

About this project

Context

Tailor-welded blanks (TWB) are customised sheets that join steels of different strengths by laser welding. This allows the properties of the components to be precisely tailored to the intended applications. They offer great potential for lightweight construction in the vehicle and transport industry. By saving weight, they help to reduce CO2 emissions and increase material efficiency. Despite these advantages, their potential applications have so far been limited. Difficulties such as limited formability and the springback of weld seams make it difficult to use ultra-high-strength steels with strengths of over 800 megapascals (MPa). This is where the TWBlock team comes in. The researchers are developing innovative solutions to enable the use of even higher-performance materials. With digital solutions such as a digital twin and blockchain applications, they want to optimise the entire process chain and make it more sustainable.

Purpose

The project team is working on bringing TWBs made from ultra-high-strength steels with strengths of up to 1,000 MPa into series production. The aim is to better link the welding and forming processes and to precisely model the properties of the materials using simulation. With the help of a digital twin, they are trying to understand and optimise the complex interactions between material, weld seam and forming process. The team is also integrating blockchain technologies to make the data transparent and traceable along the entire production chain. Through these approaches, the researchers hope to help reduce CO2 emissions and advance lightweight steel construction in the automotive industry. At the same time, the team wants to improve the efficiency of production and promote collaboration between those involved.

Procedure

The researchers begin by comprehensively analysing materials and weld seams. They carry out tests to determine the mechanical properties of high-strength steels and their behaviour during welding and forming. These results are incorporated into the development of a digital twin that simulates the complex processes. The team uses it to improve the welding and forming processes in a targeted manner and to better utilise the lightweight construction potential of the TWBs. Blockchain technologies ensure the integrity of the data and facilitate collaboration between the project partners. Finally, the team will test the results on a demonstrator, a vehicle side member, under real industrial conditions in order to create the basis for transferring TWBs made from ultrahigh-strength steels to series production.

About this projec	t	
Rand Rates State States Party States Image: State States State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States Image: State States	Reduct PAR Particular Solution Particular Solution Particular Solution	
Funding duration:		
Funding sign:	03LB2034	Funding amount: EUR 1.6 million
Further websites		ound.de/foekat/jsp/SucheAction.do? /&fkz=03LB2034A - TWBlock in the federal funding

Project coordination

Contact:

Mr Dr.-Ing. Max Biegler

+49 030 39006-404

max.biegler@ipk.fraunhofer.de

Organisation:

Fraunhofer Institute for Production Systems and **Design Technology**

Pascalstraße 8-9 10587 Berlin Berlin Germany

☑ www.ipk.fraunhofer.de



INSTITUT PRODUKTIONSANLAGEN UND KONSTRUKTIONSTECHNIK

English (EN){{ Projektpartner }}



d-fine Neue Materialien

VOLKSWAGEN

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Salzgitter Mannesmann Forschung GmbH, Salzgitter Europlatinen Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung

	Realisation
Offer	
Products Parts and components, Semi-finished parts, Tools and moulds	\checkmark
Services & consulting Engineering, Simulation	\checkmark
ield of technology	
Design & layout Lightweight construction concepts	\checkmark
Functional integration Material functionalisation	\checkmark
Measuring and testing technology Materials analysis	\checkmark
Modelling and simulation Crash behaviour, Loads & stress, Structural mechanics	\checkmark
Plant construction & automation Automation technology, Robotics	\checkmark

	Realisation
Manufacturing process	
Additive manufacturing	
Coating (surface engineering)	
Fibre composite technology	
Forming Compression moulding, Deep-drawing	\checkmark
Joining Welding	\checkmark
Material property alteration	
Primary forming	
Processing and separating	
Textile technology	
Material	
Biogenic materials	
Cellular materials (foam materials)	
Composites Laminates	\checkmark
Fibres	
Functional materials Others (Tailor Welded Blanks)	\checkmark
Metals Steel	\checkmark
Plastics	
Structural ceramics	