

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Meccanica

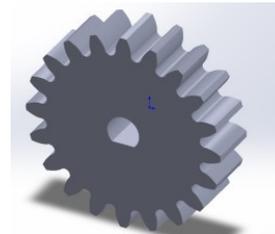
***Relazione per la prova finale***  
***ANALISI DELLA RESISTENZA STATICA E A FATICA DI***  
***COMPONENTI OTTENUTI DA STAMPA 3D***

Tutor universitario: Prof. Alberto Campagnolo

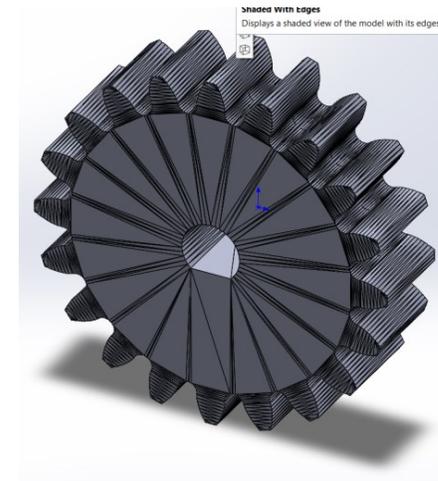
Co-Tutori: Prof.ssa Rachele Bertolini

Laureando: *Nicolini Chiara*

Padova, 19/11/2024



1. Disegno CAD



2. File STL

8. Utilizzo

3. Trasferimento e  
correzione del file



7. Post-processing

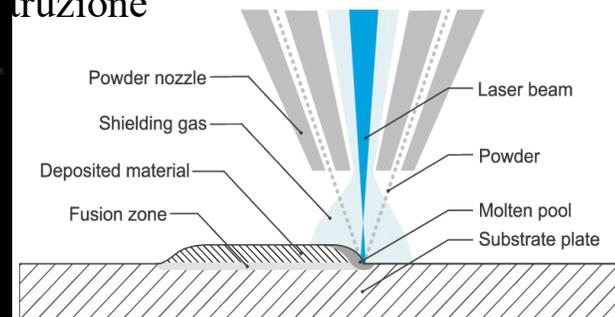
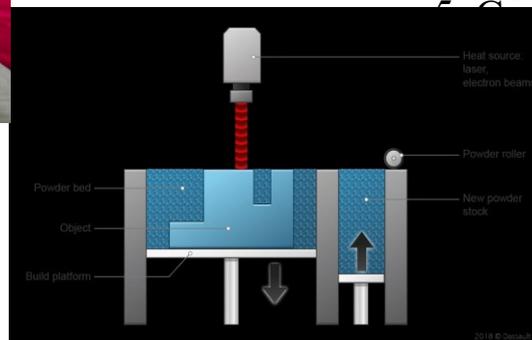


4. Setup di macchina

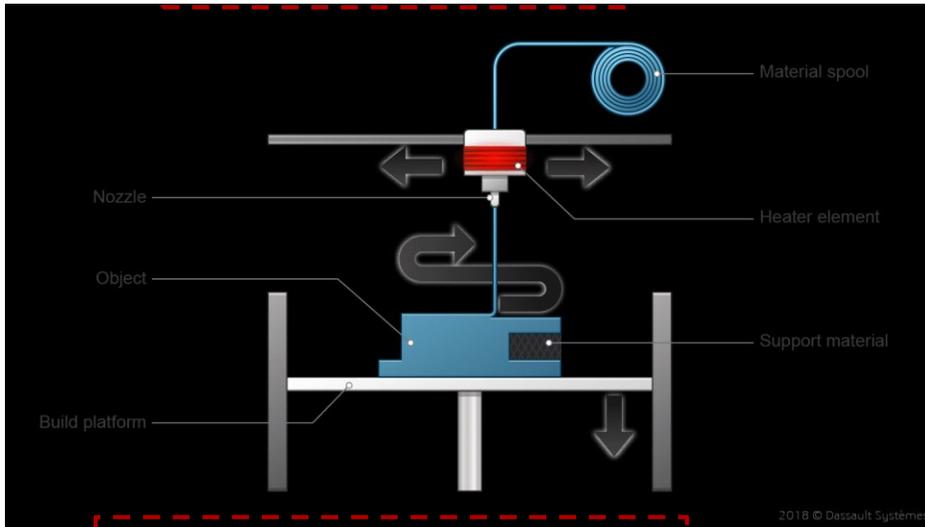
6. Rimozione del  
pezzo



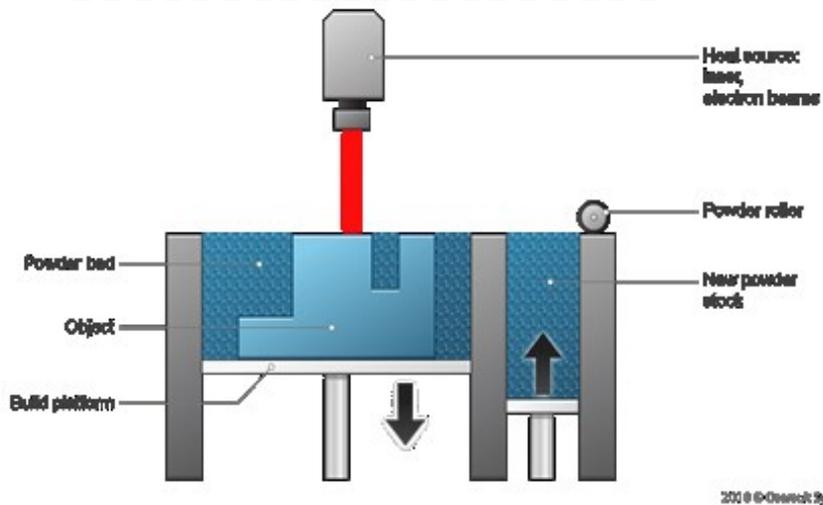
5. Costruzione



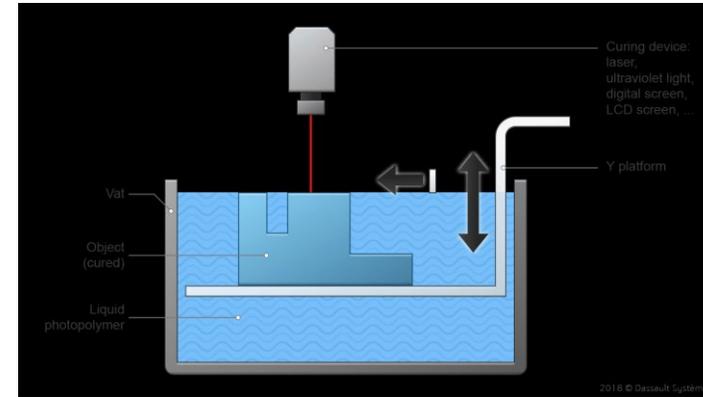
## Estrusione del materiale



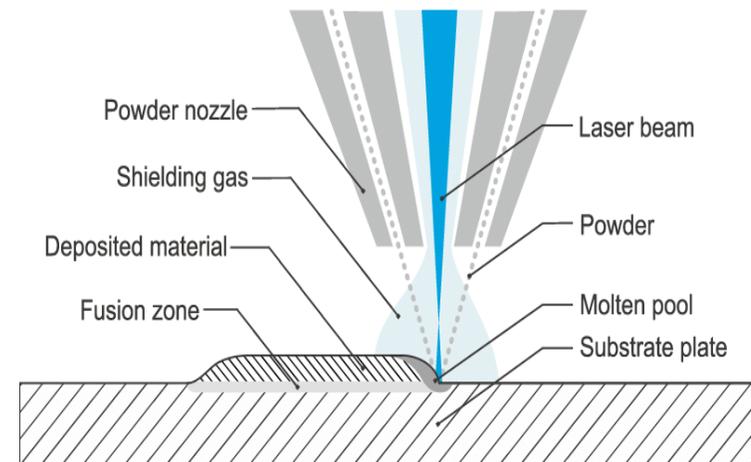
## Fusione a letto di polvere (PBF)



## Fotopolimerizzazione a vasca



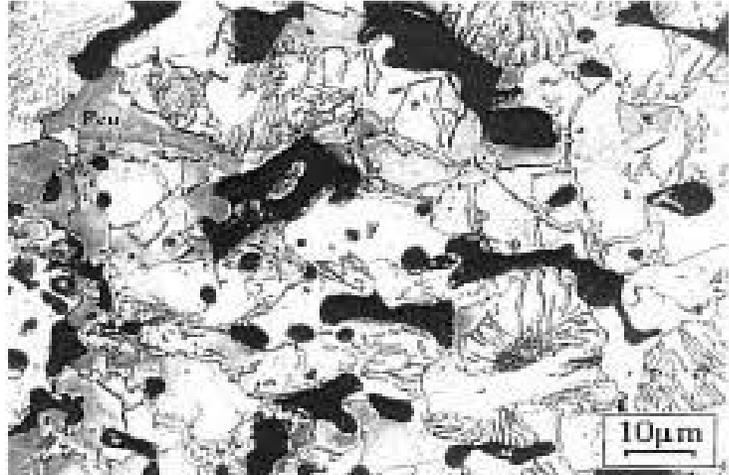
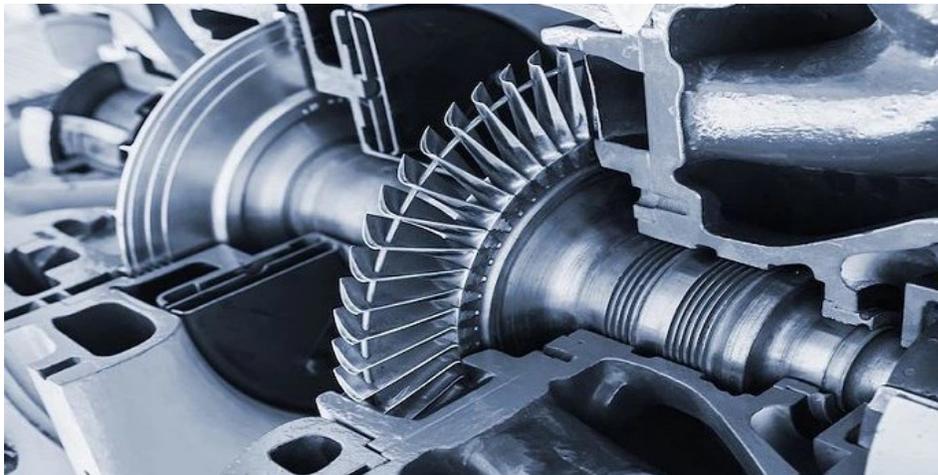
## Deposizione diretta di energia (DED)

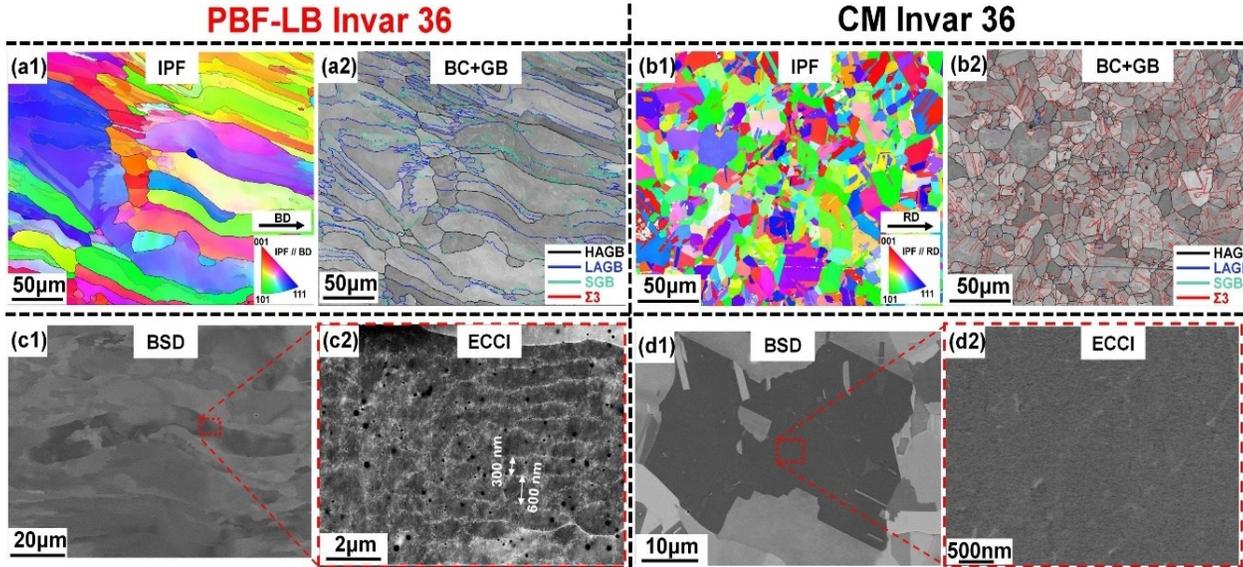




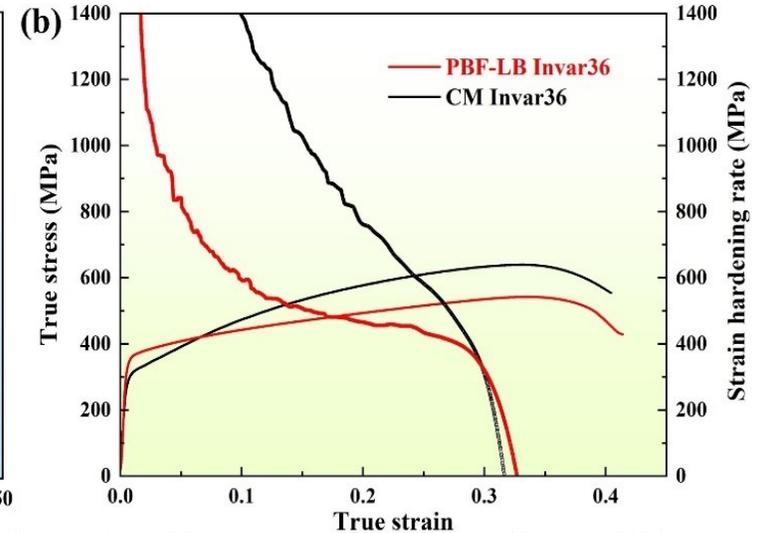
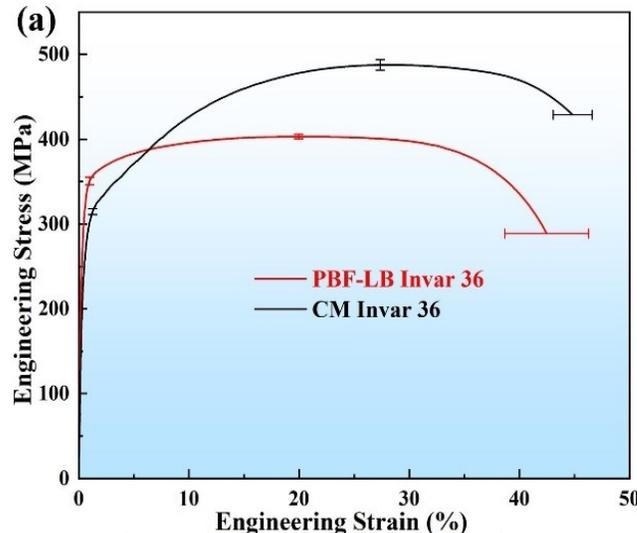
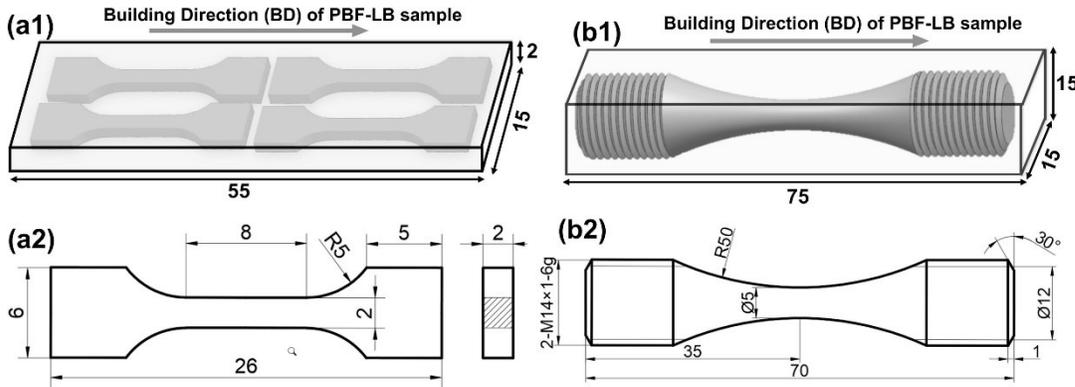


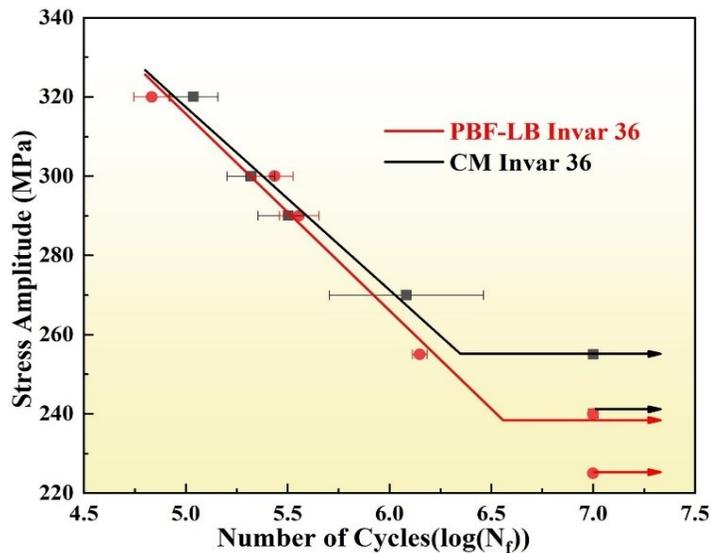
Vantaggi	Svantaggi
Personalizzazione	Solidificazione disomogenea
Ridotto spreco di materiale	LoF e Porosità
Possibilità di riciclo del materiale	Necessità di trattamenti post processing





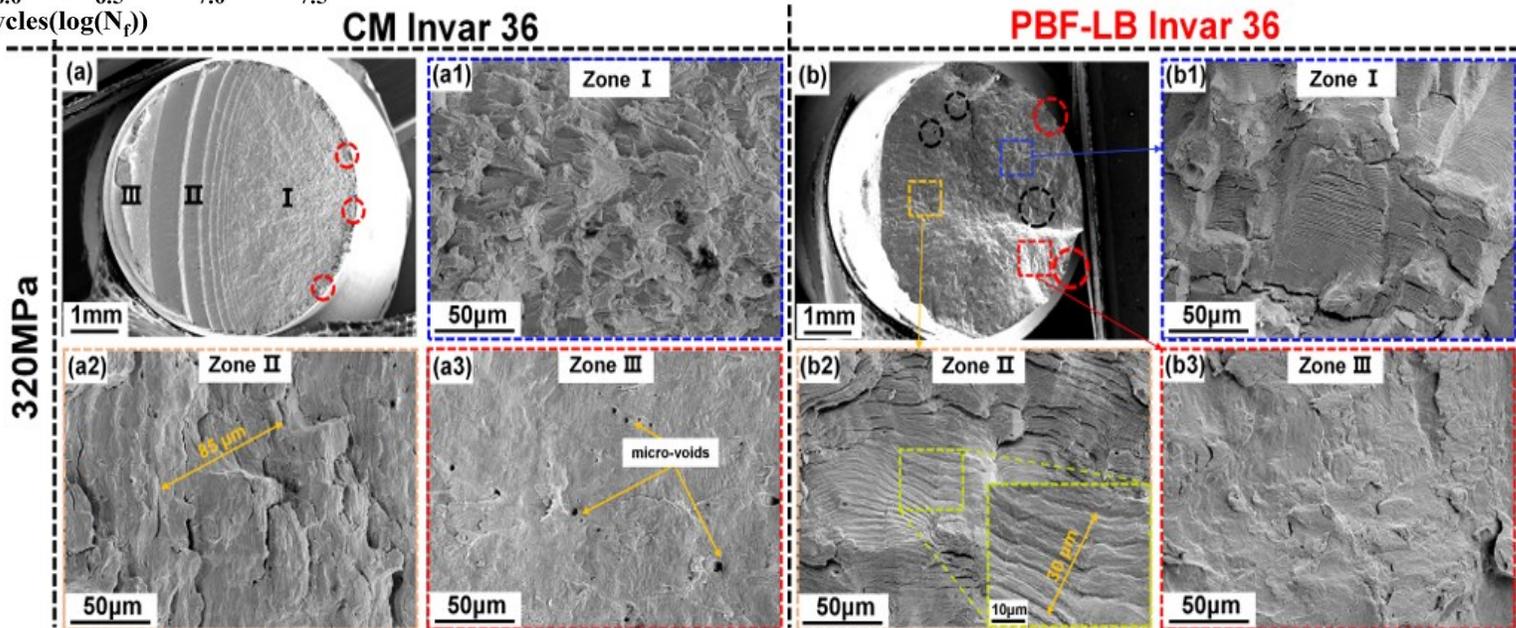
PBF-LB	CM
Grani columnari	Struttura equiassica
Alta presenza di dislocazioni	Bassa presenza di dislocazioni
$\sigma_s >, UTS <, n <$	$\sigma_s <, UTS >, n >$

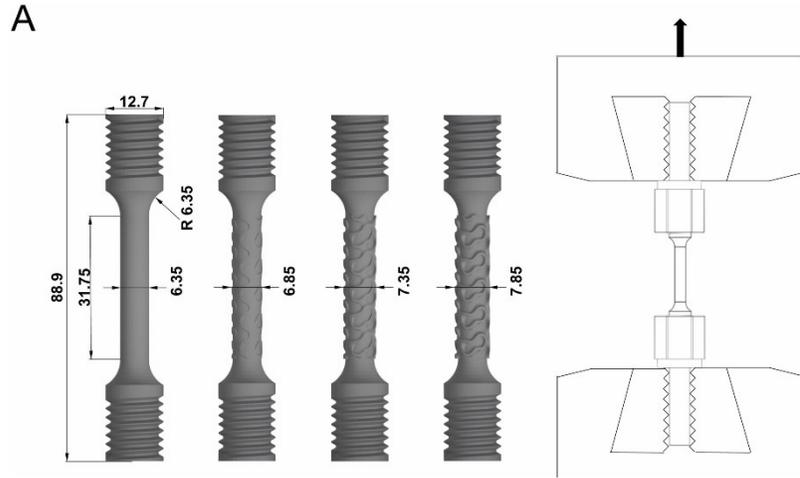




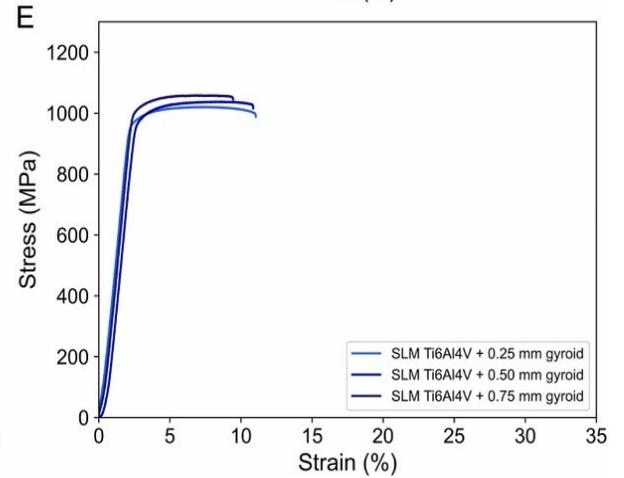
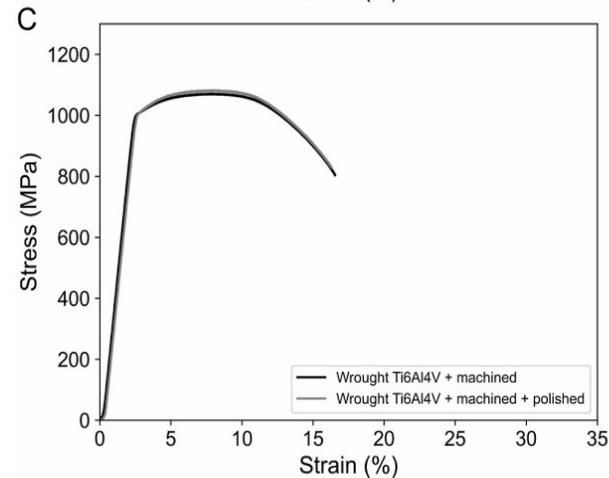
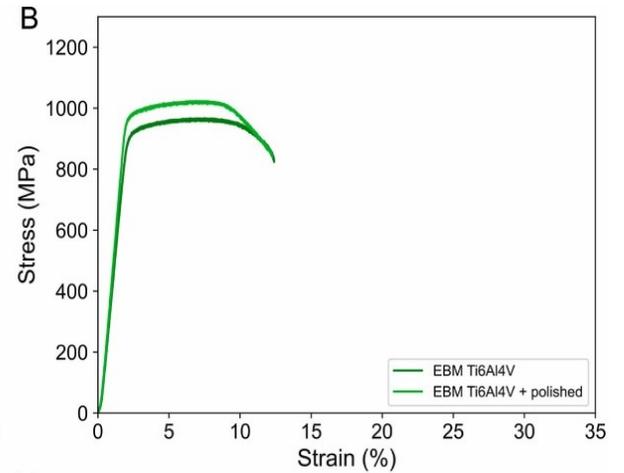
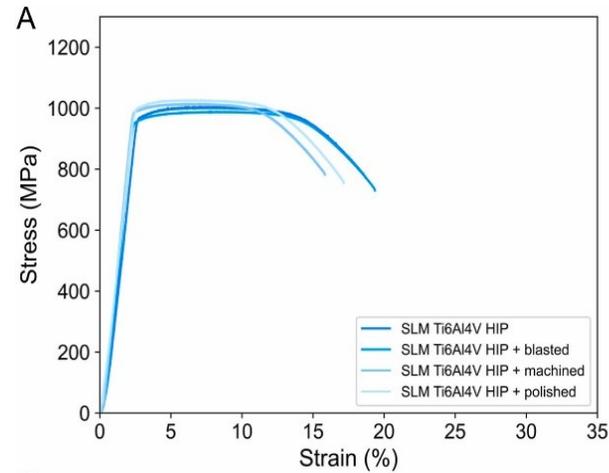
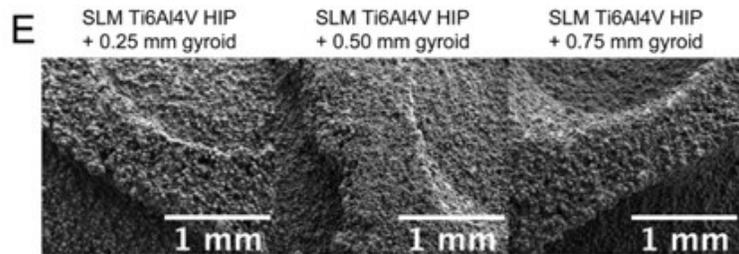
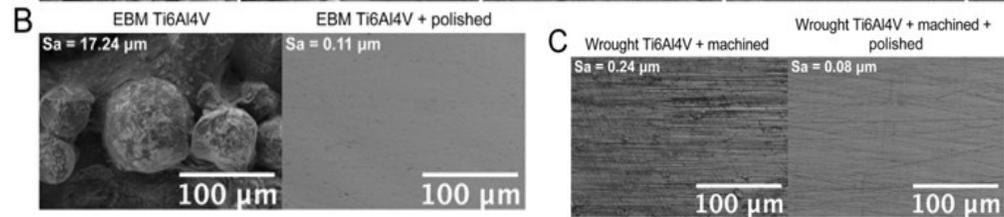
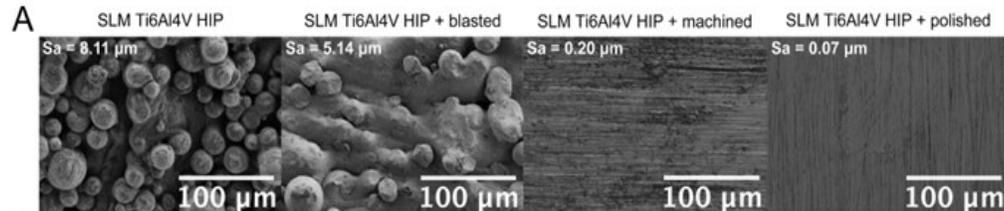
*Parametri delle prove a fatica*  
Carico assiale  
 $R = -1$   
 $f = 10 \div 100 \text{ Hz}$

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

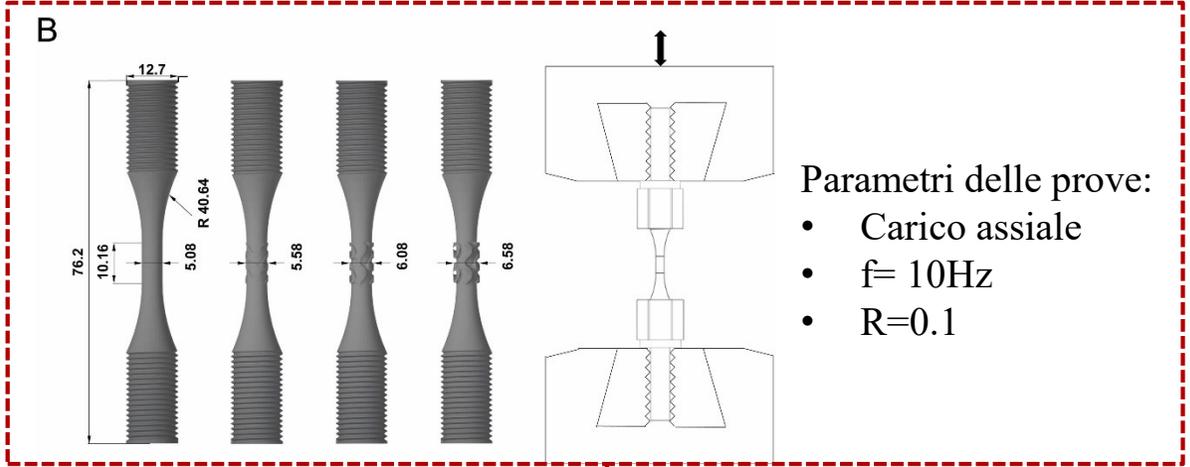
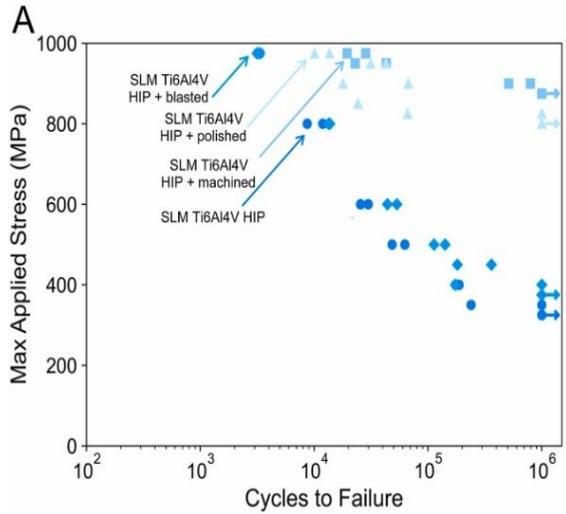




- Componenti SLM hanno proprietà comparabili ai CM.
- $\epsilon_{MAX_{gyroid}}$  è la minima tra tutti i componenti.

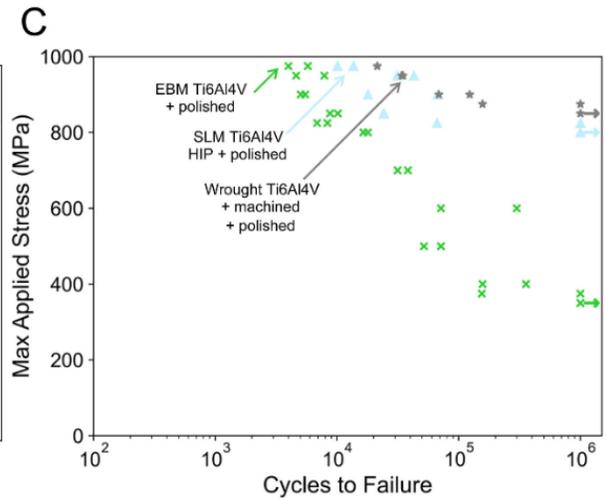
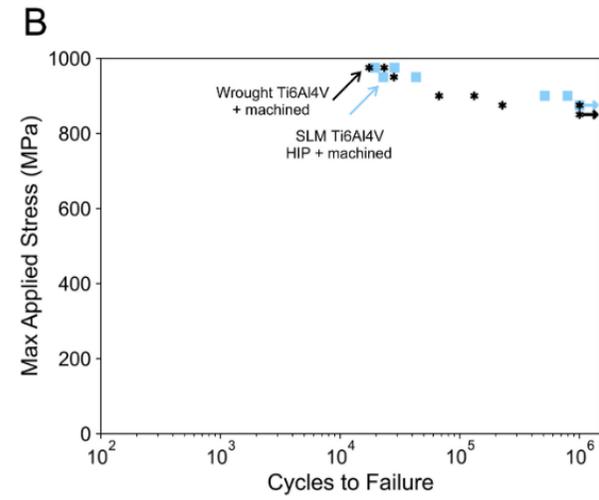
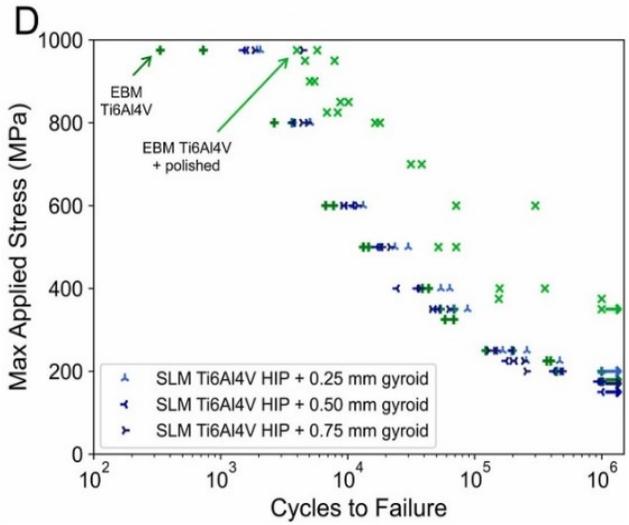
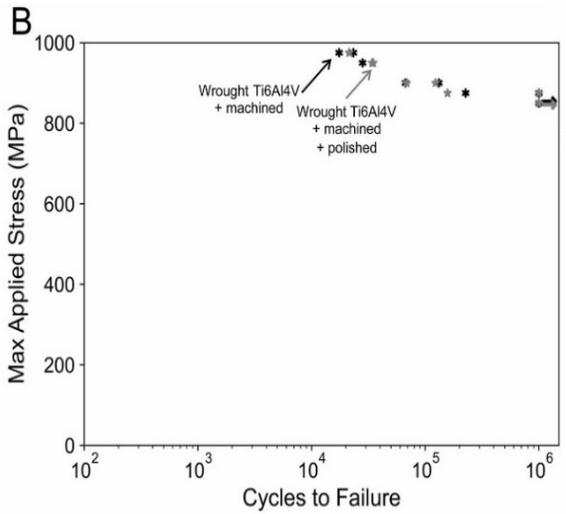
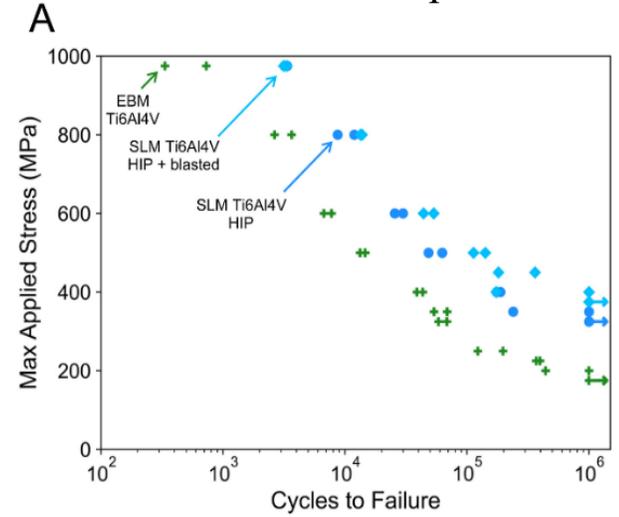


## Confronto tra finiture superficiali

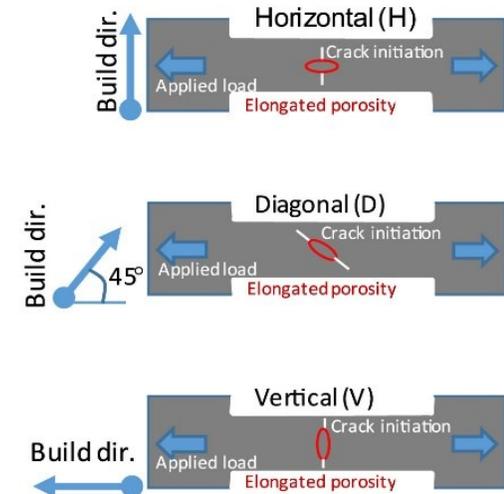
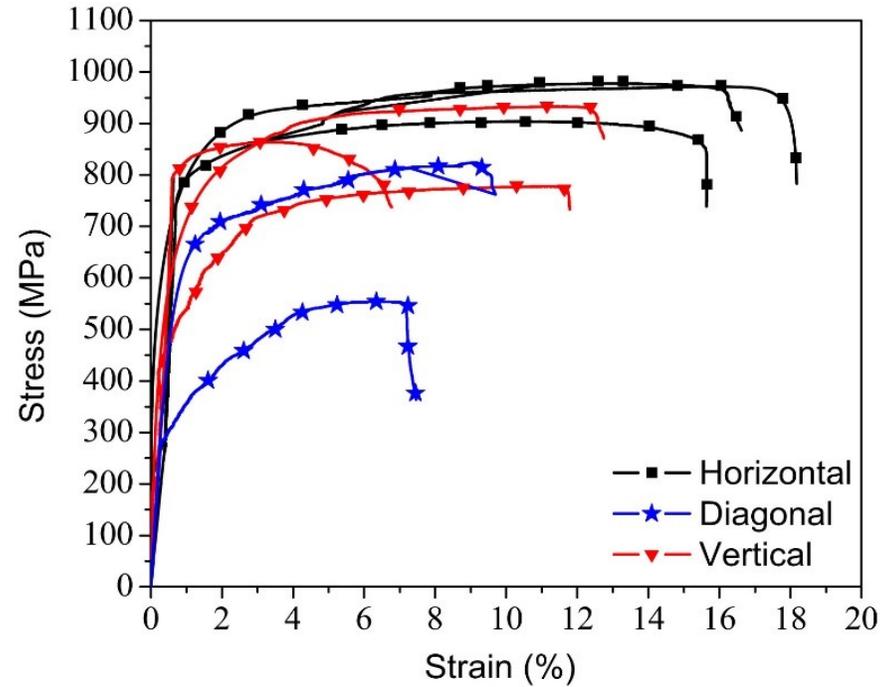
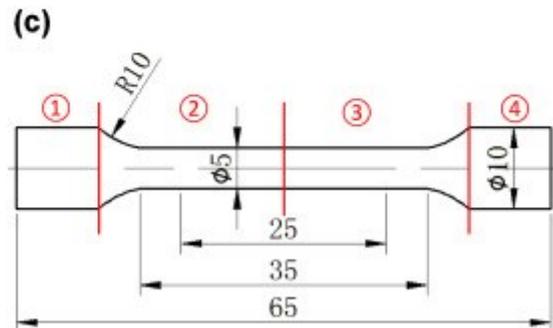
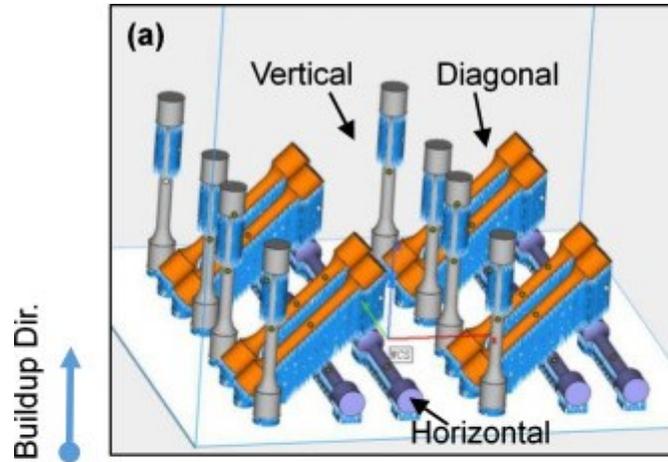


- Parametri delle prove:
- Carico assiale
  - $f=10\text{Hz}$
  - $R=0.1$

## Confronto tra processi

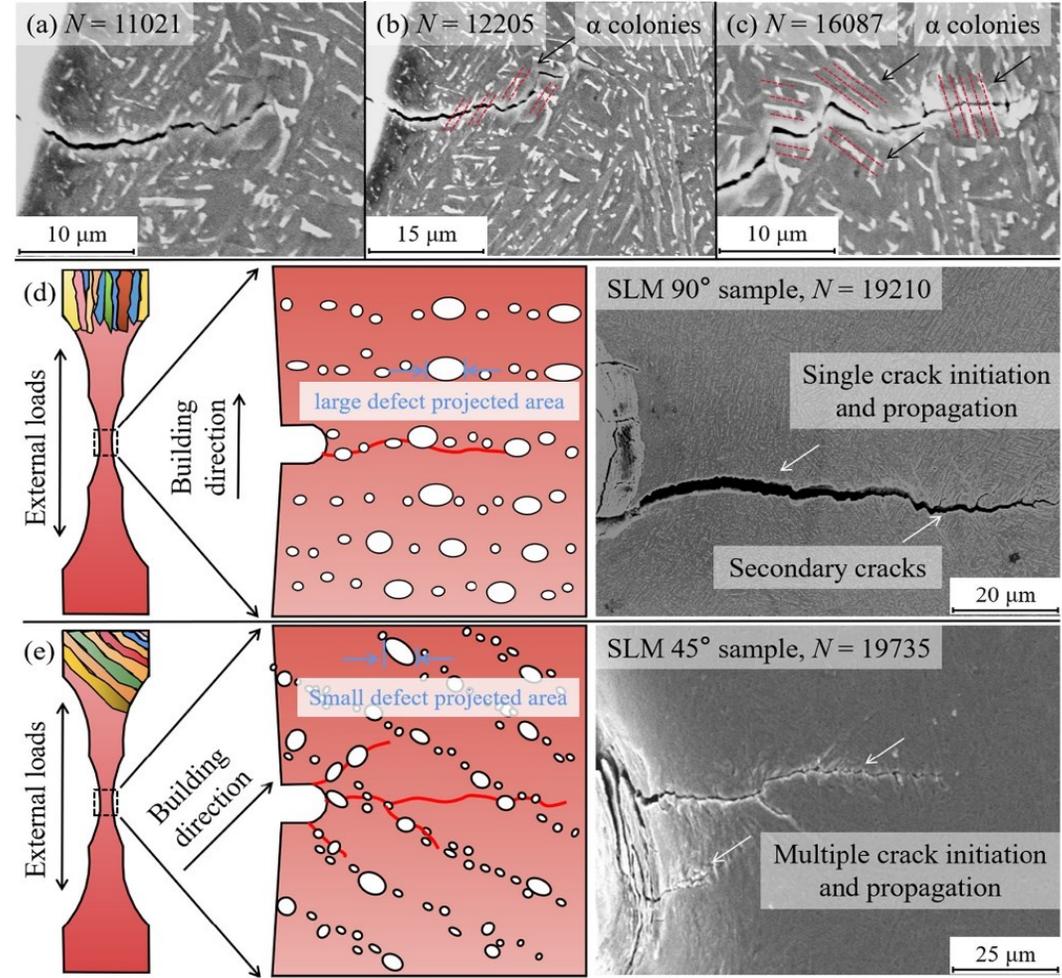
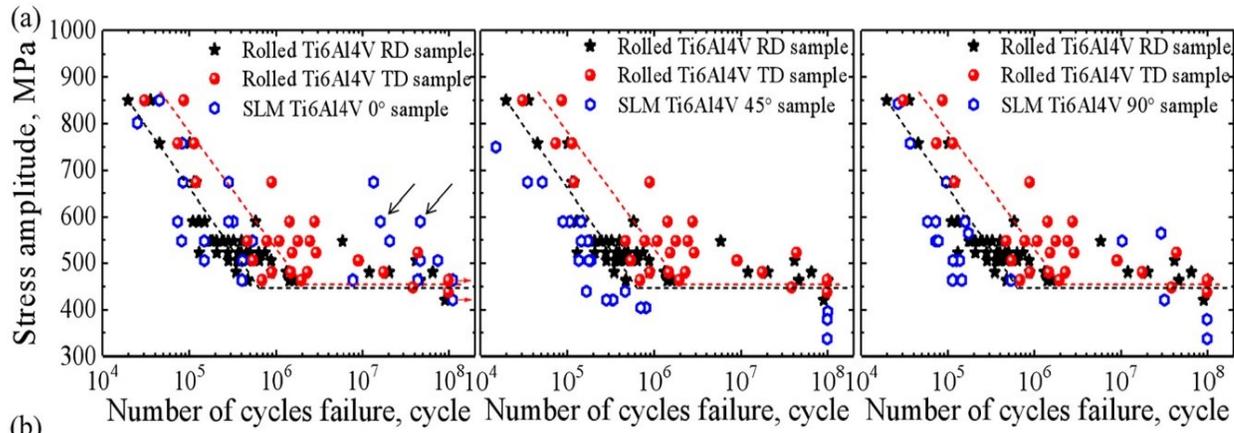
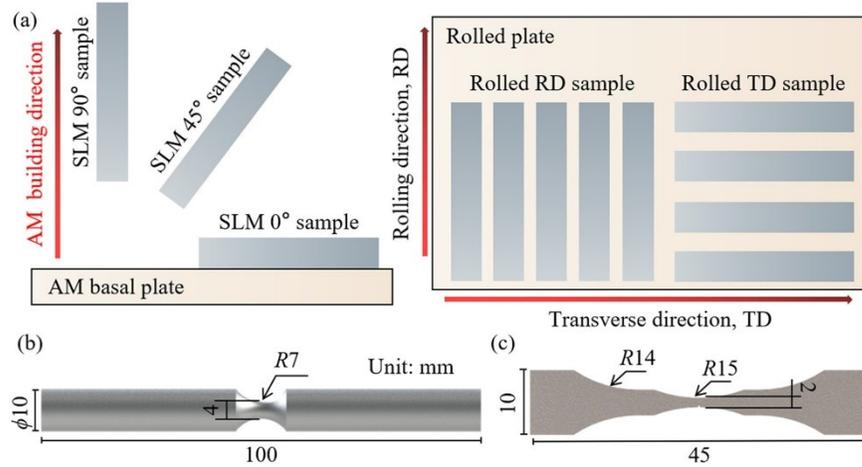


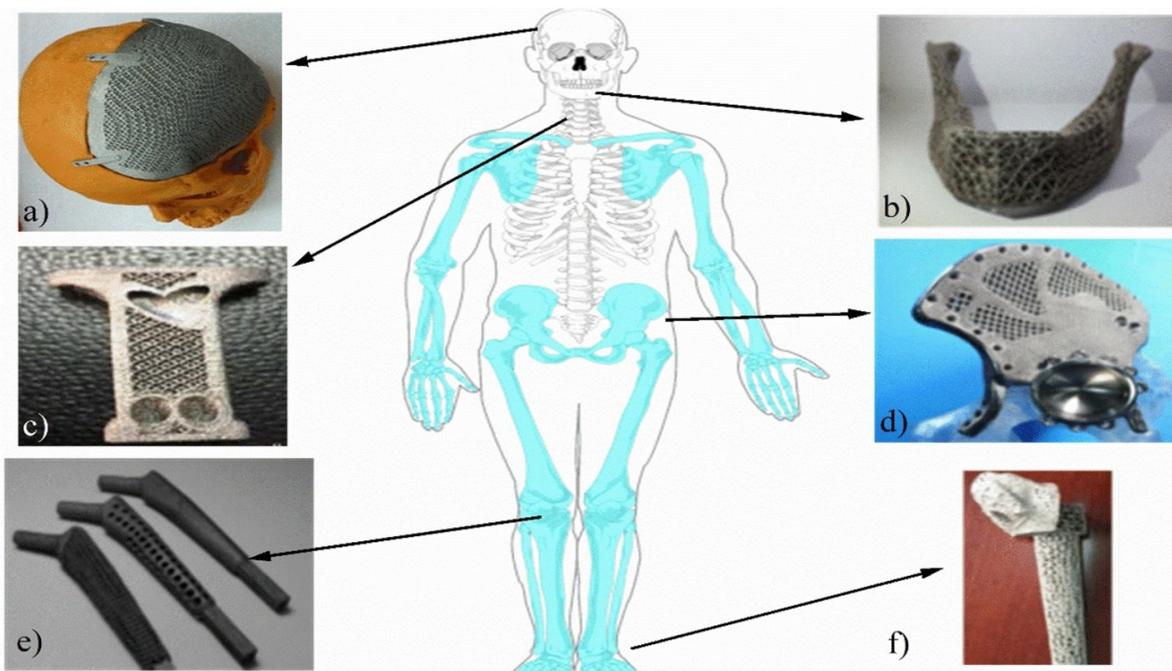
www.dii.unipd.it



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

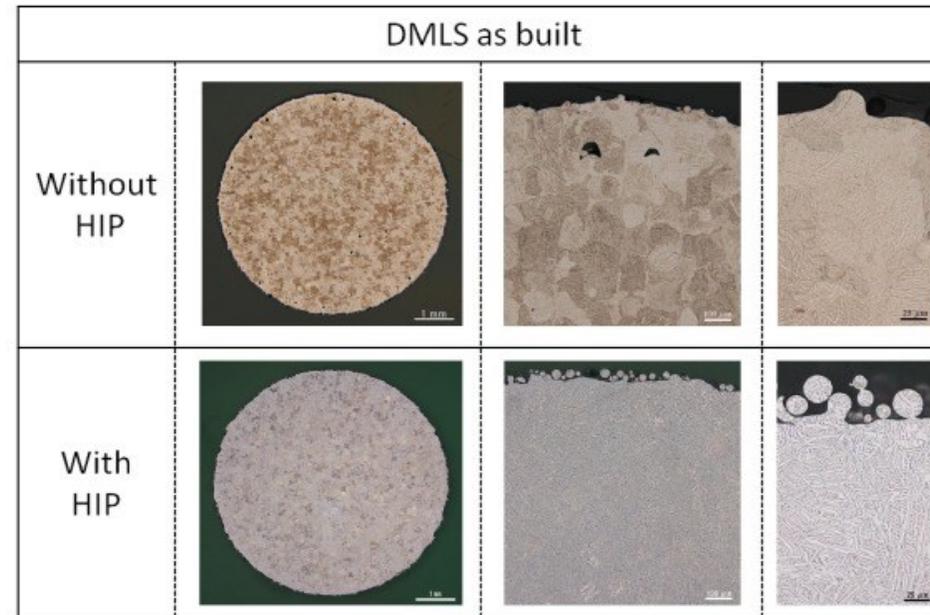
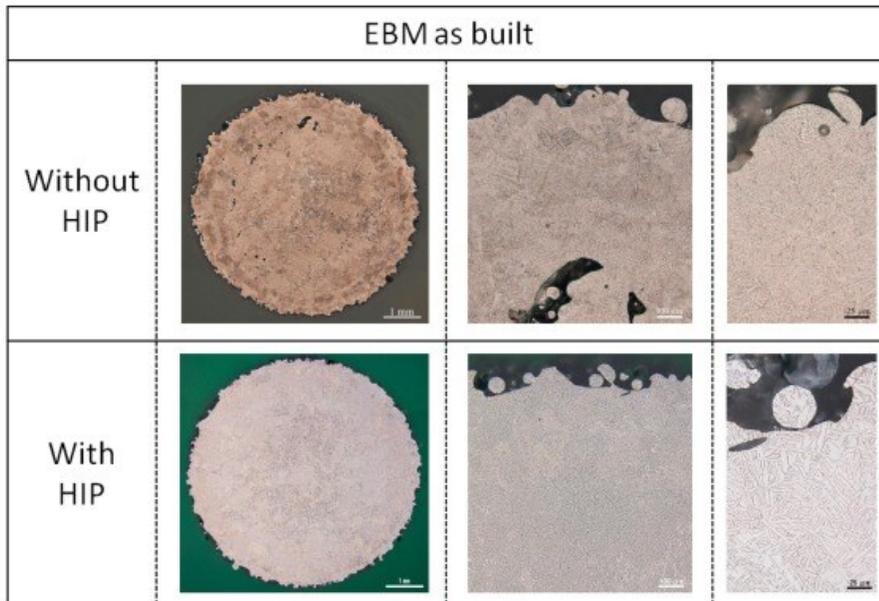
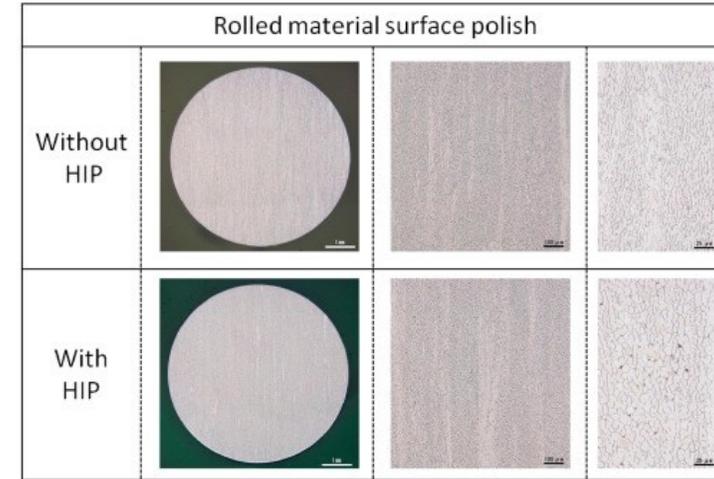
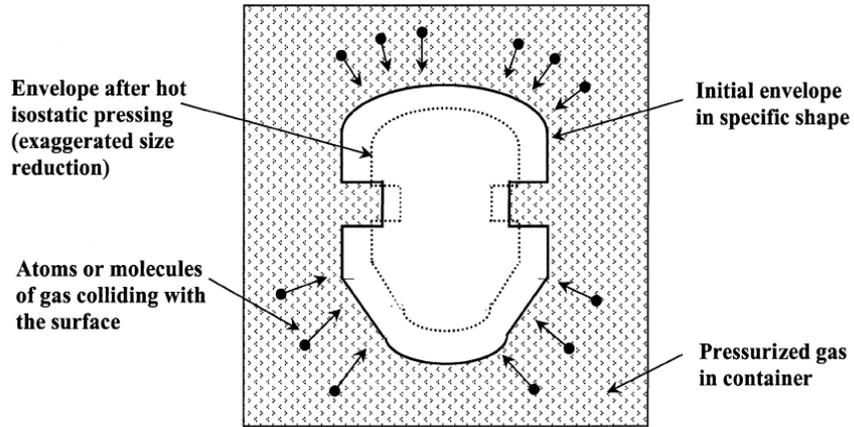
Parametri delle prove: Flessione rotante,  $R = -1$ ,  $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$





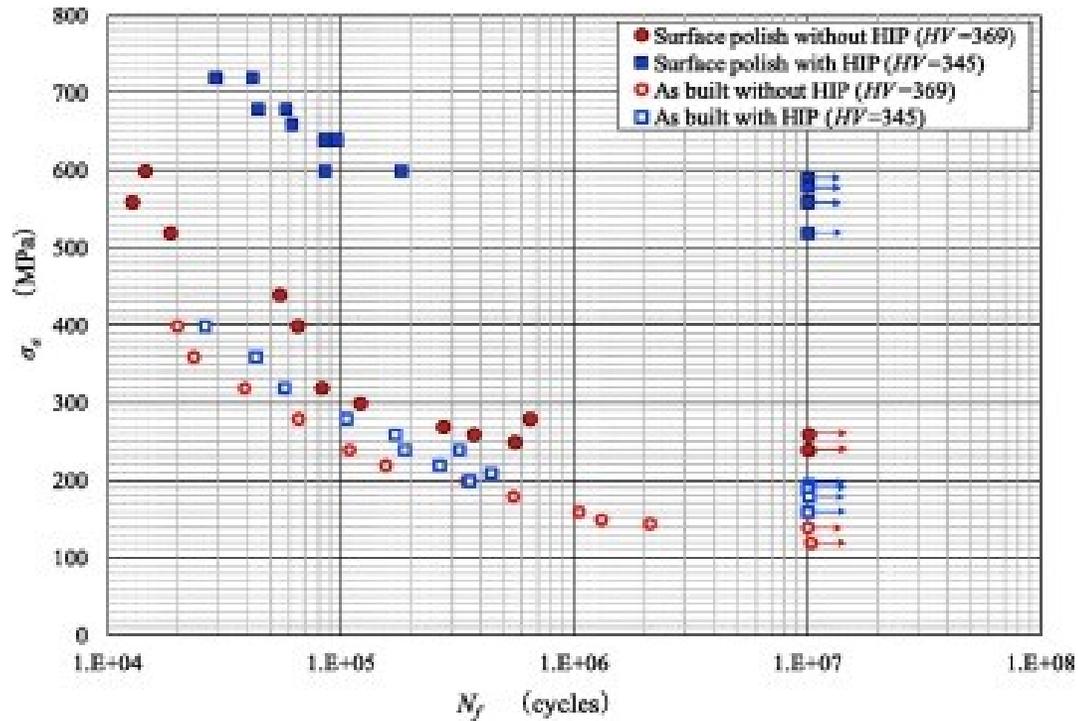
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Vantaggi Ti6Al4V	Svantaggi Ti6Al4V
Eccellente biocompatibilità	Bassa resistenza all'usura
Buone proprietà meccaniche, resistente alla corrosione	Promuove la formazione di biofilm batterici
Promuove integrazione ossea	Rischio di allentamento

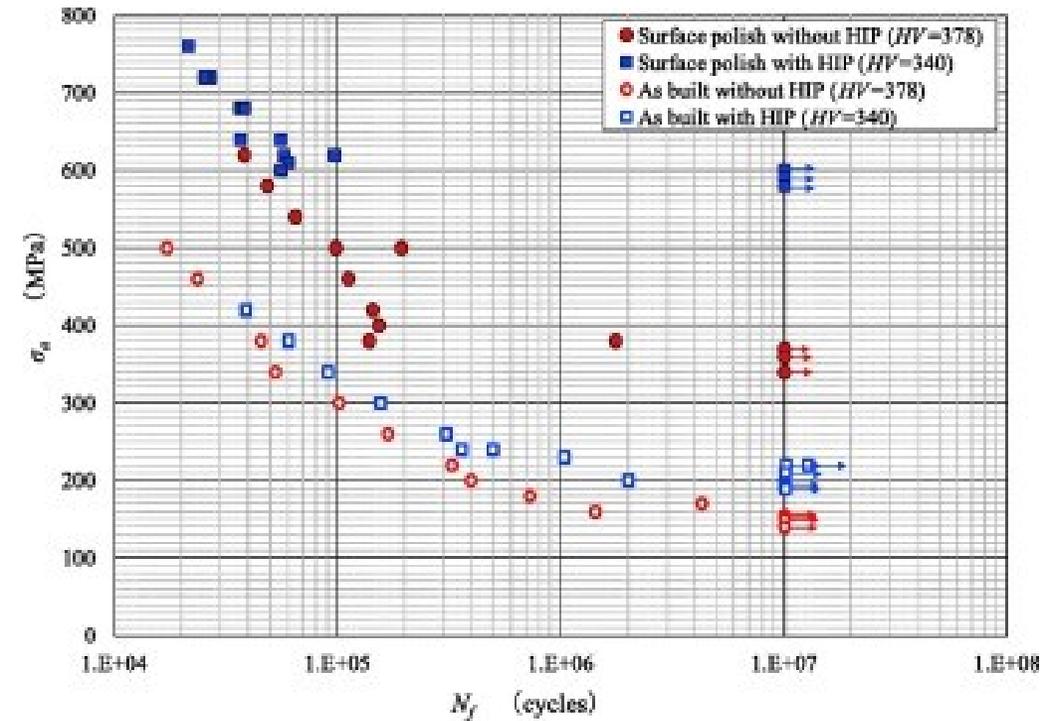


Hiroshige Masuo, Yuzo Tanaka, Shotaro Morokoshi, Hajime Yagura, Tetsuya Uchida, Yasuhiro Yamamoto, Yukitaka Murakami. *Influence of defects, surface roughness and HIP on the fatigue strength of Ti-6Al-4V manufactured by additive manufacturing.* International Journal of Fatigue, 2018

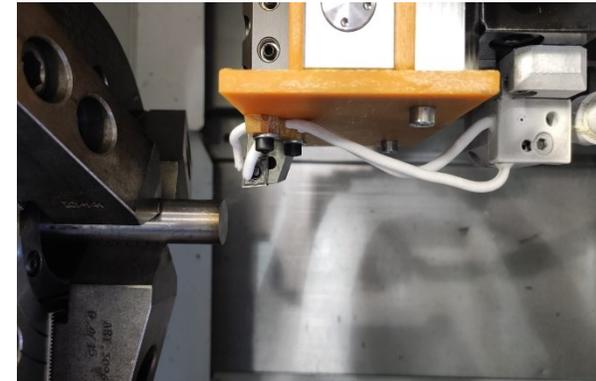
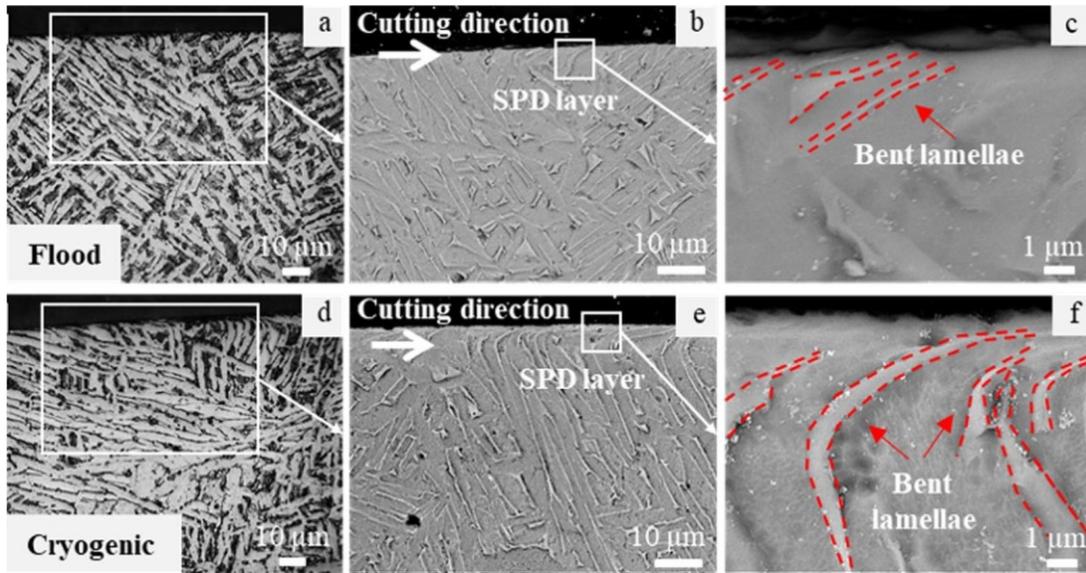
EBM



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

