

Effect of the Particle Size Distribution of Irregular Al Powder on Properties of Parts for Electronics Fabricated by Binder Jetting

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Supplementary Materials

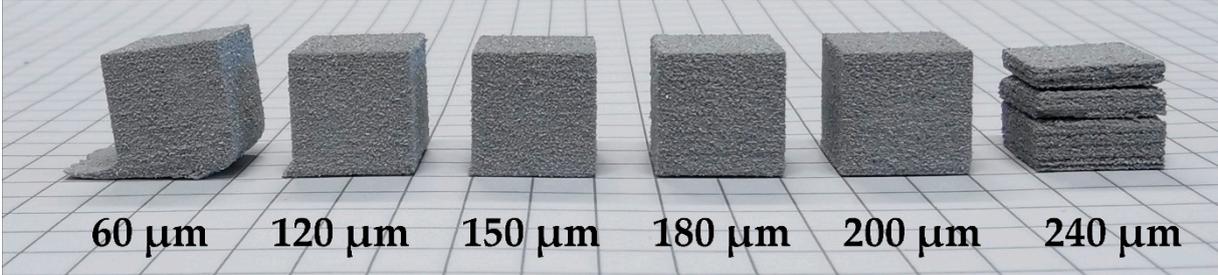


Figure S1. AL160 parts printed with a variable layer thickness (from the left: 60 μm, 120 μm, 150 μm, 180 μm, 200 μm, and 240 μm)

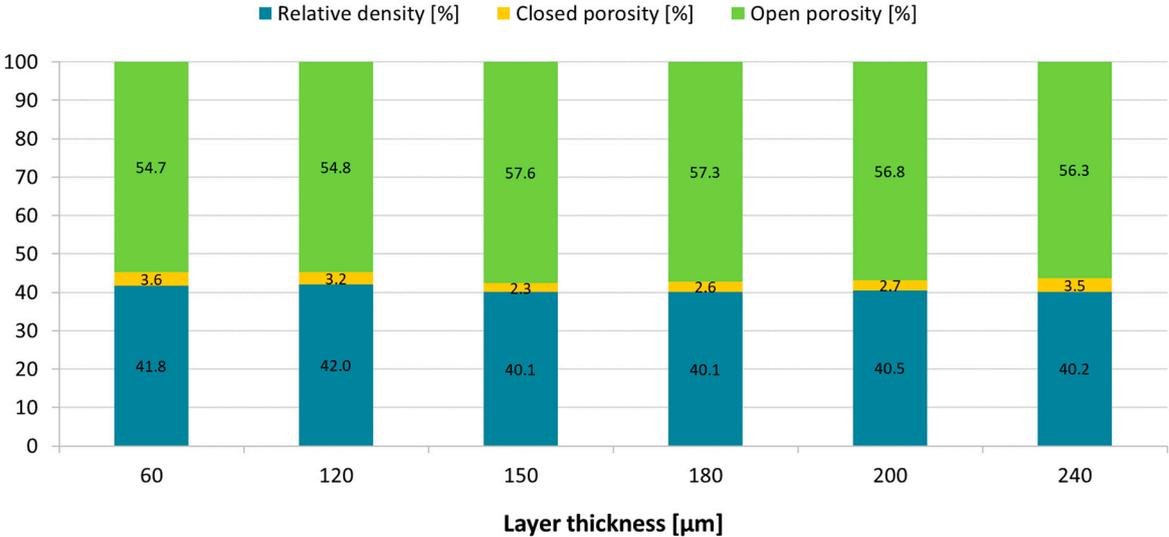


Figure S2. Influence of layer thickness on relative density and porosity of AL160 samples

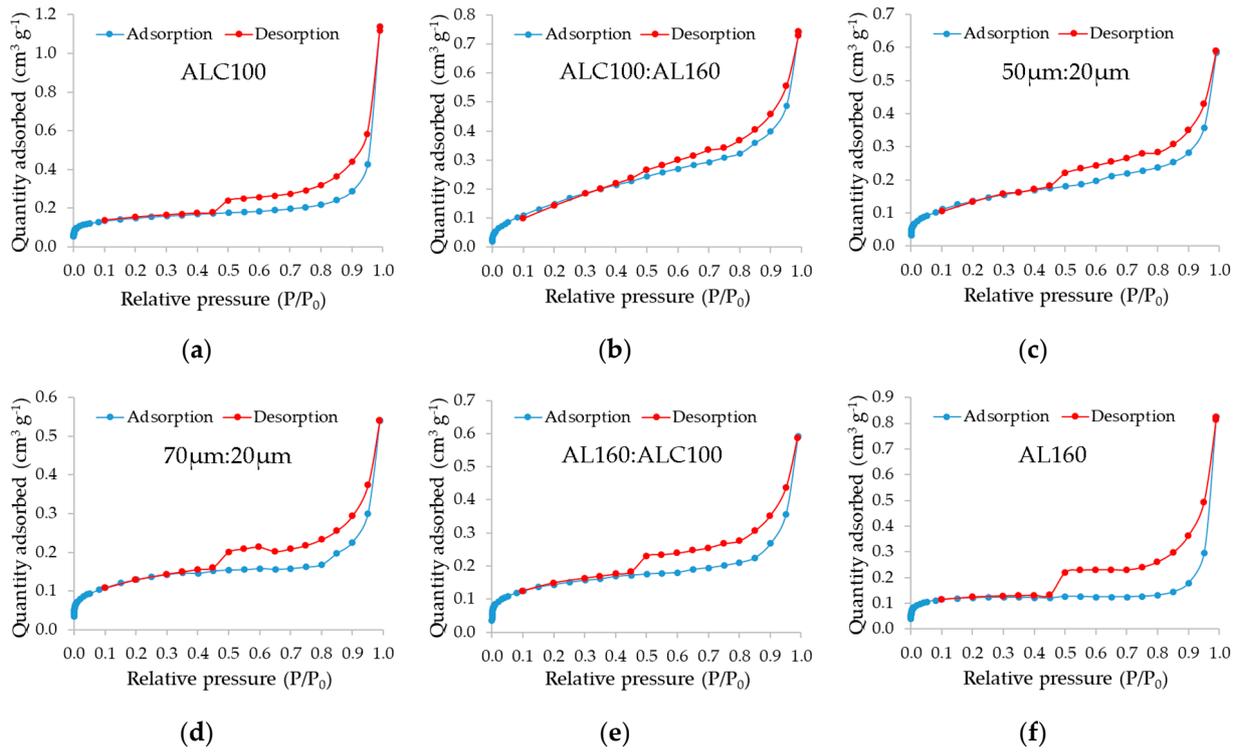


Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of aluminum powders: (a) ALC100; (b) ALC100:AL160; (c) 50 μm :20 μm ; (d) 70 μm :20 μm ; (e) AL160:ALC100; (f) AL160, where (b–e) were made with a share of 73-27 wt.%

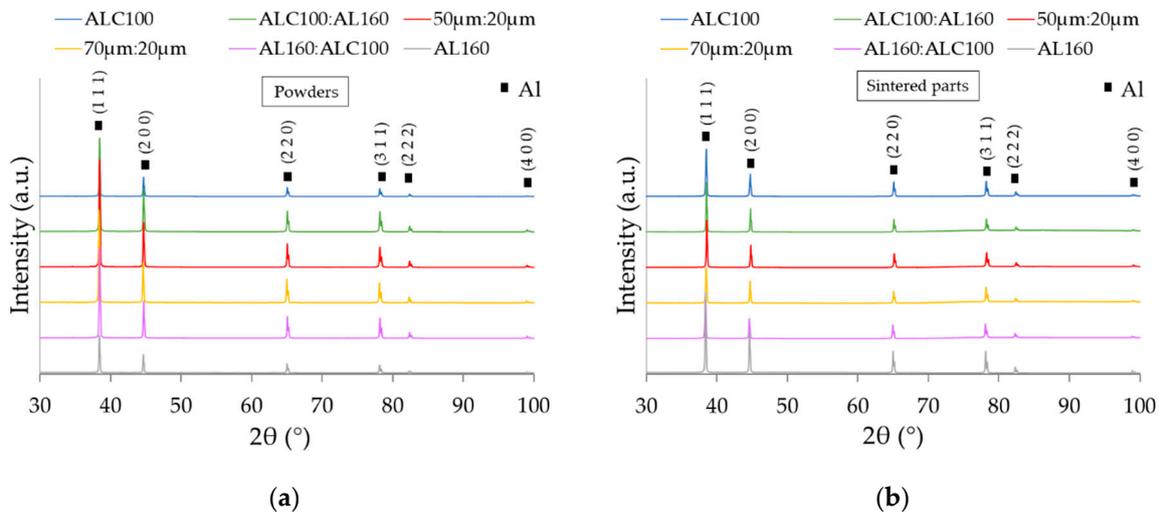


Figure S4. XRD patterns for (a) aluminum powders; (b) 3D printed parts with the Binder Jetting method.