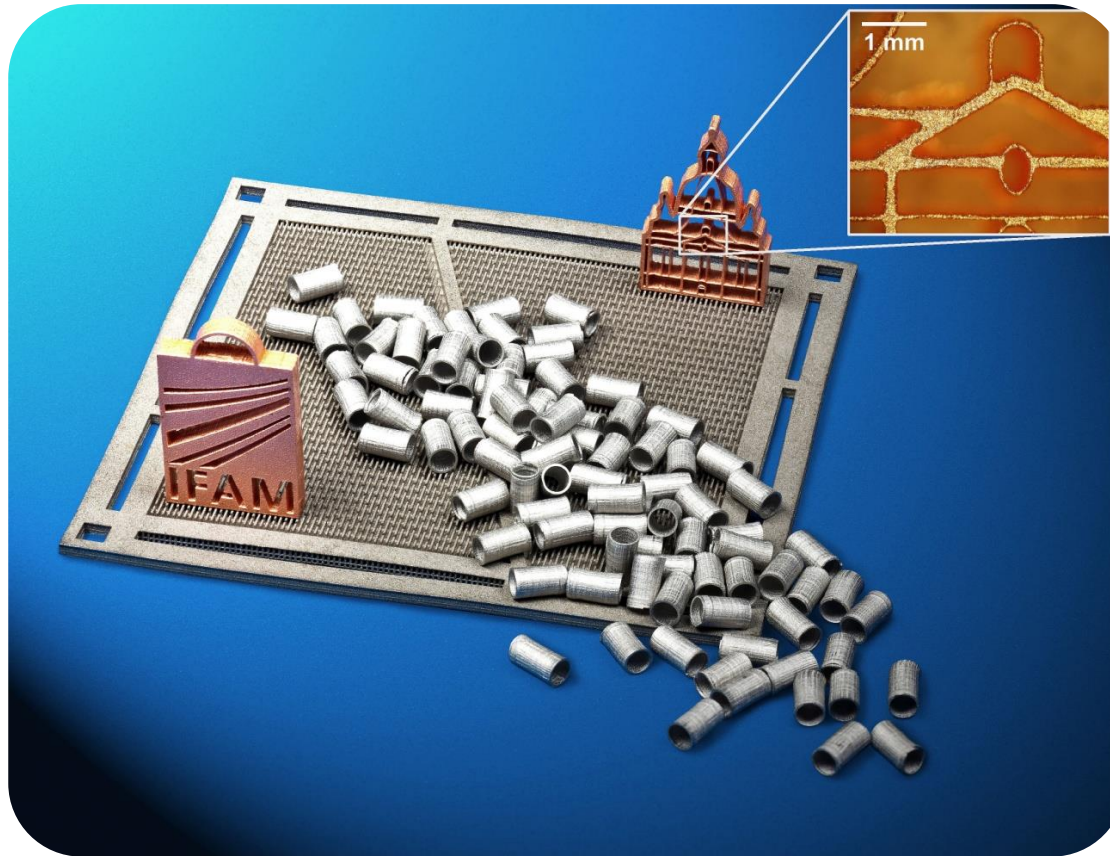


3D SCREEN AND STENCIL PRINTING REAL MASS PRODUCTION FOR METALS, CERAMICS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS



Metal Additive Manufacturing @ Fraunhofer IFAM



■ Laser Beam Melting (LBM) [HB]



■ Electron Beam Melting (EBM) [DD]

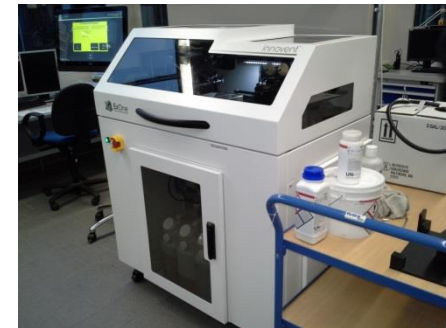


■ 3D Screen Printing (3DMP) [DD]



■ 3D Metal Printing - Binder Jetting approach (3DP) [HB]

■ 3D Metal Printing - Binder Jetting approach (3DP) [HB]



Metal Additive Manufacturing @ Fraunhofer IFAM



■ Laser Beam Melting (LBM) [HB]



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■ 3D Screen Printing (3DSP) [DD]



■ 3D Metal Printing - Binder Jetting approach (3DP) [HB]

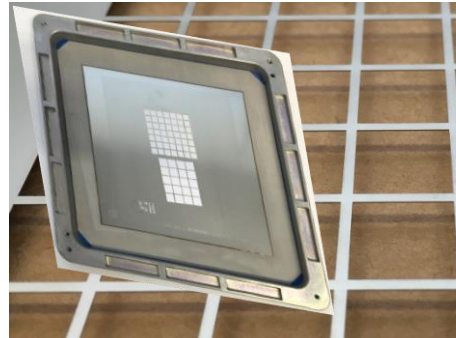
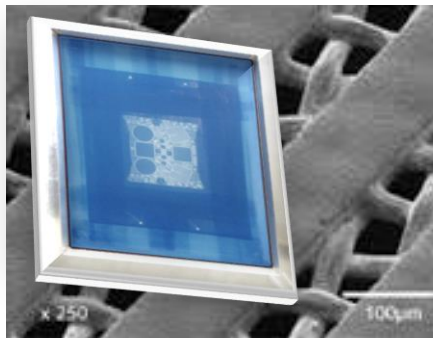
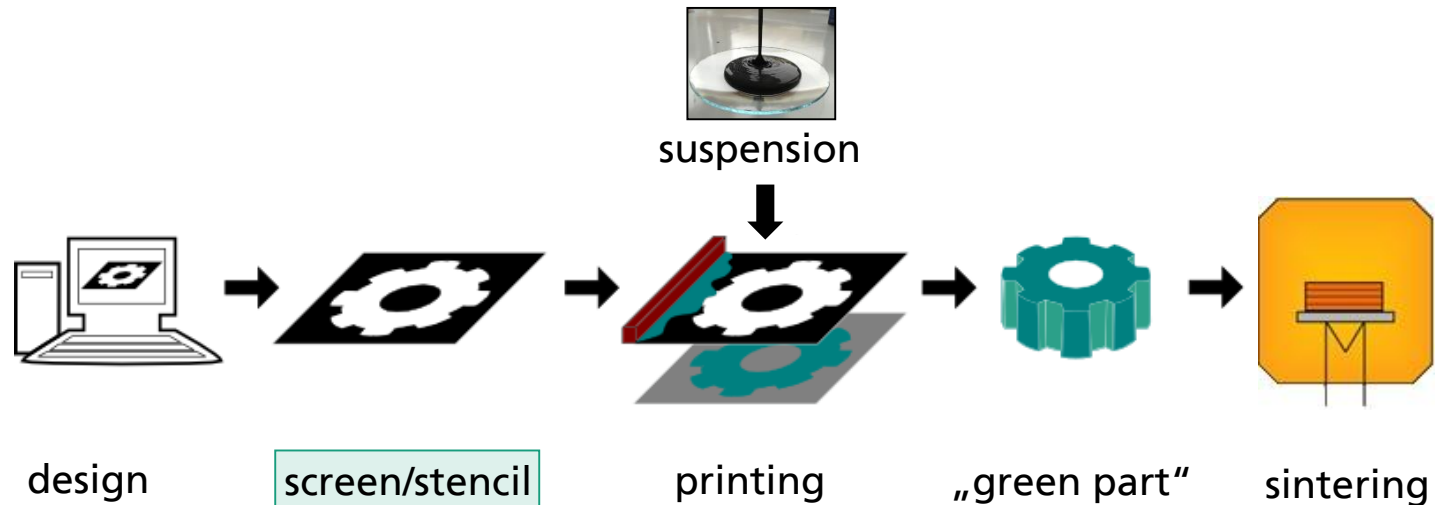
■ 3D Metal Printing - Binder Jetting approach (3DP) [HB]



3D with screen printing?

- 2D-screen printing widely used in the industry in mass production
 - Photovoltaic
 - Sensors
 - Solder bumps
 - ...
- 3D-screen printing patented in 1993
- First 3D-screen printing machine at Fraunhofer IFAM Dresden in 2008
- New machine installed 2014, most advanced machine worldwide

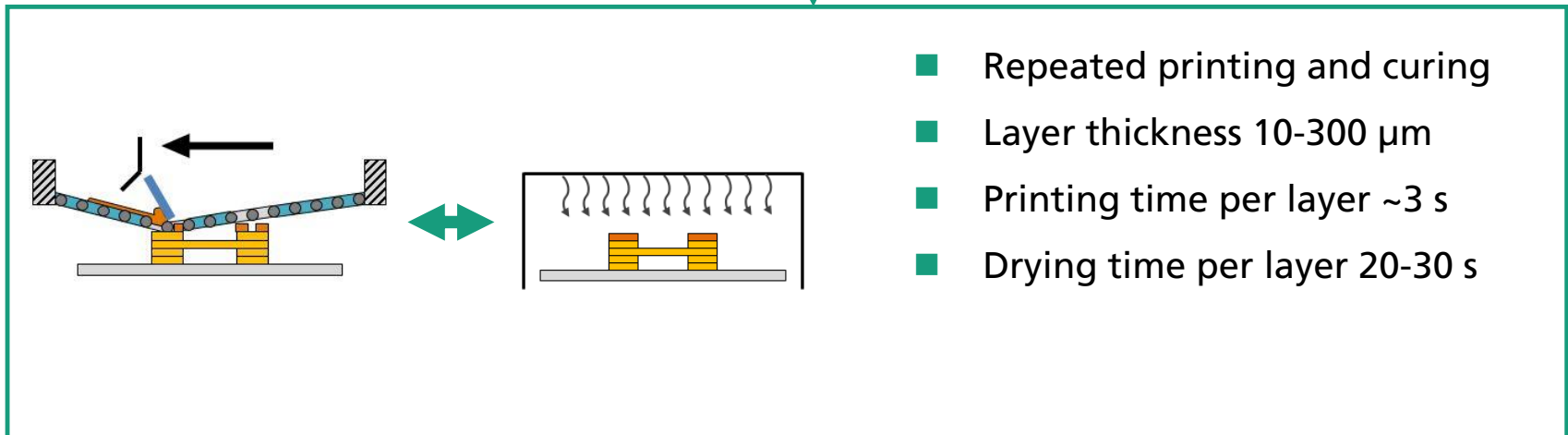
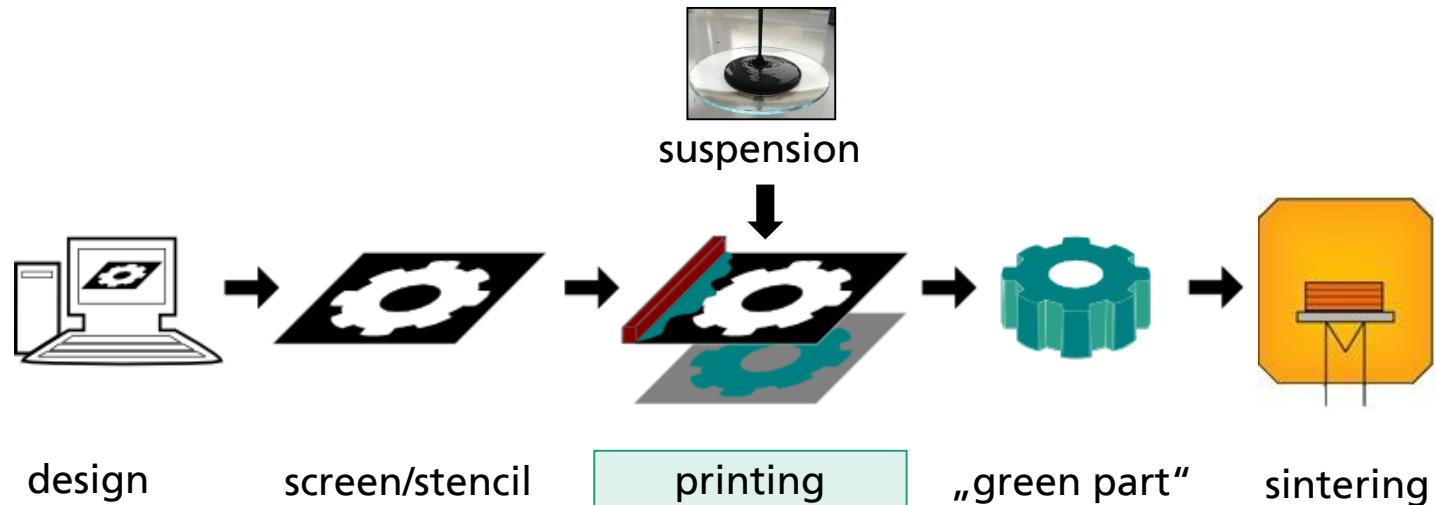
3D-screen printing – process outline



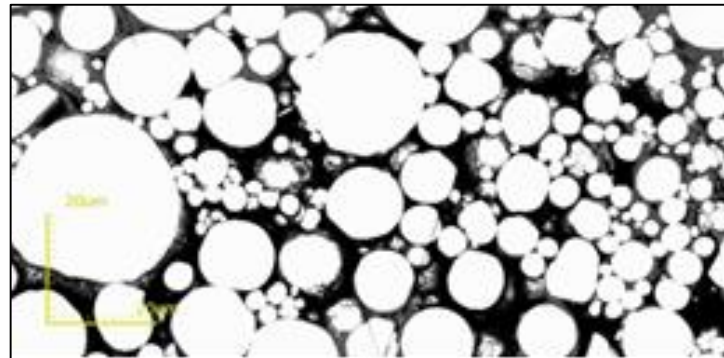
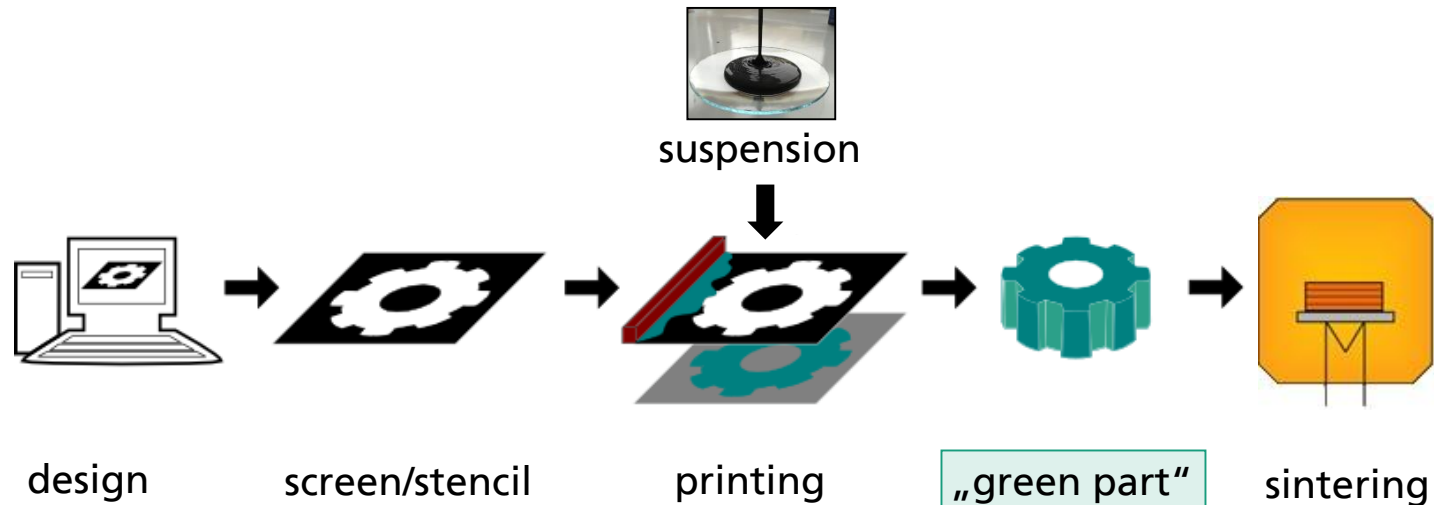
- Screen printing: Polymer coating defines layout
- Stencil printing: Cut openings define layout
- Fineline-printing: $\sim 80\ \mu\text{m}$

Sample screen (left) and close-up showing coating (right)

3D-screen printing – process outline



3D-screen printing – process outline

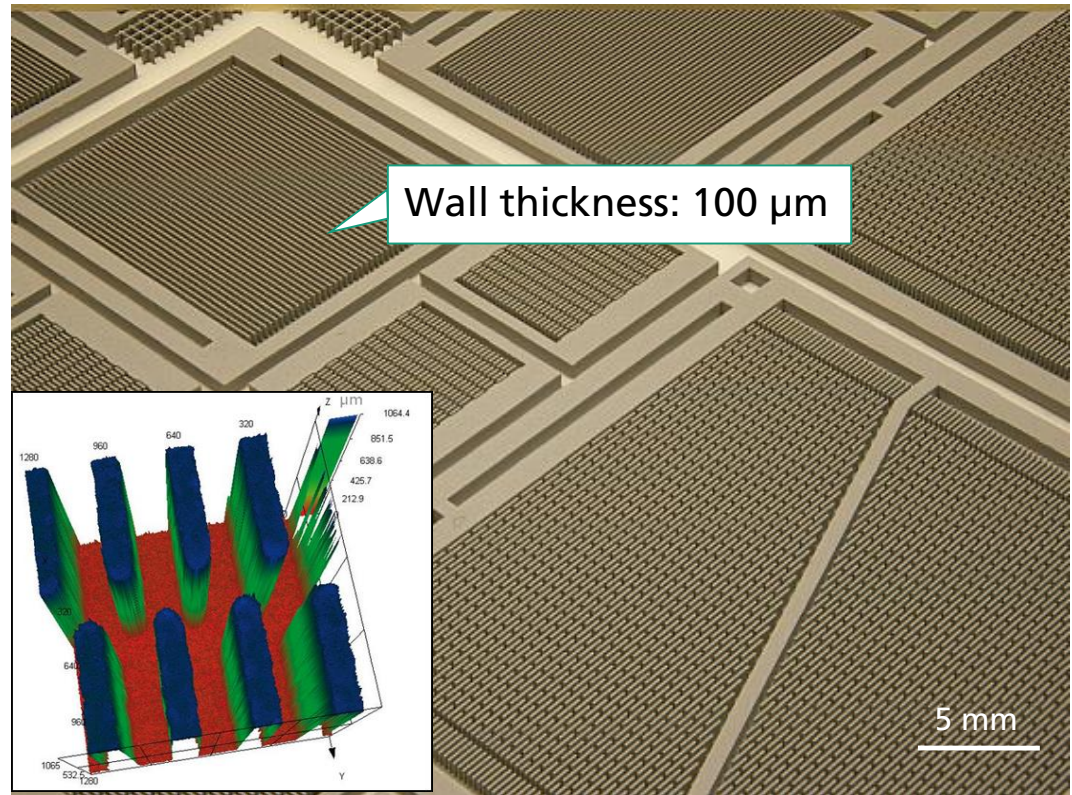


TiAl6V4 green part, green density 69.9%

- green part: powder particles glued together with binder
- Green density 55-70%
- Organics content ~1-5 wt%

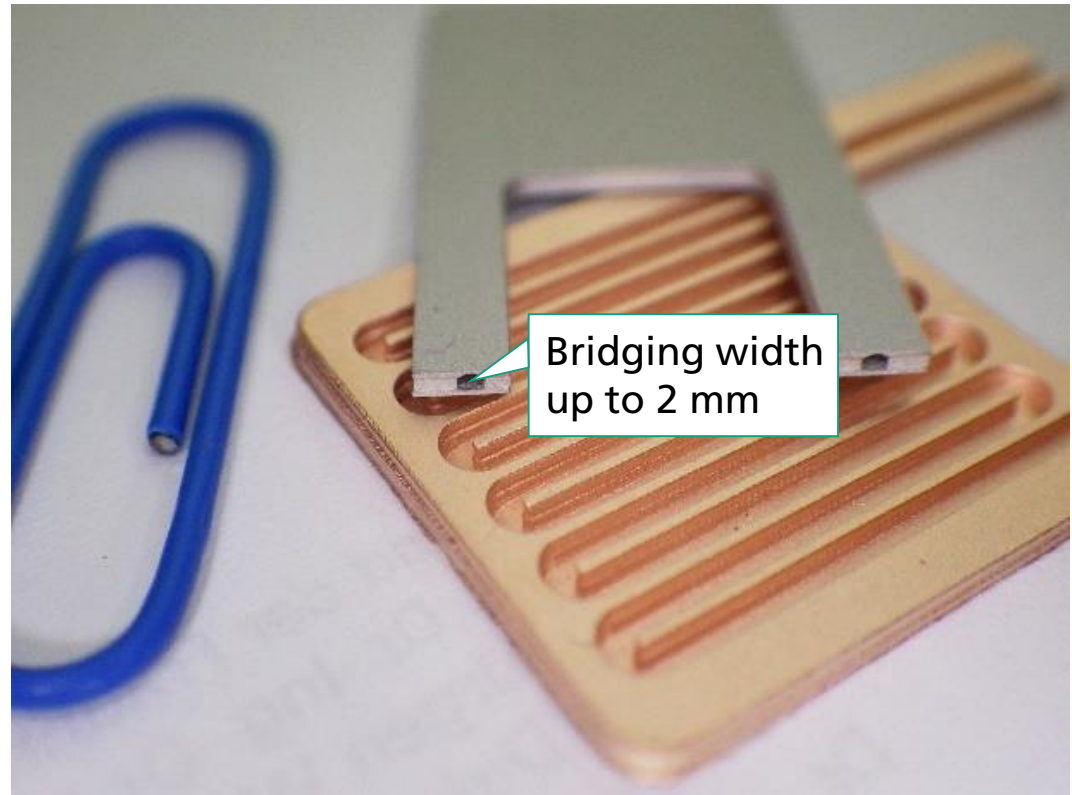
3D-screen printing – sample structures

- ➔ ■ thin walls (100 μm)
- openings (80 μm)
- cavities
- brittle, hard materials
- material combinations



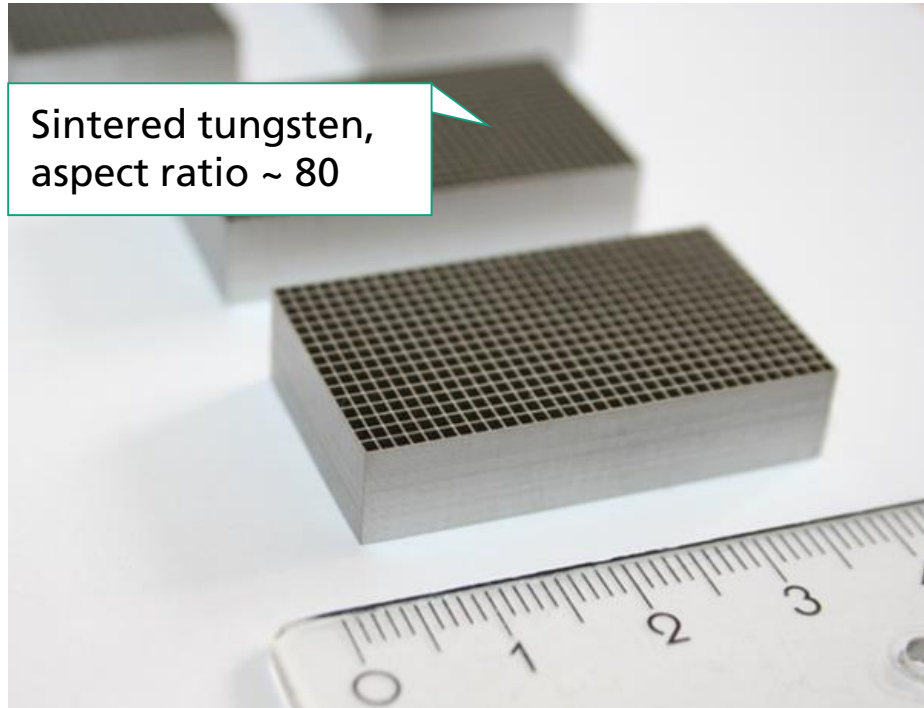
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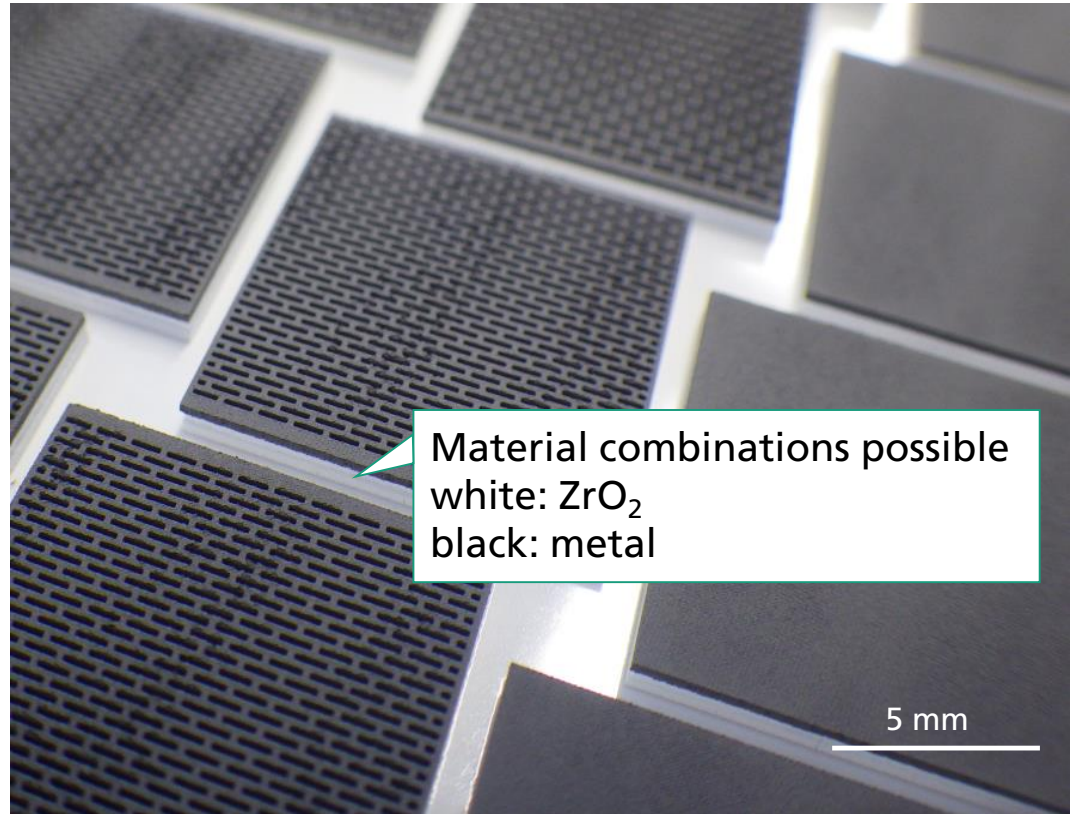
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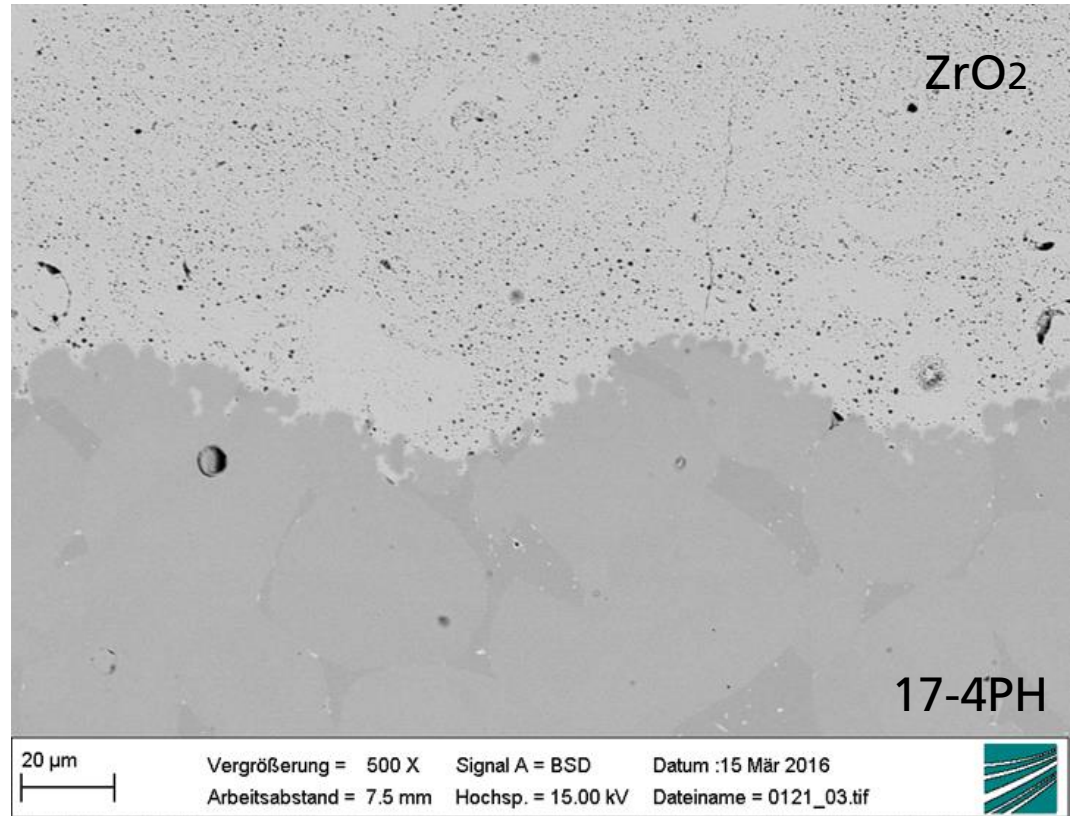
3D-screen printing – sample structures

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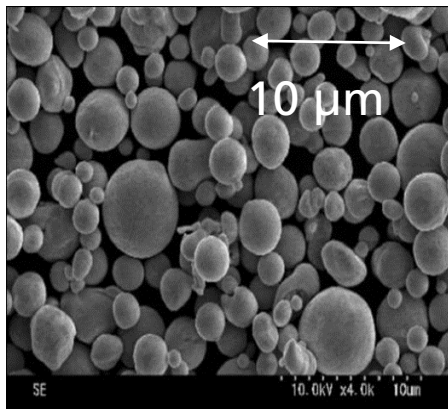
3D-screen printing – sample structures

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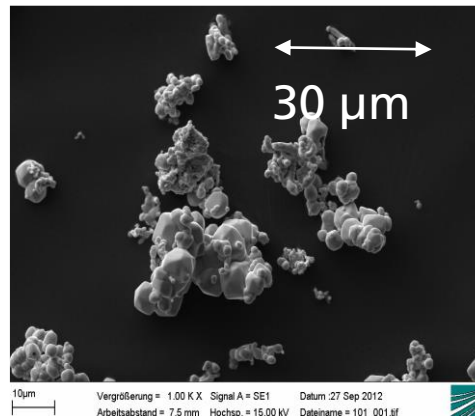


3D-screen printing – materials

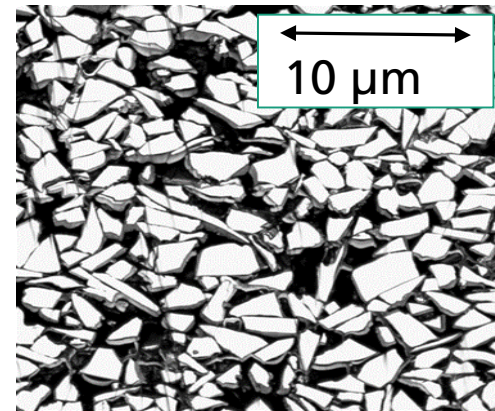
- Metals variety same as MIM
 - Fe, W, Ni, Ti, Al, La, Cu, Ag, Co, ...
- Ceramics (in cooperation with Fraunhofer IKTS)
 - Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , SiC



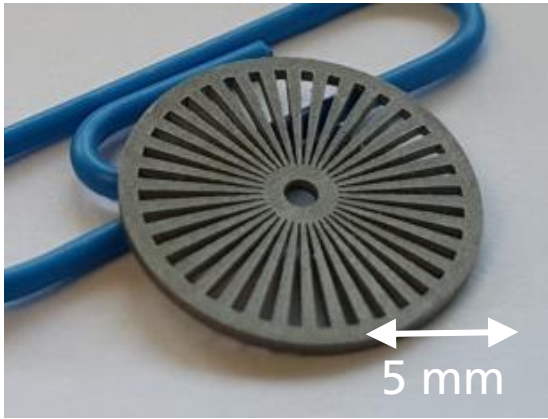
316L - spherical



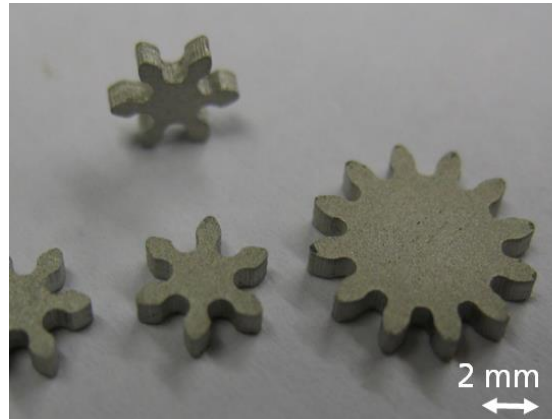
Mo - agglomerated



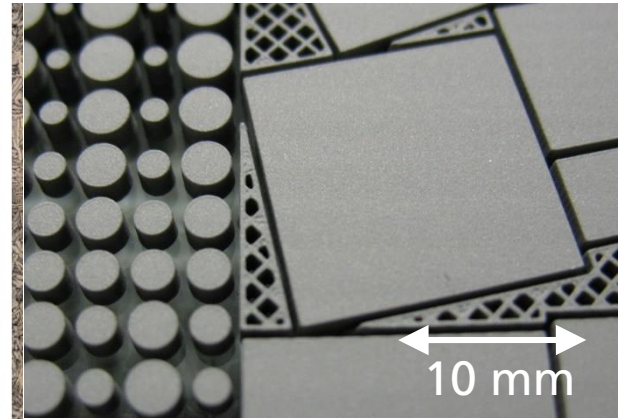
SiC- irregular



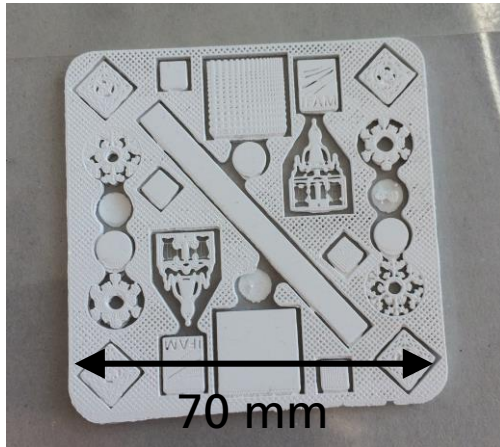
Tungsten / Nickel



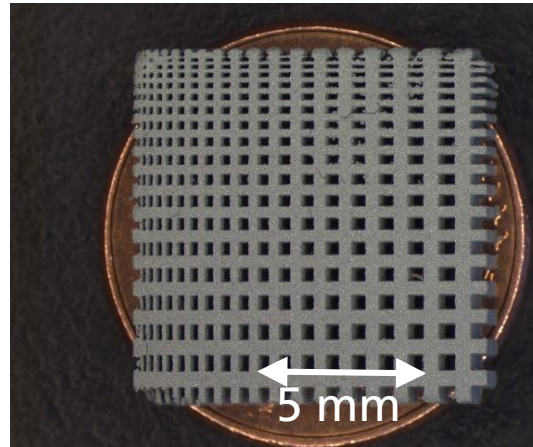
TiAl6V4



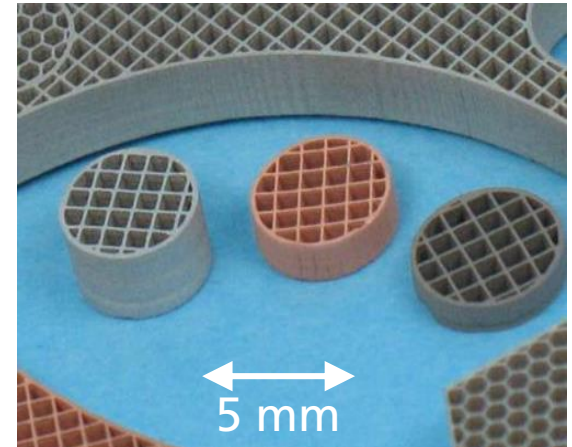
LaFeBMn



Al_2O_3



SiC



Copper, Steel, MoSi_2

3D-screen printing – impurities (TiAl6V4)

Processing step	Impurities [wt.%]	
	O	C
As-received powder	0,206	0,011
Green structures	0,203	0,028
Brown structures	0,392	0,103
Sintered structures	0,411	0,114
After electrolytic reduction	0,18	0,07

- Heat treatment critical step
- Parts can be reduced in additional step
- → *Session 49 (AM-Special aspects) "3D screen printing – additive manufacturing of finely structured titanium based parts"*

3D-screen printing – applications

- micro parts
- heat exchanger
- fuel cells
- electronics
- implants
- filter
- automotive
- jewelry and branding

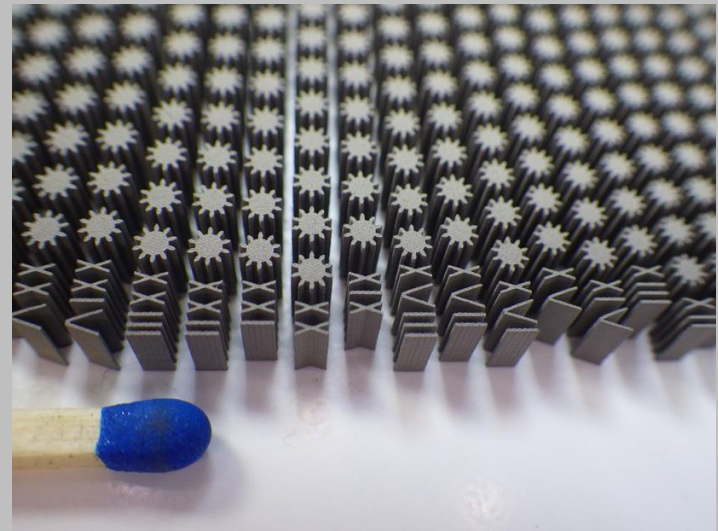
Example: Microparts

26

Fe

Iron
55.847

- Complex parts up to printed with five screens
- ~ 1.5 Million parts per year possible on lab machine
- Roughness Ra ~ 2 μm without postprocessing
- → *Session 23 (Shaping), "Microparts Manufacturing by Powder Metallurgy (Micro PM)"*



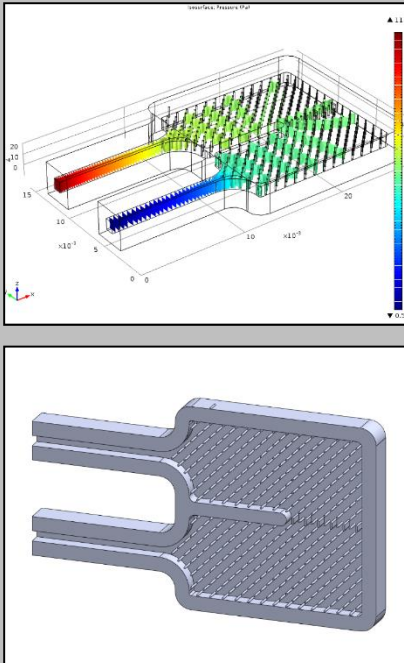
Example: Micro cooling systems

26

Fe
Iron
55.847

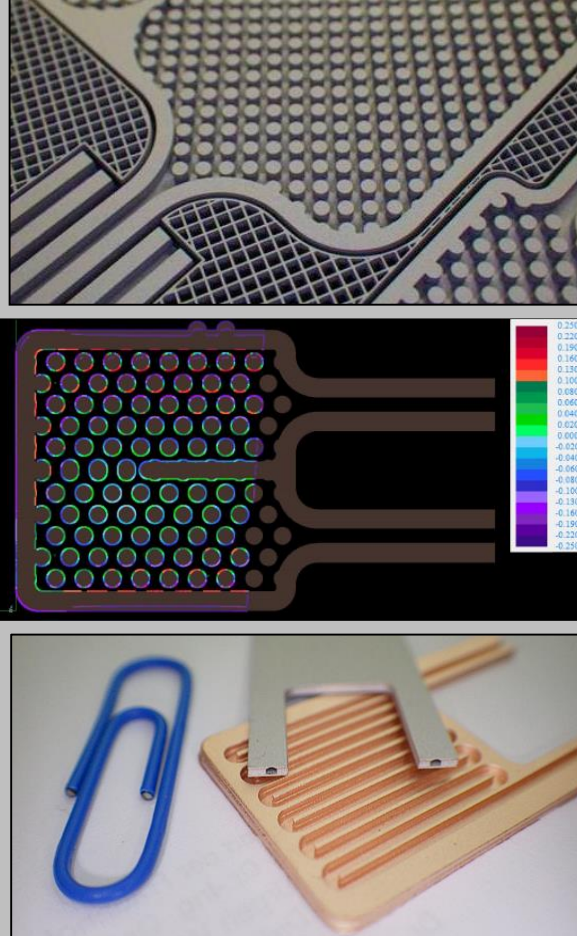
29

Cu
Copper
63.546



The top image shows a 3D COMSOL simulation of a micro cooling system. The structure is a rectangular block with a central channel and a grid of small holes. A color scale on the right indicates pressure values from 0 to 11. The bottom image shows a CAD model of the same structure, highlighting the grid of holes and the central channel.

- Design of optimized structures (COMSOL)
- Different CAD models transferred onto one screen



The top image is a close-up photograph of a micro cooling system component, showing a grid of small holes and a central channel. The middle image is a 3D simulation of the same component, showing a color scale on the right indicating pressure values from 0.25000 to -0.25000. The bottom image is a photograph of a blue paperclip and a yellow paperclip, used as scale references for the micro cooling system component.

Economic Aspects

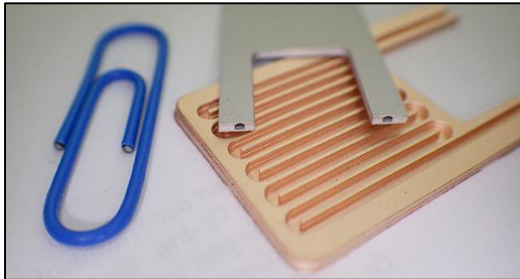
3D-screen printing – equipment



- printing area 200 x 300 mm²
- air-conditioned printing chamber
- 2 printing tables
- net-buildrate 30- 200 cm³/h (sintered)

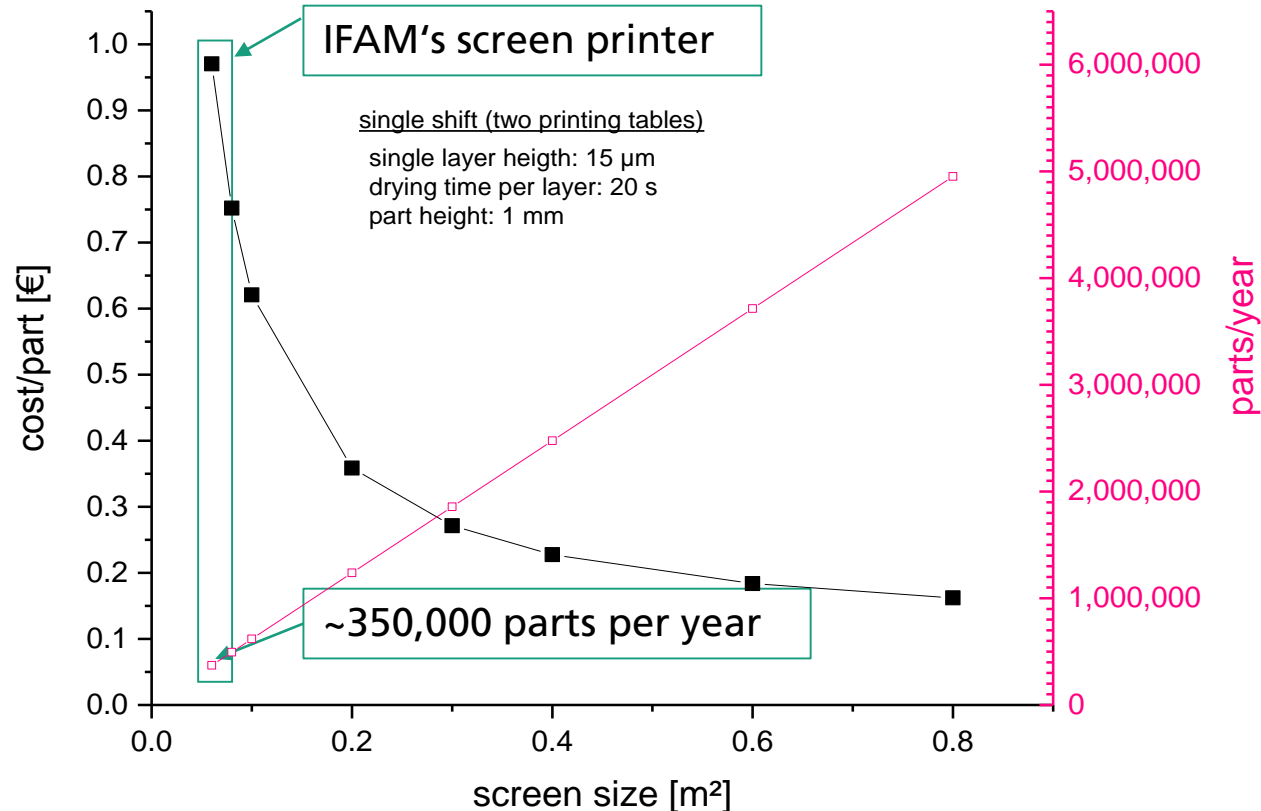
3D-screen printing – case study – heat exchanger

Sample heat exchanger



- Further improvements
- More Printing tables
- thicker layers
- 24 / 7


influence of screen size on cost/part (2x3 cm)



- Productivity / Costs comparable to MIM parts

Economical aspects

Technique	Built rate [cm ³ / h]	Wall thickness [μm]	Powder size [μm]	Tools?
3D-Screen Printing (Lab machine IFAM)	30 - 100	80	< 25	Screen / Stencil
Screen Printing (potential Mass Production)	> 1000	80	< 25	Screen / Stencil



EKRA / **ASYS Group**
Screen Printing Technologies

SLM / EBM	100	250	> 45	--
FDM	50	400	--	--

3D-screen printing – summary

- High resolution $< 100 \mu\text{m}$
 - High aspect ratios > 100
 - Metals, ceramics, powder mixtures, multimaterial systems
 - Real mass production possible
 - Small parts preferred
 - Limited freeform capabilities
-
- 3D screen printing offers new possibilities in part production



IFAM booth: 197