

# ADVANCES IN METAL ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Presented by:

**Jeanne Cherng Yi Lee, Agasthya Vivek,  
Anastasia Meijer, Manuel Pascual,  
Dalia Somekh**

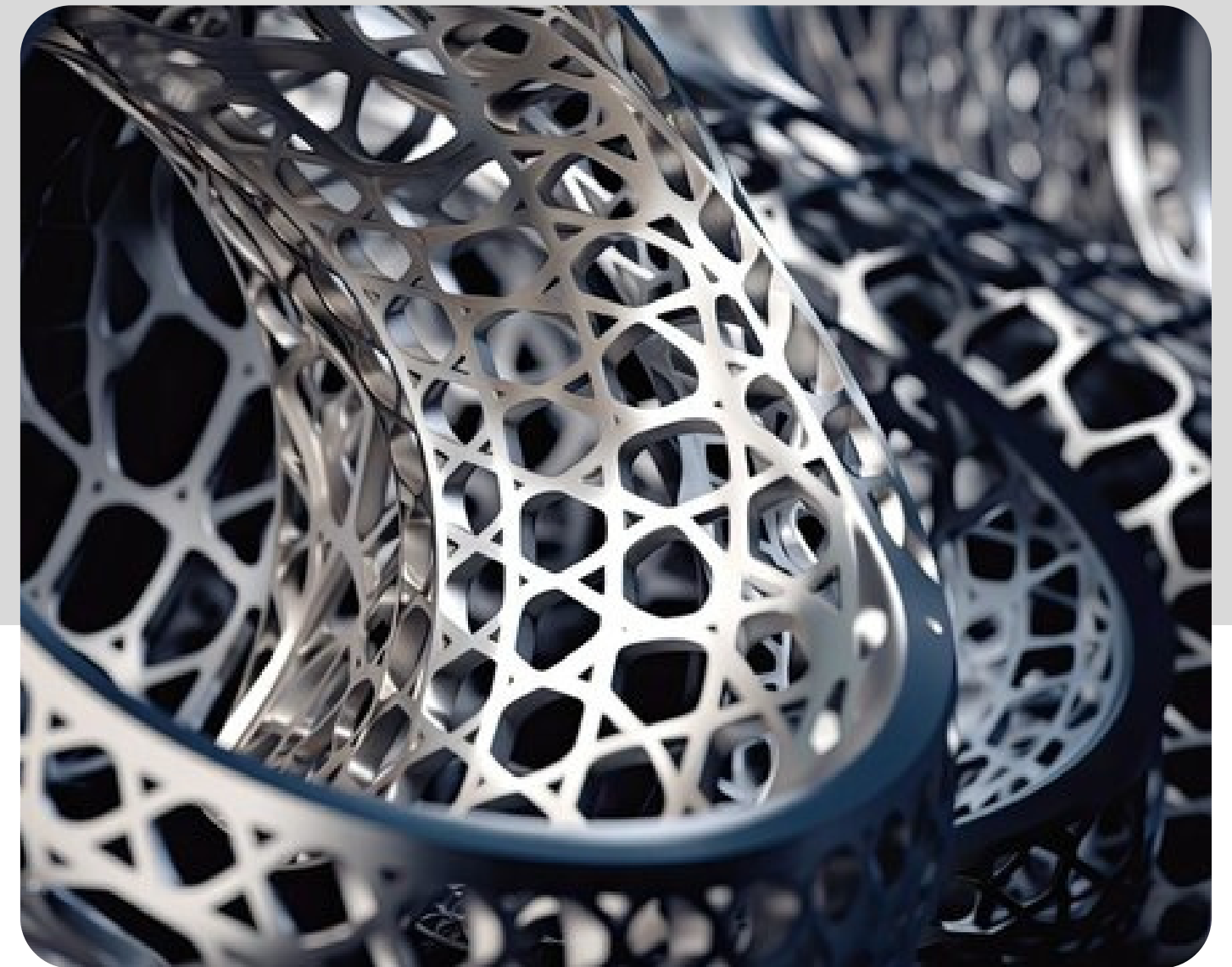


Image source: [https://stock.adobe.com/fr/search?k=metal+additive+manufacturing&asset\\_id=601517941](https://stock.adobe.com/fr/search?k=metal+additive+manufacturing&asset_id=601517941)

# INTRODUCTION



Images source:

<https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2025/11/mapping-the-future-with-3d-printed-titanium-apple-watch-cases/>

Image source:

<https://www.geaerospace.com/news/articles/manufacturing/manufacturing-milestone-30000-additive-fuel-nozzles>

- 01 Emerging Trends in L-PBF
- 02 In-Situ Monitoring, ML, and closed-loop Control of L-PBF
- 03 Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing
- 04 Metal Multi-Material Additive Manufacturing
- 05 Laser Colours

# EMERGING TRENDS IN L-PBF

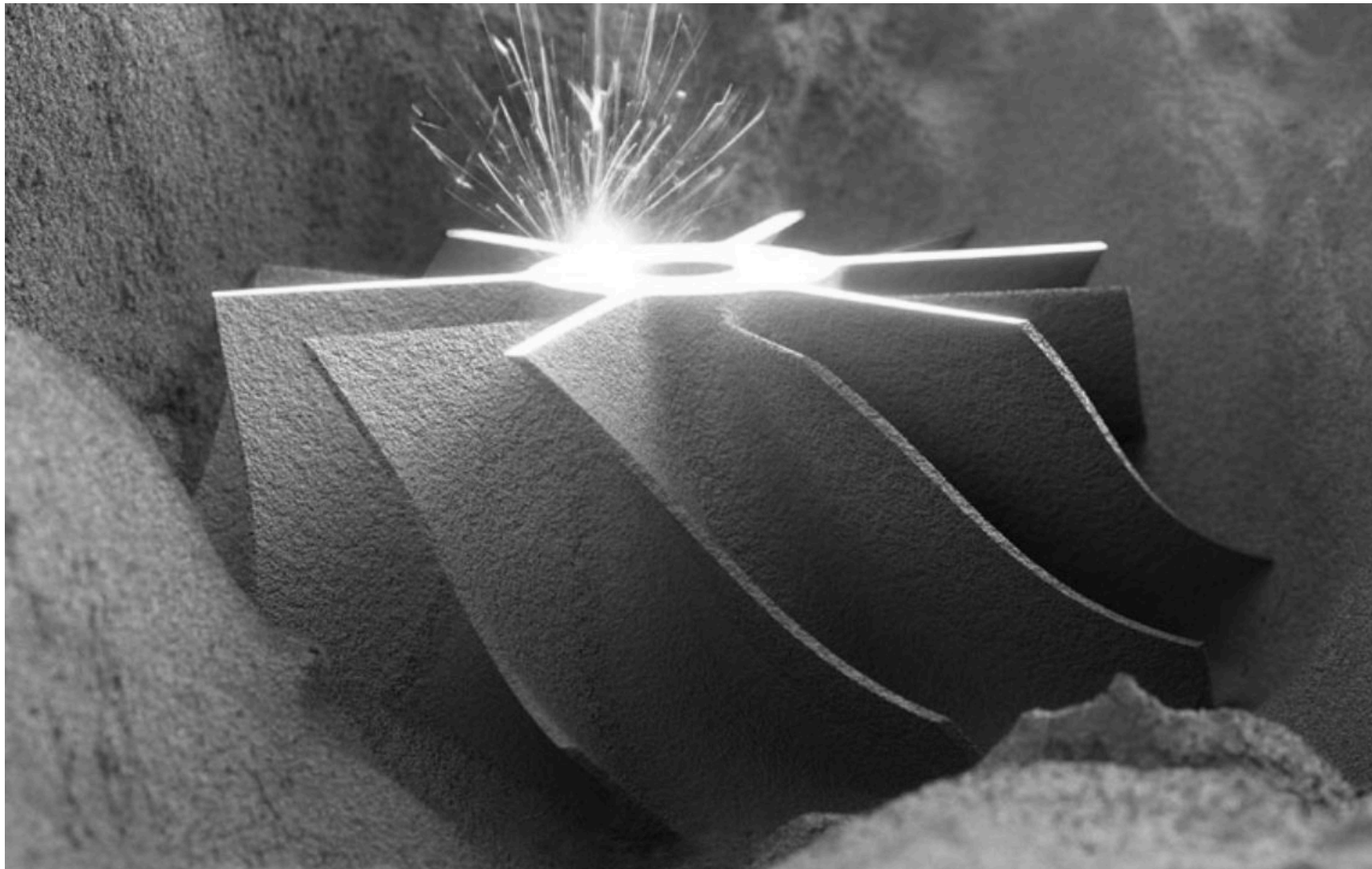


Image source: <https://www.3dnatives.com/en/direct-metal-laser-sintering100420174-2/>

Presenter: Jeanne Lee

## 01 New alloying systems

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- High-Entropy Alloys (HEAs)
- Shape Memory Alloys (SMAs)

## 02 New technical solutions

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- Remelting strategies
- Multi-laser systems
- Spattering
- Powder Recycling

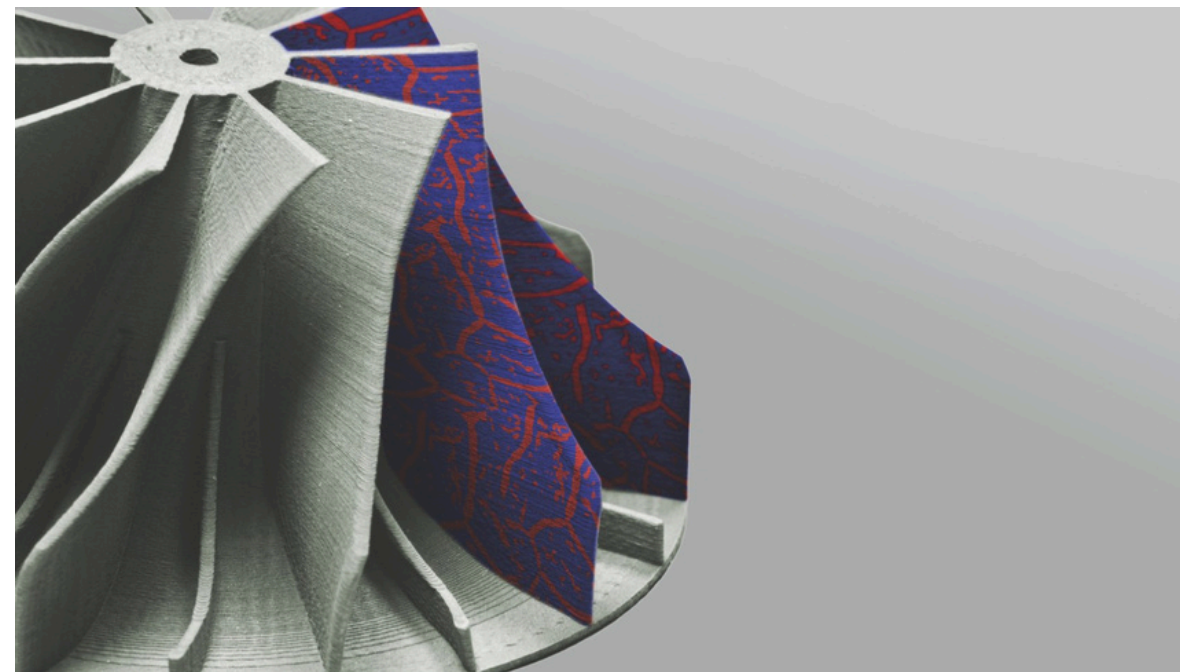
# NEW ALLOYING SYSTEMS

## High-Entropy Alloys (HEAs)

- Alloys composed of five or more principal elements with near-equimolar concentrations (5–35 at.% each)

Challenges with traditional methods :

- Segregation
- Cracking
- Intermetallic compounds
- Difficult control of temperature (different melting points)



“Scientists at Fraunhofer IWS printed 3D high-entropy demonstrator structures made of the Cantor alloy CrMnFeCoNi process.”

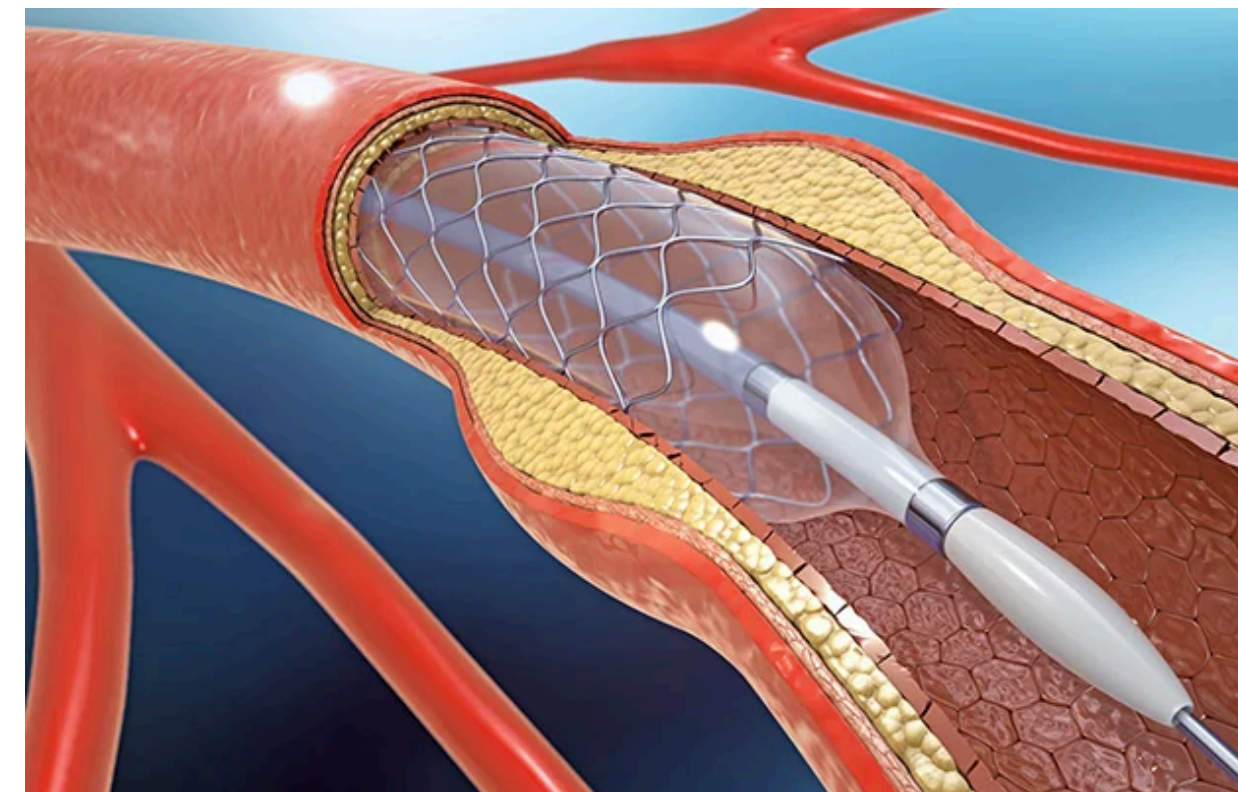
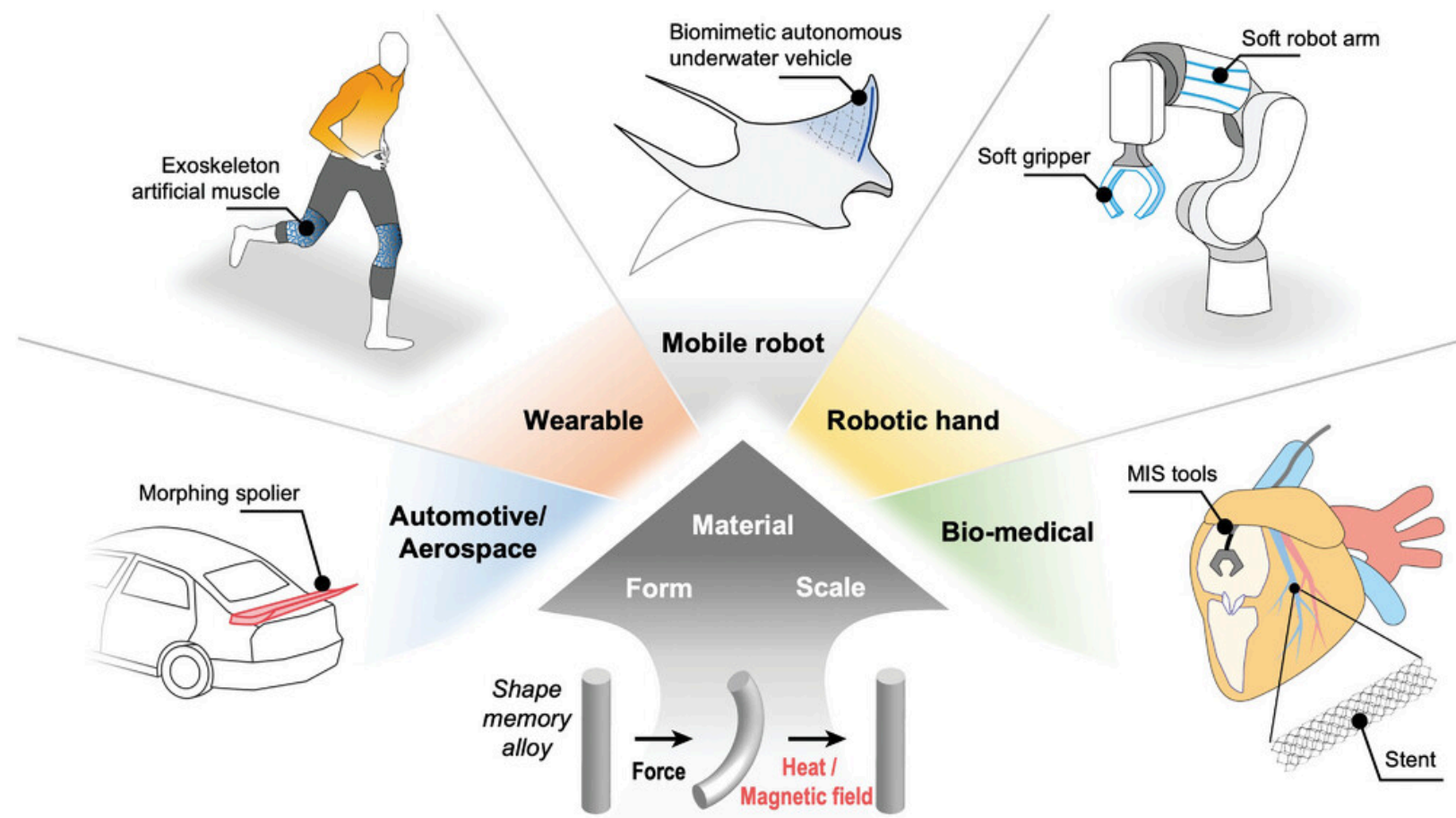
Image source :

[https://www.iws.fraunhofer.de/en/newsandmedia/press\\_releases/2019/presseinformation\\_2019-13.html](https://www.iws.fraunhofer.de/en/newsandmedia/press_releases/2019/presseinformation_2019-13.html)

- Niu et al.: Relative density of 98.4% in an AlCoCrFeNi HEA printed by L-PBF
- Agrawal et al.: Produced FeMnCoCrSi HEAs with no observable cracking, only 0.1% porosity, and a columnar  $\epsilon$ -phase microstructure that enhanced work-hardening and resulted in a very favourable strength-ductility balance.

# NEW ALLOYING SYSTEMS

## Shape Memory Alloys



**Image source:**

<https://www.bhf.org.uk/information-support/heart-matters-magazine/medical/how-do-stents-work>

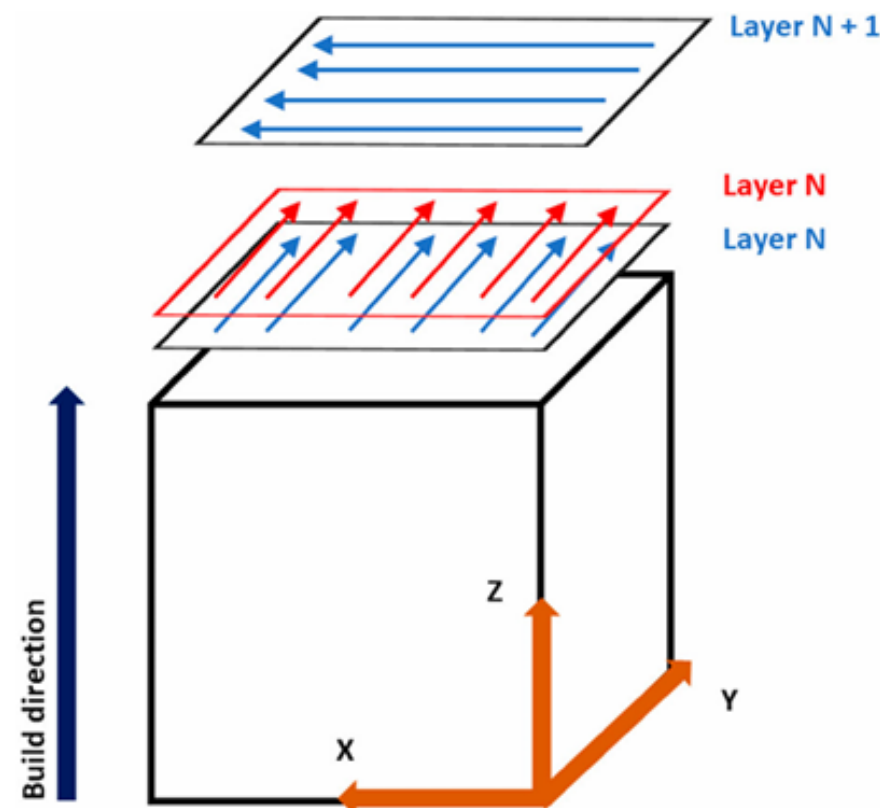
**Image source:** Kim, S., Heo, K., Rodrigue, H., Lee, T., Pané, S., Han, W., & Ahn, H. (2023). Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) Actuators: The Role of Material, Form, and Scaling Effects. *Advanced Materials*, 35(33), 2208517. <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202208517>

- Lu et al : fabricated NiTi using L-PBF and achieved a shape memory recovery ratio of 98.7% and 4.99% recoverable strain after 10 loading–unloading cycles

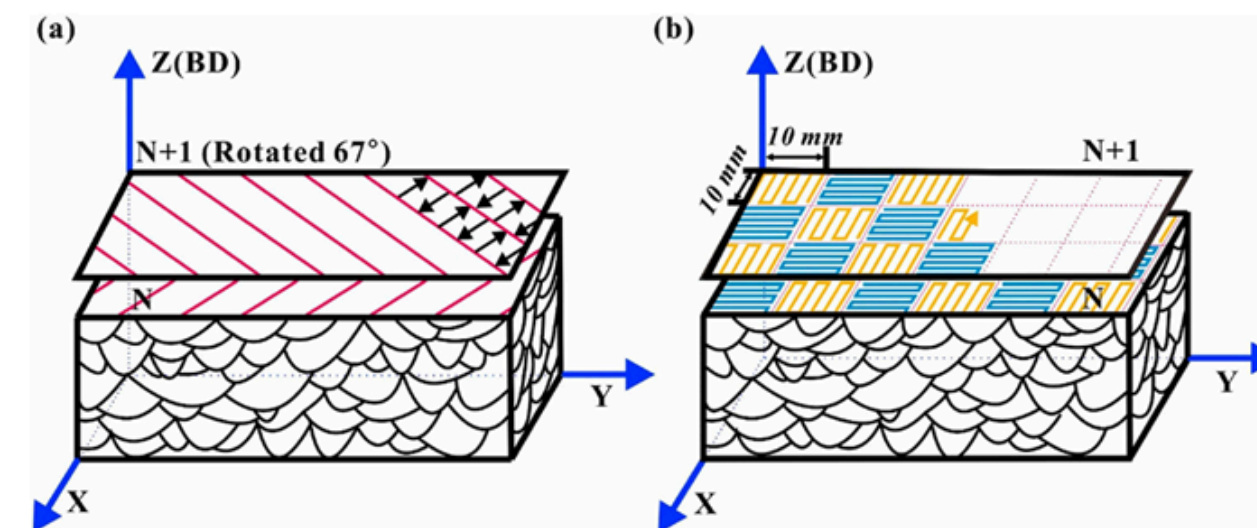
# NEW TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

## Remelting

- Approach where the same powder layer is scanned multiple times during L-PBF
- Remelting has become a widely used strategy to enhance part quality, particularly in terms of density and surface finish.



**Image source:** S. L. Sing and W. Y. Yeong. Laser powder bed fusion for metal additive manufacturing: perspectives on recent developments. *Virtual and Physical Prototyping*, 15(3):359–370, 2020.

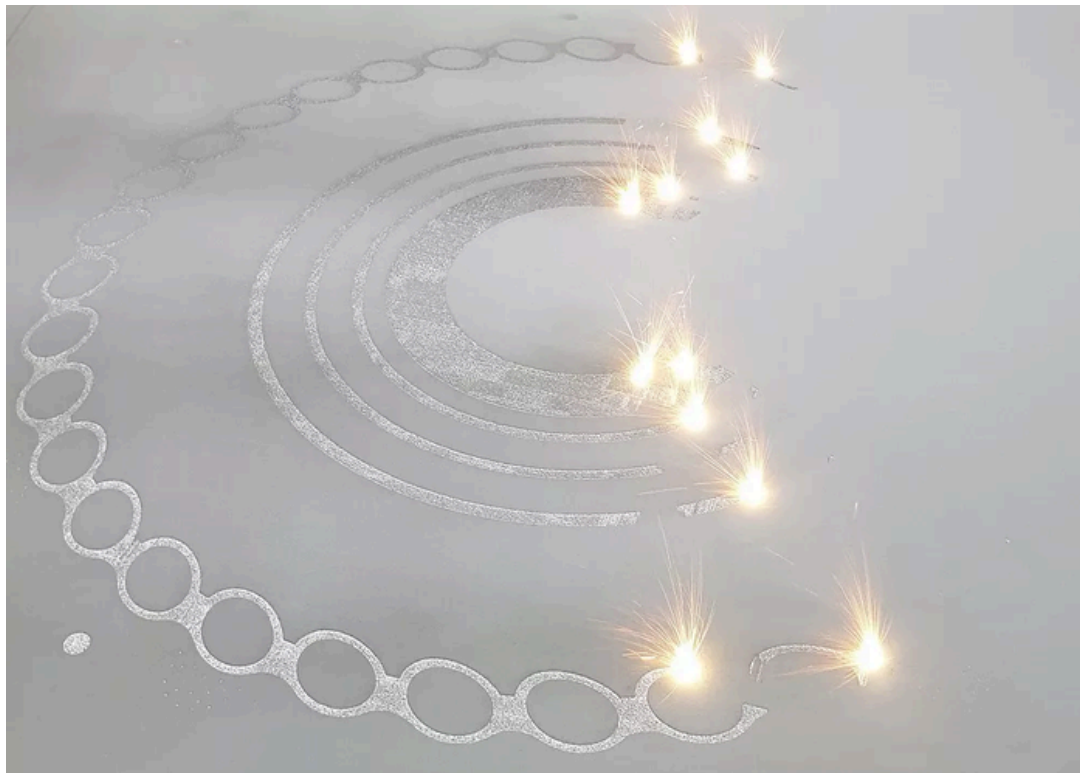


**Image source:** Y. C. Wang, L. M. Lei, L. Shi, H. Y. Wan, F. Liang, and G. P. Zhang. Scanning strategy dependent tensile properties of selective laser melted gh4169. *Materials Science and Engineering: A*, 788:139616, 2020.

- Xiong et al.: Remelting pure tungsten reduced both grain size and defects
- Yu et al.: Remelting in the same direction significantly reduced porosity compared to remelting in the opposite direction.

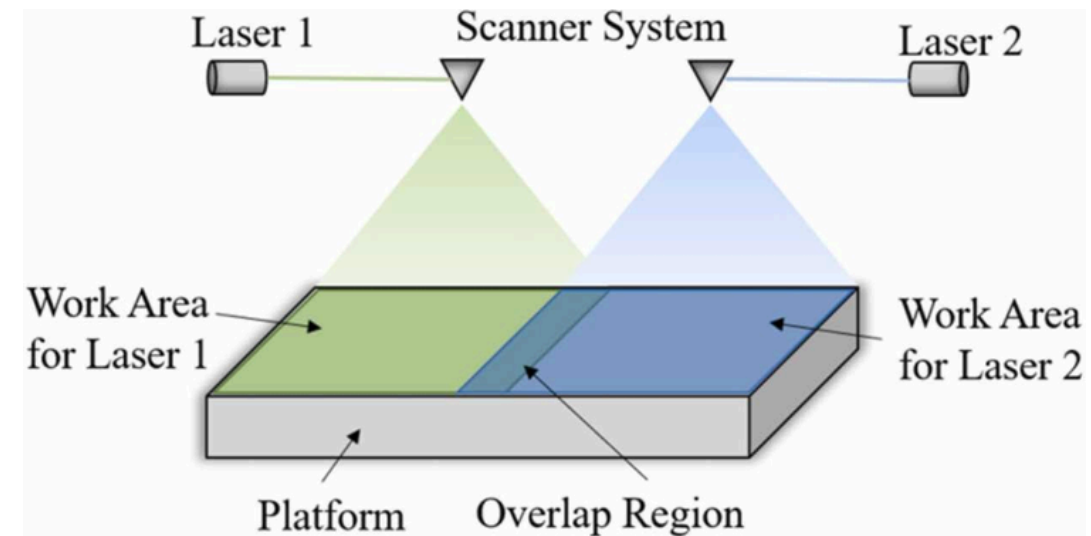
# NEW TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

## Multi-laser systems



**Image source:**

<https://www.canadianmetalworking.com/canadianmetalworking/article/metalworking/get-more-with-multi-laser-additive-manufacturing>



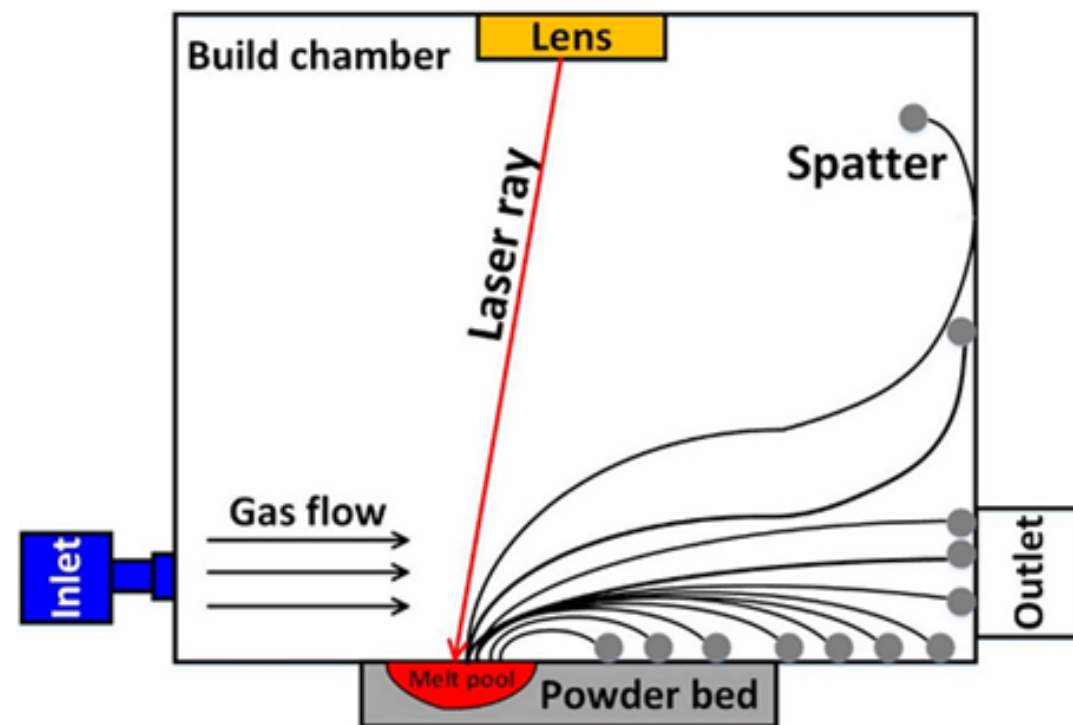
**Image source:** He, C., Ramani, K.S. & Okwudire, C.E. (2023). An intelligent scanning strategy (SmartScan) for improved part quality in multi-laser PBF additive manufacturing. *Additive Manufacturing*, 64, 103427.

- Wong et al. : Multi-laser setups can increase build rates without compromising density or significantly modifying the microstructure of parts
- Tsai et al. : Diffractive optical element and a galvanometric scanner to split a single laser into multiple simultaneously scanning beams.

# NEW TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

## Spattering

- Cold spatter: un-melted powder displaced by gas flow.
- Hot spatter: molten droplets ejected from the melt pool.
- Recondensed particles: condensate that forms from metal vapor and settles onto the powder bed.

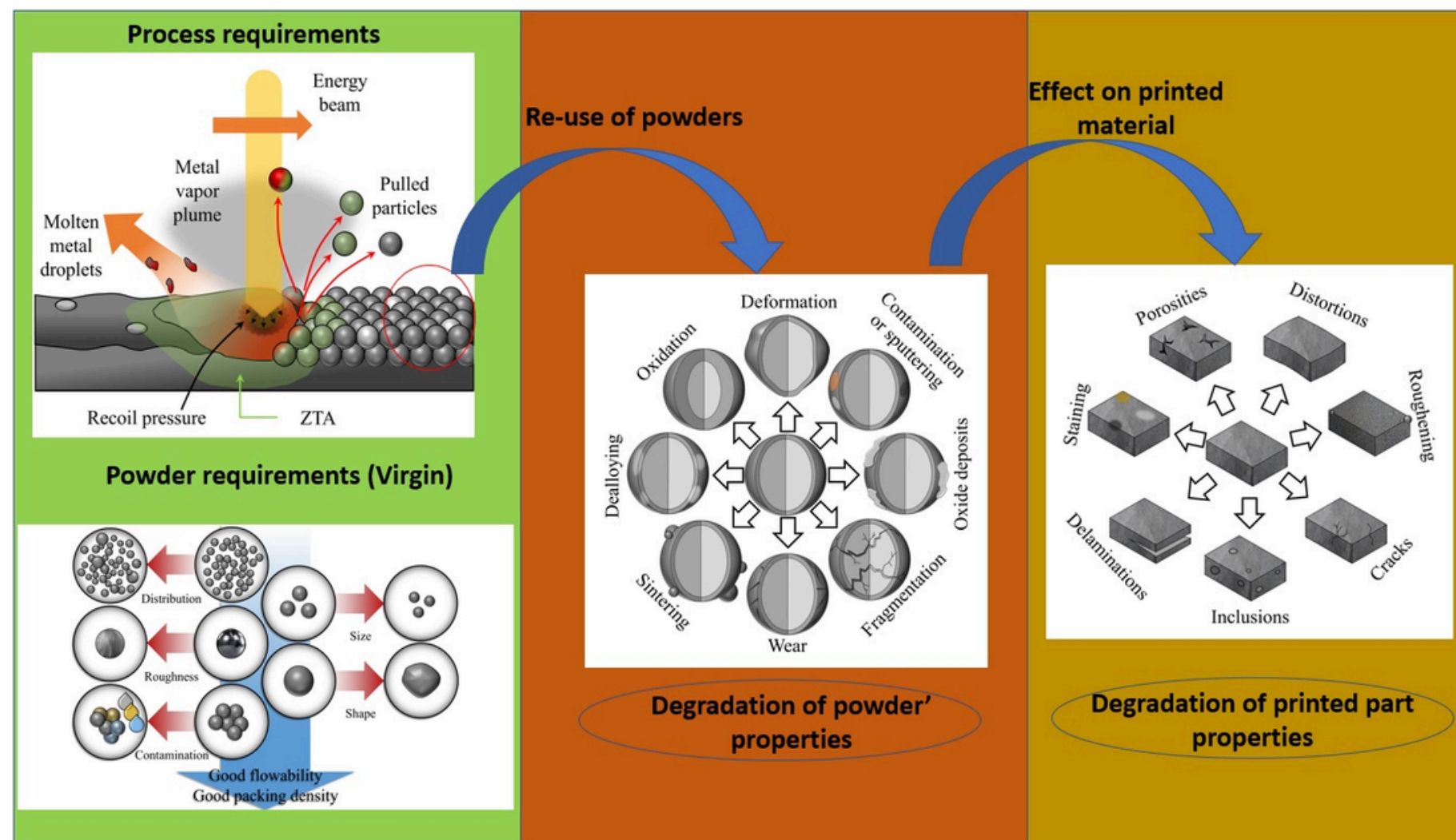


- Zhang et al : added an extra row of gas nozzles beneath the existing ones which significantly improved spatter removal rate from 69% to 93%.
- Pauzon et al : mixtures of He and Ar, taking advantage of helium's higher thermal conductivity and heat capacity. Results : build rate to increase by up to 40% + fully dense parts

**Image source:** Xiaobing Zhang, Bo Cheng, and Charles Tuffile. Simulation study of the spatter removal process and optimization design of gas flow system in laser powder bed fusion. Additive Manufacturing, 32:101049, 2020.

# NEW TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS

## Powder Recycling

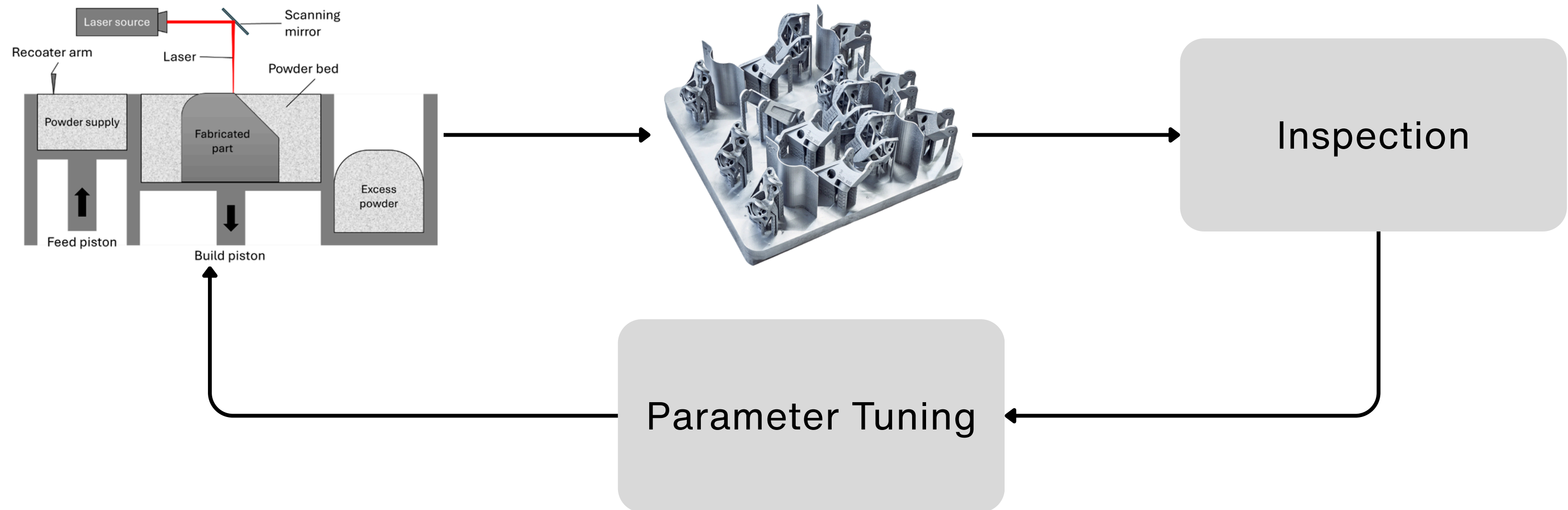


**Image source:** A. Lanzutti and E. Marin, "The Challenges and Advances in Recycling/Re-Using Powder for Metal 3D Printing: A Comprehensive Review," *Metals*, vol. 14, no. 8, Article 886, 2024. doi: 10.3390/met14080886.

- Carrion et al. : Ti6Al4V powders reused for 15 cycles
  - improved flowability due to narrower PSD
  - no significant changes in microstructure, tensile strength, fatigue behaviour.
- Sutton et al : similar PSD narrowing in 304L stainless steel
  - BUT detected an increase in oxygen content
  - microstructural changes after 7 cycles.
- Cordova et al. : oxygen content doubled in AlSi10Mg after 6 cycles
  - negatively affected ductility
- Wang, Ye, et al. : CoCrW powders reused 6 times resulted in reduced mechanical performance
- To reduce degradation of mechanical properties, industries blend 12–22% of virgin powder into recycled batches

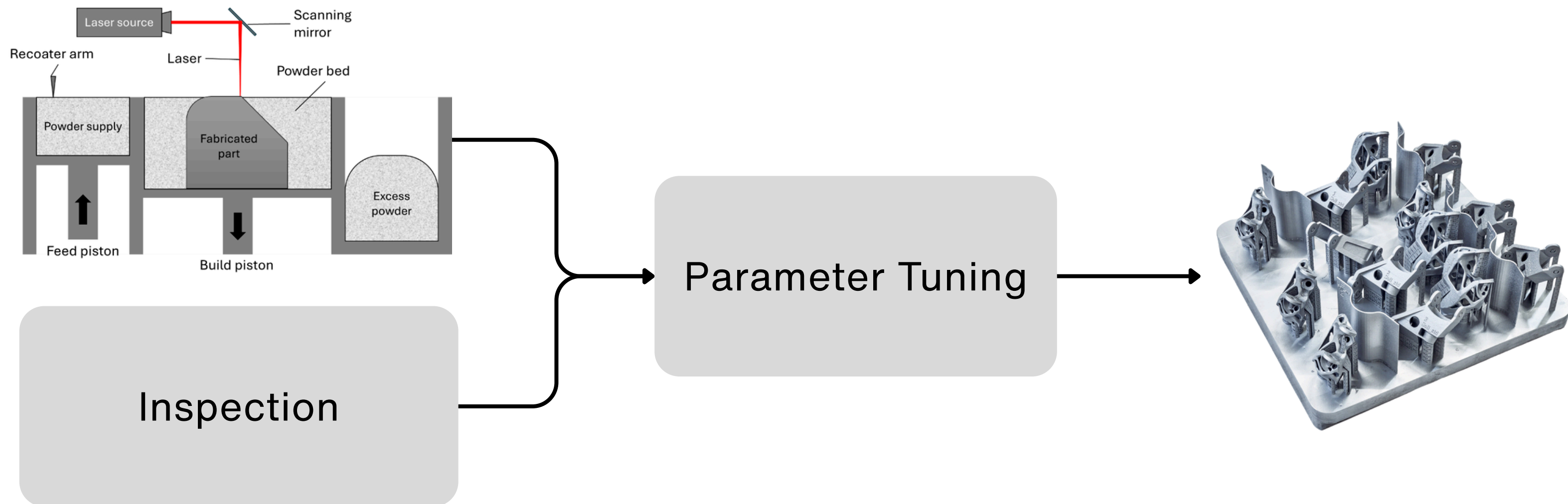
# IN-SITU MONITORING, ML, AND CLOSED-LOOP CONTROL OF L-PBF

Build-then-inspect

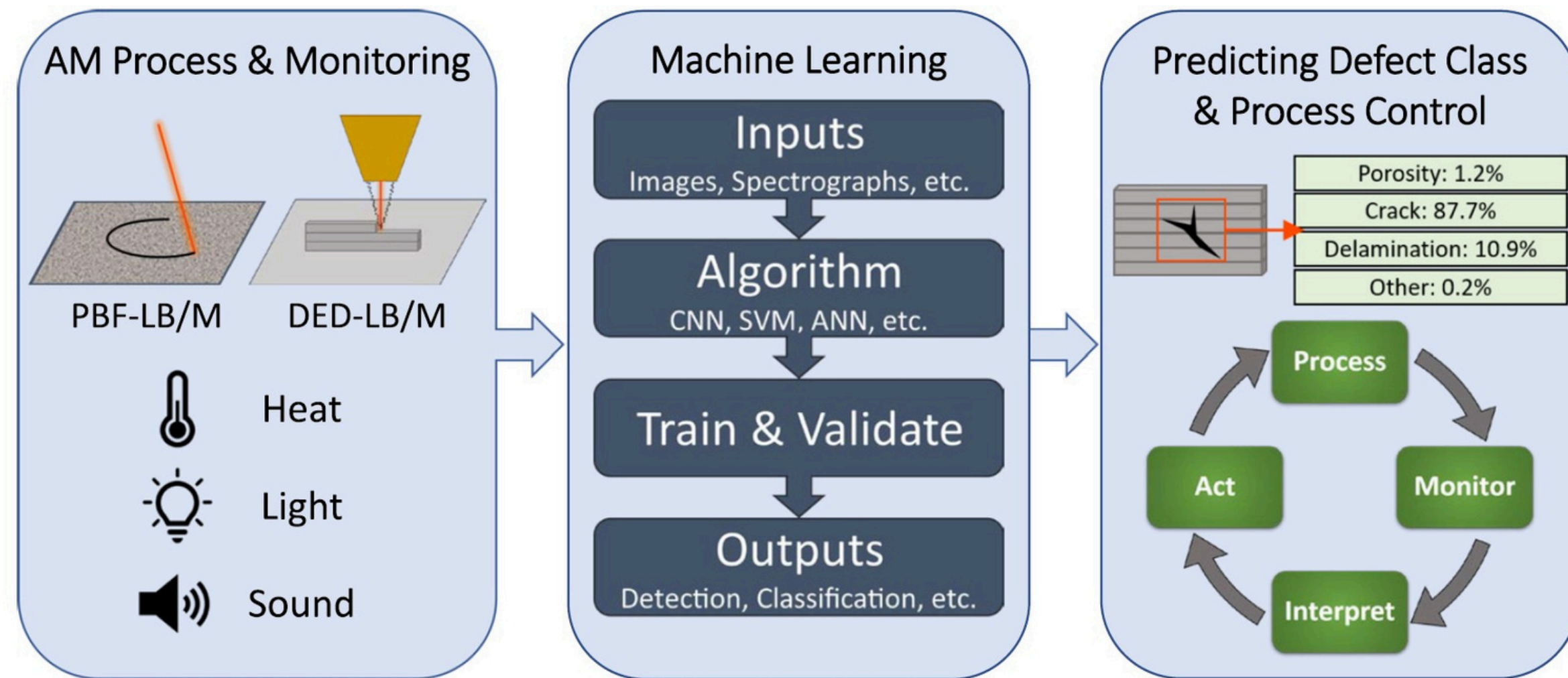


# IN-SITU MONITORING, ML, AND CLOSED-LOOP CONTROL OF L-PBF

New Paradigm



# IN-SITU MONITORING, ML, AND CLOSED-LOOP CONTROL OF L-PBF



*Images source: T. Herzog, M. Brandt, A. Trinchi, A. Sola, and A. Molotnikov. Process monitoring and machine learning for defect detection in laser-based metal additive manufacturing. Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing, 35:1407-1437, 2024.*

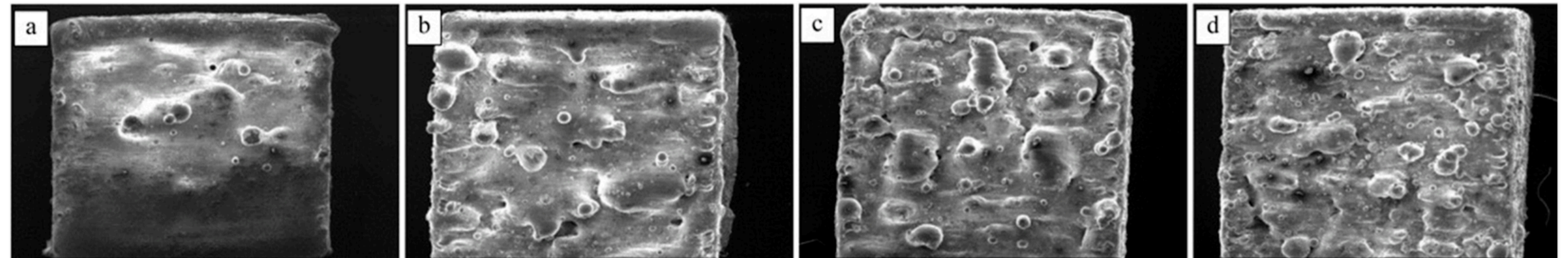
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

- 01 Geometrical Defects
- 02 Surface Quality Defects
- 03 Microstructure Defects (Porosity)
- 04 Mechanical Defects

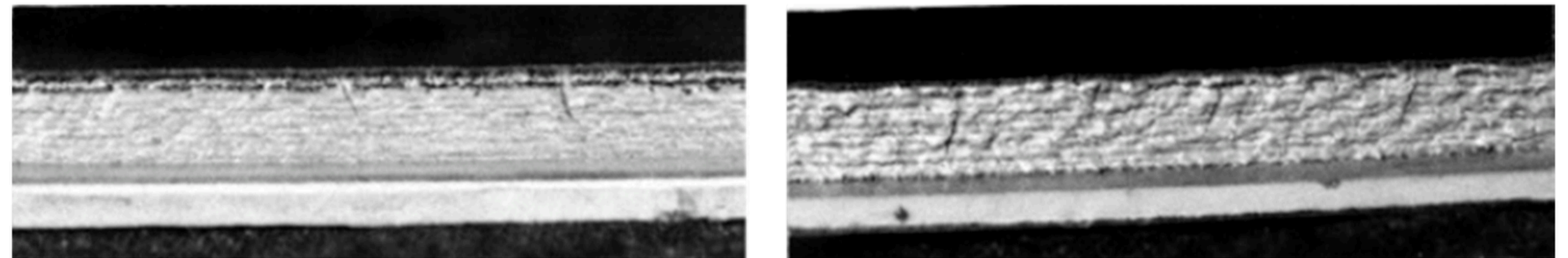
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

## 02 Surface Quality Defects

Balling



Surface Oxidation

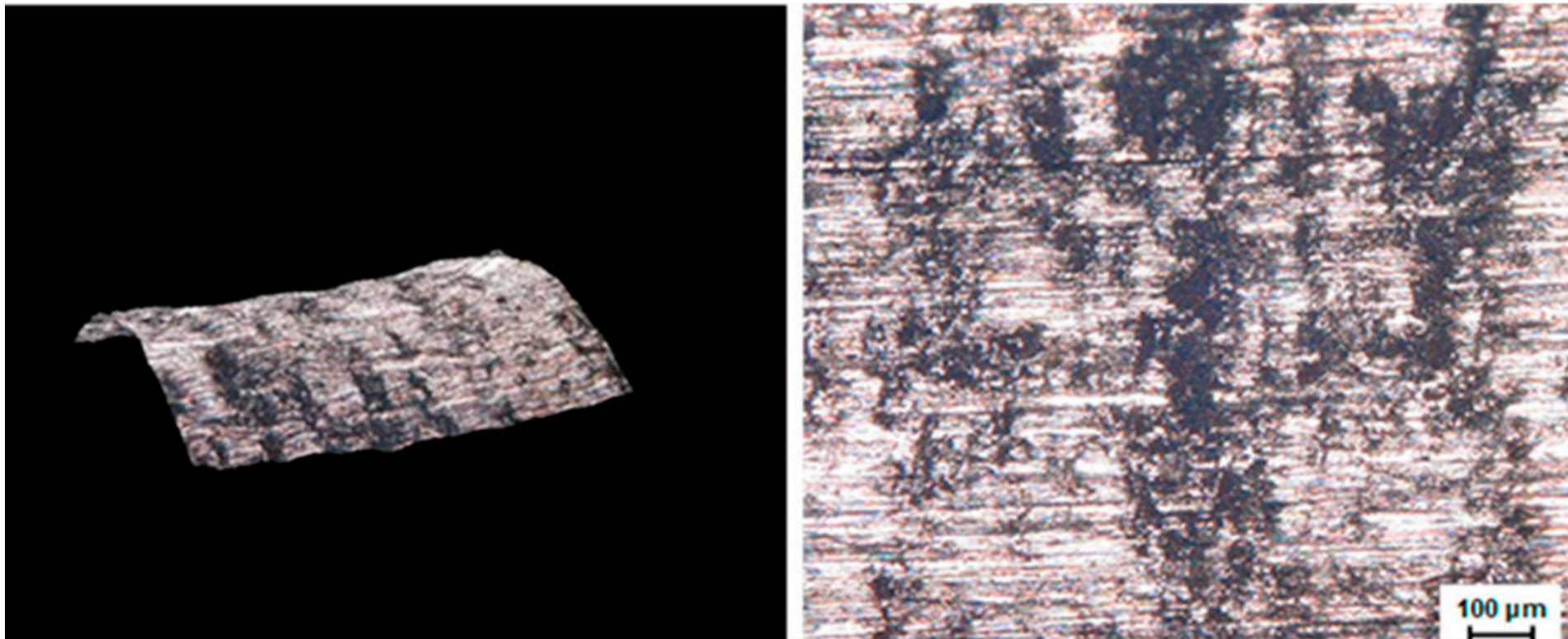


*Images source: D. Guillen, S. Wahlquist, and A. Ali. Critical review of LPBF metal print defects detection: Roles of selective sensing technology. Appl. Sci., 14(15):6718, 2024.*

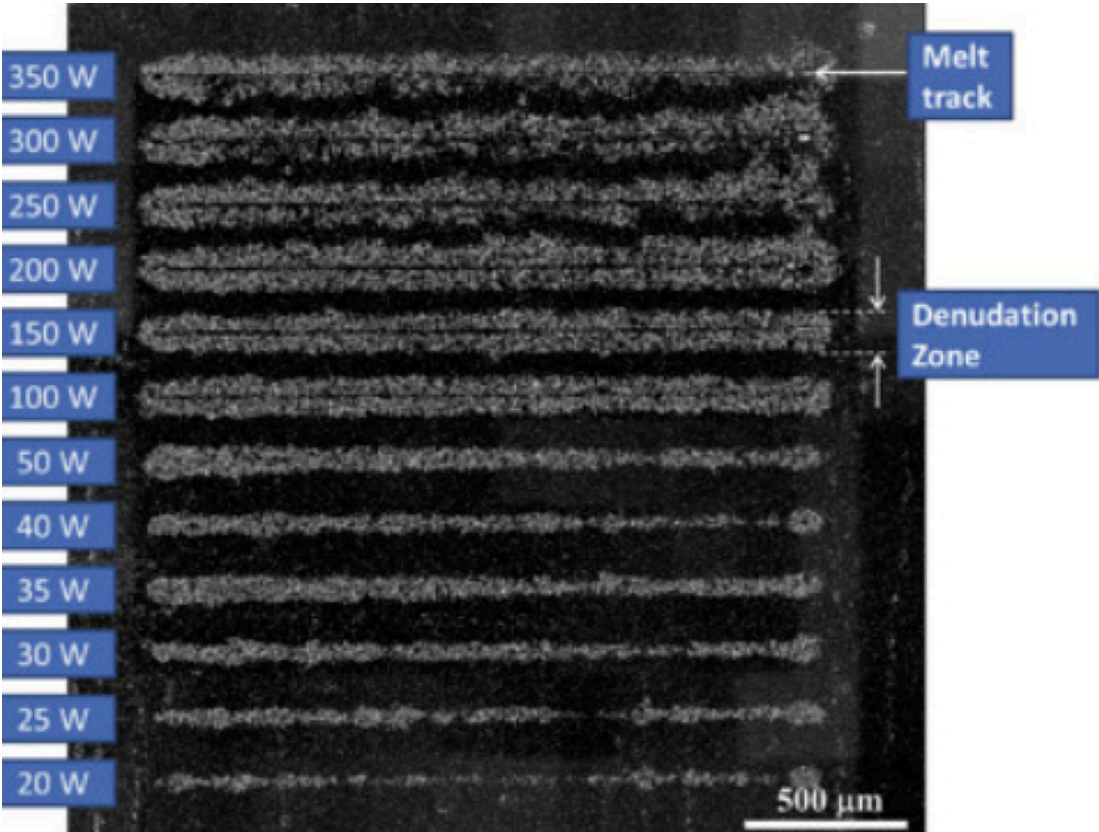
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

## 02 Surface Quality Defects

### Surface Roughness



### Denudation

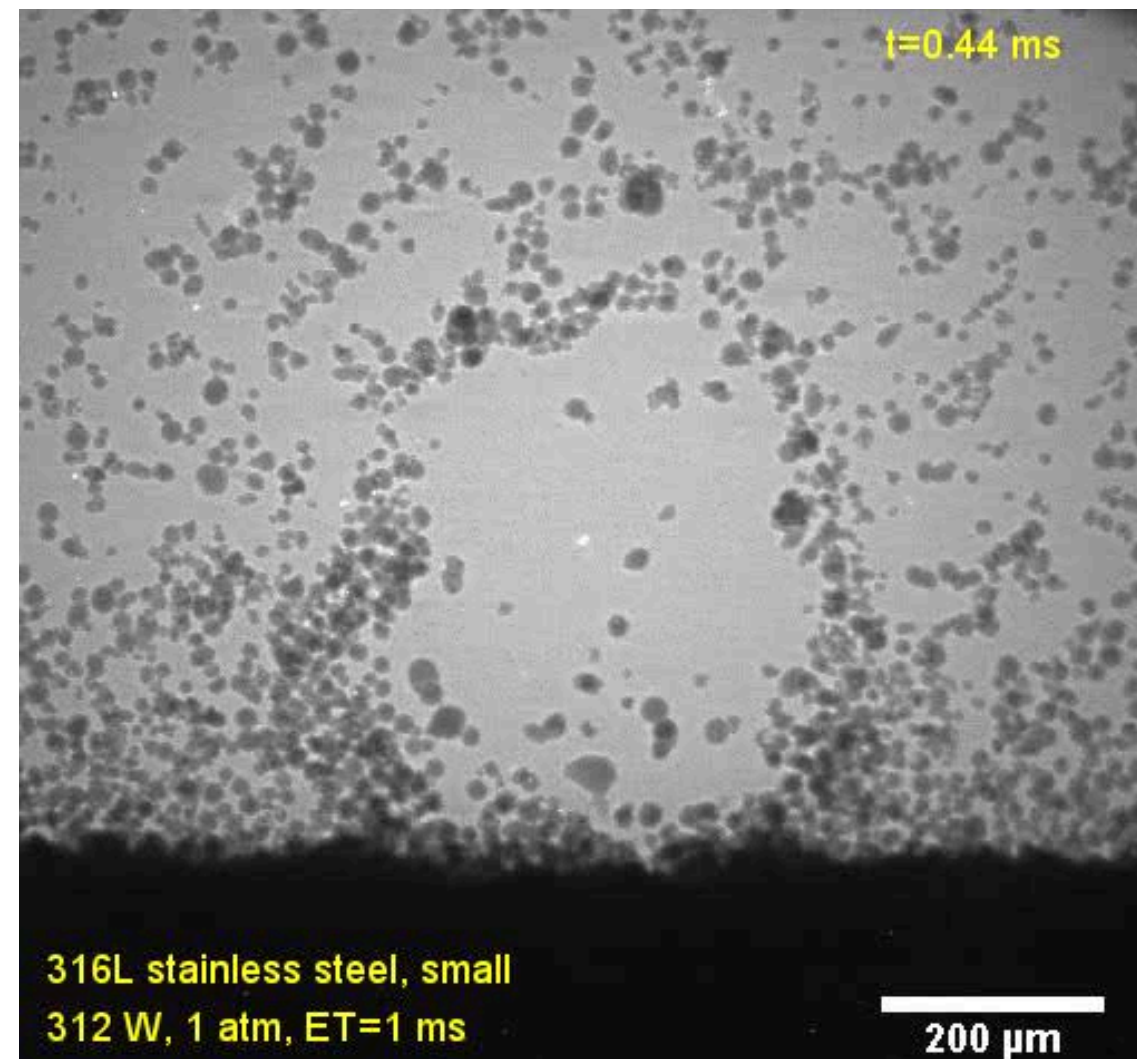


Images source: D. Guillen, S. Wahlquist, and A. Ali. Critical review of LPBF metal print defects detection: Roles of selective sensing technology. *Appl. Sci.*, 14(15):6718, 2024.

# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

## 02 Surface Quality Defects

### Vaporization



Video source: Guo, Q., Zhao, C., Escano, L. I., Young, Z., Xiong, L., et al. *Transient Dynamics of Powder Spattering in L-PBF Revealed by In-Situ X-ray Imaging*, *Acta Materialia*, vol. 151, pp. 169–180, 2018.

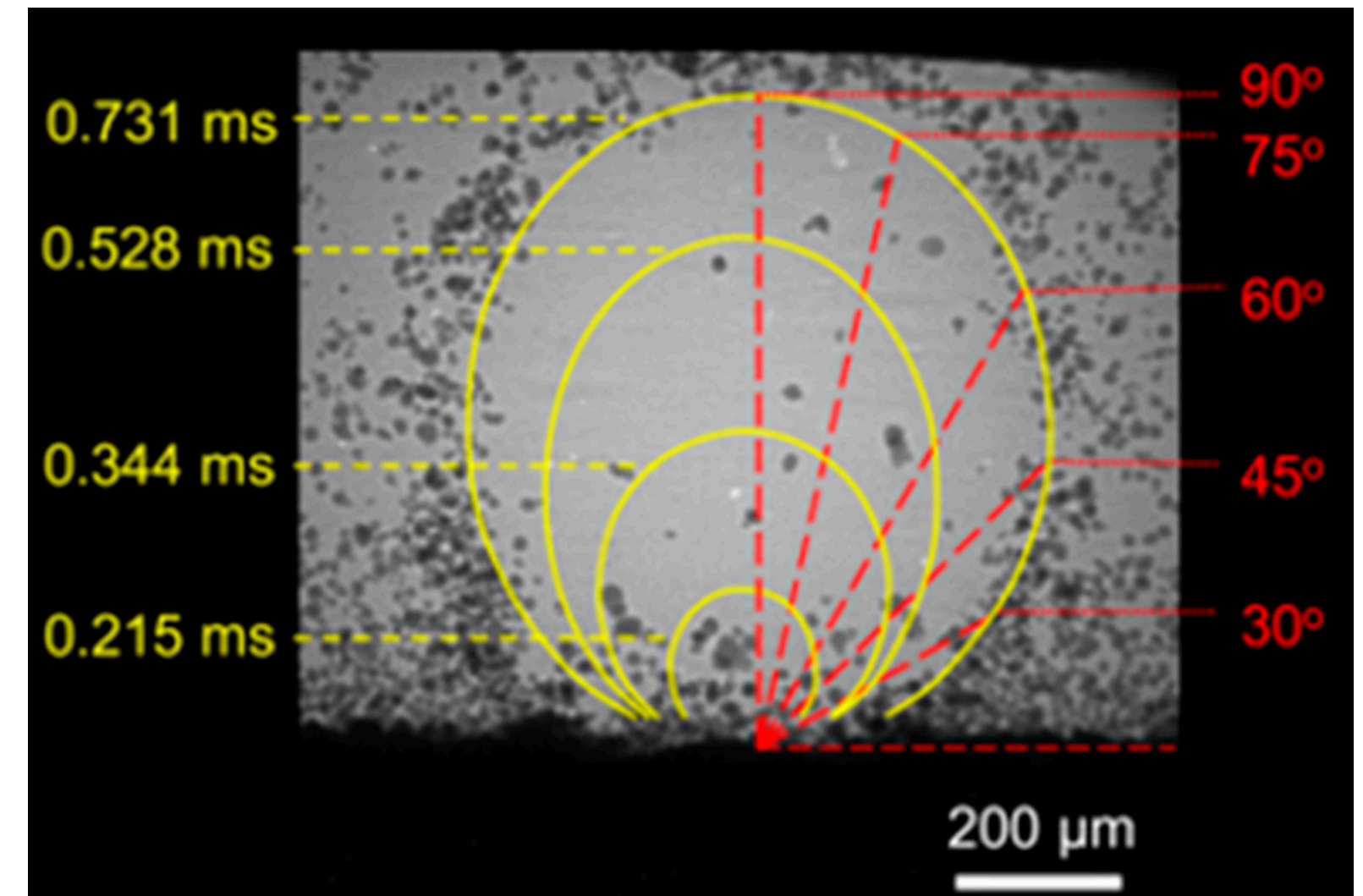


Image source: D. Guillen, S. Wahlquist, and A. Ali. *Critical review of LPBF metal print defects detection: Roles of selective sensing technology*. *Appl. Sci.*, 14(15):6718, 2024.

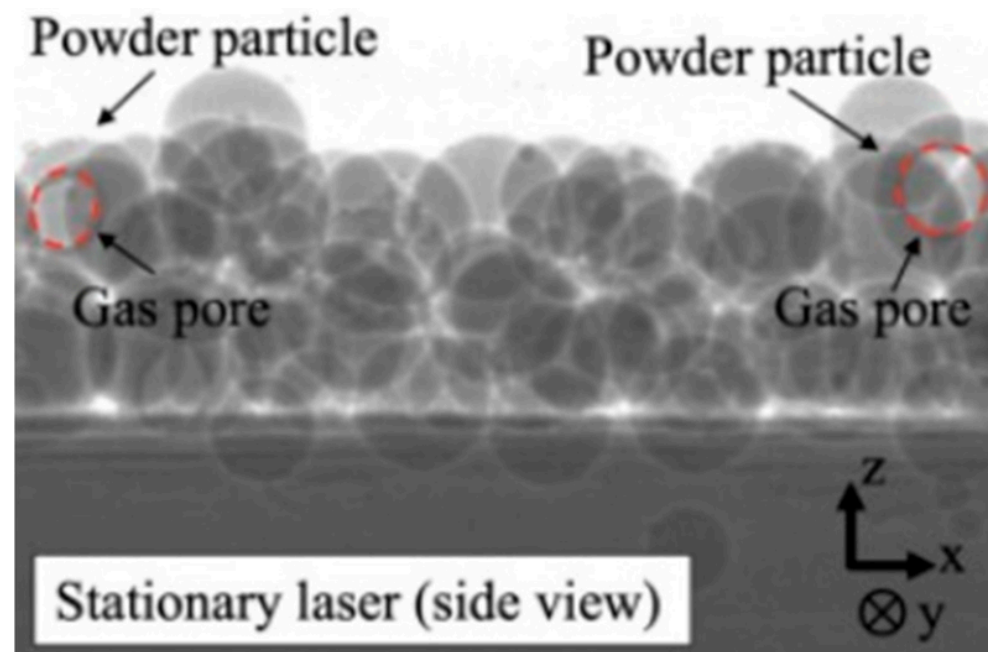
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

- 01 Geometrical Defects
- 02 Surface Quality Defects
- 03 Microstructure Defects (Porosity)**
- 04 Mechanical Defects

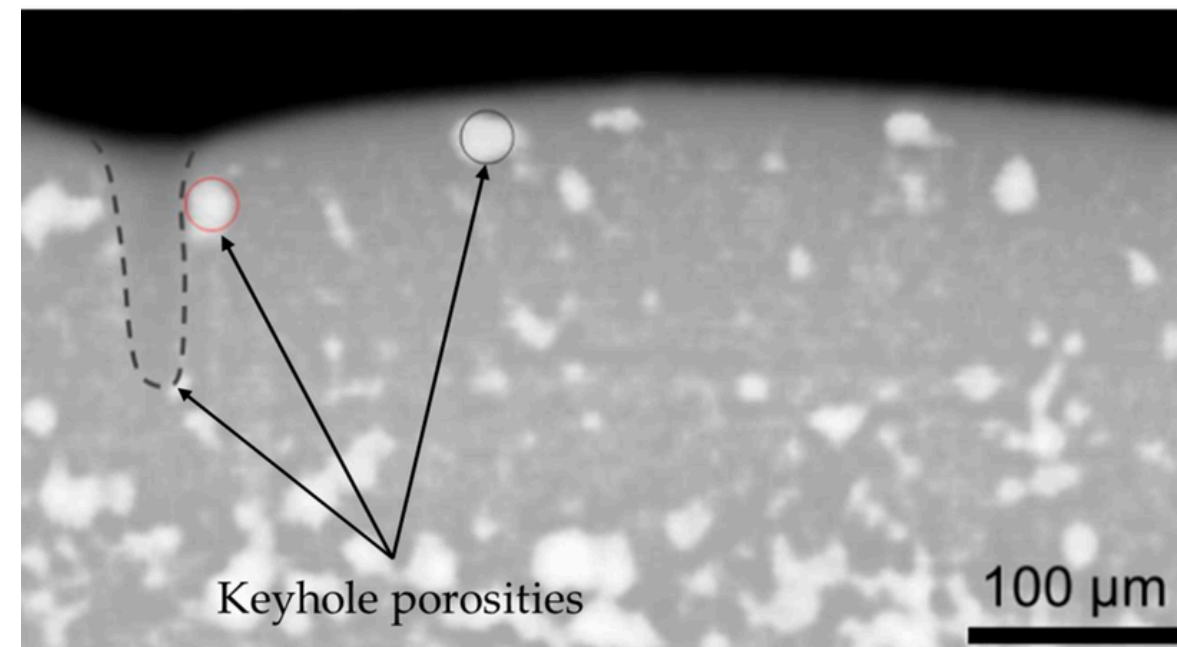
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

## 03 Microstructure Defects (Porosity)

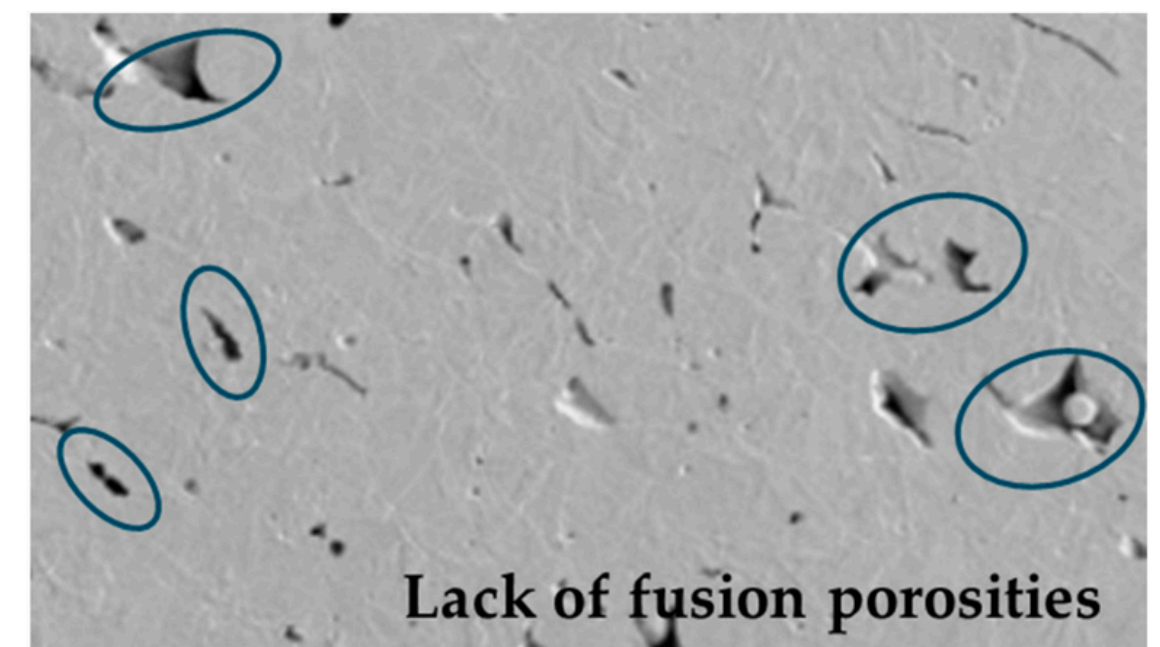
Gas Porosity



Keyhole Porosity



Lack-of-Fusion Porosity



Images source: D. Guillen, S. Wahlquist, and A. Ali. Critical review of LPBF metal print defects detection: Roles of selective sensing technology. *Appl. Sci.*, 14(15):6718, 2024.

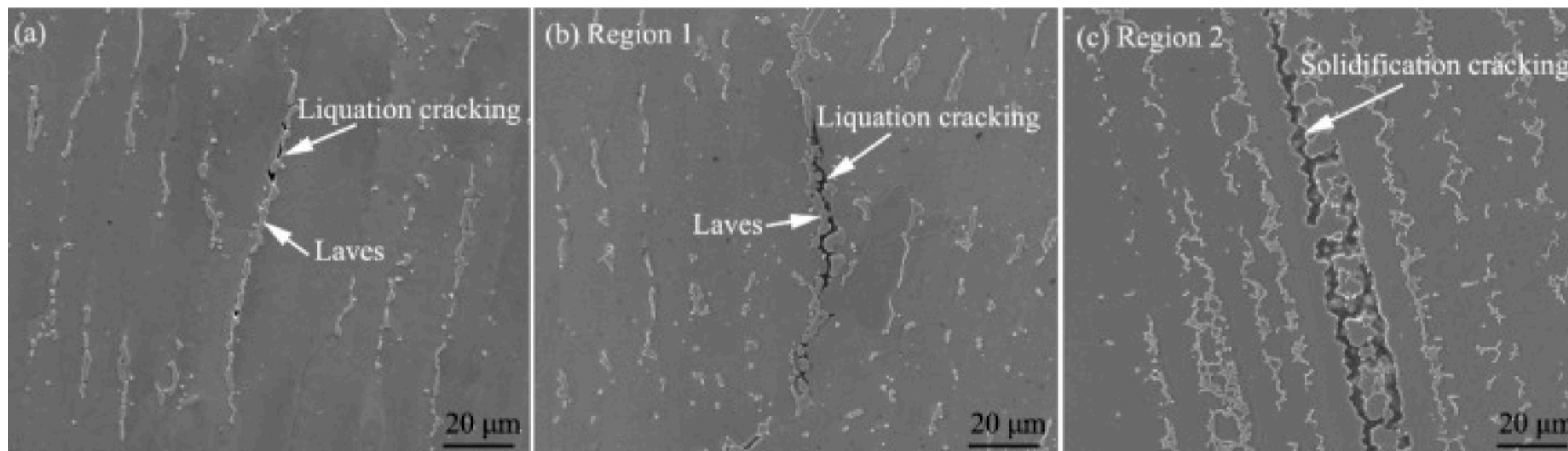
# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

- 01 Geometrical Defects
- 02 Surface Quality Defects
- 03 Microstructure Defects (Porosity)
- 04 Mechanical Defects**

# TYPES OF DEFECTS IN L-PBF

## 04 Mechanical Defects

### Liquation and Solidification Cracking



### Delamination



Images source: D. Guillen, S. Wahlquist, and A. Ali. Critical review of LPBF metal print defects detection: Roles of selective sensing technology. *Appl. Sci.*, 14(15):6718, 2024.

# IN-SITU MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES

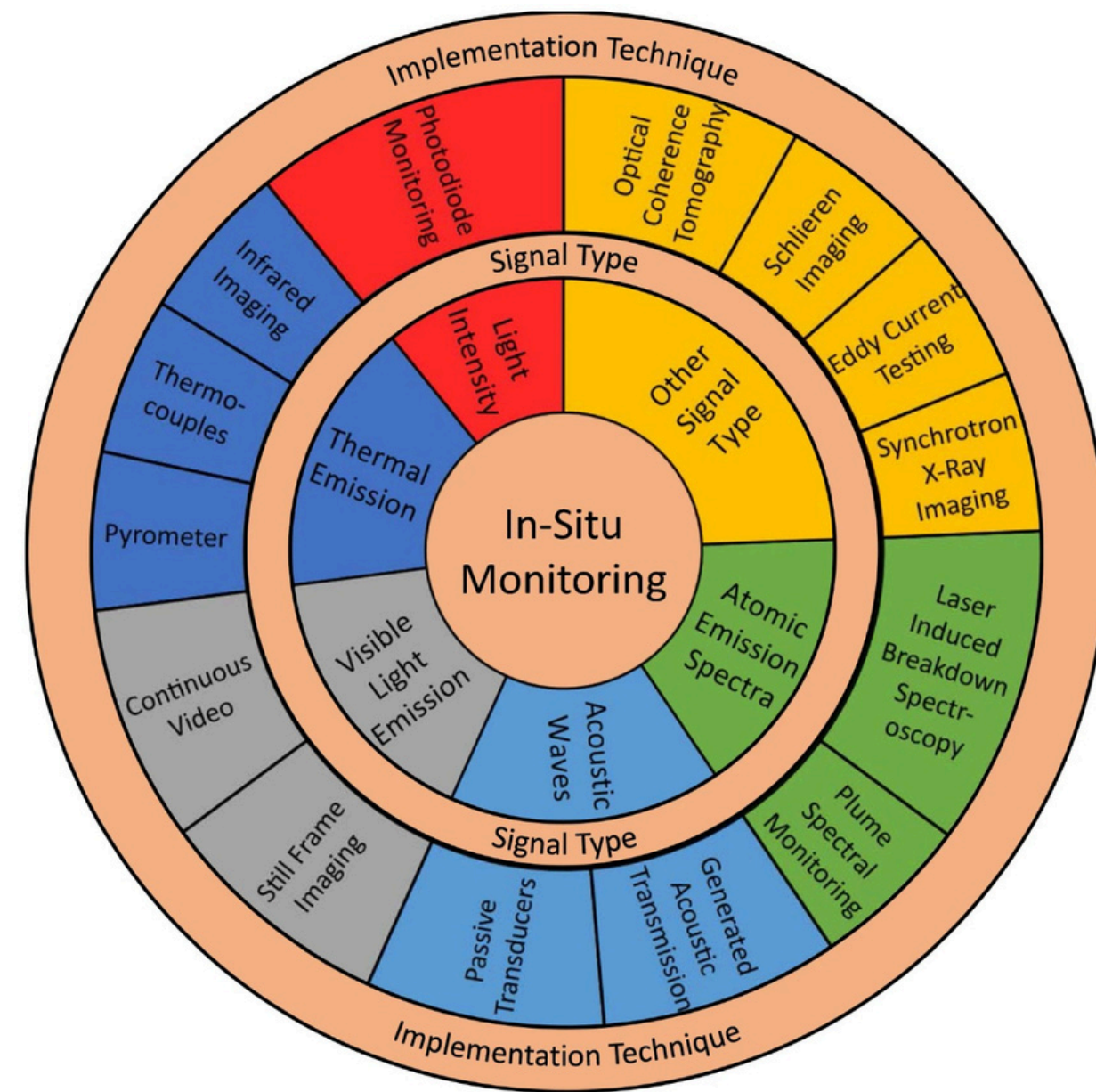
Optical Monitoring

Infrared and Thermal Monitoring

Coaxial Photodiodes

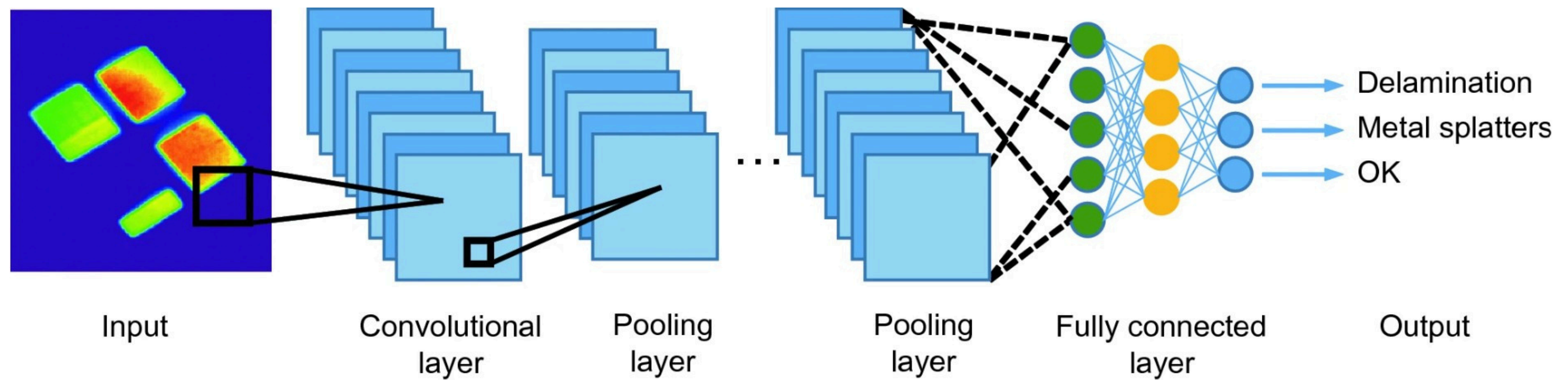
Acoustic Emission Monitoring

Layer-wise Surface Measurement



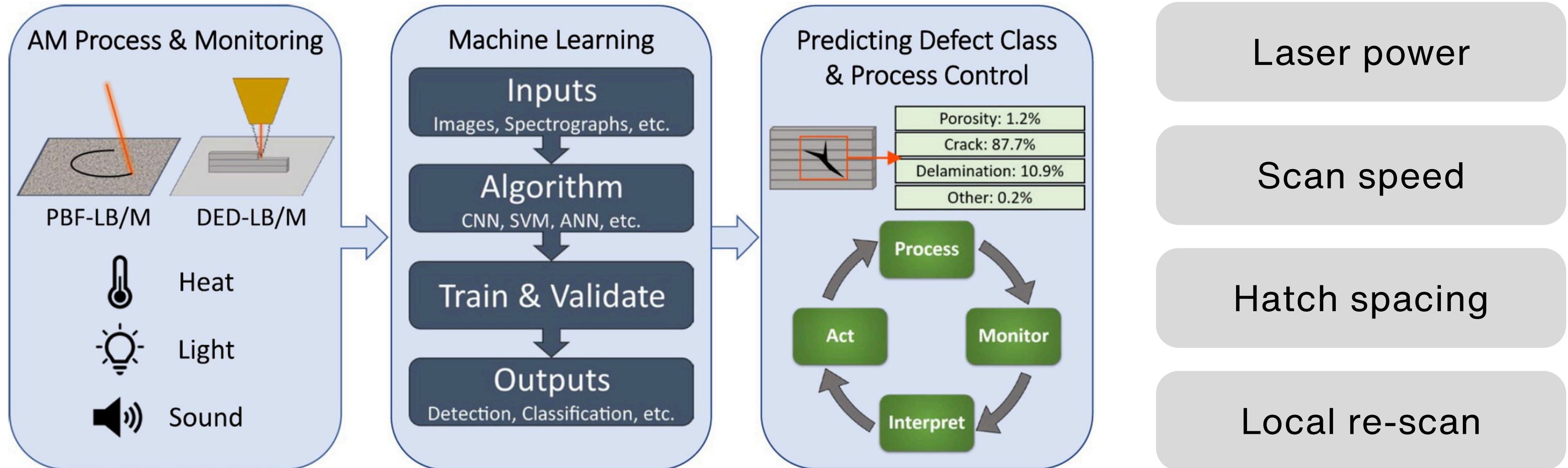
Images source: T. Herzog, M. Brandt, A. Trinchi, A. Sola, and A. Molotnikov. Process monitoring and machine learning for defect detection in laser-based metal additive manufacturing. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, 35:1407-1437, 2024.

# MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS



*Image source: Holger Baumgartl, Jan Tomas, Ralf Buettner, and Manuel Merkel. A deep learning-based model for defect detection in laser powder-bed fusion using in-situ thermographic monitoring. Progress in Additive Manufacturing, 5:277-285, 2020.*

# CLOSED-LOOP CONTROL



Images source: T. Herzog, M. Brandt, A. Trinchi, A. Sola, and A. Molotnikov. Process monitoring and machine learning for defect detection in laser-based metal additive manufacturing. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, 35:1407–1437, 2024.

# ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES

Improved part quality

Enhanced industrial readiness

Reduced post-processing

Wider process windows

Sensor integration and cost

High data rates

Model transferability

Explainability and certification

Control stability

# WIRE ARC ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



- 01 What and how?
- 02 Defects
- 03 Advances

*Images source:* K. Carter. "Advantages of wire-arc additive manufacturing". Thermal processing. <https://thermalprocessing.com/advantages-of-wire-arc-additive-manufacturing/>. Accessed 29.11.2025.

Presenter: Anastasia Meijer

# WHAT IS WAAM?

## Definition

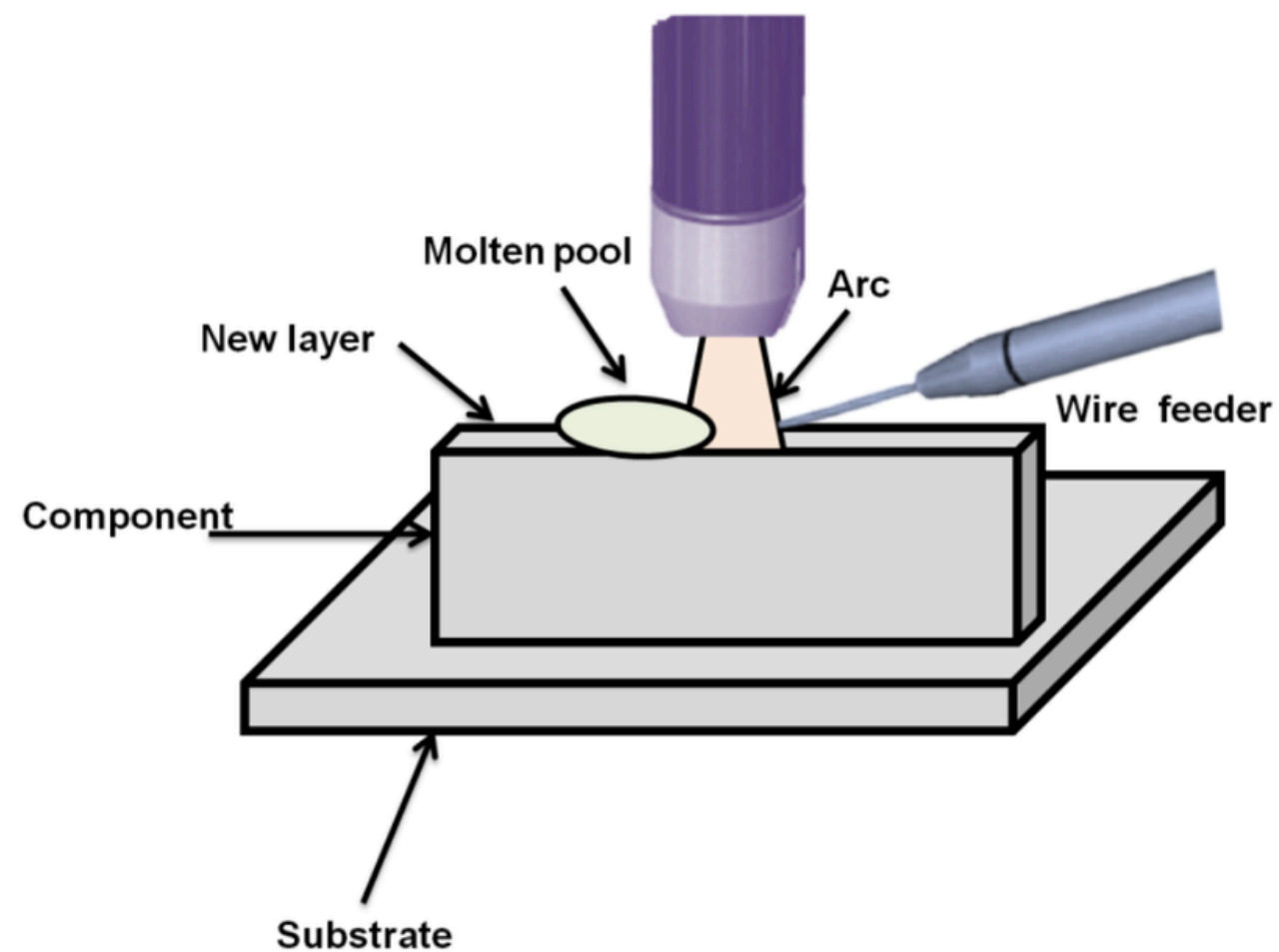
- Directed Energy Deposition
- 60% less time than powder
- 85% less energy than powder

## Current applications

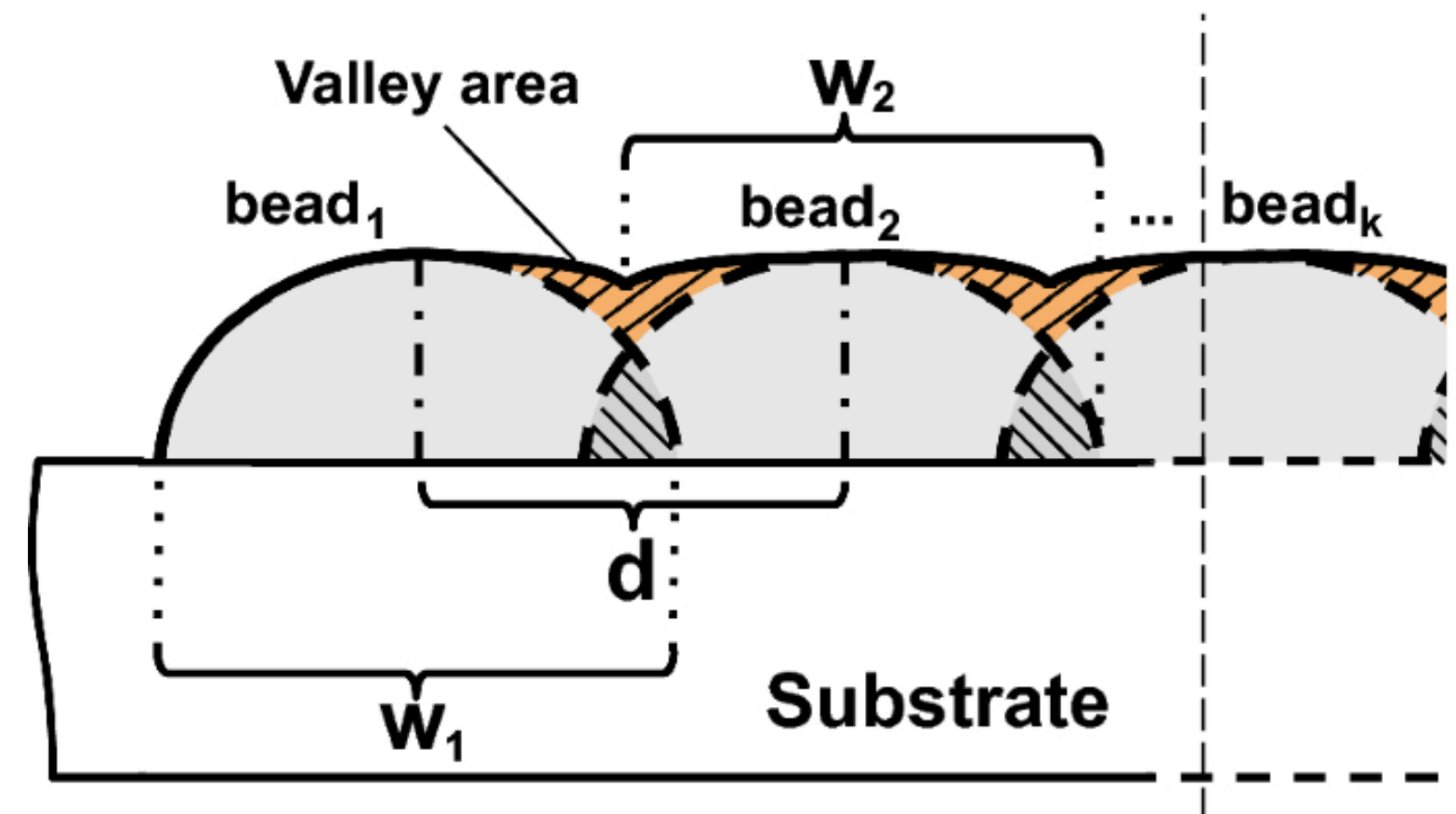
- Large parts & repair
- Low cost
- High deposition rate
- Lightweight materials
- Automotive, aerospace, etc

# HOW DOES WAAM WORK?

Wire arc



Bead stacking



Images source: Couto, M.O., Rodrigues, A.G., Coutinho, F. et al. Mapping of Bead Geometry in Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing Systems Using Passive Vision. *J Control Autom Electr Syst* 33, 1136–1147 (2022). [10.1007/s40313-021-00880-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40313-021-00880-0)

R. K. Singha, K. Venkadeshwaranb, B. P. Singhc, and G. K. Kantak. Assessing the pros and cons of wire-arc additive manufacturing for material production. MalquePublishing, 2024.

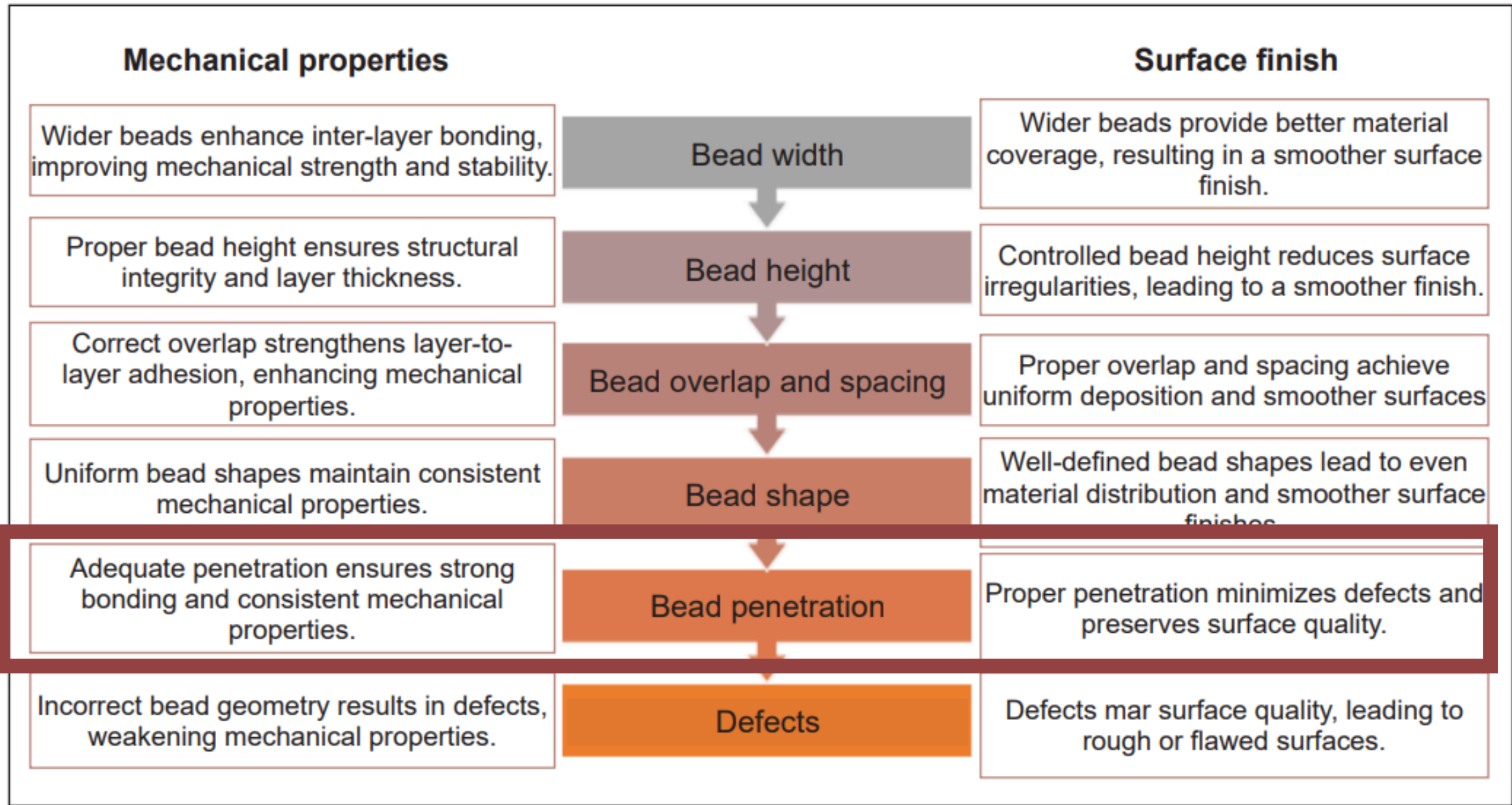
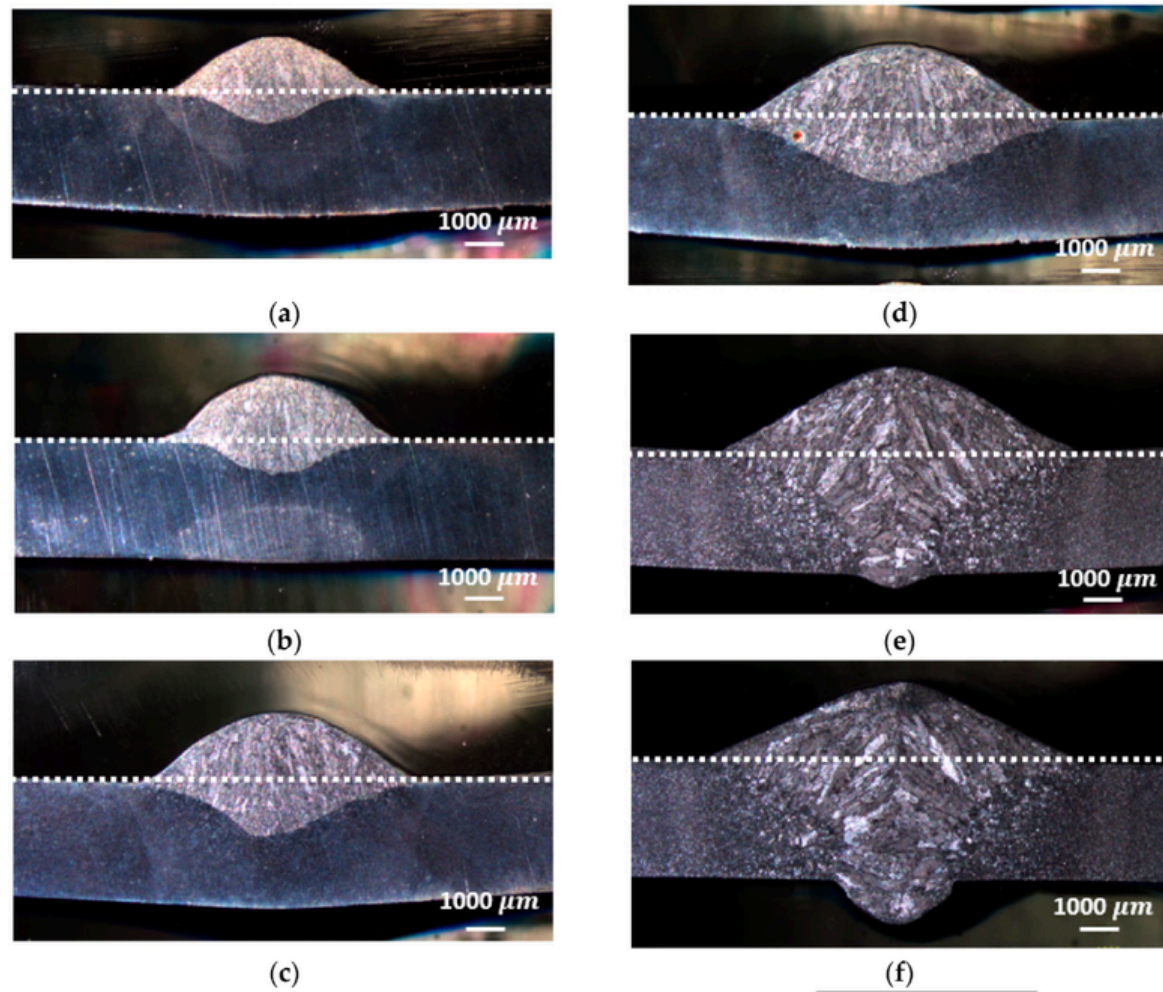
Presenter: Anastasia Meijer

# DEFECTS IN WAAM

- 01 Geometric Defects
- 02 Process-induced defects
- 03 Residual stress defects

# GEOMETRIC DEFECTS

Bead defects



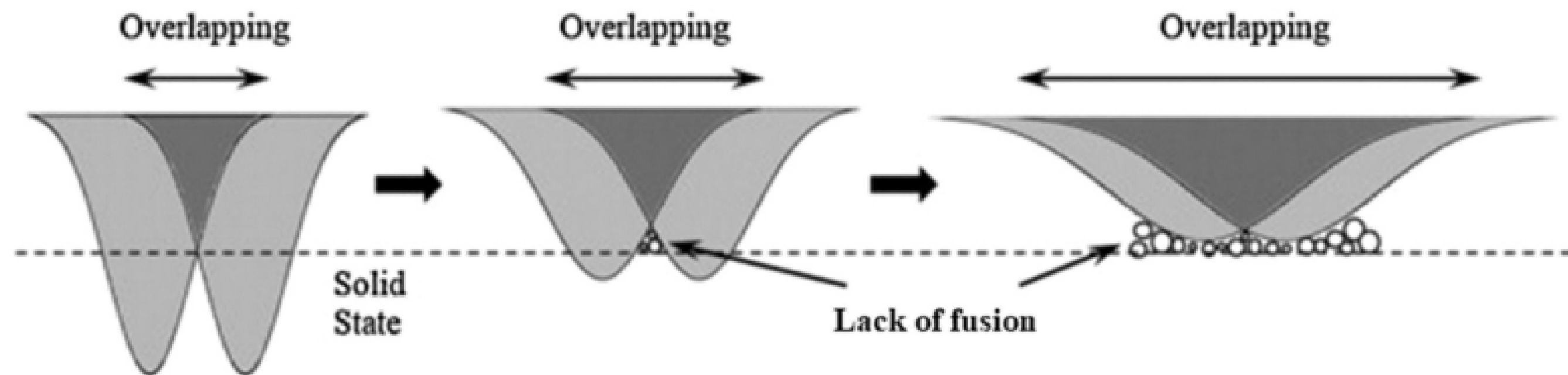
Images source: Z. K. Wani and A. B. Abdullah. Bead geometry control in wire arc additive manufactured profile - a review. *Pertanika Journal of Science and Technology*, 32(2):917-942, 2024.

L. Zhang, G. Okudan, A. D. C. Basantes-Defas, et al. Characterization of GMAW (Gas Metal Arc Welding) Penetration Using Ultrasonics. *Materials*, 13(10): 2307, 2020

Presenter: Anastasia Meijer

# PROCESS-INDUCED DEFECTS

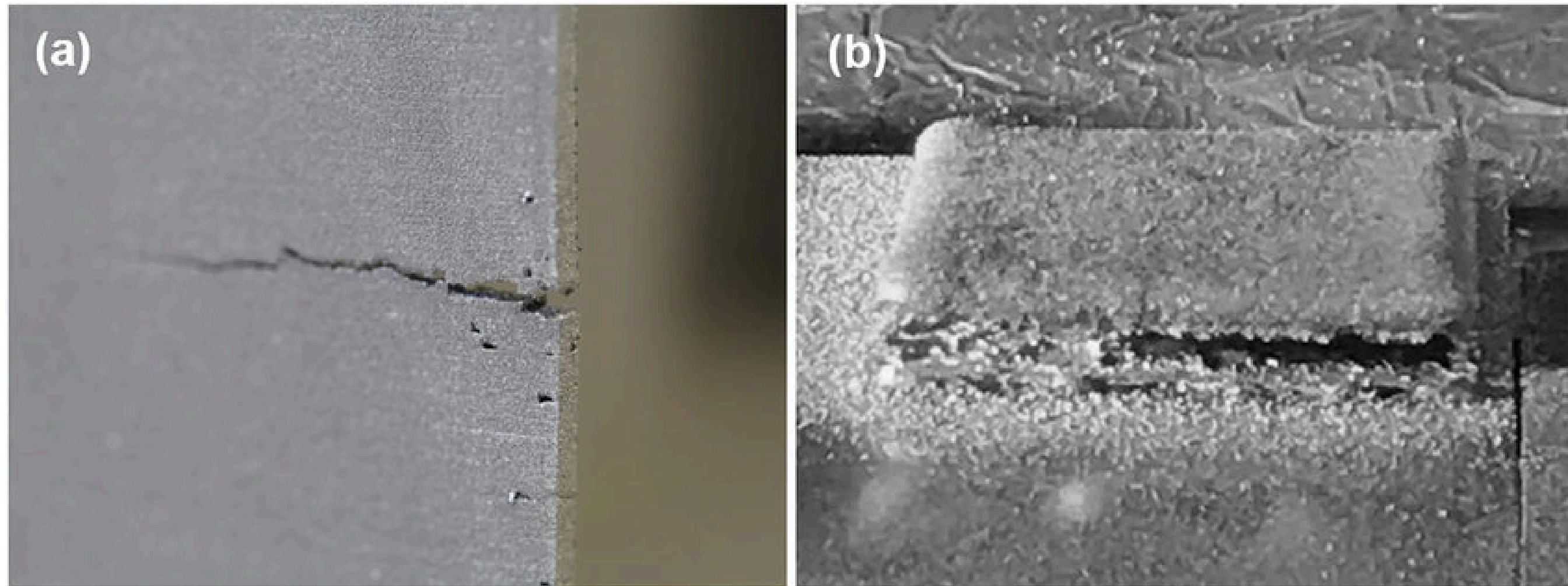
## Lack-of-fusion



*Images source:* Y. Cai, J. Xiong, H. Chen, and G. Zhang. A review of in-situ monitoring and process control system in metal-based laser additive manufacturing. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 70:309–326, 2023.

# RESIDUAL STRESS DEFECTS

Residual stress

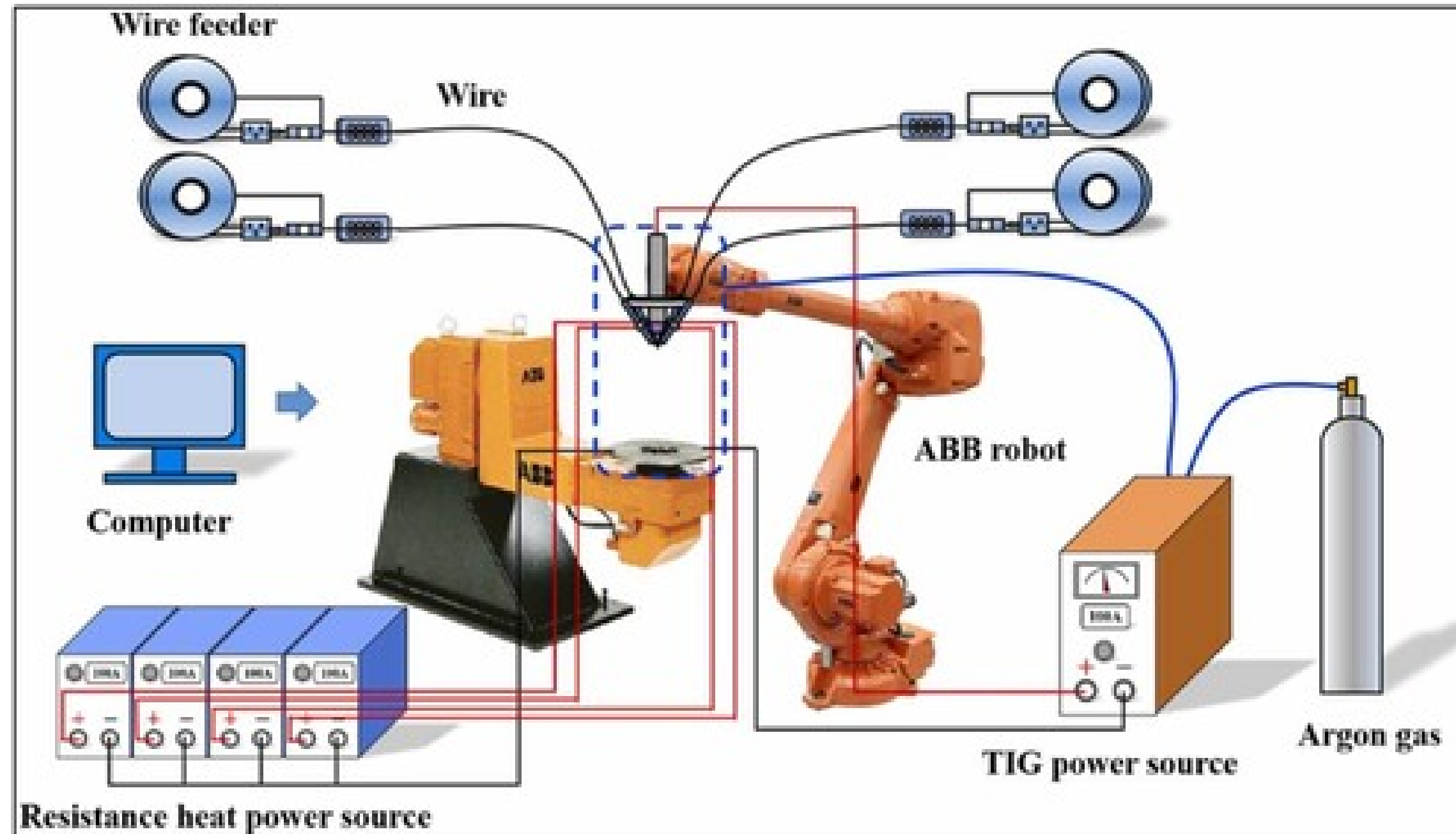


*Images source:* S. Liu, Y. Shin. Additive manufacturing of Ti6Al4V alloy: A review. *Materials & Design*, 164:107552, 2018. [10.1016/j.matdes.2018.107552](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matdes.2018.107552)

# ADVANCES IN WAAM

- 01 MWAAM
- 02 Machine Learning
- 03 Digital Twin

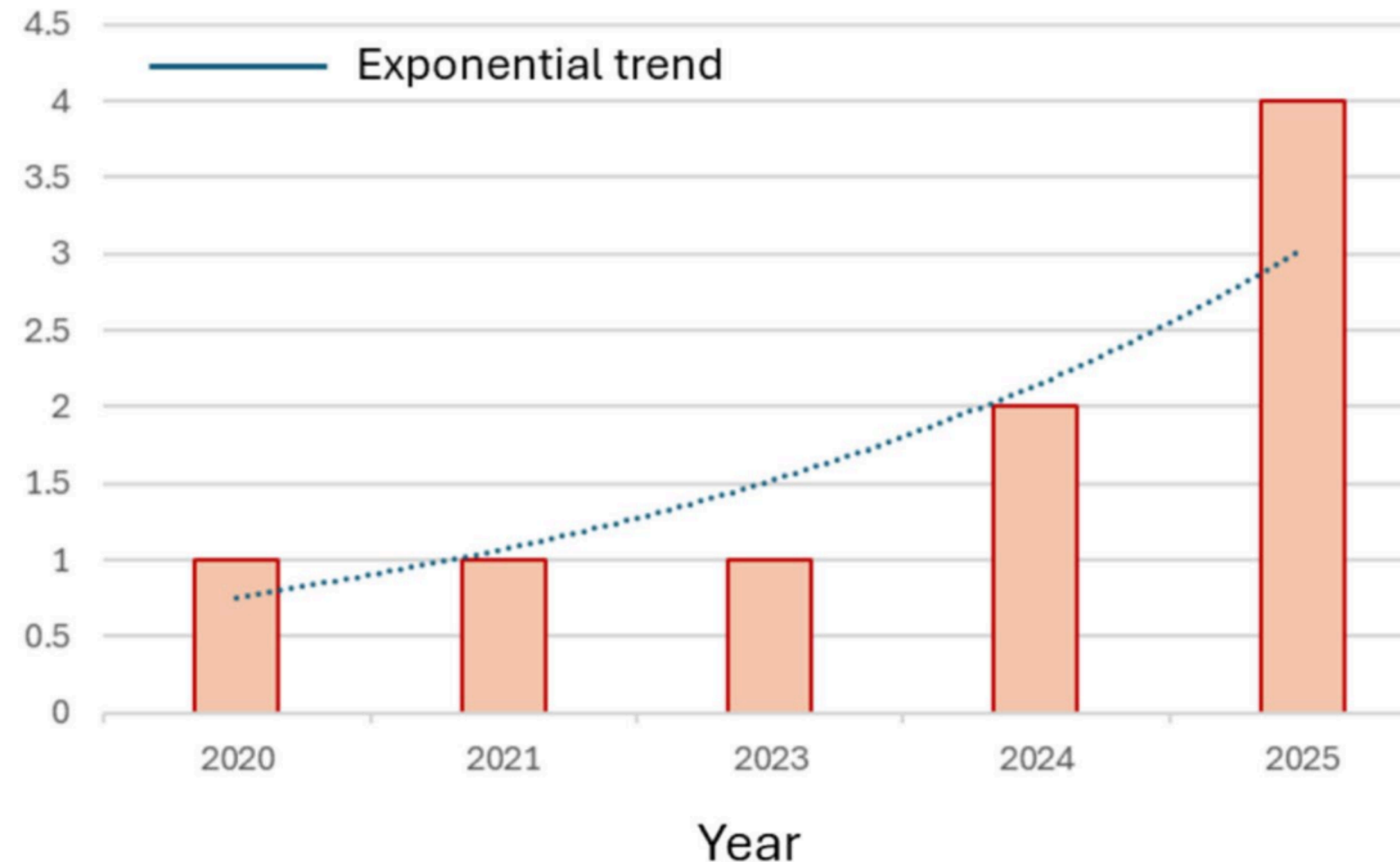
# MWAAM



*Images source:* A. Hamrani, F. Z. Bouarab, A. Agarwal, K. Ju, & H. Akbarzadeh. Advancements and applications of multiple wire processes in additive manufacturing: a comprehensive systematic review. *Virtual and Physical Prototyping*, 18(1), 2023. 10.1080/17452759.2023.2273303

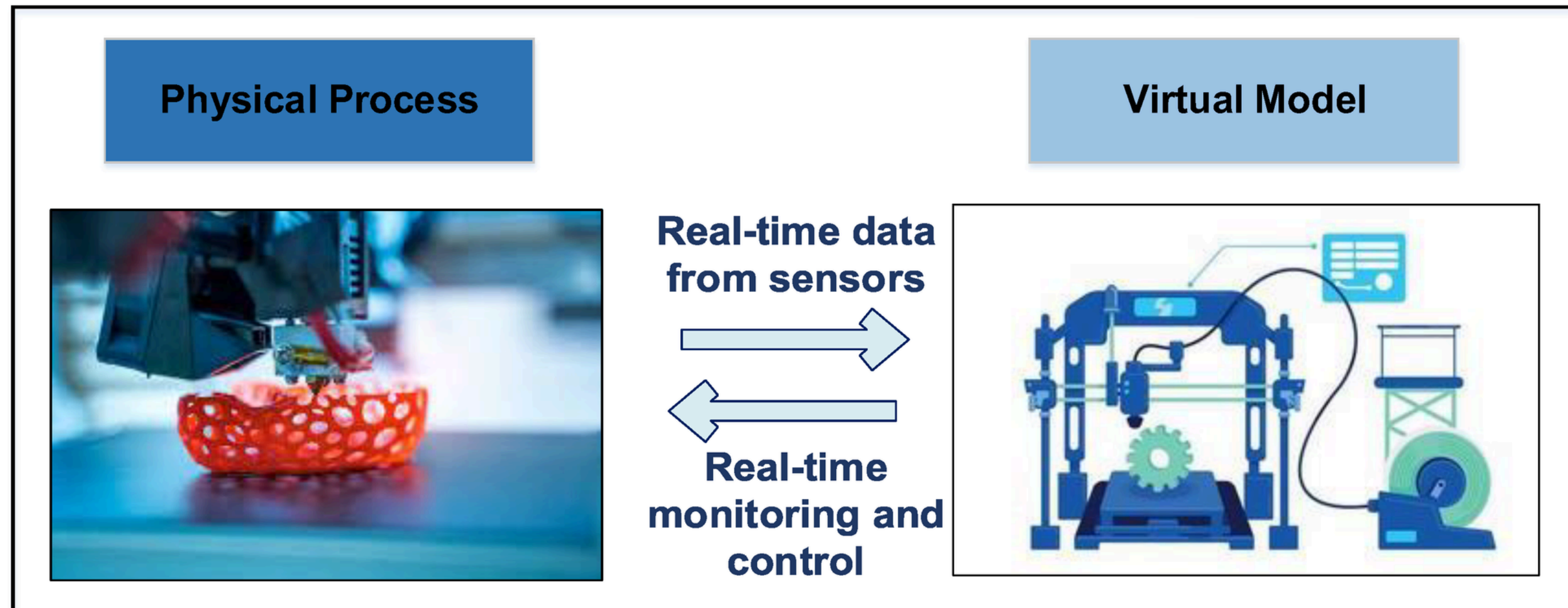
# MACHINE LEARNING

No. Publications on intelligent optimisation of the WAAM process.



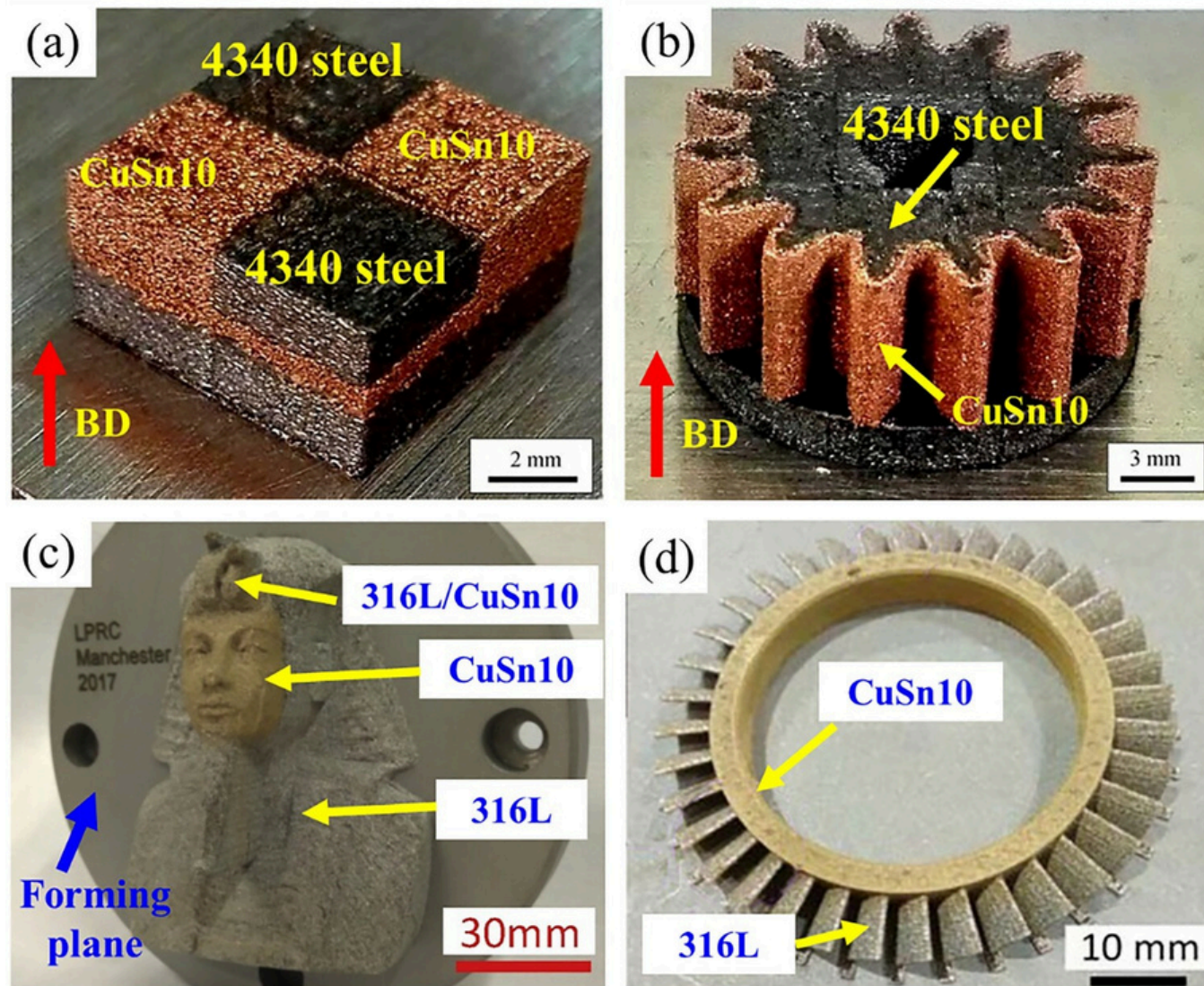
*Images source:* G. Mattera, S.P. Chozaki, and J. Norrish. Advances in machine learning for parameters optimisation and in-situ monitoring of wire arc additive manufacturing. Weld World, 2025.

# DIGITAL TWIN



*Images source:* S. B. Amor, N. Elloumi, A. Eltaief, et al. Digital Twin Implementation in Additive Manufacturing: A Comprehensive Review. Processes 2024, 12(6), 1062. 10.3390/pr12061062

# METAL MULTI-MATERIAL ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



- 01 Material combinations

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- 02 Processes

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- 03 Advantages

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- 04 Applications

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- 05 Challenges

Image source: D. Wang et al., 'Recent progress on additive manufacturing of multi-material structures with laser powder bed fusion', Virtual and Physical Prototyping, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 329–365, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.1080/17452759.2022.2028343.

# MATERIAL COMBINATIONS

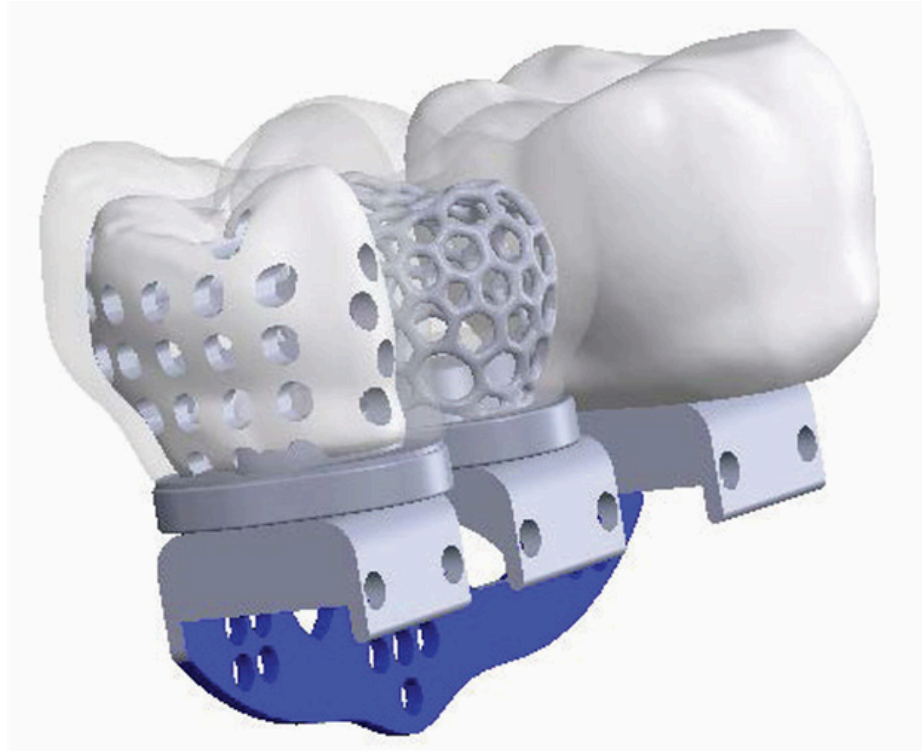


Image source: M. Silva, R. Felismina, A. Mateus, P. Parreira, and C. Malça, 'Application of a Hybrid Additive Manufacturing Methodology to Produce a Metal/Polymer Customized Dental Implant', *Procedia Manufacturing*, vol. 12, pp. 150–155, Jan. 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.promfg.2017.08.019.

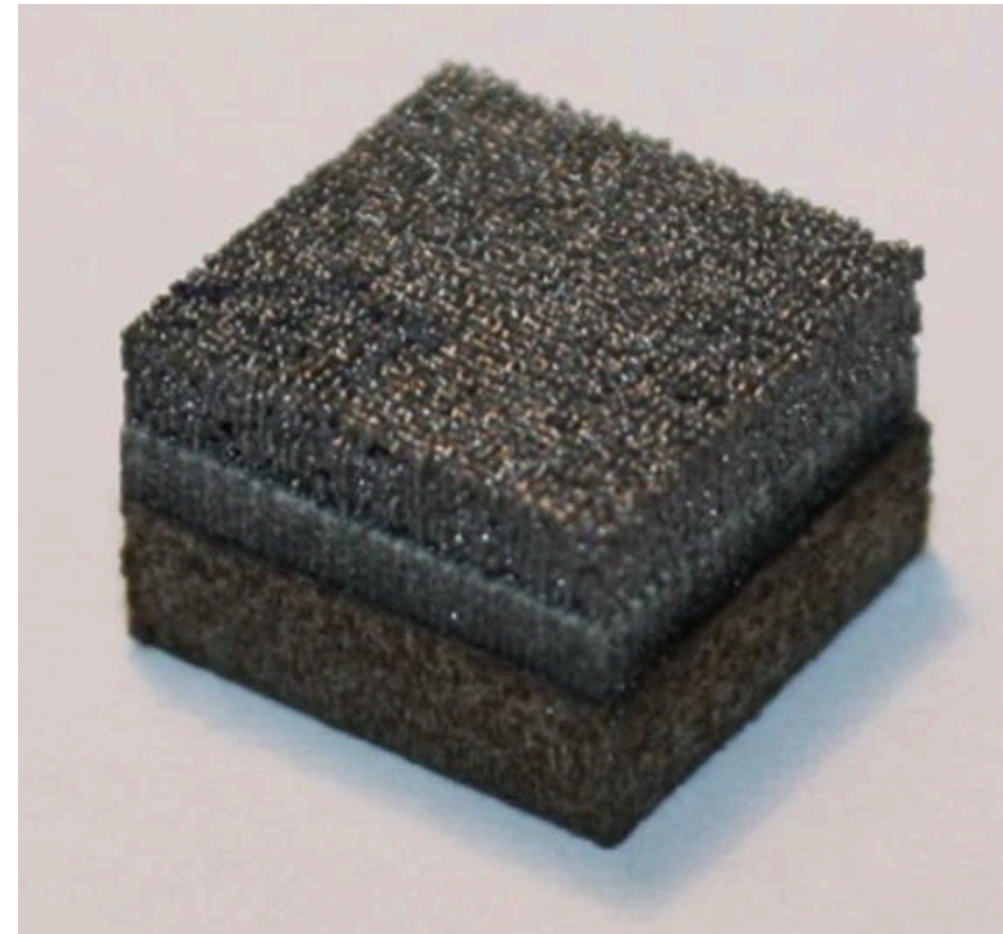
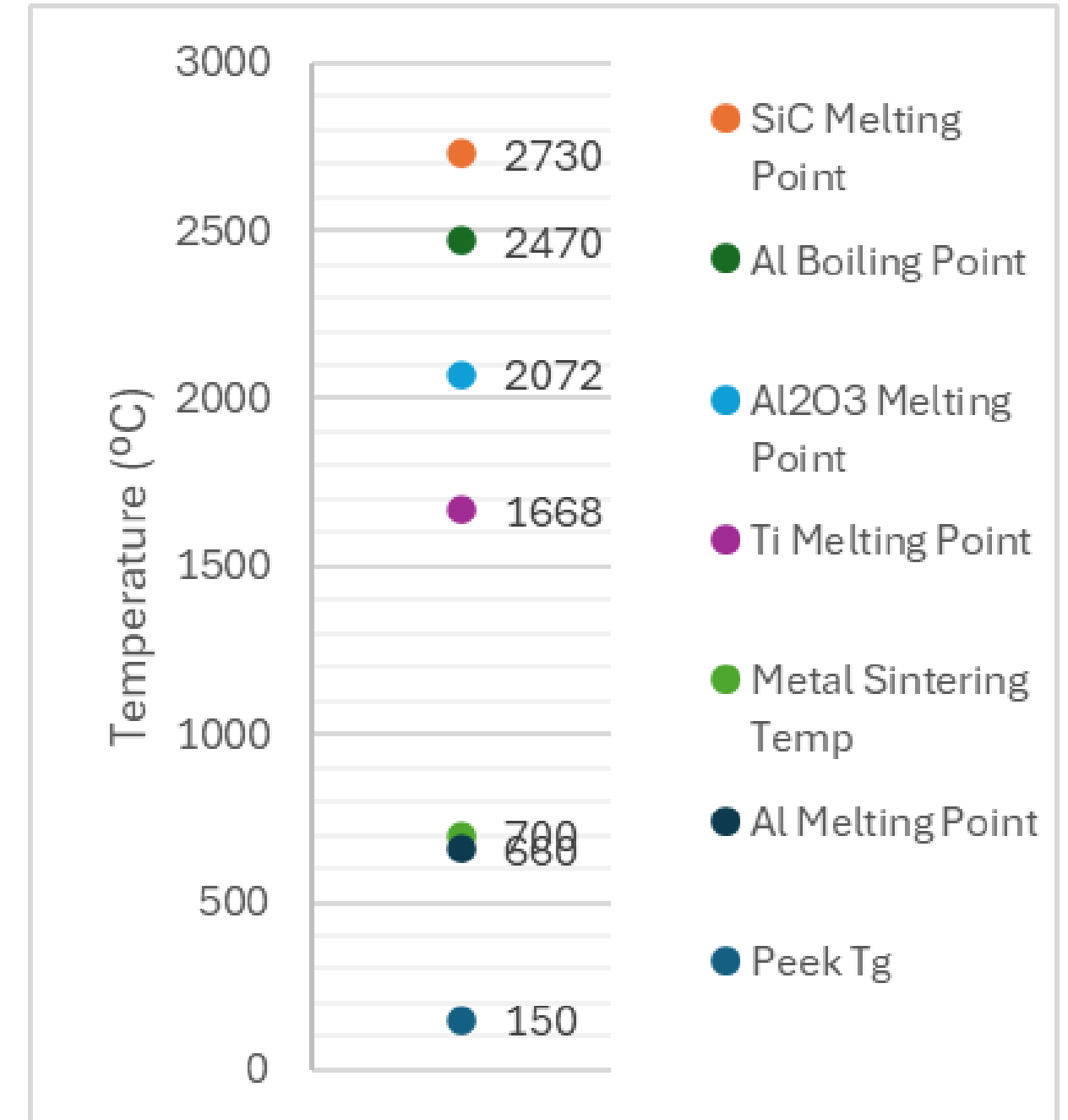
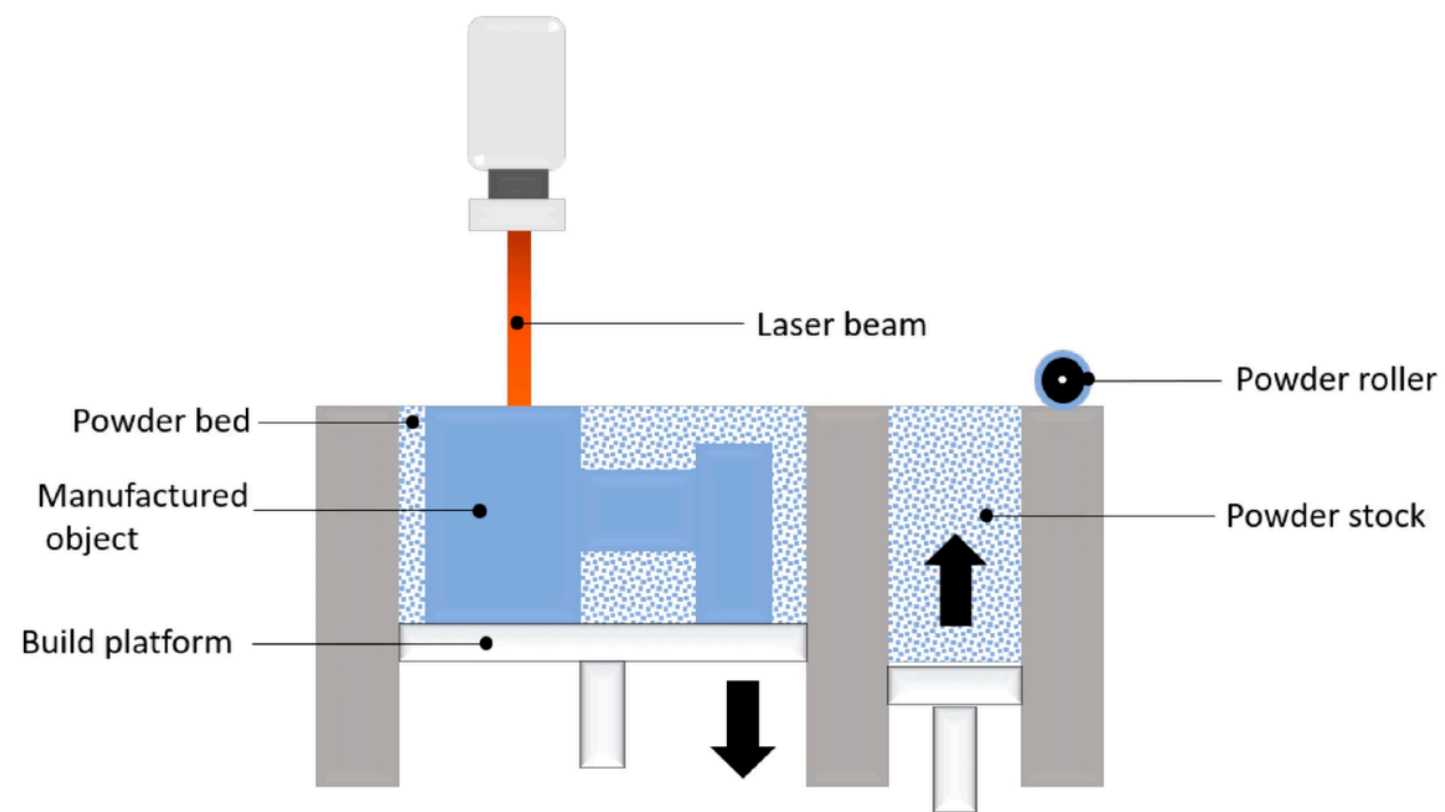


Image source: J. Koopmann, J. Voigt, and T. Niendorf, 'Additive Manufacturing of a Steel-Ceramic Multi-Material by Selective Laser Melting', *Metall Mater Trans B*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 1042–1051, Apr. 2019, doi: [10.1007/s11663-019-01523-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11663-019-01523-1).



# PROCESSES

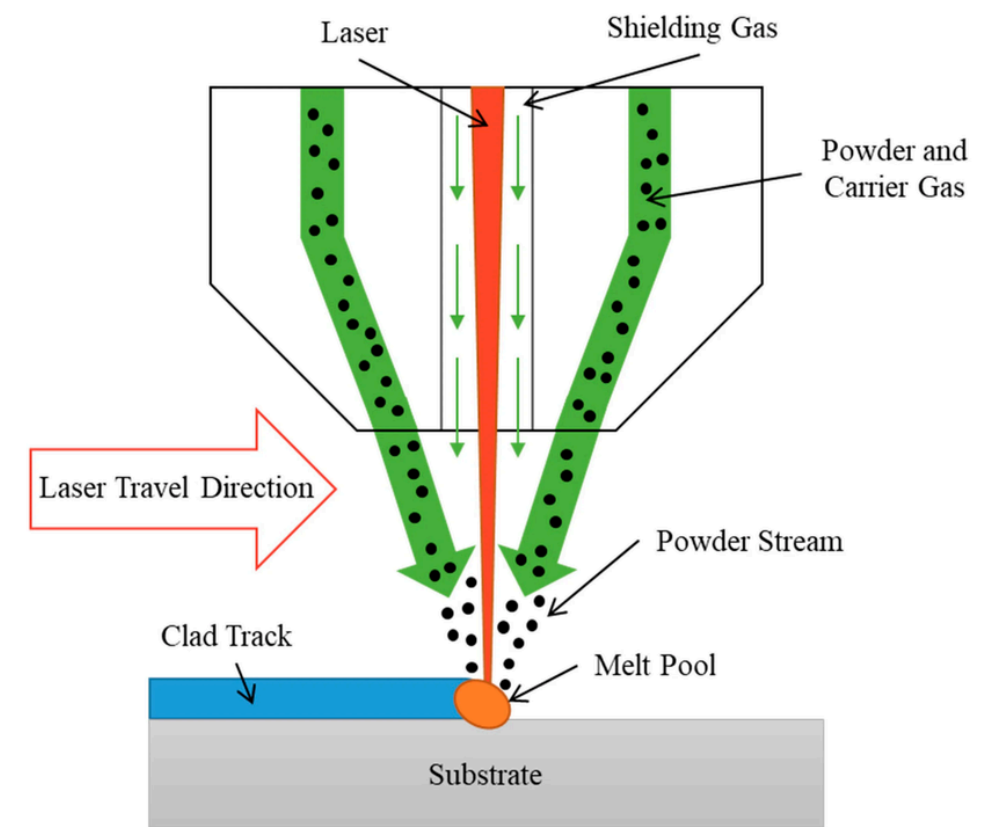
## L-PBF



Images source: Y. Feng, Y. Liu, J. Wang, and R. Li, 'Research on Simulation and Optimization of Traveling Induction Heating Process for Welding Deformation Rectification in High Strength Steel Sheet', *Metals*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 425, Feb. 2023, doi: [10.3390/met13020425](https://doi.org/10.3390/met13020425).

Presenter: Agasthya Vivek

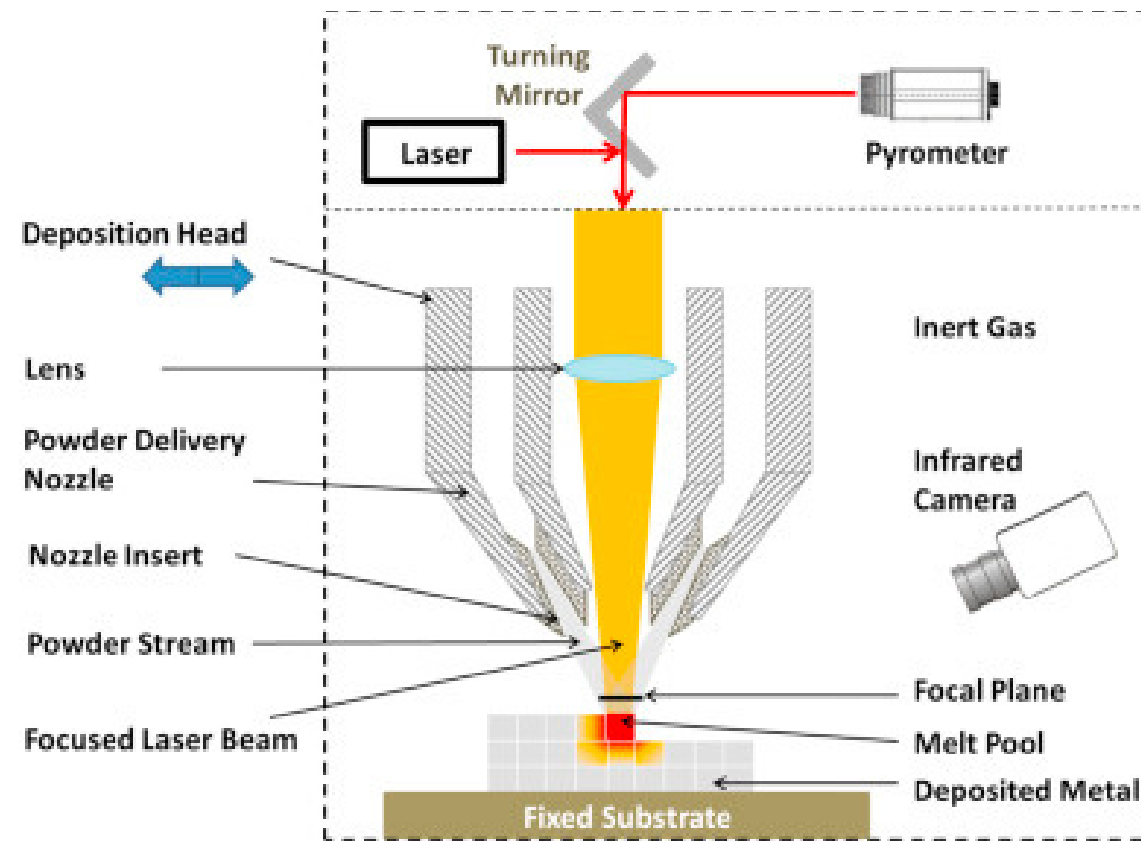
## L-DED



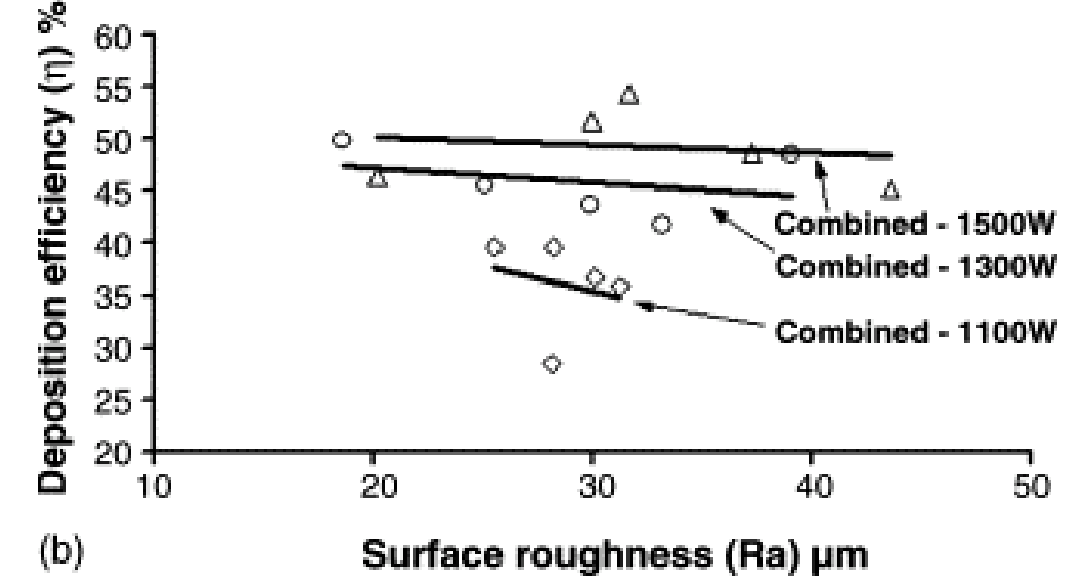
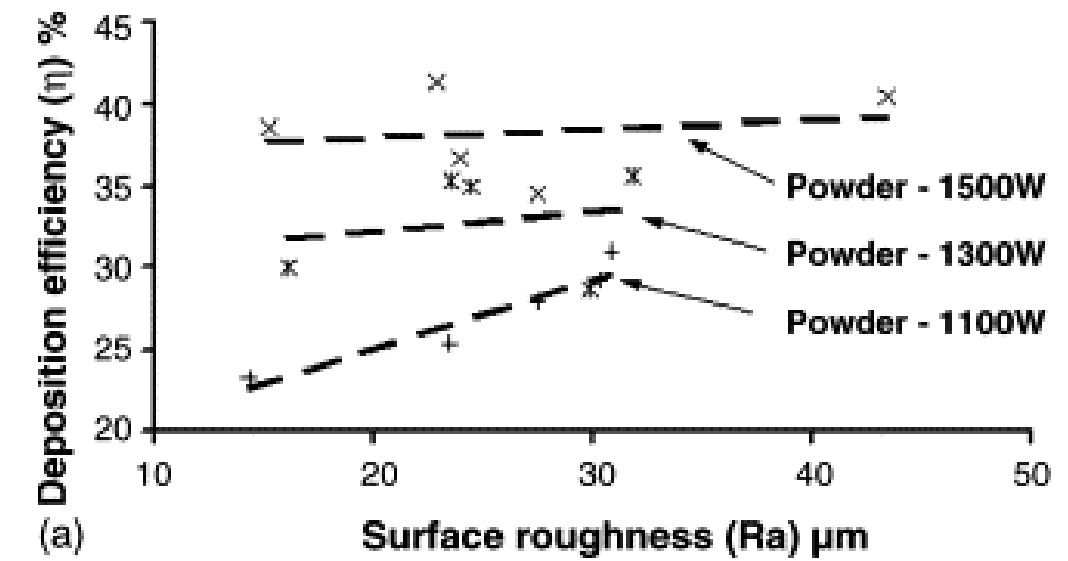
Images source: K. T. Cho, L. Nunez, J. Shelton, and F. Sciammarella, 'Investigation of Effect of Processing Parameters for Direct Energy Deposition Additive Manufacturing Technologies', *Journal of Manufacturing and Materials Processing*, vol. 7, no. 3, p. 105, June 2023, doi: [10.3390/jmmp7030105](https://doi.org/10.3390/jmmp7030105).

# PROCESSES

## L-DED



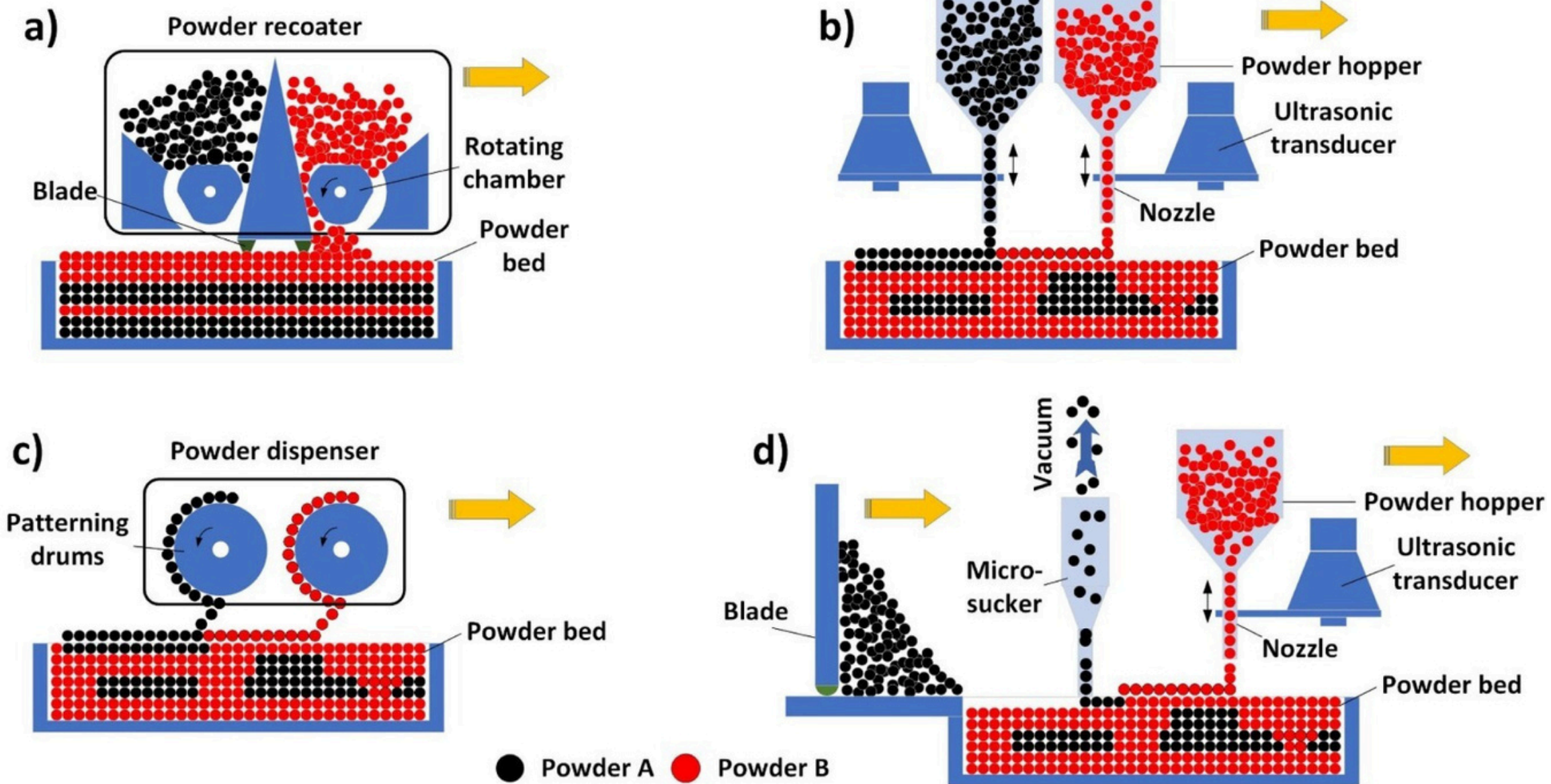
Images source: S. M. Thompson, L. Bian, N. Shamsaei, and A. Yadollahi, 'An overview of Direct Laser Deposition for additive manufacturing; Part I: Transport phenomena, modeling and diagnostics', Additive Manufacturing, vol. 8, pp. 36-62, Oct. 2015, doi: [10.1016/j.addma.2015.07.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2015.07.001).



Images source: W. U. H. Syed, A. J. Pinkerton, and L. Li, 'Combining wire and coaxial powder feeding in laser direct metal deposition for rapid prototyping', Applied Surface Science, vol. 252, no. 13, pp. 4803-4808, Apr. 2006, doi: [10.1016/j.apsusc.2005.08.118](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsusc.2005.08.118).

# PROCESSES

L-PBF



Images source: C. Wei and L. Li, 'Recent progress and scientific challenges in multi-material additive manufacturing via laser-based powder bed fusion', Virtual and Physical Prototyping, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 347-371, May 2021, doi: [10.1080/17452759.2021.1928520](https://doi.org/10.1080/17452759.2021.1928520).

# ADVANTAGES

Production Based

Lighter assemblies

Cheaper Multi-Material Parts

Faster Production

Property Based

Oxidation Resistance

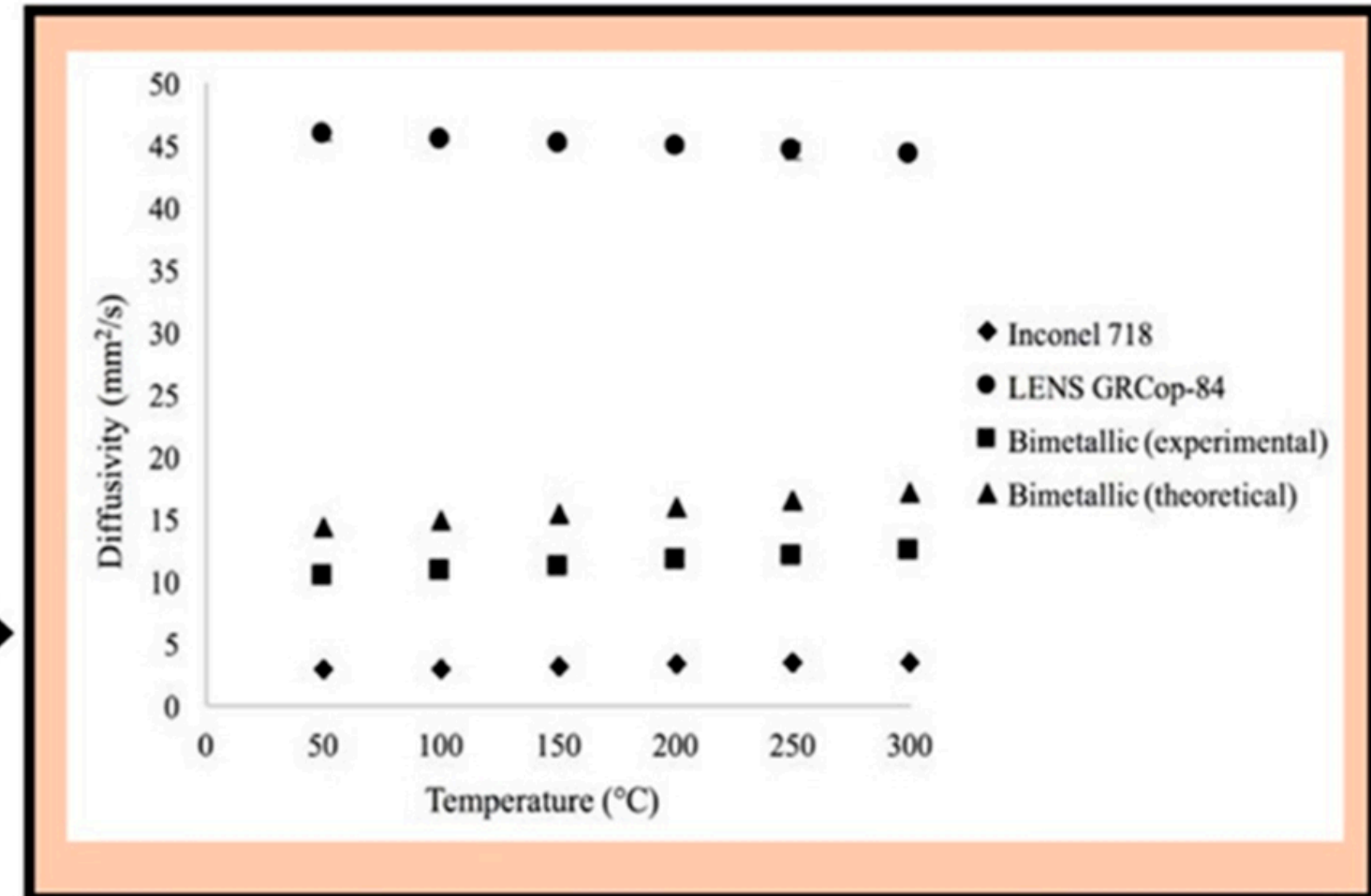
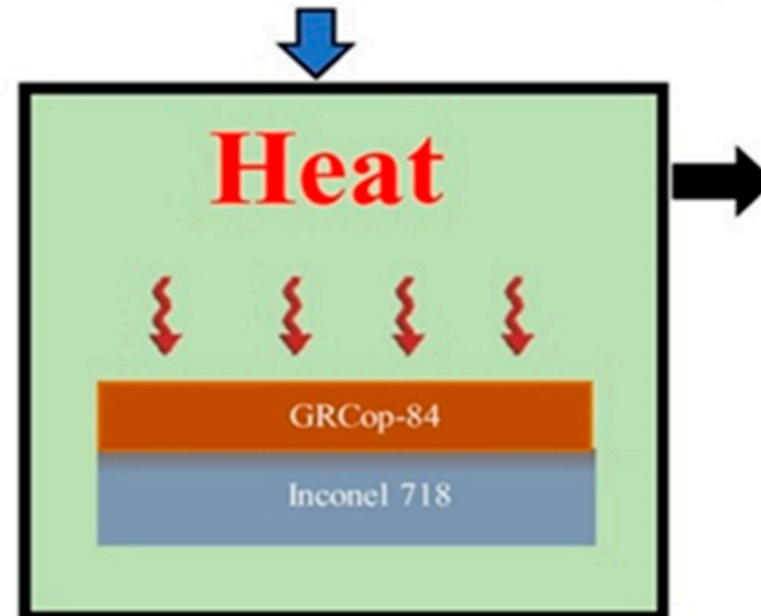
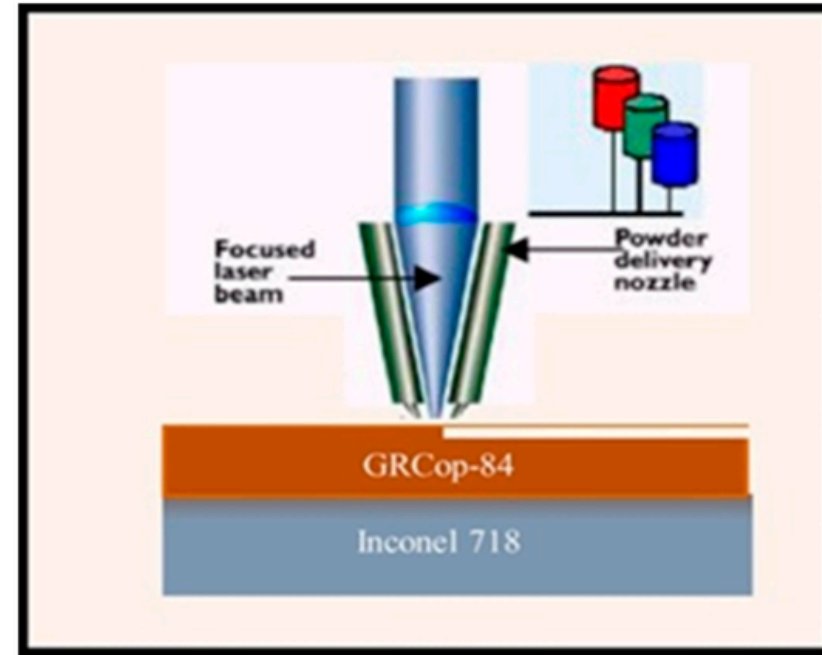
Wear Resistance and Toughness

Biocompatibility

Functionally Graded Properties

# APPLICATIONS

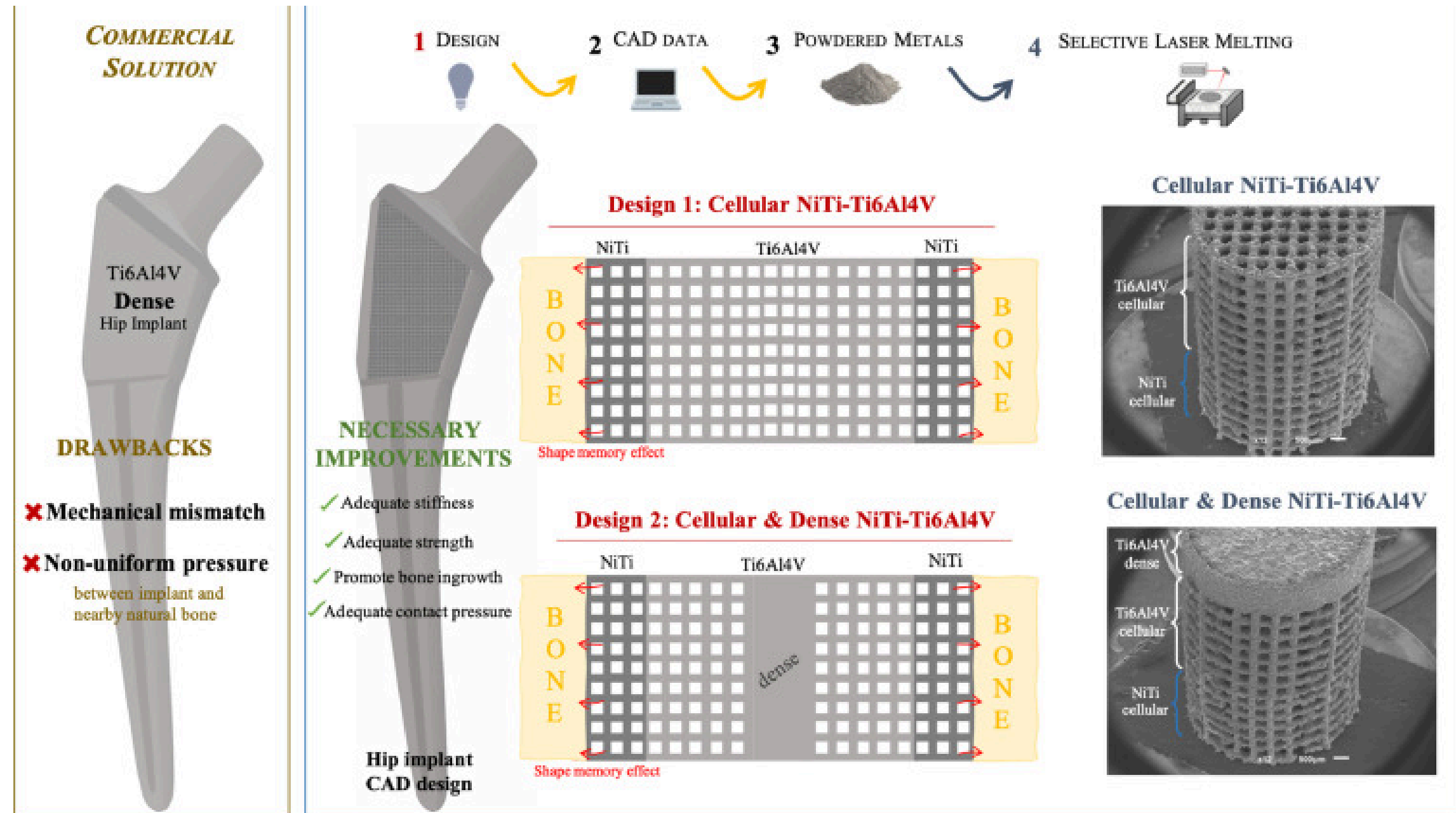
Aerospace



Images source: B. Onuik, B. Heer, and A. Bandyopadhyay, 'Additive manufacturing of Inconel 718—Copper alloy bimetallic structure using laser engineered net shaping (LENS™)', Additive Manufacturing, vol. 21, pp. 133–140, May 2018, doi: [10.1016/j.addma.2018.02.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2018.02.007).

# APPLICATIONS

Bio-medical



Images source: F. Bartolomeu, M. M. Costa, N. Alves, G. Miranda, and F. S. Silva, 'Additive manufacturing of NiTi-Ti6Al4V multi-material cellular structures targeting orthopedic implants', Optics and Lasers in Engineering, vol. 134, p. 106208, Nov. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.optlaseng.2020.106208](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.optlaseng.2020.106208).

# CHALLENGES

## Formation of Brittle Intermetallics

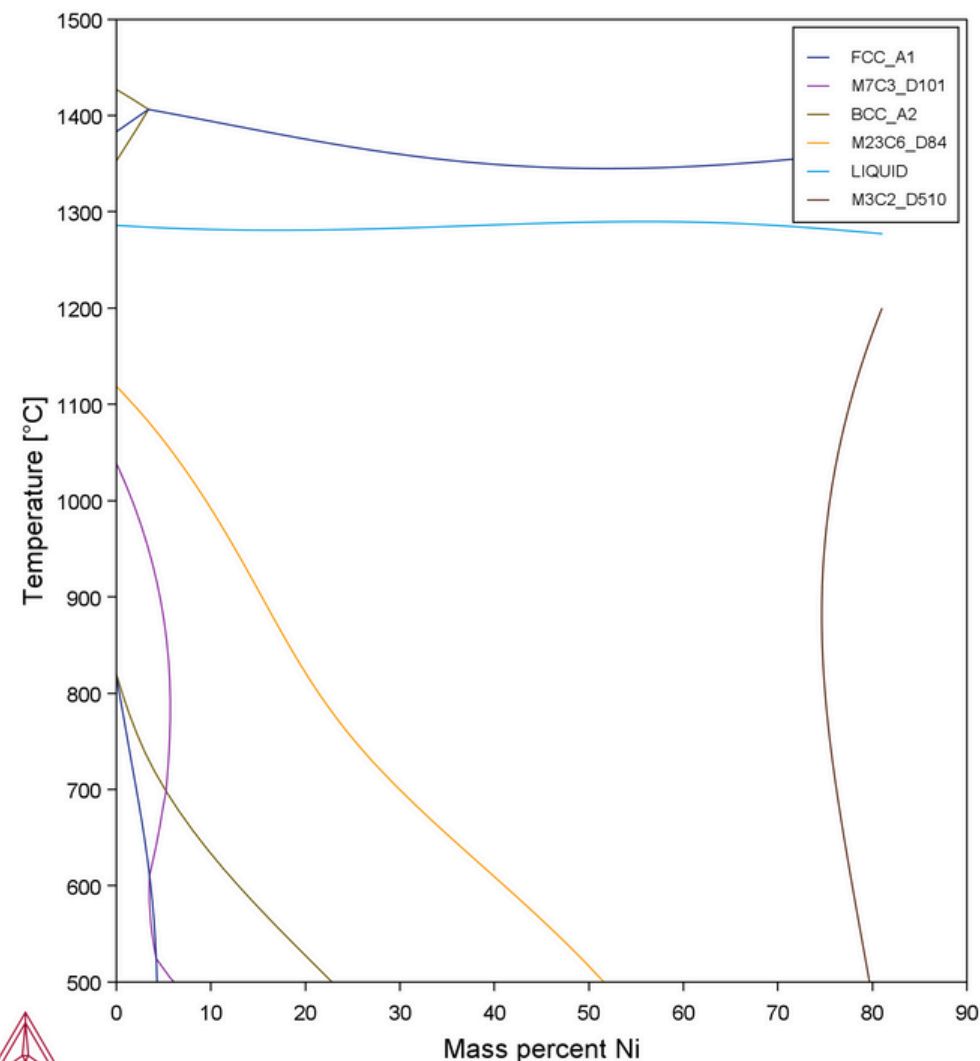
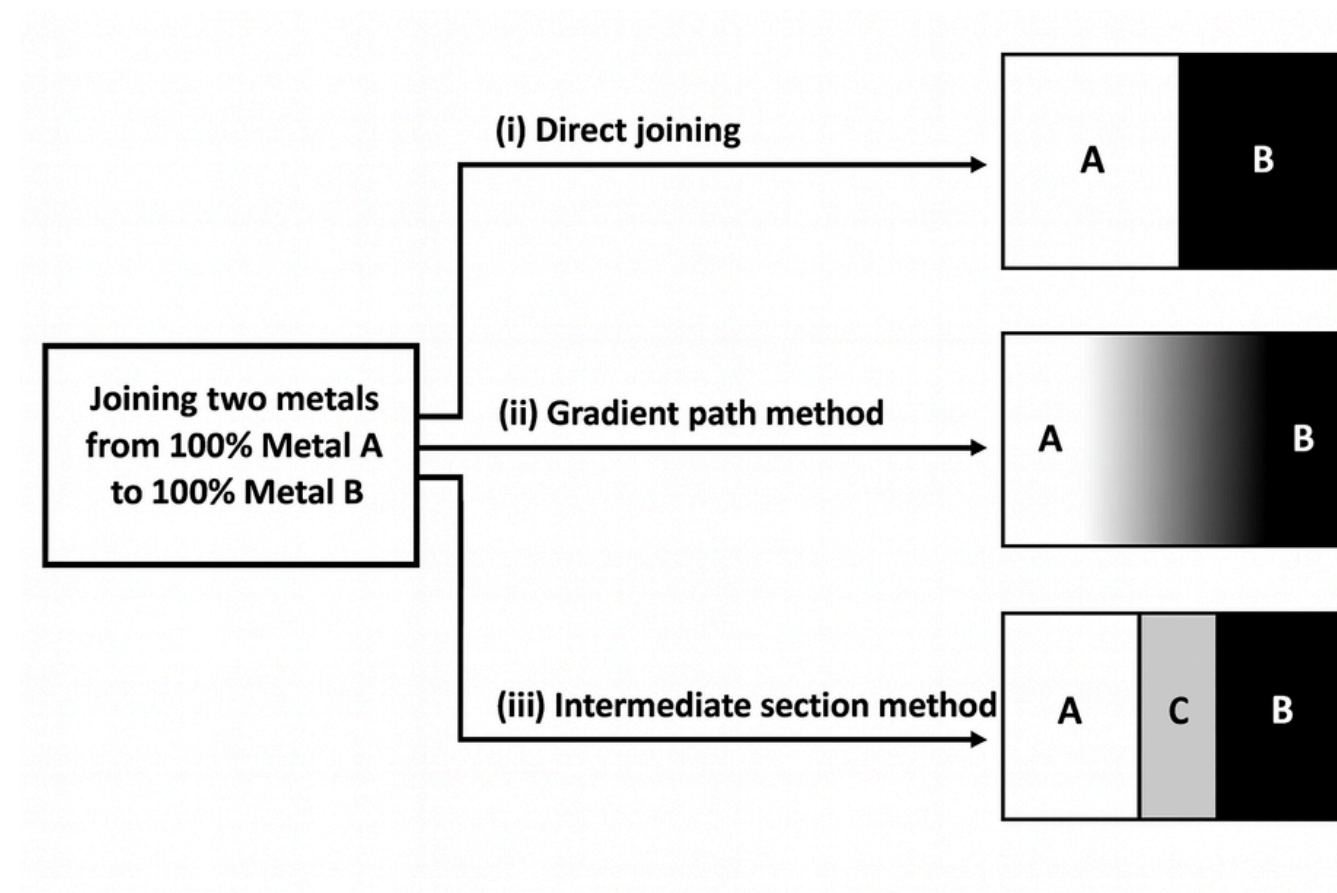


Image by author

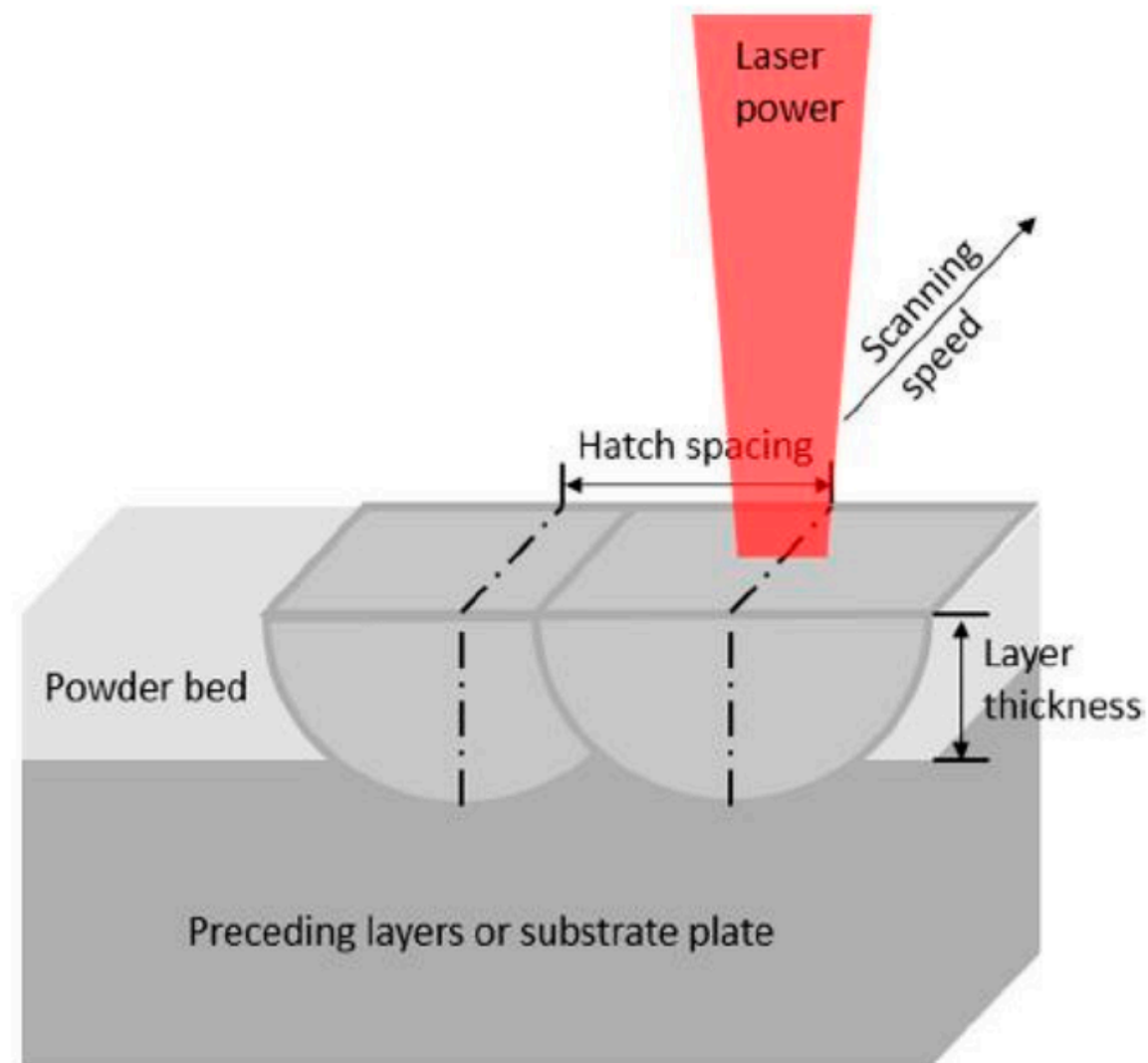
## Interfacial cracking



Images source: L. Yan, Y. Chen, and F. Liou, 'Additive manufacturing of functionally graded metallic materials using laser metal deposition', Additive Manufacturing, vol. 31, p. 100901, Jan. 2020, doi: [10.1016/j.addma.2019.100901](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addma.2019.100901).

# CHALLENGES

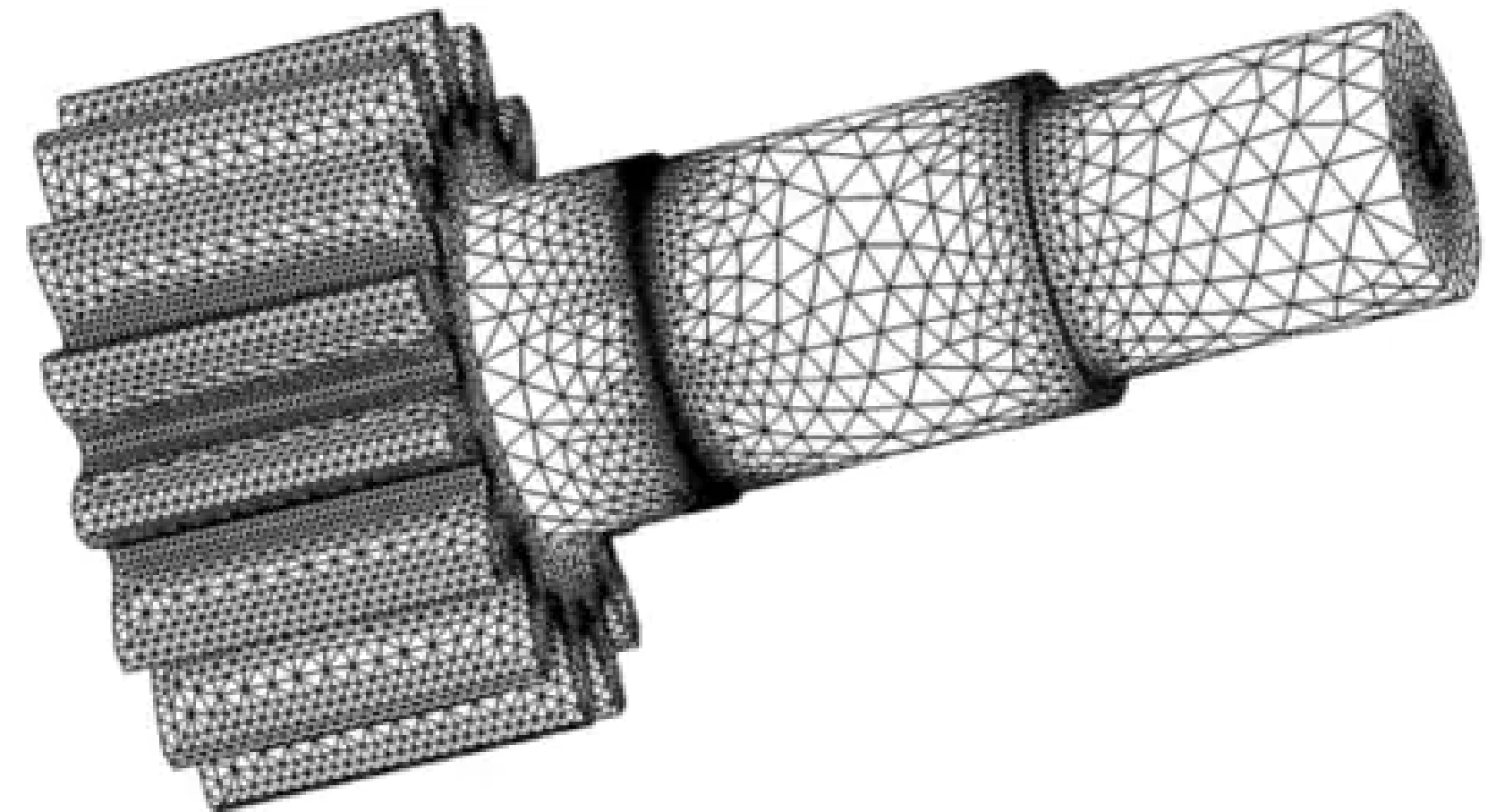
## Process Parameter Optimisation



Images source: [https://www.researchgate.net/figure/LPBF-process-parameters-laser-power-scanning-speed-hatch-spacing-and-layer-thickness\\_fig2\\_348093851](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/LPBF-process-parameters-laser-power-scanning-speed-hatch-spacing-and-layer-thickness_fig2_348093851)

Presenter: Agasthya Vivek

## CAD and File Formats



Images source: 'What is an STL File? - 3D Printing Basics', Sculpteo. Accessed: Nov. 30, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sculpteo.com/en/3d-learning-hub/create-3d-file/what-is-an-stl-file/>

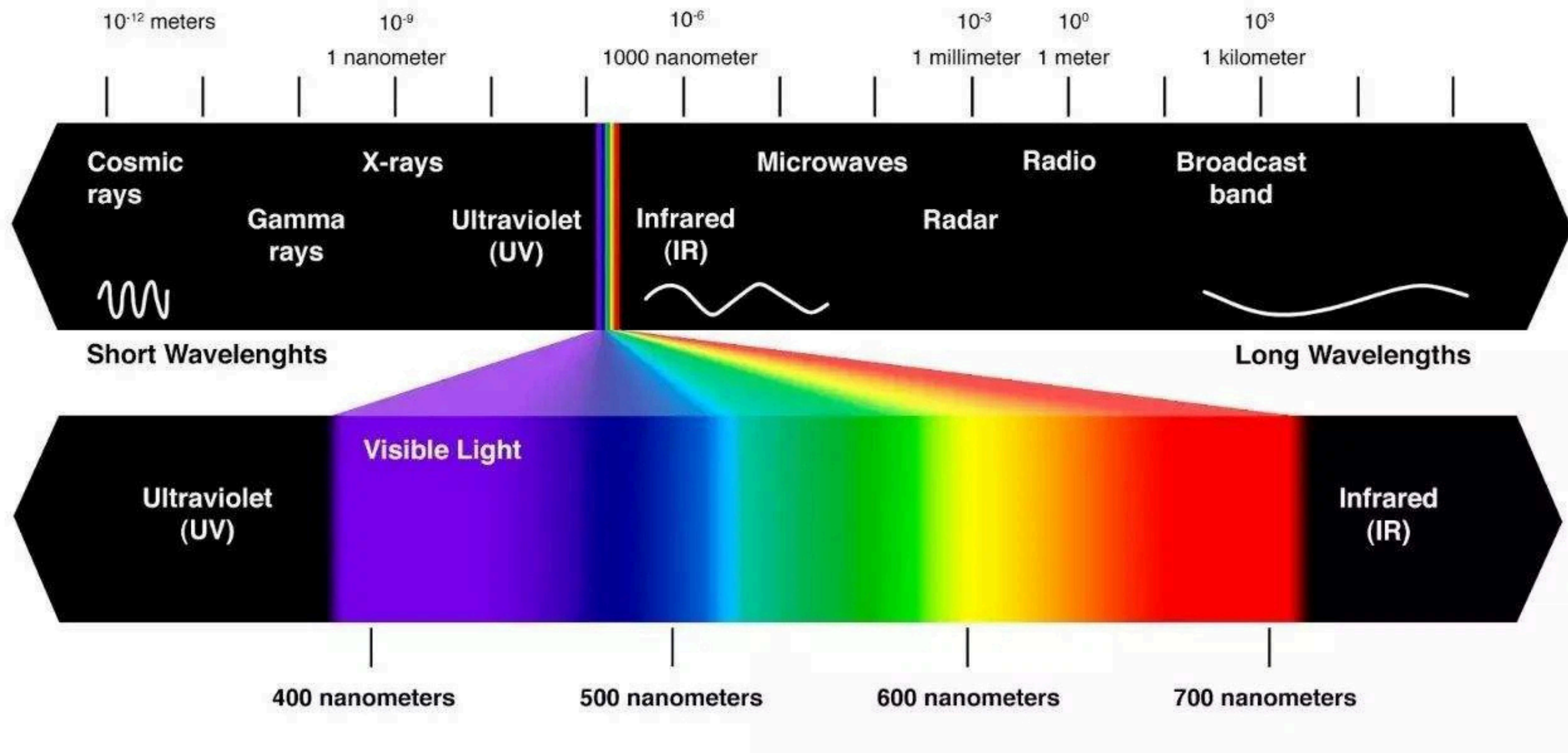
# LASER COLOUR TECHNOLOGY



- 01 Concepts introduction
- 02 Classic techniques
- 03 New technology
- 04 Applications

Images source: [https://www.trumpf.com/en\\_SG/solutions/applications/additive-manufacturing/laser-metal-deposition/](https://www.trumpf.com/en_SG/solutions/applications/additive-manufacturing/laser-metal-deposition/)

# CONCEPT INTRODUCTION



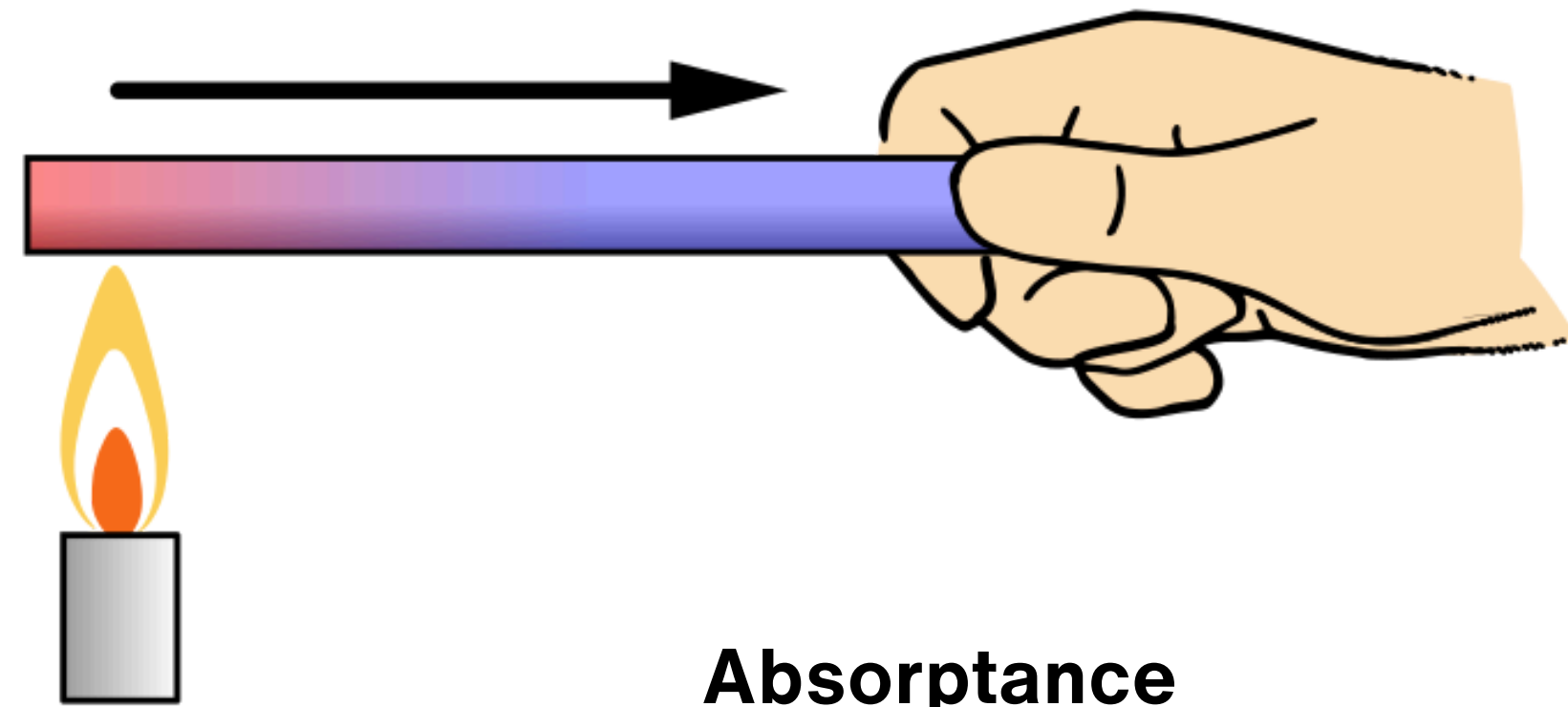
**Laser colour or wavelength**

<b>Blue</b>	445-480 nm
<b>Green</b>	512-532 nm
<b>Infrared</b>	1030-1080 nm

Images source: <https://www.s-laser.com/info/what-is-the-wavelength-of-the-laser-50866750.html>

Presenter: Manuel

# CONCEPT INTRODUCTION



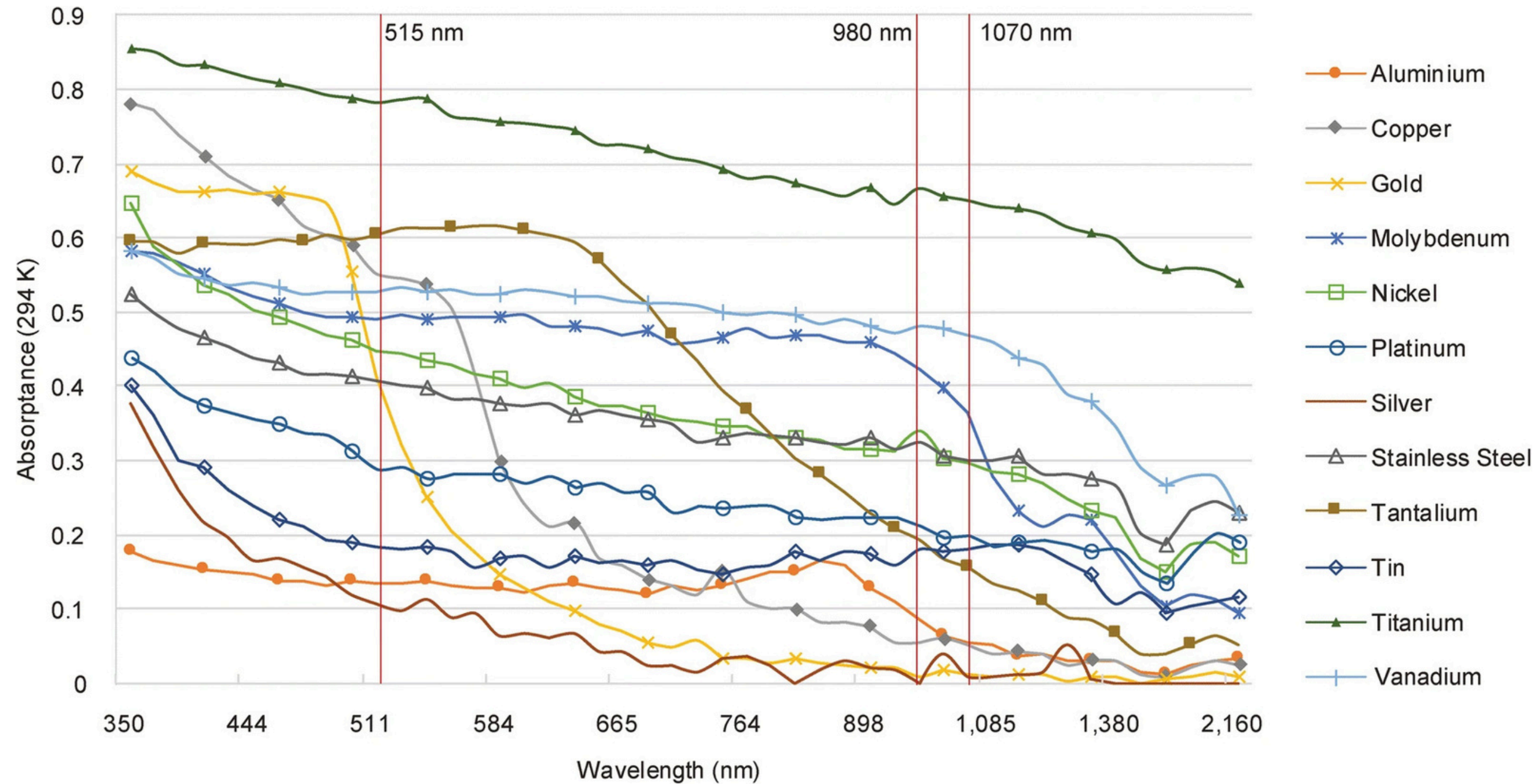
**Absorptance**

Reflectiveness and conductivity  
Higher absorptance means less energy needed

Images source: [https://toppng.com/free-image/reflective-gold-texture-PNG-free-PNG-Images\\_137424](https://toppng.com/free-image/reflective-gold-texture-PNG-free-PNG-Images_137424)  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Heat-conduction.svg>

Presenter: Manuel

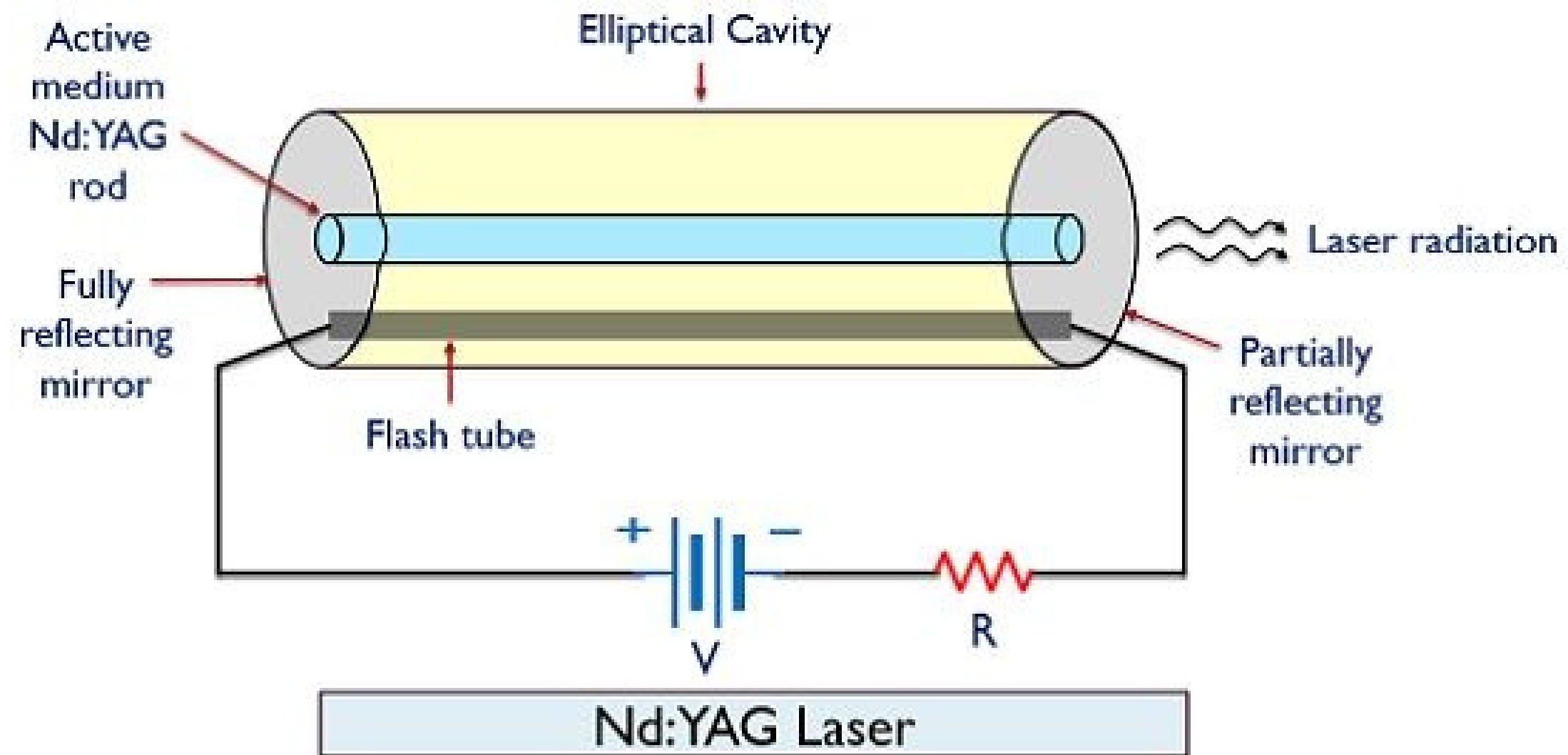
# CONCEPT INTRODUCTION



Images source: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00170-020-05117-z>

Presenter: Manuel

# CLASSIC TECHNIQUES



## INFRARED LASER

- \* Nd:YAG  
Nd ion 3+

Yttrium Aluminium Garnet  
Crystal matrix

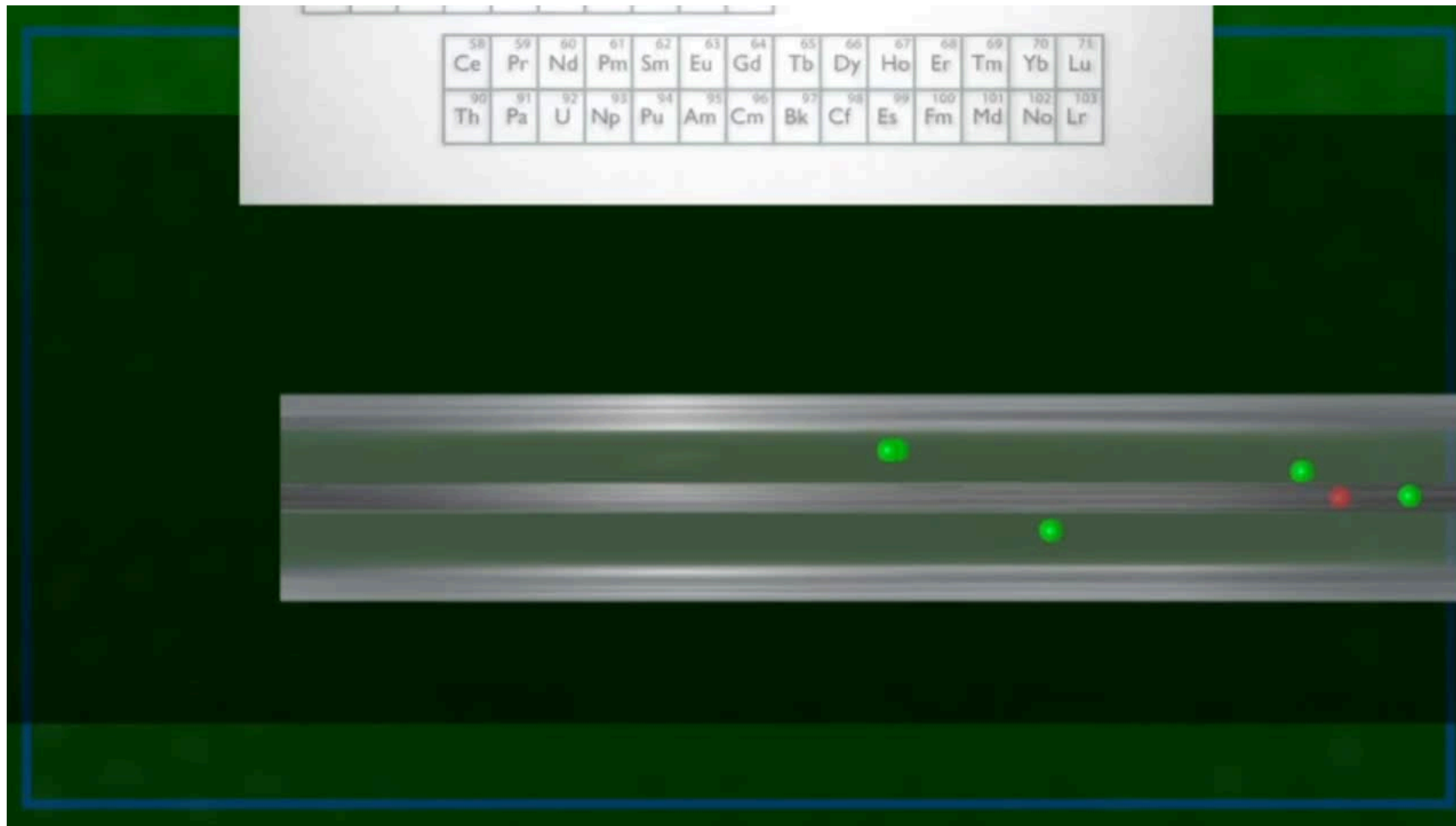
- \* CO<sub>2</sub>

~10600 nm wavelength

Electrical discharge energized  
gas

Images source: <https://circuitglobe.com/ndyag-laser.html>

# CLASSIC TECHNIQUES

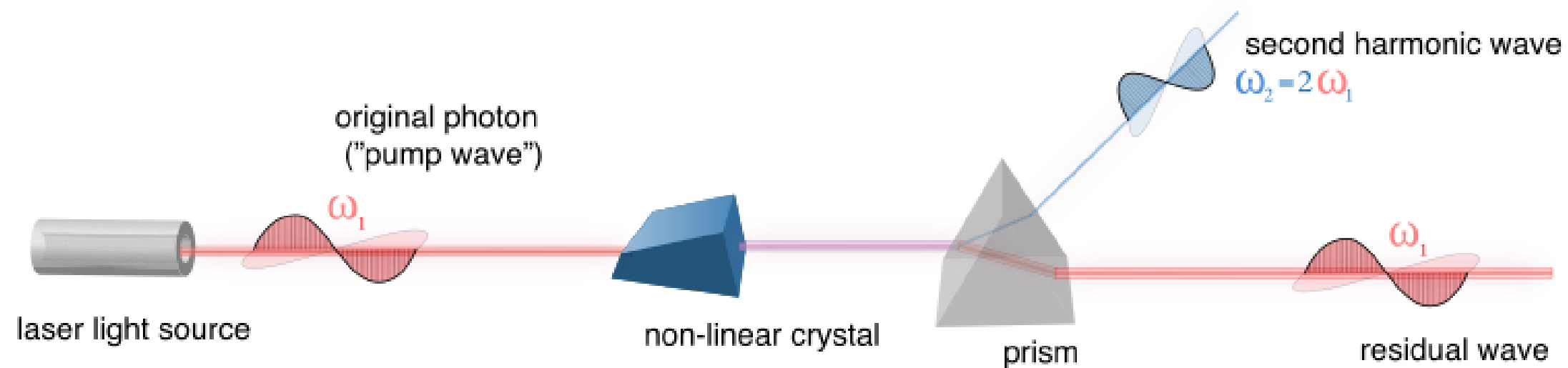


## INFRARED LASER

- \* Ytterbium-doped fibre lasers
  - High efficiency
  - High beam quality
  - Scalability

Images source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ofEqFlqkiS0>

# CLASSIC TECHNIQUES



## GREEN LASER

- \* Second Harmonic Generation (SHG)  
Non-linear crystal conversion  
1064 nm  $\rightarrow$  532 nm  
High optical sensitivity  
Limited power output

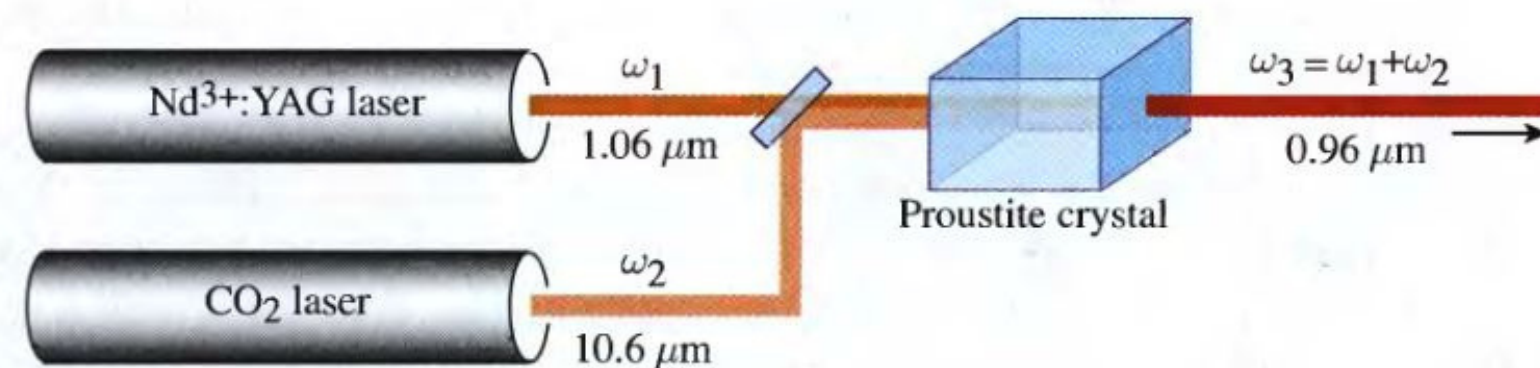
Images source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second-harmonic\\_generation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second-harmonic_generation)

# CLASSIC TECHNIQUES



## BLUE LASER

- \* Solid state lasers based on Pr:YLF and Ti:Sapphire  
Limited power output
- \* Sum-Frequency Generation (SFG)  
Power too low for industrial use

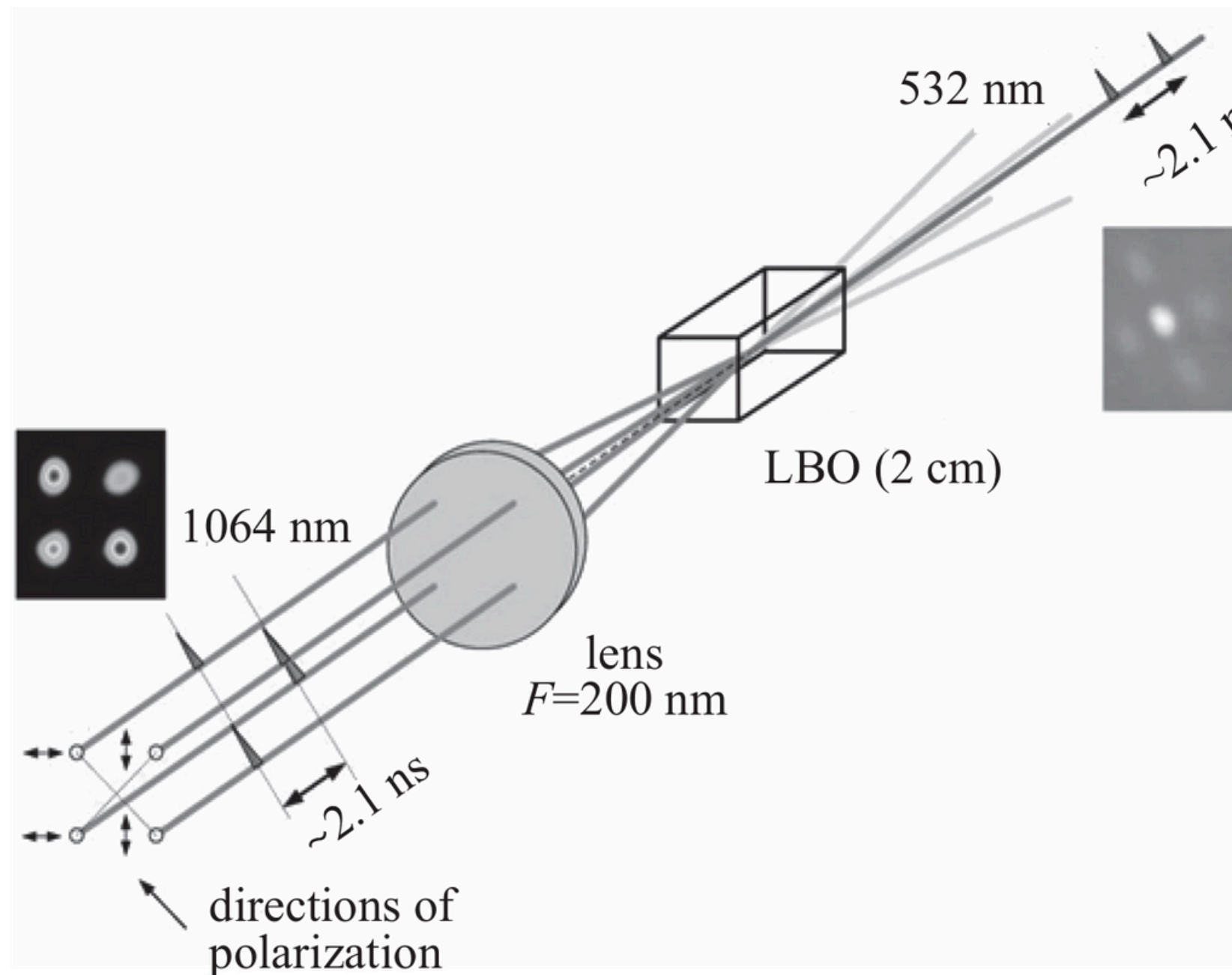


Images source: <https://shop.crylink.com/products/ti-sapphire>

<https://physics.stackexchange.com/questions/427571/sum-harmonic-and-sum-frequency-generation>

Presenter: Manuel

# NEW TECHNIQUES



## GREEN LASER

High power frequency doubling

High power source

Non-linear crystal (LBO, BBO, PPLN)

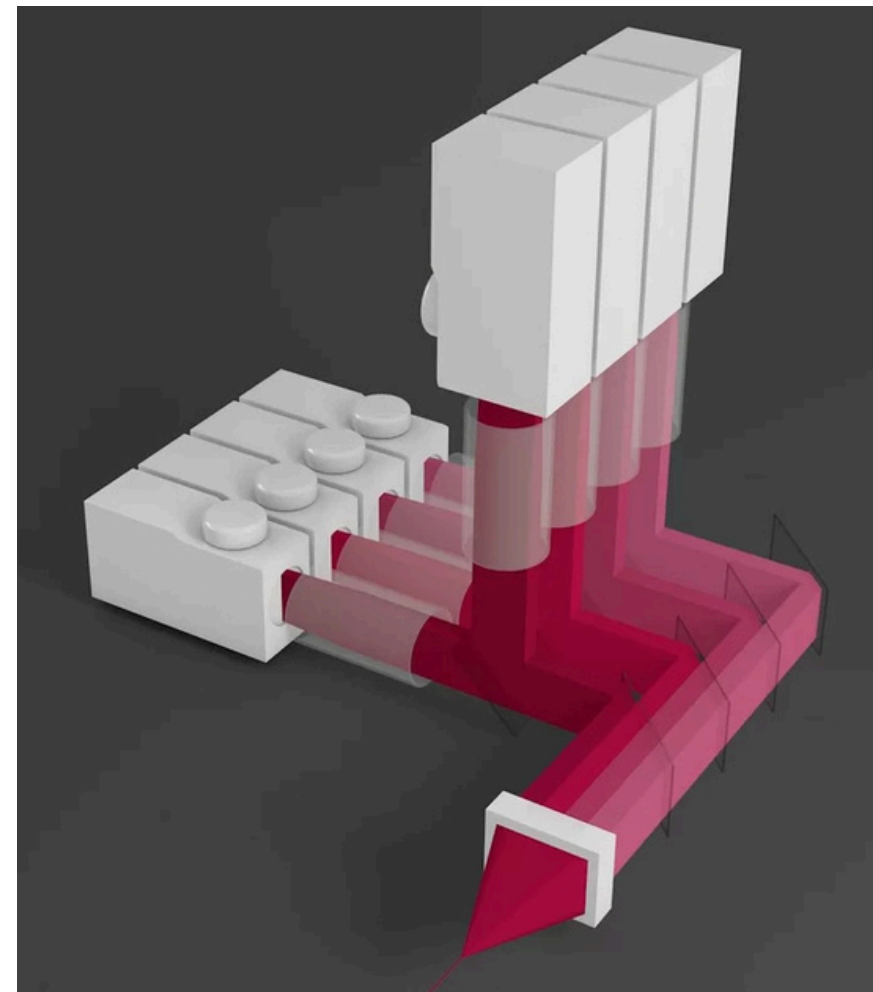
Hundreds of watts output

Temperature control system

Images source: Tian Ma, Fuquan Li, and Honghuan Lin. Recent progress of high power green laser based on frequency doubling technology for fiber laser. Optics and Laser Technology, 2023

Presenter: Manuel

# NEW TECHNIQUES



## BLUE LASER

High power diode stacking

High electro-optical efficiency

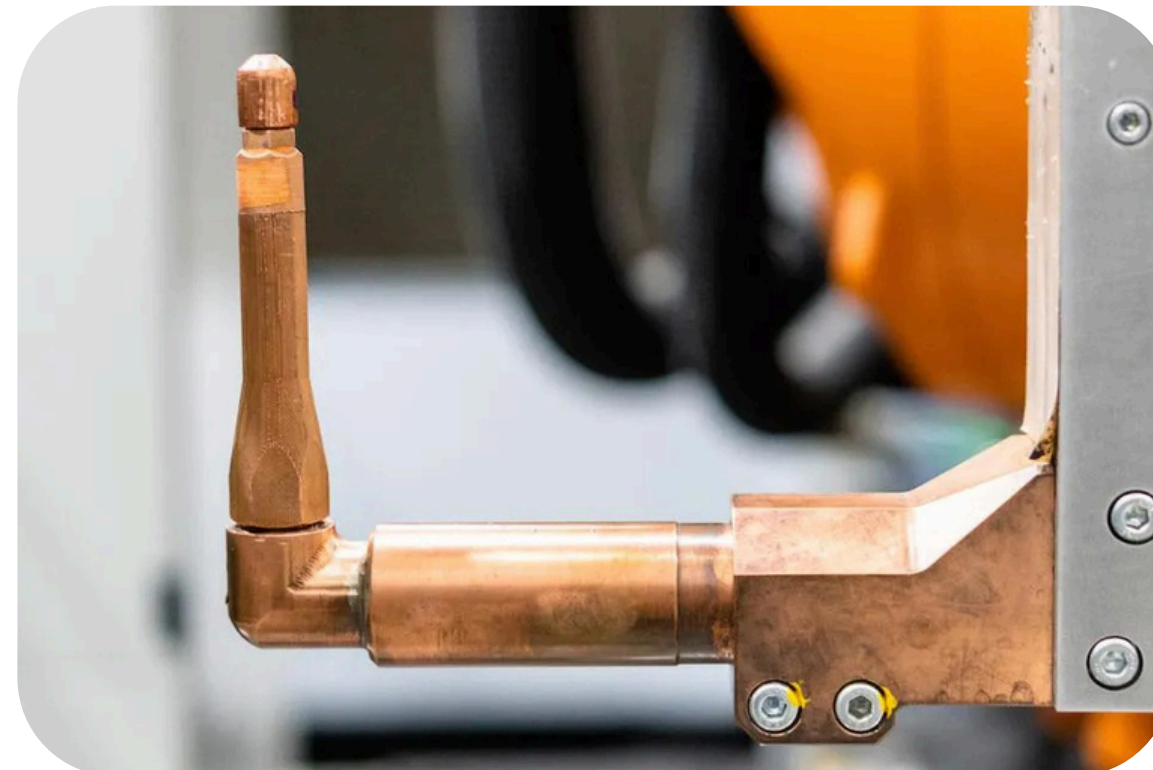
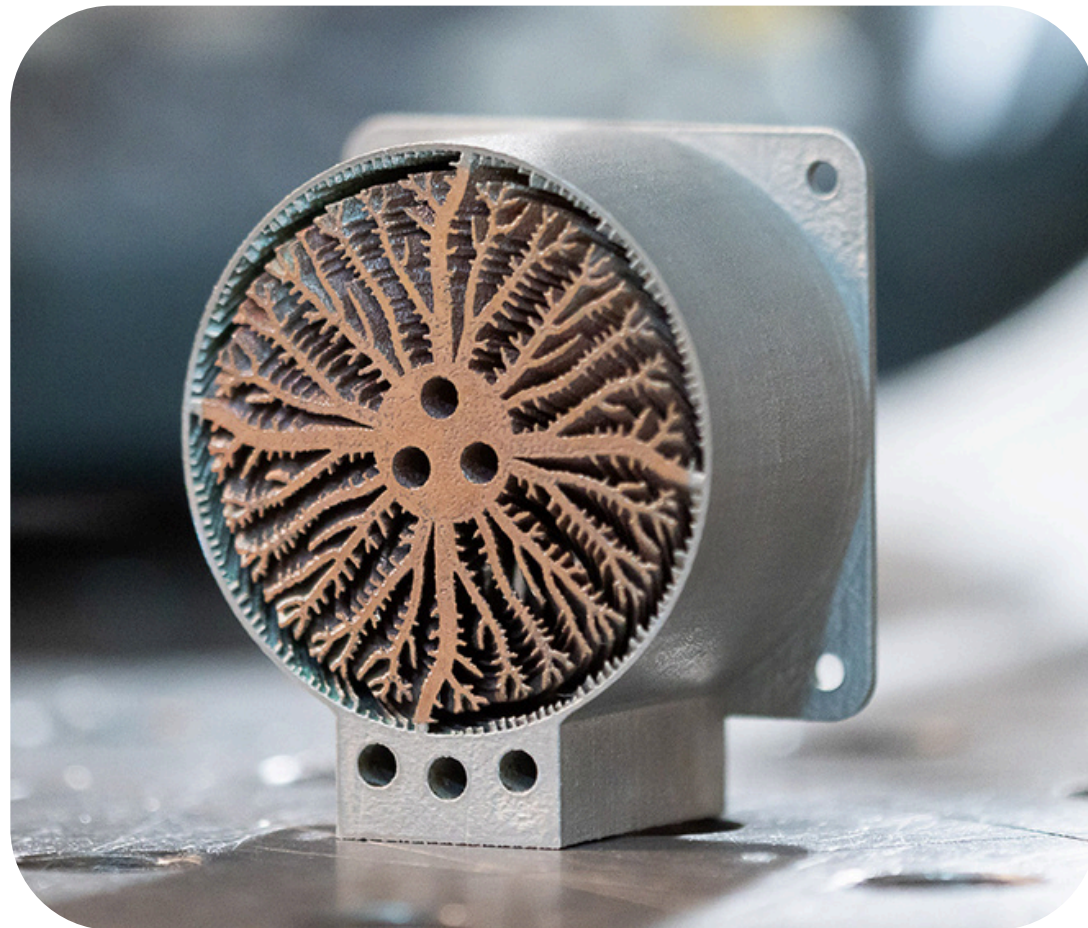
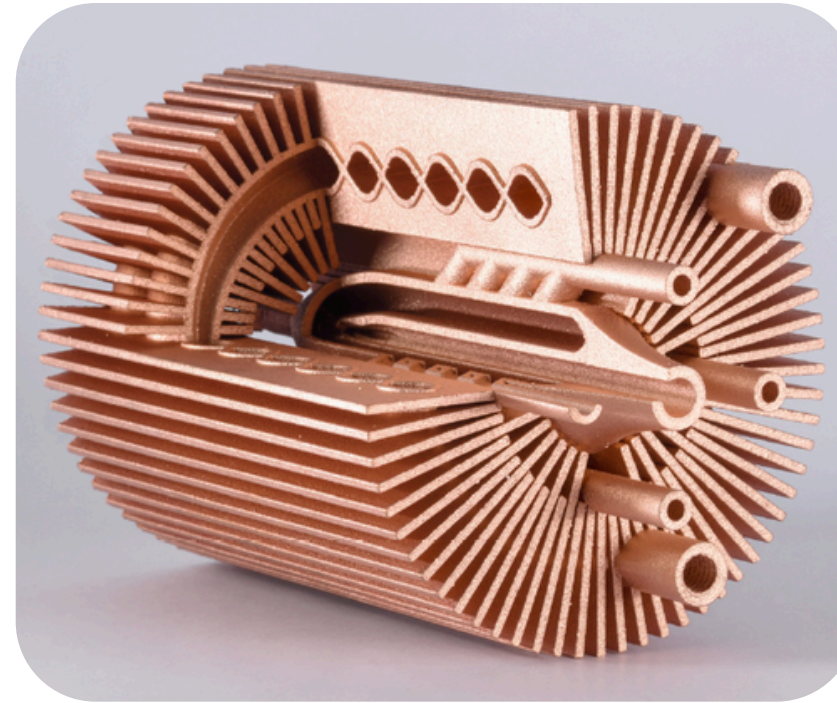
1 - 10 kW

Higher power means less quality beam

Images source: <https://www.laserline.com/en-int/high-power-diode-lasers/>  
<https://www.laserline.com/en-int/lmseries/>

Presenter: Manuel

# APPLICATIONS



Working with new materials

Aerospace industry

Electric vehicle industry

In situ alloying

Images source: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/processing-copper-alloys-dmls-technology-mahemaa-rajasekaran>  
<https://www.additivemanufacturing.media/news/researchers-use-additive-manufacturing-to-make-aircraft-propulsion-systems-more-eco-friendly>  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/edgarsten/2020/02/13/copper-3d-printing-breakthrough-could-cut-costs-boost-ev-power/>

Presenter: Manuel

**THANK YOU  
FOR LISTENING**

