

XY Electronics Technology Co.,Ltd

1 **Company Profile**

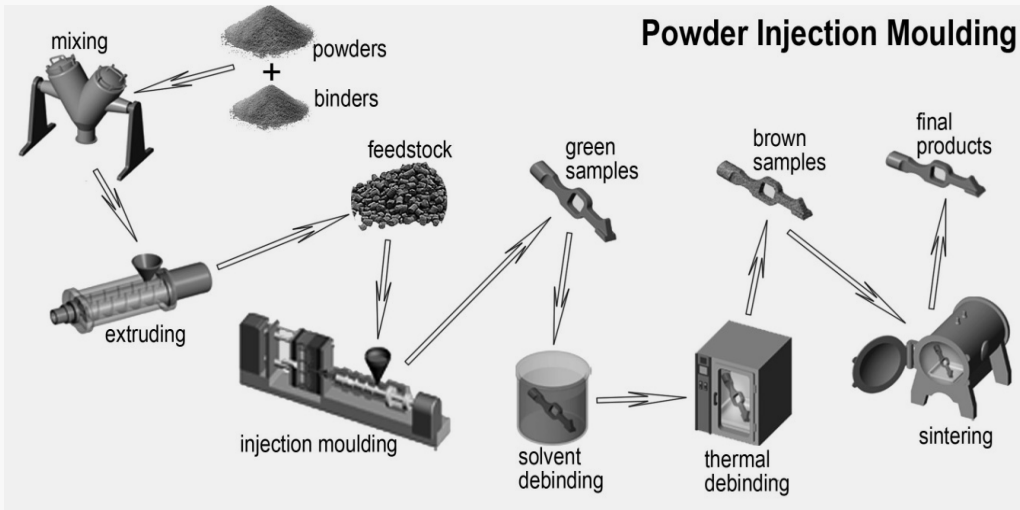
2 **PIM Technology and Application**

3 **Capabilities**

4 **New Product Introduction Process**

5 **Quality Assurance System**

Process of PIM Technology

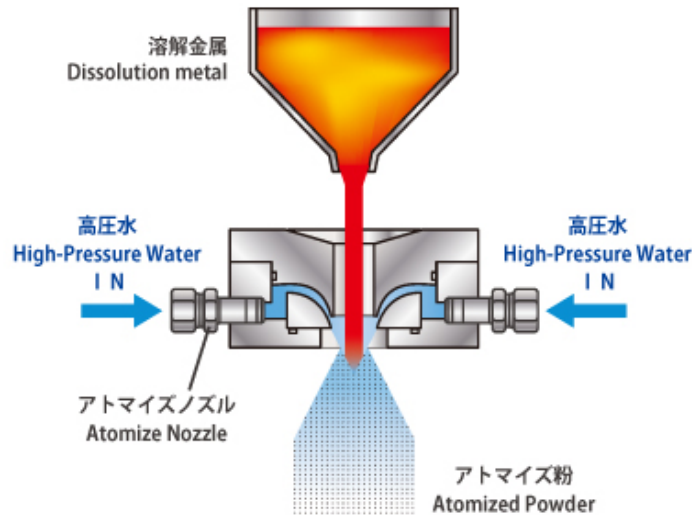


Advantages of PIM

- ❑ Precision, complex 3D structure, tolerance control range is about $\pm 0.3\%$ of the part size;
- ❑ Relative density of MIM product is 98%, Mechanical strength and property is very similar to those made by casting and forging;
- ❑ New Metal and Ceramic Material Production
- ❑ Efficient production
- ❑ Materials can be recycled and environmentally friendly

- Metal/ceramic powders and polymeric binders are evenly mixed and pelletized into the feedstock.
- The feedstock is injected into a die cavity in a semi-solid state using an injection molding machine to produce the green part.
- Binder materials are removed from the green part and get the porous brown part.
- The brown parts are placed on ceramic setters which are sintered at a high temperature in an atmosphere-controlled furnace.

- Stainless steel powder is mainly prepared by atomization
- The atomizing medium is water, gas, water and gas combined



The principle of atomization

Stainless steel atomized powder features

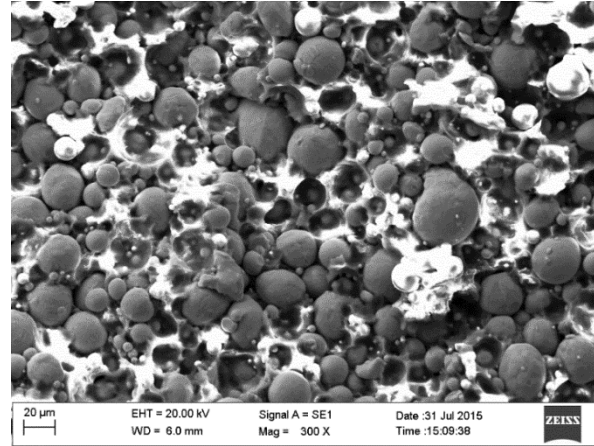
- ❑ The shape is spherical or nearly spherical, and the fluidity is good.
- ❑ Typically -500 mesh
- ❑ Typical particle size distribution is: $D_{10} \approx 3 \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$; $D_{50} \approx 8 \sim 12 \mu\text{m}$; $D_{90} \approx 20 \sim 25 \mu\text{m}$
- ❑ The water atomized powder has a low cost and an ellipsoid shape, and has a good shape retention ability during sintering, but the powder has a high oxygen content and a low sintered density.
- ❑ The gas atomized powder has a high cost, a nearly spherical shape, and a poor shape retention ability during sintering, but the powder has a low oxygen content and a high sintered density.

MIM Feedstock

- Three major systems: plastic base, wax base and water base; corresponding to three debinding methods: catalytic debinding, organic solvent debinding and water extraction debinding
- Each of the three major systems has advantages and disadvantages:
 - Plastic base feedstock, good shape retention, high debinding efficiency, but the formula is highly confidential and difficult to imitate
 - Wax-based feedstock, low green strength, slow debinding efficiency, debinding process is relatively friendly to the powder, the formula is relatively simple, but the solvent is difficult to handle, and the recycling cost is high.
 - Water-based feedstock, the performance is similar to wax-based feedstock, but using water as the extraction solvent, environmentally friendly, and the stability needs to be continuously verified.

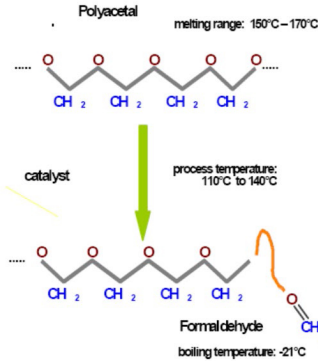
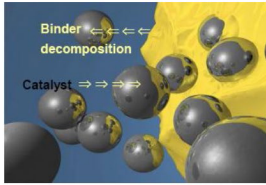


Plastic base feedstock (EP homemade)



The morphology of the green part after catalytic debinding, the bright white between the powders is the skeleton binder, which is removed during the subsequent sintering process.

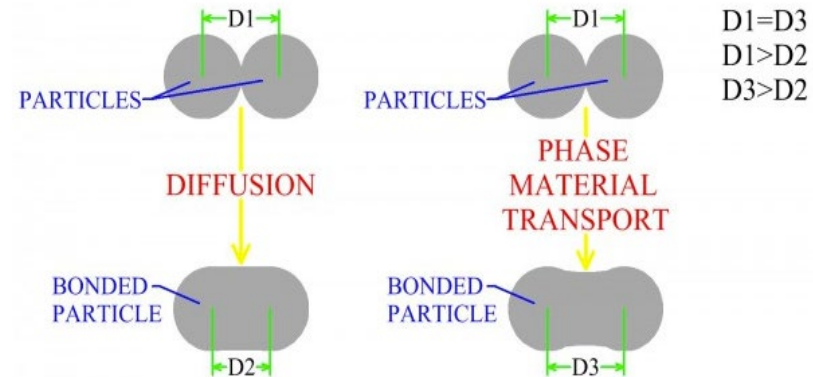
De-binding & Sintering



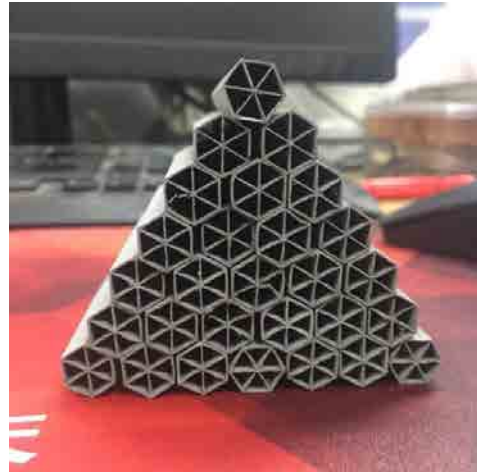
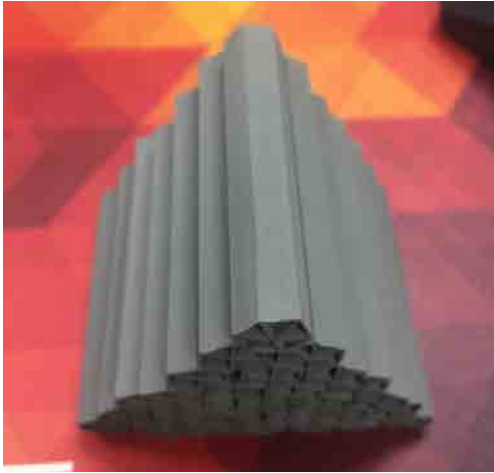
EP catalytic debinding equipment

Catalytic debinding of the binder is a process where most of the binder is attacked by a catalytic acid vapour such as highly concentrated nitric or oxalic acid. ... The acid acts as a catalyst in the decomposition of the polymer binder.

- The purpose of sintering: the conversion of the powder particles into a dense body, the surface energy is reduced
- The main principle is to increase the kinetic energy of the atoms on the surface of the powder particles by heating, atomic migration, and filling the pores between the powder particles, thereby densifying the injected green part.



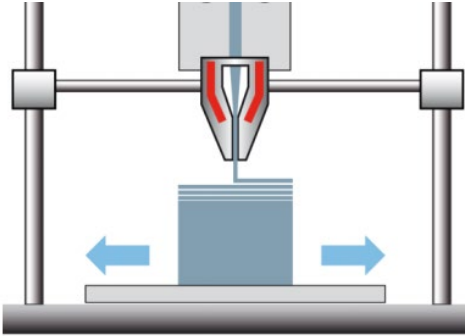
New Technology 1: Forming technology complementary to MIM



- Developed a new process combining other process and MIM
- Suitable for manufacturing two-dimensional complex equal sections, and the wall thickness can be as thin as 0.2mm
- Easy to achieve automated continuous production, high production efficiency; excellent material properties, wide range of applications; reduced costs

New Technology 2:

Forming technology complementary to MIM – 3D printing + sintering



✓ 3D printing principle



✓ 3D printing feedstock



✓ 3D printing green parts



✓ 3D printing sintered part

- Customized products can be customized without the need for molds
- Suitable for products with very complicated shapes, high performance requirements, and small batch sizes
- In some high-end manufacturing fields, such as the medical industry and aerospace, titanium 3D printing combined with MIM materials and sintering advantages have strong market prospects

New Technology 3: Amorphous alloy (Liquid metal)



- Non-crystalline, and have a glass-like structure
- Good electrical conductivity
- Low shrinkage during cooling, and resistance to plastic deformation
- Better resistance to wear and corrosion
- Higher tensile yield strengths and higher elastic strain limits
- Ductility and fatigue strengths are lower

MIM assisted process - Liquid Silicone Rubber



Waterproof SIM card tray



3C waterproof electronic products



The waterproof silicone ring of the smart phone is mostly formed on the original metal fittings. At the same time, the volume is smaller than the silicone ring used in general, and the compatibility with the casing and accessories is higher. It requires more precise (micro) injection molding technology.



Type-C connector waterproof seal

Automotive parts interface waterproof seal



Low-alloy steels

- Fe-2Ni
- Fe-8Ni
- 2200
- 2700
- 4605
- 4140
- 100Cr6
- 8620
- 8740
- 42CrMo4
- 1010

Stainless steel

- 17-4PH
- 304L
- 310N
- 316L
- 420
- 430
- 440
- PANACEA
- Duplex 2507

Soft magnetic alloy

- Fe-50Ni
- Fe-3Si
- Fe-50Co
- Fe-35Co

Low thermal expansion coefficient alloy

- Invar alloy
- Kovar alloy

Titanium alloy

- CP-Ti
- Ti-6Al-4V
- Ti-Al intermetallic compound

Tungsten alloy

- W-Ni-Fe
- W-Ni-Cu
- W-Cu

Copper alloy

- Copper
- Bronze

More customizable alloys...

Function
Appearance

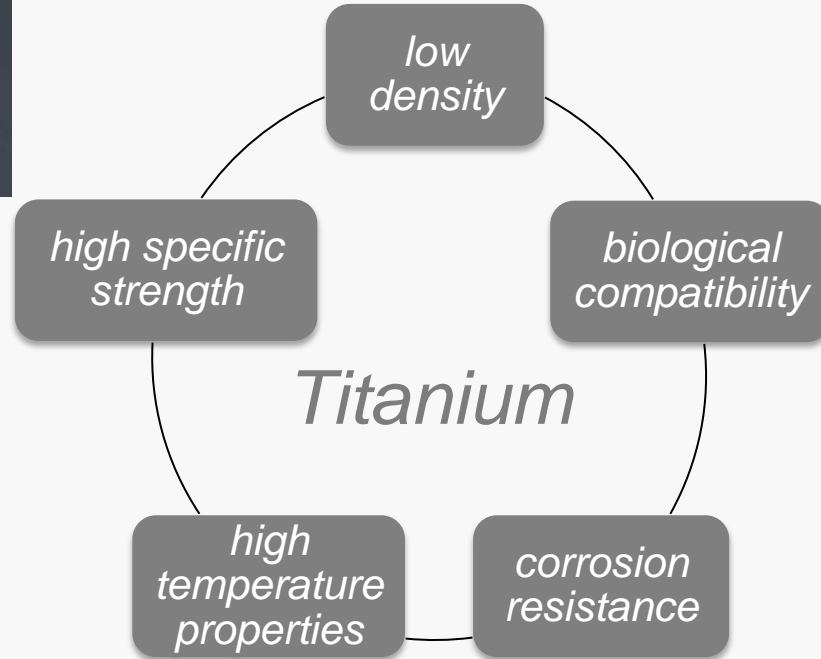
Lightweight materials - Titanium Alloys



Electronic



Aerospace

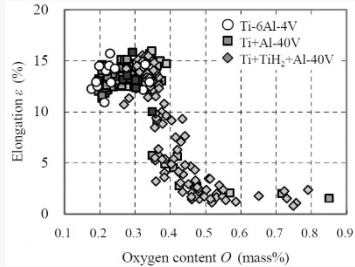


Medical



Military

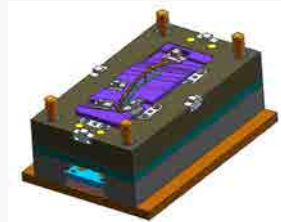
Commercial MIM-Ti



- ❑ Only few companies have MIM-Ti capability
- ❑ Product quality is not good due to out of control the impurities



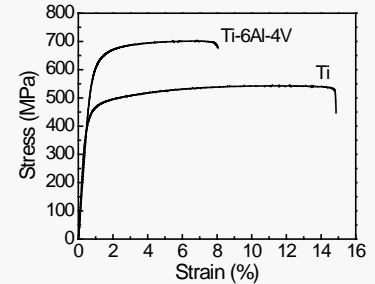
- ❑ Near net sharp all structures
- ❑ Extremely **complex curved surface** difficult to machining
- ❑ Only **6 grams** in weight Good bio-compatibility, good corrosion resistance



MIM-Ti

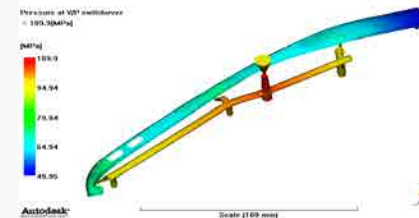


TC4



Solutions

- ❑ **Unique formula** (Add small amount of special elements)
- ❑ Special equipment (Patented equipment for mixing and injection molding)
- ❑ special process (De-binding and sintering)



Lightweight materials - Pure titanium technical data

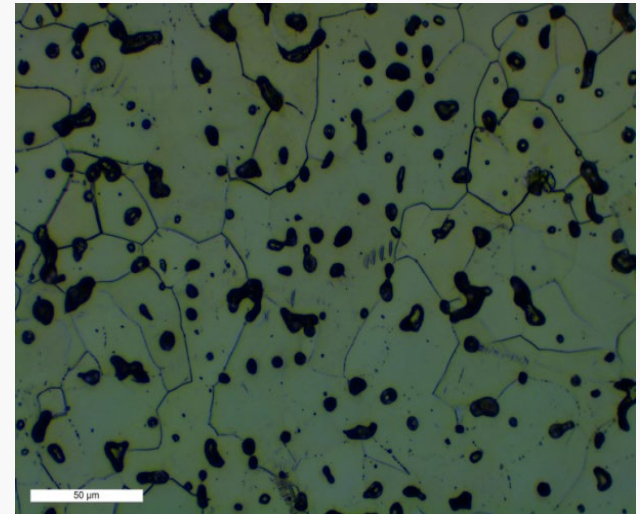
Typical composition

O (%)	N (%)	C (%)	Ti (%)
0.15-0.2	< 0.02	0.06-0.08	Balanced

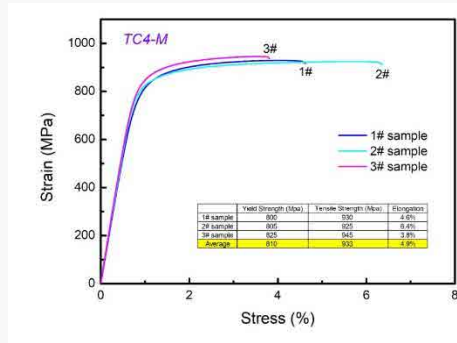


Characteristic Properties:

- Density: $\geq 4.3 \text{g/cm}^3$
- Yield Strength: $\geq 450 \text{MPa}$
- Ultimate Tensile Strength: $\geq 510 \text{MPa}$
- Elastic modulus: 100-120GPa
- Elongation: $\sim 15\%$
- Hardness: $\sim 200 \text{HV1}$



Lightweight materials - TC4 Products

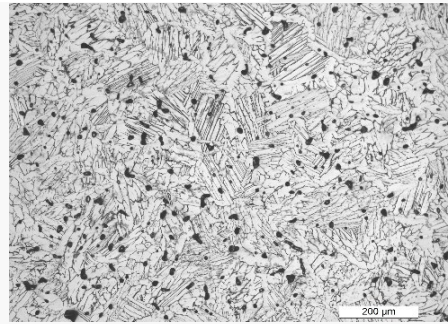


Typical composition

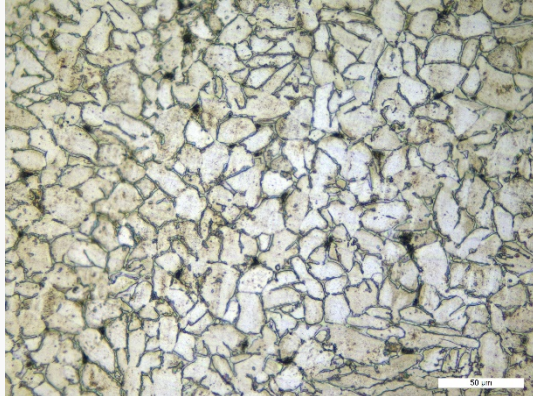
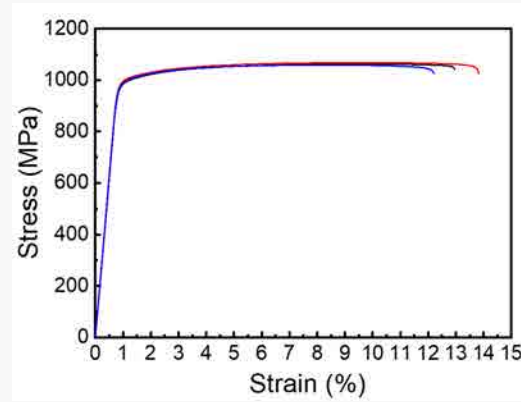
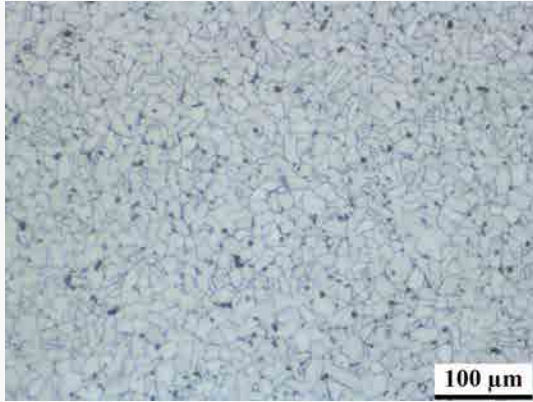
Al (%)	V (%)	O (%)	N (%)	C(%)	Ti (%)
5.5-6.75	3.5-4.5	< 0.3	< 0.05	0.06-0.08	balanced

Characteristic Properties:

- Density: $\geq 4.35\text{g/cm}^3$
- Yield Strength: $\geq 900\text{MPa}$
- Ultimate Tensile Strength: $\geq 1000\text{MPa}$
- Elastic modulus: 100-120GPa
- Elongation: $\geq 10\%$
- Hardness: $\geq 300\text{HV10}$



Lightweight materials - TC4 Products

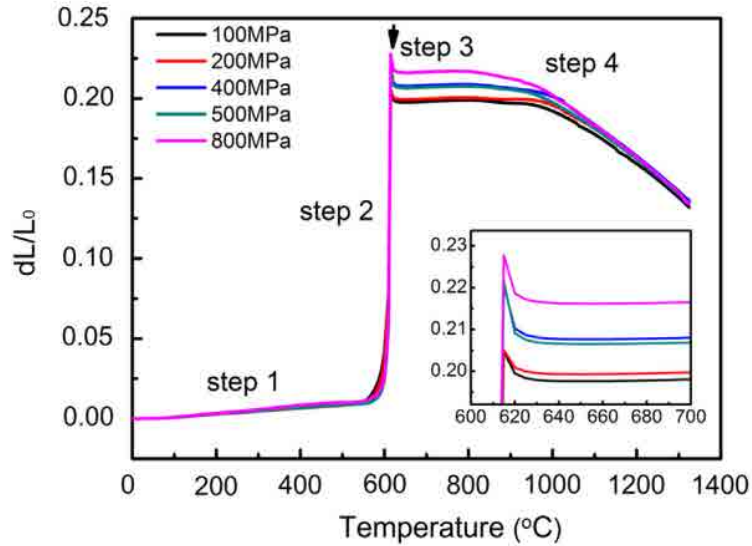


- By adjusting the microstructure of MIM-TC4 through a special process, an equiaxed crystal structure like forged titanium alloy is obtained, and the crystal grains are very small, and the mechanical properties are greatly improved
- Density greater than 99%, yield strength greater than 900MPa, tensile strength greater than 1000MPa, elongation greater than 10%
- Using lower cost powder reduces the overall cost of parts

	Mechanical Properties			
	Tensile Strength, min	Yield Strength (0.2 % Offset) min or range	Elongation in 4D, min, %	Reduction of Area, min %
ASTM B348 Grade 2 Requirements	345 Mpa	275 MPa	20	30
EP (as-sintered)	545 Mpa	450 MPa	15	--
EP (MIM+HIP)	635 Mpa	537 MPa	30	--
ASTM B348 Grade 5 Requirements	895 MPa	828 MPa	10	25
EP (as-sintered)	1000 Mpa	900 MPa	15	--

- In addition to the elongation rate, pure titanium sintered parts have reached the ASTM B348 pure titanium grade 2 standard. After hot isostatic pressing, the mechanical properties have surpassed the grade 2 standard.
- The sintering properties of Ti-6Al-4V titanium alloy surpass the ASTM B348 grade 5

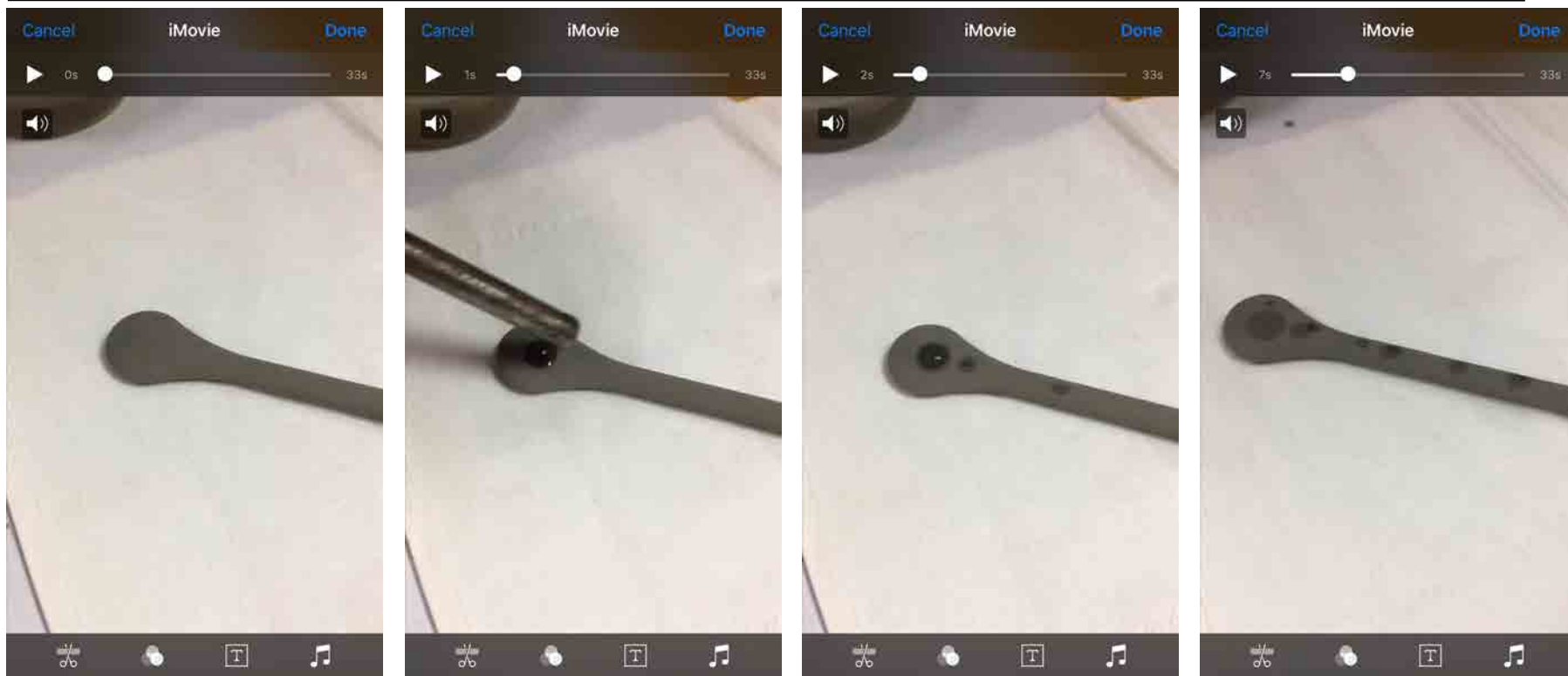
Lightweight materials - Porous Ti-Al intermetallic compound



Expansion of Ti-Al during sintering



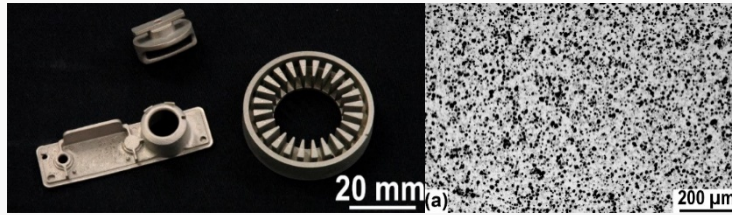
Lightweight materials - Porous Ti-Al intermetallic compound



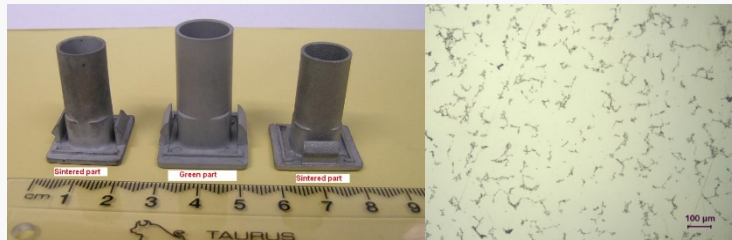
Good water or oil permeability

Lightweight materials - Aluminum Alloys

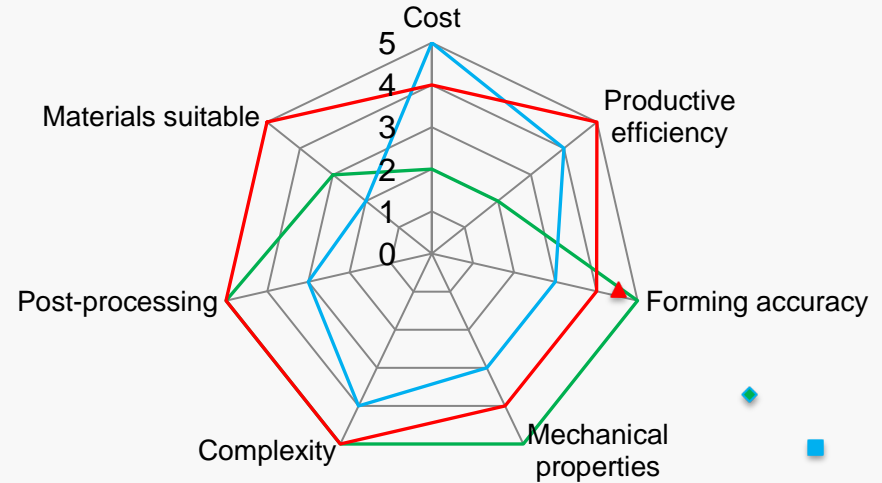
MIM-AI (lab stage)



Porous MIM aluminum alloy

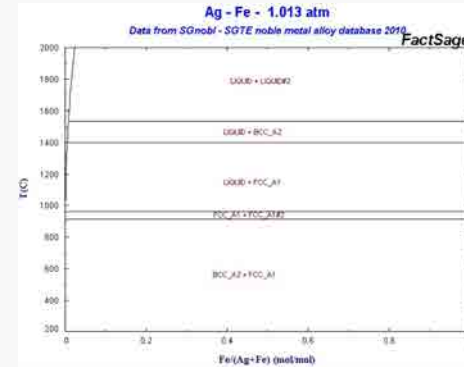
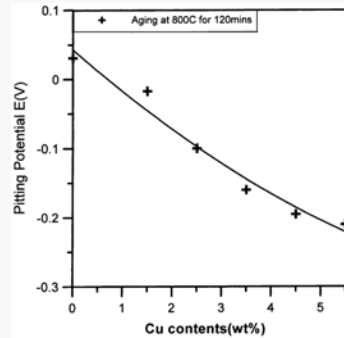
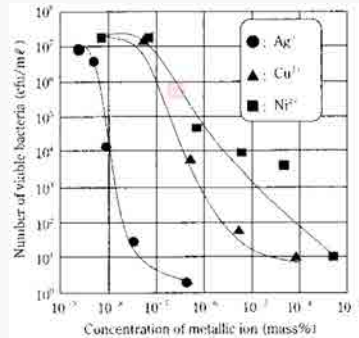


Compact MIM aluminum alloy



—◆— Machining —■— Die-casting —▲— MIM

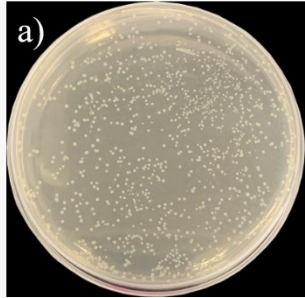
Antibacterial stainless steel



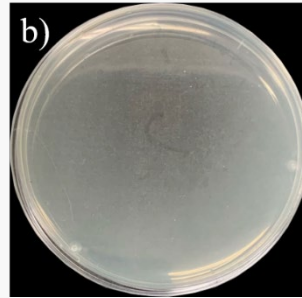
Ag > Hg > Cu > Cd > Cr > Pb > Co > Au > Zn > Fe > Mn > Mo > Sn

- Among all metal elements, silver has the strongest antibacterial ability, about 100 times that of copper
- Has a broader spectrum of antibacterial, can kill more types of pathogenic bacteria
- Adding less than one-tenth of copper, has little effect on the performance of the original grade stainless steel
- Silver and iron are typical immiscible element systems, and have almost no solubility in liquid or solid state
- The existing casting process is very prone to segregation of silver elements, and the improvement of heat treatment process is very limited
- The antibacterial performance is unstable, the energy consumption of the heat treatment process used is high and the effect is not obvious, so it is difficult to be used in industrial production

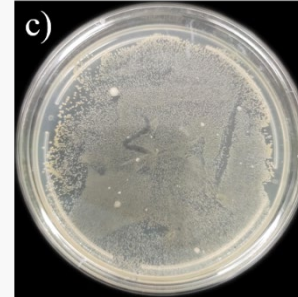
Antibacterial stainless steel



a) Cast silver-containing antibacterial steel



b) New silver-containing antibacterial steel



c) Conventional stainless steel



- By adding a silver-containing compound to the feedstock, the compound decomposes to form dispersed silver particles during sintering
- Excellent antibacterial performance, the broad-spectrum antibacterial reaches more than 99%
- Stable antibacterial ability, dispersed and uniform silver particles
- With permanent antibacterial ability, not afraid of scratching and cutting

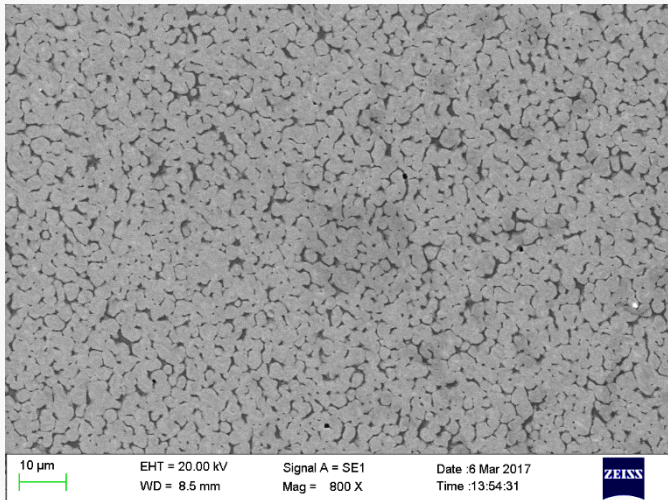


High Thermal Conductivity Material - Tungsten-Copper Alloys

Material	Density g/cm ³	Thermal Conductivity W/m·k
W80-Cu20	15.2	180
W85-Cu15	15.9	170
W90-Cu10	16.7	160

Application

- electric contact parts
- welding electrodes
- heat sinks
- electric discharge machine



W90-Cu10, as-sintered, typical microstructure



The copper-chromium alloy is an alloy formed by adding Cr and other trace alloying elements to Cu as a matrix. The alloy has high mechanical strength and hardness at room temperature and below 400 ° C, has good electrical and thermal conductivity, excellent wear resistance and wear reduction performance, and has resistance to high temperature oxidation, wear resistance and good processing performance, widely used in parts that require high strength, high hardness, high electrical conductivity and thermal conductivity at high temperatures.



Characteristic Properties:

- Density: $\geq 8.7\text{g/cm}^3$
- Yield Strength: 280MPa
- Hardness: 70~100 HV
- Thermal conductivity: 250 W/(m·K)

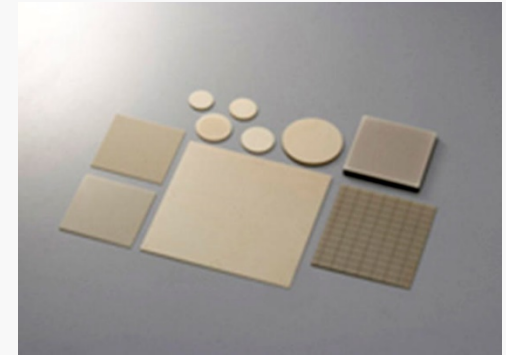
- High thermal conductivity
- Good plasticity
- Good ductility
- High conductivity



Characteristic Properties:

- Density: $\geq 8.5 \text{g/cm}^3$
- Yield Strength: 69MPa
- Ultimate Tensile Strength: 207 MPa
- Elongation: $\sim 30\%$
- Thermal conductivity: $330 \text{ W/(m}\cdot\text{K)}$

- High thermal conductivity (about $320\text{W} / \text{m} \cdot \text{K}$), close to BeO and SiC, and more than 5 times that of Al_2O_3 ;
- Coefficient of thermal expansion ($4.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) matches Si ($3.5\text{-}4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) and GaAs ($6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$);
- Excellent electrical properties (dielectric constant, dielectric loss, bulk resistivity, dielectric strength);
- Good mechanical properties, flexural strength is higher than Al_2O_3 and BeO ceramics, and can be sintered at atmospheric pressure;
- Good optical transmission characteristics;
- Non-toxic.



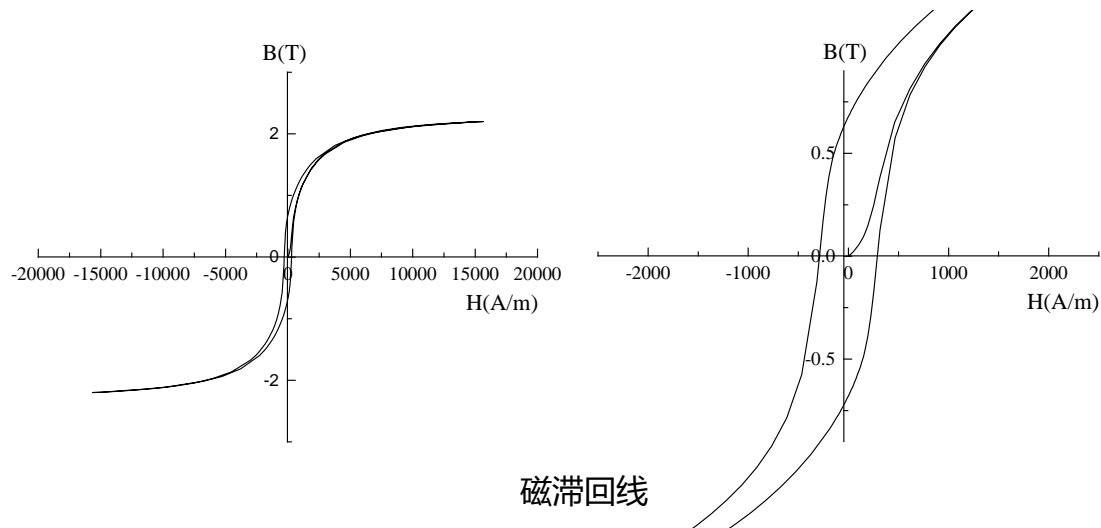
High Thermal Conductivity Material - High silicon aluminum alloy

Content	Coefficient of thermal expansion $\times 10^{-6} / K$	Thermal conductivity $W \cdot m^{-1} \cdot K^{-1}$	Ultimate Tensile Strength MPa	Yield Strength MPa
Al-Si27	17	160	160	110
Al-Si42	13	150	210	155
Al-Si50	11	140	150	125
Al-Si60	9	129	120	-
Al-Si70	7	120	110	-

- Low coefficient of thermal expansion
- Good thermal conductivity
- Low density
- Easy to process



Soft magnetic alloy - Fe-Co alloy



Magnetic properties

	B_s (T)	B_r (T)	H_c (A/M)	μ_{max}
Fe-35Co	2.2	0.65	248	1146
Fe-50Co	2.3	1.60	127	2000

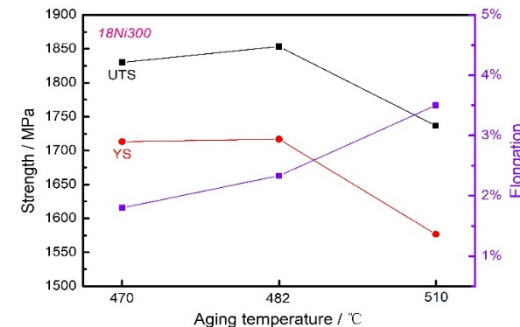
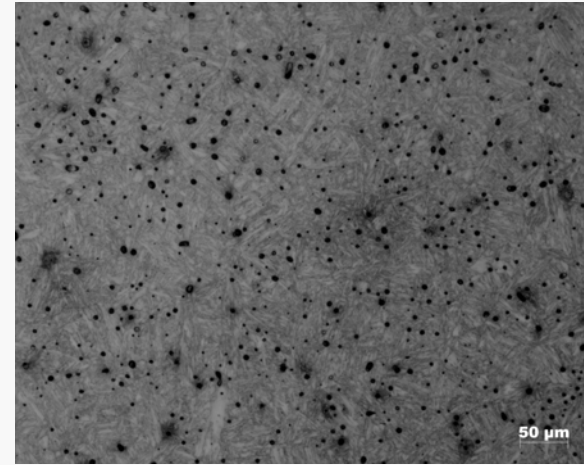
Application

- Motor parts
- Bluetooth earphone
- Automated production line, etc.

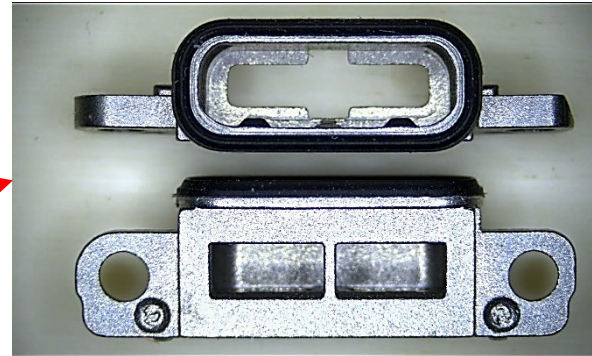


Features of Maraging Steel

- Ultra-high strength at room temperature (yield strength greater than 1300MPa)
- Simple heat treatment to ensure minimal deformation
- Excellent fatigue toughness compared to quenched steel at the same strength level
- Good welding performance
- Easy machining, low machining distortion



Stainless steel Products in EP - 17-4PH



Type-C socket: 17-4PH

Stainless steel Products in EP - non-magnetic 17-4



Huawei HONOR



- Precipitation hardening martensite (with magnetic) → special sintering process → austenite (non-magnetic)
- Higher hardness and strength than general sintered austenitic stainless steel
- Improved salt spray resistance

Stainless steel Products in EP – for parts with appearance requirements



Xbox Elite Wireless Controller



- Uses 316L and 17-4PH stainless steel
- 316L stainless steel is mainly used for parts that need mirror polishing
- 17-4PH is used for parts requiring magnetic attraction
- The requirements for injection molding and sintering process are extremely high, the surface of the green part must not have any black lines, and the friction marks between the sintering jig and the product should also be considered to avoid

Stainless steel Products in EP - Nickel-free stainless

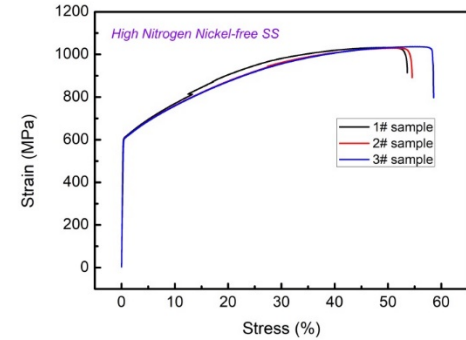


P20

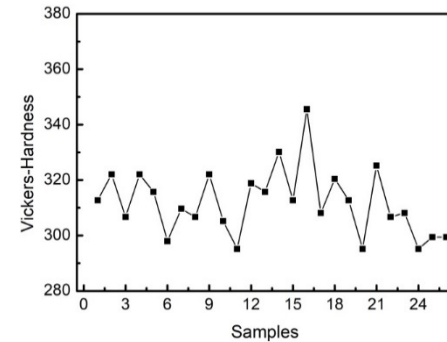


P30 Pro

Camera support: panacea

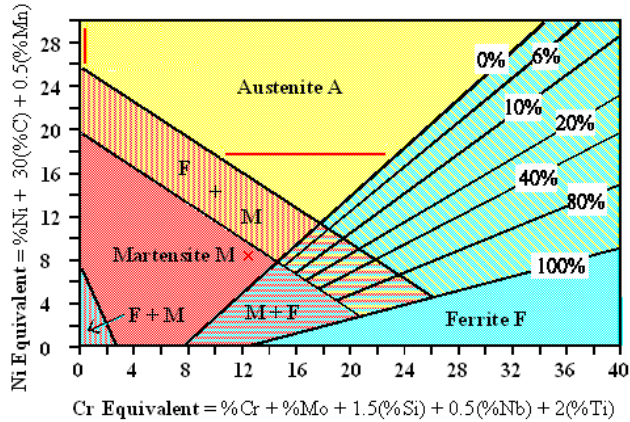


Mechanical properties



Micro hardness

Stainless steel Products in EP - Nickel-free stainless



Electronics



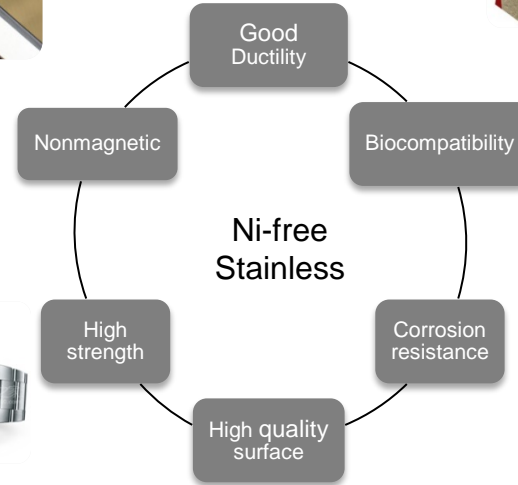
Bio-implants



Luxury



Wearable device



316L Advantage

- Corrosion resistance
- Good ductility
- Polishing, high quality surface

316L Disadvantage

- Low strength, low hardness
- Contains large amount of nickel, leading to allergic reactions of human body

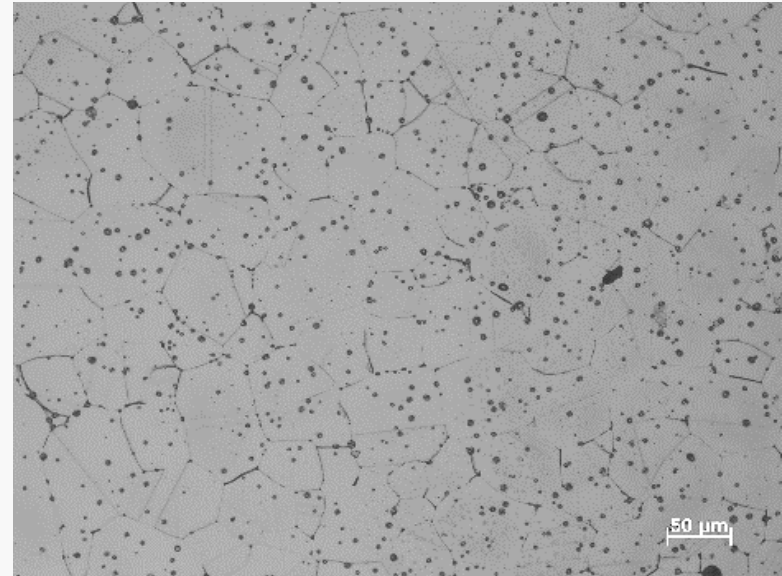
Stainless steel Products in EP - Nickel-free stainless

Typical composition

C %	Cr %	N %	Ni %	Mn %	Mo %	Si %	Fe %
≤0.2	16.5-17.5	≥0.6	≤0.1	10-12	3.0-3.5	≤1	balanced

Characteristic Properties

Density	≥7.6 g/cm ³
Yield Strength	≥560 MPa
Ultimate Tensile Strength	≥950 MPa
Elongation	≥50%
Hardness	280-350 HV

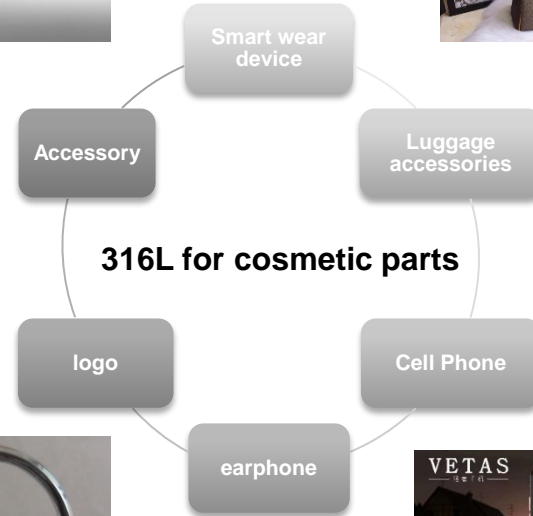
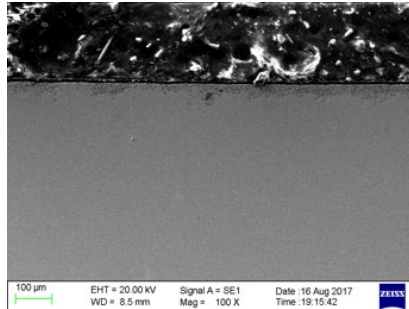


Metallography

Stainless steel Products in EP – 316L for Cosmetic Parts

Key point

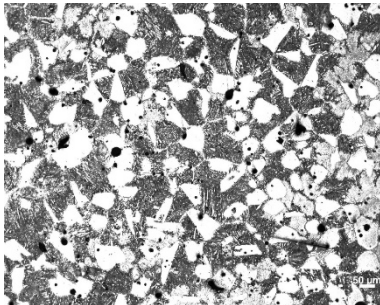
- Finer powder
- Optimized binder
- Sintering atmosphere
- Impurity control



Super-Duplex stainless steel (2507)

Main characteristics

- Very high resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion
- Excellent resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in chloride bearing environments
- High resistance to general corrosion in acids
- Excellent resistance to erosion corrosion
- Excellent resistance to corrosion fatigue
- Very high mechanical strength
- Good weldability



Austenite + Ferrite

	316L	304	17-4PH	2507
Yield Strength R _{p0.2} / MPa	180	170	750	530
Ultimate Tensile Strength UTS / MPa	540	630	1060	730-930
Elongation / %	60	60	3	25
Hardness / HV	120	130	320	300
PREN*	23-29	17-21	below 300 series	> 40
Microstructure	Austenite	Austenite	Martensite	50:50 Austenite / Ferrite
Magnetism	not magnetic	not magnetic	ferro magnetic	ferro magnetic

PREN* = pitting corrosion resistance number



Performance requirements

- High yield strength: greater than 600MPa
- Good wear resistance (high hardness): greater than HV300 or HRC35
- Light weight: achieved by material density or structural design

Size requirements

- Strict tolerance of rotating surface: hole position, arc surface
- Some parts are long and thin, with high flatness and straightness.
- 3D shape is complex, suitable for PIM process
- Tolerance challenges PIM process limits



Candidate material

17-4PH

Fe-8Ni

Ti-6Al-4V

Amorphous alloy

Zirconia ceramic

Performance comparison

	Density	Yield Strength	tensile strength	Elongation	Hardness	advantage	Disadvantage
17-4PH	7.68	650 (as-sintered) 1000 (HT)	1000 (as-sintered) 1100 (HT)	>6% (as-sintered) >3% (HT)	280-320 HV (as-sintered) 350-450 HV (HT)	Good corrosion resistance, bright appearance and low price	Heat treatment is easy to deform, too tight tolerance cannot be guaranteed
Fe-8Ni	7.60	400 (as-sintered) 1100 (HT)	700 (as-sintered) 1250 (HT)	3% (as-sintered) <1% (HT)	150-280 HV (as-sintered) 400-550 HV (HT)	Cheap price and simple heat treatment process	Poor corrosion resistance and high brittleness
Ti-6Al-4V	4.25	820	950	>2%	300 HV	Good corrosion resistance and light weight	Expensive, difficult to process (Tapping)
Amorphous alloy	6.30	—	Bending strength 2200	<1%	500 HV	High flexural strength, not easy to break, good wear resistance	Poor elongation, easy to break
Zirconia ceramic	6.10	—	Bending strength 700	<1%	1300 HV	High hardness and good wear resistance	High brittleness

Ceramic

Chemically stable

Hard

Nonmagnetic

Oxidation resistant

Wear-resistant

Thermal insulators

Electrical insulators

Refractory

Properties	Unit	99%Al ₂ O ₃	3Y-TZP	Si ₃ N ₄	SiC	ZT A	Super-ZrO ₂
Density	g/cm ³	>3.5	> 5.8	> 3.0	>3.0	> 4.7	>6.09
Hardness	HRA	91	88~99	92~93	92~94	91	93
Bend strength	MPa	350	700	700	500	550	>1600
Compressive strength	MPa	3000	2100	3500	2800~3000	2100	3000
Fracture toughness	MPa·M ^{-3/2}	2~4	10	7	5	6.7	≥18
CTE	×10 ⁻⁶ /°C	6.5~8.4	10.2	3.2~4	4.3	7	10.2
Resistivity	Ω·Cm	10 ¹⁴ ~10 ¹⁶	>10 ¹⁰	>10 ¹⁴	<200	>10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴
Elastic modulus	GPa	260	300	410	-	300	500

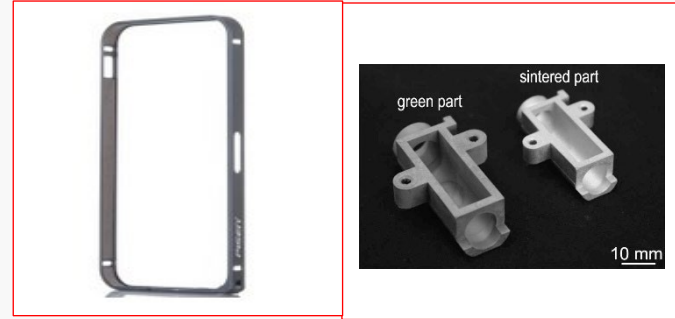


Hardware and Software



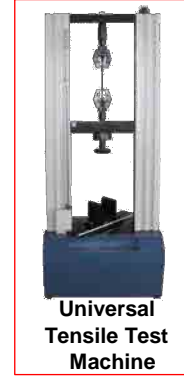
- Works closely with the Powder Metallurgy Laboratory of SUSTech & USTB to develop new materials and processes for powder injection molding, liquid metal, 3D printing, etc.
- Currently has 35 production lines and some special materials processing equipment. Plans to increase to 46 production lines by the end of 2020
- Construction of a high-level powder metallurgy laboratory, planning to apply for the National Engineering Center around 2021.

Core-competitiveness



- Focus on MIM new materials, master the core technology on **Ti, Cu, Al, W, special stainless steels (Panacea, Duplex stainless steel), iron-cobalt alloy, Fe₃Si & Ceramic**Etc.
- Development of liquid metal and titanium alloy 3D printing technology
- Research the MIM technology with low-cost Ti powder
(Special formula, Special process)

Main Lab devices



Main Producing Devices

In Use



Mixer 10X



Injection Machine 40X



De-binding 10X



Sintering 16X



Restriking 30X



Tumbling 10X

In plan



www.hfgs.com

Mold center

Device name	Brand	Coming soon	In plan	Initial monthly capacity
CNC	MIKRON、 Quick Jet	2	3	Precision forming mold: 10sets Shaping mold: 30sets
Wire cutting	+GF+、 SODICK	2	4	
EDM	MAKINO、 SODICK	2	4	
Grinder	SEEDTEC、 Joen Lih	3	5	
Milling	GENTIGER	3	5	





CNC (fanuc) × 15



CNC (taikan) × 3



Drilling machine × 1



Wire cutting machine × 5
(Sodick)



lathe × 3



Polishing and drawing machine



Wet polishing machine



Wet polishing machine



Laser carving



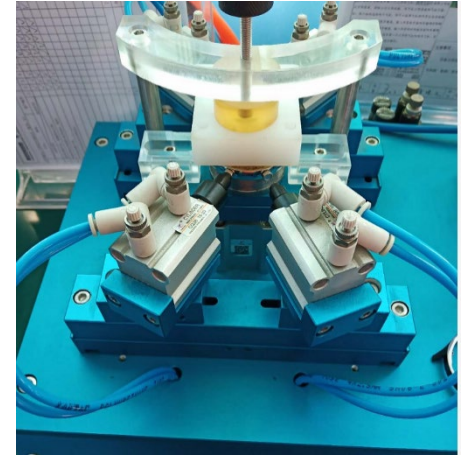
Pad printing



Welding



Air tightness test

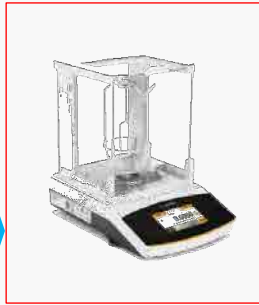


Life span test

Equipment for Quality control



2.5 Dimension



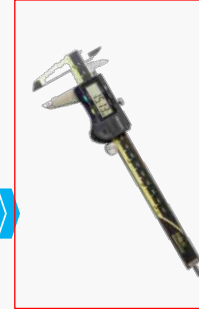
Electronic Density Balance



Salt Spray Test



Height gauge



Caliper



Electronic Balance

Feedstock Room				Product Department			Quality Department		
1	MFR	1 X	1	Projector	1X	1	CCD	13X	
2	Electronic Balance	2 X	5	Electronic Density Balance	1X	2	Jin-dong wear-resistant tester	1X	
3	powder solid density tester	1 X	1	Height gauge	12X	3	Tool microscope	3X	
4	Laser granularity meter	1 X	4	Caliper	26X	4	Vickers hardness	1X	
5	Loose density meter	1 X	5			5	Rockwell hardness	1X	



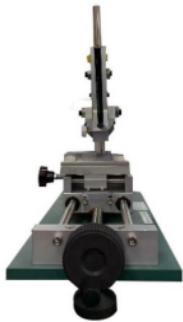
Equipment for Quality control



Friction Testing Machine



Friction Testing Machine



pencil hardness tester



Water drop angle test



Tensile test



Visual inspection equipment

Detection Indicator:

Surface defects, dimensional measurement, thread inspection, feature inspection, assembly accuracy, presence or absence of gaskets and fasteners, lack of material, internal hole blockage, cracking, burrs, solder joints, imprints, etc.

Detection speed:

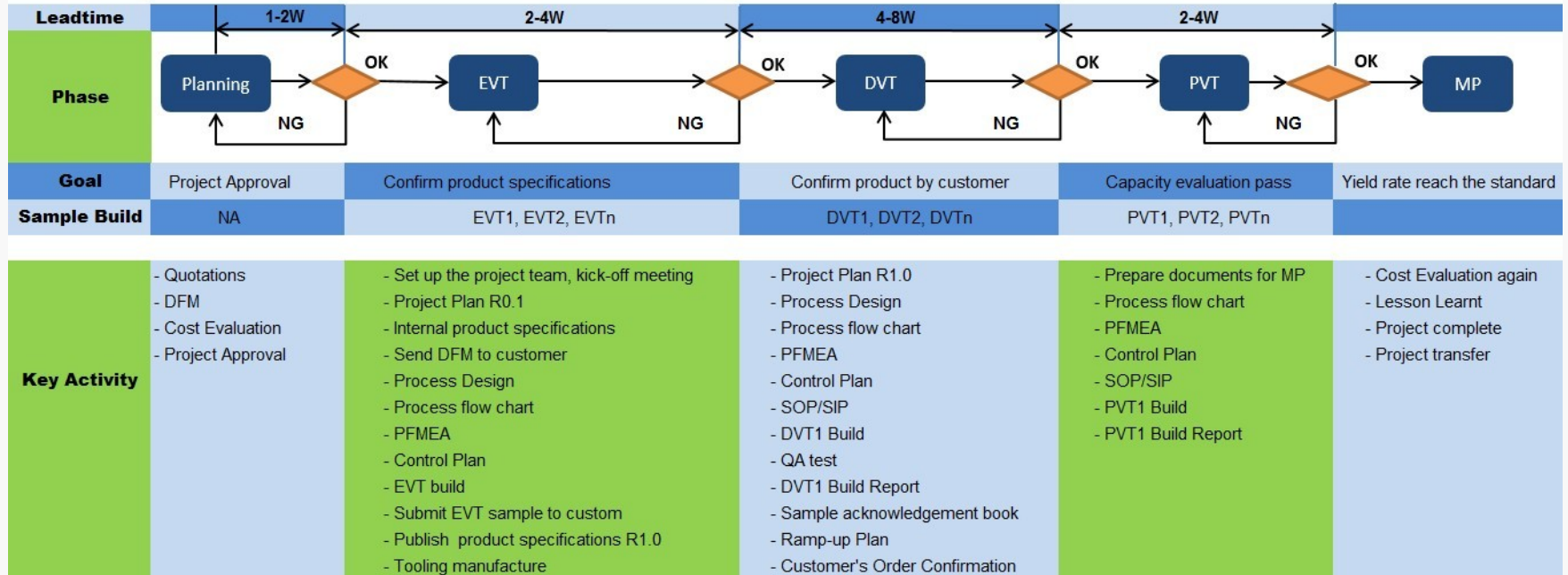
$\leq 0.03\sim 0.05$ seconds

Detection accuracy:

$\pm 0.01\text{mm}$

New Product Introduction Process

General Flow



Quality Assurance System

Quality Policy

- Quality supreme
- Customer first
- Continuous improvement

