



Can simulation speed up your manufacturing time

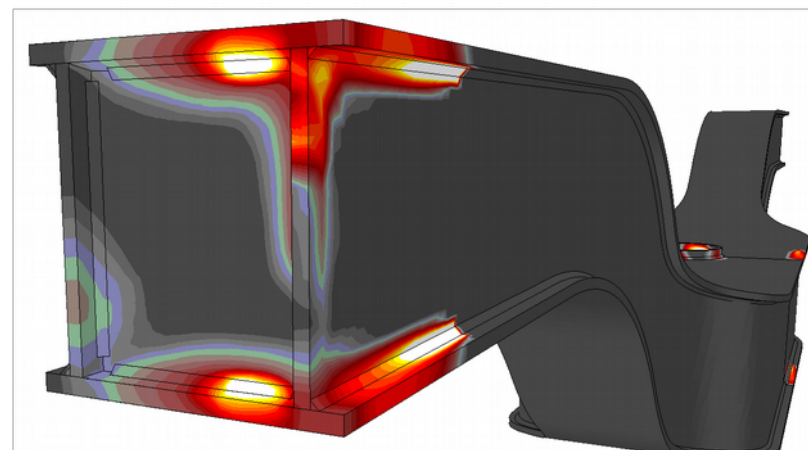
Tobias Loose, DynaWeld - Germany

John Goldak, Goldak Technologies Inc. - Canada

28.03.2019

Studienamiddag 3 AUTOLAS:
Lasmallen, vervorming en lasparameters

Expo Brussel



12th international Seminar Numerical Analysis of Weldability 2018 Seggau - Austria

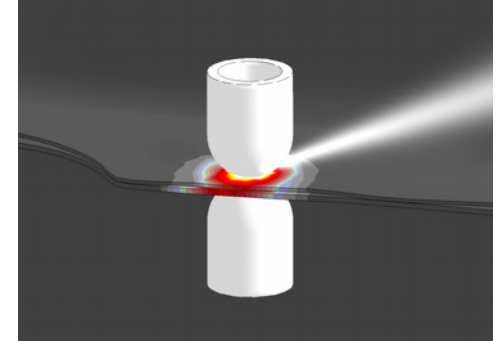
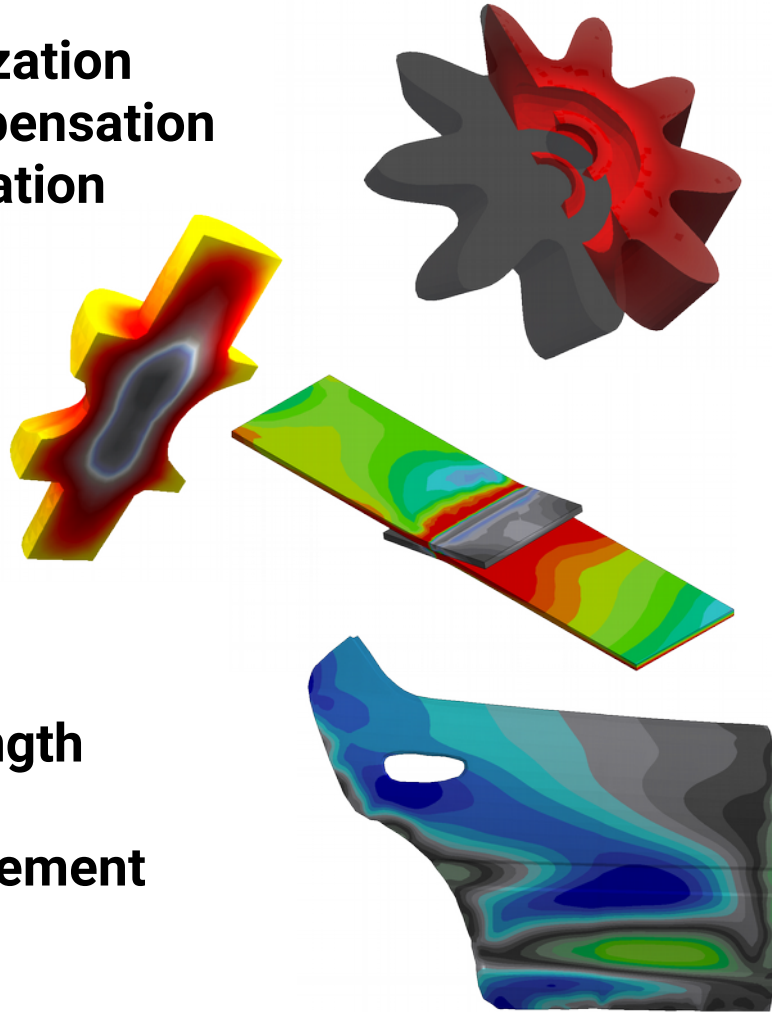
John Goldak in discussion with Tobias Loose



Awardings

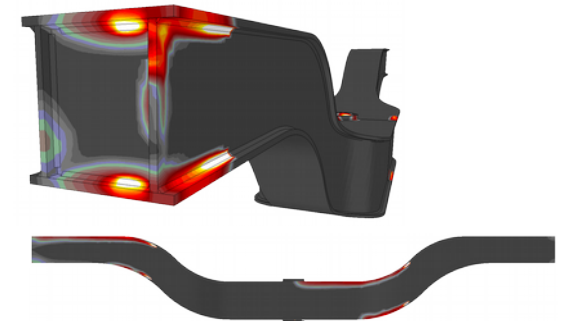
- 2018 John Goldak - Lifetime Award for his work in welding computational mechanics
- 2009 Tobias Loose - Best Paper Award

- Process Optimization
- Distortion Compensation
- Quality Optimization
- Heat Treatment
- Welding
- Hotforming
- Distortion
- Residual Stress
- Metallurgy
- Crack And Strength
- Material Management



DynaWeld is more than 20 Years of experience in

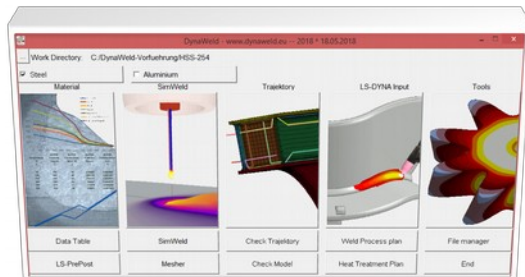
simulation of all kinds of thermal related manufacturing and material processes



Consulting And Research

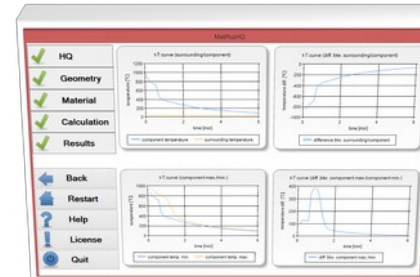
DynaWeld's Development

DynaWeld®



- Preprocessor
- Environment And Material Data Manager
- Welding, Heat Treatment, Forming
- High Sofisticated Simulations
- **Simulation of Assembly**

MatplusHQ

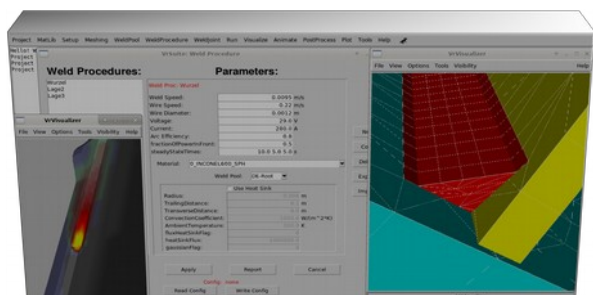


- Simulation Tool
- Pre- Postprocessor And Solver
- Heating And Quenching
- Very Easy Usage For Everyone

Development - Training - Support - Customer related software solutions

DynaWeld's Distribution

Goldak VrSuite from Goldak Technologies Inc.



- Entire Simulation Tool
- Meshing, Automesh of Single / Multipass Filler
- Pre- And Postprocessor
- Solvers designed for Welding / Heat-Treatment
- Material Database
- Material Simulation
- Microstructure Macroscale Analysis
- Microstructure Microscale Analysis, Solidification and Graingrowth Simulation

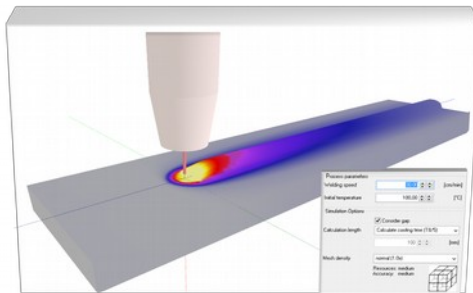
- Welding
- Heat-Treatment
- Casting

- Deformation
- Residual Stress
- Microstructure
- Optimisation Tool for
 - Zero Distortion
 - Stress Minimisation
- Fatigue Analysis and crack propagation

Development - Training - Support - Customer related software solutions

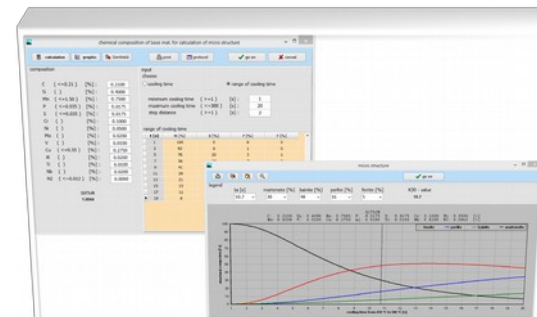
DynaWeld's Distribution

SimWeld® from ISF



- Pre- And Postprocessor
- Welding Process Simulation
- Environment And Material Data Manager
- Direct Input Of Power Source Process Data

WeldWare® from SLV



- Welding Advisory Tool
- Simple and Fast Estimations
- Material and CCT Data For Steel
- Easy To Use

Development - Training - Support - Customer related software solutions

Benefits and Applications

Prematurely detection of possible manufacturing problems

- **causal research**
- **testing alternatives**
- **all before finalize the production facilities**

Virtual design of process, manufacturing and state of assembly in early stage without physical experiments and trials

- **enables straight forward engineering**
- **save resources**
- **save cost**

Optimisation of process by simulation

- **saves time**
- **saves cost**
- **increase productiveness**

Process chain simulation

- **enables design from material up to final product**

Simulation accompanied manufacturing monitoring the state of workpart

- **guarantees high level of quality**

Applications

- **Distortion**
 - Optimization, compensation
- **Mechanical and metallurgical properties**
 - Microstructure
 - Stress, strain, strain hardening
- **Heat engineering**
 - Analysis and evaluation of temperature field
- **Process, process parameter**
 - Melt pool evolution
 - Weld nugget size
 - Window of acceptable process parameter
- **State of assembly as initial state for further analyses**
 - Strength analysis
 - Ultimate load analysis
 - Forming, crash, coating...
- **Process chain analysis of many manufacturing steps**
 - Heat treatment, welding, forming, cutting, grinding

Simulation Background and Validation

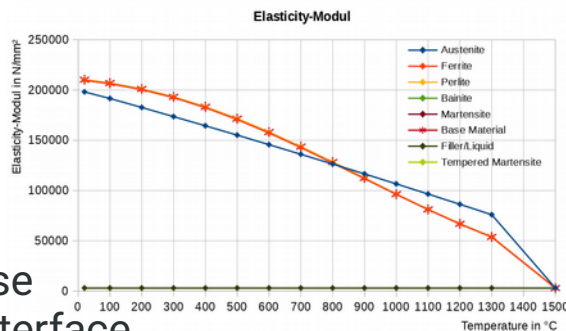
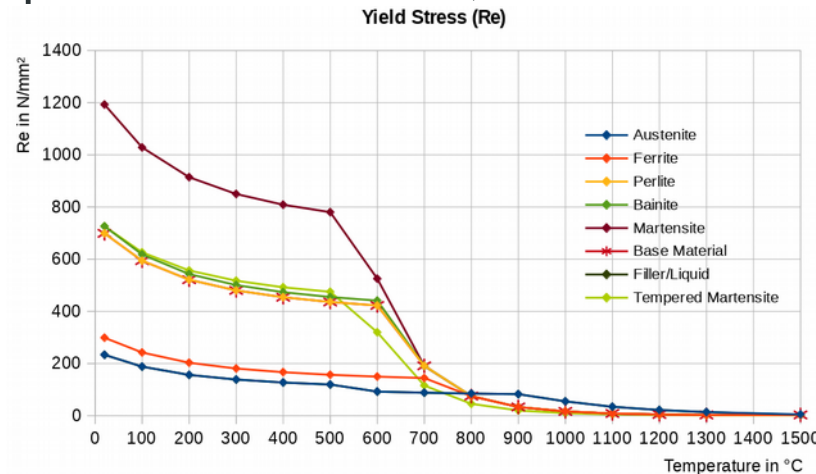
Material properties and material model for welding analysis needs to take into account thermal dependent behaviour,

in certain cases the metalurgical behaviour too.

Apart from expensive measurements a material simulation can provide the necessary data too.

Solutions:

- Material Database
- Material Data Interface
- Material Simulation
- User defined Data



DynaWeld-Material - Materialparameter

HTC980X.mat

Import Parameter

Temperatur in Celsius

Werkstoff Name: HTC980X

Werkstoff Charge: DynaWeld

Werkstoff ID (1 .. 999): 1

Solidus Temperatur (Aktivierung Start): 1350

Liquidus Temperatur (Aktivierung Ende): 1400

Schmelzwärme (kJ/kg): 270

Temperatur Schmelzwärme: 1500

History Reset Starttemperatur (TASTART): 1350

History Reset Endtemperatur (TAEND): 1400

Mindest E-Modul (MPa): 3000

max E-Modul Schmelze: 3001

Plastische Dehnung bei Zugfestigkeit: 0.13

☐ Elektrischen Widerstand aus 11-MATERIAL.csv importieren

☐ Umwandlung anpassen (13-ZTU-Steel.csv)

Einstellungen fuer Schweißgut / Fluessig / Deaktiv

☒ Fließkurve wie importiert

☐ Fließkurve wie Austenit

☐ Konstante Streckgrenze

E-Modul Schweißgut / Fluessig / Deaktiv (MPa): 1000

☐ Schmelzen

Grundwerkstoff: Zusammensetzung aus Phasenanteil

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6
1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

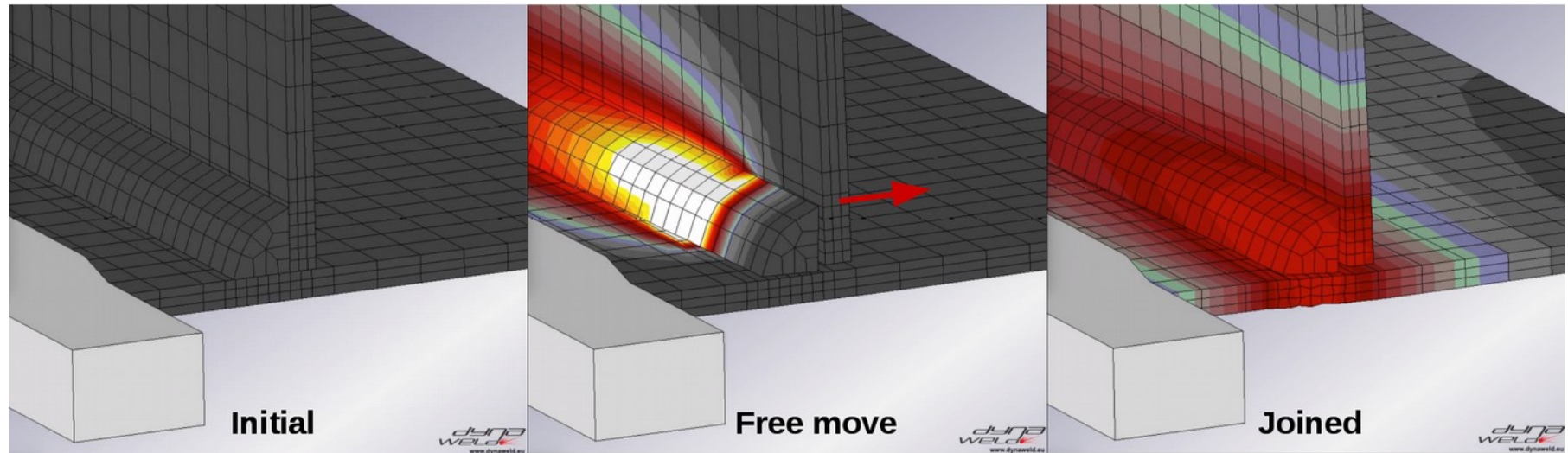
Phasenzuordnung:

Ziel	Quelle	Streckgrenze MPa	Zugfestigkeit MPa	Ergaenzen
DynaWeld	JMatPro / Sysweld			
Austenit	P-1 P-2 P-3 P-4 P-5 P-6	233.308	596.6049	
Ferrit		298.832	531.6818	
Perlit		698.703	1119.8826	
Bainit		725.934	1156.12919999	
Martensit		1192.47	1723.8764	
Grundwerkstoff		698.703	1119.8826	
Zusatz/Schmelze		233.308	596.6049	
Angelassener Martensit		725.934	1156.12919999	
Angelassener Bainit		-1.0	-2.0	

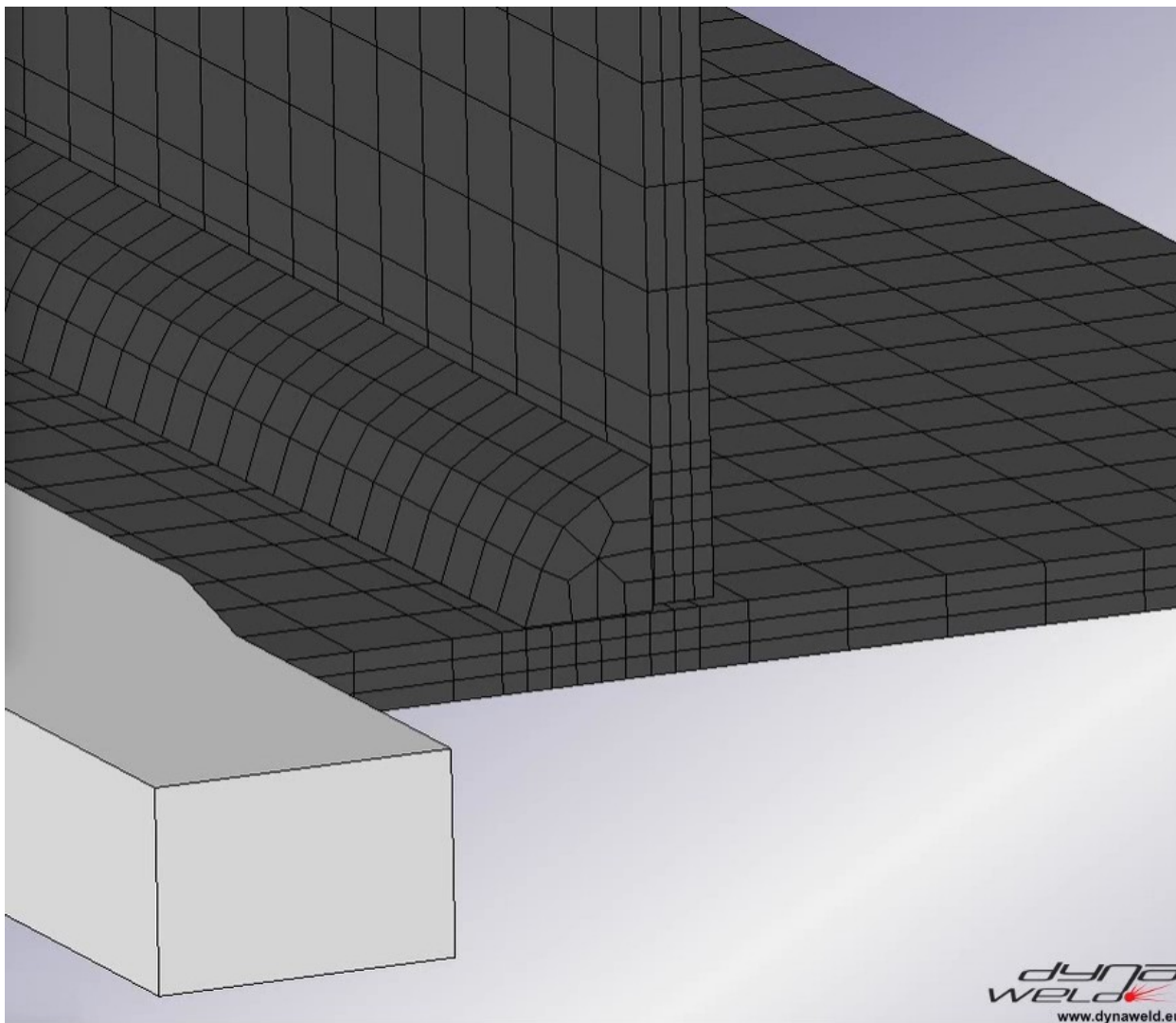
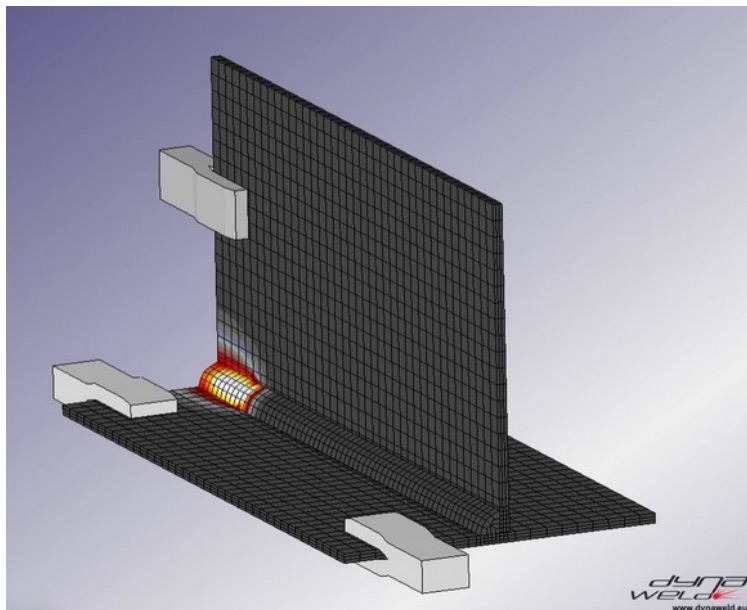
Werkstoffgruppe:

☒ Stahl ☐ Stahl - ohne Gefuegeumwandlung ☐ Aluminium ☐ Sonstige

Ueberspringen Re und Rm nach Ursprungsphase aktualisieren Check und Ende



- Tack welding
- Clamps and clamp closing
 - distortion by clamp closing
- Predeformation
 - distortion compensation
- Grinding and cutting
 - distortion by residual stress release

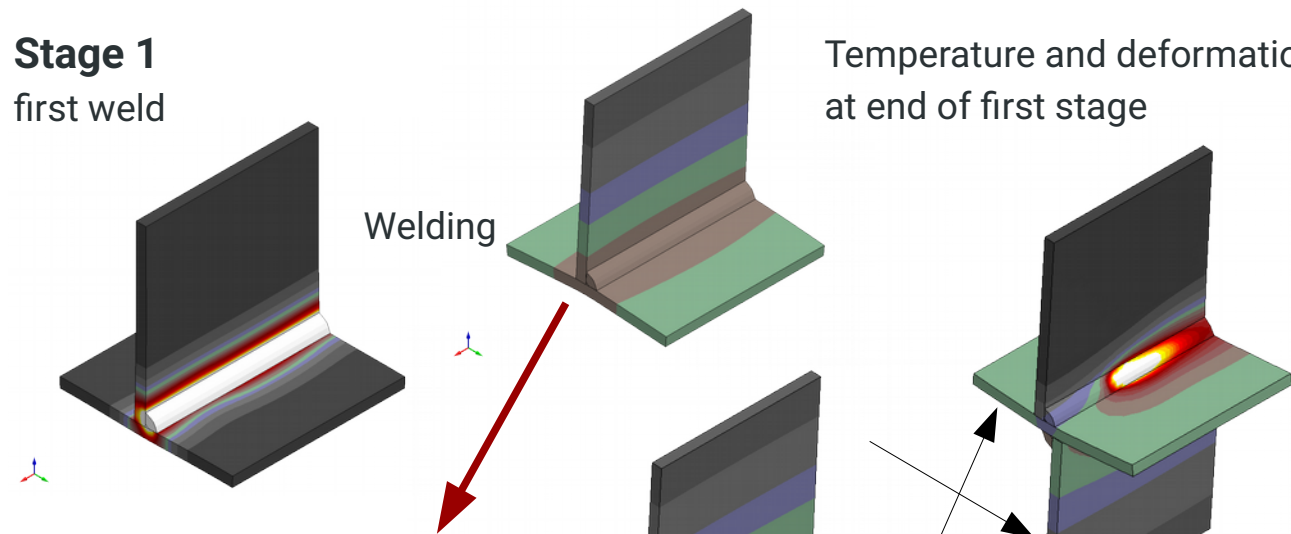


Stage 1

first weld

Temperature and deformation
at end of first stage

Welding



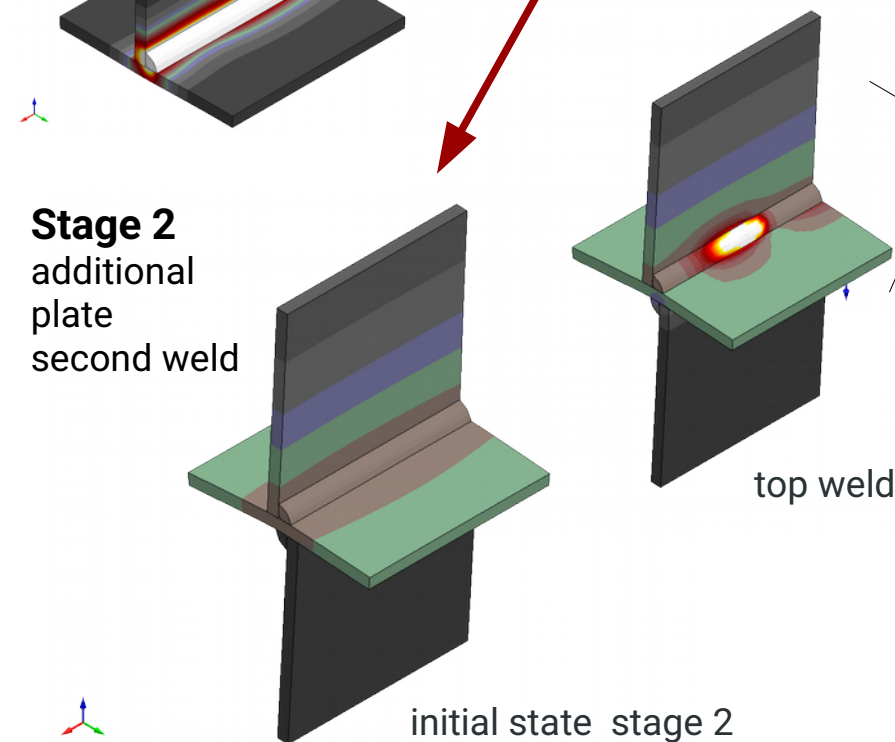
Stage 2

additional
plate
second weld

bottom weld

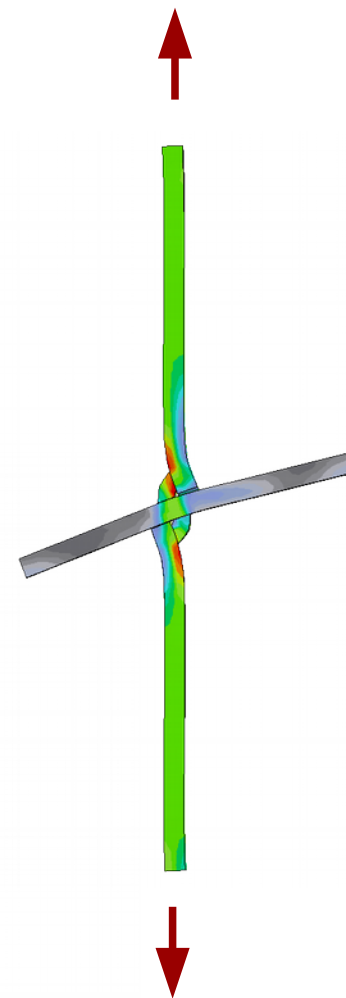
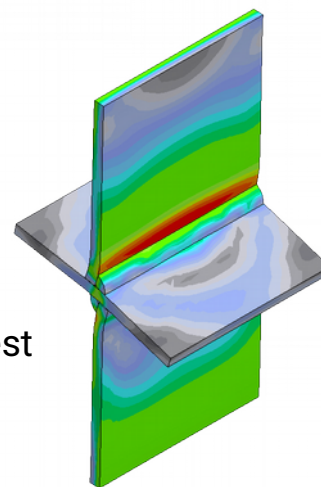
top weld

initial state stage 2



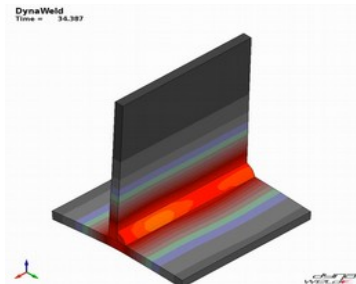
Stage 3

tension test

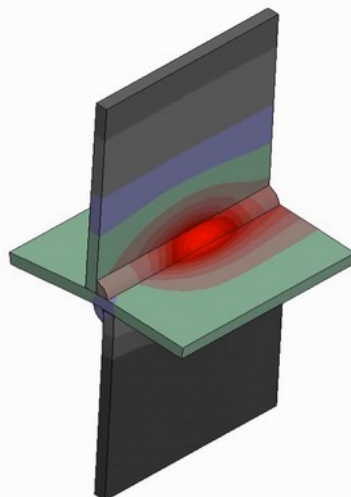


Stage 1

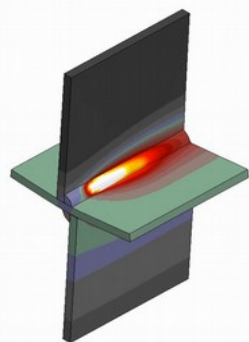
Stage 2



DynaWeld
Time = 16.57



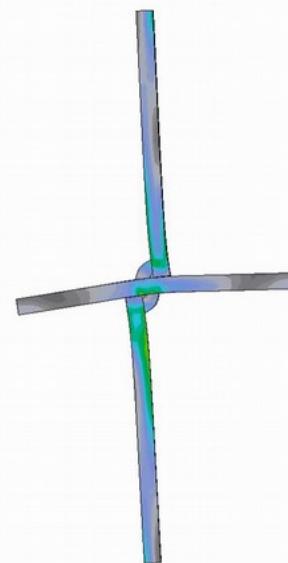
DynaWeld
Time = 16.57



Stage 2
upside down

Stage 3 - Tension test

DynaWeld
Time = 1.2



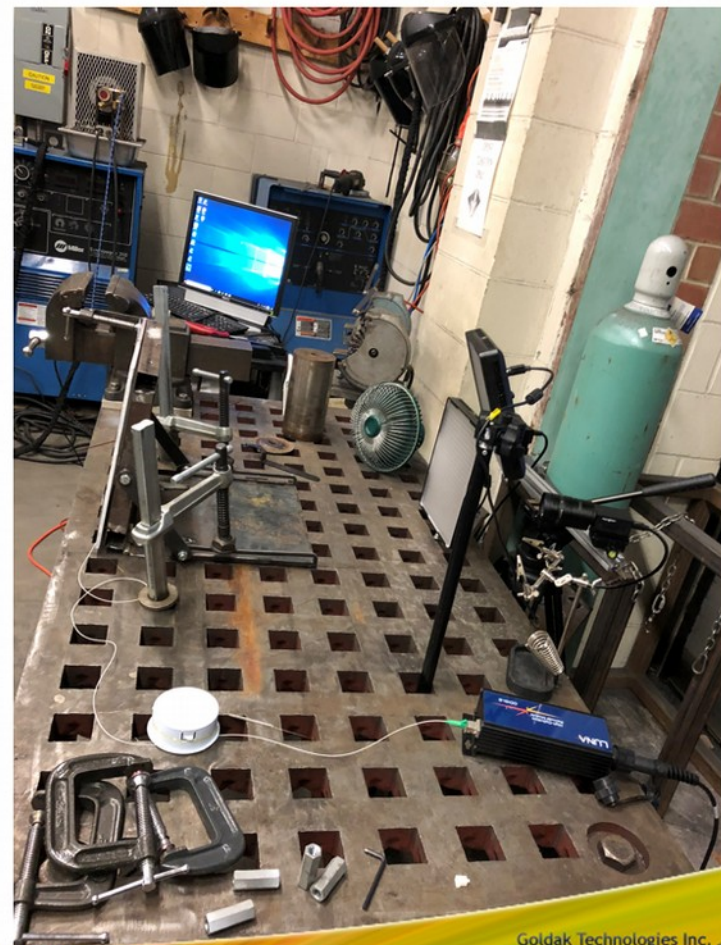
Experimental Setup

The experimental setup consisted:

- Two 1018 to 1018 plates
 - (300 by 140 by 6.35 mm)
- Digital Image Correlation (VIC 3D)
- Luna ODISI B Fiber Optic System
- 2 Thermocouples
- 1 iPhone X, FLIR Pro One Camera
- 4 Clamps
- 1 Tig Welder

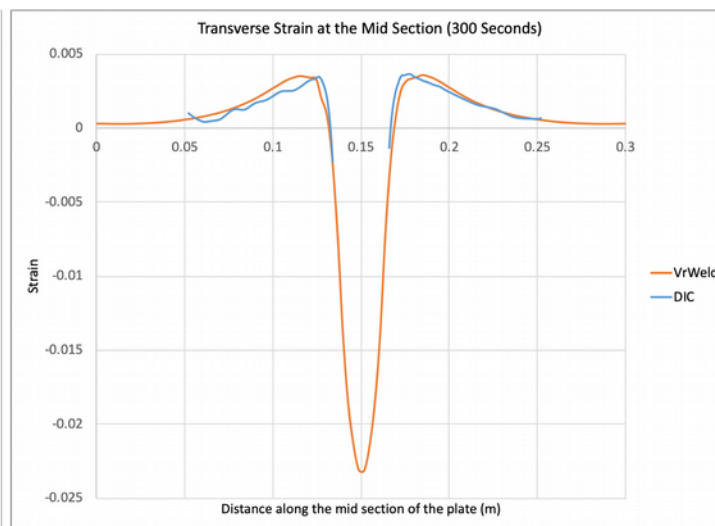
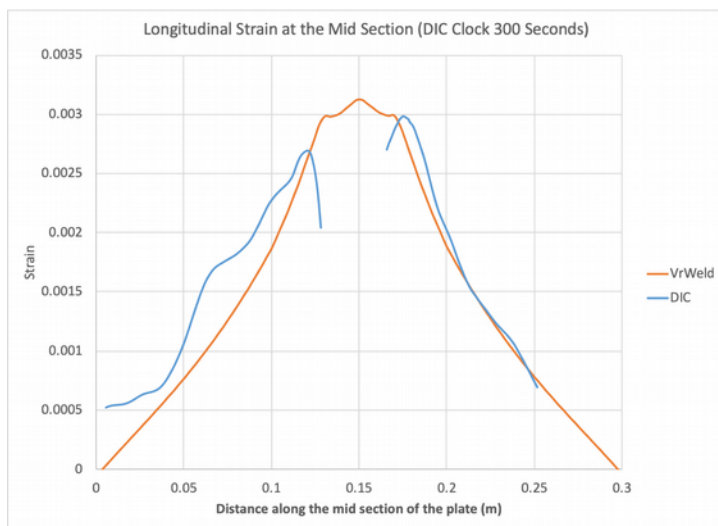
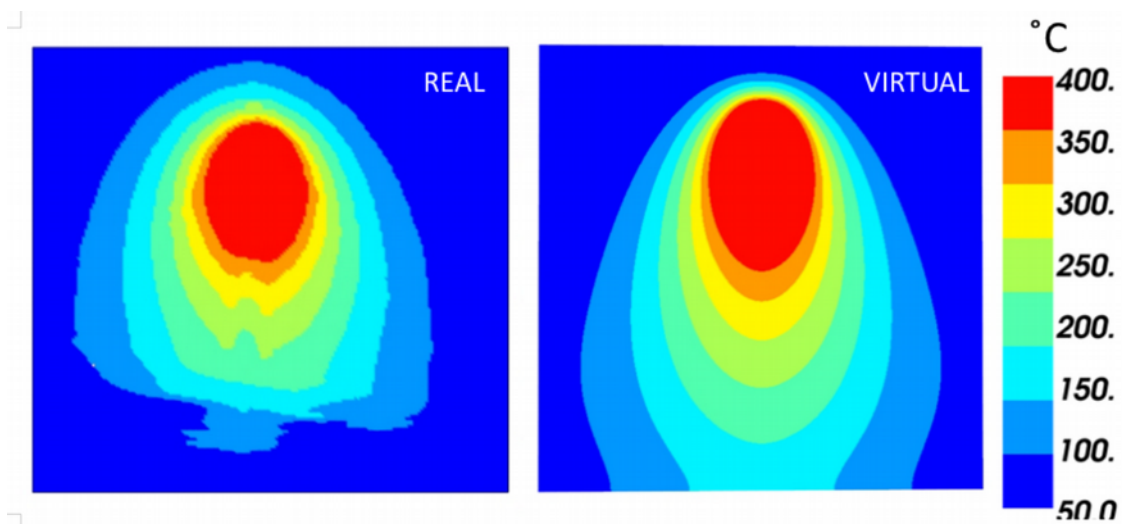


Vr Software Suite



Goldak Technologies Inc.

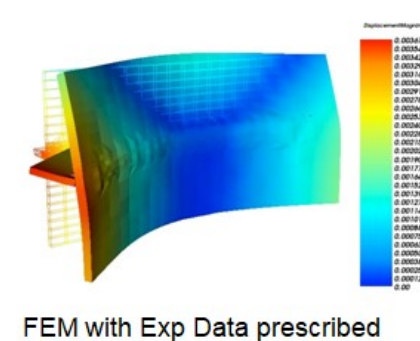
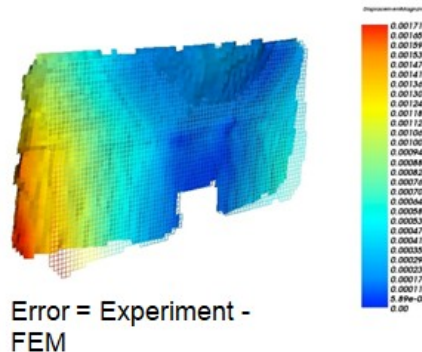
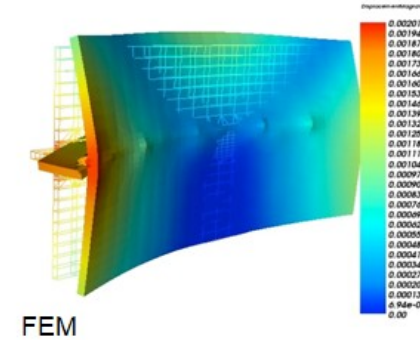
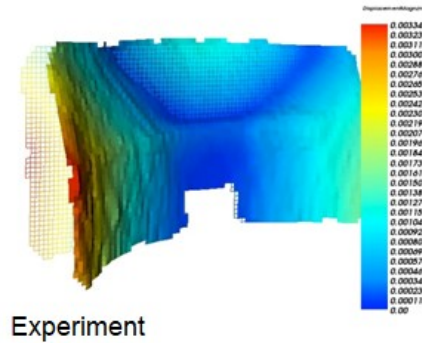
Goldak, J. et. al.:
Correlation Large Sets of
Experimental Data With High
Resolution Computational Weld
Mechanics Models.
In: Proceedings of
12th International Seminar
Numerical Analysis of Weldability,
23.-26.9.2018, Seggau, Austria



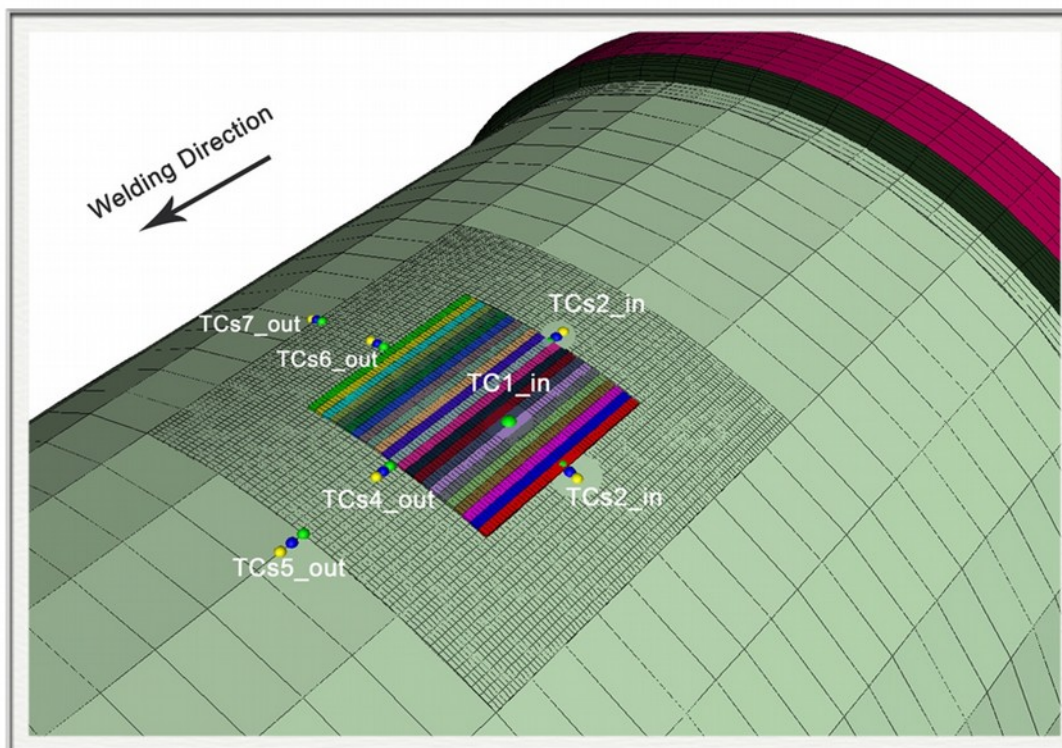
Compare Experiment and FEM

3D optical measurement with Aramis

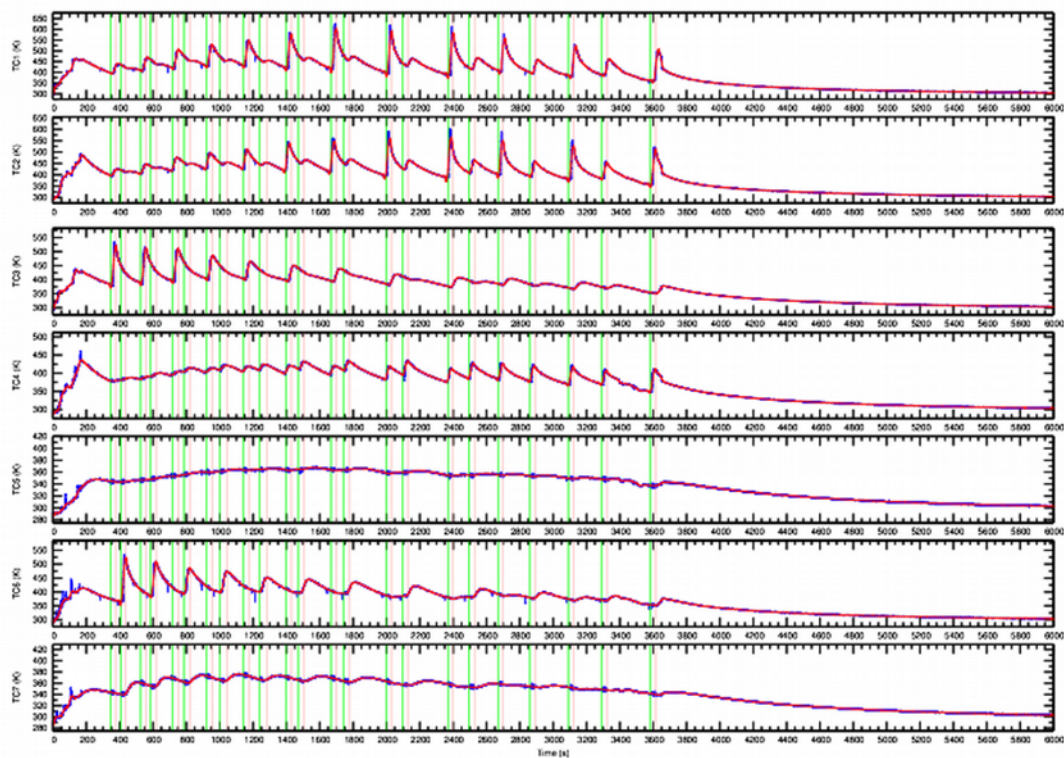
Numerical analysis (FEM) with VrWeld



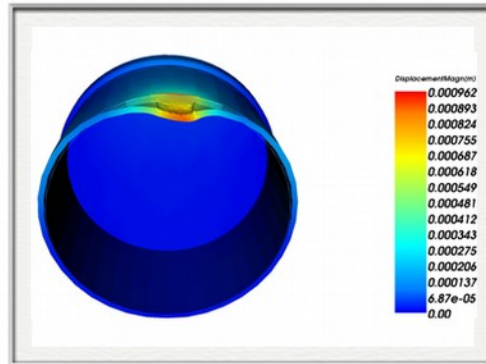
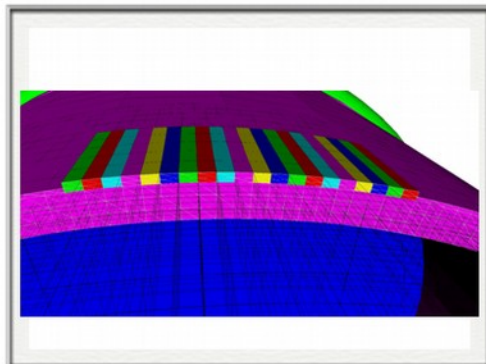
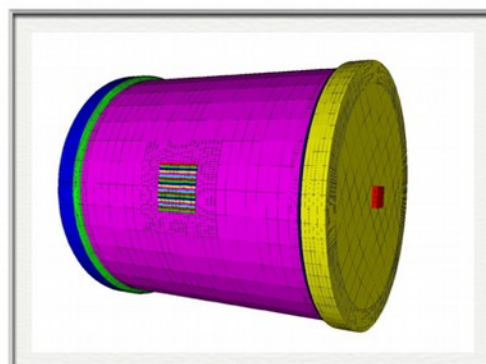
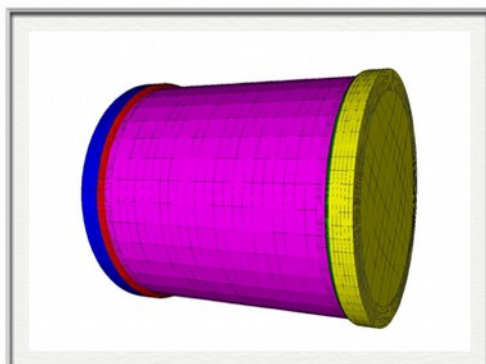
Thermocouple Locations



Real (Blue) & Virtual (Red) Temperatures in an Overlay Weld



Overlay Weld of a Test Cylinder



20 Weld Passes

0.234 kg Weld

Metal

21280 FEM

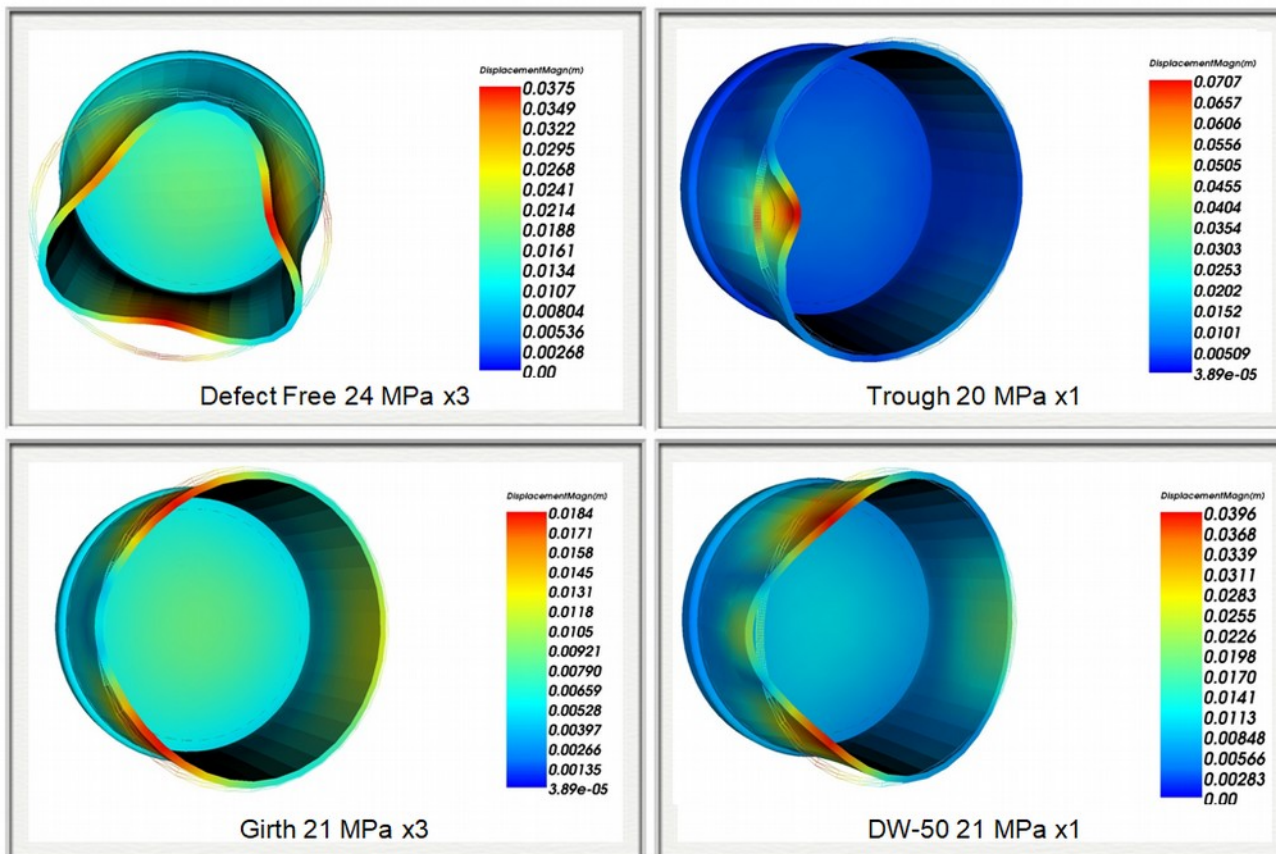
Elements

550 Time Steps

1.7 hrs CPU

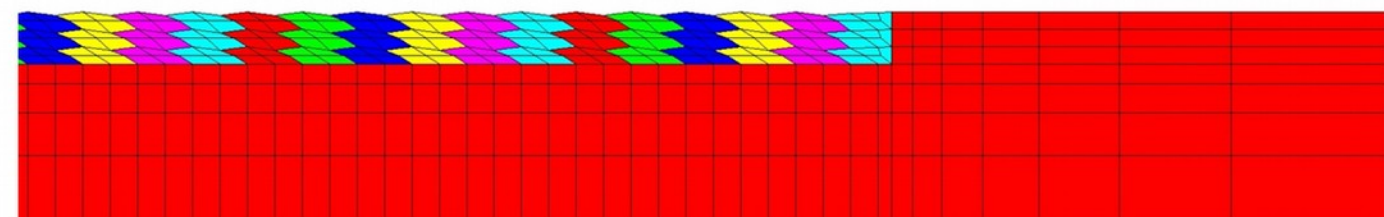
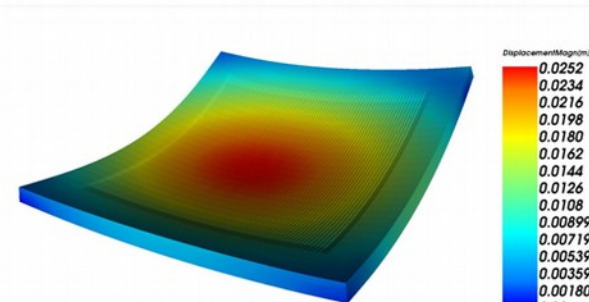
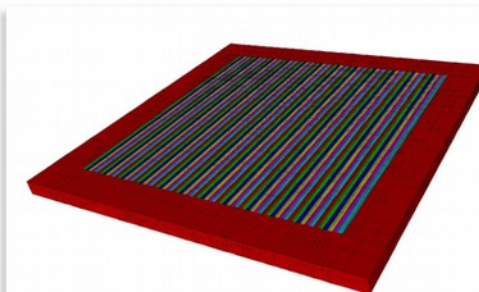
Time

Plastic Collapse of a Test Cylinder



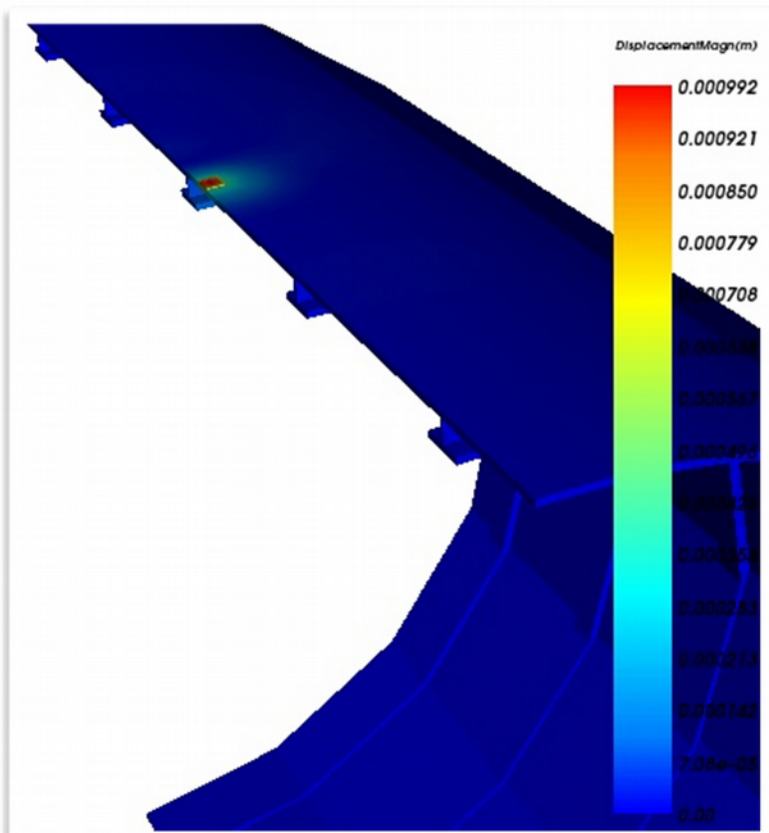
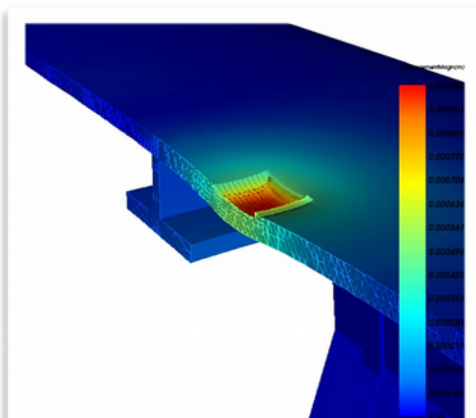
Overlay Weld of Explosion Bulge Test Plate

- 216 Weld Passes
- 133 m of weld
- 26 kg Weld Metal
- 38000 FEM Elements
- 8021 Time Steps
- 56 hrs CPU Time

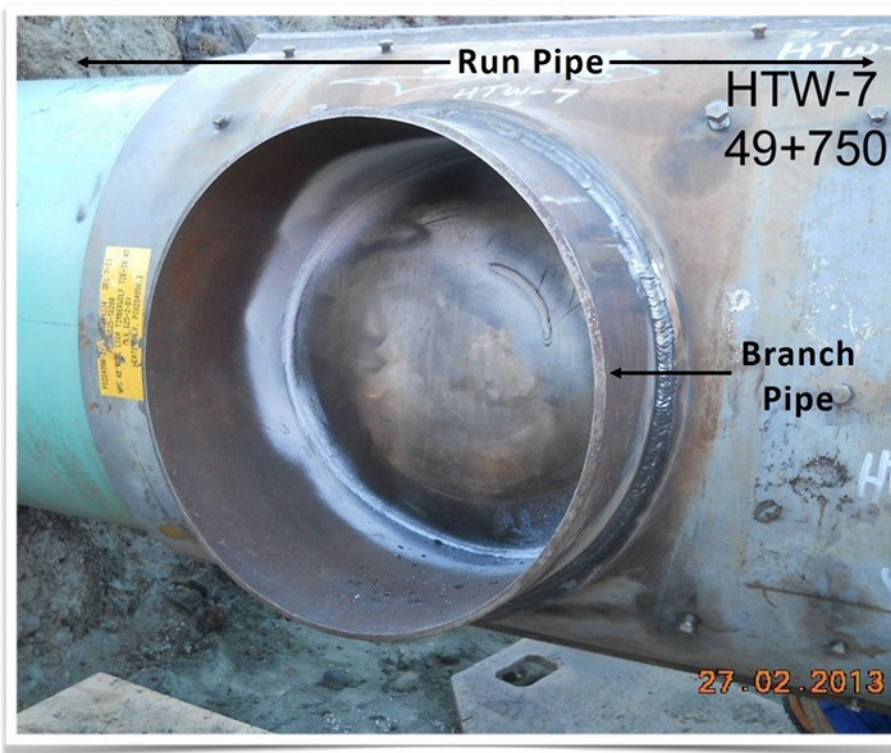


Displacement due to an Overlay Weld Repair

- 36 Weld Passes
- 0.7 kg Weld Metal
- 32806 FEM Elements
- 1182 Time Steps
- 8 hrs CPU Time



A Branch Tee Being Welded to a Run Line Pipe



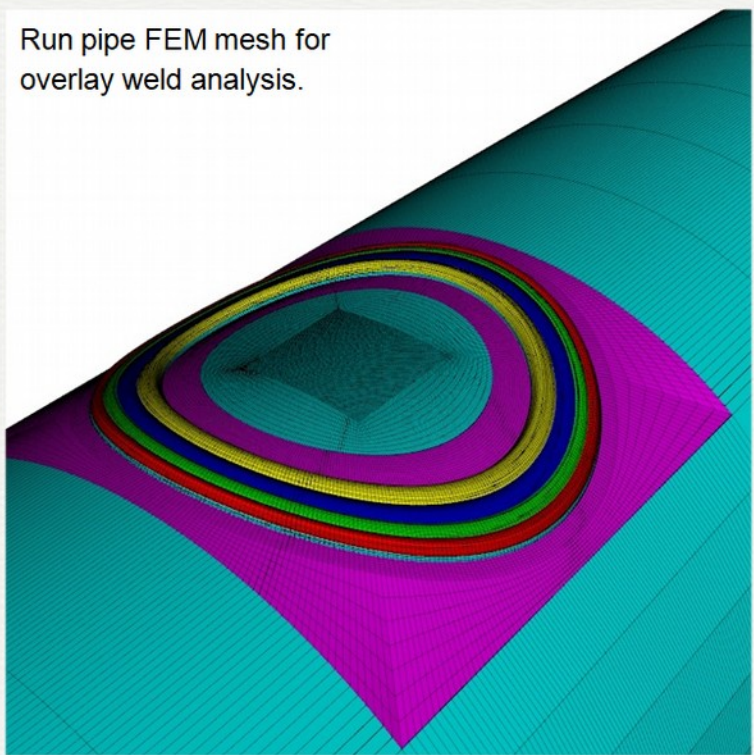
The First Stage of a Hot Tap Weld



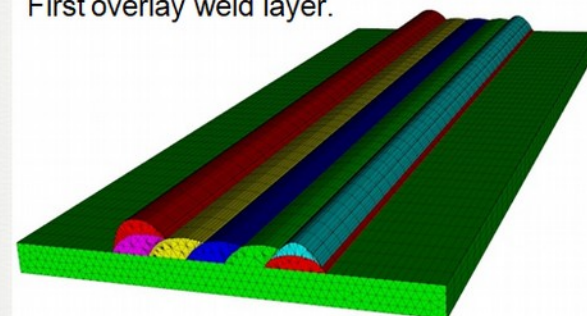
Temperbead overlay welds on the run pipe are a base for the branch pipe weld.

Virtual Analysis of a Hot Tap Weld

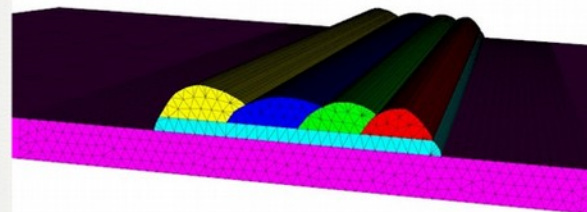
Run pipe FEM mesh for
overlay weld analysis.



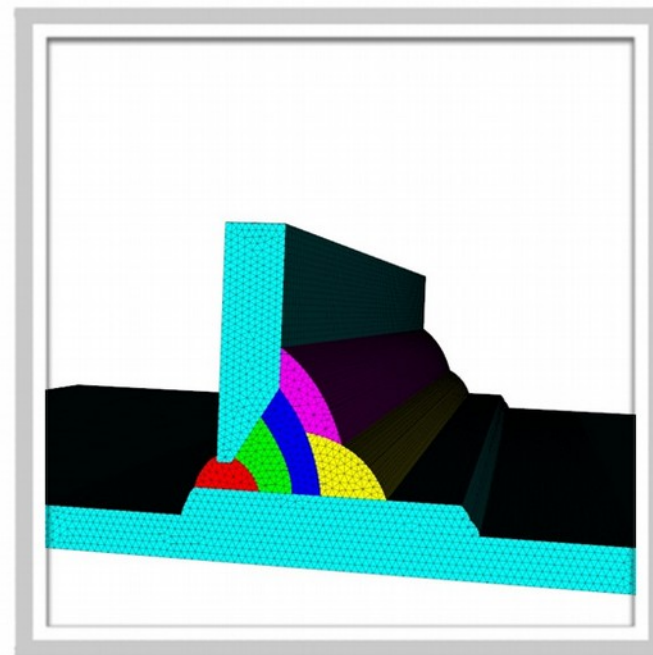
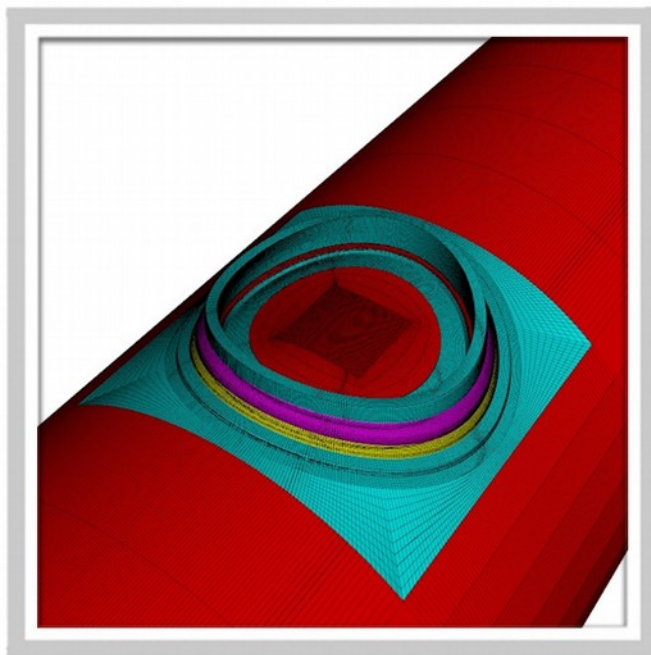
First overlay weld layer.



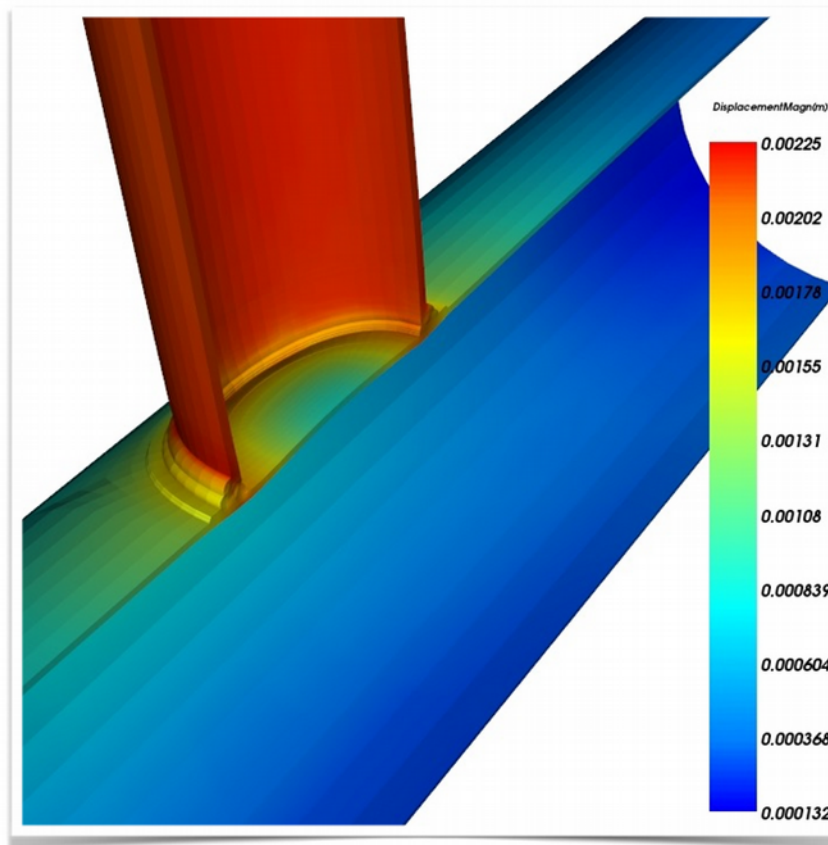
Grind overlay weld layer. Then overlay 2nd
layer.



Branch Pipe Weld for a Hot Tap Weld



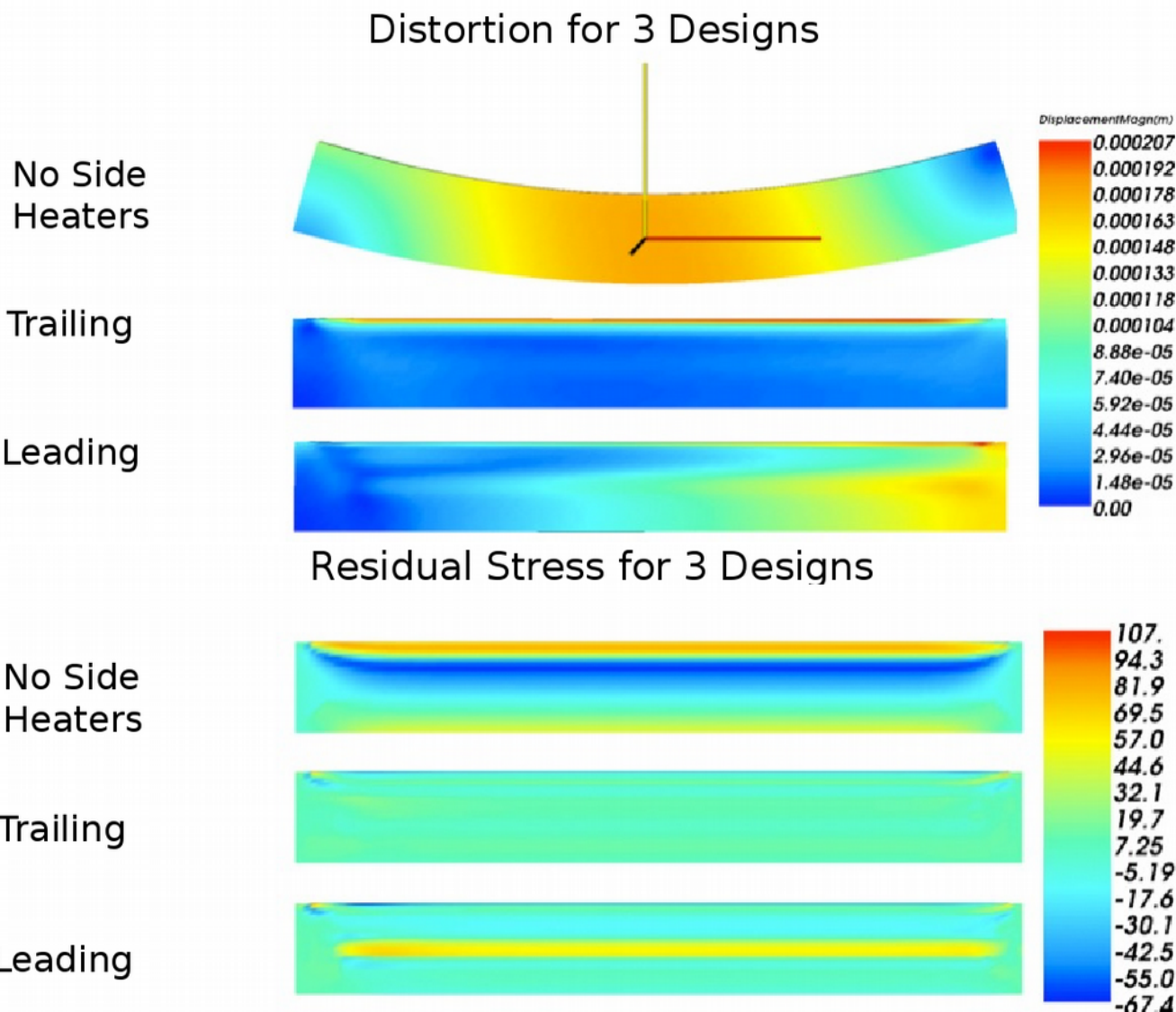
Displacement in a Hot Tap Weld



- **Optimisation Tool**
- **Automatic run of design matrix**
- **According different mitigation methods:**
 - additional heat source
 - additional cooling source
 - low transformation filler material
- **Based on scientific works**
 - Gao, van der Aa, Eisadeh, Moat, Begg



Ask for publication:
Tschernov, S. ; Goldak, J.: Can a weld in welded structure be made with zero residual stress?
 In: Proceedings of the ASME 2015 Pressure Vessels & Piping Division Conference, 19.-23.7.2015, Boston, Massachusetts, USA



Murakawa, H. et. al: Analysis of Twisting Distortion of Thin Plate Stiffened Structure Cause by Welding

Material: Steel SM490A

Weld Type:

Double sided fillet weld, $z = 6,5 \text{ mm}$ ($a = 4,6 \text{ mm}$)

Process Parameter:

Current: 170-180 A

Voltage: 24-26 V

Travel Speed: 4,3 mm/s

Weld Sequence: **1** to **5**

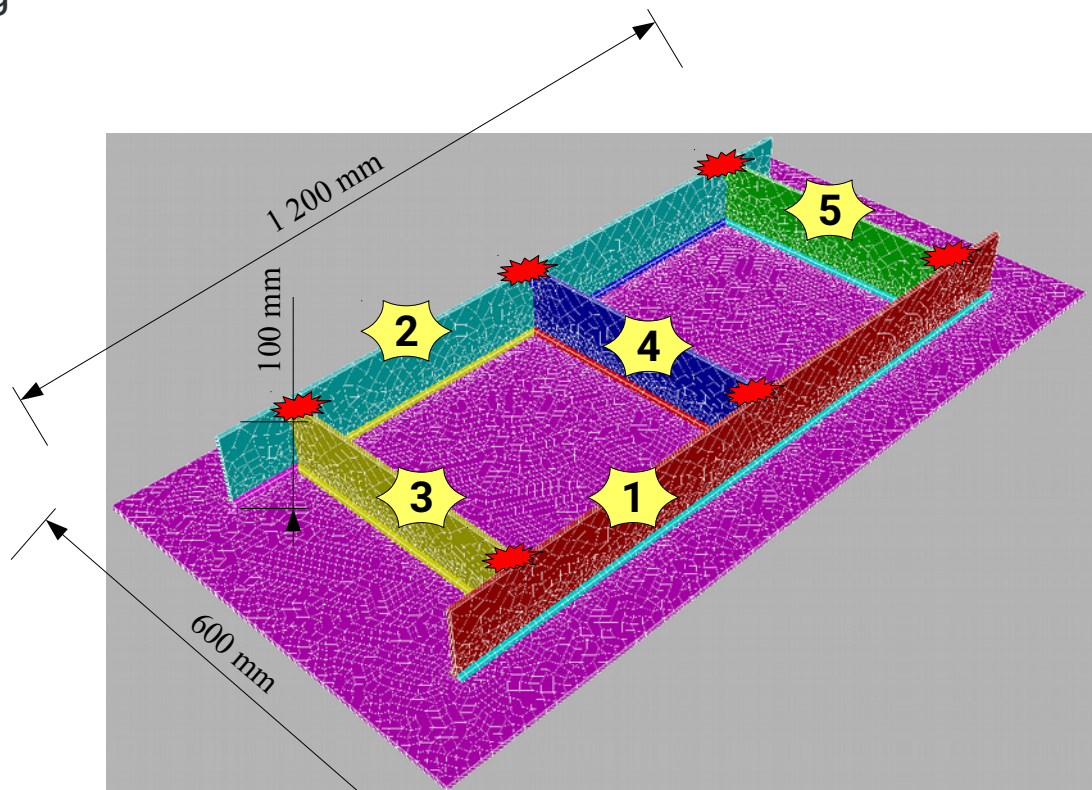
Weld Direction: not defined

Tack Welds at start and end of each weld as well on top of the end of short stiffner:

Intermediate time between welds: 5 s

Clamping: no clamping

Total length of weld: 7,2 m



Total length of weld: 7,2 m

Simulation time: 70 h

Model size: 55 000 Elements

VrSuite: Weld Procedure

Parameters:

Weld Proc: Mura

Weld Speed: 0.0043 m/s
 Wire Speed: 0.144 m/s
 Wire Diameter: 0.00132 m
 Voltage: 25.0 V
 Current: 175.0 A
 Arc Efficiency: 0.8
 fractionOfPowerInFront: 0.5
 steadyStateTimes: 10.0 5.0 5.0 s

Material: SM490A-Steel

Weld Pool: GMAW

VrSuite: Weld Joint

Weld Joints:

WeldPath01
 WeldPath02
 WeldPath03
 WeldPath04
 WeldPath05
 WeldPath06
 WeldPath07
 WeldPath08
 WeldPath09
 WeldPath10
 WeldPath11
 WeldPath12
 WeldPath13
 WeldPath14
 WeldPath15
 WeldPath16
 WeldPath17
 WeldPath18
 WeldPath19
 WeldPath20
 WeldPath21
 WeldPath22

Parameters:

Weld Joint: WeldPath01

Nb of Sub-Passes: 1
 Start WF: 0.0
 End WF: 1.0
 Start Time: 0.0
 Start Dwell Time: 0.0
 Welding Time: 232.5578000000003
 Delay Time: 5.0
 Weld pool center: 0.0 0.0 0.0
 Tack Weld Size: 0.03
 Add Filler Metal flag: 1
 Cutting flag: 0
 Steady State flag: 0
 Nb of Weave Time Steps: 0
 skipFlag: 0
 depositLength: 0.0
 skipLength: 0.0
 skipSpeed: 0.0
 Ignore Time Intervals flag: 0
 Weld Procedure Name: Mura

Tack Weld Type: StartEnd

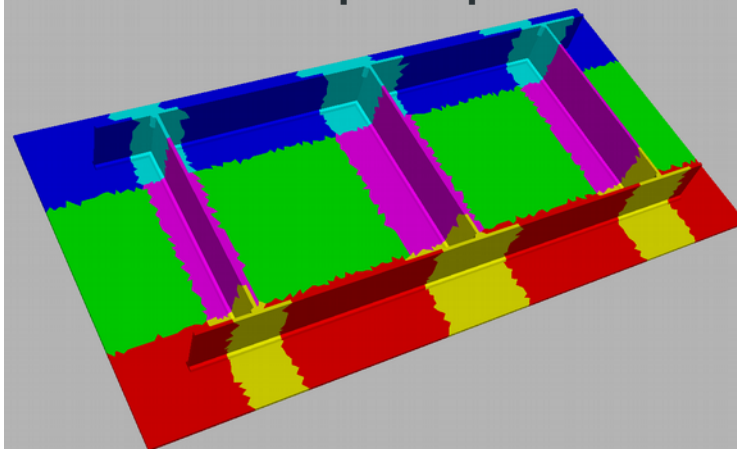
Tack Weld DX: 0.3

Weld Proc: Mura Add

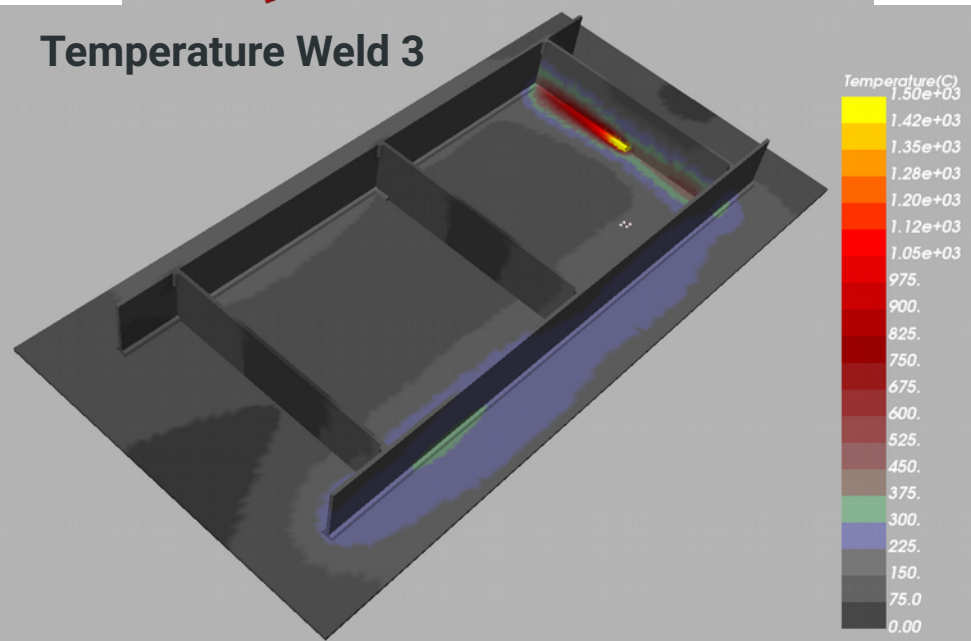
Analysis type:

- ☐ FastSimultaneous
- ☐ FastSequential
- ☐ FastManual
- ☐ Simultaneous
- ☒ Sequential
- ☐ Sequential+
- ☐ Manual
- ☐ Structural

Subdomains - speed up simulation



Temperature Weld 3





Source: Murakawa, H. et. al.

Return of Investment

Requirements:

- Hardware - today a powerfull workstation is sufficient for most applications
- Software - different software solutions are available for customized needs
- Engineer - manpower, educated, to setup and evaluate the simulations

Initial Cost:

- Training incl. License
- Engineer - time to get comfortable with simulation (ca. 6 month)

Anual Cost

• License	25 k€
• Hardware	3 k€
• Engineer	100 k€
• Sum	128 k€

Requirements:

- nothing - consultant cares for equipment and software for the simulations

Initial Cost:

- nothing

Individual Cost per Project

- Project cost for consulting individual for each project
 - small case, 2 components 1 weld, 1 stage ca. 2 k€
 - medium case, 5 components 20 welds, 1 stage ca. 10 k€
 - large case, 20 components, 50 welds, 3 stages ca. 25 k€
 - Case study with different variants ca. 20 - 50 k€

State of the art

- many try out loops
- modification of tools and clamps
- Straightening or repair

Sum of the cost: N/A. because it is performed by own workers, nobody counts the wasted hours and nobody recognizes that **100 k€ - 300 k€** might be lost.

Example Company 1:

- Cost for modification of tool: **500 k€**
- Cost for welding simulation: **50 k€**

Example Company 2:

- Cost for welded assembly (large component): **400 k€**
- Cost for welding simulation to approve the manufacturing: **20 k€**
- Risk - total failure of manufacturing **400 k€**

Speed up your Manufacturing with Simulation

How long do I need to perform a welding simulation?

- Process simulation with SimWeld 5 min
- Distortion analysis with DynaWeld or VrWeld
 - small modell 1 day
 - medium model 3 days
 - large model 1 week
 - complex study 2 month

BUT:

every numerical analysis can be performed in design phase - should be started in design phase and is terminated with manufacturing start

AND:

There is no need for correction and adaption in the shop floor if the numerical engineering was successfully performed before.

THUS:

Speed up time is the time wasted prior for modification and repair in manufacturing.

Distortion Analysis Welding

- finding the reasons for certain distortion evolution
- virtual testing of variations

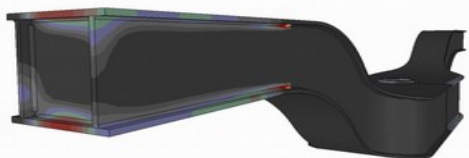
Best practice would be the application of simulation in earlier states for:

- improvement of the prearranged production
- intervention in early states of development, if tolerances are not reached or visible distortions problems appear

Assembly Analysis and integrated view of manufacturing

- Difference from target geometry by entire process
- Identification of the significant manufacturing steps for distortions and deviations for targeted intervention
- Design of compensation method
- Approval of compensation method or
- Approval of new designed manufacturing process

Contours of Temperature, maxima
min=-134.211, at node# 186843
max=7919.2, at node# 61810



min=-133.341, at node# 101142
max=7309.42, at node# 61810

