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碳对高强度奥氏体焊条熔敷金属冲击韧性的影响

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摘 要: 对系列碳含量的高强度 奥氏体焊条熔敷金属冲击韧性进行了试验。采用扫描 电子显微镜对冲击断口和金相磨面的微观形貌进行了分析,结合 X 射线能谱仪和透射 电子显微镜对其中第二相的成分和结构进行了确定,并采用热力学软件 Themo-Calc 对 凝固相的组成及其中第二相的含量进行了计算,结果表明,冲击韧性随碳含量的增加 而线性降低,主要原因在干随着碳含量的增加,在凝固末期形成干奥氏体枝晶间的碳化 物由颗粒状变为层片状,尺寸和含量均相应增大,减弱了基体的连续性,同时由于自身 的脆性破碎导致裂纹低能扩展, 使冲击韧性降低.



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0 序 言

在高强度奥氏体焊接材料中、碳是较为主要的 强化元素,利用碳的固溶强化及析出碳化物的第二 相强化可有效提高奥氏体的强度,由于单相奥氏体 材料本身具有塑韧性好的特点,因而很少关注碳含 量对奥氏体焊缝金属冲击韧性的影响, 目前, 较高的 碳含量对高强度奥氏体焊缝金属冲击韧性的影响及 其作用机理并不明确.

1 试验方法

试验材料为抗拉强度大干 675 MPa 的高强度奥 氏体焊条,在焊芯、药皮配方主组分、焊条压涂工艺 均相同的条件下,通过调节药皮中含碳组分的加入 比例控制熔敷金属中的碳含量,获得的奥氏体焊条 熔敷金属成分如表1所示,三者除碳含量存在显著 差别外其他合金元素含量基本一致.

对熔敷金属进行室温夏比冲击试验, 比较不同

表 1 奥氏体焊条熔敷金属化学成分(质量分数,%)

Table 1 Chemical composition of metal deposited by austenite electrodes

编号	С	Si	Мn	Ni	Cr	Mo	V	N	S	P	Fe
1	0.072	0. 472	2. 52	24. 19	13. 58	5. 78	1. 17	0. 119	0.0080	0.015	余量
2	0.088	0. 521	2.56	24. 37	14. 17	5. 90	1. 34	0. 127	0.0050	0.010	余量
3	0.140	0. 552	2.50	24. 22	14. 12	5. 96	1.27	0. 116	0.0036	0.016	余量

碳含量的奥氏体焊条熔敷金属的冲击韧性;采用 Ouanta 600 型扫描电子显微镜(SEM)对冲击断口进 行形貌分析, 并采用 Genesis XM2 型 X 射线能谱仪 对其中的第二相进行成分分析:同时采用上述仪器 对经王水侵蚀处理的熔敷金属金相磨面进行微观结 构和第二相成分及分布的分析;采用 Philips CM200 型透射电子显微镜(TEM)对熔敷金属中的第二相进 行选区衍射分析以确定第二相的结构.

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 碳含量对冲击韧性的影响

碳含量对奥氏体焊条熔敷金属冲击韧性的影响 如图1所示,冲击韧性随碳含量的增加而下降,碳 含量为 0.072 % 时熔敷金属冲击功平均值为 90 J, 碳 含量提高至 0.140%时冲击功平均值降低为 28 J.

2.2 冲击断口微观形貌分析结果

分别对低碳含量(含 0.072 % C)和高碳含量(含 0.140 % C)的冲击断口微观形貌进行 SEM 分析. 低碳含量断口显示为塑性变形量大、分布均匀的韧窝特征,在韧窝底部存在尺寸较小、破碎的颗粒状第二相,如图 2a 所示;能谱分析结果显示第二相为富 Cr, Mo 相,如图 2b 所示. 高碳含量断口显示为塑性变形量较小、呈垄状的撕裂棱特征,其中存在大量尺寸相对较大、破碎的片层状第二相,如图 3a 所示;能谱分析结果显示第二相同样为富 Cr, Mo 相,如图 3b 所示,这表明不同碳含量条件下的第二相可能为同种物相. 断口形貌分析结果同样表明,第二相尺寸的

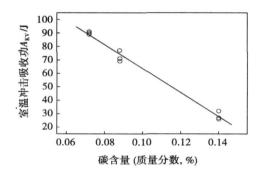
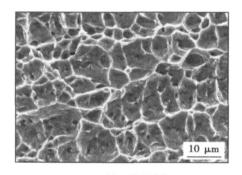


图 1 碳含量对冲击韧性的影响
Fig. 1 Effect of carbon content on impact toughness



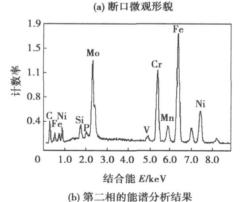
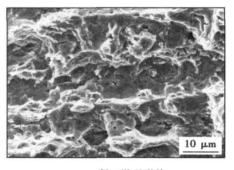


图 2 含 0.072% C 的断口微观形貌分析结果 Fig. 2 Analyzing results of fracture with 0 072% C



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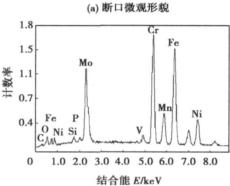


图 3 含 0. 140% C 的断口微观形貌分析结果 Fig 3 Analyzing results of fracture with 0. 140% C

(b) 第二相的能谱分析结果

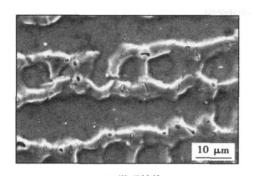
增大、形状有颗粒状转变为片层状应是导致韧性降低的主要原因.

2.3 熔敷金属微观结构分析结果

对经王水侵蚀的熔敷金属金相磨面进行了 SEM 分析. 在低碳含量(含 0. 072%C)条件下,尺寸为几微米的颗粒状第二相分布于奥氏体枝晶晶界,如图 4a 所示;能谱分析结果表明为富 Cr, Mo 相,如图 4b 所示该颗粒状第二相的尺寸和成分与冲击断口中的第二相基本一致. 在高碳含量(含 0. 140%C)条件下,除存在一定的颗粒状第二相外,更多的是尺寸约为十几至几十微米的片层状第二相,沿奥氏体枝晶晶界分布,如图 5a 所示;能谱分析结果表明为富 Cr, Mo 相,如图 5b 所示该片层状第二相的尺寸和成分与冲击断口中的第二相基本一致. 上述分析结果表明,在不同碳含量条件下分布于奥氏体枝晶晶界的第二相应为同种富 Cr, Mo 相,区别在于随着碳含量的增加第二相的尺寸和数量相应增加,且形状由颗粒状变为片层状.

由于在扫描电子显微镜下采用 X-射线能谱仪 对表面不平的试样进行元素分析的精度较差,尤其是碳,氧等轻元素,难以认定第二相物相. 因此,为了较为准确地认定试样中的第二相,在透射电子显微镜下采用选区衍射对上述第二相进行物相分析,结果表明分布于奥氏体枝晶晶界的第二相为 M23G6

Fig.



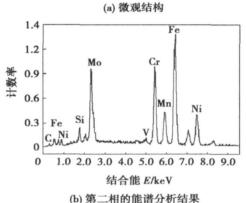
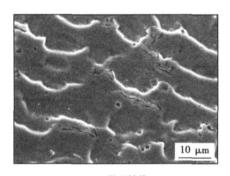


图 4 含 0.072% C 的侵蚀试样 SEM 分析结果
4 SEM analyzing results of eroded samples with 0.072% carbon



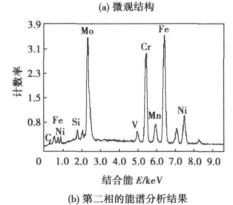


图 5 含 0.140% C 的侵蚀试样 SEM 分析结果 Fig. 5 SEM analyzing results of eroded samples with 0.140% carbon

相,如图 6 所示;结合能谱分析结果可确定该第二相

为(Cr, Mo)23C6 混合碳化物.

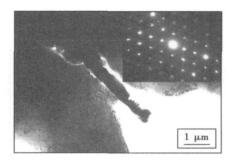


图 6 $M_{23}C_{6[}$ 011] 晶带轴 Fig. 6 Appearance and diffraction between carbide $M_{23}C_{6}$

3 讨 论

3.1 碳化物的形成

一般认为, 奥氏体焊缝中碳化物为固态析出¹¹,但对于文中的合金系, 大量存在于奥氏体枝晶间、尺寸相对较大、颗粒状或片层状的碳化物可能并非为析出相, 而应形成于凝固末期, 这可从碳化物的形貌、尺寸及所处位置进行推断. 如果碳化物是固态析出, 则由于存在形核、长大过程, Cr, Mo, C 等需进行固态扩散, 这需要温度与时间的保证²¹,而焊接过程中相对短暂的热循环作用显然难以满足形成如此大尺寸碳化物的必需条件; 另外, 如碳化物为析出相,则一般存在规则的外形, 如球状、棒状等. 因此从碳化物的形貌及尺寸可以推断文中发现的大尺寸碳化物并非为析出相.

为了证实焊缝凝固过程中相的形成及固态下相的组成,采用热力学软件 Thermo-Calc 进行了计算,结果表明凝固末期有大量碳化物形成,图 7 所示为1号合金成分凝固过程中相的形成曲线,这也佐证了上述碳化物形成于凝固末期的推断.对不同碳含

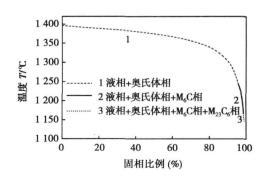


图 7 焊缝凝固中相的形成 Fig. 7 Phases formed in solidification

量焊缝金属中碳化物的量进行的计算结果表明,碳化物的生成量随着碳含量的增加而线性增加,如图8所元.

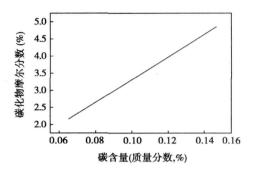


图 8 碳化物与碳含量关系

Fig. 8 Relation between carbide content and carbon content

综上所述,提出如图 9 所示碳化物形成机理. 各种碳化物形成元素由于在液相中的溶解度大于在固相中的溶解度,导致在凝固过程中固液界面两侧溶质原子浓度不同,溶质原子在液相中的浓度大于固相^{1,3},随着凝固过程的进行,溶质原子在奥氏体枝晶间的液相中偏聚,由于碳化物形成 C, Cr, Mo 元素等含量均较高,因而在凝固末期,剩余液体中 C, Cr, Mo 等元素浓度很高,发生离异共晶^{2,4},碳化物在奥氏体枝晶间直接结晶形成.随着碳含量的增加,碳化物的尺寸变大,形状由颗粒状变为层片状,其含量也相对增加.

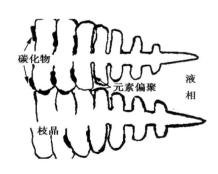


图 9 碳化物形成示意图

Fig. 9 Diagram of carbide forming

3.2 碳化物对焊缝金属冲击韧性的影响

面心立方结构的单相奥氏体由于滑移系较多而 具有良好的冲击韧性, 奥氏体焊缝金属冲击韧性的 高低很大程度上取决于其中的第二相. 当碳含量较 低时, 硬脆的碳化物以尺寸较小的颗粒状存在, 对基体韧性影响不大; 随着碳含量的增加, 分布于奥氏体枝晶间的共晶碳化物由颗粒状变为层片状, 尺寸和含量均相应增大, 严重的减弱了基体的连续性, 且由于本身为硬脆相, 自身难以发生塑性变形, 通过自身的破碎或与基体间的断裂, 导致裂纹低能扩展, 吸收能量较低, 表现出冲击韧性的下降, 如图 10 所示.

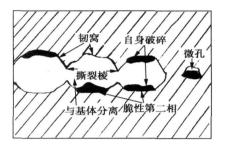


图 10 碳化物对断裂行为的影响 Fig. 10 Influence of carbide on fracture behavior

4 结 论

- (1) 文中合金系的奥氏体熔敷金属冲击韧性随着碳含量的增加而下降.
- (2) 在文中碳含量范围内,在奥氏体枝晶间发生碳化物的共晶形成,且随着碳含量的增大,共晶碳化物的尺寸增大、形状由颗粒状转变为片层状.
- (3) 共晶碳化物尺寸的增大、形状的改变以及含量的增多是导致熔敷金属冲击韧性随碳含量增加而降低的主要原因.

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A high-efficiency welding simulation method based on welding temperature YAN Dongyang¹, SHI Qingyu¹, WU Aiping¹, Silvanus JUERGEN² (1. Department of Mechanical Engineering Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; 2. European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company Innovation Works, Munich 8166, Germany). p 77—80

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 enhancive voltage on micro-arc oxidation coatings of magnesium alloy AZ91D LÜ Weiling¹, MA Ying¹, CHEN Tijun¹, CHEN Ming¹, YANG Jian², HAO Yuan²(1. State Key Laboratory of Gansu Advanced Non-ferrous Metal Materials Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Non-ferrous Metal Alloys and Processing, Ministry of Education, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China). p 81—84

Abstract: The effects of interval of enhancive 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 enhancive 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 enhancive 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 enhancive voltage is 150 s and the best wear resistance as enhancive voltage is 60 s.

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

All position pipe welding device for remote welding DONG Na¹, GAO Hongming¹, ZHANG Yonghe², LI Haichao¹, WU Lin¹ (1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 2. Lanzhou Institute of Physics, Lanzhou 730000, China). p 85—88

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 XUE Gang¹, ZHAO Fuchen¹, JING Yanhong², NIU Jicheng¹, ZHANG Yonghui¹, GAI Dengyu³ (1. Luoyang Ship Material Research Institute, Luoyang 471039, China; 2. Henan Diesel Engine Industry CO., Ltd. Luoyang 471039, China; 3. College of Material Science & Chemical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, Harbin 150001, China). p 89—92

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 HUA Aibing¹, YIN Shuyan², CHEN Shujun², BAI Shaojun², ZHANG Xiaoliang² (1. Wise Welding Technology & Equipment Limited Company, Beijing 100076, China; 2. College of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Electronics Technology, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100022, China). p 93—96

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