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AI-Cr 急冷合金薄带与不锈钢接触反应行为分析

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摘 要: 用急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带在 201 奥氏体不锈钢表面制备含 Al Cr 元素的涂层. 用 光学显微镜(OM) ,扫描电镜(SEM) ,能谱分析(EDS) 对界面进行了微观分析,用 X 射线衍射分析(XRD) 、差热分析法(DTA) 对薄带的组织结构及相转变进行了检测. 同时还对反应机理进行了讨论. 结果表明 720 °C 温度下,Cr 元素含量高于 8% (质量分数)的急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带中含有 Al_{45} Cr_7 析出相,阻止了与不锈钢基体接触反应的进行;而 8% Cr 及以下的薄带可与基体发生反应 形成冶金结合. 表面合金层由表及里依次为含 Cr Ni Mn 元素的 $FeAl_3$ $FeAl_5$ FeAl 等组织.

关键词: 铝铬合金薄带; 201 不锈钢; 接触反应; 涂层

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0 序 言

富铝的 Fe-Al 涂层可以在氧化性气氛中形成热力学稳定的 Al₂O₃ 膜 因此具有优异的高温抗氧化、耐磨等性能 广泛应用于高温腐蚀环境中的钢铁防护. 一方面 , 絡合金化有利于表面致密氧化铝膜的形成. 因此 ,在钢铁表面制备含铝、铬合金的涂层 ,可进一步提高涂层的抗高温腐蚀性能^[1].

钢铁表面制备 Al-Cr 涂层的方法有以下几种: (1) 粉末共渗法 ,包括 Al ,Cr 元素共渗与复合渗 ,一般在含铝、铬金属粉末、 Al_2O_3 填充料及 NH_4Cl 活化剂的固体环境中 ,经 925 ~ 1 100 $^{\circ}$ 、数小时高温下扩散制备 $^{[2]}$; (2) 热浸镀法 ,在含铬的熔融铝中浸镀 ,然后通过 850 ~ 1 100 $^{\circ}$ C以上高温扩散去除脆性相. 这两种方法在表面得到的是含 Al ,Cr 和 Fe 元素的合金 $^{[3]}$; (3) 覆层法 ,包括电沉积、电子束蒸发镀、激光熔覆等 $^{[4-6]}$,这些方法在表面制备的是 Al-Cr 合金. 要用于高温抗氧化 ,则还需要考察合金层与基体之间在高温下的冶金反应.

急冷薄带作为焊接钎料也得到了广泛的研究,它具有合金化程度高、成分均匀性好和高质量的钎焊薄小件等优点^[7]. 而铝薄带高温接触反应也成功应用于钢铁表面富铝涂层的制备^[8]. 文中尝试用急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带接触反应的方法在钢铁表面制备含铝、铬合金的涂层. 重点考察急冷的 Al-Cr 合金薄带与钢铁基体之间的界面形貌、成分及相组织,并对

反应的机理进行讨论.

1 试验方法

用纯度为 99. 99% Al 和 99. 9% Cr 在氩气氛超强功率 KYKY 型电弧炉中制备合金块,真空度为 3×10^{-3} Pa A 次重熔,以减少成分偏析. 将制得的块状样品放入 KYKY 型高频感应加热甩带机中制备急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带,铜辊直径为 400 mm. 甩带过程中的铜辊表面线速度为 30 m/s ,电流为 230 A ,得到合金带厚为 $40\sim60$ μ m ,宽为 $1.5\sim3$ mm.

根据 Al-Cr 合金相图 ,确定急冷合金样品的成分分别为 2% Cr ,6% Cr ,8% Cr ,10% Cr ,15% Cr 和 18% Cr(质量分数 ,%) 6 组. 试验用基体为 201 奥氏体不锈钢 ,其成分为 0.04% C-16.9% Cr-5.9% Ni-1.7% Mn ,余量为 Fe 元素. 试样尺寸为 20 mm × 15 mm × 2 mm.

快速凝固 Al-Cr 合金薄带与不锈钢基体的放置方式如图 1 所示. 反应温度设定在高于铝熔点的 $670 \sim 720$ $^{\circ}$,常压大气气氛. 加热方式为到温入炉,保温 2 h 后 ,随炉冷至 300 $^{\circ}$ 以下取出. 加热在 Nabertherm 箱式炉中进行 温度误差为 ± 5 $^{\circ}$ C.

用 Riguka D/max-RA 型 X 射线衍射仪分析急冷合金带的物相组成 ,用 SDT-Q600 型差热分析仪分析加热过程中急冷合金的相转变 ,用 Lecia 光学显微镜、SIRION-100 型场发射扫描电子显微镜及所附的 EDAX. Phoneix 能谱分析仪对涂层进行形貌及厚度观察和成分分析 ,用HXS-1000 AK型显微硬度

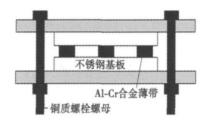


图 1 薄带与不锈钢基板示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of foils and stainless steel substrate

计测定涂层及基体的硬度.

2 试验结果与讨论

2.1 温度与薄带成分的影响

在 670 ℃温度下 .6 个成分的合金薄带与不锈钢基体都未熔合 .说明合金薄带与基体之间没有发生冶金反应.

在720 ℃温度下保温 2 h 急冷合金薄带与基体发生反应的情况如表 1 所示. 2% Cr 6% Cr 8% Cr 的薄带能够与经酸洗前处理的不锈钢基板良好熔合 形成合金层 并且与未经前处理的基体有明显的分离. 而 10% Cr ,15% Cr ,18% Cr 组分的薄带与基体不能形成熔合. 可见合金带中的铬含量对熔合效果有很大的影响.

表 1 铬含量对接触反应效果的影响

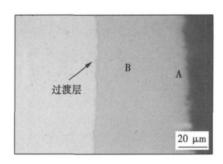
Table 1 Effects of Cr content on coating adhesion

温度 <i>T</i> /℃	合金组成	反应结果
720	Al-2% Cr	可熔合
720	Al-6% Cr	可熔合
720	Al-8% Cr	可熔合
720	Al-10% Cr	不可熔合
720	Al-15% Cr	不可熔合
720	Al-18% Cr	不可熔合

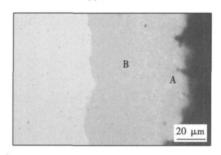
2.2 界面组织及硬度

对 2% Cr 6% Cr 8% Cr 的 720 °C 接触反应后样品 垂直表面取样观察界面的金相组织 ,其结果如图 2 所示. 可以看到 表面层与基体熔合良好 ,界面清晰 ,分层明显 ,无空洞. 合金层厚度在 $30 \sim 60~\mu m$ 之间 2% Cr 6% Cr 合金层厚度在 $60~\mu m$ 左右 8% Cr 在 $40~\mu m$ 左右 ,并分为两层: 合金外层 A 和合金内层 B; 其中 2% Cr 涂层中 ,在合金层 B 与基体之间有明显过渡层.

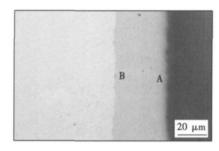
合金内层厚度与外层厚度接近,外层为单相,内层的基体上有小的颗粒相,褐色的合金层比内层和外层薄很多.此外,对图2a中界面的过渡层观察可



(a) Al-2%Cr



(b) Al-6%Cr



(c) Al-8%Cr

图2 涂层的界面金相组织形貌(720 ℃ 2 h)

Fig. 2 Metallograph of interface between aluminum coating and substrate

知(图3),该层可分为两层,靠近合金内层 B 的 C 层和靠不锈钢基体的 D 层.

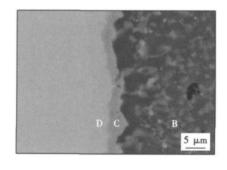


图 3 过渡层 SEM 形貌(背散射,2% Cr,720 ℃) Fig. 3 SEM micrograph of coating(BSE)

能谱成分分析结果如表 2 所示 ,外层 A、内层 B 以及过渡层 C ,D 中均含薄带的 Al ,Cr 元素和基体 的 Fe ,Ni ,Mn 元素 ,说明 Al-Cr 合金薄带与不锈钢基 体之间发生完全的冶金反应. 其中铝含量由外向内下降,而铁、锰则由外向内增加. 铬的变化规律与铝并不一致,这是由于不锈钢基体中含有 16.9% Cr, 因此内层中的铝反而较高.

表 2 涂层不同位置 EDS 分析结果(原子分数 %)
Table 2 Atomic ratio at different locations of interface

位置	Al	Fe	Cr	Ni	Mn
外层 A	75.39	18.97	4.03	1.13	0.48
内层 B	66.74	25.49	5.38	1.65	0.75
过渡层 C	58.68	28.39	7.17	4.74	1.03
は海目 D	17 22	50 07	18 80	3.4	1 41

从各元素含量看 ,A 层中(Fe ,Cr ,Mn ,Ni) 与铝的原子分数比为 24:75 ,接近 1:3 ,结合 Fe-Al 相图中的相组成 ,推测该组织为固溶了 Cr ,Mn ,Ni 元素的 FeAl₃. 而 C 层的(Fe ,Cr ,Mn ,Ni) 与铝的原子分数比为 33:66 ,接近 1:2 ,推测该层由 Fe_2Al_5 和 FeAl 两相构成. C 层和 D 层则分别对应于含 Cr ,Ni ,Mn 元素的 FeAl 和 Fe_3 Al 相.

对合金内、外两层 B ,A 分别进行显微硬度检测 結果如表 3 所示. 2% Cr 6% Cr 8% Cr 3 个样品的涂层硬度都较高 ,内层 B 的硬度要比外层 A 高. 此外 ,由 2% Cr 样品显微压痕照片(图 4) 可以看到 ,A 层菱形压痕出现细小裂纹 ,这与之前推测 $FeAl_3$ 的性质相吻合.

表 3 涂层的显微硬度(HV)
Table 3 Microhardness of alloy coating

		<u> </u>
成分比例	内层 B	外层 A
Al-2% Cr	900.5	833.5
Al-6% Cr	975.6	811.7
Al-8% Cr	951.8	722.6

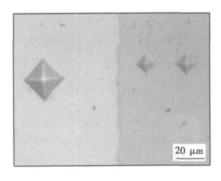


图 4 Al-2% Cr 合金层的显微硬度压痕 Fig. 4 Metallograph of microhardness indentation

2.3 结果讨论

铬含量对急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带与不锈钢基体接

触反应的影响,与薄带的原始组织结构有关. 图 5 为不同铬含量合金的 XRD 图谱,可见 2% Cr 8% Cr 合金中只观察到 Al 元素的衍射峰,与纯铝(PDF 标准卡片号 65-2869) 相比,衍射峰对应的 2θ 角略偏右 这表明 2% Cr 和 8% Cr 都是单相的固溶体,衍射角的偏移是由于 Cr 原子小, 固溶在铝晶体中扩大的铝的面间距. 而 10% Cr 的 XRD 图谱中,除铝外,还出现了 Al_{45} Cr,的衍射峰. 这与以往的研究结果相似[9]. 图 6 为急冷合金薄带的 SEM 形貌,可以看到 8% Cr 合金表面为均匀的单相组织;而 10% Cr 的合金表面上存在大量的颗粒状析出相. 结合 XRD 的检测结果,这些颗粒是 Al_{45} Cr, 相.

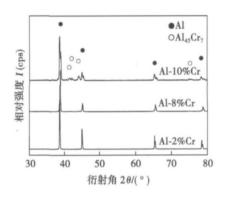


图 5 急冷 Al-Cr 合金薄带的 XRD 图谱 Fig. 5 X-ray diffraction patterns of quenched alloy foils

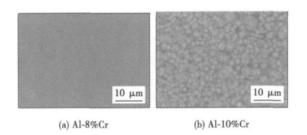


图 6 原始合金薄带 SEM 形貌 Fig. 6 SEM photoes of original alloy foils

由于 $Al_{45}Cr_7$ 相的熔点为 790 $^{\circ}$ 因此在 720 $^{\circ}$ 试验温度下 颗粒保持固相状态. 这些固体颗粒处于合金薄带与基体之间,抑制了薄带与基体之间的扩散 导致高铬含量的合金薄带与基体之间无法获得完好的熔合效果.

对 8% Cr 的急冷合金带进行了差热分析,结果如图 7 所示,可见在温度为 661.43 $^{\circ}$ C 时,合金开始大量吸热,668.33 $^{\circ}$ C 达到峰值,这个吸热峰是由于Al-Cr 固溶体熔化所致;在更高温度下,出现几个连续的小吸热峰,这与 Al_{11} Cr₂, Al_4 Cr 等金属间化合物相的析出有关 $^{[10]}$. 由该结果可知,在试验温度为

670 ℃时,由于该温度在急冷合金薄带的熔点附近,薄带尚无足够的活性与基体发生冶金反应;而在720 ℃下,薄带充分熔融,活性高,能与基体发生冶金反应.

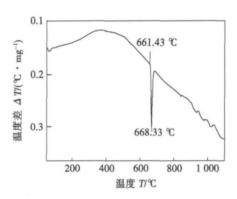


图 7 Al-8% Cr 合金薄带样品差热分析 Fig. 7 DTA of Al-8% Cr alloy foils

值得一提的是 ,文中的急冷合金薄带与基体之间的接触反应方式与钎焊过程相似 ,但又有不同. 钎焊过程中去膜、润湿、铺展以及扩散等问题在此方法中同样存在. 钎焊过程中 ,钎料或为液相 ,或在扩散过程中形成液相把基体连接起来. 而文中研究的反应过程中 ,急冷合金薄带中有金属间化合物的析出 ,因此在反应过程中 ,合金薄带实际上形成了特别的固液两相状态. 图 8 为 8% Cr 合金薄带在 720 ℃下保温 3 min 后的金相组织形貌 ,可见薄带中有明显的析出相. 这种固液两相同时存在的方式 ,既能使反应顺利进行 ,又能抑制液相的流动 ,有利于得到厚度更可控的表面层.

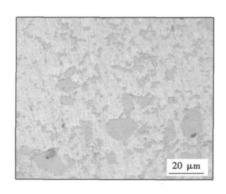


图 8 8% Cr 合金薄带的金相组织形貌(720 ℃ 3 min) Fig. 8 Metallograph of 8% Cr alloy foils

3 结 论

(1) 组成为2% Cr ,6% Cr ,8% Cr的Al-Cr急冷

合金薄带能够在 720 ℃温度下和 201 奥氏体不锈钢 很好的熔合形成含 Al-Cr 合金的涂层.

- (2) 涂层由多层合金组成,由表及里依次为含 Cr Ni Mn 元素的 FeAl, Fe, Al, FeAl 和 Fe, Al 组成.
- (3) 10% 及以上铬含量的急冷合金薄带因表面存在大量的 Al₄₅Cr₇ 析出相 导致不能与不锈钢溶合.

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Thermal-mechanical coupling analysis on brazing of thrust chamber of liquid rocket engine $XU \ Yifeng^1$, ZHANG $Deyu^2$, XU $Xuejun^2$, BAO $Futing^1$ (1. School of Aerospace, North Western Polytechnical University, Xi an 710072, China; 2. Xi an Aerospace Propulsion Institute, Xi an 710100, China). p 93 – 96

Abstract: The finite element model for the brazing of the thrust chamber has been established based on the closed-loop control of electric power in heater band of vacuum furnace. After analyzing the transient temperature field and the strain-stress distribution of thrust chamber through the weak thermal-mechanical coupled method , the temperature difference between the thermocouple and the chamber wall is determined , and the temperature distribution of the chamber wall is also obtained. The strainstress shows that the buckling of the pressed inner wall nearby the throat is easily generated during brazing. The results will lay a theoretical foundation for improving the brazing procedure and exploring the failure mechanism of thrust chamber wall. The improved brazing procedures are put forward and verified by brazing test.

Key words: liquid rocket engine; thrust chamber; thermal-structure coupling; buckling

Arc behavior of MAG welding with strip electrode

ZHENG Senmu , GAO Hongming , LIU Xin (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining , Harbin Institute of Technology , Harbin 150001 , China) . p 97 – 100

Abstract: The arc behavior of MAG welding with strip electrode was investigated using a high speed CCD camera system and a current and voltage acquisition set. The results show the welding arc is not cylindrical symmetry, it has a pronounced elliptical shape at the strip electrode end, and tends to be more circular whereas at the workpiece. There are several arcs generated simultaneously at the strip electrode end with low current, and they move along the strip electrode with no regularity. With the increase of welding current, only one arc is generated. It waves left and right along the strip electrode end, and the amplitude of its motion decreases gradually. Finally it burns steadily at high current with high stiffness. The waveforms of welding current and arc voltage can reflect the arc motion.

Key words: MAG welding with strip electrode; SUS304 stainless strip; are shape; are motion

Microstructure in HAZ of ASTMA213-T92 WU Jun¹, WANG Xinhong², ZOU Zengda² (1. State Grid of China Technology College, Jinan 250002, China; 2. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China). p 101 – 104

Abstract: By thermal simulation , the HAZ microstructures of ASTMA213-T92 steel was studied. The results show that when the peak temperature ($T_{\rm max}$) of simulated thermal cycle is lower than $A_{\rm C_1}$ of T92 , the structure in HAZ is tempered martensite. When $T_{\rm max}$ is above $A_{\rm C_1}$, M-A appears in HAZ ,which is distributed mainly in martensite lath boundary , austensite grain

boundary and inside of transforming martensite lath. M–A size is much larger in coarse grain zone with the $T_{\rm max}$ of 1 350 °C. The microstructures at the $T_{\rm max}$ of 740 – 815 $\,$ 870 $\,$ 970 $\,$,1 350 °C can present typical characteristics of different zones in HAZ respectively.

Key words: ASTMA213-T92 steel; heat-affected zone; microstructure; thermal simulation

Interface structure of brazing joint between hydrogenated TC4 titanium alloy and C/SiC composite WANG Yux-in^{1,2}, ZHANG Lixia¹, WANG Jun¹, FENG Jicai¹(1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 2. Engineering Welding Room of the Institute of Nuclear Equipment, China Nuclear Power Engineering Co., Ltd., Beijing 100840, China).

Abstract: Hydrogenated TC4 titanium alloy with different hydrogen content and C/SiC composite was carried out with brazing AgCu filler foil. The interfacial microstructure of the joints was analyzed by SEM EDS XRD etc. At the same time, the influence of different brazing parameters was examined. The results show that: the typical interface microstructure of brazed joints of 0.3% hydrogenated braced at 840 °C for 10 min could be expressed as titanium alloys/ needle veidemann organization/ Ti(s.s) + Ti₂Cu hypereutectoid organization/ Ti₂Cu + TiCu + Ti₃Cu₄ diffusion layer/Ag(s. s) + Cu(s. s) /TiCu + Ti₅Si₃/TiC/ Composite. The microstructure of the joints with different hydrogen content was basically the same, but the reaction layer became thicker as the hydrogen content increased. When the brazing temperature or holding time increased, the more and more Ti_5Si_3 compounds which closed to the composite was found , and the TiC reaction layer became continuous and thicker.

Key words: hydrogenated TC4 titanium alloy; composite; vacuum brazing; interfacial microstructure

Analysis on behaviors of contact reaction between quenched Al-Cr foils and stainless steel ZHANG Zhouyong , LING Guoping (Department of Materials Science and Engineering , Zhejiang University , Hangzhou 310027 , China) . p 109-112

Abstract: The Al-Cr alloy coating on 201 austenitic stainless steel surfaces was prepared by quenched Al-Cr foils. The interface microscopic analysis was carried out by OM , SEM and EDS. The structures and phase changes of quenched Al-Cr foils were analyzed by XRD and DTA. The results showed that the quenched Al-Cr alloy foils which were more than 8% of Cr contained precipitated phase Al₄₅ Cr₇ at 720 °C that prevented the foils contact reaction with the stainless steel substrate. The foils which are less than 8% Cr could react with the substrate , and formed metallurgical bonding. The Al-Cr alloy coating was composed of Cr , Ni , Mn contained FeAl₃ , Fe₂Al₅ , FeAl and so on from outside to the inside. The reaction mechanism was also discussed.

Key words: Al-Cr alloy film; 201 stainless steel; contact reaction; coating