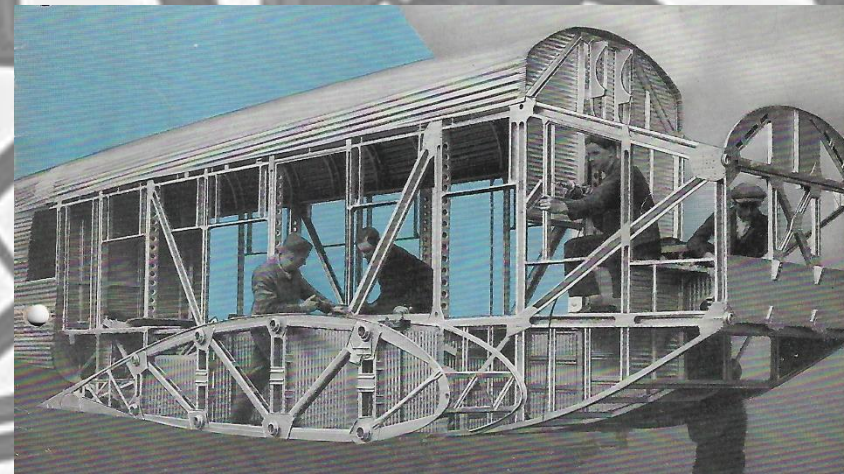


Sattelfest und gut behütet – optimierte Lattice-Strukturen für Sicherheit und Komfort

Thomas Lück, cirp GmbH

Wernau, 6. März 2024

Was sind Lattice Strukturen?



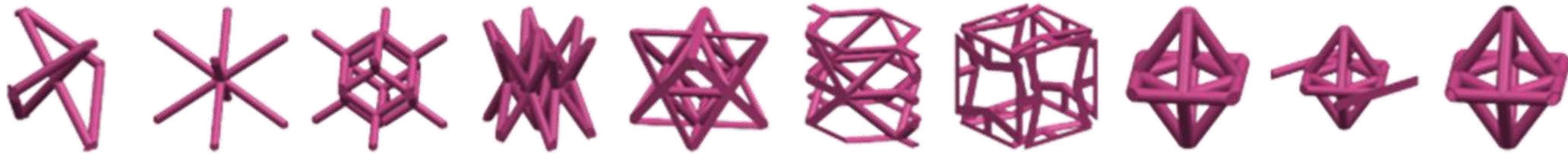
Multiple advantages e.g.:

- Light weight with high stiffness
- energy absorption capabilities



Lattices are assemblies of patterned cells

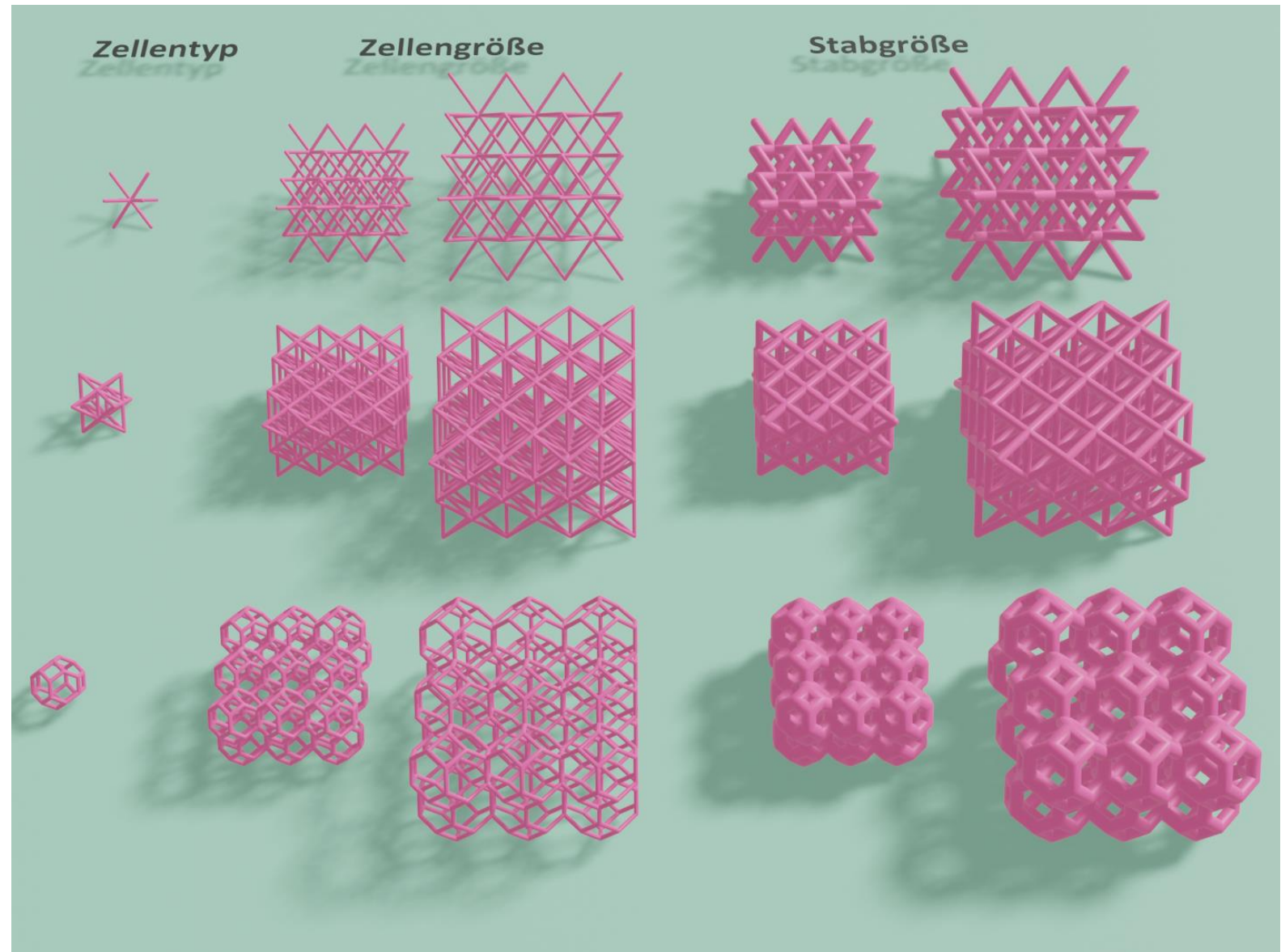
- Examples of cells



- Printed lattices



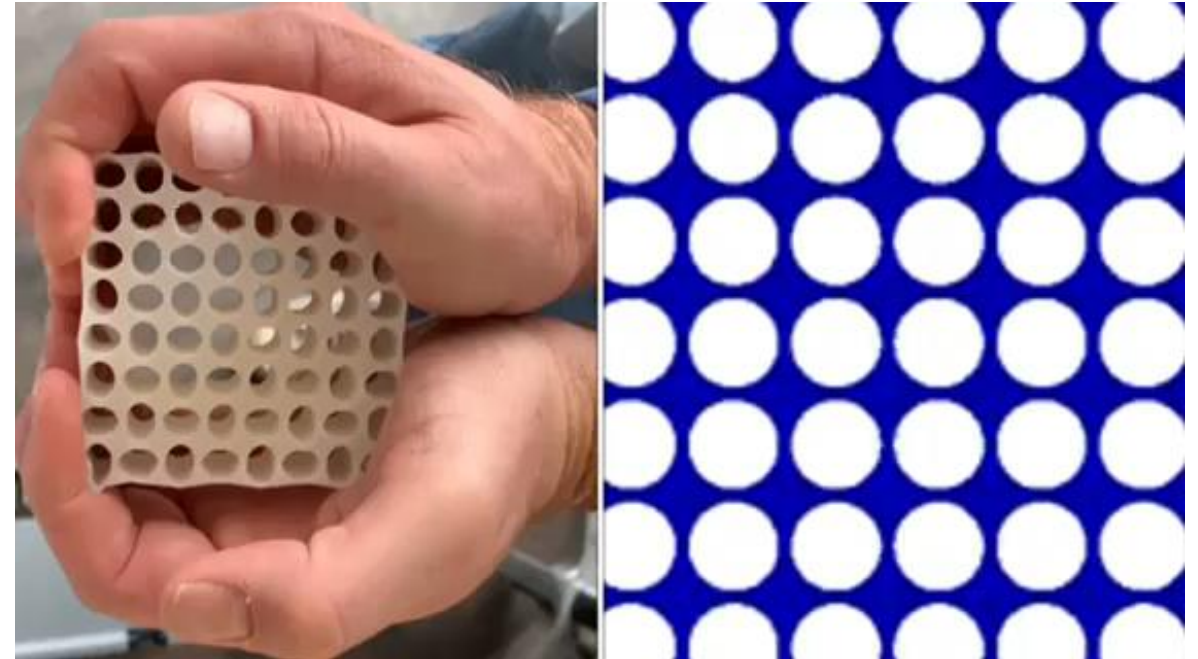
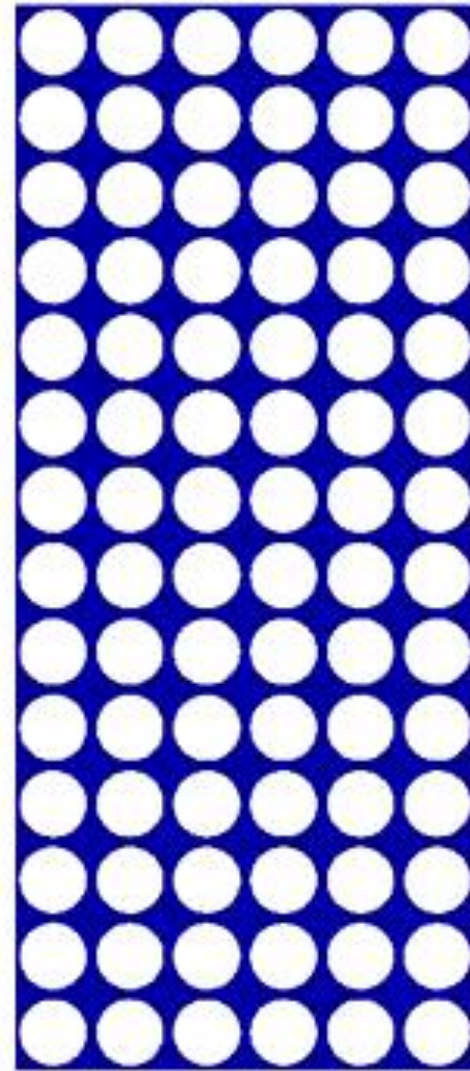
Lattices

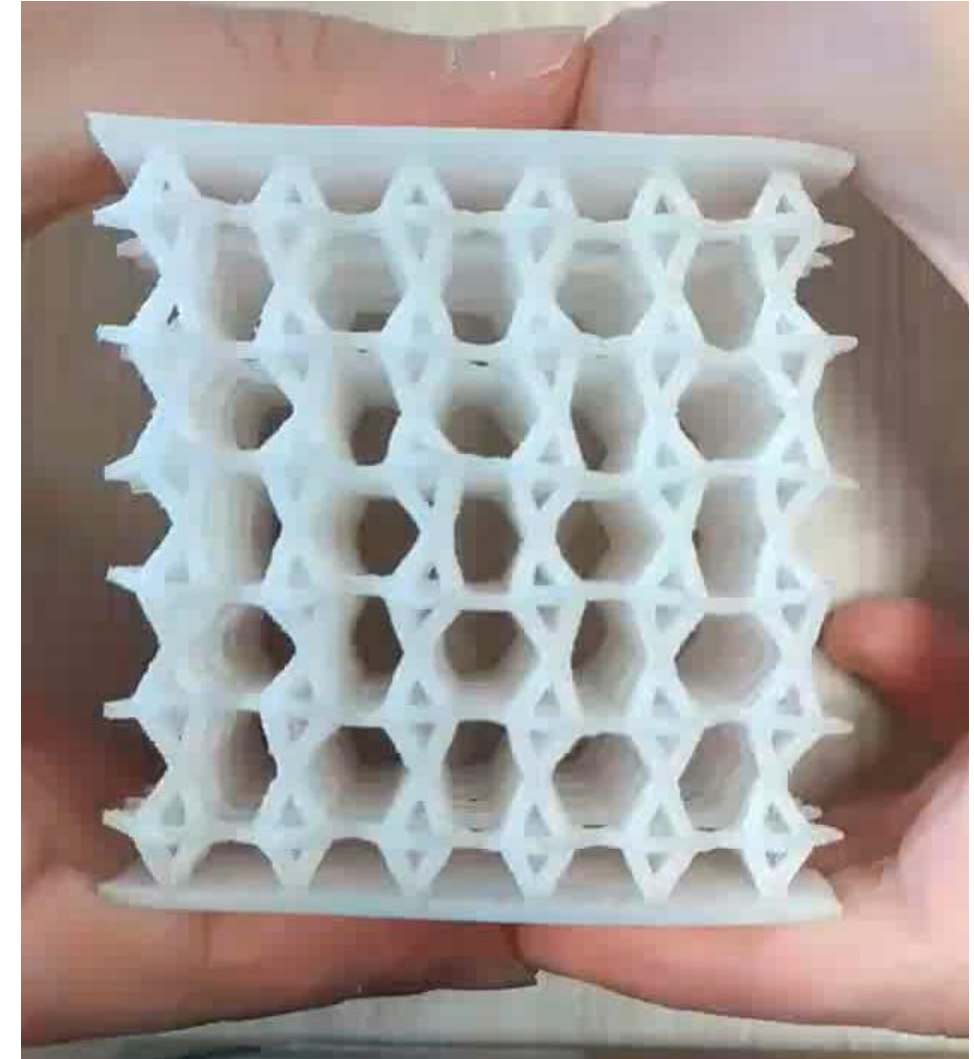
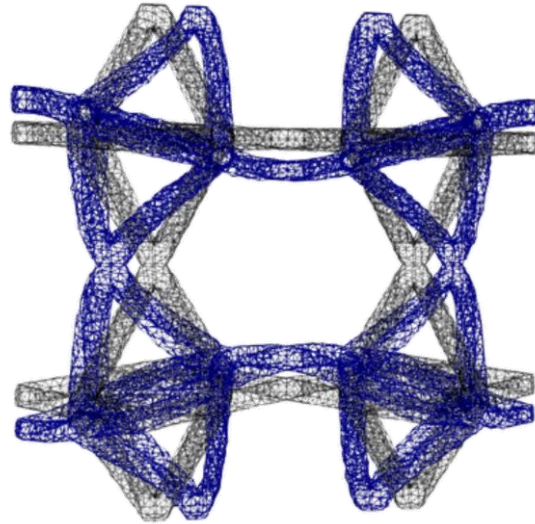


- Lattices parameters:
 - Cell type
 - Cell size
 - Strut dimensions



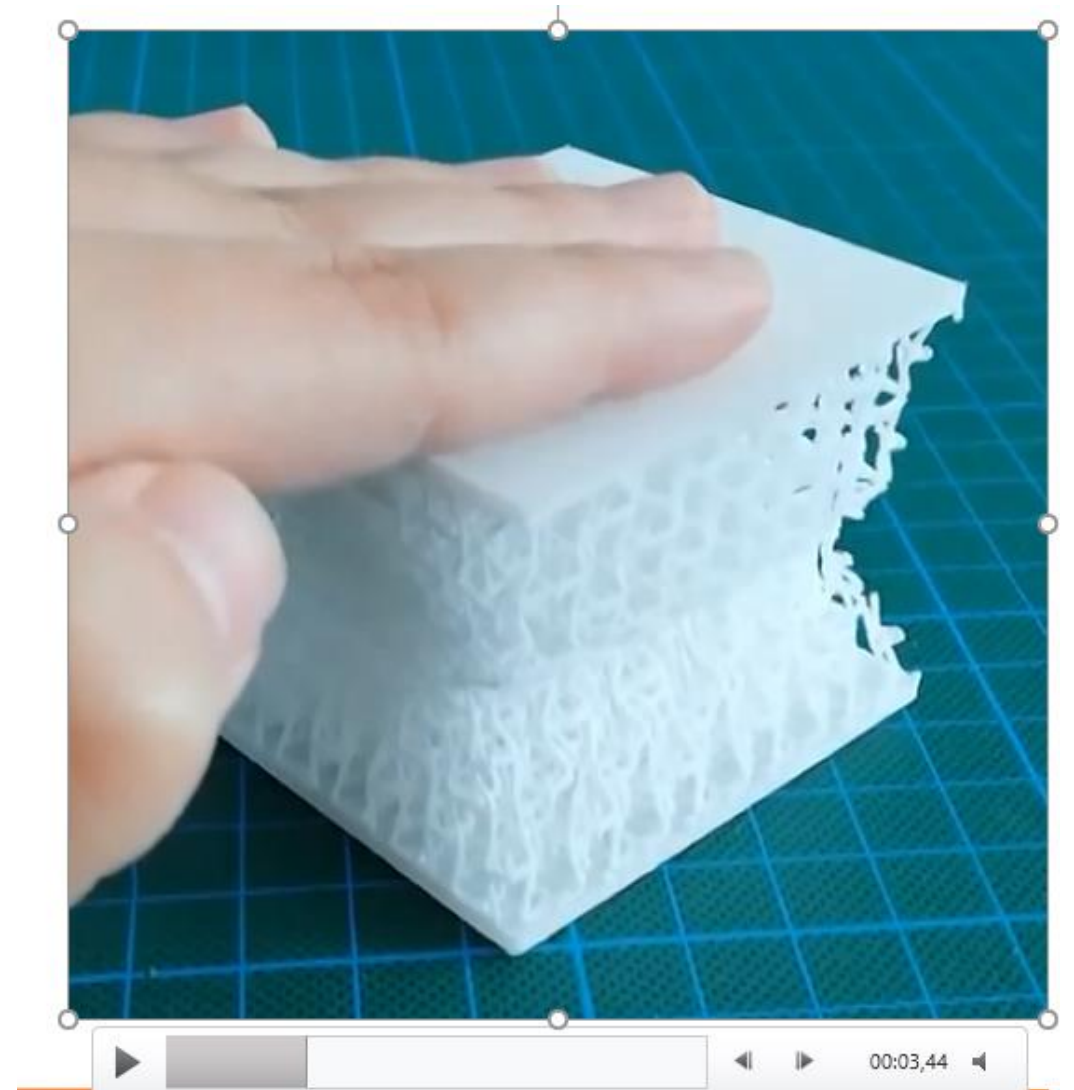
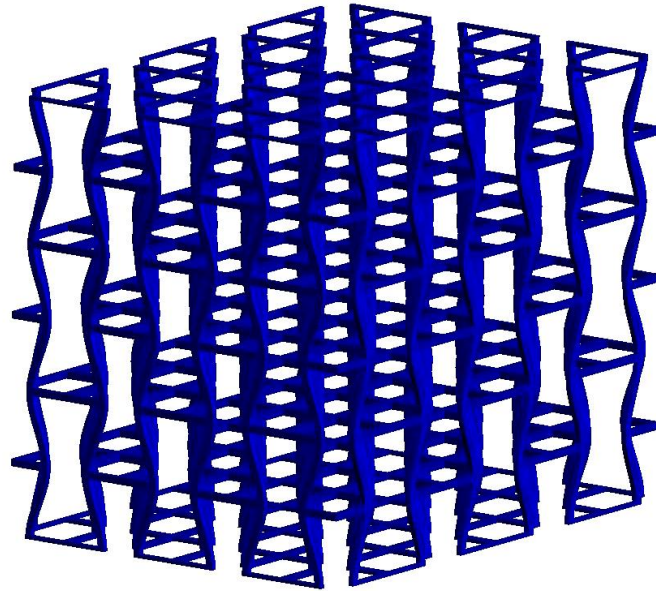
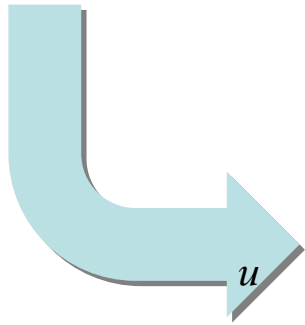
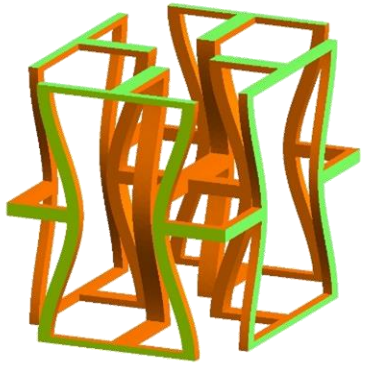
- Metamaterials are designed micro-structures that achieve new properties
 - Example: patterning change upon deformation





Change of patterning

- predicted by simulation
- and
- experimentally observed

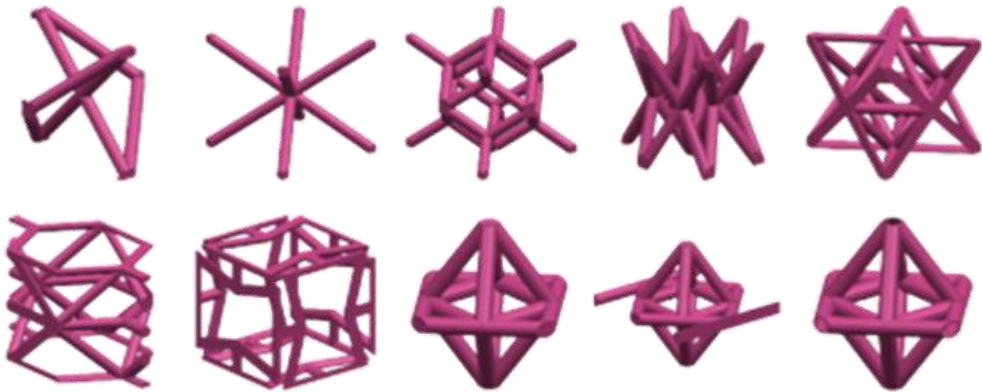


Auxetic structures (negative Poisson's ratio)

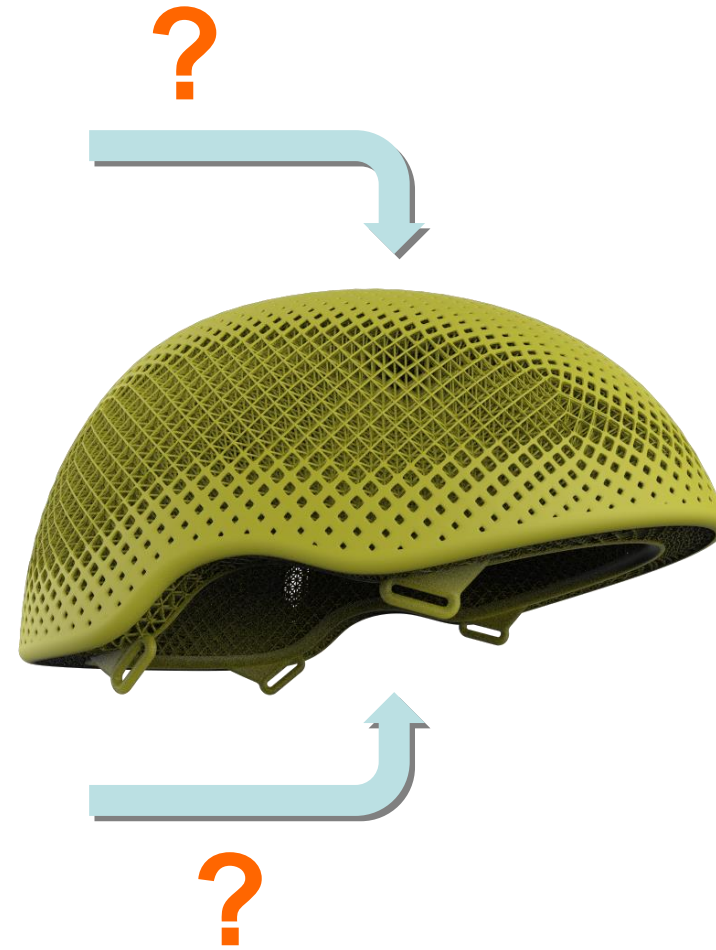
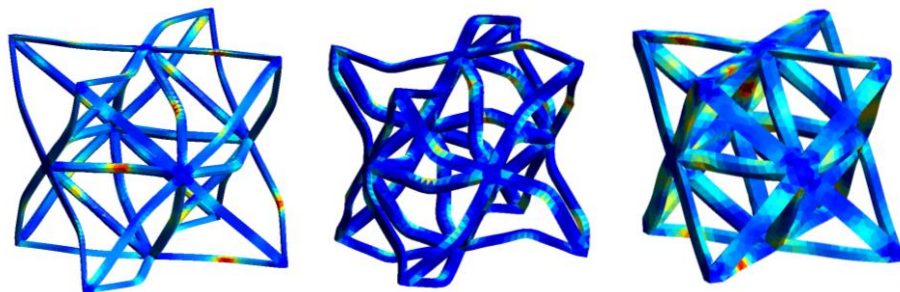


Optimise the cells for targeted applications

- Cell selection &



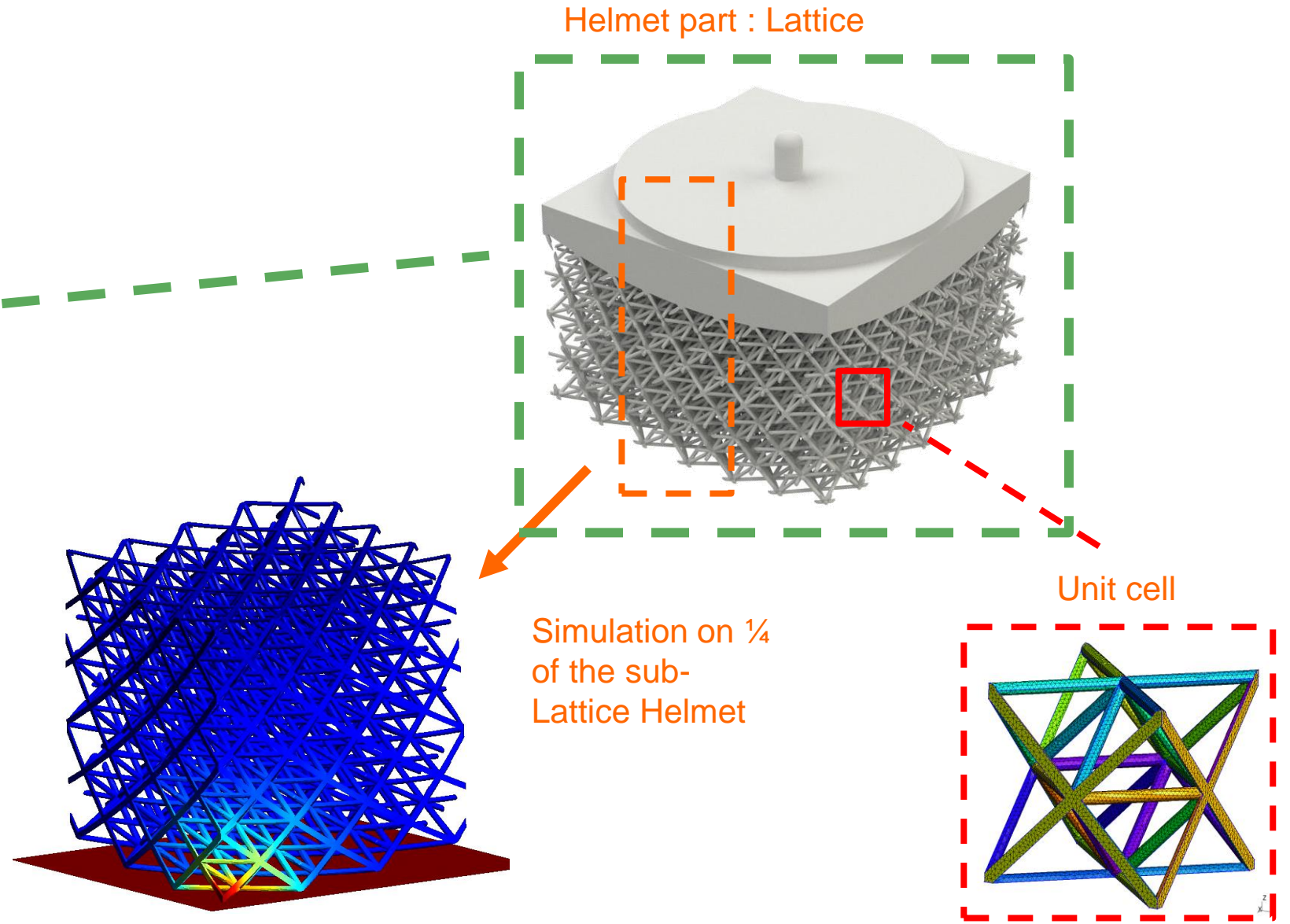
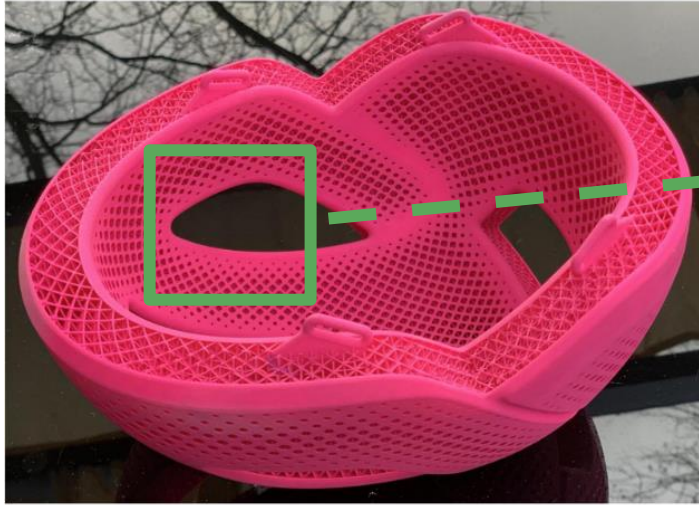
- Spatial distribution of cell parameters



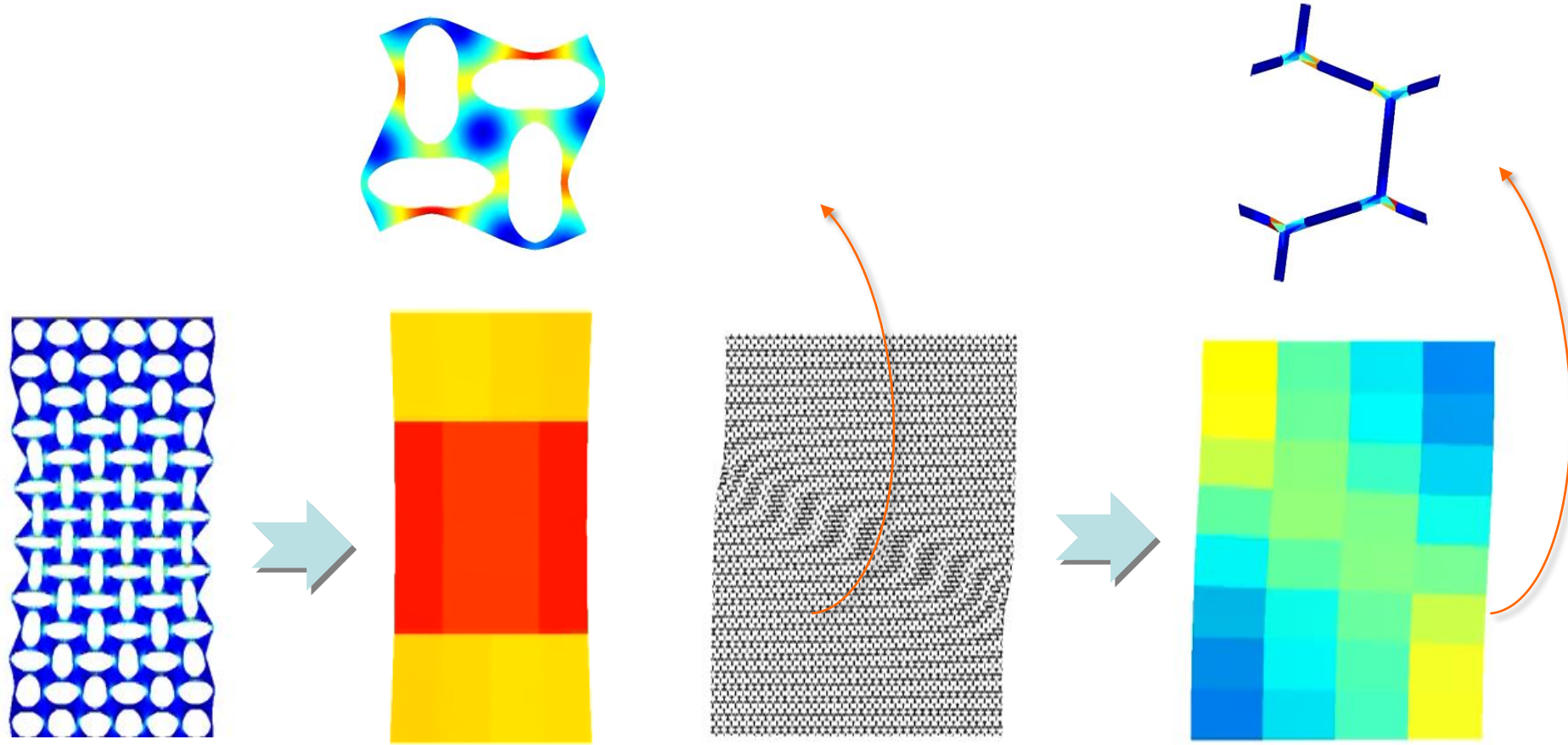
**Too many
parameters
for
optimisation**



Accelerate the simulations



Accelerate the simulations with homogenisation



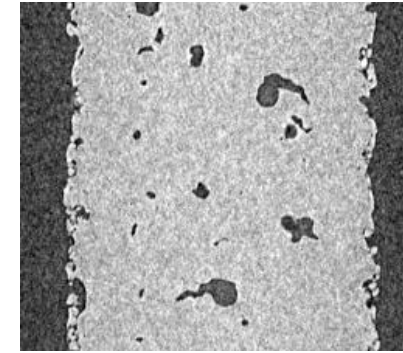
Still too expensive



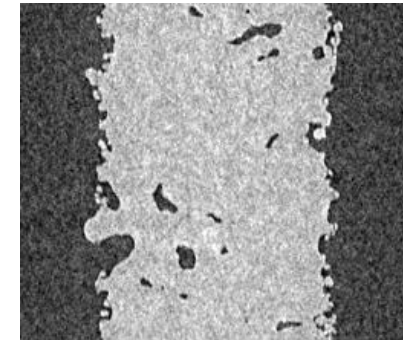
Why multiscale characterization?

AM parts present defects: porosity and surface roughness

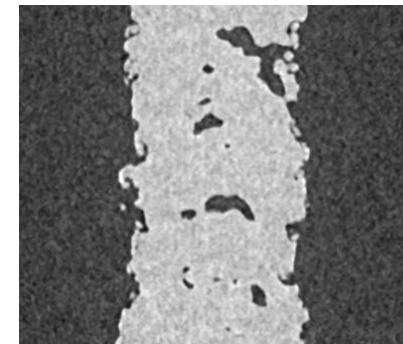
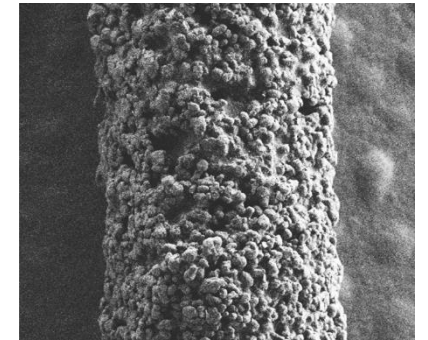
The magnitude of these defects and its effect on the performance depends on the AM process parameters and specimen size: strut diameter



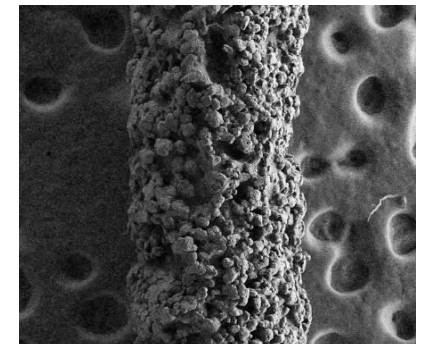
$\varnothing = 1.5 \text{ mm}$



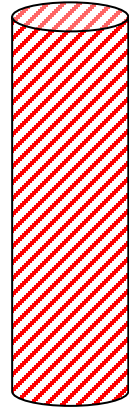
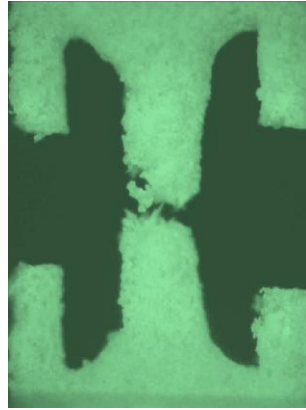
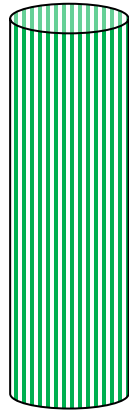
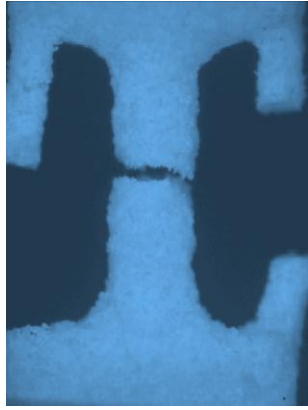
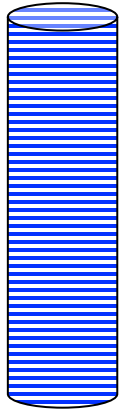
$\varnothing = 1.0 \text{ mm}$



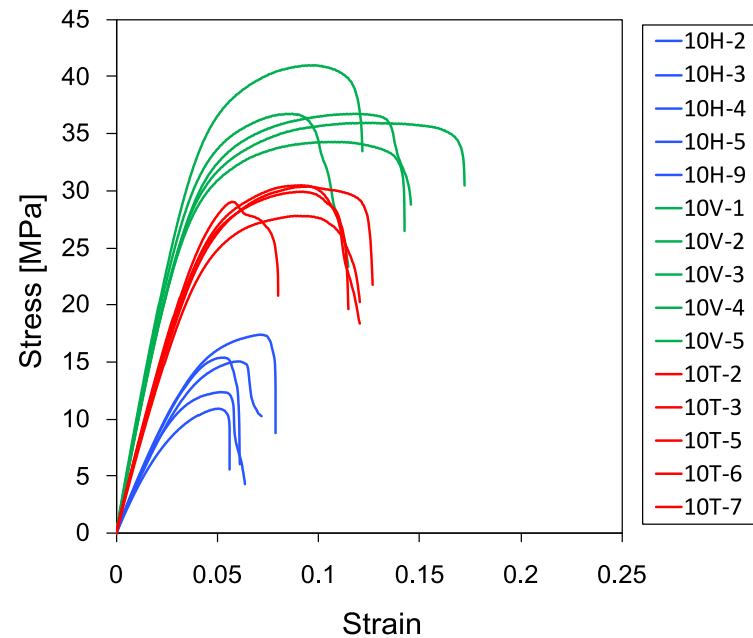
$\varnothing = 0.7 \text{ mm}$



Mechanical response of struts (1mm diameter)

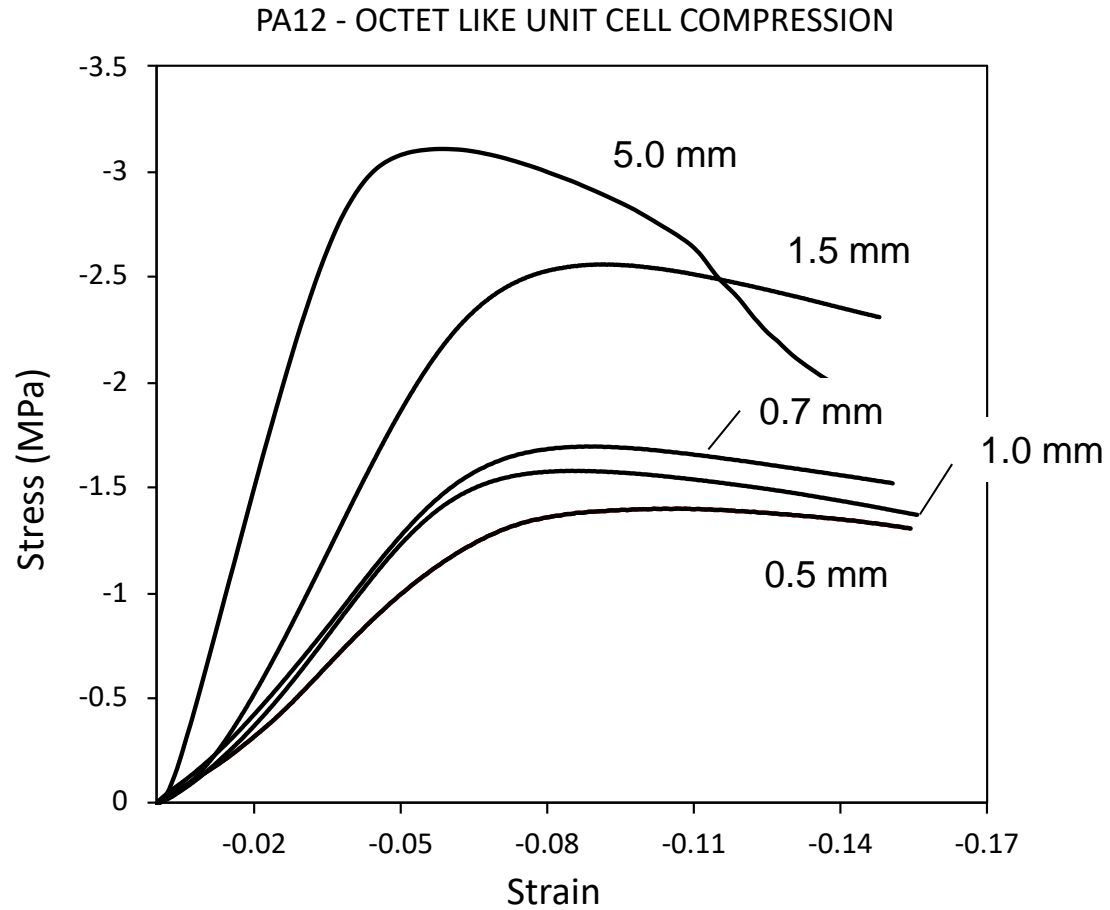


AM parts present defects: porosity and surface roughness



Size effects in the response of unit cells (OCTETS)

As conclusion, the relevant response of a big lattice can be totally different to a mm size one:



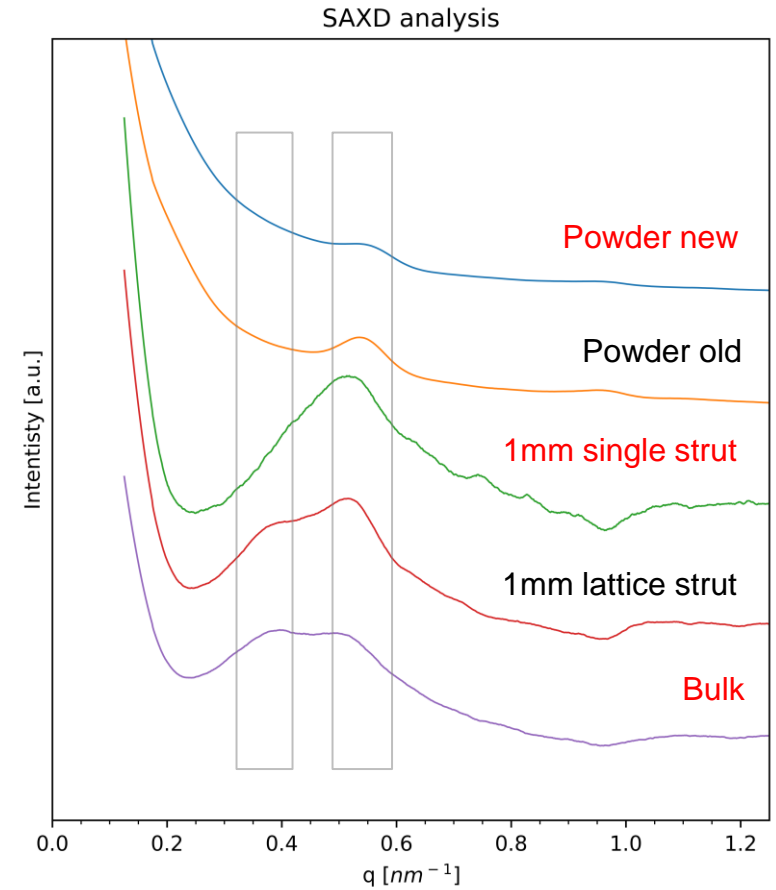
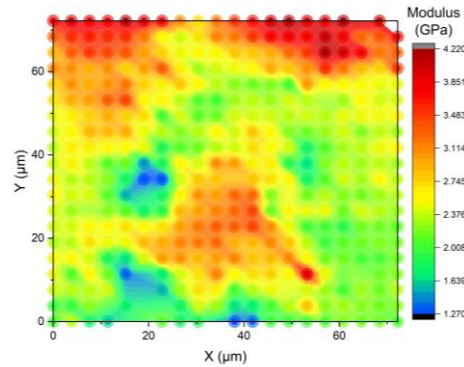
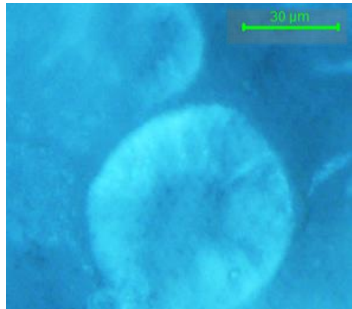
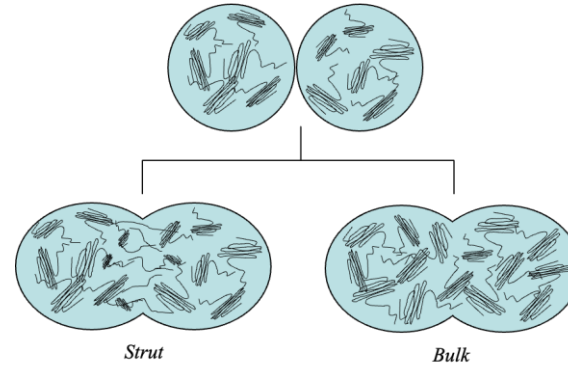
∅ (mm)	5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5
Stiffness (MPa)	84	44.1	28.8	29.0	21



Why multiscale characterization?

AM parts microstructure is strongly linked with the thermal history which depends on the specimen size

> different molecular structure



In polymeric materials, the level of crystallinity or amount of unsintered powder depends on the process and influences the mechanical response



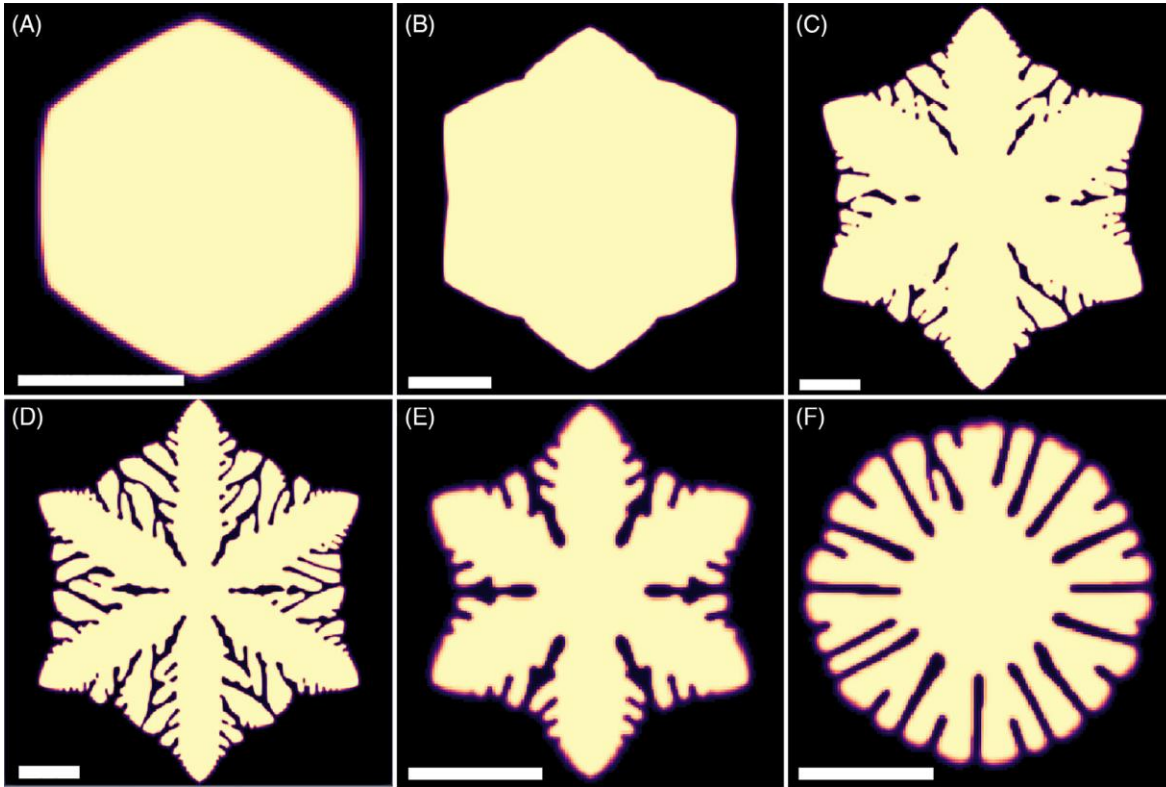


FIGURE 9 Simulation of changing the temperature effect for isotactic polystyrene with the proposed model of Equation (19). Mesh size $D = 10^{-7}$ m. (A) $T_c = 210^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (B) $T_c = 205^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (C) $T_c = 200^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (D) $T_c = 195^\circ\text{C}$, 3 h, (E) $T_c = 190^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h, and (F) $T_c = 180^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h. Scale bars are 5 μm . Model parameters in Table 1

Copyright 2016 e-Xstream engineering

Consistency between the enhanced model predictions and experimental results

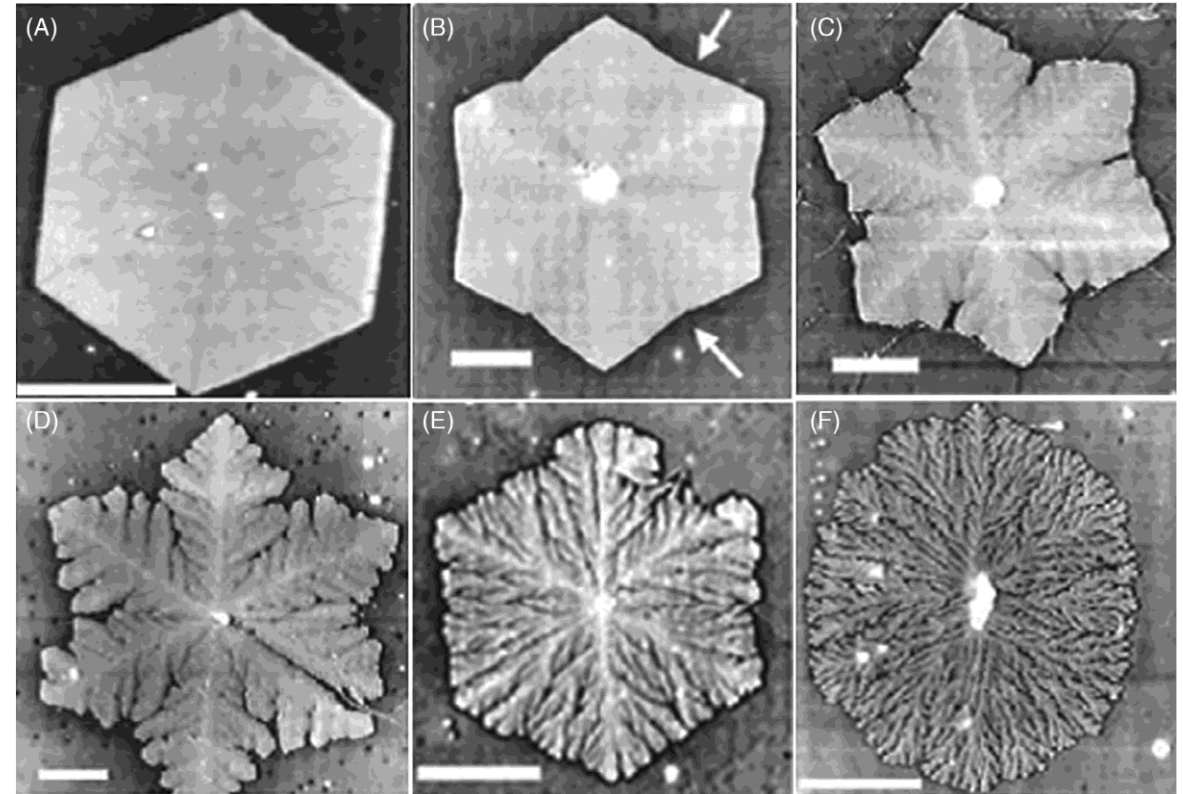
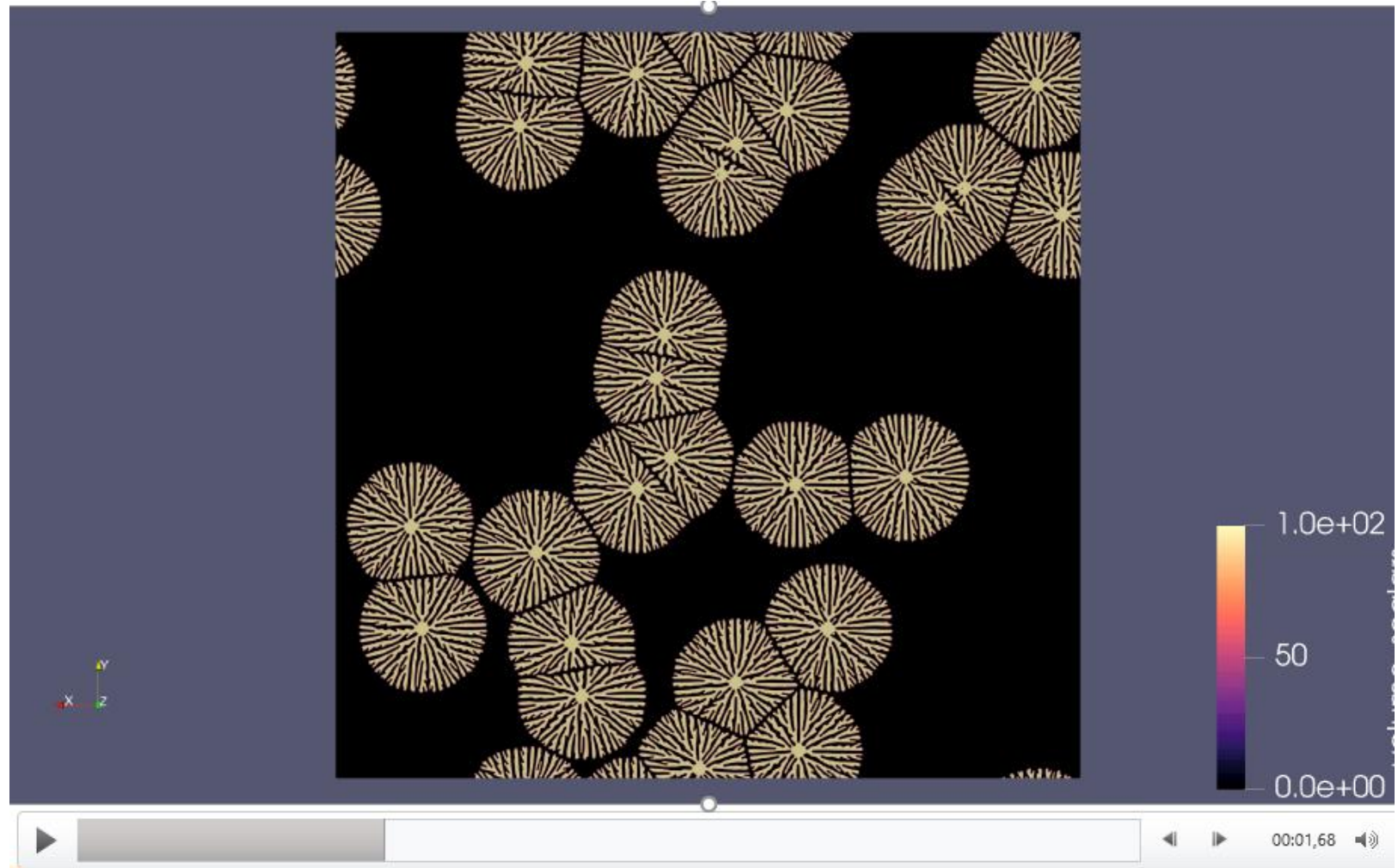


FIGURE 1 Experimental results⁴ for isotactic polystyrene on the effect of crystallization temperature. (A) $T_c = 210^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (B) $T_c = 205^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (C) $T_c = 200^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, (D) $T_c = 195^\circ\text{C}$, 3 h, (E) $T_c = 190^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h, and (F) $T_c = 180^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h. Scale bars are 5 μm



2D simulation with multiple nucleations



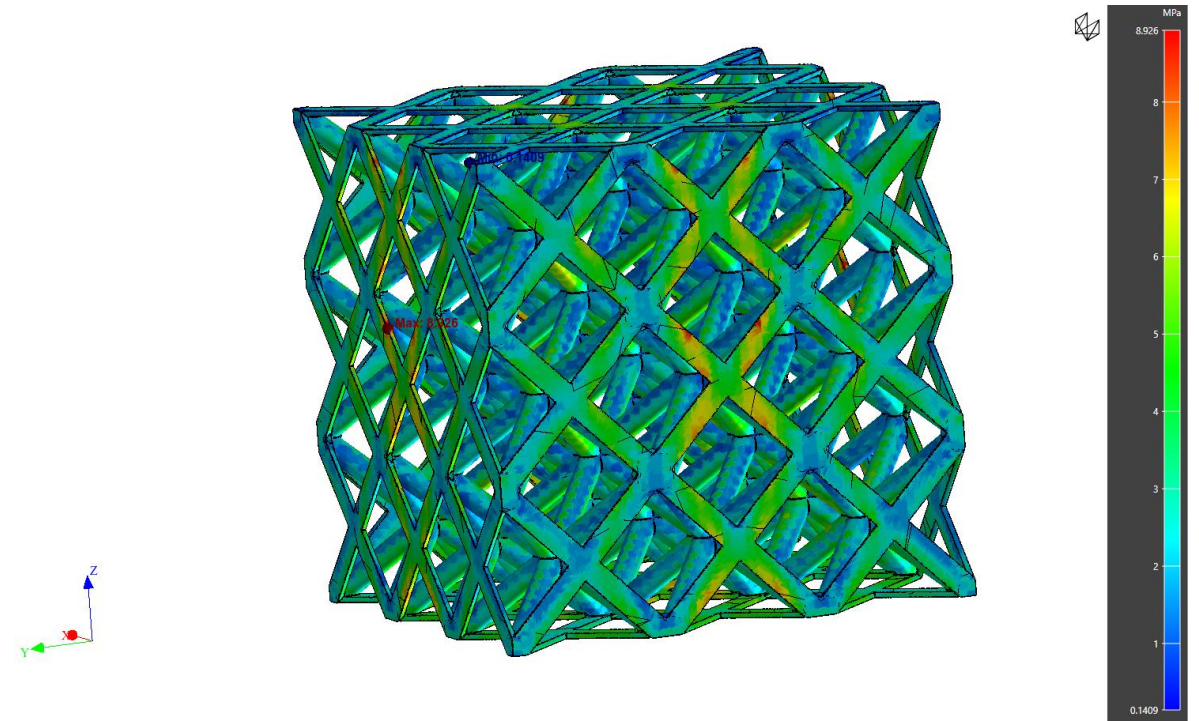
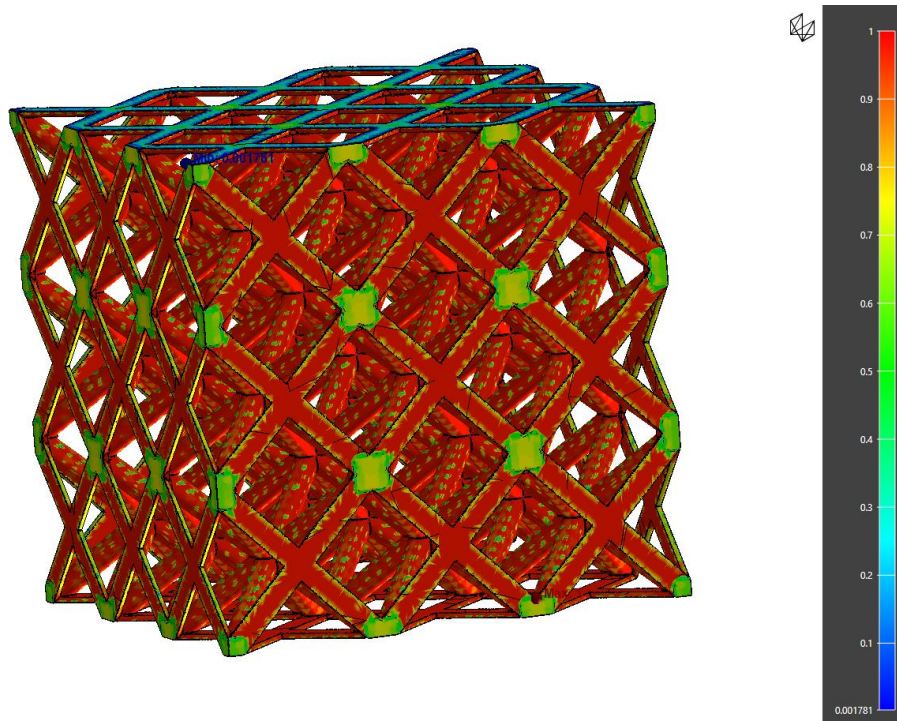
- Lattice structure printing

- Christianity ratio

- From 40% to 100% (fully crystalline)
 - Consistent results with experimental measurements from IMDEA ($\approx 45\%$)

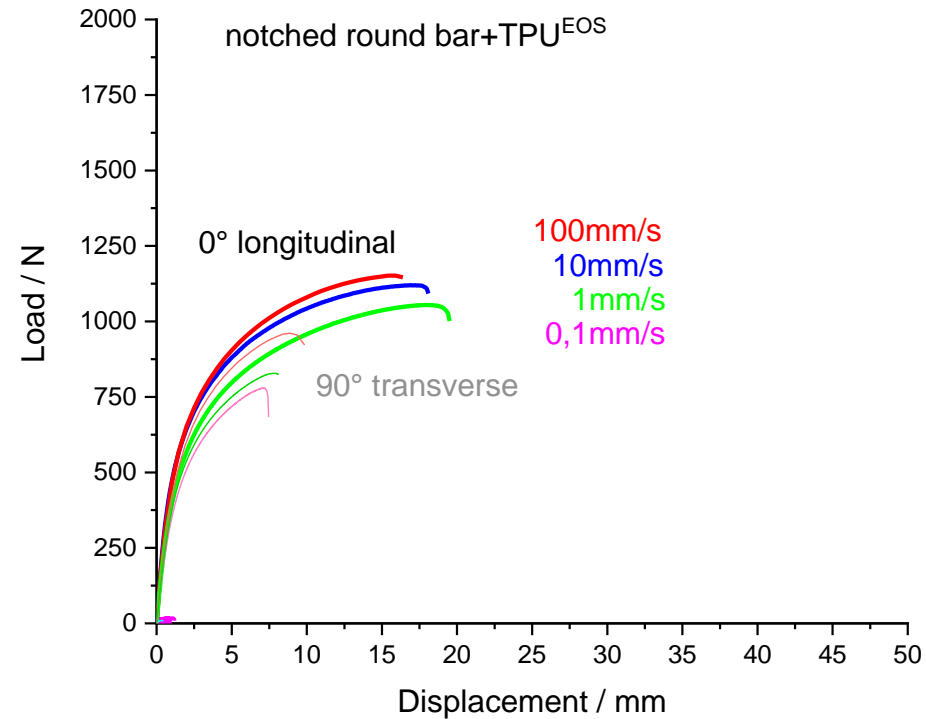
- Residual stresses

- From 0 to 9 MPa
 - Can be exported to be accounted for in multi-scale optimization

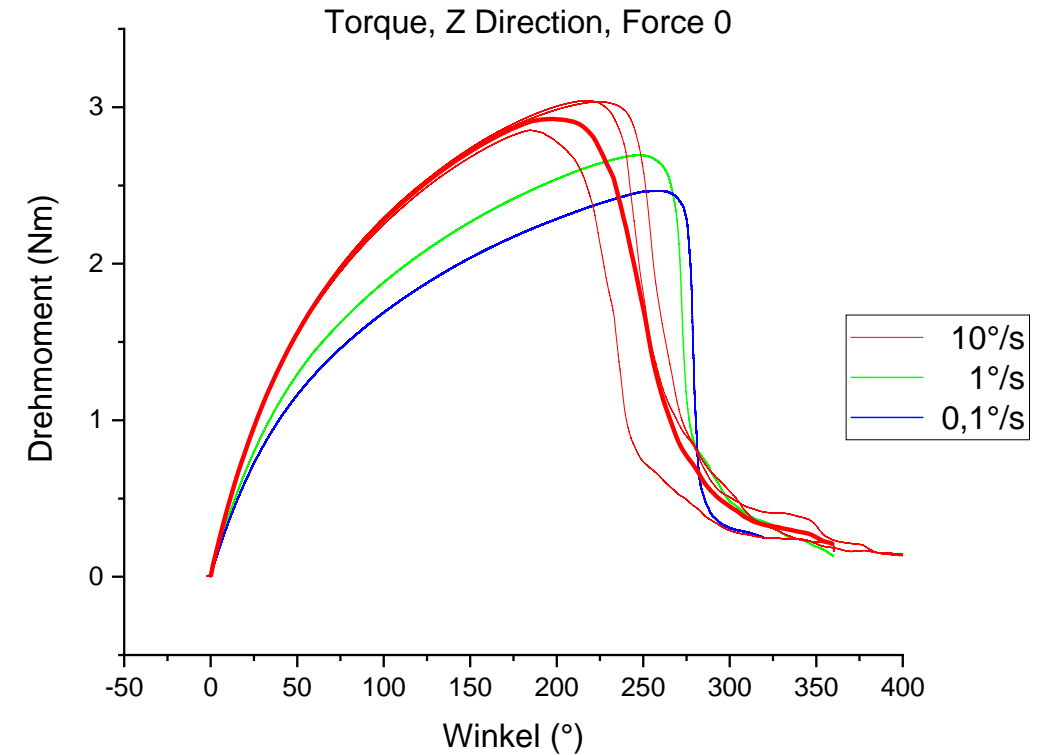


Monotonic tests

Tensile Tests of Bulk SLS Specimens

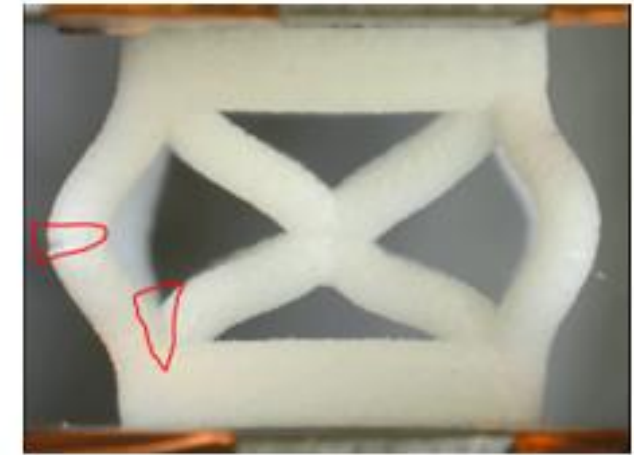
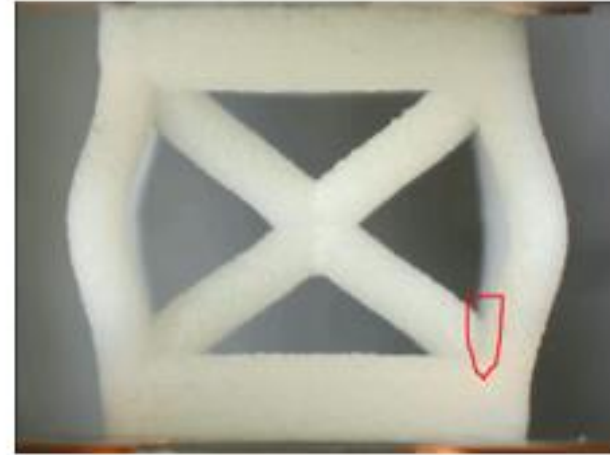


Torsion tests

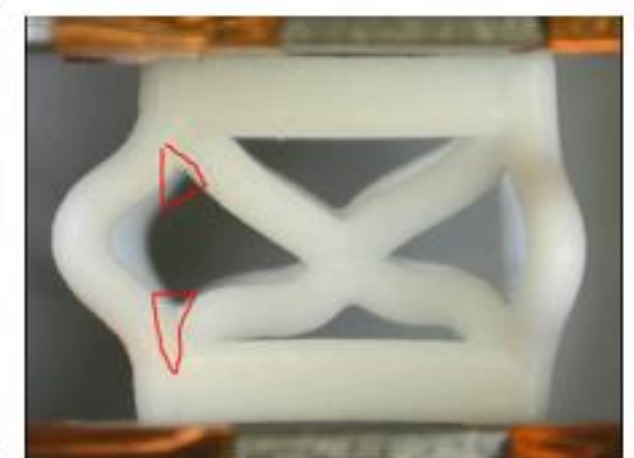
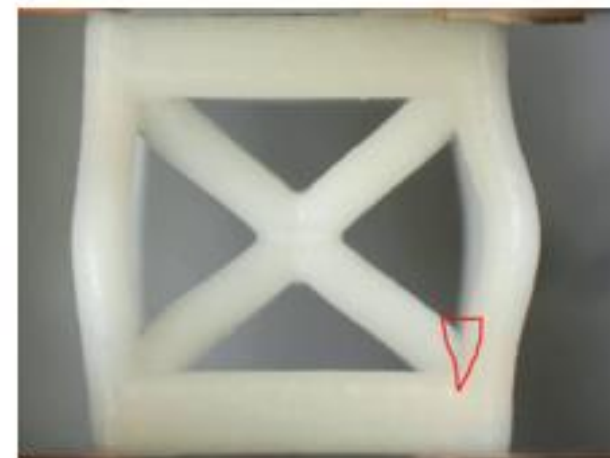


Damage model application on unit cell

Experimental
compression test :
without surface
treatment.



Experimental
compression test :
with surface
treatment.

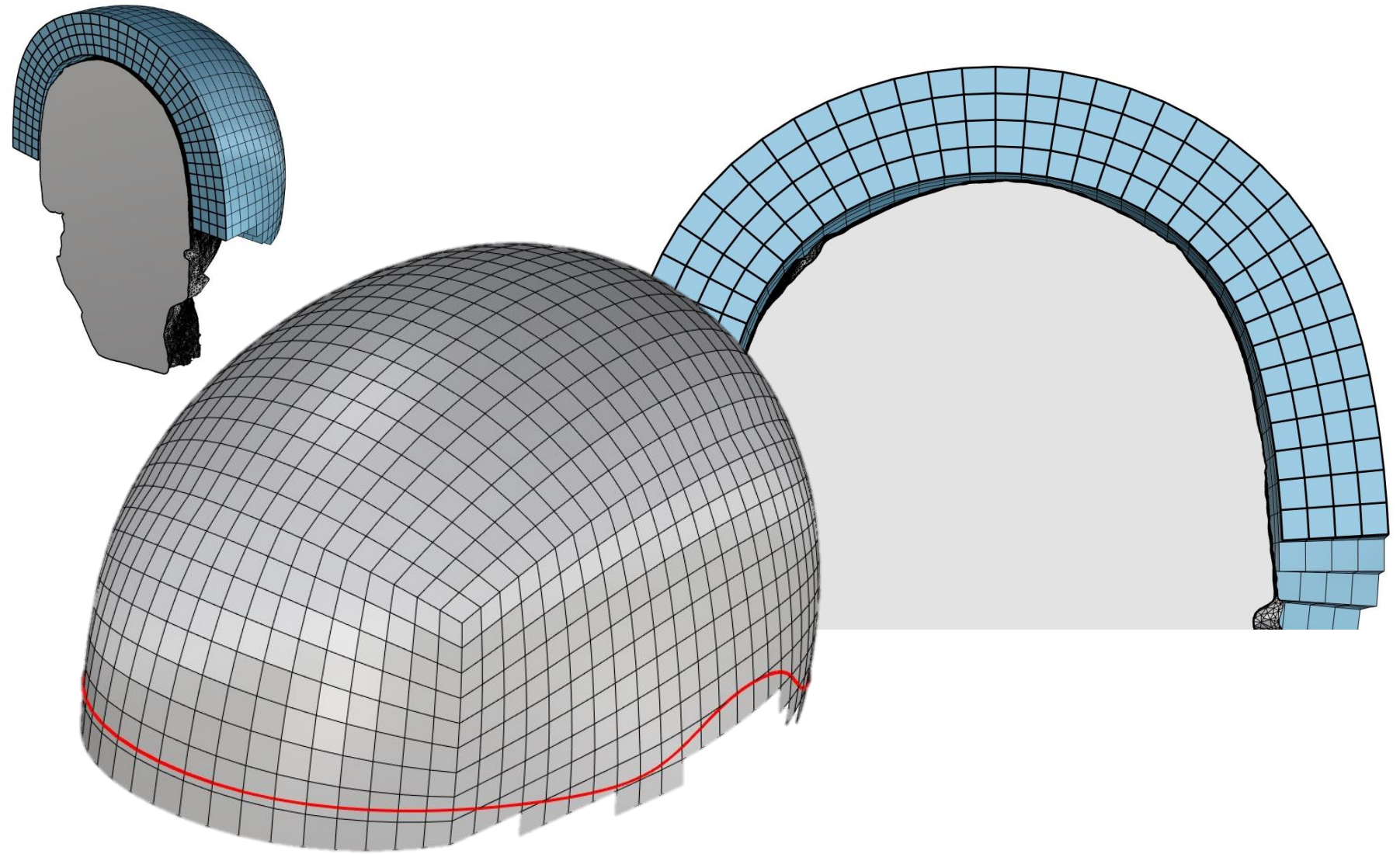


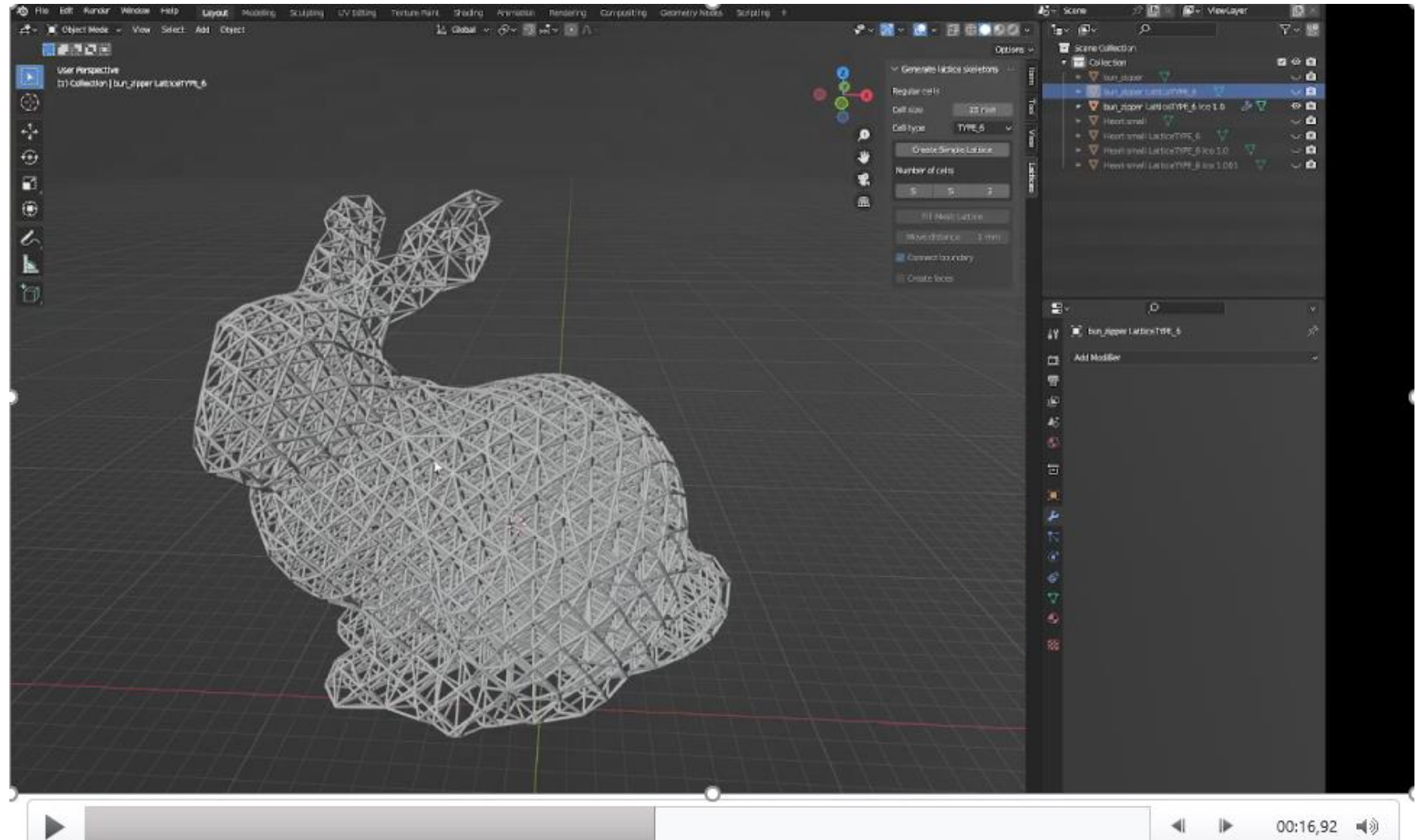
- **Prinzip:**

Innenseite ist Ausgangspunkt für die Zellerzeugung, alle Zellschichten sind gleich dimensioniert

- **Resultat:**

relativ präzise Zellen in der inneren Schicht, zunehmende Verzerrung nach außen – abhängig von der lokalen Krümmung



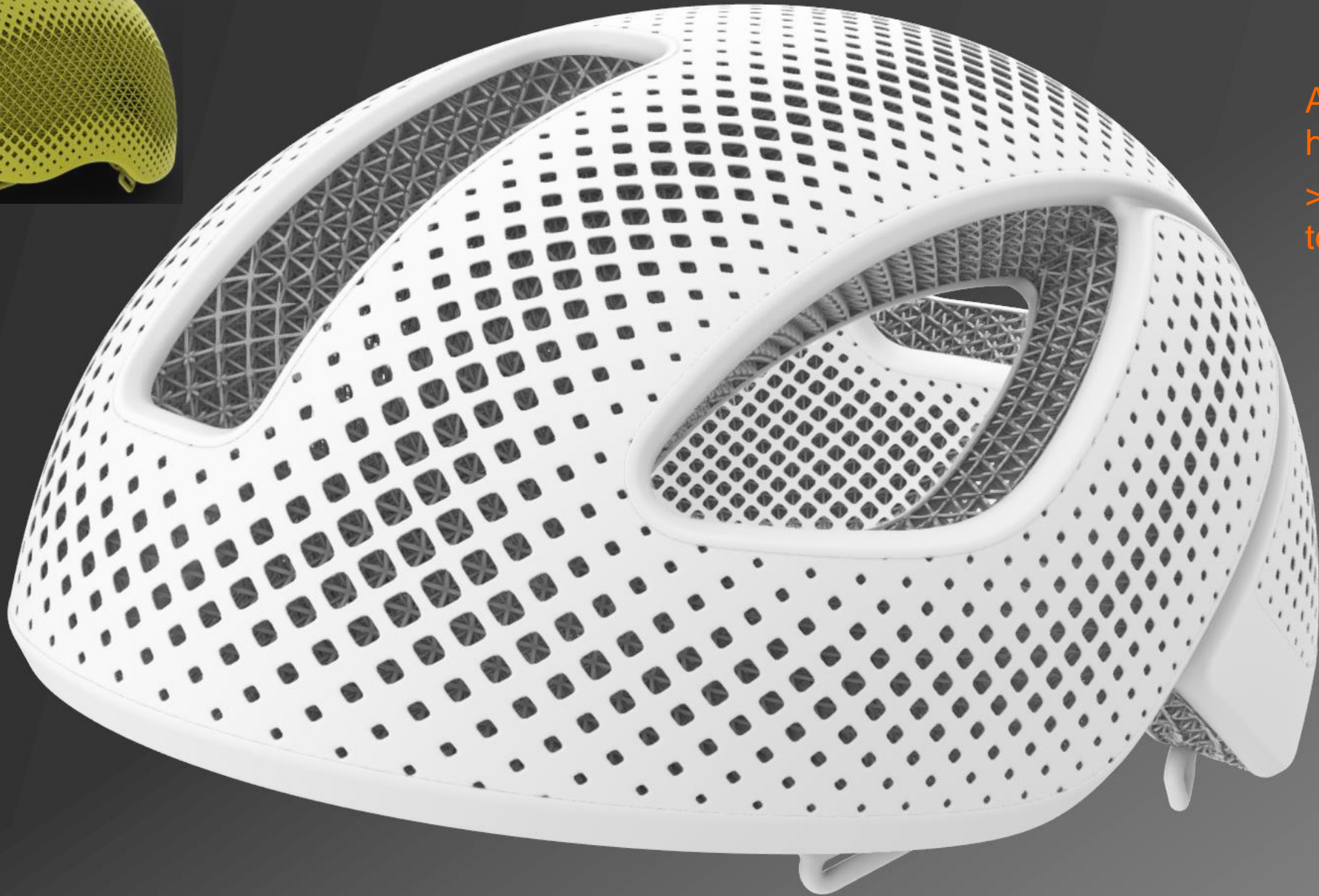
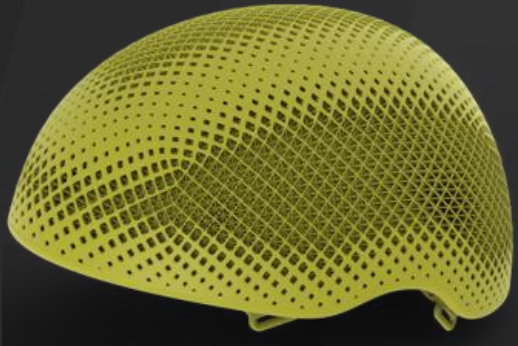


cirps Blender based
„Lattesh“ software
tool

developed for fast
and easy lattice
generation



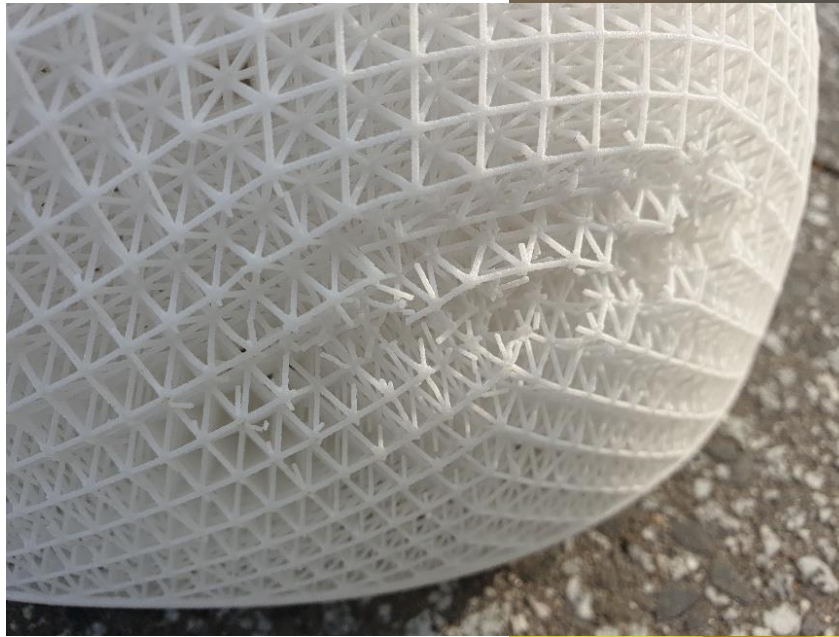
Helmet prototype with holed structure



Application of
holes

> main aim was
to save weight

Smooth cutting of regular lattices



Thank you!

