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Prediction of fracture in hub-hole expansion with a defected-edge model

Jong-Sup Lee and Hoon Huh

Abstract

The hub hole is usually formed with a stretch flanging process followed by a blanking process of a hole. Since the hole is made by blanking, the blanked surface is so rough that the formability in the region is rather poor. The emerging task is to identify the formability of the blanked region in the forming simulation and to relate the criterion to the real forming process by experiments. In this paper, the blanked region of a hole surface is modeled by a defected-edge finite element for stretch flanging simulation. The analysis deals with the level of defect in the blanked region in order to identify the formability in the real process. The analysis provides the formability depending on the level of defect and seeks the way to match the level of defect to that of the real surface. The approach makes the analysis possible to deal with the formability of the high strength steel and predict the fracture at the hole surface during the stretch flanging simulation.

Key Words : Hole expansion test(), Stretch flanging(), Hub hole()

1. (1),(2)

가 (hole flanging)

(wheel)

(hub hole)

(blanking)

(stretch flanging)

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(Hole expansion test)

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2.

2.1

Fig.2.1

Fig. 2.2

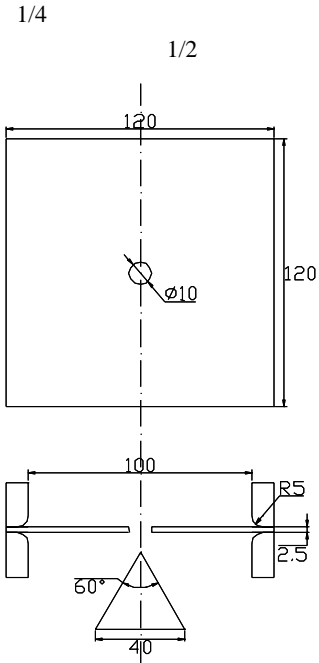


Fig. 2.1 Hole expansion test specimen and tooling

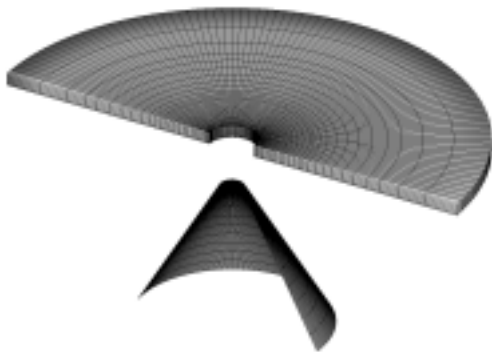


Fig. 2.2 Finite element modeling of hole expansion test

가

90

1

가 2 °

LS-DYNA3D

(1)

$$\bar{\sigma} = 768.5(0.02 + \bar{\epsilon}^p)^{0.283} MPa \quad (1)$$

3 mm/sec,

10

2.2

Table 1

(3)
mm

0.08

Fig. 2.3

가

Fig. 2.2 (a)

4 °,

0.08 mm

(pitch)

Fig.

2.2(b),(c)

Table 1 Tolerance for Piercing

Sheet thickness, mm	Hole dimension, mm		
	~10	10 ~ 50	50 ~ 150
Achievable accuracy without special measures, mm			
0.2-1.0	0.05	0.08	0.12
1.0-2.0	0.06	0.10	0.16
2.0-4.0	0.08	0.12	0.20
4.0-6.0	0.10	0.15	0.25
Achievable accuracy with special measures, mm			
0.2-1.0	0.02	0.04	0.08
1.0-2.0	0.03	0.06	0.10
2.0-4.0	0.04	0.08	0.12
4.0-6.0	0.06	0.10	0.15

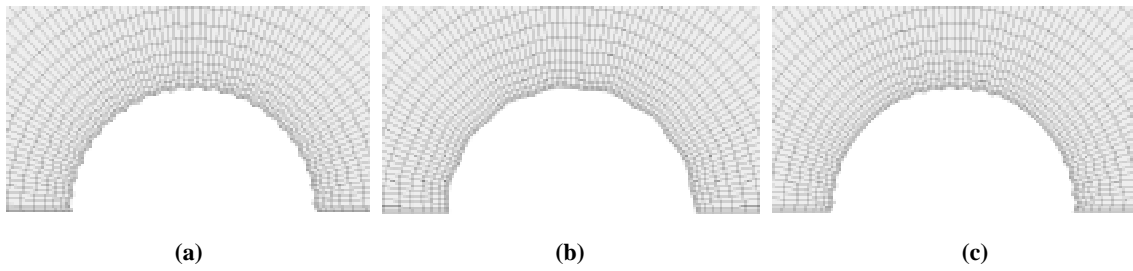


Fig. 2.3 Modeling of defects:(a) defect with 8 mm depth and 4° pitch; (b)defect with 8 mm depth and 12° pitch; (c) defect with 8 mm depth, 4° pitch and 45° interval

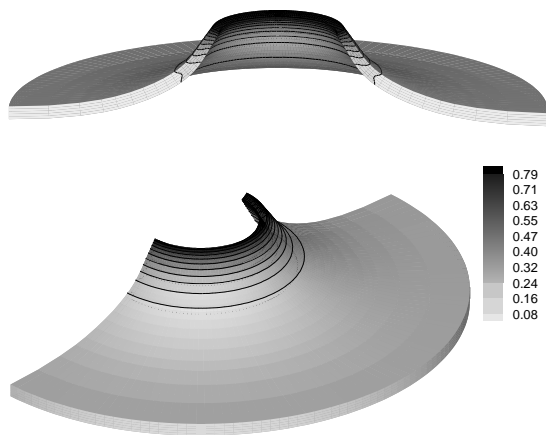


Fig. 3.1 Deformed shape and effective strain distribution of a hub hole

3.

3.1

Fig. 3.1

가

(effective strain)

direction)

가

(circumferential

3.2

m 0.08 mm 가

4 °

0.04

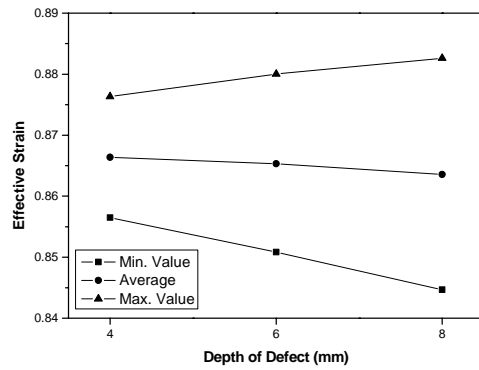


Fig. 3.2 Effective strain with respect to depth of defects

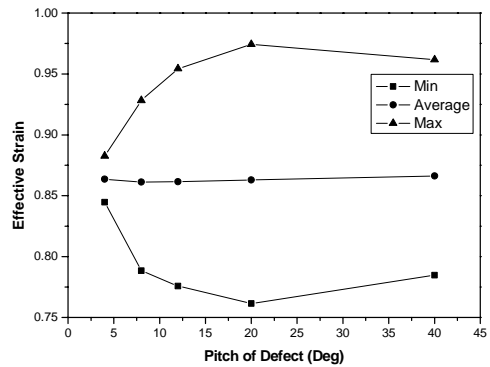


Fig. 3.3 Effective strain of model using 90 elements in circumferential direction with respect to pitch of defects

Fig. 3.2

가

가

3.2

0.08 mm

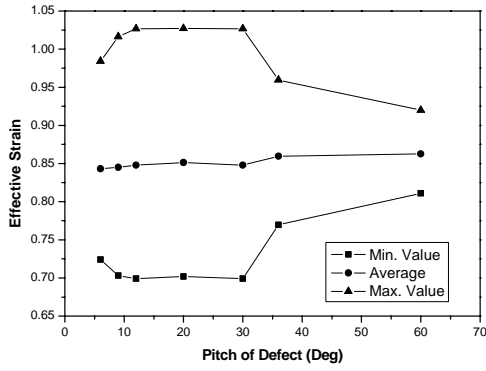


Fig. 3.4 Effective strain of model using 180 elements in circumferential direction with respect to pitch of defects

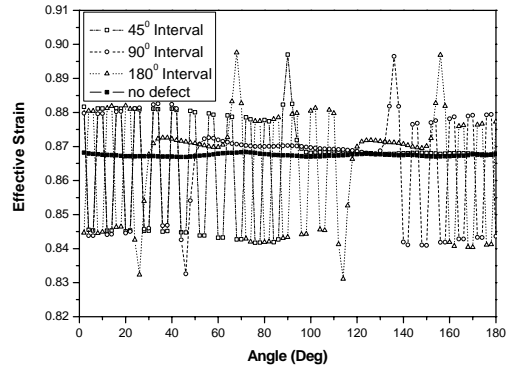


Fig. 3.5 Effect strain distribution of edge of a hole with respect to interval of defects

Fig. 3.3 가 가
 가 20°
 . 1 2° 8° 가
 가 4 가
 가 가
 가
 180
 가 1°가

4.

가
 ,
 가
 가
 가

Fig. 3.4 가
 ,
 가
 가 40

3.3

Fig. 3.5 8mm, 4°
 45°,90°,180°
 가

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