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#### Additive manufacturing of stainless steel via fused deposition

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#### Additive Manufacturing of Stainless Steel via Fused Deposition

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Scope

#### AM of Metals

#### **Powder Bed Fusion**



https://www.cetim.fr/en

#### Handling of open powder

Large quantities of material required

# **Fused Deposition of Metals**

- Based on the Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)
- FDMet was first introduced in the early 90s at the Rutgers University

 Patent of FDM expired in 2009, prices for FDM printers dropped from over 10,000 \$ to less than 1000 \$

- Many open research questions
  - Recent years research interest grows



Agarwala, et al. 1996 International Solid Freeform Fabrication Symposium.

# **Fused Deposition of Metals**

- Markforged, Desktop Metal, BASF
  - Closed proprietary systems
  - Limited materials available



Ultrafuse 316LX filament, BASF

- Development of own filaments
  - Gain knowledge about all processes involved
  - Freedom in material selection

### **Fused Deposition of Metals**



# FDM 3D Printing



bq Hephestos 2 - 3D printer



### **Extrusion of Filaments**



### **Extrusion of Filaments**





Substitution of TPE with PE (low M)

- Increasing stiffness
- Decreasing viscosity
- Increasing brittleness



- Rheological behavior governed by particle-particle interactions
- Matrix viscosity affects the interaction times



Yield stress:

- No deformation in the printing process
- Shape retention during thermal debinding





#### Solvent Debinding

Effective backbone as a function of high M PE:



# Solvent Debinding



- Removal of TPE, PE (low M), and stearic acid
- Cyclo-hexane at 60°C

#### Before solvent debinding



#### After solvent debinding



# **Thermal Debinding**

In-situ environmental SEM investigation



Decomposition of the PE backbone between 340°C and 560°C

- H2 atmosphere
- P = 25 KPa

### Sintered Microstructure

- Sinter for 3h at 1200°C
- 95% Ar 5%H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere



# High Speed Nanoindentation Mapping



- Load and penetration depth are measured, which allows calculation of hardness and modulus
- iNano system from KLA with a NanoBlitz module, which allows >1 indent per second: ~50,000 indents in one night!

### Indentation Mapping of Sintered 316L

0 L

Hardness (GPa) Modulus (GPa) -250 -200 Y Position (µm) Y Position (µm) 80 -6 -5 -150 -3 -100 -50 n X Position (µm) X Position (µm) -125 - 100 Hardness (GPa) Counts -75 - 50

n

Modulus (GPa)

### Indentation Mapping of Sintered 316L



Nanoindentation porosity: 15%

Optical porosity: 14%

# Conclusion

- The binder system developed allows printing on low-cost FDM printers
- Optimization of the stiffness and viscosity enables a significant improvement of the printing resolution
- In-situ ESEM provides insights in the thermal debinding process
- Nanoindentation mapping can be used for characterization of hardness, modulus, and porosity

Future work:

- New materials (shape-memory alloys)
- Multi-material













Scope

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