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FINITE PART BONDMEN OF ELASTIC FRACTURE IN AUTOMOTIVE PANEL FORMING: COMPARISON BETWEEN FLD AND LEMAITRE DAMAGE MODELS

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ABSTRACT

In flat solid forming processes with advanced strain ways, an area is subjected to giant plastic deformation. This severe plastic deformation results in high plastic strain localization zones and ensuant accumulation of these strains. Then internal and superficial micro-defects and in different words ductile injury is made. This injury causes quality issues like fracture. Therefore, style engineers ought to accurately estimate the injury initiation and its growth. during this paper, initiation and evolution of harm has been foreseen mistreatment Lemaitre's injury and forming limit diagram (FLD) damage models for automotive panel forming, due to its nonlinear strain ways. Lemaitre's injury criterion has been enforced as a function for associate elastic-plastic material and plane stress and finite strain theories. mistreatment this function in express finite component code, injury initiation and evolution is foreseen for the higher than mentioned method and also the results obtained by FLD and Edouard Lemaitre models square measure compared. during this paper, FLD and Edouard Lemaitre injury models results show the actual fact that the injury localization zones square measure cherish the equivalent plastic strain distributions. Comparison of the FLD injury associated Edouard Lemaitre injury results show that in an automotive panel forming method, each models predict initiation of cracks within the edges of a sheet. Hence, it's ended that finite component technique combined with time injury mechanics will be used as a reliable and fast tool to predict injury evolution in flat solid forming processes with nonlinear and complicated strain ways like automotive panel forming.

1.INTRODUCTION

Time injury mechanics (CDM), mutually of the new branches of applied science, may be a powerful complementary for fracture mechanics. Microstructure of materials includes some crack and voids. These defects will be created throughout loading or producing of fabric [1]. the most goal of harm mechanics is investigation of harm evolution and its impact on the mechanical strength of fabric. Definition of microstructure defects by continuous field variables square measure common follow altogether of the CDM models. in step with CDM, within the existing organic equations, the impact of harm evolution in material is taken into account as deterioration of mechanical properties like strength and stiffness [2]. Prediction of rupture modes may be a major challenge in metal forming processes. every automobile contains between the two hundred and three hundred flat solid fashioned components. Finite component simulations are developed to maneuver the trial-and-error procedure from the mill to the pc that makes the method style a lot of quicker and cheaper [3]. The enforced numerical model should modify the actual fact that the onset of rupture is powerfully obsessed on the strain ways obligatory on the components [2]. the utilization of numerical strategies, like the finite-element technique, to predict the injury initiation and evolution has created the likelihood to research with relative success a forming method throughout its development stage. This numerical prediction will give a quicker and more cost effective development of prime quality product, imperative in today's robust competition.

FLD INJURY MODEL

A forming limit diagram (FLD) may be a plot of the forming limit strains within the house of principal (in-plane) power strains. The FLD injury initiation criterion is meant to predict the onset of necking instability in flat solid forming. the most strains that a sheet material will sustain before the onset of necking square measure named because the forming limit strains. in step with Fig. (1), beneath the subsequent condition, general FLD injury initiation criteria are going to be satisfied:

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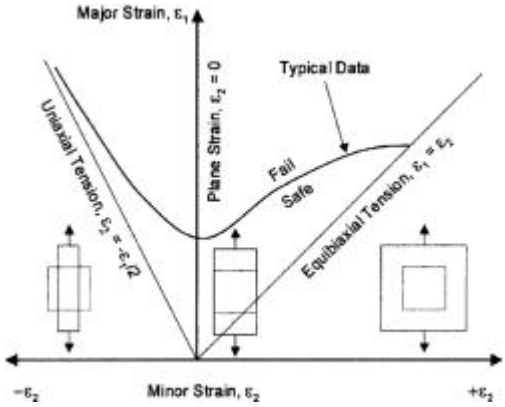

LEMAITRE INJURY MODEL

The principles of CDM square measure initial reviewed for the case of uniaxial stress. during this case, isotropic injury, D , is assumed throughout the delineate volume component (RVE). supported the construct of effective stress and also the hypothesis of strain equivalence, the effective stress tensor, ~ , will be delineate as [4]:

In which e and p square measure the elastic and plastic strain tensors related to the strain tensor, T is the temperature related to the entropy density, r is that the injury accumulated plastic strain associated is that the back strain tensor related to kinematic hardening. with isotropic strain hardening, and Edouard Lemaitre showed that the strain energy unharness rateY could also be associated with the elastic strain energy we tend to through the subsequent equations:

NUMERICAL SIMULATION

This example considers the simulation of automotive panel forming method. Blank was shapely with a complete of 4743 parts mistreatment reduced integration 4-node; linear finite strain parts (type S4R). Tool surfaces were thought of rigid bodies and discretization was performed mistreatment 3-node rigid parts (type R3D3). during this method throughout stamping, the oblong blank is created to the form of a matrix. regarding material modeling, the sheet material has been assumed as isotropic St14 steel. The elastic- plastic- injury material properties square measure conferred in table (1).

The initial flat sheet blank dimensions square measure one.38m×0.28m×0.00147m. Penalty friction law was assumed and μ=0.15 was used for the friction constant between blank and tools.

2.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple simulations were performed so as to analyze the event of harm within the work piece throughout the stamping method. Fig. (2) shows the distribution of each equivalent plastic strain and injury for numerous punch travels. It will be seen from Fig. (2a) that the region of most equivalent plastic strain is found at the zones that are available in contact with the sharp matrix corners. It seems that each injury models predict the crack initiation in these sites. In Fig. (2b), by increasing of punch travel, these fracture bonds propagate on the sheet edges. In Fig. (2c), it's ascertained that within the last step of forming, these fracture bonds square measure extremely pronounced on the sheet walls. On the opposite hand, rupture can seem within the flat solid.

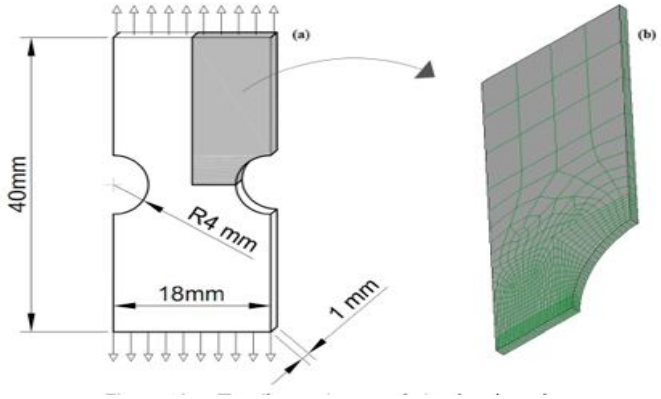

Fig:-1 Forming limit diagram.

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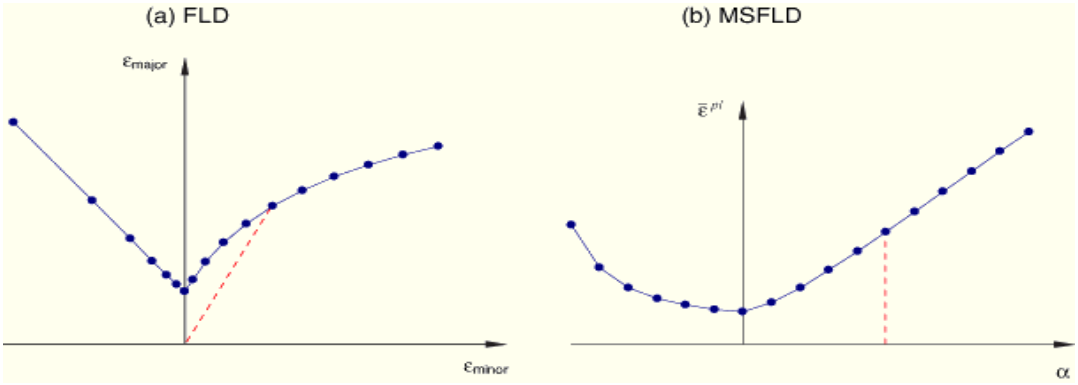

FLD damage

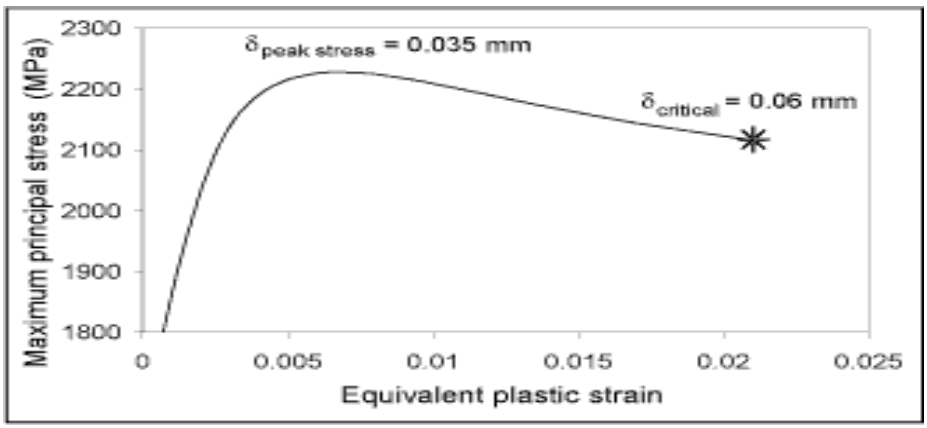

Fig:-2 Equivalent Plastic Strain

The results show that, within the automotive panel forming with advanced strain ways, the flat solid is subjected to giant plastic deformation. each models predict that the initiation of crack can seem at the zones with the most localization of equivalent plastic strain. By increasing the punch travel, these fracture bonds progress on the sheet walls and square measure inclined nearer to every different. additionally, the equivalent plastic strain in these regions can reach the most amplitude.

3.CONCLUSIONS

Comparison between FLD injury and Edouard Lemaitre injury models for prediction of fracture in automotive panel forming shows that each models predict injury initiation, its growth and fracture in walls of the panel. In these sites, the equivalent plastic strain accumulation is obseved a lot of on top of the safe zones. the placement of crack initiation during this give up nonlinear and complicated strain ways was with success known from the prediction of harm evolution and verified by the equivalent plastic strain distribution. Therefore, it's ended that finite component analysis, in conjunction with injury time mechanics, may be a fast and reliable tool for predicting the injury evolution and rupture in flat solid forming processes with nonlinear and complicated strain ways.

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