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转炉吹炼过程喷溅机理及预报模型研究进展

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摘要 转炉作为一个高温高压、多元多相的反应容器, 容易发生喷溅或溢渣事故。良好的熔池搅拌可以增大渣-金反应面积, 提高炼钢效率; 异常的熔池搅拌则会造成金属损失, 毁坏炉体及其附属设备, 甚至威胁到炉前工作人员的人身安全。本文总结了前人对喷溅机理及影响因素的研究结果, 转炉喷溅按产生的原因可以分为爆发性喷溅、泡沫性喷溅、金属性喷溅和其他喷溅, 其中爆发性喷溅的危害最大, 泡沫性喷溅的发生频率最高。喷溅事故的发生总体可以归结为炉内激烈化学反应产生气泡驱动的高温熔体喷溅和顶底复吹为熔池提供的流动能量所产生的喷溅, 且一次喷溅事故的发生常常是多种因素耦合引发, 从单方面分析喷溅事故原因过于片面, 研究出一套适用于转炉喷溅的安全评价模型是当务之急。并对现有的喷溅预报模型进行了综述, 总结了炉气分析法、音频分析法、图像分析法的预测原理及部分应用结果, 指出现有预测模型没有得到广泛应用的原因, 未来喷溅预测模型会朝着更加智能化、精细化的方向发展。

关键词 转炉喷溅; 溢渣; 喷溅机理; 影响因素; 预测模型

分类号 X938

Research progress of converter splash mechanism and prediction model technology

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ABSTRACT As a high-temperature, high-pressure, multi-phase reaction vessel, the converter is vulnerable to splashing or slag overflow. Good molten pool surge can expand the slag-gold reaction area and enhance steelmaking efficiency. Abnormal molten pool surge can cause metal loss, damage the furnace body and its auxiliary equipment, and even threaten the personal safety of workers working in front of the furnace. This paper summarizes the previous research findings on splashing mechanisms and influencing factors. According to the occurrence principle, converter splashes can be classified into explosive splashes, foam splashes, metallic splashes, and other splashes, among which explosive splashes are the most dangerous and foam splashes occur most frequently. The occurrence of splashing accidents can be generally attributed to the high-temperature melt splashing caused by bubbles produced during the vigorous chemical reaction in the furnace and the splashing produced by the flow energy generated during the top-bottom combined blowing of the molten pool. The influencing factors of splashing are discussed based on six aspects: loading system, slag making system, oxygen supply system, bottom blowing system, temperature system, and safety system, and the foam of slag, oxygen lance blowing parameters, and bottom blowing parameters are thoroughly examined. It is observed that the occurrence of a splashing accident is frequently caused

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by the coupling of multiple factors. It is mainly one-sided, and hence the cause of the splashing accident cannot be unilaterally analyzed. Currently, no methods are present that can effectively quantify the effect of each factor on the splashing. Thus, developing a set of safety evaluation models suitable for converter splashing is imperative. Furthermore, the author summarizes the existing splash prediction models, examines the benefits and drawbacks of some splash prediction models, and summarizes the prediction principles and some application outcomes of the furnace gas analysis, audio analysis, and image analysis methods. Although preliminary progress has been made in the study of prediction models, there are still challenges that need to be overcome. It is pointed out that the reason why the existing prediction models have not been widely used is due to the low prediction accuracy, short prediction time, high cost, and low practicability. Several researchers have used a combination of several models to predict splash in converter. The findings reveal that various models can learn from each other, and the prediction accuracy of the comprehensive model is higher than that of the single model. Furthermore, the splash prediction model will become more intelligent and refined in the future.

KEY WORDS converter splashes; slag overflow; splash mechanism; influence factor; prediction model

转炉是高温、高压、多元多相的反应容器, 吹炼过程易发生原料致爆、喷溅、氧枪漏水爆炸、炉底烧穿泄漏等典型事故, 其中吹炼过程的喷溅是最为频繁的事故类型之一。转炉喷溅是吹炼过程氧气流股的冲击及脱碳反应的气体逸出导致炉内熔渣及金属液外溢的现象^[1], 对转炉冶炼的安全性、经济性有重大影响。据统计, 转炉喷溅导致的烧烫伤事故占炉前烧烫伤事故的80%以上^[2]; 转炉喷溅导致的金属损失率在0.5%~5%, 发生严重喷溅时, 金属料的损失甚至可达到10%以上^[3], 转炉喷溅还会造成钢液温度和渣料的损失, 影响钢液脱磷和脱硫效果^[4]。本文系统归纳了转炉吹炼过程各类喷溅的形成机理及影响因素, 分析了转炉喷溅不同预测方法的特点, 旨在从源头上降低和消除转炉吹炼过程喷溅导致事故。

1 转炉喷溅类型及影响因素

1.1 转炉喷溅类型

转炉正常冶炼过程中会产生一定程度的喷溅现象, 在熔渣或金属液滴飞溅的过程中, 增大了渣-金相的反应面积, 对强化过程速率有着积极的影响, 且其飞溅的范围较小, 通常只在炉内发生, 不会造成金属大量损失或危险事故发生。而当这种熔渣或金属液滴飞溅由于某种原因超出炉内可控的范围, 猛烈的冲击炉衬且从炉口飞出, 严重时会造成大量涌出炉口, 造成危险事故的发生, 即我们常说

的转炉喷溅。转炉喷溅按产生的原因分为以下几类: 爆发性喷溅、泡沫性喷溅、金属性喷溅^[2,5]、其他喷溅; 按照喷溅发生的时期分为: 前期喷溅、中期喷溅、后期喷溅。

表1对按产生原因进行分类的三种喷溅类型进行了对比分析, 泡沫性喷溅发生频率是最高的^[6], 爆发性喷溅的危害是最大的。图1是转炉吹炼过程中冶炼前、中、后期常发生喷溅的类型和具体原因: 冶炼前期主要是由于碳氧反应的突然启动引起爆发性喷溅; 冶炼中期受吹炼枪位的影响较大, 长时间软吹会引起泡沫化严重, 进而易产生泡沫性喷溅, 长时间硬吹会引起炉渣返干, 进而易产生金属性喷溅; 冶炼后期主要是由于冷却剂加入过多或拉碳过快使碳氧反应突然剧烈, 易引起爆发性喷溅。

1.2 转炉喷溅的影响因素

影响转炉喷溅的因素很多, 图2从装入制度、造渣制度、供氧制度、温度制度、底吹制度、安全制度六个方面整理了转炉喷溅的影响因素^[7-10]。在这些因素中, 存在许多的连锁反应关系, 即由一种因素的非正常状态可能导致其他因素处于异常状态, 因此, 一次转炉喷溅事故的发生可能是由于多种因素共同作用的结果。

1.2.1 炉渣泡沫化

炉渣的泡沫化情况是影响转炉喷溅事故的一个重要因素, 而导致炉渣泡沫化处于异常状态也

表1 不同喷溅类型对比表

Table 1 Comparison of different splash types

Splash type	Main cause	Main occurrence period	Occurrence frequency (relative)	Main hazards
Explosive splash	Violent reaction of carbon and oxygen	Early and late stages of smelting	Moderate	Large cost loss and possible injury
Foam splash	Serious foam of slag	Middle stage of smelting	High frequency	Large cost loss, resulting in shutdown
Metallic splash	Post-drying of slag	Middle stage of smelting	Low frequency	Metal loss and possible injury

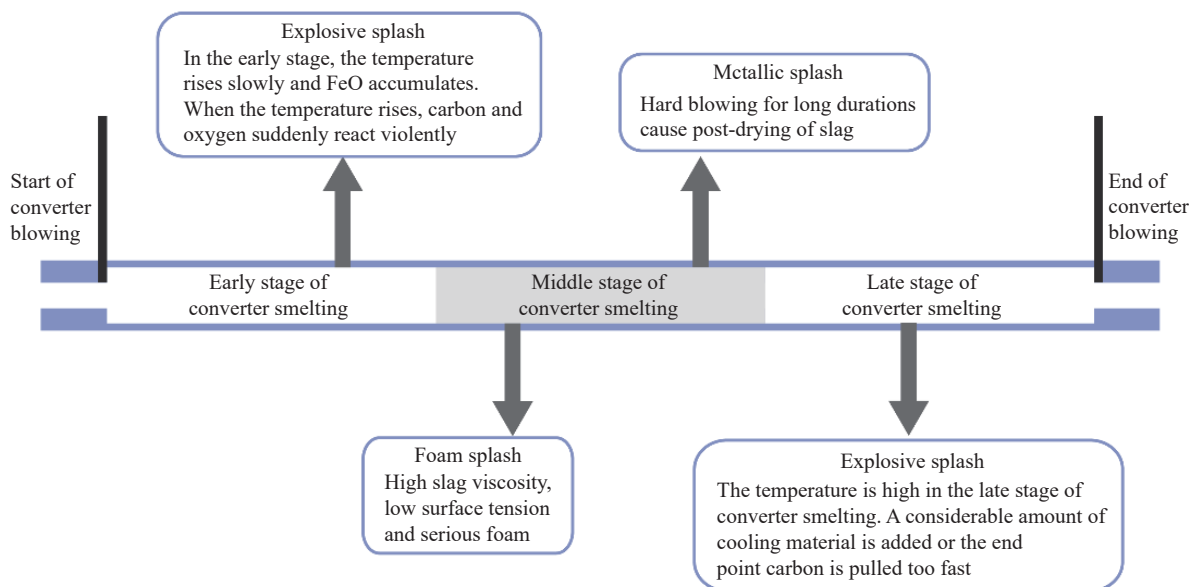


图 1 转炉吹炼不同阶段的喷溅特征

Fig.1 Characteristics of splashing in different stages of converter blowing

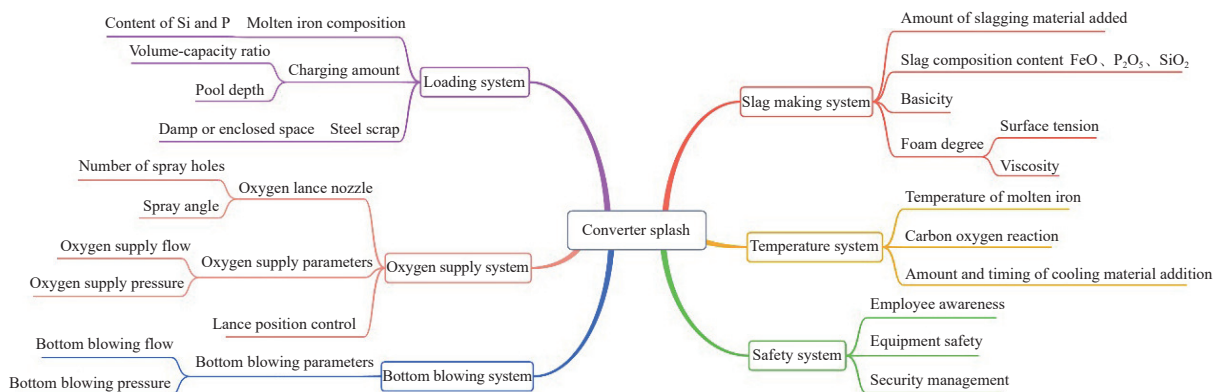


图 2 转炉喷溅事故影响因素图

Fig.2 Influencing factors of the converter splashing accident

受多种条件的影响, 表 2 整理了部分导致炉渣泡沫化严重的因素. 文献 [11-14] 的研究都表明, 泡沫化程度随着炉渣黏度的增加而增大, 随着炉渣表面张力、密度和气泡直径的增加而降低. 其中表面张力和黏度对泡沫的生成影响最为直接: 表面张力小意味着气泡容易生成; 黏度大意味着气泡难以排出^[12]. 由此可以看出, 表面张力越小, 黏度越大, 炉渣越容易产生泡沫化. 而泡沫量的非正常增加, 会导致脱碳反应产生的气体难以排出, 随着不断的堆积膨胀, 待压力突破了气泡膜所承受的极限后, 就会产生溢渣或喷溅事故.

1.2.2 氧枪吹炼参数

转炉喷溅产生的动力学原因离不开吹氧冲击搅拌产生的能量, 良好的熔池涌动可以增大渣-金界面, 进而提高冶炼效率, 缩短冶炼时间, 但不合

理的氧枪吹炼参数则会引起喷溅安全事故, 降低钢水收得率^[18-19]. 如图 3 所示, 在吹炼过程中, 氧气射流所产生的能量对熔池液面进行冲击, 产生冲击坑, 而射流沿冲击坑表面向上反射, 剪切形成一种表面波, 在冲击坑边缘携带金属液飞出, 因而产生喷溅^[19-21]. 影响喷溅的转炉吹炼参数主要包括氧枪喷孔数、氧流量和枪位等.

氧枪一般采用拉瓦尔型喷孔^[22], 通常来说, 氧流沿竖直向下的一定角度喷出, 不但减轻了对熔池的直接冲击力, 而且增强了搅拌功能, 利于冶炼的快速平稳进行^[23]. 如图 4 所示, 传统的氧枪喷孔进口和出口仅有一个错位角度, 而漩流氧枪喷孔进口和出口则有两个错位角度. Higuchi 和 Tago^[24]通过水模型实验研究了不同扭转角度的漩流氧枪对熔池喷溅行为的影响, 得出了扭转角为 11.4°时,

表2 炉渣泡沫化的影响因素

Table 2 Influence factors of the slag foam

Factor	Influence mode	Specific performance	Correlation with foam index
Si and P content of molten iron	During the blowing process, SiO ₂ and P ₂ O ₅ are produced and enter the slag	SiO ₂ and P ₂ O ₅ are surface-active substances that reduce surface tension and increase viscosity ^[7]	Positive correlation
FeO content in slag	The amount of FeO in slag dynamically changes with the progress of oxidation and decarbonization reaction and affects the liquid phase ratio in slag ^[15]	When the FeO content is less than 20%, the slag viscosity decreases with the increase in FeO content and tends to a fixed value when the FeO content is greater than 20% ^[16-17]	Negative correlation
Basicity	Basicity is an important parameter of slag, and it changes with the addition of slag-forming materials and smelting, which has an important effect on the characteristics of slag	At the same temperature, the foam index decreases first and then increases with the increase in basicity ^[12]	First negative correlation, then positive correlation
Temperature	Temperature is important to the formation rate of carbon-oxygen reaction and the physical and chemical properties of slag components	With the increase in temperature, on the one hand, the reaction rate of carbon and oxygen increases, which is conducive to foaming; However, the viscosity of molten slag reduces, and the foaming property decreases. The latter has a slightly higher impact than the former ^[12]	Positive correlation

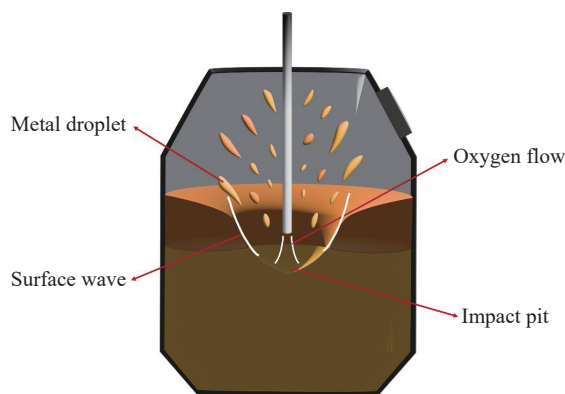


图3 吹炼产生的表面波示意图

Fig.3 Schematic of the surface wave produced by blowing

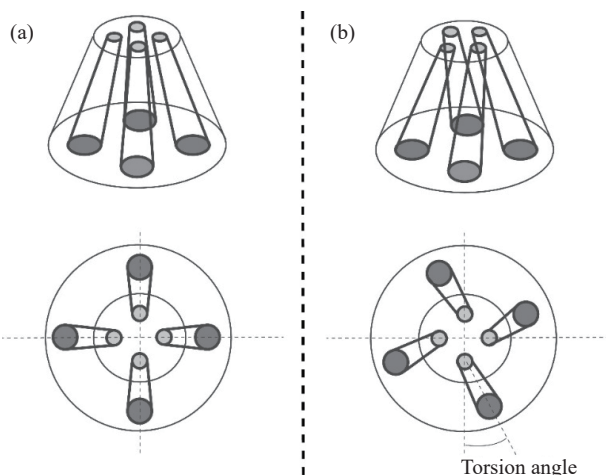


图4 传统氧枪和旋流氧枪示意图。(a)传统氧枪喷孔示意图;(b)旋流氧枪喷孔示意图

Fig.4 Schematic of conventional oxygen lance and nozzle-twisted oxygen lance: (a) schematic of the traditional oxygen lance; (b) schematic of the nozzle-twisted oxygen lance

喷溅率最低的结论; Li等^[19]通过水模型实验,得出

了扭转角在10°~20°时,扭转角对降低喷溅量的影响最为显著的结论。

多孔氧枪的设计可以分散氧气射流,使氧流的冲击力降低,冲击面积增加,利于平稳的冶炼。Yang等^[25]通过水模型实验研究了单孔喷头和三孔喷头对喷溅率的影响,如图5(a)所示,单孔喷头的喷溅率要高于三孔喷头4.28倍左右;Ma等^[26]通过水模型实验对5孔和6孔喷头的喷溅率进行了研究,如图5(b)所示,得出了在任何枪位高度上5孔喷头的喷溅率都要高于6孔喷头的结论。

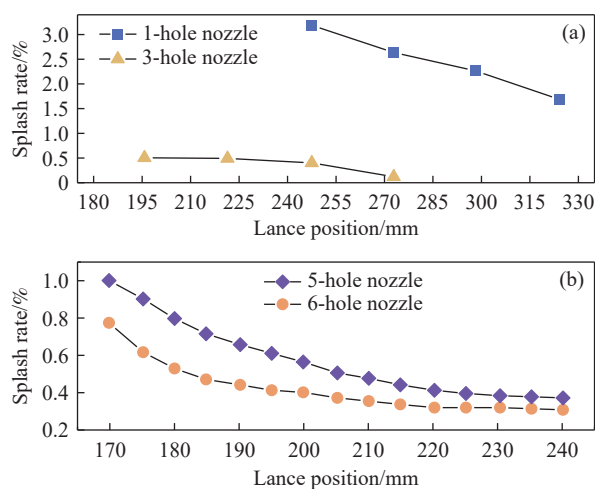
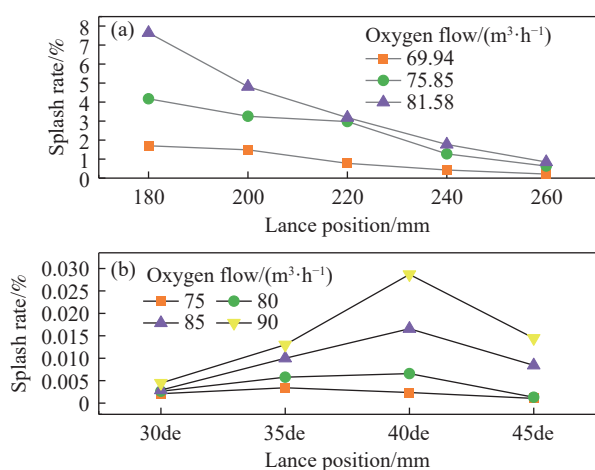


图5 不同孔数喷头对喷溅率的影响。(a) Yang等^[25]30 t转炉1:4水模型实验数据;(b) Ma等^[26]260 t转炉1:9水模型实验数据

Fig.5 Effect of different hole number nozzles on spray rate: (a) 1:4 water model experimental data of 30 t converter by Yang et al.^[25]; (b) 1:9 water model experimental data of 260 t converter by Ma et al.^[26]

氧流量和枪位是在冶炼过程中不断调整的动态参数,是吹炼过程中造成喷溅的一个重要原因,

由于人为原因导致流量过大或枪位不当导致的喷溅现象占比较大. Yang、Guo 等^[18,25,27]通过水模型实验研究了氧流量和枪位对喷溅的影响. 如图 6 所示, 结果都得出了氧流量越大, 喷溅率越高的结论. Yang 等^[27]发现随着枪位的升高, 喷溅率先增后减, 说明存在一个喷溅率最高的枪位, 且这个枪位随喷吹条件而改变; Lyu 等^[28]通过 150 t 转炉 1:7 水模型实验验证了, 在固定氧流和底吹流量时, 随着枪位的升高, 钢渣飞溅高度先增大后减小; Guo 等^[18]也得出喷溅量随枪位升高先增后减的相似结论, 且在枪位 $H=40de$ (氧枪喷嘴直径) 时达到最大值.



Note: de is the diameter of oxygen lance nozzle

图 6 氧流量和枪位对喷溅率的影响. (a) Yang 等^[27]300 t 转炉 6 孔喷头 1:10 水模型实验结果; (b) Guo 等^[18]260 t 转炉 5 孔喷头 1:7 水模型实验结果

Fig.6 Effect of oxygen flow rate and gun position on splash rate: (a) 1:10 water model experimental results of the 6-hole nozzle in 300 t converter by Yang et al.^[27]; (b) 1:7 water model experimental results of the 5-hole nozzle in 260 t converter by Guo et al.^[18]

1.2.3 底吹参数

转炉底吹可以促进熔池的搅拌, 增大渣-金界面, 促进炉内的反应快速进行. 但底吹的加入给钢液额外提供了大量的流动能量, 如图 7 所示, 与氧流能量接触后产生部分抵消, 部分促进的复杂情况, 因此对喷溅现象同样有着重要的影响. Luomala 等^[29]、Amano 等^[30]通过水模型实验和数值模拟得出了转炉底吹的加入, 使钢液能量增加, 导致喷溅现象严重的结论; Li 等^[31]通过理论计算和数值模拟说明了底吹的加入增大了喷溅率, 但减小了溅出液滴的大小; Yang 等^[25]、Lyu 等^[28]通过水模型实验改变底吹流量, 观察喷溅率的变化, 如图 8 所示, 得出随着底吹流量增加, 喷溅率减小的结论,

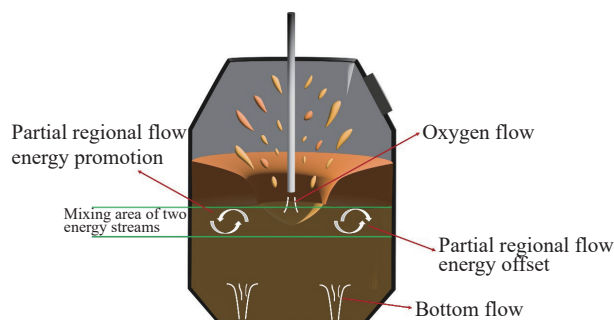


图 7 顶底复吹能量混合示意图

Fig.7 Schematic of the top-bottom combined blowing energy mixing

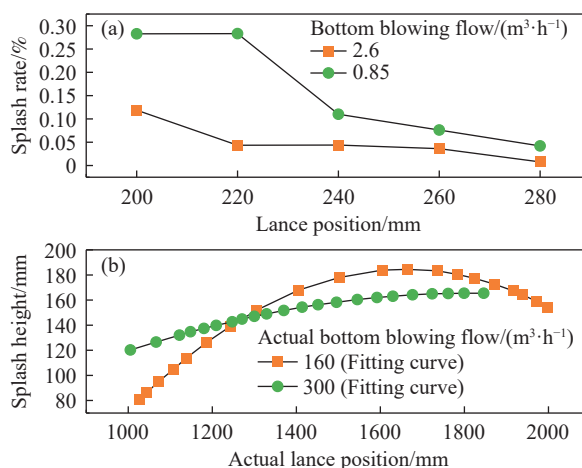


图 8 底吹流量对喷溅现象的影响. (a) Yang 等^[25]300 t 转炉 1:10 水模型实验结果; (b) Lyu 等^[28]150 t 转炉 1:7 水模型实验结果

Fig.8 Effect of bottom blowing flow rate on splash phenomenon: (a) 1:10 water model test results of 300 t converter by Yang et al.^[25]; (b) 1:7 water model test results of 150 t converter by Lyu et al.^[28]

且随着底吹流量的增加, 最大与最小喷溅量的差值降低.

2 转炉喷溅形成机理

2.1 爆发性喷溅的特征及形成机理

爆发性喷溅是最严重的一种转炉喷溅, 俗称“大喷”, 其主要原因是碳氧反应不均衡发展, 瞬时产生大量 CO 气体^[2]. 熔池中的碳氧反应 $C+FeO=CO+Fe$ 是一个吸热反应, 反应的剧烈程度受到熔池碳含量、渣中含氧量、温度三个因素共同影响^[3]. 产生爆发性喷溅的条件有两个, 分别是熔池温度骤降和 FeO 积累过多^[1]. 具体喷溅机理如图 9 所示, 由于操作不当 (如头批渣料还没来得及化开就开始加入二批渣料, 抑制了炉温的升高, 同时也抑制了上述的碳氧反应^[8]) 使得熔池温度骤降, 碳氧反应速度随降温而停滞, 使得渣中 FeO 积累, 待温度回升至 1470 °C^[2] 且 FeO 含量集聚到 20% 以上时^[3,7,32], 碳氧发出剧烈的反应, 瞬时产生大量的 CO 气体,

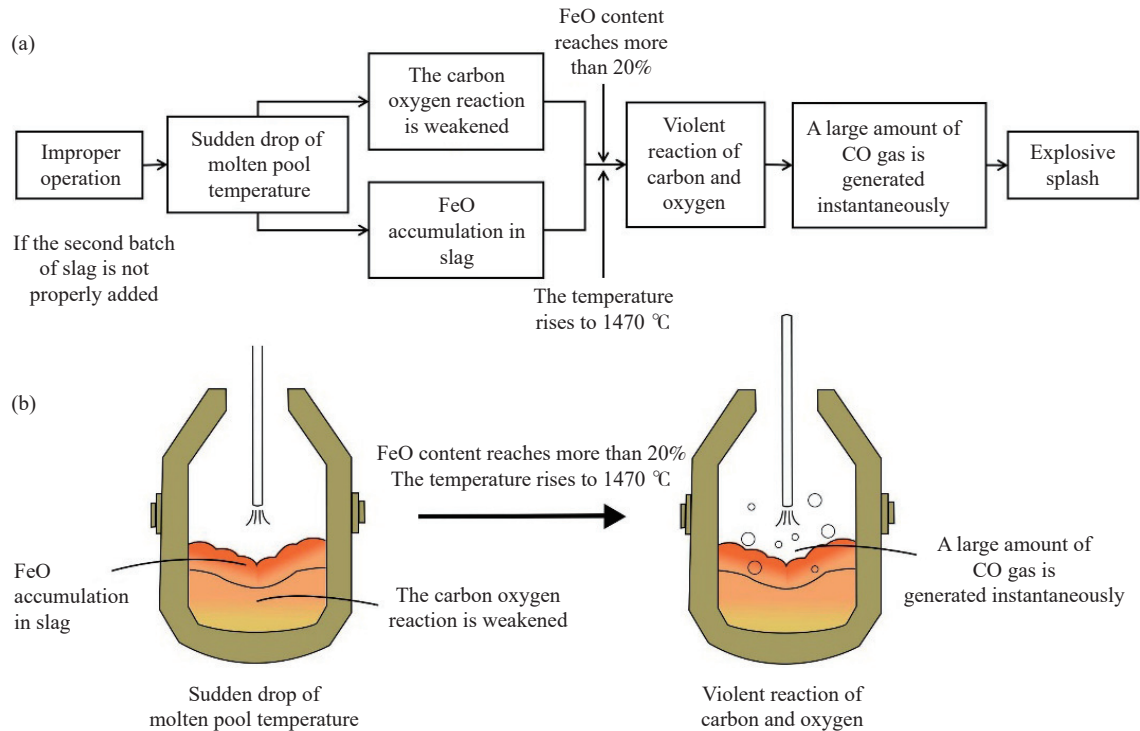


图9 爆发性喷溅机理图。(a)爆发性喷溅发生流程图;(b)爆发性喷溅示意图

Fig.9 Mechanism of explosive splash: (a) flow chart of explosive splashing; (b) schematic of an explosive splash

携带钢水和熔渣飞出,从而产生爆发性喷溅。

预防及控制措施: 预防爆发性喷溅,前期温度不易过低,冶炼全程控制好温度变化,一次性冷料加入不宜过多,炉温高时可以适当加入一些辅料进行调温,使碳氧反应均匀稳定进行,控制渣中FeO含量不易过高。一旦发生爆发性喷溅,不能轻易降枪,否则会加剧喷溅,可以适当提枪^[2]。

2.2 泡沫性喷溅的特征及形成机理

泡沫性喷溅是由于转炉吹炼过程炉渣泡沫化严重,渣层变厚,阻碍了CO气体的排出^[2]。转炉炼钢的高效脱碳与泡沫渣的形成密不可分,泡沫渣的存在大大增加了气、渣、金属的反应界面,从而加快了转炉炼钢整体的反应速度,金属中2/3的碳是在泡沫渣中脱除的^[8]。泡沫性喷溅的形成机理如图10所示。一方面铁水中Si、P含量较高,产生的酸性氧化物 SiO_2 、 P_2O_5 越多,需要加入额外的石灰去平衡渣中的碱度,使得渣量大^[8];另一方面 SiO_2 、 P_2O_5 和FeO都是表面活性物质,能够促进炉渣起泡^[3]。这两个条件最终都导致泡沫渣量大,对气体的排出有一定的阻碍作用,使得渣中滞留大量气体,泡沫渣的体积也越来越大,蔓延至炉口,可能会导致溢渣或导致泡沫性喷溅^[3]。

预防及控制措施: 针对铁水Si、P成分合理的制定造渣制度,灵活采用单渣、双渣法冶炼,避免

渣量过大。炉渣泡沫化严重时,可以适当提高枪位,一方面可以缓和碳氧反应,另一方面可以吹开熔渣,利于气体排出^[8];也可加入适量的泡沫渣抑制剂,Xing等^[4]将其在60t转炉生产中的试验结果为喷溅量减少 $300\text{ kg}\cdot\text{炉}^{-1}$ 左右,可以有效降低溢渣喷溅导致的金属料损失。

2.3 金属性喷溅的特征及形成机理

金属性喷溅的主要原因是渣中FeO含量过低,导致熔渣粘稠、炉渣返干^[3];金属性喷溅与爆发性喷溅产生的原因正好相反^[9],其形成机理如图11所示。由于长时间低枪位操作、二批渣料加入过早^[2]等因素,导致渣中的FeO含量降低,出现“返干”现象,被氧流吹开的熔渣不能及时返回覆盖液面,使得金属液面裸露,氧气射流冲击力^[1]与碳氧反应产生的CO气体排出力^[33]直接将金属液带出,产生金属性喷溅。

预防及控制措施: 金属性喷溅的特点是炉渣“返干”现象,即炉渣粘稠流动性差,适当的提高枪位,提高渣中的FeO含量,促进化渣,可以有效缓解“返干”现象,从而控制金属性喷溅的发生。

2.4 其他喷溅的形成机理

除以上三种较为突出的喷溅外,还有一些其他原因造成的喷溅,比如蒸汽爆炸喷溅、压力爆炸喷溅^[34]等也会有较大概率发生,且一旦发生也会

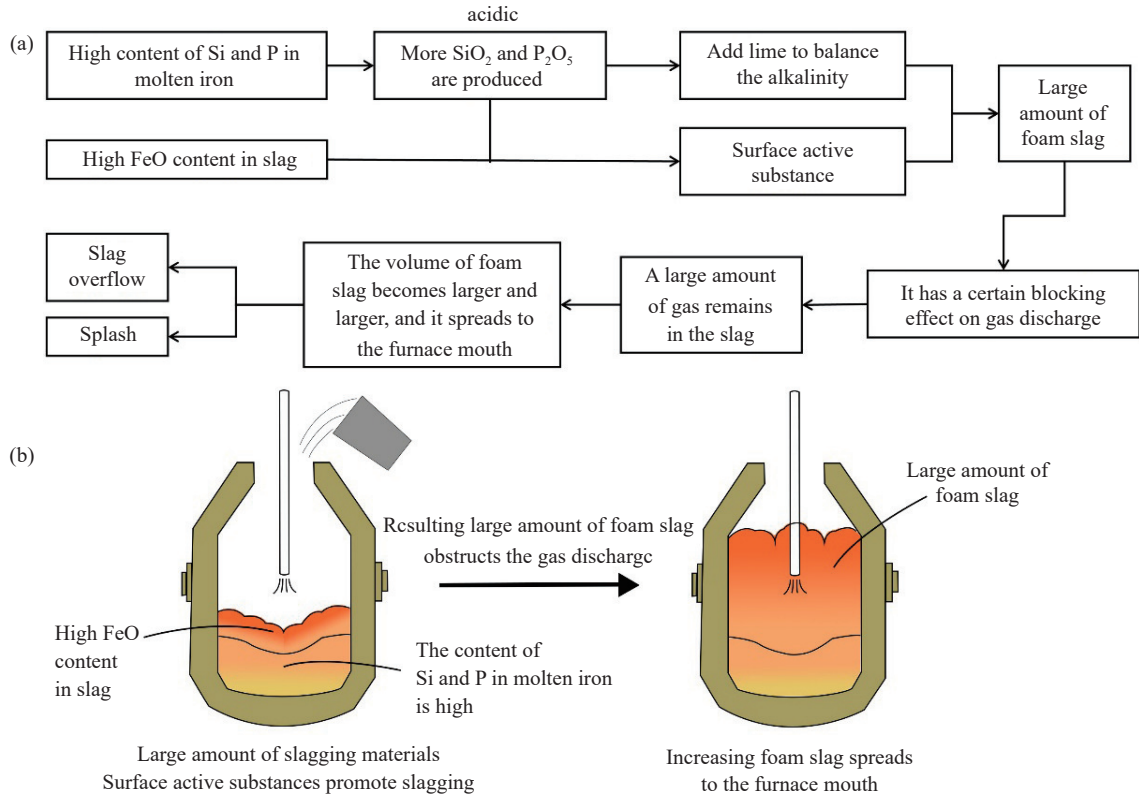


图 10 泡沫性喷溅机理图. (a) 泡沫性喷溅发生流程图; (b) 泡沫性喷溅示意图

Fig.10 Foam splash mechanism: (a) flow chart of foam splashing; (b) schematic of a foam splash

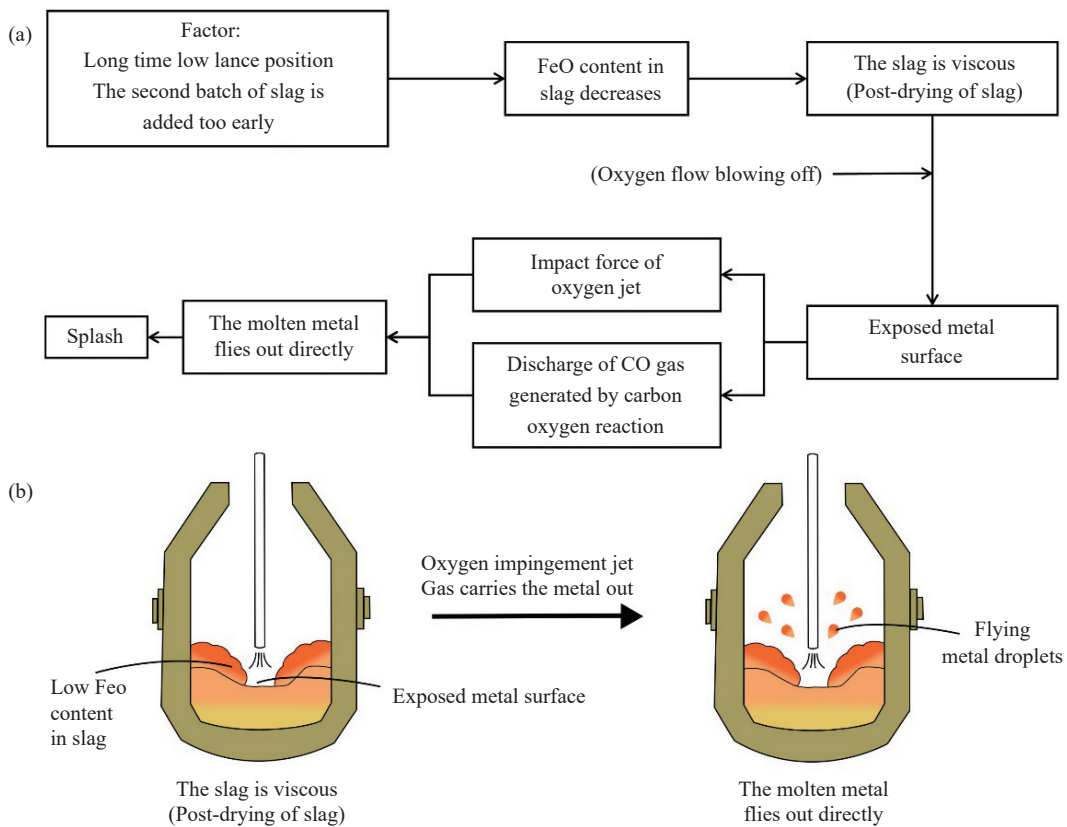


图 11 金属性喷溅机理图. (a) 金属性喷溅发生流程图; (b) 金属性喷溅示意图

Fig.11 Mechanism of metallic splashing: (a) flow chart of metallic splashing; (b) schematic of a metallic splash

造成较大的事故。

蒸汽爆炸喷溅就是由于入料潮湿, 炉内存水, 冷却设备漏水等原因, 导致水直接与高温金属液接触, 瞬间汽化为水蒸气, 体积膨胀数倍, 将金属液或熔渣带出的一种喷溅; 压力爆炸喷溅是由于废钢中或补炉后存在密闭空间, 形成压力容器, 经过高温加热, 密闭空间压力逐渐上升, 当该密闭空间外壳无法承受其内部压力后, 会产生一种泄压的力, 产生爆炸, 携带金属液或熔渣飞出。其他喷溅多数是由于冶炼前对入料、炉体、附属设备等检查不当引起的。

3 转炉喷溅预测模型及应用

转炉喷溅的频发性及其危害性逐渐引起了炼

钢行业的重视, 许多专家学者根据喷溅原理和喷溅时期提出了诸多预测模型^[35-39], 如炉气分析法、音频分析法、氧枪振动、图像识别等。这些预测模型各有各的优势所在, 但也存在或多或少的问题, 表3为部分模型的优缺点对比。

3.1 炉气分析法

在冶炼的过程中, 炉气中的 CO、CO₂、N₂、O₂ 等气体呈现有规律的变化, 而这些变化就反映了炉内渣和钢水的状态。通过对冶炼过程中炉气各种成分的变化情况进行分析, 针对不正常的成分波动进行预警, 从而可以预测转炉喷溅的发生^[41]。炉气分析系统如图12所示, 通过对冶炼过程中的气体进行采集分析, 获取成分实时变化曲线, 在成分波动较大时, 做出预警, 工作人员及时调整冶炼

表3 转炉喷溅预测模型优缺点对比

Table 3 Comparison of benefits and drawbacks of the prediction models for converter splashing

Splash prediction method	Advantage	Shortcoming
Furnace gas analysis method	Give certain guidance to the blowing conditions in the furnace (such as temperature, decarbonization, end-point carbon drawing ^[40] , etc.)	Real-time performance is poor, and it is primarily used for cause analysis during and after splashing
Audio analysis method	Auxiliary slagging, obtaining slag status, high hit rate of dry return prediction, and avoiding metal splashing	When splashing, the audio frequency is relatively low, making it challenging to obtain the sound signal and predict it
Image analysis method	Real-time detection of flame state and prediction through image recognition can assist in slag and end-point assessment, which is more intuitive	High cost and increased implementation requirements. The actual smelting is difficult to use
Oxygen lance vibration method	Splashing can be predicted by detecting the slagging state	The model is complex, there are several interference factors in the furnace, and the prediction accuracy is low

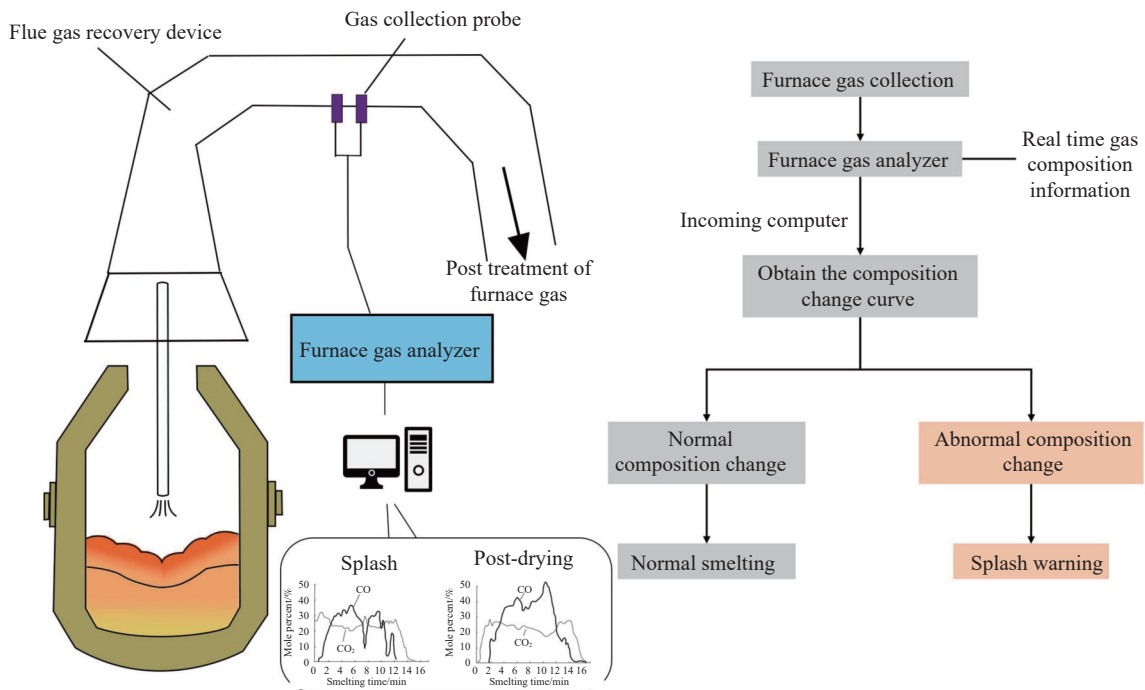


图12 炉气分析系统预测喷溅示意图

Fig.12 Schematic of the predicted splashing of furnace gas analysis system

策略, 进而防止喷溅事故的发生。

Hu 等^[42-43] 提出了一种通过计算氧势和氧累积量预测喷溅的方法, 两者呈负相关, 通过实时曲线的变化情况判断冶炼的异常状态, 进而预测喷溅的发生。Wan 等^[44] 通过对炉气分析中各种气体在冶炼过程中的成分变化规律进行了分析, 提出了基于 CO 和 CO₂ 预测喷溅的方法, CO 与 CO₂ 含量变化成相反的关系, 返干时 CO 含量增加 CO₂ 含量降低; 喷溅时 CO 含量降低 CO₂ 含量升高。Sun 等^[45]、Zhang^[46]、Liang 等^[47] 通过对炉气中的 CO 变化情况进行监测, 对喷溅作出预测, 共同指出: 在冶炼过程中, CO 的体积分数突然上升会使 FeO 含量降低, 导致炉渣返干, 引起金属性喷溅; CO 体积分数突然下降会引起 FeO 含量升高, 引起爆发性喷溅, 并应用于钢厂实际冶炼, 有效降低了钢铁料消耗和喷溅次数。

3.2 音频分析法

音频分析是采用音频化渣技术, 通过对冶炼

过程中炉渣的变化特性进行分析来预测喷溅的可能性。其基本原理如图 13 所示, 是在转炉炉口附近选择合适的取声点获取特征频带, 通过隔音、滤波、定向等技术处理后在计算机屏幕上显示该噪声强度随吹炼时间的变化情况^[48]。

文献 [49] 指出音频分析可以提前 5~10 s 预测喷溅和返干, 且命中率分别为 86.7% 和 94.6%。表 4 为部分研究人员将音频分析预测喷溅应用于实际冶炼所获取的预测结果, 可以看出, 采用音频分析可以有效降低喷溅的发生。

3.3 图像分析法

图像分析法是运用转炉冶炼过程中火焰的颜色变化进行分析, 判断当前冶炼状态是否异常。其原理如图 14 所示, 通过摄像机捕捉实时冶炼火焰画面, 运用图像识别技术分析当前火焰的状态, 在火焰异常状态时及时预警, 从而预防喷溅。

图像分析法最主要的难点在于对于火焰图像特征的提取, 许多研究人员通过灰度矩阵、色度饱

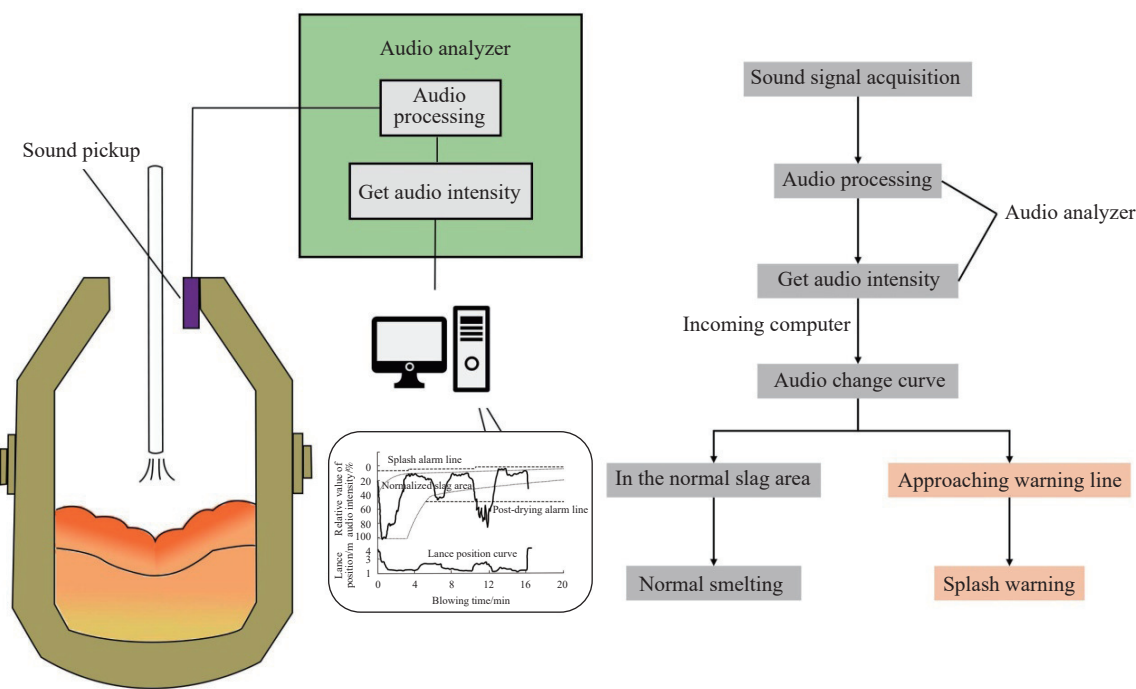


图 13 音频分析系统预测喷溅示意图

Fig.13 Schematic of the predicted splash of audio analysis system

表 4 音频分析预测喷溅实际应用结果

Table 4 Application of the audio frequency analysis to predict splashing

	Splash prediction (explosive splash and foam splash)	Prediction of back drying (metallic splash)
Jiang et al. ^[50] 300 t converter	Hit rate: 97.5%	Hit rate: 100%
Liu ^[51] 120 t converter	Splash rate reduced by 4.4%	Post-drying rate reduced by 24%
Li ^[52] 120 t converter	Hit rate: 89.47%	Hit rate: 100%

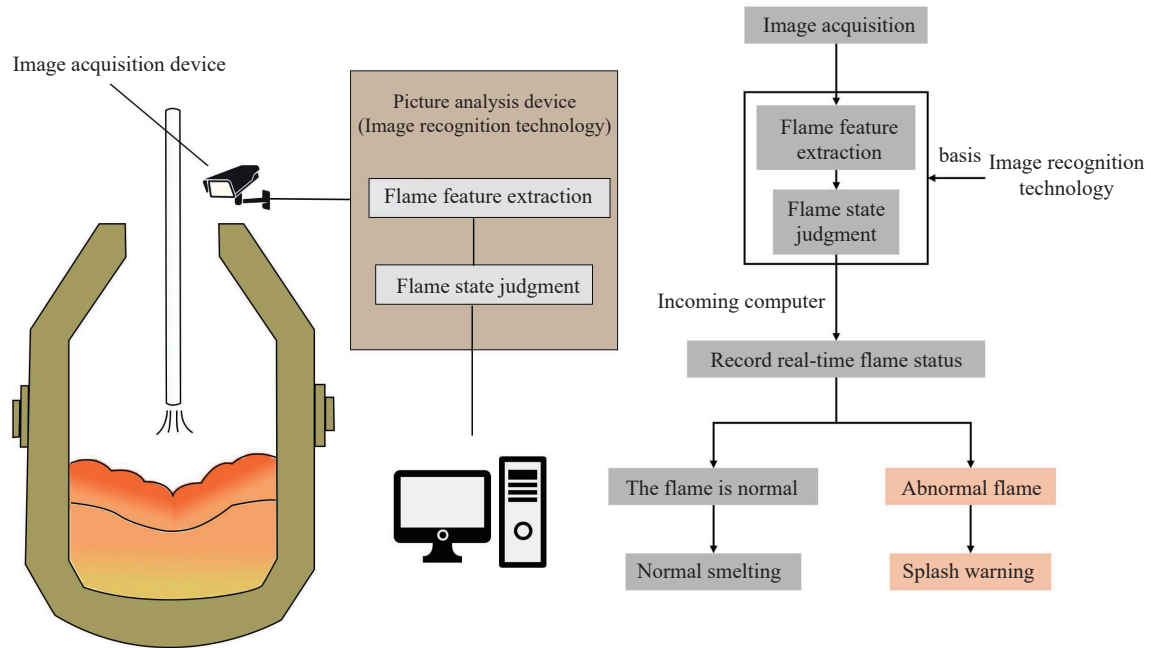


图 14 图像分析系统预测喷溅示意图

Fig.14 Schematic of the splash prediction using image analysis system

和度、神经网络、深度学习等方法对火焰状态进行了分类识别,如 Pang 等^[53]通过采用残差神经网络对转炉火焰状态进行了分析识别,提出了 8 种火焰状态,针对不同非正常火焰状态,及时采取相应的措施可以有效防止事故的发生。但由于该预测模型要求较高,现无法应用于实际冶炼。

3.4 多种模型结合分析

从上文可以看出,不同预测模型所获取的参数及预测是不同的,可以将多个模型进行结合,从而提高预测效果。Ghosh^[54]提出了一种将光学、声学、振动相结合的喷溅预测方法,基于深度学习分析各传感器采集的数据,计算获取相关参数信息,建立了一套喷溅预测模型,为多模型结合应用提供一种新思路;Batista 等^[55]将声音信号和图像处理采用逻辑函数相结合的方法对喷溅做出预测,实验结果如表 5 所示,仅用图像处理分析预测失误率为 11%,仅用声音信号分析预测失误率为 33%,而两种方法结合分析预测失误率为 6%,两种方式可以取长补短,相互补充,由此可知多模型综合的喷溅预测效果要优于单个模型。

表 5 声音信号与图像处理结合模型预测喷溅实际应用结果

Table 5 Application of the audio frequency analysis to predict splashing

Detection system	Percentage of false slopping/%
Image only	11
Sound only	33
Image and sound combined	6

4 结论及展望

(1)转炉正常冶炼过程中会产生一定程度的喷溅现象,当熔渣或金属液滴飞溅超出炉内可控范围后,会对炉衬进行猛烈的冲击并伴随从炉口飞出现象,造成危险事故的发生,即我们常说的转炉喷溅。转炉喷溅按照机理可以分为爆发性喷溅、泡沫性喷溅、金属性喷溅和其他喷溅。转炉是个涉及多元多相反应的“黑箱”反应器,转炉喷溅是多种因素耦合的结果,目前仍缺乏研究转炉喷溅机理和形成条件的有效手段,从根本上解决喷溅问题需要继续深入开展相关机理研究。

(2)转炉吹炼过程原料条件、工艺制度、设备状态等都对吹炼过程的喷溅有直接或间接影响,喷溅事故的发生可以归结为两种原因:一种是由于炉内激烈的脱碳反应短时间产生大量气体,这些气体一方面可以携带金属液滴直接飞溅,另一方面则与黏度大、表面张力小的熔渣接触产生大量的泡沫渣溢出;另一种是由于顶吹和底吹为熔池提供了大量的流动能量,其复杂的动力学作用可以使钢液和熔渣产生一定的动能,进而产生喷溅事故。但转炉吹炼过程喷溅事故往往由多种因素耦合引发,从单一原因分析喷溅事故的原因过于片面,但每种因素对喷溅的影响程度的量化目前缺乏有效评价方法,构建一套量化评价转炉喷溅风险的预测模型是转炉安全防控的发展方向。

(3)现有的基于烟气分析、音频分析、氧枪振

动、图像分析等预测喷溅的模型, 虽在一定程度上可以对喷溅事故预测做出一定的指导作用, 但仍存在预测精度低、预测时间短、成本高等问题, 难以在实际中广泛应用, 且即使预知了喷溅事故即将发生, 但无法在短时间内做出相应喷溅类型的判断及应急措施的选择, 仍无法有效避免事故的发生. 逐步实现转炉吹炼过程中的动态控制, 深入剖析喷溅现象的形成机理, 对实现转炉喷溅的精准预测与预防有着重要意义, 未来喷溅预测会朝着更加智能化、精细化的方向发展.

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