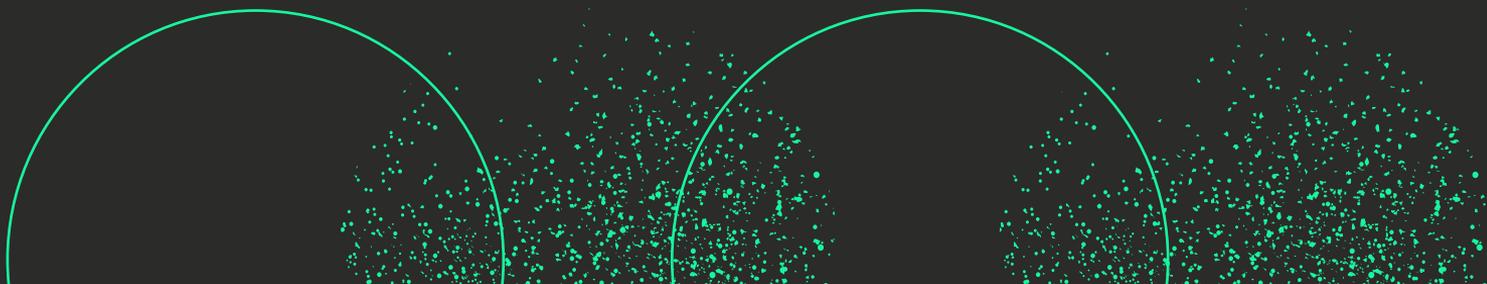




# Unlocking the Future of Medical Devices: Insights into Additive Manufacturing and Metamaterials

Davy Orye, Head of Additive Minds EMEA, EOS

18. September 2024



# A holistic portfolio

Consulting

## Material



## Metal Systems



EOS M 290



EOS M 400



EOS M 400-4



EOS M 300-4

## Material



## Polymer Systems



FORMIGA P 110 Velocis



EOS P 396



EOS P 500



EOS P 770



EOSPRINT  
Job and process management



EOSCONNECT  
Industrial grade connectivity



EOSTATE  
Monitoring and quality assurance

Software

# The successful Additive Manufacturing Journey – Through Co-Engineering and Education



# Certificate programs for role based enablement



Strategy



Data Prep  
*Metal/ Polymer*

Adv. Data Prep  
*Metal/ Polymer*



System  
Operation  
*Metal/ Polymer*

Adv. System  
Operation  
*Metal/ Polymer*

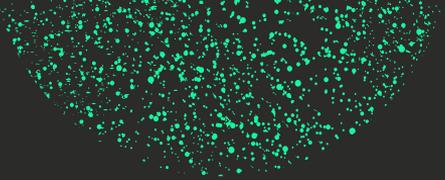
Self Care



Process Eng &  
Science  
*Metal/ Polymer*

Monitoring &  
Smart Fusion

Design for  
LBPBF  
*Metal/ Polymer*

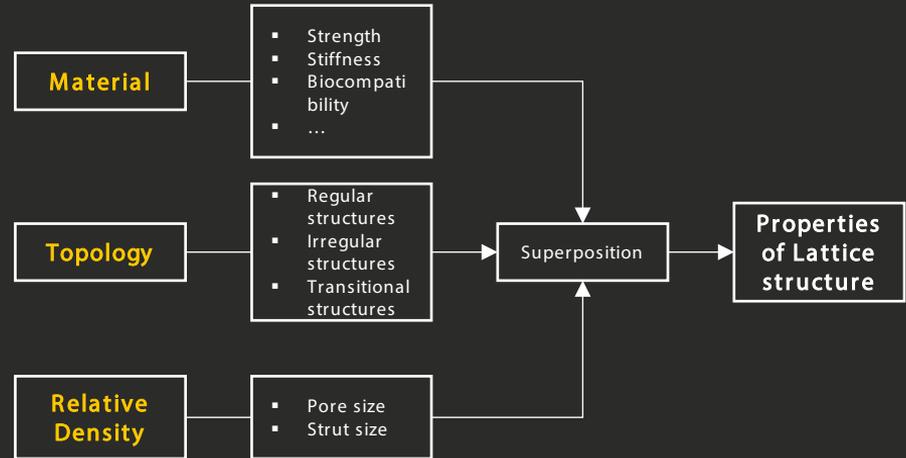
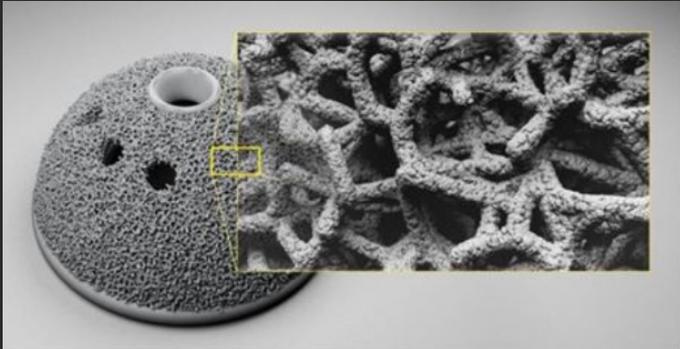


# Lattice Structures in Medical

# Lattice Structures

AM Enables lattice structures with **controlled geometry and properties**, leading to:

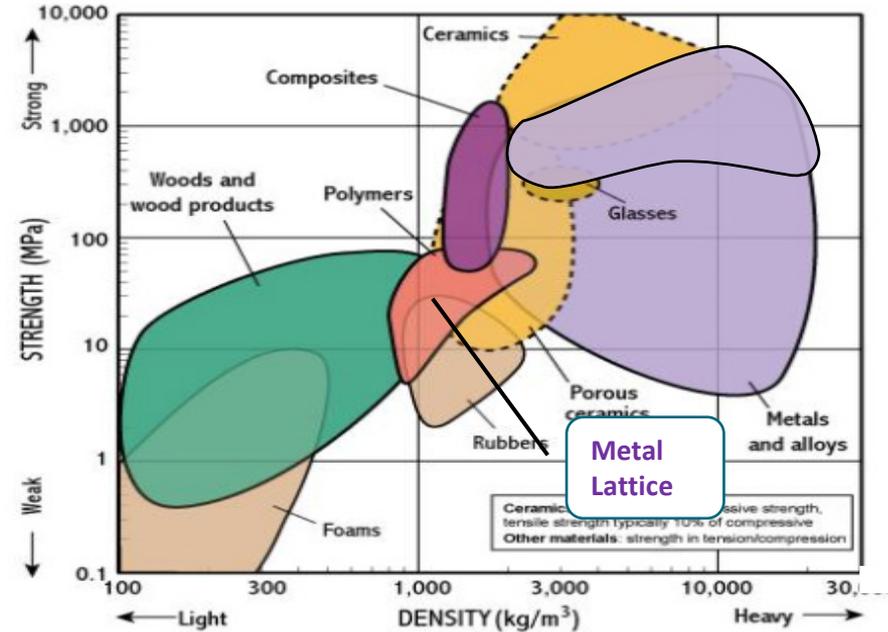
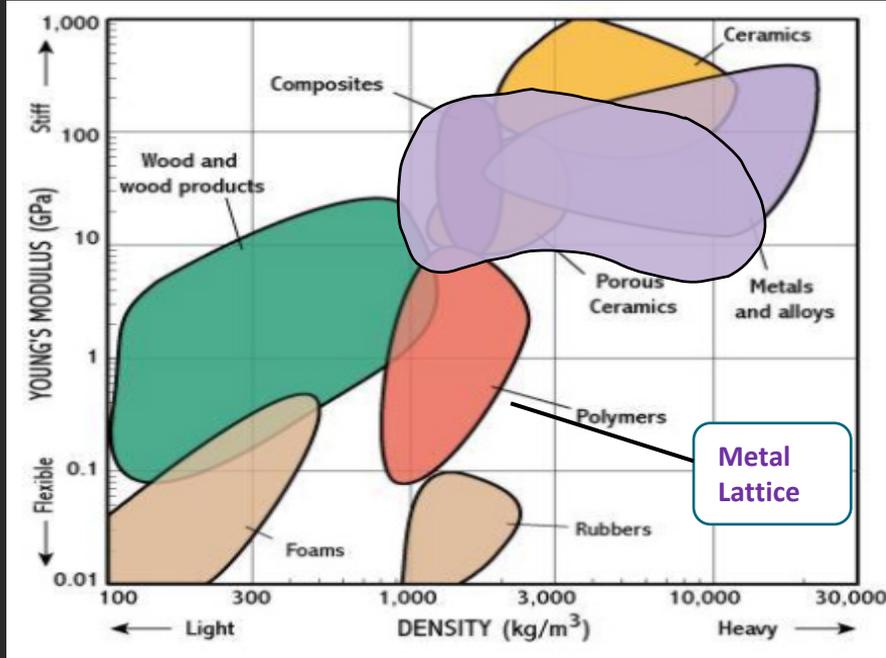
- Improved Osseointegration
- Reduced stress shielding
- Improved initial stability
- ...



# Creating new material properties

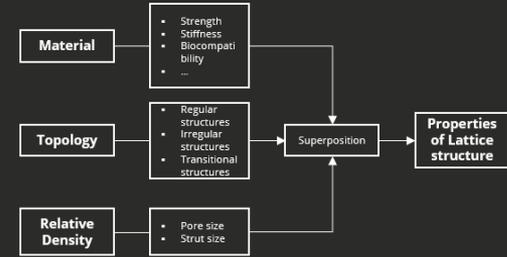
Ashby map – Young's Modulus

Ashby map – Strength

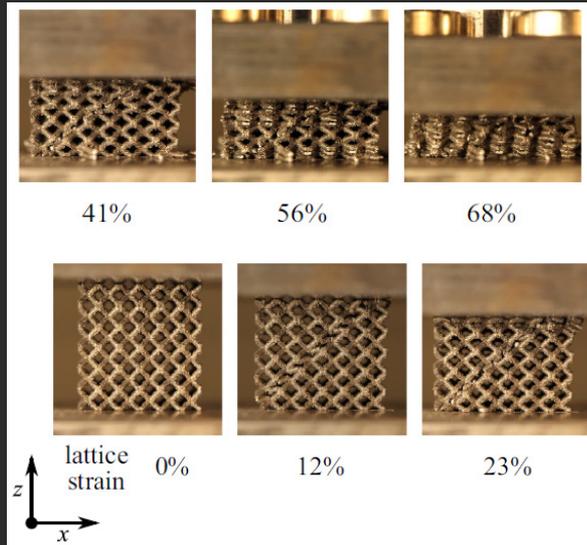


# Lattice Structures: Materials

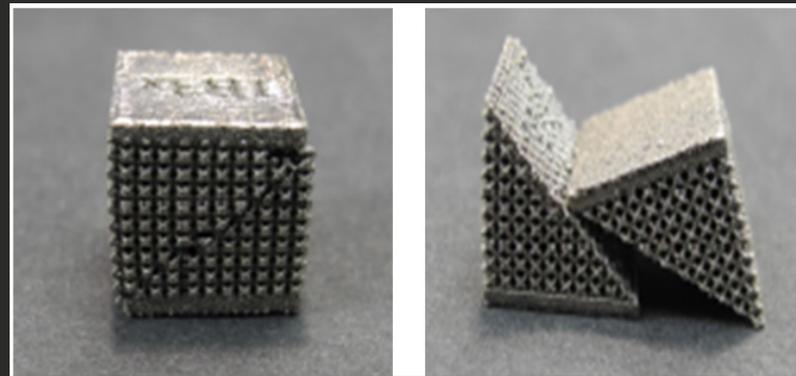
## Regular Lattice Structures



## Ductile materials

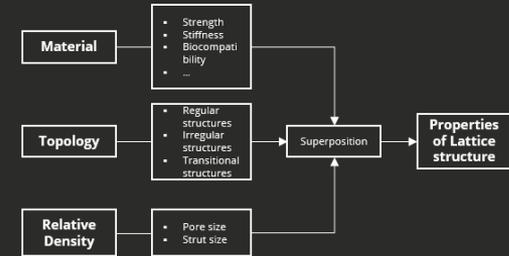


## Brittle materials



# Lattice Structures: Materials

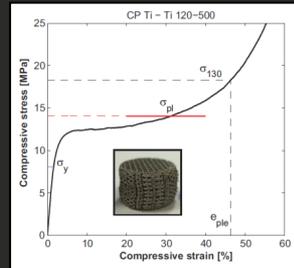
## Irregular Lattice Structures



### Ductile

#### Material & Process

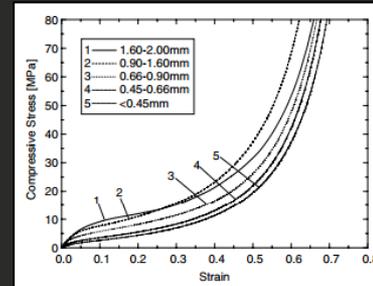
- CP Ti
- Lattice (DMLS)



Wauthle, R. - Industrialization of Selective Laser Melting for the Production of Porous Titanium an Tantalum Implants

#### Material & Process

- Pure AL
- Foam

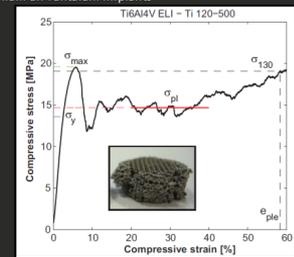


Bin, et.al. - Effect of pore size and relative density on the mechanical properties of open cell aluminum foams

### Brittle

#### Material & Process

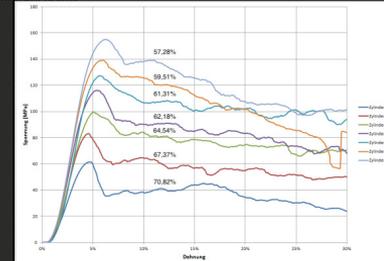
- Ti-64
- Lattice (DMLS)



Wauthle, R. - Industrialization of Selective Laser Melting for the Production of Porous Titanium an Tantalum Implants

#### Material & Process

- Ti-64
- Lattice (DMLS)



Krabusch - Untersuchung von SLM-Strukturen im Rahmen einer mechanisch optimierten Osseointegrationsstruktur

# Deformable implants

# AMNOVIS

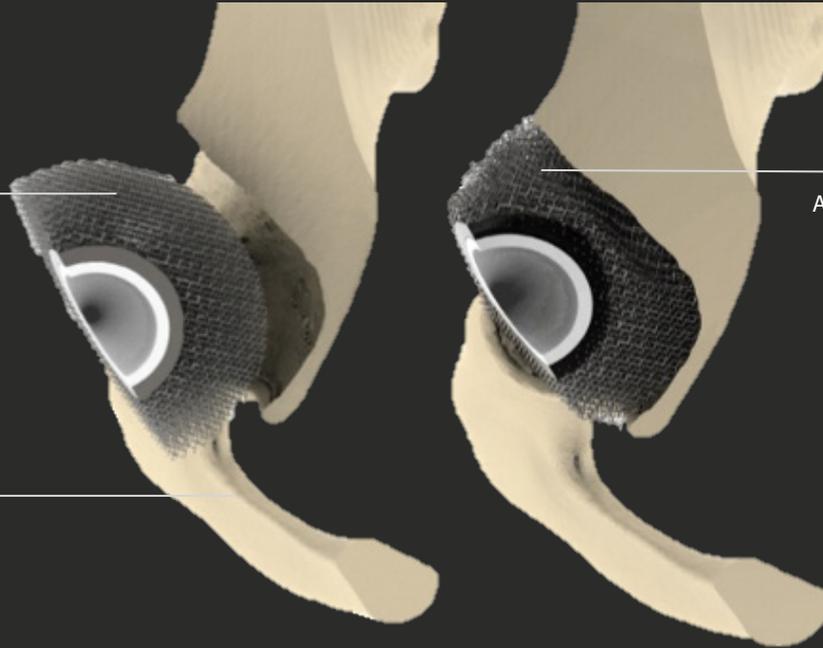
Patent pending

## Pre-intraoperatively

Deformation can be done before or during the surgery, ensuring maximum flexibility

## Reduced complexity

All the advantages of patient matched implants without the complexity

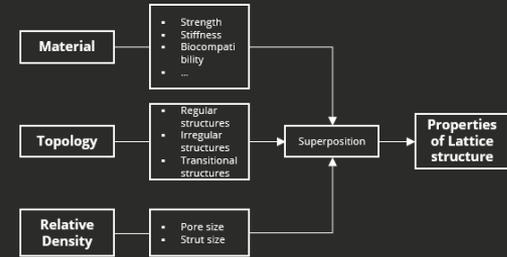


## Mass Produce Malleable Shape

Amnovis CP Ti lattice is highly ductile and can be deformed to match the patient anatomy

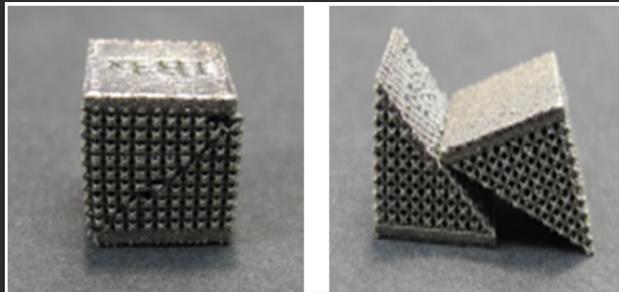
Breakage behavior depends on the properties of the material

# Lattice Structures: Topology



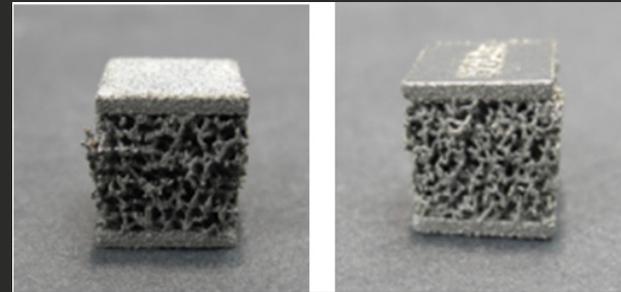
## Breakage behavior of a regular structure

- Breakage starts at a certain level of stress depending on pore size and strut thickness
- Location of breakage depends on the „weakest“ strut
- Orientation of the breakage plane determines densification:
  - Horizontal plane: Densification & functionality may be ensured through tangled struts
  - Diagonal plane: No densification & no functionality



## Breakage behavior of an irregular structure

- Breakage starts at different levels of stress depending on bandwidth of pore size and strut thickness
- Struts with the highest stress level start to break first (not necessarily the smallest struts):
  - Breakage of struts in different locations within the lattice (no breakage plane)
  - Densification & functionality may be ensured through tangled struts



# Topology Optimized hip stem

Match stiffness of bone

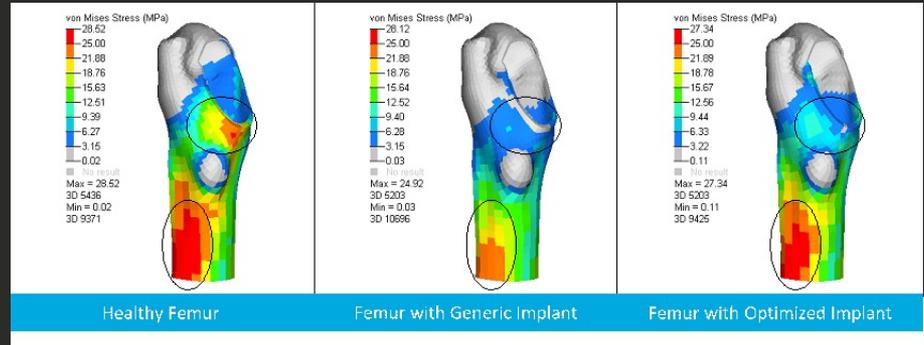
Topology optimized using lattice structures to mimic the stiffness variations in a femur



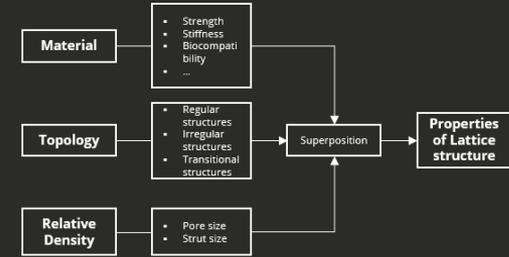
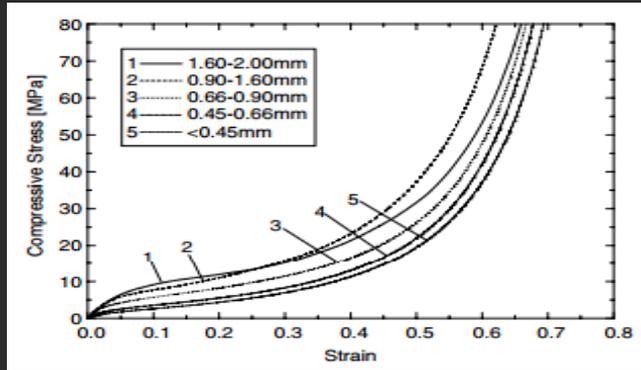
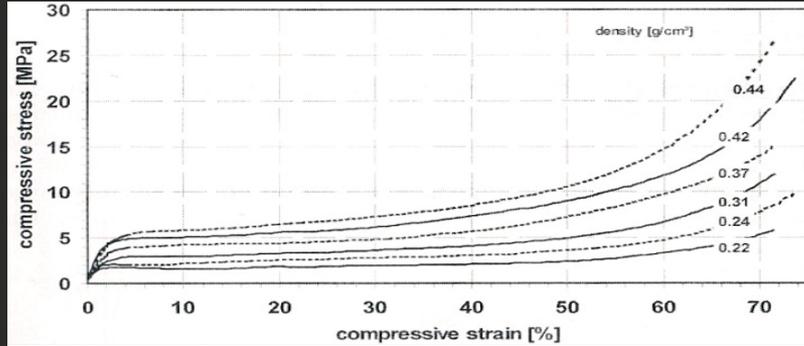
Rough surface

Better initial stability

AM offers a lot more possibilities than what today is leveraged in medical devices

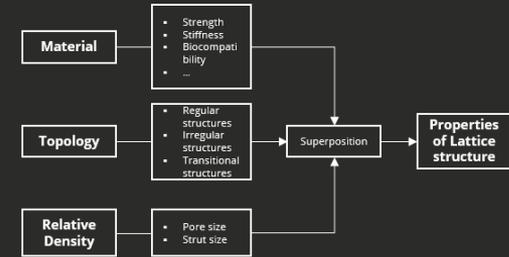


# Lattice Structures: Relative Density



- The relative density of a lattice determines vastly the mechanical properties
- The relative density depends on the as built strut thickness, cell/pore size (and lattice type)

# Lattice Structures: Relative Density



## Gibson & Ashby-Model

$$E^*/E_s = C(\rho^*/\rho_s)^2 = C(1 - P)^2$$

(Polynomial of the type of  $y = ax^n$ )

\*: ...of latticestructure

s: ...of solid

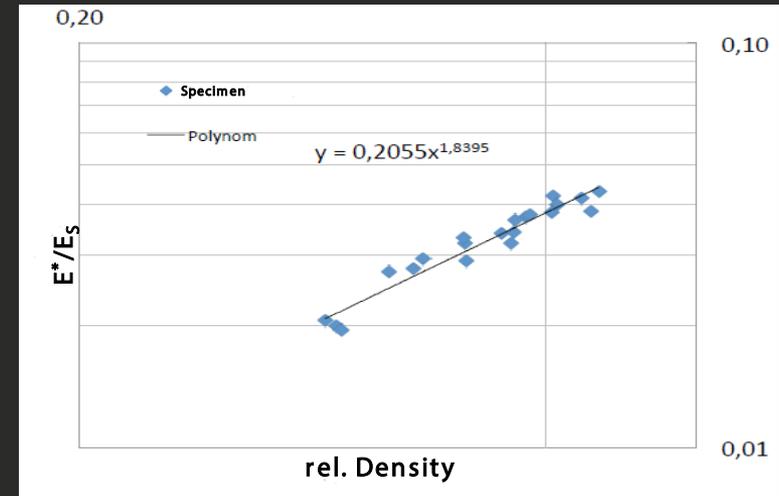
Example of an irregular lattice structure (Ti64)

$$E^*/E_s = 0,2055(\rho^*/\rho_s)^{1,8395}$$

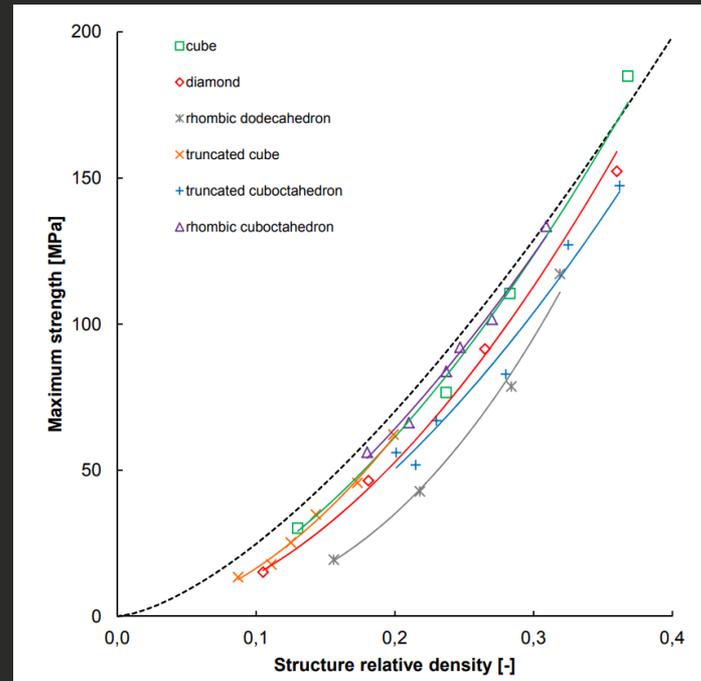
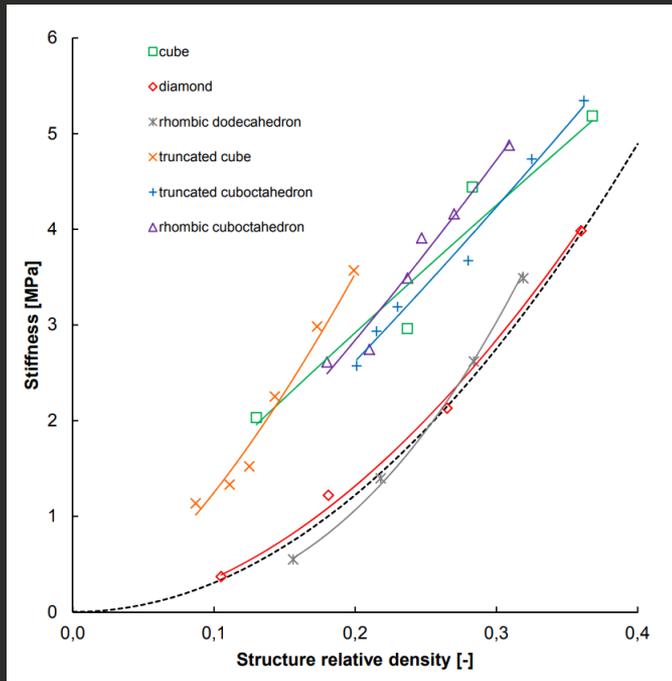
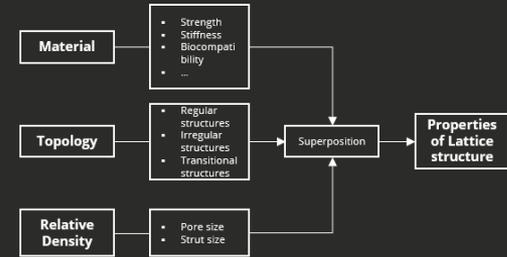
rel. Density

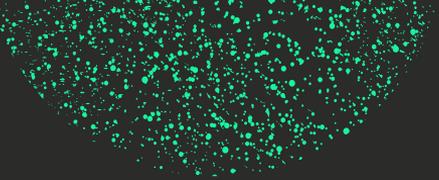
$$E_s = 114 \text{ Gpa}$$

$$\rho_s = 4,41 \text{ g/cm}^3$$



# Lattice Structures: Relative Density





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# Exposure Strategies for lattice structures

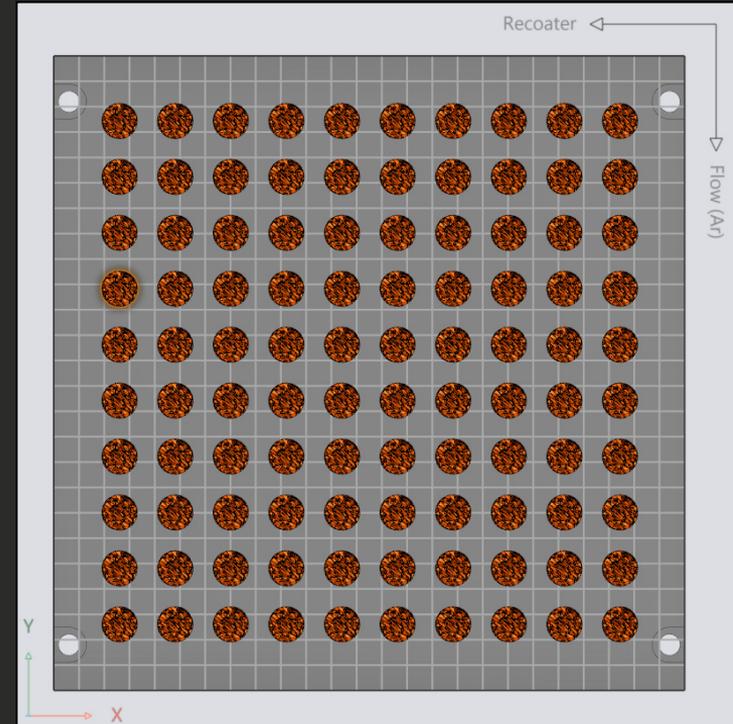
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# Low build rate due to inefficient laser movements

Efficiency gains – lattice hatch exposure

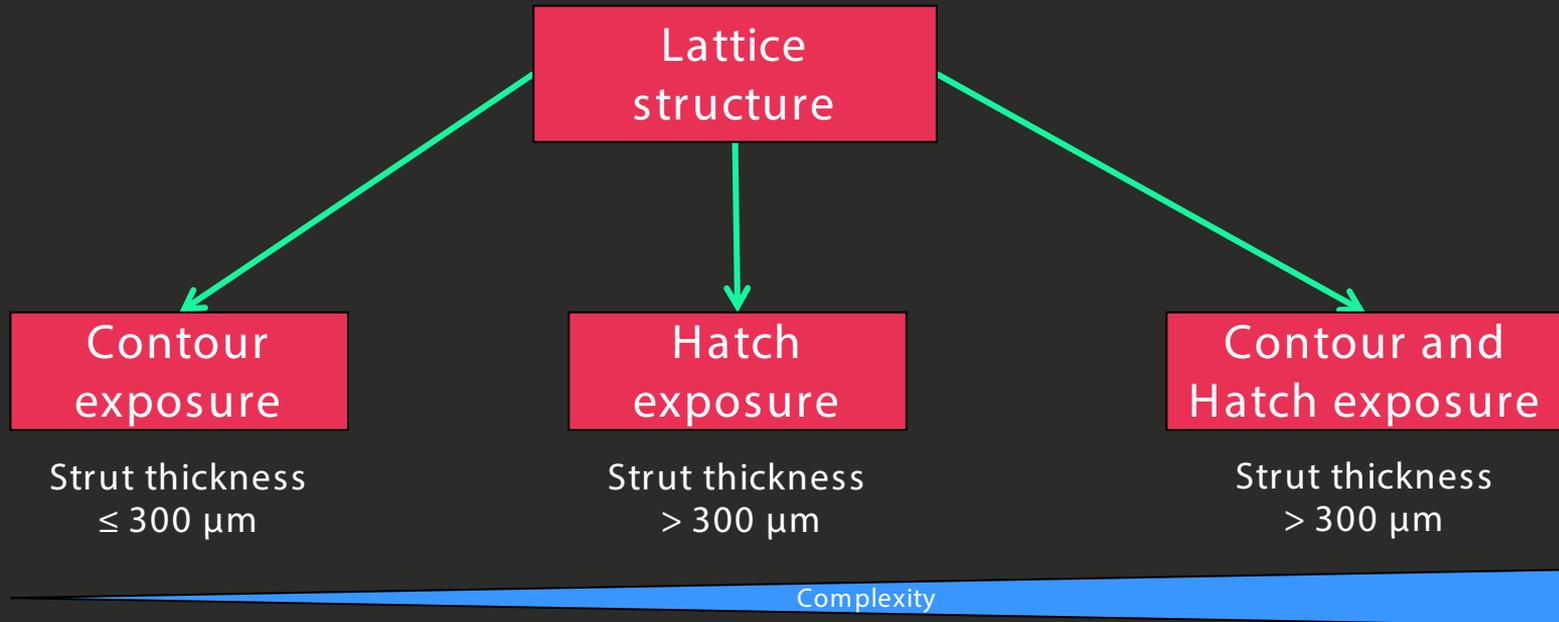
- Simulated in Ti64, 60 $\mu$ m layer thickness
- 100 Cylinders with diamond shaped unit cell
- Strut thickness of 0.4mm,

Build Time - 100 lattice cylinders		
	Build time job [min]	Build time reduction [%]
EOS_DirectPart	541	
Optimized lattice hatch exposure	180	<b>-66,7%</b>



# Exposure Strategies

Which exposure type to use always depends on the lattice structures

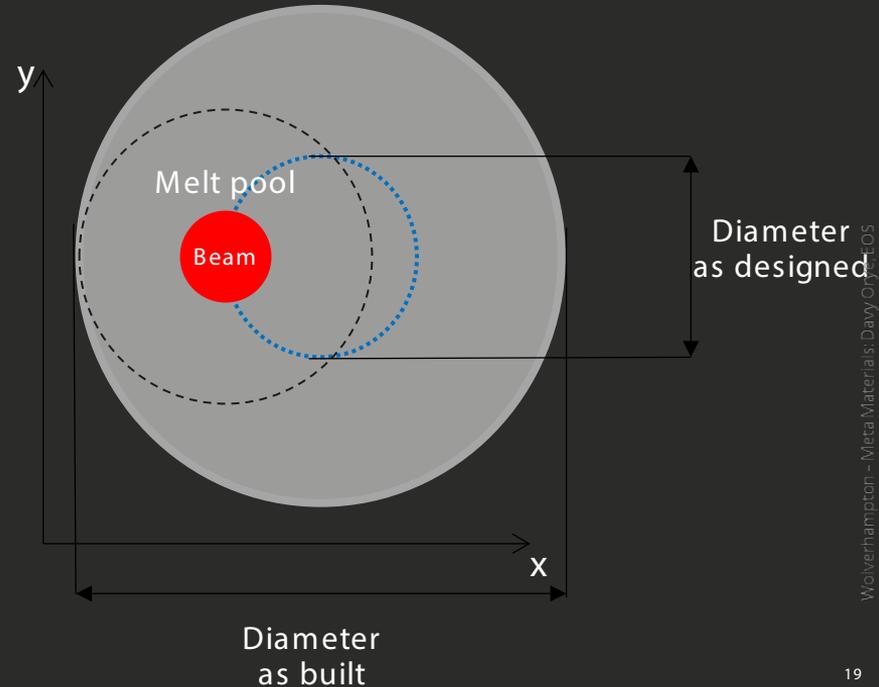


# Exposure Strategies

## Contour exposure

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- Very fast
  - No jump
  - Use size of melt pool!
- Multiple contours possible
- No up- and downskin
- Adjust design in CAD to avoid need of Global Beam Offset
  - Apply negative Contour Beam Offset
  - $GBO + CBO = 0$
  - Disable Edges



# Exposure Strategies

## Amount of Vectors

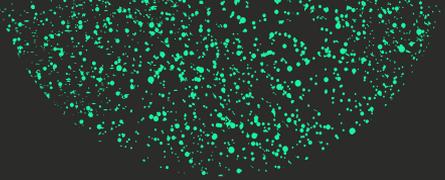
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Time to scan: Shorter  
Resulting Diameter: Smaller



Time to scan: Longer  
Resulting Diameter: Bigger



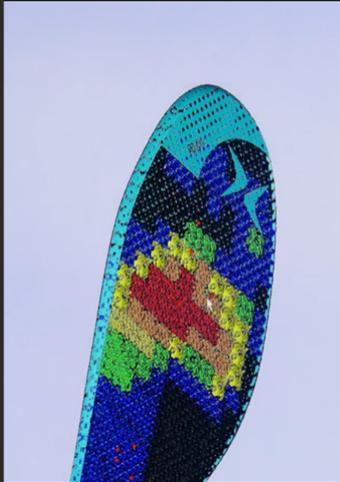
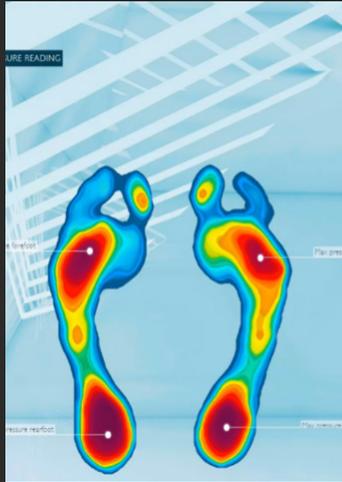
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# Case Studies

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# Digital foams

The world's most accurate custom orthotic



## Aetrex Custom 3D Printed Orthotic

- Complete foot data converted into complete product – superior product
- Multiple layers of foam combined in one
- Digital Foam – truly mass customized
- Production on demand and local for local
- No inventory, no risk, low cost

# Types of Foam

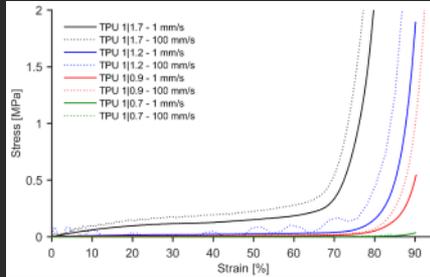
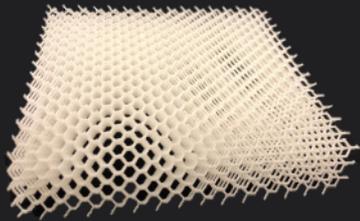


# Stress-Strain Results For Protective Foam

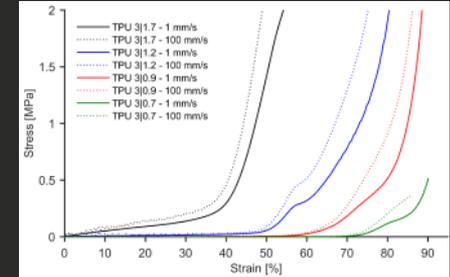
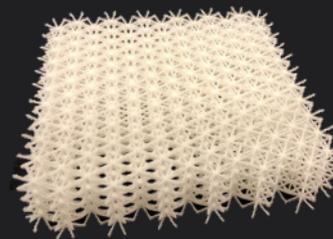


Overall TPU has a **small strain-rate dependency** relative to other polymers

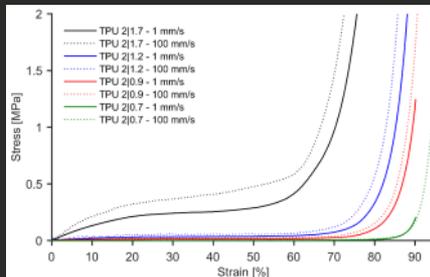
Lattice 1



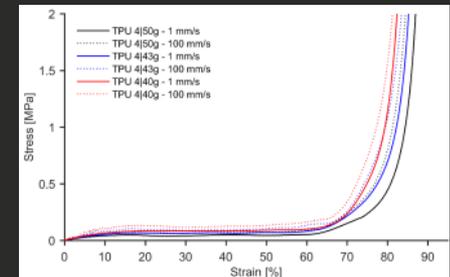
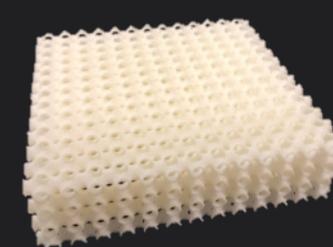
Lattice 3



Lattice 2



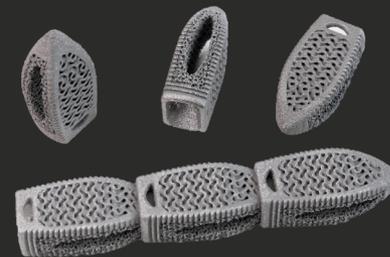
Lattice 4



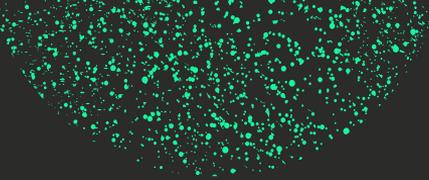


## Stacked PLIF Cages

Printed with EOS M 290 using  
EOS Titanium 64 Grade 23 and 40µm process

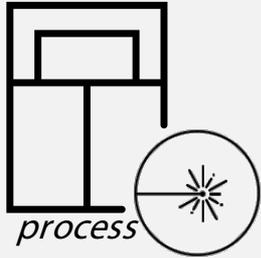


- Support-free stacked PLIF cages
- High fatigue properties without HIP
- 595 MPa fatigue strength for 10 Million cycles
- Voronoi and Gyroid lattice integrated
- 540 PLIF cages per job
- Build time 84 hours or 9,3 mins per cage
- Built on an EOS M 290



Mechanical properties change  
through process parameters

# EOS SMART Parameter - **invert** your workflow



(3) **Increase productivity** during build process

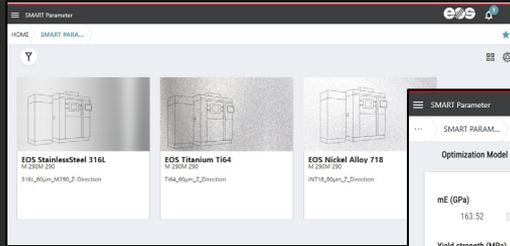


(2) Get **optimized parameters** for highest build rates

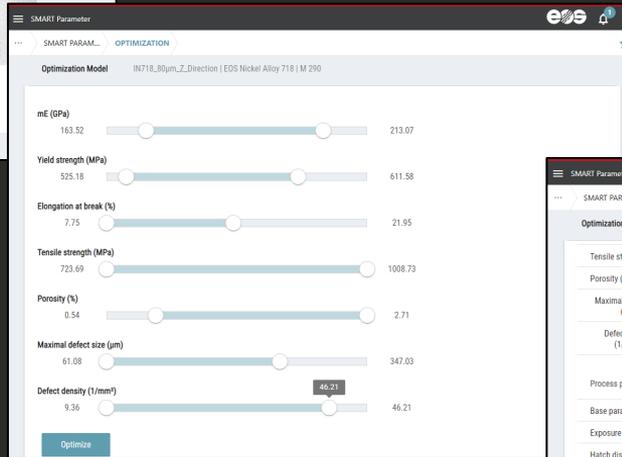


(1) **Specify material properties** to achieve

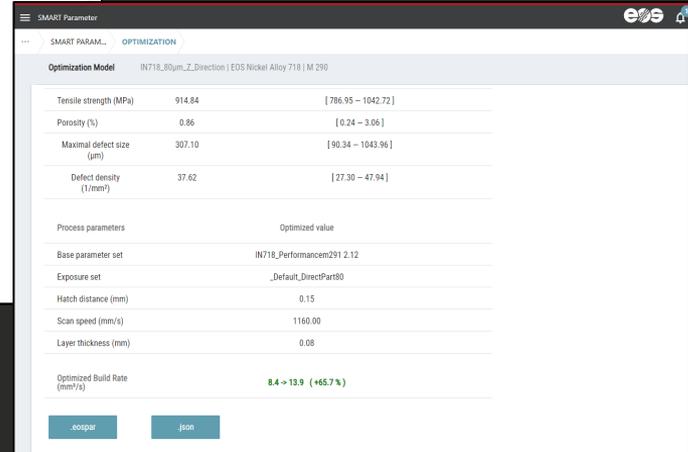
# EOS SMART Parameter - easy to use MVP



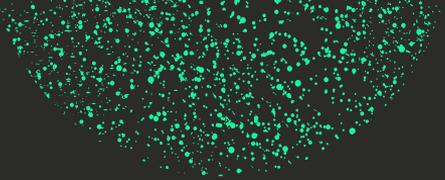
Select your machine /  
material configuration



Select quality  
constraints

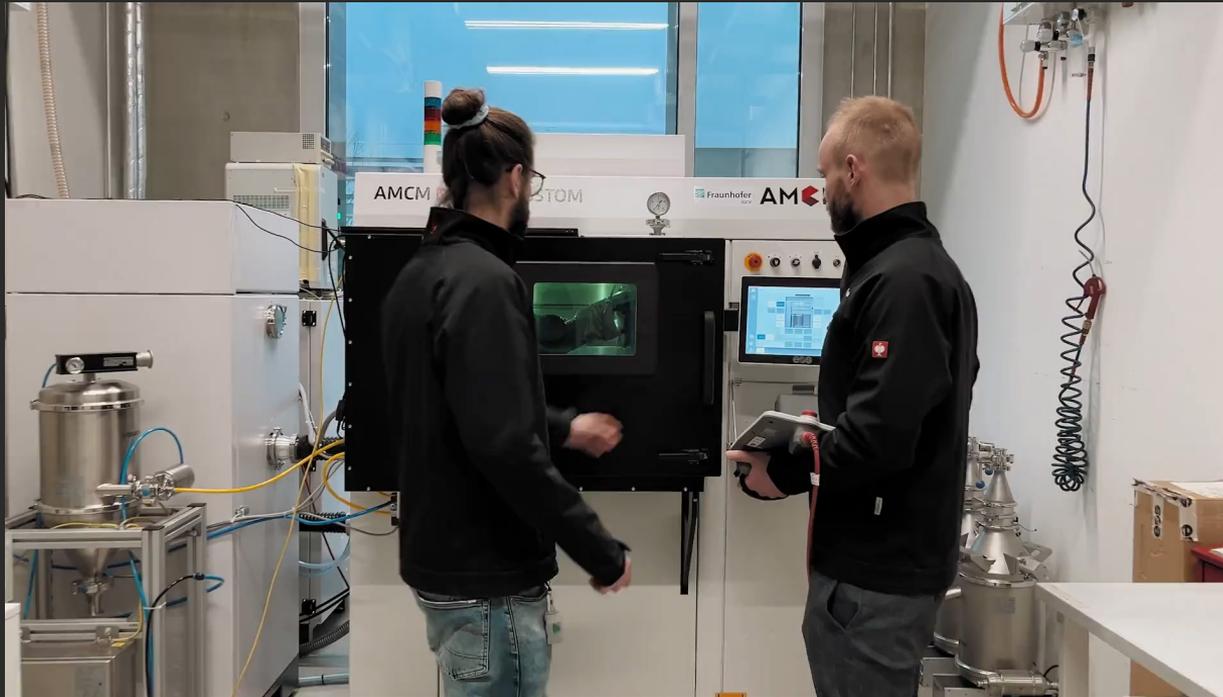


View achieved quality criteria incl. confidence  
Get optimized build parameters

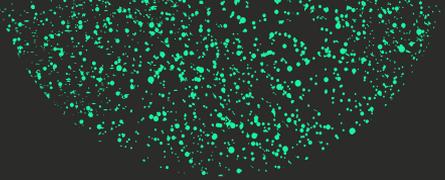


# Multi Material printing

# Fidentis (Robotic arm)

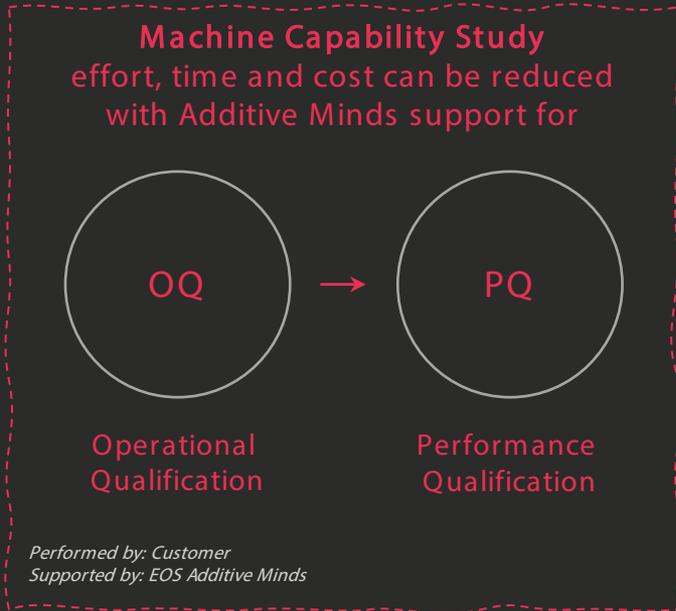
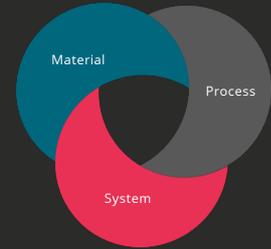


FIDENTIS | Automated production of top quality dentures



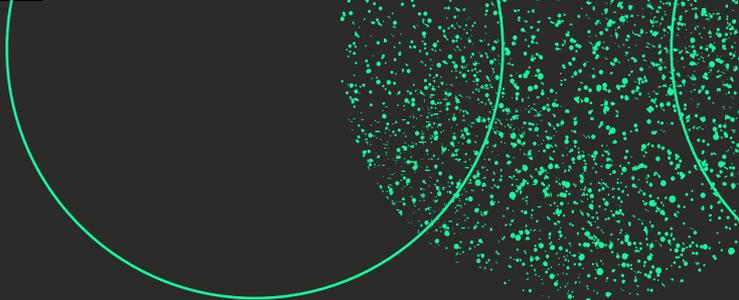
# Additive Minds

# Proven Qualification Strategy for Serial Production



**Fastest time to market  
Minimize the risk**

**Regulatory support**



# Thank you!

Davy Orye

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Head of Additive Minds EMEA, EOS GmbH