

Modern multi-material cars: Challenges and methods to develop a cost efficient lightweight design

Dr. N. Feindler, Dr. H. Schluder, J. Döll, Audi Lightweight Design Centre, AUDI AG

4a-Technologietag 2013, 27.-28. Feb. 2013



- Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications
- Challenges for the use of composite materials
- Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties
- Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP
- Conclusion

Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications

Lightweight design as a keyfactor to future requirements

Enhanced vehicle dynamic



Reduction of emission



Reduction of operation costs



- ▶ Higher acceleration
- ▶ Improved handling
- ▶ Advanced safety
- ▶ Shorter braking distance
- ▶ Lower vehicle force

- ▶ Lower CO₂-emission
up to 11 g/km per 100kg reduce
of weight

- ▶ Reduction up to 0,5 l/100km fuel
per 100kg reduce of weight

Lightweight design at Audi will be called ultra®



Lightweight design in
bodywork allows...



...Downsizing
engines and hence...



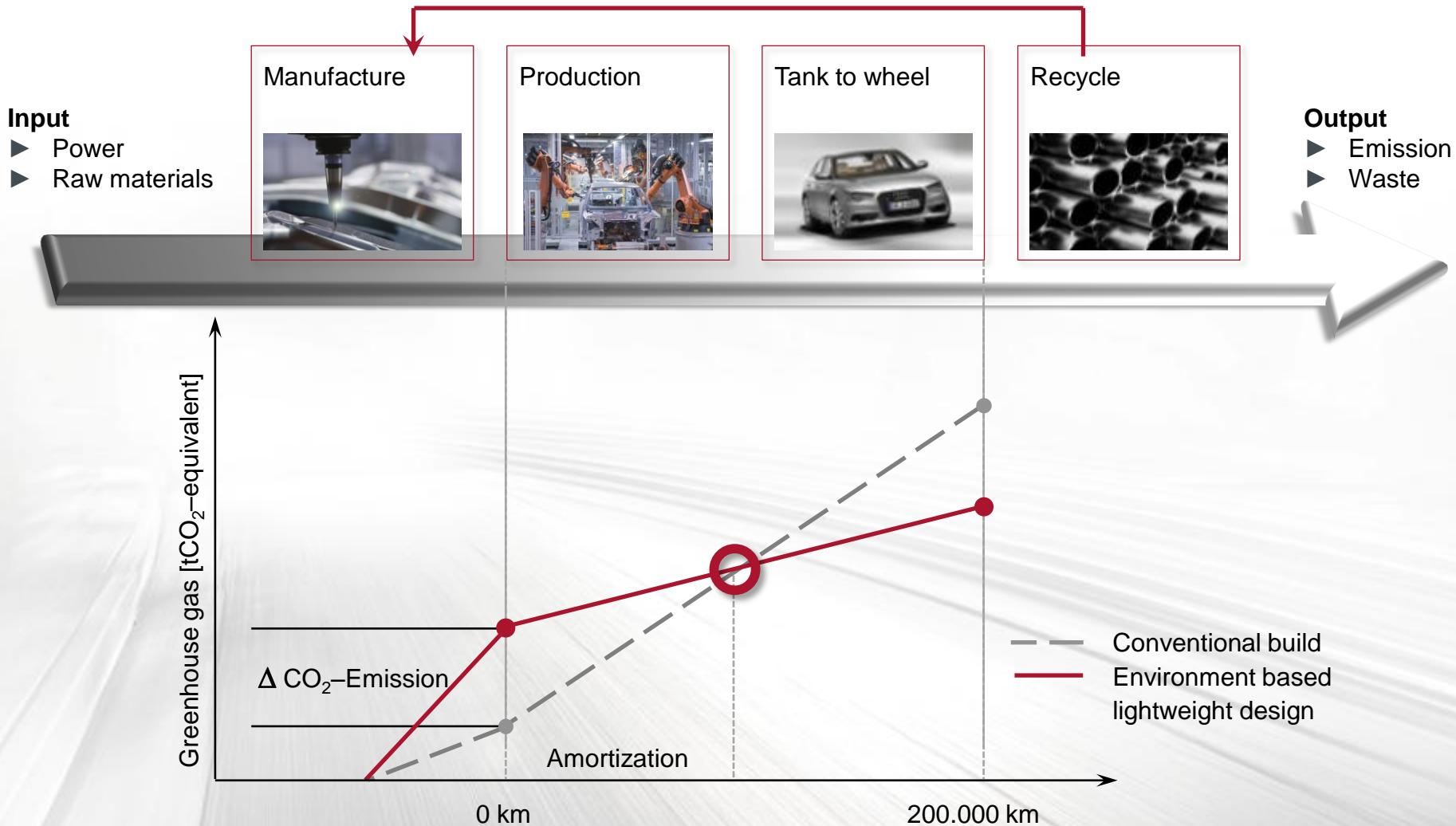
...secondary effects, as
etc.: smaller breaks...



...

Evaluation of material concepts

The overall environmental balance benchmark

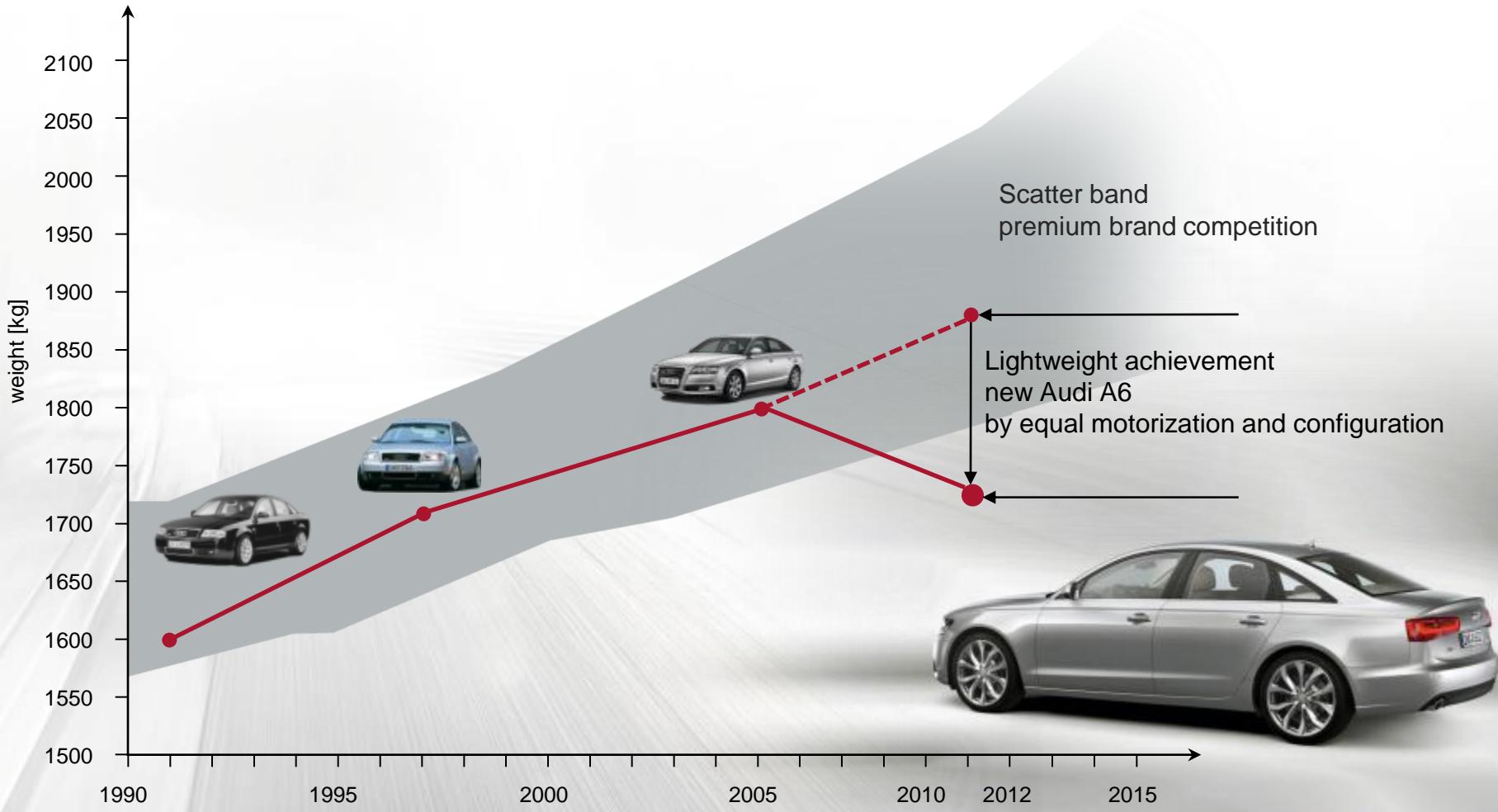


» For the analysis of the overall environmental balance the complete lifecycle is used

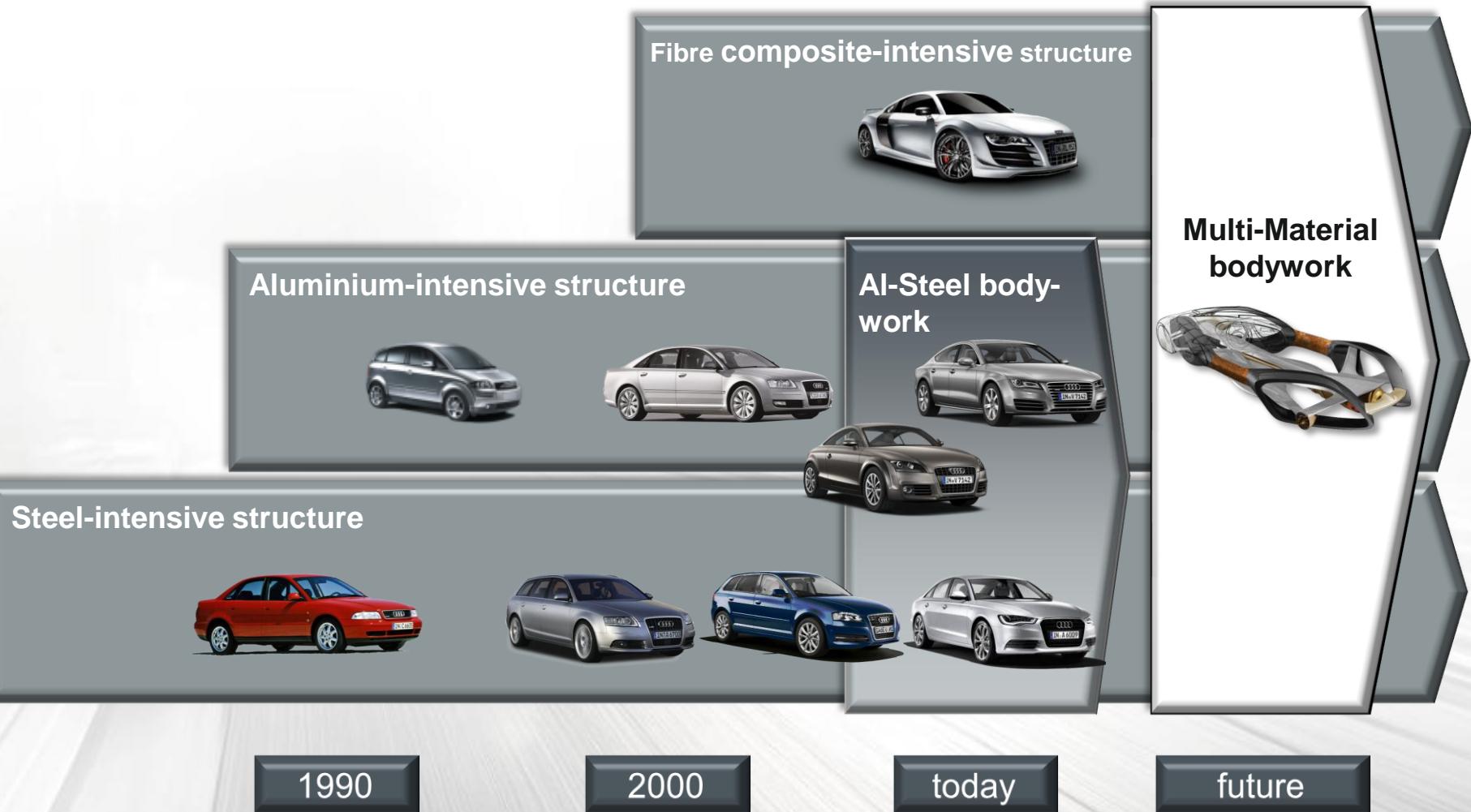
2011 Audi A6

Turning back the weight increase

- ▶ Reduction of the overall weight of the new Audi A6 about 80 kg
confer to the volume model 3.0 TDI quattro



Multi Material as a key-factor for lightweight design





- Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications
- **Challenges for the use of composite materials**
- Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties
- Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP
- Conclusion

Challenges for the use of composite materials

New challenges for the development of composite car body structures

Development of CFRP-specific concepts
(Full use of lightweight potential)

New material models for crash simulations and process simulation

Improvement of material properties:
cost reduction and increased lightweight potential

Manufacturing technology: „mass production“ and cost reduction

Joining technology: Al/CFRP – Joints and CFRP/CFRP – Joints

Quality insurance:
Processes and test methods to validate high quality standards

CFRP-specific tools and processes

Development of a CFRP-specific assembly process

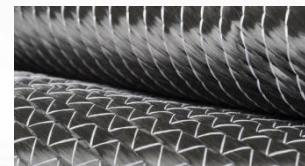
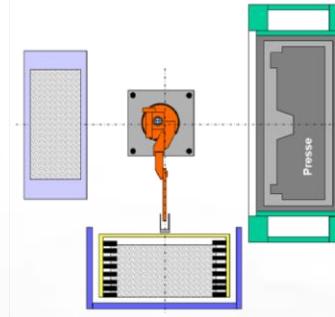
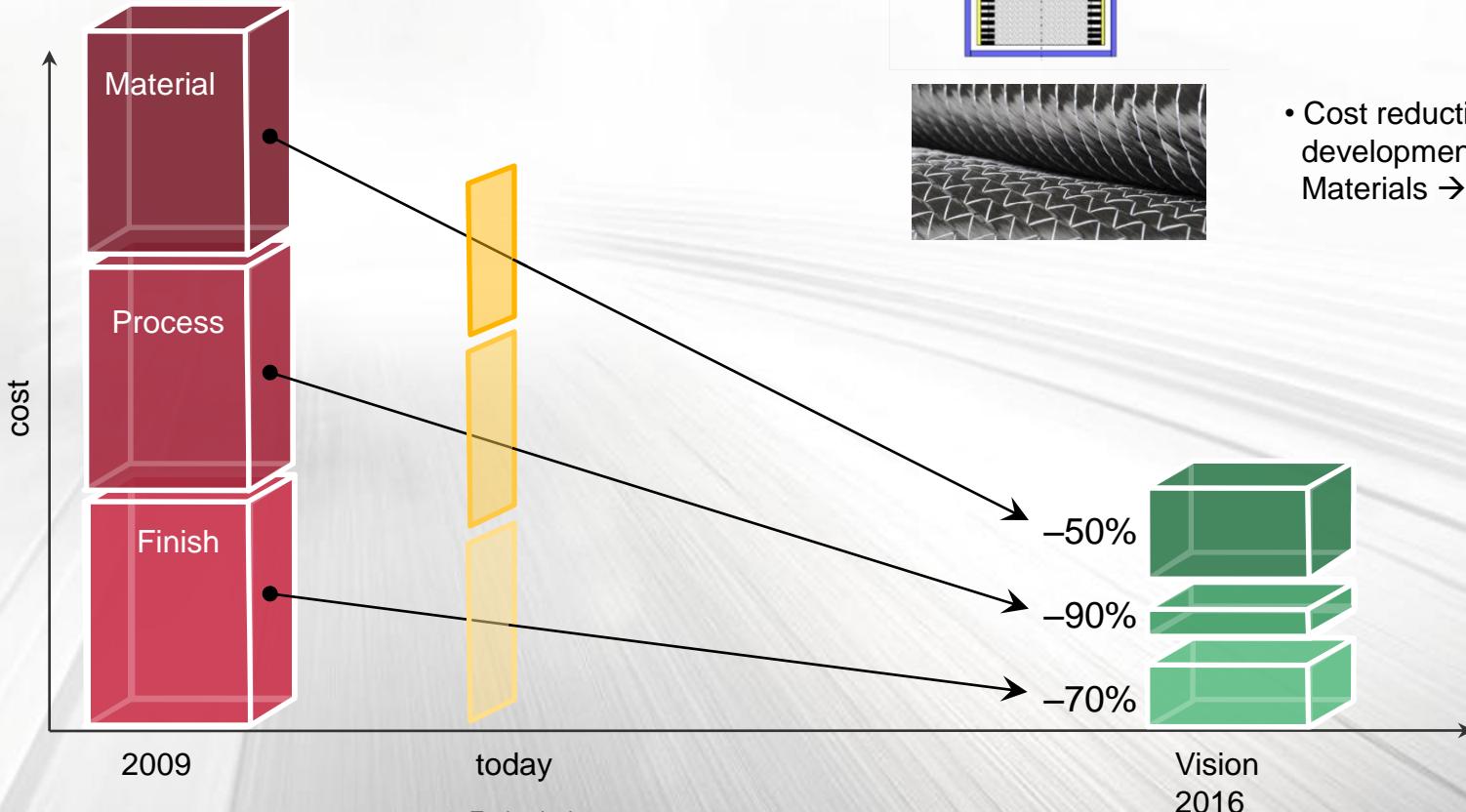
Recycling

Development of repair and service concepts



Main challenge for fibre reinforced plastics

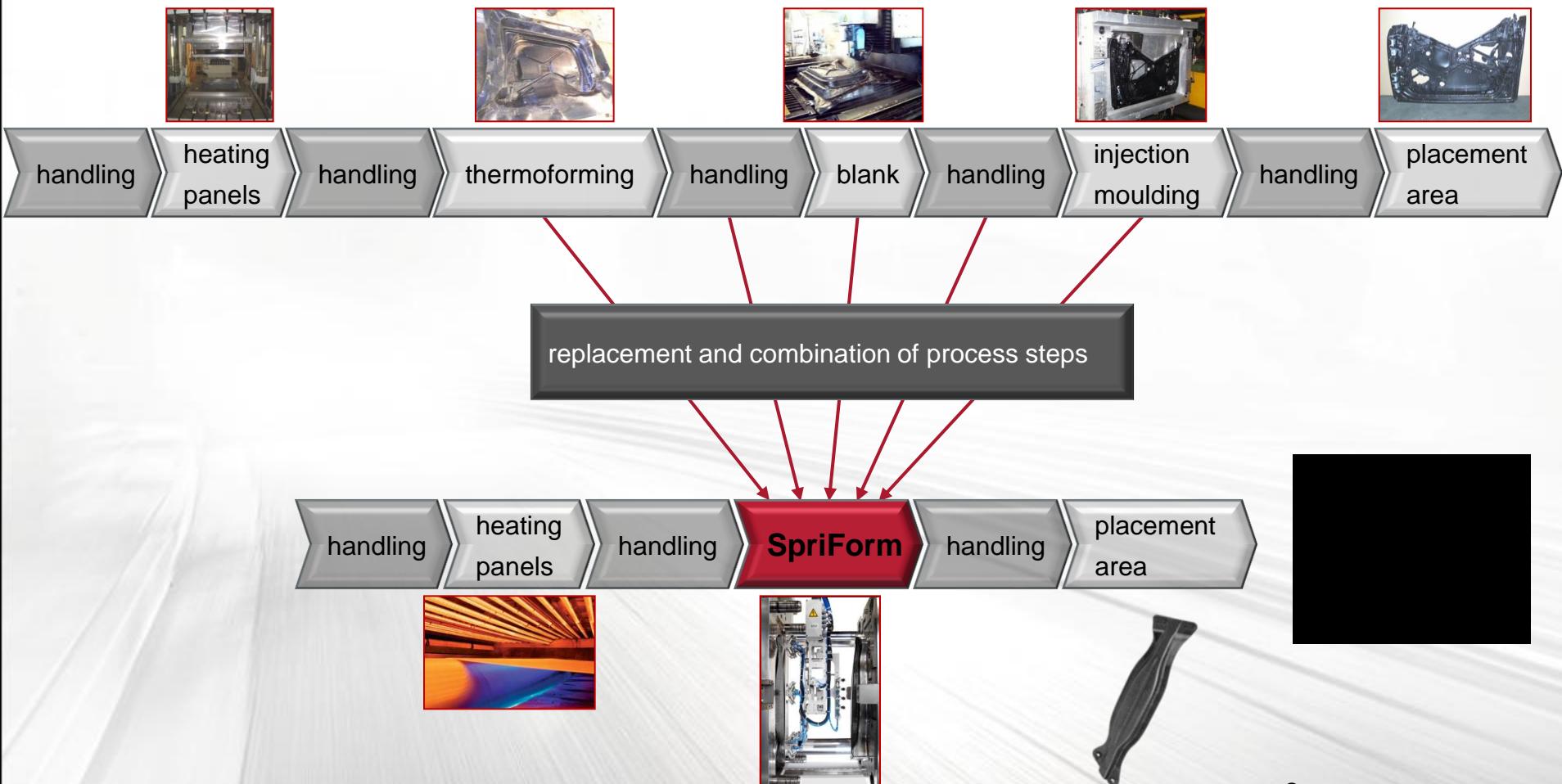
► Cost reduction by optimized process costs



- highly automated manufacturing processes

- Cost reduction requires a further development of:
Materials → low-cost carbon fibre
for automotive

Example: cost efficient process chain for thermoplastic composites (SpriForm)



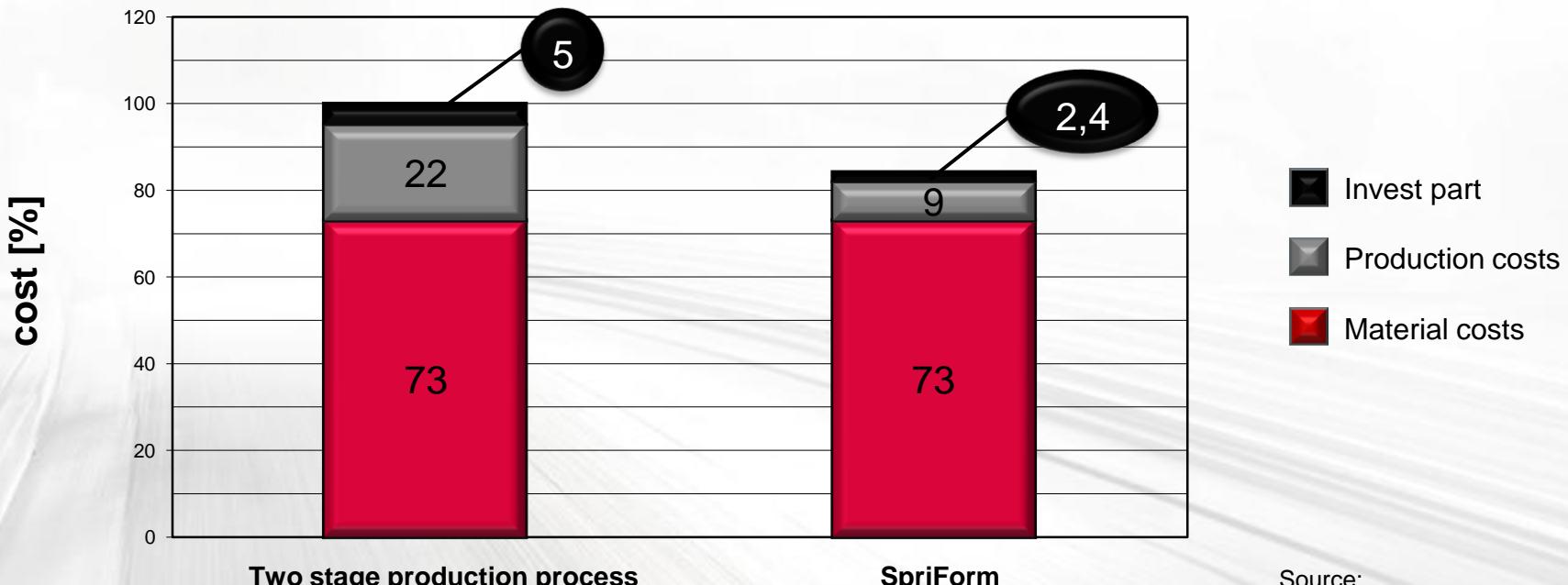
Source:
A. Jäschke (I/PG-631)

Results

Costs reduction by SpriForm

- ▶ Economic efficiency analysis at door inner panels Audi A4 predecessor

Comparison Spriform – two stage production process



Source:
A. Jäschke (I/PG-631)

Projectpartner:

KraussMaffei

BOND LAMINATES

LANXESS

BETREUT VOM
PTKA
Projekträger Karlsruhe
Karlsruher Institut für Technologie
Institut für
Verbundwerkstoffe

GEFÖRDERT VOM
Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

JACOB PLASTICS GROUP

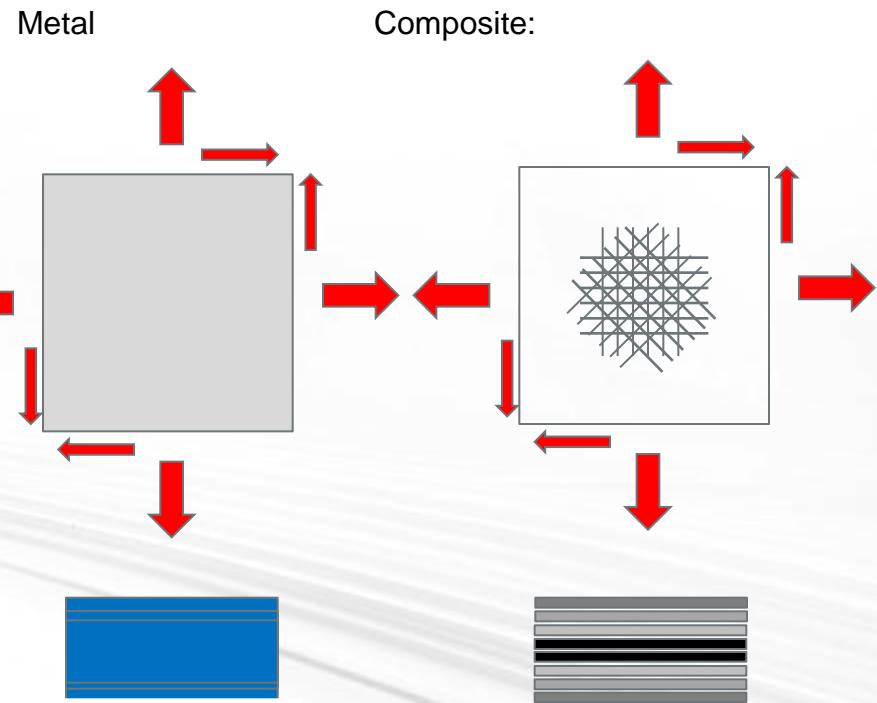
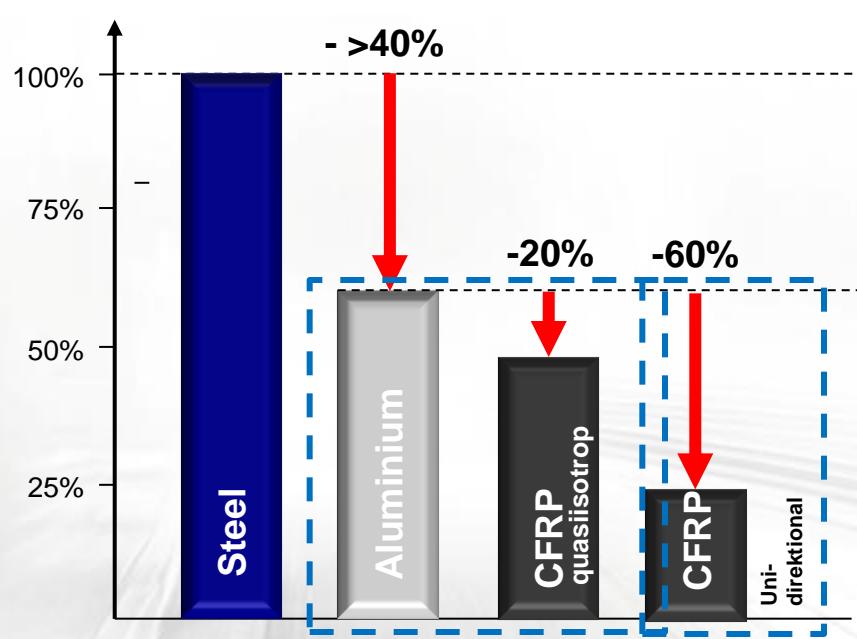


- Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications
- Challenges for the use of composite materials
- **Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties**
- Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP
- Conclusion

Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties

Potential analysis CFRP parts

- Lightweight potential of metals and CFRP



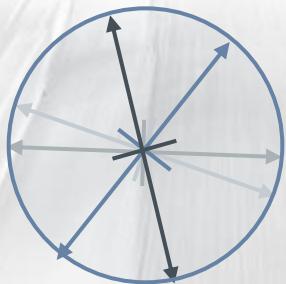
- The layup and mechanical properties of a CFRP can be designed depending on the load direction
- The lightweight potential is dependent on the degree of anisotropy

New method to evaluate the lightweight potential of CFRP

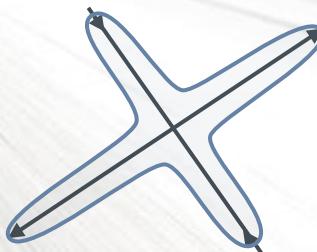
Basic design concept:

- ▶ The designable degree of anisotropy is depending on the relevant load path and orientation
- ▶ The analysis and evaluation of the stress distribution of every element within the structure is the key factor to quantify the theoretical leightweight potential
- ▶ All relevant load cases (crash) are taken into account for the analysis

Quasi-isotropic
load distribution



Bidirectional
load distribution



increasing

High anisotropic
load distribution



potential



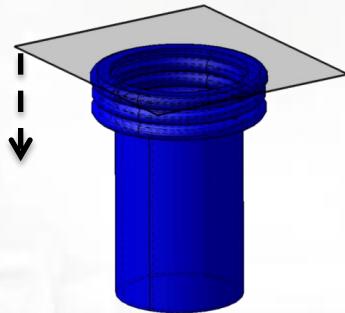
- Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications
- Challenges for the use of composite materials
- Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties
- **Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP**
- Conclusion

Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP

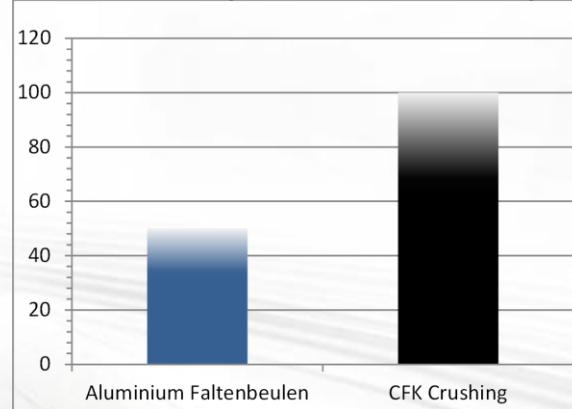
CFRP Energy absorbing structures

METAL

Fold buckling

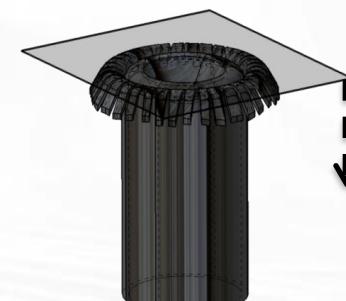


Specific energy absorption kJ/kg

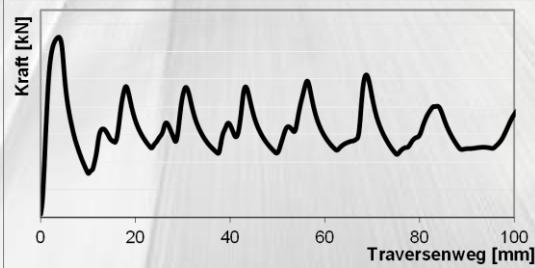


COMPOSITE

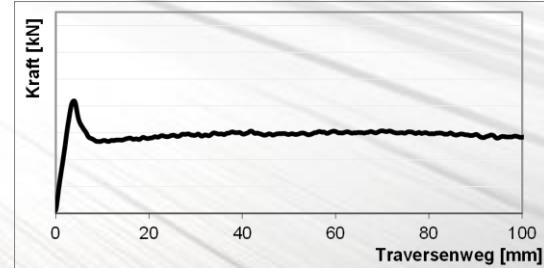
Crushing



Force displacement



Force displacement

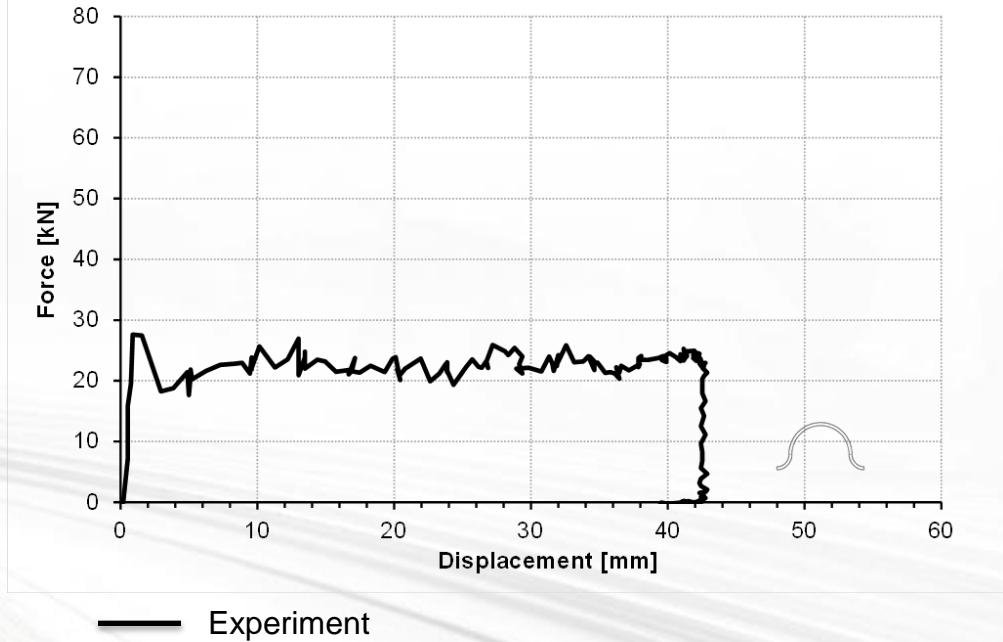


CFRP Energy absorbing structures

Drop Tower (Experiment)



Force-Displacement-Curve

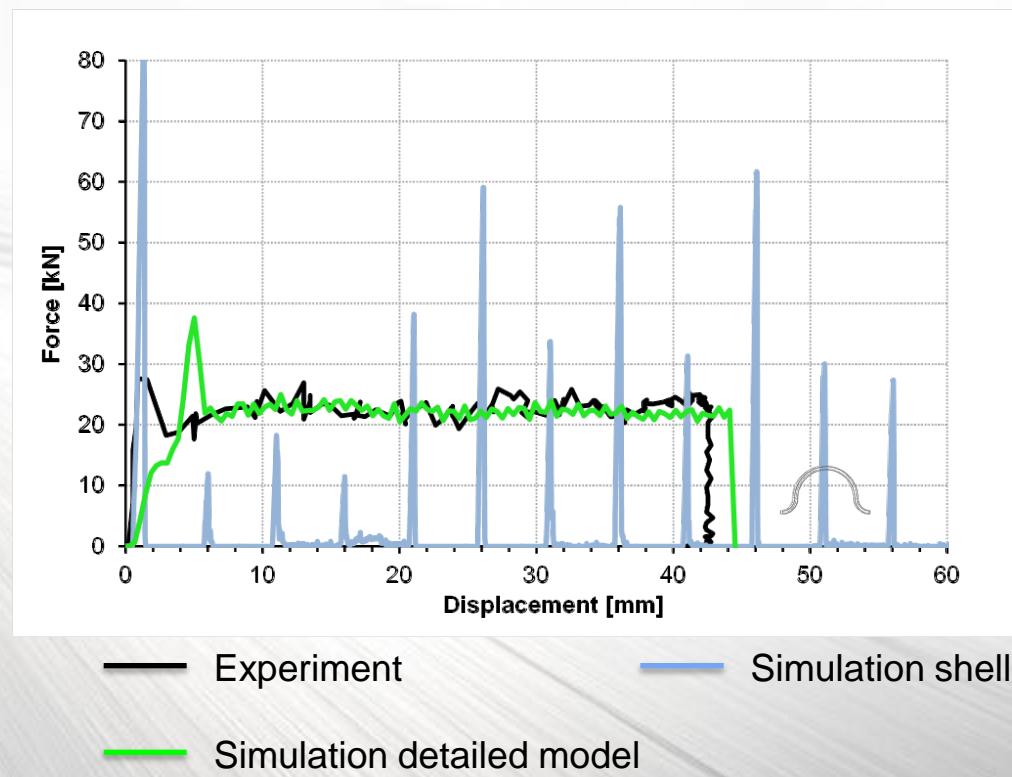
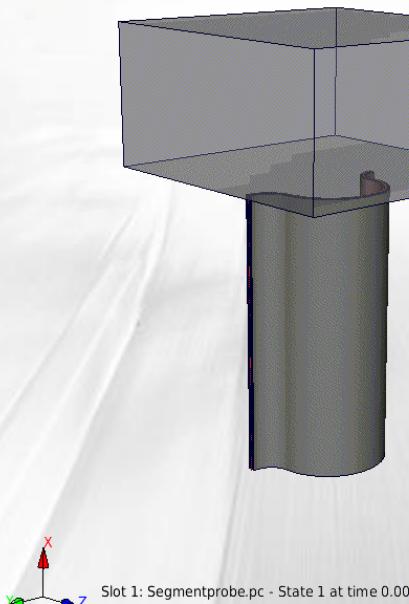


Composite energy absorbing elements:

- ▶ High weight specific energy absorption (>200% to aluminum)
- ▶ High lightweight potential
- ▶ Low force oscillation
- ▶ Use of open structures (e.g. wavelike profiles) possible

Simulation CFRP Energy absorbing structure

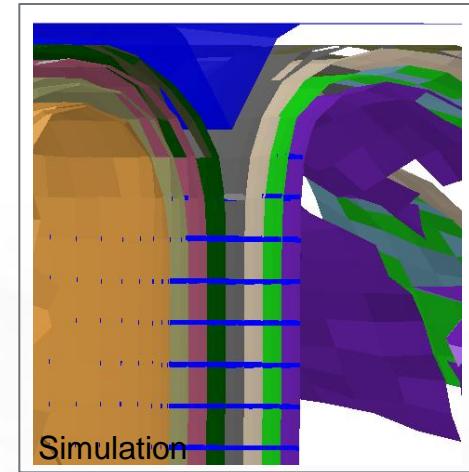
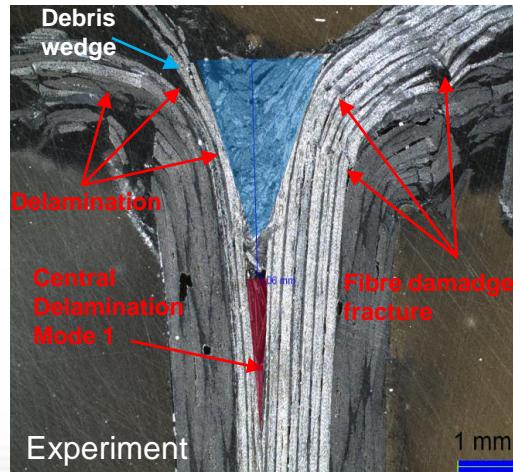
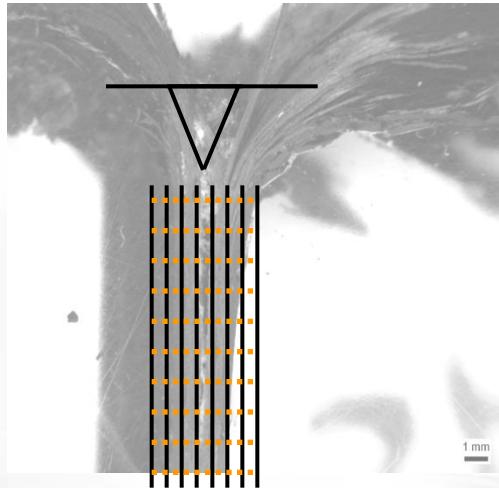
- ▶ Explicit Analysis
 - ▶ PAM-CRASH 2G
 - ▶ shell element ($l_{\text{element}}=0,5-0,8\text{mm}$) / delamination model
 - ▶ modified damage material model (MAT131 / ITYP 1)



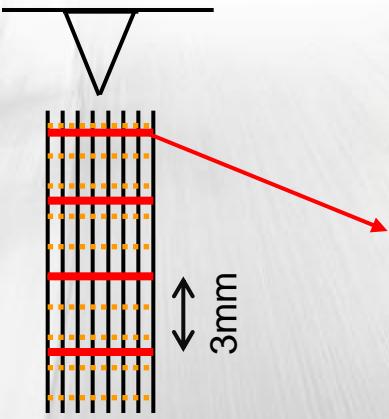
Simulation CFRP Energy absorbing structure

Model Setup

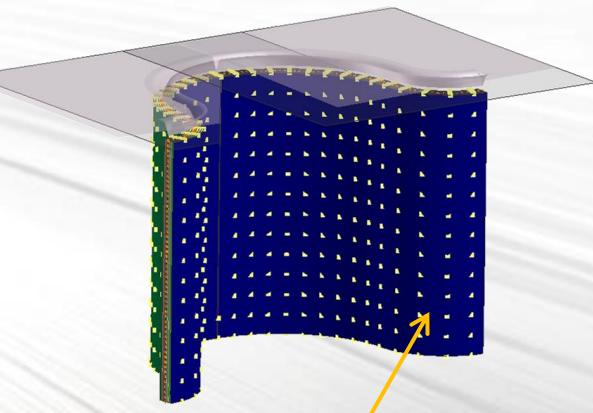
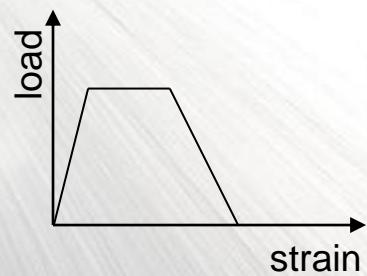
Reference



Through thickness toughening



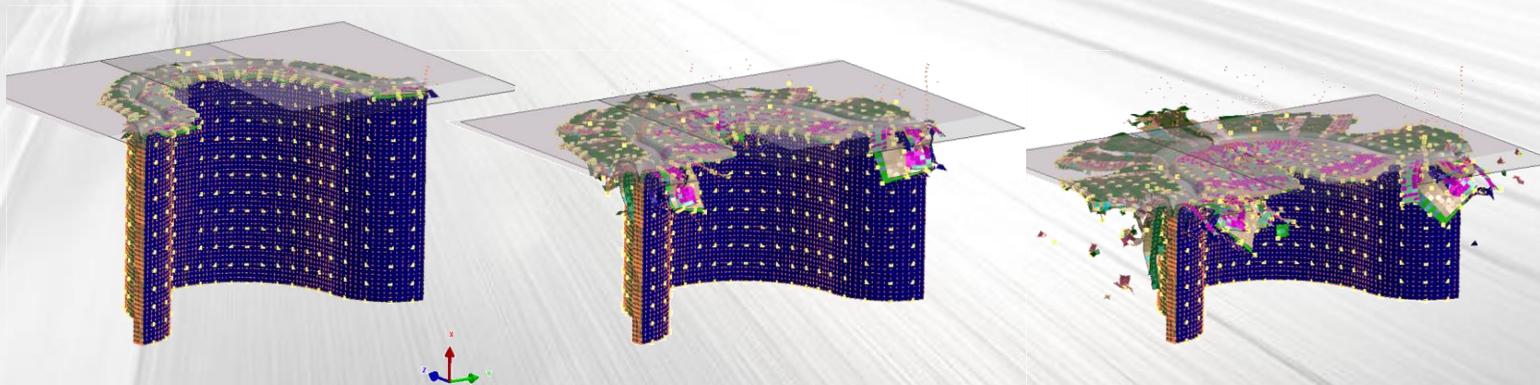
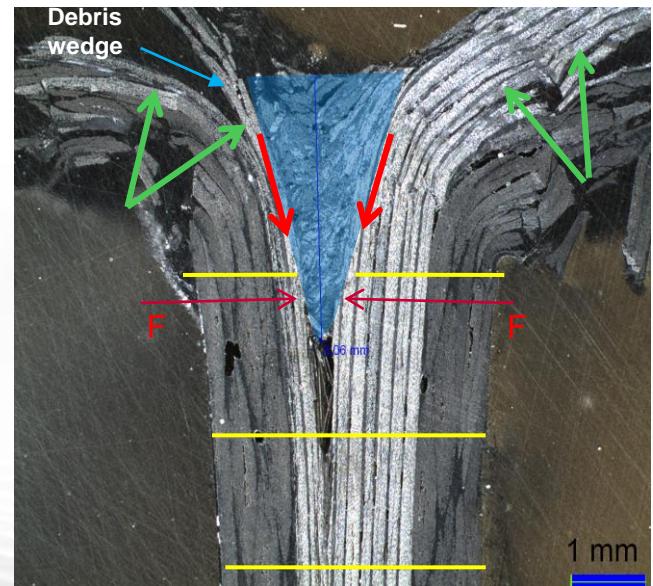
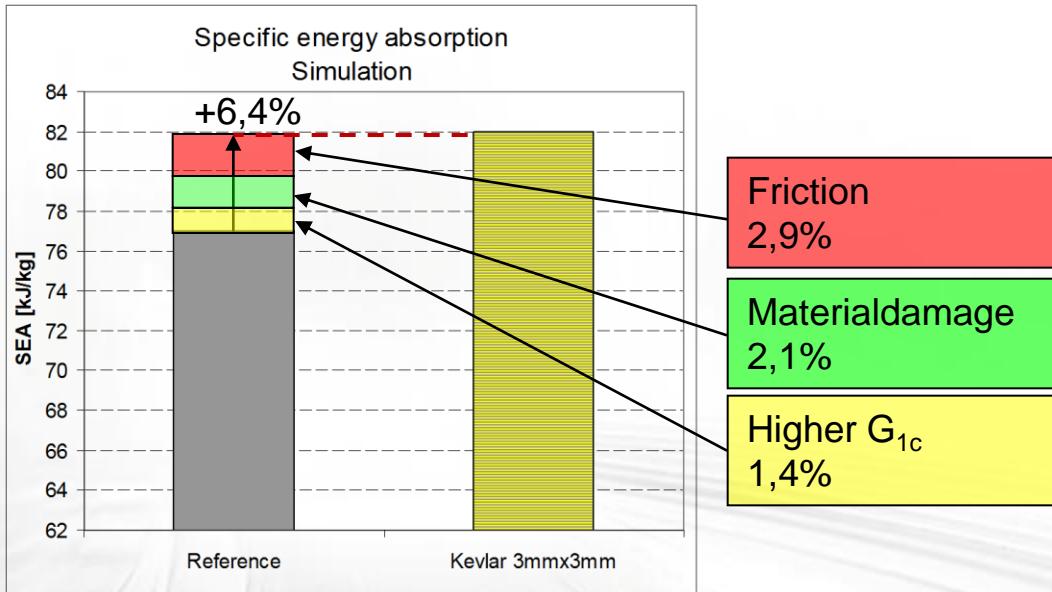
Toughening model



Additional toughening

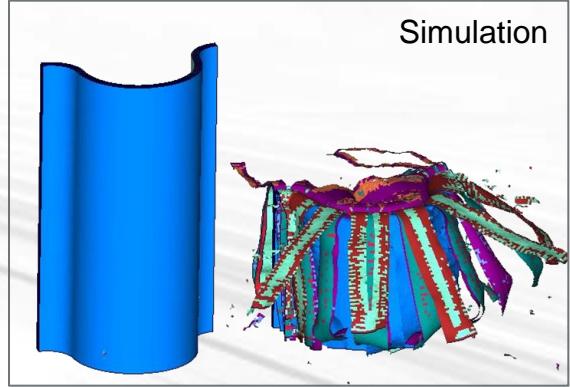
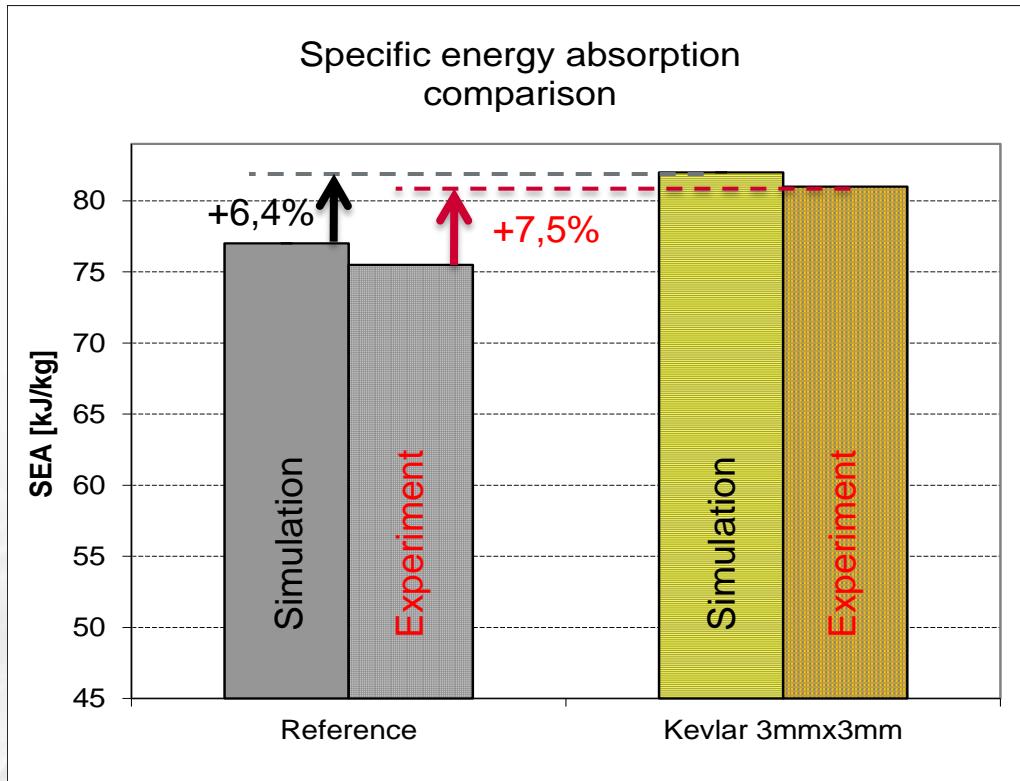
Simulation CFRP Energy absorbing structure

Simulation results - SEA



Comparison tufted vs. untufted

Specific energy absorption



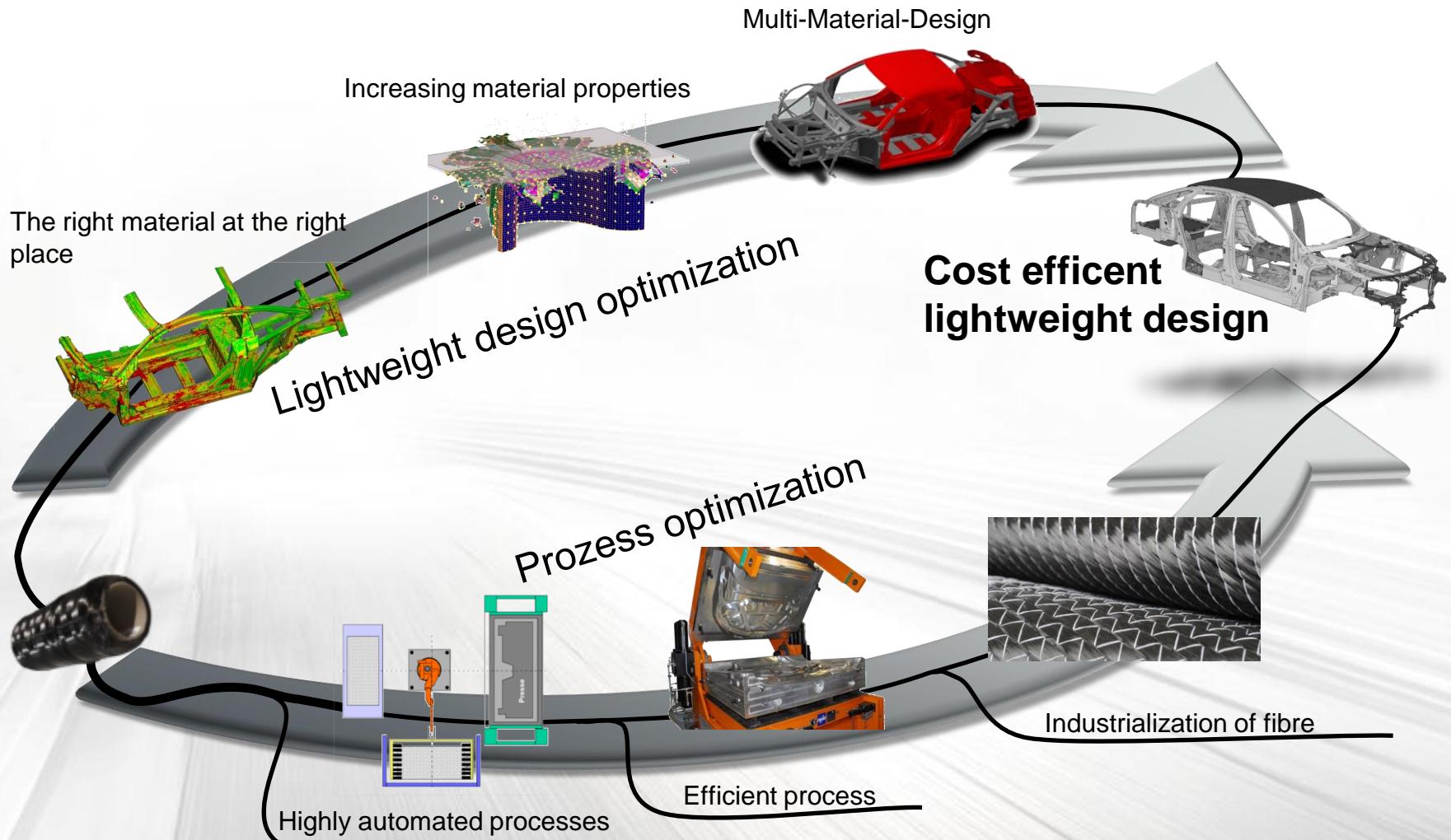
- ▶ Tufting can increase the specific energy absorption
- ▶ The developed numerical model shows a good correlation
- ▶ Higher SEA results mainly from higher friction and material damage



- Trend to Multi-Material-Design with CFRP applications
- Challenges for the use of composite materials
- Weight and cost reduction using anisotropic material properties
- Optimized material properties using 3-d reinforced CFRP
- Conclusion

Conclusion

The way to cost efficient lightweight design



Thank you for your attention.

