

秸秆压块机辊口式环模耐磨机理分析与试验

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摘要: 环模秸秆压块机成型过程中,由于秸秆颗粒与环模之间的滑动摩擦,环模模孔磨损十分严重,导致环模使用寿命缩短。以工字型模块组成的立式环模为研究对象,提出在工字型模块喂料端设置辊口式结构,即在工字型腰部上下两翼加工圆孔,孔中装配轴承和插入圆辊。通过相邻圆辊间所构成的辊口压入秸秆颗粒,从而将物料与原模块间因数较大的滑动摩擦变为物料与圆辊间因数较小的滚动摩擦,达到减小模孔磨损的目的。利用有限元软件分析得到改进前和改进后模孔处的磨损率曲线,结果表明:改进前环模最大磨损率 0.11 $\mu\text{m/s}$,改进后辊口式环模最大磨损率 0.01 $\mu\text{m/s}$,远小于改进前磨损率。通过试验表明所设计的辊口式环模具有减小磨损和延长环模寿命的作用。

关键词: 秸秆压块机; 立式环模; 辊口结构; 耐磨

中图分类号: S216.2 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-1298(2016)03-0112-05

Wear-resisting Mechanism Analysis and Experiment on Circular Mould of Straw Briquetting Machine by Rolling Entrance Structure

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Abstract: In the course of circular mould straw briquetting, the entrance of the circular mould is worn very serious due to sliding friction between straw pellet and the circular mould. With a vertical circular mould consisted of H module as the research object, this paper put forward a rolling entrance structure which is made of bearings and roller, and the structure is stationary fitted in round holes of two wings up and down at the waist position of H module closed the feed side. When straw pellet was pressured into the mould hole between adjacent rollers, rolling friction coefficient between rollers and straw pellet was reduced smaller than sliding friction coefficient between the original mould and straw pellet, the purpose of weakening the module wear was achieved. At first, wear rule of the original circular mould before improvement was analyzed by the FEM. The geometric model of the original circular mould consisted of H modules was established in accordance with 9JY2000 straw briquetting machine of a factory, high and wide of the mould hole are 33 mm $\times$ 32 mm. Under conditions that elasticity modulus of straw was 8.1 GPa, plastic relation of straw was Euler stress and Almansi strain, sliding friction coefficient between the circular mould and straw was 0.4, hardness of the circular mould was HRC55, rotation speed of pressure rollers was 30 r/min, temperature was room temperature, straw briquetting was simulated by means of the Archard wear model. The result showed that normal pressure at the front edge of the H module waist was larger, 45 MPa, and wear rates of this edge was 0.11 $\mu\text{m/s}$. The second, wear rule of the circular mould of rolling entrance structure after improvement was analyzed by the FEM. Under conditions that diameter of the roller was $\Phi 35$ mm, friction coefficient between the roller and bearing bush

收稿日期: 2015-11-05 修回日期: 2015-12-28

基金项目: 河北省科学技术研究与发展计划科技支撑计划项目(14227211D)

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was 0.01, the model of the circular mould of rolling entrance structure was established and simulated by the FEM. The result showed that rollers laid a single direction intermittent rotation, the maximum angular velocity was 0.05 rad/s; the maximum normal pressure was 23.7 MPa, and the wear rate of this point was 0.01 $\mu\text{m/s}$, which was far less than wear rate before improvement. At last, according to field experiments, the circular mould of rolling entrance structure can play the function of reducing wear and prolong the life of the circular mould.

Key words: straw briquetting machine; vertical circular mould; rolling entrance structure; wear-resisting

引言

将松散的秸秆颗粒转化为高密度的成型燃料,成为一种有效利用秸秆能源的方法之一^[1-5]。在目前的秸秆固化成型机中,环模秸秆压块成型技术是常用的技术之一^[6-8]。环模秸秆压块机在动力驱动下使压辊做回转运动,将物料挤入环模成型孔内,进入模孔中的秸秆颗粒先软化后塑变,挤出模孔后即成为高密度成型燃料^[9]。但是,因为物料对环模的法向压力和相对滑动产生的摩擦作用,作为压块机的关键部件——环模的使用寿命短、造价高,已成为秸秆物料固化成型技术发展的瓶颈之一^[10-11]。为解决环模磨损问题,国内许多学者进行了大量研究。肖磊等^[12]进行了等离子喷涂环模改善耐磨性的研究,周亮等^[13]、张伟等^[14]和袁晓明等^[15]等通过优化环模结构对改善耐磨性进行了研究。上述研究都是在物料与环模在滑动挤压成型下所得到的研究成果,环模使用寿命延长效果不十分明显。

从摩擦学中可知,滚动摩擦因数远小于滑动摩擦因数,本文提出在工字型模块喂料端腰部上下两翼加工的圆孔中装配轴承和圆辊新型结构,通过该结构中相邻圆辊间构成的辊口压入秸秆颗粒物料,从而将物料与原环模间的滑动摩擦变为改进后的物料与圆辊间的滚动摩擦,为改善环模的受力状况、降低环模的磨损和延长环模的使用寿命探索新的途径。

1 改进前环模成型数值分析

1.1 建立有限元模型

对某企业提供的 9JY2000 型秸秆压块机进行研究,如图 1 所示。图中所示环模由工字型模块圆周排列组成,为轴对称结构,工字型模块结构如图 2 所示。为节省计算时间,取 6 个模块并沿对称横截面剖分建立 1/2 模型。为减小有限元网格数量,截取模孔深为 80 mm 环模模型,如图 3 所示。由于物料在压实时才对环模产生严重磨损,故物料初始条件可假设为压实体,秸秆压实体应力应变关系为^[16]

$$\bar{\sigma}=86.1\times\left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon}}{0.95}+0.577\right)^{6.38}\quad(1)$$

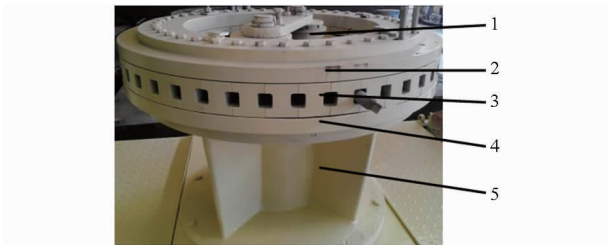


图 1 环模式秸秆压块机实物图
Fig.1 Circular mouldof straw forming machine
1. 压辊 2. 上模板 3. 环模 4. 下模板 5. 底座

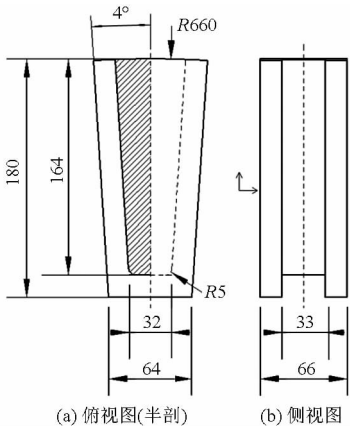


图 2 工字型模块结构图
Fig.2 Structural diagram of H module

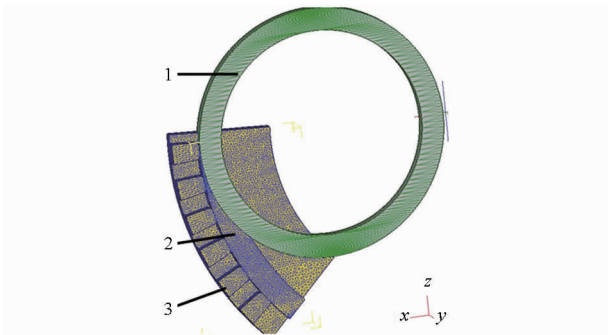


图 3 改进前环模有限元模型
Fig.3 Model of circular mould before improvement
1. 压辊 2. 物料 3. 模块

式中 $\bar{\sigma}$ ——等效应力,MPa
 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ ——等效应变

秸秆物料弹性模量取 8.1 GPa,与环模接触滑动摩擦因数取 0.4^[17]。环模材料选取 42CrMo,高频淬火后硬度 HRC55。本文利用 Deform3D 有限元软

件进行数值模拟^[18],采用 Archard 磨损模型^[19],设定压辊转速 30 r/min,在常温下进行压块。

1.2 物料成型过程模拟

图 4 所示为模拟物料成型某一时刻速度矢量图。图中可见,1 区和 2 区凹面部分因工字型模块腰部阻挡,速度为零,物料从凹顶中部分开向两侧孔腔移动;3 区和 4 区为物料进入模孔初期阶段,通过模拟测得入口处物料滑动速度为 280 mm/s。

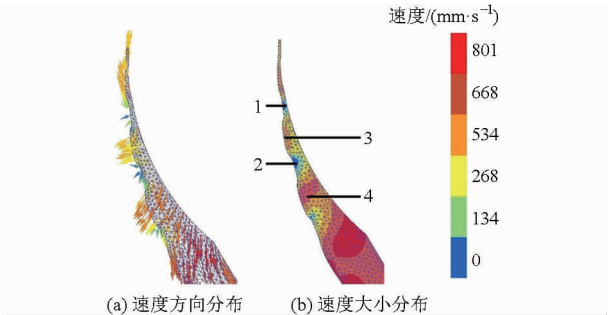


图 4 物料成型速度矢量图
Fig.4 Diagram of straw particles velocity vector
1、2. 模块阻挡区 3. 物料成型区 4. 物料成型区

图 5 所示为模块法向压力图。图中可见,1 区和 2 区(即工字型模块腰部)受压面积较大,其法向压力分别约为 30 MPa 和 20 MPa;3 区前棱边也开始受到物料挤压,法向压力约为 45 MPa。

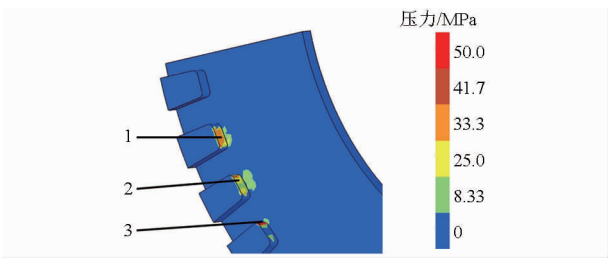


图 5 环模法向压力图
Fig.5 Normal pressure of circular mould
1. 模块 1 腰部正面 2. 模块 2 腰部正面 3. 模块 3 前棱边

由上述模拟可知,模块腰部会出现磨损,尤其腰部前棱边磨损更为严重。随着物料不断压入模孔,模块将从入口处开始逐渐磨损流失。

选取图 3 所示的模块为研究对象进行模拟分析,取图 6 所示的 3 个位置进行磨损分析,得到磨损率曲线如图 7 所示。

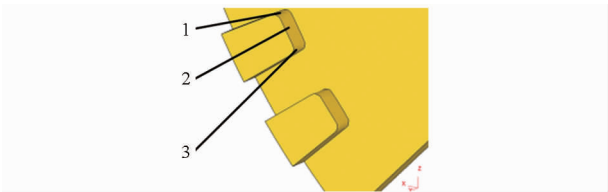


图 6 研究点位置图
Fig.6 Researching locations
1. 前棱边 2. 正面 3. 后棱边

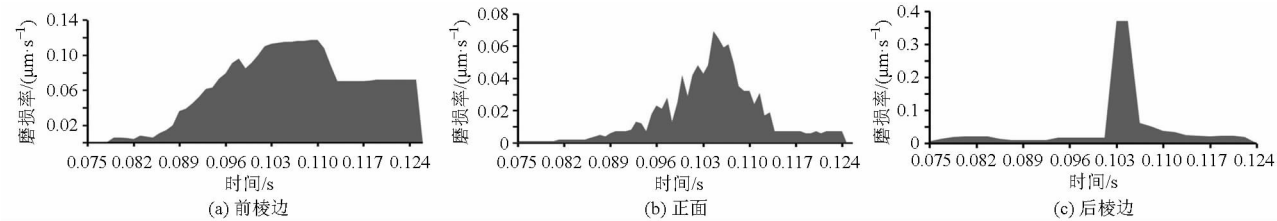


图 7 磨损率曲线
Fig.7 Wear rate curves

比较图 7 中各图形可见,图 7a 中磨损率最高,为 0.11 $\mu\text{m/s}$ 。图中阴影面积值为该点处磨损深度,计算阴影面积得到:前棱边处磨损深度约 $5 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}$,正面处约 $2 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}$,后棱边处约 $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}$,比较可知前棱边处磨损深度最大。如按环模平均使用修复周期 300 h 计算^[20],得到前棱边处磨损深度达 10 mm,正面处约 4 mm,后棱边处约 3 mm,与企业提供的使用 300 h 后磨损的模块(图 8)相近。

2 辊口式环模成型数值分析

秸秆压块机辊口式环模结构如图 9 所示。在模块腰部喂料端位置加工竖直通孔,孔内装配滑动轴承,轴承中插入金属圆辊。当物料被压辊挤压时,物料在相邻两圆辊中间滚压进入模孔。简化后的有限

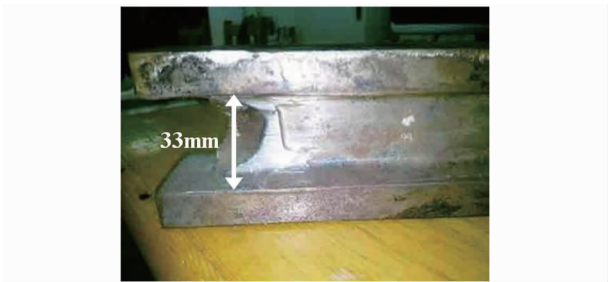


图 8 磨损环模图片
Fig.8 Photo of frayed circular mould

元模型如图 10 所示,圆辊与轴承间摩擦因数取 0.01。

以图 10 所示圆辊为研究对象,其所受法向压力如图 11 所示,3 区为法向压力较大区,该区在连线 2 下侧。此时,圆辊为顺时针旋转,如图 12 所示速度矢量图。物料从圆辊两侧压入模孔,下侧压入速度

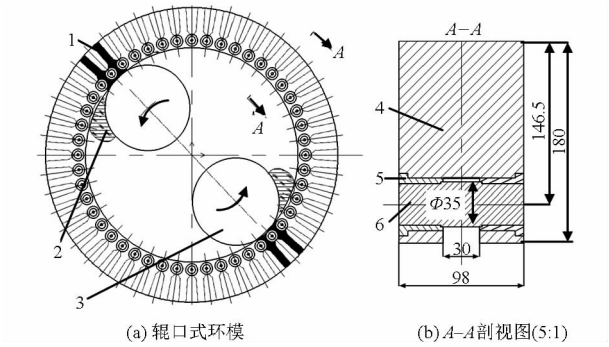


图 9 辊口式环模结构简图

Fig. 9 Structure of circular mould of rolling entrance

- 1. 压实物料 2. 松散物料 3. 压辊 4. 工字型模块 5. 轴瓦 6. 圆辊

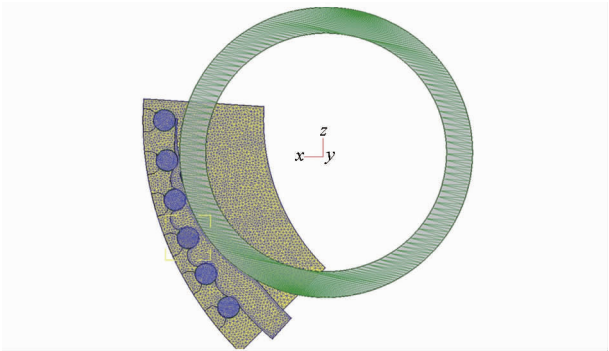


图 10 辊口式环模有限元模型

Fig. 10 Structure of circular mould of rolling entrance

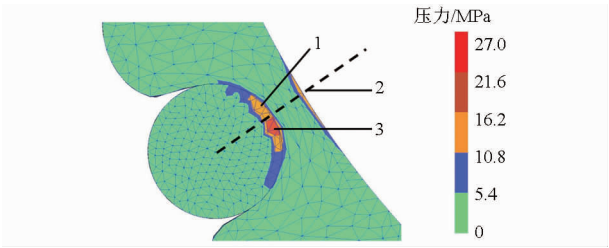


图 11 圆辊受法向压力分布图

Fig. 11 Roller normal pressure

- 1. 中心连线上侧法向压力区 2. 圆辊中心与压辊中心连线 3. 中心连线下侧法向压力区

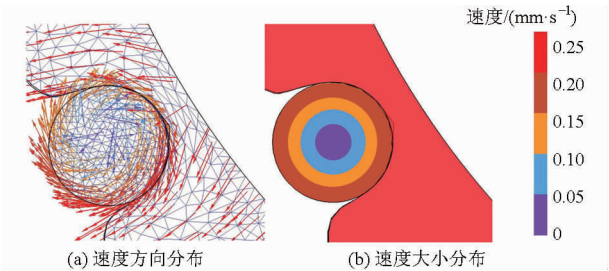


图 12 圆辊与物料速度矢量图

Fig. 12 Diagram of velocity vector of roller and straw pellet
较快。

图 13 所示为圆辊在工作过程中旋转角速度变化曲线。图中可见,圆辊为顺时针间歇性旋转。这是由于圆辊转动时,圆辊下侧(图 11)物料运动方向

与圆辊表面切向速度方向相同,物料随圆辊表面压入模孔,从而减缓了该区压力值;上侧(图 11)因物料运动方向与圆辊表面切向速度方向相反,导致该区压力上升,当两侧力矩平衡时,圆辊将停止转动;随着压辊继续向下滚动,圆辊下侧压力再次升高,圆辊又发生旋转。如此反复,圆辊便呈间歇性转动现象。

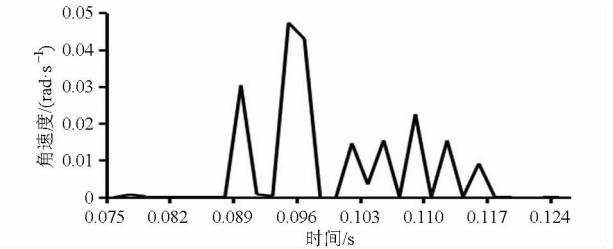


图 13 圆辊旋转角速度曲线

Fig. 13 Angular velocity curve of roller rotating

选取圆辊表面上 5 个位置为研究对象进行模拟(图 14),得到磨损率曲线如图 15 所示。

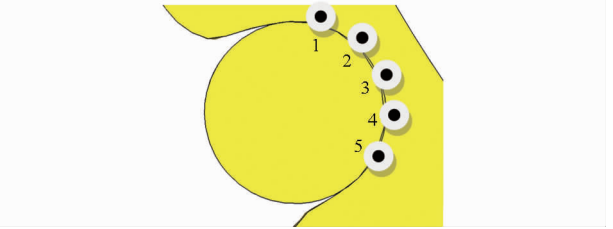


图 14 研究点位置图

Fig. 14 Researching locations

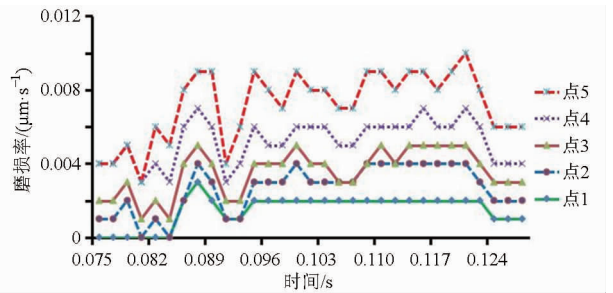


图 15 磨损率模拟曲线

Fig. 15 Wear rate curves

比较图 15 中各曲线可见,第 5 点磨损率最大,为 0.01 μm/s。经计算磨损深度约为 5 × 10⁻⁴ μm,比改进前小 10 倍(图 7a)。

3 辊口式环模压块机成型试验

3.1 样机试验

按企业秸秆压块机实际尺寸 1:2 比例加工试验样机,在此样机上压制锯末,试验图片见图 16。图中可见圆辊发生转动,且在试验过程中出现圆辊间歇转动,与模拟结果相同,证实了理论计算结果正确。

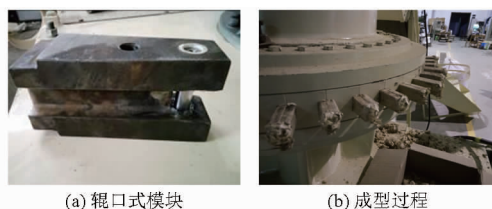


图16 样机压块试验

Fig. 16 Briquetting experiments of prototype

3.2 现场试验

试验在9JY2000型秸秆压块机上进行,该设备上环模由45块工字型模块组成。为了能够较快验证模块磨损,模块材料取42CrMo,表面不做耐磨处理。现将环模中相邻5个模块按图9中尺寸改装成辊口式结构,如图17a所示。其中圆辊材料也取42CrMo,滑动轴承轴瓦材料取铝基合金。挤压颗粒材料取锯末进行现场试验,如图17b所示。



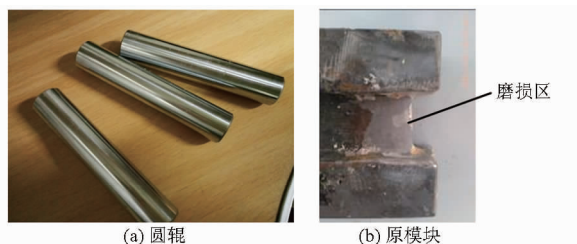
(a) 辊口式模块

(b) 成型过程

图17 现场试验结果

Fig. 17 Field experiments

设备运行3h后结果显示:各模孔出料速度相同,所有压块致密。观察与物料接触部分的圆辊表面光泽度略降,稍有磨痕(图18a),而原模块棱边出现明显磨损(图18b)。初步证实辊口式环模对减小磨损、延长环模使用寿命具有实效。



(a) 圆辊

(b) 原模块

图18 试验后圆辊和原模块磨损图片

Fig. 18 Rollers and original module after experiments

4 结束语

根据摩擦学中滚动摩擦因数远小于滑动摩擦因数理论,提出新型辊口式环模结构,通过该结构中相邻圆辊间所构成的辊口压入秸秆颗粒,从而将物料与原模块间的滑动摩擦变为改进后的物料与圆辊间的滚动摩擦。利用有限元软件分析了环模改进前后的磨损率。理论结果表明:改进前工字型模块腰部最大磨损区磨损率为 $0.11 \mu\text{m/s}$,改进后圆辊表面最大磨损区磨损率为 $0.01 \mu\text{m/s}$,远小于改进前磨损率。通过初步试验,证实所设计的辊口式环模具有减小磨损和延长环模寿命的作用。

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