

Integrated Approach for Material Modeling

Phase Transformation, Stress and Failure

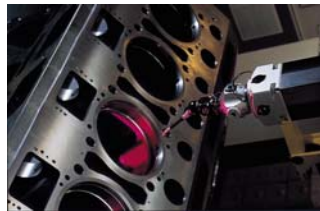
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Outline

- Material challenges and Integrated Approach
- Material modeling of manufacturing process and performance at microstructure level
- Applications of those modeling
- Future needs

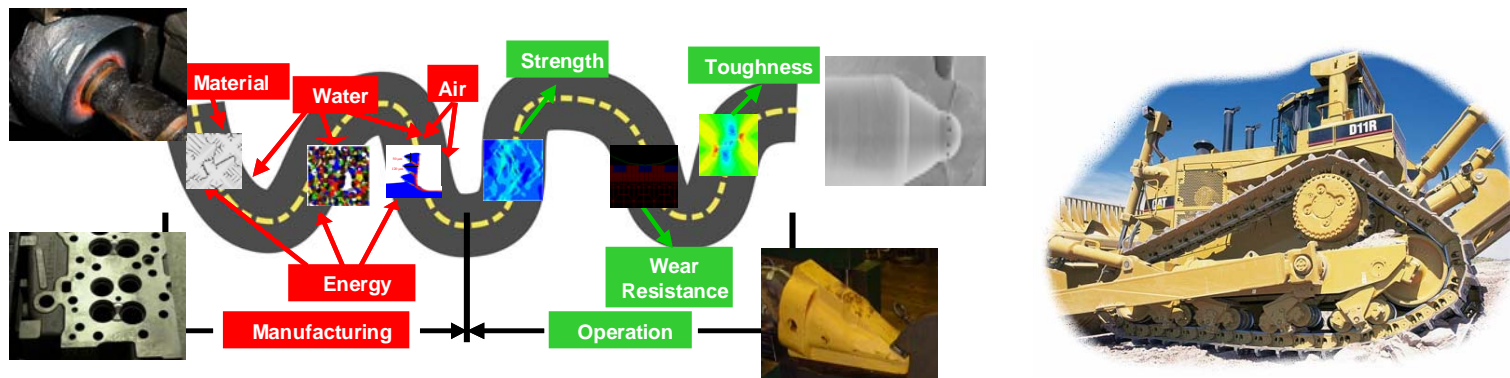
Material Challenges

- New emission regulations
 - Demanding of higher reliability and lower cost
 - New applications and new environments
 - Increasing new design and production volume
- Cost effectively produce parts with high strength, longer fatigue life, and better wear and corrosion resistance

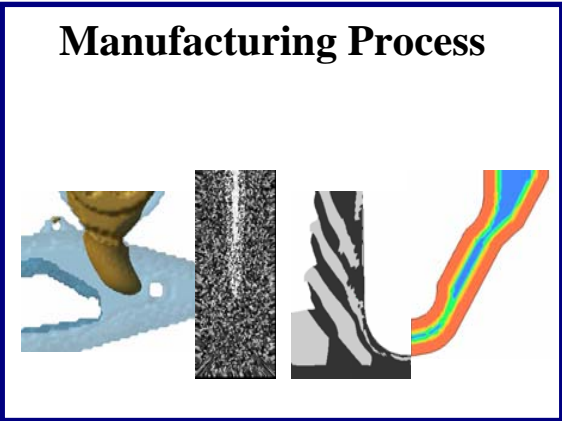


Material Design and Process

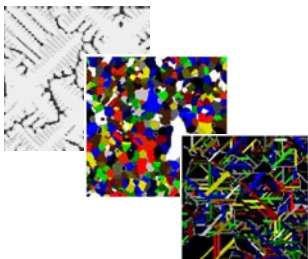
- Understand impact of manufacturing process towards material behaviors
- Maximize material performance with proper process flow and parameters
- Develop and utilize modeling tools to improve design
- *Integrated approach for manufacturing process and material performance*



Phase Transformation, Residual Stress and Failure



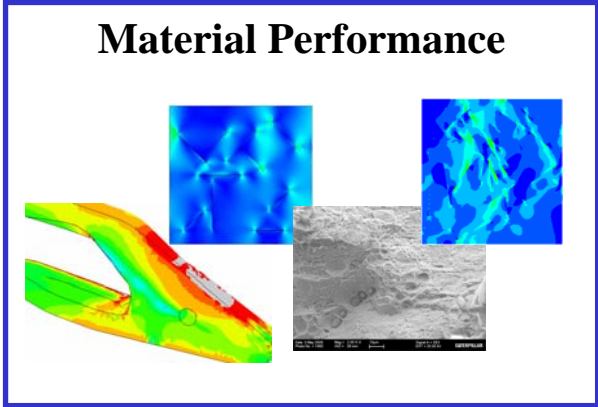
Casting; Heat treat,
Forging; Machining



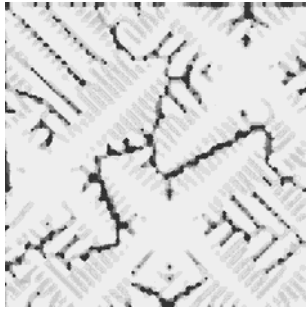
**Microstructure;
Residual stress;
Defects**



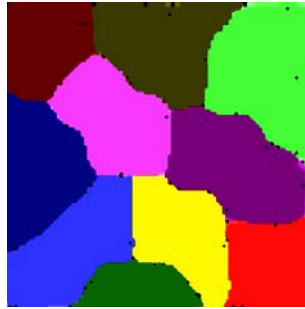
Fracture; Fatigue; Wear



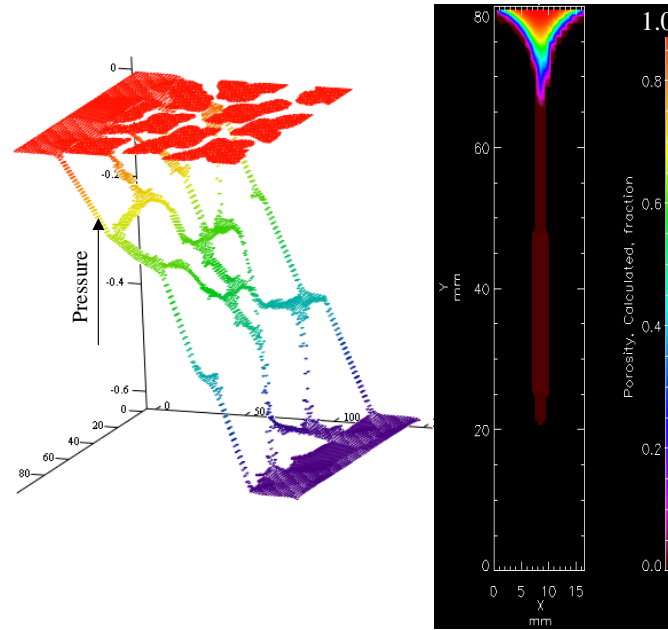
Casting Microstructure and Defects Model



Carbon segregation



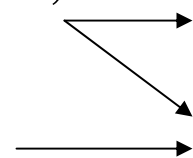
MnS inclusions



Shrinkage/gas porosities

Microstructure, segregations,
residual stress

Inclusions, porosities

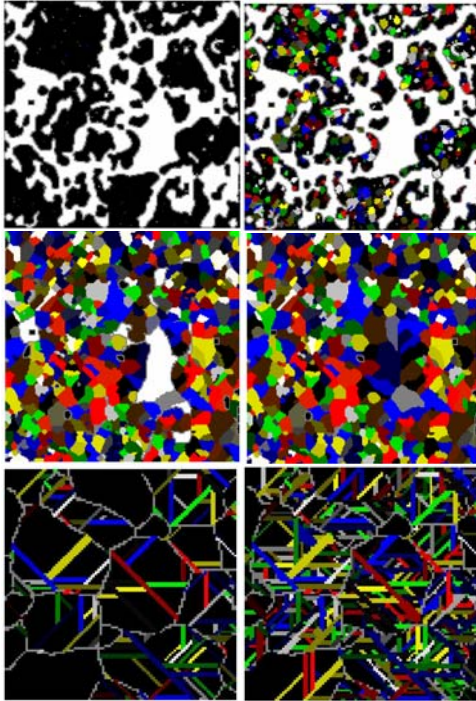


Following process

Performance

A. Catalina

Microstructure Evolution During Heat Treat



Austenitization, grain growth, martensitic transformation

Material Properties:

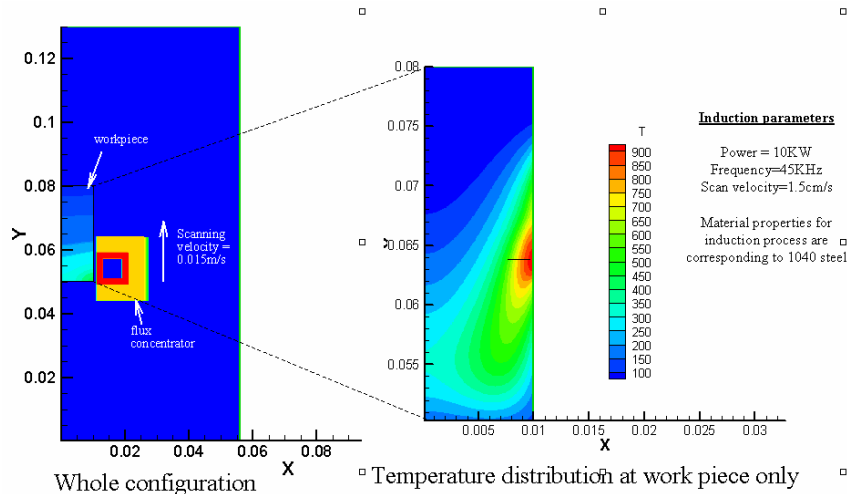
Phase; phase distribution (spacing/lath/plate size); segregation; grain size; precipitation; inclusions; other defects

Material states:

Residual stress; accumulated plastic strain (dislocation slip); internal damage (micro cracks, voids)

B.J. Yang

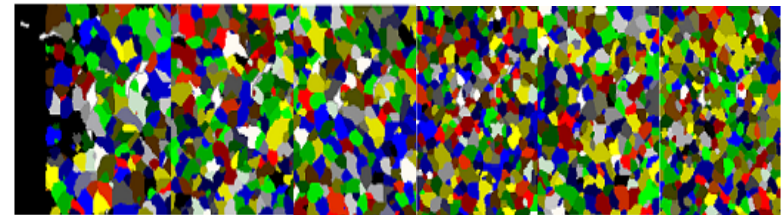
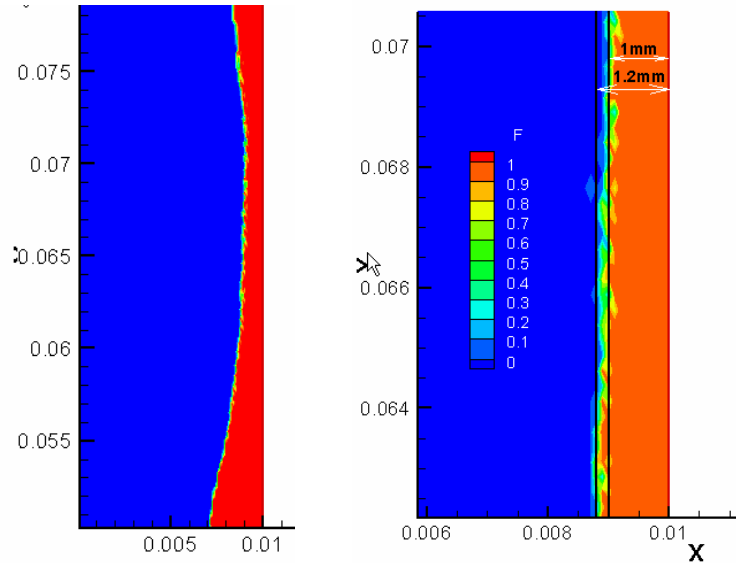
Residual Stress at Macro and Micro Level



Induction temperature

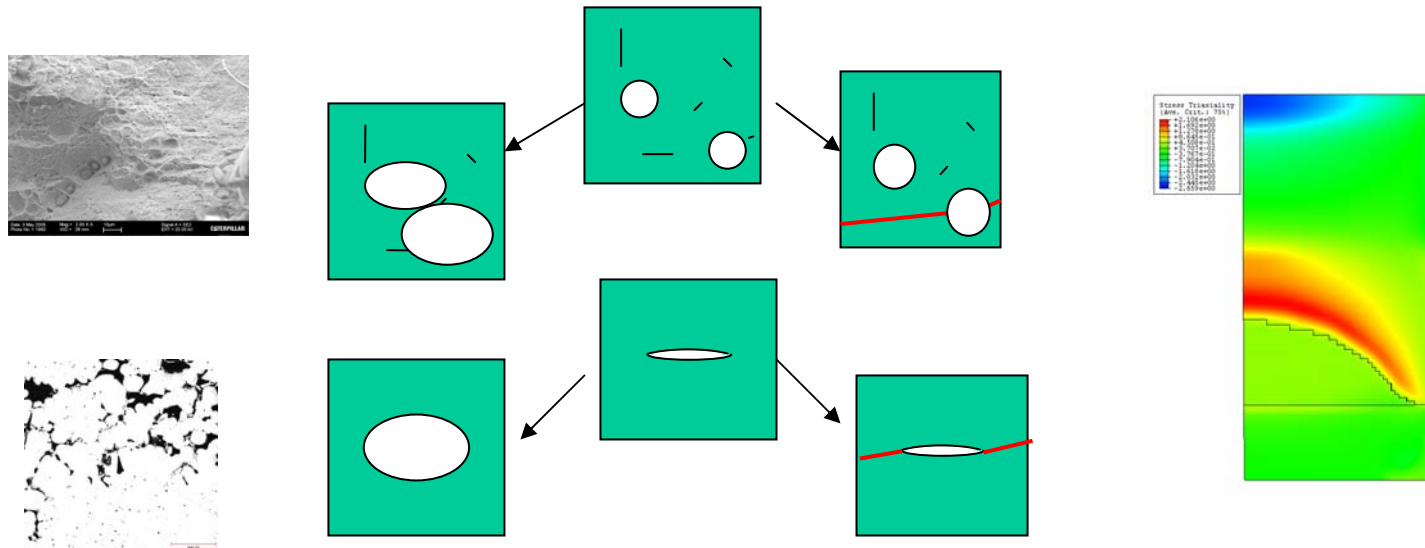
Material state: residual stress and accumulated plastic strain

- Temperature history
- Microstructure evolution or constitutive
- Material data



Induction hardness and grain size distribution

Fracture of Steel

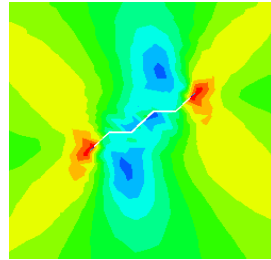
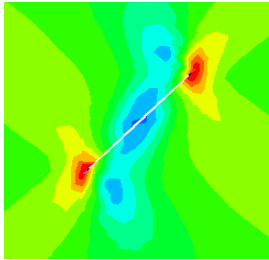
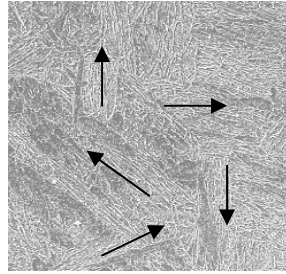
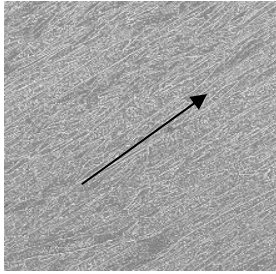


Void growth and micro propagation failure mechanism

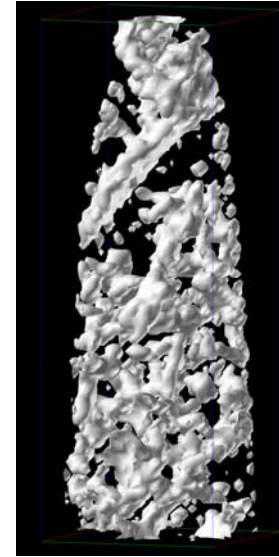
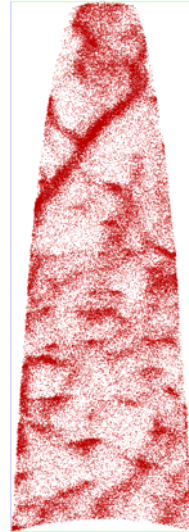
Defects like porosity, inclusion, precipitates act as failure initiation sites

Material constitutive is based on void growth/coalescence and brittle fast crack propagation

Microstructure and Toughness



Martensite lath effects on
crack propagation

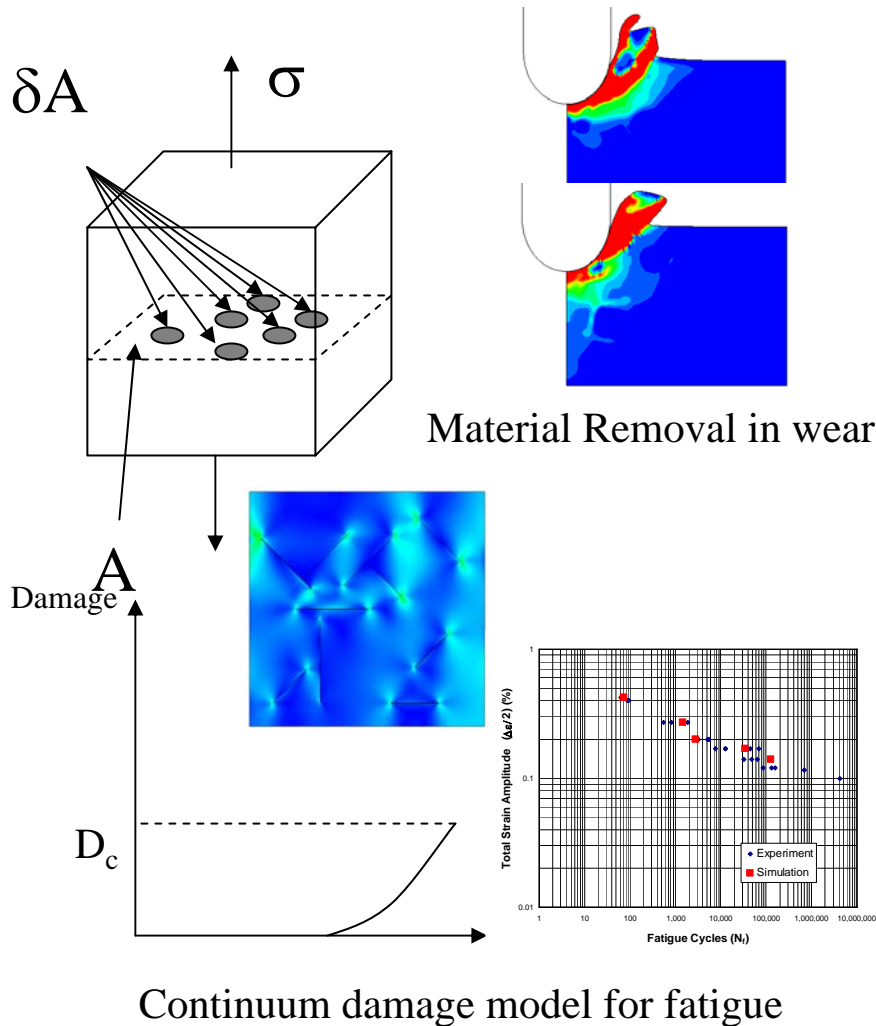


Carbon distribution

Different material characterization methods help us understand microstructure impact on steel toughness

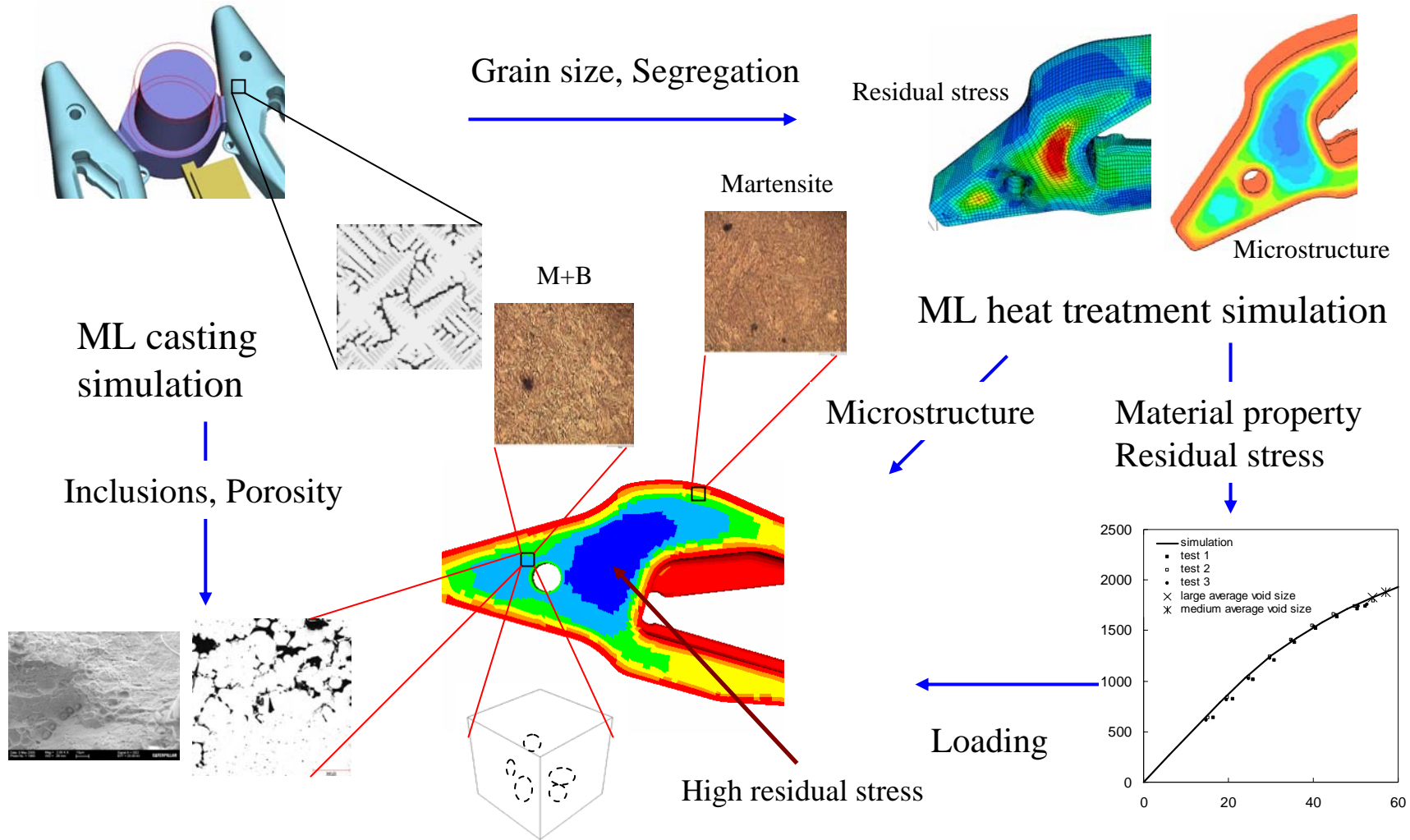
D. Sherman

Damage, Fatigue and Wear Resistance

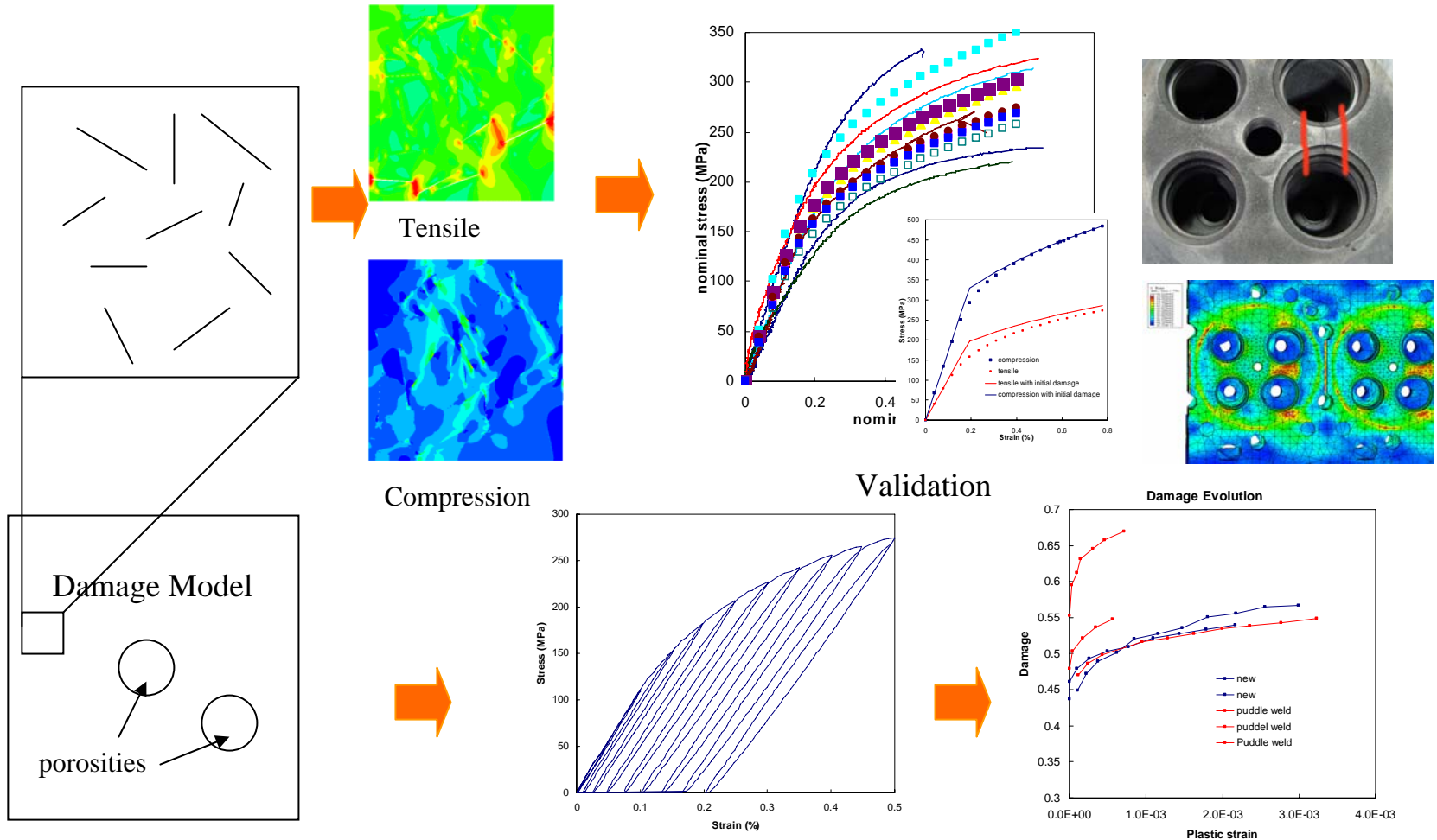


- Initial damage distribution based on defects
- Implicit continuum damage evolution model
- Wear modeling to treat material removal as machining process
- Phase information were built into the material removal simulation

Large Casting Part Failure Analysis



Modeling of Grey Iron Part Fatigue Life



Summary

- New challenges for material require all new approach for design, material selection and analysis prediction – an integrated approach based on microstructure to look at component whole life cycle.
- Deeper understanding and advanced capabilities of testing and modeling material behavior, especially their microstructure, residual stress and failure are essential for integrated approach.

Thank You!