

加压时间间隔对 AZ91D 镁合金微弧氧化膜的影响

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摘 要: 研究硅酸盐体系中加压时间间隔对 AZ91D 镁合金微弧氧化膜层的影响. 利用 TT230 数字式涂层测厚仪、JSM-6700F 扫描电子显微镜、2206 型表面粗糙度测量仪 (E34-001) 和 W-92 涂层附着力划痕试验机研究了其微观结构, 利用 CHI660C 电化学工作站和 UMT-2MT 型球-块往复摩擦试验机进行耐腐蚀性和耐磨性的评定. 结果表明, 微弧氧化膜层的厚度、粗糙度和结合力随着加压时间间隔的增大而增大; 孔隙率呈先增大后减小的趋势, 在加压时间间隔为 150 s 时出现了最大值; 与基体相比, 微弧氧化膜层的耐腐蚀性和耐磨性均提高, 当加压时间间隔 150 s 时耐蚀能力最佳, 当加压时间间隔 60 s 时耐磨性最强.

关键词: 镁合金; 微弧氧化; 加压时间间隔; 微观结构; 耐腐蚀性; 耐磨性

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0 序 言

在众多的镁合金中, AZ91D 镁合金因其有较好的强度和压铸性等综合性能而得到广泛的使用, 目前已经商业化. 但由于电极电位低, 表面极易腐蚀, 硬度小, 耐磨性差, 制约了它的广泛应用, 必须对其进行适当的表面改性后方能延长使用寿命. 但传统的化学处理和阳极氧化存在着膜层薄、耐腐蚀性和耐磨性差、以及因铬酐加入污染环境等问题, 难以满足防腐、耐磨和环保的要求^[1]. 微弧氧化是近年来兴起的一种较新的镁合金表面改性技术, 该技术电解液无污染, 生成膜层与基体的结合力强, 尺寸变化小, 使镁合金耐磨损、耐腐蚀、抗热冲击及绝缘性能都得到了很大改善, 被认为是最有发展潜力的表面处理技术之一, 因而得到了广泛关注, 国内外学者取得了丰硕的成果^[2], 但膜层疏松多孔致使其耐蚀性较差, 须经严格涂漆封孔处理后才能使用, 仅作为涂漆前的预处理工序, 缩短处理时间, 提高生产效率则显得尤为重要. 根据其特性及研究现状, 马颖等人^[3]发明了一种快速成膜工艺, 处理 240~300 s 可获得与传统工艺处理 1 800 s 厚度和结构相当的膜

层, 生产效率明显提高. 这方面的研究仅侯伟鹗等人^[4]做了一些初步探讨, 未见其它报道. 文中在研究了快速成膜工艺中重要参数加压幅度的基础上, 着重研究硅酸盐体系中该工艺的另一个重要参数加压时间间隔对 AZ91D 镁合金微弧氧化膜微观结构及性能的影响.

1 试验方法

试验合金在电阻坩埚炉中熔炼, 炉料为商品 AZ91D 镁合金锭. 覆盖剂为 RJ2, 精炼剂 C_2Cl_6 , 金属型铸造, 熔炼温度 680 °C, 浇注温度 710 °C. 得到 $\phi 55$ mm 的圆棒, 然后加工成直径 $\phi 40$ mm $\times 8$ mm 的圆饼试样, 使用前先用 1 200 目砂纸打磨一去离子水清洗—丙酮经超声清洗—热风吹干.

具体的试验方案为: 固定加压幅度为 15 V 和加压次数 4 次, 调整加压时间间隔, 分别为 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 s.

使用 TT230 数字式涂层测厚仪、2206 型表面粗糙度测量仪 (E34-001) 和 W-92 涂层附着力划痕试验机进行膜层厚度、粗糙度和结合力的测量; JSM-6700F 扫描电子显微镜进行试样的表面观察; 用 DT2000 通用图像分析软件测量表面孔隙率, 微观形貌观察到的孔隙区所占总表面积的比例为该试样的表面孔隙率; 用 CHI600 电化学工作站测量膜层在

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3. 5%的 NaCl 水溶液中浸泡 48 h 时 Tafel 曲线以评价其耐蚀性;用 UMT-2MT 型球一块往复式摩擦试验机测量其耐磨性,加载为 2 N,频率为 1 Hz,时间为 30 min.

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 加压时间间隔对微弧氧化膜层厚度、粗糙度和结合力的影响

微弧氧化膜层厚度、粗糙度和结合力与加压时间间隔的关系如图 1 所示,三者均随加压时间间隔的增大而增大.

膜层厚度均在 28 μm 以上,与传统工艺处理 1 800 s 的相当,大大提高了生产效率.这主要是因为随加压时间间隔的增大,微弧氧化的时间延长,终止电压提高,而终止电压决定膜层的总体厚度^[3].所以说可以利用增减加压时间间隔的方式来有效地控制膜层的厚度.

膜层粗糙度的状况与图 2 中看到的表面状况相一致,由于微弧氧化处理的加压幅度为 15 V,相对比较小,所以总的粗糙度值都小于 2.5 μm.在微弧

氧化的过程中,反应时间随加压时间间隔的增大逐步延长,反应的放气量增多,放气阻力增大,形成的孔隙变大,表面熔融物颗粒逐步增大.所以,该工艺可通过增大加压时间间隔来增大粗糙度,增加后续处理的涂挂性;也可通过减小时间间隔来减小粗糙

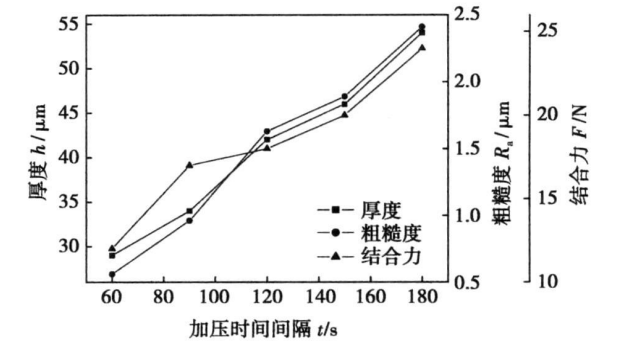


图 1 微弧氧化膜层厚度、粗糙度和结合力与加压时间间隔之间的关系

Fig 1 Relationship between thickness, roughness and bonding force of micro-arc oxidation (MAO) coatings and interval of enhancive voltage

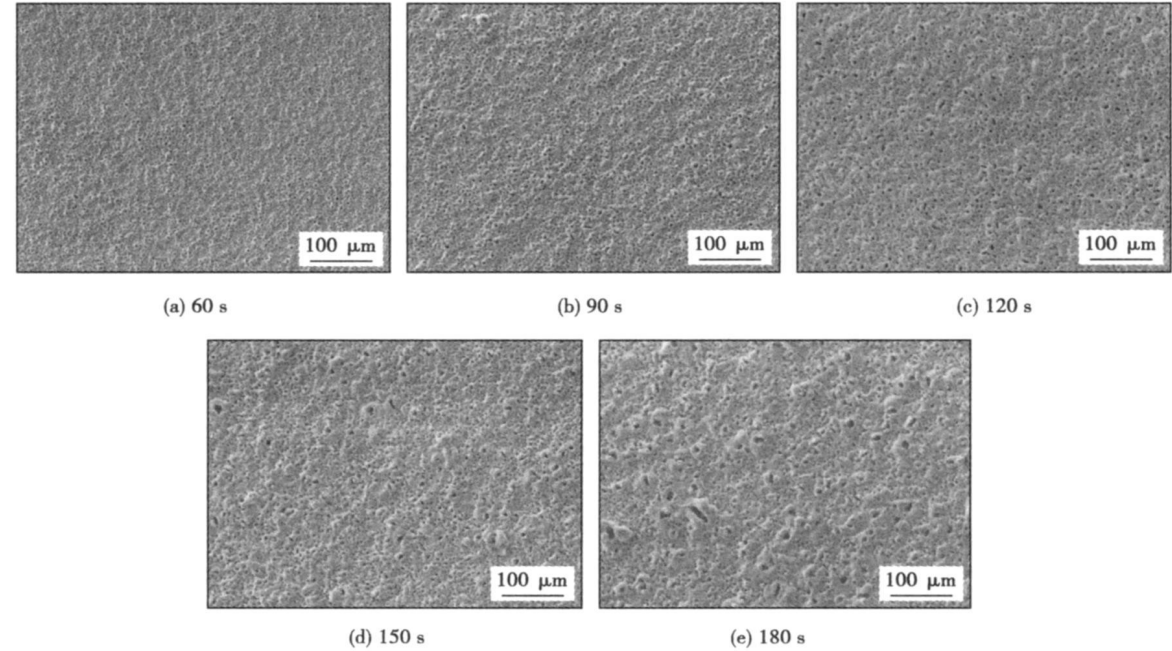


图 2 不同加压时间间隔下膜层的表面形貌

Fig 2 Surface morphologies of MAO coatings at different interval of enhancive voltage

度,使得膜层耐磨、耐蚀且耐疲劳等^[6].

膜层的结合力由膜基结合力和自身的内聚力组成,随电流密度和电解液电导率的增加而减小^[7].结合力随加压时间间隔增大而增大,这主要是因为

加压时间间隔增大时,电流密度增大相对稳定,氧化电压升高,反应能量增大,微冶金结合程度提高,膜基结合力也提高,微弧氧化膜层的稳定生长使得膜层内聚力也增加.

2.2 加压时间间隔对微弧氧化膜层孔隙率及表面形貌的影响

图 2 所示为不同加压时间间隔下微弧氧化膜层的表面形貌. 图 2a 膜层表面平整, 孔隙为 5 μm 左右, 数目多且分布均匀, 表面熔融物有大的颗粒且分布不均匀; 图 2b 中可以看到膜层表面熔融物颗粒进一步增大且增多, 大孔隙的尺寸增大到了 7 μm 左右且数量增多; 图 2c, d, e 中膜层表面熔融物颗粒迅速增大, 孔隙的尺寸普遍增大, 大孔隙尺寸大于 10 μm , 数目增多, 但总体数量却减少. 所得的微弧氧化膜层没有显微裂纹, 是因为所选的时间间隔满足微弧氧化的热力学及动力学条件^[8].

图 3 给出了膜层孔隙率与加压时间间隔的定量关系, 孔隙率随加压时间间隔的增大先增大后减小, 加压时间间隔为 150 s 时达最大值. 随加压时间间隔的增大, 氧化时间延长, 厚度增加, 表面孔隙尺寸增大, 大孔隙数量增大; 加压时间间隔大于 150 s 时, 此加压幅度已经相对较小, 氧化过程中的放电通道减少, 放气阻力增大, 使得孔隙尺寸变大, 孔隙的数目却减少.

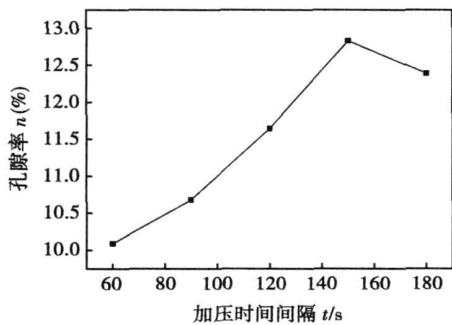


图 3 孔隙率与加压时间间隔之间的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between pore rates of MAO coatings and interval of enhancive voltage

2.3 加压时间间隔对膜层耐蚀性的影响

图 4 所示为膜层腐蚀时测得的 Tafle 曲线与加压时间间隔的关系. 与基体相比, 加压时间间隔小于 90 s 时, 腐蚀电位负移, 腐蚀电流减小 1~2 个数量级, 说明耐腐蚀能力逐步提高; 加压时间间隔 120 s 时, 腐蚀电位正移 (121 mV), 腐蚀电流明显减小 (近 3 个数量级), 耐腐蚀能力明显提高; 加压时间间隔 150 s, 腐蚀电位再次正移 (215 mV), 腐蚀电流再次减小 (近 4 个数量级), 使得耐蚀能力达到最强; 加压时间间隔为 180 s 时, 腐蚀电位处于 120~150 s 之间, 腐蚀电流仍然保持与 150 s 时的相近, 其耐蚀能力有所降低.

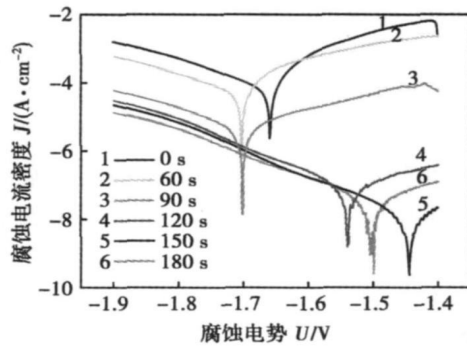


图 4 基体与微弧氧化膜层 Tafle 曲线

Fig. 4 Tafle curves of MAO coatings and substrate

这主要是因为, 微弧氧化是一个击穿、熔融、氧化、凝固、再击穿的反复在陶瓷层相对较薄弱处进行的过程, 获得与基体之间以冶金方式结合的陶瓷膜^[9]. 镁合金微弧氧化陶瓷膜层的耐蚀性均与陶瓷层的致密性有关, 陶瓷层致密性越好, 耐蚀性越好^[10]. 所以制备出相对致密的陶瓷膜是保证耐蚀性好的一个必要条件. 分析表明, 当加压幅度为 15 V, 加压时间间隔为 150 s 时, 生成微弧氧化膜层过程中的能量虽然由于手动加压而增大, 但是这种能量的增大没有导致摩擦表面出现显微裂纹, 反而使得膜层大孔隙数目多, 但通孔数目少, 相对致密, 故制备的微弧氧化膜层耐蚀性佳; 而加压时间间隔小于 120 s 时, 同样的加压幅度使得电流密度提高较大, 由于击穿膜层能量大, 大孔隙数目少, 但是有通孔存在, 这为腐蚀介质的侵蚀提供了通道, 导致腐蚀速度加剧, 表现出耐蚀性较弱.

2.4 加压时间间隔对膜层耐磨性的影响

图 5 所示为微弧氧化膜层与 Si₃N₄ 球对磨时的摩擦系数和磨损率与加压时间间隔的关系. 与基体相比, 随加压时间间隔的增大, 摩擦系数呈先减小后急剧增大再缓慢下降的趋势; 磨损率均迅速减小, 加压时间间隔为 60 s 时, 膜层的磨损率降低了近 2 个数量级; 加压时间间隔为 90 s 时, 膜层的磨损率略有增大; 当加压时间间隔为大于 90 s 时, 磨损率呈现出逐步减小趋势, 加压时间间隔为 180 s 时, 又回到 2 个数量级; 这与微弧氧化膜层表面的微观结构有关. 这主要是因为, 加压时间间隔为 60 s 时, 表面粗糙度和孔隙率很小, 表面熔融物颗粒相对比较细小, 导致其摩擦系数与基体相比略有减小, 膜层厚度虽然较薄, 但是微弧氧化膜层属于陶瓷质, 硬度比金属高, 承载能力就强, 因而磨损率急剧降低至最小; 当加压时间间隔增大到 90 s 时, 表面粗糙度和孔隙率都迅速增大, 其表面熔融物颗粒也变大, 尽管

膜层厚度增厚,但是摩擦系数迅速增大到最大值,导致膜层磨损率略有增加;当加压时间间隔大于 90 s 时,摩擦系数反而逐步减小,是表面孔隙变大且数目增多(图 3)造成的,由于膜层厚度也不断增厚,膜层耐磨性逐步降低回到 2 个数量级。这说明该工艺下加压时间间隔为 60 s 时制备的微弧氧化膜层耐磨性最强。

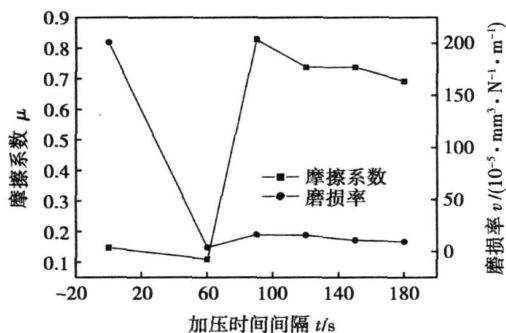


图 5 摩擦系数和磨损率与加压时间间隔的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between friction coefficient and wear MAO coatings and interval time of enhance voltage

3 结 论

(1) 硅酸盐体系中 AZ91D 镁合金快速成膜工艺稳定,利用在相同加压幅度下增大加压时间间隔的原理来提高了生产效率。

(2) 随加压时间间隔的增大膜层的厚度、粗糙度和结合力都增大;孔隙率则先增大后减小,在加压时间间隔为 150 s 时达最大值;膜层表面均没有显微裂纹。

(3) 该快速成膜工艺中微弧氧化膜层耐蚀性和耐磨性与基体相比均提高,加压时间间隔 150 s 时耐蚀性最佳,加压时间间隔为 60 s 时耐磨性最强。这为镁合金微弧氧化技术的广泛应用奠定了良好的基础。

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A high efficiency welding simulation method based on welding temperature

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Abstract: A lot of computed methods which improve the efficiency of welding simulation were discussed, and base on line-gauss heat source model, a new method was presented which was called temperature function method. Compared with line-gauss heat source model, the control variable in temperature function method was changed from heat input to welding temperature, which led to more consistent between welding temperature field from simulation and experiment in width and thickness direction of model. This new high-efficiency simulation method was validated by a model of friction stir welding on Al alloy sheet in this paper. The simulation results show that not only the residual stress and distortion of the sheet from temperature function method is similar with that from moving heat source model method, which is validated by the experimental results, but also the efficiency of new method is significant increased, and achieves the time request of welding simulation in engineering application.

Key words: welding; numerical simulation; high-efficiency simulation; line-gauss heat source

Effects of interval of enhance voltage on micro-arc oxidation coatings of magnesium alloy AZ91D

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Abstract: The effects of interval of enhance voltage on micro-arc oxidation (MAO) coating of magnesium alloy AZ91D were investigated in silicate electrolyte. The microstructures were studied with TT230 digital coating thickness gauge, JSM-6700F scanning electron microscope, 2206 surface roughness measuring instrument and W-92 Coating adhesion scratch test machine, and the corrosion and wear resistance were assessed by means of CHI660C electrochemistry workstation and UMT-2MT ball-block reciprocating friction tester. The results show that with the increasing of interval of enhance voltage, all of the thickness, roughness and bonding force of MAO coating always increase. The porosity of the coatings first increases, then decreases; it is up to its maximum values when interval of enhance voltage is 150 s. The MAO coatings have the better corrosion and wear resistance than matrix metal, which have the best corrosion resistance as interval of enhance voltage is 150 s and the best wear resistance as enhance voltage is 60 s.

Key words: magnesium alloy AZ91D; micro-arc oxidation; enhance voltage interval; corrosion resistance; wear resistance.

All position pipe welding device for remote welding

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Abstract: An all-position automatic minor-caliber pipe welding device used in a remote welding robot was designed for solving the problem of pipe maintenance in nuclear environment. The design analysis, working principle and automatic control parts of the device are described. The verification experiment about the device function was carried out by using the remote welding robot with the vision and force sensor. Results show that the device adapts the automatic assembling and disassembling requirement and has accurate position control. The circular motion error satisfies the demand of the all position welding. The actual welding results are good and prove that the device can be used in remote welding.

Key words: remote welding; terminal environment; pipe maintenance; all position welding

Effect of carbon on impact toughness of metal deposited with high strength austenite electrodes

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Abstract: The impact toughness of metal deposited by high strength austenite electrodes with different carbon content was tested. The microstructure of the impact fractures and the eroded samples were analyzed by SEM. The second-phase was analyzed with the energy spectrometer and the TEM. The solidifying phases and the content of second-phase were calculated with the thermodynamic simulation software. The results indicate that the impact toughness reduces with the carbon increasing. The main cause is that the increasing of carbon content induces the shape changing from particles to slices, the dimension and the content increasing of the carbides forming in the solidification. The carbides weaken the continuity of the austenite base. And the brittle carbides crash easily in the crack spreading. These reduce the impact toughness of the deposited metal.

Key words: carbon; austenite; carbide; impact toughness

Mechanics of drop transfer for high-current density MAG welding process

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Abstract: With the help of high-speed camera, the fundamental character of high current density MAG welding process with