

Simulation of Resistive Heating of Ti64 Blanks

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In cooperation with



INSTITUTE I
MATERIALS SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING

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Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

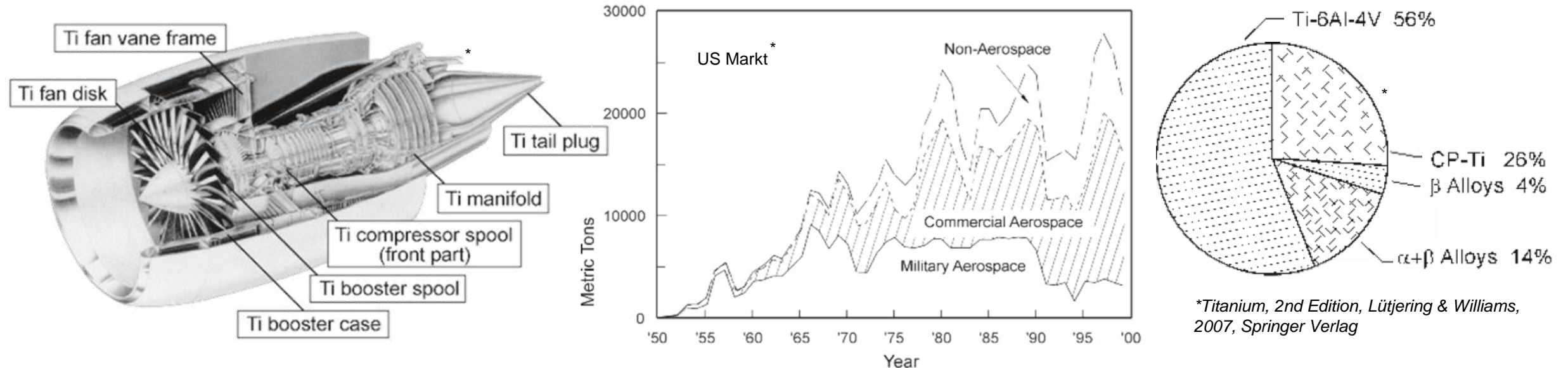
Agenda

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Coupled Multi-Physics
- 3) Self-controlled Multi-Physics
- 4) Material Data
- 5) Summary

Introduction

Ti-6Al-4V

- Relative cheap raw material, relative expensive structural material



*Titanium, 2nd Edition, Lütjering & Williams, 2007, Springer Verlag

- „35 bis 40 Prozent des von Boeing verwendeten Titans kommen laut Michaels bisher vom russischen Zulieferer VSMPO-Avisma, der zu ein Viertel dem staatlichen Rüstungskonzern Rostec gehört. Bei Airbus stammen rund 50 Prozent des Titans aus Russland.“*

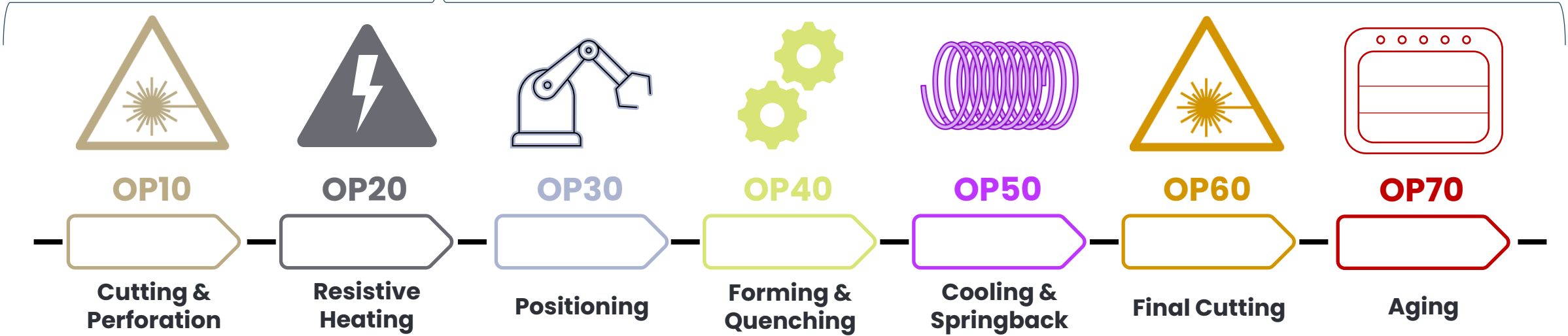
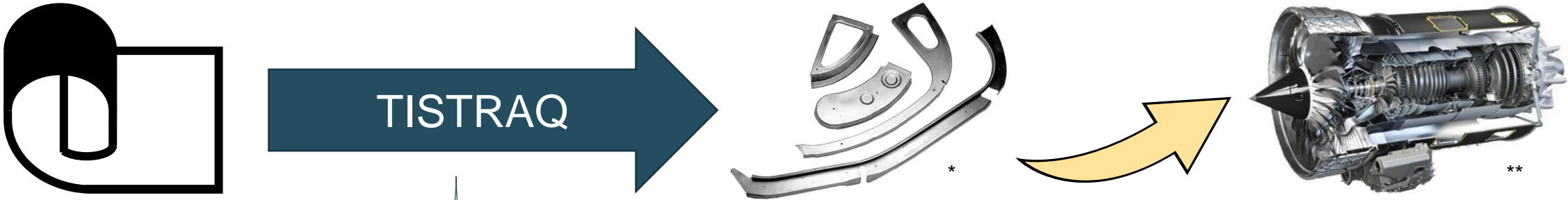
„«Es gibt keinen einzigen Rest Titan mehr auf dem Markt, es wurde alles aufgekauft.» Solange der Konflikt nicht bis ins Jahr 2023 andauere, dürften sich die Folgen für die Luftfahrt noch in Grenzen halten.“ <https://www.aerotelegraph.com/boeing-verzichtet-auf-russisches-titan-airbus-nicht> (08.03.2022, zuletzt aufgerufen am 14.11.2022)

Introduction



TISTRAQ: Titanium Solution Treated and RAPid Quenching

- **Scope:** Development of a **predictable** quench-forming process for **energy** and **material** efficient production of **sheet metal parts** made of $\alpha+\beta$ -titanium alloys with **enhanced mechanical properties** compared to the delivery state due to a **process integrated heat treatment**.



**Aerospace Sheet Metal Fabrication Low Cost |*

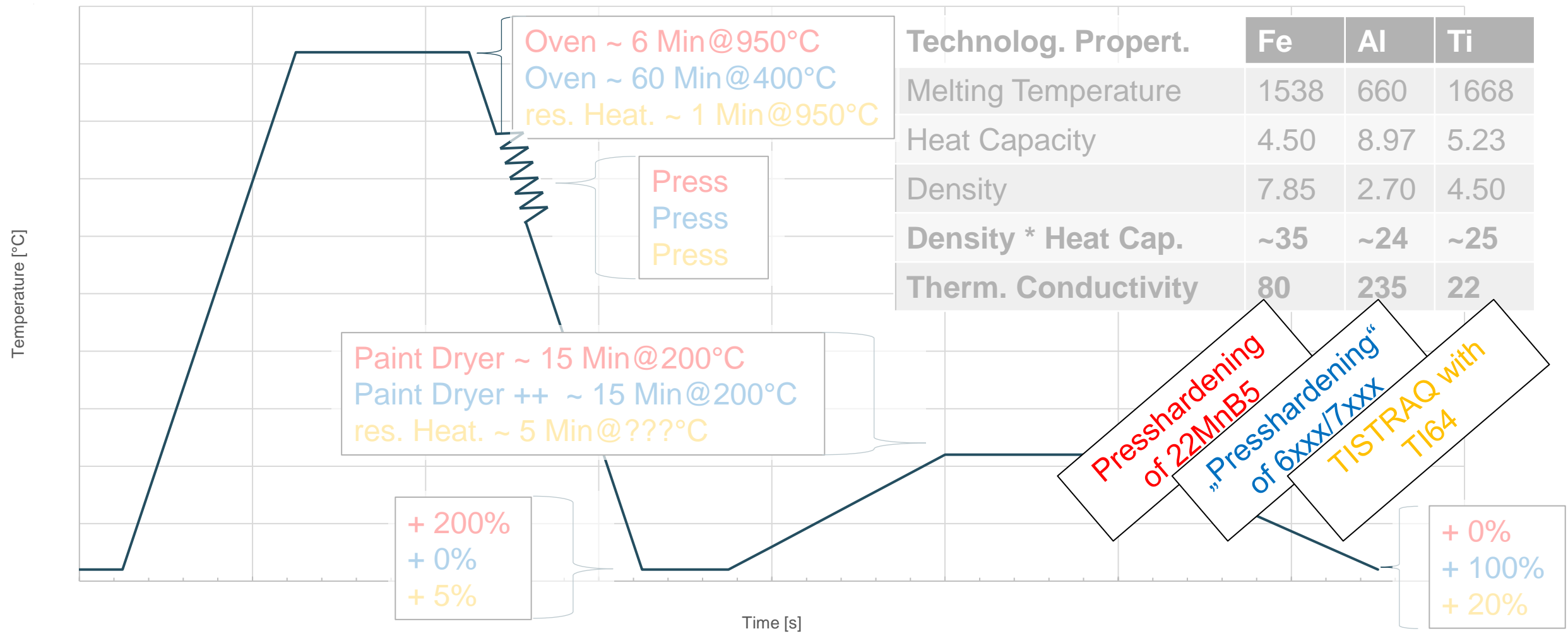
Premium Rapid & Mold (prmmold.com)

***Triebwerke werden digital | BDLI*

Introduction

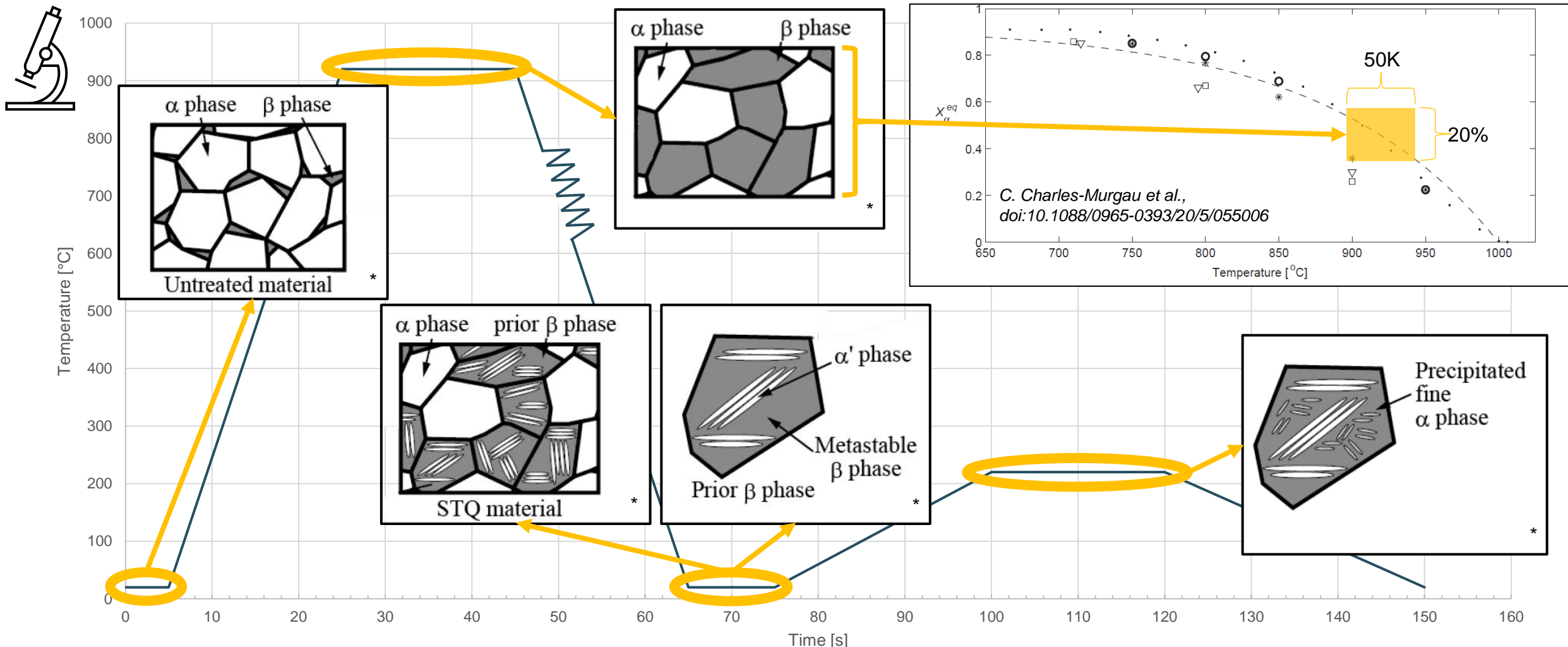


Schematic Heat Treatment – TISTR AQ compared to typical (automotive) processes



Introduction

Mikrostructural Changes due to TISTRAQ (working assumption)



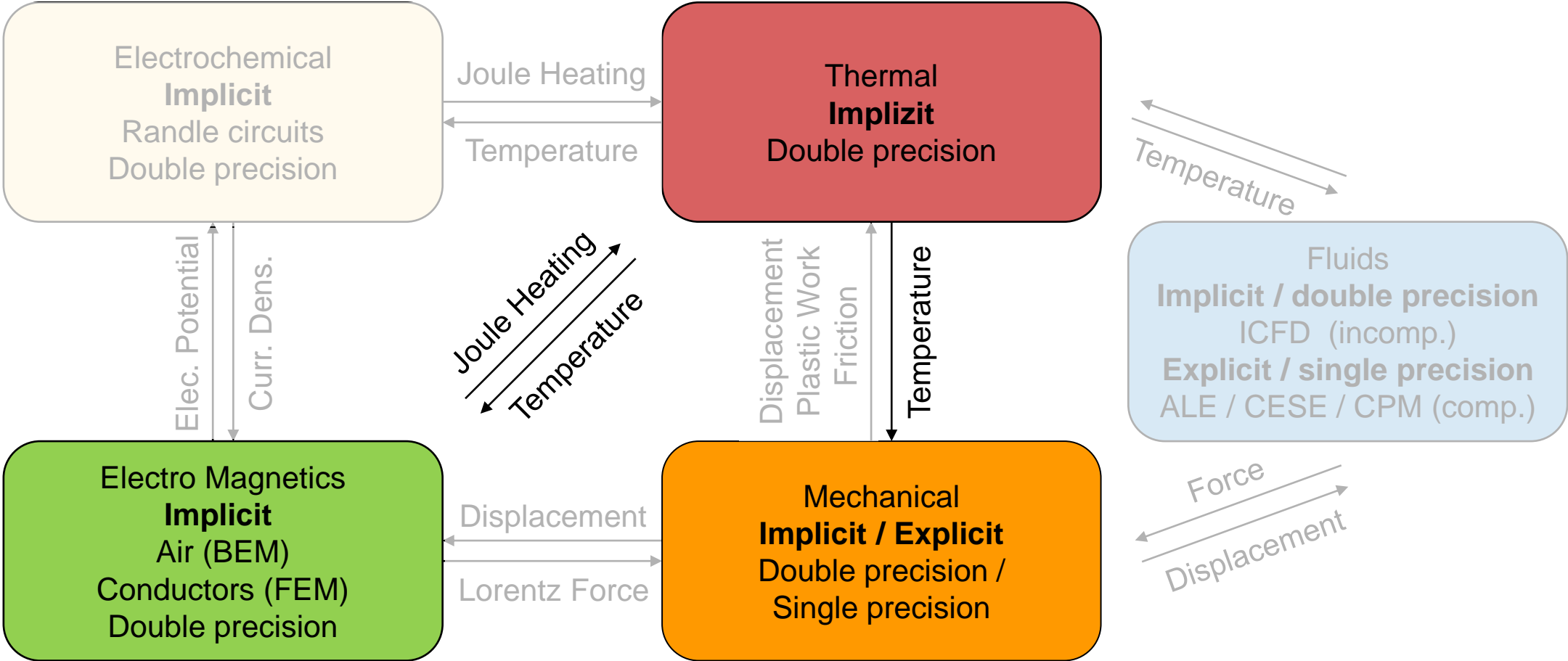
*S. Tanaka et al., Effects of Short-Time Duplex Heat Treatment on Microstructure and Fatigue Strength of Ti-6Al-4V Alloy, 13th International Conference on Fracture, June 16–21, 2013, Beijing, China;

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Coupled Multi-Physics

„The scalable Code for Multi-Stage and Multi-Physics“



Coupled Multi-Physics

Physical Basics for resistive Heating (electro-static)

- Equations

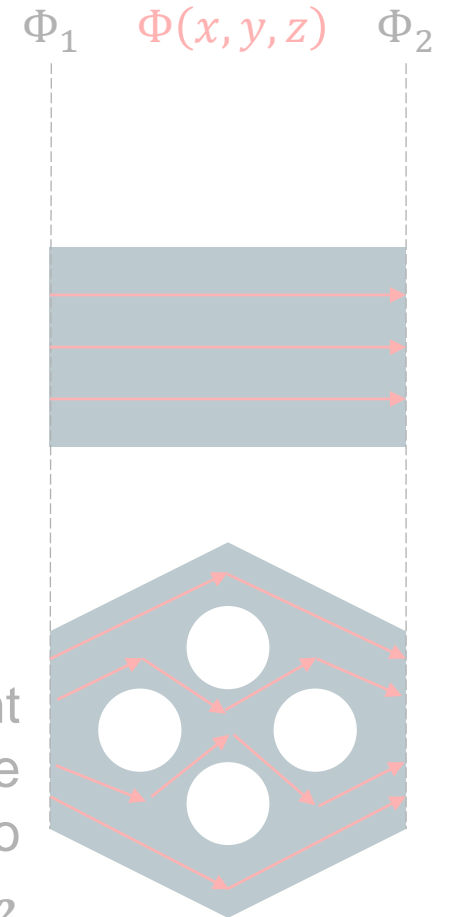
- Electr. Potential: $0 = \text{div}(\text{grad } \Phi)$
- Electr. Field: $E = -\text{grad } \Phi$
- Current Flow: $J = \sigma E$
- Joule's Law: $Q = \iiint \rho J^2 dV$

- Properties

- Φ Potential
- E Electr. Field
- J Current Flow

- Material Properties

- σ Electr. Conductivity
- ρ Spec. electr. Resistivity ($1/\sigma$)



Current Flow in different Conductors within the Potentialfield between two Iso-Potential Φ_1 und Φ_2

Coupled Multi-Physics

Integration in existing thermo-mechanical Model



- Add-on to an existing Model and Adjustment of Modeling

```
*EM_CONTROL
$#   emsol           dim           NCYCLFEM  NCYCLBEM
      3             &dim           1          1

*EM_CONTROL_TIMESTEP
$#   tstype   dtcons   lcid
      1     &dtcons

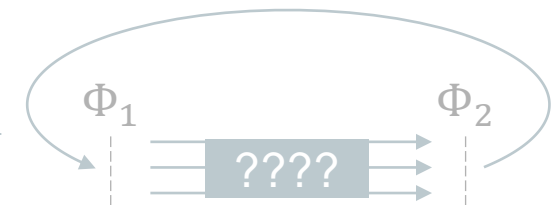
*EM_MAT_001
$#   em_mid   mtype   sigma   eos
      1       2   &em_cond   1

*EM_EOS_TABULATED1
$   EOSID   LCID
      1     1600

*EM_ISOPOTENTIAL
$#   isoid   settype   setid
      1       2         1

*EM_ISOPOTENTIAL
$#   isoid   settype   setid
      3       2         3

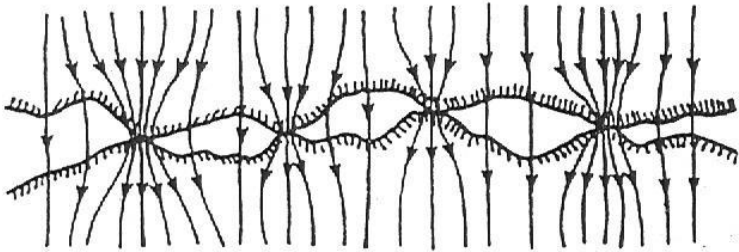
*EM_ISOPOTENTIAL_CONNECT
$#   conid   contype   isoid1   isoid2   val   lcid
      1       4         1         3     val   51
```



Coupled Multi-Physics

First Try: HTC Test Facility

- Facility to identify Pressure dependent Heat Transfer Coefficients:



- Installation for Resistive Heating added
- Usage for Close-to-Process Microstructure Simulation
- Reduced Model for Heating Simulation

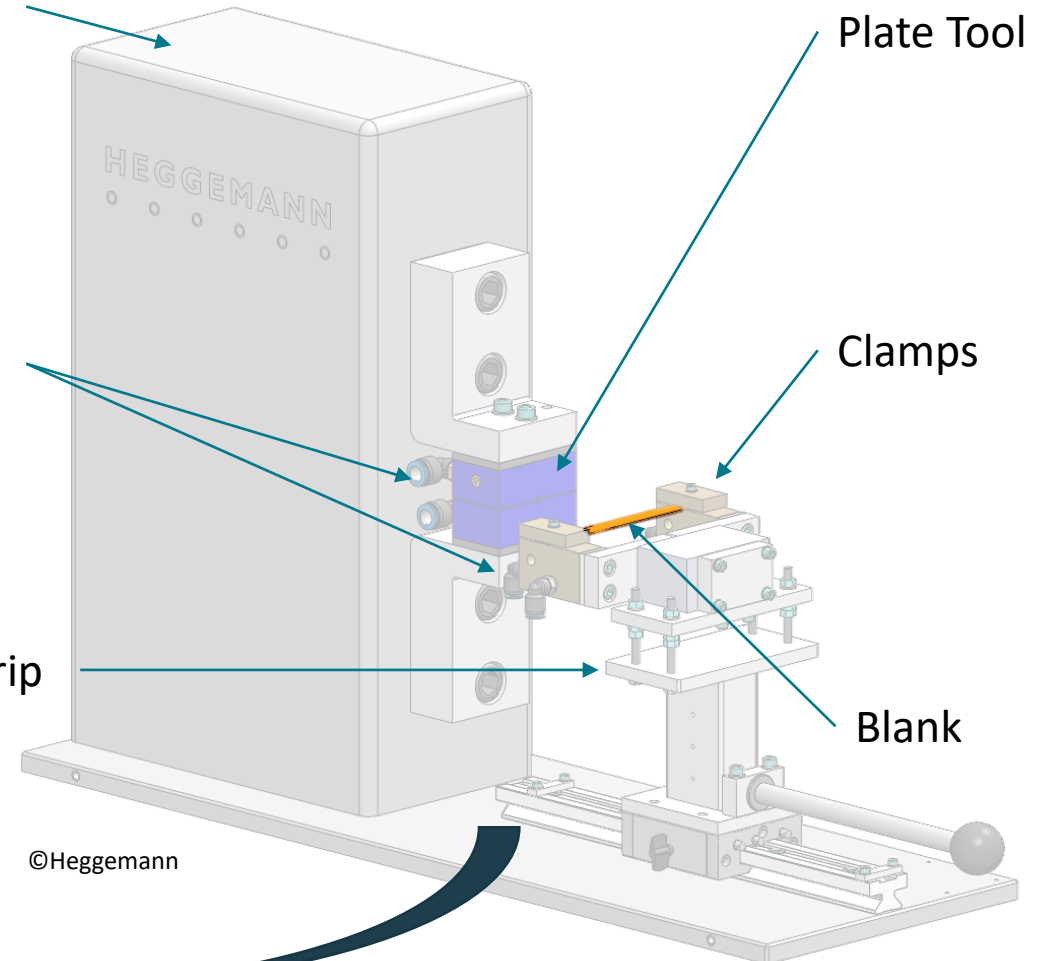


- + Cooling to Air/Clamps

Drive Unit

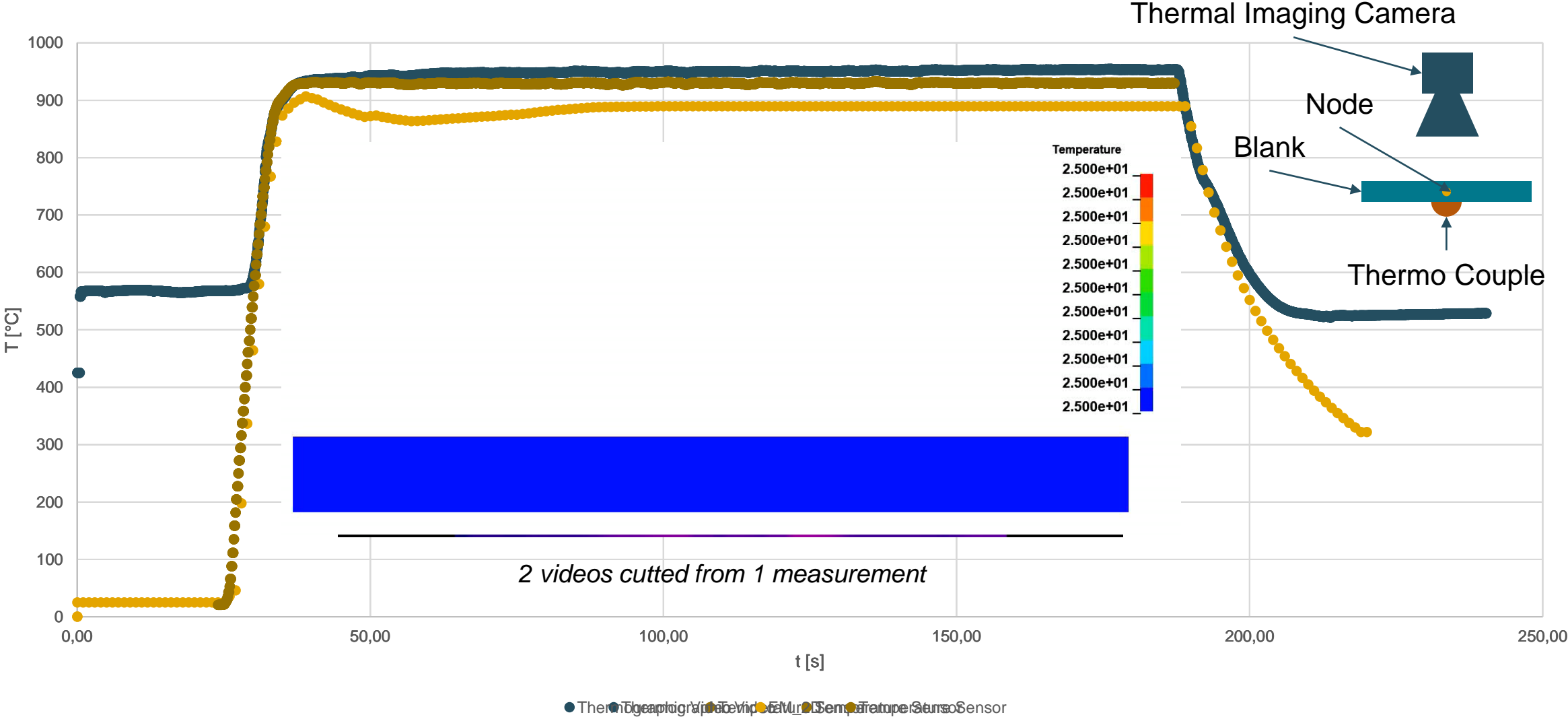
Water Cooling

Specimen Grip



Coupled Multi-Physics

First Try: HTC Test Facility



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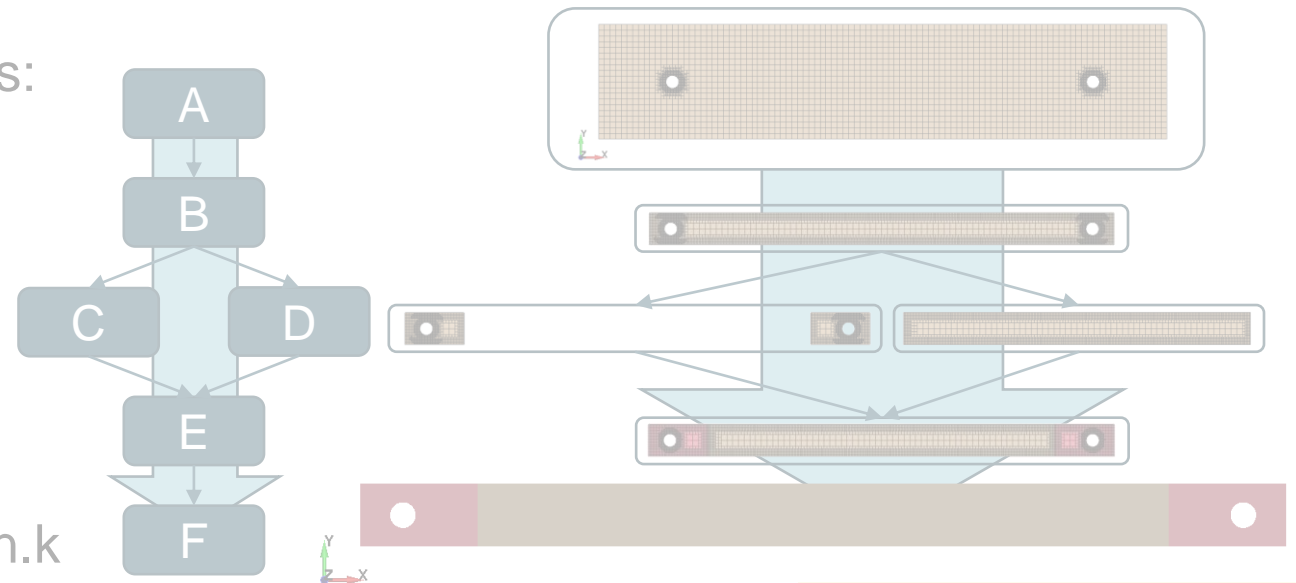
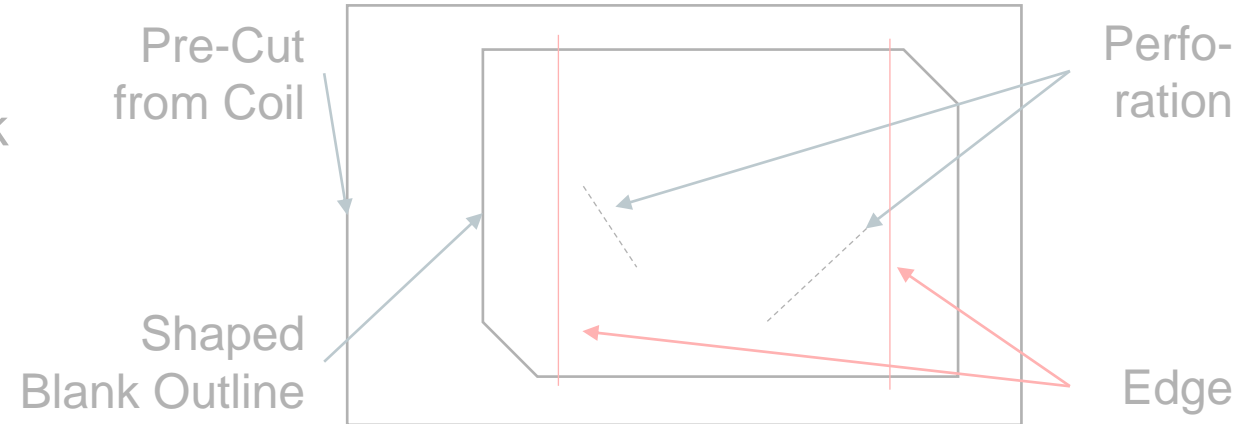
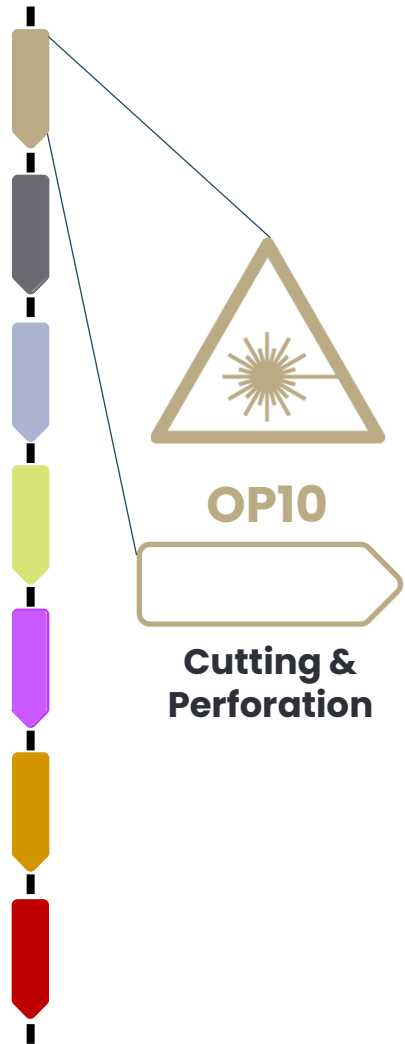
Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Semi-automatic Preparation of the Blank for TISTRQA-Simulation

- Input Data
 - Mesh of the Pre-cutted Blank
 - IGES of the shaped Blank
 - IGES of the clamping Edges
 - Optional: Perforation

- Workflow with LS-DYNA runs:

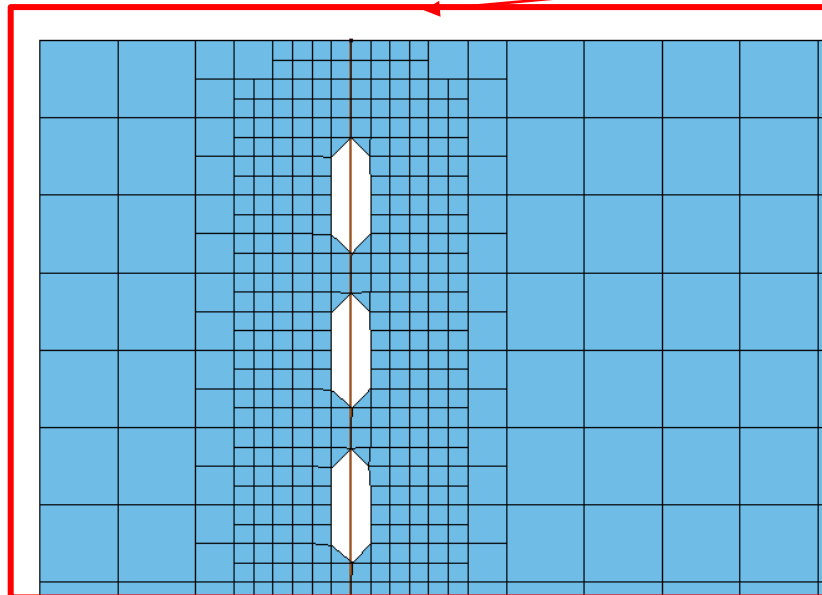
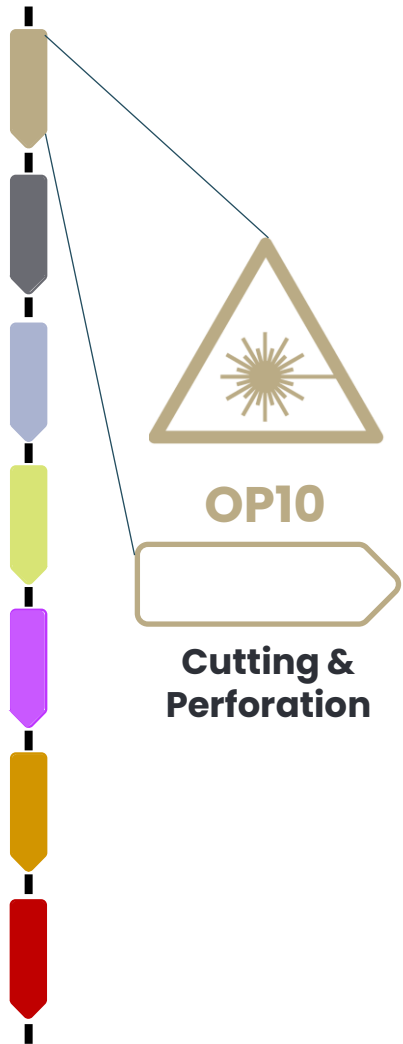
- 00_A_Inner_Trim.k
- 00_B_Outer_Trim.k
- 00_C_Clamp_Trim.k
- 00_D_Free_Trim.k
- 00_E_Merge.k
- Optional: 00_F_Perforation.k



Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Semi-automatic Preparation of the Blank for TISTRQA-Simulation

- Patented Perforation (by Heggemann AG)
- To influence the Current Flow and thus the Temperature Evolution
- Script to generate necessary Input
- ***CONTROL_FORMING_TRIMMING**



Line
ShapeGroup
BSpline Edge 1
BSpline Edge 2
FEM Parts
Keyword Entry
Constrained
Initial

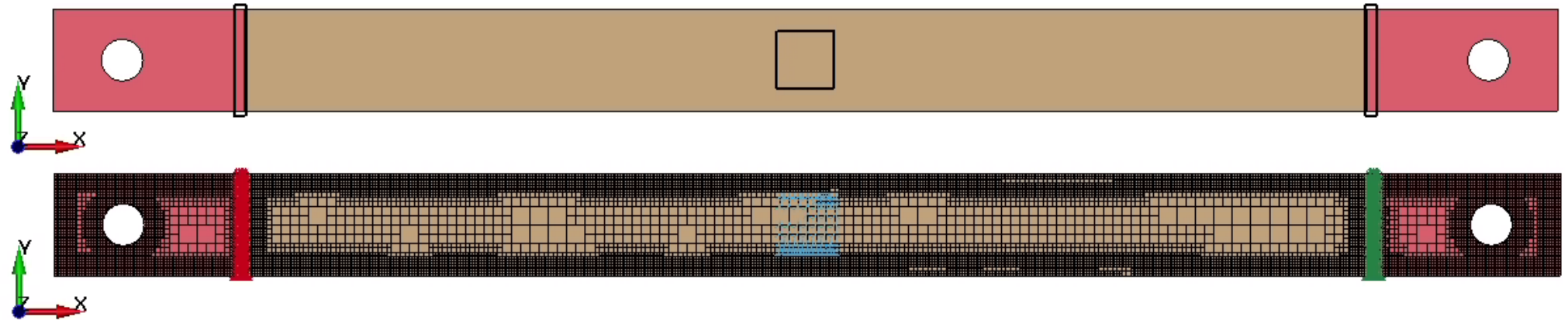
```

*KEYWORD
*DEFINE_CURVE_TRIM_2D
$ TCID TCTYPE TCPLG TDIR TCTOL
$ 1000000 1 1 0 0.25
BS CX CY CZ
-$-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8
      8.0      262.5      0.0
      7.5      262.0      0.0
      7.5      260.0      0.0
      8.0      259.5      0.0
      8.5      260.0      0.0
      8.5      262.0      0.0
      8.0      262.5      0.0
*DEFINE_CURVE_TRIM_2D
$ TCID TCTYPE TCPLG TDIR TCTOL
$ 1000001 1 1 0 0.25
BS CX CY CZ
-$-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8
      8.0      258.5      0.0
      7.5      258.0      0.0
      7.5      256.0      0.0
      8.0      255.5      0.0
      8.5      256.0      0.0
      8.5      258.0      0.0
      8.0      258.5      0.0
    
```

Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Semi-automatic Preparation of the Blank for TISTRQA-Simulation

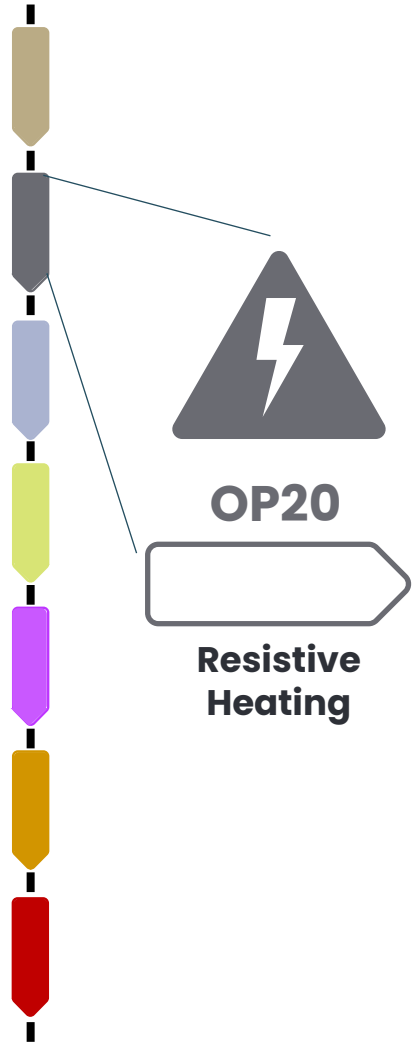
- ***SET_NODE** with **_GENERAL**



- 3x Boxes ***DEFINE_BOX**

- 2x Isopotentiale
- 1x „Virtual Thermo-Element“

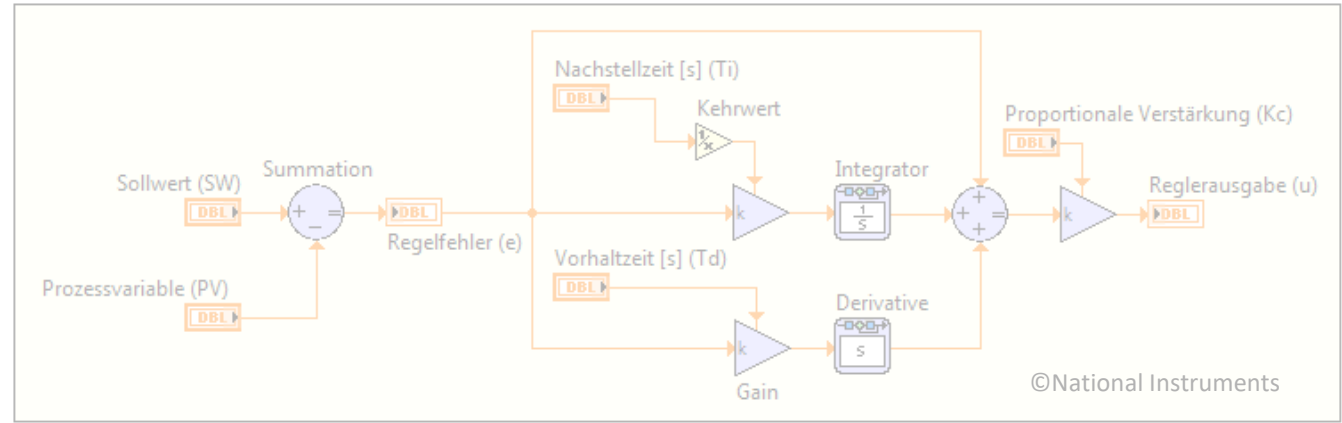
```
$ Sensorbox
*DEFINE_BOX
$   BOXID      XMN      XMX      YMN      YMX      ZMN      ZMX
$       2      -3.1     3.1     -3.1     3.1     -1.0     1.0
*SET_NODE_GENERAL
$   SID
$       2
$   OPTION      ID
$   BOX         2
*SENSOR_DEFINE_NODE_SET_UPDATE
$   SENSID      NODE1      NODE2      VID      CTYPE      SETOPT
$       2        2          2          2          TEMP      AVG
$   BIRTH      DEATH      UPDATE
$       0,0     &t_end    &tdtmin
```



Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Set up

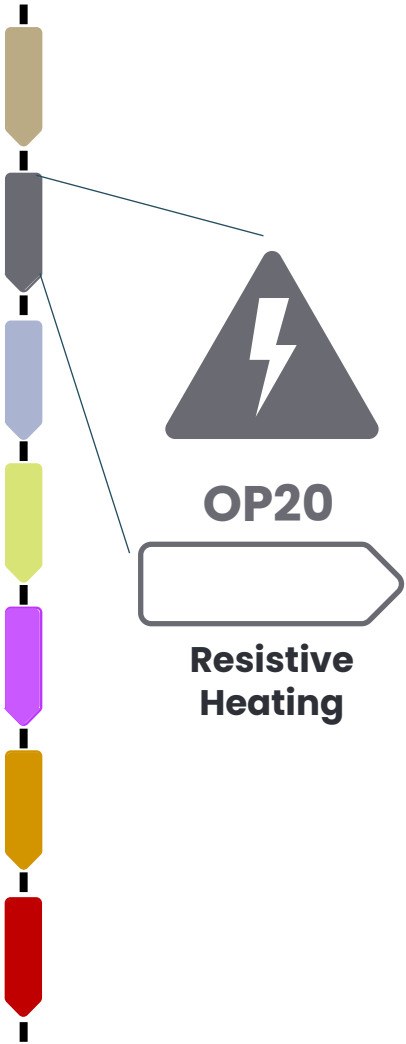
- Real World Process is controlled
- PID Values are obtained iteratively



- Idea: Use Simulation to get a good first try
 - Reduce Material Usage

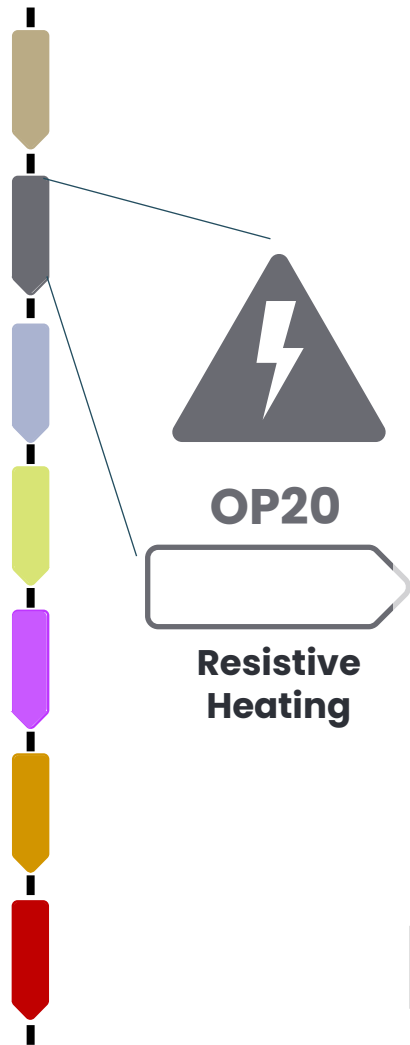
- LS-DYNA Keyword:
***DEFINE_CURVE_FUNCTION**

```
*EM_ISOPOTENTIAL_CONNECT
$   conid  contype  isoid1  isoid2  val  lcid
      1      4      1      3      51
*DEFINE_CURVE_FUNCTION
$   LCID
      51
PIDCTL(SENSORD(2),&ref,&kp,&ki,&kd,&tf,&ei0,&sint,&umin,&umax)
```

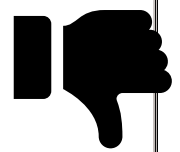
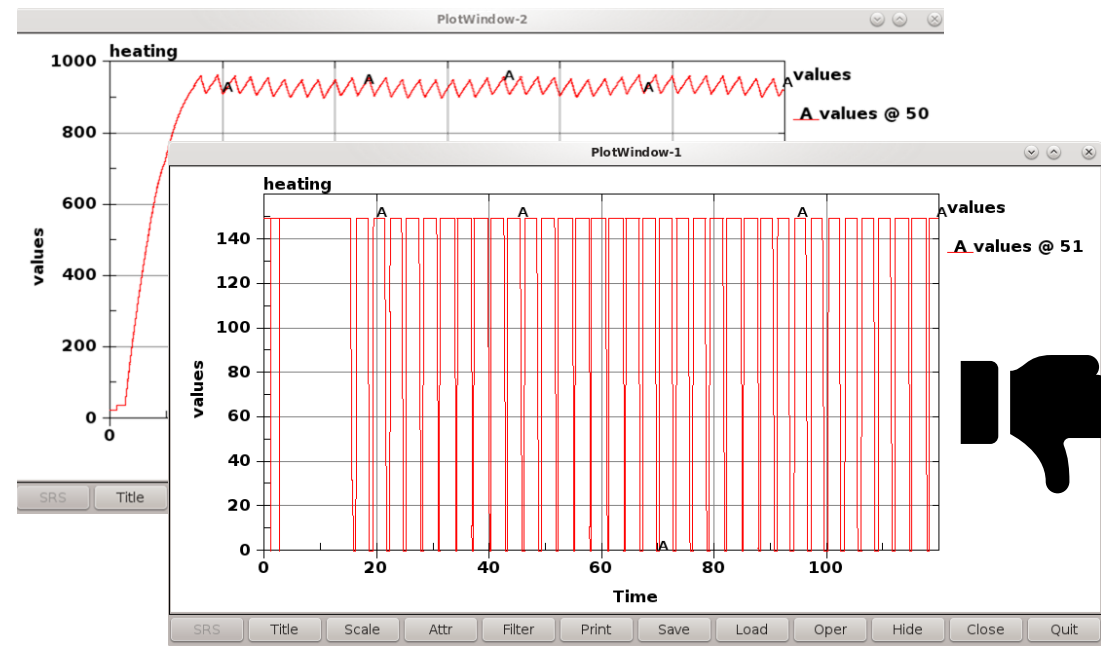
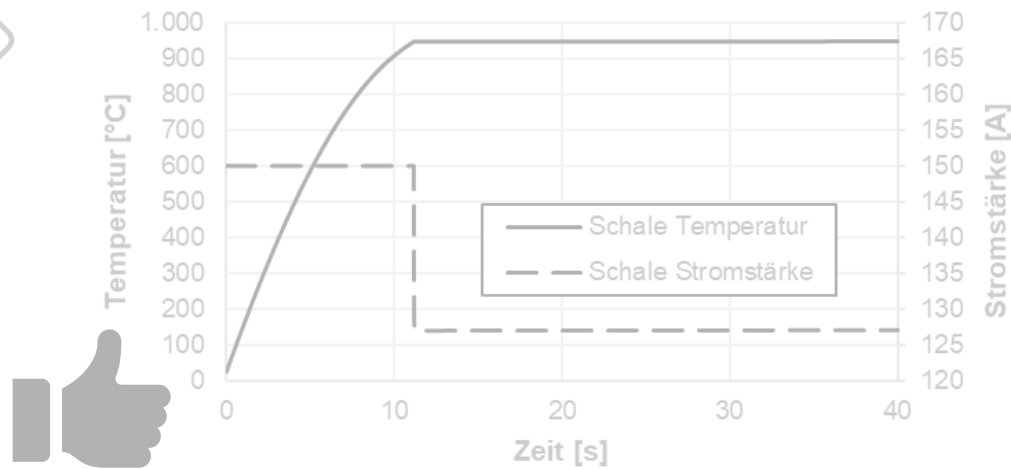


Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Results and Findings



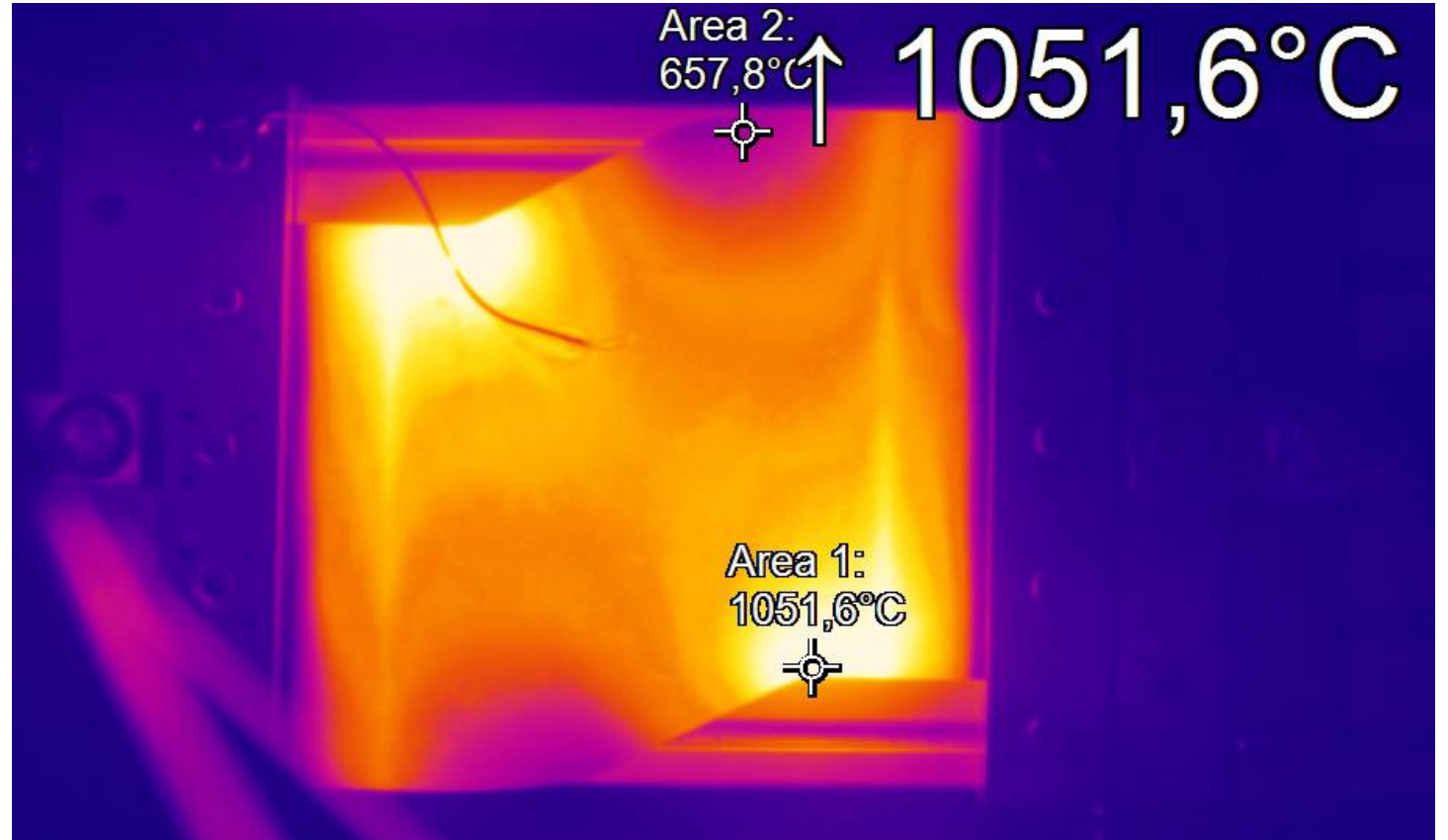
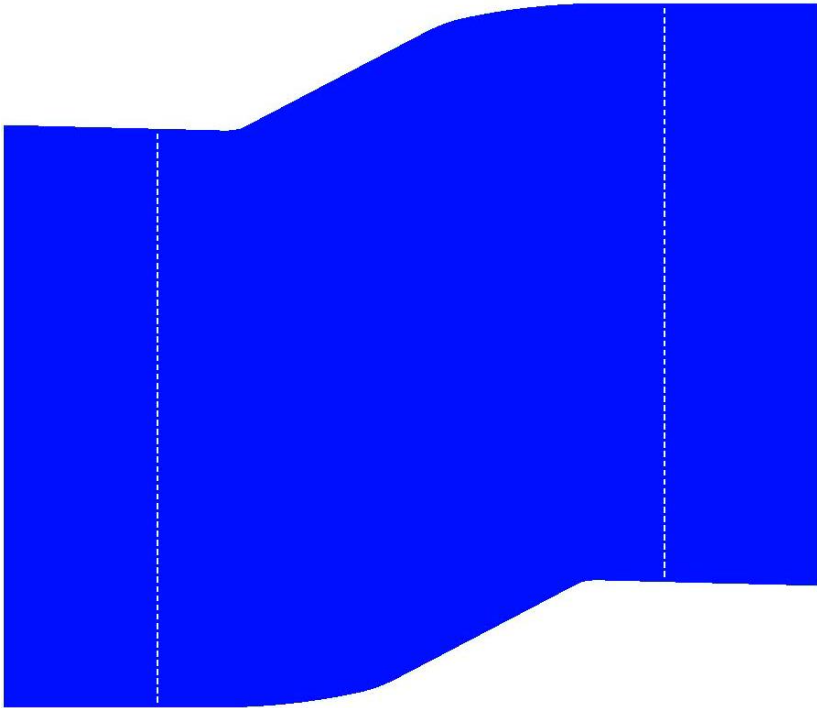
- Controlled (weak) Coupling requires small Timesteps
- „Unknown Boundary Condition“ as Result of Simulation
- Latent Heat neglected here
- Potential for Improvement



Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Results and Findings

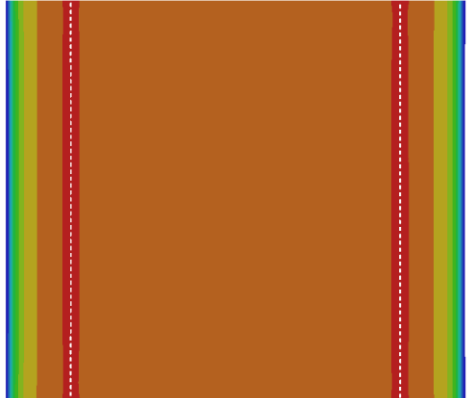
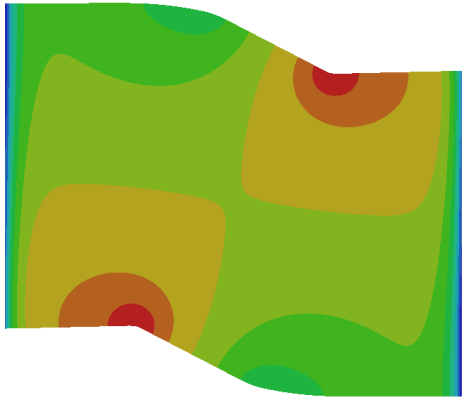
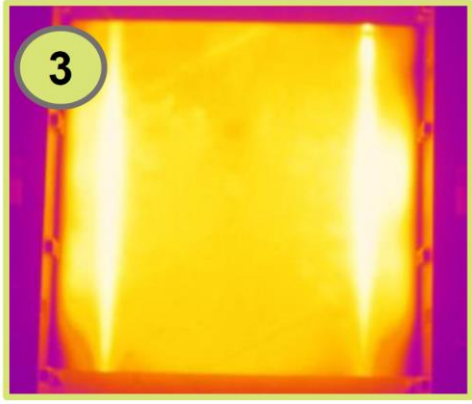
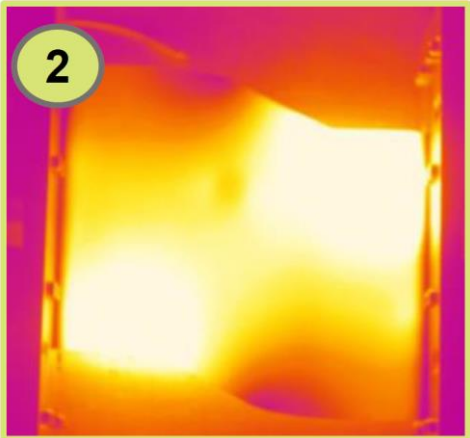
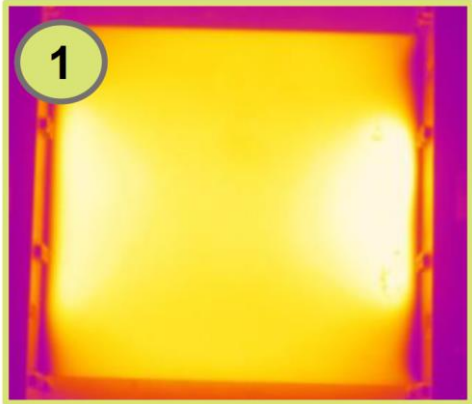
- Application on a Demonstrator with 1mm thickness
- Blank approx. A4-sized



Self-controlled Multi-Physics

Results and Findings

- Application on a Demonstrator with 1mm thickness



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Material Data – Process dependent Properties

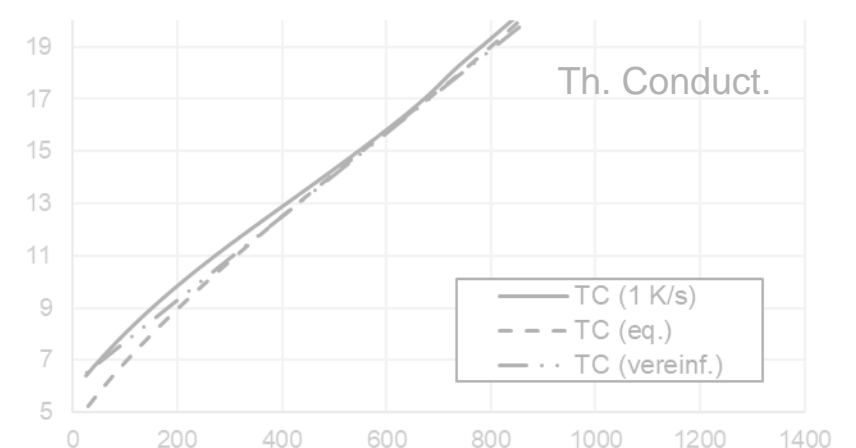
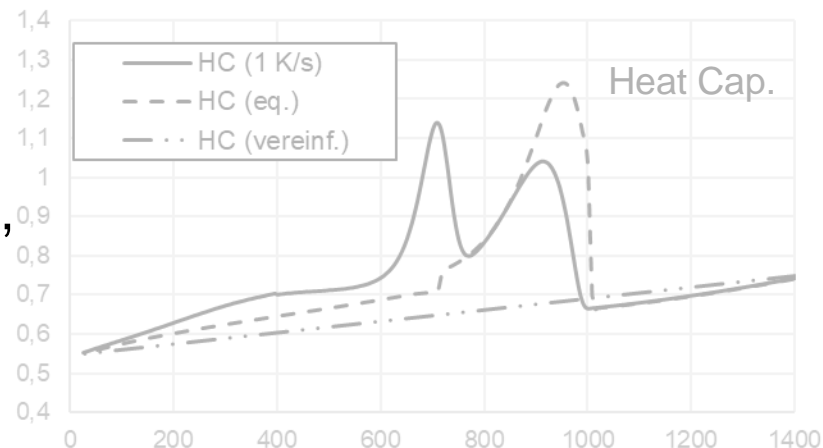
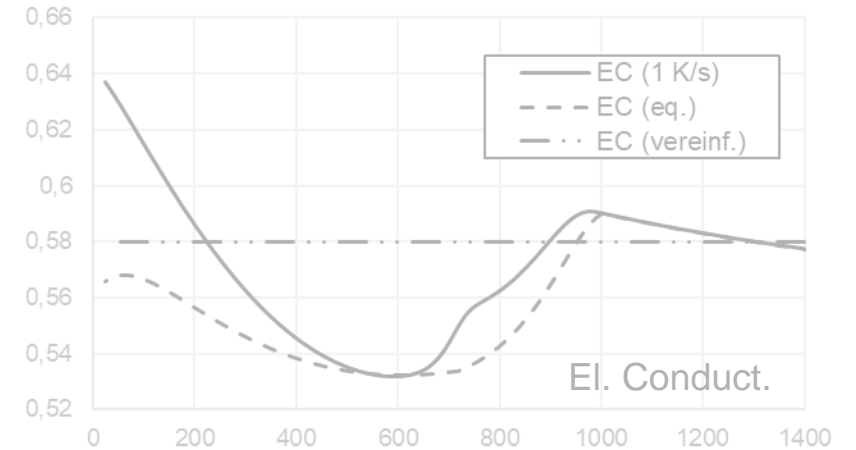
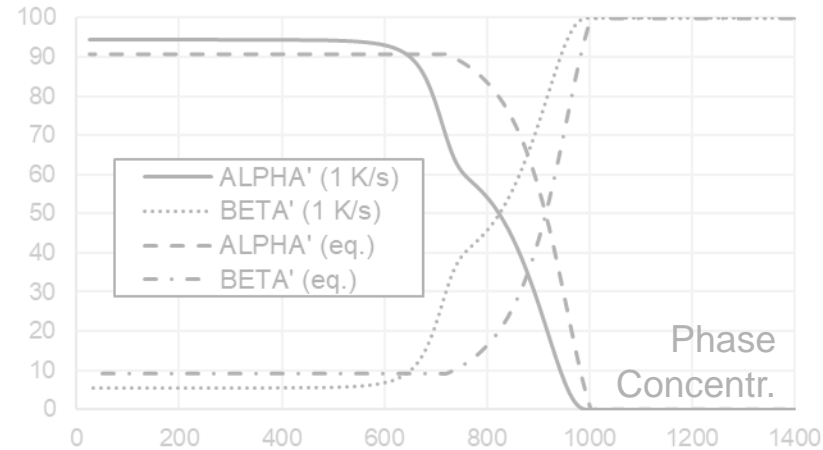
Are Temperature dependent Properties sufficient?

- Data from JMatPro (Demo Version)

- Phase Composition depends on Temperature and Time

- Potential Improvement for process dependent Properties

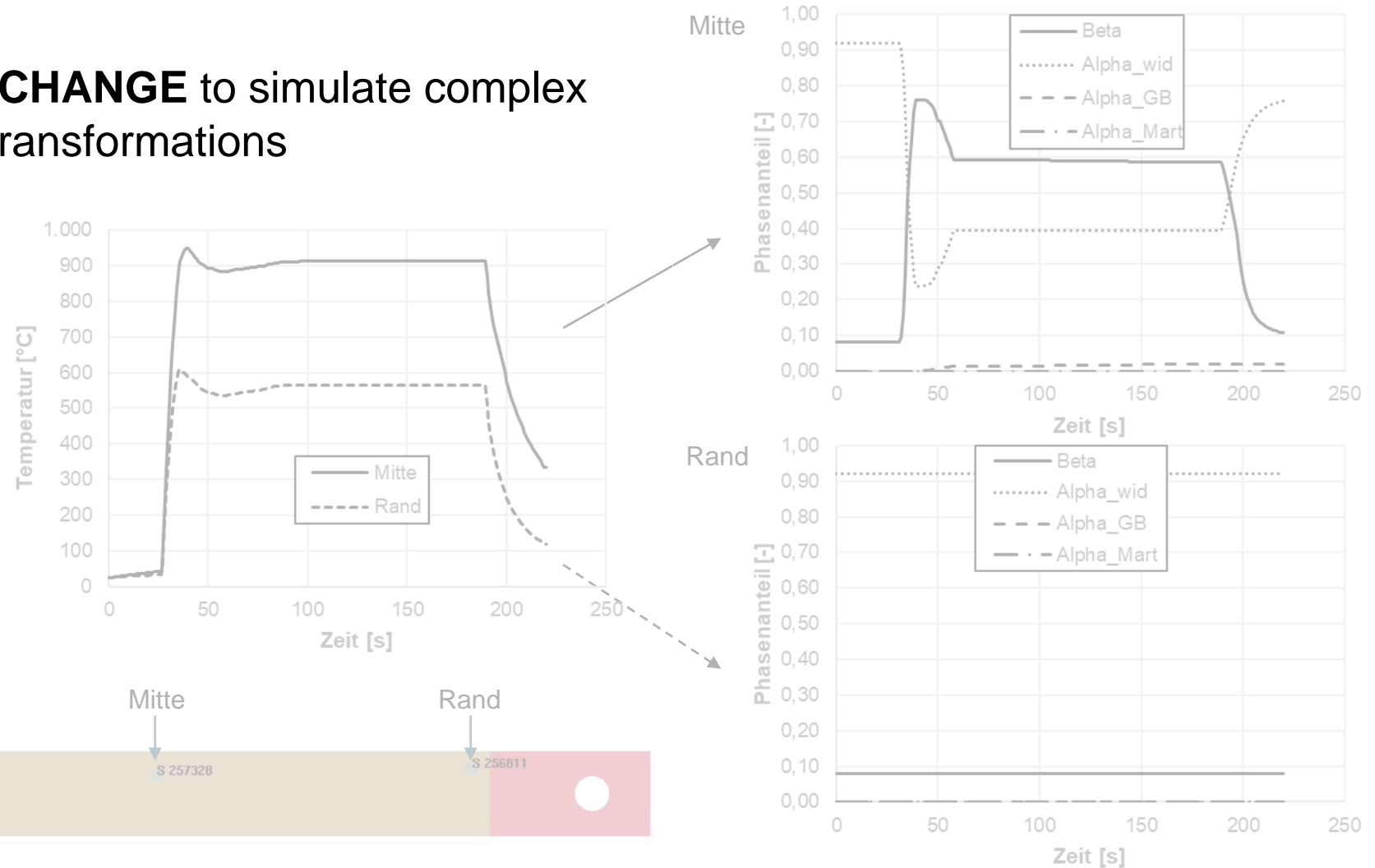
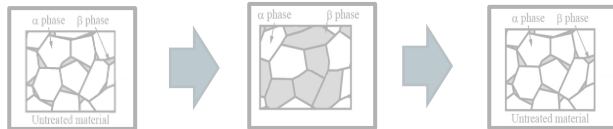
- (Already available in Structural Solver: Yield Curve, Youngs M., ...)



Material Data – Process dependent Properties

Simulation of Phase Transformations

- ***MAT_GENERALIZED_PHASECHANGE** to simulate complex Material behaviour with Phase Transformations
- Application of ***MAT_254** from “*Simulating Ti-6Al-4V with *MAT_254 in LS-DYNA*”, Klöppel et al, 23. ESAFORM, Cottbus, 2020 (with doubts ...)
- Phase Composition over Time



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Summary

3 potential Scenarios for Multi-Physics in TISTRAQ

1. Homogeneity of Temperature Field History

- (and thus Mechanical Properties of the later Part)
- Very fast thanks to 2D-EM, Thermal thin Shells & Shells (with all nodes constrained)
- Checking Blank Outlines & Perforations & Cooling Conditions (Not showned yet)

2. Self-Controlled Simulation

- Get a Current Profile to compare with Real World Production and potentially identify QA issues
- At the Moment very long Run Times due to small Timesteps

3. Simulation with Process dependent Properties

- At the Moment very unlikely,

Thank You

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