



Laserinstitut  
Hochschule Mittweida



HOCHSCHULE  
MITTWEIDA  
University of Applied Sciences

# ***LPBF-XXL***

***The solution for  $m^3$  metal parts***

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[www.laser.hs-mittweida.de](http://www.laser.hs-mittweida.de)

# **Laserinstitut Hochschule Mittweida**

# Laserinstitut Hochschule Mittweida

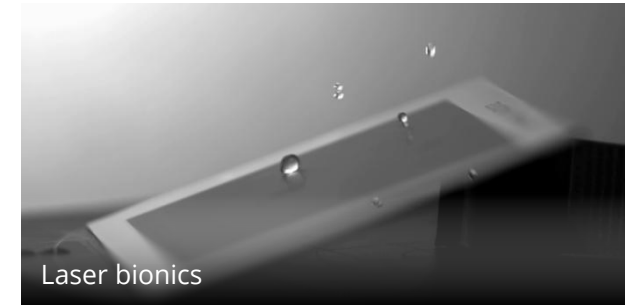


# Laserinstitut Hochschule Mittweida

- Application-oriented research and development in the field of laser technology
- 50 years of experience in laser research
- 6 professors and over 50 employees
- Over 50 research facilities



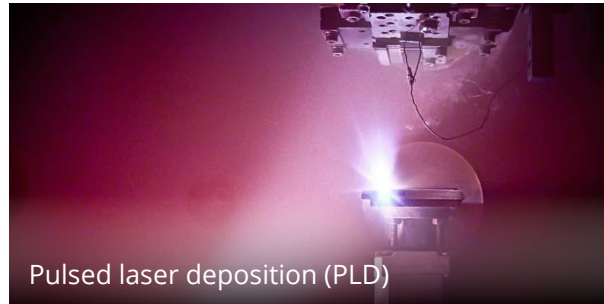
Laser micromachining



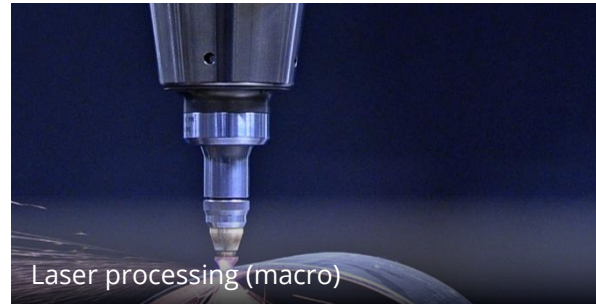
Laser bionics



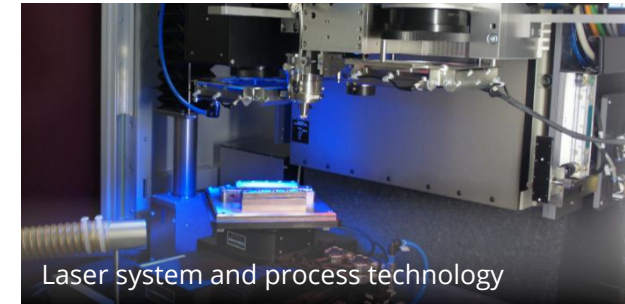
Laser-based additive manufacturing



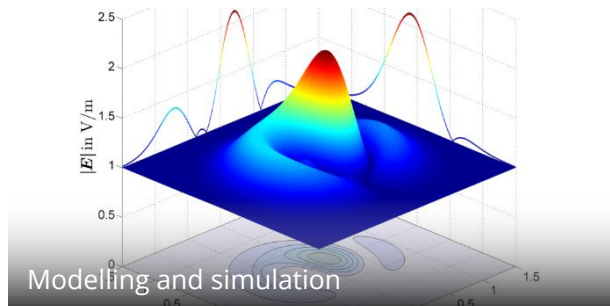
Pulsed laser deposition (PLD)



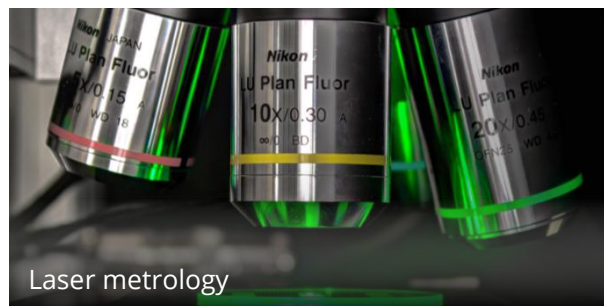
Laser processing (macro)



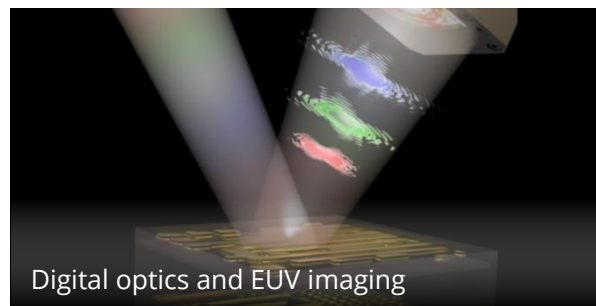
Laser system and process technology



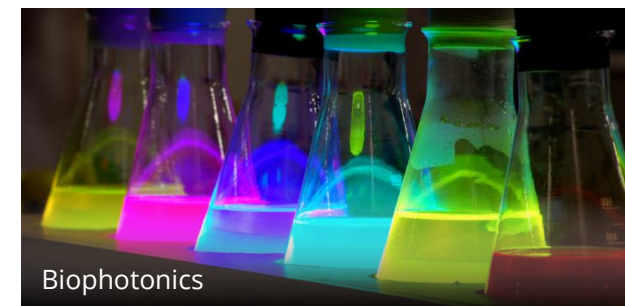
Modelling and simulation



Laser metrology



Digital optics and EUV imaging



Biophotonics

**Inspiration**

# Inspiration

One of many possible applications:  
**Individual node facades**

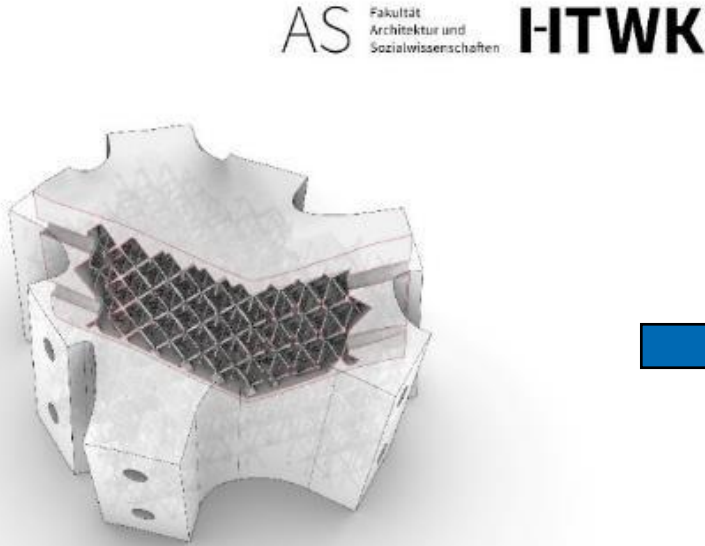
Problem:  
each node unique → **expensive**

first solution:  
**AM & parameterized design**

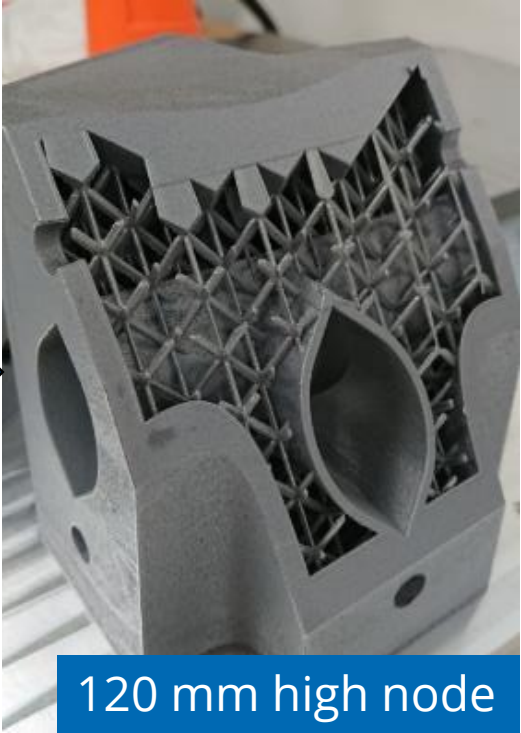
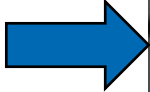
Standard-LPBF  
**still expensive:**  
~ 80 h  
~ 1000 € material cost



facade



design



120 mm high node

**LPBF-XXL process**

# Concept

**Laser Powder Bed Fusion  
(LPBF)**

**Direct Energy Deposition  
(DED)**

design freedom

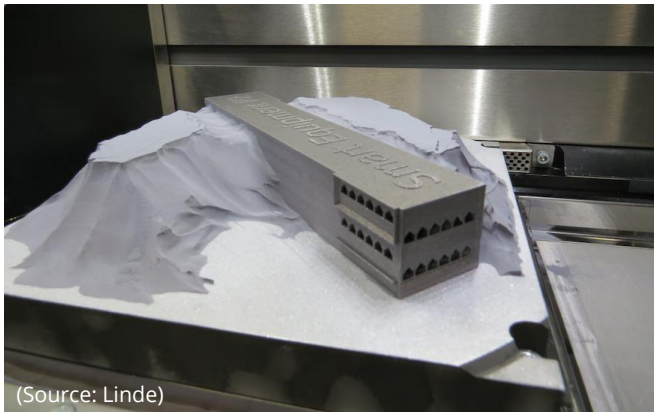
affordability

build rate

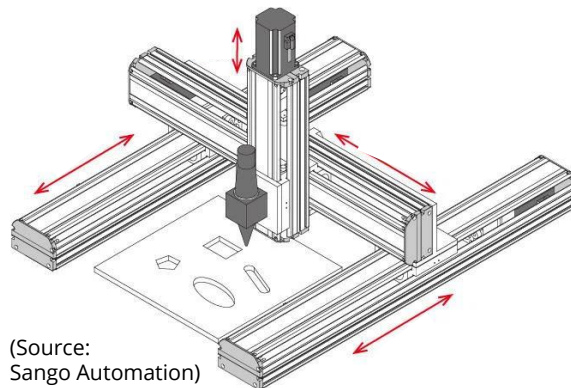
part size

## LPBF-XXL

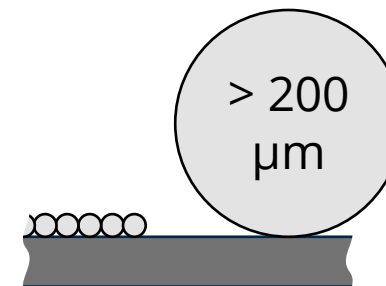
powder bed



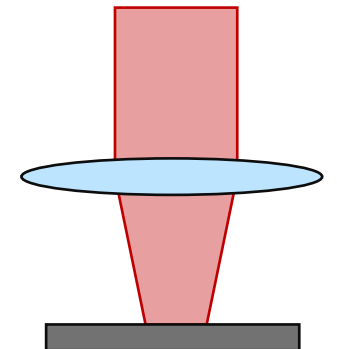
gantry setup  
→ no scanner



coarse material

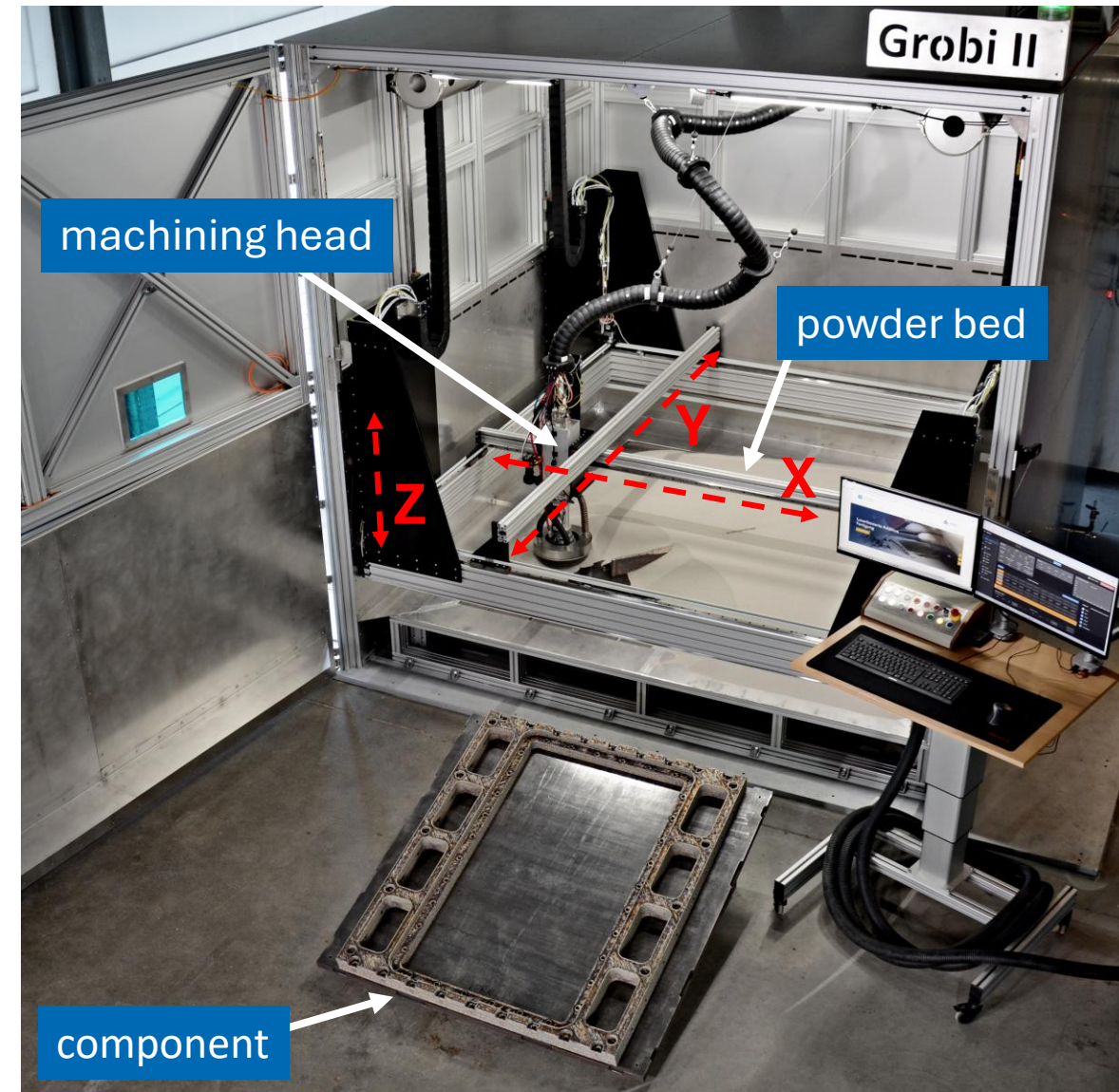


single  
laser beam

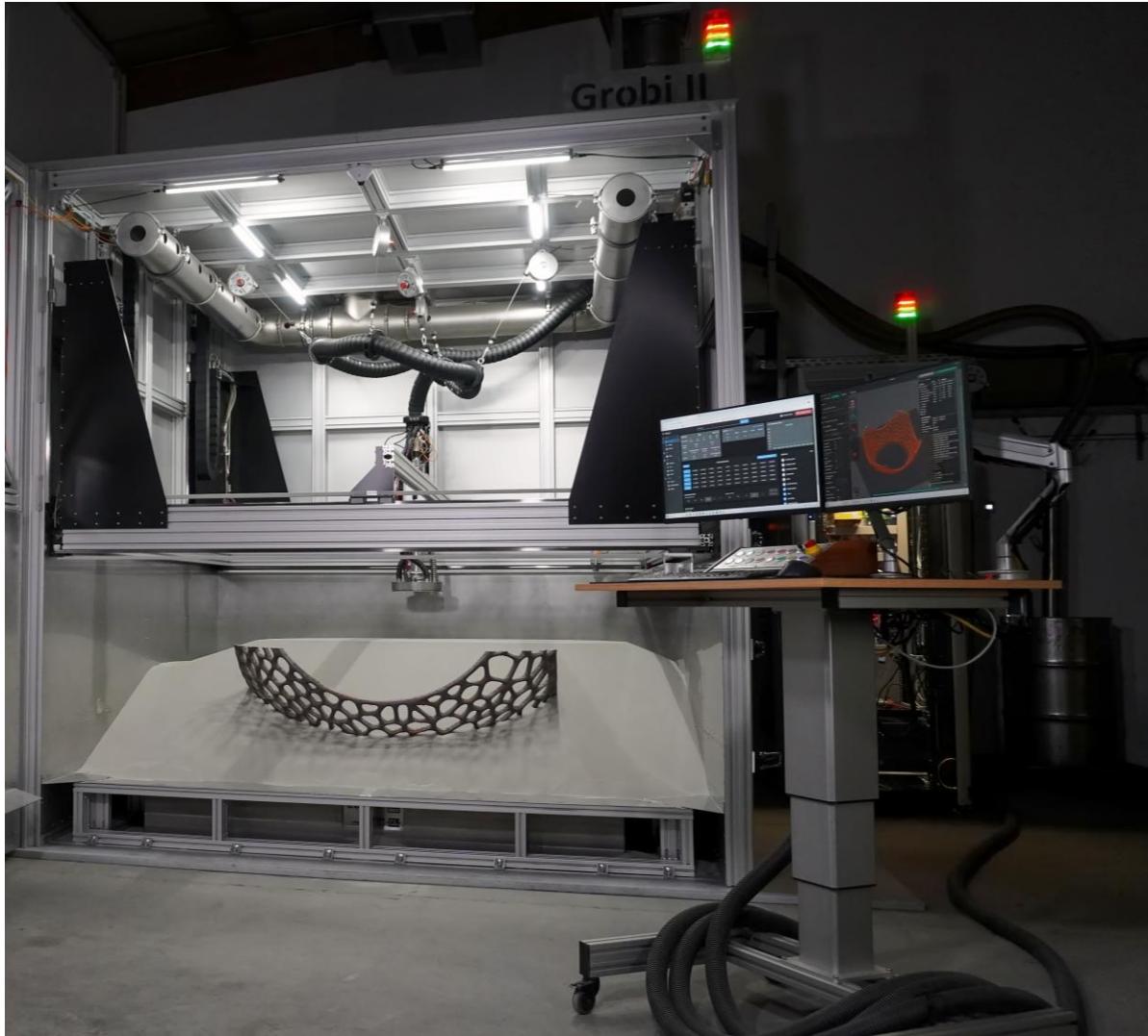


# LPBF-XXL setup

- Scalable system concept
- Laser power up to 8 kW (single laser)
- Metal granulate with grain diameter  $> 200 \mu\text{m}$
- Layer thickness: 0.5 - 2 mm
- Min. structure size:  $> 3 \text{ mm}$
- Building volume:  $2 \times 2 \times 1 \text{ m}^3$
- Melting rate up to 10 kg/h (@ 8 kW)
- Adjustable beam diameter for various requirements
- Easy handling (no explosion or health hazard)



# LPBF-XXL process demonstration



# Stainless steel 1.4301

results & use cases

# Density

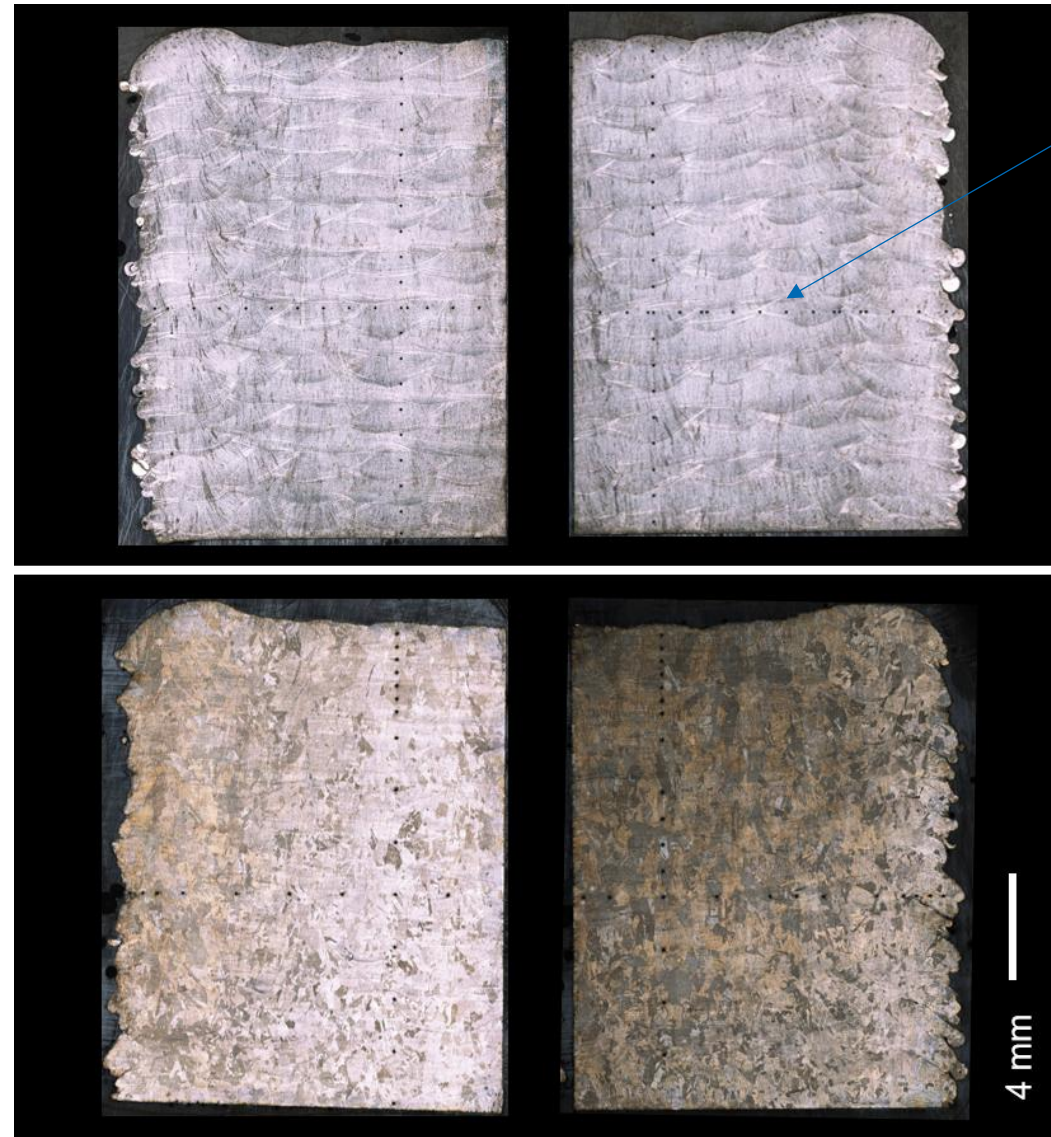
Image analysis:

$$\rho_{\text{rel.}} = 99.8 \%$$

Archimedes:

$$\rho = 7.81 \dots 7.83 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

→ close to 100 %



Vickers indentations

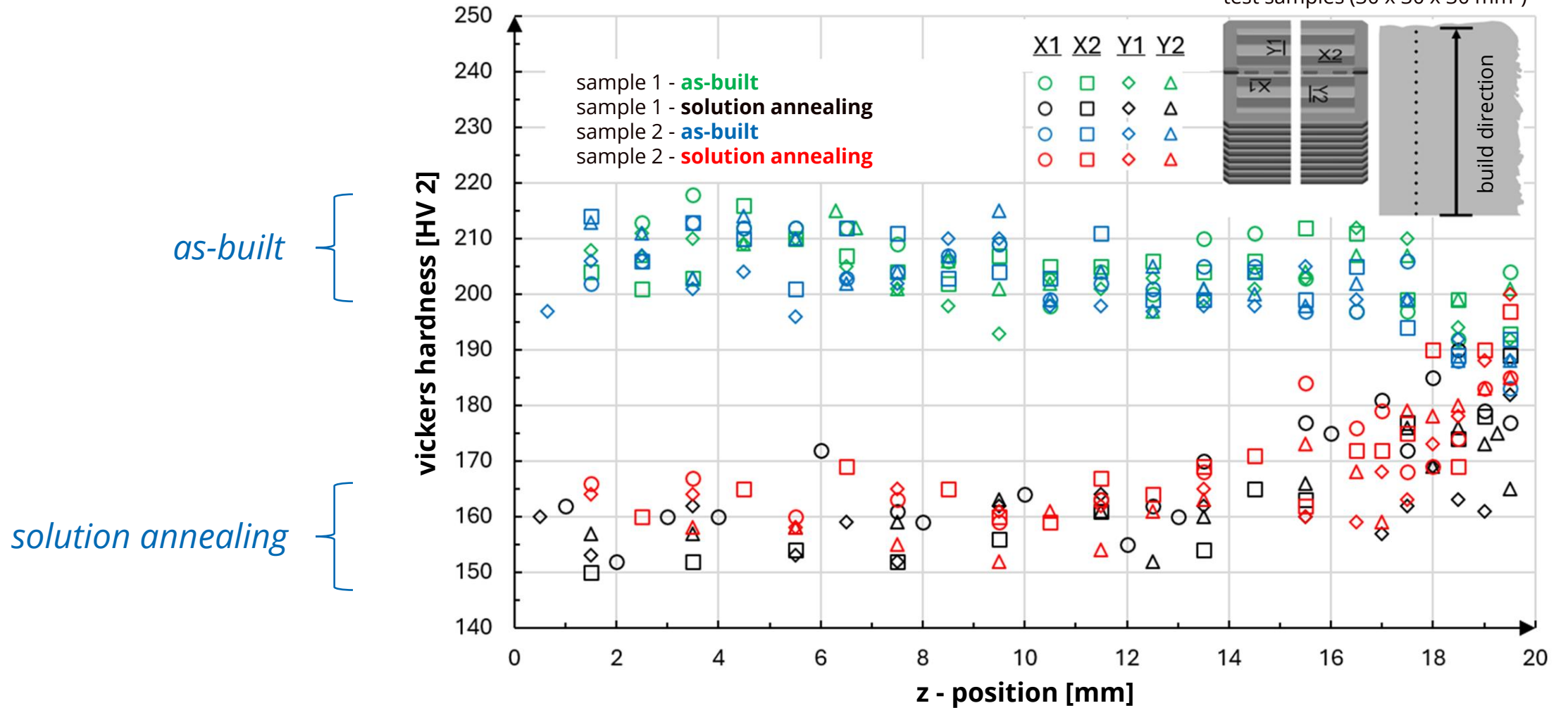
as-built

solution annealing

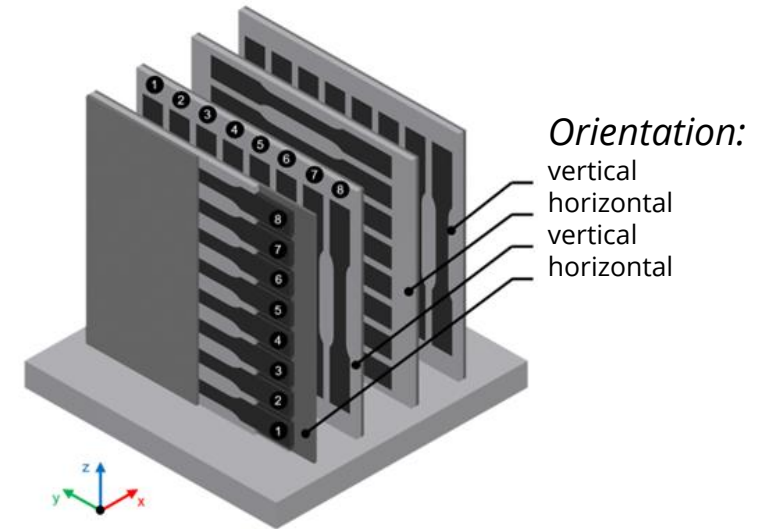
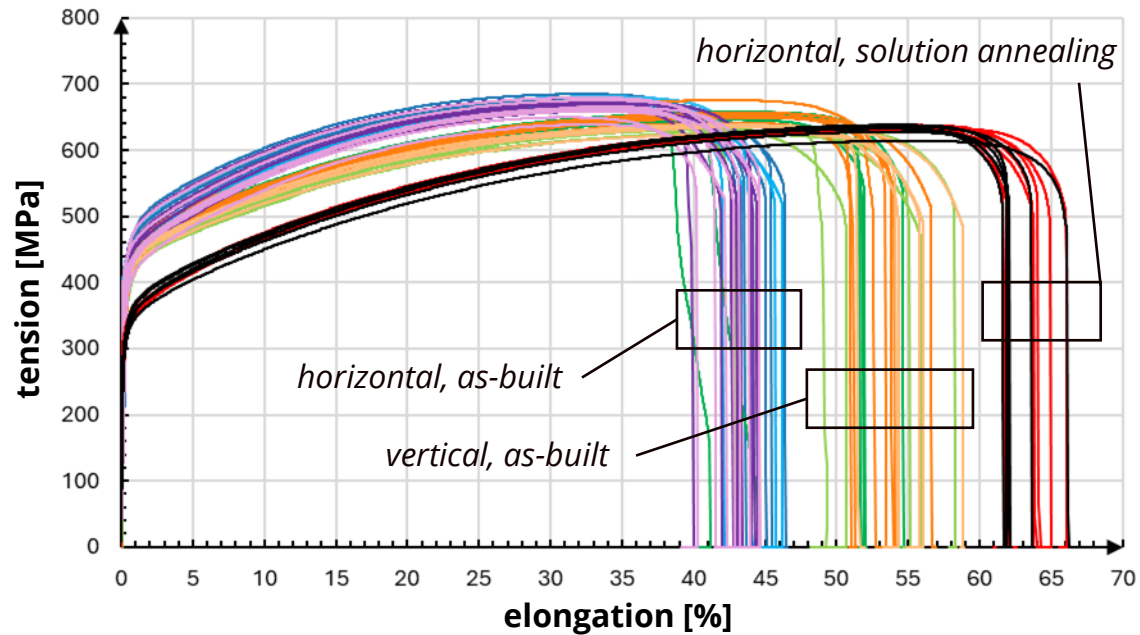
4 mm

# Hardness

test samples (30 x 30 x 30 mm<sup>3</sup>)



# Mechanical properties



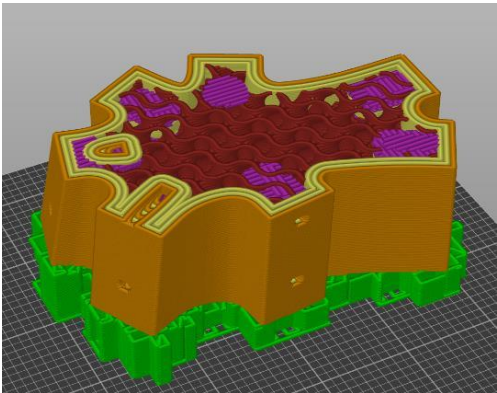
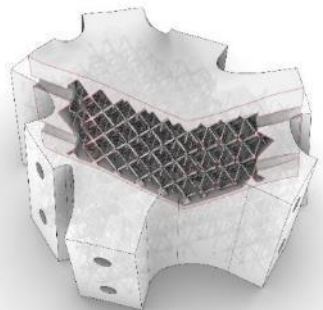
	1.4301 (DIN EN 10088-3)	LPBF-XXL (horizontal, as-built)	LPBF-XXL (vertical, as-built)	LPBF-XXL (horizontal, solution annealing)
tensile strength, $R_m$	500 - 700 MPa	$670 \pm 3.6$ MPa	$653 \pm 2.6$ MPa	$630 \pm 2.2$ MPa
elongation at break, A	$\geq 45$ %	$43.5 \pm 1.8$ %	$52 \pm 4.5$ %	$63 \pm 1.6$ %

# Individual node facades



250 mm high node | 4 h

frame structure



# Machine carrier

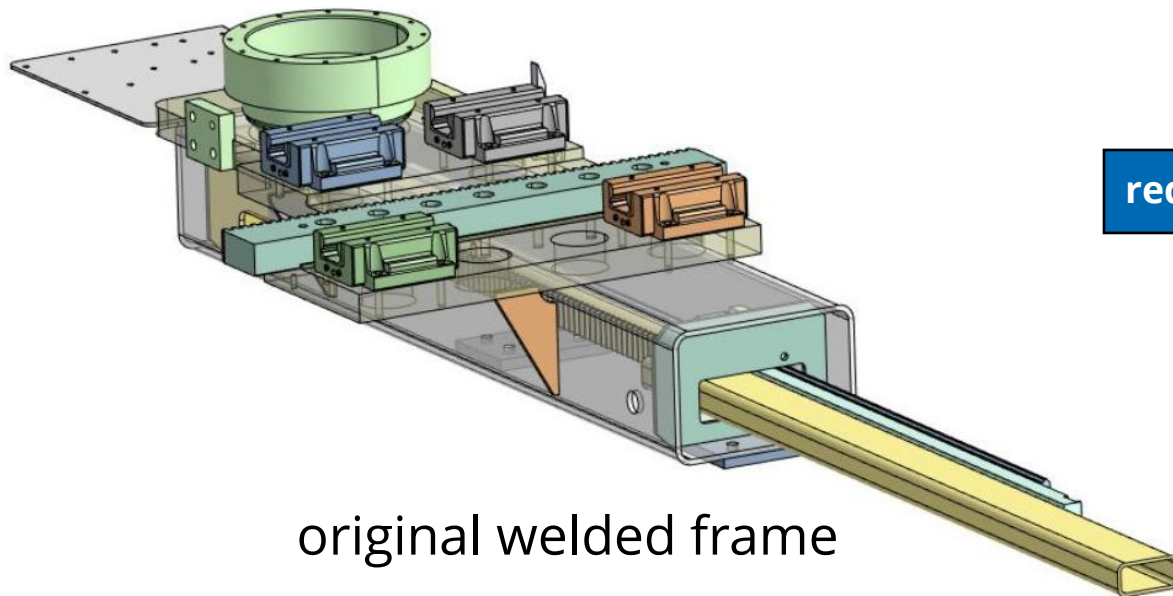
in cooperation with:

**DREHER**  
AUTOMATION

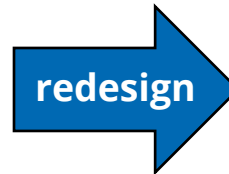
**Fraunhofer**  
IWU



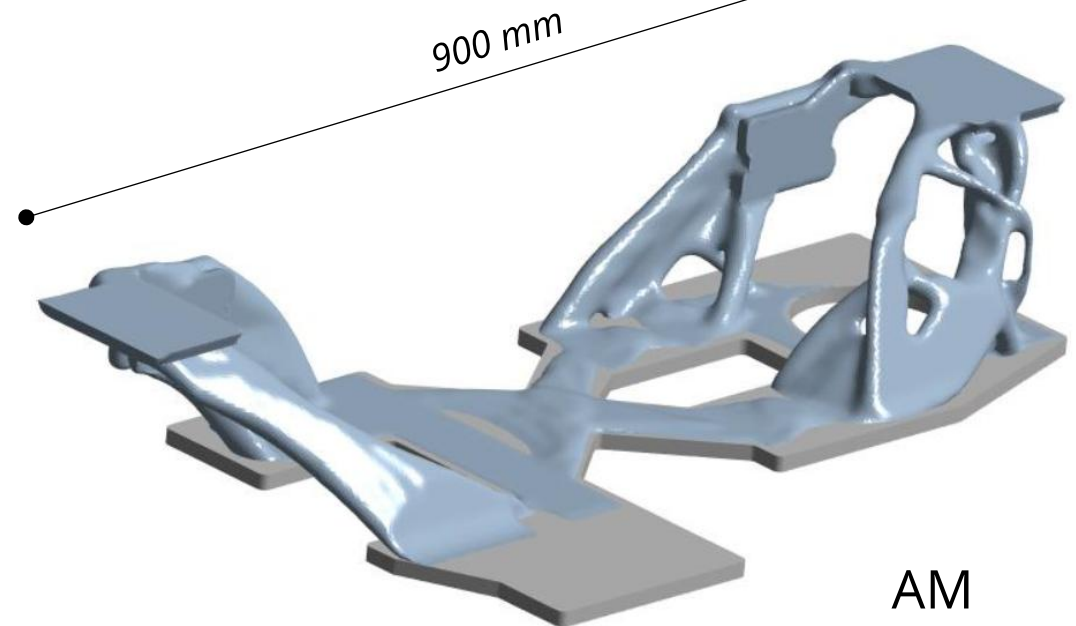
production tool **50 kg**



original welded frame



reduced mass: **30 instead of 50 kg**  
→ higher acceleration possible



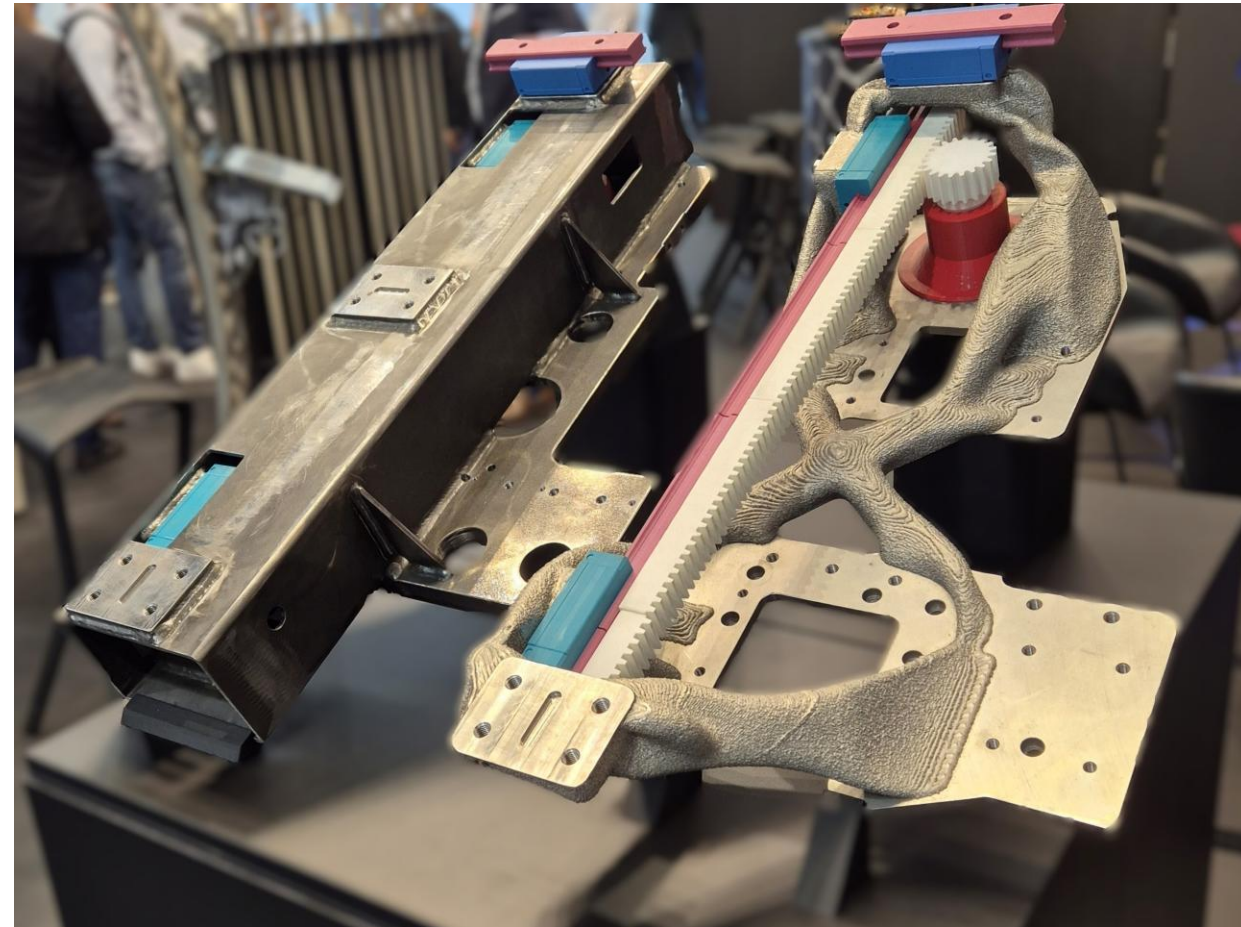
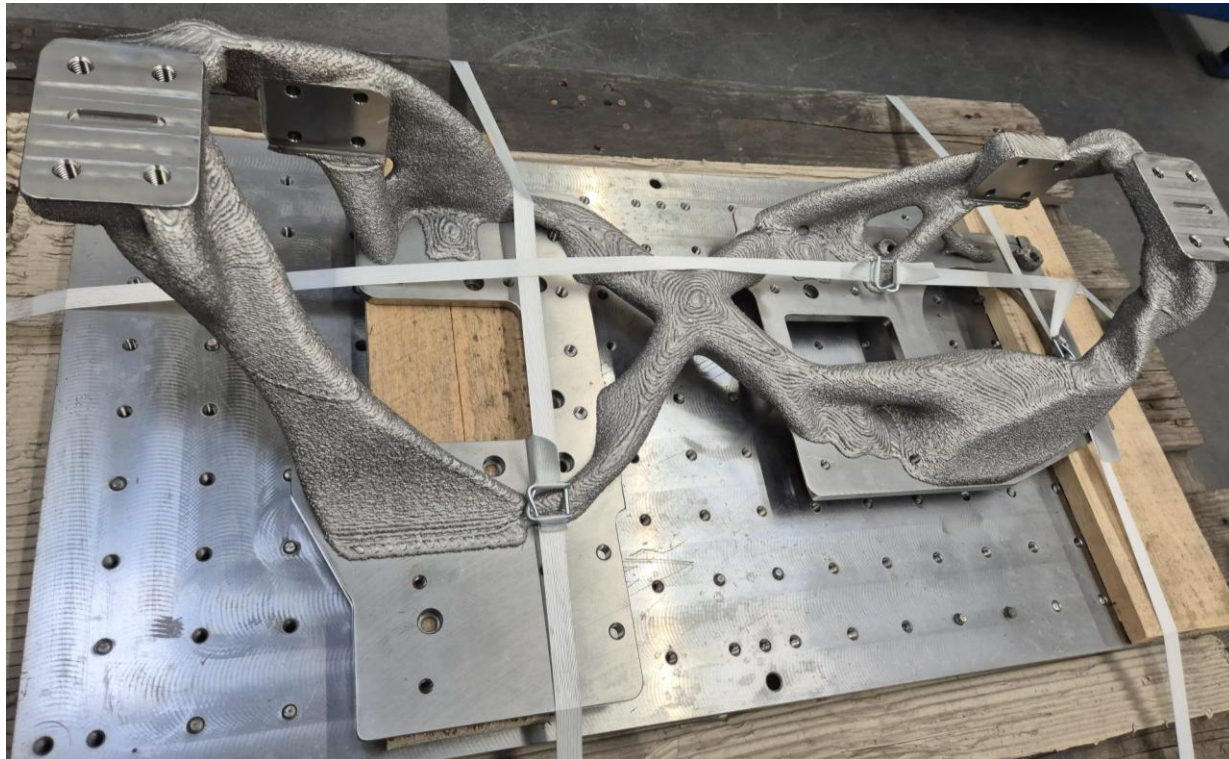
# Machine carrier

in cooperation with:

**DREHER**  
AUTOMATION

 **Fraunhofer**  
IWU

**ERVIN**



# Case hardening steel

## 1.7131

results & use case

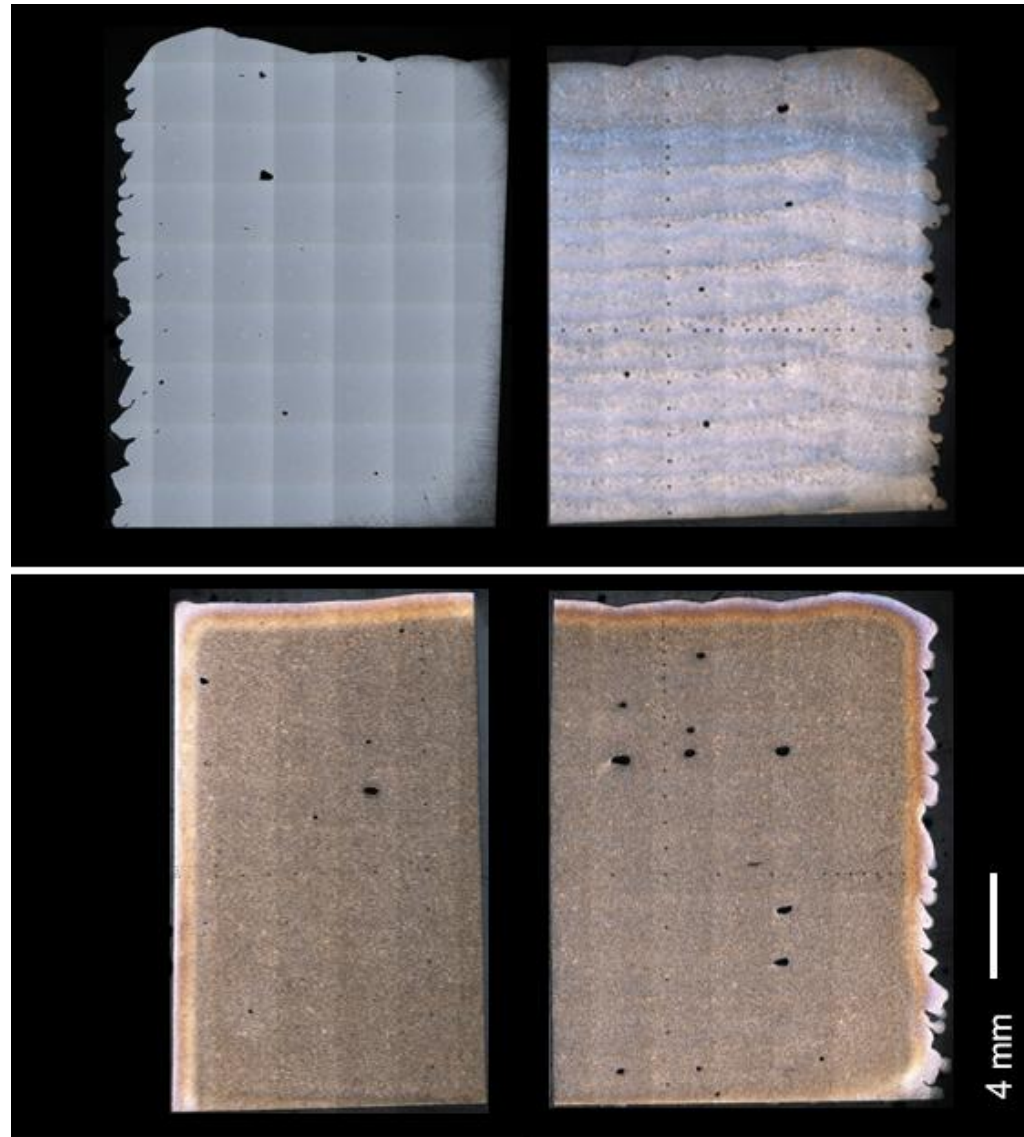
# Density

Image analysis:

$$\rho_{\text{rel.}} = 99.3 \%$$

Archimedes:

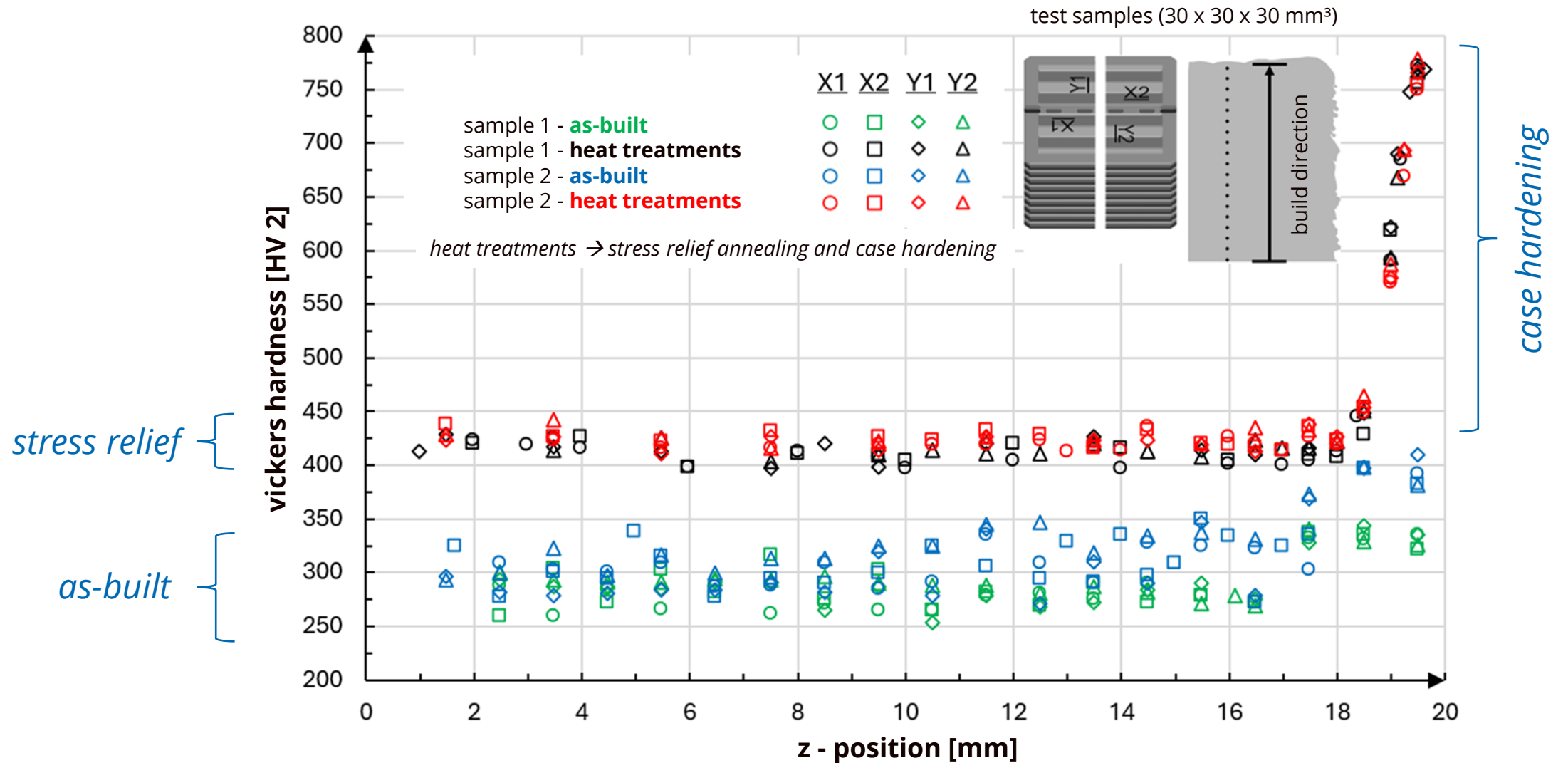
$$\rho = 7.79 \dots 7.81 \text{ g/cm}^3$$



as-built

solution annealing

# Hardness



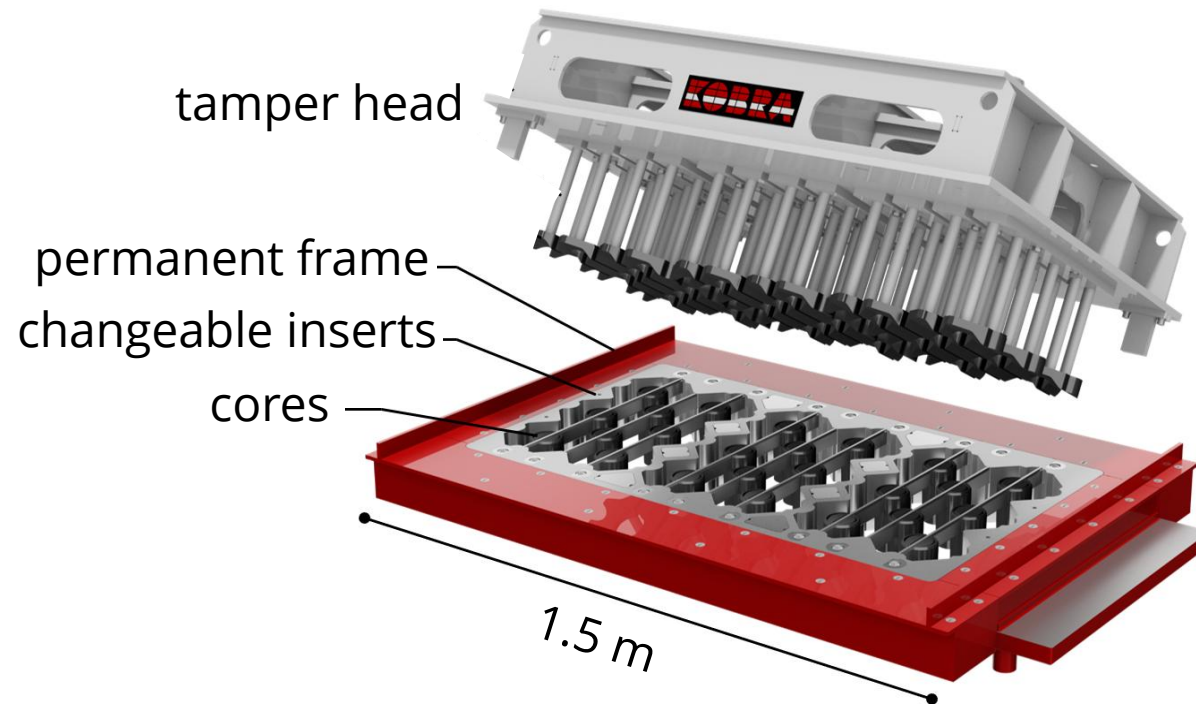
# Mold for concrete blocks

in cooperation with:



Kobra Formen GmbH

- Case hardening steel 16MnCr5 / 1.7131
- Traditional milling: 70 ... 90 % waste



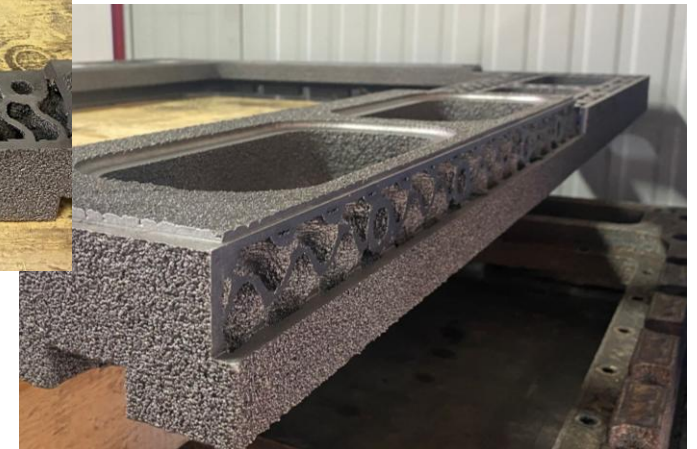
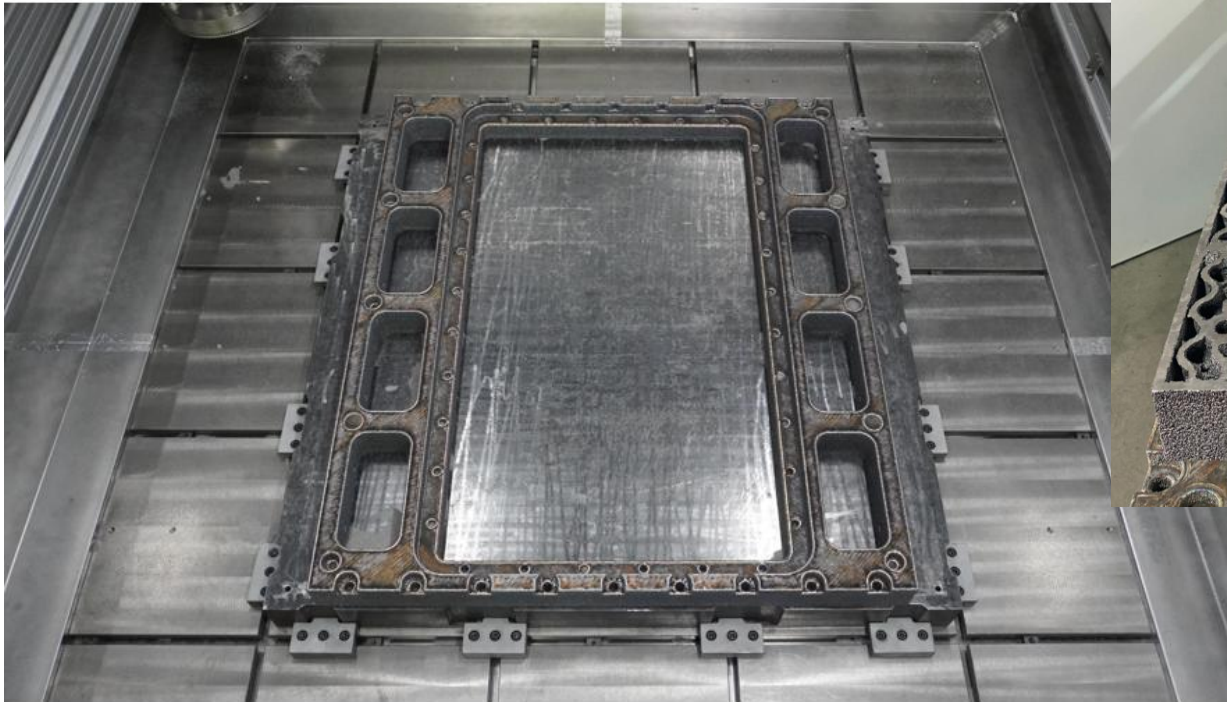
# Mold for concrete blocks

in cooperation with:



Kobra Formen GmbH

- Printed weight: 120 kg (30 % Infill → 40 % reduced weight)
- Build time: 43 h



# Low alloy steel

use case

# Machine carrier

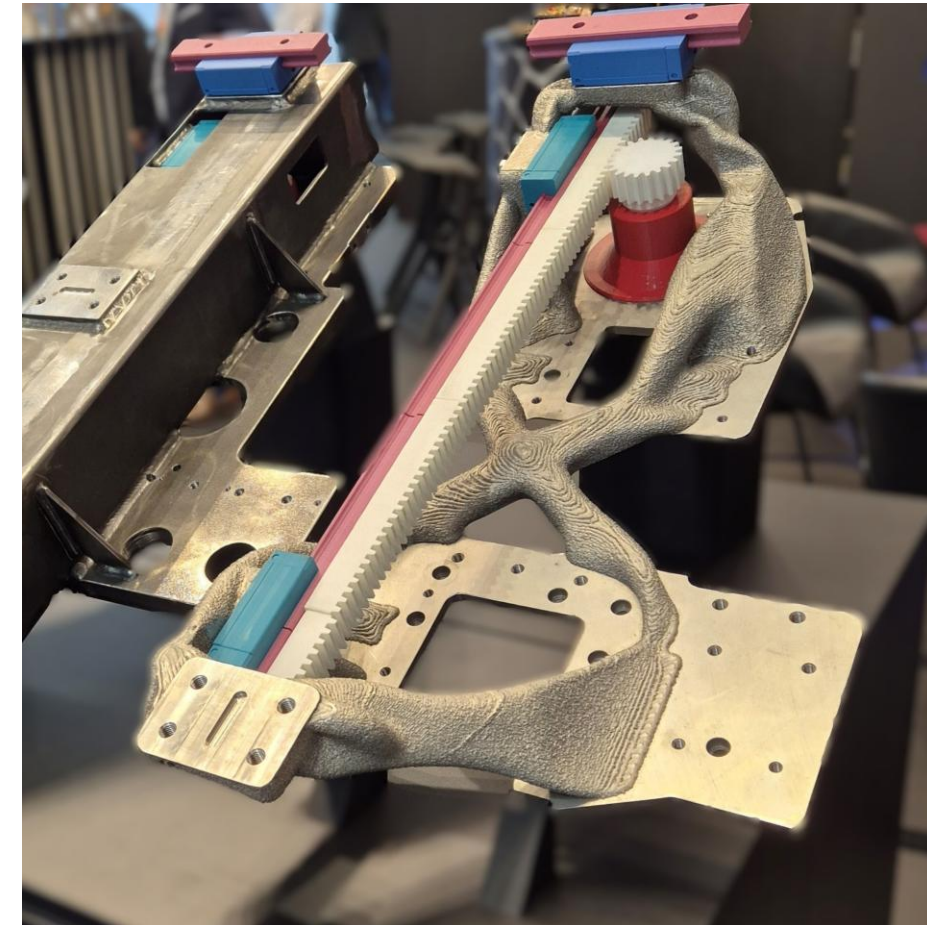
low alloy steel with 0.9 % carbon  
30 kg, 13 h build time

*in cooperation with:*

**DREHER**  
AUTOMATION

 **Fraunhofer**  
IWU

**ERVIN**

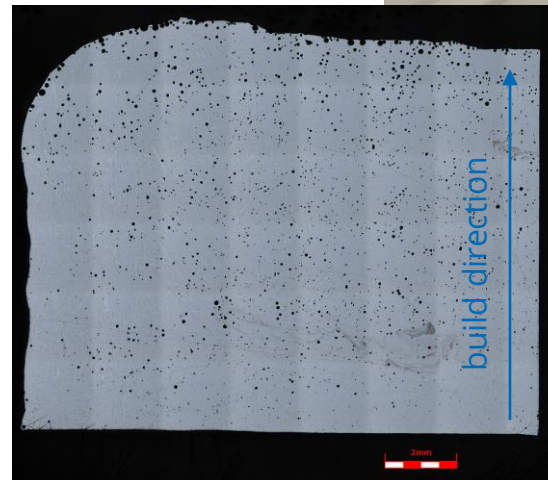


**Aluminum**

# Aluminum

## AlSi10Mg

- Lower  $T_m$  → 60 % higher volume rate than steel  
→ 5.5 kg/h theoretical build rate
- Porosity due to hydrogen
- Closed & spherical porosity
- $\rho \leq 2.63 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- $\rho_{\text{rel}} \approx 97 \%$
- Hardness "as-built"  $90 \pm 5 \text{ HV0.5}$

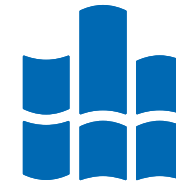


# Conclusion

# Conclusion

- Combines advantages of LPBF (complexity) and DED processes (build rate)
- 20 x faster than classic LPBF
- Multiple m<sup>3</sup> build volume
- Coarse-grain metal particles → factor 10 cheaper than standard LPBF powder
- Melting rate up to 10 kg/h (@ 8 kW and stainless steel)
- Fast production of near-net-shape and complex components
- ≥ 99.3 % rel. density (stainless steel and case hardening steel)
- Tensile tests results for stainless steel exceed the required standards
- Alternative to metal casting and milling
- Post-processing of the functional surfaces required
- Applications: full size prototypes, tools, molds, structural elements ...

# Get in touch with us



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