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人工智能在精密铸造及铸件检测中的应用研究进展

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摘要: 精密铸造是航空发动机、燃气轮机涡轮叶片等关键高端装备核心部件的主要制造工艺, 直接决定部件的质量和性能, 影响高端装备的效率与可靠性。然而, 精密铸造工艺仍面临铸件缺陷控制、尺寸精度与变形控制、铸件质量检测等挑战。人工智能技术的迅速发展, 为精密铸造工艺优化及铸件检测提供新的技术路径。本工作系统综述人工智能技术在精密铸造领域的研究进展, 主要涵盖人工智能在“型芯-蜡模-型壳”主要中间产物制备工艺环节的应用、人工智能在铸件凝固过程中辅助缺陷与性能控制和尺寸控制的进展、人工智能在铸件检测的应用包括表面和内部缺陷检测、金相组织分析等方面。最后, 总结人工智能技术应用在精密铸造工艺与铸件检测中的优势与挑战, 并展望未来研究方向, 包括: (1) 推动人工智能由单环节经验预测向全流程、多尺度统一建模发展; (2) 推动精密铸造由“控形”或“控性”向“形性协同调控”转变; (3) 发展适用于精密铸造过程的物理信息神经网络; (4) 实现精密铸造过程从离线优化向自主闭环控制的转变; (5) 大模型为精密铸造智能化发展提供新的技术路径。

关键词: 人工智能; 涡轮叶片; 精密铸造; 控形控性; 铸件检测

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Research progress on application of artificial intelligence in precision casting and casting inspection

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Abstract: Precision casting is the primary manufacturing process for core components of high-end critical equipment such as turbine blades for aero-engines and gas turbines, which directly determines the quality and performance of components and affects the efficiency and reliability of high-end equipment. Nevertheless, the precision casting process still faces challenges including casting defect control, dimensional accuracy and deformation control, and casting quality inspection. The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence technology offers new technical approaches for investment-casting process optimization and casting inspection. This paper systematically reviews the research progress of artificial intelligence in the field of investment casting. It mainly covers the applications of artificial intelligence in the preparation of key intermediate products including ceramic cores, wax patterns, and ceramic shells; the advances of artificial intelligence in assisting defect-performance control and dimensional control during casting solidification; as well as its applications in casting inspection, involving surface and internal defect detection, metallographic

microstructure analysis, and other aspects. Finally, the advantages and challenges of applying artificial intelligence to precision casting processes and casting inspection are summarized, and future research directions are prospected: (1) promote the evolution of artificial intelligence from empirical prediction for individual process links toward unified full-process and multi-scale modelling; (2) drive the transformation of investment casting from independent shape control or performance control toward coordinated shape-performance regulation; (3) develop physics-informed neural networks tailored for the investment-casting process; (4) realize the transition of investment-casting processes from offline optimization to autonomous closed-loop control; (5) large-language models provide new technical pathways for the intelligent development of precision casting.

Key words: artificial intelligence; turbine blade; precision casting; shape and property control; casting inspection

精密铸造是航空发动机、燃气轮机涡轮叶片等关键高端装备部件制造的核心工艺。以航空发动机为例,其推力受涡轮前缘进气温度影响显著。为了提高涡轮叶片的耐高温性能,通常将叶片设计为空心结构,并在内部设计复杂的气冷流道,再结合精密控制的冷却系统实现高效散热^[1]。精密铸造能够制造高尺寸精度和复杂几何空心结构部件的独特优势,使其成为涡轮叶片制造领域的关键技术之一,并得到广泛应用与深入研究^[2-4]。

精密铸造工艺流程复杂,尤其是对于具有复杂空心结构的铸件,其生产过程包括型芯成形与烧结、蜡模注射成型、模壳挂浆与焙烧、金属浇注与定向凝固等主要工序^[5-6]。以涡轮叶片的精密铸造为例,其流程示意图如图1^[7]所示。每一工序均涉

及复杂的物理过程,例如型芯烧结过程中高温收缩与变形、蜡模注射时与陶瓷型芯之间的耦合形变、模壳厚度的不均匀性、凝固过程中温度梯度引发的多场耦合效应、型芯-型壳匹配性等问题^[8]。由于这些复杂因素的共同作用,精密铸造过程的误差与缺陷,易在多工序间传递并逐步累积,最终导致壁厚超差、冷却通道偏移、冶金缺陷等铸件质量问题^[9-10]。

传统的“经验-试错”模式难以满足当前对铸造精度与铸件质量不断提升的要求。以涡轮叶片为例,其几何精度与缺陷控制直接关系到发动机的推重比和服役寿命。如何实现铸造工艺的精确设计与优化,有效控制缺陷并提升产品质量,推动精密铸造“控形控性”技术发展,已成为行业亟须解

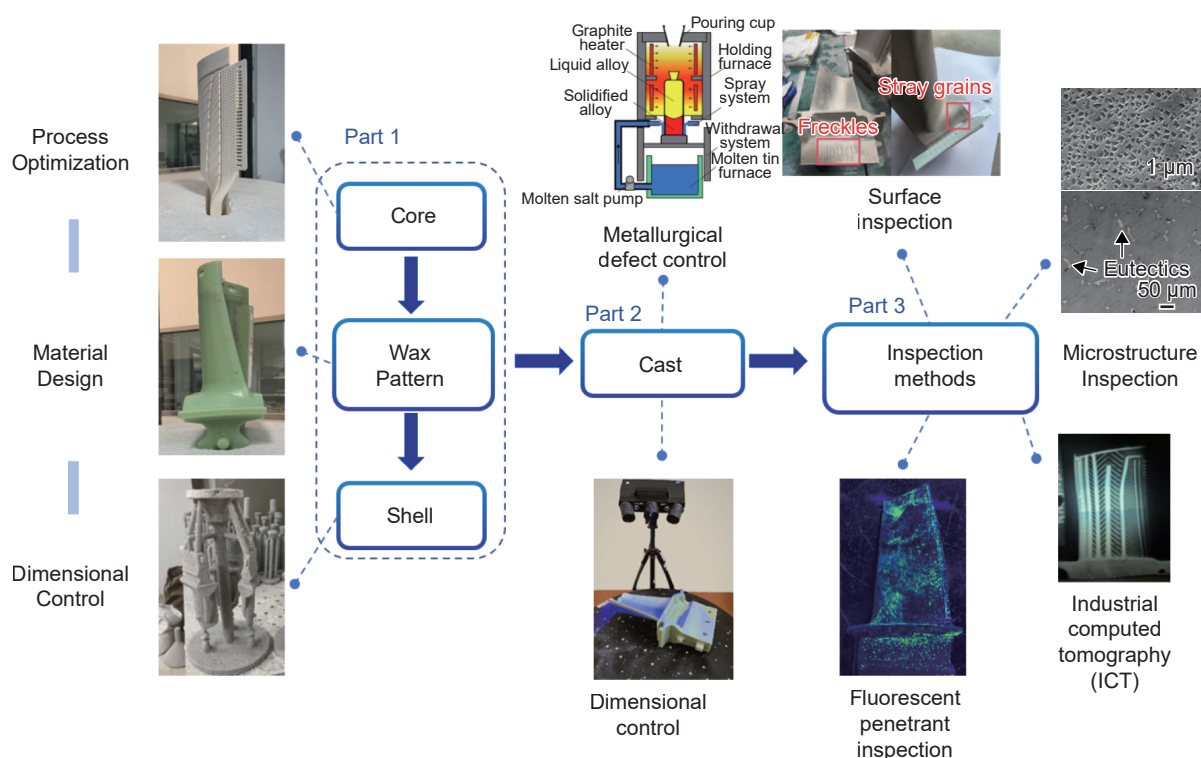


图1 涡轮叶片精密铸造全流程示意图^[7]

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the whole precision casting process for turbine blades^[7]

决的核心难题^[6, 11]。此外,铸件缺陷的精准检测与识别同样面临显著挑战。传统的检测方法高度依赖人工经验,存在效率低、人工误差等问题,且难以从海量检测数据中稳定识别微小、隐蔽的复杂缺陷,导致漏检与误判频发,成为制约高端铸件一致性与可靠性的关键瓶颈^[12-14]。近年来,人工智能技术进入快速发展阶段,作为推动制造业创新的重要驱动力,正引领诸多行业实现变革与转型^[15-16]。凭借人工智能在数据挖掘、特征提取与识别、优化问题等方面的优势,该技术有利于推动精密铸造工艺优化与质量控制全新路径的开辟。人工智能在精密铸造领域的发展演进如表1^[17-30]所示,进一步推动精密铸造全流程向智能化升级,对于保障和提高航空发动机、燃气轮机涡轮叶片等高端铸件的质量与性能,具有重要意义。

本工作构建从精密铸造中间环节“型芯-蜡模-型壳”的制备,到铸件凝固成形,再到铸件缺陷检测的全流程研究框架,系统梳理人工智能在精密铸造领域的研究进展。人工智能技术在精密铸造全流程中的主要应用场景与研究成果如表2^[19, 21-23, 25, 30-45]所示。首先,阐述人工智能在精密铸造“型芯-蜡模-型壳”工艺环节中对材料开发和强度等性能提升的应用;其次,介绍人工智能在凝固过程缺陷与性能控制、尺寸控制等方面的研究;再者,详述人工智能在铸件目视缺陷、金相组织缺陷等检测分析中的应用发展;最后,总结人工智能在精密铸造工艺优化与铸件检测中的优势与当前面临的挑战,并对未来研究方向进行展望,为人工智能在精密铸造领域的科研创新与工程实践提供系统的技术参考与发展方向指导。

表1 人工智能在精密铸造领域的发展演进
Table 1 Evolution and development of artificial intelligence in precision casting

Stage	Core objective	Key technology	Typical application and achievement
1	Single-process prediction and optimization	Machine learning, statistical regression and so on	Wax pattern shrinkage prediction ^[17] , core shift prediction ^[18] , casting solidification time prediction ^[19] , and defect counts estimation ^[20]
2	Multi-process and multi-field prediction	Deep learning, transfer learning and so on	Core sintering deformation prediction ^[21] , blade shrinkage prediction ^[22] , casting defects recognition ^[23] , microstructure segmentation and quantification ^[24-25] , and cross-stage dimensional error compensation ^[26]
3	Intelligent decision making and closed-loop optimization	Digital twin, more complex deep learning, physics-informed neural networks (PINNs) and so on	Multi-objective process optimization ^[27-28] , intelligent correction integrating cost and quality ^[29] , and prediction and real-time interaction of stress fields in blades ^[30]

表2 精密铸造全流程中人工智能技术的应用场景与成果
Table 2 Application scenarios and achievements of artificial intelligence technology in the whole process of precision casting

Casting stage	Challenge and objective	Typical application
Core and shell preparation	Material optimization, strength or other properties prediction	Ceramic core sintering deformation ^[21] , ceramic material formulas optimization ^[31-32] , and diagnosed shell deformation ^[33]
Wax pattern injection	Dimensional error control and anti-deformation compensation	Wax pattern shrinkage prediction ^[34] , core shift prediction ^[35] , and wax pattern deformation ^[36]
Solidification and property control	Prediction of solidification defects evaluation of mechanical properties	Casting solidification time prediction ^[19] , scrap weight prediction ^[37] , tensile strength prediction ^[38] , real-time reduced stress prediction ^[30] , and castings quality optimization ^[39]
Casting dimensional accuracy control	Casting profile prediction and internal cavity dimensional errors and wall thickness control	Wall thickness prediction ^[40] and hollow blade shrinkage ^[22]
Casting defect detection	Automated recognition of surface defects and identification and quantification of internal defects	Blade defects detection ^[23] , fluorescent penetrant inspection (FPI) defects detection ^[41] , ICT image segmentation ^[42] , and X-ray images defect detection ^[43-44]
Microstructure analysis	Identification and quantification of microstructural features	Creep structures segmentation ^[25] and automated identification and tracking of dendrite ^[45]

1 “型芯-蜡模-型壳”制备工艺

在精密铸造工艺中,型芯、蜡模、型壳等中间产品的质量直接决定铸件的最终尺寸精度与综合质量。其中,陶瓷型芯的尺寸稳定性和定位精度决定空心叶片内部冷却通道的成形质量与壁厚均匀性,蜡模的注射成形质量对铸件表面形貌、结构完整性以及尺寸精度有直接影响,陶瓷型壳作为金属液最终充型与凝固的载体,其厚度均匀性、高温强度及抗蠕变性能是保证铸件轮廓精度与冶金质量的关键。

1.1 陶瓷型芯与型壳制备

陶瓷型芯和型壳作为精密铸造过程关键的耐火中间件,其质量直接决定铸件的最终尺寸精度和性能。传统陶瓷型芯制备包括材料配方优化、型芯压制、型芯校正、入炉烧结、强化处理等复杂步骤^[46-47]。面对陶瓷材料性能调控中的多目标协同、成分-工艺-性能关系不明确、实验成本高昂等挑战,研究人员积极探索构建人工智能模型,实现对材料配方的智能优化。为了解决多目标协同优化

的难题, Zong 等^[31] 构建的极端梯度提升(extreme gradient boosting, XGBoost)优化框架,结合沙普利加性解释(Shapley additive explanations, SHAP)分析,揭示离子半径在特定范围内的稀土氧化物添加剂能够协同提升材料热导率和力学强度,并在多体系下实现高预测精度($R^2>0.9$),为高性能型芯材料的高效筛选提供有效途径。Zhu 等^[48] 采用神经网络(neural network)构建硅基陶瓷型芯的性能预测与综合评价模型,通过实验与模拟结合优化铝硅酸盐纤维的添加比例,预测最佳纤维添加量为 4.56% (质量分数),该模型成功实现跨材料性能映射。陶瓷型芯在高温烧结过程中易因收缩不均、重力及内部应力释放而产生难以预测的复杂变形,传统试错法难以实现尺寸的精准控制。Xu 等^[21] 开发出一种融合工艺参数的深度学习 U-Net 网络模型,用于陶瓷型芯烧结变形预测,如图 2 所示。该研究通过有限元模拟生成训练数据,并将三维模型切片为二维图像序列作为输入训练模型。实验表明,该模型的形变预测误差仅为 2.94%,且 98.7% 的表面区域预测结果偏差在 0.3 mm 以内,满足尺寸公差要求,

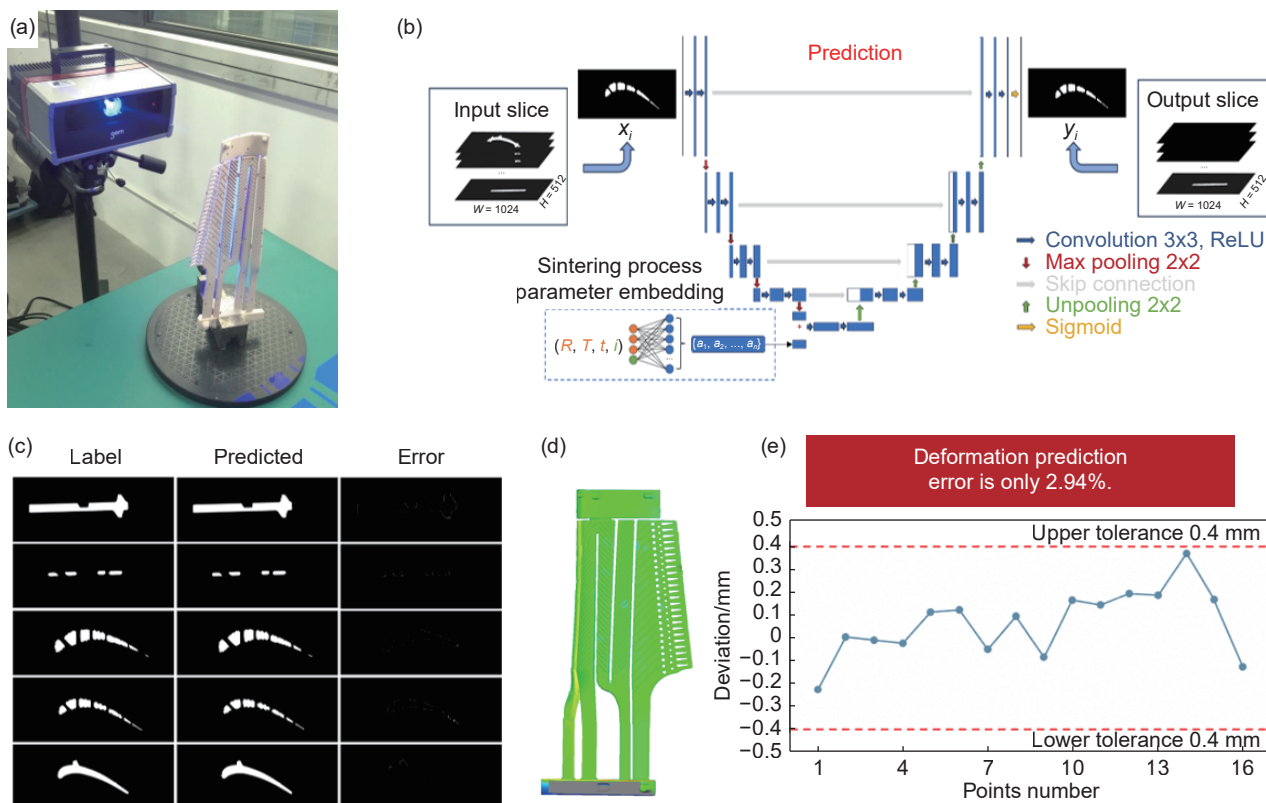


图2 陶瓷型芯烧结变形几何尺寸预测^[21] (a)三维扫描仪实物图;(b)参数嵌入 U-Net 网络;(c)模型预测结果;(d)重建结果与标准模型拟合;(e)采样点尺寸偏差

Fig. 2 Prediction of geometric dimensions of sintering deformation in the ceramic core^[21] (a) physical photograph of 3D scanner; (b) parameter-embedded U-Net network; (c) model prediction results; (d) fitting between reconstruction result and standard model; (e) dimensional deviation of sampling points

有效提高型芯尺寸控制效率。陶瓷增材制造突破传统型芯成形工艺的模具限制,在制造涡轮叶片复杂结构陶瓷芯体方面展现出巨大潜力,但同时也带来层间缺陷、烧结收缩各向异性、表面质量和尺寸稳定性控制等新问题^[49-51]。Nohut等^[52]为了解决光固化多孔材料氧化铝构件制备中收缩失配与孔隙调控问题,建立输入工艺参数与收缩率、气孔率之间的机器学习预测模型,为陶瓷构件的协同设计与缺陷控制提供依据。Zhang等^[53]基于神经网络构建陶瓷直写成形闭环控制模型,通过实时载荷信号反馈动态调节挤出长度,显著提高打印宽度均匀性与成形稳定性。Tarak等^[54]面向氧化锆陶瓷光固化成形过程中浆料稳定性与尺寸精度控制问题,提出基于幂律方程的浆料稳定性评估方法,并结合监督学习模型预测二维几何误差。

传统陶瓷型壳制备包括涂料配制、涂挂、撒砂、干燥、脱蜡、焙烧等关键工序^[55]。焙烧过程对型壳最终性能具有决定作用,其温度与工艺控制直接决定型壳高温强度与尺寸稳定性^[56]。Jin等^[33]提出一种基于贝叶斯网络的故障诊断方法,通过融合专家知识与小样本数据,识别焙烧温度对型壳变形的贡献率超过99%,为小样本条件下型壳工艺优化提供有效途径。为了解决材料研发中小样本困境,Sun等^[57]开发一种基于小样本机器学习的 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ 陶瓷设计方法,在仅采用77组实验数据的小样本条件下,系统对比4种回归算法,发现预测密度与强度时随机森林(random forest, RF)模型表现最优,并进一步通过特征重要性分析确定烧结温度为主导性能的关键工艺参数。基于该模型构建的包含806种候选配方数据库中,优选配方性能预测误差低于2.8%,证明其对于数据稀缺条件的有效性。同时,Chen等^[58]基于495组实验数据,系统比较XGBoost、RF和神经网络在莫来石-刚玉陶瓷性能预测的表现,并通过特征重要性分析确定了关键成分的最佳含量范围,为材料配方设计提供可靠依据。Yin等^[32]提出一种基于图神经网络(graph neural network, GNN)的深度学习方法,用于预测耐火陶瓷材料性能。在包含20000组材料数据的数据集中,该模型对密度、热稳定性、力学强度等关键性能的预测精度显著优于传统机器学习模型,为材料性能预测提供高效工具。

1.2 蜡模压制成形

蜡模的尺寸精度是铸件最终成形质量的关键。在航空发动机涡轮叶片等复杂构件的制造中,蜡模的型面在型壳制备、合金浇注及凝固过程中误

差传递增大,最终导致叶片铸件尺寸超差,严重影响气动性能和服役寿命。蜡模注射成型是一个涉及流场、温度场、应力场等多物理场耦合的复杂过程^[59]。在结构复杂区域,蜡料的冲击引起型芯位置偏移,进而造成壁厚不均和型面变形。此外,蜡模冷却过程中非均匀收缩进一步增大型芯位移带来的尺寸误差。

基于此,人工智能为蜡模成型过程的精准预测与优化提供新途径。为了解决压蜡过程中型芯偏移问题,Wang等^[35]对比支持向量回归(support vector regression, SVR)模型与神经网络模型,发现在训练样本有限的情况下,SVR模型仍保持较高预测精度。Liu等^[34]采用广义回归神经网络(generalized regression neural network, GRNN)预测蜡模收缩特性,其面积和面积比的平均相对误差分别低至1.5%和0.58%,精度极高。Cui等^[18]构建型芯偏移预测模型,揭示陶瓷型芯在浇注过程中的运动规律。该研究进一步引入遗传算法对定位夹具布局进行优化,经过实验验证表明,优化后的夹具系统使叶片最大壁厚误差和平均壁厚误差分别降低42.02%和42.08%,显著提升叶片的结构一致性和服役可靠性。Dong等^[17]为了解决空心涡轮叶片精密铸造过程中蜡模收缩变形问题,开展基于结构特征与神经网络的预测研究。该研究通过设计不同壁厚、外径及阻隔结构的典型薄壁铸件,结合模拟与实验,系统揭示了关键结构参数对收缩分布的影响规律。随着预测模型精度不断提高,研究重点逐步从单一性能预测转向工艺系统的整体优化,研究人员为了满足蜡模成型过程的工艺优化需求,开发多种智能决策与优化框架。Zhao等^[36]构建AICAST集成模型,融合响应面法(response surface methodology, RSM)优化模型和多层感知器神经网络,使蜡模最大变形量降低60.39%。Dai等^[28]开发多目标优化模型,采用贝叶斯优化和高斯过程回归(Gaussian process regression, GPR),对蜡模表面翘曲和型芯偏移进行精确预测,蜡模最大翘曲量和平均翘曲量分别降低26.0%和20.2%,如图3所示。同时,为了对蜡模注射中缺陷进行控制,Rachman等^[20]基于RSM建立缺陷数量的预测模型,并通过响应优化获得最优参数组合,验证该方法对蜡模注射工艺优化的有效性。

1.3 小结

为进一步比较型芯和型壳制备与蜡模成型工艺中不同人工智能技术的适用特点,表3对比不同典型模型的主要应用场景、优势与局限。人工智能

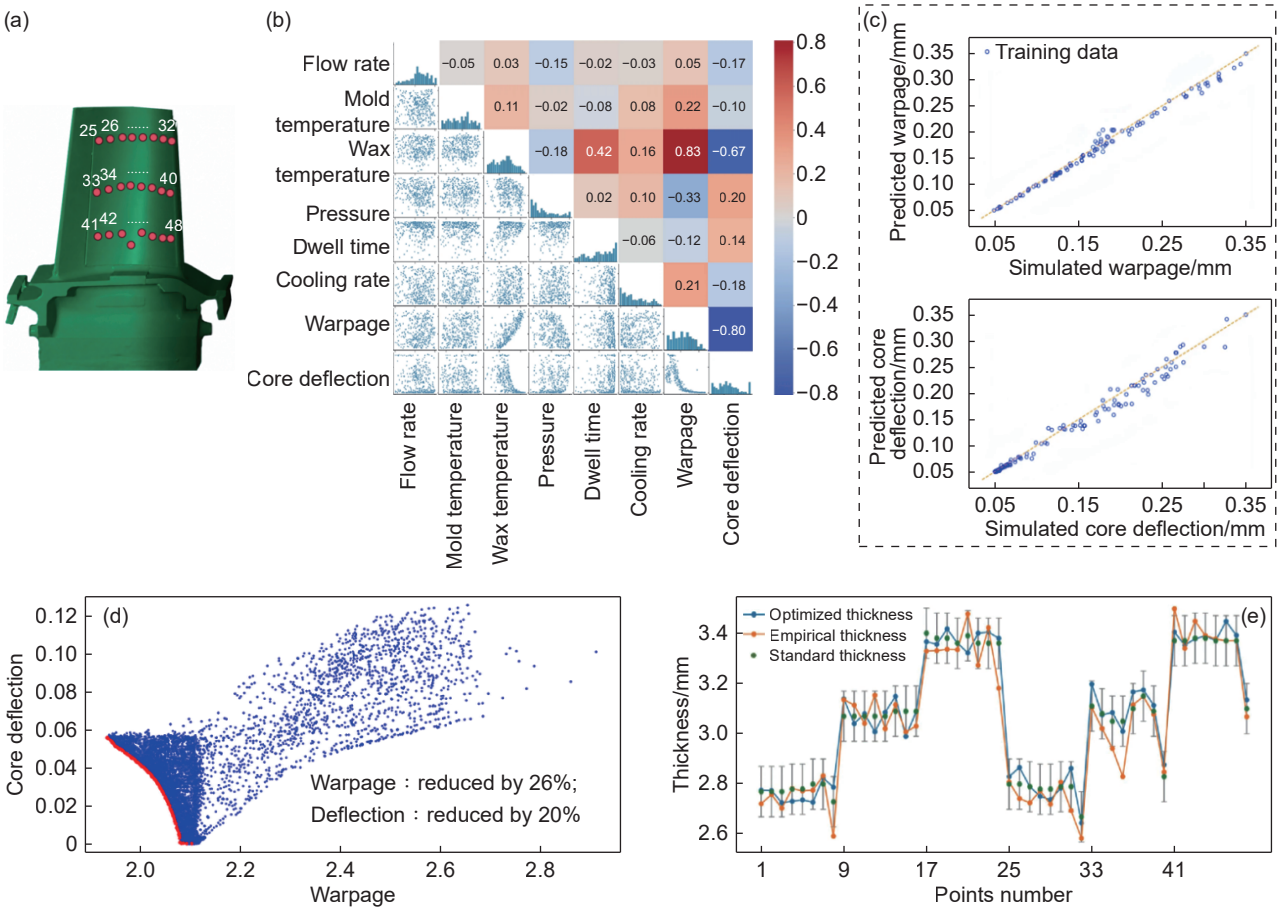


图 3 贝叶斯优化结合高斯过程回归模型优化蜡模制备工艺^[28] (a)采样点分布; (b)相关性分析; (c)训练精度; (d)帕累托前沿; (e)壁厚预测结果

Fig. 3 Optimization of wax pattern preparation process using Bayesian optimization combined with GPR model^[28] (a) distribution of sampling points; (b) correlation analysis; (c) training accuracy; (d) Pareto front; (e) wall-thickness prediction result

表 3 “型芯-蜡模-型壳”制备工艺中人工智能典型模型的应用范围、优势与局限

Table 3 Application scope, advantages, and limitations of typical artificial intelligence models in “core-wax pattern-shell” preparation process

Type	Application scope	Advantage	Limitation
Machine learning models (SVR, GPR, RF, and XGBoost)	Dimensional prediction, process optimization, and property evaluation	Robust and interpretable	Weak in image and spatial features
Shallow neural networks (GRNN)	Property prediction and process-property modeling	Strong nonlinear fitting and flexible	Sensitive to data quality and hyperparameters
Deep learning models (U-Net)	Spatial prediction tasks	Strong feature extraction	Needs large datasets and high cost
Graph-based learning models (GNN)	Material-property prediction with topological relations	Good at modeling structural relations	Complex architecture and high modeling and training cost

模型选择主要取决于数据规模、输入形式和任务目标。其中,小样本结构化问题更适合 SVR 等机器学习模型和浅层神经网络,烧结变形和空间场分布预测的问题需要考虑更复杂的深度学习模型。

2 铸件铸造凝固工艺

在精密铸造全流程中,金属的浇注与凝固是决

定产品最终性能与质量的核心工艺。该工艺的根本目标在于实现铸件的“控形控性”,即精确控制宏观形貌尺寸与微观组织性能。金属液的充型与补缩行为,决定铸件的宏观尺寸精度与表面完整性。同时,通过控制凝固热力学与动力学条件,决定微观晶体结构、力学性能及内部缺陷分布。因此,在面向航空发动机叶片等高性能构件的精密铸造中,发展并采用先进的“控形控性”技术,对提

高铸件的质量和性能具有重要意义。

2.1 冶金缺陷与性能控制

凝固控制是决定铸件组织和性能的核心环节。以单晶高温合金铸件定向凝固技术为例,该技术是制备高温合金单晶叶片的关键工艺,涉及拉晶速率、加热功率、冷却强度等多个强耦合参数,其协同控制极具挑战^[60-63]。该过程易产生杂晶、雀斑、小角度晶界、疏松等缺陷^[64-66],如图4(a)~(c)所示。因此,实现工艺精确控制与优化,对保证铸件的冶金质量至关重要。同时,凝固参数也决定着枝晶形貌、 γ' 相尺寸、元素偏析程度等组织特征,对铸件的高温蠕变、疲劳性能及组织稳定性起到关键作用^[67]。因此,实现凝固过程的精确控制与优化,不仅是抑制缺陷的关键,也是调控最终性能、保障铸件冶金质量的核心途径。

代理模型以高精度、高效率的优势,适用于多参数、多目标的复杂工艺,为工艺优化与实时控制提供可行的技术路径。Rosnitschek等^[19]提出一种基于几何特征的神经网络元模型框架,通过AutoML自动搜索网络架构,并结合Hyperband进行超参数优化,将低压铸造的凝固时间预测从数小时缩短至秒级,验证了几何特征编码在降低输入维度与加速推断的有效性。基于浇注系统设计与工艺参数的协同优化难题,Yu等^[68]构建数据驱动的浇注系统优化模型,将径向基函数(radial basis function, RBF)与工程计算相结合,通过拉丁超立方采样建立包含6个关键参数的设计空间,并基于ProCAST模拟结果训练代理模型,实现对孔隙率的高精度高效预测,预测偏差仅为0.2%,如图4(d)所示。基于该代理模型优化后的工艺窗口,显著降低

铸件孔隙率,提高成形质量。为克服几何与工艺的耦合难题并实现全自动工艺设计,Warriner等^[69]开发了几何特征提取模型,综合运用图像分割和距离变换算法,识别定位三维凝固热点、倒扣、分型线等关键工艺特征,自动生成并优化冒口布局,实现从计算机建模到冒口布局的秒级预测,显著缩短工艺设计迭代周期。在缺陷预测方面,数据驱动方法正逐步实现对传统质量控制模式的超越,推动铸造过程从被动检测转向主动预防^[70]。通过融合多源工艺数据与机器学习算法,研究人员构建高精度缺陷预测模型,进一步借助SHAP分析揭示关键因素,为工艺优化提供导向。在铸件表面缺陷预测方面,Chen等^[37]提出极端随机树(extremely randomized trees, ET)与SHAP分析相结合的数据驱动模型,整合51维现场数据,通过贝叶斯优化训练ET模型,废件质量误差仅为16.99 kg,实现高精度预测。同时,通过SHAP分析,揭示出过量的型砂有机黏结剂和过高的细粉含量是产生缺陷的主要因素,并提供了高效的表面缺陷控制工艺改进方案。为了解决高温合金精密铸造工艺参数复杂、缺陷多变的难题,Del Vecchio等^[71]提出支持向量机(support vector machine, SVM)与工艺域描述相结合的优化模型,采用SVM对叶片缺陷进行分类,并逆向获取最优工艺窗口。在实际应用中,该方法能显著降低缺陷率,每年节约成本约4%~7%,为精密铸造的降本增效提供有效的数据驱动解决方案。

在铸件缺陷的工艺控制基础上,精准调控其综合力学或服役性能是下一步目标。传统的性能评估主要依赖经验判断与破坏性实验,存在周期长、成本高、难以量化等固有局限。研究人员开发多种

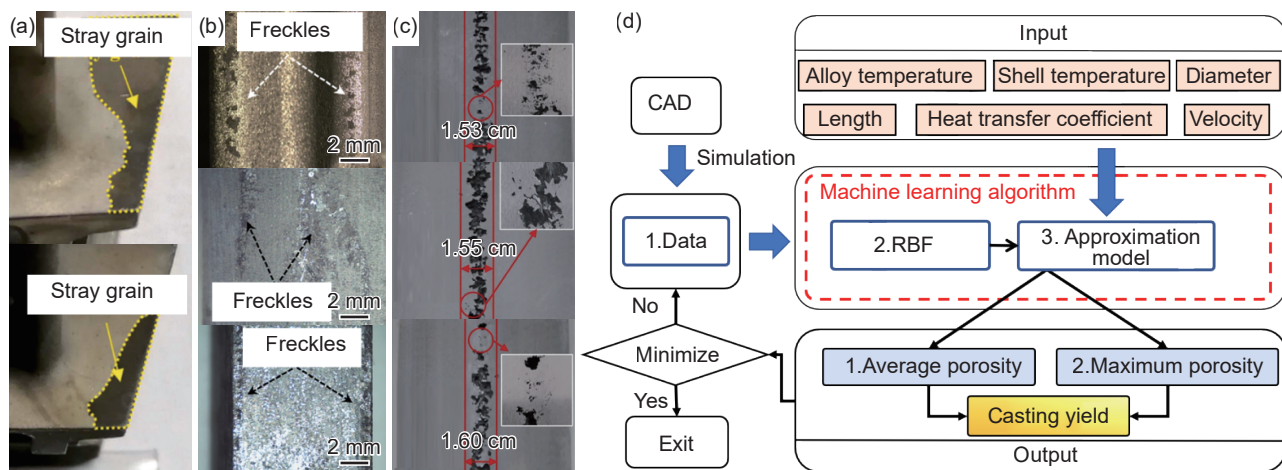


图4 典型缺陷及数据驱动的熔模铸造孔隙率预测模型^[64-66, 68] (a)杂晶; (b)雀斑; (c)疏松; (d)数据驱动浇注孔隙率预测

Fig. 4 Typical defects and data-driven porosity prediction models for investment casting^[64-66, 68] (a) stray grain; (b) freckles; (c) micro-porosity; (d) data-driven prediction of casting porosity

铸件性能的智能预测与优化模型,从多维度工艺数据中挖掘规律,实现性能快速评估与最优工艺窗口的精准定位。为了解决高温合金涡轮叶片工艺参数难以优化,李杨等^[39]提出机器学习智能优化方法,采集多维高温合金涡轮叶片铸造工艺数据,构建深度学习预测模型,结合优化算法实现自动参数寻优。实验验证表明,优化后的参数能显著提高涡轮叶片的力学性能质量评级。Wilk-Kołodziejczyk等^[38]对铸件性能预测进行了系统研究,采用 RF、XGBoost 等多种算法对抗拉强度、屈服强度等 5 项关键力学性能进行预测。其中 XGBoost 表现最佳,抗拉强度预测 R^2 达到 0.82,同时开发了基于相关性与邻域样本的数据补全算法,将缺失率 42% 的数据集补全至可用水平,为铸件工艺优化提供了高效的智能设计工具。针对铸件性能与成本的多目标优化难题,Wilk-Kołodziejczyk 等^[29]提出融合成本函数与质量函数的加权标量化模型,采用启发式搜索驱动 XGBoost 性能模型,可在 10 s 内完成寻优。结果表明,该模型在保证显微组织与力学性能误差小于 5% 的同时,实现成本降低最高达到 22%,为小数据、强约束场景下铸造参数智能修正与决策提供高效解决方案。镍基单晶高温合金在高温长时载荷下的蠕变失效,是决定航空发动机涡轮叶片等热端部件寿命的关键机制。杜晓明等^[72]与李春雨等^[73]分别采用多种回归算法与神经网络,建立高精度蠕变寿命预测模型,通过挖掘成分、工艺与性能的复杂映射关系,实现合金成分逆向设计。Virdi 等^[74]提出套索算法(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)与基于随机森林的变量选择(variable selection using random forests, VSURF)双阶段特征选择方法,在 25 维数据集中高效筛选关键变量。基于此训练的 XGBoost 模型中,抗拉强度和屈服强度预测误差分别降至 10.5 MPa 和 9.0 MPa,为熔模铸造在线质量控制提供轻量级、高解释性的智能解决方案。Sata 等^[75]基于工艺-成分数据,提出主成分分析(principal component analysis, PCA)降维与神经网络和多元回归(multivariate regression, MVR)相结合的双模型,基于 800 炉次 24 维工艺-成分数据,通过 PCA 降维后实现多项力学性能的同步高精度预测,预测的均方根误差(root mean square error, RMSE)仅为 17 MPa,并提供了零实验、低代码的在线性能评估工具。在更加复杂的应力场预测方面,Mou 等^[30]为了解决单晶涡轮叶片定向凝固后残余应力难以评估,提出基于图卷积网络(graph convolutional

network, GCN)的数字孪生模型,将有限元网格拓扑和节点应力信息转化为图数据,微调后模型预测误差仅为 10.6 MPa,较传统有限元法(finite element method, FEM)降低 82%,实现应力场的高保真和实时预测。

2.2 几何尺寸控制

实现铸件尺寸的高精度,是衡量精密铸造水平的核心指标。在凝固冷却过程中,液态金属经历液态收缩、凝固收缩和固态收缩 3 个阶段,如何精确补偿这一收缩是实现近净成型的关键^[10]。传统的补偿方法主要依赖经验的收缩率公式和反复试错修正,难以满足复杂结构件的高精度要求。数值模拟技术通过热力学与应力分析,研究工艺参数对收缩变形的影响规律,实现从经验公式到模拟预测的跨越^[64-66,76]。然而,当面对多工序耦合的误差累积、材料非线性变形等实际工况时,模拟计算成本高昂、迭代优化困难的局限依然显著。

基于数据驱动的智能尺寸控制技术,通过在精密铸造中构建预测与补偿之间的闭环,为提高铸件尺寸精度提供新的技术途径。通过深度融合工艺数据、物理仿真与机器学习,构建从蜡模到铸件、从局部到整体的高精度尺寸预测与补偿体系,推动尺寸控制向数字化和闭环化方向发展。在壁厚、合金凝固收缩等关键尺寸的早期预测方面,多种数据驱动模型展现出优异性能。对于壁厚,Dong 等^[40]提出一种集成学习模型,通过蜡模超声测厚数据构建局部融合与整体分布特征,采用集成学习方法实现蜡模到铸件壁厚的早期精度预测,其平均绝对误差(mean absolute error, MAE)仅为 3.38 μm ,计算时间较传统 FEM 缩短 98%,成功筛选出缺陷件,显著降低生产成本。为了应对高温合金复杂结构件的变形控制挑战,Wang 等^[27]针对环-环结构高温合金铸件,提出 RBF 数据驱动模型,通过 Gleeble 试验建立 K4169 合金在 600~1200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下弹-塑-黏本构关系,结合拉丁超采样与有限元模拟,采用非支配排序遗传算法 II(non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm II, NSGA-II)对多目标优化,环件椭圆度降低至 0.643 mm,达到 CT6 级别。该模型将单样本预测时间从数十小时压缩至 0.5 h 以内,实现实验设计的自动化和模拟仿真脚本的批量运行,显著提升工艺优化计算效率。为了解决精密铸造收缩难以预测,Dong 等^[22]开发卷积神经网络(convolutional neural network, CNN)模型,以 ProCAST 有限元结果为基础,构建 1D-CNN 映射模型,实现空心涡轮叶片收缩率的高精度预测,预测误差仅为 0.03%,较传统回归方法提高 97%。此外,Tian 等^[77]提出结合反

向传播神经网络 (back propagation neural network, BPNN) 自适应学习思想的回归算法, 以几何参数为输入, 构建三维坐标与收缩的三次回归基函数, 通过局部变化率反向分配误差、迭代修正系数, 实现不依赖材料常数的几何驱动预测, 验证件预测误差小于 0.15 mm, 显著优于传统回归方法。为了解决多流程数据割裂导致的误差传递, 官邦等^[26] 提出基于节点法向量和最近邻点算法的位移传递计算方法, 基于此方法开发的软件, 为多扰动条件下模具的误差精准补偿提供解决方案。上述智能方法

的成功应用, 标志着铸件尺寸控制从经验补偿向预测补偿的技术变革, 为精密铸造的数字化和智能化发展奠定坚实基础。

2.3 小结

针对凝固缺陷与性能控制中不同人工智能模型的应用特点, 表 4 系统归纳不同典型方法的应用范围、优势与局限性 3 个维度。总体来看, 凝固缺陷与性能控制中的人工智能应用正由传统的单一参数预测, 逐步转向面向复杂空间关联、多源数据融合与多目标协同优化建模。

表 4 铸件凝固与尺寸控制中人工智能典型模型的应用范围、优势与局限

Table 4 Application scope, advantages, and limitations of typical artificial intelligence models in solidification and dimensional control of castings

Type	Application scope	Advantage	Limitation
Surrogate and machine learning models (RSM, RBF, and GPR)	Surrogate prediction, process optimization, and defect control	Fast prediction and low computational cost	Weak in complex topology and high-dimensional field representation
Ensemble learning models (XGBoost, RF, and ET)	Defect prediction, sensitivity analysis, and property regression	Robust and interpretable	Weak in spatially coupled relationship modeling
Shallow neural networks (BPNN)	Process-microstructure-property mapping and property prediction	Strong nonlinear fitting and flexible	Sensitive to data quality and limited interpretability
Deep learning (GCN)	Field prediction and topology-related modeling	Good at capturing spatial and topological relations	Complex modeling and high deployment cost

3 铸件检测技术

传统检测主要依赖人工目视或传统图像处理的算法, 存在效率低、漏检率高、评判标准主观且一致性差等局限性。此外, 铸件缺陷、微观组织形态复杂多样, 为检测算法带来种类多、尺度差异大、样本不均衡等一系列挑战。以机器视觉、深度学习为代表的智能检测技术, 将铸造质量检测推向自动化、高精度化和全流程化的新阶段, 逐步构建起从表面缺陷、内部结构到微观组织的完整数字化检测体系^[78-79]。

3.1 铸件缺陷图像识别技术

铸件表面与内部缺陷的自动识别, 是构建数字化检测体系的核心技术。随着深度学习技术的发展, 基于端到端学习模式的智能识别方法, 大幅提升检出率、识别精度与自动化水平。航空发动机叶片上微裂纹、早期腐蚀等缺陷, 尺寸极小且特征微弱, 在高分辨率图像中仅占极少像素, 属于典型的小目标检测难题, 易被传统方法和标准神经网络漏检。为此, 研究人员致力于设计更精细的网络结构与检测策略。Ma 等^[23] 针对微小和弱特征缺陷设计专用神经网络模型, 通过语义先验挖掘模块, 捕获细粒度的像素级位置先验, 有效增强微小缺陷的感知能

力, 在自建叶片数据集上取得高达 94.9% 的 F1 分数, 表明该模型在兼顾查准率和召回率方面表现优异。Li 等^[80] 采用先粗检再细定位的策略处理高分辨率图像, 先识别可能缺陷区域, 再进行精细定位和分类, 最终检测精度达到 93.5%, 成功解决在役叶片高分辨率图像中微小缺陷的检测难题。此外, 叶片缺陷形态不规则, 存在裂纹、凹坑等不同形貌, 且检测对象为复杂曲面部件, 传统 CNN 对几何变换的适应性差, 难以实现自动化、高精度检测。对于耗时且依赖经验的在役叶片孔探, Yang 等^[81] 提出边缘引导的缺陷分割网络, 通过强化边缘特征学习, 实现对不规则缺陷像素级自动化、高精度分割。工业现场高质量、带标注的缺陷样本通常极其稀缺, 使得小样本学习成为深度学习模型应用的关键瓶颈。为此, 研究人员主要从数据增广、模型架构与训练策略等维度出发, 提出多种创新方案以提升模型在小样本条件下的性能与泛化能力。Oh 等^[82] 结合卷积自编码器与 CNN 的学习方法, 通过数据增强将模型准确率从 91.81% 提升至 98.87%。Gupta 等^[83] 提出加权平均集成模型, 通过融合 ResNet50 与自定义 CNN 的特征, 使铸件数据集准确率达到 98.18%。唐建朝等^[41] 针对航空涡轮叶片荧光渗透

检测 (fluorescent penetrant inspection, FPI), 开发基于 CNN 和数据增强的数字检测模型, 通过工业相机与紫外灯搭建成像平台, 将原始 14 张缺陷图扩增至数百张进行训练, 最终实现识别准确率达到 95% 以上, 相较于人工检测效率提升 10 倍, 漏检率下降 80%。同时, 迁移学习通过利用在大规模通用数据集上预训练的模型作为起点, 被证实为解决小样本问题的强有力工具。Thalagala 等^[84] 基于 AlexNet 模型与迁移学习, 在叶轮铸件表面缺陷检测中, 仅使用 20% 训练数据, 准确率就达到 90% 以上。

对于航空发动机叶片等高可靠性关键部件而言, 除了表面缺陷检测, 内部缺陷的无损检测和三维结构评估也至关重要。工业计算机断层扫描 (industrial computed tomography, ICT) 是一种基于 X 射线三维成像的无损检测技术, 它通过采集物体在不同角度下的投影数据, 采用计算机重建物体内部结构的横断面图像, 从而实现对被测对象内部缺陷、结构尺寸及装配状态的精确可视化检测。研究人员将 ICT 检测方法应用于镍钴合金叶片内部的微孔洞、裂纹等多种缺陷检测^[85]。为了应对 ICT 图像检测中的伪影、低对比度、类别不平衡等具体挑战, 多种基于深度学习的专用解决方案已成功开发并应用。对于航空发动机涡轮叶片 ICT 图像分割, Zhao 等^[42] 提出增强型 U-Net 模型, 通过引入多尺度输入、密集块特征重用等机制, 在类别不平衡数据中实现优异性能, 该方法中 Jaccard 系数达到 0.9540~0.9592, 戴斯相似系数 (Dice similarity coefficient, DSC) 系数达到 0.9765~0.9792, 有力地验证了多尺度特征融合的有效性。在缺陷检测中, 不同研究在模型选择上各有侧重。García 等^[86] 基于 RetinaNet 单阶段检测器, 使铝合金铸件数据集实现在交并比 (intersection over union, IOU) 阈值为 0.50 时, 平均精度均值 (mean average precision, mAP) 为 0.942 的优异性能, 展现了单阶段检测器在精度与速度权衡中的优势。Wang 等^[43] 提出 DBFF-YOLOv4 模型, 通过双主干特征提取, 使涡轮叶片 X 光图像实现 99.58% mAP, 验证了特征融合在多类别缺陷识别中的有效性。同时, Wang 等^[87] 提出一种基于无监督生成对抗网络 (generative adversarial network, GAN) 的航空发动机涡轮叶片 X 射线图像缺陷检测方法。仅使用无缺陷样本训练模型, 通过图像重构误差实现缺陷自动识别, 通过实验验证, 曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 值达 0.911, 如图 5 所示。Wu 等^[44] 致力于开发轻量化模型, 针对 TiAl 航空铸件 X 射线缺陷识别, 提出 BX-Net 细粒度缺

陷识别模型结合双线性池化和迁移学习, 在铸件 5 类缺陷识别中准确率和召回率均达到 99%, 且模型参数数据存储容量仅 0.48 MB, 实现数字底片在线判别。对于弱监督条件下缺陷检测, Jiang 等^[88] 提出基于注意力引导数据增强方法, 在 8992 张 X 射线图像中准确率实现 95.5%。

3.2 铸件微观组织检测分析技术

微观组织分析作为材料科学与工程的核心技术, 是构建材料“工艺-组织-性能”三者关系的关键桥梁。通过训练 CNN 等模型, 能够自动识别和分割不同相、析出物、晶界与缺陷, 实现微观组织特征的快速提取与量化统计。Richter 等^[45] 结合 YOLOv2 目标检测网络与迭代最近点 (iterative closest point, ICP) 三维重建算法, 实现对 CMSX-4 单晶高温合金中 16631 个枝晶的全自动识别与追踪, 揭示枝晶家族的演化机制。Nikolić 等^[24] 基于 CNN 的枝晶间距预测模型, 在样本图像中预测精度达到 91.5%, 为铸造微观结构的自动化检测提供有效工具。Shen 等^[89] 提出一种结合电子背散射衍射 (electron backscatter diffraction, EBSD) 标注与 U-Net 深度学习的显微组织分析方法, 直接从常规扫描电镜图像中对复杂钢的显微组织进行自动分类与定量分析, 如图 6 所示。采用该方法识别双相钢与淬火配分钢的复杂相结构, 像素精度达到 90.1%, 并在不同成像模式、图像质量及放大倍数下表现出强鲁棒性, 为复杂多相结构的分割与量化提供通用解决方案。Xu 等^[25] 将高通量实验与 U-Net 深度学习模型集成, 成功实现镍基单晶高温合金蠕变组织的快速分割, 像素准确率达 92.6%, 建立应力梯度与显微组织演化之间的定量关联。Biswas 等^[90] 提出集成注意力 U-Net 方法, 通过多色彩空间特征提取和注意力机制, 在 MetalDAM 数据集中 IOU 值取得 0.677, 实现强化相、析出相等组织的精准分割。Akbari 等^[91] 的系统研究进一步证实, 机器学习方法在共晶相量化、枝晶臂间距检测等均优于传统手动方法, 为铸件的快速、客观微观表征提供可行方案。为进一步推动微观组织分析实用化, 研究重点已延伸至轻量化模型构建、高质量数据获取等方向。在模型轻量化方面, Zhao 等^[42] 基于改进 MobileNetV2 深度学习模型, 在金相图像分类中训练准确率达到 95.11%, 显著优于 VGG19、Xception 等复杂网络。为了应对复杂多相结构标注困难的挑战, 并克服高质量标注数据稀缺的瓶颈, Bárcena 等^[92] 对铸件微观形态进行分类, 构建大规模合成数据集, 采用预训练的 MobileNet

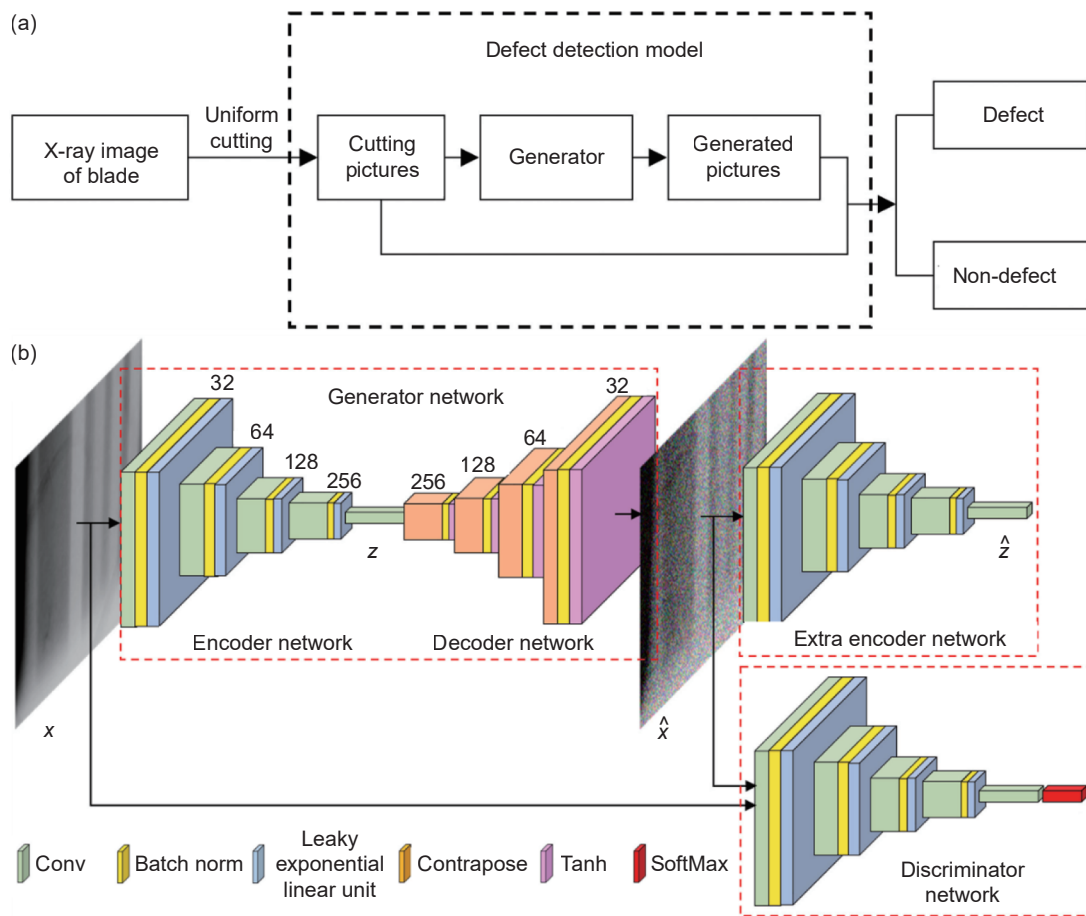


图 5 无监督生成对抗网络航空发动机涡轮叶片 X 射线图像缺陷检测^[87] (a) 缺陷检测过程; (b) 缺陷检测模型的总体网络结构
 Fig. 5 Unsupervised GAN-based defect detection for X-ray images of aeroengine turbine blades^[87] (a) defect detection process;
 (b) overall network architecture of the defect detection model

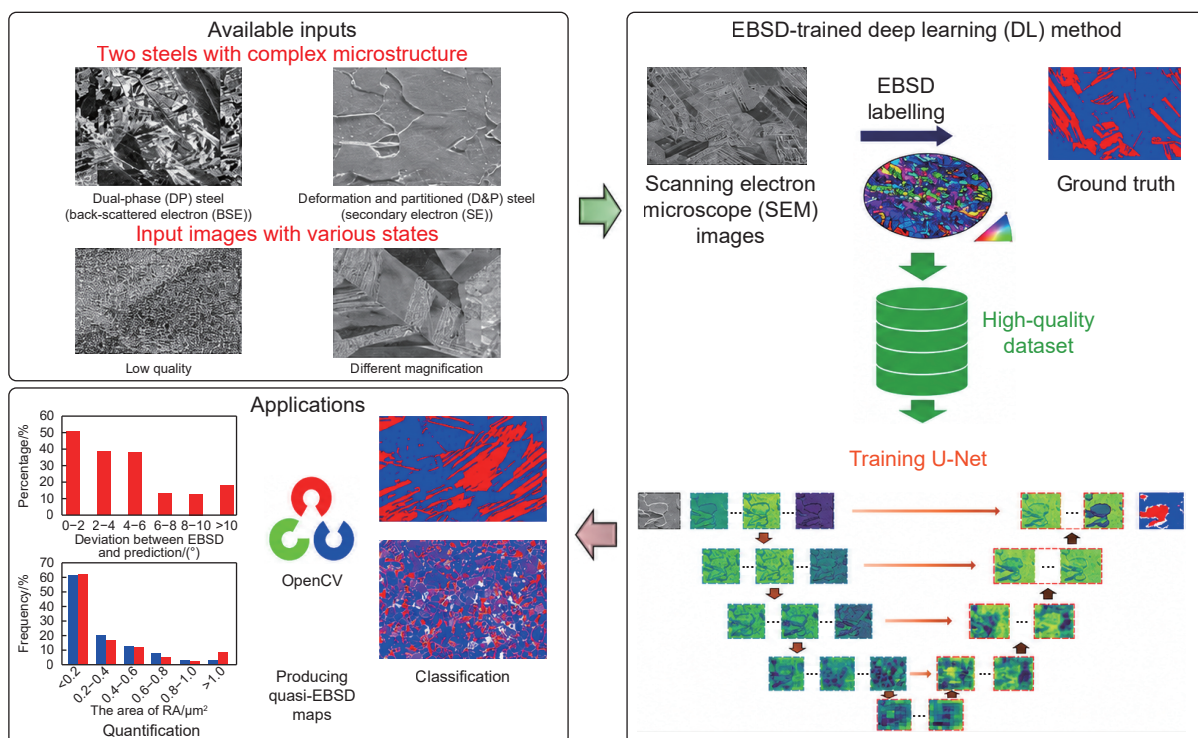


图 6 基于 EBSD 标注的复杂金属微观结构分割与量化深度学习模型^[89]

Fig. 6 Deep learning model for segmenting and quantification of complex metallic microstructures based on EBSD annotation^[89]

网络对 6 种纯图像分类, 准确率达 98.9%, 并且 U-Net 分割准确率最高可达 93%。

3.3 小结

为明确铸件缺陷检测中不同人工智能方法的适用场景与性能特点, 表 5 给出不同典型模型的应

用范围、优势与局限性。在铸件缺陷检测中, 不同模型已形成相对明确的任务分工: 分类模型适用于基础识别; 检测模型兼顾速度与精度定位缺陷; 分割模型更适合精细定位; 无监督方法则样本稀缺场景具有更高适应性。

表 5 铸件检测与组织分析中典型人工智能模型的应用范围、优势与局限

Table 5 Application Scope, advantages, and limitations of typical artificial intelligence models in casting inspection and micro-structure analysis

Type	Application scope	Advantage	Limitation
CNN-based classification models	Defect classification and microstructure recognition	Strong feature extraction and suitable for classification	Weak in localization and segmentation
Object detection models (YOLO and RetinaNet)	Defect detection and online inspection	Fast and accurate	Sensitive to small defects and class imbalance
Segmentation models (U-Net)	Defect segmentation and contour extraction	Pixel-level localization and accurate boundary recognition	Depends on high-quality annotations
Unsupervised learning models	Anomaly detection and data augmentation	Useful for limited samples	Limited stability and interpretability

4 结论与展望

精密铸造工艺在铸件缺陷控制、尺寸精度控制、铸件质量检测等多个方面面临重大挑战, 人工智能的迅速发展为精密铸造提供新的技术路径。本文系统综述人工智能技术在精密铸造领域的应用进展, 涵盖“型芯-蜡模-型壳”等中间产物的缺陷和性能控制、铸件凝固过程中的冶金缺陷和尺寸误差、力学性能的预测和控制、铸件质量检测(包括表面和内部缺陷、金相组织的自动识别和分析)。人工智能技术具备大幅提升精密铸造产品质量和合格率、制造效率和工艺稳定性的巨大潜能, 未来将推动精密铸造领域从经验依赖模式走向智能化、数字化制造的新范式。针对当前人工智能应用在精密铸造领域面临的挑战和未来发展趋势, 提出以下展望:

(1)精密铸造过程存在不同工艺环节之间数据割裂导致的全流程建模困难以及小样本条件下学习能力受限的难题, 涉及型芯和型壳制备、蜡模成形、合金凝固、缺陷检测等多个工艺, 各个工艺之间存在显著的尺寸误差与缺陷传递。未来应加强几何形貌、工艺参数、温度场、组织特征、服役性能等多源、多尺度、多模态信息的协同建模, 推动人工智能由单环节经验预测向全流程、多尺度统一建模发展。针对小样本问题, 建立实验与模拟结合的多保真度数据集并通过迁移学习等方法实现小样本条件下的学习。

(2)精密铸造的核心控制目标包括两大类, 一

类是几何形貌与尺寸精度相关的“控形”问题, 另一类是组织、缺陷、性能相关的“控性”问题。在实践中, 改善成形完整性和尺寸精度, 往往以牺牲组织均匀性、缺陷敏感性或力学性能为代价; 而强化性能调控, 又可能带来变形增大、尺寸失稳等问题, 二者存在明显的权衡与制约。单一环节、目标的局部优化难以实现整体质量最优。未来应突破流程分段建模和局部优化的限制, 发展面向几何形貌与材料性能协同优化的一体化智能调控理论与方法, 构建融合几何特征、热过程、组织缺陷与性能响应的统一建模框架, 推动精密铸造由“控形”或“控性”向“形性协同调控”转变。

(3)精密铸造中存在定向凝固、陶瓷烧结等高温及其他复杂条件下的工艺场景, 具有显著黑箱属性, 难以进行有效分析。目前对模型可解释性、输出可靠性以及跨工况泛化能力的研究仍显不足。仅高精度预测结果不足以支撑工程决策, 模型还应具备风险感知和失效预警能力。未来可结合特征归因分析、贝叶斯学习、概率预测、置信区间评估等方法, 对不确定性量化, 构建兼具可解释性与可信性的智能决策框架。同时, 开发高可解释性的人工智能算法也至关重要, 例如将热力学、流体力学、凝固理论等物理信息耦合到数据驱动模型中, 发展适用于精密铸造过程的物理信息神经网络。

(4)在线监测和实时预报是提高铸件生产合格率和工艺稳定性的关键。未来, 通过智能在线监测技术, 利用高精度传感器对精密铸造不同环节的温度、压力等关键工艺参数进行实时采集, 运用机器

学习算法对实时采集的数据进行快速分析,实现在线状态预测、异常检测,甚至工艺参数在线优化。进一步开发结合在线监控、物理模型和数据驱动模型的数字孪生(digital twin)技术,建立面向关键工艺参数、缺陷萌生与尺寸偏差的实时预测和动态补偿机制,实现精密铸造过程从离线优化向自主闭环控制的转变,提高复杂铸件制造过程的一致性与稳定性。

(5)大模型具有强大的上下文理解能力,在工艺知识建模、决策辅助、复杂任务协同等方面,为精密铸造智能化发展提供新的技术路径。大模型作为基础知识库和决策引擎,结合智能体(agent)技术和检索增强生成(retrieval-augmented generation, RAG)模型,构建面向精密铸造的专业化智能决策系统,执行复杂缺陷原因诊断、参数寻优等专业化操作。RAG技术有效整合工艺手册、专家经验和历史数据,拓展大模型领域知识库,保障决策的专业性与可追溯性。面向精密铸造各环节构建的多智能体集群,有望支撑复杂任务分解和全流程工作规划。

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