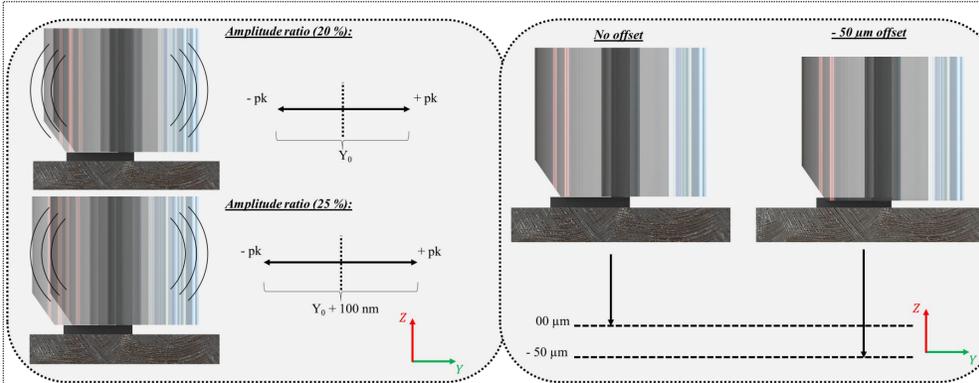
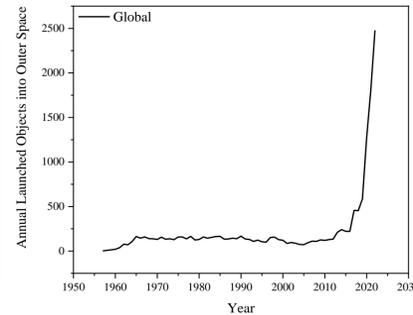


# A study on Aluminum Voxels Characteristics Deposited by a New Metal 3D Printing Method

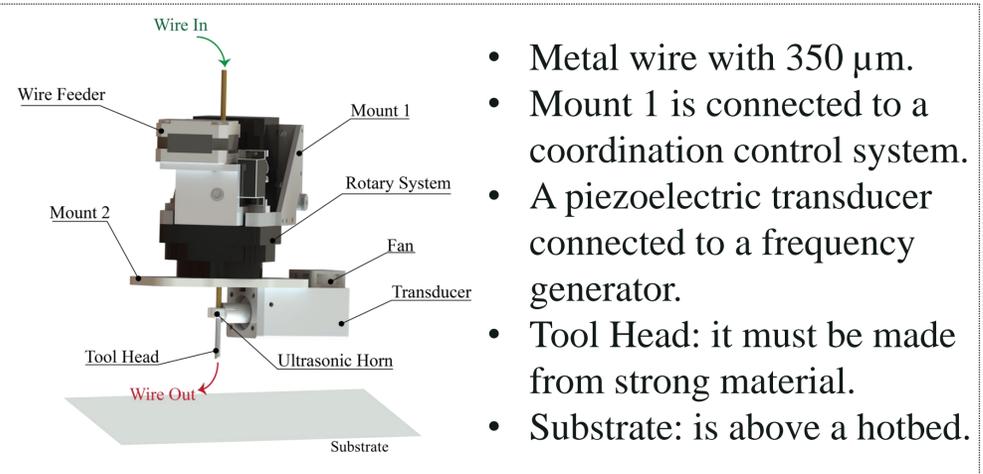
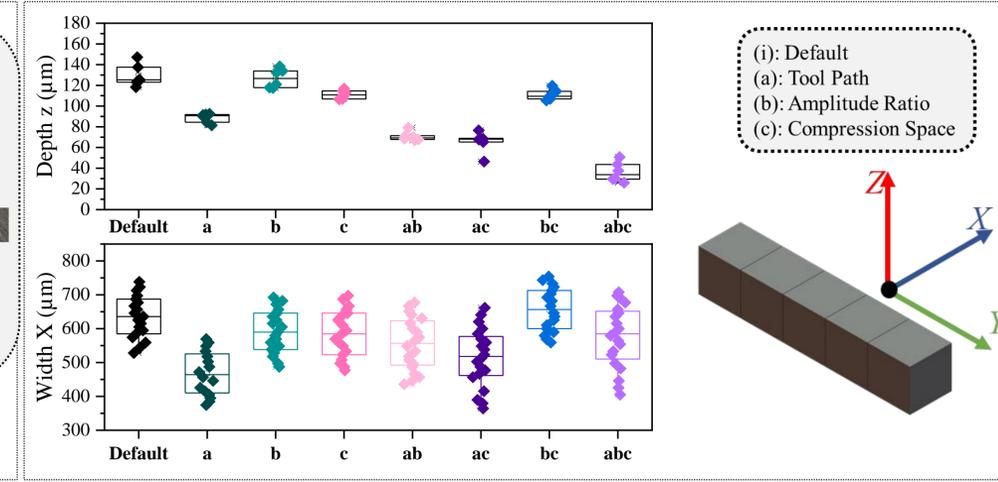
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Mentor: Keng Hsu, Associate Professor  
School of Manufacturing Systems and Networks



IS Metal Additive Manufacturing technology possible and important for space manufacturing?



Vibration Amplitude      Compression



- Metal wire with 350 μm.
- Mount 1 is connected to a coordination control system.
- A piezoelectric transducer connected to a frequency generator.
- Tool Head: it must be made from strong material.
- Substrate: is above a hotbed.

Run	Treatment	Factors		
		a	b	c
1	Default (i)	-1	-1	-1
2	Tool path (a)	+1	-1	-1
3	Amplitude Ratio (b)	-1	+1	-1
4	Compression Space (c)	-1	-1	+1
5	ab	+1	+1	-1
6	ac	+1	-1	+1
7	bc	-1	+1	+1
8	abc	+1	+1	+1

Tool Path

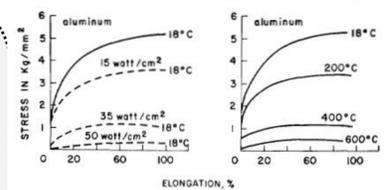
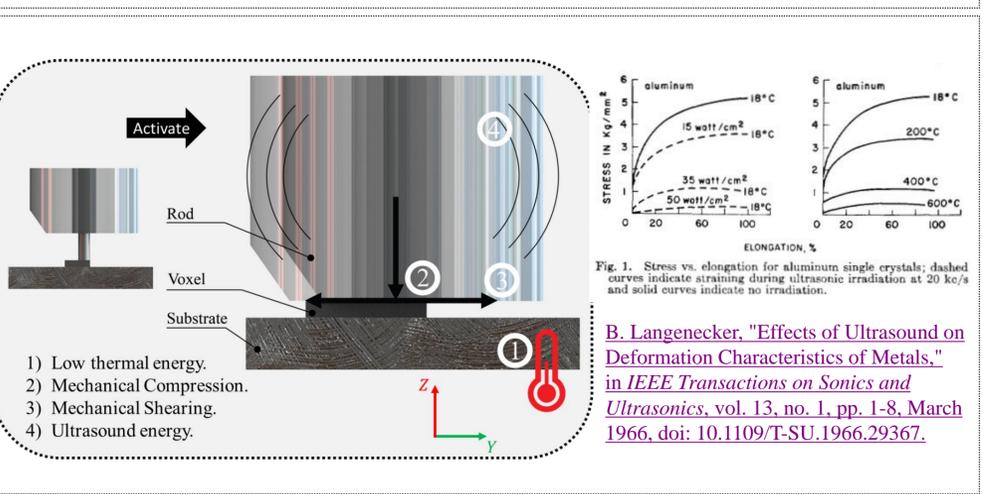
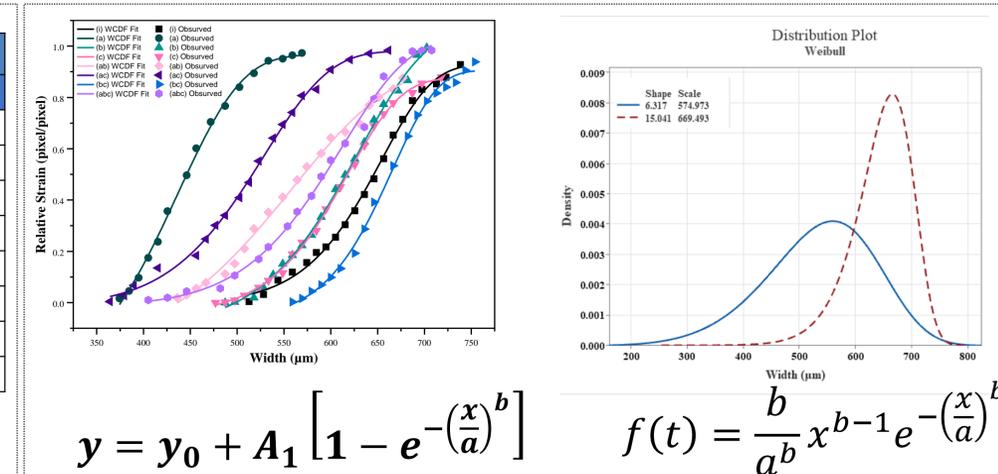


Fig. 1. Stress vs. elongation for aluminum single crystals; dashed curves indicate straining during ultrasonic irradiation at 20 ke/s and solid curves indicate no irradiation.

B. Langenecker, "Effects of Ultrasound on Deformation Characteristics of Metals," in *IEEE Transactions on Sonics and Ultrasonics*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 1-8, March 1966. doi: 10.1109/T-SU.1966.29367.

Printing Parameters	Value
Wire Material	99% Al, 1% Si
Substrate Material	6061-T6 Al
Wire Diameter	340 μm
Substrate Dimension	10X10X0.5 cm <sup>3</sup>
Substrate Temperature	100 °C
Frequency	58.00 kHz

