



Technische  
Universität  
Braunschweig

Institut für Füge- und  
Schweißtechnik



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# Influence of heat input model parameters on the simulated properties in ferritic steel weldments

Forschungsberichte des Instituts für  
Füge- und Schweißtechnik

Band 53

Herausgeber: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Klaus Dilger

# **Influence of heat input model parameters on the simulated properties in ferritic steel weldments**

Von der Fakultät für Maschinenbau  
der Technischen Universität Carolo-Wilhelmina zu Braunschweig

zur Erlangung der Würde  
eines Doktor-Ingenieurs (Dr.-Ing.)  
genehmigte Dissertation

von: Jiamin Sun  
geboren in: Anqing

eingereicht am: 28.03.2019  
mündliche Prüfung am: 16.07.2019

Vorsitz: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Joachim Rösler  
Gutachter: Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. Prof. h.c. Klaus Dilger  
Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Jean Pierre Bergmann

2019



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Shaker Verlag  
Düren 2019

**Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek**

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

Zugl.: Braunschweig, Techn. Univ., Diss., 2019

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Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8440-6890-0

ISSN 1614-4783

Shaker Verlag GmbH • Am Langen Graben 15a • 52353 Düren

Phone: 0049/2421/99011-0 • Telefax: 0049/2421/99011-9

Internet: [www.shaker.de](http://www.shaker.de) • e-mail: [info@shaker.de](mailto:info@shaker.de)

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## Acknowledgements

I offer my most heartfelt gratitude primarily to my supervisor, Prof. Dr.-Ing. Klaus Dilger, for his structural guidance, encouragement, and discussions. I also gratefully appreciate Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jean Pierre Bergmann for his valuable suggestion and insightful comments on my work. I am also deeply grateful to Prof. Dean Deng (Chongqing University, China) for his instructive advice and support.

I offer the most profound appreciation to my vice-supervisor, Dr.-Ing Thomas Nitschke-Pagel, for his illuminating instruction, constant encouragement, and unconditional support. Furthermore, I am greatly appreciative to my teammates in the department of strength and component behavior, Dr.-Ing Jonas Hensel, Dr.-Ing Jakob Klassen, Paul Diekhoff, Ann-Christin Hesse, Nico Hempel, and Hamdollah Eslami, who have passionately helped me a lot in the past years. I also own my sincere gratitude to other colleagues in ifs institute for their enthusiastic help. In addition, I have also received comments and guidance from some scholars during the writing of this dissertation. I express my sincere thanks to all of them.

Finally, I have got to say thanks to my lovely family for their understanding, encouragement, and unconditional support. This work could not have been done without the patience and strong support from them. I also wish to express my deepest love for my homeland and to acknowledge the financial support by the China Scholarship Council.



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## **Abstract**

Up to now, the finite element method has been increasingly employed to predict temperature field, residual stress, and deflection in the welded components. Unfortunately, a few fundamental but very crucial issues in numerical welding simulation are still not sufficiently clear, which hinder the broad adhibition of finite element modeling in the manufacturing industries.

In numerical welding simulations, a heat input model is generally employed to replace the virtual heat generation process. Due to the used heat input model and the unknown net heat input, heat input model parameters (arc/thermal efficiency, and heat source shape parameters) determining the magnitude and the distribution of heat flux are usually required to be adjusted for achieving a good agreement between the calculated and the measured temperatures in the thermal analysis. However, the influence of the individual heat input model parameters on the welding temperature field is not sheerly clear-cut until now. Furthermore, that influence on welding residual stresses as well as deflections is also rarely illuminated so far. In addition, there is no clear guidance on the adjustment of heat input model yet.

Since the Goldak's volumetric moving heat source is universally applied in finite element modeling for arc welding, it was taken as the current research model. The main purpose of the present research work is to rank the influence of arc efficiency and Goldak's heat source shape parameters on the calculated thermomechanical results in the commonly used butt and fillet-welded joints made by arc welding. Then, a detail adjustment procedure of heat input model is provided and clarified. For validation welding experiments were performed to measure temperatures, residual stresses, and distortions.





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