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EiSINe
École d'ingénieurs
en Sciences Industrielles
et Numérique

iTheMIM
Institut de Thermique, Mécanique, Matériaux

CAD voor de productie van additieven **CAO pour la fabrication additive** **CAD for additive manufacturing**

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08/12/2020



Cofinanciering



Projectleider

Chef de projet

Partners

Partenaires

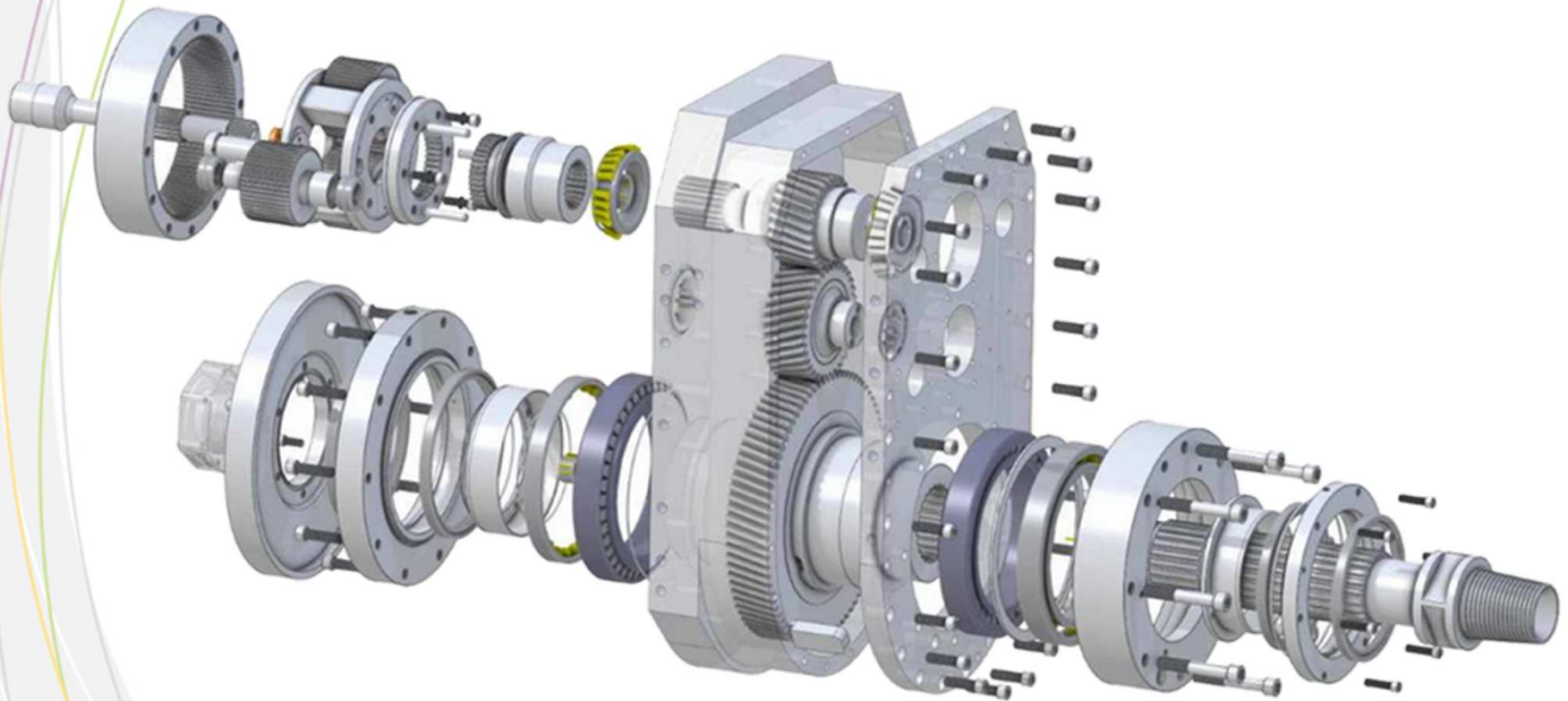
Geassocieerde partners

Partenaires associés



CAD/CAM :

Computer Aided Design / Computer Aided Manufacturing



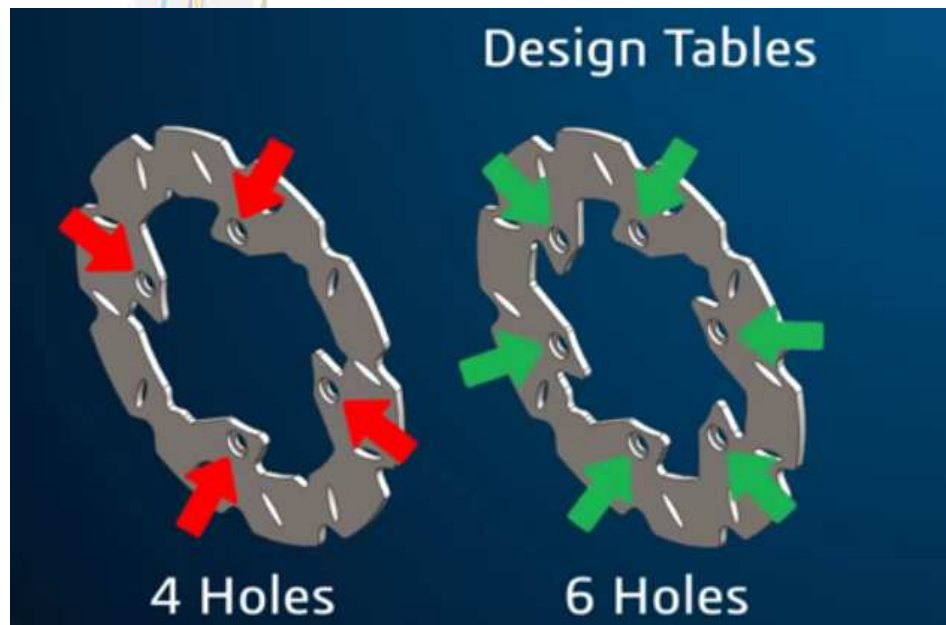
CAD/CAM : Definition :

- Computer Aided Design / Computer Aided Manufacturing
 - Use of softwares to help design and manufacture products
 - This corresponds to the birth of the part or product.

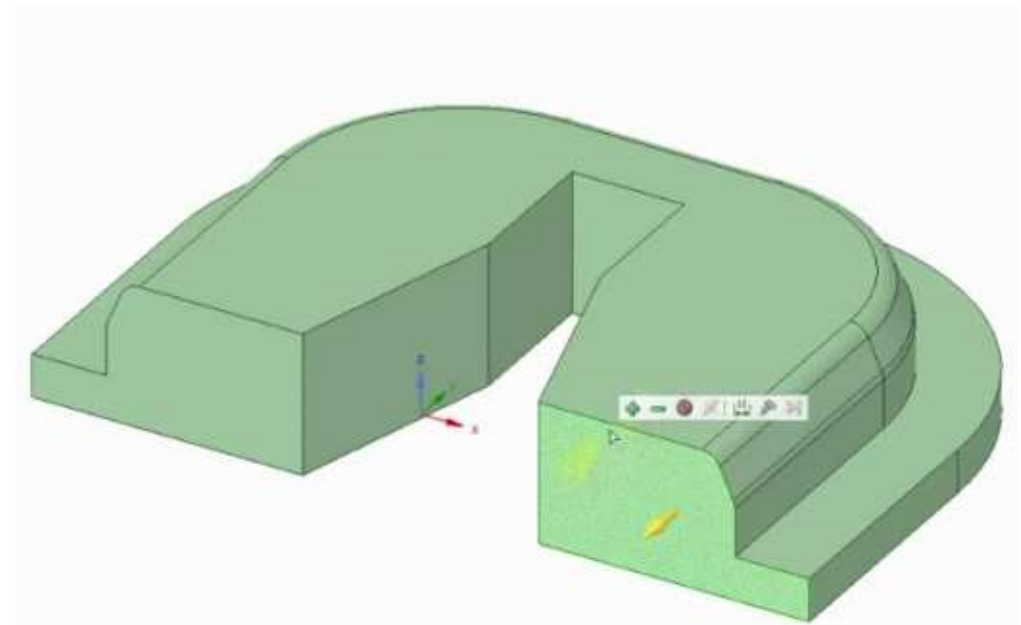
Parametric vs. Direct Modeling

- Parametric modeling
 - You capture design intent using features and constraints
 - Automate repetitive changes
 - Propagate changes to the drawing, the manufacturing process, the assembly ...
 - Excellent integration with manufacturing processes
 - Volumes and surfaces

- Direct modeling
 - Quick
 - Without features and constraints
 - Geometry is king
 - Volumes and surfaces

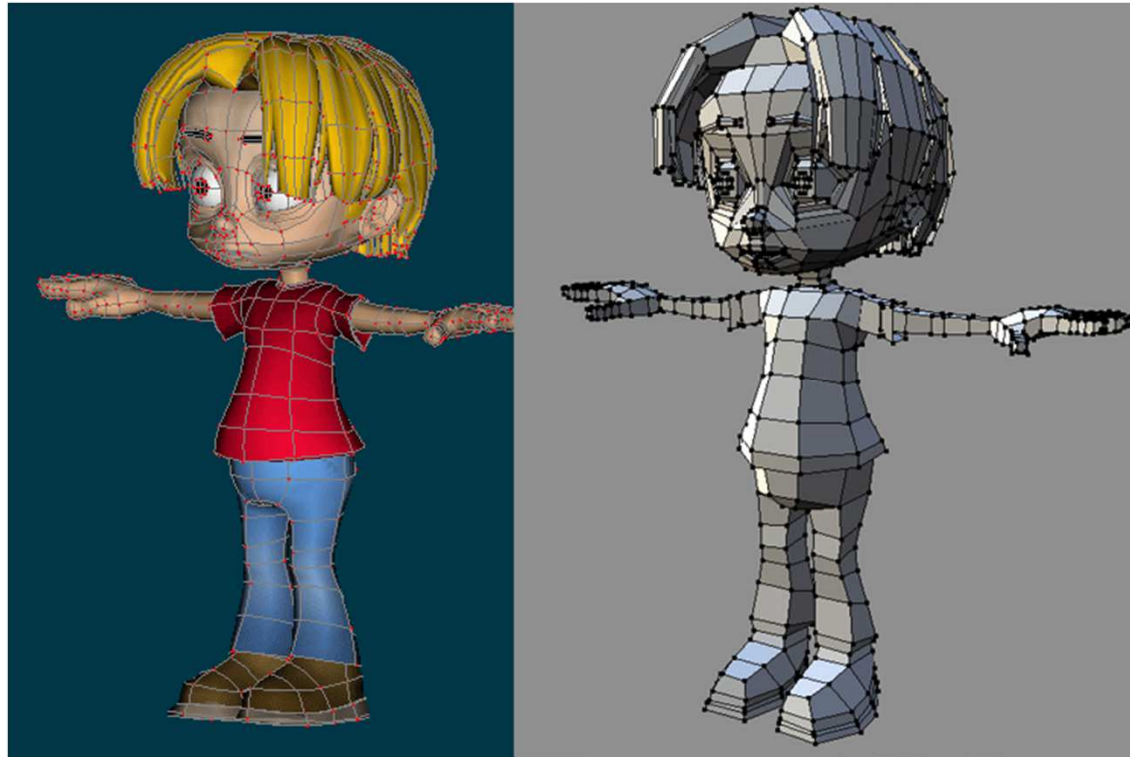


Source : https://learnsolidworks.com/solidworks_tutorials/solidworks-design-tables



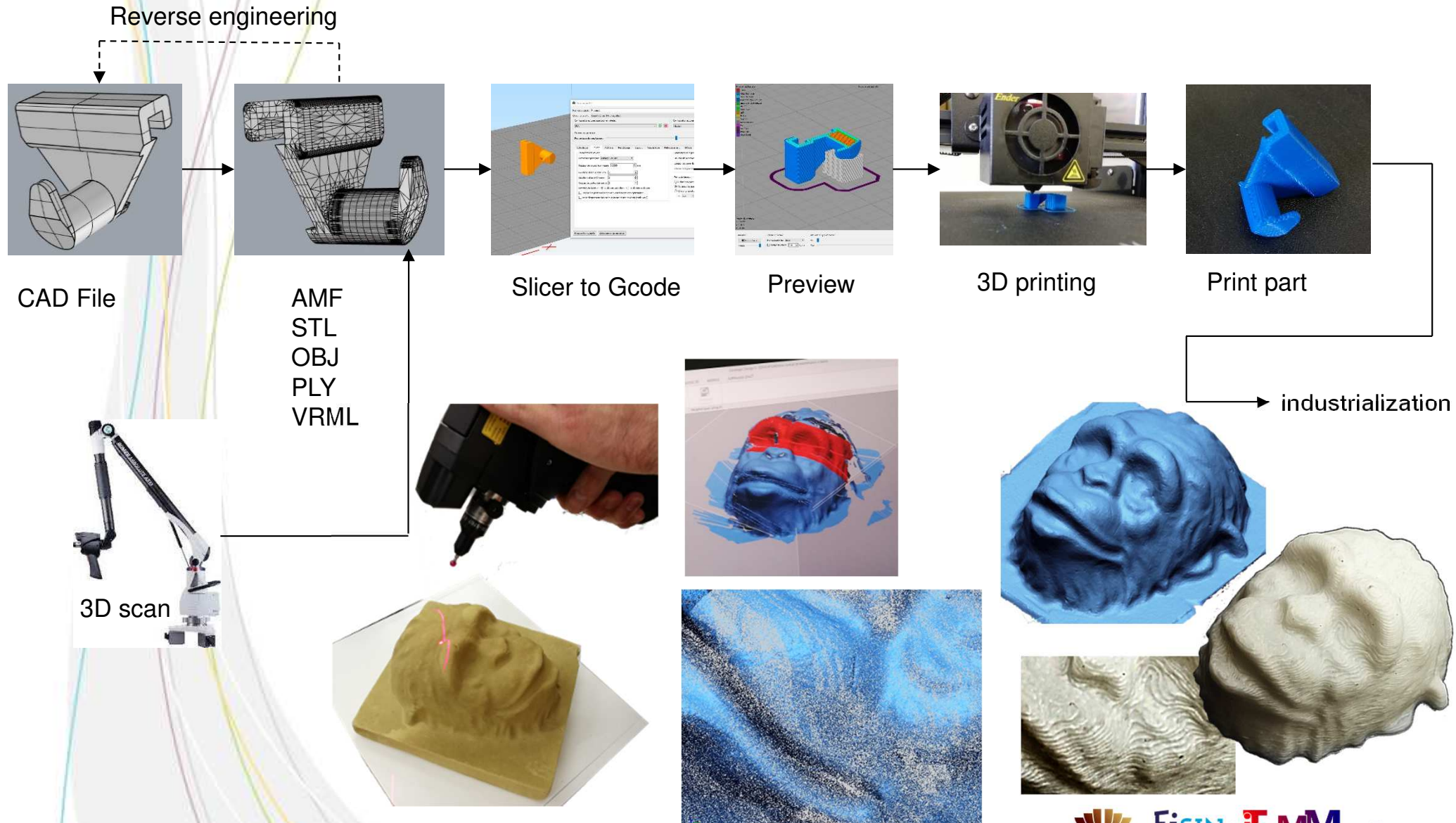
Source : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctI-tMc8U7M>

Polygonal modeling



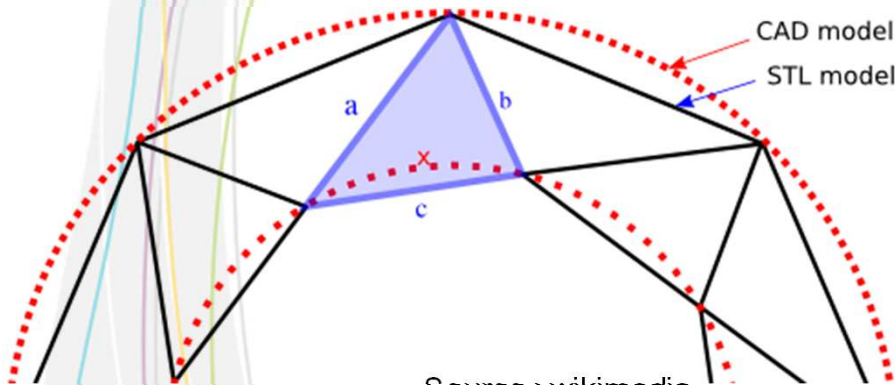
- Mesh modeling + smooth
- Sculpt meshes
- Textured meshes
- Render and animation

Usual Numerical chain for Additive Manufacturing

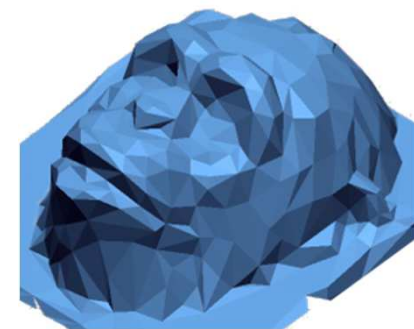
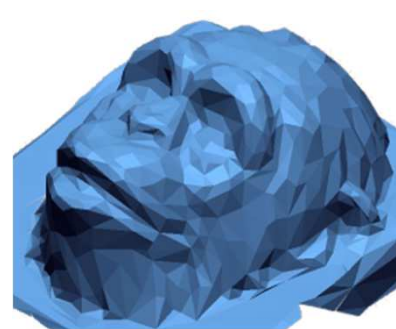
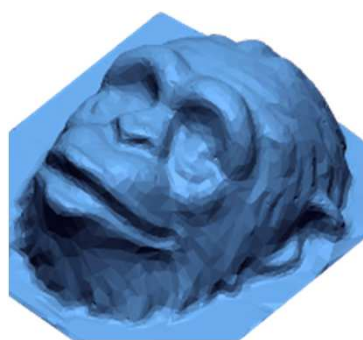
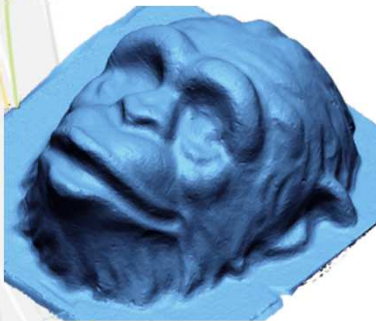
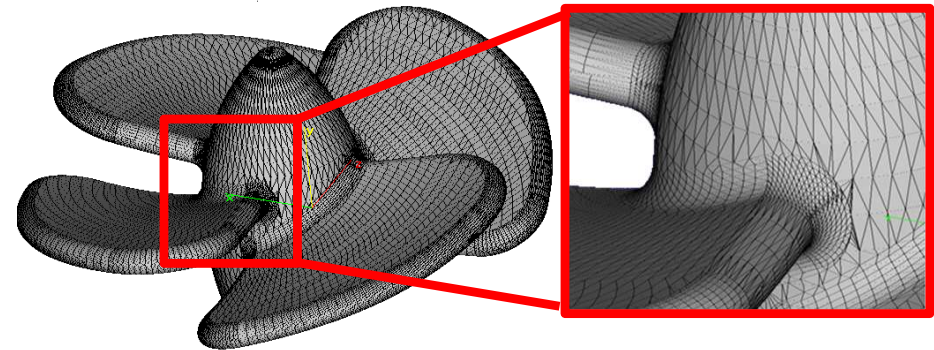


STL : A standard for additive manufacturing

- STL : Stereolithography Tessalation Language
- Meshing of the surfaces (interior & exterior) with triangles
- → Facetization characterized by the chord error
- The more triangles, the smaller the error



Source : wikimedia



Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM)

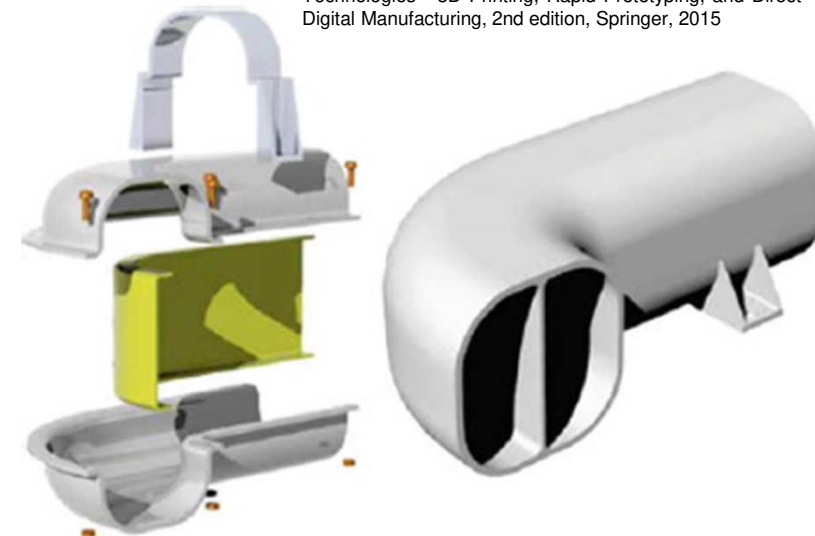
7 golden rules of Design for AM

- #1 DfAM rule: **It depends.**
- #2: **Should you be using AM** in the first place?
- #3: It doesn't cost any more to **make your product beautiful**. Add useful details, logos, part numbers, etc.
- #4: Always design with **print orientation** in mind.
- #5: Design to **avoid support material**.
- #6: **Avoid large masses of material**. They cost a lot, cause residual stress and add little engineering value.
- #7: **Fillet everything**. Sharp corners cause stress concentrations, which increases the need for support.

Source : O. Diegel et al., "Teaching Design for Additive Manufacturing Through Problem-Based Learning", in E. Pei, M. Monzón et A. Bernard (Eds.), *Additive Manufacturing – Developments in Training and Education*, Springer, 2018, pp. 139-148, ISBN 978-3-319-76084-1.

- DfAM allows for instance to reduce the number of parts (replace an assembly by a single "printed" part)

Sources : I. Gibson, D. Rosen et B. Stucker, *Additive Manufacturing Technologies - 3D Printing, Rapid Prototyping, and Direct Digital Manufacturing*, 2nd edition, Springer, 2015



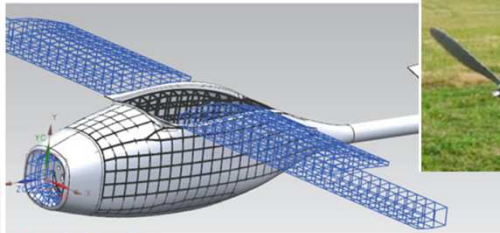
a original design with 16 parts

b consolidated design

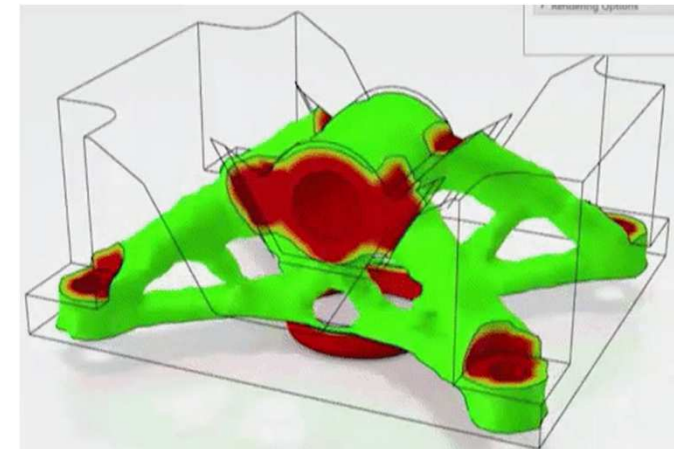
Aircraft duct example

DfAM : An opportunity to lighten structures

- Use of lattices structures:
 - Inspired by biological structures (such as bones)
 - Lightening + specific functions (osteointegration)
- Topology optimization:
 - Put the material only where it is needed for functional (mechanical) reasons
 - Combines CAD + FEM + optimization algorithms



Sources : http://medcell.med.yale.edu/systems_cell_biology/bone_lab.php
I. Gibson, D. Rosen et B. Stucker, Additive Manufacturing Technologies - 3D Printing, Rapid Prototyping, and Direct Digital Manufacturing, 2nd edition, Springer, 2015
L.E. Murr et al., Journal of Biotechnology and Biomaterial, vol. 2, 2012



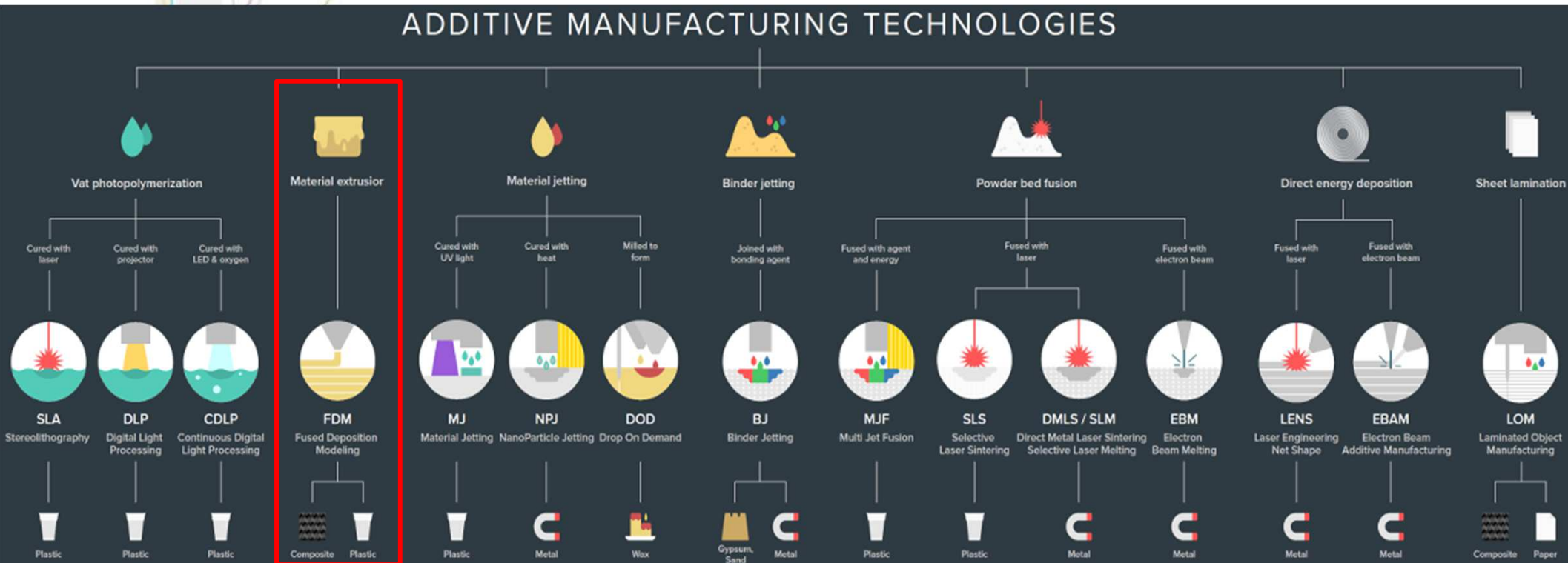
Source : 3D Experience, Dassault systems



Source : Materialise

The two can be combined :

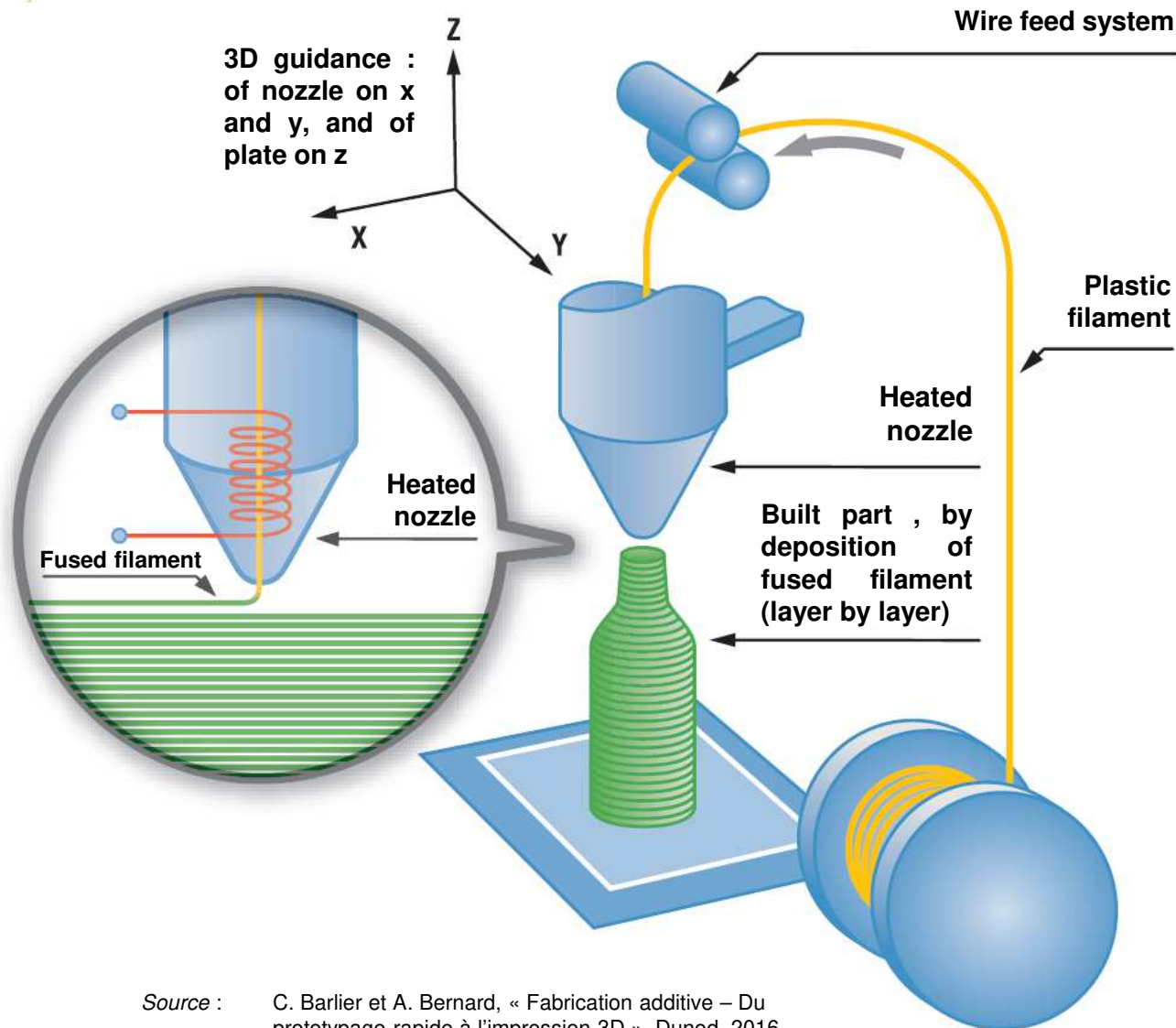
Classification of Additive Manufacturing Technologies



Source : 3DHubs

F.D.M.[®] : Fused Deposited Modeling[®] or F.F.F. : Fused Filament Fabrication

- Principle :

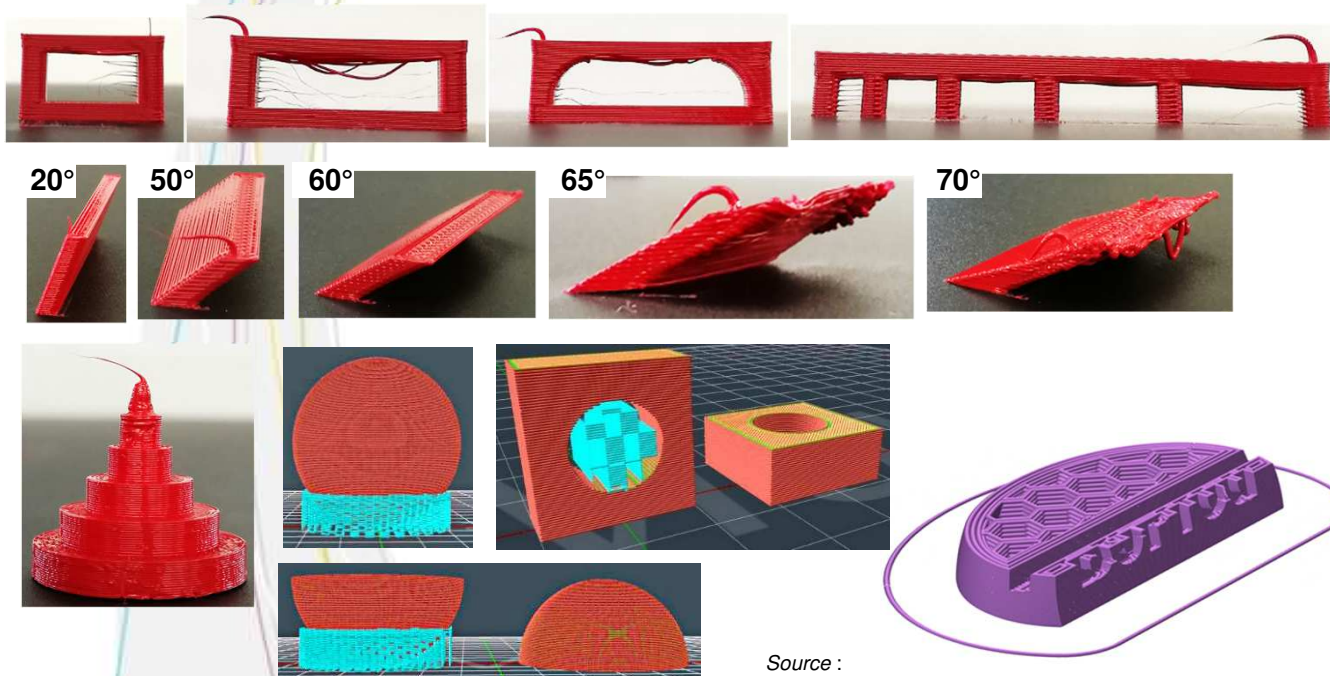


Source : C. Barlier et A. Bernard, « Fabrication additive – Du prototypage rapide à l'impression 3D », Dunod, 2016

F.D.M.® : Fused Deposited Modeling® or F.F.F. : Fused Filament Fabrication

• IMPORTANT PARAMETERS ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

1. Orientation (anisotropic)
2. Layer thickness + nozzle size
3. Temperature
4. Perimeter count (shell)
5. Infill parameters



Source :
<https://www.formation-3d-france.com/les-logiciels-tranchage-3d/>

• DESIGN RULES

- Nozzle size : 0,4mm
- Material : Flexfil (formfutura)
- T°C : 250°C, Bed : 110°C + buildtak
- 3D Printer : Raise N2+
- Print test :
 1. Bridging (find distance)
 2. Overhangs
 3. Vertical pins
 4. Wall Thickness
- Dimensional Accuracy
- splitting up the model (no support)
- Hole orientation
- filling (cost)

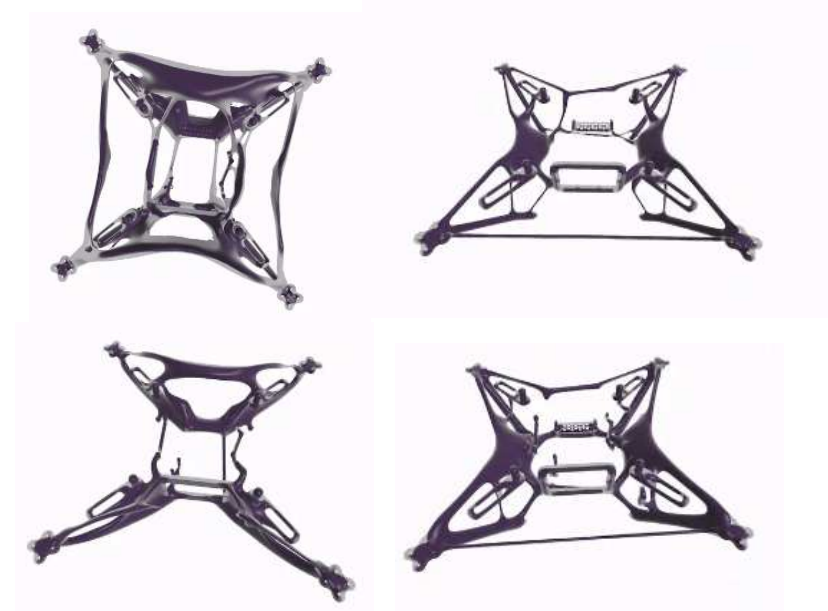
More tips and tricks :

<https://www.materialise.com/en/manufacturing/materials/abs/design-guidelines>

<https://www.3dhubs.com/knowledge-base/how-design-parts-fdm-3d-printing/>

Tomorrow... GENERATIVE DESIGN

- It's a design exploration process
- Inputs data :
 - goal,
 - performance,
 - materials,
 - manufacturing methods,
 - cost constraints...
- Output :
 - software explores all possible permutations of a solution
 - Design alternatives
 - Software learns from each iteration (what works / what doesn't)



Source : Autodesk

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