

## Strong and ductile Damascus steels by additive manufacturing

Max Planck scientists use the intrinsic heat treatment of additive manufacturing to locally control the microstructure. Their recent findings have now been published in the latest issue of ‘Nature’.

Dr. Philipp Kürnsteiner, Prof. Eric Jägle and their team at the Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung (MPIE) designed, together with colleagues from the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology, a new strong and ductile steel, imitating the layered structure of Damascus steels. They were able to exploit the intrinsic heat treatment during additive manufacturing, thus saving time and costs of the usual post-process heat treatment. The scientists recently published their findings in ‘Nature’.

“We designed a new iron, nickel and titanium based steel that is tailor-made for additive manufacturing processes. This new steel is capable of exploiting advantages of directed energy deposition, such as the intrinsic heat treatment capability. By controlling the temperature and cooling rates, we were able to digitally control the alloys’ microstructure layer by layer and gained a maraging steel with adjustable properties”, explains Kürnsteiner, postdoctoral researcher in the groups “Alloys for Additive Manufacturing” (AAM) and “Atom Probe Tomography” and first author of the ‘Nature’ publication. Directed energy deposition is one of the most popular additive manufacturing techniques. Samples are built from computer models in a fully digitalized manner by melting metallic powder with a focused laser beam. The layer by layer construction, typical for additive manufacturing processes, gave the chance to mimic the structure of Damascus steels. Damascus steels gain their high strength and ductility through a structure of soft and hard layers, which is achieved through repeated folding and forging. “Instead of folding and forging, we used the digital control over the process parameters. We exploited the complex thermal history of additive manufacturing, including cyclic re-heating to trigger the phase transformations needed for high strength and ductility: first, a formation of a nickel rich martensite microstructure transformed from austenite. Second, the formation of nickel-titanium precipitates, which leads to a hardening effect.”, explains Jägle, head of the AAM group and since January 2020 also professor at the Universität der Bundeswehr München. The scientists gained control over the cooling-down of the sample via specific pause times that were introduced during the additive manufacturing process. This allowed to control the sequence of the two phase transformations and hence alternate between hardened and non-hardened regions. In order to study the complex and highly hierarchical microstructure of additively manufactured steels, a combination of different analytical techniques including electron backscatter diffraction and atom probe tomography was used. This allowed to draw a complete picture of the microstructure ranging from hardened layers occurring on a millimetre length scale to solidification structures on a micrometre scale down to

nanometre sized nickel-titanium precipitates that were triggered by the intrinsic heat treatment.

“Other conceivable possibilities to control the *in situ* heat treatment, besides tuning the pause length of the laser, could be tuning the laser power, its scan path or applying external heating and cooling methods. We are testing the different possibilities now together with our partners from the Fraunhofer Institute for Laser Technology. This opens new doors to locally adjust the microstructure of complex three-dimensional parts if our approach is coupled with powerful process simulation software. Additionally, our approach is suitable to a wide range of alloys and additive manufacturing processes.”, explains Kürnsteiner.

The MPIE scientists were able to show that the intrinsic heat treatment during laser additive manufacturing gives the chance to locally adjust microstructures. The ability of manipulating the microstructure is best usable in alloys that can optimally react to the specific conditions of additive manufacturing, as shown for the newly developed Fe19Ni5Ti steel. The aim is now to design more alloys that profit from the *in situ* precipitation hardening and local microstructure control provided by additive manufacturing. The opportunity to locally tailor microstructures and mechanical properties opens new possibilities for manufacturing. Tools or construction parts could be built with soft cores and hard outer skins without additional coatings or other hardening treatments.

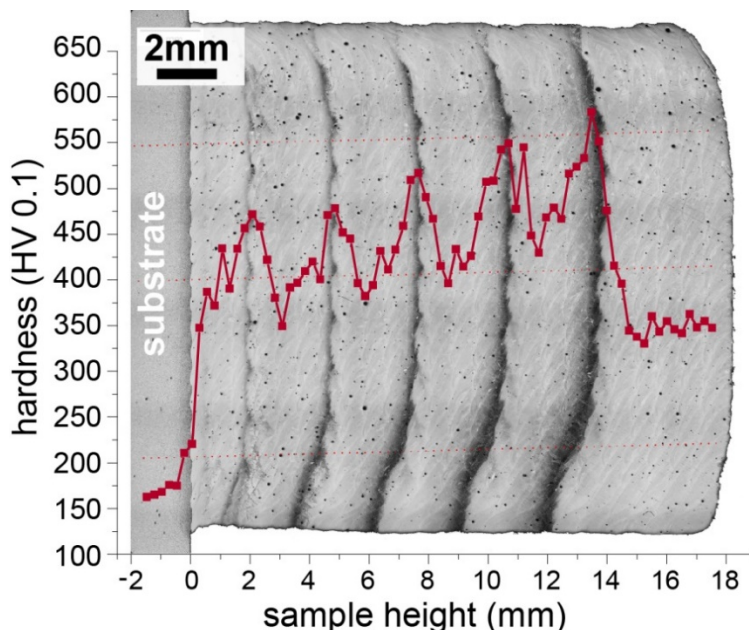


Fig. 1: Optical micrograph showing a layered Damascus-like structure consisting of a sequence of soft and hard bands. The hard bands appear dark in the optical micrograph, because the Ti-rich precipitates in these layers lead to a rough surface during etching. The precipitates are confined to the thin, dark layers by a precise control of the intrinsic heat treatment during the additive manufacturing process. The red line shows the increase in hardness in the dark layers due to precipitation hardening. Copyright: P. Kürnsteiner, M. Wilms

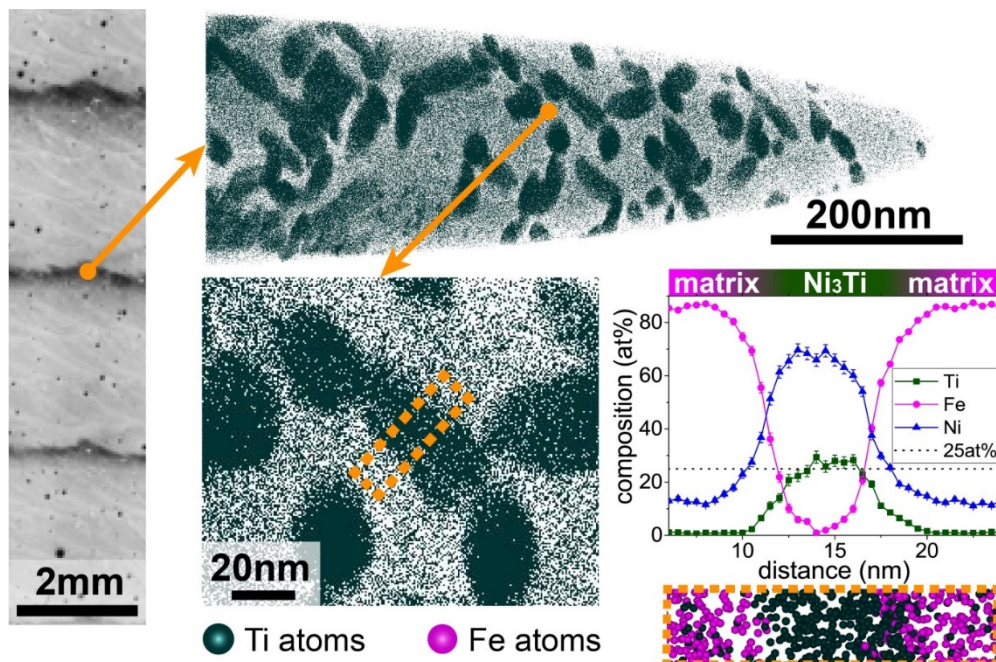


Fig. 2: Atom probe tomography measurement showing the Ti-rich precipitates that are triggered by the intrinsic heat treatment during the additive manufacturing process in the dark, hardened layers. Ti atoms in a thin layer of 5nm thickness through the reconstructed volume are shown. The graph on the lower right shows a composition profile through a single Ti-rich precipitate as indicated by the dashed orange boxes. The precipitates contain 25at% Ti. Copyright: P. Kürsteiner, Max-Planck-Institut für Eisenforschung GmbH

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