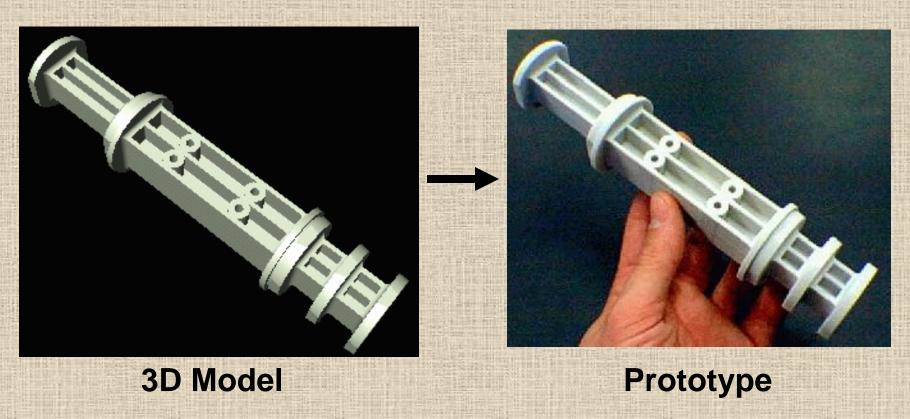
3D Printing (Industrial Applications)

P. V. Madhusudhan Rao Mehra Chair Professor IIT Delhi

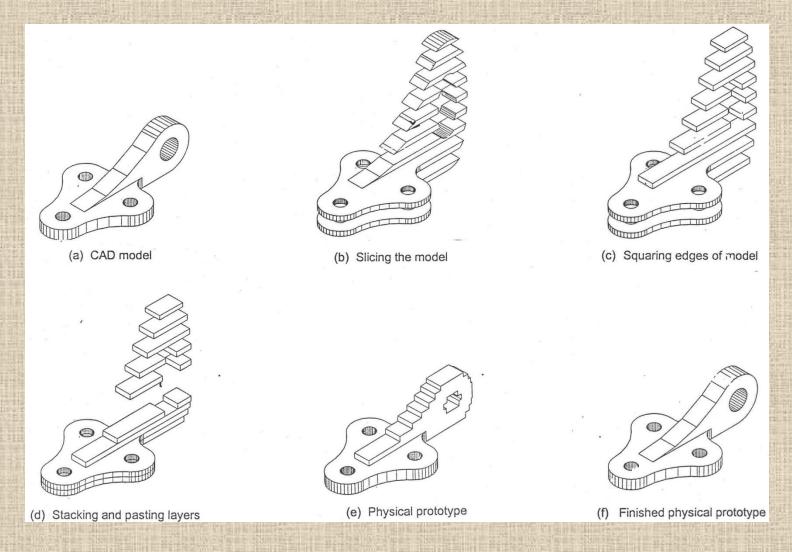
Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers
(Northern Regional Centre)
New Delhi
April 6, 2019

What is 3D Printing?

3D Printing refers to a class of manufacturing methods which quickly produce physical artifacts/objects from 3D models



Also known as (rapid prototyping, additive manufacturing or layered manufacturing)



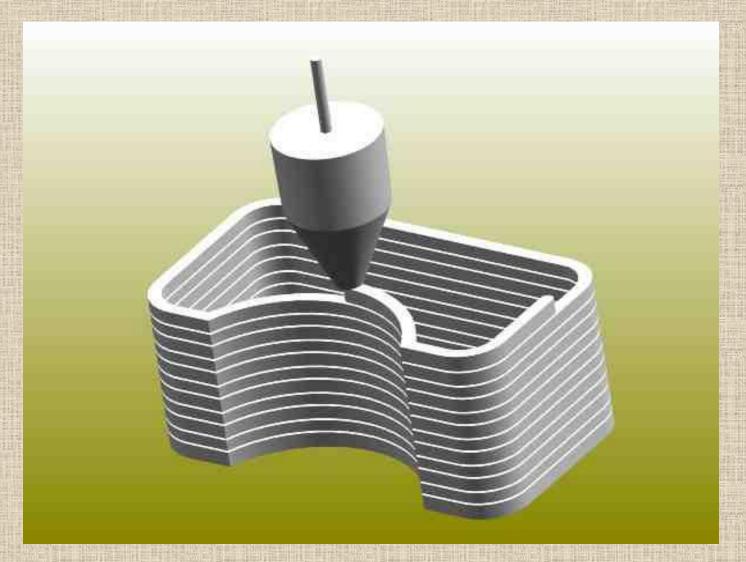
3D Printing processes use layer by layer addition to build an object

3D Printing Equipment



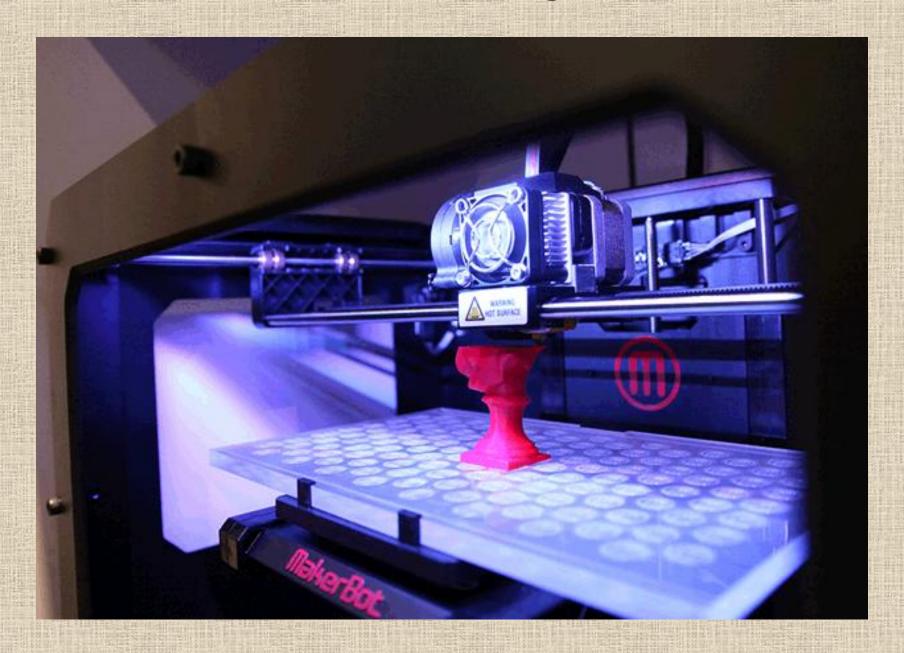






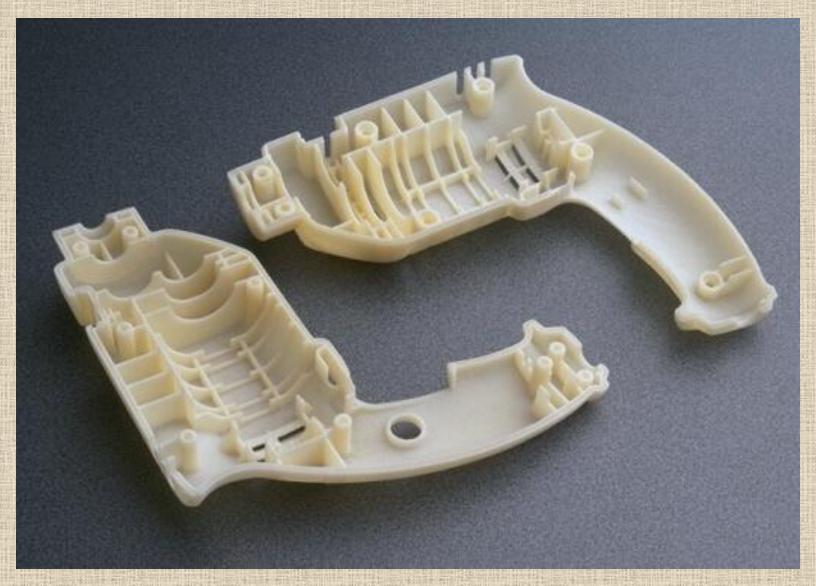
Material Deposition Layer by Layer



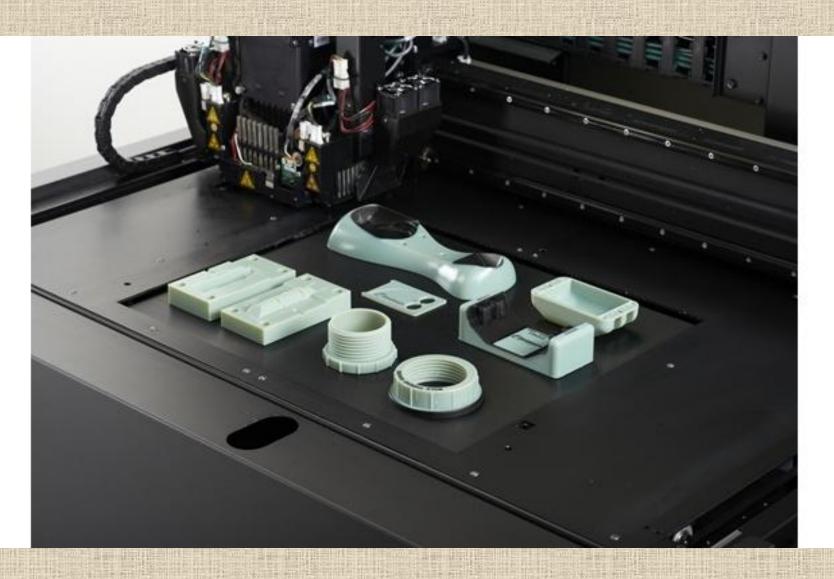




Why is 3D Printing Relevant?



3D Printing does not require any mold as a precursor to manufacture

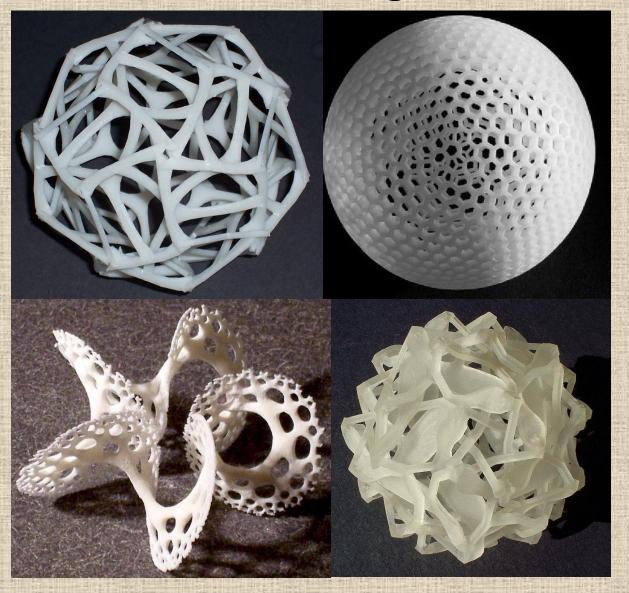


Multiple parts can be produced in one go



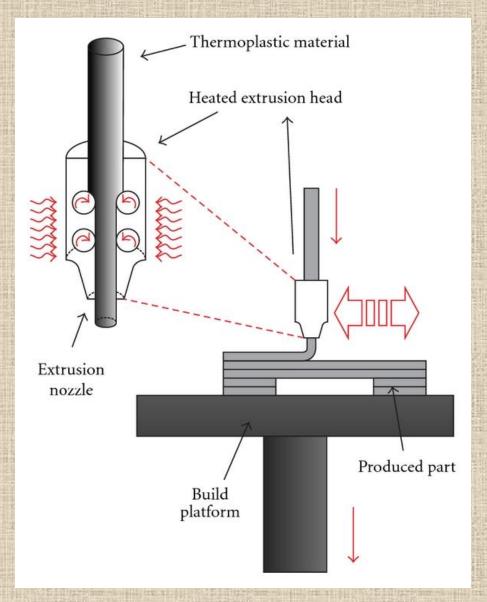


3D Printing has been used successfully to make parts of various sizes



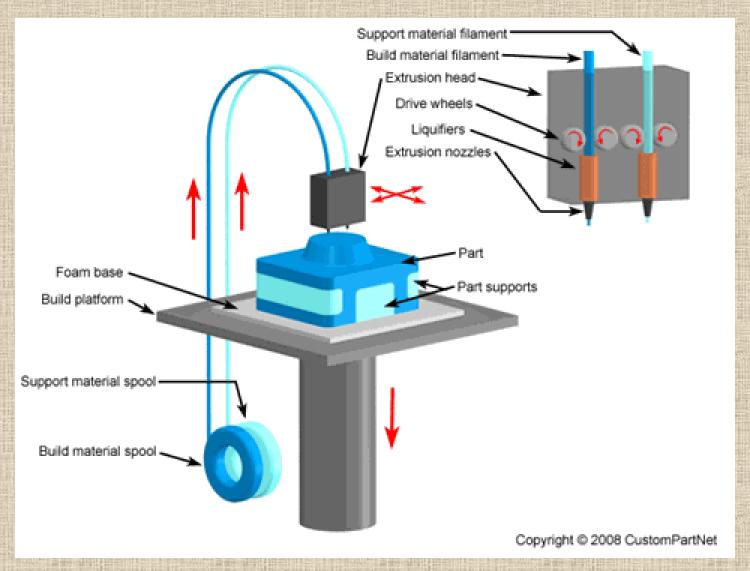
Geometric complexity is not a limitation in 3D Printing

3D Printing Processes



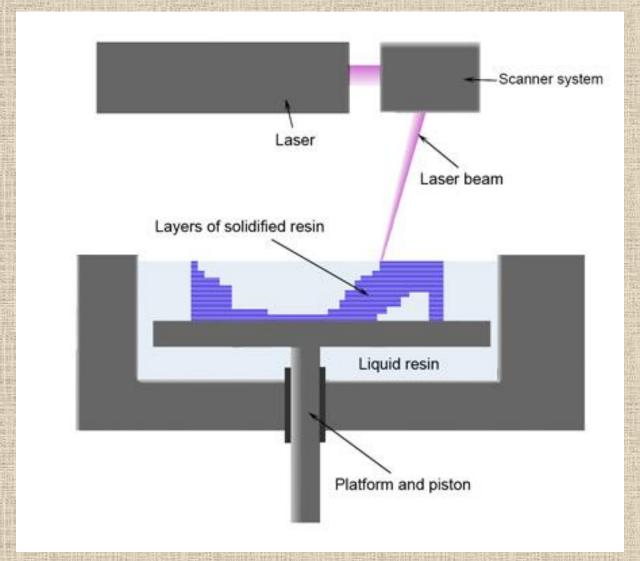
Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)

Rapid Prototyping



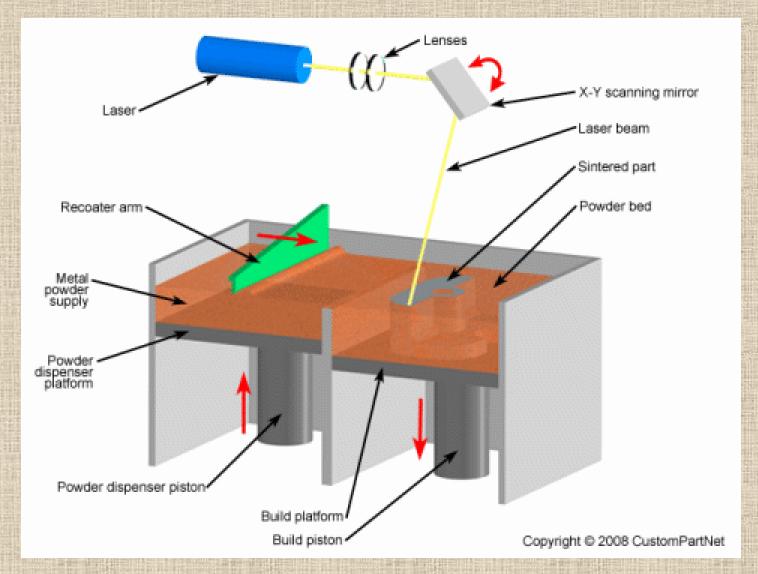
Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)

Additive Manufacturing



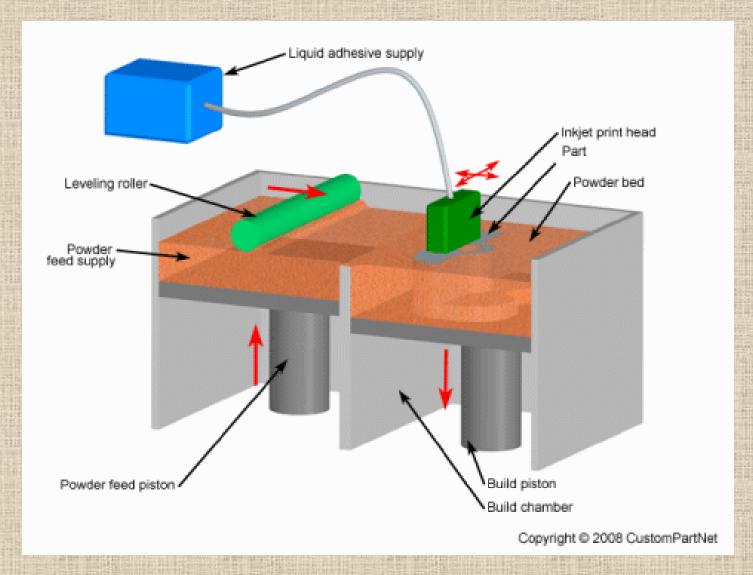
Stereolithography (SLA)

Rapid Prototyping



Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)

Rapid Prototyping

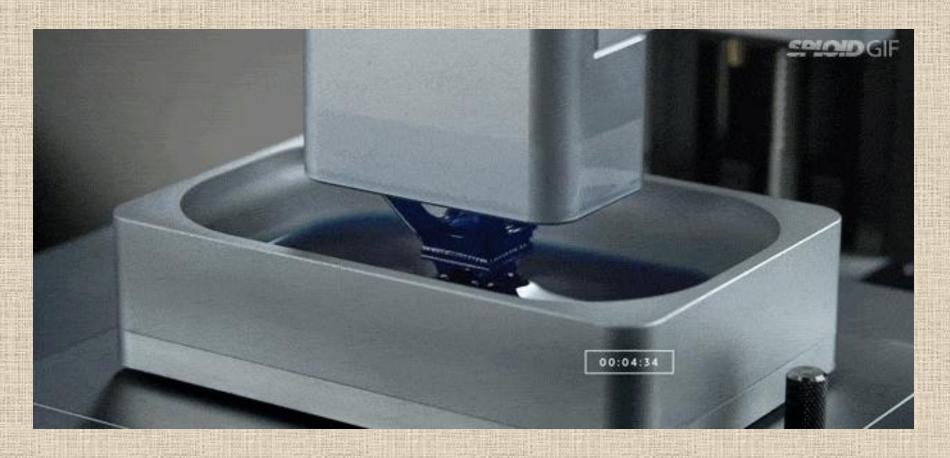


Powder Jetting

Other Technologies

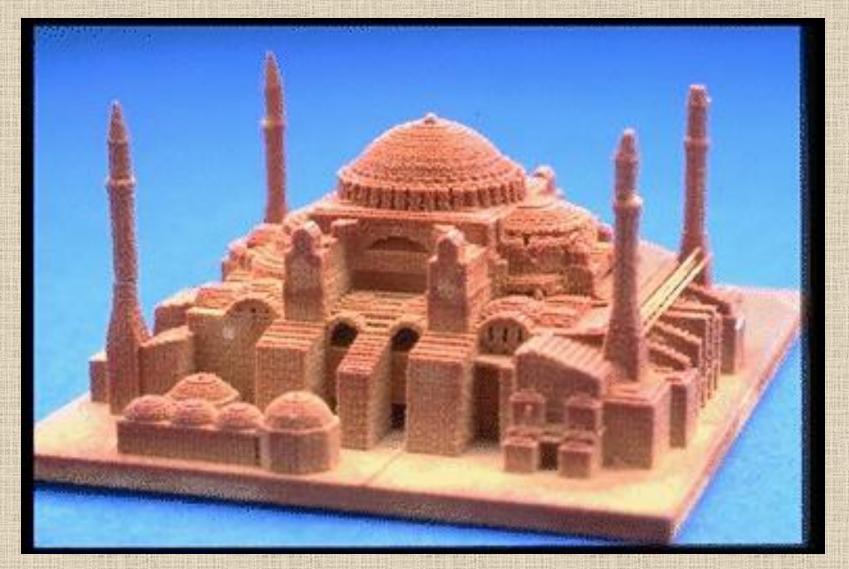
Many Others
☐ Laminated Object Manufacturing
☐ Direct Metal Laser Sintering
☐ Laser Engineered Net Shaping (LENS)
☐ Selective Laser Melting (SLM)
☐ Electron Beam Melting (EBM)

New 3D Printing Technologies



Continuous Liquid Interface Production (CLIP) invented by Dr Joseph DeSimone, Professor of Chemical Engineering UNC Chapel Hill and NCSU

Applications



Touch and Feel



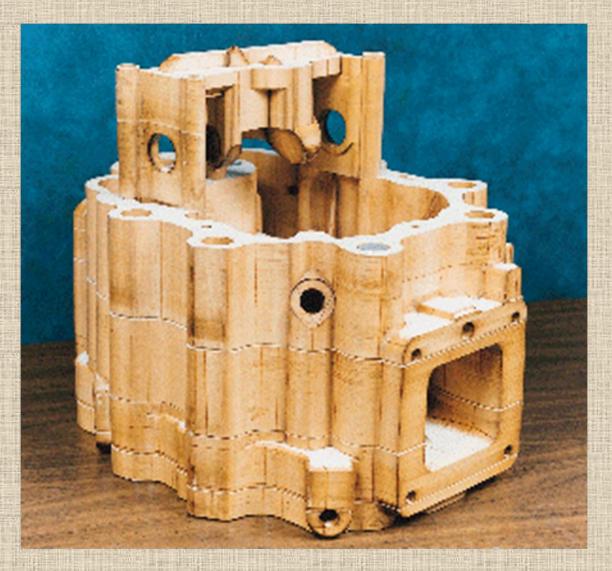




Form, Fit and Function



Functional Testing



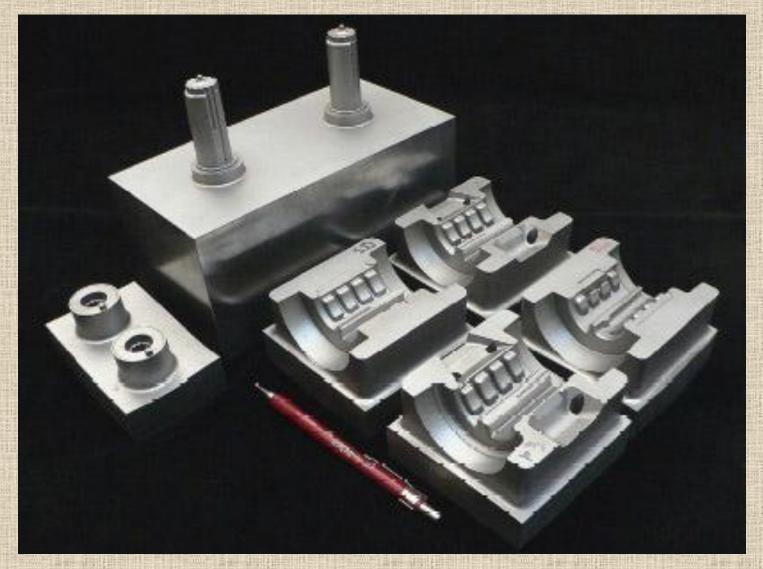
Patterns for Casting







Patterns for Casting



Direct Tooling

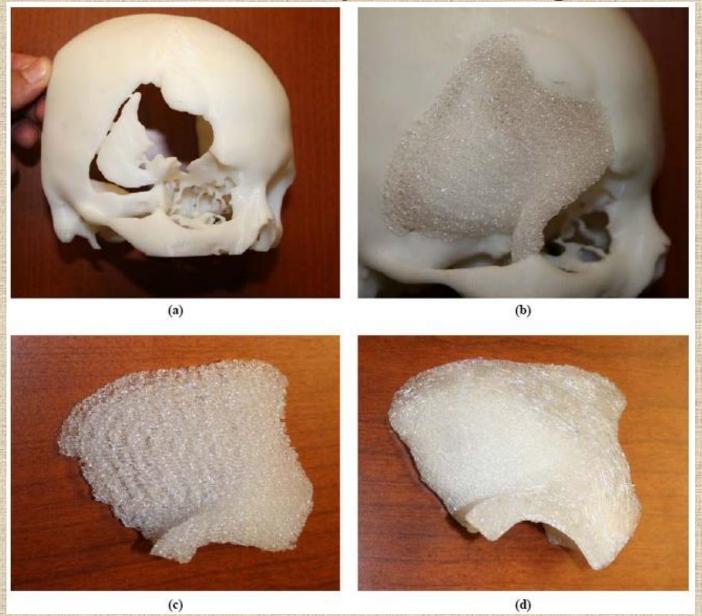


Reverse Engineering



3D Printing can make parts in Biocompatible materials

Scaffolds by 3D Printing



Materials Options for 3D Printing

Metallic materials – Plain Carbon Steel, Tool Steel, Stainless steel, Aluminium, Copper, Titanium, Bronze, Nickel Alumides

Polymers and Polymeric Composites - ABS, Nylon (Polyamide), Polycarbonate, PP, Epoxies, Glass filled polyamide, Windform, Polystyrene, Polyester, Polyphenylesulfone

Others - Sand, Ceramics, Elastomers, Tungsten, Wax, Starch, Plaster

Bio Compatible Materials - Polycaprolactone (PCL), polypropylene-tricalcium phosphate, (PP-TCP), PCL-hydroxyapatite (HA), polyetheretherketone-hydroxyapatite, (PEEK-HA), tetracalcium phosphate (TTCP), beta – tricalcium phosphate (TCP), Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)

More Applications

Recent Applications



3D Printed Super Car

3D Printing





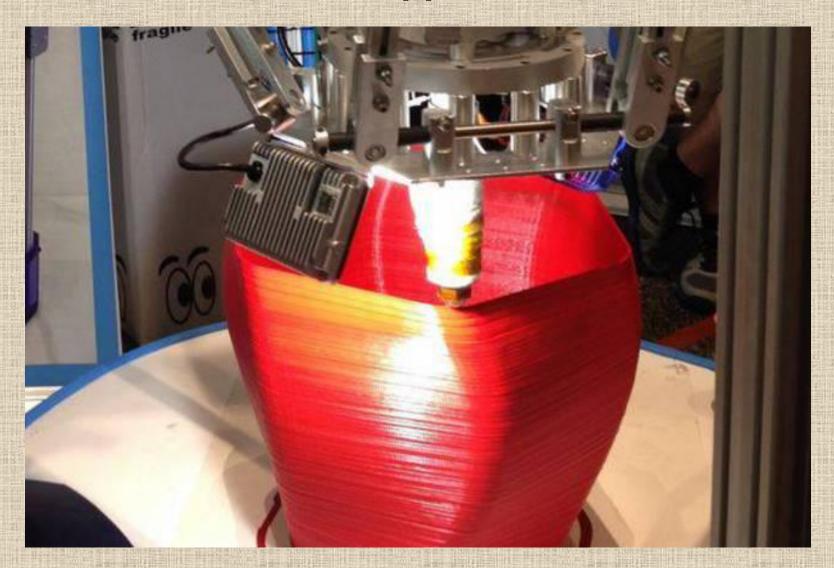
Jet Engine (GE)

3D printed tail light cover (Audi)



A forming die created with EBAM technology





3D Printing on Truck (Amazon)



3D Printed Heart



3D Printed Bionic Eye



3D-Printed Braces for Disabaled Dog



3D-Printed Braces for Disabaled Dog

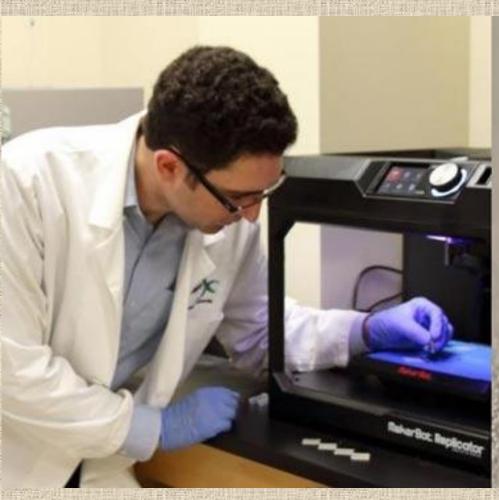




3D Printed Food



3D-Printing on Space Station





Drug Delivery





3D Printed Garments

Design of New Functionally Graded materials

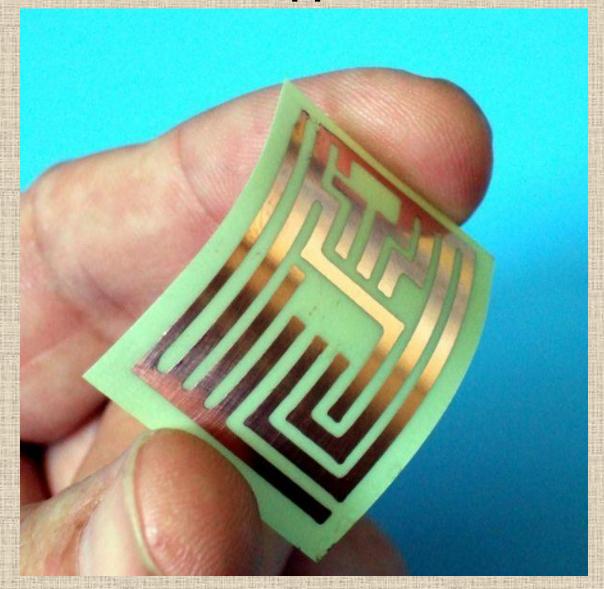




3D Printed Building (China)

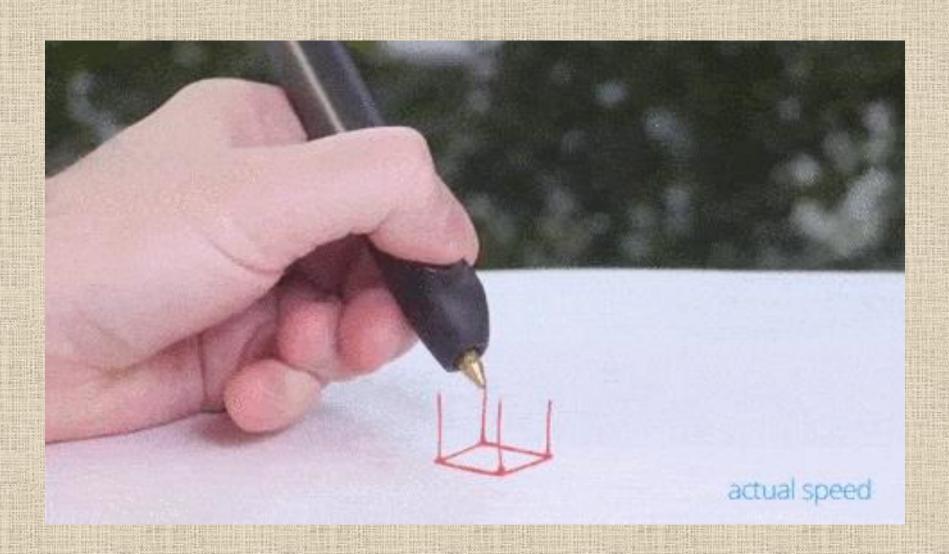


3D Printed Human Ear



3D Printing of Flexible Electronics

3Doodler



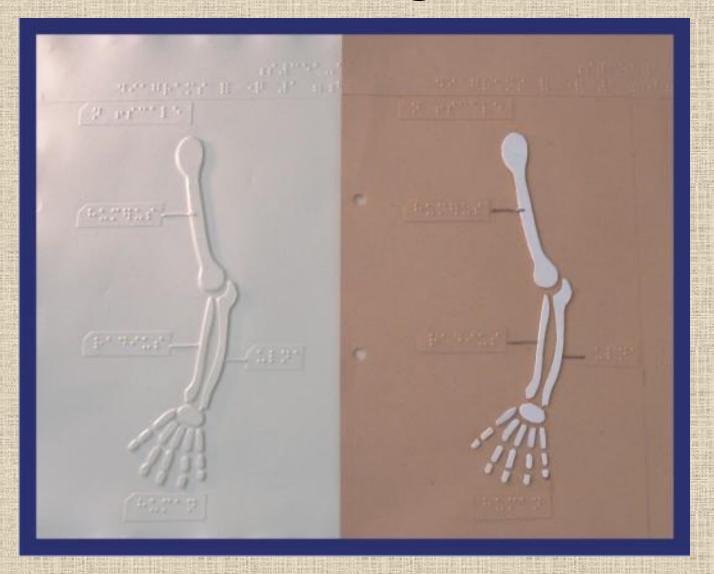
Design & Realization of Tactile Diagrams

Tactile Diagrams (Thermoforming)



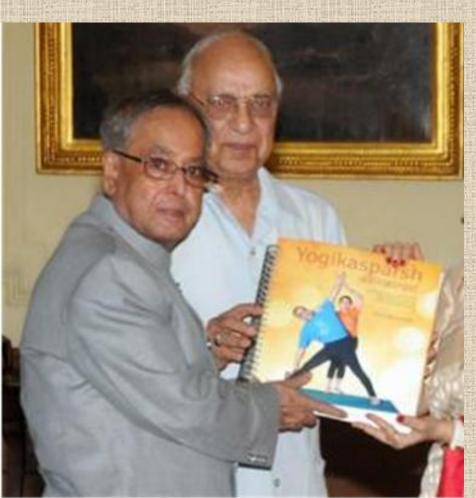


Tactile Diagrams



Thermoforming with 3D printed Molds

Tactile Diagrams





3D Printing Processes

Material Extrusion

Powder Bed Fusion

Material Jetting

Binder Jetting

Directed Energy Deposition

Vat Photopolymerisation

Sheet Lamination

Classification of 3D Printing Processes