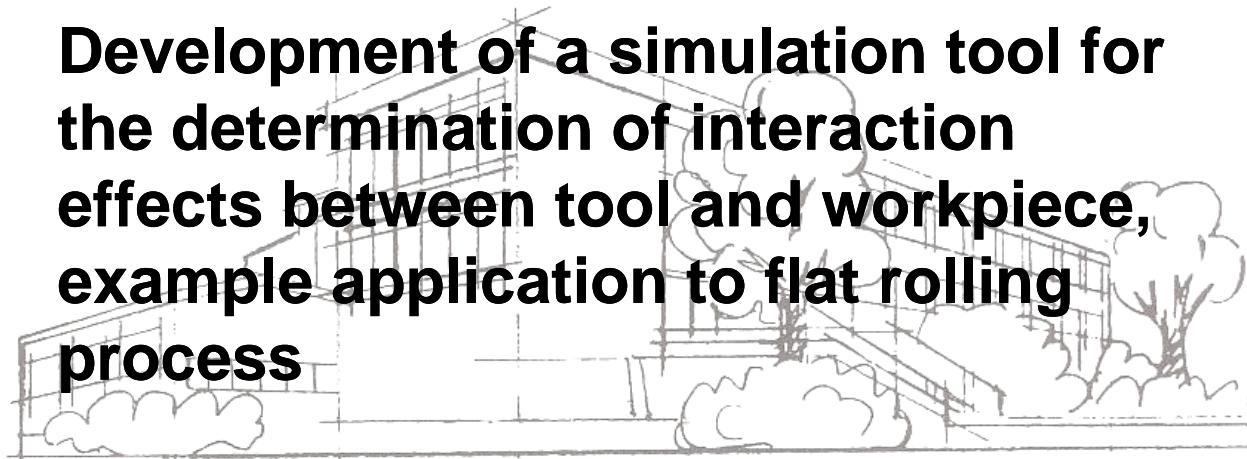


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**Development of a simulation tool for  
the determination of interaction  
effects between tool and workpiece,  
example application to flat rolling  
process**



Influence of interaction effects of structures and  
processes (SPP1180)

Institute of Metal Forming

Presented by: M.Sc. Sreedhar Puchhala

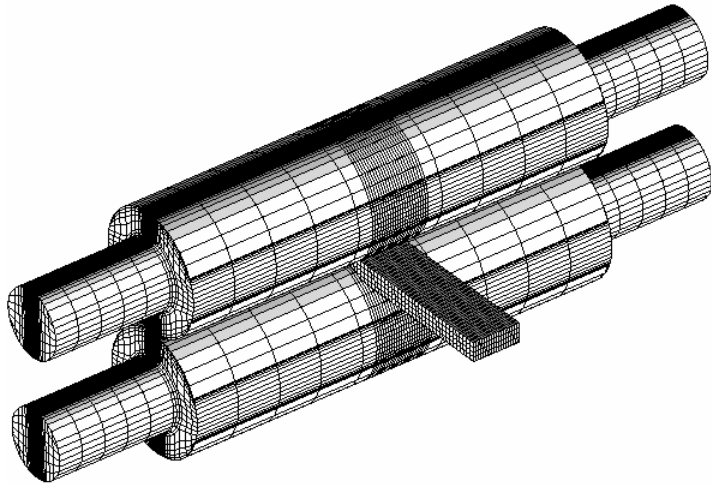
Dresden, on 1. March 2007

# Outline

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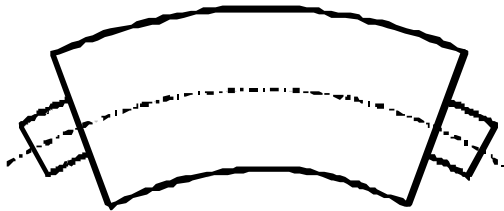
- **Problem definition, during flat rolling**
- **Concept of simulation model**
- **Computation of bending effects of working rolls**
- **Quad configuration (multibody contact)**
- **Elastic strip tension**
- **Experimental measurement techniques**

# Problem definition during flat rolling

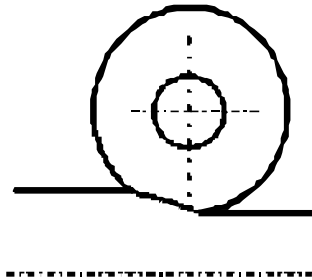


*The load distribution between rollers and workpiece causes elastic deformation in the rollers.*

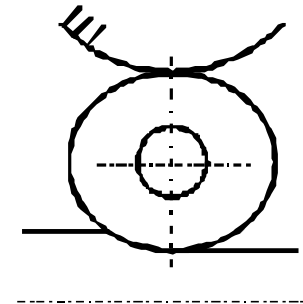
**Bending**



**Flattening**

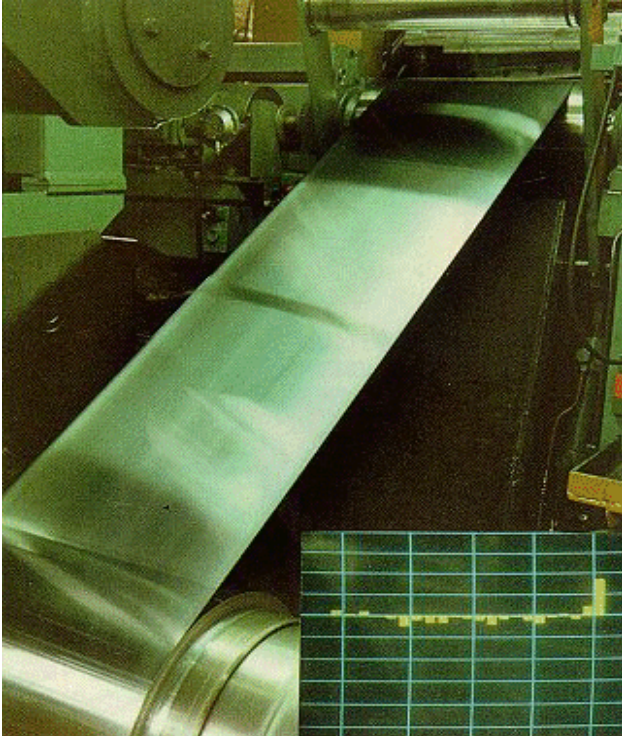


**Change in profile**

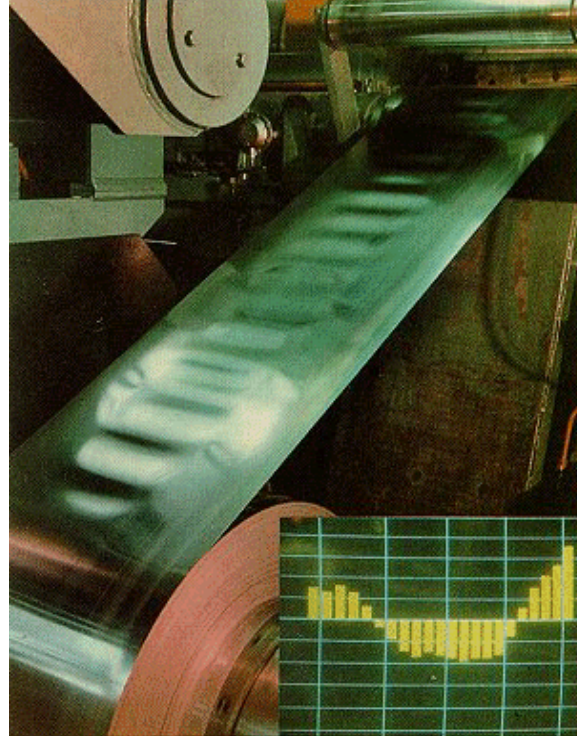


# Problem definition, during flat rolling

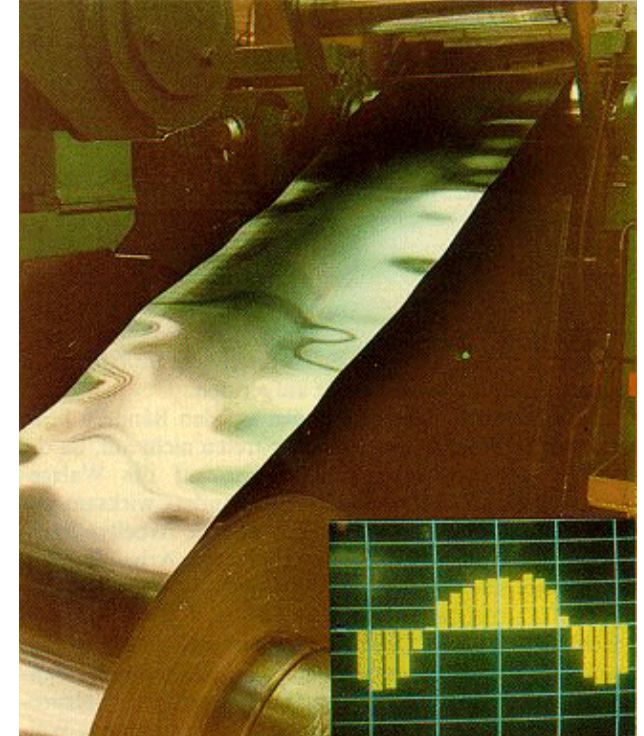
Flat strip



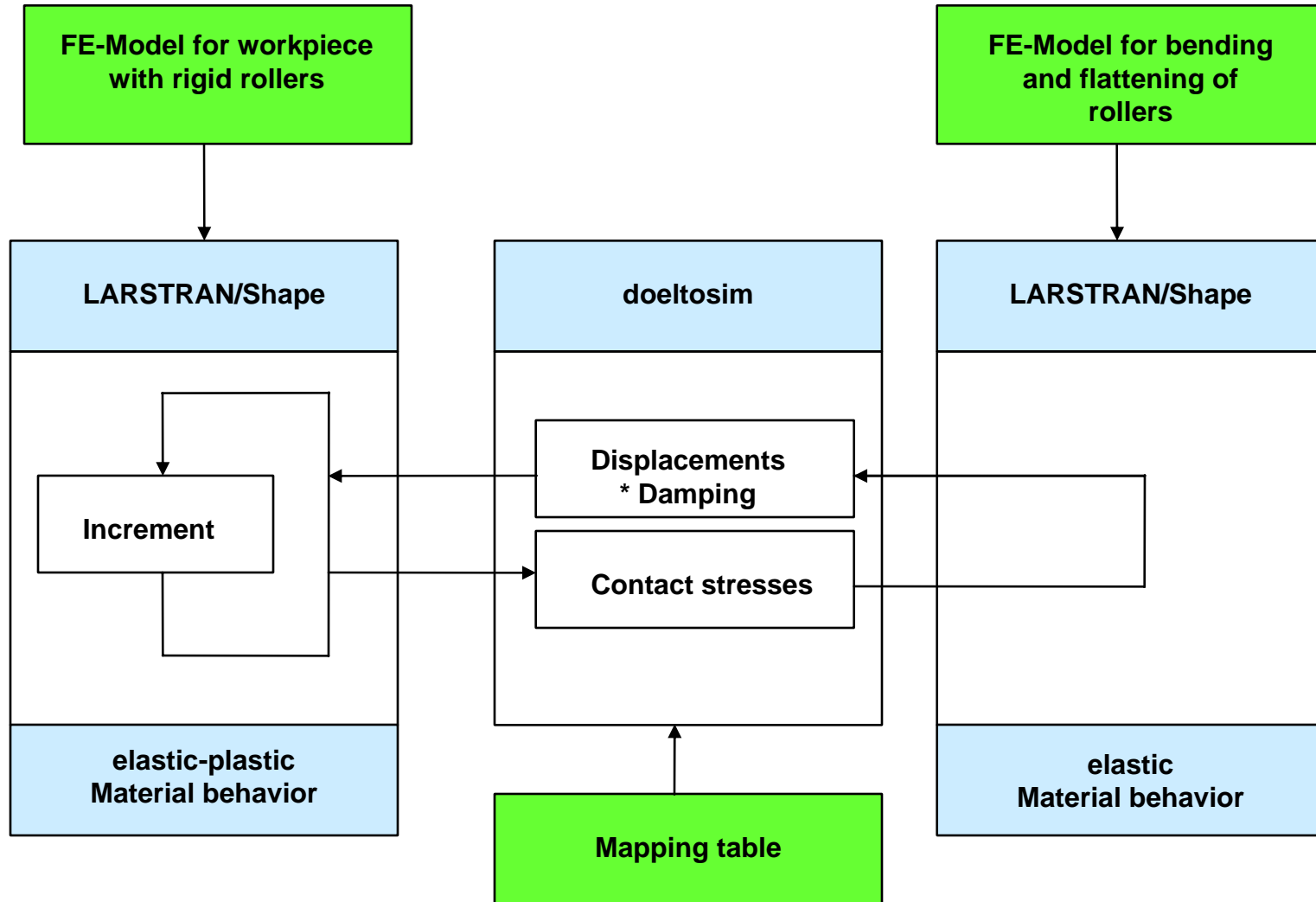
Middle crown



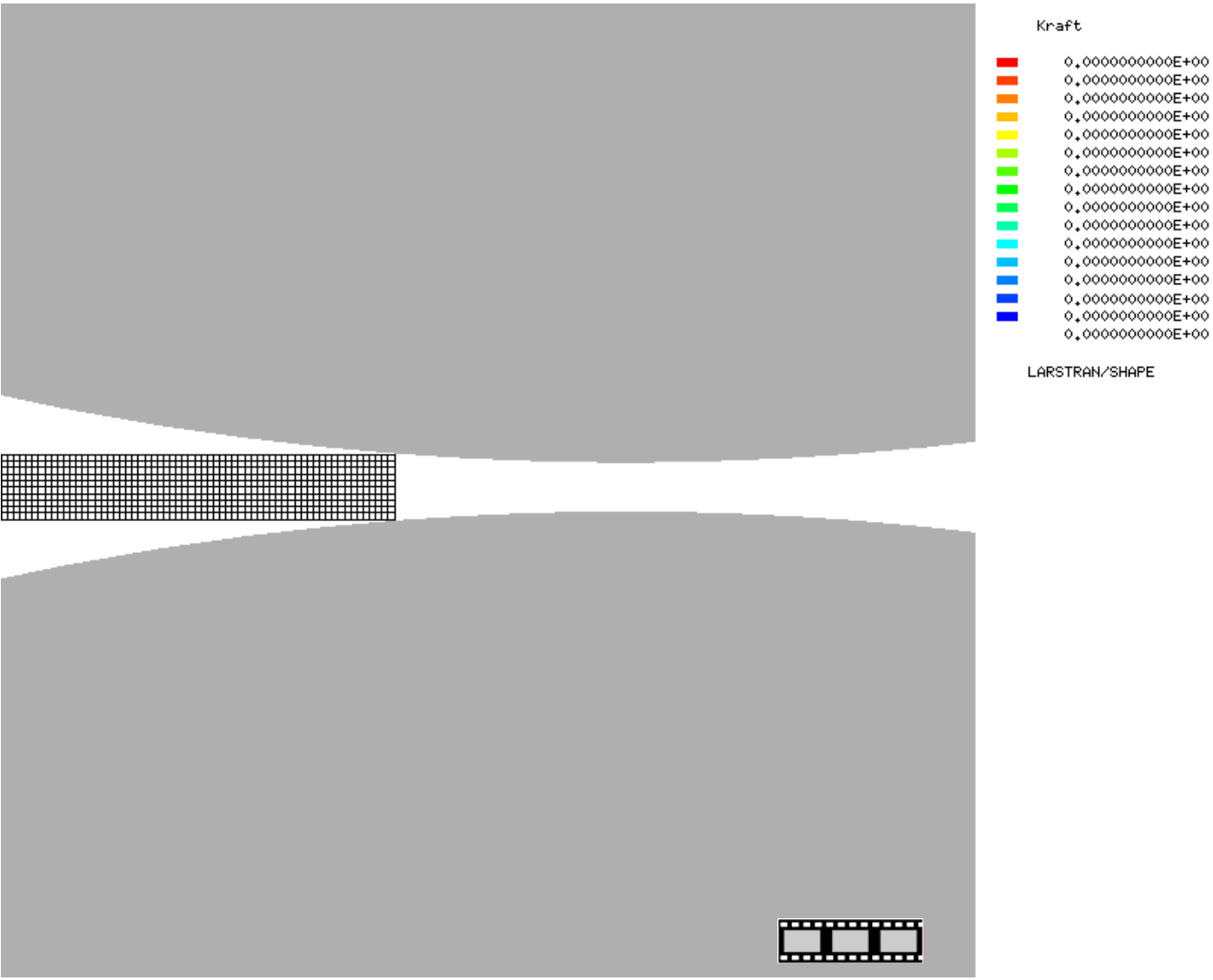
Edge crown



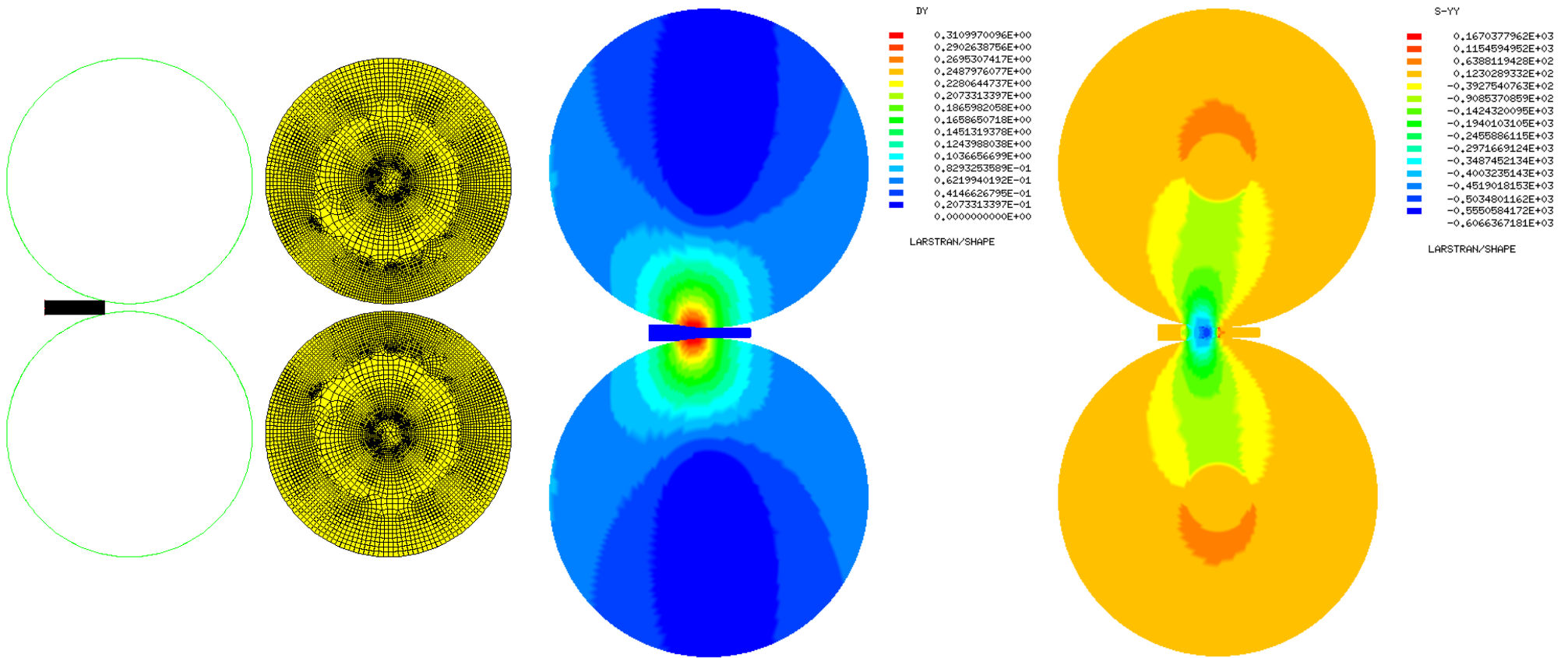
# Concept of the simulation model (FEM – FEM coupling LARSTRAN)



# 2D modelling - Contact stresses (rigid rollers)



# Numerical experiments

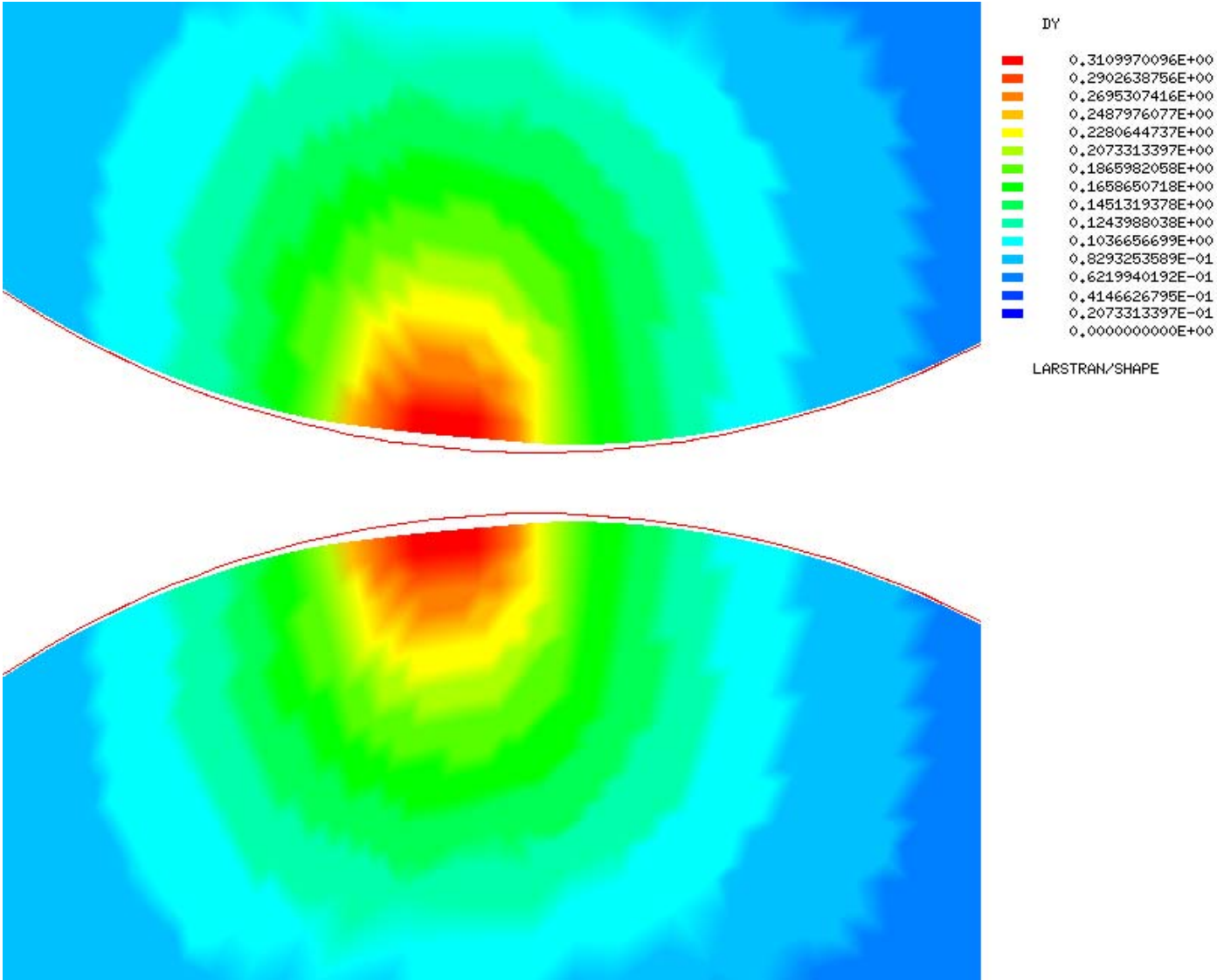


Plastic and elastic models

Deformation of rolls ( Y )

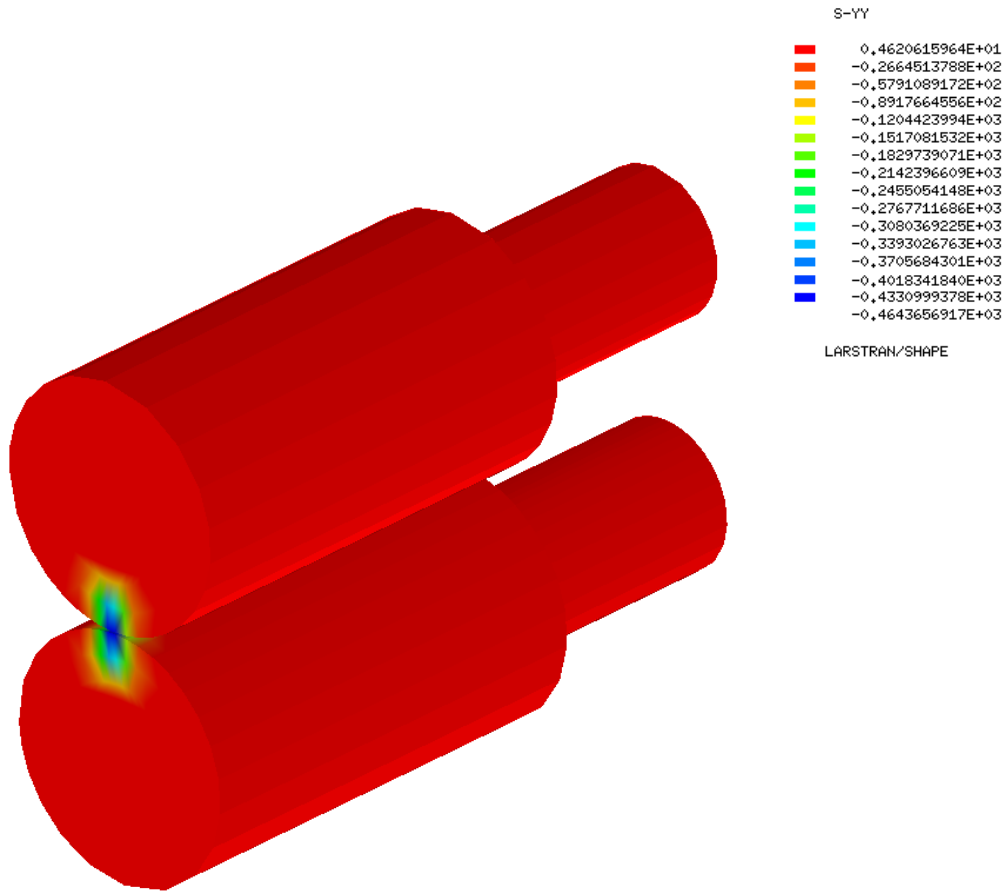
Stress distribution (S-YY)

# Ideal rolls Vs deformed elastic rolls

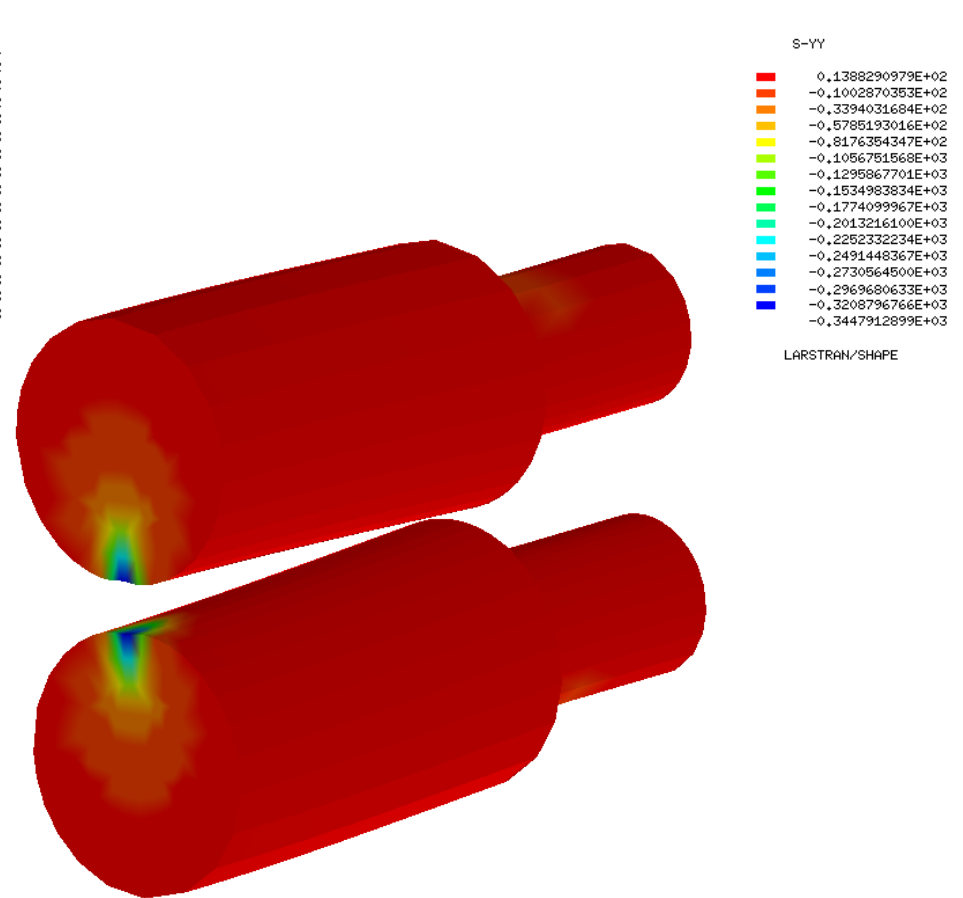




# Stress distribution (S-YY) in 3D model

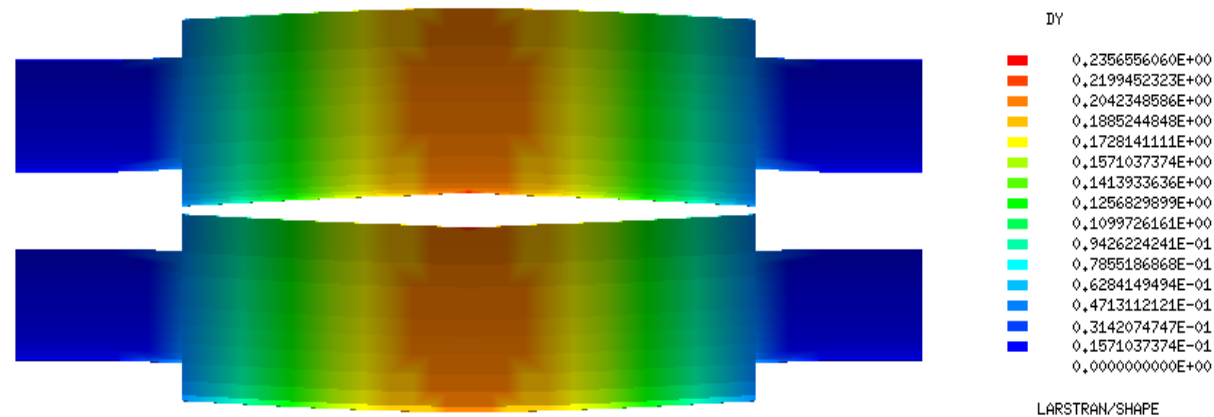


Fixed axis model



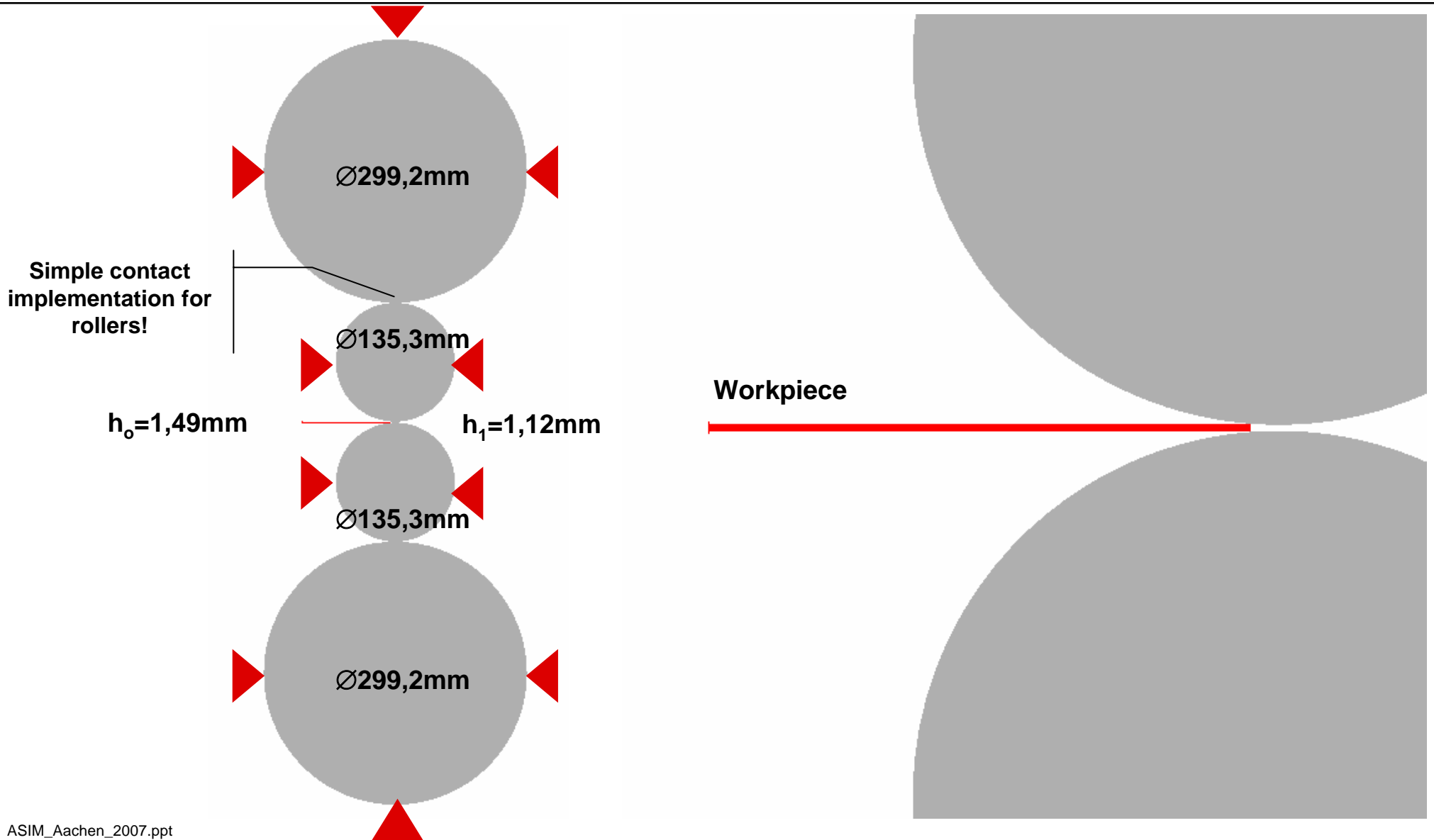
At ends fixed model

# Bending effects in the working rolls (1:50 zoom)

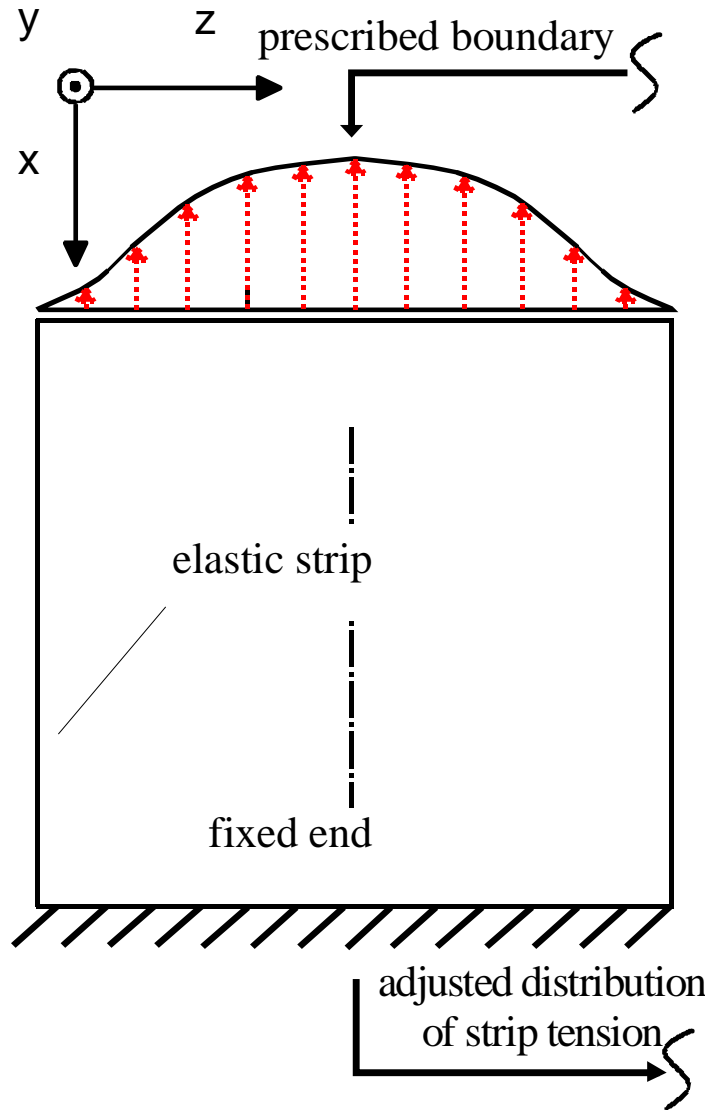


- Work roll flattening requires supporting rolls
- Contact between working and supporting rolls
- Linear thermo-mechanical (elastic) effects

# FE geometry quarto configuration (2D model)



# Outlook – extended simulation model considering strip tension



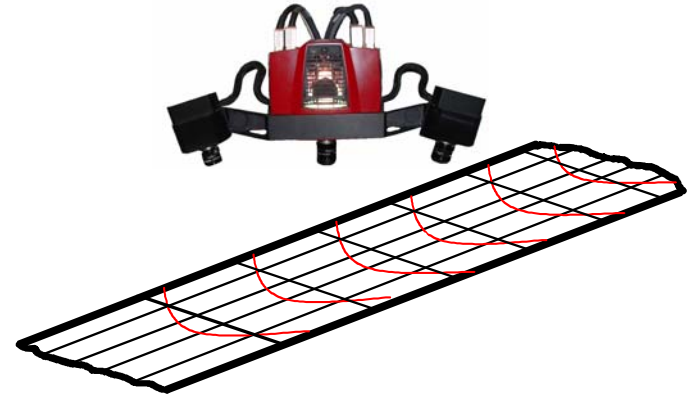
- Geometry of the strip from plastic simulation is extracted
- Invert the deformation distribution into the strip flow direction
- The elastic strip is fixed on one end and the inverted displacements are applied as nodal forces
- The stress distribution is computed
- The stress distribution is scaled and implemented into the plastic model

# Experimental measurement techniques

## Optical strain measuring system (ARGUS)

Measuring the strain distribution in the strip

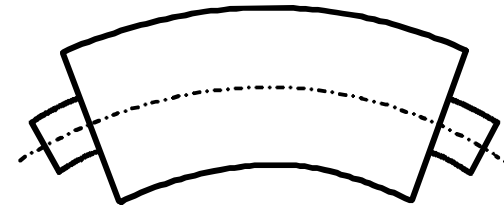
Precision:= 0.01% Strain



## Optical Digitalising system (ATOS)

Measuring the Roll bending

Precision:= 1/10000 of Measuring field size

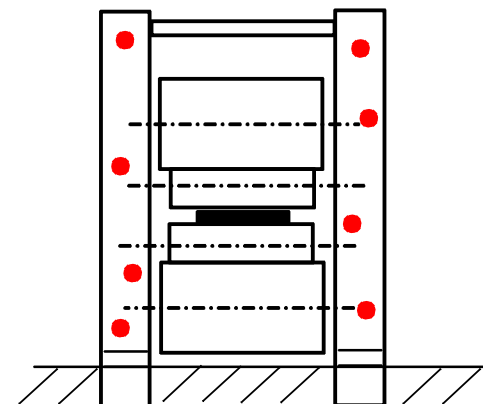


● := Coordinates of measuring points

## Optical Coordinate measuring (TRITOP)

Measuring the whole machine deflection

Precision:= 0.01mm per Meter Object size

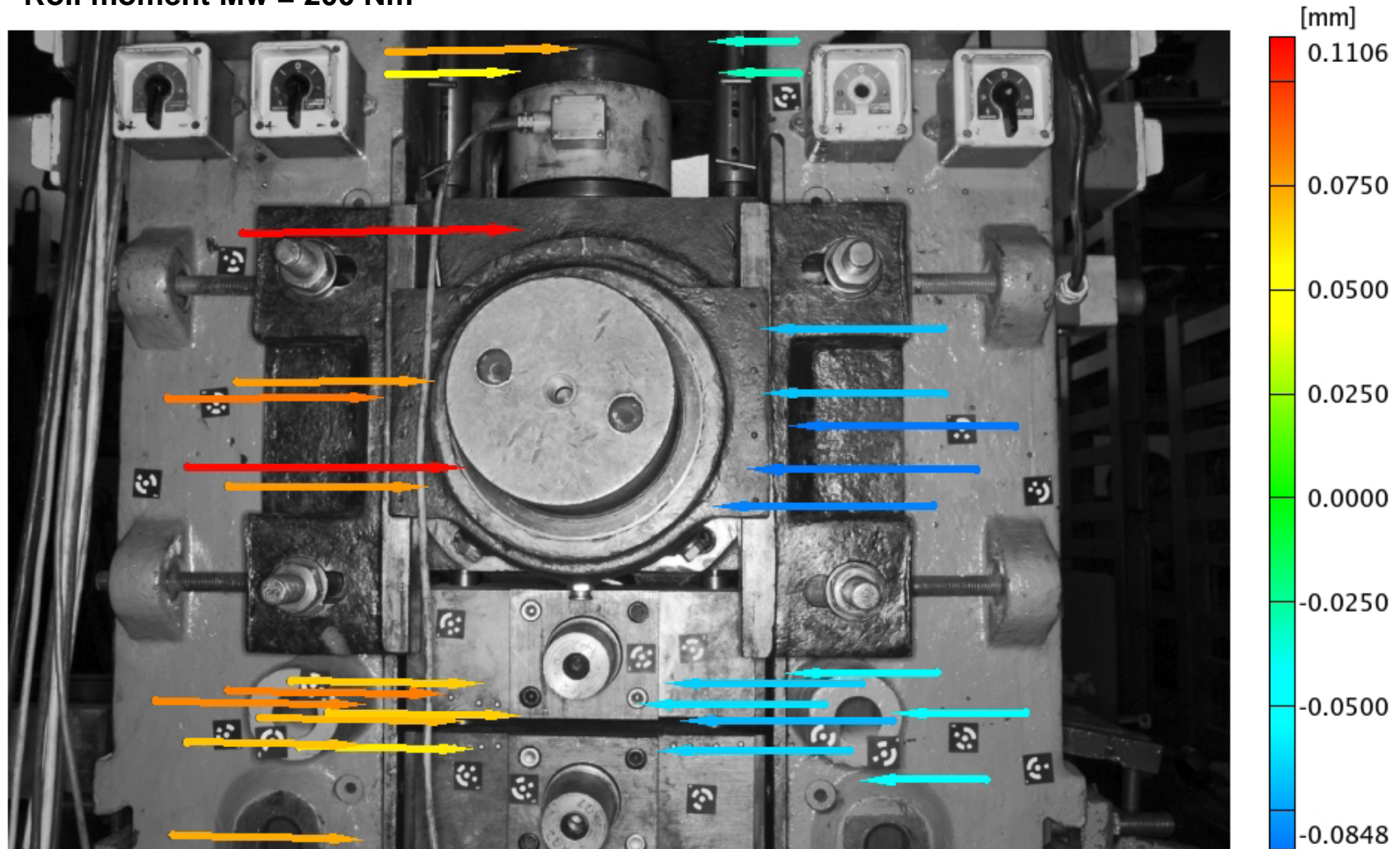


# Deformation analysis

Static Load  $F_w = 729 \text{ kN}$

Roll moment  $M_w = 200 \text{ Nm}$

Deformation in X-axis direction



# Deformation analysis

Static Load  $F_w = 729 \text{ kN}$

Roll moment  $M_w = 200 \text{ Nm}$

Deformation in Z-axis direction

