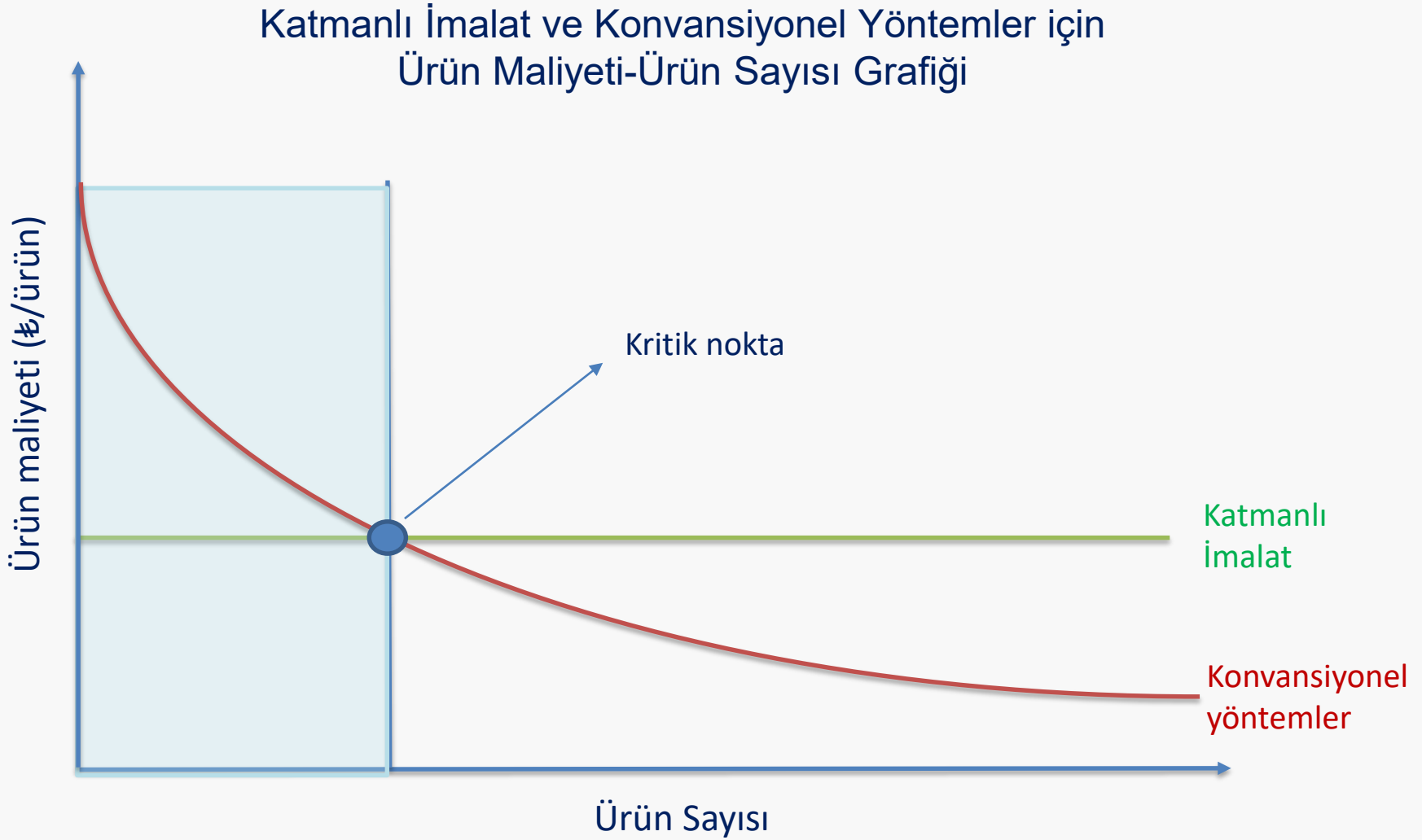


# Katmanlı İmalat Yöntemlerinin Sınıflandırılması ve Prensipleri



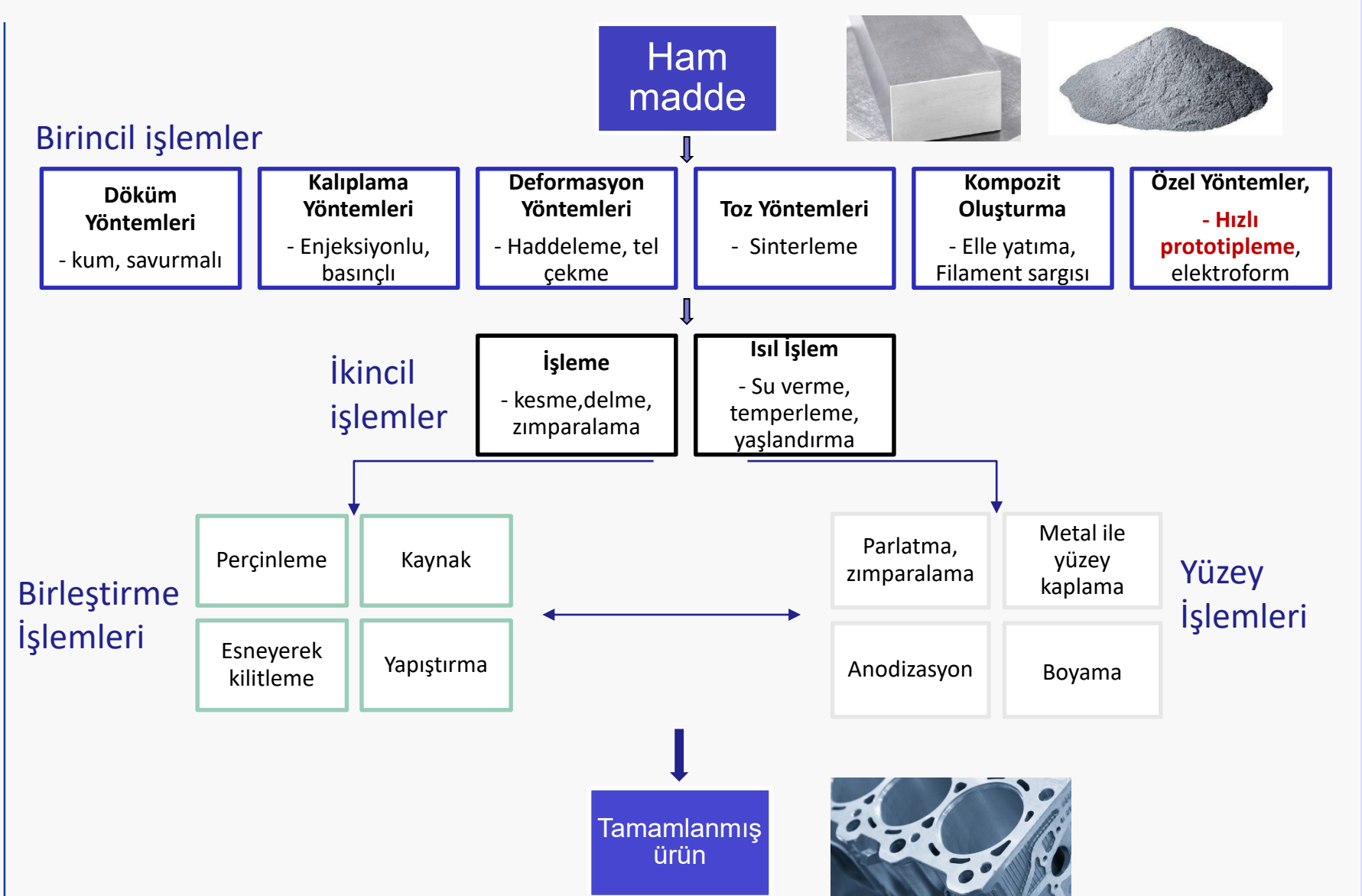
*Özgür Uyar*  
*Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisi*  
*Uluslararası Kaynak Mühendisi*

## Katmanlı İmalat ve Konvansiyonel Yöntemler için Ürün Maliyeti-Ürün Sayısı Grafiği



## İçerik

- Üretim yöntemlerinin sınıflandırılması
- Katmanlı imalat yöntemlerinin
  - Genel özellikleri
  - Kullanım alanları
- Katmanlı imalat yöntemlerinin sınıflandırılması
  - Elektron ışını
  - Laser ışını
  - Ark
- Özet
- Kaynakça



## Katmanlı İmalat yöntemleri

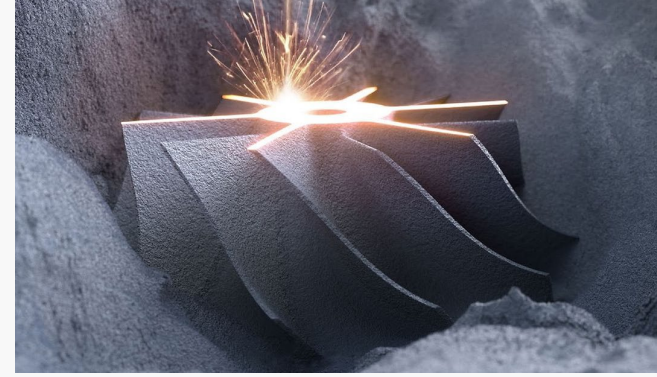
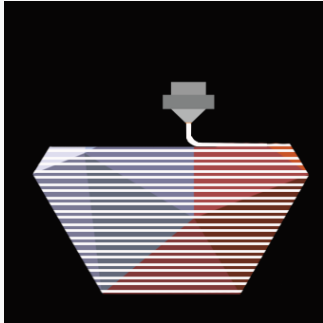
1. CAD  
model



2. Katmanlara  
bölme



3. Üretim



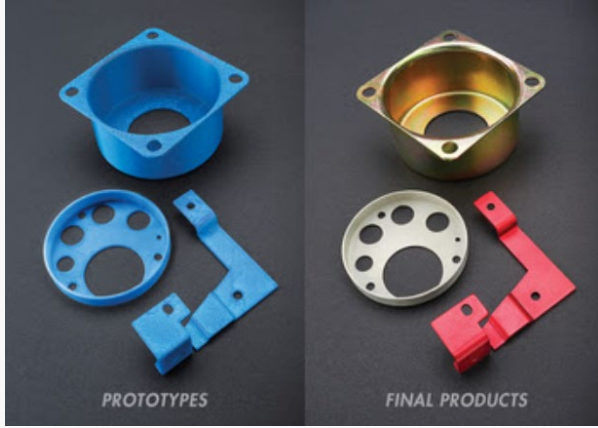
dmgmori.com

- (+) Net şekil
- (+) Karmaşık tasarımlar
- (+) Etkili malzeme kullanımı
- (+) Çevre dostu
- (+) Metal, polimer, kompozit ve seramik malzemeler
  
- (-) Üretim hızı
- (-) Ürün boyut sınırı
- (-) İkincil bir işlem gerekliliği

liveroomlk.medium.com

## Katmanlı İmalat yöntemlerinin uygulama alanları

### 1. Prototip yapımı



### 2. Medikal, otomotiv, uzay ve havacılık



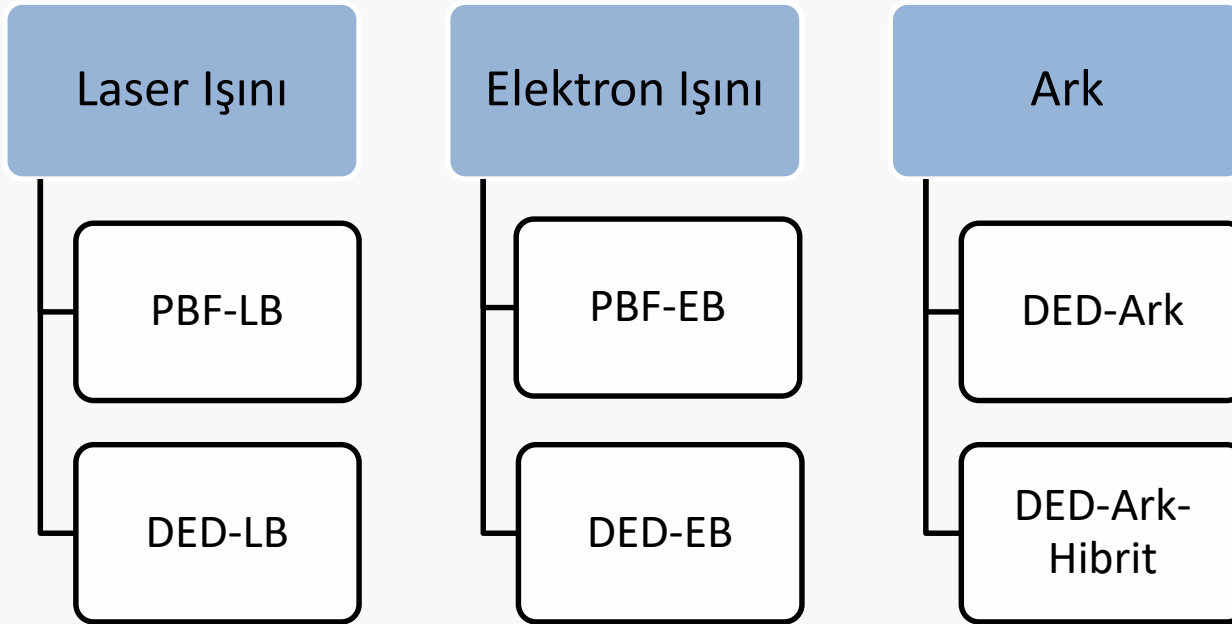
### 3. Adet sayısı az olan ürünler



### 4. Alternatif yöntemlere uyum olmayan tasarımlar

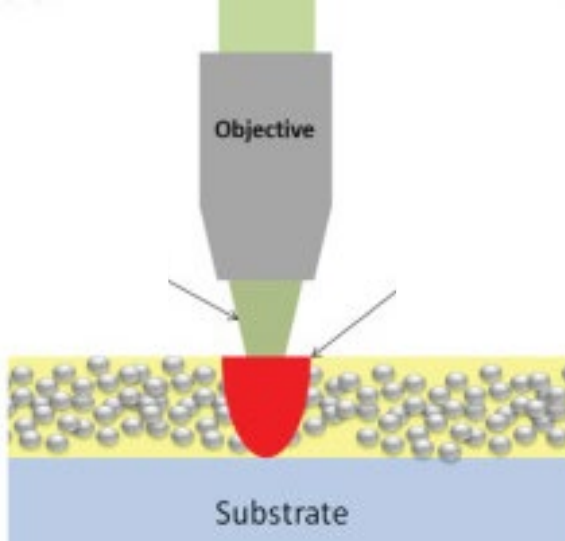


## Katmanlı İmalat Yöntemlerinin Sınıflandırılması



IAMQS (Katmanlı İmalat  
Vasıflandırma Kataloğu, Versiyon 1.3)

## Laser Işını / PBF-LB



Laser tipleri: Nd-YAG Laser  
Fiber Optic Laser  
CO<sub>2</sub> Laser  
Excimer Laser

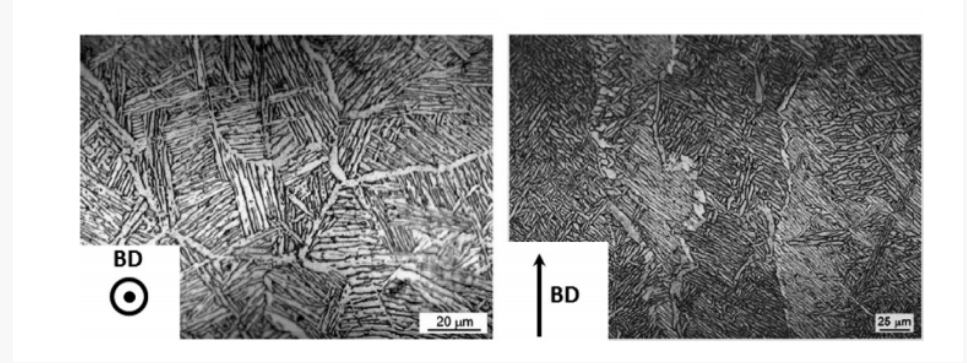
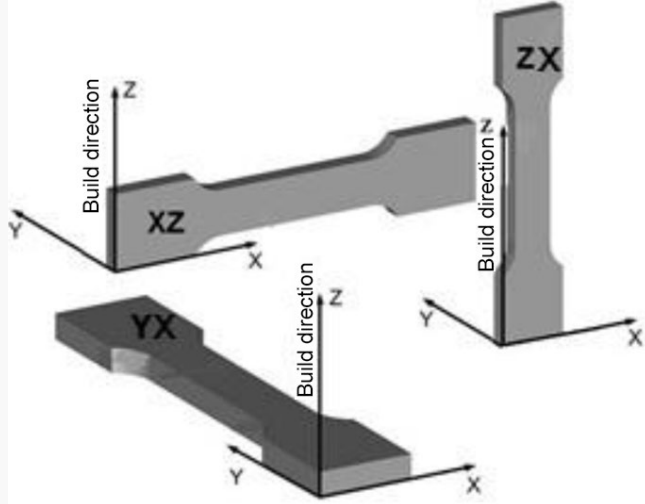
Katman kalınlığı: 120  $\mu\text{m}$  – 150  $\mu\text{m}$

Asal Gaz  
Ortamı  
(Ar, He)

PBF-LB } - SLM (Eritme)  
- SLS (Sinterleme)



## Anizotropik Davranış / Tarama Yönünün Etkisi

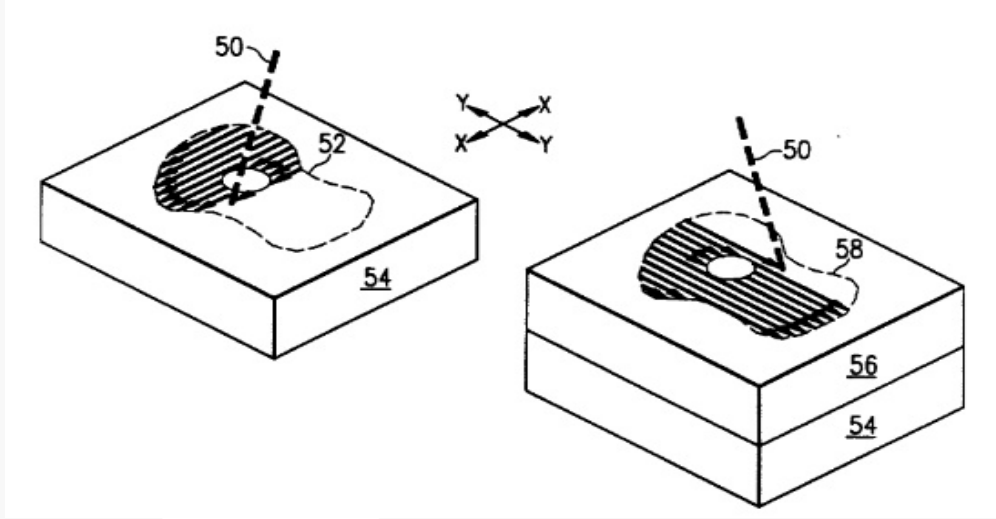


X2CrNiMo17-12-2

Üretim doğrultusu	Çekme dayancı (MPa)	Akma dayancı (MPa)	% Uzama
YX	668 ± 3	397 ± 3	37 ± 1
XZ	695 ± 3	423 ± 3	41 ± 1.9
ZX	564 ± 3	387 ± 3	35 ± 0.6
<b>Döküm</b>	551	205	60

## Yığma Stratejisi

### Çapraz tarama metodu

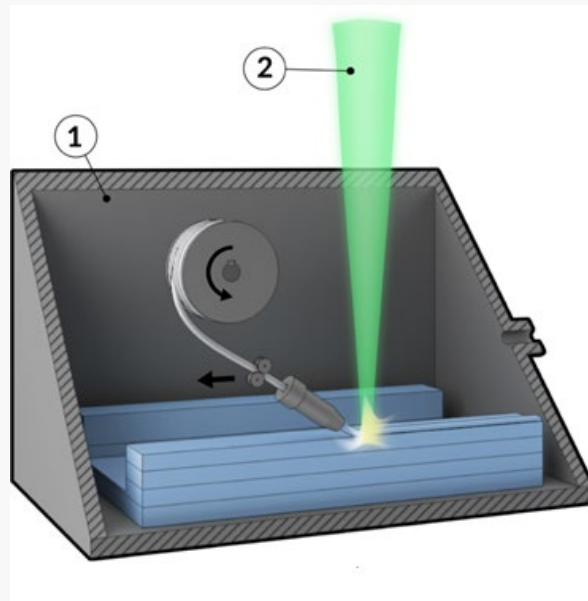


### Yöntemin avantajları:

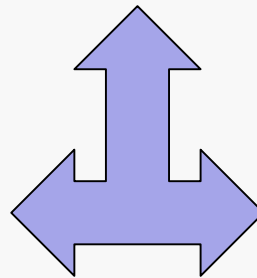
- Yüksek yüzey kalitesi
- İç gerilmelerin azalması
- Çarpılmanın azalması

# Elektron Işını

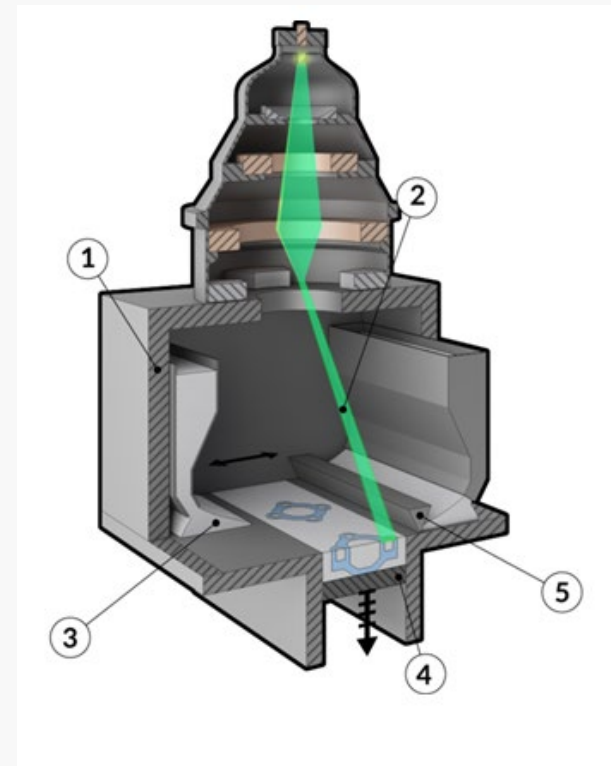
## DED-EB

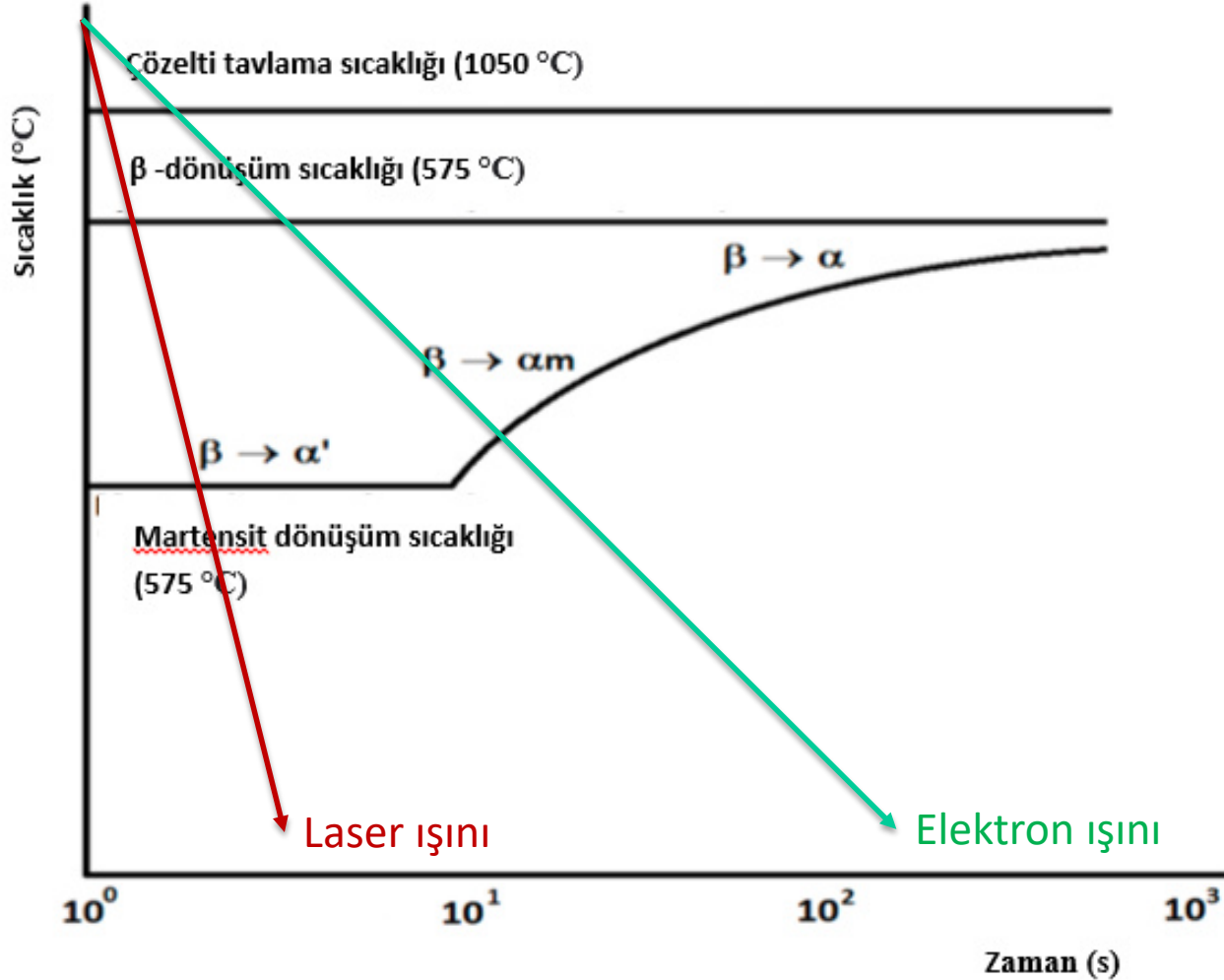


Vakum altında



## PBF-EB





## DED-Ark

### MAG

- Ar-CO<sub>2</sub>
- Ar-CO<sub>2</sub>-O<sub>2</sub>

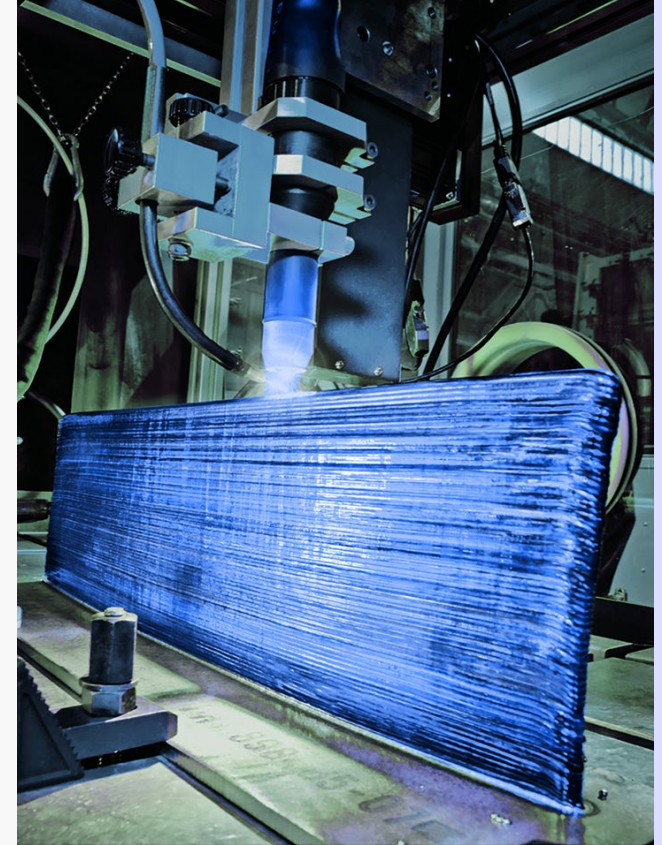
- Yüksek yığıma verimliliği
- Yüksek üretim hızı
- Haznesiz üretim
- Büyük geometri kapasitesi
- Düşük maliyet

### MIG

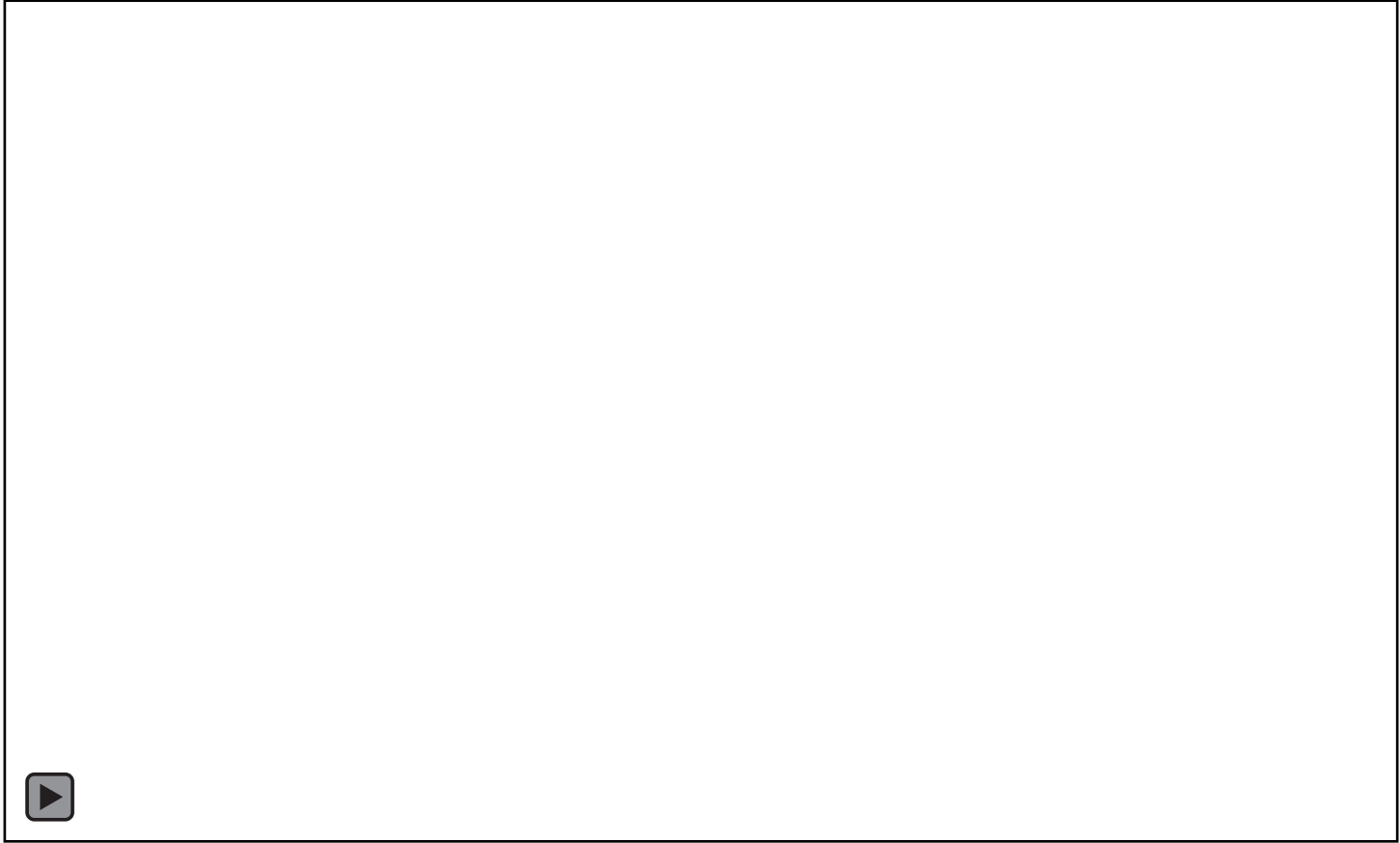
- Ar
- Ar-He

### Plazma

- Düşük yüzey kalitesi
- ikinci bir işleme gereksinimi
- Karmaşık şekiller için uygun değil.



## DED-Ark Hibrit



## DED-Ark Hibrit

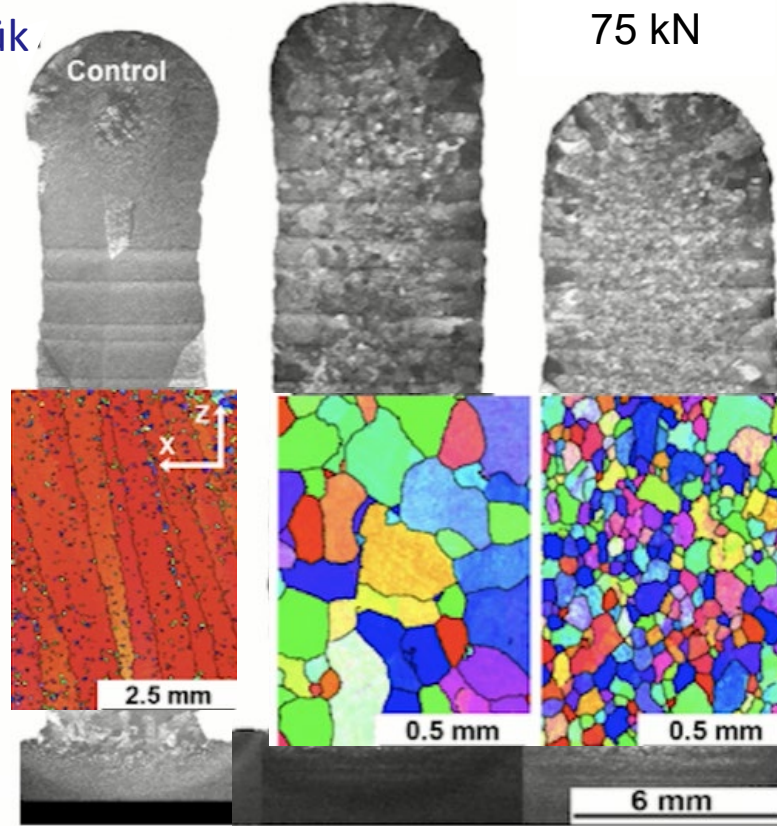
«Ark yönteminin düşük enerji yoğunluğu / düşük termik gradyan»



Kolumnar taneler



- Sürünme
- Dayanç değerleri
- Süneklik değerleri
- Anizotropik davranış



«Dinamik yeniden kristallenme»



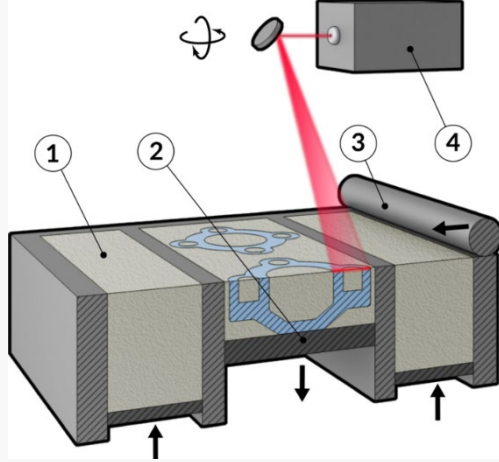
Eşeksenli taneler



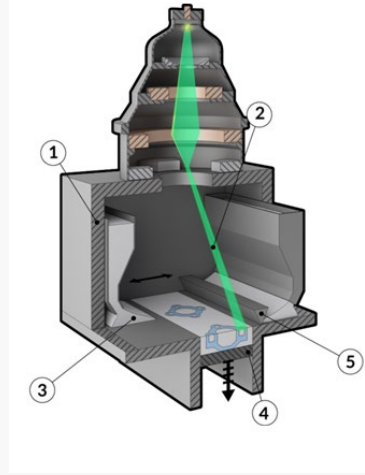
- Mikro yapı
- Artık gerilim
- Çarpılma

## Özet

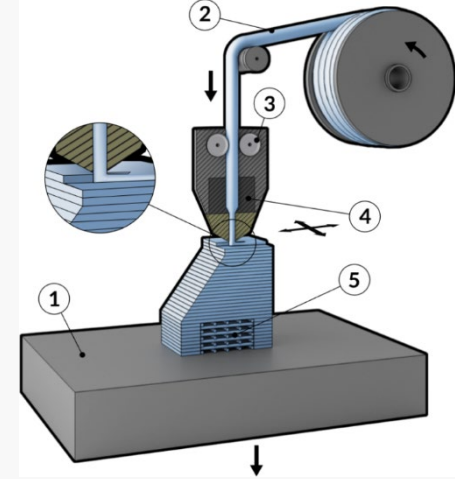
Laser ışını



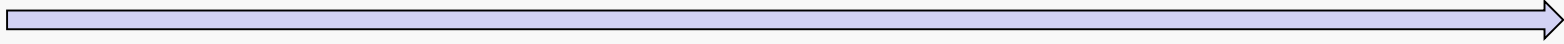
Elektron ışını



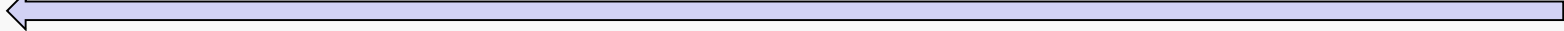
Ark



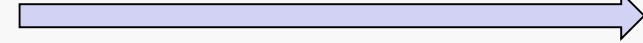
Üretim hızı



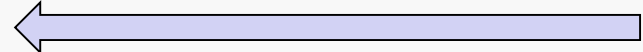
Yüzey kalitesi / ölçü hassasiyeti



Ürün boyutu



Ekipman fiyatı





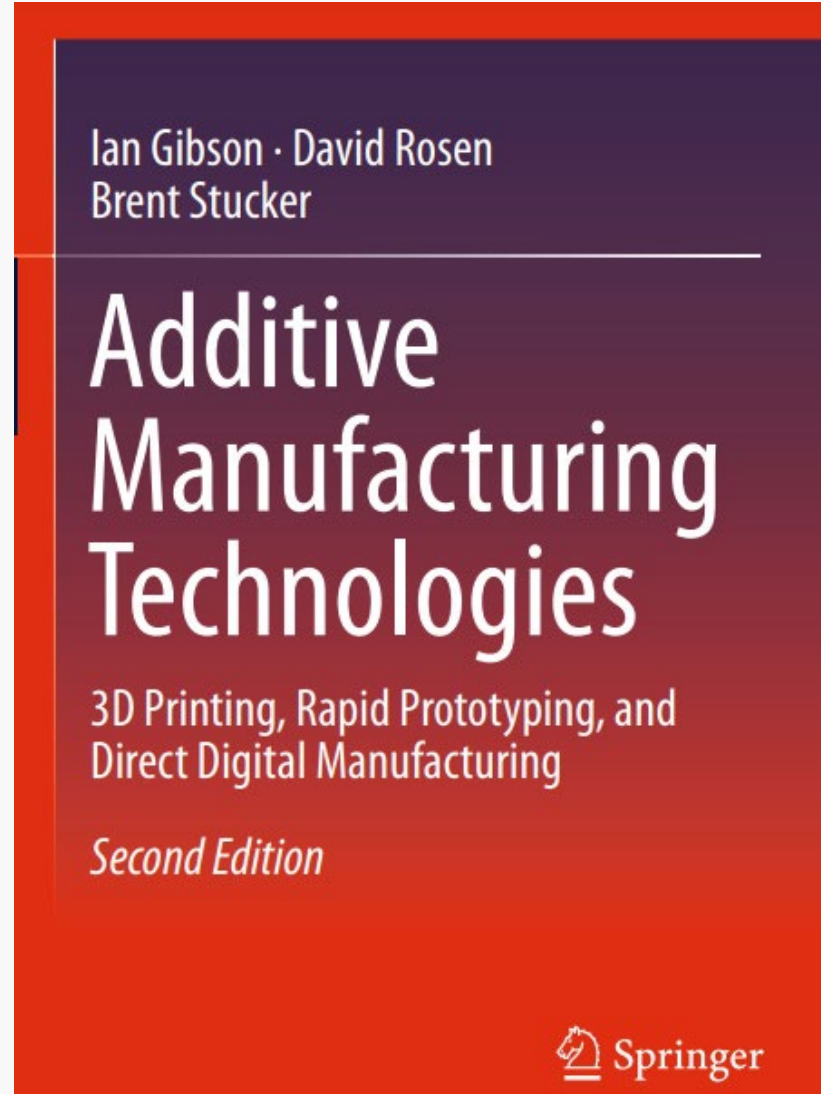
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- *Electron Beam Freeform Fabrication, EBF3.* (n.d.). TECHNIQUE AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER | Find Suppliers, Processes & Material. <https://www.manufacturingguide.com/en/electron-beam-freeform-fabrication-ebf3>
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## Tavsiye



2010, 2015

*Teşekkürler.*