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1) . 2) . POSCO 3)

Study on the Fracture Elongation of the Steel Sheet at the Intermediate Strain Rate
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Abstract : While the formability is important and indispensable for success in very complicated sheet metal forming, it seems that few studies has been carried out about the formability of sheet metal at the high strain rate. The present experimental results report that the elongation is dependent on the crosshead speed in tensile tests. In this paper, the tensile elongation has been obtained from various steel sheets for an auto-body at the intermediate strain rate. The strain rate in the experiment is ranged from 0.003/sec to 200/sec. The experimental result demonstrates that the tensile elongation does not decrease as the strain rate increases. This tendency has varieties depending on the microstructure and forming history of sheet metal. Some high strength steels have the tendency that the tensile elongation increases as the strain rate increases, while o thers not. This phenomenon is very important not only in sheet metal forming but also in the crashworthiness evaluation to predict the fracture and tearing of sheet metal members.

Key words : Elongation(), Formability(), Intermediate strain rate(), Strain rate hardening(), Dynamic material test()

1.

80% 가 /s 가
가 /s 가
(strain 가 1000/s 가
rate) 가
가 1~1000 /s (intermediate (drop weight test),
strain rate) (cam plastometer)
가

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가
4].

[2-

13000 Hz

(high speed material
testing machine) 17

2.
2.

/sec

Fig. 1

30 kN, 4000 mm/sec
100 mm

가

가
가

가

가 /s

가
phenomenon)

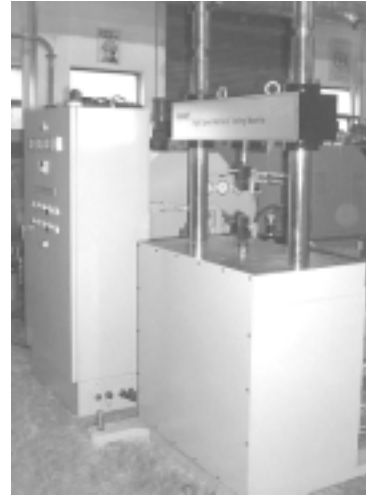
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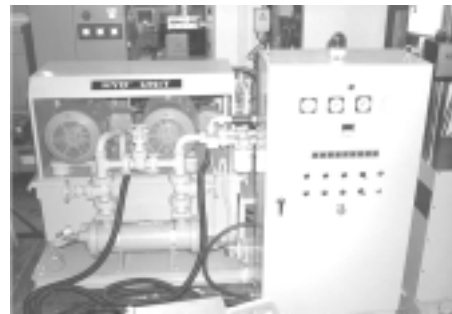
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Fig. 2

(crosshead)



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1 High speed tension testing machine: (a) frame of machine; (b) hydraulic unit.



Fig. 2 Upper gripping jig.

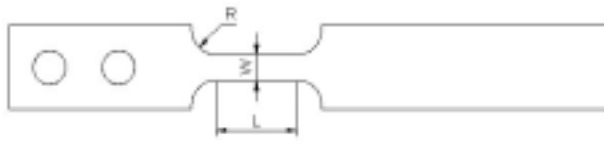


Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of a specimen.



Fig. 4 Tensile specimens with the length of the gauge section of 15 mm and 20 mm.

Table 1 Scaling factor with respect to the variation of length.

Machine	Strain Rate [1/s]	Length of gauge section [mm]	Quantity
Static UTM	0.003	20	3
High Speed Material Testing Machines	0.1	20	3
	0.5	20	3
	1	20	3
	2	20	3
	5	20	3
	10	20	3
	20	20	3
	50	20	3
	100	20	3
	200	15	3

2. 2

3.

3.1

17

SPCC, SGACD, SPRC35R, SPRC40R

Table 2

0.003 /s

0.1, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 /s

3 200 /s 20 mm

100

/s

FFT (Fast Fourier Transform)

Fig. 5 SPCC SGACD

– (engineering stress–strain)

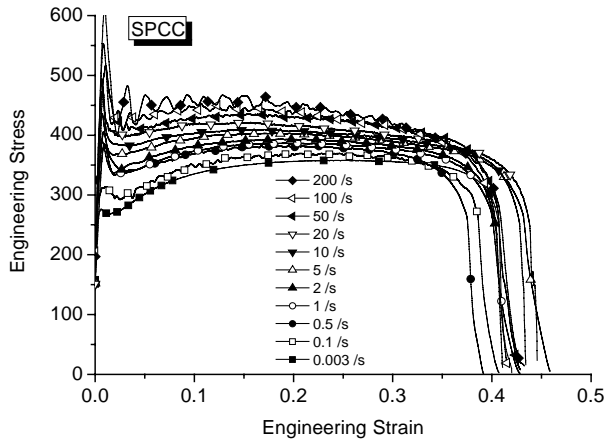
. 100 /s 200 /s

. Fig. 6

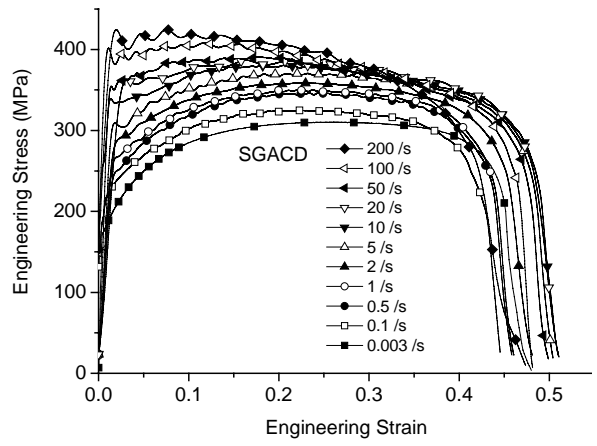
– (true stress–strain) 가 가

6 mm mm 35 mm Fig. 4 15 mm 20 mm

10

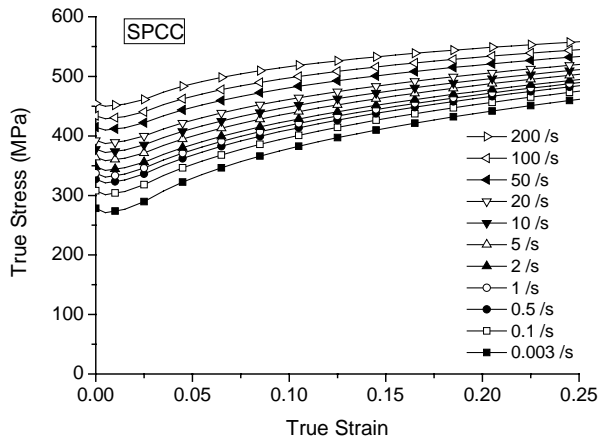


(a)

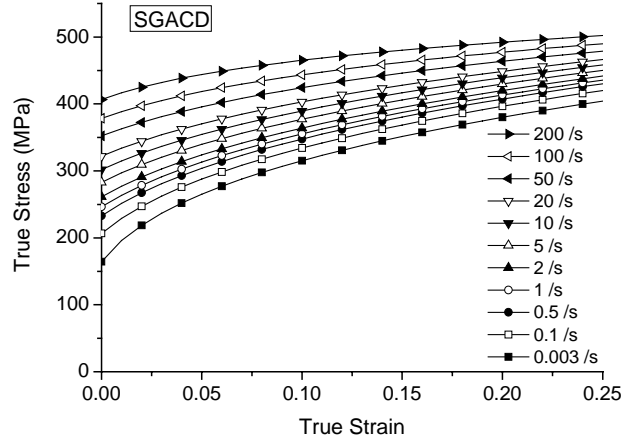


(b)

Fig. 5 Engineering stress-strain curves at various strain rate: (a) SPCC; (b) SGACD.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6 Fitted true stress-strain curves: (a) SPCC; (b) SGACD.

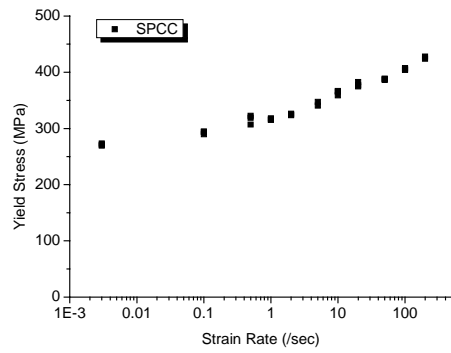
가 가
 . SGACD 가
 가 가
 Fig. 7 가
 . SGACD

3.2

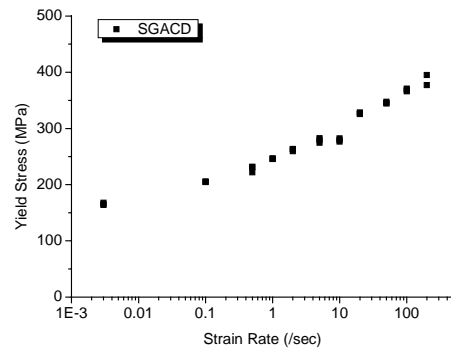
Fig. 8

가 SPRC40R
 1.5 가
 가
 Fig. 6

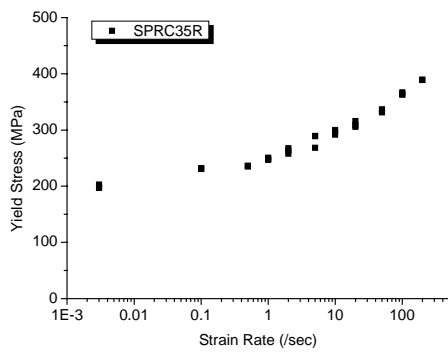
가
 가 가
 가
 가 0.1~0.5 /s
 가 10~20 /s
 가
 S
 Fig. 9(a)



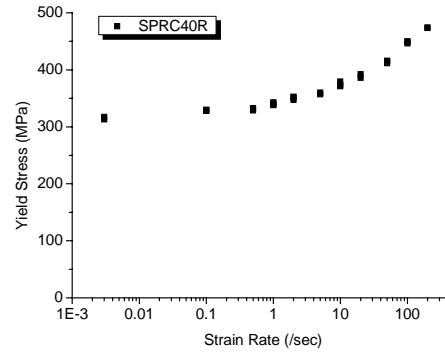
(a)



(b)

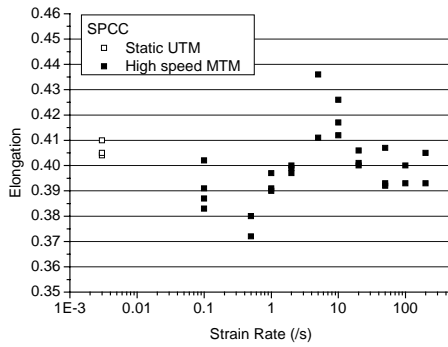


(c)

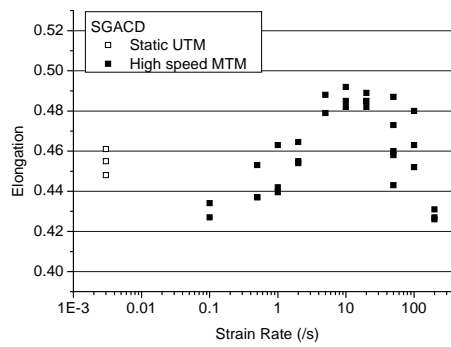


(d)

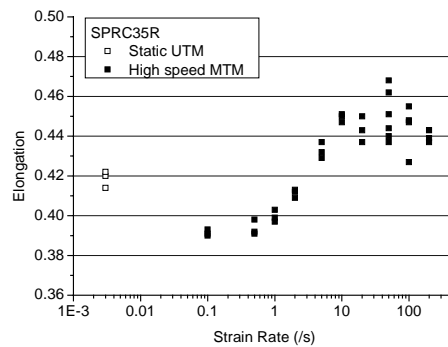
Fig. 7 Yield stress according to strain rate: (a) SPCC; (b) SGACD; (c) SPRC35R; (d) SPRC40R.



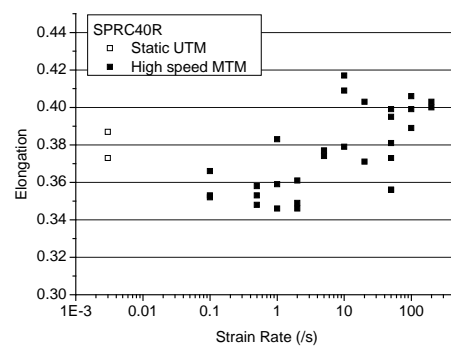
(a)



(b)

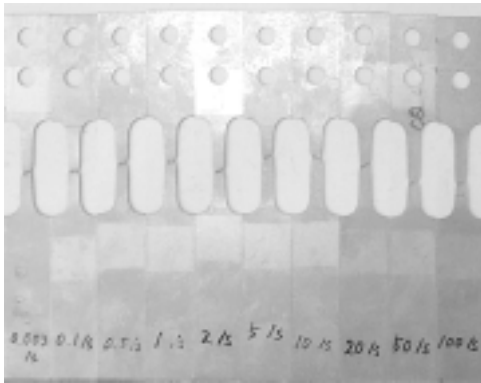


(c)

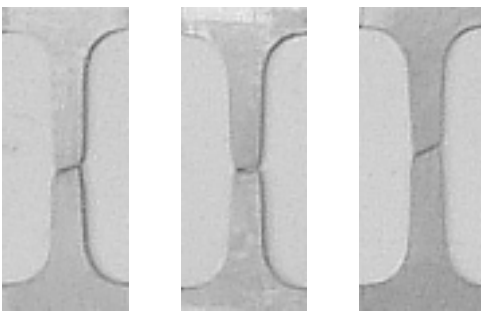


(d)

Fig. 8 Fracture elongation according to strain rate: (a) SPCC; (b) SGACD; (c) SPRC35R; (d) SPRC40R.



(a)



(b)

(c)

(d)

Fig. 9 Specimens of SPCC after fracture at: (a) all strain rates; (b) 0.003/s; (c) 0.5/s; (d) 20 /s.

Fig. 9(b), (c), (d) 0.003 /s, 0.5 /s, 20 /s

가

0.5 /s

, 0.003 /s

20 /s

(necking)

가

가

가 20 /s

가

가

가

가

가

가

4.

17

가 가

0.5 /s

가 10~20 /s

가

S

References

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