

# Al-Si-Cu-Zn 急冷钎料钎焊铝及铝合金的界面结构及强度

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**摘 要:** 采用 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 两种急冷钎料钎焊 L2 纯铝和 6063 铝合金, 研究钎焊接头的界面微观结构和力学性能。结果表明, 急冷钎料钎焊接头由母材、界面区和钎缝中心组成。界面区为  $\alpha_{Al}$  固溶体, 钎缝中心组织为  $\alpha_{Al}$  固溶体 +  $\theta$  ( $Al_2Cu$ ) 相 + Si 相。采用 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强度均高于 Al70Si-7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头强度; 匹配氯化物钎剂钎焊的接头强度均高于氟化物钎剂。在相同的工艺条件下, 采用急冷钎料钎焊的 L2 纯铝接头, 其抗剪强度都明显高于相应的常规钎料, 其增加值在 40% 左右。

**关键词:** Al-Si-Cu-Zn; 急冷钎料; 铝及铝合金; 界面结构; 抗剪强度

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## 0 序 言

铝及铝合金由于优良的物理、化学性能, 良好的加工、表面处理和耐蚀性能, 在近代工业材料中占有很重要的地位, 被广泛应用于航天航空、建筑、电器、汽车和船舶等部门。实现铝及铝合金的连接也显得尤为重要。目前发展比较成熟的铝钎料主要是 Al-Si 共晶钎料, 但 Al-Si 钎料的液相线温度过高(共晶点 577 °C), 只能钎焊纯铝和少数几种熔点较高的铝合金。因此, 研制较低熔化温度的铝基钎料已成为该领域的研究热点之一<sup>[1,2]</sup>。在 Al-Si 钎料中加入 Cu, Zn 等元素, 可以降低钎料熔点, 但使钎料脆性增加, 耐蚀性变差, 钎焊接头强度降低<sup>[3-5]</sup>。采用快速凝固技术将铝基钎料制备成急冷箔带钎料, 可以降低钎料熔点, 改善润湿性, 提高钎焊接头强度<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

采用单辊急冷装置将 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 两种 Al-Si-Cu-Zn 系钎料制备成急冷箔带钎料, 并用来连接 L2 纯铝及 6063 铝合金, 通过 SEM, EDS, XRD 等微观手段分析了急冷钎料结构和钎焊接头界面结构及成分分布, 研究了钎焊接头的抗剪强度, 并和相同成分的常规钎料进行对比。

## 1 试验方法

钎焊试验用母材为 L2 纯铝和 6063 铝合金, 钎料为采用单辊急冷装置制备的 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 两种急冷箔带钎料, 采用钎剂为氯化物钎剂(QJ201)和氟化物共晶钎剂(QF 钎剂)。

钎焊试验在 SX2-5-12 箱式电阻炉中进行。考虑到钎焊温度应高于钎料液相线温度 20~30 °C 的原则, 同时根据试验用钎剂的熔化温度, 确定采用氯化物钎剂钎焊时, 钎焊温度为 540 °C; 用氟化物钎剂时, 钎焊温度为 580 °C。这大大降低了采用传统 Al-Si 共晶钎料钎焊时的温度(约 620 °C)。

搭接接头试板尺寸为 80 mm×24 mm×3 mm。钎焊接头抗剪强度试验根据国家标准 GB 11363-89 的要求进行。为了保证接头断在钎缝, L2 纯铝搭接长度取 1.5 mm, 6063 铝合金搭接长度取 2 mm。搭接间隙则取自然间隙。试验在 100 kN 液压式万能试验机上进行, 加载速率为 0.5 mm/min, 试验结果为 3 个试样的平均值。

## 2 试验结果与分析

### 2.1 急冷钎料的结构分析

图 1 为 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 两种急冷钎料的 X 射线衍射谱。

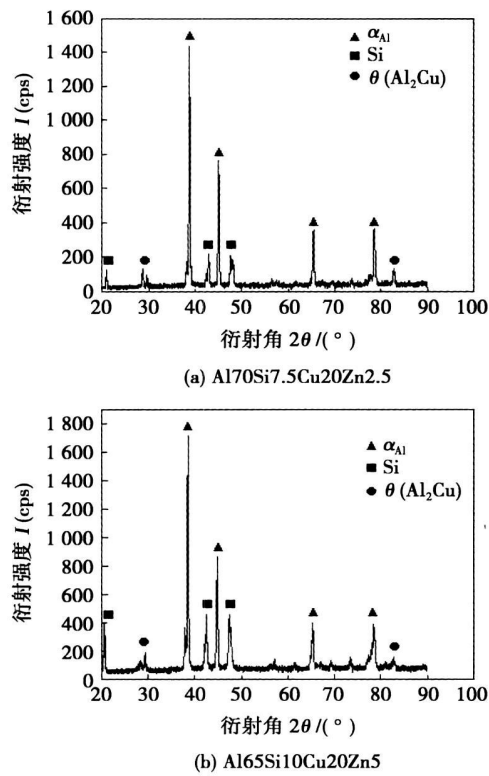


图 1 急冷钎料 X 射线衍射谱  
Fig 1 XRD pattern of rapidly cooled filler metals

一般晶态物质的衍射现象来自周期性结构的干涉加强散射,而对于非周期性结构的物质,如气体、玻璃态固体,基本上都是散射,一般是整体无序散射加上局部很少的干涉引起的散射。由图 1 看出,制备的急冷钎料的 XRD 曲线上有明显的与结晶相对应的衍射峰,而并没有出现非晶钎料所特有的一个宽大的散射峰,故制备的 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料均不是非晶。XRD 分析表明,Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料主要由  $\alpha_{Al}$ 、Si 相和  $\theta(Al_2Cu)$  三相组成。研究表明<sup>[3]</sup>,由于 Zn 元素在 Al 中的高度溶解,增加少量的 Zn 元素后不会改变 Al-Si-Cu 钎料的相结构。另外,急冷可以增加合金元素 Zn 和 Si 在 Al 中的固溶度。

2.2 钎焊接头界面微观结构分析

Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料匹配 QJ201 钎剂钎焊 L2 纯铝的接头微观形貌和成分分布如图 2 所示。图中特征点 a、b 的成分分析结果如表 1 所示。从图中可以看出钎焊接头由钎缝中心、界面区和母材组成,在接头界面区基本是由钎料中合金元素 Cu、Si、Zn 向母材 Al 中扩散后形成的固溶体组织,各元素的扩散较均匀,虽扩散强弱程度不同,但都向母材进行了有效的扩散,由于合金元素的扩散,导致钎

缝近界面区的组织已不同于钎料的原始组织。钎缝中心存在单质 Si 相。EDS 分析结果表明,钎缝中心灰色相为合金元素 Cu、Si、Zn 在 Al 中的固溶体,而亮白色组织则为  $\theta(Al_2Cu)$  相,故钎缝中心相组成为  $\alpha_{Al}$  固溶体+ $\theta(Al_2Cu)$  相+Si 相。这和前面的研究结果相吻合。

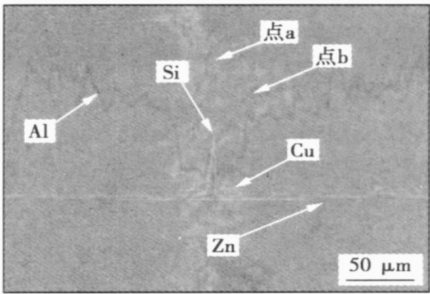


图 2 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料钎焊 L2 纯铝接头界面微观结构和元素分布  
Fig 2 Microstructure and elements distribution of L2 joint brazed with Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 rapidly cooled filler metal

表 1 钎缝成分分析结果(质量分数, %)

Table 1 Results of component analysis in brazing seam		
元素	点 a	点 b
AlK	48.29	88.04
SiK	3.81	2.96
CuK	46.14	6.56
ZnK	1.75	2.44

2.3 钎焊接头抗剪强度

采用 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料配合 QJ201 钎剂和 QF 钎剂钎焊 L2 纯铝和 6063 铝合金接头的抗剪强度试验结果如表 2 和表 3 所示。

表 2 急冷钎料钎焊 L2 纯铝接头的抗剪强度  
Table 2 Shearing strength of L2 joint brazed with rapidly cooled filler metals

急冷钎料	钎剂	抗剪强度	断裂位置
		$\tau_b$ /MPa	
Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5	QJ201	83.8	钎缝
	QF	57.3	钎缝
Al65Si10Cu20Zn5	QJ201	104.6	钎缝
	QF	95.6	钎缝

从上述试验结果可知,不论是氟化物钎剂还是氟化物钎剂,在相同钎焊工艺条件下,采用 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强度均高于 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强

表 3 急冷钎料钎焊 6063 铝合金接头的抗剪强度  
Table 3 Shearing strength of 6063 aluminum alloy joint brazed with rapidly cooled filler metals

急冷钎料	钎剂	抗剪强度 $\tau_b$ /MPa	断裂位置
Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5	QJ201	80.8	钎缝
	QF	73.5	钎缝
Al65Si10Cu20Zn5	QJ201	97.2	钎缝
	QF	95.0	钎缝

度。在试验范围内, 采用 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料匹配 QJ201 钎剂钎焊 L2 纯铝, 得到接头的最大抗剪强度为 104.6 MPa。Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料与 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料相比, 合金元素 Zn, Si 含量均有所增加, 结合前面的界面微观分析, 在 Cu 元素含量不变的情况下, 钎缝中的  $\theta$  (Al<sub>2</sub>Cu) 相基本相同。合金元素 Zn 基本固溶在 Al 中, 增加 Zn 元素的含量有利于提高固溶强化效果。有研究认为, 钎料组织中的针状 Si 会随着 Si 元素含量的增加而转变成球状 Si 相, 针状 Si 相呈卷曲状, 力学性能不佳, 而球状的 Si 相却有利于改善力学性能<sup>[9]</sup>。

从试验结果还可看出, 不管是 L2 纯铝还是 6063 铝合金, 采用氯化物钎剂得到的接头抗剪强度均高于氟化物钎剂。其原因可能是氟化物钎剂的熔化温度高于急冷钎料的熔化温度, 导致钎焊时, 钎料将先于钎剂熔化, 从而影响钎料的润湿性。虽然, 在试验中采用加快升温速率的办法来尽量消除这种影响, 但从试验结果看, 由于钎料钎剂熔化温度的不匹配, 使接头力学性能降低。

2.4 急冷钎料与常规钎料的接头抗剪强度对比

文献 [10] 研究了 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 常规钎料钎焊 L2 纯铝接头的抗剪强度。Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 和 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料钎焊 L2 纯铝接头的抗剪强度与其对比结果如图 3 和图 4 所示。从结果可知, 在相同的工艺条件下, 采用急冷钎料钎焊的 L2 纯铝接头, 其抗剪强度都明显高于相应的常规钎料, 其增加值均在 40% 左右。

采用急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强度远高于常规钎料的主要原因在于钎缝组织冶金质量及钎焊接头区域母材和钎料相互作用的程度不同。由于急冷钎料液态时的化学成分相对于常规钎料要均匀, 合金元素的扩散能力强, 急冷钎料熔化区间窄, 在加热过程中几乎是同时、均一地熔化和铺展; 而常规钎料组织粗大, 成分分布不均, 存在较大偏析现象, 各相熔点不一致, 因而低熔点相先熔化、铺展, 随后高熔点

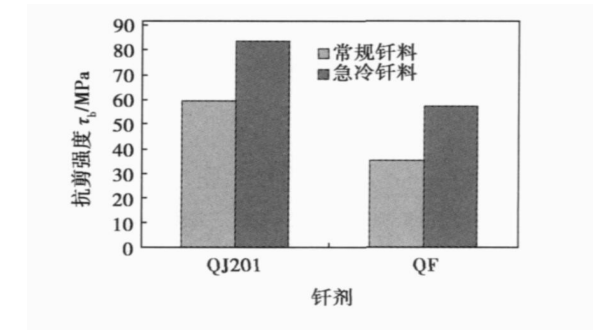


图 3 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 钎料形态对 L2 纯铝接头抗剪强度的影响

Fig 3 Effect of forms of Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 filler metal on shearing strength of L2 joint

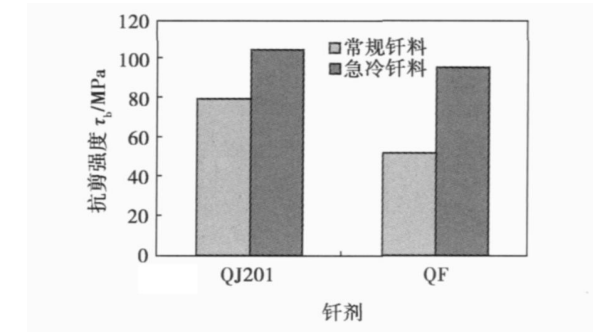


图 4 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 钎料形态对 L2 纯铝接头抗剪强度的影响

Fig 4 Effect of forms of Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 filler metal on shearing strength of L2 joint

部分因流速缓慢而堆积, 造成分层现象<sup>[11]</sup>。另外, 制备的急冷钎料虽不为非晶态, 但急冷钎料中也会有亚稳相存在, 亚稳相结构是不稳定的, 在接近熔化时有析出晶体的倾向, 故在熔化瞬间会放出大量的热, 有利于加剧钎料中元素扩散, 降低连接所需的温度, 从而提高钎料的润湿能力和接头强度。

3 结 论

- (1) 急冷钎料钎焊接头由母材、界面区和钎缝中心组成。界面区由钎料中合金元素 Cu, Si, Zn 向母材 Al 扩散后形成的固溶体组成, 钎缝中心组织为  $\alpha_{Al}$  固溶体 +  $\theta$  (Al<sub>2</sub>Cu) 相 + Si 相。
- (2) 采用 Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强度均高于 Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 急冷钎料钎焊的接头抗剪强度; 匹配氯化物钎剂钎焊的接头强度均高于氟化物钎剂。
- (3) 在相同的工艺条件下, 采用急冷钎料钎焊

的 L2 纯铝接头, 其抗剪强度都明显高于相应的常规钎料, 其增加值均在 40%左右。

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strength test. According to the microstructure analysis, thin TiC layer generated due to the reaction of filler metal and graphite, which formed high-strength interface. Brazing seam was mainly consisted of solid solution with intermetallic compound distributing in it.

**Key words:** copper; graphite; brazing

### Microstructure and strength of aluminum and aluminum alloy joint brazed with rapidly-cooled Al—Si—Cu—Zn filler metals

ZOU Jiasheng, LV Sicong, ZHAO Hongquan, LUO Xinfeng (Provincial Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Technology, Jiangsu University of Science and Technology, Zhenjiang 212003, Jiangsu, China). p77—80

**Abstract:** The microstructure and strength of aluminum and 6063 aluminum alloy joints brazed with Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5 and Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 rapidly-cooled filler metals were studied. The result indicates that the brazed joint is composed of base metal, center of brazing seam and interface region. The microstructure of interface is  $\alpha$  Al solid solutions, while the center of brazing seam is  $\alpha$  Al solid solutions, Si and  $\theta$  (Al<sub>2</sub>Cu). The result also indicates that the strength of the joint brazed with Al65Si10Cu20Zn5 is higher than the one brazed with Al70Si7.5Cu20Zn2.5, and the strength of the joint using chloride flux is higher than the one using fluorinated flux. Under the same technological conditions, shear strength of aluminum joint brazed with rapidly-cooled fillers is better than the one of conventional fillers, which increased about 40%.

**Key words:** Al—Si—Cu—Zn brazing filler metal; rapidly-cooled ribbon fillers; aluminum and aluminum alloy; interface construction; shear strength

### Effects of 1.0% Zn or Ni additions on interfacial reaction and growth of intermetallics in Sn—3.5Ag/Cu joint

YU Chun, XIAO Junyan, LU Hao (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China). p81—83

**Abstract:** The morphology and thickness of the intermetallic compounds (IMCs) layer become one of the dominant factors which determine the reliability of the soldered joints in integrated circuit. The effects of Zn and Ni on the reaction of Sn—3.5Ag/Cu interface were investigated by adding 1.0% Zn or Ni addition into the eutectic Sn—3.5Ag solder. It is found that, for Sn—3.5Ag/Cu interface, the initial product was Cu<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub> IMC, and Cu<sub>3</sub>Sn IMC layer was formed at the following 150 °C thermal aging period. Although Zn addition had little effect on the thickness of reaction layers, the Cu<sub>3</sub>Sn IMC in the reaction layer was found to be depressed, at the same time, non-continuous Cu<sub>5</sub>Zn<sub>8</sub> IMC layer was formed; moreover, the thickening rate of the IMC layer decreased. Whereas the original product was (Cu, Ni)<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub> as Ni was added, in addition, the initial thickness of the IMC layer was much thicker. However, there was no other product at the aging stage.

**Key words:** lead free solder; alloying element; interfacial reaction; intermetallic compound

### Stress intensity factor of interfacial crack between metal-base ceramic coating and steel

XU Lianrong, JING Hongyang (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China). p84—88

**Abstract:** The three-point bending fracture mechanics experiments and finite element analysis had been used to compute the complex stress intensity factor ( $K$ ) of the interfacial crack between LX88A coating and Q345 steel. It was found that the  $K$ -dominant zone exists near the crack tip only for some specimens. The result indicates that  $K_{IC}$  can not be used as the single fracture parameter to evaluate the interface fracture behavior for three-point bending specimen. Therefore, it is necessary that the elastic-plastic fracture mechanics and probabilistic fracture mechanics are used to analyze such interface cracks.

**Key words:** interfacial crack; complex stress intensity factor; 3-point bend test; finite element analysis

### Microstructure and strength analysis of IC10 alloy TLP-DB joint

HOU Jinbao, ZHANG Lei, WEI Youhui (Beijing Aeronautical Manufacturing Technology Research Institute, Beijing 100024, China). p89—92

**Abstract:** TLP-DB (transient liquid phase diffusion bonding) experiments were carried out on IC10 alloy, which is one kind of intermetallic compound based on Ni<sub>3</sub>Al. Experimental results showed that with proper interface layer and welding parameters, microstructure of TLP-DB joints could be the same as the matrix, which consists of  $\gamma$  and  $\gamma'$  phases. Endurance strengths of the joints under 980 °C were above 128 MPa, and had reached 80% of the matrix. Employed for a long time at high temperature, tensile strengths of the joints under room temperature and high temperature were mostly close to the matrix. Fracture of room temperature tensile samples was mainly made up of quasi-cleavage pattern, and fracture of high temperature tensile samples was mainly made up of dimple pattern.

**Key words:** IC10 alloy; transient liquid phase diffusion bonding; fracture pattern

### Analysis of characteristic zones of isothermal superplastic welded joint of heterogeneous steels

ZHANG Keke, SHI Hongxin, YU Hua, YANG Yunlin (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Henan University of Science & Technology, Luoyang 471003, Henan, China). p93—96

**Abstract:** Through such ultra-fining pretreatment of 40Cr and T10A steels as salt bath cyclic quenching, high frequency hardening and laser hardening, the microstructure appearance, the superplastic microstructure characteristic and their forming characteristic of isothermal superplastic welded joint of heterogeneous steels are systematically studied by the metallurgical microscope and electron microscope. And the characteristic zone forming model of the joint is established. The experimental results indicate that it occurs obviously the diffusive behavior in the isothermal superplastic welded interface and the characteristic zones of the joint are divided into three zones