



Additive Manufacturing for Construction Industry

Exploration of Stability of 3D-Printed Steel Members

(For complete research, see TU Delft Repository)

Dag van de Constructeur

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22 mei 2019

Graduation committee

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Outline

- Introduction 3D-Printing
- Background Research
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions
 - Opportunities
 - Challenges
- Discussion



Introduction

Additive Manufacturing

- Enables production of complex shapes
- Topology optimisation > Optimal material layout
- Reduces material use, waste and transport costs
- Mass customisation and fast construction

- Printing Techniques

- Powder based (sintering) —————> Low deposition rates
 - Wire arc additive manufacturing —————> Print outside the box

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Structural applications



WAAM: *Ramlab, Damen*

Introduction



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Conclusions

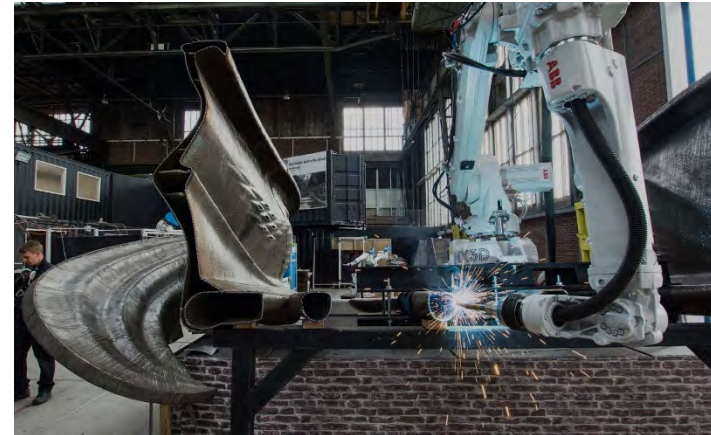


Discussion

Introduction

MX3D Bridge

- Pedestrian bridge in city center of Amsterdam (exp. 2018)
- 12 meter span, 6.3 meters wide.
- WAAM, stainless steel (308LSi)
- Smart bridge – live monitoring of bridge 'health'
- Goal: fully autonomous on-site robotic printing



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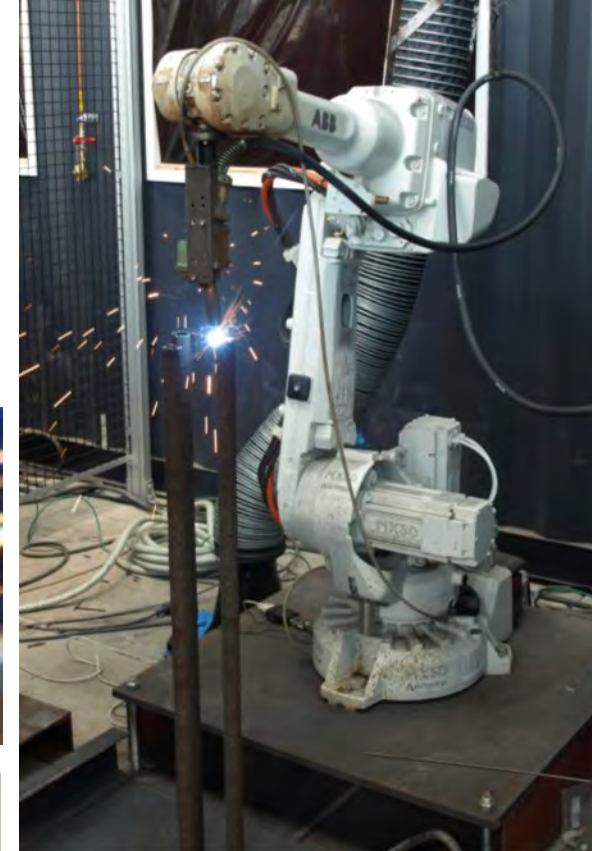
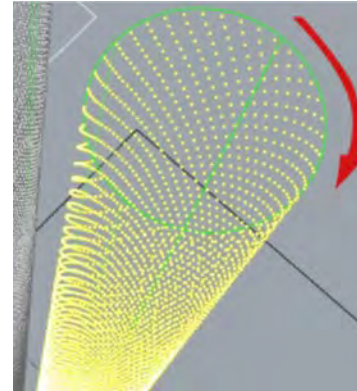


Discussion

Background

Printing Process

- 15 columns in total
 - (D = 30.1 mm – 3.2 to 3.7 mm thick)
- Dot-by-dot & continuous printing
- Properties process dependent
 - Cooling rate



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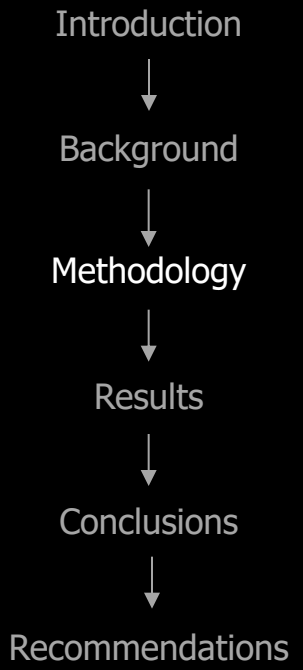
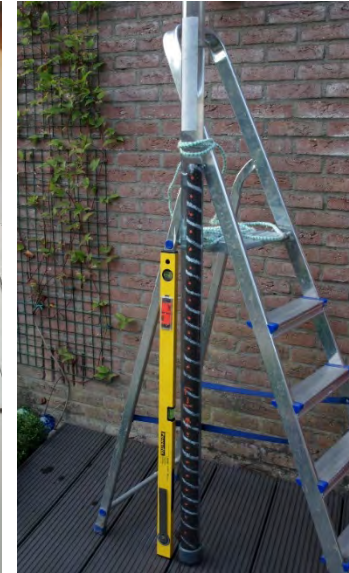
Methodology

Characterization of Geometry (1)

- Hand & Fluid Measurements,
- 3D-scanning



- Out-of-straightness
- Surface roughness
- Weight/Length
- Average cross-section
- Density



Methodology

Material Properties – Buckling Tests

- Tubular column lengths: 450 – 1250 mm
- Lateral deflections: 6 linear displ. sensors
- Effective system length

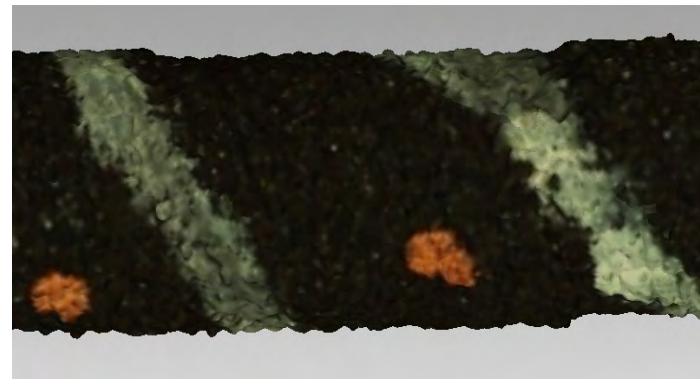
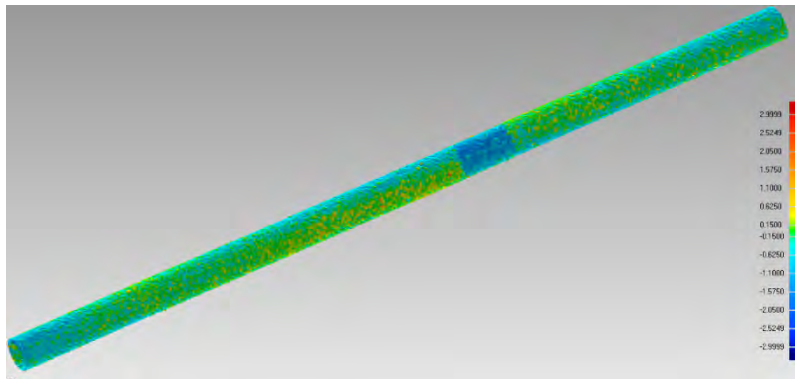


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Results

Geometrical Properties

- Out-of-straightness e_0 affected by local misaligned print layers:
average $e_0 = L/650 \gg e_0 = L/1000$ (EC3)



- Average cross-section: OD 33.8-3.7 mm (dot) and OD 33.3-3.2 mm (cont.)
- Density ranged 7.91-7.94 kg/m³

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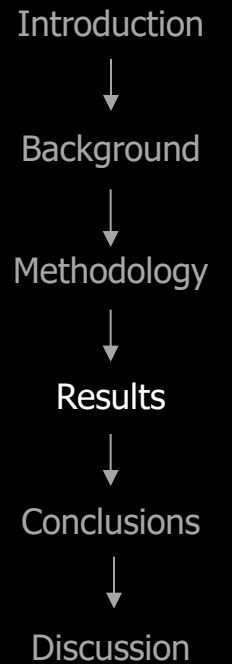
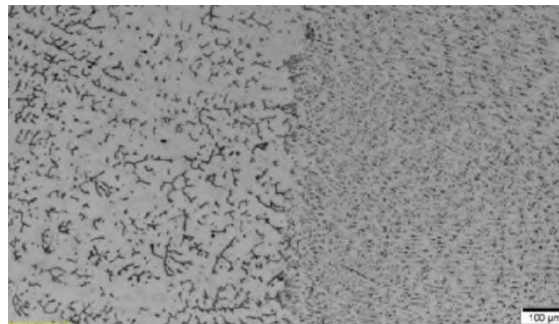
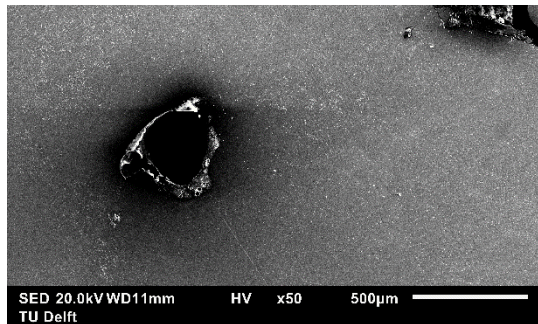


Discussion

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Material Properties - Metallography

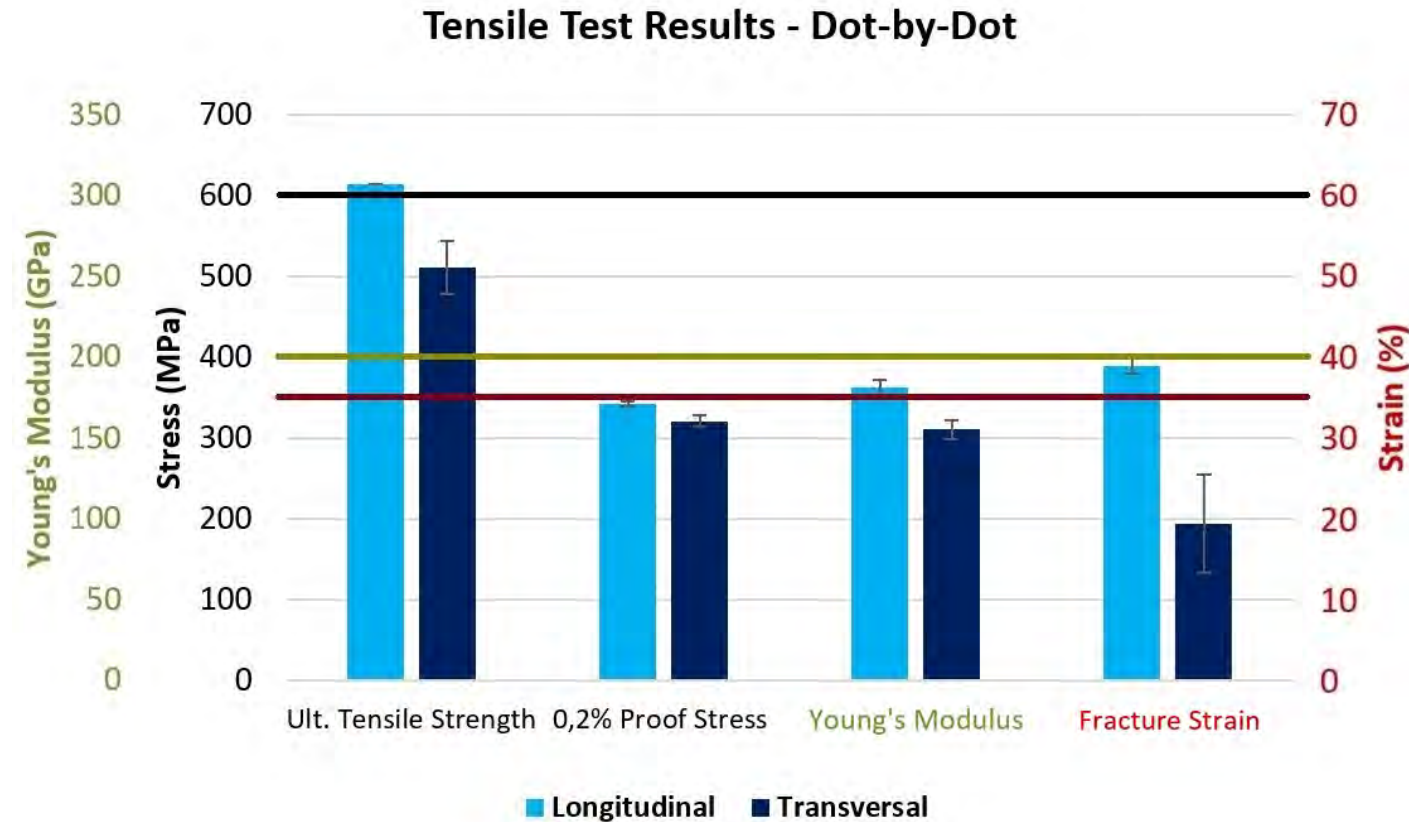
- Large columnar grain structures → anisotropy & ductility
- Locally coarser grain structures → strength
- Oxide inclusions & porosity → ductility & strength
- Dot-by-dot printing: more inclusions



Results

Material Properties – Tensile Tests (1)

- Anisotropy
- Lowered stiffness

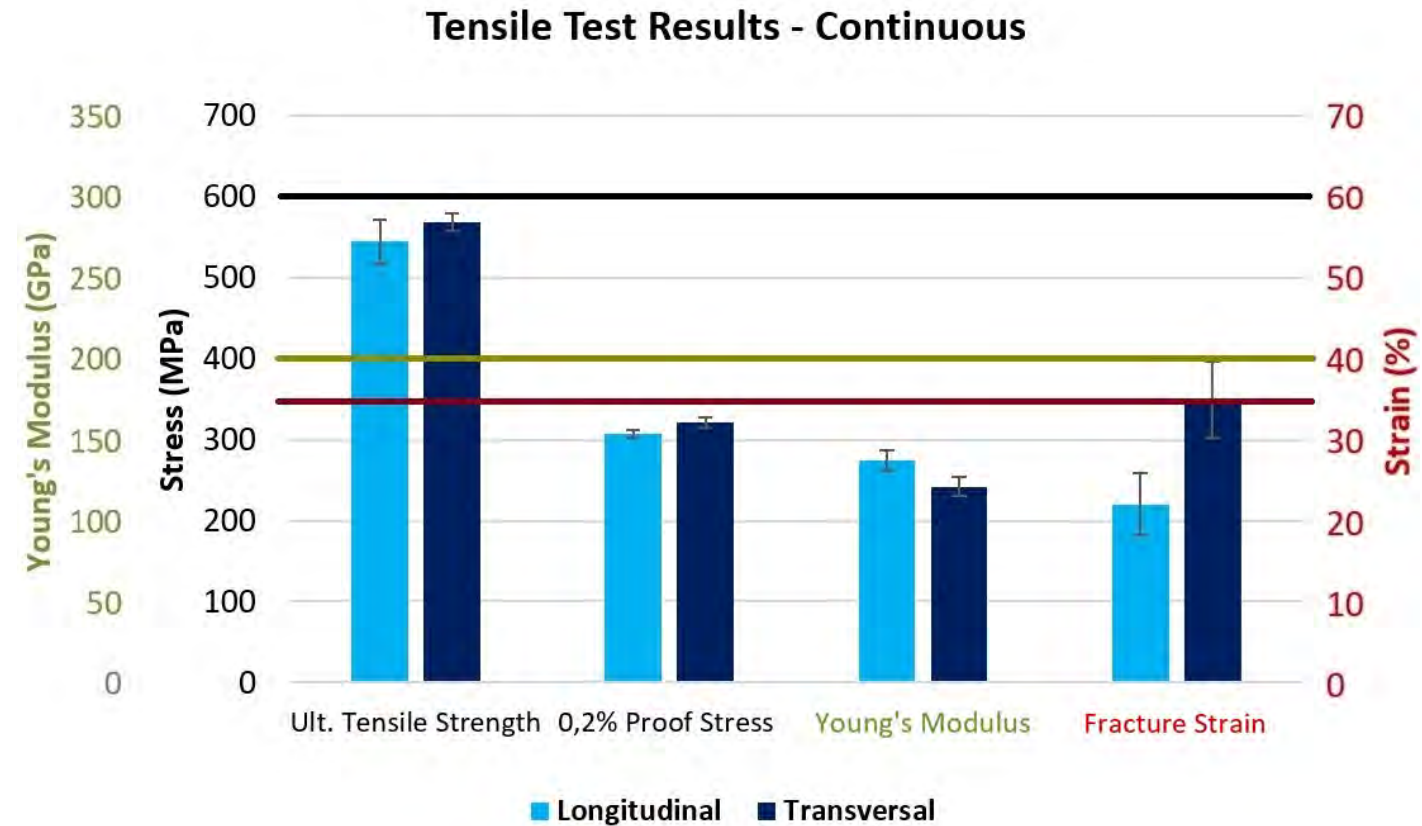


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Results

Material Properties – Tensile Tests (2)

- Less anisotropy
- Very low stiffness

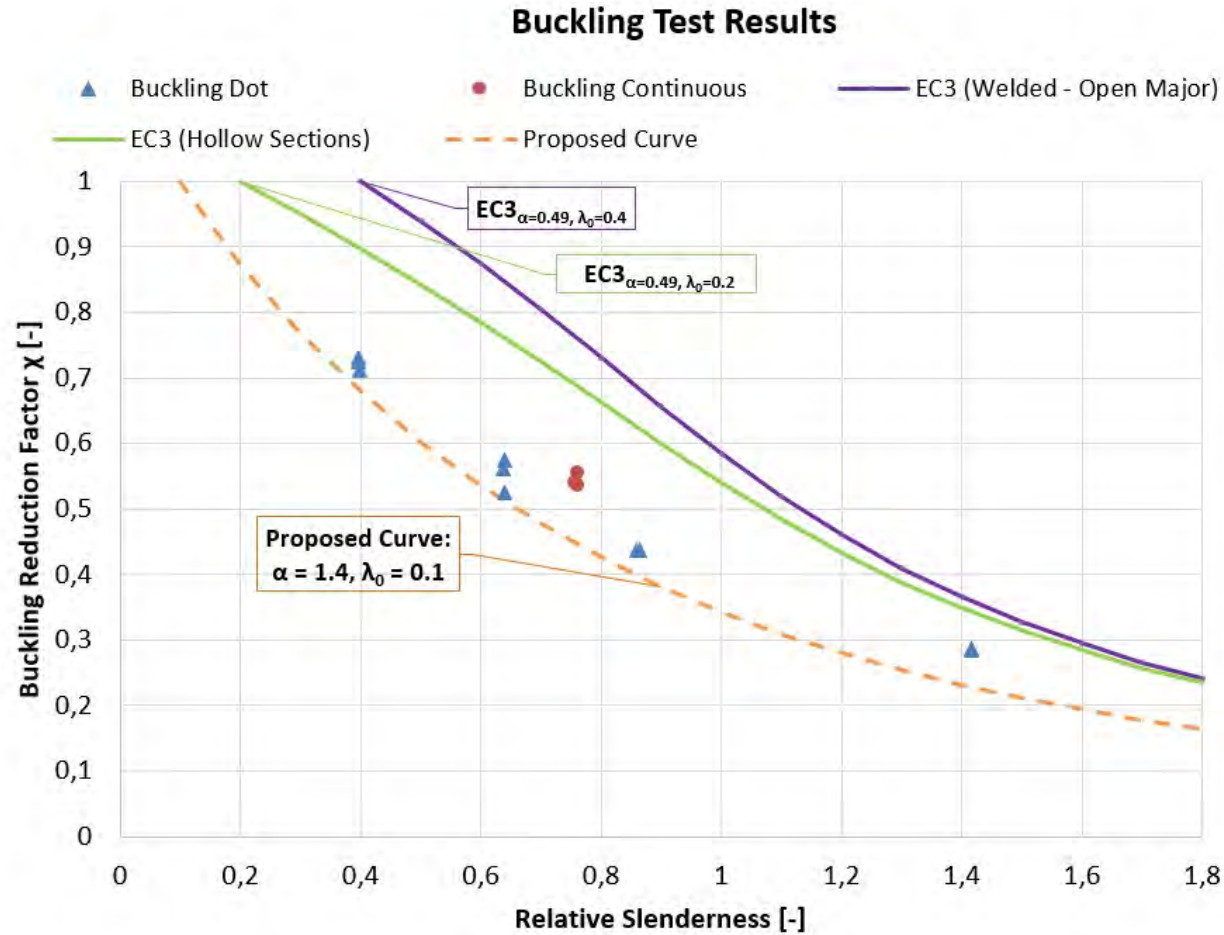


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Results

Material Properties – Buckling Tests

- $\gamma_M = 1.1$



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Conclusion

What are relevant geometrical and material properties of 3D-printed steel to assess the stability of wire and arc additively manufactured stainless steel tubular columns?

- Printing process is very much effecting structural properties
- Existing buckling curve not applicable for WAAM tubular columns
- Proposed curve for WAAM columns
 - first step towards full understanding of buckling of WAAM tubular columns and a safe stability calculation model for structural applications
- Knowledge on both material and the printing process is required to leverage the full potential of 3D printing for construction

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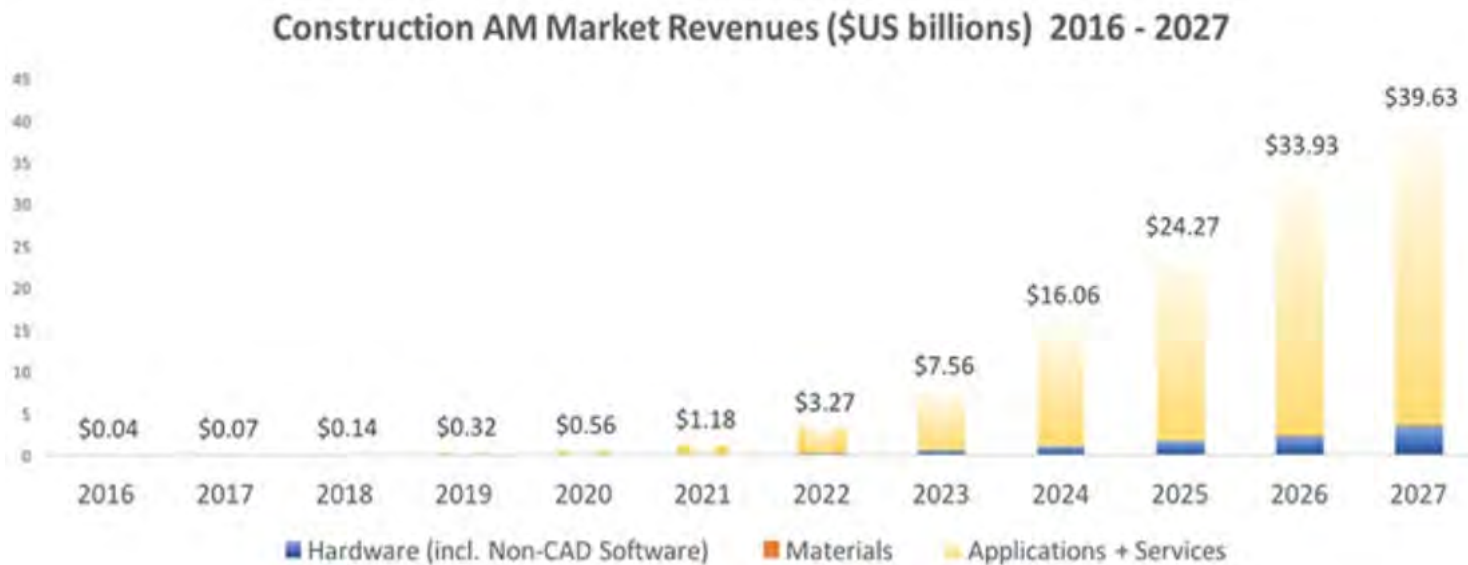
Discussion



Conclusions

What is next? – Opportunities

- Government Strategy, achieving sustainability goals using AM:
 - UK / Dubai: 3D-print 25% of all structures in 2030.
- Increasing Investments and revenues of/for Global Construction Industry



SmarTech, 2017

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Conclusions

What is next? – Opportunities



METAL CURVED PANELS, MX3D AMSTERDAM



CFRP-PRINTING, CEAD DELFT

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Discussion

What is next?

3D-Printen, dé toekomst of een hype?

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Additive Manufacturing for Construction Industry

Exploration of Stability of 3D-Printed Steel Members

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22 Mei, 2019

Introduction

Additive Manufacturing - Applications



8 x 3.5 m
TU/e, BAM
October 2017



Introduction



Background



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Discussion

BAM INFRA/TU EINDHOVEN

Mashable

The **key innovation**
in the design

