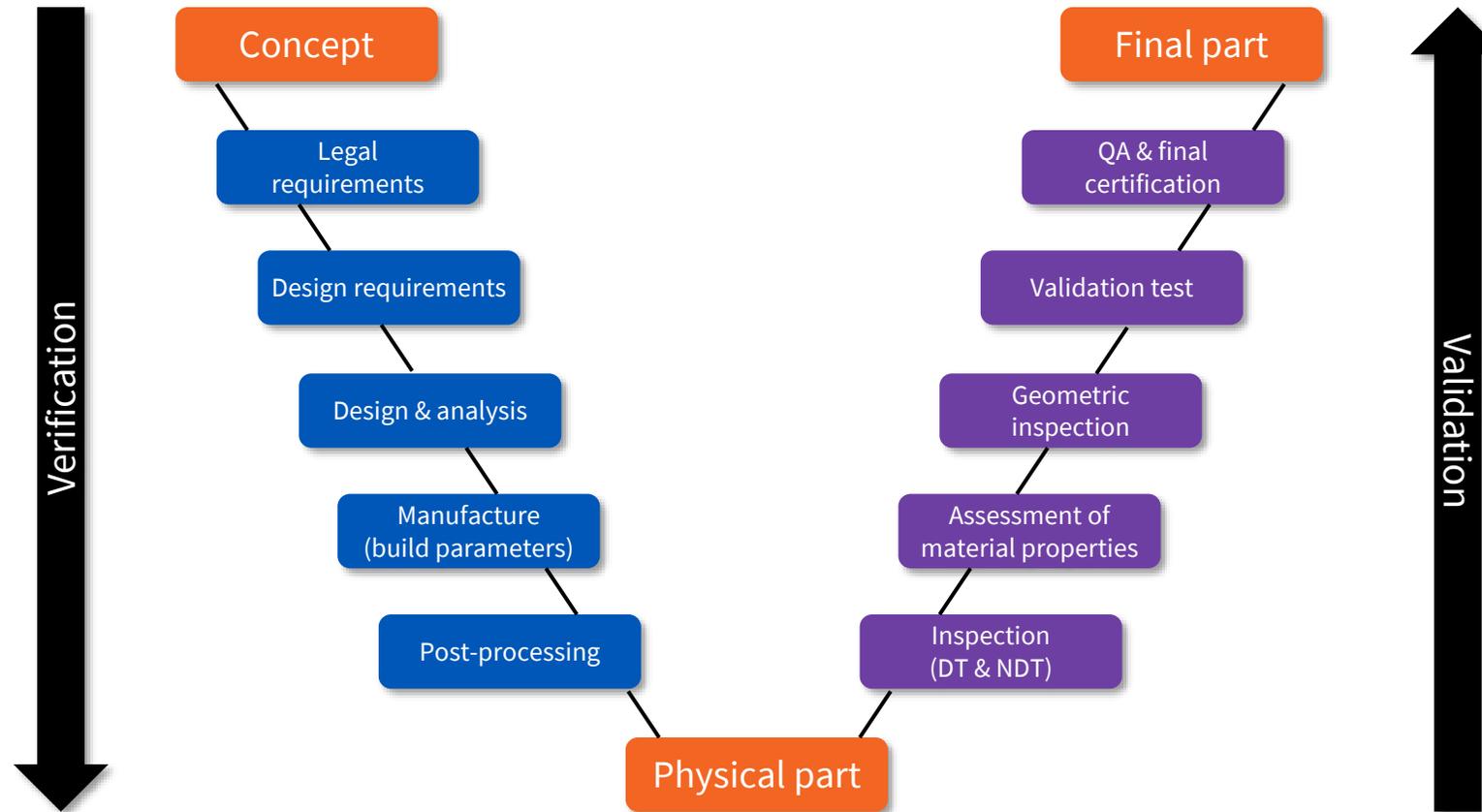


Project stages



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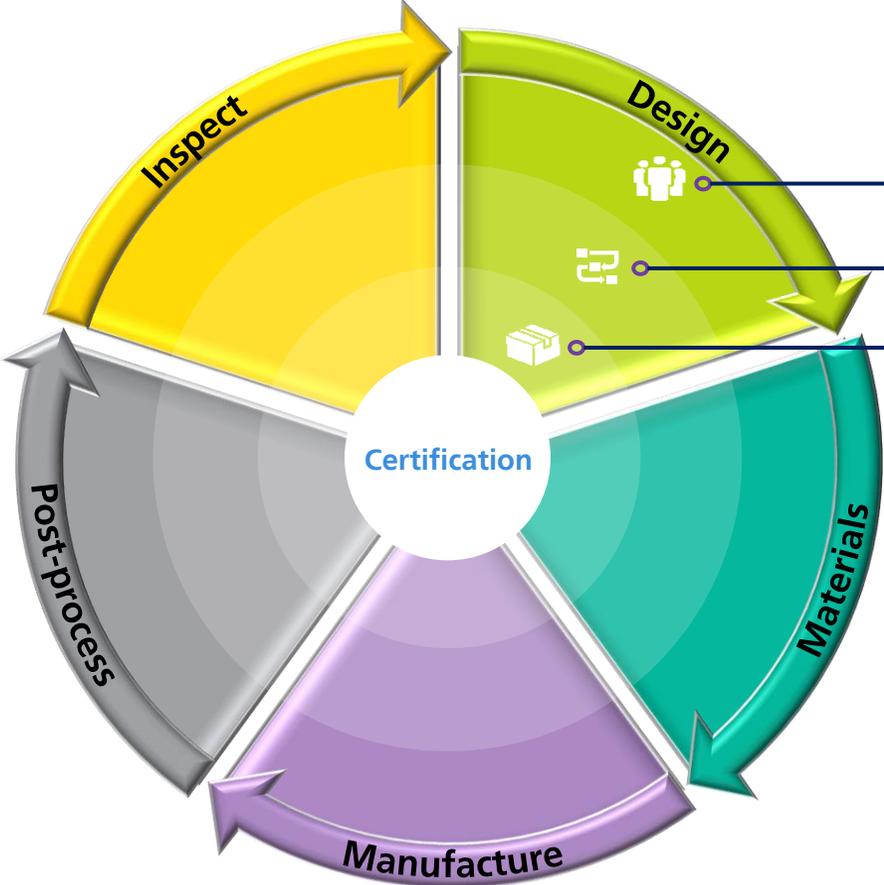
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Functional stages for certification



Within each area of activity, the tasks can be further sub-divided into:



People
Process
Product

...and of course, quality control needs to be applied throughout each functional stage.



Functional stages for certification

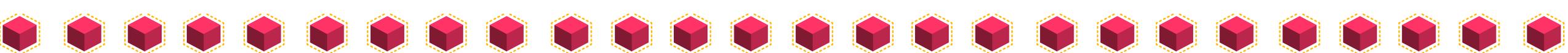
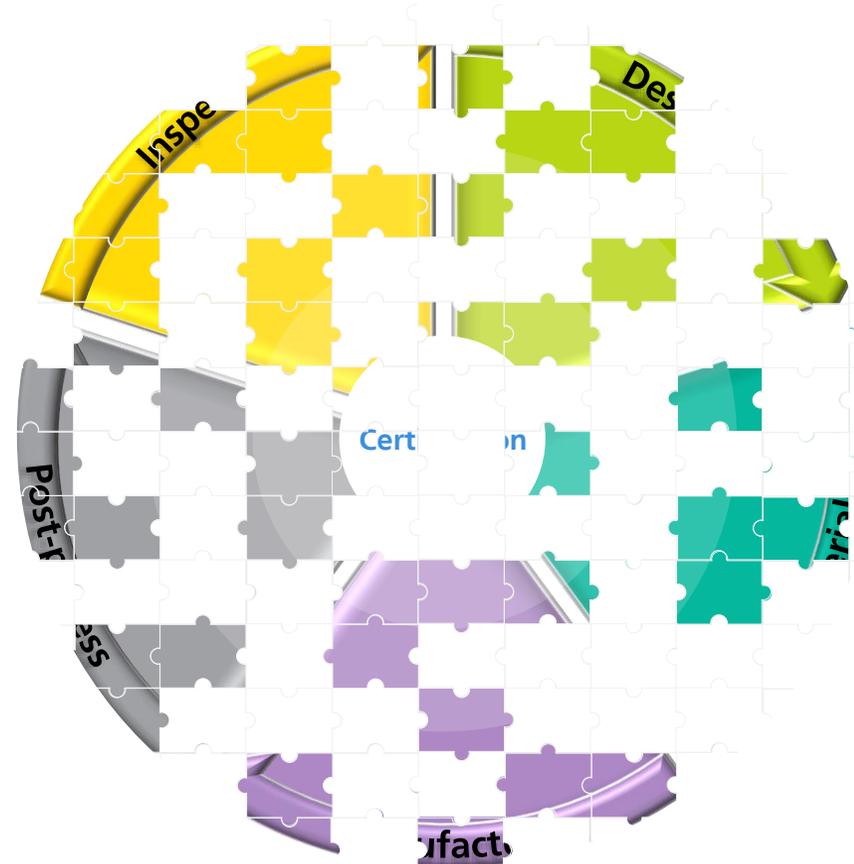


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Application specific standards

- Aspects of these can be used for AM, where relevant
- AM-specific information is not typically provided in these standards at the moment
- Questions arise, for example:
 - What material properties to use?
 - Is a design factor required?
 - Are existing fatigue curves applicable for AM?
 - Are current inspection techniques capable of detecting AM-specific flaws?
 - Are AM builds repeatable? What are the causes of variation?



Functional stages for certification

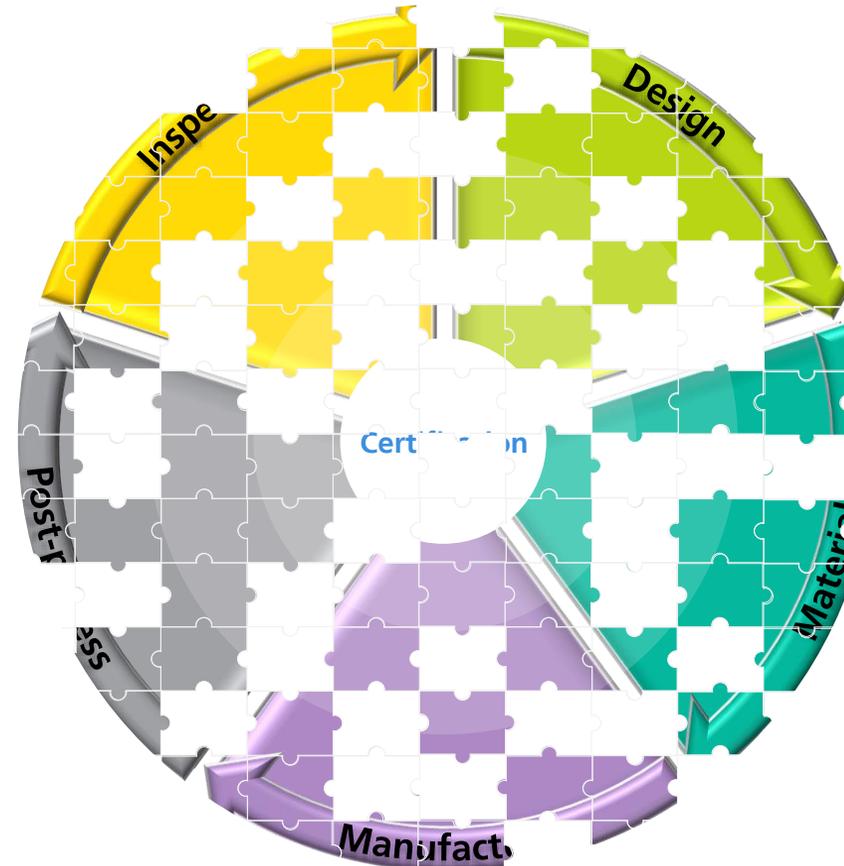


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AM specific standards

- Fills the gaps within the industry standards for AM
- Not many AM-specific standards available yet



Functional stages for certification

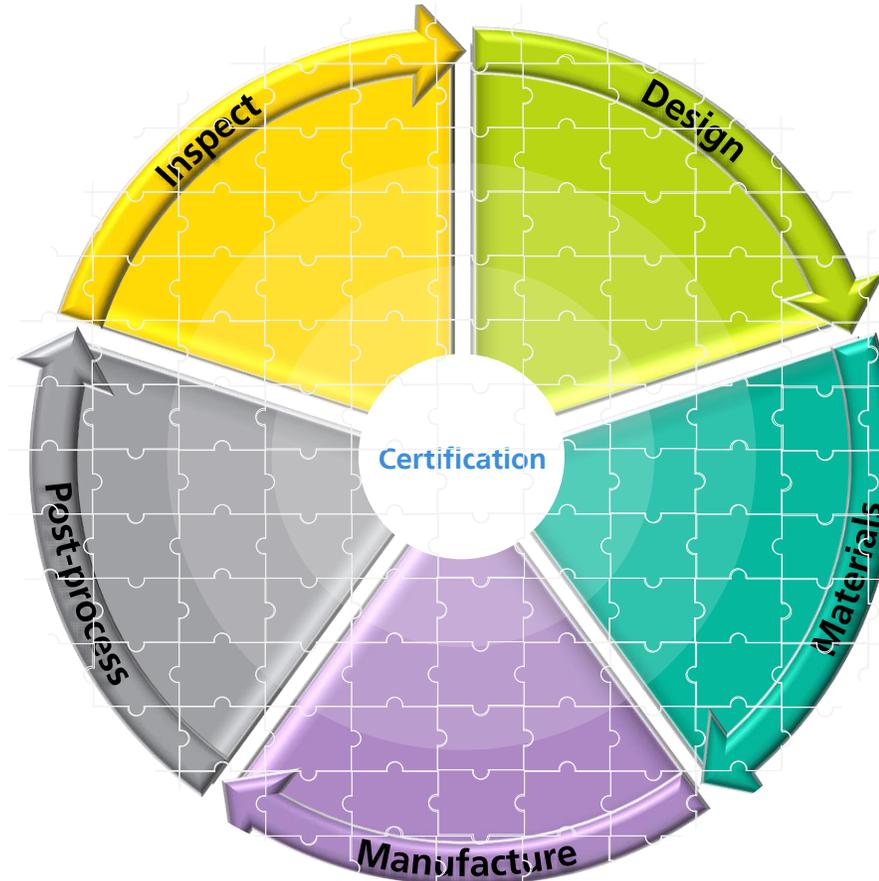


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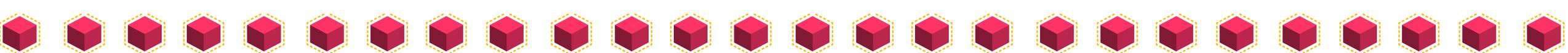


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Technology Qualification

- Used where neither industry-specific nor AM-specific standards are available
- Guidance provided by Regulator or Inspection Authority

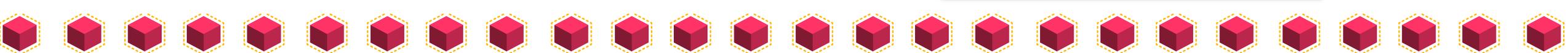
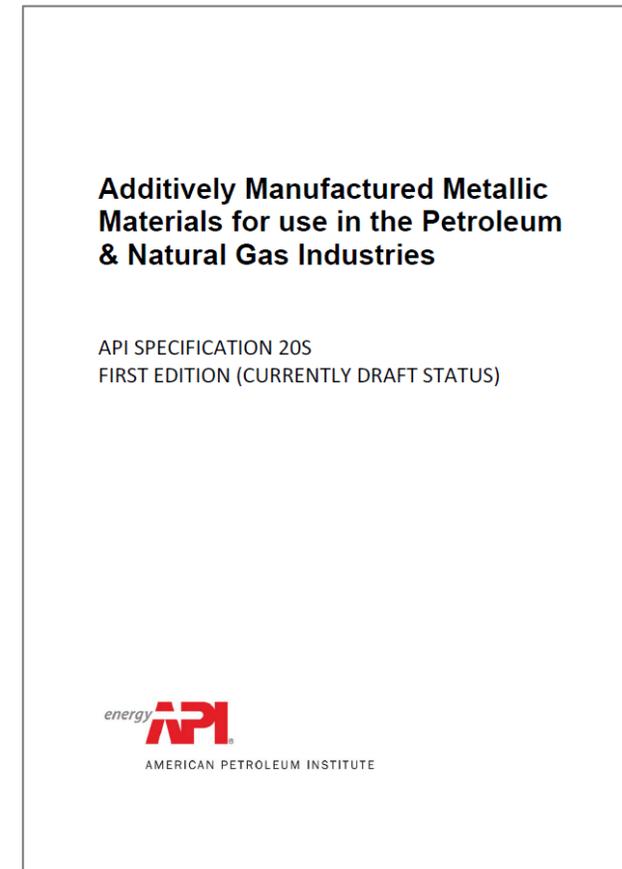


Application-specific standards



API 20S: AM metallic materials for use in the petroleum & natural gas industries

- The API 20S Standard is designed to play a crucial role in leveraging Additive Manufacturing (AM) to foster innovation in the oil and gas industry and encourage a safer, broader, and faster adoption of AM technologies in the mainstream oil and gas applications.
- Initial draft is complete and is currently progressing through the review & ballot stage:
API Ballot: 5386-API 20S, 1st Edition
- Ballot closes 24th March 2021



Application-specific standards

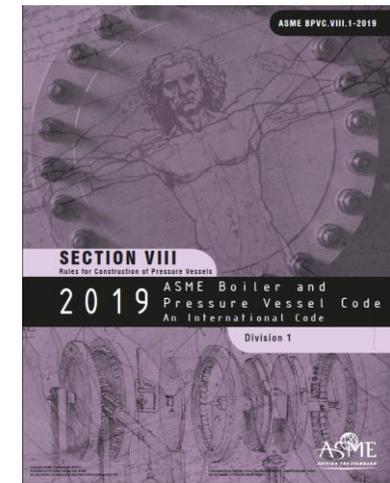
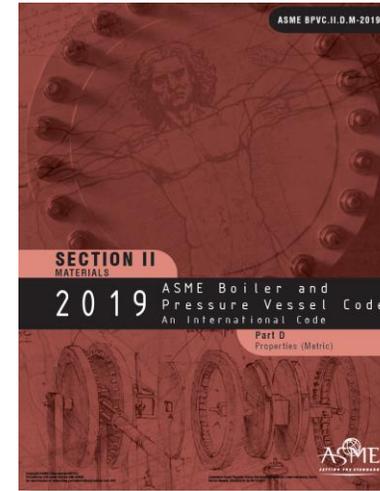


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ASME BPTCS/BNCS Special Committee

- Charter: to develop a technical baseline to support development of a proposed BPTCS standard or guideline addressing the pressure integrity governing the construction of pressure retaining equipment by additive manufacturing processes. Construction, as used in this Charter, is limited to materials, design, fabrication, examination, inspection, and testing.
- This Committee has now produced the final draft of “ASME Criteria for Pressure Retaining Metallic Components Using Additive Manufacturing” which is currently being balloted (Ballot #21-179).
- Scope is limited to powder bed fusion (laser and electron beam energy sources) at the moment (DED-Arc to follow).
- Once approved, the criteria will be published as a Pressure Technology Book (PTB) and used as a reference document for proposals for AM Code Cases or incorporation of AM into construction codes.

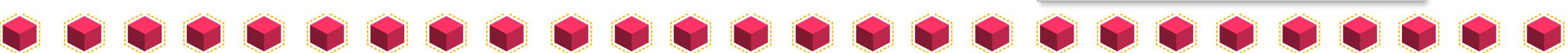
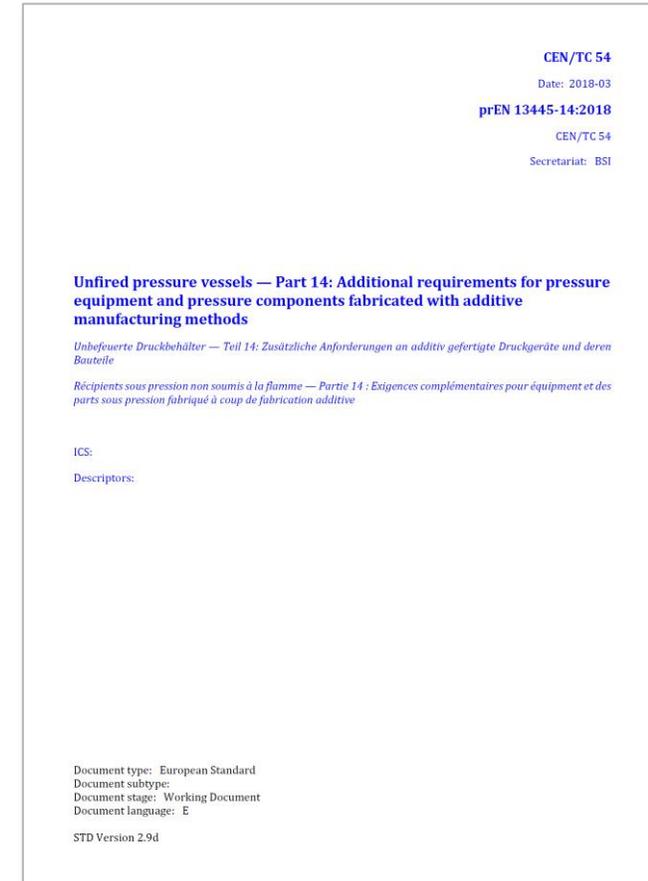


Application-specific standards

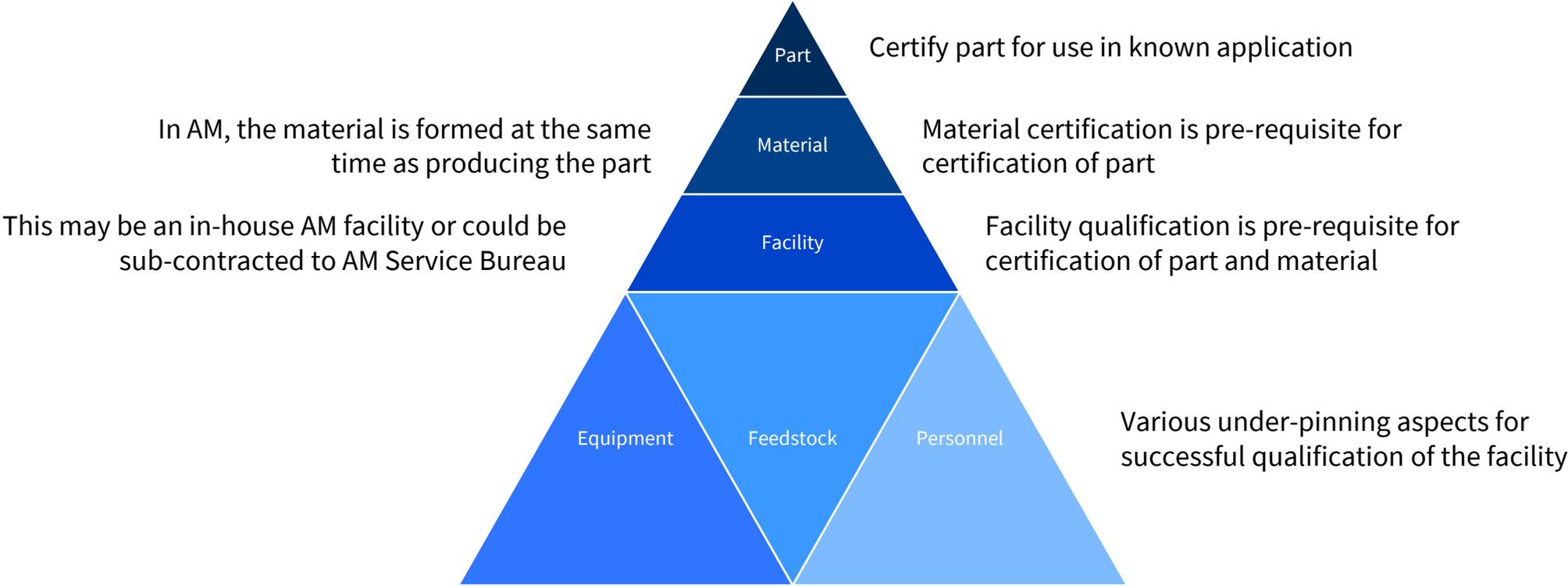


CEN/TC 54: Unfired pressure vessels

- **EN 13445 Part 14** has been drafted a new to incorporate requirements for pressure components by AM
- Includes sections on:
 - Materials (including nominal design stress rules)
 - Design & fabrication rules (including documentation & identification)
 - Inspection & testing (including Quality Factor for different levels of NDE)
 - Separate annexes for different AM processes (e.g. Annex A for powder bed fusion; Annex B for direct energy deposition with wire; etc.)
 - Each annex further sub-divides by specific material requirements (e.g. B.1 General requirements for DED-wire; B.2 DED-wire and steel; B.3 DED-wire and aluminium; etc.)



Certification hierarchy



Certification hierarchy



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Why do we need personnel qualifications for AM?

Material specifications require it:

- EN 764-5 (metallic materials for pressure equipment)
 - e) The competent body shall evaluate by interviews or by the examination of documents:
 - 1) that the manufacturing equipment and the equipment controlling the essential parameters are available. They shall be capable of permitting the consistent delivery of products in the required quality;
 - 2) that competent personnel are available for operating and maintaining the equipment and supervising the manufacturing and inspection and testing activities;



Product standards require it:

- EN 13445-1 (unfired pressure vessels - general)
 - the welder or welding operator shall be qualified, see 7.4 of EN 13445-4:2009.
- EN 13445-3 (design)

Due to the advanced methods applied, until sufficient in-house experience can be demonstrated, the involvement of an independent body, appropriately qualified in the field of DBA, is required in the assessment of the design (calculations) and the potential definition of particular NDT requirements.
- EN 13445-5 (inspection)

All inspections shall be carried out by qualified personnel.



Certification hierarchy



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Material specifications require it:

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They shall be capable

2) that competent persons
manufacturing and in

*Additive Manufacturing cannot offer a loophole
against existing regulations and requirements for
conventionally-produced materials and parts*

Product standards require it:

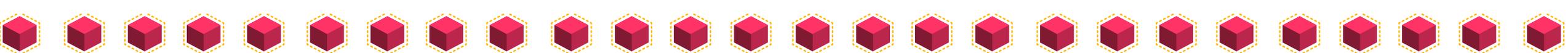
- EN 13445-1 (unfired pressure vessels)

— the welder or welding operator

- EN 13445-3 (design)

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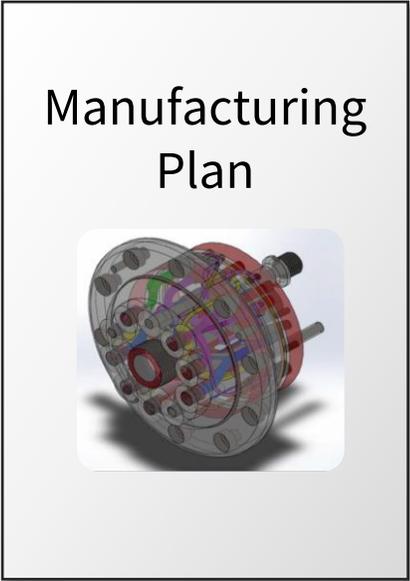


Certification documentation



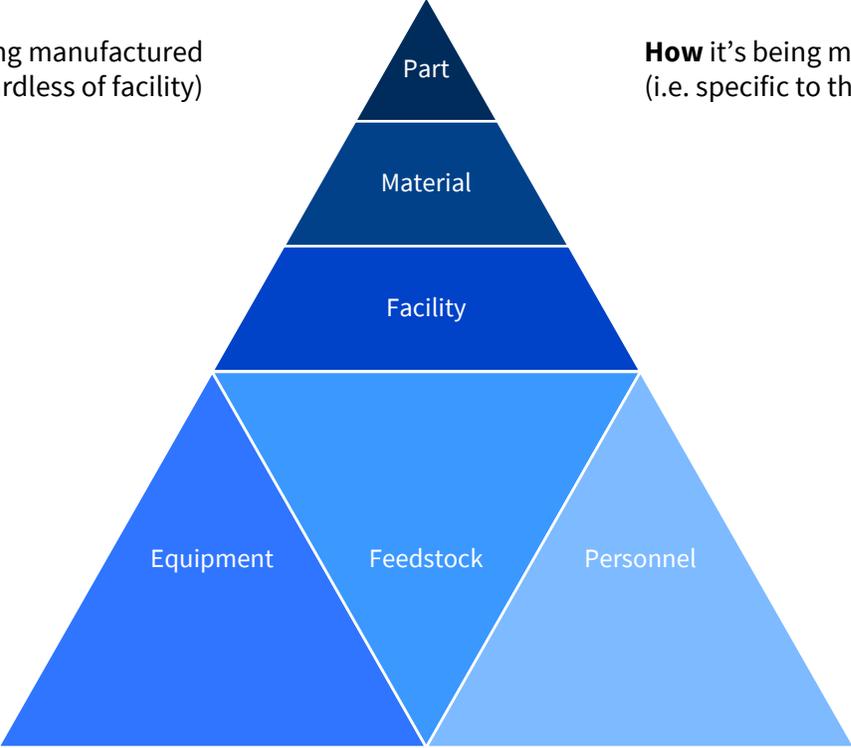
MANUFACTURING PLAN

What is being manufactured
(i.e. specific to the part, almost regardless of facility)



FACILITY PROCEDURES

How it's being manufactured
(i.e. specific to the facility, regardless of what is being made)



Certification documentation



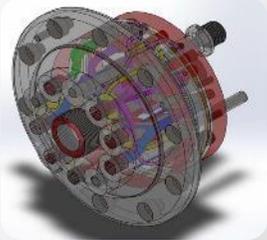
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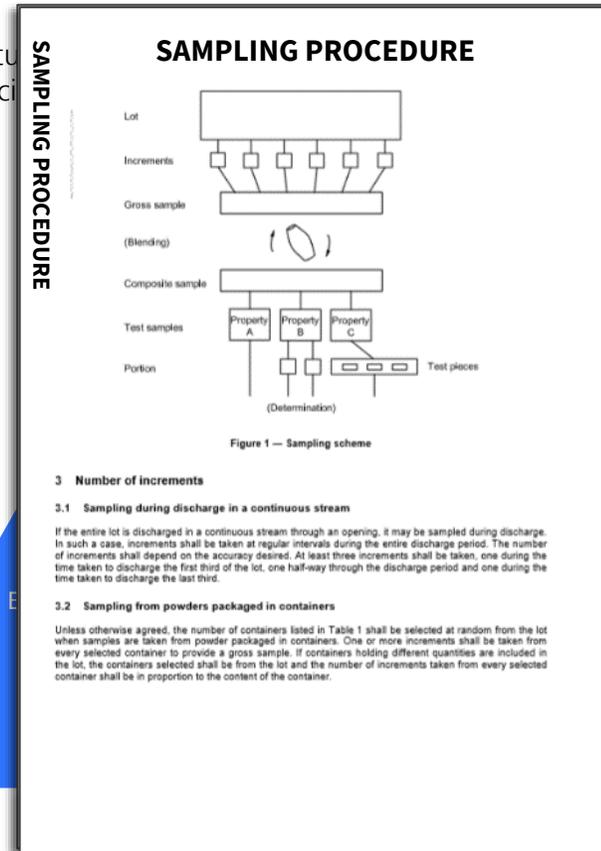
Manufacturing Plan



FACILITY PROCEDURES

What is being manufactured
(i.e. specific to the facility, regardless of what is being made)

Facility Procedures



Certification documentation



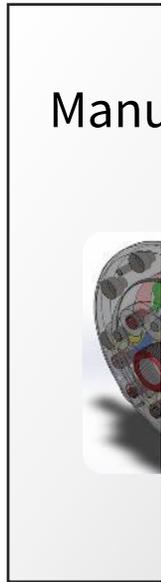
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MANUFACTURING PLAN

FACILITY PROCEDURES

DIGITAL FILE & VERSION CONTROL



JOB CONTROL CARD

MATERIAL SAFETY DATASHEET

BUILD LOG

METALLURGICAL TESTING

MECHANICAL TESTING

HEAT TREATMENT RECORD

NDE REPORTS

FEEDSTOCK TEST REPORT

CAD MODEL & BUILD LAYOUTS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATASHEET

MECHANICAL TEST REPORTS

FEEDSTOCK TEST REPORT



HSE EQUIPMENT & PROCEDURES

TRAINING RECORDS

OPERATOR PROCEDURES

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

PRE- & POST-BUILD CHECKS

MAINTENANCE

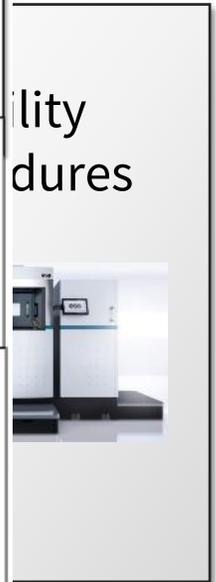
DIGITAL FILE & VERSION CONTROL

CERTIFICATE OF CALIBRATION

APPROVED CLEANING SOLUTION

POWDER & SUPPORT STRUCTURE REMOVAL

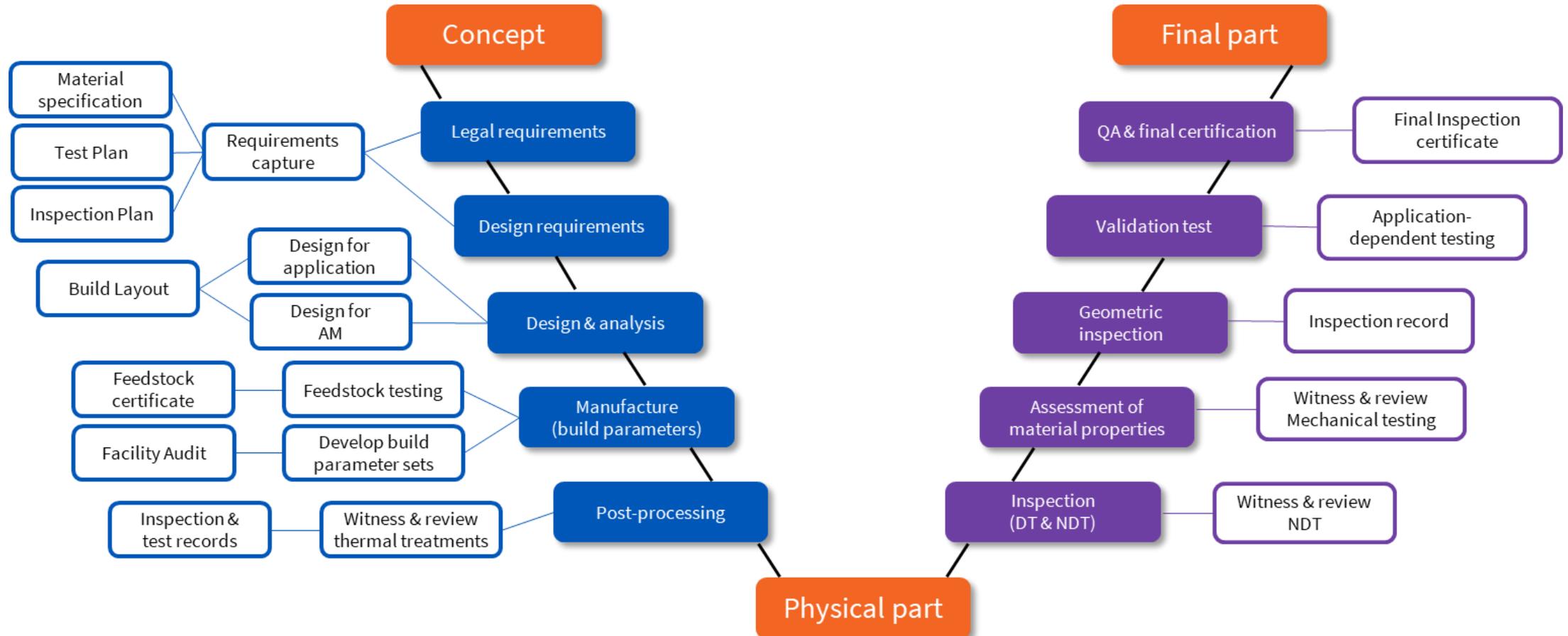
Climate control



Certification project



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Certification project



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- Design Appraisal Document
 - Assessment of design against required regulatory, code and/or standards requirements
 - Independent calculations and assessment of build layout
 - Statement of Endorsement can be issued prior to progressing with build
- Material (powder, wire) certification
 - Witnessed material testing
 - Inspection report issued (to powder vendor or manufacturer, depending who performs the required testing)
- Additive manufacturing facility certification
 - Facility audit
 - Review of existing approvals, processes & procedures
 - Issue AM Quality Scheme Approval Certificate
- Post-process & inspection facility
 - Witnessed material testing
 - Material certification (formed material)
 - Inspection report issued
- Part certification
 - Limited in scope to the design, material, facility & manufacturing instructions used
 - Changes to any part of the process would require re-validation of the part certification

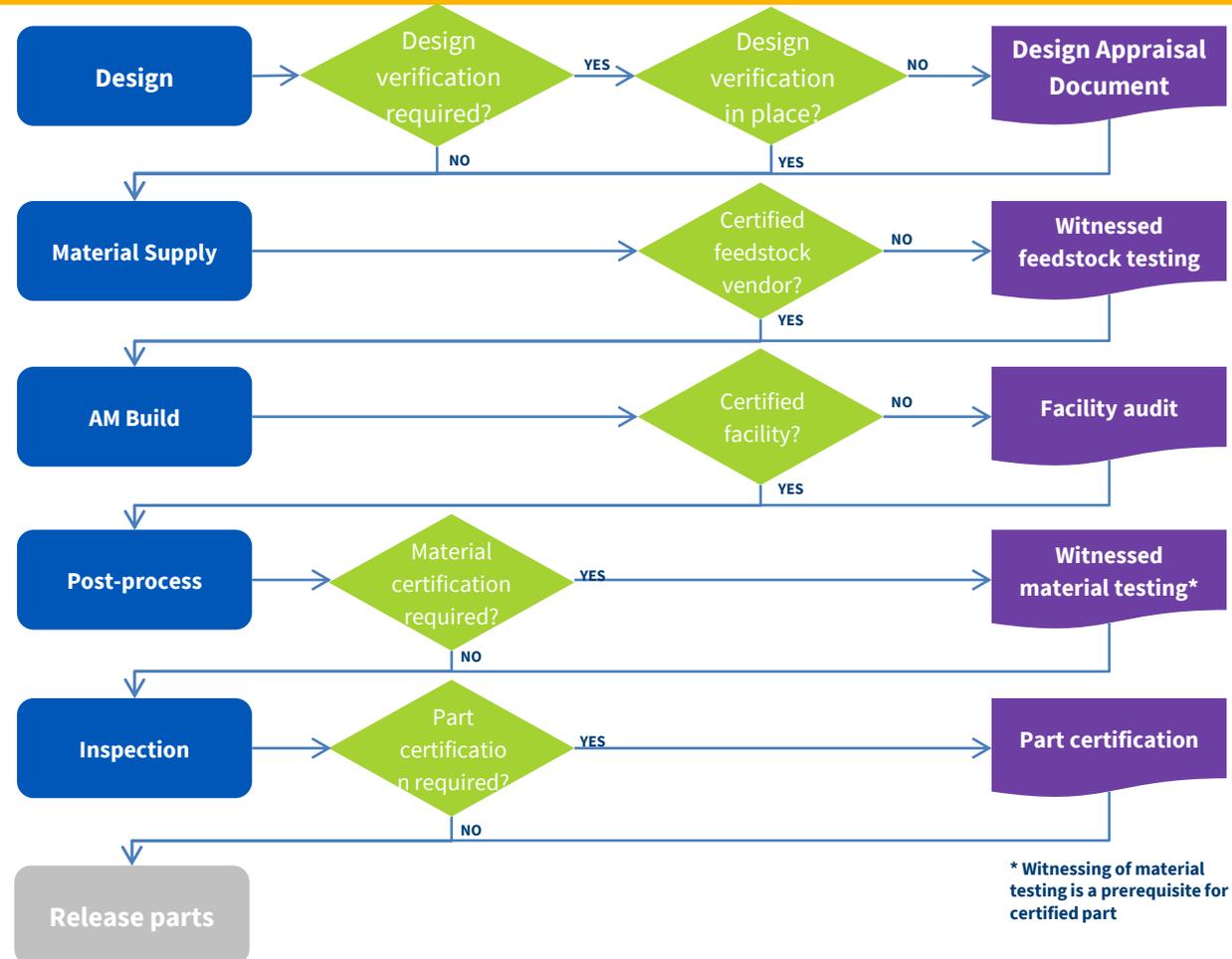


Certification project



Modular approach

- Different organisations within the supply chain may perform activities within each functional stage
- Specific certification can be provided for each stage, which can then reduce the effort required for subsequent part design
- Using pre-qualified facilities can enable part manufacturers to reduce cost and lead times for part certification



Examples of Projects & Activities



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Joint Industry Projects

TWI | Lloyd's Register

Certification of Laser Powder Additive Manufactured Components for Industrial Adoption in the Energy and Offshore Sectors

JOINT INDUSTRY PROJECT OUTLINE

Summary

Additive Manufacturing (AM), widely known as 3D printing, is a direct digital manufacturing process in which a component is produced layer by layer directly from 3D digital data without the use of machining, moulding or casting. AM has developed rapidly in the last ten years and has demonstrated significant potential for reducing the cost of aerospace components and unique opportunities in the medical sector. Benefits can be realised through improved design freedom, weight reduction and lower tooling costs, complemented by reductions in other footprint and waste during manufacture.

This Joint Industry Project (JIP) will:

- Identify potential applications of AM in the Energy, Oil & Gas and Marine sectors.
- Undertake practical work to determine optimum build parameters and produce components.
- Determine required inspection activities to verify component.
- Generate AM Certification Guidelines, based on verification of the selected components.

Selective Laser Melting (SLM) and Laser Metal Deposition (LMD) are the processes that will be applied in the JIP, leading to qualification of components defined by the Sponsors.

Rolls-Royce

ENGIE | Laborelec

中广核 CGN | 核能

Suzhou Nuclear Power Research Institute

TWI | Lloyd's Register

Achieving Regulatory and Code Compliance for Additive Manufacturing

JOINT INDUSTRY PROJECT OUTLINE
PROP301817

Summary

Additive manufacturing is a technology gaining multi-sectoral interest because of its increased design freedom and potential to reduce manufacturing cost and time. Relatively little data are available pertaining to the properties and likely service performance of the materials in AM subcomponents and there is a need to generate such information to pave the way to compliance with regulations and codes such as ASME, and steel PCC. Identifying making and components industrially acceptable.

The aim of this project is to investigate the risks to compliance of selected AM components and materials and produce required data in terms of microstructural characterisation, mechanical properties, corrosion resistance and inspection.

Chevron

SULZER

BR PETROBRAS

Sellafield Ltd

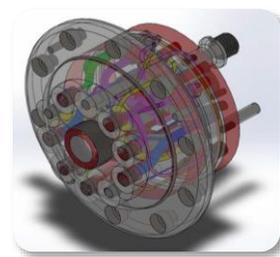
ConocoPhillips

Aero Engine Corporation of China

中国航发 AECC

BIAM | Beijing Institute of Aeronautical Materials

AVIC MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE



AM Facility Qualification

Shell

TWI

EOS | EOS Singapore Pte Ltd

AML3D

3D METAL FORGE

wipro

ENGIE

TWI

Keppel

CLLAIM

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Shell

Schlumberger

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC | **SP**

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO | **FLOWERVE**

UFRJ

Consultancy & Training

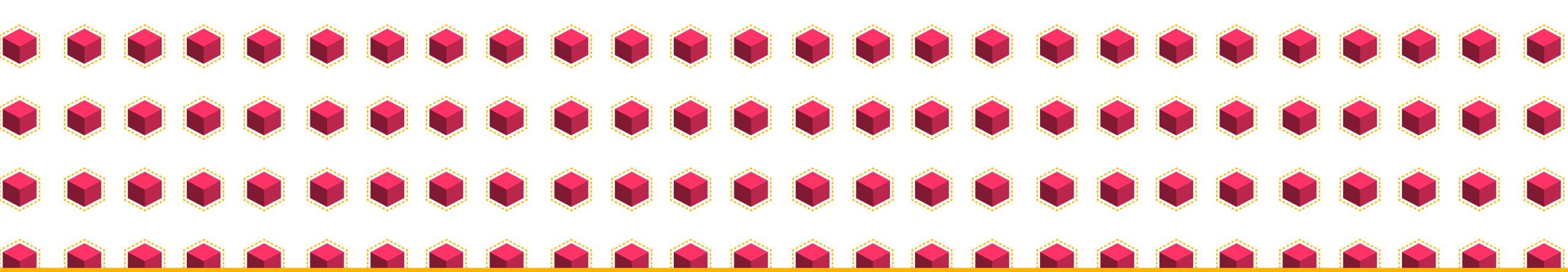
Knowledge Sharing

ISO

ASTM

cen

EWF | **ASME** | SETTING THE STANDARD



Thank you!



David Hardacre | david.hardacre@lr.org

Find out more at: www.lr.org/additive-manufacturing

