



domminio

Digital method for improved manufacturing of next-generation multifunctional airframe parts

Improving thermal management of FFF nozzle for aerospace applications

2nd Workshop
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“**IPC, Centre Technique d’Innovation
et d’expertise au service de l’industrie
de la Plasturgie et des Composites**”

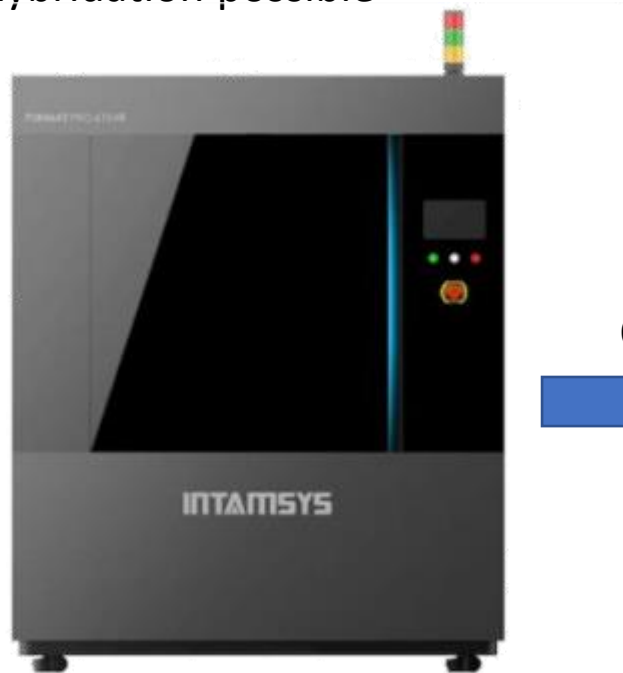
“**IPC, Technical Center of Innovation
and expertise supporting Plasturgy and
Composite industry.**”

”



State of the art :

- Heated chamber -> Slow
- Limited size
- No hybridation possible



Only for low volumes

Objectif

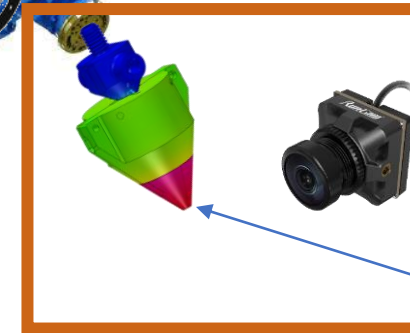


5 axis



Technical filament (PEKK), with or without continuous fibre

Thermal camera, PID temperature controller



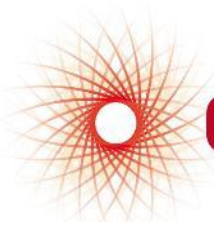
Instrumented nozzle
Local thermal management

Today talk



Existing part

Serial production



Printed materials

Non Planar
printing (NP)

Instrumented

PEKK 60:40 $T_{op} = 320 \text{ à } 360^\circ\text{C}$

3 Filaments = 3 nozzles:

1. PEKK60:40 + **magnetics NP**
→ 1,75mm
1. PEKK60:40 + **cCF** → 0,8mm
3. PEKK60:40 + **CNT** → max 0,8mm

User case design

→ No congestion around
the nozzle

T° → Thermocouples

Adapted on each nozzles

→ L-PBF

Introduction

- 1) Development of the nozzle for PEKK+MNP filament
- 2) Improving PEKK layers adhesion
- 3) Development of the nozzle for PEKK+cCF filament

Conclusion

Outlook

Filament parameter :

- Standard diameter : 1,75mm
- PEKK with dispersed magnetic particles ~ PEKK

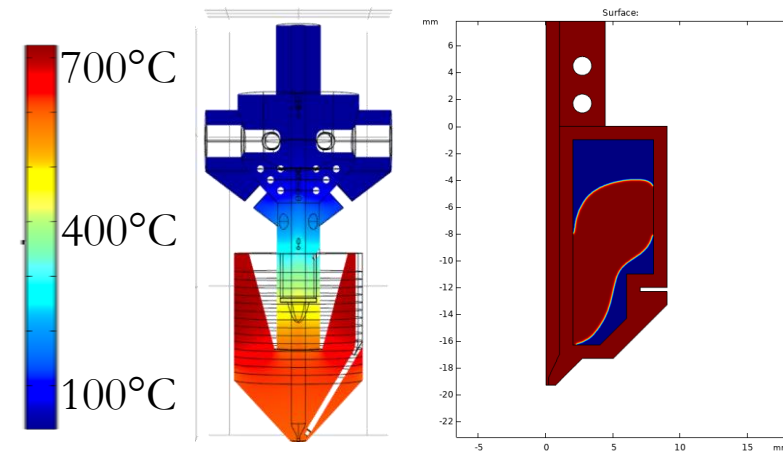
Objectives :

- Home made nozzle to have control on thermocouples placement and tip geometry

Constraints :

- Operating temperature : 320-360°C
- Machinability

Thermal simulation → sizing the nozzle



Filament parameter :

- Standard diameter : 1,75mm
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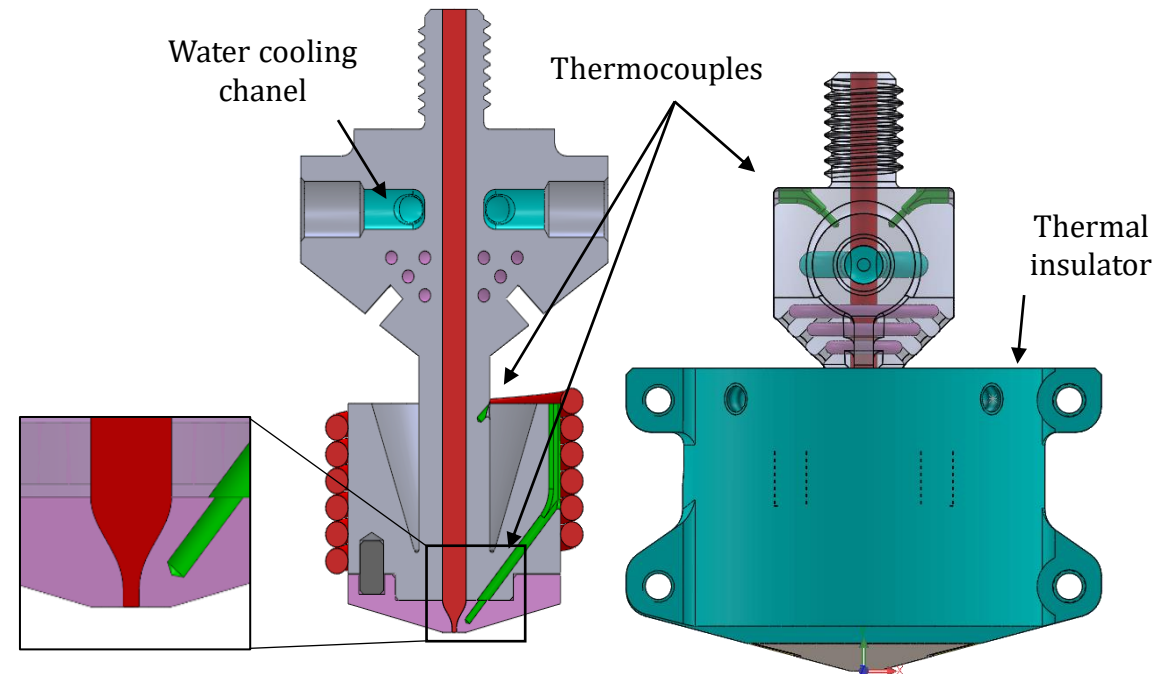
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Thermocouples implantation



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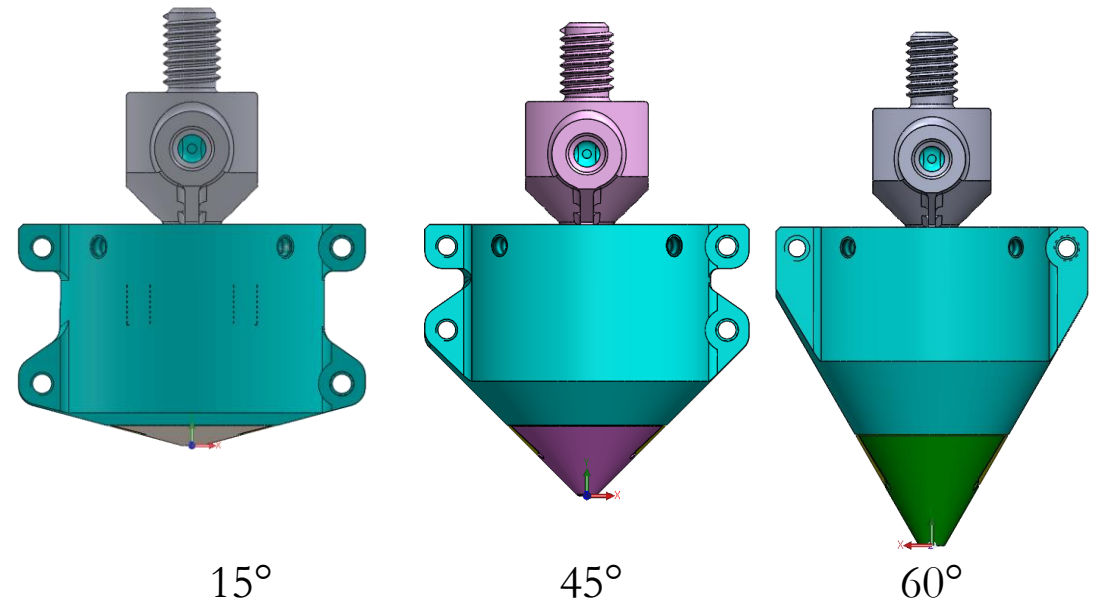
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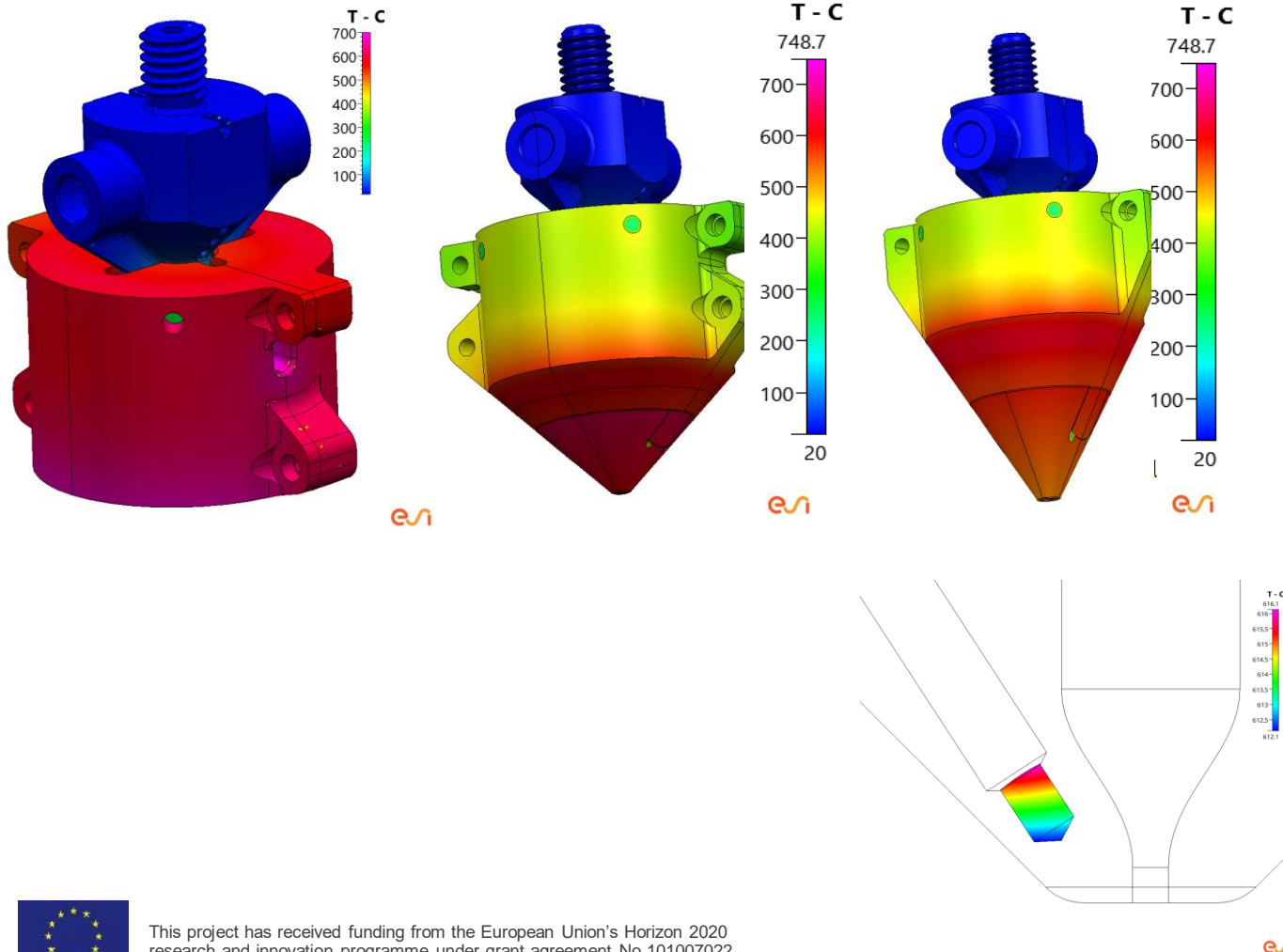
Most promising designs → L-PBF



Reduce the congestion
around the nozzle



Simulation



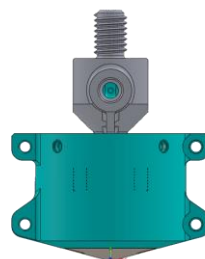
Measurements

At the inside thermocouple
Maximum temperature, without
extrusion

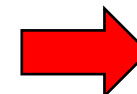
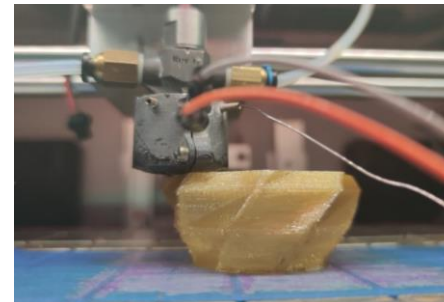
- **15° nozzle**
Simulation: $T = 822^{\circ}\text{C}$
Experiment: $T = 823^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **45° nozzle**
Simulation: $T = 612 - 616^{\circ}\text{C}$
Experiment: $T = 588^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **60° nozzle**
Simulation: $T = 534 - 538^{\circ}\text{C}$
Experiment: $T = 538^{\circ}\text{C}$

Experiments

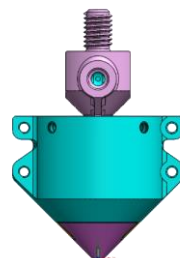
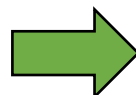
- Prusa (modified) and Roboze FFF machines
- Industrial PEKK and PEI filaments



PEKK

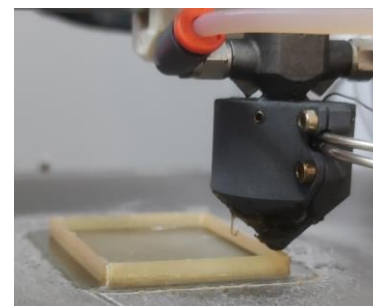


Too flat, heating issues

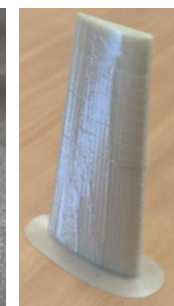


Best compromise

PEKK



PEI



PEKK



PEI



Radiative heat transfer between nozzle tip and substrate should be different:

Heat absorbing area on substrate should be bigger for the 60° nozzle. At the same time the heat flux emitting nozzle tip is around 70K smaller:

$$\dot{Q}_{60^\circ} = \epsilon \cdot \sigma \cdot A_{nozzle} \cdot 833_{nozzle}^4$$

$$= 4.81 \cdot 10^{11} \dots$$

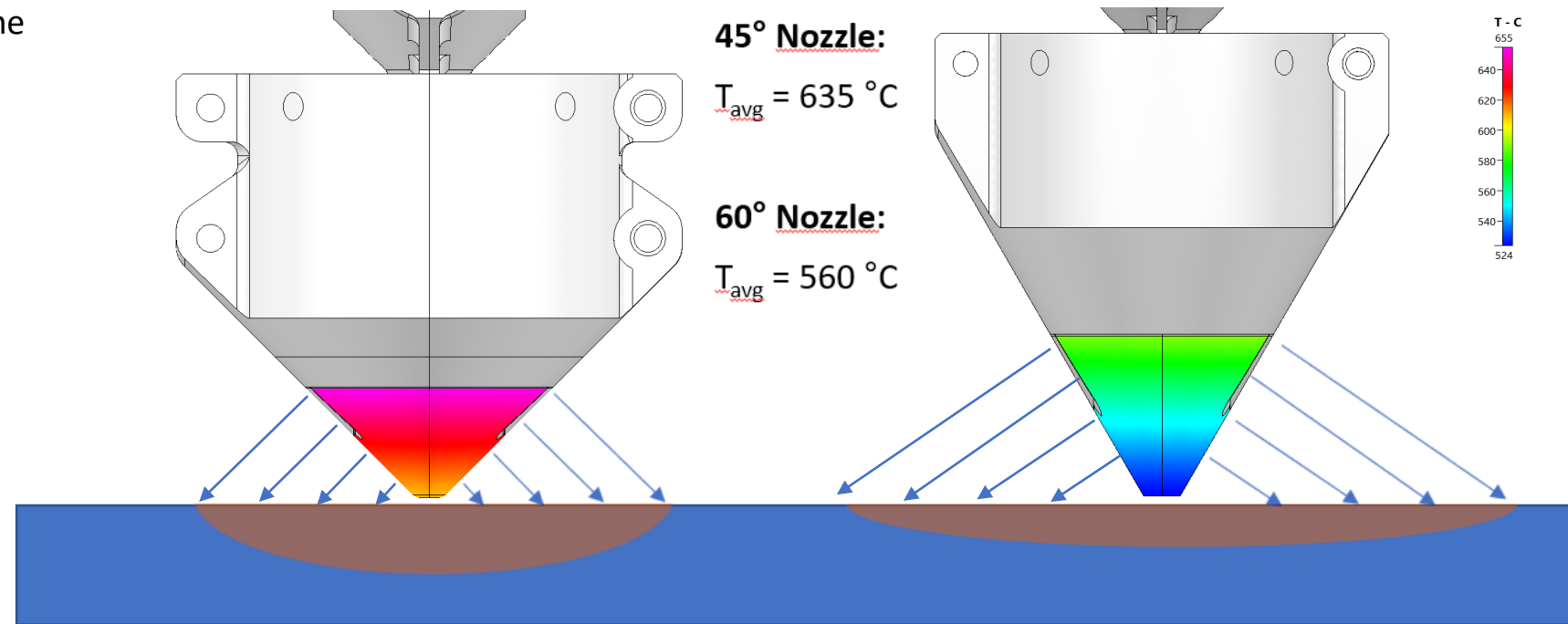
$$\dot{Q}_{45^\circ} = \epsilon \cdot \sigma \cdot A_{nozzle} \cdot 903_{nozzle}^4$$

$$= 6.80 \cdot 10^{11} \dots$$

$$\frac{\dot{Q}_{45}}{\dot{Q}_{60}} = \frac{6.8}{4.81} = 1.41$$

$$\frac{A_{45}}{A_{60}} = \frac{\cos(45^\circ)}{\cos(30^\circ)} = 0.82$$

$$1.41/0.82 = 1.7195$$

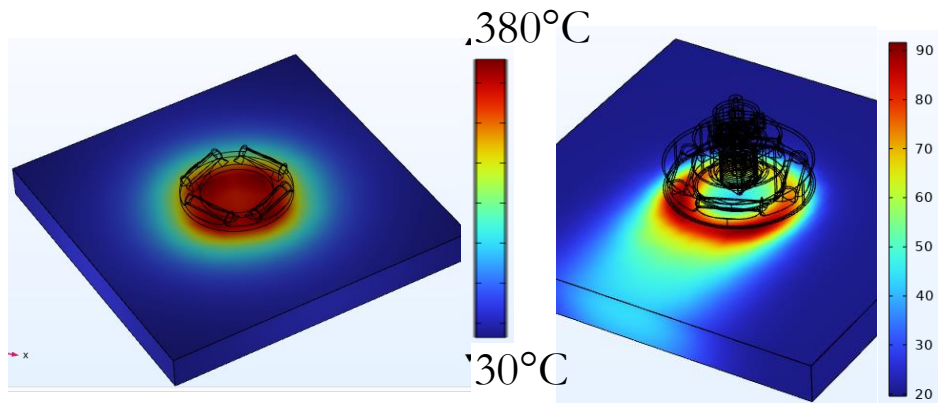


45° Nozzle

60° Nozzle

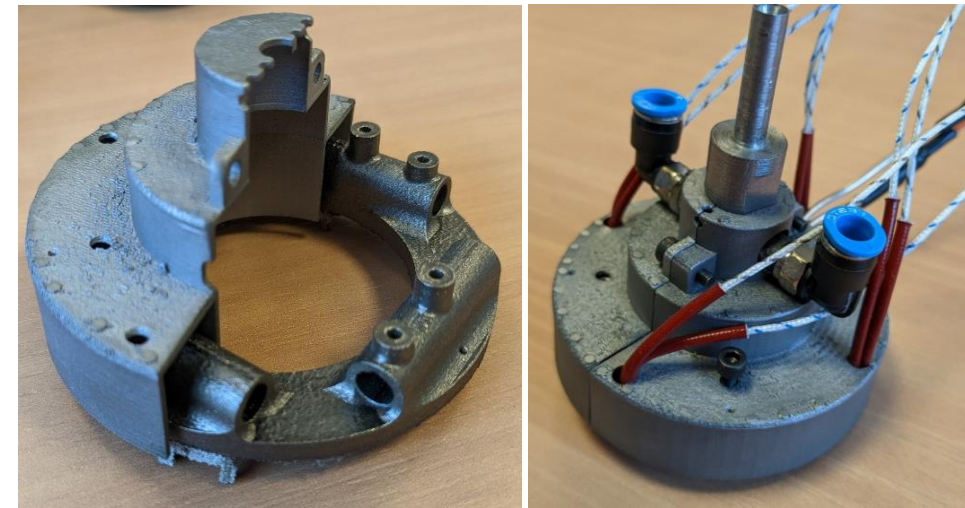
Thermal « dome »

- To improve the layers adhesion by creating a high temperature atmosphere around the printed zone.
- Heats independently of the nozzle



Thermal simulation

Help to size the thermal « dome »



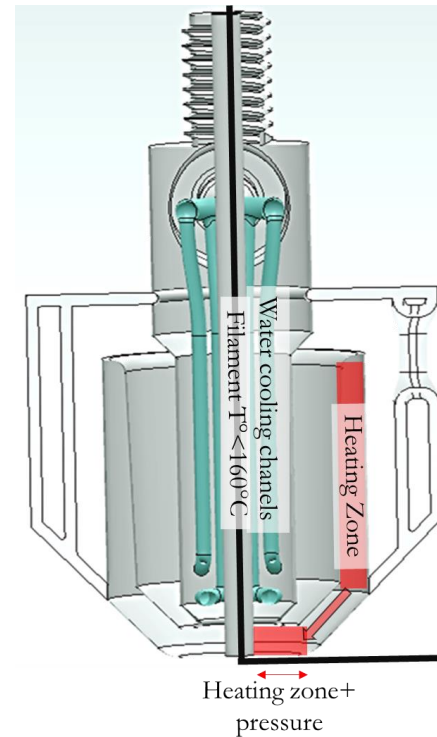
Thermocouples integrated for a heating management

Filament parameter :

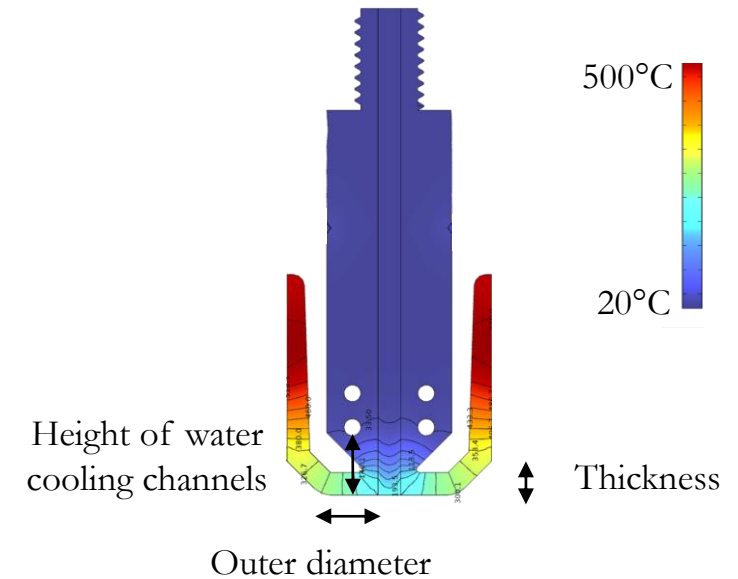
- Non standard diameter : 0,8mm
- Core/shell structure

Objectives :

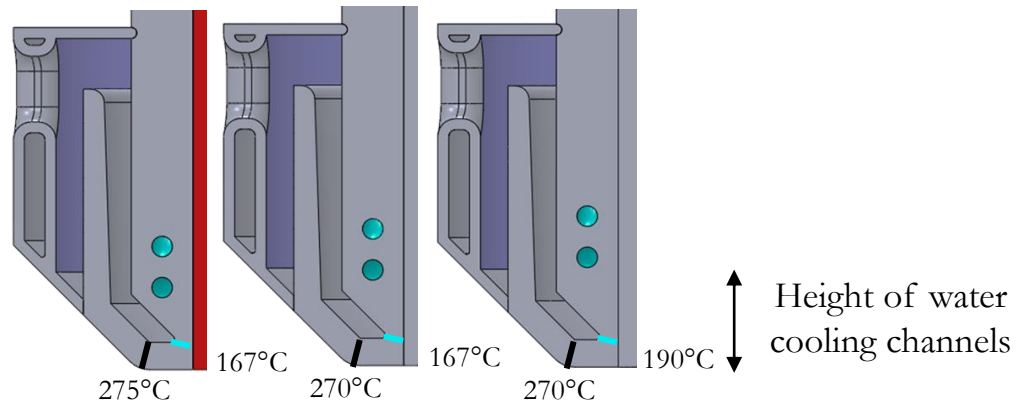
- Design that avoid delamination issues
- Home made nozzle to have control on thermocouples placement and tip geometry
- Operating temperature : 320-360°C



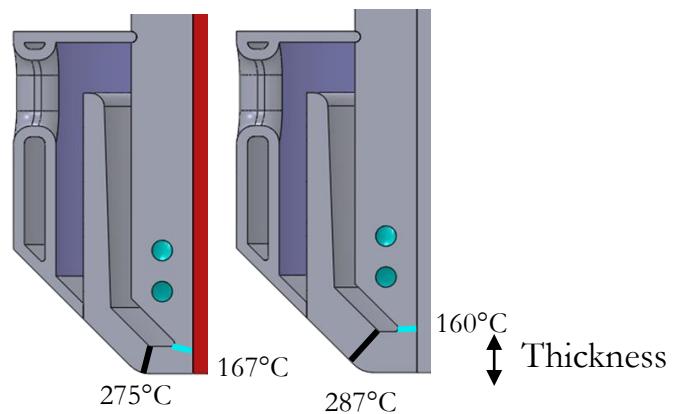
Thermal simulation → sizing the nozzle



Height of water cooling channels

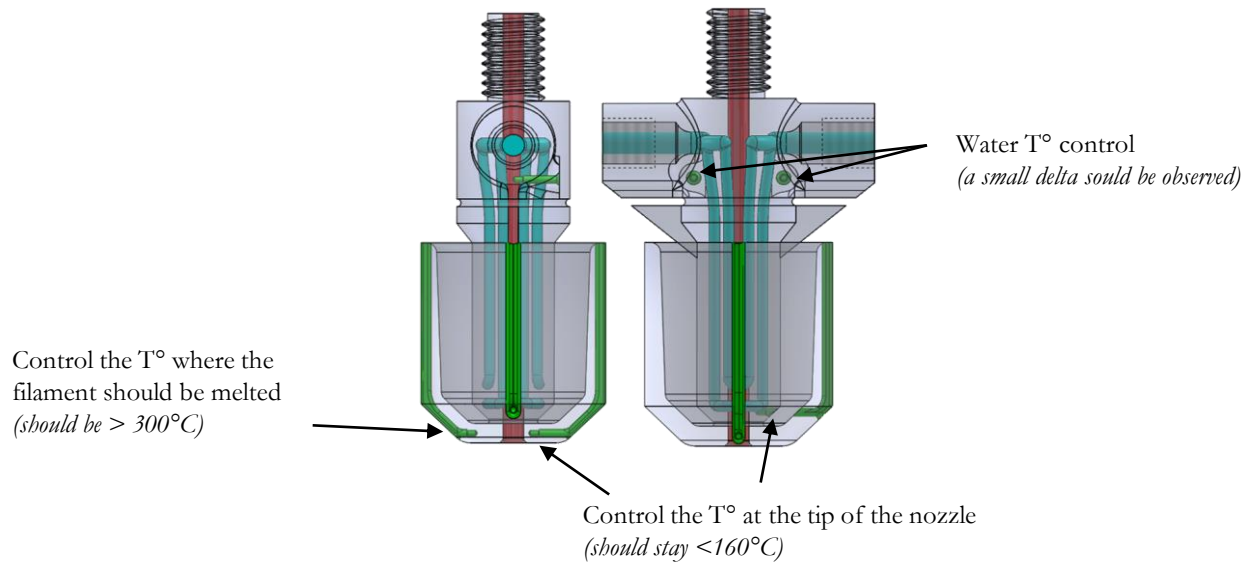


Thickness



Most promising designs → L-PBF

Thermocouples implantation

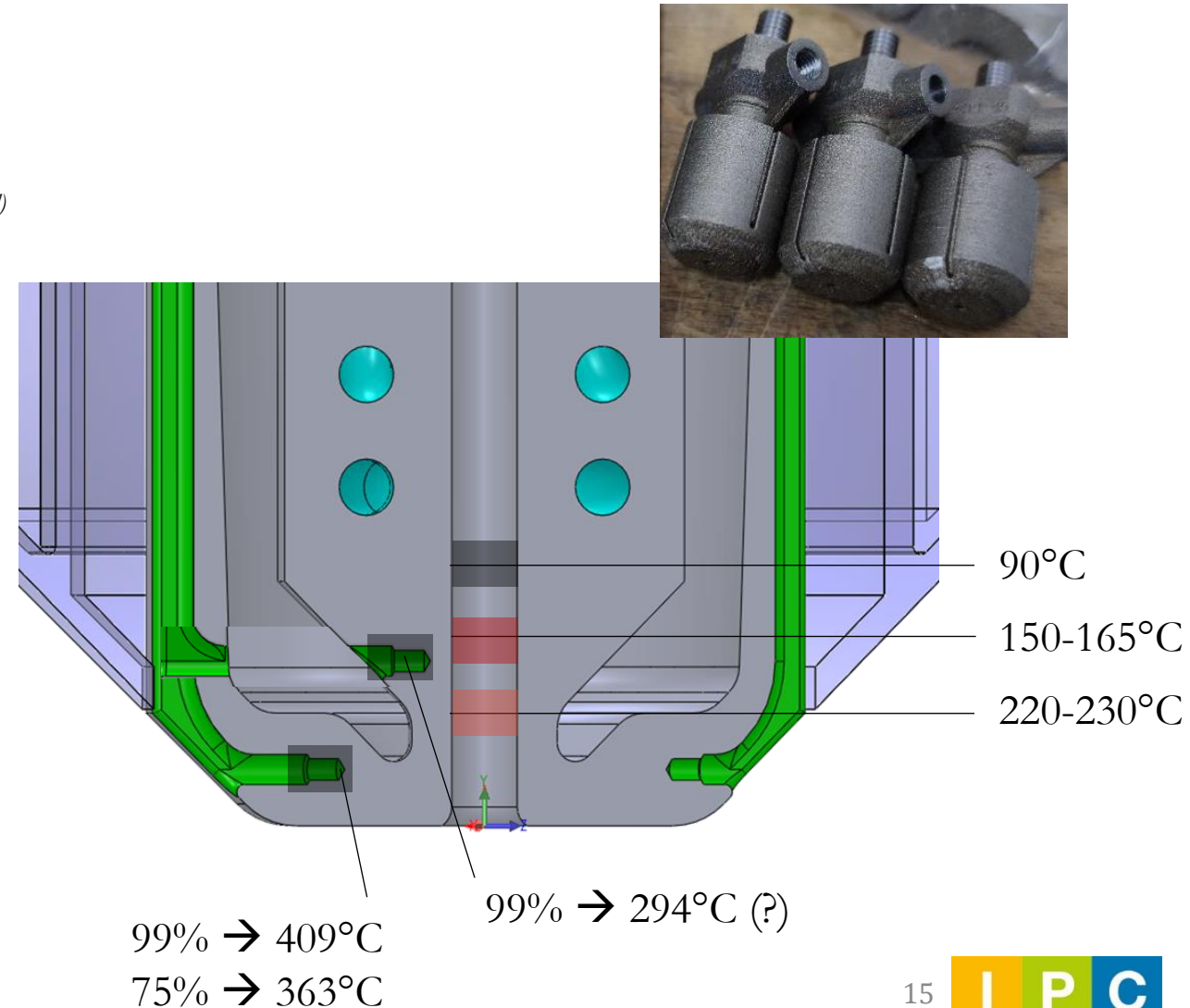


Experiments

T° > T_g inside on the last 5mm

Need to be tested with AIMEN filament

→ Tested on Commercial cCF/PA filament
(line printing)

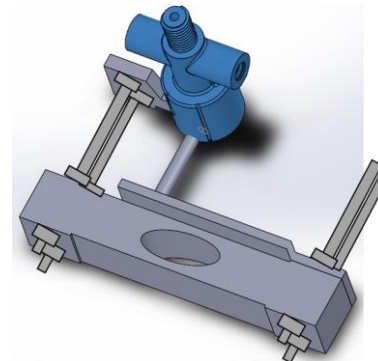
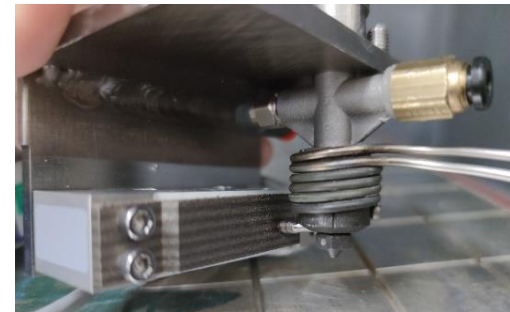


Conclusions

- We have developed a nozzle that allow to print PEAK commercial filament on a modified prusa FFF machine
- We are developing a heating system to help printing PEAK filament
- We have developed a specific nozzle for PEKK+cCF filament

Outlook

- Compare the impact of the heating “dome” onto the mechanical properties of the printed samples
- Testing PEKK+cCF nozzle on AIMEN FFF head
- Implement force sensor



Thank you for your attention

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