

# The role of rapid prototyping technology in the development of electromaterial demonstrator projects

Stephen Beirne<sup>1</sup>, Cormac Fay<sup>2</sup>, Brian Corcoran<sup>2</sup>, Noel E. O'Connor<sup>2</sup>, Geoff Spinks<sup>1</sup>, Dermot Diamond<sup>2</sup> and Gordon G. Wallace<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Intelligent Polymer Research Institute, ARC Centre of Excellence for Electromaterials Science, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia

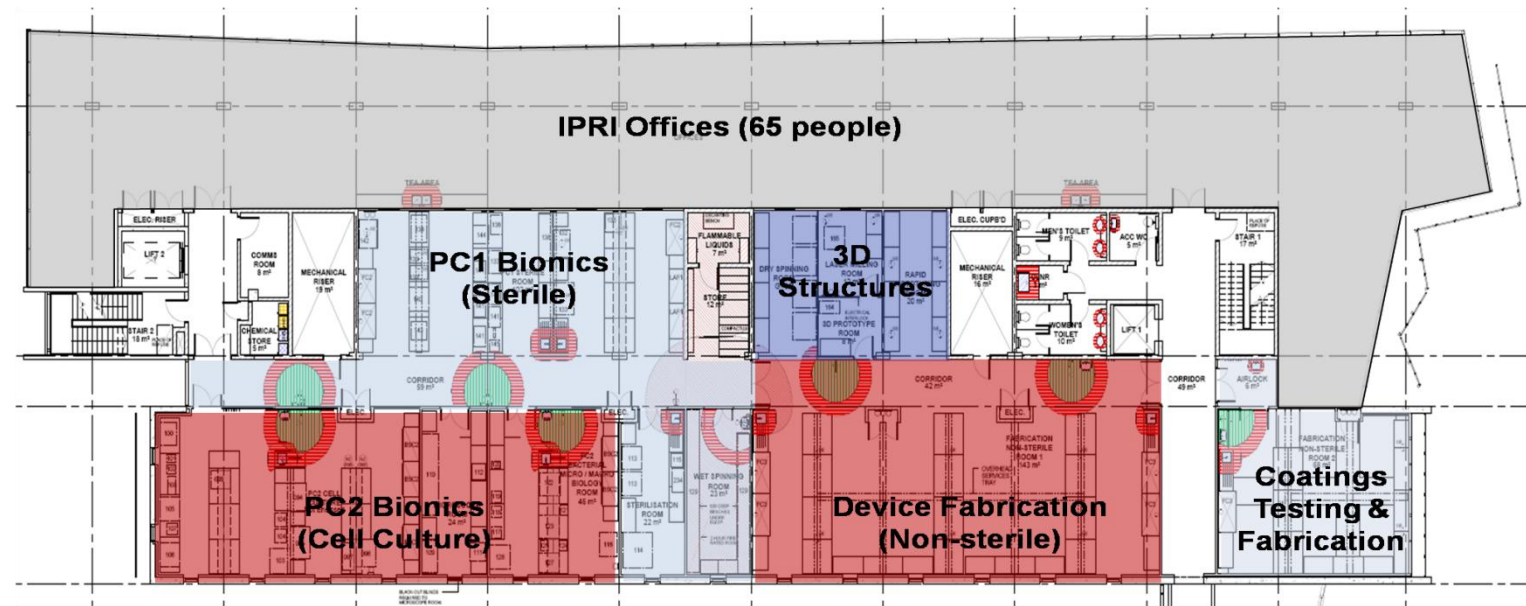
<sup>2</sup>CLARITY: Centre for Sensor Web Technology, Dublin City University, Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland

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# Outline

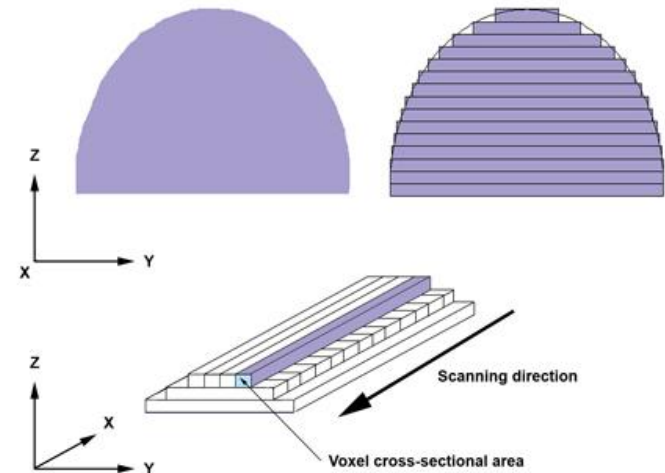
- ANFF Funded Rapid Prototyping Systems
  - Dimension uPrint Plus
  - Objet Connex 350
  - Realizer SLM-50
- WANDA Project
  - Design and Fabrication
  - Current Challenges

# A.I.I.M Processing and Devices



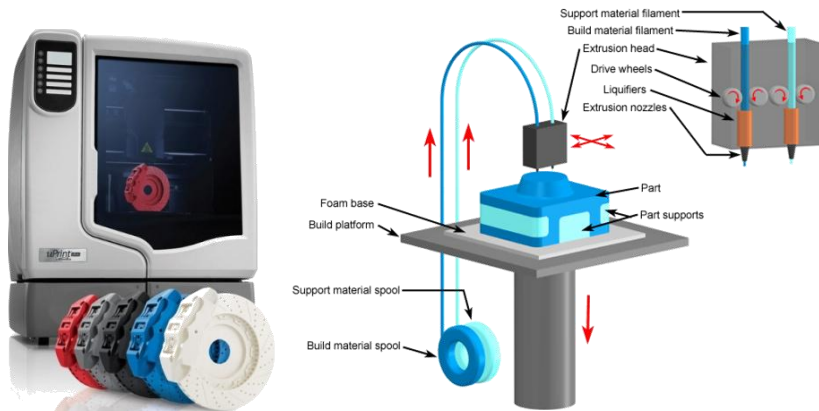
# Rapid Prototyping

- **Rapid prototyping** is the automatic layer-by-layer production of physical objects using additive manufacturing technology.
- Differs from **conventional machining**, i.e., mill or lathe, which are subtractive processes.
- First RP systems emerged in 1986
- New systems and techniques are being continually developed to include a greater range of “printable” materials with increased resolution.
- Parts are designed in 3D CAD software, saved as .stl files, which can be processed by machine specific software.



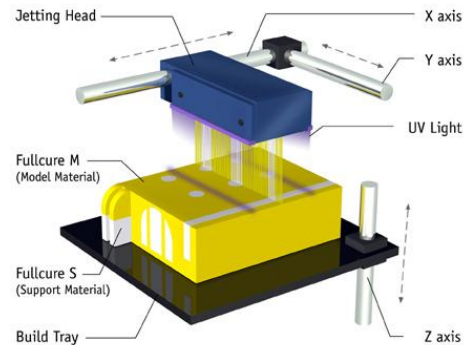
# IPRI Rapid Prototyping Systems

Dimension uPrint Plus	
Build size	203mm x 203mm x 152mm
Print Resolution	0.33mm / 0.254mm layers
Machine Dimensions	635mm x 660mm x 953mm
Technique	Fused Deposition Modelling
Materials	ABS Plastic (varied colours)
Status	Commissioned Nov 2010



# IPRI Rapid Prototyping Systems

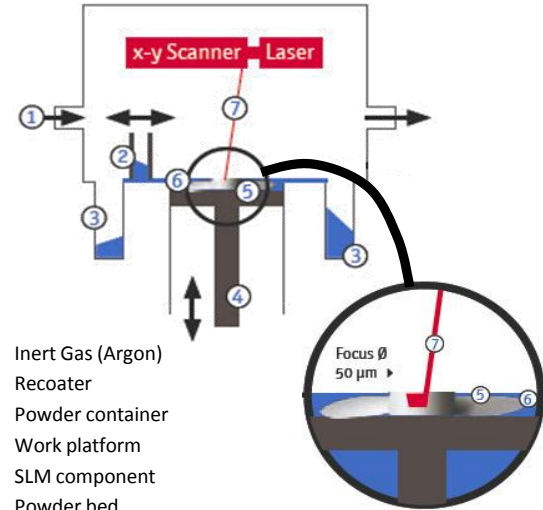
Objet Connex 350	
Build size	342mm x 342mm x 200mm
Print Resolution	600 x 600 x 1600 dpi
Machine Dimensions	1420mm x 1120mm x 1130mm
Technique	Polyjet printing
Materials	Multi-modulus photo curable acrylics
Status	Commissioned Nov 2010





# IPRI Rapid Prototyping Systems

Realizer SLM-50	
Build size	Ø70mm x 40mm
Resolution	20-50µm Layers
Machine Dimensions	800mm x 700mm x 500mm
Technique	Selective Laser Melting
Materials	Initially - Stainless Steel & Titanium Possible - Tool steel, Gold, Cobalt Chrome, Aluminium
Status	To be delivered July 2011

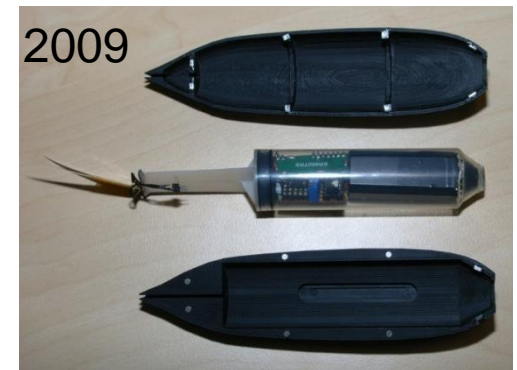
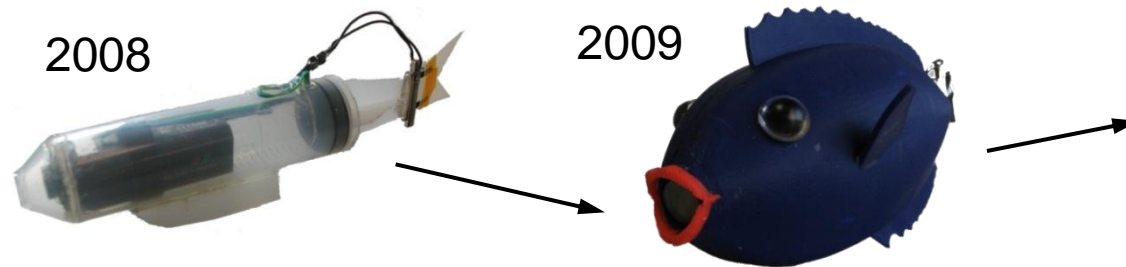


1. Inert Gas (Argon)
2. Recoater
3. Powder container
4. Work platform
5. SLM component
6. Powder bed
7. Minimum laser focus



# WANDA (Wireless Aquatic Navigator for Detection and Analys

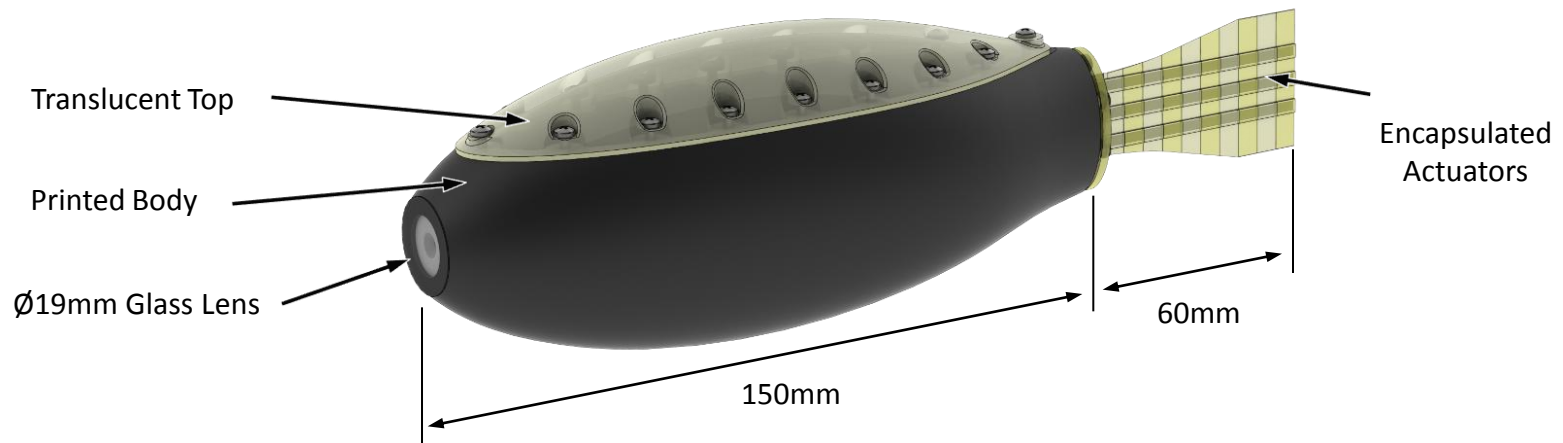
- Demonstrator mobile sensing platform
- Propelled by conducting polymer actuators (bending)
- Low-cost distributed sensor interrogation method (optical).
- Current limitations include
  - Restricted internal volume – tricky assembly
  - Limited operating lifespan – electrolyte leaching



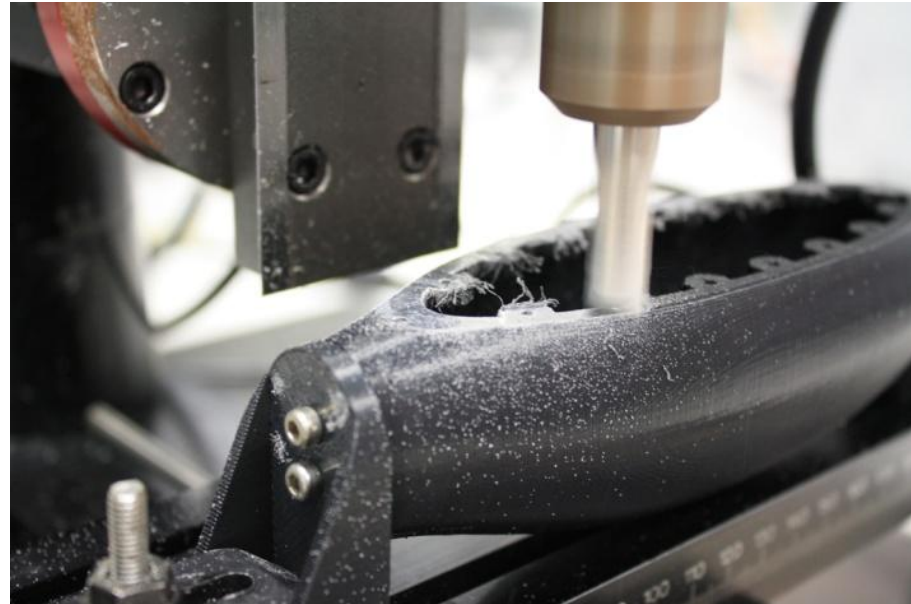


# WANDA (2010 Redesign)

- Replace syringe with watertight printed body (elliptical cross section)
- Maintains existing dimensions but increases useable internal volume.
- Modular design allows for interchangeable tail components.
- Different tail styles and configurations can be examined.
- Potentially printed tail to encapsulate actuators, retain electrolyte and extend operating lifespan.

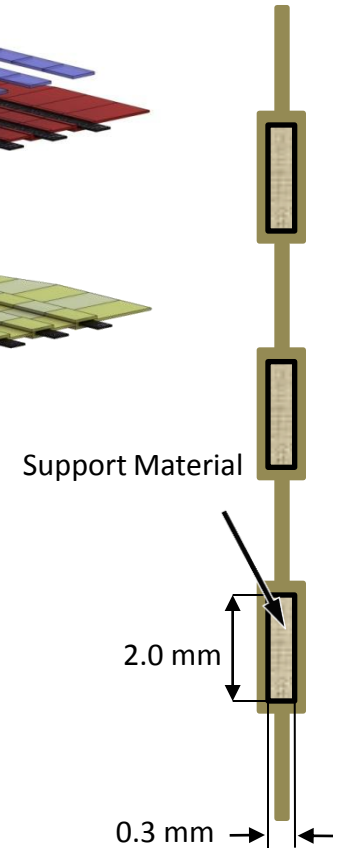
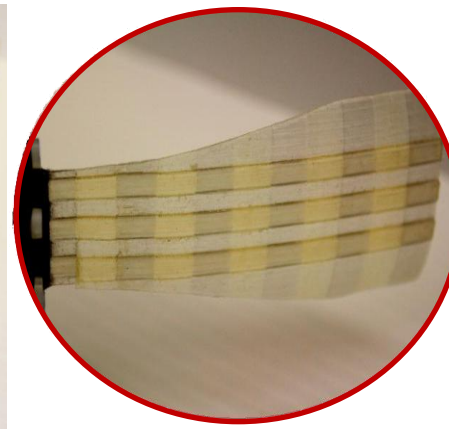
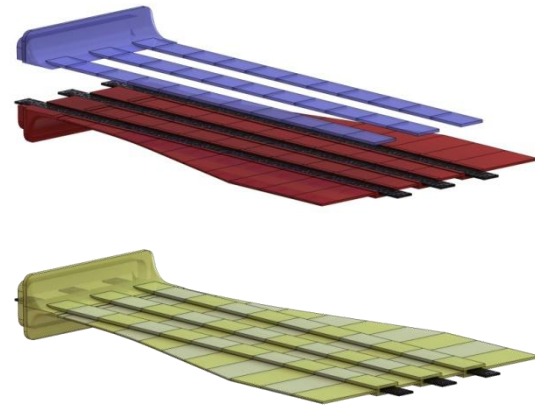


# WANDA (2010 Fabrication)



# Present Challenge (Tail Design & Fabrication)

- Target - Reliable encapsulation of actuators within tail structure
- Manual removal of support material – Not practical
- Structure to be printed around actuator – interrupt printing routine



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Thank You