

Writing Abstract

Writing instructions to the authors for the Calphad 2008 abstract. Length reserved for the abstract is one page (about 250 words).

Headings

Heading is written it's own line and separated with empty line on top and bottom from the text.

Text file

First row contains writer(s). Presenting writer is marked with asterisk (*) character. If writes are from different places serial number is added after name (1., 2., ...)

Second row contains departments. If there are more writers than from one place every place is marked with number and separated with comma. Numbers are tied to respective writer.

Text length is 250 words. Text is saved as text format. Equations place is marked in the text using brackets [EQ 1] and equation is saved it's own file. File name is equation_1 for first equation, second equation as equation_2 and continues same way to last equation. Figures are marked [FIG 1] and numbered as equations. Figure is saved it's own file. Figures are named same way using name figure_1 and so on to last figure. Figure and equation marks are not counted as words. References are marked to text [ref: last name of first author and writing year].

Equations

Every equation counts as 30 words. Equations are presented as figures (see figures) or latex format. Explanations for markings are counted as text.

Figures

Every figure counts as 75 words. Figure text is counted as text. The formats for the figures are jpeg, gif or pcx. Other formats should not be used (specially bmp, not compressed) to save email space.

References

References are counted as text. Format of reference is for articles:

Author(s), magazine, issue (year), page(s)

Example: A. D. Pelton and M. Blander, Metall. Trans., 17B (1986), 805-815

Author(s), book, press, place, year, page(s)

Example: A. Lefebvre, Atomization and sprays, Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, New York, 1989, pp. 421

Page information, <URL>

Example: ChemApp 2007, <<http://gttserv.lth.rwth-aachen.de/~ge>>

Sample text file

Improving inclusion tracking in steel flow with combined CFD and thermodynamics

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Inclusion particle transport is an important phenomenon during steel making process, since inclusion particles in finished steel products can significantly alter the quality of steel. Before the steel is fed into the continuous caster, tundish, figure 1, is used as an intermediate vessel placed between the ladle and the mould.

[FIG 1]

Figure 1, Particle traces in the tundish.

Traditionally the estimation of the efficiency of tundish in inclusion removal with CFD has been made with residence time distributions. However the inclusion movement and distributions can also be evaluated. There have been two principal ways to evaluate the movement of inclusion particles in the steel tundish, using population balance methods and using Lagrangian particle tracking methods. In this work the accuracy of Lagrangian particle tracking method is increased by incorporating it with thermodynamics calculation software ChemApp [*ref: ChemApp 2007*] to model the size changes and possible dissolution of the inclusion during the tracking.

References:

ChemApp 2007, <<http://gttserv.lth.rwth-aachen.de/~ge>>