

科学研究費助成事業 研究成果報告書

令和元年6月21日現在

機関番号：12301

研究種目：若手研究(B)

研究期間：2017～2018

課題番号：17K14819

研究課題名(和文) 溶湯直接圧延を利用したポラスアルミニウムコアサンドイッチパネルの開発

研究課題名(英文) Development of aluminum foam core sandwich panel using direct melt rolling process

研究代表者

鈴木 良祐 (Suzuki, Ryosuke)

群馬大学・大学院理工学府・助教

研究者番号：10612400

交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 3,000,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：ポラスアルミニウムコアサンドイッチ(AFCS)を安価に作製する方法として溶湯直接圧延プリカーサ法を提案し、本方法を用いAFCSの作製を行うと共にその機械的特性の評価を試みる。ADC12合金溶湯に増粘剤としてAl₂O₃粉末、発泡剤としてTiH₂粉末を添加して攪拌し、縦型双ロール圧延機に注湯することでプリカーサを得た。プリカーサを純Al薄板またはSUS304薄板で挟みクラッド圧延することでスキン付プリカーサを得た。スキン付プリカーサを電気炉で加熱し、気孔率約50%のポラスアルミニウムをコア材とするAFCSの作製に成功した。AFCSの3点曲げ試験を行い、機械的特性を評価することもできた。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

プリカーサ法は高価な合金粉末を素材とし、バッチプロセスである粉末冶金技術を用いるため、この方法で作製されるAFCSは高価である。本研究ではプリカーサの作製に溶湯直接圧延を利用するため、安価な鑄塊を素材として用いることができる。加えて、生産性の良い連続プロセスである圧延を利用するため、既存のプリカーサ法と比較して安価にAFCSを作製することが可能となる。これまで、プリカーサの作製には粉末冶金の他に板材の接合技術を用いる方法も提案されている。プリカーサの作製に鑄造を含むプロセスはほとんど例がなく、濡れ性の悪い発泡剤粉末が溶湯に混ざっていくプロセスを明らかにすることは学術的にも意義深い。

研究成果の概要(英文)：Direct melt rolling precursor method is proposed as manufacturing method of aluminum foam core sandwiches (AFCS) inexpensively. I attempt to manufacture the AFCS with this method and to evaluate mechanical properties of the AFCS. Al₂O₃ powder as a thickening agent and TiH₂ powder as a foaming agent were added to ADC12 aluminum alloy melt and then the melt was stirred. The stirred melt was poured to into a vertical type twin roll caster to obtain a foamable precursor. The precursor was put between two pure aluminum sheets or two SUS304 sheets and clad by hot rolling to obtain a precursor with skins. The precursor with skins was heated in an electric furnace. Manufacturing AFCS with an aluminum foam core having about 50% porosity succeeded. Three point bending test was carried out to the AFCS and the mechanical property of the AFCS could be evaluated.

研究分野：材料科学，材料力学

 キーワード：ポラスアルミニウム サンドイッチパネル 溶湯直接圧延 双ロールキャストイング アルミニウム
 気孔率 曲げ試験 プリカーサ

4(S3z3p3M5S4
 KZ Fig. 1 &gM;
 (Aluminum Honeycomb Core
 Sandwich: AHS)
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 K M w K 8 8 S u
 M G c T 7 [6 K
 b e 8 8 3 M 5 S 4 K
 (Aluminum Foam
 Core Sandwich: AFCS)
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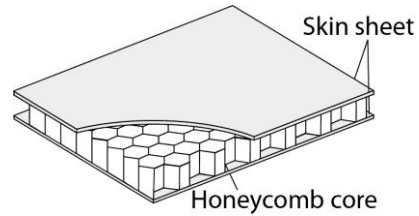


Fig.1 Aluminum honeycomb core sandwich.

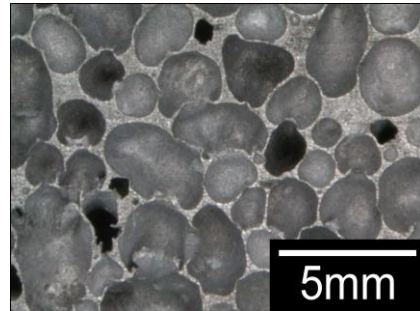


Fig.2 Cross section area of typical aluminum foam.

[1] R. Suzuki, K. Kitazono, Proceedings of Metfoam2011, (2011) 27-32.
 [2] Seok , N7E , 3M5 U 125 G & A , (2013) " ,
 [3] Seok , N7E , 0Y%? , M&M2015 , (2015) , U , 8E

0-% Eb% \$
 % E [c 3 z 3 p 3 M 5 S 4 K 7 8 g AFCS 8 0 %
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 (a) (ADC12) (TiH₂)
 [A 9 i m
 (b) TiH₂ b (0 4 8 8 0 2 1 Kr: 0 5 4 E 4 0 0 6 > 5 a E 7 8 Z c (0 Z
 CaCO₃ ((0 2 0 7 6 0 7 0 6 5 4 E
 G M M > 3 6 S u TiH₂ 3 0 2 8 t 4 0
 Li₂CO₃ ((0 2 0 7 6 0 7 0 6 5 4 E 7 0 0 7) K K
 MgCO₃ ((0 2 0 7 6 0 7 0 6 5 4 E 3 5 0 7) 6 K Z I m S >
 (c)
 (d) (P1050)rSc (SUS304)- AFS 8 0 M >

Fig. 4 &gM> ADC12 700°C

ADC12 700°C

Al₂O₃ (S)

TiH₂ (S) MgCO₃ (S)

CaCO₃ (S) Li₂CO₃ (S)

MG[P.b] (S)

AFCS b&Ø

AFCS PKZ 3 IdF0Ø

AFCS bØØKS>

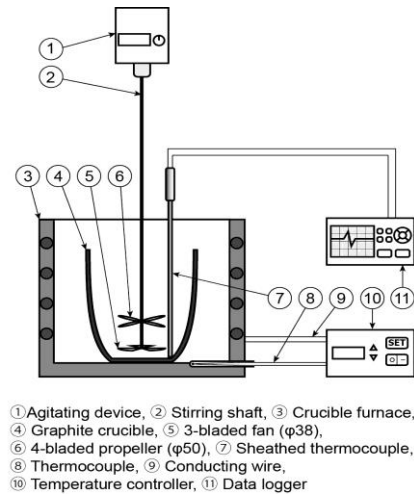


Fig.3 Experimental setup.

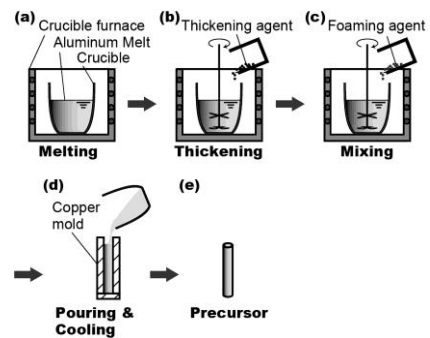


Fig.4 Manufacturing process of the precursor with casting.

Fig. 5

Al₂O₃ (S)

TiH₂ (S)

MG[P.b] (S)

(A1050)-S (SUS304)-S

AFCS Su_ (S)

AFCS ØØK (S)

AFCS bØØKS>

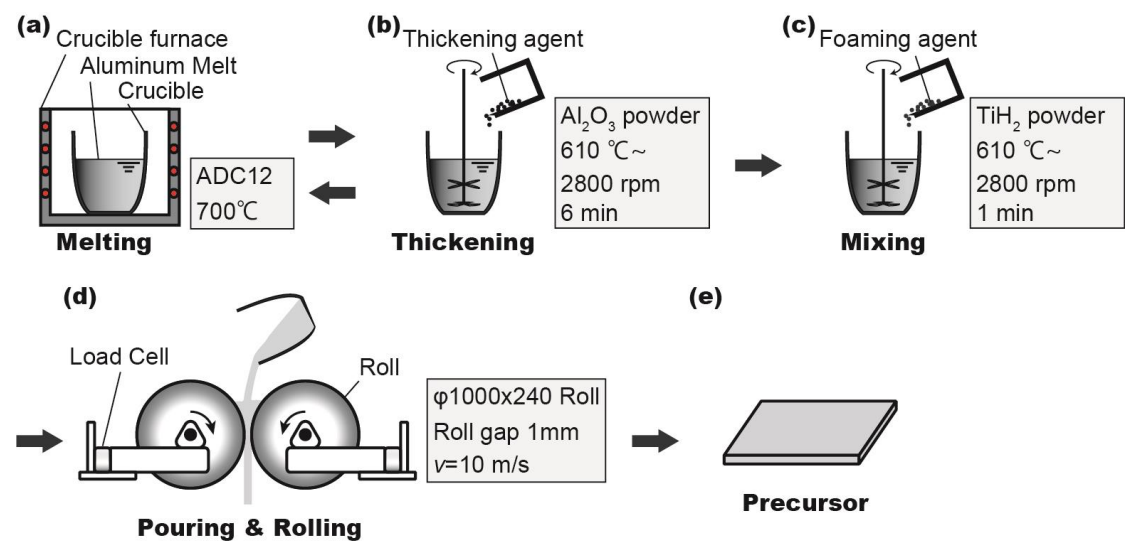


Fig. 5 Manufacturing process of the precursor with direct melt rolling.

(a) ADC12, Al₂O₃, TiH₂ 80% (Fig. 6)

(b) CaCO₃, Li₂CO₃, TiH₂, Al-Mg (A5052), Al-Si (ADC12), Sb, Li₂CO₃, Al-Mg (60%), TiH₂, Li₂CO₃ (Fig. 9)

(c) TiH₂, MgCO₃, CaCO₃, Li₂CO₃, Li₂CO₃ (A5052), TiH₂ (Fig. 10), TiH₂, TiH₂ (Fig. 11), TiH₂ (Fig. 12), TiH₂ (Fig. 13)

(d) P, SUS304, AFCS, A1050, SUS304, AFCS, A1050 (Fig. 14), SUS304, AFCS, A1050 (Fig. 16)

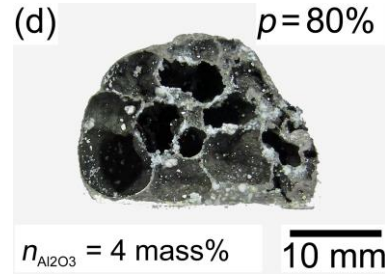


Fig. 6 Cell morphology of an aluminum foam manufactured with casting precursor method.

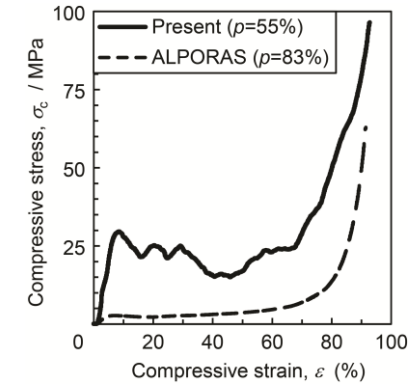


Fig. 7 Compressive stress – strain curve for a present aluminum foam and a commercial aluminum foam (ALPORAS).

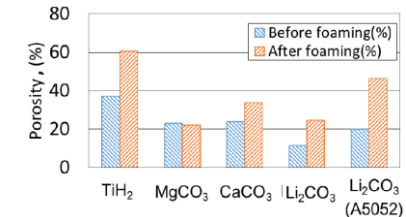


Fig. 8 Mean porosities of the precursors and foams for various foaming agents.

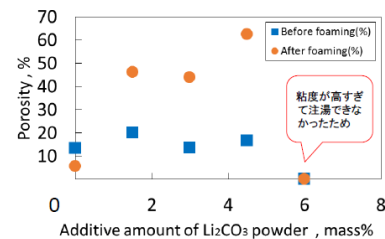


Fig. 9 Mean porosities of the precursors and foams for Li₂CO₃.

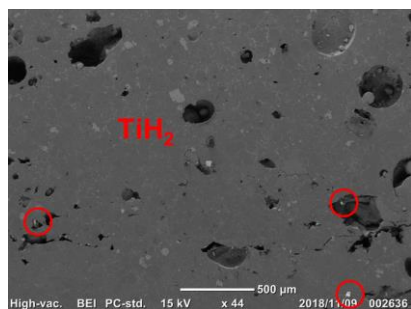


Fig. 10 SEM micrograph of the precursor.

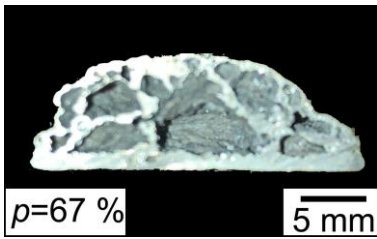


Fig. 11 Cell morphology of the aluminum foam manufactured with direct melt rolling method.

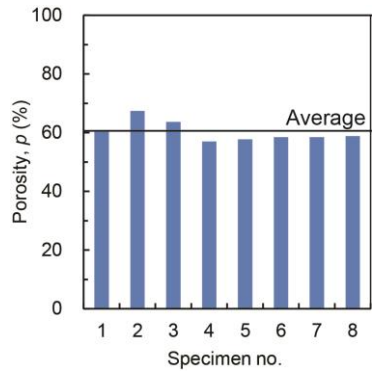


Fig. 12 Variation in the porosity of the aluminum foams manufactured with direct melt rolling method.

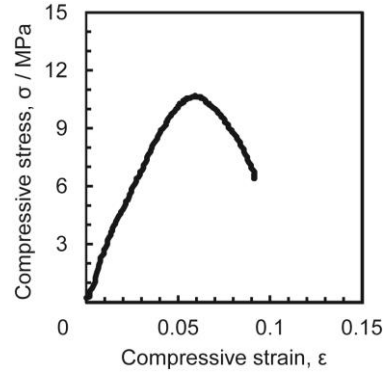


Fig. 13 Compressive stress – strain curve for a present aluminum foam.

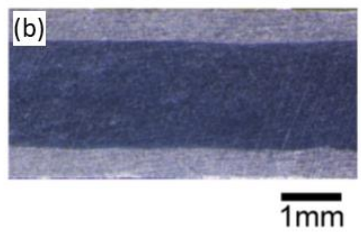
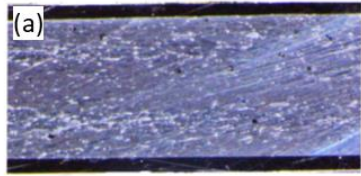


Fig. 14 Stereomicrographs of the precursors with (a) SUS304 skins (0.3 mm thickness) and (b) A1050 skins (1.0 mm thickness).

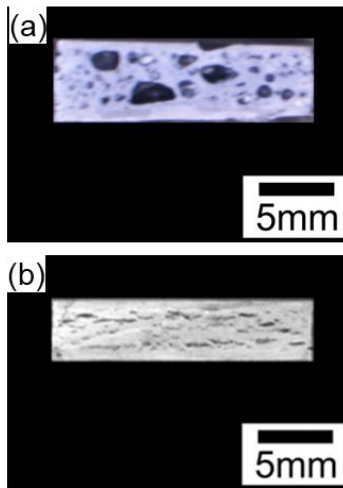


Fig. 15 Stereomicrographs of the AFCS with (a) SUS304 skins (0.3 mm thickness) and (b) A1050 skins (1.0 mm thickness).

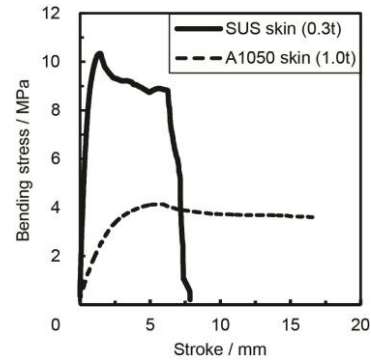


Fig. 16 Bending stress – stroke curve for a present aluminum foam core sandwich.

[1] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[1] *Qiao, S., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[2] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[3] *Qiao, S., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[4] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[5] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[6] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

[7] *Selvaraj, P. V., et al., "Mechanical Properties of Direct Melt Rolled Aluminum Foam," Journal of Manufacturing Processes, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 82-9, (2018), 349-357. (1w)*

