

International Copper Association, Ltd.

Die-Cast Copper Motor Rotor Mold Materials and Processing for Cost-Effective Manufacturing March, 2001

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Program Initiation - Background

- Development requested by motor manufacturers
- Program members include:
 - Motor manufacturers
 - Die-Cast equipment manufacturers
 - High-temperature (mold) material suppliers
 - Copper industry technical & financial support
- Members all contributing to process development

Participants

- ICA—major copper industry support
- US Dept. of Energy—contributed \$425,000
- Motor Manufacturers
- Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Tech. Institute
- CDA members alloy testing suggestions
- ThermoTrex— CVC Tungsten-coated Molybdenum
- Formcast—die casting technology capability
- CDA—program management & technical direction

Objectives

- Development of Mold (Die) Materials and Processing for Cost-Effective Copper Motor Rotor Manufacturing
- Electrical Energy Efficiency Improvement

Background

Multiple analyses show additional 15% to 20% reduction in motor losses (input/output method) achievable with copper rotor compared to same motor design using aluminum

Advantages to Motor Performance - Scenarios for Manufacturers and Users

- Improvement in motor electrical energy efficiency to reduce user operating costs
- Reduction in overall motor manufacturing cost if maintaining existing efficiency
- Reduction in motor weight

Options for Improvement in Motor Energy Efficiency

- Create a "Super" premium efficiency motor product line
- Improve existing motor efficiency without major re-engineering by replacing current aluminum with copper rotor

The Die Casting Process



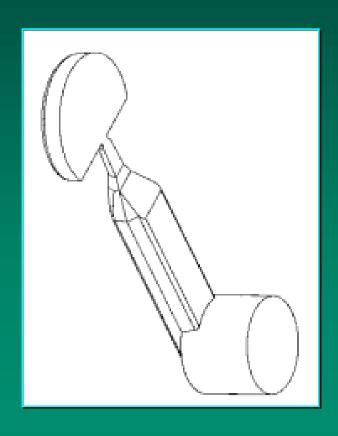
System Design at Formcast test facility

- 660 metric ton Buhler SC (independent computer controlled - closure & shot)
- Induction melting (15 kg of copper in 9 minutes for rotors earlier design used 4 kg of copper per 2 minute cycle for material testing)
- High-temperature mold (die) materials and handling to achieve long life in service

Phase I - Activities Completed

- "Test cavity" design for Die Materials testing Program — 1kg Cu through gate
- Extensive thermal modeling conducted
- Mold (Die) material analyses/run results:
 - H-13 (base case)—750+ shots: severe heat checking after 20 shots
 - TZM/Anviloy/Tungsten—980 shots
 - Inconels 601, 617, 625, 754, 956 950 shots

Test Cavity Design and Copper Die Casting





Major Program Innovation: Phase I Findings

- Multiple high-temperature mold (die)
 materials may perform adequately in various
 die locations—depending upon thermal
 stresses/load requirements
- Mold (die) material handling—preheat requirements are critical—to reduce thermal stresses and assure long die-life in-service

Problem With Common Mold Materials:

- High temperature
- Substantial latent heat
- Thermal shock
- Thermal fatigue
- High operating temperature: Loss of strength
- In previous studies: steel molds lasted only a few shots

Conductivity

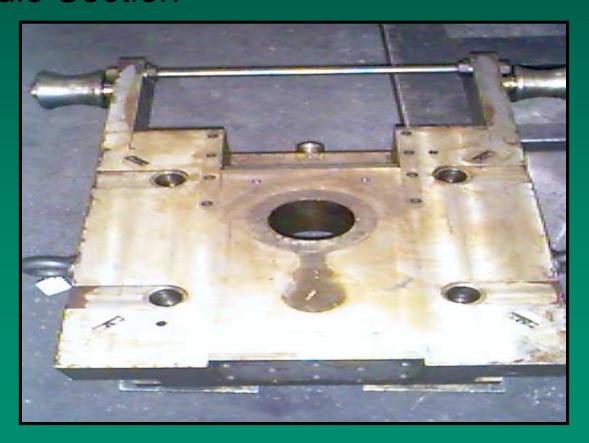
	Average	
Shot Number	% IACS	
9	97.8	
11	95.2	
438	96.8	
600	99.7	
800	<u>99.4</u>	
Average	98.8	

Phase II: Prototype Motor Rotor Production

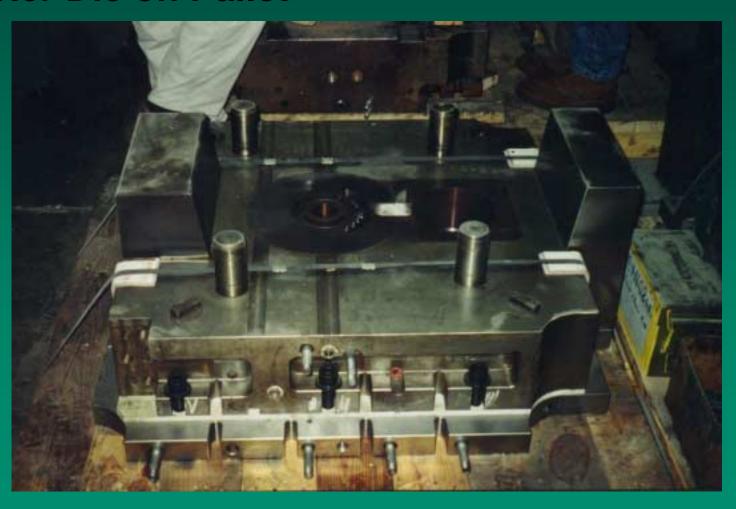
- Initial rotors produced December 1999
- Mold (die) inserts machined 35 small copper rotors produced (April 2000): motor test results confirm loss reductions achievable as estimated
- 14 large copper rotors produced (May 2000)
- Designed die inserts for Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Technical Institute's hermetic motors - die-cast 37 medium sized rotors (January 2001)
- Die-cast 35 smaller rotors (January 2001)

Large Die Set for Casting Rotors

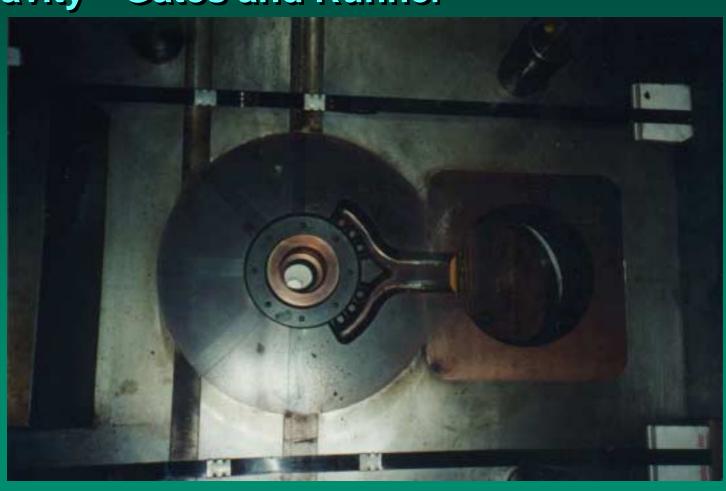
Middle Section



Master Die on Pallet



Die Cavity—Gates and Runner



Arbor (Mandrel)



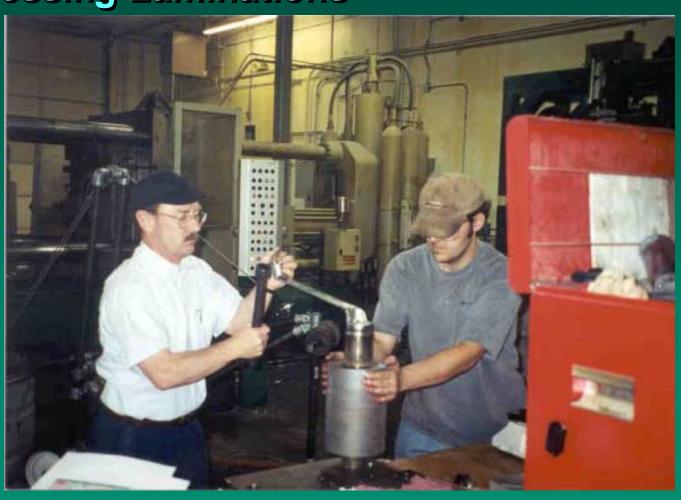
Core stack being assembled



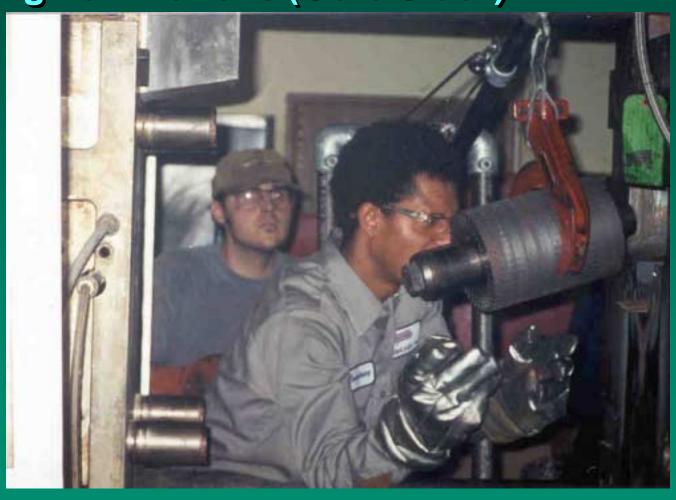
Assembled Core Stacks



Compressing Laminations



Inserting Laminations (Core Stack)



Inductotherm (Induction Melting) Furnace



Copper Pellets in the Crucible



Removing Molten Copper Crucible from Furnace



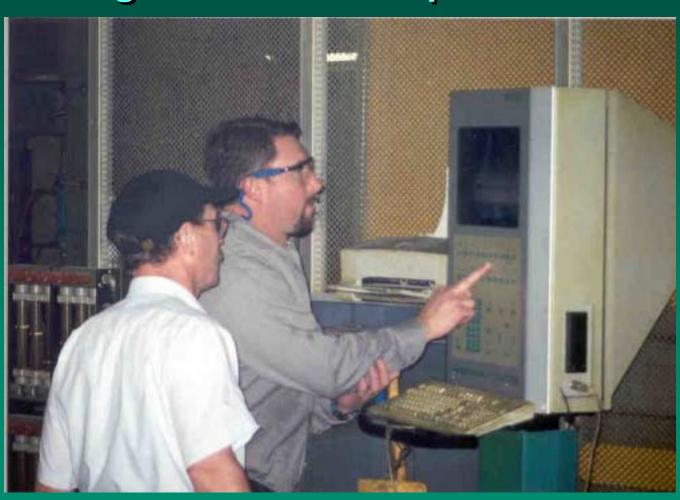
Pouring Copper



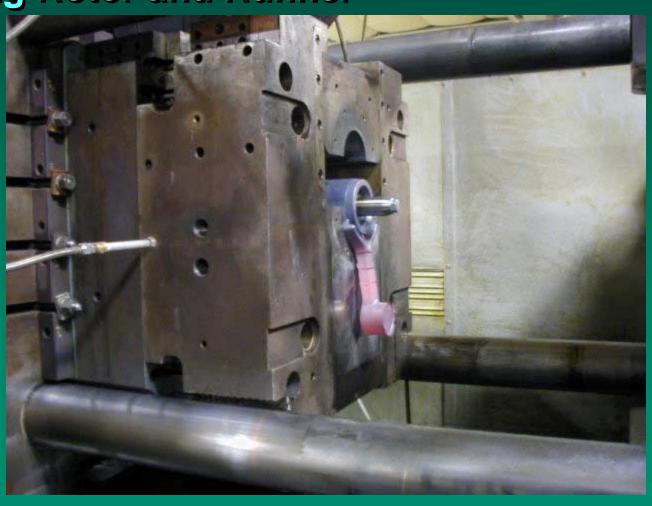
Furnace Controls



Programming Die-Caster Computer Control



Ejecting Rotor and Runner



Extracting Rotor



Quenching Rotor



Fin Detail/Complete Fill on a Large Rotor



Cross-section of a Rotor



Conclusions - Phase I - Test Cavity

- Trials Completed
- To Date: Inconel Alloy 617 Best Candidate
- Must Run Dies as Hot as Possible
- Copper Microstructure Exhibited Minor Defects
- Conductivity Very Good; Elimination of Iron in System Should Improve Conductivity

Market Targets – Near Term – High Duty Cycle

- General Industrial & Commercial
- Air Cond. & Refrigeration Hermetic & Fan
- Pump, Fan, Compressor Ind. & Comm.
- Household Refrigerator, Machine Tools, Conveyors, & Other Fractional hp
- Aerospace (incl. Weight Reductions)
- Current High Efficiency Motors (including Manufacturing Cost Reductions)

Copper Usage Annual Market Potential

Worldwide – 30,000 tons Near Term; 125,000 tons Longer Term

Copper Individual Motor Rotor Perspective

- Copper Usage in the Die-Cast Rotor for Individual Motors Evaluated Ranges from Approximately 40% to 55% of the Copper Magnet Wire Usage in Each Motor
- For Example 15hp (~11kW) Uses 6.4 kg of Copper in Die-Cast Rotor (Replacing 2.8 kg of Al), and Contains 12.3 kg Copper in the Magnet Wire Windings

IEEE Test Results to Date

- 15% to 23% Reduction in Losses vs Al Die-Cast Rotor, Primarily in Rotor i2R, Stray Load, & Friction/Windage
- Operating Temperatures Reduced Over 5 Degrees
- Torques also Reduced Bar/Slot Redesign Required to Re-optimize for Maximum Benefit from Copper

Status of Phase II - Rotor prototypes

- Rotor Die Casting Trials for 4 motor companies completed
- Evaluation of Prototype Motor Performance: first results confirm energy efficiency improvements, as projected. Diecasting process proves to be robust
- Run of 200 to 500 Rotors for Production Motors planned
- Technology Transfer in 2001