



inkbit



Additive Manufacturing

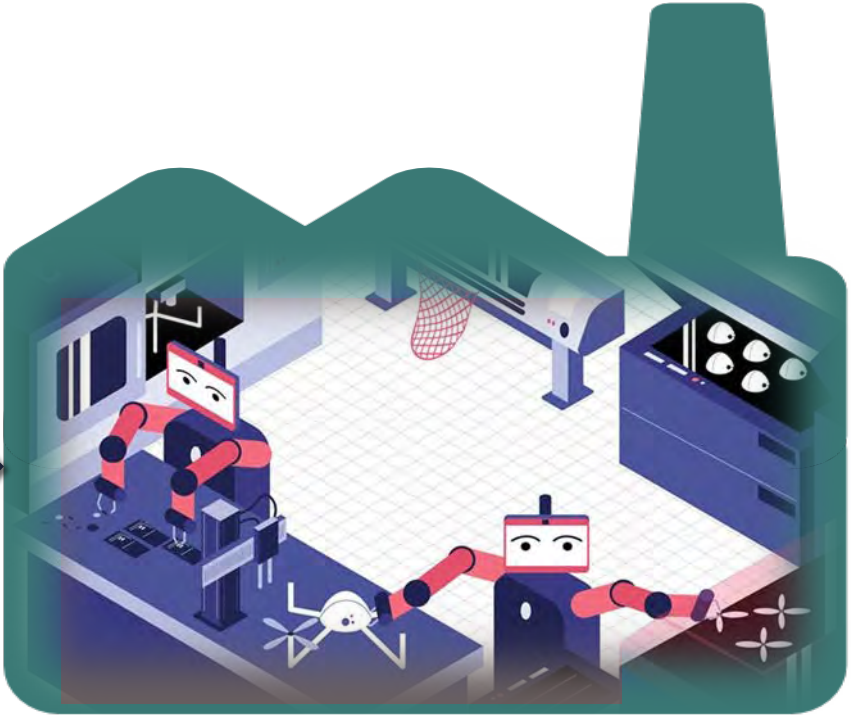
April 2020

Wojciech Matusik, Professor, MIT CSAIL, wojciech@mit.edu





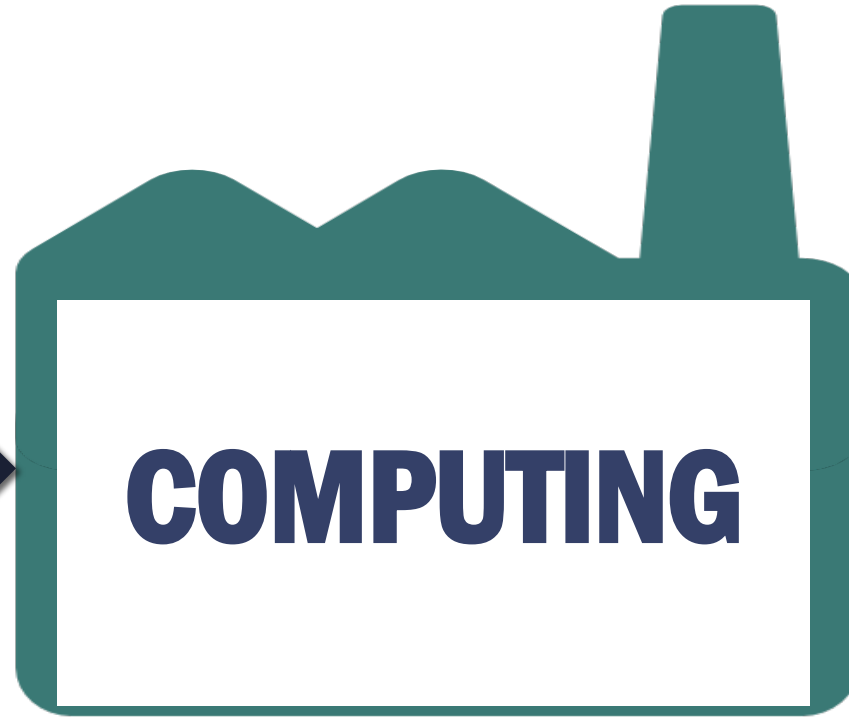
Manufacturing in the near future



Why computing in manufacturing?



Why computing in manufacturing?



Hardware



Hardware

Hardware abstraction and machine code

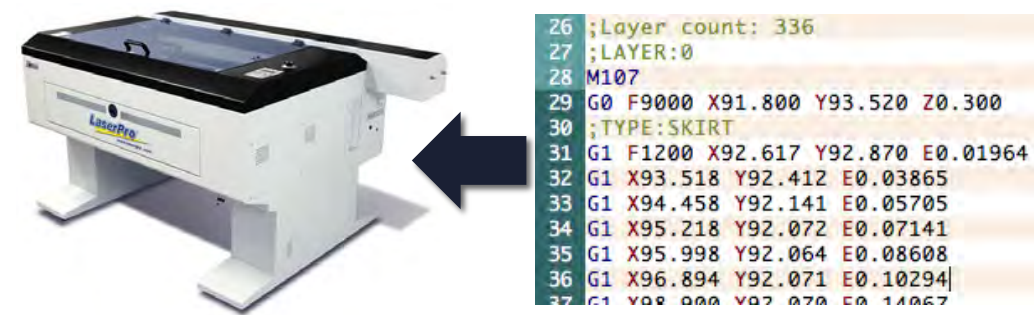


```
26 ;Layer count: 336
27 ;LAYER:0
28 M107
29 G0 F9000 X91.800 Y93.520 Z0.300
30 ;TYPE:SKIRT
31 G1 F1200 X92.617 Y92.870 E0.01964
32 G1 X93.518 Y92.412 E0.03865
33 G1 X94.458 Y92.141 E0.05705
34 G1 X95.218 Y92.072 E0.07141
35 G1 X95.998 Y92.064 E0.08608
36 G1 X96.894 Y92.071 E0.10294
37 G1 X98.000 Y92.070 E0.11067
```

Hardware

Machine Code

Hardware abstraction and machine code



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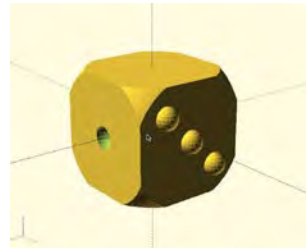
Hardware

Machine Code

Design: shape and materials



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26 ;Layer count: 336
27 ;LAYER:0
28 M107
29 G0 F9000 X91.800 Y93.520 Z0.300
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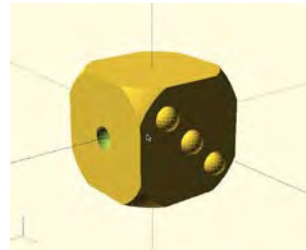
```
1 difference(){
2 //cuerpo del dado
3 intersection(){
4 cube(20,center=true);
5 sphere(15,$fn=100);}
6 //cara del 1
7 translate([10,0,0])
8 sphere(2,$fn=20);
9 }
10 translate([0,10,0])
11 sphere(2,$fn=20);
12 translate([5,10,5])
13 sphere(2,$fn=20);
14 translate([-5,10,-5])
15 sphere(2,$fn=20);
```

Hardware

Machine Code

Digital Design

From design to machine code



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3 intersection(){
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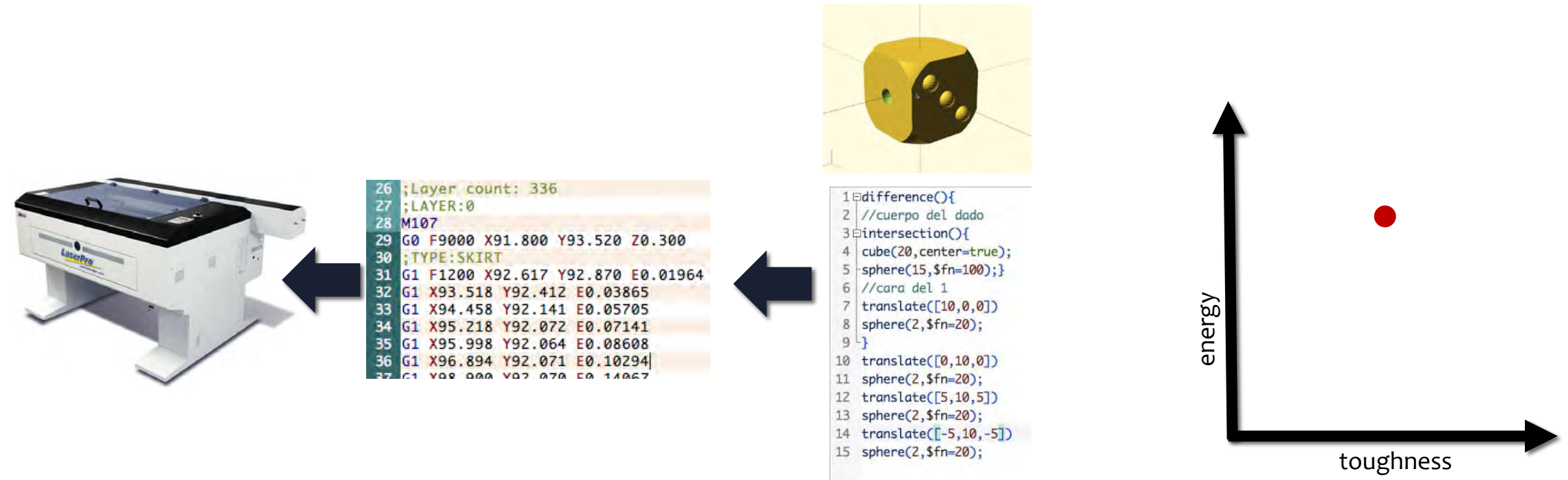


Hardware

Machine Code

Digital Design

High-level specification: performance



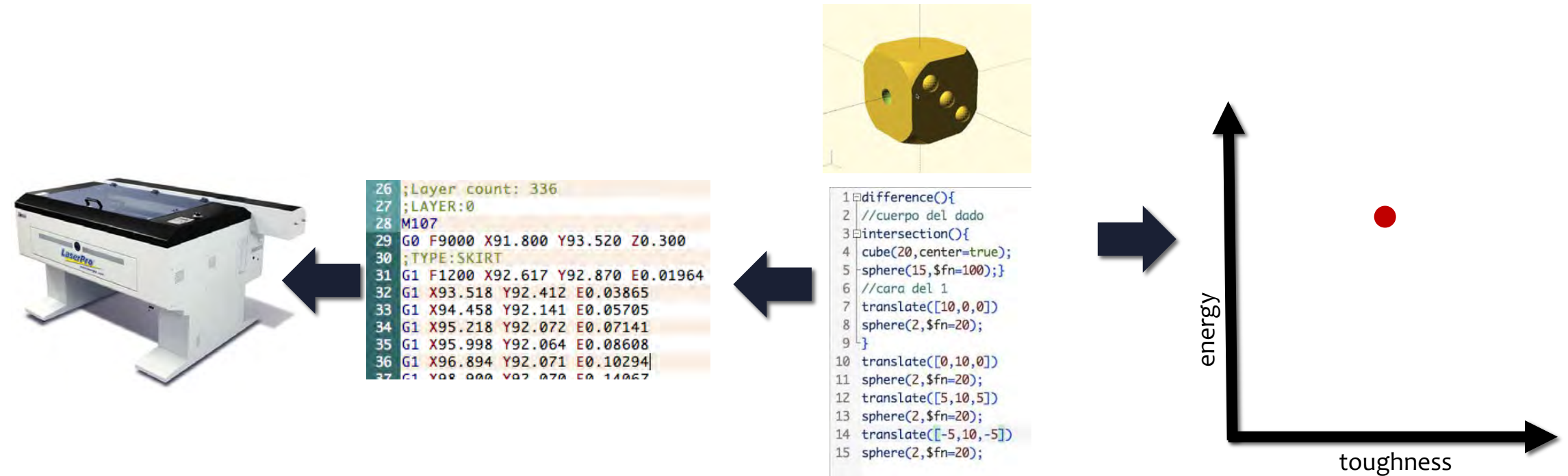
Hardware

Machine Code

Digital Design

Performance Specifications

From design to performance



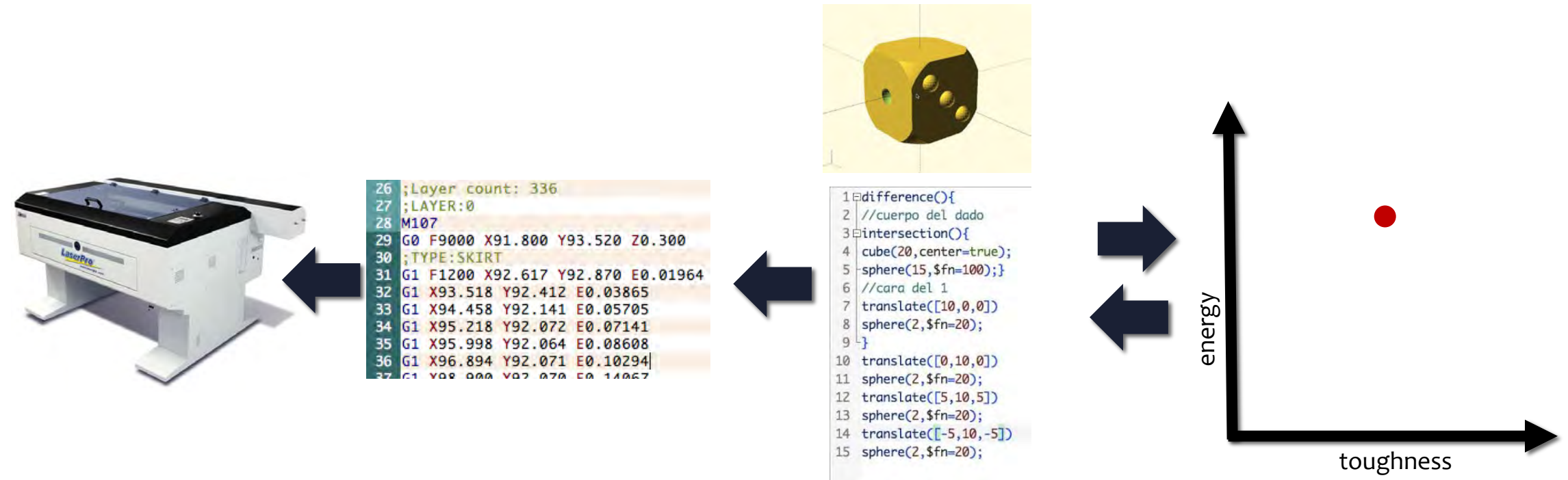
Hardware

Machine Code

Digital Design

Performance Specifications

From performance to design



Hardware

Machine Code

Digital Design

Performance Specifications

Operating systems for the future factory



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27 ;LAYER:0
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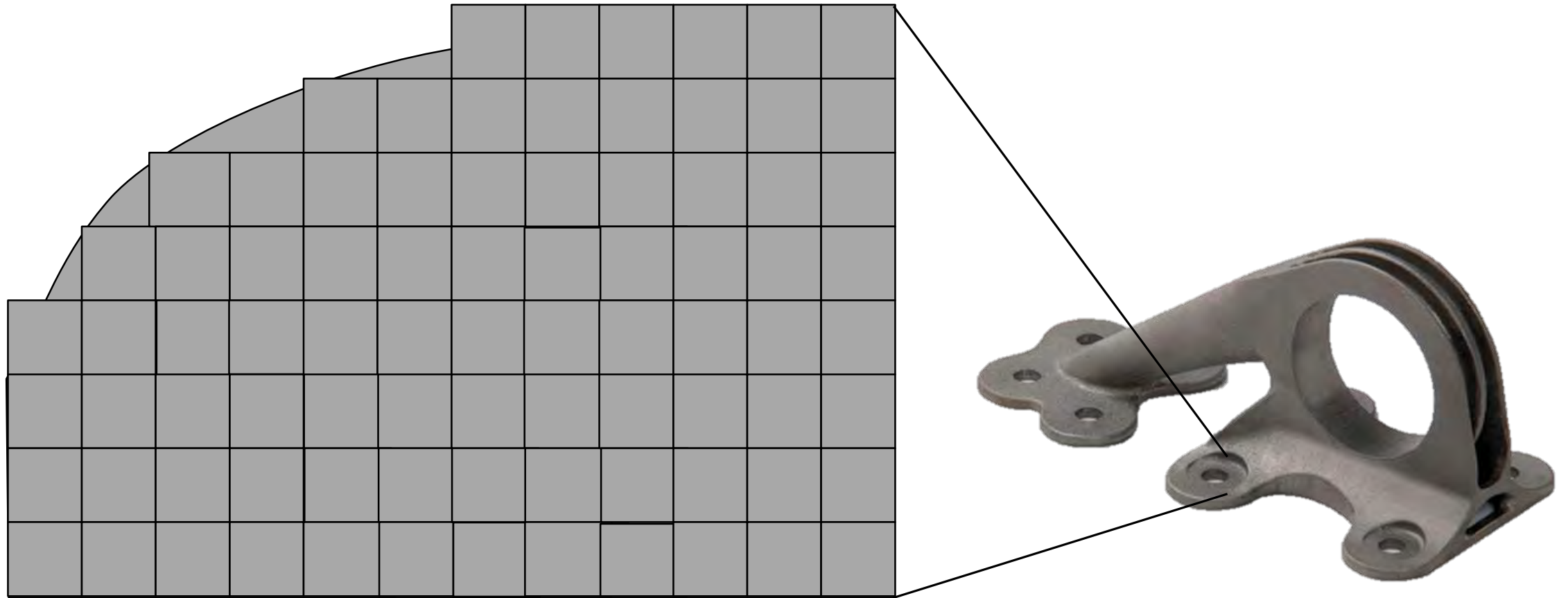
- Multi-tasking
- Distributed systems

Even more computing

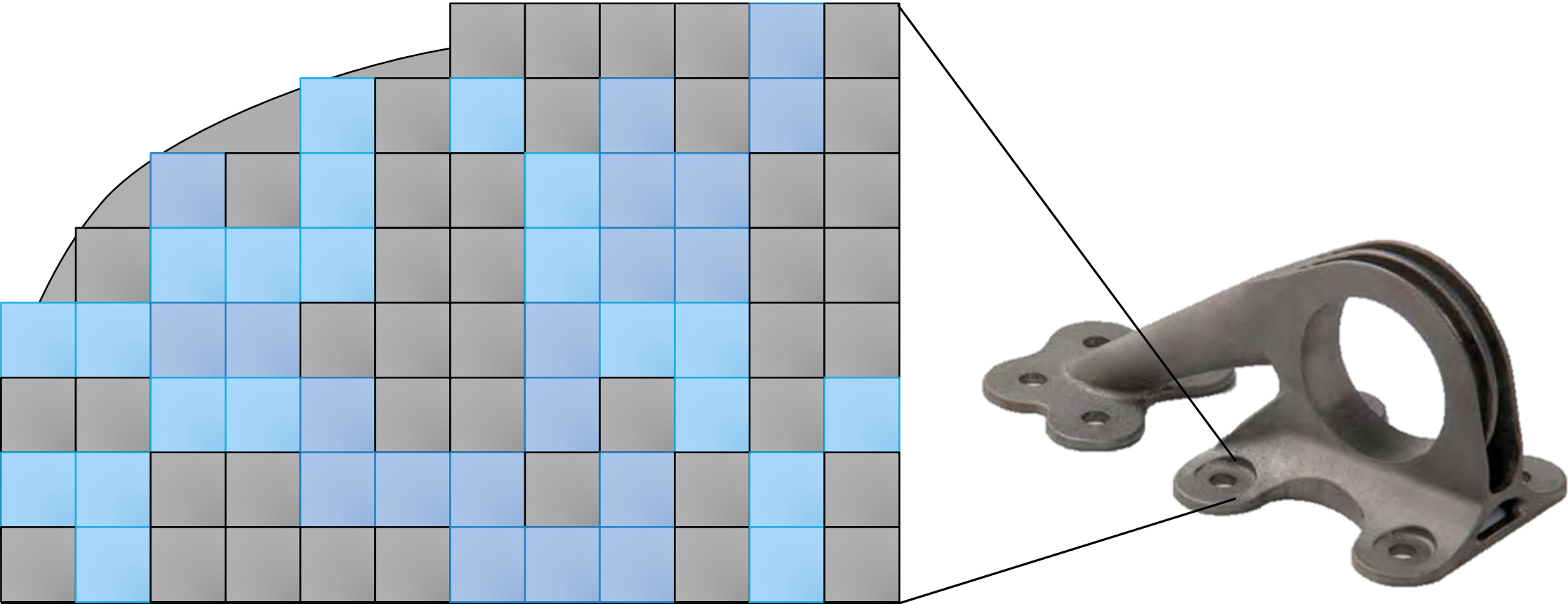
- HCI
- Graphics/Vision
- Robotics
- AI/Machine Learning
- Algorithms
- ...



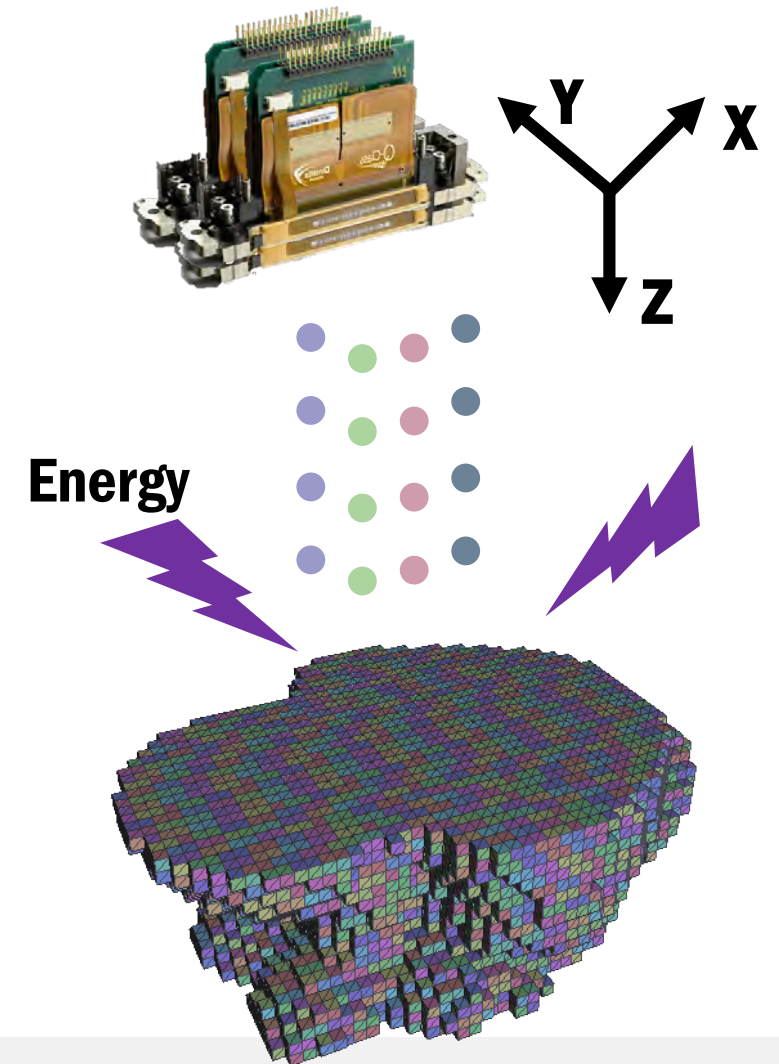
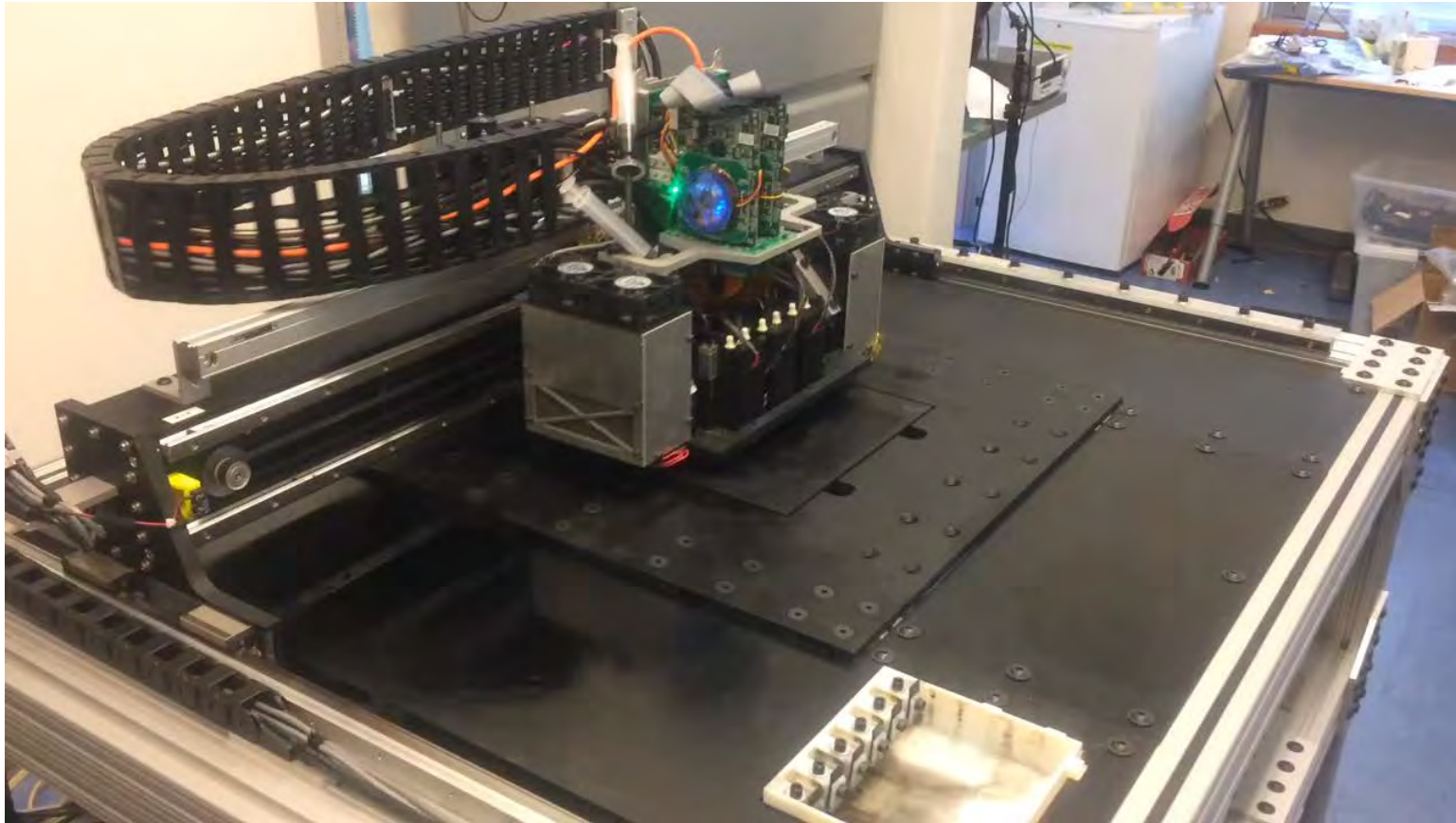
Additive manufacturing



Multi-material additive manufacturing



Multi-material additive manufacturing

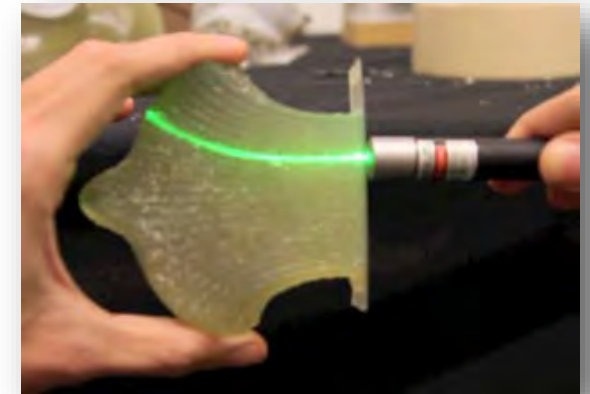
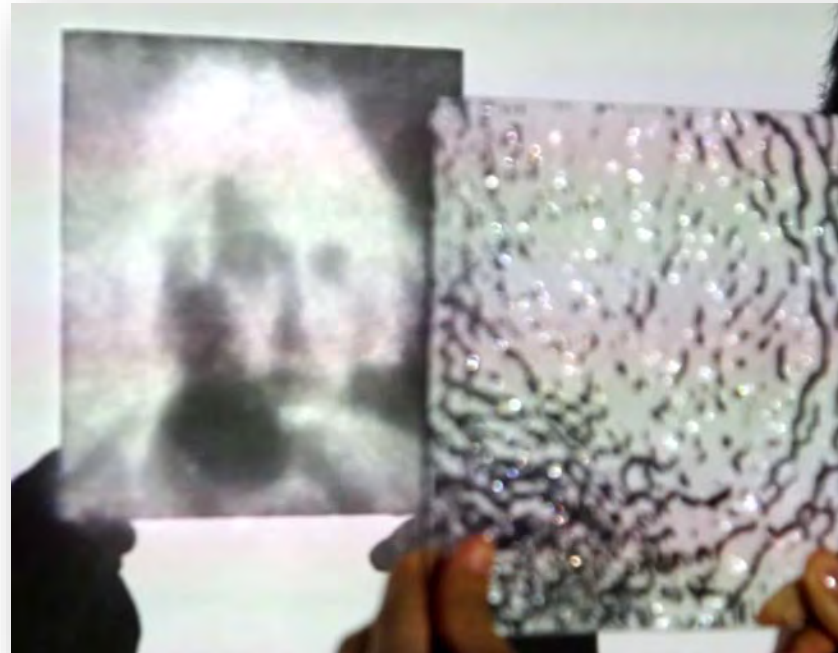


Modulation of material properties



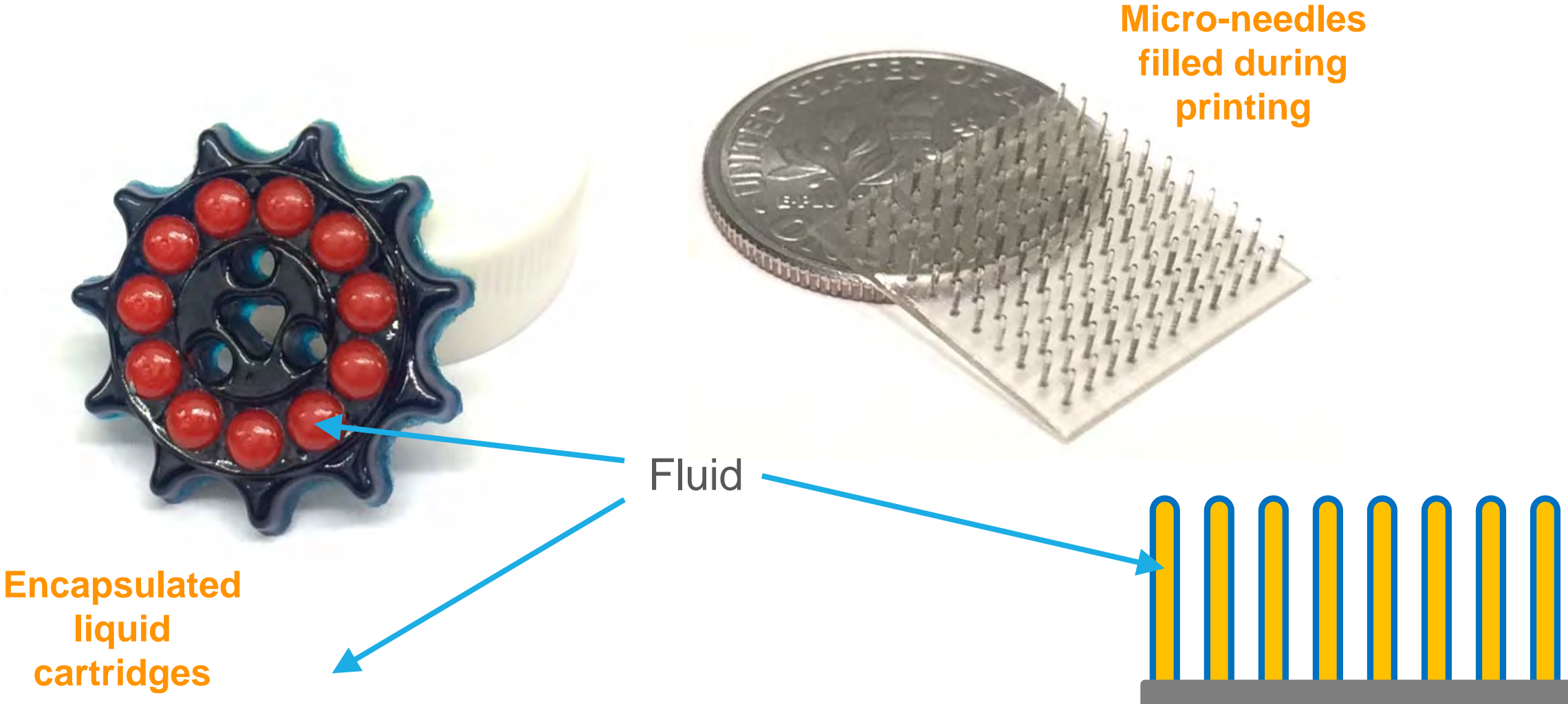
Gradient

Continuous lenses

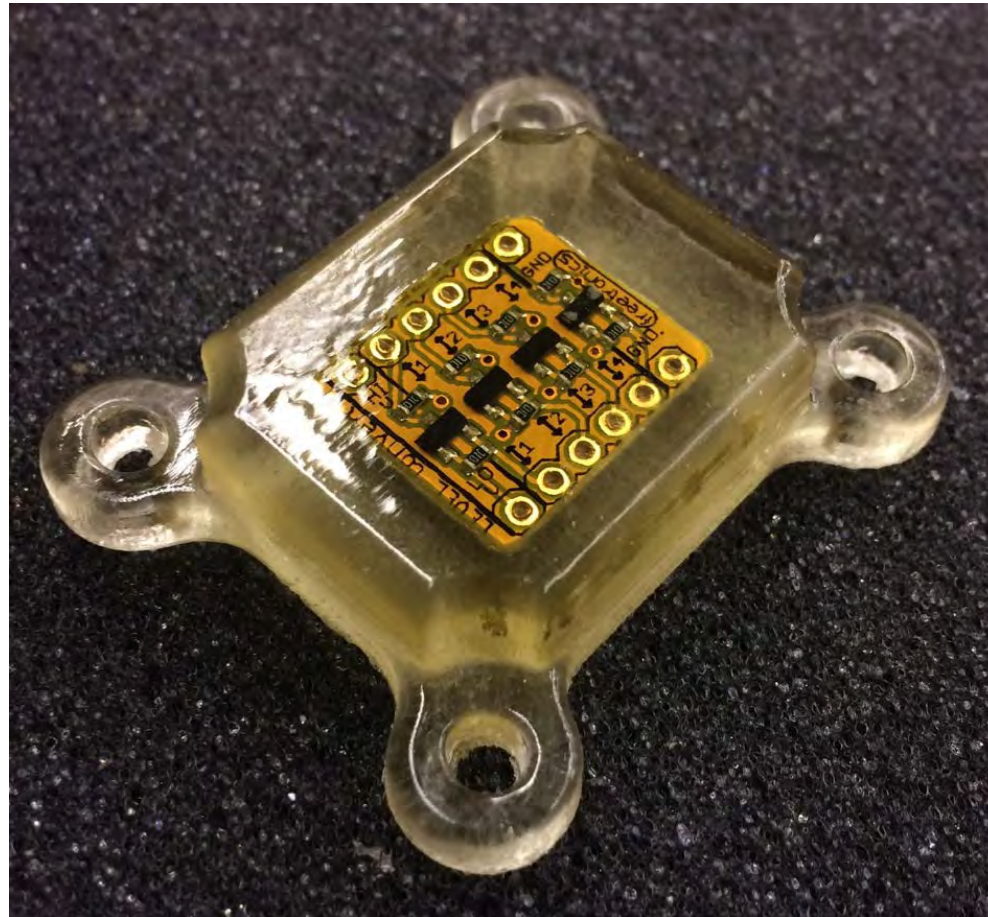


Optical fibers

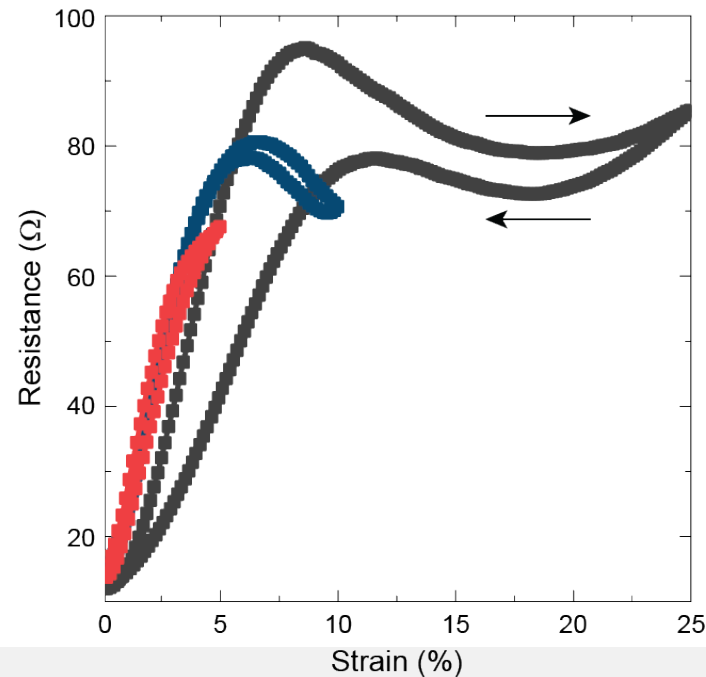
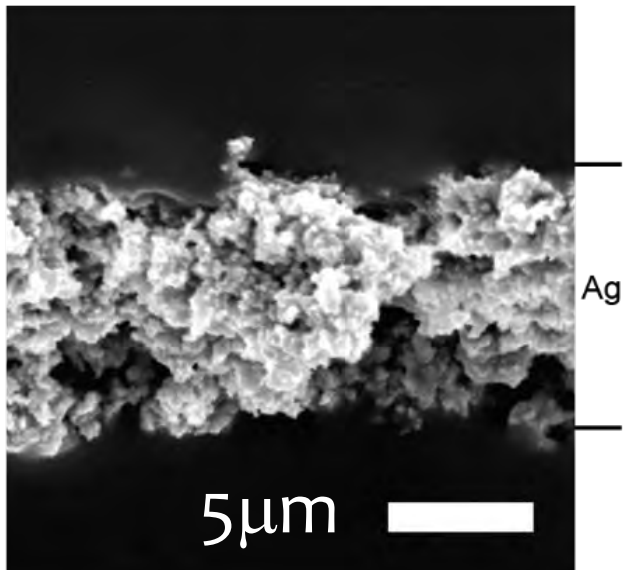
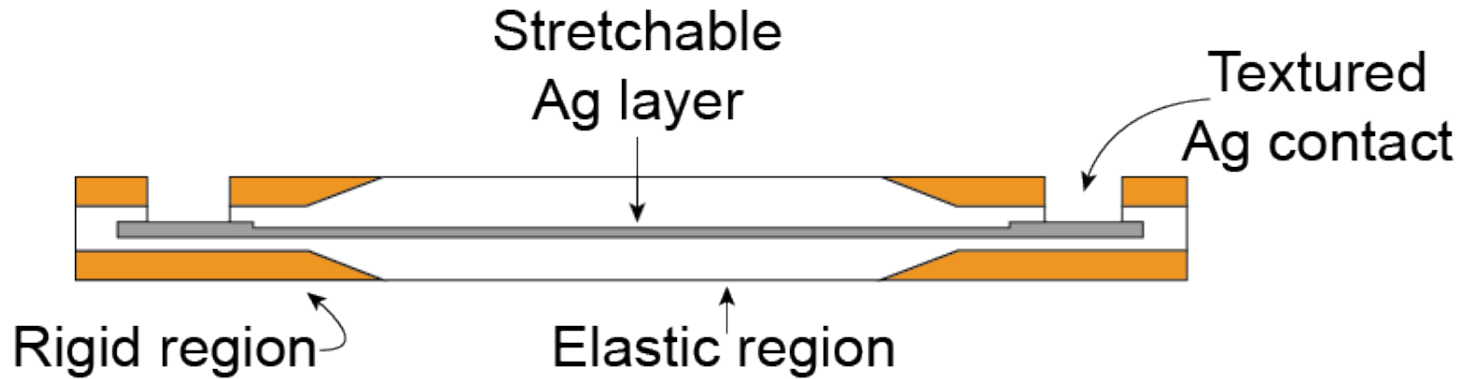
Integration of fluids and solids



Integrated discrete components



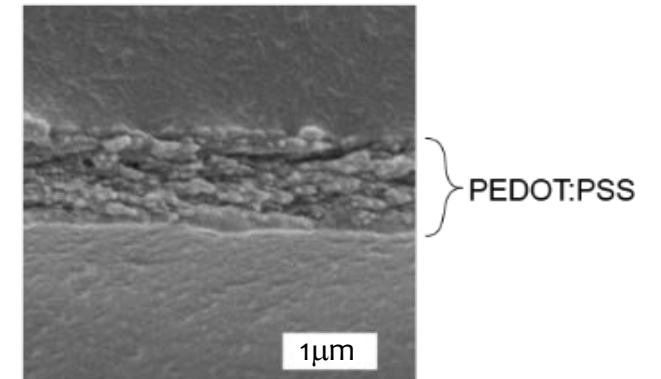
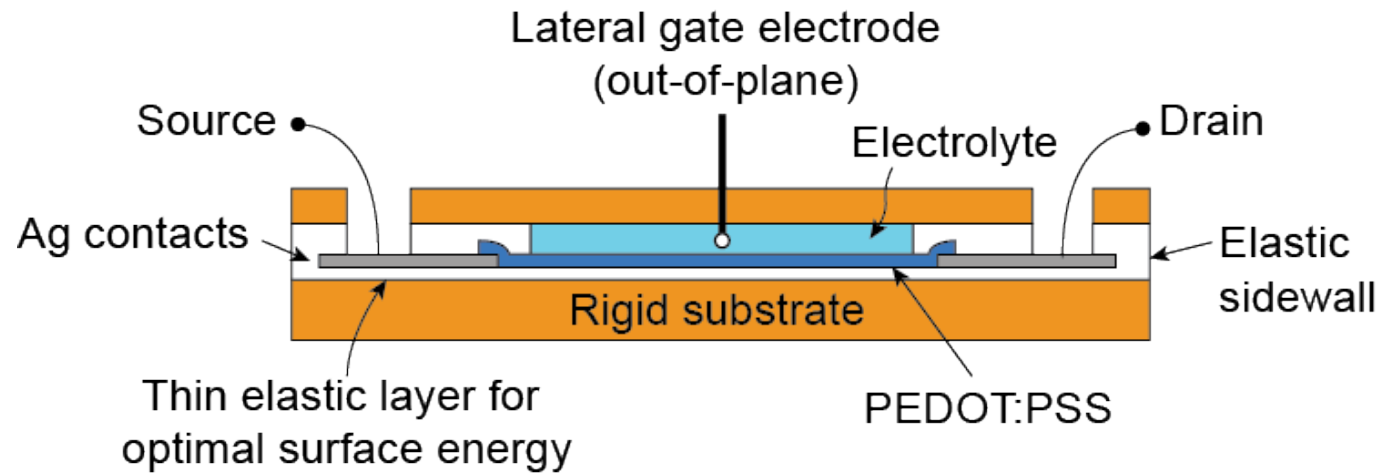
Strain sensors



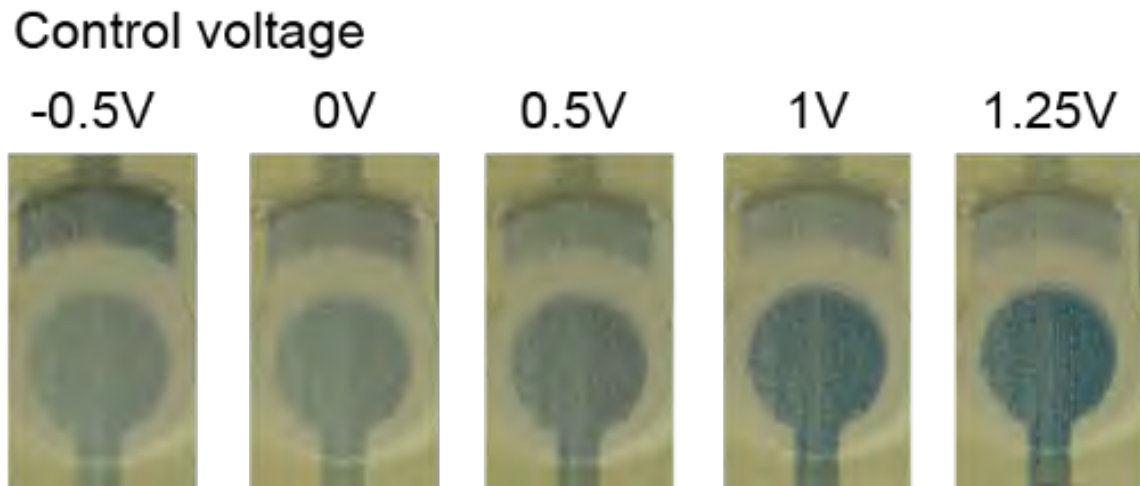
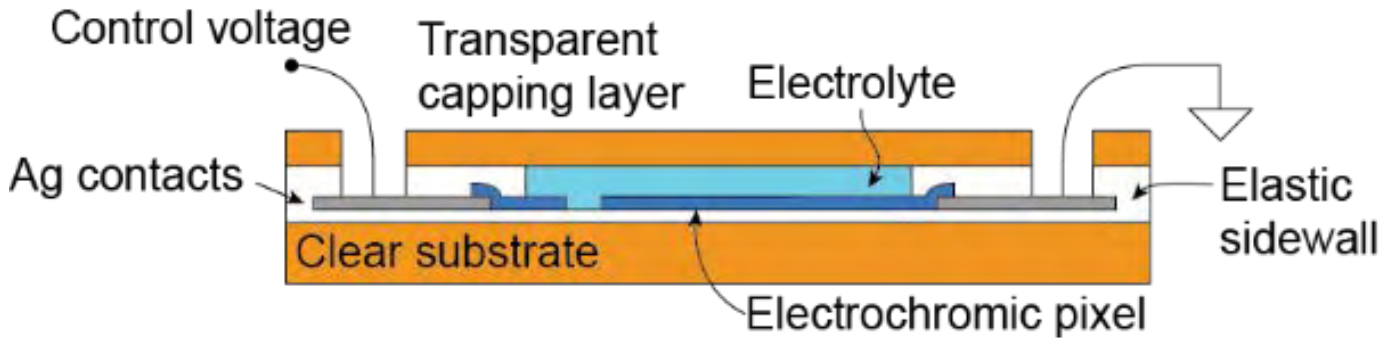
- ✓ Silver in elastic matrix
- ✓ High $\Delta R/R$
- ✓ Repeatable, no drift or offset

Transistors

P-TYPE DEPLETION MODE



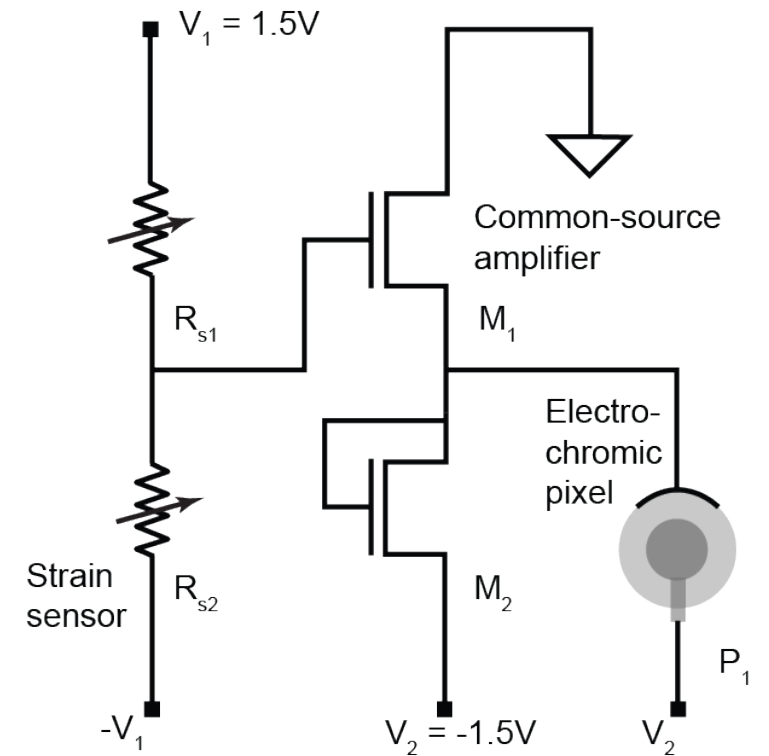
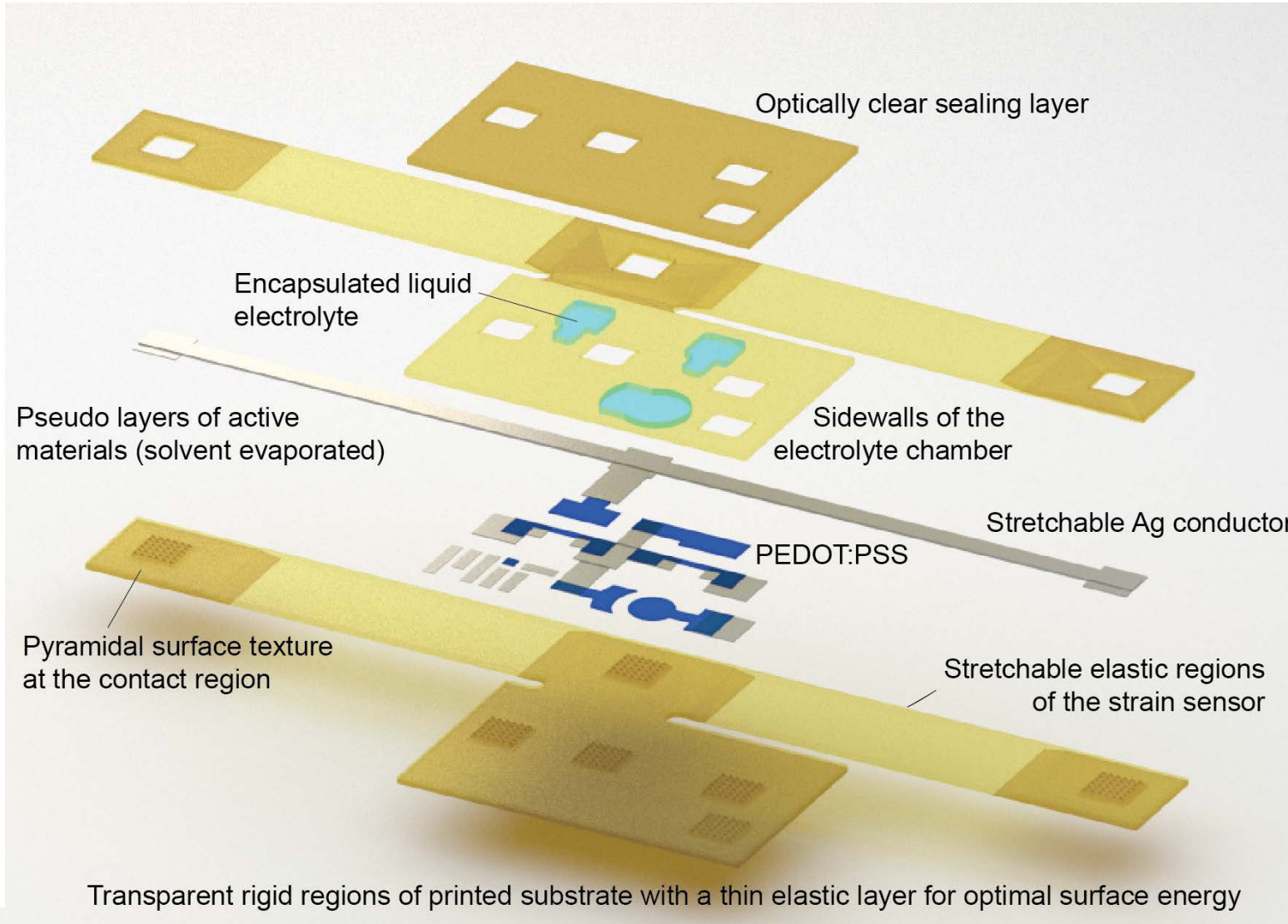
Pixels



Pixel color - tuning applied control voltage

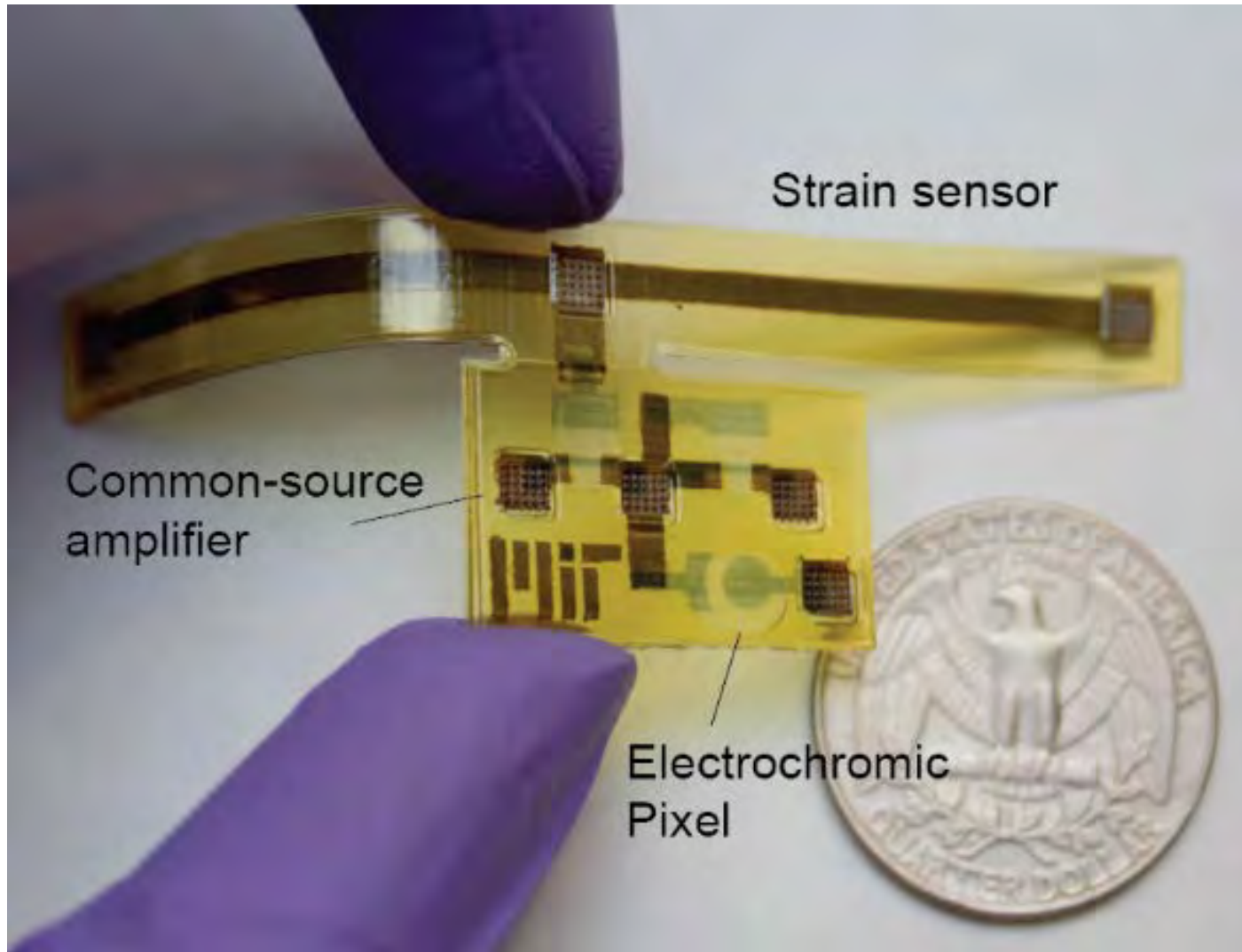
- ✓ **1.5V operation**
- ✓ **Modulate transparency**
- ✓ **Contrast – oxidized/reduced state of PEDOT**

Systems



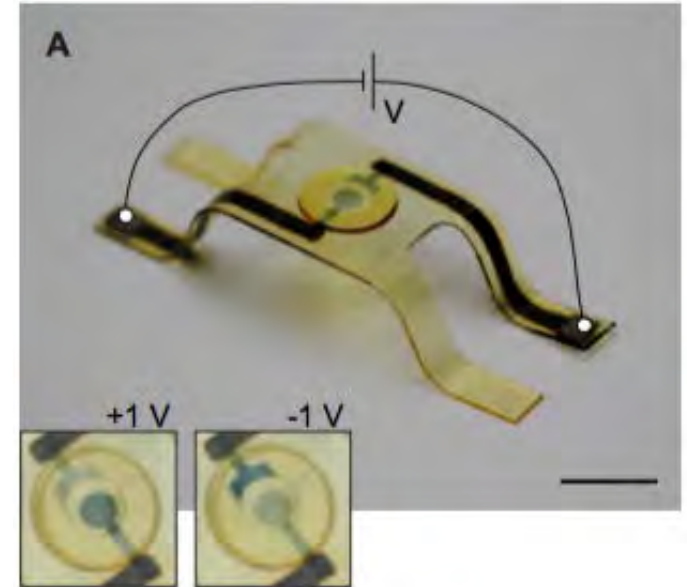
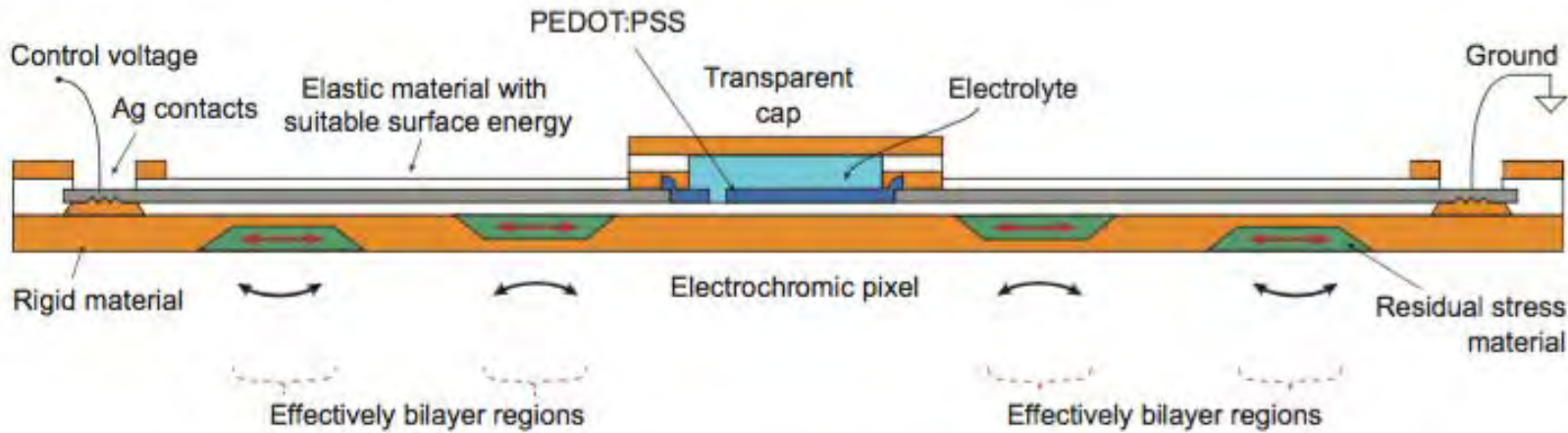
Equivalent circuit

Systems



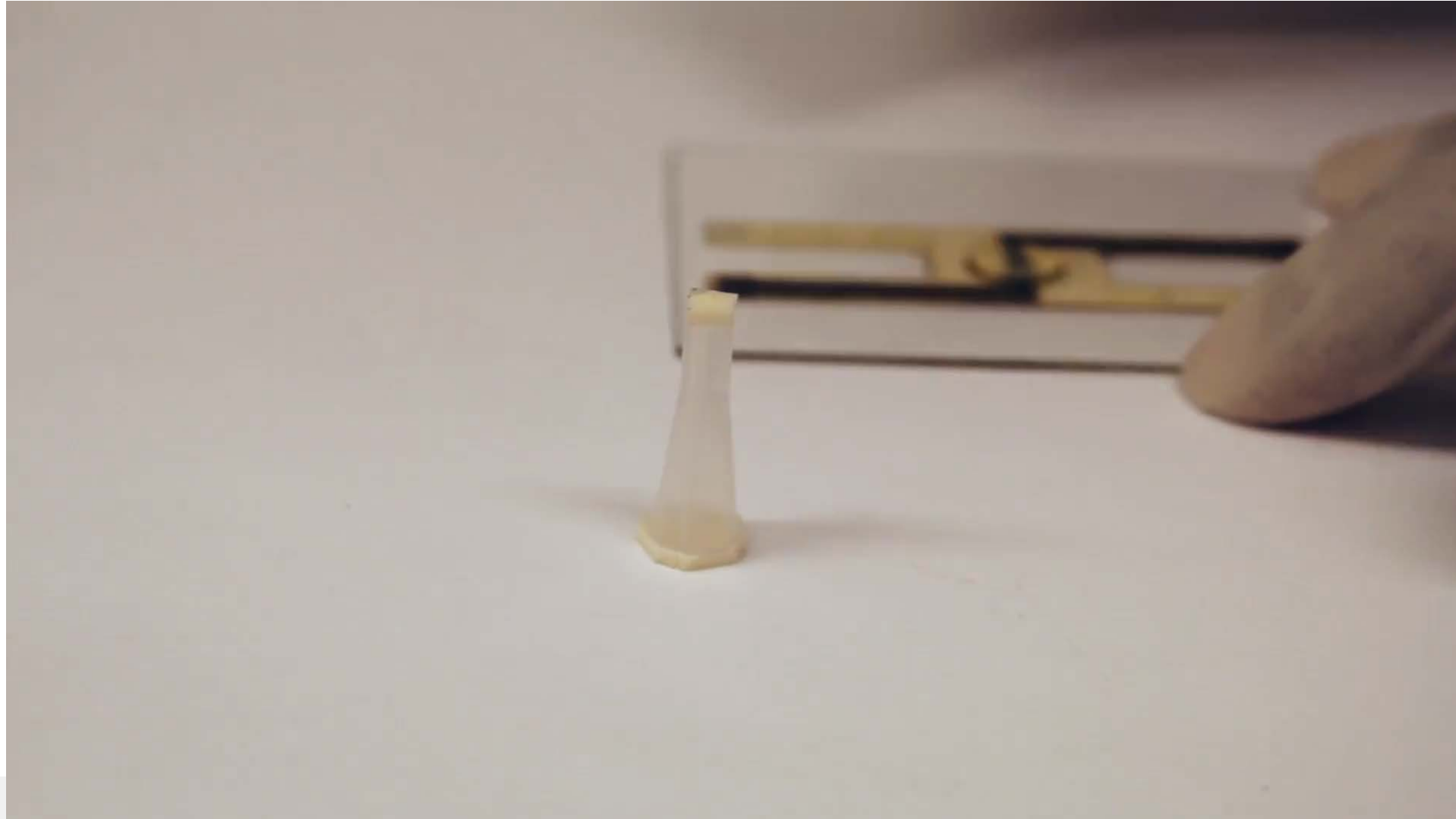
- ✓ **Fully printed – 5 materials**
- ✓ **Low-temperature process**
- ✓ **No post-processing**

Self-folding circuits



5 min after peeling

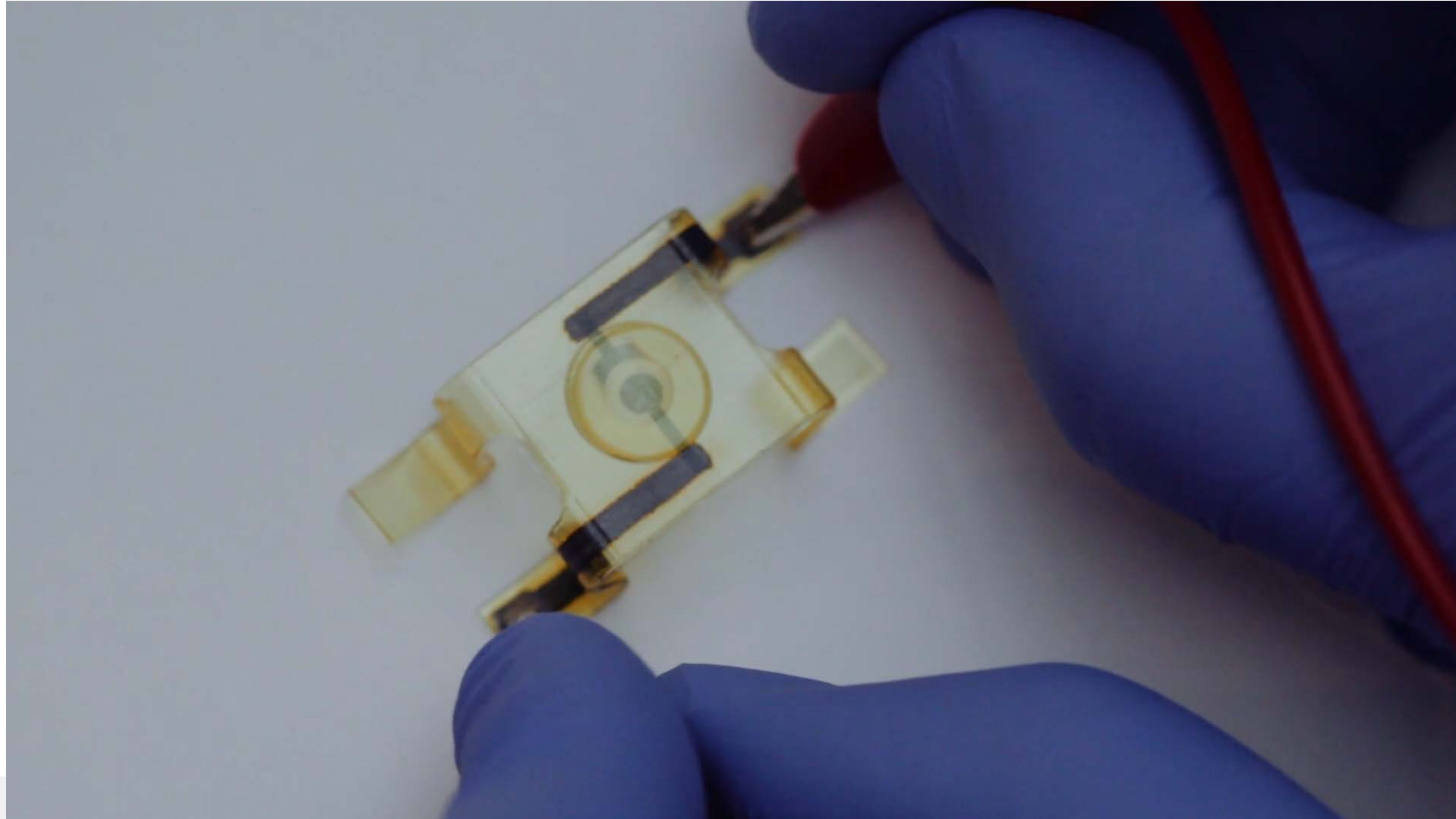
Self-folding circuits



Self-folding circuits



Self-folding circuits



Inkbit: company history

- Founded in 2017
- MIT Spinout – CSAIL
- Located in Medford, MA
- Recently raised our Series A

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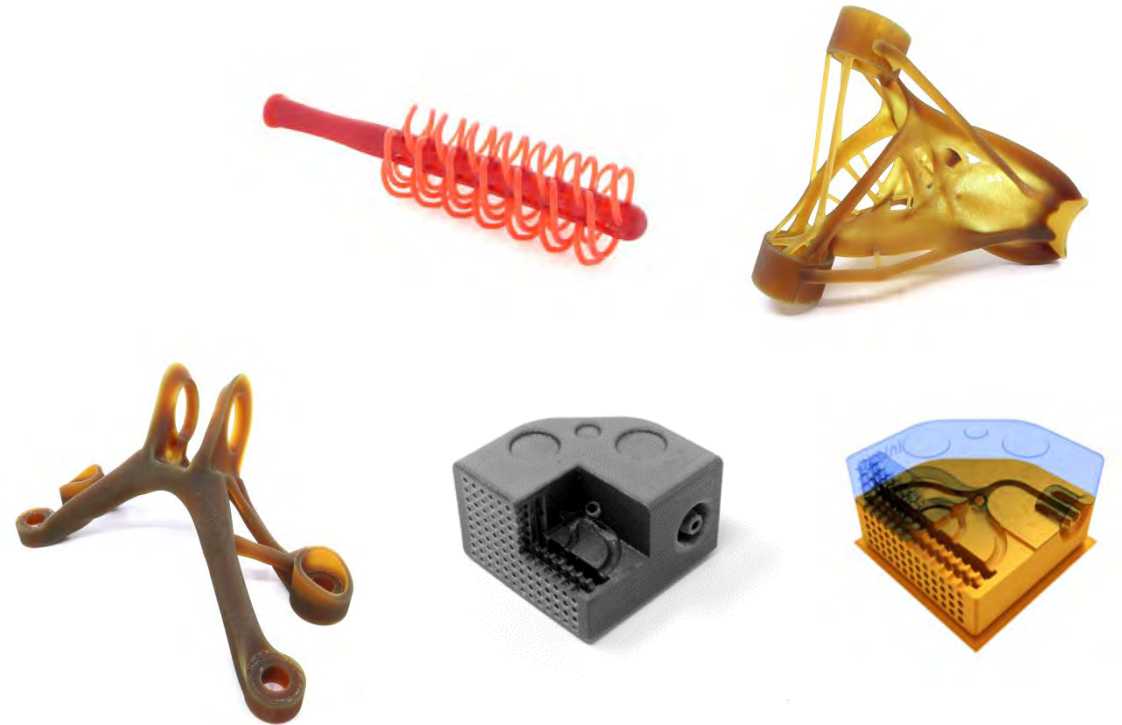
What is Inkbit?

The first 3D printer powered by machine vision and AI

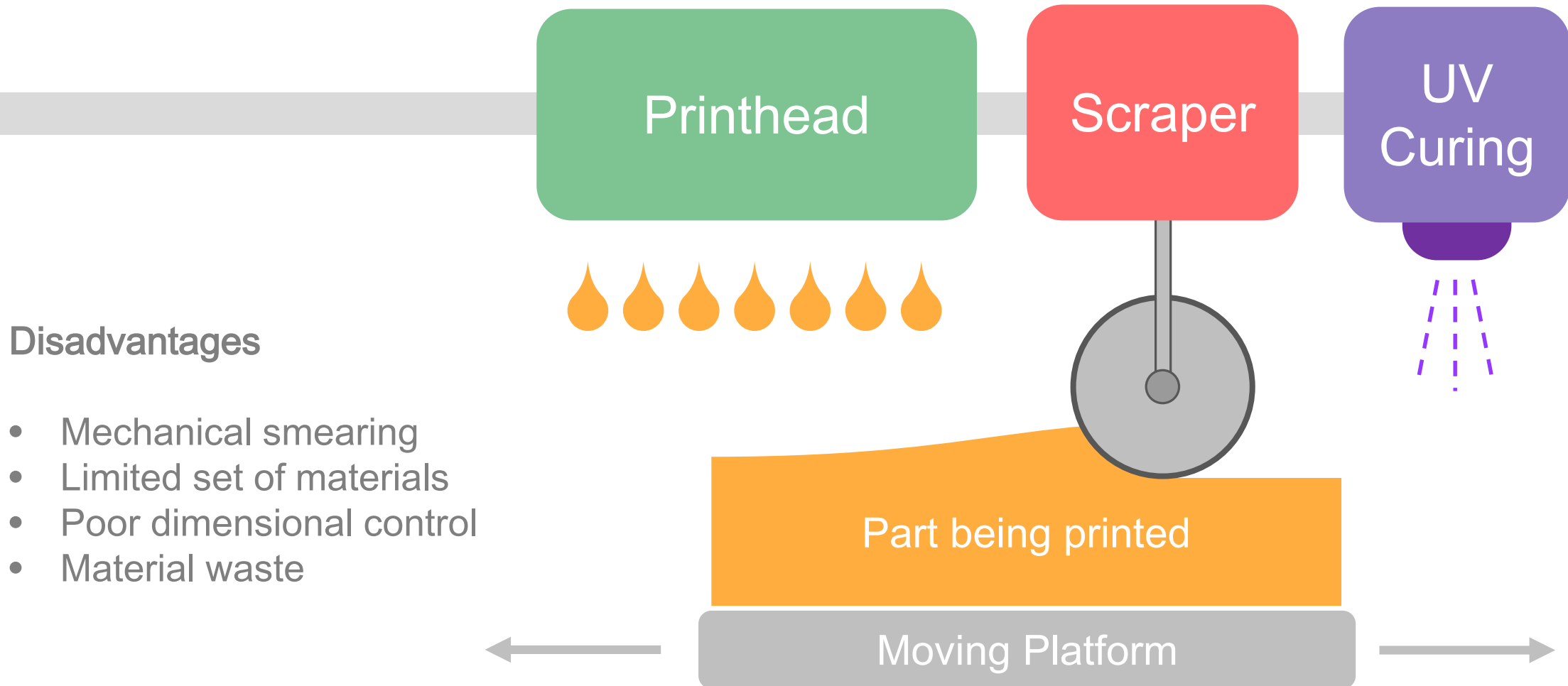
The heart of our technology is printing with vision-based feedback control.

Key Advantages

- Accuracy and repeatability
- High-performance materials
- Integrated quality control



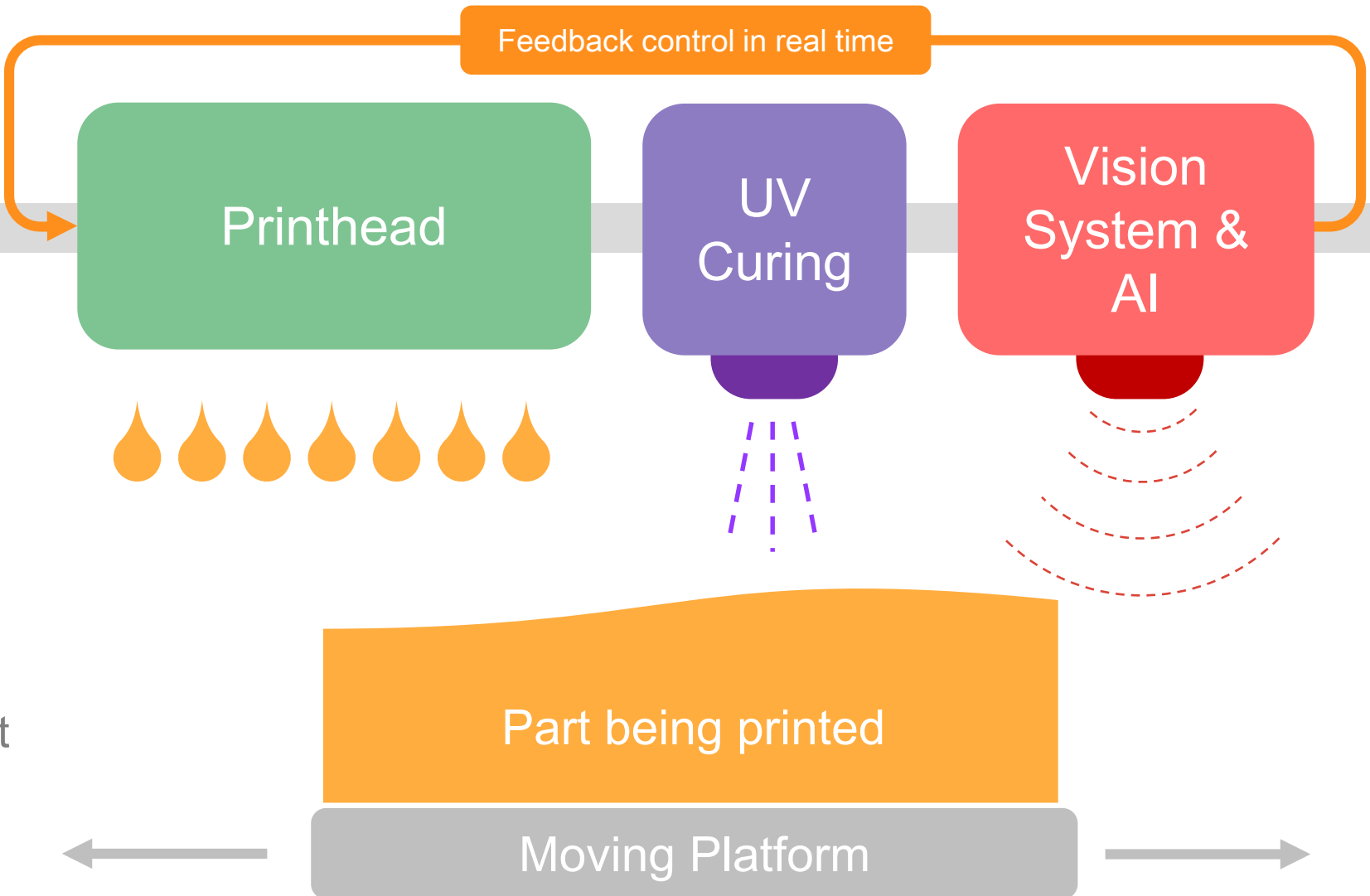
Traditional inkjet relies on mechanical flattening



Disadvantages

- Mechanical smearing
- Limited set of materials
- Poor dimensional control
- Material waste

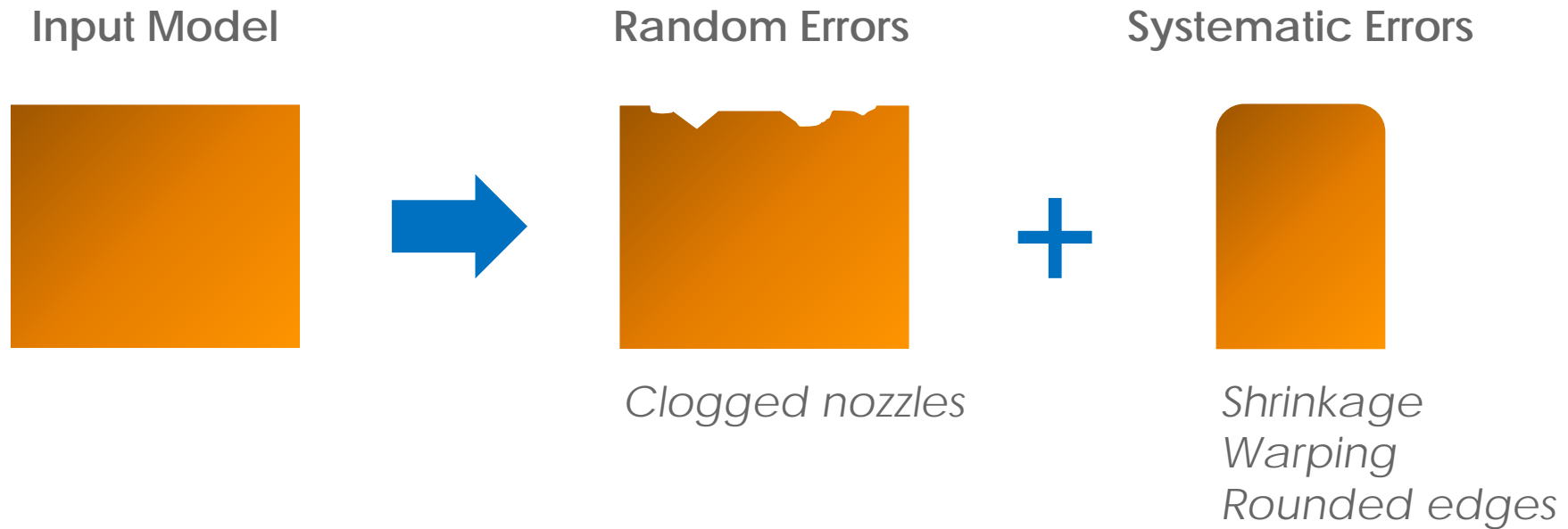
The first 3D printer powered by machine vision & AI



Advantages

- Speed
- Precision and accuracy
- Better materials
- Digital record for every part
- Zero waste

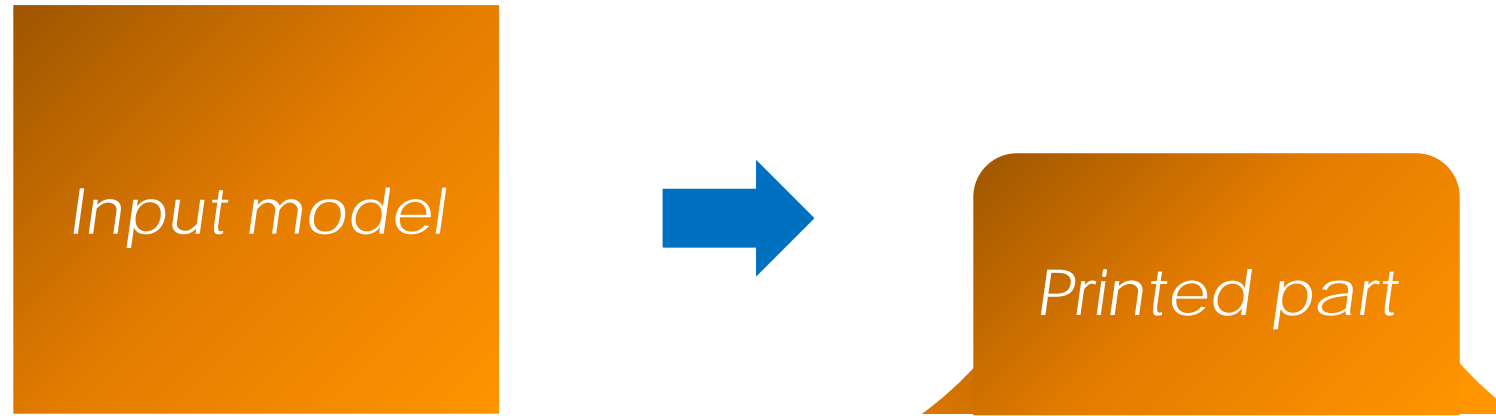
Sources of imprecision: random and systematic errors



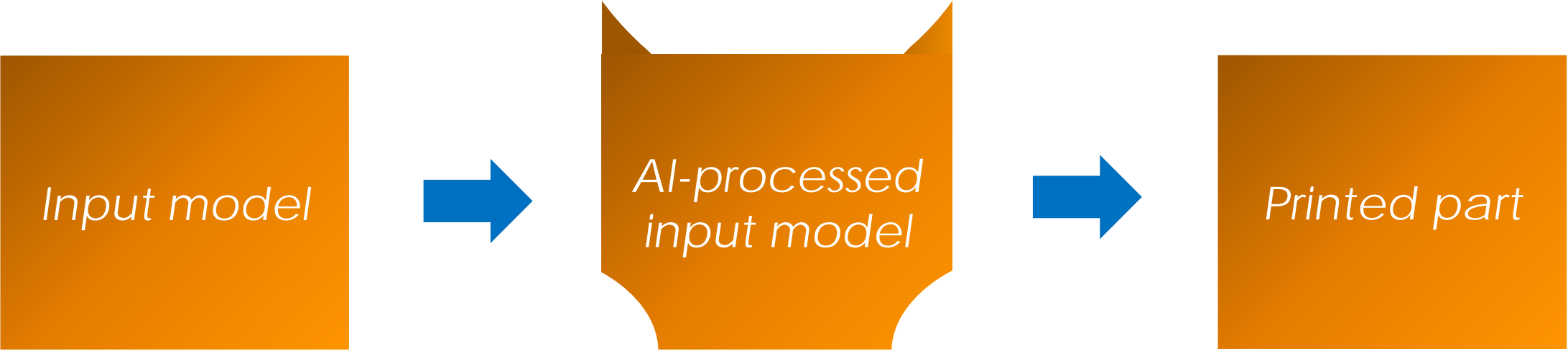
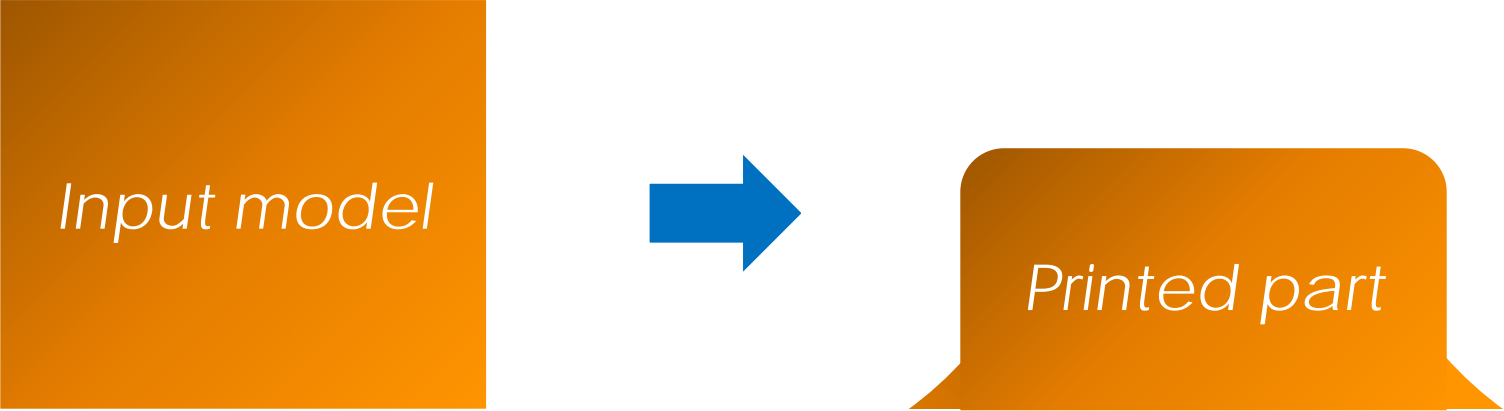
Random errors → corrected by vision-based feedback control

Systematic errors → preempted by AI-based pre-processing of input model

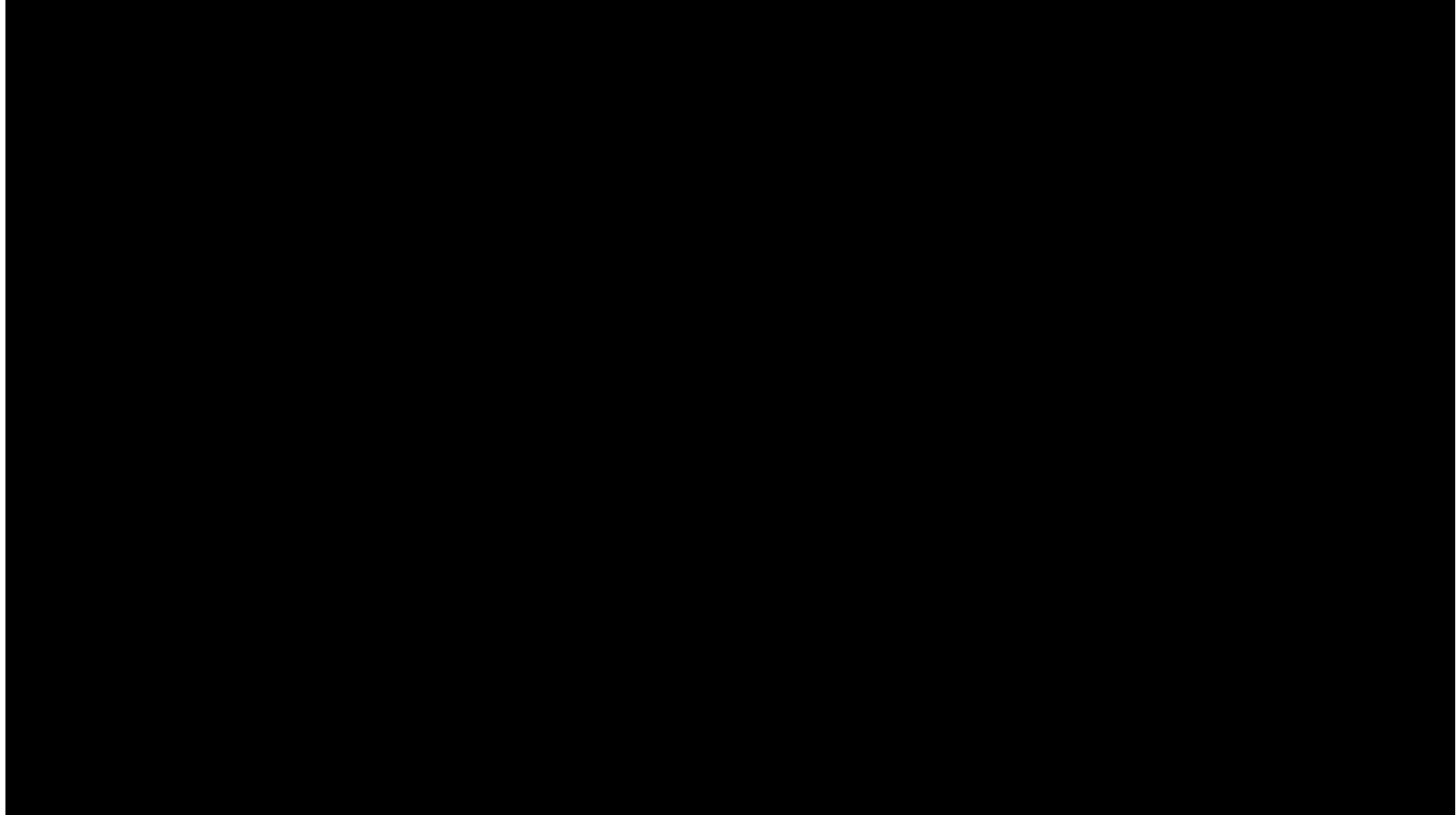
Example of a systematic error: a tendency to “flow”



AI to create inverse models of the printing process



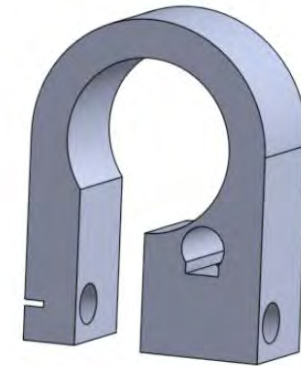
Inkbit Process



System overview



Example part: mount clip



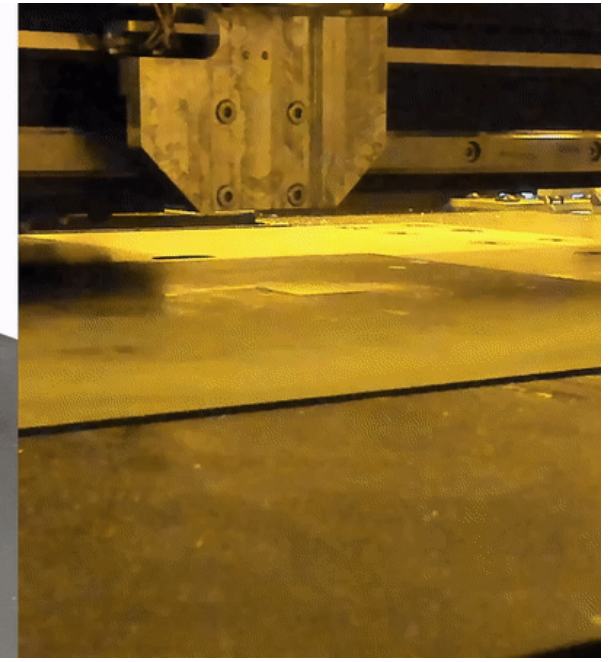
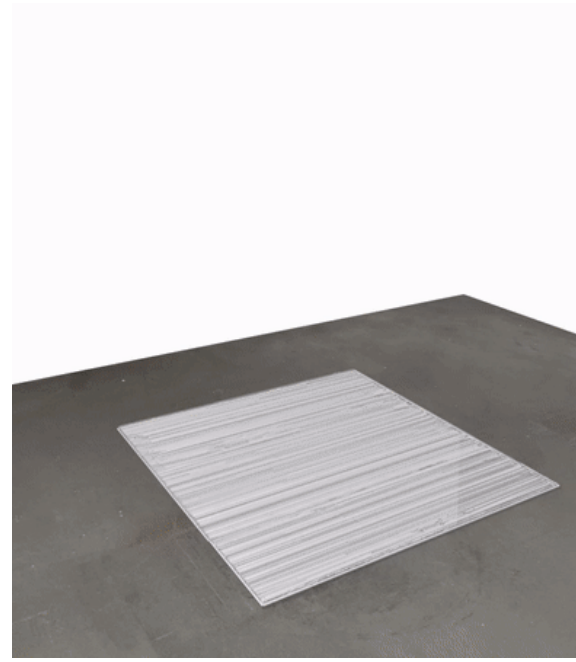
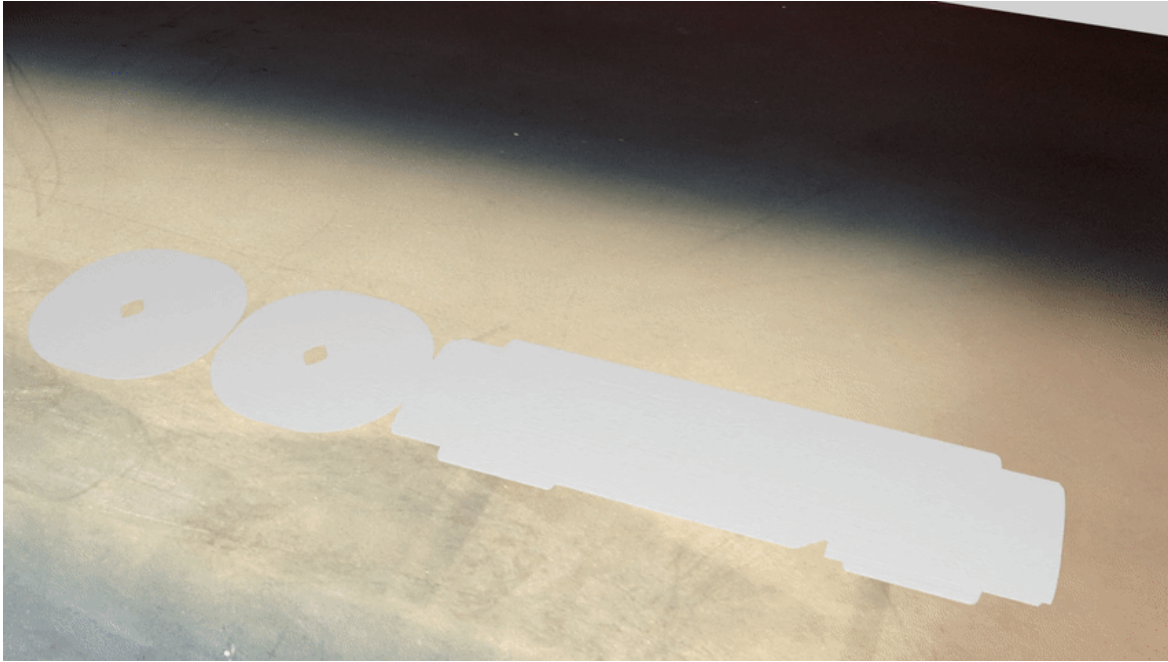
32 mm x 25 mm x 10 mm

Throughput: 6,000 parts/day

System Specs | Production Configuration

System Specifications	
Number of Materials	3 build + 1 Support
Material Types	Soft-Touch, Rubber-like ¹ Rigid Tough ¹ Rigid High-Temp Dissolvable Support
Print Process	Real-time Geometry Control. Fully Non-contact and Adaptive.
Metrology	Real-time, Layer-by-layer part scanning
Scanner Resolution	X Axis: 50 µm; Y Axis: 50 µm; Z Axis: 10 µm
Machine Throughput	Max 40 mm/hour along the Z Axis for the full build tray
Build Tray Management	Automated platform loading and unloading
Post-Process Workflow	Warm Water Bath and Mineral Oil Bath
Build Size	500mm x 250mm x 200mm (X, Y, Z)
Resolution	X Axis: 800 DPI; Y Axis: 400 DPI; Z Axis: Adaptive
Power Requirements	5 kW three phase
Machine Footprint	2 meters x 1.2 meters x 1.8 meters (L, W, H)

Our technology enables 100% quality control



Non-toxic support material is quickly removed



5 minutes

Soft and Rigid Materials



High-Performance Biocompatible Elastomer

- Elongation-at-break of over 800%, Soft Touch
- Biocompatible (ISO 10993 5/10/11)
- Compatible with TE-R to produce multi-material parts and match durometers

Typical Applications

- Multi-material dental devices
- Gaskets and seals
- Intricate biocompatible parts



Multi-material Bronchial Tube Model
Elastomer (green), Rigid (red)



Biocompatible Rigid

- Biocompatible (ISO 10993 5/10/11)
- Compatible with TE-E to produce multi-material parts and match durometers

Typical Applications

- Multi-material dental devices
- Complex fluidic components
- Intricate biocompatible parts
- Custom durometer components



High-Temperature Epoxy

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High-Temperature Rigid Epoxy

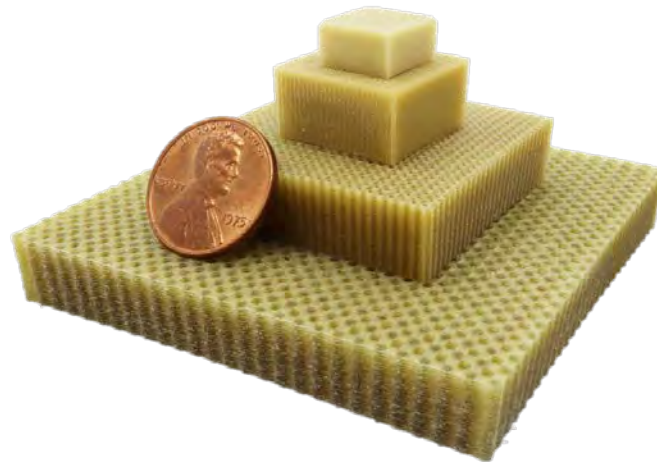
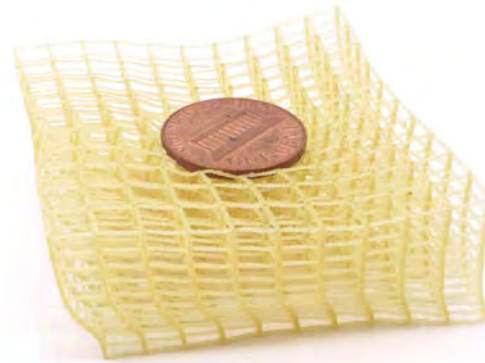
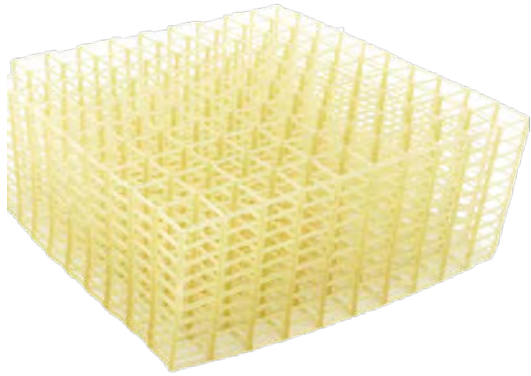
- Stiff and rigid material ideal for high-temperature applications
- Excellent chemical resistance
- Heat deflection temperature of 130 °C

Typical Applications

- Intricate fluidic manifolds
- Brackets and mounts
- Chemical handling components



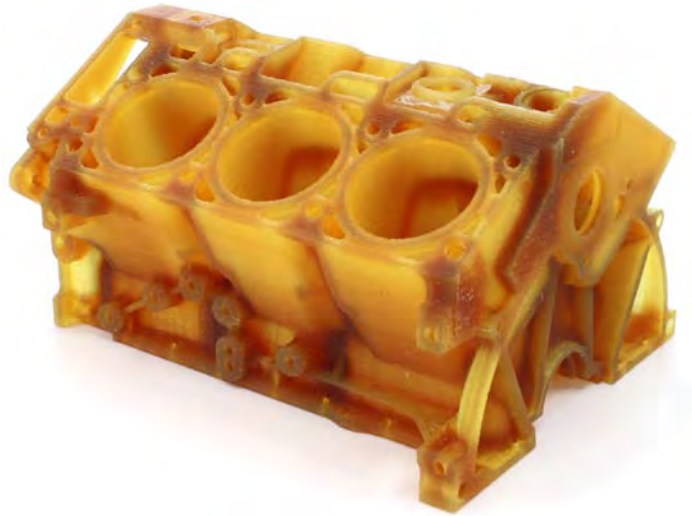
Application: Fine Lattices



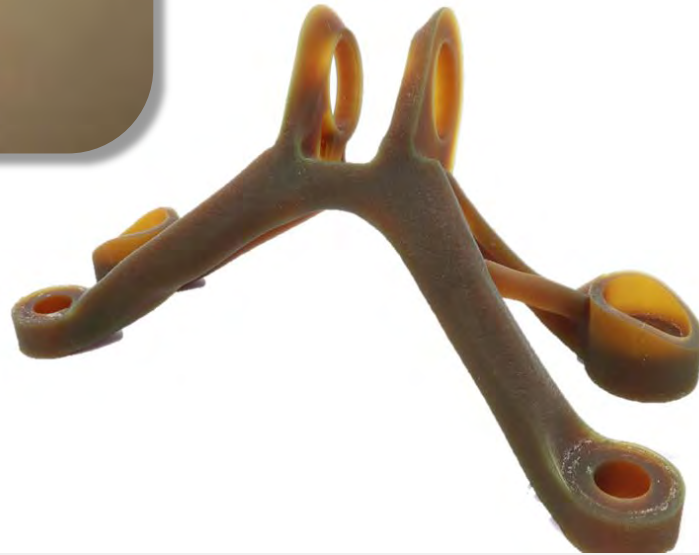
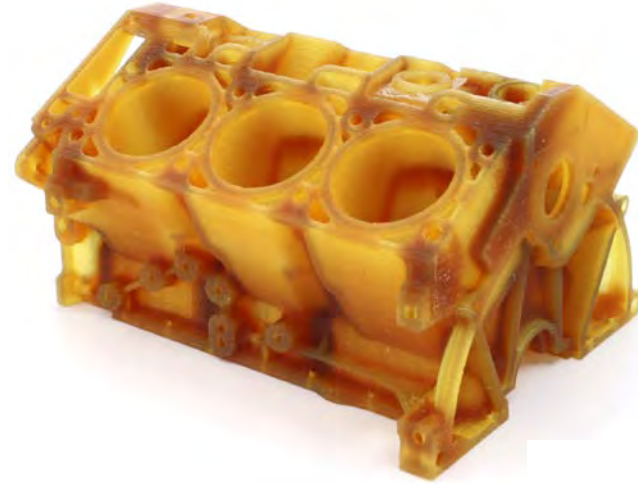
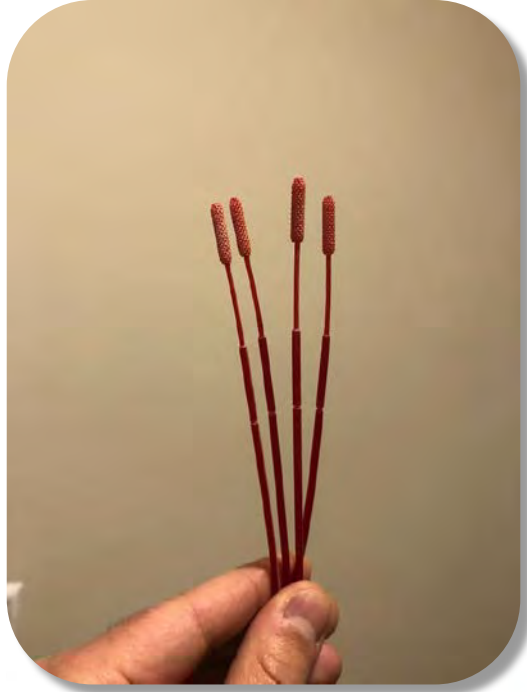
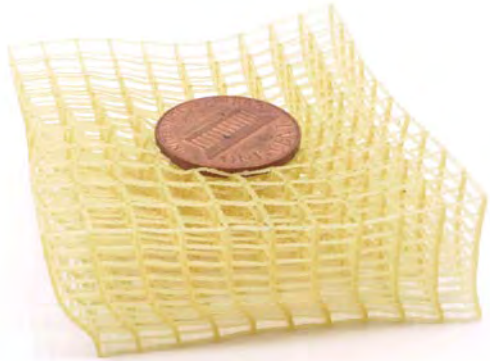
Application: Fluidics



Application: Replacement of Metal Parts



Inkbit enables production of complex parts



Inkbit enables production of complex parts

We are looking for industry partners to develop new applications together

- Bring to us your most challenging parts
- We can develop custom materials for you
- We can help redesign your products for AM



Thank You

info@inkbit3d.com