Center/Site: CANFSA/Colorado S	chool of Mines	
Tracking No .: 14 Measurement and Modeling of Anisotropy n Ti-6AI-4V Forgings	Phone : (303) 273 - 3770	E-mail : <u>concampb@mymail.mines.edu</u>
Center/Site Director: M. Kaufman/P. Collins/A. Clarke		Type: (Continuing)
Project Leader: Connor Campbell		Proposed Budget: \$ 240,000
titanium forging industry. Simulatio qualitatively predict resultant textu texture features entirely. This can b models for which have not been the respective papers, there is still roor	ons of texture resulting from re but usually under- or over be partially attributed to pha broughly tested. While they a m for improvement. This pro	mogeneities are found all throughout the hot forming processes have been able to restimate intensity while sometimes missing se transformation and variant selection, the are consistent with the results of their ject seeks to build the effects of phase o make strides towards predicting localized
viability of the current models. The	n, an alternative forming pro	ature will be replicated to assess the ocess will be modeled to extend the essed and the accuracy of different selection
	on occur at a length-scale we	nt role in industrial research, but ell below what is often considered by such to understanding microstructural evolution
		RL, SFTC, and industry, this project seeks a regions by means simple enough to be
Milestones for the current prop Systematic analysis of microstructor Benchmark simulation to verify val	ural evolution during TMP of	TI-6Al-4V to decide applicability of models ion of crystal plasticity models
Deliverables for the current pro Simulation outputs from DEFORM t		ent models relative to selected experiments
form will allow production to be opt	imized to avoid them, increa	ociety : Knowledge of how these outliers asing performance of titanium producers. are lowers the barrier to entry significantly.
Research areas of expertise ne practices, finite element analysis, p		Titanium metallurgy, industrial forging ons, and subroutine development
		n yield through knowledge of how and where ng nondestructive inspection from textural
		eted but more work needs to be done in ding the predictive capabilities of the
models. Codes have been offered the		he modeling of variant selection.