

炼钢电弧炉全程动态模型 与仿真研究

作者:李青

专业:钢铁冶金

导 师: 蒋国昌

洪 新



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答辩委员会对论文的评语

电弧炉炼钢是最重要的炼钢方法之一,其传热、化学过程都非常复杂。因其装料制度和操作过程的不同,具有普遍意义的全过程数学模拟一直难以实现。该研究课题以全程模拟为目标,从冶金反应工程学的角度出发,通过现场观察、物理模拟、理论分析、数学建模及过程仿真对电弧炉炼钢过程进行了深入系统地研究。作者阅读了详尽的文献资料,把握了该领域国内外研究动态和发展趋势,对存在的难点有深入的理解和恰当的评价。该研究工作主要有以下几方面的突出成果:

- (1)建立了电弧炉炼钢过程的多变量、非线性、动态的系统模型。该模型对于冶炼后期操作过程的模拟较好,还可有条件地应用于高铁水比、留钢操作的全程模拟。模型对终点钢液成分中碳、锰、磷、硫及钢液温度预报命中率分别为 44%、61%、44%、78%和37%。
- (2)首次对电弧炉音平与电弧炉电弧传热效率作了定量的 相关性研究,并进一步用于瞬时电弧传热效率分析。
- (3)在物理模拟实验研究的基础上,建立了非稳态传热的废钢熔化模型。模型同时考虑了电弧区传热和废钢内部的传热熔化过程,并对穿井和塌料等过程作了数学描述和模拟,均属首次工作。该模型达到了自熔化起始直至废钢完全熔清的全阶段上进行模拟的目标。
- (4)在上述工作的基础上,首次将过程动态模型与非稳态的废钢熔化模型相耦合,建立了更具普遍意义的全过程模型。耦

合处理后的过程模型对钢液温度的预报命中率由 37%变为 83%,得到显著提高。

(5) 该模型在离线的条件下,已能达到对冶炼全程进行动态仿真和预报的目的,为冶炼过程分析和技术经济评估以及操作流程的优化提供了理论依据,稍加完善即可用于过程实时在线分析预报和过程自动控制。

论文具有跨学科性、涉及面广、难度高、工作量大、系统性强,所做的工作对生产实际具有很好的实用价值和指导意义。纵观全文,结构严谨,行文流畅,层次分明,研究方法正确,内容丰富,数据真实可靠,文献引用规范,结论中肯合理。答辩过程中,论述清楚,思路清晰,逻辑性强,回答问题正确。这表明论文作者具有扎实的理论基础和良好的科研素质。

答辩委员会表决结果

答辦委员会一致认为李青同学的论文与答辩已达到博士学位要求,经过投票,一致通过博士学位论文答辩,建议授予其博士学位。

答辩委员会主席: **董 元 旅** 2003 年 9 月 13 日

摘 要

中国在新世纪中的一项重要任务是用信息化带动工业化,用高新技术改造传统产业,其中包括以计算机和信息技术为基础的过程模型和控制技术的应用. 钢铁冶金是典型的传统工业,但在历经了近四十年脱胎换骨般的变革与发展之后,钢铁业已发生了巨大的进步. 其中之一就是以高效节能为特征的炼钢短流程的兴起,现代电弧炉炼钢已成为世界公认的两大炼钢方法之一. 随着电弧炉炼钢技术迅速发展的步伐,围绕电弧炉过程各环节的数学模型及模拟仿真技术的开发和应用研究也在不断深入和完善.

现代电弧炉炼钢过程可抽象地描述为多变量、非线性、动态的、耦合系统.本文在分析各类模型特点的基础上,选定与过程操作变量及过程特征变化相适应的动态模型作为研究目标,并依据国内大型电弧炉操作的基本状况和对冶炼过程特征分析的需要,选定了模型主要的输入、输出变量和参数.数学建模中,将实际电弧炉的冶炼过程概括地划分为几个主要的反应区域:氧流冲击凹坑处的气-液界面反应区、钢-渣界面反应区、熔池中固-液界面反应区、炉渣中碳粉-炉渣反应区以及炉气反应区.在已有的各类单元模型基础上,通过借鉴、修正和转化,将各反应区描述纳入本模型系统,并依据冶金反应热、动力学原理,开发电弧炉冶炼过程所特有的反应模型

作者参加了重点实验室与宝钢合作研究项目中电弧炉渣况 音平监测和运行数据采集系统的研制、现场安装、调试运行等 工作.基于电弧炉渣况音平监测系统,结合已有电弧炉过程预测和诊断程序,对电弧传热特性和音平检测信息间的相关性进行研究,获取定量的关系式,从而为过程模拟提供了重要的输入参数.数据采集系统动态地记录操作过程的主要参数,为模型的计算、调试与验证提供必要的基础和依据.

本文首先以国内 100 吨超高功率交流电弧炉在热调试中典型炉次的中后期反应过程作为对象进行了模拟计算,对模型相关参数进行了初步验证和调整,并以此为基础扩展到对国内 150 吨超高功率直流电弧炉在热装铁水冶炼模式下的全过程进行数值模拟. 计算结果表明:上述模型既可应用于全废钢操作模式下的后期过程,也可模拟高铁水比、留钢操作模式下的全过程. 当以成分相对误差绝对值 <30%,温度误差的绝对值 <25 K 为命中的评判依据时,模型对终点钢液成分中碳、锰、磷、硫及钢液温度的预报命中率分别为 44%、61%、44%、78%和 37%. 由于采用了简化的废钢熔化模型,使钢液温度的变化过程与实际还存在某些偏差. 为此,作者对电弧加热下废钢的熔化过程作了进一步研究.

根据实际电弧炉废钢熔化过程难于观察的特点,在建模之前首先进行了物理模拟研究,为建模和模型的检验提供必要的信息和依据.依据几何相似和比功率相近的原则,通过特制的小型电弧炉和电极移动控制装置,以金属锡块作为废钢的模拟替代物,以直流弧焊电源作为模拟电源,对直流电弧加热下废钢料堆形态和分布变化过程进行再现和观察分析.

在直流电弧炉操作现场的观察研究和实验室热态模拟实验的基础上,对电弧加热的废钢熔化过程进行了描述,对以弧为核心的加热体的传热、废钢熔化过程的潜热效应、穿井及电极

的移动、塌料以及熔化的钢液对废钢的填充等过程作了特定的假设和处理,建立了圆柱坐标下二维轴对称非稳态传热过程的废钢熔化模型. 采用控制容积积分法获得传热控制方程的求解代数方程,并通过交替方向线迭代的 Gauss-Seidel 算法进行求解. 模型计算表明: 电弧区温度分布特征与已有的研究结果接近,废钢中井区边界尺寸变化和穿井时间与设定值基本一致. 炉内温度分布特征,尤其是金属物料区温度分布的变化能与熔化过程的变化相符. 在不同炉渣遮蔽效果下,废钢的熔化过程及电弧对钢液的加热效率能与已有的研究结果相一致.

在上述工作的基础上,进一步将两维非稳态的废钢熔化模型和过程动态模型进行了耦合. 计算表明: 耦合的模型对终点钢液温度的预报命中率由 37%提高到 83%,获得显著改善. 现阶段的模型在离线的条件下,已能达到对冶炼的全过程进行动态仿真和预报的目的,从而为过程分析和技术经济评估以及操作流程的优化提供了理论依据. 该模型稍加完善也可用于过程实时在线分析预报和过程自动控制.

关键词 炼钢过程, 电弧炉, 动态模型, 数学模拟, 过程预报, 废钢熔化

Abstract

One of the important tasks which China confronted with in the new century is to bring along its industrialization and to reform the traditional industry with new and high technology, including the application of process model and control technique based on computer and information technology. With nearly 40 years tremendous reform and development, the classical ferro-metallurgy industry has made great progress, one of which was the rise of characteristic high effect and low energy consumption mini steel process, and modern EAF became one of the two largest steelmaking methods in the world. With the rapid development of EAF steelmaking technique, the research of developing and applying of mathematical modeling and simulation technique for different procedures in EAF process was also continuously intensified and improved.

The modern EAF steelmaking process could be abstractly described as a multivariable, non-linear and dynamically coupled system. Based on the comparison between each kind of model, a dynamic model was chosen as the investigative goal which was adaptable to the dynamically changing of process variables and state in EAF. According to the common operation conditions of domestic ultra high powered EAF and the demands for process analysis, the main input-output variables and parameters in model were selected.

In modeling, the EAF steelmaking process was summarized into several reaction zones, correspondingly the concave gas-metal interface formed by oxygen lance injection onto the hot metal surface, the metal-slag interface, the solid-liquid interface, the carbon powder-slag interface in slag, and the gaseous phase. All reaction descriptions were brought into the summary model from the modification and transformation based on the available unit models. Meanwhile, particular reaction models for the characteristic EAF process were developed according to principles of metallurgical thermodynamics and kinetics.

The author took part in a cooperative project between the enhanced laboratory and BAO STEEL, in which a monitoring system for slag situation using sonic signal in EAF and process data collection system were developed. With the help of the sonic signal detection system, the relationship between the detected sonic signal and heat transfer efficiency of the electrical arc was researched by simulation using diagnosis and prediction model for static process, and a quantitative bearing formula was obtained, which provided important input parameters for process modeling. The process data collection system may dynamically record important operation parameters, which became the basis for calculation, modification and examination of the model.

A representative procedure during the middle and later stages of reactions in a domestic 100-ton UHP AC EAF in hot commissioning was first chosen for simulation, and the related parameters were primarily identified and modified. Based on this, a further simulation

was carried out on the full campaign of a domestic 150-ton UHP DC EAF with operation of hot metal charge. The results indicated that the above-mentioned model was suitable not only for the process with full scrap charge but also the process relying on hot heel and with a high hot metal ratio. Taking the standard of relative error within the scope of $\pm 30\%$ for element content and absolute error of temperature within the scope of ± 25 K, the hitting accuracies of terminal contents of carbon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulfur in liquid steel and the temperature were 44%, 61%, 44%, 78% and 37% respectively. As the simplified scrap melting model was utilized here, the departure of the estimated variation of temperature from that realistic can still be found. This caused the author to put forward the study of the scrap melting process under the effect of arc heating.

In respect that the actual scrap melting process was difficult to observe, a physical modeling was carried out firstly, which supplied essentially fundamental information for the establishment and verification of the model. Based on similarities of geometry and power input, an EAF miniature equipped with an electrode take-up was specially designed, the tin lump and a DC arc welding power source were chosen as substitutions of the scrap and the actual power source respectively. The change of the shape and the distribution of scrap lump during melting time was thus performed and observed.

Based on the spot observation and experimental results of the hot physical modeling in laboratory, the scarp melting process were approximately described, including some special assumptions, such as the heat transfer within the hot gas stream around the core of the arc, endothermic affection of scrap melt, the moving and boring of the electrode, falling and collapsing of the scrap lump, and filling of melted liquid into the charge, *etc*. Following these assumptions, a two-dimensional unsteady-state heat transfer model of scrap melting was set up under columnar coordinate. The finite differential equations for calculation were obtained with help of control volume method, which were computed using the Gauss-Seidel iteration algorithm. Calculated results indicated that the temperature distribution in the arc region was similar to the known references, and the size of bored hole and the boring time of electrode concurred with the setting values. The characteristic of temperature distribution in EAF, especially in the metallic feed, coincided with the changes in melting procedure. Under different shielding effect of slag, the scrap melting progress and heating efficiency of hot metal were consistent with the recognized results.

Based on the above work, the two-dimensional unsteady-state scrap-melting model and the dynamic process model were coupled to each other. The results showed an obvious improvement in temperature prediction accuracy from 37% to 83% by the use of coupled model. For the off-line circumstance the model was capable for the dynamic simulation and predictions of the whole process of EAF steelmaking, which provided theoretical basis for process analysis, manipulation optimization and evaluations of process economy. After a slight improvement the model could be applied to real time analysis and on-line predictions and process automation.

Key words steelmaking process, electric arc furnace, dynamic model, mathematical modeling, process prediction, scrap melting

目 录

第一章	绪 论
1.1	电弧炉工艺技术发展回顾及展望
1.2	电弧炉冶金过程数学及物理模拟技术
1.3	本研究工作主要目标 10
第二章	关于电极加热废钢熔化及电弧传热效率的
	实验研究 13
2.1	直流电弧炉电极加热废钢熔化过程
	物理模拟研究 13
2.2	电弧炉渣况音平检测及过程数据采集系统
	开发及应用研究 24
2.3	本章小结 40
第三章	炼钢电弧炉熔化后期至精炼期冶炼过程动态模型 … 4
3.1	废钢及石灰熔化模型42
3.2	钢-渣界面反应模型46
3.3	炉门水冷氧枪氧气射流冲击钢液凹坑处
	气一液界面反应模型64
3.4	喷吹碳粉与炉渣间的反应模型 77
3.5	炉料组成及成分变化 84
3.6	炉气反应模型 87
3.7	固、液相温度变化 94
3.8	底吹电弧炉钢一渣反应系统钢液侧元素

2003 年上海大学博士学位论文

		传质系数的确定 96
	3.9	100 吨交流电弧炉冶炼中后期的过程模拟103
	3.10	150吨直流电弧炉热装铁水操作条件下的
		冶炼全过程模拟 ······114
	3.11	本章小结123
第	四章	电弧炉电弧加热废钢熔化模型125
	4.1	过程描述、相关研究和模型发展及本模型的
		开发目标125
	4.2	电弧传热原理分析128
	4.3	系统假设及相关处理135
	4.4	数学建模142
	4.5	模型的数值解法147
	4.6	过程模拟计算158
	4.7	本章小结174
第.	五章	与废钢熔化过程相耦合的电弧炉过程动态
		模型及仿真176
	5.1	相关假设和模型处理176
	5.2	过程耦合控制180
	5.3	耦合模型计算结果及分析181
	5.4	过程预报及结果讨论200
	5.5	本章小结208
第:	六章	结论209
		t215
		224
附	录	226

第一章 绪 论

1.1 电弧炉工艺技术发展回顾及展望

纵观电弧炉炼钢技术发展史,过去三十多年是该技术发生革命性变化的阶段. 自从 20 世纪 60 年代美国 W.E.Schwabe 博士倡导高功率和超高功率作业以来,高功率和超高功率大型电弧炉已在全世界范围内得到广泛普及[1]. 由于超高功率技术的出现,给电弧炉炼钢技术带来了一系列变化,先后采用了水冷炉壁和水冷炉盖、长弧泡沫渣、氧燃烧嘴、炉底出钢、钢包炉精炼、废钢预热、煤氧喷吹、底吹搅拌、导电横臂、直流电弧加热、强化二次燃烧、高阻抗电弧炉、一电双炉和竖式电弧炉等技术,这些技术的应用和完善使得电弧炉各项技术经济指标不断刷新(图1-1),以高效节能为特征的现代电炉短流程炼钢已成为世界两大炼钢方法之一[2].

电炉钢产品在钢铁产品总量中所占的比例急剧增加,有预测指出,今后 10 年电炉钢产品年平均增长速度可达 4%. 所以,尽管世界钢铁生产总体水平会有所下降,电炉钢所占比例仍能保持每年 1-2%的速度持续增长^[4]. 电炉钢生产者都在集中精力致力于降低生产成本,优化操作以获取和保持竞争力,节能(包括热能回收)和环保成为电弧炉技术发展的焦点^[4],未来电弧炉炼钢技术的发展趋势可以概括如下:

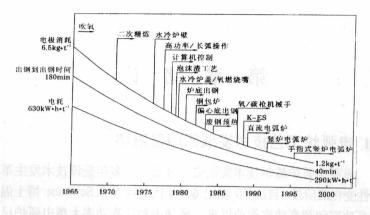


图 1-1 炼钢电弧炉发展及操作实绩变迁[3]

1.1.1 各种单体技术进一步优化组合[5]

近年来,炼钢过程中各项单体技术呈现出重新优化组合的倾向,这种倾向使得各种技术在产品范围、原料选择和技术装备上互相竞争、互相借鉴和互相融合。例如从产品范围看,电弧炉炼钢迅速提高扩大了其在普碳钢方面的应用,在某些国家和地区甚至取代了转炉,而转炉则凭借着生产率高和原料纯净的优势扩展了在某些特殊钢领域(如电工钢、轴承钢和不锈钢等)的作用。在原料使用方面,转炉炼钢的趋势是增加废钢人炉比以降低成本,而电炉则在提高产品质量、增加原料选择和操作灵活等要求下有使用铁水和含碳球团的倾向,在生产要求杂质元素含量低的线材和板材中直接还原铁块(cold DRI)和海绵铁(HBI)的使用量则不断增加。在技术装备方面,转炉炼钢首创的复吹和二次燃烧技术正在被电弧炉所采用,最初在电弧

• 2 •