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船用低温高强钢三维多层焊接变形有限元模拟

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摘 要: 低温高强钢 EH36 在船舶重要结构部位应用广泛。采用有限元软件,根据 EH36 钢热物理特性,对其焊接温度场和焊接变形进行了数值模拟。通过选择具备热和结构功能的耦合单元。应用 APDL 二次开发语言和生死单元技术,在三维方向上,对开坡口厚板的多层焊焊接热循环过程进行了分析,得到工件收缩变形及角变形等数据。结果表明,第一层焊接变形与第二层焊接变形大小和趋势存在差异,而后焊部位的焊接变形也不同于先焊部位。通过常见的 V 形坡口和 U 形坡口焊接变形大小的比较。在坡口截面尺寸相同的情况下,得到 U 形坡口焊接角变形明显小于 V 形坡口的结论。

关键词: 船用钢; 三维多层焊; 变形; 模拟

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0 序 言

EH36 是冲击韧性温度为一40 ℃的低温高强钢,由于其力学性能优良而广泛应用于船舶重要结构部位中,如船体主甲板货舱、舱口围顶板及加强筋和挂舵臂结构的外板等,其结构件的焊接变形需要精确控制。而 EH36 低温高强钢的部分热物性参数与普通碳钢存在明显差异,因而其焊接变形也应具有其自身特点。因此,EH36 低温高强钢焊接变形的模拟对其焊接结构件的变形预防和变形基础理论研究具有重要意义。

焊接变形的控制一般有基于经验的反变形法、基于弹塑性理论的有限元法和基于固有应变的有限元法,其中基于弹塑性理论的有限元法是焊接数值模拟最重要的方法,与基于经验的反变形法相比,它可以较准确地模拟焊接过程中非线性的热循环过程,近年来在焊接过程数值模拟研究的应用中起着越来越重要的作用。借助于有限元软件平台,采用其中APDL参数化语言设计方法进行二次开发,对EH36 低温高强钢厚板的多层焊的三维变形进行了模拟研究,并对工程中常用的 V 形和 U 形坡口的焊接变形进行了对比分析,为焊接变形的理论研究和实际焊接工艺的制定提供参考依据。

1 焊接变形有限元分析理论基础

焊接过程是热力耦合过程,在热弹塑性分析中,

既需要计算温度场, 又需要计算应变场。 其中焊接温度场的有限元模拟是求解焊接变形的关键。

1.1 温度场分析

焊接开始后,很快在工件上形成准稳态温度场,相对于热源来说,温度场分布是稳定不变的,但对不同的焊接时刻、不同的焊接部位,所经历的热场并不相同。在有限元温度场分析中,对空间域采用有限元格式离散,而时间域采用差分法离散,可建立有限元格式的温度场方程组¹¹为

$$[\mathbf{C}] \frac{\partial \langle \mathbf{T}_e \rangle}{\partial t} + [\mathbf{K}] \langle \mathbf{T}_e \rangle = \langle \mathbf{P} \rangle$$
 (1)

式中: [C] 是热容矩阵,由单元类型及材料性质决定; [K] 是热传导矩阵,由单元类型及边界条件决定; [C] 和[K] 为对称正定矩阵; $\{P\}$ 是温度载荷列阵,由热输入和换热条件决定; $\{T_e\}$ 是节点温度列阵; $\{T_e\}$ / $\{O_e\}$ 是节点温度对时间导数列阵。

1.2 焊接变形的有限元模拟

直接耦合法的有限元分析中,焊接变形的分析是基于焊接温度场的分析。即把温度场分析的结果作为应变场分析的载荷来实现两种场的耦合。根据热弹塑性分析法,材料属于弹、塑性状态的应力 σ 与应变 ε 关系为 [3]

$$\{d\sigma\} = [\mathbf{D}] \{d\varepsilon\} - \{\mathbf{C}\} d\mathbf{T}_e$$
 (2)

式中: [D] 为弹性或弹塑性矩阵,与材料热物性参数有关: $\{C\}$ 为与温度有关的矢量。

由结构单元平衡方程,集成后可求得整个焊接过程中动态残余应变的变化过程和最终变形的分布。

2 多层焊有限元数值模拟

根据以上理论基础,选择具有温度和结构两个自由度的有限单元进行分析。有限单元的特性通过线性方程即形函数进行描述,单元上具有节点,由节点将各单元联成具有一定性能的整体。模拟采用有限元分析中的直接耦合方法。模拟前需要先给出材料热力学特性参数,建立结构件几何模型、定义传热边界条件及焊接热源模型,最后才能施加载荷求解。

2.1 材料性能

EH36 钢属于低温高强钢,在有限元分析中所采用的部分热物性参数如图 1 所示[3]。

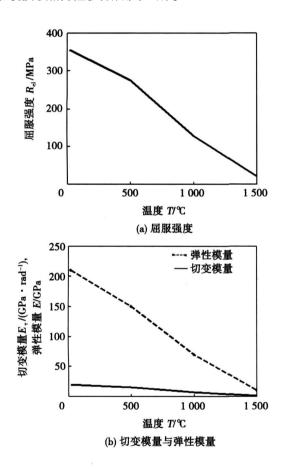


图 1 EH36高强钢热物性参数 Fig. 1 Physical and thermal parameters EH36 steel

2.2 几何模型

数值模拟采用 200 mm× 200 mm× 30 mm 的厚板,开坡口对接焊接,为节省计算时间,减少计算工作量,模型采用以焊缝中心为对称轴的轴对称几何模型。由以上分析,采用 SOLID5 结构单元,具有 8个节点。几何模型网格划分如图 2 所示。

2.3 热源模型及其移动的模拟

试验采用 TIG 焊接,热源采用高斯热源模型,将

热流密度离散后分配到当前工件受热单元中。

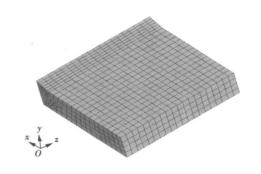


图 2 几何模型 Fig. 2 Physical model and coordinate system

三维分析中关键的问题是解决热源移动过程的模拟。为模拟多层三维连续焊接过程,采用生死单元技术,先将焊缝全部杀死,而在电弧移动时,随着加热斑点沿着焊缝位置移动,逐步使焊缝单元复生。单元沿焊接方向按 z 坐标排序,而要实现多层焊过程,单元应按焊缝的 y 坐标进行排序确定第一层或第二层焊接顺序。在每一个时间步长中,即离散的各个焊接时刻序列,依次激活相应位置的焊缝单元,并加载热流或卸载热流,以模拟具有一定温度的焊丝熔融金属顺次填进焊缝;而焊缝两侧的坡口,按 y 坐标位置的不同依次加载或卸载相应的热流密度。以上过程均利用有限元中 APDL 语言进行二次开发,程序自动完成,数值模拟中所采用的焊接速度为4 mm/s。

2.4 加载及求解

模拟过程忽略工件与试验装置间的热传导。综合考虑传热的第二、第三边界条件,将辐射传热耦合到对流传热中,对流换热系数采用 $110~W/(m^2 \cdot ^{\circ})$ 。模型对称轴施加位移约束,采用 APDL 编制自动程序加载求解,得到焊接温度场云图如图 3~所示。

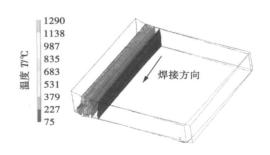


图 3 焊后冷却 2 min 后的温度场分布云图 Fig. 3 Temperature field 2 minutes after welding

得到焊接温度场的同时可提取焊接残余变形数据,为分析各个方向的焊接变形,选取距离焊缝

200 mm 处的工件端部,从起焊点至终点长度为200 mm 各点、各方向的变形如图 4 所示。

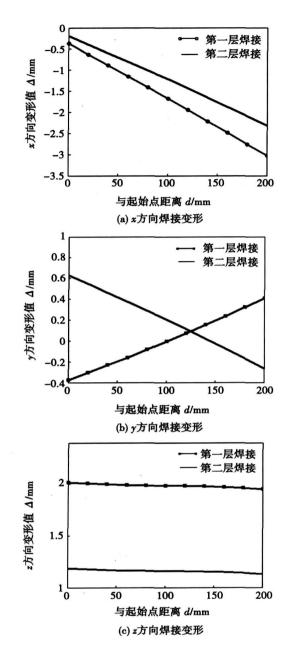


图 4 不同方向焊接变形
Fig. 4 Welding deformation in different directions

由于焊接先后顺序的不同,同是距离焊缝 200 mm处,但不同方向上变形值也不相同。在 x 方向,先焊的部位出现小的收缩,后焊部位收缩的趋势加大,如图 4a 所示,这种收缩的不均匀使工件出现剪切变形。且第二层的焊接基本不影响第一层焊接变形的趋势。在 y 方向先焊部位膨胀变形而后焊部位出现收缩变形,如图 4b 所示,使工件出现整体角变形的同时,由于角变形程度不一致,呈现出一定的扭曲变形。且第二层的焊接改变了第一层焊接变形的趋势。在 z 方向,焊接先后顺序对变形的影响

较小,如图 4c,亦即焊缝纵向收缩变形相差比较小。

3 不同坡口焊接残余变形比较

在 EH36 钢厚板的焊接工程中, 常用的坡口除 V 形外, 还采用 U 形坡口。根据焊缝等强度设计原则, 取 U 形坡口焊缝截面与 V 形坡口相同。在焊接材料、焊接工艺、网格划分、热源加载过程与顺序均一致的条件下, 得到 U 形坡口焊接残余变形数据, 与 V 形坡口在不同方向上焊接变形的大小比较如图 5 所示。

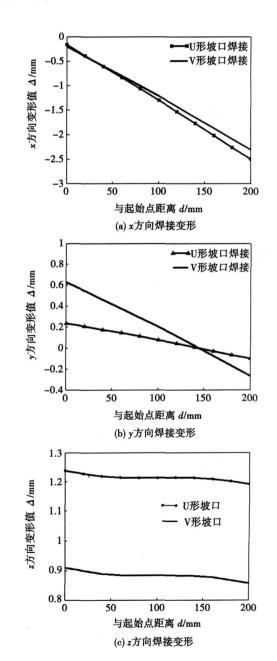


图 5 U形坡口与 V形坡口不同方向残余变形比较 Fig. 5 Deformation comparison with U-shape and V-shape in different directions

从图 5 可以看出,U 形坡口在 x 方向的收缩变形幅度稍大于 V 形坡口,即横向收缩大。在 y 方向上,U 形坡口焊接收缩残余变形的变化梯度较 V 形坡口变化坡度平缓,变形值也明显小于 V 形坡口。即焊后角变形小。在 z 方向,U 形坡口的收缩变形显著大于 V 形坡口,但两者焊接先后顺序引起的 z 向变化趋势基本相同。对于各方向变化梯度的大小比较,如表 1 所示。可以得知,只有在 y 方向,两种类型坡口由于先后顺序引起的变化趋势相差较大,U 形坡口焊后角变形相差较大,U 形坡口焊后角变形明显,这与实际焊接工艺相吻合。

表 1 U形坡口与 V 形坡口变化趋势分析

Table 1 Deformation tendency analyses between U-shape and V-shape grooves

	△x lmm	$\triangle y/_{\!\!\!\mathbf{mm}}$	△z/mm
U形坡口	2. 345	0. 333 6	0. 046 4
V形坡口	2. 120	0.8963	0. 057 1

4 结 论

(1) 采用有限元中 APDL 语言对程序进行二次 开发,对 V 形坡口两层焊接变形进行了数值模拟, 得到焊后温度场分布云图及各个方向焊接变形数据。

- (2) 在 V 形坡口的同一层焊缝中, 先焊部位横向收缩变形小于后焊部位, 纵向收缩变形相差较小。
- (3)在 V 形坡口的多层焊接中,在各个方向,第一层焊缝焊后产生变形。后层焊接热过程会加剧 x 方向收缩变形,在 y 方向,后层焊接过程会改变角变形及扭曲变形趋势,而在 z 方向则降低变形程度。
- (4) 在相同截面及相同模拟过程的前提下,与 V 形坡口焊接变形相比较, U 形坡口焊接角变形明显小于 V 形坡口。

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Abstract: There often be the curve welding seam (CWS) in remote welding. The accurately identified CWS is one of the prerequisites to ensure tele-teaching precision. Aiming at the characters of CWS, the concept of inflection point and direction coefficient of welding seam are put forward. The intelligent model of direction coefficient of welding seam is established. Combining with the identifying algorithm of inflection point in welding seam, identifying experiment of CWS is done. The experiment results show that inflection point of welding seam can be automatically identified, that the average error of CWS is less than ± 0.5 mm by optimal treatment of offline programming system, and meets the requirements of tele-teaching.

Key words: remote welding; tele-teaching; force sensing; curve welding seam (CWS)

Identification of multiclass defects in aluminum alloy resistance spot welding based on support vector machine XUE Haitao¹, LI Yongyan¹, CUI Chunxiang¹, AN Jinlong² (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300132, China; 2. School of Electrical Engineering and Automation, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300132, China). p97—100

Abstract: A model is built to identify splash defect and incomplete fusion defect of aluminum alloy resistance spot welding based on Support Vector Machine method. The characteristic vector used in the model is extracted from process curves of aluminum alloy resistance spot welding. This model is trained and tested with different sample data. The test result shows that the accuracy rate of identifying splash defect is 96. 7% and the accuracy rate of identifying incomplete fusion defect is 100% under given sample data. Therefore, it is reliable to identify multiclass defects of aluminum alloy resistance spot welding with Support Vector Machine method.

Key words: aluminum alloy resistance spot welding; support vector machine; defect identification

Influence of loading of tensile stress on welding residual stress field in plate structure

PAN Hua¹, FANG Hongyuan²(1. Automobile Steel Department, Research Institute Baoshan Iron & Steel Corporation Limitid Shanghai 201900, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p101—104

Abstract: By finite element method (FEM), the distribution of welding residual stress field in the plate structure was investigated under the condition of local loading, and compared the results of reducing stress between tension in process of welding and after welding. It is found that under the condition of local loading, tension in welding process can decrease the residual stress more significantly

than that after welding. When the local loading was lower than the yield strength of the material, the decrease of residual stress become more prominence as the local loading increasing. When 200 MPa loading was applied the maximum tension residual stresses decreases to 130 MPa after welding and to 50 MPa during welding. These results indicate that the decrease of welding residual stress by local loading is feasible.

Key words: welding; residual stress; finte element method; mechanical tension

Microstructure and properties of E911 steel welded joint aged at 650 °C for long-time REN Wenchao¹, GONG Zhengchun², CHANG Tiejun³, WANG Chunbin³ (1. School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin 150001, China; 2. Harbin Boiler Company Ltd. Qinhuangdao Hebei 066206, China; 3. College of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin 150001, China). p105—108

Abstract The mechanical properties, serial impact and sustained strength of the welded joint aged at 650 $^{\circ}$ C for long-time of E911 steel produced by German Vallourec & Mannesmann were tested optical microscope transmission electron microscope (TEM) and scanning electron microscope (SEM) were used to observe and analyze the microstructures and the fracture apptarance. The tests show that the welded joint aged at 650 $^{\circ}$ C for long time of E911 steel has good mechanical properties and sustained strength, the nupture strength of E911 steel is 72. 52 MPa when the aging time is extended to 100, 000 hours at 650 $^{\circ}$ C, and the nupture strength of welded joint is 60. 88 MPa.

Key words: E911 steel; long-time aging; sustained strength; microstructure; mechanical properties

3D finite element simulation on distortion distribution in multilayers welding of EH36 CHEN Zhanglan, XIONG Yunfeng, LI Zongmin (Marine Engineering School Jimei University, Xiamen, Fujian 361021, China). p109—112

As one of low temperature high strength steel, Abstract EH36 is widely used in key construction of ship. Based on the thermal-physical properties of EH36, 3D finite element simulation is carried out to analyse the temperature field and distortion distribution. To simulate the actual welding process, some technologies, such as APDL program used for development and birth & death skill, are applied in 3D multi passes welding. Thus the temperature field and weld distortion distribution in 3-directions are obtained. The result of simulation shows that there are many different distortions between the first pass and the second one, and that difference lies between the firstly welded part first and the later welded part. Further, the distortions of U-shape groove and V-shape groove were compared, the angle deformation of workpieces with V-shape groove is obviously greater than that of the U-shape groove at the same area of weld crass-section, both of them share with the same areas, same welding process and simulation process.

Key words: EH36 steel; multi-layers; distortion; simulation