



Hot Forming



Diffusion Bonding

Cost-effective sheet metal forming Titanium alloys for new types of aircraft

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AVIAINVEST, Riga, 2014, April, 10 and 11

- **Key technology:**

- **hot:** Super Plastic Forming, Diffusion Bonding, combined SPF/DB, Hot forming, Hot drawing
- **cold:** Deep drawing, Bending, etc.

- **Branches:**

- Aircraft
- Aerospace
- Engines
- Automotive
- Medical
- General Ind.

- **References, e.g.:**

- Rolls Royce D and UK
- AIRBUS Defence, Space, Aircraft, Helicoptres D
- Turbomeca
- HEGGEMANN
- GMT
- PFW

- **Products:**

- Production of sheet metal products from very small to very big lots
- R & D: Bilateral industrial for feasibility & prototyping, national and EC FP's

- **Materials:**

- Titanium alloys e.g. Ti 6Al4V, Ti15-3-3-3, β 21 S, Ti-Al, CRES e.g. 1.4462, Nickel based alloys, e.g. IN625, 718(Magnesium, Aluminium)

- **R & D Projects:**



FormTech is fully certified following EN 9100

General market situation

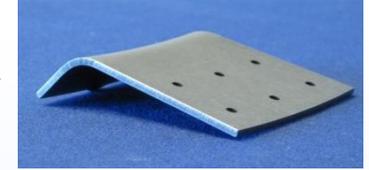
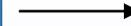
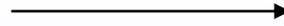


- FT's mission:
- Provide the market with sheet metal products from „hard“ metals, e.g. Titanium-, Nickel based alloys and corrosion resistant steel (CRES)
- Benefit/ added value for the client
 - Functionality
 - Weight reduction
 - Cost reduction
- SME's got under pressure from OEM's global purchase strategy
- Clusters are suitable instruments for networking, fund-raising and creation of international contacts

Processes, applications, current highlights

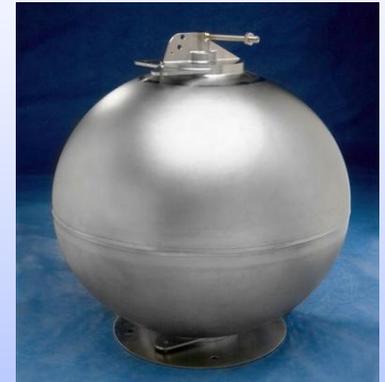
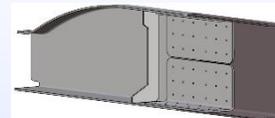
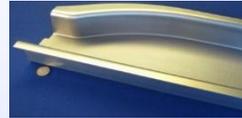
Hot forming/ calibration

→ brackets, clips etc., Ti6-2-4-2, Ti15-3³, TiAl



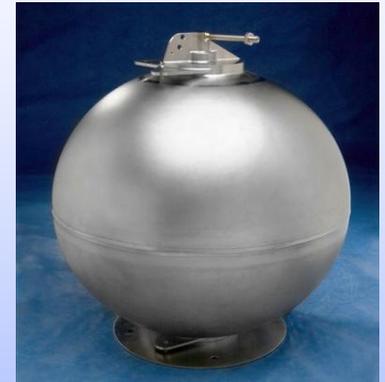
Hot drawing

→ duct halves, hybrid parts/door surrounding etc., CpTi, Ti3-2,5, Ti6-4, Ti6-2-4-2



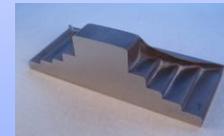
Gas pressure forming/ SPF

→ Struts, hemispheres, thermal shields



Diffusion Bonding

→ Leading edge with erosion-retardant inlay, near-net shape parts, etc.



DB / SPF

→ noise reduction, laminar flow, etc



Hot calibration and hot forming

Hot calibration starts from preformed parts → reducing of residual stresses and calibration of final geometry

Hot forming starts from flat blank. Forming and calibration is done in one cycle.

Geometry not possible with ambient temperature forming

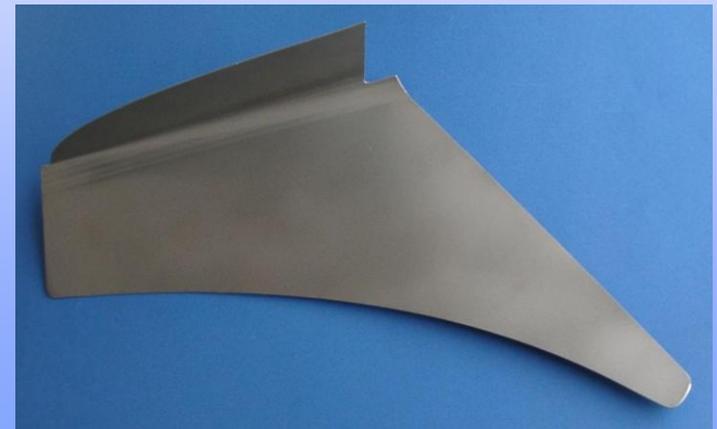
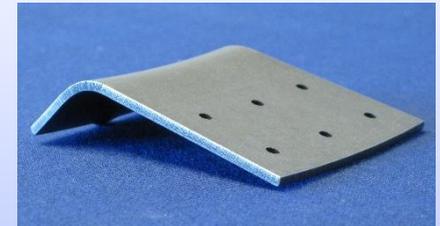
Titanium alloys are hot-formable at $T > 650^{\circ}\text{C}$

No/ very little surface degradation → Possible to avoid chem-mill/ acid flash pickling

Hot forming of e.g. Mg-, Al- and Steel alloys possible as well

Advantages

- Near-net-shape parts with constant wall thickness
- ~ no residual stress
- ~ no distortion during trimming
- Cycle time much shorter as with SPF
- Cost savings for small to big quantities



Hot deep drawing

Hot deep drawing starts from flat blank

Parts have constant wall thickness

Important cost-reduction by material saving.

→ Better buy-to-fly ratio

Process cycle time short

Tool more expensive → blankholder

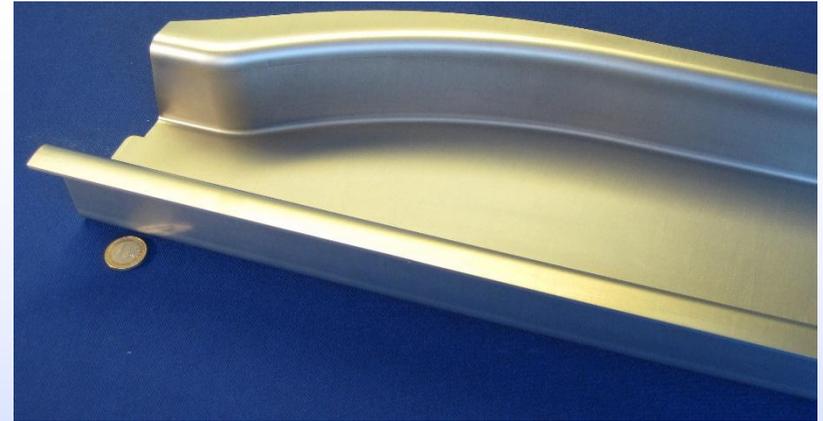
Titanium alloys are hot-formable at $T > 650^{\circ}\text{C}$

Surface degradation can be about ~nil

Hot deep drawing of e.g. Mg-, Al- and Steel alloys possible as well

Advantages

- Near-net-shape parts
- ~ no residual stress
- ~ no distortion during trimming
- Cycle time much shorter as with SPF
- Cost savings for big quantities



Hot Gas Pressure Forming/ SPF



Hot process at ~750 to 900°C and controlled strain rate allow some x100% of strain

Complex geometry. One-step operation

Relatively simple tooling

Forming is done with a shielding gas, e.g Ar for Titanium

Parts are net-shape

Just trimming and usually no further machining required

Advantages

- SPF and HGPF processes are good for complex shape with hi-strength alloys
- Initial wall thickness with very thin gauge, e.g. 0,1mm up to very thick gauge, e.g. >20mm possible
- No residual stress → no spring back
- Relatively low tooling cost
- No final machining in 3D necessary



• SPF/HGPF for complex shape with Hi-strength alloys

Typical SPF/ HGPF-Sample Geometries



Stützstange, Ti 6-4
t = 7 mm



Aircraft housing, Ti 6-4 and CRES



Fuel cell anode plate: 1.4462, 0,1mm



Bleed Air Duct Ti SP 700



Wave structure for heat exchanger 1.4462, 0,15 mm

Titanium	~Ti 6-4, BT6, BT6-S, Ti6-2-4-2, β 21 S, SP 700 Ti 6-22-22, Ti15333, Ti-MMC, CpTi, etc
Ti-Al	~gamma TiAl, TMB
Nickel	~IN 718
Steel	~1.4462, Lean duplex, etc.
Aluminium	~AA 5083, 7475, etc.
Magnesium	~AZ 31, MA 2-1, etc.



Helicopter cover Ti 6-4



ARIANE V
Hemispheres Ti 6-4



Functional duct,
Steel or Titanium



Hemisphere Submarine, $\varnothing =$
400mm, Ti6-4, $s_0 = 20$ mm



Medical Implant Ti 6-4 ELI
t = 0,2-0,4 mm



Racing car: Heat shield Ti6-4,
S=1,0 mm ; 600 mmx 450 mm

Diffusion Bonding (DB)

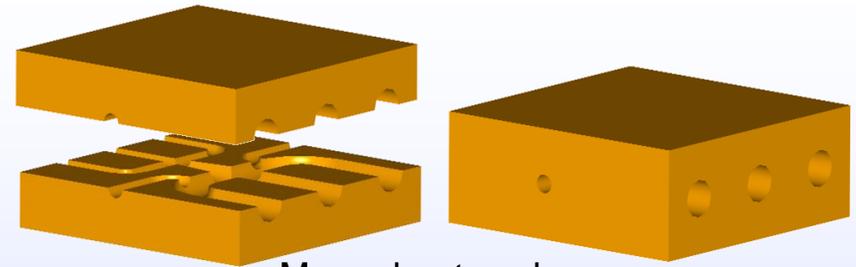
DB is an established process to join metallic materials in solid state with resulting base materials' strength and integrity

Single parts are pressed together under elevated temperature and the specified cycle time. The matching surfaces join by diffusion of solids

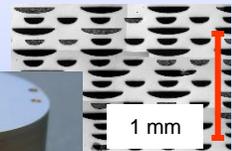
DB is applicable both for Titanium and Steel

Advantages

- Creation of complex channel structures, e.g. heat exchangers made from micro-etched foils
- Near-net-shape parts built up from solid details.
- Scrap significantly reduced

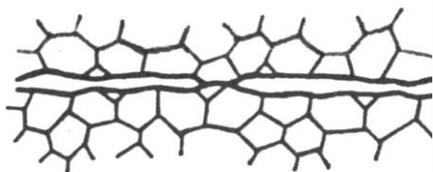
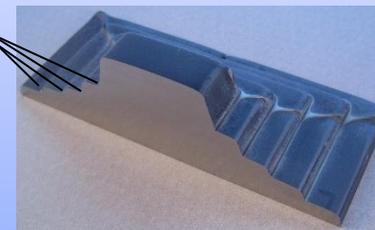
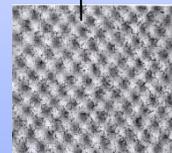
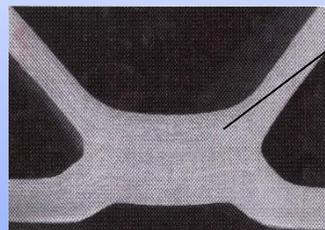


Macro-heat exchanger,
z.B. ITER, $t \sim 14\text{mm}$

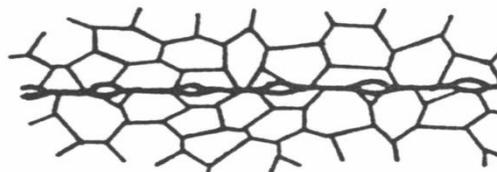


Micro-heat exchanger
made of single foils,
 $t \sim 0,4\text{mm}$

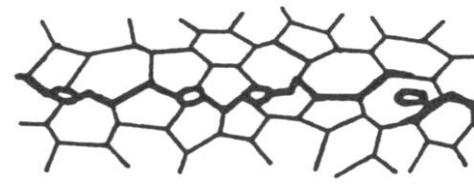
DB-weld seam



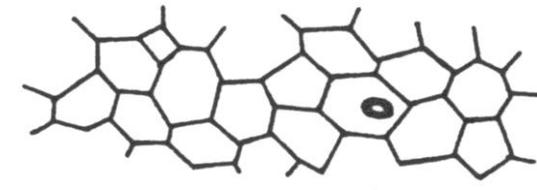
Contact



Deformation



Start of Diffusion



Volume diffusion

SPF / DB -Lightweight structures

SPF-DB parts are built from single sheets joined by DB and inflated by SPF

SPF-DB parts offer lightweight, sandwich-like construction

Advantages

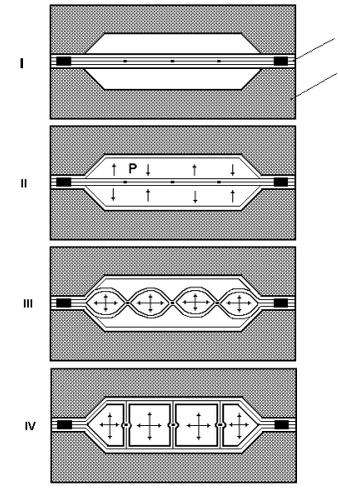
- Weight reduction and performance optimisation
- Cost reduction

Applications

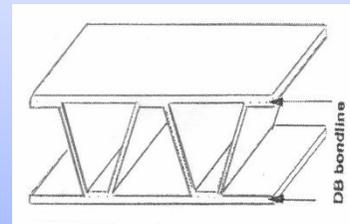
- Hollow fan blades or stators
- Integrally stiffened ducts
- Panels for noise abatement
- Thermal insulation
- Laminar Flow Control



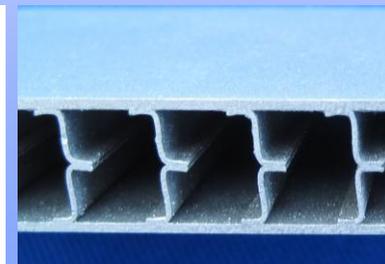
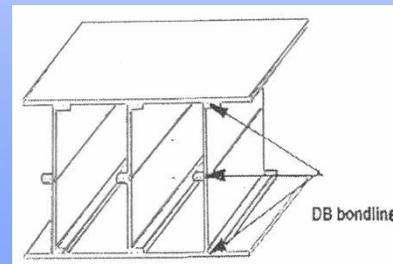
2 sheet design



3 sheet design

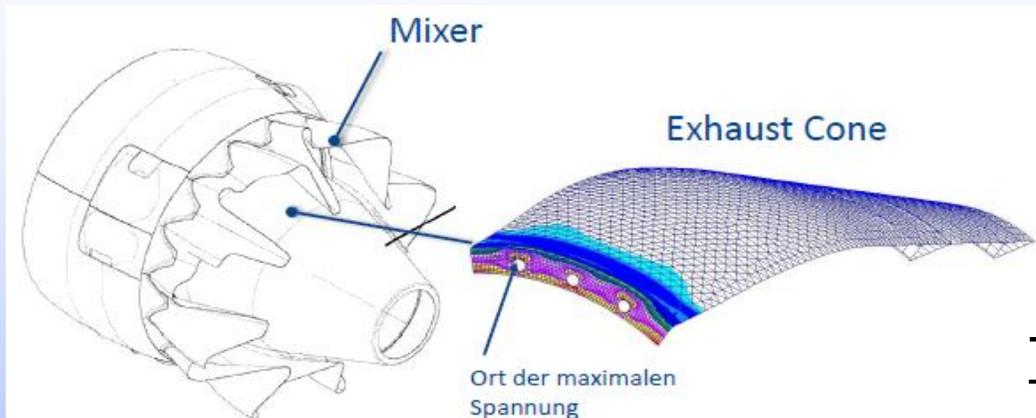


4 sheet design

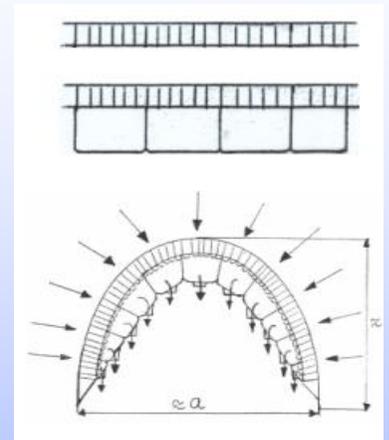


Current hi-potential applications

Noise reduction for new engines



Laminar flow control



TiAl in hot sections

Tie-rods

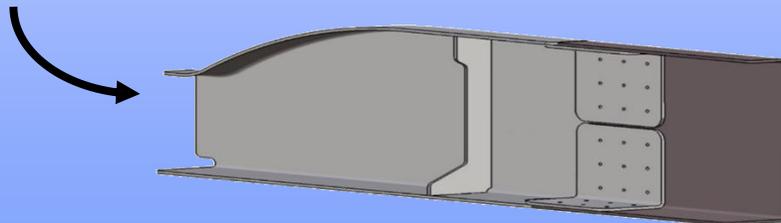
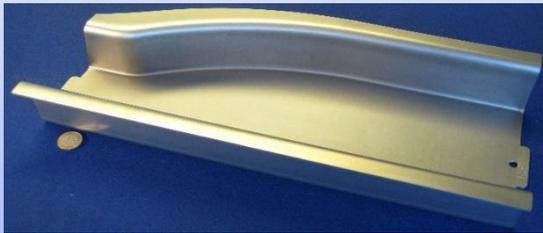


Noise reduction and NOx pollution → Clean Sky and Horizon 2020

Hybrid structures

„Door surrounding“

- Hot formed, near-net-shape Ti6-4 part
- Rib and doublers assemblyby LBW
- CFRP spar
- Novel hybrid joint CFK-Titan
- Better load transfer
- Increased fatigue live
- Ti-saving ~ 80%
- Cost saving ~40%



„Hybrid fan blade“

- Composite body by new approach
- Ti leading edge
 - DB-ed multi layer LE body
 - Increased erosion resistance from „hard“ Ti-alloy
 - Hot forming of final near-net-shape
- Ti erosion shields suction and pressure sides
 - Hot forming/ hot calibration



Forming production process evolution

Cost / process optimisation:

Reduction of material cost

→ Waste

→ Alternative Ti alloys

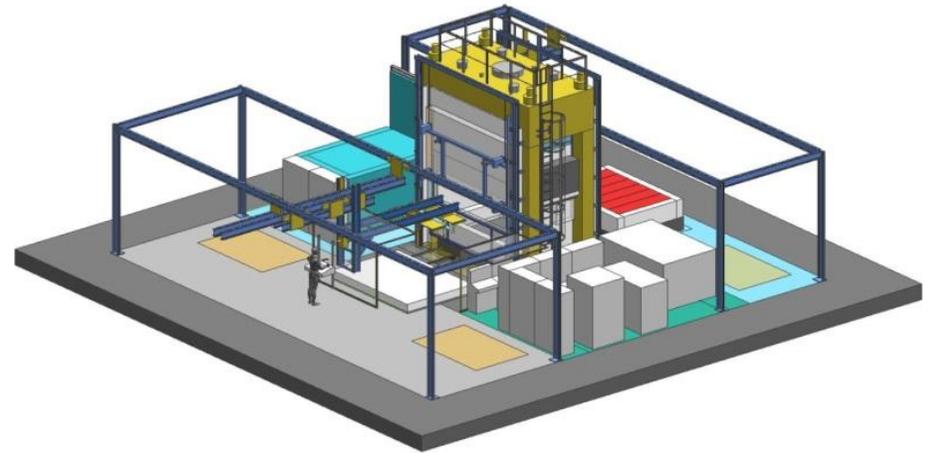
Reduction of preparation cost

Reduction of SPF cycle time

Industrialisation with production cell

Joint approach SCHULER/ FT:

Delivery of machine, tool, technology



SCHULER 

- Titanium alloys offer considerable advantages for new engines and aircraft
- Hot forming and diffusion bonding guarantee for cost saving and technical benefit
- FormTech is deeply involved and offers co-operation

Thank you very much for your attention

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