



TECHNICAL ARTICLE

On the Anisotropic Impact Behavior of an Additively Manufactured AlSi10Mg Alloy in Different Heat Treatment Conditions

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The present work deals with the anisotropic high-strain rate behavior of laser-powder bed fusion (L-PBF) produced AlSi10Mg alloy in different heat treatment conditions. Impact specimens were produced with different orientations towards building platform and U-notch positions to assess the anisotropic properties. Besides the as-built material, several heat treatments were considered, including annealing, standard T6, hot isostatic pressing (HIP), HIP plus T6, and a recently proposed T6 at high pressure. The high-strain rate behavior was investigated by conducting Charpy impact tests, while material characterization was performed by scanning electron microscopy and x-ray diffraction. Results show that as-built and annealed alloys display significant anisotropic impact properties, whereas samples heat-treated at high temperatures generally have more consistent behavior. A coupled microstructural and fractographic investigation highlights that mitigation of anisotropy descends from the recovery of microstructural heterogeneity of the Si phase after heat treatment at high temperatures. This does not happen for both grain morphology or crystallographic structure, which are not significantly altered after the heat treatment. The present study aims to fill the gap in the literature regarding the anisotropic high-strain rate behavior of additively manufactured Al alloys and provide useful insights for mitigation of anisotropy by heat treatment.

Keywords additive manufacturing, AlSi10Mg, anisotropy, heat treatment, impact properties

1. Introduction

The need for a decrease in energy consumption challenges the automotive, aerospace and marine industries to a systematic weight reduction of corresponding components. Additive manufacturing (AM) technologies are thus considered extremely promising due to the possibility of topology optimization (Ref 1) and the realization of lattice structures (Ref 2). Al alloys also represent a further advantage in light-weight applications. In particular, Al-Si alloys are suitable for AM processes due to their optimum processability, with the AlSi10Mg alloy being the most widely employed. It receives significant attention thanks to its tailorable microstructure, which enables ultrafine microstructural features (Ref 3), alteration of crystallographic texture (Ref 4), and strengthening by aging treatment (Ref 5, 6).

Among the process-related drawbacks, AM produced Al alloys suffer from structural anisotropy (Ref 7-11), which is a significant limitation in conventional engineering applications that generally require isotropic and consistent properties. However, anisotropy is not limited to Al alloys (Ref 7-13), and generally affects both metals and alloys which are processed by AM techniques.

Carrol et al. (Ref 14) and Simonelli et al. (Ref 15) attributed the different ductility of an L-PBF processed Ti-6Al-4V alloy in the longitudinal and transverse directions to the morphological texture of β -grains. Hitzler et al. (Ref 16) found that the best strength and Young's modulus of an L-PBF produced 316L stainless steel are reached under a 45° offset between the layer and loading direction. Takaichi et al. (Ref 17) ascribed the mechanical anisotropy of a CrCoMo alloy to a combination of morphological and crystallographic textures of primary columnar grains.

Concerning Al alloys, Hitzler et al. (Ref 11) demonstrated that the tensile properties of an AM produced AlSi10Mg alloy strongly depend on the specimen orientation. For instance, Young's modulus and tensile strength each range between 62.6 and 72.9 GPa and 314-399 MPa. Tang et al. (Ref 9) found that AlSi10Mg specimens exhibit better tensile performances when produced horizontally rather than vertically and attributed this behavior to the micro-residual stress created by the different thermal expansion of Al matrix and Si network. Di Giovanni et al. (Ref 7) ascribed the anisotropic high-cycle fatigue crack growth behavior of the AlSi10Mg alloy in the as-built state to the easy fracture path offered by melt pool boundaries and residual stresses. After T6 heat treatment, homogenization of microstructure and reduction of residual stresses mitigate the dependence of the crack growth rate on specimen orientation.

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Similarly, De Menezes et al. (Ref 12) explained differences in fracture toughness of an L-PBF produced A357 alloy, ascribing the microstructural heterogeneities as the leading cause of anisotropy. Conversely, Rao et al. (Ref 13) suggested that the tensile anisotropy of the A357 alloy stems from crystallographic-dependent strains due to the oversaturation of Si in the Al matrix. The additional source of anisotropy detected from the crystallographic texture is due to the directional solidification which is a typical outcome of the process.

The diversity of results reported above shows that the orientation dependency of mechanical properties of AM products is not yet fully understood. Additionally, studies about anisotropy of AM produced alloys mainly concern tensile or fatigue performances, whereas little attention is drawn to high-strain rate properties (Ref 18–21). Hadadzadeh et al. (Ref 18) used a split Hopkinson pressure bar apparatus to investigate the compressive impact behavior of differently oriented AlSi10Mg specimens. Despite microstructural features like grains, Al dendrites, Si precipitates, and dislocations density differing as the building orientation changed, the resulting high-strain rate compressive flow behavior was almost identical. Conversely, Rosenthal et al. (Ref 19) found that horizontal samples show a superior high-strain rate tensile behavior compared to vertical samples. They attributed this finding to the different interactions of melt pool boundaries with the fracture path.

So far, the information about the anisotropic high-strain rate behavior of L-PBF processed Al alloys is inconclusive. Especially as most of the research work has dealt with the alloy in the as-built state. However, different heat treatments can affect the impact behavior of the AlSi10Mg alloy, as previously investigated by the authors (Ref 22). The annealing treatment has resulted in remarkable impact properties, while the microstructural evolution during T6 treatment has been less beneficial. The deleterious coarsening of porosities during solution treatment could be avoided using high-pressure T6 heat treatment or hot isostatic pressing (HIP) before conventional T6 treatment. However, the effect of heat treatment on the anisotropy of impact properties has not been investigated. Therefore, this research paper aims to investigate the anisotropic Charpy impact behavior of an L-PBF produced AlSi10Mg alloy in different heat treatment conditions. Three different specimen orientations and several heat treatment routes were employed, and the relationship between microstructural features and anisotropic high-strain rate response was investigated. More specifically, this work provides new insights about the inherent anisotropy of AM processed Al alloys and enables a further increase in the comprehension of the role of heat treatment on the impact properties.

2. Experimental

2.1 L-PBF and Heat Treatment

Impact specimens, with a starting dimension of 12x12x57 mm³, were manufactured in both horizontal and vertical orientations with respect to the building platform using the L-PBF technology by an EOS M290 system. Commercial EOS AlSi10Mg alloy powder with particle size in the range of 25–70 μm (Ref 23) was used. The powder bed with layer thickness of 30 μm was selectively melted using laser power of 370 W and

scanning speed of 1300 mm/s. The manufacturing process was carried out under Argon atmosphere and the platform was preheated at 80 °C. The content of the main alloying elements is reported in Table 1 as measured by optical emission spectrometry (OES).

Specimens were subjected to different heat treatment routes, while some specimens were maintained in the as-built condition for comparison. Figure 1 (a) depicts a scheme of heat treatment conditions with corresponding designation and parameters. In particular, the heat treatments are listed as follows:

- Annealing, performed at 300 °C for 2 h with a heating rate of 15 °C/min, and cooling in air;
- T6, consisting of a solution treatment at 520 °C for 2 h (heating rate 15 °C/min) followed by quenching (quench rate 8 °C/s), aging treatment at 180 °C for 4 h (heating rate 9 °C/min) and cooling in air;
- HIP (Hot Isostatic Pressing), carried out at 520 °C for 2 h (heating rate 15 °C/min) with a pressure of 50 MPa and 150 MPa in a Quintus Technologies HIP machine. The quench rate was approximately 8.3 °C/s;
- HPT6 (High-Pressure T6), consisting of a HIP treatment followed by aging treatment, both performed at a pressure of 50 MPa and 150 MPa. This treatment was carried out in the very same HIP vessel equipped with a rapid quenching unit. In fact, after the HIP treatment, the samples were quenched inside the HIP vessel and subsequently heated up to the aging temperature while maintaining high pressure. Heating and quench rates are comparable with those of the conventional T6 treatment described above. More details on the system for the high-pressure heat treatment can be found in (Ref 24);
- HIP+T6, consisting of a HIP treatment followed by conventional T6 treatment. In this case, after HIP, samples were removed from the HIP vessel and T6 treated in a laboratory oven under atmospheric pressure. The parameters of HIP and T6 treatment are the same as reported above.

The samples heat treated at high temperature (i.e. T6, HIP, HPT6 and HIP+T6) are indicated as HTHT (Heat Treatment at High Temperature) samples when necessary, for brevity sake.

After heat treatments, specimens were machined to the final U-notched Charpy specimen dimension (10×10×55 mm³) according to the ASTM E23 standard, as depicted in Fig. 1 (b). In the following, horizontal samples are referred to as XY and YZ depending on whether the U-notch was machined on either the lateral or the top surface of the long side, vertical samples are referred to as XZ (Fig. 1b). Additionally, specimens in Fig. 1(b) will be described simply as having different orientations; however, the actual meaning is that they have a

Table 1 Content of main alloying elements (wt. %) for the studied alloy

Si	Mg	Fe	Al
10.2	0.39	0.21	Balance

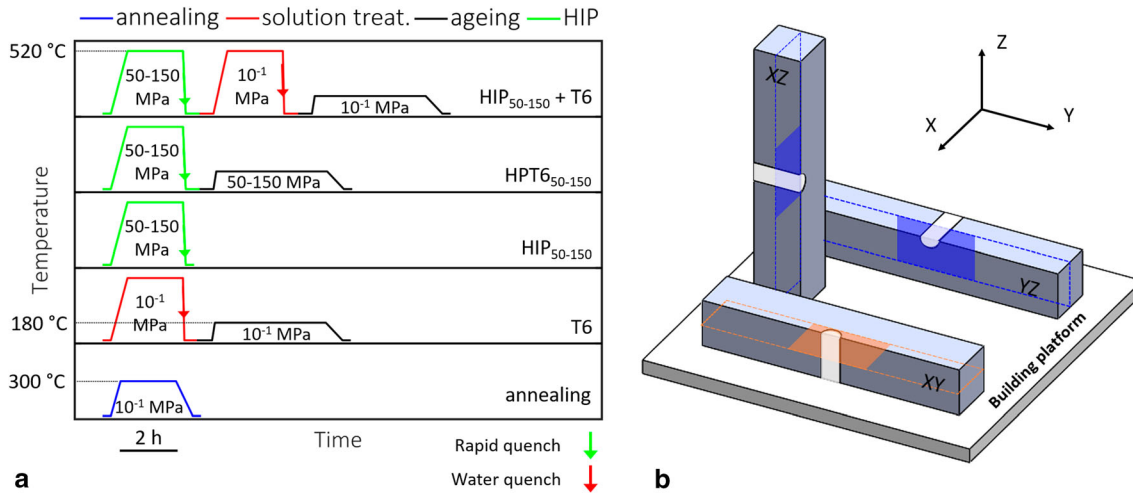


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic of heat treatment conditions. (b) Specimen orientation and corresponding U-notch position

different microstructural arrangement with respect to the fracture direction provided by the U-notch.

2.2 Charpy Impact Tests

A CEASt Resil Impactor instrumented pendulum with 50 J available energy was employed to test the Charpy impact specimens to investigate their high-strain rate behavior. The strain rate during Charpy impact test is estimated between $\sim 10^2\text{--}10^3\text{ s}^{-1}$ (Ref 25, 26). It has to be specified that the strain rate is difficult to identify more precisely since it is material dependent and changes with distance from the notch (Ref 25, 26).

At least two specimens for each condition were tested at room temperature (25 °C). Force-displacement data were recorded using a CEASt DAS 64K acquisition system, and further analyzed using a tailored Matlab® code to remove noise and calculate the characteristic impact parameters according to the ISO 14556:2015 standard: peak force (F_p , [kN]), the maximum recorded force value; initiation energy (E_i , [J]), the area below the force-displacement curve up to the peak force; propagation energy (E_p , [J]), the area below the force-displacement curve beyond the peak force. Further details about the analysis of force-displacement curves can be found in other studies (Ref 21).

2.3 Microstructural Characterization

Samples for microstructural observations were cut perpendicularly to the U-notch of fractured Charpy specimens. According to Fig. 1 (b), sections parallel (blue) and perpendicular (orange) to the building direction were, respectively, analyzed for YZ and XZ samples, and for XY samples. These sections were subjected to standard metallographic preparation and then etched for 10 s with a 0.5 wt.% HF aqueous solution. Metallographic samples and fracture surfaces of Charpy specimens were characterized with a Zeiss EVO MA 15 scanning electron microscope (SEM). Secondary Electron (SE) imaging was used for standard observations, Si phase and fracture surfaces, whereas the crystallographic contrast of Back-Scattered Electrons (BSE) was used for the analysis of grains, owing to their different orientation to the incident beam.

Notably, the following parameters were employed to achieve the desirable crystallographic contrast: accelerating voltage-12 kV, working distance-5 mm, probe current-200 pA. Quantitative image analysis of grains, Si phase and fracture surfaces was performed using the software ImageJ (Ref 27). Grains were analyzed in terms of length and width. Cellular-like Si was analyzed in terms of spacing, measured as the width of the cell. Particle-like Si was analyzed in terms of size and spacing, measured as both equivalent diameter and 3-nearest neighbor (3NN) distance. Dimples spacing on the fracture surface was measured using the 3NN distance.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) tests on metallographic sections highlighted in Fig. 1 (b) were conducted using the Bragg-Brentano geometry on a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer equipped with a Cu filament ($K\alpha$, 1.5406 Å). All patterns were acquired in the 2θ range of 20° to 110° with 0.02° of step-size and 1 s of step time. Quantitative texture analysis of the Al phase was performed according to the Harris method (Ref 28, 29). The texture coefficient of the hkl reflection C_{hkl} and the degree of preferred orientation σ were measured according to:

$$C_{hkl} = \frac{I_{hkl}/I_{hkl,0}}{\frac{1}{N} \sum^N I_{hkl}/I_{hkl,0}} \quad (\text{Eq 1})$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum^N (C_{hkl} - 1)^2}{N}} \quad (\text{Eq 2})$$

where I_{hkl} is the integrated intensity of the hkl reflection in the experimental pattern, $I_{hkl,0}$ is the integrated intensity of the hkl reflection of a completely random (texture-free) specimen, and N is the number of the considered reflections. Given the employed 2θ range reported above, $N = 6$ for the Al phase in the present analysis. The 00-004-0787 file from the International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) was used as the reference random Al sample. Experimental XRD patterns were fitted using the Rietveld refinement procedure with the software Maud (Ref 30) to isolate the contribution of the Al phase. The integrated intensity of peaks, texture coefficients and degree of preferred orientation were measured using Matlab®.

3. Results and Analyses

3.1 Microstructural Heterogeneities and Heat Treatment

Figure 2 depicts the relevant microstructural features of samples in different heat treatment conditions. Cross-sections parallel to the building direction of YZ samples are chosen as the identified microstructural features are common to all the samples, regardless of the building direction.

In the as-built (Fig. 2a) and annealed (Fig. 2b) samples, dotted lines mark the semi-circular sections of melt pools (Melt Pool Boundaries, MPBs), which host radially elongated grains detected by crystallographic contrast. The HIP₅₀ sample, taken as the reference for all samples heat-treated at high temperatures (for short, HTHT samples in the following), is shown in Fig. 2(c, f, g). This is sufficient to highlight all the microstructural features relevant to the aim of this paper, and a deeper microstructural investigation of HTHT conditions can be found in (Ref 22). MPBs are not discernible after a high-temperature heat-treatment, but their location is suggested by black markers in Fig. 2(c) thanks to the radial growth of elongated grains.

Fine Al cells and Si network (zone 1 or fine zone) compose the inner part of the melt pool in the as-built sample (Fig. 2d). They are coarser in the inner region of the MPB (zone 2 or coarse zone) as compared to zone 1, and the Si network breaks into particles in the outer region (zone 3 or HAZ). After annealing, the Si network breaks up to form nanometric Si particles (Fig. 2e) with a coarse size along the MPBs (zone 2) and fine elsewhere (zone 1). In both as-built and annealed samples, the MPB is a few μm thick. Figure 2(f, g) show that both regions within the molten pool and at the MPB of the

HIP₅₀ sample exhibit micrometric Si particles embedded in the Al matrix, with no appreciable differences among them.

Although Fig. 2(c, f, g) refer to the HIP₅₀ sample, they are also representative of the other HTHT samples as they share similar microstructural features. A previous work by the authors (Ref 22) showed that the total exposure at high temperature is the main factor affecting the microstructure at micrometric scale. Conversely, both increased pressure (50-150 MPa) and aging treatment have a negligible effect. For instance, HIP₅₀₋₁₅₀, HPT₆₅₀₋₁₅₀ and T6 samples exhibit Si particles 1.1-1.2 μm in size homogeneously distributed in the Al matrix. The same rules for HIP₅₀₋₁₅₀+T6 samples, which exhibit slightly coarser Si particles (1.4-1.56 μm) due to a more prolonged exposure at high temperatures.

3.2 XRD Analyses

Figure 3 shows the XRD patterns of samples in different orientations and heat treatment conditions. According to Fig. 1 (b), patterns from sections parallel (XZ and YZ samples) and perpendicular (XY samples) to the building direction are depicted in blue and green, respectively. Since HTHT samples share similar XRD patterns (Ref 22), for simplicity only the one corresponding to the HIP₅₀ sample is depicted in Fig. 3.

All patterns show reflections of only Al and Si phases, and the intensity of this latter strongly changes with the heat treatment, which is barely distinguishable from the background in as-built samples. Accordingly, a reduced volumetric fraction of 0.094 is calculated by the Rietveld refinement for the Si phase, which elucidates that a significant amount of Si is retained in supersaturated solid solution in the Al matrix (Ref 31, 32). The Si volumetric fraction rises to 0.114 after annealing, and is, on average, 0.117 for HTHT samples, with

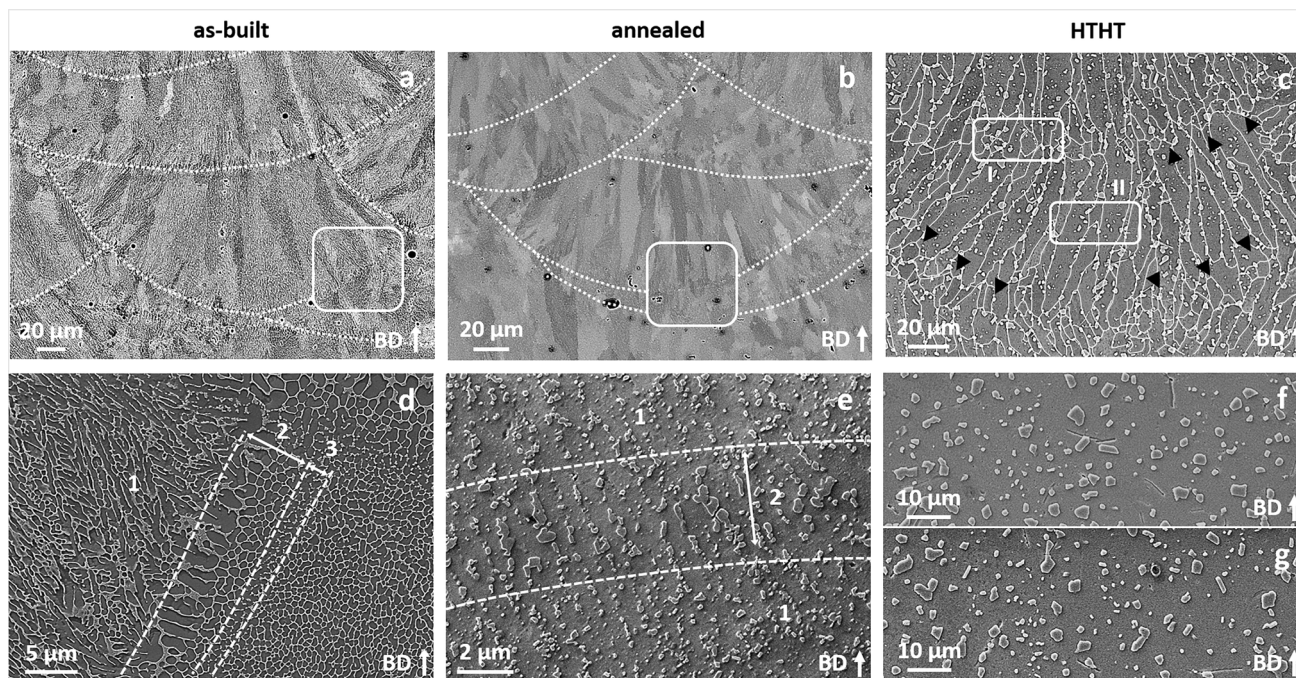


Fig. 2 BSE (a,b,c) and SE (d,e,f,g) images showing the microstructural features in the transverse section of samples in different heat treatment conditions. (a-d) as-built. (b, e) annealed. (c,f,g) HTHT. (a,b) Semi-circular melt pools, dotted lines mark the MPBs. (c) Elongated grains, with boundaries marked by fine solid lines; black markers suggest the location of MPBs. (d,e,f,g) Detailed images taken from areas marked by the solid line in (a,b,c), respectively; showing heterogeneous microstructure at the MPB. In (d,e) dotted lines divide 1-fine zone, 2-coarse zone and 3-HAZ. In all images, the white vertical arrow shows the building direction (BD).

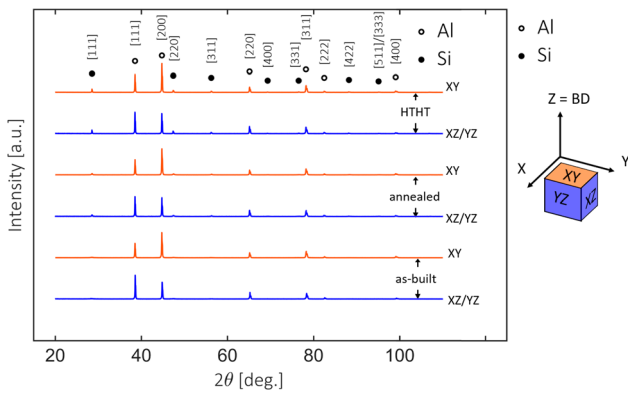


Fig. 3. XRD patterns of specimens in different orientations and heat treatment conditions

0.117 being the equilibrium value of the binary Al-Si system. Therefore, the reduced absolute intensity of Si reflection in annealed samples as compared to HTHT samples is determined by the nanometric size of Si particles (Fig. 2e).

Additionally, Fig. 3 highlights that the relative intensity of Al peaks changes according to the specimen orientation. For instance, intensities of $[200]_{\text{Al}}$ and $[111]_{\text{Al}}$ reflections are similar for the YZ and XZ specimens, whereas the former is significantly higher for the XY specimens. In a texture-free sample, the $[111]_{\text{Al}}$ reflection should be the most intense, suggesting that a crystallographic texture exists in both parallel and perpendicular sections to the building direction (Ref 33, 34).

3.3 Orientation-Dependent Impact Properties

The analysis of the impact test results was conducted through the evaluation of the characteristics parameters, i.e., the maximum recorded force value named F_p , the area below the force-displacement curve up to the peak force named E_i and the area below the force-displacement curve beyond the peak force named E_p . Figure 4 shows the Charpy impact parameters calculated from force-displacement curves as a function of heat treatment and specimen orientation.

The as-built samples have a high impact strength, as compared to the other investigated conditions, with a peak force F_p of ~ 6.8 - 6.9 kN independently of the specimen orientation (Fig. 4a). Conversely, absorbed energies suffer from significant anisotropy. Both initiation energy E_i (Fig. 4b) and propagation energy E_p (Fig. 4c) progressively decrease for XY, YZ and XZ samples in this order.

After annealing, the alloy retains an impact strength comparable to the as-built state, with F_p ranging between 6.6 and 7.1 kN. Besides, E_i and E_p increase by about threefold and fivefold the corresponding values of the as-built samples up to 6-10 J to 8-12 J, respectively. However, the anisotropic impact response is not mitigated after heat treatment: all impact parameters reach the highest and lowest values for the XY and XZ samples, respectively, with YZ samples located in-between them.

After the HIP treatment, either at 50 or 150 MPa, F_p reduces to 5.3-5.8 kN, while E_i and E_p each reach about 6 J and 5 J. All specimen orientations show similar absorbed energies, considering the experimental uncertainty, whereas F_p is slightly higher for XZ samples. After microstructure homogenization, either with solution treatment or both HIP and solution treatment, the

aging treatment strengthens the alloy, with F_p of T6, HPT6, and HIP + T6 samples ranging between 6.5 and 7.5 kN. As a drawback, E_i and E_p fall to 3-4 J and 0.5-2 J, respectively. These values are significantly lower than those for samples under as-built and annealed conditions.

To summarize, Figure 4 shows no significant differences in absorbed energies and impact strength of samples mentioned above (i.e. HIP, HPT6, T6 and HIP+T6) as the specimen orientation changes, although strength anisotropy cannot be completely ruled out due to the high scattering of experimental data.

3.4 Micro-Scale Damaging Mechanism and Fracture Behavior

Charpy specimens were cut and polished to the mid-thickness plane to analyze the microstructure just beneath the fracture profile, and the primary micro-scale damage mechanism was investigated. Figure 5(a, b) depict the damage features of the as-built alloy at different magnifications. Irregular voids grow at the Al/Si interface, primarily due to the decohesion of adjacent phases and occasionally through the rupture of the Si network. Generally, a reduced number of voids with a relatively coarse size is detected for the as-built alloy.

In the annealed samples (Fig. 5c, d), voids with a regular morphology nucleate by decohesion of Si particles from the Al matrix. Damage by breakage of Si particles was not detected but, in light of the nanometric size of Si particles, it cannot be ruled out undoubtedly. As compared to as-built samples, the damage is significantly diffused in annealed samples, with a higher number of smaller sized voids at fracture. Damage also nucleates at coarse Si particles in HTHT samples (Fig. 5e, f), either by decohesion from the parent matrix or breakage of Si particles. Figure 5(f) shows that the growth and coalescence of adjacent voids is a likely damaging mechanism.

The Si phase mainly rules the damage nucleation at the micro-scale, but its microstructural heterogeneity (§ 3.1) requires investigating the fracture behavior at a broader scale.

Fracture profiles of samples in different orientations and heat treatment conditions are depicted in Fig. 6. Longitudinal/elongated and transverse/semi-circular sections of melt pools are detected for XY (Fig. 6a, b), and for YZ and XZ samples (Fig. 6d, e, g, h), respectively, due to the different size and morphology of the Si phase along the MPBs, marked with dotted lines in Fig. 6. Melt pools are not discernible in HTHT samples (Figs. 6c, f, i), even if MPBs are suggested by the radial arrangement of elongated grains in YZ and XZ samples. In HTHT samples, grain boundaries are marked by the superimposition of fine solid lines.

In as-built (Fig. 6a) and annealed (Fig. 6b) XY samples, the fracture profile crosses the melt pools transversally, with only limited zones following the MPBs. The presence of sole equiaxed grains prevents a detailed interpretation of the fracture path in HTHT XY samples (Fig. 6c). The fracture profile still significantly crosses the melt pools in as-built (Fig. 6d) and annealed (Fig. 6e) YZ specimens, but often deviates from its straight path to follow the MPBs. MPBs mainly compose fracture profiles of XZ samples in as-built (Fig. 6g) and annealed (Fig. 6h) states. Secondary cracks along the MPBs beneath the fracture profile (Fig. 6g) indicate that they are a favorable fracture path. In HTHT YZ (Fig. 6f) and XZ (Fig. 6i) samples, the arrangement of elongated grains suggests that the

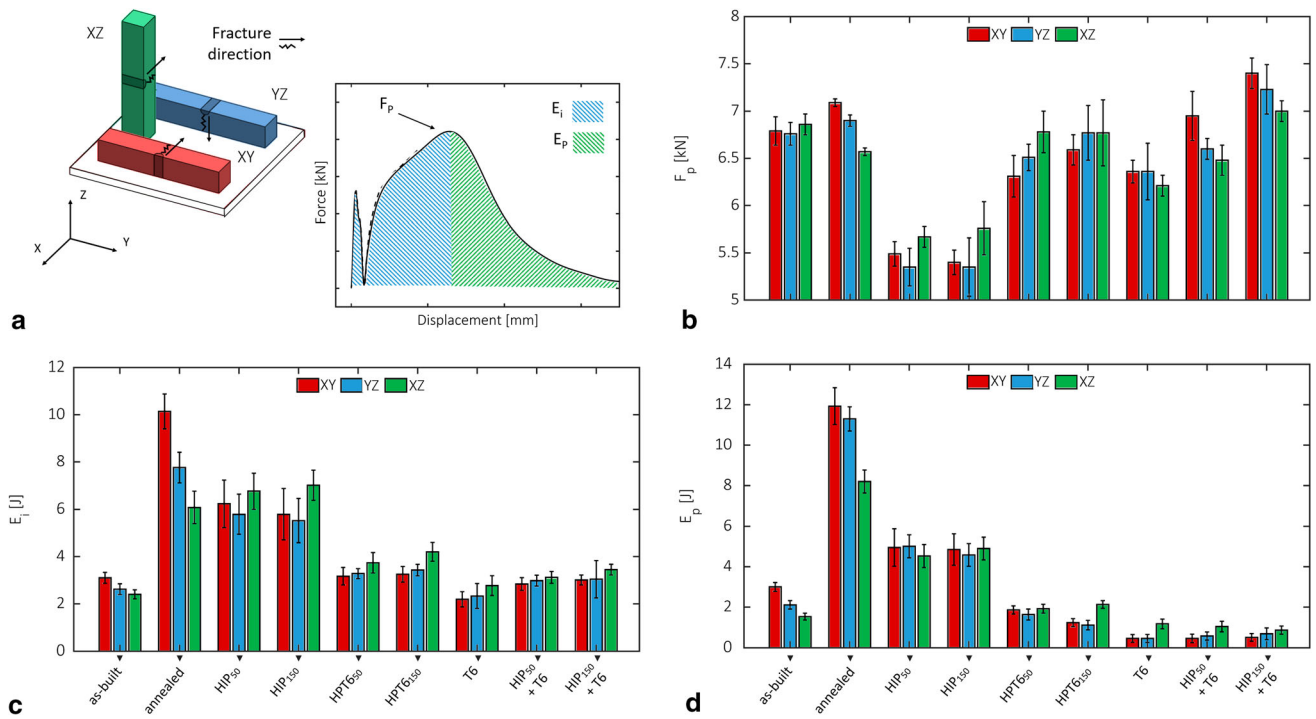


Fig. 4 Impact parameters from Charpy force-displacement curves of specimens in different heat treatment conditions and orientations. (a) Schematic of Charpy specimens, representative force-displacement curve and corresponding impact parameters. (b) Peak force. (c) Initiation energy. (d) Propagation energy. Standard deviations are shown as error bars

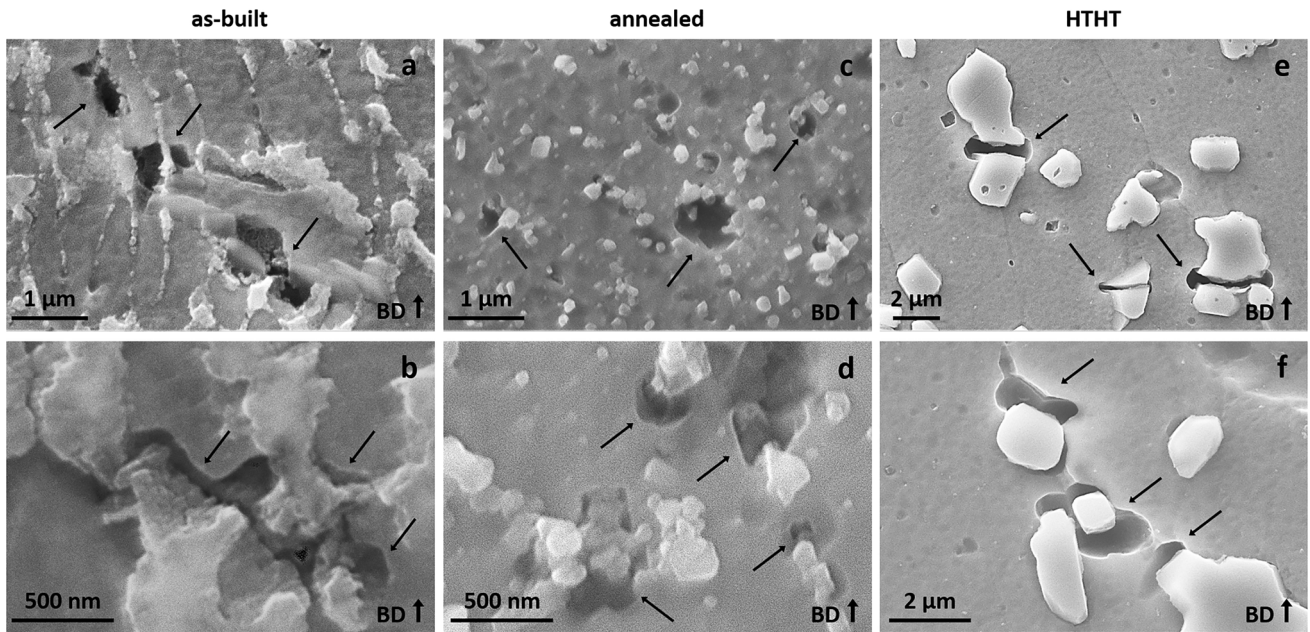


Fig. 5 SE images showing the fracture mechanism of specimens in different heat treatment conditions. (a, b) as-built. (c, d) annealed. (e, f) HTHT. Fine arrows mark the nucleation of voids at the Si phase. Vertical arrows in the bottom-right corner mark the building direction (BD)

fracture path is coherent with both the observations in Fig. 6 (d, e, g, h).

Figure 7 depicts the fracture surfaces of samples shown in Fig. 6 to complement the observation of fracture profiles. Semi-circular sections of melt pools are detectable on the fracture surface of the as-built XY sample (Fig. 7a), whereas they are seldom recognizable in the annealed XY sample (Fig. 7b). An

irregular dimple-like surface characterizes the HTHT XY samples (Fig. 7c), and no features recall the shape of melt pools. In the as-built YZ sample (Fig. 7d), semi-circular traces of melt pools are easily recognizable. A more in-depth analysis reveals fine elongated dimples in the inner part of the melt pools (Fig. 7d') and coarse elongated dimples along the trace of the MPB (Fig. 7d''), matching the microstructural hetero-

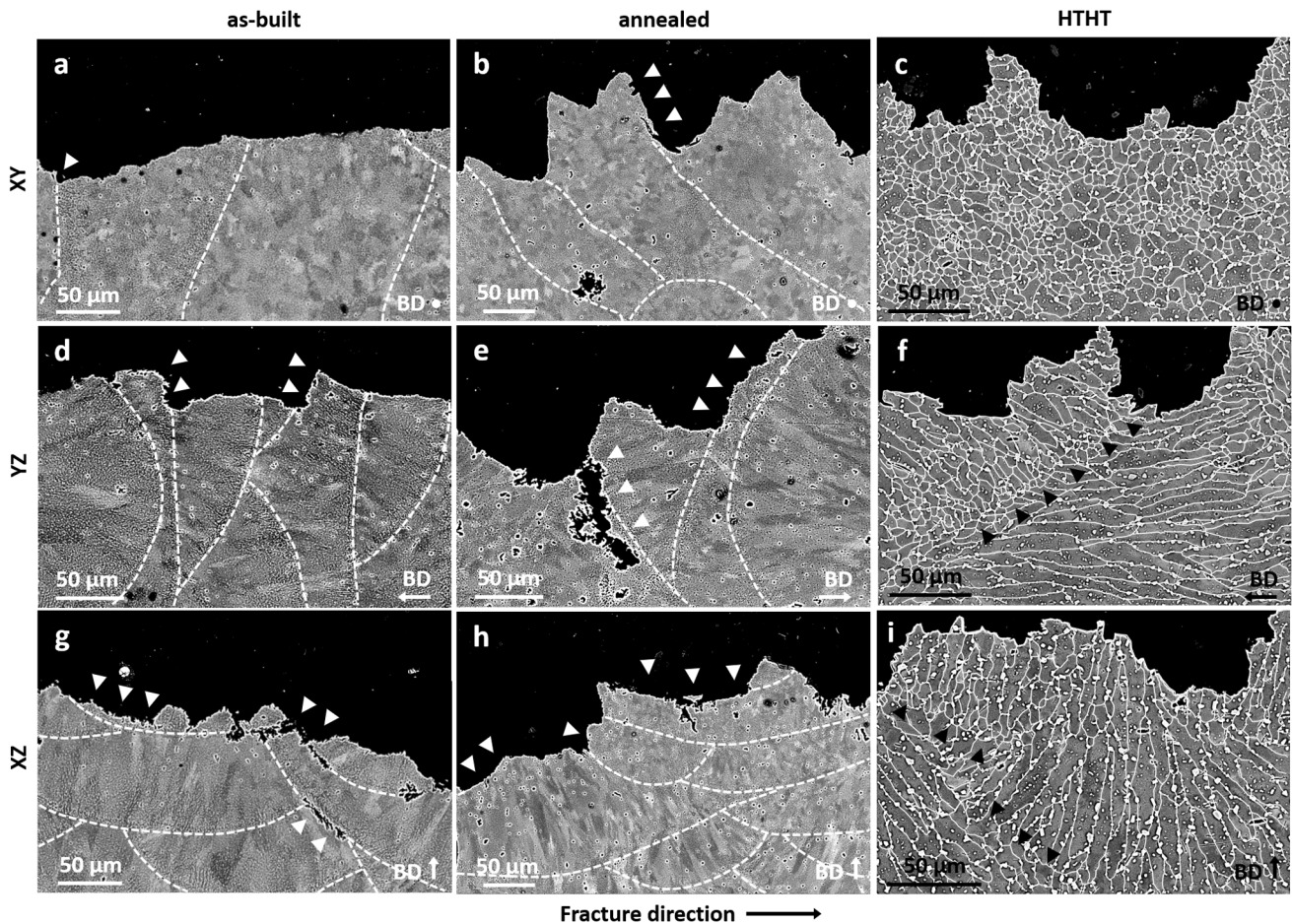


Fig. 6 BSE images showing the fracture profiles of specimens in different orientations and heat treatment conditions. (a, b, c) XZ. (d, e, f) XY. (g, h, i) Z. (a, d, g) as-built. (b, e, h) annealed. (c, f, i) HTHT. In the as-built and annealed samples, dashed lines mark the MPBs, and white markers indicate a fracture along MPBs. In the HTHT specimens, the black markers suggest the MPBs, solid white lines mark the grain boundaries. Arrows and dots in the bottom-right corner mark the building direction (BD)

genities of the Si phase (Fig. 2d) and supporting its role in damage nucleation (Figs. 5a,b).

Traces of melt pools are still detectable on the fracture surface of the annealed YZ sample (Fig. 7e), where equiaxed dimples are small inside the melt pool (Fig. 7e') and coarse along the MPB (Fig. 7e''), in agreement with Fig. 2(e). Conversely, the coarse dimple-like appearance of the fracture surface of HTHT YZ samples (Fig. 7f) is consistent in size and morphology, as highlighted by the similarity of Fig. 7(f) and (f'). Fracture surfaces of as-built (Fig. 7g) and annealed (Fig. 7h) XZ samples clearly show elongated scan tracks (Ref 21), which are no longer detectable in HTHT XZ samples (Fig. 7i).

4. Discussion

4.1 Anisotropic Impact Behavior with Heat Treatments

Figure 4 shows that the high-strain rate behavior of the alloy is strongly affected by heat treatment. As-built samples show a remarkable impact strength, which stems from the hierarchical ultra-fine microstructure (Fig. 2d) and the supersaturated solid solution of Si in the Al phase (Fig. 3). Besides, residual process

defects, like residual stresses (Ref 35) and high dislocation density (Ref 36), limit the absorbed energy to values < 5 J. Breakage of Si network into nanometric particles (Fig. 2e) and reduced solid solution (Fig. 3) improve the ductility of annealed samples, increasing the absorbed energy to 14-22 J. Meanwhile, the same impact strength of as-built samples is retained. As compared to the highly strengthened as-built alloy, the microstructure of the annealed material is more easily deformed, promoting formation and movement of several new dislocations and a higher strain rate sensitivity (Ref 22). As a consequence, the strength of the annealed material in impact tests increases up to that of the as-built material. Coarsening of Si particles (Fig. 2f, g) and absence of precipitation strengthening improve initiation and propagation energies (~ 6 and ~ 5 J, respectively) of HIP samples at the expense of strength, which falls to ~ 5.5 -6 kN. Precipitation of strengthening compounds restores a high impact strength of ~ 6.5 -7.5 kN but reduces ductility and absorbed energy in T6, HPT6 and HIP + T6 samples, especially in comparison with as-built and annealed conditions. No substantial influence of pressure on impact properties was observed among samples treated at high pressure, as previously reported (Ref 22).

Figure 4 also shows that the orientation-dependent Charpy impact behavior changes with the heat treatment state. Strength and absorbed energy of as-built and annealed samples signif-

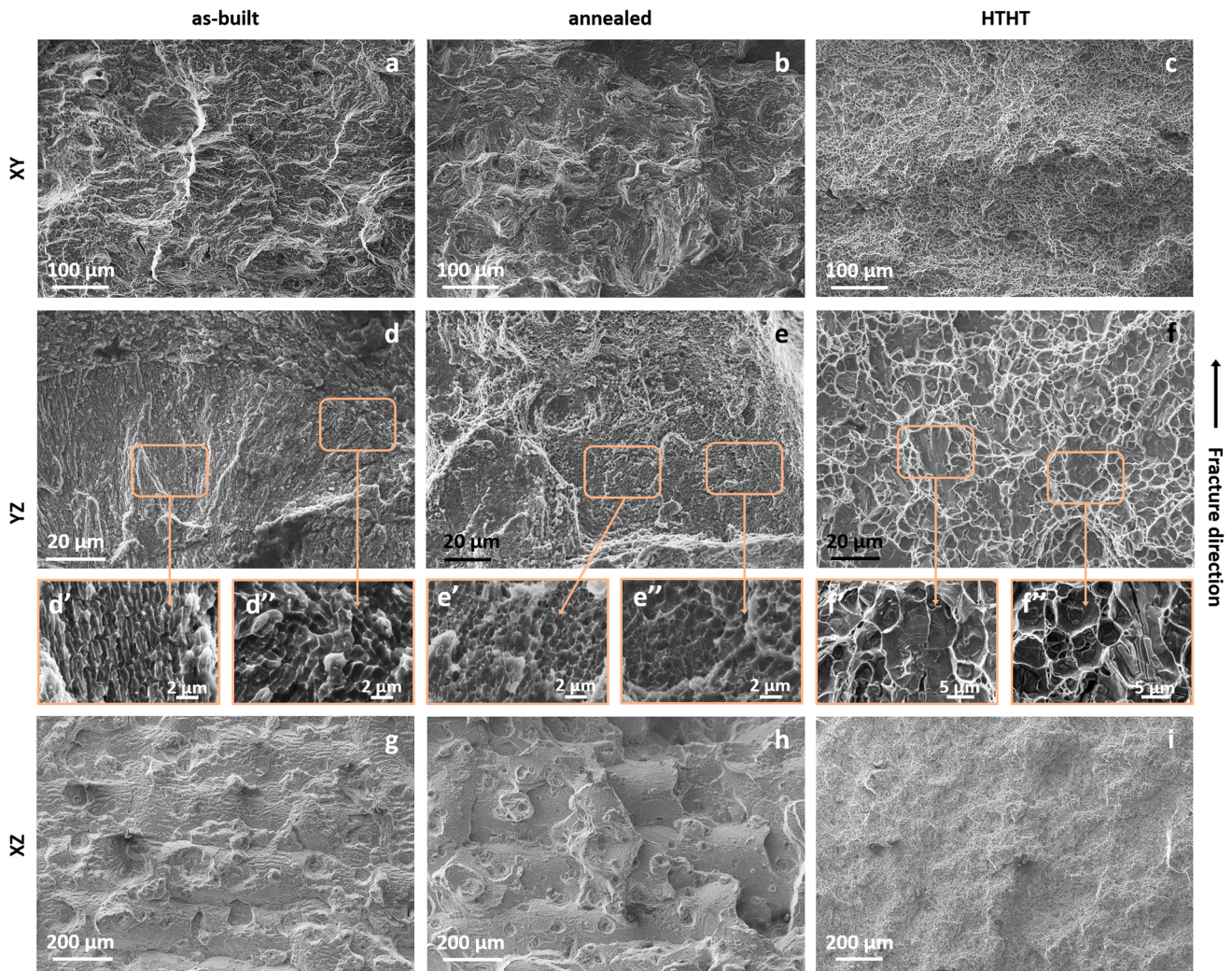


Fig. 7 SE images showing the fracture surfaces of specimens in different orientations and heat treatment conditions. (a-b-c) XZ. (d-d''-e-e''-f-f'') XY. (g-h-i) Z. (a-d-d''-g) as-built. (b-e-e''-h) annealed. (c-f-f''-i) HTHT. (d'-d''), (e'-e''), (f'-f'') Detailed images taken from the areas marked by the solid orange line in (d), (e), (f). (d'-e'), (d''-e'') Detailed images taken from the core and boundary of the melt pools traces, respectively

icantly depend on specimen orientation, decreasing for XY, YZ and XZ samples in this order, whereas impact properties are more consistent after heat treatment at high temperatures.

4.2 Role of Morphological and Crystallographic Textures

Among others, elongated grains morphology possibly induces anisotropic mechanical properties in AM produced alloys (Ref 14, 15). Therefore, Fig. 8 depicts the statistical distributions of grains' width and length as a function of specimen orientation and heat treatment.

Transversally sectioned grains appear equiaxed in YY samples (Fig. 6a, b, c), with width and length being similar. In as-built and annealed samples, the maximum grain size is $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$, whereas it is slightly higher in HTHT samples, and can go up to $15 \mu\text{m}$. Longitudinally sectioned grains appear with an elongated shape in YZ (Fig. 6d, e, f) and XZ (Fig. 6g, h, i) samples, with their width ranging between 1 and $10 \mu\text{m}$ and their length spanning over several tens of μm in each heat treatment state. Although a slight coarsening is sometimes reported (Ref 37, 38), starting size and elongated shape of grains are almost fully maintained with the heat treatment.

Since this latter significantly levels out the impact properties (Fig. 4), grain morphology is unlikely the main reason for anisotropy. Indeed, Xiao et al. (Ref 33) found that a nano-TiB₂-added AlSi10Mg alloy with an equiaxed crystal structure still exhibits anisotropic tensile properties, although anisotropy is reduced when compared to the columnar-grained counterpart. Other studies concerning the anisotropic response of different alloys concluded that grain morphology is, to some extent, an influencing factor (Ref 39, 40). However, the contribution of grain morphology cannot be completely ruled out: their elongated shape yields columnar and equiaxed grains on the load-bearing sections of YZ/XY and XZ specimens, respectively. This contributes to the anisotropy of as-built and annealed samples and likely accounts for small residual differences of impact properties of differently oriented HTHT specimens.

Another reported cause of anisotropy of AM processed alloys is crystallographic texture (Ref 8, 10, 17), which affects the mutual orientation of slip and loading directions (Ref 41) and thus the mechanical response according to Schmid's law (Ref 42). Diffractograms in Fig. 3 suggest that a preferred

orientation of the Al phase exists in sections both parallel and perpendicular to the building direction. The Harris method was employed to analyze texture from XRD patterns quantitatively, and the results are listed in Table 2.

The integrated intensity of $[111]_{Al}$ and $[200]_{Al}$ reflections is similar in YZ and XZ samples, while a $\sim 1:2$ ratio exists in XY samples, regardless of heat treatment. Texture coefficient is generally > 1 for $[200]_{Al}$, $[311]_{Al}$, $[400]_{Al}$ reflections and < 1 for the remaining ones. The calculated degree of preferred orientation σ is always > 0 , further supporting the presence of a texture in both sections parallel (YZ/XZ) and perpendicular (XY) to the building direction. Additionally, σ is much higher for XY samples, which matches with a possible $[100]$ fiber texture typical of AM produced Al alloys (Ref 43, 44).

σ slightly increases with the heat treatment temperature, but the difference between YZ/XZ and XY samples is almost the same for as-built, annealed, and HTHT samples, indicating that the preferred orientation of Al phase is not recovered during heat treatment. Although pole figures would guarantee a comprehensive evaluation of texture, results of the current simplified method match the analysis of diffractograms previously reported in the literature (Ref 33, 34). According to the aim of the present work, they satisfactorily show that the reduced anisotropy of impact properties with heat treatment

cannot be explained by the removal of the preferred orientation of the Al phase. As stated for the grain morphology, the retainment of crystallographic texture could justify the slight residual dependence on specimen orientation of HTHT samples.

4.3 Role of Microstructural Heterogeneities

The gradient evolution of the microstructure of an L-PBF produced AlSi10Mg alloy primarily regards the Si phase in as-built (Fig. 2d) and annealed samples (Fig. 2e), while HTHT samples exhibit a uniform microstructure (Fig. 2f, g). Similarly, heterogeneous dimples are detected on fracture surfaces of as-built (Fig. 7d-d'') and annealed (Fig. 7e-e'') samples, whereas they are uniformly spaced on fracture surfaces of samples heat-treated at high temperatures (Fig. 7f-f''). As the evaluation of the damage mechanism (Fig. 5) highlights the primary role of the Si phase (Ref 45), a quantitative analysis of size and spacing of microstructural and fractographic features of differently heat-treated samples was performed (Ref 46). YZ samples were selected as the reference owing to the easier detectability of traces of melt pools on their fracture surface. Results are listed in Table 3.

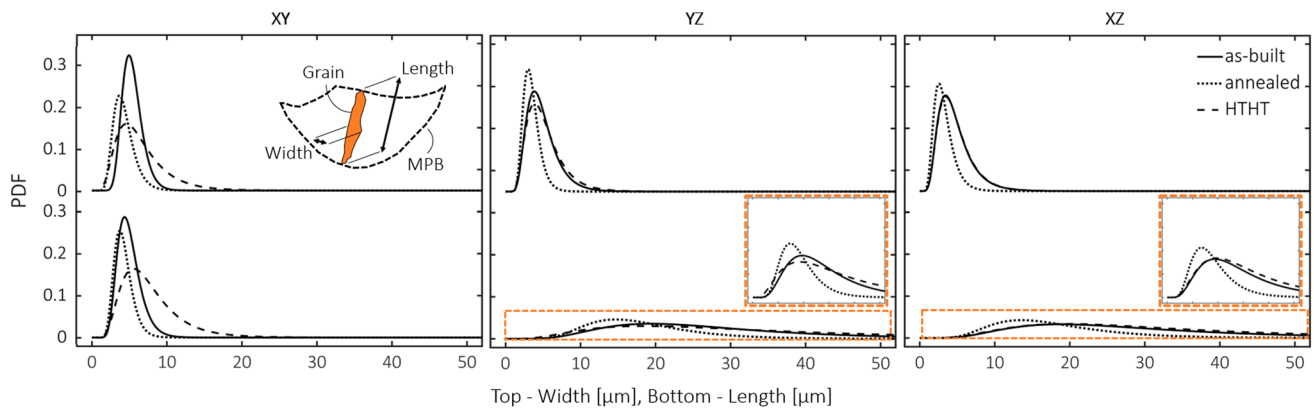


Fig. 8 Statistical distributions of width and length of grains of samples in different orientations and heat treatment conditions

Table 2 Analysis of XRD patterns of specimens in different orientations and heat treatment conditions: normalized intensity to the maximum value (I %), texture coefficients (C_{hkl}) and degree of preferred orientation (σ)

	Al reference 00-004-0787	as-built XY/Z	as-built XZ	Annealed XY/Z	Annealed XZ	HTHT XY/Z	HTHT Z
I %	[111]	100	100	53.4	95.0	48.5	95.1
	[200]	47	86.8	100	100	100	100
	[220]	22	39.4	24.8	45.6	21.4	22.6
	[311]	24	47.2	38.5	51.3	34.9	37.3
	[222]	7	9.4	5.0	8.9	4.5	9.5
	[400]	2	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.4
C_{111}	1	0.53	0.32	0.46	0.31	0.44	0.31
C_{200}	1	0.98	1.28	1.03	1.35	1.00	1.25
C_{220}	1	0.95	0.68	1.00	0.62	0.94	0.61
C_{311}	1	1.04	0.97	1.04	0.92	1.02	0.91
C_{222}	1	0.71	0.43	0.61	0.40	0.64	0.44
C_{400}	1	1.78	2.32	1.86	2.40	1.96	2.48
σ	0	0.39	0.67	0.44	0.72	0.48	0.73

In the as-built state, the dimples spacing in different areas of the fracture surface (Fig. 7d) matches with the width of Al cellular dendrites (spacing of Si network) in fine and coarse zones of the melt pool and with the spacing of Si particles in the HAZ. Heterogeneous fractographic features are also detected in the annealed state, and their spacing also matches the spacing of nanometric Si particles in both fine and coarse zones. As traces of melt pools are not discernible on the fracture surface in the HTHT state, a single value of dimple spacing is measured, and it roughly corresponds to the spacing of micrometric Si particles. The excellent match between microstructural and fractographic features confirms the primary role of Si heterogeneities in damage nucleation and fracture (Fig. 5).

Heterogeneous microstructure means locally different properties, which affect strength and fracture behavior. Several microstructural features contribute to strength in the L-PBF produced AlSi10Mg alloy (Ref 33), but just the Si contribution will be considered here for the sake of comparison and according to its primary role in damage behavior (Fig. 5). The operating strengthening mechanisms of Si, the corresponding constitutive equations, and the resulting strength increment $\Delta\sigma_y$

calculated according to data in Table 3, are reported in Fig. 9 as a function of heat treatment.

In as-built samples, Si strengthens the alloy by the Hall-Petch relationship in fine and coarse zones, and by the Orowan relationship in the HAZ, with the resulting $\Delta\sigma_y$ being ~ 50 , ~ 40 and ~ 7 MPa. Only the Orowan mechanism operates in the annealed alloys, and $\Delta\sigma_y$ is ~ 12 and ~ 6 MPa for fine and coarse zones. The micrometric size of Si particles yields a negligible $\Delta\sigma_y$ in HTHT alloys. It is worth noting that the actual volumetric fraction of Si measured by XRD was used in the Orowan relationship: 0.094 in the as-built samples, owing to the supersaturated solid solution of Si in the Al matrix, and 0.114 and 0.117 in annealed and HTHT samples, respectively, (§ 3.2). Simplified calculations show that MPBs represent the weakest part of the microstructure in as-built and annealed samples, whereas the homogeneous microstructure yields uniform properties in HTHT samples.

4.4 Role of Specimen Orientation

Since MPBs represent a significant weakness in as-built and annealed samples, their distribution along the deformation and

Table 3 Analysis of microstructural and fractographic features of XY specimens in different heat treatment conditions: size (d_{eq}) of Si phase, spacing (\bar{d}) of Si phase and dimples

		Microstructure—Si phase		Fracture surfaces—dimples	
		$d_{eq}[\mu\text{m}]$	$\bar{d}[\mu\text{m}]$		$\bar{d}[\mu\text{m}]$
as-built	1. Fine zone	— *	0.61 ± 0.06		0.59 ± 0.16
	2. Coarse zone (MPB)	— *	0.94 ± 0.09		0.75 ± 0.24
	3. HAZ (MPB)	0.26 ± 0.10	0.50 ± 0.13		0.46 ± 0.10
annealed	1. Fine zone	0.15 ± 0.06	0.30 ± 0.08		0.34 ± 0.10
	2. Coarse zone (MPB)	0.29 ± 0.13	0.45 ± 0.16		0.45 ± 0.11
HTHT	1. Elongated zone	1.2 ± 0.5	2.4 ± 0.8		2.9 ± 1.1 **
	2. Equiaxed zone (MPB)	1.1 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 1.0		

*For the cellular dendritic microstructure only the spacing \bar{d} was measured
**Elongated and equiaxed zones are not discernible on the fracture surface

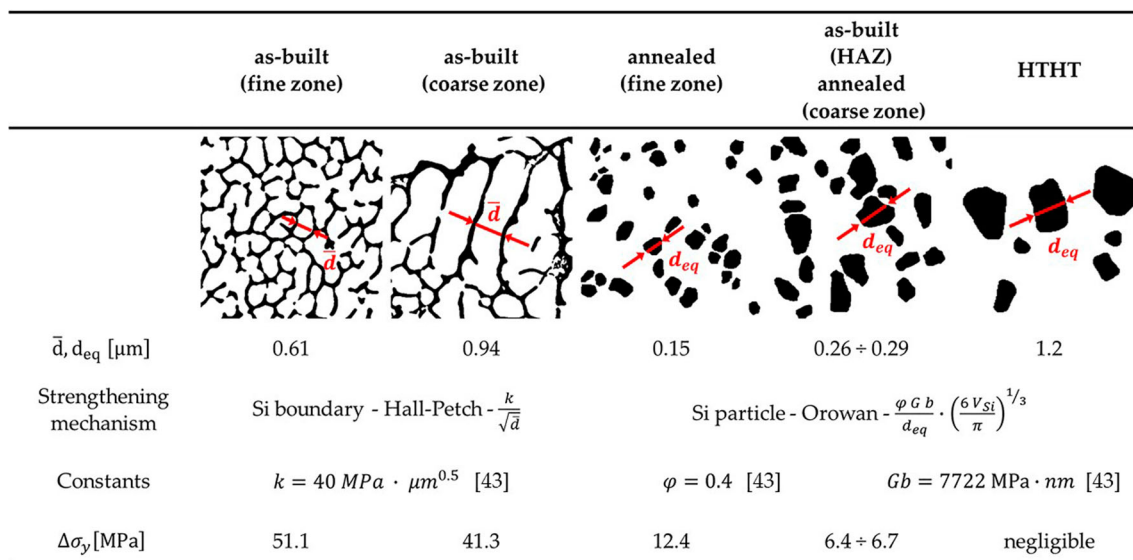


Fig. 9 Strengthening mechanisms of Si phase in different heat treatment conditions. Reference in the picture

fracture path could affect the material response and possibly cause anisotropic properties. By analyzing several fracture profiles as those depicted in Fig. 6, the length of fracture path occupied by MPBs was estimated as 8-10%, 22-25% and 42-45% for XY, YZ and XZ samples, respectively, both in as-built and annealed states. Similar measurements were not achieved for HTHT samples, which do not exhibit MPBs. However, the analysis of Fig. 6(c), (f), (i) suggests a fracture path similar to as-built and annealed samples in regard to the specimen orientation changes.

Considering the reduced strength of MPBs and their distribution along the fracture path as the specimen orientation changes, decreasing impact properties are expected for XY, YZ and XZ samples, in this order, both in as-built and annealed samples. On the contrary, a more uniform high-strain rate behavior is expected in HTHT samples due to homogeneous microstructure. These outcomes match the analysis of impact properties in Fig. 4, elucidating that the mitigation of anisotropic impact behavior of the alloy is related to the recovery of microstructural heterogeneities. This is consistent with recent studies (Ref 47, 48) on the tensile properties of AlSi10Mg alloy under as-built and annealed conditions, where MPBs are clearly indicated as the main responsible for the anisotropic behavior of the alloy under quasi-static loading.

Some differences in impact properties of HTHT samples as the specimen orientation changes may be suggested from Fig. 4. Such residual anisotropy results are likely due to the retainment of elongated grains morphology and crystallographic texture after heat treatment. Further heat treatment routes and treatment parameters will be investigated in future work to mitigate the effect of residual sources of anisotropy. However, the current research activity provides valuable insights about the anisotropic high-strain rate behavior of the L-PBF produced AlSi10Mg alloy and lays the foundation for selecting proper heat treatment parameters to achieve a fully isotropic material.

5. Conclusion

The present research activity deals with the anisotropic Charpy impact behavior of an L-PBF produced AlSi10Mg alloy in different heat treatment conditions. Primary possible sources of anisotropy were investigated to assess the relationship between impact parameters and specimen orientation. The following conclusions can be drawn:

- Significant anisotropy affects the impact behavior of the alloy in as-built and annealed conditions. Conversely, exposure to high temperatures generally yields more isotropic mechanical properties, whose absolute values depend on the given heat treatment route.
- Regardless of heat treatment, the Si phase primarily rules damage nucleation during deformation at a high-strain rate. The excellent match between microstructural and fractographic features supports this outcome.
- Anisotropy of as-built and annealed samples depends on microstructural features, such as elongated grain morphology, preferred orientation of the Al phase and heterogeneous Si phase. This latter is homogenized after heat treatments at high temperatures, which significantly promotes isotropy.

- A simple analysis shows that MPBs represent the weakest microstructural feature, and their distribution along the fracture path affects isotropy, leading the impact behavior to change with the specimen orientation.

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Author contributions

MG and MF performed the SEM and XRD characterization and corresponding data analysis. MT performed the heat treatments. AF conducted the Charpy impact tests; MG analyzed the corresponding data. MM acquired funding and supervised the work. AP and MT acquired the additively manufactured specimens and HIP treatments and supervised the work. MG wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to reviewing and editing the manuscript and discussing and interpreting all the results.

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Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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