

Design & Fabrication

Dr.-Ing. **Florian Wolling** (Lecture), M.Sc. **Ambika Shahu** (Exercises),
Thomas Mantschko (Tutor), Prof. Florian Michahelles

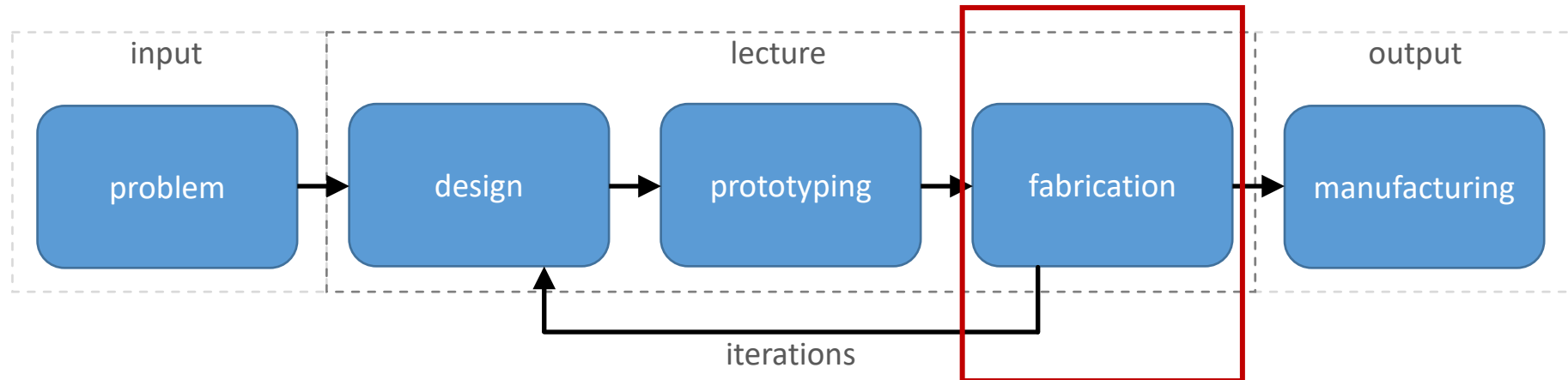
Technische Universität Wien

Artifact-Based Computing & User Research (<http://media.tuwien.ac.at>)
florian.wolling@tuwien.ac.at, ambika.shahu@tuwien.ac.at



From Design to Fabrication

Recapitulation



From Design to Fabrication

Recapitulation: Subtractive Technologies

Key Advantages

- › High surface accuracy
- › High stability

Key Disadvantages

- › Large waste of material
- › Local material defects, e.g. due to heating
- › (Remaining surface roughness)

Lecture 7

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Subtractive Manufacturing

- › Machining
- › Start with a block of solid material
- › Remove material to manufacture the given 3D model

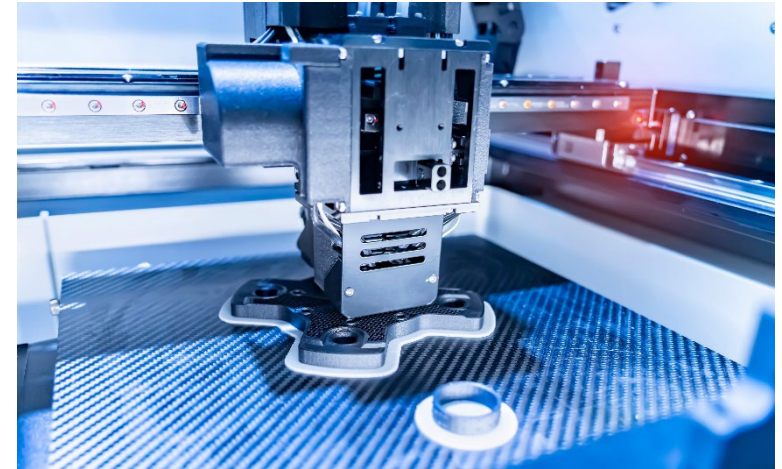


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Additive Manufacturing

- › Mostly 3D printing processes
(plus additional manufacturing steps)
- › Start with an empty printing bed
- › Building layers of material one by one

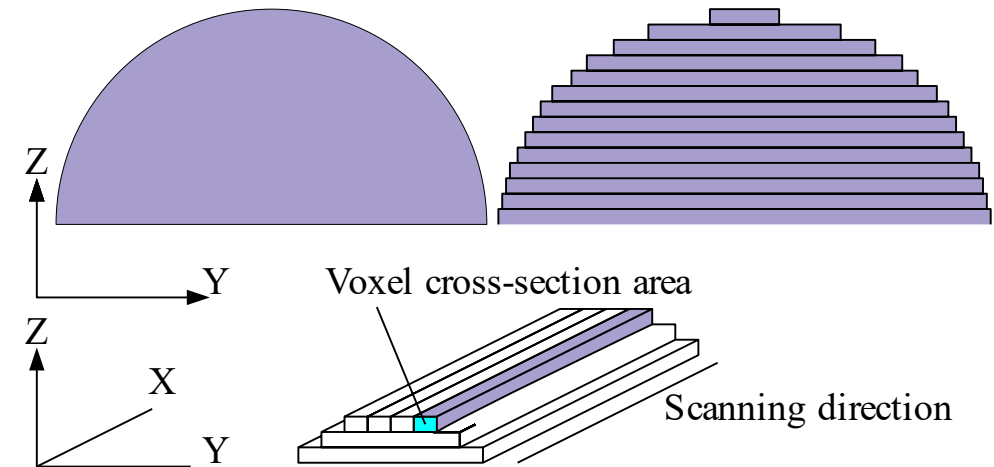


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

3D Model Slicing

- › Slicing layers from a 3D model
- › Vector file formats:
 - › *.STL: stereolithography, unsorted “soup” list of triangular facets
 - › *.GCO: G-Code, core instruction set, movement instructions for printers
 - › *.OBJ: preferred for colored objects
 - › *.3MF: format of the 3MF consortium



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Dream of Replication

- › Star Trek: Food Replicator



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Additive Manufacturing Technologies

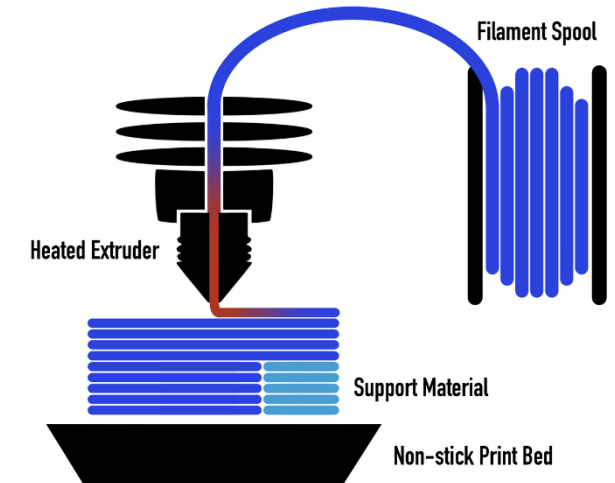
- › Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)
- › Powder-Bed / Binder Jet
- › Stereolithography (SLA)
- › Digital Light Projector (DLP) Printing
- › Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
- › Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)
- › Plaster-based 3D Printing (PP)
- › Laminated Object Manufacturing (LOM)

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)

- › S. Scott Crump, Stratasys (1988)
- › Thermoplastic extrusion
- › Common materials:
 - › ABS
 - › PLA



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Powder Bed / Binder Jet

- › MIT (1993)
- › Powder:
 - › Plastics like PMMA, ...
 - › Or even metals (annealing req.)
- › Binder:
 - › Adhesive between powder layers
- › No support structures required
- › Hollow parts must allow evacuation
- › Inkjet color prints possible

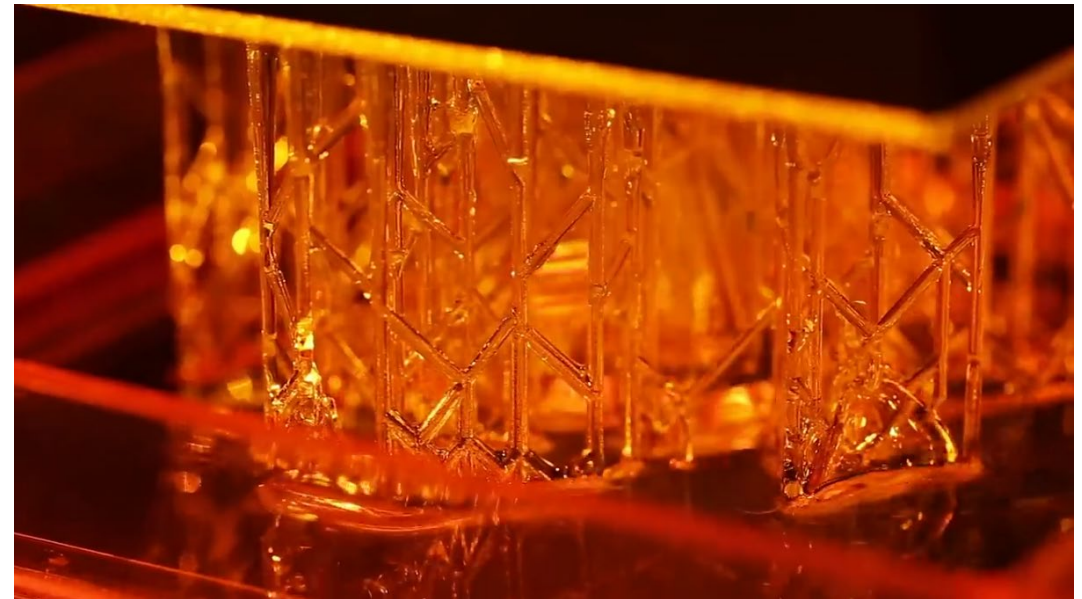


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals

Stereolithography (SLA)

- › UV laser beam
- › Resin



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Materials

- › Large diversity of materials available
- › Characteristics:
 - › High-temperature / ABS-like
 - › Rigid / soft, rubber-like
 - › Opaque / transparent
 - › Bio-compatible

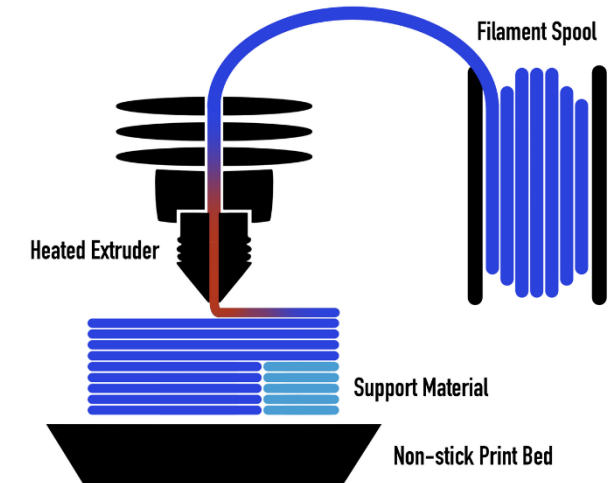
Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Printing Temperature

- › Depends on material used
- › Viscosity, allowed pressure for nozzle

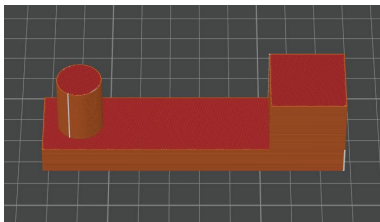


Additive Fabrication Technologies

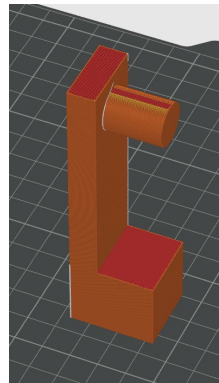
Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Print Speed and Travel Speed

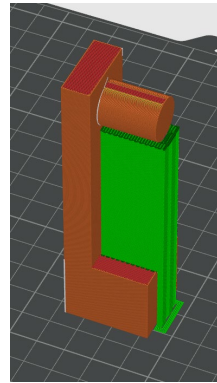
- › Model orientation important
- › Slower in z-direction
- › Traveling between islands takes time



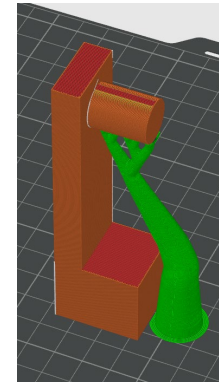
00:37 h
17.26 g / 5.79 m



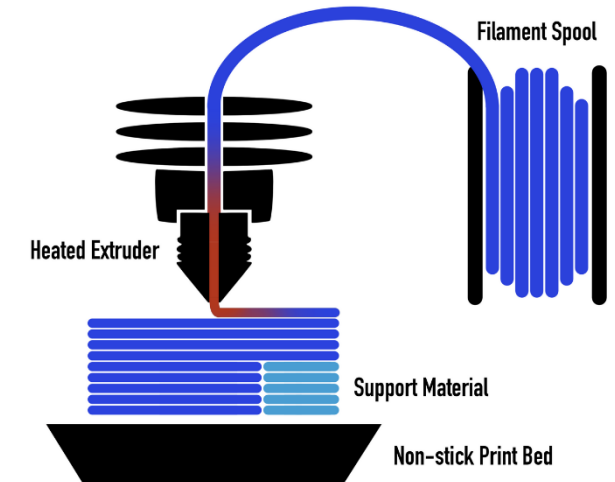
01:29 h
17.39 g / 5.83 m



01:30 h
20.64 g / 6.92 m



01:31 h
19.70 g / 6.60 m

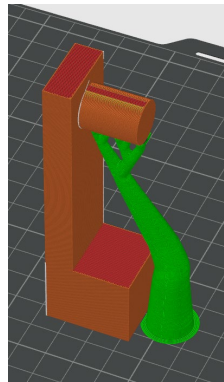


Additive Fabrication Technologies

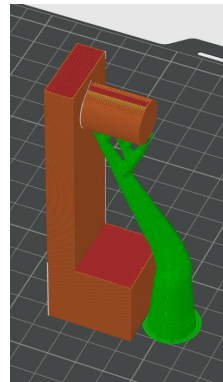
Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Layer Height vs. Print Speed

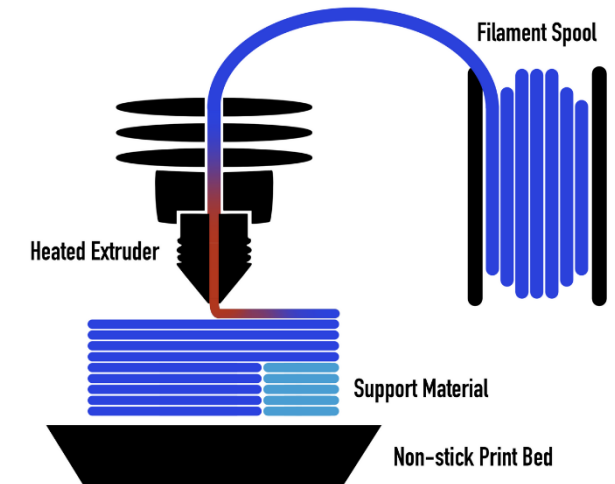
- › Coarser layer resolution results in faster printing speed due to fewer steps in z-direction



Layer height: 0.16 mm
01:31 h, 19.70 g / 6.60 m



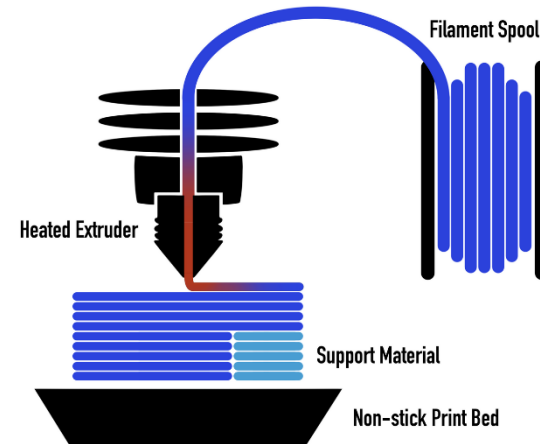
Layer height: 0.25 mm
00:59 h, 19.28 g / 6.46 m



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Print Speed and Technological Limits

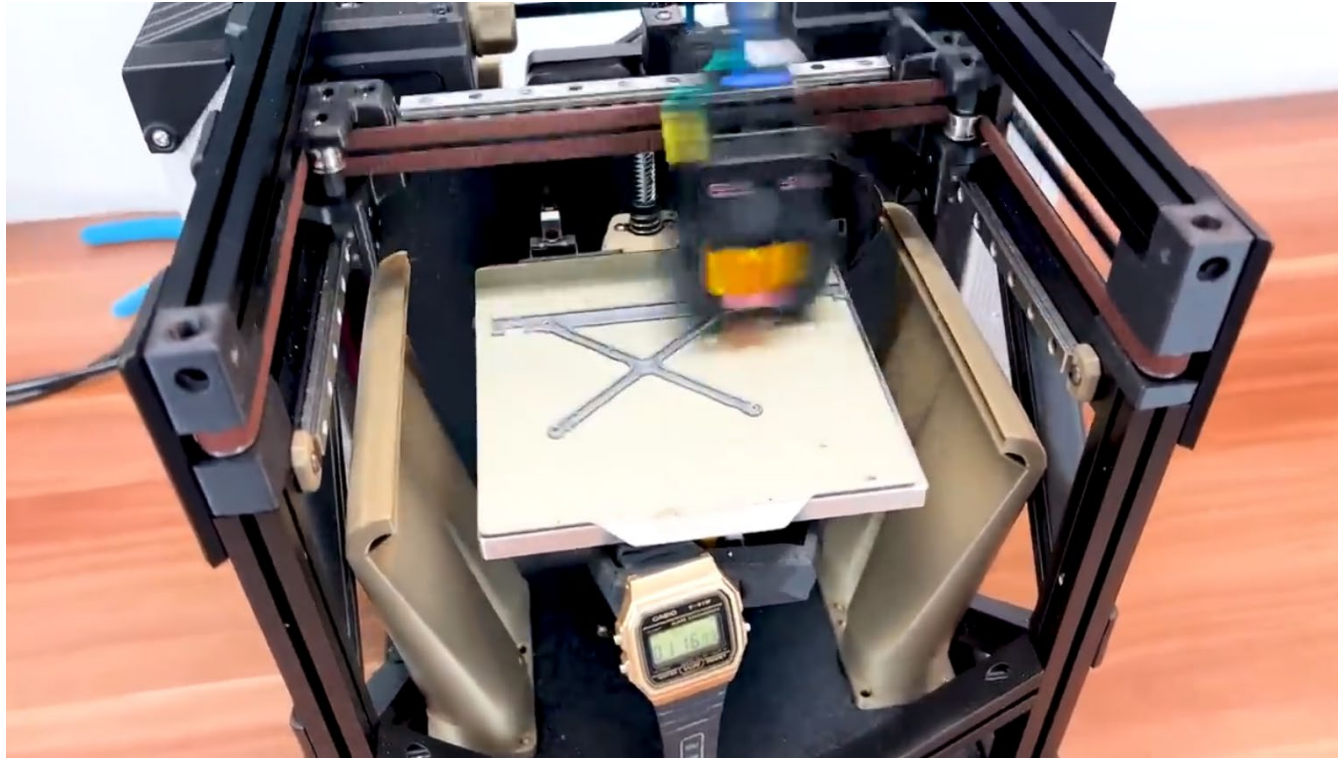
What is required to print faster?



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Print Speed and Technological Limits

2,500 mm/s

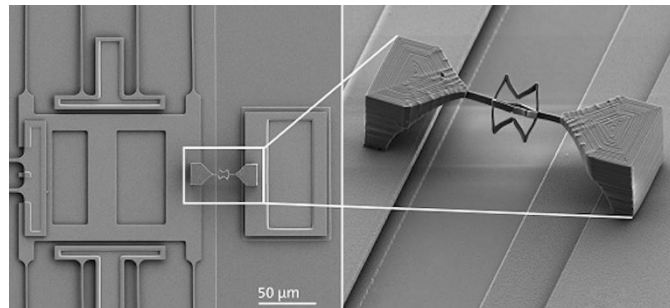
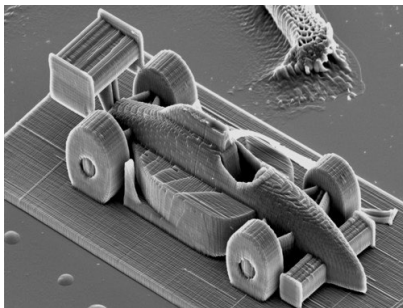
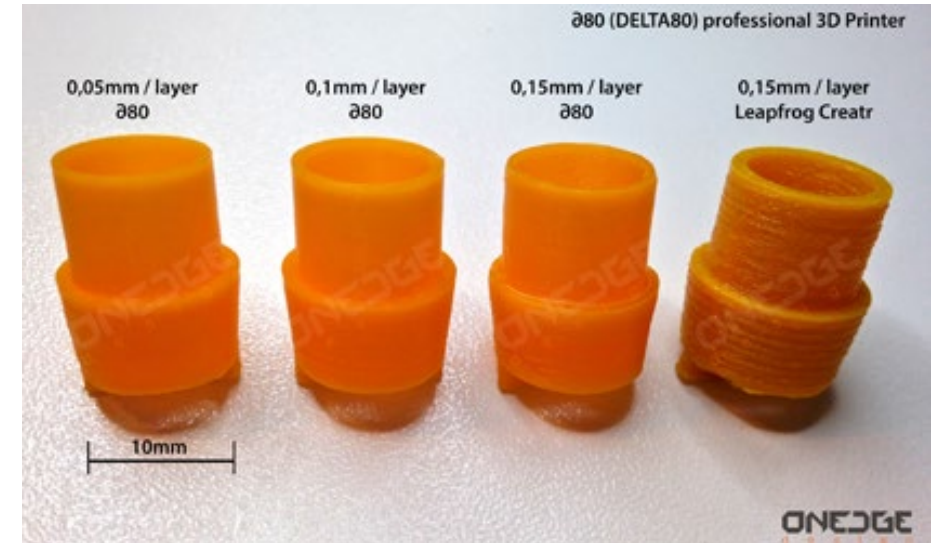


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Print Quality

- › Resolution
 - › Layer Height
 - › Building- vs. nano-scale
- › Surface Accuracy

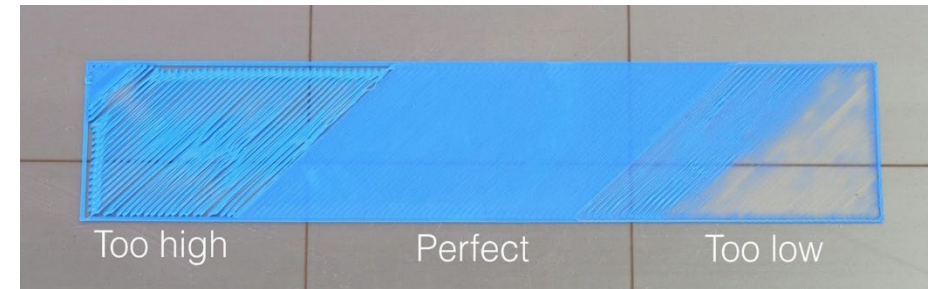
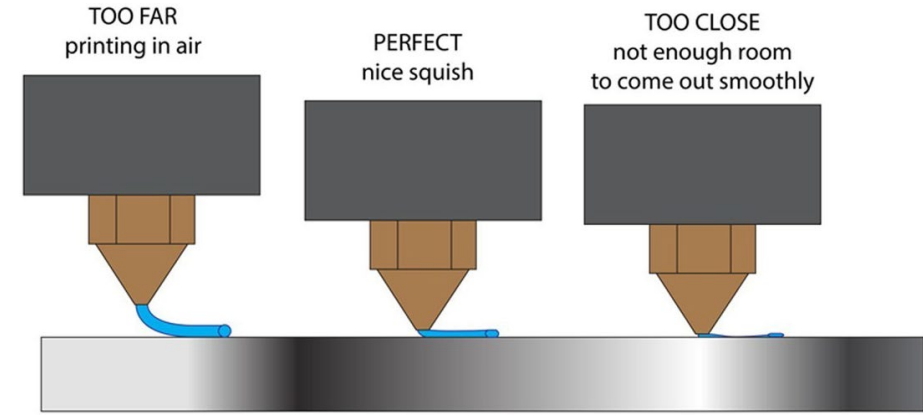


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Print Bed Leveling

- › Well-leveled print surface



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

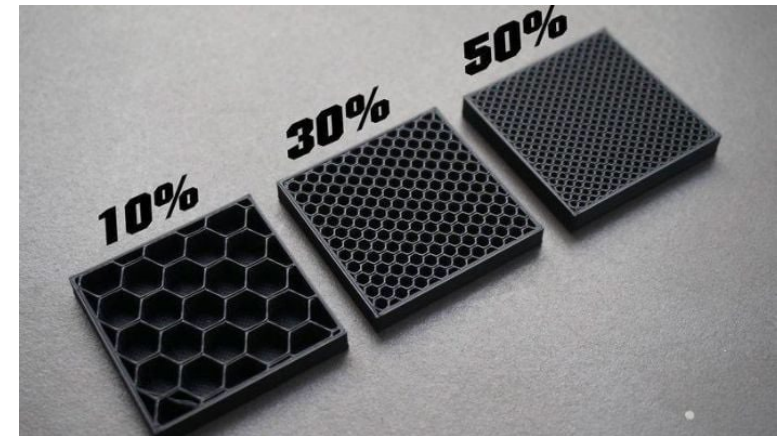
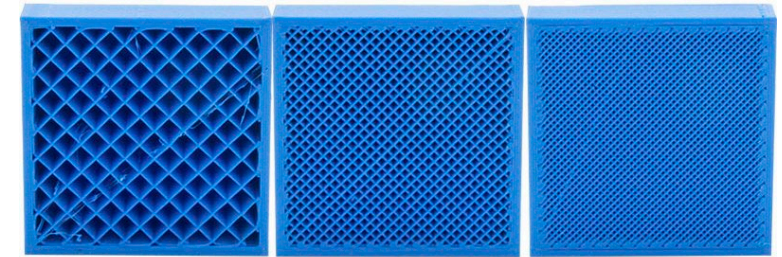
Shell and Infill

- › Shelling (contour only)
- › Infill of specific density
 - › Fill pattern
 - › Linear, honeycomb, Hilbert ...
 - › 100% = solid body

12%

30%

50%

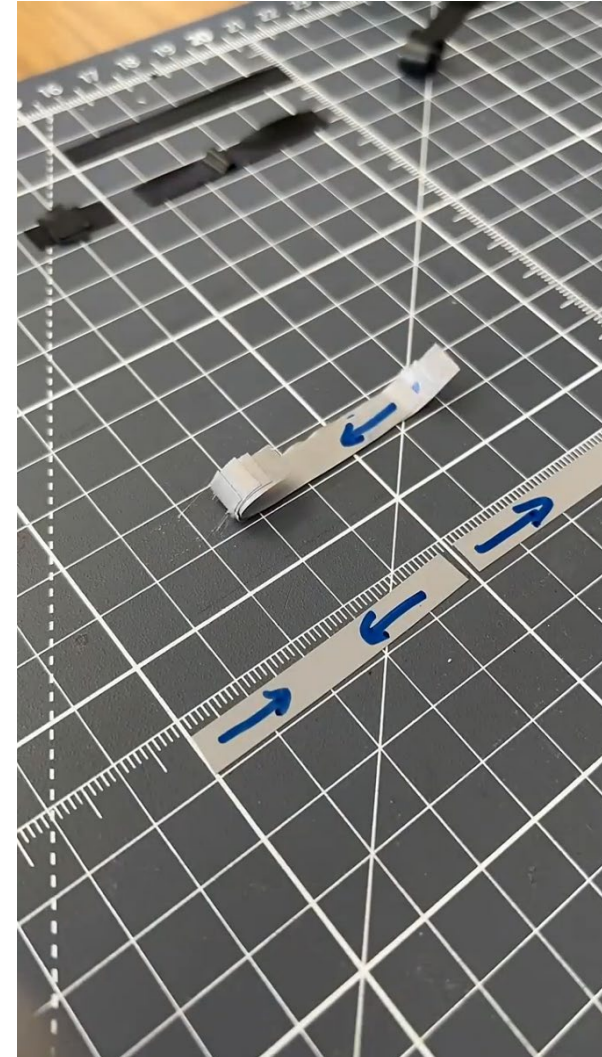
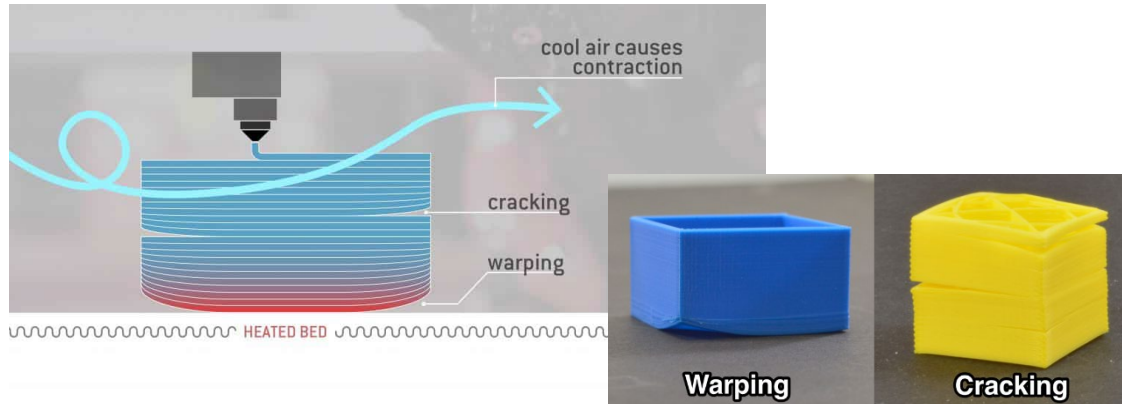


Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Typical Defects

- › Build plate suitable for material
- › Sufficient build plate adhesion
- › Avoidance of warping and cracking, e.g., due to shrinkage



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Mechanical Properties

- › Model orientation important
- › Printing direction: strong/weak

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fundamentals of 3D Printing

Overhang, Bridging, and Support

- › Model orientation important
- › Build time
- › Support volume
- › Support contact area
- › FDM can print some overhang
- › Water-soluble support

Future of Additive Technologies

Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fabrication Technologies

Finishing

- › Post-processing:
 - › Binder removal (baking)
 - › Annealing: Internal layer bonding and recrystallization to improve stability
- › Coloration (e.g. binder jet)
- › Subtractive technologies:
 - › Improve surface accuracy, smoothing through chemical vaporizing with solvents, e.g. acetone



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fabrication Technologies

3D Sketching

- › Manual 3D sketching
- › 3Doodler, LIX, ...



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Fabrication Technologies

3D Food Printing

- › Customization of shape, color, texture, flavor, or nutrition
- › Healthcare: people with dysphagia
- › Used materials:
 - › Chocolate
 - › Cake doughs and creams
 - › Mashs of different nutritive substances, e.g. vegetables, proteins



What are the main dis-/advantages of additive technologies?



Additive Fabrication Technologies

Additive Technologies

Key Advantages

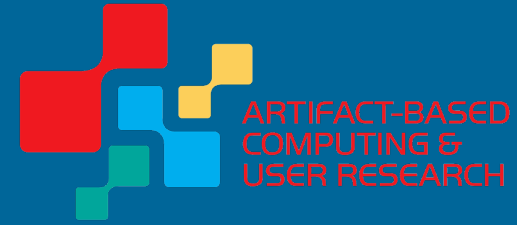
- › Freedom in design and complexity
- › Cheaper and faster prototyping
- › Customized products
- › No (or little) waste of material

Key Disadvantages

- › Slow
- › Expensive
- › Limited volume
- › Remaining surface roughness
- › Stability
- › Local material defects

What are your questions?





Project Honorable Mentions

Celebrating Creativity: Impressive Paper Prototypes

Group 7 - InSight Bag



Group 9 - Smart Trash Can



Design & Fabrication

Dr.-Ing. **Florian Wolling** (Lecture), M.Sc. **Ambika Shahu** (Exercises),
Thomas Mantschko (Tutor), Prof. Florian Michahelles

Technische Universität Wien

Artifact-Based Computing & User Research (<http://media.tuwien.ac.at>)
florian.wolling@tuwien.ac.at, ambika.shahu@tuwien.ac.at

