



U.S. ARMY TANK AUTOMOTIVE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER

# Lightweight Combat Vehicle S&T Initiatives

LAB BASED INNOVATIONS IN THE PIPELINE: INTERACTIVE PANEL DISCUSSION Lightweight Vehicle Manufacturing: Joining & Forming Focus 2015 – April 14-15 2015

Dr. Richard Gerth Ground Systems Survivability Tank Automotive Research Development & Engineering Center (TARDEC)





#### 



#### **MISSION:**

Develop, integrate and sustain the right technology solutions for all manned and unmanned Department of Defense(DOD) ground systems and combat support systems to improve Current Force effectiveness and provide superior capabilities for the Future Force.

#### VISION:

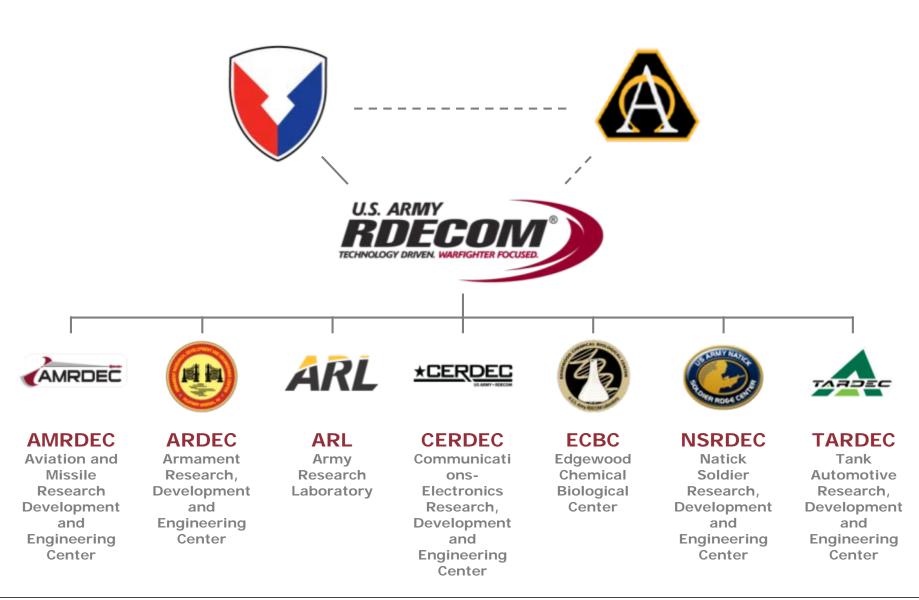
The first choice of technology and engineering expertise for ground vehicle systems and support equipment – today and tomorrow.

# We help our Warfighters succeed and come home alive

#### **Organizational Structure**



TAPDEC



#### **TARDEC 30-Year Strategy Alignment**





VALUE STREAM 1: Shape Requirements for Future Programs of Record

TARDEC

VALUE STREAM 2: Develop New Capabilities for Current Ground Systems

> VALUE STREAM 3: Provide Engineering Support and Services

VS1-LOE2 Develop hull structure & weight informed design process for the Combat Vehicle Prototyping (CVP) program

VS2-LOE1 Align & advance lightweight material S&T projects to needs of Programs of Record (MRAP, JLTV, GCV, Bradley, ABRAMS, Stryker, Tactical Vehicles...)

VS3-LOE1 Develop and grow expertise & capabilities in lightweight material design, analysis and testing for future (mobility, blast, structures, power-train & optimization)

#### **Future Goals**

#### We Need An Expeditionary, Scalable & Ready Modern Army (From CSA Priorities, SEP 13)

- Focus S&T investment to maximize the potential of emerging game-changing land power technologies to counter emerging threats.
- Rapidly deploy, fight, and win whenever and wherever our national interests are threatened.
- Train and equip the Total Army to rapidly deploy, fight, sustain itself, and win against complex state and non-state threats in austere environments and rugged terrain (The expeditionary mindset).

# But what does the future force look like?

Weight reduction is a key enabler for an expeditionary force



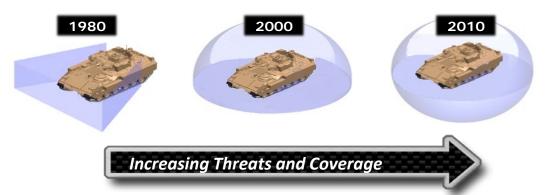
RDECOM

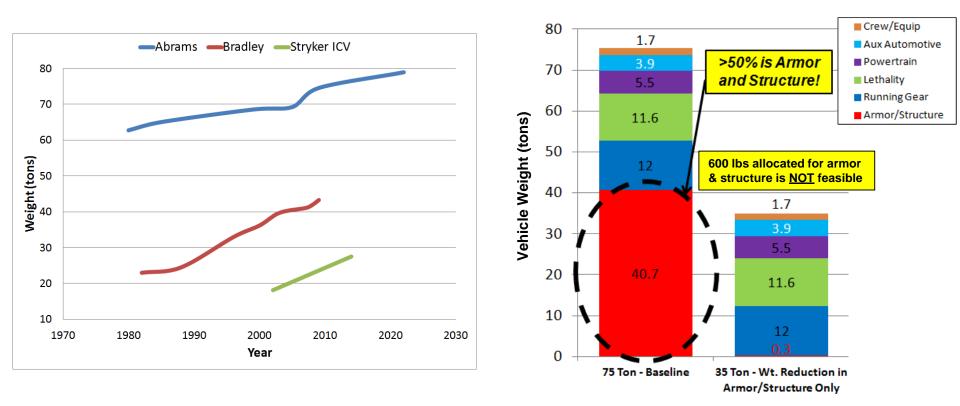
# Deploy globally and rapidly; seize & maintain initiative without sacrificing protection

### Challenge: Reducing Weight w/Increasing Threats 🖾 👽



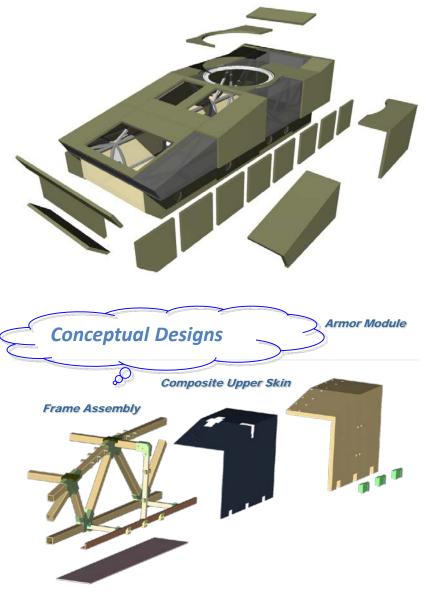






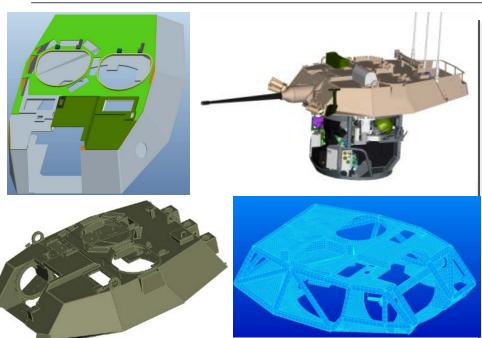
# **Issues to Lightweighting Combat Vehicles**

- Development of survivable vehicle systems while keeping to air transport weight.
- Attachment methodologies for A + B + C armor concept, appurtenances
- Joining and fastening technologies (dissimilar materials), adhesives
- Balancing interior volume against the use of less efficient structural material solutions
- Signature management, electromagnetic shielding over potentially non-metallic surfaces
- Diagnostics & prognostics for structural health assessment
- Material costs and improving multi-hit performance
- Advanced structures offer part consolidation necessitating development of high yield mfg. processes
- Inspection and repair of advanced armor systems
- Improved modeling and simulation

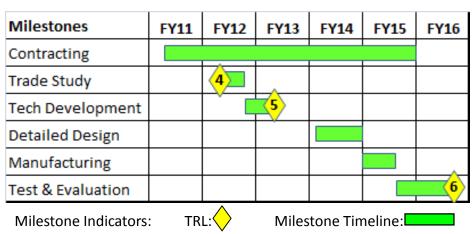


RDECOM

# Light-Weight Vehicle Structure (LWVS)



#### Schedule



#### **PURPOSE**

• Demonstrate best practices in affordable, multi-material design for structures to reduce ground vehicle weight

RDECOM

- Utilize automotive technology investments in vehicle structure light weighting
- Demonstrate a weight savings of up to 400 lbs on a testable LAV-25 without degradation in performance.
- Evaluate the current technical capability of the supply chain.

#### **ARMY PAYOFF**

- Increased fuel economy
- Increased reliability
- Greater SWAP-C (Space, Weight, Armor, Power, Cooling)

#### **RESULTS / PRODUCTS**

- 400 lbs lighter multi-material turret (<1,000 lbs turret structure)
- Bi-metallic cast trunnion
- Affordable (targeted for future upgrade)
- Updated production cost models

#### **Architecture**

- Armored roof
- Carbon fiber composite sidewalls and baseplate
- Aluminum basket
- Adhesively bonded and bolted

#### Advanced Vehicle Power Tech. Alliance (AVPTA)



Advanced Combustion Engines and Transmissions	Lightweight Structures and Materials	Energy Recovery and Thermal Management	Alternative Fuels and Lubricants	Hybrid Propulsion Systems & Energy Storage	Analytical Tools							
Technical areas for joint activity:												
<ul> <li>High density, energy efficient powertrain</li> <li>Extreme gains in engine efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduce weight to improve performance</li> <li>Cost reduction for consumer market</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cost Improved efficiency, manage heat generation</li> <li>Efficiency gains through waste heat recovery</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Standardization &amp; security</li> <li>Efficiency gains through advanced oil formulations</li> </ul>	•Efficiency improvements	•Assessment/ Design Trades							
◆Ignition Models for Heavy Hydrocarbon Fuels	<ul> <li>Lightweight vehicle structures</li> <li>Multi-Material Joining</li> </ul>	Thermoelectrics and Enabling Engine	Fuel Bulk Modulus	<ul> <li>Computer Aided Engineering for Batteries (CAEBAT)</li> <li>Non-Rare Earth Materials for Motors</li> </ul>								

Driving results through collaboration

## **Similarities**





Lighter Weight Vehicles

Similar Materials

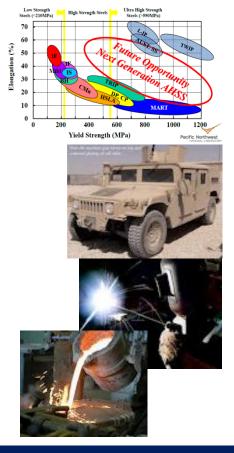
AHSS Aluminum Composites

#### **Similar Applications**

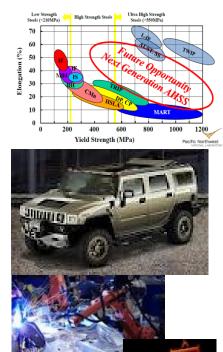
Ground vehicles / Structures Diesel engines

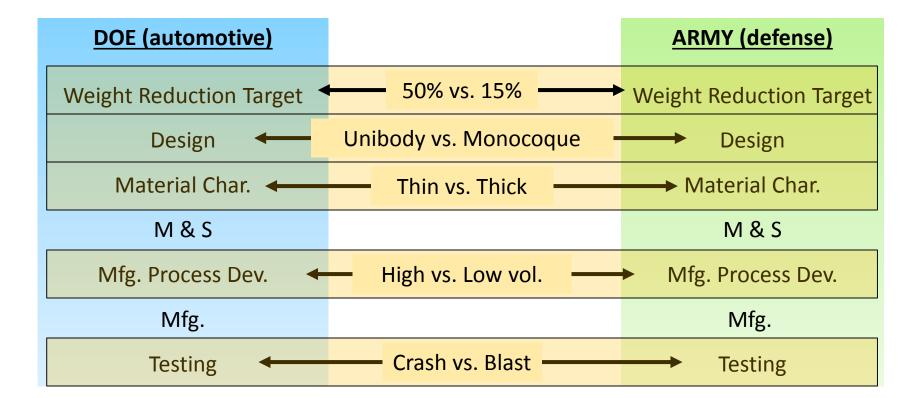
#### **Similar Manufacturing Processes**

Welding (Friction stir, MIG/TIG) Forming (hot stamping) Castings



Given the similarities, it makes sense to collaborate.





Given the differences in programs, business environment, technical details, and funding timing, one must take a very detailed, task by task examination of collaboration areas.

RDECOM

X

### **Ballistic Shock Test**



U.S.ARMY

TAPDEC

# **Project Technologies**

U.S.ARMY	V	RDECOM
----------	---	--------



	Weld Wires	Solid State	ARC Weld	Mechanical	Misc Process	Misc Project
Mg		1		1		1
Al	1	1			1	
AHSS	2	4	2		1	1
FRC				3	1	1
	AHSS weld wire	Hi Speed AL FSW MG FSW		MG SP Rivets	Breakthru	MIFERD
The DT OF THE TANK	AHSS weld wire Al weld wire	FSW SFSW TFSW FAW	Weld Model Weld Char'n	Adh Bolt + Adh Bolt load	LACS Infusion Breakthru	Auto Join TS

#### **MMJ Technologies – Weld wires**





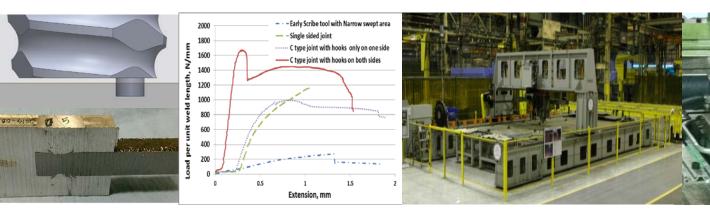
#### AHSS WELDWIRE

- Excessive weld cracks in vehicles due to fatigue, not ballistics.
- Failure analysis identified hydrogen embrittlement as major culprit.
- New AHSS weld wire developed that can deal with hydrogen embrittlement.
- Current status: Weld wire produced.
- <u>Next steps</u>: Create welded samples and evaluate.
- <u>Verdict</u>: Depends on evaluation
- <u>Performer</u>: ORNL

#### **HIGH STRENGTH AL 6XXX WELDWIRE**

- 6xxx alloys are attractive from a cost, and performance standpoint: 15-20% strength increase. But, 5556, 5183, 5356 filler alloys are not compatible with high strength 6xxx alloys due to weld cracks.
- New weld wire solves MgSi2 brittle effects of using 4043 in high strength 6xxx alloys. Enables joining 6xxx alloys (6055) to each other and to 5xxx alloys (5083)
- Current status: Weld wire does not meet corrosion requirements.
- <u>Next steps</u>: Chemistry optimization to minimize corrosion susceptibility. Weld samples and evaluate ballistics.
- <u>Verdict</u>: Depends on evaluation in late FY16.
- Performer: Alcoa

# **MMJ Technologies – Friction Stir Welding**



### SCRIBE FSW

- Have developed SFSW to penetrate up to 1" thick Aluminum
- Joint strength from single pass is too low. Doubles for in plane double pass.
- Working on joint designs and multiple pass method to increase joint strength
- Have not evaluated ballistic shock or corrosion
- <u>Next steps</u>: Create welded samples and evaluate.
- <u>Verdict</u>: Depends on evaluation
- Performer: PNNL

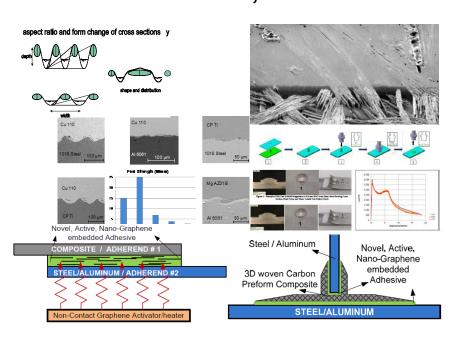
#### THERMAL FSW

 Have developed process to weld 0.5" thick welds with 105% joint strength of comparable aluminum welds.

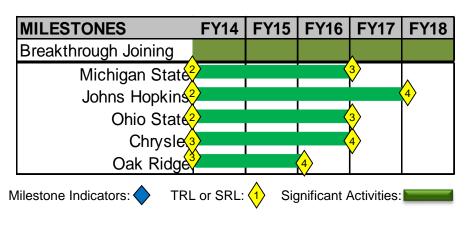
RDECOM

- Tool life is short and tool is expensive.
- Working on thermal control through water cooled fixtures to extend tool life (weld length).
- Have not evaluated ballistic shock or corrosion
- <u>Next steps</u>: Create welded samples and evaluate.
- **<u>Verdict</u>**: Depends on evaluation
- **<u>Performer</u>**: Focus Hope

#### **Breakthrough Techniques in Dissimilar Material Joining POC: William Joost, Richard Gerth**



#### Schedule & Milestones



#### Problem Statement:

• A weight optimized vehicle is a multi-material structure, where the best material is used to meet the performance requirements at every location.

RDECOM

- Current processes are focused on various welding technologies, preheating technologies, adhesives, mechanical joints, and explosive bonding (bi-metallic plates).
- This project is investigating novel techniques that are significantly different than current technologies and are applicable to thin sheet and thick plates.

#### **Product(s):**

- 1. Active, Tailorable Adhesives for Dissimilar Material Bonding, Repair and Reassembly (Michigan State)
  - Electro-magnetically cure and un-cure adhesives
- 2. Brazing Dissimilar Materials with a Novel Composite Foil (Johns Hopkins)
  - Self propagating brazing foil with minimal surface prep
- 3. Welding of Dissimilar Materials by Vaporizing Foil Actuator (Ohio State)
  - Electrically vaporizing material into a rapidly expanding plasma to explosively bond dissimilar metals (Cu, Mg, AHSS, Al)
- 4. Upset Protrusion Joining (Chrysler, AET)
  - Integrated "rivets" cast into Mg part and mechanically joined to steel.
- 5. Laser-Assisted Joining Process of Aluminum and Carbon Fiber Components (Oak Ridge)
  - Carbon fiber composite micro-surface prepping process to increase adhesive bonding with Aluminum.

#### Payoff: (BOTH military & commercial)

Potential for lower cost and more effective methods for joining dissimilar materials, thereby accelerating the adoption of lighter weight materials in military and commercial vehicles. These technologies are applicable to thin sheet and thick plate.

# **Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)**

- Established between federal labs and commercial, academic or nonprofit partners to facilitate technology transfer between the parties for mutual benefit
  - GM Fuel Cell

# **Test Service Agreement (TSA)**

 Is a technology transfer mechanism that enables federal laboratories to perform work for hire.

Dodge Truck Testing on the Vehicle Inertial Properties Evaluation Rig (VIPER)

# Small Business Technology Transfer (SBR, STTR)

## **Pathways to TARDEC**

- Ground Vehicle Gateway: <u>https://tardec.groundvehiclegateway.com</u>
- TARDEC Industry Day
- Defense Mobility Enterprise (DME): <u>http://defensemobility.org/</u>



RDECOM