电磁搅拌对堆焊层金属组织及性能的影响

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摘 要: 对低碳钢表面进行等离子弧堆焊时外加间歇交变纵向磁场, 研究了电磁搅拌对堆焊层金属组织及性能的影响, 并利用光学金相、X 射线衍射、显微硬度和湿砂橡胶轮磨损试验等手段对试样进行测试分析。研究发现, 随着磁场参数的增强, 堆焊层中硬质相的数目随之增加, 且均匀分布于堆焊层的表面, 堆焊层金属的耐磨性也随之增强; 当磁场电流为 3 A, 磁场频率为 10 Hz 时, 堆焊层金属的性能达到最佳状态。结果表明, 在适当的电磁参数作用下, 堆焊层金属才能获得最佳的细化效果; 而且电磁搅拌可以控制堆焊层表面中硬质相的形态, 使其由长条状和六方块状的混合形态逐渐转变为较规则、均匀的六方块状, 从而进一步提高堆焊层金属的硬度和耐磨性。

关键词: 电磁搅拌: 等离子弧堆焊: 纵向磁场

中图分类号: TG455 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2006)11-086-05



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0 序 言

近些年来,磁控技术的研究和应用不断发展。外加磁场控制焊接质量,具有附加装置简单、投入成本低、效益高、耗能少等特点,引起了焊接工作者们的注意。 大量的研究表明,外加磁场作用下的焊接技术改变了电弧的形态,影响母材熔化和焊缝成形;通过电磁搅拌作用,改变焊接熔池液态金属结晶过程中的传质和传热过程,从而改变晶粒的结晶方向,细化一次组织,减小偏析,提高焊缝的力学性能[1~3]。

通过大量的试验,研究在不同的磁感应强度、磁场交变频率作用下,电磁搅拌对等离子弧堆焊层组织及性能的影响。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验采用铁基自熔合金粉末(Fe5),粉末的粒度为60~160 /m,其化学成分见表1。

1.2 试验方法

所用的外加磁场是一种以一定频率间歇交变的 纵向磁场。该磁场由安装在等离子弧堆焊焊机导电 嘴上的激磁线圈产生。电磁线圈的骨架是用5 mm

表 1 堆焊合金粉末化学成分(质量分数,%)

Table 1 Composition of overlay alloy powder

合金粉末	С	Si	В	Cr	Fe
Fe5	4. 8	0.8	1.5	40	 余量

厚的绝缘管(\$120 mm,高 150 mm)和 3 mm 厚的绝缘 板做成的;线圈是 \$1.5 mm 的漆包线绕在骨架上制成的,线圈的匝数是 430 匝,用矽钢片作为铁心,其厚度为 5 mm。其激磁电流为双向脉冲方波电流,它由专用电源供电,其占空比、频率和幅值均可调节,所产生的磁力线方向大体上与电弧轴线平行,并以电弧轴线为中心形成轴对称分布,因此称为纵向磁场或同轴磁场。

试验是采用等离子弧堆焊机在低碳钢试板上堆焊制备试样,焊接工艺参数和电磁搅拌参数如下,堆焊电流 $160\sim165$ A,堆焊电压 $25\sim30$ V,堆焊速度 $50\sim55$ mm min,焊枪摆幅 20 mm,电弧横向摆动频率 $45\sim48$ 次 min;磁场电流 $0\sim5$ A,磁场频率 $1\sim20$ Hz,占空比 40%。

对试样进行外加磁场等离子弧堆焊后,采用HRC-150型洛氏硬度计来测量堆焊层合金的宏观硬度。试样的磨损试验在湿砂橡胶轮式磨损试验机上进行。然后在金相显微镜下观察堆焊层表面的显微组织;采用布鲁克 D₈型衍射仪 X 射线衍射仪分析合金中物相组成。

试验结果及分析 2

图 1 是磁场频率为 10 Hz, 不同磁场电流作用下 堆焊层金属硬度和耐磨性曲线。可以看出,随着磁 场电流的增加,堆焊层金属的硬度不断地升高,磨损 量逐渐降低: 当磁场电流为3 A 时, 堆焊层金属性能 达到最佳值,表现为堆焊层金属的硬度最高,磨损量 最低。这是由于在电磁搅拌的作用下, 凝固组织细 化的结果。随着磁场的继续增大, 堆焊层的硬度逐 渐降低, 磨损量也逐渐增大。 磁场的持续增加, 在高 温液态金属中会产生电磁阻尼的作用, 抑制流体的 流动,使得凝固组织粗大,从而使堆焊层金属的性能 降低。

图 2 是没有施加磁场和在磁场频率为 10 Hz 时, 改变磁场电流, 堆焊层金属表面的显微组织。可以

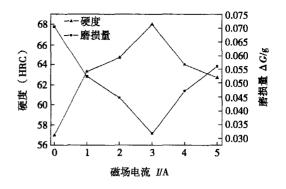


图 1 磁场频率为 10 Hz 不同磁场电流下堆焊层 金属硬度和磨损量

Fig. 1 Hardness and wear extent of surfacing layer in different magnetic current and magnetic frequency f= 10 Hz

看出,没有施加磁场时,堆焊层中硬质相的数目比较 少, 而且硬质相比较粗大, 呈长条状随意的分布于堆 焊层中。随着磁场的引入, 堆焊层中硬质相的数量

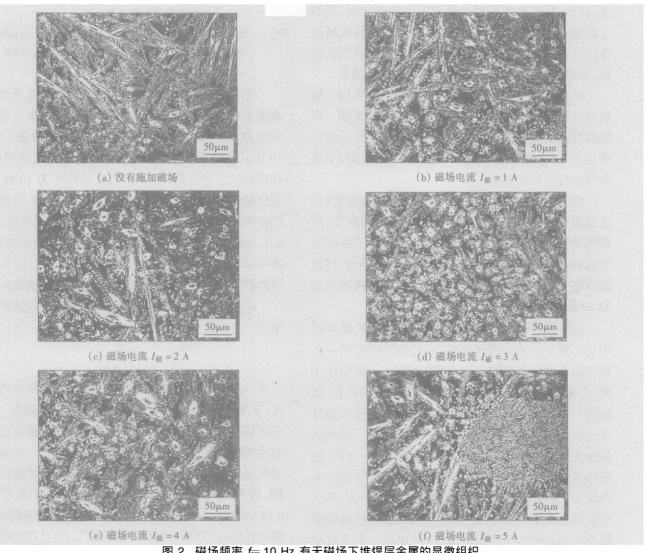


图 2 磁场频率 f= 10 Hz 有无磁场下堆焊层金属的显微组织

Fig. 2 Microstructure of surfacing layer in magnetic fields of 0 A to 5 A magnetic frequency f=10 Hz

不断增加, 硬质相的晶粒要比没有施加磁场时要细的多; 同时相的形态也发生了变化, 长条状硬质相的形态逐渐趋向较规则的六方块状, 分布也逐渐趋于均匀化, 尤其是当磁场电流为 3 A 时, 堆焊层中硬质相无论在大小还是在分布都达到最佳状态, 如图 2d 所示。

由于外加间歇交变纵向磁场等离子弧堆焊时,等离子弧间歇式正反向旋转。间歇性正反向旋转的电弧以及熔池液态金属所受到的附加电磁力作用,导致堆焊熔池中液体金属旋转并驱使熔池头部具有较高温度的金属周期性地向尾部推移,使得堆焊熔池中液 固相界面附近的温度、温度梯度、溶质扩散过程以及结晶线前沿的晶体结构发生了变化[4]。

在磁场作用结晶期,随着磁场电流的增加,作用于熔池的电磁力也随之增大;熔池中的液态金属受洛仑兹力的作用,作复杂的循环运动,磁场对熔池的搅拌作用也随之增强,使得结晶前沿存在着较强地液相流动,从而使枝晶折断,在熔池中增加了形核率;而且,高温金属流对结晶前沿的冲刷作用,提高了熔池中熔融金属的平衡结晶温度,使结晶区域浓度过冷程度减少,从而使得结晶线前沿的稳定性提高,促进了均匀扩散,细化凝固组织的作用效果。

在磁场休止结晶期,由于磁场休止、电弧停止旋转以及电弧形态恢复至自然状态等因素的影响。在结晶线前沿的前部区域,由于枝晶重熔所形成的高熔点质点开始活化,形成新的结晶核,从而增加了堆焊层中硬质相的数量¹⁴。

综上所述,外加交变纵向磁场等离子弧堆焊时,正是由于堆焊熔池和热影响区温度分布的改变,堆焊熔池液态金属的搅拌式运动,从而影响了堆焊层金属的瞬时结晶速度、结晶过程及其组织结构,使得堆焊层金属中硬质相得以细化^[5]。这就是磁场电流3A时其硬度和耐磨性达到最佳的原因。

随着磁场电流的继续增加($I_{\text{W}}>3$ A), 堆焊层中又出现了长条状的硬质相, 而且在显微组织中出现了团絮状偏聚的铁磁物质(图 2f); 由于磁场休止时, 电弧旋转造成的熔融金属流的附加运动停止, 结晶线与电弧电压之间的距离增大, 结晶线前沿的温度及温度梯度随之降低, 成分过冷程度增大, 瞬时结晶速度突然加快, 促使了晶粒的张大。另一方面, 随着磁场强度的增加, 同时相应地会在熔池凝固体系内增大了热效应, 磁场对金属流的滞止力增大, 产生电磁阻尼现象^[6], 抑制流体流动, 从而使得铁磁物质随着磁场旋转方向产生偏聚, 这种物质的出现对堆焊层的性能产生负面影响, 从而使得堆焊层的磨损量增加, 硬度降低。

图 3 是磁场电流为 3 A 时,不同的磁场频率作用下,堆焊层金属的硬度和磨损量曲线。随着磁场频率的不断升高,堆焊层金属的硬度不断地升高,磨损量也随之降低,当磁场频率为 10 Hz 时,堆焊层金属的性能达到最佳;随着磁场频率的继续增加,堆焊层金属的硬度逐渐下降,磨损量也随之增加。

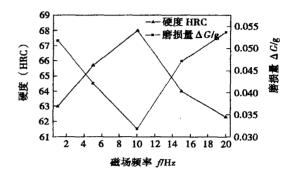


图 3 磁场电流为 3 A, 不同磁场频率下堆焊层金属硬度和磨损量

Fig. 3 Hardness and wear extent of surfacing layer in different magnetic frequency and magnetic current $I_{ttt} = 3 \text{ A}$

图 4是磁场电流为 3 A 时, 堆焊层金属表面的显微组织。磁场电流为 3 A 时, 硬质相基本上都成较规则的六方块状; 随着磁场频率的增加 (f < 10 Hz),堆焊层中硬质相晶粒细化的效果比较明显,硬质相的数量也随之增加; 当磁场频率为 10 Hz 时达到最佳状态, 随着磁场频率的进一步增强, 在堆焊层组织中出现了"团絮状"的铁磁物质的聚集(图4d), 当磁场频率为 20 Hz 时,已看不到硬质相组织,图中基本上被带状偏聚的铁磁物质所占有(图 4e)。这种物质的出现对堆焊层金属的性能成负面影响。

由文献[7] 可以得到交变磁场最适宜的脉冲频率为

$$f = \frac{v_{cb}Q}{2b(Q+1)},$$

式中: v_{cb} 为焊接速度; b 为结晶线前沿两相区域的厚度; Q 为通断比, 一般为 2.5; f 为脉冲磁场频率。两相区域的厚度取决于结晶温度范围和相界面附近的温度梯度, 结晶温度范围越宽, 温度梯度越低, 两相区域厚度就越大。对于以铁基合金, 在焊接熔池的尾部, 具有柱 状晶和等轴晶的两相区域厚度为 $0.01\sim0.07$ cm。在宽的焊接速度范围内, 最佳磁场频率在 $0.6\sim15.0$ Hz 的范围内变化 通过理论的计算和试验的数据相吻合: 试验数据中磁场频率的最佳值为10 Hz。当f值继续增大时, 由于熔池液态金

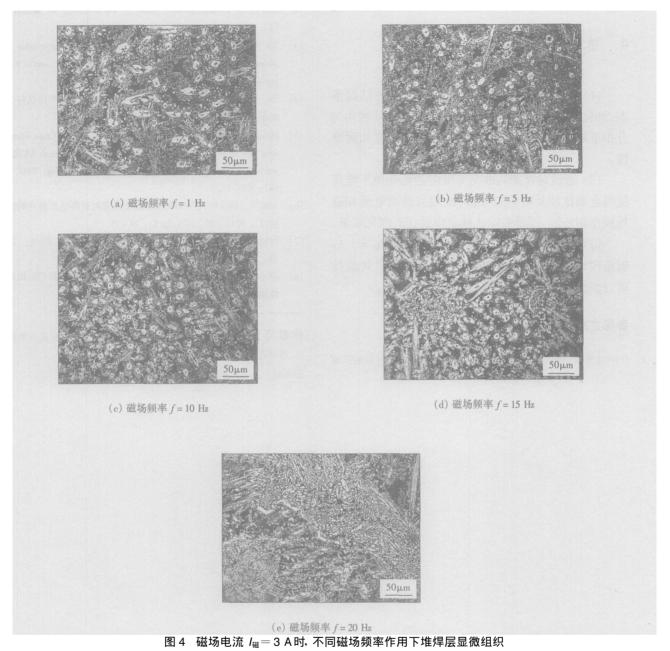


Fig. 4 Microstructure of surfacing layer in different magnetic frequency and magnetic current I_{iii} = 3 A

属的机械惯性、磁搅拌力导致的熔化金属搅拌运动阻力增大,甚至不会产生节奏明显的搅拌运动,因此搅拌效果很差,一次结晶组织反而变得粗大^[8],而且在磁场休止期,容易导致铁磁物质的偏聚,形成团状的物质,如图 4d 所示,尤其在磁场频率为 20 Hz 时,堆焊层中基本被偏聚的铁磁物质占有,从而使堆焊层的硬度下降,磨损量增大。

为了更清楚地探究堆焊层中硬质相组成,对合金施加磁场电流为 3 A,磁场频率为 10~Hz 的试样进行了 X 射线衍射分析,结果如图 5~所示。堆焊合金主要是由 γ Fe 基体和(Fe , Cr) $_7$ C3 , Cr $_7$ C3 组成。在适当参数的外加磁场的作用下,硬质相均匀分布,从而

提高了堆焊层的硬度和耐磨性。

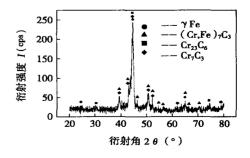


图 5 堆焊层金属 X 射线衍射谱 Fig 5 XRD pattern of surfacing layer

4 结 论

- (1) 电磁搅拌可以改善堆焊层金属的结晶形态,细化晶粒,促使硬质相成较规则的六方块状均匀分布于堆焊层中,提高了堆焊层金属的硬度和耐磨性。
- (2) 通过对外加间歇交变纵向磁场作用下堆焊层的金属性能及组织的分析,发现当磁场电流和磁场频率相匹配,焊缝组织才能获得最佳的细化效果。
- (3) 在焊接电流 I=160 A, 磁场电流 $I_{\text{磁}}=3$ A、磁场频率 f=10 Hz 时, 堆焊层金属性能达到最佳值, 此时硬度 68 HRC, 磨损量 $\triangle G=0.0318$ g。

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Technology, Beijing 100022, China). p77-80

The effects of different shielding gases CO2, Ar and mixture gases (CO₂+Ar) on the slag detachability of type 347L flux-cored wire for stainless steels containing Nb were investigated. Slag detachability of home-made GDQA347L (3 #) was compared with that of TFW-347L flux-cored wire and AT-Y347L flux-cored in the same condition. The effects of slag microstructure and macroscop on the slag detachability of three type flux-cored wires were investigated. The results showed that the best slag detachability of GDQA347L flux-cored wire was under the shielding gas of Ar and the better slag detachability was under the shielding gas of mixture gas ($CO_2 + Ar$), and the worst slag detachability was under the shielding gas of CO2. Because the CO2 gas transfer into active gas at high temperature with strong oxidizability which will make detachment difficult on the slag detachability, and it is proved that the regular of microstructure of three flux-cored wires under different shielding gases is similar. It is benefit for the slag detachability when the trunk of the strip-shaped slag microstructure is long and the area of the branch is large.

Key words: type 347L flux-cored wire for stainless steels; slag detachability; shielding gas

Auto-adapting heat source model for numerical analysis of friction stir welding LI Horg-ke, SHI Qing-yu, ZHAO Hai-yan, LI Ting(Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials Processing Technology, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100084, China). p81—85

Abstract: The heat generation mechanism and dependency of material properties on temperature can't be fully characterized by the heat source models used now. According to friction mechanics, a heat generation model based on yield strength was established. The model can make auto-adaptation to material property and temperature variation and represent the physical nature during FSW process. Comparison between experiment of thermal field and simulation results indicates that the accuracy is quite good for this new heat model.

Key words: friction stir welding; temperature field; heat source model; numerical simulation

Effect of electromagnetic stirring on microstructure and properties of surfacing metal CHENG Jiang-bo^{1,2}, XU Birr-shi², LIU Zheng-jun³, WU Yi-xiong¹ (1. School of Material Science and Engineering Sharghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. RM of the Academy of Armored Forces Engineering Beijing 100072. China; 3. School of Material Science and Engineering. Shenyang University of Technology, Shenyang 110023, China). p86—90

Abstract: The effect of electromagnetic stirring on the microstructure and properties of surfacing metal during the applied longitudinal intermittent alternative magnetic field on low carbon steel with plasma arc surfacing are investigated and discussed. The surfacing metal was analyzed using optical metallography, X-ray diffraction microhardness testing and wet sand rubber wheel abrasion testing. It's found that the hard phases are increasing and distributing homogeneously in the surface of surfacing layer with changing magnetic parameters and the wear resistance of surfacing metal is increasing gradually. The optimal result is acquired when the magnetic parameters are 3 A, 10 Hz. The experimental results indicate that the optimal effect of grain refining can be gained with the proper magnetic parameters and electromagnetic stirring can control the morphology of hard phase in surfacing metal. The morphology of hard phases with strip and hexagon distribution without magnetic field are shifted to only hexagon alignment distribution with proper magnetic field, which it can improve the hardness and wear resistance of surfacing metal greatly.

Key words: electromagnetic stirring; plasma arc surfacing; longitudinal magnetic field

Fracture toughness tests of D406A steel welded joints ZOU Ji-quan^{1, 2}, JING Hong-yang¹, HUO Li-xing¹ (1. School of Material Science & Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China; 2. School of Electromechanical and Automation, Tianjin Professional College, Tianjin 300402, China). p91—94

Abstract. In accordance with the fracture toughness test standard of BS7448. J-R curve tests were conducted with multiple specimen with welded joints of D406A ultra-high strength steel. According to the standard, the specimen with prefabricated fatigue crack has a standard 3 points bending shape that has a rectangular section of $B \times 2B$ (B: specimen thickness) and notch orientation of thickness direction. The load and load-line displacement of weld and heat affected zone were tested, and the values of J integral were calculated. Finally, J-R curves and the critical value of J were obtained through the data points best fitted. Thus the problem of failure to test the critical stress intensity factor in welded joints directly by lack of thickness of specimen was coped with and the reliable evidence was offered for the design of solid propellant rocket engine.

Key words: ultra-high strength steel; welded joint; J integral; resistance curve

Evaluation of typical metal transfer modes for covered electrode

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Abstract: There are four basic metal transfer modes globular droplet transfer flux-wall guided transfer explosive transfer and spray transfer for covered electrode. Photoelectrical oscillograph is traditionally employed to analyze arc voltage and welding current as two major electric parameters for the purpose of understanding the stability degree of a welding operation. Only the general characteristic of metal transfer can be qualitatively described and the quantitative analysis can't be carried out. Those parameters, such as probability density distributions of arc voltage, welding current and the da-