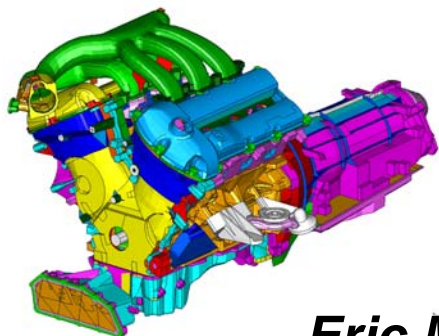


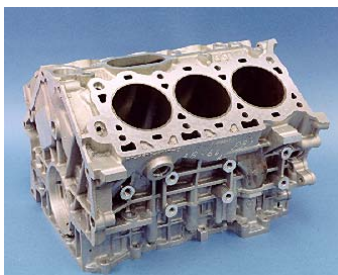
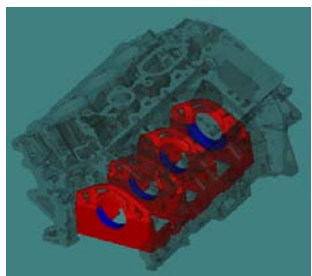
Magnesium Powertrain Cast Components Project (AMD 304)



USAMP
2008 DOE Peer Review Presentation
February 28, 2008



Eric McCarty, Chrysler Corporation (Presenter)



This presentation does not contain any proprietary or confidential information



USAMP Magnesium Powertrain Cast Components Project



This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory under Award Number Nos.DE-FC05-95OR22363, DE-FC05-02OR22910, and DE-FC26-02OR22910.

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Vision of the Project Team

“magnesium is ready for cost-effective, mass reduction of major powertrain components”

Mass reduction in the lower, front end of the vehicle:

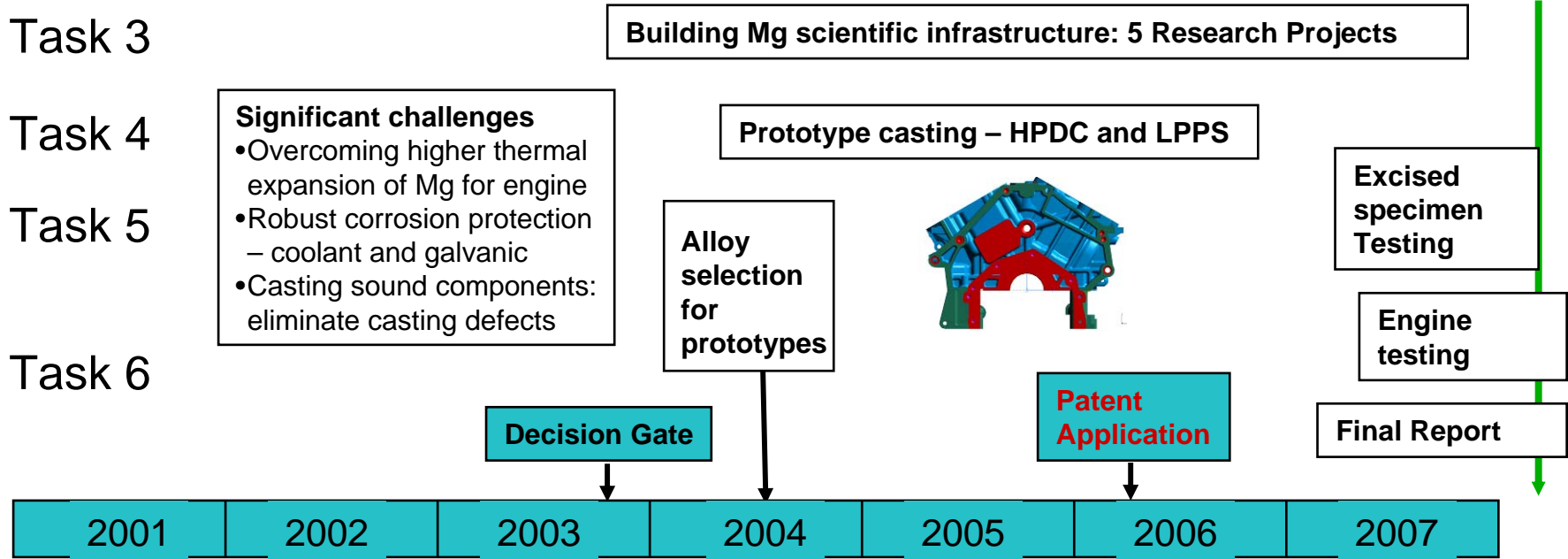
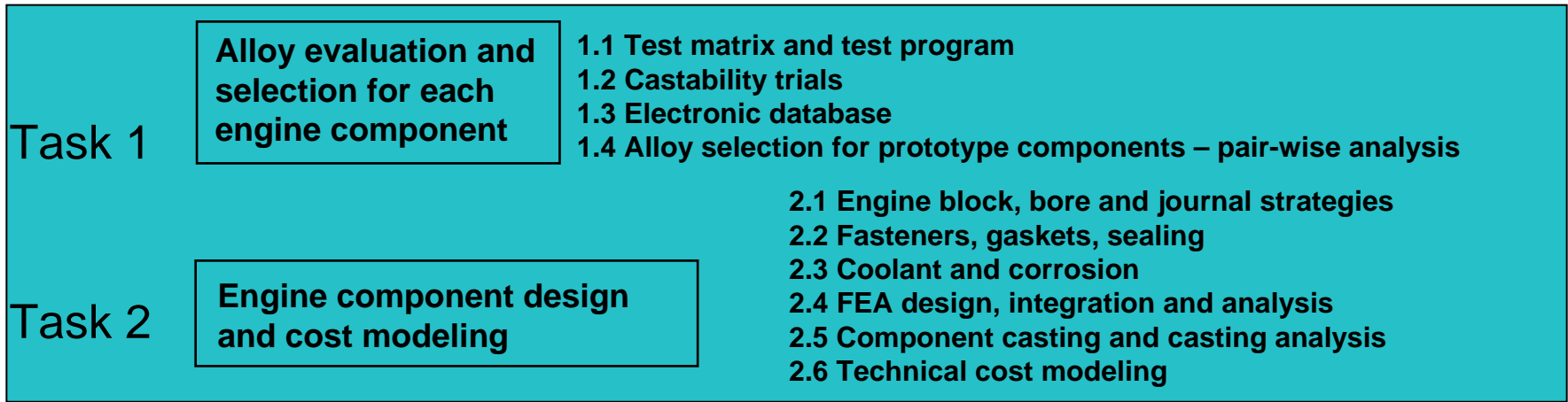
- enhances performance

- improves fuel economy

 - through mass de-compounding

 - through powertrain downsizing

- reduces emissions



Technology Development

Phase I (2001-2003)

- ❑ **Take a scientific, technical, and economic snap shot (circa 2002) of magnesium alloys and determine their readiness for structural powertrain components**

Criteria and Objectives

- 15% mass reduction for cast components of V6 engine – Mg replacing Al
 - Cylinder block, bedplate, structural oil pan, front engine cover
- Cost effectiveness - < \$2/lb mass reduced
- Technical showstoppers – identify/assess; e.g., corrosion, creep, castability



- ❑ **Decision Gate (October 2003)**

Phase II (2004-2008)

- ❑ **Demonstrate Mg readiness by designing, casting, assembling, and testing a magnesium-intensive powertrain**
- ❑ **Initiate fundamental research**
 - To address showstoppers
 - To close critical scientific/technical gaps for future Mg powertrain applications

Task 1 Accomplishments

Identified creep-resistant alloys suitable for engine components

- 7 HPDC and 3 SC alloys
- Powertrain-specific test matrix
 - Thermo-physical properties
 - Static and dynamic thermo-mechanical properties
 - Atmospheric and coolant corrosion (hot surface and galvanic)
- Defined casting protocols and completed casting trials
- Completed testing and the electronic database
- Cost models for both HPDC and SC components
- Implemented a pair-wise analysis methodology for matching alloys to components

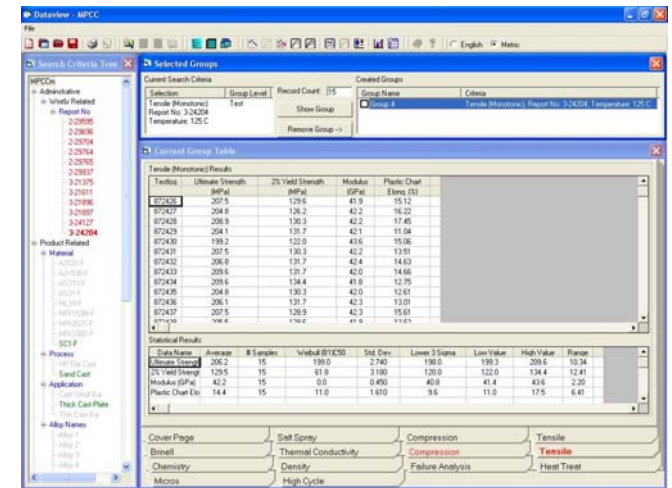
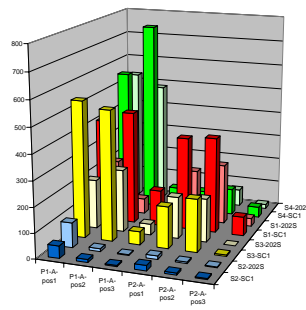
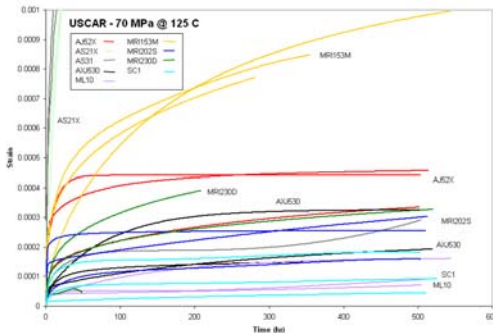
Mg Alloys Tested

HPDC

- Hydro AS21X
- Avisma AS31
- DSM MRI153M
- DSM MRI230D
- GM AXJ530
- Noranda AJ52
- Noranda AJ62X

Sand Cast

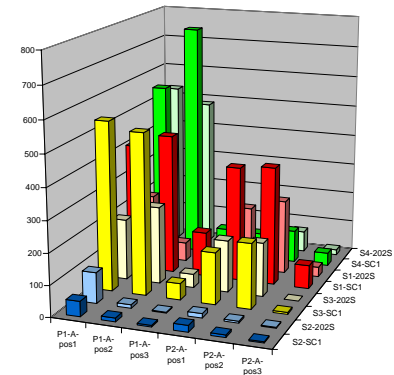
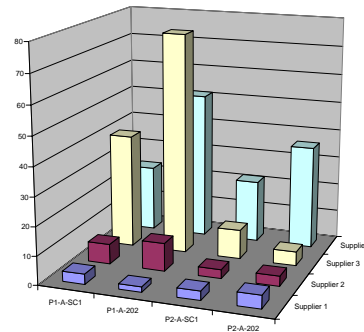
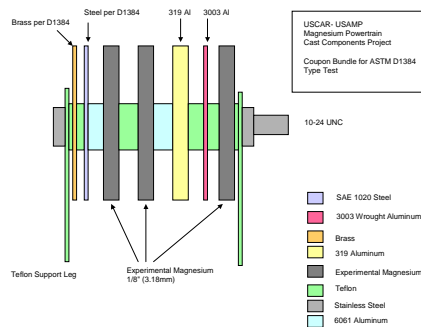
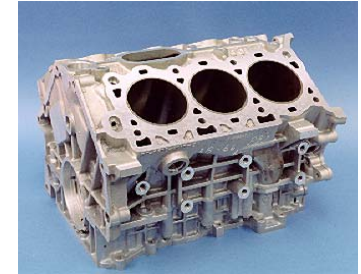
- AMT SC1
- DSM MRI202S
- Solikamsk ML10



Task 2 Accomplishments

□ Design a Mg version of the AI 2002 Duratec 2.5L

- Bore strategy – using wear-resistant coatings in lieu of iron liners
- Completed component designs
 - front engine cover, oil pan, block, and rear seal carrier
- Selected alloys for each component
 - Revised designs for alloy properties from Task 1
- Exceeded the original mass reduction goal: 15%
- Completed coolant testing and selected coolant for engine tests
 - ASTM B1384 and D4340
 - Completed head gasket corrosion testing and dirty oil testing
- Selected fasteners





US007284528B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Natkin et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 7,284,528 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Oct. 23, 2007

(54) **CRANK SHAFT SUPPORT ASSEMBLY**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(75) Inventors: **Robert J. Natkin**, Canton, MI (US);
Bret Oltmans, Stacy, MN (US); **John E. Allison**, Ann Arbor, MI (US);
Thomas J. Heater, Milford, MI (US);
Joy Adair Hines, Plymouth, MI (US);
Grant K. Tappen, Washington, MI (US);
Dietmar Peiskammer, Rochester, MI (US)

DE 100 21 198 A1 3/2001

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Čížek et al. "Study of selected properties of magnesium alloy AZ91 after heat treatment and forming." Journal of Materials Processing Technology, Nov. 18, 2004. ScienceDirect, Jan. 17, 2007. < http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B61GJ-4DTTHN6-N&_coverDate=12%2F20%2F2004&_alid=525888190&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_qt=1&_cdi=525.*

"Modulus of Elasticity, Strength Properties of Metals—Iron and Steel." Engineers Edge, Jan. 17, 2007. <http://www.engineersedge.com/manufacturing_spec/properties_of_metals_strength.htm.*

(73) Assignee: **Ford Motor Company**, Dearborn, MI (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(Continued)

(21) Appl. No.: 11/373,544

Primary Examiner—Stephen K. Cronin

(22) Filed: **Mar. 10, 2006**

Assistant Examiner—Ka Chun Leung

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2007/0209628 A1 Sep. 13, 2007

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Reising, Ethington, Barnes, Kisselle, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F16M 1/00 (2006.01)
F16M 1/021 (2006.01)
B21K 3/00 (2006.01)

A crank shaft support assembly for increasing stiffness and reducing thermal mismatch distortion in a crank shaft bore of an engine comprising different materials. A cylinder block comprises a first material and at least two crank journal inserts are insert-molded into respective crank journal regions of the cylinder block and comprise a second material having greater stiffness and a lower thermal coefficient of expansion than the first material. At least two bearing caps are bolted to the respective crank journal inserts and define, along with the crank journal inserts, at least two crank shaft support rings defining a crank shaft bore coaxially aligned with a crank shaft axis. The bearing caps comprise a material having higher stiffness and a lower thermal coefficient of expansion than the first material and are supported on the respective crank journal inserts independently of any direct connection to the cylinder block.

(52) **U.S. Cl.** 123/195 R; 123/195 A; 29/888.01

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 123/195 R; 123/195 A; 74/606 K, 607; 92/146, 149; 29/888, 888.01

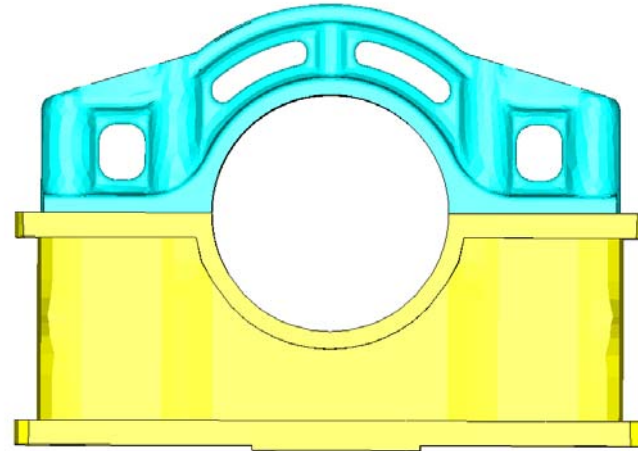
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

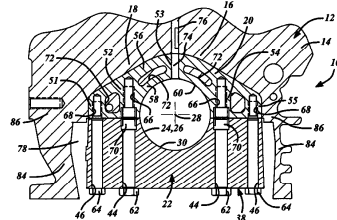
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(Continued)

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

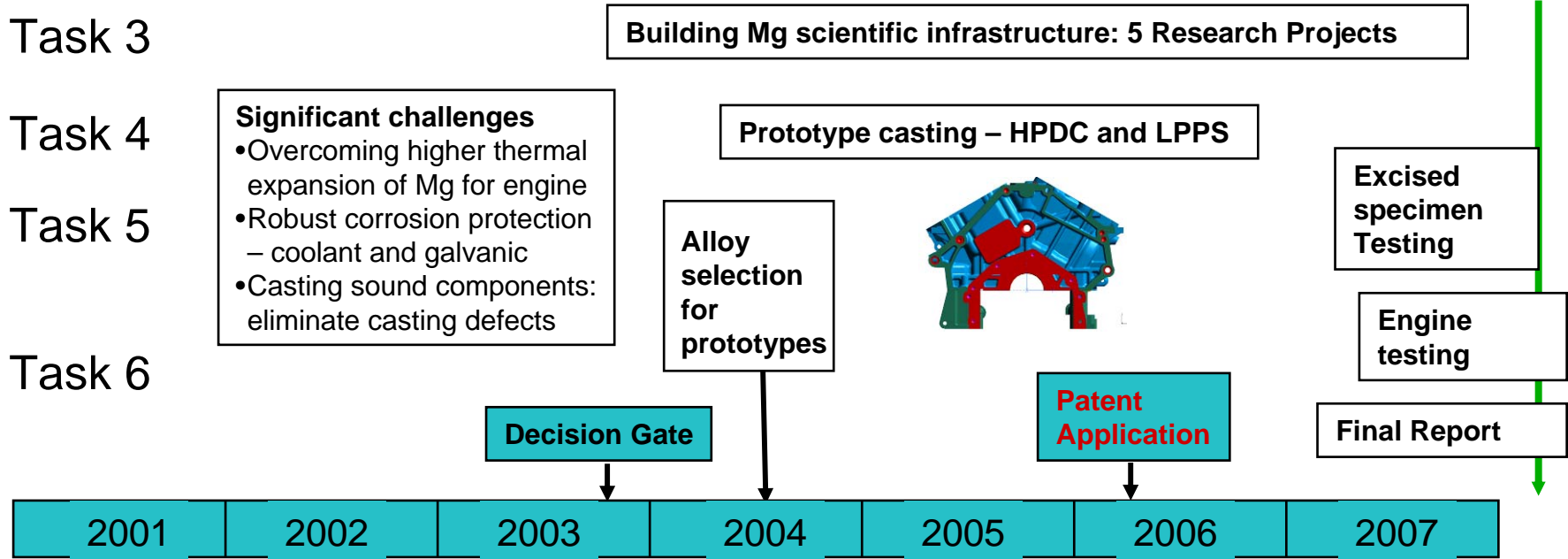
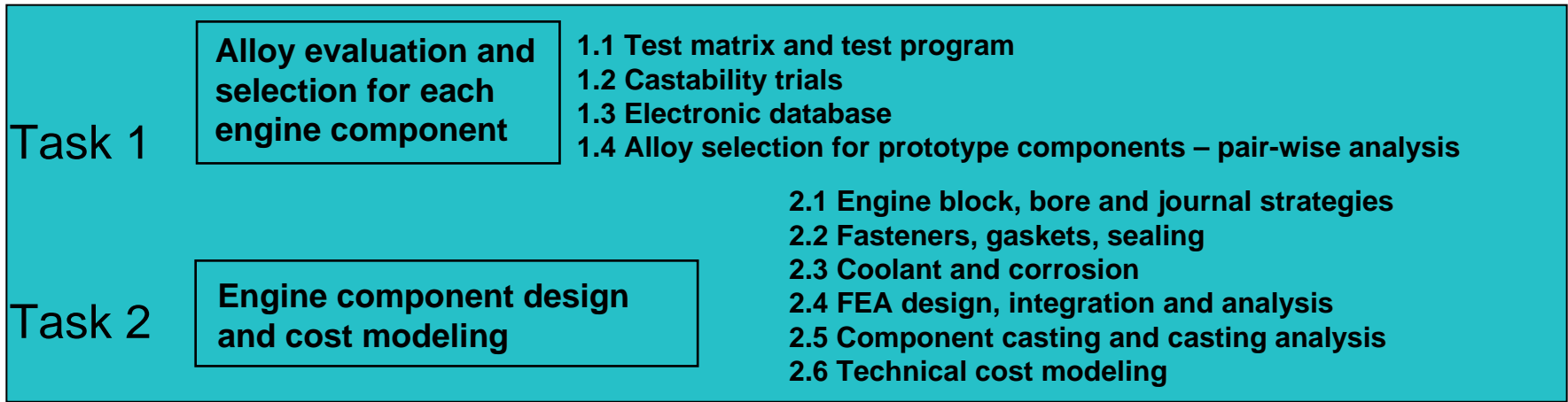


Crank Bore Upper Insert with Bearing Cap



Final Weight Savings (kg and percent)

Component	Current Al	Mg Assembly	% change
Block assembly	32.2	24	25
Oil Pan	4.4	3.2	27
Front Cover	5.6	2.6	52
Total Change			29!!!! Target was 15%



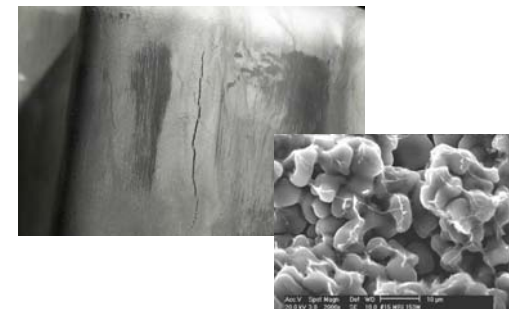
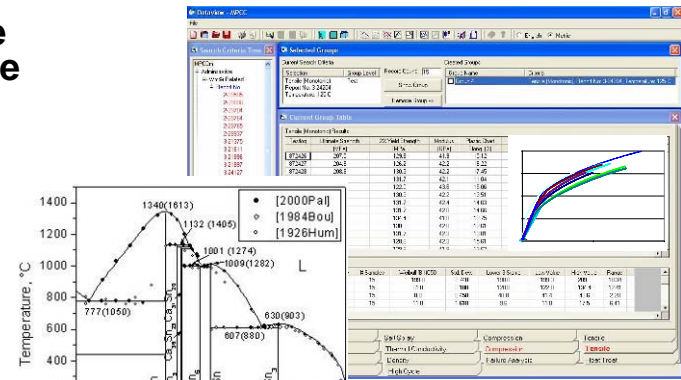
Task 3 Research

❑ Address MPCC-identified critical gaps in fundamental science of Mg for powertrain applications and initiate research in these areas

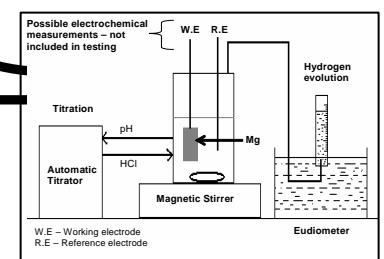
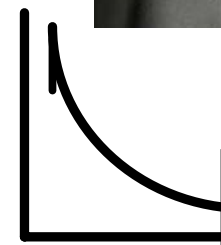
- Computational Thermodynamics and Alloy Development
 - Penn State – Z.K. Liu
 - Mg-Al-Ca, Mg-Ca-Sn, Mg-Ca-RE
- Hot Tearing Behavior of Mg Alloys
 - CANMET – D. Emadi
 - Effects of Ca and Sn on AM50
- Creep and Bolt-Load Retention of High Temperature Mg
 - Michigan at Ann Arbor – J.W. Jones
 - Models and mechanisms of creep; microscopy
- Corrosion Evaluation Methodologies and Mechanisms
 - Michigan at Dearborn – P.K. Mallick
 - Methodology comparison; RBS of corrosion product
- Recycling
 - Case WRU – D. Schwam
 - Industrial survey to identify issues
- Alloy Development and Structure-Property Relationships
 - No proposal funded

❑ Summary Article Published by TMS

- JOM – August 2007 pp. 43-48

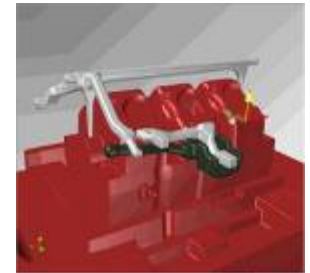
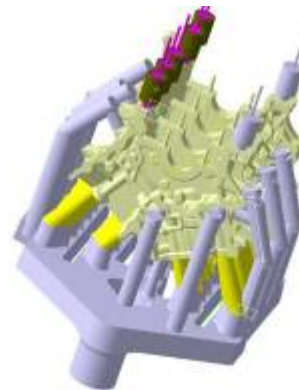


Bolt Load



Engine Block Casting

- Part cast by Fonderie Messier, Arudy, France
- Alloy is SC-1
- Cast in pan-rail up position using Low Pressure Sand Casting
- Fe/FeO spray bore and honing at Gehring



Oil Pan, Front Cover, and Rear Seal Carrier Castings



- Part cast by Internet using HPDC process
- Alloy is MRI 230D
- 2.5 mm nominal wall thickness



- Part cast by Spartan LMP using HPDC process
- Alloy is MRI153M
- 3.0 mm nominal wall thickness
- Friction stir welded plate on sump



- Part cast by Thixomat using Thixomolding process
- Alloy is MRI153M

Component Testing

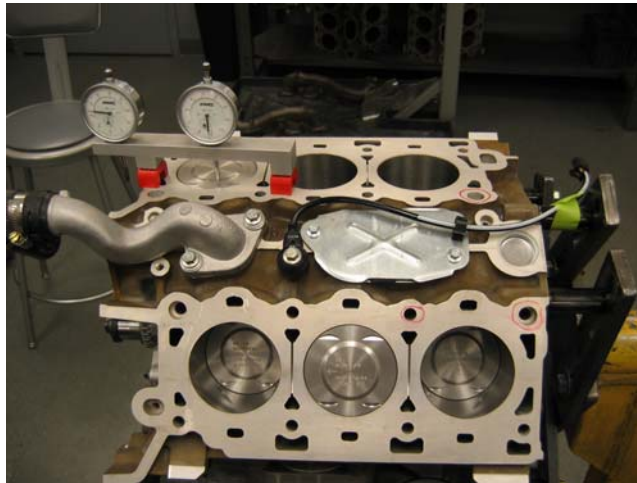
- ❑ Thread strength/torque tests – head bolts and mains (Ford Fastener Lab)
- ❑ Pulsator test for cylinder head life and gasket sealing (Dana)
- ❑ Ambient temperature cylinder and crank bore distortion (Ford Metrology Lab and Gehring)
- ❑ High temperature testing (Roush)
 - 100 hrs of thermal cycling between -40°C and 150°C
 - 100 hours at 150°C
 - Head and main bolt load retention
 - Cylinder and crankbore distortion and growth
 - Head gasket sealing surfaces



Engine Dynamometer Testing (Roush)

- Hot scuff
- Cold scuff
- 150 hour deep thermal cycle
- 300 hour high speed durability
- 480 hour key life thermal
- 675 hour engine system test

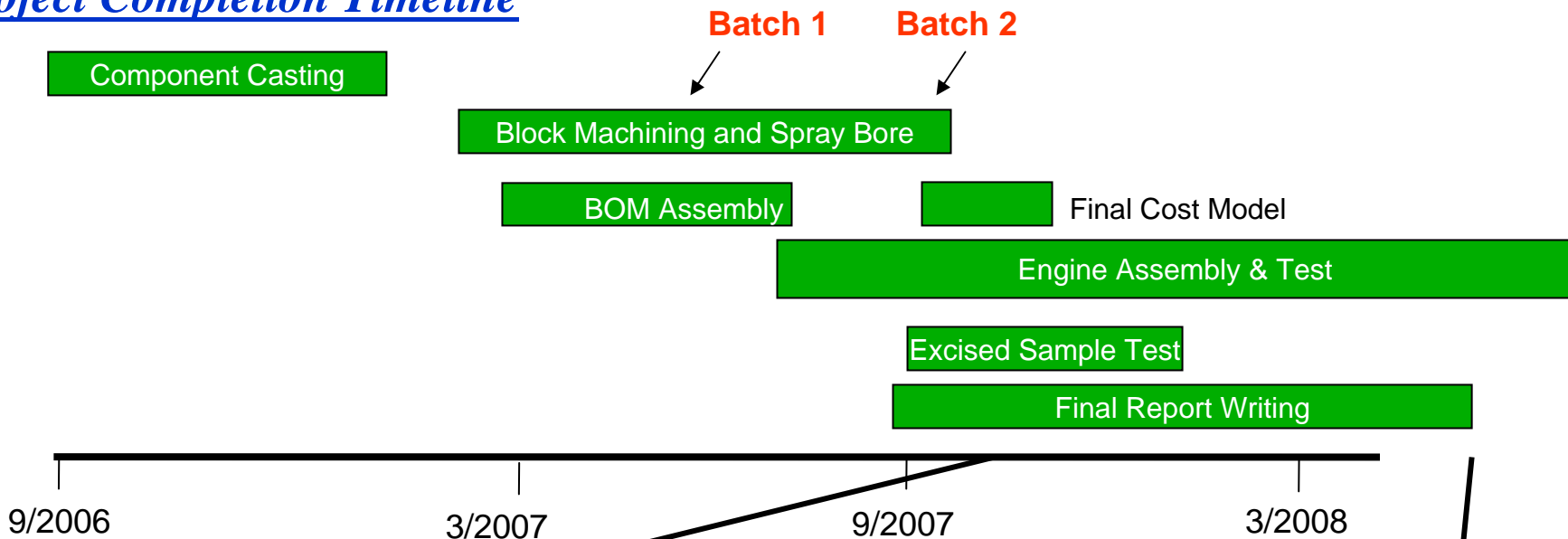
Hot Scuff Engine Prep



Test Engine on Dyno



Project Completion Timeline

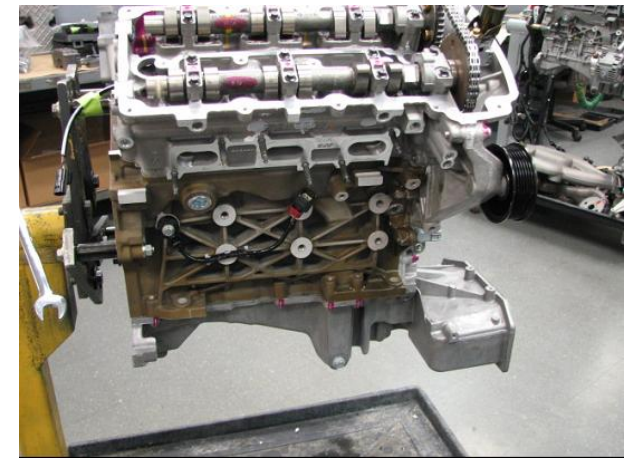
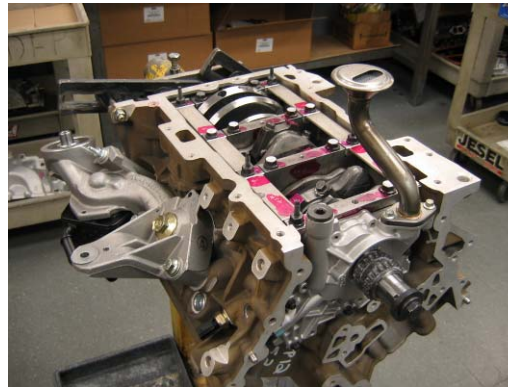
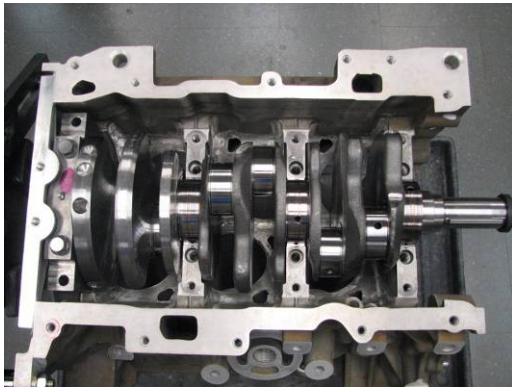


- ★ Hot Scuff - **pass**
- ★ 100 cycle Thermal - **pass**
- ★ 100 hour Thermal - **test completed - analysis**
- Cold Scuff ★ - **pass**



Remaining Work

- Complete Durability Testing of Engines
- Perform Engine Tear-Down Analysis
- Analysis of Oil and Coolant
- Complete Excised Specimen Testing
- Complete Cost Model Analysis
- Complete Final Report



Magnesium Power Cast Component Final Deliverables:

- Ultra-light-weight, cost-effective, V-block, engine design using the most promising low-cost, creep-resistant Mg alloys**
- Dynamometer-tested Mg-intensive engines to validate the FEA design performance and durability models**
- Powertrain Mg alloy design database – cast and excised specimens**
- Machinability assessment of the Mg alloys**
- Cost model to enable determining the cost-benefit ratio**
- OEM-common material specification for Mg powertrain alloys**
- Stronger NA Mg research infrastructure to enable future developments in alloys, processes, and components**
- Technology transfer of project results to industry**

MPCC Project Team

Core Team:	J. Allison, R. Beals, J. Hines, L. Kopka, R. McCune, W. Miller, L. Ouimet, B. Powell, J. Quinn, P. Ried
Product Design:	Ford, GM, DCX, Magna Powertrain
Alloy Suppliers:	AMC, Dead Sea Magnesium, GM, Noranda, Norsk-Hydro, Solikamsk, VSMPO-Avisma
Casters:	Eck, Gibbs, Intermet, Lunt, Meridian, Nematik, Spartan, Thixomat
Bore Treatment:	Gehring, Flame Spray
Tooling:	Becker, Delaware, EXCO, HE Vannatter
Coolants:	Ashland/Valvoline, ChevronTexaco, Honeywell/Prestone, INTAC
Fasteners:	RIBE
Gaskets:	Dana/Victor Reinz
Testing Labs:	Amalgatech, CANMET, Stork, Westmoreland, Quasar
Casting Modeling:	EKK, Flow Science, MAGMASoft, Technalysis
Professional Organizations:	IMA, NADCA
Project Administration:	Ried and Associates

