



# Lightweight Design – Cooperative research to improve the car body structure

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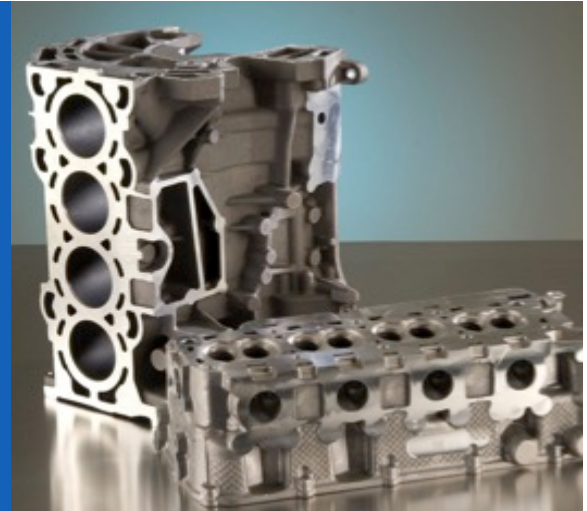
January 21<sup>st</sup>, 2016

AMAP 3<sup>rd</sup> Anniversary

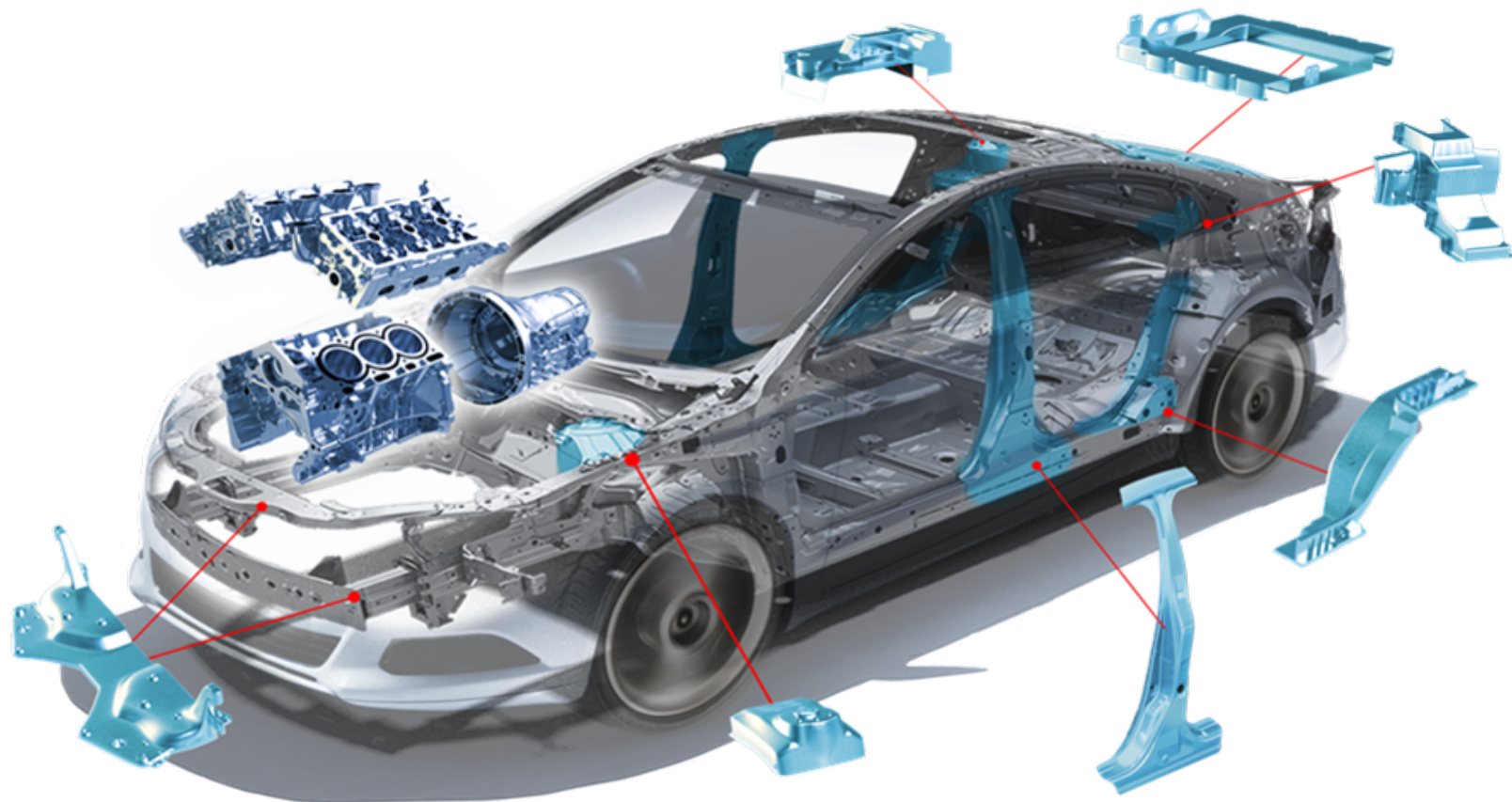
# Agenda

- Introduction
- Hollow Structural Components in High Pressure Die Casting
  - Motivation
  - Current Status of Market and Technology
  - Potential Parts
  - Structure and Work

# Innovation in complex aluminium automotive components



# Our products enhance drive and structure



# Nemak Global Footprint ...



... with 9 product development centers



Core Distortion : 1/2013 - 3/2016

Melt Cleanliness: 1/2013 - 12/2016

Property Prediction: 4/2016 - 3/2019

Hollow Structural Components: 1/2016 - 12/2018

**P9 - Property Prediction after Heat Treatment**

**Topic:** Heat Treatment of Cast Alloys and Prediction of Final Properties

**Motivation:** Detailed knowledge of the heat treatment process of aluminum castings has the potential to lower the energy consumption during heat treatment, take full advantage of the material's potential and increase the competitiveness of the casting industry in general.

**Method:** Extension of an existing quenching model enabled by a new experimental setup. Development of a new advanced aging model by analysis of artificially aged specimens and correlation with mechanical properties.

**Scope:** New heat treatment model is available and applied for at least one casting.

**Status:** Work Packages preliminary defined, project cost and individual contributions evaluation is ongoing

**WP1** Literature review: state-of-the-art HT-models

**WP2** Production of quenched samples

**WP3** Nanomodelling

**WP4** Micro- to mesomodelling

**WP5** Validation of process simulation

**Duration:** 04/2016 – 03/2019

## Hollow structural AI-parts in HPDC

**Motivation**  
 The passenger car's body-in-white (PC's BIW), mainly made of steel, contributes with a ratio of up to 20 % significantly to the car's curb weight offering a large weight reduction potential. The overall motivation of the project P10 (2016/01 - 2018/12) is the substitution of welded sheet components of a PC's BIW (e.g. torque box) by a hollow HPDC AI-structural component (SC) exhibiting an increased stiffness and function integration at a lower unit weight in comparison to the conventional steel approach. Besides the resulting decreased fuel consumption the successful integration of this type of lightweight component in the PC's BIW will lead to increased driving dynamics and performance without loss of safety.

**Design Process**

How to design a crash-relevant HPDC AI-SC for its cost-effective integration in PC's BIW?

- > Design guideline for the integration of hollow HPDC AI-SC in PC's BIW.
- > Potential of hollow HPDC AI-SC for BIW regarding function integration, weight reduction, crash behavior, and cost.

**Core Production**

How to adapt and simulate the HPDC process to produce complex, high quality salt cores?

- > Production- and material-related restrictions regarding the core's complexity.
- > Optimization and validation of the salt's chemical composition.
- > Thermo-physical properties of the focused salts.

**AI-SC Production**

How to adapt the HPDC process to use large salt cores and to achieve max. AI-SC quality?

- > Influence of the large salt core on flow and mold filling ability, microstructure, and static and dynamic mechanical properties.
- > Production-related restrictions regarding the casting's complexity.

**Joining Technology**

Which is the most suitable joining process and how is its optimal parameter setting to join complex, 'salt core-influenced', hollow, HPDC AI-SC in PC's BIW?

- > Influence joining process on microstructure and mechanical properties.
- > Design rules to position the joint of the AI-SC and remaining steel BIW.
- > Maximum joining speed and quality.

**Main Goal** New process chain for the integration of hollow, complex HPDC AI-structural components in a passenger car's body-in-white is available.

**Strategic Partnership**

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# Hollow Structural Components in HPDC (AMAP P10)



# Motivation

## Introduction of Hollow Structural Components...

and Emission Reduction  
for Weight Reduction  
for Crash Resistance  
for Safety

IHS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2apWN173D4A> Car Throttle <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ftRFmsxOTA>



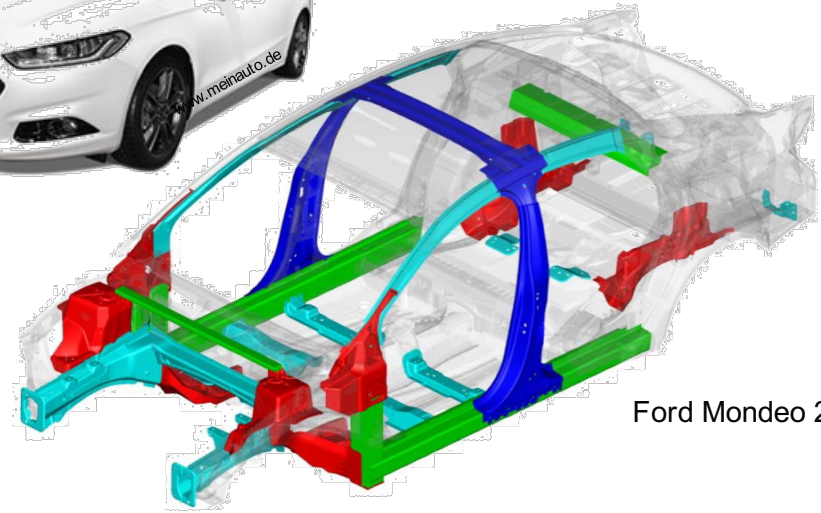
# Hollow Structural Components in HPDC – Market Situation

- Steel body structure represents > **20 %** of the vehicle weight  
→ high **weight-saving** potential of Al-components
- Safety: **Aluminum tube**-shaped HPDC parts are **equal stiff or even stiffer** in bending than steel tubes\*
- Development of hollow HPDC Al-castings for passenger car BIW targets for\*:
  - significant weight reduction
  - reduced manufacturing steps
  - higher design flexibility
  - enhanced performance, handling and NVH of the vehicle
  - lower cost

Ford Fusion 2013

# Potential HPDC Car Body Structural Parts

- In red:
  - Front shock tower\*
  - Front kick-down\*
  - Door hinge pillar\*
  - Rear mid rail\*
- In blue:
  - B-pillar assembly
- Doors & closures



Ford Mondeo 2013\*



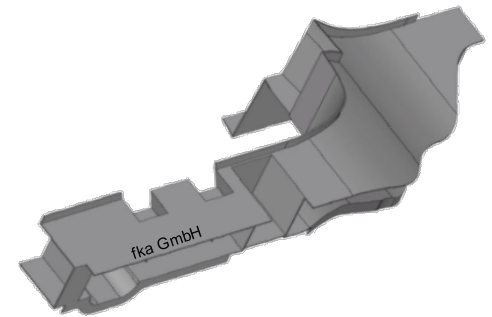
Front 'torque box'\*



Door hinge pillar\*



Rear mid rail\*



Rear 'torque box'

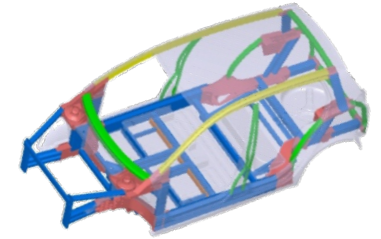
# Current Status for Production and Application of Hollow Cast Components

- Design rules for hollow cast Al-components for application in BIW parts need to be developed
- Joining techniques for the integration of Aluminium and steel components to be evaluated
- For producing hollow, complex HPDC Al-components pressed + sintered or cast cores may be used
  - Drawbacks of pressed/ sintered salt cores
    - Manufacturing process
    - Stability
    - Surface quality
  - Cast salt cores have potential for
    - Higher bending strength
    - Smooth surfaces
    - High design flexibility
  - Manufacturing of large cast salt cores ( $\varnothing > 85$  mm) is very challenging/ know-how is missing

# Open points addressed to AMAP Consortium



How to design a crash-relevant hollow HPDC Al-SC for its cost-effective integration in car body structure?



Institut für Kraftfahrzeuge (fka)  
RWTH Aachen University



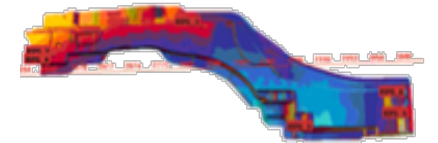
How to adapt the HPDC process to produce complex, high quality salt cores?



Gießereitechnologie an der  
Hochschule Aalen



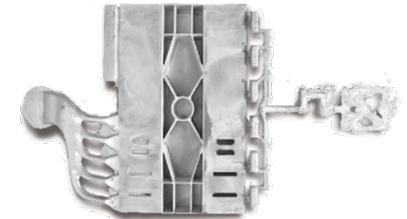
How can the production of salt cores by HPDC be simulated to optimize the core's quality?



www.magmaoft.de



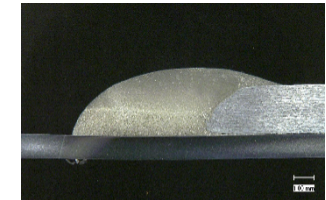
How to adapt the HPDC process to use large salt cores and to achieve max. Al-SC quality?



Gießerei-Institut der  
RWTH Aachen University



Which is the most suitable joining process and its optimal parameter BIW?



Institut für Schweißtechnik  
und Fügechnik,  
RWTH Aachen University



# Project Structure and Work

- **Structural part's design** and validation are conducted by the Institute for Automotive Engineering (fka GmbH), RWTH Aachen.
- The Institute for Welding and Joining (ISF), RWTH Aachen, selects the suitable **joining process** and develops process parameters, and evaluates process cost for joining.
- The Foundry-Institute (GI), RWTH Aachen, will develop the **HPDC process for hollow components** and will evaluate the SC's properties.
- Institute for Foundry Technology of the University of Aalen (GTA) as subcontractor will produce, characterize and **optimize salt cores** and will deliver the cores to the GI.
- MAGMA will **model the salt core production** and optimization. In addition HPDC quality criteria for the production of SC will be further developed.



# AMAP P10 – Facts and Figures

- 5 Project partners
- 8 Subcontractors
- 7 Main work packages
- 36 Milestones
- 13 Quality/ decision gates
- 3 years duration
- 1.0 M€ budget



# The consortium started to work right now ...

