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NUMERICAL SIMULATION APPLYING FOR ALUMINIUM ELECTROLYSER ENERGY BALANCE CALCULATION

National Technical University of Ukraine “Kiev Polytechnic Institute”

Karvatsky A.Ya., Vasil’chenko G.N., Bil’ko V.V.

[1,2].

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(. 1).

$$\Omega \in R^3 \quad [3]$$

$$\nabla[\chi, \nabla u(\mathcal{X})] = 0, \quad \mathcal{X} \in \Omega. \quad (1)$$

(1) :

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$$\mathbf{d}_r = 0; \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot [-\chi \nabla u] = j; \quad (3)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \{u\} = r_e^+ \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{j}^+; \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{j} \end{matrix} \right\} = 0 \end{cases}; \quad (4)$$

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$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u = 0. \quad (5)$$

(. 1)

[3-5]

$$\operatorname{div}[\lambda_r(t) \nabla t(\mathcal{X})] + q_{v,r}(\mathcal{X}) = 0, \quad \mathcal{X} \in \Omega. \quad (6)$$

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$$\mathbf{n} \cdot [-\lambda_r(t) \nabla t] = \alpha (t)(t - t); \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla t = 0; \quad (8)$$

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$$\begin{cases} \{t\} = r_e^+ \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{q}^+ \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{q} \end{matrix} \right\} = 0 \end{cases}. \quad (9)$$

(6)

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$$\lambda(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda, & t \leq t_1 \\ \lambda_p, & t > t_1 \end{cases}. \quad (10)$$

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$\frac{1}{4}$

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($u_p, \Delta u, \Delta u$ [4,9])

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(u_p , , ,) , ,

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U [3]

: Δu , Δu , Δu

$$\Delta u = u_{\max} - \Delta u - \Delta u - \Delta u .$$

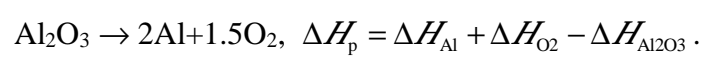
Al_2O_3

$$\eta = 100\%$$

$$M_{Al} = \frac{\gamma \cdot I}{3600 \cdot 1000} .$$

$$E = \frac{9300 \cdot \quad + 8800 \cdot M_{CO}}{I}$$

[2]



$$\Delta u = \Delta u_{\text{Al}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}} \cdot (1 - \eta_T / 100) - \Delta u_{\text{Al}} - \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} \quad (11)$$

$$(11) \quad :$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{h}{f} \cdot S;$$

$$\Delta u = (u - u_p) \cdot v \cdot \tau / 1440;$$

$$\Delta u_{\text{Al}} = \frac{M_{\text{Al}} [1,04 \cdot (660 - t) + 400 + 1,18(t - 660)]}{l} \cdot \frac{\eta}{100}.$$

$$\Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{M_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot 0,86 \cdot (t - t_0) + M_{\text{CO}} \cdot 1,05 \cdot (t - t_0)}{l} \cdot \frac{\eta}{100}.$$

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$$q_v = \Delta u \cdot I / V.$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{9300 \cdot \gamma + 8800 \cdot M_{\text{CO}}}{l} \cdot \frac{\eta}{100}.$$

$$u = \Delta u_{\text{Al}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}}.$$

$$u = \Delta u_{\text{Al}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}_2} + \Delta u_{\text{CO}}.$$

$$u = u + \Delta u.$$

$$w = \frac{u}{\gamma \cdot \frac{\eta}{100}} \times 1000.$$

[5],

$$|I_i^{k+1} - I_i^k| \leq \varepsilon_i, i = \overline{1, M}.$$

$$(\Delta u_{Al_2O_3}, \dots), (\Delta u_{Al_2O_3} \cdot I, \dots); \quad (u_{Al_2O_3}, \dots), (u_{Al_2O_3} \cdot I, \dots).$$

$$(E_{Al_2O_3} \cdot \frac{\eta_T}{100}, \dots), (E_{Al_2O_3} \cdot \frac{\eta_T}{100} \cdot \frac{I}{1000}, \dots);$$

$$(\Delta u_{Al}, \dots), (\Delta u_{Al} \cdot \frac{I}{1000}, \dots); \quad (\Delta u_{Al_2O_3}, \dots),$$

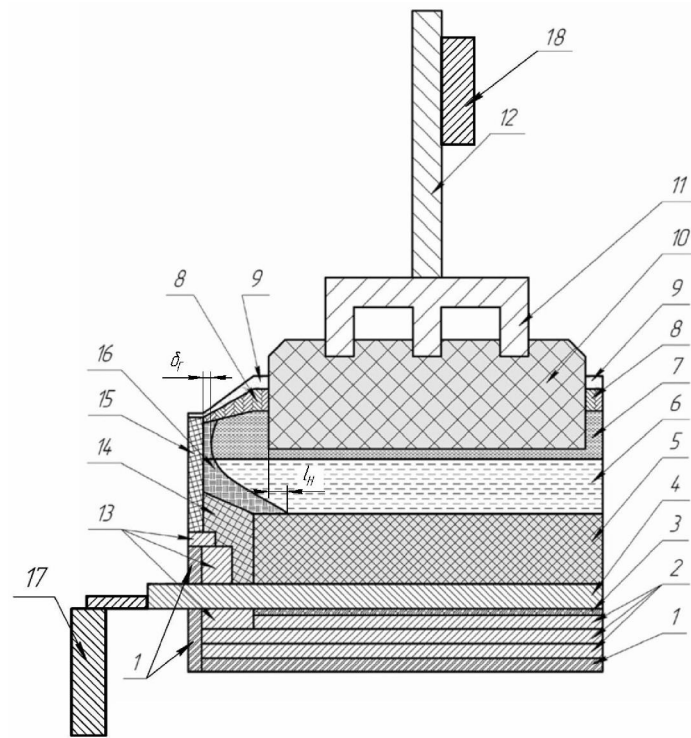
$$(\Delta u_{Al_2O_3} \cdot \frac{I}{1000}, \dots); \quad \{(\Delta u_{Al_2O_3} + \Delta u_{Al} + \Delta u_{Al_2O_3}), \dots\},$$

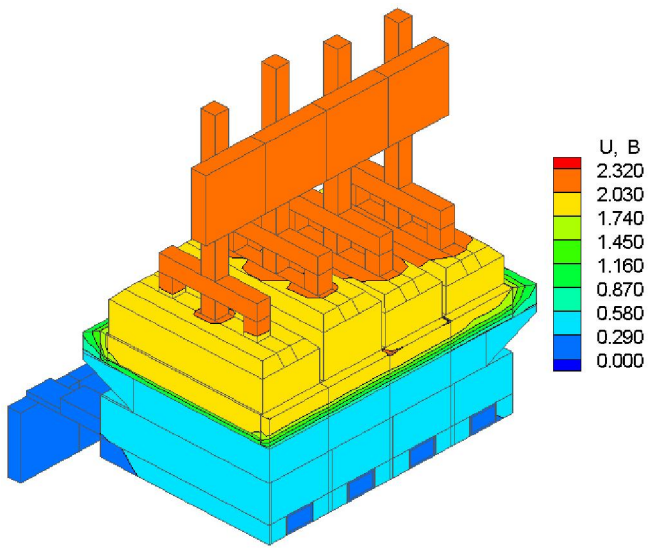
$$\{(\Delta u_{Al_2O_3} + \Delta u_{Al} + \Delta u_{Al_2O_3}) \cdot \frac{I}{1000}, \dots\}.$$

9. *J.M.Jolas, J.Bos*, Cathode Drop Comparisons on Aluminium Peshiney Modern Cells, Light Metals 1994, p. 403-410.
10. *S. S. Lee, K.-S. Lei, P. Xu, J. J. Brown*, Determination of Melting Temperatures and Al₂O₃ Solubilities for Hall Cell Electrolyte Compositions, Light Metals 1984, p. 841-855.
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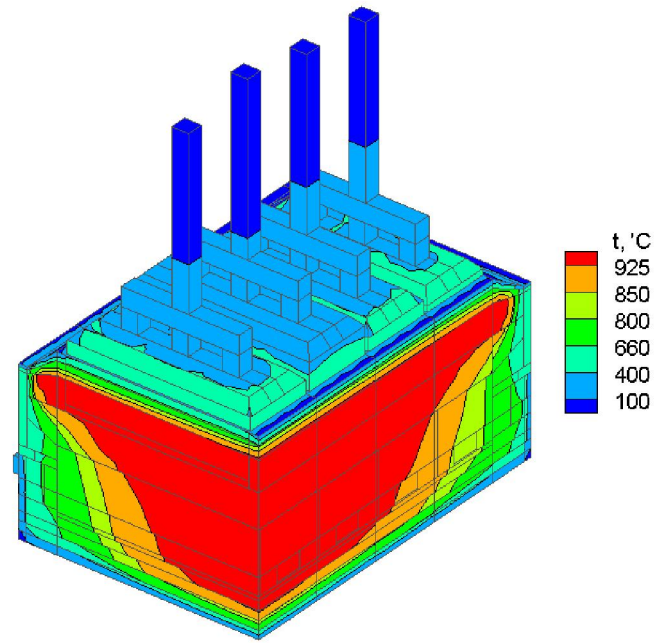
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1 – ; 2,3 – ; 4 – ; 4 – ; 6
 – ; 7 – ; 8 – ; 9 – ; 10 – ; 11 –
 ; 12 – ; 13 – ; 14 – ; 15 –
 ; 16 – ; 17,18 – .

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 (; $t = 929^\circ$; $\delta = 7,0$; $t = 928^\circ$; $\delta = 15,6$;
 $l = -41,8$. $l = -59,3$.
 $w = 13990$ · / AI
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I	u ,	- Δu ,	Δu ,	Δu ,	$\Delta u =$ $\Delta u + \Delta u$.
105,0	4,129	0,196	0,342	0,366	3,225 = = 1,416 + 1,809

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((.2))

	1	2	3	4
$\frac{j}{I},$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{27,23}{7,203}$	$\frac{25,50}{6,746}$	$\frac{24,33}{6,435}$	$\frac{22,13}{5,853}$
$\frac{j}{I},$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{35,04}{6,150}$	$\frac{35,11}{6,162}$	$\frac{37,11}{6,513}$	$\frac{42,29}{7,421}$
$\frac{j_a}{I_a},$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{0,656}{5,277}$	$\frac{0,663}{5,336}$	$\frac{0,689}{5,549}$	$\frac{0,708}{5,696}$

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	S^2	$t, ^\circ$	Q
	20,67	66,5	14,01
	5,609	58,9	2,918
	5,814	131,7	9,835
	10,072	375,8	64,54
	2,466	327,2	23,46
:	44,63	-	114,76
	10,63	84,4	3,86
	11,10	203,9	29,79
	20,81	410,4	74,99
	8,799	98,9	7,77
:	51,33	-	116,41
+ :	95,96	-	231,17

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	<i>P</i>	Δz, B	,%
	420,1	4,001	79,98
	105,2	1,002	20,02
	525,3	5,003	100,0
	<i>P</i>	Δz, B	,%
	276,1	2,629	52,64
	231,2	2,202	44,07
	12,4	0,118	2,37
	4,8	0,046	0,92
	524,5	4,995	100,0
	0,84	0,008	0,159

$3D-$ ();

$E_{Al_2O_3} -$, ;

E_{-} , ;

$F=96485.309 / -$;

f_{-} ();

$h -$, ;

$l -$, ;

$j, j^1 -$, / ²;

$I_A -$, ;

$l -$, ;

$M_{Al} -$, /

$M_{CO_2}, M_{CO} -$ 2 , / ;

$n -$;

$n^1 -$;

$$\{n^{\Gamma} \cdot q^{\Gamma}\} = \frac{\Gamma}{n^+} \cdot \frac{\Gamma}{q^+} - \frac{\Gamma}{n^-} \cdot \frac{\Gamma}{q^-} - . (9);$$

$$\{n^{\Gamma} \cdot j^1\} = \frac{\Gamma}{n^+} \cdot \frac{1}{j_{\Gamma^-}} - \frac{\Gamma}{n^-} \cdot \frac{1}{j_{\Gamma^+}} - . (4);$$

$n_A -$;

$P -$, ;

$Q -$, ;

$$q_{vj} = \frac{\Delta u_j \cdot I}{V_j} - \dot{I} ,$$

, / ³;

$r_e -$, ²;

$$r_\lambda - \dots, (\dots) / \dots ;$$

$$S \dots = n_A \cdot l_A \cdot w_A - \dots, \dots^2;$$

$$i - \dots, \dots^\circ ;$$

$$\{t\} = t^+ - t^- \dots (9);$$

$$t_1 - \dots, \dots^\circ ;$$

$$t - \dots, \dots^\circ ;$$

$$t = \frac{t^+ + t^-}{2} - \dots, \dots^\circ ;$$

$$t - \dots, \dots^\circ ;$$

$$u - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$\{u\} = u_{\Gamma^+} - u_{\Gamma^-} \dots (4);$$

$$u - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$u - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$u_\phi - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$u - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$V_i - \dots \dot{\epsilon} \dots, \dots^3;$$

$$v - \dots, \dots / \dots ;$$

$$w_A - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$w - \dots, \dots / \Delta t;$$

$$X(x, y, z) \in \Omega - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$\alpha - \dots, \dots ;$$

$$[4], \dots / (\dots^2);$$

$$\Gamma - \dots (\dots) \Omega;$$

$$\gamma = 0,3354 / (A \cdot \dots) - \dots ;$$

$\Delta H_p -$, / ;

$\Delta u_{Al} -$, ;

$\Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u , \Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u -$ [1,2,4], ;

$\Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u -$, ;

$\Delta u -$ 100%, ;

$\delta -$, ;

$\varepsilon_t -$, ° ;

$\eta -$, %;

$\lambda_j(\lambda) -$ \neq , / (·);

$\rho -$, · ;

$\tau -$, · ;

$\chi = 1/\rho -$, (·)⁻¹;

$\Omega -$ (·);

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“+” - Γ ;

“-” - Γ ;

$k -$;

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$i -$ (·) . (1), (7);

max - ;

sum - ;

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$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$ - ;

$\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$ - (“ ”);

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Abstract

Aluminium electrolyser energy balance calculation method is proposed. The method includes both the elements of classical method energy balance calculation and physical parameters fields numerical simulation. Related to environment temperature energy balance calculation results are performed for aluminium electrolyser with burnt anodes.