ISSN: 2229-8711 Open Access

3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing

Natalia Williams^{*}

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Editorial

Printing technology has been evolved as an interim field science and has witnessed an enormous market potential in establishing a replacement business module within the field of construction, designing, automobile engineering, architecture, and more. With the arrival of the latest technologies being integrated with huge production demands the research and development is critical and to suggest the research process involved in 3D Printing and Technology. "2nd International Conference on 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing" during March 25-26, 2022 in Berlin in Germany, which incorporates prompt keynote presentations, Oral talks, Poster presentations, and Exhibitions. 3D Printing is also known as "Additive manufacturing". When it has been turned digital 3D printing models into the solid objects by building them up in form of layers. The technology was first invented within the 80's, and since that point has been used for Rapid Prototyping [1]. However, within a previous couple of years, 3D printing has additionally begun to evolve into a next-generation manufacturing technology potential to permit the local, on-demand production of ultimate products or parts thereof. These technologies are employed when these are within the fields of automotive, information systems, footwear, industrial design, architecture, dental and medical industries, engineering and construction (AEC), automotive, aerospace, dental and medical industries. jewellery, education, geographic information systems, engineering, and etc., with lot more in this field.

Scope and importance

Germany features a social free enterprise that's considered the fifth largest within the world following the German unification in 1990. Germany's monetary status has recuperated from the downturn stage somewhere in the range of 2008 and 2009 by tolerating fabricating requests and fares from outside the Eurozone. GDP for the country Germany for the date marked on 2011 was \$3.139 trillion. About 71% of the absolute GDP is contributed by the assistance area, 28% by the modern area and 1% by the horticultural area. The city's mechanical organizations are solid mainstay of Berlin's economy [2]. One key justification for this achievement is that worldwide organizations and SMEs are working intimately with the city's enthusiastic beginning up the scene and some top-notch research foundations to drive development. This improvement is progressively

drawing in business people from across Germany and all throughout the planet to set up innovation and digitalization units in Berlin to draw in youthful ability - ideal conditions for advancements made in Berlin!



Figure1: Global 3D printers market by end user.

Facts and figures at glance:

- Gross added esteem made: €10.7 billion equivalent to 7.8% of Berlin's financial yield.
- Increase in deals: 3.5% contrasted with the earlier year to nearly €27 billion Most significant fare country: USA.
- Export proportion in %: 55.7.
- Employees paying government-managed retirement commitments: +700 over earlier year for 111,700 positions.
- The industry with most grounded business figures: Electrical gear makers.
- The industry with the most elevated deals: Pharmaceuticals fabricating.

*Address to correspondence: Natalia Williams, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium; E-mail: techglob@escienceopen.com

Copyright: © 2021 Williams N. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the creative commons attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

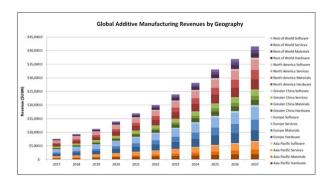


Figure2: Global additive manufacturing revenues.

An industry with a long-standing tradition and brilliant future: The mechanical city of Berlin flourishes with its organizations, their organizations, and particularly their associations. This means by which customary ventures meet up with new companies and the advanced economy. The biggest Siemens creation site on the planet is in Berlin and the organization is putting resources into its new Future Pact-Siemensstadt 2.0, a huge venture that will fabricate other grounds to house creation, exploration, new companies, and living space [3].

A Berlin achievement model: The way toward changing the World towards Industry 60% of Berlin's mechanical organizations are consistently executing digitalization projects with progress. Countless drives and recently made offices, for example, the Digital Networking Center of the four Fraunhofer Institutes in Berlin, the Technology Hubs de: hub IoT, and Fintech give a decent premise to many key innovations for Industry 4.0 to get their beginning here in Berlin. Further proportions of the end-all strategy for the industry, for example, Digital+ at HTW Berlin and global organizations, for example, the Mobility goes Additive 3-D printing network further add to the pooling of abilities in the capital locale and offer extra contacts [4].

3D printing 2019 report: 3rd International Conference on 3D Printing Technology and Innovations was held during March 25-26, 2019 at Rome, Italy. The conference was marked with the attendance of Editorial Board Members of supported Journal of Material Sciences

& Engineering, International Journal of Advancements in Technology [5]. Hence, we all out our profound feel of appreciation. The conference was focused on the theme, "Showcasing the future of 3D printing in Engineering and Medicine".

3D printing 2018 report: 2nd International Conference on 3D Printing Technology and Innovations was hosted by Conference Series LLC LTD, held in London, UK, during March 19-20, 2018. 3D Printing 2018 witnessed an amalgamation of peerless speakers who enlightened the crowd with their knowledge and confabulated on various new-fangled topics related to the field of 3D Printing. The highly exalted conference hosted by Conference Series LLC Ltd was marked with the attendance of renowned and brilliant researchers, business delegates and talented student communities representing more than 20 countries around the world. The conference has tried grounding every aspect related to 3D Printing, covering all the possible research areas and crux.

References

- Gunther, Daniel, Heymel Bastian, Gunther Johannes Franz, and Ederer Ingo. "Continuous 3D-Printing for Additive Manufacturing." Rapid Prototyp J 20 (2014): 320-327.
- Ahangar, Pouyan, Cooke Megan E, Weber Michael H, and Rosenzweig Derek H. "Current Biomedical Applications of 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing." Appl Sci 9 (2019): 1713.
- Kietzmann, Jan, Pitt Leyland, and Berthon Pierre. "Disruptions, Decisions, and Destinations: Enter the Age of 3-D Printing and Additive Manufacturing." Busi Horizon 58 (2015): 209-215.
- Chua, Chee Kai, Wong Chee How, and Yeong Wai Yee. Standards, Quality Control, and Measurement Sciences in 3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing. Academic Press, (2017).
- Scheithauer, Uwe, Schwarzer Eric, Richter Hans-Jurgen, and Moritz Tassilo. "Thermoplastic 3D Printing-an Additive Manufacturing Method for Producing Dense Ceramics." Int J Appl Ceramic Technol 12 (2015): 26-31.

How to cite this article: Williamsu Natalia. "3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing." *Global J Technol Optim* 12 (2021): 281.