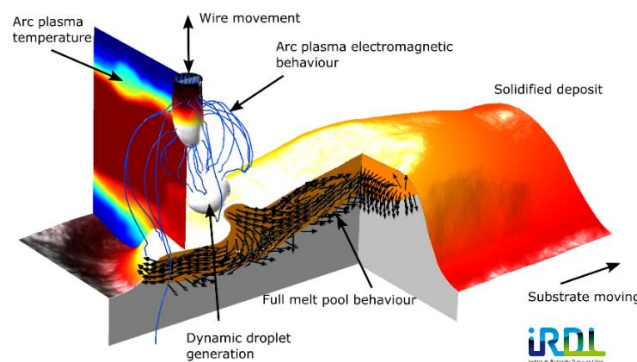
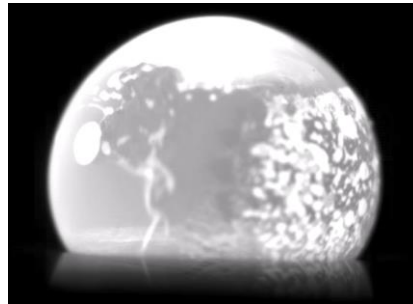


Caractérisation expérimentale des propriétés des métaux liquides à haute température

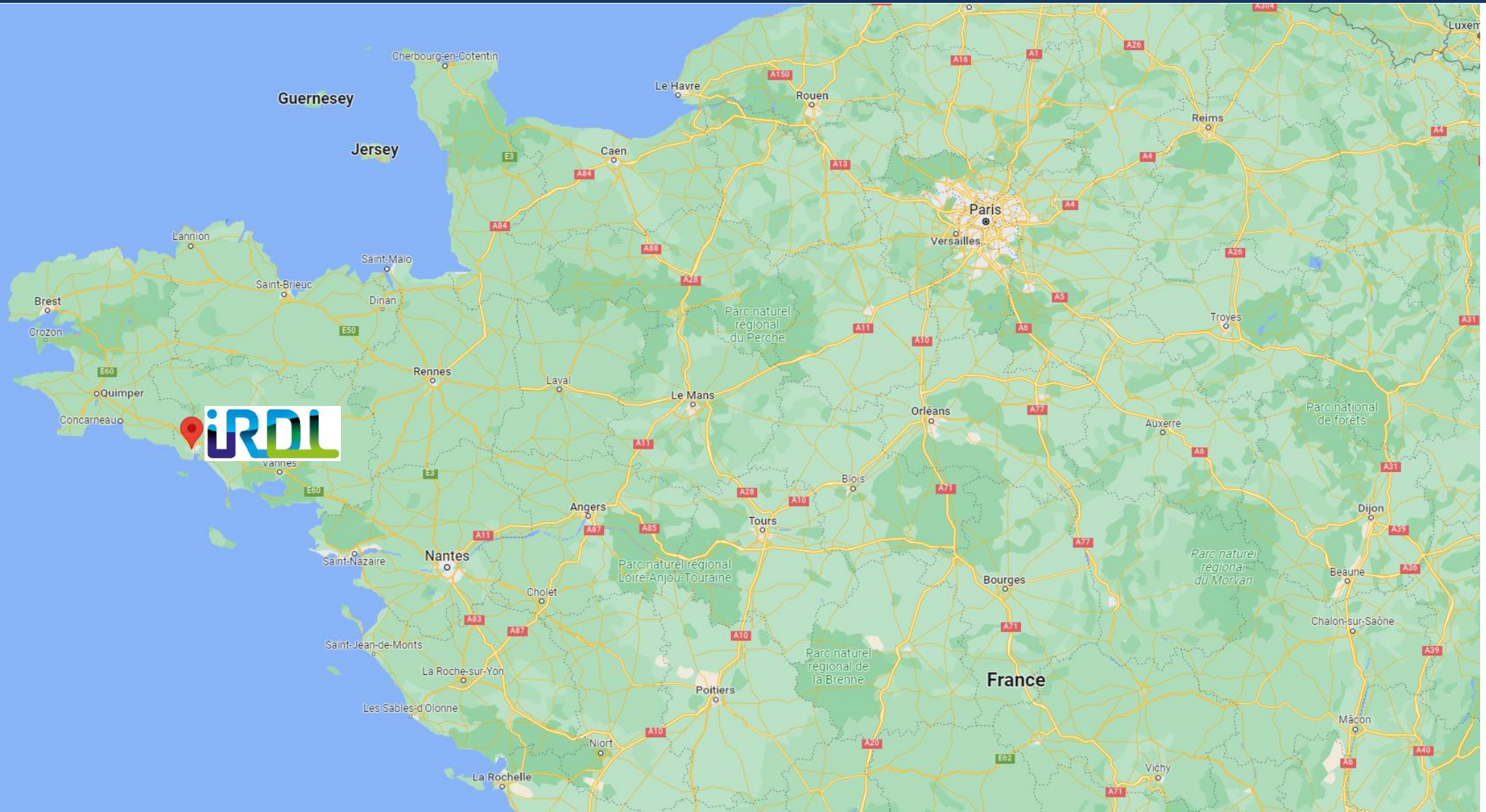


mickael.courtois@univ-ubs.fr

06.23.50.77.28

Mickael Courtois, Muriel Carin

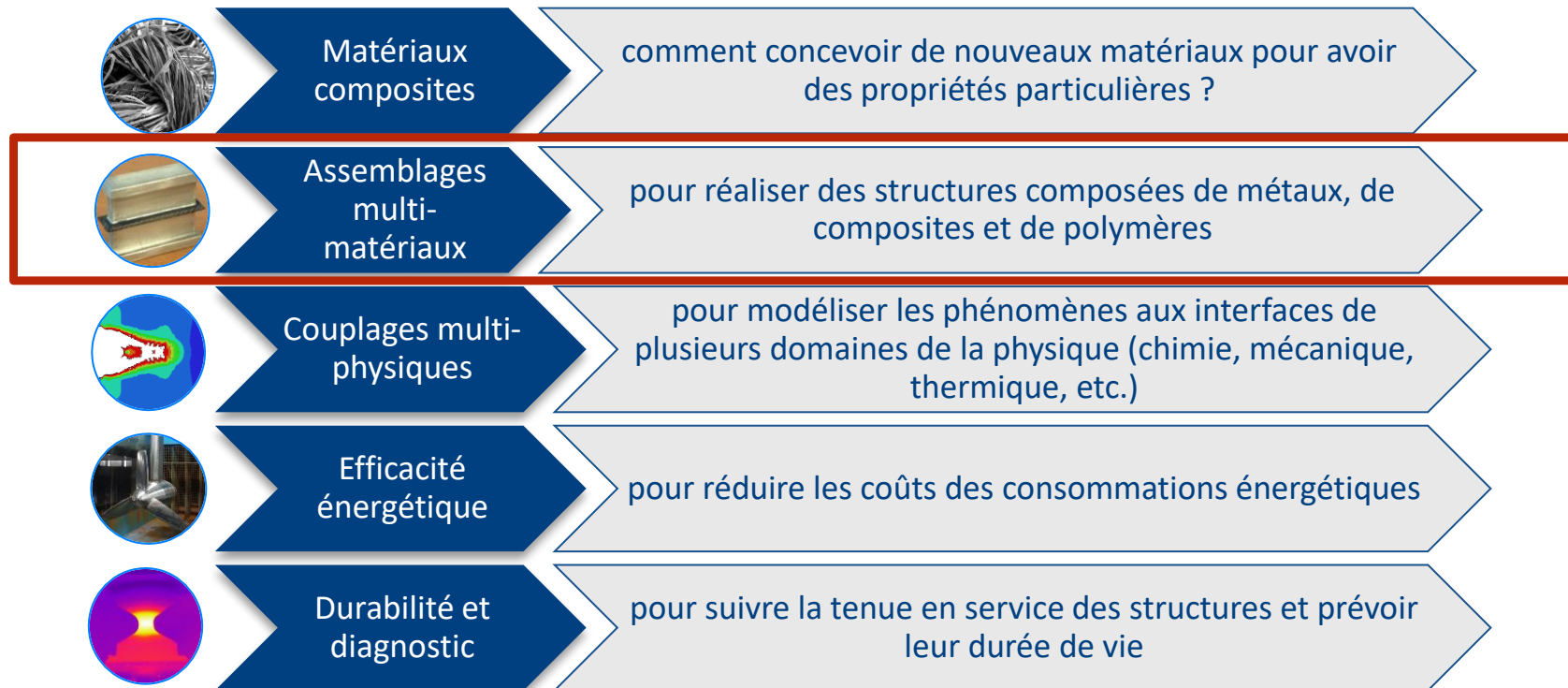
Thomas Pierre, Philippe Le Masson, Stephen Cadiou, Dylan Le Maux, Vincent Klapaczinski



Créé en 2016 de la fusion du LBMS (Brest) et du LIMATB (Lorient)

5 Pôles Thématiques de Recherche

+ de 300 membres dont 110 enseignants chercheurs



Effectifs :

Coordination : Muriel Carin (Pr, UBS)

7 Permanents (2 PR, 5 MCF) / 3 Ingénieurs / 4 doctorants / 3 post-doctorants

Compétences

Instrumentation

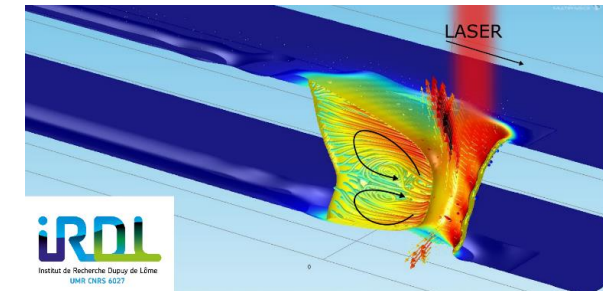
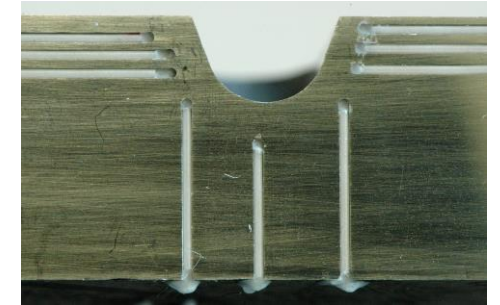
- Au cœur de l'assemblage !

Modélisation

- Thermique, électromagnétique, fluide, métallurgie, mécanique...

Caractérisation

- Propriétés multiphysiques des matériaux



► Amélioration continue



Source: Archives patrimoniales PSA



Source: Nissan

► Nouvelles problématiques



Source: Trumpf

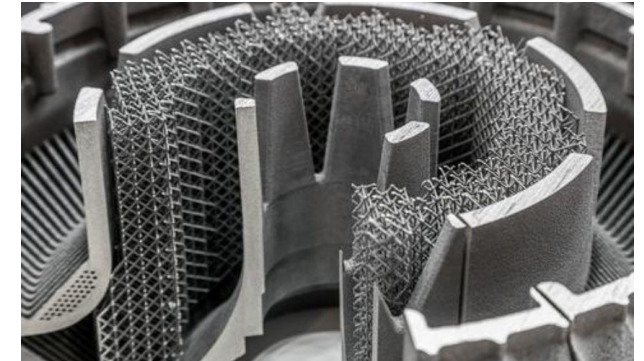


Source: IRSN

► Nouveaux procédés



Source: 3Dnative



Source: 3Dnative

Industrielles

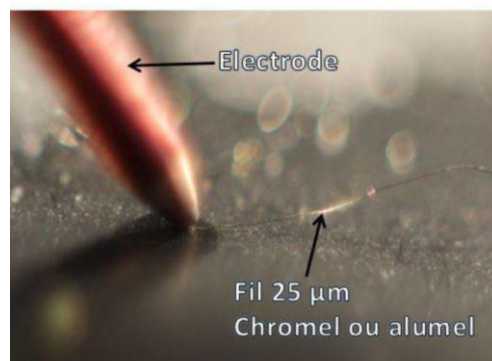


Académiques



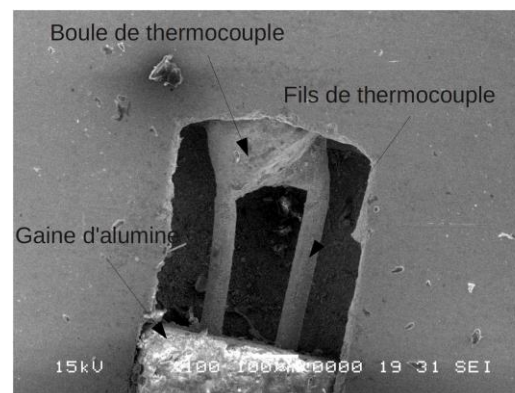
Instrumentation

Instrumentation en surface



Soudage laser

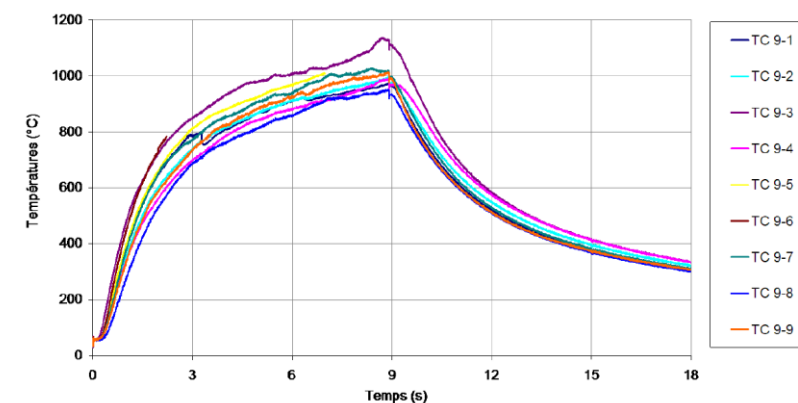
Instrumentation en profondeur



Soudage TIG



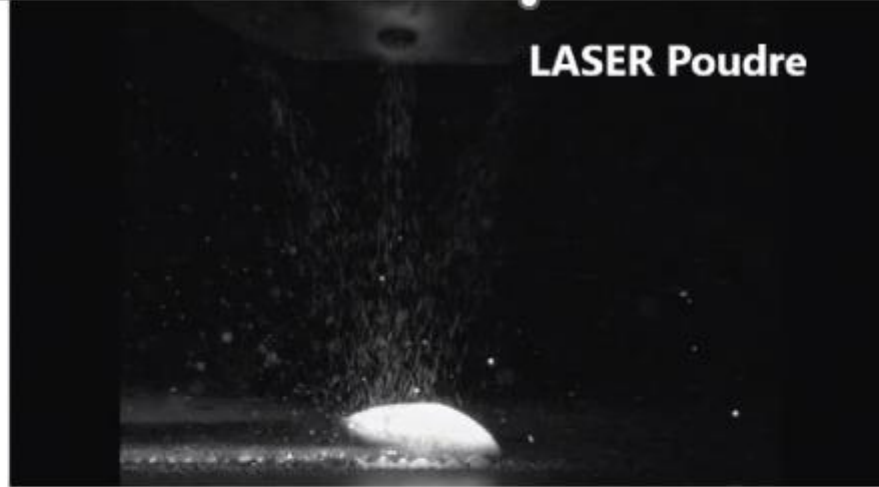
Soudage par point
Instrumentation de l'électrode



Soudage laser



LASER Poudre



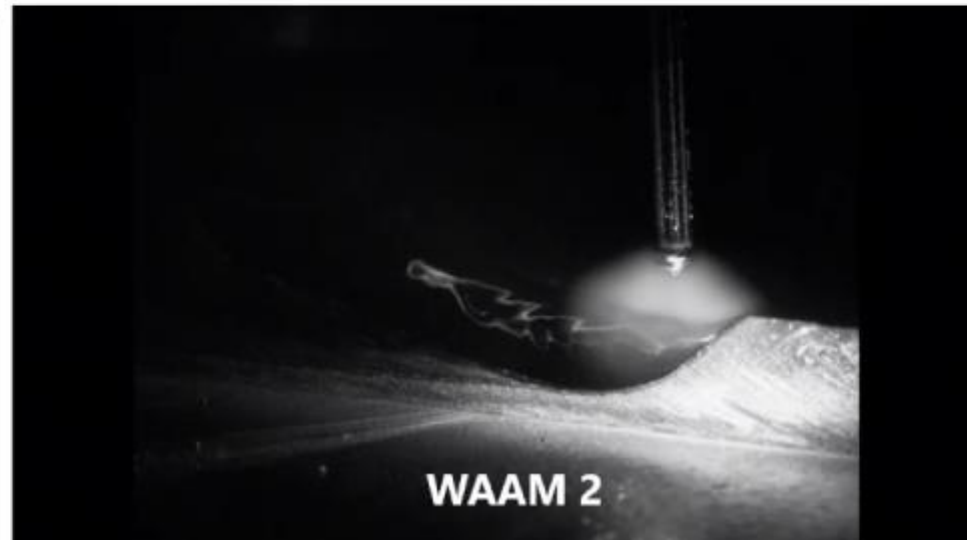
Electrode enrobée



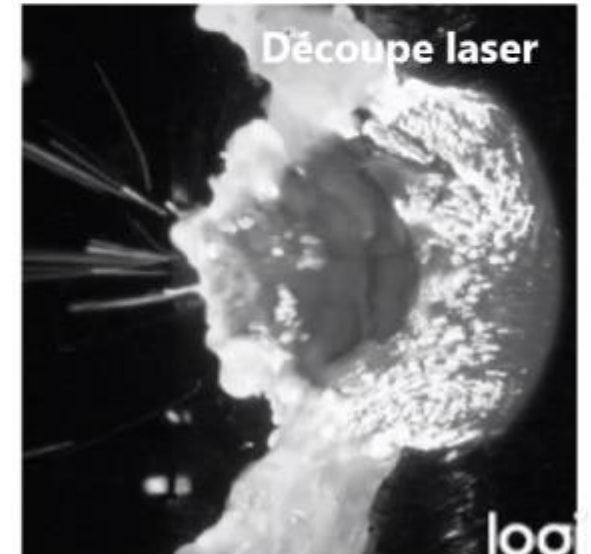
test
WAAM 1



WAAM 2



Découpe laser



Narrow spectral band pyrometer [0.7 μm – 1.1 μm]

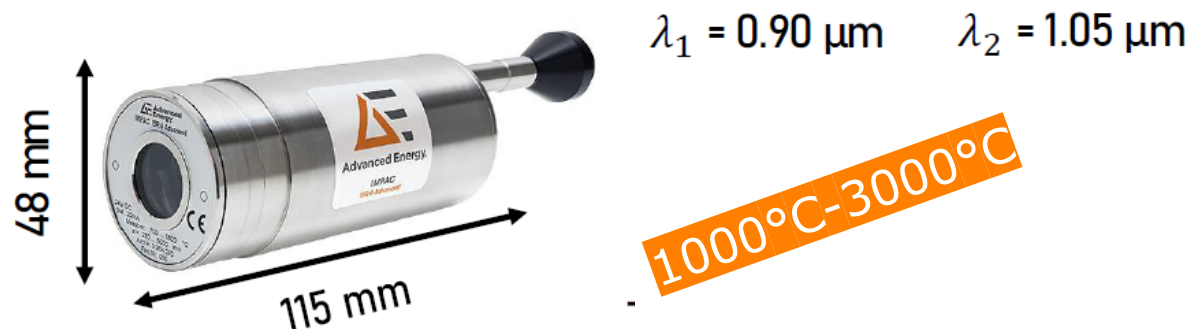
Lumasense IS6

600°C-3000°C



Bichromatic pyrometer

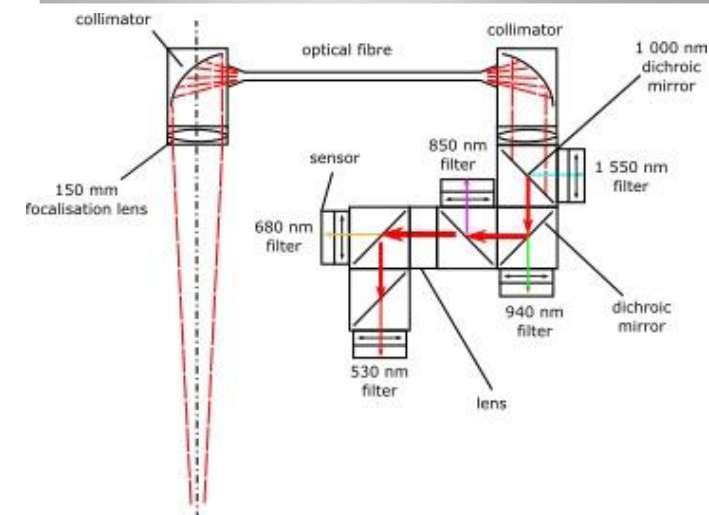
Lumasense ISR6



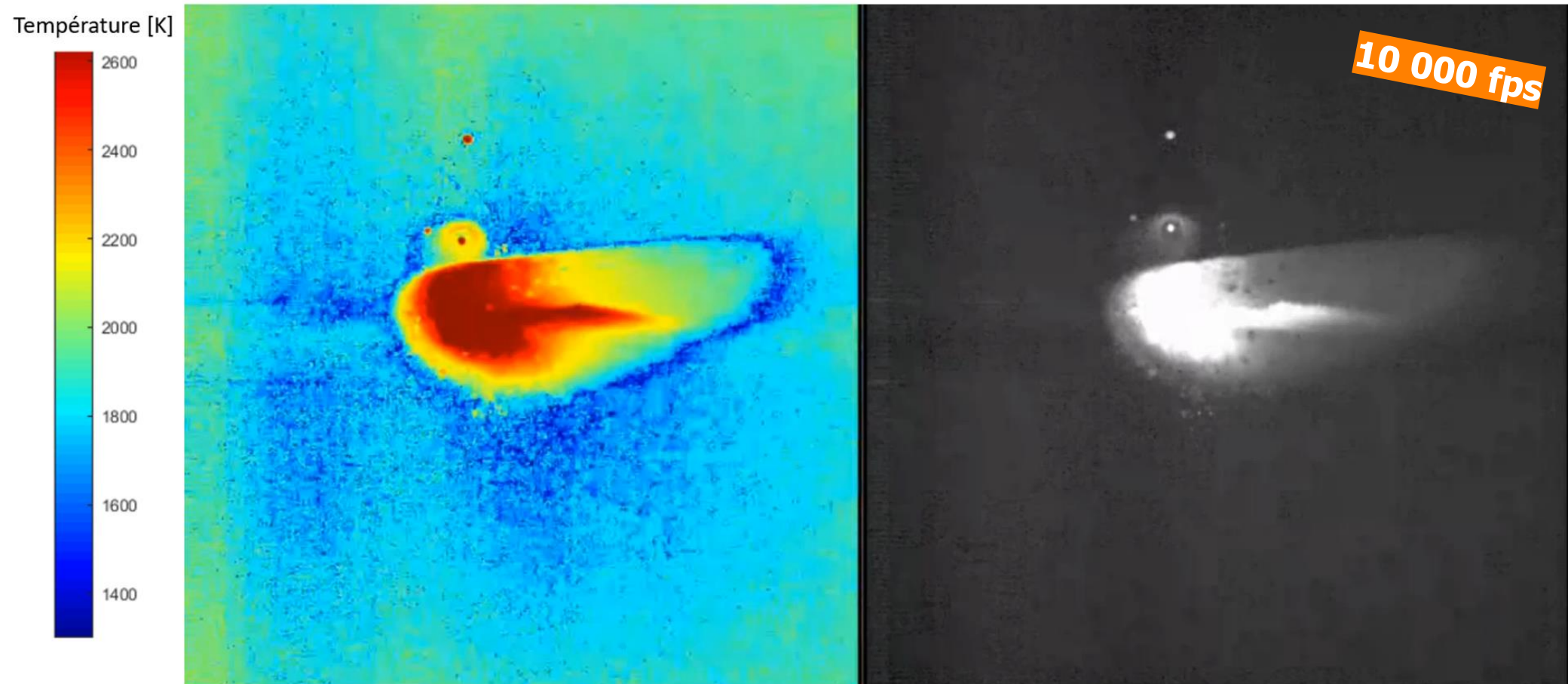
$\lambda_1 = 0.90 \mu\text{m}$ $\lambda_2 = 1.05 \mu\text{m}$

1000°C-3000°C

IRDL Pyrometer



Mesure de température par caméra rapide



Modélisation

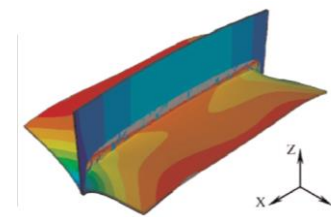
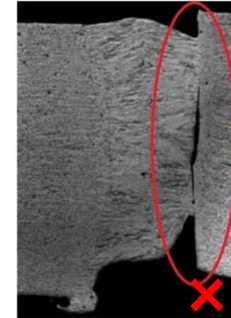
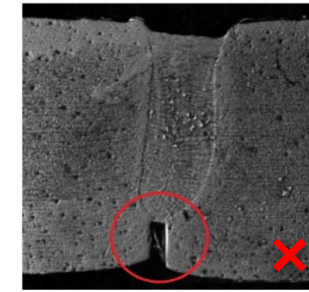
Pour une meilleure maîtrise des paramètres opératoires

- **Comprendre** les phénomènes physiques, l'origine des défauts (porosités, fissures, distorsion,...)
- **Prédire** en fonction des paramètres opératoires
 - Forme et dimension du bain et du cordon
 - Métallurgie du joint soudé, état de contraintes et déformations

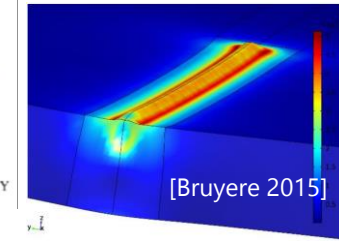
Outil d'aide en soudage ou fabrication additive

- Optimiser les paramètres opératoires
- Définir des stratégies de soudage ou fabrication
- Anticiper l'apparition des défauts durant le procédé
- Limiter les essais-erreurs

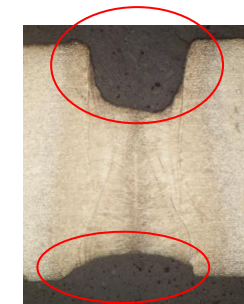
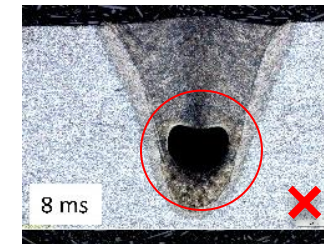
➔ Nécessité d'avoir des outils numériques fiables (validation expérimentale)



[Zain 2010]

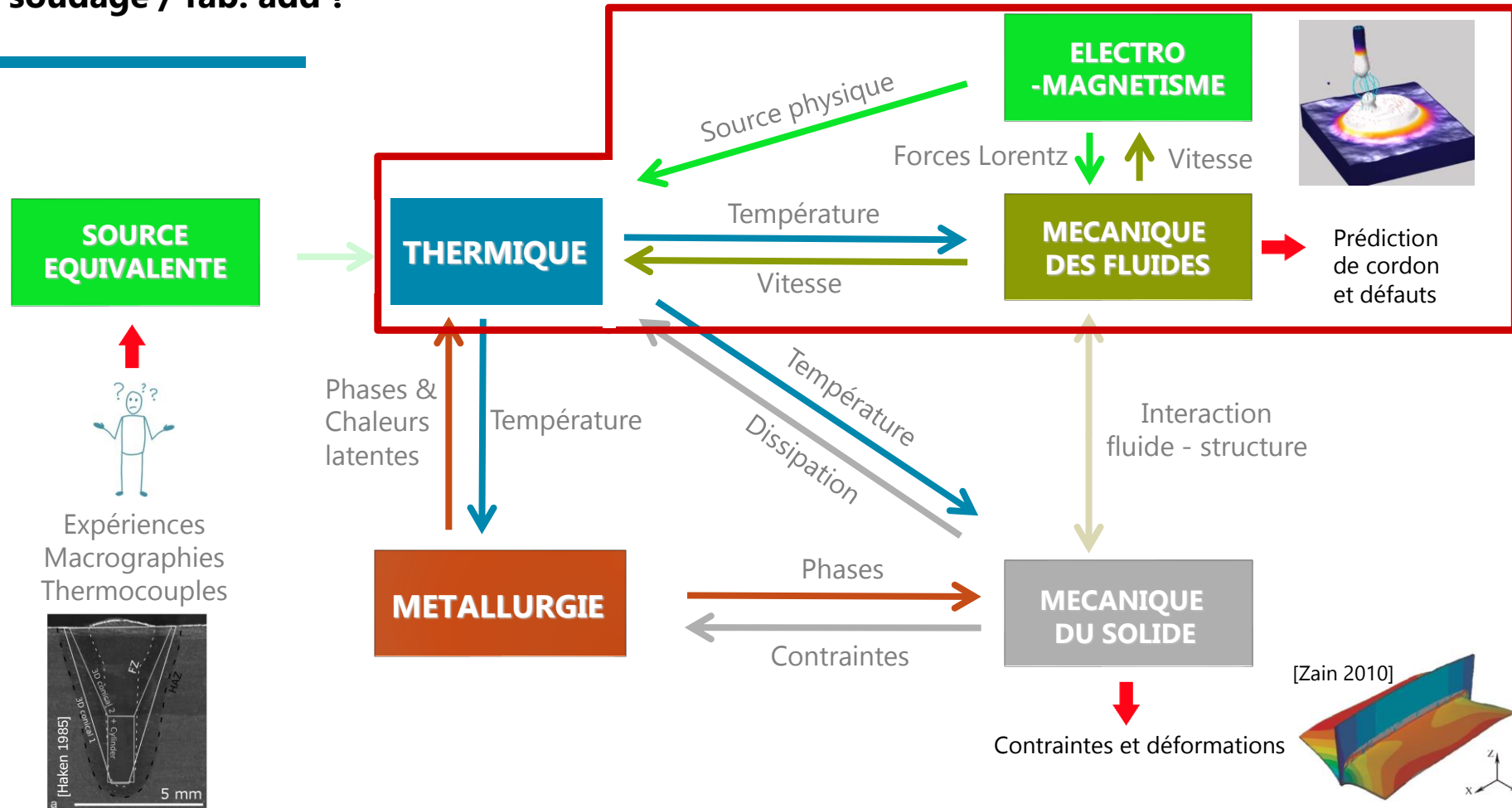


[Bruyere 2015]

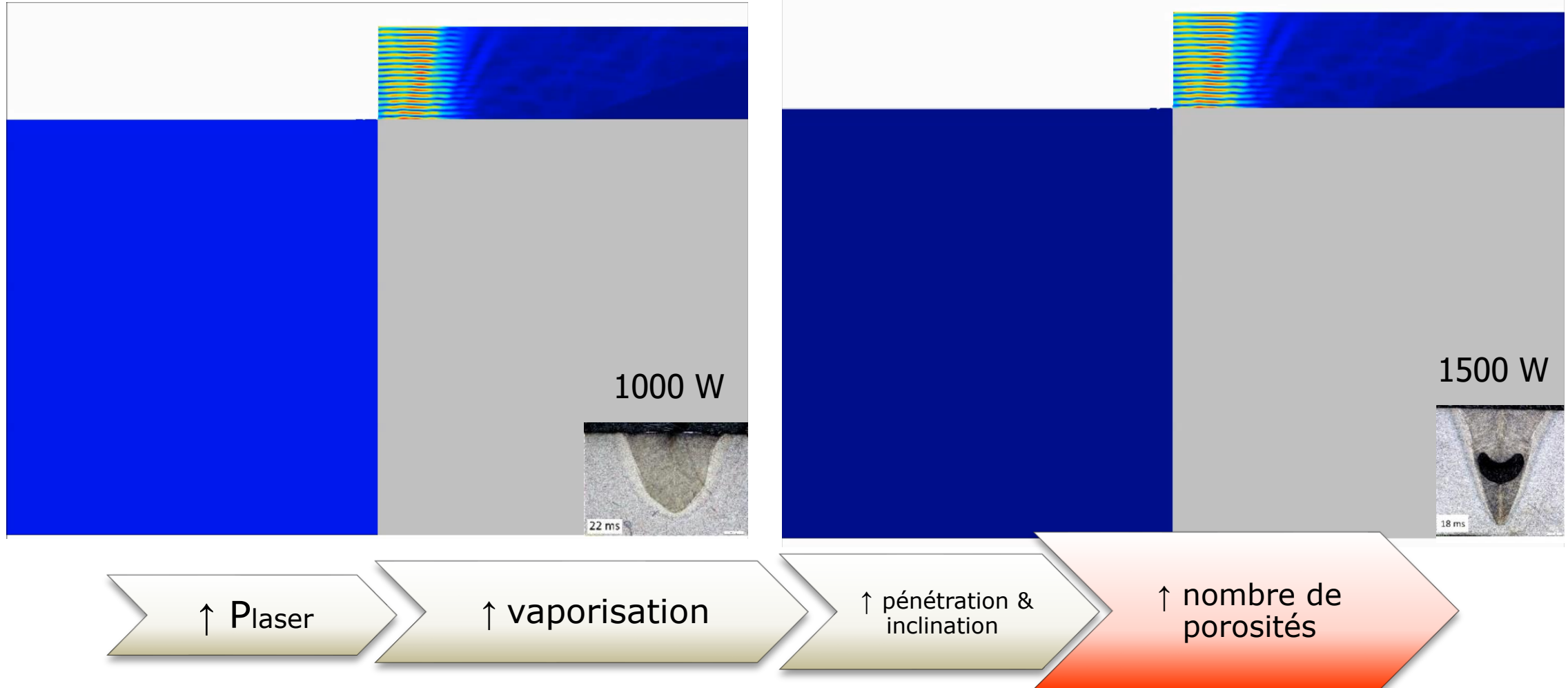


Quel intérêt à des modèles de bains fondus ?

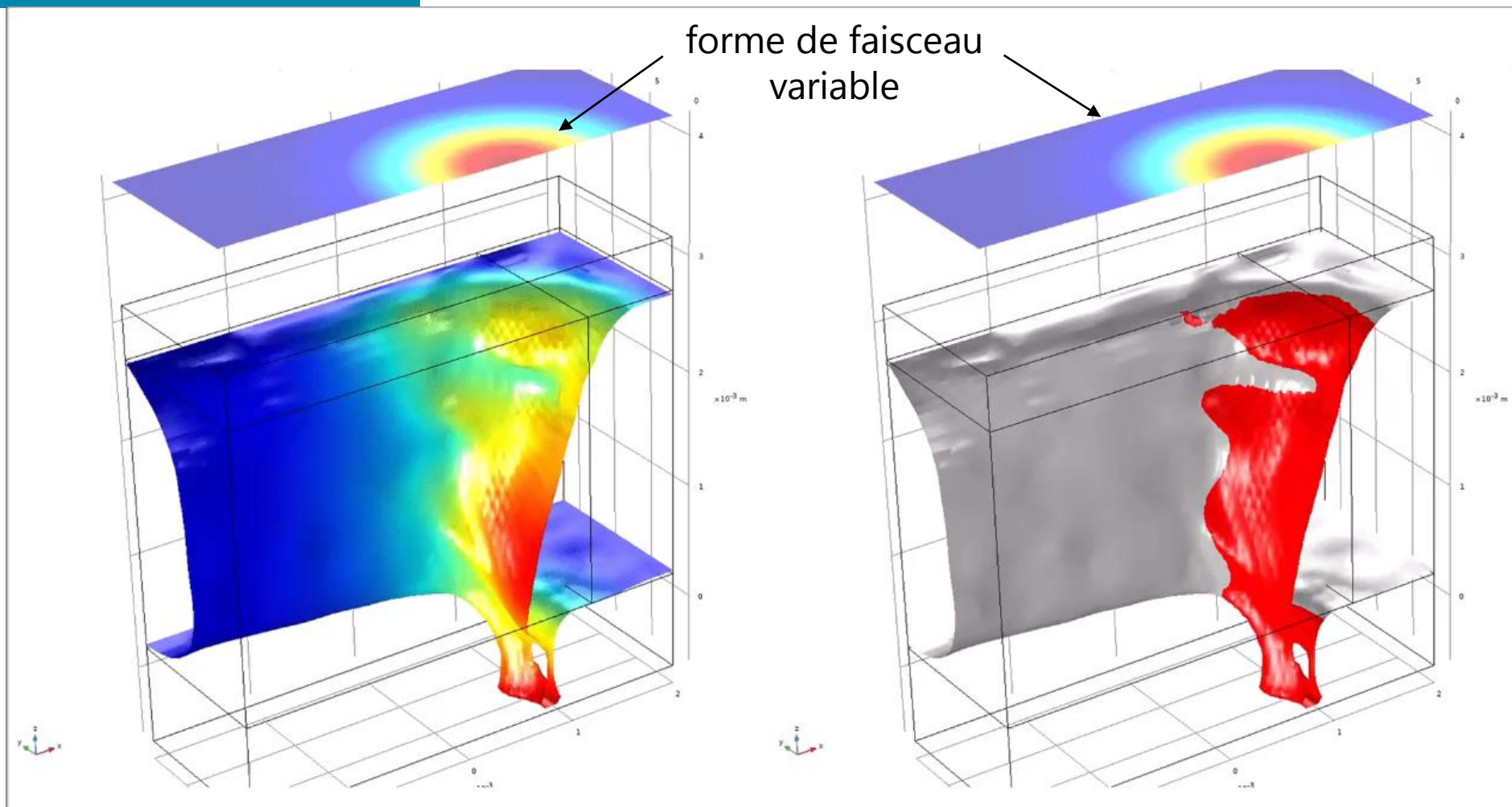
Simuler quoi en soudage / fab. add ?



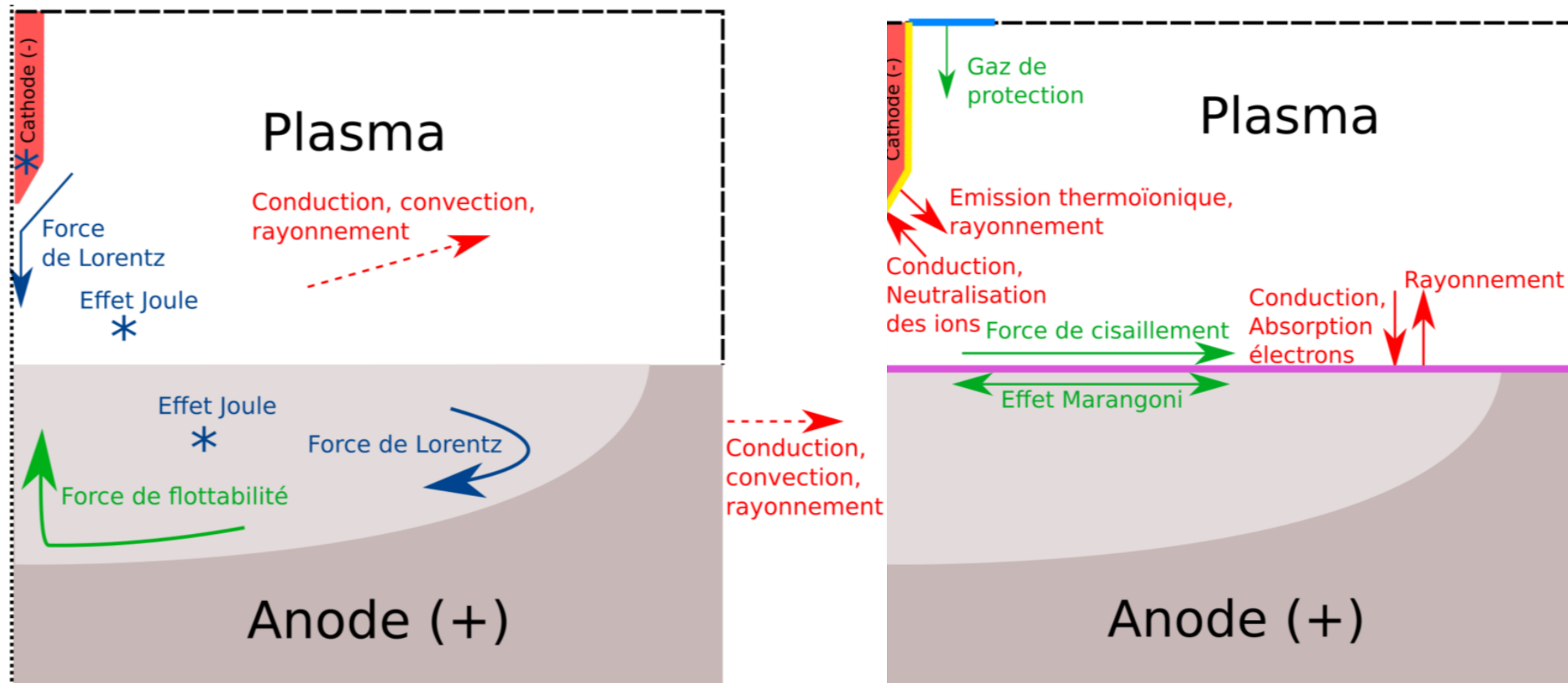
Etude de l'apparition des porosités



Influence de la forme de faisceau



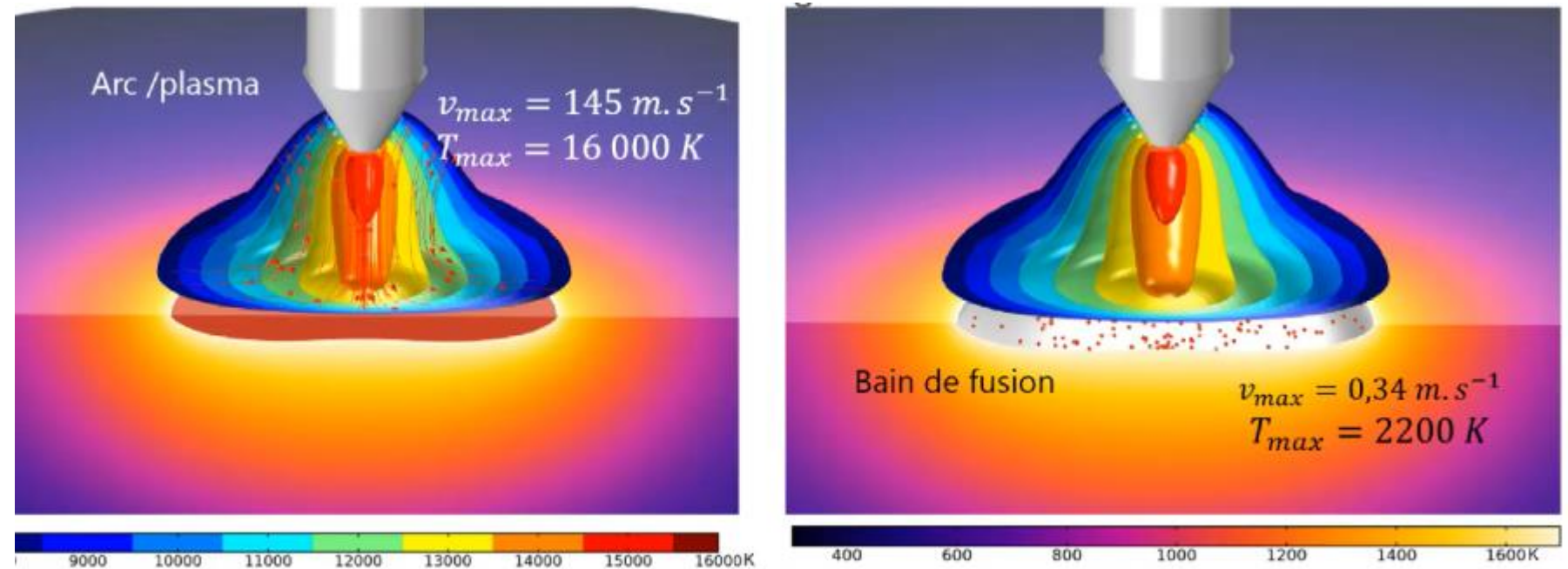
Modélisation **thermique**, **électromagnétique**, **hydrodynamique** temporelle et couplée
Hypothèses : Plasma en ETL, écoulements laminaires...



Paramètres du modèle (cas test Tanaka 2002) :

- $I = 150 \text{ A}$, hauteur d'arc 5 mm
- Argon à 15 L.min^{-1}
- Anode en acier inox 304
- Cathode en tungstène thorié

Champ de température (K) et vecteurs vitesses dans l'ensemble de la géométrie

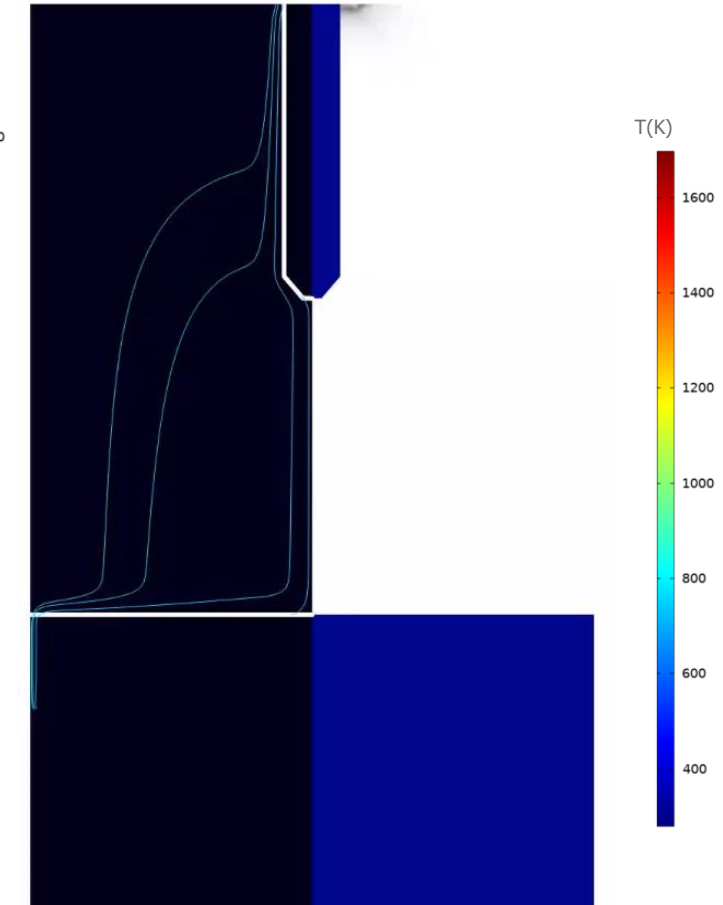
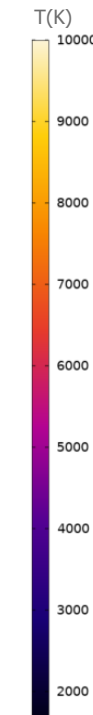
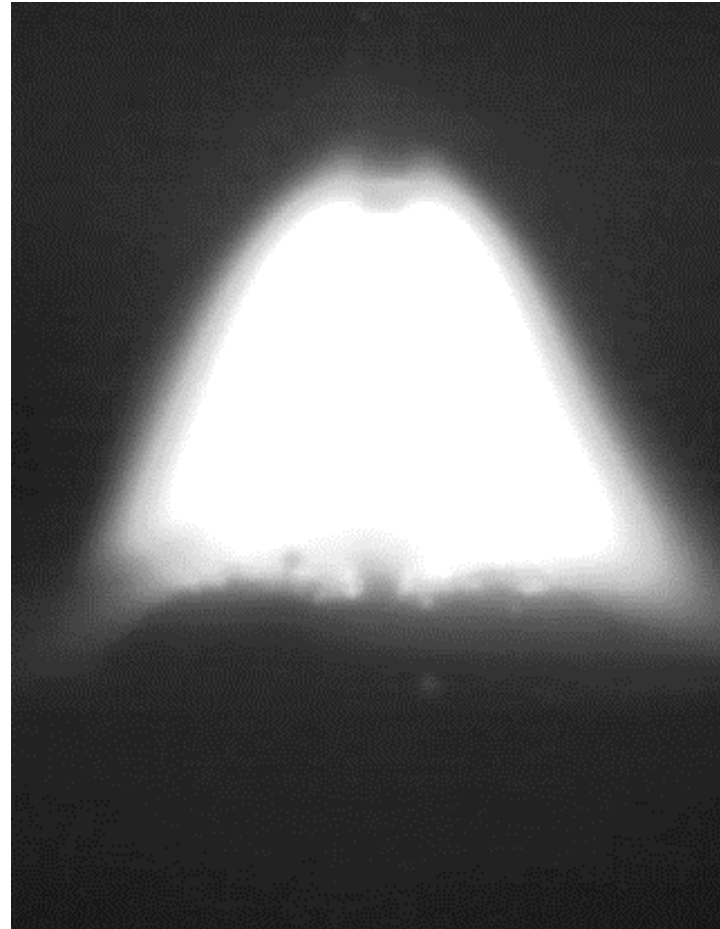


Modèle permettant l'étude des tous les phénomènes magnéto-thermo-hydrodynamiques

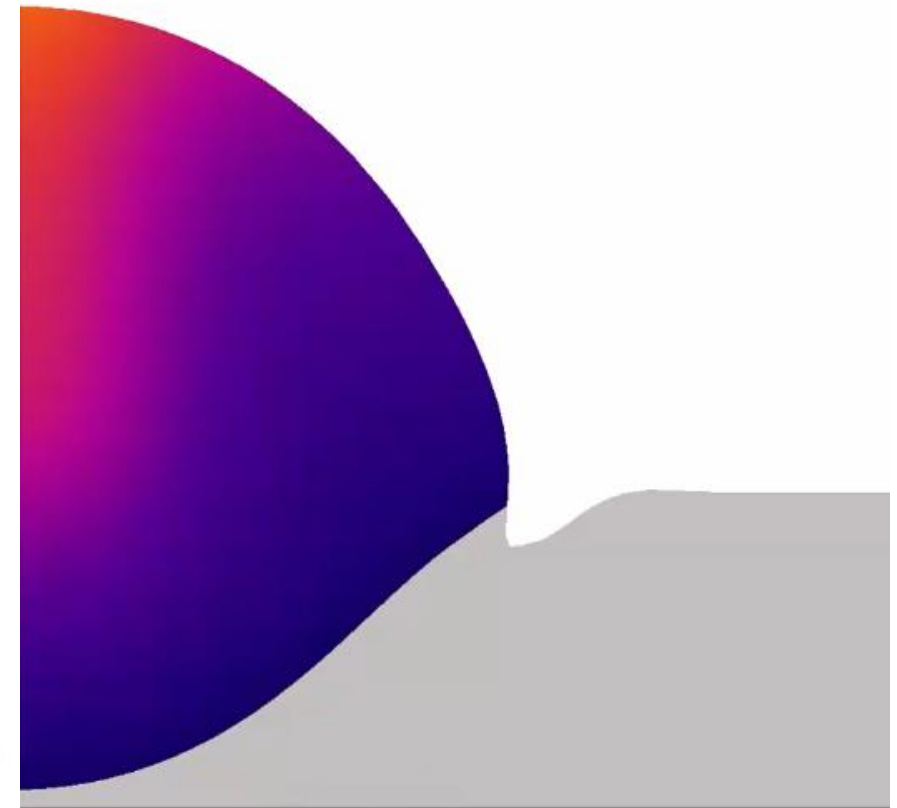
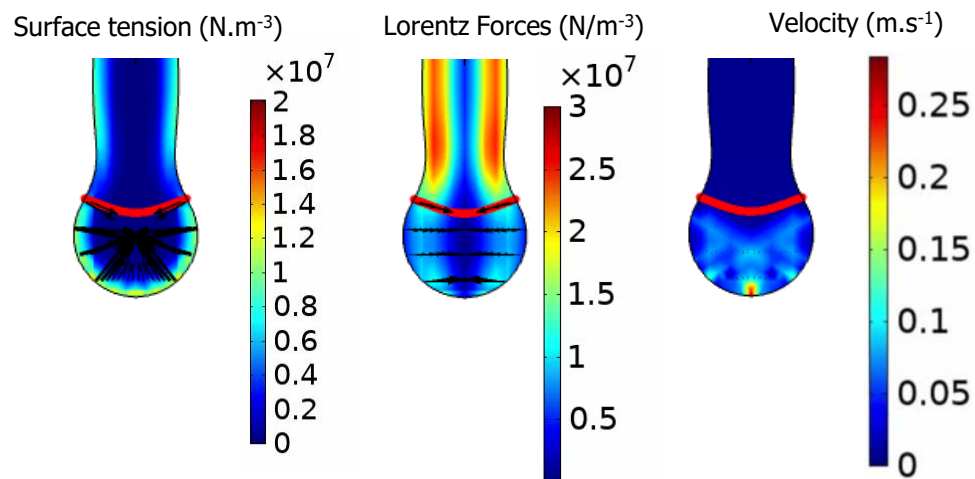


Goal: Development of a fully coupled multiphysics model

- Heat transfer in **solid** / **liquid** / **plasma**
- Fluid flow in liquid / plasma
- Surface tension, gravity, Lorentz forces
- **Electromagnetism** in metal and plasma
- Dynamic behavior of droplets

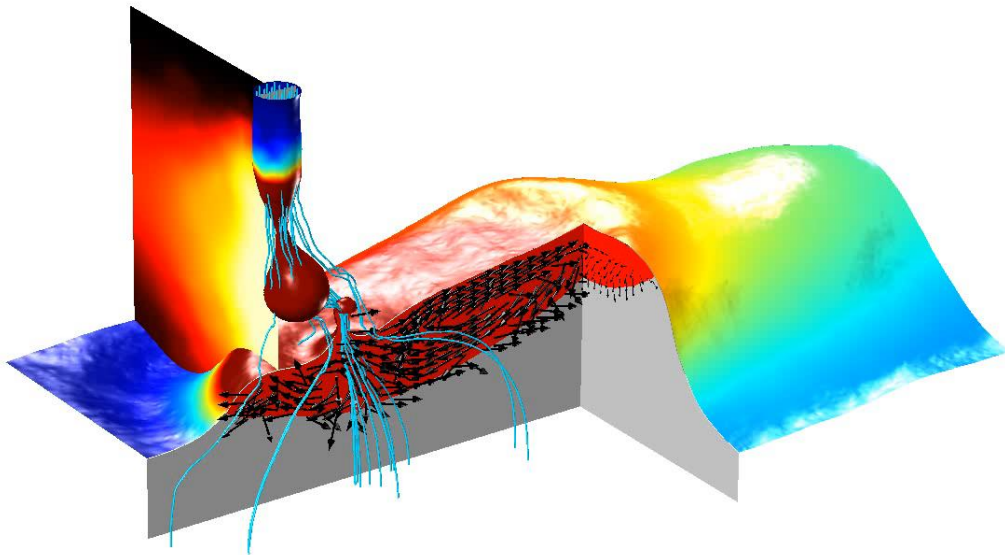


- Representation of all known physical phenomena: used to understand the droplet detachment
- Demonstration that energy is brought by the droplet and not arc above the melt pool



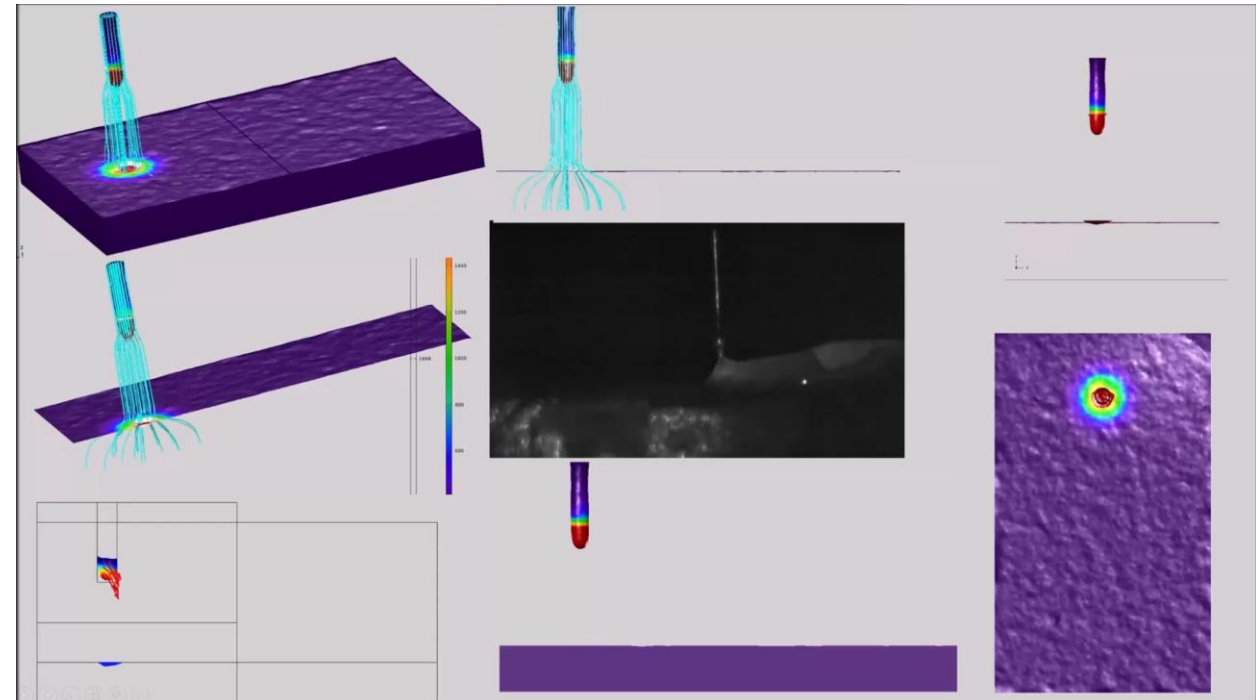
- Representation of all known physical phenomena: used to understand the droplet detachment
- Demonstration that energy is brought by the droplet and not arc above the melt pool

Arc – wire – droplet – melt pool interaction



Interest:

First 3D model fully coupled with dynamic description of arc, wire, droplet and melt pool



Limits:

- Calculation times in 3D : 15 days
- Knowledge of operating parameters (very complex with WAAM)
- **Knowledge of thermophysical properties !!**

Caractérisation – métaux liquides

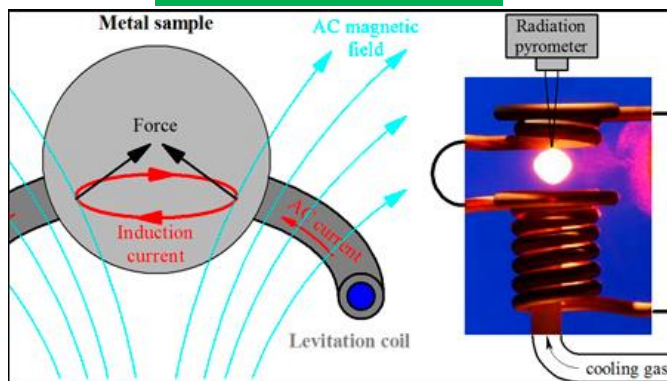
Une multitude de méthodes !

Pulse ohmique



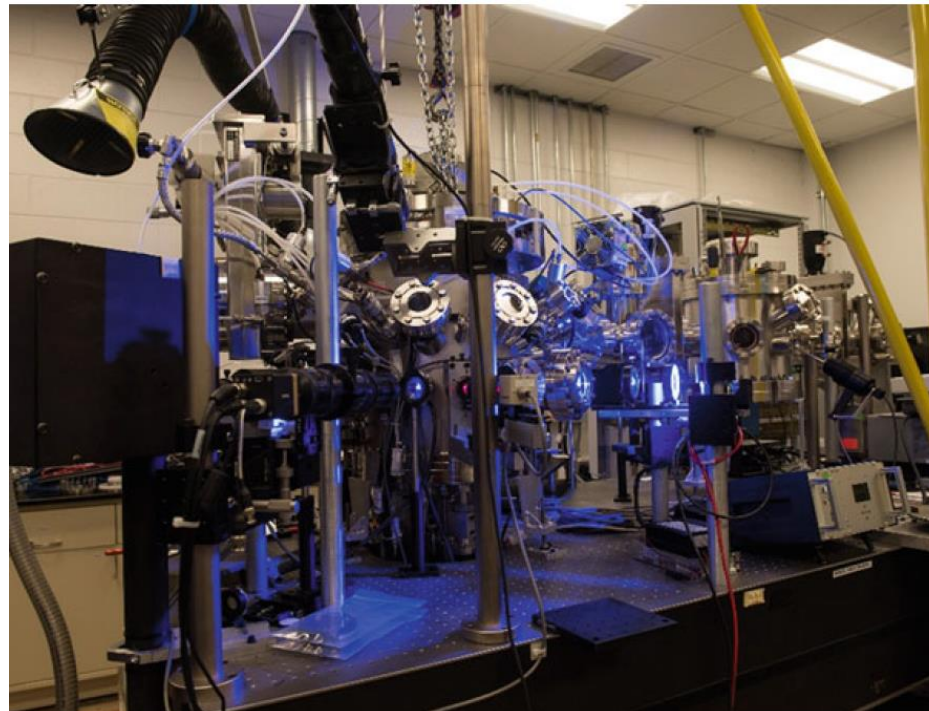
Source: TU Graz

Lévitaiton électromagnétique



Source: DLR Space Administration

Lévitaiton électrostatique

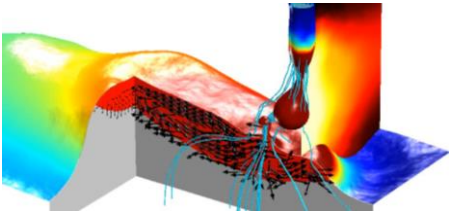


NASA MSFC ESL lab's main levitation chamber

ISS



EML facility, source Airbus Defence and Space



Modèles numériques à hautes températures



Caractérisation des métaux à l'état liquide



Dispositifs de mesure



Expériences à hautes températures

PhD Le Maux

Masse volumique

PhD Le Maux
& Klapzcinski

Tension superficielle

Interne + stages

Viscosité



Diffusivité thermique

PhD Houssein

Capacité thermique
massique

Bientôt (Phd + ANR)

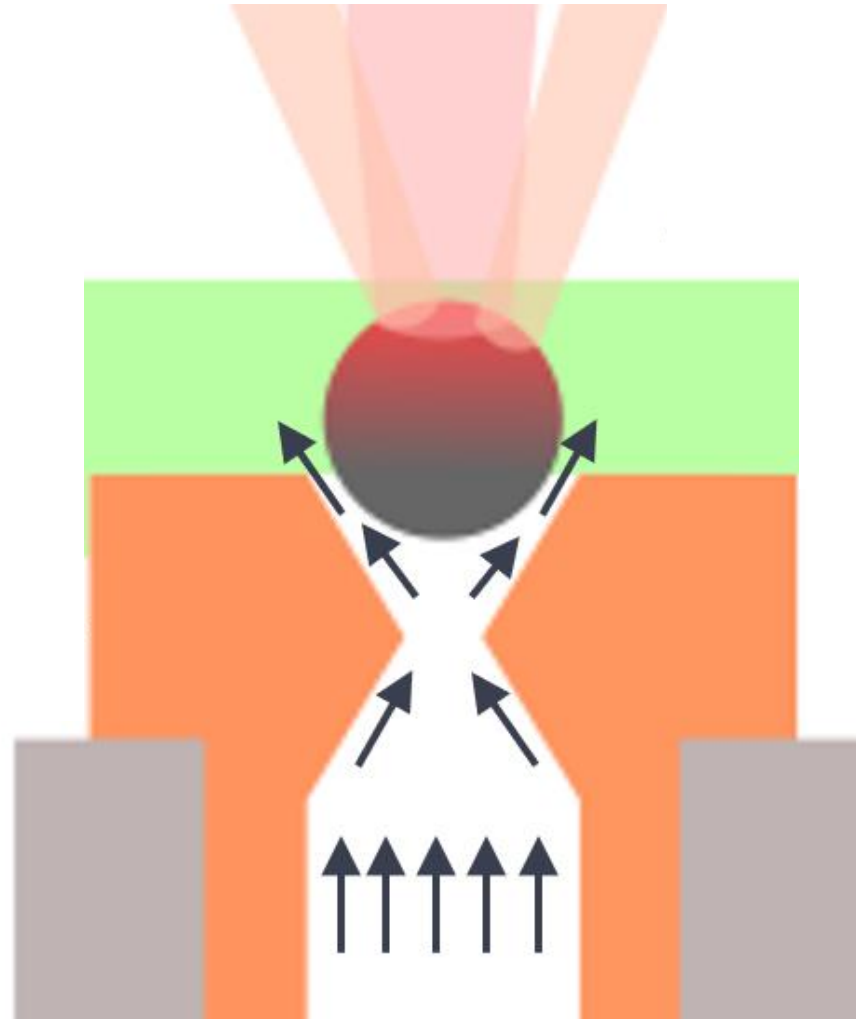
Émissivité

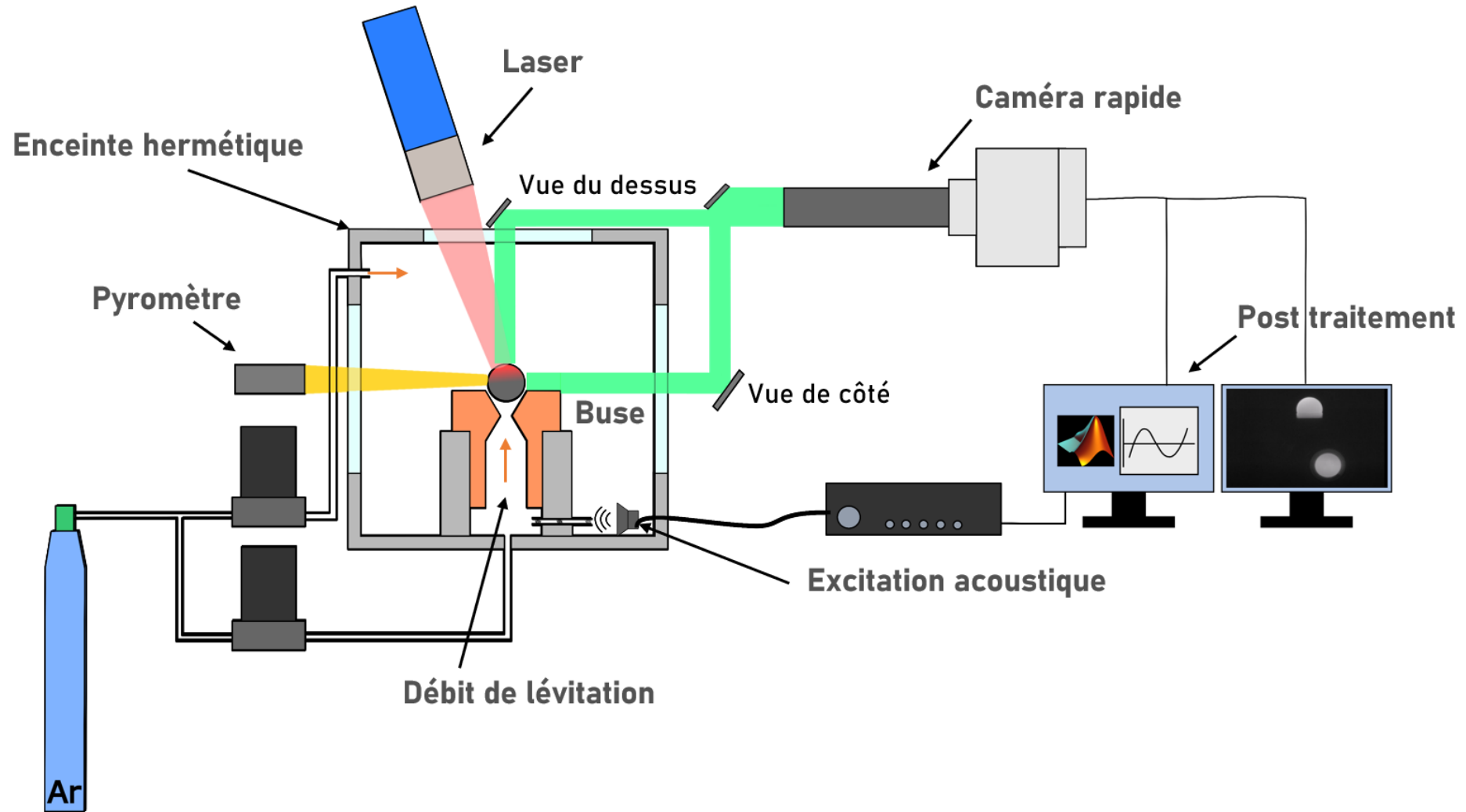
PhD Dejaeghere

Maitrisé

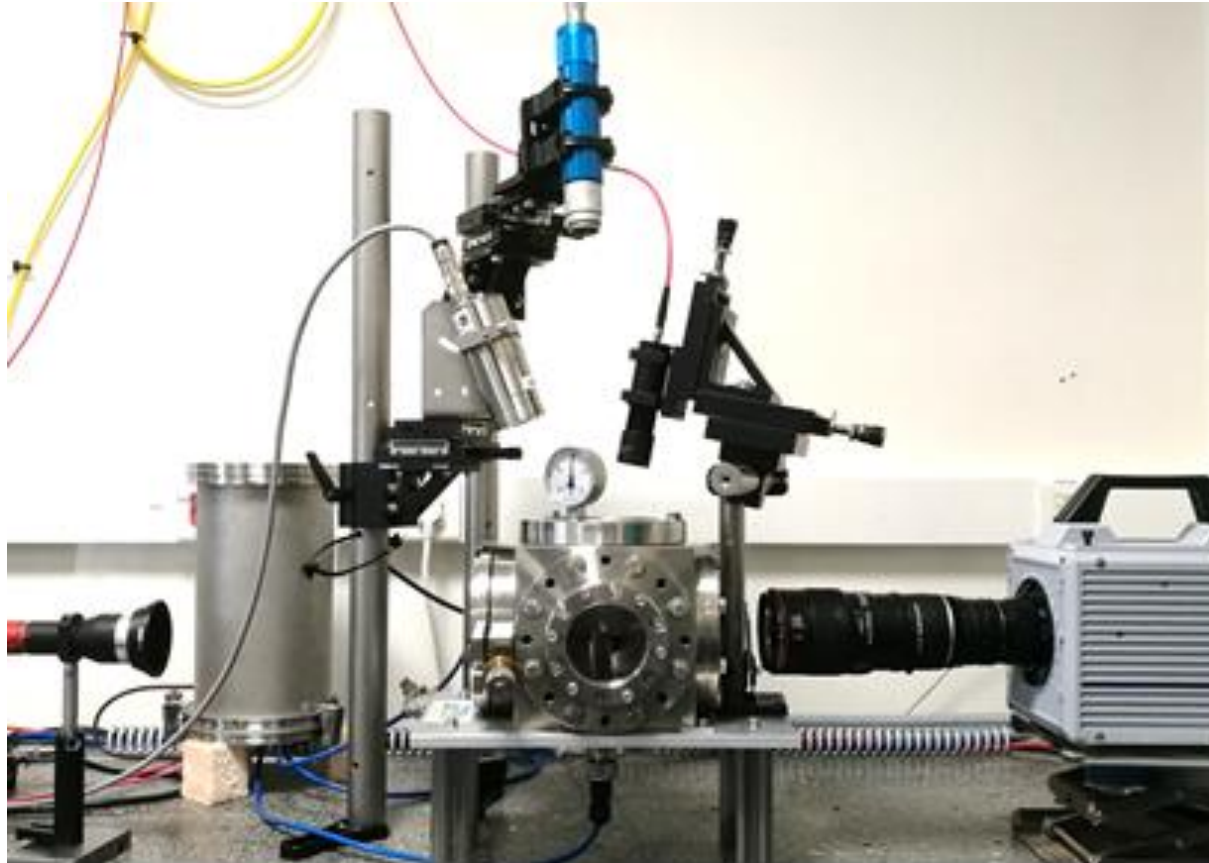
En développement

Non maitrisé

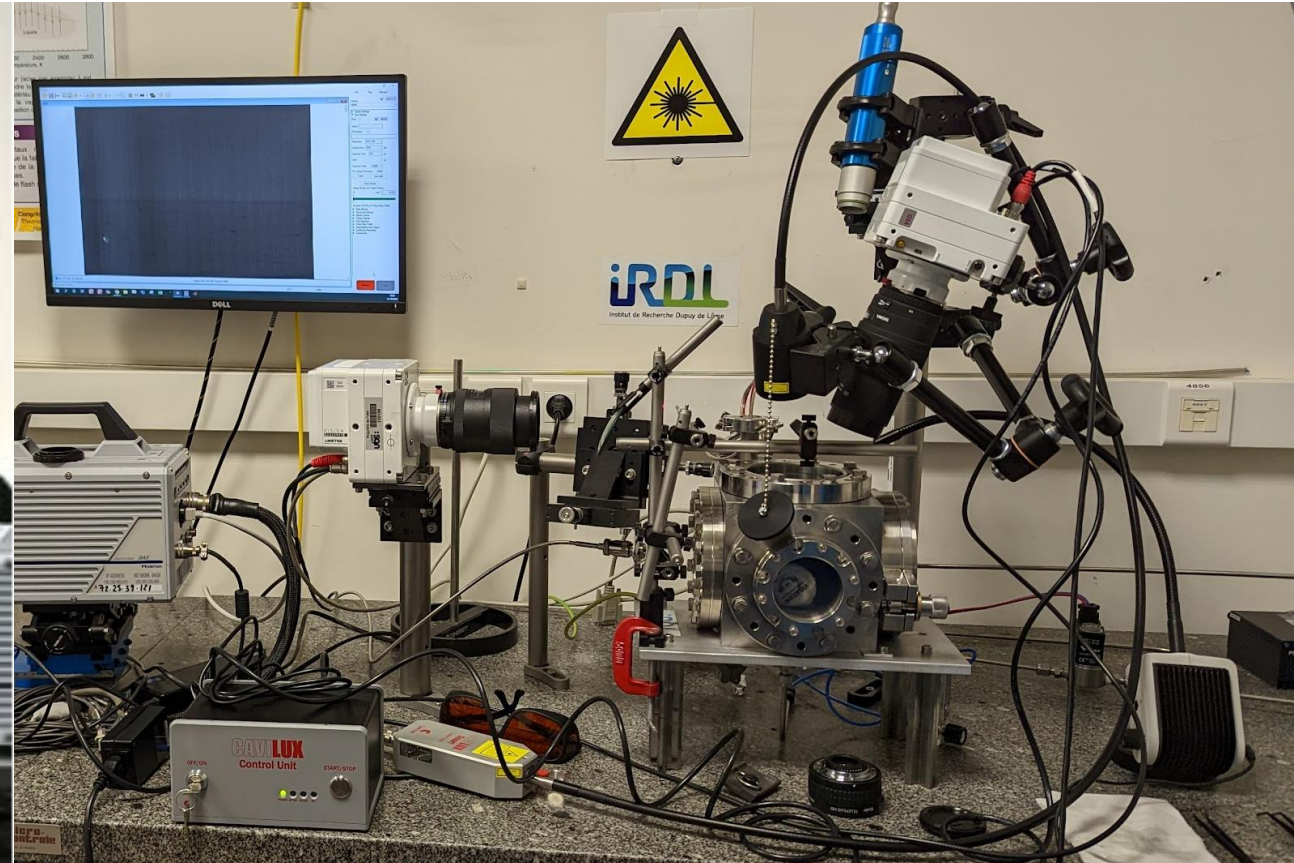




2018

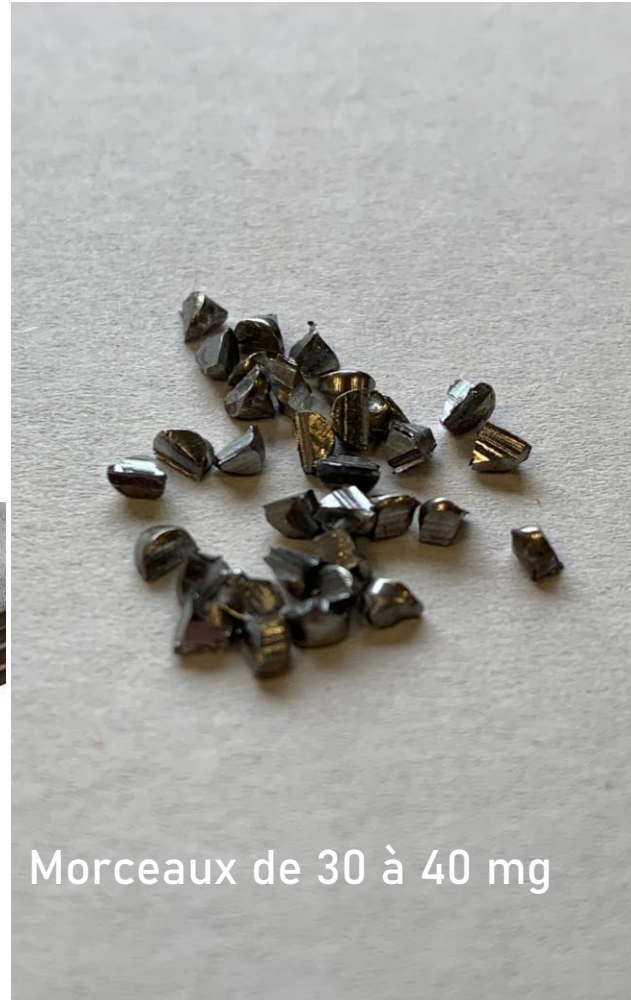


2022

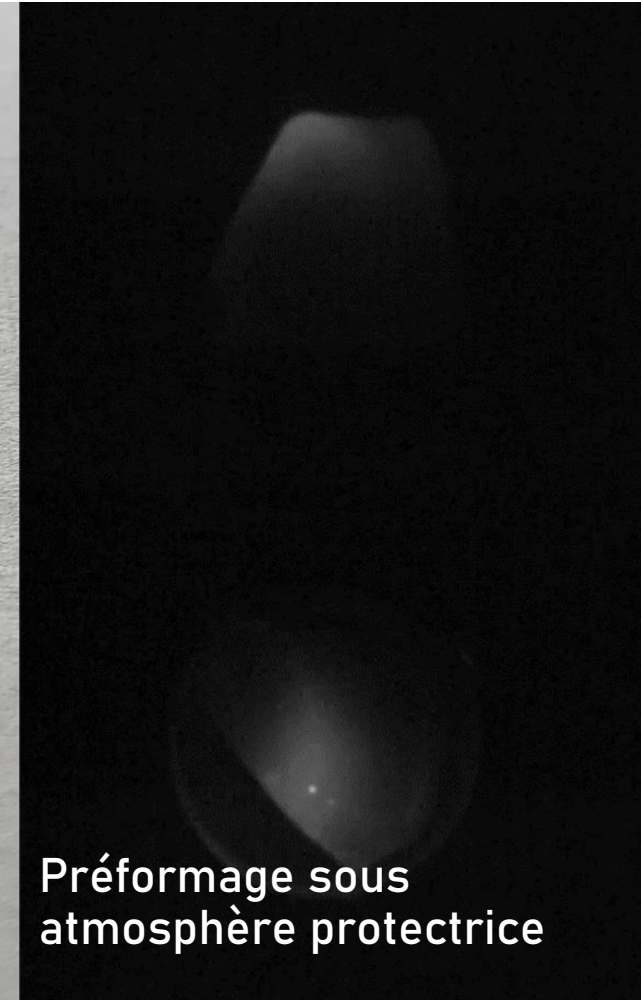




Matière première



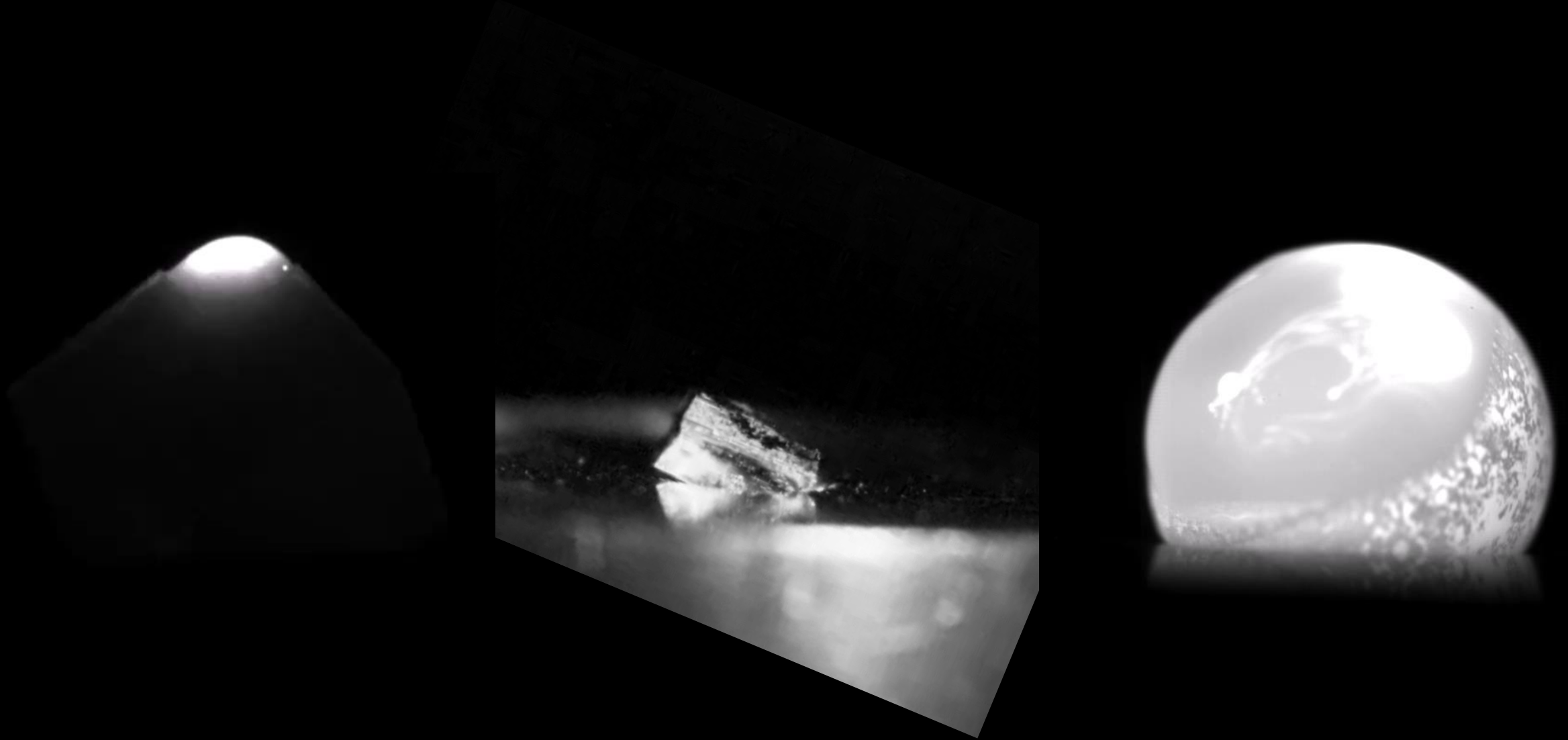
Morceaux de 30 à 40 mg

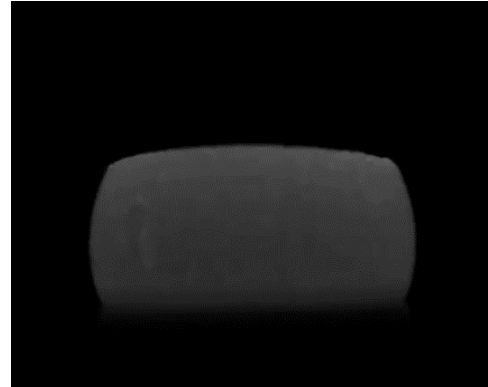


Préformage sous
atmosphère protectrice

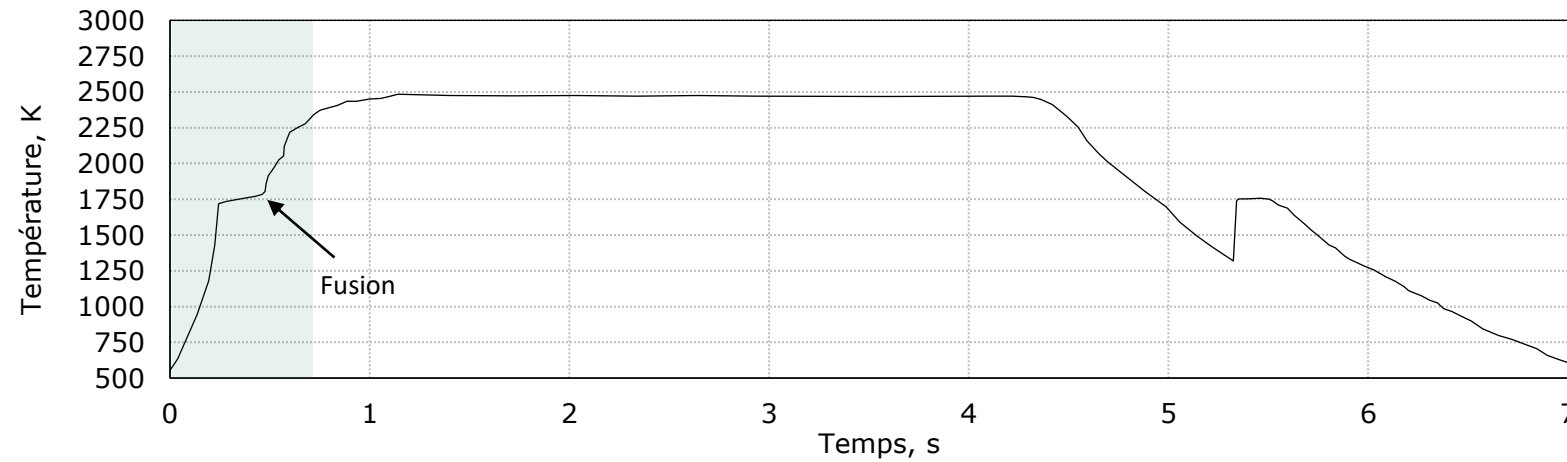


Billes de fer 30 à 40mg



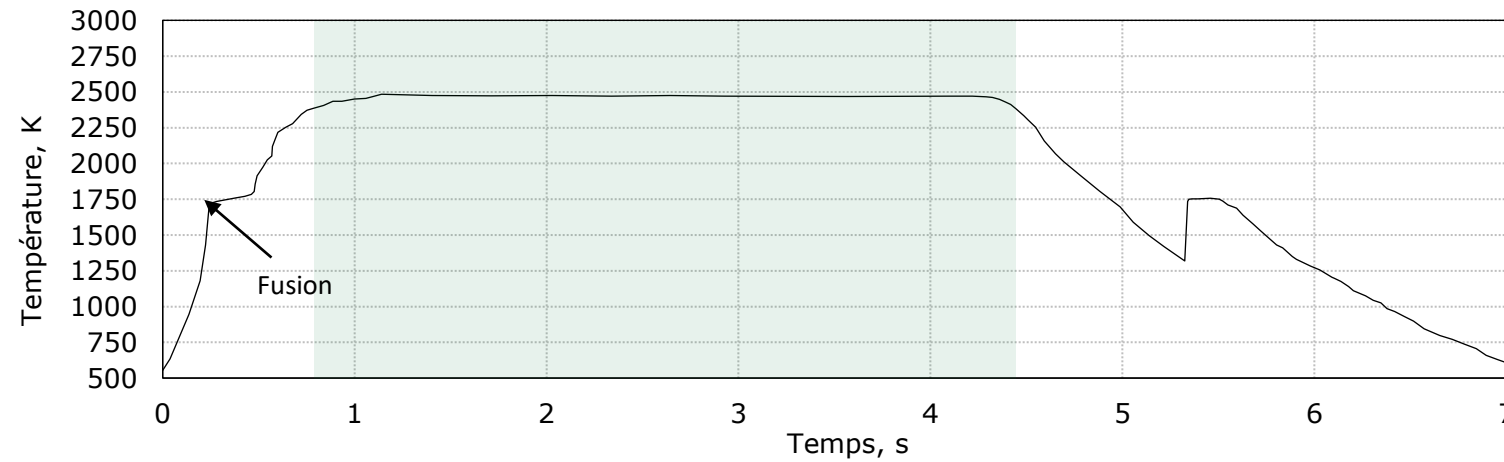


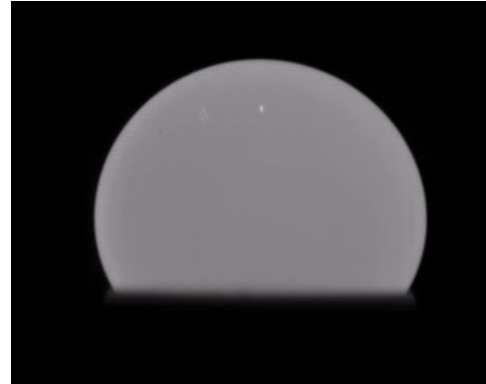
Fusion de l'échantillon avec méplat



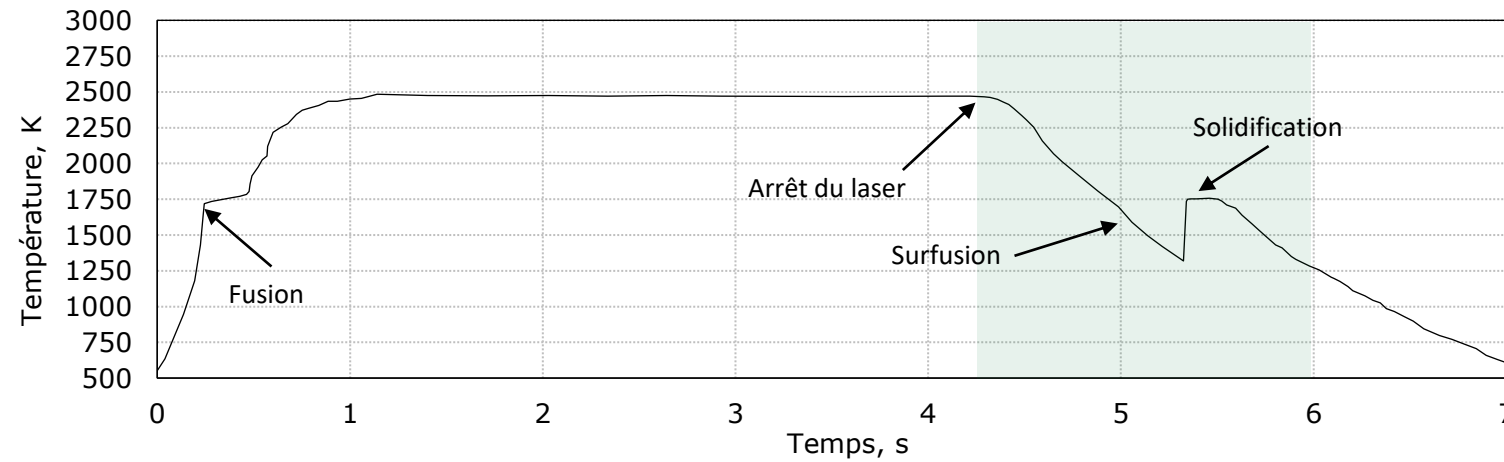


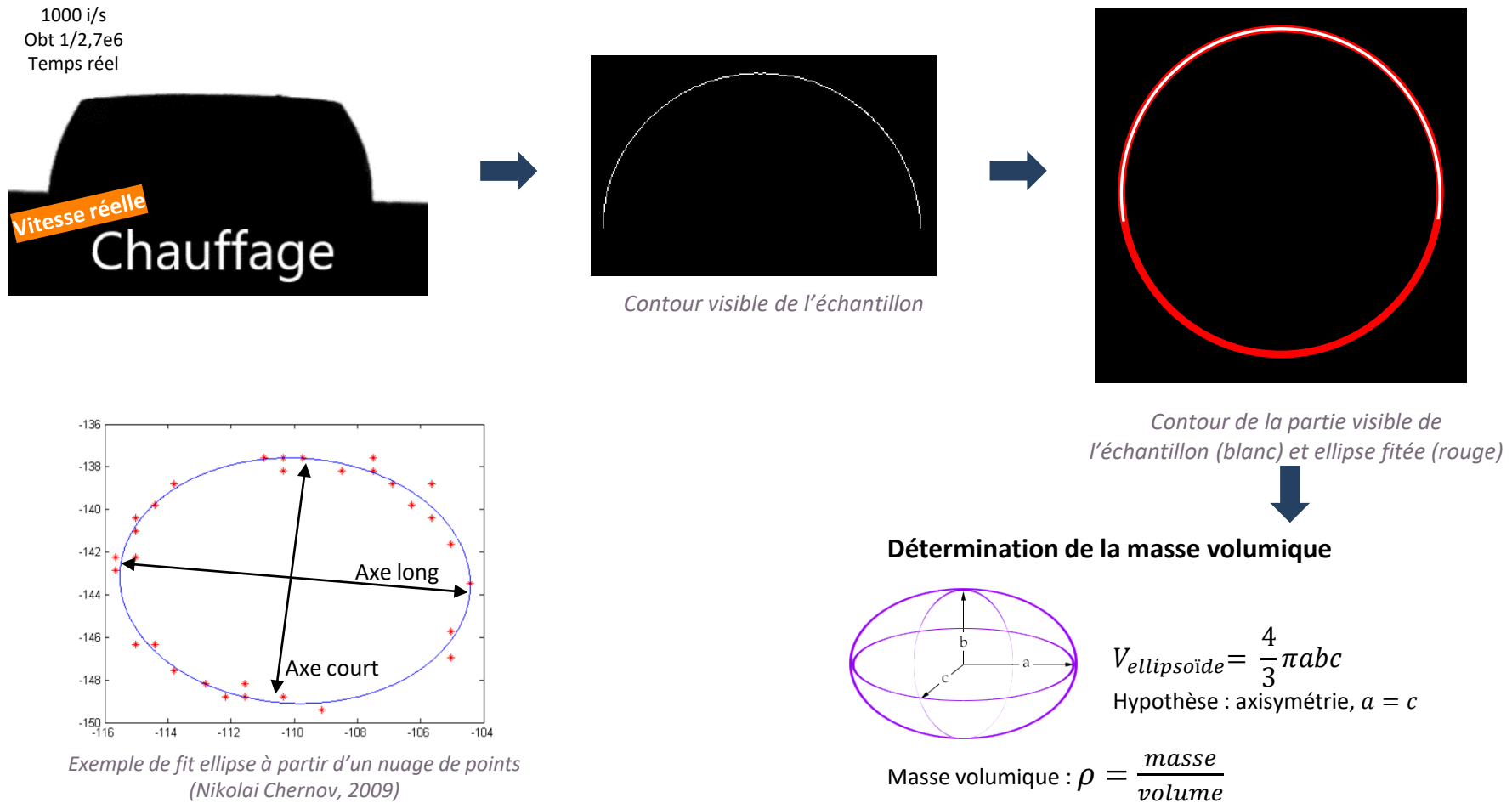
Haute température + évaporation éventuelle



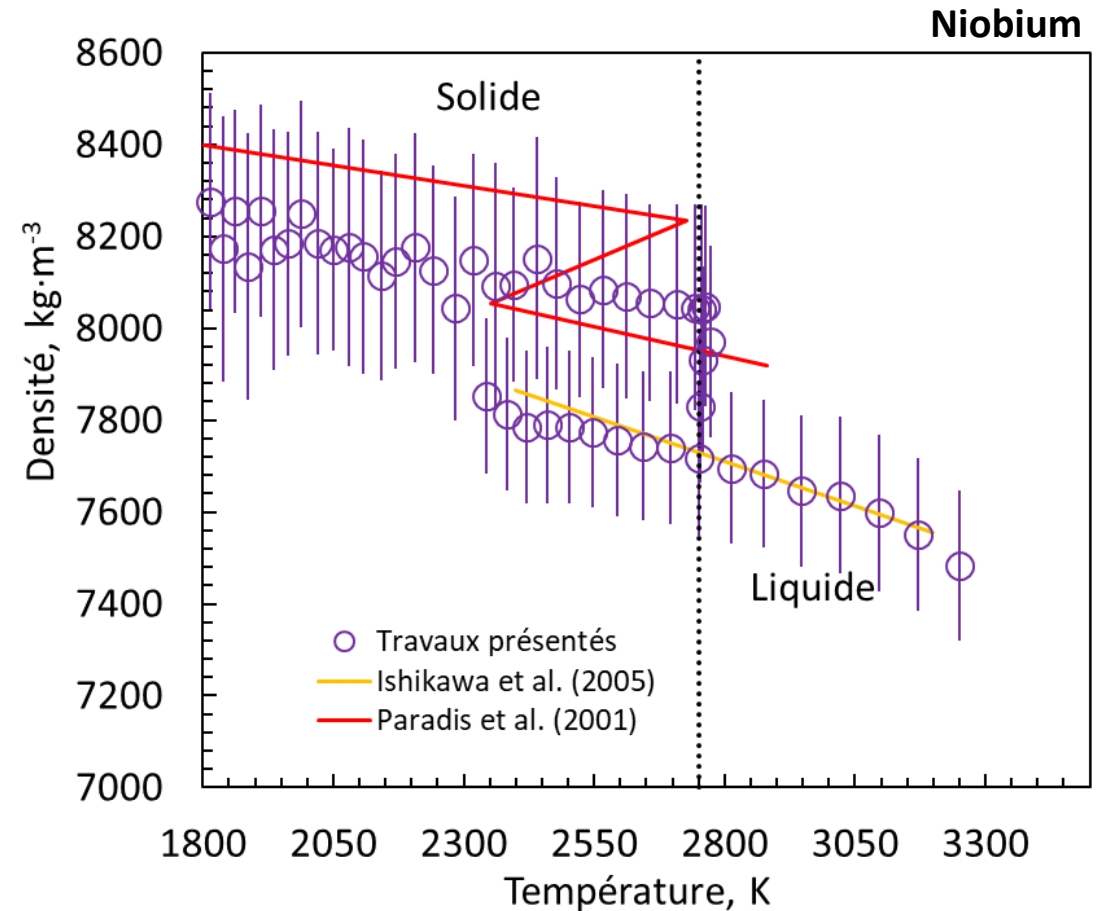
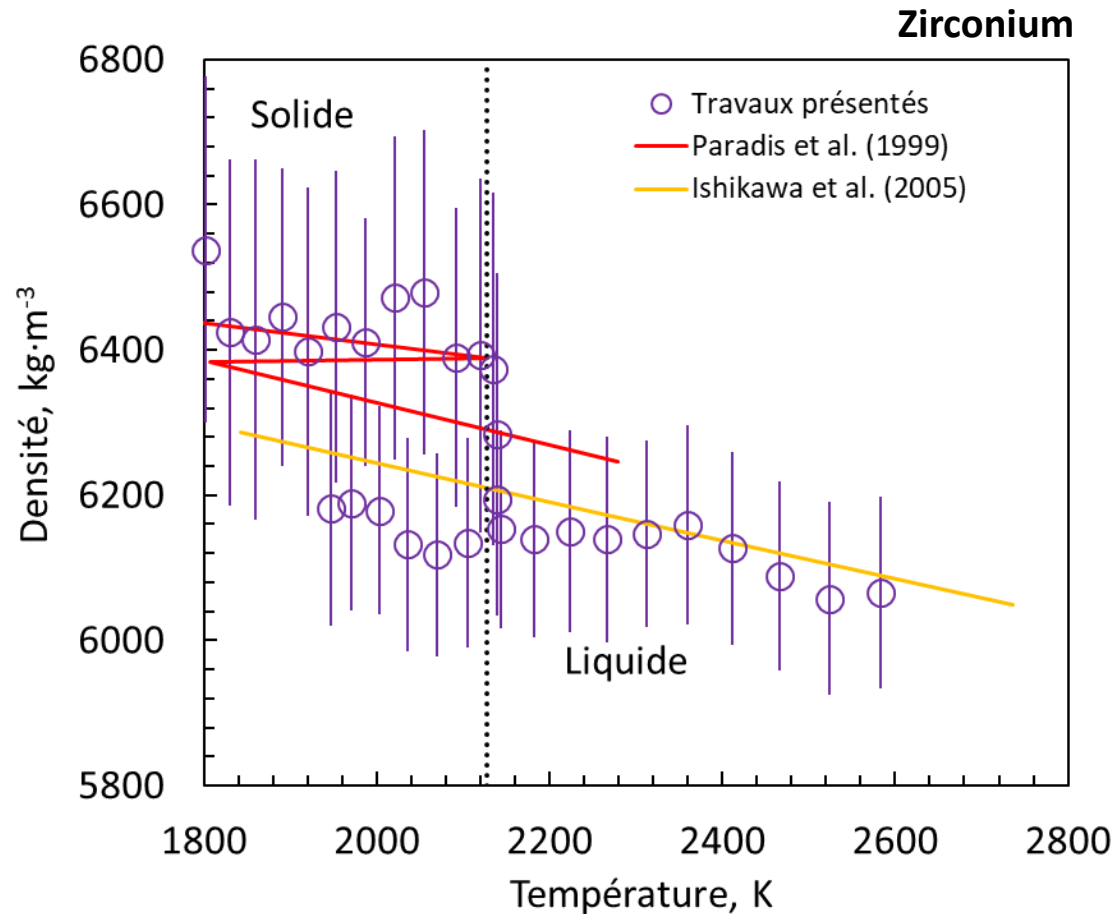


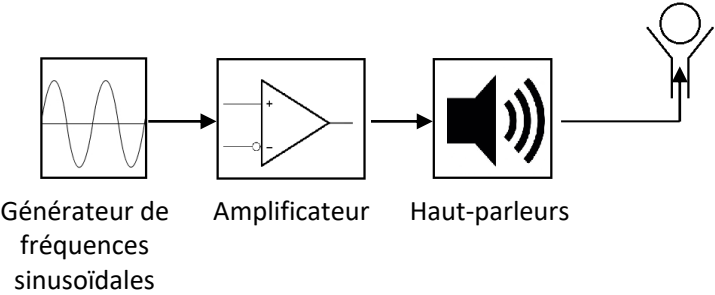
Refroidissement libre avec surfusion puis
remontée en température





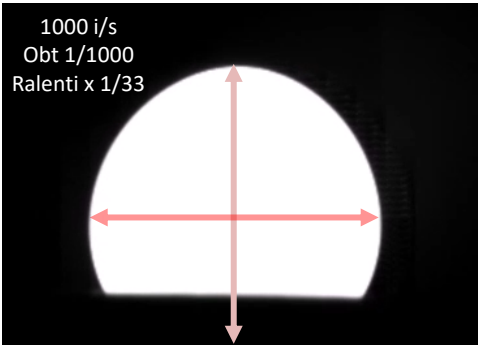
Exemples de résultats



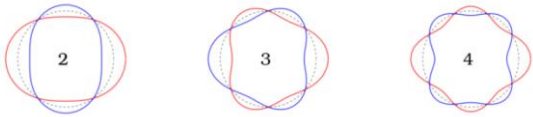


Objectif : trouver la fréquence de résonance de l'échantillon

Exemple : balayage de 50 à 200 Hz sur 2 secondes

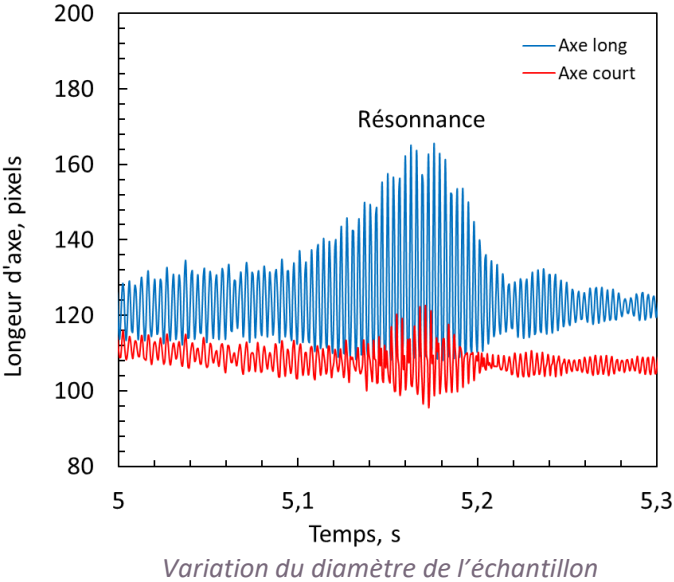


Modes d'oscillations :



Si mode 2 prépondérant :

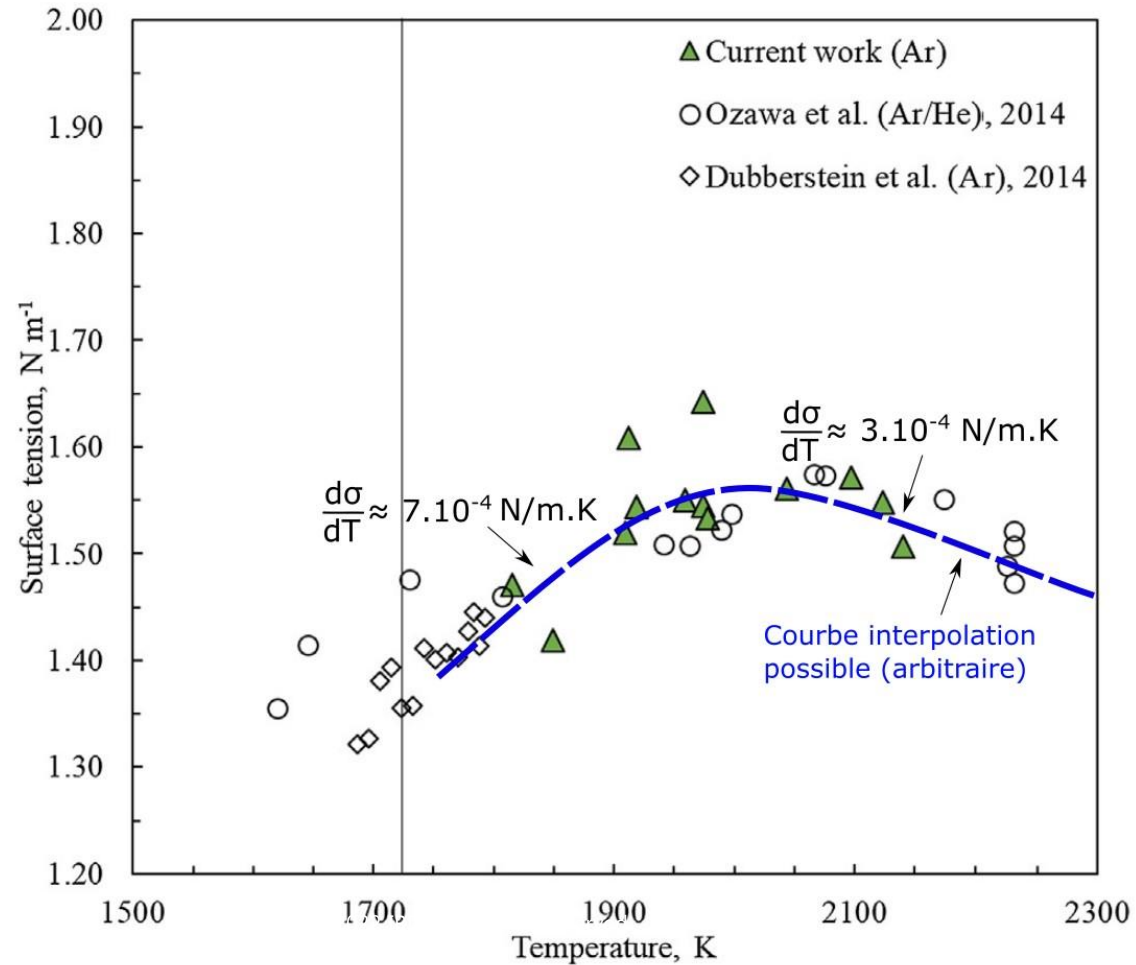
Hypothèse de forme d'ellipse valide



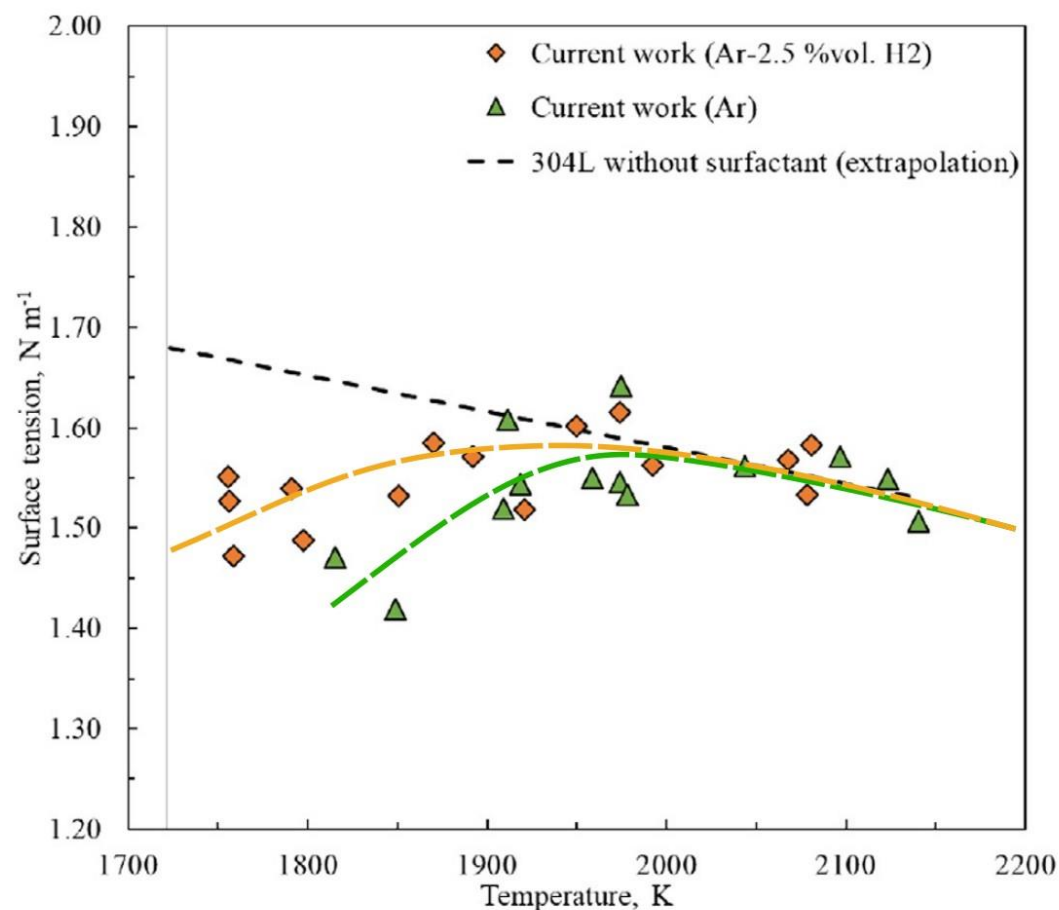
Formule de Rayleigh (1879) :

$$\gamma = \frac{3}{8} \pi v_R^2 m$$

γ : tension superficielle
 v_R : fréquence de résonance
 m : masse de l'échantillon

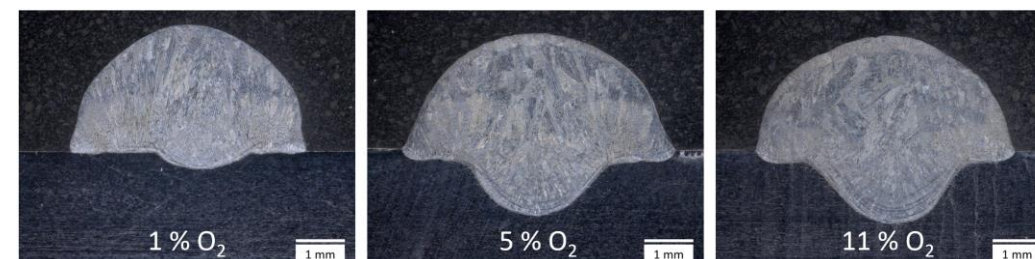


- Application aux alliages d'intérêt industriel type inox
- Mesures sur une large plage de température
- Effet Marangoni mesurable !

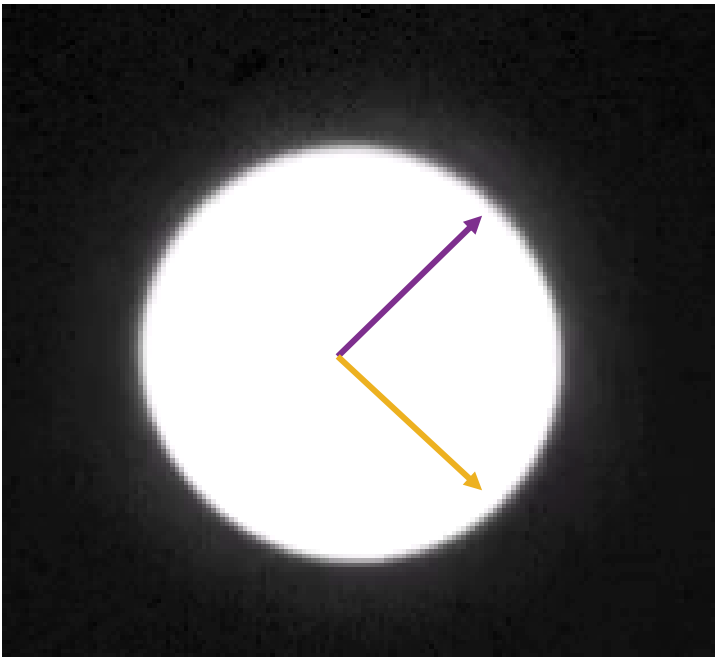


- **Etude de l'effet de l'oxygène sur le procédé**
 - Peu ou pas d'effet à haute température
 - Pas de modification majeure à basse température

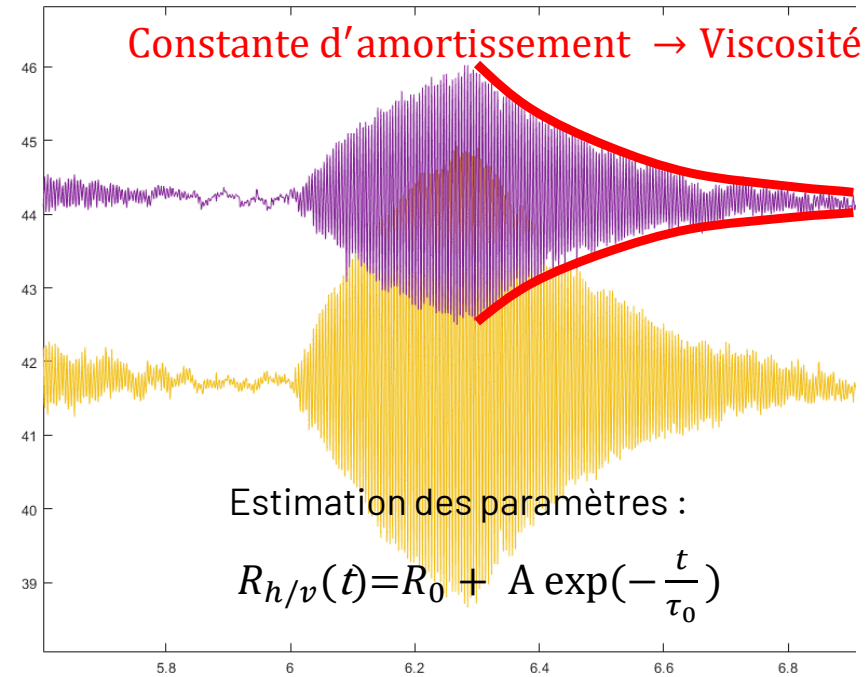
Lien avec le WAAM:



Expérience:



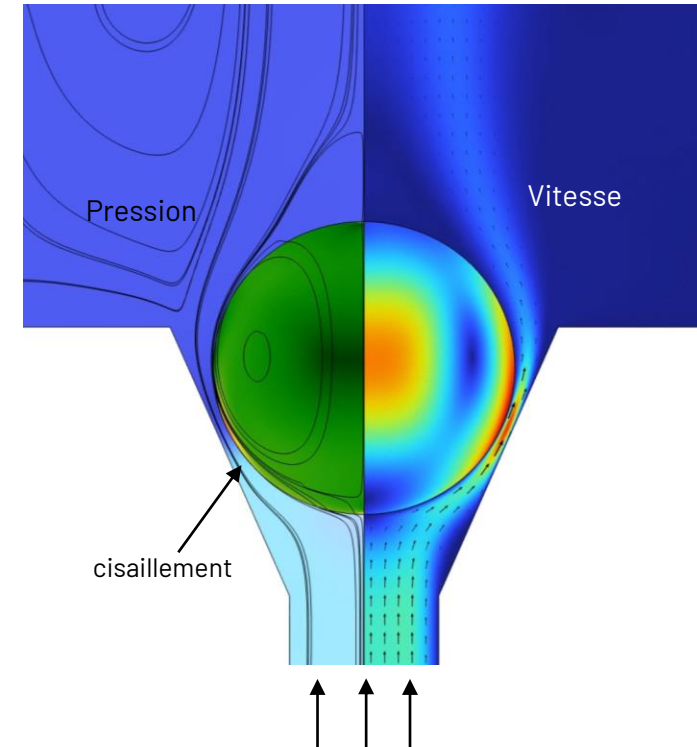
Estimation:

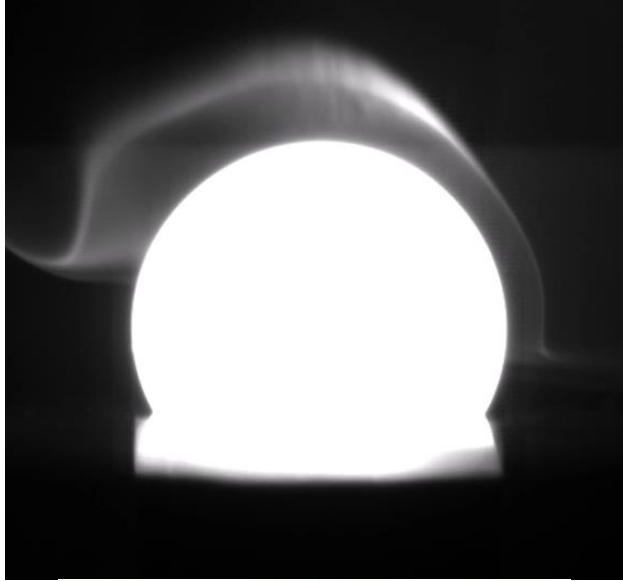


La viscosité selon la formule de Lamb:

$$\eta = \frac{\rho R_0^2}{5 \tau_0} \quad [Pa.s]$$

Modèle:

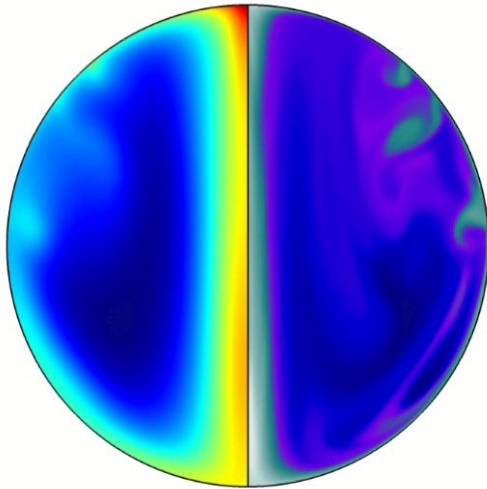
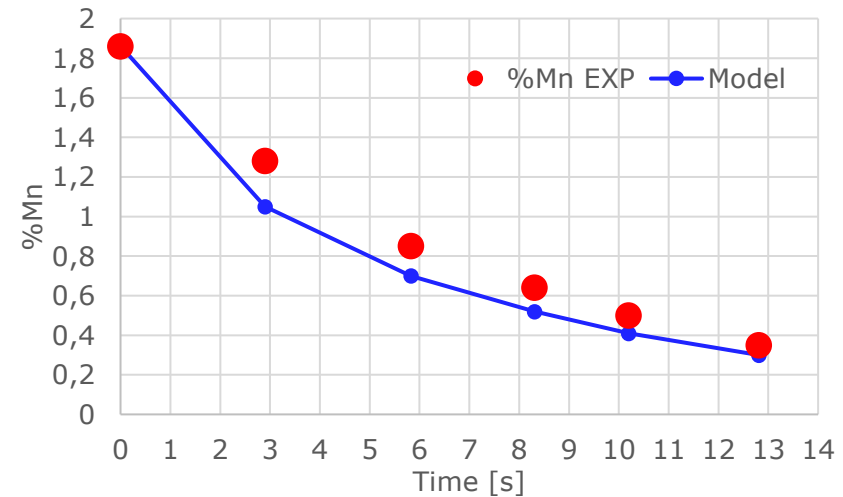




Expérience

Evaporation importante des éléments volatiles

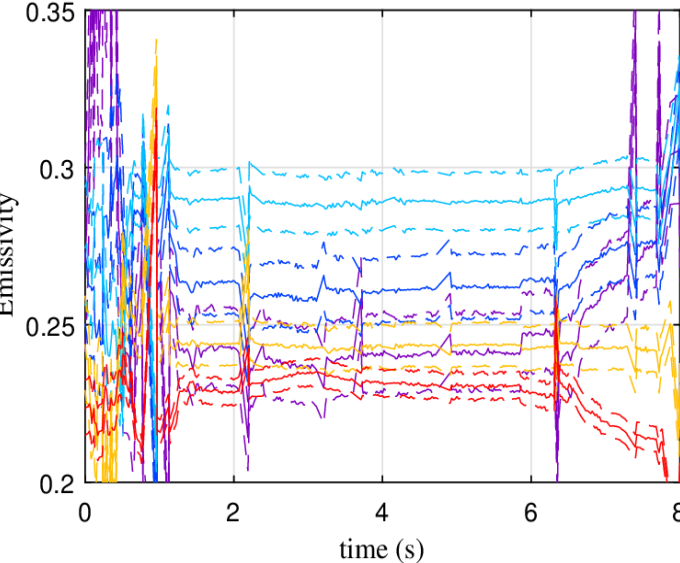
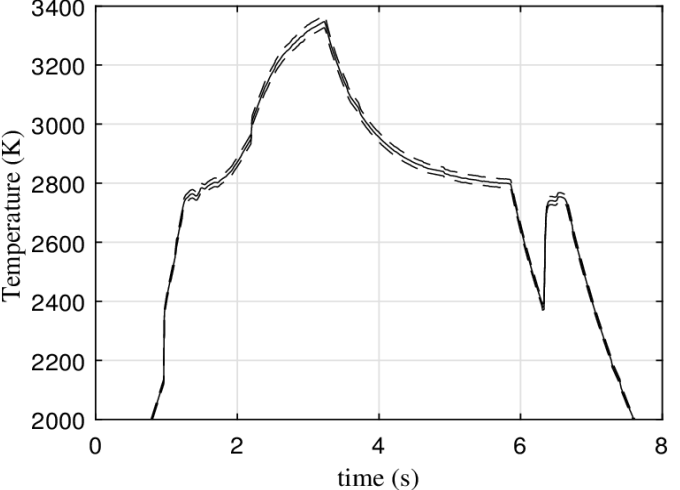
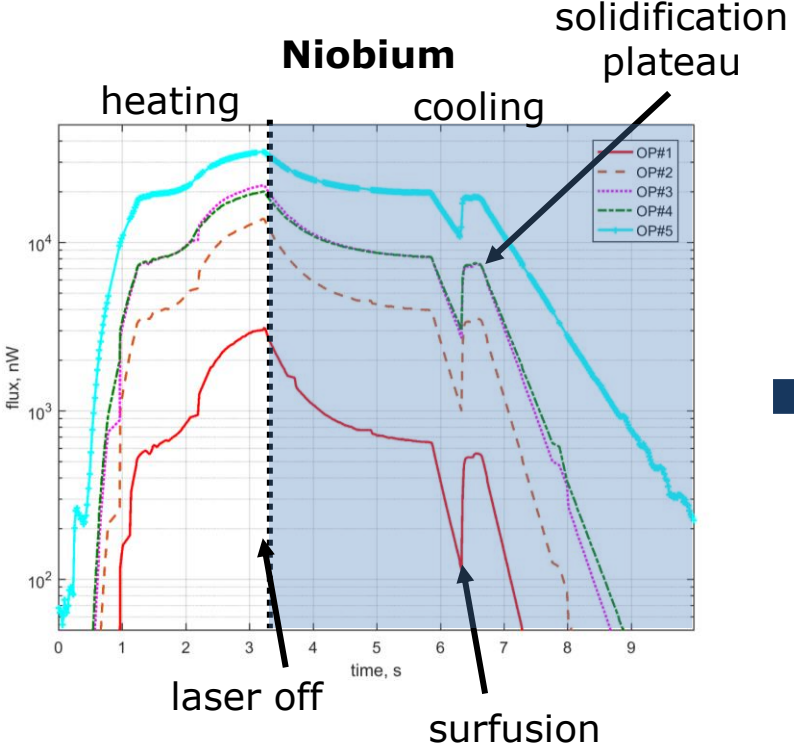
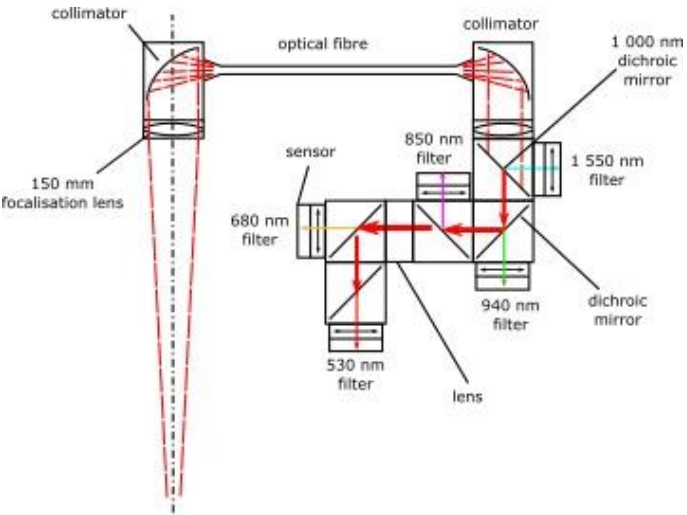
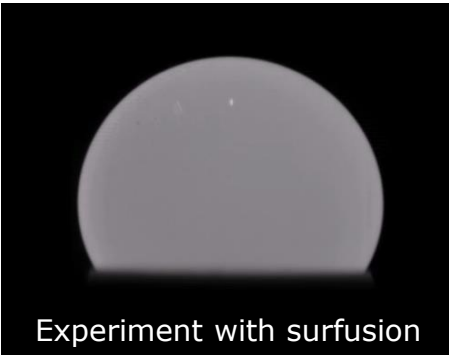
Phénomène rencontré sur certains procédés



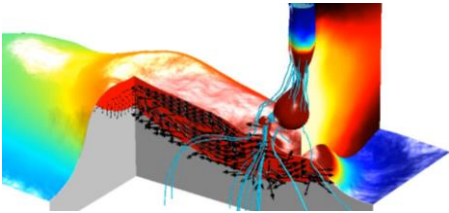
Modèle multiphysique

Transfert de chaleur, mécanique des fluides, transport d'espèces et diffusion
Etude des cinétiques d'évaporation

Mesure de température/émissivité par pyrométrie multispectrale



Estimation simultanée de la température et des émissivités. Plage [500-4000°C]



Modèles numériques à hautes températures



Caractérisation des métaux à l'état liquide



Dispositifs de mesure



Expériences à hautes températures

PhD Le Maux

Masse volumique

PhD Le Maux
& Klapzinski

Tension superficielle

Interne + stages

Viscosité

PhD Dejaeghere

Émissivité



Diffusivité thermique

PhD Hussein

Capacité thermique
massique

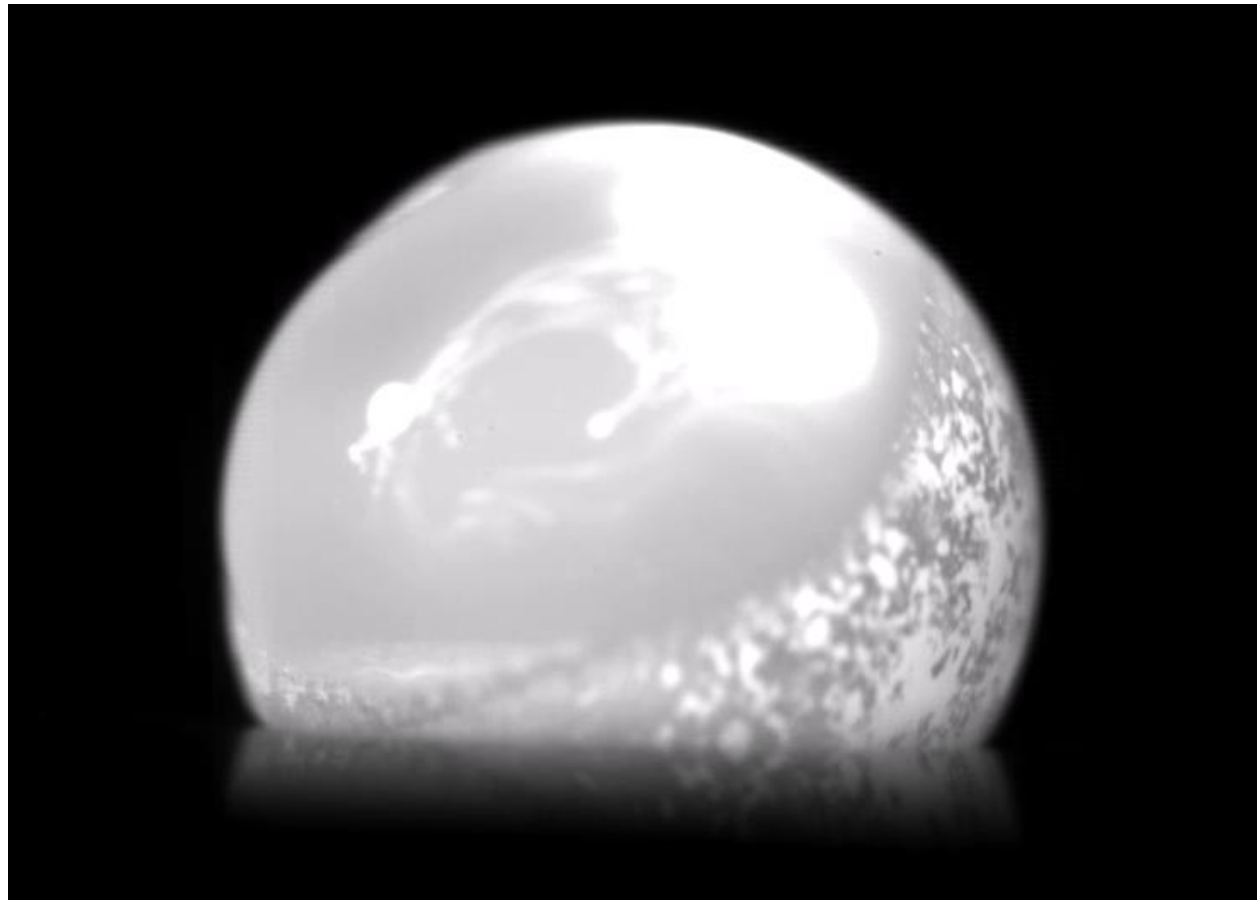
Bientôt (Phd + ANR)

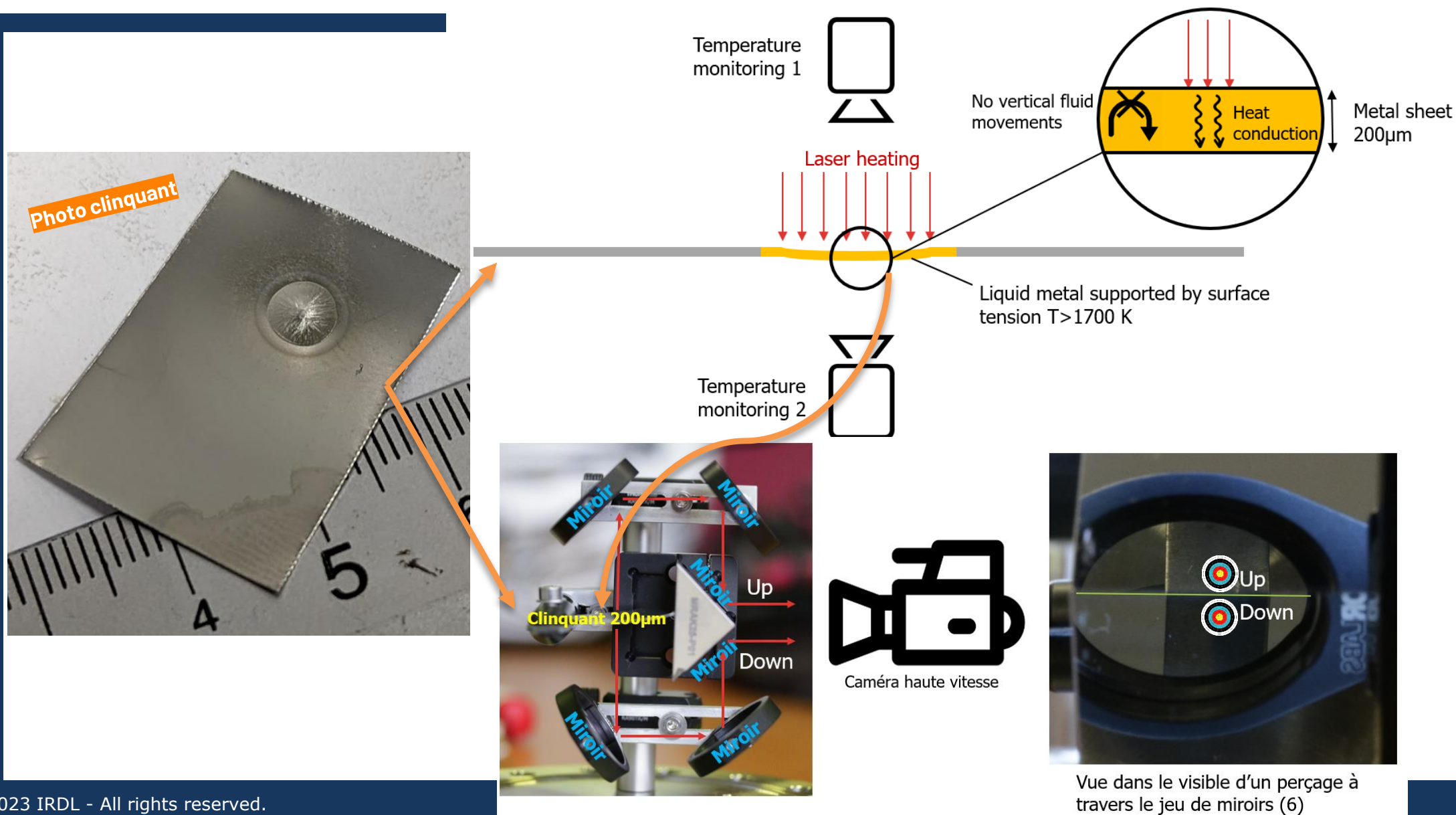
Maitrisé

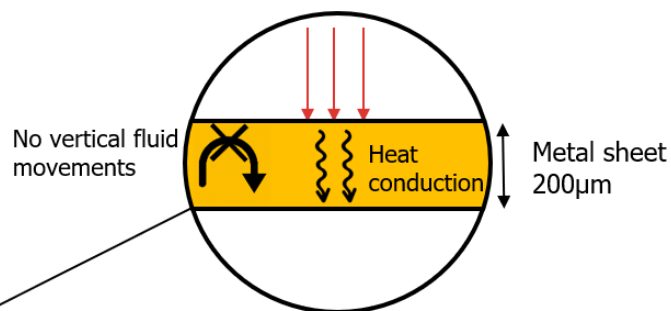
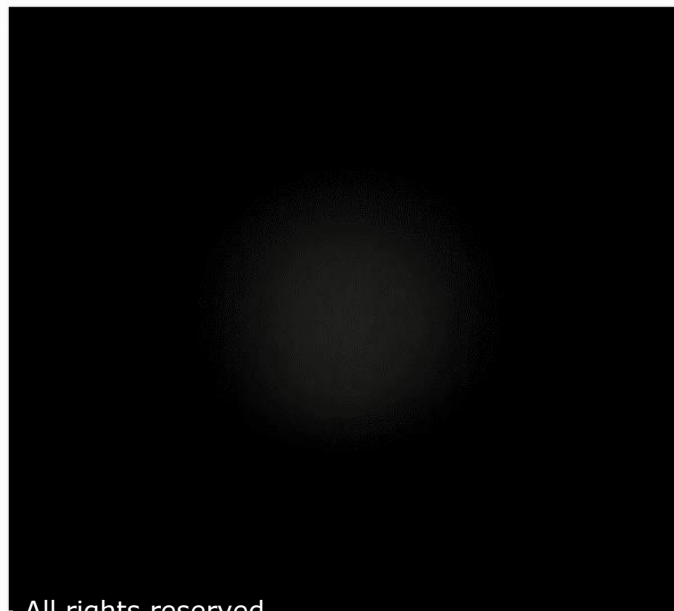
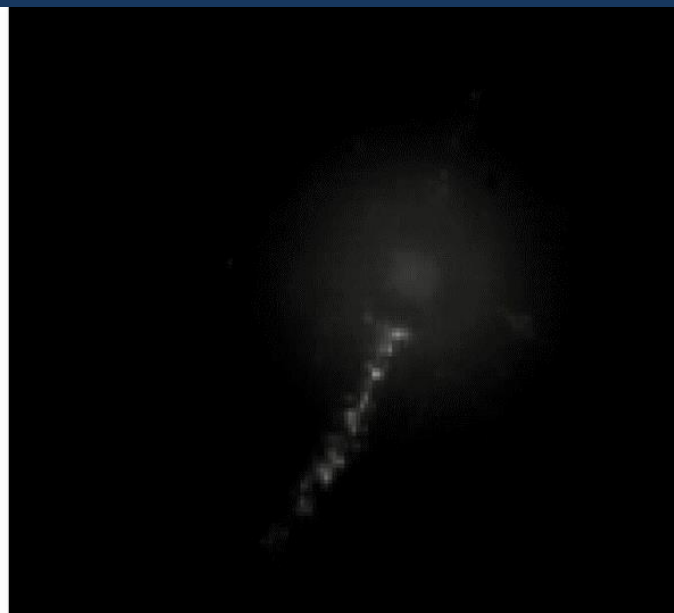
En développement

Non maitrisé

$$\rho c_p^* \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \boxed{\vec{u} \cdot \nabla T} \right] = \nabla \cdot (\lambda \nabla T) + I_{laser}$$

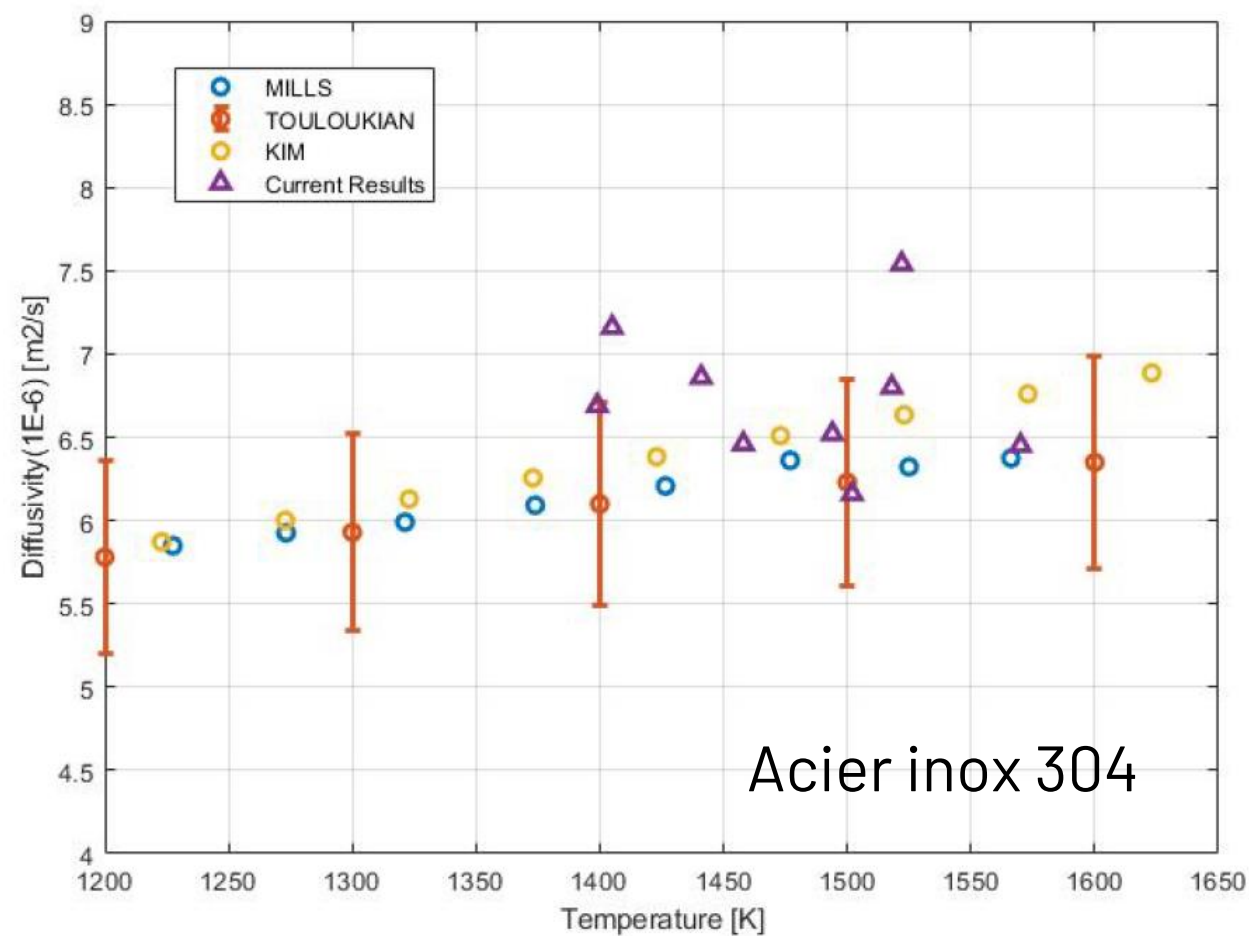
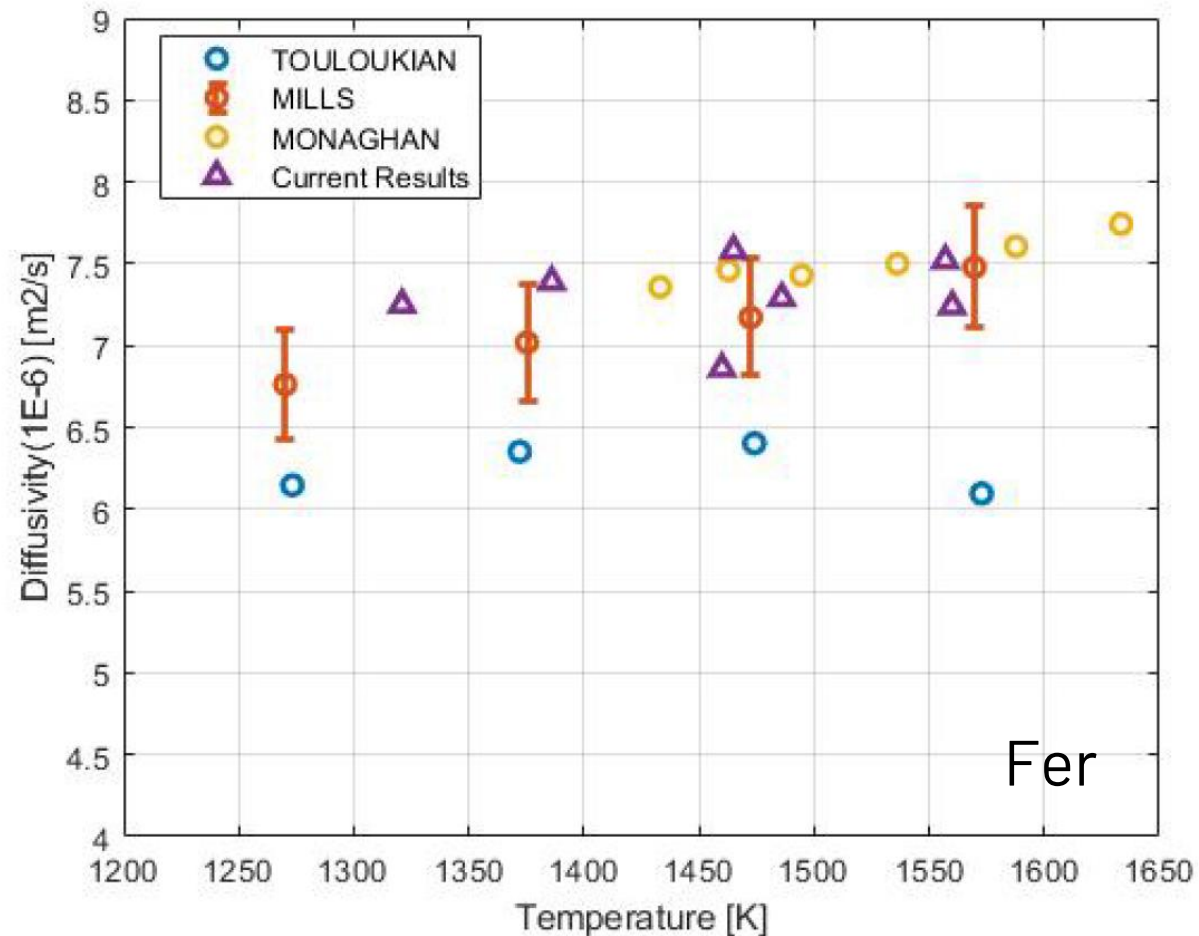




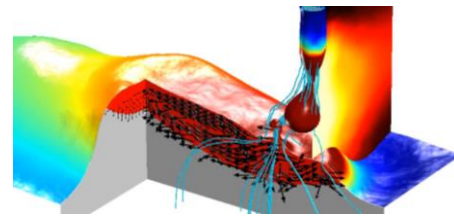


$$\rho c_p^* \left[\underbrace{\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}}_{\text{mesurés}} + \underbrace{\vec{u} \cdot \nabla T}_{\text{mesurés}} \right] = \nabla \cdot (\underbrace{\lambda \nabla T}_{\text{estimé}}) + I_{laser}$$

- Mesure radiative température via caméra rapide
- Modèle température – température & méthodes inverses
- Températures élevées possibles, non pollution par « creuset froid »



Méthode très prometteuse, à poursuivre!



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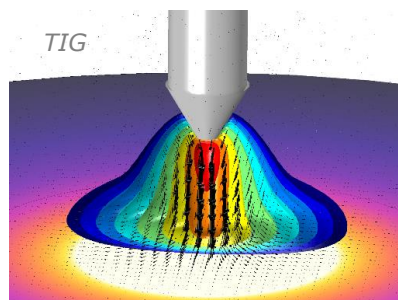
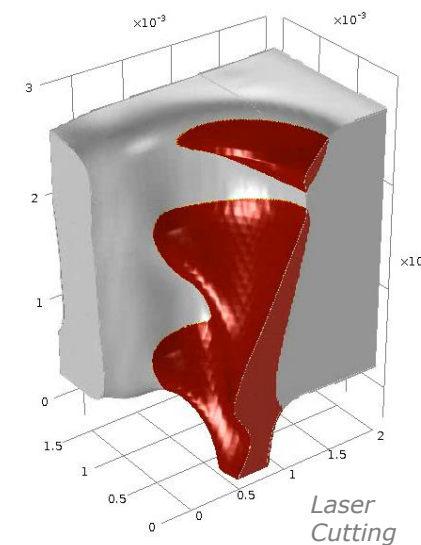
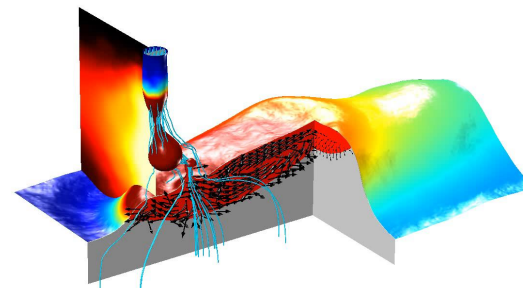
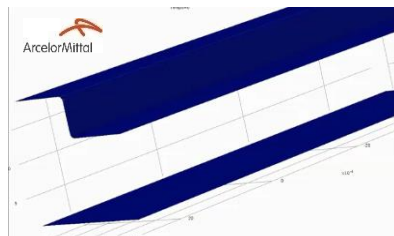
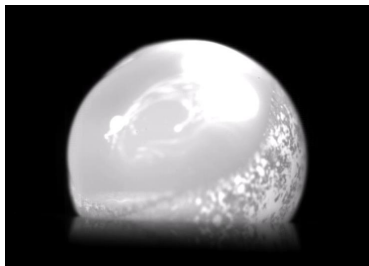


Diffusivité thermique

Capacité thermique
massique

Émissivité

- Températures atteignables : + de 3000°C
- Certaines propriétés mesurables (encore du travail 😊)
- Pas (trop) de pollution
- Moins cher et plus rapide que l'ISS !
- Pas encore appliqué aux aluminiums et aux cuivres
- ...



Merci pour votre attention !