

Team 14: System For Making Metal Alloy Powders



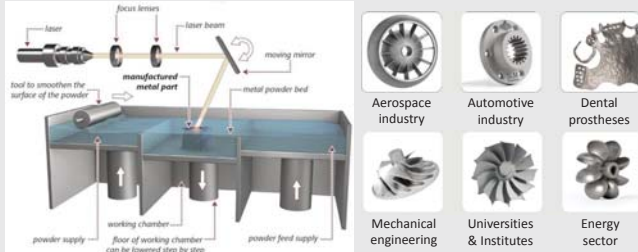
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Project Objective

- Design and fabricate a Rotating Electrode Atomization System (RES)
- Utilize a 1" diameter shaft in a 60k RPM spindle
- Generate 316SS & Ti64 powder $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}$ OD with $\geq 50 \text{ wt}\%$ yield without surface oxidation

Background

- Selective Laser Melting (SLM) is an additive manufacturing process that melts and fuses metal particles together.
- These particles must be $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}$ to be useful in SLM

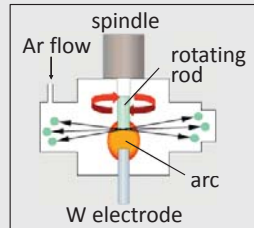


Specifications and Results

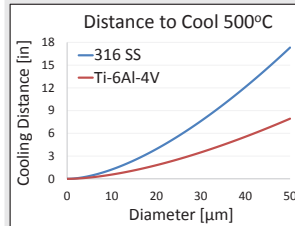
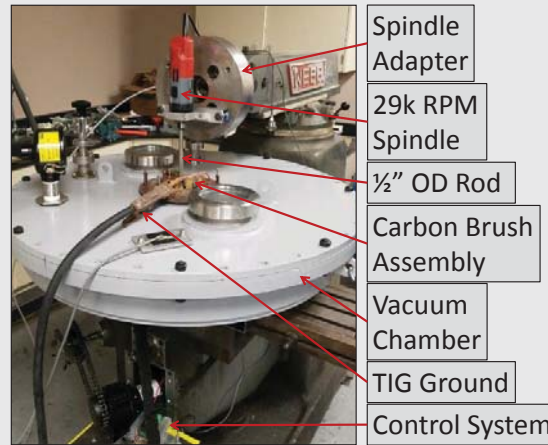
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • Achieve powder size $\leq 50 \mu\text{m}$ | ✓ |
| • $\geq 50 \text{ wt}\%$ yield at desired size | Not possible w/o 60k RPM spindle |
| • Rotate 1" OD rod at 60k RPM | |
| • Create 316SS/Ti64 powder | ✓ |
| • Semi-automatic vertical control | ✓ |
| • Maintain $\leq 0.01\% \text{ O}_2$ | ✓ |
| • Collect created powder | ✓ |

Embodiment

- A rod is rotated at high speed and arced by a tungsten electrode
- Melted particles launch radially and solidify before hitting chamber
- A vacuum is pulled to purge the chamber, then Argon is flowed in during operation to prevent surface oxidation



- As the rod melts away, the chamber is raised vertically to keep a constant arc gap
- Below shows design synthesis with 29k RPM spindle after 60k RPM spindle bearing failure



Convection Analysis



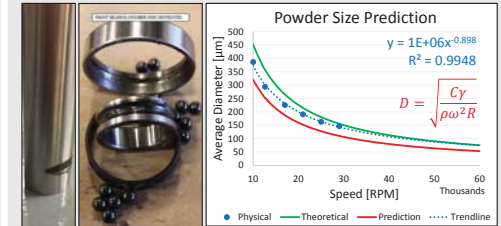
Safety

- PPE: eye protection, respirators, and gloves
- 2 Lexan safety walls
- Proximity probe kill switch
- Vibration detection circuit



Testing and Validation

- 60k RPM spindle bearings failed during vibration circuit testing
- Particle size vs. speed tests were run to validate original design parameters



Budget

