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Additiv fremstilling – Design – Funktionsklassificeret additiv fremstilling (FGAM)

Additive manufacturing – Design – Functionally graded
additive manufacturing (ISO/ASTM/TR 52912:2020)

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Additive manufacturing - Design - Functionally graded additive manufacturing (ISO/ASTM/TR 52912:2020)

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à gradient fonctionnel (ISO/ASTM/TR 52912:2020)

Technischer Bericht für die Gestaltung von additiv
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European foreword

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*Fabrication additive — Conception — Fabrication additive à gradient
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by ISO/TC 261, *Additive manufacturing*, in cooperation with ASTM F 42, *Additive manufacturing technologies*, on the basis of a partnership agreement between ISO and ASTM International with the aim to create a common set of ISO/ASTM standards on additive manufacturing and in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 438, *Additive manufacturing*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

Functionally Graded Materials (FGMs) were developed in 1984 for a space plane project to sustain high thermal barriers to overcome the shortcomings of traditional composite materials (AZO Materials, 2002). Traditional composites [Figure 1 a)] are homogeneous mixtures, therefore involving a compromise between the desirable properties of the component materials. Functionally Graded Materials (FGMs) are a class of advanced materials with spatially varying composition over a changing dimension, with corresponding changes in material properties built-in^[56]. FGMs attain their multifunctional status by mapping performance requirements to strategies of material structuring and allocation [Figure 1 b)].

The manufacturing processes of conventional FGMs include shot peening, ion implantation, thermal spraying, electrophoretic deposition and chemical vapour deposition. Since additive manufacturing processes builds parts by successive addition of material, they provide the possibility to produce products with Functionally Graded properties, thereby introducing the concept often known as Functionally Graded Additive Manufacturing (FGAM). As this area of work is new, driven by academic research, and lacks available standardisation, there have been multiple different names proposed by different researchers in different publications as terms for this area, for example, functionally graded rapid prototyping (FGRP)^[56], varied property rapid prototyping (VPRP)^[57] and site-specific properties additive manufacturing^[72]. However, even if there clearly is a great need for clarification of key terms associated with FGAM, this document does not include any attempts of alignment in terminology. This document is an overview of state of the art and the possibilities for FGAM enabled by present AM process technology and thus a purely informative document. Since this overview is based on available publications, and in order to facilitate cross referencing from these publications, this document has used the terms concerning FGAM as they are used in the original publications.

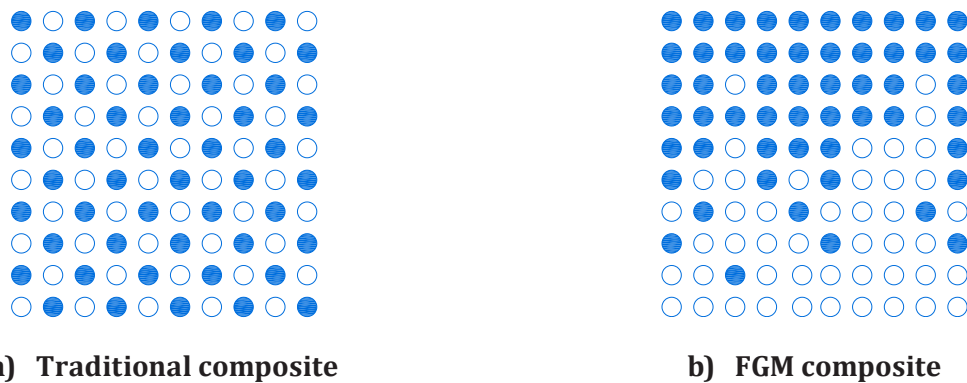


Figure 1 — Allocation of materials in a traditional composite and an FGM composite

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Additive manufacturing — Design — Functionally graded additive manufacturing

1 Scope

The use of Additive Manufacturing (AM) enables the fabrication of geometrically complex components by accurately depositing materials in a controlled way. Technological progress in AM hardware, software, as well as the opening of new markets demand for higher flexibility and greater efficiency in today's products, encouraging research into novel materials with functionally graded and high-performance capabilities. This has been termed as Functionally Graded Additive Manufacturing (FGAM), a layer-by-layer fabrication technique that involves gradationally varying the ratio of the material organization within a component to meet an intended function. As research in this field has gained worldwide interest, the interpretations of the FGAM concept requires greater clarification. The objective of this document is to present a conceptual understanding of FGAM. The current-state of art and capabilities of FGAM technology will be reviewed alongside with its challenging technological obstacles and limitations. Here, data exchange formats and some of the recent application is evaluated, followed with recommendations on possible strategies in overcoming barriers and future directions for FGAM to take off.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.