

# Thermo-mechanical Simulation

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with a „GLEEBLE 3500“

- Definition, Background
- Facility
- Equipment
- Technical features
- Application possibilities
- Specimen shapes
- Proved materials
- Our experiences
- Samples
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Since 1960 the US-American enterprise **Dynamics System Incorporation (DSI)** has developed and produced thermo-mechanical simulation facilities.

The designation „GLEEBLE“ has not been explained.

The type „3500“ corresponds with the 3rd generation. For each facility type there are several customer-specific completion variants.

The simulator „Gleeble 3500“ at the SLV M-V GmbH connects – to put it simply – high velocity dilatometric investigations with tensile / pressure tests.

It is physically possible to simulate absolutely thermal or thermal combined with mechanical or in particular cases absolutely mechanical processes.

In 1996 Rostock's facility was planned and produced for physical simulation of beam welding first. In 2010 there was the last upgrade.



**Gleeble 3500**

## Basics

- Test machine for thermo-mechanical investigations
- Control panel with industrial computer
- PC with software for physical simulation and analysis
- Hydraulic pump
- Mechanical system (10 t) for tensile / pressure tests
- Standard clampings for different specimen shapes
- Tactile capture of transverse and longitudinal expansion
- Software controlled physical simulation (QUICKSIM)
- Software controlled data analysis (ORIGIN)

## Others

- Chiller
- Compressor / pressured air
- Vacuum pump
- High-Flow-Quench-System / hydraulic accumulator
- Spray device for fast cooling
- Thermal couple
- Unit for welding of thermocouples

- Heating rate up to 6000 K/s – due to material and specimen shape/ size.
- System for inner cooling of dilatometric specimens.
- Inertialess optical capture of the transverse expansion via optical micrometer.
- Tactile capture of the longitudinal expansion.
- Maximum test force 100 kN.
- Strain rates from 0,01 mm/s to 1000 mm/s.
- Software for determination of suitable specimen shapes and thermal cycles.

- Physical simulation of short time cycles, e.g. beam welding.
- Physical simulation of conventional fusion welding processes.
- Welding – ttt - diagrams.
- Continuous cct-diagrams.
- Isothermal cct-diagrams.
- Estimation of weldability.
- Microstructure and properties in the HAZ.
- Determination of microstructure and properties depending on location and temperature.
- Study of diffusion activities.



- Physical simulation of heat treatments.
- Measurement of the thermal expansion coefficient.
- Hot tensile / hot pressure test.
- Determination of Young's Modulus and flow stress.
- Resistance to thermal shock, thermal fatigue.
- Creep tests.
- Low cycle fatigue (const. temperature).
- Test of hot crack susceptibility possible.
- Fusion tests.
- Providing material data for FEM.

Conventional welding  
Thick plate



Beam welding  
Thick plate



Conventional welding  
Thin plate:

Tensile test specimen - initial state  
Initial state  
Tensile test specimen after simulation



Physical simulation  
Fusion welding

Conventional welding  
Thick plate

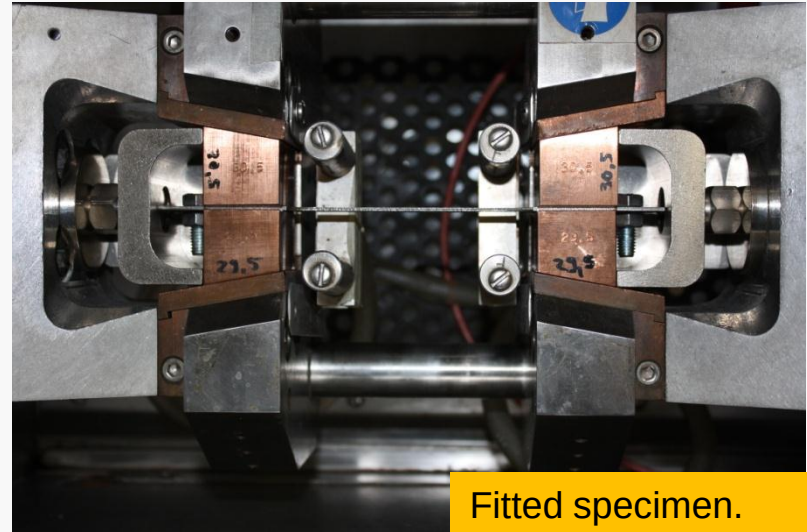
Impact specimen

Beam welding  
Thick plate

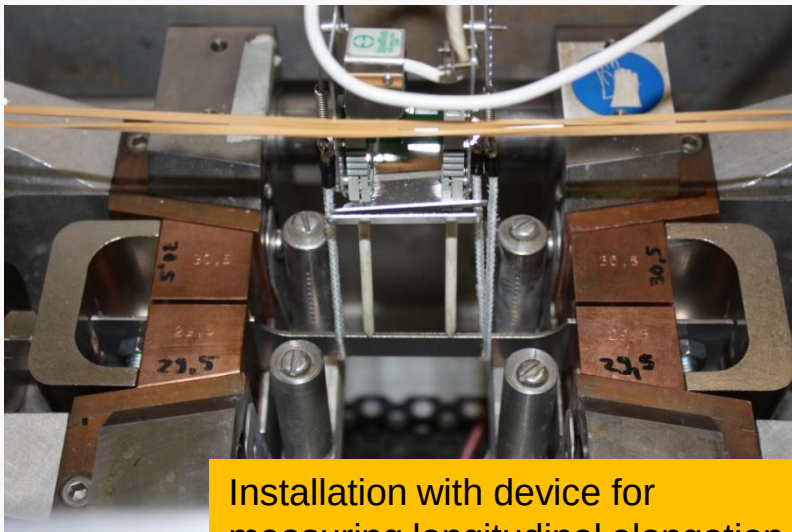
Impact specimens  
Special size

Physical simulation  
Fusion welding

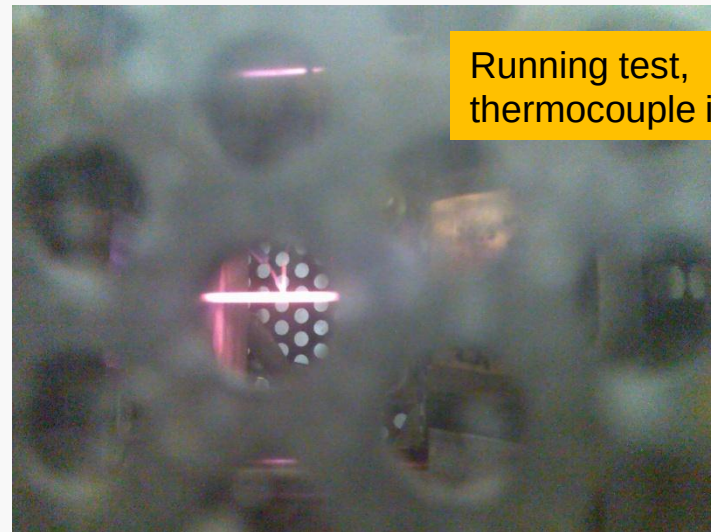
Physical simulation.  
Hot tensile test, flat specimen.



Fitted specimen.



Installation with device for  
measuring longitudinal elongation.



Running test,  
thermocouple in centre.



Physical simulation.  
Hot tensile test, round specimen.

Left side, below:  
Specimen in centre reduced in diameter.



Physical simulation.  
Hot pressure test, round specimen.



## **Rolled steel:**

- Steel, unalloyed
- Steel, low alloyed
- Duplex steel
- Fine grain steel  
(355 - 1100 N/mm<sup>2</sup> yield strength)
- Laser steel
- Pipe steel
- Steel, austenitic
- Steel, ferritic
- Steel, air-hardening

## **Ferrous cast materials:**

- Cast steel, unalloyed
- Cast steel, low alloyed
- Gray cast iron

## **NF – metals and alloys:**

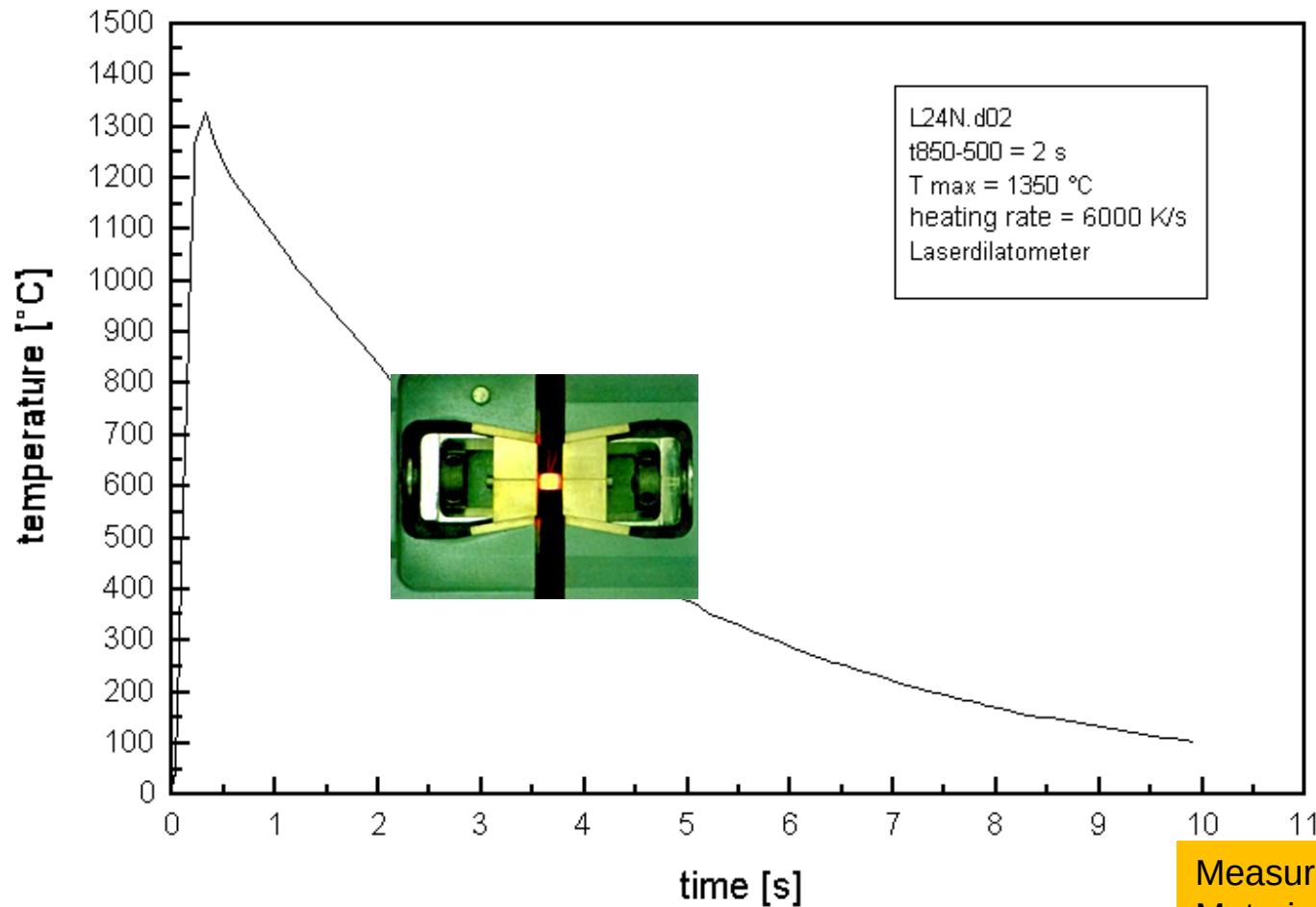
- Aluminium
- Al - alloys
- Titanium
- Ti - alloys

- Development of welding – ttt – diagrams
- Estimation of the weldability
- Determination of the linear thermal expansion coefficient
- Determination of the microstructure
- Diagrams of mechanical properties in the HAZ of welds
- Evaluation of material characteristics depending on temperature
- Conventional cct - diagrams
- Physical simulation of laser beam / electron beam welding

- Simulation of heat treatments
- Thermo-mechanical simulation of material properties for FEM
- Tests due to resistance of thermal shock
- Hot tensile tests
- Determination of flow stress and Young's modulus
- Special investigations



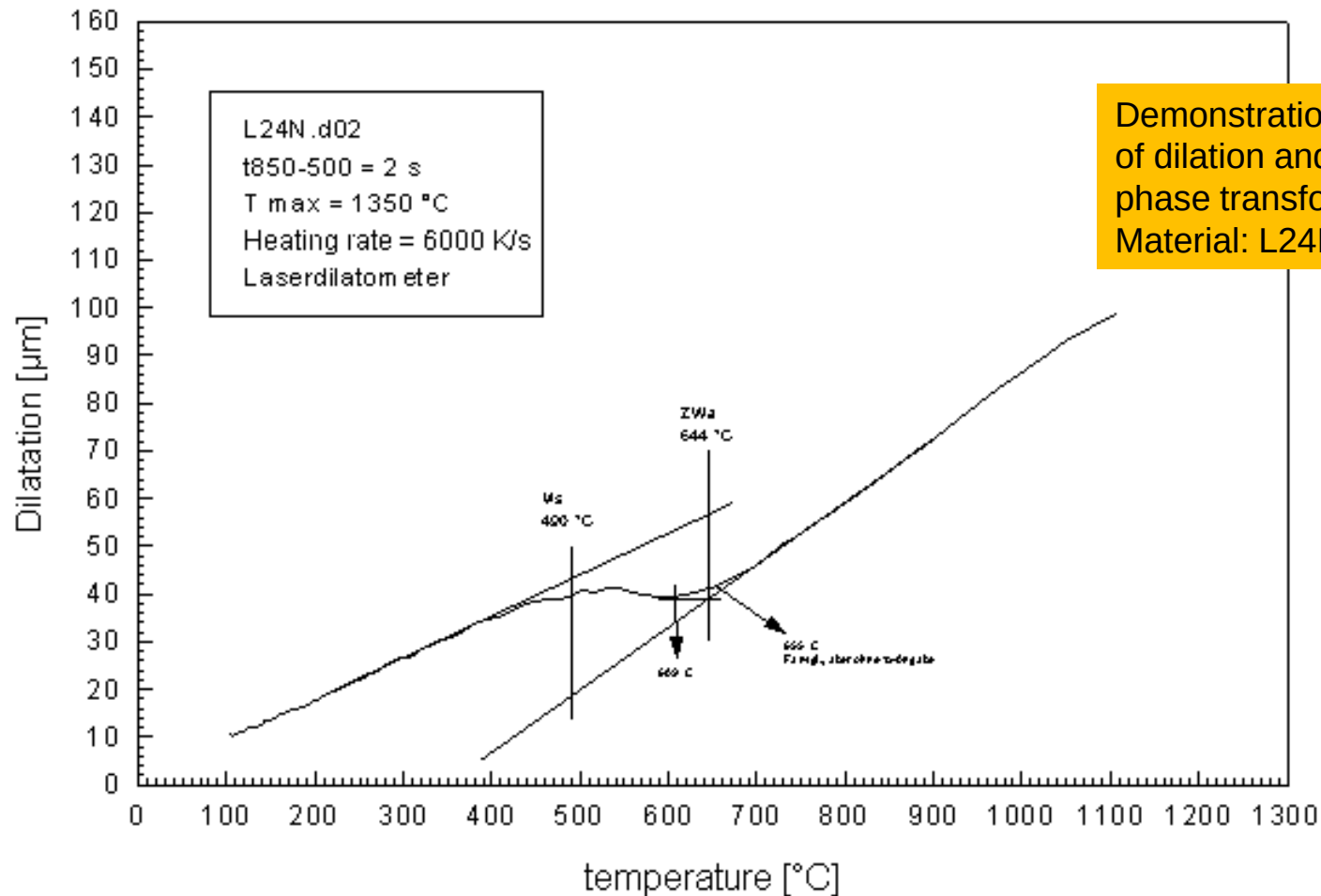
Physical simulation.  
Laser beam welding.



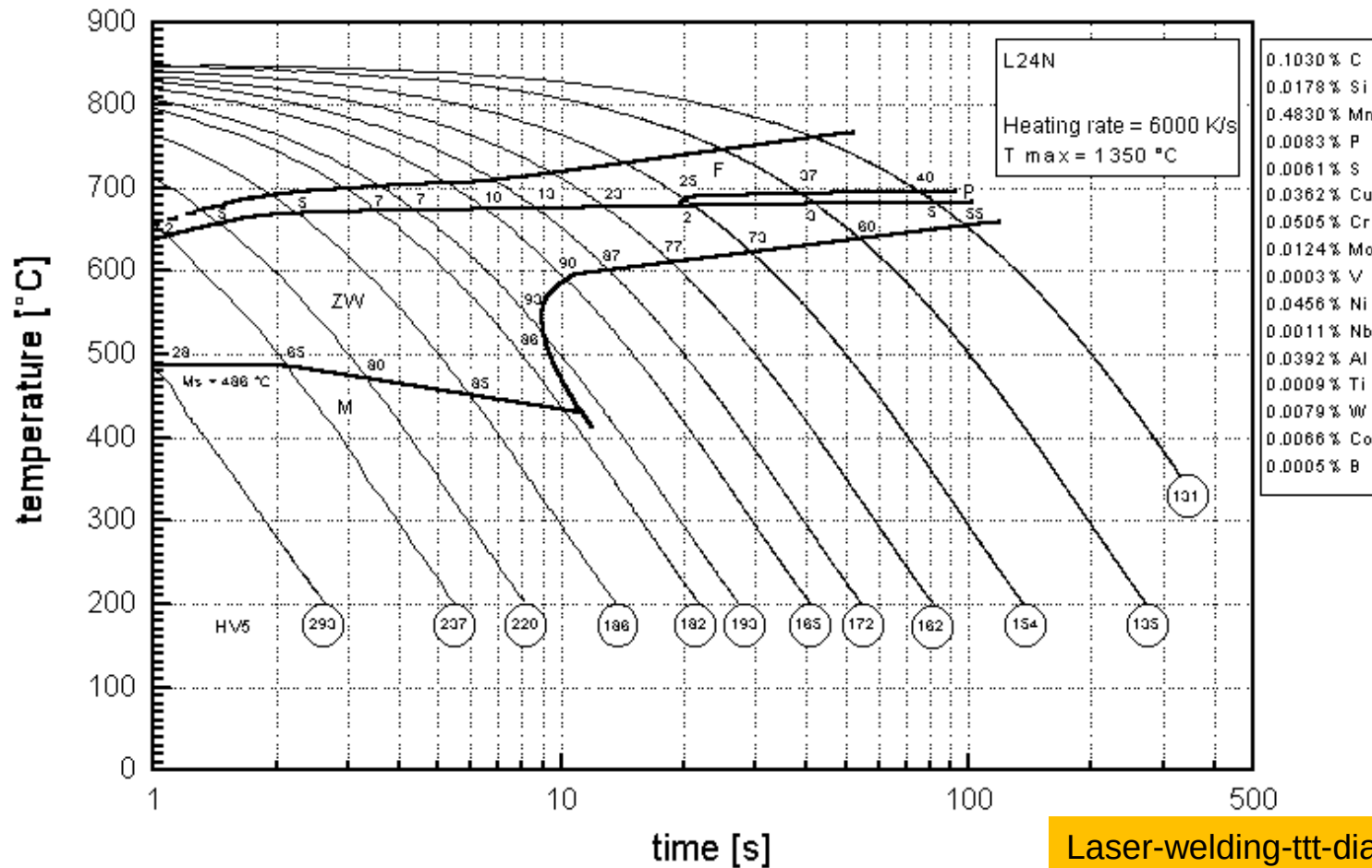
Measured T-t-Cycle.  
Material: laser steel L24N.

Physical simulation.  
Laser beam welding.

Demonstration and analysis of dilation and phase transformation.  
Material: L24N.

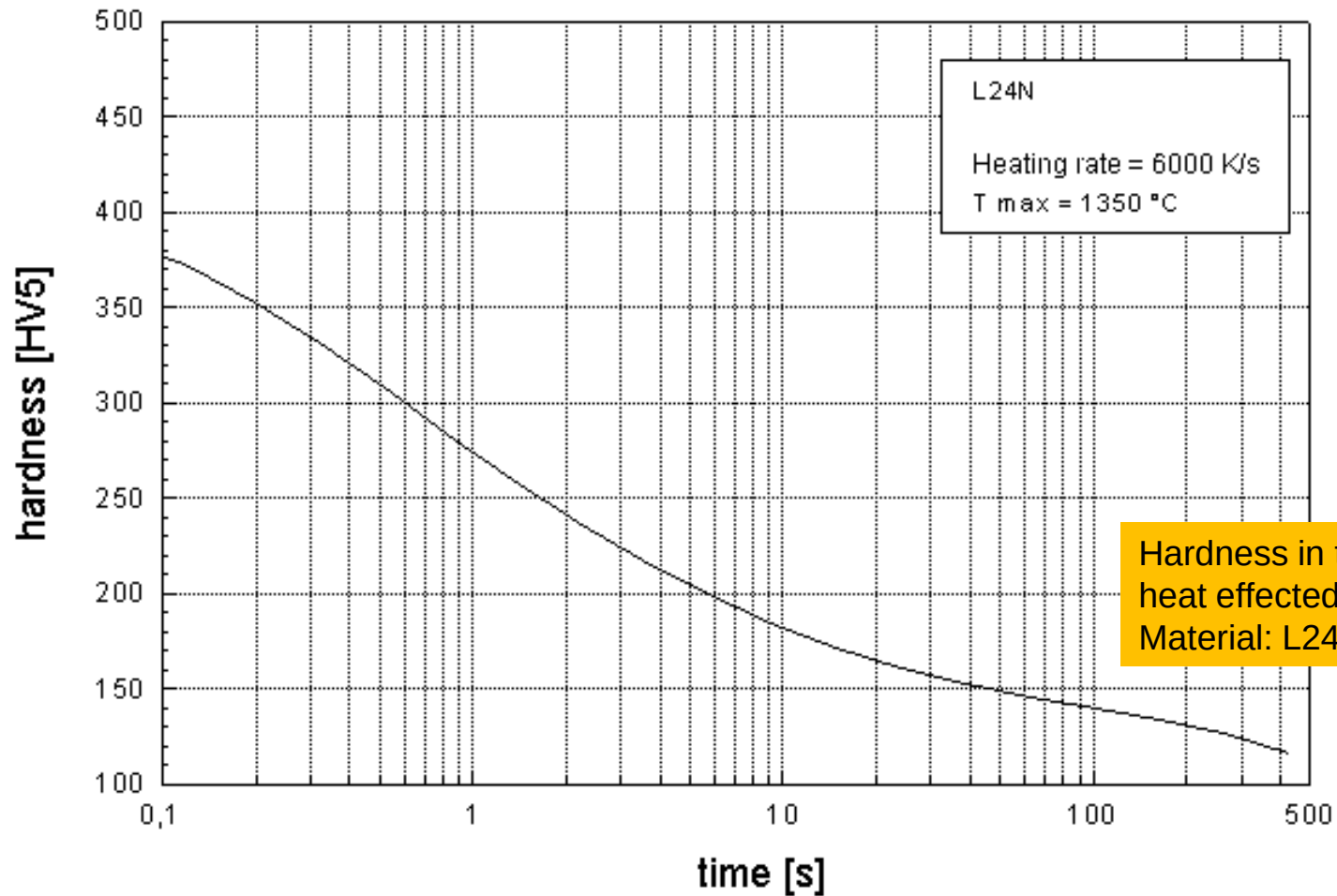


Physical simulation.  
Laser beam welding.



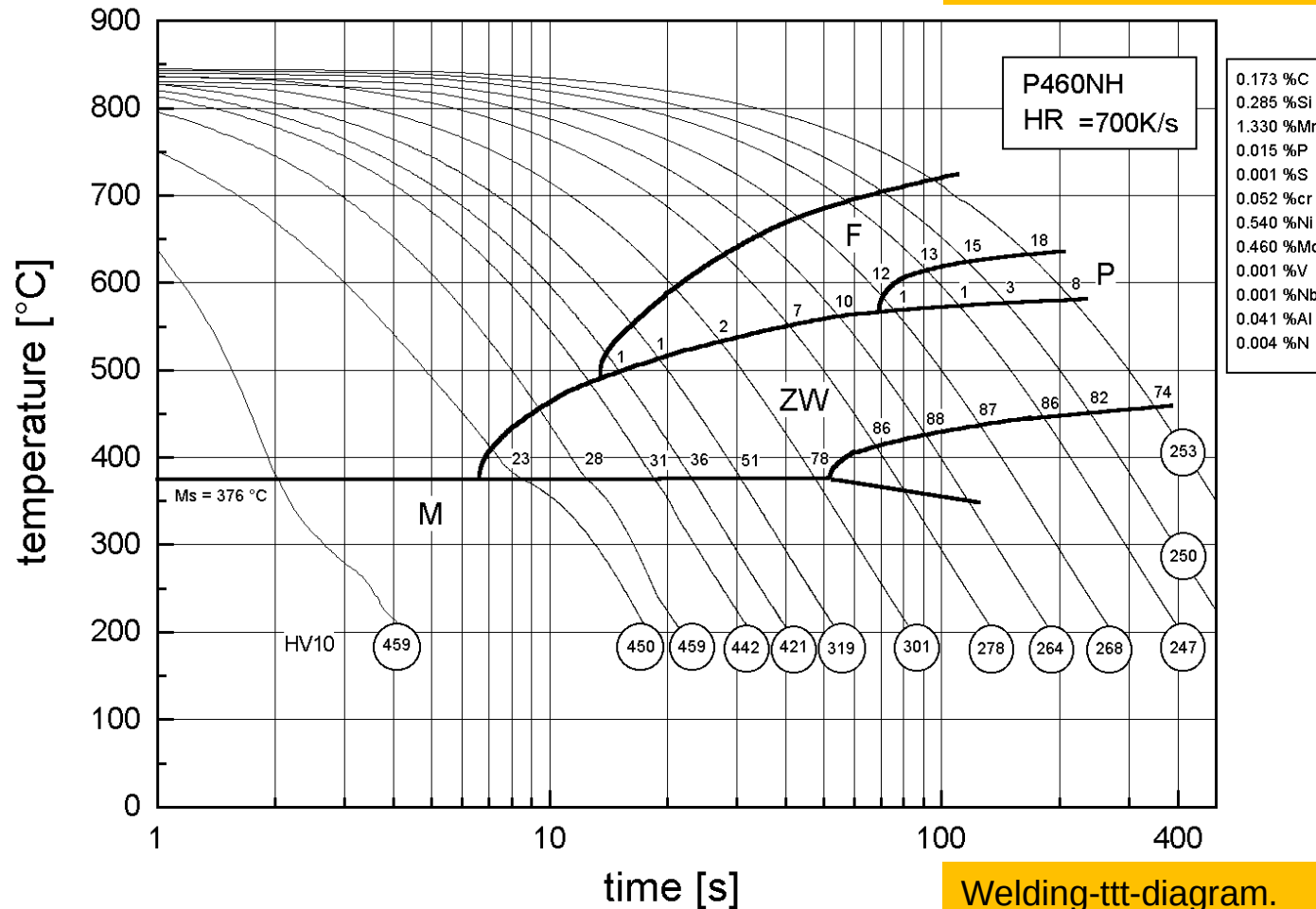
Laser-welding-ttt-diagram.  
Material: L24N.

Physical simulation.  
Laser beam welding.



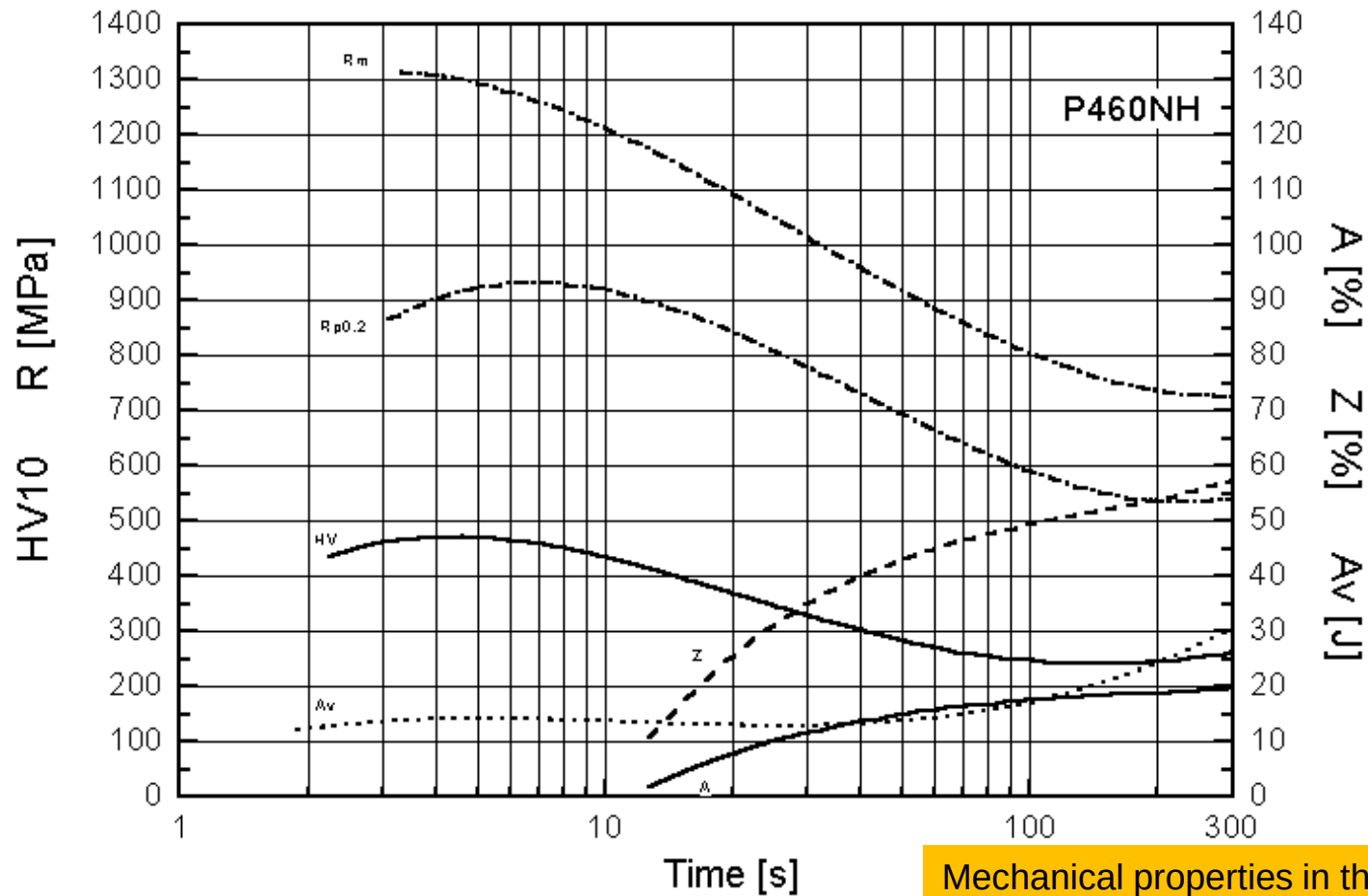
Hardness in the  
heat effected zone.  
Material: L24N.

Physical simulation.  
Conventional fusion welding.

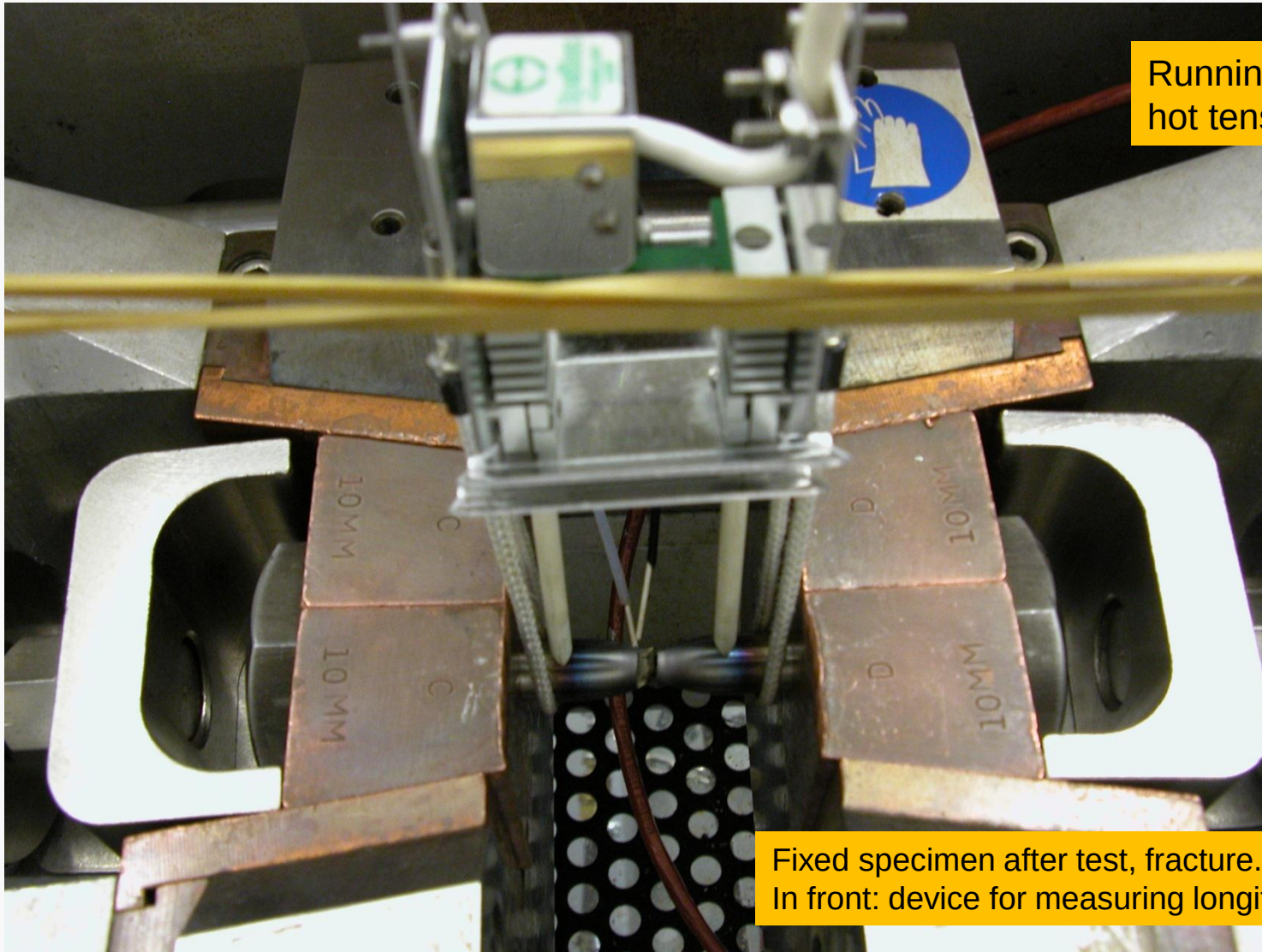


Welding-ttt-diagram.  
Material: fine grain steel P460NH.

Physical simulation.  
Conventional fusion welding.



Mechanical properties in the HAZ.  
Material: fine grain steel P460NH.

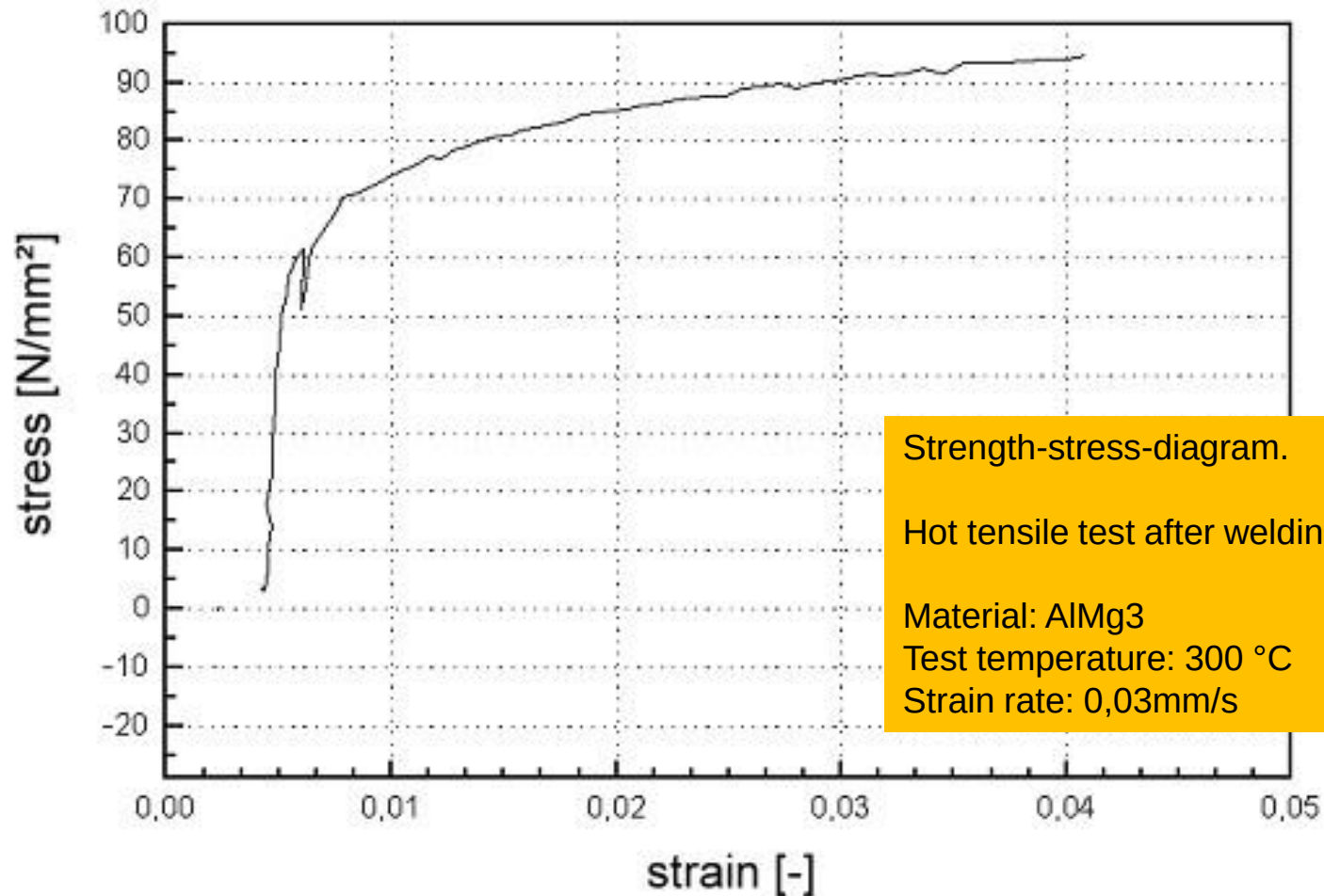


Running of  
hot tensile tests.

Fixed specimen after test, fracture.  
In front: device for measuring longitudinal elongation.



## Execution of hot tensile test



Strength-stress-diagram.

Hot tensile test after welding cycle.

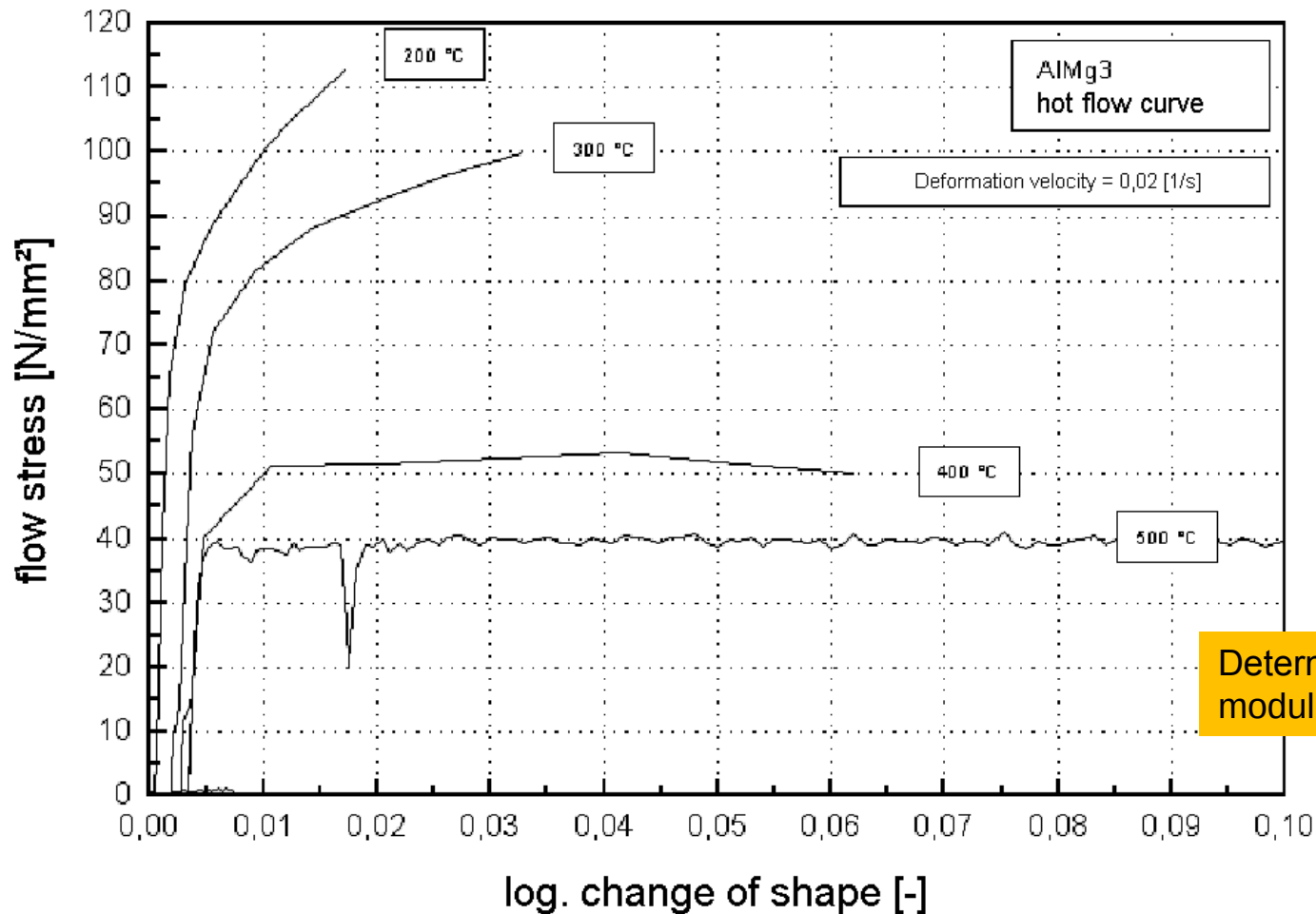
Material: AlMg3

Test temperature: 300 °C

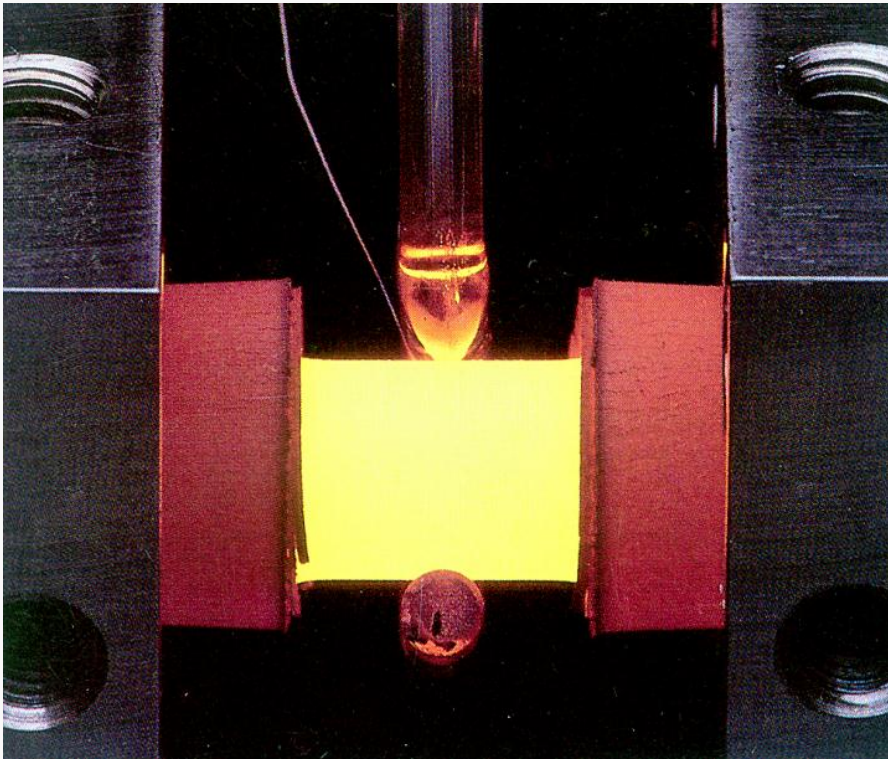
Strain rate: 0,03mm/s



## Execution of hot tensile test

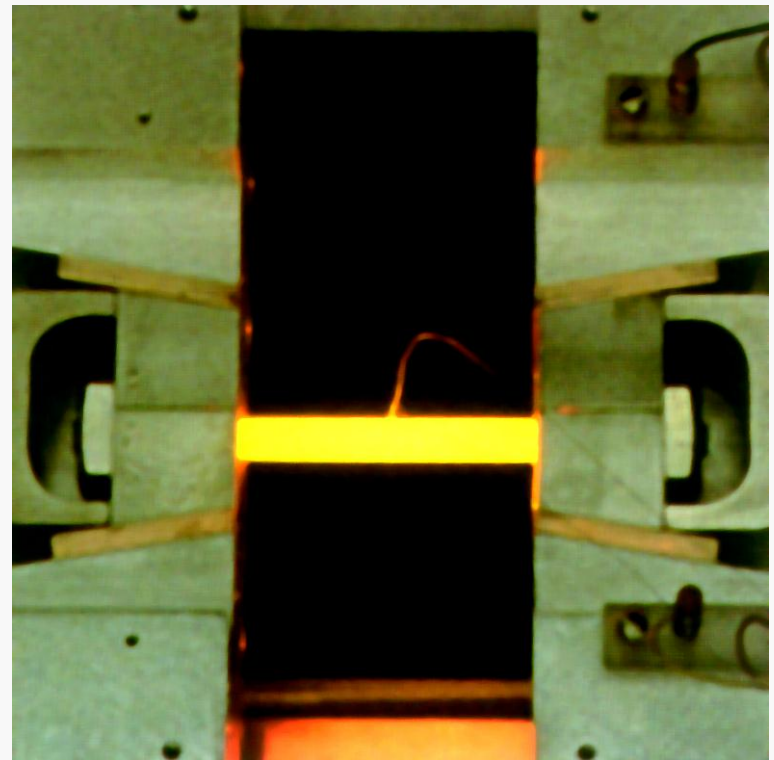


Determination of Young's modulus and flow stress.



Gleeble 3500 during hot pressure test.

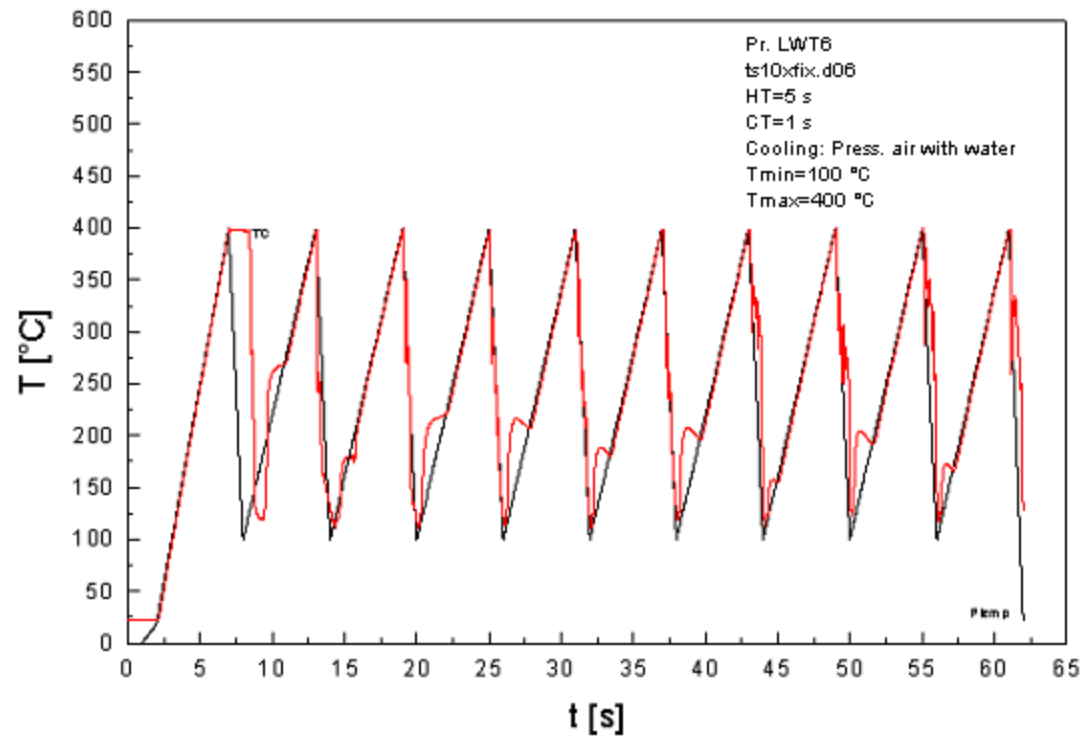
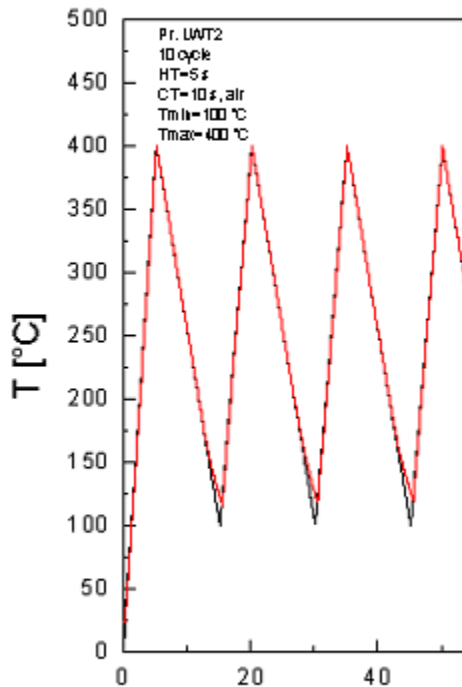
Quartz pins for grabbing changes in volume at a heated specimen.

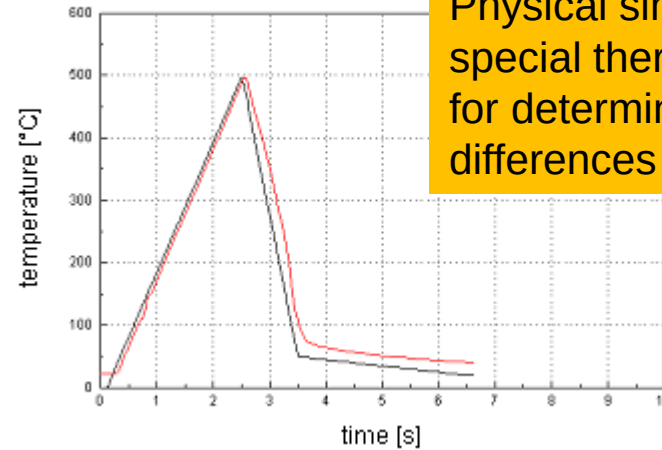
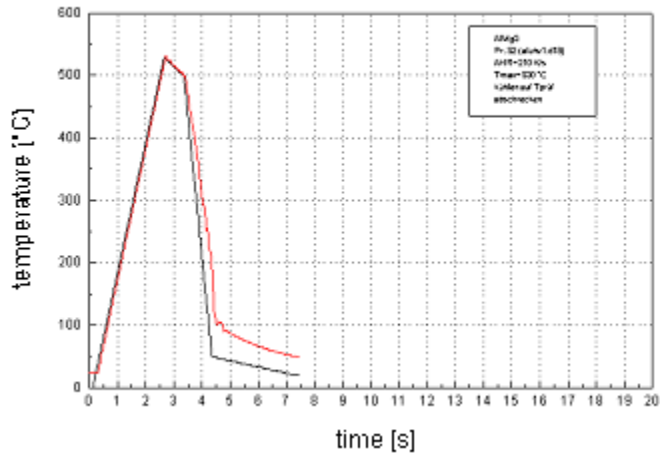


Hot tensile test.

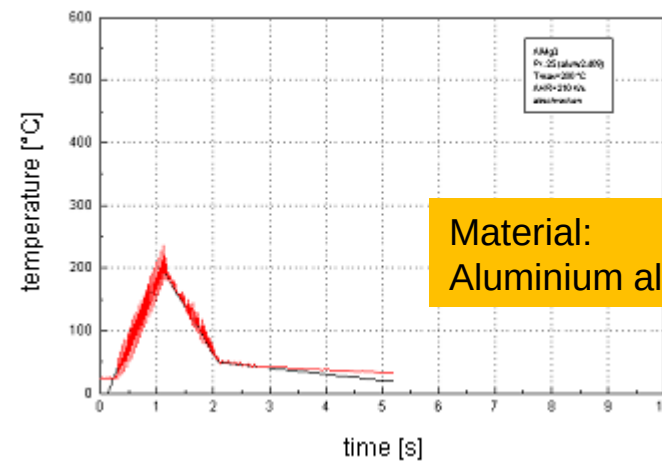
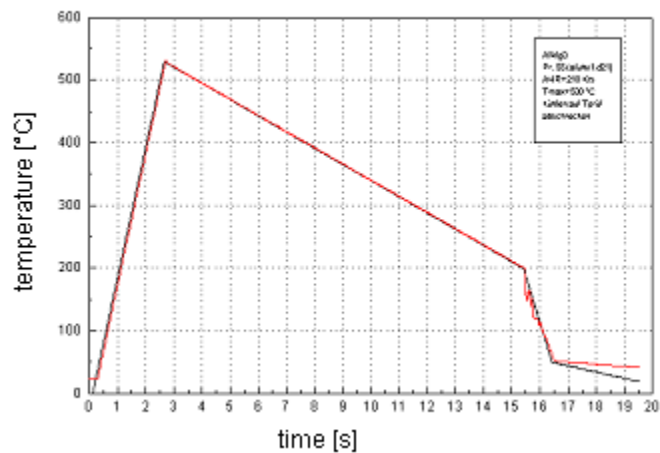
Heated specimen with thermocouple to control the specified thermal cycle.

Testing the resistance to thermal shock at coated specimens.





Physical simulation of special thermal cycles for determination of differences in grain size.



Material:  
Aluminium alloy AlMg3

- BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung, Berlin, D
- Benteler Automobiltechnik GmbH, Paderborn, D
- Benteler Tube Management GmbH, Paderborn, D
- Eberspächer GmbH, Esslingen, D
- GMS Gesellschaft für metallurgische Systeme mbH, Bernau, D
- IBOK a.s., Bratislava, SK
- Industry Research Centre Arcelor Innovation - R&D, OCAS N.V., Zelzate, B
- Ing.-Büro Tobias Loose, Wössingen, D
- Ing.-Gemeinschaft Meyer & Horn-Samodelkin GbR, Rostock, D
- RWTH Aachen, ISF Inst. für Schweißtechnik und Fügetechnik, Aachen, D
- Leibnitz Universität Hannover, Inst. für Werkstoffkunde, Garbsen, D
- Leibnitz Universität Hannover, LS Werkstofftechnik, Hannover, D
- Liebherr MCCtec, Rostock, D

- MET Motoren- und Energietechnik GmbH, Rostock, D
- Nordtest GmbH, Rostock, D
- Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart, D
- Rautaruukki Oyj, Ruukki Metals, Raahе, FIN
- Salzgitter Mannesmann Forschung GmbH, Mülheim an der Ruhr, D
- SLV Halle GmbH, Halle, D
- SLV Hannover GmbH, Hannover, D
- TU Carolo Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig, Fak. für Masch.-bau, Braunschweig, D
- TU Duisburg-Essen, Fak. für Ingenieurwissenschaften, Essen, D
- Universität Rostock, LS Fertigungstechnik/Schweißtechnik, Rostock, D
- Universität Stuttgart, Inst. für Konstruktion und Entwurf, Stuttgart, D
- V & M DEUTSCHLAND GmbH, Düsseldorf, D
- Ventilatorenfabrik Oelde GmbH, Oelde, D



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