电磁力场作用下液态金属中非金属 颗粒迁移规律及其应用研究

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Metalloid Particles' Migration in Molten Metals in an Electromagnetic Force Field and It's Application

Candidate: Zhong Yunbo

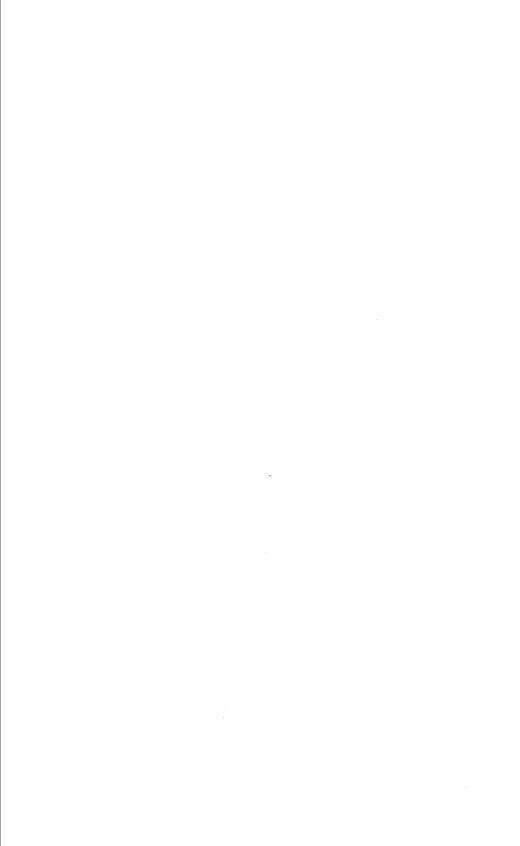
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答辩委员会对论文的评语

钟云波同学的博士学位论文"电磁力场作用下液态金属中非金属颗粒迁移规律及其应用研究"在广泛阅读相关文献、对比相关研究的基础上,针对液态金属中非金属颗粒的电磁迁移行为进行了基础研究,以金属液中非金属夹杂物去除以及凝固界面前沿颗粒行为控制为应用目标,提出了两种新的应用方案。所做研究及结果对冶金工程及材料制备等方面都有重要的借鉴意义。论文选题起点较高,处于国际研究前沿,不仅具有较高的学术意义,而且具有很大的应用前景。

论文的主要贡献如下:

- (1) 系统地测量了采用交变磁场获得的电磁力作用下导电流体中颗粒的运动速率,发现并分析了实验值与理论值在某些条件下偏离较大的原因,对理论公式的适用条件作了重要补充;
- (2) 发现采用矩形或三角形流道比圆形流道可获得更稳定的颗粒电磁迁移效果。并从不均匀电磁力导致金属液紊流的角度进行了解释。首次提出用磁感应强度分布不均度来衡量磁场的不均匀性。采用这一参数研究了紊流产生的规律,在金属镓液的实验中得到证实;
- (3) 建立了描述电磁场净化金属液的的效率模型,考察了多个因素影响夹杂物去除效率的规律,并用熔体实验进行了验证, 为净化器的结构设计及优化提供了理论依据;
 - (4) 研究了电磁净化金属液装置结构参数对金属液所受电

磁力和金属液处理量的影响规律,提出了增加电磁力和金属液处理量的方法,采用多种金属液进行了电磁净化实验,为电磁净化装置的结构设计及实际应用提供了进一步的参考;

(5) 从理论和实验两个角度,证实了电磁力能改变凝固界面对非金属颗粒的推斥或吞没行为,进而提出了用电磁力来控制非金属颗粒分布的设想。这为二次夹杂物的控制及金属基复合材料制备等方面提供了新的思路。

钟云波同学的博士论文研究内容新颖,工作量大,具有较高的系统性和理论深度,写作条理清晰,理论联系实际,并有多处创新。钟云波同学答辩论述清楚,思路清晰,逻辑性强,对所提问题回答正确。综上所述,说明钟云波同学具有坚实的理论基础知识和独立从事科研工作的能力。

经答辩委员会七名委员投票表决,一致认为钟云波同学的博士论文及答辩已达到博士学位要求,同意通过该同学的博士学位论文答辩,建议授予钟云波同学博士学位,并建议评为优秀博士论文。

答辩委员会表决结果

经答辩委员会表决,全票同意通过钟云波同学的博士学位论 文答辩,建议授予博士学位。

答辩委员会主席: 胡壮麒

2000年1月23日



摘 要

电磁场在冶金中的应用是近年来冶金工作者致力研究的重要领域之一。利用电磁场的力能和热能效应,可以对熔融金属进行非接触性加热、搅拌、传输和形状控制,而采用其他手段则较难实现。因此,电磁与冶金过程的结合往往意味着新技术的产生。电磁搅拌、电磁铸造等已在工业中发挥着越来越重要的作用。作为冶金领域中又一潜在的新技术-液态金属中颗粒电磁迁移,近年来受到日、法、美等发达国家冶金工作者的广泛关注。

本文在简单回顾该领域的发展历史、对比相关研究的基础上,对交变电磁力场(行波磁场产生)及恒定电磁力场作用下液态金属中颗粒的电磁迁移行为进行了基础和应用研究。采用电解液-氧化铝空心球、铝液-富硅颗粒及铝液-氧化铝夹杂物三种体系,围绕金属液中颗粒迁移规律、液态金属电磁净化及金属液凝固过程中颗粒分布行为三个主题依次展开。

本文的第一部分围绕液态金属中颗粒迁移规律进行研究。针对前人对电磁力场(尤其是交变场)作用下刚性颗粒迁移速率研究不够充分的问题,本文采用行波磁场和电解液模拟体系进行了探讨。通过颗粒速率测量值与理论计算值的对比,发现当雷诺数大于 5.8,Hartman 数接近或大于 1 时,随着颗粒直径的增加,颗粒的迁移速率与理论值偏差增大,实验值与理论值比值趋近某一常数 0.50,这一现象表明此种条件下颗粒受力低于前人的理论分析值 0.75,但当颗粒直径小于 1mm 时,由于雷诺数

及 Hartman 数降低,该比值接近于 1。根据实验结果对理论公式的应用条件进行了补充。

采用过共晶铝硅合金液,使凝固过程中析出的富硅颗粒在行波磁场作用下发生迁移的实验表明,金属液流道形状、大小对颗粒迁移效果产生重要的影响: 当采用圆形流道时,颗粒难以稳定迁移,而采用矩形或三角形流道则能取得较好的效果。基于紊流造成颗粒难以偏聚的原因,对上述现象进行了模拟实验及分析,结果发现圆形管道之圆弧壁面对不均电磁力导致的金属液紊流抑制作用较弱,而矩形及三角形管由于具有平直壁面,比圆形管的比表面积要大 14%~24%,因而能有效抑制紊流的扩展。

紊流的产生主要是由于金属液受到不均匀电磁力的作用,但是,至今,对紊流的形成、电磁力均匀性等方面都没有提出合适的评价方法,因而对颗粒电磁迁移规律的应用产生阻碍作用。本文通过对影响电磁力均匀性的因素进行考察,发现当强减少的影响电磁力均匀性的因素进行考察,发现生磁场的影响较小,而磁感应强度的影响,本文提出分布是造成电磁力不均匀度来衡量磁场均常法。当磁场力采用短形或三角形管道时,金属液中强度分布不均度大于9%时,紊流强烈,颗粒定向迁移;当磁感应强度分布不均度大于9%时,紊流强烈,颗粒定向迁移行为失去意义。这一规律在金属镓液的模型实验中得到了证实,因此,利用磁感应强度分布不均度最磁场分布以及由此而导致的紊流的强弱是可行的。进一步对度破磁场中磁感应强度分布的测定发现,齿面上方磁场不均度最

大不超过 5%,适合用于电磁迁移,而齿槽面上方只有在水平中分面附近区域磁场不均度才符合颗粒电磁迁移的要求。另外,在上述的磁感应强度分布均匀度下,采用比前人所用管径大 5~10 倍的管道进行颗粒电磁迁移,效果良好,从而证明在较大管截面积下也能实现颗粒的稳定迁移。

颗粒电磁迁移现象最重要的应用之一是去除金属液中氧化物夹杂物,因此采用氧化铝夹杂含量较高的铝液进行了电磁迁移实验。结果表明,行波磁场能使铝液中粒径大于 20 μm 的三氧化二铝夹杂物发生明显的迁移,发生迁移后的铝液中夹杂物含量大大降低,残余夹杂物粒径不但与电磁力大小有关,而且与流道形状有关,如采用三角形流道中残余夹杂物的最大粒径要低于矩形流道。

基于上述的电磁迁移实验结果,本文第二部分对行波磁场净化金属液进行了理论和实验研究。根据本文提出的行波磁场净化金属液装置,采用活塞流和轨线模型,对夹杂物去除效率进行了理论分析。结果表明:夹杂物去除效率受电磁力、夹杂物迁移距离、夹杂物粒径、金属液流动距离、管道形状等因素的制约,其中减小夹杂物迁移距离对提高除杂效率最为有效,因而对矩形管而言,采用长宽比较大的板状管更合适;理论分析还解释了管形之所以对除杂效率产生影响,是因为不同管中流速分布以及颗粒迁移距离发生改变的缘故;当电磁力场密度达到重力场密度 15 倍以上时,重力场对夹杂物去除的贡献可忽略不计。上述结果为净化器的结构设计及优化提供了理论依据。

在理论分析的基础上,本文进一步对行波磁场净化金属液过程进行了实验研究。结果表明,随金属液流速的减小,夹杂物去除效率增加,在合适的电磁力密度及金属液流速下,金属

液中氧含量能去除 80%左右,氧含量的降低即表明夹杂物含量的降低。金属液流经行波磁场中时,电磁力将夹杂物截留在管道壁附近而不逃离磁场区域,从而产生电磁过滤效应。利用理论模型预测夹杂物去除效率,与实验结果吻合良好,从而表明理论模型分析是可信的。采用行波磁场净化金属镁液,获得了与铝合金液类似的结果。

在行波磁场作用下,液态金属的净化过程对两个参数提出了较高的要求,一是去除效率,这取决于金属液所受电磁力的大小,二是金属液处理量,而这与金属液流通管路及管径有关,因此对影响金属液中电磁力大小及金属液处理量的因素进行了模拟实验。结果表明,金属液单元回路尺寸、发生器结构、回路数目、金属液回路层数影响着金属液受力以及金属液处理量的大小,根据相应规律提出了增加电磁力和金属液处理量的方法,为电磁净化装置的结构设计提供了进一步的理论依据

基于电磁场作用下颗粒的迁移规律,本文第三部分研究了电磁力场对凝固界面前沿颗粒的运动学和动力学关系以及凝固界面前沿颗粒的被推斥和被吞没行为的影响。通过理论分析、凝固过程观察和金属液实验,证实了电磁力能改变凝固界面对颗粒的推斥或吞没行为,因而有望利用电磁力来控制金属中非金属颗粒的分布。这将在金属基复合材料制备以及金属凝固过程中二次夹杂物的控制等方面提供借鉴,文中对此进行了展望。

关键词 电磁场,液态金属,颗粒迁移,净化,凝固,分布

Abstract

In recent years, metallurgists have paid close attention to the application of the electromagnetic field in metallurgy. Taking advantage of the force and the heat generated by electromagnetic field, one can heat or stir or transmit the molten metals or even control the shape of the molten metal in casting without contacting it, which cannot be easily done by other ways. So, the join of the electromagnetic field with metallurgical process always leads to the birth of a new technology. For example, electromagnetic stirring and electromagnetic casting was widely used in industry. Now, another potential one in metallurgical process, which was called particles electromagnetic separation from molten metals, absorbed much interest from the metallurgists in Japan, France and America.

On the basis of brief review of the history and the evaluation of previous research works, the behavior of the particles in liquid metals under alternate and unalterable electromagnetic force field was investigated experimentally and theoretically. Using three kind of conductive liquid-particle systems, three key topics, namely, particles' electromagnetic migration in liquid metal, purifying molten metal by electromagnetic field, as well as the particles' behavior in front of the solid/liquid (S/L) interface in the electromagnetic field was stressed in this paper.

In the first part, the principle of the particles' migration in molten metals in electromagnetic field is focused. Contrapose that the relation between the rate of hard particle and the electromagnetic force (EMF) was not so far studied, we carried out further research by using electrolyte and travelling magnetic field (TMF). It is found that, if the Reynolds number

larger than 5.8 and the Hartman number close or larger than one, with increasing the diameter of the particles, the rate of which will be progressively lower than the theoretical one, and the ratio between them trend to be closed to 0.5. However, if the diameter is less than 1 millimeter, the ratio goes up to one due to the decrease of the Reynolds and Harman number.

In the experiments using hypereutectic aluminum-silicon alloys, it was found that the shape and size of the pipe would take important effects on the behavior of the particles. Abnormal phenomenon was observed with circular pipe. Better results were obtained with rectangular pipe or triangle pipe. Further experiments revealed that the inner surface of the circular pipe couldn't restrain the metal turbulent flow efficiently, which will disturb the migrating behavior of the particles. The flat surface of the rectangular pipe or triangle pipe will change the direction of the metal flow by the angle larger than 90 degree, and their inner surface area were larger than that of the circular pipe, both of which will result in restraining the turbulent more efficiently.

The turbulent in liquid metals was resulted mainly from the inhomogeneous electromagnetic force, however, for a long time, no appropriate way was put forth to evaluate the turbulence and the homogeneity of the EMF, which hindered the application of the technology. By investigating the factors affected the inhomogeneity of the EMF, it is revealed that when the cross section size of pipe is lower than the skin depth, the homogeneity of the EMF depends mainly on that of the MFD in TMF. To evaluate its effect, the parameter named inhomogeneity degree (IHGD) of the MFD was used. The experiments using liquid metal showed that, if the IHGD of the MFD is lower than 5%, even if the cross section area was increased apparently, the metal turbulent flow was weak or nearly

disappeared in a rectangular or triangle pipe, then the particle can move steadily in the metal. If the IHGD of the MFD is larger than 9%, vigorous turbulent appeared in the molten metal, which will disturb the particle's migration badly. In travelling magnetic field, the space over the core or the central area over the slot have small IHGD, so it is suitable to be used for particles' electromagnetic migration.

The migrating rate of the alumina in liquid aluminum was accelerated remarkably by the TMF. The examination on the diameter and quantity of the inclusions in metal ingots showed that the apparent migration was observed of the inclusions whose diameter are larger than 20 micrometer in TMF. Under the travelling magnetic field, the diameter of the residuary inclusions in triangle pipe is smaller than that in rectangular pipe, which showed that better results could be obtained by triangle pipe instead of rectangular pipe.

Based on the above experimental results, a new design for purifying liquid metals by TMF was proposed in the second part. The inclusions-removal efficiency to this design was discussed by plug flow model and trajectory model. It was shown that, the inclusions' removal efficiency depends on the EMF in liquid metals, the migrating distance and diameter of the inclusions and the flowing distance of the liquid metals, among which it is most effective to increase the removal efficiency by reducing the migrating distance of the inclusions. So the planer pipe with large ratio between the width and the height of the pipe is preferred than the rectangular pipe. Due to the change of the flowing state and the covered distance of the inclusions, the inclusion-removal efficiency is different in rectangular and triangle pipe. If the intensity of the electromagnetic force field was 15 times or more than that of the gravity field, the migrating rate by gravity is too slow to be considered when compared to that by EMF field.

VII