

Warm Forming of Aluminum – AMD 307

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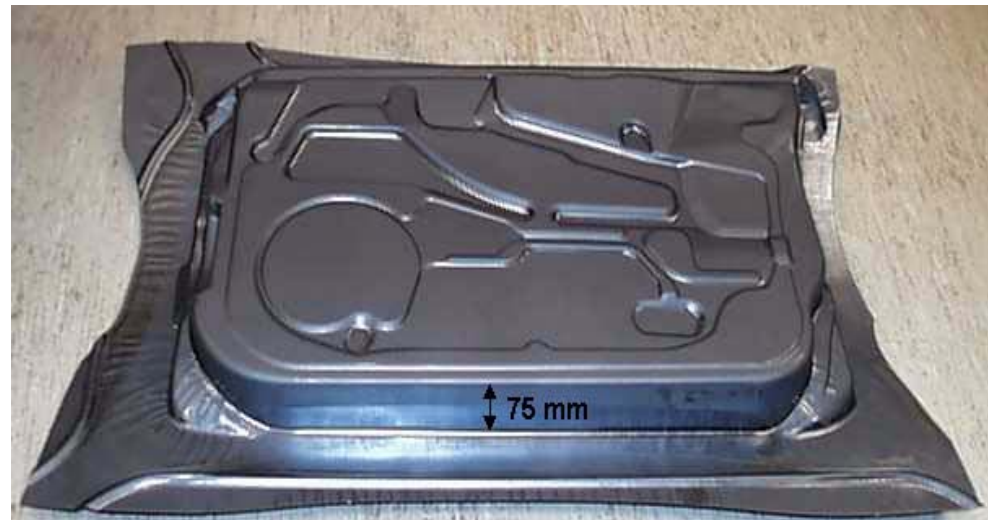
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Background

- ❑ The formability of aluminum is less than that of steel which necessitates multi-piece structures, design compromises, or alternate forming technologies.

- ❑ Warm Forming AMD Project *Phase I*:
 - Successfully demonstrated that depth of draw for a door inner panel could be made using warm forming.
 - Demonstration done in “prototype” mode with long cycle times.
 - Specially processed Al alloy
 - MoS₂ lubricant
 - Poor thermal control
 - In die preheating



Goals for AMD 307

- ☐ To develop the key elements of a warm forming process including lubrication, blank preheating, die thermal control, and material handling.
- ☐ To deliver a fully-demonstrated warm forming process.
- ☐ To determine financial viability of warm forming using a technical cost model.

Relationship to FreedomCAR

"Enable the high volume production of vehicles that are: half the mass, are more recyclable, match or surpass quality & durability versus today's vehicles"

- ☐ **The proposed project will be very important to allow FreedomCAR to meet their goals. Expanded formability is essential for the cost-effective application of aluminum sheet in automotive structures and closures.**

- ☐ **This project will develop the key technologies needed to make warm forming a production solution for high volume manufacturing.**

AMD 307 Project Team

❑ AMD 307 OEM Committee

- DaimlerChrysler – Ken Oikarinen
- Ford – Peter Friedman, George Luckey
- GM – Paul Krajewski, Richard Hammar
- NCMS – Debra Lilu / Connie Phillips

❑ AMD 307 Contractors

- Troy Tooling Technologies – Dennis Cedar
- Pechiney Rolled Products – Paul Kobe, Pierre Litalien
- Fuchs Lubricants – Jim Mieczkowski, Marvin Phillips, Anand Kakar
- Camanoe Associates – Rich Roth
- Jay and Kay Manufacturing – Carol Young, Scott McKean
- Ricardo Meda – Dajun Zuo
- U. of Michigan - Amit Ghosh, Hong Seok Kim, Muammer Koc, Jun Ni

Project Budget

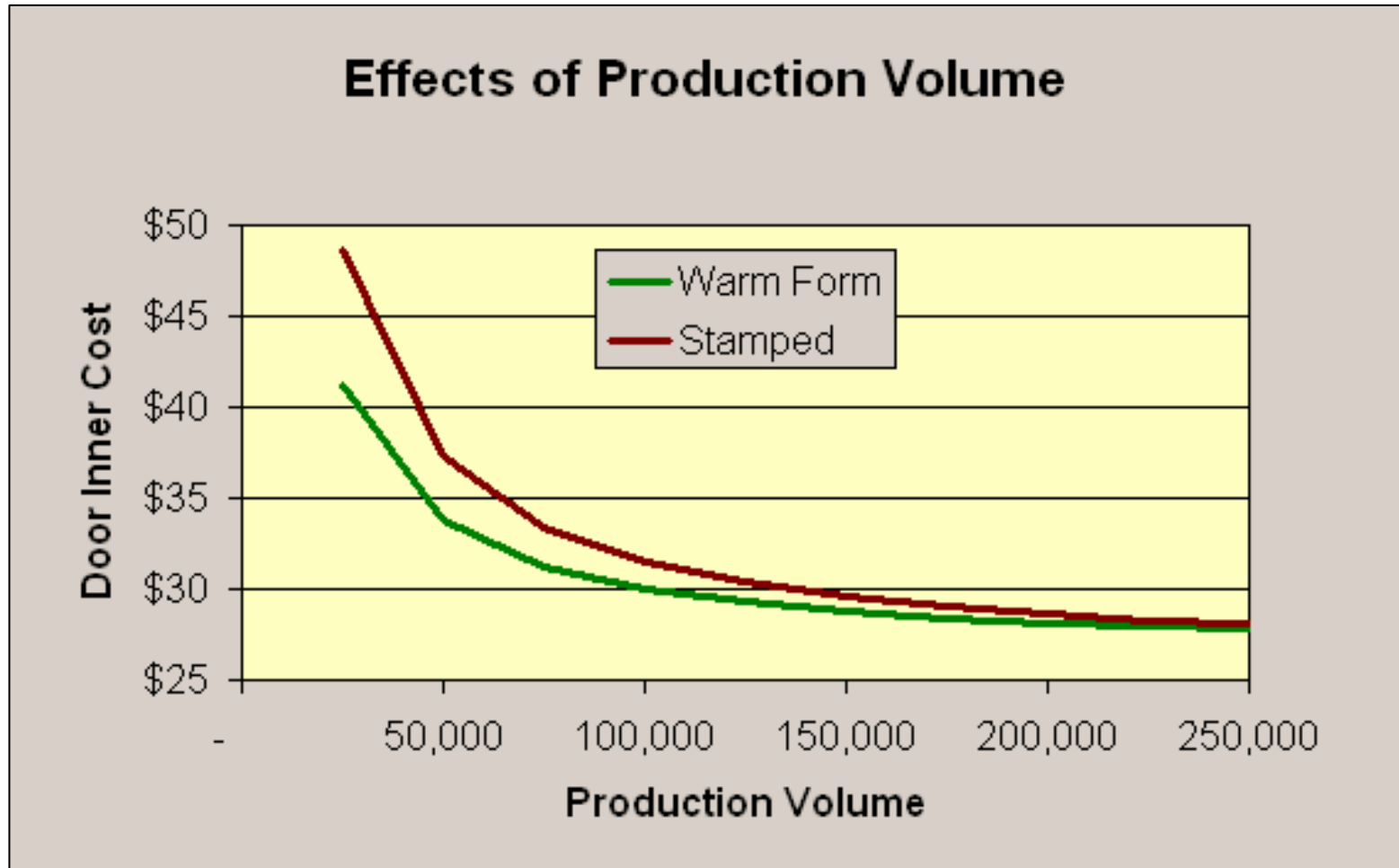
Time-line: 4/1/2001 - 9/31/2006

Amounts in X \$1000

Resources							
	Govt. Funds	Industry match					Total Industry Match
		Cash	In-Kind				
Time Period (CY)	DOE			DCX	Ford	GM	Suppliers
4/1/2001-12/31/2001			Actuals in 2001-----				\$52.5
1/1/2002-12/31/2002	\$231.2		Actuals in 2002-----				\$11.1
1/1/2003-12/31/2003	\$188.7		Actuals in 2003-----				\$70.5
1/1/2004-12/31/2004	\$170.2		Actuals in 2004-----				\$109.8
1/1/2005-3/31/2005	\$316.9		\$110.0	\$90.0	\$90.0	\$197.6	\$487.6
1/1/2006-12/31/2006	\$136.2		\$90.0	\$70.0	\$70.0	\$122.4	\$352.4
TOTALS	\$1,043		\$110	\$90	\$90	\$198	\$1,084

Total Budget: \$2.13 million

Warm Forming Technical Cost Model

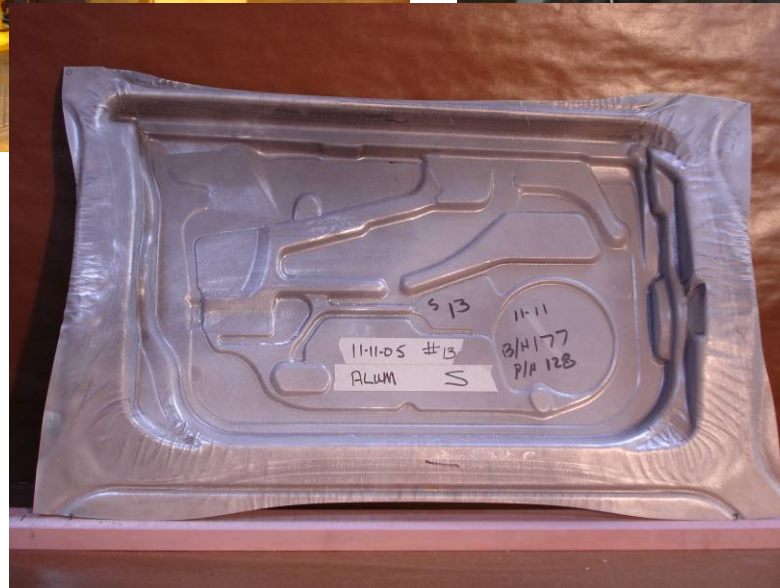
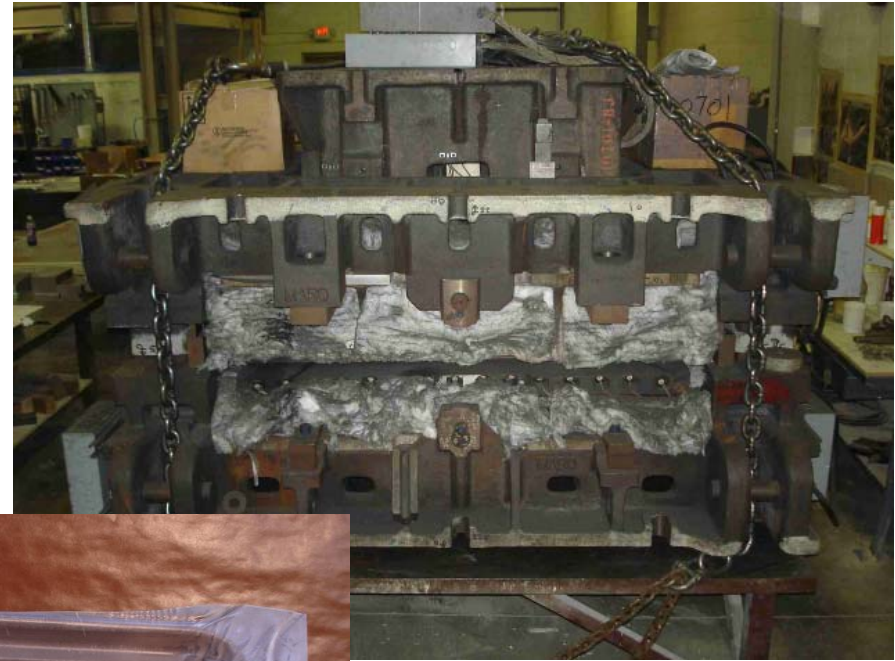


Comparing multi-piece stamped assembly with single piece warm formed panel

Warm Forming Alloy

- ☐ Initial project targeted a “new” warm forming alloy
- ☐ Project team changed focus to “commercial” or commodity alloys
- ☐ AA5182 was selected as the target alloy

Press and Warm Forming Die



Results and Next Steps

☐ **Lessons Learned**

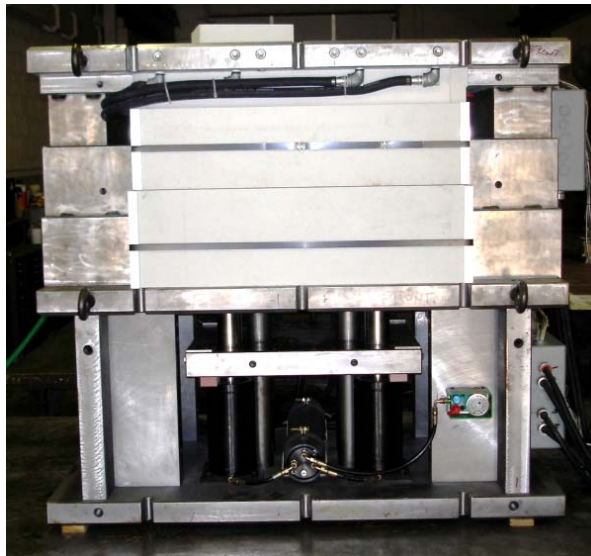
- Can successfully make deep draw panels from commodity Al and Mg sheet alloys.
- New lubricant works well.
- Die thermal control was improved but not ideal.
- Validated thermal modeling work.
- Tool dimensions were not stable.
- Need to design die from scratch, not retrofit.

☐ **New die designed for a deep draw panel must be able to...**

- Reach and maintain steady state
- Be compatible with current press stamping technology
- Allow for non-isothermal controlled conditions
- Transition to future projects (e.g. warm forming of magnesium)
- Lead to the development of design rules for WF tooling
- Be flexible allowing multiple forming regimes (draw, stretch, etc.)

New Die Design

- ❑ Troy Tooling Technologies selected as source
- ❑ Die features include:
 - Isolated hot zones with water cooling
 - Multiple heating zones for precise control of temperature
 - Incorporated gas cylinders for the blank holder
- ❑ Trials completed in October 2006



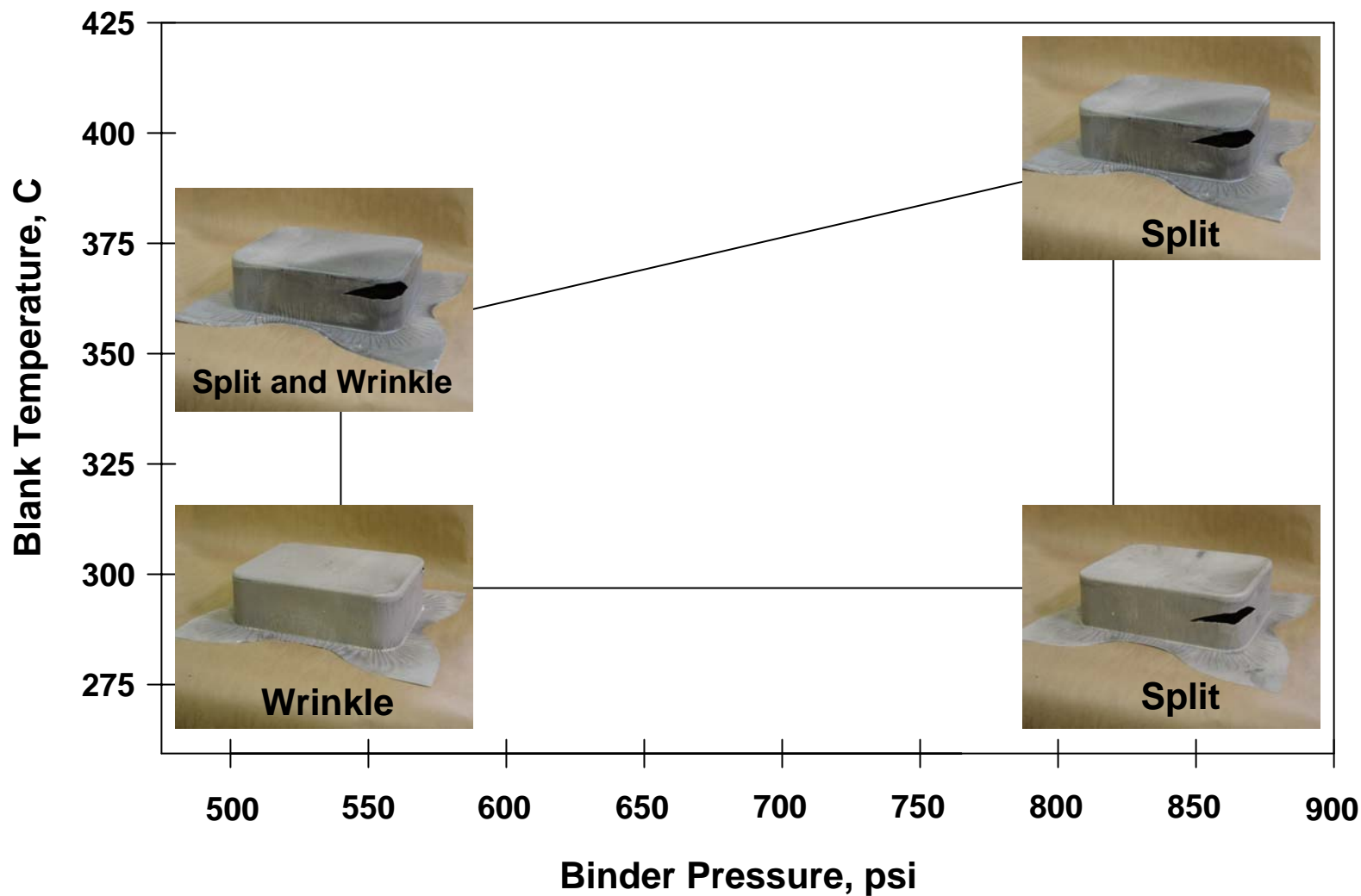
Aluminum - Room Temperature



Aluminum – Warm Formed



AA5182 Forming Window



Summary

- ☐ Developed the key elements of warm forming technology and demonstrated them with the forming of door inner panels from commodity aluminum and magnesium alloys.
- ☐ Established capability and accuracy of both thermal and forming simulation tools.
- ☐ Applied simulation tools and lessons learned from trial work on door inner tool to design and build an optimized warm forming die.
- ☐ Die design for warm forming is a challenge and needs additional research.