

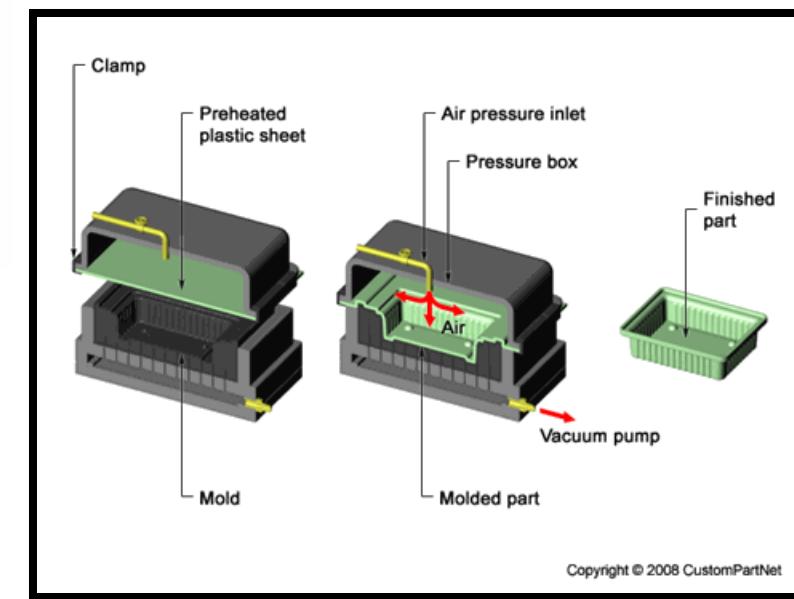
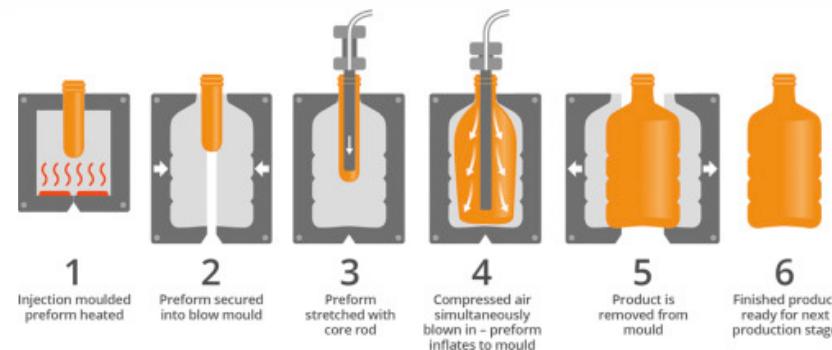
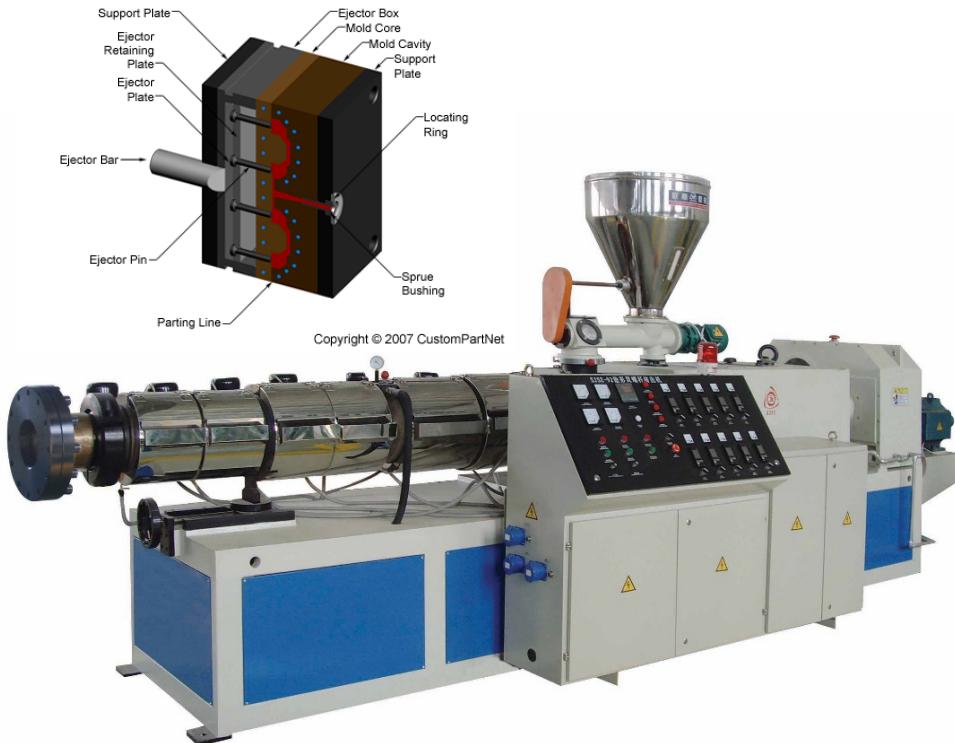
3d Printing and Polymers

Source: Prof. Advincula, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN



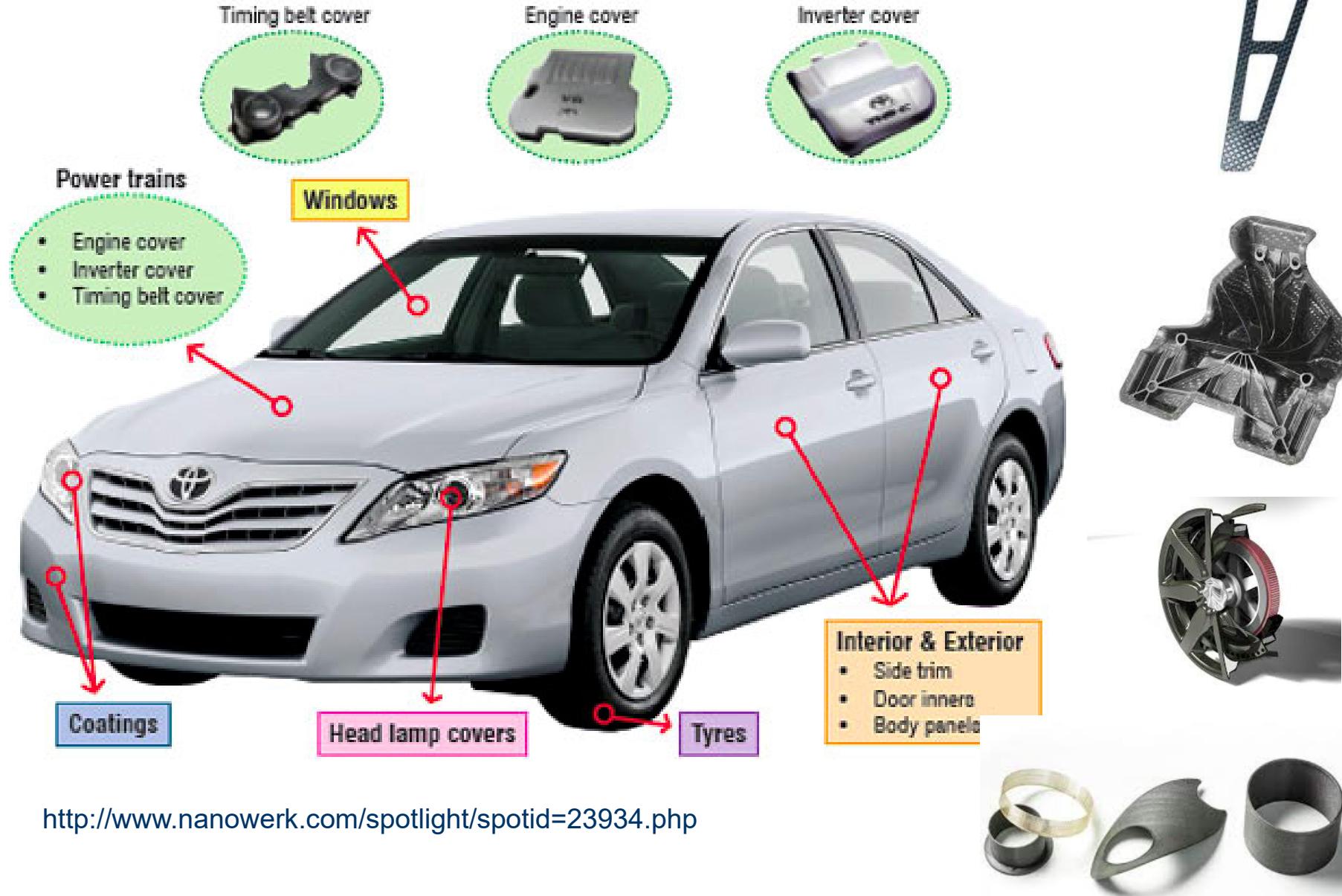
Traditional Methods of Plastics Manufacturing

Extrusion, Injection and Blow Molding, and Thermoforming



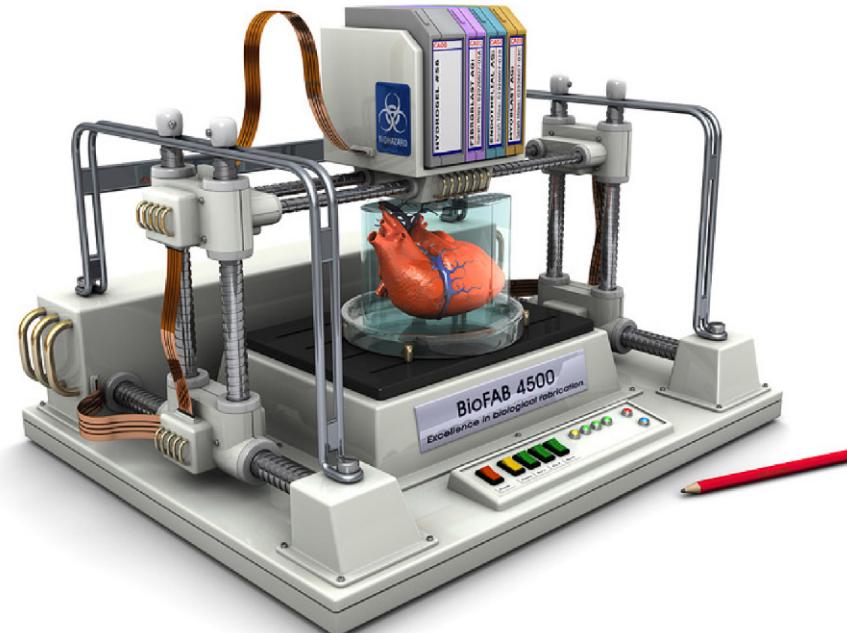
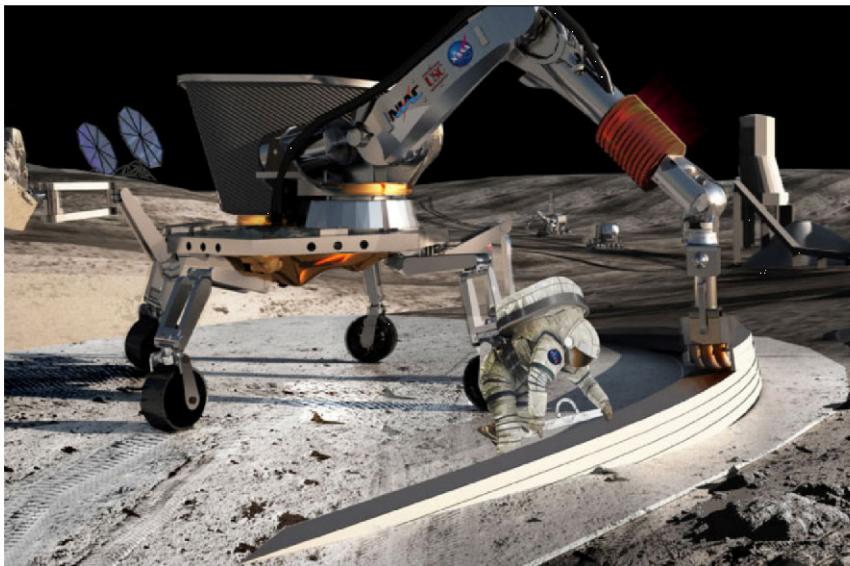
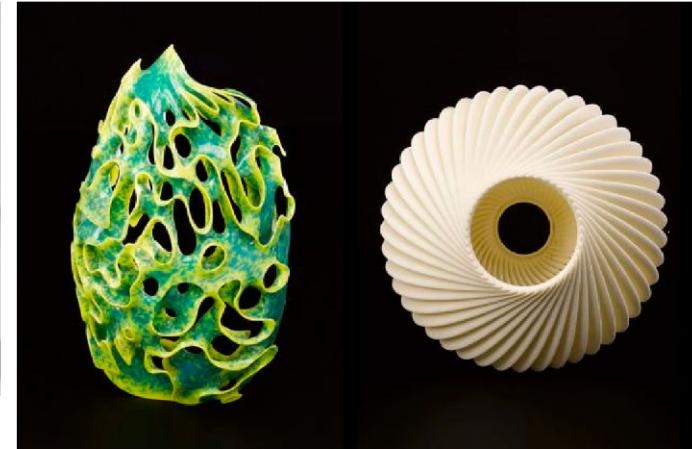
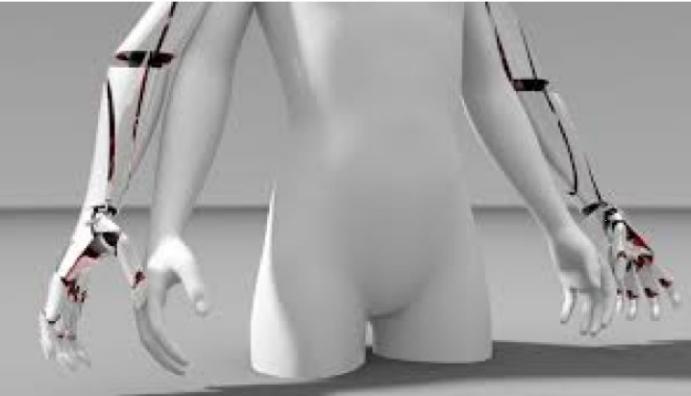


Polymer Nanocomposites for Lightweighting and Strengthening





Dubai
November 2016



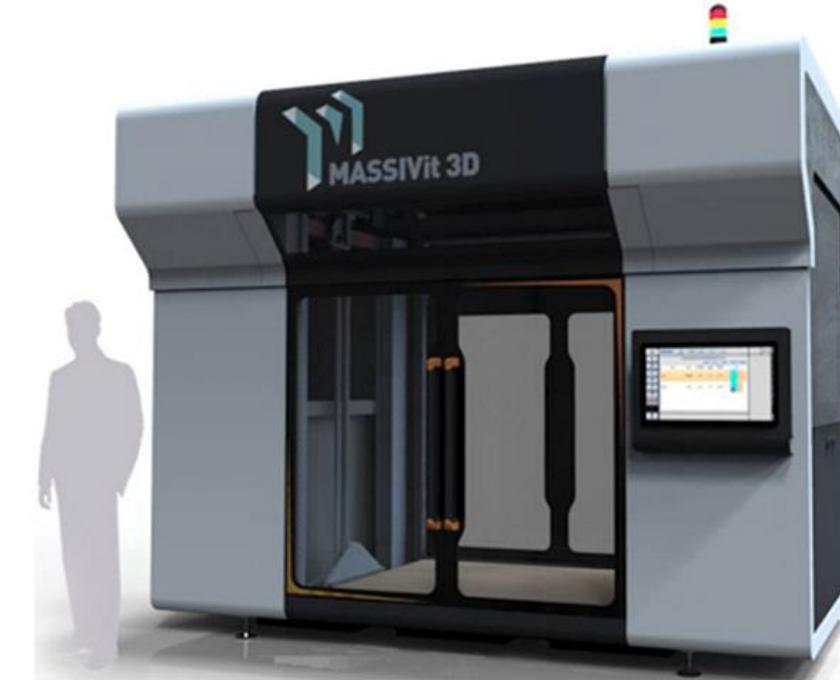
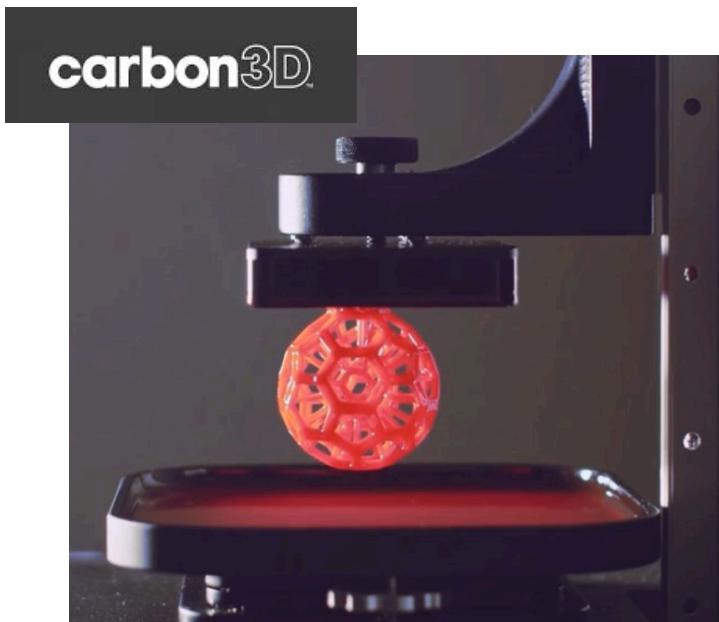
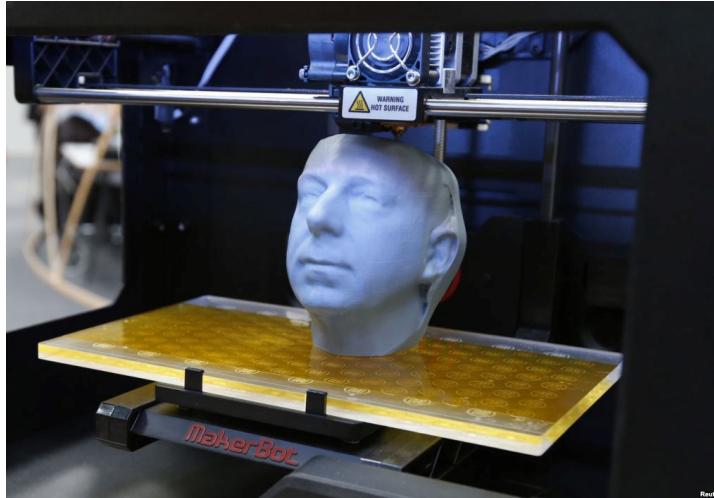
Prof. Rigoberto Advincula



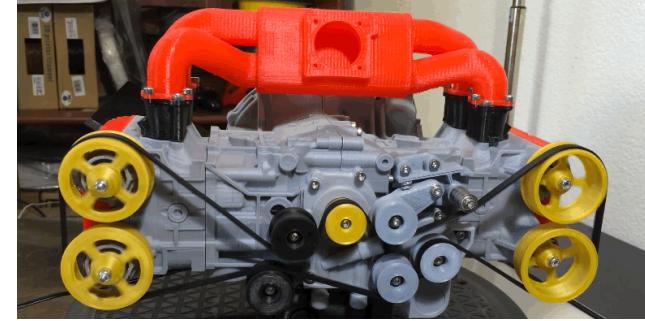
CASE SCHOOL
OF ENGINEERING
CASE WESTERN RESERVE
UNIVERSITY

think[box]

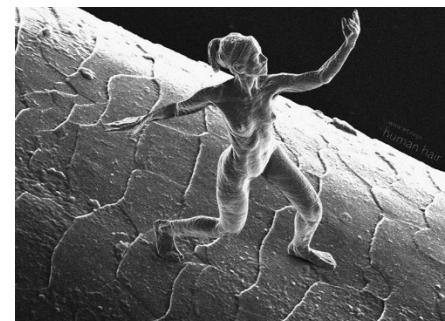
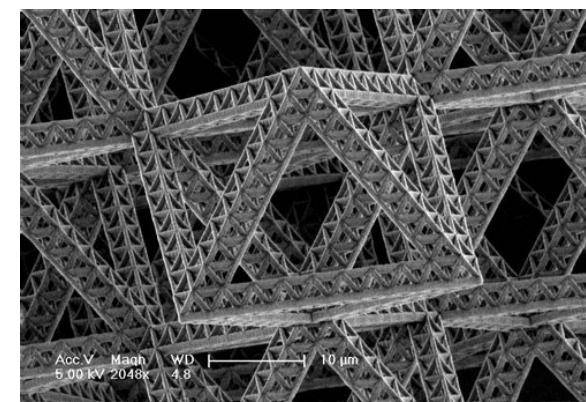
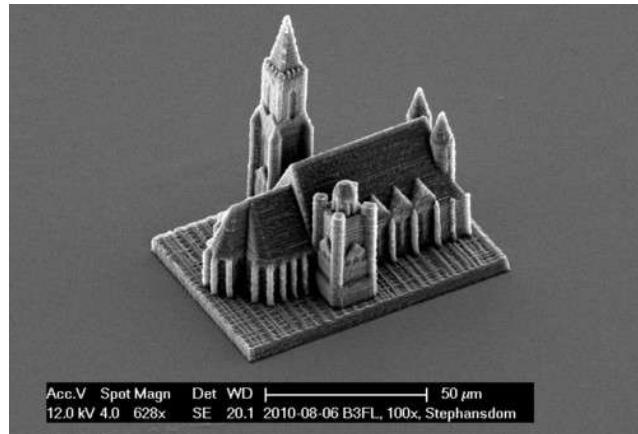
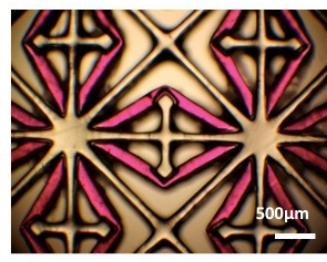
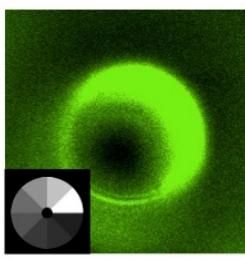
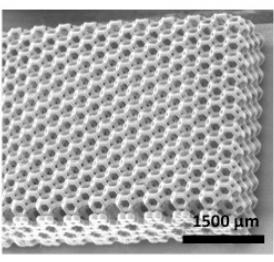
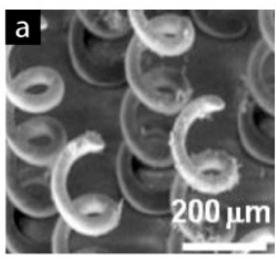
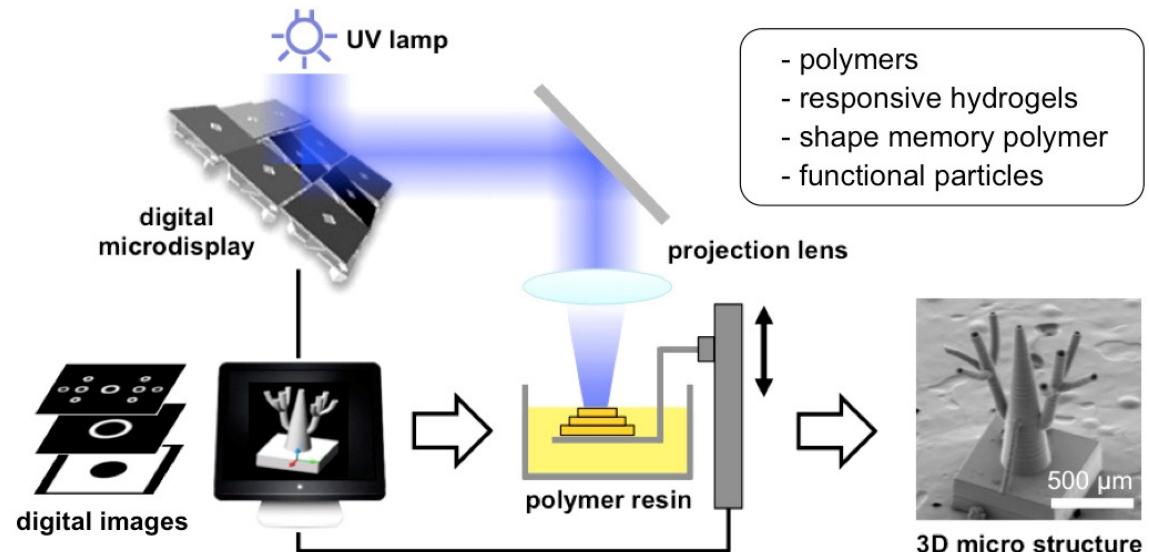
Proto-typing vs Production



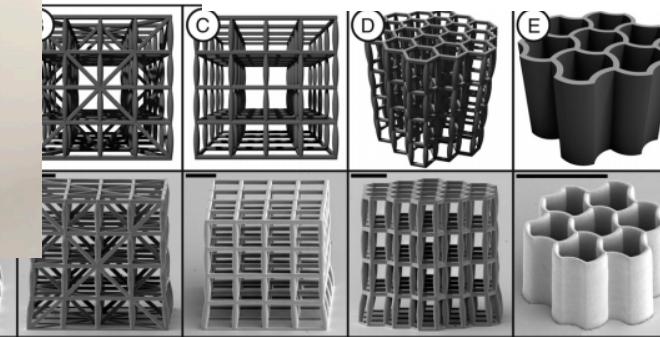
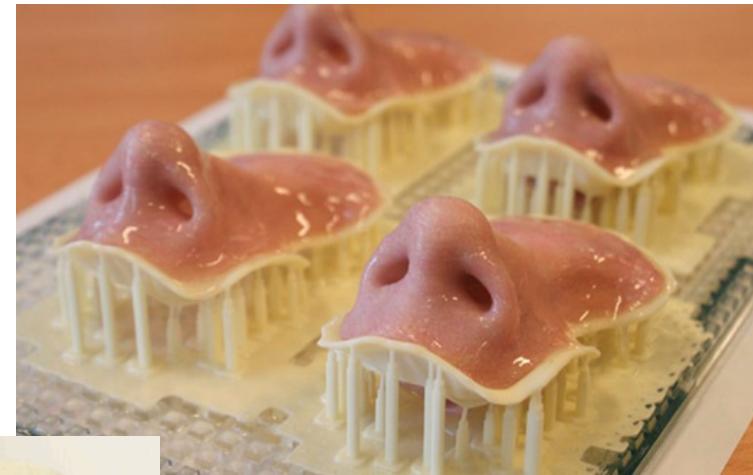
**One of a kind, on demand, no transportation, no subtraction
manufacturing (waste material). etc/**



Micro- and Nano Resolution



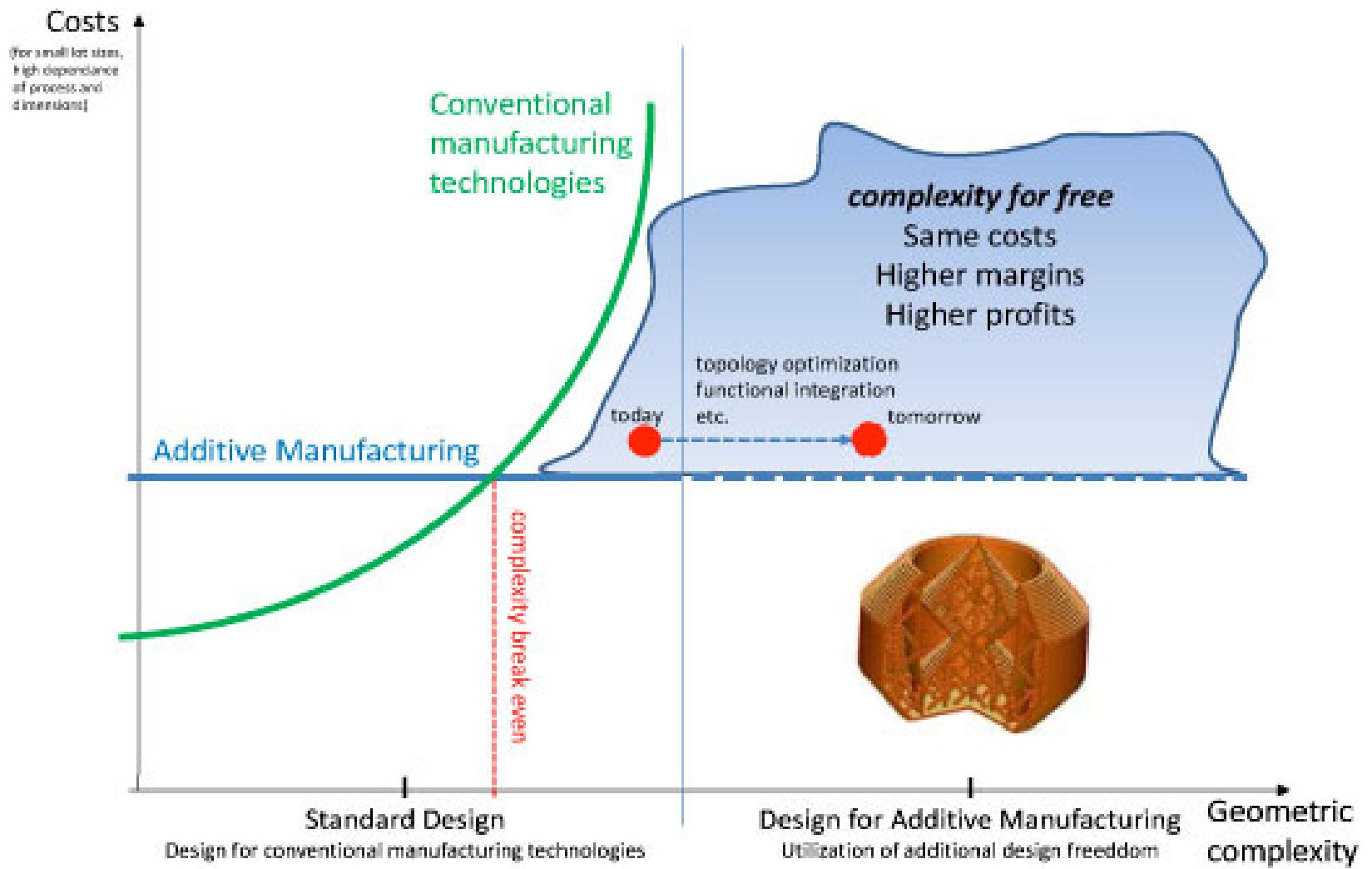
Biomedical Applications

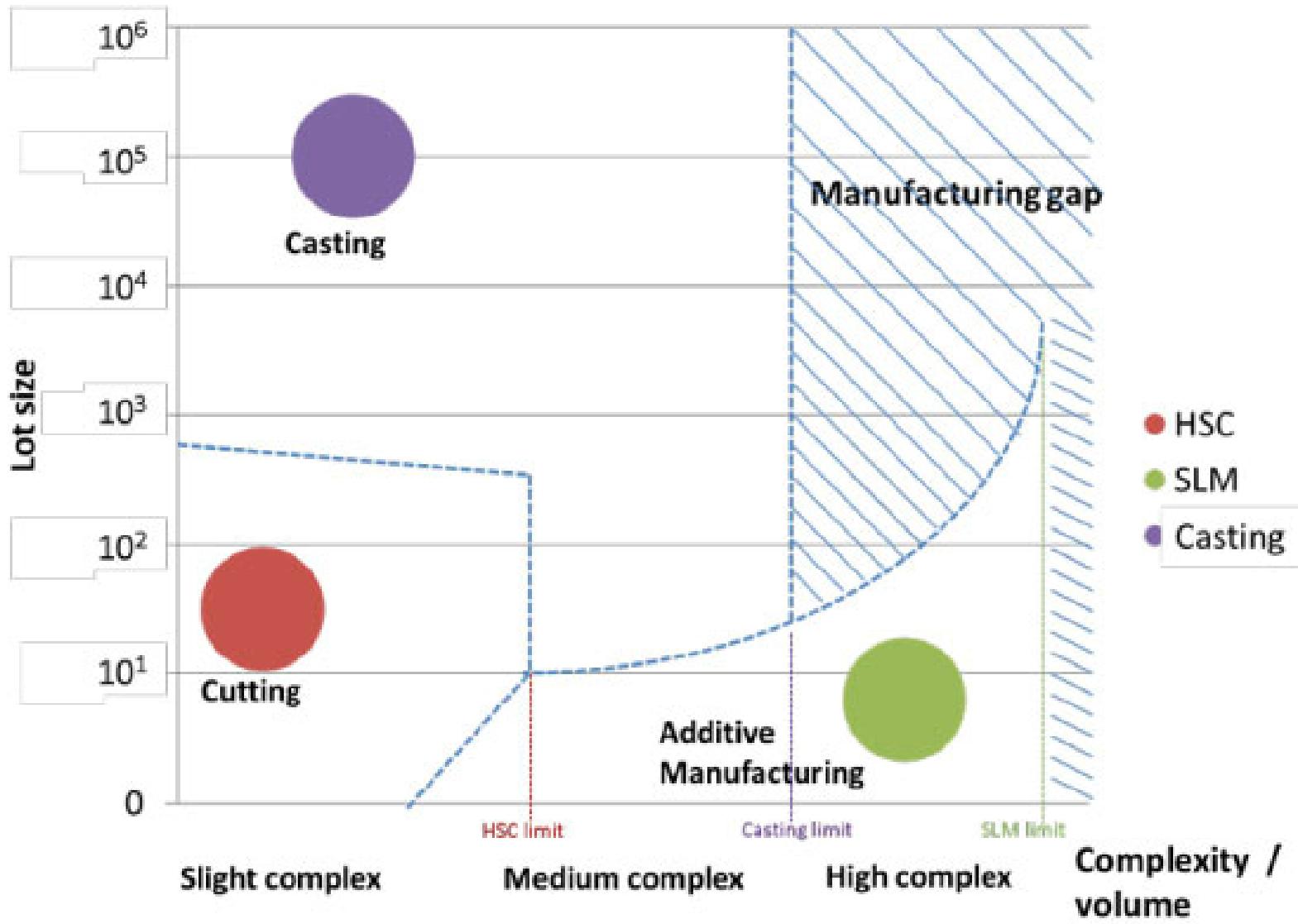


Automotive and Aerospace Applications of 3-D Printing and Additive Manufacturing



<http://www.gizmag.com/local-motors-strati-imts/33846/>

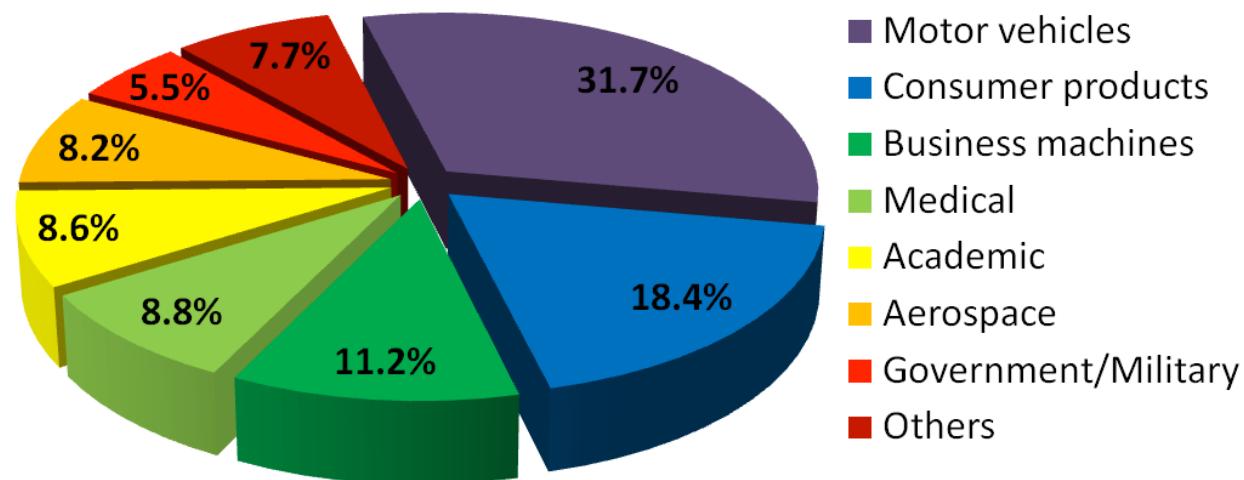


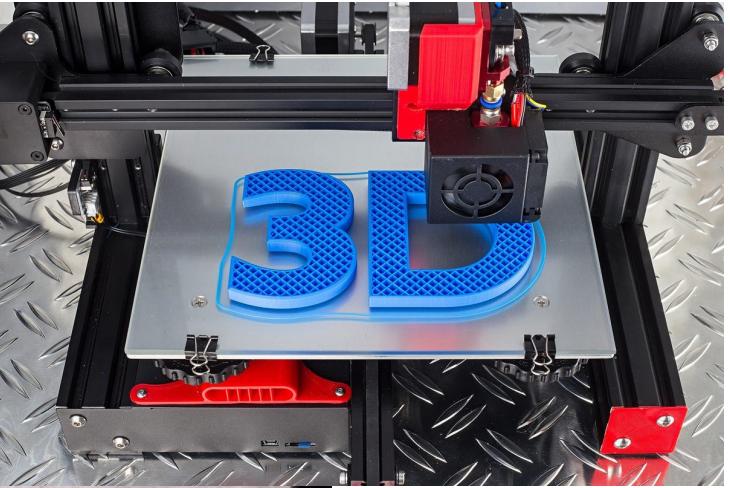


Alternative Names	Additive Technologies
3D Printing (3DP)–Global	Direct metal laser sintering (DMLS)
3D Rapid Manufacturing–Global (historic)	Selective laser melting (SLM)
3D Direct Digital Manufacturing (DDM)–USA	Electron beam melting (EBM)
Freeform Fabrication (FFF)–USA	Fused deposition modeling (FDM)
Solid Freeform Fabrication (SFF)–USA	Stereolithography (SLA)
Generative Manufacturing–Germany	Selective laser sintering (SLS)
eManufacturing–Germany	Laminated object manufacturing (LOM)
Constructive Manufacturing–Germany	Powder bed and inkjet head 3D printing
3D Additive Layer Manufacturing (ALM)–EADS	Plaster-based 3D printing (PP)

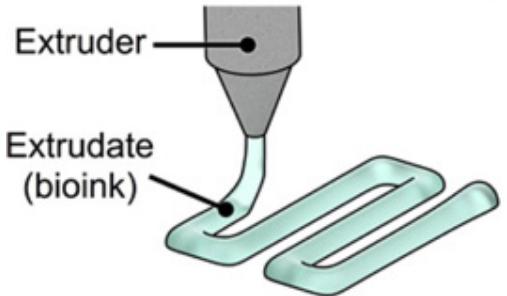
Biggest Advantage yet:

On-demand and limited production of high performance and unique design, complicated geometries, using high performance materials!

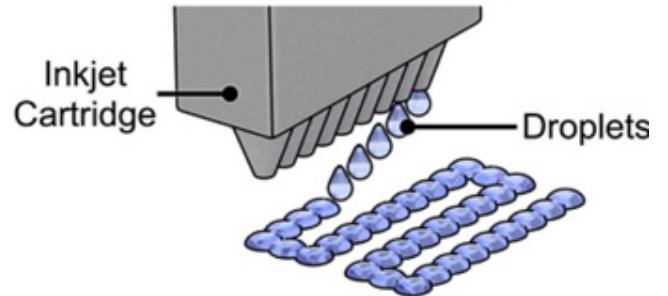




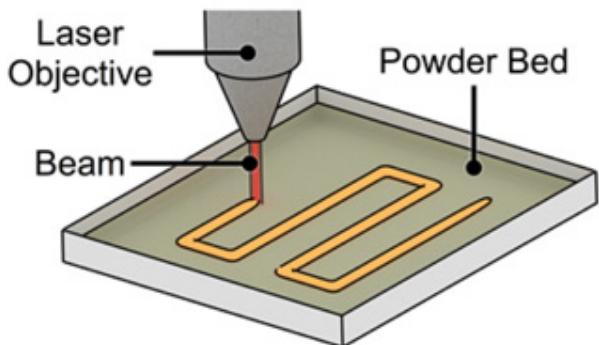
Extrusion Printing



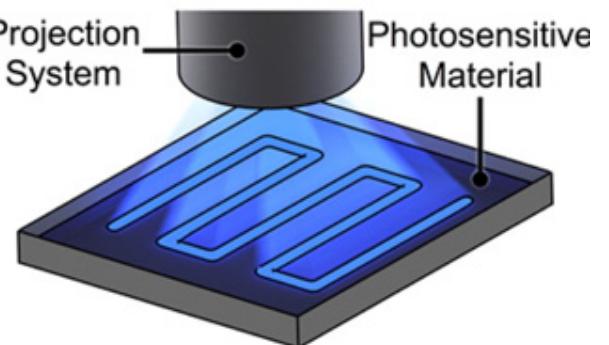
Inkjet Printing



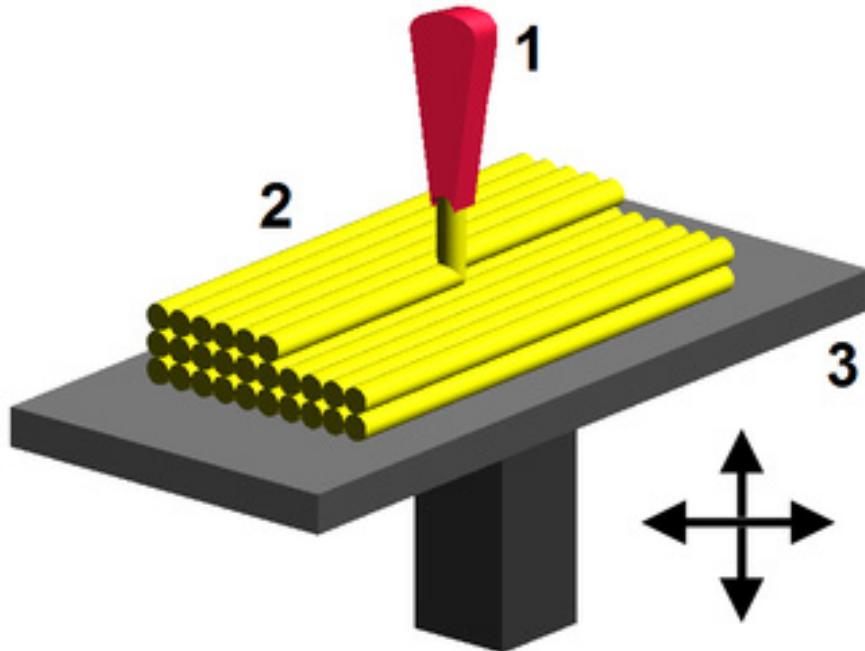
Selective Laser Sintering



Projection Stereolithography



FDM: FUSED DEPOSITION MODELING



FUSED DEPOSITION MODELING: In FDM - materials are extruded which harden immediately to form layers.

A [thermoplastic filament](#) that is wound on a coil is unreeled to supply material to a heated [extrusion](#) nozzle head – that turns the flow on and off.

Stepper or [servo motors](#) move the extrusion head and adjust the flow - horizontal and vertical directions with a microcontroller using a [computer-aided manufacturing](#) (CAM) software.

Typical Polymers - Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polycarbonate (PC), polylactic acid (PLA), high density polyethylene (HDPE), PC/ABS, and polyphenylsulfone (PPSU).

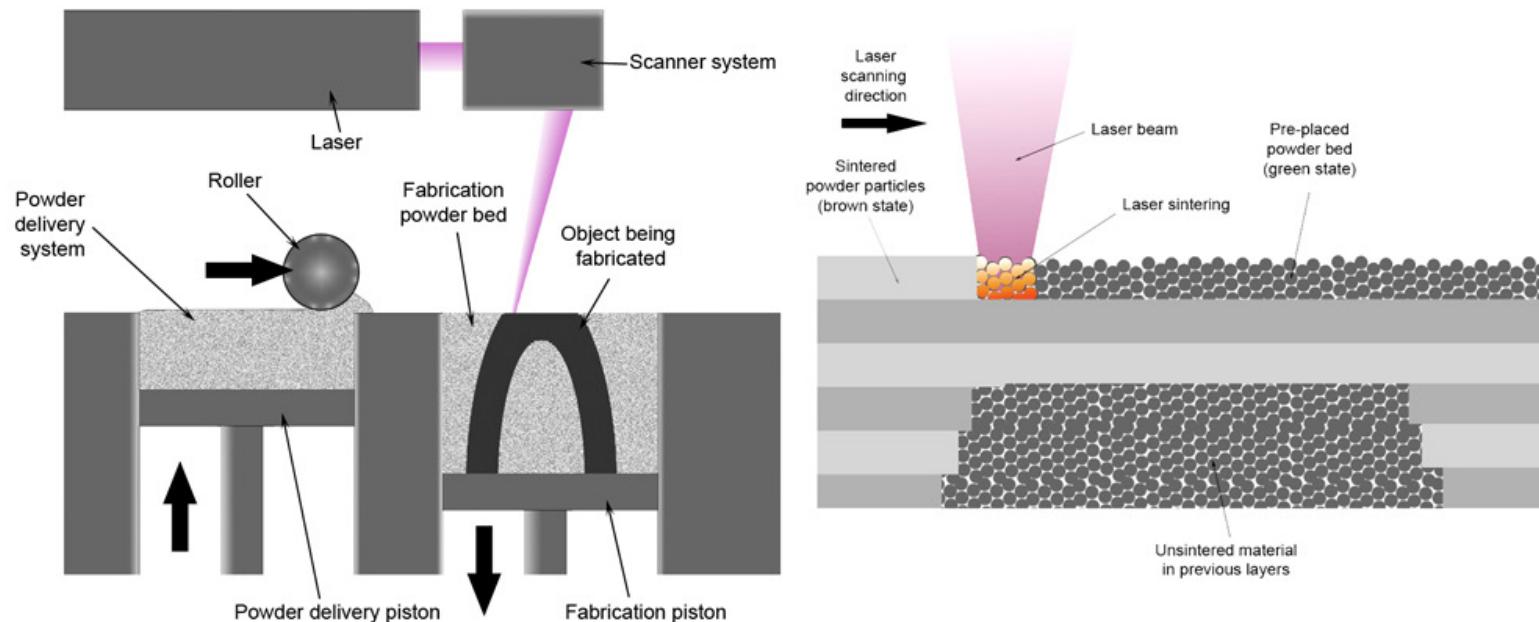
VERY IMPORTANT: Understand the Failure Mechanisms?

COMPOSITES? NANOCOMPOSITES? BLENDS? COPOLYMERS? METALS?

THERMOPLASTICS

SLS: SINTERING AND MATERIALS

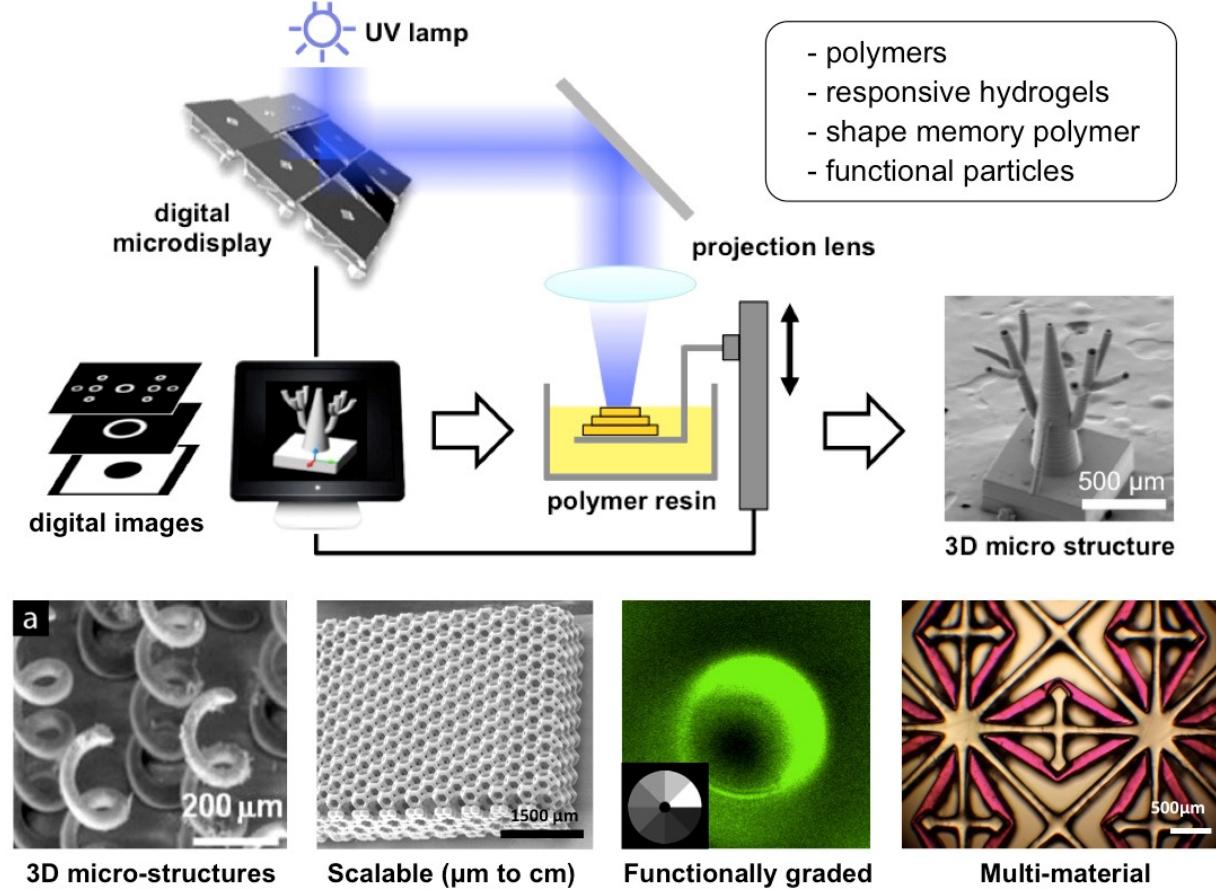
- Another 3D printing approach is the selective fusing of materials in a granular bed. The technique fuses parts of the layer, and then moves the working area downwards, adding another layer of granules and repeating the process until the piece has built up. A laser is typically used to sinter the media into a solid. Examples include selective laser sintering (**SLS**), with both metals and polymers (e.g. PA, PA-GF, Rigid GF, PEEK, PS, Alumide, Carbonmide, elastomers), and direct metal laser sintering (DMLS).



THERMOPLASTICS

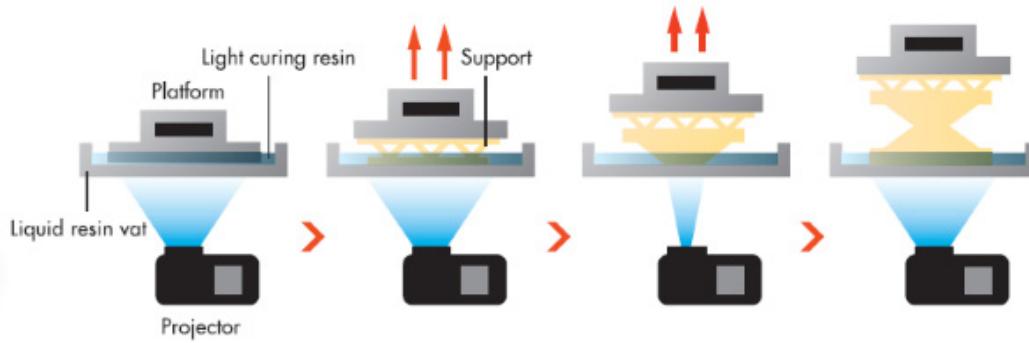
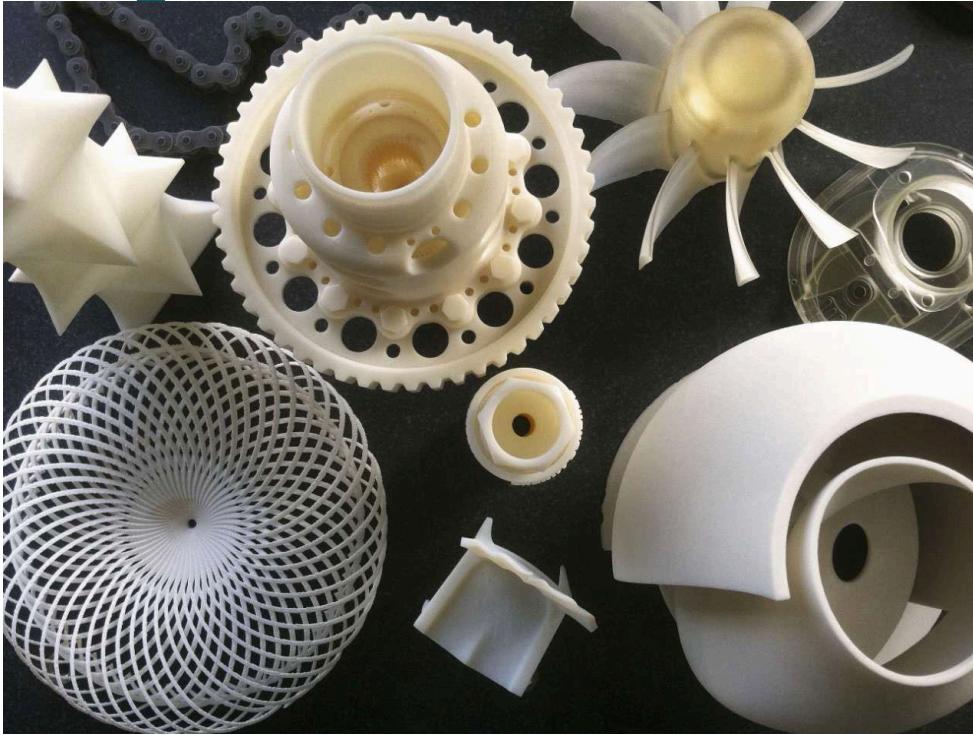
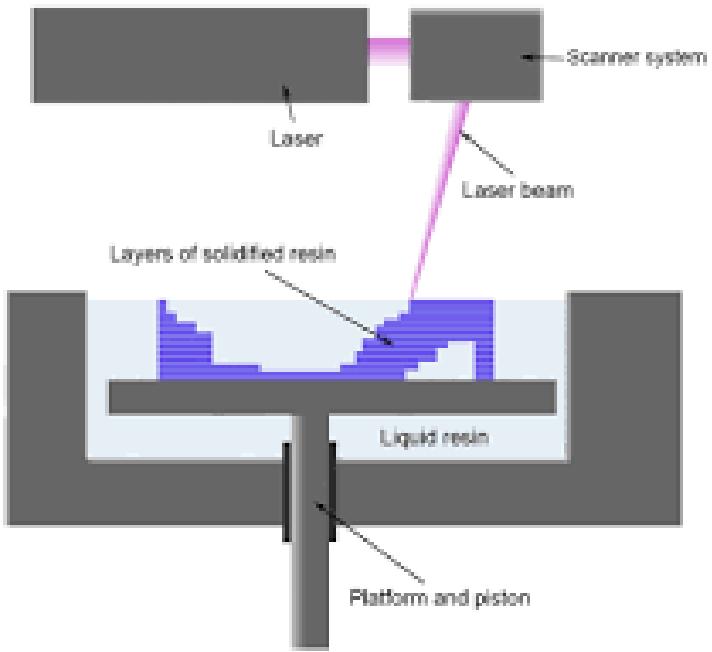
LITHOGRAPHY: SLA AND RESOLUTION

- Mask-image-projection-based stereolithography
- Photopolymerization
- In this technique a 3D digital model is sliced by a set of horizontal planes. Each slice is converted into a two-dimensional mask image. The mask image is then projected onto a photocurable liquid resin surface and light is projected onto the resin to cure it in the shape of the layer.

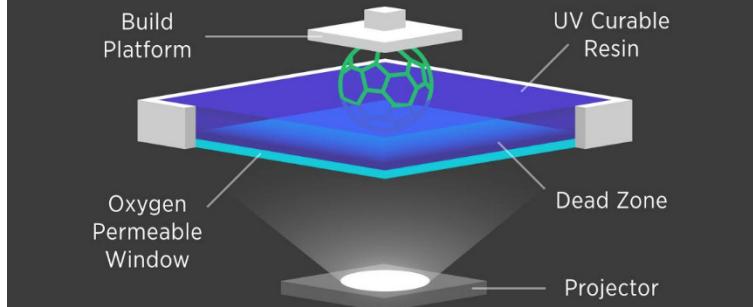


THERMOSETS

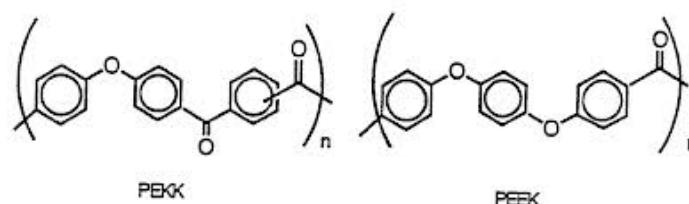
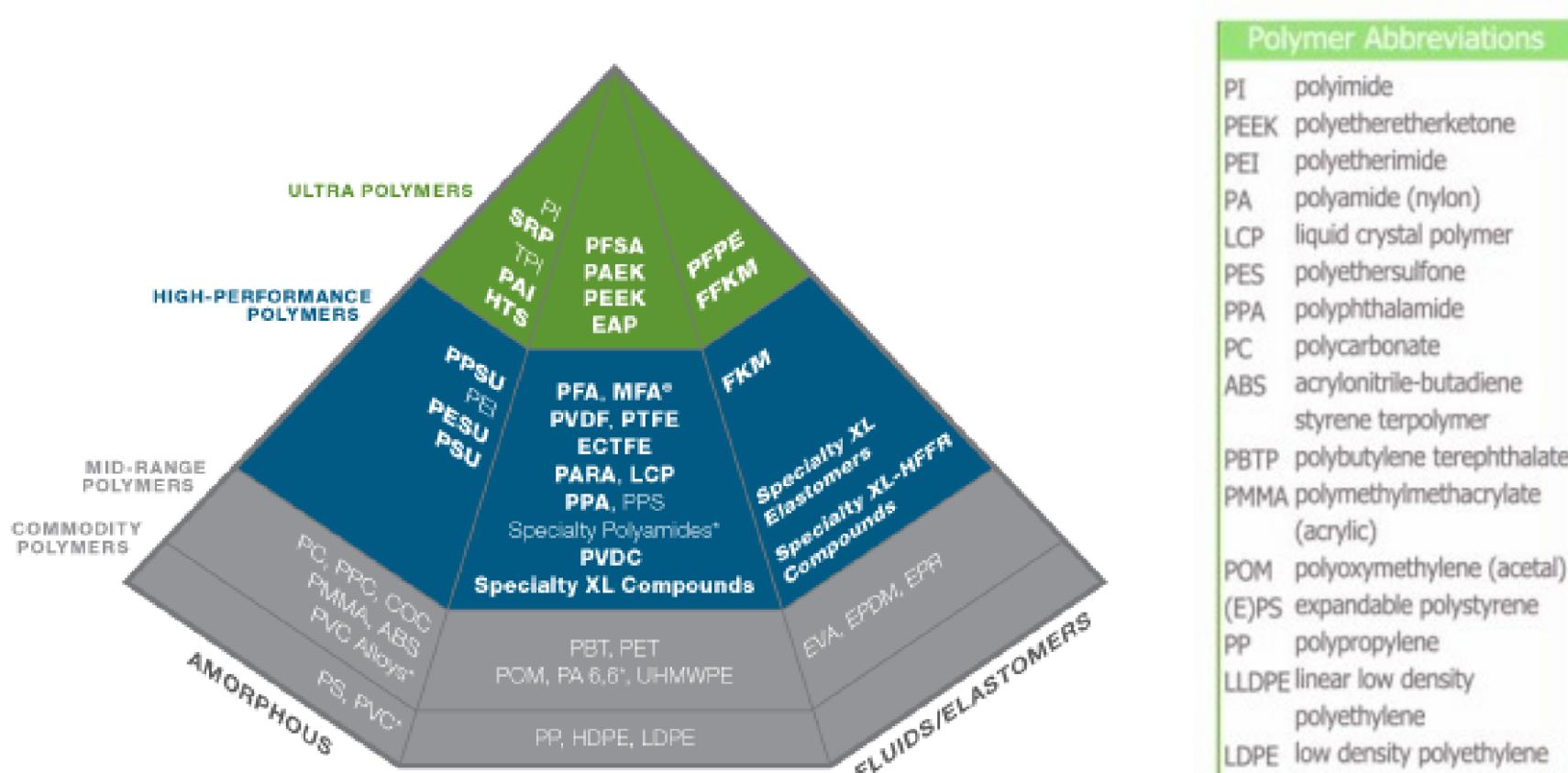
SLA vs DLP and 3D Printing



Continuous Liquid Interface Production



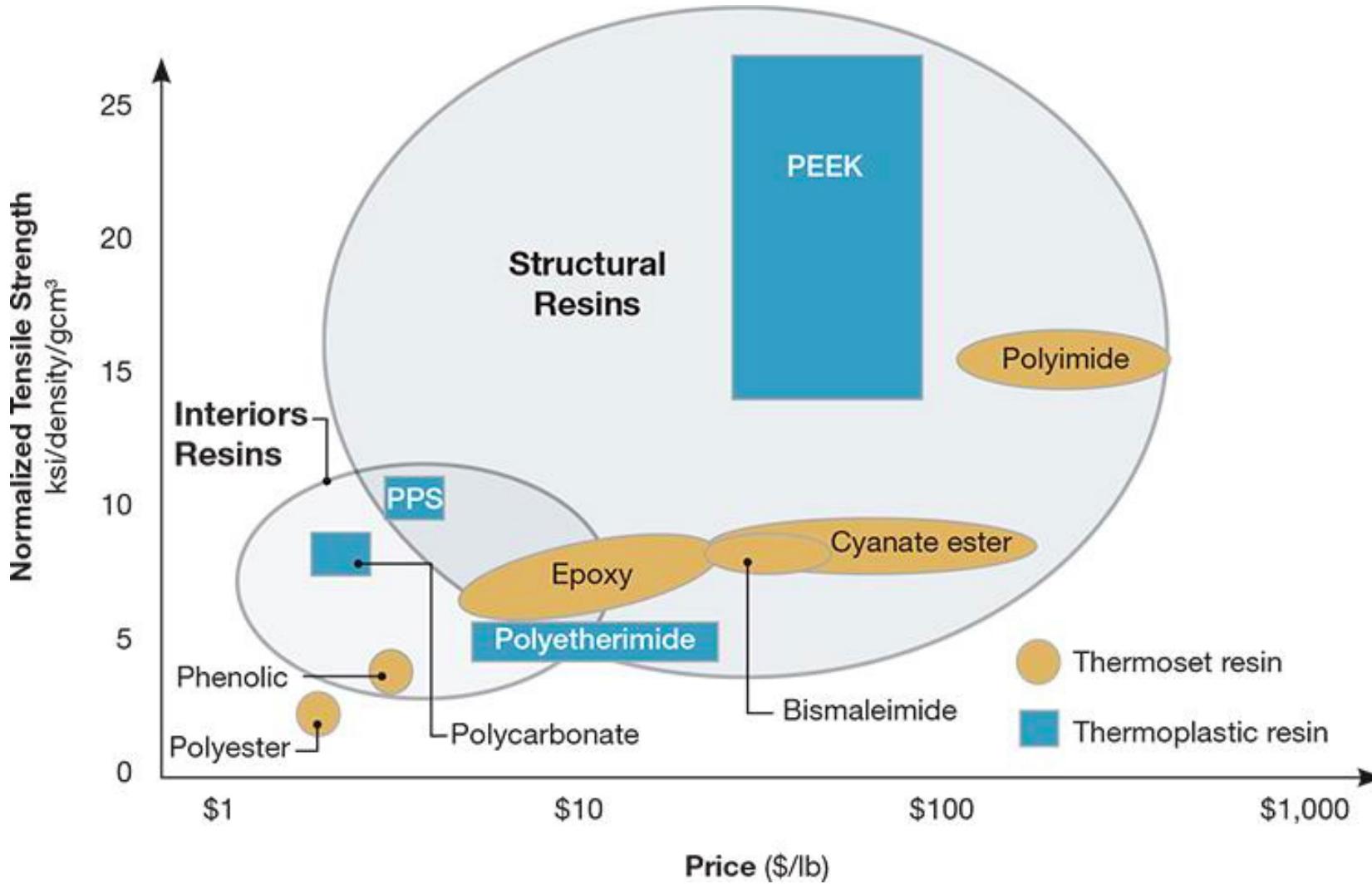
Polymers and High Performance Materials



Polymer Abbreviations

PI	polyimide
PEEK	polyetheretherketone
PEI	polyetherimide
PA	polyamide (nylon)
LCP	liquid crystal polymer
PES	polyethersulfone
PPA	polyphthalimide
PC	polycarbonate
ABS	acrylonitrile-butadiene styrene terpolymer
PBTP	polybutylene terephthalate
PMMA	polymethylmethacrylate (acrylic)
POM	polyoxymethylene (acetal)
(E)PS	expandable polystyrene
PP	polypropylene
LLDPE	linear low density polyethylene
LDPE	low density polyethylene
HDPE	high density polyethylene
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
HIPS	high impact polystyrene

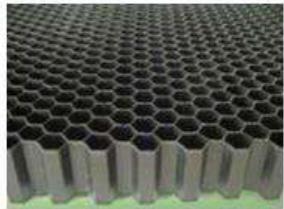
Polymer Choices



Possible Industrial Applications

Aerospace

- Repair and overhaul
- Aero-engine component
- Feature addition to the existing parts



Automotive

- Rapid manufacturing
- Rapid prototyping
- Repair & modification
- Cladding of valves and shafts

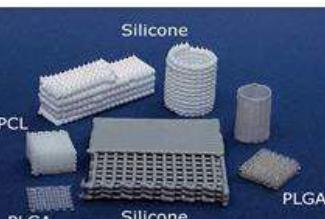
Marine, Oil & Gas

- Free forming
- Conformal channel
- Reduce No. of parts, processes, and weight



PE-industry

- Complex tooling
- Tool & die repair & modification



Medical

- Medical devices
- Medical implants



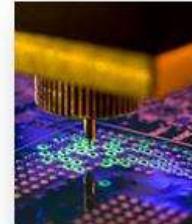
Consumer

- Furniture
- Fashion apparel,
- Phone accessories
- Jewellery
- Lighting



Electronics:

- Thin Film Transistors
- Micro-optics / display
- Interconnects
- Clean energy



Building Construction

- Building models
- Township planning

