UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Alloys by design

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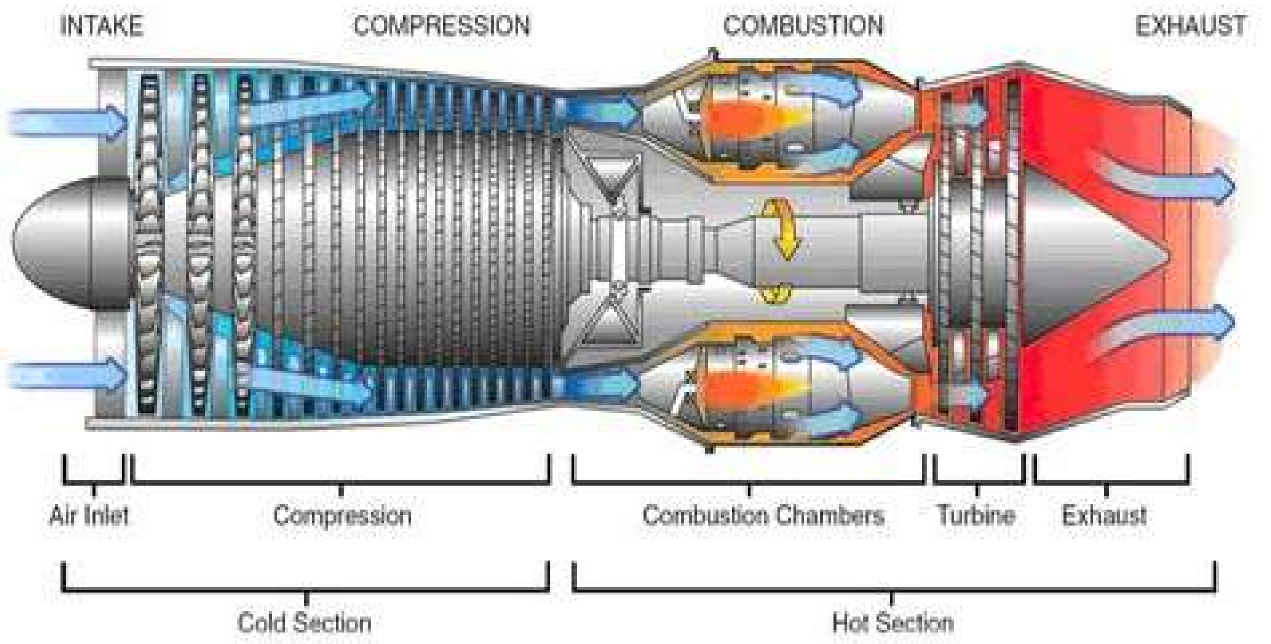
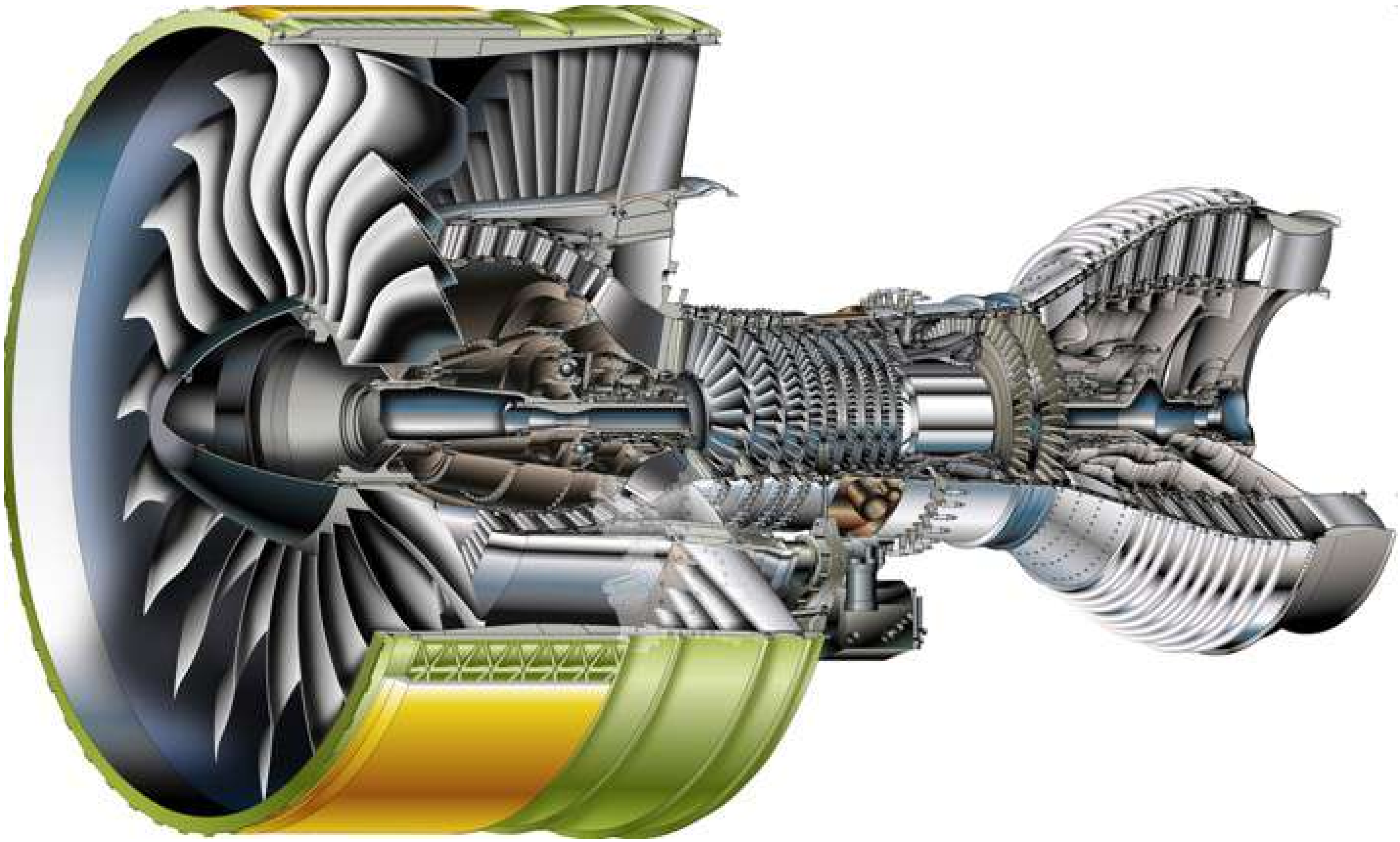
- Kinetic energy in handgun bullet: $$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}0.005 \times 400^2 = 400\,\mathrm{J}$$
- Potential energy in enormous band: $$E = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = \frac{1}{2}Fx = \frac{1}{2}100 \times 10 = 500\,\mathrm{J}$$

Alloys – where are they used?

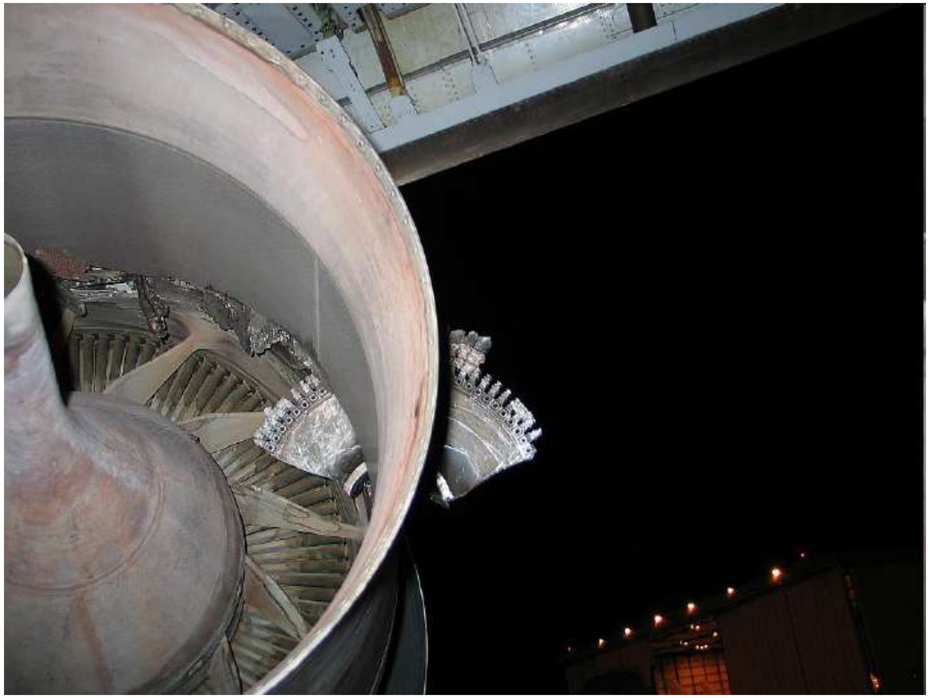
Jet engine: military jet



Jet engine: commercial jet

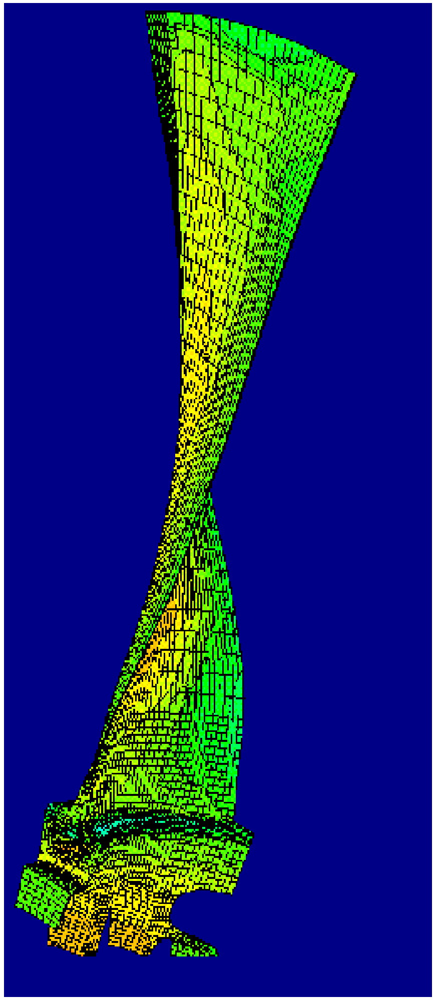


Jet engine: turbine discs

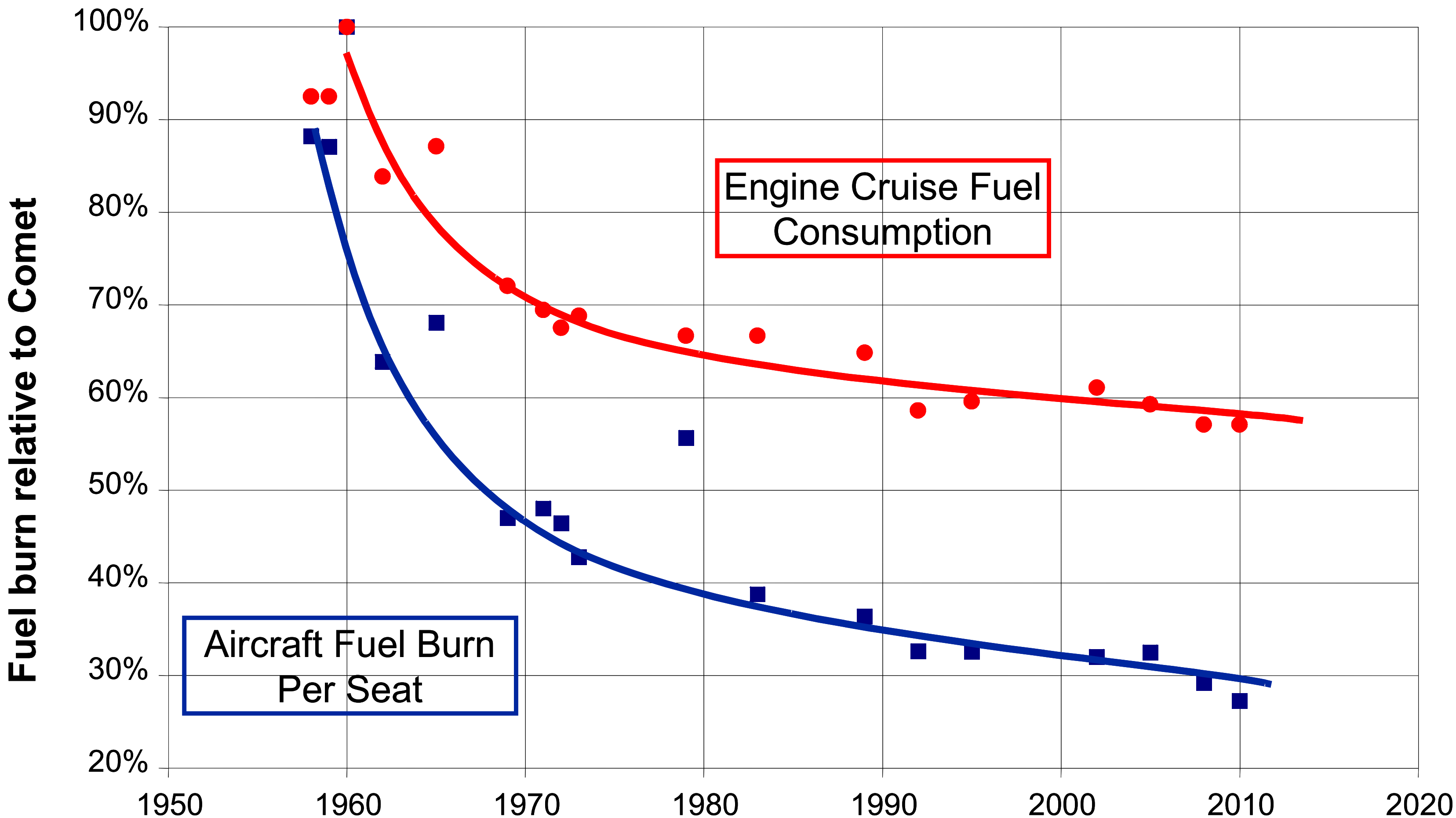


Certification – fan blades & birds!

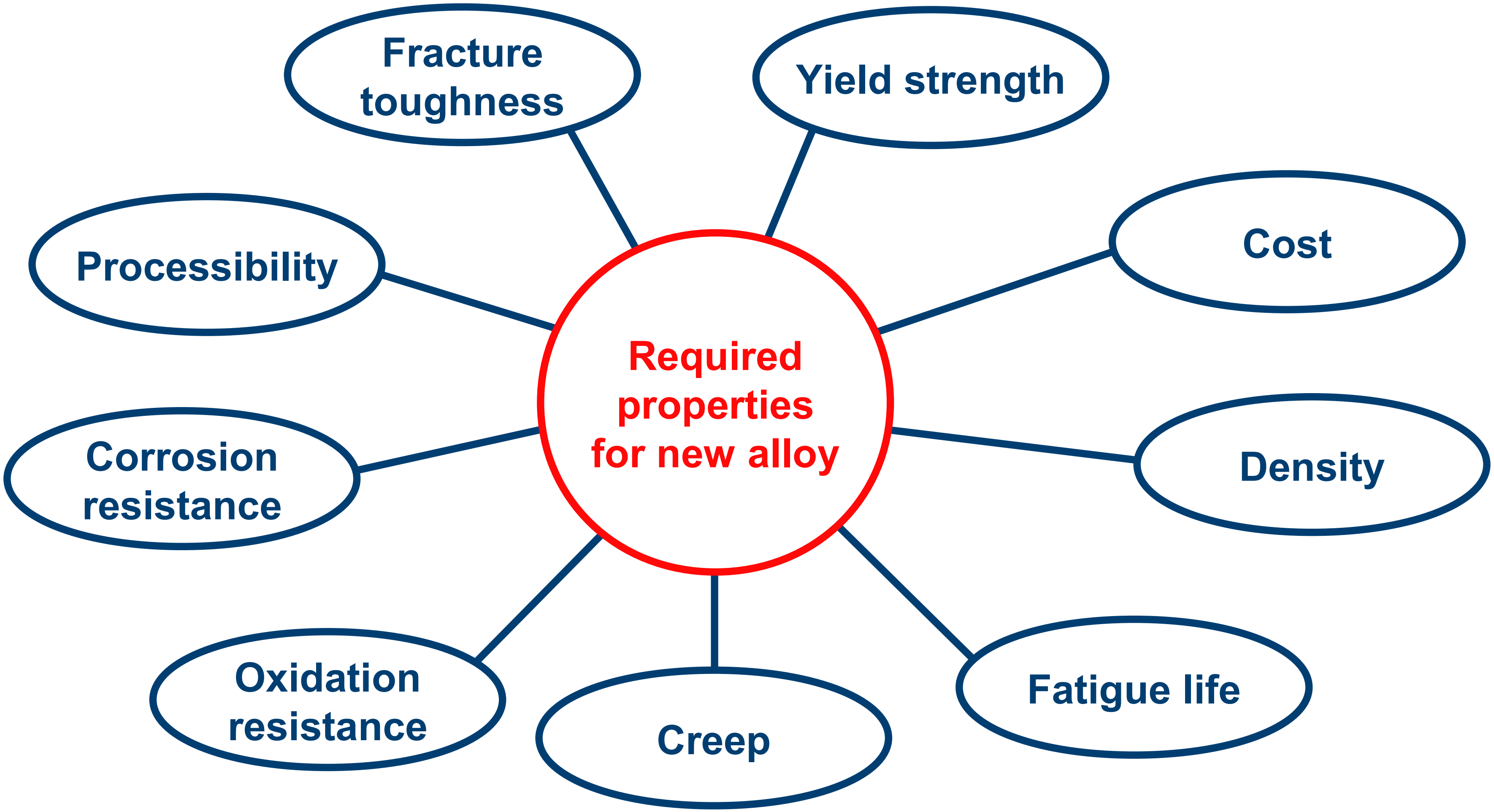
- <u>Small bird</u>: Number based on area of front of engine, maximum 16, mass 55 - 110g (e.g. starlings)
- <u>Medium bird</u>: Number based on area of front of engine, maximum 10, mass 0.7 kg (e.g. seagull)
- <u>Large bird</u>: 1 bird, mass at least 1.8 kg at speeds up to 2500ms^{-1}



Aircraft fuel efficiency over the past 50 years



Designing a new alloy – what is required ?



Types of property models

- **For efficient development, predictions must take seconds or less**
  - × Experimental data (weeks/months)
  - ✓ Neural networks (nano/micro seconds)
- **Combine estimates of individual properties to give overall probability of success**

Multidimensional design space

Cr

Co

Mo

W

Ta

Nb

Al

Ti

Fe

Mn

Si

C

B

Zr

Cu

N

P

V

Hf

Mg

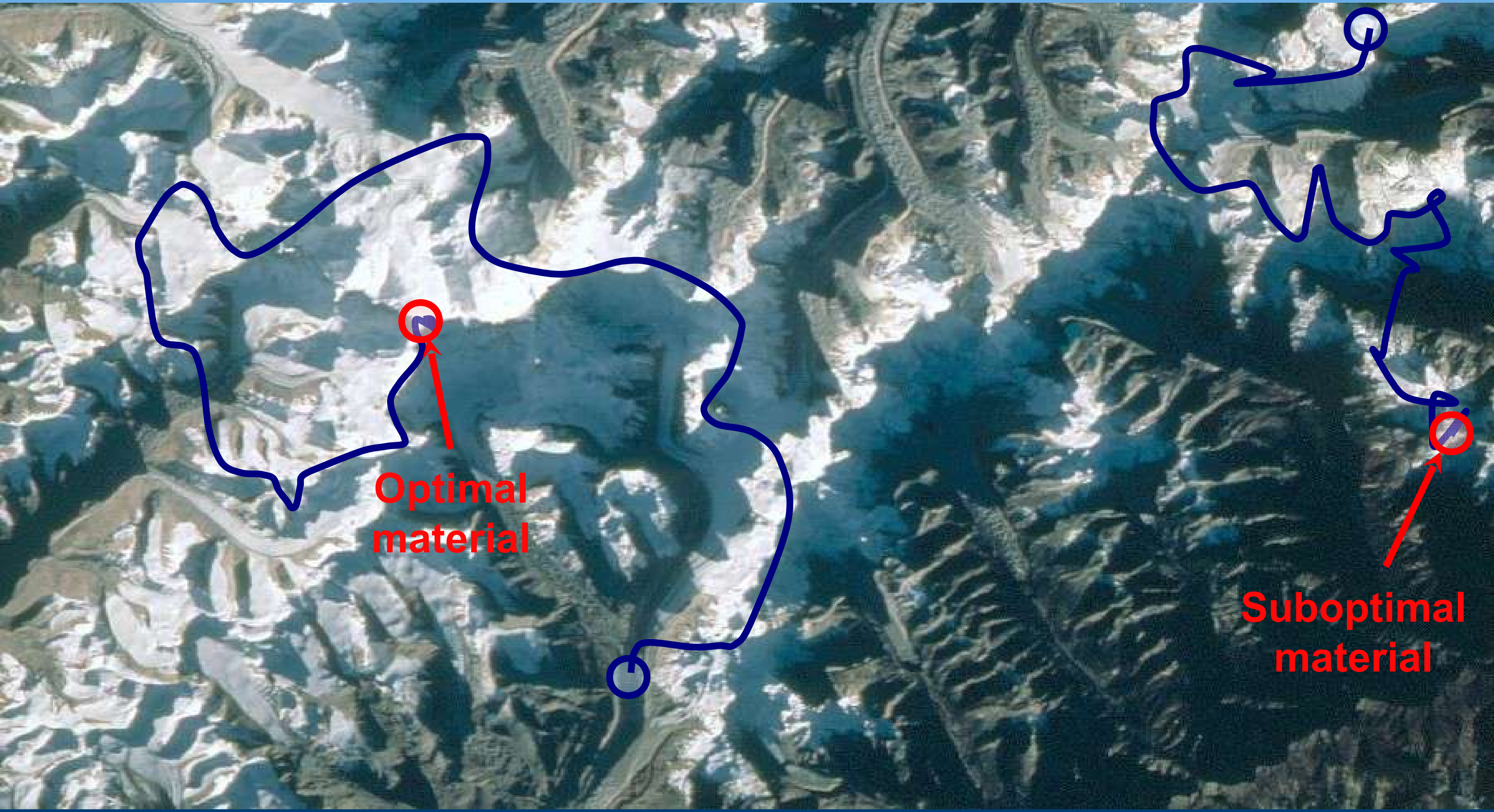
Ni

and 4 different manufacturing processes

Selection of design space

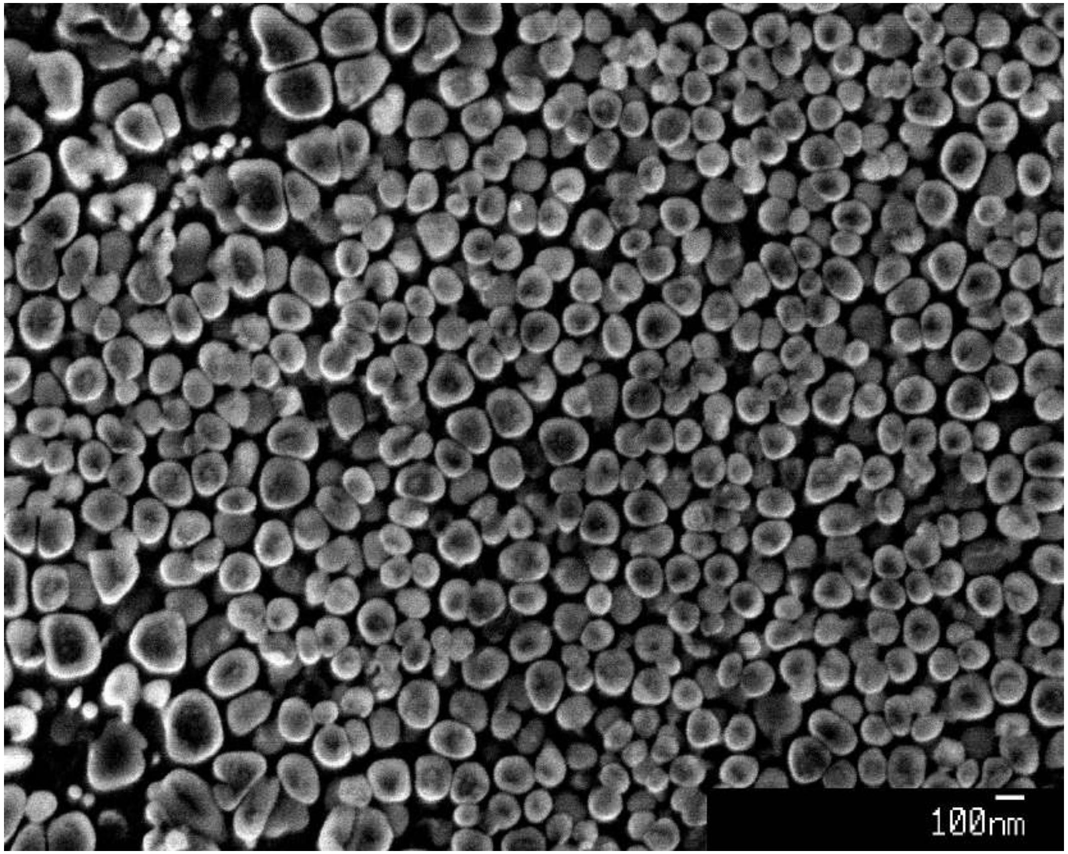
Selection of design space

Automated sampling - parallel optimization



Predicted material

- Processed according to model predictions
- Property assessment underway



Conclusions: scientific

- Developed new algorithms to optimize a material's properties
- Manufactured proposed alloy with testing underway

Conclusions: why work in material sciences?

- Varied roles that combine analytics, numerics, and experiments
- Close connection to real-world problems
- Strong academic funding and well-paid industrial jobs