铝合金高频感应热丝 TG焊接方法

范成磊, 杨春利, 朱亚萍 梁迎春, (哈尔滨工业大学,哈尔滨 150001)

摘 要: 提出了高频感应热丝 TIG 焊接新方法, 焊丝加热温度和深度可控, 加热速度 快,能适应高速送丝要求。高频感应加热消除了常规热丝 TIG 焊旁路电流磁场引起的 电弧偏吹现象。另外,由于该方法不需利用焊丝本身的电阻产热,所以适用于铝合金等 低电阻率金属焊丝。根据感应线圈的电感和工作频率要求,设计制造了适用于 Ф 1.6 mm 铝合金焊丝的高频感应加热线圈和套筒。利用热电偶测量了不同送丝速度 下的焊丝温度。结果表明, 当送丝速度高达 6~10m min时, 焊丝的温度完全能够满足 热丝焊的要求。6~10 m m in的送丝速度较常规 TIG 焊接提高了 3倍以上,大大提高了 焊接效率。



范成磊

关键词: 高频感应; 热丝 TIG 焊; 铝合金 中图分类号: TG 444 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2006)07-049-04

0 序 言

普通的 TIG 焊由于具有焊缝成形好、焊缝致密 的优点,在生产中得到广泛的应用。但随着工业生 产的发展,各种大尺寸、厚壁及特种材料的焊接构件 大量出现,对焊接效率和质量提出了更高的要求。 普通 TIC 焊由于存在熔敷效率低、焊接速度慢、热影 响区大等弱点,已越来越满足不了生产的要求。热 丝 TIC焊 (hotwine TIC)是一种高效的 TIC焊方法, 它是通过在普通 TIG 焊的基础上对焊丝进行预热, 加快了焊丝和母材的熔化速度,提高了焊接效率。 热丝 TIG 焊生产效率可达常规 TIG 焊的 3倍以上, 甚至超过 MIG焊[1~3]。另外, 热丝 TIG焊保留了电 弧稳定、焊缝的成形均匀、美观、性能优良等常规 TIG 焊的所有优点,克服了 TIG 焊易产生气孔和未焊透 等缺陷^[2]。此外,热丝 TIG 焊焊接速度快,降低了热 输入和熔池的过热度,减小了热影响区范围,也有利 于减少焊接变形。

国内外现有的热丝 TIG 焊接都是在焊丝上通过 一定电流,利用焊丝自身电阻产热来预热焊丝。这 种方法存在一些不足之处, 一是焊丝的温度不易控 制,影响焊接效率和焊缝的质量;二是在工件和焊丝 之间存在一条与焊接主回路相邻的热丝电流回路, 焊接电弧受到该回路磁场洛仑兹力的作用而偏离原 来的方向,产生磁偏吹,对焊缝形状和电弧的准确定 位产生不利的影响,磁偏吹严重时甚至不能焊接;三 是,对 A l及铝合金这一类电阻率较低的焊丝, 电阻加 热效率低, 焊丝很难达到合适的温度, 所以到目前为 止, 传统热丝 TE 焊还不适合 Al Cu等合金的焊接。

作者提出的高频感应热丝 TIC 焊接新方法, 焊 丝的温度可以比较精确地控制,提高了焊接效率和 质量,更为重要的是由于其没有旁路电流,消除了磁 偏吹现象,可以应用于低电阻率合金的焊接。

高频感应热丝 TG 焊接原理及特点

该方法采用高频感应加热设备,借助高频交变 的电磁场, 在焊丝表面近层形成高密度的涡流, 从而 加热焊丝。图 1是高频感应热丝 TIG 焊的原理图。

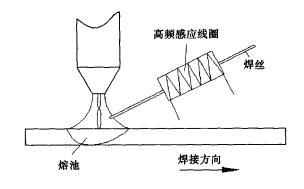


图 1 高频感应热丝 TG焊原理图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of high frequency induction hotwire TG welling

与传统热丝 TG 焊接相比, 高频感应加热热丝 TG 焊有如下特点。

- (1) 热丝效率高, 加热速度快。
- (2)适用于各种金属材质的焊丝,特别是低电阻率焊丝的加热。
- (3)没有旁路电流磁场干扰,消除了磁偏吹现象。
- (4)通过对高频输出电流的控制可以精确地控制焊丝的温度,通过改变输出振荡频率,利用高频感应集肤效应,可以控制感应加热的深度。

2 试验装置和感应线圈的设计

2 1 试验设备

该试验主要采用 SP - 15 高频感应加热设备 (图 2)、感应线圈、热电偶温度测量系统等。

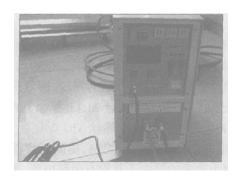


图 2 SP-15高频感应加热设备 Fg 2 Device of high frequency induction

22 感应线圈的设计

感应线圈的电感和工作频率是两个最主要的设 计参数。

感应加热设备对于感应线圈的电感有一个最高值要求,同时线圈电感不同,感应设备的电流峰值、频率也会不同,而电流与频率对焊丝的最终加热温度有很大影响。

为了简化复杂的线圈电感设计计算,计算过程做了以下假设: (1)电流沿线圈表面是均匀分布的; (2)忽略线圈的螺旋性,并把线圈看作是位于若干个平行平面中多个闭合平面线匝的集合。该假设大大简化了计算工作,但又与实际情况比较接近,引起的误差很小^[4]。

采用实心线圈法计算感应系数,把线圈的感应系数比拟作相应实心线匝的感应系数,该实心线匝在形式和尺寸上与所研究线圈的绕组相同¹³。用实心线圈法计算电感的公式为

$$L = \frac{\pi^2 D^2 N^2}{H} K_L \times 10^{-3}, \tag{1}$$

式中: D 为线圈的平均直径; N 为线圈的匝数; H 为线圈总长; K_L 为由 D H 决定的系数。

对于每种加热物,都对应一个高频感应的临界频率,若低于该频率,高频集肤效应减弱,穿透深度增加,如果深到使工件内外两侧的涡流互相碰撞,由于方向相反,相互抵消,加热效率下降很快。当高于临界频率时,加热效率会随之提高,但即使频率增长的很快,加热效率增长速度也是非常缓慢的,同时集肤效应加剧,加热深度不够。因此对于某种特定的加热物,存在一个合适的频率范围。对于长圆条形加热物而言,感应加热的临界频率是指当圆条形直径近似等于穿透深度四倍时的加热频率为

$$f_c = 4 \times 10^8 \rho \, \text{(} \, \mu d^2 \text{)}, \tag{2}$$

式中: f_c 为临界频率; d 为工件直径; ℓ 为工件最高温度时的感应电阻率; ℓ 为磁导率。

在设计感应加热线圈时还必须要考虑到以下几 点: (1)线圈中磁通大部分集中在线匝周围, 而其几 何中心的磁通最弱。为了提高加热器耦合效率,获 得最大的能量转换,线圈和焊丝耦合距离应尽可能 接近, 即焊丝放置在线圈中应靠近线圈壁。 使其尽 量切割最多的磁力线,产生较大的感生电流,这样加 热速度快,温度高。(2)必须防止电磁感应相互抵消 的情况出现,加热线圈的形状与被加热物的形状应 尽量一致, 对焊丝来说, 感应线圈做成环状较好。 (3)线圈的形状主要决定干电流的容载量,受到线圈 导体的粗细与形状的影响,同时还必须对线圈进行 适当的冷却。冷却合适,可使用更细小的导体绕制 小直径线圈,这对于较细的焊丝来说,也可以提高耦 合效率。(4)线圈必须选用低电阻率,导电、导热性 好的材料, 壁厚至少应与 其感应加热时穿透深度的 极限相同 $^{[6]}$ 。经计算,采用内径为 $^{\Phi 3}$ mm,壁厚为 1 mm铜管绕制线圈,并在管中通水冷却。

根据计算,针对 Φ 1.6 mm 焊丝,设计制造了内径为 Φ 6 mm、21匝的工作线圈,为对比参照,同时还绕制了内径为 Φ 6 mm、11匝和内径为 Φ 8 mm、10匝的两个线圈,实际线圈形状见图 3.

图 4是试验得出线圈频率随电流的变化趋势,从图中可以看出,10匝线圈频率最低,其次是 11匝,21匝线圈最高,可达 85 kH z以上。根据式 (2), Φ 1. 6 mm 焊丝在温度为 20 °C, 100 °C, 200 °C和 300 °C时的临界频率分别为 43 75 kH z 60 94 kH z 78 13 kH z 和 95 31 kH z 由此可知,21 匝线圈的频率比较合适,这也验证了线圈设计计算的正确性。

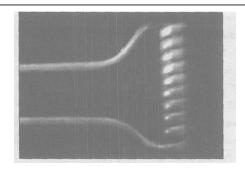


图 3 线圈实物图 Fig. 3 Induction coil

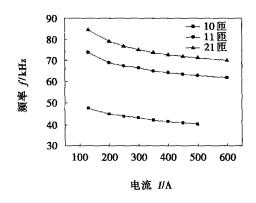


图 4 三种线圈的频率 Fig 4 Frequency of Induction coils

试验过程中还设计了线圈尼龙套筒,如图 5所示。套筒作用有三项,一是给焊丝定位,使焊丝尽量贴近线圈而又不与线圈接触,一方面起到绝缘的作用,另一方面还可以提高感应耦合效率;二是可以在套筒中通保护气,以防止焊丝在高温情况下被氧化;三是还可以起到固定线圈的作用。

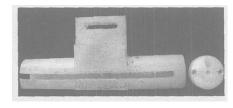


图 5 线圈套筒 Fig. 5 Sleeve of coil

3 试验结果分析

为了验证高频感应加热的实际效果,采用热电偶测量焊丝的温度。为了保证测量的准确性,试验采用双通道热电偶测温系统。一组热电偶和焊丝紧密接触,用以测量焊丝的温度,另一组放置在焊丝旁边,测量热电偶本身的感应温度,二者差值作为实际焊丝感应加热温度。这样可以避免热电偶自身感应

产热所带来的误差。

图 6 为 10 匝 Φ 8 mm, 11 匝 Φ 6 mm 和 21 匝 Φ 6 mm 三种线圈在送丝速度为 10 m m in时的焊丝温度对比图。从图中可以看出,线圈内径的变化对焊丝的温度的影响并不大,而线圈的匝数及电流的变化对焊丝的温度影响比较显著,在同样电流情况下匝数较少的线圈焊丝温度明显偏低。

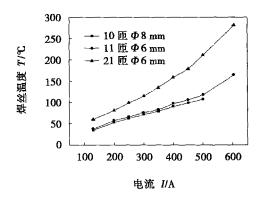
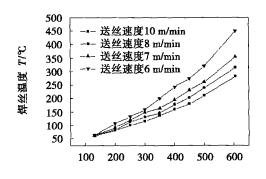


图 6 三种线圈作用下焊丝温度的对比图 Fig. 6 Temperature of welding wire in different coils

图 7是焊丝在 21匝线圈作用下在不同送丝速度情况下的温度,从图中可以看出,当送丝温度为6mmin时,焊丝最高温度达 450 $^{\circ}$ 、当送丝速度高达 10mmin时,焊丝温度也接近 300 $^{\circ}$ 、这完全能满足热丝焊对焊丝温度要求。



电流 I/A 图 7 21匝线圈不同送丝速度下的焊丝温度

Fig. 7 Temperature of welding wire in 21 circle coils and different feed speed

常规 TE 焊送丝速度一般为 $1 \sim 3 \text{ m m in}$ 而高 频感应热丝 TE 焊送丝速度可达 $6 \sim 10 \text{ m m in}$ 这较常规 TE 接提高了 3倍以上,大大提高了焊接效率。

4 结 论

(1) 提出了高频感应热丝 TIC 焊接新方法,该

方法加热速度快,消除了磁偏吹现象,且适用于低电阻率金属焊丝。

- (2)设计了适用于铝合金焊丝的高频感应加热 线圈和套筒。
- (3)测量了不同送丝速度下的焊丝温度,当送丝速度为 6 m m in \text
- (4) 高频感应热丝 TIG 焊送丝速度可达常规 TIG 焊接的 3倍以上, 大大提高了焊接效率。

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作者简介: 范成磊, 男, 1976年 6月出生, 博士后, 讲师。主要研究 方向为焊接过程控制及高效焊接, 发表论文 10余篇。

Email felwh@hit edu. cn

brazed joint between graphite and TZM albyswith Ti filler

XU Qing yuan¹, LINing², XDNG Guo gang¹, ZHANG We², ZHAO We² (1 Institute of Mechanical Manufacturing Technology CAER Mianyang 621900 Sichuan China 2 College of Manufacturing Science and Engineering Sichuang University Chengdu 610065 China). p37 – 40

Abstract The effects of brazing temperature and time on the structure and property of the brazed joint between graph ite and TZM alloys with Ti based filler in vacuum were presented. The results show that the brazed joint is made up of two layers reaction layer of Ti TiC and solid solution layer of TiM or In some extent the thickness of the brazing seam increases with the increasing of brazing temperature and time. After the brazing parameter being optimized the thickness of the reaction layer is about $30-40\,\mu$ m and the solid solution layer is about $70-80\,\mu$ m. The structure of the brazed joint is uniform and the interface of graphite and TZM albys is smooth. The shear resistant strength of the brazed joint reaches 14-15. 0 M Pa. The remelting temperature is up to $1600\,^{\circ}$ C and thus the brazed joint can bear the thermal cycling from from temperature to $1600\,^{\circ}$ C without failure.

Keywords graphite TZM albys brazing temperature; brazing time, shear resistant strength

Analysis of nugget form ation process in resistance spot welling based on magnetic fluid dynamics theory. LI Yong
bing LIN Zhong qin LAIXimmin CHEN Guar bing (School of
Mechanical Engineering Shanghai Jiaotong University Shanghai
200030 China). p41-44

Abstract Magnetic fluid dynamics theory was introduced to investigate the features of electric field induced magnetic field and electromagnetic field with analytical method. Based on magnetic force distribution fluid flow laws in spotwelding nugget were analyzed. Results showed the magnetic force only acts in symmetry plane through axisymmetrical center of electric electrods and causes liquid metal to flow in the symmetry plane only. Molten metal makes symmetrical rotation flow in four close cells in the symmetry plane. The flow initiates at faying surface and the maximum velocity also appears at faying surface. All these conclusions will offer important simplifications for further in depth research of multiphysical field coupled process during resistance spotwelling with finite elementmethod.

Key words resistance spot welding nuggest magnetic fluid dynamics multiphysical coupled fields

Software development for CO₂ digital welling power based on μ C OS II LIU Jia WANG Sam liang YANG Shuai Y N Shu yan(Beijing University of Technology Beijing 100022 China). p45 – 48

Abstract As the development of digital welding power source the hardware and software of its control system is becoming more and more complicated. It is necessary to apply real time

operating system in welding process control to assure the welding power sources reliability and stability. CO_2 welding process control software was deue bped based on ${}^{\mu}C$ DSII. The software development included the structure analysis of ${}^{\mu}C$ DSII, the migration of ${}^{\mu}C$ DSII on MSP430F449 the development of task code and the response time test of short are interrupt. The welding process showed that the control software is stable and reliable and its real time response ability meets the requirements of CO_2 welding process.

Key words digital welding power source μ C OS II; real time operating system; welding control software

High frequency induction hot wire TIG welding of a luminum alloy FAN Cheng lei LIANG Ying chusi YANG Churr ki ZHU Yaping (Harbin Institute of Technology Harbin 15000). China). p49 – 52

Abstract High frequency induction hot wire TIG (tung sten inert gas) welding is a new technique with high efficiency and welding speed. Using the high frequency induction heating the temperature and the heating length of the wire can be controlled In addition this technique avoid magnetic blow aroused by bop currentwhich is a main demerit of the ordinary hotwire TIG weld ing Because this welding process heats the welding wire by high frequency induction not the resistance its can be applied toweld low resistance metal just like A, Cuetc According to the princi ple of the inductance and working frequency an induction coil and a sleeve adapted for Φ 1. 6 mm A lw in were designed. Ther mocouple was used to measure the temperature of the wire. The results show that when the wire feed rate is 6 m /m in, the max temperature of the wire can achieve 450 °C, and when the wire feed rate is as high as 10 m. In the temperature of the wire can also approach 300 °C, which meet the demand of the hot wire welding completely. Even the relative low wire feed rate of 6 m / m in exceeds 3 times of routine TIG welding which greatly improves the welding efficiency.

Keywords high frequency induction, hotwire tungsten inert gas welding aluminum alloy

New method of signal processing for well tracking system of submerged arc welling HONG Bo HUANG Jun PAN Ji luan QU Yue bo(Department of Mechanical Engineering Xiang tan University Xiangtan 411105 Hunan China). p53 – 56

Abstract Based on the automatic well tracking system of submerged arc welding which takes the direct arc typed sensor aiming at the disadvantage of low accuracy which exists in the traditional deviation checking method with welding current a new arc signal processing method and control strategy—current voltage dual control examining method—was put forward and a simulating model was build up by MATLAB to study the influence of the adjustment factor under difference circum stances on the examination results. By comparison—the simulating result is basically in