

解析辊拔问题的变上限与参变量积分*

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摘 要

本文建立与 Avitzur 不同的直角坐标系速度场与应变速率场, 并采用变上限积分与参变量积分获得辊拔力的上界解析解。

关键词 辊拔 变上限积分 参变量积分 解析解

一、导 言

B. Avitzur 曾以圆柱坐标系建立了解析辊拔问题的连续速度场^[1], 并给出下述解:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{zf}}{(2/\sqrt{3})\sigma_s} &= \frac{\sigma_{zb}}{(2/\sqrt{3})\sigma_s} + \ln\left(\frac{h_0}{h_1}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{R}} \sqrt{\frac{h_0}{h_1} - 1} \\ &+ m \frac{v}{v_1} \frac{R}{h_1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{h_1} \alpha_n^2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{h_1}{R}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left(2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{R}{h_1}} \alpha_n - \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{h_0}{h_1} - 1} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\sqrt{\frac{h_1}{R}} \sqrt{\frac{h_0}{h_1} - 1} - 2\alpha_n \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (a)$$

上式中 σ_{zf} 为试拔应力, α_n 为中性角, 计算中可取 $\alpha_n = \theta/2$ (θ 为最大接触角)。O. Hoffman, G. Sachs 也曾以工程法^[2]对此问题进行研究。本文的目的是试图采用 Karman 假设, 设立直角坐标系下的连续速度场并以变上限积分与参变量积分寻求平面变形辊拔的上界解析解。

二、速度场的设定

仅用金属带材的张力拖动轧辊的轧制过程可称为辊拔, 无后张力辊拔变形区如图1, 设入口厚度为 h_0 , 出口厚度为 h_1 , 拔制张力为 σ_{zf} , 拔制速度为 v_1 , 由卡尔曼假设, 令轧件长宽高为主方向, σ_x, v_x 沿高向均布, 若距出口断面为 x 处断面高度为 h_x , 则

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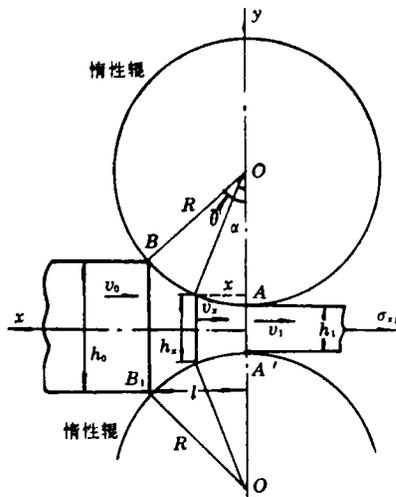


图1 滚拔变形区

$$h_s = 2R + h_1 - 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_s &= 2R + h_1 - 2R\cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha &= \frac{x}{R} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

(2.1)与(2.2)分别为接触弧直角坐标方程与参数方程

由秒流量相等:

$$h_s v_s = h_0 v_0 = h_1 v_1 = h_n v_n = v \cos\alpha_n h_n = \frac{V}{BT} = c \quad (2.3)$$

(2.3)式中 c 为秒流量,为拔制板带的总体积 V 除以滚拔过程的总时间 T 及宽度 B ,于是一维速度场[将(2.1)与(2.2)代入(2.3)]为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_s &= \frac{c}{2R + h_1 - 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \\ \text{或} \\ v_s &= \frac{c}{2R + h_1 - 2R\cos\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

(2.4)式中 c 为秒流量,在变形区内 c 与 x 无关,与 α 无关.

由几何方程^[3],注意到(2.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_s &= -\frac{\partial v_s}{\partial x} = -\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{c}{2R + h_1 - 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{2xc}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} (2R + h_1 - 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2} \end{aligned}$$

由体积不变方程^[3],注意到平面变形:

$$\dot{\epsilon}_y = -\dot{\epsilon}_s = -\frac{2xc}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} (2R + h_1 - 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2})^2} \quad (2.5)$$

* 图1中 x 轴方向与 v_s 增量方向相反, $\dot{\epsilon}_s$ 表示延伸变形,求导需加“-”号。

将(2.5)代入几何方程并注意到 $y=0$, $v_y=0$, 则:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_y &= \int \dot{\varepsilon}_y \partial y = \frac{-2x\sigma y}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}(2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2} \\ v_x &= \frac{\sigma}{h_x} = \frac{\sigma}{2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

(2.6)式中, 当 $x=0$ 时, $v_x = \frac{\sigma}{h_1} = \frac{v_1 h_1}{h_1} = v_1$; 当 $x=l$ 时, $v_x = \frac{\sigma}{2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-l^2}} = \frac{v_0 h_0}{h_0} = v_0$;

当 $y=0$ (水平轴) $v_y=0$; 这说明(2.6)与(2.5)满足变形区入口、出口与水平对称轴上的速度边界条件, 故为运动许可的速度场与应变速率场。

三、上界功率的变上限积分与参变量积分

由文献[4], 平面变形单位宽度塑性变形功率为:

$$W_t = 2k \int_V \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \dot{\varepsilon}_i \dot{\varepsilon}_i} dV = 2k \int_V \dot{\varepsilon}_1 dV$$

将(2.5)代入上式并采用变上限积分:

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= 4k \int_0^{h_x/2} \int_0^l \frac{2x\sigma}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}(2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2} dx dy \\ &= 4k \int_0^l \frac{2x\sigma dx}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}(2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2} \int_0^{h_x/2} dy \end{aligned}$$

注意到积分上限 $h_x/2$ 是 x 的函数, 将(2.1)代入, 则

$$W_t = 2k \int_0^l \frac{2x\sigma}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}(2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2} dx$$

令 $u = 2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-x^2}$, $du = \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}$; 当 $x=0$, $u=h_1$; 当 $x=l$, $u=2R+h_1-2\sqrt{R^2-l^2}=h_0$; 代入上式:

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= 2k \int_{h_1}^{h_0} \sigma \frac{du}{u} = 2k\sigma [\ln u]_{h_1}^{h_0} \\ &= 2k\sigma \cdot \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

由(2.6)式, 当 $x=0$, $v_x=v_1$, $v_y=0$, 故变形区出口 AA_1 不消耗剪切功率。当 $x=l$,

$v_x=v_0$, $v_y = -\frac{2v_0}{h_0} \operatorname{tg}\theta \cdot y$, 注意到入口断面 BB_1 左侧为刚性区, 故 BB_1 为速度不连续面。

沿 BB_1 切向速度不连续量为:

$$|\Delta v_t| = |0 - v_y| = \frac{2v_0}{h_0} \operatorname{tg}\theta \cdot y \quad (3.2)$$

于是入口断面单位宽度的剪切功率为:

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= \int_s k \Delta v_s ds = 2k \int_0^{\frac{h_0}{2}} \frac{2v_0}{h_0} \operatorname{tg}\theta \cdot y dy \\ &= \frac{4k}{h_0} v_0 \operatorname{tg}\theta \left[\frac{y}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{h_0}{2}} = \frac{k}{2} v_0 h_0 \operatorname{tg}\theta \\ &= \frac{k v_0}{2} \operatorname{tg}\theta \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

(3.3) 式中 θ 为最大接触角, $\operatorname{tg}\theta = \frac{l}{\sqrt{R^2 - l^2}}$

令变形区上下接触表面摩擦力 $\tau_f = mk$, 则上下表面摩擦功率总和为 (v 为轧辊圆速度):

$$\begin{aligned} W_f &= 2mk \left[\int_0^{x_n} (v_s - v \cos \alpha) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{x_n}^l (v_s - v \cos \alpha) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

由 (2.2) 的第二式, $dx = R \cos \alpha d\alpha$ 代入上式; 注意到 $x = x_n$ 时, $\alpha = \alpha_n$; $x = l$ 时, $\alpha = \theta$, 并将 (2.2) 式中第一式代入上式, 则上式可化成下述参量积分:

$$\begin{aligned} W_f &= 2mkR \left[\int_0^{\alpha_n} \frac{e \cos \alpha}{2R + h_1 - 2R \cos \alpha} d\alpha - \int_0^{\alpha_n} v \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} \frac{e \cos \alpha}{2R + h_1 - 2R \cos \alpha} d\alpha + \int_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} v \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha \right] \end{aligned}$$

令 $b = \frac{h_1}{2R} + 1$. 上式为:

$$\begin{aligned} W_f &= 2mkR \left[-\frac{e}{2R} \int_0^{\alpha_n} \frac{\cos \alpha - b + 6}{\cos \alpha - b} d\alpha \right. \\ &\quad \left. - v \int_0^{\alpha_n} \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha + \int_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} \frac{e}{2R} \frac{\cos \alpha - 6 + b}{\cos \alpha - b} d\alpha + v \int_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha \right] \\ &= 2mkR \left[-\frac{e}{2R} \alpha_n + \frac{cb}{2R} \int_0^{\alpha_n} \frac{d\alpha}{b - \cos \alpha} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - v \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{4} \right)_{\alpha_n} + \frac{e\theta}{2R} - \frac{e\alpha_n}{2R} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{eb}{2R} \int_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} \frac{d\alpha}{b - \cos \alpha} + v \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{4} \right)_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} \right] \\ &= 2mkR \left\{ -\frac{e}{2R} \alpha_n + \frac{eb}{2R} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 1} \sin \alpha}{-1 + b \cos \alpha} \right]_{\alpha_n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{v\alpha_n}{2} - \frac{v \sin 2\alpha_n}{4} + \frac{e\theta}{2R} - \frac{e\alpha_n}{2R} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{cb}{2R} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha}{-1+b \cos \alpha} \right]_{\alpha_n}^{\theta} + \frac{v\theta}{2} \\
& + \left. \frac{v \sin 2\theta}{4} - \frac{v \alpha_n}{2} - \frac{v \sin 2\alpha_n}{4} \right\} \\
= & 2mk \left\{ -c\alpha_n + \frac{cb}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha_n}{-1+b \cos \alpha_n} \right. \\
& - \frac{cb}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - Rv\alpha_n \\
& \left. - \frac{Rv \sin 2\alpha_n}{2} + \frac{c\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4} \right\} \quad (3.4)
\end{aligned}$$

由(3.1)(3.3)与(3.4)提供的上界功率为:

$$\dot{W} = \dot{W}_t + \dot{W}_s + \dot{W}_f$$

若外功率仅有前张力提供, 则 $\dot{W}_a = \sigma_{sf} v_1 h_1 = \sigma_{sf} \epsilon$ 于是对无后张力的辊拔, 令 $\dot{W}_a = \dot{W}$

$$\dot{W}_a = \dot{W}_t + \dot{W}_s + \dot{W}_f = \sigma_{sf} \cdot \epsilon$$

将(3.1), (3.3), (3.4)代入上式为(取单位宽度)

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{W}_a = \sigma_{sf} \epsilon = & 2k\epsilon \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{k\epsilon}{2} \operatorname{tg} \theta \\
& + 2mk \left\{ -c\alpha_n + \frac{cb}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha_n}{-1+b \cos \alpha_n} \right. \\
& - \frac{cb}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - Rv\alpha_n \\
& \left. - \frac{Rv \sin 2\alpha_n}{2} + \frac{c\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

整理上式:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = & \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} \theta + m \left\{ -\alpha_n \right. \\
& + \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha_n}{-1+b \cos \alpha_n} \\
& - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - \frac{Rv\alpha_n}{c} \\
& \left. - \frac{Rv \sin 2\alpha_n}{2\epsilon} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv\theta}{2\epsilon} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4\epsilon} \right\} \quad (3.5)
\end{aligned}$$

对于有后张力的辊拔, $\dot{W}_b = \sigma_{sb} v_0 h_0 = \sigma_{sb} \cdot \epsilon$, 此时

$$\dot{W}_a = \dot{W} = \dot{W}_t + \dot{W}_s + \dot{W}_f + \dot{W}_b$$

将(3.1), (3.2), (3.3)代入上式并整理可得到:

$$\frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = \frac{\sigma_{sb}}{2k} + \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} \theta + m \left\{ -\alpha_n \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha_n}{-1+b \cos \alpha_n} \\
& - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - \frac{Rv \alpha_n}{\epsilon} \\
& - \left. \frac{Rv \sin 2\alpha_n}{2\epsilon} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv \theta}{2\epsilon} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4\epsilon} \right\} \quad (3.6)
\end{aligned}$$

(3.5)(3.6) 式中, $b = \frac{h_1}{2R} + 1$, $\epsilon = \frac{V}{BT} = \frac{W}{B\rho T}$ (V 为被拔带材总体积, W 为被拔带材总

重量, B 为拔制宽度, ρ 为金属比重); θ 为最大接触角, $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{l}{R}\right)$; σ_{sb} 为后张力。

将 (2.3) 式中 $\epsilon = v_1 h_1$ 代入 (3.6) 式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} &= \frac{\sigma_{sb}}{2k} + \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} \theta + m \left\{ -\alpha_n \right. \\
& + \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \alpha_n}{-1+b \cos \alpha_n} \\
& - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - \frac{kv \alpha_n}{v_1 h_1} \\
& \left. - \frac{Rv \sin 2\alpha_n}{2v_1 h_1} + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{Rv \theta}{2v_1 h_1} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4v_1 h_1} \right\} \quad (3.6)'
\end{aligned}$$

读者可将 (3.6)' 式与 Avitzur 的推导结果 (a) 式进行比较并注意 $2k = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma_s$, 需指出,

(3.6)' 式是未经任何数学简化的直角坐标系下的解析解。

四、辊拔中性角 α_n 与 m 值

将 (3.6)' 式两端对 α_n 求导并令 $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_n} \left(\frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} \right) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial (\sigma_{sf}/2k)}{\partial \alpha_n} = m \left\{ -1 + \frac{b}{b - \cos \alpha_n} - \frac{Rv}{v_1 h_1} - \frac{Rv \cos 2\alpha_n}{v_1 h_1} \right\} = 0$$

注意 $m \neq 0$, 整理上式得:

$$\frac{b}{b - \cos \alpha_n} - 1 - \frac{Rv}{v_1 h_1} (1 + \cos 2\alpha_n) = 0$$

将 $\cos 2\alpha_n = 2\cos^2 \alpha_n - 1$ 代入上式并整理:

$$\cos^2 \alpha_n - b \cos \alpha_n + \frac{v_1 h_1}{2Rv} = 0 \quad (4.1)$$

由上述二次方程解得:

$$\cos \alpha_n = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 2v_1 h_1 / Rv}}{2}$$

舍去负根:

$$\alpha_n = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - 2v_1 h_1 / Rv}}{2} \right] \quad (4.2)$$

(4.2) 式中, $b = \frac{h_1}{2R} + 1$, v 为轧辊圆周速度.

m 值可以 И. Я. Тарновский 公式^[4] 计算:

$$m = f + \frac{1}{8} \frac{l}{h} (1-f) \sqrt{f} \quad (4.3)$$

f 为滑动摩擦系数.

将(4.3)(4.2)确定的 m 与 α_n 代入(3.6)'与(3.5)式, 则可得到有后张力与无后张力的最小上界滚拔力.

顺便指出, 对辊拔一些文献认为, 可近似看作前后滑区的摩擦力矩相等. 即可取

$$\alpha_n \approx \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (4.4)$$

若取 $\alpha_n = \frac{\theta}{2}$, 则(3.5)式可进一步简化:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = & \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} \theta + m \left\{ \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{-1+b \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{b^2-1}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \theta}{-1+b \cos \theta} - \frac{Rv \sin \theta}{2\sigma} + \frac{Rv \sin 2\theta}{4\sigma} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

注意到拔制板带时接触角很小, 故尚可作下述简化:

$$\sin \theta \doteq \theta, \quad \sin 2\theta \doteq 2\theta, \quad \operatorname{tg} \theta \doteq \theta$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{-1+b \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \doteq \frac{\sqrt{b^2-1} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2}}{-1+b} \quad \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 1 \right)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = & \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \theta + m \left\{ \frac{b\theta}{2(b-1)} \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{b\theta}{2(b-1)} - \frac{Rv\theta}{2\sigma} + \frac{Rv\theta}{2\sigma} \right\} \\ \frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = & \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \theta \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

有反拉力时上述简化式变为:

$$\frac{\sigma_{sf}}{2k} = \frac{\sigma_{sb}}{2k} + \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1}{4} \theta \quad (4.7)$$

对要求精度不高的工程计算可用(4.6)与(4.7)式, 但本文的宗旨乃是探索直角坐标系下辊拔

问题的解析解, (3.5)与(3.6)式表明, 对卡尔曼假设下二维连续速度场进行变上限积分获得滚拔力的解析解 $\frac{\sigma_{zf}}{2k}$ 是变形程度 $\ln\frac{h_0}{h_1}$, 最大接触角 θ , 常摩擦因子 m , 拔制速度 v_1 , 轧辊周速 v 与几何参数 Rh_1 的函数。

五、结 论

1. 平断面假设下辊拔速度场与应变速率场满足本文(2.4)与(2.5)式。
2. 对上述速度场经变上限积分与参变量积分可获得上界功率的解析解, 以此确定的辊拔力是 $\ln\frac{h_0}{h_1}$, θ , v , v_1 与 R , h_1 , α_n 的函数。
3. 使令辊拔力获最小上界值的 α_n 可由本文(14)式确定。
4. 对工程计算, 当接触角不大时, 可采用本文(4.6)与(4.7)的简化式。

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The Integral as a Function of the Upper Limit and Depending on a Parameter to Solve Drawing Through Idling Rolls

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Abstract

The velocity and strain-rate fields which are different from AVITZUR's have been established in Cartesian coordinates. Using the integral as a function of the upper limit and integration depending on a parameter, an analytical upper bound solution to drawing stress through idling rolls has been obtained in this paper.

Key words drawing through idling rolls, integral as a function of the upper limit, integration depending on a parameter, analytical solution