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Інформаційні технології проектування та дослідження лісосушильних камер засобами SolidWorks API і COSMOSFloWorks

Для твердотілого моделювання лісосушильної камери та створення тривимірних моделей її компонентів використано систему автоматизованого проектування SolidWorks 2011. Розроблено програмно-орієнтований комплекс "Wood v.1.0" на основі SolidWorks API, з використанням компілятора Microsoft Visual studio 2010, який дає можливість досліджувати параметри камери, а також керувати геометрією лісосушильної камери та штабеля. Здійснено тепловий розрахунок та аналіз фізичних потоків у лісосушильній камері з використанням інформаційних технологій проектування COSMOSFloWorks.

Ключові слова: САПР, SolidWorks, SolidWorks API, COSMOSFloWorks, модель, лісосушильна камера, процес сушіння, температура.

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MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION IN THE PROCESS OF DRYING CAPILLARY-POROUS MATERIALS

Carried out is numerical implementation of the mathematical model for the stress-strain state and temperature and moisture fields in the process of drying capillary-porous materials and formulated optimization problem. The analysis of function selection for the purpose of building technological modes of drying capillary-porous materials is made. The method of construction and investigated continuous modes of drying by solving the optimization problem has been presented.

Keywords: mathematical model, the stress-strain state, capillary-porous material, optimization problem, the objective function, modes of drying.

The relevance of this work. The decisive factor in the intensification of the drying process while increasing quality materials dried is the drying mode. The proper selection and compliance with environmental parameters as close to the target level, depending on the state of the material – its humidity and internal stress, which are dependable quantitative and qualitative indicators of the drying process. Developing opti-

mal technological regimes to achieve the required level of quality drying is an urgent problem nowadays, one way to solve this is the construction of mathematical models that allow you to control moisture content of the material and the development of internal stresses.

Application of multi modes of drying wood is characterized by a number of disadvantages associated with the negative impact of modified dry (ambient temperature, relative humidity and velocity of air circulation) on the physical and mechanical properties of wood and reduced quality products that are dried. In addition, to minimize such effects requires increasing the capacity of heating equipment drying chambers.

Analysis of known results. Most studies on optimization of processes related to wood drying deals with optimization performance of various drying chambers process automation. And almost no relation to a construction of optimum drying in terms of physical and mechanical processes in the wood, which are crucial to ensure product quality. Most regimes of drying were constructed empirically, and later improved, optimized for economic or technical criteria. Accordingly known optimization criteria are divided into economic, technical and technological [5, 17].

Mathematical model and optimization problem formulation. One way to intensify and improve drying capillary-porous materials, including wood, is the development of continuous control heat and moisture exchange that would be realized using modern tools. The basis of this approach is the justification and optimization of continuous technological modes of drying wood.

Structure continuous (step less) regimes are characterized by performance conditions $(t_c(U(\tau)) - U_p(U(\tau)))^2$, where t_c – ambient temperature, U , U_p – humidity and equilibrium moisture content, τ – drying time.

In previous works [2, 3, 4, 6] investigated are the patterns and processes of heat-and-mass transfer, deformation of capillary-porous materials during their drying considering elastic, viscoelastic and plastic deformations. Within the object-oriented approach, developed is software for numerical implementation and finite-element analysis of mathematical models [4, 7]. Two-dimensional mathematical model for changing the duration of drying period $\tau \in [0, \tau_c]$ in $\Omega = \{x = (x_1, x_2); x_i \in [0, l_i], i = 1, 2\}$, which is a rectangular cross-section wooden beams with geometrical dimensions l_1, l_2 , we consider for two reasons: firstly, the deformation arising in wood that is dried in plain and radial directions of anisotropy is much higher than the strain in the fiber direction and is a major source of defects, and secondly, the size of timber along the fibers are almost always considerably larger than the sizes across the grain.

Based on mathematical models of viscoelastic deformation and processes heat and mass transfer in capillary-porous materials, taking into account thermomechanical characteristics we formulate the optimization problem for constructing continuous technological modes of drying wood in this way.

We to find such features as ambient temperature $t_c(x, \tau)$ and relative humidity $\varphi(x, \tau)$ with regard to their limits $t_{c1} \leq t_c(x, \tau) \leq t_{c2}; \quad \varphi_1 \leq \varphi(x, \tau) \leq \varphi_2$ (1)

and the stress-strain state $|\sigma_{11}(x, \tau)| \leq \sigma_{11r}; \quad |\sigma_{12}(x, \tau)| \leq \sigma_{12r}; \quad |\sigma_{22}(x, \tau)| \leq \sigma_{22r},$ (2)

that for wooden beams with an initial moisture content of $U(x, 0) = U_0(x)$ over a given drying time to minimize the condition $J(U) = (t_c(U(x, \tau)) - U_p(U(x, \tau)))^2 \rightarrow \min,$ (3)

where $t_{c1}, t_{c2}, \sigma_{11r}, \sigma_{12r}, \sigma_{22r}$ – set values.

To determine the temperature and moisture heat and mass transfer mathematical

model is:

$$c\rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\lambda_2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_2} \right) + \varepsilon \rho_0 r \frac{\partial U}{\partial \tau}; \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(a_1 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(a_2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(a_1 \delta \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(a_2 \delta \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_2} \right).$$

Initial conditions: $U|_{\tau=0} = U_0(x_1, x_2); T|_{\tau=0} = T_0(x_1, x_2).$ (5)

Boundary conditions:

$$\lambda_i \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \Big|_{x_i=l_i} + \rho_0 (1-\varepsilon) \beta_i (U|_{x_i=l_i} - U_p) = \alpha_i (t_c - T|_{x_i=l_i}), \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \Big|_{x_i=0} = 0; \quad (6)$$

$$\left(a_i \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} + a_i \delta \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{x_i=l_i} = \beta_i (U_p - U|_{x_i=l_i}), \quad \left(\alpha_i \frac{\partial U}{\partial n} + \alpha_i \delta \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} \right) \Big|_{x_i=0} = 0; \quad i = 1, 2.$$

In this case $T_0(X)$, $U_0(X)$ – the initial distributions of temperature and moisture content in the material; $U_p(T_c, \varphi)$ – the equilibrium humidity; $c(T, U)$ – heat; $\rho(U)$ – density; $\lambda_i(T, U)$ and $a_i(T, U)$ – respectively the coefficients of thermal conductivity and humidity conduction in the direction of anisotropy; ε – rate of phase transition; ρ_0 – basic density; r – specific heat of vaporization; $\delta(T, U)$ – thermogradient coefficient, in the direction of anisotropy; $\alpha_i(T_c, v)$ and $\beta_i(T_c, \varphi, v)$ – coefficients of heat and moisture, respectively; T_c – ambient temperature; $\varphi(\tau)$ and $v(\tau)$ – relative humidity and velocity of the drying agent, respectively; n – vector of external normal border region Ω . The initial distribution of moisture in the wood in the period irregular mode of drying is taken constant, and during the regular regime it change by a parabolic law.

Vector components of stresses $\sigma_{ij} = (\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{22}, \sigma_{12})$ satisfy equilibrium equation:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_2} = 0; \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_2} = 0. \quad (7)$$

Boundary conditions take into account the absence of external forces:

$$\sigma_{ij} \Big|_{x_1=l_1, x_2=l_2} = 0. \quad (8)$$

Modeling viscoelastic stresses and deformations in wood during drying, shrinkage is based on the laws of absorbent material and integral equations of the theory of genetic Boltzmann-Voltaire and the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{11}(\tau) &= C_{11}(T, U) [\varepsilon_{11}(\tau) - \varepsilon_{U1}] - C_{11}(T, U) \int_0^\tau R_{11}(\tau - s, T, U) [\varepsilon_{11}(s) - \varepsilon_{U1}] ds + \\ &+ C_{12}(T, U) [\varepsilon_{22}(\tau) - \varepsilon_{U2}] - C_{12}(T, U) \int_0^\tau R_{12}(\tau - s, T, U) [\varepsilon_{22}(s) - \varepsilon_{U2}] ds; \\ \sigma_{22}(\tau) &= C_{21}(T, U) [\varepsilon_{11}(\tau) - \varepsilon_{U1}] - C_{21}(T, U) \int_0^\tau R_{21}(\tau - s, T, U) [\varepsilon_{11}(s) - \varepsilon_{U1}] ds + (9) \\ &+ C_{22}(T, U) [\varepsilon_{22}(\tau) - \varepsilon_{U2}] - C_{22}(T, U) \int_0^\tau R_{22}(\tau - s, T, U) [\varepsilon_{22}(s) - \varepsilon_{U2}] ds; \\ \sigma_{12}(\tau) &= 2C_{33}(T, U) \varepsilon_{12}(\tau) - 2C_{33}(T, U) \int_0^\tau R_{33}(\tau - s, T, U) \varepsilon_{12}(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

where: $\varepsilon_U = (\varepsilon_{U1}, \varepsilon_{U2}, \varepsilon_{U3})^T$ – vector component deformations that occur due to changes in temperature and moisture, C_{ij} – tensor components of anisotropic elastic body. Values ε_{Uj} , C_{ij} are defined by the formulas:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{U1} \\ \varepsilon_{U2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \Delta T + \beta_1 \Delta U \\ \alpha_2 \Delta T + \beta_2 \Delta U \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1\nu_2} & \frac{\nu_1 E_2}{1-\nu_1\nu_2} & 0 \\ \frac{\nu_1 E_2}{1-\nu_1\nu_2} & \frac{E_2}{1-\nu_1\nu_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix},$$

where: ΔT , ΔU – accordance with increase in temperature and moisture, $E_i(T, U)$ – Young's modulus, $\nu_i(T, U)$ – Poisson's ratios, $\mu(T, U)$ – shear modulus.

Functions rheological behavior of wood during drying with regard to the mechanism of accumulation of irreversible strains are selected as

$$\varepsilon^*(\tau) = \left[a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \exp(-b_i \tau) \right] h(\tau) h(\tau_0 - \tau) - \left[a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha_i \exp(-\beta_i (\tau - \tau_0)) \right] h(\tau - \tau_0), \quad (10)$$

where: $h(\tau)$ – Heaviside function, and the unknown coefficients a_i , b_i , α_i , β_i determined by least squares approximation based on experimental data of creep samples of wood under load and after unloading [11].

To simulate the mechanical and sorption strain caused by changes in humidity rate applied in equation [16]:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_M}{\partial \tau} = m \sigma \left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial \tau} \right|, \quad (11)$$

where m – parameter model. Dependence of Mechanical and sorption flexibility to changes in humidity by dependence:

$$J_m = \frac{1}{E_m} (1 - \exp(-\nu_0 m_1 E_m)) + m_2 \nu,$$

where E_m , ν_0 , m_1 , m_2 – model parameters, which are determined from experimental studies.

To simulate the plastic properties of wood, Prandtl-Reis' theory of plastic flow is

$$de_{ij} = s_{ij} d\lambda + \frac{ds_{ij}}{2\sigma}; \quad d\lambda = \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\varepsilon^{ns}}{H\sigma};$$

used [14]:

$$d\varepsilon^{ns} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{d\varepsilon_{ij}^{ns} d\varepsilon_{ij}^{ns}}; \quad H = \frac{d\bar{\sigma}}{d\varepsilon^{ns}}; \quad \bar{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} s_{ij} s_{ij}},$$

where e_{ij} , S_{ij} – deviatoric strains and stresses.

According to the laws of plasticity [14], we can write a relation between the differentials of stresses and strains:

$$d\sigma_{ij} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left(d\varepsilon_{ij} + \frac{\nu}{1-2\nu} \delta_{ij} d\varepsilon_{kk} - s_{ij} \frac{s_{ke} d\varepsilon_{ke}}{s} \right), \quad s = \frac{2}{3} \bar{\sigma}^2 \left(1 + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{3E} \right), \quad (12)$$

where δ_{ij} – Kronecker symbol.

Value (7) – (12) constitute the mathematical model of viscoelastic deformation of capillary-porous materials during drying with regard to the accumulation of irreversible deformation. For the numerical implementation of the model, finite element method is used [4, 15].

Analysis of simulation results. To solve the formulated optimization problem (1) – (3) the method of genetic algorithms is used. In accordance with the basic definitions and provisions of the theory of genetic algorithms [5, 10] for solving the need to

specify the form of chromosomes, which represent a solution and requires fitness function to be determined by the most appropriate chromosome is the best solution.

To simulate the temperature dependence of the medium, we use

$$t_c(U(x, \tau)) = t_0(x) + (t_k(x) - t_0(x)) \frac{U_0(x) - \bar{U}(\tau)}{U_0(x) - U_k(x)}, \quad (13)$$

where: t_k – final value of ambient temperature, U_k – final value of the moisture content.

An expression that binds moisture equilibrium with the function of moisture content according to [10] can be written as

$$U_p = U_{pk} + (U_{pn} - U_{pk}) \exp(-\exp(b_1 + b_2 U(x, \tau))), \quad (14)$$

where: U_{pk} , U_{pn} – equilibrium moisture content at the beginning and at the end of the drying process, b_1 , b_2 – some coefficients that are determined by the empirical relationship [10].

Thus, the temperature and humidity of the environment of drying vary from linear (13) and exponential (14) dependencies. The corresponding chromosome genetic algorithm has the for $\chi = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{k-1}, t_{c1}, t_{c2}, \dots, t_{ck}, U_{p1}, U_{p2}, \dots, U_{pk})$. (15)

Fitness function written as

$$P(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{k-1}, t_{c1}, t_{c2}, \dots, t_{ck}, U_{p1}, U_{p2}, \dots, U_{pk}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \max \sigma_{ij} \geq 75\% \cdot \sigma_{FM}; \\ J(U), & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where σ_{FM} – experimentally determined boundary strength of wood [1].

Numerical solution of an optimization problem is done by using Matlab 7.01 Genetik Algorithm and Direct Search Toolbox, which is used for the expansion Optimization Toolbox genetic algorithms [9].

For the calculation input was taken pine wood (dry mass density $\rho_0 = 470 \text{ kg/m}^3$). Geometrical dimensions l_1 and l_2 chosen different, particularly $l_1 = l_2 = 25 \text{ mm}$; $l_1 = 2l_2 = 50 \text{ mm}$; $2l_1 = l_2 = 50 \text{ mm}$. Initial moisture $U_0 = 0.3 \text{ kg/kg}$ coefficients mass conductivity and moisture were determined by approximating dependencies [17]: $\alpha_1 = [0.527(t_c + 10)^{2.06} \cdot 10^{-6} + 0.04[(5v + 3.5) - (0.0017v + 0.0116)(\varphi - 45)^2] \cdot 10^{-7}]$; $\alpha_1/\alpha_2 = 1.25$; $\alpha_1 = 10^{9.36 \lg(t+273) - 22.6} \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{c}$. To calculate the chosen constant temperature for which $t_c = 75^\circ\text{C}$; $\varphi = 0.3$; $v = 2 \text{ m/c}$. The equilibrium moisture content was determined by the formula $U_p = 10.6^\varphi (0.0327 - 0.00015t_c)$. The coefficients of the linear shrinkage in the radial and plain areas in formulas (6) are respectively $\beta_1 = 0.17$ and $\beta_2 = 0.28$, and the coefficients α_1 and α_2 in formulas (6) are equal to zero. Odds Poisson $v_{12} = 0.4$; $v_{24} = 0.4$; $v_{13} = 0.4$, and Young's modulus – $E_1 = 1200 + 31.30U + 9.5T + 24.2UT$; $E_2 = 1.6E_1$. Other thermophysical properties of pine wood are given in [17]. For approximable dependency functions rheological behavior of wood $R(t, \tau)$ the results of studies were used [11]. Also based on experimental studies [12, 13] for wood pine, module plasticity in the ratio (9) $E_{\text{пл}} = 188 \text{ MPa}$ for the humidity 12% and $E_{\text{пл}} = 237 \text{ MPa}$ for moisture 4% were used. The value of v was assumed to be equal to 0.5. According to [12] the value of liquid limit equals to $\sigma_{\text{ЛТ}} = 3.2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ Pa}$.

The results of the numerical solution of the optimization problem are shown in Figure 1. to compare the influence of the regime and the regime with constant parameters of the environment on the drying process of wood; shown is the distribution of stresses in the surface and central layers of wooden model.

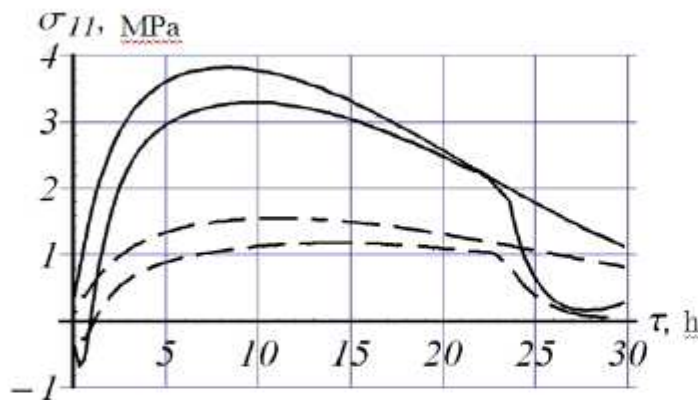


Fig. 1. The development of normal stresses in the surface (---) and central layers (—) of wood under optimized mode and constant environmental parameters

Fig. 2 shows the relationship of the duration of the drying process with the initial value of the equilibrium moisture content of wood U_{pn} and its final value U_{pk} , taking into account the temperature of drying agent.

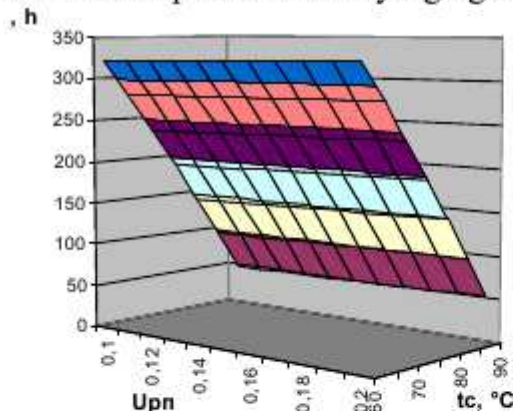


Fig. 2. Dependence of the duration of the drying process variables U_{pn} and t_c for value $U_{pk} = 0,035$

Conclusions. Based on the mathematical model study of the stress-strain state and temperature and moisture patterns optimization problem of drying capillary-porous materials has been formulated. A target of minimizing the difference between the temperature of drying medium and the equilibrium moisture content of wood with constraints on stress has been shown.

Using genetic algorithms, the optimization problem that can improve the quality of drying capillary-porous materials, including wood (lower humidity difference in thickness of the material and the magnitude of the stress-strain state) has been solved.

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Моделювання та оптимізація процесу сушіння капілярно-пористих матеріалів

Здійснена чисельна реалізація математичної моделі напружено-деформівного стану та температурно-вологісних полів у процесі сушіння капілярно-пористих матеріалів та сформульована задача оптимізації. Проаналізовано вибір функції мети для побудови технологічних режимів процесу сушіння капілярно-пористих матеріалів. Наведено методику побудови та досліджено безперервні режими процесу сушіння за рахунок розв'язання задачі оптимізації.

Ключові слова: математична модель, напружено-деформівний стан, капілярно-пористий матеріал, оптимізаційна задача, функція мети, режими сушіння

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FURNITURE BOARD MANUFACTURING PROCESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

The process of manufacturing furniture board using statistical methods is analysed.

Keywords: process, statistical analysis, quality.