



Aug 03, 2018

Version 1

Standard method for microCT-based additive manufacturing quality control 1: Porosity analysis V.1

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sbueanw>

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DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sbueanw>

External link: <https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/3dp.2018.0060>

Protocol Citation: Anton du Plessis 2018. Standard method for microCT-based additive manufacturing quality control 1: Porosity analysis. [protocols.io https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sbueanw](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.sbueanw)

Manuscript citation:

A du Plessis, I Yadroistava, SG le Roux, I Yadroitsev, 'X-ray microcomputed tomography in additive manufacturing: a review of the current technology and applications', 3D printing and additive manufacturing. <http://doi.org/10.1089/3dp.2018.0060>

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: August 03, 2018

Last Modified: August 03, 2018

Protocol Integer ID: 14420

Keywords: additive manufacturing, x-ray tomography, microCT, image analysis, porosity, quality control, porosity analysis microct, porosity analysis, detailed analysis of porosity, comparable porosity information, obtaining porosity information, comparable porosity information from different sample, porosity information, additive manufacturing quality control, standard method for microct, based additive manufacturing quality control, none for additive manufacturing, detailed morphologies of the pore, capability for microct, using microct, microct, different image analysis methodology, simplified 10 mm cube, direct comparison between different scan, mm cube, am process optimization, improper contour scanning, shaped coupon sample, different scan resolution, pore, voids in am

Abstract

MicroCT is a well-established technique that is used to analyze the interior of objects non-destructively, and it is especially useful for void or porosity analysis. Besides its widespread use, few standards exist and none for additive manufacturing as yet. This is due to the inherent differences in part design, sizes and geometries, which results in different scan resolutions and qualities. This makes direct comparison between different scans of additively manufactured parts almost impossible. In addition, different image analysis methodologies can produce different results. In this method paper, we present a simplified 10 mm cube-shaped coupon sample as a standard size for detailed analysis of porosity using microCT, and a simplified workflow for obtaining porosity information. The aim is to be able to obtain directly comparable porosity information from different samples from the same AM system and even from different AM systems, and to potentially correlate detailed morphologies of the pores or voids with improper process parameters. The method is applied to two examples of different characteristic types of voids in AM: sub-surface lack of fusion due to improper contour scanning, and tree-like pores growing in the build direction. This standardized method demonstrates the capability for microCT to not only quantify porosity, but also identify void types which can be used to improve AM process optimization.

Attachments



[01 Cube porosity Edi...](#)

23.8MB



[Method for 10 mm cub...](#)

1.1MB

