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[ ](Gourdin)

[ ] (Lee)

[ ] (Murakoshi)



$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{B} \quad ( )$$

( )

$$\mathbf{F} = q(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B}) \quad (\Delta)$$

$$q \quad \mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{F}$$

( )

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} \quad (\mathcal{E})$$

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$$L_1 \frac{dI_C(t)}{dt} + M \frac{dI_W(t)}{dt} + R_1 I_C(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int I_C(t) dt = 0 \quad (\Upsilon)$$

$$L_2 \frac{dI_W(t)}{dt} + M \frac{dI_C(t)}{dt} + R_2 I_W(t) = 0 \quad (\Lambda)$$

$I_C$

$L$

$C$

$R$

$M$

$R_1 \quad M$

$I_W$

$I_W \quad I_C$

( ) ( )

$I_w$   $I_c$

[ ]

ANSYS

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*kHz*

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$\mu$   $\sigma$   $e^{-\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma} x}$

$x = 1/\sqrt{\pi f \mu \sigma}$   $f$   $x$

( )

$$\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi f \mu \sigma}} \quad (9)$$

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[ ]  $l$  Rad/Sec

Solid 97

Solid 62

Inf111

( U ) ( A )

(sub step)

(load step)  $\mu s$

(B)

[ ] ( ) ( )

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$$B_1(t) = \mu_0 \left[ \frac{\lambda N}{(D_{2c} - D_{1c})} \right] \ln \left[ \frac{(0.5D_{2c}) + \sqrt{(0.5D_{2c})^2 + \left(\frac{l_c}{2}\right)^2}}{0.5D_{1c} + \sqrt{(0.5D_{1c})^2 + \left(\frac{l_c}{2}\right)^2}} \right] \quad ( )$$

$$B_x(t) = B_1(t) \left[ \frac{(0.5D_{1c})^2}{[(0.5D_{1c})^2 - (0.5D_{2w})^2] + 2\delta_w[(0.5D_{2w} - \delta_w) - (0.5D_{1w} - \delta_w)e^{(D_{1w} - D_{2w})/2\delta_w}] + (0.5D_{1w})^2 e^{(D_{1w} - D_{2w})/2\delta_w}} \right] \quad ( )$$

-  $D_{1c}$  .  $l_c$   $D_{2w}$   $D_{1w}$   $D_{2c}$   $\lambda$  ( )

(( $\delta$ ) ) ( )

( ) (B)

( ) [ ] (B) ( ) ( ) ( ) (B) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (B) %

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:H  
 :J  
 :D  
 :E  
 ( ) :B  
 :t  
 :F  
 :V  
 :L<sub>0</sub>  
 :L<sub>1</sub>  
 :L<sub>2</sub>  
 :L

...

:  $M$

:  $L_C$

:  $E_w$

:  $q$

:  $R_o$

:  $R_1$

:  $R_2$

:  $R$

:  $C$

:  $V_C$

:  $I_C$

:  $I_W$

:  $I_{eq}$

:  $N$

:  $I(t)$

:  $D_{1c}$

:  $D_{2c}$

:  $D_{1w}$

:  $D_{2w}$

:  $L_w$

:  $\rho$

:  $\omega_d$

:  $\mu$

:  $\sigma_y$

:  $\sigma$

:  $\rho_e$

:  $\delta$

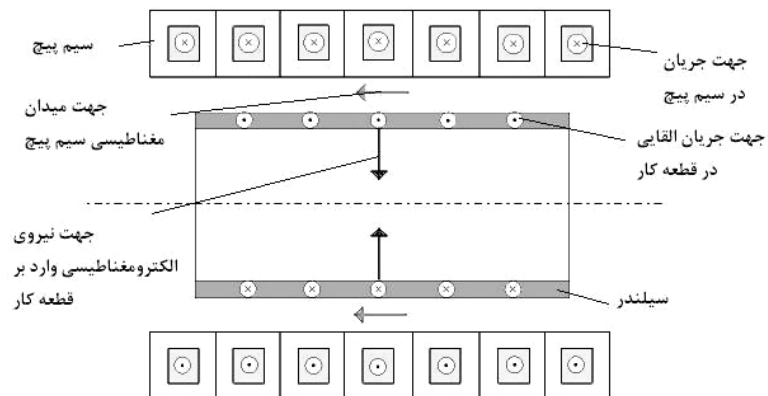
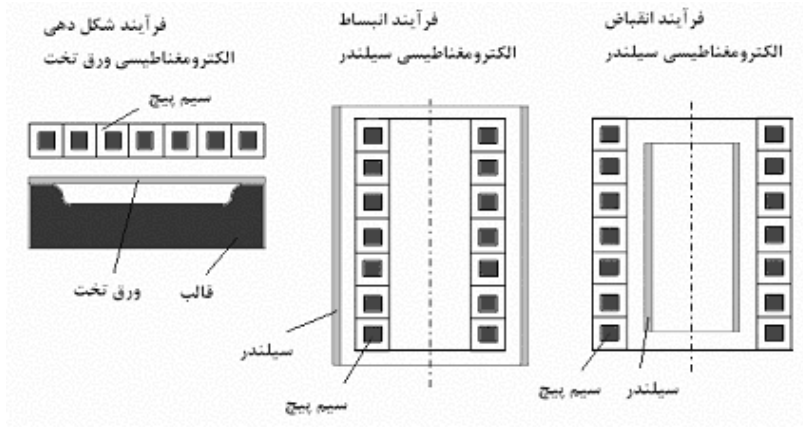
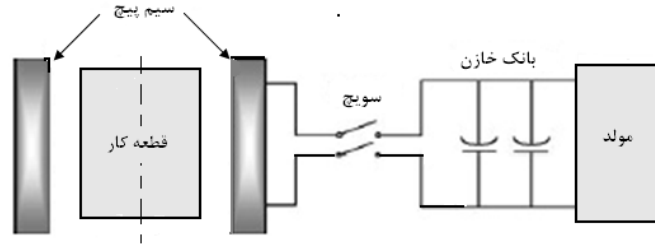
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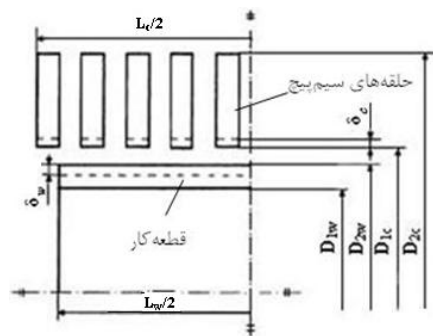
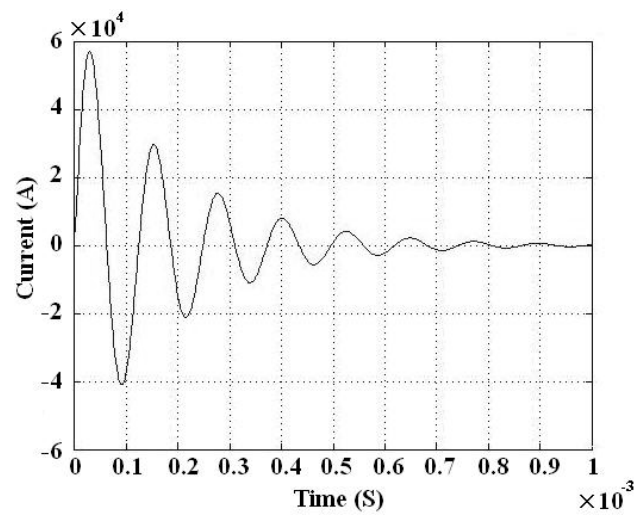
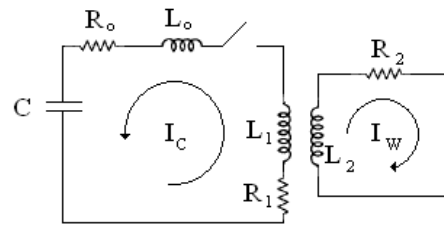
$(m)(D_{1w})$	$(m)(D_{1w})$
$(m)$	$(m)$
$(m)(L_w)$	$(m)(L_w)$
$\rho_e(\Omega m)$	$\rho_e(\Omega m)$
$\mu_e$	$\mu_e$
$\rho_w(kg/m^3)$	$\rho_w(kg/m^3)$
$\sigma_y(pa)$	$\sigma_y(pa)$
$E_w(pa)$	$E_w(pa)$

N	N
$(D_{2c})(m)$	$(D_{2c})(m)$
$(L_c(m))$	$(L_c(m))$
$(m)$	$(m)$
$\mu_e$	$\mu_e$
$\rho_e(\Omega m)$	$\rho_e(\Omega m)$

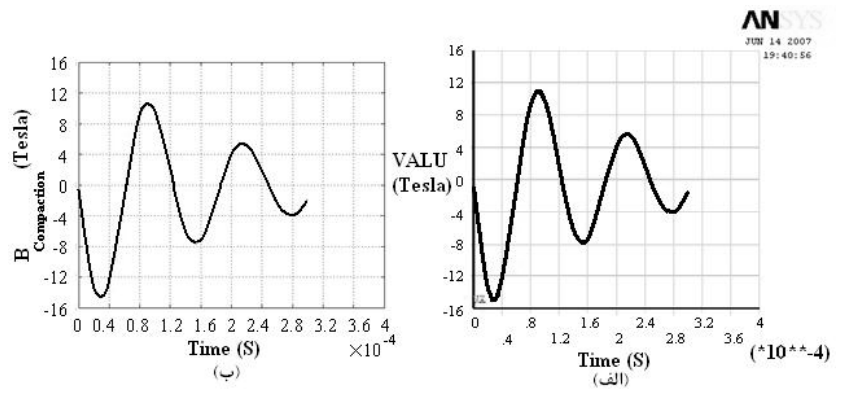
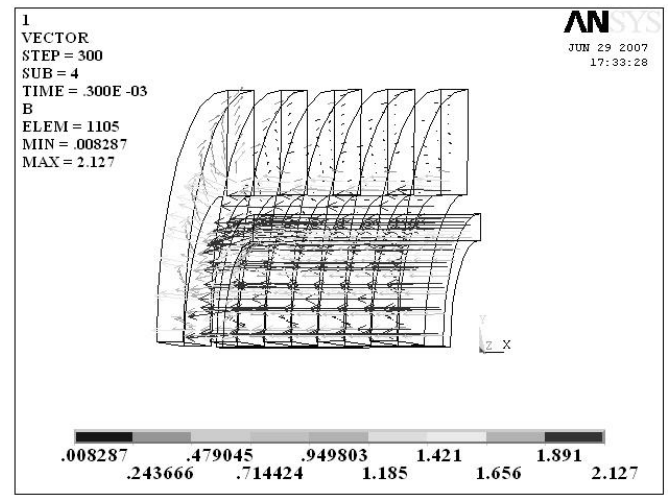
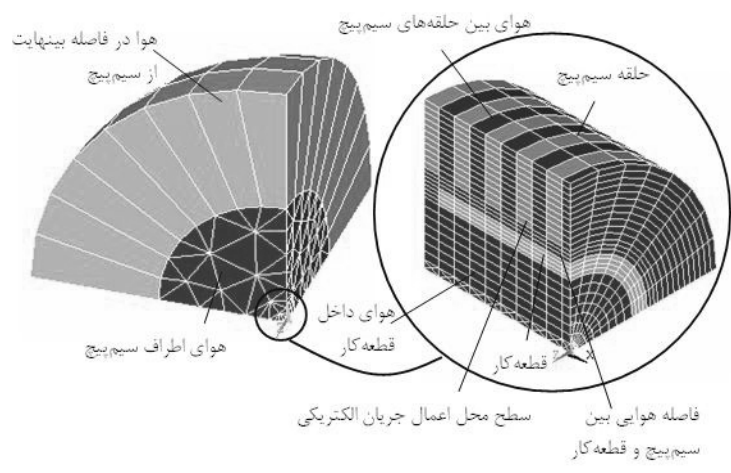
(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	
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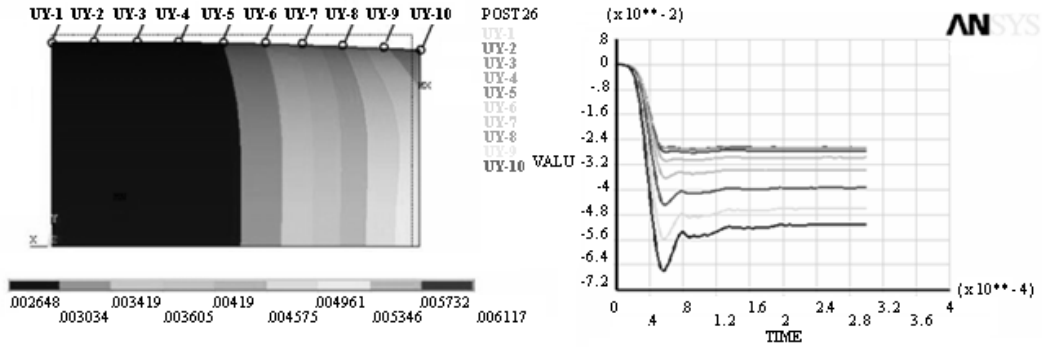


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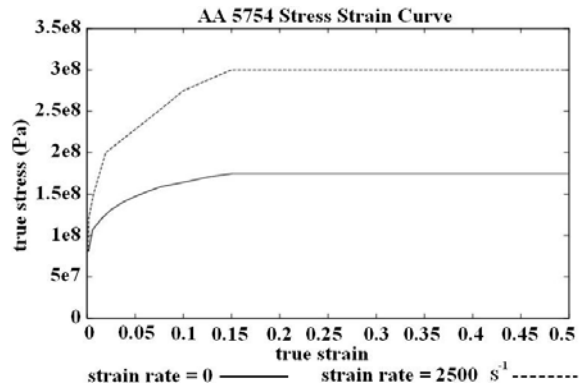
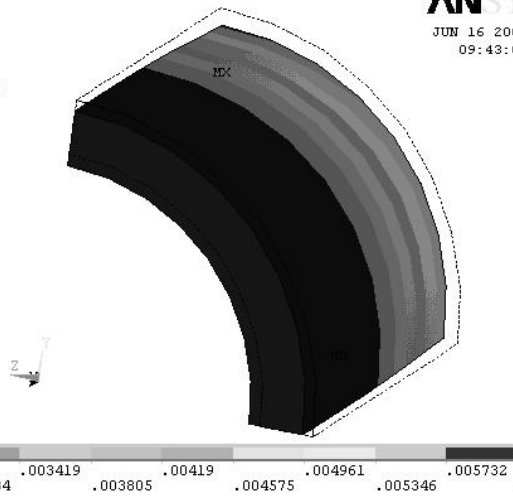
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NODAL SOLUTION

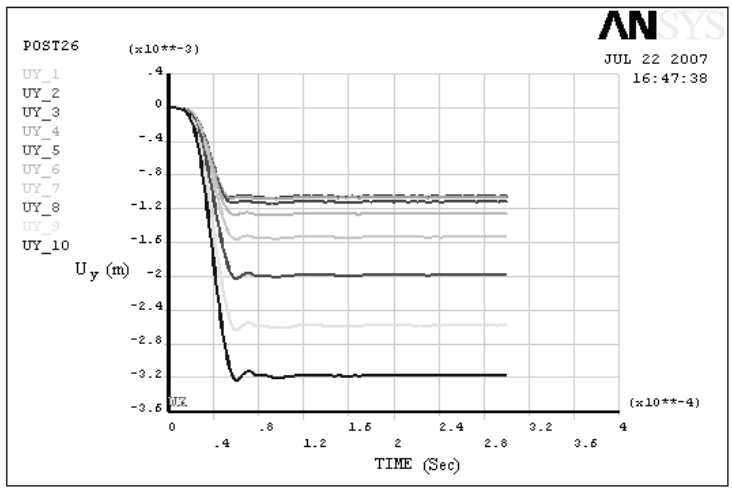
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RSYS = 0  
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SMN = 0.002648  
SMX = 0.006117



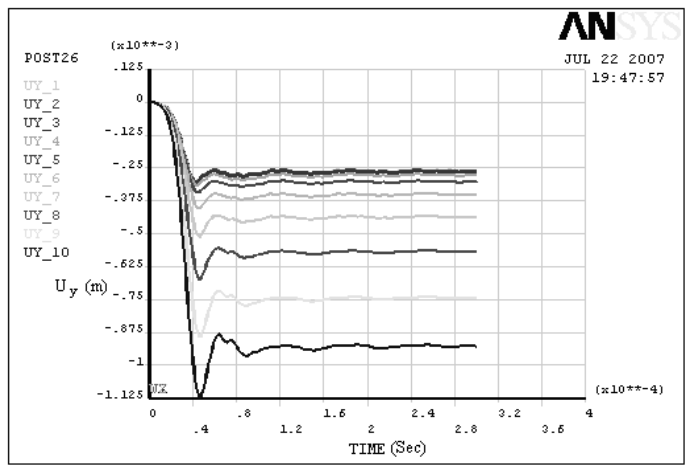
[12] Al5754



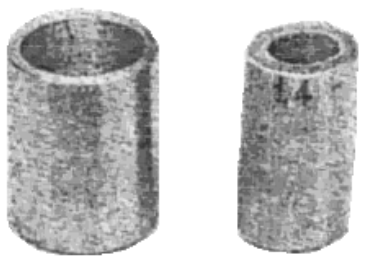
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## **Abstract**

The theoretical principal of electromagnetic forming process is discussed in this paper. In addition, free compaction of an aluminum tube is simulated as an example of finite element approach. The results of this 3D simulation with direct coupling of electromagnetic and mechanical aspects of the process are compared with the experimental results which had been represented in other references. The main advantages of this simulation in comparison with the others would be the 3D based modeling. Also as a new attempt, the coil is modeled as a set of separate parallel rings, resulting in a relatively good agreement in comparison with the experimental results. Then another numerical simulation has been carried out to investigate the strain rate dependency of the process. The results of high strain rate forming have been compared with a process using quasi static stress-strain material behavior.