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GoToS3

Elasto-Plast

Processing / structure / properties relationships of 3D printed polymer and polymer blends

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16/03/2021



**Cofinancie
ring**



Wallonie



How to control the properties of a 3D printed part made by fused filament fabrication?

Materials (Thermoplastic polymers)

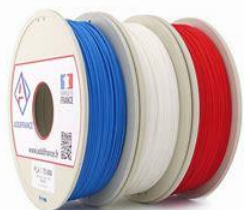
Rigid polymer



Soft polymer



Pure polymer



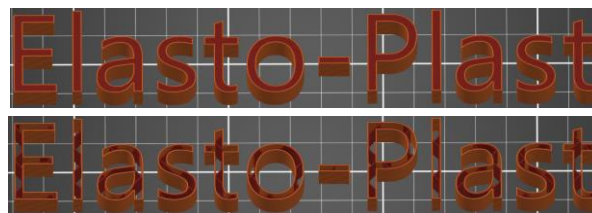
Composite



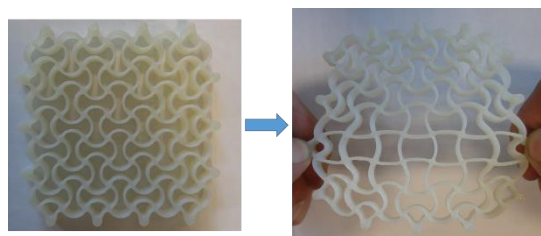
Etc

Part structure

Density



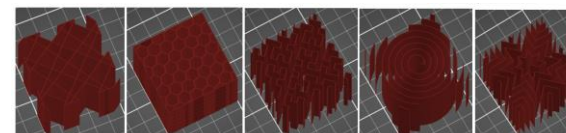
Architectural structures



Etc

Process parameters

- Nozzle temperature
- Bed temperature
- Bead angle deposition
- Layer thickness
- Number of perimeters
- Filling density
- Filling pattern



Etc

Post processing

Surface coating



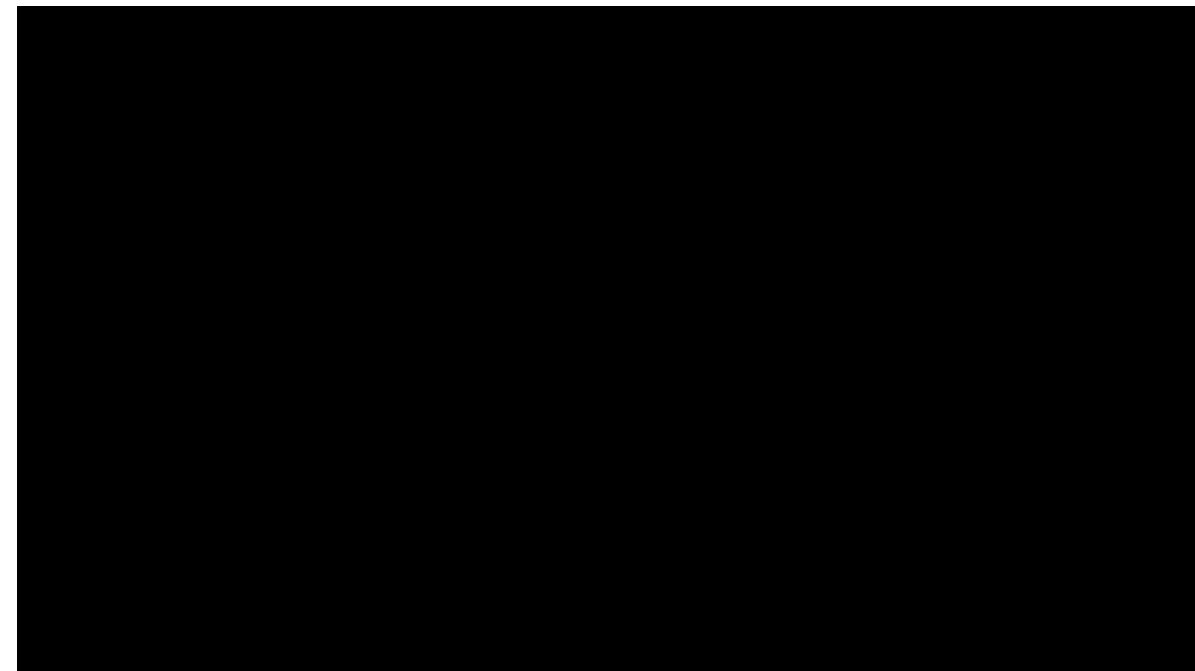
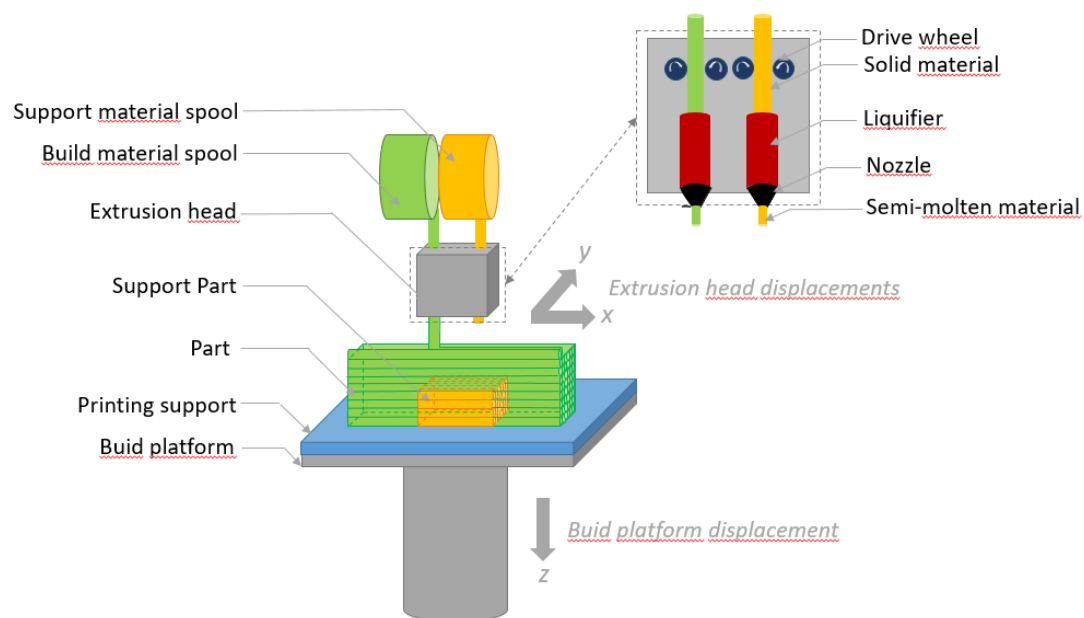
Annealing



Etc

Sébastien CHARLON

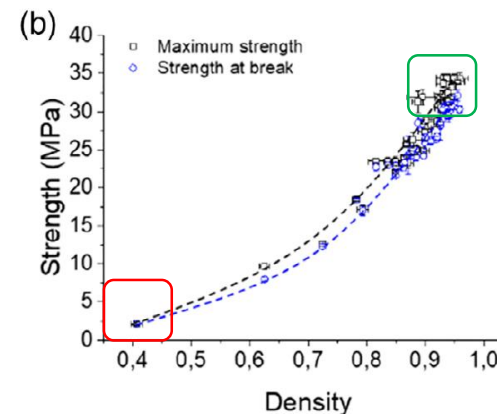
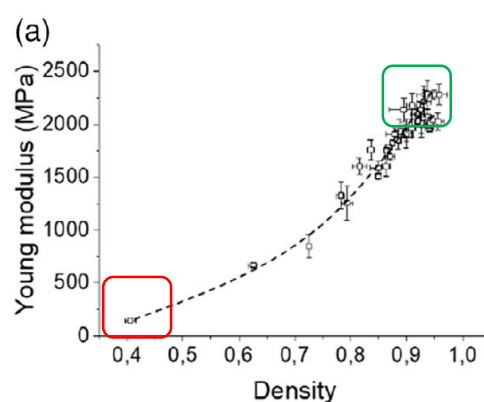
Reminder: How does the FFF work?



www.youtube.com/watch?v=WHO6G67GJbM&t=4s

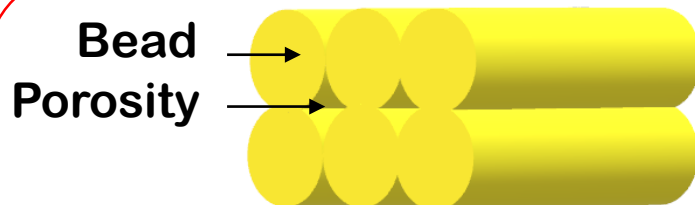
56s
1min8s

FFF part = succession of beads

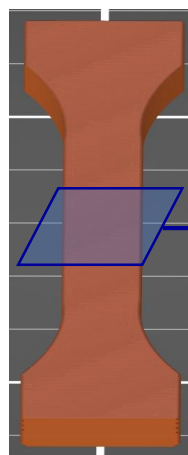
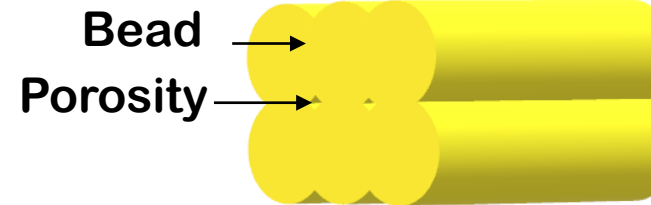


→ Mechanical properties = $f(\text{density})$
 $\Delta \text{density?}$

Low mechanical properties

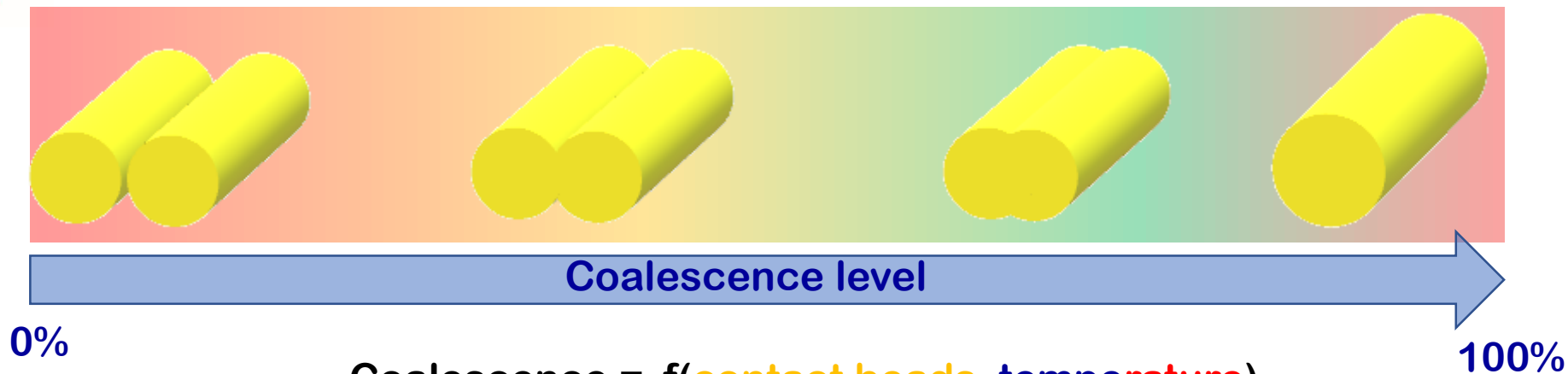


High mechanical properties



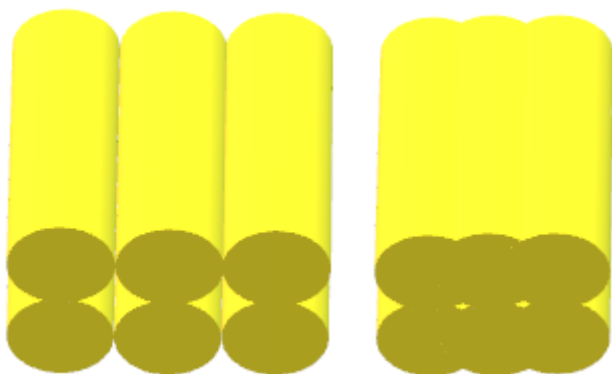
Challenge: Control of the level of porosity → mechanical properties

Control of the coalescence between beads

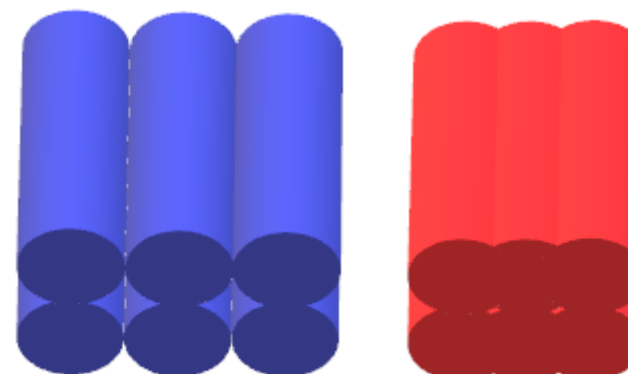


$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{contact beads}, \text{temperature})$$

$$\text{Contact bead} = f(\text{process parameters})$$



$$\text{Polymer temperature} = f(\text{process parameters})$$

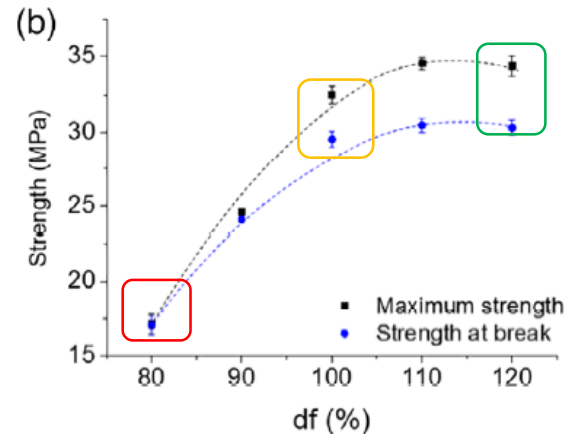
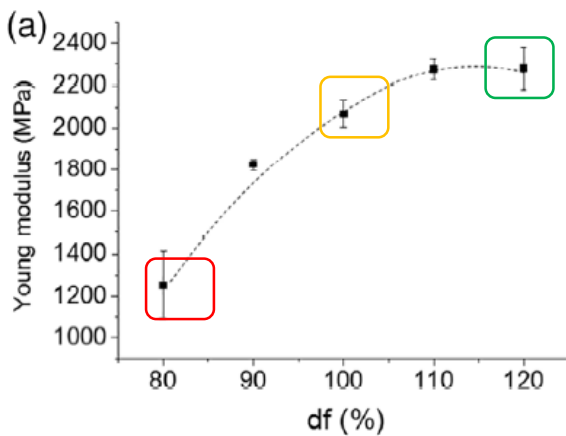
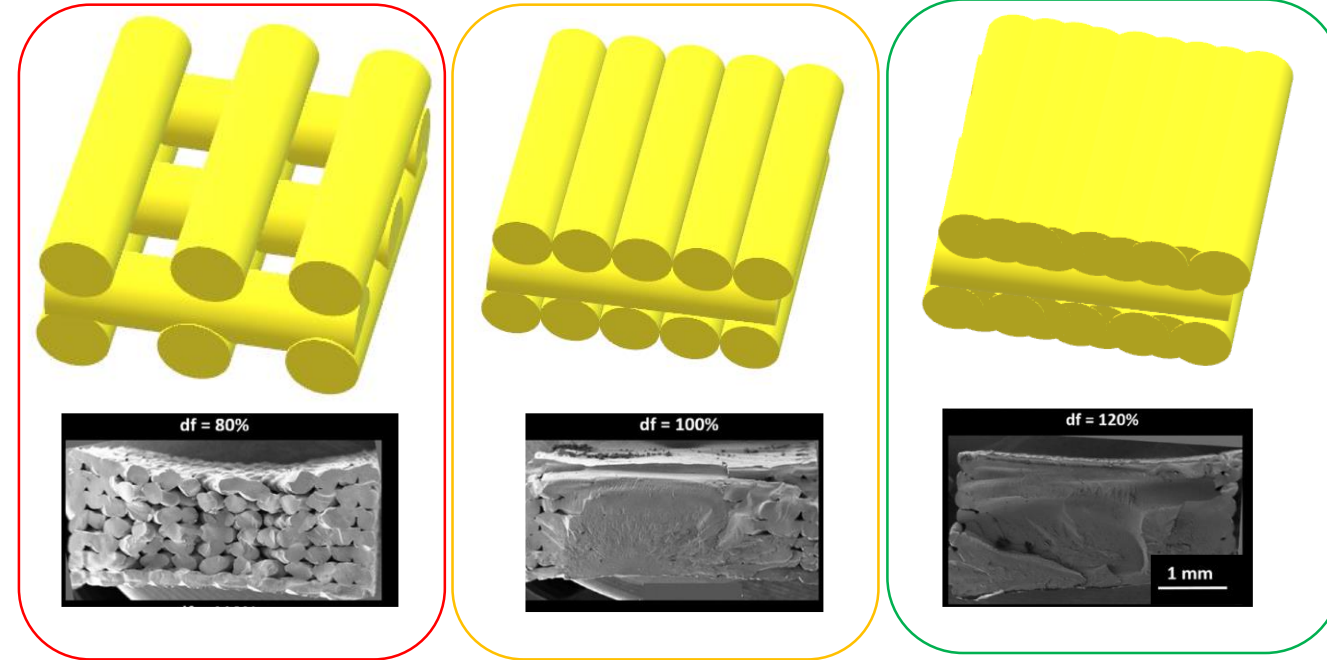


Control of the coalescence between beads

$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{bead contact})$$

→ Parameters influencing mainly the contact between beads

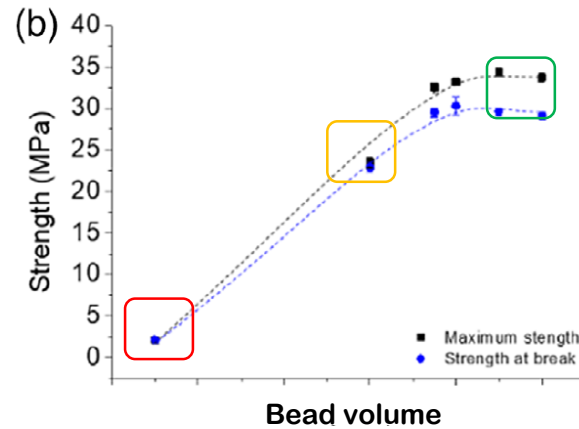
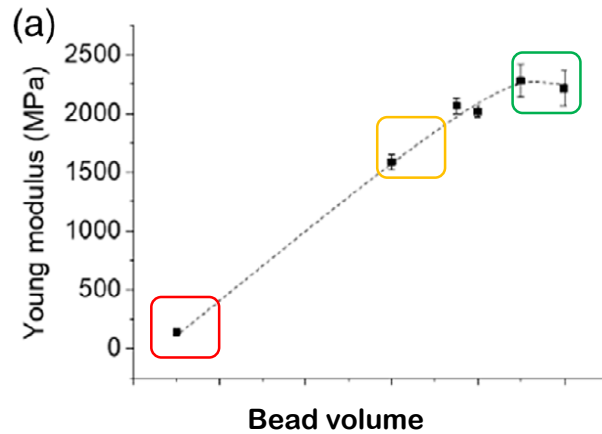
- Filling density
- Ratio bead volume / layer thickness
 - Bead volume
 - Layer thickness = slicing distance (SD)
- etc



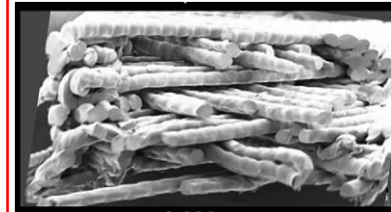
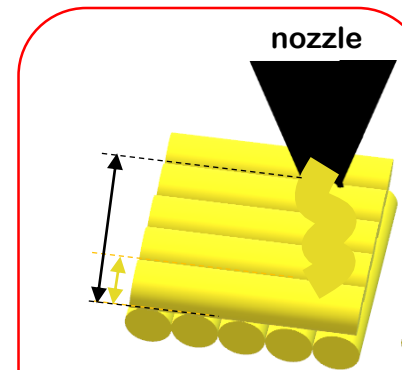
$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{bead contact})$$

→ Parameters influencing mainly the contact between beads

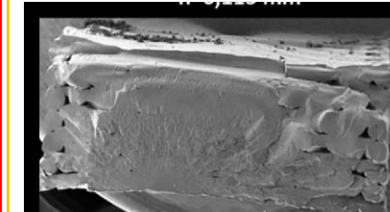
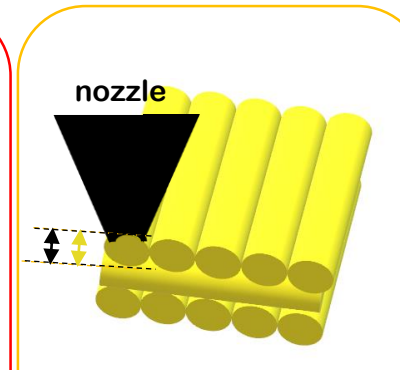
- Filling density
- Ratio bead volume / layer thickness
 - Bead volume
 - Layer thickness = slicing distance (SD)
- etc



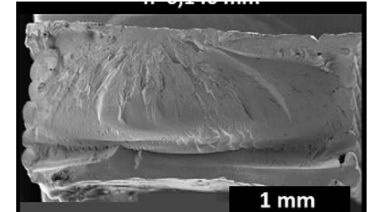
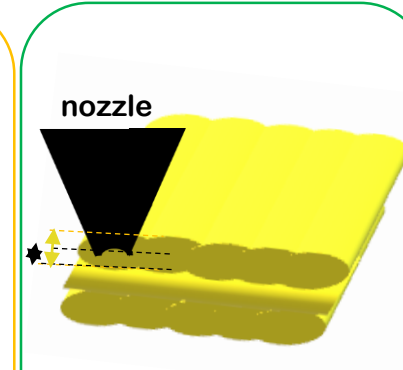
(constant layer thickness)



bead volume <
layer thickness



bead volume =
layer thickness

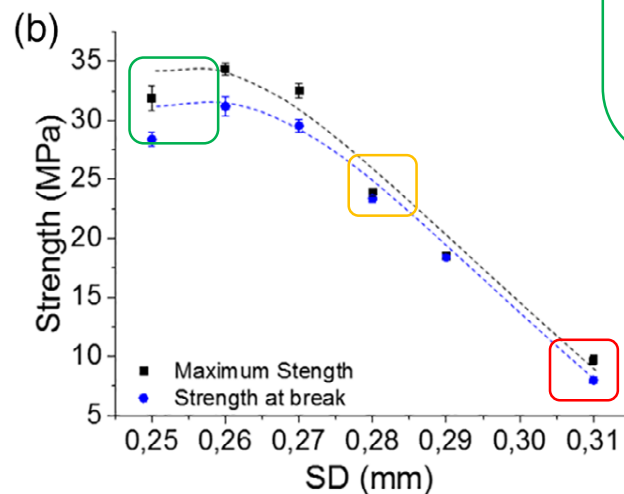
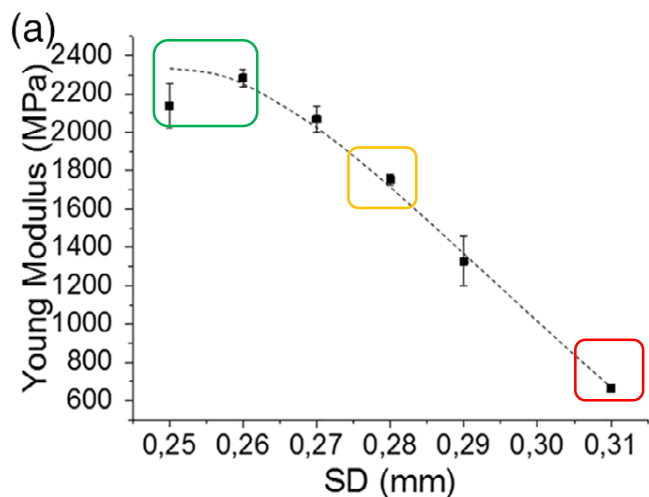
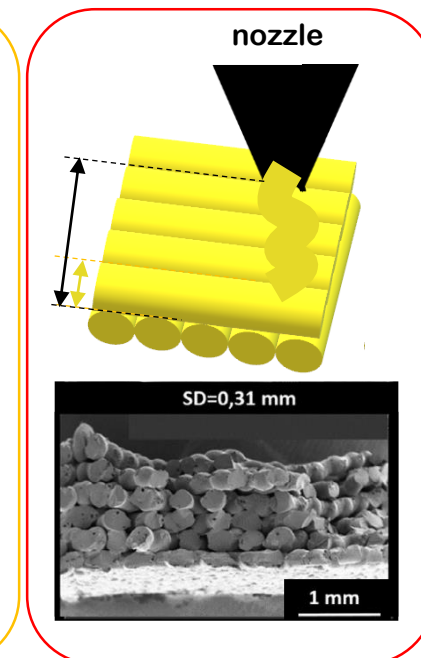
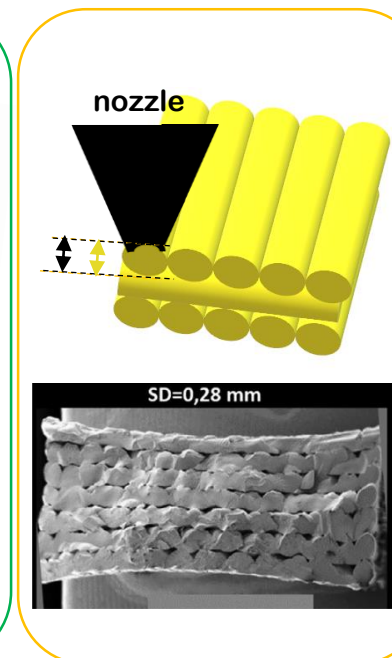
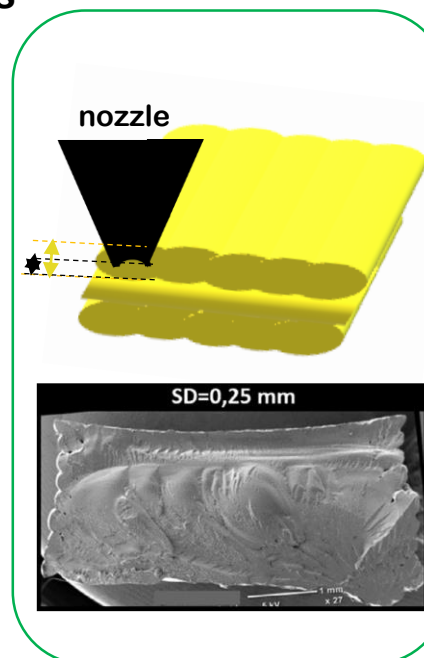


bead volume >
layer thickness

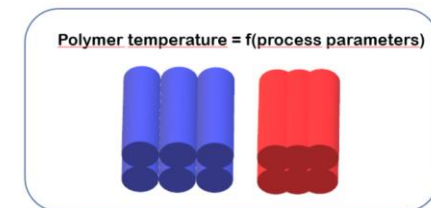
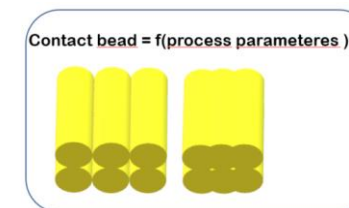
$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{bead contact})$$

→ Parameters influencing mainly the contact between beads

- Filling density
- Ratio bead volume / layer thickness
 - Bead volume
 - Layer thickness = slicing distance (SD)
- etc



(constant bead volume)

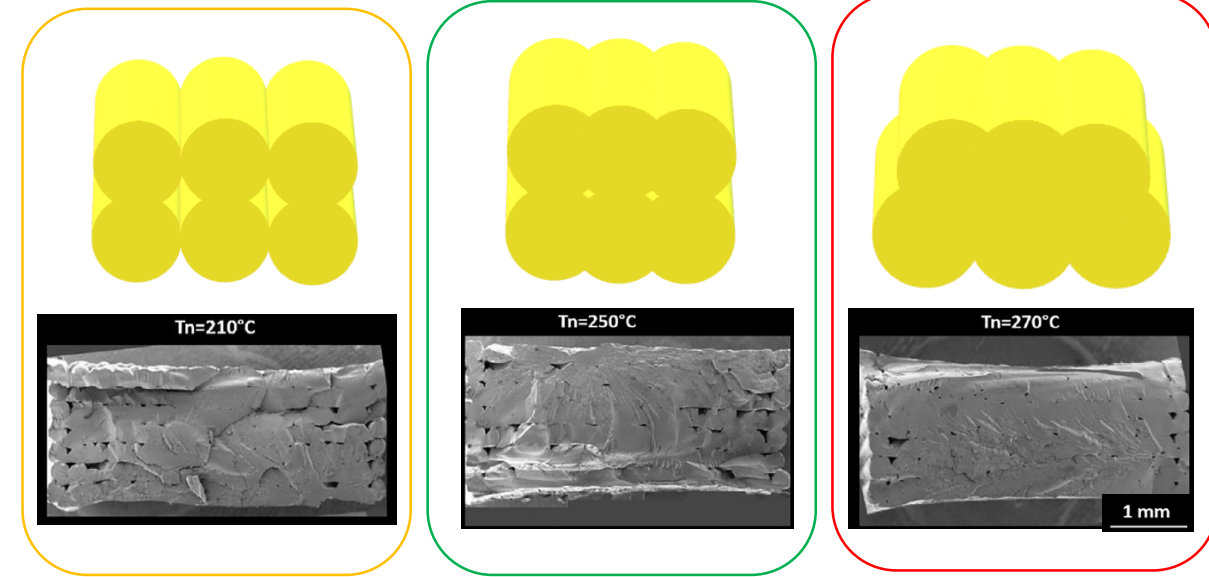
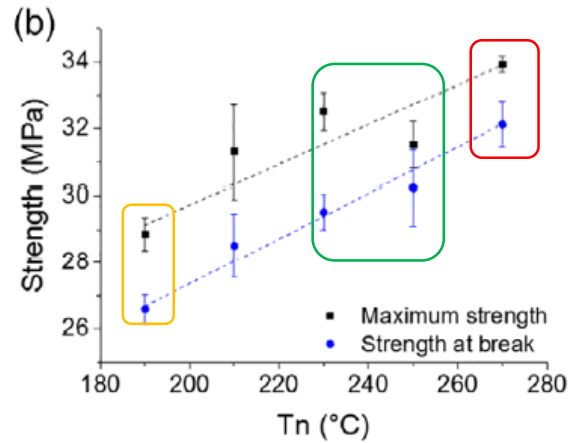
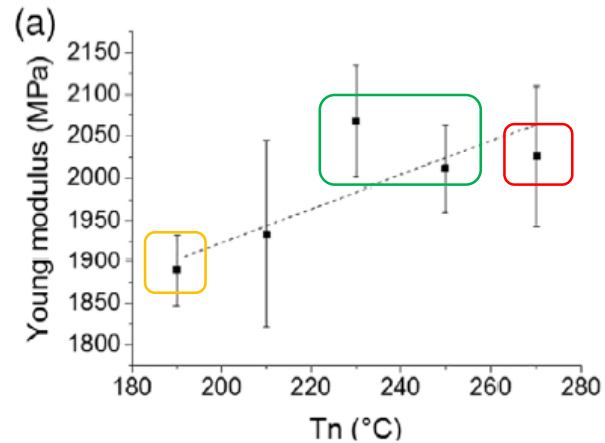


Control of the coalescence between beads

$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{polymer temperature})$$

→ Parameters influencing mainly the polymer temperature

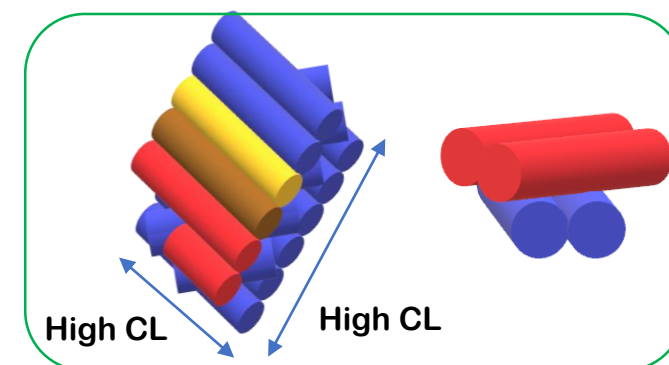
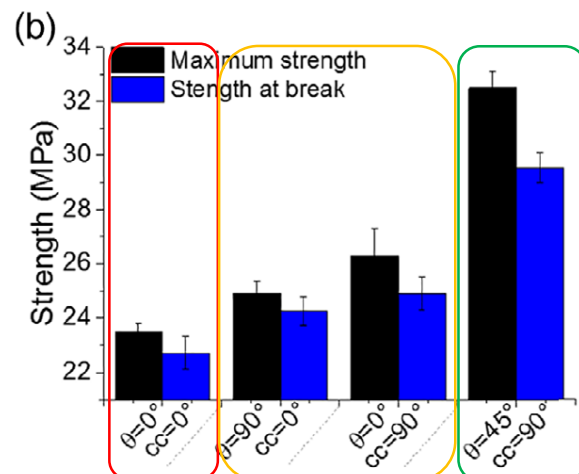
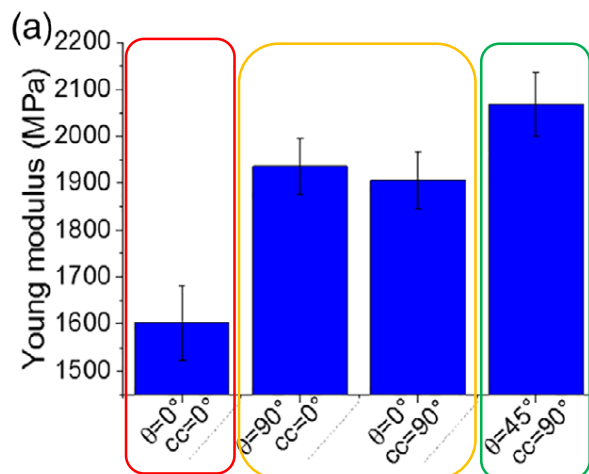
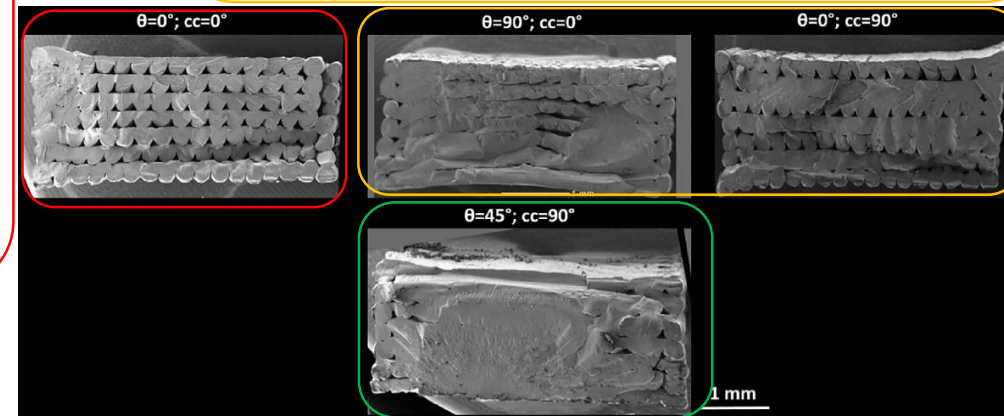
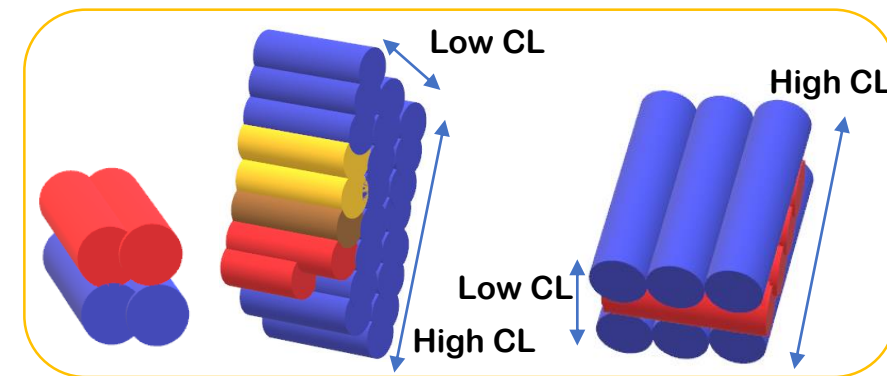
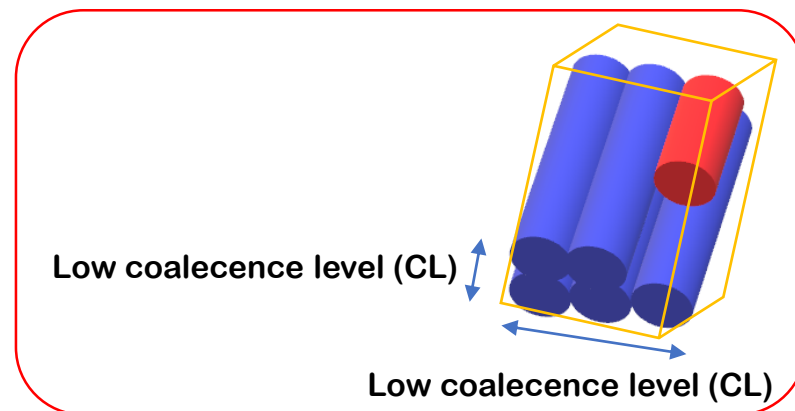
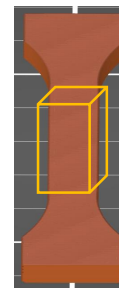
- Nozzle temperature
- Bed and/or manufacturing chamber temperature
- Bead angle
- Number of parts / fabrication job
- Etc



$$\text{Coalescence} = f(\text{polymer temperature})$$

→ Parameters influencing mainly the polymer temperature

- Nozzle temperaure
- Bed and/or manufacturing chamber temperature
- Bead angle
- Etc



Process parameters → Bead T°
→ Contact between beads } → Bead coalescence → Part density → Part mechanical properties



→ Control of the structure of a part made of elastomer
→ Interesting properties

Thank you for your attention

Samir KASMI → TPE/PLA blends



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leider



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file

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