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High Speed Blanking: An Experimental Method to Measure Induced Cutting Forces

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Abstract A new blanking process that involves punch speed up to 10 ms^{-1} has obvious advantages in increased productivity. However, the inherent dynamics of such a process makes it difficult to develop a practical high speed punch press. The fracture phenomenon governing the blanking process has to be well understood to correctly design the machine support and the tooling. To observe this phenomenon at various controlled blanking speeds a specific experimental device has been developed. The goal is to measure accurately the shear blanking forces imposed on the specimen during blanking. In this paper a new method allowing the blanking forces to be measured and taking into account the proposed test configuration is explained. This technique has been used to determine the blanking forces experienced when forming C40 steel and quantifies the effect of process parameters such as punch die clearance, punch speed, and sheet metal thickness on the blanking force evolution.

Keywords High speed blanking · Blanking force measurement · Hopkinson device

Introduction

Blanking is a shearing process which is commonly used in the metal forming industry [1–3]. Using this process, large and very large production runs of thin parts can be manufactured from sheet metal stock. Currently, two main blanking technologies exist: traditional blanking and fine blanking. In traditional blanking the sheet metal is located on the die and the punch blanks it to obtain the desired workpiece geometry. The punch speed and the clearances between the punch and the die are about 0.1 ms^{-1} and 10 % of the metal sheet thickness. In the fine blanking process the metal sheet is compressed between the die and a guide plate. An upper and a lower punch extract the workpiece. In this technique, the punch speed and the clearances between punch and die are lower: about 0.01 ms^{-1} for the punch speed and 1 % for the clearances. The main advantages of fine blanking are the tight tolerances and also the elimination of finishing machining operations. However, the tool costs are higher than the conventional blanking technique.

The constant improvement of the technology of the presses and particularly of hydraulic actuators allows an increase in punch speed. It is thus possible to develop high speed blanking with a punch speed of about 10 ms^{-1} . Research and industrial experiments show that high speed blanking has many potential advantages, especially the possibility to obtain a high quality blanking edge geometry, comparable to those obtained from the fine blanking technique. The new process also reduces the zone affected by plastic strain. This allows a reduction in the distance between each workpiece and a consequent saving in materials. With high speed blanking, unlike fine blanking, heat treatments such as spheroidizing for carbon steel are not necessary. Furthermore, the technique does not require the use of lubricant.

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Nevertheless, a general lack of experience with the process tend to lead to short tool life and poor prediction of the geometrical and dimensional quality of the product. The tooling has to be better designed to produce parts in a way that satisfies industrial requirements. Tooling design is a crucial part of the development of such a process, and necessitates a reliable estimation of the cutting forces. This study aims to measure these forces.

The first attempt to increase punch speed to reduce the blanking energy was undertaken by Zener and Hollomon in 1944 [4]. Many studies were carried out thereafter to determine the effect of the punch speed and punch die clearance on blanking energy [5–9]. These different works established the link between the reduction in blanking energy when the punch speed is increased and the occurrence of adiabatic shear bands [10]. Some of the studies focused on the determination of the evolution of blanking forces during the process [11–13]. Measurement of blanking forces was carried out with the Hopkinson bar or tube system. However, the effect of process parameters, materials choice and the geometry of the tools on the history of the blanking force are still not well described and the experimental methods used are difficult. Knowledge of these blanking forces is necessary to design tools and to identify and predict the nature of the fracture mechanisms in a precise and useful way.

The objective of this work is to propose and test an experimental technique which enables the estimation of the blanking forces by taking into account the dynamic

contribution of the three-dimensional geometry of the die. These blanking forces data will allow the characterization of the effect of parameters such as punch speed, blanking sheet metal thickness and the clearance between punch and die.

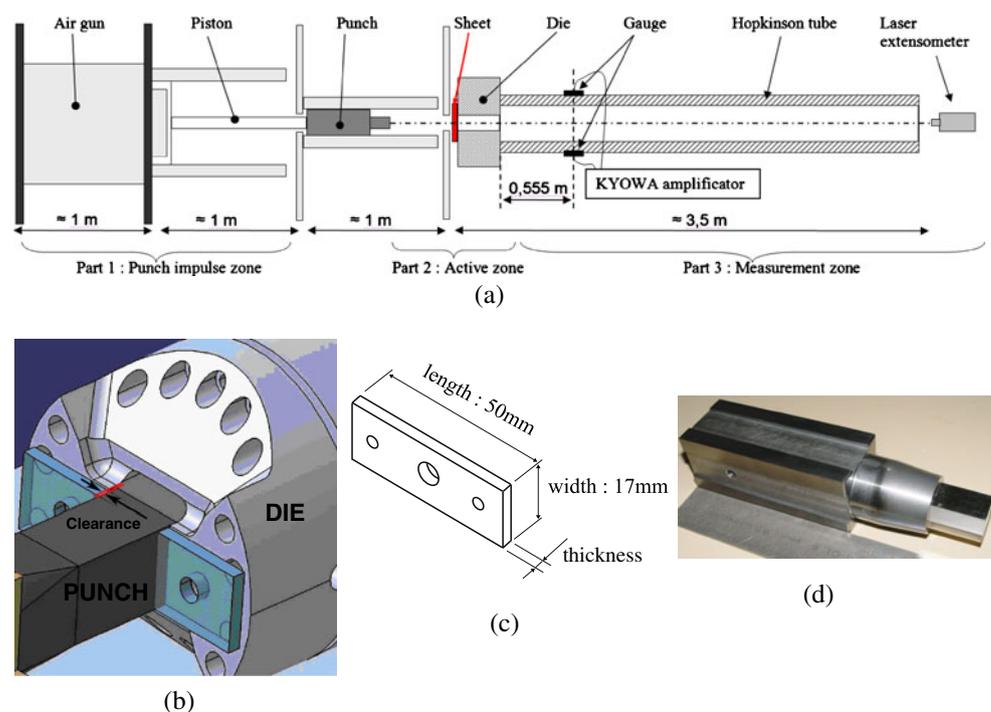
The second part of the paper describes the proposed experimental device. The results of a typical test are presented. The third part of the paper discusses in detail the method used to determine the blanking induced forces. The last part shows and discusses the effects of punch speed variation on blanking force.

High Speed Blanking Tests

The Loading Device and Measurement

To reach very high speeds during blanking process, a specific experimental device, which allows the measurement of the cutting forces and observation the shear zone was designed and built. This device which is shown in Fig. 1(a), can be divided into three component parts. The “punch impulse device” is a punch propelled by an air gun. This device contains a hydraulic control system allowing the user to adapt the pressure in the air receiver of the air gun to produce the desired launching speed. A linear guide system enables precise control of the gap between the cutting punch flanks and the workpiece cut faces. The general geometry of the punch is detailed in Fig. 1(d). The

Fig. 1 Scheme of the experimental device (a) general view, (b) enlargement on the active zone, (c) specimen, (d) geometry of the punch



second part is the “active zone” and is composed of a die with a mass of 1.4 kg (Fig. 1(b)) which supports the specimen before and during the blanking action. The test specimens are rectangular milled sheets of metal with a thickness of 2 mm, 3 mm or 4 mm with an accuracy to within 0.02 mm. The general shape of the specimen is shown in Fig. 1(c). The width is 17 mm and length is 50 mm. By changing the die, the clearance can be set to 0.05 mm or 0.2 mm. A stop-system has been designed to stop the punch just after blanking to avoid any direct interference between the punch and the die. In the last part of the rig, the “the measurement device”, the cutting forces are estimated using a Hopkinson tube device. The section of the Hopkinson tube noted S_{tube} is about $6.28 \times 10^{-4} m^2$ and length is 3.5 m. The tube is made from 100C6 steel with a Young’s modulus $E_{tube} = 206 MPa$ and a density $\rho_{tube} = 7800 MPa$. The impedance of the tube defined as $Z_{tube} = S_{tube}\sqrt{\rho_{tube}E_{tube}}$ is about $2.6 \times 10^4 Pa.s.m$.

The strain wave generated in the Hopkinson tube by the cutting process is measured using strain gages. The location of the gages on the tube and the remaining length on the tube allows measurement duration of 1.2 ms without overlapping of the signal on the gages. The bandwidth of the gage amplifier is about 500 kHz. A laser extensometer with a bandwidth of 250kHz (manufacturer: Polytec; model: HSV-2000 series) is located at the end of the tube targets the front face of the punch through a hole drilled in the center of the sample and measures the speed. The radius of the hole is about 1 mm and the distance between the hole and the shear zone is quite large (8 mm). Moreover the plastic strain due to the punching process remains very close to the shear zone. The punch speed and the Hopkinson tube strain signals are recorded by a data acquisition system with a sampling frequency of 1 MHz.

A high speed blanking test can be separated into different steps. First, the pressure increases in the air gun compressor tank (step 1). Then, when the test is activated, the air tank is opened and propels the piston and the punch (step 2). In the third step, the piston is stopped and the punch flies freely along the punch guides. In the step 4, the punch cuts the specimen. Finally, the punch is stopped and the cut part of the specimen is ejected into the Hopkinson tube.

Blanking Test Results

Tests were carried out with a fixed clearance between die and punch equal to 0.05 mm and an initial punch speed between $7 ms^{-1}$ and $18 ms^{-1}$. The punch mass is equal to 1.5 kg. The specimen has a parallelepipedal geometry with dimensions: 17 mm width, 50 mm length and 2 mm, 3 mm or 4 mm thickness (Fig. 1(c)). The specimen material is a C40 steel with the composition given in Table 1.

Table 1 Metallurgical composition of the C40 steel

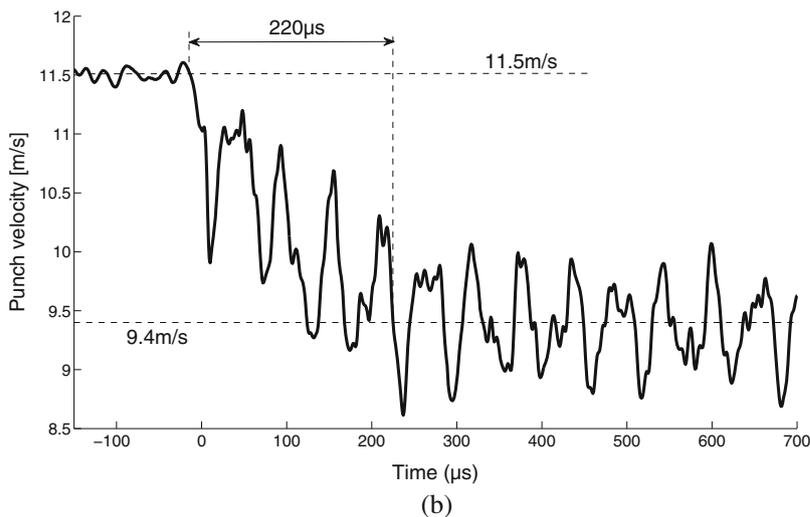
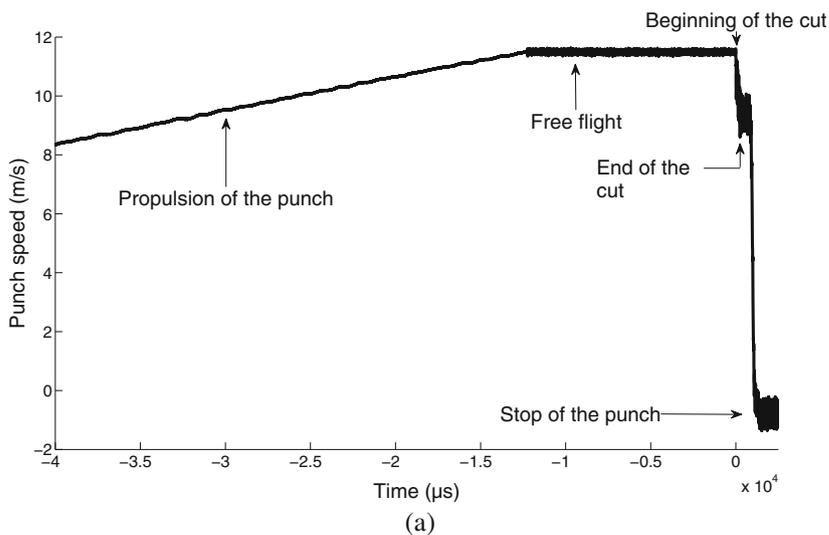
| | C | Mn | Si | P | S | Mo |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| Weight % | 0.35 ± 0.4 | 0.65 ± 0.15 | 0.4 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.10 |

Figure 2(a) shows the change in punch speed with time during a blanking test on a specimen with a 2 mm thickness. The first phase corresponds to the punch propulsion phase where the punch speed increases quasi linearly. Then, when the piston is stopped, the punch slips freely along the guide rails. The speed decreases slightly because of friction. At the beginning of the cut, the punch strikes the specimen front face and the speed decreases very quickly. Just after the cut the punch moves again before finally stopping. Then the punch speed oscillates around zero with possibly a small negative mean speed due to punch rebound.

Figure 2(b) is an enlargement of Fig. 2(a) of the cutting duration shows the decrease and the oscillation of the punch front face during blanking. The oscillations of the punch speed are strongly characterized by a dominating harmonic frequency of about 20 kHz. This frequency corresponds to the first longitudinal eigen frequency of the punch. For the test shown in this Fig. 2(b), the punch speed before the cut is equal to $11.5 ms^{-1}$ and at the end of the cut, the punch speed oscillates around a constant value which is estimated at $9.4 ms^{-1}$. It is also possible to calculate the cutting energy which is assumed to be equal to the variation of the kinetic energy of the punch. In the case of the test conducted at a punch speed of $11.5 ms^{-1}$ the calculated blanking energy is 33 J. It is possible from Fig. 2(b) to estimate the cutting time which corresponds to the duration of the speed decreasing phase, and the mean blanking force can also be determined. The estimated blanking time and the mean blanking force are equal to 220 μs and 14 kN.

This method becomes difficult to apply when the blanking duration is small i.e. when the punch speed is high or when the thickness of the specimen is small. Moreover this method only gives an estimate of the mean blanking forces during the cut. The blanking forces are also determined from the Hopkinson tube device. Figure 3 shows the strain measurements from the Hopkinson tube gages during the same test. This signal shows a compressive stress in the tube resulting from the blanking forces on the die. The origin of the timescale corresponds to the beginning of the cut. The delay of 135 μs between the beginning of the cut and the decrease of the strain is due to the wave propagation between the die and the gages on the Hopkinson tube. The loading duration at the half amplitude is about 79 μs and the maximum longitudinal strain in the Hopkinson tube is about 240×10^{-6} . For a tube section of $S_{tube} = 6.28 \times 10^{-4} m^2$ and a Young’s modulus for the

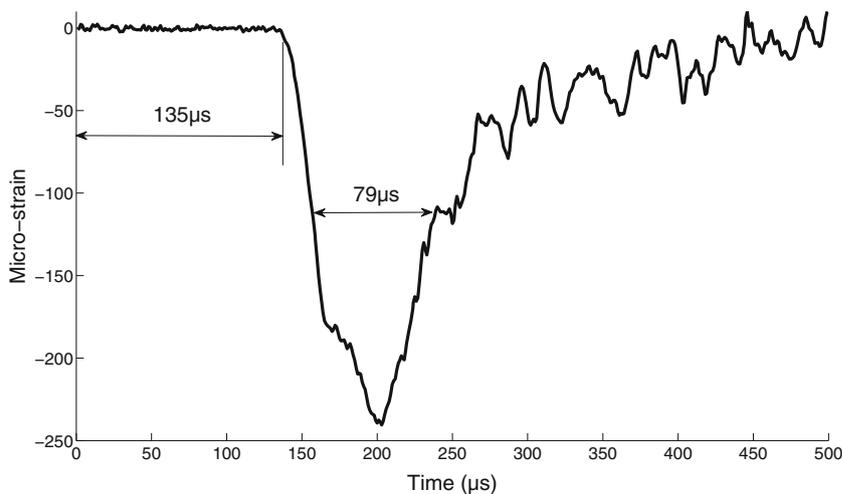
Fig. 2 Punch speed variation during a cutting test (C40 Steel; initial speed: 11.5 m/s^{-1} ; thickness: 2 mm ; clearance: 0.05 mm) (a) general view (b) enlargement during the cut



tube material of $E_{tube} = 206 \text{ GPa}$ (mild steel), this strain value corresponds to a maximum force in the tube of 31 kN . This value can be different from the maximum cutting

force because the complex die geometry and the die tube interface perturbs elastic wave propagation. This problem will be discussed in the next section.

Fig. 3 Evolution of the measured strain on the Hopkinson tube ϵ_m versus time



Determination of the Blanking Forces

Calibration of the Blanking Forces Measurement Device

In our experimental device, the strain gage enables the estimation of the forces in the Hopkinson tube induced by the blanking process. The one-dimension elastic wave theory which is often used in the Hopkinson bar technique could not be used in this study because of the complex 3D geometry of the die. The die has been designed to be as much as possible like an industrial die. To estimate the blanking forces, our device was calibrated to make a link between blanking forces on the die and the strains measured on the Hopkinson tube.

The main difficulty in calibrating the device is how to apply a known force with a controlled amplitude and a duration similar to that of the blanking forces: the loading duration of a blanking test can vary between 35 and 400 μs . As a consequence, another Hopkinson apparatus was chosen (Fig. 4). Two projectiles of 68 mm and 132 mm allow a controlled pulse duration of respectively 30 and 52 μs . The loading amplitude is controlled by the projectile speed. To limit bending in the incident bar, the projectiles have a rounded end. Using this experimental device an incident cylindrical bar in 100C6 steel with a diameter of 32 mm is inclined against the die in a similar fashion to the specimen during the cut. The impedance of the incident bar is $3.2 \times 10^4 Pa.s.m$. A gage placed on the incident bar is used to measure the longitudinal strain in this bar. When the projectile impacts against the incident bar, a compressive wave is created in the calibration bar which propagates up to the die. At the interface the wave is split into a reflected and a transmitted wave which are respectively measured with the gages J_i and J_{tube} . The applied force noted F_{calib} on the die is expressed using the one dimensional elastic wave theory:

$$F_{calib}(t) = E_i S_i \varepsilon_{Incident}(t - t_0) + E_i S_i \varepsilon_{Reflected}(t + t_0), \quad (1)$$

with $E_i = 210 GPa$ the Young's modulus, $S_i = 8.04 \times 10^{-4} m^2$ the section of the incident bar, $t_0 = 230 \mu s$ the propagation time of a compressive elastic wave between the gage and the die and $\varepsilon_{Incident}$ and $\varepsilon_{Reflected}$ the strains in the incident bar associated respectively with the incident

and the reflected wave. Figure 6 depicts the evolution of the strain measured on the tube and the bar versus time while Fig. 5 shows the calculated force on the die, applied by the incident bar. A classical procedure of post processing Hopkinson bar measurements [14, 15] is applied to deduce these applied forces. On Fig. 5 the signal duration at half amplitude is 30 μs and the maximum of the force is around 64 kN, which is the order of magnitude of the measured blanking forces. The rise time of the force signal which is about $30 \times 10^{-3} ms$ (Fig. 6) is due to the rounded geometry of the front face of the projectile.

To calibrate our experimental device, the force signal must be related to the measured strain on the Hopkinson tube. The black curve on Fig. 7 shows the strain measured on the Hopkinson tube during. This curve shows that the duration of the transmitted wave in the Hopkinson tube is similar to the force signal on the incident bar. The maximum compressive strain on the Hopkinson tube noted ε_{max} is about 320×10^{-6} . The known maximum force applied to the die and the maximum strain measured on the tube enables the calculation of a calibration ratio $K_{max} = \frac{F_{max}}{\varepsilon_{max}}$ and this value is about $196 \times 10^6 N$. Using the second projectile, the ratio becomes about $187 \times 10^6 N$. This result shows that the coefficient K_{max} depends slightly on the loading time. These values can be compared with the calculation of $K = E_{tube} S_{tube} = 130 \times 10^6 N$ which corresponds to the case of a tube without the die perturbation.

The red dashed curve on Fig. 7 represents the strain obtained from the applied force divided by K_{max} . A difference can be observed between the black and the red curves at the end of the signals. This difference can be explained by the presence of the die and the dynamics of the apparatus which induce 3D effects such as wave reflection inside the die.

History of the Blanking Forces

The calibration gives the elementary forces signals, $F_{calib}(t)$, and the related strain, $\varepsilon_{calib}(t)$ measured on the Hopkinson tube. The blanking force identification method approximates the measured strain ε_m using a combination of different $\varepsilon_{calib}(t)$. The measured strain signal is decomposed in several elementary calibration strains and using the property of linearity inherent in the device, it is

Fig. 4 Diagram of the experimental calibration device

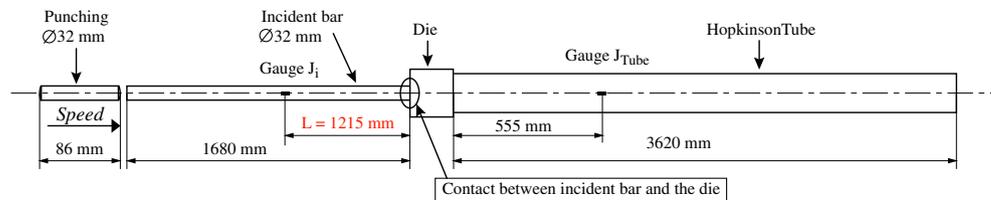
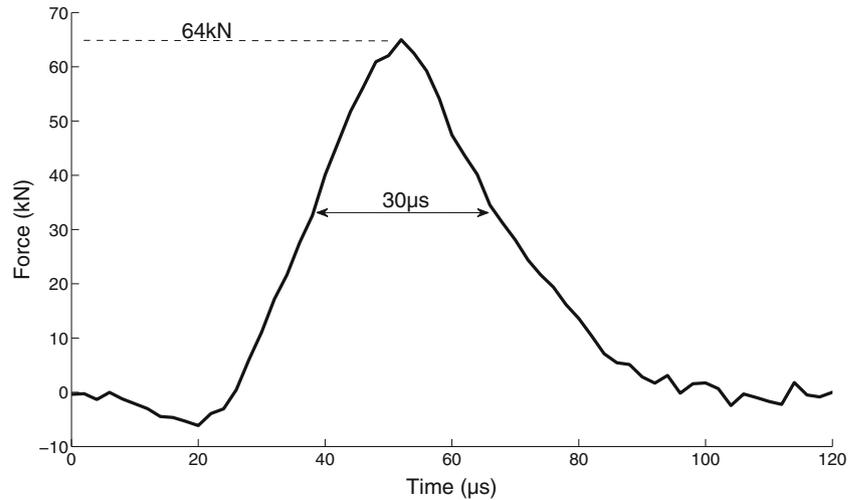


Fig. 5 Calibration force F_{calib} applied on the die



possible to estimate the related blanking force. To have a good approximation of the strain signal $\varepsilon_m(t)$ and therefore a good approximation of the blanking force, the calibration curve $\varepsilon_{calib}(t)$ must be improved by combination with other calibration signals. This family of calibration curves is noted $\varepsilon_{calib,i}(t)$ and the associated forces $F_{calib,i}(t)$.

A temporal lag in the force generates the same temporal lag on the strain measured on the tube. A calibration curve family $\varepsilon_{calib,i}(t) = \varepsilon_{calib}(t + i \Delta t_c)$ is thus obtained by time shifting the calibration curve $\varepsilon_{calib}(t)$. The time-gap Δt_c between each curve is chosen equal to $1 \mu s$, the sampling time of the data acquisition. The associated forces are also $F_{calib,i}(t) = F_{calib}(t + i \Delta t)$. With this calibration curve

family, strains measured on the Hopkinson tube, $\varepsilon_m(t)$, can be written as a linear combination of $\varepsilon_{calib,i}(t)$

$$\varepsilon_m(t) = \left(\sum_i^n \alpha_i \varepsilon_{calib,i}(t) \right) + r(t) \quad \text{with} \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon_{calib,i}(t) = \varepsilon_{calib}(t + i \Delta t_c)$$

with n the number of curve and $r(t)$ the residual strain.

This approach can be used because the relation between measured strain and the blanking forces is quite linear. This hypothesis can be justified experimentally during the calibration of the system. Therefore, a sum of calibration forces $F_{calib,i}(t)$ which are nearly the same as the force obtained during the blanking process is applied and if the

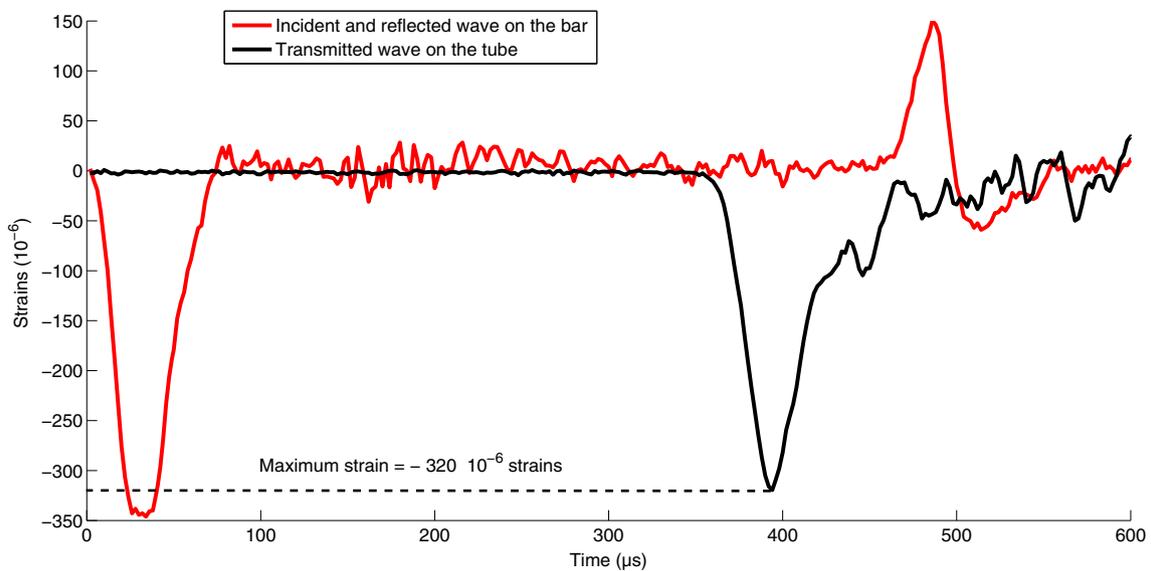
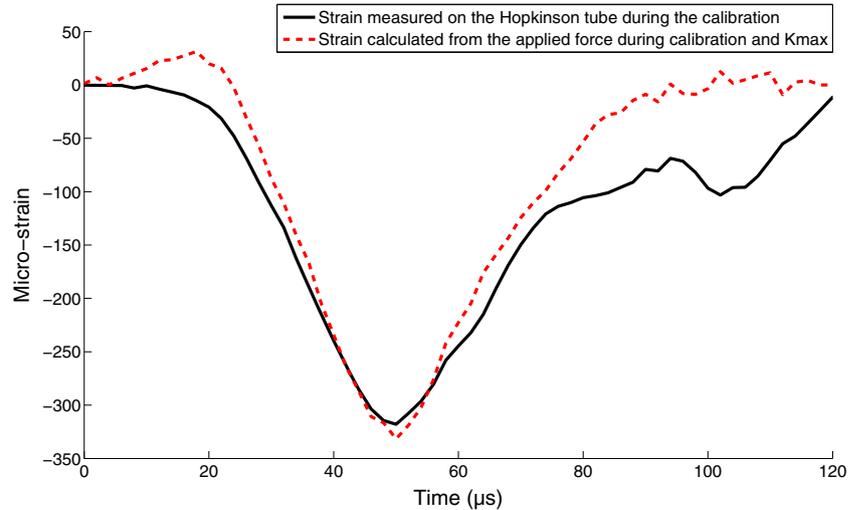


Fig. 6 Evolution of the measured strain in the tube and the bar versus time

Fig. 7 Calibration strains on the Hopkinson tube ε_{calib}



corresponding strains $\varepsilon_i(t)$ are known, an estimation of blanking forces $F_m(t)$ noted F_{recons} can be reconstructed:

$$F_{recons}(t) = \sum_i^n \alpha_i F_{calib,i}(t) \quad \text{with} \quad (3)$$

$$F_{calib,i}(t) = F_{calib}(t + i \Delta t_c)$$

A gap G between the measurements and the strains obtained with the calibration is defined as follows:

$$G = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} \left(\varepsilon_m(t) - \sum_i^n \alpha_i \varepsilon_{calib,i}(t) \right)^2 dt} \quad (4)$$

with $\Delta t = t_f - t_i$ the measurement duration. To get the best approximation of $\varepsilon_m(t)$ and also the best approximation of $F_m(t)$ the residual $r(t)$ and the gap G must be minimized. The derivative expression of equation (4) is therefore calculated and optimized α_i which minimizes the gap between

$\varepsilon_m(t)$ and $\sum_i \alpha_i \varepsilon_i(t)$ are obtained. The Fig. 8 shows the result of this construction for a blanking test with a 2 mm sheet metal thickness and a punching speed of 11.5 ms^{-1} . In this case, the time-gap between each calibration curve is $12 \mu\text{s}$. Only the 10 first curves are shown on the Fig. 8, multiplied by the coefficient α_i calculated with the method. The red curve represents the measurements made during the blanking test and the black one represents the sum of all curves used on the calibration. After the optimization step, it is also possible to estimate the blanking force $F_c(t)$ using the optimized α_i and the forces signal family $F_i(t)$ using equation (3).

Figure 9 also represents in red the estimation of the blanking forces with the reconstruction method for a punching speed around 11.5 ms^{-1} , a thickness about 2 mm and a gap equal to 0.05 mm. To obtain this curve, the time-gap between each calibration curve is equal to $1 \mu\text{s}$. The black curve in this figure corresponds to the forces calculated directly by multiplying the strain in the Hopkinson tube by

Fig. 8 Representation of the reconstruction of the measured strain with the calibration curve family

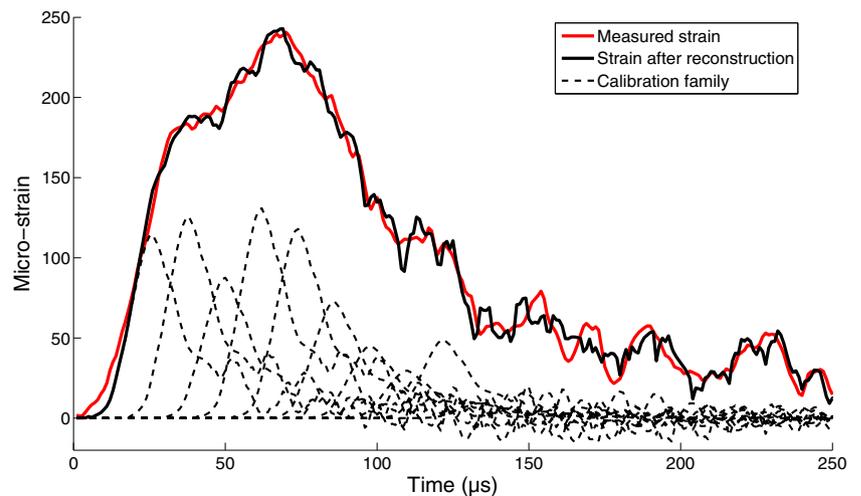
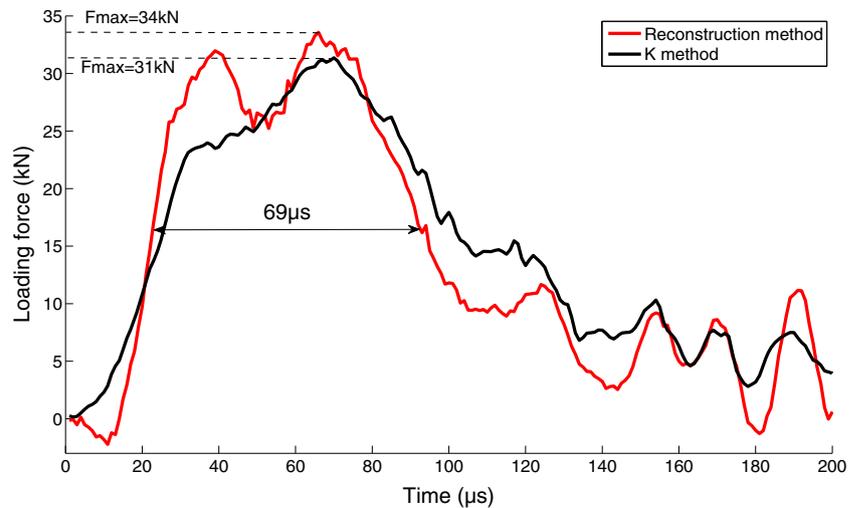


Fig. 9 Estimation of the blanking forces (C40 Steel; initial speed: 11.5 m s^{-1} ; thickness: 2 mm ; clearance: 0.05 mm)



the factor $K = E_{tube} S_{tube}$ (called the “ K method”). For this test, the maximum force calculated with the two methods is 34 kN with the reconstruction method and 31 kN with the “ K method”. Figure 10 shows the results of the two methods for a test using the same thickness and the same clearance but using a higher punch speed of 16.7 m s^{-1} . The maximal blanking forces are respectively 26 kN and 35 kN obtained from the “ K method” and the reconstruction method. From these two tests it can be concluded that the correction of the proposed reconstruction method becomes more significant for the shorter loading duration induced by a higher blanking speed. The shape of the blanking force evolution is dependent on the punch speed: for the blanking speed of 11.5 m s^{-1} the blanking forces show two maxima and for the blanking speed of 16.7 m s^{-1} the blanking force shows only one maximum. This result can be more precisely explained by the effect of the punch geometry on the

blanking forces evolution and by the complex wave propagation in the punch.

From each test, a loading duration defined as the time during which the blanking force is higher than 50 % of the maximum blanking force can be estimated from the Figs. 9 and 10. For a punch speed of 11.5 m s^{-1} and 16.7 m s^{-1} , the loading durations are respectively $69 \mu\text{s}$ and $44 \mu\text{s}$.

Results and Discussion

Different thicknesses of 2 mm , 3 mm and 4 mm and different punch speeds between 7 m s^{-1} and 18 m s^{-1} have been tested. For each test the maximum blanking force obtained with the reconstruction method is shown in Fig. 11. The evolution of the maximum force versus the initial punch speed for the various thicknesses is quasi-linear. For a punch speed

Fig. 10 Estimation of the blanking forces (C40 Steel; initial speed: 16.7 m s^{-1} ; thickness: 2 mm ; clearance: 0.05 mm)

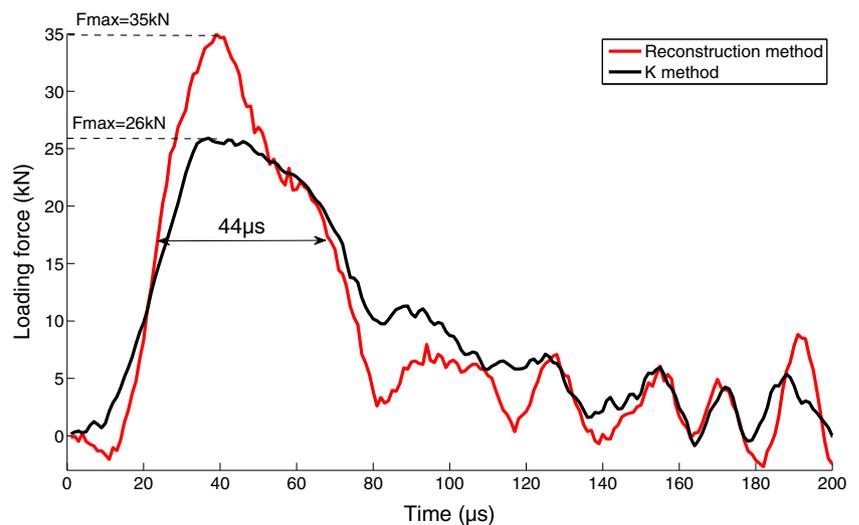
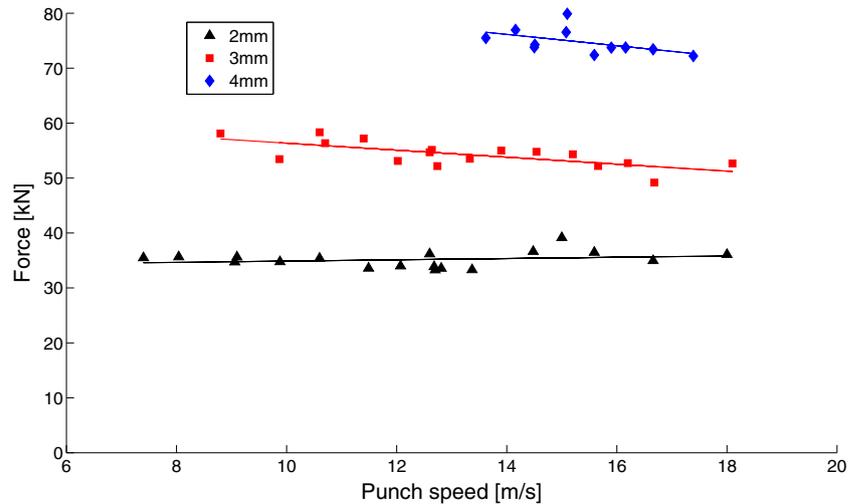


Fig. 11 Maximum loading force evolution versus punch speed



of 14 ms^{-1} the maximum force is equal to 34 kN , 54 kN and 76 kN respectively for the thickness of 2 mm , 3 mm and 4 mm . These blanking force values divided by two times the cross section of the specimen give blanking stresses equal to 500 MPa , 529 MPa and 558 MPa : these values are very close. The evolution of the blanking forces according to the punch speed seems to be constant for a thickness of 2 mm and decreases with increasing thickness. This thickness effect has not previously been described in the literature. The reduction of the blanking forces with the punch speed is because for high punch speeds, the thermal softening of the materials plays a predominant role compared with the strain and strain rate hardening [9]. The greater the thickness of the specimen, the greater the decrease in the blanking forces with speed. For thicknesses of 3 mm and 4 mm , the maximum blanking forces decrease by 0.6 kN and 1.0 kN when the blanking speed increases of 1 ms^{-1} .

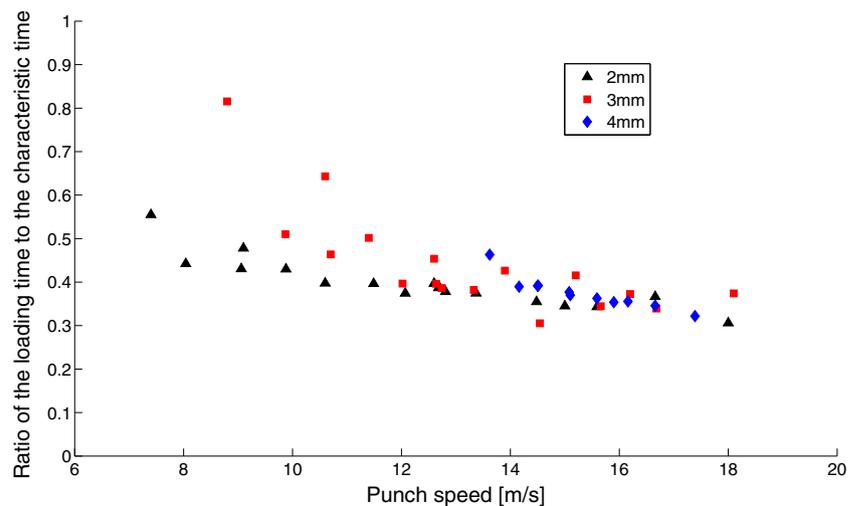
For each test, a characteristic time denoted t_c can be defined as the ratio of the thickness and the initial punch

speed. The Fig. 12 represents the evolution of the ratio of the loading duration and the characteristic time and shows that this ratio is very close for the different thicknesses and it slightly decreases when the blanking speed increases. So when the blanking speed increases, the drop of the blanking forces occurs earlier and therefore the fracture takes place for a lower penetration depth of the punch. These results are in agreement with work of Dowling et al. [11].

Conclusion

To better understand the high speed blanking process, an experimental device has been designed and built to match certain industrial characteristics such as punch-die clearance or tool geometry. This device works at high punch speeds, up to 25 ms^{-1} and allows the measurement of the punch speed evolution and the blanking forces during the process. In this study, a new method for measuring the blanking

Fig. 12 Ratio of the loading time to the characteristic time evolution versus punch speed



force evolution has been developed. This method is based on the Hopkinson tube method and takes into account the dynamic effects and the complex geometry of the device and in particular, of the die.

Dynamic punching tests were carried out on C40 steel specimens. Thicknesses of 2 mm, 3 mm and 4 mm and different punch speeds were used to examine the punching speed effect. For an initial punch speed of 14 m s^{-1} and a thickness of 3 mm, a maximum blanking force was estimated at about 54 kN. For the C40 steel, the maximum force calculated with the method decreases with increasing punch speed. The loading duration evolution from the punch speed shows that the specimen fracture takes place earlier for a lower penetration depth of the punch when the punch speed increases.

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