

# Metal 3D printing for e-mobility

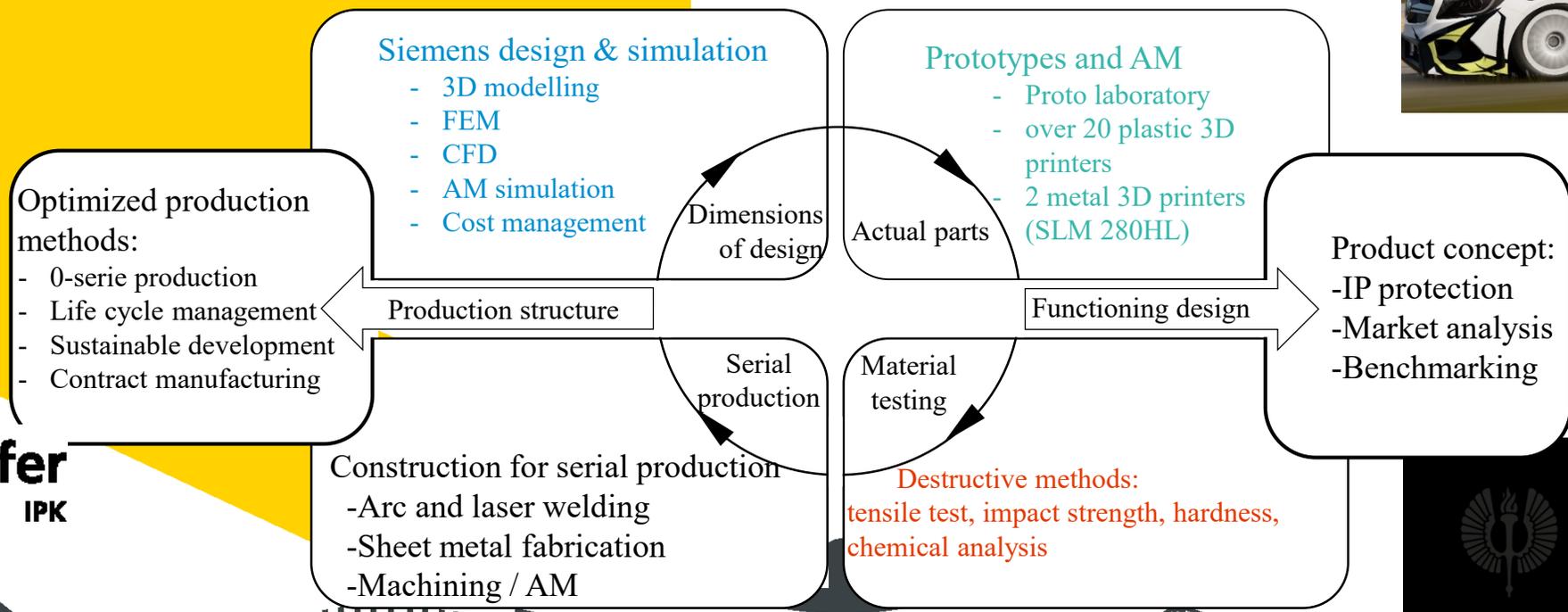
Research and production environment for EV parts at  
TUAS based on L-PBF and other laser processes

Webinar: The role of Additive Manufacturing (3D printing) in e-mobility and electrification

17.3.2021 eFlowHub

Heikki Saariluoma, TUAS

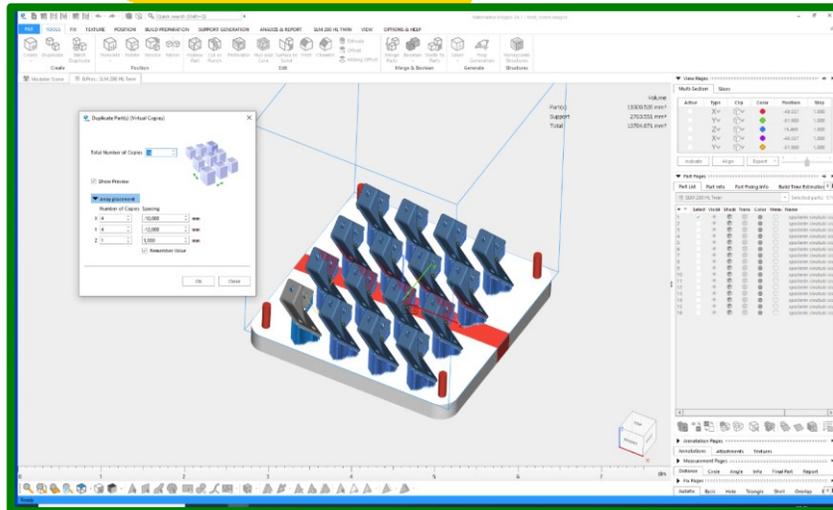
# e-Mobility research's equipment and facilities at Turku region



# SLM280HL – 2\*400 W

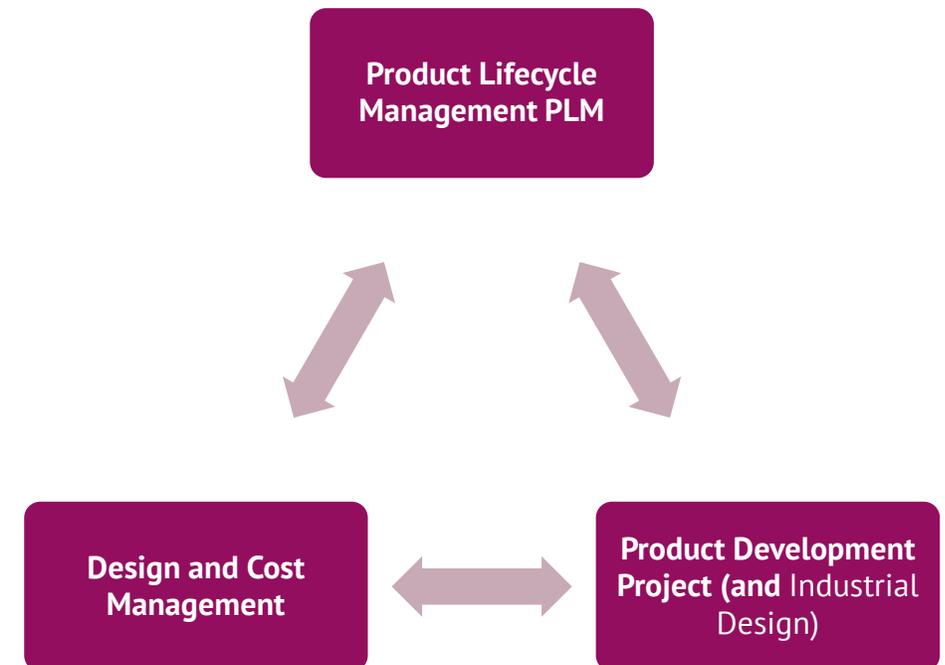
- Working area: 280\*280\*365-platform 20 mm
- Materials:
  - AlSi10Mg – Machine 1
  - Titanium – Machine 1
  - Stainless steels 316L – Machine 1
  - Co-Based Alloys (CoCr28Mo6) – Machine 2
- Materialise Magic - Data and Build Preparation Software

Two machines

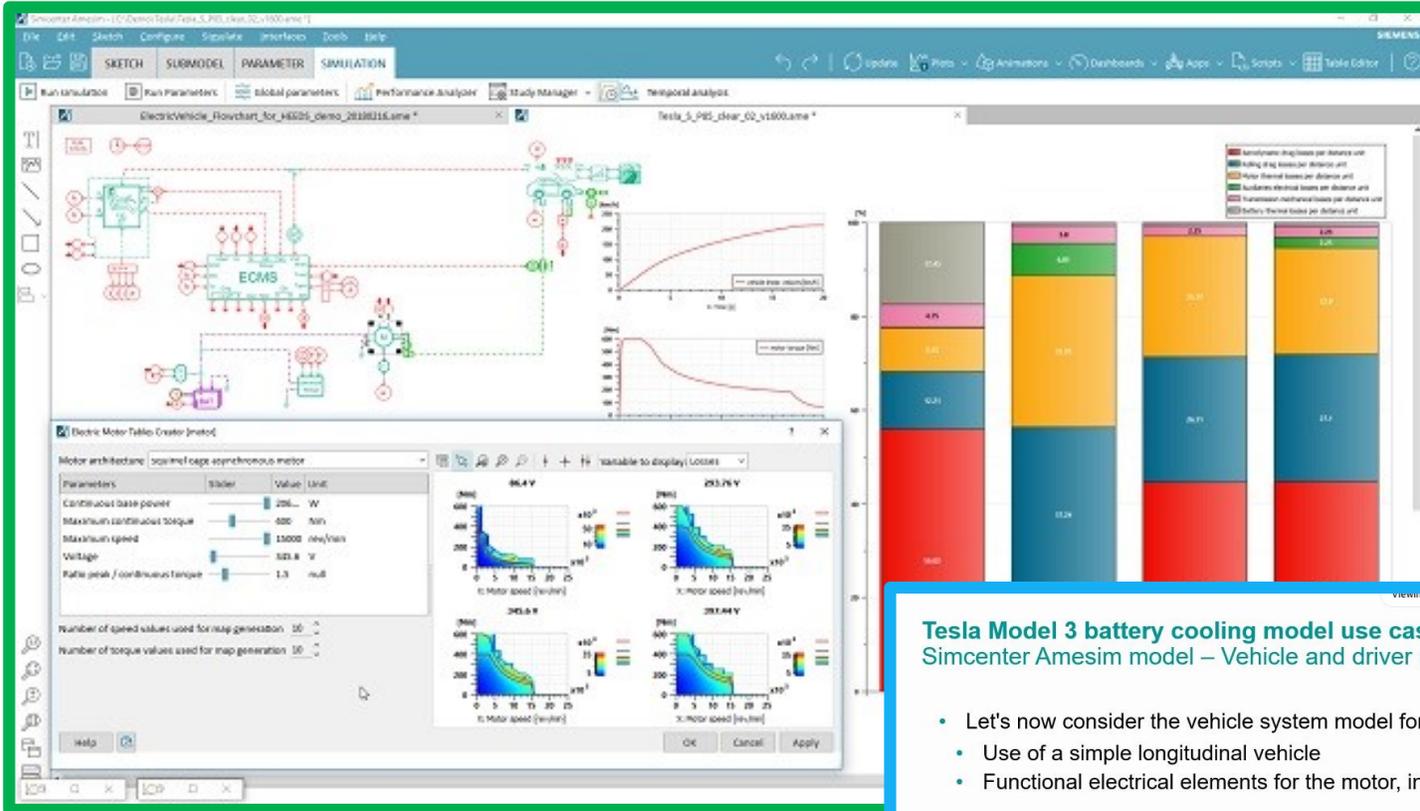


# Battery design and manufacturing software by Siemens NX

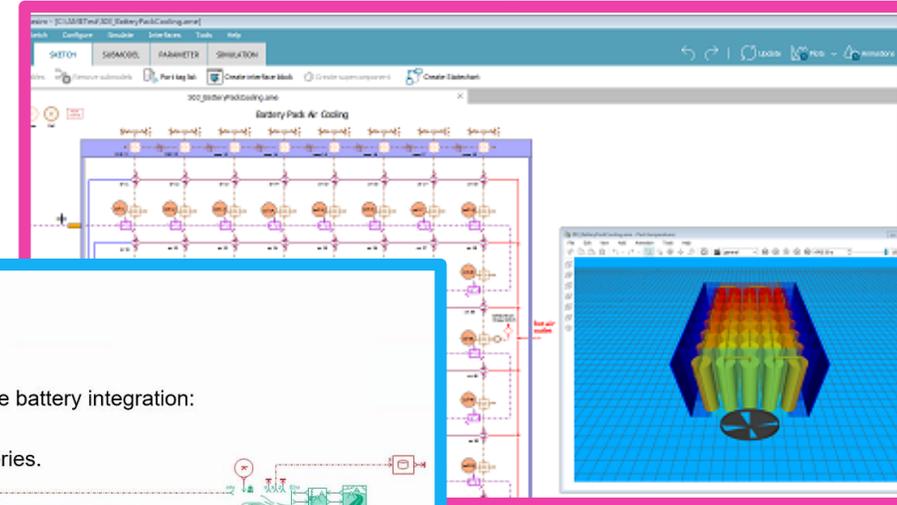
- **Siemens Development environment is available for:**
  - Research projects with Business Finland and companies
  - Thesis works for students
  - Several courses are suitable for smaller case studies



# Siemens - Simcenter Amesim simulation environment for battery systems



New study area in TUAS will be the battery systems with Simcenter Amesim which allows us to answer design questions that matter on vehicle, engine, transmission and thermal integration.



## Electrified Vehicle Simulation

Meet strict emission regulations while ensuring a high-level of vehicle performance and comfort. Simcenter Amesim helps you win the electrification race by providing you the appropriate tools to embrace this technology evolution.

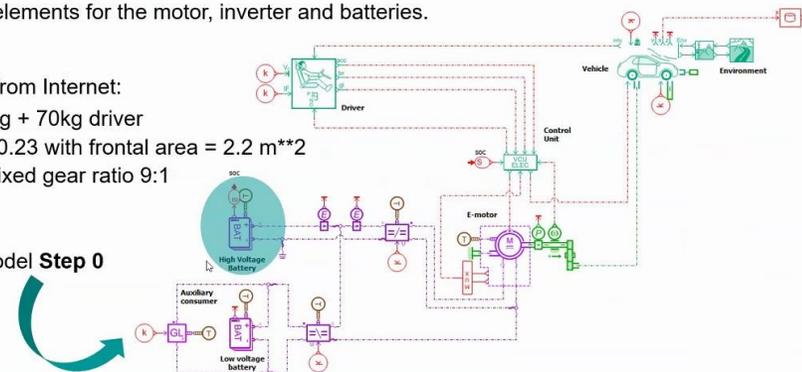
Simcenter Amesim allows you to answer design questions that matter on vehicle, engine, transmission and thermal integration. It also offers the required modeling level to simulate all critical electric subsystems. Whether you deal with battery sizing or electric machine design, you will benefit from efficient modeling workflows to support your engineering effort from architecture creation to integration, including detailed design.

## Tesla Model 3 battery cooling model use case Simcenter Amesim model – Vehicle and driver model

- Let's now consider the vehicle system model for the high-voltage battery integration:
- Use of a simple longitudinal vehicle
- Functional electrical elements for the motor, inverter and batteries.

- Vehicle data gathered from Internet:
  - Vehicle mass: 1726 kg + 70kg driver
  - Aerodynamics: Cd = 0.23 with frontal area = 2.2 m\*\*2
  - Rear Wheel Drive / Fixed gear ratio 9:1
  - Wheels: 235/40R19

- Resulting Amesim model **Step 0**



## Battery & Fuel Cell

Virtually assess the energy performance of electrochemical storage systems when integrated in hybrid or battery electric vehicles. Simcenter Amesim offers a scalable and flexible platform combined with a battery identification tool to characterize and simulate accurately the electro-thermal behavior of storage devices. You can easily size a pack, design a cooling subsystem, optimize a control strategy, reduce the fuel consumption or maximize the range.



## Topology optimization and lattice structures

Searching optimal material distribution

Available tools

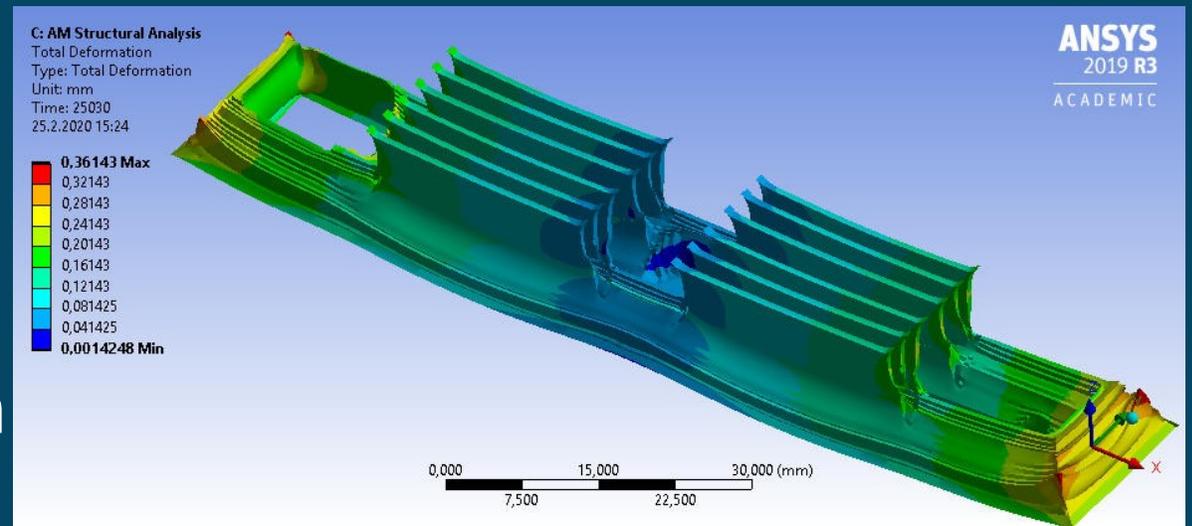
- ANSYS Topology optimization
- Siemens NX Nastran Topology Optimization
- Siemens NX Topology Optimization (Fustrum)

## Metal AM-printing process simulation

Generate printing supports, deformations, residual stresses and simulate printing process

Available tools:

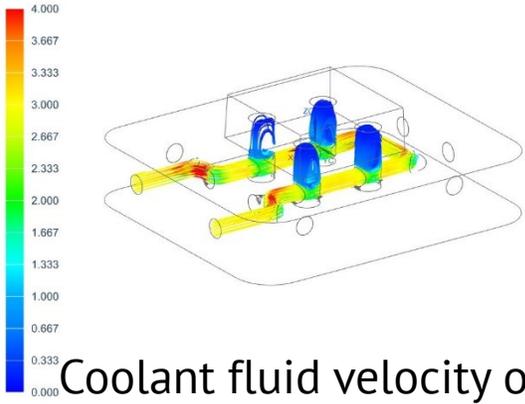
- ANSYS Additive Suite
- Siemens Simcenter 3D Additive manufacturing



# Cooling channels for injection moulding tool

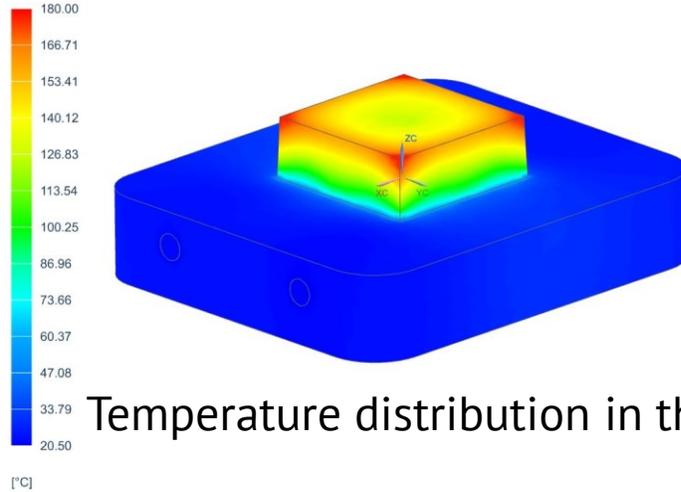


takamuotti\_insertti\_20191204\_malli\_sim1 : Solution 1 Result  
 Load Case 1, Static Step 1  
 Velocity - Element-Nodal, Averaged, Magnitude  
 Min : 0.000, Max : 6.087, Units = m/s  
 Streamlines : Velocity - Element-Nodal, Seeds : Seed Set 4



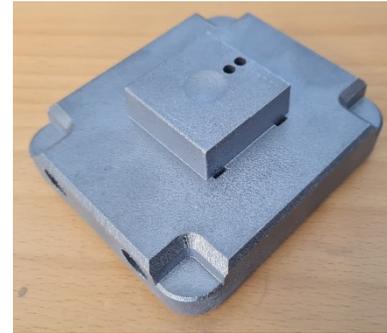
Coolant fluid velocity org.

takamuotti\_insertti\_20191204\_malli\_sim1 : Solution 1 Result  
 Load Case 1, Static Step 1  
 Temperature - Nodal, Scalar  
 Min : 20.50, Max : 180.00, Units = °C

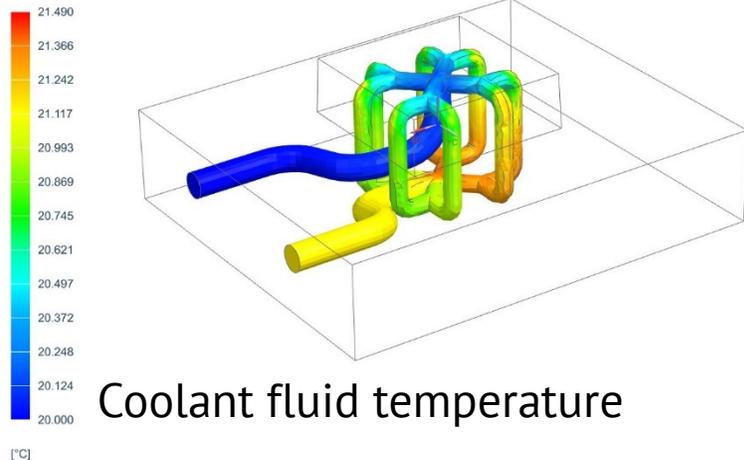


Temperature distribution in the part  $T_{max} = 180\text{ °C}$

- Temperature and flow rate images were calculated with NX Advanced Flow CFD software
- Deformations and stresses caused by the resulting temperature distribution were calculated with Simcenter 3D Nastran FEM software (not shown)

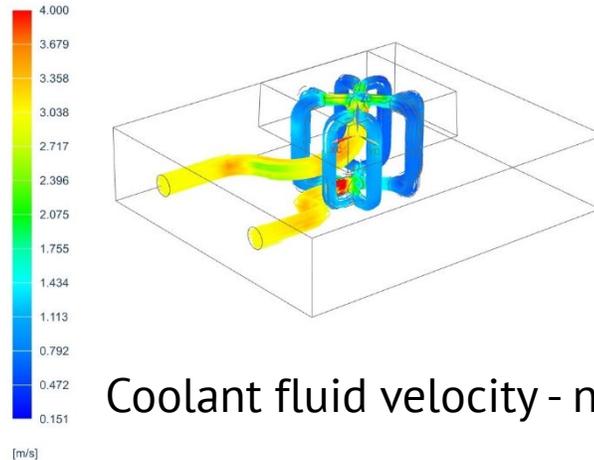


takamuotti\_insertti\_20191204\_B\_tyovaratt\_malli\_stp\_sim1 : Solution 1 Result  
 Load Case 1, Static Step 1  
 Fluid Temperature - Element-Nodal, Unaveraged, Scalar  
 Min : 20.000, Max : 21.490, Units = °C



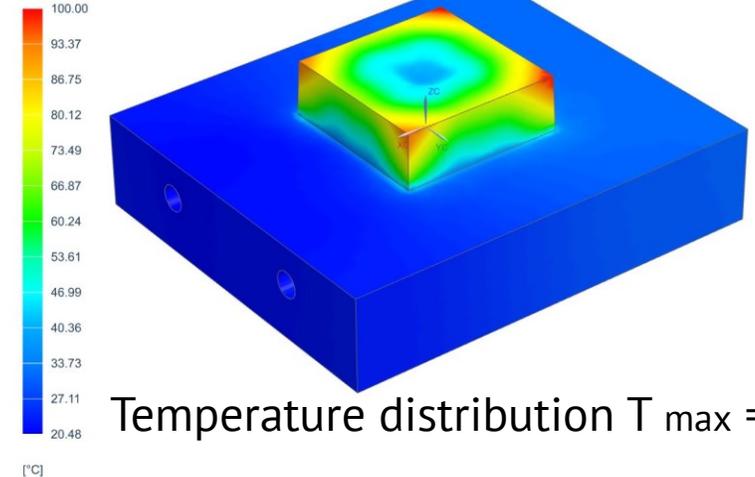
Coolant fluid temperature

takamuotti\_insertti\_20191204\_B\_tyovaratt\_malli\_stp\_sim1 : Solution 1 Result  
 Load Case 1, Static Step 1  
 Velocity - Element-Nodal, Averaged, Magnitude  
 Min : 0.151, Max : 4.728, Units = m/s  
 Streamlines : Velocity - Element-Nodal, Seeds : Seed Set 1



Coolant fluid velocity - new

takamuotti\_insertti\_20191204\_B\_tyovaratt\_malli\_stp\_sim1 : Solution 1 Result  
 Load Case 1, Static Step 1  
 Temperature - Nodal, Scalar  
 Min : 20.48, Max : 100.87, Units = °C



Temperature distribution  $T_{max} = 100\text{ °C}$



# 3D scanning and measuring

# Dimension verifying - 3D scanner and CMM

- For verifying the actual part dimensions of the 3D printed parts based on 3D model

System	Principle	Measuring volume/area	Volumetric accuracy	Scanning area
Zeiss T-Scan 20	Laser scanning with external photogrammetric orientation	20 m <sup>3</sup>	0.04 mm + 0.04 (L/1000) mm	125 mm line

## Technical Data for ZEISS T-SCAN

	ZEISS T-SCAN
Measurement depth	+/- 50 mm
Line width	up to 125 mm
Mean working distance	150 mm
Line frequency	up to 330 Hz
Data rate	210.000 points/second
Weight	1100 g
Sensor dimensions	300 x 170 x 150 mm



Error  
Yellow= 0,1mm

Scale  
\_\_\_\_\_ = 10mm

CMM  
(Accredited)



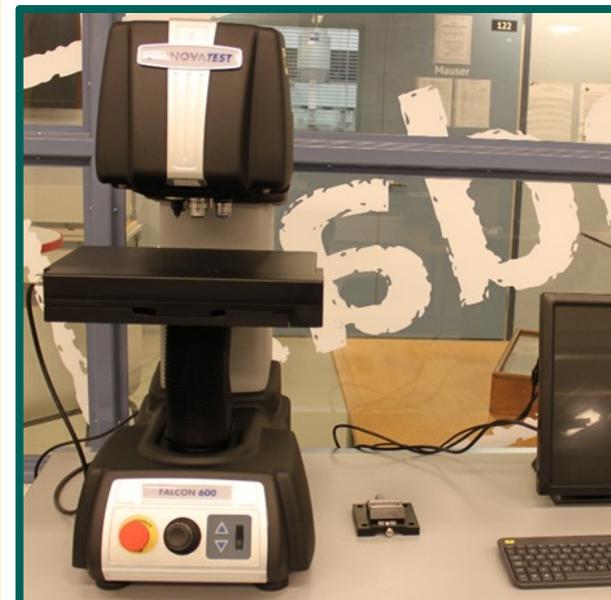
- **Tensile test machine: Matertest with ForceProof control system**
- Test load: Max 250 kN (static) Calibrated load range 10-150 kN (Accuracy Class 1)
- **Pendulum Impact tester for metallic materials: ZwickRoell HIT450P**
  - Pendulum hammer: 450 J
  - **Universal hardness tester: Emco Test M4. 025/075**
    - Test method: Rockwell C, (Vickers, Brinell)

- **Micro hardness tester: Falcon 600**

- Test method: Micro Vickers, Vickers, Brinell Test forces: 1 gf-62,5 kgf

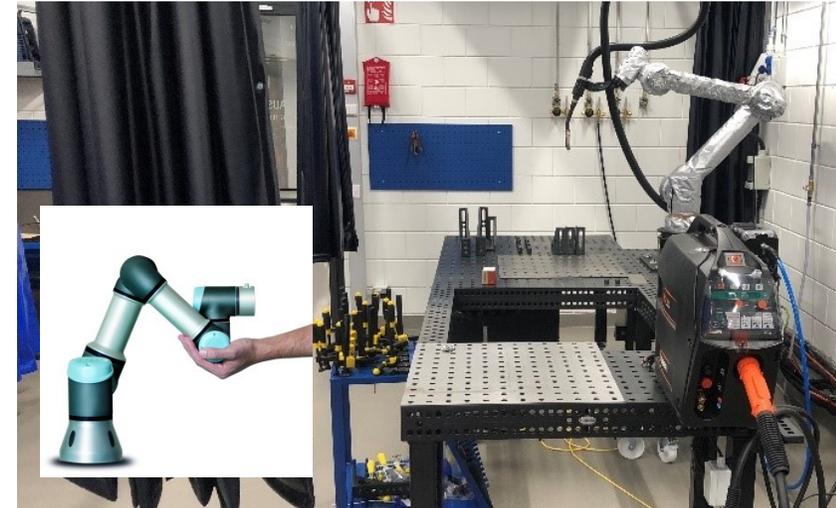
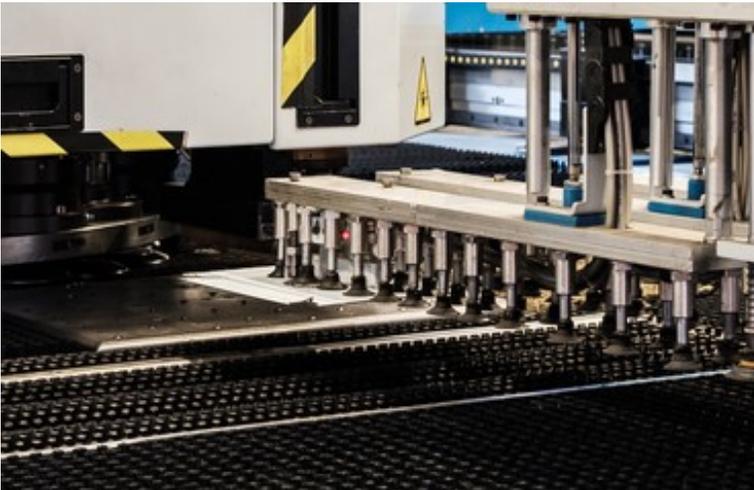
- **Grinding/polishing machine Struers LaboPol-30**

For metallic specimen preparation before hardness testing or macroscopic/ microscopic examination



# Manufacturing process capabilities:

- Sheet metal:
  - Cutting, forming, bending
- Robots:
  - Cobot UR5 fast and smart setups
  - 3 robots group
- Welding:
  - Laser welding, CMT, TIG, MIG/MAG
  - Laser cladding with powder
  - Welding robots: Motoman, ABB, UR10
- Measuring:
  - 3D CMM – (accredited)
  - 3D scanner



## Inline Quality

# Inline laser welding process monitoring

## Multifactor Weld Process Measurement Tool



LDD-700

### The LDD-700 Inline Process Monitor:

- ▶ High Speed, High Resolution
- ▶ Immune to Process Radiation
- ▶ Gives Data Similar to Sectioning, Immediately

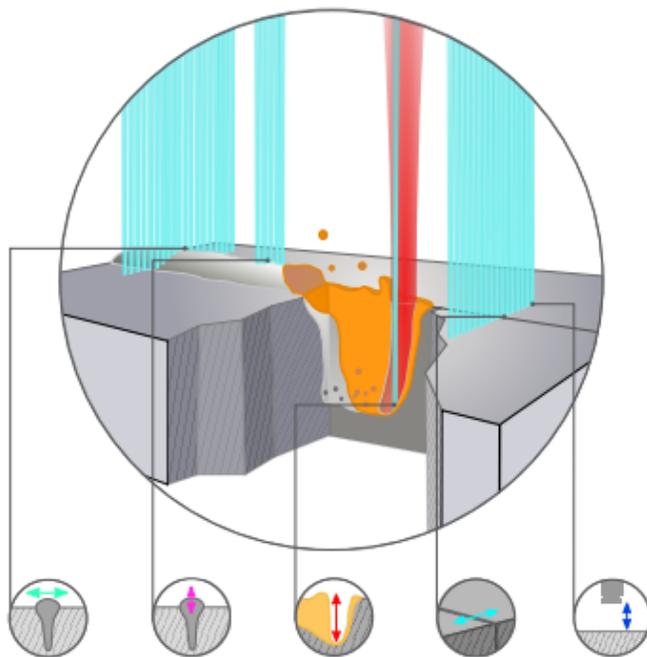
### Capable of Detecting Defects Including:

- ▶ Over and Under Penetration
- ▶ Part Misalignment: Height Variation, Gap Width
- ▶ Weld Bead Defects: Blowouts, Underfill



## Applications

- ▶ Power Electronics
- ▶ E-mobility
- ▶ Busbar Welding
- ▶ Micro-electronics
- ▶ Battery Assembly



**Transverse Profile**  
Measures the finished weld bead transverse profile.

**Finished Weld Surface**  
Measured just behind the melt pool captures the height of the finished weld bead.

**Keyhole Depth**  
Measured inside the keyhole during the weld to determine actual weld penetration depth in real time.

**Seam Profile**  
A sweep ahead of the process looks for joint position on the workpiece.

**Workpiece Height**  
Measures the distance between the material surface and the welding optics.

- Fibre laser 10 kW multi mode:
  - Spot size 800  $\mu\text{m}$  (fixed optic)
- Fibre laser 2 kW single mode:
  - Spot size 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (fixed optic)
  - Spot size 120  $\mu\text{m}$  (scanner optic)



# Laser welding of AM parts

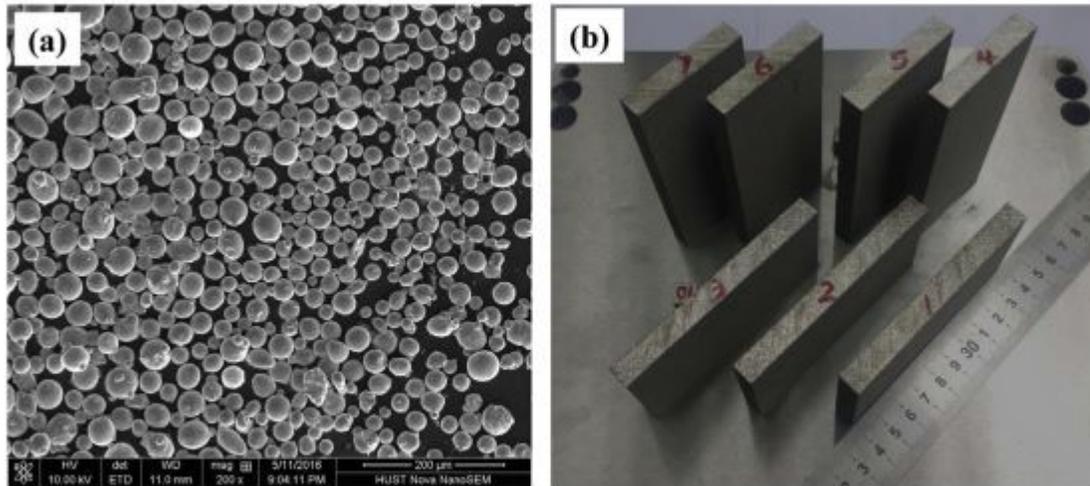


Fig. 1. Morphology of metal powders (a) and macro-morphology of SLMed plates (b) of 304 stainless steel.

Literature reviews for dedicated topics of AM parts.

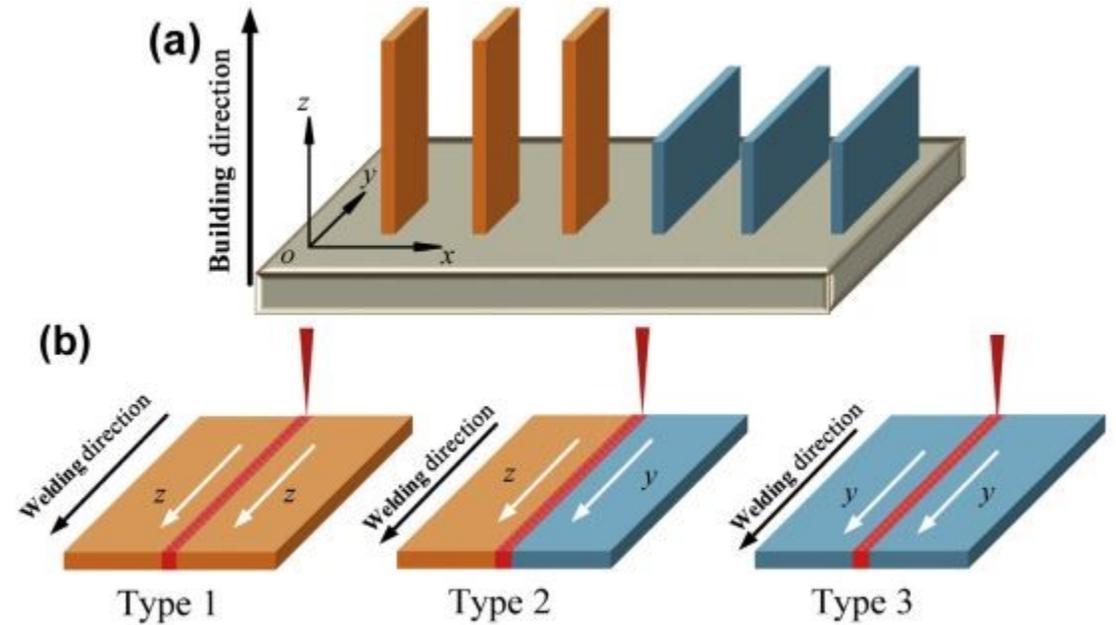


Fig. 2. Schematic drawings of SLMed plates (a) and different laser welding types (b).

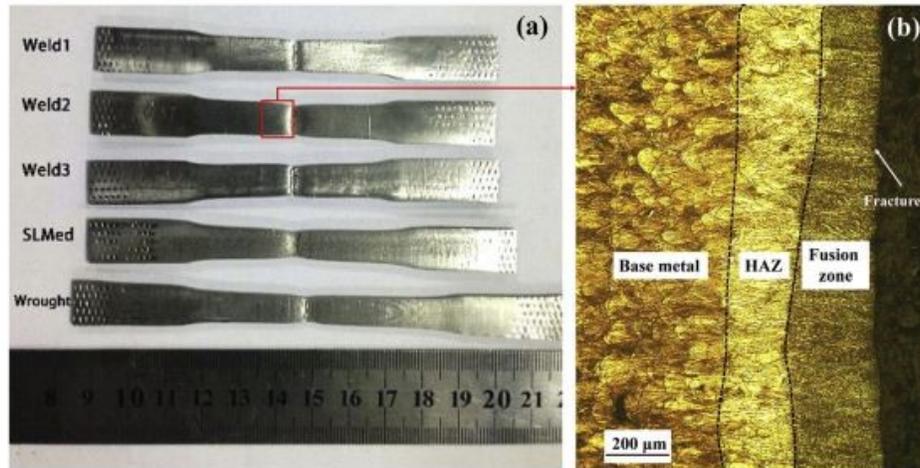
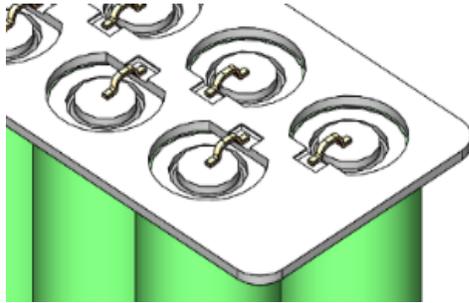


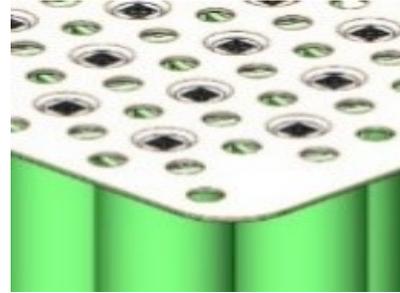
Fig. 11. Photos of tensile test samples after tensile tests (a) and OM image showing fracture path of laser-welded joint under type 2 (b).



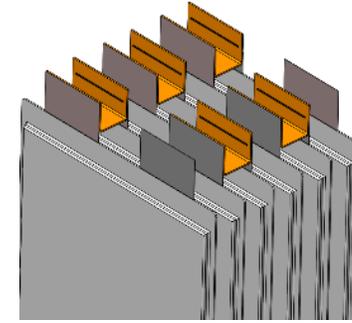
# Different cell and joint types



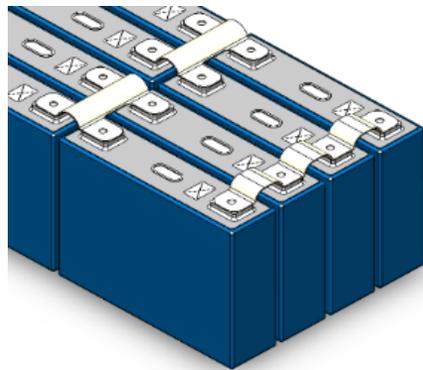
Laser wire bond



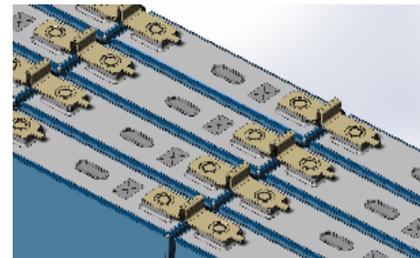
Laser spot welded



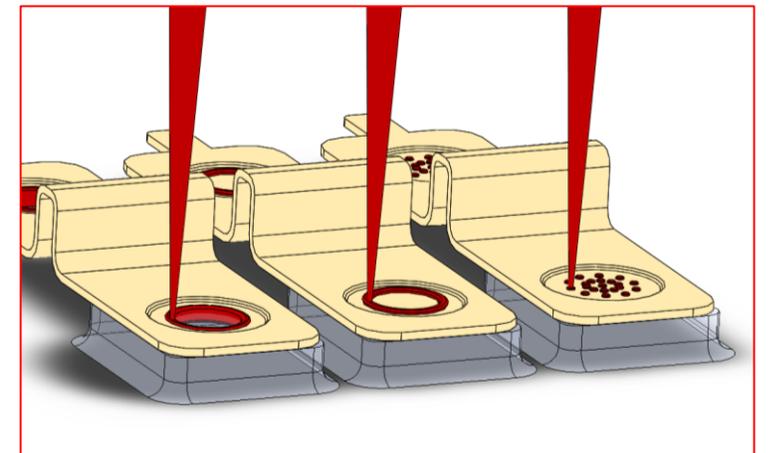
Laser lap joint for punch



Various busbar joints



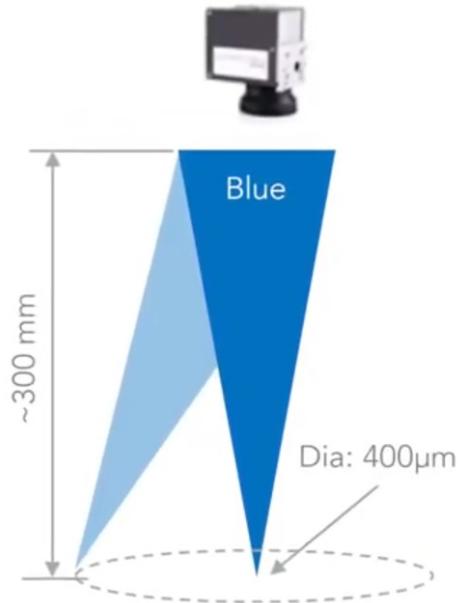
Laser lap joint



# Laser Welding

## Optimal laser processes for battery materials Al-Al, Cu-Al and Cu-Cu joints – what colour?

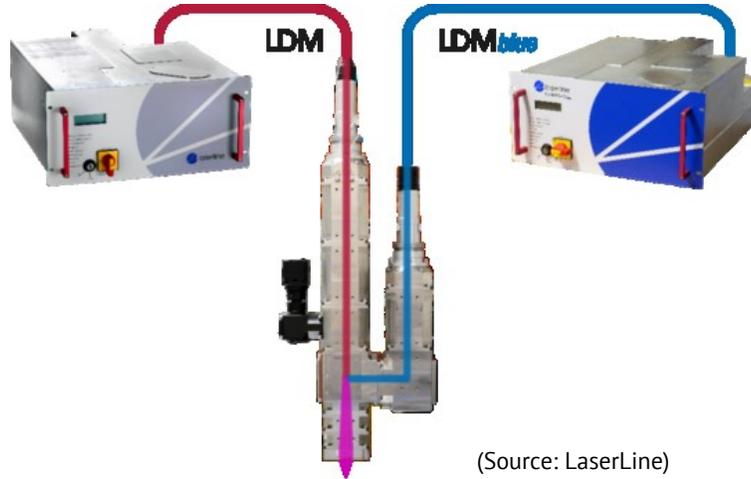
NUBURU Chip-based Technology  
New Product Line



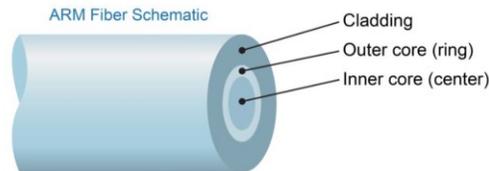
Scan field: 120 x 120mm<sup>2</sup>

1.5kW @450nm BPP: 11mm\*mrad

(Source: Nuburu)



(Source: LaserLine)



Basic FL-ARM Focused Spot Power Patterns



Equal power in center and ring

Higher power in ring than center

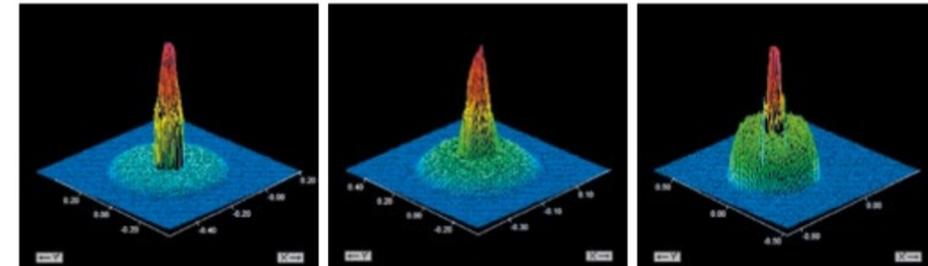
Higher power in center than ring

Power in center only

Power in ring only

(Source: Coherent)

Whether copper, steel or aluminum – with BrightLine Weld, welding is almost spatter-free and has the highest quality. The minimum spatter reduces dirt build-up on components, clamping fixtures and optics. With BrightLine Weld the feed is simultaneously increased, thereby significantly increasing the productivity.



Flexible setting of the intensity distribution with BrightLine Weld.

(Source: Trumpf)

# Thank you !



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