

3D Printed Tools: Opportunities and Limitations of an Emerging Capability

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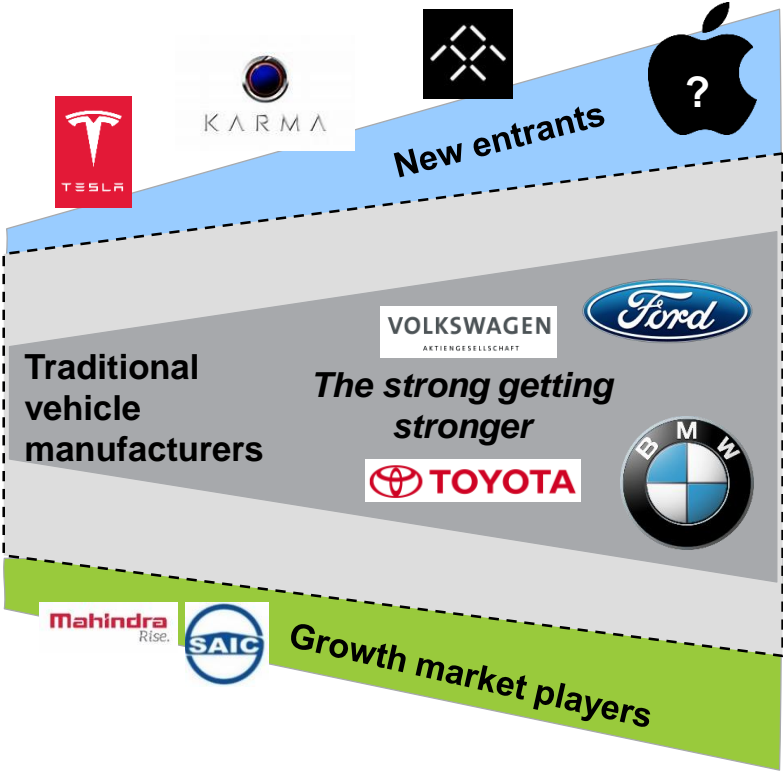
- Project: Reducing Automotive CAPEX Entry Barriers through Design, Manufacturing and Materials
- Corolla vs. BMW i3 (lightweighting and low volume cost reduction)
- 3D printing: What are we talking about?
- 3D printing techniques, application limitations and imminent opportunities
 - Directed energy (e-beam, laser, arc) – metals
 - Powder bed – metals, polymers, ceramics
- Case study die analysis (WAAM)
- Outlook or further research (materials, process parameters, software)

The Automotive industry structure is changing – new suppliers too

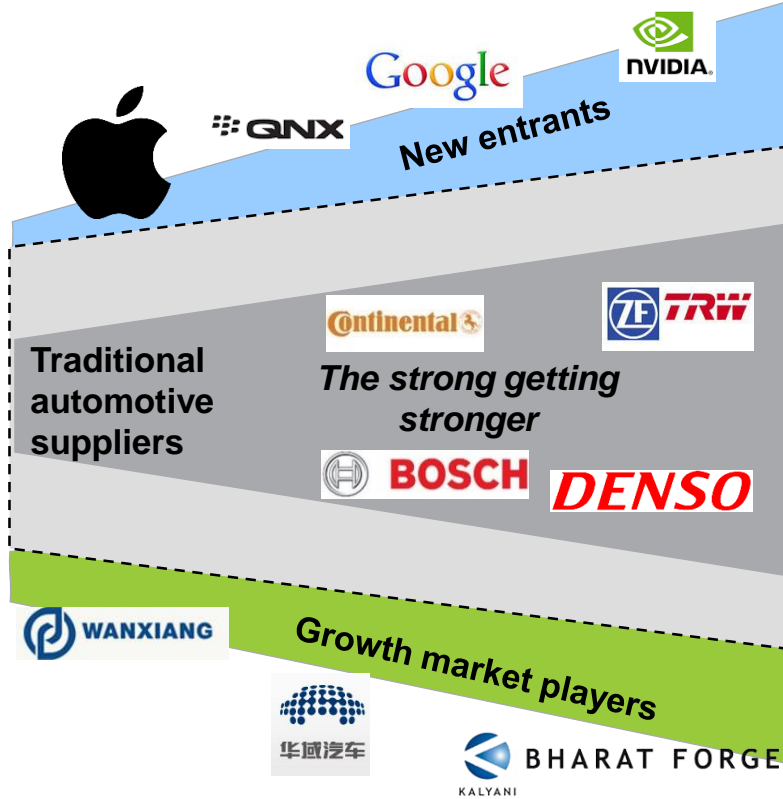


Industry structure of vehicle manufacturers and automotive suppliers

Vehicle Manufacturers



Suppliers

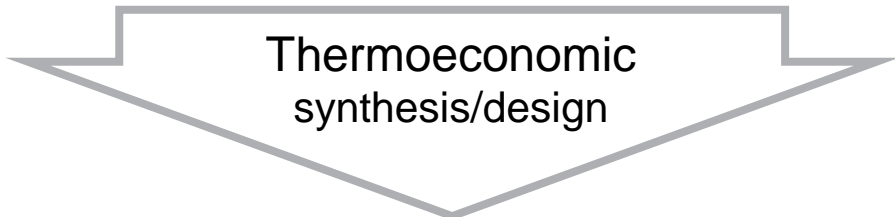


Source: Ricardo analysis

Thermoeconomic's is being used to optimize manufacturing costs



$$\text{Total cost } f \left(\begin{matrix} \text{Product} \\ \text{Cost} \end{matrix} \right) = \$_{\text{Materials}} + \$_{\text{Process}} + \$_{\text{Waste}}$$



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- Raw materials
- Tooling
- Energy



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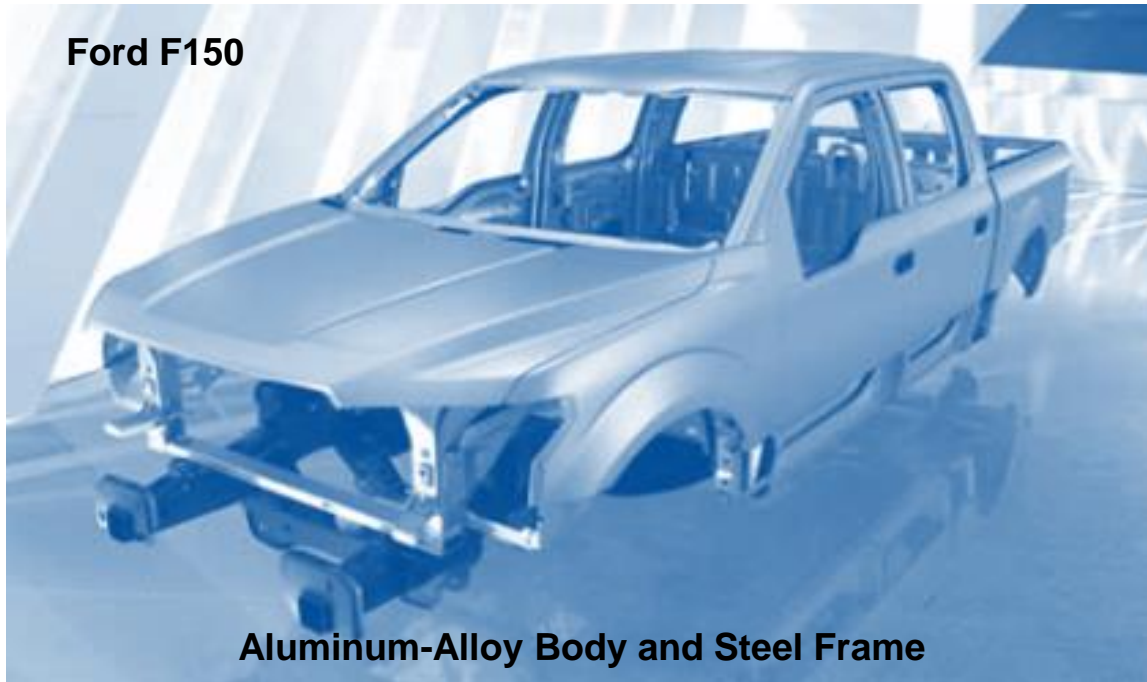


- Waste
- Emissions

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Economics continues to push for light weighting.. but why?



EPA estimated fuel economy mpg:

- 2014: 18 city/22 hwy/18 combined
- 2016: 19 city/26 hwy/22 combined

18% improvement



SpaceX Falcon Heavy
~\$11,000 per kg

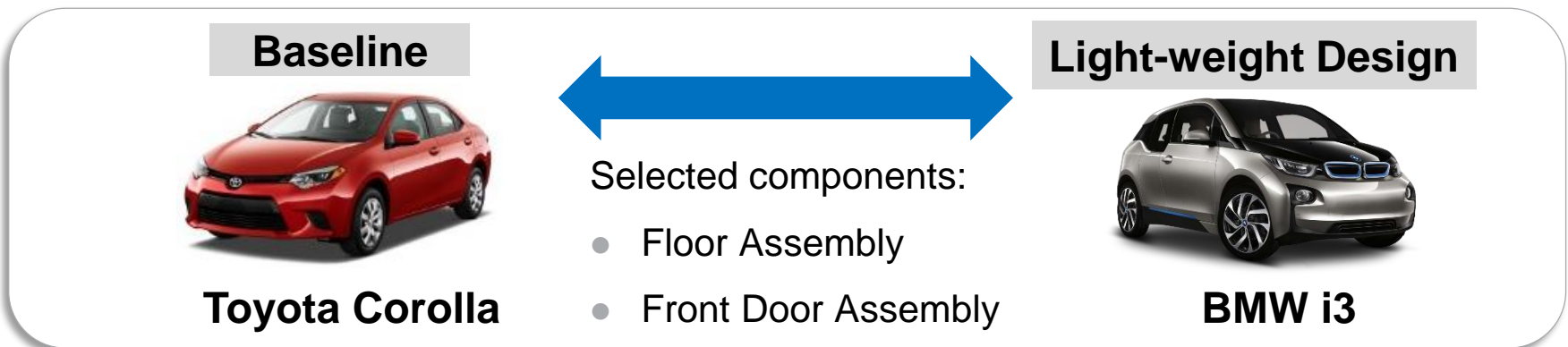
Impact of light-weight design and low production volumes on manufacturing cost – BMW i3 and Toyota Corolla

- CAFE fuel economy standards and are driving need to reduce vehicle weight
- Light-weight materials are changing OEM's approaches to tooling



Objectives:

- Evaluate cost effectiveness of in-production light-weight design
- Identify best practices in light-weighting and opportunities for capital cost reduction



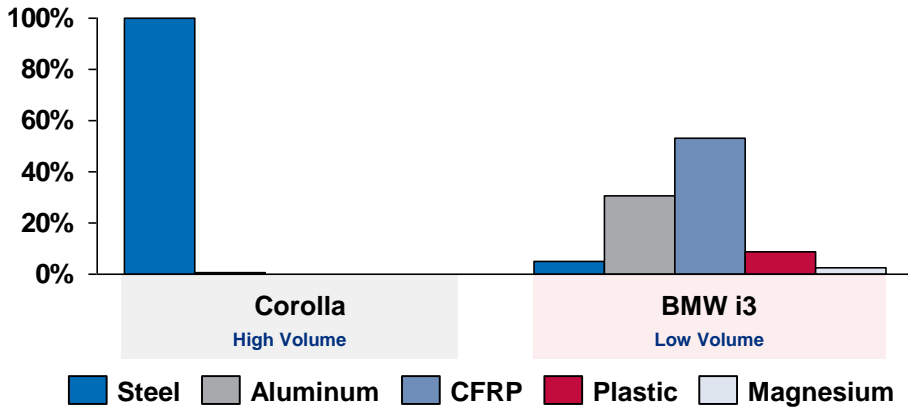
Estimated tooling investment for automotive sub-assemblies



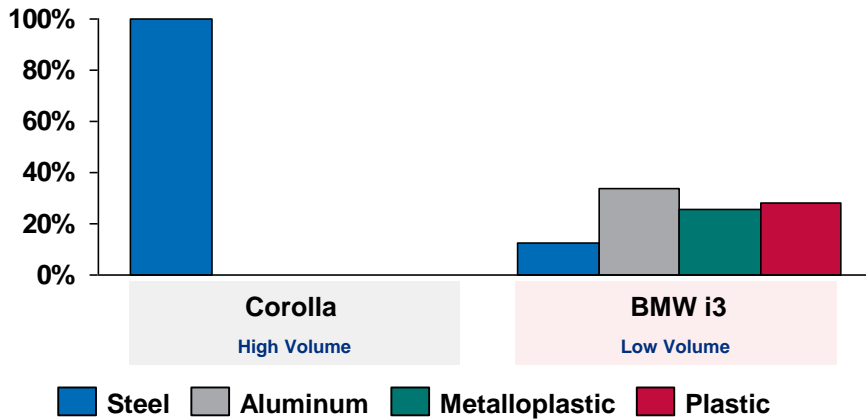
Toyota Corolla and BMW i3 material usage and annual sales volume



% Material Distribution in Body In White



% Material Distribution in Closure System (Door, Hood, Trunk)



Selected Vehicles



Toyota Corolla

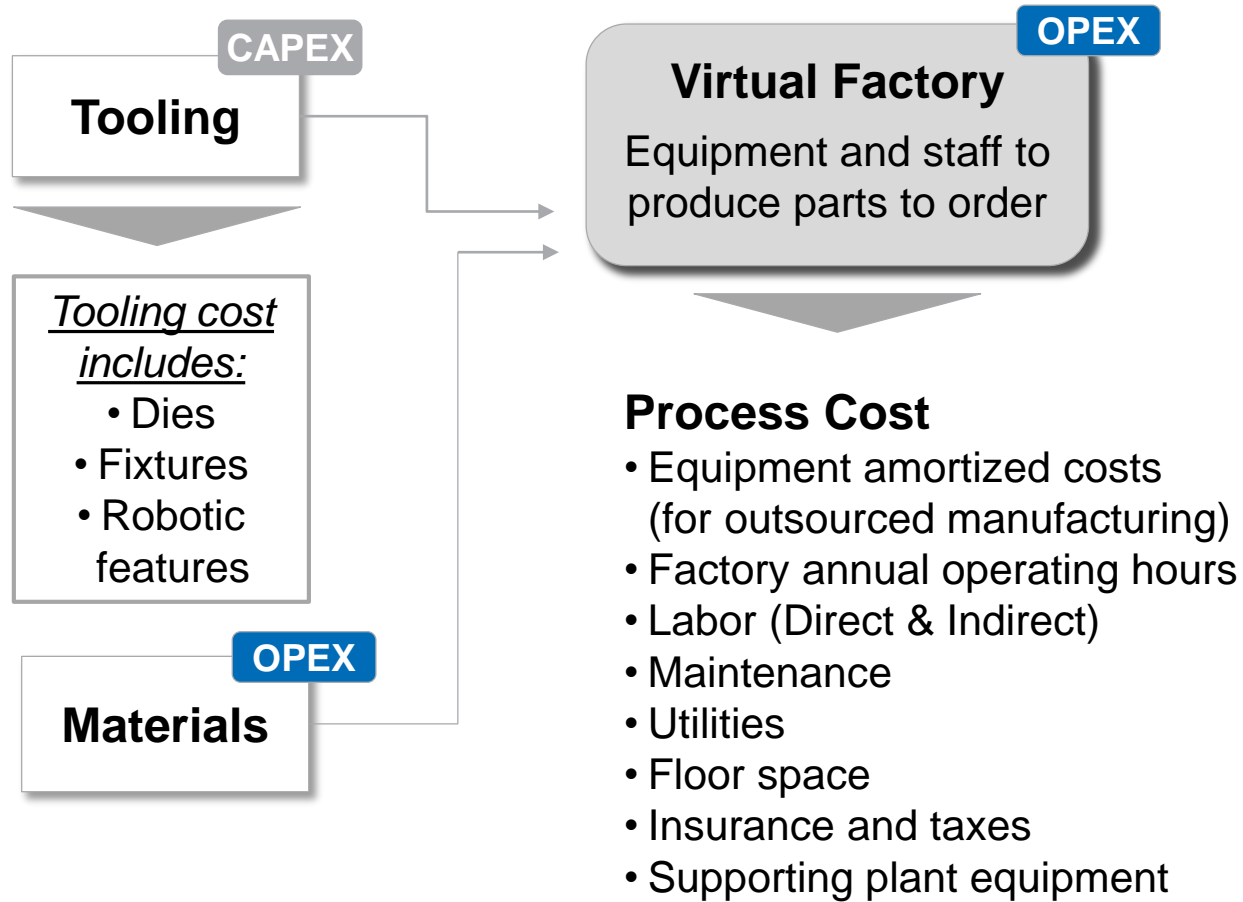
- High volume – 300,000 pa
- Conventional steel body



BMW i3

- Low volume – 16,000 pa
- Combination of steel, Al, plastic & composite

Cost estimation



The virtual factory can be setup differently for various production volumes

Lightweighting - *Exergy*

The art of placing the minimum amount of the right material in the volume to achieve form, fit and function

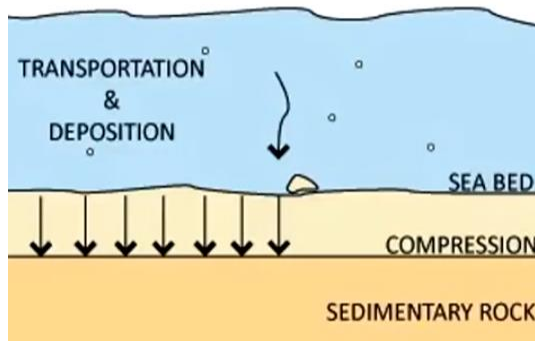


3D printing is not new endeavor – principle found in nature



The basic principles of additive manufacturing has been at play for millennium

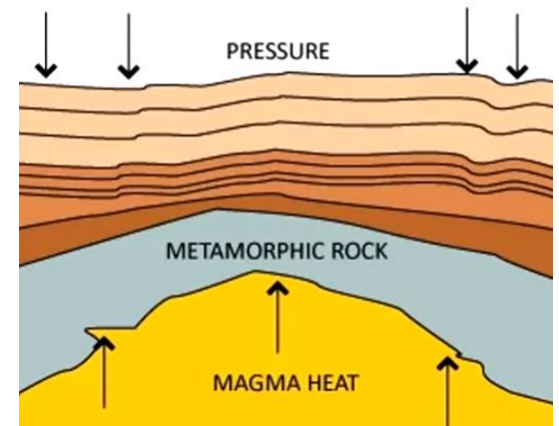
SEDIMENTARY ROCK FORMATION



SEDIMENTARY ROCK



METAMORPHIC ROCK FORMATION



Even creatures get in on the act

- Crustaceans
 - Oysters
 - Clams
 - Snails



Precision placement of materials is seen in beehives

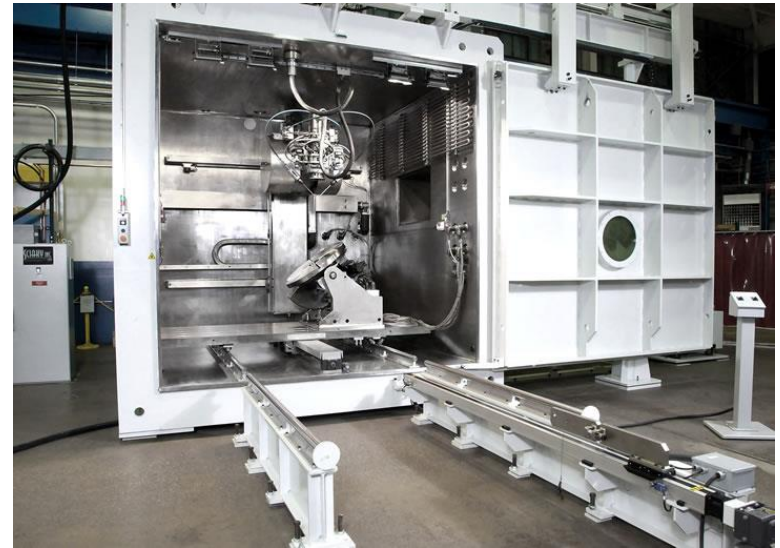


- Bees – Direct energy approach



Directed Energy Deposition - wire feed electron beam

- Sciaky electron beam wire feed
 - High deposition rate
> 10 pounds per hour
 - Well suited to large structures
 - Titanium, tool steel and stainless steel
 - Requires a high quality vacuum as the operating atmosphere

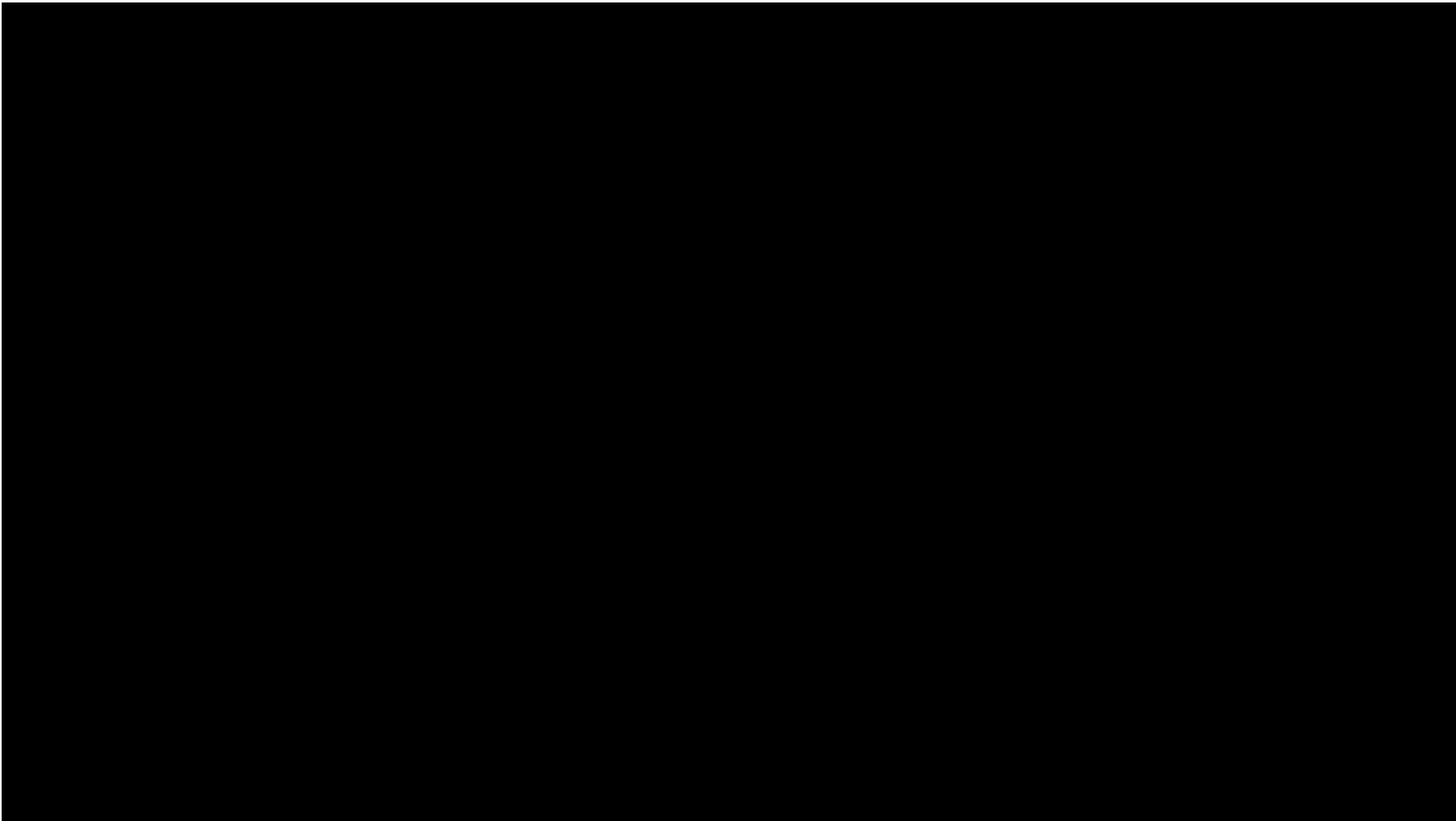


This Component is 22 Inches in Diameter and 12 inches Tall.



Pictures of the Successive Building of an EB Wire-Feed INCO 718 Deposited Engine Case.

Directed Energy Deposition - wire feed electron beam

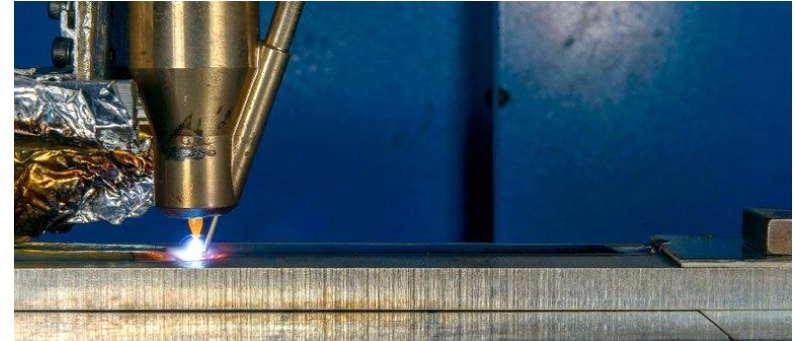


Sciaky

Directed Energy Deposition – wire arc welding



- Wire-arc based processes: MIG welder style system
 - Lower cost than laser and electron beam systems, but typically produces lower quality deposits
 - Integrated industrial welding robots and setups are very cost effective



Thermal stress management



0.6 metre x 0.6 metre titanium frame for BAE Systems
<http://waamat.com/about/demo-parts>

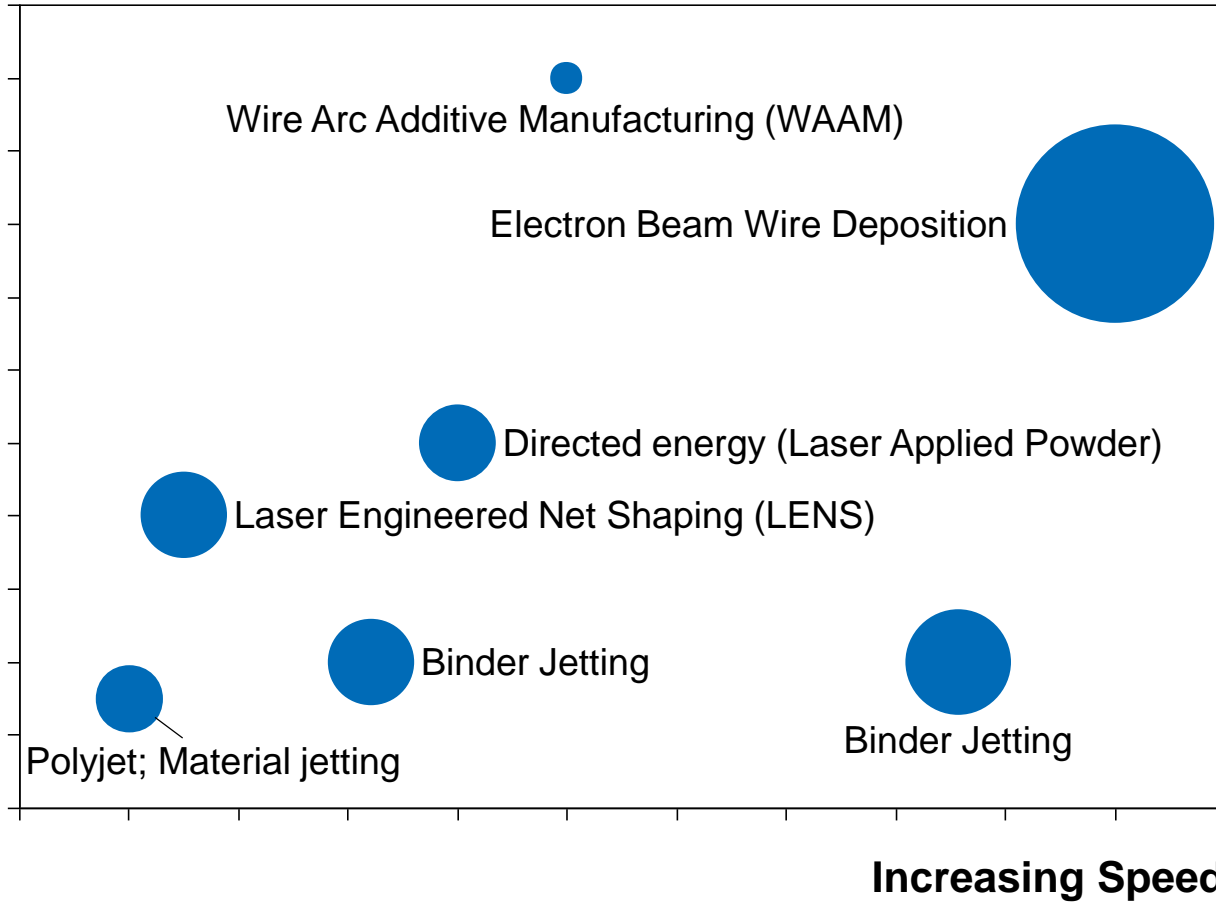


Materials Science and Technology
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1179/1743284715Y.0000000073>

Additive manufacturing technologies speed vs detail vs capital cost

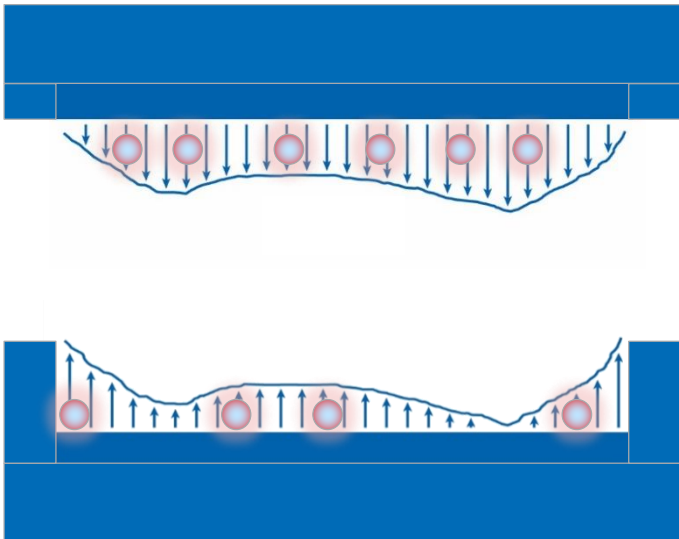
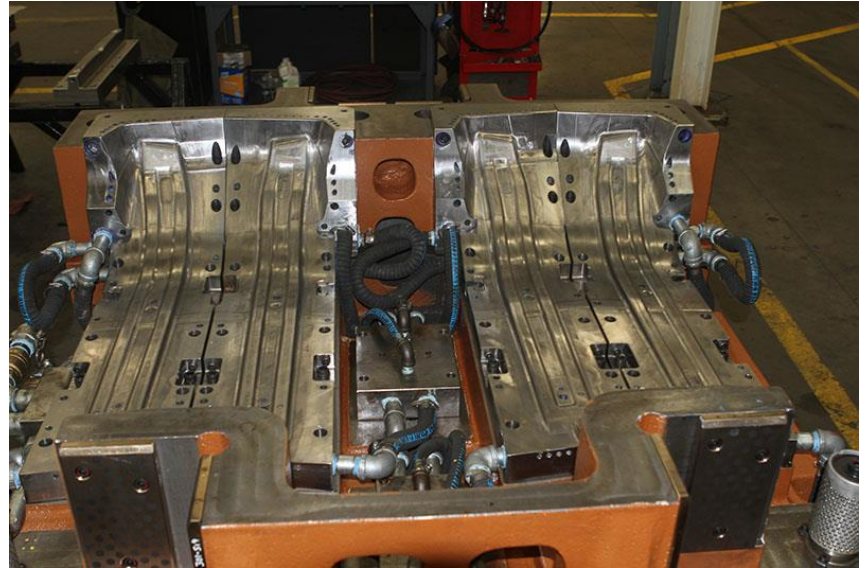


Decreasing Detail



The tool making challenge for hot forming Boron steel

- Lower production volumes
- More capabilities
- Shorter lead times
- Lower cost
- 3D geometry



Door Skin Tooling – Conventional Stamping Dies



- Stamping of the front door outer skin is completed in 4 stations:
 1. Blanking – one die set (\$40k)
 2. Forming – one die set (\$125k)
 3. Trim + pierce – one die set (\$75k)
 4. Check fixturing/gauges (\$7.5k)

TOTAL COST TO MANUFACTURE

~ \$0.25 million

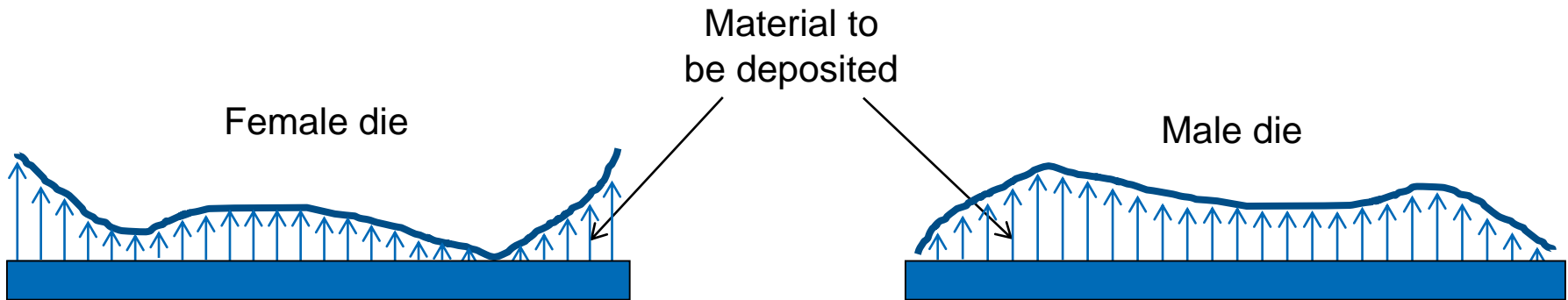
- Durability – 1.5 million hit durability (tool steel)
 - Capable of 300,000 per annum volume for 5 years without being replaced



Teardown Images: Courtesy of A2MAC1 LLC

Front Door Tooling – Additive ‘A’ surface form die

- Part dimensions are 1.13 m x 0.74 m x 0.1 m depth of draw
 - Plate dimensions (each) are 1.43 m x 1.04 m x 0.15 m (15% increase)
- Volume of material added to each die:
 - Assume equal distribution between male and female die
 - **54,000 cm³ added to plate for each die (587.4 kg)**

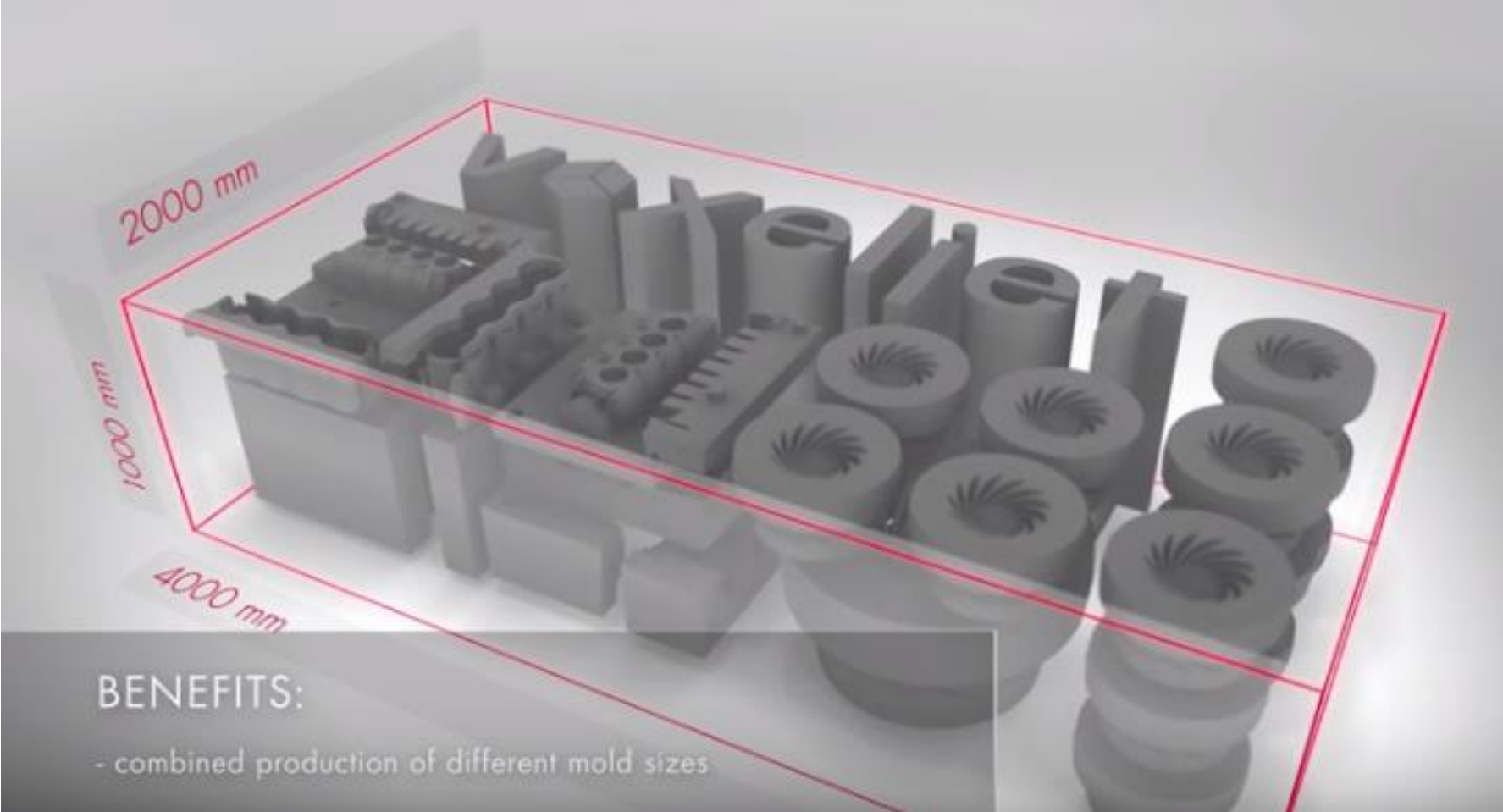


- Cost: WAAM machine (\$20.16/hour) Material (\$33.00/hour)
- **Total cost for the Forming die set \$100,000**
- **Conventional Stamping die set costs \$125,000 to manufacture**

20% cost savings



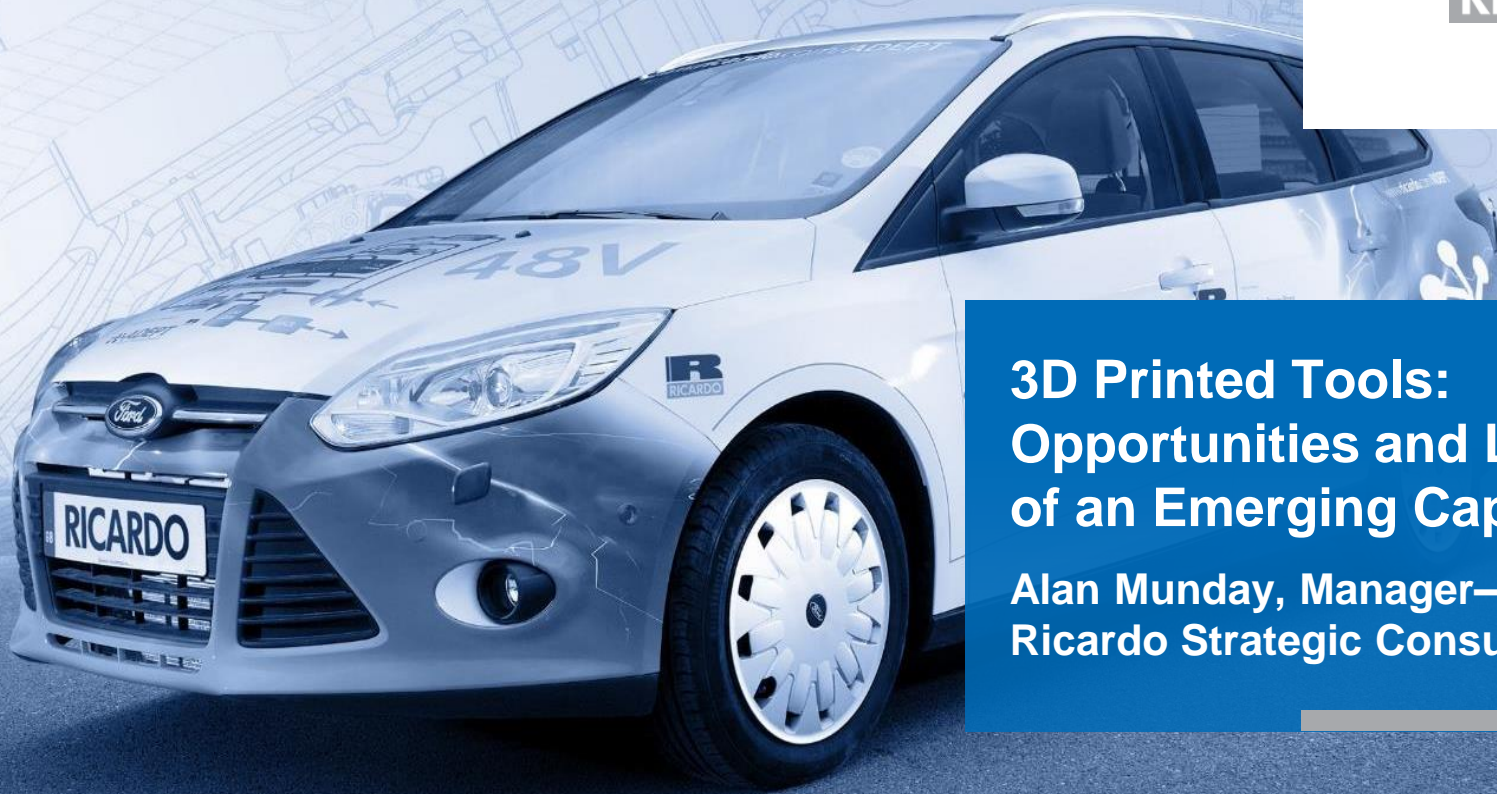
Binder jetting creates casting cores and molds





UNPACKING:
Removing the unprinted
particulate material and the side walls

Thank You



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Front Door Tooling - Additive

- Cost to use WAAM machine is \$20.16/hour
- Material cost (tool steel wire) is assumed to be \$33.00/hour

Starting plate cost (w/ D2 steel)		
Plate height (cm)	143	
Plate width (cm)	104	
Plate thickness (cm)	15	
Volume (cm ³)	223,080	
Mass (kg)	1762.3	
Material cost (\$/kg)	1.65	
Plate cost		\$2,908
Additive manufacturing cycle time (deposition time required on WAAM equipment)		
Mass to be deposited (kg)	587.4	
Deposition rate (from above)	2.0	(D2 steel)
Buy-to-fly ratio (estimate for amount of finish machining necessary)	1.15	
Total deposition time (hr)		337.8 hr
Time to load/unload system (hr)		1.5 hr
Additive machine cost		\$6,840
Additive material cost		\$11,146
Post processing considerations		
Mass of material to be removed via milling (kg)	88.1	
Rough cut milling rate (kg/h)	47.4	
Finish cut milling rate (kg/h)	0.1896	
% of material roughed	85%	
Milling set up and clean up time (h)	0.25	
Milling total time (h)	71.54	
Milling cost (\$/h)	\$100.00	
Total finish machining time (hr)		71.5 hr
Total finish machining cost (\$)		\$7,154

Front Door Tooling - Additive



Cost of heat treatment	
Final die weight (kg)	2349.7
Heat treat cost (\$/kg)	\$2.20
Total cost	\$5,169
Cycle time (h)	13.00

Cost of polishing	
Surface area to geometric area ratio	1.5
Approximate die surface area (cm ²)	22308
Polishing time (h)	371.8
Polishing cost (\$/hr)	\$45.00
Total cost	\$16,731

Total cost	Cycle time	Cost
Material cost	---	\$14,054
Additive cost/cycle time	339.3	\$6,840
Finish machining cost/cycle time	71.5	\$7,154
Heat treatment cost/cycle time	13.0	\$5,169
Polishing cost/cycle time	371.8	\$16,731
Total cost/cycle time for making die	795.6	\$49,948

- Total cost for a male OR female die is \$49,948
- Forming die set costs \$99,896
- A traditionally manufactured die set costs \$125,000 to manufacture
 - 20% cost savings