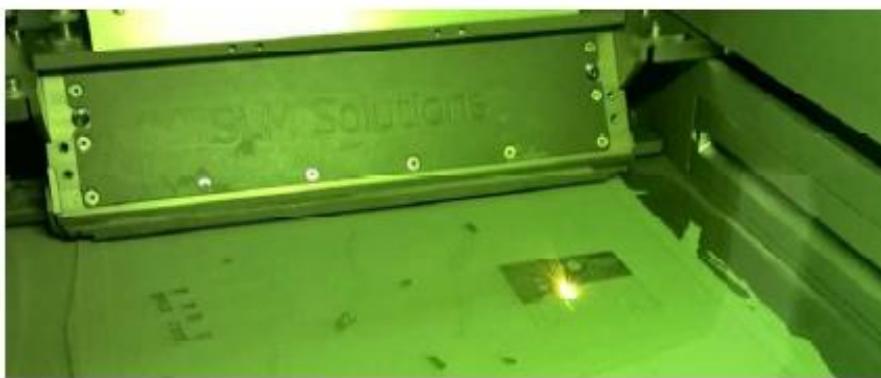


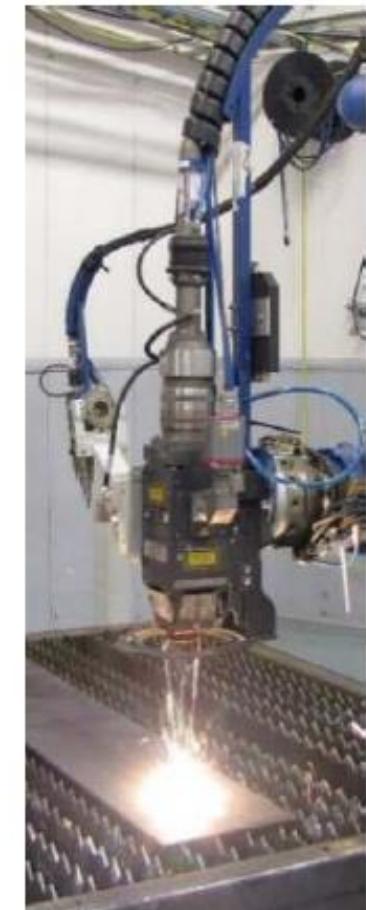


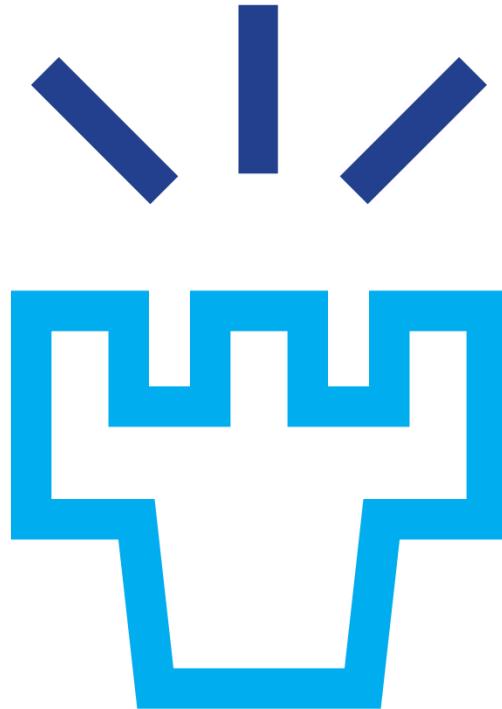
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Tulevaisuuden tuotantoteknologiat



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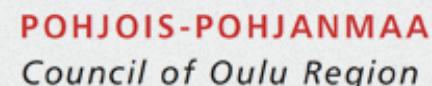
Metal 3D AM

A Technology Overview: Industrial Solutions

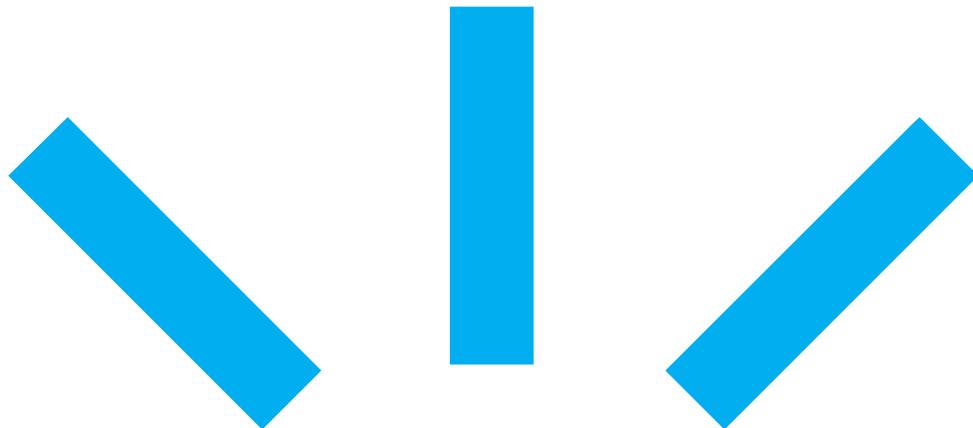
**Kimmo K. Mäkelä, Dr.Tech.
Postdoctoral Resercher**

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In Cooperation



Leverage from
the EU
2014–2020



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

Interreg
Nord

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION



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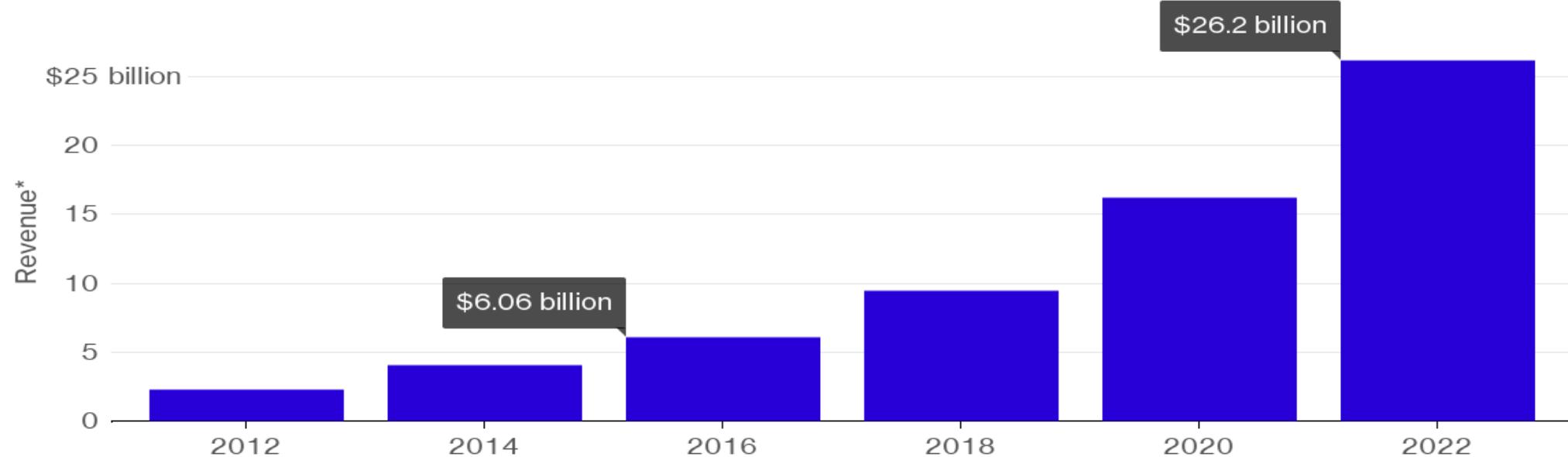




Approximated market development

Another Dimension

The 3-D market is forecast to quadruple in the six years to 2022



Source: Wohlers Report 2017

*3-D printing products and services

Bloomberg



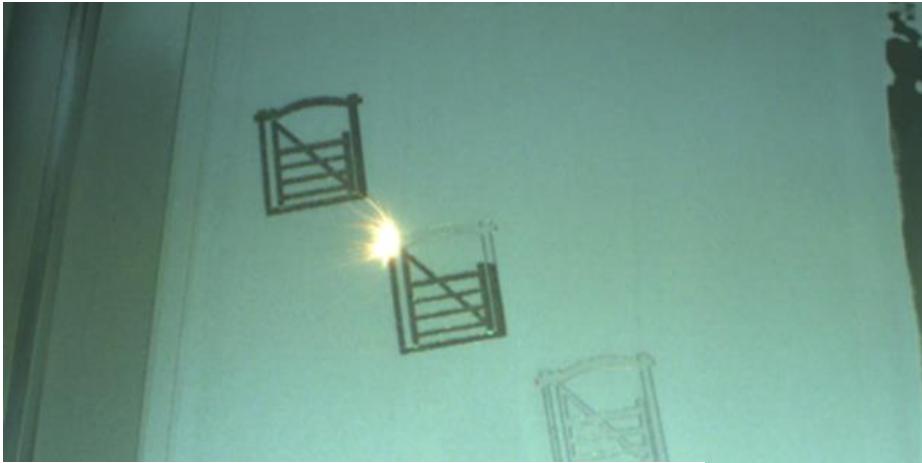
Sales on machines increased 80% between 2017-2018 (Wohlers report 2019)



Metal 3D Printing research

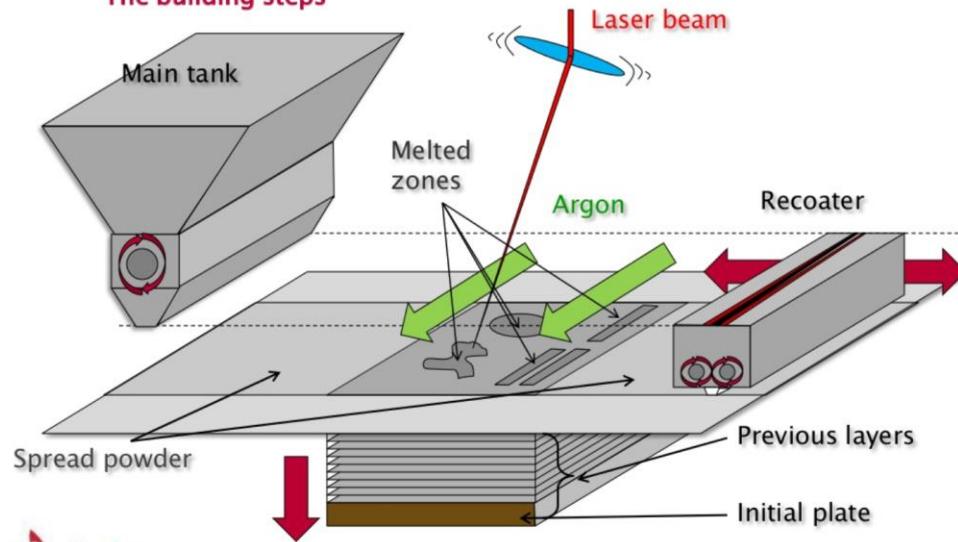


- **Equipment: SLM Solutions 280 HL 2.0**
- Build envelope 280 x 280 x 365 mm³ - 700W laser
- Materials: Al-Alloys, Co-Alloys, Ni-Alloys, Ti-Alloys, Tool Steel and Stainless Steel
- **Research focus areas:**
 - Materials, design and manufacturing
 - Printing process and mechanical properties of 3D printed materials
 - Static and dynamic strength
 - Corrosion resistance – Stress, spot and fatigue corrosion,
 - AM in combination with other manufacturing methods
 - Cost effective post-processing process in the AM production
- **Commissioned research**
 - 3D printing in commercial products and prototypes
 - Design and prototyping
 - Material testing
 - Feasibility studies
- **Funding**
 - M3Lab – project (ERDF – Council of Oulu region)
 - C3TS – project (ERDF – Interreg Nord)
 - Hybidi – project (ERDF – Council of Oulu region)



Generalities: Metal Additive Manufacturing

The building steps



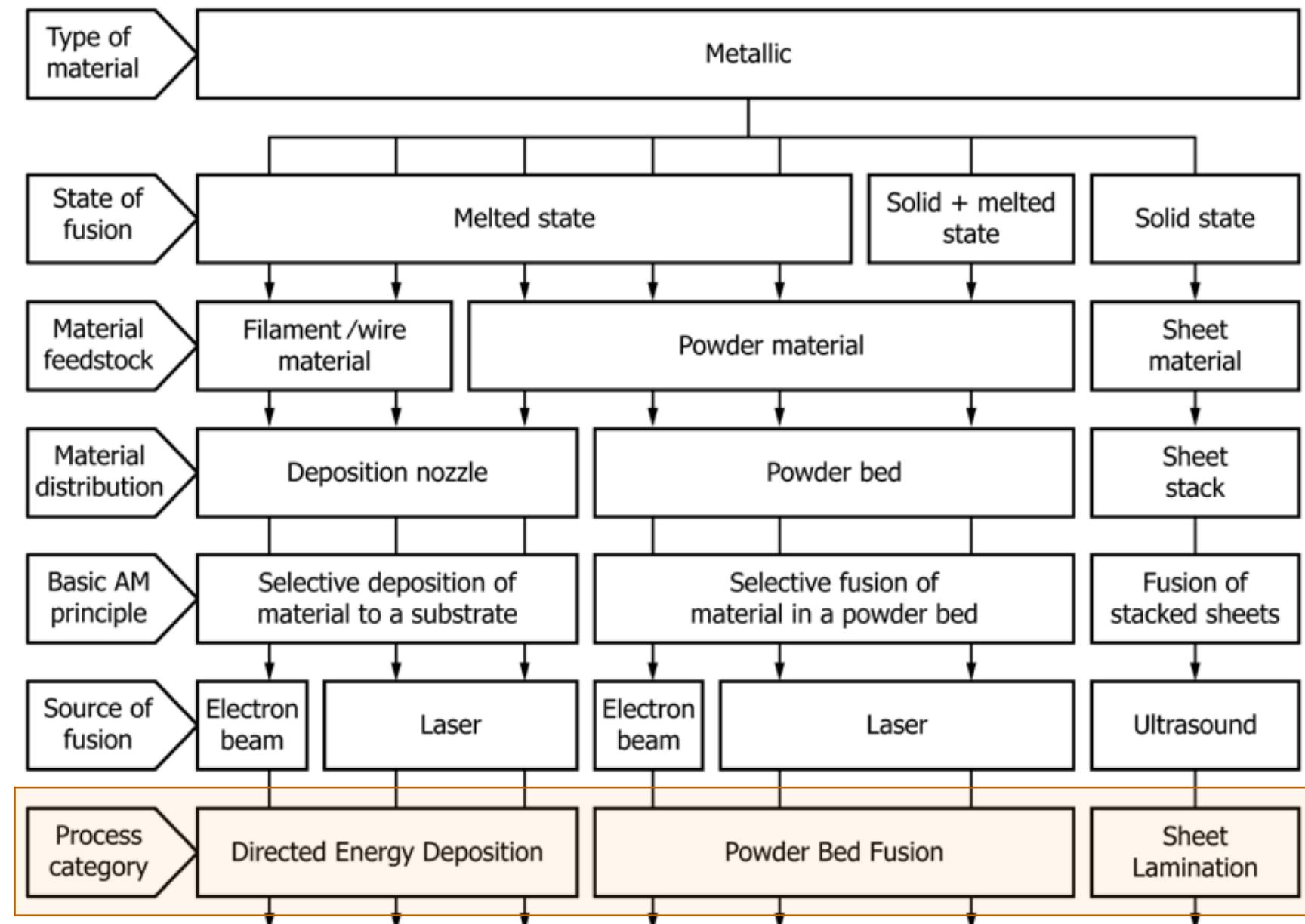
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driving industry by technology

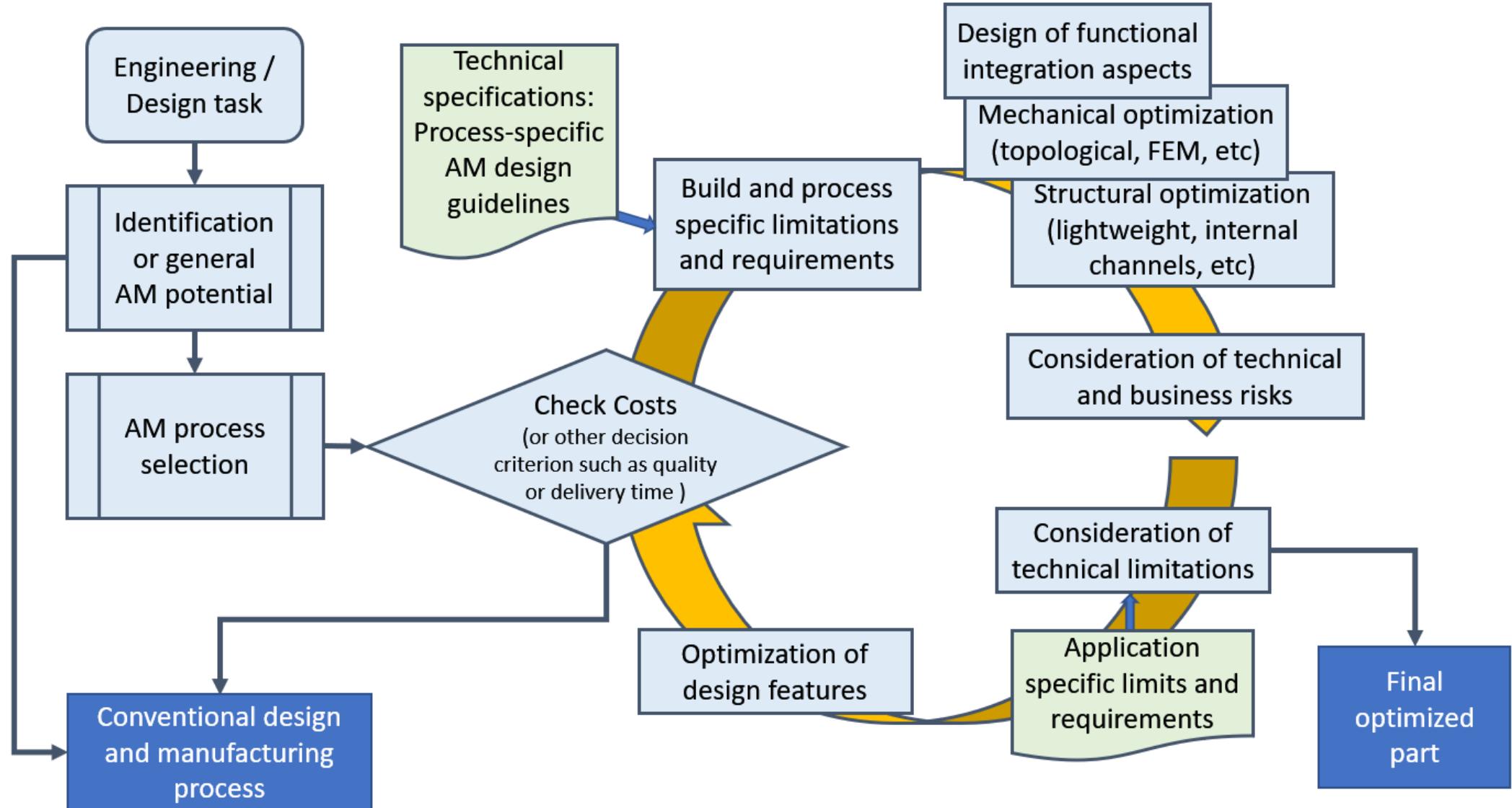




- Powder Bed Fusion
 - Laser Powder Bed Fusion
 - Selective Laser Melting
 - Selective Laser Sintering
 - (Selective) Electron-Beam Melting
- Direct Energy Deposition
 - Direct Laser Deposition
 - Electron-Beam Deposition



Choosing AM method, validation and designing process by standard ISO/ASTM 52910:20





ISO/ASTM 52900:2015(E)

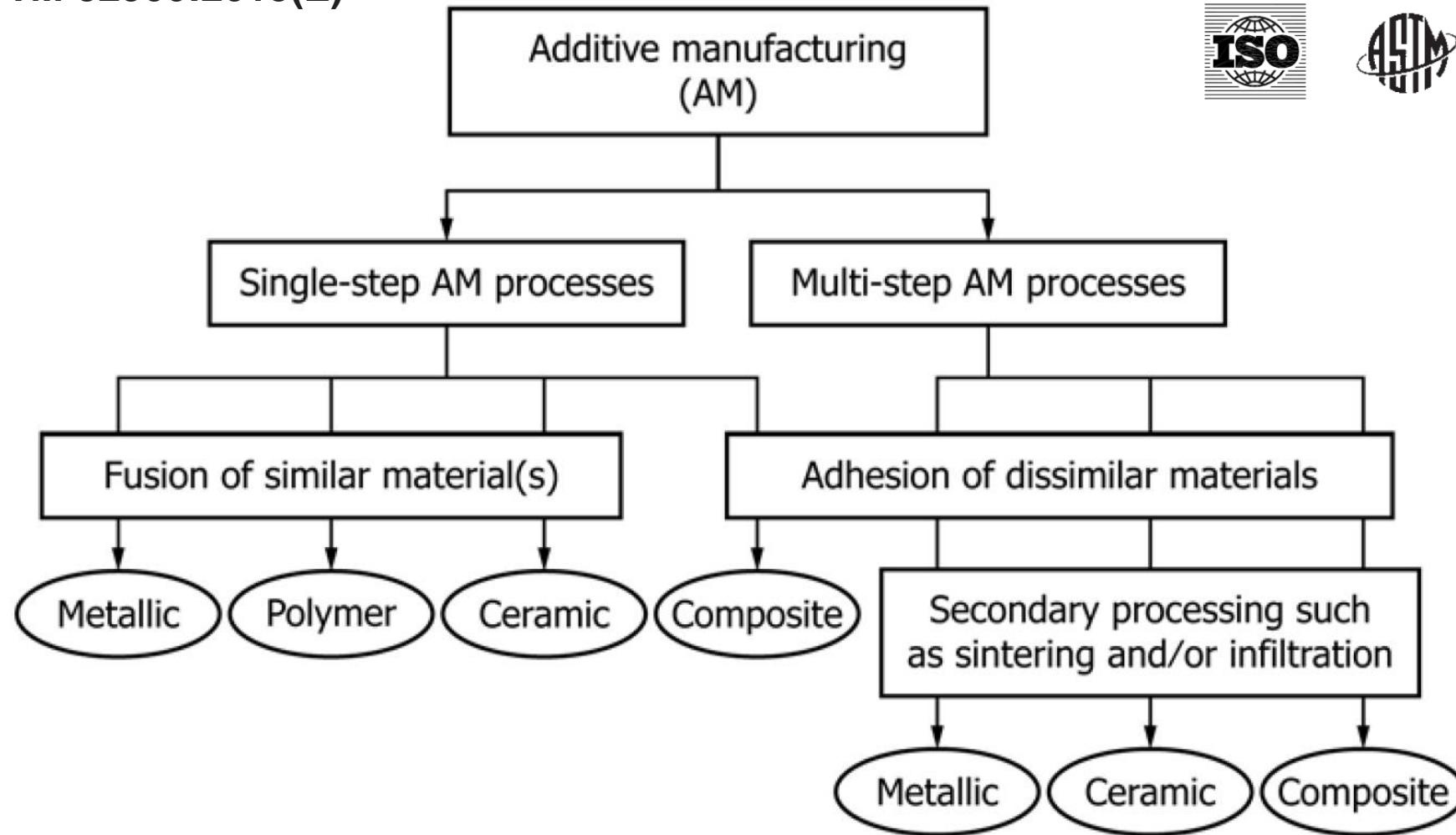
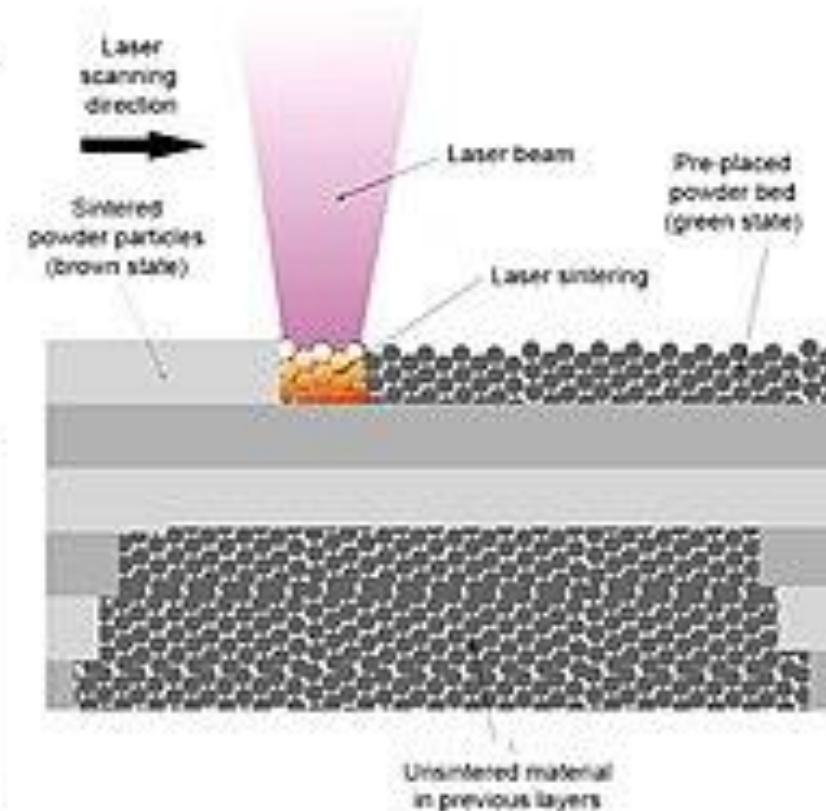
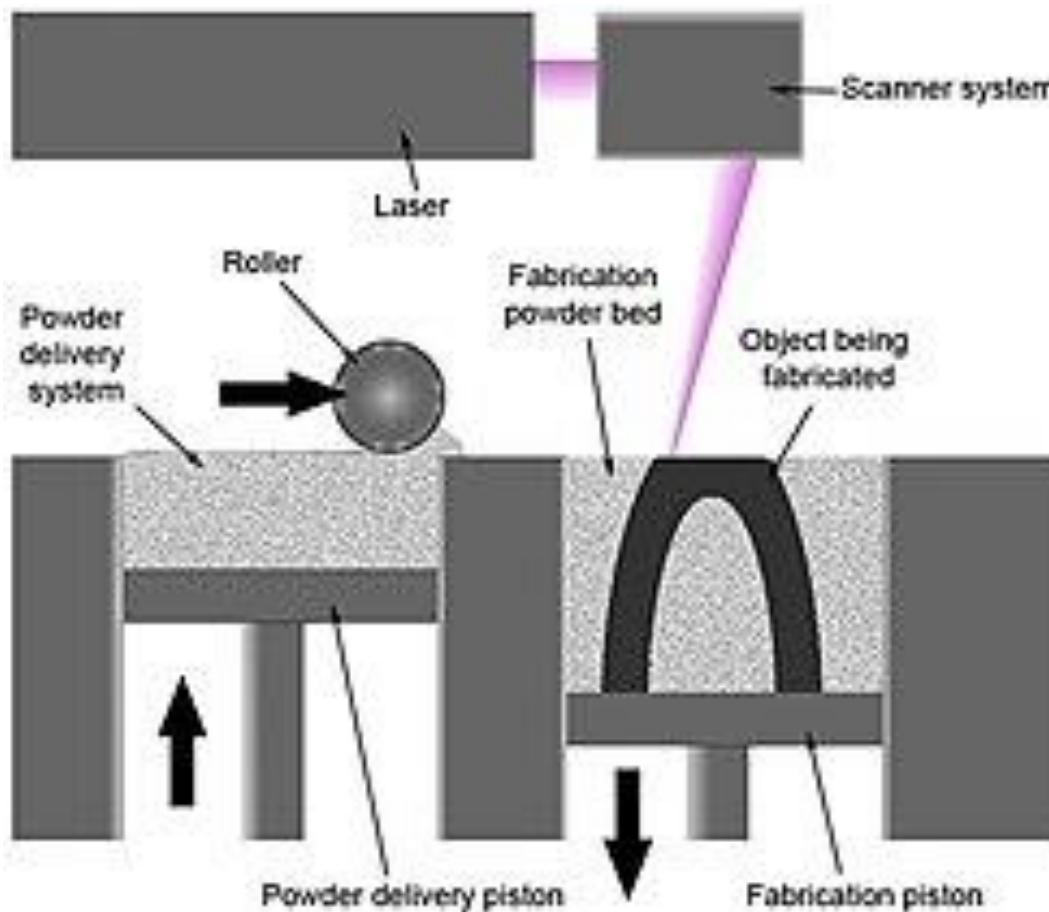


FIG. A1.1 Single-step and Multi-step AM process principles



Principle of selective laser melting





Automatization of the AM Design Process

Design Automation

- AM optimized CAD
- Topology optimization
- Part manufacturing orientation optimization
 - Manufacturability opt.
 - Support minimization
- General support optimization
 - Support-free design?
- Parametric models

Work Preparation Automation

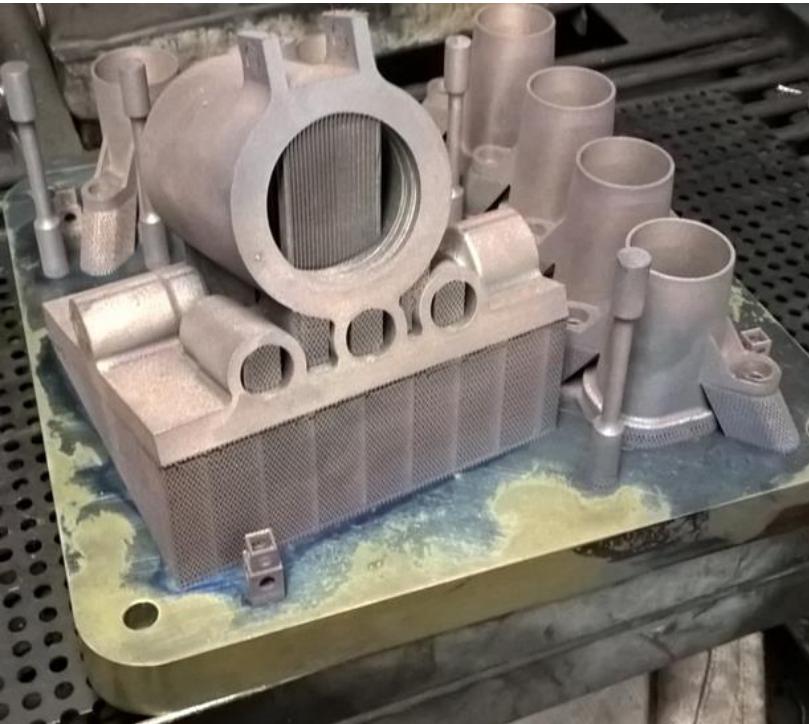
- Platform nesting optimization
- Manufacturing parameter opt.

Post-Processing Design Automation

- Post-processing planning
 - Manufacturing features
 - Machine programming
- Management of the complete post-processing design



DFAM Key methods



- **Topology optimization**
 - Optimization of the shape and topology
 - FEM based topology optimizers help designers to get an optimal complex geometry
- **Multiscale structure design**
 - Micro and mesoscale lattice and cellular structures for the preferred properties
- **Multi-material design**
 - Parts with multi-material or complex material distribution
- **Design for mass customization**
 - Reduction of the cost and leading time in producing customized products
- **Parts consolidation**
 - Part count reduction and improved functional performance
- **Minimization of post-processing**
- **Unified geometry with functional and manufacturing properties**



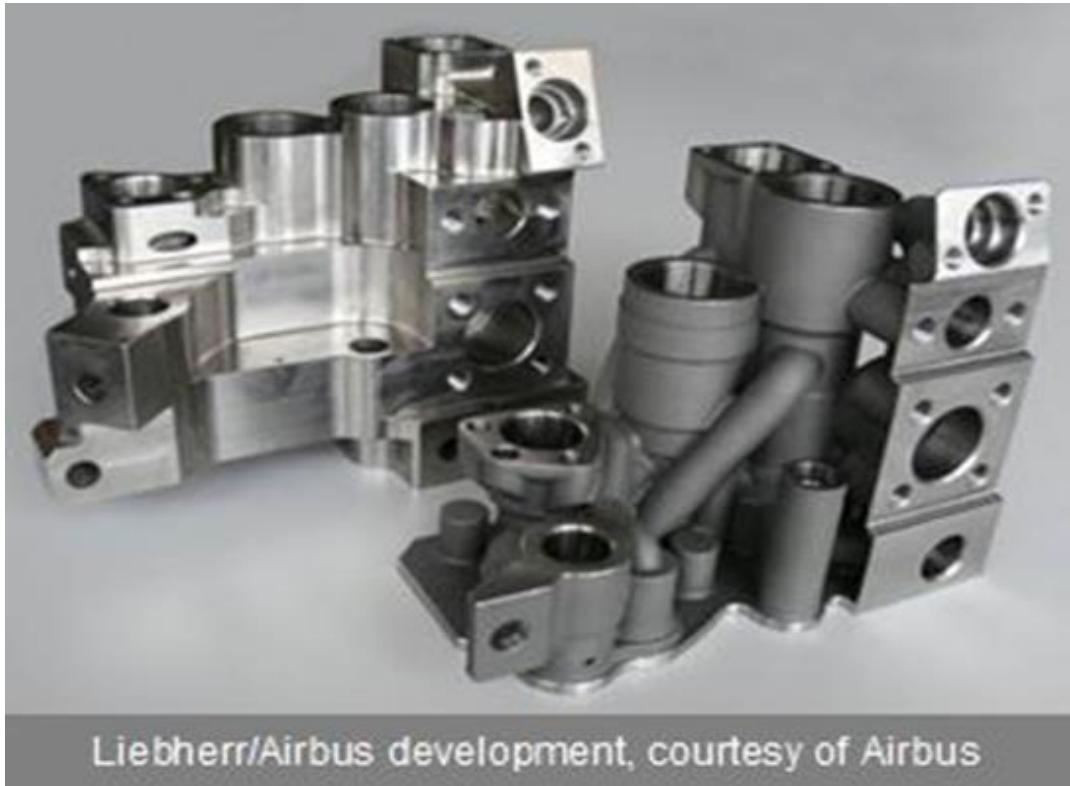
Designing



- Designing is the base of everything. On the other hand if one does not understand what machine makes, one can not use all its possibilities
- Models and prototypes are definitely yesterday. Fully functional industrial solutions and devices
- Trends; parts consolidation, mechanisms etc.
- Less weight, no joint surfaces, ultra high strength materials....



Designing

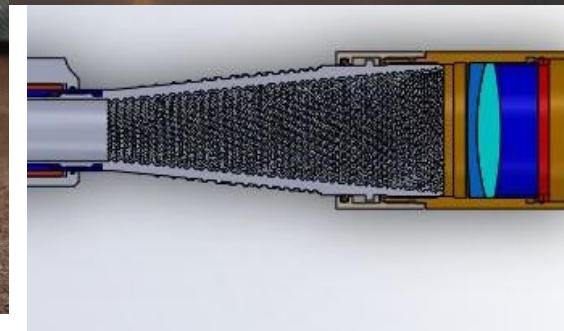
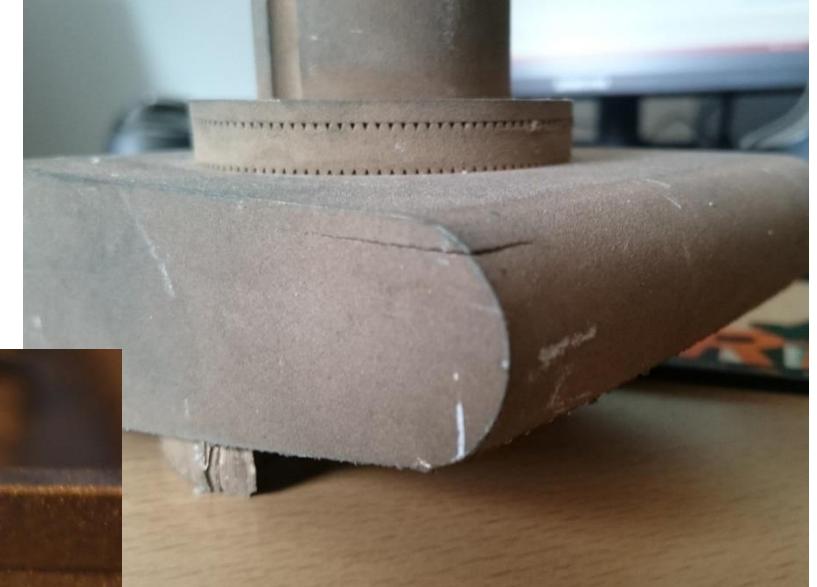
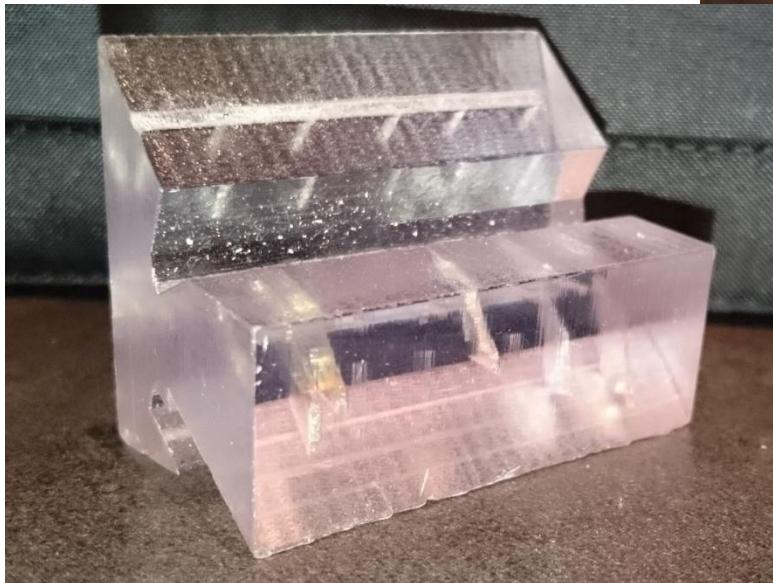


Liebherr/Airbus development, courtesy of Airbus

- Normal regulations on designing does not apply. Almost everything is possible, corkscrew channels, inside chambers, honeycomb....
- By testing nice things can be found. On the other hand there will be a lot of disappointments and stuff. That is metal 3D AM
- Used stl files and surface models, actually triangles. The coming of real route steering like G-code is still to come
- An accurate data from full pallet of parts is 2-7 terabytes



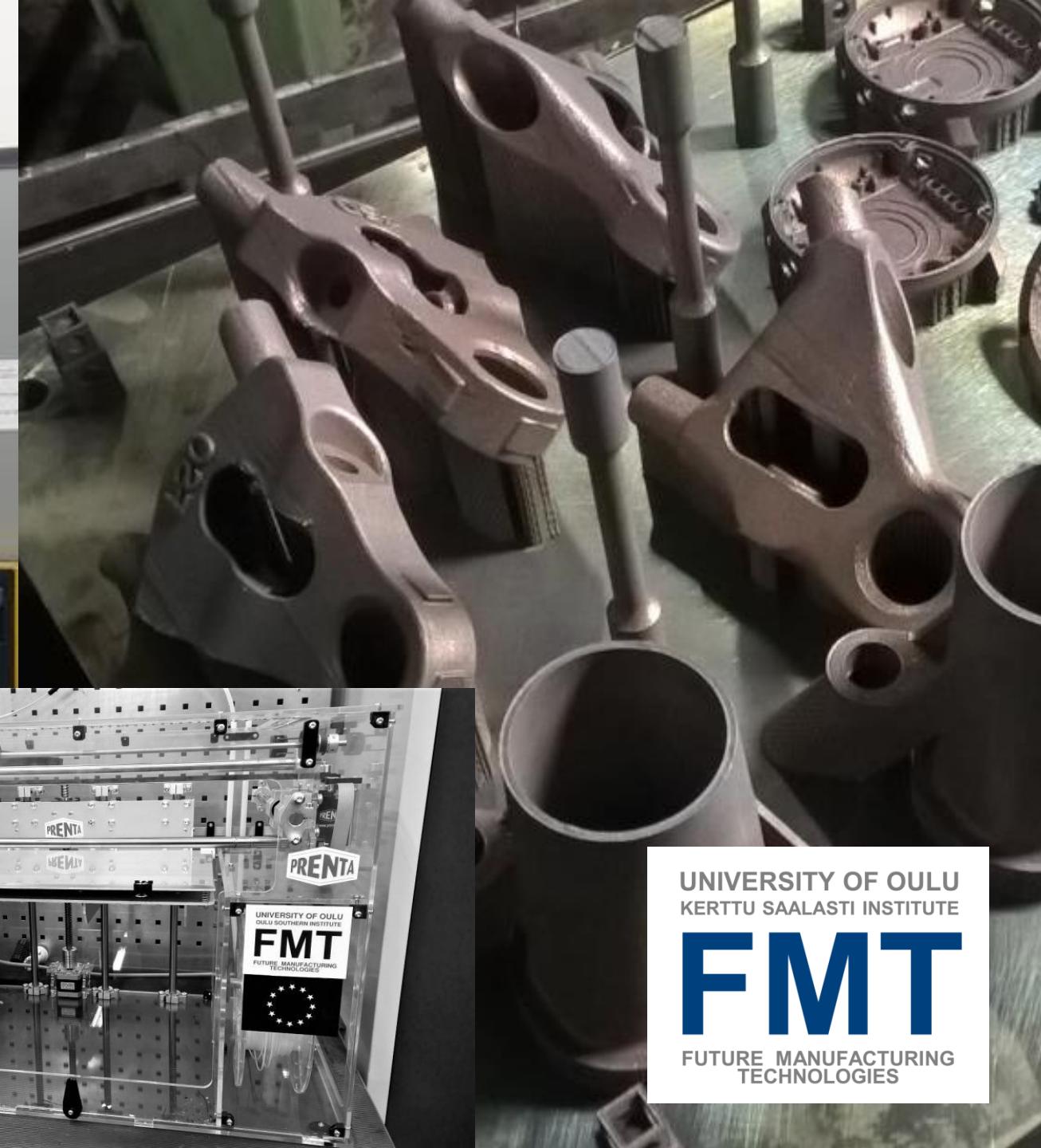
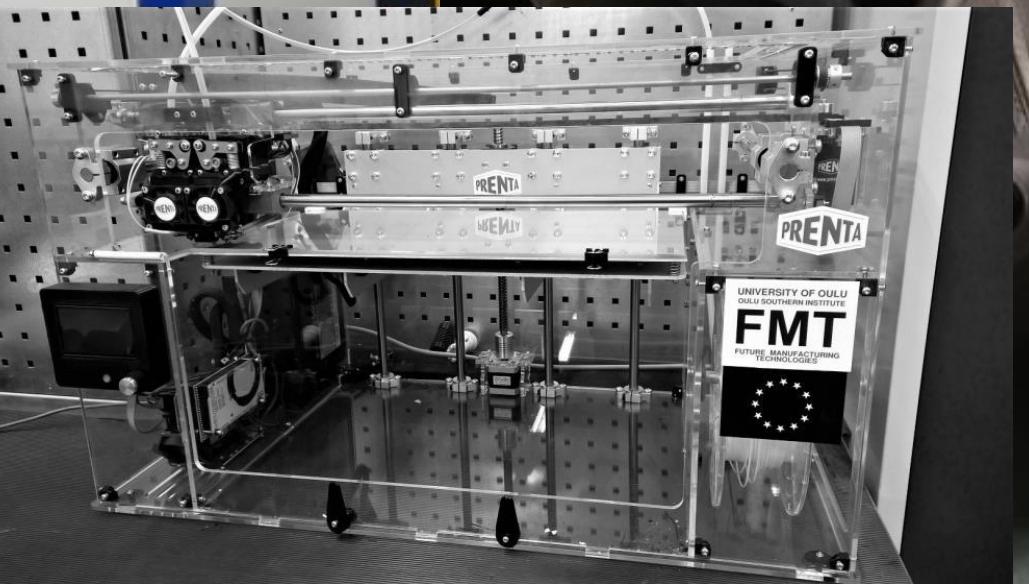
When everything did not go as planned...





Collapsing and bending



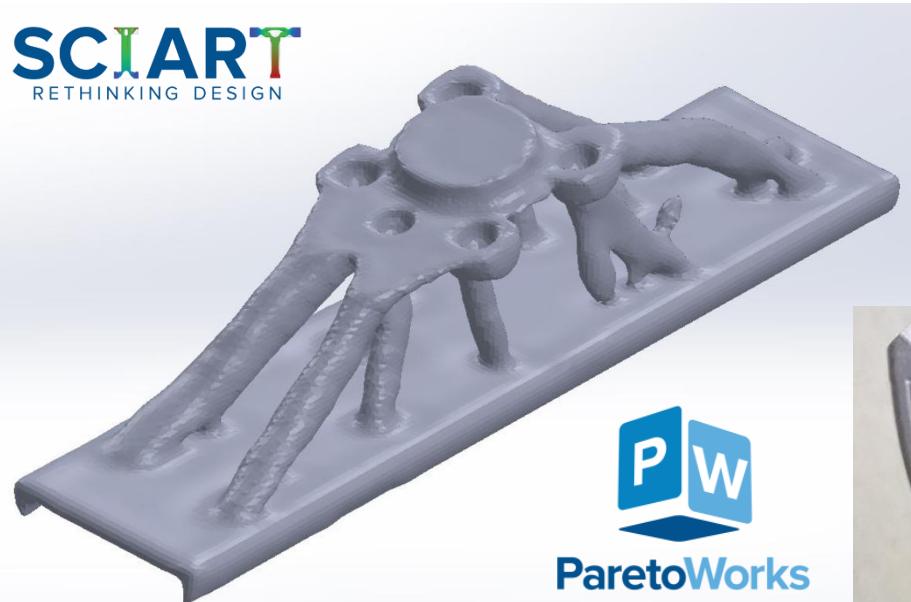


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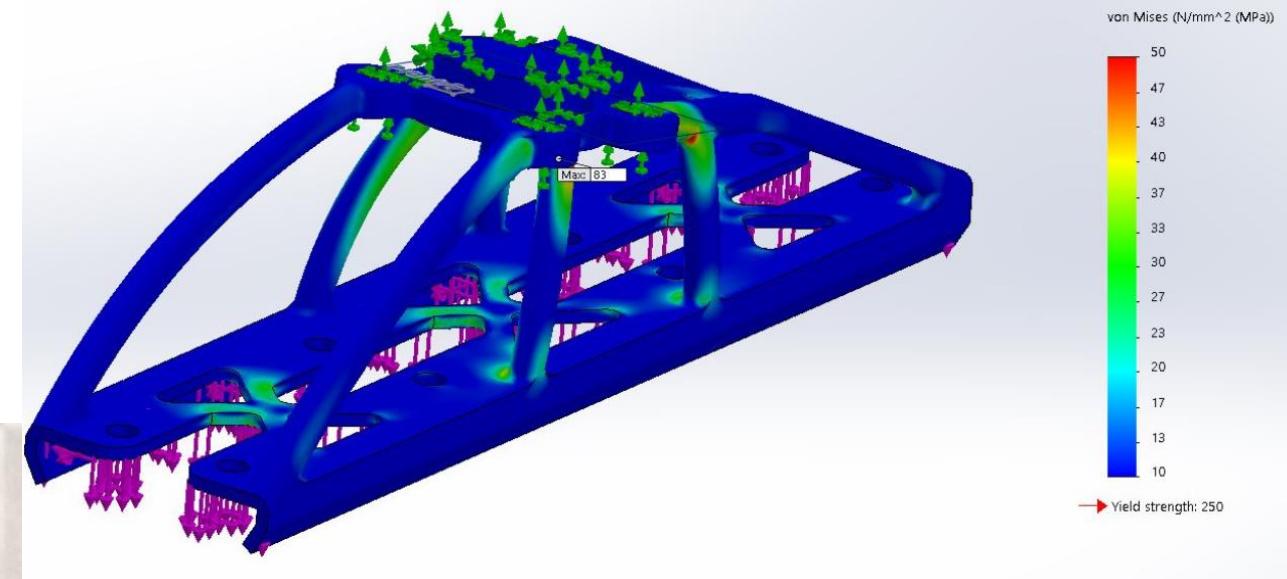
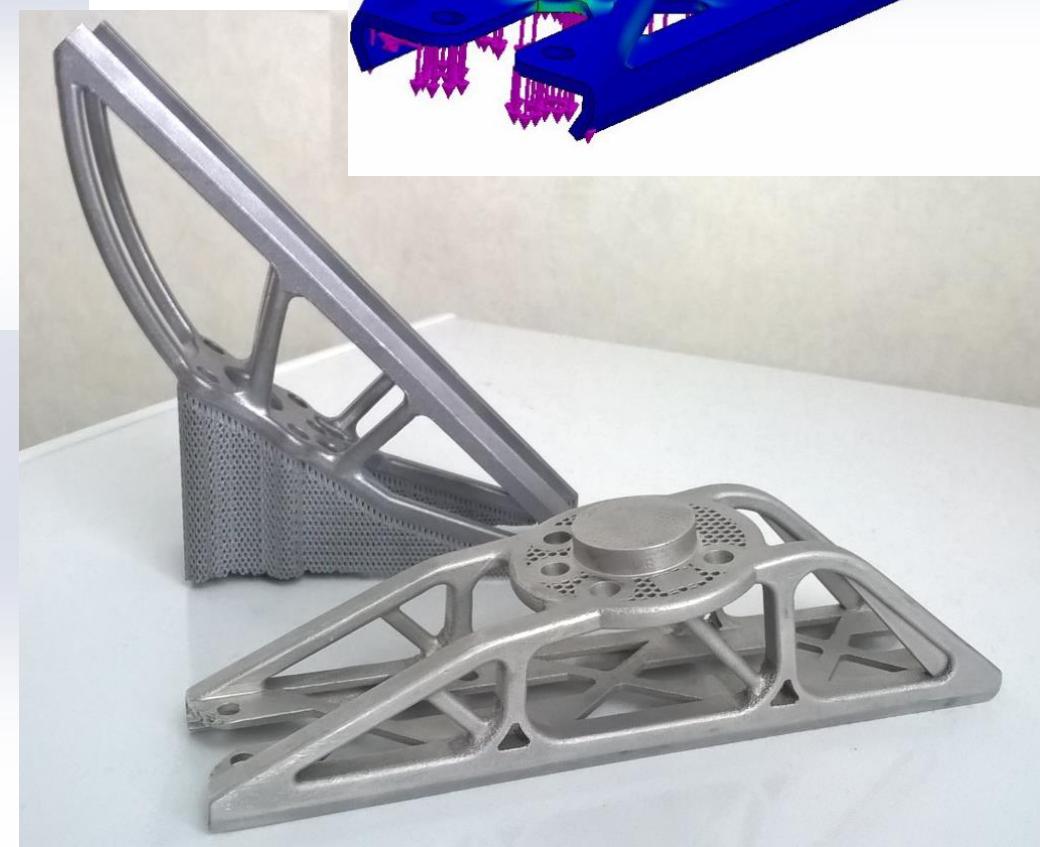
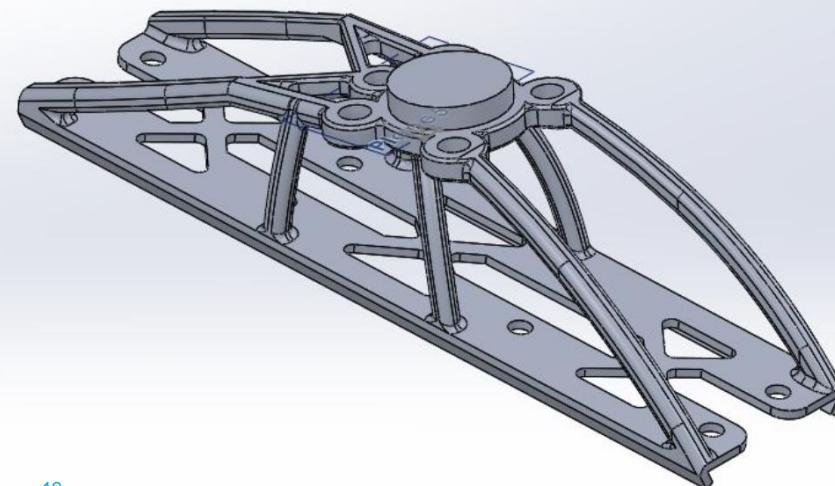


SCIART
RETHINKING DESIGN

Case Gripper

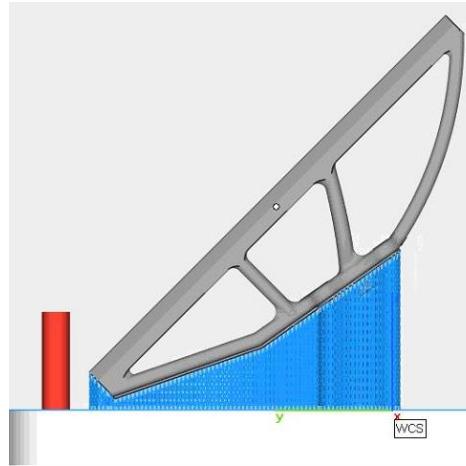


PW
ParetoWorks

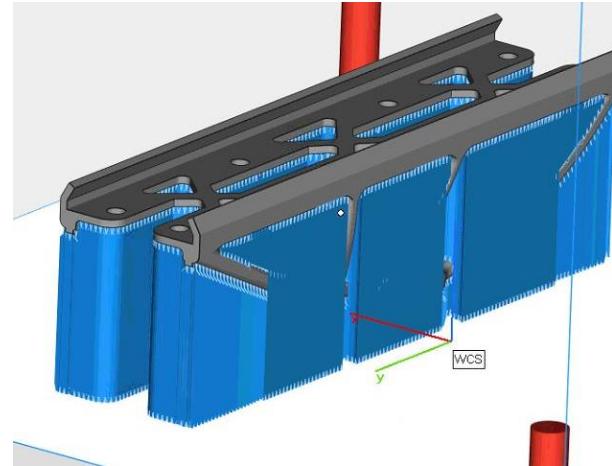




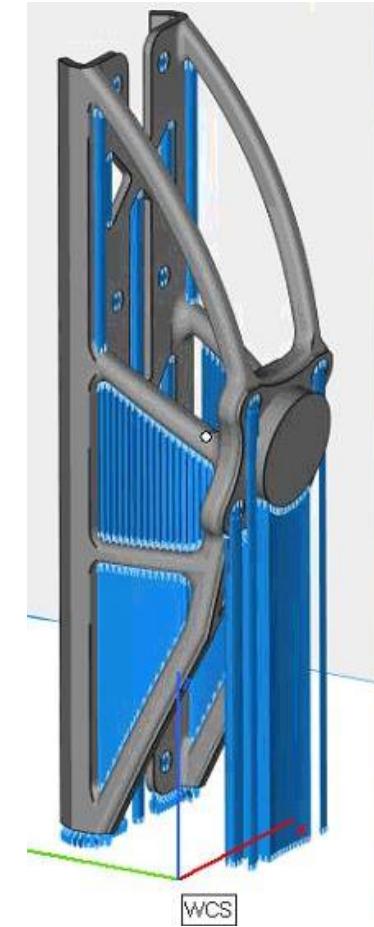
Process – How orientation etc. effects on price



45 deg (30 µm, AlSi10Mg):
Part volume 37203 [mm³]
Support volume 10875 [mm³]
Printing time: 12 h 30 min
Post-processing: easy



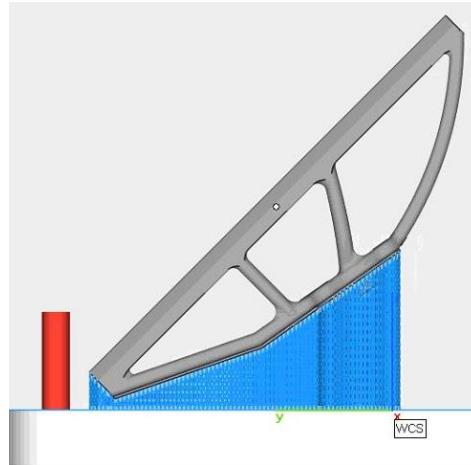
0 deg (30 µm, AlSi10Mg):
Part volume 37203 [mm³]
Support volume 66165 [mm³]
Printing time: 8 h
Post-processing: hard



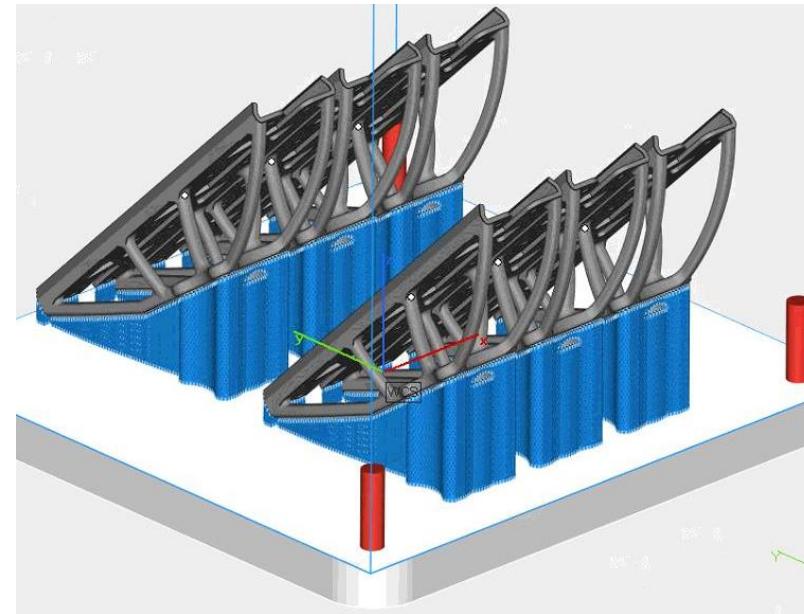
90 deg (30 µm, AlSi10Mg):
Part volume 37203 [mm³]
Support volume 9749 [mm³]
Printing time: 15 h 30 min
Post-processing: medium



Process – Optimize the full area of platform



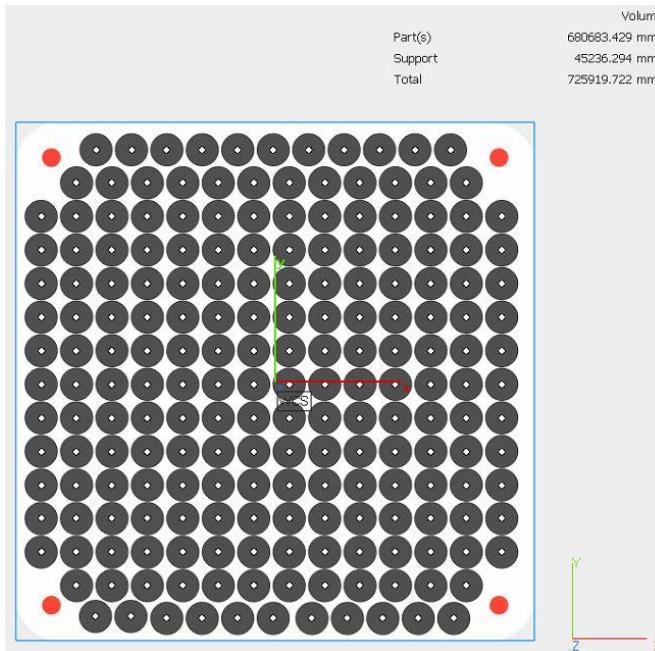
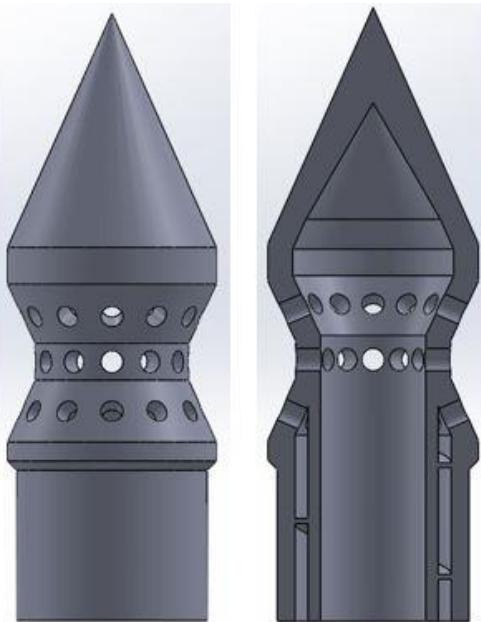
45 deg (30 µm, AlSi10Mg):
Part volume 37203 [mm³]
Support volume 10875 [mm³]
Printing time: 12 h 30 min
Printing cost/part: 1000 € + post-processing



6 kpl 45 deg (30 µm, AlSi10Mg):
Part volume 223218 [mm³]
Support volume 65250 [mm³]
Printing time: 29 h 30 min
Printing cost/part: 393 € + post-processing



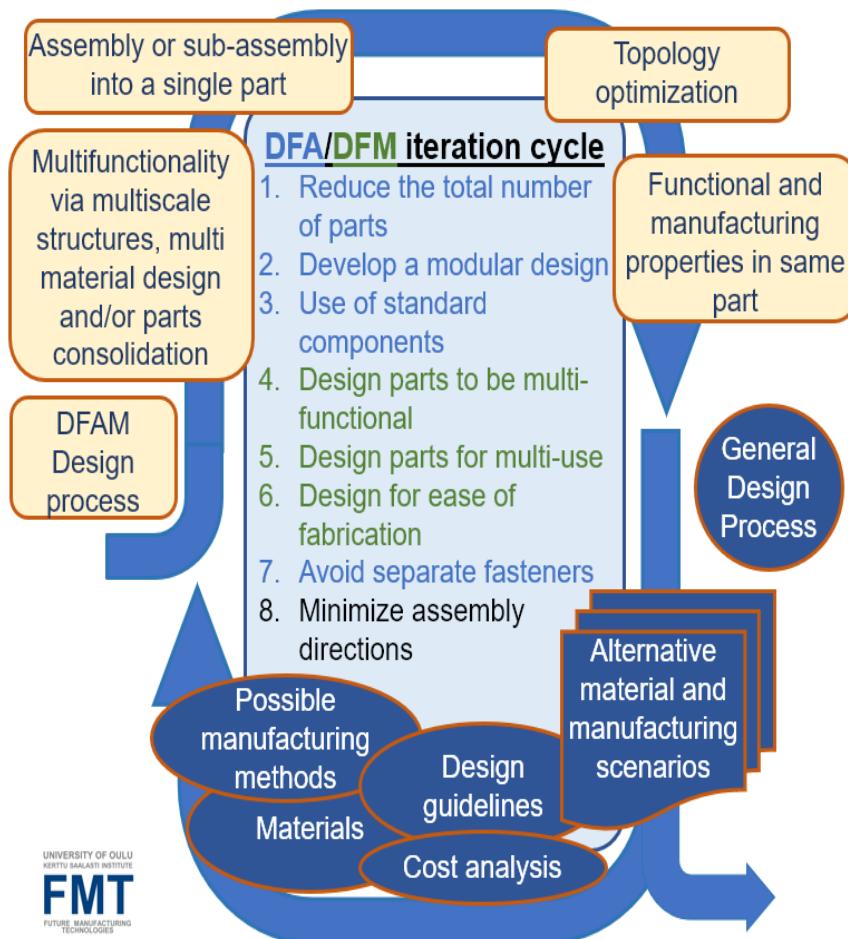
What is the cost ?



- 200 pieces of firemans nozzle (SLM280HL single 700W laser)
- 725919 mm³ total
 - Supports 45236 mm³ (about 6 %)
- Total manufacturing time 133 h
- Approximated costs
 - Machine time 133 h * 50 €/h = 6650 €
 - Materials 573.5 €
 - Manhours 8*75 €/h = 600 €
- Tulostusvaiheen kustannukset/osa $13873.5 \text{ €} / 200 = 39,1 \text{ €/osa}$
- Postprocessing around 30 €/piece (Heat treatment, Finishing, Turning the O-ring groove)
- Total costs 69.1 €/piece



AM Design Guidelines



1. Requirements 2. Manufacturing method and material

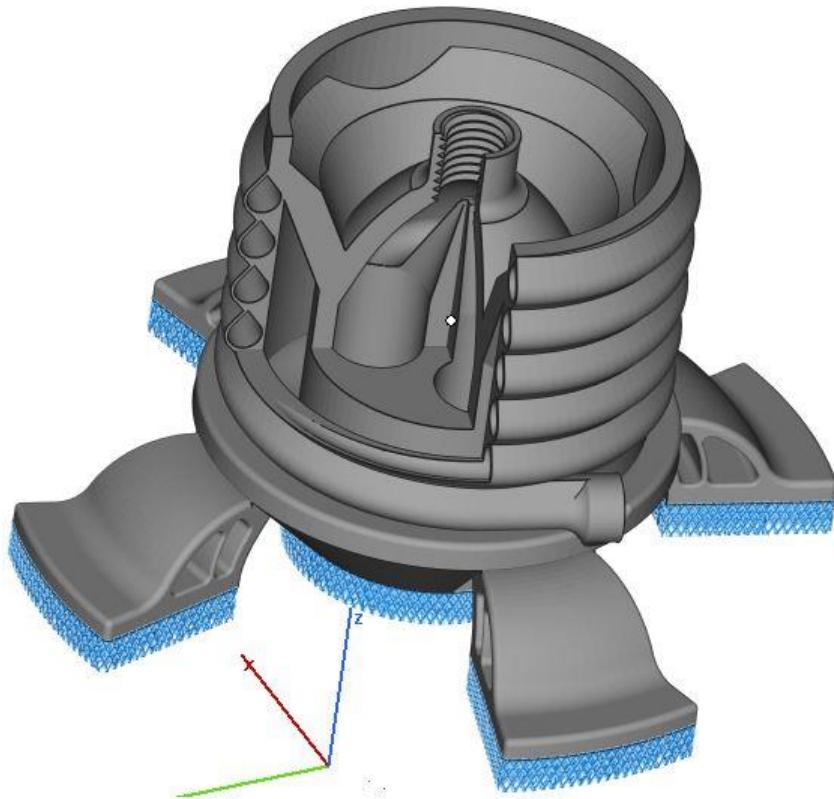
1. Guidelines for SLM, FFF, etc.
2. Material specific guidelines and restrictions

3. Optimization of geometry

1. Topology optimization
2. Taking into account the special features of the manufacturing process
 - Part orientation, support structures, tolerances, geometric feature min/max sizes, residual stress, etc
3. Minimizing post-processing
4. Industrial design



Process – Summary



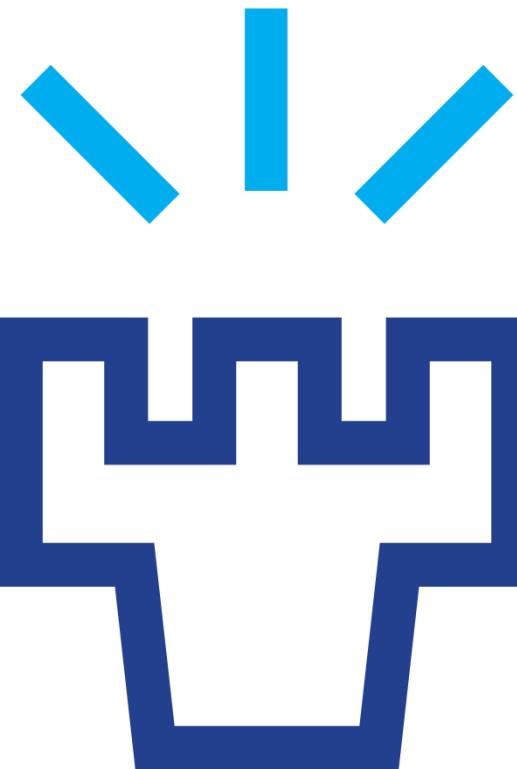
- If one can make parts with conventional manufacturing method, like milling and turning, it is almost impossible to make it profitable with metal 3D AM
- DFAM = Design for Additive Manufacturing. Made parts should be design for this method
- Profitable metal 3D AM parts are:
 - Such that use the possibilities of metal 3D AM
 - Structurally has such features that can not be made with any other manufacturing method
 - Think parts consolidation and mechanisms
 - Use nesting on platform, maximize the area
 - The harder is to mill or turn, the better for this method



Thank you for your kind attention!



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