

Molten Metal Oscillatory Behaviour in Advanced Fusion-based Manufacturing Processes

Ebrahimi, Amin

DOI

[10.4233/uuid:06ff0b5e-d5da-4149-a90f-62064c29f238](https://doi.org/10.4233/uuid:06ff0b5e-d5da-4149-a90f-62064c29f238)

Publication date

2022

Document Version

Final published version

Citation (APA)

Ebrahimi, A. (2022). *Molten Metal Oscillatory Behaviour in Advanced Fusion-based Manufacturing Processes*. [Dissertation (TU Delft), Delft University of Technology]. <https://doi.org/10.4233/uuid:06ff0b5e-d5da-4149-a90f-62064c29f238>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable).
Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights.
We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Propositions

accompanying the dissertation

Molten Metal Oscillatory Behaviour

in Advanced Fusion-based Manufacturing Processes

by

Amin Ebrahimi

1. A good agreement between numerical and experimental results does not necessarily verify the reliability of numerical predictions. (*This dissertation*)
2. Any generic simulation employed to predict the shape of melt-pools in fusion welding and additive manufacturing of metallic materials should account for fluid dynamics. (*This dissertation*)
3. Employing an incorrect assumption or approach in a scientific field, no matter how widespread or for how long it has been considered standard practice, does not make it right. (*This dissertation, Chapter 3, 5 and 6*)
4. The conventional fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis should not be employed to describe the transient features of melt-pool oscillatory behaviour. (*This dissertation, Chapter 7 and 8*)
5. The merit of a good scientist is rooted in the robustness of the processes (s)he develops to address a problem rather than the results (s)he produces; however, in academia, the merit is currently evaluated based primarily on results.
6. If everything works perfectly in a research group, someone is not doing his/her job properly.
7. In a world with limited shared resources, the notion of borders is redundant, causes conflict and jeopardises peace.
8. The contribution of a referee to the clarity of a scientific article is sometimes more than that of some of the authors.
9. The number of highly-educated people trained in a country does not necessarily correlate with the technological advancement of that country.
10. Prospective doctoral and post-doctoral researchers should discuss the long-term plans of their supervisors during intake interviews.
11. The results of low-order statistical analyses should not be employed for decision making about a system with complex behaviour.

These propositions are regarded as opposable and defensible, and have been approved as such by the promoters prof. dr. I. M. Richardson and prof. dr. ir. C. R. Kleijn.