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马鞍型带筋整体壁板喷丸成形 数值模拟及优化

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[摘要] 建立马鞍型带筋整体壁板预应力喷丸成形模拟模型, 通过基于数值模拟的喷丸成形参数规划流程, 对壁板典型件工艺方案进行模拟分析并获得优化工艺方案。研究结果表明, 采用优化后的工艺方案, 典型件模拟变形量和理论变形量基本相符, 最大差值位于后梁 13 肋处, 仅为 3.7mm, 比初始方案减少了 8.1mm。采用优化试验方案进行试验, 试验变形量与模拟变形量相比, 11~17 肋间差值均 <4mm; 试验变形量与理论变形量相比, 11~17 肋间差值均 ≤2.5mm, 12~16 肋间差值均 ≤0.5mm。因此, 喷丸变形模拟方法较为准确, 优化方案合理可行。

关键词: 马鞍型; 带筋整体壁板; 喷丸成形; 数值模拟; 工艺优化

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带筋整体壁板尤其是薄壁高筋整体壁板因具有重量轻、密封性能好等优点在新一代航空航天装备中备受青睐^[1]。喷丸成形技术由于其成本低、操作灵活等特点, 在大型壁板的成形中广泛应用^[2]。随着现代航空制造工艺越来越复杂, 对加工性能、精度要求也随之提高, 若依赖试验的设计手段, 易导致其设计费用提高, 周期延长, 不容易保证可靠性。数值模拟技术的应用可以大大减少试验的比重, 减少设计的盲目性, 节省巨额的设计费用, 并缩短设计周期^[3]。

针对喷丸成形数值模拟, 国内外学者展开了系列研究。目前喷丸成形模拟分为直接模拟和间接模拟。直接模拟即模拟实际弹丸流轰

击受喷材料从而获得变形结果的过程。郑淑琴等^[4]通过建立 1500 个弹丸撞击模型, 利用动态显示喷丸冲击过程以及静力通用的回弹分析过程, 对 60Si2MnA 钢喷丸成形整个过程进行仿真, 并量化弹丸数量和速度等工艺参数对喷丸成形的影响。国际著名喷丸设备生产商维尔贝莱特 (Wheelabrator) 公司通过建立包含喷嘴位置、数量、喷丸介质种类、喷丸角度、弹丸速度、数量等在内的 140 余个参数的模拟模型以获得接近真实的喷丸过程, 采用模拟技术既可节约能源, 还能缩短喷丸机生产周期, 降低技术风险, 同时也是获得理想工艺方案的基础^[5]。

间接数值模拟方法即利用等效

温度场或应力场下的变形来替代喷丸变形。温度场法^[6]是将喷丸后的板料沿厚度方向分为塑性层和弹性层,在塑性层中赋予材料热膨胀参数,通过设定温度场使塑性层的材料产生热应变,带动弹性层的材料产生变形,塑性层的热变形量与喷丸变形相对应,从而等效模拟喷丸变形。胡凯征等^[7]采用温度场法喷丸成形模拟方法对带筋板工件的成形进行了模拟,并对工艺参数进行了优化。Hong等^[8]通过喷丸试验和数值模拟建立了温度载荷与喷丸强度之间的关系式,并利用此关系式对单曲率蒙皮及双曲率马鞍型带筋壁板进行了数值模拟。利用温度场模拟喷丸变形时,需要建立喷丸参数与温度场之间的关系,增加了建模的复杂性,而且当采用壳体建模时,加载在单元节点上的温度场在模拟过程中难以改变板料厚度方向的应力梯度,难以获得真实的喷丸应力场。应力场法^[9]是通过试验测得或有限元模拟获得的喷丸诱导应力以初始应力的形式直接赋给有限元单元,应力平衡计算后获得喷丸成形形状。Gariépy等^[10]利用应力场法对板坯喷丸成形进行模拟,获得了板坯弯曲曲率与喷丸工艺参数间的关系。田硕等^[11]提出了基于应变中性层内移的反弯曲应力场法模拟模型,实现了双凸外形带筋壁板预应力喷丸成形较高精度的数值模拟。

本研究针对某新型飞机机翼马鞍型带筋整体壁板,采用应力场法喷丸成形数值模拟方法对代表该壁板典型结构特征的典型件工艺方案进行模拟分析,通过试验验证工艺方案并优化方案的准确性,为后续整体1:1模拟件、装机件研制提供技术支持。

马鞍型带筋壁板 喷丸成形数值模拟

1 应力场法喷丸成形模拟方法

喷丸诱导应力是指约束受喷材

料边界后所获得的内部应力,材料被约束时,诱导应力等效产生延展和弯曲作用,去除约束后,板坯发生延展和弯曲变形,此时内力达到平衡,仍保留在板坯内部的应力为残余应力,这几种内力之间的关系为^[10,12]:

$$\sigma_i + \sigma_a + \sigma_b = \sigma_r \quad (1)$$

式中, σ_i 为喷丸诱导应力; σ_a 为与延展有关的轴向应力; σ_b 为与弯曲有关的弯曲应力; σ_r 为喷丸残余应力。

应力场法喷丸成形数值模拟是指,将通过多弹丸撞击模拟获得的诱导应力以初始应力的形式引入代表工件的有限元壳单元中,进行模拟分析,从而获得受喷工件最终变形结果的一种数值模拟方法,其过程见图1。

图1(a)为多弹丸撞击模型,在撞击过程中固定该模型所有非喷丸面,然后对受喷表面进行喷丸,撞击结束时模型内部的应力即为喷丸诱导应力(图1(d))。图1(b)为代表工件的有限元壳模型,对壳模型进行分区,每个分区都由施加应力场所需的复合壳单元(图1(e))构成,层1和层2的厚度之和即为图1(a)中模型厚度 d ,引入诱导应力后进行模拟计算,得到工件喷丸变形结果,见图1(c);此时工件内部仍保留的应力即为喷丸残余应力,见图1(f)。

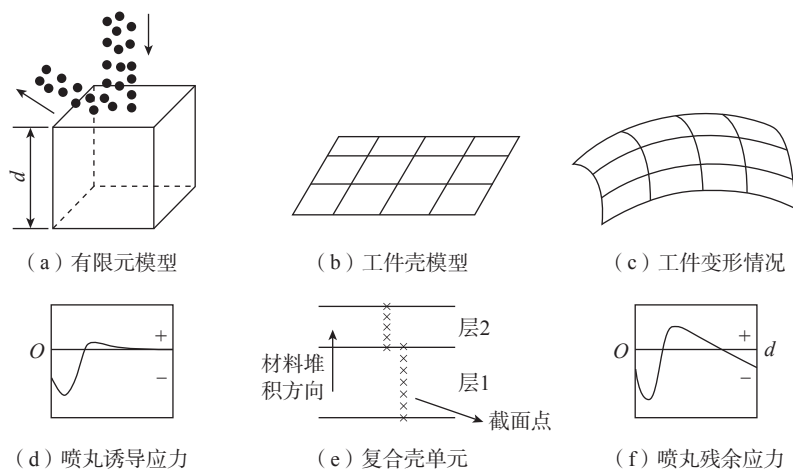


图1 喷丸成形应力场法数值模拟过程

Fig.1 Numerical simulation process of shot peen forming based on stress field

2 马鞍型带筋整体壁板喷丸成形 工艺规划流程

在实际工艺制定过程中,由于部分马鞍型区域曲率较大,需要采取预应力喷丸,即沿筋条方向施加弹性预弯,在运用应力场法模拟时需要考虑预应力的施加,通常的做法是将同一厚度处的预应力值叠加利用图1(a)中多弹丸撞击模型获得的相同厚度处的应力场值,见式(2)和式(3)。

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_i^x \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_i^y + \sigma_e^y \quad (3)$$

式中, σ_x 和 σ_y 为预应力喷丸成形模拟中施加在工件壳模型两个方向的应力; σ_i^x 和 σ_i^y 为多弹丸模型中沿 X 和 Y 方向的诱导应力; σ_e^y 为沿 Y 方向施加的预应力值。

针对马鞍型带筋整体壁板喷丸成形,通过数值模拟和迭代优化,规划其工艺参数,见图2。

对壁板设计数模进行工艺分析,依据其外形特征划分喷丸区域及其喷丸成形方式(如单面喷丸或双面喷丸),按照外形面最大主曲率线确定喷丸路径,利用基础试验结果建立的喷丸变形量与工艺参数模型确定喷丸路径上的工艺参数——弹丸直径、喷丸气压、弹丸流量、进给速度、预应力等工艺参数,利用试验参数与模拟参数间的关联模型校核弹坑直径,使弹坑直径满足喷丸成形标准要求。

接着进行壁板应力场法喷丸成形有限元模拟分析,对比模拟结果与理论外形,是否符合预期目标值,若否则进一步模拟迭代优化直到符合预期,由此该迭代模拟优化的喷丸工艺参数确定为带筋整体壁板预应力喷丸成形工艺参数。

依据所选工艺参数进行喷丸成形,喷丸成形结束后测量壁板贴模间隙是否符合技术要求,若否则对相应区域进行喷丸校形,直至带筋整体壁板的外形面精度达到技术要求。

3 喷丸变形量定义

为便于比较模拟结果与理论外形间的差异,对模拟变形量和理论变形量加以定义。依据壁板理论数模,提取底面作为目标变形曲面,定义前后梁、长桁轴线与肋位线的交点为测量点,定义过底面3个顶点的平面为参考平面,将测量点到参考平面的距离定义为理论变形量,见图3。由于壁板外形有双凸型和马鞍型,因此定义沿筋条内凹变形为正,沿筋条外凸变形为负。

在模拟软件后处理模块中,创建沿前后梁和长桁的取值路径(图4),沿着取值路径提取Z向位移即为模拟变形结果,测量点处的Z向位移即为该测量点的模拟变形量,测量点的空间位置可以根据数模肋位位置分布获取。

典型件马鞍型壁板数值模拟及优化

1 典型件壁板数值模拟分析

某壁板典型件见图5,材料为2024-T351铝合金,利用图2中的模拟流程,给定初始方案后模拟结果见图6,理论变形量见表1,模拟变形量见表2。

图7和图8分别为前后梁和长桁的模拟变形量和理论变形量对比,图9为10肋、11肋、12肋和13肋弦向模拟变形量和理论变形量对比。

由图7和图8可以看出模拟变

形量曲线和理论变形量曲线差距较大,整体表现为展向坐标1500~3500mm(12~16肋区域)区域内展

向变形不足,最大差值位于前梁14肋处,达到11.8mm,因此需要在初选工艺方案的基础上进行方案优化,即

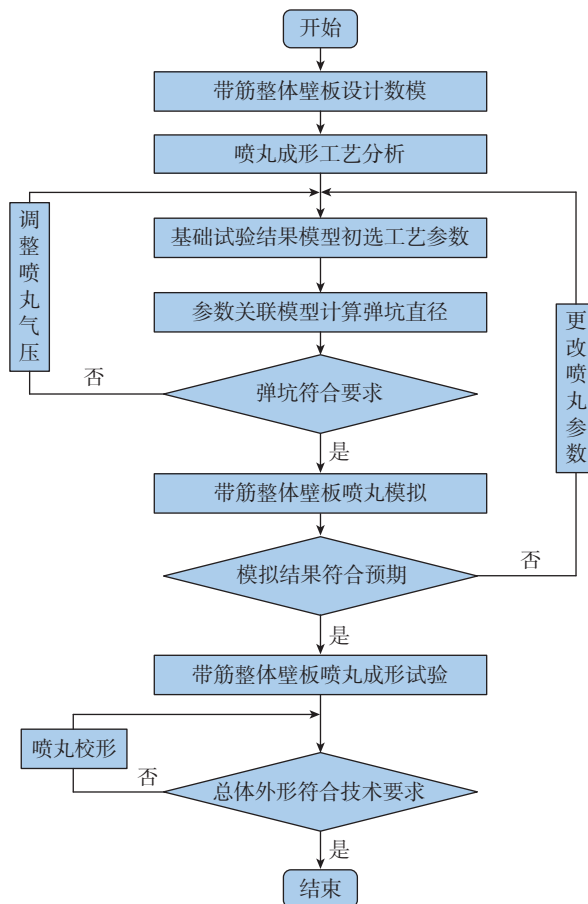


图2 带筋整体壁板喷丸成形工艺参数规划流程

Fig.2 Process parameter planning of shot peen forming of integrally-stiffened panel

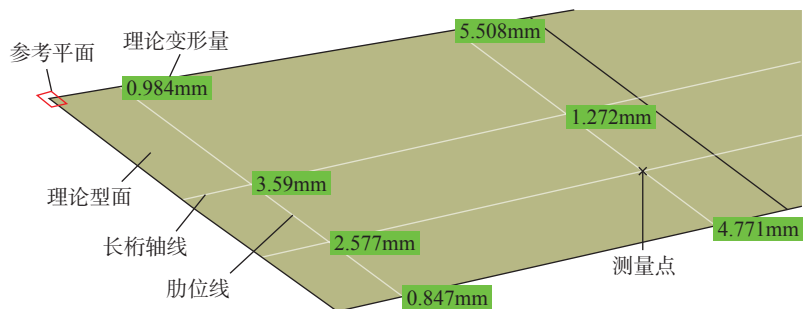


图3 参考平面、测量点及理论变形量定义

Fig.3 Definition of reference plane, measuring point and theoretical deformation



图4 取值路径示意图

Fig.4 Schematic diagram of value path

补充对4长桁13~16肋筋顶区域喷丸。此外,由图9看出模拟变形量与理论变形量近似为平行的两条折线段,说明弦向喷丸参数制定合理。

利用优化工艺方案进行喷丸变形模拟,结果见表3。图7~9分别显示了优化后展弦向模拟变形结果,可

以看出优化后模拟变形量和理论变形量曲线基本重合,最大差值位于后梁13肋处,仅为3.7mm,比初始方案减少了8.1mm,因此优化方案更加合理可行。

2 典型件喷丸试验验证

利用优化后的工艺方案进行典

型件喷丸成形试验,试验结束后将典型件壁板放到检验型架上,利用塞尺和刻度尺测出自由状态下壁板贴模间隙值见表4,为实现变形情况统一,利用表1中理论变形量减去表4中间隙值获得的试验变形量见表5。

图10~12为试验变形量、理论变形量和优化后模拟变形量对比图,试验变形量与优化后模拟变形量相比,11~17肋间差值均小于4mm,说明喷丸变形模拟方法较为准确,仅在壁板两端差值较大,分析原因,是由于实际试验时两端喷丸覆盖率小于优化方案,造成两端变形小。试验变形量与理论变形量相比,11~17肋间差值均 $\leq 2.5\text{mm}$,12~16肋间差值均 $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$,已经满足精度要求(间隙值 $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$),壁板两端虽有较大差值,考虑到端部喷丸覆盖率较小,可进一步补喷丸或采用超声波校形进行处理。最后将典型件壁板放到检验型架后加载少量沙袋即能满足贴模要求,见图13,因此优化后的试验方案总体合理可行。

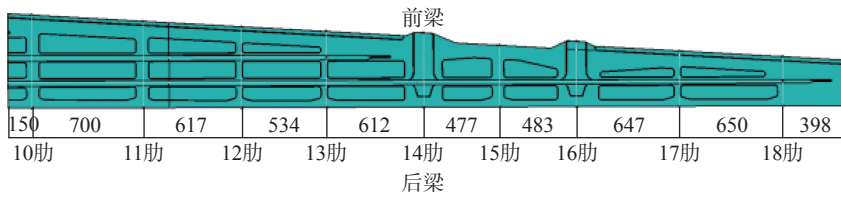


图5 某壁板典型件
Fig.5 Typical part of panel

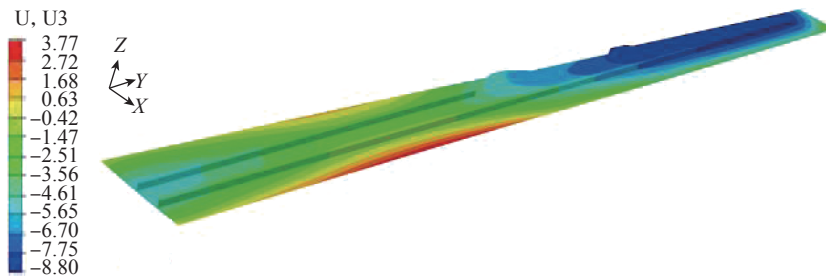


图6 典型件喷丸变形结果
Fig.6 Shot peening deformation results of typical part

表1 壁板典型件理论变形量
Table 1 Theoretical deformation of typical part

典型件	10肋	11肋	12肋	13肋	14肋	15肋	16肋	17肋	18肋
前梁	-0.984	-5.508	-7.769	-7.42	-6.357	-3.341	-1.428	2.241	6.082
3长桁	3.59	-1.272	-4.054	-4.507	—	—	—	—	—
4长桁	2.577	-1.787	-4.128	-4.618	-4.114	-3.207	-1.916	0.447	3.468
后梁	-0.847	-4.771	-6.918	-7.301	-6.998	-6.369	-5.432	-3.738	-1.56

表2 壁板典型件模拟变形量
Table 2 Simulated deformation of typical part

典型件	10肋	11肋	12肋	13肋	14肋	15肋	16肋	17肋	18肋
前梁	0.78	-0.2	-1.06	0.88	5.45	6.37	8.45	7.88	8.5
3长桁	5.14	3.2	1.97	2.97	—	—	—	—	—
4长桁	3.95	2.1	0.85	1.63	4.02	5.69	6.92	7.97	8.11
后梁	0.03	-1.99	-3.61	-3.21	0.25	1.28	3.33	3.22	3.85

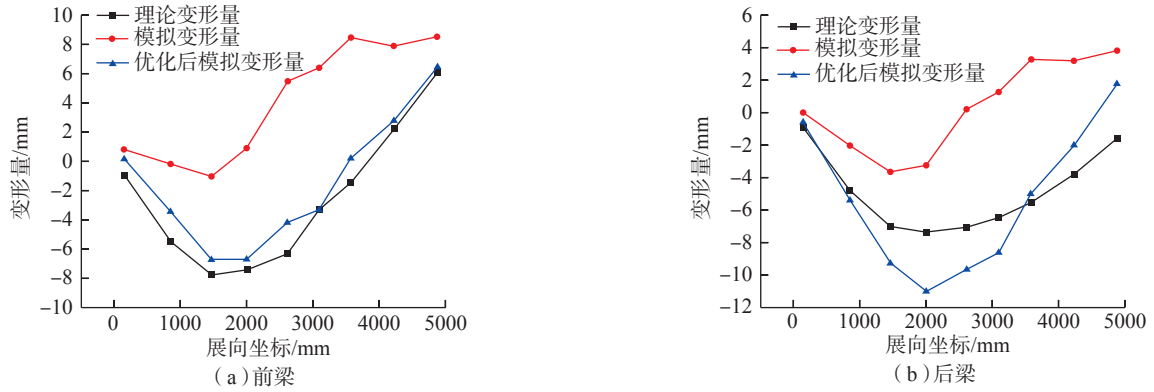


图7 前后梁模拟变形量与理论变形量对比

Fig.7 Comparisons of simulated deformation and theoretical deformation of front and back beams

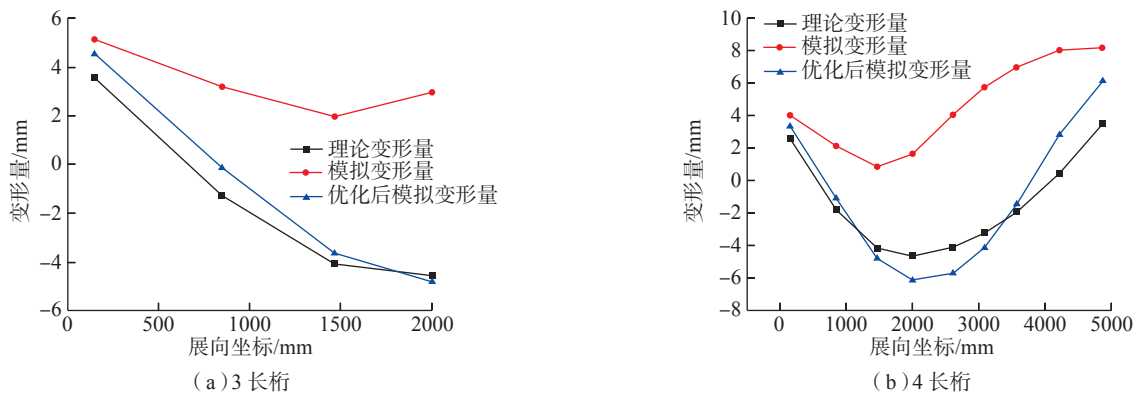


图8 长桁模拟变形量与理论变形量对比

Fig.8 Comparisons of simulated deformation and theoretical deformation of stringers

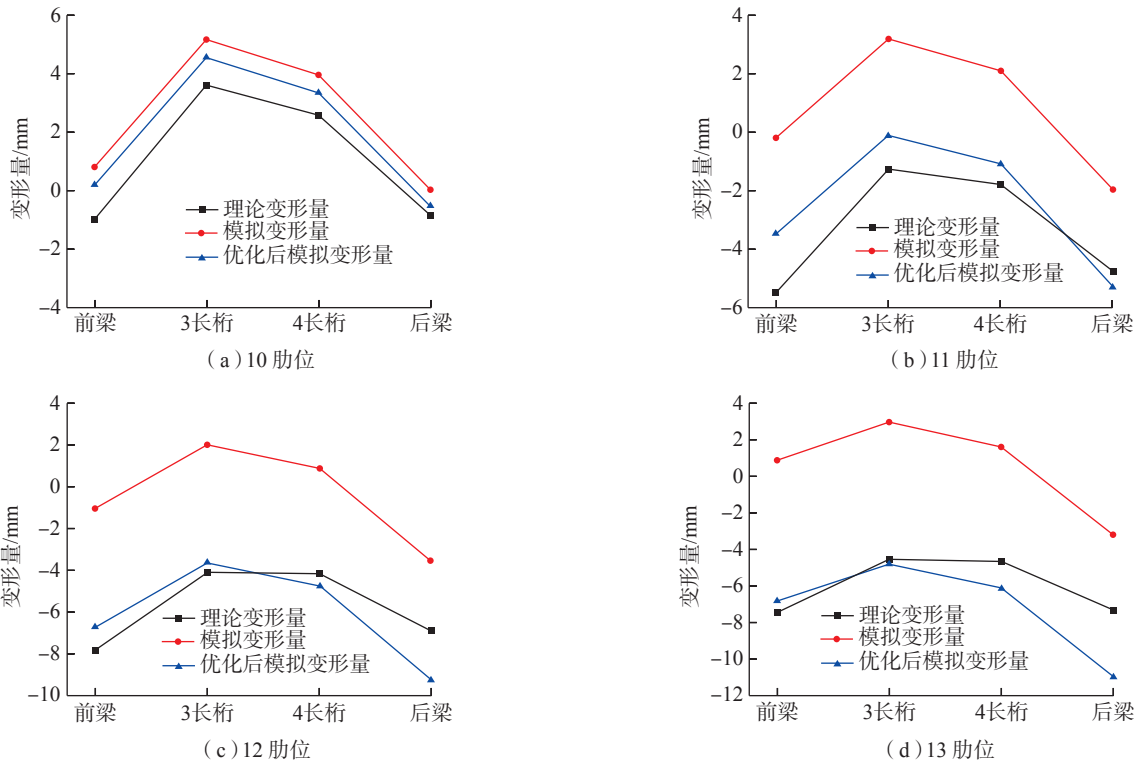


图9 10~13肋位模拟变形量与理论变形量对比

Fig.9 Comparisons of simulated deformation and theoretical deformation of ribs 10~13

表 3 典型件优化后模拟变形量

Table 3 Simulated deformation of typical part after optimization

mm

典型件	10 肋	11 肋	12 肋	13 肋	14 肋	15 肋	16 肋	17 肋	18 肋
前梁	0.166	-3.5	-6.74	-6.79	-4.21	-3.4	0.18	2.76	6.49
3 长桁	4.53	-0.13	-3.63	-4.77	—	—	—	—	—
4 长桁	3.34	-1.1	-4.77	-6.13	-5.69	-4.1	-1.48	2.8	6.09
后梁	-0.57	-5.32	-9.23	-10.98	-9.59	-8.58	-5	-2	1.78

表 4 壁板典型件自由状态贴膜间隙

Table 4 Free state placement gap of typical part

mm

典型件	10 肋	11 肋	12 肋	13 肋	14 肋	15 肋	16 肋	17 肋	18 肋
前梁	1.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	6
3 长桁	3.3	0.6	0.25	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
4 长桁	2.8	0.6	0.35	0.3	0.3	0.35	0.3	1.5	5
后梁	1.8	0	0.45	0	0	0	0	0.6	3

表 5 典型件试验变形量

Table 5 Test deformation of typical part

mm

典型件	10 肋	11 肋	12 肋	13 肋	14 肋	15 肋	16 肋	17 肋	18 肋
前梁	-2.734	-5.508	-7.769	-7.42	-6.357	-3.341	-1.428	-0.259	0.082
3 长桁	0.29	-1.872	-4.304	-4.807	—	—	—	—	—
4 长桁	-0.223	-2.387	-4.478	-4.918	-4.414	-3.557	-2.216	-1.053	-1.532
后梁	-2.647	-4.771	-7.368	-7.301	-6.998	-6.369	-5.432	-4.338	-4.56

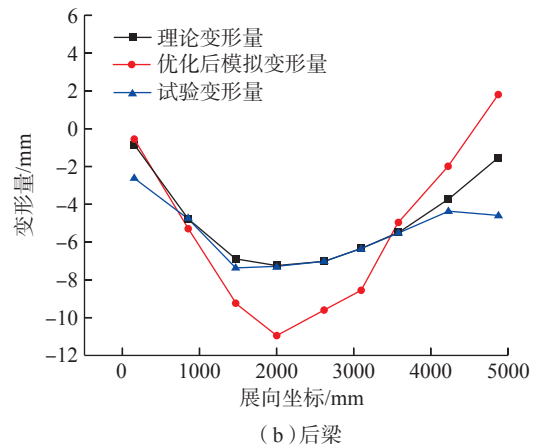
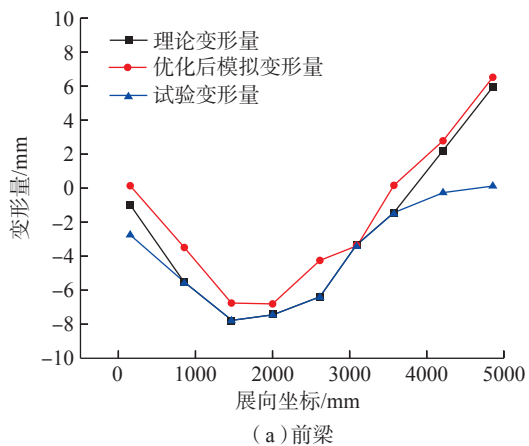


图 10 前后梁试验变形量、理论变形量和优化后模拟变形量对比

Fig.10 Comparisons of test deformation, theoretical deformation and simulated deformation after optimizing of front and back beams

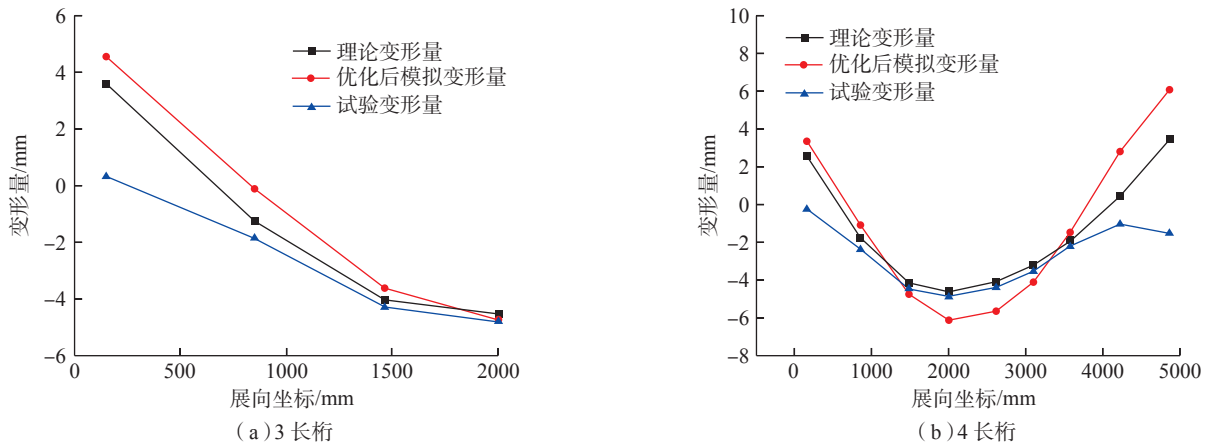


图 11 长桁试验变形量、理论变形量和优化后模拟变形量对比

Fig.11 Comparisons of test deformation, theoretical deformation and simulated deformation after optimizing of stringers

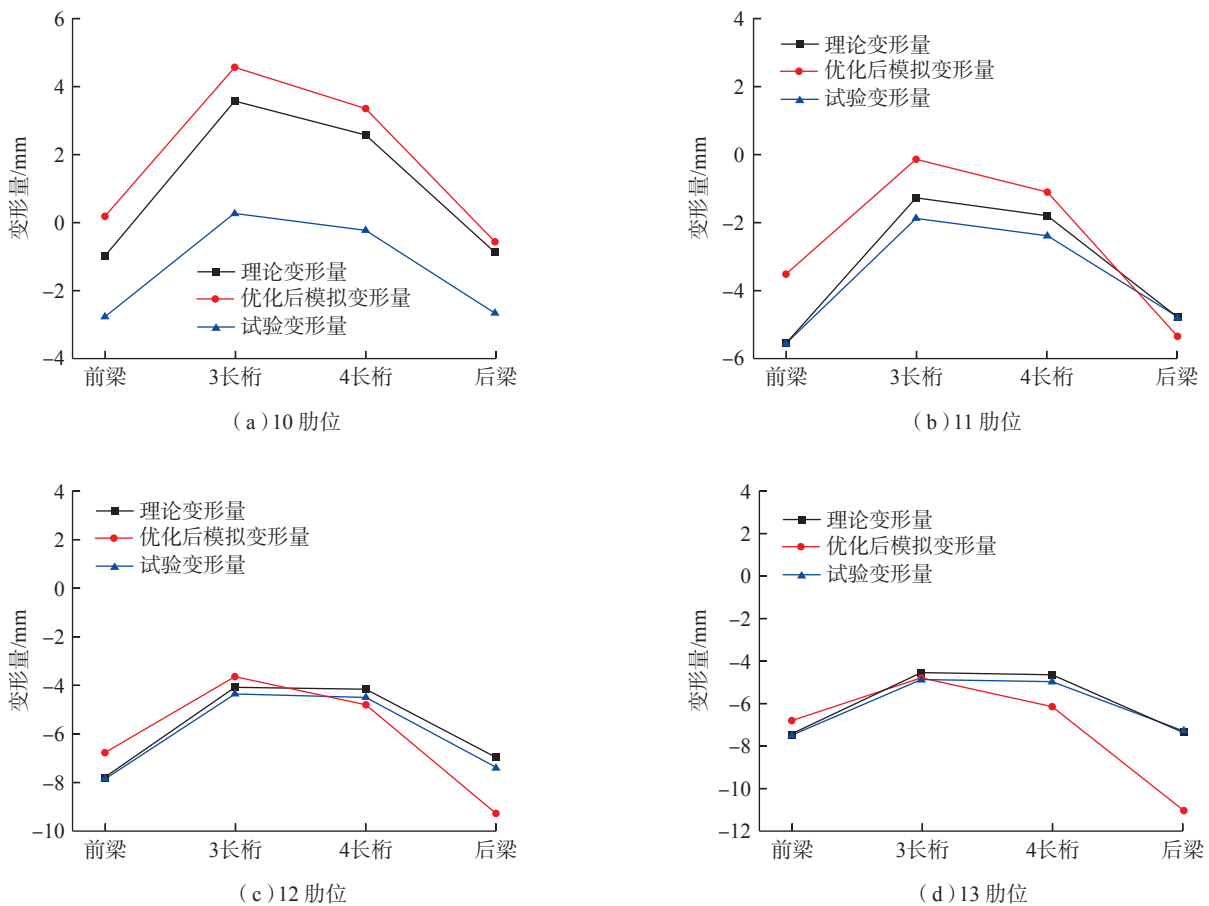


图 12 10~13 肋位试验变形量、理论变形量和优化后模拟变形量对比

Fig.12 Comparisons of test deformation, theoretical deformation and simulated deformation after optimizing of ribs 10-13

结论

针对某新型飞机机翼马鞍型带筋整体壁板,采用应力场法喷丸成形

数值模拟方法对壁板典型件工艺方案进行模拟及优化,模拟结果及优化方案通过试验验证。

(1) 模拟分析可知,采用对典型

件 4 长桁 13~16 肋筋顶区域进行喷丸的优化方案,模拟变形量和理论变形量曲线基本重合,最大差值位于后梁 13 肋处,仅为 3.7mm,比初始方案



图 13 壁板典型件试验图

Fig.13 Test picture of typical part of panel

减少了 8.1mm。

(2) 试验变形量与模拟变形量相比,11~17 肋间差值均 <4mm,说明喷丸变形模拟方法较为准确;试验变形量与理论变形量相比,11~17 肋间差值均 ≤ 2.5mm,12~16 肋间差值均 ≤ 0.5mm,因此优化方案合理可行。

(3) 基于模拟的喷丸成形工艺方案制定方法,为整体壁板喷丸成形技术研究和应用提供了一种成本低、效率高、周期短的途径。

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Hot Stamping With Pre-Cooling Treatment for AA7055 High-Strength Aluminum Alloy Sheets

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[ABSTRACT] For high-strength aluminum alloys at the solution temperature, it is difficult to achieve the best formability during the hot stamping and cold die quenching process (heat treatment, forming and in-die quenching, HFQ), and forming defects such as cracks would occur easily. To solve this problem, this paper introduces a pre-cooling treatment, which could cool the solid solution sheet to target temperature. In the quenching sensitivity temperature range, the mechanical properties of an AA7055 high-strength aluminum alloy sheet were tested under different pre-cooling temperatures after solid solution. It is found that the largest elongation and the best formability are obtained at pre-cooling temperature of 350°C. Taking structural parts with typical characteristics as an example, the HFQ process tests with different pre-cooling conditions and original sheet materials were carried out. It is found that the surface quality of the F-state sheet is better than that of the O-state one, and F-state sheet has better formability under the same process flow. The traditional HFQ comparative forming experiment was carried out on the F-state sheet, and the F-state sheet was severely broken without pre-cooling treatment. The uniaxial tensile tests were carried out on the typical positions of the well-formed parts. And it proves that the strength of the formed part is the lowest at the pre-cooling temperature of 350°C, which is near the nose tip temperature for quenching sensitivity. Taking into account the formability and strength, the pre-cooling temperature should be 400°C.

Keywords: AA7055; HFQ with pre-cooling; Contact heating; Formability; Quench sensitivity

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Numerical Simulation and Optimization of Shot Peen Forming of Saddle-Shaped Integrally-Stiffened Panel

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[ABSTRACT] A simulation model for stress peen forming of saddle-shaped integrally-stiffened panels was established. Through a numerical simulation-based shot peen forming parameter planning process, the typical panel process plan was simulated and analyzed and an optimized process plan was obtained. The research results show that with the optimized process plan, the simulated deformation of the typical panel is basically consistent with the theoretical deformation. The maximum difference located at the 13th rib of the rear beam is only 3.7mm, which is 8.1mm less than the initial plan. The optimized test plan is used for the test. Compared with the simulated deformation, the differences of ribs 11–17 are less than 4mm. Compared with the theoretical deformation, the differences of ribs 11–17 are not more than 2.5mm, and the differences of ribs 12–16 are not more than 0.5mm. Therefore, the shot peening deformation simulation method is more accurate and the optimization plan is reasonable and feasible.

Keywords: Saddle shape; Integrally-stiffened panel; Shot peen forming; Numerical simulation; Process optimization

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