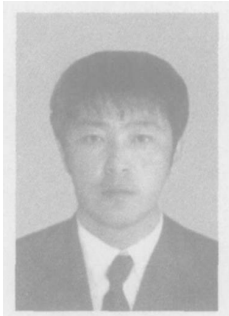


稀土对高效铁粉焊条焊缝组织及性能的影响

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摘 要: 通过对普通铁粉焊条药皮成分进行调整, 并加入稀土添加剂研制出了一种新型含稀土高效铁粉焊条。对试件冲击断口的扫描电镜分析, 采用 IA3001 型图像分析仪对焊缝金属夹杂物分析, 以及通过低温冲击试验, 证实了适量的稀土可起到细化晶粒, 净化焊缝的作用。所研制的稀土高效铁粉焊条工艺性能良好, 焊缝金属低温韧性好, 可用于重要结构的焊接。

关键词: 稀土; 高效铁粉焊条; 力学性能

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0 序 言

随着国民经济的不断发展, 国内的造船、汽车、桥梁、锅炉、压力容器、重型机械和工程机械等行业, 对高效率、高性能、高质量的低氢型铁粉焊条的需求越来越大。普通铁粉焊条是通过 Mn, Si 等合金元素来提高焊缝金属力学性能^[1]。国内焊条用铁粉的研究和生产始于 20 世纪 70 年代初期^[2,3], 但无论是生产规模还是铁粉质量上远不及国外的焊条用铁粉。焊条用铁粉化学成分上对 C, S, P 等元素含量必须严格控制。而且对铁粉的颗粒度、形状、密度都有一定的要求。当铁粉含量超过一定值后虽然焊条效率提高, 但过多的铁粉易使焊缝金属力学性能下降。在铁粉焊条药皮中加入适量稀土可提高焊条效率和焊缝力学性能, 是一种新的尝试。

作者研制了 E5028 新型含稀土高效铁粉焊条, 并通过对焊缝金属的低温冲击试验、扫描电镜分析和对焊缝金属夹杂物进行图像分析等方法, 研究了稀土对高效铁粉焊条焊缝金属显微组织和力学性能的影响规律。研制的焊条熔敷效率可达到 200%, 焊缝金属具有较好的力学性能。

1 试验材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

焊芯选用 H08A, 规格: $\phi 4$ mm, $L=400$ mm, 试验

用母材选为 16 Mn 低合金钢板材。母材化学成分见表 1。试验选用 FWT40.44 雾化铁粉, 松装体积质量为 4.4 g/cm^3 , 颗粒度 40 目。稀土添加剂选用混合稀土氧化物, 成分见表 2。该类稀土成本较低并易于添加到焊条药皮中。

表 1 16 Mn 化学成分(质量分数, %)

Table 1 Chemical composition of 16Mn

C	Si	Mn	S	P
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.05

表 2 混合稀土氧化物成分(质量分数, %)

Table 2 Coposition of RE Oxide

La ₂ O ₃	CeO ₂	Pr ₂ O ₃	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	Eu ₂ O ₃
27.5	57.5	7	5.5	1	0.5

1.2 试验方法

低温冲击试验按国家标准 GB2650-89 进行, 冲击试验的温度为 -20℃。试验采用了 INDIN-OLS-EN-84 型冲击试验机, 该试验机由微机控制, 能够自动记录冲击功值(total energy)、断裂时间(total time)和最大加载力(maximum load)等数据。

用 Neophot-I 型卧式显微镜进行焊接接头显微组织观察; 用 AL3001 型进口图像分析仪观察焊缝中夹杂物数量、种类、形态及分布情况; 用 AMRAY-1000B 型扫描电镜进行冲击断口的形貌分析。

2 试验结果及分析

表 3 中标号 I 为不含稀土高效铁粉焊条熔敷金属拉伸试验数据, 标号 II, III 分别为含 1.2% 和 2.0% 混合稀土氧化物的熔敷金属拉伸试验结果。每组均进行 5 个试样的拉伸试验, 并取平均值。

表 3 熔敷金属拉伸试验结果			
Table 3 Results of tensile test			
标号	屈服强度 R_{el}/MPa	抗拉强度 R_m/MPa	断后伸长率 $A(\%)$
I	384.6	524.5	22.6
II	426.8	588.7	23.3
III	390.5	532.4	22.1

结果表明, 含 1.2% 稀土焊条熔敷金属拉伸试验各项性能指标都高于不含稀土焊条。当稀土含量达到 2.0% 时焊条熔敷金属拉伸试验性能指标低于含 1.2% 稀土焊条。

图 1 为焊条熔敷金属低温冲击试验结果。试件截面为 10 mm×7.5 mm, 是小尺寸试件。图 1a 为不含稀土焊条熔敷金属冲击试验结果, 图 1b 为含 1.2% 稀土焊条熔敷金属冲击试验结果。横坐标为冲击吸收时间 (ms), 纵坐标为冲击吸收功值 (J)。

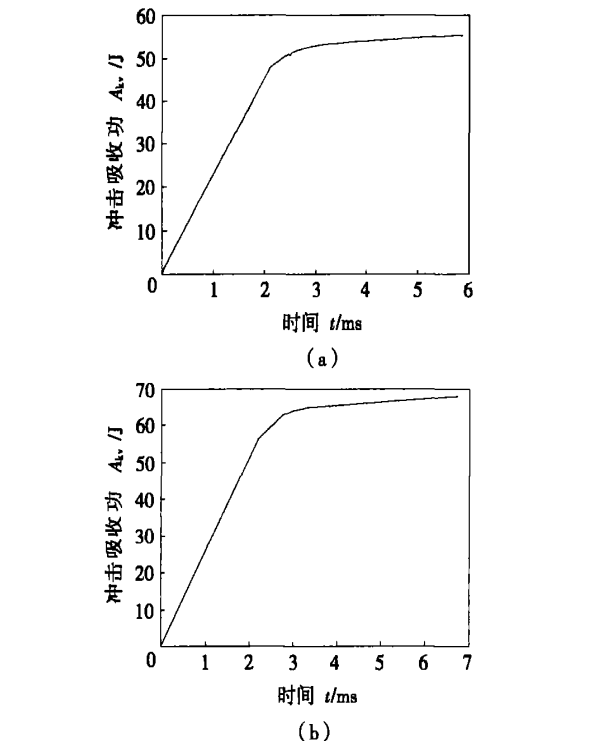


图 1 低温冲击试验结果
Fig. 1 Results of impact test

试验结果表明, 含稀土焊条的熔敷金属低温冲击功为 64.80 J, 断裂所需时间为 6.8 ms; 不含稀土焊条熔敷金属冲击吸收功值为 55.50 J, 断裂所需时间为 5.9 ms。无论是从冲击功值还是断裂所需时间上分析, 含稀土焊条熔敷金属性能均优于不含稀土焊条熔敷金属性能。

图 2a, b, c 分别为含 1.2% 稀土、不含稀土和含 2.0% 稀土焊条熔敷金属冲击断口 (1 000 倍和 300 倍) 扫描电镜图像。

从断口扫描电镜图看出含有 1.2% 稀土图 2a 的断口组织晶粒细小, 属于韧性断裂。韧窝较多且夹杂物较少, 表现出了良好的韧性。不含稀土图 2b 的冲击断口组织比图 2a 粗大, 韧窝也没有图 2a 多, 且从图上看有少量的解理断裂痕迹。图 2c 的冲击断口属韧性断裂, 但组织较图 2a 粗些, 韧窝也较少。

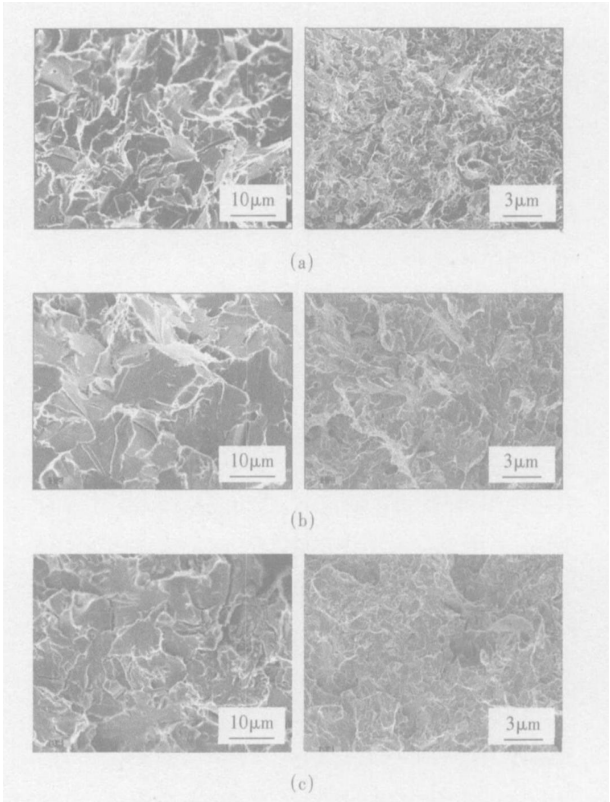
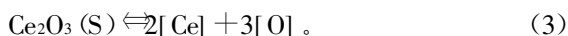
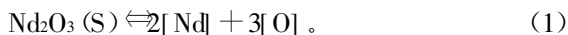


图 2 断口显微组织图
Fig. 2 Micrographs of fracture appearance

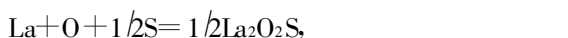
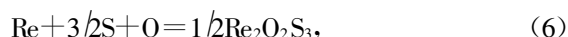
稀土作为活性元素, 在焊缝金属的结晶过程中易聚集在晶界上形成吸附膜。这层吸附膜可以起到阻碍晶粒长大, 减小二次树枝晶间距的作用, 从而使结晶核心增多细化晶粒。稀土与氧、硫反应生成的较小尺寸的化合物部分残留在焊缝金属中成为异质核心, 使结晶核心增多, 也能起到细化晶粒的作用。稀土作为表面活性元素, 还可以减小表面张力, 降低临界形核功, 从而增加结晶的核心。稀土作为强脱

氧、脱硫剂,可降低焊缝金属氧和硫的含量^[4]。

氧化稀土在电弧温度下($> 5\,000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)首先进行(1)~(3)化学反应式分解,稀土原子进入熔池中。在熔池凝固过程中进入熔池中的稀土发生化学式(4)~(7)反应,起到净化焊缝作用。



稀土与氧和硫的反应式为



$\Delta G = -669\,510 + 150.3T$,
式中: ΔG 为吉布斯自由能; T 为温度。

含稀土夹杂物和不含稀土夹杂物与基体的界面都可成为氢的“捕获井”,但是含稀土的夹杂物对氢的束缚力大于不含稀土夹杂物对氢的束缚力,因而降低了氢的活动能力和扩散速度,降低了扩散氢的危害。

过量的稀土在铁液中易与 N、C 等形成化合物,这些化合物聚集在晶界表面,形成新的化合物。这些化合物不易去除,因此导致焊缝金属低温冲击韧性下降。熔池中有过多的稀土时,稀土原子在晶界处的富集,造成晶界“污染”,将削弱晶粒之间的结合力^[5],降低焊缝金属的低温冲击韧度。图 2c 的断口里韧窝少于图 2a 的断口韧窝就是上述原因所造成。

图 3 为 IA3001 型图像分析仪观察到的形貌图。图 3a 为不含稀土,图 3b 为含 1.2% 稀土焊条焊缝金属夹杂物的数量和形貌图。

从图中可以看出含 1.2% 稀土焊条焊缝金属夹杂物数量少,而且颗粒细小,形状为椭球状。不含稀土焊缝金属夹杂物数量多,并且是以大片状存在焊缝金属中。

夹杂物的形状、大小和分布状态对焊缝金属韧性的影响也很大,在外力的作用下,夹杂物的周围会产生应力集中。应力集中的大小取决于夹杂物和基体的结合强度、弹性模量、基体的塑变能力、夹杂物的大小、形态和分布。由于夹杂物处易形成应力集中^[6],而且夹杂物和基体的弹性模量不同,很容易使夹杂物与基体的结合处开裂而成为裂纹源。当夹杂物呈条状或带有尖角时,应力集中的程度比以球状分布时显著增大;如果夹杂物呈连续的条状分布时,夹杂物割裂了基体的连续性,极大地损害焊缝金属的韧性,夹杂物的体积越大,这种危害越大。

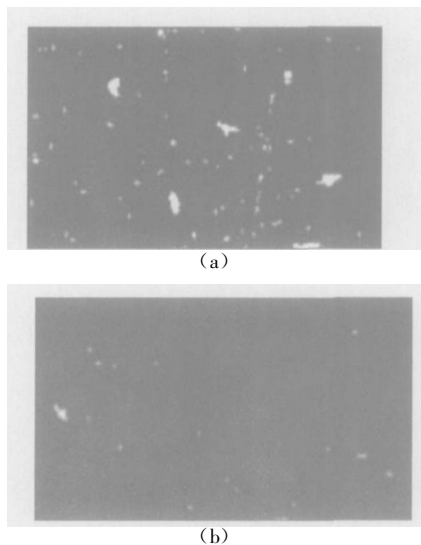


图 3 焊缝金属夹杂物
Fig. 3 Impurity in joint

3 结 论

稀土添加剂能够改善焊缝金属显微组织,提高焊缝金属力学性能,但添加量要适中,过多的稀土对焊缝金属力学性能起反作用。药皮中含有 1.2% 氧化稀土的低氢型高效铁粉焊条焊缝金属,抗拉强度可达 590 MPa, $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下熔敷金属冲击吸收功值可达 64 J。稀土添加剂在焊缝中起到细化组织、减少夹杂物、净化焊缝的作用。因此,药皮中添加适量稀土,可弥补由于过量铁粉而造成的焊缝金属力学性能下降,提高熔敷金属力学性能。

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A DSP-based controller design for three-level flying capacitor invert welding supply converter BAI Zhifan, YU Fanhui, SHEN yue, YANG Yanjun (College of Materials Science and Engineering, Jilin University, Changchun 130025, China). p79—82

Abstract Three-level (TL) Pulse-Width-Modulate (PWM) converters has a number of applications and digital control enhances their performance. A Zero Voltage and Zero Current Switch (ZVZCS) TL DC \ DC converter was proposed by using phase-shift control with the flying capacitor in the primary side to achieve ZVS for the outer switches. The voltage value of the switches of the three-level leg is the half of the input voltage. Compared with other three-level topologies, the Flying Capacitor Voltage-Source Converter (FC-VSC) topology has a number of unique characteristics such as the Cascaded Converter and the Neutral-Point-Clamped one. A PWM controller suitable for three-level flying capacitor converters was designed by using a popular TMS320LF2407A DSP board for implementation.

Key words: three-level invert welding supply converter; zero-voltage and zero-current; flying capacitor converter; DSP

Joint optimization and its reliability analysis of hand disk magnetic head LIU Xiaokang¹, YANG Shengwen¹, JANG Chuanwen² (1. College of Mechanical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China; 2. Xinke Dongguan city Guangdong Province, Dongguan 523087, China). p83—87

Abstract: The soldered joint flaws were studied and the optimum solutions were given on the base of classifying the flaws into two kinds. For the first flaw, the energy control equation was established to simulate the effect of ball size and the relative position to the formation of soldered joint using the Surface Evolver software. The result shows that the optimum ball size is $120\mu\text{m} \pm 5\mu\text{m}$, and length of the slidered pad to the suspension pad D_{MS} is $2.5 \sim 5.0\mu\text{m}$, the distance of the suspension pad to the slidered pad D_{SM} is $20 \sim 40\mu\text{m}$. For the second flaw, the Au layer is optimized from $5\mu\text{m}$ to $2 \sim 3\mu\text{m}$ and the leading wire was shorten to avoid the formation of intermetallics deposit flaws. The optimum result shows that the soldered joint undergo 700 circle test circulate, the percent of flaws in the solder joint was shorten from $7\% \sim 8\%$ to 0.63% .

Key words: SBB (stannum ball bonding-SBB); soldered joint; flaw; slider pad; ball size

Effect of rare-earth on microstructure and performance of Fe powder covered electrode welded joint Han Yongquan, Li Jianguo, Yao Qinghu (College of Materials Science and Engineering, Inner Mongolia University of Technology, Huhehaote 10062, China). p88—90

Abstract A new type of high efficiency Fe powder covered electrode contented rare-earth was researched. By analysis of fracture surface and metallic impurity in weld metal and impact charpy test in low temperature, it was confirmed that proper rare-earth can fined

the crystalline grain and purified the weld metal. The covered electrode can be used to weld the important structure and has good technological properties.

Key words: rare earth; high efficiency Fe powder covered electrode; mechanics property

Bonding of titanium alloy sheet and stainless steel web WANG Xiaojun^{1,2}, LIU Tianzuo^{1,2}, HE Chengdan³ (1. Laboratory of Non-ferrous Metal Alloys, the Ministry of Education, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Gansu Advanced Non-ferrous Metal Materials, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China; 3. Lanzhou physical institute, Lanzhou 730000, China). p91—94

Abstract The seam resistance welding and vacuum diffusion welding of Ti6Al4V titanium alloy and 00Cr18Ni13 stainless steel with different welding parameter were investigated and the micro-structure of joints were analyzed by scanning electron microscope and X-ray energy dispersive analysis. The results showed that the occurrence of tension stress and brittle intermetallics phase are inevitable in joints and microcracks will be observed. Seam resistance welding and low parameter can not eliminate the welding defects but decrease them. Vacuum diffusion welding with high parameter can result in poor fusion, cracks. Joint with titanium as transition layer which physical grip possesses good properties.

Key words: vacuum diffusion bonding; titanium alloy; heterogeneous joint; brittle phase

Butt welding and measurement system of twin-wire submerged arc welding of thick A105 steel plate XU Jijin¹, CHEN Ligong¹, ZHANG Min², WU Youjing² (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030, China; 2. Shanghai Neles-Jamesbury Ltd., Shanghai 200092, China). p95—98

Abstract: The measurement systems of welding current, voltage, temperature, deformation and the residual stresses were introduced. Butt welding program of twin-wire submerged arc welding of thick A105 steel plate were designed. During welding, welding current, voltage, temperature, deformation and the residual stresses were measured by using measurement systems. The stability and reliability of measurement systems were proved. The results show that single power source twin-wire submerged arc welding, which is one of alternative methods of submerged arc welding with high deposition rate and low heat input, can meet manufacturing requirements of large diameter full welding ball valve. The measurement systems are stable and the results of current, voltage, temperature, deformation can be obtained by real-time dynamic measurement in welding process and the measurement of residual stress after welding provide experimental judgment for appropriate design of valve's structure.

Key Words: single power source twin-wire submerged arc welding; from the west-to-east natural gas transmission; valve; measurement system