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Emerging trends in 3D printing of plastic materials

Niklas Kretschmar

Outline

- 1. Additive Manufacturing (AM) research group**
- 2. AM basics**
- 3. Current state of AM plastics**
- 4. Emerging trends of AM plastics**
 - New AM processes
 - New AM materials
 - New AM applications



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Additive Manufacturing (AM) research group

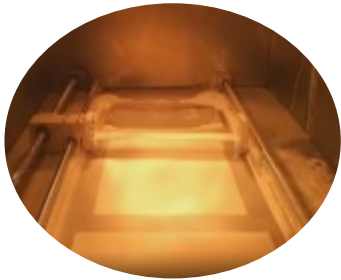
Research focus

Additive manufacturing technologies

Niklas Kretzschmar: Doctoral student

Jouni Partanen: Professor

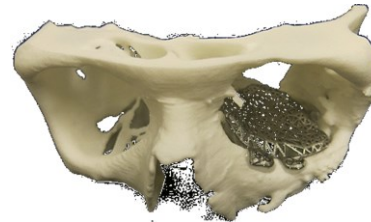
AM process
development &
material testing



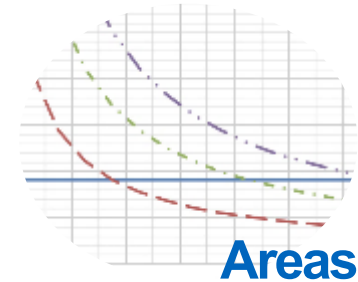
Industrial & Consumer
applications



Medical
applications



AM economic
validations



National (Academy of Finland, Business Finland) and international projects (EIT)

Personal projects: 3D printing of „bio“materials, digital spare parts, EIT automation support

ADDLab

AM machine room for prototypes
Access for students and researchers
Closely tied to group research



AM processes

- (Micro) Stereolithography
- Fused Deposition Modeling & Paste extrusion
- Selective Laser Sintering
- Sheet Lamination
- Binder Jetting
- Material Jetting
- Selective Laser Melting

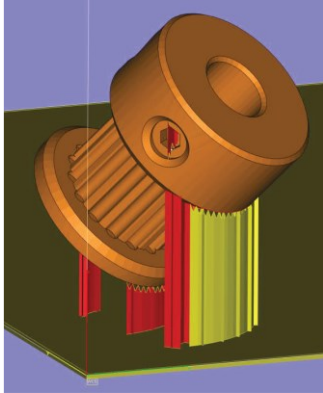
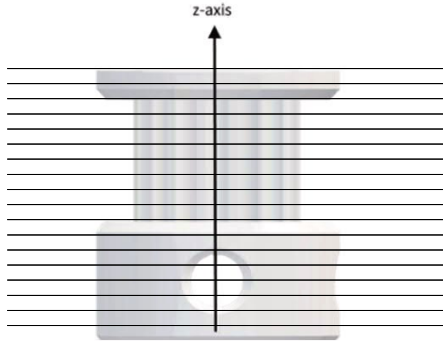




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AM basics

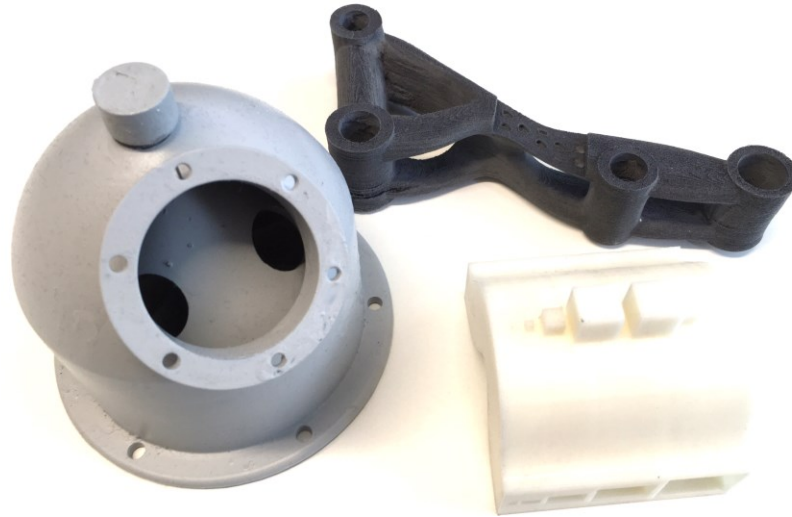
AM Categories



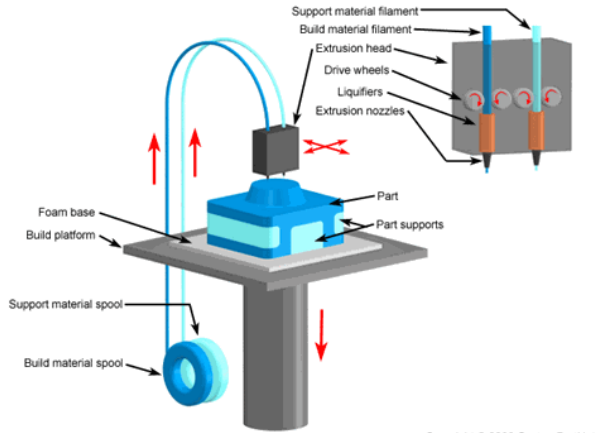
Technology	Commonly used materials
Vat Photopolymerization	Plastics
Material extrusion	Plastics
Powder bed fusion	Plastics and metals
Directed energy deposition	Metals
Sheet lamination	Paper
Material Jetting	Plastics
Binder Jetting	Gypsum and sand

Commonly used AM categories

Technology group	Technology	Typical applications
Vat Photopolymerization	Stereolithography Digital light processing	Prototypes and medical parts
Material extrusion	Fused deposition modeling	Prototypes and special applications
Powder bed fusion	Selective laser sintering Selective laser melting	Leading technology for industrial applications

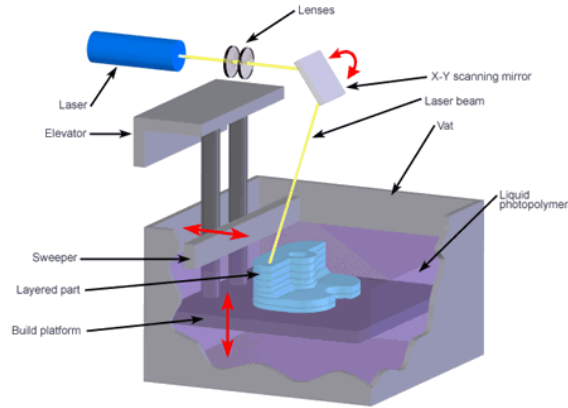


Work principles



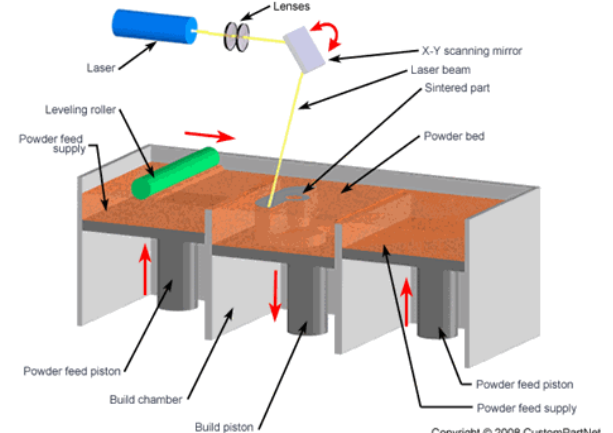
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Fused deposition modeling



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Stereolithography

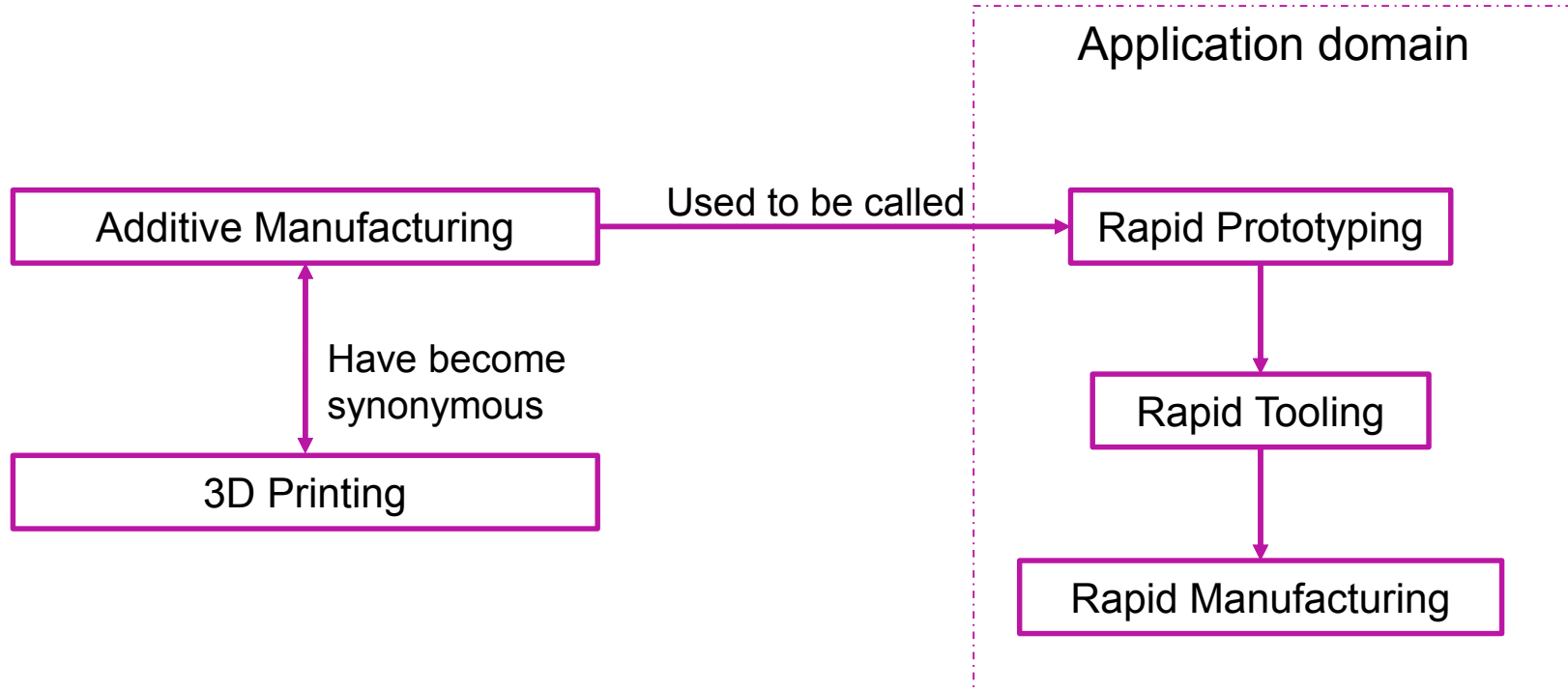


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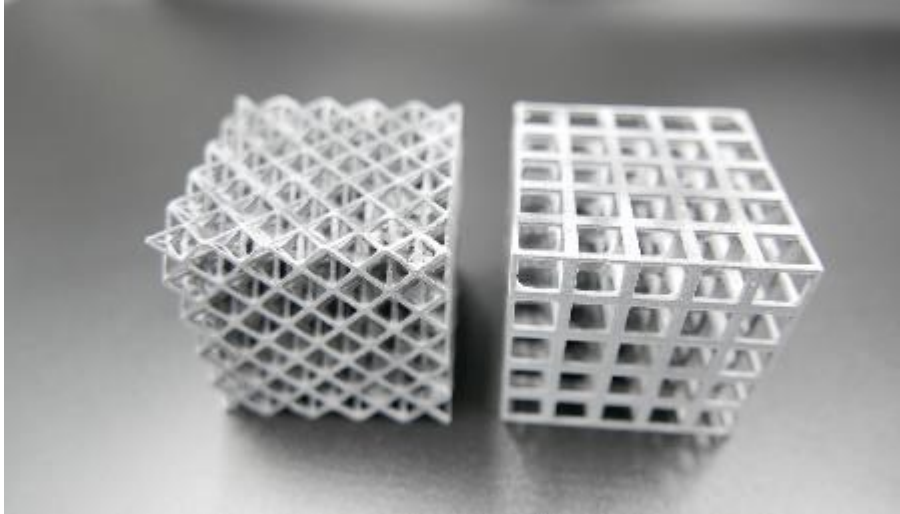
Selective laser sintering

Source: Custompartnet

Terms of the field



Rapid Prototyping



Lattice structures (PA12, Selective Laser Sintering)

Iterative design

Source: Engadget

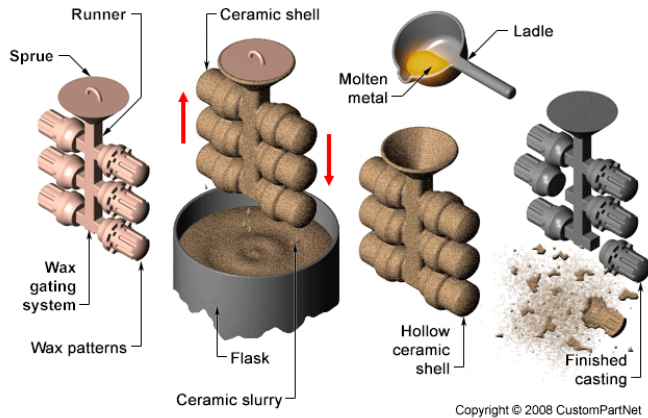
“application of additive manufacturing intended for reducing the time needed for producing prototypes”

Rapid Tooling

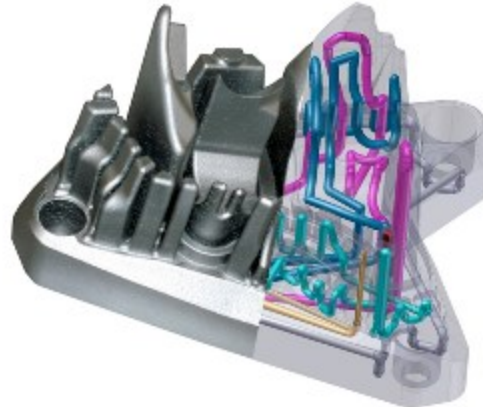


“application of additive manufacturing intended for the production of tools and tooling components with reduced lead times”

Pattern Tree Shell-Making Investment Casting Casting



Investment casting / sand casting



Source: Fibrox3D, Custompartnet, ICOMold, Renishaw, Voxeljet

Rapid Manufacturing

“the use of a computer aided design (CAD)-based automated additive manufacturing process to construct parts that are used directly as finished products or components”

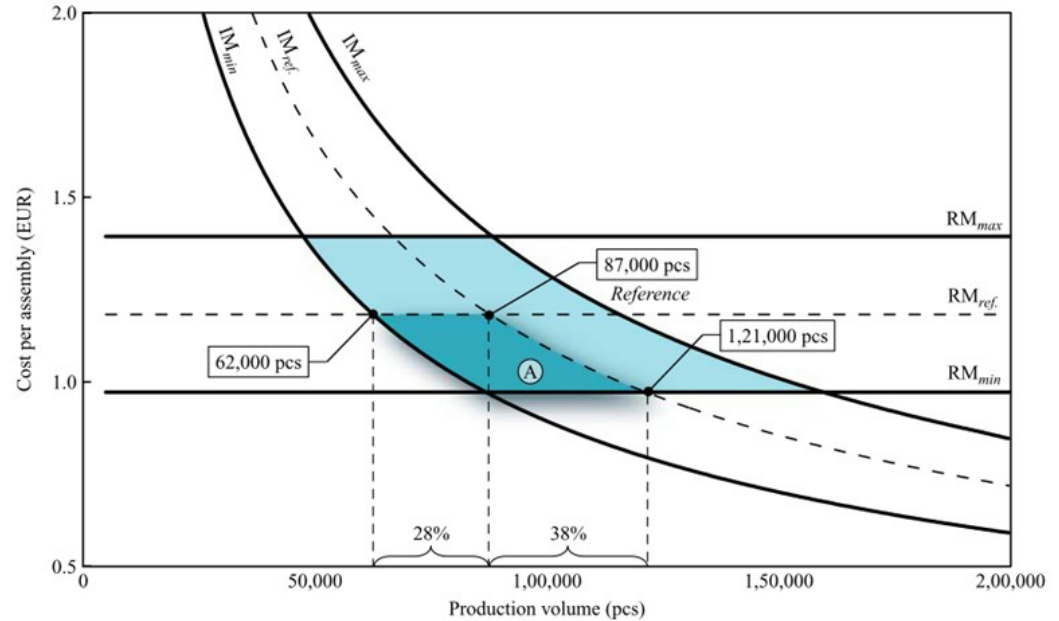


Source: Renishaw, MetalAM, Fabbaloo

RM business opportunities

Advantages:

- No tooling costs
- Reduction of warehousing
- Improved lead times
- Distributed manufacturing
- More variants in less time
- Increasing manufacturing rates

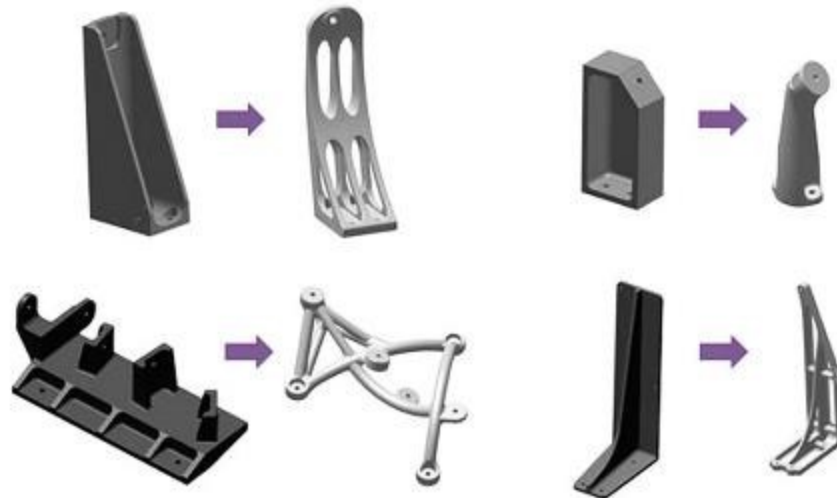


Design approach of redesign

Identify interfaces,
the design space,
and the functional
requirements

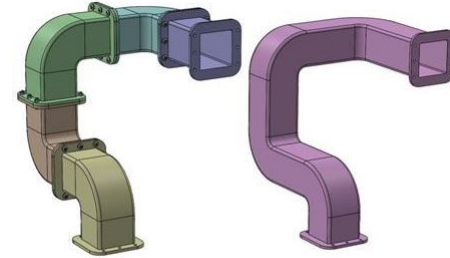
Add only the material
needed to connect
the interfaces while
maintaining
functionality
requirements

Modify the part to be
easily additively
manufactured

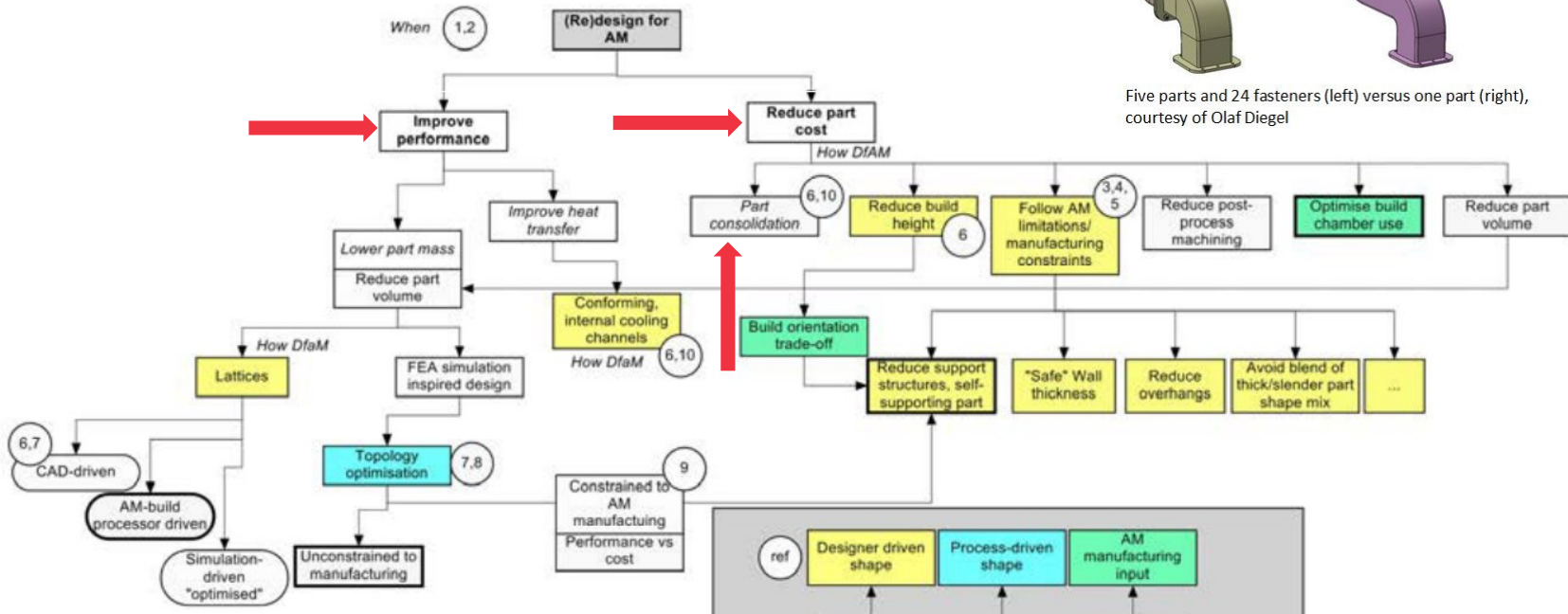


Images from Boeing

(Re)design for AM: Classification



Five parts and 24 fasteners (left) versus one part (right), courtesy of Olaf Diegel



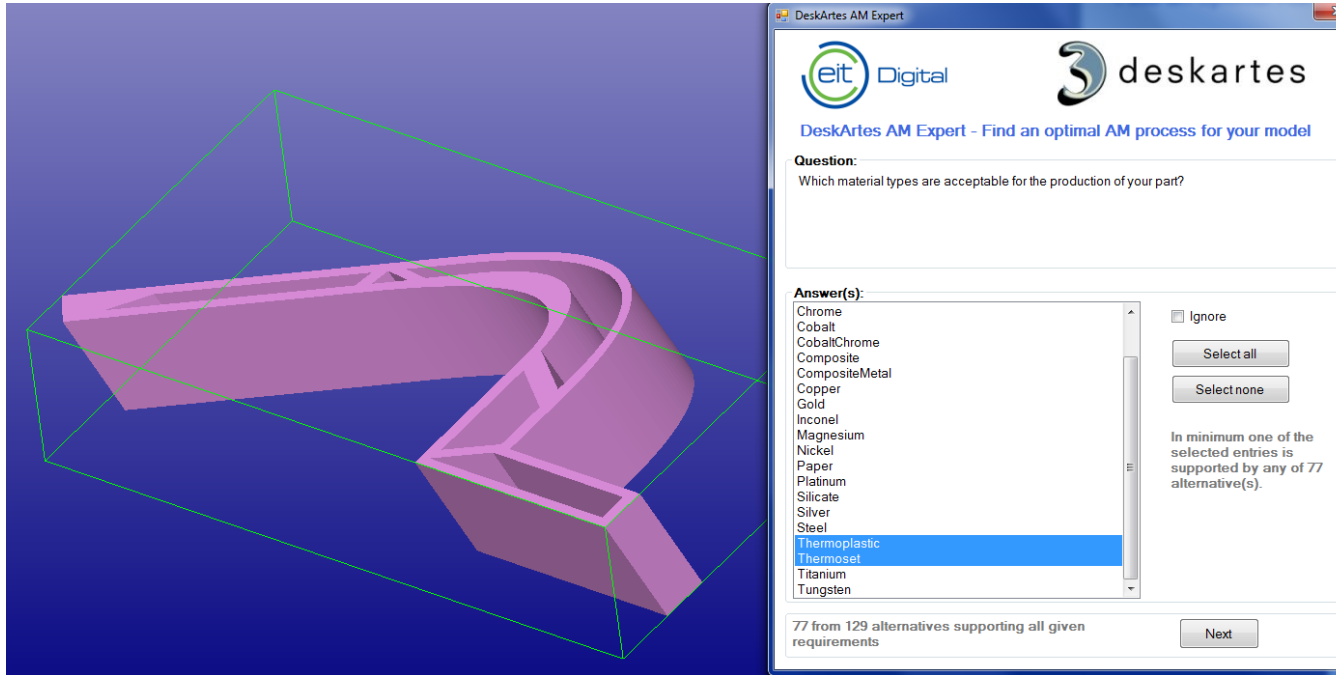
Source: Hällgren et al. "(Re)Design for Additive Manufacturing"



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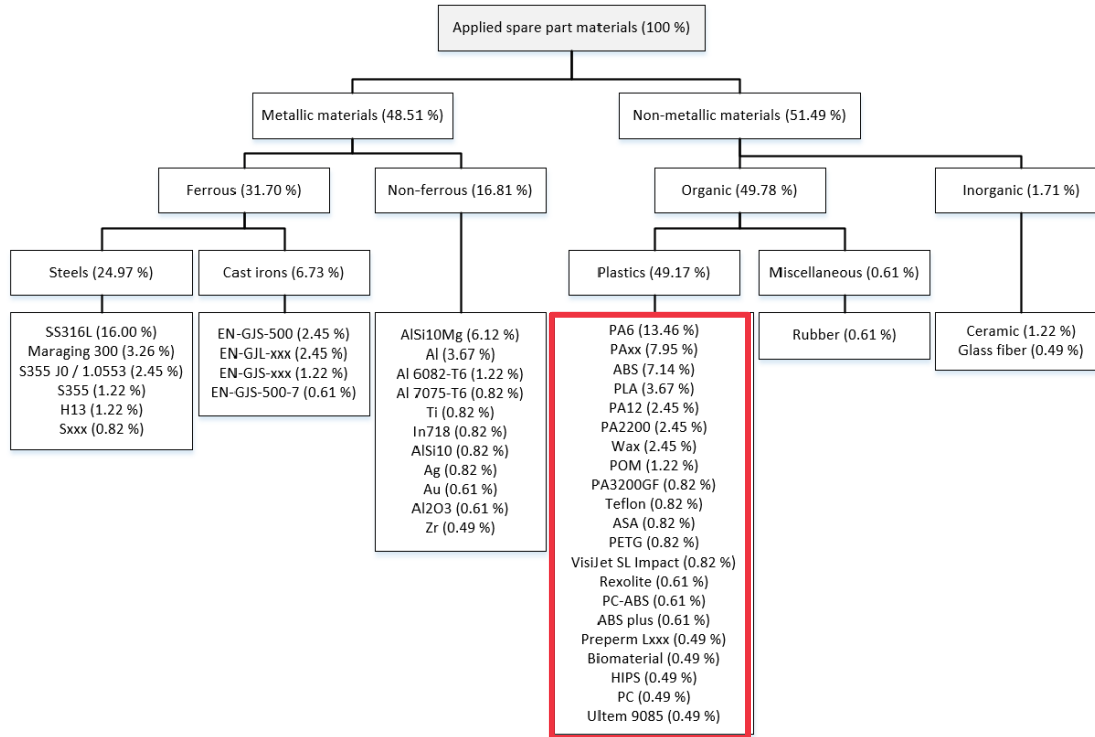
Current state of AM plastics

AM expert system



Which exact material types, systems, AM processes fulfill my requests?

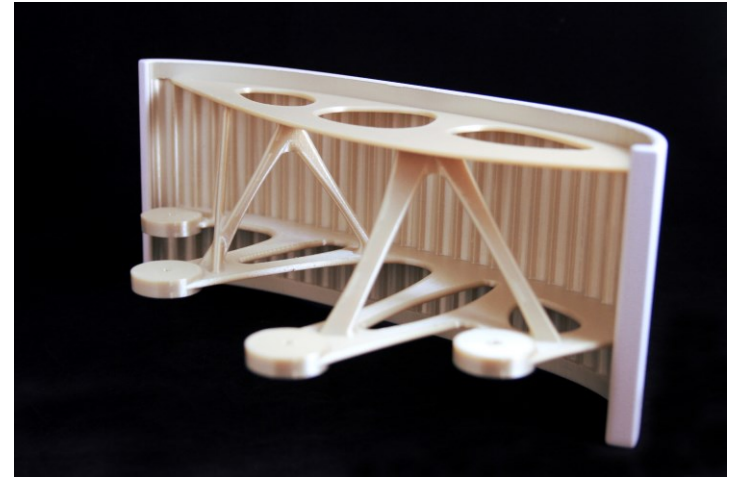
Requested materials from industry



- In particular plastic materials available as commercial AM materials for most commonly used spare part materials
- Not valid for special plastics

AM industrial example

Company: Finnair via Airbus via Materialise
Component: Cabin feature
Process: Fused Deposition Modeling
Material: Ultem (Polyetherimide, high-temp resistant)
Classification: Redesigned for AM
Advantage: Topology optimization (lighter)





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Emerging trends of AM plastics

Multi-head FDM

VIDEO

AM Bioplastics

- Most commonly used AM bio-plastics: PLA, ABS
- Differentiation between (Bio-based & bio-degradable (often only in the lab) & bio-compatible (e.g. PMMA))
- Huge potential for improvements, especially for SLS powders → research
- Wood fiber filled, ideally oriented wood fibers would lead to enhanced mechanical properties
- FFF: spinned wood-fiber reinforced bioplastics



**UPM Formi 3D
Wood-fiber filled**

Carbon fiber plastic 3D printing

- FFF process
- Chopped or continuous carbon fiber plastic printer
- Enhanced mechanical strength (“beyond” plastics)
- Targeted behavior



HARDWARE

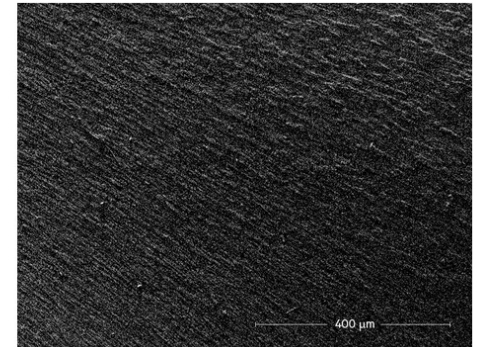
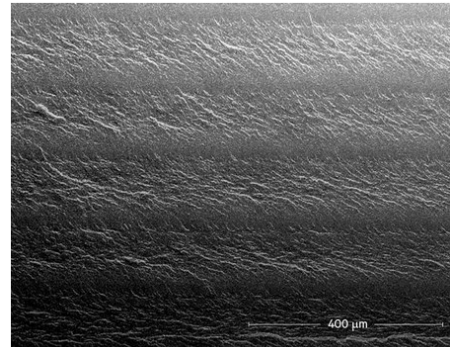
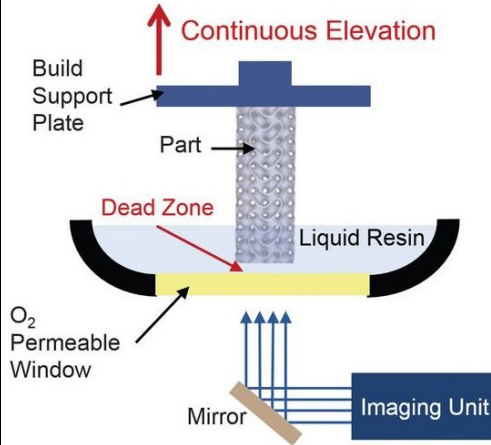
MARKFORGED X3 PLASTIC 3D PRINTER

Industrial grade performance starts with an all-aluminum unibody enclosure built around an ultra flat gantry system. Add a machined aluminum stage with kinematic bed coupling, and a precision ground print platform. Then close the loop with software — instrumenting each 3D printer with a full sensor suite including motor encoders and a calibration laser so accurate it can compensate for single digit changes in room temperature.

Build Volume	330 mm x 270 mm x 200 mm
Layer Height	50 µm
Technology	FFF

[DOWNLOAD DATA SHEET ›](#)

Continuous Liquid Interface Production (CLIP)

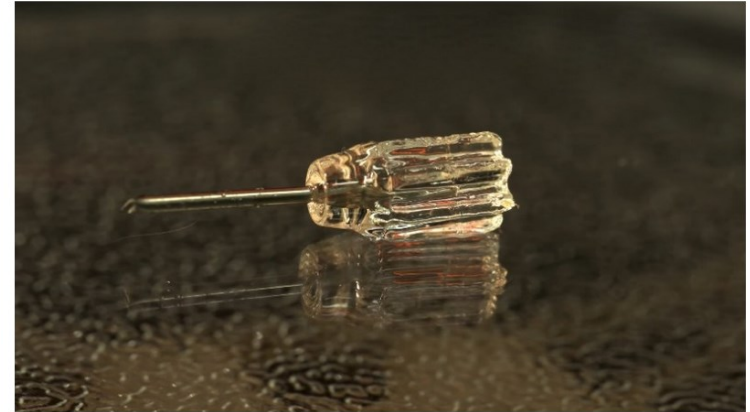
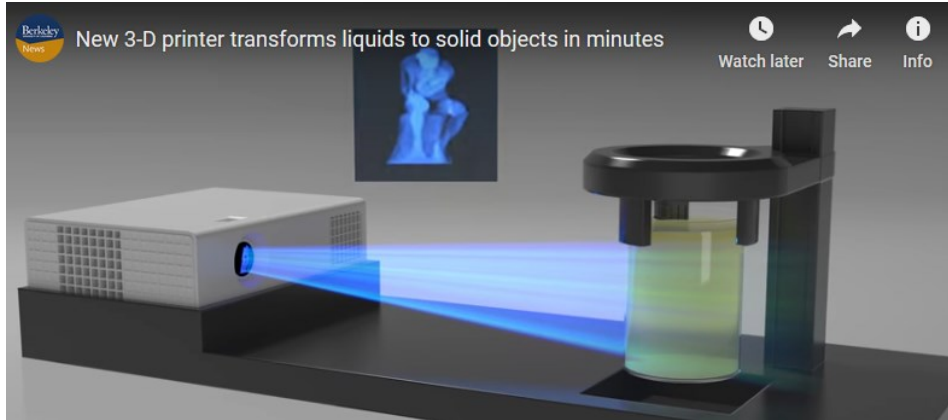


- Higher part production rates
- Isotropy (?!)
- Machine and material price

Continuous Liquid Interface Production (CLIP)

VIDEO

Future CLIP



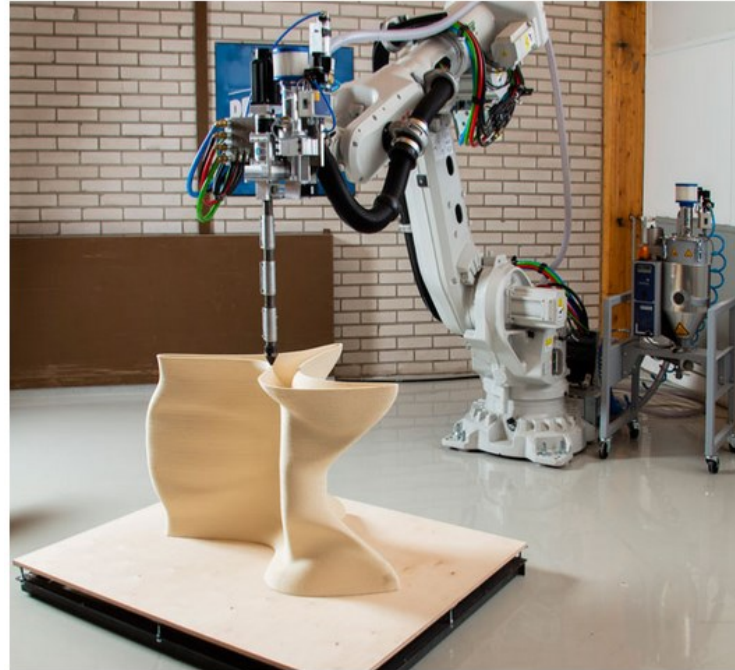
The technology makes it possible to add 3D-printed parts to existing solid objects, such as the handle on a screwdriver

Resin cures at pre-defined exposure levels
Rotating multi-projection without rotating the resin?

One great advantage: support free, object “floats”

Granule-based AM

- e.g. PRENTA Oy
- Large format printing one suitable application
- Material feeding of a wider range of materials possible (as compared to FFF)



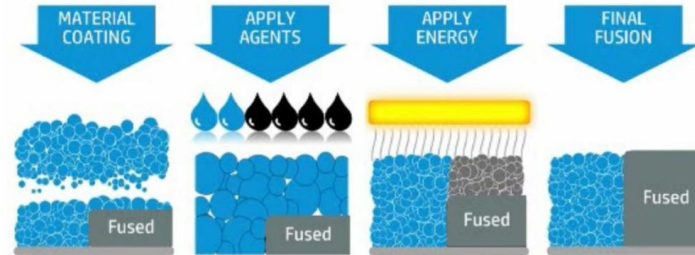
Multi Jet Fusion



Color printing introduced

- Powder Bed Fusion process
- HP (e.g. PA11, PA12, TPU)
- Voxeljet “High Speed Sintering” (e.g. PA12, TPU)
- Can be faster and cheaper than SLS, similar mech. behavior

MULTI JET FUSION PROCESS:



Multi-laser SLS systems

- EOS P 770
- Two laser system (2x70 W)
- Area division of the powder bed
- Alumide, PA 1101, PA 1102 black, PA 2200, PA 2201, PA 3200 GF, PrimeCast 101, PrimePart FR (PA 2241 FR), PrimePart PLUS (PA 2221)



Low-cost FFF/DLP printers



- Suitable for “hobby” 3D printing or for education
- Under 300 €... making it accessible for the majority of people
- Applicable with cheap “no-name” filaments/resins



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Thanks! Any questions?