

Manufacturing Processes - Overview

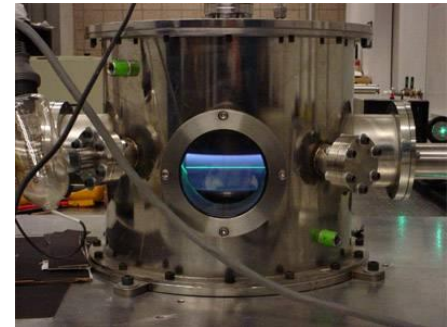
Part 1: mechanisms of geometry formation

Part 2: performance (rate, quality, cost, energy)



2.810

T. Gutowski

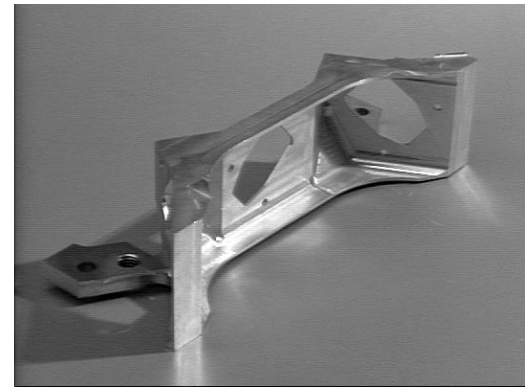
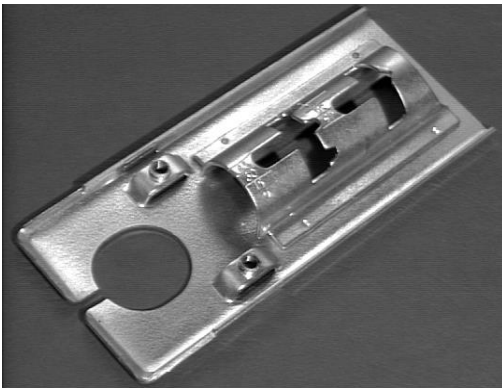
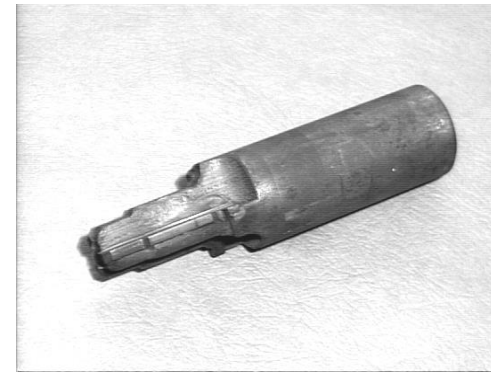
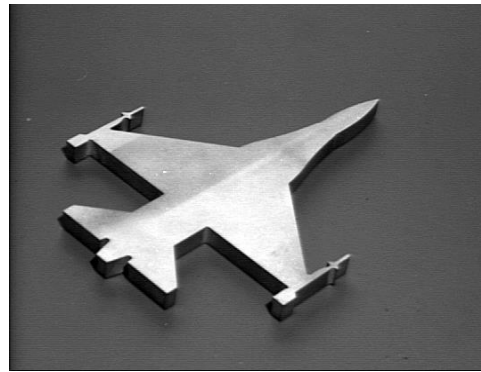
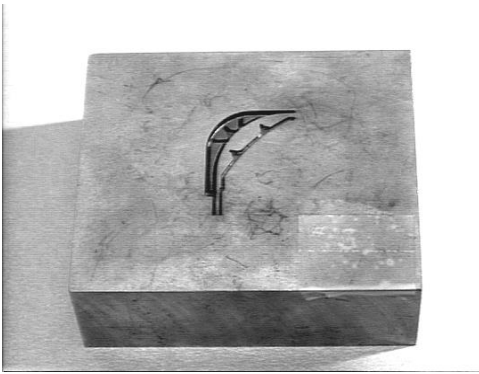


Many of these processes can be found in your text and online

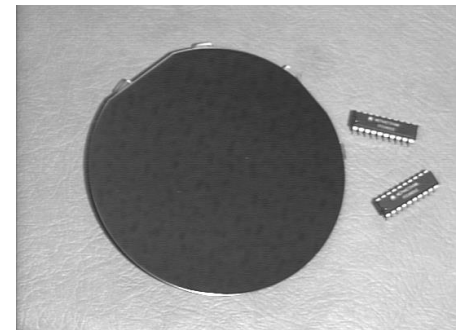
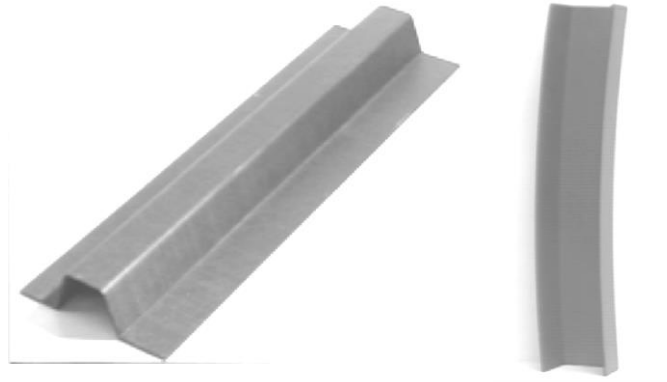
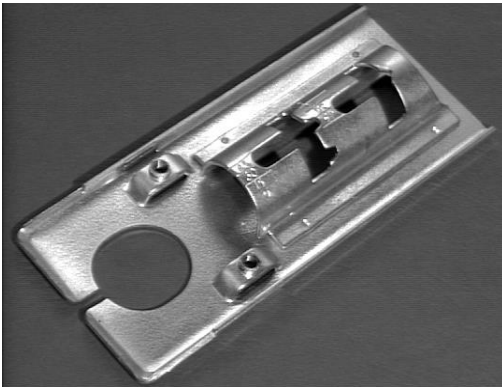
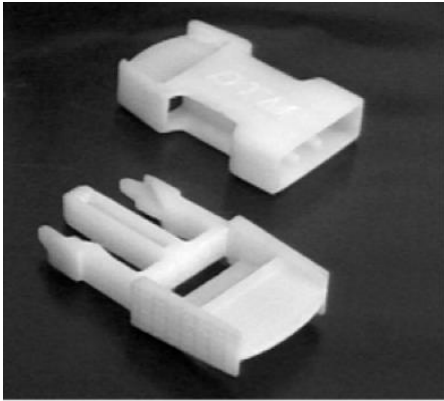
Mechanisms of Geometry Formation

1. Subtractive
2. Additive
3. “Net shape”
4. Continuous

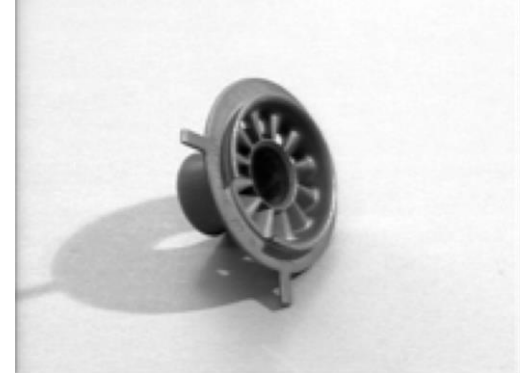
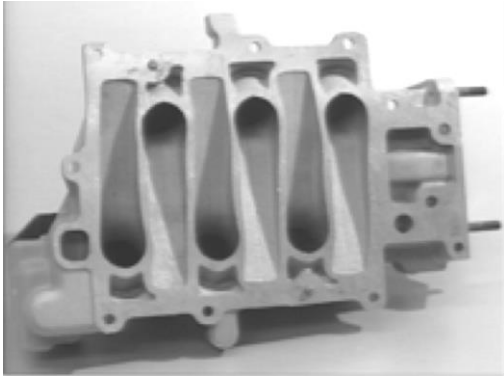
Examples of Subtractive processes from the parts we saw...



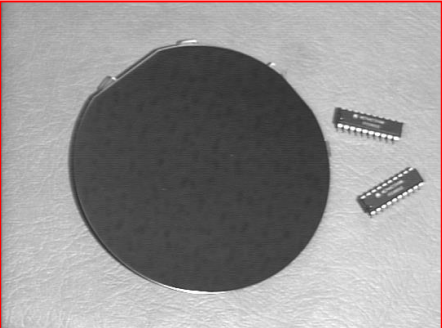
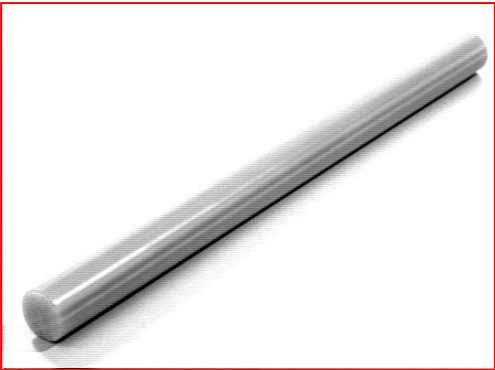
Examples of Additive parts



Examples of "Net Shaped" parts we saw last time...



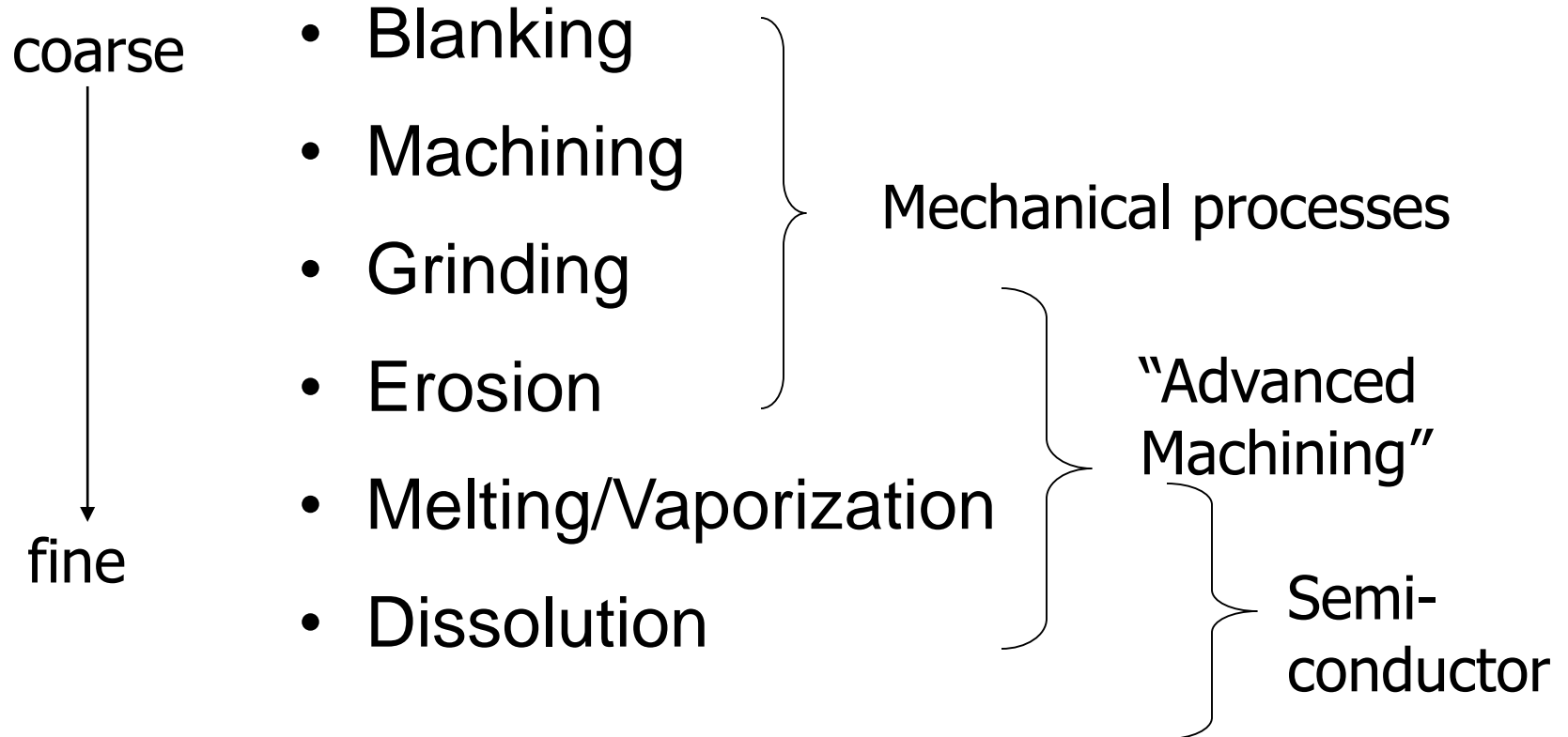
Examples of Continuous "Net Shaped" parts



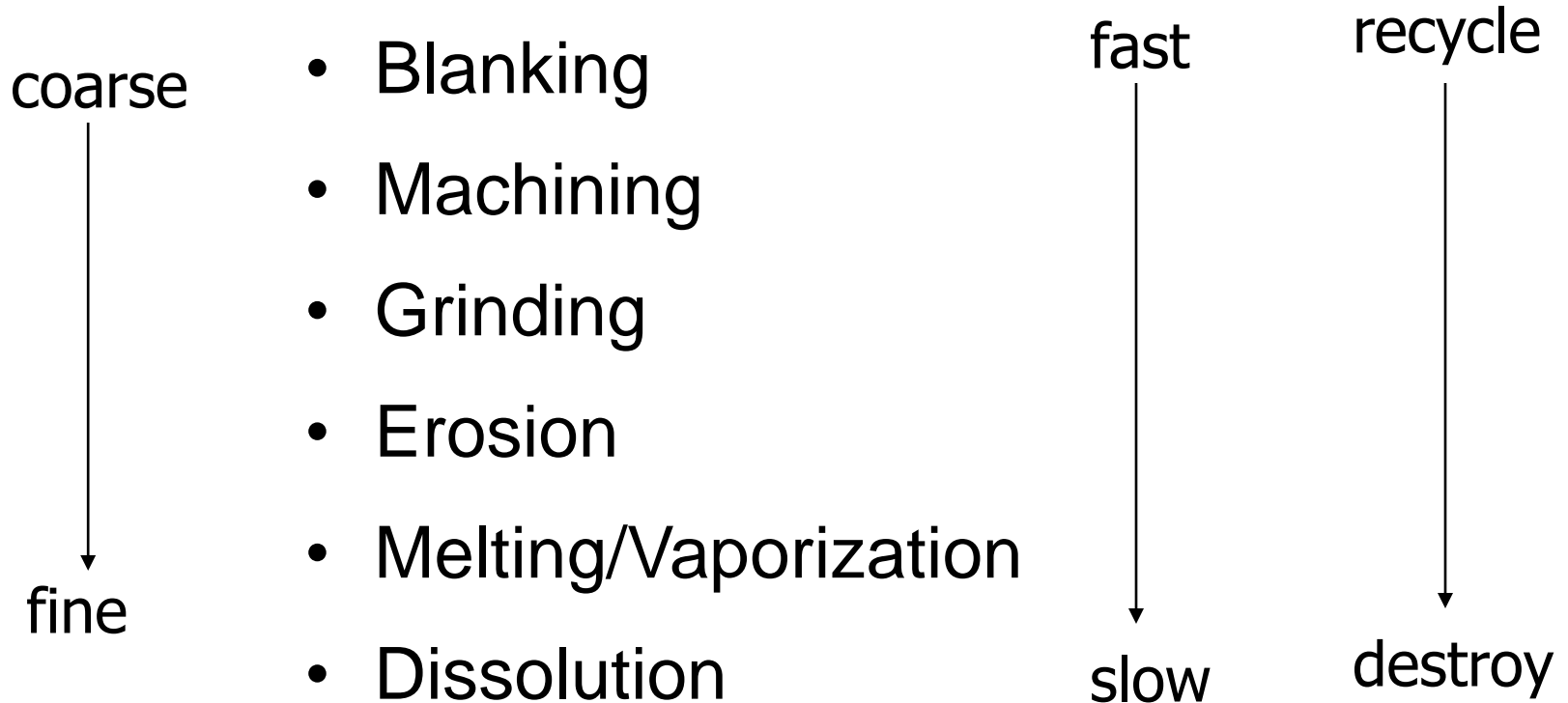
1. Subtractive Processes

- **Blanking**- shearing, punching..
- **Machining** -turning, milling, boring, reaming...
- **Grinding**- surface, cylindrical, honing,
- **Erosion**- water jet, abrasive water jet, slurries..
- **Melting/Vaporization**- EDM, laser cutting...
- **Dissolution**- plasmas, ECM, solvents...

1. Removal Mechanisms



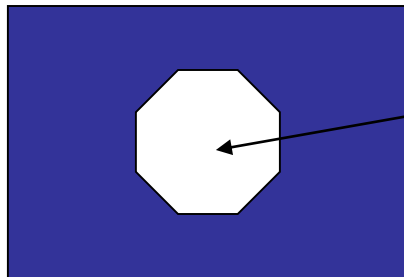
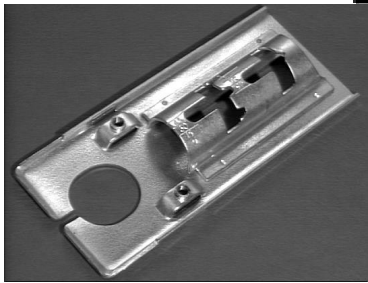
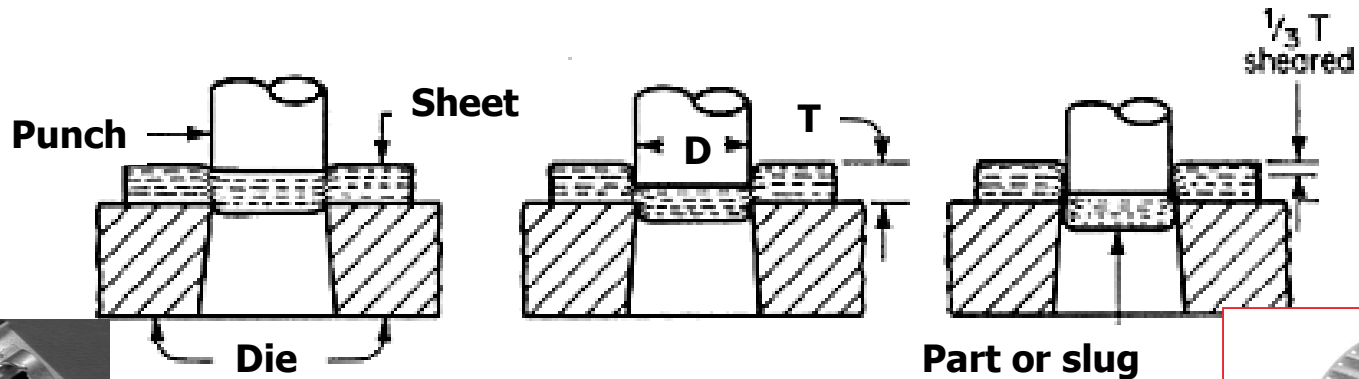
1. General Observations*



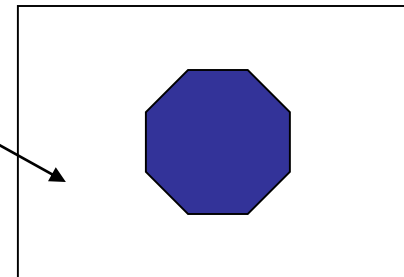
* There are exceptions, e.g. plasma cutting, while melting is both fast and coarse

Blanking and Punching

*



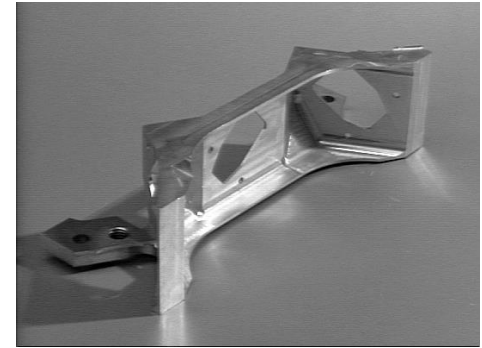
Punching



Blanking

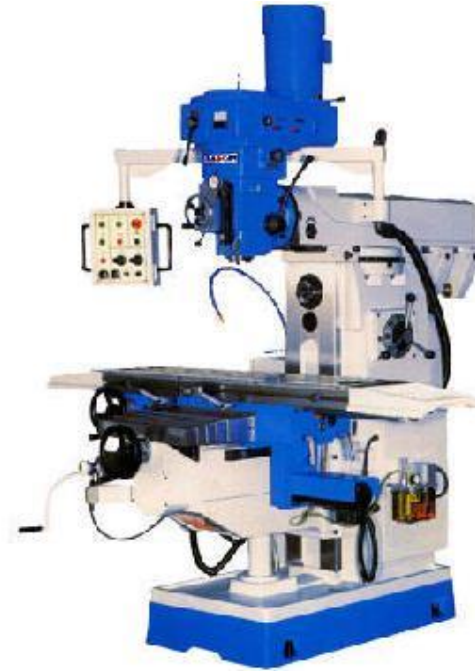


Machining



- Conventional Machining processes:
 - To first approx mat'l properties are independent of process
 - Very flexible
 - Good dimensional control (possible)
 - Good surface finish (possible)

Milling-rotating cutter



Turning-rotating part



Sub-spindle not available on GA series

grinding



Surface grinding



Cylindrical grinding

Variations

- Single point
- Multiple cutting teeth
- Form tools
- Multiple heads
- Fixturing
- Work handling
- Chip removal



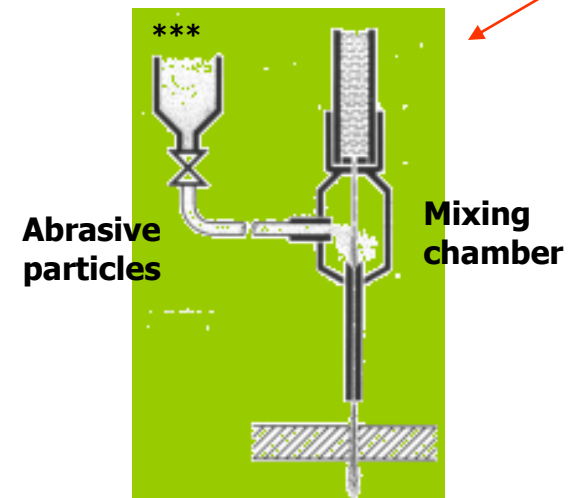
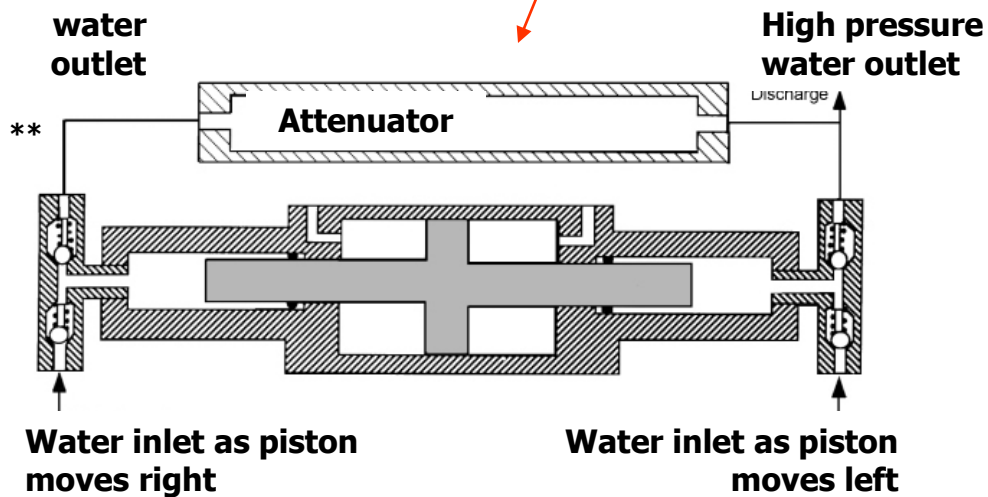
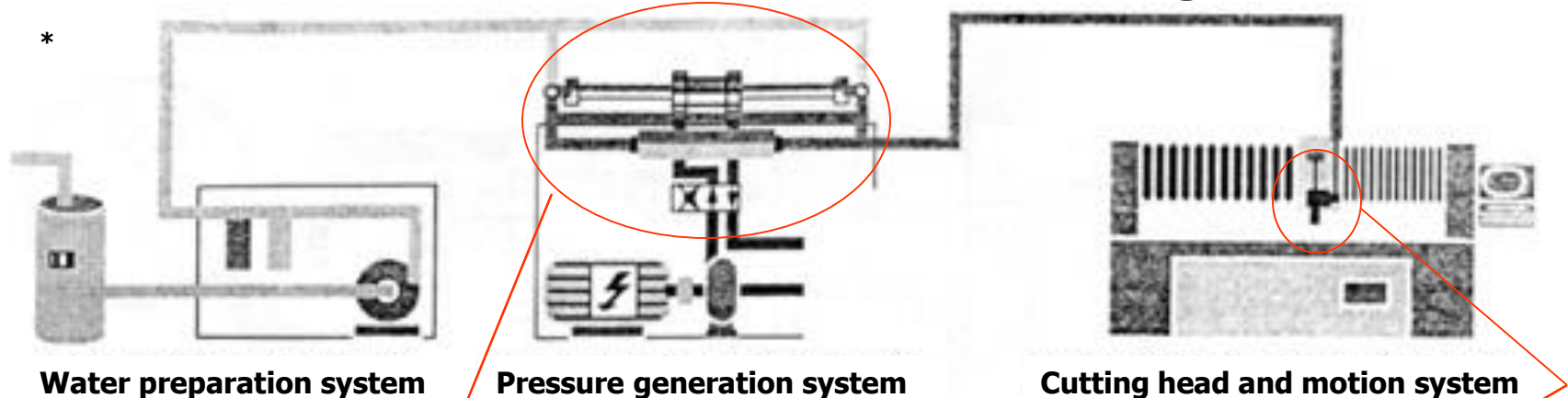
Removal by erosion



Water-jet in Bldg 35 Shop



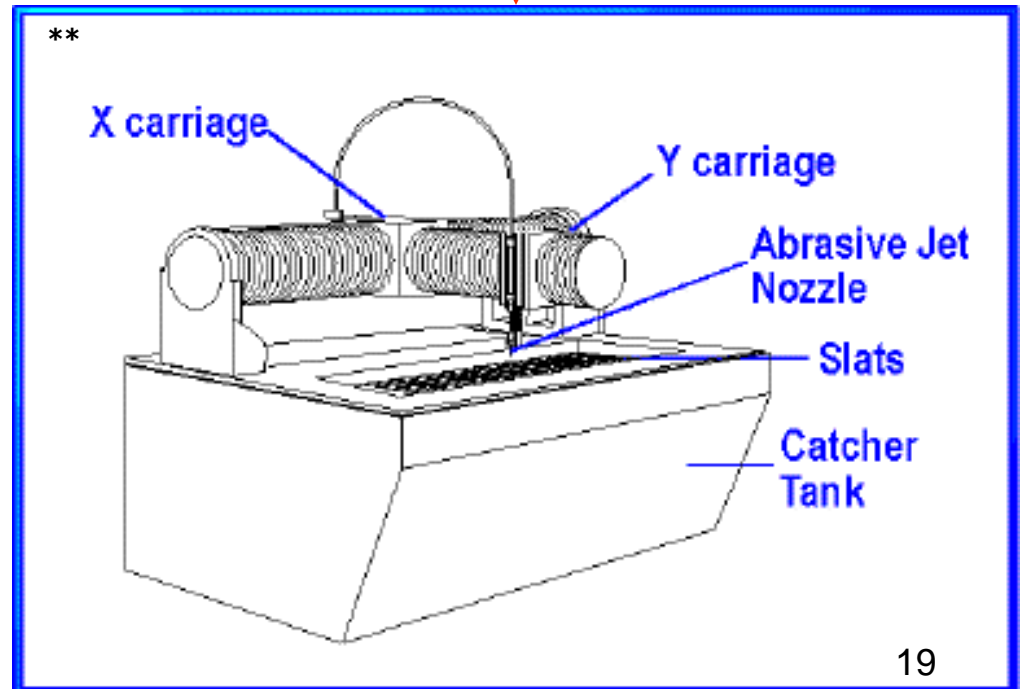
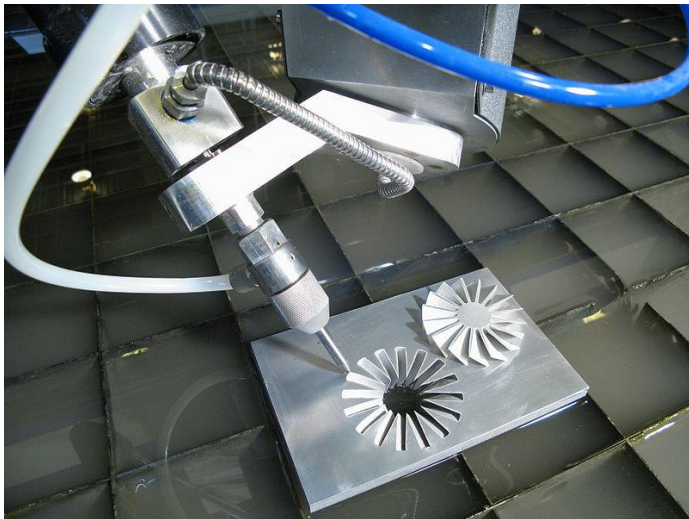
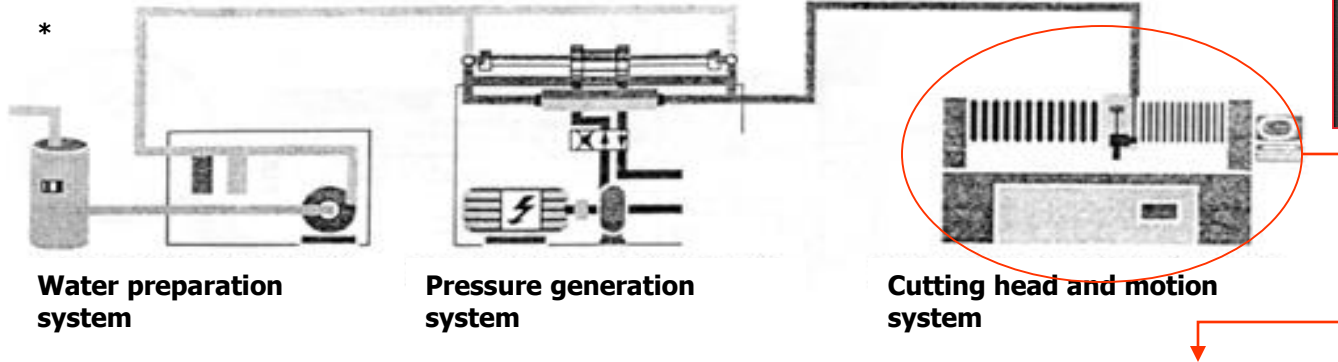
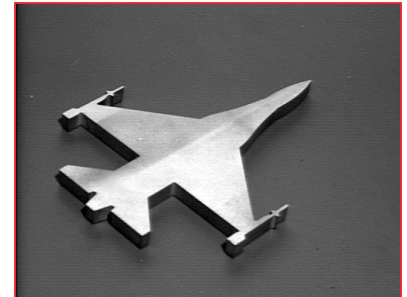
Waterjet Machining













* Source: <http://www.seas.smu.edu/rcam/research/waterjet/par1.html>; ** <http://www.seas.smu.edu/rcam/research/waterjet/par3.html>;
 *** <http://kbn.mt.polsl.gliwice.pl/wjm/basics.html>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIsrYzyvlg>

Waterjet Machining



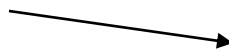
Mohs Hardness scale

Mohs hardness	Mineral	Chemical formula	Absolute hardness	Image
1	Talc	$Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$	1	
2	Gypsum	$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$	3	
3	Calcite	$CaCO_3$	9	
4	Fluorite	CaF_2	21	
5	Apatite	$Ca_5(PO_4)_3(OH, Cl, F)$	48	
6	Orthoclase Feldspar	$KAlSi_3O_8$	72	
7	Quartz	SiO_2	100	
8	Topaz	$Al_2SiO_4(OH, F)_2$	200	
9	Corundum	Al_2O_3	400	
10	Diamond	C	1600	



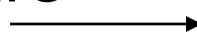
Cushion Garnet Ring with Diamond Halo in 14k White Gold \$1100.00 - Blue Nile

garnet



Cushion-Cut Sapphire and Diamond Halo Ring in 18k White Gold \$14,000

sapphire



Mohs Hardness scale

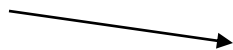


Garnet Ring with Diamond...
\$29.99



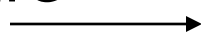
Cushion Garnet Ring with Diamond Halo in 14k White Gold
\$1100.00 - Blue Nile

garnet



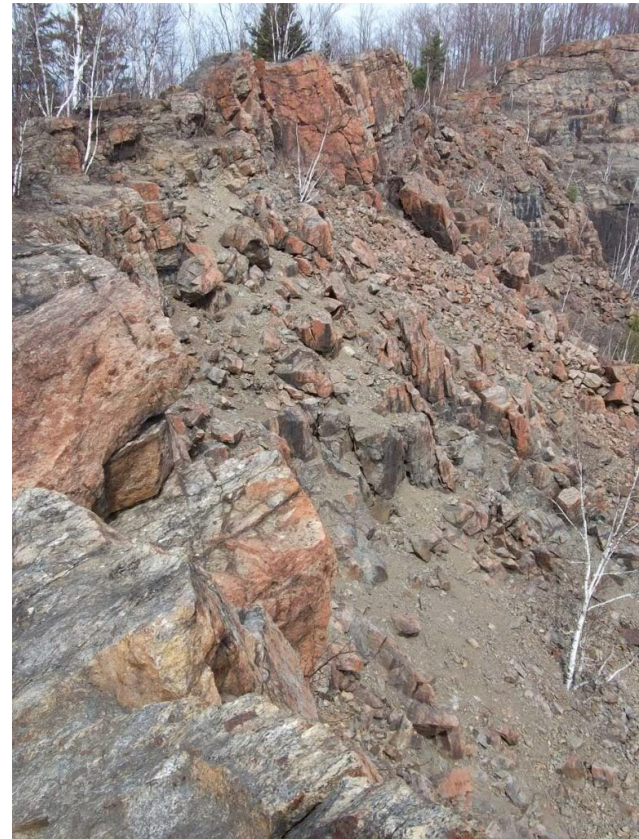
Cushion-Cut Sapphire and Diamond Halo Ring in 18k White Gold
\$14,000

sapphire



Mohs hardness	Mineral	Chemical formula	Absolute hardness	Image
1	Talc	$Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$	1	
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7	Quartz	SiO_2	100	
8	Topaz	$Al_2SiO_4(OH^-, F^-)_2$	200	
9	Corundum	Al_2O_3	400	
10	Diamond	C	1600	

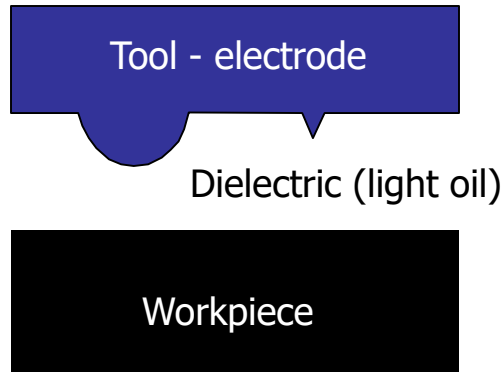
Gore Mt, New York



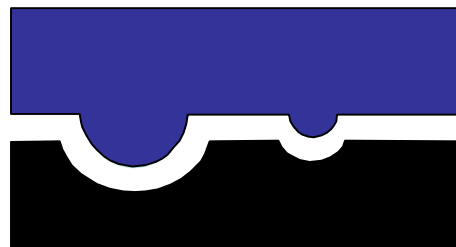
Waterjet Cleaning Up



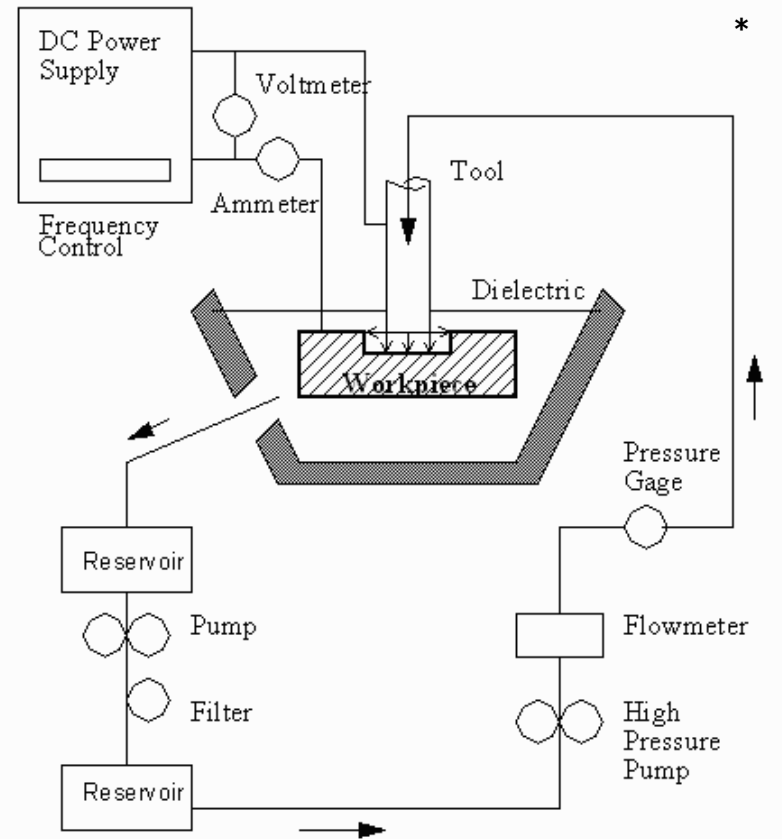
EDM (Electrical Discharge Machining)



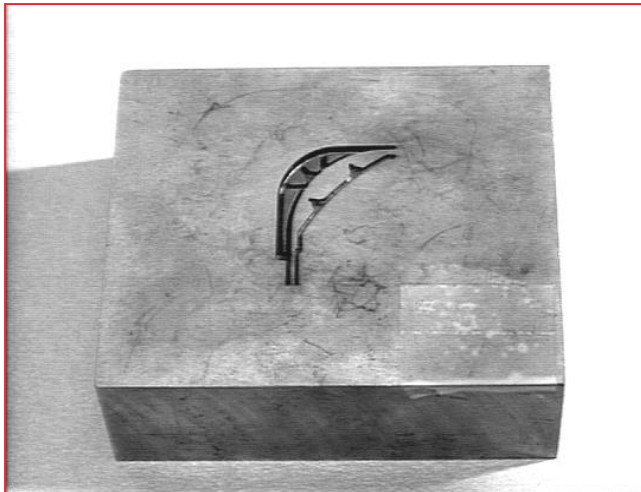
Initial shapes of electrode and workpiece



Final complementary shapes of electrode and workpiece



Agitator for top loading washer



Mounted Electrode

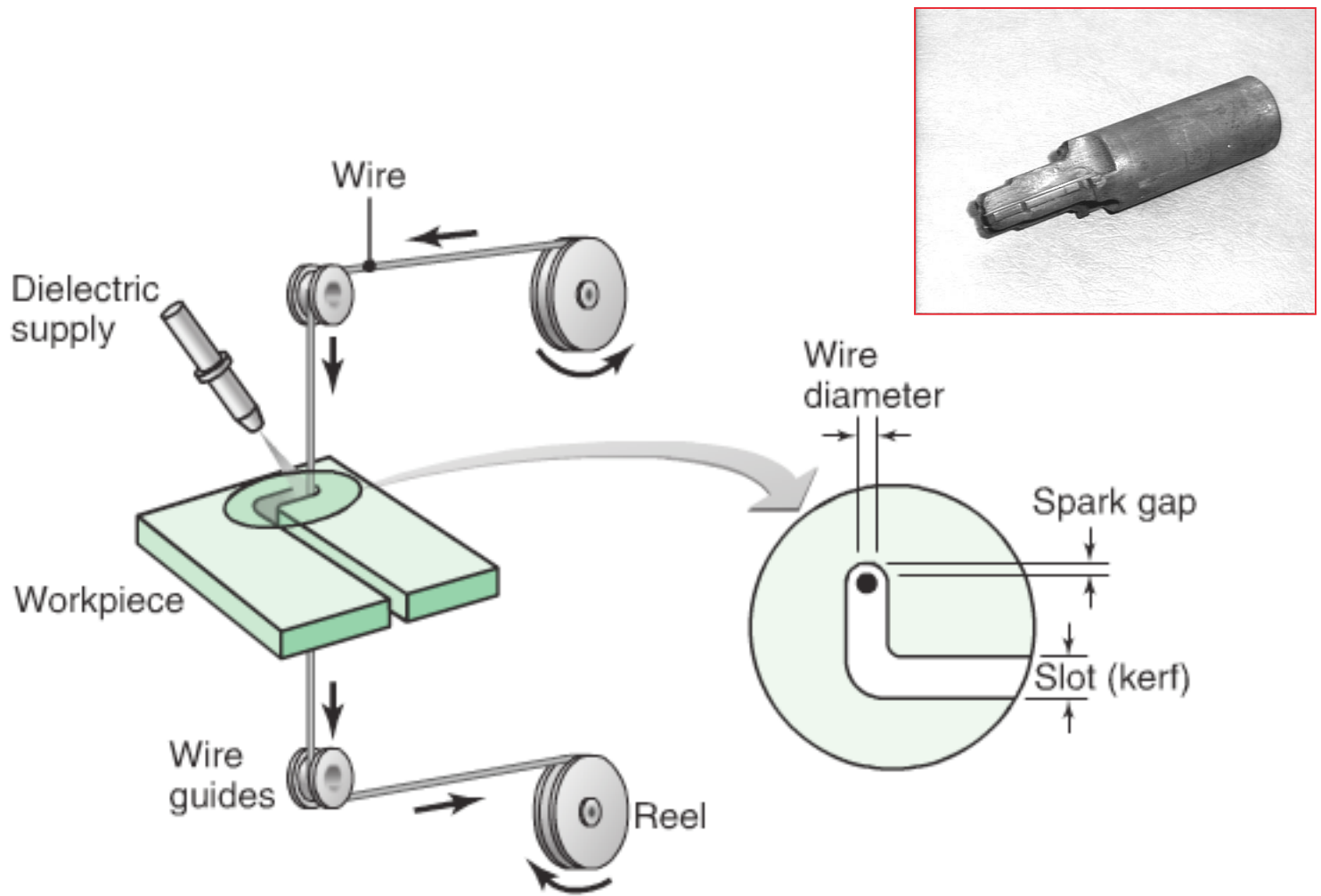
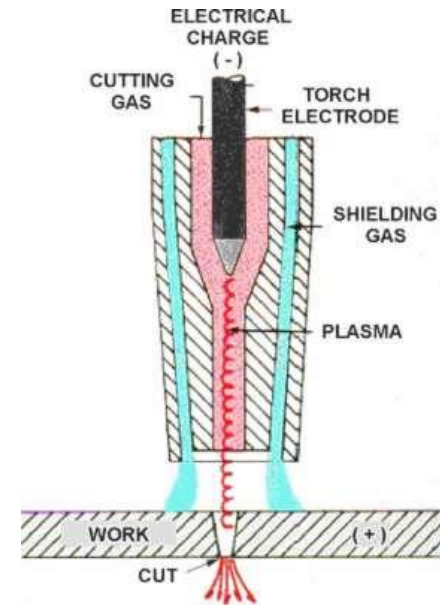
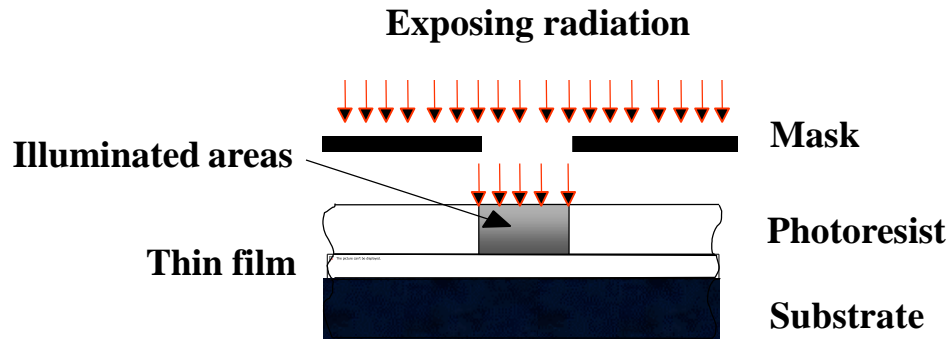


FIGURE 27.12 Schematic illustration of the wire EDM process. As many as 50 hours of machining can be performed with one reel of wire, which is then discarded.

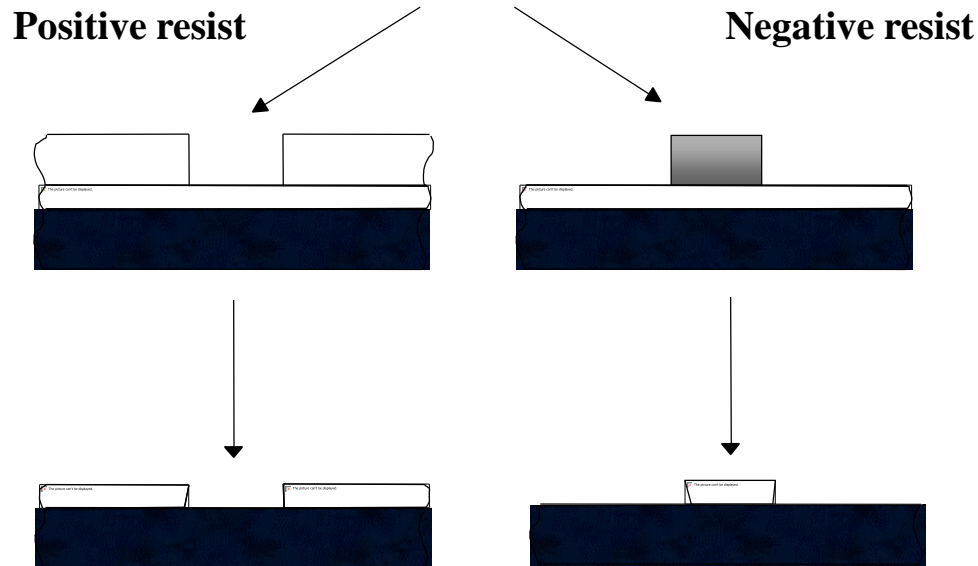
Plasma arc cutting



Lithography (additive + subtractive)



EXPOSURE



DEVELOPING

ETCHING AND STRIPPING

2. Additive Processes

coarse

Assembly - manual, automated, robotic..

Joining - mechanical, adhesives, welding, brazing..

Composites layup- hand lay-up, tape lay-up, filament winding..

Additive manufacturing- 3D printing, stereo lithography...

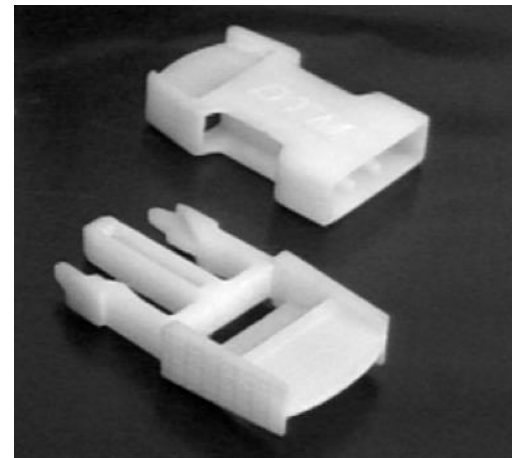
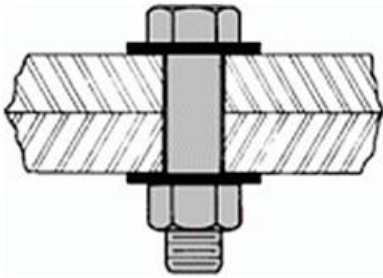
Surface & Thin Film Processes-

liquids - coatings, painting, printing, plating...

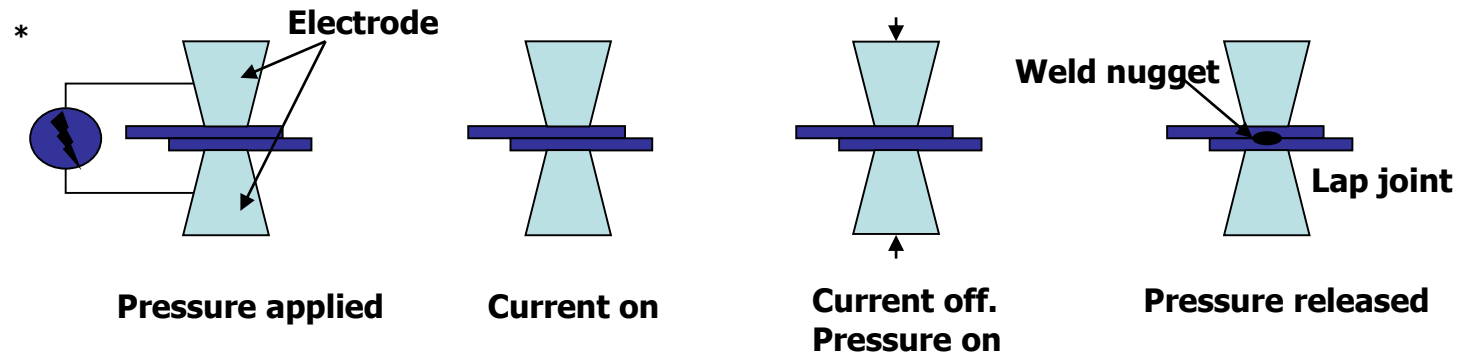
gases/vapor/atomic scale- CVD, PVD, sputtering

fine

Mechanical joints

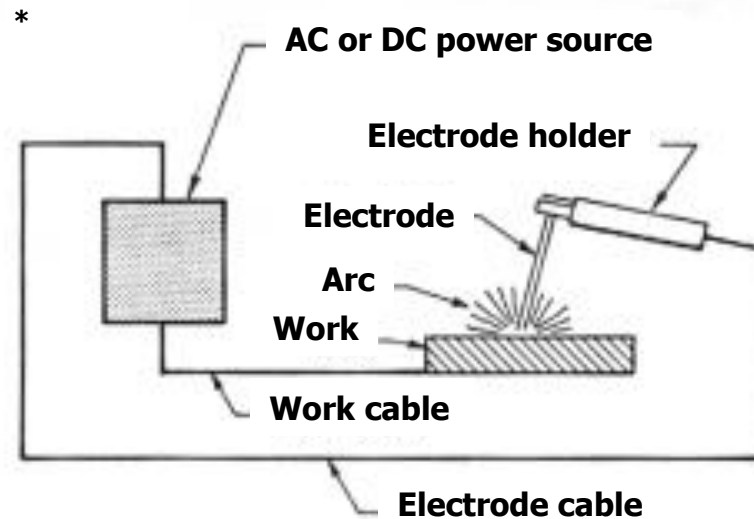


Welding

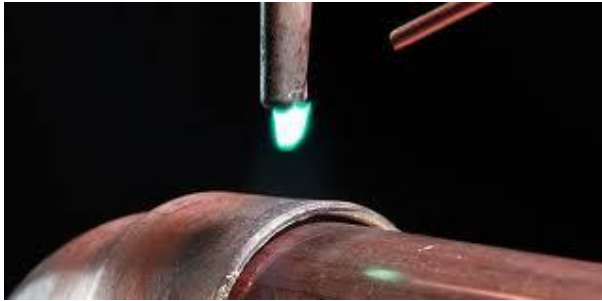


[Sequence in the resistance spot welding process]

[Schematic illustration of the shielded metal-arc welding operation]



Brazing



Furnace brazing

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3UBd1HIXegM>

Lay-Up of Advanced Composites



*



Automated tape layup

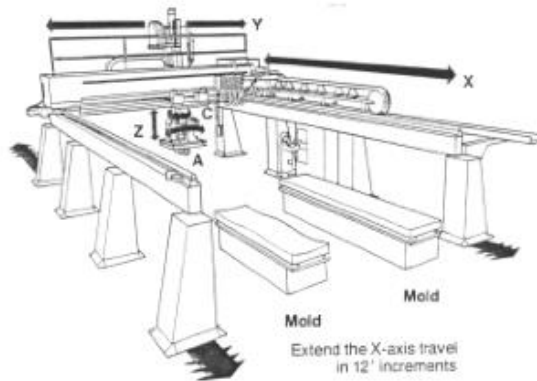


Fig 1.0 Tape Layer Configuration and Axis of Movement

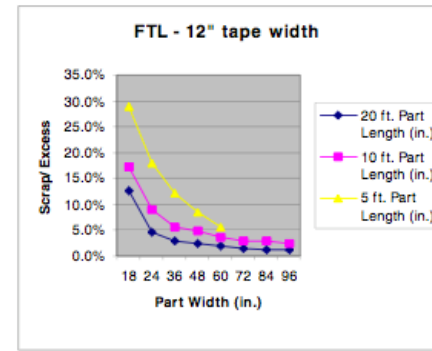
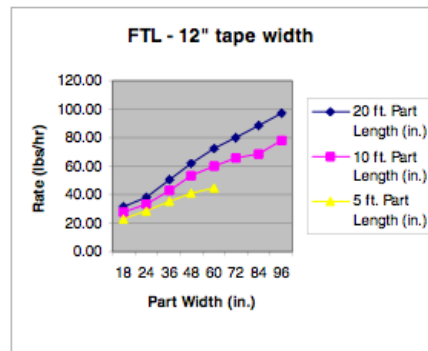


Fig 3.0 Simulation of FTLM Lay up and Scrap Rates

More complex shapes

Lay up

Forming



Sam Truslow, MIT,

**Aviation Week:
Skunk Works'
Cargo X-Plane
Complete**

Posted by
[Graham Warwick](#)
at 3/6/2009
12:14 PM CST

Wu, Tatting, Smith
And Thornburg



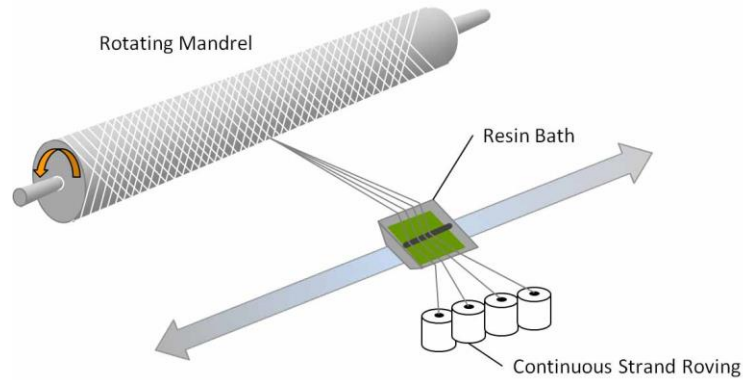
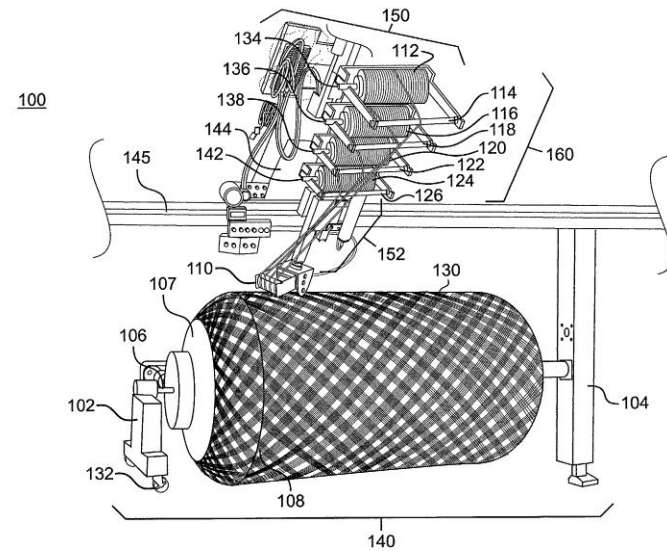
Figure 2. Fiber placement machine.



Filament Winding



Filament winding



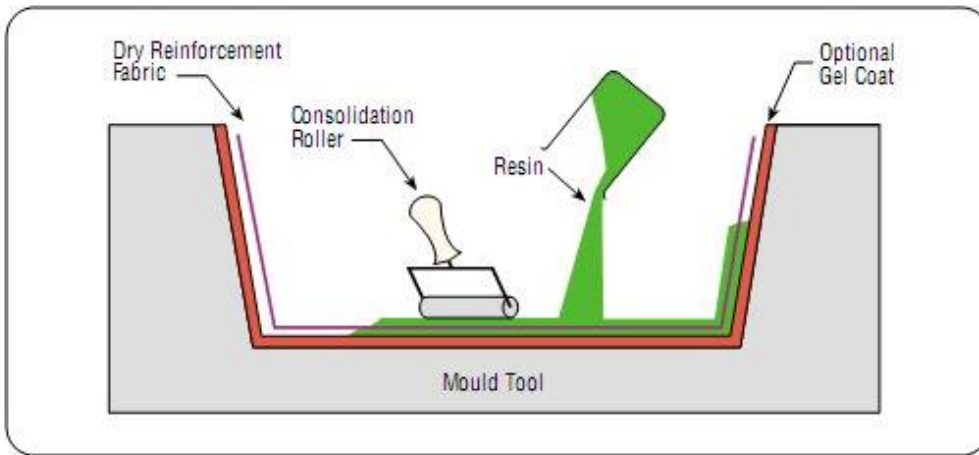
braiding



**Braiding
Videos**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOhj7X1-x10>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j19na8LMBnE&NR=1>



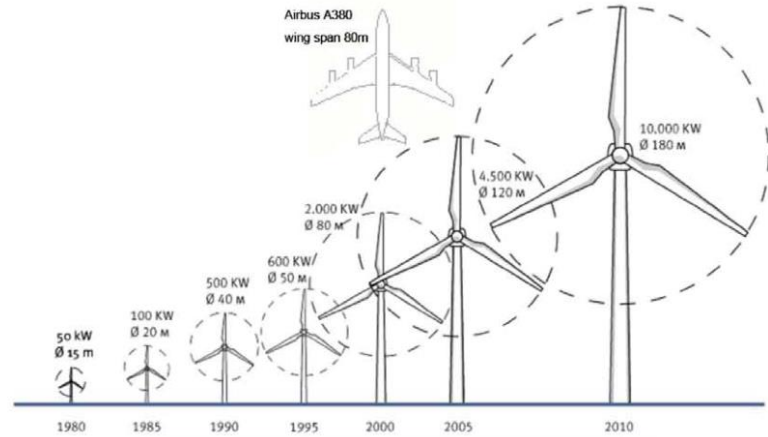
- Hand lay-up
- Spray-up
- Vacuum molding



Vacuum mold video
Jump to 4 min

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YZAkf1E2Jcs>

Growing Wind Turbine Size



Additive Manufacturing

The
Economist



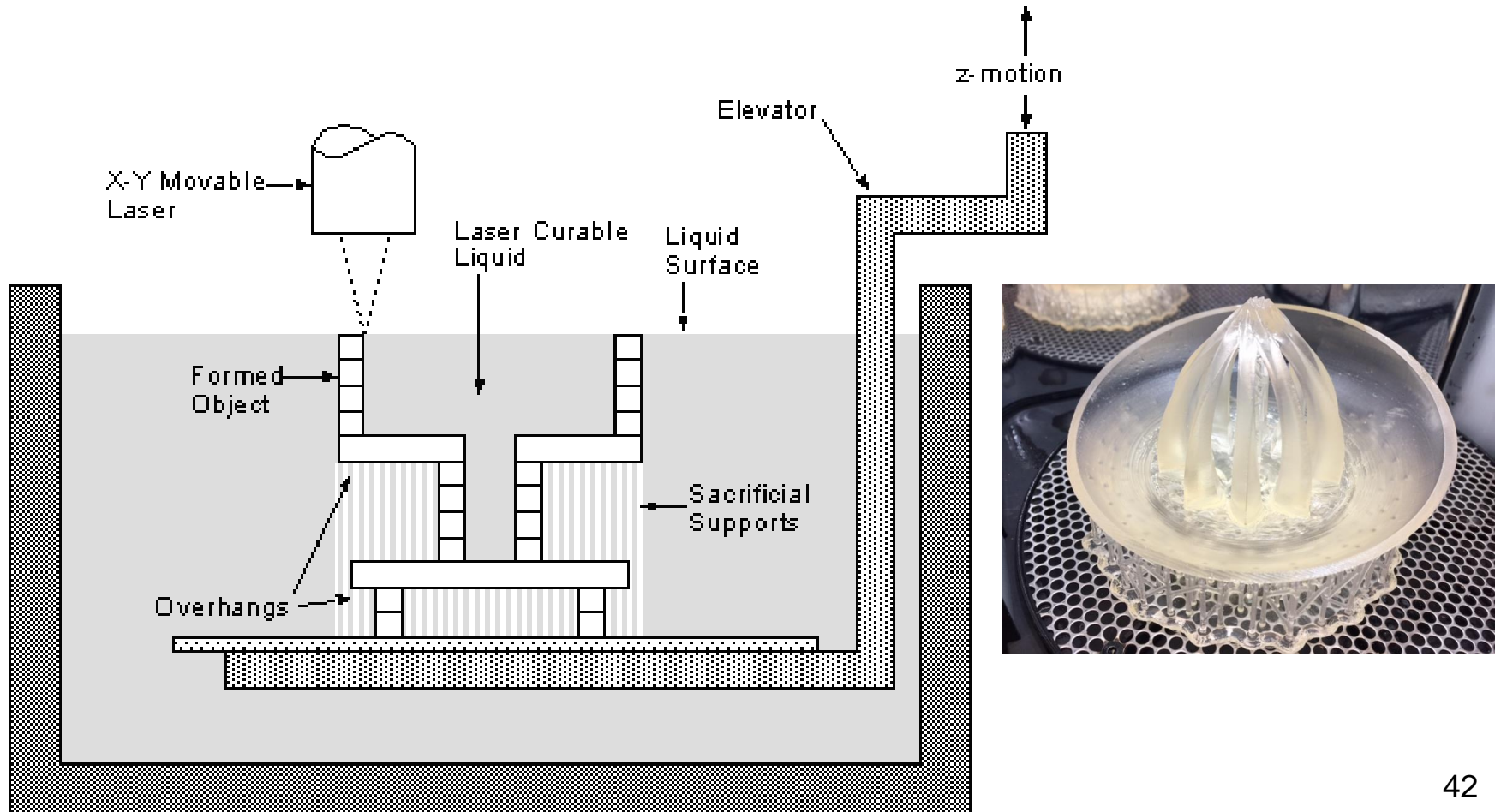
ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES



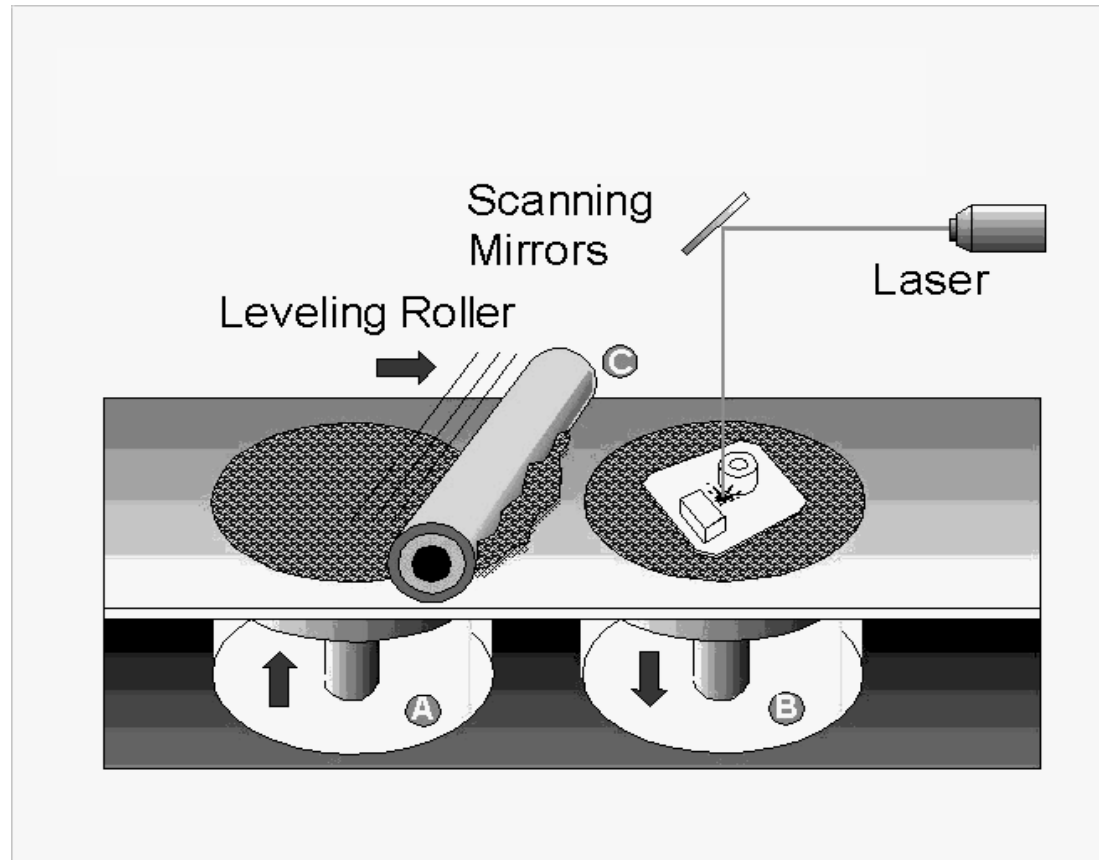
Find out more at www.3dhubs.com/what-is-3d-printing

Stereolithography (SLA)

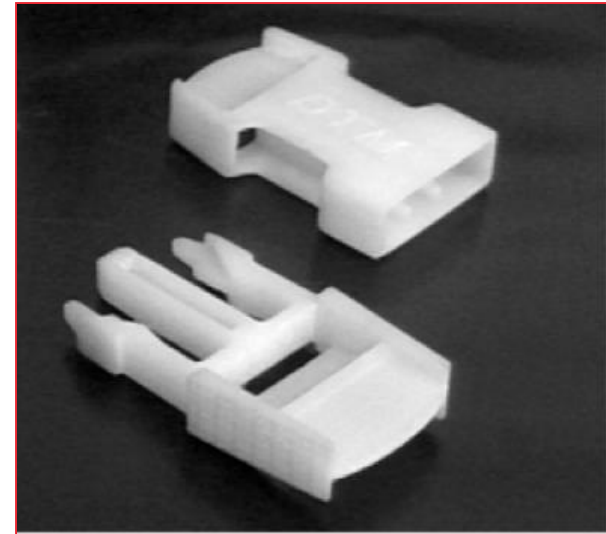
*



Selective Laser Melting (SLM) for metals



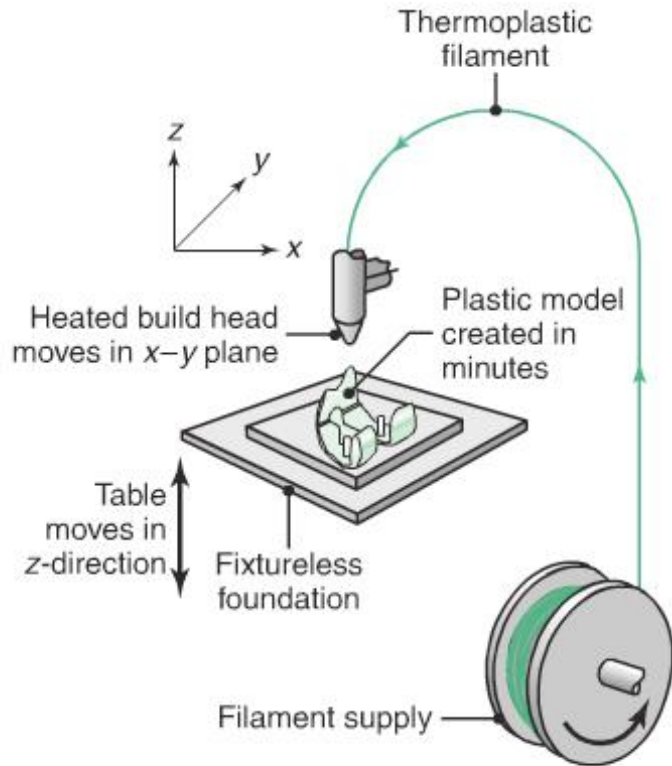
Selective Laser Sintering (SLS) for plastics



http://web.mit.edu/2.810/www/lecture/sinter_movie.mov

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVkUwqzjGJY>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLxve3ZOmvc>



(a)



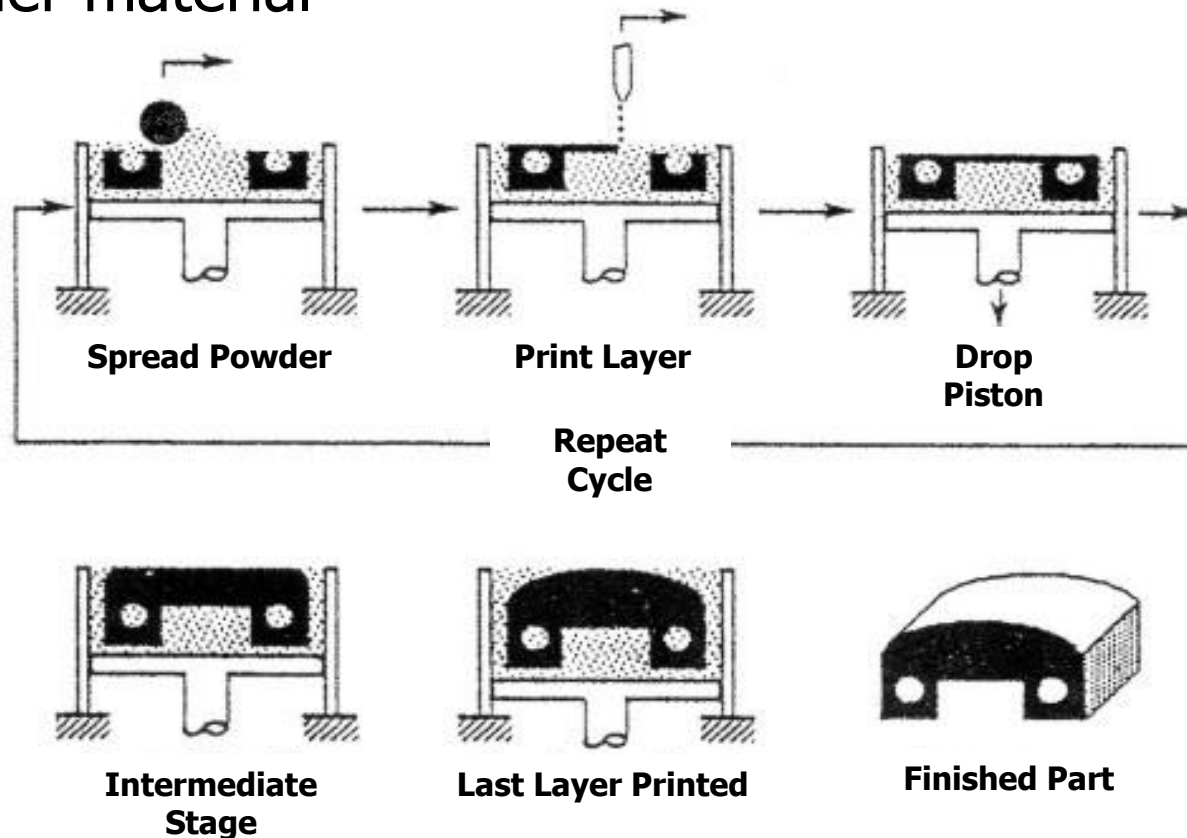
(b)

FIGURE 20.4 (a) Schematic illustration of the fused-deposition-modeling process. (b) The FDM 900mc, a fused-deposition-modeling machine. *Source:* Courtesy of Stratasys, Inc.

Plastic extrusion used in rapid prototyping

“3D Printing” binder jetting

Selective joining of powder using ink-jet printing of a binder material

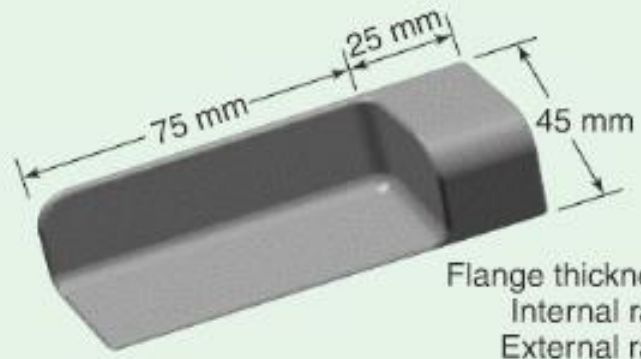


Direct Printing of Metal Tooling;

ExtrudeHone Corp., Irwin, PA

- Directly print metal parts and tooling.
 - Polymer binder into



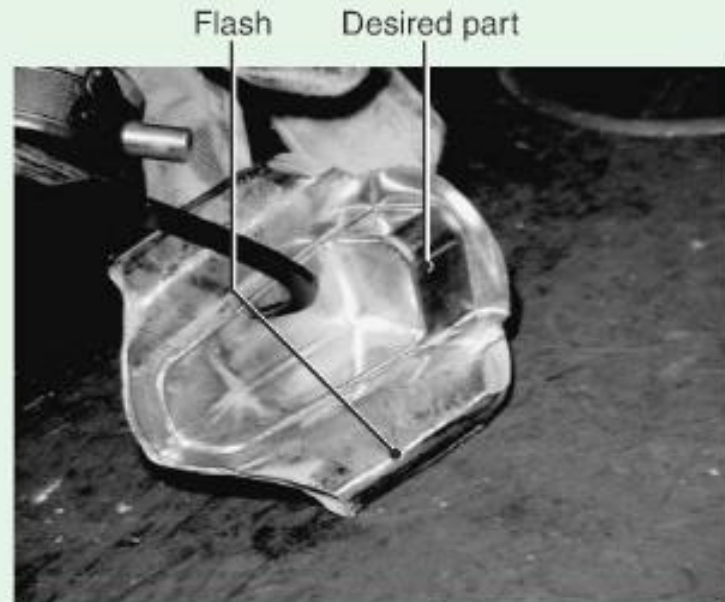


Flange thickness = 3 mm
Internal radii = 5 mm
External radii = 10 mm

(a)



(b)

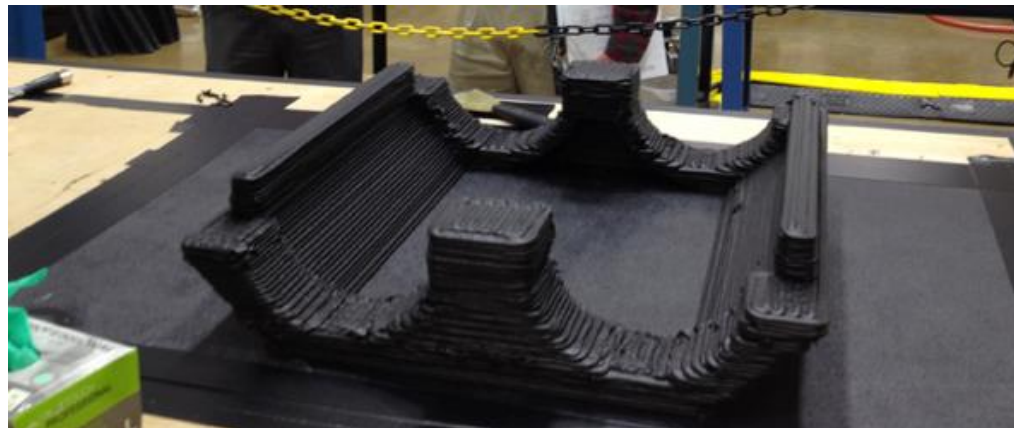


(c)

Forging Die made by 3D printing

BAAMCI

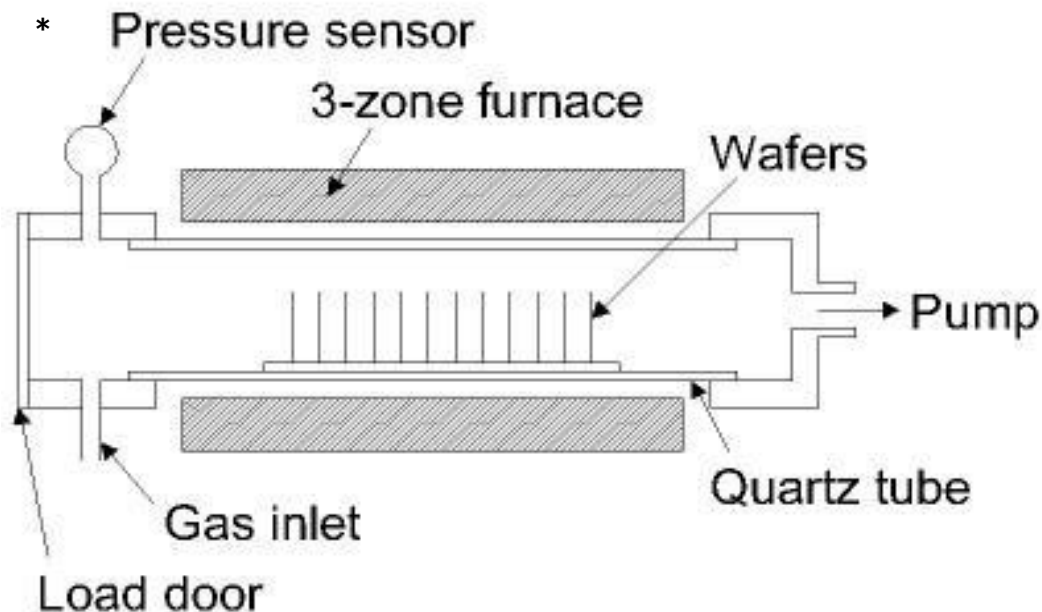
BIG AREA ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

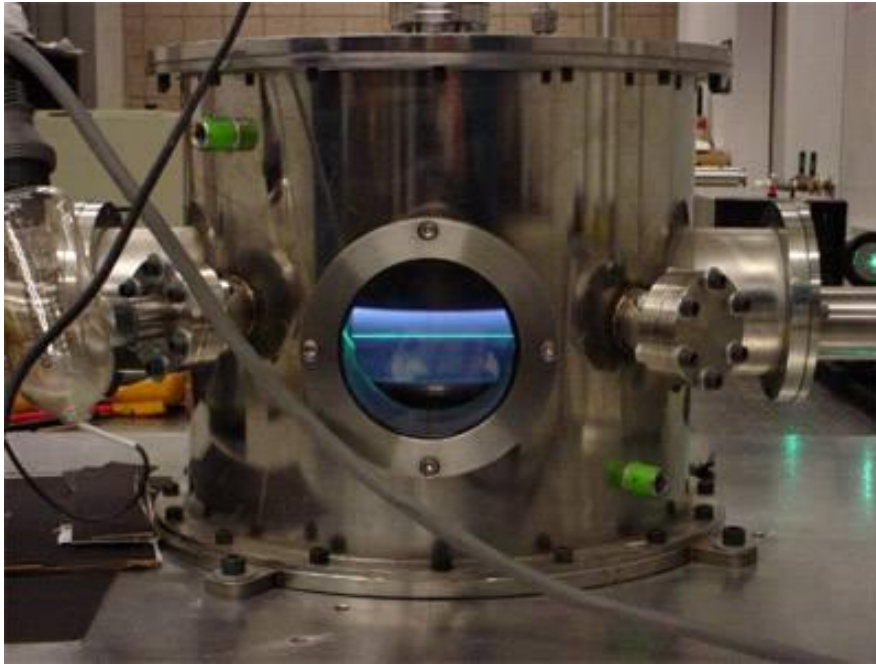


CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition)

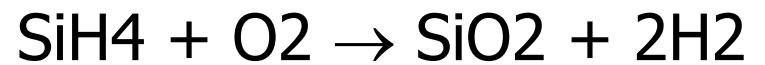
- Creates solid materials directly from chemical reactions in gas and/or liquid compositions or with the substrate material
- LP(Low Pressure) CVD, PE(Plasma Enhanced) CVD

Typical hot-wall LP(Low Pressure) CVD

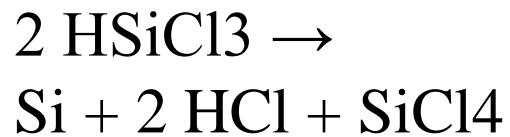




Deposition of SiO₂ from
Silane gas by PECVD

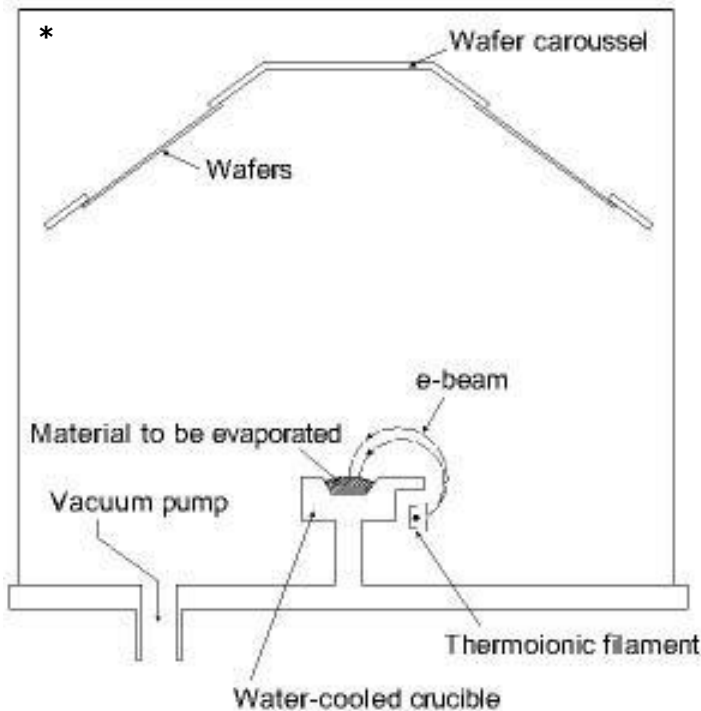


Siemens CVD
Process for the
Purification of Si

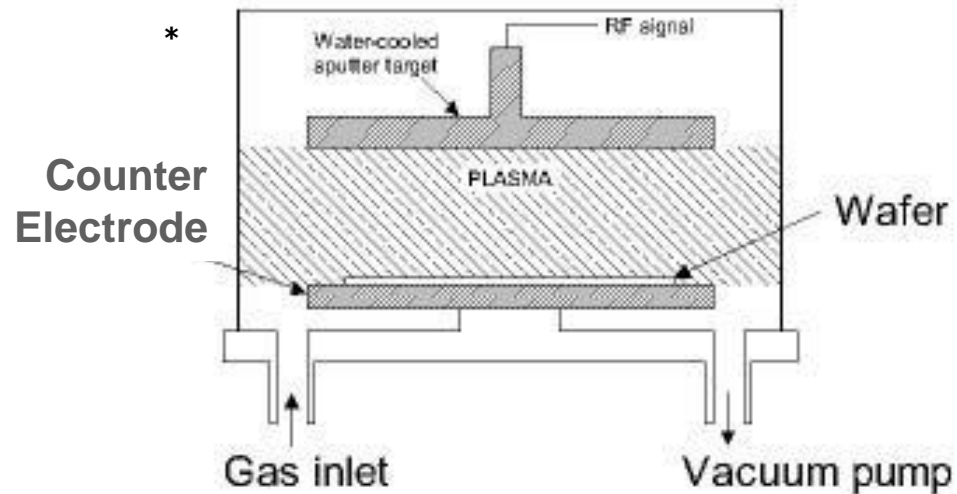


PVD (Physical Vapor Deposition)

- Material to be deposited is released from a source and transferred to the substrate
- Evaporation, Sputtering

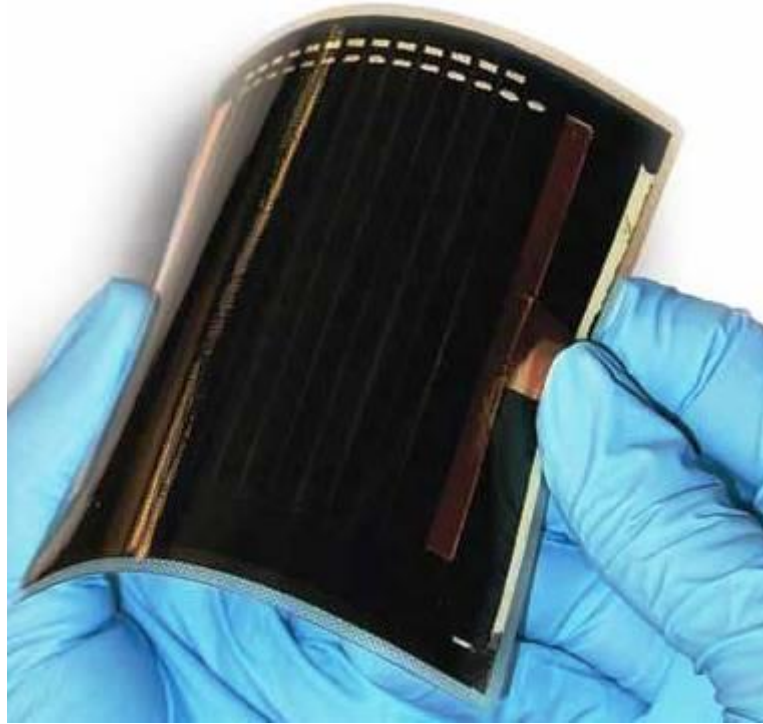


e-beam evaporation system



RF sputtering system

Thin film PV cell - CIGS

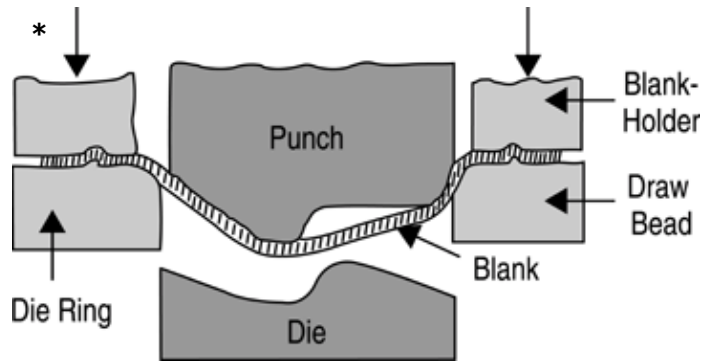


Ascent CIGS Solar Cell

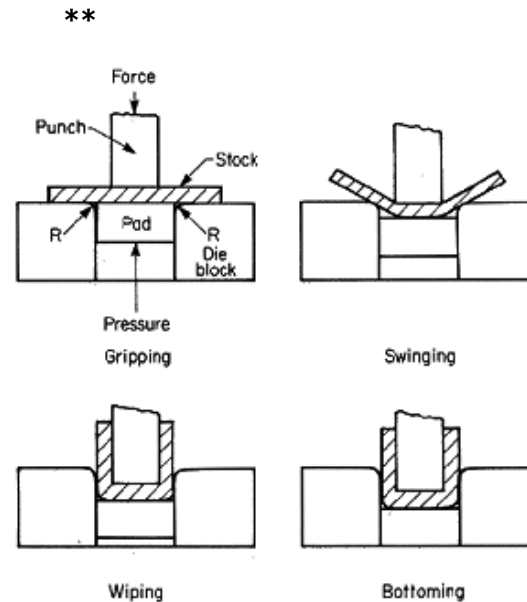
3. Net Shape: Molding

- Characteristics
 - Hard tooling
 - Solid forming – very fast cycle time
 - Thermal processes – slower and depend upon cooling rate and/or chemical kinetics
 - Dimensional control is not as good as machining

Sheet Metal Stamping



Typical Stamping Die

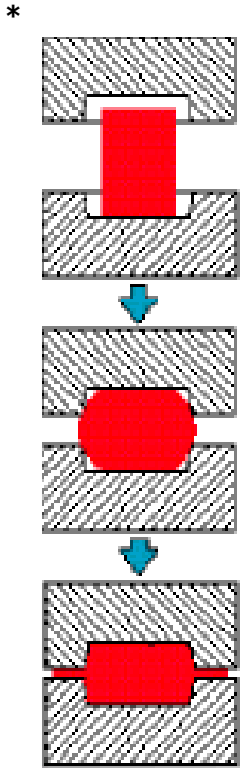


Drawing

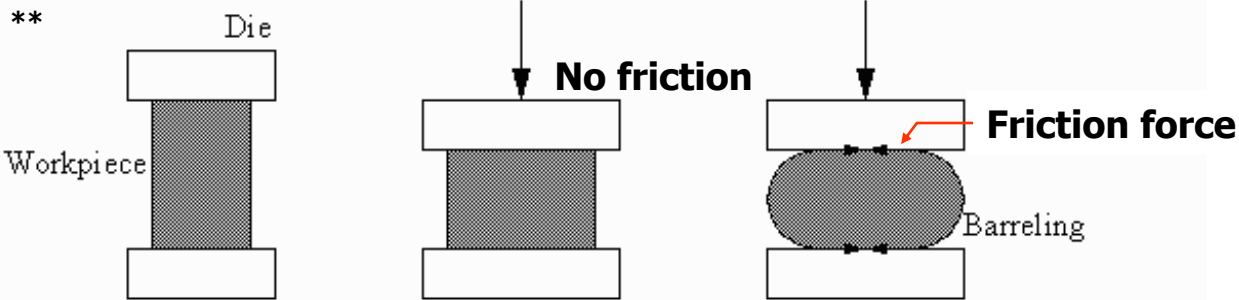
GM stamping plant go to
Around 2:39

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixPhogfZTHU&feature=related>

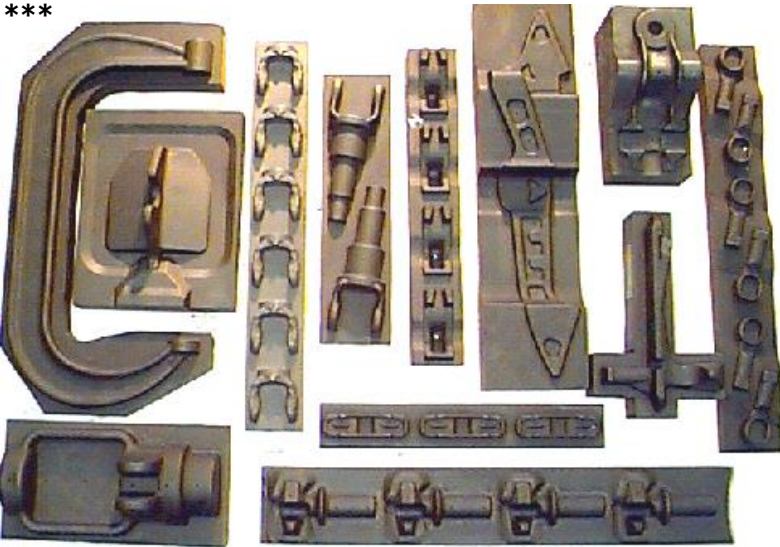
Forging



Closed Die Forging



Open Die Forging



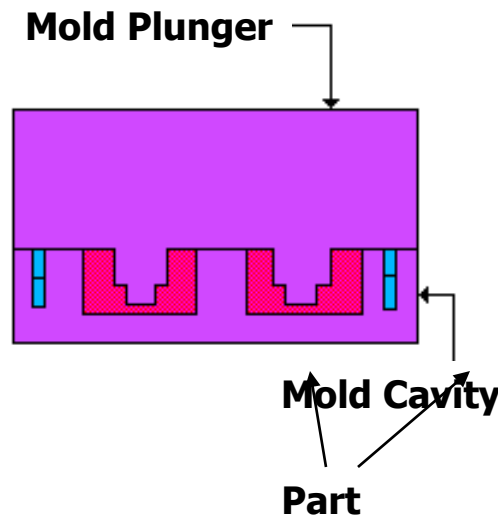
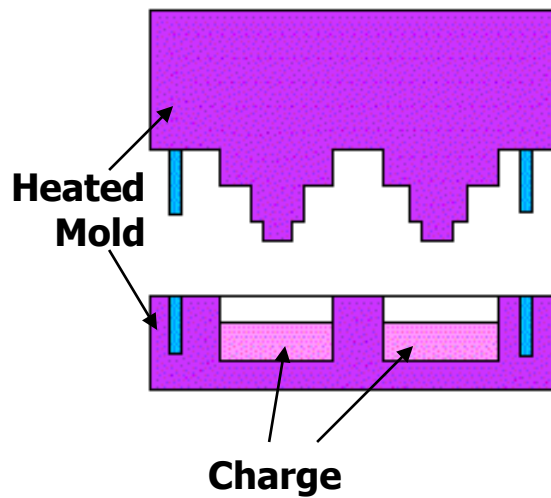
* Source: <http://www.forging.org/facts/wwhy6.htm#fig3>; **: Kalpakjian, "Manufacturing Engineering and Technology"; ***: <http://www.johnsonforging.com>

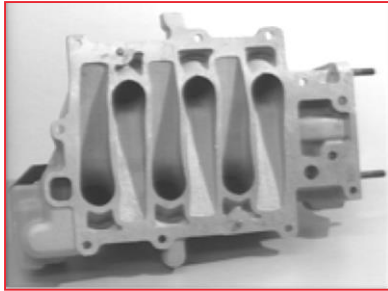




Compression Molding

- Similar to metal forging process
- Most common method of processing thermosets



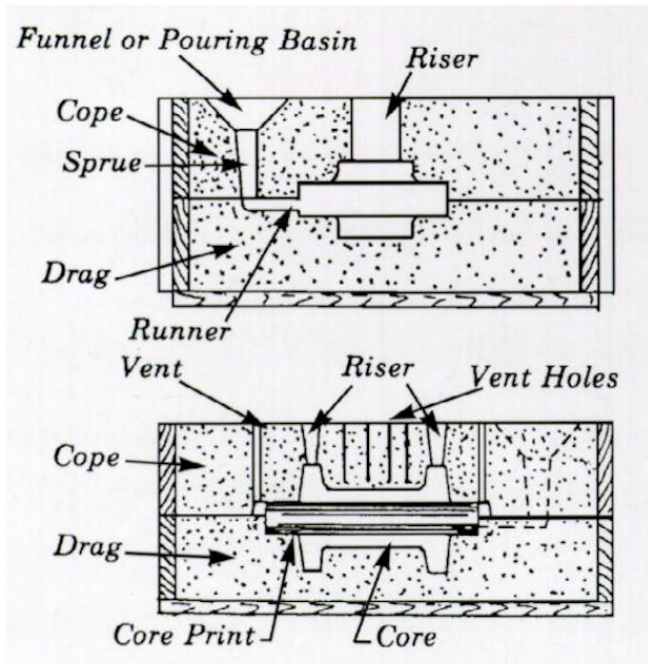


Metal Casting

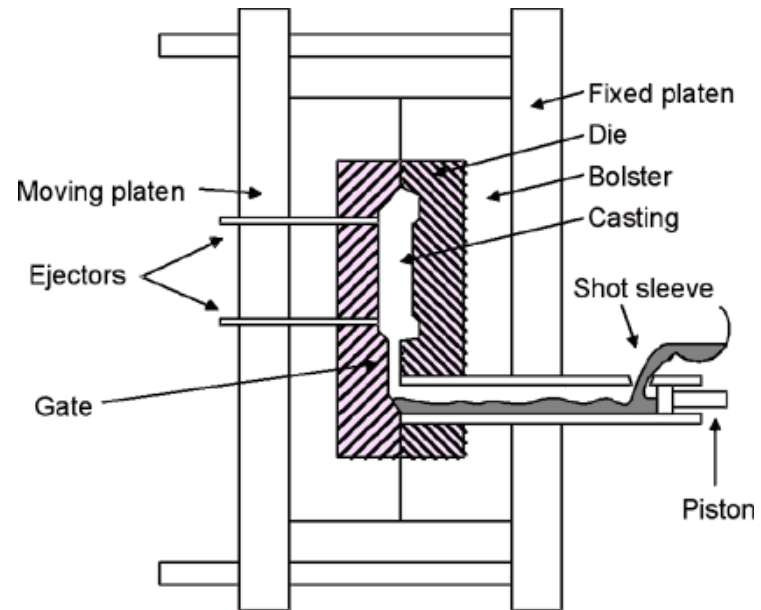


*

**

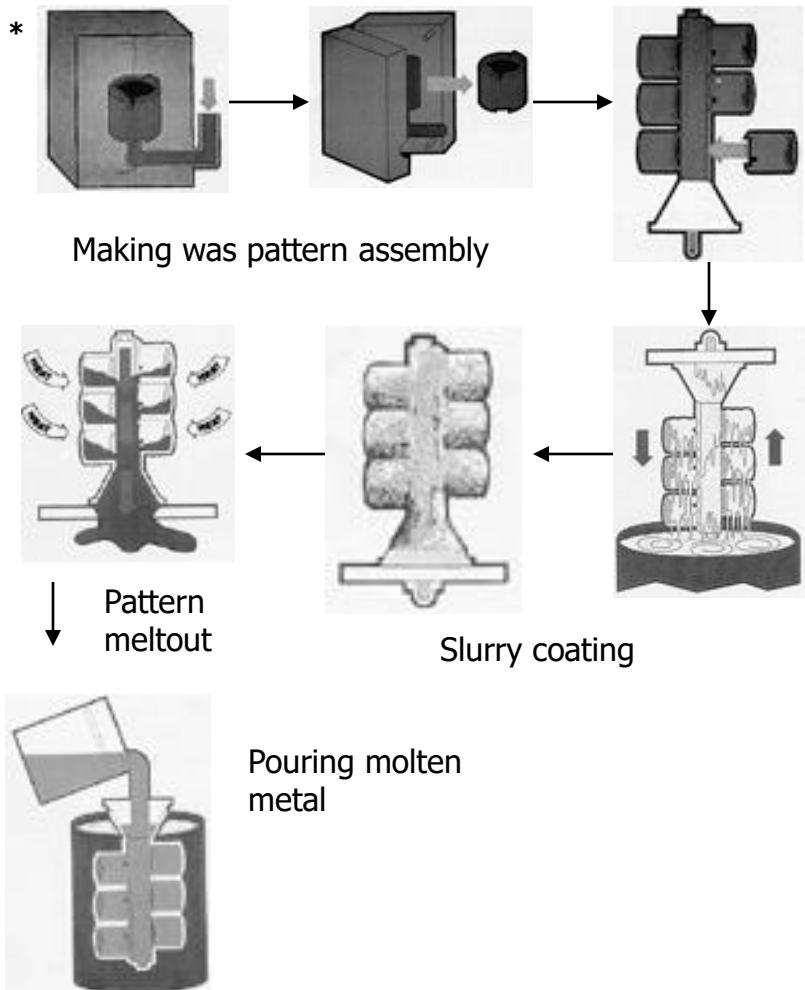


Sand Casting Mold

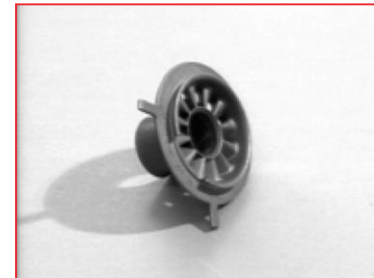


Die Casting machine

Metal Casting



**

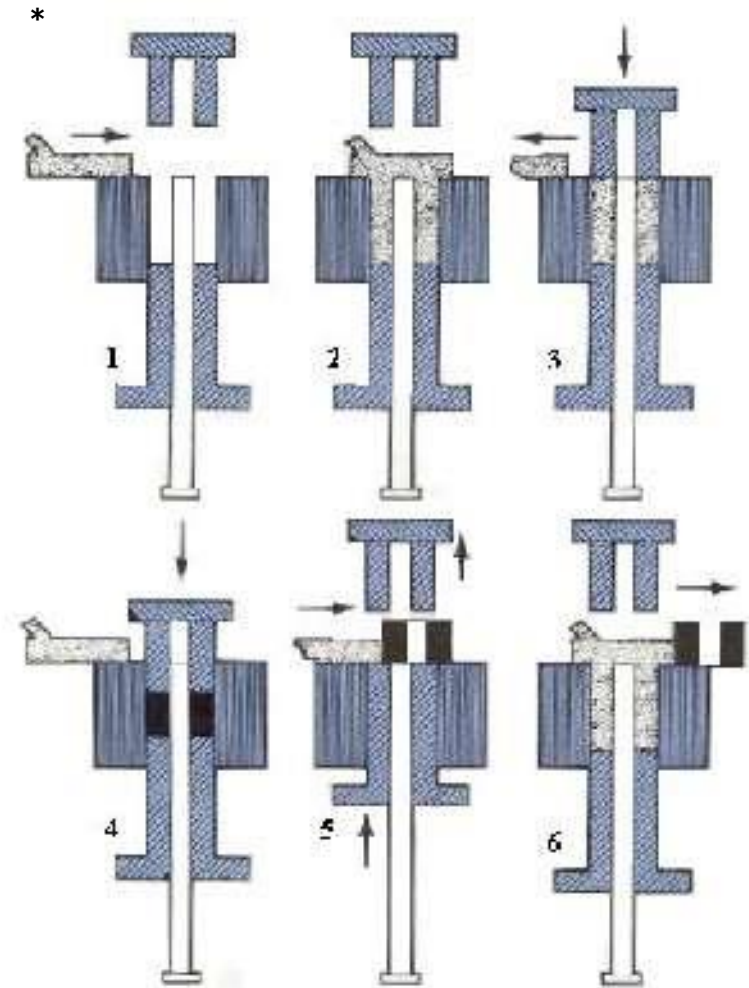
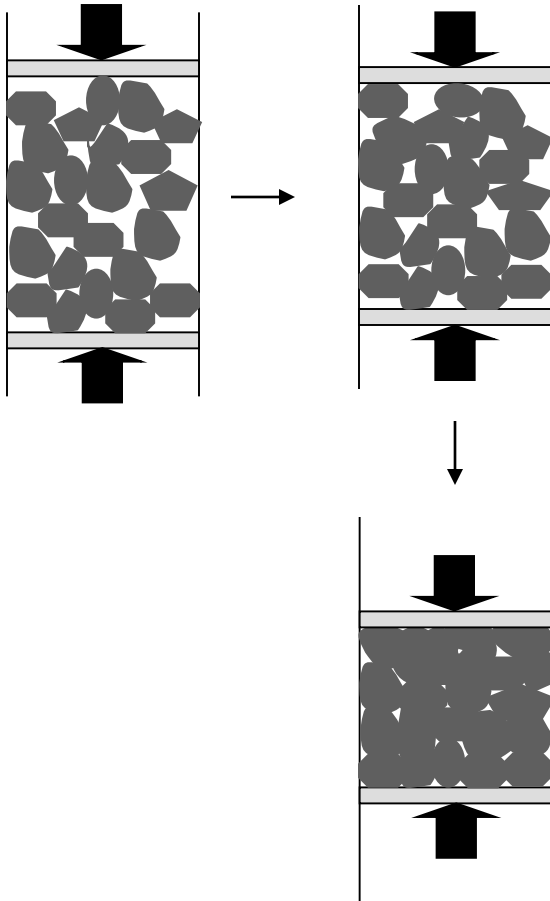


**Investment or
Lost Wax Casting**

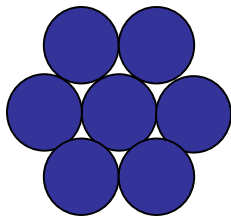
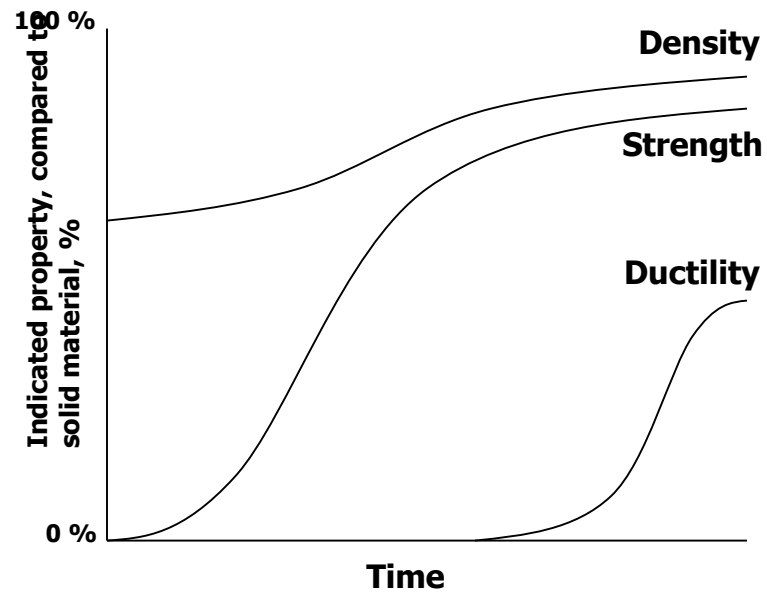
Investment Casting of Turbine Blades



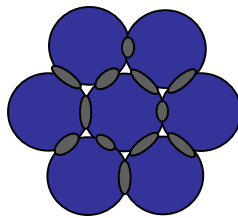
P/M: Powder Compaction



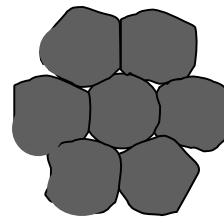
Sintering



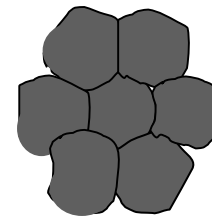
Green compact



Necks formed



Pore size reduced



Fully sintered

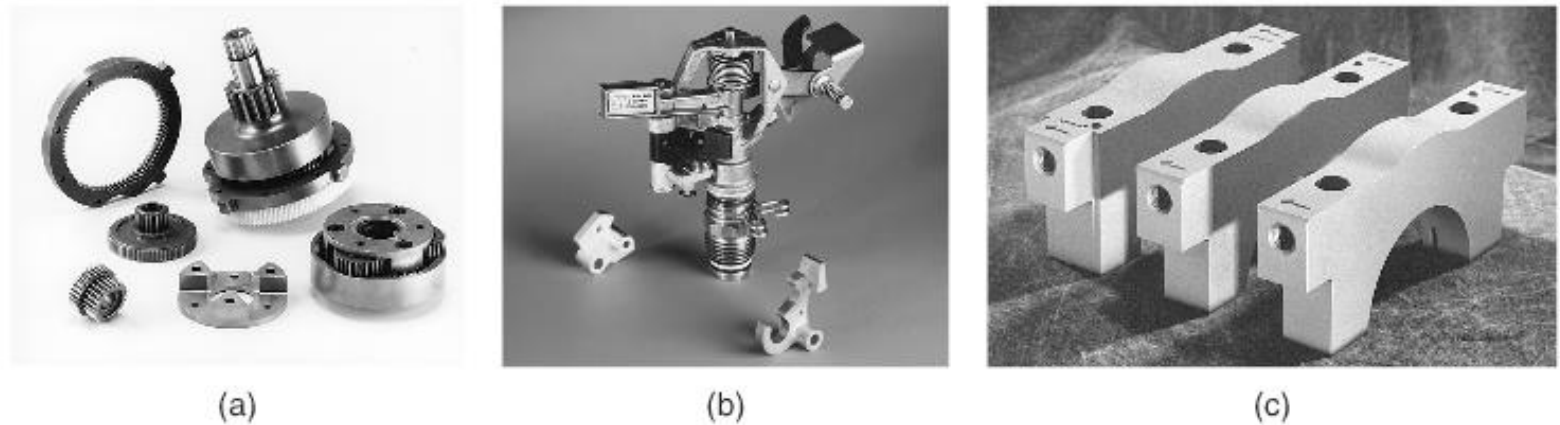
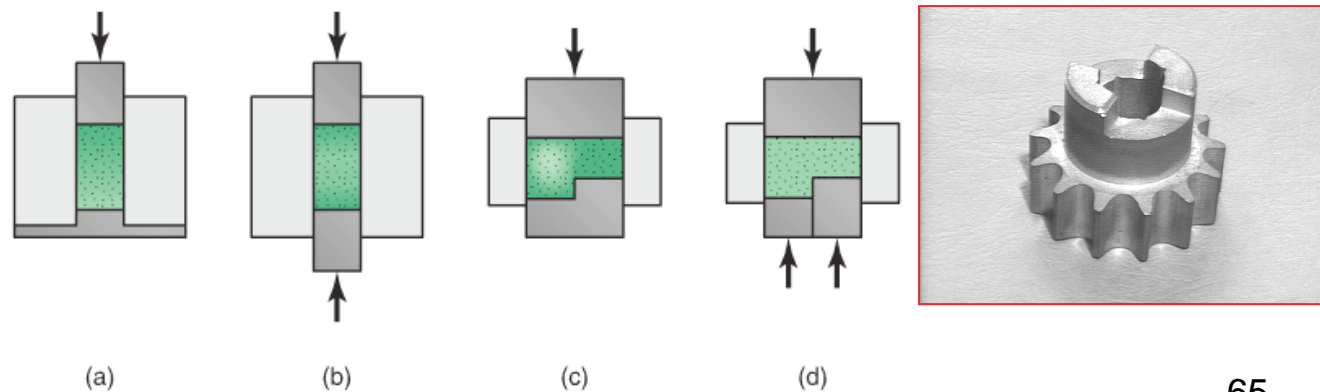
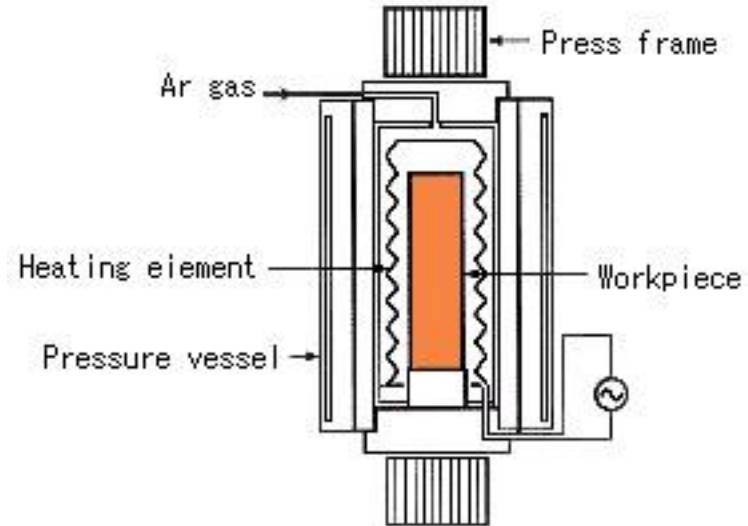
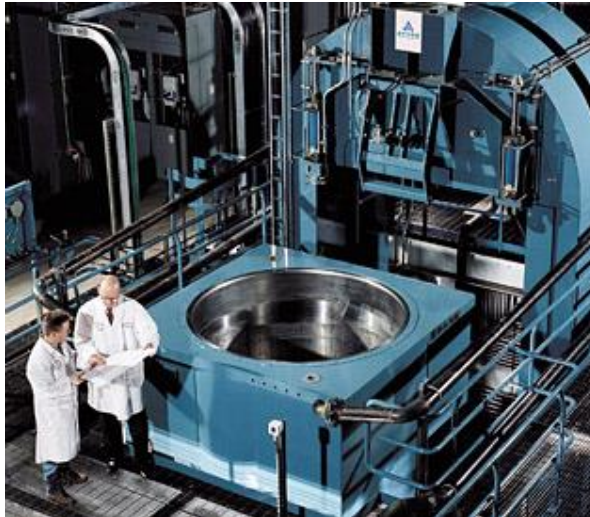


FIGURE 17.1 (a) Examples of typical parts made by powder-metallurgy processes. (b) Upper trip lever for a commercial irrigation sprinkler made by PM. This part is made of an unleaded brass alloy; it replaces a die-cast part with a 60% cost savings. (c) Main-bearing metal-powder caps for 3.8- and 3.1-liter General Motors automotive engines. *Source:* (a) and (b) Reproduced with permission from *Success Stories on PM Parts*, 1998. Metal Powder Industries Federation, Princeton, New Jersey, 1998. (c) Courtesy of Zenith Sintered Products, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

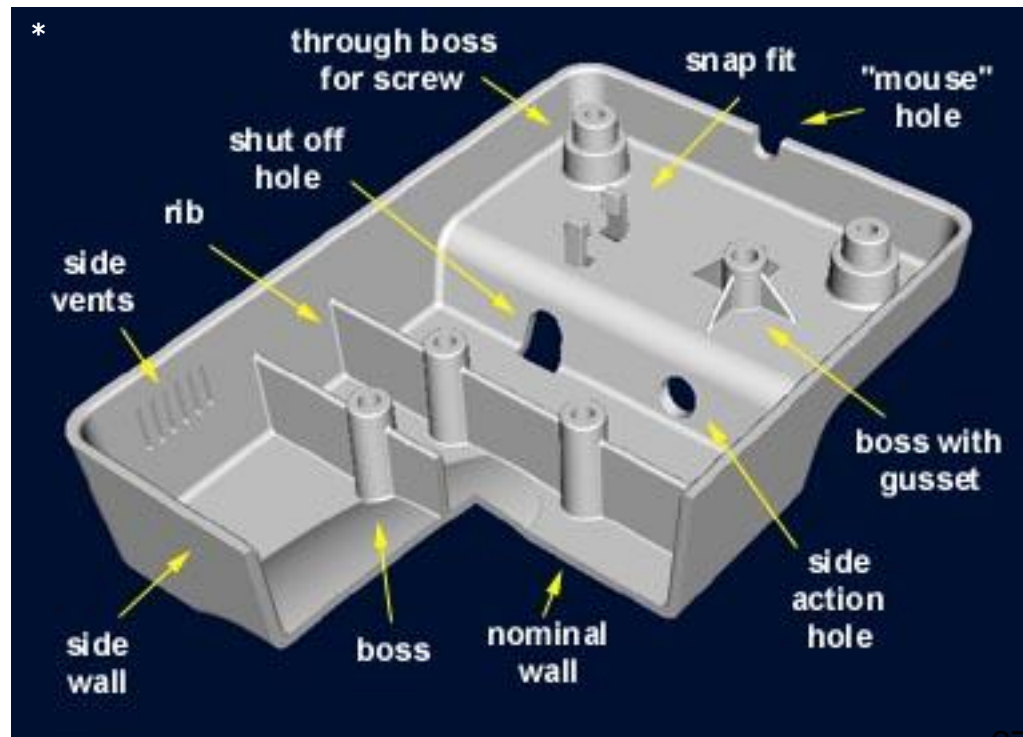
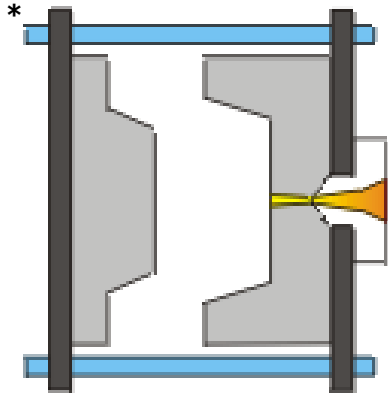


Hot Isostatic Pressing - HIP

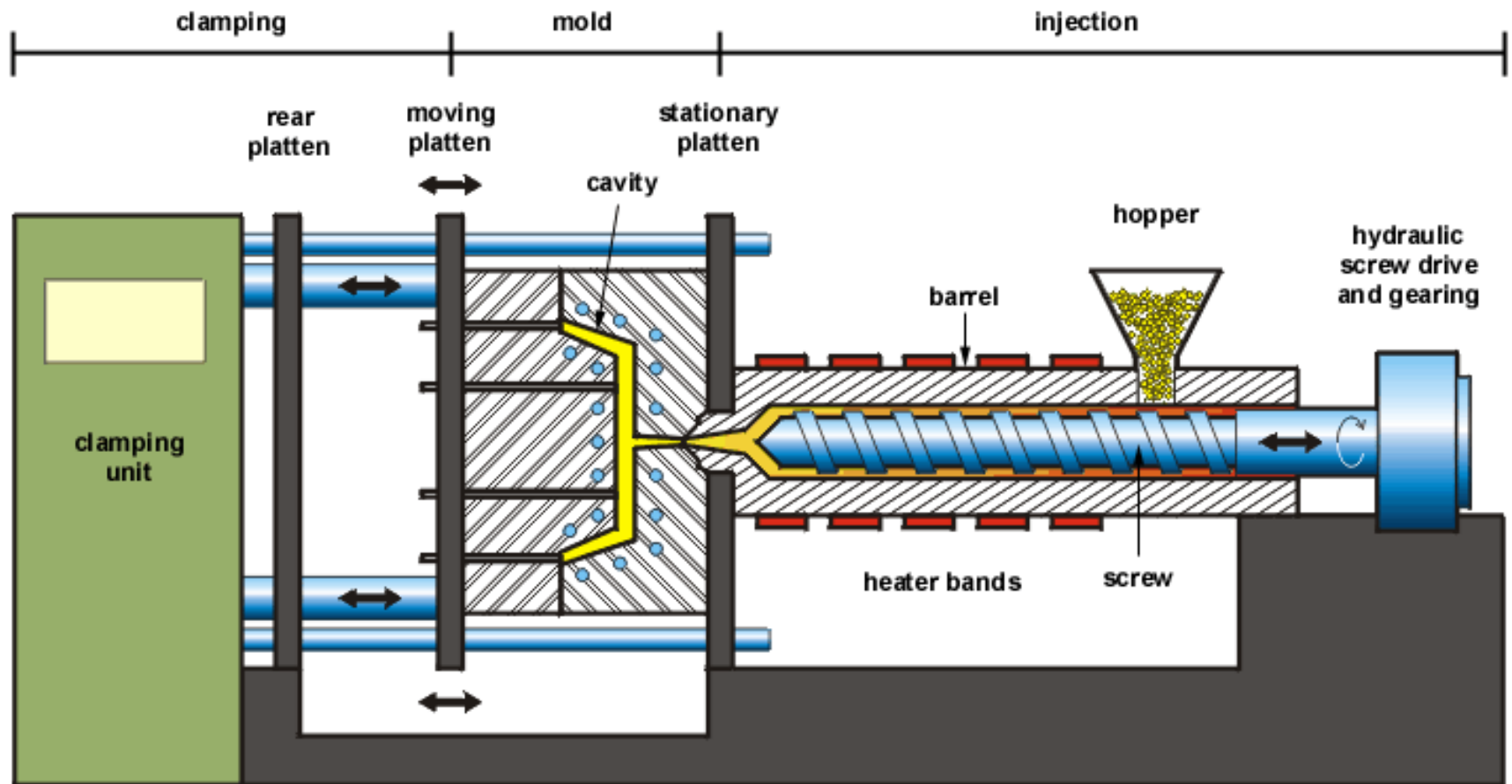


http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BsnzgsEXT_A

Injection Molding

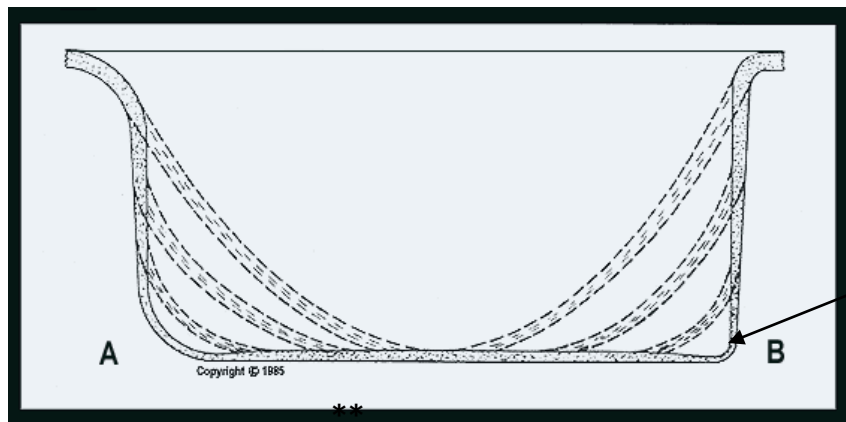
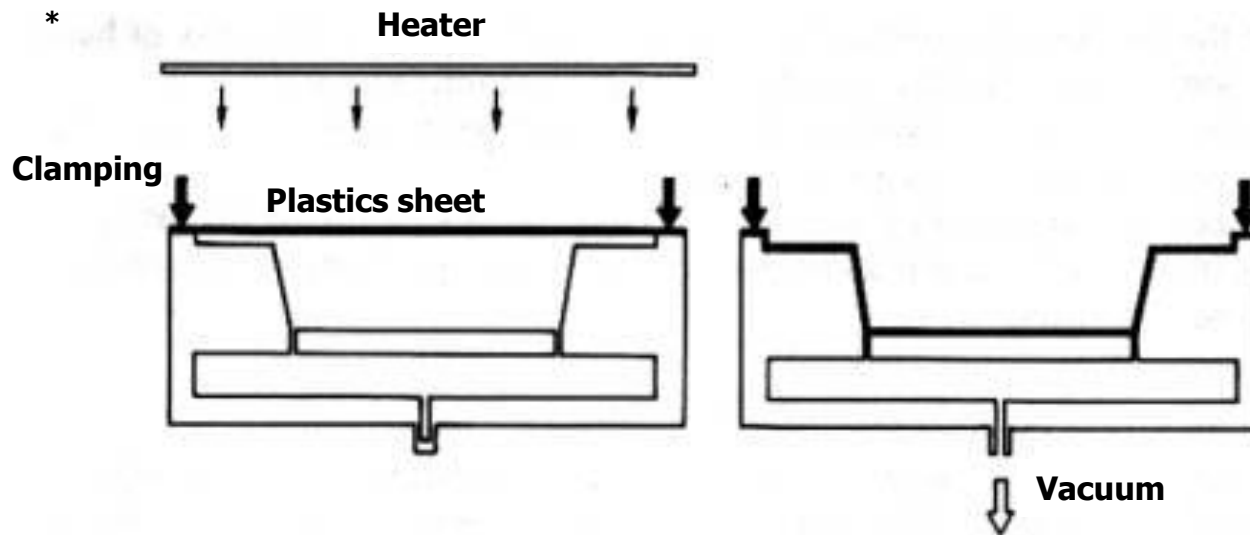


Injection Molding



schematic of thermoplastic injection molding machine

Thermofforming



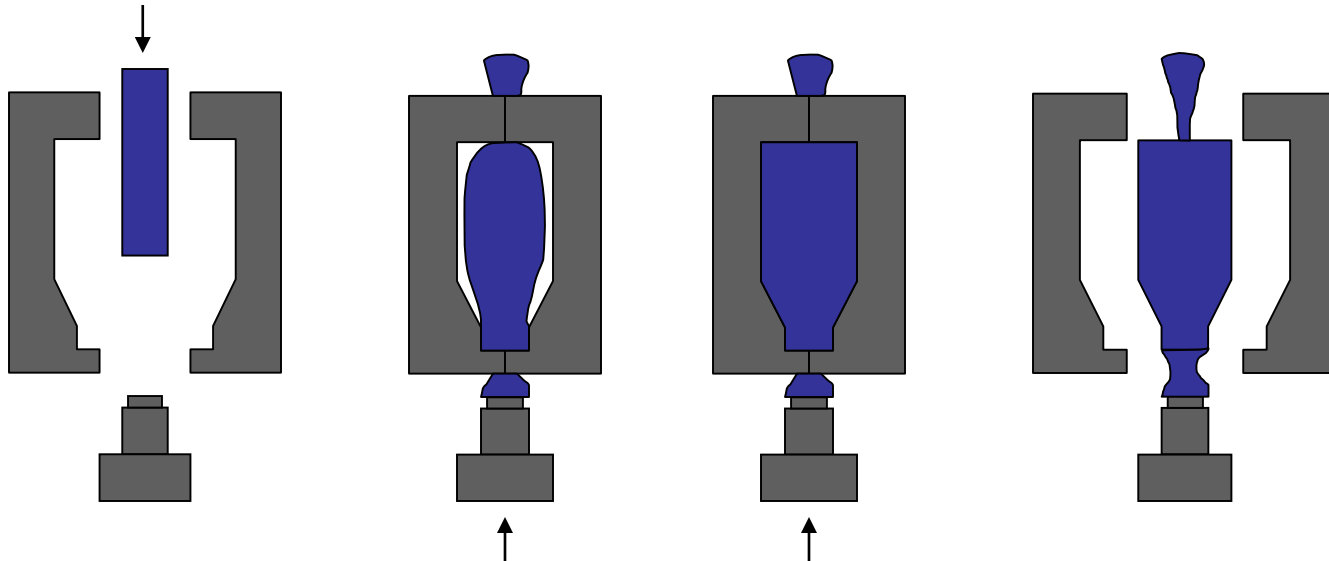
Thin corner



Blow Molding



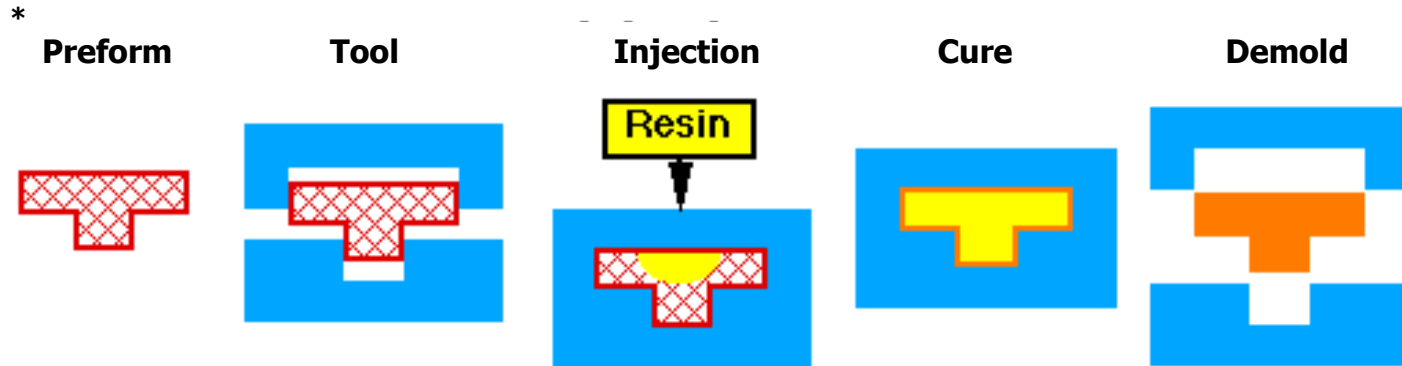
Descending parison



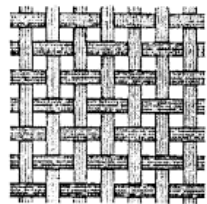
Inflating

Inflating and cooling

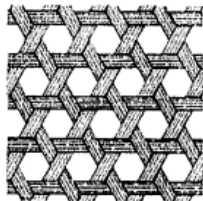
Resin Transfer Molding (RTM)



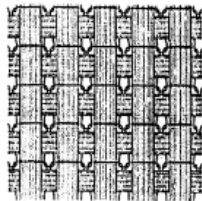
PREFORM ARCHITECTURES



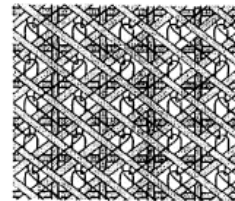
Biaxial Weave



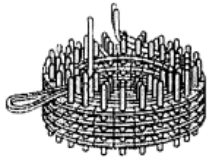
Triaxial Weave



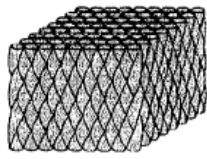
Knit



Multiaxial Multilayer Warp Knit



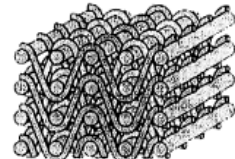
3-D Cylindrical Construction



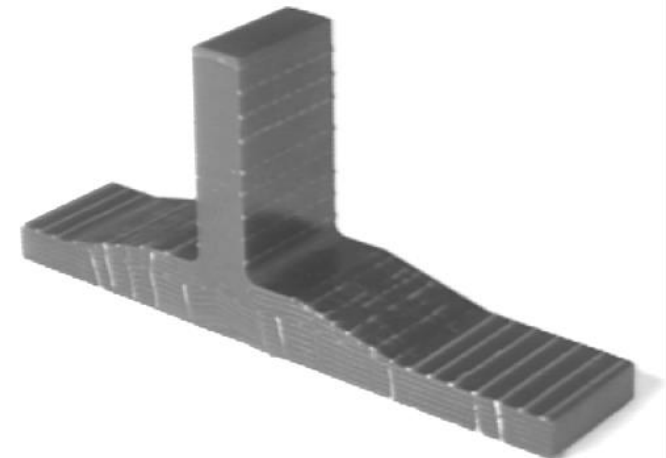
3-D Braiding



3-D Orthogonal Fabric



Angle-Interlock Construction



illustrations—Scientific American

BMW i3 RTM door frame



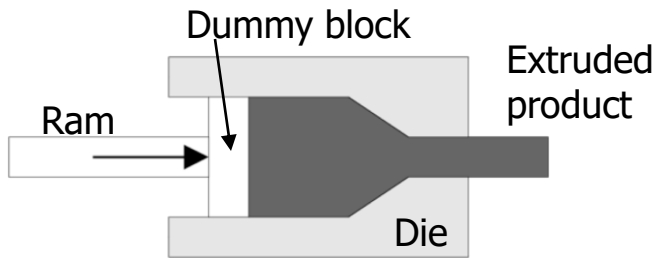
4. Continuous Processes

- Pushing
 - Metals extrusion
 - Plastics extrusion
- Pulling
 - Pultrusion of composites
 - Crystal pulling (Czochralski process)
 - String ribbon process (Ely Sachs)
 - Continuous casting

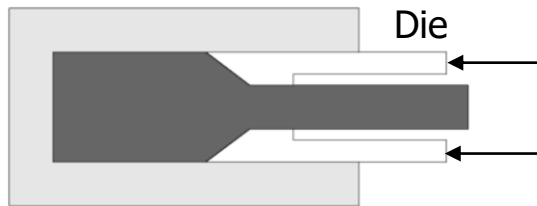
Pros and Cons

- + Low unit cost for large runs
- + High production rates
- - generally limited to constant cross section
- - dimensional control along the length can be challenging for some applications

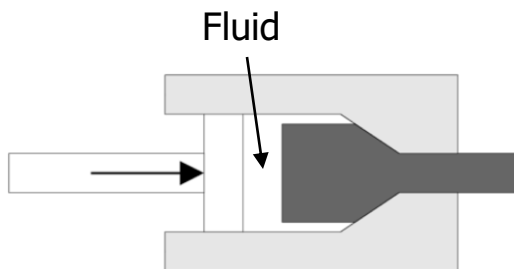
Metal Extrusion



Direct extrusion process



Indirect extrusion process



Hydrostatic extrusion process

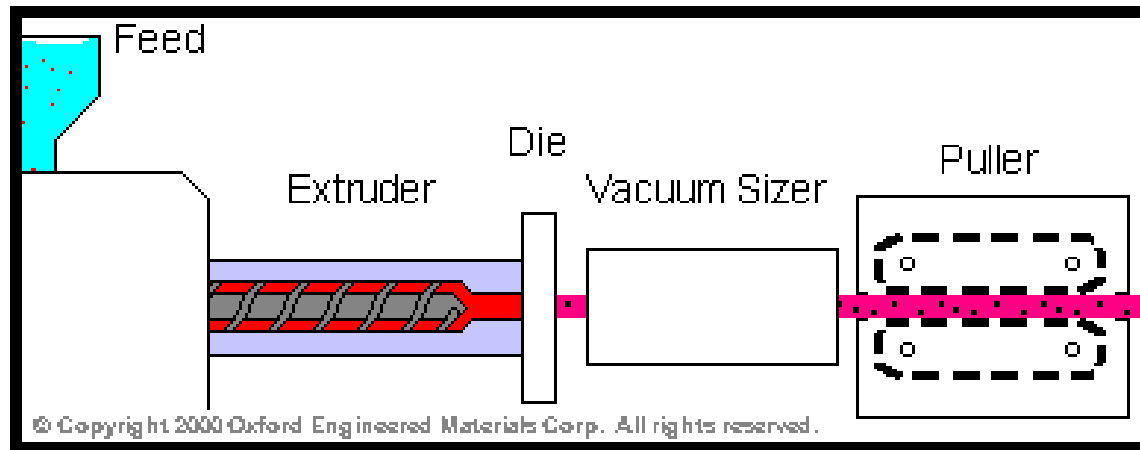


Aluminum extrusion dies



- Kaiser Aluminum Extrusion
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s99aSFkV2aY>

Plastic Extrusion



**Single Screw
Plastics Extruder**



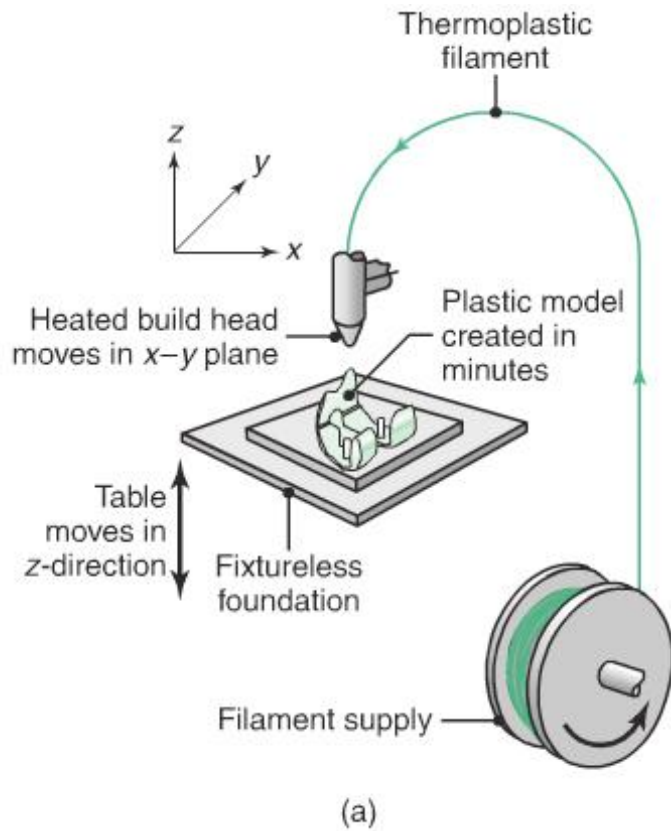
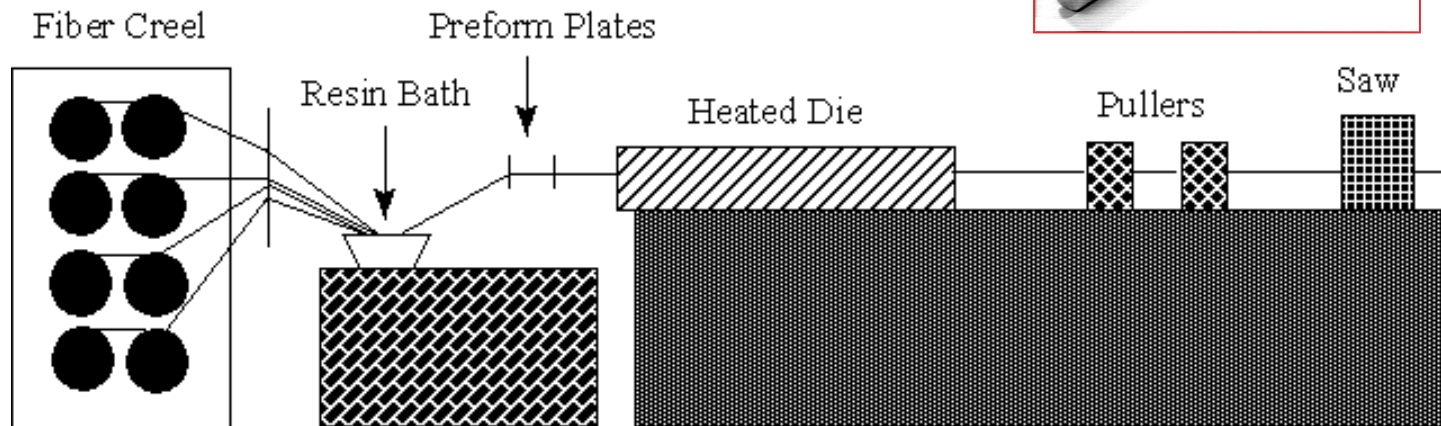
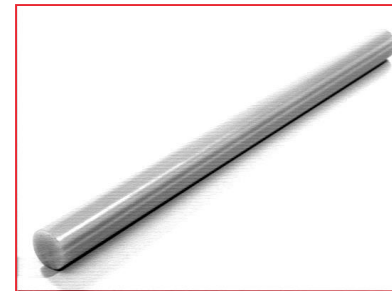


FIGURE 20.4 (a) Schematic illustration of the fused-deposition-modeling process. (b) The FDM 900mc, a fused-deposition-modeling machine. *Source:* Courtesy of Stratasys, Inc.

Plastic extrusion used in rapid prototyping

Pultrusion of Composites

*

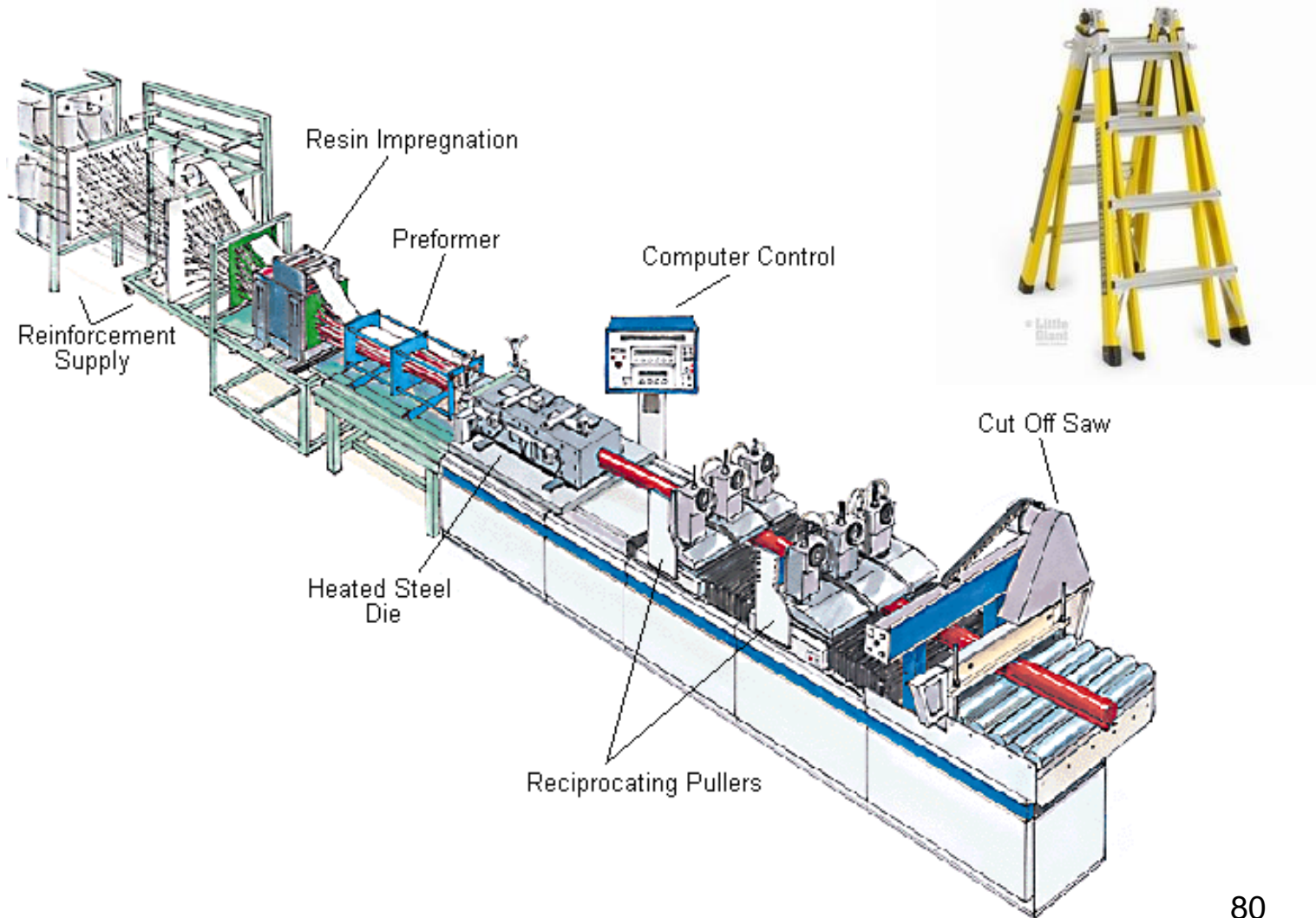


Schematic Diagram of the Pultrusion Process

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MoHNZB5b_Y

Pultrusion machine

*

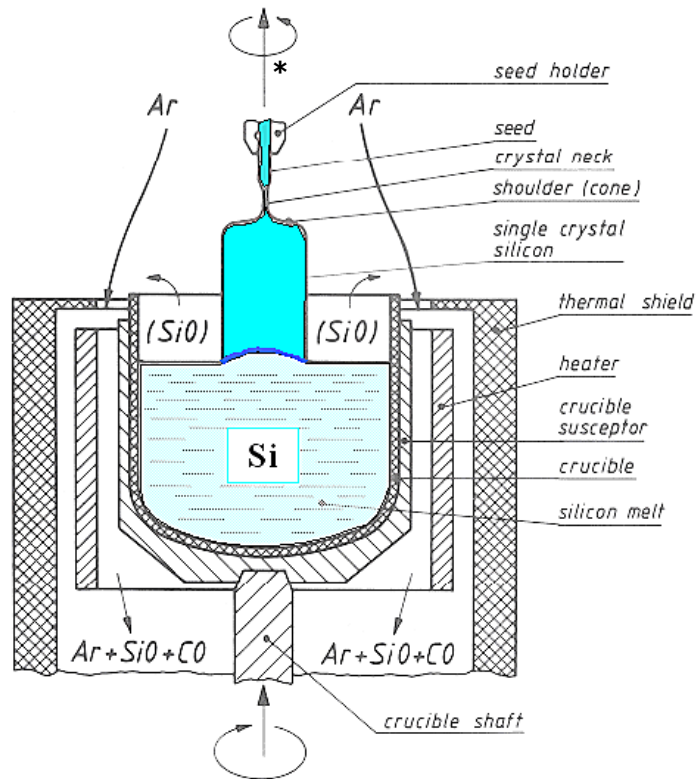


youtube videos

- Pultrusion
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4MoHNZB5b_Y
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bRjU4na-ol8>

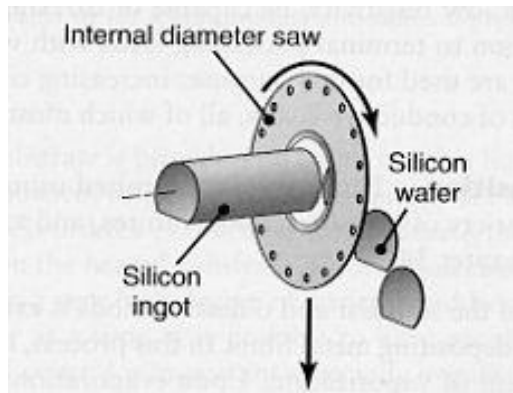
Czochralski(CZ) Crystal Growth

Beginning of crystal growth



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYj_vqcyI78

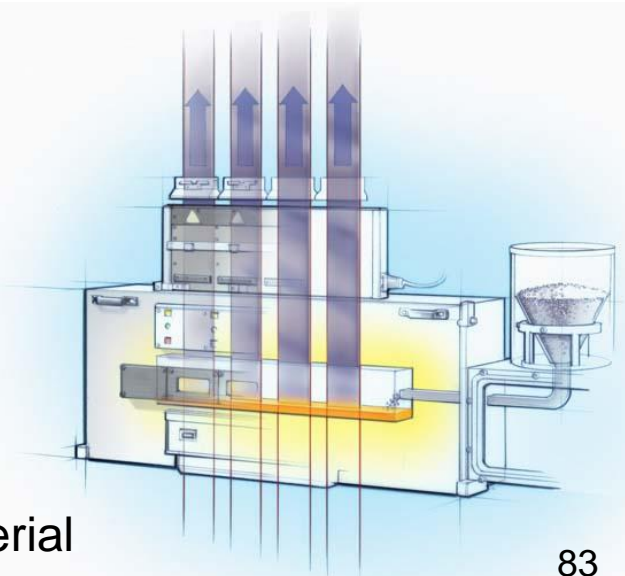
String Ribbon Process



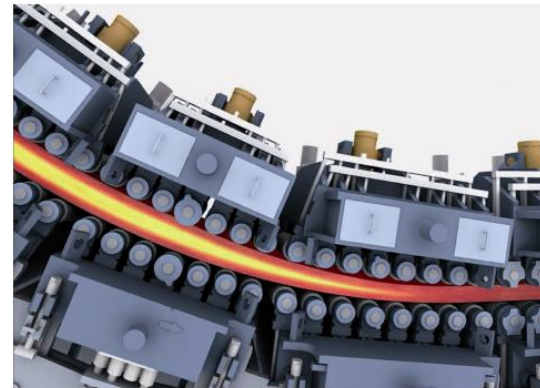
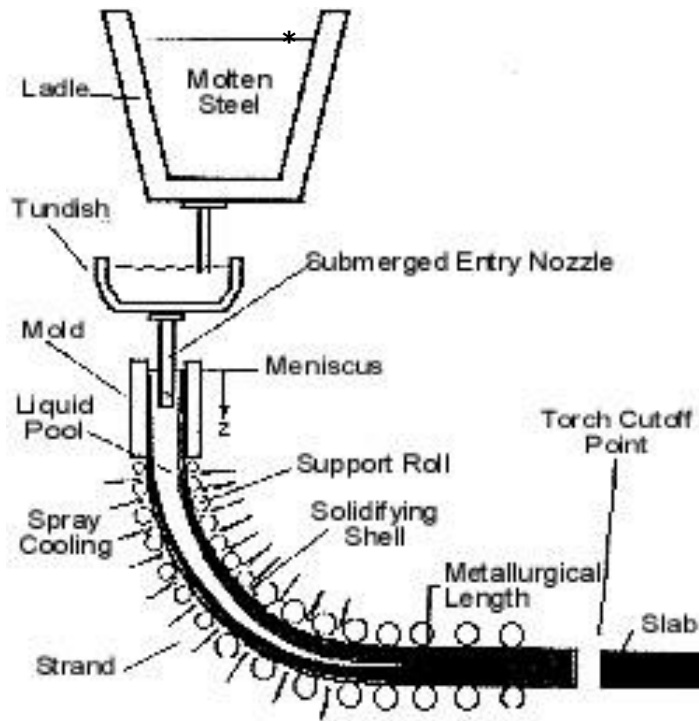
In ID and wire sawing of Si ingots, the kerf material represents lost material & Energy



String-Ribbon
Invented by
Ely Sachs
saves this material



Continuous Casting



Summary

1. Additive & subtractive processes

- are mostly serial, potential for real time control
- very flexible in geometry
- But additive is more flexible, with higher degree of automation.
- additive also has the potential to mix materials
- Subtractive usually ensures consistent material properties for the part

Summary

2. Net Shape are essentially molding processes
 - Tooling requires lead time and high volumes
 - Flow can have significant effect on the material properties both improving them e.g. forging, as well as degrading them e.g brittle behavior of some castings, but mostly causing them to vary

Summary

3. Continuous processes are;

- Generally limited to 2D
- Generally have poorer dimensional control in the long direction (e.g. warping, twisting) compared to other options
- But they are less costly