Impact of Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM)



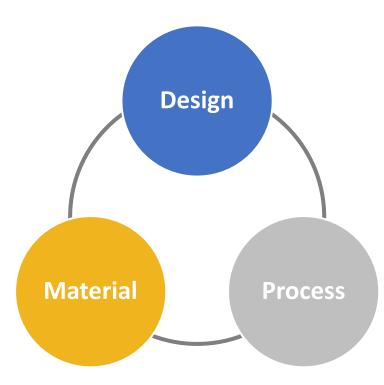
Content

- Introduction
- Optimize for Production
- Improving Part Performance





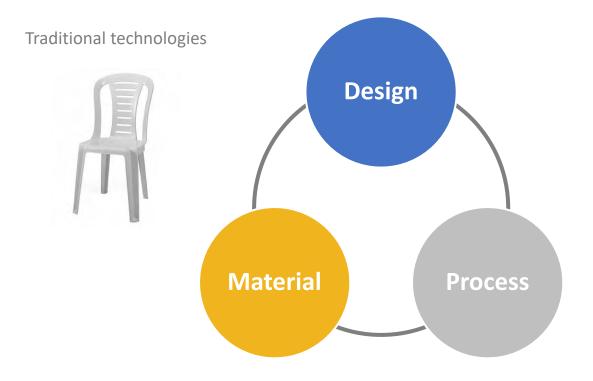
Intro: What determines performance?





Intro: What determines performance?

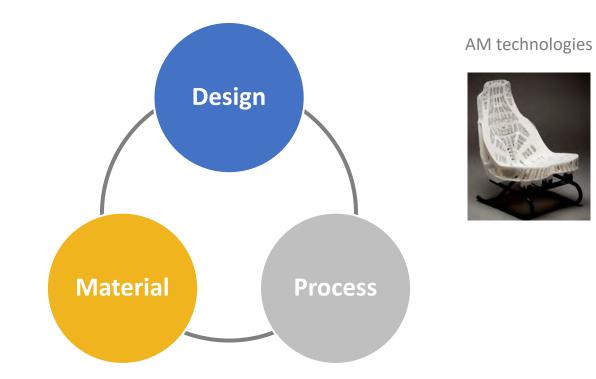






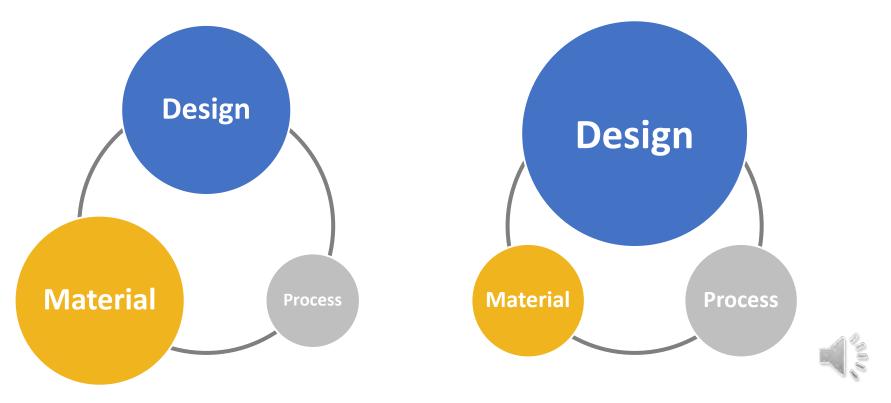
Intro: What determines performance?











Traditional technologies

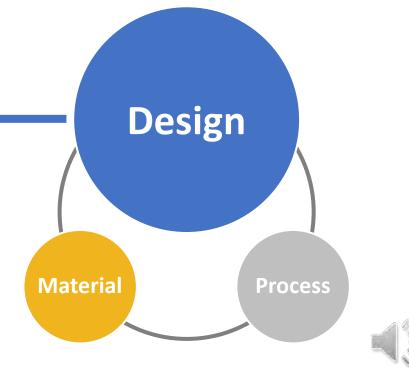
AM technologies

What determines performance?



What is the impact of design?

- 1. Design for printability and optimize production
- 2. Design for improvements and part performance





Impact of Design

Design for printability and optimize for production





LS Laser Sintering		FDM Fused Deposition Modeling	
PA, PA-GF, PA-Alu filled, TPU		ABS, PC/ABS, PC, Ultem	

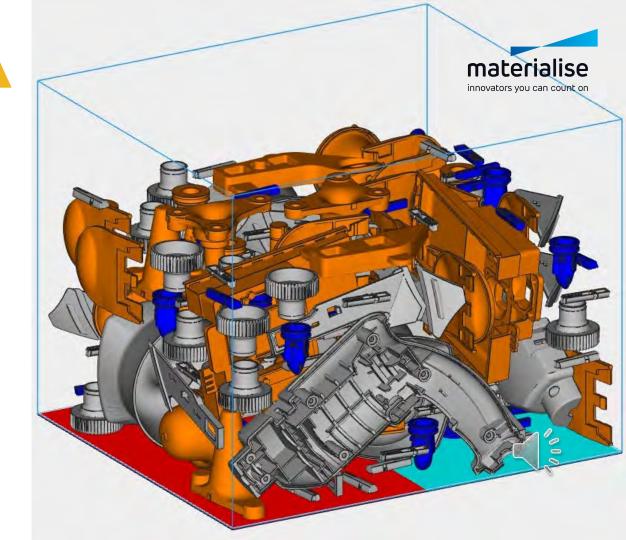






LS Laser Sintering

PA, PA-GF, PA-Alu filled, TPU





- Hollowing
- Minimizing build volume
- Depowdering holes

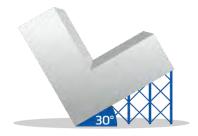






FDM Fused Deposition Modeling

ABS, PC/ABS, PC, Ultem



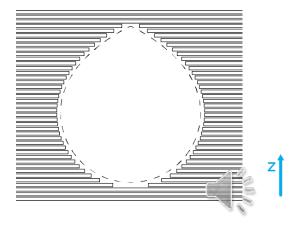






FDM Fused Deposition Modeling

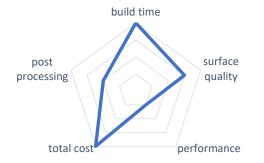
ABS, PC/ABS, PC, Ultem



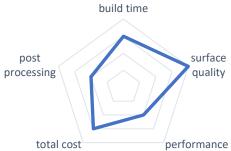


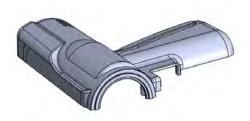
Impact of Build Orientation











build time

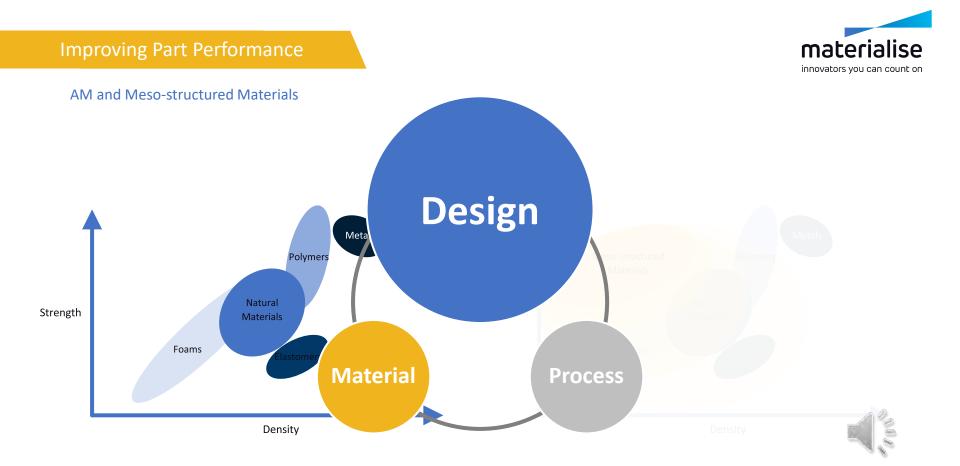




Impact of Design

Design for improvements and part performance





- Maximize Strength/Weight ratio
- Enhance Part Performance
- Function Integration







• Maximize Strength/Weight ratio

• Topology optimization







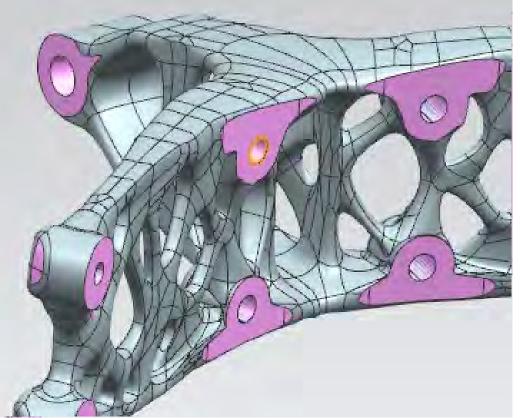


• Topology Optimization:

Additive design approach to redesign a part using the design freedom that AM provides.



Topology optimization





• Topology Optimization:

Additive design approach to redesign a part using the design freedom that AM provides.

- Identify take over points/ boundary conditions
- Define design space
- Define load scenarios
- Run topology optimization
- Redesign part according to the topology optimized result.
- Validate the design with an FEA study

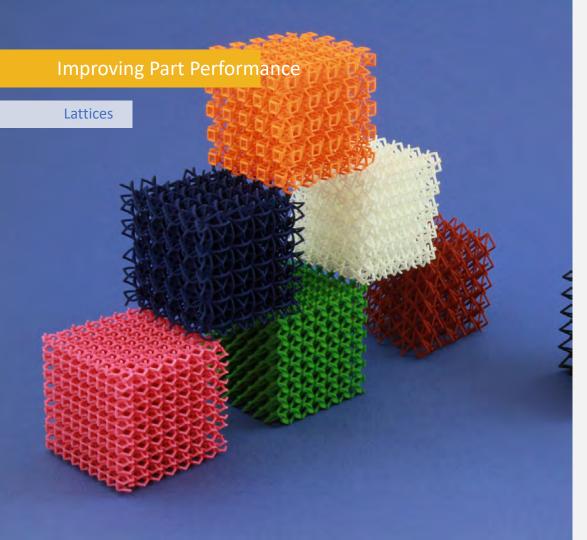
- Maximize Strength/Weight ratio
 - Topology optimization
 - Lattices











Design feature only possible in AM

- Decrease weight
- Flexibility
- Impact absorption
- Heat
- Esthetic design feature
- Different lattices with different properties:
 - Auxetic
 - Flexibility
 - Isotropic stiffness (gyroid)
 - Anisotropic stiffness (honeycomb)



Design feature only possible in AM

- Decrease weight
- Flexibility
- Impact absorption
- Different lattices with different properties:
 - Auxetic
 - Flexibility
 - Isotropic stiffness (gyroid)
 - Anisotropic stiffness (honeycomb)
- Heat
- Esthetic design feature



- Maximize Strength/Weight ratio
- Enhance Part Performance
 - Textures









- Added functionalities using surface texturing:
 - Acoustic dampening
 - Hide of build imperfections (staircase effect,...)
 - Add functionality without postprocessing
 - Surface roughness

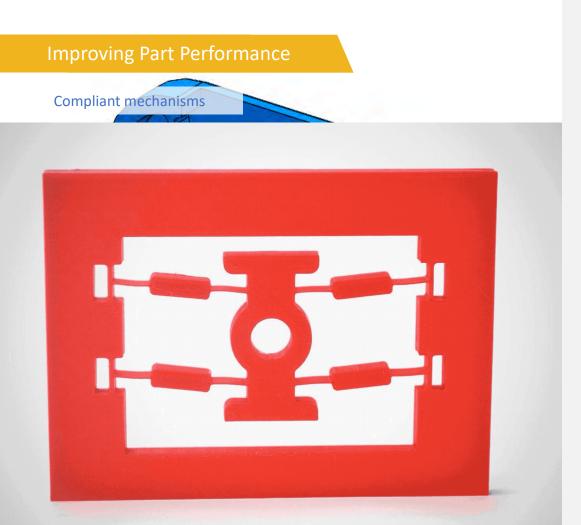


- Maximize Strength/Weight ratio
- Enhance Part Performance
- Function Integration
 - Compliant mechanisms







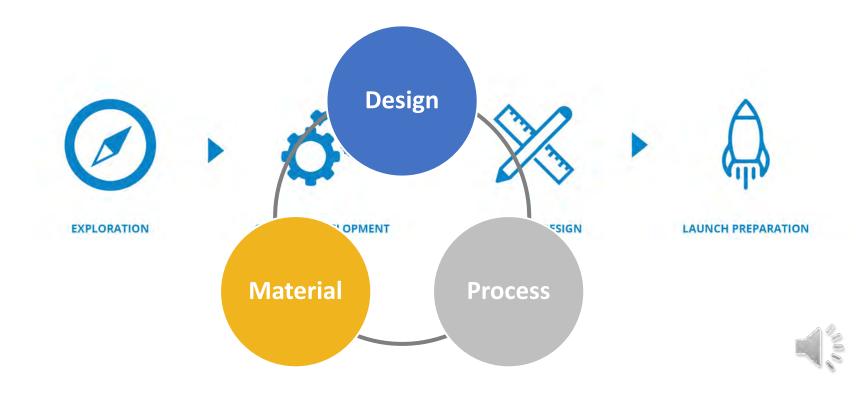


- Use flexibility as a mechanism
- Parts consolidation
- Reduce assembly cost





What determines performance?



Contact information *Technical questions*

Nicolas Meiresonne Design Engineer Nicolas.meiresonne@materialise.be

Materialise NV Technologielaan 15 3001 Leuven, Belgium

