

粉末(金屬/陶瓷)注塑成型(PIM)之 CAE模流分析技術之應用

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PIM 產業技術概論

> Origin

- As PIM technology is originated in 1973, the U.S. Space Agency, NASA, the injection molding technology used in powder metallurgy

- > PIM is an advanced manufacturing technology for use in a diverse range of industries. PIM can produces the net-shape parts of **high volume high precision components** in all areas of life, looking from **cars and watches to 3C products, DIY tools**, and etc.

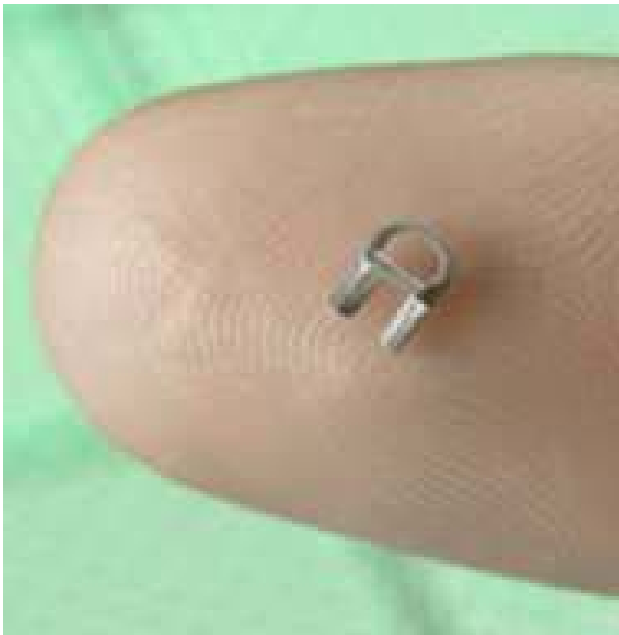
> Mobile phone component



> Medical gear component



> Medical pin component

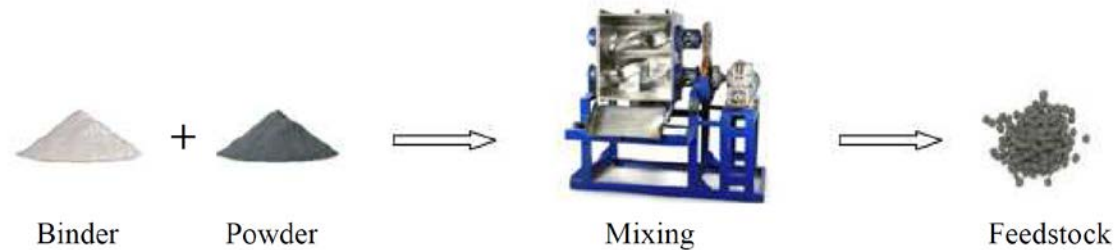


> Trigger guard for hunting rifle



> Mixing

- Preparing of a mixture of powder and a binder



> Injection molding

- Moulding of green part by injection of the powder-binder mixture into the mould



- > **Debinding (脫酯)**
 - **Removal of binder**



- > **Sintering (燒結)**
 - **Powder particles sinter into a dense structure**



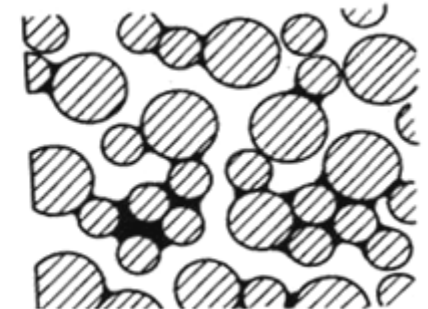
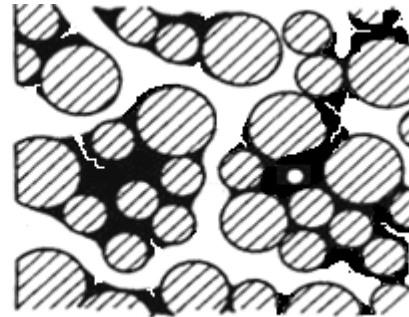
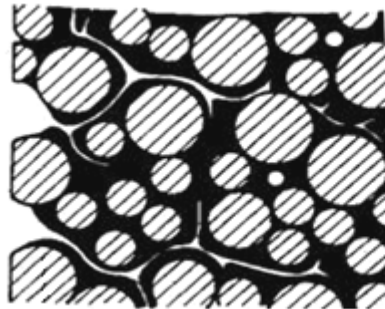
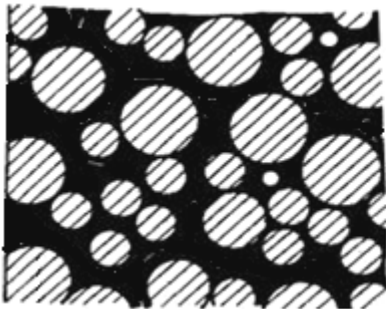
De-binding Stage (脫酯程序)

the binder is removed from the molded part

Green part (生胚)



Brown part



Initial

Middle

Final

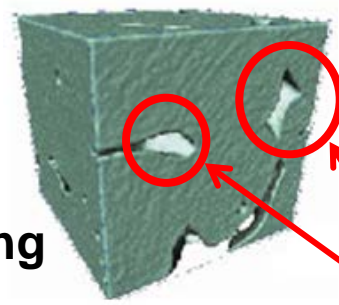
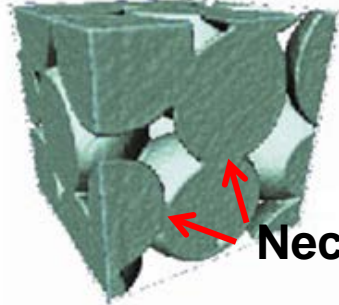
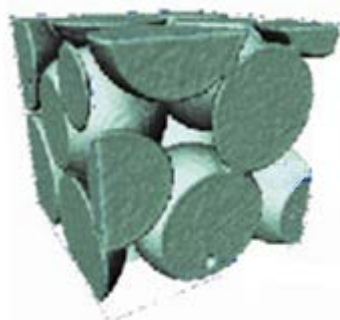
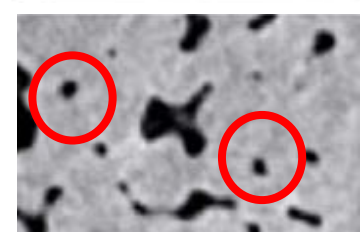
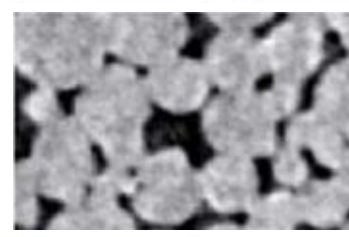
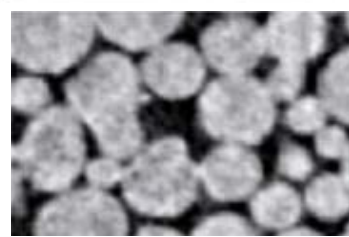
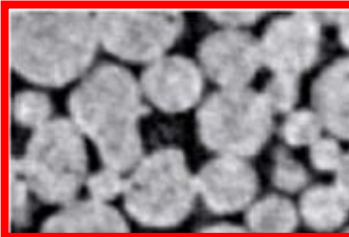
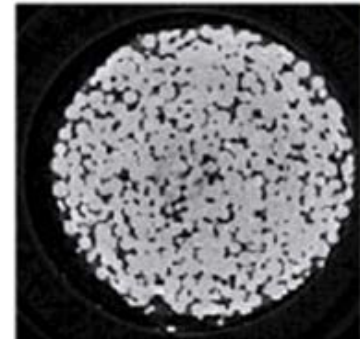
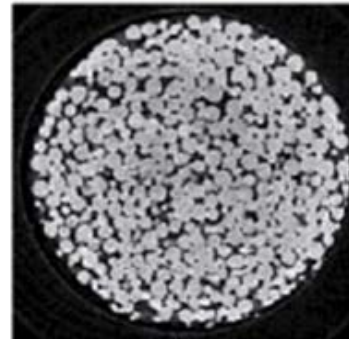
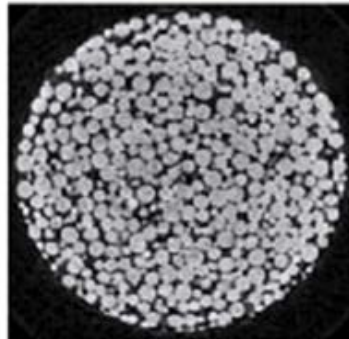
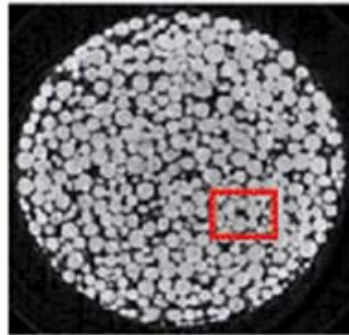
Sintering Process (焼結)

Moldex3D

Brown part



Sintered part



Initial stage

Middle stage

Final stage

- > 品質與量產如何確保？
 - 外觀問題：
 - 黑線
 - 尺寸精度 (收縮)
 - 內在問題
 - 粉末分佈問題
 - 收縮不均問題
 - 材料成本問題

> PIM製程

- 從 1st stage: Green part → 2nd stage: 脫酯Brown part → 3rd stage: sintering
- (Feedstock: Metal Powder+binder) → (Metal + 少量 binder) → (幾乎Metal都是 Metal)

> 從品質與量產觀點探索

- 黑線: 主要來自1st stage: Green part?
- 尺寸精度 (收縮):
 - 1st stage: Green part 貢獻多大?
 - 過去賴以為主線收縮: 1st stage: Green part 三維收縮?

- > 如何協助解決品質與量產問題
 - 主要鎖定 1st stage: Green part 成型機理與影響
 - 黑線成因: 1st stage: Green part 之影響
 - 尺寸精度 (收縮):
 - 1st stage: Green part 貢獻多大?
 - 1st stage: Green part 三維收縮?

> 品質與量產

– 取決於四大因素之整合: 無法快速猜到

- 產品設計
- 模具設計
- 材料及其特性
- 機台與其操作條件

> 經驗累積傳承與新世代產品開發

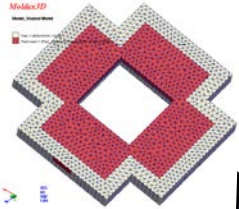


PIM 製程面臨嚴峻的挑戰 整合構成非常複雜之系統

Moldex3D

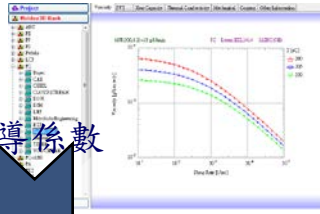
網格

- 塑件與嵌件
- 流道配置
- 模座與水路
- ：



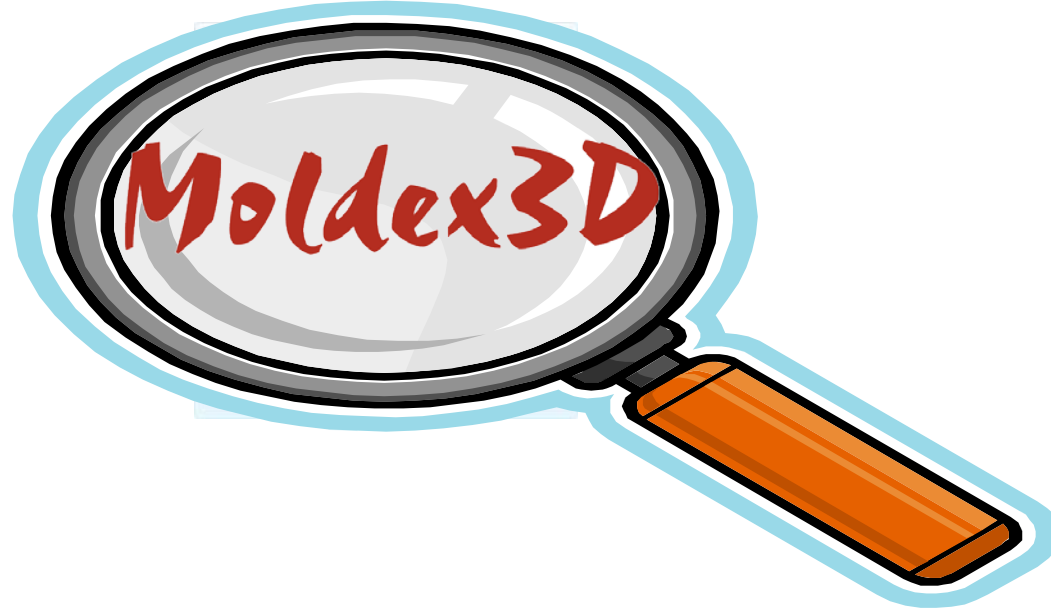
材料

- PVT
- 黏度
- 比熱與熱傳導係數
- ：



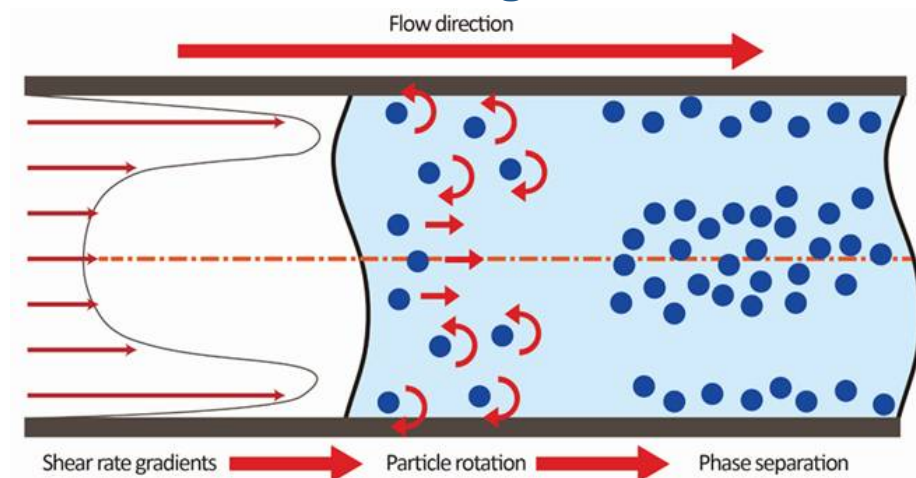
成型條件

- 射出時間
- 融膠溫度
- 模具溫度
- ：



理論與文獻回顧
Black-Line Defect

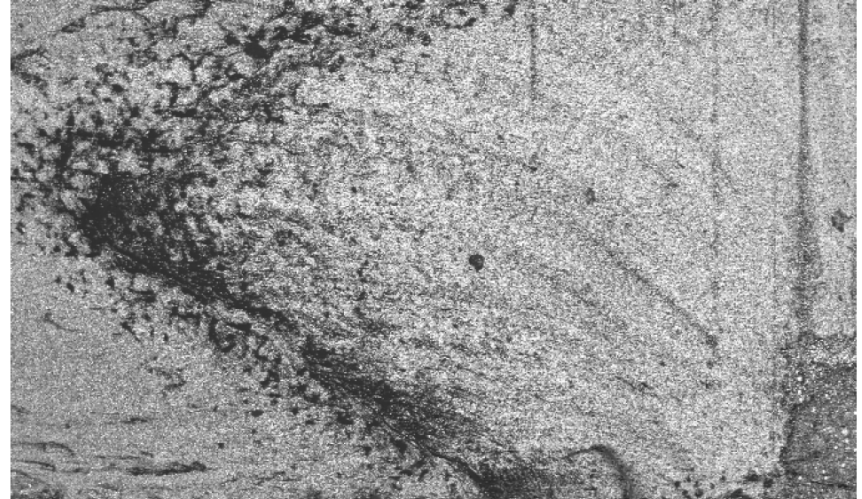
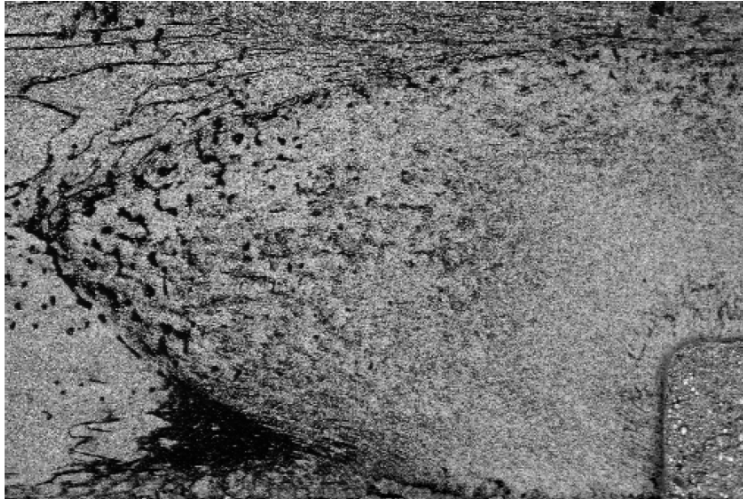
- > Listen to industry, people often talk about “Black Lines” as an indicator for **phase separation** between binder and powder. This defect causes real quality issues.
- > **Phase separation is also called the Shear-induced Particle Migration**
 - Near wall, the maximum shear rate exists, so that the dispersible particles or low powder concentration; in the center area, the minimum shear rate makes high concentration.



> Phase separation

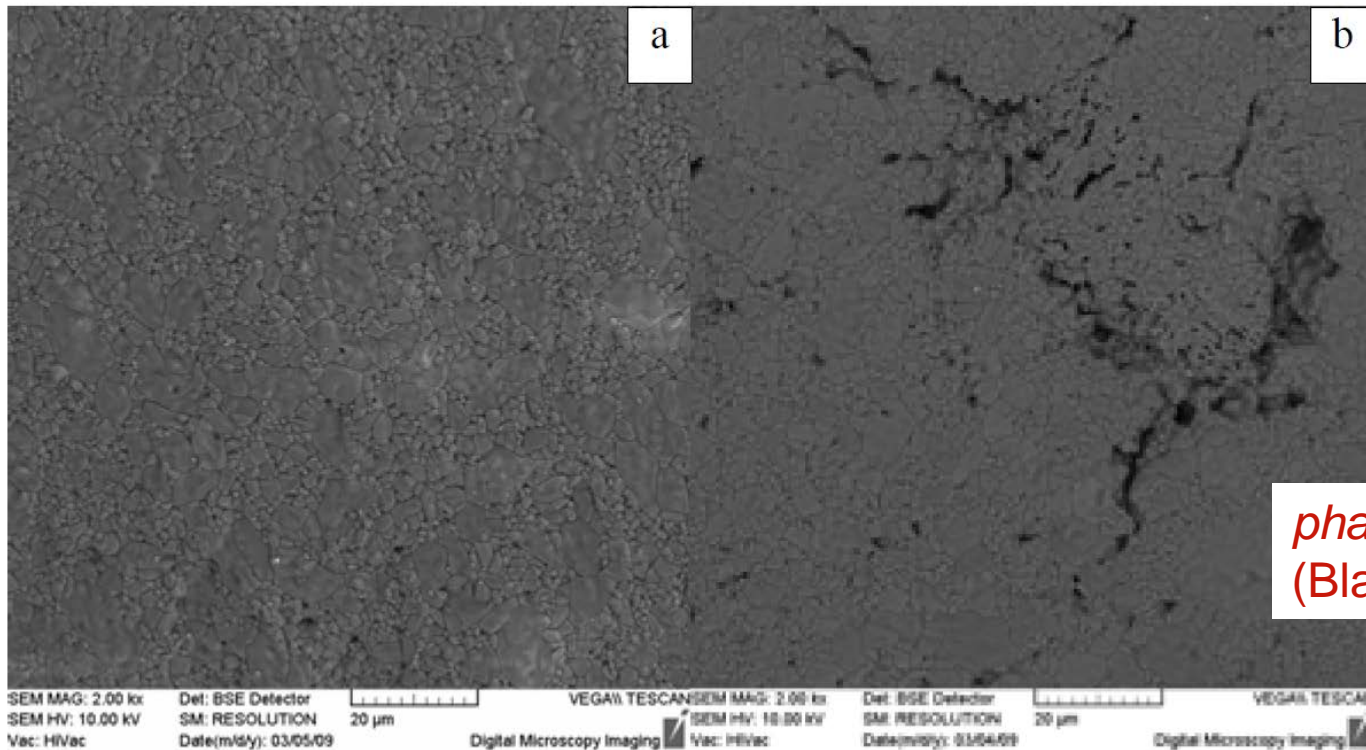
- Phase separation is a term commonly used for an adhesion failure of **powder and binder** during injection molding step in PIM.
- A basic requirement for a high quality production is a homogenous mixing of powder and binder, adhesion and mutual interaction between them
- A separation of these two ingredients is causing quality issues such as visual defects, mechanical weak points, warpage and local hollowness.
- Phase separation is a defect that can be easily recognized in some feedstocks.

- > *Various phase separation on the surface of molded part*



Homogenous surface

Inhomogeneous surface

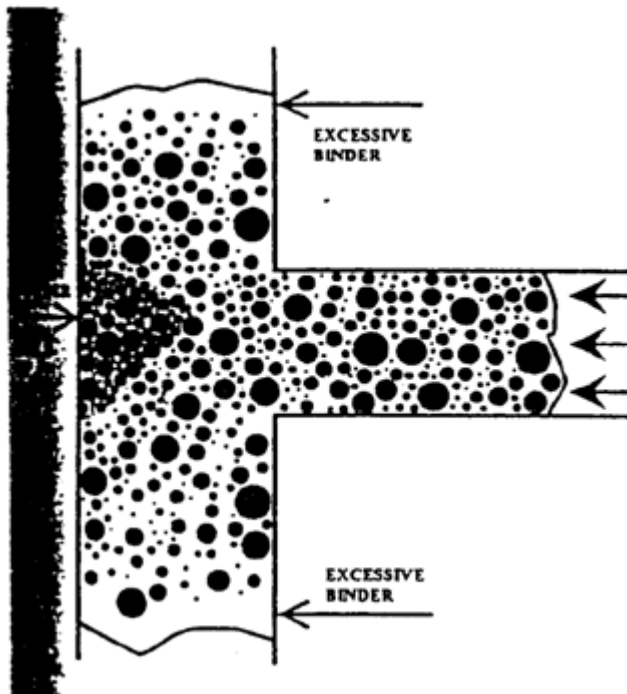


phase separation
(Black-Line)

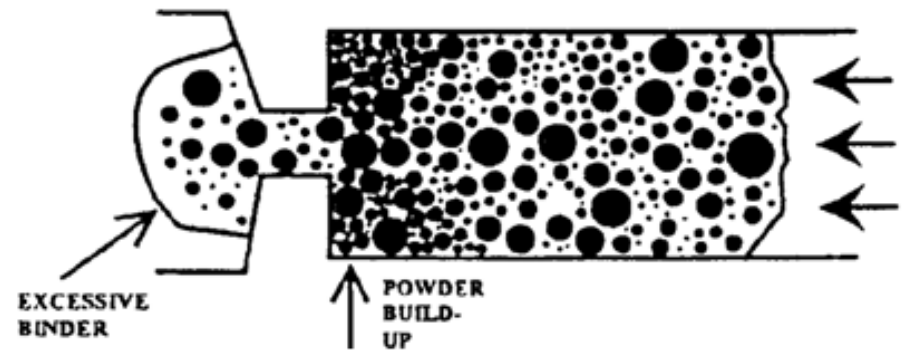
Feedstock flow changes the separation pattern

Moldex3D

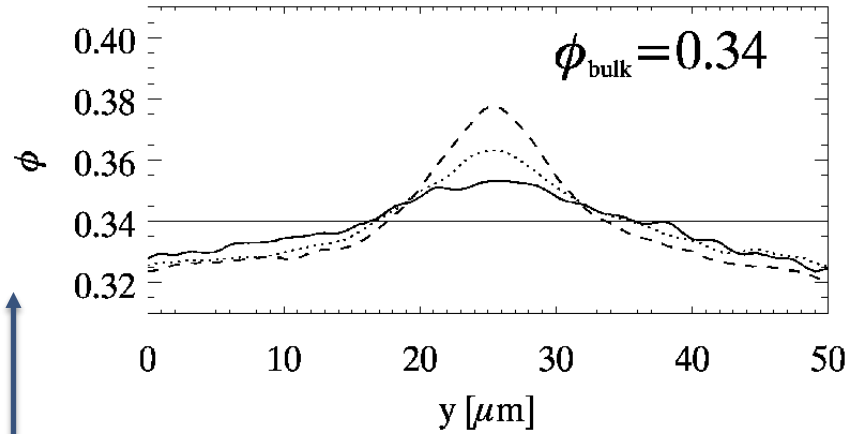
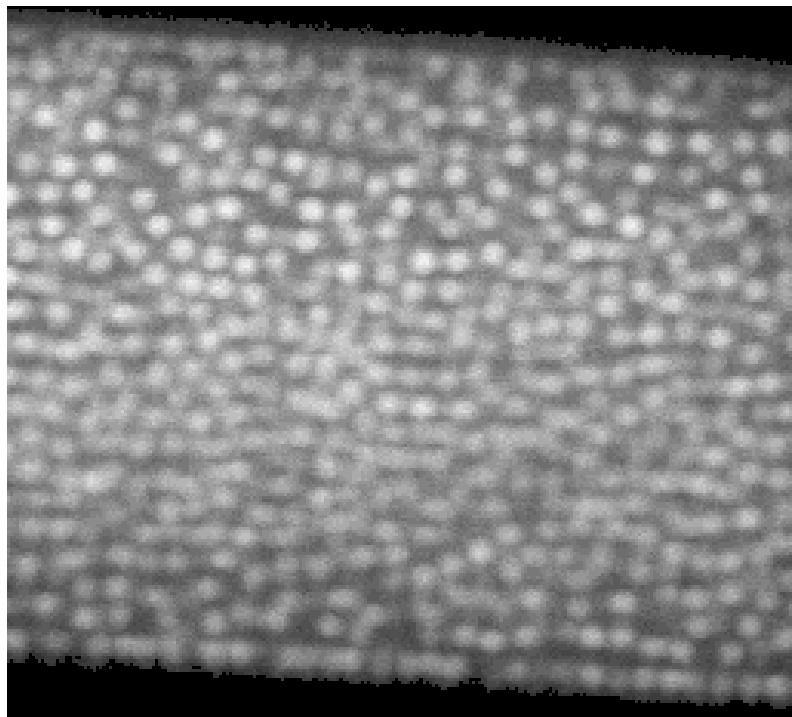
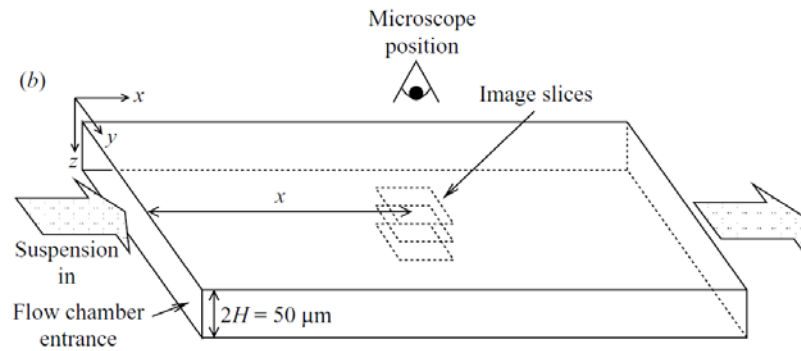
> A: T Shape



B: Contraction-Expansion



Shear-induced Particle Migration Experimental Observation



The particle size of $1.5 \mu\text{m}$, the average volume fraction of 34%

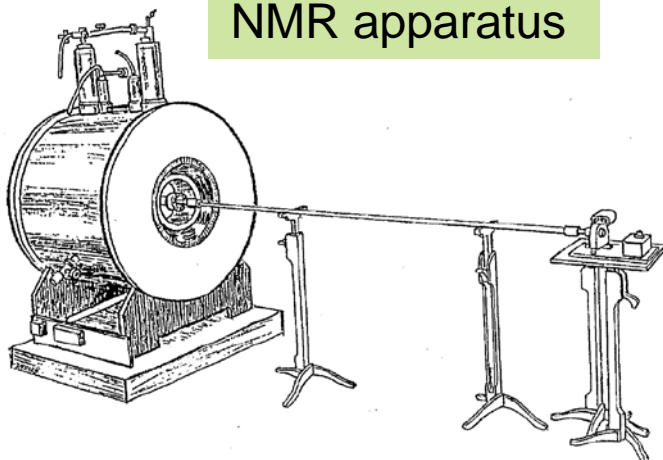
50 μm

成果與實務案例分享與討論

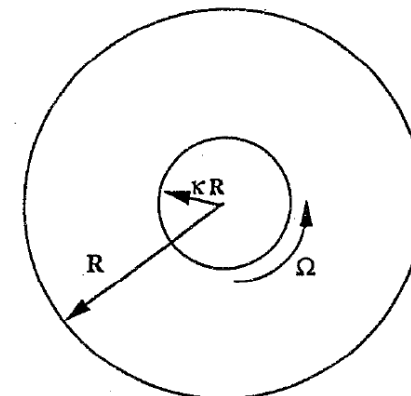
1. 粉末密度分佈預測
2. 粉末與黏劑 相分離預測
3. 齒輪黑線預測
4. 消除表面黑線的測試

Case 1:
粉末密度分佈預測
Accuracy of Powder Concentration

- > Experimental NMR imaging apparatus for particular migration studies in Couette flow between concentric, rotating cylinders. The stationary outer-cylinder radius is R (2.38 mm) and the rotating inner-cylinder radius is kR (0.64 mm) with angular velocity Ω , where $k < 1$. The length of cylinder is 25 mm.
- > The Fluid of interesting is that 675 μm PMMA spheres immersed in Newtonian Oil with volume fractions of 45, 50, and 55.



NMR apparatus

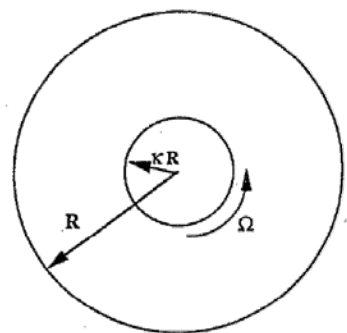
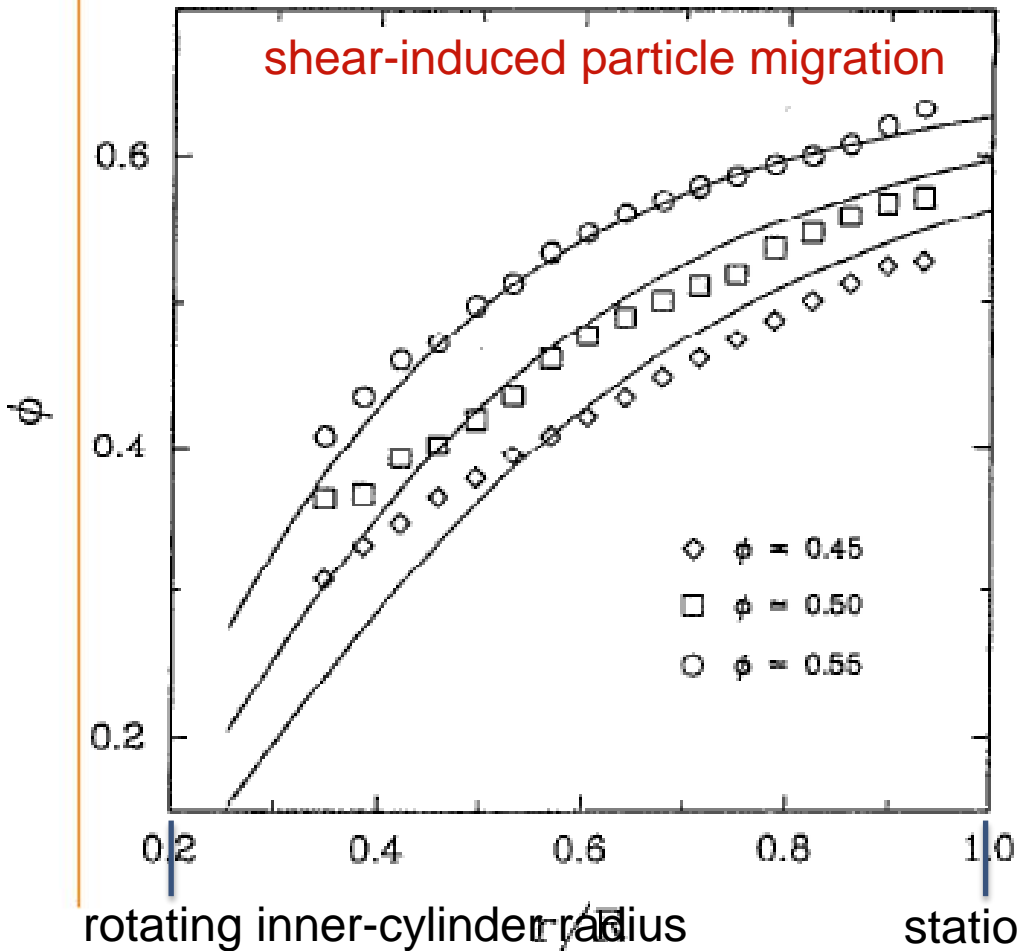


Couette flow

Result of Powder Concentration Distribution

- Near stationary outer-cylinder , the high concentration is due to maximum shear rate, but close to rotating inner-cylinder , the low concentration for minimum shear rate

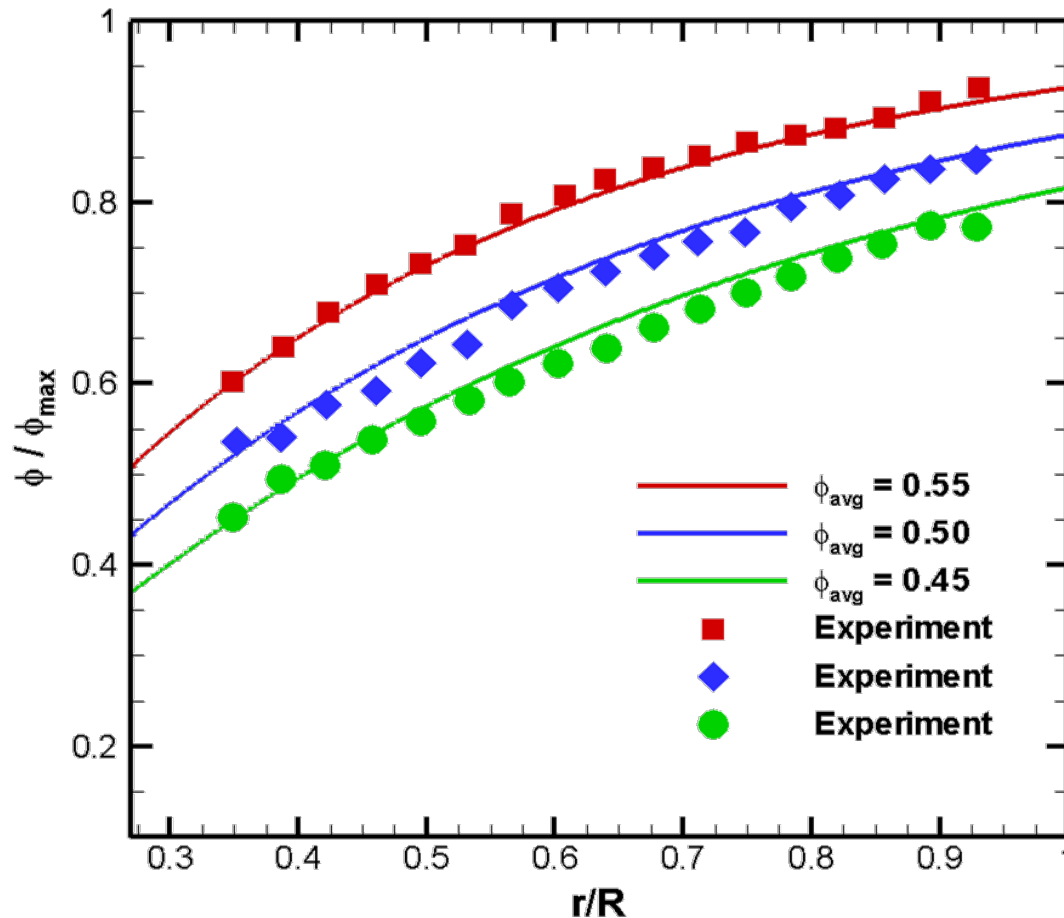
Line: **Diffusive Flux Model Prediction**
Symbol: Experimental values of Philips et. al.



catch the experimental data points, as PIM quantitative comparison

Ref.: Physics of Fluids A: Fluid Dynamics, Volume 4, Issue 1, 1992, pp.30-40

> The excellent predictions are very close to experimental points



Case 2:

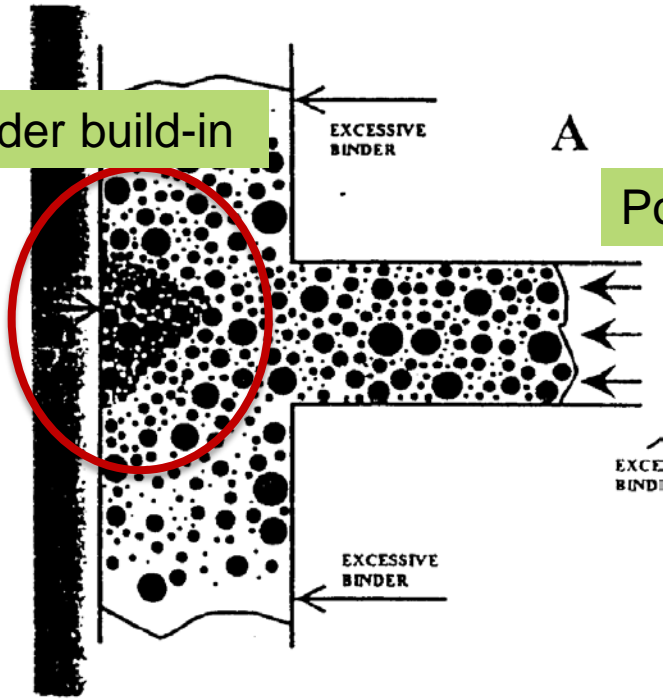
粉末與黏劑 相分離預測

Moldex3D's Prediction of Phase Separation

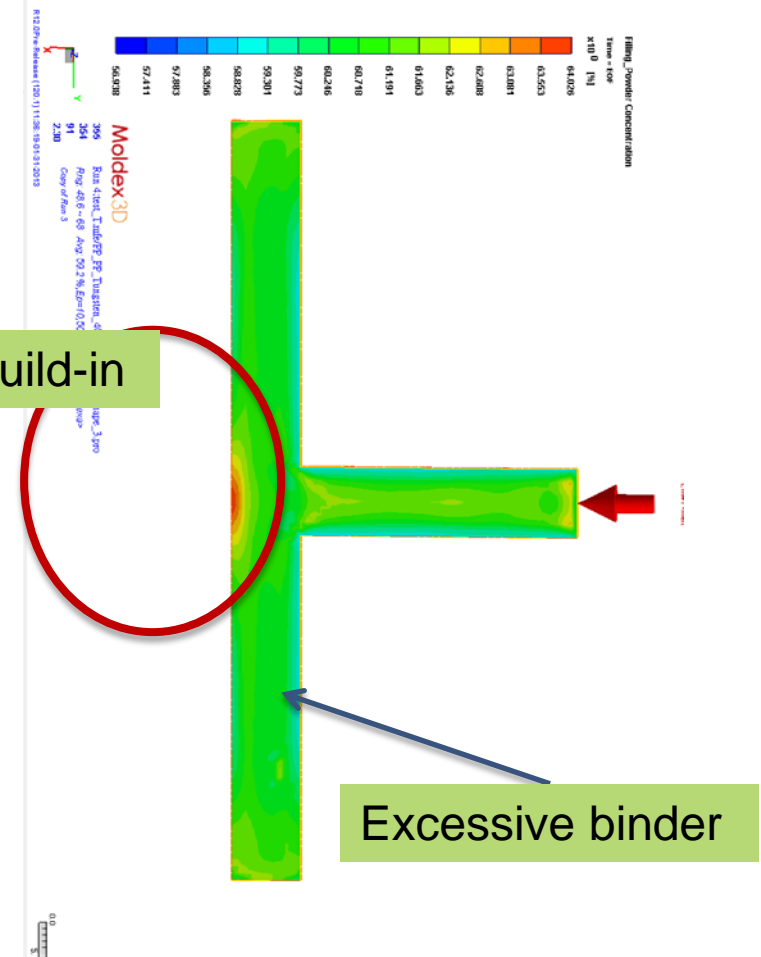
T shape

> Separation pattern

Powder build-in

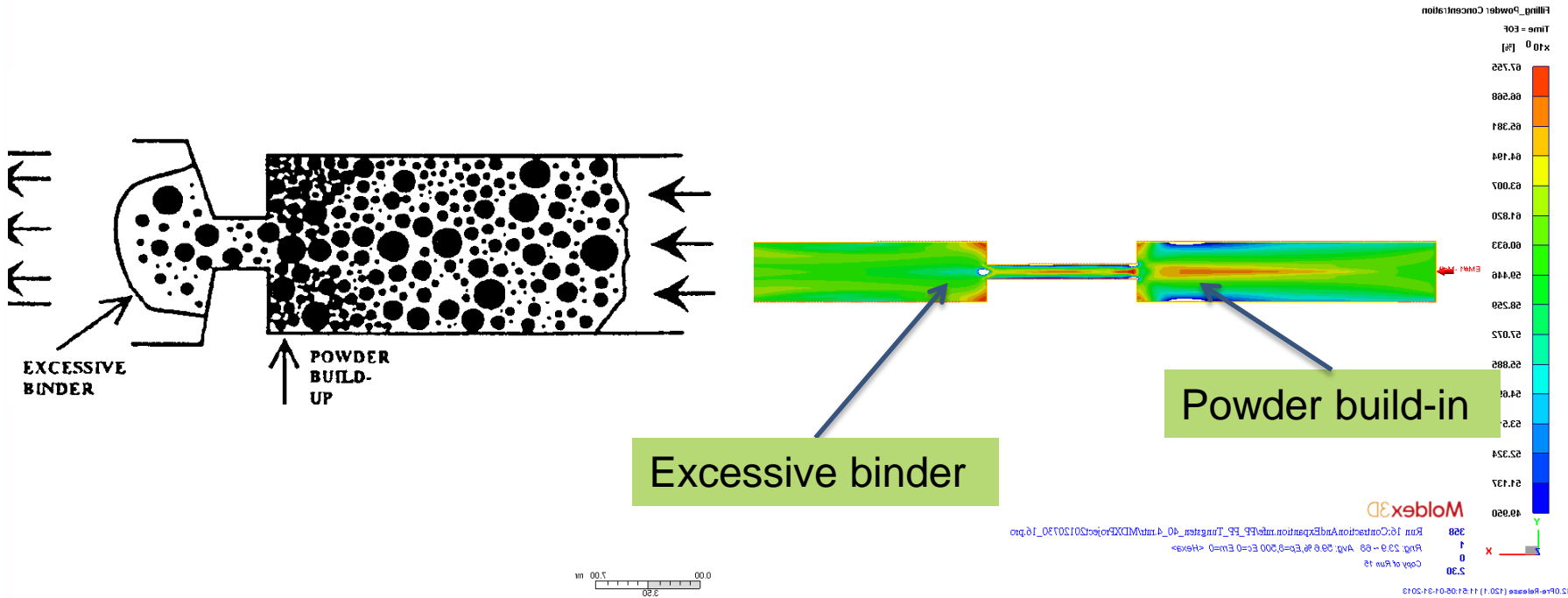


Powder build-in



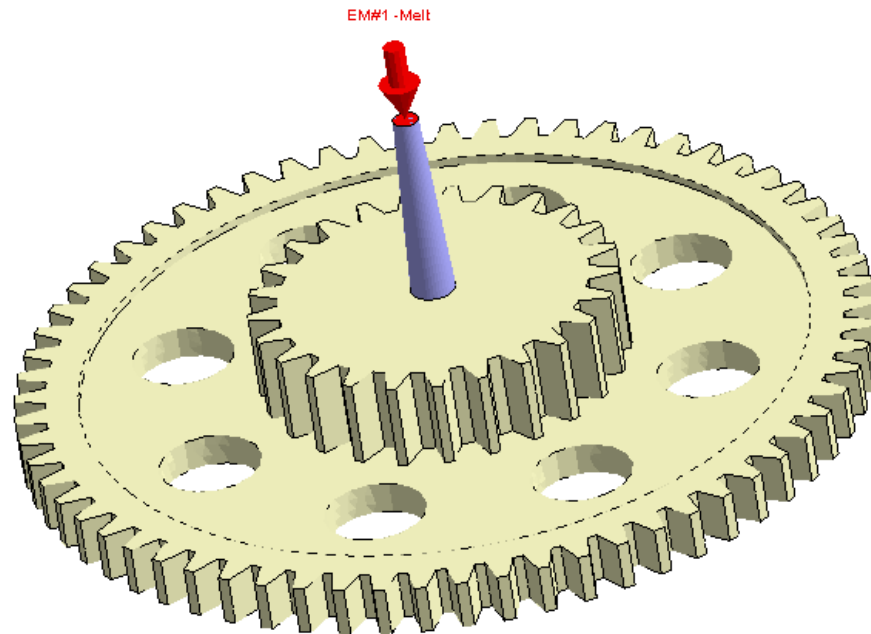
Excessive binder

> Separation pattern



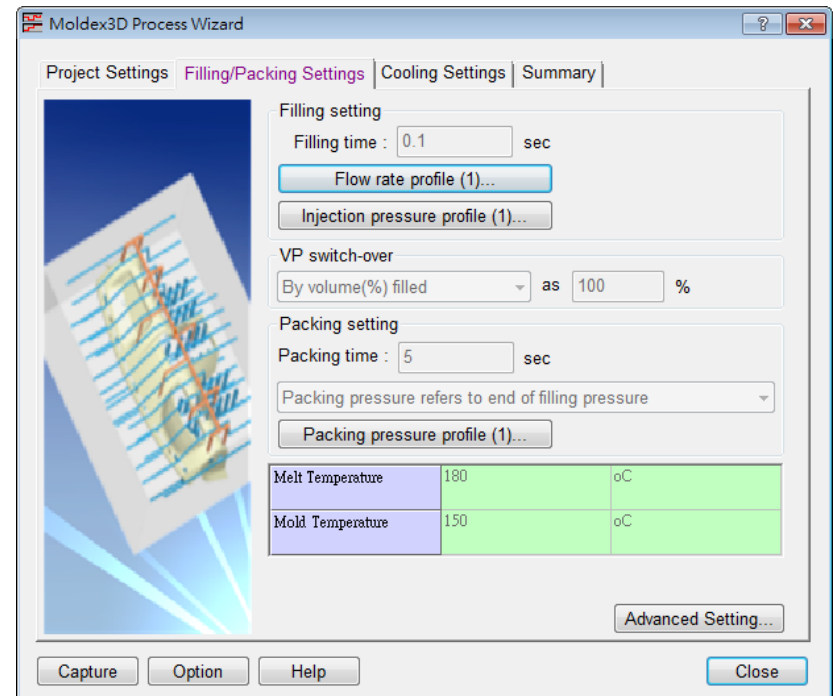
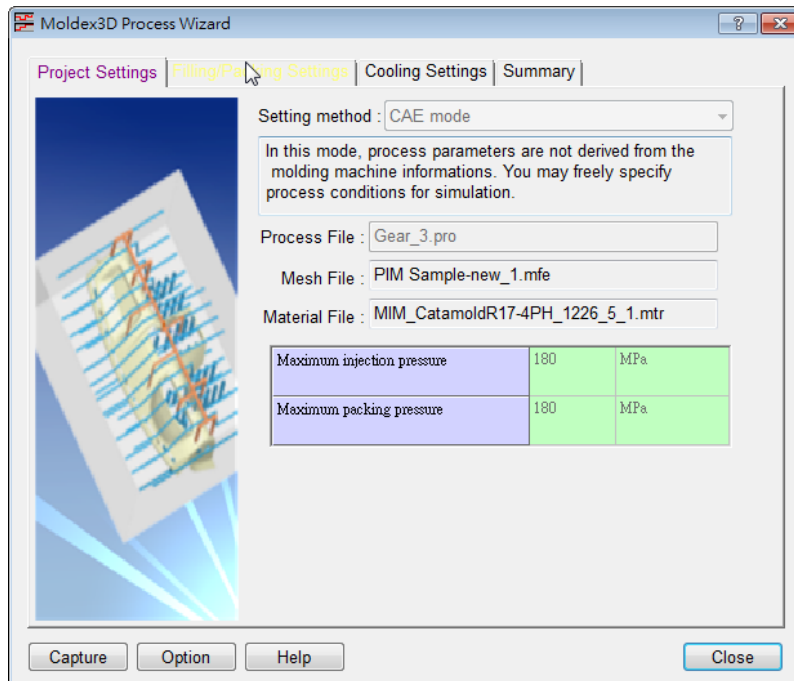
Case 3: 齒輪黑線預測

> Input Mesh

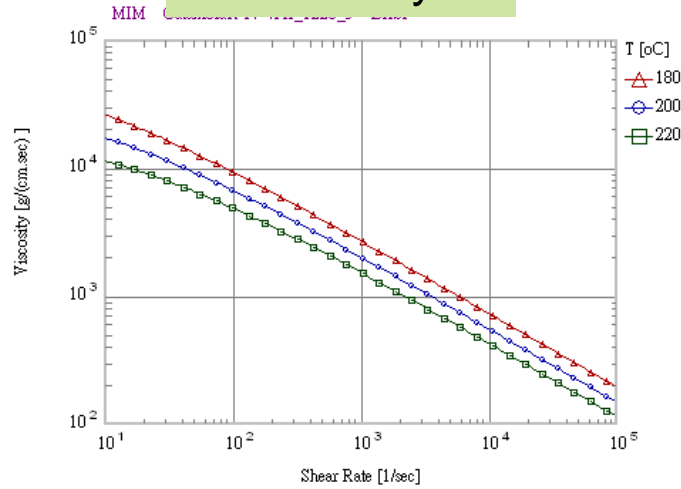


Operating Condition

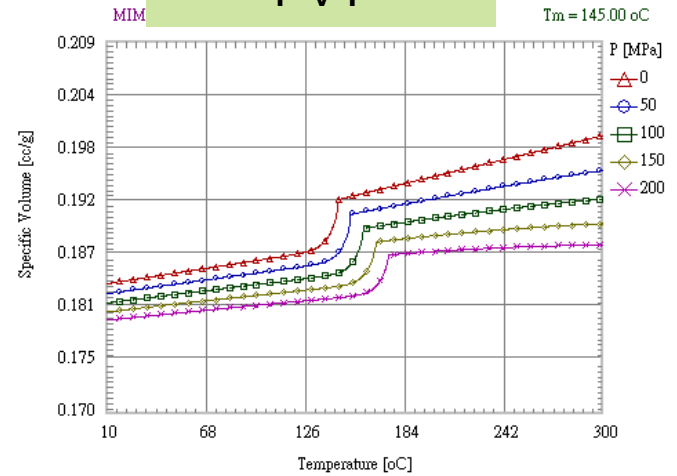
- > Injection Temperature: 180 °C
- > Mold Temperature: 150 °C
- > Filling Time = 0.1 sec



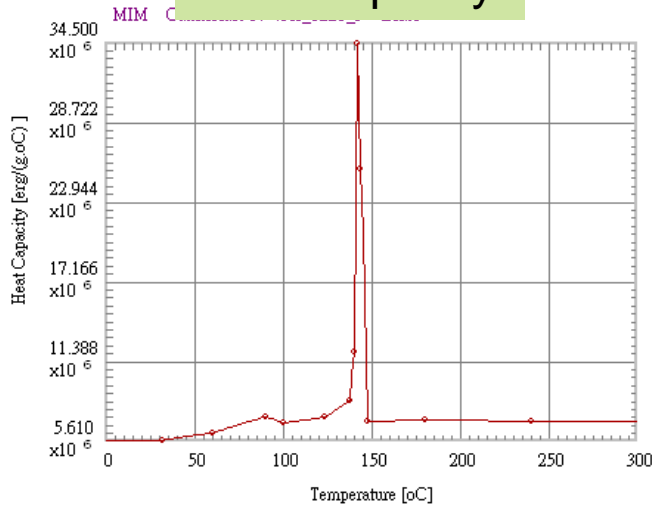
Viscosity



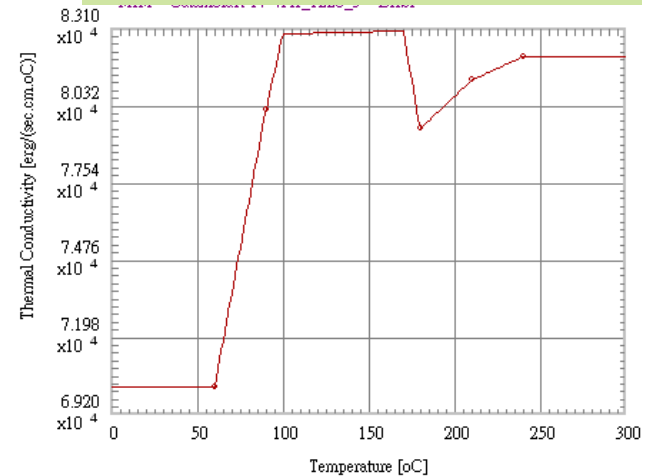
PVT



Heat capacity



Thermal conductivity



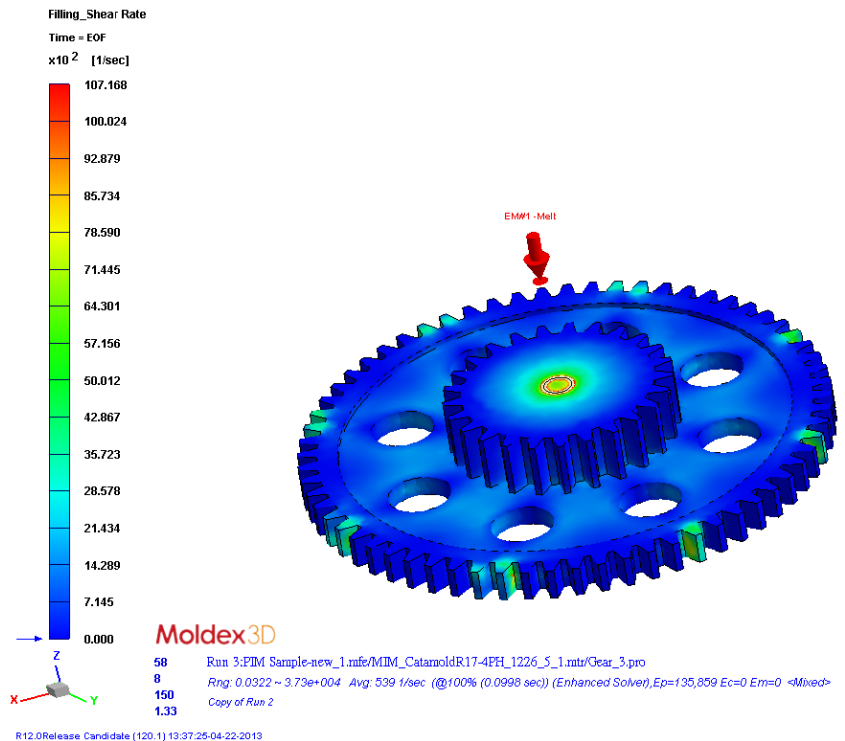
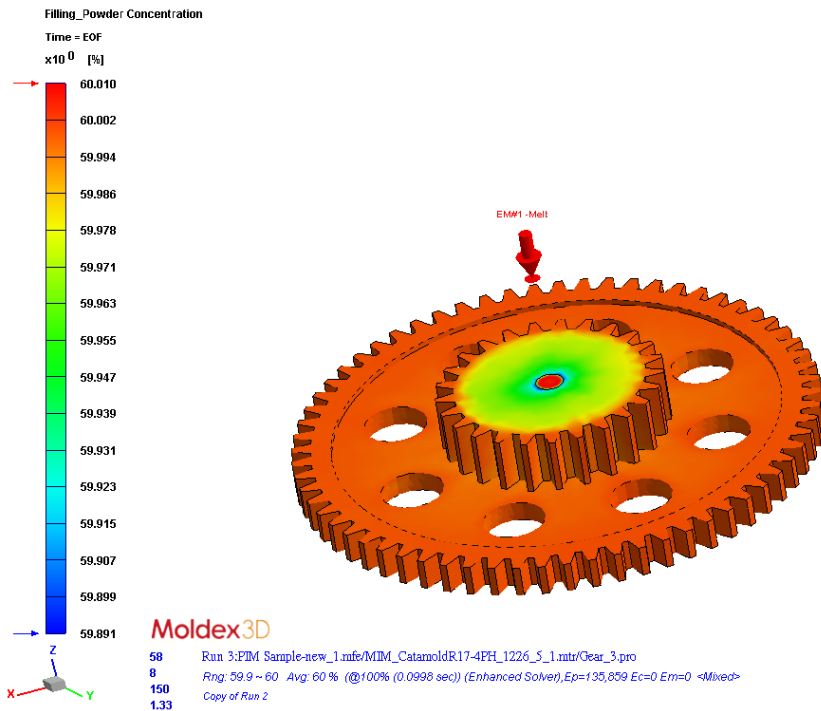
- > Input powder size, bulk powder concentration, and power friction index (model parameter)

Polymer Grade Name Producer	MIM CatamoldR 17-4PH_1226_5 BASF
Powder information	Powder-filled polymer
Powder specific	Alloy
Powder size	0.001 (mm)
Bulk powder concentration	60 (vol%)
Maximum powder concentration	68 (vol%)
Powder friction index	5 (-)

> Concentration vs Shear rate

Powder Concentration

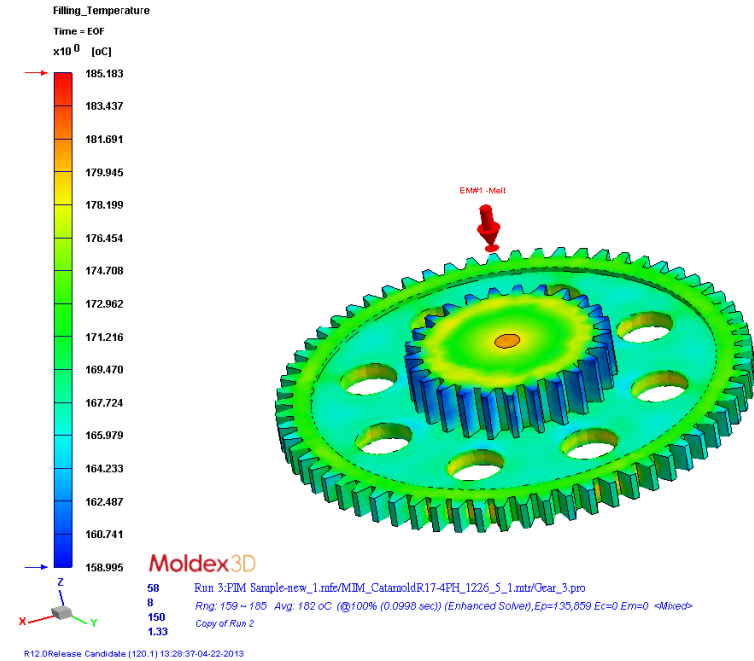
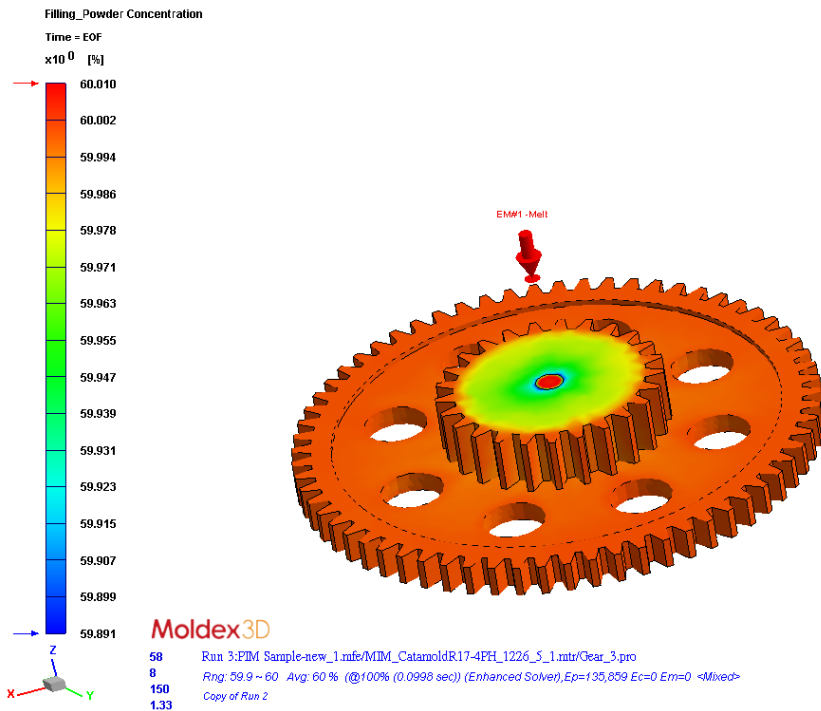
Shear Rate



> Concentration vs Temperature

Powder Concentration

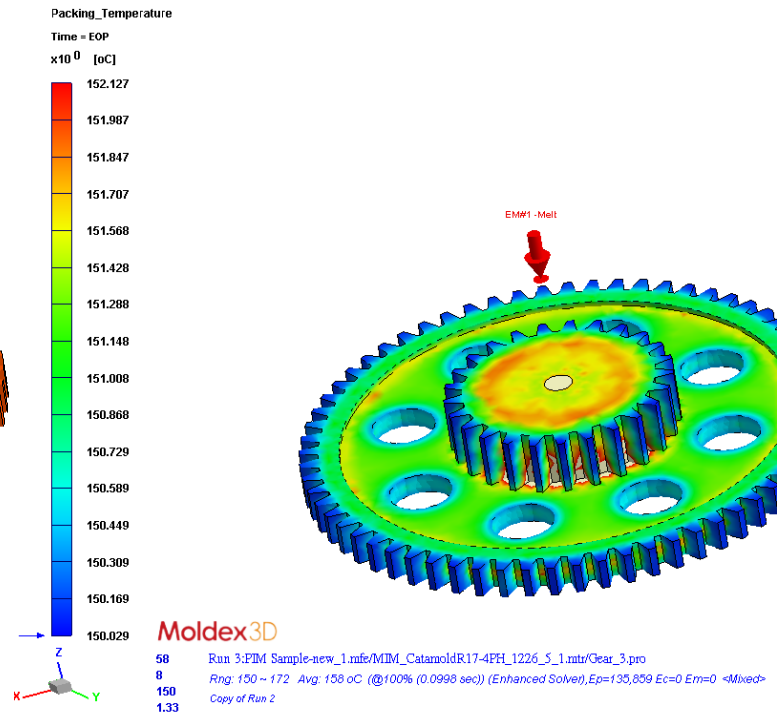
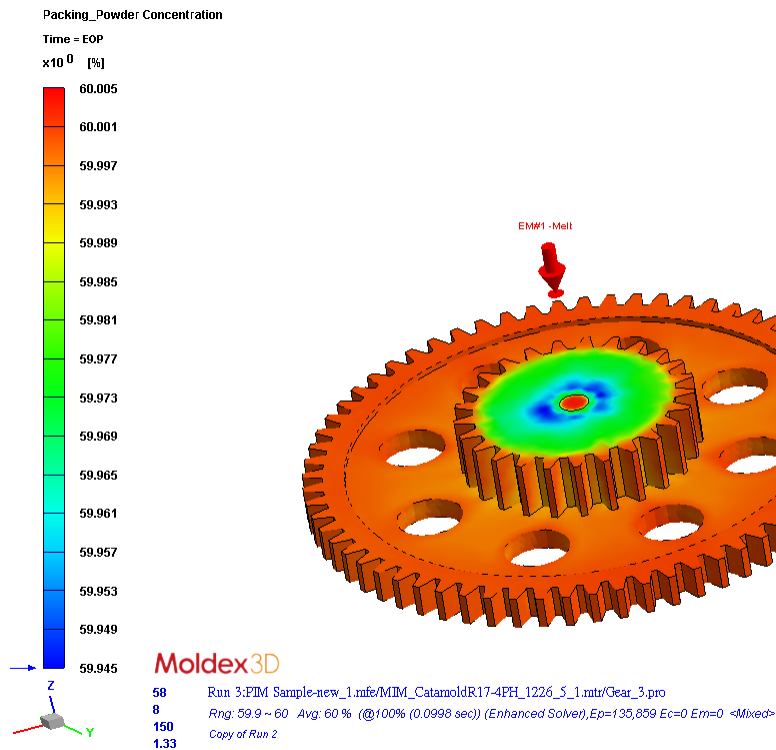
Temperature



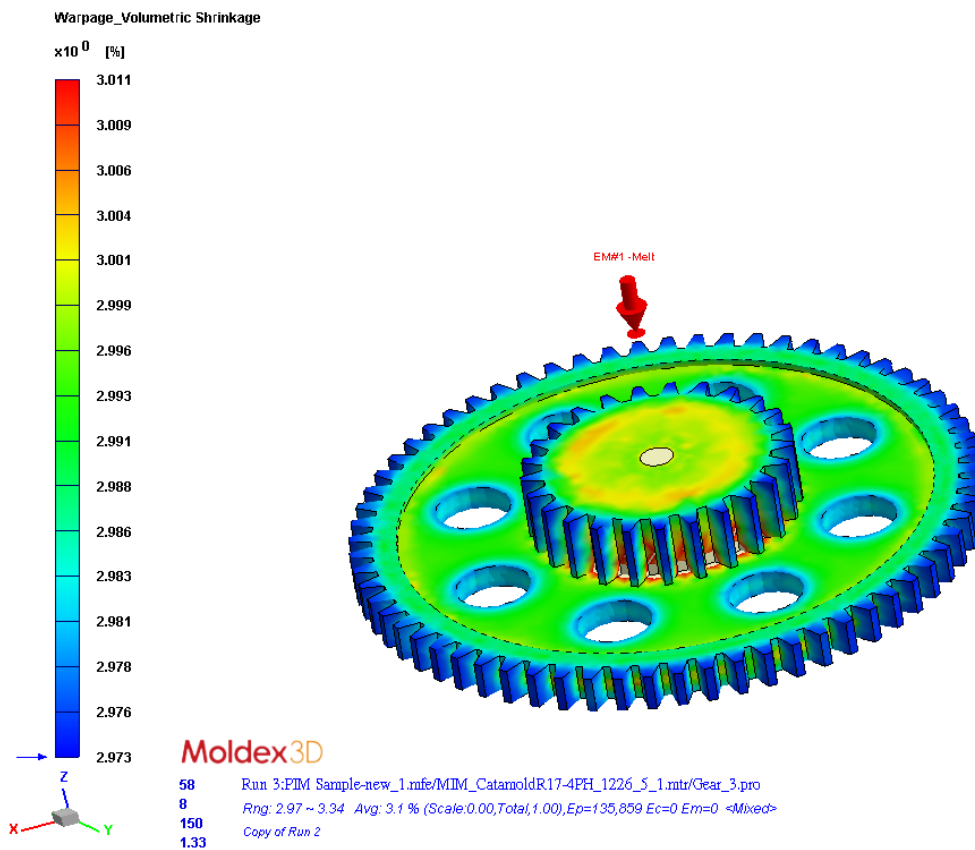
> Concentration vs Temperature

Powder Concentration

Temperature

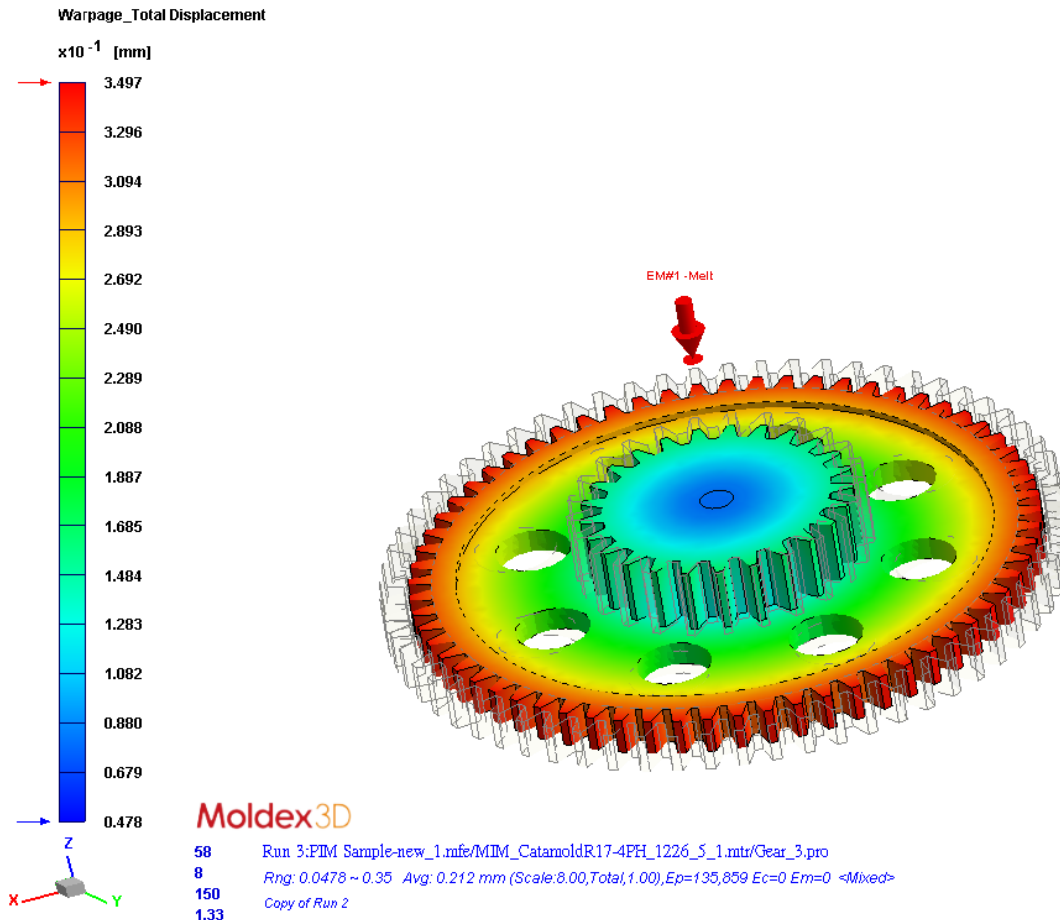


> Volumetric Shrinkage



R12.0Release Candidate (120.1) 13:39:15-04-22-2013

> Total Displacement



- > 分膠分離出現在齒輪的尖端 (tip)

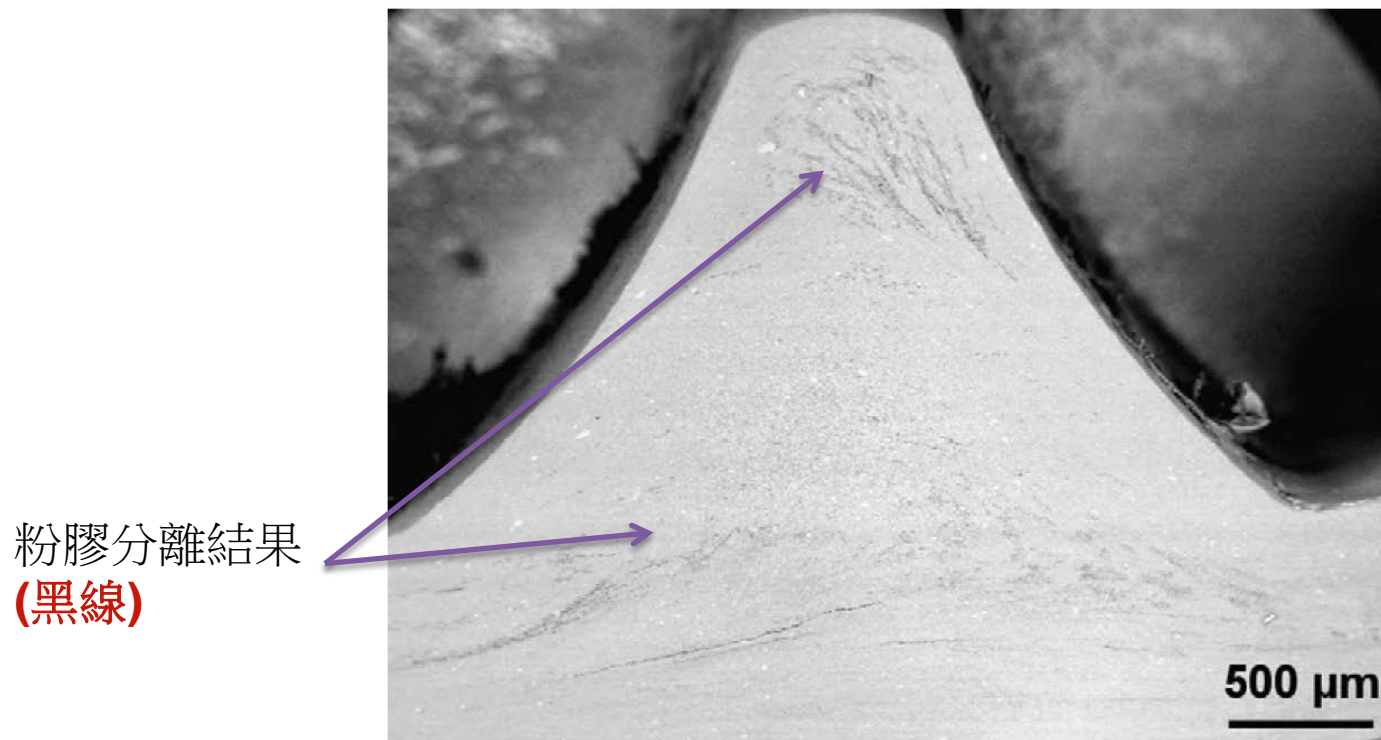
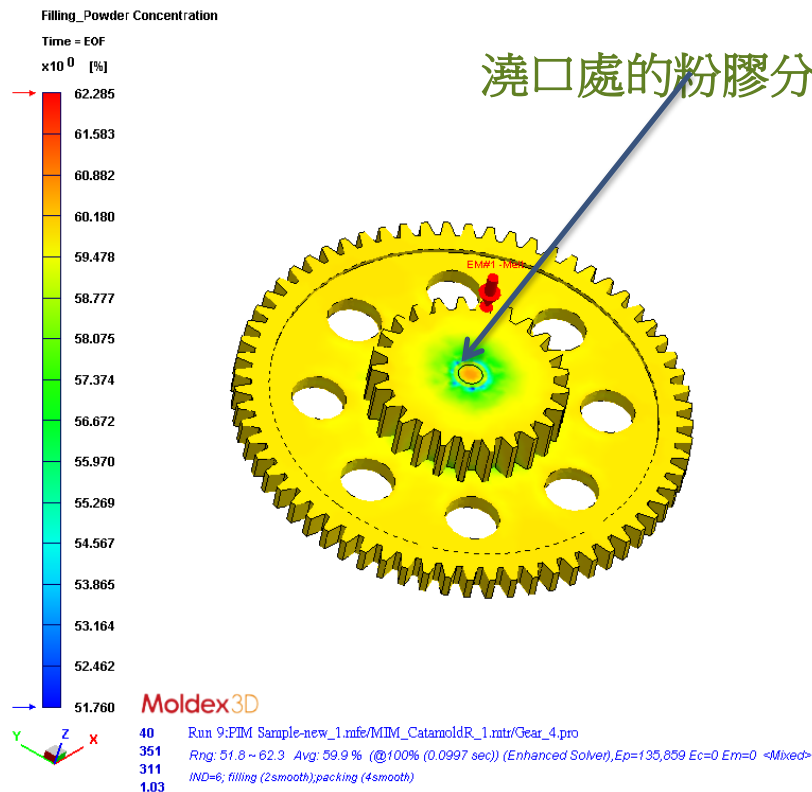


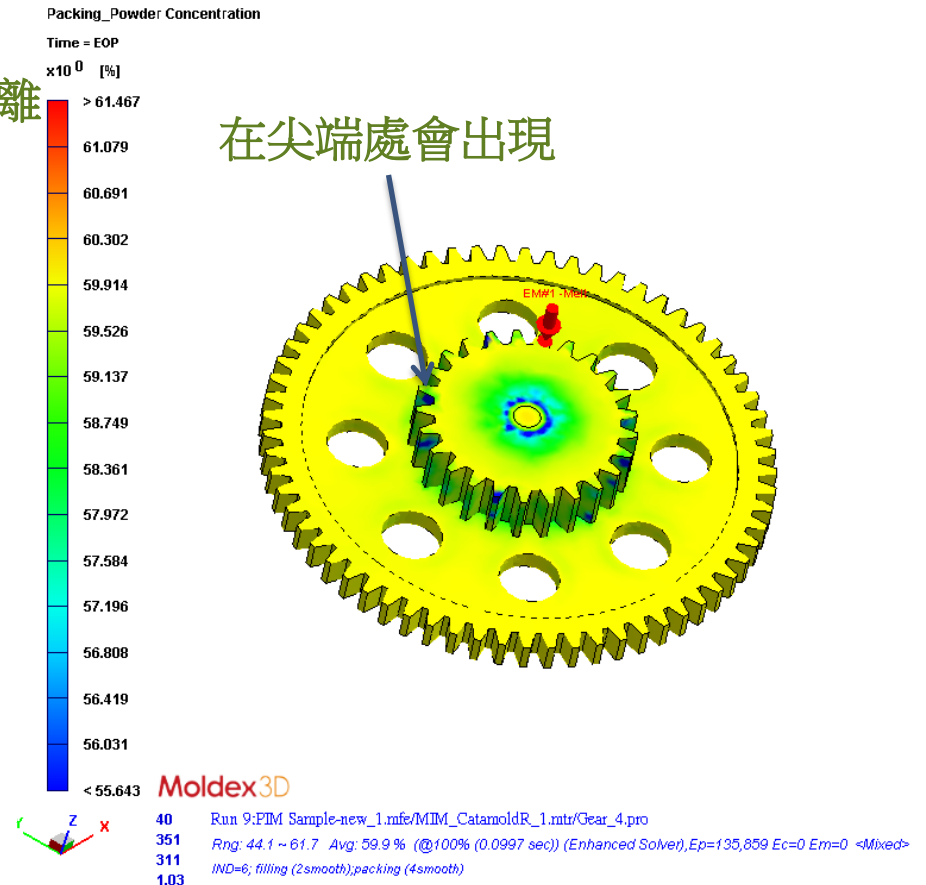
Fig. 3. Binder segregations in a gear tooth of GW1.

> Index = 6; filling-smooth = 2 for and packing-smooth = 4

Filling



Packing



Case 4

消除表面黑線的測試

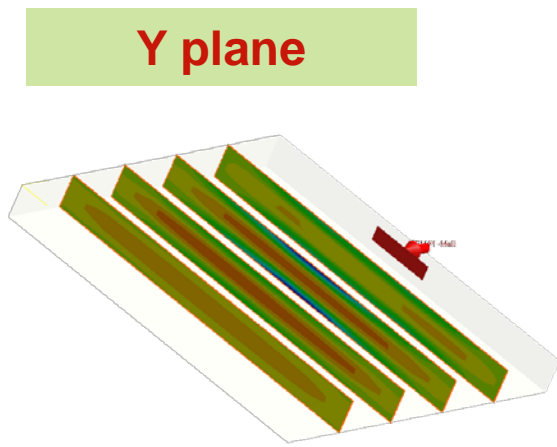
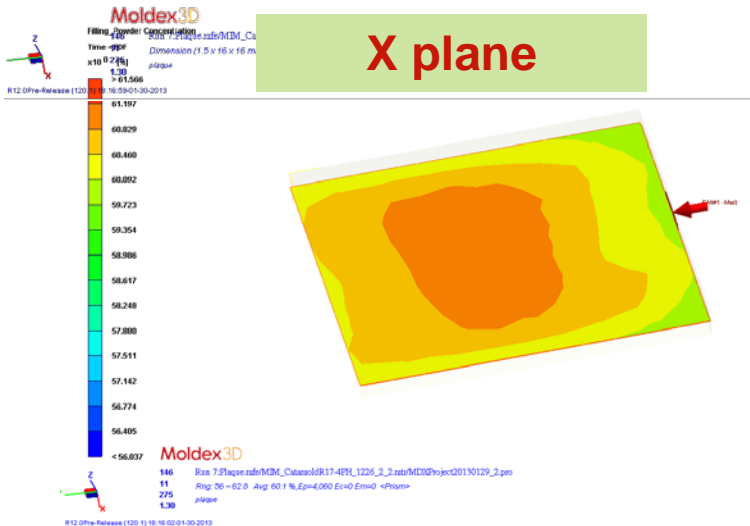
Plaque

- > 頗開XYZ三個面的Powder concentration分佈, 濃度大小都呈現中間區域高過邊界區域

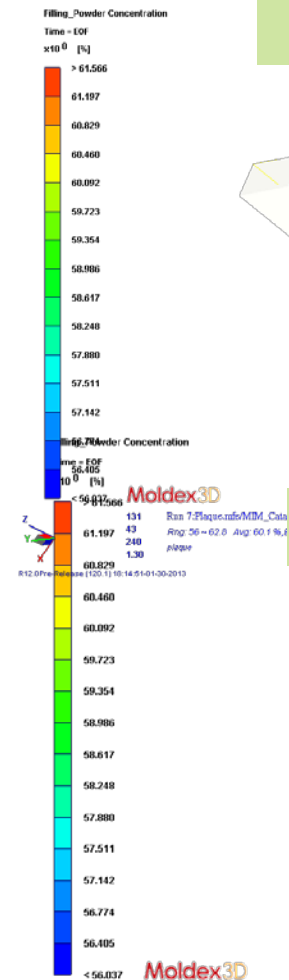
Model_Shaded Model
Filling time: 0.1 sec
Molding Temperature = 50 °C



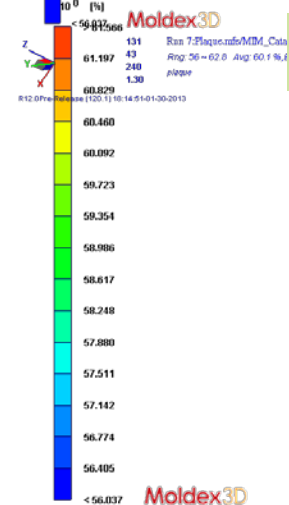
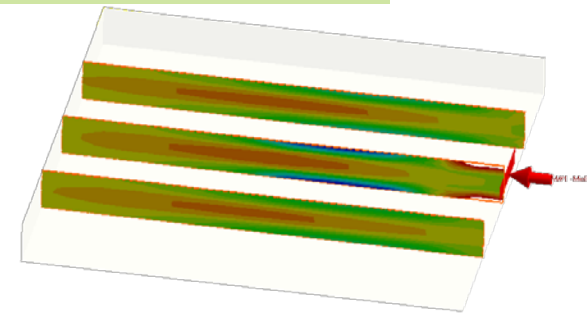
X plane



Y plane



Z plane

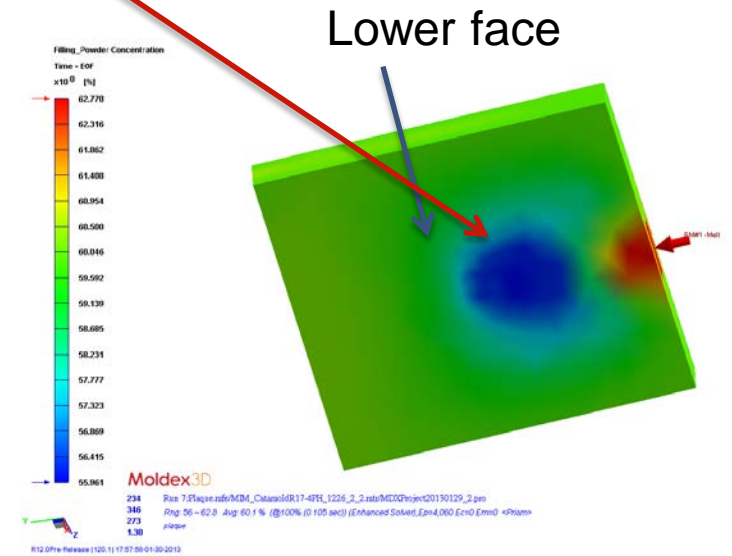
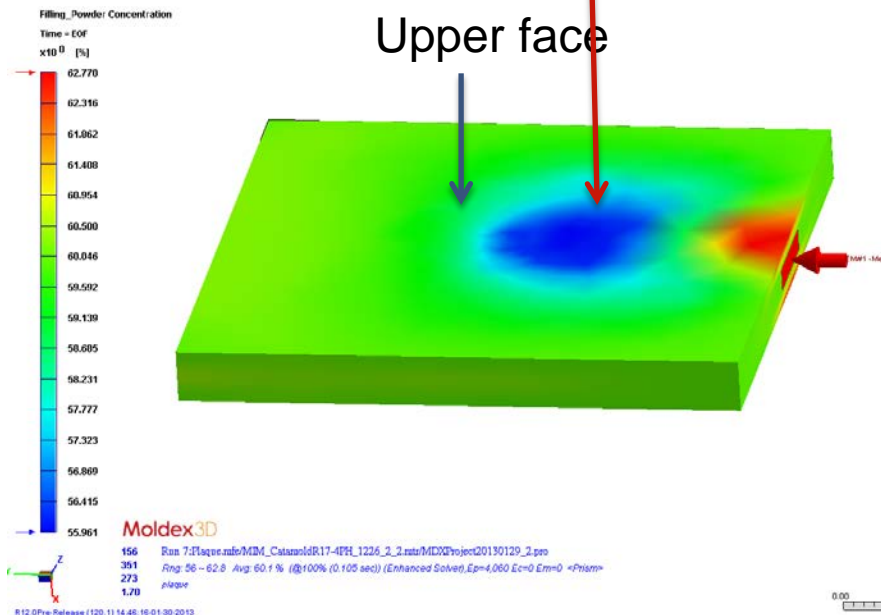


- > 在入口附近會有濃度極高與極低區域產生，濃度較低的區域是最有可能發生黑線區域

Filling time: 0.1 sec

Molding Temperature = 50 °C

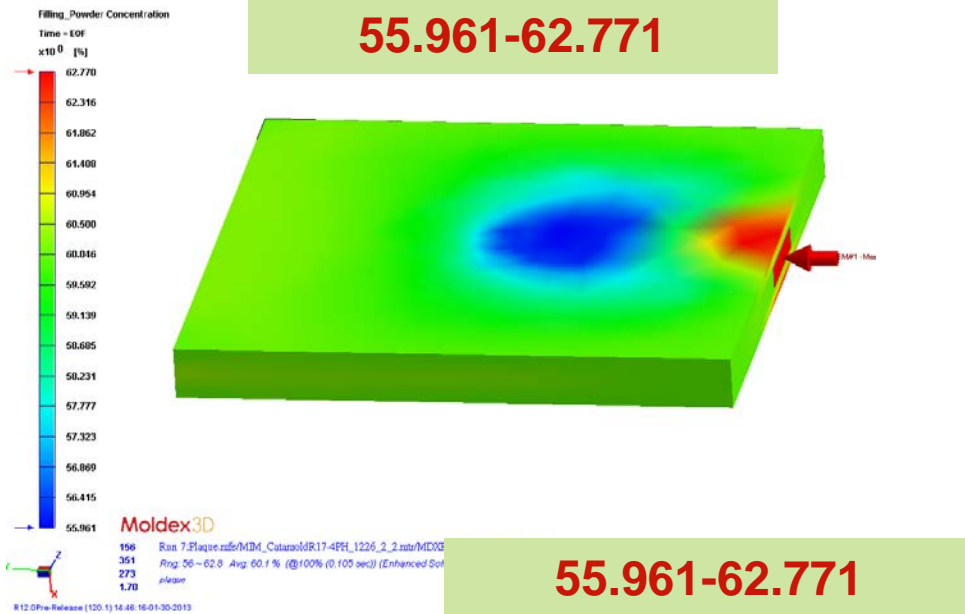
濃度範圍 (%): 55.961-62.771



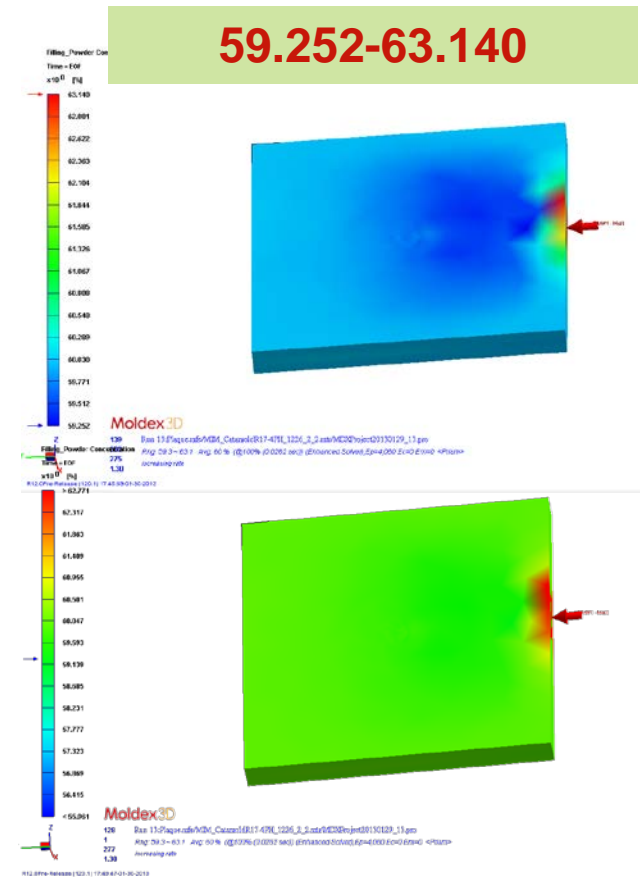
縮短Filling Time (0.1sec->0.25sec)

> 當filling time縮短, 造成表面濃度範圍擴大, 可能產生黑線區變大

Filling time: 0.1 sec
Molding Temperature = 50 °C



Filling time: 0.025 sec
Molding Temperature = 50 °C

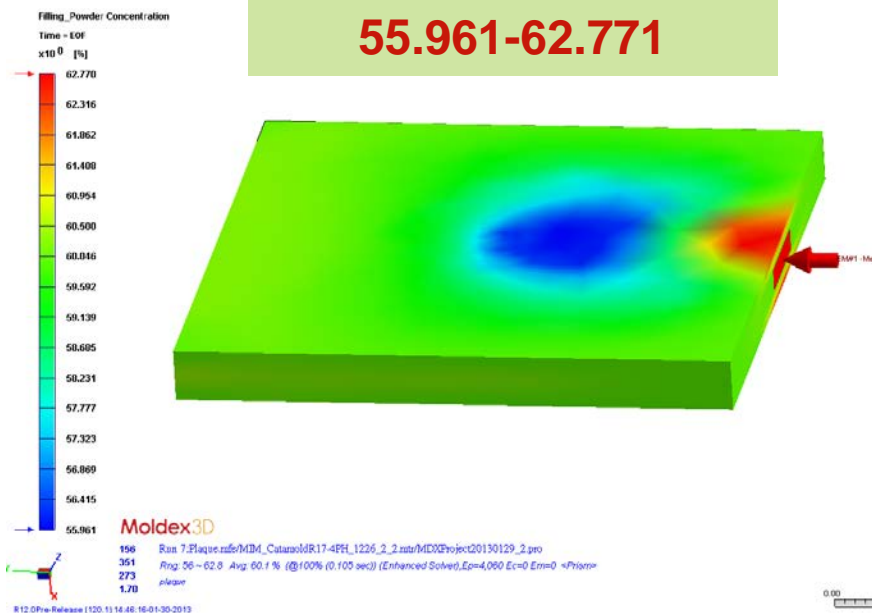


增加模溫(50K->150K)

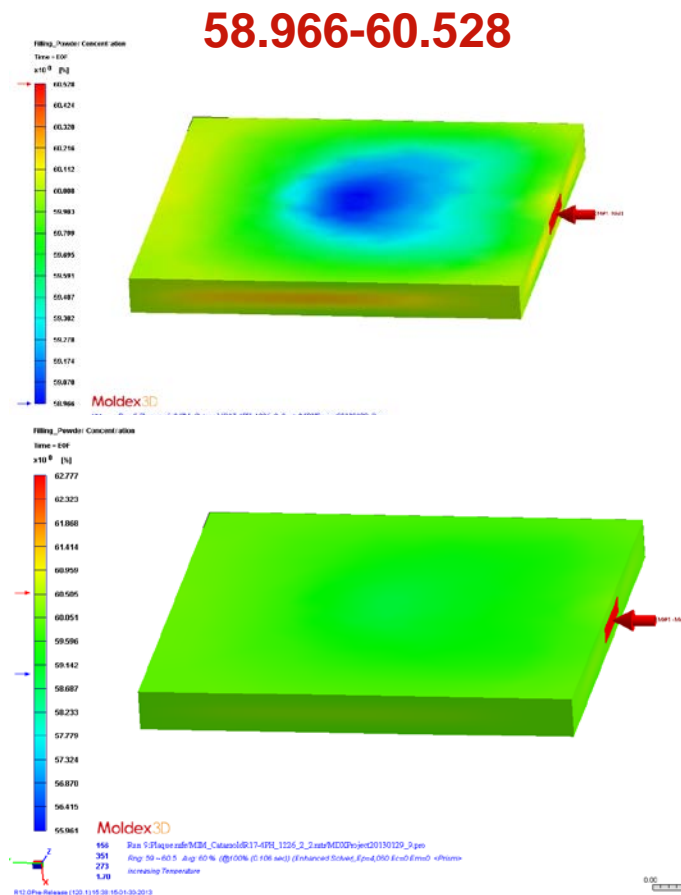
> 當模溫增加, 表面的黑線與澆口附近的濃度不均勻都消失

Filling time: 0.1 sec
Molding Temperature = 50 °C

Filling time: 0.1 sec
Molding Temperature = 150 °C



55.961-62.771



58.966-60.528

55.961-62.771

- > **PIM 能提供新的工藝 讓現代的我們能整合複雜外觀與高難度產品**
- > **但 PIM 製程與產品開發面臨許多挑戰**
 - **品質與量產:**
 - **外觀: 黑線**
 - **精度與收縮**
 - **處理上: 單靠人員經驗 常緩不濟急 → CAE 科學化技術需求日益殷切**
- > **品質與量產之掌握與控制**
 - **從製程上:**
 - **從 1st stage: Green part → 2nd stage: Brown part → 3rd stage: sintering**
 - **1st stage: Green part 成型機理與影響**

- > CAE 科學化技術應用於 PIM
 - Moldex3D 也投入多時
 - 歷練許多學理粹鍊與實務案例挑戰
- > PIM 產業新一代開發的開發 須要大家一起投入 一起成長

Thank you for your attention!