# 第三章 液态金属的流动与传热

3.1 液态金属的充型

3.2 液态金属凝固过程中的流动

3.3 材料的流变行为

3.4 材料加工中的热量传输



$$q = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}$$

热传导系数(or导热系数or传热系数) ,量纲为 [W/m·k] 常用金属的导热系数: Ag 420, Cu 393, Au 295, Al 238, Mg 157, Fe 81

#### 不同材料的导热系数与温度的关系



# Fourier导热微分方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \nabla^2 T = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

导温系数(or热扩散系数) = /c ,是反映物体内 部温度传播快慢程度的物性参数,反映物体热惰性 的大小。导温系数大,表明温度传播快,热惰性 小,易均匀化。

# Fourier方程的推导

- 包围体积V的封闭曲面S
- dt时间内通过面积S导出的热量为 $Q_1$
- dt时间内体积V因降低温度dT 而散失的热量为 $Q_2$   $dQ_1 =$
- 无内部热源
  能量守恒: Q<sub>1</sub> = Q<sub>2</sub>

$$dQ_{1} = -\lambda dS dt \frac{\partial T}{\partial \vec{n}} = -\lambda \nabla T dS dt$$
  

$$\Rightarrow Q_{1} = -\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \left[ \iint_{S} \lambda \nabla T dS \right] dt$$
  

$$dQ_{2} = -c dT \rho dV = -c \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} dV dt$$
  

$$\Rightarrow Q_{2} = -\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \left[ \iiint_{V} c \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} dV \right] dt$$

# Fourier方程的推导

$$grad(T) = \nabla T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$
$$div(T) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$
$$\Rightarrow div(\nabla T) = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2 T$$

$$\iiint_V \lambda div (\nabla T) dV = \iint_S \lambda \nabla T dS$$

$$c\rho\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \lambda div(\nabla T)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\lambda}{c\rho} \nabla^2 T = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

# 考虑潜热的不稳定导热微分方程

$$\rho L \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \rho L \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \rho L \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + \rho L \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t}$$

# 铸件与铸型的热交换分析



$$\boldsymbol{q}_1 = \frac{\lambda_c}{\boldsymbol{x}_1} (\boldsymbol{T}_k - \boldsymbol{T}_{i1}) = \frac{\lambda_c}{\boldsymbol{x}_1} \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_1$$

$$\boldsymbol{q}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i (\boldsymbol{T}_{i1} - \boldsymbol{T}_{i2}) = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_2$$

$$\boldsymbol{q}_3 = \frac{\lambda_m}{\boldsymbol{x}_2} (\boldsymbol{T}_{i2} - \boldsymbol{T}_m) = \frac{\lambda_m}{\boldsymbol{x}_2} \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_3$$

### 铸件与铸型的热交换分析

#### 假设内部无热源,则 $q_1 = q_2 = q_3$

 $\frac{\boldsymbol{x}_1}{\lambda_c} : \frac{1}{\alpha_i} : \frac{\boldsymbol{x}_2}{\lambda_m} = \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_1 : \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_2 : \Delta \boldsymbol{T}_3$ 





### 四种典型的铸件与铸型的热交换

$$\diamondsuit k_1 = \frac{1}{a_i} : \frac{x_1}{\lambda_c} = \frac{\Delta T_2}{\Delta T_1} , \ k_2 = \frac{1}{a_i} : \frac{x_2}{\lambda_m} = \frac{\Delta T_2}{\Delta T_3}$$

k<sub>1</sub><<1, k<sub>2</sub><<1时: T<sub>2</sub> 0, T<sub>i1</sub> T<sub>i2</sub>理想接触, 压铸、金属型铸造;

k<sub>1</sub>>>1, k<sub>2</sub>>>1时:界面热阻是传热控制环节, 厚涂料金属型铸造;

k<sub>1</sub>>>1,k<sub>2</sub><<1时:热阻主要在铸型中, 砂型铸造;

k<sub>1</sub><<1, k<sub>2</sub>>>1时:热阻主要在铸件凝固区中, 快速凝固。

#### 一维Fourier热传导方程的解析解

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$T = C + D \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right)$$

定义误差函数 
$$erf(u) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^u \exp(-u^2) du$$

其中 
$$erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{z} \exp\left(-u^{2}\right) du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(z - \frac{z^{3}}{3 \cdot 1!} + \frac{z^{5}}{5 \cdot 2!} - \frac{z^{7}}{7 \cdot 3!} + \cdots\right)$$
  
并且有:  $erf(0) = 0$ ,  $erf(\infty) = 1$ ,  $erf(-u) = -erf(u)$ 奇函数,  
 $\frac{d\left[erf(u)\right]}{du} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-u^{2}\right), \ \frac{d\left[erf(u)\right]}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \alpha t}} \exp\left(-u^{2}\right)$ 

# 高斯误差积分值

#### 表 4-1 高斯误差积分值

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL						Contraction of the local division of the loc	States of the local data and the state of th
$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}$	$G\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}\right)$	$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}$	$G\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}\right)$	$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}$	$G\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}\right)$	$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}$	$G\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{a\tau}}\right)$
0.05	0.056	0.55	0.563	1.05	0.862	1.55	0.972
0.10	0.113	0.60	0.604	1.10	0.880	1.60	0.976
0.15	0.168	0.65	0.642	1.15	0.896	1.65	0.980
0.20	0.223	0.70	0.678	1.20	0.910	1.70	0. 984
0.25	0.276	0.75	0.711	1.25	0. 923	1.75	0.987
0.30	0.329	0.80	0.742	1.30	0.934	1.80	0.990
0.35	0.379	0.85	0.771	1.35	0.944	1.85	0.991
0.40	0.419	0.90	0.797	1.40	0.952	1.90	0.993
0.45	0. 476	0.95	0.821	1.45	0.960	1.95	0.994
0.50	0. 521	1.00	0.843	1.50	0.966	2.00	0.995

#### 铸件在非金属型中的凝固传热

考虑液体内部温差 铸件温度场*T*<sub>M</sub>:

边界条件:
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \text{时}, T_M = T_i \\ x = -\infty \text{时}, T_M = T_1 \end{cases}$$

$$T = C + D \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right)$$

得:
$$C = T_i$$
,  $D = T_i - T_1$ 

$$T_{M} = T_{i} + \left(T_{i} - T_{1}\right) \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha_{M}t}}\right)$$



铸型温度场
$$T_{\rm m}$$
:



边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \text{时}, T_m = T_i \\ x = +\infty \text{ ft}, T_m = T_2 \end{cases}$$

$$T = C + D \cdot erf\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right)$$

得: 
$$C = T_i$$
,  $D = T_2 - T_i$ 

$$T_m = T_i + (T_2 - T_i) \cdot erf(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha_m t}})$$





凝固放热: 
$$J_1 = -\lambda_1 \left( \frac{\partial T_M}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0^-}$$
  
铸型吸热:  $J_2 = -\lambda_2 \left( \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0^+}$   
由 $J_1 = J_2$ 得:  
 $-\lambda_1 (T_i - T_1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \alpha_1 t}} \exp\left( -\frac{x^2}{4\alpha_1 t} \right) \Big|_{x=0^-}$   
 $= -\lambda_2 (T_2 - T_i) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \alpha_2 t}} \exp\left( -\frac{x^2}{4\alpha_2 t} \right) \Big|_{x=0^+}$ 

$$\Rightarrow T_i = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_2}\lambda_1 T_1 + \sqrt{\alpha_1}\lambda_2 T_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_2}\lambda_1 + \sqrt{\alpha_1}\lambda_2} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1}}T_1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_2}}T_2}{\frac{\lambda_1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1}} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_2}}} = \frac{b_1 T_1 + b_2 T_2}{b_1 + b_2}$$

其中: $b_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1}} = \sqrt{\rho_1 c_1 \lambda_1}$ ,  $b_2 = \frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{\alpha_2}} = \sqrt{\rho_2 c_2 \lambda_2}$ ,蓄热系数,越大传热越 快。

# 凝固层厚度与凝固时间的计算

- Chuorinov法则(平方根定律) 假设:
  - 金属/铸型界面为无限大平面,铸件与铸型的壁厚无限大;
  - 金属浇入铸型后,与液态金属接触的铸型立即达到浇注温度且保持不变;
  - 凝固是在恒温下进行的(视为纯金属或共晶合金);
  - 除结晶潜热外,凝固过程中无其它热源;
  - 金属、铸型的热物性参数为常数;
  - 忽略对流的影响。

假设:

金属/铸型界面温度为 $T_i$ ,铸件浇注温度为 $T_p$ ,铸件凝固温度为 $T_s$ ,铸型初始温度为 $T_0$ ,则: $T_p=T_i=T_s$ 

# 平方根定律

铸型温度场
$$T_m = T_1 + (T_2 - T_1) \cdot erf(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha_m t}})$$
,  $x \ge 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial x} = (T_0 - T_f) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \alpha_m t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{4\alpha_m t}\right), \quad \text{即为x处的温度梯度}$$

则x处单位面积通过的热流量(t时刻): $q_m = \lambda_m \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial x}$ , 单位[ $W/m^2$ ] 在x = 0即铸件/铸型界面处的热流量:  $q_f = q_m \Big|_{x=0} = \lambda_m (T_0 - T_f) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \alpha_m t}}$ 

$$0 \sim t$$
内流过界面的热流量: $Q_f = \int_0^t q_f dt = 2\lambda_m (T_f - T_0) \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi \alpha_m}}$ ,单位[ $J/m^2$ ]

则铸型吸收的热量:  $Q_m = Q_f = \frac{2b_m}{\sqrt{\pi}} (T_f - T_0) \sqrt{t}$ 

# 平方根定律

假设铸件在 t时刻的凝固层厚度为  $\xi$ , 则铸件单位面积放出的 热量:  $Q_c = \rho_c L\xi$ 

由能量守恒: 
$$Q_m = Q_c$$
  

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2b_m}{\sqrt{\pi}} (T_i - T_0) \sqrt{t} = \xi \cdot \rho_c L$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{2b_m (T_i - T_0)}{\sqrt{\pi} \rho_c L} \cdot \sqrt{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = K \cdot \sqrt{t} , 其中 : K - 凝固系数$$
此即*Chvorinov* 准则 , 也叫平方根定律 。

# 平方根定律

• 而实际上,凝固温度区间[ $T_s$ ,  $T_L$ ],凝固 温度 $T_N = (T_s + T_L)/2$ ,浇注温度 $T_p > T_N$ ,有 过热度。因此铸件单位面积放热  $Q_c = \cdot {}_c [L + c_c (T_p - T_N)]$ 。

$$\begin{split} \xi &= \frac{2b_m (T_i - T_0)}{\sqrt{\pi} \rho_c [L + c_c (T_p - T_N)]} \cdot \sqrt{t} \\ &\Rightarrow \xi &= K \cdot \sqrt{t} , \text{其中} : K - 凝固系数 , \\ Chvorinov 准则 , 平方根定律。 \end{split}$$



- 对于任意形状铸件: 体积V, 表面积S,
- 若包围铸件的铸型很厚,则:

铸件放出总热量:
$$\sum Q_m = Q_m \cdot S$$
  
铸型吸收总热量: $\sum Q_c = Q_c \cdot V$   
则由 $\sum Q_m = \sum Q_c$ 得:  
 $\frac{V}{S} = \frac{2b_m (T_f - T_0)}{\sqrt{\pi \rho_c} [L + c_c (T_p - T_N)]} \cdot \sqrt{t_f} = K \cdot \sqrt{t_f}$   
 $\Rightarrow t_f = \frac{\left(\frac{V/S}{S}\right)^2}{K^2} = \frac{R^2}{K^2}, K - 凝固系数,$   
其中:  $R - 当量厚度 / 模数 / 折算厚度$ 

\*铸件凝固时间 与铸件形状无 关,与当量厚 度平方成正 比。 \* 凝固金属和铸 型材料影响凝 固时间和凝固 速率。

# 焊接过程的传热特点

- 1. 加热过程的局部性;
- 2. 加热的瞬时性;
- 3. 焊接热源是移动的;
- 4. 焊接传热是复合传热过程。

# 集中热源作用下的非稳态导热

#### 1、集中点热源

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2})$$

$$T = \frac{Q}{c\rho(4\pi at)^{3/2}} \exp(-\frac{R^2}{4at})$$

传热方程

$$c\rho(4\pi at)^{3/2}$$
  $cxp($ 

Τ

$$\Gamma = \frac{2Q}{c\rho(4\pi at)^{3/2}} \exp(-\frac{R^2}{4at})$$

0

# 集中热源作用下的非稳态导热

#### 2、集中线热源

传热方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2})$$



$$T = \frac{Q}{4\pi\lambda ht} \exp(-\frac{r^2}{4at})$$

### 表面散热和累积原理

#### 表面散热

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}) - bT$$

$$b = \frac{2\alpha}{c\rho h} (1/s)$$

$$T = \frac{Q}{4\pi\lambda ht} \exp(-\frac{r^2}{4at} - bt)$$



$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T(r_i, t_i)$$

### 连续集中热源作用下的温度场

$$T(A,t) = \int_0^t dT_A$$

$$T = \int_0^t \frac{2q}{c\rho \left[4\pi a \left(t - t'\right)\right]^{3/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{R'^2}{4a \left(t - t'\right)}\right] dt'$$

$$T(x, y, z, t) = \frac{2q}{c\rho(4\pi a)^{3/2}} \exp(-\frac{\upsilon x}{2a}) \int_0^t \frac{dt''}{t'^{3/2}} \exp(-\frac{\upsilon^2 t''}{4a} - \frac{R^2}{4at''})$$

$$T = \frac{q}{2\pi\lambda R} \exp(-\frac{\upsilon x}{2a} - \frac{R\upsilon}{2a})$$

# 点状连续移动热源的传热模型



### 线状连续移动热源的传热计算公式

$$T_{sp} = \frac{q}{2\pi\lambda h} \exp(-\frac{\upsilon x}{2a}) K_0 [r \sqrt{\frac{\upsilon^2}{4a^2} + \frac{b}{a}}]$$

$$K_{0}(u) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2u}} \exp(-u) \left[1 - \frac{1}{8u} + \frac{1 \times 3^{2}}{2!(8u)^{2}} - \frac{1 \times 3^{2} \times 5^{2}}{3!(8u)^{3}} + \cdots\right]$$

#### 点状移动热源厚板焊接温度场



### 工艺参数对焊接温度场的影响







#### 焊接熔池中液体的流动示意图



#### 焊接熔池中传热主要是液体的对流换热