

柴油机铝合金活塞铸造工艺数值模拟研究

苏平¹, 陈运涛¹, 陈雕璞², 张艳平³, 王建梅³

(1. 海军91251部队中低速机教研室, 上海 200940; 2. 湖南云箭集团有限公司, 长沙 410100;
3. 西南技术工程研究所, 重庆 400039)

摘要: **目的** 优化柴油机铝合金活塞的砂型重力铸造工艺。**方法** 采用MAGMASOFT铸造仿真软件对ZL109铝合金活塞铸造工艺进行了仿真预测, 分析了铸件充型凝固过程的速度场和温度场, 并预测了缩孔、缩松等铸造缺陷, 在此基础上优化了浇注系统和铸造工艺参数。**结果** 铸件充型过程中内浇道金属液流速最高, 液面沿铸件外壁平稳上升, 整体充型过程平稳有序, 铸件整体温度分布为从下到上依次降低; 凝固过程铸件自下而上顺序凝固, 但冒口部分凝固速度过快, 导致铸件顶部和右上部出现缩松、缩孔缺陷; 通过增设冒口、降低浇注速度等工艺措施后, 实现了铸件的顺序凝固, 补缩效果明显, 铸件可能发生缩孔、缩松缺陷的位置已由顶部转至顶冒口和侧冒口等区域。**结论** 利用铸造仿真软件预测铸件工艺上的缺陷, 对铸造工艺进行优化及改进, 能有效预防铸件缺陷的产生, 提高铸件的工艺出品率, 降低生产成本。

关键词: MAGMASOFT; 活塞; 数值模拟; 工艺优化

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-6457.2016.02.013

中图分类号: TG241

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1674-6457(2016)02-0059-05

Numerical Simulation Study of Casting Process for Aluminum Alloy Piston of Diesel Engine

SU Ping¹, CHEN Yun-tao¹, CHEN Diao-pu², ZHANG Yan-ping³, WANG Jian-mei³

(1. The Low Speed Machines Laboratory of NO. 91251 Navy Unit, Shanghai 200940, China; 2. Hunan Vanguard Group Co.LTD, Changsha 410100, China; 3. Southwest Technology and Engineering Research Institute, Chongqing 400039, China)

ABSTRACT: In order to study the sand mold gravity casting process for aluminum alloy piston of diesel engine, the casting process for ZL109 aluminum alloy piston was simulated by the MAGMASOFT casting simulation software, the velocity field and temperature field of the filling and solidification process were analyzed, and the casing defects such as shrinkage cavity and shrinkage were predicted. The gating system and casting process parameters was optimized on this basis. The results showed that the metal fluid velocity of casting runner was the highest in the filling process, the fluid surface rose steadily along the outer wall of the casting, the filling process was smooth and orderly, the temperature distribution of casting was decreasing from bottom to top. In the solidification process, the casting was sequentially solidified from bottom to top, but the solidification velocity of riser was too fast, leading to shrinkage defects on the top and right upper part of the casting. By adding a riser and reducing the casting speed, sequential solidification of the casting was realized and the riser feeding effect was obvious, with the defect positions in the initial casting transferred to the top and side riser area. Prediction of casting defects using casting simulation software to assist optimization and improvement of the casting process could effectively prevent the occurrence of casting defects, improve the process yield, and reduce the production cost.

KEY WORDS: MAGMASOFT; piston; numerical simulation; process optimization

收稿日期: 2015-12-25

作者简介: 苏平(1974—), 男, 安徽巢湖人, 助理讲师, 主要从事柴油机教学研究。

铝合金活塞是舰船用柴油机常用铸件之一,通常对铸件内部质量要求较高。虽然活塞的形状结构并不复杂,但铸造工艺过程控制困难,导致铸件的品质难以保证,而活塞铸件质量的好坏将直接影响整台柴油机的性能和质量。目前常用的砂型重力铸造工艺,铸件质量不稳定,经常出现针孔度超标、缩孔、缩松等铸造缺陷,直接导致铸件报废,降低了铸件成品率,从而影响了修船周期^[1-5]。

为了优化活塞铸件的铸造工艺,目前铸造仿真软件已广泛应用于铸造专业^[6-9]。本文拟采用MAGMASOFT软件对活塞铸件的铸造工艺进行模拟,预测铸件充型过程的温度场、速度场,凝固过程的温度分布,以及缩孔、缩松等铸造缺陷,优化铸造工艺参数,缩短产品试制周期,提高铸件品质。

1 充型及凝固过程数学模型

MAGMASOFT是基于有限元编制的铸造充型及凝固过程铸造仿真软件,包括前处理、计算分析和后处理3个基本模块:前处理模块用于设置计算环境,用于模拟实际物理环境;计算分析模块则用于求解铸件充型及凝固过程的数学模型;后处理模块主要将数值求解结果以三维界面显示出来,用以增强数值求解的可读性,以及用于计算结果的分析和判定^[10-11]。

铸件的充型凝固过程中,液态金属可看作不可压缩粘性流体,可以通过动量方程、连续方程及能量方程来描述^[12-13]。

1) 动量方程:

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = g_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - \left(\mu \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial z} \right) + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mu}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = g_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} - \left(\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = g_z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \left(\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (3)$$

2) 连续方程:

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (4)$$

3) 能量方程:

$$\rho_c \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right] + Q \quad (5)$$

式中: u, v, w 分别为金属液在 x, y, z 方向的速度分量; g_x, g_y, g_z 分别为重力加速度在 x, y, z 方向的分量; ρ 为金属液密度; c_p 为金属液比热容; t 为充型和凝固时间; T 为金属液温度; λ 为金属液热导率; Q 为金属液热量。

2 模型的前处理

2.1 运用UG软件绘制铸件模型

打开UG绘图界面,分别绘制活塞铸件、浇冒系统和铸型的三维造型图,如图1所示,其中铸件、浇冒系统、铸型分别以*STL格式文件保存。



图1 活塞铸件浇冒系统

Fig.1 The piston casting gating system

2.2 网格的绘制

将铸件、浇冒系统和铸型的STL格式文件分别导入MAGMASOFT的Enmeshment模块中进行有限元网格划分。活塞铸件及浇冒系统的网格划分情况见图2。

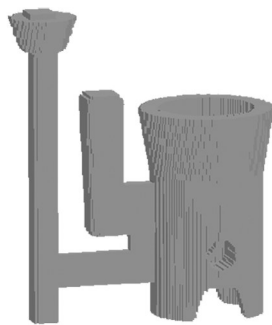


图2 铸件网格划分

Fig.2 The casting mesh dissection

2.3 模拟参数的设定

1) 材料定义。铸件为活塞,合金材料为ZL109,相当于MAGMASOFT材料数据库中的AlSi12CuNiMg,其组织致密性要求较高,生产中的主要问题是铸件缩松和缩孔严重。外模为金属模,内模为树脂砂芯,铸造工

艺为重力铸造。

2) 热边界条件。在模拟过程中假定环境温度为 20 ℃ 的恒温,铸件与外模之间的传热系数为 3500 W/(m²·K),铸件与内模之间的换热系数为 1500 W/(m²·K),模具与周围空气的传热系数为 20 W/(m²·K)。

3) 初始条件。设定金属模的初始温度为 150 ℃,树脂砂芯初始温度为 80 ℃,浇注温度为 720 ℃,浇注时间为 10 s。

3 数值模拟结果分析

3.1 充型过程模拟与分析

活塞铸件充型过程的速度场如图3所示。可以发现铸件充型过程中,一次直浇道和内浇道金属液的流速最高,当金属液由内浇道进入铸件后,充型速度明显变慢,活塞铸件的充型过程变得平缓起来,这样铸件将不易发生卷气和紊流现象。在铸件充型后期,金属液流速无明显变化,金属液面沿铸件外壁平稳上升,直至覆盖到冒口顶部,这样铸件的整体充型过程平缓有序。

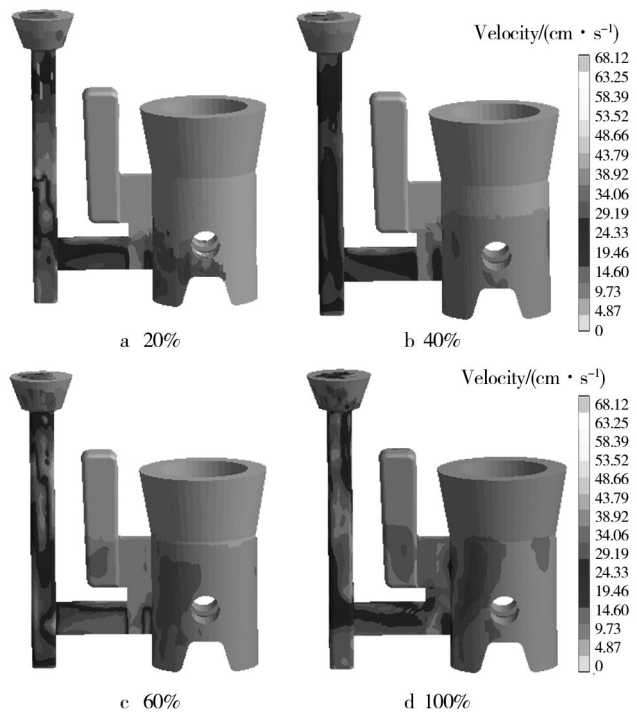


图3 铸件充型速度场
Fig.3 The casting filling velocity field

活塞铸件充型过程的温度场如图4所示。可以发现在充型过程中直浇道的温度损失较少,当金属液由内浇口流入铸件后,末端金属液的温度开始降低,由于铸件的浇注时间快,当充型完成60%时铸件的最

高温损失为40~50 ℃,浇注完成后铸件的整体温度分布为从下到上温度依次降低,在中部两个圆孔厚大位置温度较高,整体温度分布不利于铸件的补缩。

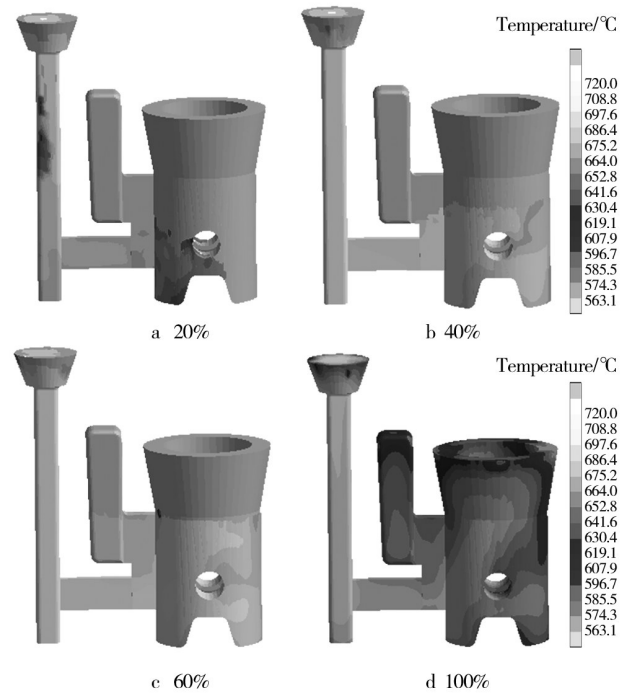


图4 铸件充型温度场
Fig.4 The casting filling temperature field

3.2 凝固过程模拟与缺陷预测

铸件凝固过程仿真预测反映了铸件在铸型中整体的凝固顺序,通过铸件凝固过程温度场分布,铸造工艺人员能有效地掌握铸件整体的凝固顺序,及时发现铸件凝固过程因温度分布不均造成的凝固缺陷^[14]。图5为铸件凝固过程的温度场分布,可以发现,凝固过程中铸件自下而上顺序凝固,但冒口部分凝固速度过快,这种凝固顺序不利于铸件的补缩。

铸件的缩孔、缩松等铸造缺陷可以通过固相率法预测,当铸件固相率从0过渡到100%,表示铸件由液相转变为固相,当固相率为70%时,铸件则达到形成缩松、缩孔缺陷的临界固相率。在铸件的凝固过程中,因壁厚差异易造成孤立的液相区形成,这时铸件将得不到补缩导致了缩孔、缩松缺陷的形成^[15]。图6为铸件缩孔、缩松缺陷的仿真预测结果,可以发现在铸件顶部和右上部可能出现缩松、缩孔缺陷。

3.3 工艺优化及模拟结果

凝固过程温度场显示了铸件自下而上的凝固顺序,但铸件的侧冒口和环形顶冒口的冷却速度较快,导致了活塞铸件顶部和右上部厚大部位出现缩孔、缩松缺陷,因此,仅依靠一个侧冒口和环形顶冒口

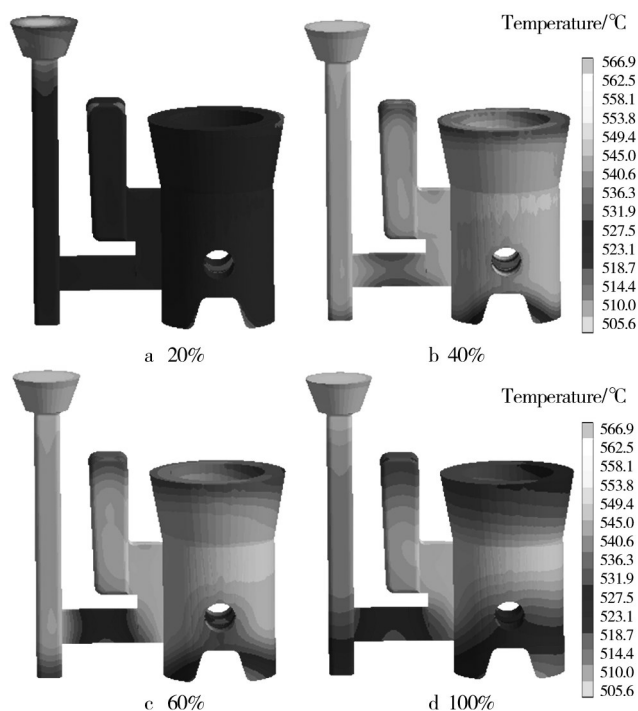


图5 铸件凝固温度场

Fig.5 The casting solidification temperature field

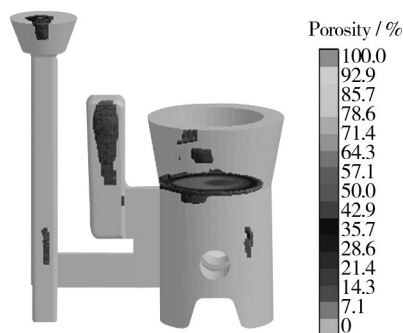


图6 铸件缩孔、缩松缺陷预测

Fig.6 Prediction of casting shrinkage defects

补缩铸件,补缩效果不理想。改进后的工艺将铸件顶部环形冒口改为保温冒口,在铸件侧面增加一个侧冒口,以提高铸件的补缩效果,新工艺方案如图7所示。工艺方案改进后,为确保金属液平稳上升,减少对铸件内壁的冲击,从而降低卷气及夹砂的可能性,确保铸件自下而上的顺序凝固,需降低铸件的浇注速度。

对改进后的工艺方案进行数值模拟,充型过程的速度场如图8所示。可以看出,铸件充型过程平稳,一次直浇道没有卷气现象,冒口是最后充型部分,利于杂质、气体集中于冒口处,能较大程度降低铸件的废品率。

改进后的工艺方案,铸件凝固过程的温度分布如图9所示。可以发现在冷却过程中铸件自下而上依次冷却,温度分布梯度明显,冒口部分最后凝固,这种凝固顺序合理可靠,说明改进后的工艺方案实现了铸

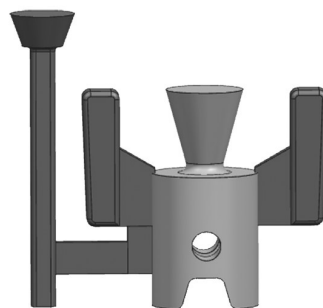


图7 改进后的工艺方案

Fig.7 The improved process

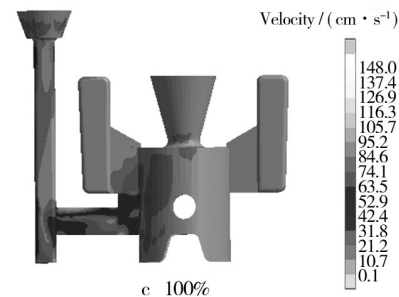
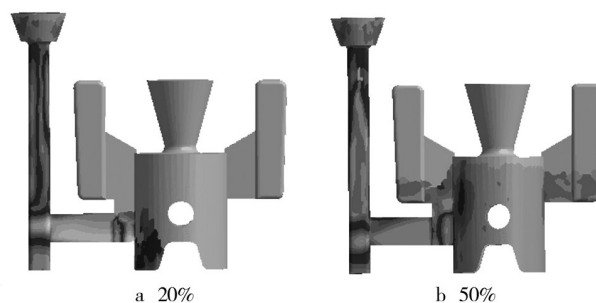


图8 工艺改进后的铸件充型速度场

Fig.8 The casting filling velocity field after process improvement

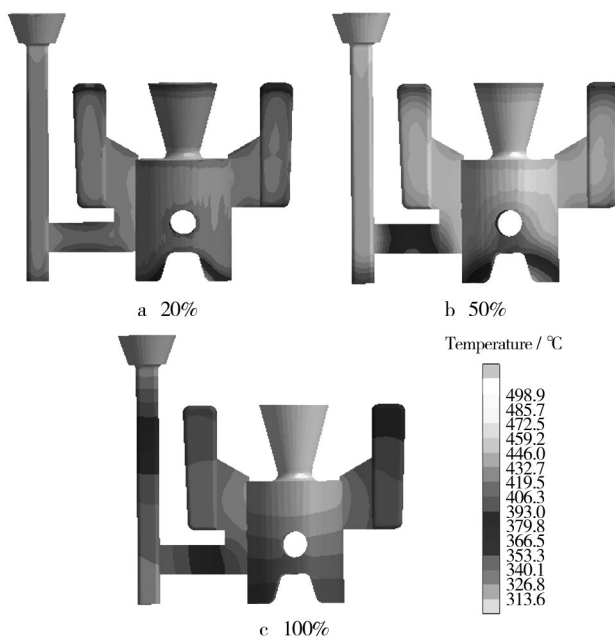


图9 工艺改进后的铸件凝固温度场

Fig.9 The casting solidification temperature field after process improvement

件的顺序凝固,铸件补缩效果明显。

铸件的缩孔、缩松缺陷预测见图10。可以看出,铸件可能发生缩孔缺陷的位置已由铸件顶部转至顶冒口和侧冒口区域,而该区域可以通过加工切除,因此对铸件的品质无影响。综合考虑,柴油机铝合金活塞铸件铸造工艺可以选择当前优化的工艺,经生产工艺验证,新工艺方案使产品合格率提高了20%以上。

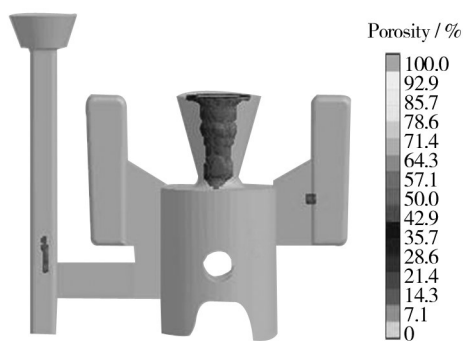


图10 工艺改进后的铸件缩孔、缩松缺陷预测

Fig.10 Prediction of casting shrinkage defects after process improvement

4 结语

利用MAGMASOFT软件对活塞铸件充型过程速度场和温度场,凝固过程温度场,铸件缩孔、缩松缺陷进行预测分析,实现了在模具制造之前判断铸件充型及凝固情况和冒口的补缩效果,及时发现铸件工艺上的缺陷,对铸造工艺进行优化及改进,有效预防铸件缺陷的产生,提高铸件的工艺出品率,降低生产成本。

参考文献:

- [1] 王智平,王延露,徐建林,铸造工艺的计算机辅助设计[J]. 兰州理工大学学报,2006,32(2):1—4.
WANG Zhi-ping, WANG Yan-lu, XU Jian-lin et al. Computer Aided Design of Foundry Technology[J]. Journal of Lanzhou University of Technology, 2006, 32(2): 1—4.
- [2] 胡红军,杨明波,田平,汽车转向摇臂铸造工艺计算机数值模拟[J].热加工工艺,2006, 35(13):62—64.
HU Hong-jun, YANG Ming-bo, TIAN Ping, et al. Computer Simulation on Casting Process of Steering Arm Component Used in Truck[J]. Hot Working Technology, 2006, 35(13): 62—64.
- [3] MOTEVALLI V, MOHD M. New Approach for Performing Failure Analysis of Fuel Cell-powered Vehicle[J]. International Journal of Automotive Technology, 2009, 10(6): 743—752.
- [4] 张云新,王国柱,马敏,活塞铸造工艺的改进[J]. 铸造技术,2002,23(4):234—235.
ZHANG Yun-xin, WANG Guo-zhu, MA Min, et al. Improvement of Piston Foundry Technology[J]. Foundry Technology, 2002, 23(4): 234—235.
- [5] 吴军,周兆忠,张元祥.基于ProCAST铝合金活塞砂型铸造工艺分析[J].特种铸造及有色合金,2014,34(1):26—28.
WU Jun, ZHOU Zhao-zhong, ZHANG Yuan-xiang. Analysis of Sand Mold Gravity Casting Process for Aluminum Alloy Piston Based on ProCAST Software[J]. Special Casting & Nonferrous Alloys, 2014, 34(1): 26—28.
- [6] 宋丽华,曹世伟,王学民.基于MAGMA的发动机缸体模具压铸工艺分析[J].模具工业,2011,37(7):53—58.
SONG Li-hua, CAO Shi-wei, WANG Xue-min, et al. Process Analysis of Die-casting Die for Engine Cylinder Based on MAGMA[J]. Die & Mould Industry, 2011, 37(7): 53—58.
- [7] 沈家栋,张海亮.铝合金活塞铸造工艺数值模拟研究[J].机电工程,2013,30(3):322—324.
SHEN Jia-dong, ZHANG Hai-liang. Numerical Simulation Research on Aluminum Alloy Piston Casting Process[J]. Journal of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, 2013, 30(3): 322—324.
- [8] YE H J L, JONG S H, HWANG W S. Improved 3-D Mold Filling Model for Complex Castings and Experimental Verification[J]. AFS Transactions, 1993: 1055—1061.
- [9] 刘艳,周守航,张西鹏.80 MN 快锻机上横梁铸造工艺仿真与优化[J]. 铸造,2009,58(11):1129—1133.
LIU Yan, ZHOU Shou-hang, ZHANG Xi-peng. Simulation and Optimization of Casting Technique on Upper Beam of 80 MN Rapid Forging Press[J]. Foundry, 58(11): 1129—1133.
- [10] WANG Da-zhi, YU Cheng-xiang. Frontal Crashworthiness Structure Design of Mini Electric Passenger Cars[J]. Auto-motive Safety and Energy, 2010, 1(1): 49—52.
- [11] YILDIZ A R, SOLANKI K N. Multi-objective Optimization of Vehicle Crashworthiness Using a New Particle Swarm Based Approach[J]. Manufacturer Technology, 2012, 59(1-4): 367—376.
- [12] 汪小霞,纵荣荣,时建松.发动机用铝活塞的铸造数值模拟[J].精密成形工程,2010,2(5):78—82.
WANG Xiao-xia, ZONG Rong-rong, SHI Jian-song, et al. Numerical Simulation of Casting of an Aluminum Engine Piston[J]. Journal of Netshape Forming Engineering, 2010, 2(5): 78—82.
- [13] 彭云晖,陈关龙,王海亮.薄壳后桥铸件充型凝固数值模拟研究[J].铸造设备研究,2001,(5):12—20.
PENG Yun-hui, CHEN Guan-long, WANG Hai-liang, et al. Study on the Numerical Simulation of the Filling and Concretion for the Casting of Tractors Chassis[J]. Research Studies

(下转第67页)

4 结论

1) 研究探明了大直径薄壁铝合金封头剪切旋压过程中不贴模、局部减薄、失稳起皱等成形缺陷的形成机理。结果表明,局部卸载回弹是导致旋压不贴模的主要原因,且回弹越大,局部减薄越严重。

2) 优化获得了合理的成形参数,获得了直径达2600 mm,型面尺寸良好的旋压封头零件。

参考文献:

- [1] 张艳秋,徐文臣,单德彬,等.薄壁铝合金封头旋压成形工艺研究[J].锻压技术,2006,31(3):74—78.
ZHANG Yan-qiu, XU Wen-chen, SHAN De-bin, et al. Study on the Spinning Process of Thin-walled Aluminum Alloy Vessel Head[J]. Forging & Stamping Technology, 2006 (3):74—78.
- [2] ZHANG Jin-hui, ZHAN Mei, YANG He, et al. 3D-FE Modeling for Power Spinning of Large Ellipsoidal Heads with Variable Thicknesses[J]. Computational Materials Science, 2012,53(1):303—313.
- [3] 张晋辉,杨合,詹梅,等.旋轮参数对大型变壁厚椭圆封头强力旋压成形的影响[J].塑性工程学报,2011,18(2):114—119.
ZHANG Jin-hui, YANG He, ZHAN Mei, et al. Influences of Roller Parameters on Power Spinning of Large Ellipsoidal Heads with Variable Thickness[J]. Journal of Plasticity Engineering, 2011,18(2):114—119.
- [4] ZHAN Mei, YANG He, ZHANG Jin-hui, et al. Establishment of 3D FEM Model of Multi-pass Spinning[J]. Chinese Journal of Mechanical Engineering, 2007,20(4):19—23.
- [5] ZHAN Mei, YANG He, ZHANG Jin-hui, et al. Research on the Variation of Stress and Strain Field and Wall Thickness during Cone Spinning[J]. Materials Science Forum. 2006, 532—533.
- [6] ZHAN Mei, YANG He, ZHANG Jin-hui, et al. 3D FEM Analysis of Influence of Roller Feed on Forming Force and Quality of Cone Spinning[J]. Journal of Materials Processing Technology, 2007,187—188:486—491.
- [7] 詹梅,褚强,石丰,等. TA15钛合金板材不贴模加热旋压成形规律研究[J].精密成形工程,2014,6(5):31—36.
ZHAN Mei, CHU Qiang, SHI Feng, et al. Forming Law of Flexible Hot Spinning of TA15 Titanium Alloy[J]. Journal of Netshape Forming Engineering, 2014,6(5):31—36.
- [8] 缪伟亮,刘大海,邵雪明.工艺参数对薄壁件多道次旋压变形均匀性的影响[J].精密成形工程,2014,6(2):18—23
MIAO Wei-liang, LIU Da-hai, SHAO Xue-ming. Effects of Forming Parameters on Deformation Uniformity of Thin-walled Parts during Multi-pass Spinning[J]. Journal of Netshape Forming Engineering, 2014,6(2):18—23.
- [9] 曾向东. 铝合金零件的强力旋压加工[J].精密成形工程, 2014,6(2):24—31.
ZENG Xiang-dong. Spinning Processing of Niobium Alloy Parts[J]. Journal of Netshape Forming Engineering, 2014, 6 (2):24—31.
- [10] BAI Qian, YANG He, ZHAN Mei. Finite Element Modeling of Power Spinning of Thin-walled Shell with Hoop Inner Rib [J]. Transactions of Nonferrous Metals Society of China, 2008,18(1):6—13.
- [11] 李文平,张涛,林刚.碟形封头冷旋压成形时数值分析及旋压力计算[J].金属成形工艺,2003,21(1):7—9.
LI Wen-ping, ZHANG Tao, LIN Gang. Numerical Simulation & Force Calculation of Disc-Shape End Deformation in Spinning[J]. Metal Forming Technology, 2003,21(1):7—9.
- [12] 张涛,李孟光.碟形封头旋压成形的数值模拟及工艺分析[J].锻压技术, 2012,37(5):67—69
ZHANG Tao, LI Meng-guang. Numerical Simulation and Process Analysis of Dished Heads by Spinning[J]. Forging & Stamping Technology, 2012,37(5):67—69.
- [13] on Foundry Equipment, 2001(5):12—20.
- [14] SI Nai-chao. Cu-Zn-Al Shape Memory Alloy Refined With Composite Rare Earths La + Ce[J]. Journal of Rare Earths, 1999,17(4):275—279.
- [15] sIKAI Y, MURAKAMI K. Stability of the Shape Memory Effect—effect of Grain Size Refinement[J]. Journal de Physique, 1982,43(4):785—789.

(上接第63页)