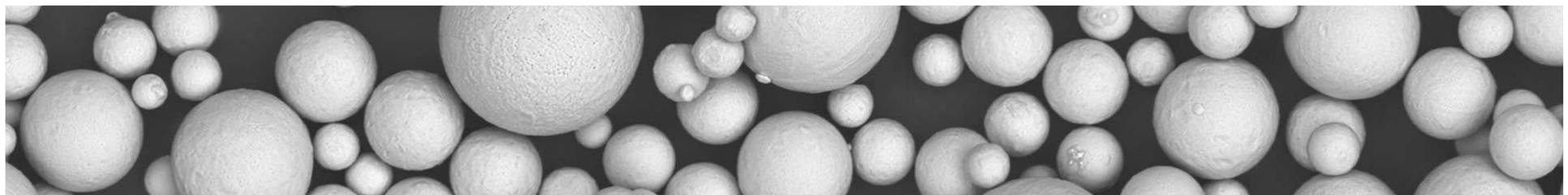




Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

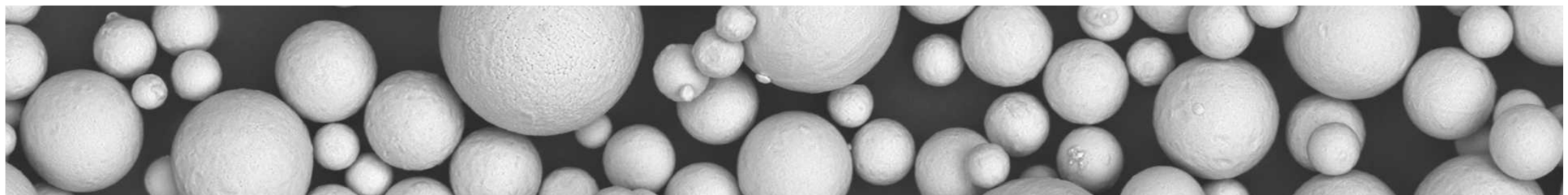
Additive Manufacturing Forum, 2nd/3rd of July 2019, Tokyo

Dr. Martin Dopler, Managing Director
Metalpine GmbH | Kratkyst. 2 | A – 8020 Graz
dopler@metalpine.at | Tel. +43 680 2185 207

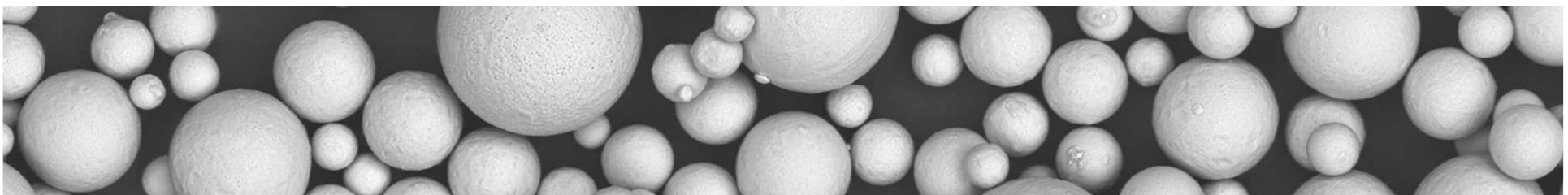
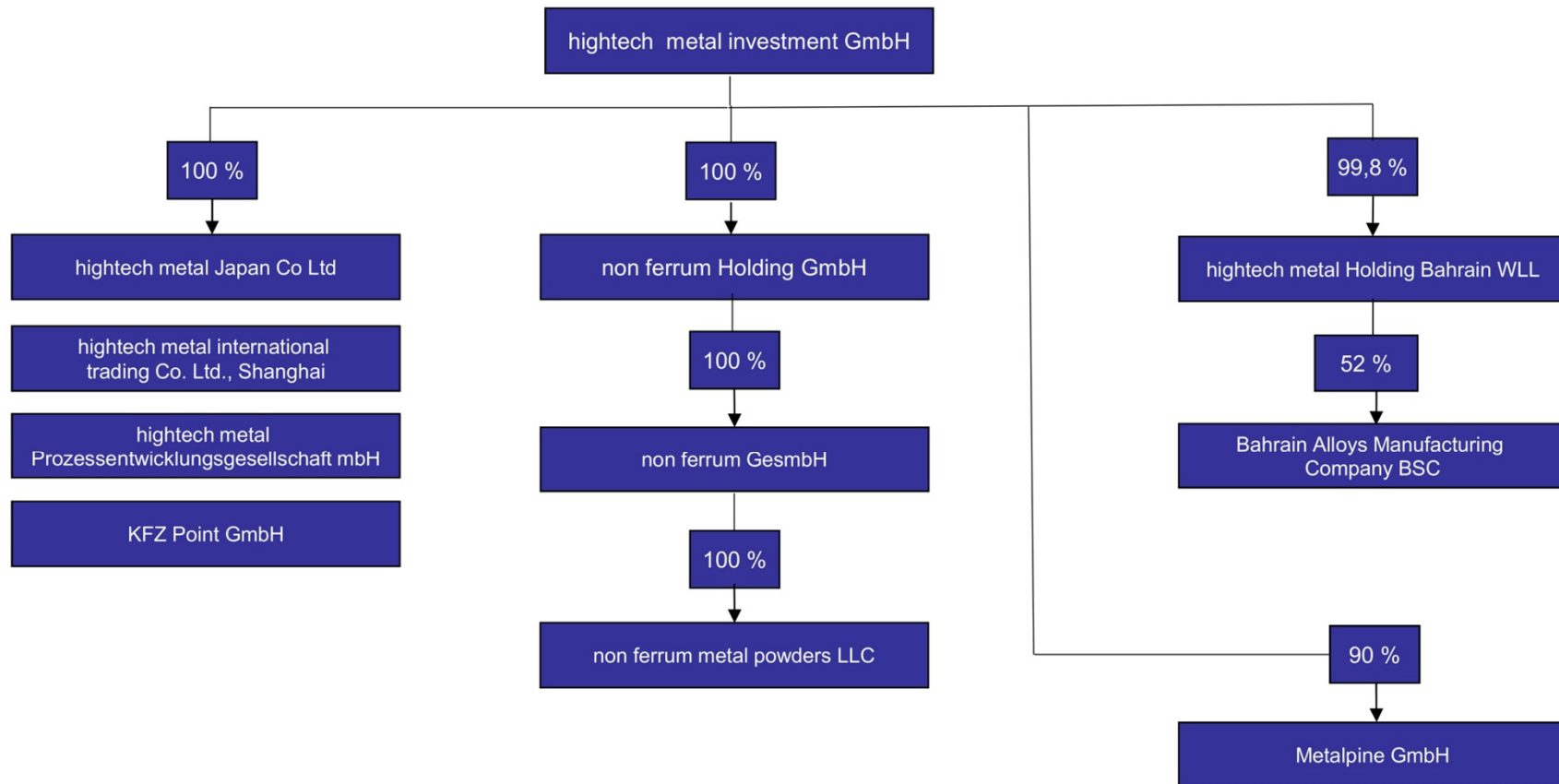




- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Gas Atomization**
- 3. Requirements on Metal Powders for AM Applications**
- 4. Conclusions / Solutions**



hightech metal Group – Company Structure as of 2019-03-31



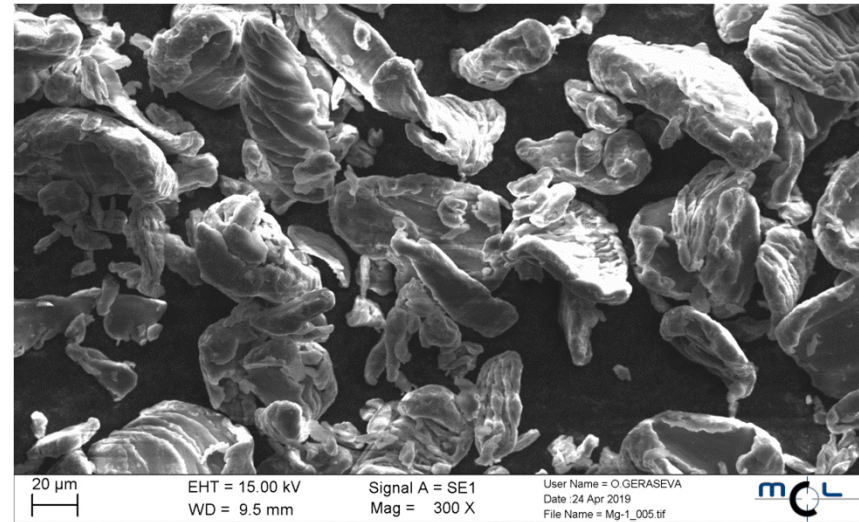
Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

1. Introduction

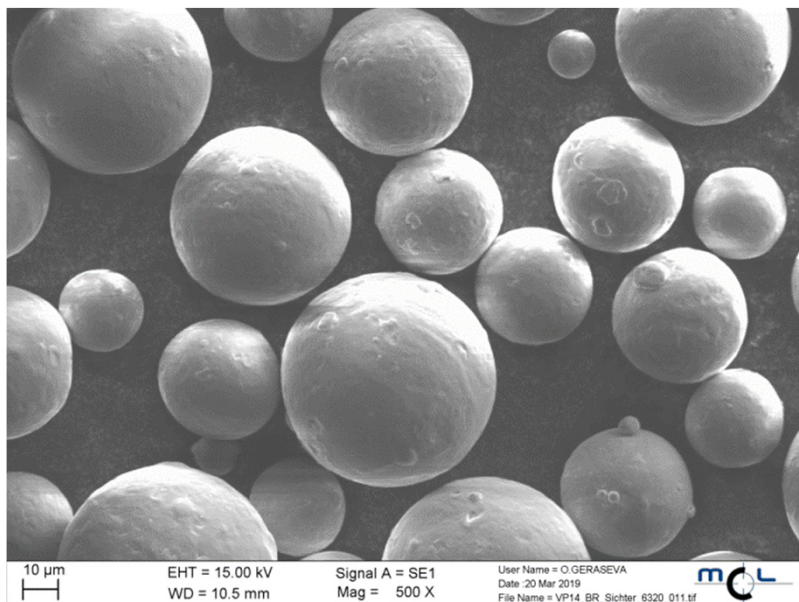


Metal Powder Production Processes

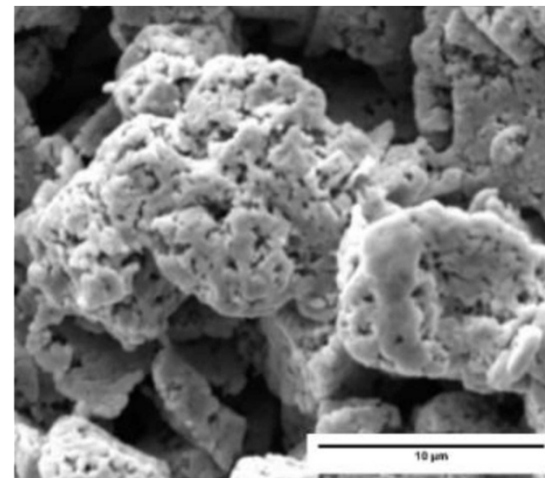
Grinding: Irregular Powders



Inert Gas Atomization: Spherical Powders



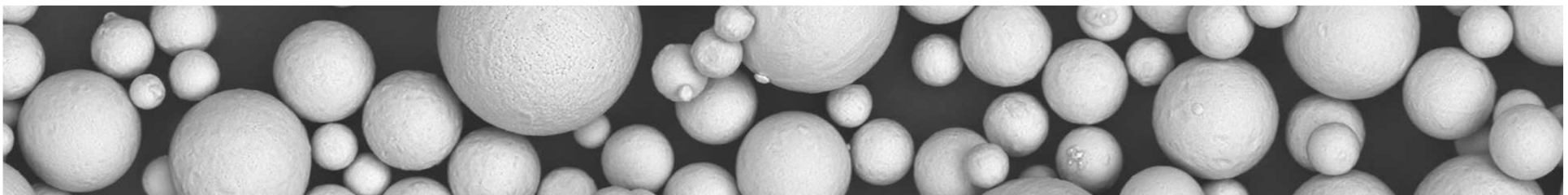
Direct Reduction: „Spongy“ Powders



[A study of the impact of reduction conditions on molybdenum morphology, 19th Plansee Seminar]

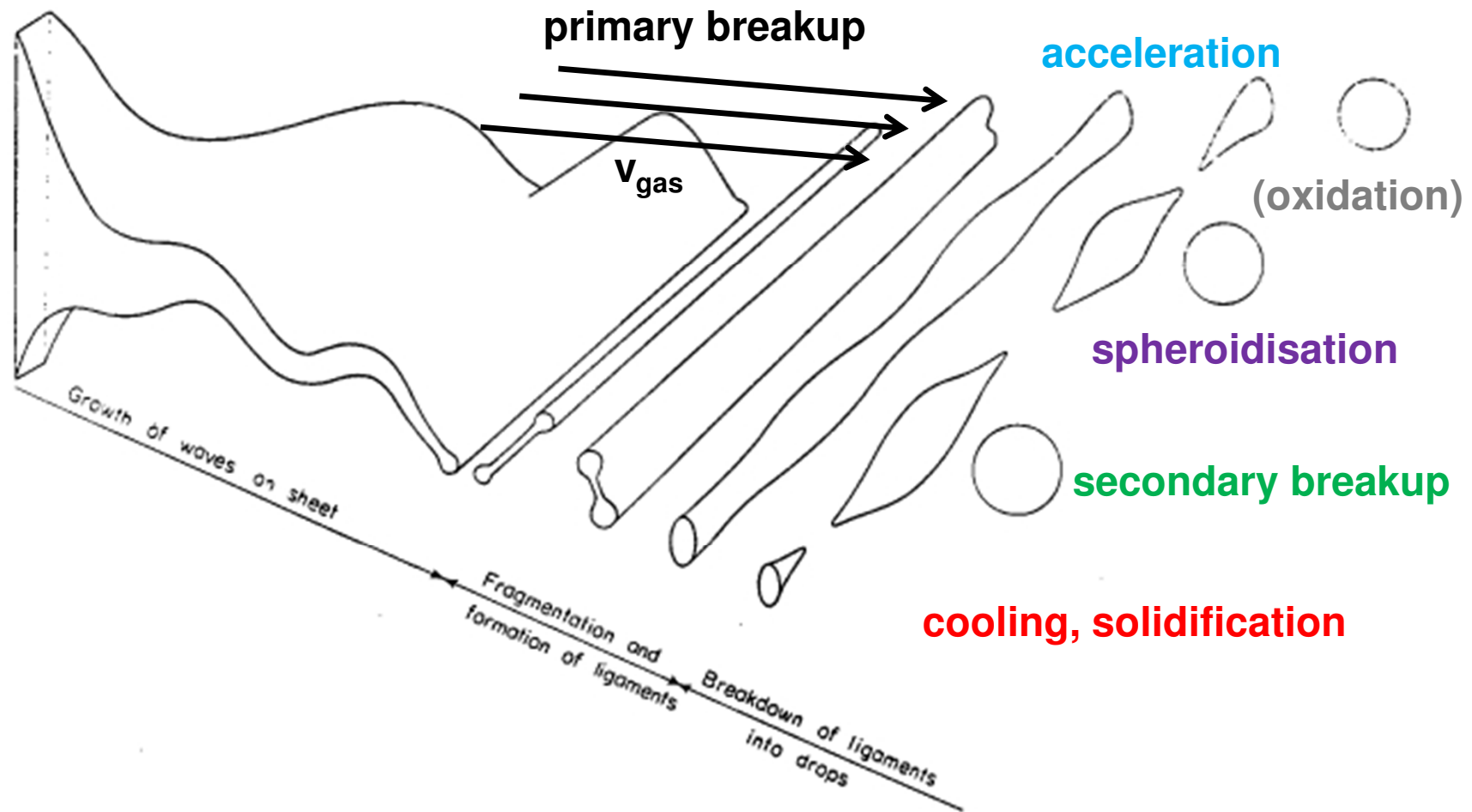


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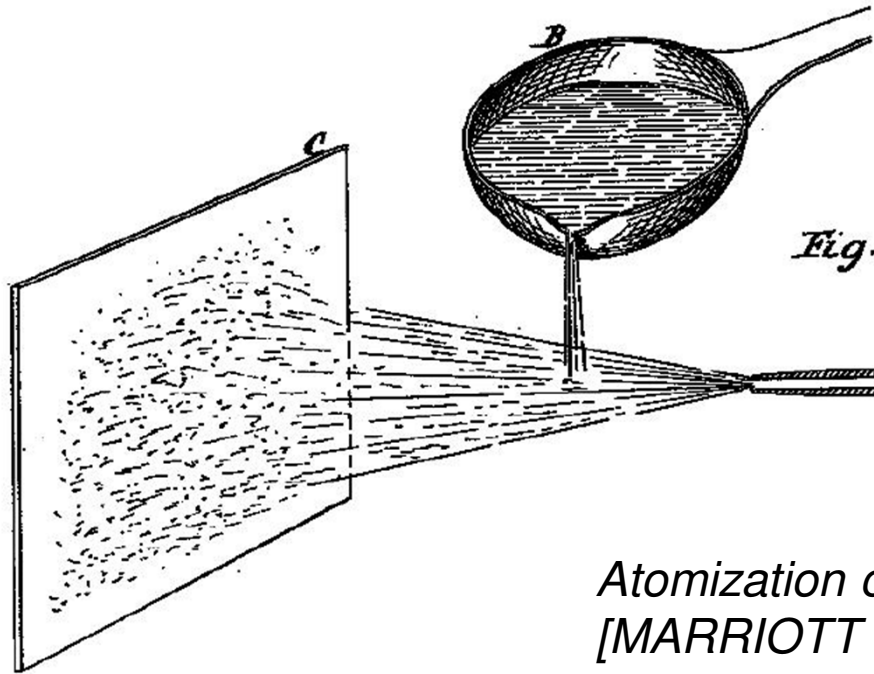
Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

2. Gas Atomization

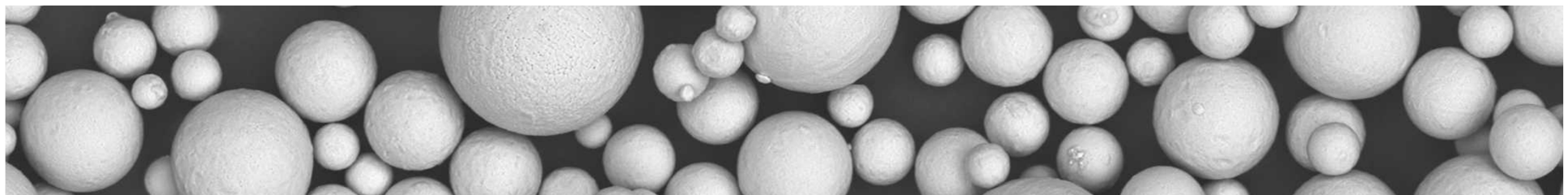


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

2. Gas Atomization



*Atomization of Liquid Lead with Steam
[MARRIOTT 1886]*

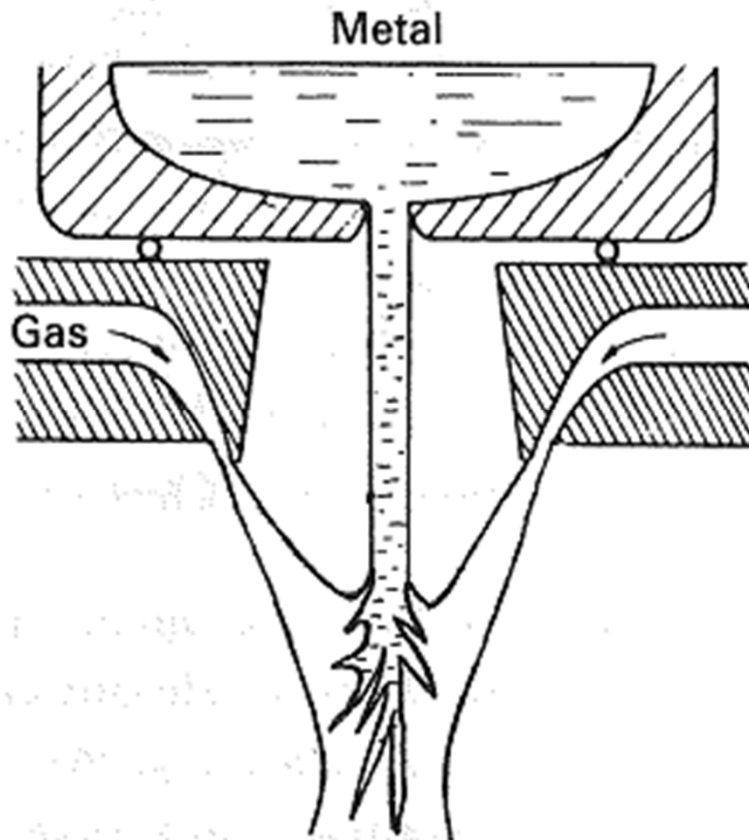


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

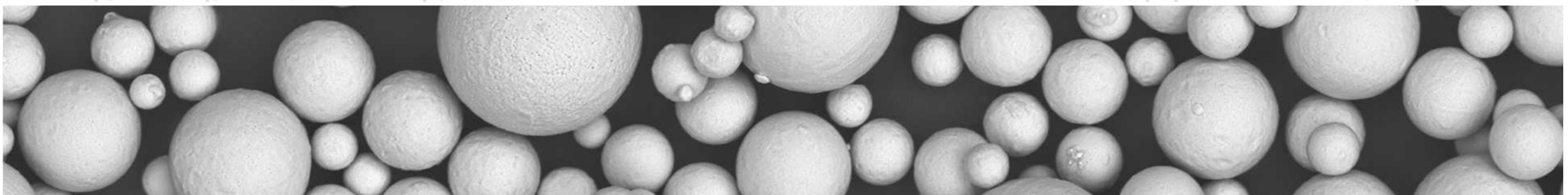
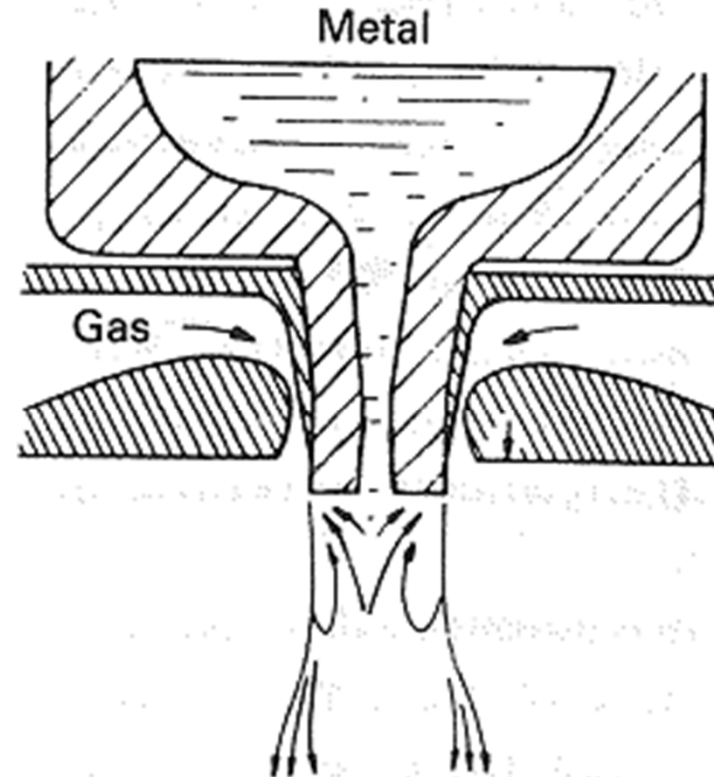
2. Gas Atomization



„Free Jet“

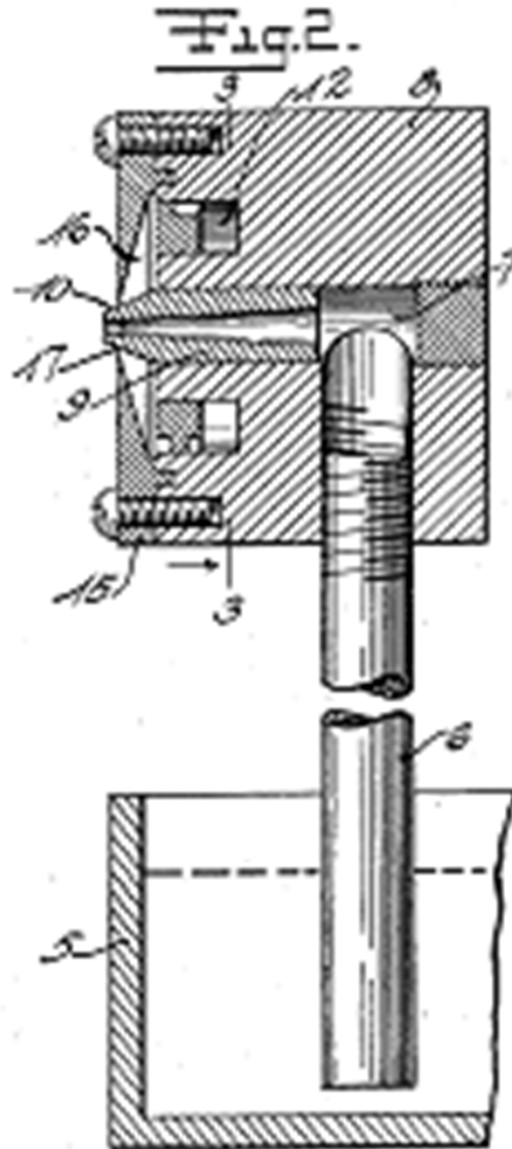


„Closed Couple“

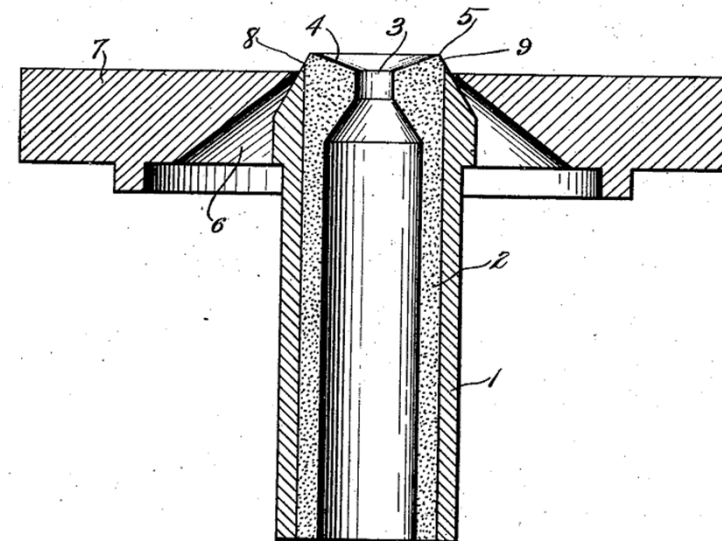


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

2. Gas Atomization

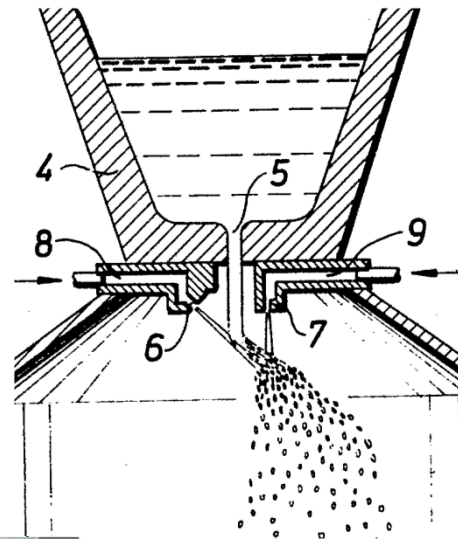
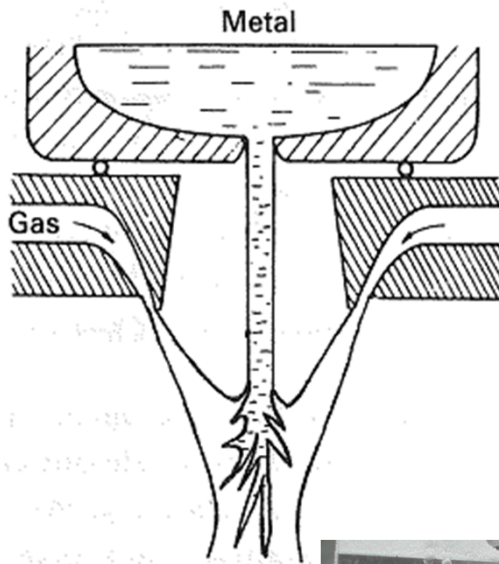


Hall (1917, 1919)



Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

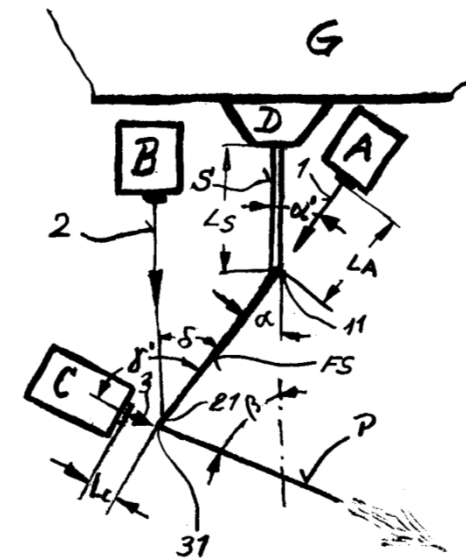
2. Gas Atomization



Hellmann (1970)

Tornberg (2000)

Steindl (2004)

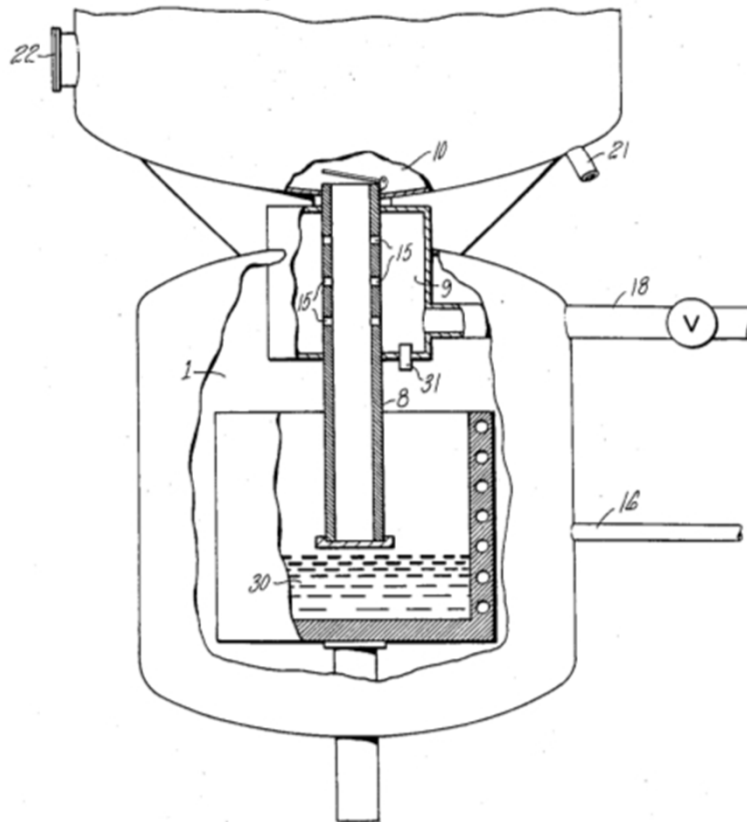


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

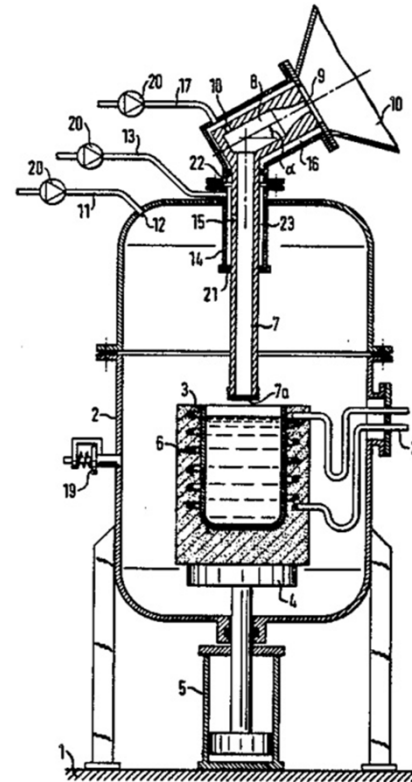
2. Gas Atomization



Internal mixing atomization:



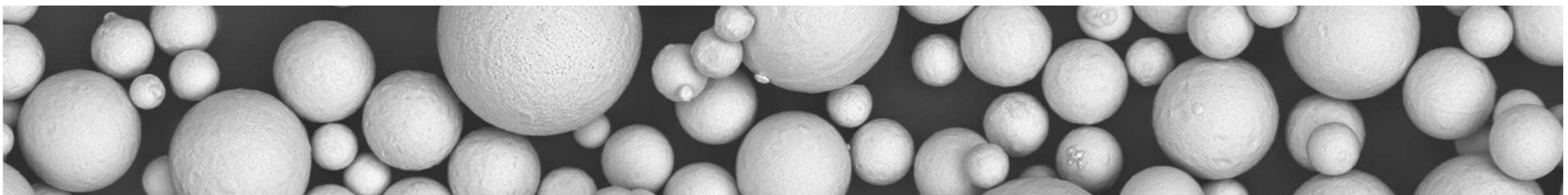
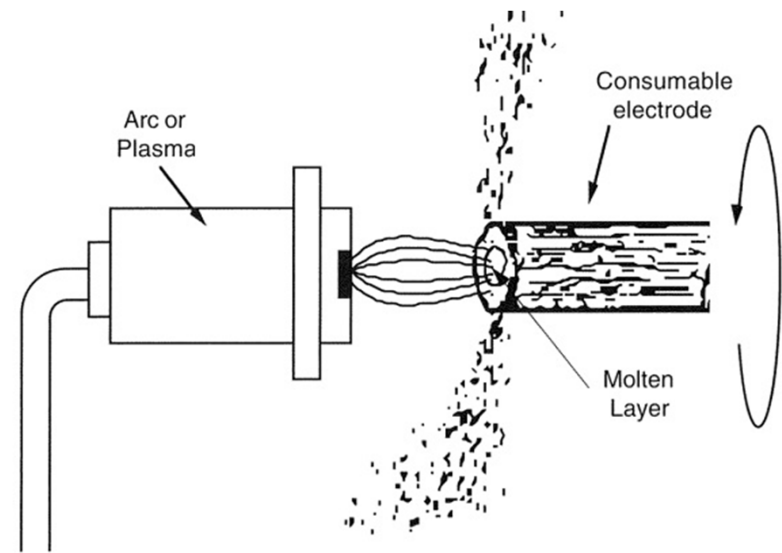
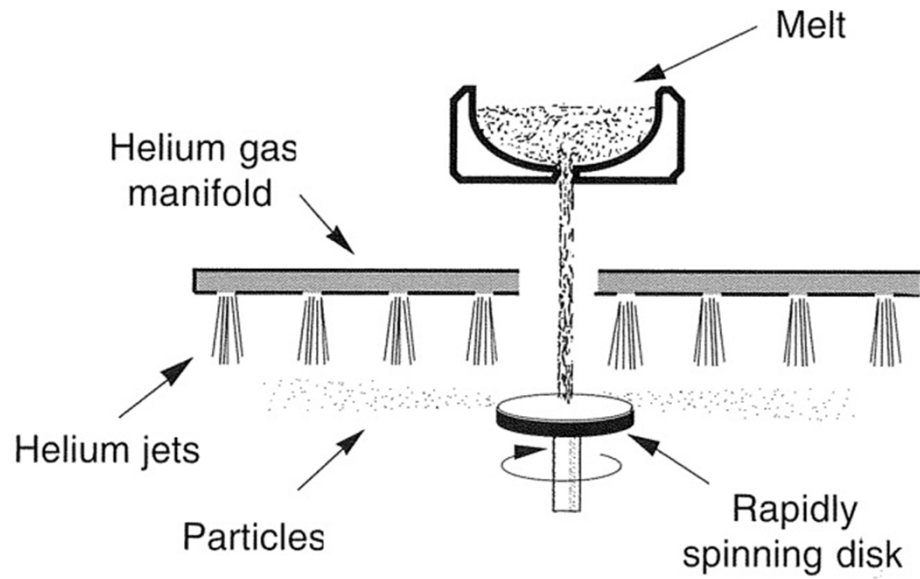
Basczucuk (1989)



Wentzell (1984)

Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

2. Gas Atomization

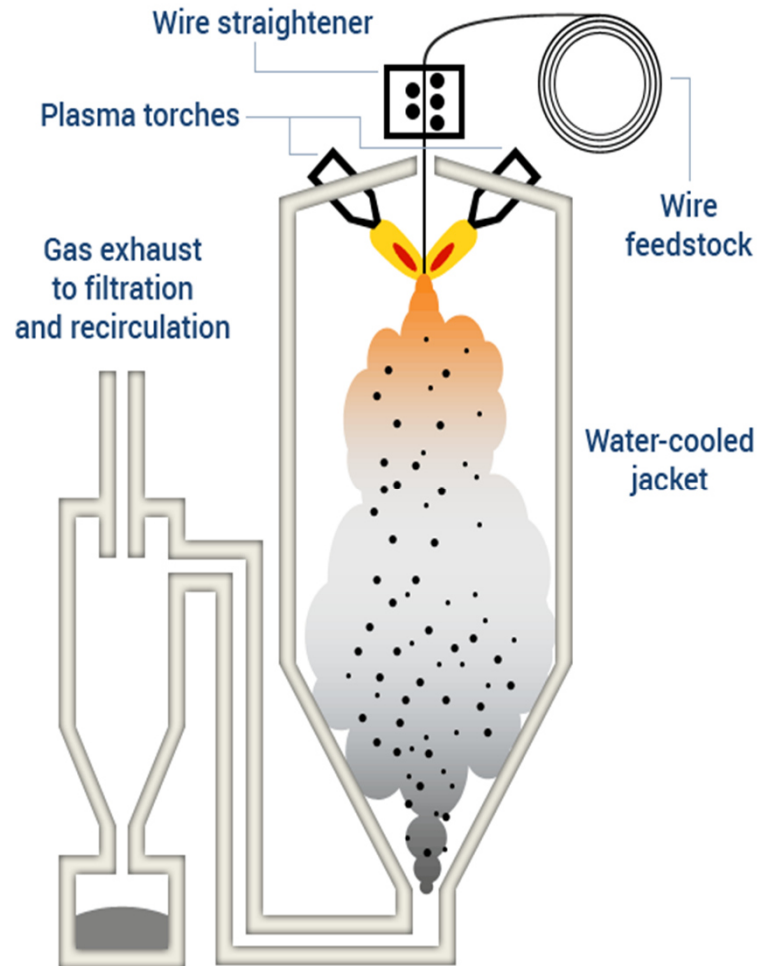


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

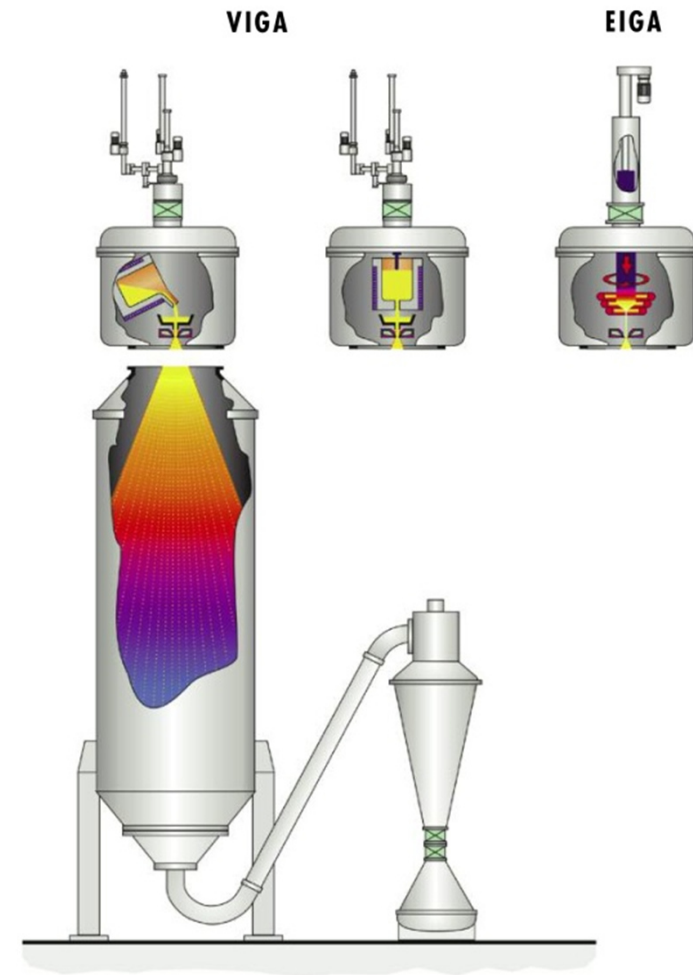
2. Gas Atomization



AP&C



ALD



Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

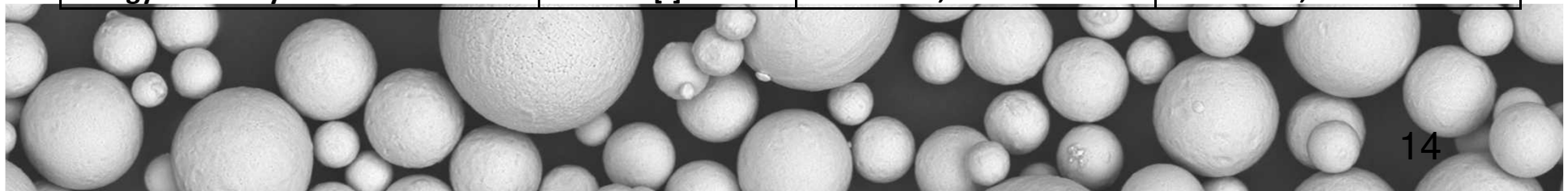
2. Gas Atomization



Energy efficiency of Gas Atomization Processes:

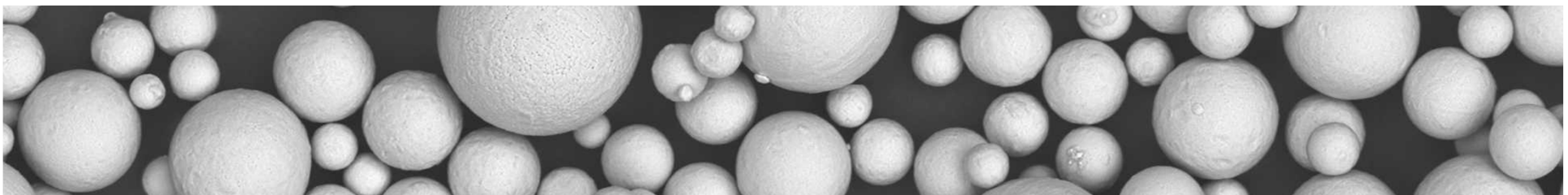
$$\eta_{atomization} = \frac{e_{powder}}{e_{atomization}} = \frac{\sigma S_m}{e_{gas} + \Delta h_{gas} + \Delta h_{melt}}$$

metal melt		aluminium	steel
melt superheat	[°C]	215	215
atomization gas temperature	[°C]	20	400
atomization gas pressure	[bar]	16,6	10
GLR (gas to liquid ratio)	[-]	8,49	1,10
specific surface area	[m²/kg]	200	20
surface tension	[N/m]	0,9	1,87
surface energy	[kJ/kg]	0,18	0,0374
gas compression energy	[kJ/kg]	236	194
gas heating energy	[kJ/kg]	0	382
melting energy	[kJ/kg]	1342	1013
total energy	[J/kg]	3349	1647
energy efficiency	[-]	0,0054%	0,0023%





1. Introduction
2. Gas Atomization
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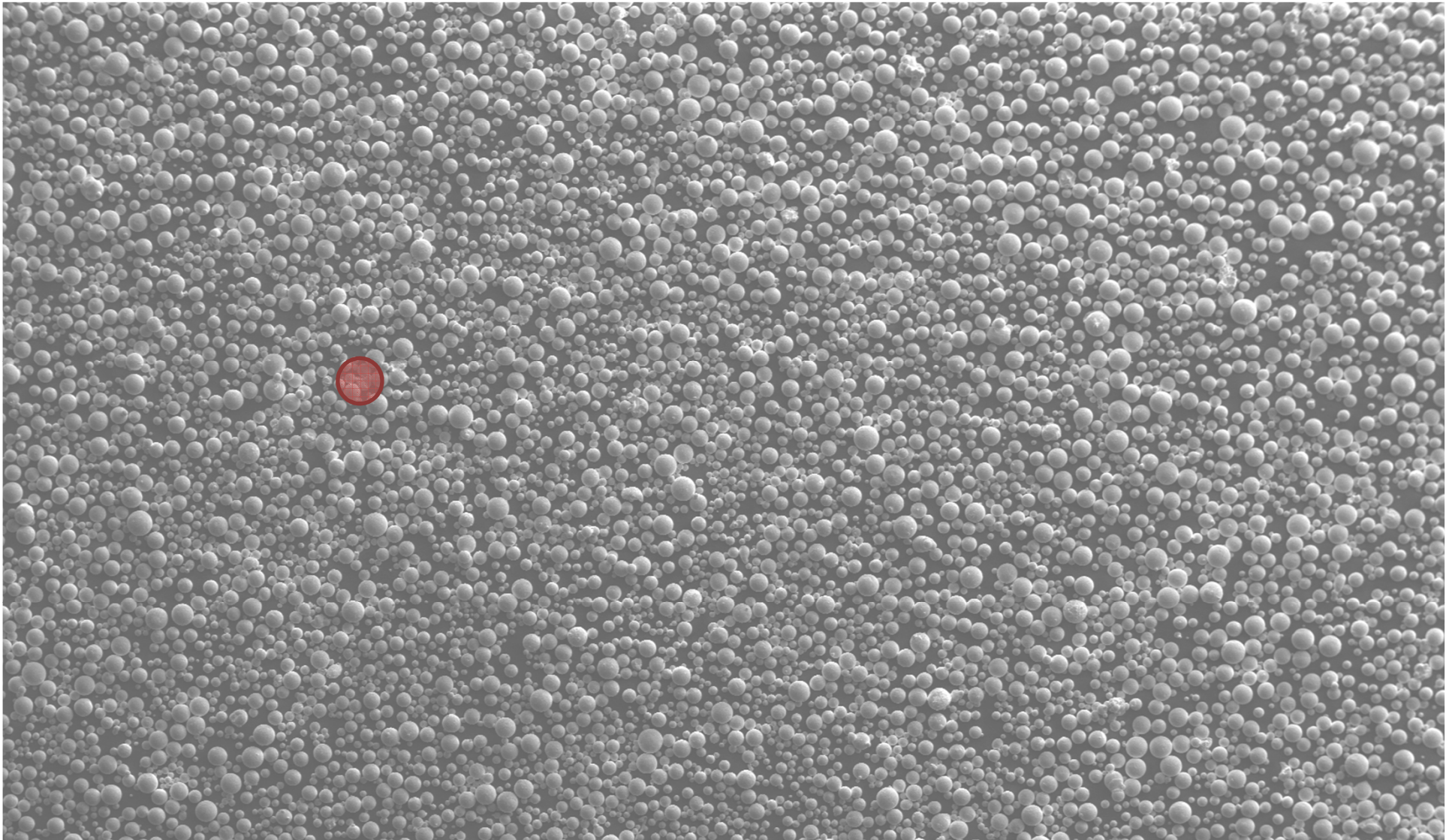


Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

3. Requirements



Powder Bed Fusion



3. Requirements

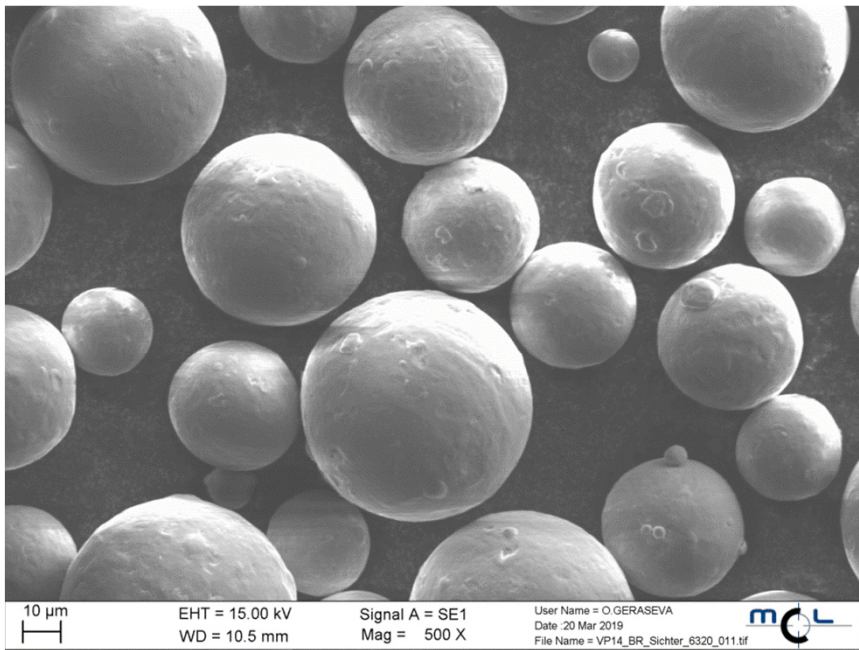


I. Spherical Particles (?):

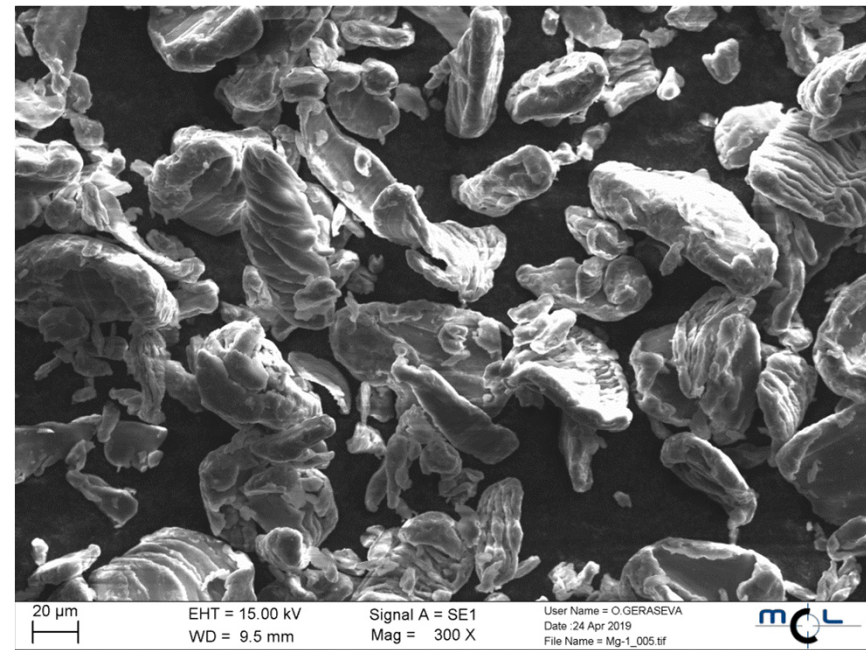
Why spherical?

- Good Flowability
- Low Specific Surface Area → Less Surface Impurities (Oxygen, Nitrogen, etc.)
- Better Predictable

But: Melting Rate is Higher for Irregular Powders



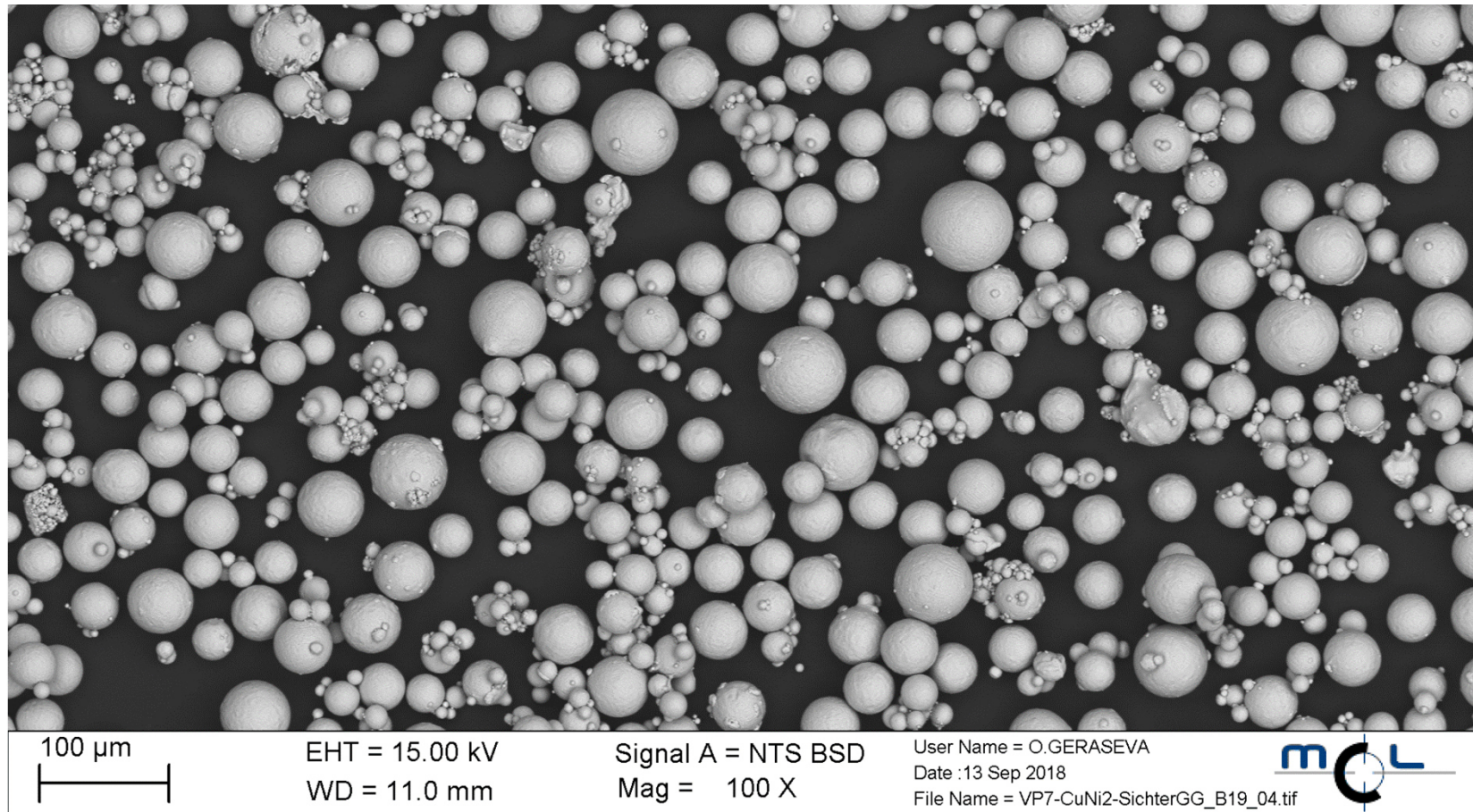
Metalpine Spherical Powder (CuCr1Zr)



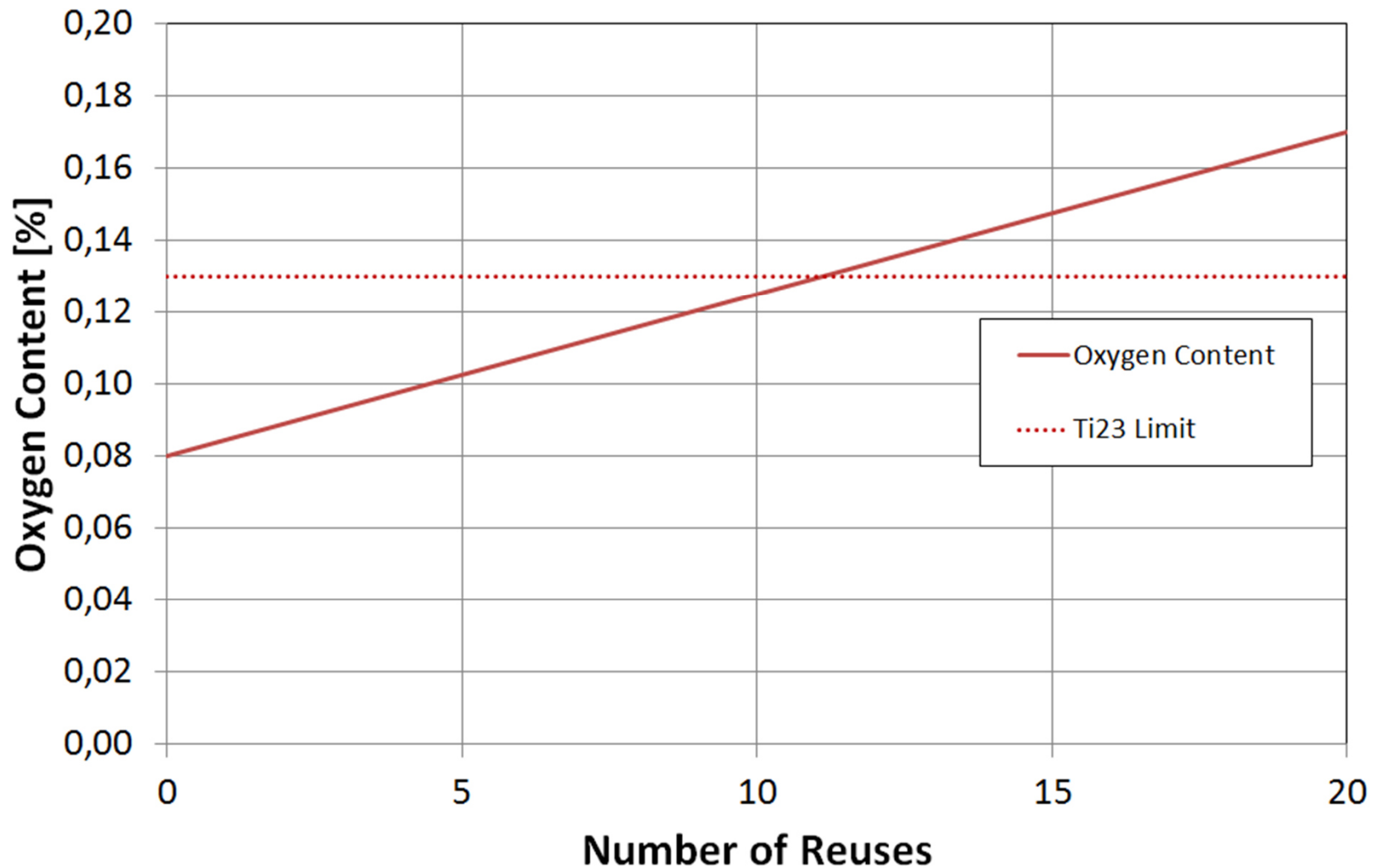
Non Ferrum Ground Powder (Mg)

II. Satellite-Free / Agglomerate-Free Powders:

- Better Flowability, Predictability
- Less Pores in the Built Part
- Evaporation Rate is Lower



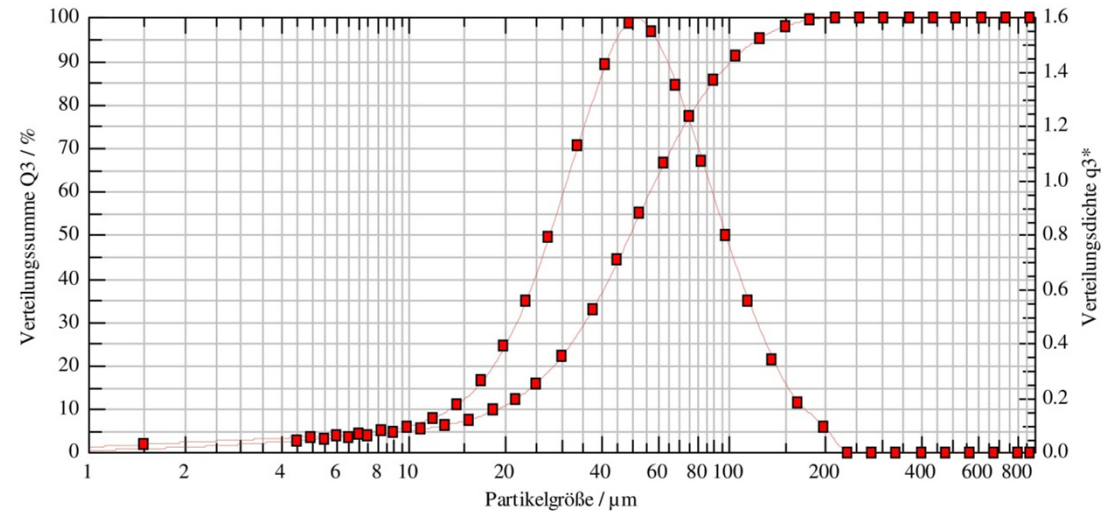
III. Low Oxides, Nitrides, „no“ Impurities, no Cross Contamination



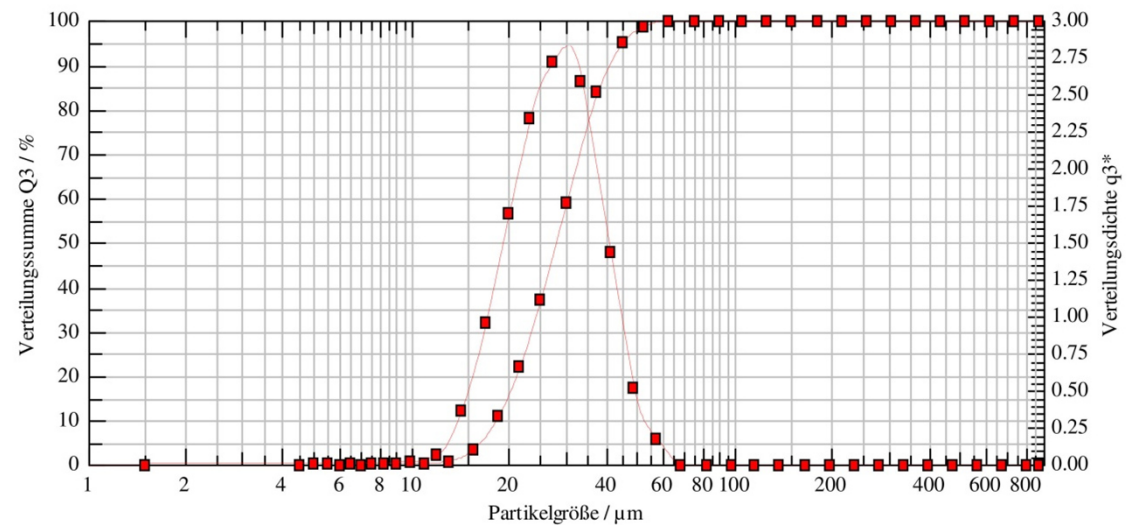
IV. Narrow Particle Size Distribution

- Low Yield (often <30%)
- Higher Pricing
- Bad Repeatability

as atomised

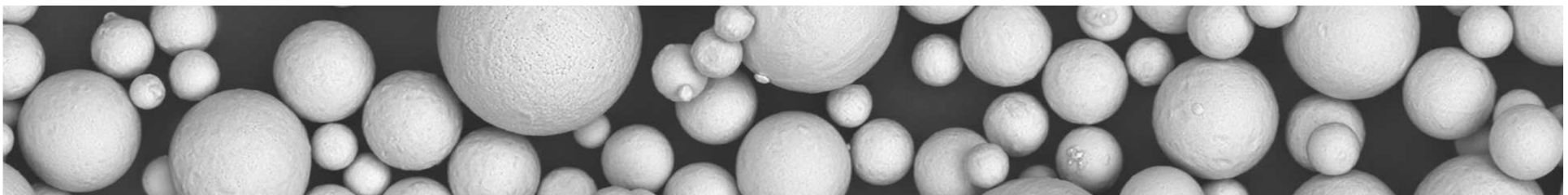


15-45μm for AM



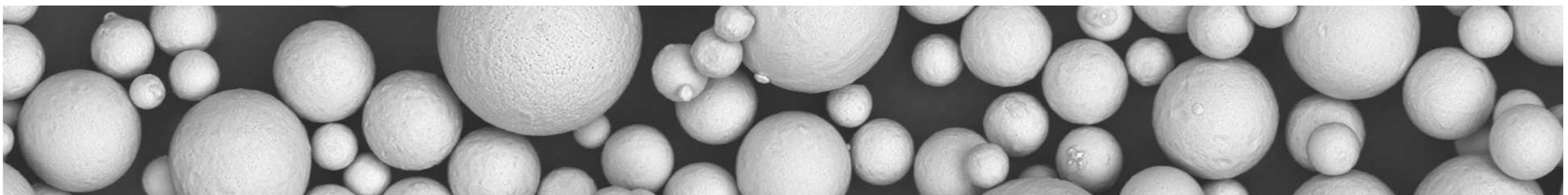


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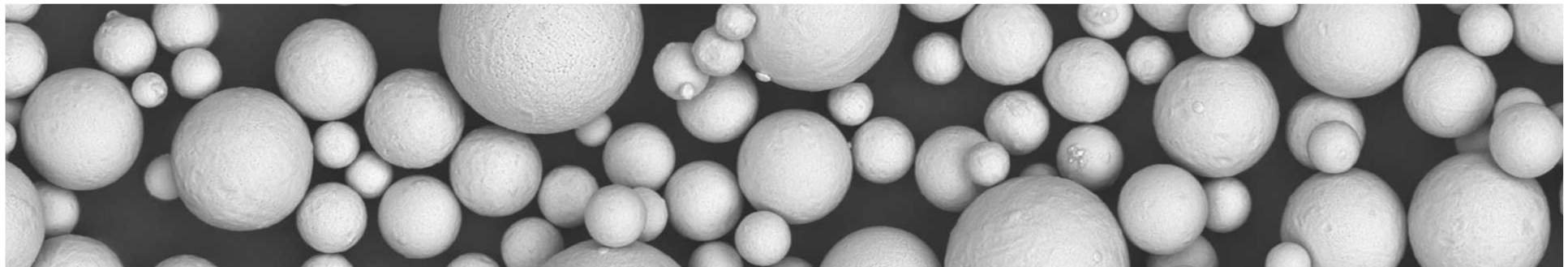
- Powder production via gas atomization is an old technique (> 100 years)
- Energy efficiency is really, really bad
- Contemporary requirements on powders are
 - Spherical Particles
 - Satellite-Free / Agglomerate-Free Powders
 - Low Oxides, Nitrides, „no“ Impurities
 - Narrow Particle Size Distribution
- These requirements cannot easily be accomplished by standard production facilities





Metalpine Powder Production Process:

- Crucible-free Atomization Process
- Argon Atomization
- Low Oxides, Low Nitrides (Classifying, Screening and Packaging under Argon)
- Contamination-free Process
- Perfectly clean Production Environment
- Spherical Powders (Perfect Flowability)
- Reproducible Quality, even at Minimum Sample Sizes (>2kg)
- Narrow Particle Size Distribution
- Particle Sizes Adjustable to Customer Requirements
- A Multitude of Materials is Available



Development of Metal Powder for A.M. Applications

4. Conclusions / Solutions

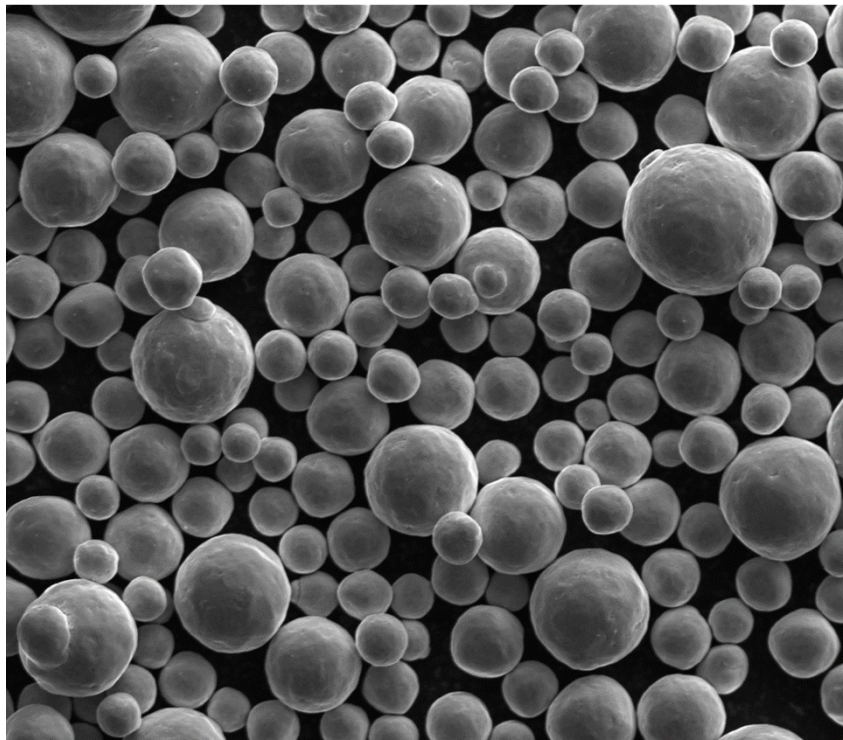


Materials (Examples):

- Copper Alloys (OF-Cu, CuCr1Zr, CuNi2SiCr)
- Titanium Alloys (Ti1, Ti5, Ti23)
- Molybdenum 99,9%
- Stainless Steels, e.g. 316L, 17-4PH, 1.4317
- Tool Steels: e.g. 1.2343
- Nickel Based: IN625, IN718

Particle Sizes:

- 20-63 μ m
- 15-45 μ m
- 10-30 μ m
- <15 μ m
- Others on request

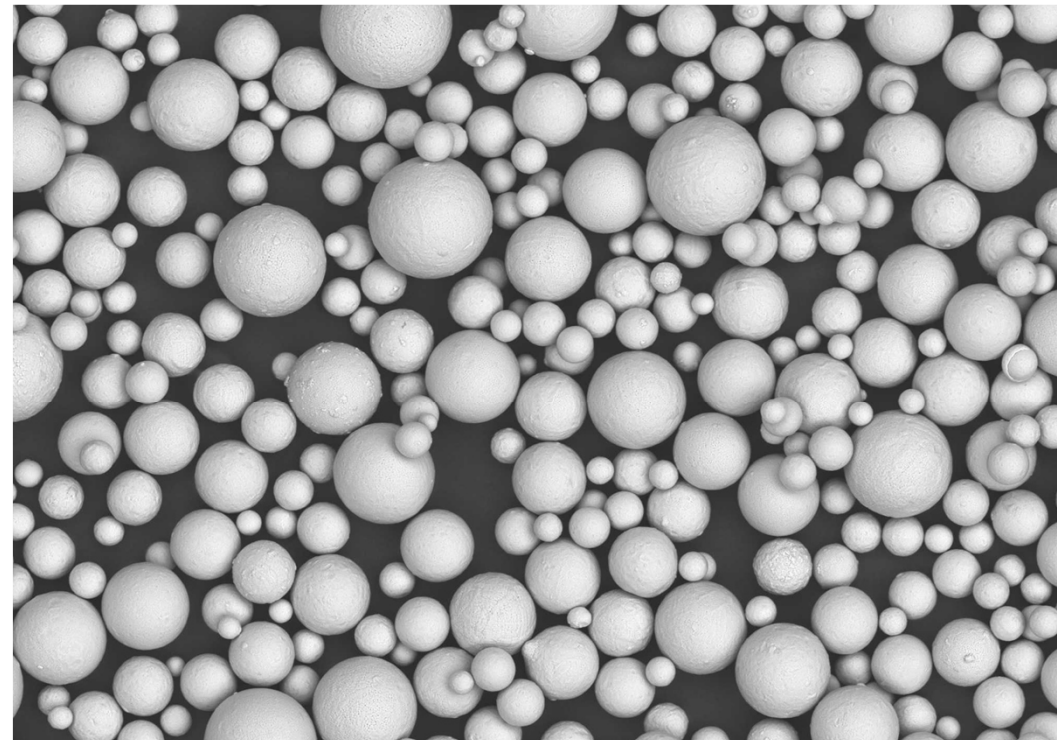


10 μ m

EHT = 15.00 kV
WD = 10.0 mm

Signal A = SE1
Mag = 1.00 K X

User Name = O.GERASEVA
Date :24 Apr 2019
File Name = Cu-k15-GG_007.tif



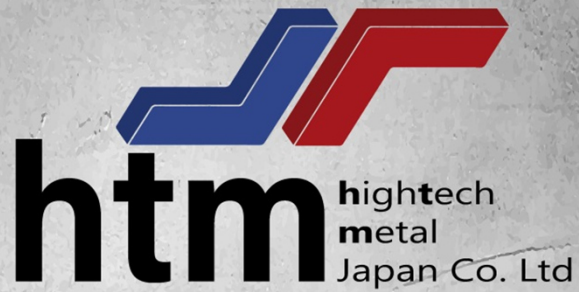
20 μ m

EHT = 15.00 kV
WD = 12.0 mm

Signal A = NTS BSD
Mag = 300 X

User Name = O.GERASEVA
Date :13 Sep 2018
File Name = VP4-1-2343-15-45_Produkt_06.tif





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