

# ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS WITH IMPROVED THERMAL MANAGEMENT

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NAG Webinar, October 10, 2024

# BRIGHTLANDS MATERIALS CENTER

- Brightlands Materials Center is an independent R&D Center in the field of polymeric materials
- Brightlands Materials Center was established in March 2015 by TNO and the Province of Limburg
- Brightlands Materials Center is located at the Brightlands Chemelot Campus in the south of the Netherlands



# THERMOPLASTIC COMPOSITES FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Supporting the mobility sector to accelerate the material and energy transition

## TPC Recycling



Recycled fiber reinforced thermoplastics with good mechanical performance

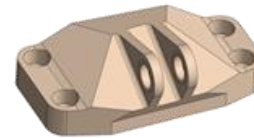


## Lightweight Structural CFAM



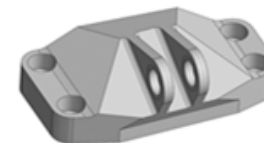
Weight reduction by (1) metal replacement by composites and by (2) shape optimization

### Traditional metal bracket



Relative weight 100%  
Strength/weight 100%

### Composite bracket



Relative weight ~40-50%  
Strength/weight 200-250%

### Composite lightweight design



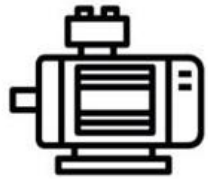
Relative weight ~20-30%  
Strength/weight 350-500%



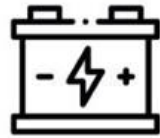
# LIGHTWEIGHT STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

EU-project MULTHEM – applications in aeronautics & e-mobility

- Lowering carbon emissions in the transport sector by weight reduction
- Additive manufacturing technology of carbon fiber composites to replace structural metal components
- Multi material approach for enhanced thermal conductivity



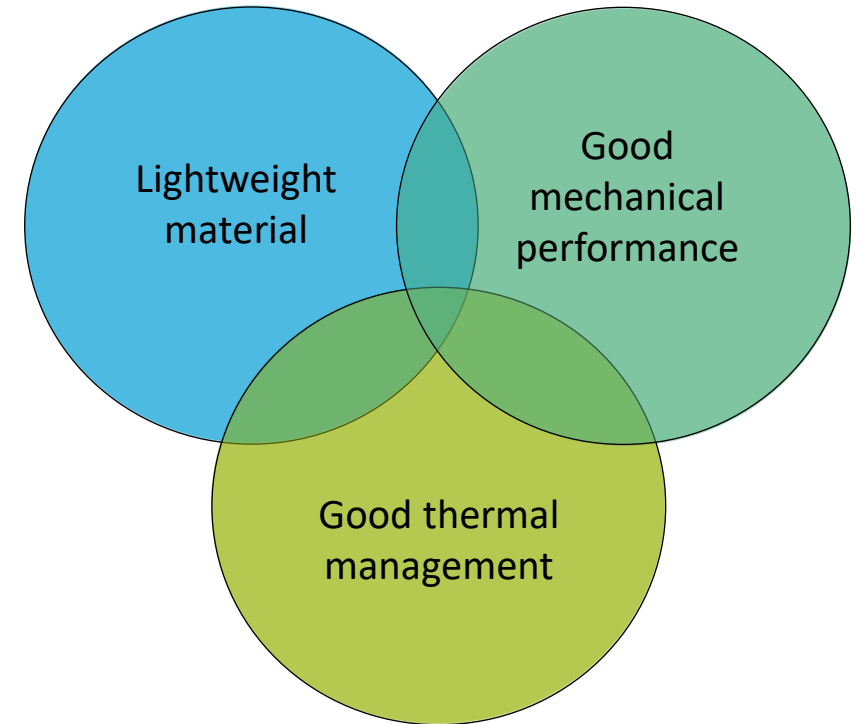
Electrical Motors



Battery Casings

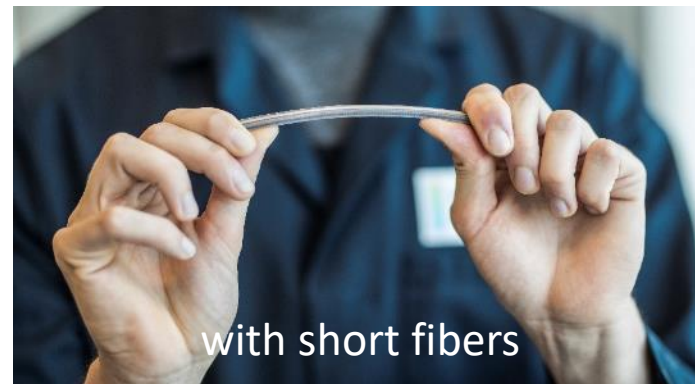
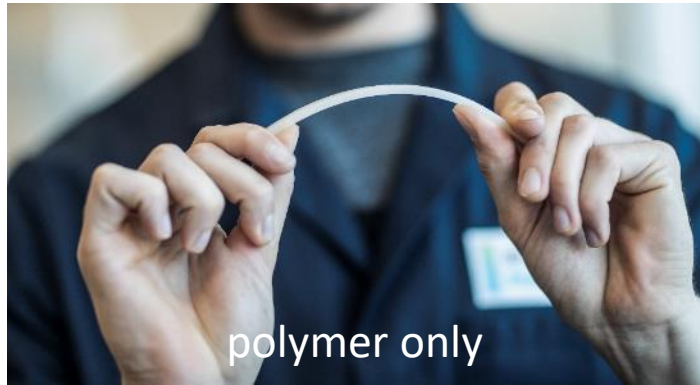


Power Electronics



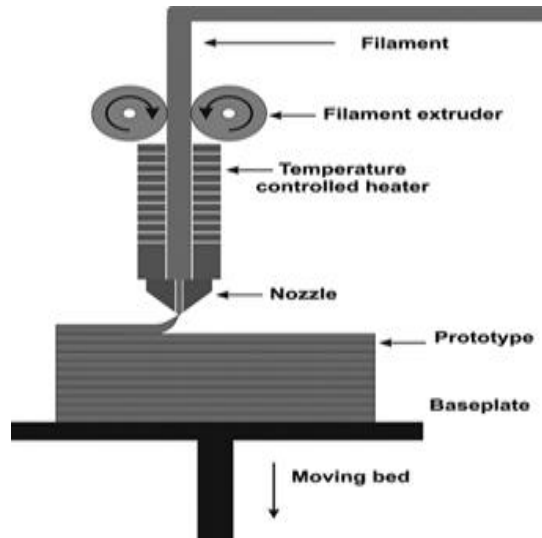
# THERMOPLASTIC COMPOSITES

Effect of integrated short & continuous carbon fibers



# CONTINUOUS FIBER ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Based on the principle of fused filament fabrication (FFF)



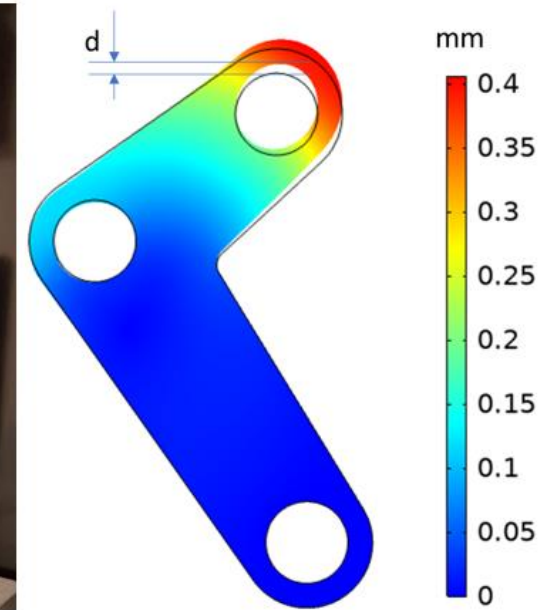
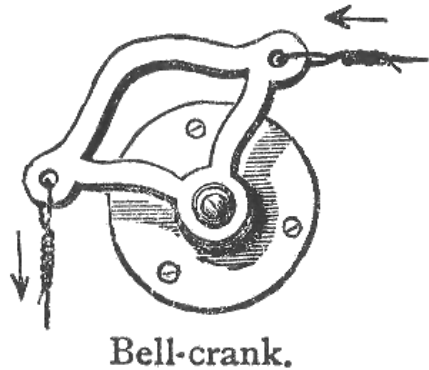
*high design freedom in fiber placement*



# TRANSLATING TO 2D GEOMETRY

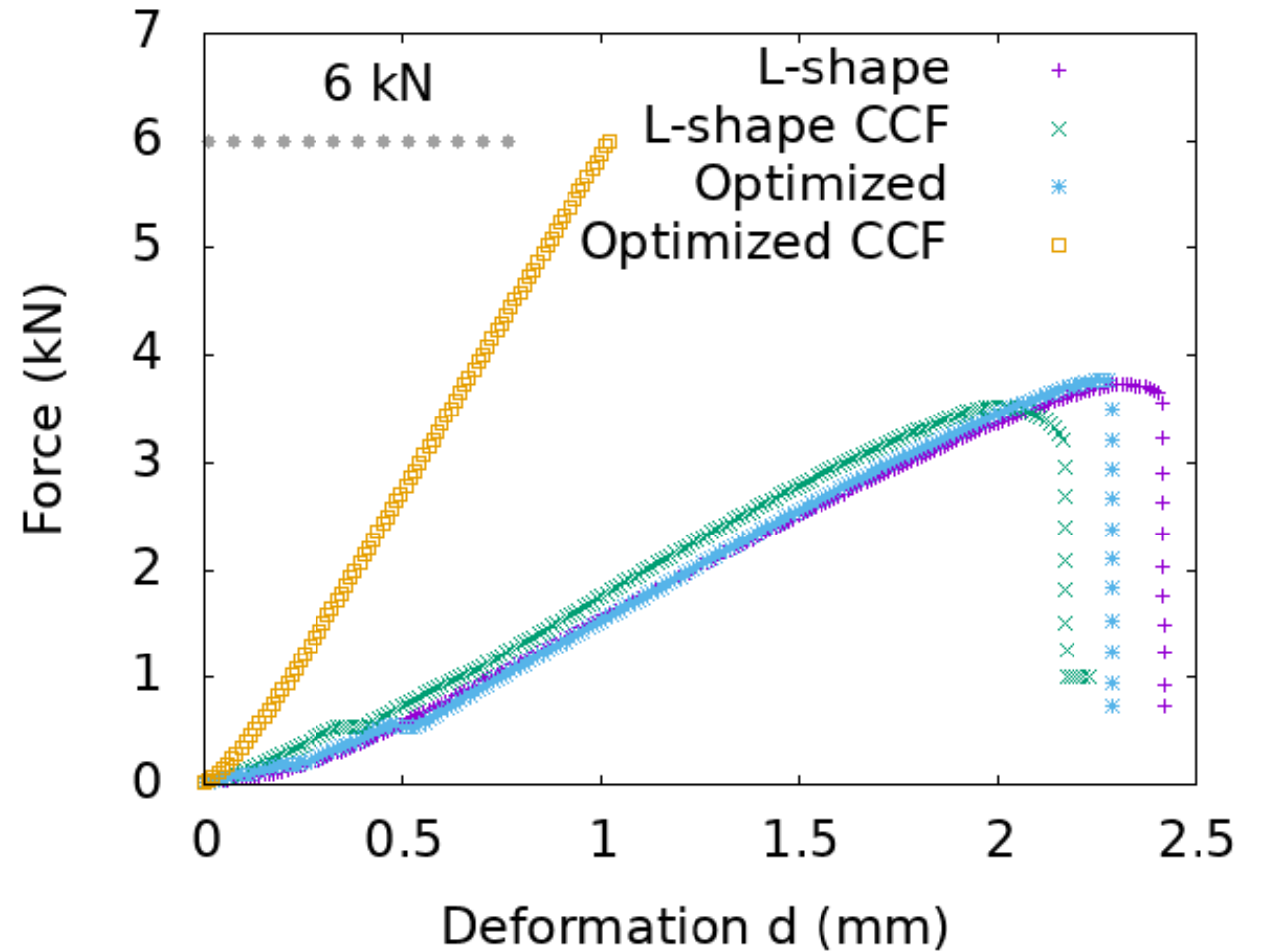
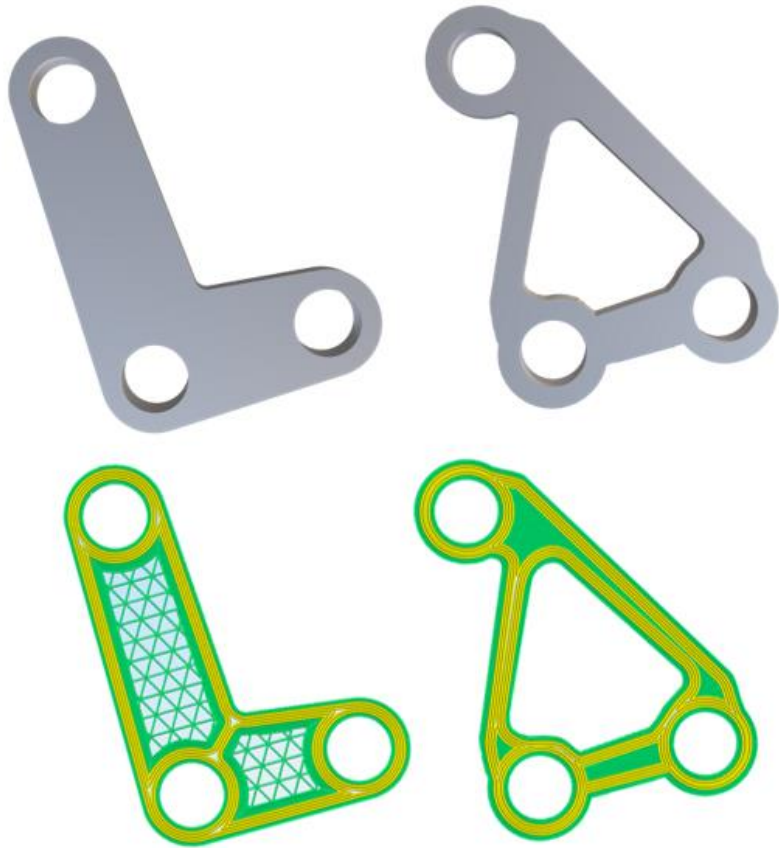
## Example case: bell crank

- Bell crank: transfer motion in different direction
- **Goal:** Design a lightweight bell crank with maximum stiffness (< 1mm deflection at peak load)
- Compare aluminium product with 3DP composite



# OPTIMIZING GEOMETRY & FIBER LAY-OUT

Fitting to 2D load case of bell crank



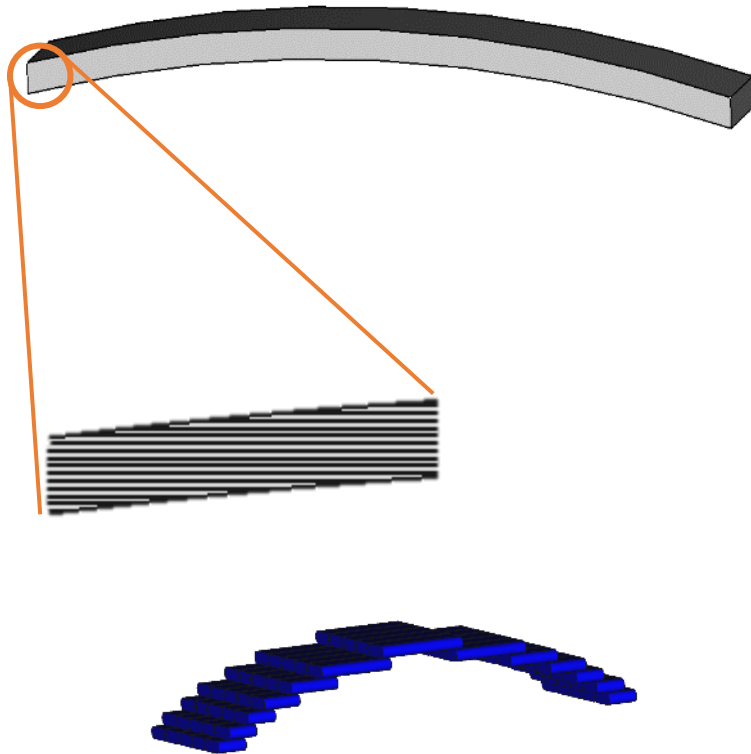


# NON-PLANAR PRINTING

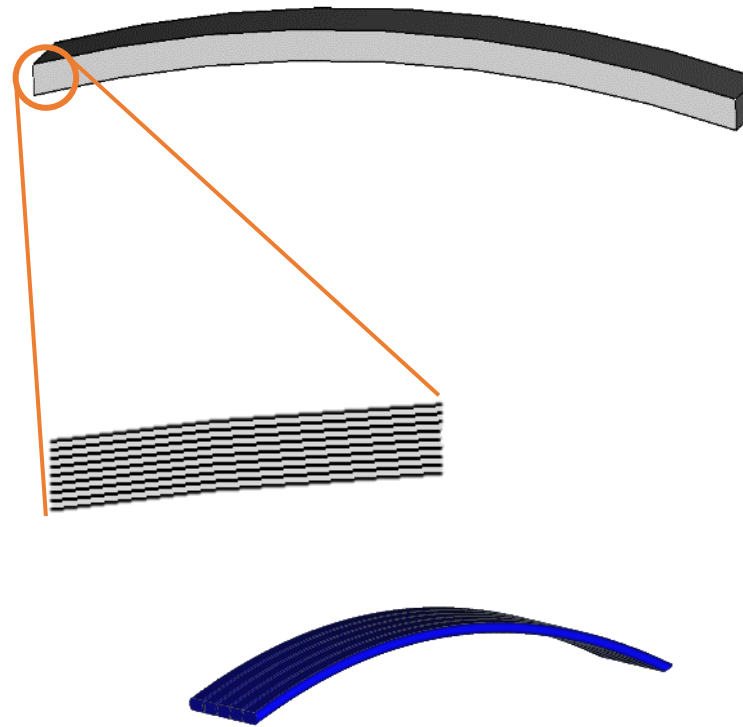
Towards conformal fiber lay-out for 3D load cases



Example: curved beam structure printed in planar arrangement



Alternative: curved beam structure printed in conformal arrangement

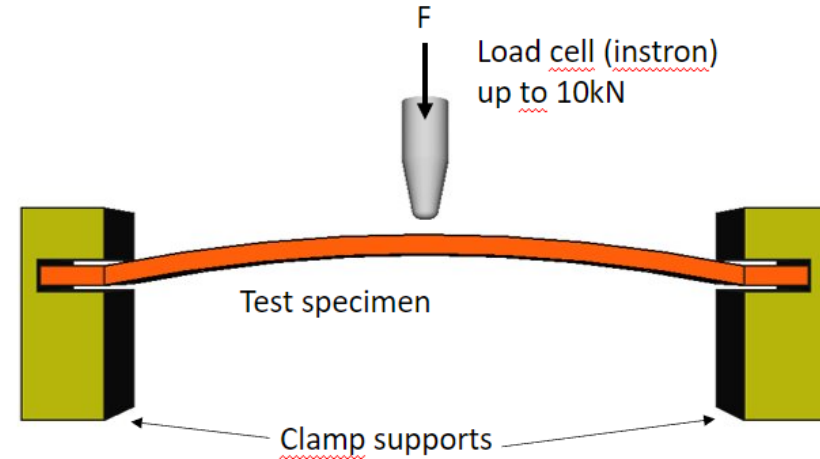
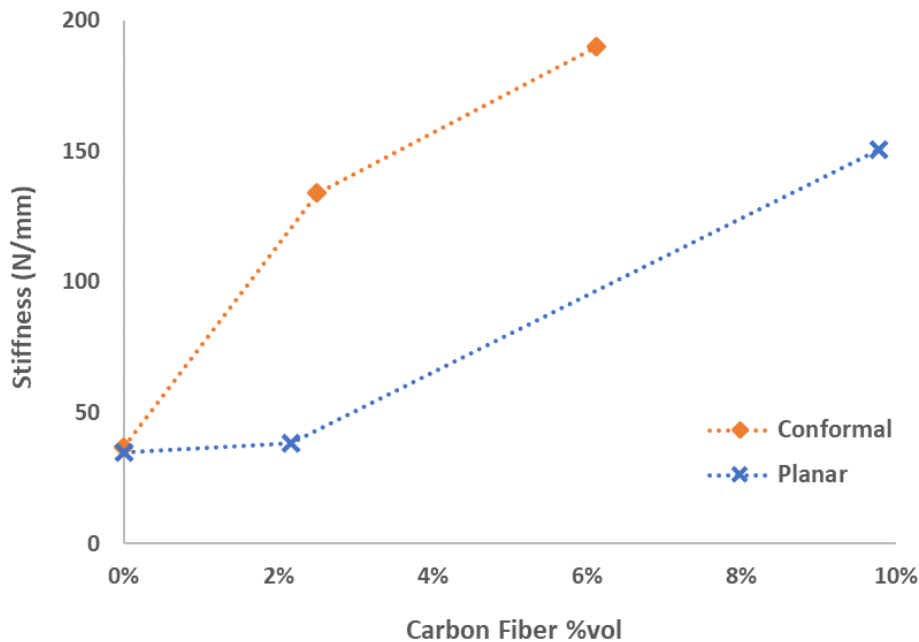


# NON-PLANAR PRINTING

Towards conformal fiber lay-out for 3D load cases



PET-G + CCF



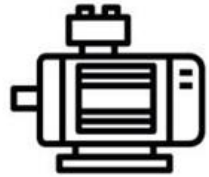
- Without CCF reinforcement: no difference in mechanical properties for conformal or planar printing (isotropic properties of unreinforced PET-G matrix)
- For 2.5% CCF reinforcement: more than 3x higher stiffness obtained by conformal printing

# LIGHTWEIGHT STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

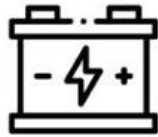
## EU-project MULTHEM – applications in aeronautics & e-mobility



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Electrical Motors



Battery Casings



Power Electronics

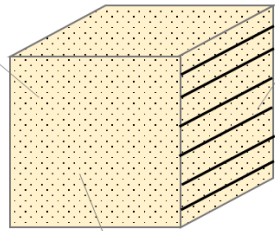


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# SELECTION OF COMPOSITE AM MATERIAL

Combining good mechanical and thermal performance

polymer matrix:  
main factor for thermal stability



fiber reinforcement:  
mechanical strength  
(+ thermal conductivity)

dispersed particles:  
optimize CTE and TC  
(+mechanical properties)

1. Select suitable **polymer matrix** based on use case requirements & printability
  - PA, PEKK, PEI
2. Evaluate effect of **continuous carbon fibers** on mechanical & thermal properties
3. Evaluate effect of **dispersed particles** on mechanical & thermal properties
  - Start with short carbon fibers
4. Select optimized material composition & create **material properties dataset**



**cetemet**  
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**TNO** innovation  
for life

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ÉIRECOMPOSITES

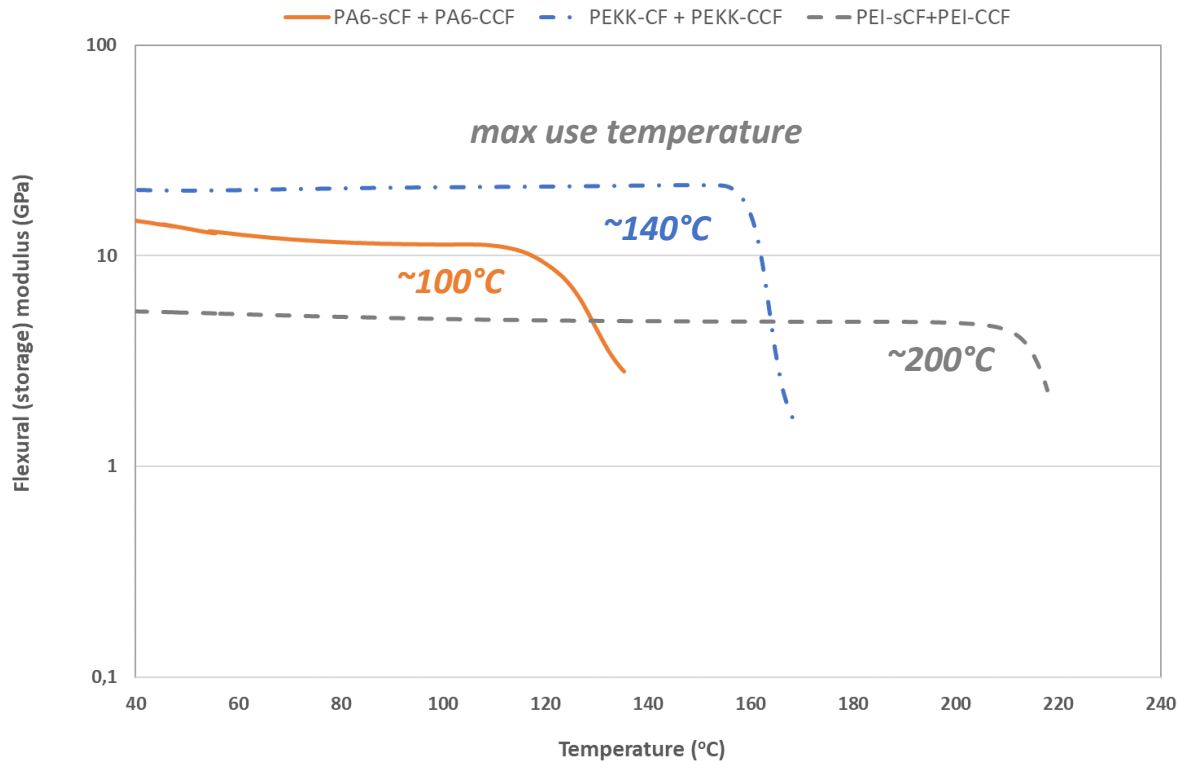
Prima  
Additive

**THALES**  
Building a future we can all trust

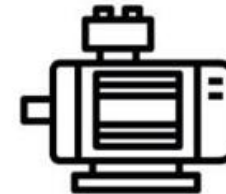
Brunel  
University  
London

# HIGH TEMPERATURE PERFORMANCE

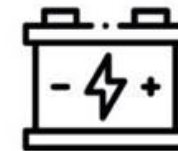
Selecting suitable polymers for different applications



- Thermal stability of PEI (Ultem1010) is best
- BUT: printability of PEKK is better than PEI



Electrical Motors



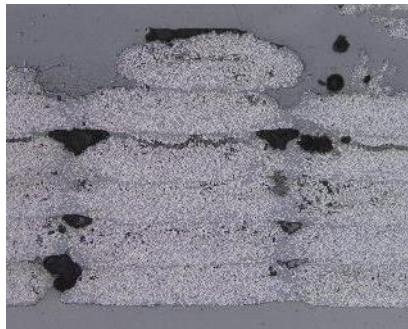
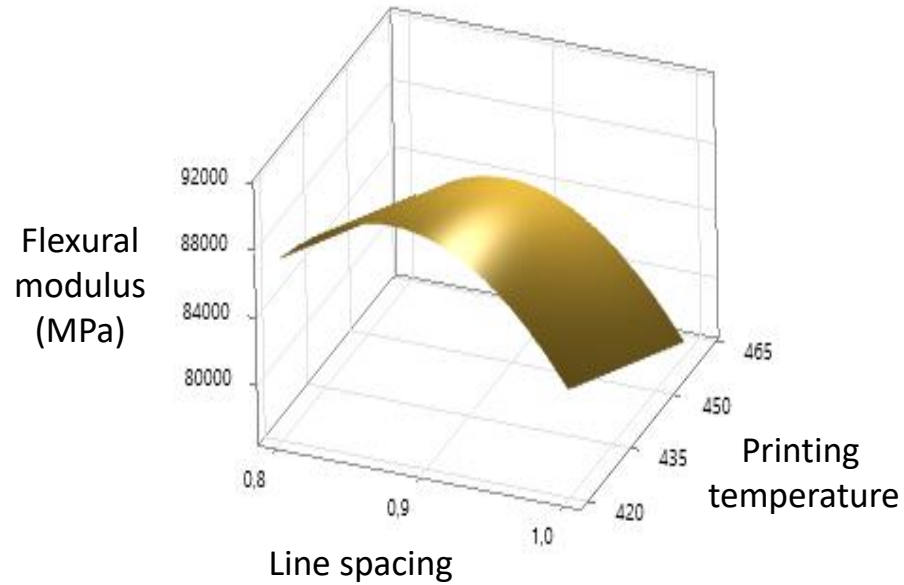
Battery Casings



Power Electronics

# OPTIMIZING PROCESS CONDITIONS

## Mechanical performance of PEKK-CCF



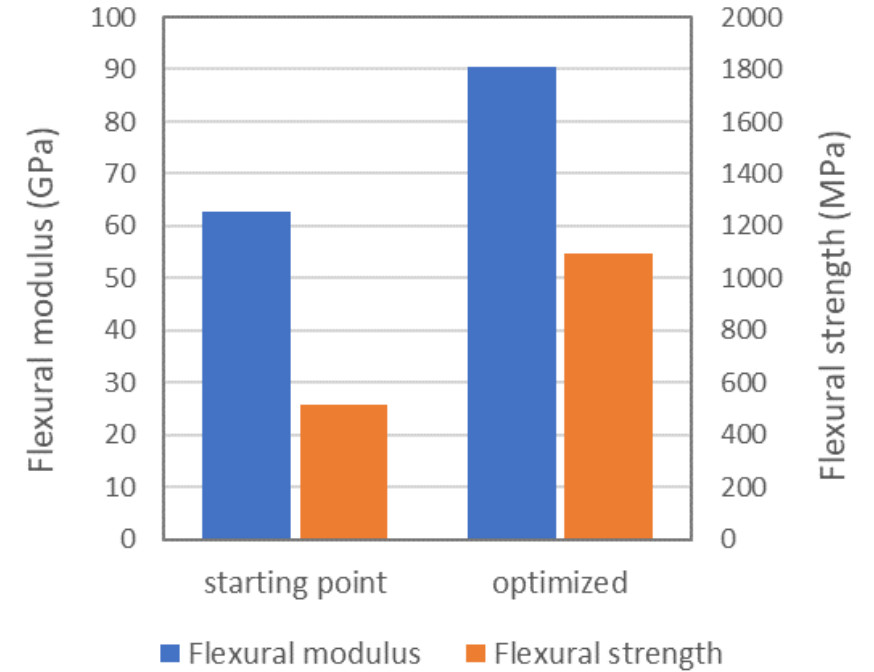
Line spacing 1.1



Line spacing 0.9

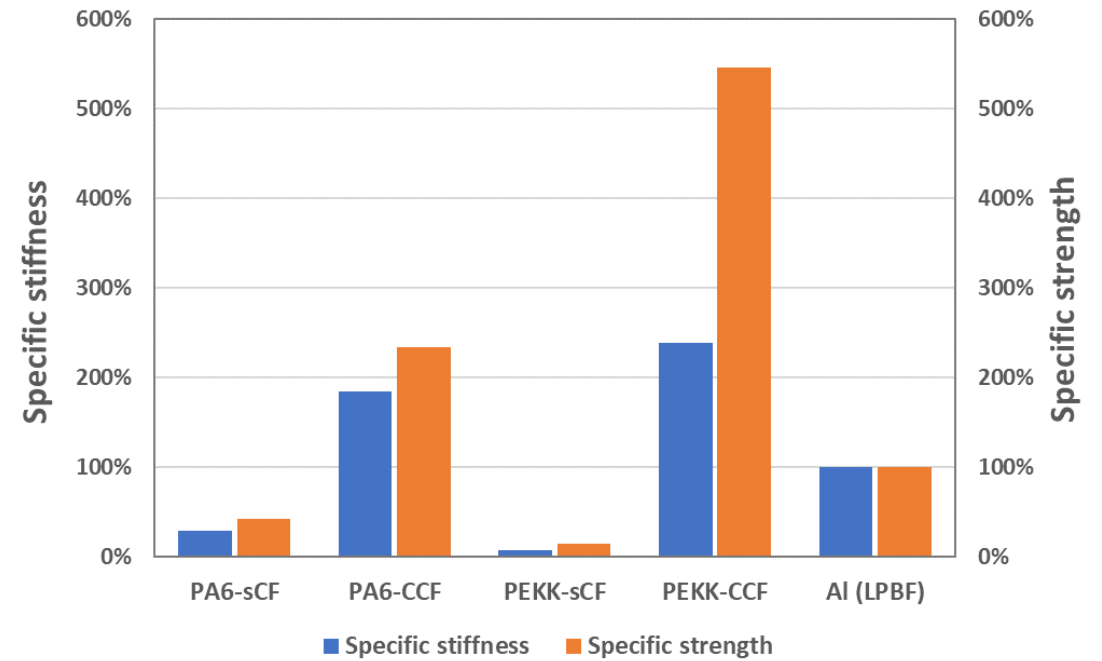
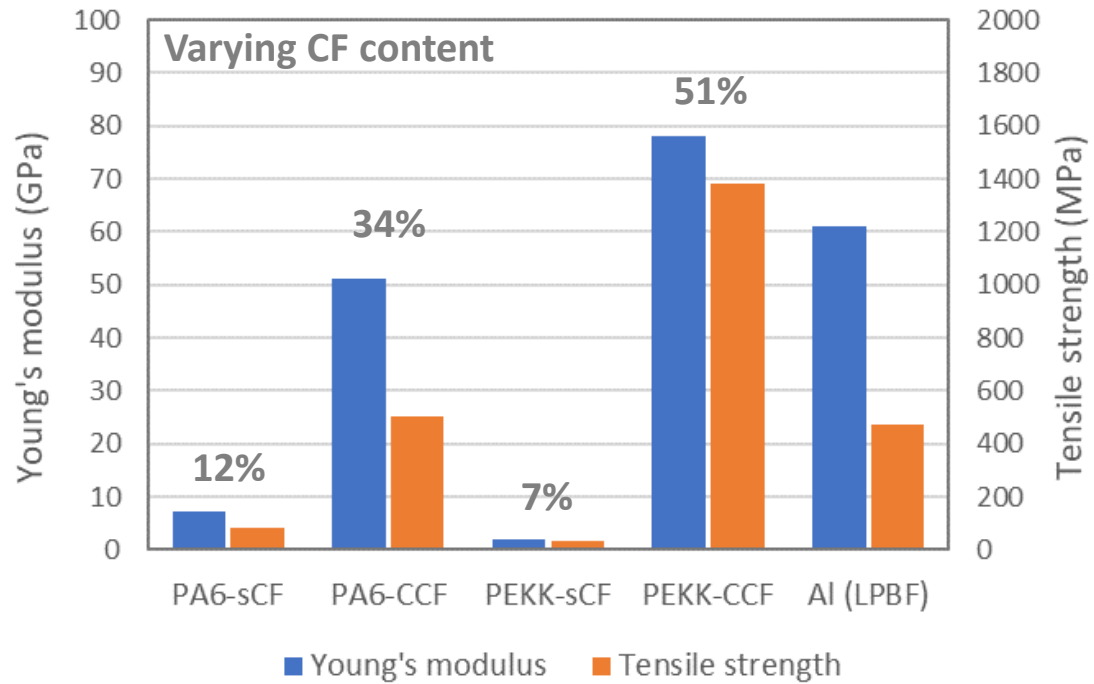


Line spacing 0.7



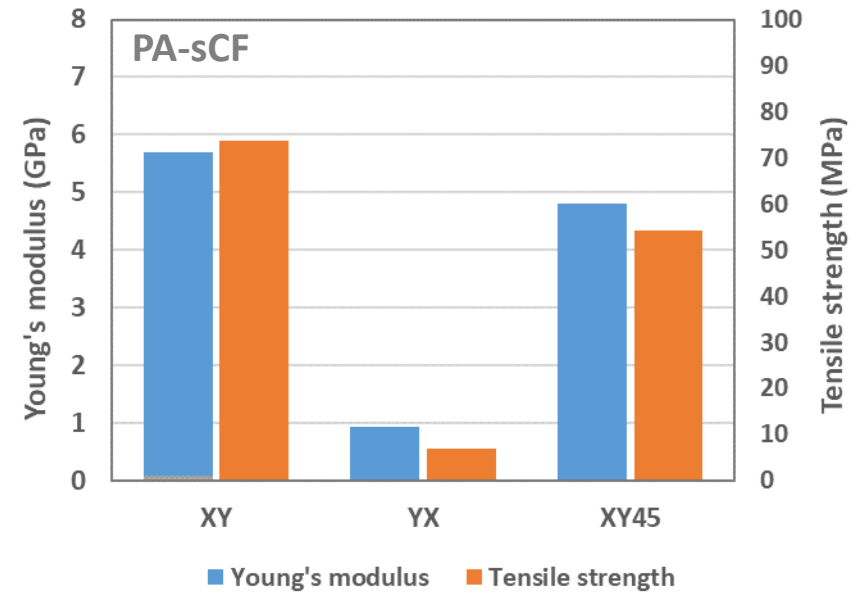
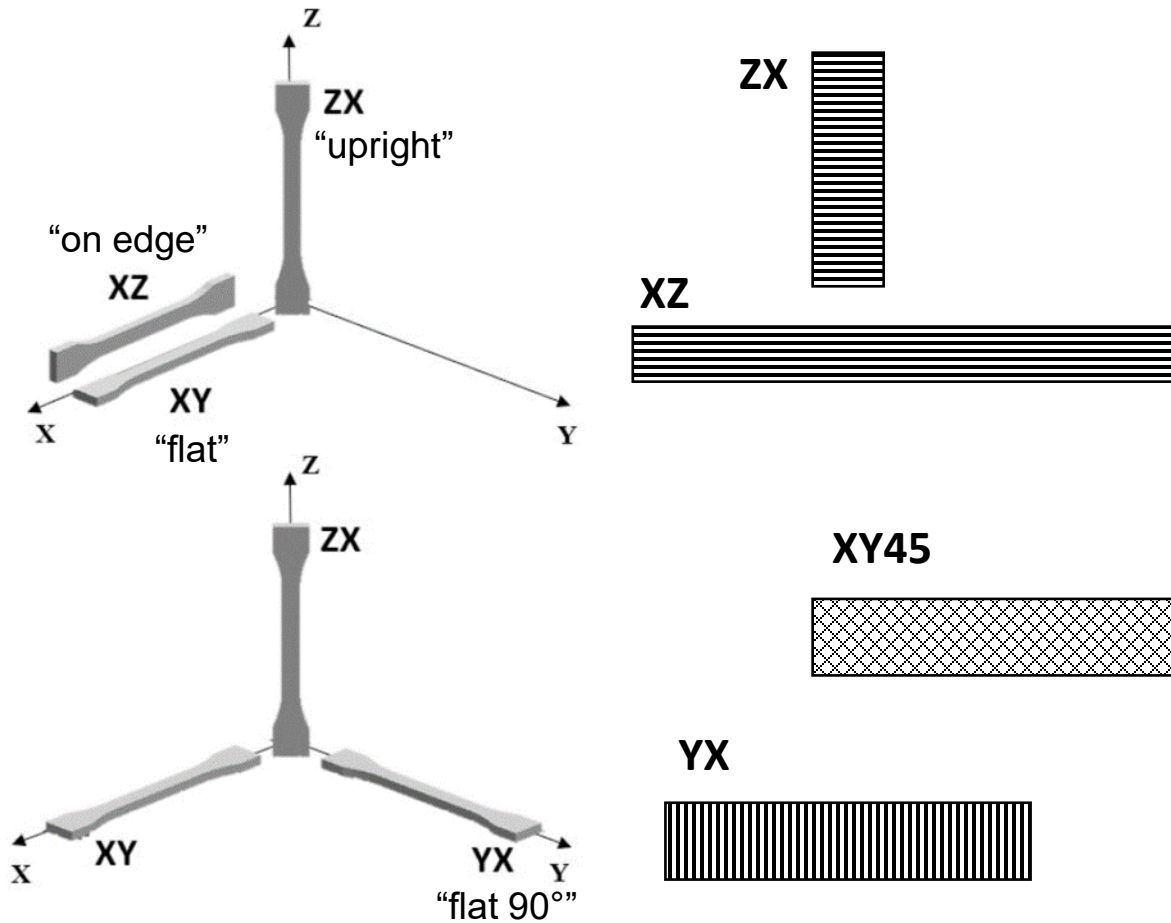
# OVERVIEW MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE

After process optimization



# 3D MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE

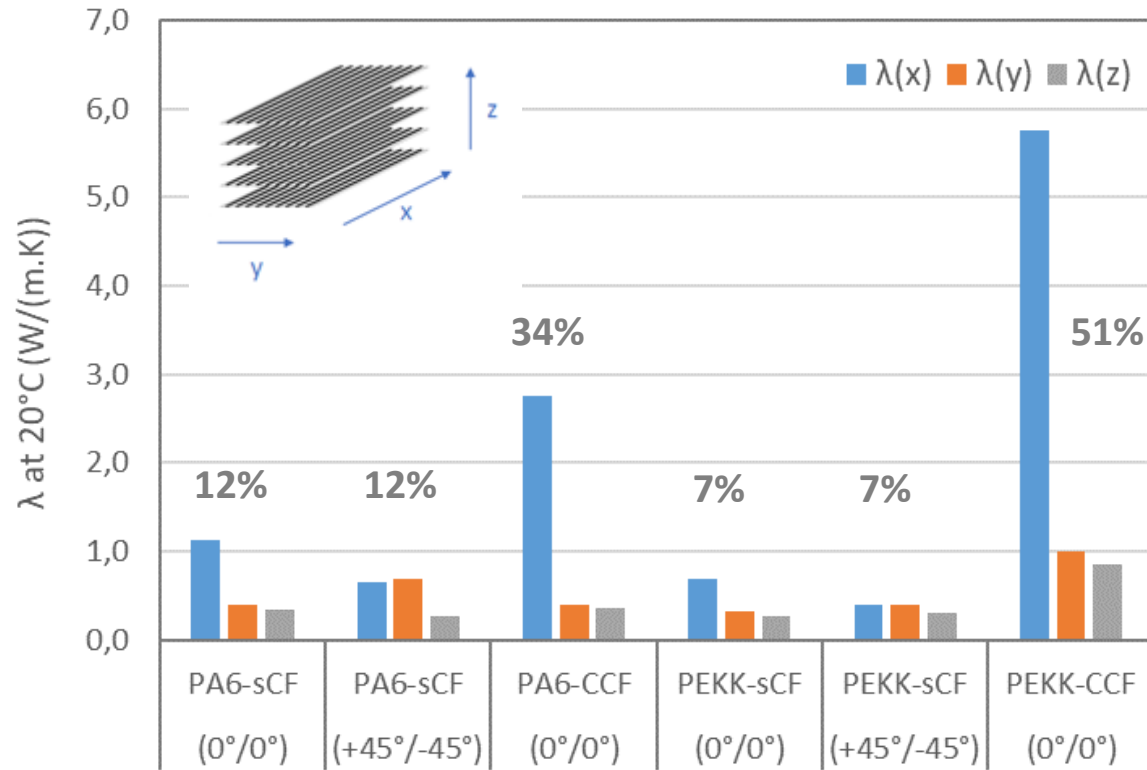
Depending on printing / fiber direction





# THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

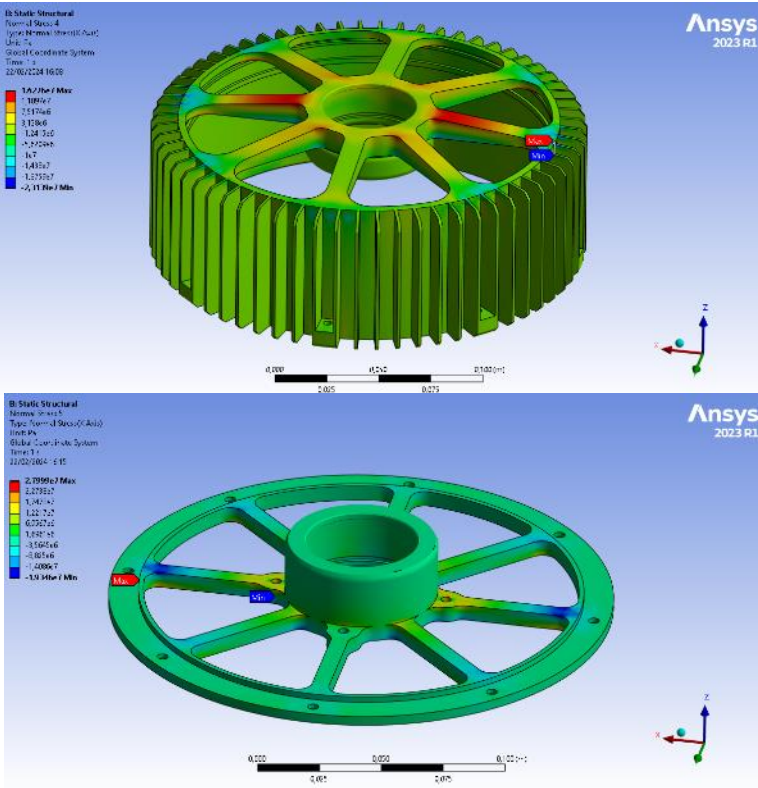
## Effect of (continuous) carbon fibers



- Carbon fibers increase thermal conductivity, in particular continuous carbon fiber filled materials (which have high CF content)
- Even for short carbon fibers, short anisotropy is created by unidirectional printing
- Homogenized properties in XY plane by printing in +45°/-45° orientation

# DESIGN FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

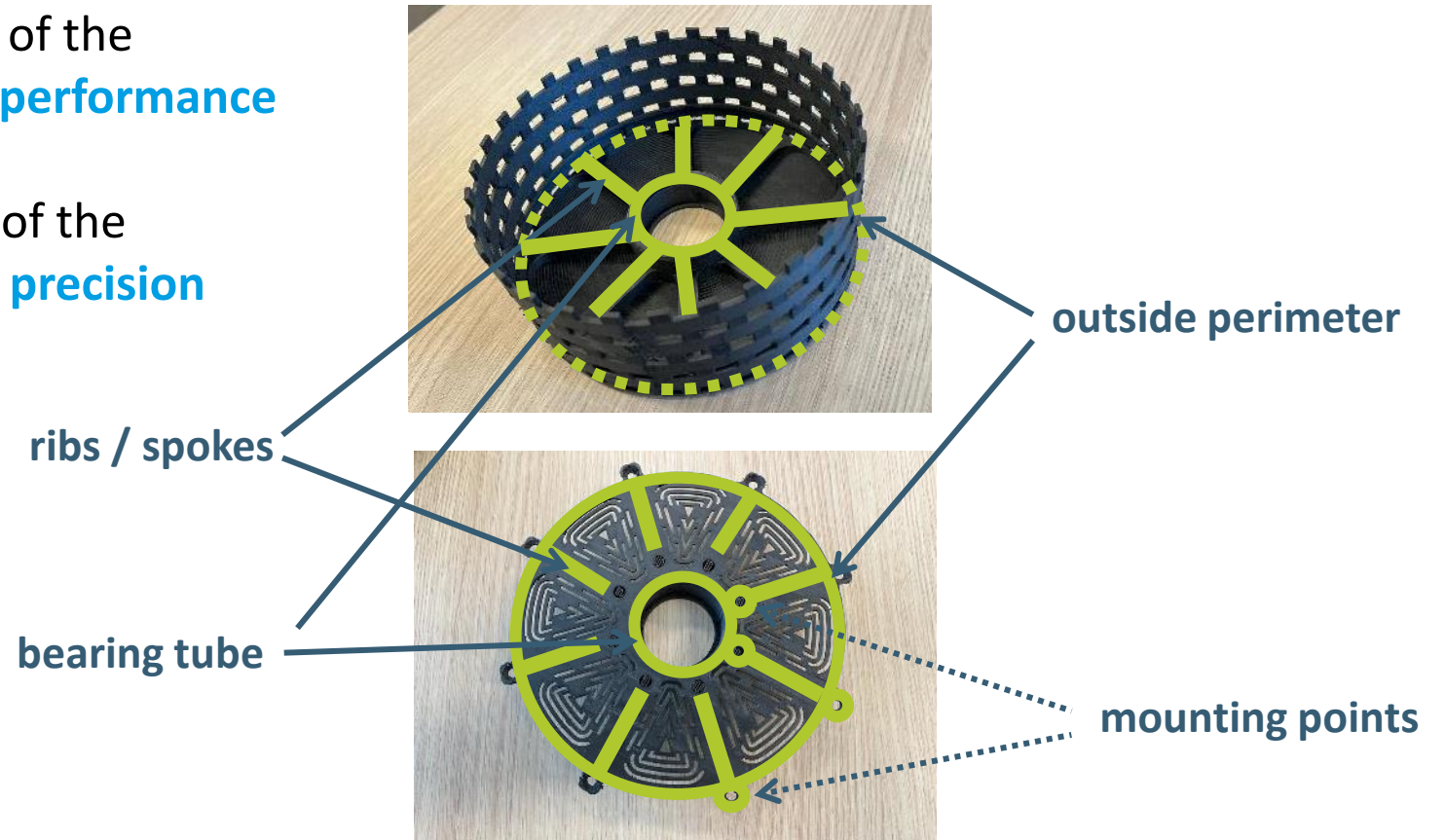
Example: motor housing use case



# DESIGN FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

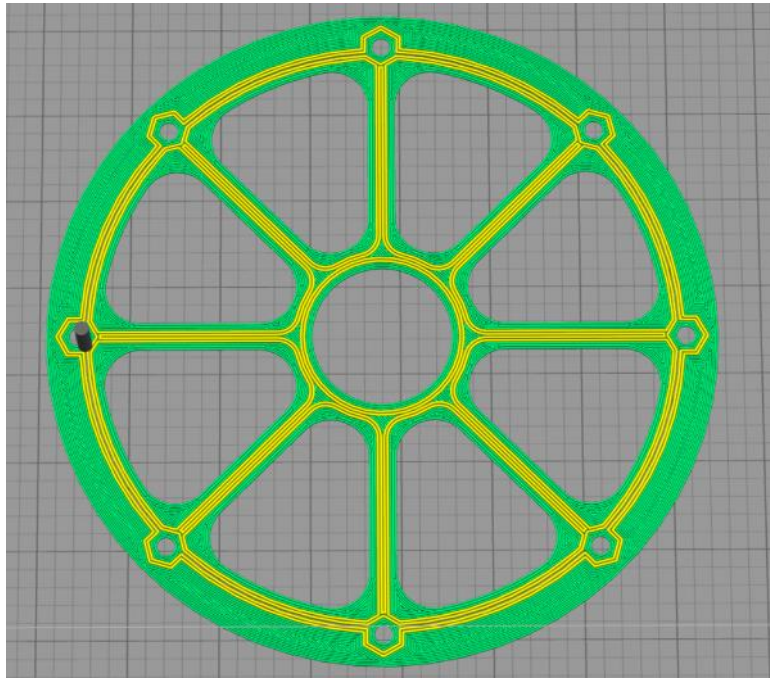
## Example: motor housing use case

- Use **CCF** reinforced materials for parts of the product that require **high mechanical performance**
- Use **sCF** reinforced materials for parts of the product that require **high geometrical precision**

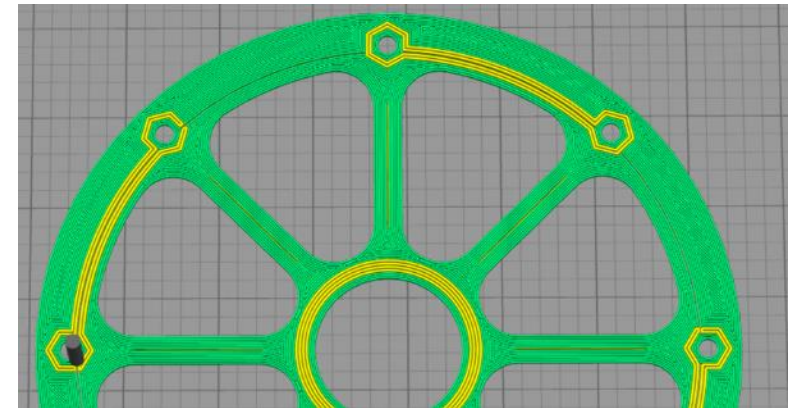


# DESIGN FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Example: motor housing use case



- Fiber lay-out design strategies to:
  - Support mechanical load case
  - Provide input to (anisotropic) mechanical modelling
  - Optimize printability



# CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

- Obtain mechanical properties comparable to aluminum, allowing replacement of metal components by lightweight alternatives
- Thermal management:
  - Good thermomechanical stability
  - Increased thermal conductivity

## Next steps:

- Further design & process optimization
- Explore non-planar printing
- Prototype production
- Testing of different use cases



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



For more information, please contact:

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