Analysis of Microstructure and Mechanical Behaviour during Equal Channel Angular Pressing of Aluminum for FE-Modelling



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Ultrafine Grain with <u>Equal</u> <u>Channel</u> <u>Angular</u> <u>Pressing</u>



Schematic illustration of the ECAP- Process



Reference: Habilitationsschrift R.J. Hellmig , TU- Clausthal, 2008;

Setting of ultra fine grained microstructure and homogenization of the microstructure \longrightarrow Realization of multiple different transformation process routes

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© Fraunhofer IWU Prof. Neugebauer Basic principle: - pressing a square-profiled sample rod through an angled press channel

- → passing channel angle witch represents deformation area
- → a strong shear deformation is acting in the sample
- → creating dislocations → grain refinement

Variation for adaption process: - degree of channel angle

- number of passes



Schematic representation of the shear planes in the sample after each forming process with the ECAP route E

 equal dimensions of input and output channel possible to add the equivalent true strain per pass







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FE-Modelling and <u>Electron Backscattered Analyze</u>



Measurement to compare the grain size and the grain

Prof. Neugebauer

Analysis of Grain Refinement and Mechanical Behaviour

Grain size development

Characterization of mechanical behaviour: compression test



- Most refinement happens with the first ECAPpass
- Beyond each follow pass the grain refine more
- In the longitudinal section grain with 900 nm was found, which is 9 % of initial grain size
- Subgrain size go up to 500 nm



- Graph: curves shifted on axis of abscissa by pre-deformation from the ECAP-deformation
- Increase flow stress → after each pass
 → with growing pre-deformation
- With the Hocket/Sherby approach a approximated flow curve could be created from the separated flow curves.





