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含中心裂纹低匹配对接接头形状参数 对形状因子的影响

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摘 要:基于有限单元法针对含中心裂纹的低匹配对接接头形状设计,以最大限度提高接头的抗断能力为目标,从断裂力学角度出发,考察了含中心裂纹的低匹配对接接头的焊缝余高高度、盖面焊道宽度、焊趾过渡圆弧半径等形状参数对其形状因子的影响.结果表明,焊缝余高高度对含中心裂纹的低匹配对接接头形状因子影响最为显著,盖面焊道宽度的影响次之,焊趾过渡圆弧半径的影响最小.选择合适的形状参数可以提高含中心裂纹低匹配对接接头的抗断能力.

关键词: 低匹配对接接头; 接头形状参数; 中心裂纹; 形状因子

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0 序 言

为了实现大型结构的轻量化,其使用的材料不断向高强化方向发展. 但是高强钢在焊接时极易出现冷裂纹等问题^[1]. 目前采用的主要控制措施是开发特定成分和种类的高强钢专用焊接材料和焊前预热工艺等,但专用焊接材料的开发周期长、费用高,而焊前预热则使焊接热影响区强韧性降低,加剧热影响区的软化和脆化^[2-5]. 为减少冷裂纹、降低预热温度或进行不预热焊接,高强钢低匹配接头设计方法已经得到广泛重视,但是同等匹配或者高匹配接头相比,低匹配接头承载能力有所降低. 为使低匹配接头的承载能力不低于母材,哈尔滨工业大学方洪渊等人^[6]给出了满足与母材静载等承载的低匹配接头设计准则.

由于焊接残余应力及焊接缺欠的影响,焊接结构,尤其是高强钢焊接结构极易发生低应力脆断.基于断裂力学理论,对于容易发生低应力脆断的焊接结构,可以通过比较其应力强度因子与材料断裂韧度的大小来判断结构的安全性. 断裂韧度是材料的性能参数,只与材料本身有关;应力强度因子则与构件的形状因子有关,而构件的形状参数决定着构件的形状因子大小. 因此研究低匹配接头形状参数对其形状因子的影响具有重要意义.

1 基本概念及理论

方洪渊等人^[6] 给出的低匹配等承载接头的设计思想为: 在假定无焊接缺陷的前提下,从几何设计的角度降低焊趾应力集中,保证焊缝与母材区疲劳强度相当,同时使焊缝区工作应力和焊缝强度的比值与母材区工作应力和母材强度的比值相当. 其设计原理为: 通过接头几何形状设计调整接头应力应变分布、降低接头薄弱区的应力集中程度,同时利用接头余高参与承载, 改善低强度焊缝区域的承载能力,达到低匹配接头与母材承载能力相等的目的. 载荷一定的条件下,若焊趾和低强焊缝两薄弱区的工作应力降低,低匹配接头承载能力就可相对提高. 方洪渊等人最终给出的等承载对接接头形式如图 1 所示. 阴影部分为低强焊缝填充金属,接头形状参

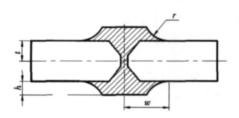


图 1 低匹配等承载对接接头形式

Fig. 1 Geometry of under-matched equal load-carrying butt joint

数为: 焊缝余高高度 h、盖面焊道半宽 w、焊趾圆弧过渡半径 r. 其中盖面焊道宽度通过在焊趾外侧堆焊焊道进行调整 再对堆焊焊道打磨获得所需要的焊趾圆弧过渡半径.

然而由于焊接接头一般不可能是完美无缺陷的,所以对于存在一定初始裂纹等缺陷的低匹配焊接接头,则需要通过断裂力学来进行分析。断裂力学中的断裂参量主要有 J 积分、裂纹尖端张开位移 δ , 应力强度因子 K , 三者之间有一定的转换关系。对于容易发生低应力脆断的焊接结构,可以采用应力强度因子 K 进行处理。当 K 达到材料的断裂韧度 K_{IC} 时,构件破坏。由于 I 型裂纹较常见且危险,而裂纹也经常处于焊接接头的中心位置,因此文中研究低匹配等承载对接接头含 I 型中心裂纹的情况。其应力强度因子公式为

$$K_1 = Y_{\sigma} \sqrt{a} \tag{1}$$

式中: Y 为形状因子 ,是一无量纲数 ,与构件形状尺寸、裂纹形状部位以及加载方式等有关; σ 为外加载荷; a 为裂纹尺寸参数.

显然对于含中心裂纹的低匹配等承载对接接头受单向拉伸的情况来说,当外加载荷以及裂纹尺寸已知时,形状因子Y是决定应力强度因子 K_1 的唯一参量. 而此时的形状因子只与构件形状尺寸有关. 当板厚2t一定时,接头几何参数h,w,r的变化会导致形状因子Y的变化,进一步导致 K_1 的变化. 因此只需研究接头几何参数h,w,r对形状因子Y的影响. 形状因子Y越小,接头越不容易发生低应力脆断.

目前求应力强度因子的方法有解析法、数值解 法和实验标定方法等. 当前工程中广泛采用的数值 解法是有限单元法^[7].

2 有限元模型的建立

对含中心裂纹的中厚板低匹配对接接头受单向 拉伸载荷的情况进行讨论,采用 X 形坡口,焊缝几 何参数及裂纹尺寸如图 2 所示,裂纹尺寸与板厚的

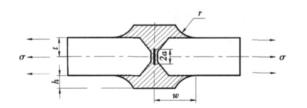


图 2 含中心贯穿裂纹 X 形坡口低匹配对接接头几何参数 Fig. 2 Schematic of geometric parameters for undermatched butt joint with center-through crack

相对值 a/t 为 0.286.

接头双侧余高对称. 考虑到对称性,取 1/4 结构建立有限元模型(图 3),采用四节点平面应变单元,在裂纹尖端处进行网格细化处理,最小单元尺寸为 0.02 mm.



图 3 1/4 低匹配对接接头的有限元模型

Fig. 3 Finite element model of 1/4 under-matched butt joint

3 计算结果及分析

对于形状如图 1 的低匹配等承载对接接头来说 其焊缝余高高度 h 和盖面焊道半宽 w 不应过大 以免使接头的体积和重量严重增加 而焊趾圆弧过渡半径 r 应该足够大 ,使得焊趾处应力集中系数足够小 ,但是过大的焊趾圆弧过渡半径会造成盖面焊道宽度过大. 因此选择低匹配对接接头形状参数时 在满足等承载的前提下 ,应选择合适的焊趾圆弧过渡半径和余高高度以及盖面焊道宽度. 为简化分析 ,参数相对板厚做了归一化处理.

为了分别研究三个形状参数对形状因子 Y 的影响 研究某一形状参数时 固定其余两参数. 由于焊趾圆弧过渡半径为 8 mm 时 ,焊趾应力集中系数已经较小 ,能够保证接头的疲劳强度. 因此 ,在研究 w 和 h 对 Y 的影响时 ,都选用 r=8 mm. 获得形状因子 Y 的过程为: 有限元计算得到 J 积分 ,再通过式(2) 求出相应的应力强度因子 K_1 ,最后通过式(3) 即可确定其形状因子 Y.

$$K_{\rm I} = \sqrt{\frac{EJ}{1 - v^2}} \tag{2}$$

式中: E 为材料的杨氏模量; J 为 J 积分值; ν 为泊松比.

$$Y = \frac{K_{\rm I}}{\sigma \sqrt{a}} \tag{3}$$

式中: K_1 为式(2) 确定的应力强度因子; σ 为外加载 荷; a 为裂纹尺寸的一半.

图 4 为焊趾圆弧过渡半径 r=8 mm ,盖面焊道宽度与板厚的相对值 w/t 在 3.090 ~ 7.376 范围内变化时 焊缝余高高度 h 的变化对形状因子 Y 的影响. 随着 h 的增加 ,Y 显著降低. w 越大 ,随着 h 的增加 ,Y 降低越显著. 当 h 与 w 都大到一定数值时 ,Y 趋于一稳定值. 当 w 和 r 一定时 ,随着 h 的增加 ,

焊缝区域的裂纹所在截面承载面积增加,在固定载荷下 裂纹所在截面的平均应力会降低,进而裂纹尖端附近的应力场强度降低,即 K_1 降低,根据式(3)可知,此时外加载荷以及裂纹尺寸一定,因此形状因子降低.

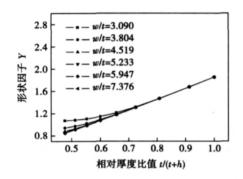


图 4 焊缝余高高度 h 对形状因子 Y 的影响 Fig. 4 Influence of reinforcement h on shape factor Y

图 5 为焊趾圆弧过渡半径 r=8 mm 板厚与裂纹所在截面厚度比值 t/(h+t) 在 0.512~1 范围内变化时 ,盖面焊道半宽 w 变化对形状因子 Y 的影响. 随着 w 的增加 ,形状因子 Y 降低. h 越大 随着 w 的增加 ,Y 降低越显著. 当 h 与 w 都大到一定数值时 ,Y 趋于一稳定值. 当 h 和 r 一定时 随着 w 的增加 ,P 6 增加 ,P 6 成功 P 7 以 P 8 以 P 7 以 P 8 以 P 7 以 P 8 以 P 8 以 P 9 以 P 8 以 P 9 以

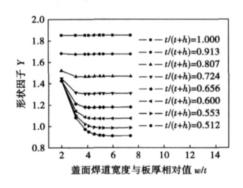


图 5 盖面焊道总半宽 w 对形状因子 Y 的影响 Fig. 5 Influence of half-width w of cover pass on shape factor Y

图 6 为盖面焊道宽度与板厚相对值 w/t = 4.519 板厚与裂纹所在截面厚度比值 t/(h+t) 在 0.553~1 范围内变化时 焊趾过渡圆弧半径 r 为 4 ,

6 8 10 12 16 20 mm 对形状因子 Y 的影响. 对于固定的 h 随着 r 增加 X 增加. 当 h 和 w 一定时 ,随着 r 的增加 焊缝区域的承载面积减小 。这样会使裂纹尖端附近的应力场强度,即 K_1 有所增加 根据公式(3) 可知 ,此时外加载荷以及裂纹尺寸一定,因此 Y 增加. 但是 r 对 Y 的影响不明显. 当 h 和 w 都足够大时 r 对含中心裂纹低匹配对接接头的形状因子的影响可以忽略.

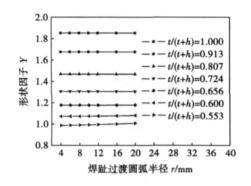


图 6 焊趾过渡圆弧半径 r 对形状因子 Y 的影响 Fig. 6 Influence of radius curvature r at weld toe on shape factor Y

上述分析认为,焊缝余高高度 h 对形状因子 Y 的影响最为显著,当盖面焊道半宽 w 足够大时 h 对 Y 的影响起着决定性的作用. 这是由于当 w 足够大时 h 越大,裂纹所在截面的承载面积越大,接头所受外载荷一定的情况下,裂纹所在截面的平均应力会降低,使得应力强度因子 K_1 降低,形状因子 Y 也相应降低. 盖面焊道半宽 w 对形状因子 Y 的影响也较大 h 一定时,只有 w 达到一定值时,裂纹所在截面的应力分布才会趋于均匀,形状因子 Y 的影响也较力,分布才会趋于均匀,形状因子 Y 的影响较小,当 w 与 h 足够大时 r 对 Y 的影响很小. 这是由于裂纹位于接头的中心部位,焊趾远离裂纹,焊趾处的应力分布对形状因子 Y 的影响较小. 因此,对于含中心裂纹的对接接头而言,要提高其承载能力,可以选择足够大的 h 和 w 以及合适的 r.

4 结 论

- (1) 对于含中心裂纹有一定余高的对接接头而言 其形状因子随着焊缝余高高度、盖面焊道宽度的增加而减小 随着焊趾圆弧过渡半径的增加而增大. 焊缝余高高度对其形状因子的影响最大 ,盖面焊道宽度的影响次之 ,焊趾圆弧过渡半径的影响最小.
 - (2) 选择合适的焊趾圆弧过渡半径以及足够大

的焊缝余高高度和盖面焊道宽度对提高含中心裂纹 低匹配对接接头的抗断能力是有益的.

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焊接学报编辑部 2011 年 9 月 25 日 Minke¹, JI Zhuoshang¹, DENG Yanping² (1. State Key Laboratory of Structural Analysis for Industrial Equipment, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China; 2. National Engineering Research Center of Shipbuilding, Dalian 116023, China), pp 93–95

Abstract: Elasto-plastic finite element method is used for simulating the welding temperature field and the residual stress in butt-welded Q235 and 304 stainless steel. The results indicate that differences between their physics property caused the inhomogeneous distribution of the welding temperature field and the residual stress. And the peaks of the residual stress show on 304 stainless steel side, and the peak value is slightly less than the yield strength of 304 stainless steel. When the heat source was moved towards 0235, the peak value had small changes, but the high-stress and the welding distortion were decreased. On the contrary, when the heat source was moved towards 304 stainless steel, the high-stress area would be expanded with higher welding heat, and the peak value of the residual stress was slightly decreased. An infrared thermal imager was also applied to measure surface temperature changing of welding materials in welding process, the results are in accordant with that drawn from elastoplastic finite element simulation.

Key words: carbon steel; stainless steel; temperature field; residual stress

Analysis on metal transfer 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). pp 96 – 100

Abstract: The metal transfer of MAG welding with strip electrode was investigated with high speed camera system. The strip electrode does not melt uniformly and there are several droplets generated when welding with low current. With the increase of welding power, the strip electrode melts uniformly and there is only one droplet generated. The pendant droplet moves along the strip electrode end and detaches at uncertain location. The metal transfer mode consists of short-circuiting transfer, globular transfer, projected transfer, streaming transfer and rotating transfer. The experimental results show that the projected transfer is the main transfer mode, and there is good corresponding relationship between the metal transfer mode and the arc voltage and welding current wave form. Because of the special electrode shape and the metal transfer character, MAG welding with strip electrode is suitable for welding with high current and high traveling speed, and so it can enhance the welding efficiency.

Key words: MAG welding with strip electrode; strip electrode melting; metal transfer

Influence of joint geometric parameters on shape factor of under-matched butt joint with center crack WANG Tao¹, YANG Jianguo¹, LIU Xuesong¹, FANG Hongyuan¹, ZHOU Lipeng²(1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China; 2. CGNPC Inspection Technology Company limited, Suzhou 215004, China). pp 101 – 104

Abstract: In order to improve the fracture resistance of

under-matched butt joint , the influence of joint geometric parameters on shape factor of under-matched butt joint with center crack is studied based on the finite element method. The result shows that the reinforcement plays the most important role in shape factor of under-matched butt joint with center crack , the cover pass width has the relatively great effect on shape factor and the weld toe smooth transition radius has little effect on shape factor. The fracture resistance of under-matched butt joint with center crack can be improved by choosing appropriate joint geometric parameters.

Key words: under-matched butt joint; joint geometric parameters; center crack; shape factor

Preliminary about pool image character of welding defect based on vision sensing $${\rm SHEN~Yingji^1}$$, WANG Kehong , PAN Mingcai , CHEN Fei (1. School of Mechanical Electronic and Rail-Traffic , Zhejiang Textile & Fashion College , Ningbo 315211 , China; 2. Department of Materials and Science , Nanjing University Science & Technology , Nanjing 210094 , China) . pp 105 – 108

Abstract: A passive vision sensing system for taking the image of MAG welding pool had been set up. CCD and the near–infrared compound filters system were used to eliminate the arc disturbance, by which clear images were obtained. The relation–ship between image characteristic information and the weld defect was studied by sync contrast experiments. The visual characters of the pore, weld collapse and the other defect were extracted. Experimental results show that it is feasible to judge the defect by visual characters which offers a technological foundation for automatic identification of welding defect on base of vision sensing.

Key words: MAG welding; vision sensing; welding defect; image character

Numerical simulation of PBGA lead-free solder joints with consideration of IMC layer under thermal cycling condition

WEI Helin , WANG Kuisheng (College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering , Beijing University of Chemical Technology , Beijing 100029 , China) . pp 109-112

Abstract: An unified viscoplastic constitutive Anand model was utilized to describe the inelastic deformation behavior for SnAgCu solder alloy in PBGA package and to analyze the stress-strain response in the solder joints under thermal cyclic loading. The results demonstrated that the stresses and strains of corner solder joints were higher than those of inner solder balls. The equivalent plastic strain of the solder alloy near the IMC laver increased dynamically due to the properties of the brittle IMC layer. The strain energy represented in the stress-strain hysteresis loop of the IMC solder joints in high stress concentration region was higher than that of non-IMC solder. The simulation results revealed that the IMC layer significantly affected thermal fatigue reliability of the solder joints. The thermal fatigue lifetime using the Anand model was basically consistent with experimental data.

Key words: intermetallic compounds; lead-free solder joints; equivalent plastic strain; hysteresis curve; thermal fatigue life