

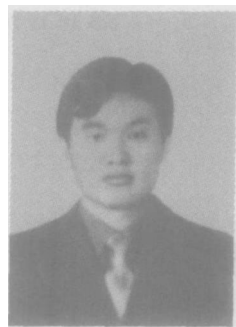
TN 形状记忆合金与不锈钢激光钎焊 AgCuZnSn 钎料的研制

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摘 要: 成功研制一种适合于 TN 形状记忆合金与不锈钢异质材料钎焊, 并可安全应用于医学领域的新型 AgCuZnSn 银基钎料。对 AgCuZnSn 系钎料的熔化特性、微观组织、钎焊工艺特性及接头力学性能进行了研究。结果表明, 所研制 AgCuZnSn 银基钎料成分为 Ag51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9 固相线温度为 590.0℃, 液相线温度为 635.3℃。该钎料主要由 α -Ag 固溶体、 α -(Cu, Zn) 固溶体和 Ag-Cu 共晶相组成, 并含有少量 $\text{Cu}_{41}\text{Sn}_{11}$ 、 AgZn 、 Ag_3Sn 、 Cu_5Zn_8 等化合物。采用该钎料钎焊 TN 形状记忆合金与不锈钢, 接头强度达 320~360 MPa, 同时 TN 形状记忆合金性能损失较小。新型钎料熔点低, 钎焊冶金特性优异, 钎焊接头界面冶金结合平直、致密。

关键词: 银基钎料; 熔点; 微观组织; TN 形状记忆合金; 不锈钢

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0 序 言

TN 形状记忆合金 (TNi shape memory alloy, TNi SMA) 是一种新型的功能材料, 具有优异的形状记忆效应 (shape memory effect, SME) 和超弹性 (superelasticity, SE), 加之高的比强度、抗腐蚀、抗磨损和生物相容性好等特点, 在矫形科、骨科、胸科等医学领域获得了重要的应用^[1~3]。不锈钢 (SS) 亦为医学上常用的金属材料, 如将 TNi SMA 与 SS 焊接起来, 充分发挥两种材料各自的优点, 将大大拓宽其应用范围。TNi SMA 焊接性较差, 其组织与性能对温度和化学成分变化非常敏感, 高温下 Ti 与 N、O、H 有很强的亲和力, 焊后 TNi SMA 接头易产生脆化^[4~8]。因此, TNi SMA 和 SS 异质材料焊接的难点在 TNi SMA 一侧。研究结果表明, 钎焊方法是实现 TNi SMA 与 SS 异质材料可靠连接的较佳选择^[9]。

有关适用于 TNi SMA 与 SS 异质材料连接, 并可安全应用于医学领域新钎料的研究报道较少。在医学领域已有用于 SS 钎焊的银基钎料, 但熔点较高, 采用此类钎料钎焊 TNi SMA 与 SS 后, TNi SMA 性能损失较大; 而工业领域应用的银基钎料存在的主要问题是: (1) 钎料合金系统及杂质成分未考虑

医学领域应用的安全性; (2) 钎料合金系统未考虑对 TNi SMA 的润湿性; (3) 钎料熔化温度较高 (700~900℃), 导致 TNi SMA 性能损失严重。为此, 采用二次回归组合设计试验, 以熔化温度、润湿性和接头抗拉强度为主要指标, 以钎料中不含有医学上禁止使用的合金元素及可能对人体产生有害的物质为设计原则, 确定钎料配方含 Ag、Cu、Zn、Sn 四种元素^[10]。文中在 Ag50~70、Cu16~24 (质量分数, %) 合金钎料基础上, 加入 Zn10~20、Sn0~10 (质量分数, %), 研究了合金元素 Zn、Sn 对银基钎料的熔点和力学性能的影响规律, 研制成功一种低熔点、高性能, 适合于钎焊 TNi SMA 与 SS 并可安全应用于医学领域的 BA51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9 钎料。

1 试验材料与方法

试验用 TNi SMA 成分为: Ti 50.2, Ni 49.8 (摩尔分数, %), SS 牌号为 1Cr18Ni9Ti; 两种母材的尺寸规格均为 0.40 mm × 0.55 mm × 50 mm。

试验用银基钎料是在氩气和熔渣联合保护下高频感应加热炉中熔炼, 熔炼后分析钎料中的合金元素烧损系数小于 0.3%。采用 DTA-7 型差热分析仪测量钎料的固、液相线温度, 加热温度从 25~850℃, 加热和冷却速度均为 20℃/min。在 JY-

100型 YAG 激光焊机上钎焊 TNi SMA 与 SS 钎焊功率为 60~70 W,钎焊时间为 20~25 s 钎焊前,将试样端面磨平抛光,采用超声波清洗后吹干,装夹在固定夹具上以保证接头对中和间隙,将 0.3 g 钎料置于对接接头上部,采用激光钎焊方法将两种材料钎焊起来。钎焊后研究 TNi SMA 与 SS 接头的微观组织和力学性能。力学性能试验是在室温下进行,在 CSS-44100 型电子万能试验机上进行静态拉伸试验,拉伸速度为 3 mm/min 如图 1 所示。采用 FeCl₃:HCl:H₂O=5:10:100 的腐蚀液对钎料进行腐蚀,采用 XJZ-6 型光学显微镜、JSM-5310 型扫描电镜 (SEM) 及能谱仪 (EDS) 研究钎料的微观组织及钎焊冶金特性,用 DMAX-2500 型 X 射线衍射仪研究银基钎料的组织相结构变化。

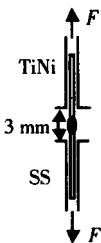


图 1 力学性能试验原理
Fig. 1 Principle of mechanical property test

2 结果与讨论

2.1 Zn、Sn 对银基钎料熔点和接头强度的影响

图 2 为 Zn 对 AgCu18~22ZnSn2 钎料固、液相线温度影响规律。由图可见,Zn 对钎料的固相线温度影响较小,而对液相线温度的影响较大。含 Zn 量从 11.1% 增加到 14.4%,液相线温度从 726.7℃ 降到 685.3℃,降幅达 41.4℃,继续增加含 Zn 量,钎料液相线温度下降趋势减缓;含 Zn 量从 11.1% 增加到 17.1%,钎料固相线温度仅下降 18.1℃。图 3 是 Sn 对 AgCu18~22Zn16~18Sn 钎料固、液相线温度影响规律。由图可见,Sn 的影响和 Zn 相似,含 Sn 量从 2% 增加到 7.7%,液相线温度从 676.4℃ 降到 635.3℃,降幅达 41.1℃,继续增加含 Sn 量,钎料液相线温度变化趋缓。

图 4 为 Ag、Cu、Zn、Sn 四元素二次回归组合设计 Zn、Sn 对 TNi SMA 与 SS 激光钎焊接头抗拉强度影响的试验结果。由图可见,Zn 和 Sn 两元素交互作用对 TNi SMA 与 SS 异质钎焊接头抗拉强度影响显著。当含 Sn 量为 0~6.3% 时,钎焊接头抗拉强度随含 Zn 量增加而提高,而含 Sn 量为 6.3%~10% 时,钎焊接

头抗拉强度随含 Zn 量增加而降低;当含 Zn 量为 10%~12% 时,钎焊接头抗拉强度随含 Sn 量增加有所提高,但当含 Zn 量超过 12%,异质接头抗拉强度随含 Sn 量增加而下降,且下降趋势增加。

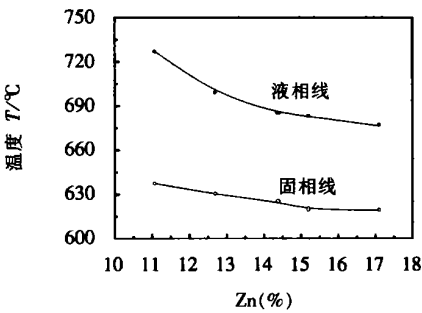


图 2 AgCu18~22ZnSn2 钎料固、液相线温度与 Zn 含量的关系
Fig. 2 Dependence of solidus and liquidus temperatures of AgCu18~22ZnSn2 filler metals on Zn content

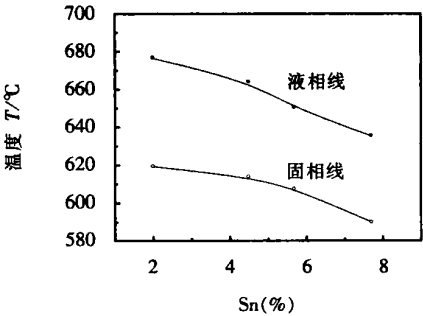


图 3 AgCu18~22Zn16~18Sn 合金固、液相线温度与 Sn 含量的关系
Fig. 3 Dependence of solidus and liquidus temperatures of AgCu18~22Zn16~18Sn filler metals on Sn content

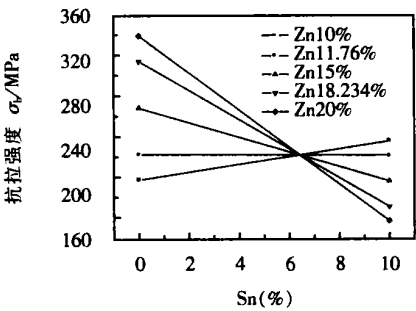


图 4 Zn、Sn 对钎焊接头抗拉强度的影响
Fig. 4 Effect of Zn、Sn on brazed joint tensile strength

合金元素 Zn、Sn 在 AgCu 合金中的固溶度较大,添加 Zn 能大幅度降低 AgCu 合金的熔点,改善钎料的流动性和润湿性,在钎焊时可以降低进入钎缝中的气体量,还能进一步提高钎料的强度和抗腐

蚀能力^[11]。但 Zn 的蒸气压低, 当含 Zn 量过高时在钎焊过程中容易蒸发, 导致钎缝中钎料实际含 Zn 量下降, 从而使钎料实际熔点升高; 同时, Zn 蒸发时会使接头造成疏松, 在钎缝中央部位形成气孔、裂纹等缺陷。添加 Sn 能进一步降低钎料的熔点, 改善钎料的流动性和润湿性, 还能抑制钎料中 Zn 的蒸发, 但含 Sn 量过高钎料容易形成 Ag₃Sn、Cu₄₁Sn₁₁等脆性化合物而使接头塑性急剧下降。

2 2 银基钎料微观组织

图 5 是四种不同成分银基钎料的微观组织, 图 6 是对应钎料的 X 射线衍射分析结果。Ag70Cu15Zn13Sn2 钎料由白色 α - Ag 固溶体及其晶界上少量黑色 α - (Cu, Zn) 固溶体和灰色

Cu_{0.64}Zn_{0.36}化合物组成。Ag62Cu18Zn15Sn5 钎料由白亮色初生 α - Ag 固溶体, 以及大量 α - (Cu, Zn) 固溶体, Ag 固溶体和 AgZn、Cu₄₁Sn₁₁、Ag₃Sn、Cu_{0.64}Zn_{0.36}等化合物组成的共晶相组成。Ag56Cu20Zn17Sn7 钎料主要由灰白色 α - Ag 相及深色枝状 α - (Cu, Zn) 相构成, 而化合物相 (组成同 Ag62Cu18Zn15Sn5) 弥散分布其中。Ag52Cu22Zn18Sn8 钎料 (微观分析如表 1 示) 白色初生 α - Ag 固溶体相的数量大大减少, 黑色 α - (Cu, Zn) 固溶体数量增多, 绝大部分为 Ag 固溶体, Cu 固溶体及 Cu₄₁Sn₁₁、AgZn、Ag₃Sn 等化合物组成的共晶相, 同时, 钎料中含 Zn 量增加, 出现了富 Zn 的 Cu₅Zn₈ 相。

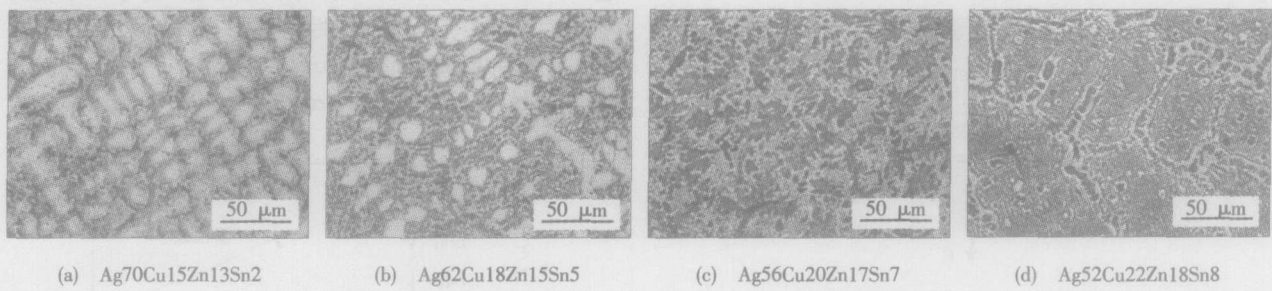


图 5 银基钎料微观组织
Fig 5 Microstructures of Ag based filler metals

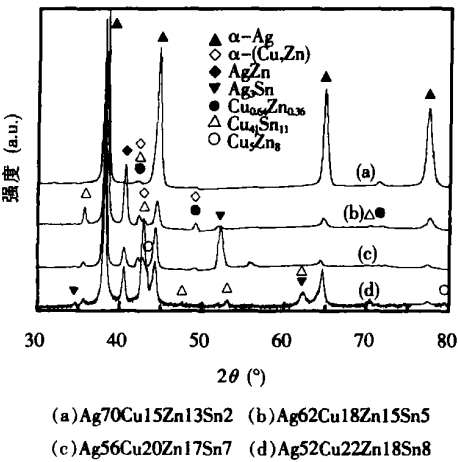


图 6 银基钎料的 X 射线衍射曲线
Fig. 6 X ray diffraction of Ag-based filler metals

试验结果表明, 含银量的变化对银基钎料的微观组织影响最为明显。当含银量在 50% ~ 60% 时, 钎料主要由 Ag - Cu 共晶、α - Ag、α - (Cu, Zn) 固溶体和化合物相组成, 随含银量增加, 银固溶体量增加, α - (Cu, Zn) 固溶体、化合物和共晶相减少, 当含银量超过 65% 时, 钎料主要由银固溶体和晶间化合

表 1 Ag52Cu22Zn18Sn8 钎料的能谱分析结果 (质量分数, %)

Table 1 EDS results of phases in Ag52Cu22Zn18Sn8 filler metal					
元素	Ag	Cu	Zn	Sn	相
1	57.81	17.18	15.21	9.80	α - Ag
2	45.93	27.23	21.38	5.46	α - (Cu, Zn)
3	52.59	21.61	18.55	7.25	共晶相

物相组成。

钎料中固溶体组织具有良好的强度和塑性, 但熔点较高; 共晶组织熔点低, 但塑性较差; 而金属间化合物大都是硬而脆的组织, 大大降低钎料的强度和塑性。为降低银基钎料的熔点, 同时保证钎焊接头具有一定强度, 应使钎料中共晶组织尽可能地增多, 同时减少脆性金属间化合物组织含量。

2 3 钎料熔化温度和钎焊冶金特性

图 7 为银基钎料的 DTA (differential thermal analysis) 曲线。根据 Ag - Cu - Zn 和 Sn 之间的相图 (图 8)^[12-13] 和 X 射线衍射及能谱分析结果, 定性地判定各钎料中发生的相变及相结构变化。

Ag70Cu15Zn13Sn2 钎料除发生熔化反应外未发

生其它反应。Ag62Cu18Zn15Sn5 钎料吸热峰 I、Ag56Cu20Zn17Sn7 钎料吸热峰 III 和 Ag52Cu22Zn18Sn8 钎料吸热峰 V (461~500℃) 处发生了无序化转变: $\beta' - \text{Cu} - \text{Zn}$ (有序体心立方结构) $\rightarrow \beta - \text{Cu} - \text{Zn}$ (无序体心立方结构) 和熔晶反应: $\xi - \text{Ag} - \text{Sn} \rightarrow \text{L} + \gamma - \text{Ag}_3\text{Sn}$ 而 Ag62Cu18Zn15Sn5 钎料吸热峰 II 和 Ag56Cu20Zn17Sn7 钎料吸热峰 IV (575~590℃) 处发生反应: $\epsilon - \text{Cu}_5\text{Sn} + \delta - \text{Cu}_{11}\text{Sn}_8 \rightarrow \xi - \text{Cu}_{20}\text{Sn}_6$ 和 $\epsilon - \text{Cu}_5\text{Sn} + \alpha - \text{Cu} \rightarrow \beta - \text{Cu}$ Ag52Cu22Zn18Sn8 钎料吸热峰 VI 和 VII (505~515℃和 553~560℃) 处分别发生反应: $\alpha - \text{Cu} + \gamma - \text{Ag}_3\text{Sn} \rightarrow \alpha - \text{Ag} + \delta - \text{Cu}_{41}\text{Sn}_{11}$ 和包析反应: $\gamma - \text{Cu}_5\text{Zn}_8 + \epsilon - \text{Cu} - \text{Zn} \rightarrow \delta - \text{CuZn}_3$ 。可见,随着钎料中 Zn、Sn 含量的增加,钎料在熔化过程中发生的相变和生成的相组织增多,且反应更趋复杂,生成的脆性化合物增多,降低了钎料的力学性能。

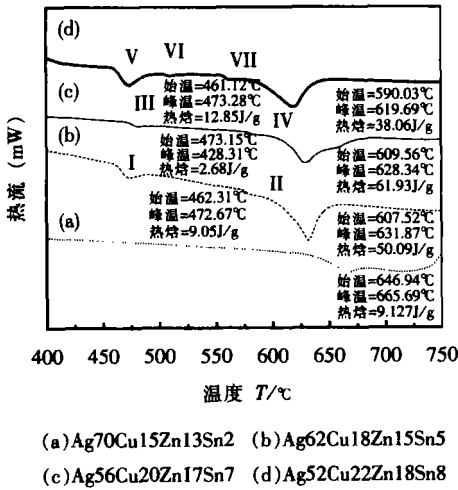


图 7 银基钎料的 DTA 曲线

Fig. 7 Differential thermal analysis (DTA) curve of Ag filler metals

在研究单因素对银基钎料的熔点和各项性能影响的基础上,对 Ag、Cu、Zn、Sn 四个元素进行二次回归组合设计试验,寻优确定钎焊 TNiSMA 与 SS 钎料成分为 Ag51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9。经 DTA 试验测定,该钎料固相线温度为 590.0℃,液相线温度为 635.3℃。试验结果表明,该钎料对 TNiSMA 与 SS 的润湿性较好,对 TNiSMA 的润湿角约 20~30°,对 SS 的润湿角小于 20°,采用该钎料钎焊 TNiSMA 和 SS 接头抗拉强度和伸长率分别为 320~360 MPa 和 8%~10% (图 9),同时,钎焊接头 TNiSMA 侧热影响区 SME 和 SE 损失较小^[9]。

图 10 是 Ag51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9 钎料钎焊 TNiSMA 和 SS 异质接头的微观组织。由图可见,TNiSMA 与 SS 钎焊接头界面结合致密,钎料

与 TNiSMA 界面冶金作用形成的反应层较窄,约 1~3 μm,而与 SS 界面冶金作用形成的反应层较宽,约 5~7 μm。

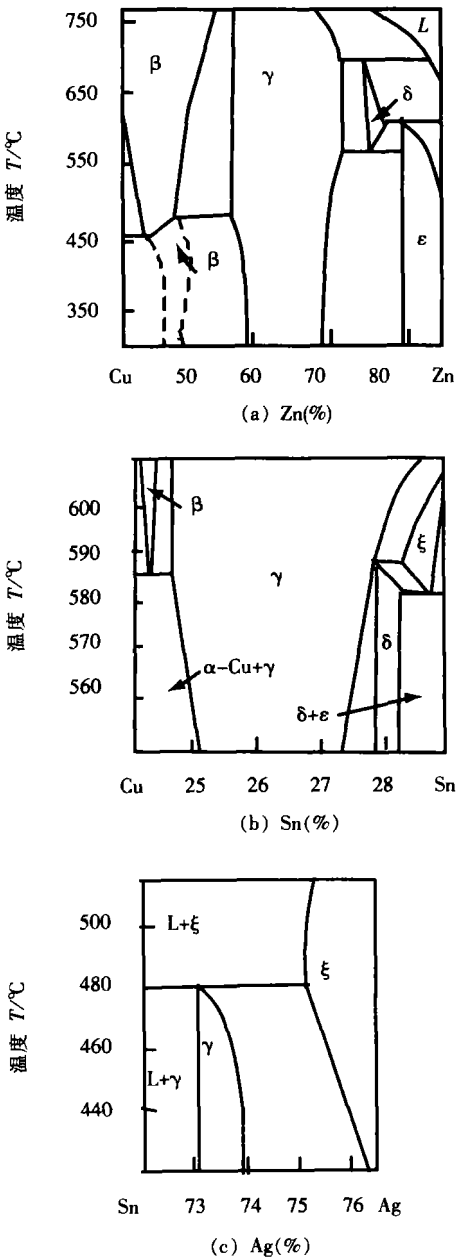


图 8 Cu-Zn、Cu-Sn 和 Ag-Sn 合金相图
Fig. 8 Phase diagrams of Cu-Zn, Cu-Sn and Ag-Sn alloys

图 11 是钎焊接头截面的电子探针线扫描元素分布曲线。钎料与 TNiSMA 相互作用较弱,在界面处元素成分呈阶梯分布。在接头 SS 侧,钎料与 SS 的相互溶解与扩散形成合金化界面,靠近钎料一侧的界面区,SS 中的主要元素 Cr 有向钎料中少量溶解;而靠近 SS 一侧的界面区,钎料中的 Sn、Cu、Zn 向 SS 中扩散。钎料与 SS 这种界面冶金结合,对提高钎料与 SS 界面的力学性能非常有利,使得其界面结

合强度高于钎料与 TNi SMA 界面结合强度,从而使钎焊接头拉伸试验断裂多发生于钎料与 TNi SMA 界面。

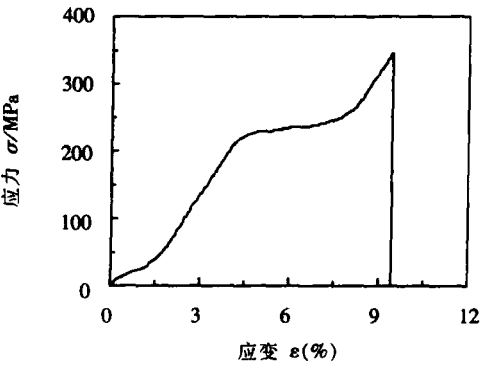


图 9 异质钎焊接头的应力-应变曲线
Fig 9 Stress-strain curve of the inhomogeneous joint

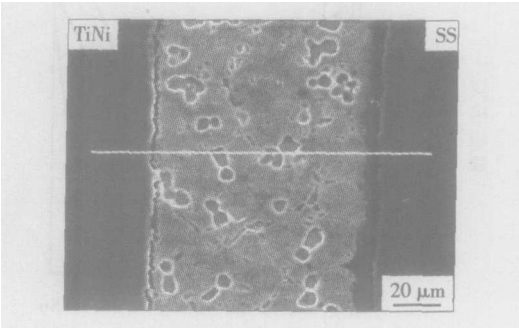


图 10 异质钎焊接头的微观组织
Fig 10 Microstructure of the inhomogeneous joint

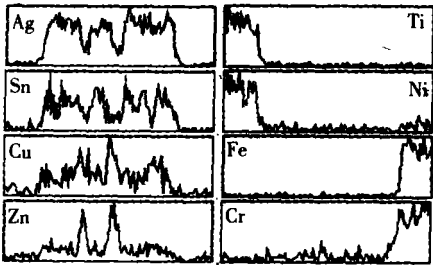


图 11 异质接头线扫描结果
Fig 11 EDS Line scanning results of the inhomogeneous joint

3 结 论

(1) Zn、Sn 可显著降低银基钎料的固、液相线温度和提高 TNi SMA 与 SS 钎焊接头抗拉强度。二者交互作用结果表明,含 Zn 量在 15%~18%,含 Sn 量在 5%~8%时,钎料熔点较低,接头强度较高;经对 Ag-Cu-Zn-Sn 四元素进行二次回归组合设计寻优确定钎焊 TNi SMA 与 SS 异质接头 Ag-Cu-Zn-Sn 钎

料成分为 Ag51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9,固相线温度为 590.0℃,液相线温度为 635.3℃,接头抗拉强度达 320~360 MPa

(2) 新研制的银基钎料由 α-Ag 固溶体、α-(Cu、Zn)固溶体和 Ag-Cu 共晶相组成,并含有少量 Cu₄₁Sn₁₁、AgZn、Ag₃Sn、Cu₅Zn₈ 等化合物;采用该钎料钎焊 TNi SMA 与 SS 接头界面结合致密,钎料与 TNi SMA 界面形成约 1~3 μm 厚反应层,而与 SS 界面反应层厚约 5~7 μm。

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ity monitoring system is created based on fuzzy logic. This system is useful in evaluating nugget sizes and proposing possible causes for the variation in nugget sizes. In case of expulsion, the system can also detect the strength of expulsion, the time at which the expulsion occurs, and the possible causes for it.

Key words aluminum alloy; resistance welding; electromagnetic force; evaluation index; quality monitoring of spot welding

Development of a new AgCuZnSn filler metal for brazing TNi shape memory alloy and stainless steel LIMing gao SUN Da qian QIU X iaoming LIU Wei hong (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Jilin University, Changchun 130025, China). p44-48

Abstract A new type AgCuZnSn filler metal suitable for brazing TNi shape memory alloy and stainless steel and applying in bimedical field has been developed. The melting characteristics, microstructure and brazing properties of AgCuZnSn filler metals were investigated and mechanical properties of the joints of TNi shape memory alloy and stainless steel brazed with AgCuZnSn filler metals were evaluated. The results showed that the liquidus and solidus temperatures of the novel Ag51~53Cu21~23Zn17~19Sn7~9 filler metal were 590.0℃ and 635.3℃, respectively. The filler metal mainly consisted of α-Ag solid solution, α-Cu solid solution and Ag-Cu eutectic phase as well as a little Cu41Sn11, AgZn, Ag3Sn and Cu5Zn8 compounds. The tensile strength of the brazed joint of TNi shape memory alloy and stainless steel using the filler metal reached to 320~360 MPa while the loss of shape memory effect and superelasticity of TNi shape memory alloy was low. The developed AgCuZnSn filler metal had advantage of low melting point, brazing metallurgy characteristics and interface metallurgy unity and the brazed joint had good tenacity and plasticity.

Key words Ag based filler metal; melting point; microstructure; TNi shape memory alloy; stainless steel

Finite element method analysis of temperature field in keyhole plasma arc welding WANG Huai gang WU Chuan song ZHANG Ming xian (Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China). p49-53

Abstract The models of both heat source and welding temperature field were developed according to the characteristic of keyhole plasma arc welding (K-PAW) process. The result of numerical simulation indicated that neither general double ellipsoidal heat source nor three dimensional conical heat source could precisely describe the thermal process in K-PAW. A modified model of three dimensional conical heat source was put forward. It could be used to calculate the weld width on both the top and the bottom surfaces of the workpiece exactly. But for the fusion line, the calculating precision was lower. Based on the theoretical analysis of keyhole and weld pool behaviors, a novel heat source model was employed which considered the combined action of both heat and force from the

plasma arc. Finite element analysis of the temperature fields in K-PAW was conducted, and the calculated geometry result of K-PAW weld geometry was in agreement with experimental result.

Key words plasma arc welding; keyhole; model of heat source; temperature field; finite element analysis

Effect of Nb and Cu metal layer thickness on microstructure and property of Si3N4/Nb/Cu/Ni/Inconel600 joint YANG Ma ZOU Zeng da QIU Shi yao WANG Yu fu (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China). p54-58

Abstract Partial liquid phase diffusion bonding (PLPDB) of Si3N4 to Inconel600 high temperature alloy was carried out by using the interlayer of Nb/Cu/Ni foil. The main processing factors had been highlighted for the strength of Si3N4/Nb/Cu/Ni/Inconel600 system. Optimum parameters had been obtained as bonding temperature 1403 K, bonding time 50 min and bonding pressure 7.5 MPa. Effects of Cu and Nb metal layer on the microstructure and properties of joint were respectively investigated by changed thickness of Nb and Cu layer. Test results showed that while the thickness of Cu layer was thinner than 0.05 mm, the strength of joint increased fast with the increase of Cu layer thickness, but when the thickness surpassed 0.05 mm, the strength of joint increased slowly with the increase of Cu layer. When the thickness of Nb layer increased, the thickness of reaction layer increased, but the strength of Si3N4/Nb/Cu/Ni/Inconel600 joint increased firstly to a maximum value then decreased.

Key words partial liquid phase diffusion bonding (PLPDB); Si3N4 ceramics; Inconel600 high temperature alloy; interlayer

Scanning electron beam processing technology based on programmable control LI Shao qing WANG Xue dong ZHANG Yu xia YAO Shun (Welding Engineering Institute, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030, China). p59-62, 66

Abstract A general vacuum electron beam (EB) machine was equipped with a control system of electron beam scanning which consisted of two electron beam deflection coils, industrial personal computer (IPC), multifunctional DAQ (data acquisition) card, power amplifiers, programmable logic controller (PLC), virtual instruments (VI) software LabVIEW and so on. The EB scanning track, scanning frequency and energy density distribution at heating zone could be programmed off line and adjusted on-line. Brazing experiment of stainless steel capillary tube to plate structure was carried out by means of the system, and the quality of brazed joints met the technical specification of structure. Dissimilar alloys like niobium and titanium were welded using the scanning heating mode of dissymmetric heat input. The joint was found that melted niobium amount was as much as titanium, and the weld shape was almost symmetric. Dissimilar metals that couldn't be welded directly such as Re-Ti might be