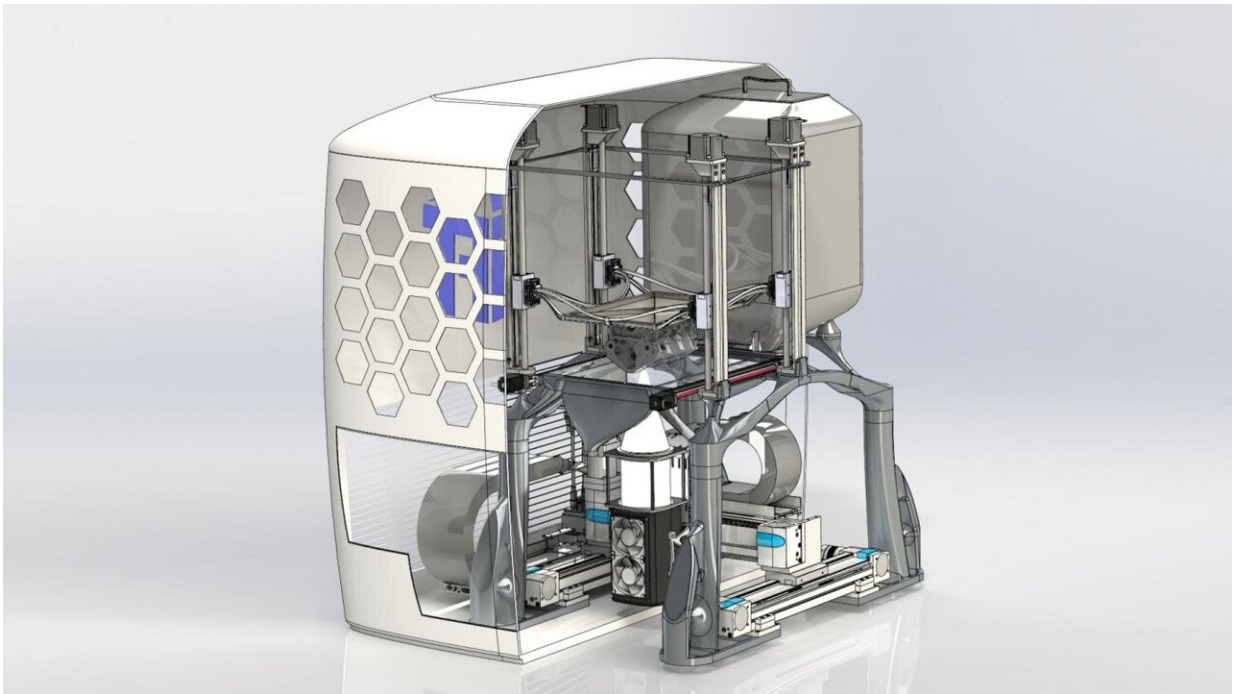


New technology revolutionizes 3-D metal printing

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The 3D printer developed at TU Graz melts metal powder using high-performance LED light sources and then processes it into components in additive manufacturing. Credit: TU Graz

Selective LED-based melting (SLED)—the targeted melting of metal powder using high-power LED light sources—is the name of the new technology that a team led by Franz Haas, head of the Institute of Production Engineering at TU Graz, has developed for 3-D metal

printing and has now applied for a patent. The technology is similar to selective laser melting (SLM) and electron beam melting (EBM), in which metal powder is melted by means of a laser or electron beam and built up into a component layer by layer. However, SLEDM solves two central problems of these powder bed-based manufacturing processes: the time-consuming production of large-volume metal components and the time-consuming manual post-processing.

Reduced production time

Unlike the SLM or EBM processes, the SLEDM process uses a high-power LED beam to melt the [metal powder](#). The light-emitting diodes used for this purpose were specially adapted by the west Styrian lighting specialist Preworks and equipped with a complex lens system by which the diameter of the LED focus can be easily changed between 0.05 and 20 millimetres during the melting process. This enables the melting of larger volumes per unit of time without having to dispense with filigree internal structures, thus reducing the production time of components for fuel cell or [medical technology](#), for example, by a factor of 20 on average.

Tedious reworking is no longer necessary

This technology is combined with a newly designed production plant which—in contrast to other metal melting plants—adds the component from top to bottom. The [component](#) is thus exposed, the required amount of powder is reduced to a minimum and the necessary post-processing can be carried out during the printing process. "The time-consuming, usually manual reworking that is necessary with current methods, for example, smoothing rough surfaces and removing supporting structures, is no longer necessary and saves further valuable time," says Haas.



Franz Haas is head of the Institute of Production Engineering at TU Graz and is the mastermind behind the SLED3D printing method. Credit: Furgler

Fields of application and further plans

A demonstrator of the SLED3D process is already being considered in the K-Project CAMed of the Medical University of Graz, where the first laboratory for medical 3-D printing was opened in October 2019. The process will be used to produce bioresorbable metal implants, i.e. preferably screws made of magnesium alloys that are used for bone fractures. These implants dissolve in the body after the fracture site has grown together. A second operation, which is often very stressful for people, is therefore no longer necessary. Thanks to SLED3D, the production of such implants would be possible directly in the operating theatre, because "an LED light is naturally less dangerous for the operation than a powerful laser source," says Haas.

The second focus is on sustainable mobility, namely the production of components such as bipolar plates for fuel cells or components for battery systems. "We want to make additive manufacturing using SLED3D economically viable for e-mobility and position SLED3D in this field of research at an early stage," says Haas, who will produce a marketable prototype of this 3-D [metal](#) printer—made by TU Graz—in the next development step: a further innovation in the university environment.

Provided by Graz University of Technology

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