Characterizing and Verifying Parameters for Two New Mechanical Systems Through the Multiaxial Deformation of Automotive Sheet Metal



Daevin Bhathal Hugh

Mentors: Thomas Gnäupel-Herold Justin Milner









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Motivation



Classes and Properties of Automotive Sheet Metals

(Courtesy of WorldAutoSteel)

Rising fuel economy standards \rightarrow Need for lighter vehicles \rightarrow Need for mechanical properties of new metals \rightarrow Methods for determining formability outcomes



Austenitic-Based

Generation 2

1400

...............................

......

1700

Steels

Neutron Diffraction Experiments





The Mechanical Systems



Octo-Strain



In-Plane Shearing Device



Preparation of Samples



Apply White Coat

Spray Speckle Pattern



Digital Image Correlation Setup



Digital Image Correlation Setup

- Sample placed in mechanical system.
- Cameras positioned to provide an appropriate field of view of the sample.
- Lights rotated and positioned to provide even lighting.



Basics of Digital Image Correlation



National Institute of Standards and Technology U.S. Department of Commerce

Octo-Strain: Parameters Researched



Parameters:

- Strain Control
 - Allows more complex strain paths.
 - No user input required during testing.
 - More accurate than current control methods.
- Testing Strain Paths

Octo-Strain



Octo-Strain: Control Methods

Two Current Control Methods:

- Force Control:
 - Load cells read forces exerted on each arm.
 - Computer code changes speed of motors to approach the arm forces that the user has defined.

Displacement Control:

• Computer code sets speed of motors based on user defined strain targets and rates.

New Control Method:

- Strain Control:
 - Digital Acquisition (DAQ) setup reads strain from Digital Image Correlation (DIC) system.
 - Code changes speed of motors based on comparing a user defined strain path to the DAQ strain readings.



Strain Control: Results



All tests were run to be **equi-biaxial**.

Equi-biaxial means that at each point: $\varepsilon_{yy} = \varepsilon_{xx}$

$$\boxed{\text{%error} = \frac{|\varepsilon_{xx} - \epsilon_{yy}|}{\varepsilon_{yy}} * 100\%}$$

Strain control has lowest %error.



Octo-Strain: Plane Strain Test Results







Octo-Strain: Equi-Biaxial Test Results







Octo-Strain: Path Change Test Results







0.25

0.21875

0.1875

0.15625

0.125

0.09375

0.0625

0.03125

Octo-Strain: **Pure-Shear Test Results**







0.316 0.29625 0.2765

0.25675 0.237

0.21725 0.1975 0.17775

0.158

0.13825 0.1185

0.09875

0.079

0.05925 0.0395

0.01975

In-Plane Shearing Device: Parameters Researched

Parameters:

 Planar sample geometry with the most homogeneity in strain.



In-Plane Shearing Device



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In-Plane Shearing Device: Homogeneity in Strain Results





In-Plane Shearing Device: Homogeneity in Strain Results





Summary of Results

- A new control method, **strain control**, has been developed.
 - Advantages:
 - **Complex strain paths** can be defined easily in Excel.
 - No user input required during testing.
 - **More accurate** strain tests.
- Geometric parameters to achieve the highest homogeneity in strain for planar samples have been determined.
 - Smaller Height = Greater Homogeneity
 - Notches = Greater Homogeneity



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Questions?

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