AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS 2019

Formability of Titanium Ti-6Al-4V sheets at low temperature

Sture Olsson Quintus Technologies Business Development Manager, Sheet Metal Forming October 9, 2019



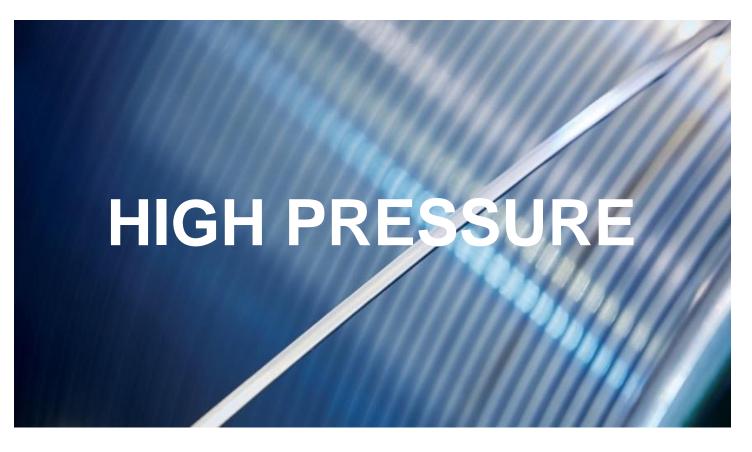
Formability of Titanium Ti-6Al-4V sheets at low temperature

- Introduction
- Warm Forming of Titanium 6Al-4V
- Initial lab results
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2000 Bar

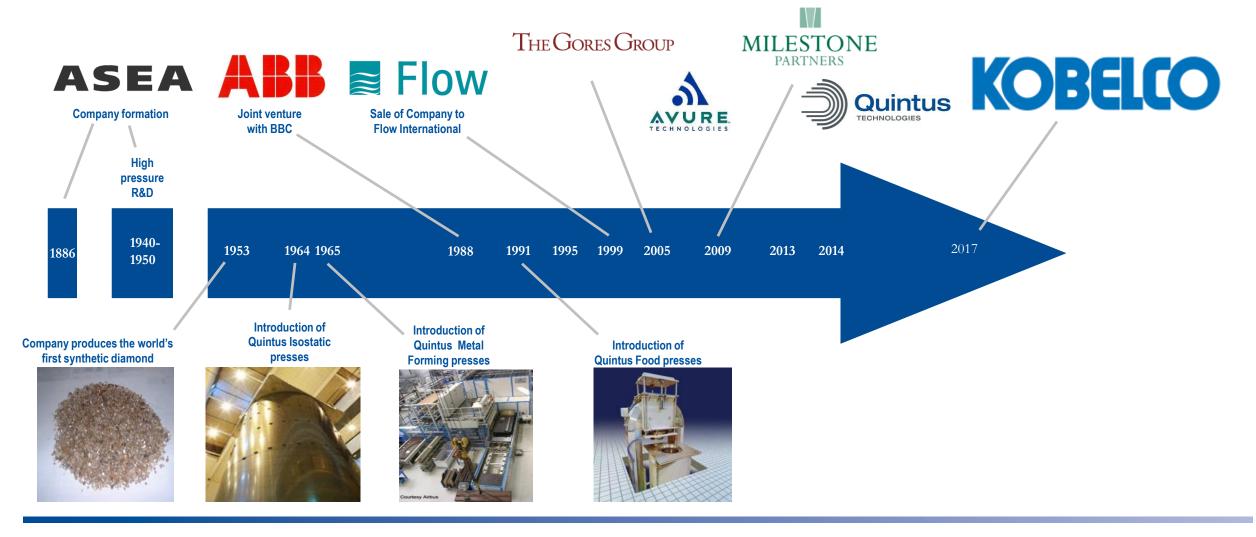
150K Ton







Foundation and history of excellence







MATERIAL DENSIFICATION



SHEET METAL FORMING

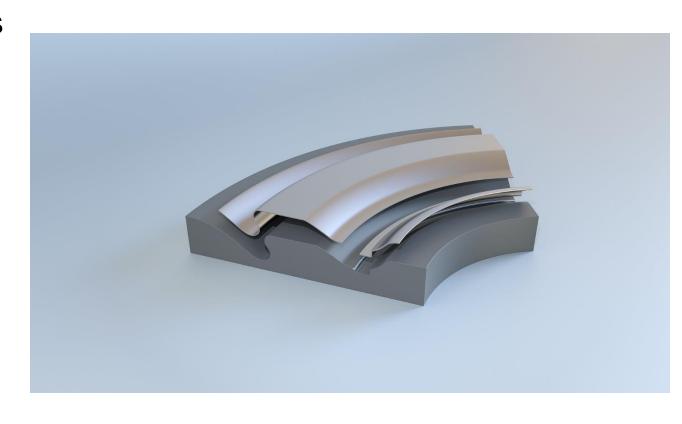






The Flexform Sheet Metal Forming Technology

- Historically a cold forming process
- Using one shape defining tool half
- Second tool half being a flexible rubber diaphragm, backed up by hydraulic pressure
- Blank thickness from thin foil to some 15 mm stainless steel may be formed

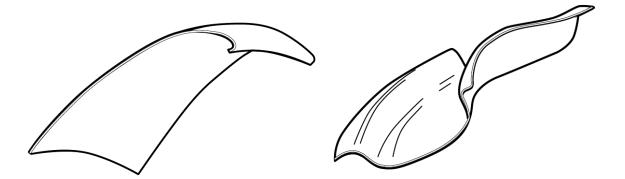


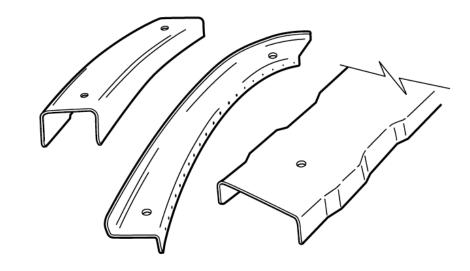
Click: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m0HtZq9pokY



Typical Cold Formed Parts – Airframes

- Shrink and stretch flanges
- Double curved
- Recessed parts





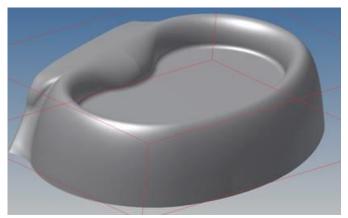


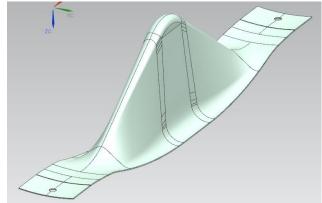


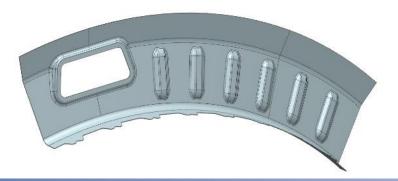
Typical Flexform Parts – Jet engines

- Deep parts
- Tough alloys, typically Inconel and Titanium
- Severe tolerance and quality demand











Examples - Customers & Partners























































































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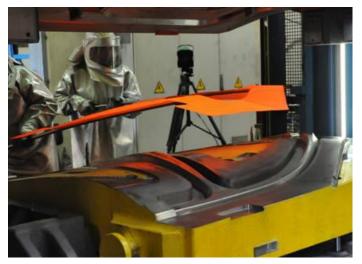
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Why?

- Growing need for Ti 6AI-4V due to the composite growth
- Need for a competitive process vs. various hot forming processes
- Perceived hot forming challenges:
 - High energy cost
 - High tooling cost
 - Slow process, low productivity and low capacity
 - Poor process control
 - Labor dependent

Current hot forming processes



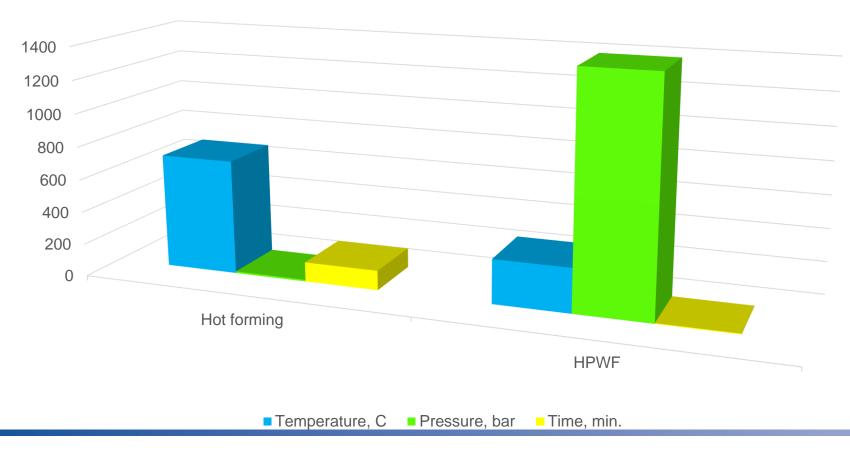




Hot vs. Warm Forming

Hot Forming Processes	High Pressure Warm Forming
600-900°C	270°C
<10 bar	1400 bar / 140 MPa
-120 min	<5 min

Pressure, temperature & time





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High Pressure Warm Forming



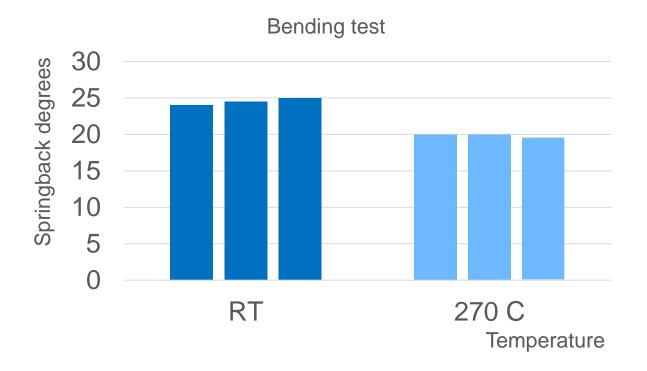
2014-04559
Pre-study funding
Warm forming of Titanium

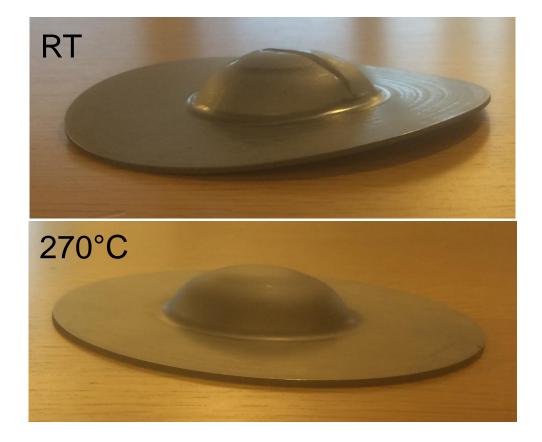


Initial lab test conclusions

Springback reduction

- Springback reduced with 20% in bending tests
- Lab cases indicate bigger reduction



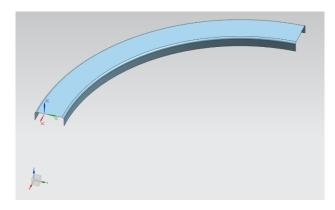


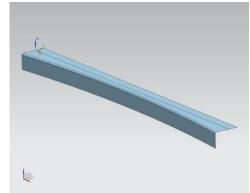
RT = Room temperature

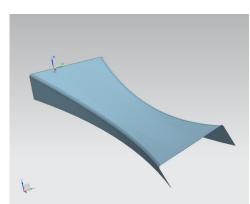


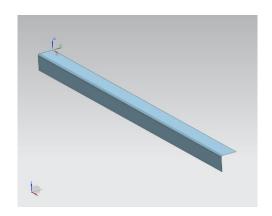
HPWF - Part forming suitability

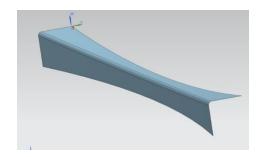
Part configuration deemed suitable for the HPWF process









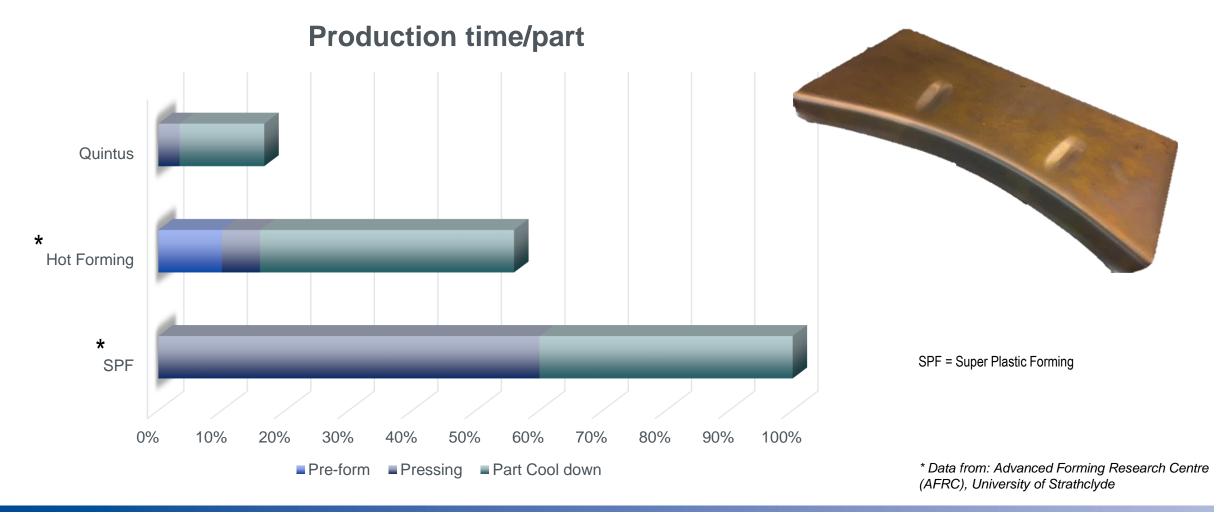




Expected process benefits



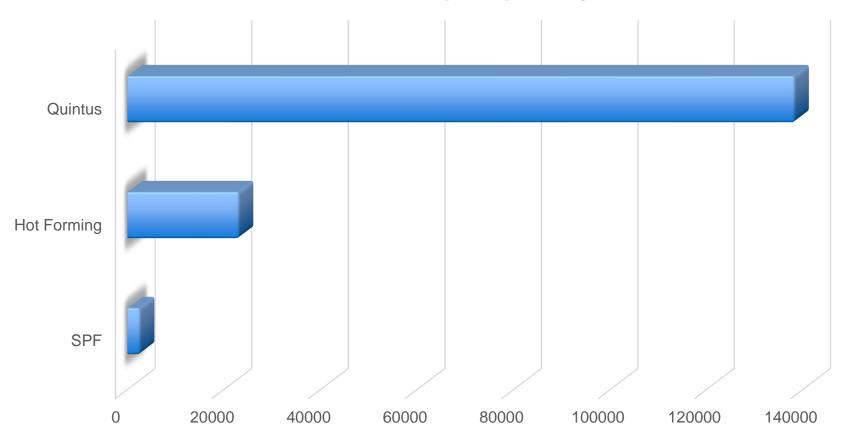
Reduce production cost





Increase productivity

Production output, parts/year



140,000 parts

23,000 parts

2,500 parts

Quintus: 3 parts/cycle HS/SPF: 1 part/cycle 2 shifts and 240 days/year



Reduce production cost





^{*} Data from: Advanced Forming Research Centre (AFRC), University of Strathclyde



High Pressure Warm Forming



2015-05196 Process demo project funding High-pressure process for Titanium



Lab scale warm forming system

- Scalable
- Automation
- Process control





Demo parts – Lab scale

With and without springback compensation







Demo parts – Lab scale

- Shrink & stretch flanges
- Joggles
- Gentle curvatures

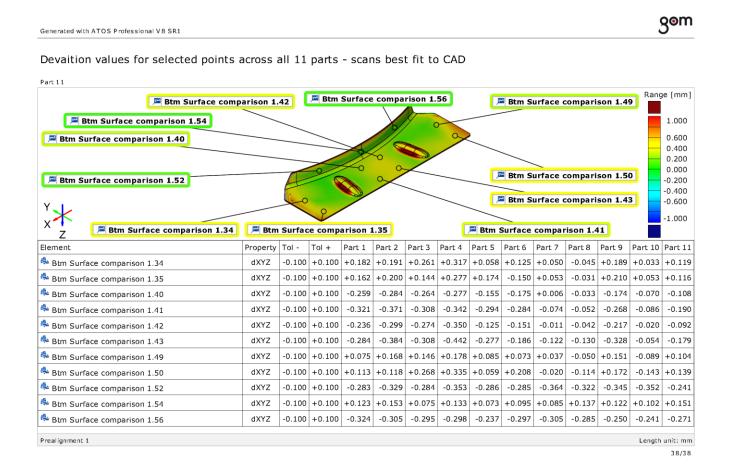








Lab test conclusions – Excellent forming repeatability

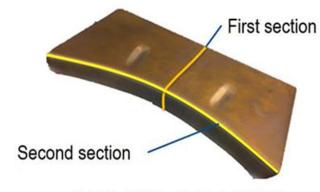




Test sample







AFRC_DIRF_1047_SoW_V2

Materials Characterisation of as-received and warm hydroformed parts.

Overview:

Following on from the metrology work carried out under DIRF_713, the AFRC will carry out materials characterisation (Optical and electron microscopy) on one off as-received sample, and one off warm hydroformed sample.

Aims

 Carry out metallographic examination of one off warm hydroformed component to assess for the presence of cracks within the microstructure.

Key tasks

 Using optical and electron microscopy, examine the microstructure for subsurface cracks taking samples from 3 locations on the formed part (flat, lozenge-shaped feature, and bend radius).

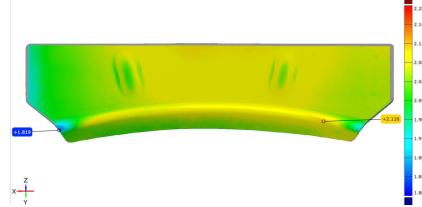




Extracted Samples for Section 2

ADVANCED FORMING RESEARCH CENTRE







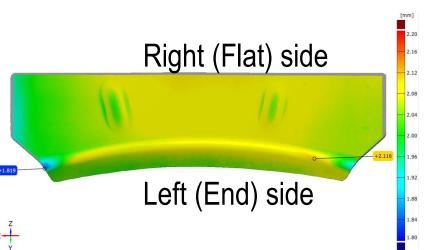


Section sample mounted

ADVANCED FORMING RESEARCH CENTRE



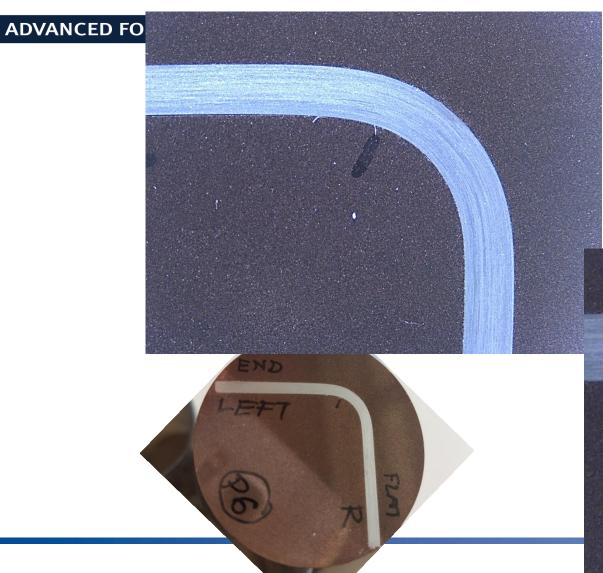






Macro optical image showing material flow





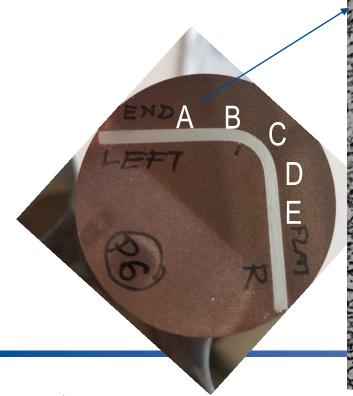


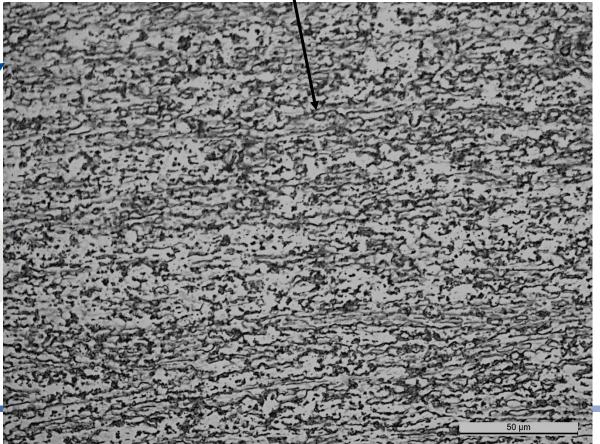
Optical Micrographs of section1

ADVANCED FORMING RESEARCH CENTRE



Optical image location A
Fine and extended grains





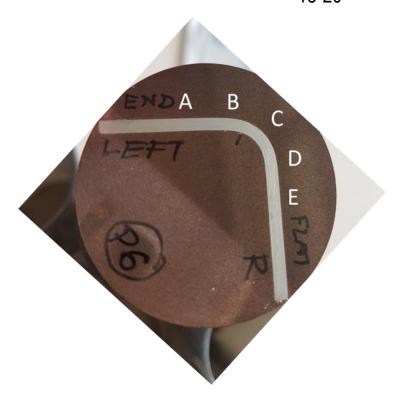


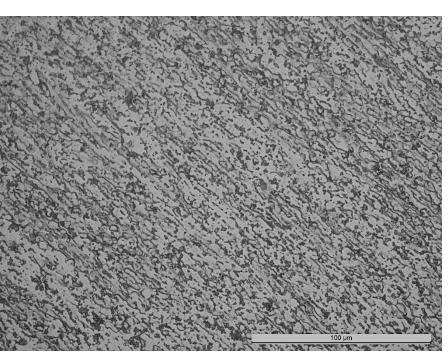
Optical Micrographs of section1

ADVANCED FORMING RESEARCH CENTRE

Optical Image location C

Direction of grain flow has oriented along bending direction (horizontal axis on this page) around 15-20°





No evidence of any cracks within the macrostructure or along the edges of the section

University of Strathclyde Glasgow

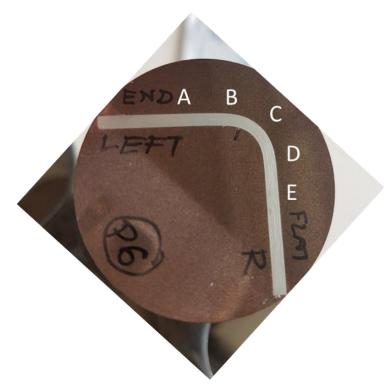


No Alpha case formation

ADVANCED FORMING RESEARCH CENTRE

- Alpha case formation has been investigated at three points, A, C and E, of the 'L' shape section.
- Both optical microscope and SEM have been used for alpha case evaluation.







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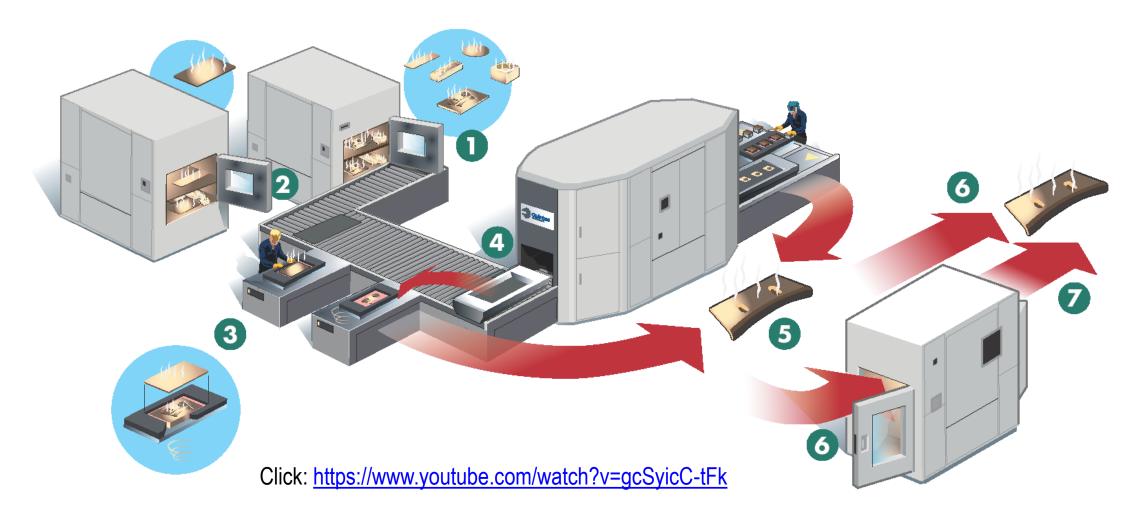
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How does it work?



Quintus High Pressure Warm Forming – Step by step

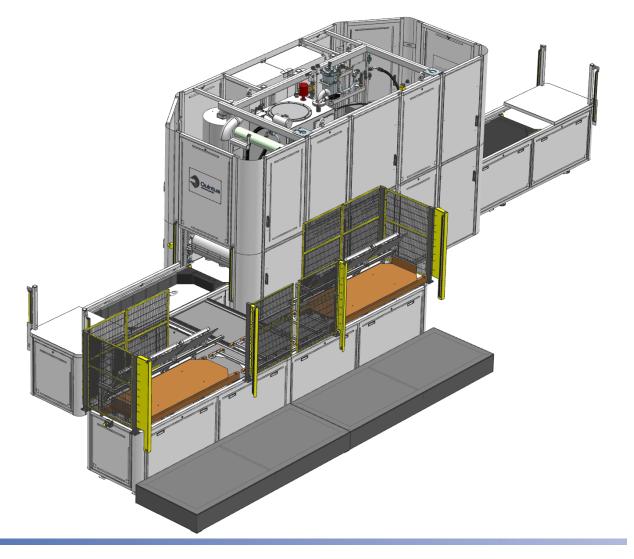




Next step

Equipment / system validation

- Robustness
 - Handling
 - Productivity
 - Process cost
 - Isolation





HPWF system under installation

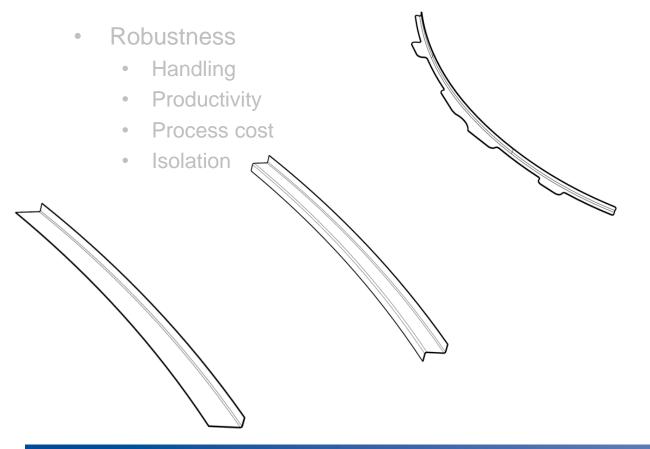






Next step - Partners welcome!

Equipment / system validation



Process validation

- Tooling
 - Demonstrators, full size
 - Spring back compensation
 - Simulation correlation
- Final stress relief requirements
- Process envelope / part suitability
- Market acceptance



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Thank you for your attention!

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