

Optimization of typical Kirchhoff Automotive parts with Optistruct

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Abrided form of the ETHC 2009 presentation!

Agenda

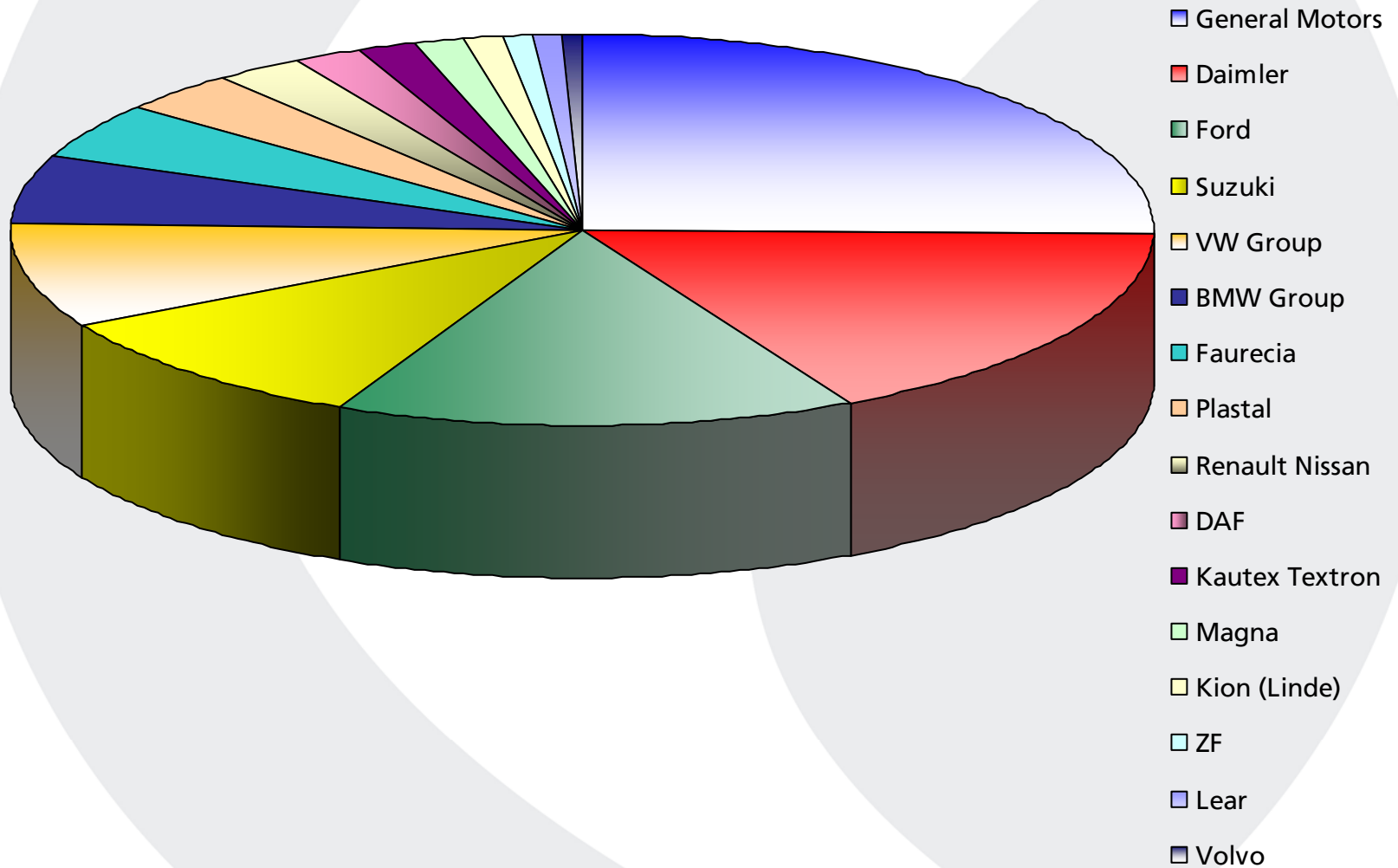
1. Overview of Kirchhoff Automotive
2. Optimization of an engine cradle – study of light weight designs with tailored rolled tubes and blanks
3. Conclusion

1. Overview of Kirchhoff Automotive - Locations

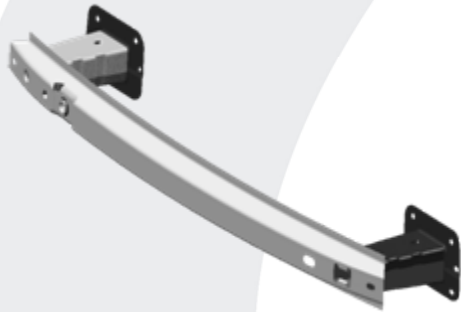
- 17 production plants in 9 countries
- more than 3.000 employees worldwide



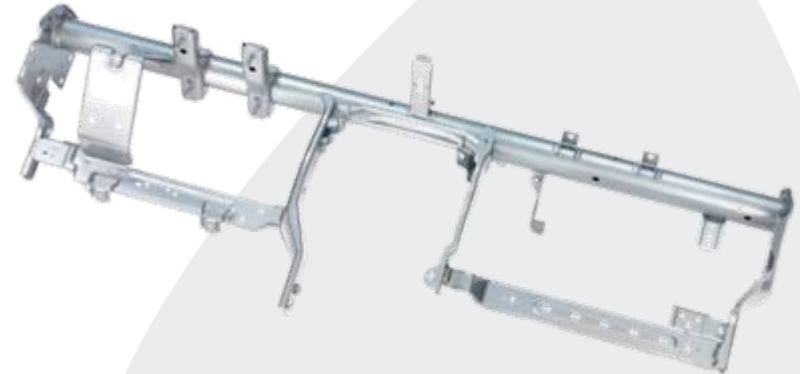
1. Overview of Kirchhoff Automotive - Our customers



1. Overview of Kirchhoff Automotive - Product portfolio passenger cars



bumper systems



cross car beams



front ends



engine cradles

Agenda

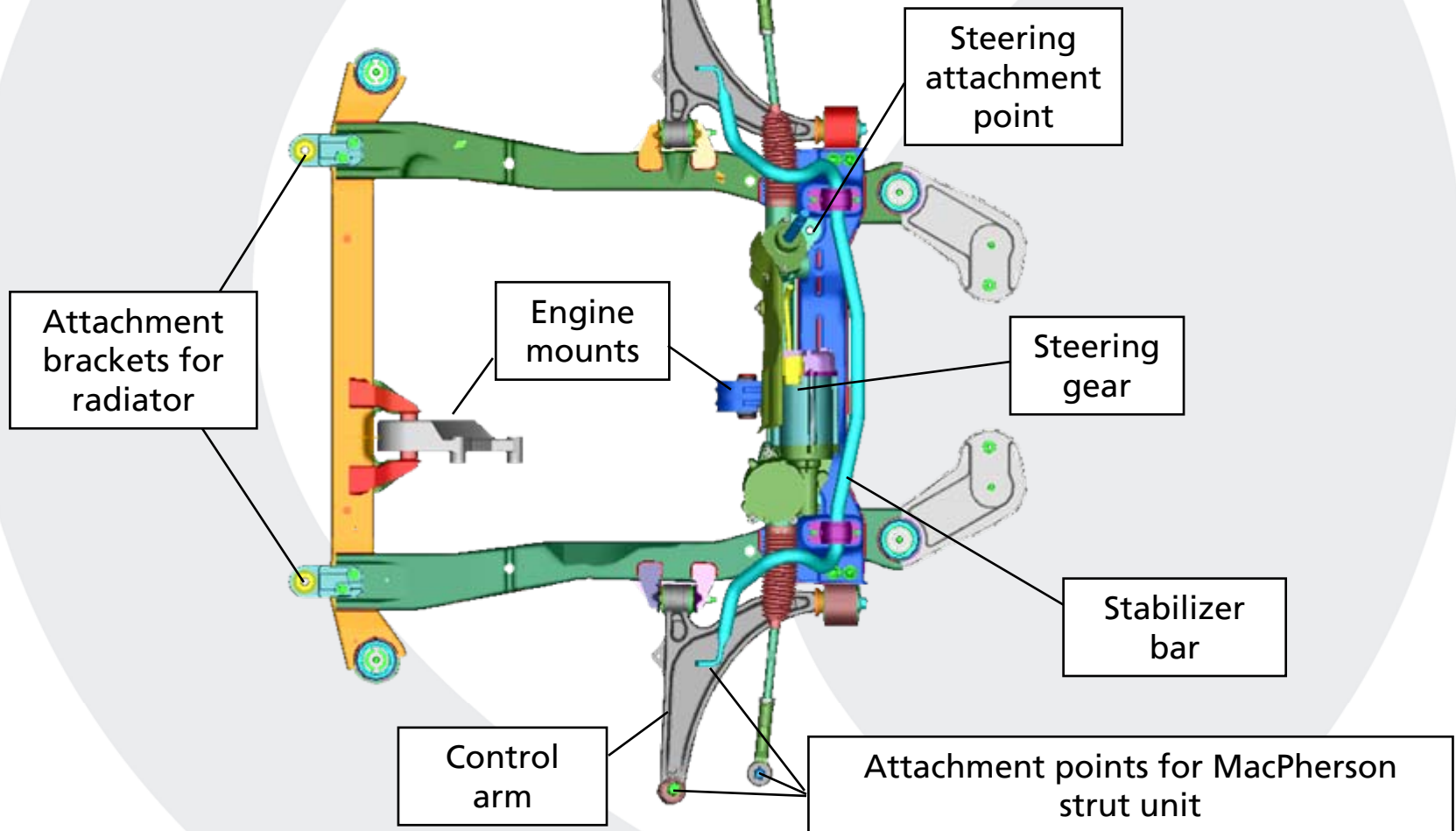
1. Overview of Kirchhoff Automotive

**2. Optimization of an engine cradle –
study of light weight designs with
tailored rolled tubes and blanks**

3. Conclusion

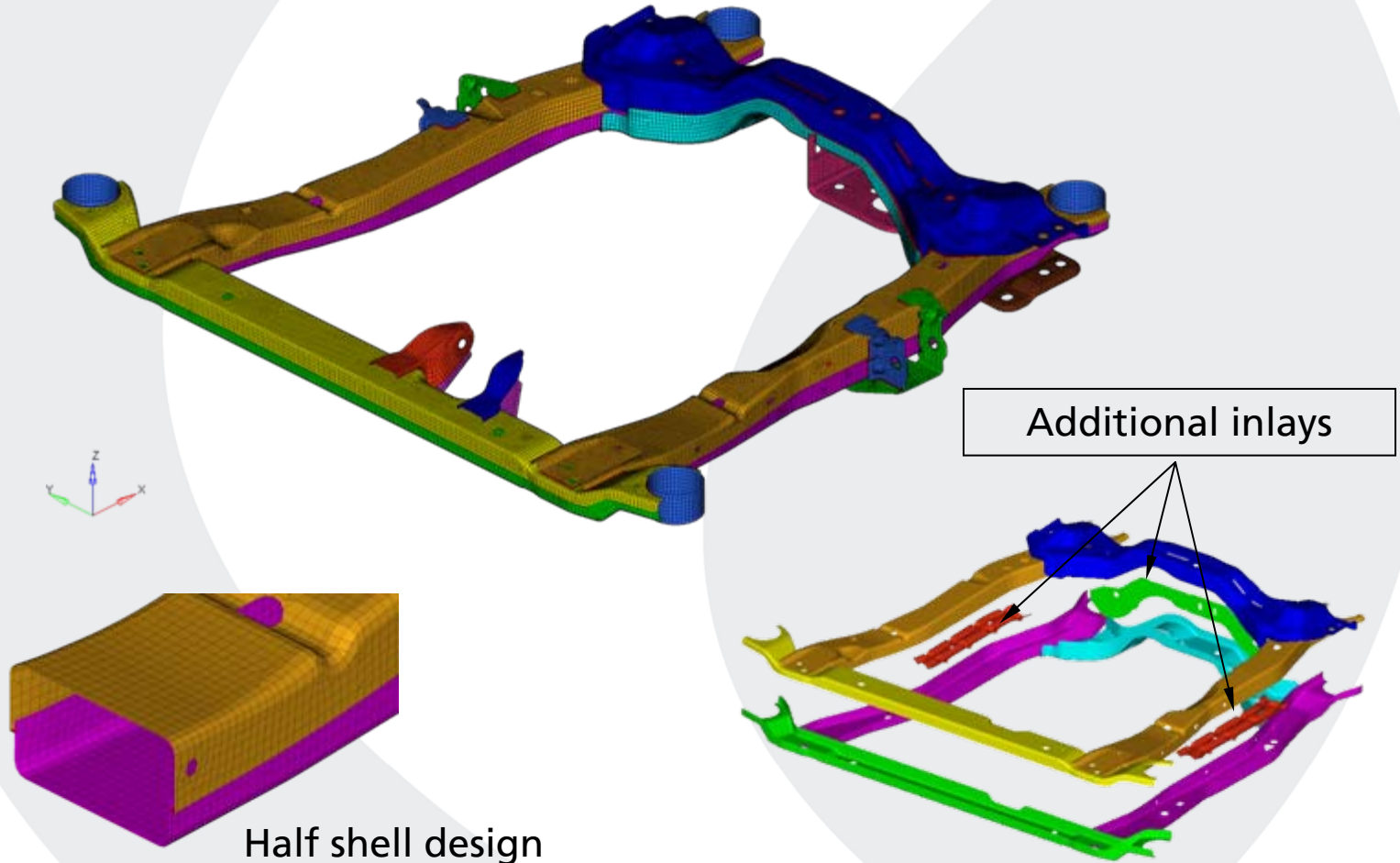
2. Optimization of an engine cradle

Engine cradle with attached parts



2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Base version

Current design for GM DELTA platform engine cradle:



Half shell design

Additional inlays

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Targets

Current design:

Part was developed for the highest requirements regarding engine power, weight & design of the car (high roof or low roof)

Task for new design:

Find a lighter and cheaper version for 70-80% of the vehicle volume by reducing the requirements



Version 1:

Base design with
reduced sheet thickness

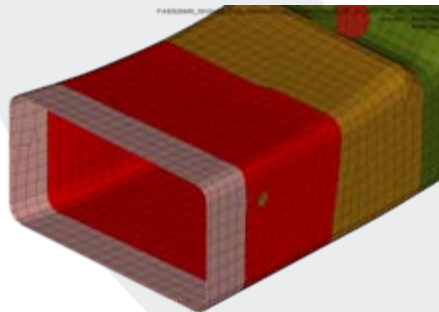
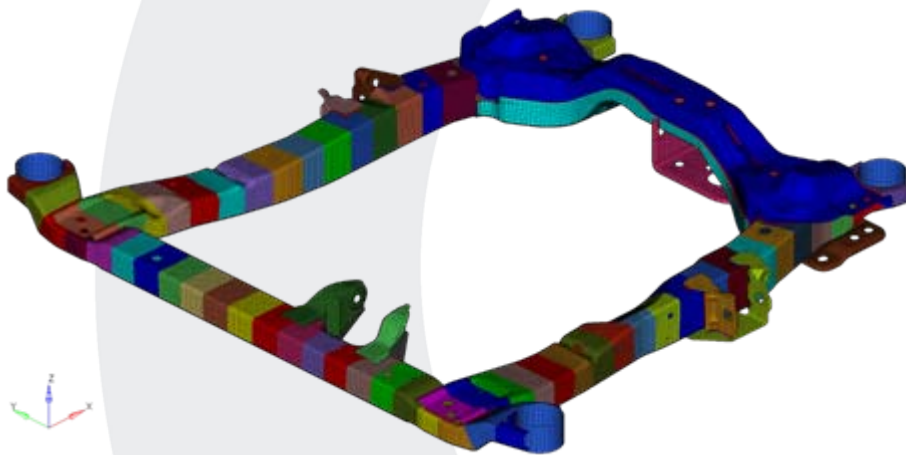
Version 2 & 3:

Tailor rolled designs

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Alternative versions

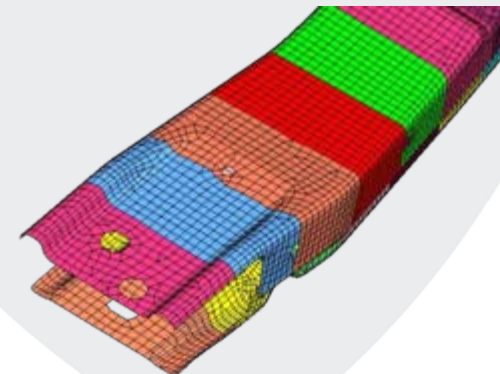
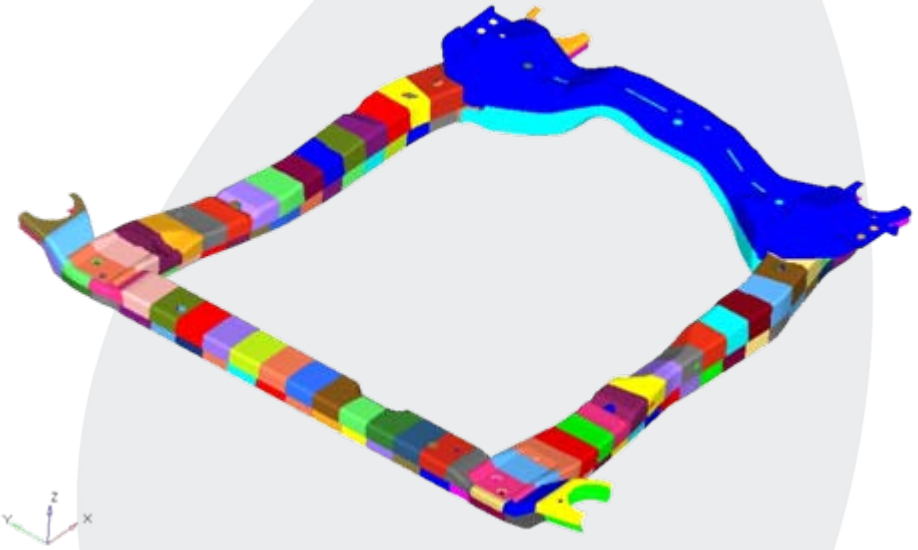
Version 2:

tailored rolled tubes (TRT)

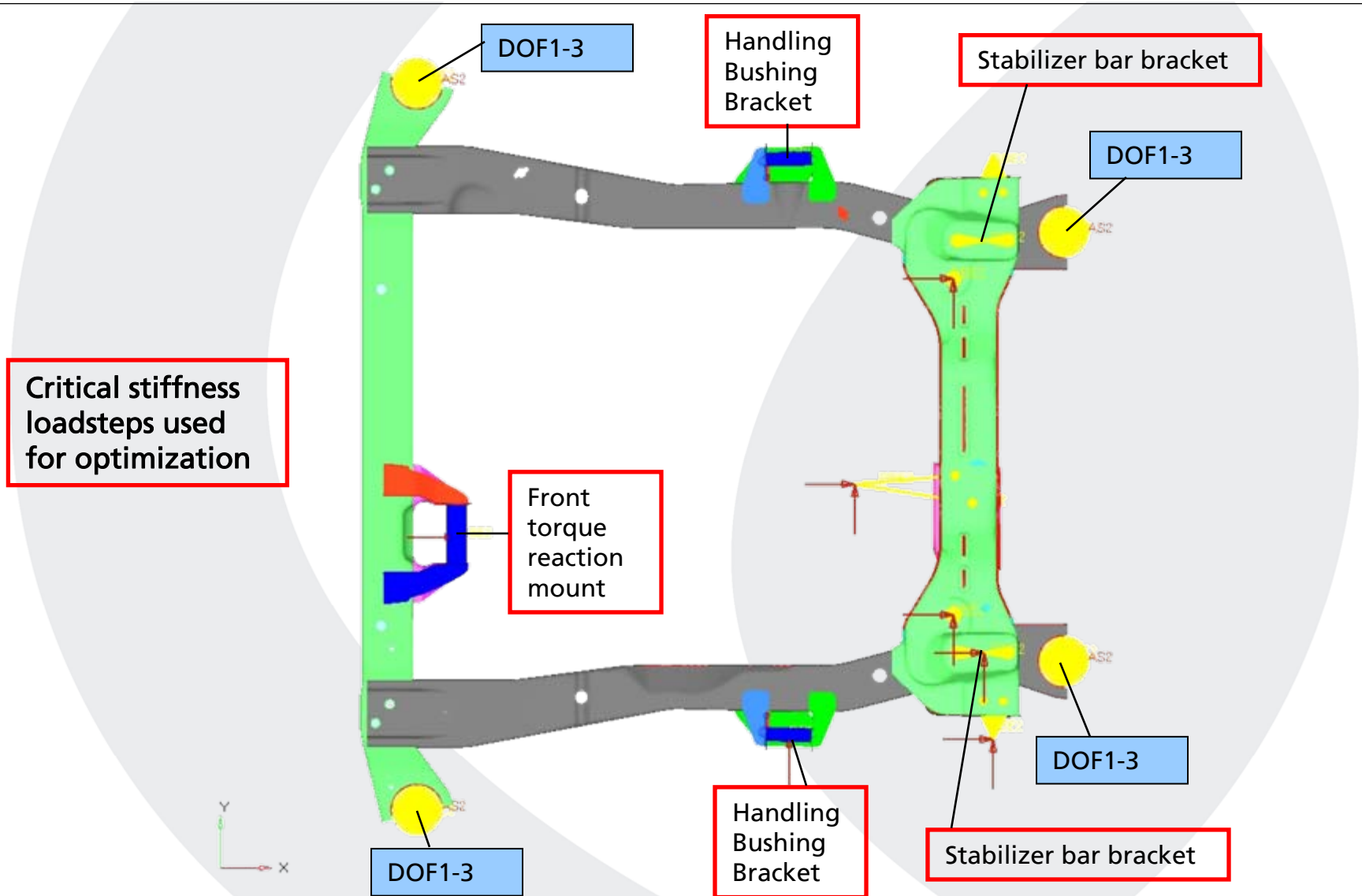


Version 3:

tailored rolled blanks (TRB)



2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Stiffness loadsteps



2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Optimization setup

Responses:

- displacements
- mass



Constraints:

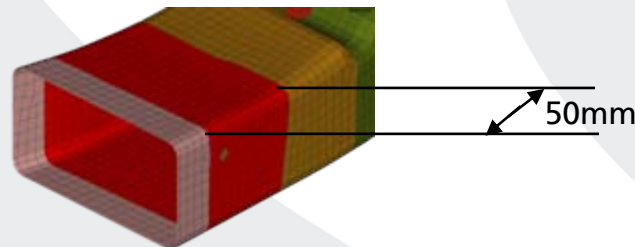
- upper bound of displacements for critical stiffness loadsteps



Objective: min. mass

For TRT and TRB additionally:

Equations because of manufacturing constraints for sheet thickness variation (information from TR-manufacturer Mubea: 50mm \rightarrow +/- 0.5mm)

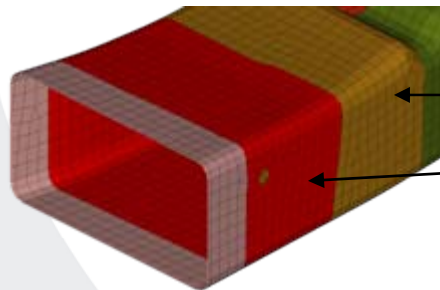


2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Equations for TR-versions

edit equation:

page: 1

response type:



DVPREL2	ID	TYPE	P ID	PNAME
DRESP2	ID	LABEL	EQN	REGION
DESVAR	101	desvar(1)	102	desvar(2)

- DESIGN_VARIABLES
- TABLE_ENTRIES
- DESIGN_VARIABLES
 - ndesignvars =
- TABLE_ENTRIES
- RESPONSES
- RESPONSES_BY_LOADSTEP

lower bound =

upper bound =

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Results

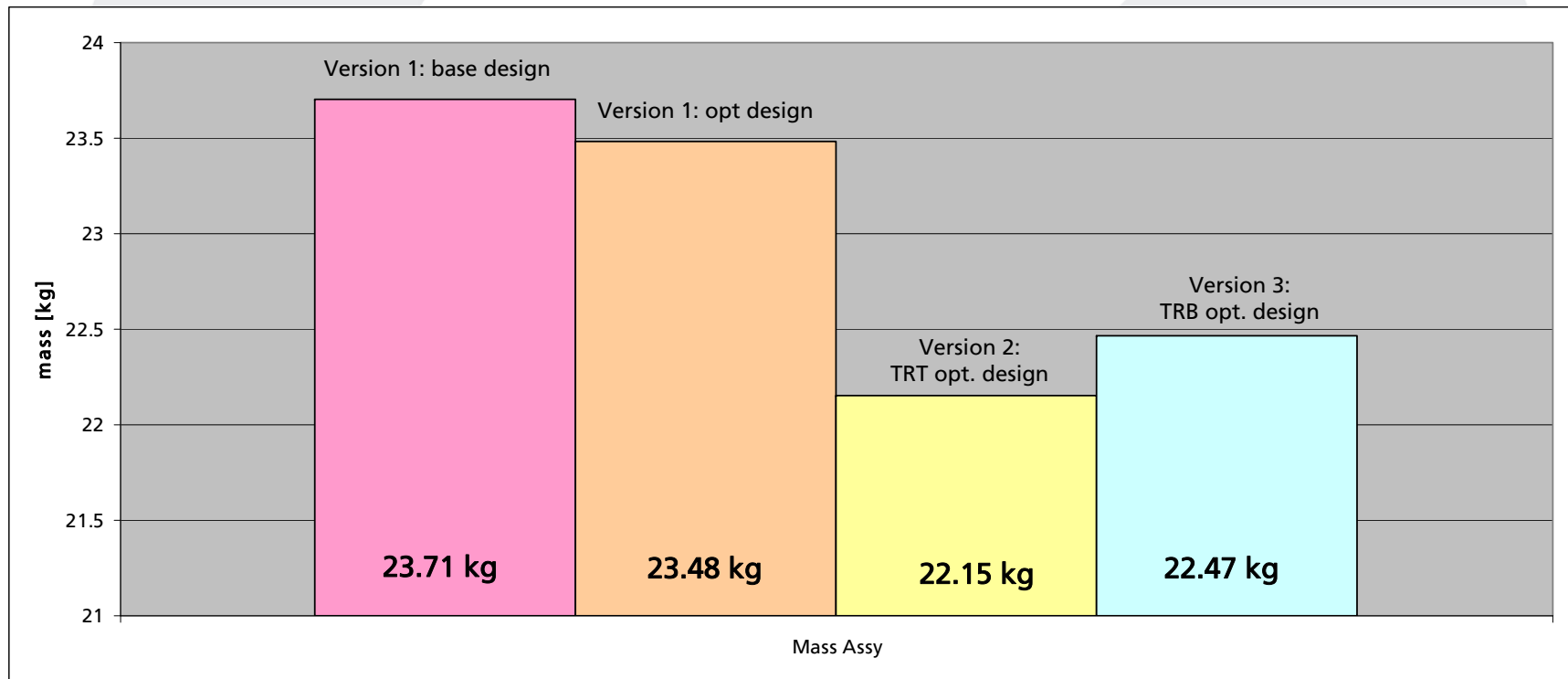


Lcase No.	Lcase Defn.	Dir	Target 100%	Targets reduced	Version 1 Base Design Target 100%	Version 1 Optimized design Targets reduced	Version 2 TRT Optimized Design Targets reduced	Version 3 Optimized design without reinforcements Targets reduced
			KN/mm	KN/mm	ASSY (kg) = 23.71	ASSY (kg) = 23.48	ASSY (kg) = 22.15	ASSY (kg) = 22.47
			KN/mm	KN/mm	KN/mm	KN/mm	KN/mm	KN/mm
F02Y	Handling Bushing	Y	16.0	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.1	14.7
F02Z	Bracket (RH)	Z	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
F03 Y	Handling Bushing	Y	16.0	14.3	15.1	14.4	14.7	14.3
F03 Z	Bracket (LH)	Z	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
F08Z	Stabilizer Bar Bracket (RH)	Z	16.0	15.4	15.4	15.6	16.2	15.9
F09 Z	Stabilizer Bar Bracket (LH)	Z	16.0	15.2	15.2	15.9	16.0	16.2
F11Z	Front Torque Reaction Mount	Z	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3

→ All versions reach stiffness targets after optimization

→ TRT version has the best stiffness values

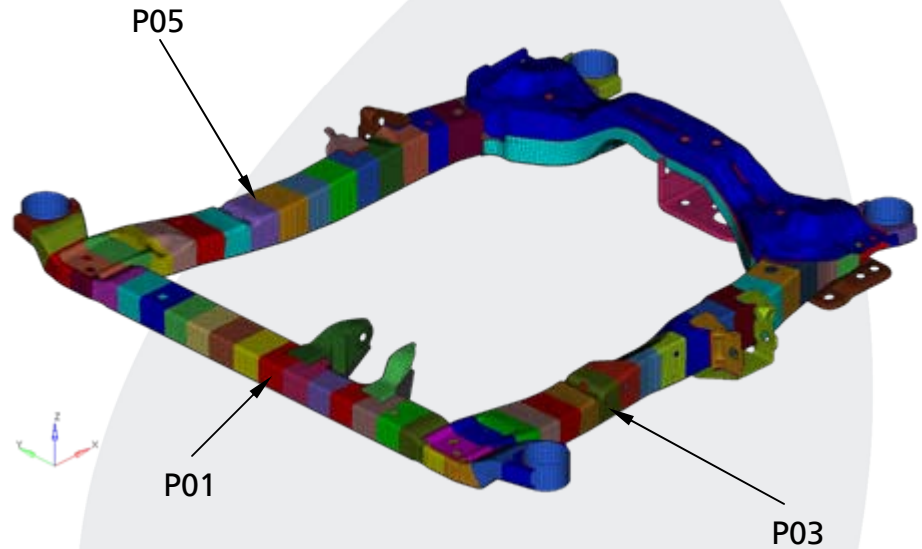
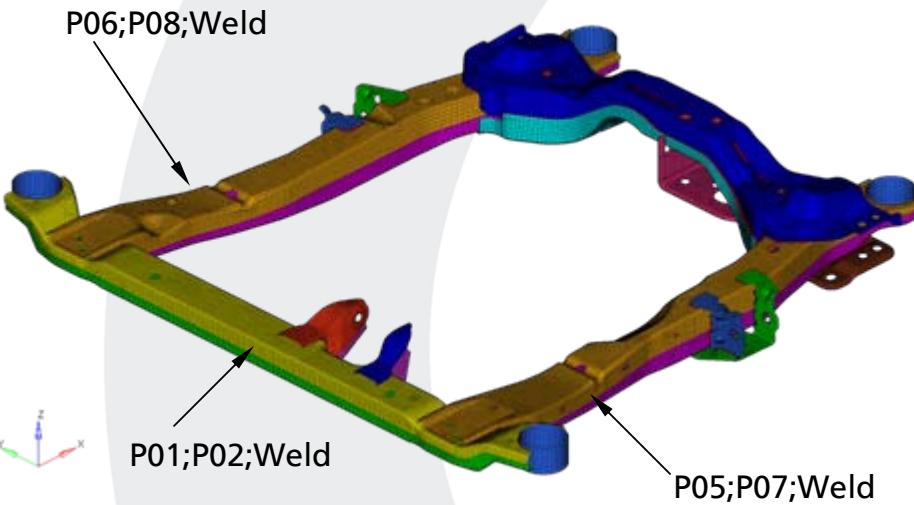
2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Mass overview



2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Mass Distribution V01 vs. V02+V03

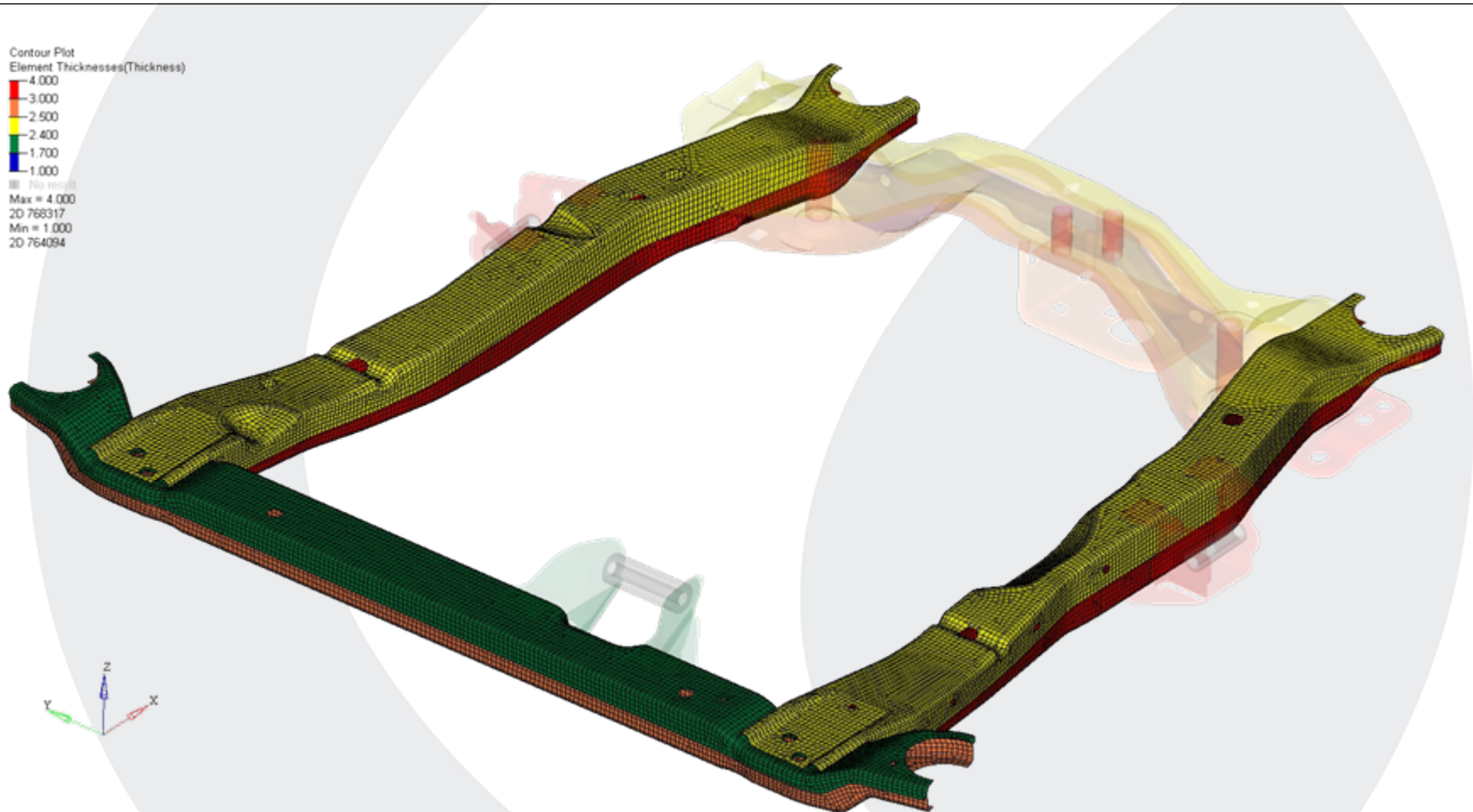
**Version 1 + 3:
(base design + TRB version)**

**Version 2:
(TRT version)**



Version 1 Base Design			Version 1 Size optimized			Version 2 TRT			Version 3 TRB		
Assy / Part	Mass (kg)	Mass Red. (%)	Assy / Part	Mass (kg)	Mass Red. (%)	Assy / Part	Mass (kg)	Mass Red. (%)	Assy / Part	Mass (kg)	Mass Red. (%)
ASSY	23.71	0.00%	ASSY	23.48	-0.97%	ASSY	22.15	-6.58%	ASSY	22.47	-5.23%
P01;P02; Weld	3.953	0.00%	P01;P02; Weld	3.789	-4.15%	P01	3.751	-5.11%	P01;P02; Weld	3.915	-0.96%
P05;P07; Weld	5.163	0.00%	P05;P07; Weld	5.208	0.87%	P03	4.372	-15.32%	P05;P07; Weld	4.822	-6.60%
P06;P08; Weld	5.173	0.00%	P06;P08; Weld	5.25	1.49%	P05	4.566	-11.73%	P06;P08; Weld	4.79	-7.40%

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Element Thickness Base Design



Element thickness of optimized parts after optimization

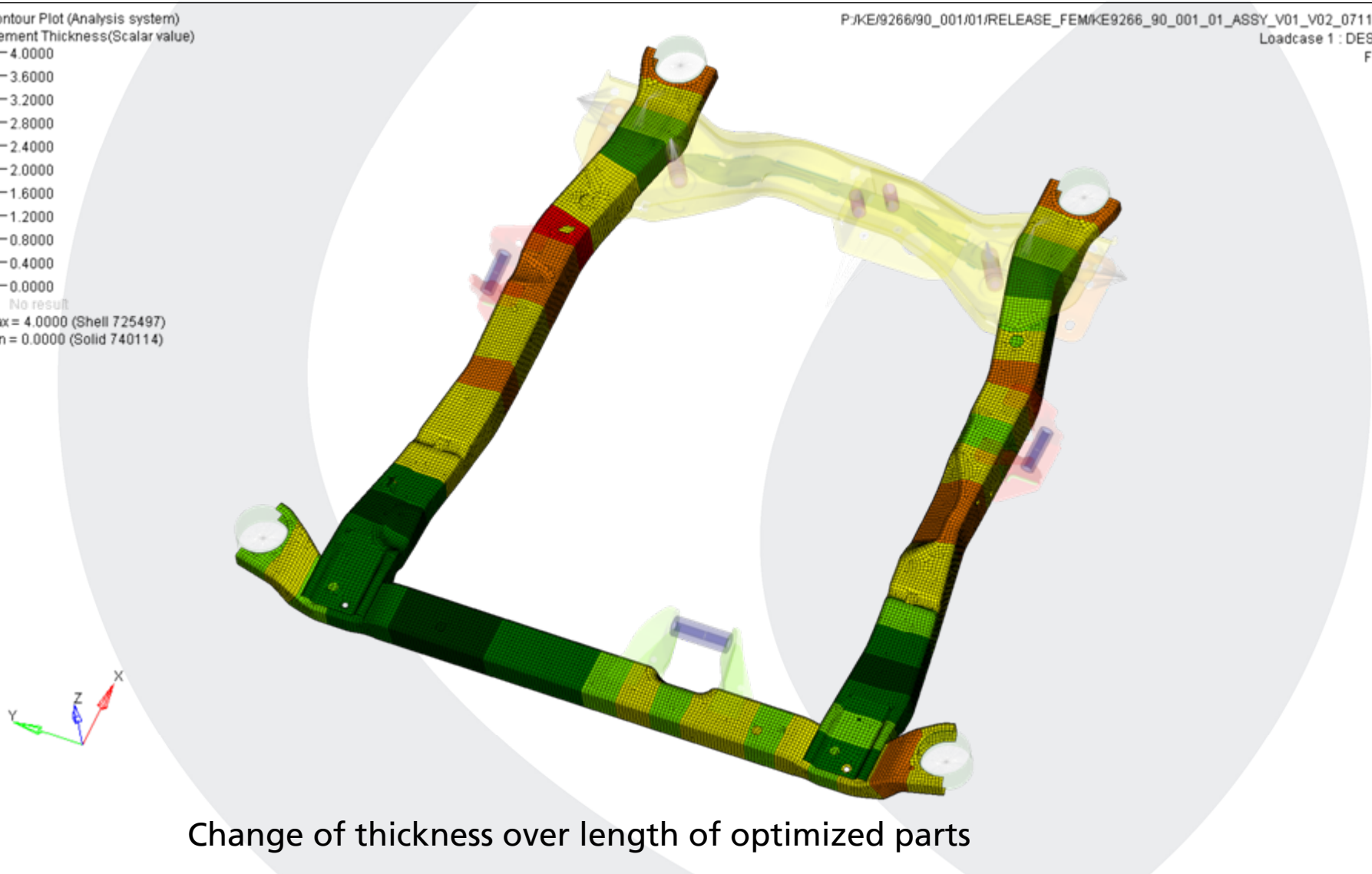
2. Optimization of an engine cradle – Version 2: Element Thickness Optimized Design

Contour Plot (Analysis system)
Element Thickness(Scalar value)

4.0000
3.6000
3.2000
2.8000
2.4000
2.0000
1.6000
1.2000
0.8000
0.4000
0.0000

■ No result
Max = 4.0000 (Shell 725497)
Min = 0.0000 (Solid 740114)

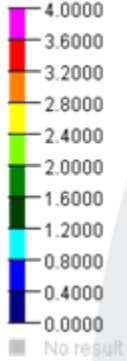
P:/KE/9266/90_001/01/RELEASE_FEM/KE9266_90_001_01_ASSY_V01_V02_071105.fem
Loadcase 1 : DESIGN [4]
Frame 5



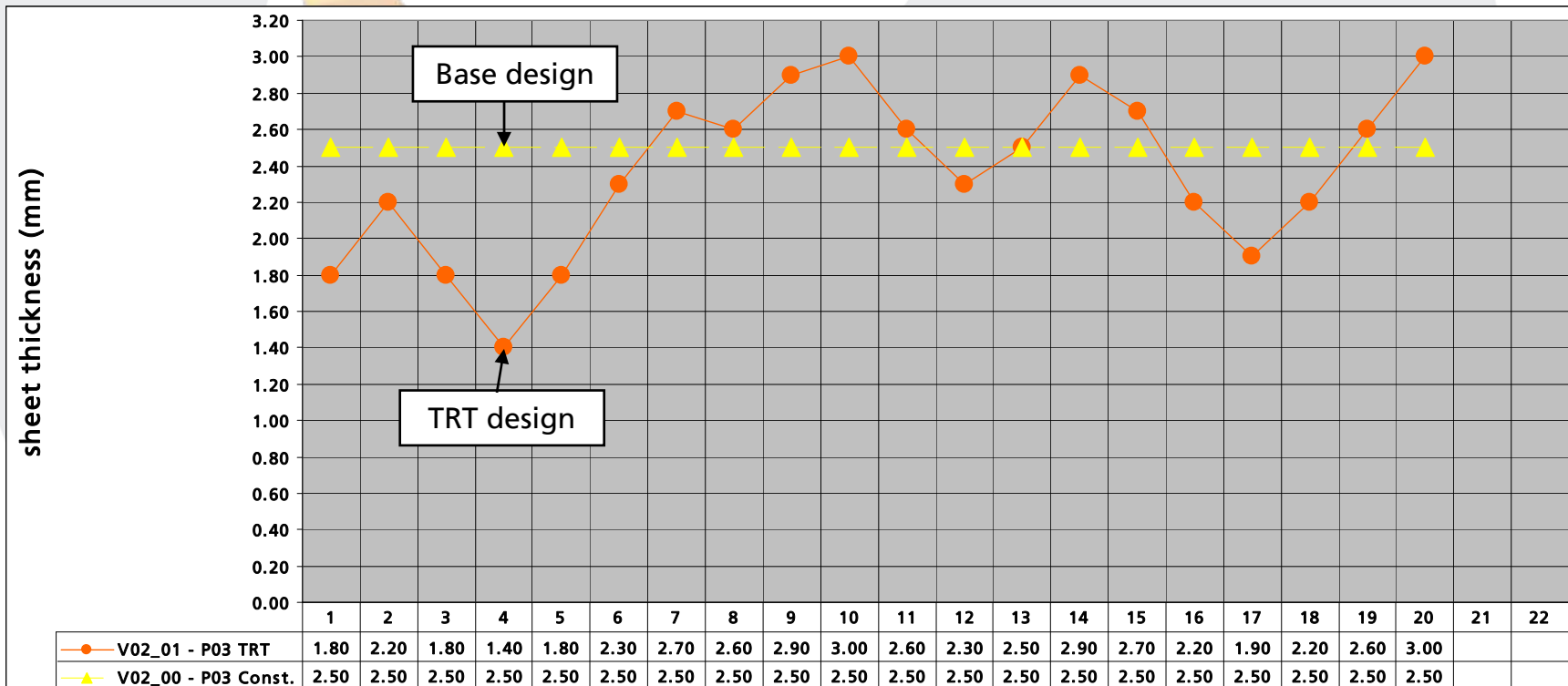
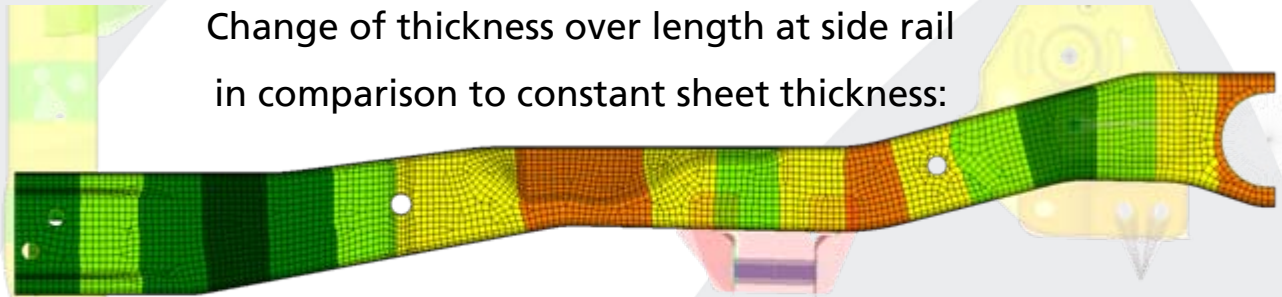
Change of thickness over length of optimized parts

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Version 2: Element Thickness P03

Contour Plot (Analysis system)
Element Thickness(Scalar value)



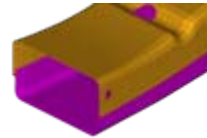
Change of thickness over length at side rail
in comparison to constant sheet thickness:



2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Summary

▪ Version 1:

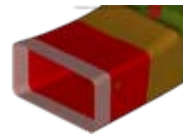
+ Low manufacturing costs



- Low mass reduction
- Additional inlays

▪ Version 2:

+ About 7% mass reduction with tailored rolled tubes
+ No additional inlays
+ Optimized strength / stiffness



- Highest manufacturing costs (TRT, Hydroforming)

▪ Version 3:

+ About 5% mass reduction with tailored rolled blanks
+ No additional inlays
+ Optimized strength / stiffness



- Heavier than version 2 because of overlapping shells and weldseam
- High manufacturing costs (TRB)

2. Optimization of an engine cradle - Conclusion

- Version 2 (TRT) has the highest potential for mass reduction but high manufacturing costs and the need for new tools
 - From 15-20% mass reduction on tailored solutions are profitable
 - Less than 10% mass reduction for the engine cradle because of complex loadstep combinations
- No change for series production part

Agenda

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3. Conclusion

3. Conclusion

- Target is always to optimize performance and to reduce mass, time and costs at the same time
- Examples show that Kirchhoff Automotive uses all optimization disciplines to find the best solutions in a short time (e.g. steel or steel plastics version, best bead design, optimized topology,...)
- Size optimization is mainly used in the „fine-tuning phase“

Thank you for your attention