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连铸结晶器内钢液凝固热传导有限元方法*

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摘要:连铸结晶器内钢液的传热可视为一个稳态过程, 可用依赖于拉坯速度的三维稳态热传导方程描述。本文针对该稳态模型, 采用 Galerkin 加权余量法推导考虑第一类边界条件、第二类边界条件和第三类边界条件的有限元方程, 得到非对称的系统方程。编制了相应的有限元程序, 并用此程序计算分析一个 Q235 小方坯连铸实例, 得到铸坯的温度场。本文给出的有限元方法对连续铸造中铸坯形成过程的热力耦合问题的深入研究具有重要意义。

关键词:连续铸造; 热传导; 有限元

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连续铸造工艺具有成本低、投资少、产品收得率高等优点, 被认为是钢材生产发展的新方向, 因而其产品质量问题受到人们的高度重视。结晶器内钢液的传热直接影响凝固坯壳的形成, 影响坯壳中的应力分布, 进而影响产品的质量。尽管凝固坯壳的形成及其应力分布问题长期以来倍受关注, 然而, 现有的工作在进行温度场的分析计算时, 要么采用二维瞬态热传导模型^[1-4], 要么采用通常的三维稳态模型^[5]。二维瞬态模型忽略了拉坯方向的传热, 而通常的三维稳态模型不能计及拉坯速度的影响。事实上, 结晶器内钢液的传热用计及拉坯速度影响的三维稳态模型描述更加合理^[6]。有限元方法能适应非规则形状边界的情况, 如 CSP 型结晶器和漏斗型结晶器等。有鉴于此, 本文采用 Galerkin 加权余量法导出求解结晶器内钢液三维稳态热传导的有限元方程, 该方法考虑了拉坯速度的影响。为进一步合理分析连续铸造工艺中结晶器内铸坯凝固壳的形成和变形的热力耦合问题奠定基础。

1 热传导平衡方程及边界条件

连铸结晶器内钢液的传热, 可以视为依赖于拉坯速度的三维稳态热传导问题。其热传导方程可以写成如下形式^[6]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) +$$

$$\rho Q - \rho cv \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中 ϕ 为温度, k_x , k_y 和 k_z 分别为 x 、 y 和 z 3 个方向的热传导系数, ρ 为材料的密度, Q 为物体内部的热源密度, c 为材料比热, v 为拉坯速度。传热的边界条件可写为

第 1 类边界条件(给定温度边界)

$$\phi = \tilde{\phi} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_1 \quad (2)$$

第 2 类边界条件(热流边界)

$$\left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z \right) = q \quad \text{on } \Gamma_2 \quad (3)$$

式中 q 为边界上的给定热流量, n_x , n_y 和 n_z 为边界法向矢量的分量。在各向同性热传导时

$$-k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = q \quad \text{on } \Gamma_2$$

第 3 类边界条件(热对流边界)

$$k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z = h(\phi_\alpha - \phi) \quad \text{on } \Gamma_3 \quad (4)$$

式中 h 为放热系数, ϕ_α 为对流环境的温度。

热传导方程(1)和边界条件(2)、(3)和(4)即构成了连续铸造结晶器内钢液凝固热传导问题的场方程。

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2 有限元公式推导

采用 Galerkin 法推导平衡方程,以第 1 类边界条件为强制满足的边界条件,第 2 和第 3 类边界条件为自然边界条件,给出如下加权余量表达式

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_v w_1 \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \rho Q - \rho cv \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right] dv + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_2} w_2 \left[k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z - q \right] d\Gamma + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_3} w_3 \left[k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z - \right. \\ & \left. h(\phi_\alpha - \phi) \right] d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

利用 Gauss 定理可得到式(5)的弱形式

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_v \left[\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) - \rho Q w_1 - \rho cv w_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right] dv + \\ & \oint_{\Gamma} w_1 \left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z \right) d\Gamma + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_2} w_2 \left[k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z - q \right] d\Gamma + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_3} w_3 \left[k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} n_x + k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} n_y + k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} n_z - \right. \\ & \left. h(\phi_\alpha - \phi) \right] d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

由于加权系数的任意性,令在边界 Γ_2 上 $w_1 = -w_2$, 在边界 Γ_3 上, $w_1 = -w_3$, 由于(2)为强制满足的边界条件,故可令在边界 Γ_1 上 $w_1 = 0$, 由此,方程(6)可以简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_v \left[\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \rho Q w_1 - \rho cv w_1 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right] dv + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_2} w_1 q d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_3} w_1 h(\phi_\alpha - \phi) d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

利用 Galerkin 法,选择插值函数

$$\phi = N\phi^e, \quad w_1 = Nw^e \quad (8)$$

代入式(7)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_v (w^e)^T \left[\frac{\partial N^T}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right) - \rho cv N^T \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right] \phi^e dv + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_v (w^e)^T \rho Q N^T dv + \int_{\Gamma_2} (w^e)^T N^T q d\Gamma + \\ & \int_{\Gamma_3} (w^e)^T N^T h \phi_\alpha d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_3} (w^e)^T h N^T N \phi^e d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由加权系数的任意性,可以得到如下平衡方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \int_v \left[\frac{\partial N^T}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right) - \rho cv N^T \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right] dz + \int_{\Gamma_3} h N^T N d\Gamma \right\} \phi^e = \\ & \int_v \rho Q N^T dv + \int_{\Gamma_2} q N^T d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_3} h \phi_\alpha N^T d\Gamma \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

此即单元平衡方程,其可以写成

$$K^e \phi^e = f^e \quad (11)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} K^e &= \int_v \left[\frac{\partial N^T}{\partial x} \left(k_x \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial y} \left(k_y \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial z} \left(k_z \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right) - \rho cv N^T \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right] dv + \int_{\Gamma_3} h N^T N d\Gamma \\ f^e &= \int_v \rho Q N^T dv + \int_{\Gamma_2} q N^T d\Gamma + \int_{\Gamma_3} h \phi_\alpha N^T d\Gamma \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

当 $k_x = k_y = k_z = k$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} K^e &= \int \left[k \left(\frac{\partial N^T}{\partial x} \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial y} \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N^T}{\partial z} \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right) - \right. \\ & \left. \rho cv N^T \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right] dv \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

值得注意的是,矩阵 K^e 为非对称的。

对整个区域的所有单元求和,得系统方程

$$K\phi = f \quad (14)$$

此即连续铸造结晶器内钢液三维稳态热传导有限元平衡方程。

3 计算实例

下面利用基于上述有限元方法编制的程序计算分析一个 Q235 小方坯连续铸造的实例。由于对称性,分析中仅取模型的 1/4 作为研究对象。有限元网格如图 1。

进行温度场分析时,在模型的对称面上,法向热流量为零。凝固坯壳外表面与外界的传热,存在多种热阻的作用。这些热阻主要包括结晶器内保护渣层的热阻 R_s , 结晶器水冷铜板的热阻 R_m 以及凝固坯壳与结晶器壁间气隙的热阻 R_g 。为此,凝固坯壳与结晶器壁接触的外部传热条件成为

$$h = 1/(R_m + R_g + R_s) \quad (15)$$

在此不考虑热辐射的影响。气隙是凝固坯壳的热变形所致,在此忽略其影响。

对于凝固坯壳内固相和液相界面的传热条件,可假设在固-液界面处,钢液对流传热对凝固的影响以等效导热系数的形式反映,即

$$K_{\text{eff}} = nK_{\text{st}} \quad (2)$$

式中 n 取 4~8,其大小取值与拉坯速度有关。

在凝固过程中,铸坯会释放潜热。对潜热的处理以等效比热的方式表达,即

$$C_{\text{eff}} = H/(T_{\text{liq}} - T_{\text{sol}}) \quad (3)$$

式中 C_{eff} 为等效比热, H 为凝固潜热, T_{liq} 和 T_{sol} 分别为材料的液相线和固相线温度。

所计算的结晶器出口处截面几何尺寸为 $120 \times 120 \text{ mm}^2$,高度为 850 mm,结晶器壁锥度变化规律为

$$d = -0.77192z^2 + 1.66906z - 0.144535$$

式中 d 为结晶器内腔绝对锥度(mm), z 取值范围为: $0.1 \leq z \leq L$ 。 L 为结晶器的有效长度。此时取 0.85 m,拉坯速度为 3.5 m/min。

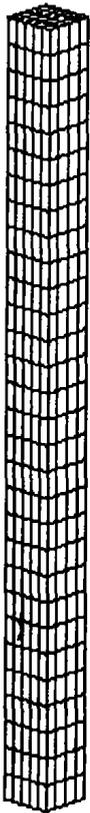


图 1 有限元网格划分



图 2 温度分布

+1.534e+03
+1.420e+03
+1.306e+03
+1.193e+03
+1.079e+03
+9.652e+02
+8.514e+02
+7.376e+02
+6.239e+02
+5.101e+02
+3.963e+02

度为 30 °C,其热阻包括结晶器壁的热阻和保护渣层的热阻。铸坯弯月面上的温度等于浇铸温度 $T_0 = 1540 \text{ °C}$ 。

Q235 钢的固相线温度 $T_{\text{sol}} = 1490 \text{ °C}$,液相线温度 $T_{\text{liq}} = 1514 \text{ °C}$,比热为 $657.0 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{°C}$,凝固潜热 $H = 276.21 \text{ kJ/kg}$ 。热传导系数随温度变化: $K_{\text{st}} = 83.7 \text{ w/m} \cdot \text{°C}$ ($1483 \text{ °C} < T$), $K_{\text{st}} = 2.18T - 3154.97 \text{ w/m} \cdot \text{°C}$ ($1460 \text{ °C} < T \leq 1483 \text{ °C}$), $K_{\text{st}} = 33.47 \text{ w/m} \cdot \text{°C}$ ($T \leq 1460 \text{ °C}$),保护渣层的热阻为: $R_s = 0.000956 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{°C/w}$,结晶器水冷铜板热阻为 $R_m = 0.0007168 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{°C/w}$ 。

图 2 所示为计算得到的结晶器内钢液的温度场分布。

4 结 论

由图 2 可以看到,在给出的冷却条件下结晶器内钢液的沿程温度分布的主要参数,如沿程温度梯度,截面内的温度梯度、出端温度等均满足工艺需要,其数值结果较为全面地符合工艺实际情况。由此得到的结论是:采用与拉坯速度有关的三维稳态热传导方程,并用 Galerkin 加权余量法导出有限元方程,可以对求解连续铸结晶器内钢液的三维稳态热传导问题给出合理的结果。

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热的边界条件,在对称面上热流矢量为零,凝固坯壳外表面与结晶器壁间为热对流边界,结晶器壁的温

Finite Element Method of 3D Stable Heat Conduction of Steel Fluid in Continuous Casting Moulds

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Abstract: The heat transfer of steel fluid in continuous casting mould is a stable process and can be depicted with three-dimensional stable heat conduction equation depending on tension speed. The corresponding finite element equation, including the first, second and third boundary conditions, is deduced out with Galerkin residual method. The coded FEM program is used to analyze the temperature distribution of Q235 steel in continuous billet casting mould. The method proposed is a foundation of thermo - mechanical coupled analysis for the formation of solidified shells and stress in the shells in continuous casting.

Key words: continuous casting; heat transfer; finite element method

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Effect of Chemical Composition on Formation Performance of 7050 Alloy Billets

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Abstract: The casting technology of 7050 alloy billets is researched. that are used to produce slabs for air materials. Because the composition of 7050 alloy is very complex, the Cu and Zn elements contents are higher and Fe and Si impurity elements contents are controlled lower, at the same time, the specification and the width-thickness ratio are large, all of above result the tremendous crack trend when casting and bad casting formation performance. The formation performance of 7050 alloy has been improved and qualified billets are obtained by optimizing the composition of 7050 alloy, including raising Fe/Si ratio and Zn/Mg ratio, reducing Cu content and adopting the joint refinement with block and silk shaped Al - 5Ti - 1B.

Key words: 7050 alloy; billets; chemical composition; formation performance

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