

SMART ADDITIVE APPLICATIONS

EPHJ Workshop Photonics4Masterpieces

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Head of SAMC
June 13, 2024



"Switzerland Innovation" National Initiative

6 Parks located in Innovation Hot Spots



Mission of Switzerland Innovation:
Creation of a platform for accelerated implementation of R&D results into economically viable industrial products and production.

**Not-for-profit, tax liberated,
Eligible for national and EC funding**

Park Biel/Bienne implementation:

- 1. R&D projects in relevant industrial domains**
- 2. Provision of space, facilities and technologies to start-ups and innovative SMEs**
- 3. Innovation services to SMEs**



Innovation ecosystems at SIPBB



SHAPE THE VISION OF INDUSTRY

40
TOGETHER

SSF association
~80 mebers



Program

5th INTERNATIONAL SMART FACTORY SUMMIT

Elevating Skills, Empowering Innovation:
Smart Factories for a Sustainable Future

12th-14th June 2024
Biel/Bienne, Switzerland

In collaboration with




UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

IBA

66 members



Companies at SIPBB



SCC SWISS COBOTICS COMPETENCE CENTER

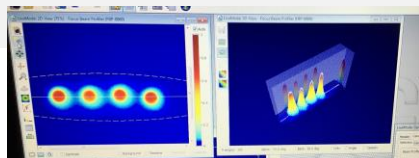
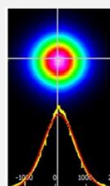
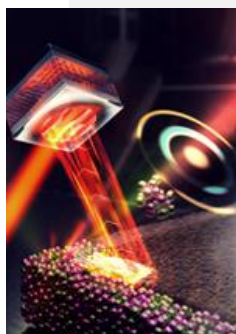


AMTTC – Advanced Manufacturing Technology Transfer Center

Technologies and Topics at SAMC

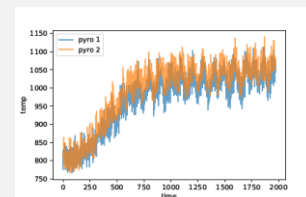
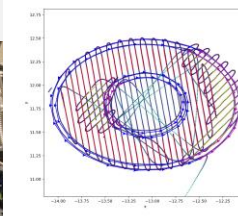
OPTICS AND LASERS IN ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

- Laser Powder Bed Fusion (LPBF)
- Optical systems development
- Laser source engineering
- Freeform beam shaping
- Optical glass fibers and applications (drawing tower jointly operated with BFH and UniBE)
- Laser energy deposition in multimaterial systems



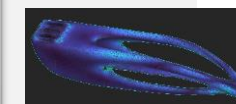
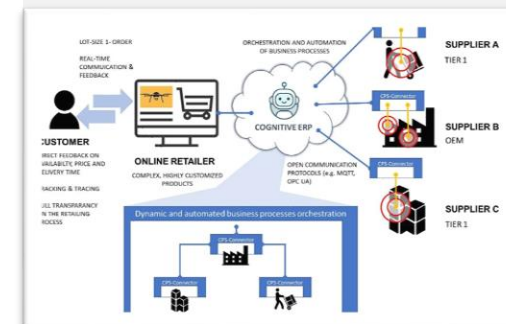
PROCESS MONITORING & CONTROL

- welding process monitoring
- control of process conditions
- control of material properties
- transfer of technology

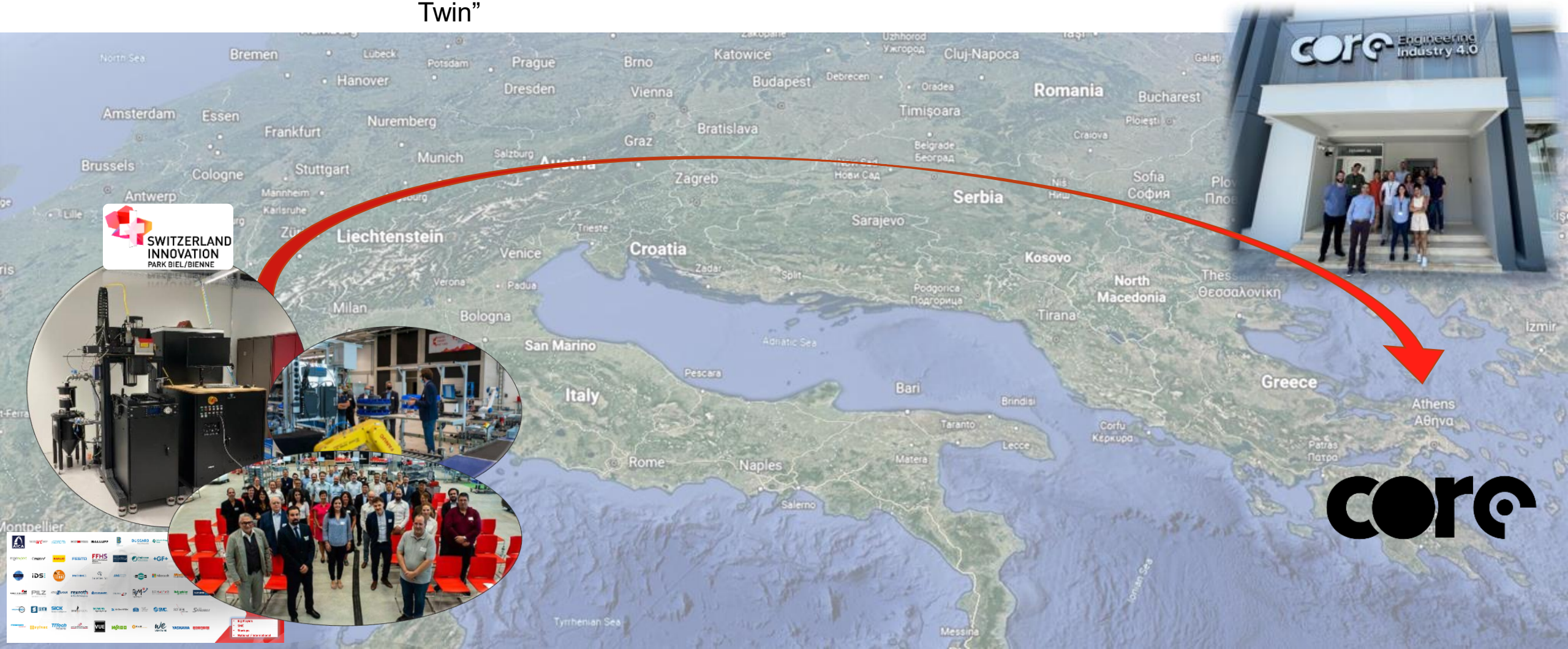


SMART PRODUCTION

- Design for AM
- Smart process advisory
- De-localized production
- MaaS in metal 3D Printing
- Circular supply chains & design for circularity
- Production companion, remote upskilling



“Twinning to build an industrial ecosystem around the core principles of Industry4.0 and the Digital Twin”

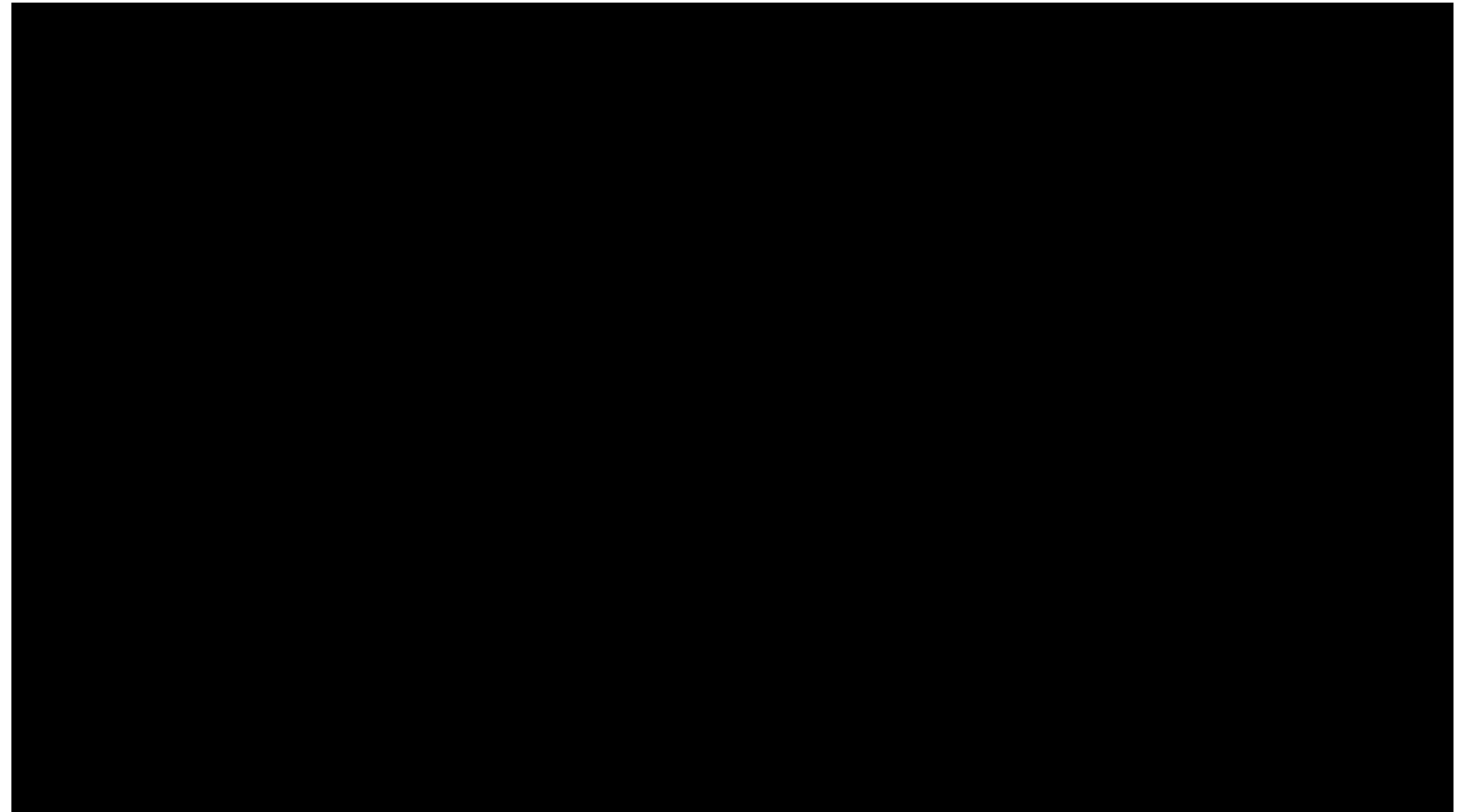


Laser Powder Bed Fusion

Different processes

..on different timescales

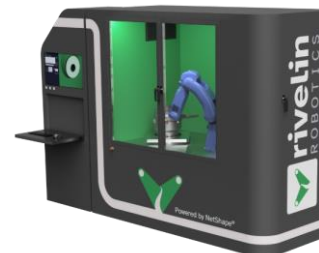
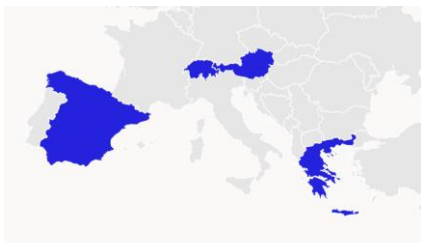
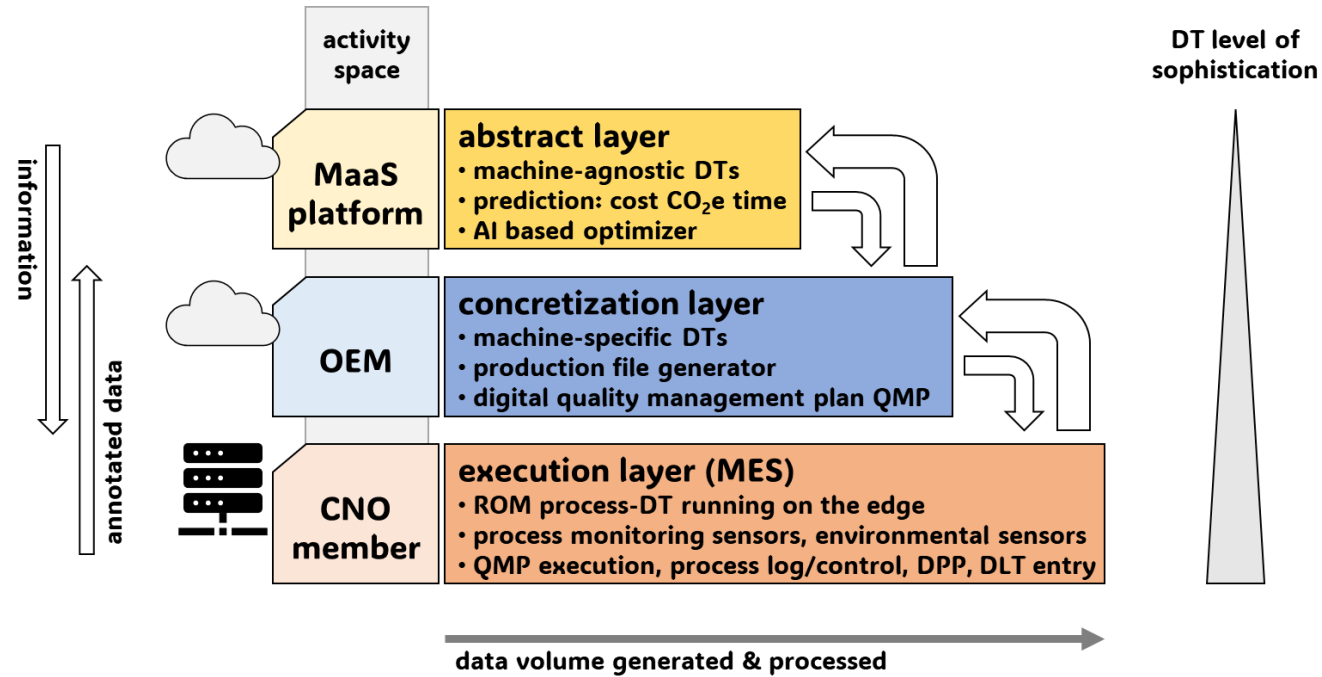
→ difficult to monitor
efficiently



Digital Twins in a MaaS Scenario

- Typical: end-user, OEM, and producer are different entities
- ...in different locations
- How to guarantee a certain quality level? and who is responsible?
- Digital Tools
 - Digital Twins of Processes and machines
 - PaaS, thermomechanische Simulation
 - generic description of processes – global DTs
 - exchange of data upstream and downstream
 - AR agent-based digital instructors and companions
 - DPP

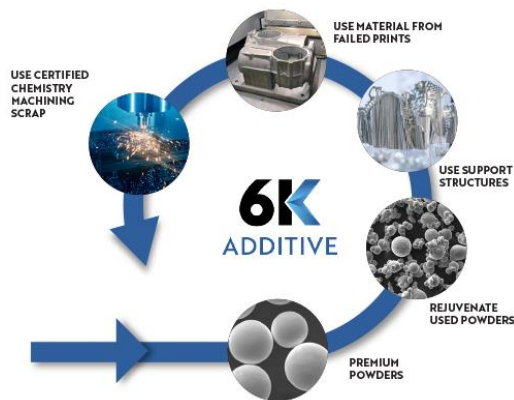
Global digital twin representing the manufacturing technology



robotic post processing with integrated measurement

Global Digital Twin

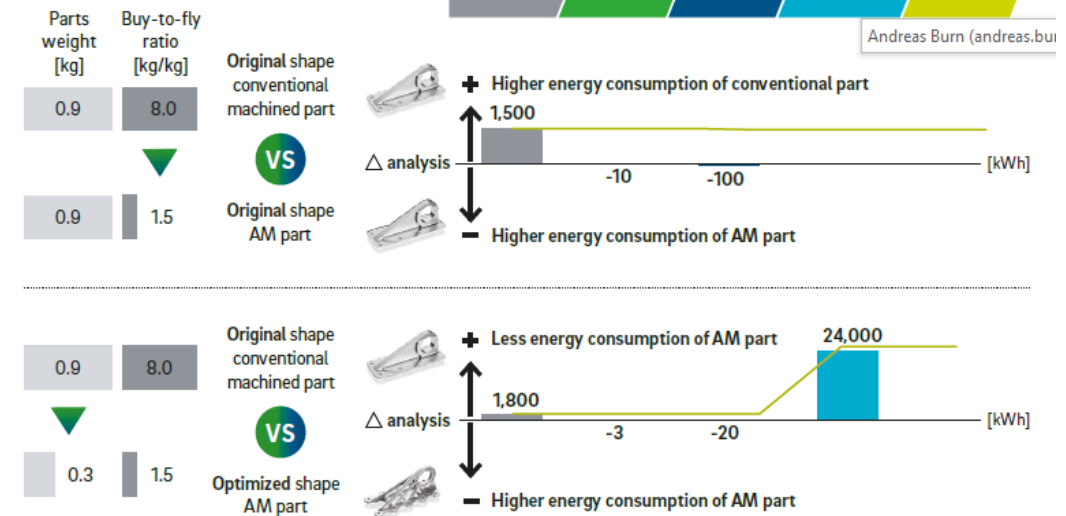
- Represents the main characteristics of a manufacturing technology
- allows to predict range of scope 1-3 emission
- predicts production time and cost
- predicts part distortion
- sets minimum technical requirements on equipment
- can be used in simulation of circular supply chains



AM saves energy for an aerospace bracket

Benefits of AM: less material needed and weight reduction

figure 3



Source: Journal of Manufacturing Systems, Journal of Cleaner Production, Additive Manufacturing Journal, Proceedings of the IEEE International Symposium on Sustainable Systems and Technology, Roland Berger

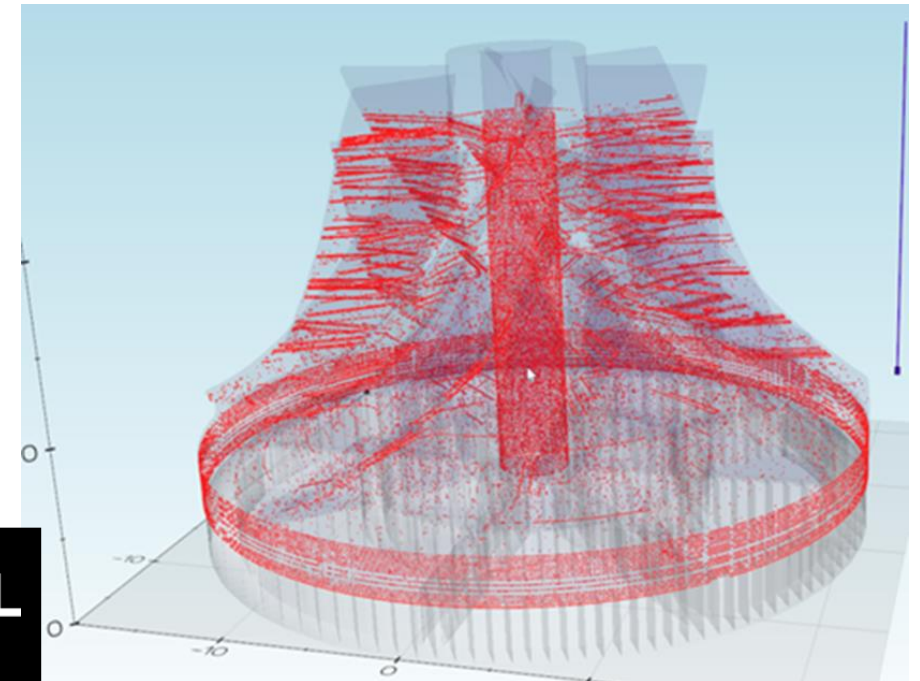
Image Credits: Courtesy of GE Additive

DT best practice atlas:
<https://digital-twin-atlas.com>

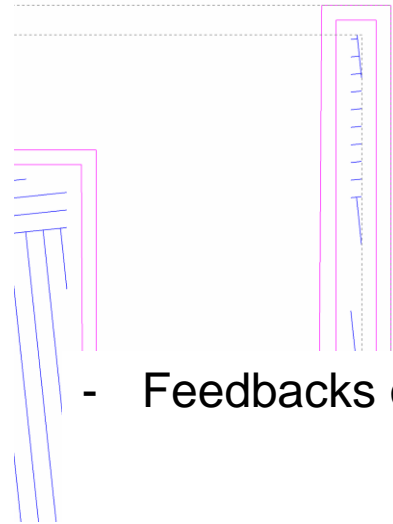
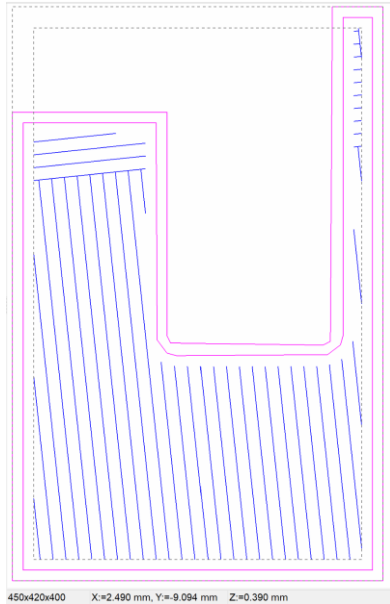
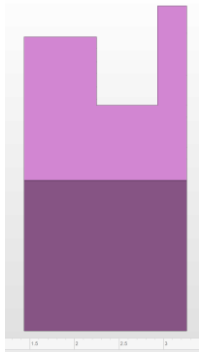
Machine specific digital twins reproduce specific properties of one machine

- predicts part quality and exact production time
- allows optimizing the result based on real laser scan path
 - strategy
 - planned density
- deformation reduction and compensation
- detection of defects

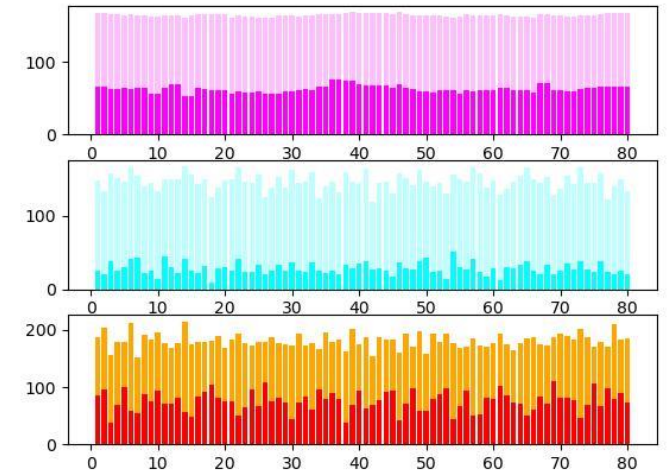
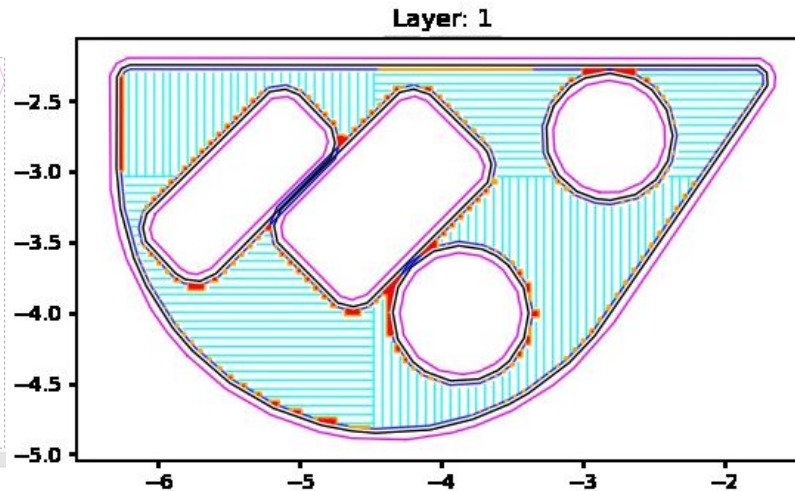
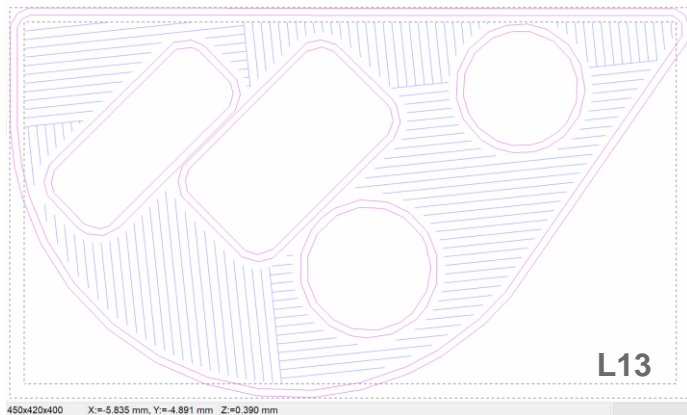
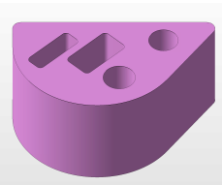
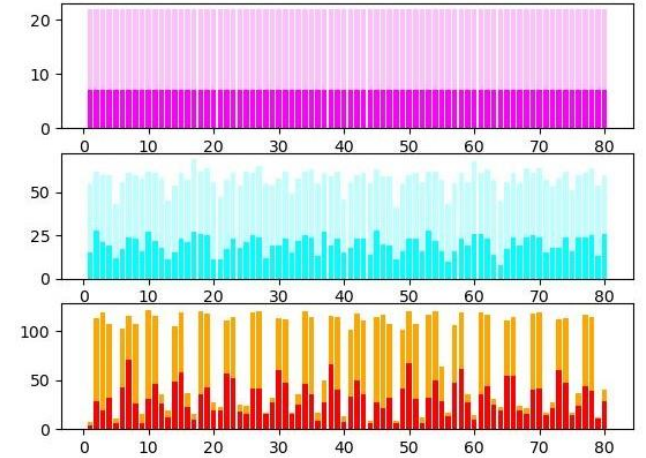
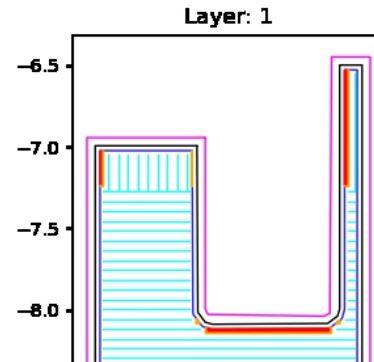
PaaM a digital production companion



Trajectory analyzer



- Feedbacks on big data



modular LPBF platform – create more free parameters

Customized optics and laser

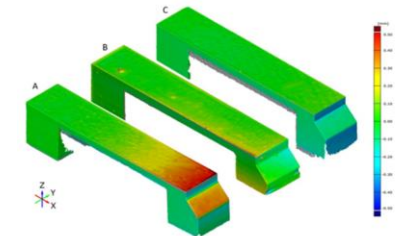
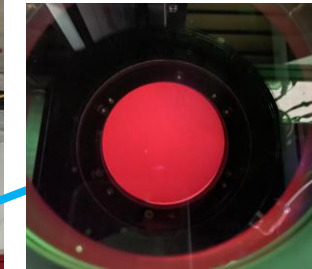
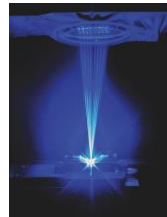
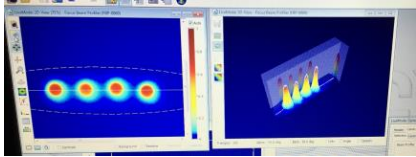
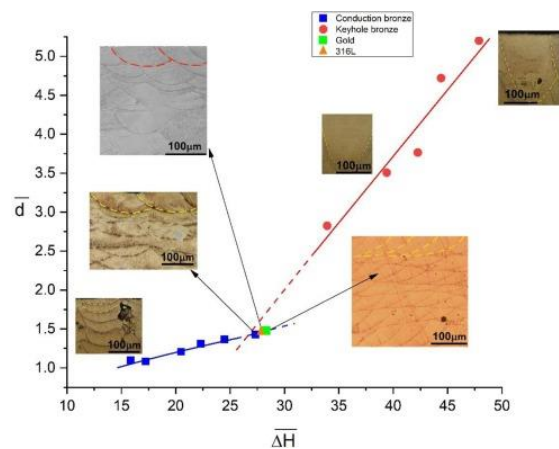
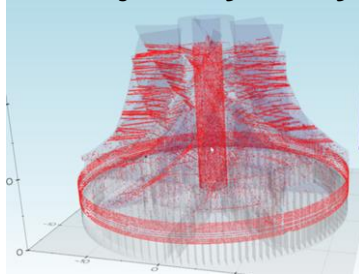


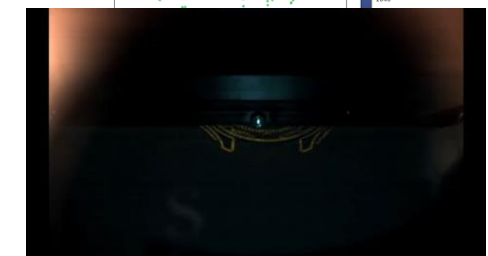
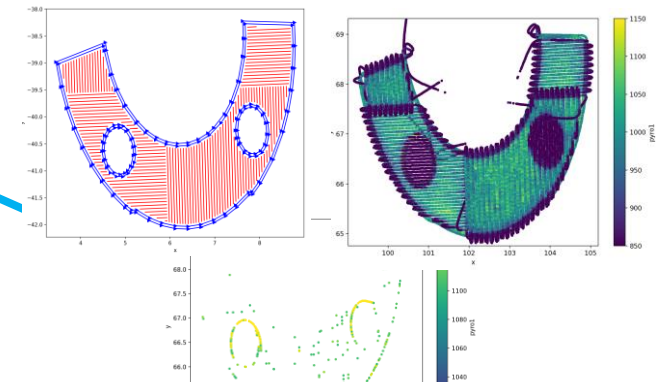
Figure 19. 3D scanned printed Ti6Al4V parts in different conditions: A) as-built, B) modified support structure, and C) 800 °C in-situ heating.

Laser trajectory analysis



Translation rules (Ghasemi et al.)
Validated for Ti64 with pre-heating

Pre-heating up to 800°C for stress reduction



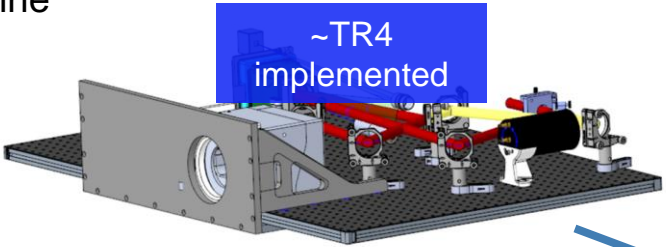
Process monitoring and control data analysis



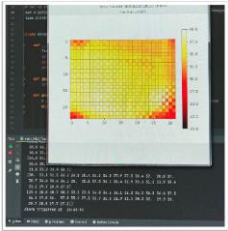
Support free printing

Main Technology Bricks in the LPBF Beam Shaping Collaborative Project

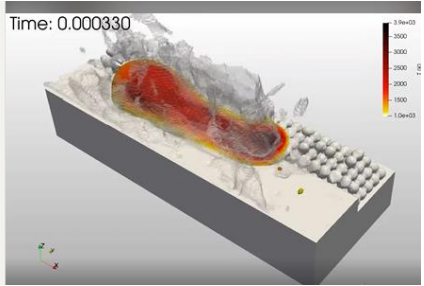
beam shaping engine



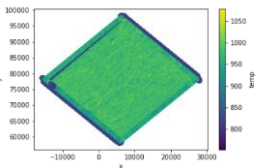
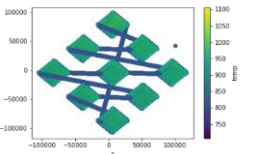
hologram calculation



monitoring of shaper operation state



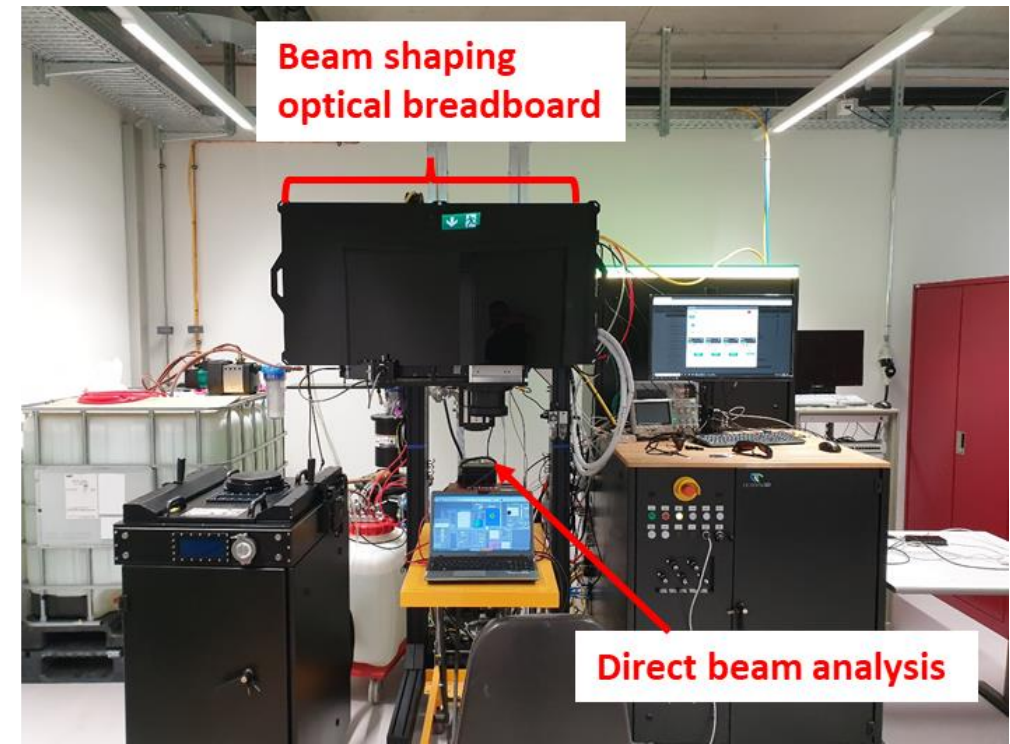
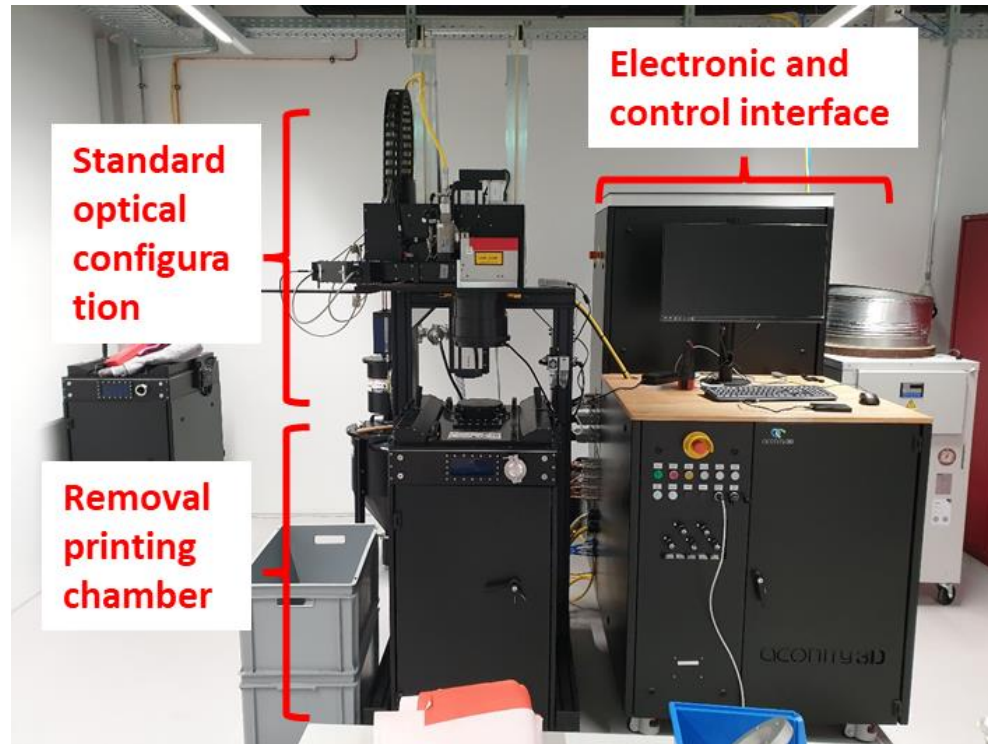
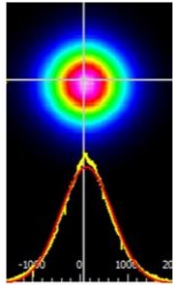
simulation verification



LPBF process monitoring

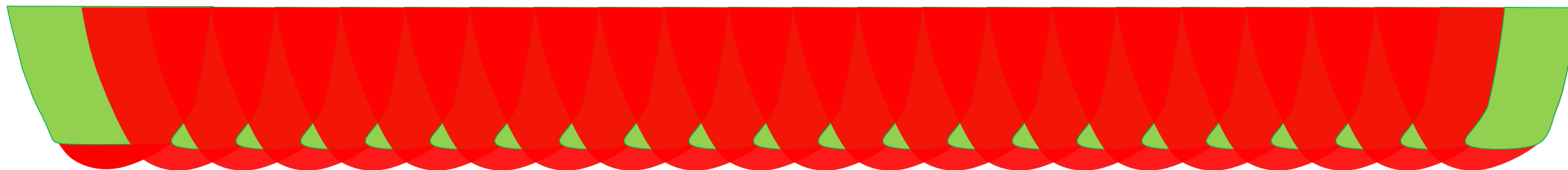


Beam shaping: from gaussian to freeform laser beam

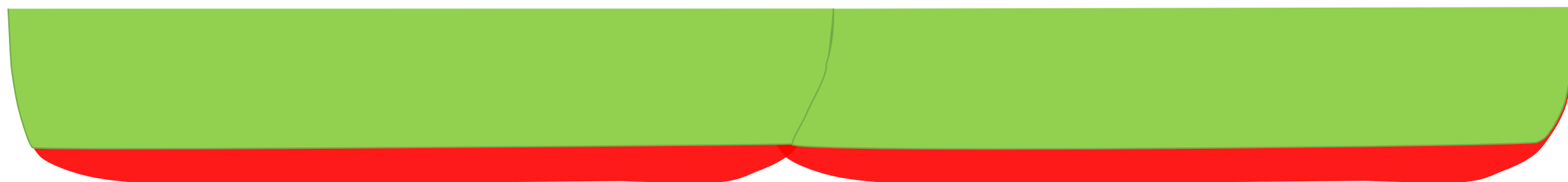


Modifying the melt pool size and shape

- drastically increased process efficiency in hatching due to reduced unnecessary remelting (Green= new added/melted part Red= Remelting)



- Hatching distance= **60 μm**
- High overlap to avoid defect



- Hatching distance= **350 μm**
- Minimum required overlap

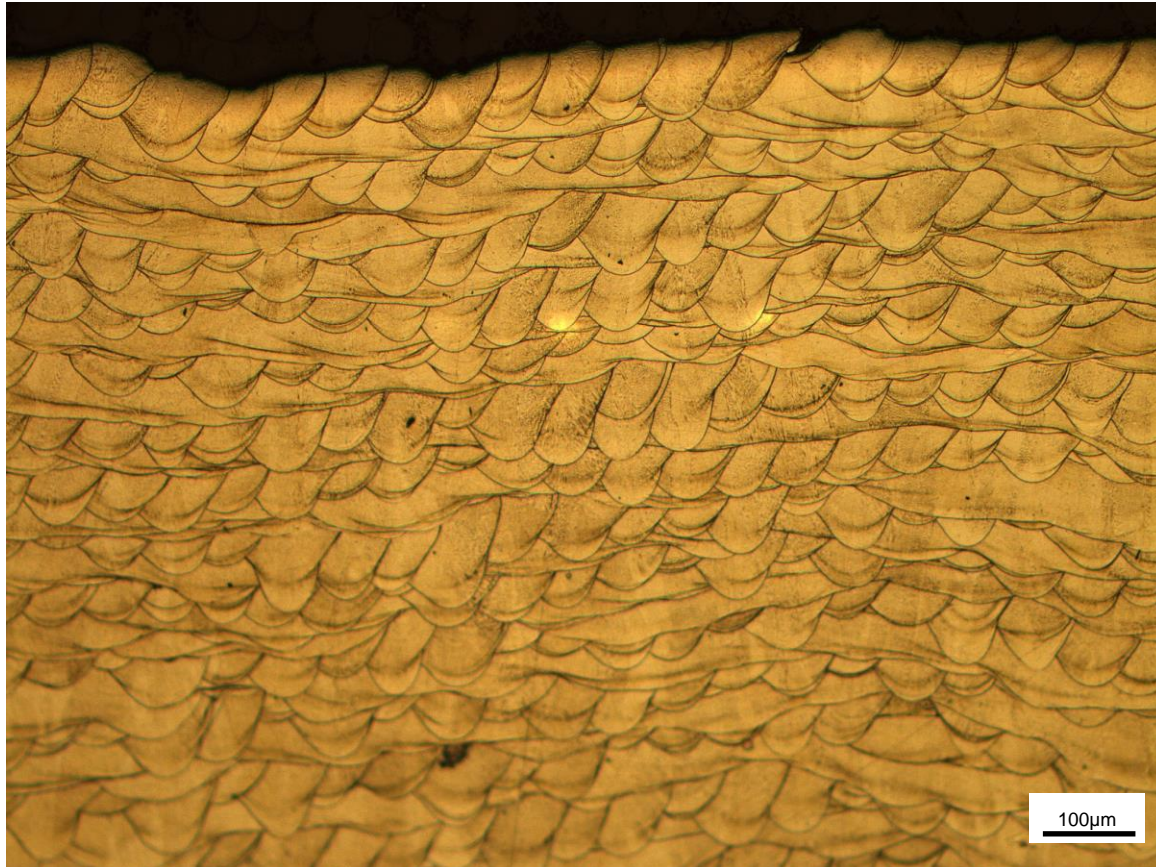


- Increase productivity
- Reduce evaporation, spatters and defects

Modifying the melt pool size and shape

- Printed 316L parts

Gaussian beam



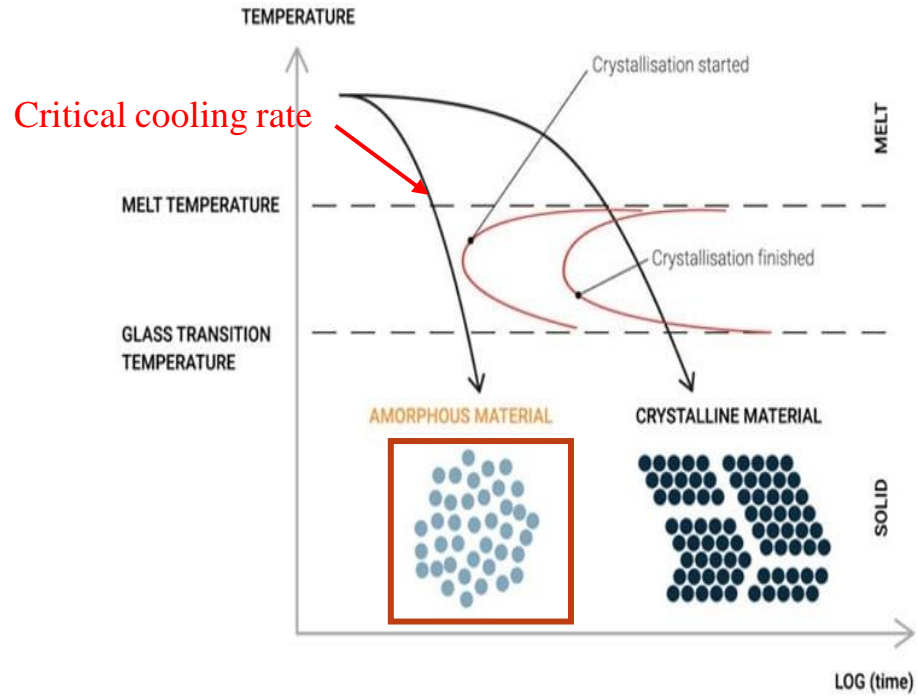
- Melt pool aspect ratio (width/depth) ~ **1.2**
- More than **140%** remelting of the previous layer
- Hatching distance= **60 µm**
- VED = **75 J/mm³**

Shaped beam



- Melt pool aspect ratio (width/depth) ~ **8**
- About **50%** remelting of the previous layer
- Hatching distance= **350 µm**
- VED = **50 J/mm³**

BMG- Atomic structure



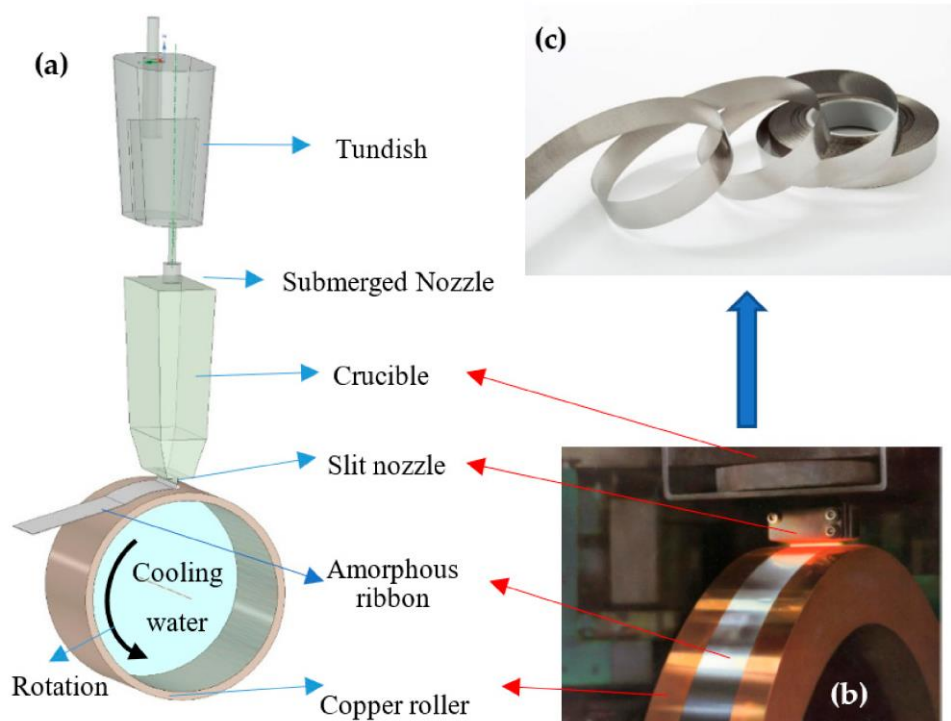
Steel
surface

BMG
surface

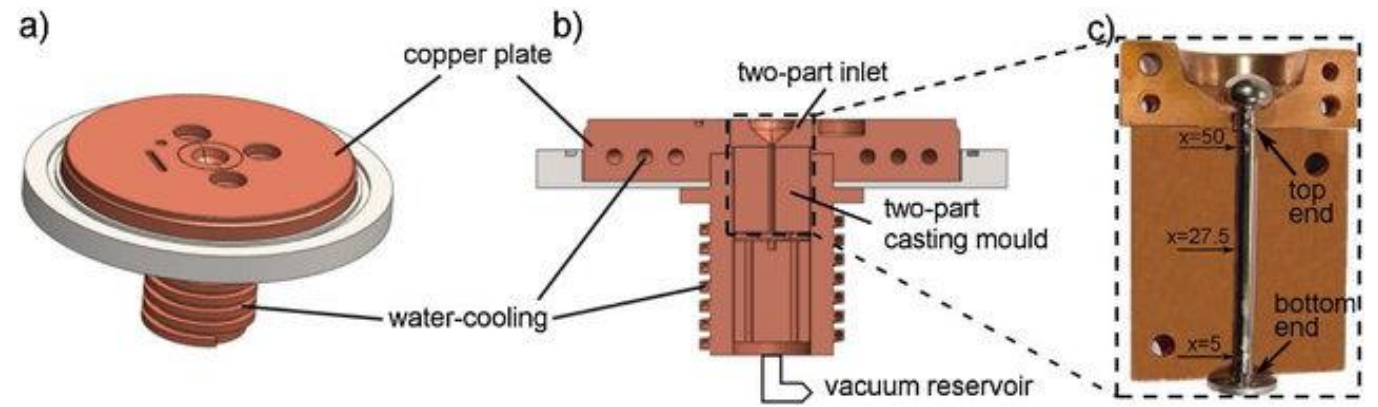
Manufacturing Process

Melt spinning

1992, William L. Johnson and Inoue

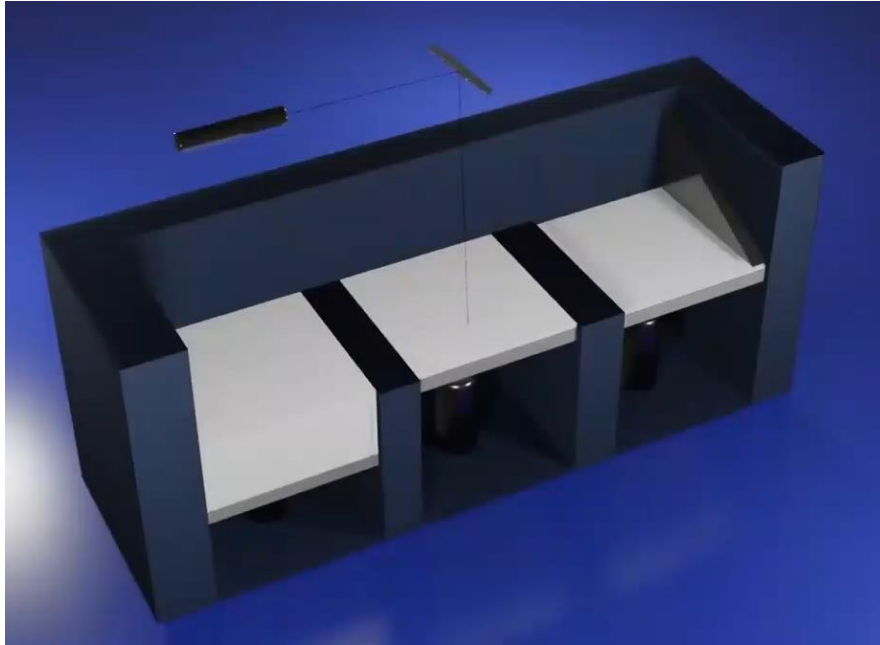


Suction casting

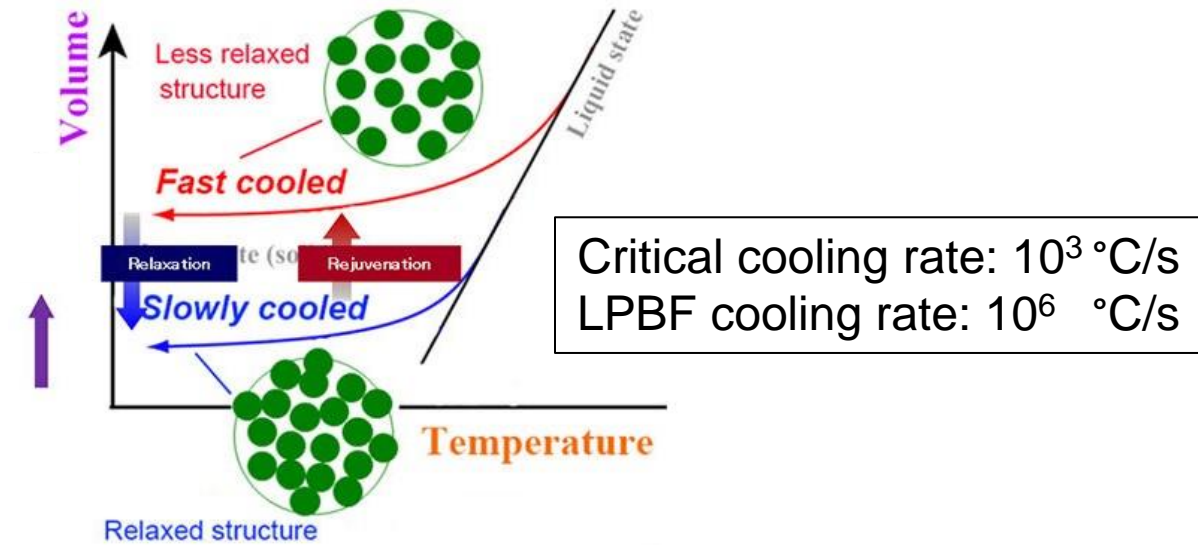
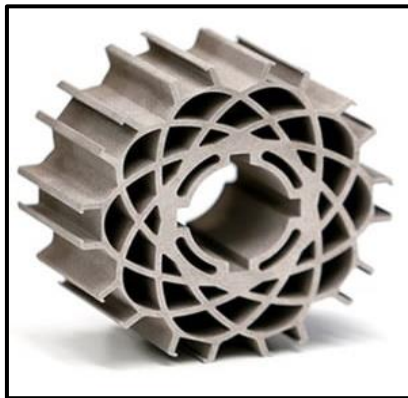
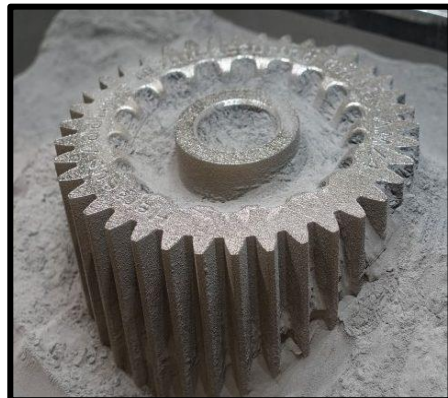
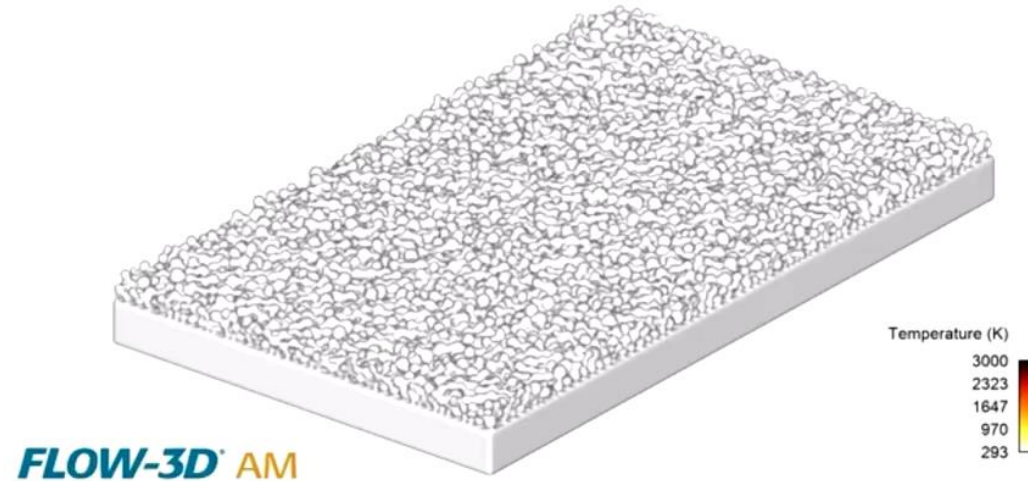


Part size limitation for these techniques

Why LPBF of BMGs?

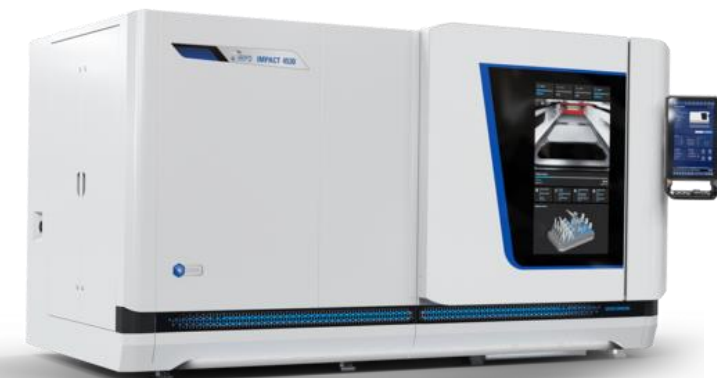
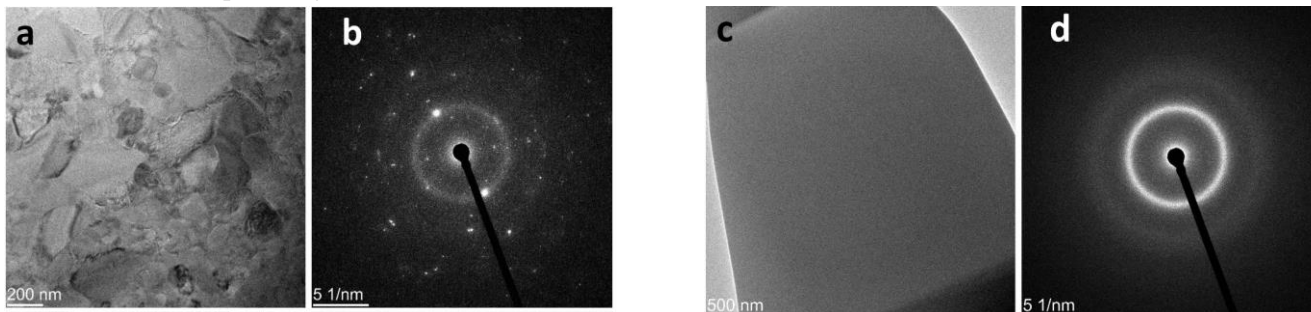
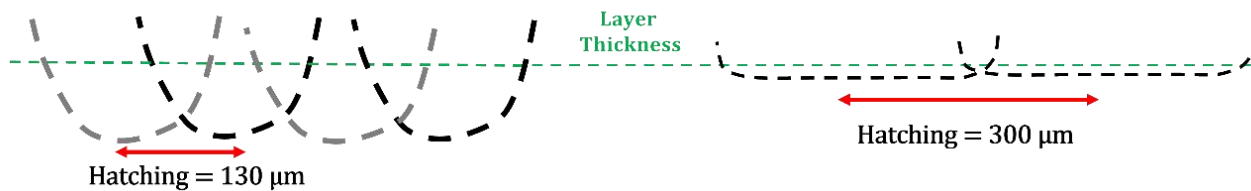
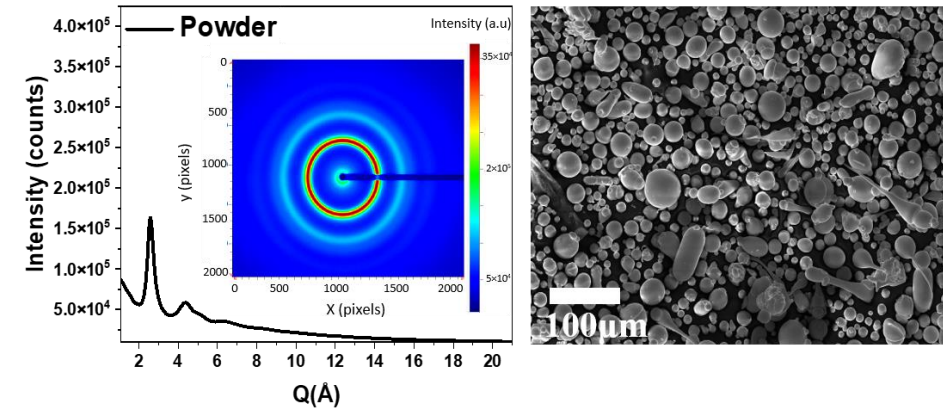
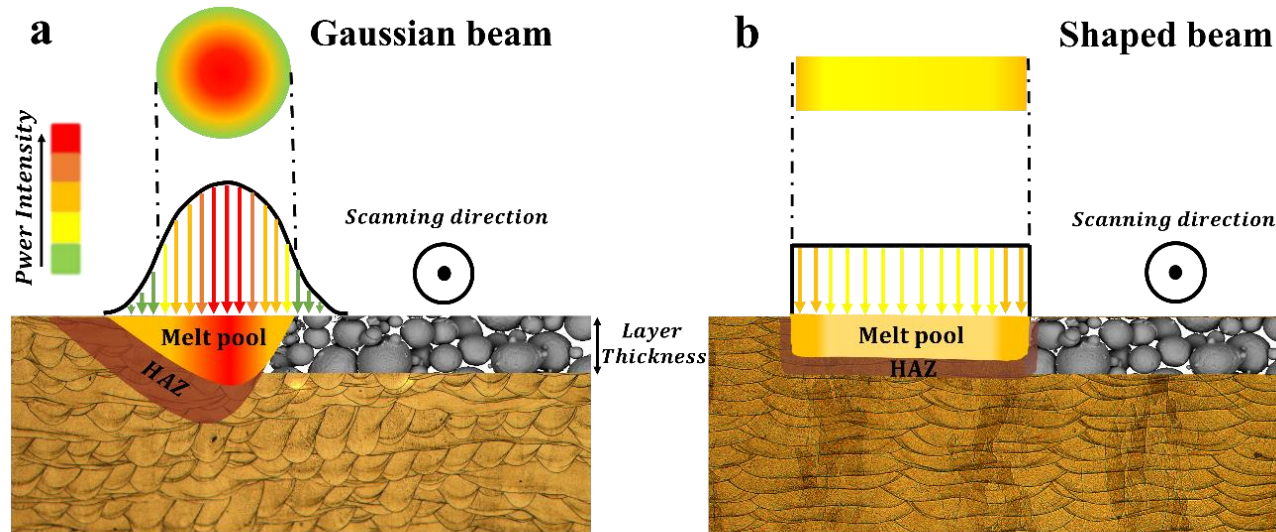


Time = 0.000000



Additive Manufacturing of BMGs using beam shaping

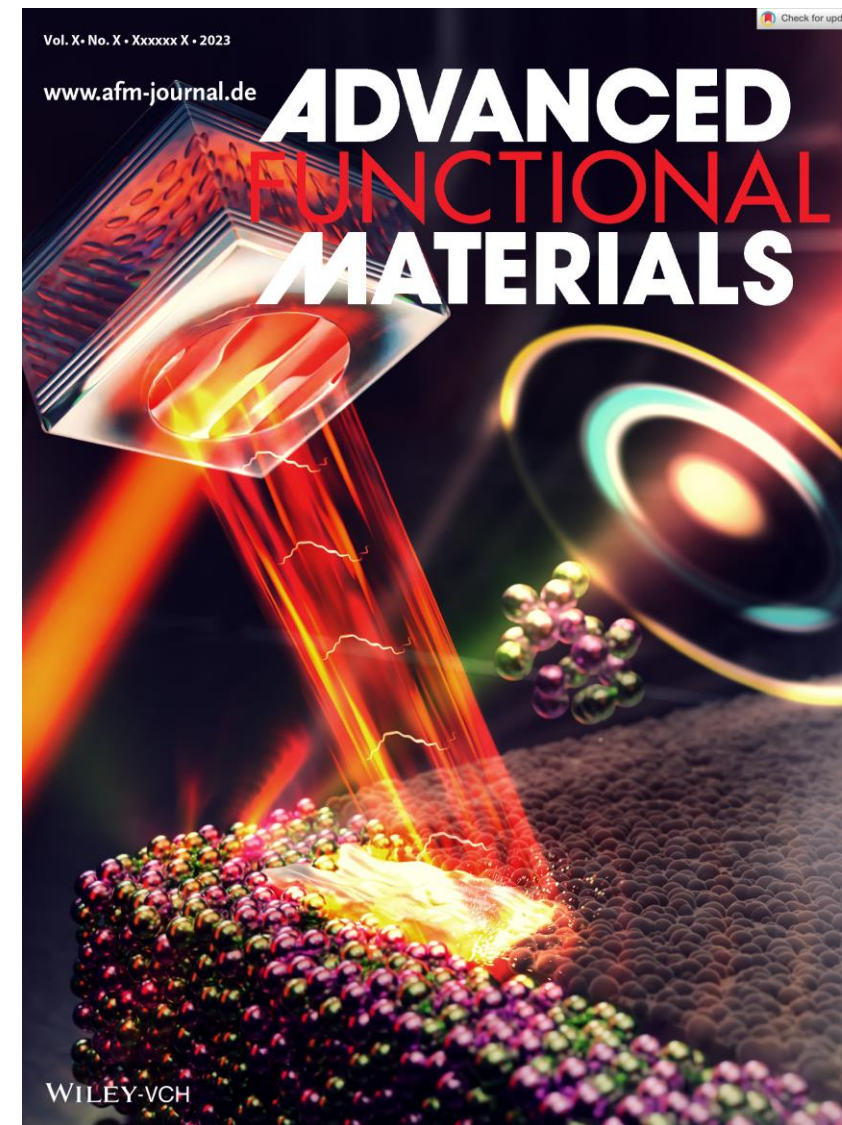
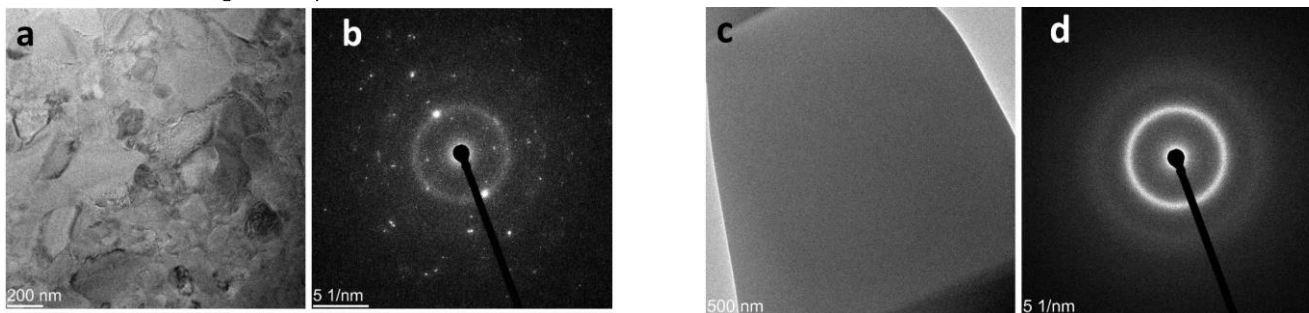
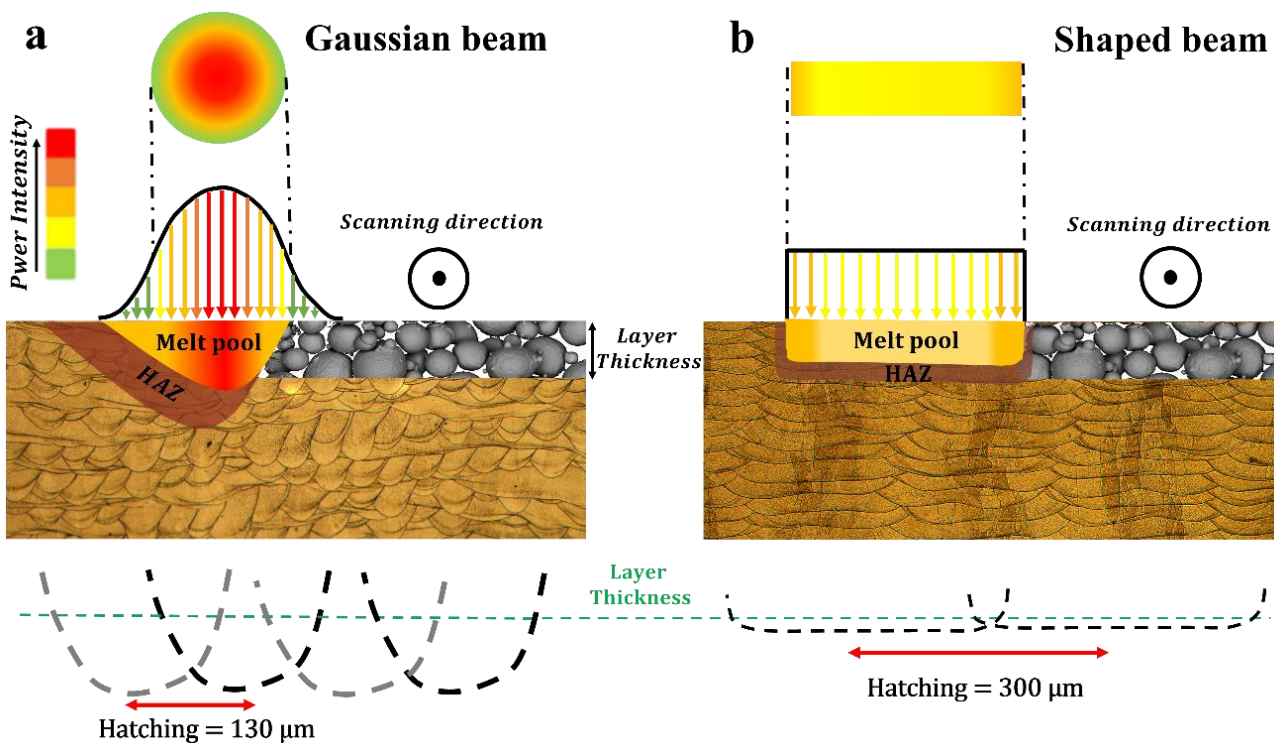
Bulk metallic glass (BMG) materials offer exceptional physical and mechanical properties such as high strength, elasticity, and corrosion resistance



IRPD IMPACT 4530

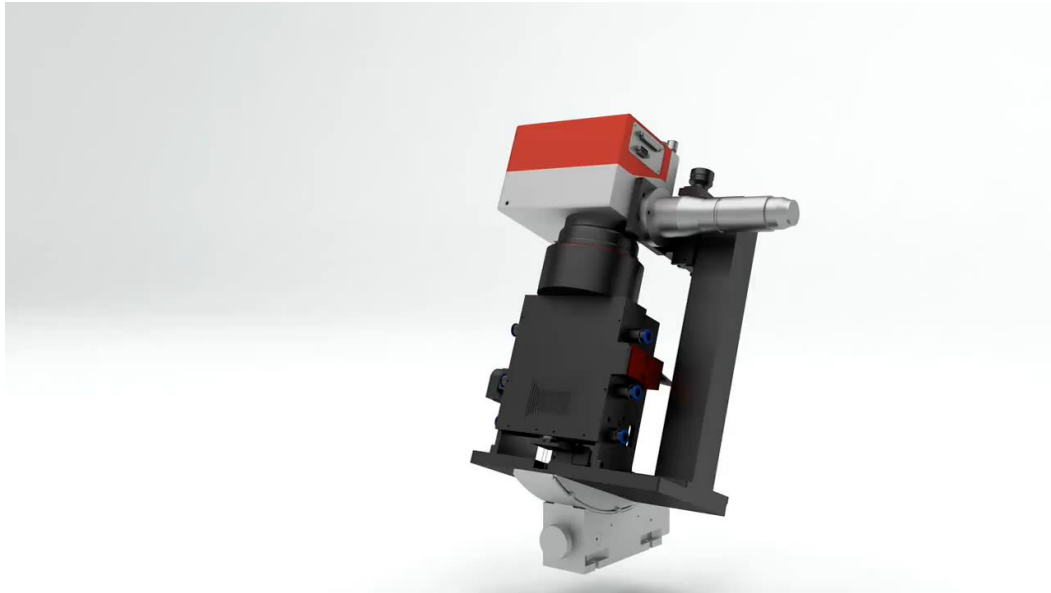
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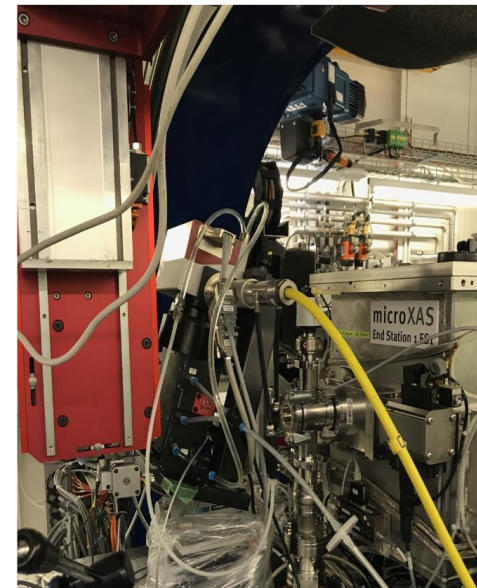


Additive Manufacturing of BMG

Operando experiments at synchrotron: Effect of beam shaping on LPBF of BMGs
Proposal preparation with Dr. Van Petegem, PSI Switzerland



Mini-SLM machine developed at PSI, Dr. Steven Van Petegem



THANK YOU!



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