

螺旋钢管成型方式与内应力关系的研究

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摘 要 螺旋钢管因其制造工艺成熟、成本较低,是流体输送管道主要使用的一种钢管。目前普遍采用连续成型、埋弧焊接的方法制造螺旋钢管。成型方法有内承式和外抱式两种。由于这两种成型方法一般都是不足量成型,钢管制造后有很大的内应力,降低了钢管的承压能力。分析了这两种成型方法产生内应力的原因,内应力与成型参数之间的关系,以及改进成型方法、减少内应力的措施。经过理论分析,给出了不足量成型时钢管的内应力计算公式,并通过实际测量内承式成型的螺旋钢管的内应力,验证了给出的内应力计算公式的正确性,对螺旋钢管的生产及应用具有指导意义。

关键词 螺旋钢管 成型 内应力 研究

0 引 言

螺旋埋弧焊接钢管在石油化工、热力管网及城市给排水工程等领域有广泛的应用,尤其在长距离输送石油、天然气管道中更普遍采用。油田、气田管网几乎全部采用螺旋焊钢管,具有很高的安全性、耐用性及经济合理性。由于螺旋焊钢管的管径一般不受板材宽度的限制,可由多种不同规格板宽的卷板制造,而不需要宽板幅的钢板,这样给板材制造、运输带来方便,所使用的热轧卷板比平板钢价格要低得多,适合我国实际情况。螺旋焊钢管存在的一个问题是焊后钢管产生弹复,相当于钢管预先承受一个周向拉应力,该应力会产生应力腐蚀、降低钢管的承压能力。因此,如何评价钢管焊接后内应力的存在,消除制造中产生的周向拉应力,允许钢管周向开口量是需要解决的实际问题。通过对目前国内外普遍采用的螺旋焊钢管成型方法进行分析,讨论了调型参数对钢管弹复量的影响,给出了弹复量、内应力与钢管参数之间的定量关系。

1 螺旋埋弧焊接钢管成型方法与内应力产生原因

法制造,目前普遍采用的是内承式和外抱式两种成型方法,成型原理如图 1 所示。

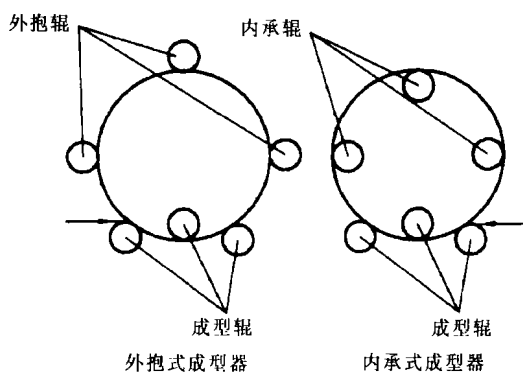


图 1 两种螺旋焊管成型方法示意图

成型辊与内承辊(或外抱辊)组成一个成型器,钢板沿图中箭头所示方向送入成型器中,一边成型一边焊接。通过调整成型器可以获得不同规格尺寸的钢管。为防止过量弯曲,三个成型辊与钢板接触点的高度一般不能相差太大,厂家都采用不足量成型,钢管曲率半径是依靠内承辊(或外抱辊)所形成的曲率半径保证,在内承辊(或外抱辊)中钢板实际上是弹性和塑性混合变形。焊接后的螺旋钢管沿母线方向剖开后,必然存在着一定周向开口量,即钢管存在一定的弹复量,钢管存在着内应力。由于内应力的存在,钢管外部是拉应力,

因此,这要降低钢管的承压能力,加剧钢管外部的应力腐蚀,给钢管的使用带来不利影响。许多文献都详细讨论了调型参数(成型辊位置参数)对钢管弹复量的影响,但由于实际受整个焊管机组参数及钢板参数的影响,也只能进行不精确的定量分析。实际上目前各个螺旋钢管生产厂家都依靠经验,大概调整成型辊位置参数,然后生产一段钢管,沿母线将钢管剖开,检查其开口量是否达到客户要求。对于不十分重要的钢管(如自来水管道路)则对钢管开口量不限制。但国外对螺旋钢管的开口量一般都有严格限制,其根本原因就是保证钢管在使用中的安全性,虽然我国有些管线用的螺旋钢管开口量也提出了类似要求,但其具体数值与内应力关系究竟如何则不清楚,下面讨论这方面关系。

2 弹复量与最大内应力的关系

假设钢管成型时的曲率半径是完全依靠内承辊(或外抱辊)所保证的,即钢板弯曲的曲率半径等于内承辊(或外抱辊)所形成的曲率半径。钢管开口前、后如图 2 所示。

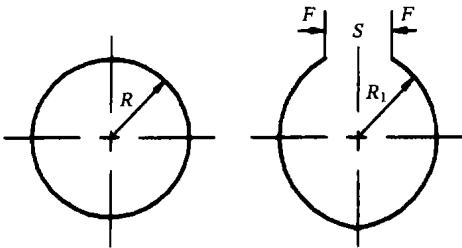


图 2 钢管开口前、后示意图

假设钢管开口后在外力 F 作用下重新闭合。材料由零曲率首先在一个假想弯矩 M_1 作用下,弯曲到曲率半径 R_1 的圆,然后当弯矩 M_1 继续增加到 M 时,钢管曲率半径达到 R 。根据弯矩与曲率半径关系(弹性变形),得到如下关系:

$$M_1 = \frac{EI}{R_1} \tag{1}$$

$$M = \frac{EI}{R} \tag{2}$$

则 M 与 M_1 的差值 ΔM 即为当钢管有开口量 S 时产生结构内应力的原因,由(1)、(2)两式

得 ΔM 的表达式为:

$$\Delta M = M - M_1 = EI \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R_1} \right) \tag{3}$$

又因为开口量的弧长与钢管周长相比较小,且钢管弯曲曲率较小,因此开口段钢管的弧长近似等于弦长,则有下列关系式:

$$\frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi R + S} \tag{4}$$

将(4)式代入到(3)式, ΔM 的表达式可写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta M &= EI \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{2\pi}{2\pi R + S} \right) \\ &= \frac{EIS}{R(2\pi R + S)} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

由于假设材料为弹性变形,则最大内应力 σ_{\max} 与弯矩 ΔM 的关系为:

$$\Delta M = \frac{2\sigma_{\max} I}{h} \tag{6}$$

将(5)式代入到(6)得:

$$\frac{2\sigma_{\max} I}{h} = \frac{EIS}{R(2\pi R + S)} \tag{7}$$

从(7)式得到 σ_{\max} 的表达式为:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{ESh}{2R(2\pi R + S)} \tag{8}$$

3 结论验证

公式(8)给出了螺旋埋弧焊接钢管由于不足量成型产生内应力的具体表达式,可见内应力的大小与材料弹性模量、半径、厚度及开口量都有关系。实际生产中由于厂家这些量是可以测量的,因此由(8)式完全可以定量地衡量不同规格、不同材质的螺旋钢管内应力对使用的影响。文献[5]给出了一种规格的螺旋埋弧焊接钢管具体的测量值,具体测量数据与计算结果见表 1。

表 1 测量数值与计算数值

测量点	测量点与焊缝位置	弹复量/mm	测量值/MPa	计算值/MPa	误差/%
1	内 90 °	134	336.1	324.3	3.5
2	内 180 °	134	380.8	324.3	14.8
3	外 90 °	134	275.6	324.3	17.7
4	外 180 °	134	325.2	324.3	0.3

注: 钢管规格: $\Phi 426\text{ mm} \times 7\text{ mm}$ 材质: SM41B

从表 1 可见, 测量数值与计算数值的误差最

新型焊接热循环测试与分析系统的研究

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摘 要 采用计算机软、硬件技术和数据处理方法,研究和开发了一种新型焊接热循环测试与分析系统。该系统集焊接热循环温度数据采集、存储、处理和分析功能于一体,能够测试和计算焊接热循环参数和焊接冷却过程中的相变温度平台等参数。

关键词 焊接热循环 测试仪 相变温度平台

0 序 言

焊接热循环曲线包含了焊接接头温度变化和冷却相变等重要的焊接冷却过程信息,这些信息对于了解焊接冷却相变过程、接头组织、应力变形,提高焊接质量具有重要意义。同时,焊接热循环参数是分析焊接热影响区(HAZ)组织与性能的重要数据,也是制定、评定和优化焊接工艺的重要依据。因此,焊接热循环的测试、计算和分析具有重要的理论意义和实际的使用价值。

测试焊接热循环的传统方法是使用热电偶和 X-Y 函数记录仪。该方法实时性差,精度低,同时由于机械惯性的影响,难以获得具有明显冷却相变过程特征的热循环曲线。另外,使用根据焊接

传热学推导出来的数学模型也可以计算焊接热循环的主要参数,但这种计算过程繁琐,并且误差大,很难获得准确数据。计算机软硬件技术的飞速发展成为焊接热循环测试提供了新的方法和途径。笔者把计算机软硬件技术和数据处理方法应用于焊接热循环测试与分析系统的开发,并对热循环参数的分析计算进行了深入的研究,提出了一种变长滑动窗口算法,用以找出焊接冷却过程中的相变发生点。本系统采用 Borland C++ Builder 和 MS Access 作为开发工具,提供了友好的人机界面,具有完备的焊接热循环参数的采集、处理、计算和分析功能,可以进行热电势数据转换、热循环曲线绘制、局部曲线放大、一次和二次差分分析、热循环参数数值计算等操作,还建立了焊接基

小为 0.3%,最大为 17.7%。由于实际钢板在成型焊接过程中要经过开卷、矫平、切割等工序,同时钢板在轧制过程中不均匀,这些因素都能使钢板的力学性能和尺寸参数不可能处处均匀,导致成型时钢管在圆周方向弯曲程度是不一样的,所以测量值与计算值存在偏差是必然的。但误差值不大,说明给出的公式可以用来定量地计算螺旋埋弧焊接钢管开口量所造成的附加内应力。另外由于在公式推导过程中认为开口段的弦长等于弧长,计算应力值要小于实际测量值,这一点从表 1 中可以看出。说明推导出的公式无论对螺旋埋弧焊接钢管生产厂家,还是对实际用户都具有十分重要的指导意义。

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(收稿日期:2003-03-14)

ABSTRACTS

WELDED PIPE AND TUBE

Vol. 26 No. 5 Sept. 2003

Pipe Materials and Making Pipe Industry Development Trends in China

Pan Jiahua(1)

Abstract: It introduces three elements determined domestic pipeline industry situated fast development phase in 10 years. Through the statement and analysis of pipe steel grade, microstructure, pipe roughness parameter and the choice of pipe type, it also points out domestic pipe materials and making pipe industry development trends and raises the relevant suggestion.

Key words: pipeline pipe materials steel grade microstructure roughness broken spiral weld pipe longitudinal seam submerged-arc welded pipe development

Current State and Development Trend of Pipeline Underwater Welding

Wang Zhonghui, Jiang Lip ei, Qi Baijin(6)

Abstract: Because of influence of water, underwater welding has some characteristics: bad visibility; high hydrogen content in welding seam; speedy cooling speed; high electric arc voltage; difficult continuous welding etc. Some methods are studied for overcoming problems: underwater electrode and self-shield flux-cored wire; chamber for local dry method underwater welding; welding system owning mechanization, automatization, intelligence. The results show: wet method underwater welding is applied in unimportant field; dry method underwater welding is costly and top-quality; local dry method underwater welding is economic and reliable. Eventually, the further development trend of pipeline underwater welding is suggested.

Key words: words pipeline underwater welding wet method underwater welding dry method underwater welding local dry method underwater welding

The Flexing Direction of Pipeline Steel Weld Zone of Rough Crystal

Xin Xixian, Zhi Yanli, Xu Xueli(10)

Abstract: Through the analysis of elements affecting the rough crystal zone in pipeline steel weld, it raises the flexing direction of rough crystal zone of pipeline steel. The results indicates that the methods of suitable adjusting and controlling mini-alloy elements, the energy of weld line and heat treatment after weld, can improve the roughness of rough crystal.

Key words: pipeline steel heat affect zone rough crystal zone flexing

Analysis And Research of Spire Steel Tube Remnant Stress

Li Ying, He Xianguang, Shi Chengjiang et al(14)

Abstract: Spire steel tube, for manufacture technology maturation and low cost, has become one of the main application fluid transportation pipeline. Now to widespread adopt continuous MAW (merge arc welding) method produces spire steel tube. Forming methods have inner hold and outer hold. Because the two methods don't commonly sufficient quantum mold, they have great remnant stress after manufacture, reduce the capability of bearing pressure. By theoretical analysis, give unsufficient quantum forming

remnant stress calculation formula. By practical measure inner hold forming spire steel tube remnant stress, it validates the accuracy of remnant stress calculation formula of the paper and has directive significance of appliance and manufacture toward spire steel tube.

Key words: spire steel tube remnant stress

Research on a new type of testing and analysing system for welding thermal cycle

Tong Yangang, Hou Tinghong, Hu Wang et al(16)

Abstract: A new type of computer-aided testing and analyzing system for welding thermal cycle is presented in this paper. The system employs computer technology and data processing methods. It consists the integration of data collecting, data storing, data processing and data analyzing.

The parameters of welding thermal cycle and temperature plateaus of welding cooling transformation have been tested and computed by this system.

Key words: weld thermal cycle testing and analysing system temperature plateaus of transformation

Corner Cracks Research of "8" Shape Pipe

Shi Junhong(20)

Abstract: The situation of stress focused in corner occurred in nonstandard cool-bend pipe, and sometimes cracks trend existed. Through the analysis of crack cause of "8" shape pipe—one of nonstandard cool-bend pipe made in Shenyang Dongyang Nonstandard Pipe Company, The answer was found: ①repairing roller and enlarging the concave part; ②choosing materials with better plastic properties. The Practice proved that the methods can effectively prevent the corner crack in pipe corner.

Key words: onnstandard pipe corner cracks cool-bend process enhard in process

PAW Real-time Seam Tracking System

Liu Yibin, Ge Jingguo, Ni Chunzhen et al(22)

Abstract: A low cost CCD seam tracking system is developed for the stainless steel pipe Plasma Arc Welding process. The CCD camera and light-filtering system adopted can pick up the clear image in front of the weld molten pool. The software is developed and its control period can meet the need for real-time seam tracking.

Key words: stainless steel pipe plasma arc welding CCD seam tracking

The Comparing Between Coating Plastic Pipe and Lining Plastic Pipe for Construction Conveying Water

Sun Bingxin, Bai Yongqing, Pang Yongjun et al(24)

Abstract: It focuses on the manufacture process and application properties to analyze the advantage and disadvantage of coating plastic pipe and lining plastic pipe. According to update manufacture and application situation, with thought of the ratio of properties and price between two products, the author consider that coating plastic pipe application is better choice for construction conveying water. It also raises the technical standard to produce high quality hot melt coating plastic pipe.

Key words: coating plastic pipe lining plastic pipe manufacture process properties

Cool Rolling Technology Application of Equal Edge Canal Steel