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Compression behaviour of Al3003 alloy at varying temperatures and strain rates

Daniel BEDOYA^{1,2}, Eric FLEURY¹, Jérôme SERRI¹, Thierry MAZET² et Gaëtan BERGIN²

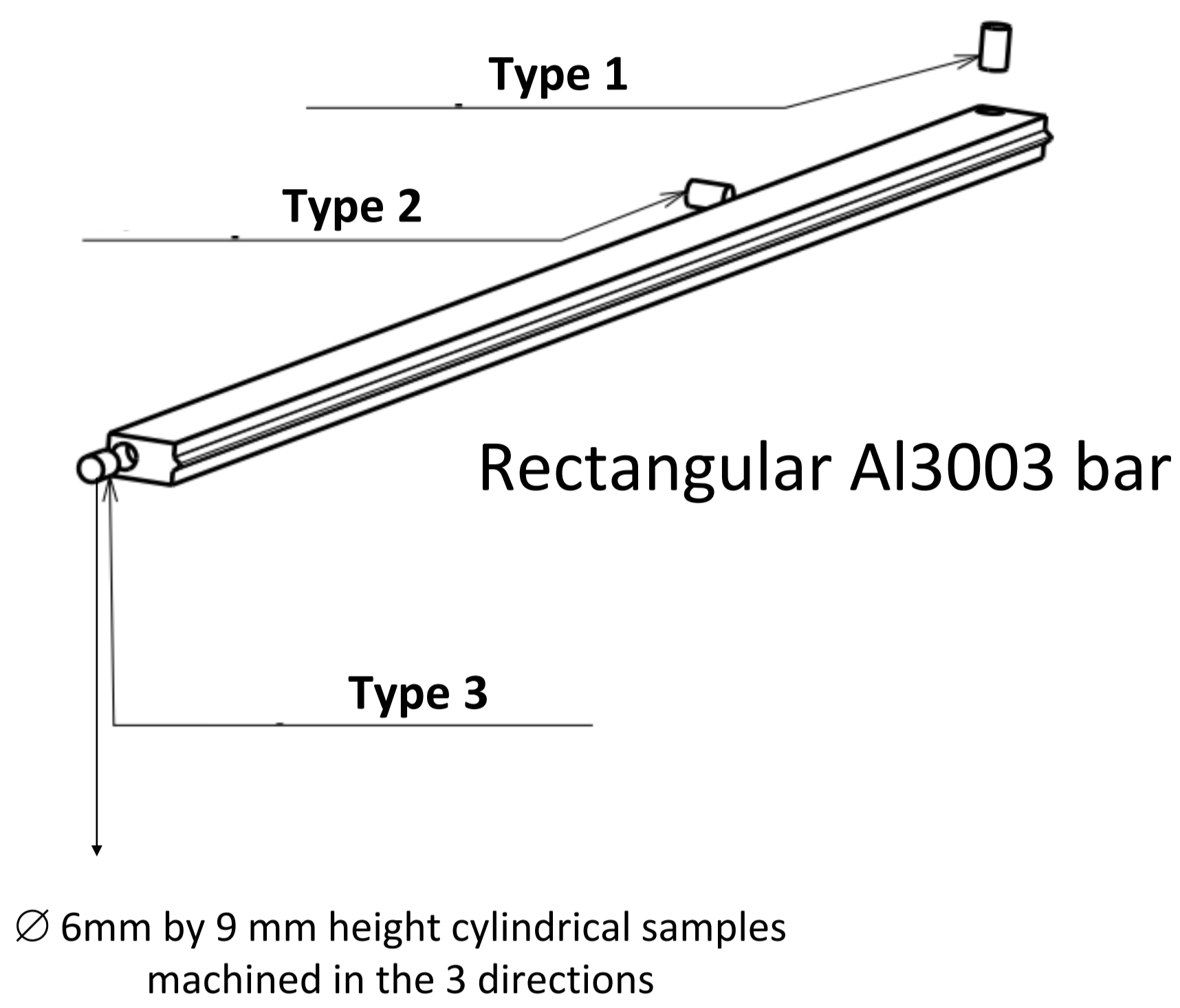
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Introduction

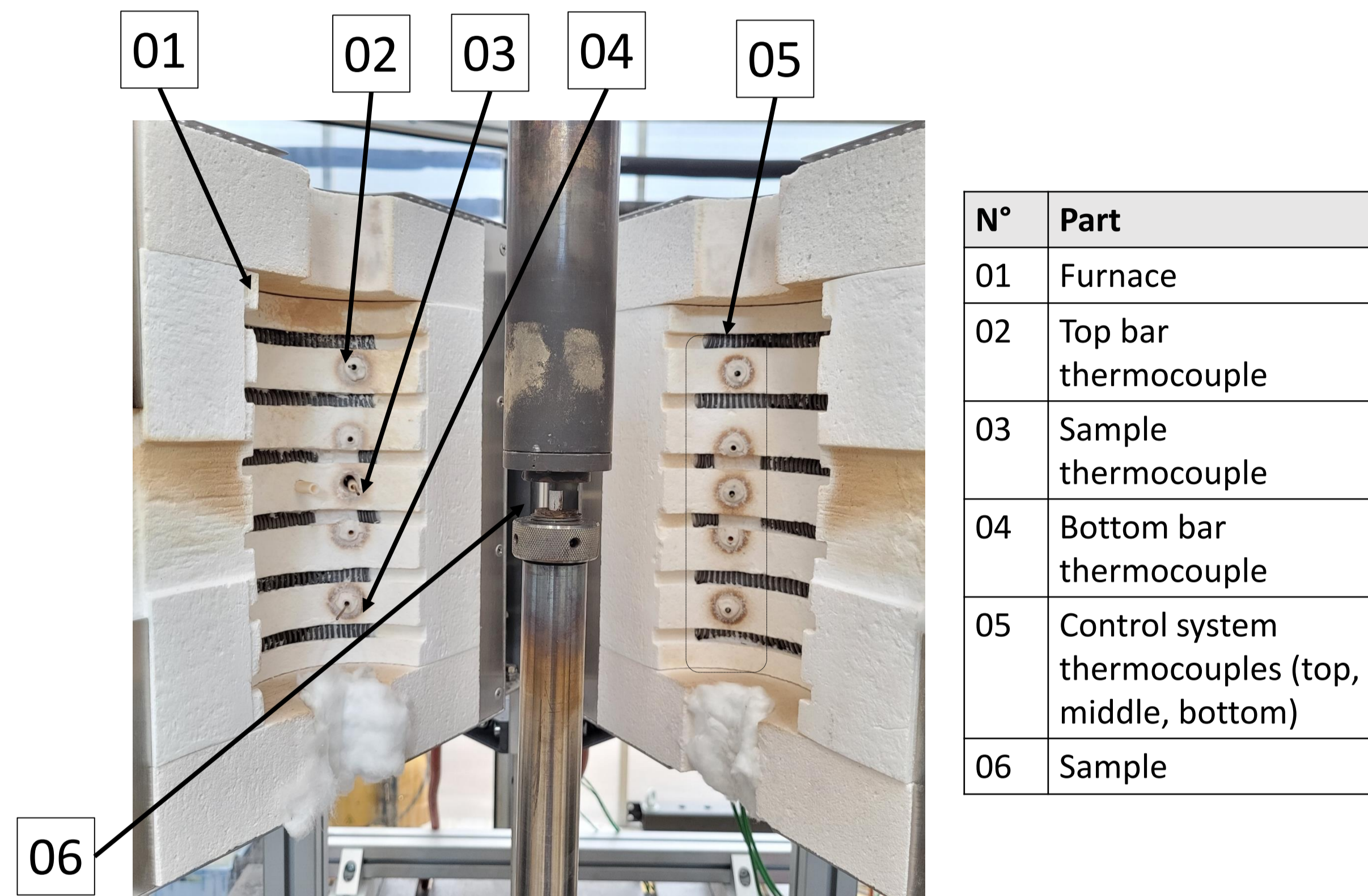
Al3003 is a widely used for general-purpose aluminium alloy. Assemblies involving these alloys are often subjected to thermomechanical loadings with varying strain rates. The optimisation of assemblies in their production phases and/or utilisation can be achieved through the use of numerical simulation such as finite element techniques. Finite element (FE) simulation of the response of these assemblies requires the obtention of the material behaviour through a suitable constitutive model. For that purpose, a series of compressive tests have been performed for temperatures within the ambient temperature till 550°C and strain rates ranging from 5×10^{-5} to $5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Protocol and Experimental Device

Samples



Equipment for high temperature tests



Slavik-Sehitoglu elasto-viscoplastic model [1]

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{in} = \begin{cases} A \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma - \alpha}{K}\right)^7 & \text{if } \left(\frac{\sigma - \alpha}{K}\right) \leq 1 \\ A \cdot \exp\left[\left(\frac{\sigma - \alpha}{K}\right)^7 - 1\right] & \text{if } \left(\frac{\sigma - \alpha}{K}\right) > 1 \end{cases}$$

Back stress rate

$$\dot{\alpha} = h_{\alpha} \dot{\epsilon}^{in} - r_{\alpha} \times \alpha$$

with h_{α} : back stress hardening and r_{α} : back stress recovery

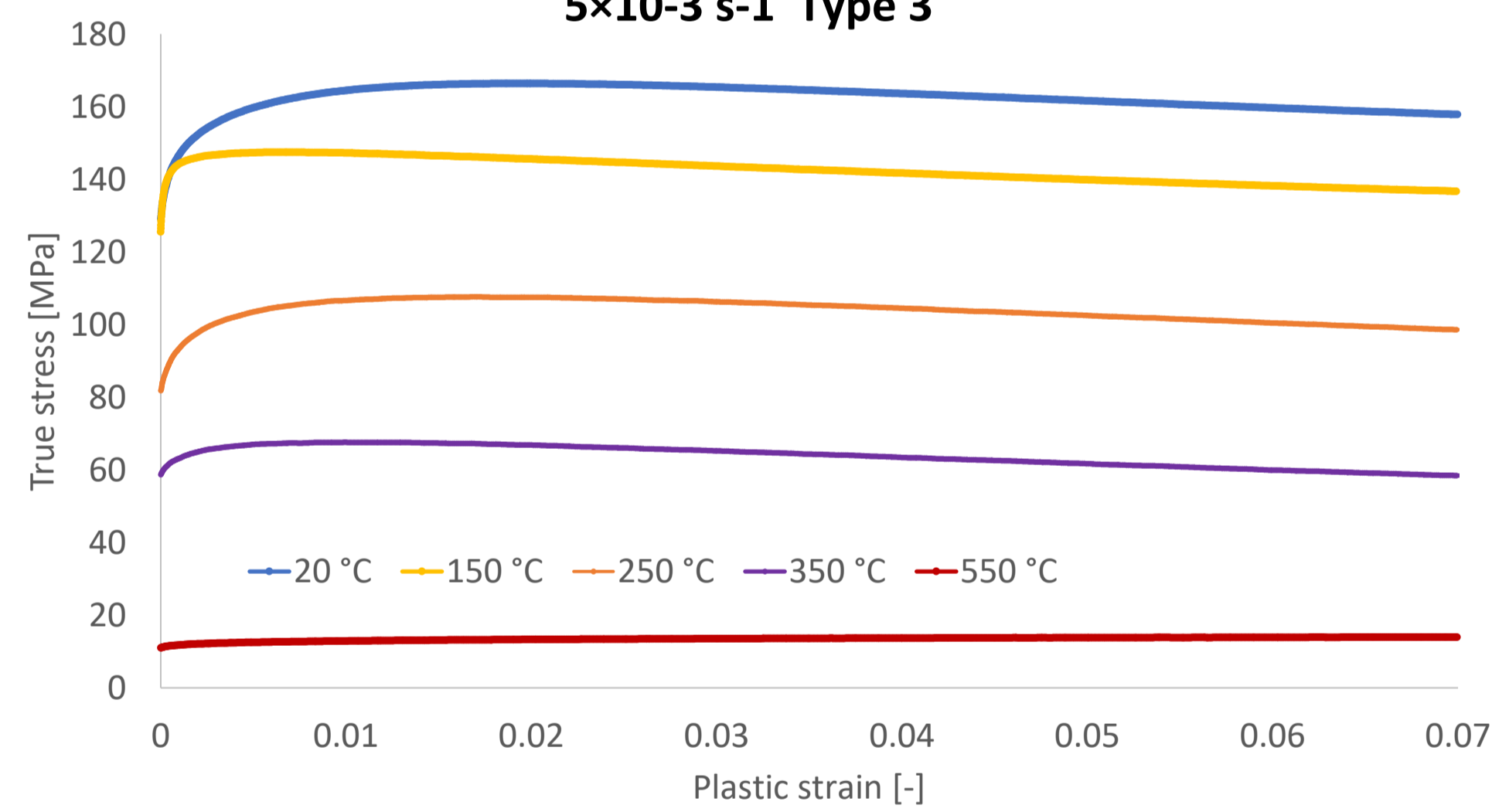
Drag stress rate

$$\dot{K} = h_K - r_K + \Phi \dot{T}$$

with h_K : drag stress hardening and r_K : drag stress recovery

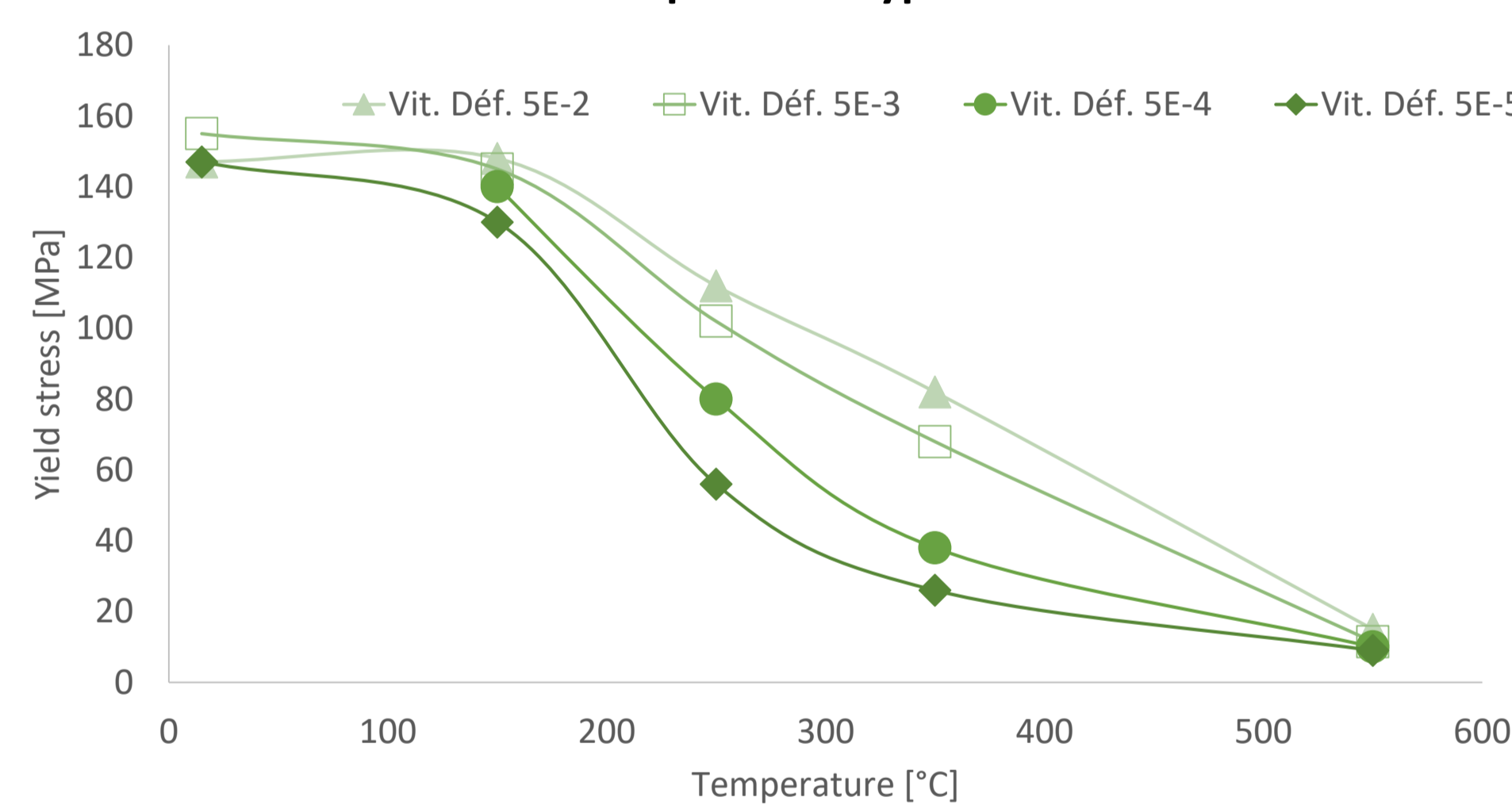
Results : Evolution of compressive behaviour with strain rate and temperature

True stress - plastic strain of Al3003 at a strain rate $\dot{\epsilon} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ Type 3



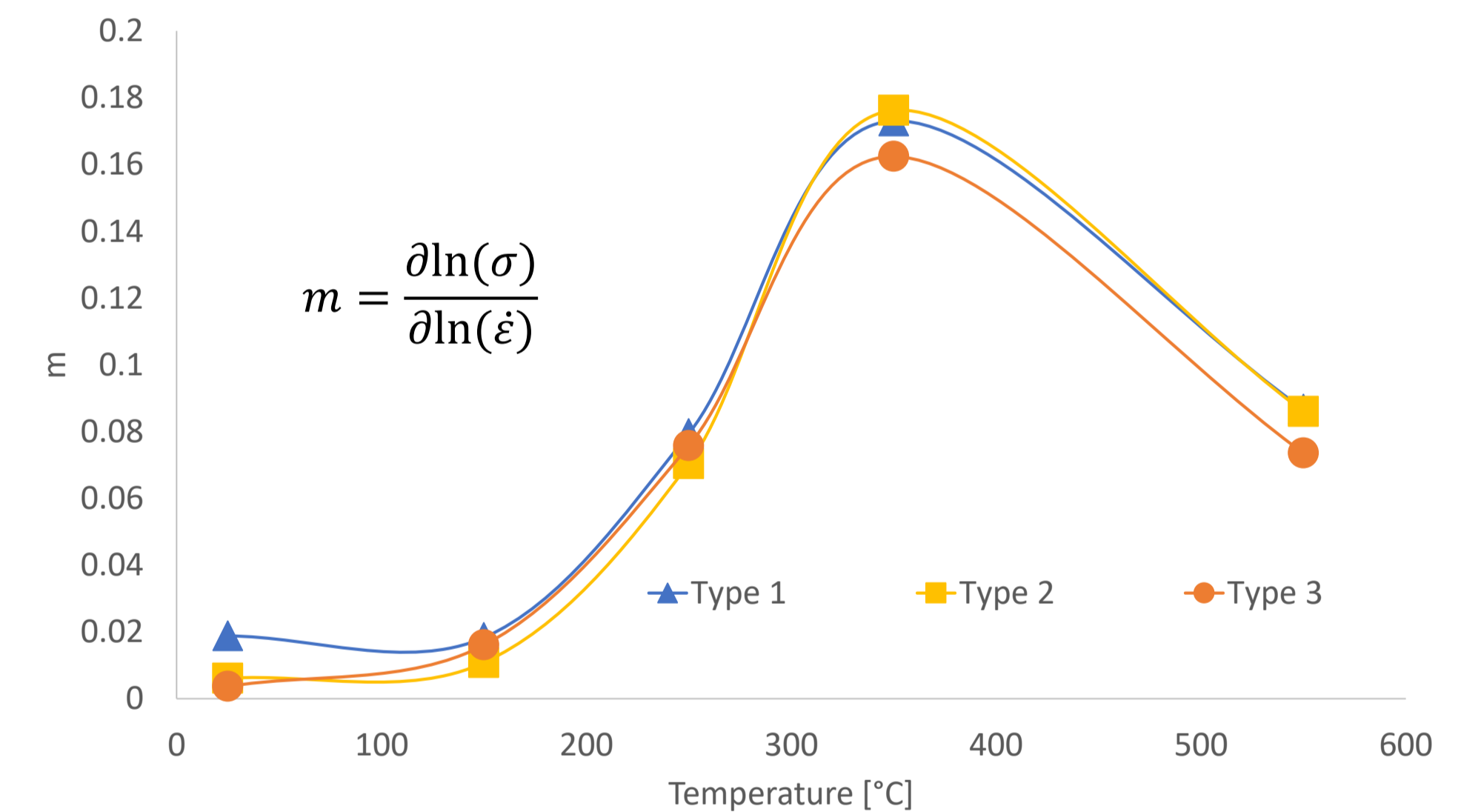
Al3003 displayed a softening behavior between room temperature and 350 °C

Variation of the yield stress with strain rate and temperature type-3



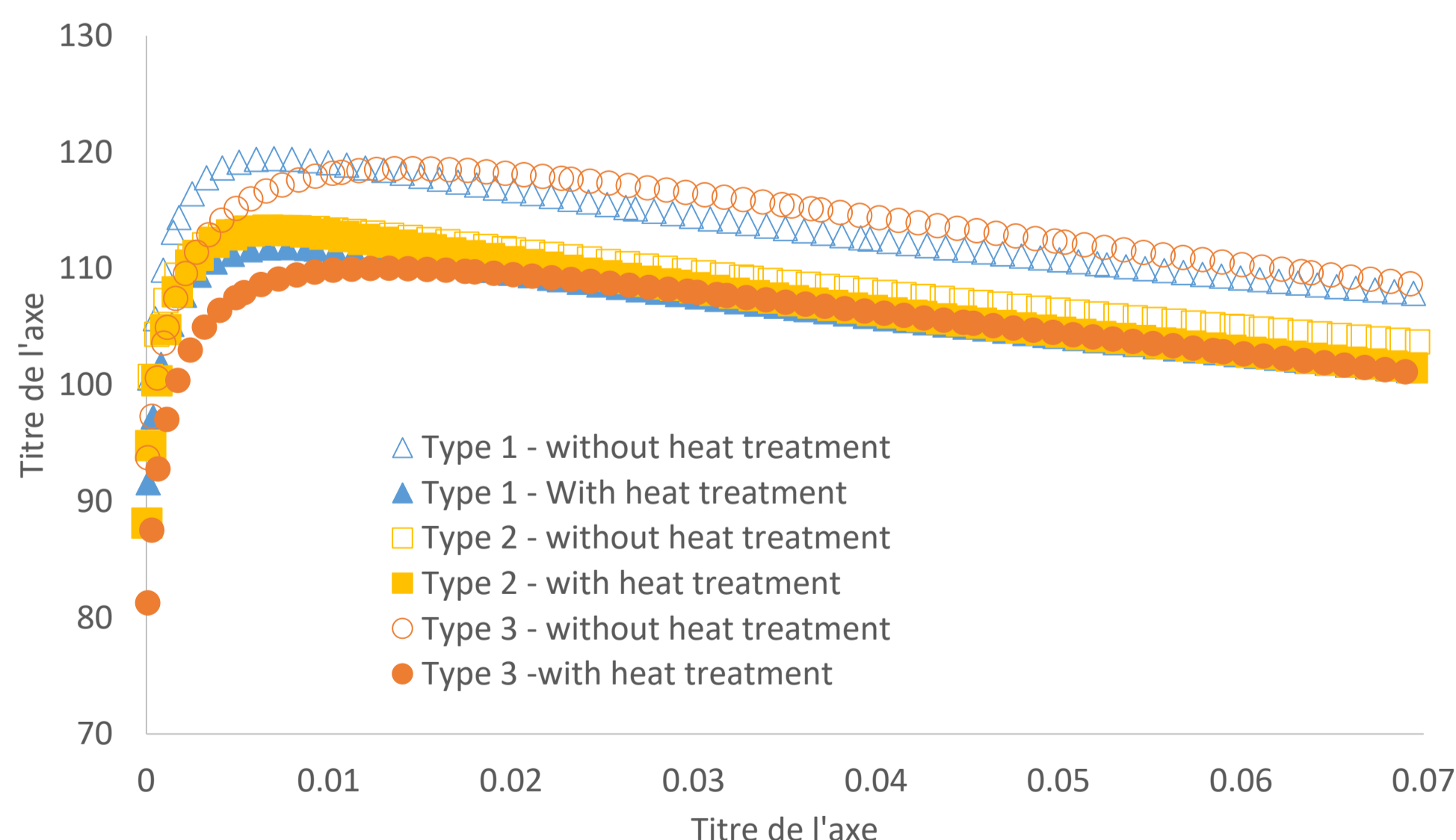
Pronounced decrease of the yield stress beyond $T=150^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a marked effect of strain rate

Strain rate sensitivity parameter, m



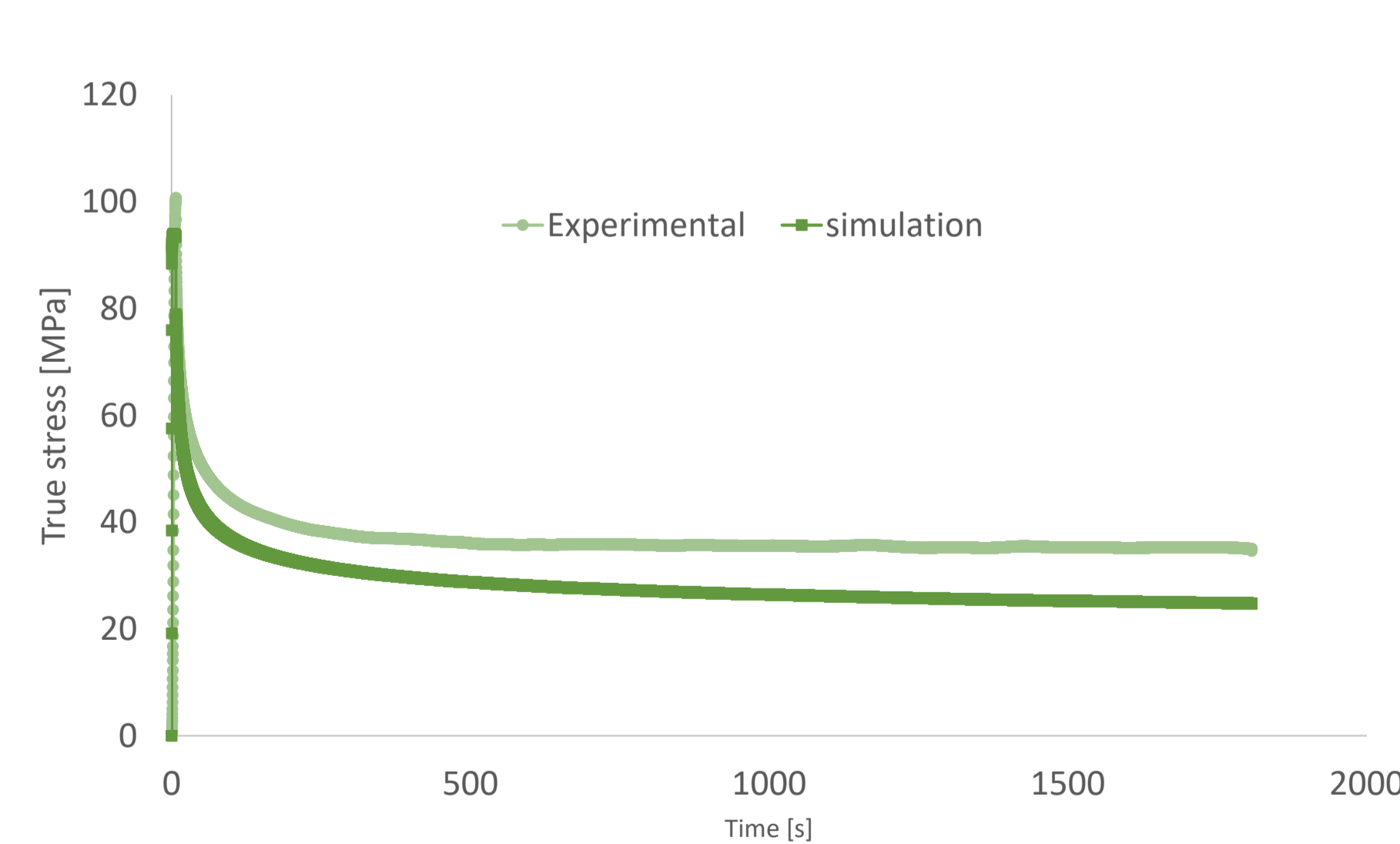
The maximum value of the strain rate sensitivity parameter was found around 350 °C

Tests at 250 °C - strain rate $5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$



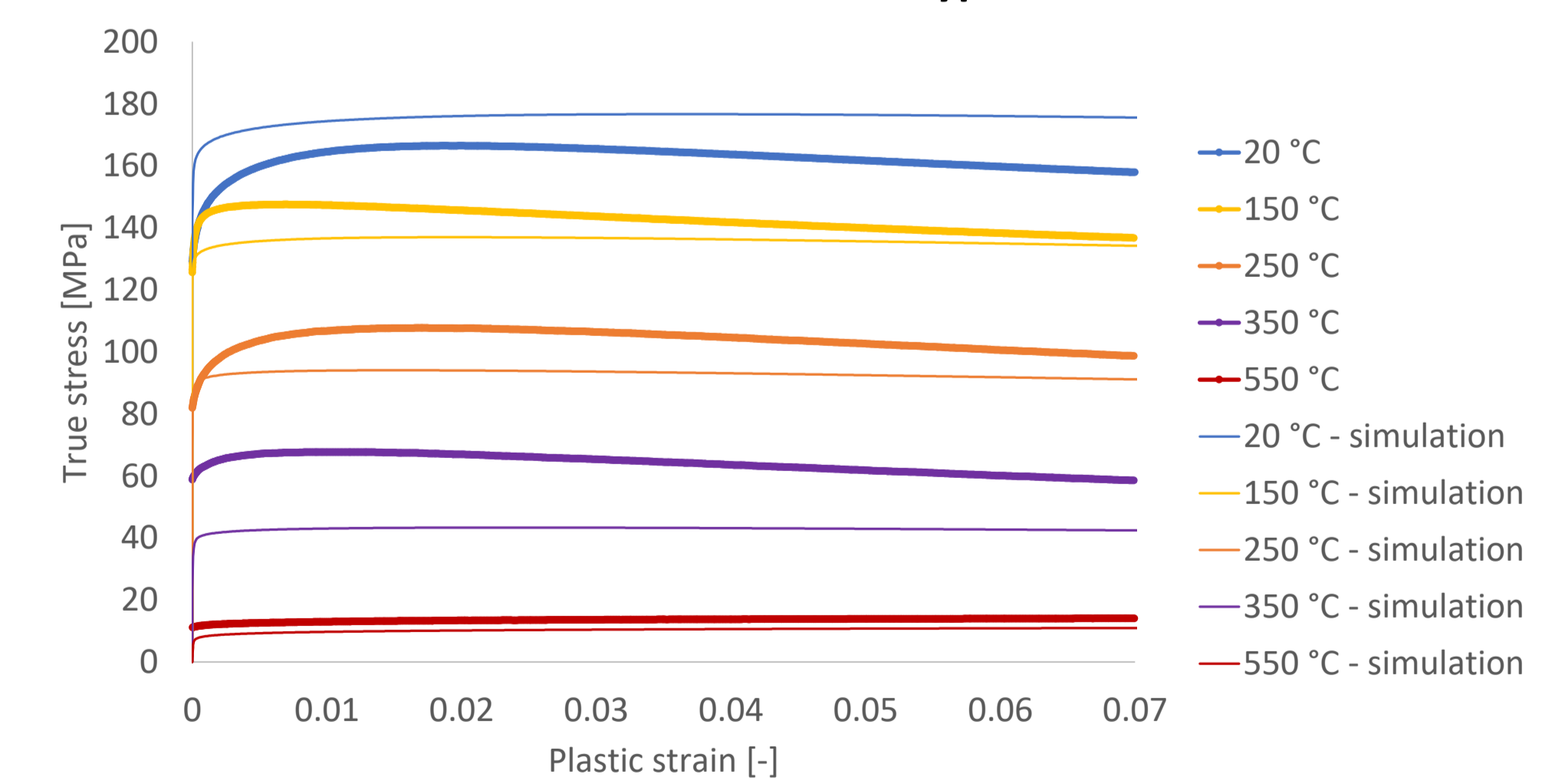
Minor dependence with the loading direction, particularly after annealing treatment

Stress relaxation test - $T=250^{\circ}\text{C}$



Important stress relaxation observed at $T=250^{\circ}\text{C}$ which can be well described by the Slavik-Sehitoglu model

Measured true stress - plastic strain of Al3003 at a strain rate $\dot{\epsilon} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ Type 3



The Slavik-Sehitoglu model reproduces relatively well the temperature and strain rate dependency of the mechanical behavior

Conclusion

- The mechanical behaviour of Al3003 displayed a light softening mechanism without pronounced dependency of the anisotropy
- Viscous behaviour of the material was exhibited at 250 °C
- This behaviour has been approximated by means of the Slavik-Sehitoglu elasto-viscoplastic model.
- Optimization of the model parameters and comparison with other elasto-viscoplastic models is currently in progress.
- This constitutive model will be implemented in a finite element simulation.