

Effects of Force Distribution and Rebound on Electromagnetically Formed Sheet Metal

by

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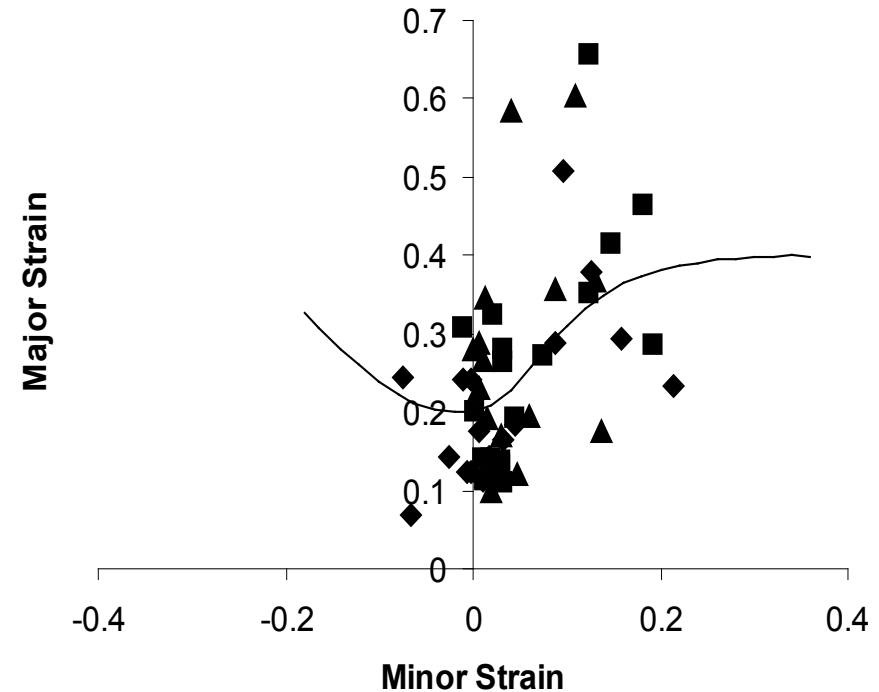
March 9-10th, 2010, Columbus, OH

Outline

- Introduction to Electromagnetic Forming (EMF)
- Description of Present Work
- Experimental/Numerical Results
- Conclusions

Electromagnetic Forming

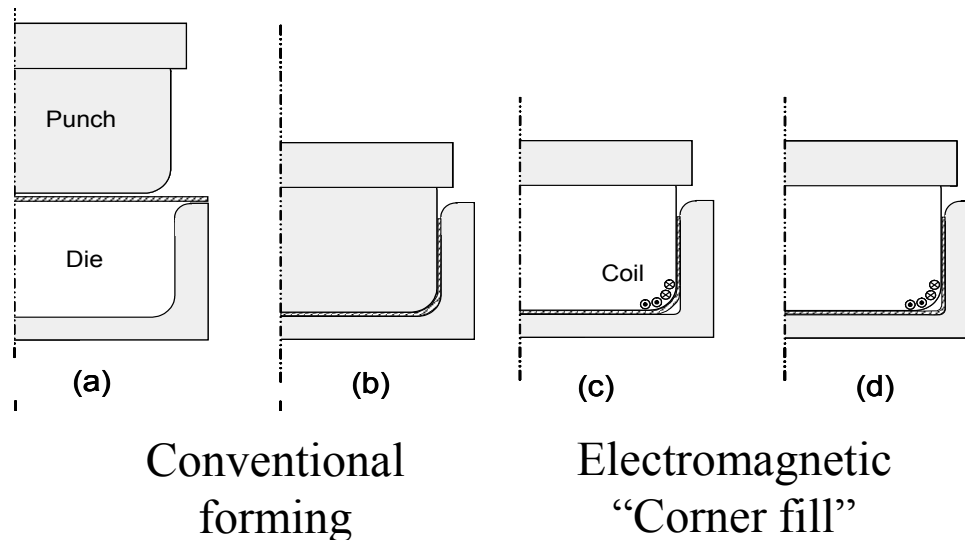
- High speed forming process first developed during the space race to form hard to form parts (Wagner and Boulger, 1960)
- Results in increased formability for Al alloys (Daehn *et al.*, 1994-2007, Golovashchenko, 1999, Imbert *et al.*, 2005 and Imbert, 2005)



Formability data for three different AA 5754 samples (Imbert, 2005)

Present Work

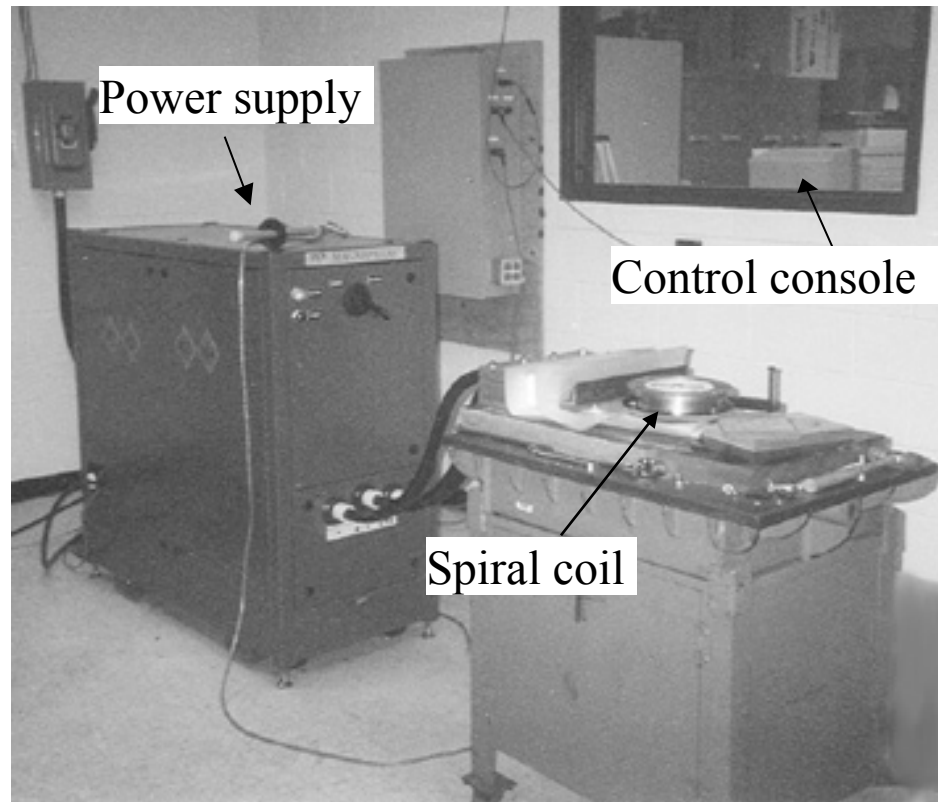
- The present work is part of ongoing research into EM corner fill
- An experimental and numerical study was undertaken to study the effect of the induced force distribution and the rebound of the sheet



“Single Step” Corner fill

- Baseline for subsequent tests
- Form flat sheet into a conical and v-channel die using a single discharge
- Significant insight was gained on the behaviour of sheet metal in EMF
- Conical and v-channel samples used

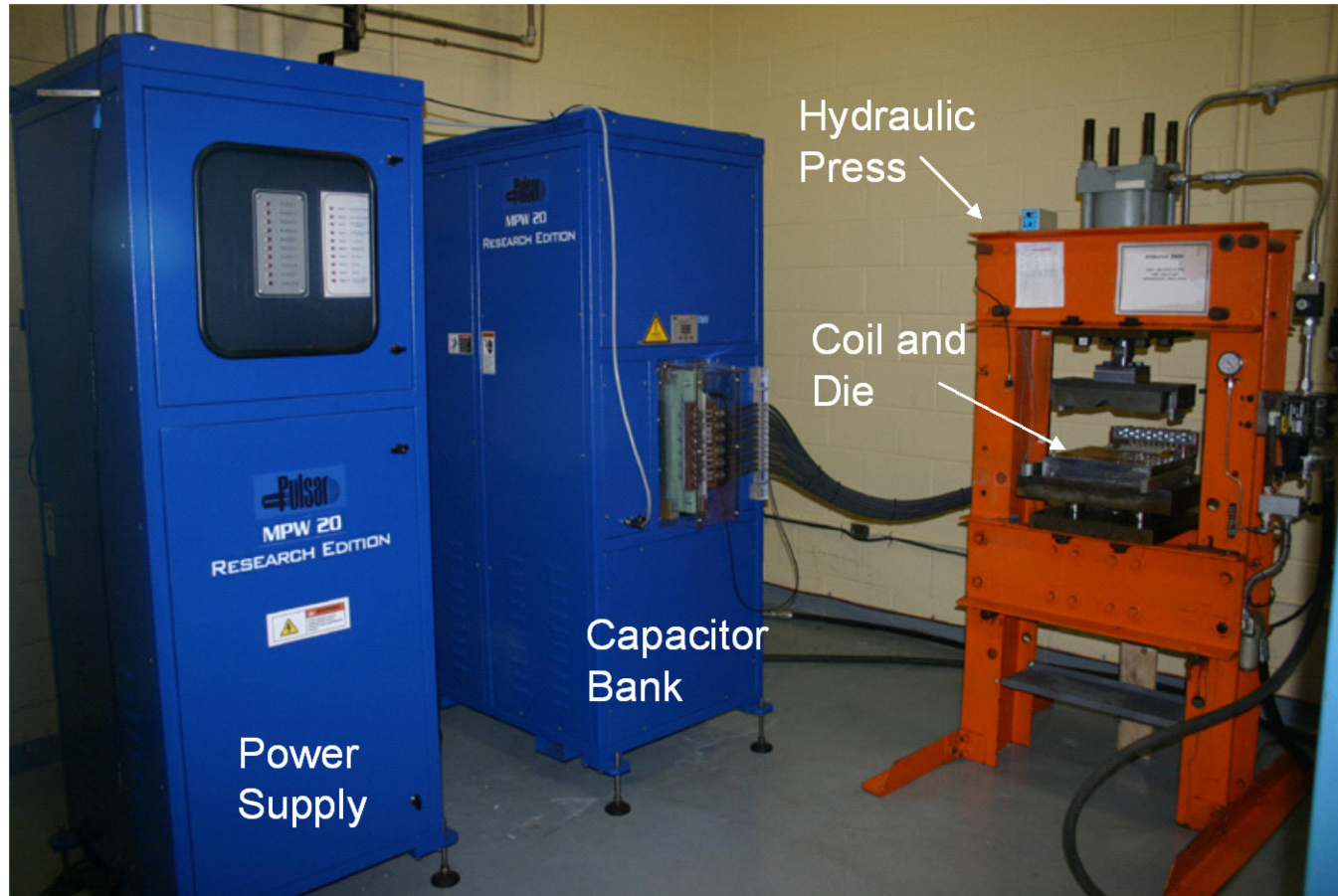
Apparatus used for Conical Samples



IAP Magnapress 22.5 kJ, 15 kV Pulse Generator

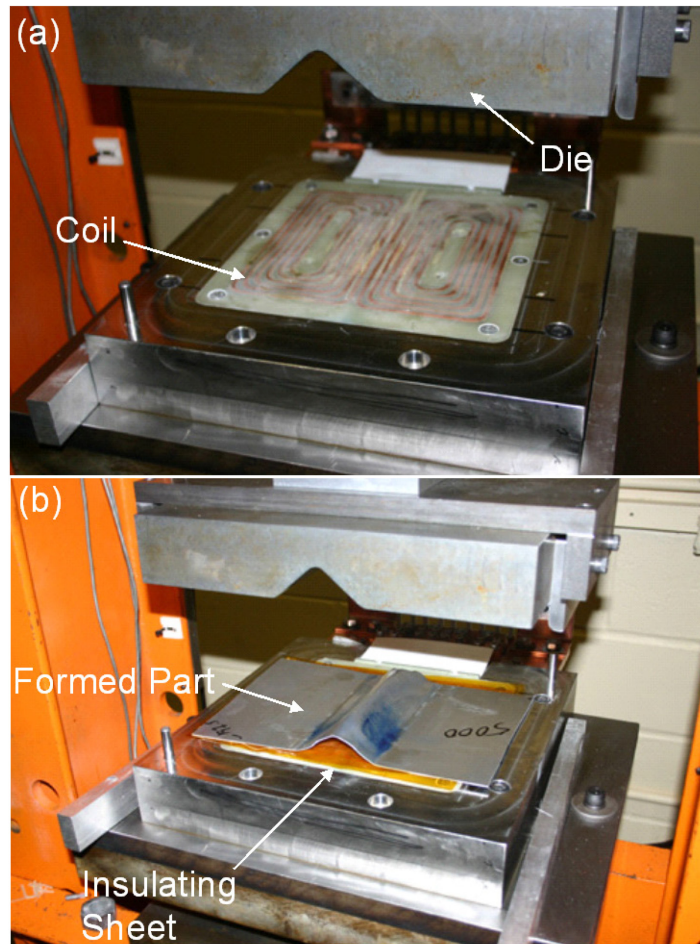
Ford EMF laboratory

University of Waterloo EMF Lab



Pulsar Research Edition 20kJ, 9 kV Pulse Generator

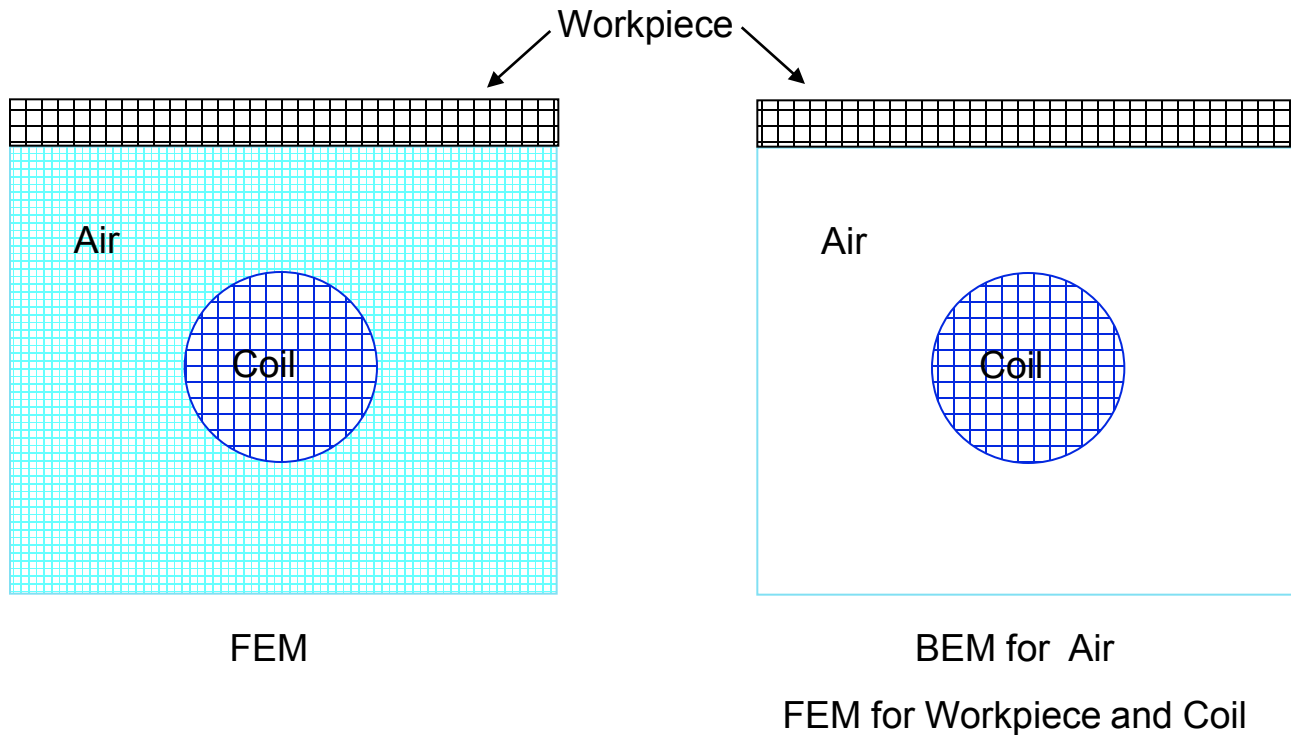
EMF of V-Channel



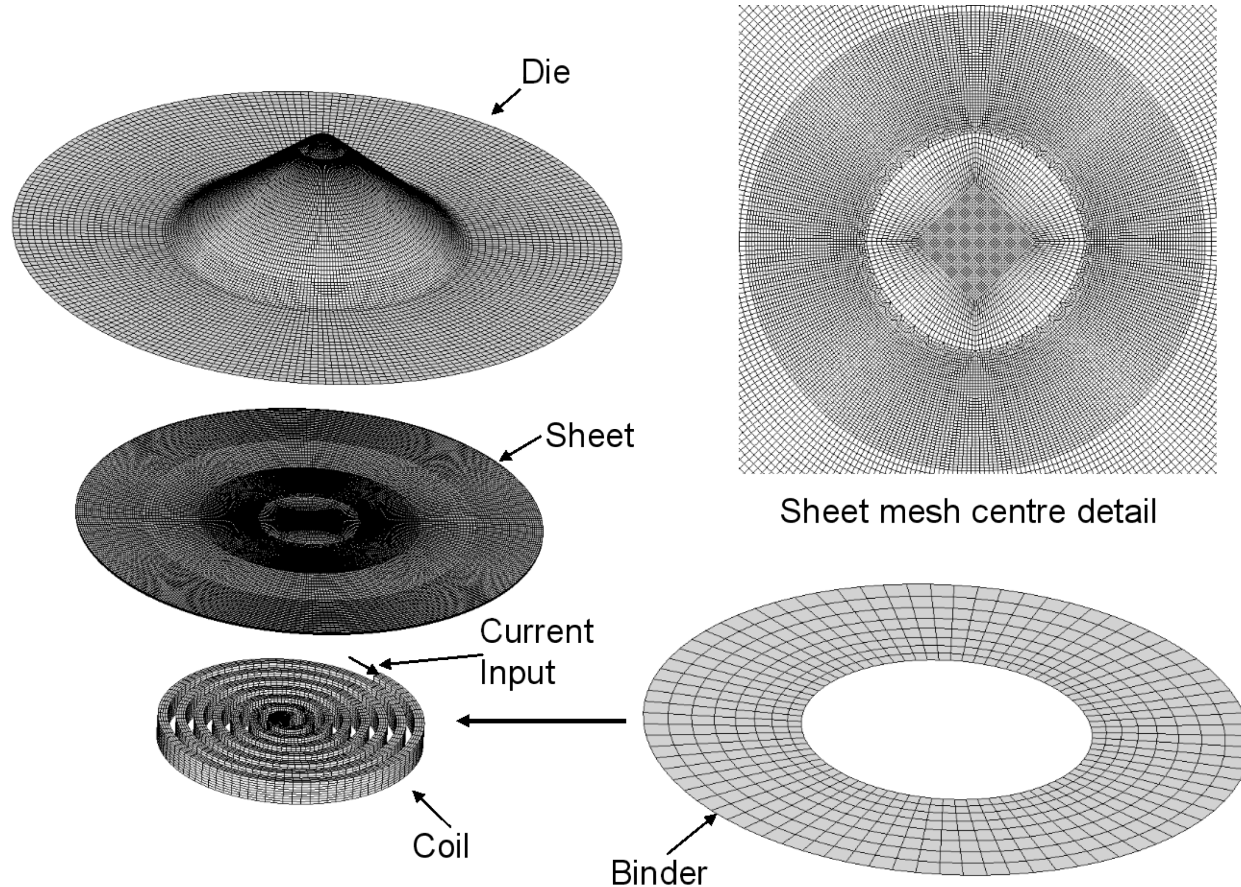
Numerical Method

- Used version of LSTC LS-Dyna capable of performing EM simulations.
- The EM solver combines Finite Element Analysis (FEA) with the Boundary Element Method (BEM) to perform the electromagnetic analysis by solving Maxwell's equations in the eddy-current approximation
- Software provides for a coupled solution of the structural and EM problems
- A cluster with two Opteron 270 dual core 64-bit 2 GHz processors with 2 Mbytes of L2 Cache. The machine was equipped with 16 Gbytes of RAM, eight of which were used for some models.
- Pulse generators modeled as an RLC circuit
- Simulation times ranging from 3 – 7 days.

FEA vs. BEM/FEA



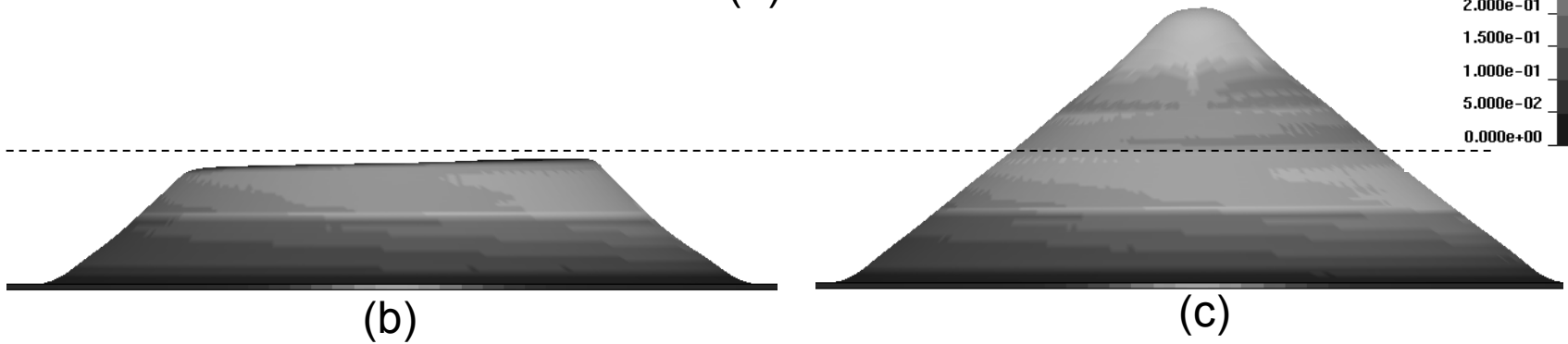
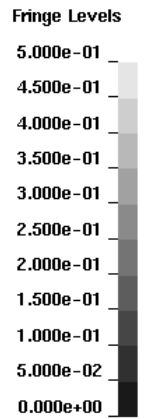
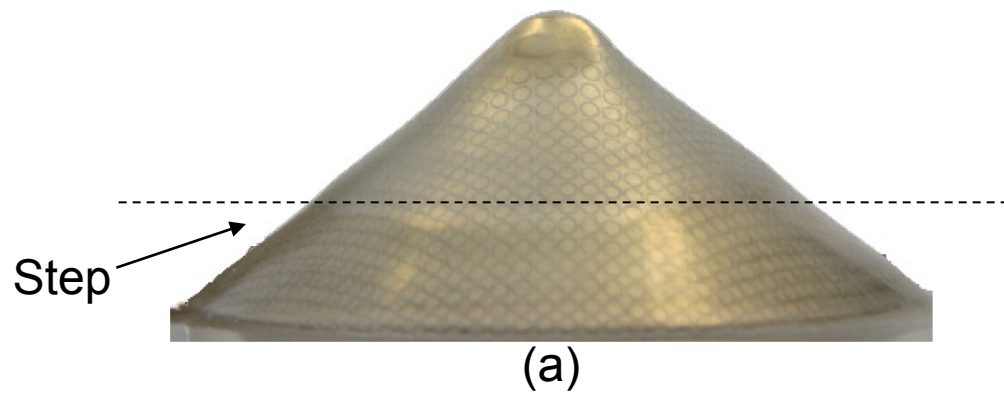
Conical Part Mesh



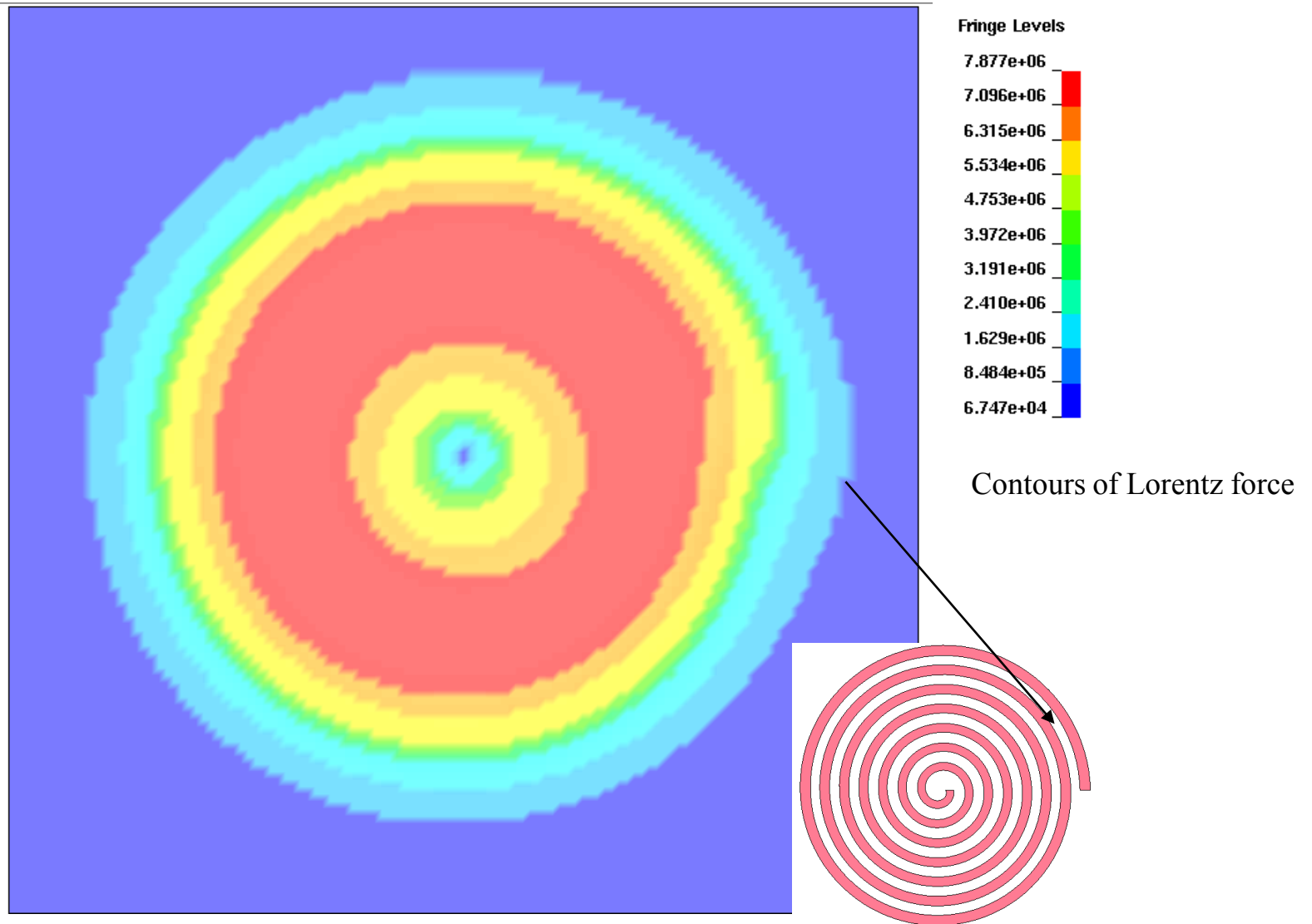
Coil and Sheet: 8 node hexahedral “brick” elements
(sheet=258,560 and coil 20,772)

Binder and Die: 4 node shell elements

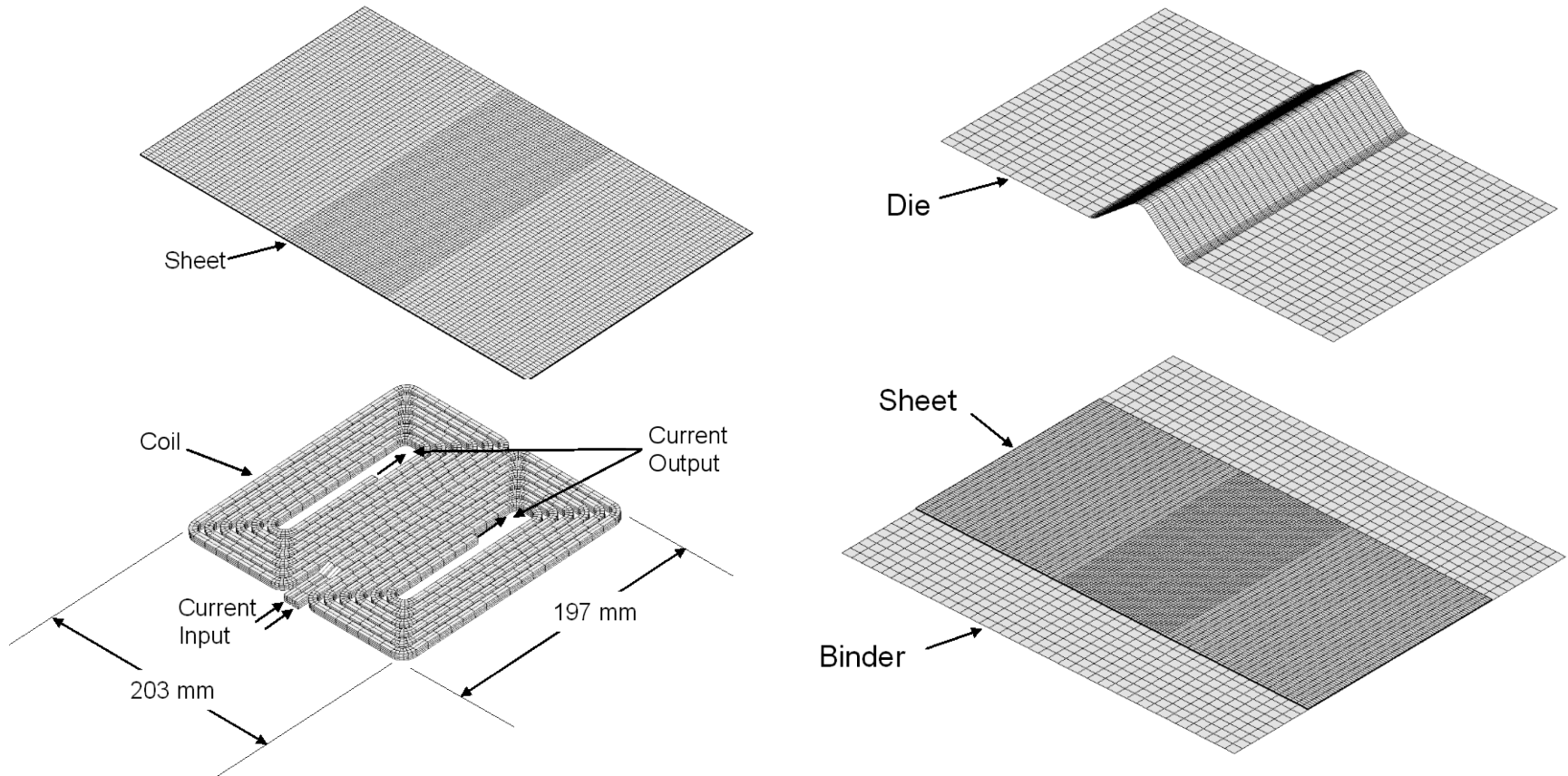
Experimental/Numerical Cones



Predicted Lorentz Forces from Spiral Coil



V-Channel Mesh



Coil and Sheet: 8 node hexahedral “brick” elements
(sheet=28,800 and coil = 5,952)

Binder and Die: 4 node shell elements

No Contact-Force Distribution Effects



(a)



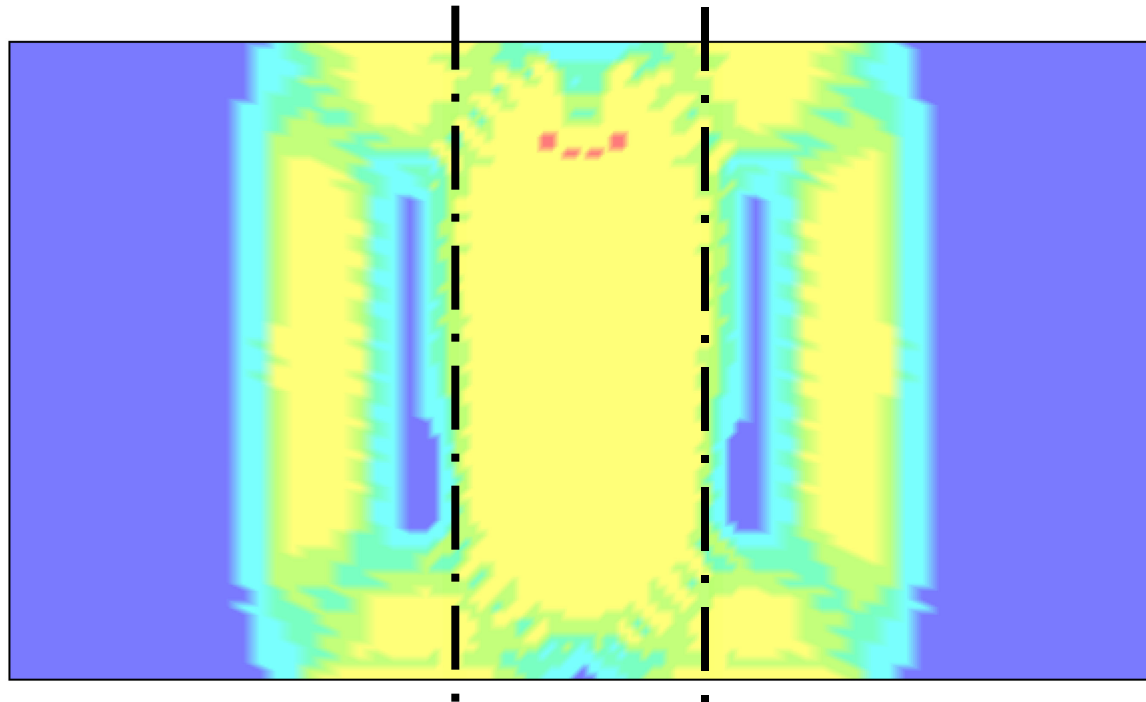
(b)



13.8 mm

(c)

V-Channel Simulation



Fringe Levels

3.246e+07

2.922e+07

2.597e+07

2.273e+07

1.948e+07

1.623e+07

1.299e+07

9.740e+06

6.493e+06

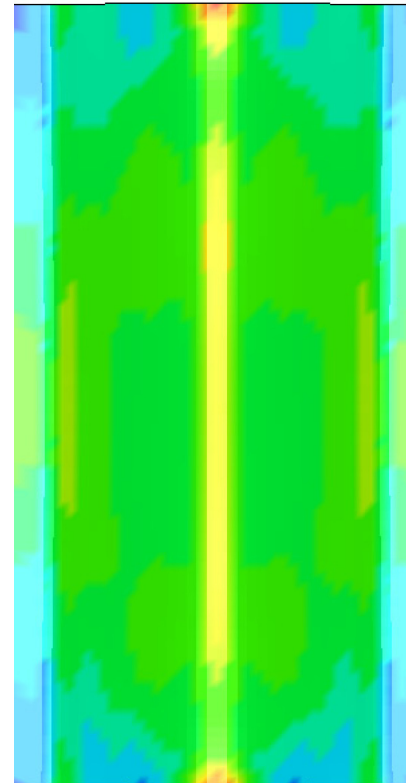
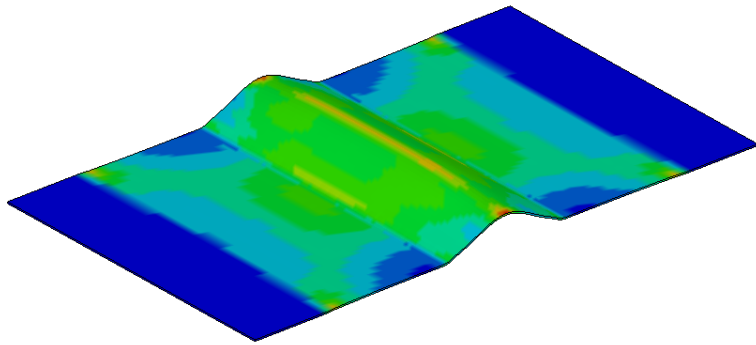
3.246e+06

0.000e+00

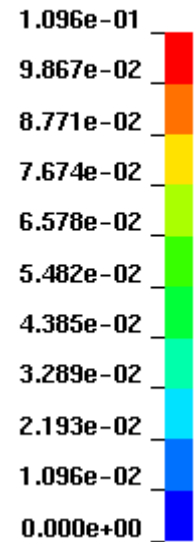
Contours of Lorentz force

Side of the sheet
exposed to the coils

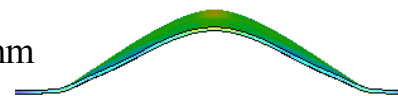
V-Channel Formed With 3000 V



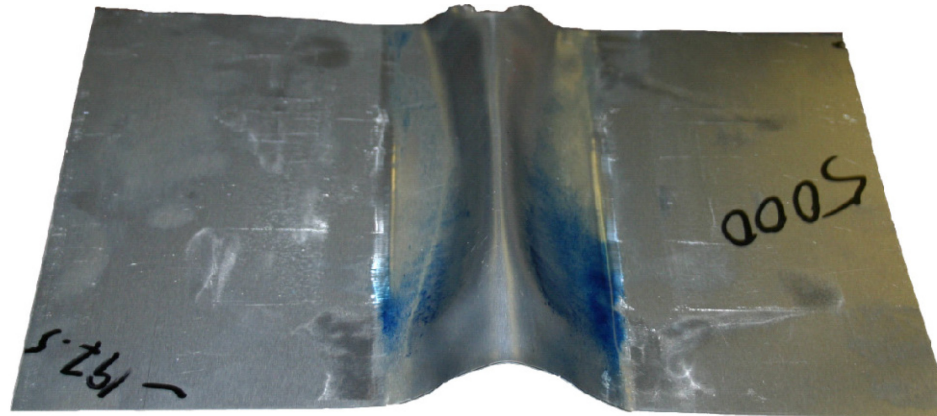
Fringe Levels



Effective
 plastic strain



Contact-Force Distribution and Rebound



(a)

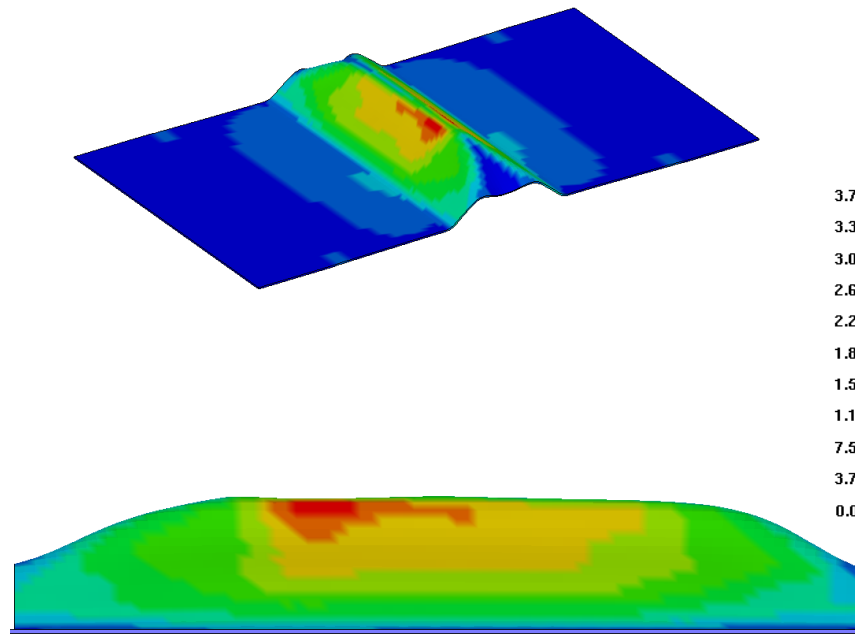


(b)

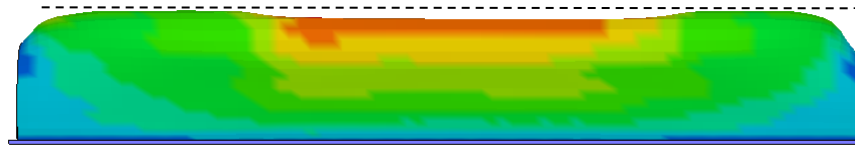


(c)

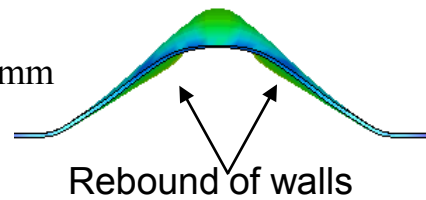
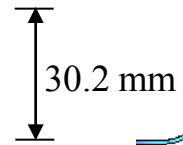
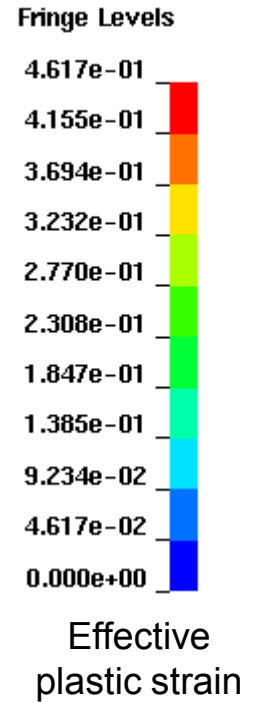
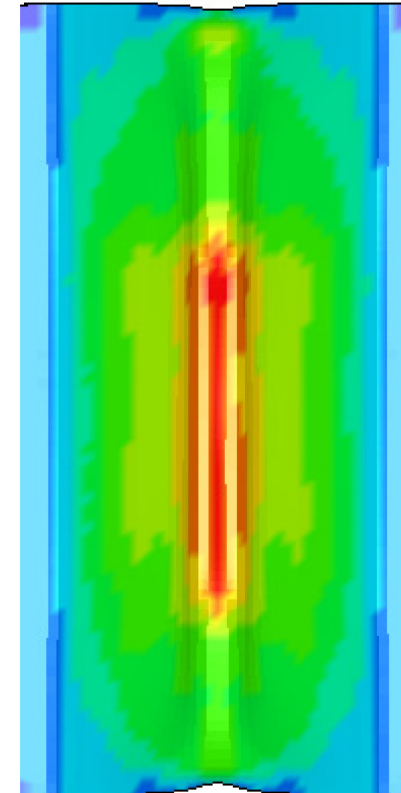
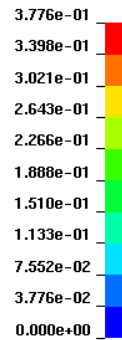
V-Channel 5000 V



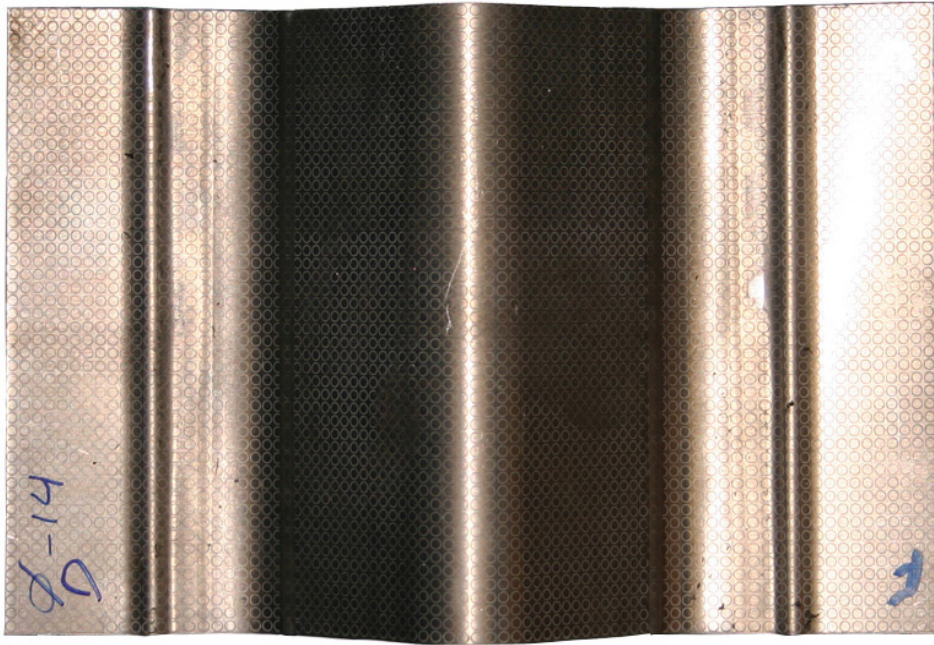
Shape prior to impact



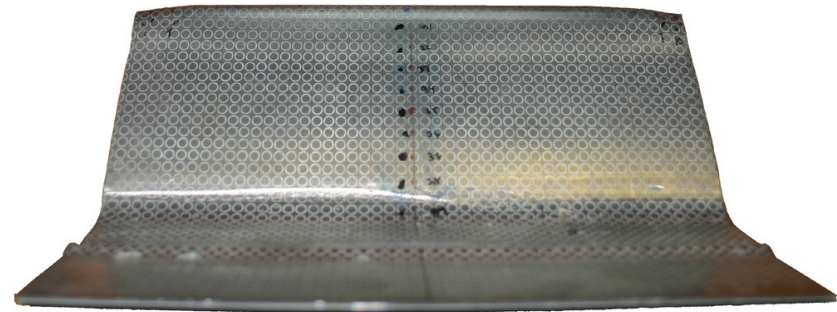
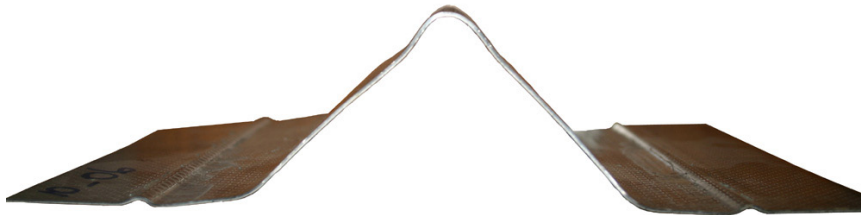
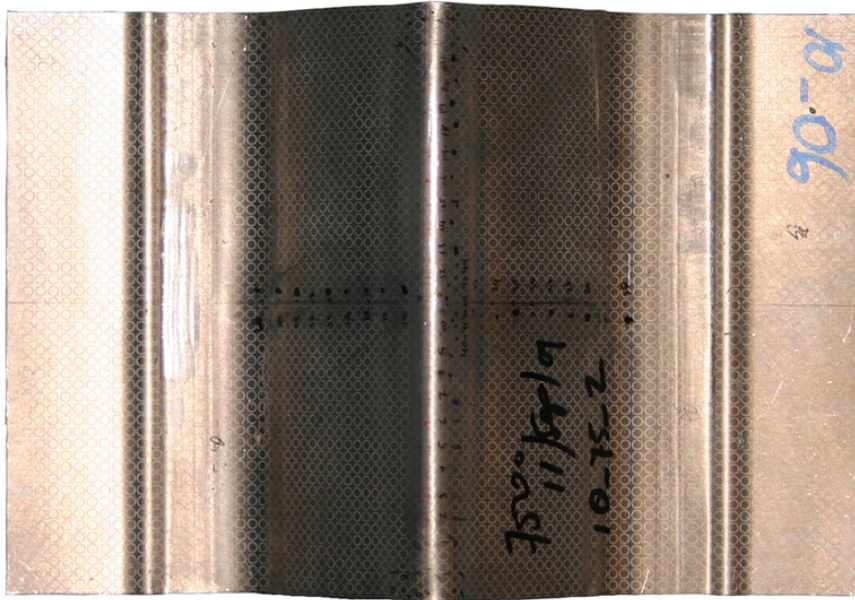
Final shape



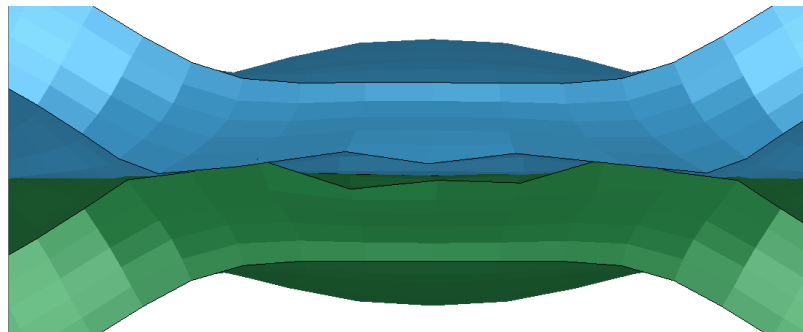
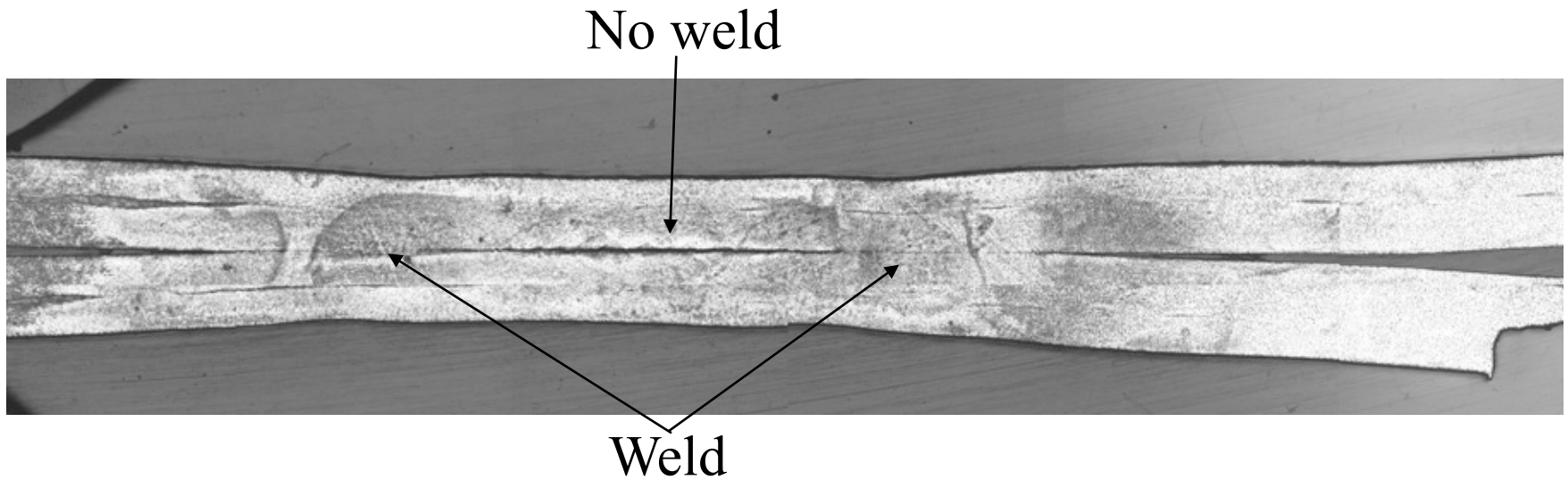
Two Step Corner Fill-Conventional Step



Two Step Corner Fill-EM Step



Rebound in Sheet Welding (Al-Al)



Conclusions

- The effect of the force distribution and rebound can be significant and must be taken into account

QUESTIONS?