

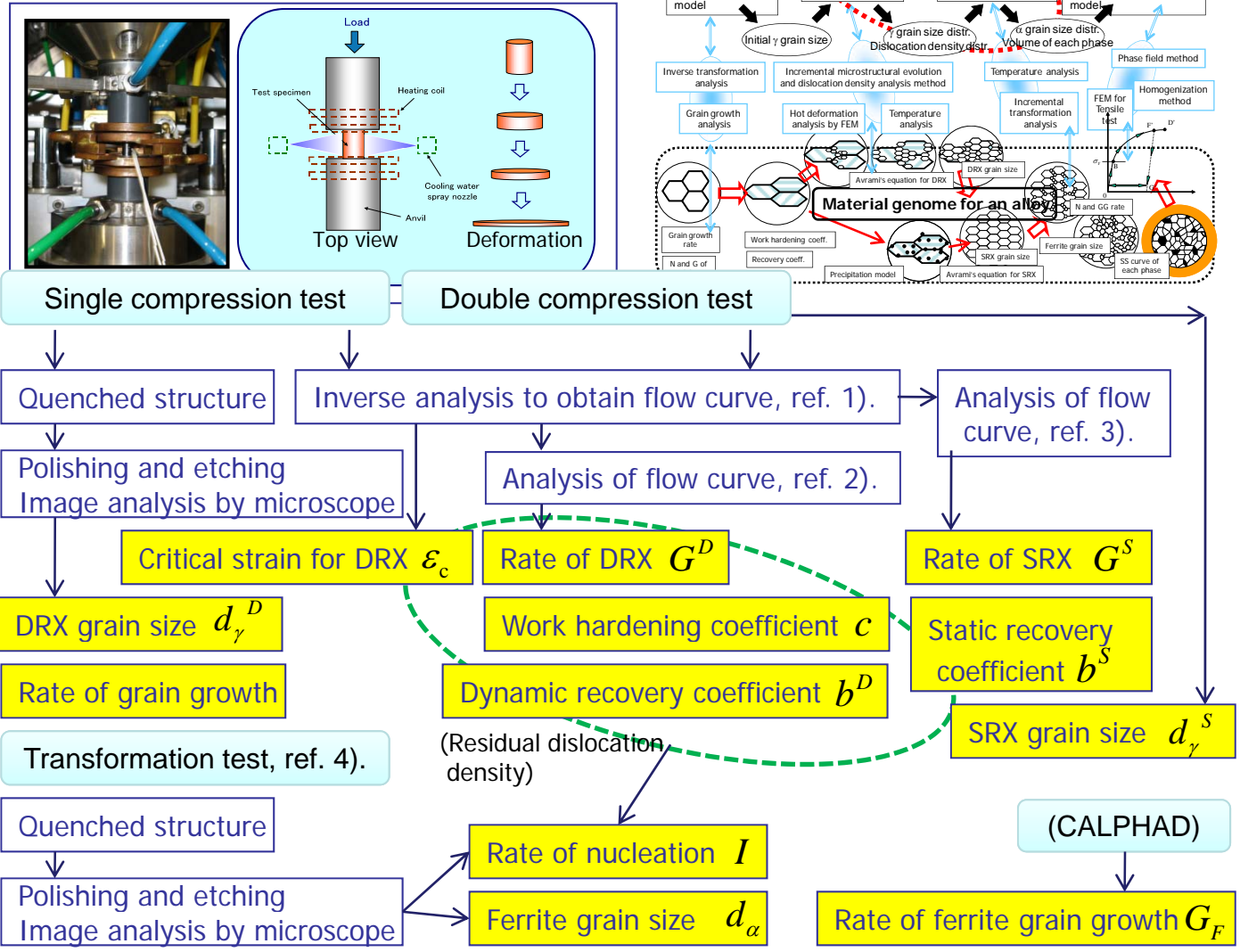
# Acquisition of 'Material Genome' for Structural Metals under Hot Forming



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The material genome, that is, the empirical equation to describe, for example, work hardening, recovery and recrystallization as functions of strain rate, strain and temperature for each alloy composition, are missing in most of the structural steels. Deformation analysis to obtain the transient change in strain rate and temperature for the material being formed is in practical use in several rolling processes. A microstructure analysis method, such as the incremental dislocation density and microstructure evolution analysis method, is proposed and applied to estimate the microstructure affected by the transient change in strain rate and temperature, using the material genome as the boundary condition.

We lack the material genome to describe, for example, work hardening, recovery and recrystallization as functions of strain rate, strain and temperature for each alloy composition. Consistent investigations to acquire 'Material Genome' is summarized here.



**References** 1) A. Yanagida and J. Yanagimoto: Flow Curve Determination for the Metal under Dynamic Recrystallization using Inverse Analysis, *Materials Transactions*, 44-11(2003-11), 2303-2310. 2) A. Yanagida and J. Yanagimoto: Novel Approach to Determine Kinetics for Dynamic Recrystallization by using Flow Curve, *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 151 (2004), 33-38. 3) A. Yanagida and J. Yanagimoto: Formularization of Softening Fractions and Related Kinetics for Static Recrystallization Using Inverse Analysis of Double Compression Test, *Materials Science and Engineering A*, 487, (2008), 510-517. 4) J.S. Liu and J. Yanagimoto: Incremental Formulation for the Prediction of Microstructure after Hot Forming, *ISIJ International*, 41-12(2001), 1510-1516.