报

Vol. 30 No. 4 April 2 0 0 9

碳钢-黄铜中间层-不锈钢液固相 扩散结合区组织

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摘 要: 用扫描电镜组织观察、能谱微区成分分析、X 射线衍射等方法,研究了 20 钢一液相 H62 黄铜一 304 不锈钢液固相扩散结合区的组织. 结果表明,通过碳钢、不锈钢与黄铜液相中间层的液固相扩散,低碳钢与不锈钢可以获得良好的冶金结合;在黄铜/不锈钢界面,液相黄铜中 Cu, Zn 原子沿固相晶界的扩散比较显著,形成网状黄铜包围奥氏体晶粒的组织;在碳钢/黄铜界面,固相向液相中的溶解比较明显,形成岛状富铁相分布于黄铜基体的组织;富铁相中含有较多的 Cr 和 Ni 元素,冷至室温仍为奥氏体.

关键词: 不锈钢/碳钢; 黄铜中间层; 液固相扩散; 结合区; 富铁相中图分类号: TG409 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2009)04-0061-04



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0 序 言

层状金属复合材料具有单一材料无法比拟的优越综合性能,应用日益广泛.这种复合材料的复合方法有固固相复合法及液固相复合法¹¹等.在待复合金属间预置低熔点合金中间层,中间层熔化与待复合金属进行液固相扩散,可以实现界面的良好冶金结合,其中界面的扩散与组织变化对结合质量有重要意义,成为金属板材轧制一扩散复合研究的一大热点^[2].铜及铜合金作为中间层在这种复合中有广阔应用前景^[2].作者选用价廉的黄铜箔作中间层,对碳钢一黄铜中间层一不锈钢液固相扩散复合结合区的原子扩散行为及组织转变进行了研究,以期为不锈钢一碳钢的扩散复合技术开发提供试验依据.

1 试验方法

试验材料为直径 9 mm 的 304 奥氏体不锈钢棒,厚度为 0.1 mm 的 H62 黄铜箔,内径 10 mm、壁厚度为 2 mm 的 20 钢管和厚度为 2 mm 的 20 钢板.用线切割法沿轴向将不锈钢棒切成两个半圆柱,将切面磨掉 1 mm.预处理去除待复合表面的油污与氧化

物. 在两半圆柱切面间放置 20 钢板和黄铜中间层,一起装入 20 钢套管内,在万能材料试验机上进行拉拔变形,使待复合表面紧密接触,形成带有黄铜中间层的双金属圆棒试样,如图 1 所示. 这种方法为制备 X 射线衍射用结合界面的板状试样提供了方便.

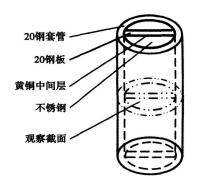


图 1 双金属试样及观察截面位置示意图

Fig 1 Schematic illustration of bimetallic sample and crosssection for observation

截取长约 150 mm 的双金属圆棒试样,两端密封,放入箱式电阻炉中加热至 950~1 100 $^{\circ}$ 、扩散退火 0.5~4 h 后空冷. 扩散处理后按图 1 所示位置截取双金属复合试样,对其横截面进行磨制、抛光,用 4% $^{\circ}$ HNO₃ 酒精溶液浸蚀碳钢组织,用王水浸蚀不锈钢和黄铜组织,用 $^{\circ}$ ISM $^{\circ}$ 一630LV 型扫描电镜 (SEM)

对扩散结合区进行组织观察;用扫描电镜能谱(EDX)进行微区成分分析;用 Philips 型 X 射线衍射仪(XRD)对结合区组织进行物相鉴定.

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 结合区组织

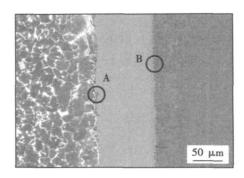
扩散加热时,黄铜熔化填充界面缝隙,并与基材进行液固相扩散,使不锈钢与碳钢结合在一起,形成由碳钢基材、碳钢/黄铜界面、黄铜/不锈钢界面及不锈钢基材组成的结合区. 经 950 °C× 0.5 h 扩散处理后,碳钢/黄铜界面、黄铜/不锈钢界面均已形成基本连续、完整的结合(图 2a, 照片中左侧为 20 钢,右侧为不锈钢,下同). 延长扩散时间或升高扩散温度,结合区组织逐渐演变,而且黄铜两侧界面附近的组织变化明显不同(图 2b~图 2d).

在碳钢/黄铜界面处, 950 $^{\circ}$ C \times 0.5 h 扩散退火后, 即可看到局部从碳钢一侧向黄铜中突出的黑色组织, 如图 2a 中圆圈 A 所示. 随扩散退火时间的延长, 这种黑色组织平行于界面互相连接, 并垂直于界面向黄铜中延伸, 形成黄铜基体中的岛状组织(图 2b). 升高温度和延长时间, 岛状组织向黄铜中间层内部不断长大, 向不锈钢一侧推进. 1100 $^{\circ}$ C \times 4 h 扩散处理后, 岛状组织横穿黄铜中间层, 形成白色基体中横向分布的长形或圆形黑色岛状组织的混合组织(图 2d). 碳钢/黄铜界面处的组织变化与文献 3] 和文献[4] 的报道相似.

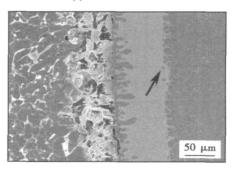
在黄铜/不锈钢界面处,上述现象不够明显,相反,黄铜组织沿奥氏体晶界向不锈钢一侧推移的现象比较显著,如图 2a 中圆圈 B 所示.提高温度或延长时间,不锈钢中晶粒长大,黄铜向不锈钢中扩散距离增加,沿奥氏体晶界形成网状组织粗大、变宽,并有晶粒从不锈钢母材上脱落,形成黄铜基体组织包围的孤立岛状组织,如图 2b 中箭头所示,与文献[5]报道的 CuMn 合金中间层与 1Cr18Ni9Ti 不锈钢界面组织相似.

2.2 结合区的化学成分

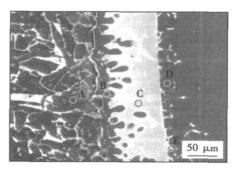
对图 2c 所示结合区典型组织(图中 A, B, C, D, E 点)的成分进行了 EDX 点扫描分析,结果见表 1. 结果表明,延伸入黄铜基体中的岛状组织为含 Fe, Cr, Ni 元素的富铁相;黄铜中靠近不锈钢一侧基本为黄铜相不变,但形成少数从不锈钢"脱落"而进入黄铜中的小颗粒;在黄铜/不锈钢界面附近的不锈钢中,黄铜沿不锈钢的奥氏体晶界形成连续或断续的网状组织.可见,距界面不同位置处各元素分布不同,而且同一位置但不同组织中的分布也显著不同.



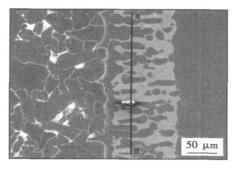
(a) 950 °C × 0.5 h



(b) 950 °C × 2 h



(c) 1 100 °C × 0.5 h



(d) 1 100 °C \times 4 h

图 2 复合试样结合区的 SEM 形貌 Fig. 2 SEM micrographs of diffusion bonding regions

2.3 结合区的组成相

沿图 2d 中直线 a-a 且平行于界面的截面 SEM 组织形貌、EDX 线扫描谱线及 XRD 谱线见图 3,表明该截面上的组织为面心立方结构的富铁岛状组织及包围富铁岛状组织的 α 黄铜基体.

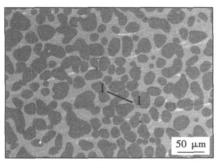
2.4 原子扩散与岛状组织形成

成分、组织、结构分析表明,使用液相黄铜中间

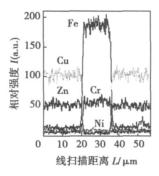
表 1	图 2c	结合区	组织成分

Table 1 Microstructures and compositions of diffusion bonding region in Fig. 2c

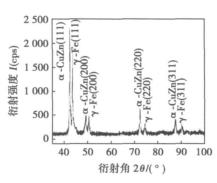
符号	位置	组织	Fe	Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn
A	碳钢	铁素体	100.0	_	_	_	_
В	碳钢/ 黄铜界面黄铜侧	岛状组织	79. 54	13.81	3.46	2.08	1.11
C	黄铜中间层	α 基体	1. 34	_	1.82	59.46	37. 38
D	黄铜/ 不锈钢界面不锈钢侧	奥氏体	75. 60	17. 16	7. 24	_	_
E	黄铜/ 不锈钢界面不锈钢侧	网状组织	0.35	1.56	2.69	53. 23	32. 17







(b) 沿图3a中直线 I-I 的EDX谱线



(c) XRD谱线

图 3 图 2d中 a a 截面的 SEM 形貌、EDX 和 XRD 谱线

Fig 3 SEM micrograph, EDX and XRD spectrums of cross-section along a-a line in Fig. 2d

层可使碳钢与不锈钢实现牢固的冶金结合,从碳钢到不锈钢的液固相扩散结合区的组织为:铁素体(碳钢)一黄铜基体+岛状奥氏体—网状黄铜相+奥氏体. 其中岛状组织是在结合区形成的新组织,对结合质量有重要影响.

结合区的组织变化是原子扩散的结果. 在扩散温度下,黄铜中间层熔化,固相碳钢、液相黄铜、固相不锈钢之间发生原子扩散,包括固相向液相溶解及液相向固相扩散的双向传质过程⁶.

液相向固相中的扩散包括相界扩散、晶界扩散、晶格扩散等.晶界处空隙较多,因此沿晶界的液相扩散比晶格扩散快得多[67].这种扩散,导致沿固相晶界形成低熔点液态层,凝固后则为网状黄铜相组织,并可能有固相晶粒脱落进入液相成为"孤岛".但这种"孤岛"组织仅在不锈钢/黄铜界面处被观察到.

除此之外, 观察到明显的固相向液相中的溶解过程, 对结合组织的影响十分显著. 在图 2 中, 从碳钢/黄铜界面向黄铜中延伸形成的垂直于界面的岛状富铁相, 可从碳钢界面一直延伸至黄铜中间层的深处, 甚至贯穿黄铜中间层. 另一方面, 该富铁相不论处于黄铜层中的何种部位, 除 Fe 元素外均含有较多的 Cr 元素和 Ni 元素. 这里的 Fe 元素既可来自碳钢, 又可来自不锈钢, 而 Cr 元素和 Ni 元素只能是不

锈钢中的原子向液相黄铜溶解并扩散的结果.

在 950~1 100 °C扩散温度下,液相中间层与固相间能否互溶,取决于混合前后的自由焓变化,并反映在状态图中.在 Ni, Cu 系中,异种原子间的作用能小于同种原子间的作用能,因此 Cu 元素与 Ni 元素完全互溶.在 Cu, Fe 系及 Cu, Cr 系中,异种原子间的作用能大于同种原子间的作用能,但绝对值不大,Cu 元素中可以溶解一定浓度的 Cr 元素和 Fe 元素.因此,这三种原子均可向液相黄铜中溶解.被溶解的 Fe, Cr, Ni 原子从边界扩散层向液态黄铜中迁移,这种迁移依靠扩散或对流来实现,并使液体成分很快均匀化.此时液相黄铜中含有 Cu, Zn, Ni, Fe Cr 原子,且分布基本均匀 $^{[8]}$.

随着液相中 Fe, Cr, Ni 原子的增加, 熔点升高, 发生等温凝固⁹, 这时除 Ni 原子仍基本均匀分布外, Fe, Cr 原子向固相中富集形成富铁相, 而 Cu, Zn 原子向铜液中富集形成黄铜基体相. 黄铜中碳钢侧与不锈钢侧组织不同, 反映了异种材料的液固相扩散过程存在非对称性¹⁰. 岛状富铁相从碳钢/黄铜界面开始形成, 然后向黄铜中延伸, 说明碳钢向黄铜液相中的溶解速度大于不锈钢向黄铜中的溶解, 或者凝固是从碳钢/黄铜界面开始, 然后向黄铜中推进,

岛状富铁相的形成量主要决定于 Fe, Cr, Ni 原

子向黄铜液中的扩散量,扩散温度对此影响显著. 950 °C扩散 0.5 h,仅在碳钢/黄铜界面附近观察到岛状富铁相,见图 2a. 1100 °C扩散 0.5 h,岛状富铁相分布区域宽达 $50~\mu m$ 以上,见图 2c. 这是因为固相原子向液相中的溶解及液相中的扩散均随温度升高而大大加快.

分布于黄铜基体中的富铁相, 在扩散温度下为面心立方结构, 且含有较高浓度的 Cr 和 Ni 原子, 稳定性较高, 因此冷却后仍为奥氏体组织.

3 结 论

- (1)以黄铜作为中间层,通过液固相扩散,可使碳钢/不锈钢实现良好的冶金结合,在结合区中,自碳钢经黄铜中间层至不锈钢依次形成铁素体一黄铜基体十岛状奥氏体一网状黄铜相十奥氏体组织,无其它有害化合物相形成.
- (2) 在液固相扩散中,液相黄铜沿固相晶界快速扩散,形成网状黄铜相包围固相晶粒的组织,个别固相晶粒还会从固相脱落进入液相;同时,固相也向液相溶解,然后等温凝固形成岛状富铁相分布于黄铜基体中. 富铁相中含有较高 Cr 与 Ni 原子,冷却后可保持为奥氏体状态.
- (3) 碳钢一黄铜一不锈钢的液固相扩散存在非对称性,碳钢/黄铜界面固相向液相的溶解显著,而黄铜/不锈钢界面液相沿固相晶界的扩散更加明显.

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Abstract: In the present study, a Fe-based cored wire was used to deposit coatings containing Fe-based amorphous phase and fine crystallites on a mild steel substrate by arc spraying. The microstructure and properties of coatings were investigated by XRD, SEM, TEM and micro-hardness meter; and the grain size of the coatings was determined from the corresponding peak via the Scherrer formula. The experiment results show that the coating has homogenous laminated microstructure and contains only a little micro-pores and oxides. Fe-based amorphous phase and nanocrystalline grains are observed in the coating, and the grain size of the crystalline is between 10—40 nm. The volume content of the amorphous phase in the coating amounts to 55.3% by the X-ray diffraction intensity curve. The coating is hard, with microhardness value about 1 260 HVO.1.

Key words: amorphous, nanocrystallite; arc spraying; microstructure and properties

Effects of TLP bonding temperature on the microstructurs and properties of T91 joint with two-step heating process CHEN Sijie^{1, 2}, GE Liling², JING Xiaotian²(1. School of Materials Science & Engineering, Henan Polytechnic University, Jiaozuo 454003, Henan China; 2. School of Materials Science & Engineering, Xi' an University of Technology, Xi' an 710048 China). p57—60

Abstract: A modified 9Cr- IMo (martensitic T91 steel pipes) were joined by transient liquid-phase bonding with two step heating process using FeNiCrSiB (A) filler in argon atmosphere. The tensile strength and bend properties of the TLP joint were examined at room temperature. The microstructures and the element distributions as well as hardness of the joints with TIP two-step heating process were also investigated by means of SEM, EPMA and microhardness meter. The testing results indicate that the temperature gradient of TLP two-step heating process has prodigious effect on microstructures and properties of the joint. The microstructures and properties of TLP joint are best with the process at 1 270 °C heating for 0.5 min, and at 1 230 °C isothermal for 3 min.

Key words: T91; TLP bonding; isothermal temperature; two-step heating; microstructure

Microstructure of liquid and solid diffusion bonding region of carbon steel-brass interlayer-stainless steel CHEN Rushu, ZHANG Fenggang, LIU Deyi, LIU Shicheng (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Dalian Jiaotong University, Dalian 116028 Liaoning, China).p61—64

Abstract Microstructure of the liquid and solid diffusion bonding region of low carbon steel-H62 brass interlayer 304 stainless steel was examined by means of scanning electron microscope (SEM), energy dispersive X-ray detector (EDX) and X-ray diffractometer (XRD). Metallurgical bonding of carbon steel with stainless steel was achieved through liquid and solid diffusion at carbon steel-brass-stainless steel interfaces. Cu and Zn atoms in the liquid brass diffused through the brass/stainless interface notably, and the formed

austenite was surrounded by reticulated brass. On the other handsolid phase dissolution predominated at carbon steel/ brass interface. A kind of island-form iron-rich phase, which contains chromium and nickel, was formed and distributed in brass matrix. And the iron-rich phase remained austenite when cooling to room temperature.

Key words: stainless steel/carbon steel; brass interlayer; liquid/solid diffusion; bonding region; iron-rich phase

Investigation on compactness of weld in brazing copper with Cu-P amorphous fillers YU Weiyuan, CHEN Xueding LU Wenjiang (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Non-ferrous Metal Materials Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050. China). p65—68

Abstract: The amorphous fillers with the components $Cu_{68.5}$ $Ni_{15.7}Sn_{9.3}P_{6.5}(wt\%)$ was used to braze copper by vacuum brazing. The compactness of joint was studied by means of XRD. EPMA and metalloscope. The results show that the main reason of brazing porosity is the vaporization of P element. Comparing of the porosity sensitivity between crystal FM and amorphous FM, it can been found that amorphous FM is better than the crystal FM. Based on the vacancy theory and the automic vibration theory, it is concluded that the porosity sensitivity is result from the high element-liveness in the fillers.

Key words: copper; vacuum brazing; compactness; porosity

Study on tensile properties of friction-stir-welded joints of 2024-M aluminum alloy JIN Yuhua, WANG Xijing, LI Changfeng, ZHANG Jie (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Non-ferrous Metal Materials, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China), p69—72

Abstract In this paper, the effect of stiring pin rotation speed on mechanical properties of 2024-M joints of friction stir welding was analysed. The results showed that the fracture position of 2024-M joints varied with the rotation speed of stiring pin in the axial tensile experiment. A larger percent of block particles were reserved in the nugget zone with higher rotation speed, the properties of welding joints decreased and the fracture occured in stir zone. With lower rotational speed, the proportion of friction mechanism between the shoulder and top surface of welded material decreased. The layered metal flow was obtained at the rotational and traverse speeds of 600 r/min and 20 mm/min respectively, and it can become lower for welding joints again. The optimal welding parameters were the rotational and traverse speeds of 800-1 200 r/min and 20 mm/min respectively. Tensile fracture surface inclined at 45° to stress axis in base metal region, which is a shear fracture.

Key words: friction stir welded; mechanical property; fracture analysis

The current cycle control of AC short circuit transition welding method and system

GU Jinmao, HUANG Pengfei, LU

Zhenyang, YIN Shuyan (College of Mechanical Engineering & Applied Electronics Technology, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China). p73—76

Abstract A novel AC shortcircuit tansfer was presented.