Lighweight materials for future cars

Fero Simančík

Slovak Academy of Sciences

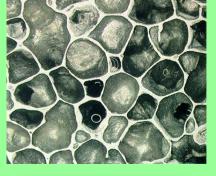


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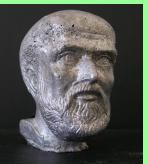
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Ján Spišak Technical University Košice

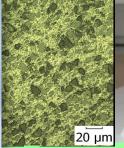




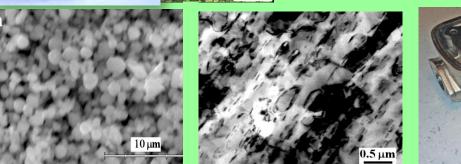










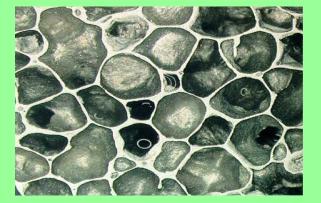


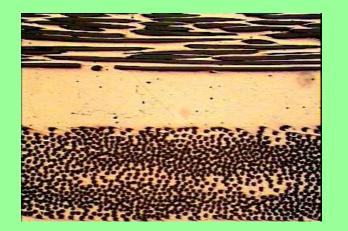


2nd Symposium on Innovation, cooperation in technology and international transfer of technology China + 16 CEEC Format, Slovak Republic, September 21. – 23. 2015

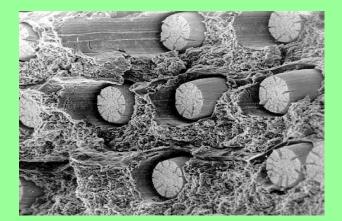
Development of advanced materials

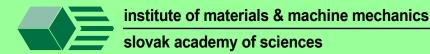
- Metal matrix composites
- FGM
- Metallic foams
- Intermetallics
- Nanostructured bulk metals
- Ultrahard coatings









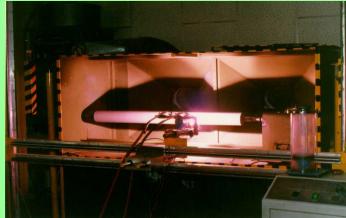


Development of modern technologies

- Gas pressure infiltration
- Plasma spraying
- Foaming of metals
- Advanced solidification processes
- Rapid prototyping
- Powder metallurgy
- PVD, CVD





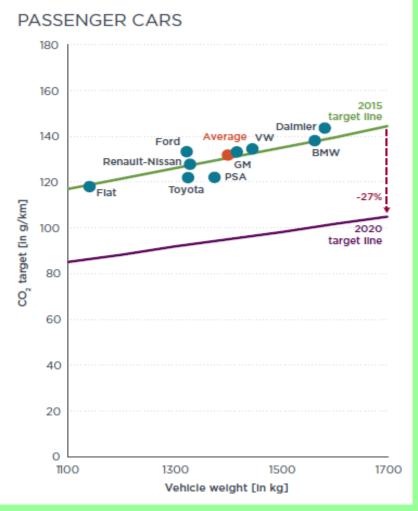




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CO2 limits for cars – strong motivation for lightweight construction EC directive: 2015 - 130 g CO2 / km 2020 - 95 g CO2 / km



Ranking by average C02/km emissions 2020

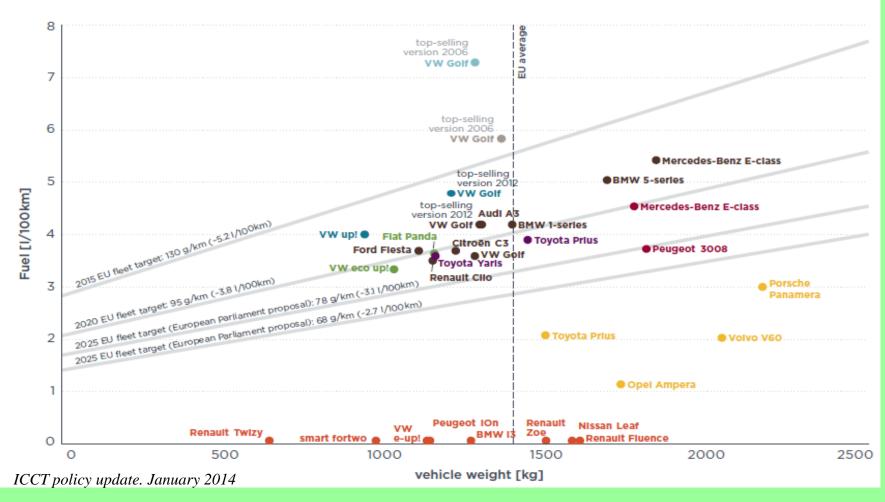
Rank	OEM	2010	2015	2020
1	Toyota	130	113	97
2	Fiat	126	117	99
3	PSA	132	119	100
4	Ford	137	121	100
5	GM	140	125	100
6	Renault	136	118	100
7	VW	143	125	101
8	Suzuki	137	118	103
9	Honda	147	127	104
10	Hyundai	139	125	105
11	Mazda	150	130	105
12	BMW	148	129	107
13	Nissan	148	126	107
14	Daimler	163	131	108

Tim Lawrence Developing vehicles to meet carbon emissions reduction targets - PA Knowledge Limited 2015

ICCT policy update. January 2014

Penalty for exceeding limit 2020: 95 eur/ per 1 g CO2 per sold car

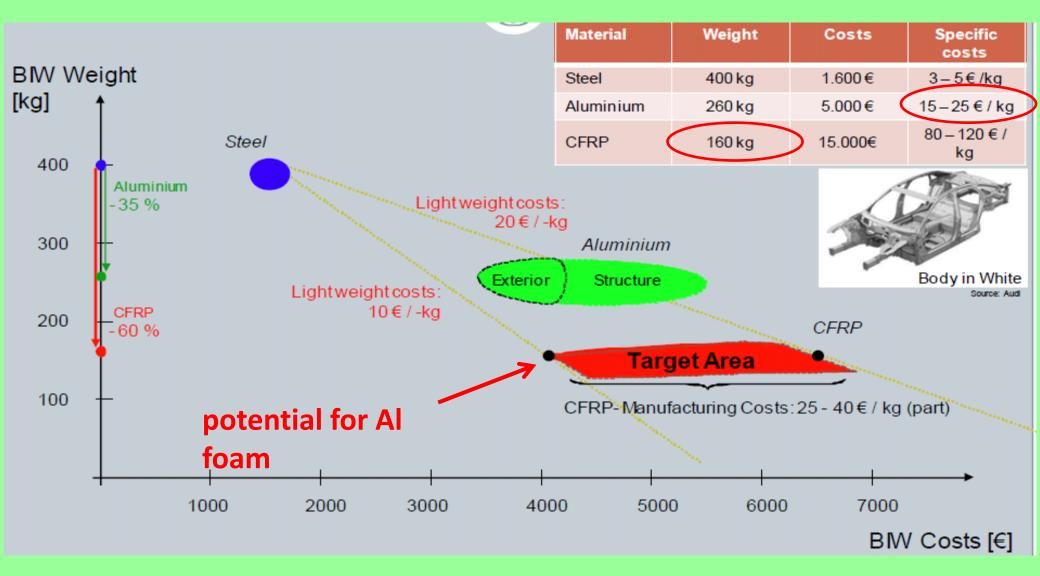
Possibilities for car manufacturers to reduce CO2



- Change car fleet portfolio towards smaller cars
- Increase powertrain efficiency
- Reduce car weight (reduction of 100kg ~ 0.3 I fuel reduction /100 km & 7g CO2/km)

100 kg weight reduction ~ 665 euro penalty savings

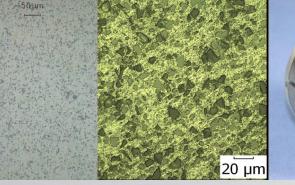
Materials for lightweight construction



Courtesy Prof. Dr. Robert Bjekovic

Aluminium development for future lightweight construction

Composites: net shape processes wear resistance, high stiffness, structural and dimensional stability



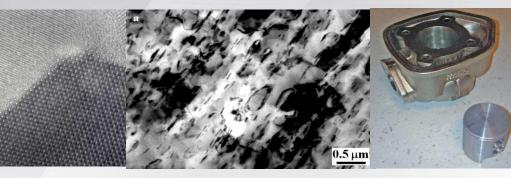






Novel structures: (foams, hybride parts)

Lightweight, stiffness crash performance, NHV performance



Nanostructured complex alloys,

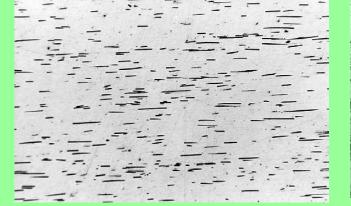
High strength and thermal stability at HT

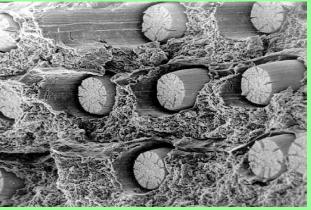


Advantages of composites:

- new classes of materials with unique combination of properties
- ✓ increased stiffness for given weight
- Control of physical properties possible (thermal conductivity, thermal expansion, magnetic properties)
- higher reliability (toughness) if compare to structural ceramics
- Better temperature resistance and stiffness if compared to metals
- ✓ improved damping, EMS, etc.









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Powder techniques – aluminium composites









Technology developed at industrial scale



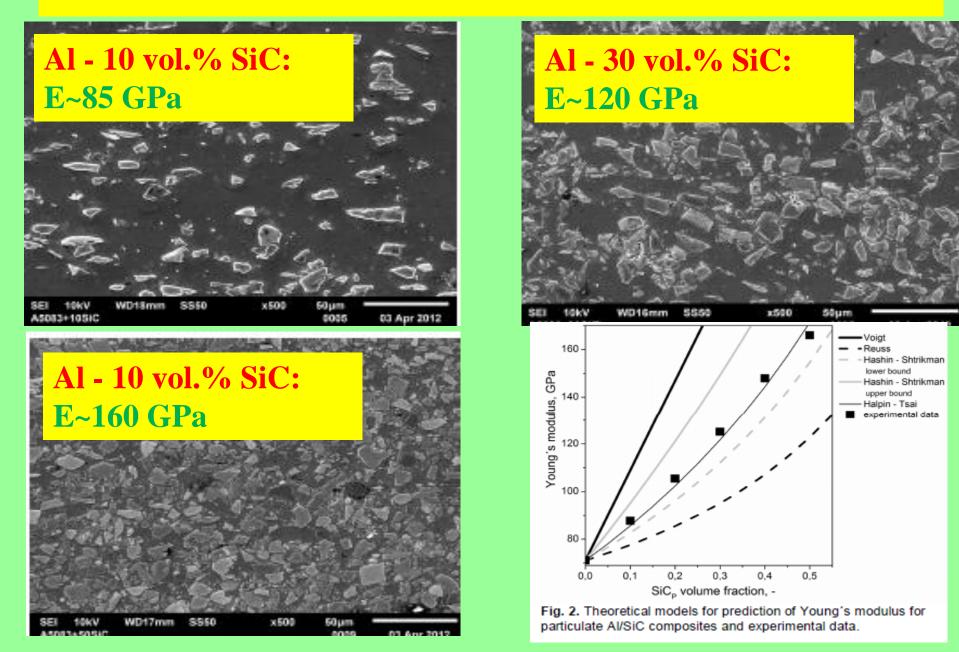


Sapa: Shaping the future

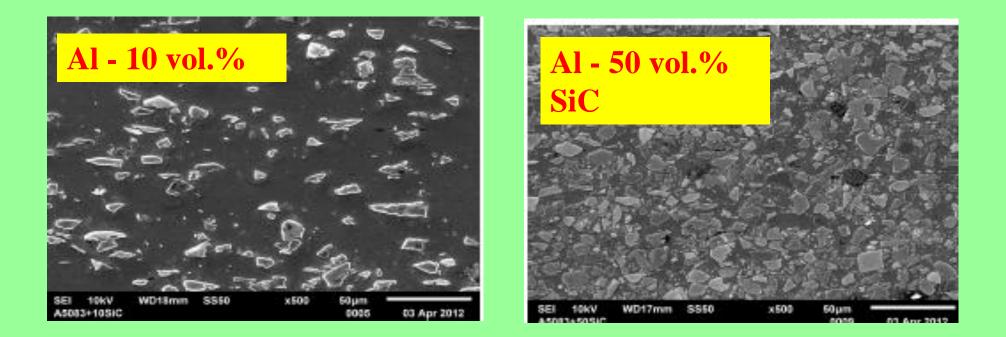


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Young's modulus of extruded MMCs [GPa]



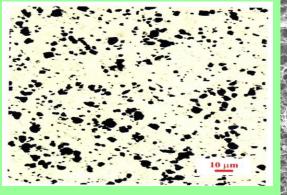
Mechanical properties of extruded MMCs

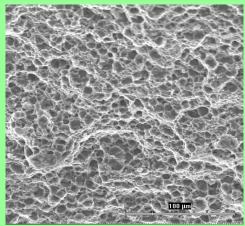


		Volume fraction of SiC particles						
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5		
Porosity (%)	0.14±0.02	0.03±0.01	0.24±0.03	0.16±0.02	0.44±0.03	0.49±0.04		
UTS (MPa)	399±3.4	400±2.8	404±4.1	438±4.7	446±5.8	-		
YS (MPa)	258±5.8	294±21	332±11	340±15.3	371±7.6	-		
A (%)	15±4.9	6±0.2	3±0.9	2±0.3	1±0.1	-		

Materials developed at industrial scale Al 6061 alloy- 20vol.% SiC_p composites

- Young's modulus: ~100 GPa
- Strength comparable to 6061 alloy
- Density 2,6 g/ccm
- excellent wear resistance
- controllable CTE ~16-18 ppm/K
- Good dimensional stability



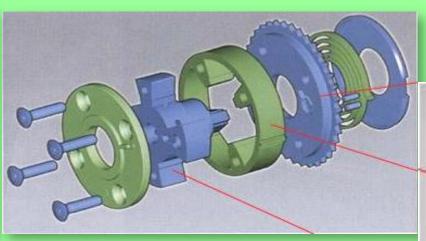




potential for radical weight reduction

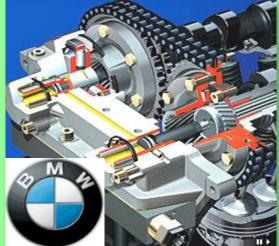
Powder techniques – aluminium composites



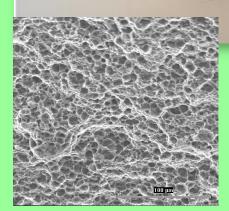




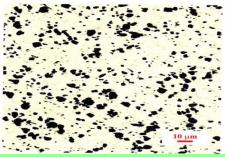
Shaping the future



Joint development of: Slovak Academy of sciences, SAPA Profily, Žiar nad Hronom (SK) Alulight GmbH, Ranshofen (A) SHW GmbH, Wasseralfingen (D)



Camshaft phaser stator ring • engine BMW, 900.000 pcs/year

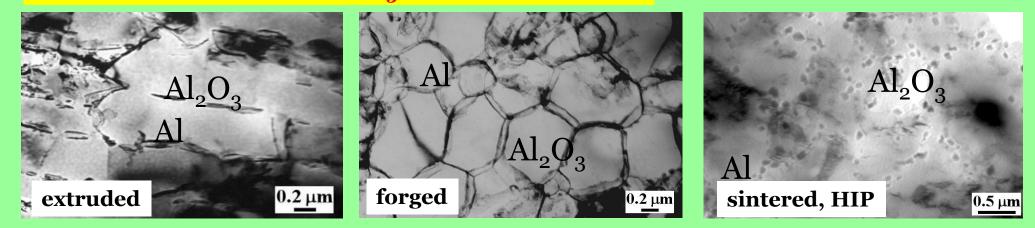


Research on bulk Al nanomaterials

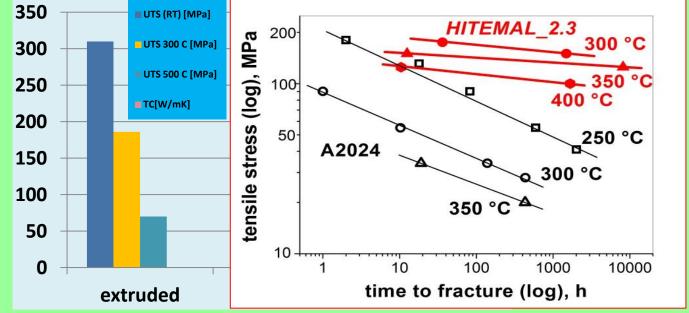
- lightweight structural applications (Al based)
- enhanced strength at 个T (up to 400°C)
- without ductility, toughness, creep and fatigue deterioration
- technologically feasible
- production expenses

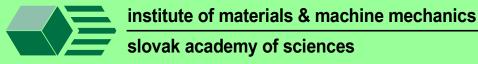


HITEMAL high temperature aluminium stabilized with nano Al₂O₃









Balog M., Simancik F., Walcher M., Rajner W., Poletti C. Mater. Sci. Eng. A 529 (2011) 131–137.

Car body as cast Al monocoque fiction or realistic dream?



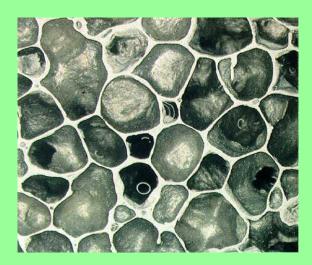




Aluminium foam











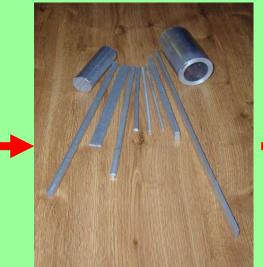
- ✓ Low weight (0.3 0.9 g.cm⁻³)
- ✓ High stiffness
- Crash absorption capability
- sound absorption
- ✓ Low heat capacity
- Excelent thermal & electric conductivity
- ✓ Vibration damping
- Electromagnetic shielding

Joint development of Slovak Academy of Sciences and Alulight GmbH, Ranshofen (A)

PM manufacturing of aluminium foam



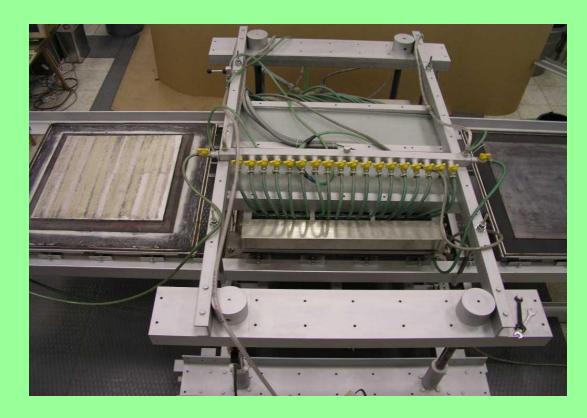






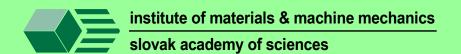


Manufacturing of panels and sandwiches from aluminium foam









Manufacturing of complex shape parts from Al foam





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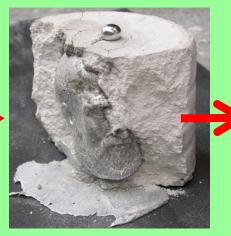
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low pressure injection

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Rapid prototyping, 3D printing technology







Aristoteles



3D scan





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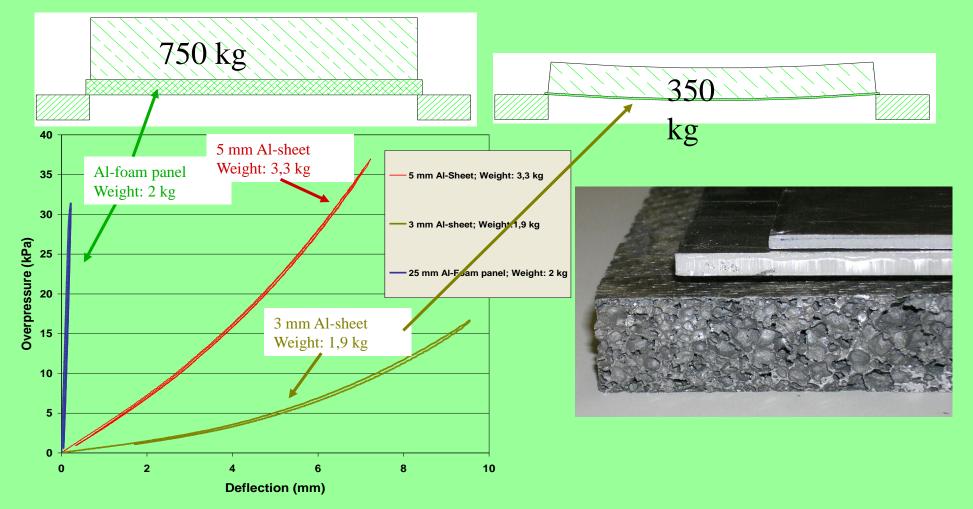


Vacuum casting wax



Vacuum / pressure casting - metal

Al foam: high stiffness at low weight





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Better stiffness – similar weight Reinforcing of hollow profiles

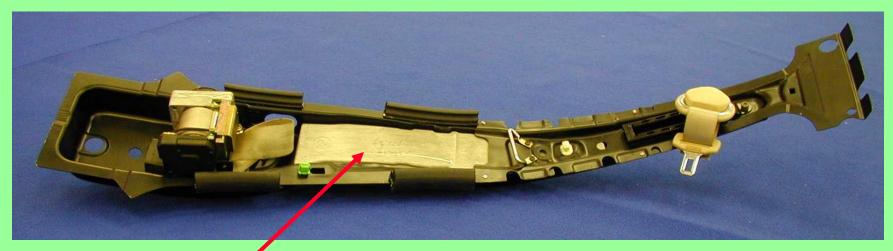
Heat treatment after foaming process will restore mechanical properties

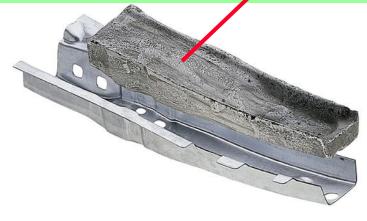


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weight increase - 25% bending strength increase - 60%

Typical Al foam prototypes stiffener in welded component





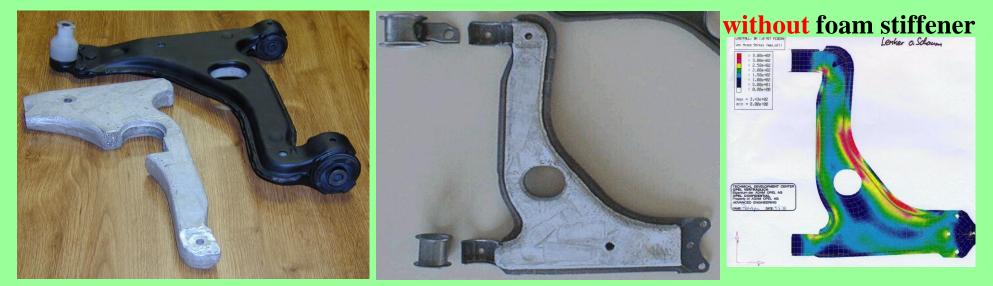
Foam insert in car body B-column Improved stiffness & crash performance

Courtesy of Alulight



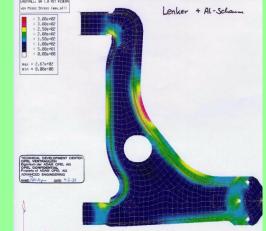
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Typical Al foam prototypes stiffener in welded suspension part



Results:

almost **5 times higher** endurance limit no need to change standard welding and forming technology



with foam stiffener



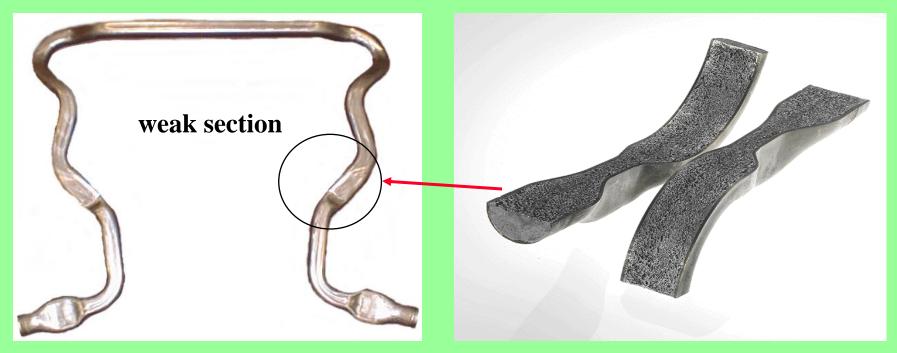
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Courtesy of Alulight

Typical AI foam prototypes

stiffening of hydroformed motor carrier



increased stiffness capability to absorb deformation energy damping properties

Courtesy of Alulight

possible reduction of the thickness of profile wall & pressing forces



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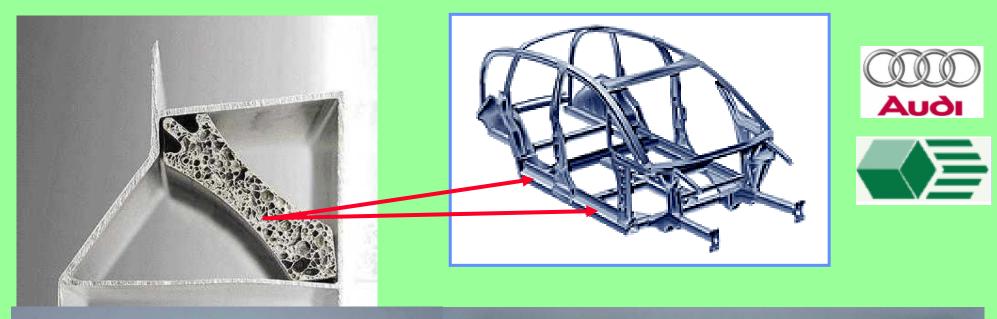
Typical Al foam prototypes foam cored castings



✓ saving of ca. 2 kg weight per wheel

Courtesy of Alulight

Success cases







- ✓ start of serial production 2001 at Neuman Alufoam GmbH, Marktl (A)
- developed by Slovak Academy of Sciences

firts attempt for serial application of Al foam in automotive

Success cases





Stiffener of side rail Ferrari Modena 360:

- ✓ 6.000 pcs/year
- developed by Slovak Academy of Sciences
- Produced by Alulight GmbH, Ranshofen (A)



International GmbH

worldwide first serial application of Al foam in automotive

Success cases – aluminium foam











Crash box Audi Q7:

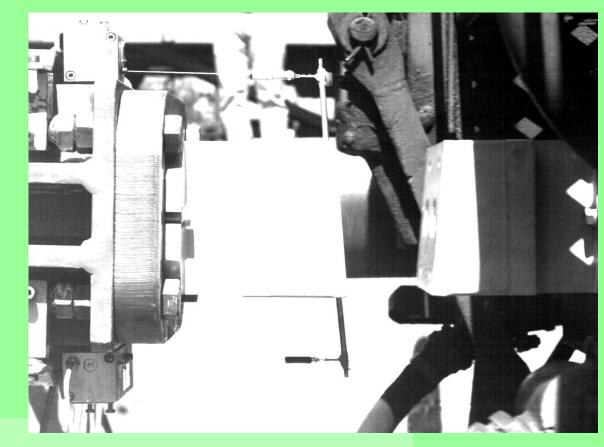
- ✓ 120.000 pcs/year
- developed by Slovak Academy of Sciences
- produced by Alulight GmbH, Ranshofen (A)

worldwide largest serial application of Al foam in automotive

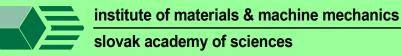
Success cases

Crash box for railway carriage



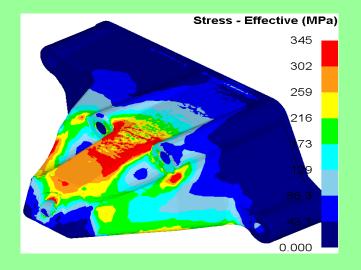


- ✓ 1000 pcs/year
- developed and produced by Slovak Academy of Sciences
- Assembled by Gleich GmbH (D)





Al foam redesign

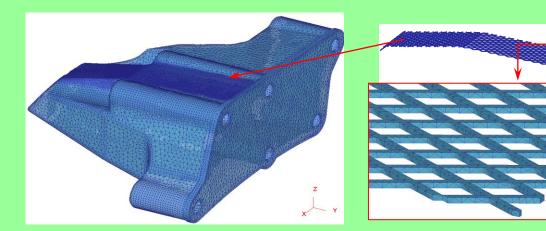


Requirements:

- Same density as original HPDC part
- Better NHV performance
- Fulfill loading requirements incl. fatigue
- Same or lower manufacturing costs
- No changes in outer shape

Suggestions:

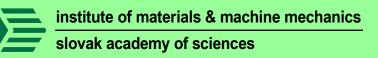
- Monolytic full foam solution
- Bulk aluminium parts needs to be integrated
- Stress concentrators need to be reinforced
- Continuous surface skin ~1 mm





Al foam redesign

Bracket LH 3M300	Current design	Full foam porosity 81,2 %	Bulk Al shell 1 mm + foam porosity 81,2 %	Bulk Al shell 1 mm + foam porosity 81,2 % + reinforcing mesh
Weight	1050 g	595 g	788g (shell 243 g + foam 545g)	803 g (foam 547g + shell 256g + perforated sheet 5g)
Max. Stress distribution (outside view) [MPa]	Stress - Effective (MPa)	Stress - Effective (MPa)	Tress - Effective (MPa) 30 32 27 31 185 43 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	Stress - Effective (MPa) 345 302 259 216 73 9 0.000
	Max = 291 MPa	Max = 355 MPa	Max = 400 MPa	Max = 345 MPa
Max stress in the foam			Stress - Effective (MPa) 50.0 43.8 37.5 31.3 25.0 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 18.8 12.5 19.0	Stress - Effective (MPa) 50.0 43.8 37.5 1.3 0 0 0
			Max = 50 MPa	Max = 50 MPa



work supported by Hyundai Motor Europe Technical Center GmbH, Germany

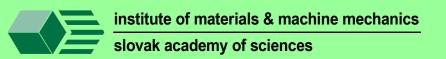
Al foam redesign













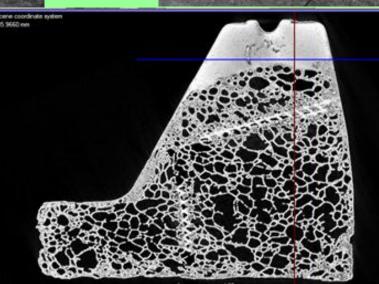
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Al foam redesign

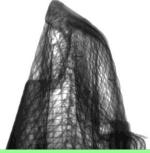


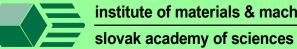








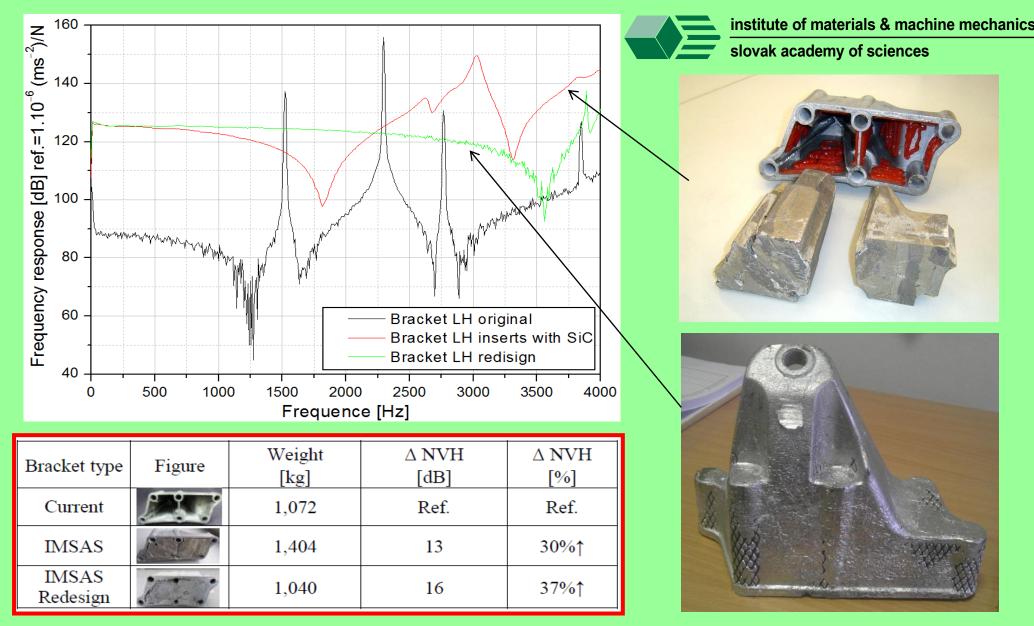




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Al foam redesign



work supported by Hyundai Motor Europe Technical Center GmbH, Germany

Competence Center for Light Metals and Composites

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INOVAL

Reserve roles and a role of the role of th

Support implementation of R&D activities in the industry:

- solution of daily problems with quality, scrap, pollution
- accessible R&D infrastructure for industry
- mutual R&D labs between academia and industry
- knowledge transfer, workshops, education

Infrastructural projects funded from ERDF (app. 14 MEURO)





Competence Center for Light Metals and Composites



- Lightweight construction using modern materials and technologies developed for light metals (Al, Mg)
- Design of structural parts incl. rapid prototyping
- Modelling and simulation of properties
- Stress analysis, incl. thermal stresses
- Design and optimization of process parameters for forming, casting and surface treatment processes
- Structure analysis
- Testing of properties
- Evaluation of shape and dimensional accuracy
- Optimization of heat treatment
- Consultancy and expertise on the transfer of scientific knowledge into industrial practice
- Presentation of results, education of students

Infrastructural projects funded from ERDF (app. 14 MEURO)

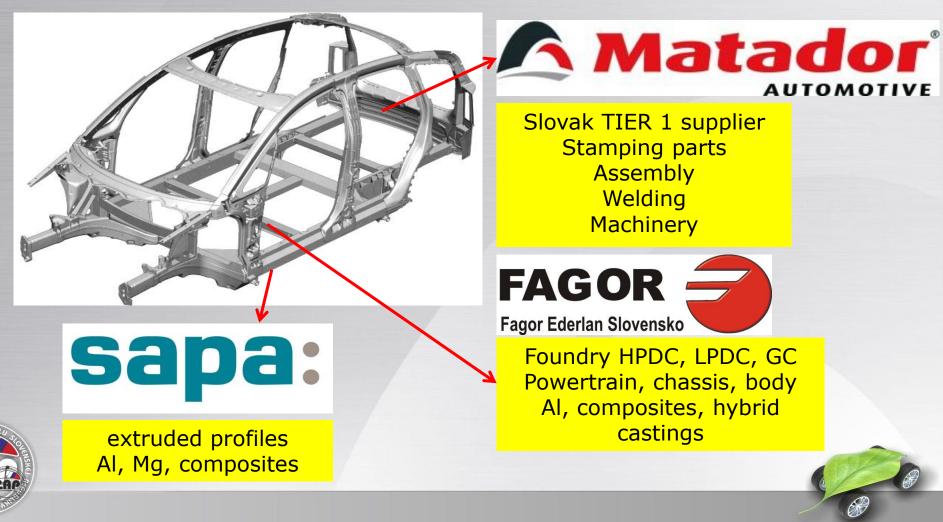




Competence Center for Light Metals and Composites **Žiar nad Hronom**



Potential developing suppliers for lightweight construction in automotive



Thank you for your attention

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