

## // IMPROVING ELECTRON BEAM MELTING

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### HINTERGRUND

Electron Beam Melting (EBM) is an additive manufacturing technology based on a layer wise solidification of metal powders by selective heating and melting of defined areas using an electron beam. One of the challenges of EBM is powder spreading, also referred to as "smoke", as shown in the Figure below. The smoke disturbs the generative process and leads to reduced build up resolution. Every single electron in the beam carries one elementary charge. The non-reflected portion of electrons accumulates their charges in the powder bed if electric conductivity is insufficient, leading to electrostatic charging and mutual repulsion of the particles. Currently preheating the powder bed is used to reduce the adverse "smoke" effect. Also a Helium atmosphere is used to prevent beam expansion.

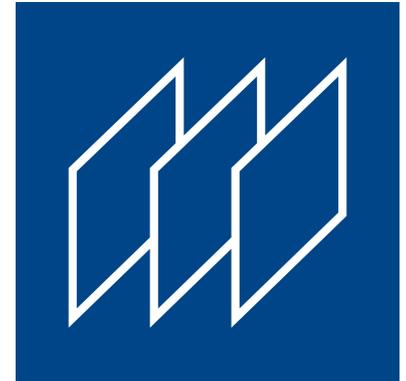
Unwanted effects of the pre-heating process and the resulting sintering are:

- an increase of the processing time per layer by the additional preheating cycle
- an increased energy consumption
- a reduced durability of the cathode (more frequent maintenance)
- an increased effort for unpacking due to powder particles adhering to one another and to the finished part
- a potentially reduced recyclability of the powder material by the aging phenomena associated with the heating

These effects reduce the economic efficiency of the process.

### LÖSUNG

The "smoke" effect can be reduced substantially by increasing the conductivity of the powder bed by the targeted application of a sufficiently high voltage to the powder bed, either directly by means of contacted electrodes or indirectly by means of electromagnetic waves inducing a voltage in the powder bed.



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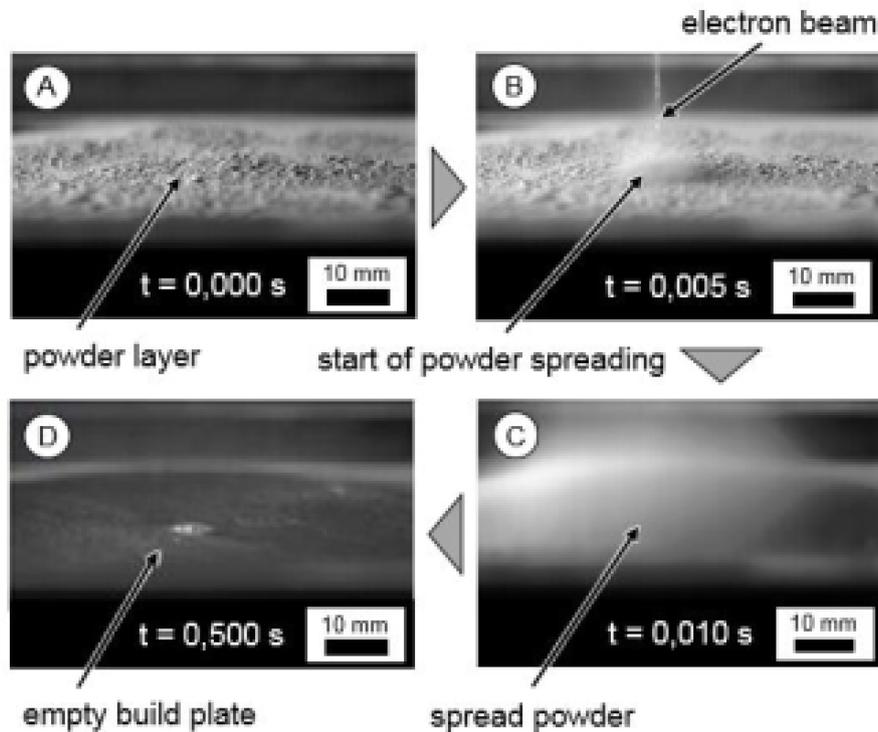
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### ENTWICKLUNGSSTAND

Machbarkeit

### CATEGORIES

//Maschinenbau



## VORTEILE

- The proposed invention is intended to replace both (preheating and Helium atmosphere), which would result in a significant reduction of the build time, lower energy consumption and a better resolution of the components.
- Additionally the post processing (e.g. cleaning of the component and removal of adhering pre-sintered powder) would be facilitated as well as the aging of the powder material reduced due to lowered build temperature.
- The maintenance intervals for exchanging the cathode can be extended if the beam time is shortened by eliminating the need for preheating