













Fabricación Aditiva: Tecnologías

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Fabricación Aditiva (Additive Manufacturing: AM)



Additive manufacturing (AM)

Additive manufacturing (AM), n – process of joining materials to make objects from 3D model data, usually layer upon layer, as opposed to subtractive manufacturing methodologies. Synonyms: additive fabrication, additive processes, additive techniques, additive layer manufacturing, layer manufacturing and freeform fabrication

ASTM F2792 - 12a "Standard Terminology for Additive Manufacturing Technologies," ASTM

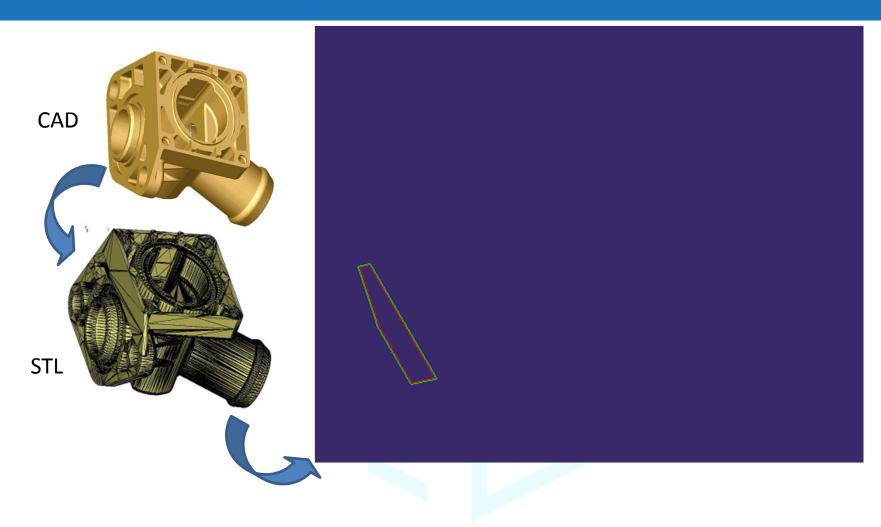
Tecnologías conformativas y sustractivas vs AM para fabricar geometrías complejas



- ➤ Alto coste del "tooling" y la maquinaria para conseguir piezas de geometrías complejas
- Largas y complejas cadenas logísticas para abaratar la fabricación del "tooling" y de los componentes con pérdida productiva local
- Elevado "time to market" para nuevos diseños
- ➤ Pérdida de flexibilidad en la toma de decisiones debido al coste del tooling y la duración del desarrollo de nuevos productos de geometrías complejas; cuando se toman decisiones es difícil hacer cambios en un estado avanzado.
- Herramientas de diseño y fabricación pensadas para utilizar "DFMA" con la consiguiente pérdida de libertad en el diseño
- >Utilización de piezas macizas aunque no sean necesarias

Proceso común





Técnicas de fabricación aditiva:





Semi-crystalline Plastics.
Metals.

Ceramics.

Powder based

- Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
- Selective Mask Sintering (SMS)
- Selective Laser Melting (SLM)
- Electron Beam Melting (EBM)
- Laser Cusing
- Laser consolidation: Accufusion
- Laser Powder Forming
 - Optomec LENS
 - POM- Group DMD
 - Direct Laser Forming (DLF)
- 3DPrinters (3DP)
- Sprayed metal

Solid based

Metal sheet.
Plastic sheet.
Paper.
Amorphous
plastics wire.

- Laminated Object Manufacturing (LOM)
- Ultrasonic Compaction: Solidica
- Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM)
- Optiform Solid imaging.

Liquid based

Additive

Fabrication

Processes

- Stereolithography (SLA)
- Direct Light Processing (DLP)
- Multi jet Wax deposition
- Inkjet / Poly jet modelling
- Rapid Freeze Prototyping

Photo curable resins.
Molten wax.

Filled inks. Water.

Tecnologías más exitosas



Láser: SLA, SLS, DMLS, SLM

• Uso: prototipado, tooling y fabricación

Fabricantes: EOS, MTT, 3D Systems

Haz de electrones: EBM

Uso: fabricación

Fabricante: ARCAM

Extrusión: FDM

Uso: prototipado, tooling y fabricación

Fabricante: Stratasys

Impresión 3D: Polyjet (Objet), Invision (3D Systems), 3DPrinting (Zcorp)

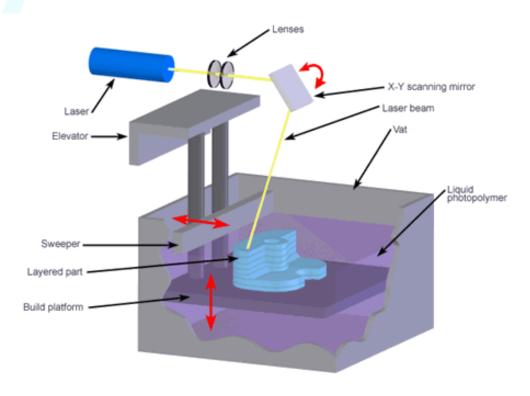
Impresión de resinas fotocurables (prototipado, tooling) Impresión en lecho de polvo (modelado y prototipado)

Estereolitografía (SLA)



- Considerada la primera técnica de fabricación aditiva
- Patentada en 1986 y fabricada por 3D Systems en 1987
- Polimeriza una resina fotocurable
- Espesor de capa de 100 μm





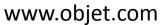
www.3dsystems.com

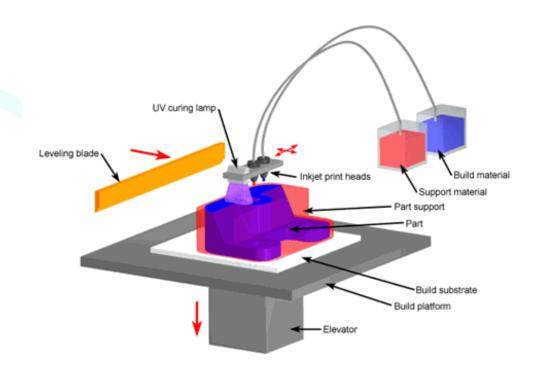
Polyjet



- De la empresa Israelí Objet
- Patentada a finales de los 90 y comercializada a partir del 2000
- Resinas fotocurables de base acrilato
- Necesita soportes
- Materiales digitales

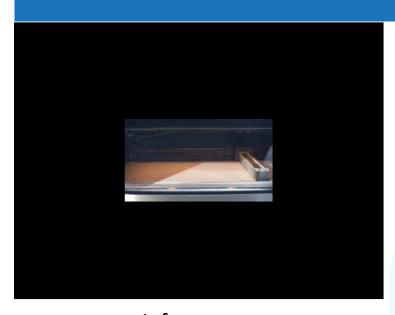






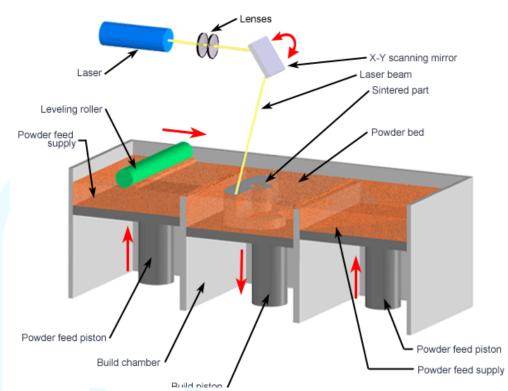
Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)







- Patentada en 1979
- Comercializada en los 90
- Procesado de polímeros, metales y cerámicos
- Distribuida por EOS GmbH
- Permite espesor de capa de 100 μm
- Necesidad de recubrimiento en metales y cerámicos para ser sinterizados

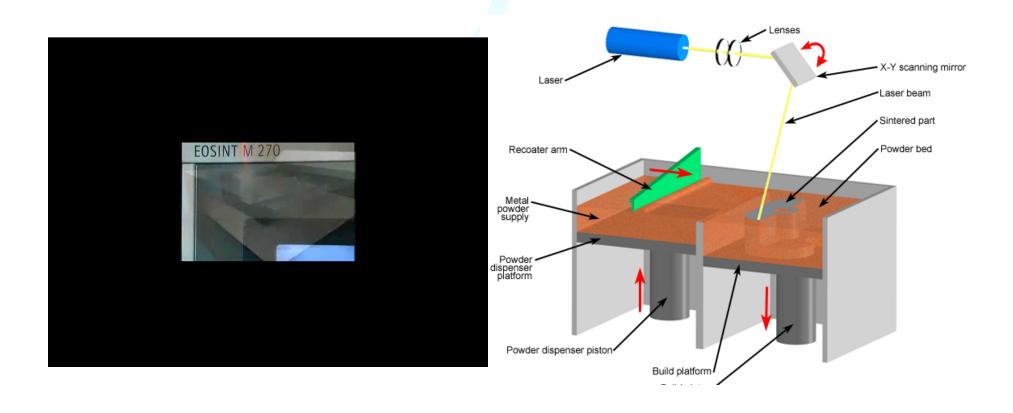


Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)





- Variación hecha por EOS GmbH a partir de SLS (90's)
- Combinaciones de varios metales sin recubrimiento



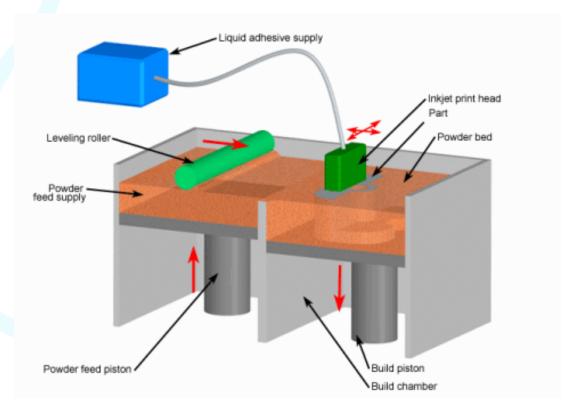
Three Dimensional Printing



- Patentada en el MIT
- Para mezclas de cerámicos
- Se usa en modelos y maquetas



www.zcorp.com



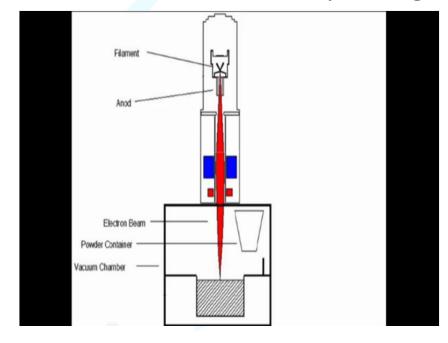
Electron Beam Melting (EBM)



- Fabricada y comercializada por Arcam (1997)
- Funde polvo metálico de varias aleaciones, incluyendo las de Titanio

 Alta velocidad de producción por la potencia del haz de electrones y la posibilidad de guiarlo cambiando el campo magnético a través del

cual pasa el haz.



www.arcam.com

Materiales y prestaciones



EOS (SLS y DMLS):

Plástico: PA, PEEK, PS, PA cargada

Metal: Aluminio, Cromo-Cobalto-Molibdeno, Bronce, Acero, Titanio, Niquel

Stratasys (FDM):

ABS, PPSF, PC, ULTEM

ARCAM (EBM):

Aleación de Titanio, Cromo-Cobalto-Molibdeno

Dimensiones:

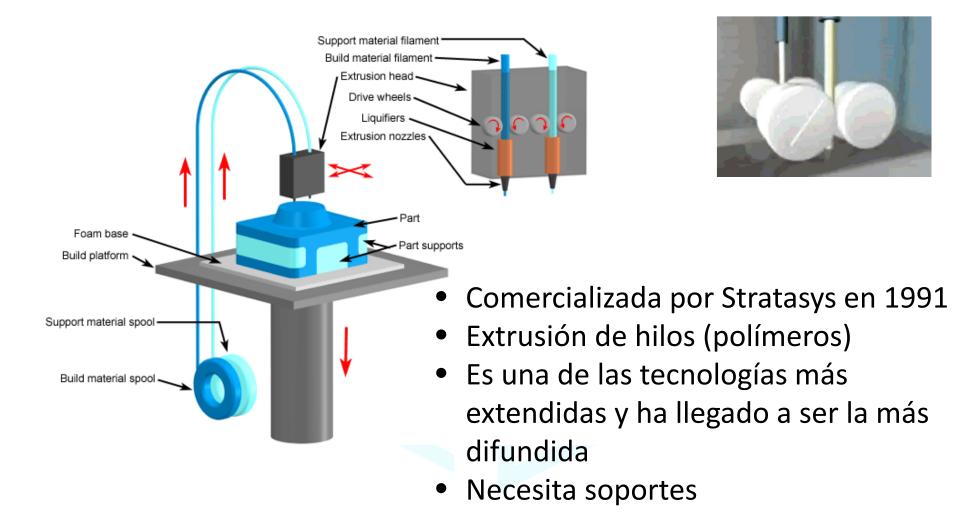
Canales (10 µm)

Paredes delgadas (0,1 mm)

Piezas metálicas (500x500x500 mm)

Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM)





Varios tipos de termoplásticos

Aplicación en el ámbito del BIP





Disponible en BIP (sede IQS)





Fortus 400 mc

www.stratasys.com



BASE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	
Build Envelope (XYZ)	14 x 10 x 10 inches (355 x 254 x 254 mm)

Material	Highlights
ABS-M30 (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene)	Up to 70 percent stronger than standard Stratasys ABS material Greater tensile, impact, and flexural strength than standard Stratasys ABS Layer bonding is significantly stronger for a more durable part than standard Stratasys ABS Versatile Material: Good for form, fit and functional applications
ABS-M30i (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene)	Biocompatible (ISO 10993 USP Class VI) ¹ material Ideal material for medical, pharmaceutical and food packaging industries Sterilizable using gamma radiation or ethylene oxide (EtO) sterilization methods Best fit for applications requiring good strength and sterilization
ABSi	Translucent material Ideal for automotive tail lens applications Good blend of mechanical and aesthetic properties Available in translucent natural, red and amber colors
PC-ABS (polycarbonate-acrylonitrile butadiene styrene)	Most desirable properties of both PC and ABS materials Superior mechanical properties and heat resistance of PC Excellent feature definition and surface appeal of ABS Highest impact strength
PC (polycarbonate)	Most widely used industrial thermoplastic Accurate, durable, and stable for strong parts Superior mechanical properties and heat resistant High tensile strength and can handle high temperatures
PC-ISO	Biocompatible (ISO 10993 USP Class VI) ¹ material Ideal material for medical, pharmaceutical and food packaging industries Sterilizable using gamma radiation or ethylene oxide (EtO) sterilization methods Best fit for applications requiring higher strength and sterilization
ULTEM* 9085	FST (flame, smoke, toxicity) certified thermoplastic High heat and chemical resistant Ideal for commercial transportation applications in airplanes, buses, trains, boats, etc. Highest tensile and flexural strength
PPSF/PPSU (polyphenylsulfone)	Highest heat and chemical resistance of all Fortus materials Mechanically superior material, greatest strength Sterilizable via steam autoclave, EtO, plasma, chemical, and radiation sterilization Ideal for applications in caustic and high heat environments

Material para FDM ULTEM 9085







ULTEM* 9085

- FST (flame, smoke, toxicity) certified thermoplastic
- High heat and chemical resistant
- Ideal for commercial transportation applications in airplanes, buses, trains, boats, etc.
- Highest tensile and flexural strength

Mechanical Properties ¹	Test Method	English	Metric
Tensile Strength (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	10,390 psi	71.64 MPa
Tensile Modulus (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	322 kpsi	2,220 MPa
Tensile Elongation (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	5.9%	5.9%
Flexural Strength (Method 1, 0.05"/min)	ASTM D790	16,700 psi	115.1 MPa
Flexural Modulus (Method 1, 0.05"/min)	ASTM D790	362.6 kpsi	2,507 MPa
IZOD Impact, notched (Method A, 23°C)	ASTM D256	2.0 ft-lb f/in	106 J/m
IZOD Impact, un-notched (Method A, 23°C)	ASTM D256	11.5 ft-lb f/in	613.8 J/m

Thermal Properties ³	Test Method	English	Metric
Heat Deflection (HDT) @ 66 psi, 0.125" unannealed	ASTM D648	333°F	167°C
Heat Deflection (HDT) @ 264 psi, 0.125" unannealed	ASTM D648	307 °F	153°C
Glass Transition Temperature (Tg)	DSC (SSYS)	367°F	186°C

Flame Characteristics	Test Method	Value
Oxygen Index	ASTM D2863	49%
Vertical Burn (Test a (60s), passes at)	FAR 25.853	2 seconds
FAA Flammability (Method A/B)	FAR 25.853	< 5
OSU Peak Heat Release (5 minute test)	FAR 25.853	36 kW/m²
OSU Total Heat Release (2 minute test)	FAR 25.853	16 kW·min/m²

Material para FDM PC

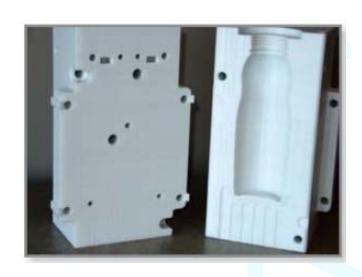


Mechanical Properties ¹	Test Method	English	Metric
Tensile Strength (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	9,800 psi	68 MPa
Tensile Modulus (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	330,000 psi	2,280 MPa
Tensile Elongation (Type 1, 0.125", 0.2"/min)	ASTM D638	4.8%	4.8%
Flexural Strength (Method 1, 0.05"/min)	ASTM D790	15,100 psi	104 MPa
Flexural Modulus (Method 1, 0.05"/min)	ASTM D790	324,000 psi	2,234 MPa
IZOD Impact, notched (Method A, 23°C)	ASTM D256	1 ft-lb/in	53 J/m
IZOD Impact, un-notched (Method A, 23°C)	ASTM D256	6 ft-lb/in	320 J/m

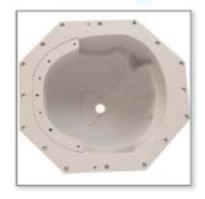
Thermal Properties ³	Test Method	English	Metric
Heat Deflection (HDT) @ 66 psi	ASTM D648	280°F	138°C
Heat Deflection (HDT) @ 264 psi	ASTM D648	261°F	127°C
Vicat Softening	ASTM D1525	282°F	139°C
Glass Transition (Tg)	DMA (SSYS)	322°F	161°C

En investigación actualmente





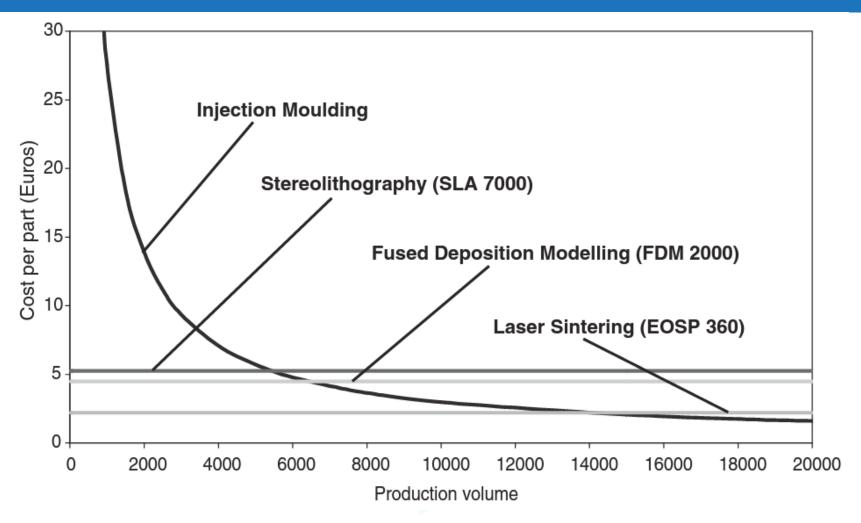






Viabilidad económica. Valores indicativos





Fuente: Rapid Manufacturing. And idustrial revolution for the digital ago Neil Hopkinson (AMRG, Loughborugh. UK)



Gracias por la atención