

Elizaveta Shishova

**Simulation of Friction Stir Welding
with the Smoothed Particles
Hydrodynamics Method**



SHAKER
VERLAG

Band 82 (2024)

Simulation of Friction Stir Welding with the Smoothed Particles Hydrodynamics Method

Von der Fakultät Konstruktions-, Produktions- und Fahrzeugtechnik
der Universität Stuttgart
zur Erlangung der Würde einer Doktor-Ingenieurin (Dr.-Ing.)
genehmigte Abhandlung

Vorgelegt von
Elizaveta Shishova
aus Vyborg

Hauptberichter: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Prof. E.h. Peter Eberhard
Mitberichter: Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Dr. h.c. Siegfried Schmauder

Tag der mündlichen Prüfung: 23. Oktober 2023

Institut für Technische und Numerische Mechanik
der Universität Stuttgart

2023

Schriften aus dem Institut für Technische und Numerische
Mechanik der Universität Stuttgart

Herausgeber: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Prof. E.h. Peter Eberhard

Band 82/2024

Elizaveta Shishova

**Simulation of Friction Stir Welding with the
Smoothed Particles Hydrodynamics Method**

D 93 (Diss. Universität Stuttgart)

Shaker Verlag
Düren 2024

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.: Stuttgart, Univ., Diss., 2023

Copyright Shaker Verlag 2024

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8440-9399-5

ISSN 1861-1651

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

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

Internet: www.shaker.de • e-mail: info@shaker.de

Preface

This dissertation is the result of my research conducted at the Institute of Engineering and Computational Mechanics (ITM) at the University of Stuttgart. I thoroughly enjoyed my time there, which was filled with exciting challenges, personal development, and meaningful connections. I genuinely appreciate this unique experience and everyone who contributed to it.

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Peter Eberhard for his support. I am deeply thankful that he believed in me and provided me with the opportunity to be a part of his excellent research team. He not only offered highly valuable guidance during challenging times but also allowed me to work freely and independently, enabling me to contribute my best to the project.

Furthermore, my sincere thanks go to Prof. Siegfried Schmauder for his involvement in reviewing my work and the examination process. I also appreciate our collaborative efforts on the project and the stimulating discussions with Florian Panzer and Dr. Martin Werz. It was a pleasure to exchange ideas and work towards our common goal.

A special appreciation goes to my wonderful colleagues at ITM, with whom I engaged in motivating discussions, gained valuable insights, and received support during challenging moments. I am especially thankful to the Pasimodo-Group, as they always had an open ear and were ready to brainstorm ideas. Besides that, many of free time activities, coffee-breaks and events shared with my colleagues made my years at the institute even more bright and memorable.

I am very grateful to all the people who supported me on the path towards research, including the teaching staff of Saimaa University of Applied Sciences, Aalto University, and RWTH Aachen. Their guidance and many of the courses not only gave me basis and knowledge for my further career, but also helped me find my way and devote myself to what truly excites me.

Last but not least, I am truly thankful for the support of my parents, my brother and all my friends. I would not make it so far far without them. Special thanks go to my partner Kai, who was there for me through the most challenging phase of my dissertation. I am very lucky to have him on my side.

Stuttgart, November 2023

Elizaveta Shishova

Contents

Zusammenfassung	IX
Abstract	XI
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Motivation	1
1.2 Dissertation Outline	2
2 Friction Stir Welding	5
2.1 Introduction to Friction Stir Welding	5
2.2 Physics behind Friction Stir Welding	8
2.3 Existing Models	11
3 Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics Formulation	17
3.1 Basics of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics Discretization	18
3.1.1 Kernel Approximation	18
3.1.2 Particle Approximation	20
3.1.3 Kernel Function	21
3.1.4 Kernel Correction Techniques	23
3.2 Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics Approximation for Solids	24
3.2.1 Governing Equations	25
3.2.2 Constitutive Equations	27
3.3 Boundary Modeling	32
3.4 Stability of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics	34
3.5 Implementation Details and Numerical Aspects	35
3.5.1 Neighborhood Search	36

3.5.2	Time Integration	37
4	Friction Stir Welding Modeling	39
4.1	Material Orientation	40
4.1.1	Implementation	40
4.1.2	Torsion Test	42
4.2	Stability of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics	47
4.2.1	Hourglass Control Scheme	48
4.2.2	Oscillating Plate	50
4.3	Friction Modeling	54
4.4	Material Model	58
4.4.1	Micromechanics of Plasticity	58
4.4.2	Existing Material Models	60
4.4.3	Physical Material Model	62
4.4.4	Implementation	65
4.4.5	Compression Test	67
4.5	Bonding Mechanism	72
4.5.1	Physics of Bonding Mechanism	73
4.5.2	Bonding Mechanism Modeling	74
4.5.3	Implementation	75
4.5.4	Compression of Two Blocks	78
5	Simulation Results	85
5.1	Simulation Setup	85
5.2	Friction Stir Spot Welding	88
5.2.1	FSSW Simulation Setup	88
5.2.2	Material Flow	90
5.2.3	Weld Evolution	92
5.3	Friction Stir Welding	96
5.3.1	FSW Simulation Setup	96
5.3.2	Material Flow	98

5.3.3	Flow Properties	102
5.3.4	Weld Evolution	107
5.4	Process Parameter Influence in FSW	110
6	Conclusion and Outlook	115
	Appendix	121
A.1	Derivation of SPH gradient formulation	121
A.1.1	Asymmetric formulation	121
A.1.2	Symmetric formulation	122
A.2	Derivative of Physical Material Model	123
	Abbreviations, Symbols, and Notation	125
	Bibliography	129

Zusammenfassung

Diese Arbeit konzentriert sich auf die Entwicklung eines Simulationsprogramms, das auf der netzfreien Partikelmethode Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) basiert und speziell für die Modellierung des Rührreibschweißens verwendet wird. Das Simulationsprogramm ermöglicht die numerische Untersuchung der Effekte und Mechanismen, die den Rührreibschweißprozess beeinflussen.

Es werden mehrere miteinander verbundene physikalische Phänomene untersucht, die das Rührreibschweißen charakterisieren, untersucht und in das Simulationsprogramm integriert. Dazu gehören komplexe Kontaktbedingungen mit Haft-Gleit-Reibung, nicht-lineare temperaturabhängige Plastizität, Materialverbindung und verschiedene thermische Effekte. Es werden auch verschiedene numerische Aspekte, wie die Stabilität der SPH-Formulierung, untersucht. Um eine genaue Approximation bei großen plastischen Verformungen sicherzustellen, wird eine alternative Stabilisierungstechnik, die sogenannte Hourglass Control, in das SPH-Simulationsprogramm implementiert. Zusätzlich wird ein flexibleres Fließmodell basierend auf mikrostrukturellen Effekten in das SPH-Simulationsprogramm integriert, um die plastische Beschreibung beim Rührreibschweißen zu verbessern.

Ein weiterer wichtiger Aspekt bei der Modellierung des Rührreibschweißens ist der Übergang vom Kontakt zwischen zwei Werkstücken zu einem einzigen Kontinuum aufgrund des Festkörperbindungsmechanismus. Dieser Übergang wird ausführlich untersucht und führt zur Implementierung eines neuartigen Algorithmus in das SPH-Simulationsprogramm. Dieser Algorithmus umfasst mehrere neue Funktionen, wie die Definition eines Bindungskriteriums, die Änderung der Wechselwirkungsart und die Formulierung des SPH-SPH-Kontakts. Dadurch kann die Qualität der Schweißnaht bewertet werden.

Das entwickelte Simulationsprogramm wird zunächst anhand verschiedener Validierungsbeispiele überprüft und anschließend für die Untersuchung von Rührreibschweißszenarien verwendet. Die Studie liefert ein tieferes Verständnis der Materialflussmechanismen beim Rührreibschweißen und ermöglicht eine quantitative Bewertung der Fließbedingungen. Der neu entwickelte Bindungsmechanismus gibt Einblicke in die Entwicklung der Schweißnahtbildung. Darüber hinaus ermöglicht das Simulationsprogramm die Untersuchung des Einflusses von Prozessparametern auf die Qualität der resultierenden Schweißnaht. Der Vergleich der Ergebnisse mit verfügbaren experimentellen und simulativen Daten bestätigt die Fähigkeit der SPH-Methode, die komplexen Effekte des Rührreibschweißprozesses zu reproduzieren. Darüber hinaus bietet die Komplexität der Verbindungsmethode eine Möglichkeit, die Fähigkeiten der SPH-Methode zu testen und zu verbessern. Dies führt zur Entwicklung eines funktionalen Simulationsprogramms, das in der Lage ist, verschiedene industrielle Szenarien darzustellen.

Abstract

This work focuses on the development of a simulation framework based on the meshless Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) method, specifically applied to Friction Stir Welding (FSW) modeling. The framework allows for the numerical investigation of the effects and mechanisms that govern the FSW process.

Several interdependent physical phenomena characterizing FSW are explored and incorporated into the simulation framework. These include complex contact conditions with slip-stick friction, nonlinear temperature-dependent plasticity, material coalescence, and multiple thermal contributions. Various numerical aspects, such as the stability of the SPH formulation, are also investigated. To ensure accurate approximation in the presence of large plastic deformation, an alternative stabilization technique called the hourglass control scheme is introduced into the SPH framework. Furthermore, a more flexible yielding model based on microstructural effects is implemented to enhance the plastic description in FSW.

Another crucial aspect of FSW modeling is the transition from contact between two workpieces to a single continuum resulting from solid-state bonding mechanism. This transition is extensively studied, leading to the implementation of a novel algorithm in the SPH framework. This algorithm introduces several new features, including the definition of a bonding criterion, the change in interaction type, and the formulation of SPH-SPH contact. The new feature enables the assessment of weld quality.

The developed SPH framework is initially validated through various reduced examples before being applied to investigate FSW scenarios. The study provides a deeper understanding of the material flow mechanisms in FSW and allows for quantitative assessment of the flow conditions. The newly developed bonding mechanism provides insights into the evolution of weld formation. Additionally, the simulation framework enables the investigation of process parameter influence on the resulting weld quality. Comparison of the results with available experimental and simulation data confirms the capability of the SPH method to reproduce the complex effects of the FSW process. Moreover, the complexity of the joining method provides an opportunity to test and enhance the capabilities of the SPH method, leading to the development of a functional simulation framework capable of representing various industrial scenarios.