



Two-Session-Clustering Workshop

2021.03.03. | SESSION 2: Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

Presenter:

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HONDA



Fraunhofer
IFAM



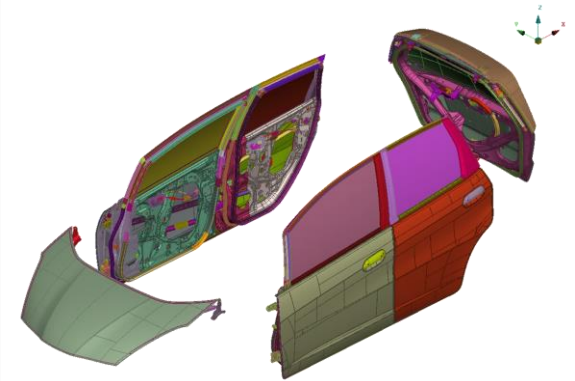
SeatTec
Sitztechnik GmbH



Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

OBJECTIVES

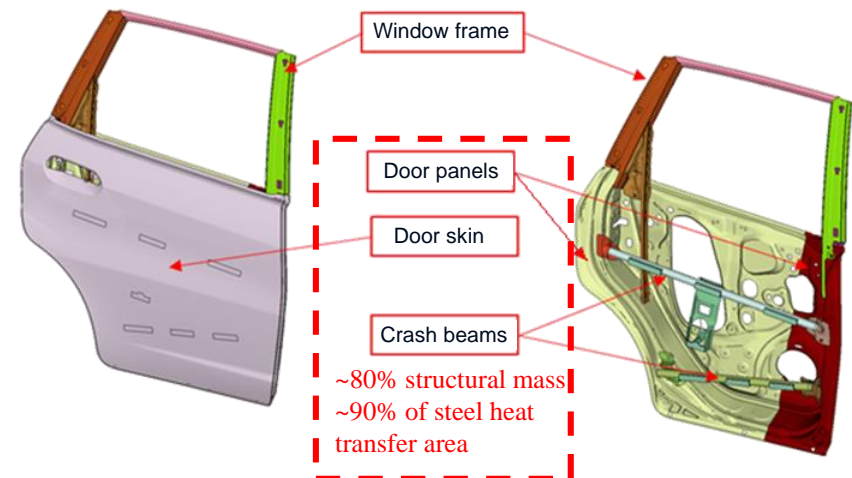
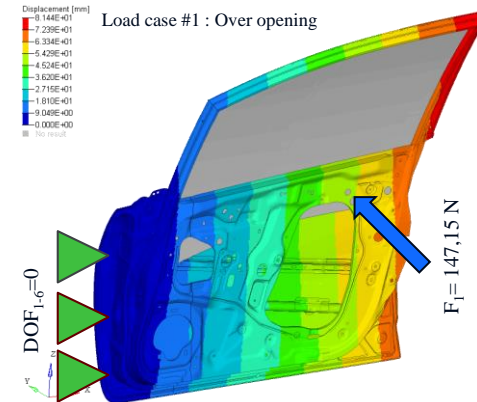
- Drive range extension (~25%)
- Lighter body structure
 - Minimizing energy loss from
 - acceleration,
 - non-recuperable kinetic energy
 - Compensating additional features (PCM, etc.)
 - Seats: -10 % (from ~40 kg)
 - Doors, trunk lid, engine hood: -20 % (from ~80 kg)
- Better thermal performance, minimizing energy consumption
 - In cabin heating/cooling
 - Better insulation (20% energy for heating/cooling)
 - Lower thermal inertia (-5% energy for heating/cooling)



Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

APPROACH

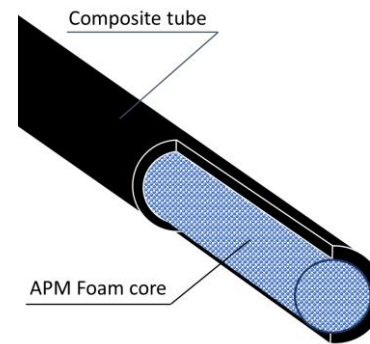
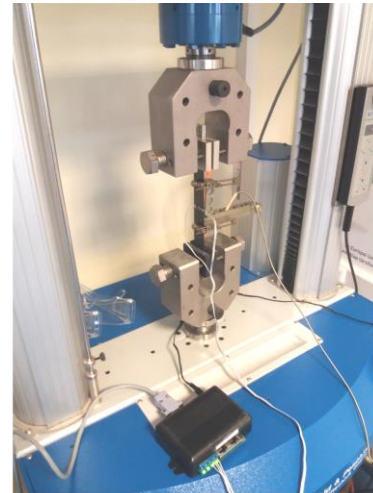
- Side doors, trunk lid, engine hood
- Using hybrid foam and composites
 - Lower density, better thermal perf.
 - Great energy absorbance
- FEM of original structures
 - Static load cases (by HONDA)
 - Side crash of doors (FMVSS 214)
- Material testing and redesign
 - FEM of the new structure
 - Optimizing the design
 - Stiffness-mass-insulation trade-offs



Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

APPROACH

- Material selection
 - CFRP – Carbon Reinforced Polymer
 - Tensile strength of 500-1500 MPa
 - Density of 1.4-1.6 g/cm³
 - Thermal conductivity 5 W/(m K)
 - Crash beams filled with APM
 - In-house test result based simulations
- Manufacturing
 - Cost effective prototyping
 - Minimizing tooling cost
 - For small series
 - Upscalable technologies
 - For larger series
 - Up to 10,000 unit/year



Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

RESULTS

- Measured weight loss

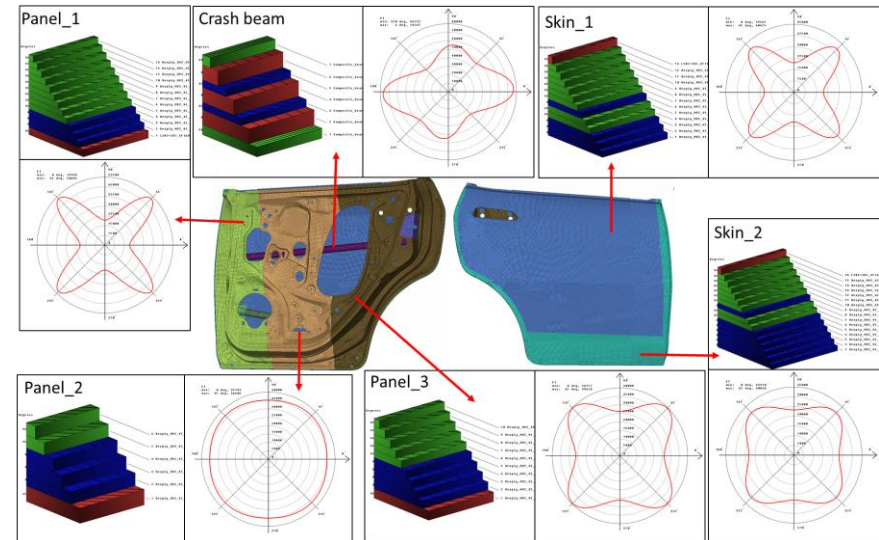
Part	Baseline weight [kg]	Global weight red. [%]	Weight red. with new glazing [%]
Front Side Door	21.43	21.56	31.23
Rear Side Door	14.12	22.98	24.89
Engine Hood	3.67	27.20	N/A
Tailgate	15.53	22.91	28.13
AVG		23.66	28.08

- Calculated thermal conductivity

Part	Composite surface [m ²]	Steel surface [m ²]	Thermal conductivity decrement [%]
Front Side Door	0.74	0.06	84.9
Rear Side Door	0.60	0.08	81.0
Tailgate	0.80	0.00	91.8
AVG			85.9

- Calculated thermal inertia, doors

- 80% for targeted str. elements
- Up to -40% for global door



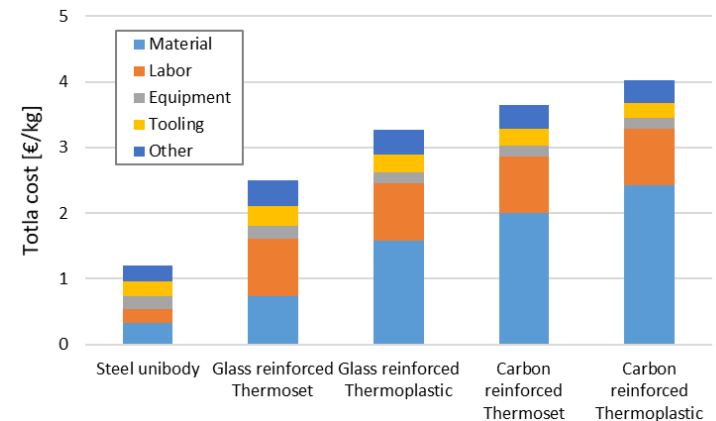
Lightweight materials with enhanced thermal properties

RESULTS

Manufacturing costs

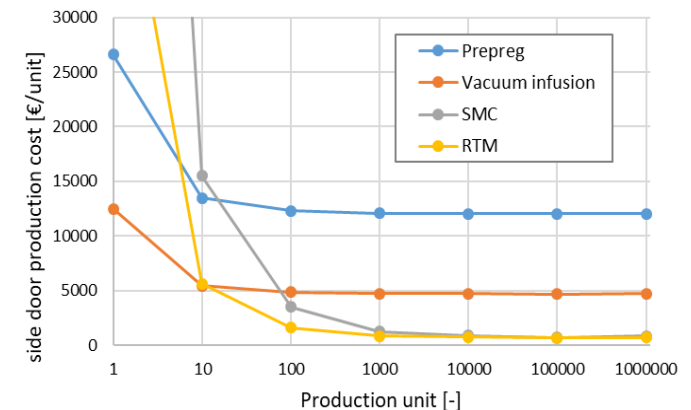
Manufacturing method	Quality, precision, repetitiveness	Tooling Cost	Part per year [unit]*
Hand lay-up (vacuum assisted)	+	€	100-200
Vacuum injection (infusion)	++	€€	300-500
Prepreg + Vacuum bag	+++	€€€	100-200
Prepreg +Autoclave	+++++	€€€€€	100-200
Composite Pressing (SMC)	+++++	€€€	10,000-50,000
RTM	+++++	€€€	1,000-5,000
T-RTM	+++++	€€€€	10,000-50,000

*estimation, mediums size and complexity carbon CFRP part



Specific costs

Material	Cost [€/kg]	Density [kg/m3]	Specific strength [kNm/kg]	Embodied energy [MJ/kg]	Specific strength /Embodied energy [kNm/MJ]
Steel	0.4 - 0.6	7800	38	45	0.84
Aluminum	0.7 - 1.6	2600	130	227	0.57
Composite SMC	1.5 - 1.9	1200	150-400	33-226	1.77-4.55
Composite RTM	2.6 - 4.8	1200-1600	150-400	33-226	1.77-4.55



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