THERMAL DISTORTION OF SOLIDIFYING SHELL NEAR THE MENISCUS

CASE STUDY: EFFECT OF SUDDEN FLUCTUATION OF LIQUID LEVEL PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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INTRODUCTION

Initial solidification phenomena in the mold is complicated by:

Heat Transfer Effects

- Solidification & conduction in shell
- Gap and flux layer resistances
- Superheat delivery from turbulent flow

Mechanical Effects

- Pressure build-up in the flux channel
- Interaction between shell and flux rim
- Meniscus freezing

Metallurgical Effects

- Large shrinkage: δ ferrite to austenite
- Higher T_{coherency}: stronger shell
- Segregation: liquid film at G.B.

Transient Effects

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- Fluctuation of meniscus (surface level)
- Oscillation of the mold



QUALITY ISSUES

Thermal stresses generated during initial solidification can cause shell deformation, distortion, which lead to defects: *Surface depressions, Deep oscillation marks, Hooks, & Transverse cracks*



EFFECT OF STEEL COMPOSITION ON OSCILLATION MARK DEPTH



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PHENOMENA DURING A LEVEL DROP

First studied by: **B.G. Thomas and H. Zhu in 1996**

Sudden drop of meniscus level can cause bending of the solidifying shell away from mold

Can directly initiate transverse surface depressions and longitudinal cracks

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USING CON2D TO STUDY LEVEL DROP

General Features

- Coupled thermal and stress analysis
- Generalized Plane Strain
- Domain Size: 3 mm x 30 mm
- Fixed Lagrangian grid
- 6 noded triangular elements
- Mesh resolution: 0.05 mm x 0.25 mm
- Temperature dependent $k, c_p, \rho, \Delta H$
- Elastic-viscoplastic constitutive behavior

Assumptions:

- Effect of ferrostatic pressure is ignored
- No constraint at the mold edge
- No mold taper, slag, oscillation, friction
- Drop in heat transfer due to air gap ignored
- Level is assumed to drop suddenly
- No kinetics & undercooling effects





TREATMENT OF LIQUID ELEMENTS

Ideally liquid elements should not exhibit any stiffness and strength

- Thermal strain = 0
- Elastic strain = 0
- Viscoplastic strain = 0

During Level Drop:

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- Temperature of the nodes above $T_{solidus}$ are set to 35 ° C (air) (equivalent to sudden drop in the meniscus level)
- Constitutive behavior remains that of liquid

SIMULATION CONDITIONS

Grade	Low C	Peritectic	High C
%C	0.04	0.13	0.47
T _{solidus}	1518 °C	1495 °C	1444 °C
T _{liquidus}	1533 ° C	1526 °C	1499°C
ΔT	15 ° C	31 ° C	55 ° C
$\Delta T_{superheat}$	10 ° C		
Cast Velocity	20 mm/sec (1.2 m/min)		
T _{mold}	250 ° C		
T _{ambient}	35 ° C		
Level drop time	0.8 s		
Level rise time	1.2 s		
Total time	1.5 s (0.001 s time step size)		



RESULTS: Level Drop Simulation



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RESULTS: Temperature Profiles Across Shell



6mm from domain bottom

- Temperature and its gradient across the shell decreases during level drop
- Re-establishing contact with the liquid causes solidification to continue

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RESULTS: Z-Stress Profiles

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6mm from domain bottom

- In absence of external forces, stress profiles across the shell equilibrate
- Large internal tensile stress due to continuous shell bending

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RESULTS: Y-Stress Profiles

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6mm from domain bottom

Large tensile stress at the surface after level drop – may lead to longitudinal surface cracking Atinuou

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RESULTS: Before Level Drop



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RESULTS: With Level Drop



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CONCLUSIONS

CON2D is a powerful fundamental tool that can be used to study initial solidification phenomena. However, further work is required.

Thermal stresses generated in the solidifying shell due to level fluctuations in the mold can lead to transverse surface depressions and longitudinal surface cracks.

Peritectic steels have been demonstrated to exhibit the most shell bending.



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