

Recent progress on Additive Manufacturing of Metals

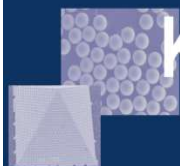
Naoyuki Nomura

Department of Materials Processing, Tohoku University

Aramaki 6-6-02, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Japan

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Example of manufacturing using 3D printing
3. Important parameters for powder bed fusion
4. Summary



Kawasaki Laboratory

Laboratory of Micro Powder Processing and Systems
Department of Materials Processing
Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku University
http://msysb.material.tohoku.ac.jp/main_e.htm



Introduction: What is 3D printing?

3D printer



3D system Cube
c.a. \$400~2,000

- Expiring basic patents
- Commercially available of polymer materials

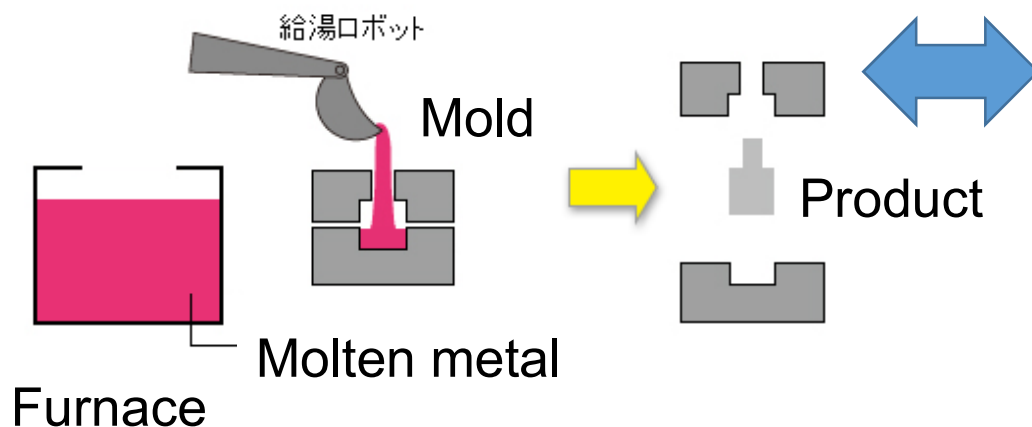


Introduction: What is 3D printing?

“Manufacturing technology without mold”

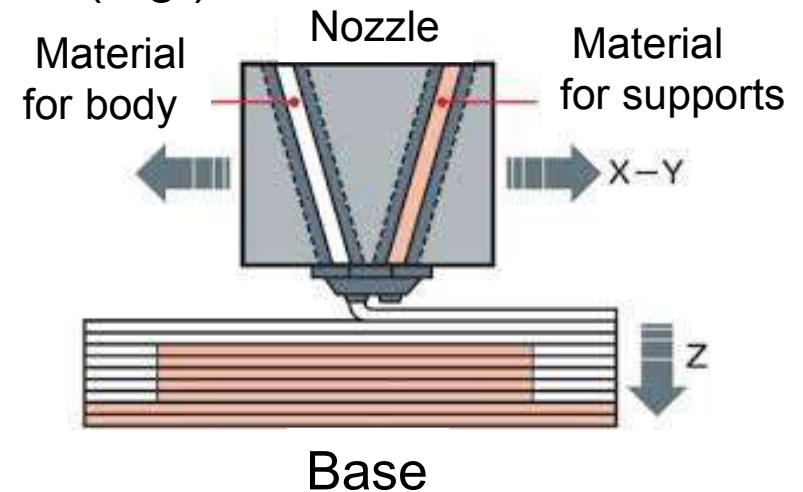
Based on 3-D data, near-net shaped parts with complex shape can be fabricated by stacking paper, polymer, or powder.

Conventional casting



3D printing technology

(e.g.) Material extrusion



Introduction: What is 3D printing?

Machining



A Large bar is worked with cutting tools. Large amount of machined chips generates during cutting.



Subtractive
Manufacturing

3D printing



www.dmgmori.com

Materials are stacked upward layer by layer and the products are built at the required area using minimum materials.



“Additive
Manufacturing”

Parameters for Powder Bed Fusion with Laser

1. Heat source

Laser beam (CO₂, fiber laser etc.)
->wave length

Recoater

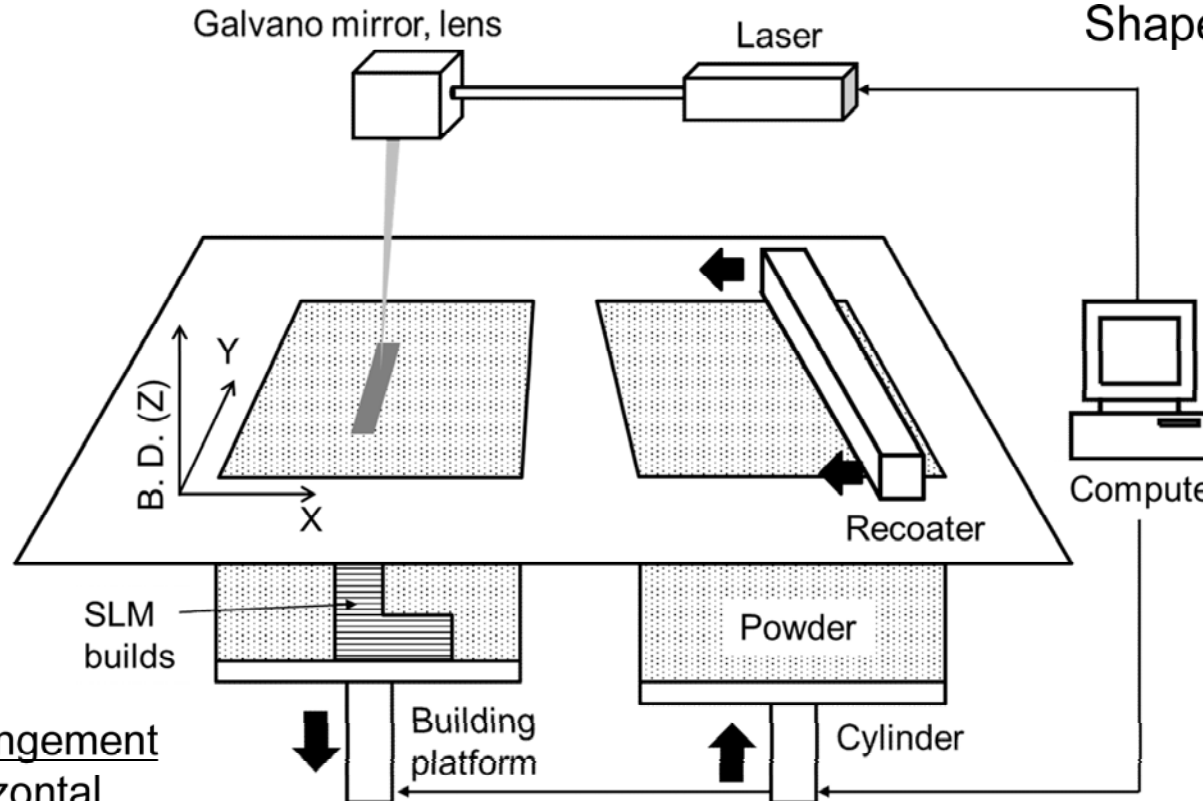
Shape, velocity

2. Energy density

Laser power
Scanning speed
Hatching distance
Layering thickness

Atmosphere

Vac, Ar, N₂
Flow volume,
Fume, etc.



Computer

$$E = \frac{P}{v \cdot t \cdot h}$$

Specimen arrangement

Vertical or horizontal
Support, base plate
etc.,

Post processing

Hot isostatic pressing,
Solution heat treatment,
Aging

3. Powder

Shape, Diameter, Distribution,
Impurity, Flowability, Laser absorption

Summary: Future perspective

Important challenges for additive manufacturing

1. Powder for additive manufacturing

Original powder for SLM or EBM should be developed to achieve better properties. Impurities from powder and/or process are unavoidable.

2. New design

We have to pursue the structure which AM can only realize and conventional processing cannot fabricate should be considered. Such structure creates new products of high value. Functionally graded structure is challenging.

3. Parameters controlling

4. Approaching for improving productivity