

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Meccanica

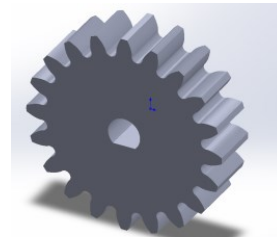
***Relazione per la prova finale***  
***ANALISI DELLA RESISTENZA STATICA E A FATICA DI***  
***COMPONENTI OTTENUTI DA STAMPA 3D***

Tutor universitario: Prof. Alberto Campagnolo

Co-Tutori: Prof.ssa Rachele Bertolini

Laureando: *Nicolini Chiara*

Padova, 19/11/2024



1. Disegno CAD



2. File STL

8. Utilizzo

3. Trasferimento e  
correzione del file



4. Setup di macchina

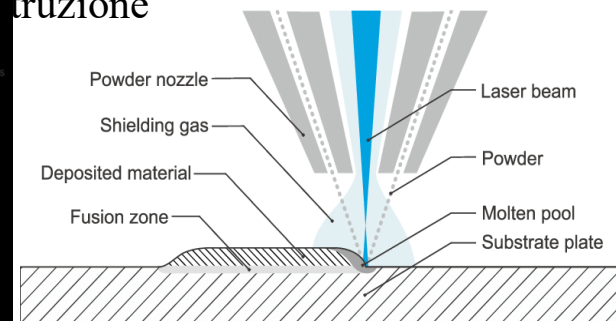
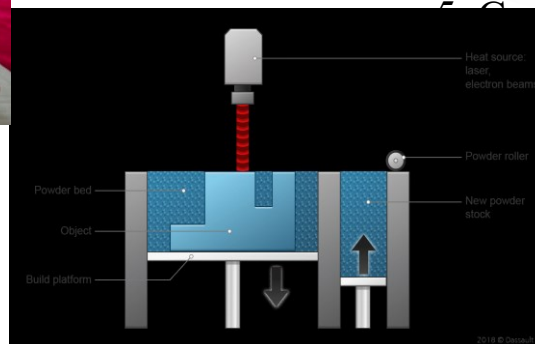
7. Post-processing



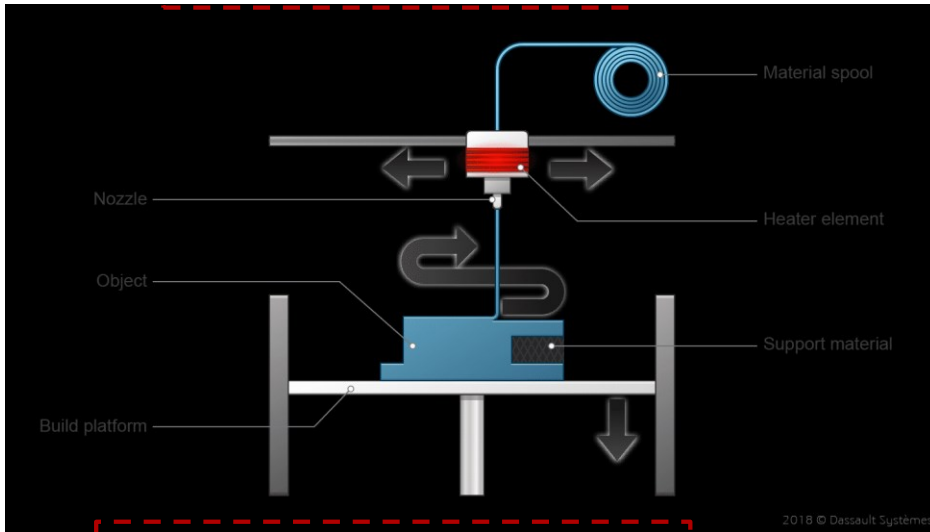
6. Rimozione del  
pezzo



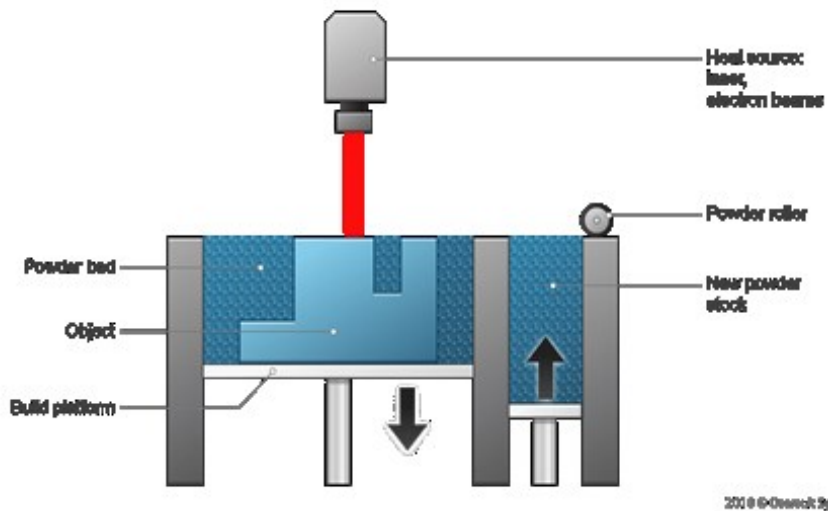
5. Costruzione



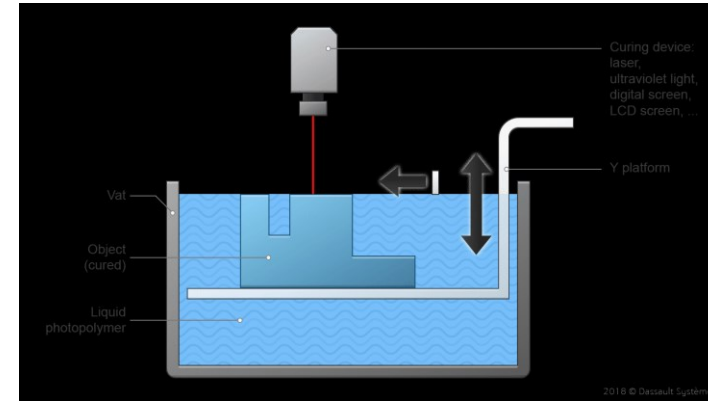
## Estrusione del materiale



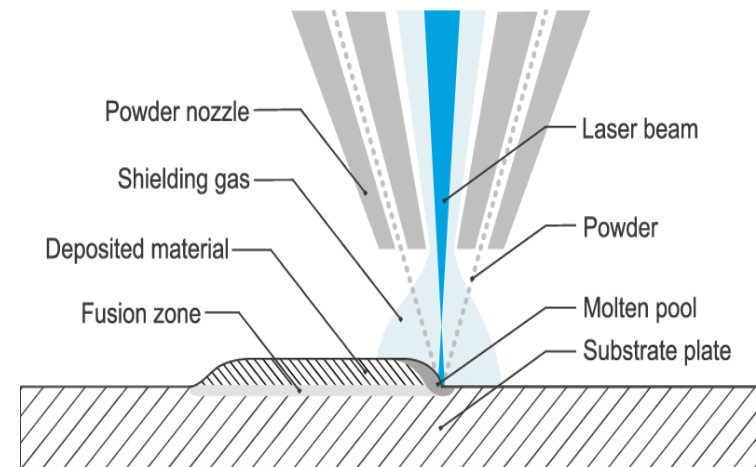
## Fusione a letto di polvere (PBF)



## Fotopolimerizzazione a vasca



## Deposizione diretta di energia (DED)

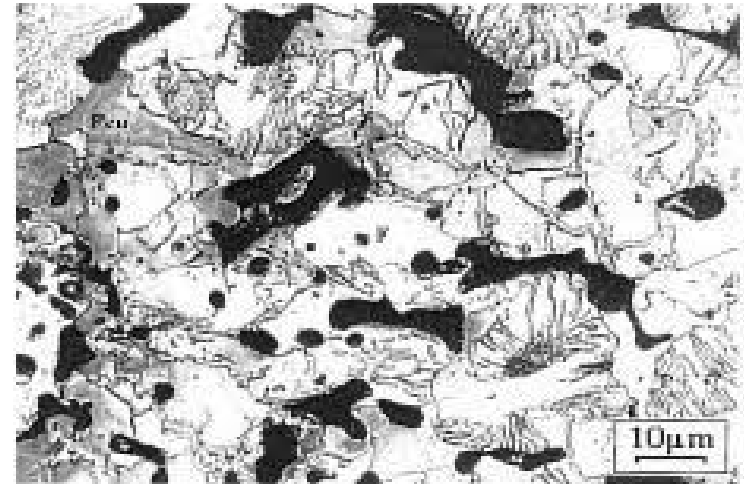
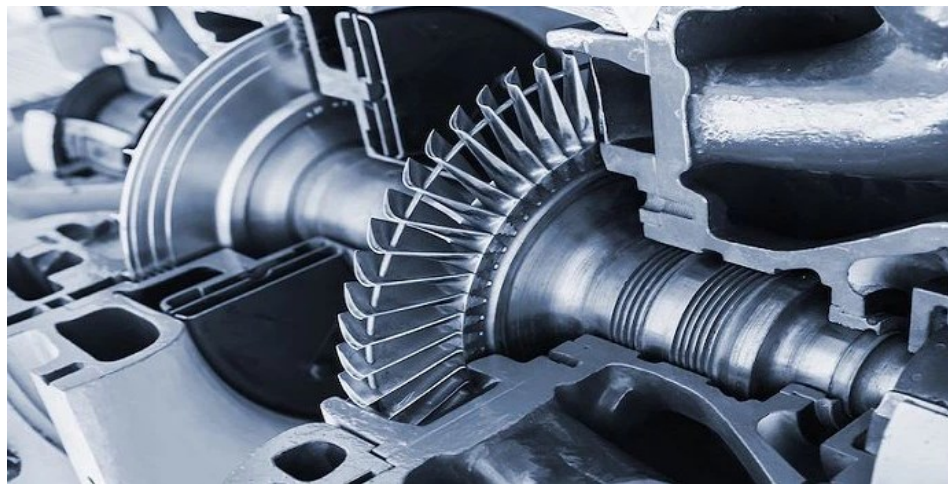


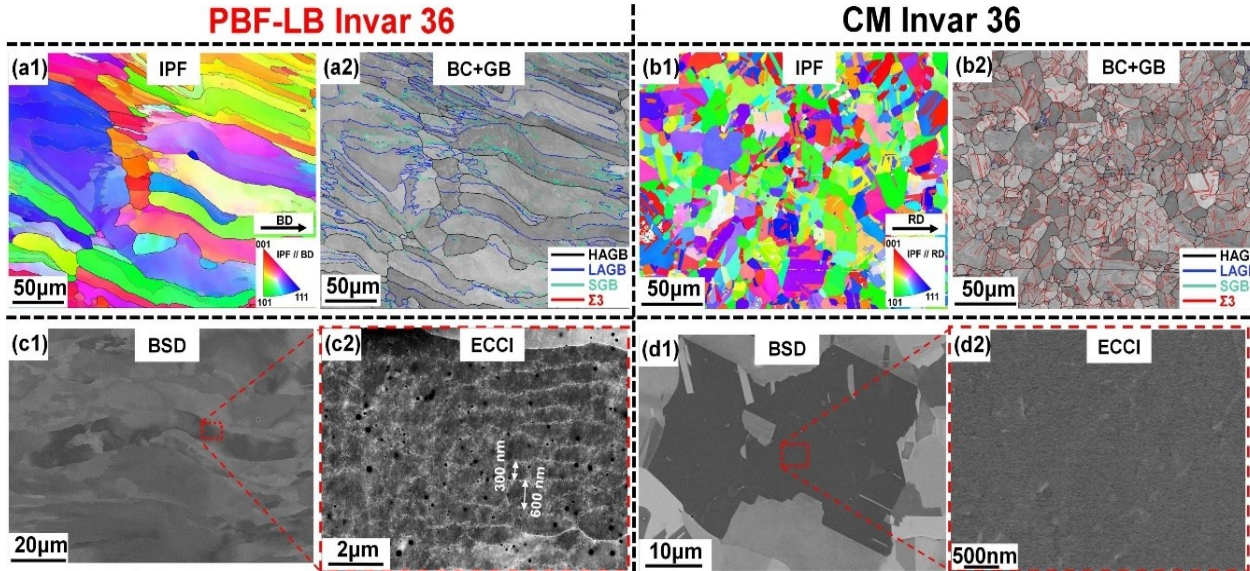




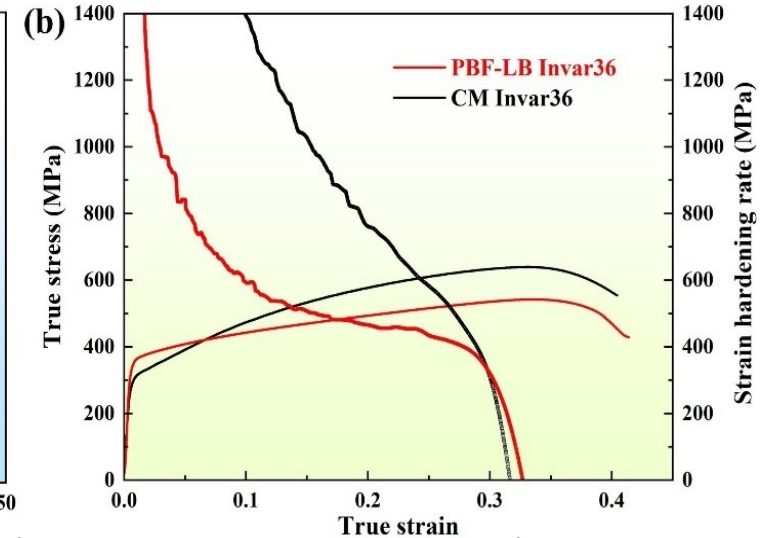
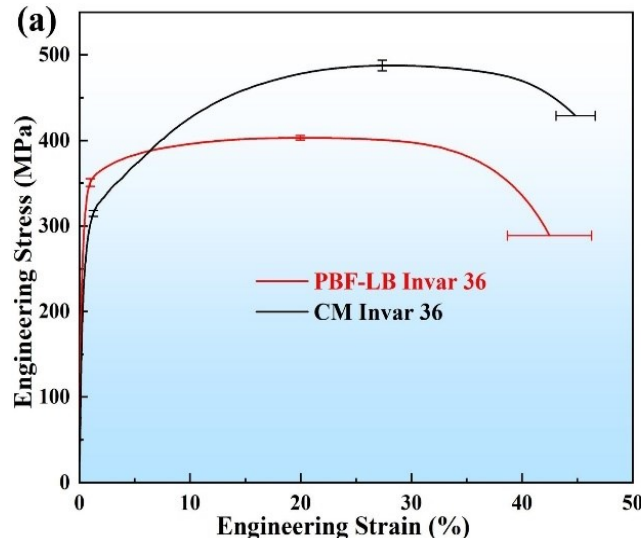
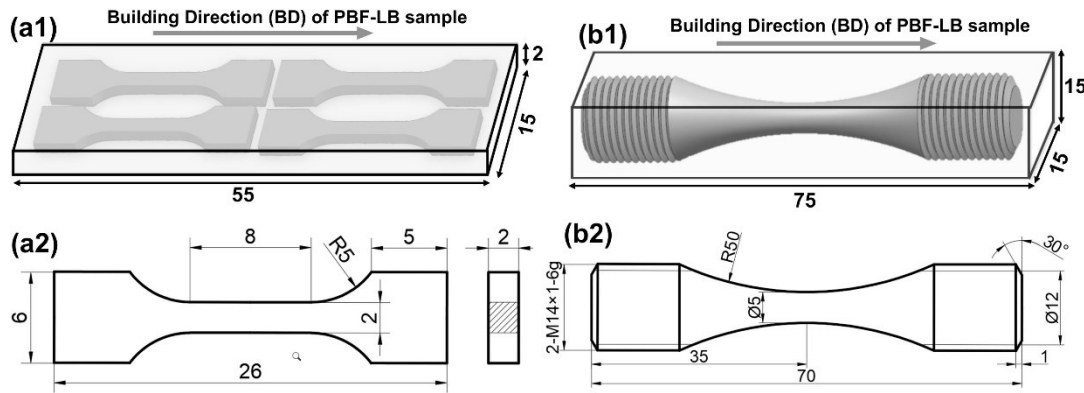


Vantaggi	Svantaggi
Personalizzazione	Solidificazione disomogenea
Ridotto spreco di materiale	LoF e Porosità
Possibilità di riciclo del materiale	Necessità di trattamenti post processing

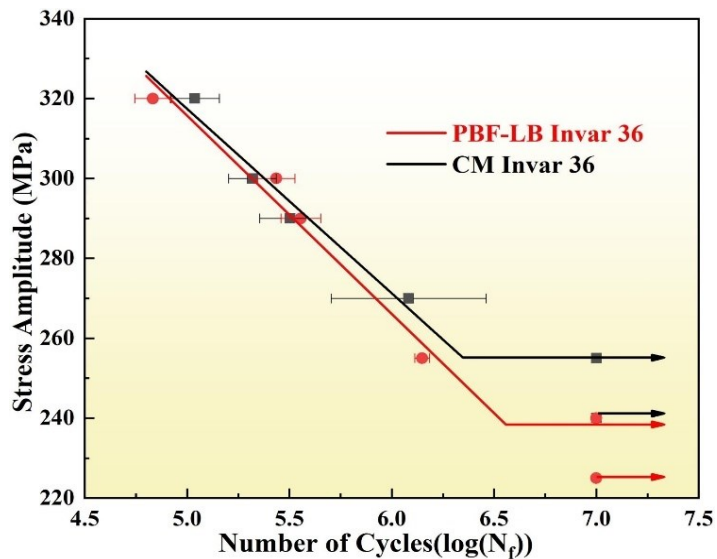




PBF-LB	CM
Grani columnari	Struttura equiassica
Alta presenza di dislocazioni	Bassa presenza di dislocazioni
$\sigma_s >, UTS <, n <$	$\sigma_s <, UTS >, n >$

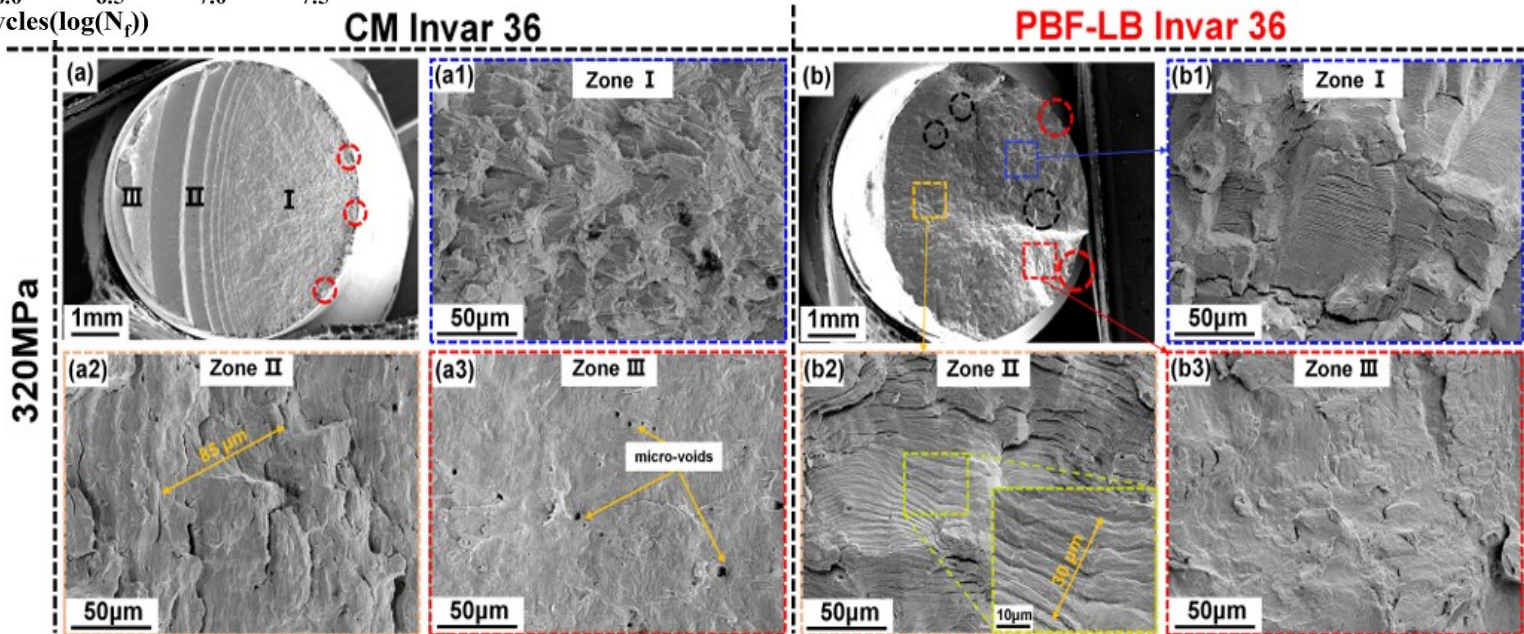


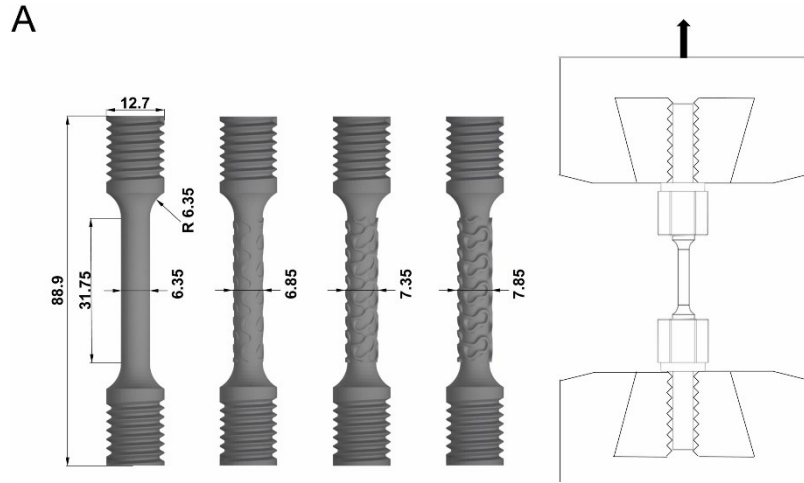




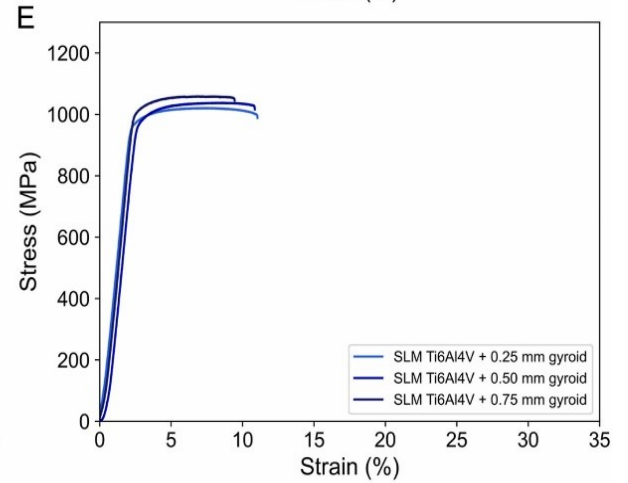
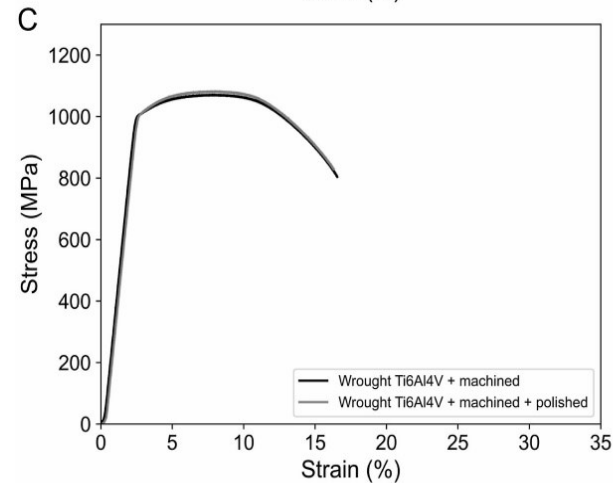
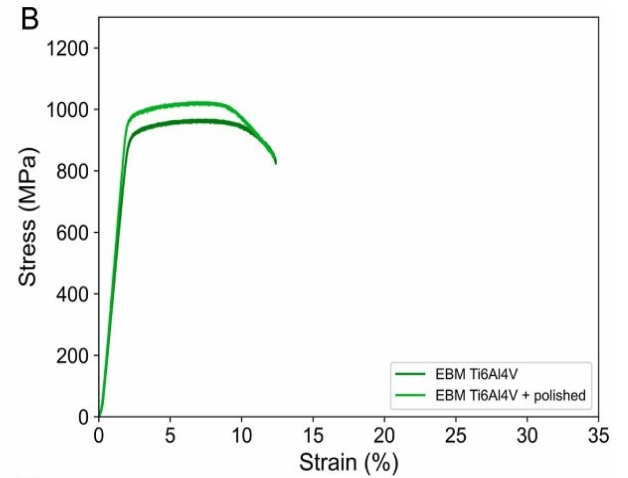
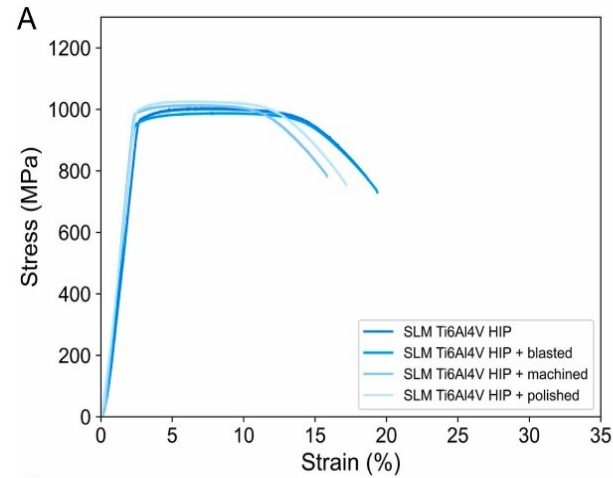
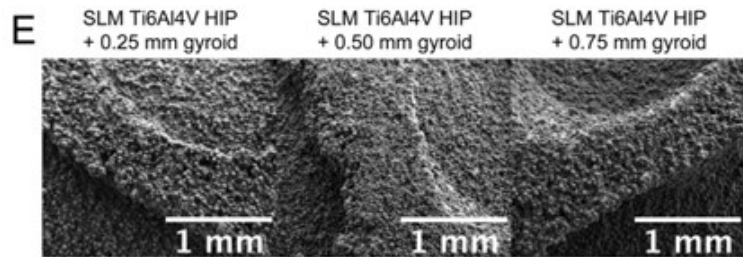
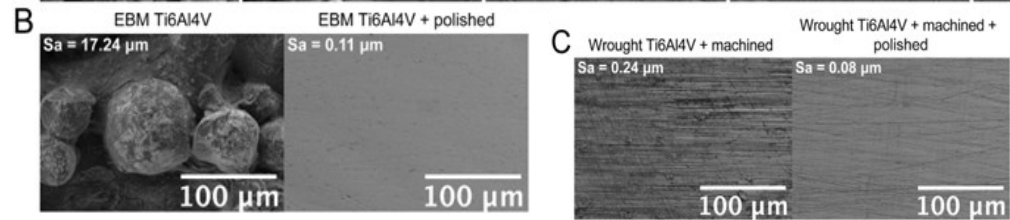
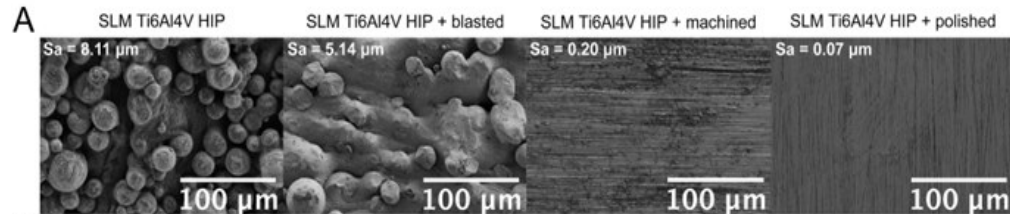
*Parametri delle prove a fatica*  
Carico assiale  
 $R = -1$   
 $f = 10 \div 100 \text{ Hz}$

PBF-LB	CM
$\sigma_{A,\infty,-1} <$	$\sigma_{A,\infty,-1} >$
Superficie di frattura disomogenea	3 zone definite nella superficie di frattura
Alta resistenza alla propagazione della cricca	Bassa resistenza alla propagazione della cricca



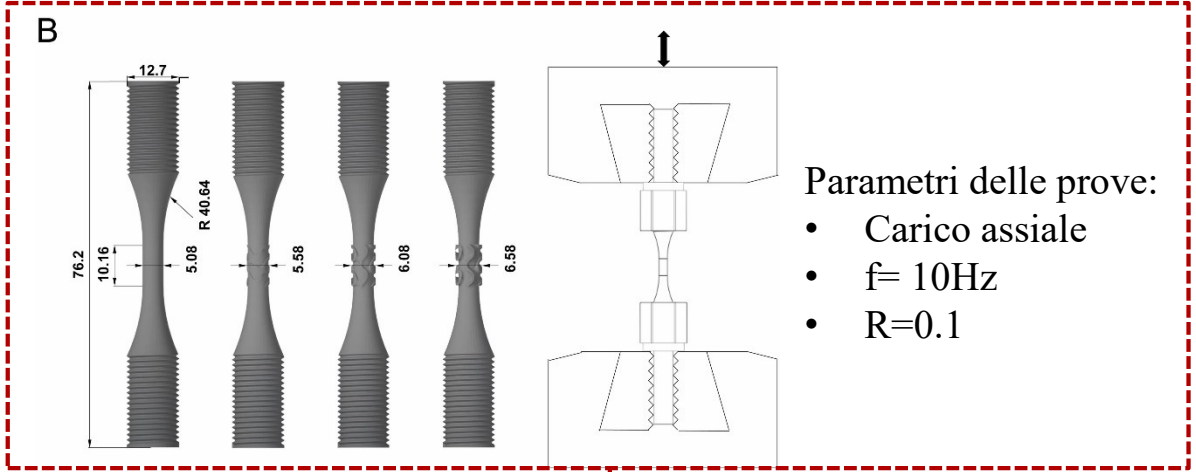
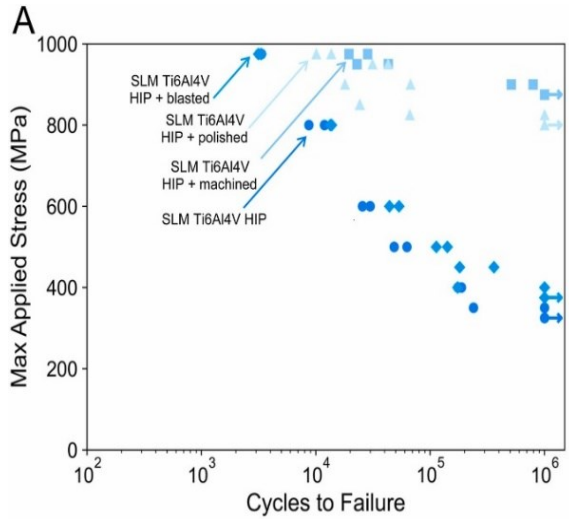


- Componenti SLM hanno proprietà comparabili ai CM.
- $\epsilon_{MAX_{gyroid}}$  è la minima tra tutti i componenti.





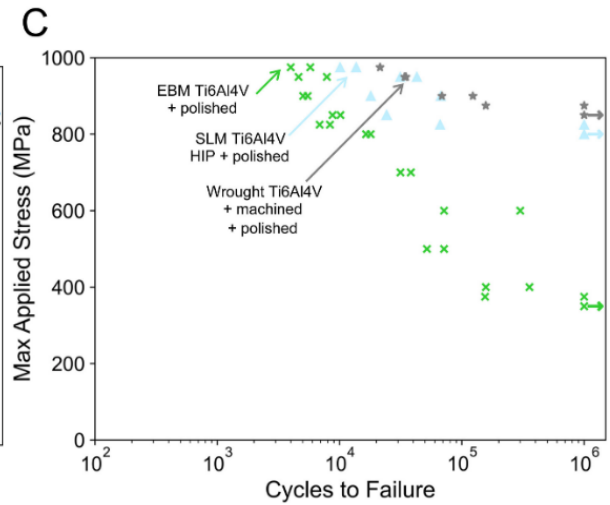
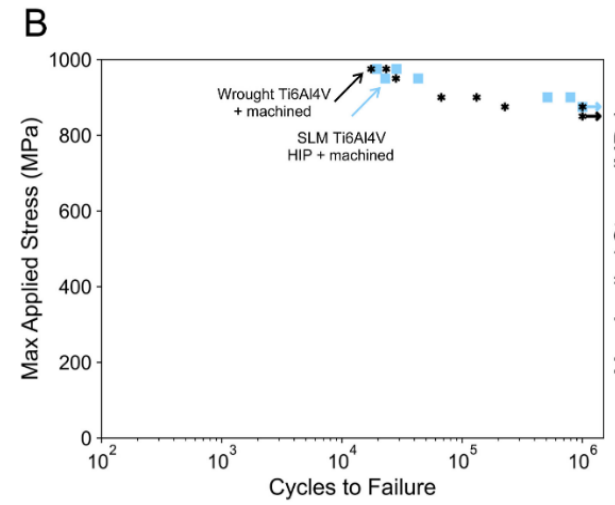
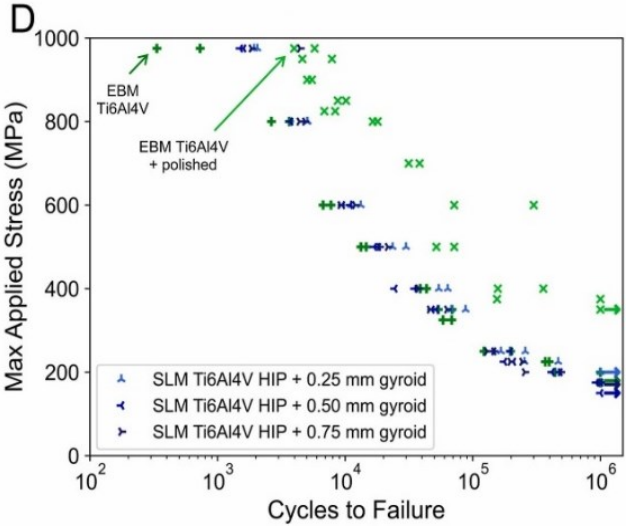
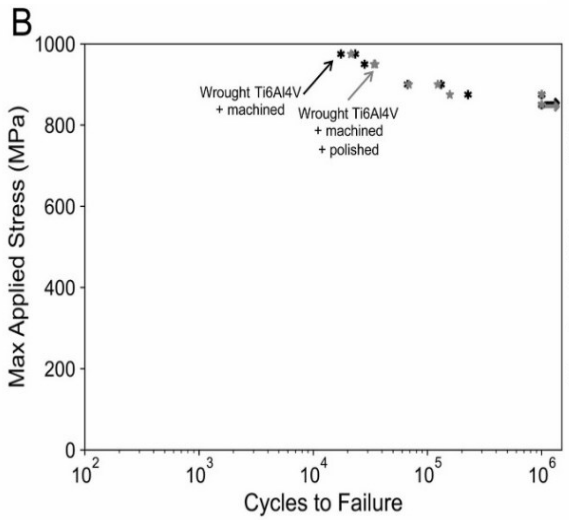
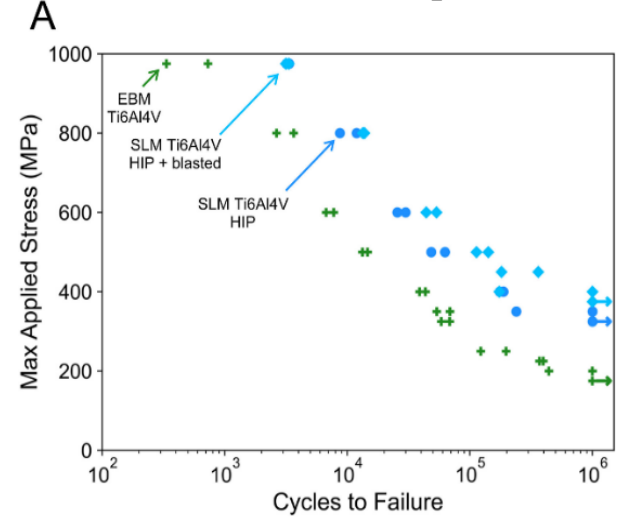
## Confronto tra finiture superficiali



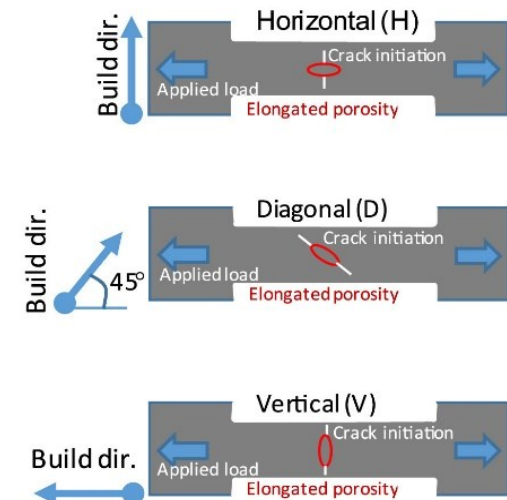
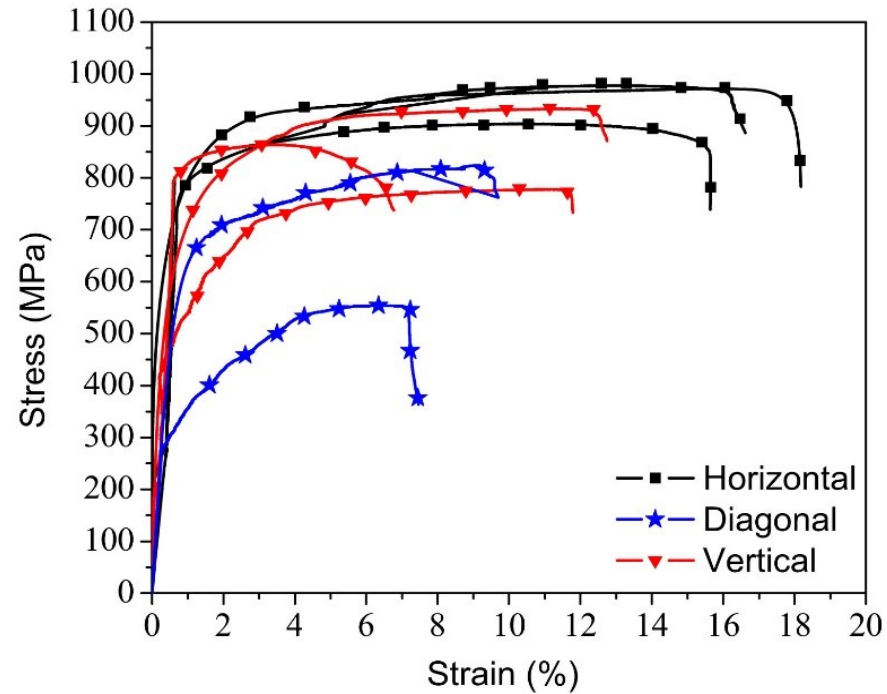
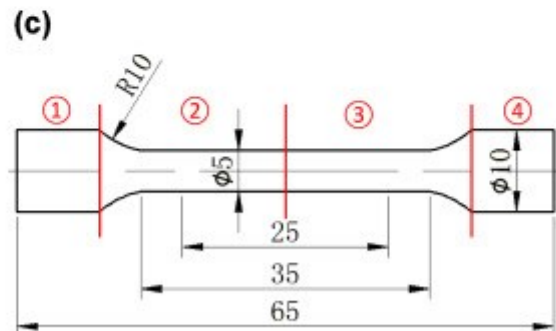
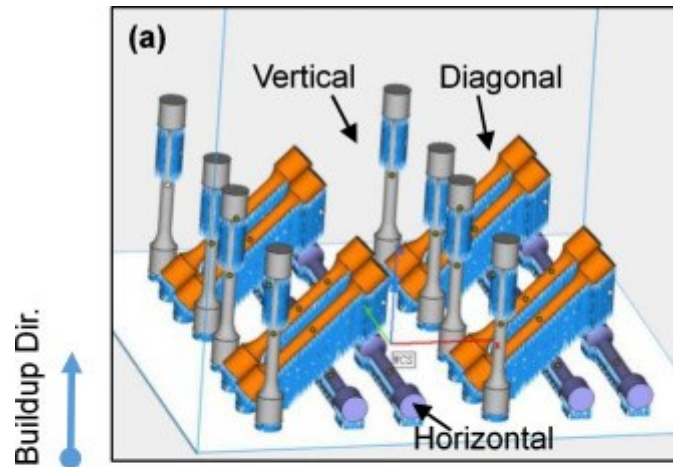
Parametri delle prove:

- Carico assiale
- $f=10\text{Hz}$
- $R=0.1$

## Confronto tra processi

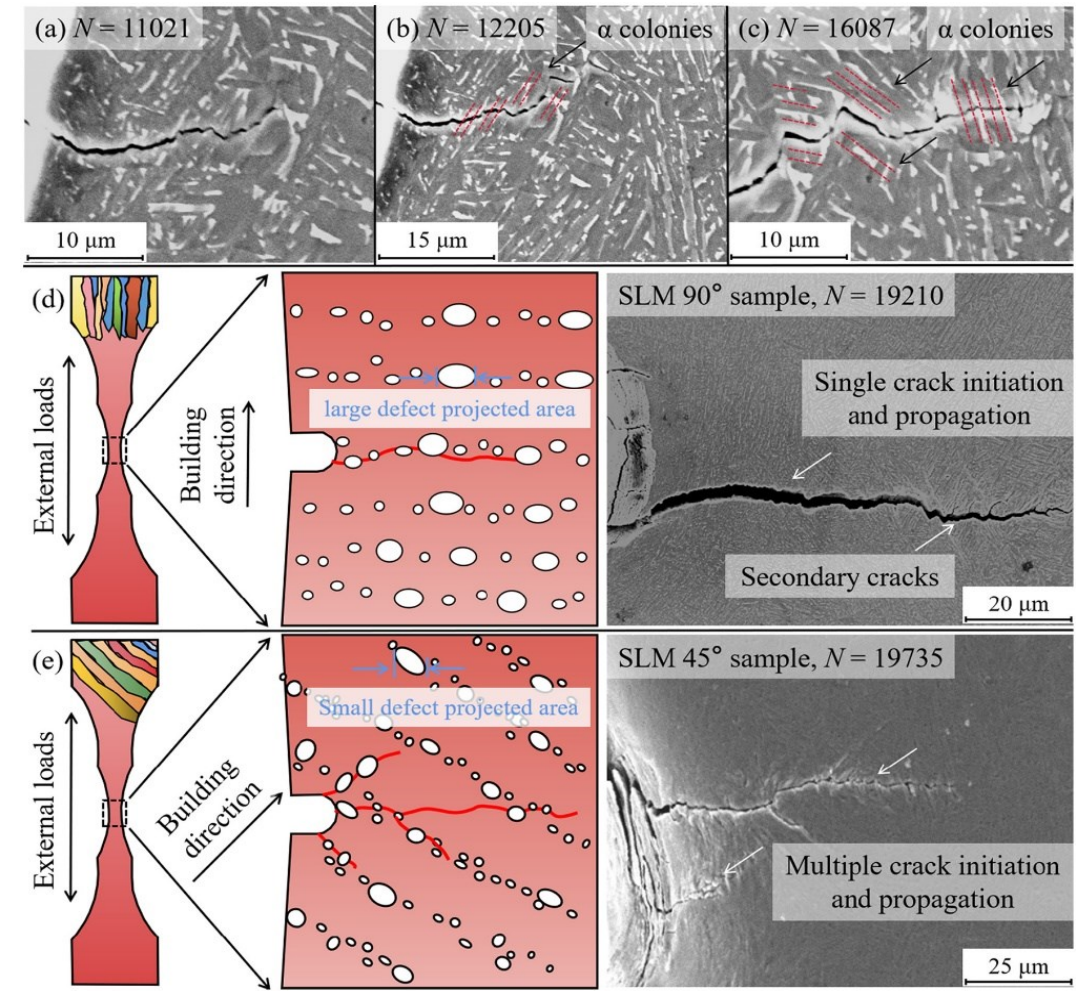
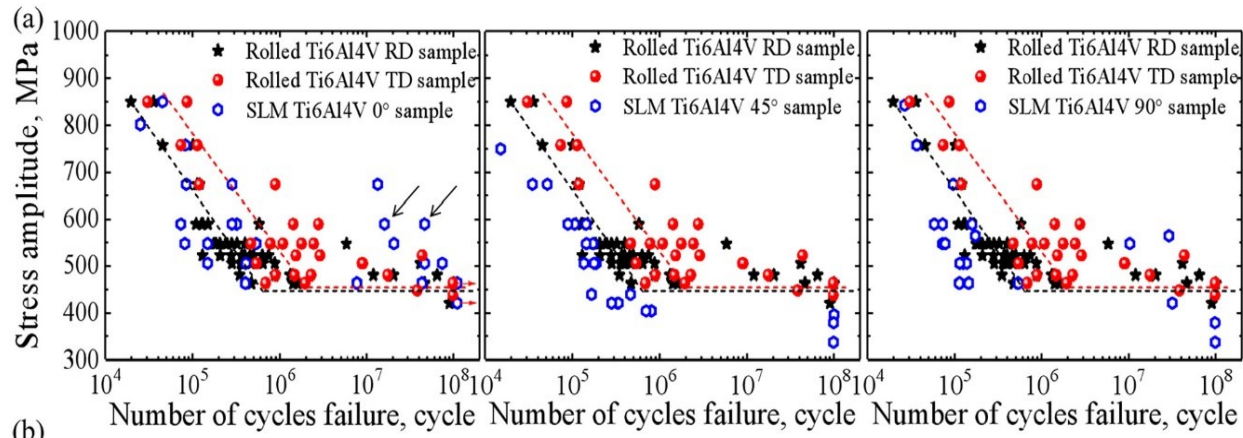
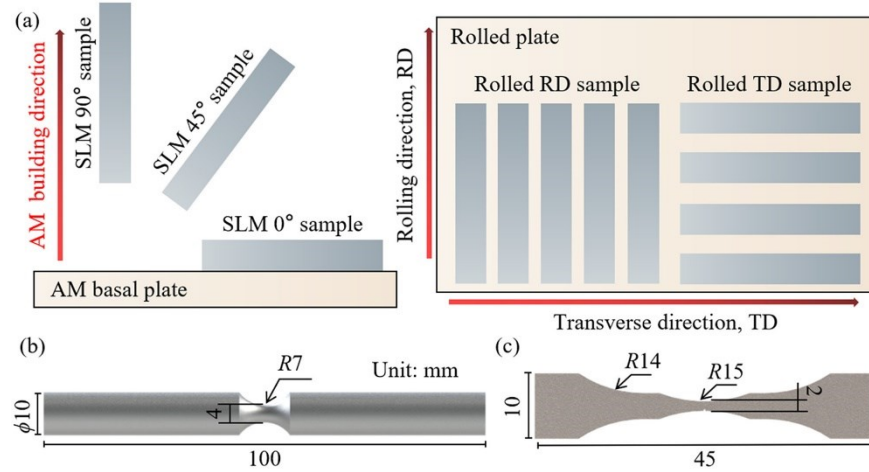


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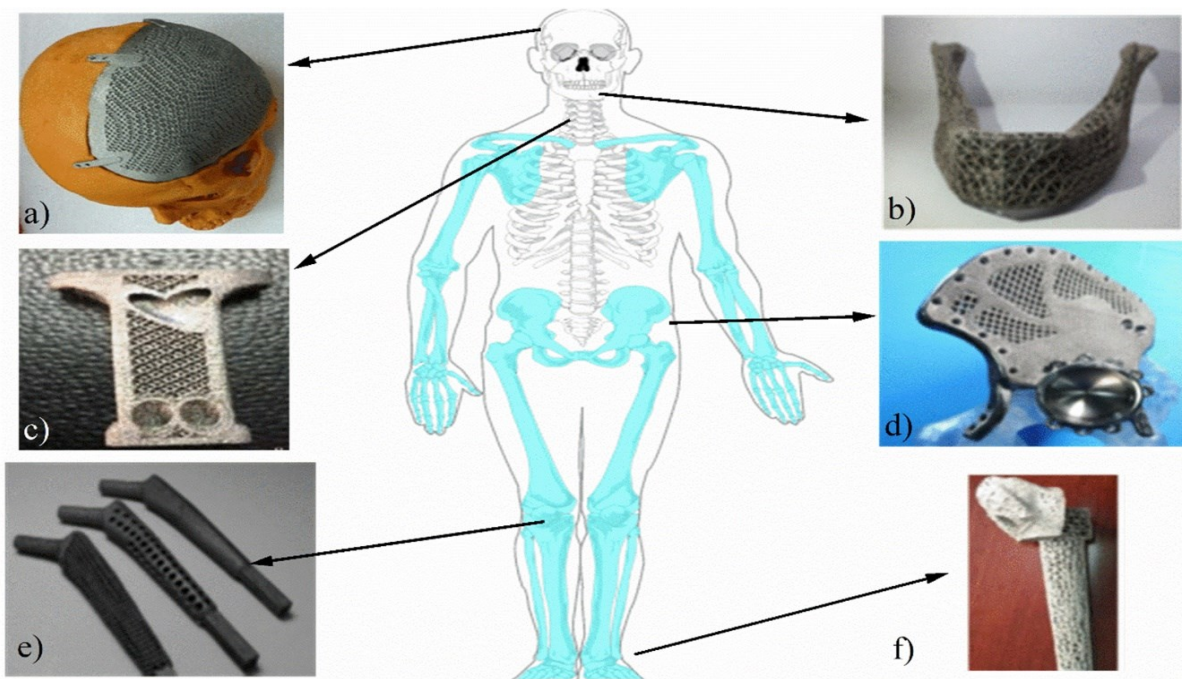


- I difetti nei componenti orizzontali sono orientati in modo favorevole;
- Le tensioni residue in componenti orizzontali sono meno elevate

Parametri delle prove: Flessione rotante,  $R = -1$ ,  $f = 60$  Hz







## Vantaggi Ti6Al4V

Eccellente biocompatibilità

Buone proprietà meccaniche, resistente alla corrosione

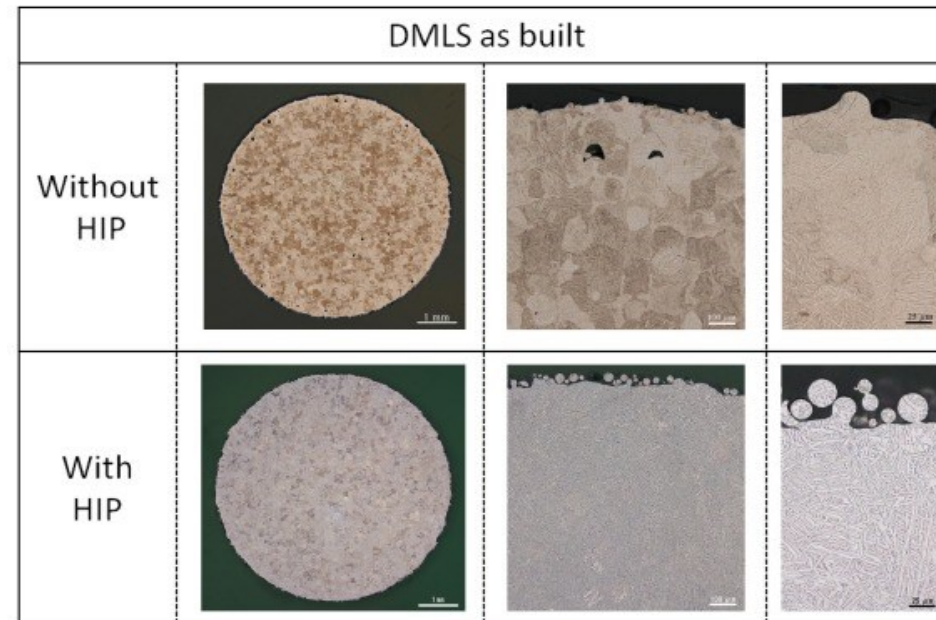
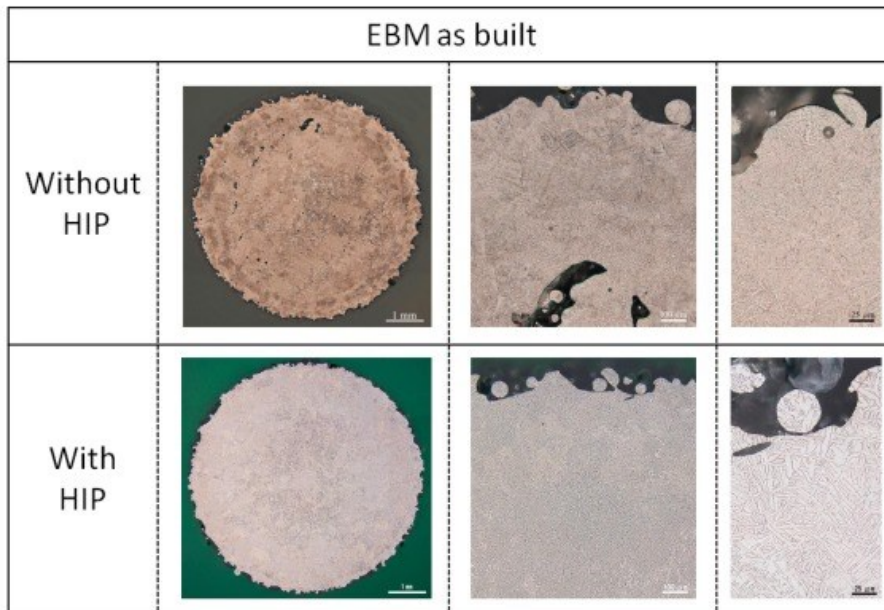
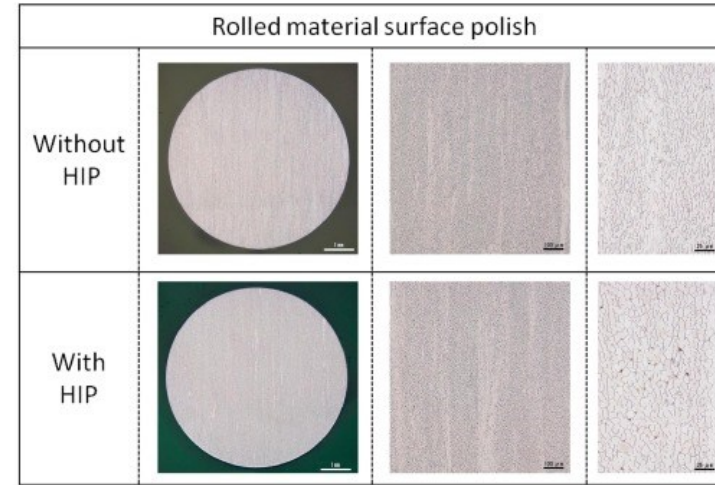
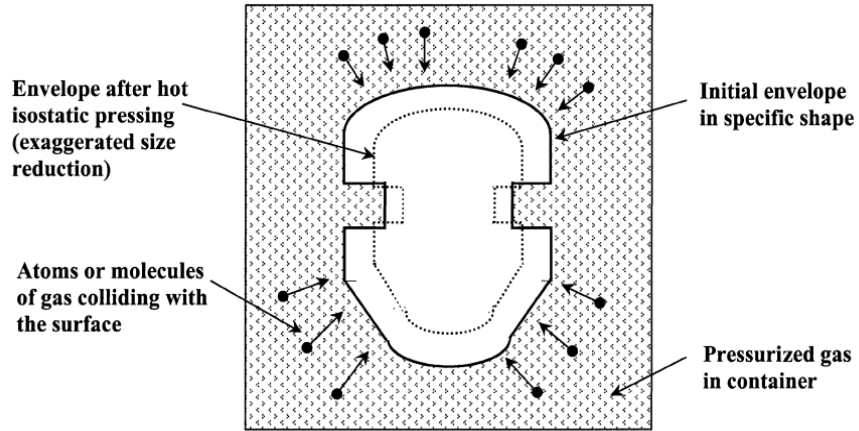
Promuove integrazione ossea

## Svantaggi Ti6Al4V

Bassa resistenza all'usura

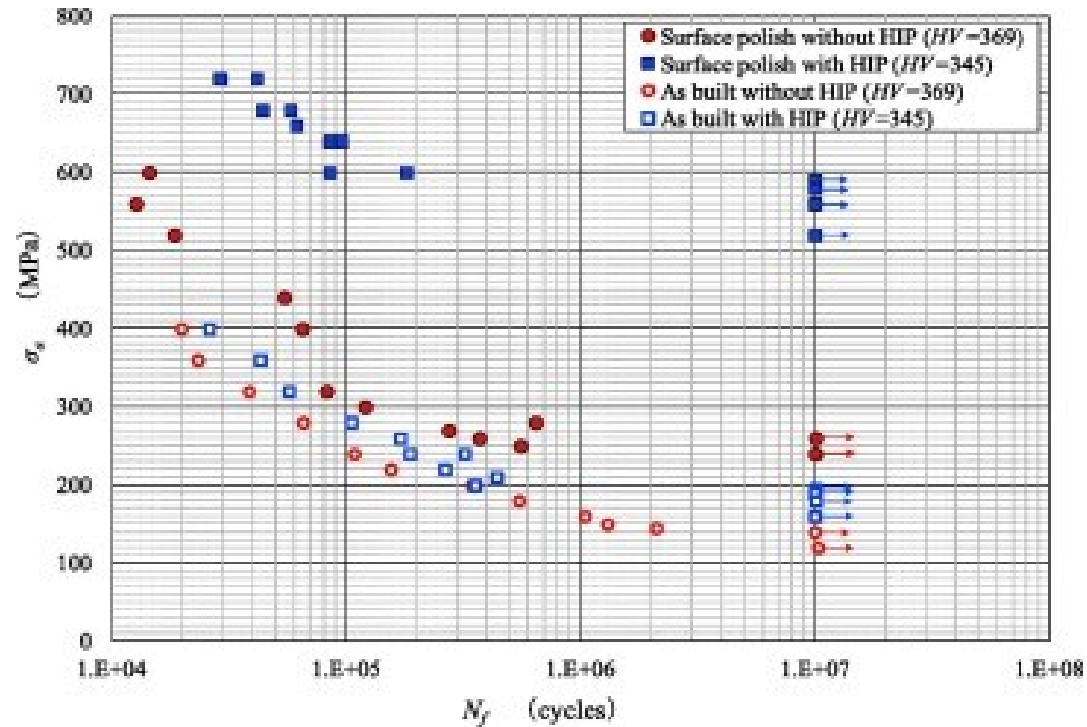
Promuove la formazione di biofilm batterici

Rischio di allentamento

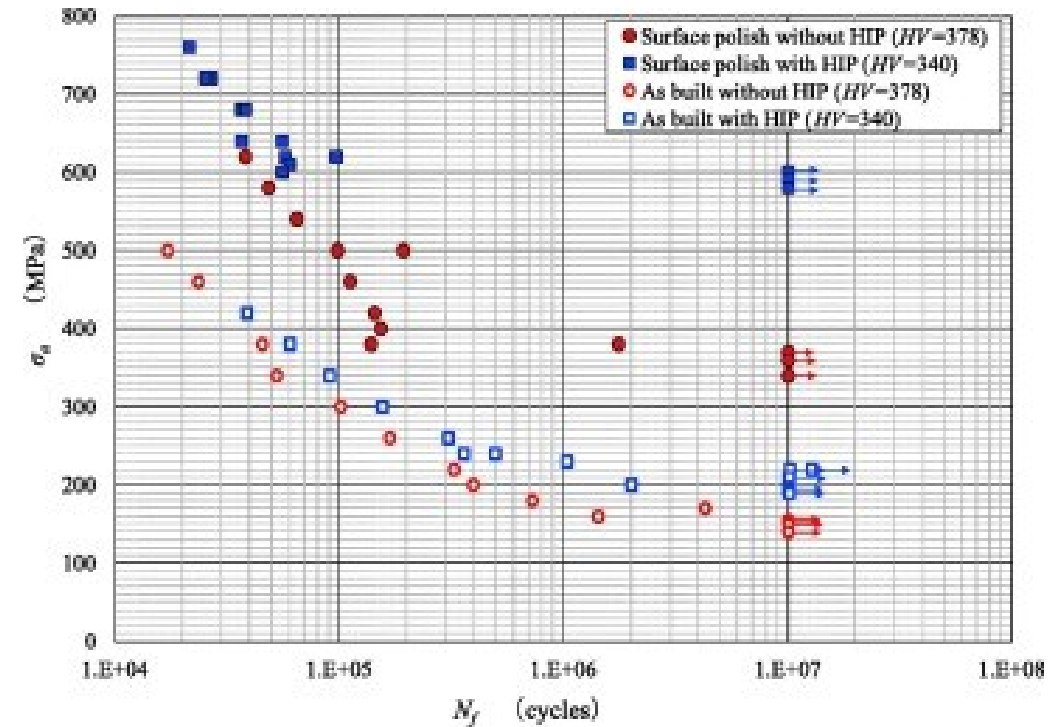


Hiroshige Masuo, Yuzo Tanaka, Shotaro Morokoshi, Hajime Yagura, Tetsuya Uchida, Yasuhiro Yamamoto, Yukitaka Murakami. *Influence of defects, surface roughness and HIP on the fatigue strength of Ti-6Al-4V manufactured by additive manufacturing.* International Journal of Fatigue, 2018

EBM

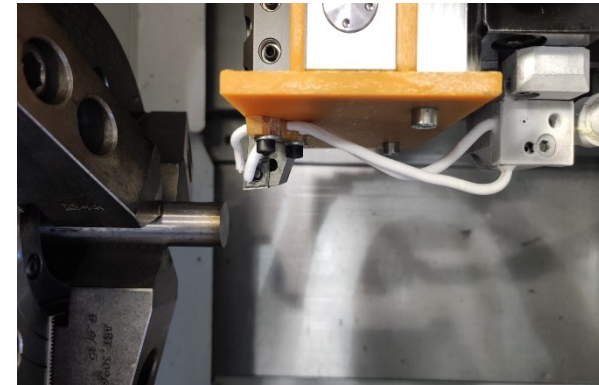
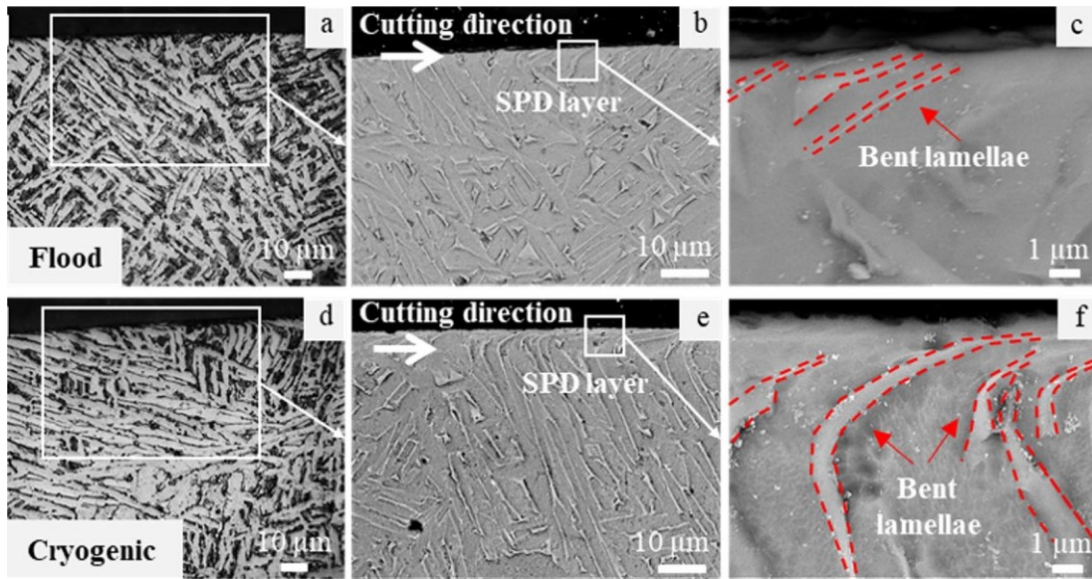


DMLS



Hiroshige Masuo, Yuzo Tanaka, Shotaro Morokoshi, Hajime Yagura, Tetsuya Uchida, Yasuhiro Yamamoto, Yukitaka Murakami. *Influence of defects, surface roughness and HIP on the fatigue strength of Ti-6Al-4V manufactured by additive manufacturing.* International Journal of Fatigue, 2018





### Vantaggi della lavorazione criogenica

- Ecosostenibile
- Aumento microdurezza
- Aumento tensioni residue di compressione
- Aumento vita a fatica per elevato numero di cicli

