

镁和钢异种金属熔焊接头微观组织分析

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摘 要: 采用激光—氩弧复合热源焊接工艺对 AZ31B 变形镁合金和 304 钢进行搭接焊研究。通过调整焊接参数获得最佳焊接成形, 并采用扫描电镜、电子探针等先进测试手段观察焊接接头的微观组织。结果表明, 复合热源焊接是一种适用于 Mg 和 Fe 异种金属材料连接的有效方法, 通过在过渡区域形成新相可以实现 Mg 和 Fe 的有效连接。试验还发现, 由于氧化程度存在差异, 镁铁焊接接头过渡区域会产生不同新相, 一种是“竹节状”的 MgO 相, 一种是连续的 $(Mg)_x(Fe)_y(O)_z$ 复合相, 而两种新相的存在获得了两种不同的镁钢连接方式。在后者形成过程中, 发现镁扩散现象。

关键词: Mg/Fe 异种材料; 复合热源焊接; 显微组织

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0 序 言

镁及镁合金是迄今在工程应用中最轻的金属结构材料之一, 具有高的比强度, 比刚度, 尺寸稳定性高, 机械加工性能好, 尤其易于回收利用, 被誉为“21 世纪绿色工程金属结构材料”。因为镁及其合金具有良好的特性, 镁及其合金越来越多的被应用在汽车加工制造领域。目前, 美国、俄罗斯、日本等国家的汽车用镁量都在逐年增加, 其发展前景非常乐观^[1,2]。镁合金的广泛应用必将涉及与其它金属的连接问题, 镁与钢的连接就是其中之一。目前, 国内尚没有关于镁合金和钢焊接技术的研究。

镁和钢熔点差异大, 镁的熔点为 649 °C, 钢的熔点约为 1 500 °C, 而镁的沸点为 1 107 °C, 所以这两种金属很难同时达到熔融态。其晶格类型也不同, 镁是密排六方结构, 钢在熔融态是体心立方结构, 而造成它们在液态下极难互溶^[3]。激光—电弧复合热源焊接技术是一种节能、高效的先进连接技术^[4]。复合热源焊接具有热作用区和热影响区窄, 焊接接头不易形成气孔、疏松、变形和裂纹等缺陷。通过电弧与激光的相互作用, 可提高能量利用率, 实现高速焊接。由于激光脉冲瞬间具有高能量密度, 对熔化金属存在剧烈的搅拌作用, 因此采用激光—电弧复合热源焊接工艺可将 Mg 和 Fe 这两种金属在焊接过

程中同时熔化, 并利用其对熔化金属的搅拌作用获得良好的焊接接头。

文中以镁合金和钢为研究对象, 采用激光—氩弧复合热源焊接工艺, 对镁和钢熔焊焊接性进行探索研究, 从接头的微观组织和元素分布状况分析其连接机理。为解决 Mg 和 Fe 的连接技术^[5,6]奠定基础, 同时为以后的深入研究提供可靠依据。

1 试验方法和装置

1.1 试验装置

试验采用 YAG 固体脉冲激光加旁轴式 TIG 作为焊接热源, 激光实际输出功率为 400 W, 钨极直径为 Φ3.2 mm, 钨极与焊接工件的夹角为 50°, TIG 焊接工艺采用交流 TIG。图 1 为试验所采用的焊接装置示意图。

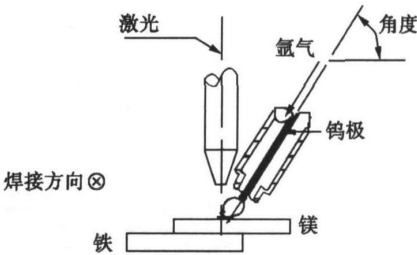


图 1 复合热源焊接装置示意图

Fig. 1 Principle map of laser-TIG hybrid welding

1.2 试验材料

试验采用尺寸为 90 mm×50 mm×1.7 mm AZ31B

变形镁合金板材和尺寸为 90 mm× 50 mm× 1. 2 mm 的 304 钢进行搭接焊,其化学成分如表 1 和表 2 所示。

表 1 AZ31B 变形镁合金的化学成分

Table 1 Chemical composition of AZ31B magnesium alloy

Al	Zn	Mn	Si	Mg
2.5~3.5	0.5~1.5	0.2~0.5	0.1	余量

表 2 304 钢的化学成分

Table 2 Chemical composition of 304 steel

Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	Fe
1.7	0.6	18.5	8.5	余量

1.3 试验方法

试验采用平板搭接焊,高纯氩气作为保护气体。焊接时选用的试验参数如表 3 所示。试验过程中,激光离焦量 $Z=1\text{ mm}$,激光功率 400 W。

表 3 焊接试验参数

Table 3 Hybrid laser-TIG welding parameters

焊接电流 I/A	焊接速度 $v/(\text{mm}\cdot\text{min}^{-1})$	激光钨极间距 D_{LA}/mm
70	800	2
80	1 300	1
85	1 300	2

在焊接前要对工件表面进行处理。镁板的上下表面用砂纸打磨光亮,然后用丙酮擦洗。钢板的上表面用砂纸打磨光亮,然后用稀硫酸擦洗。焊后截取焊缝的横截面,做成试样,经过抛光、腐蚀后进行分析。采用扫描电子显微镜 JSM-5600LV 分析接头微观组织。采用 EPMA-1600 型电子探针分析接头各种元素的分布。

2 结果及讨论

试验发现,在焊接参数为 $I=80\text{ A}$, $v=1\text{ 300 mm/min}$, $D_{\text{LA}}=1\text{ mm}$ 时获得了良好的焊接成形和熔深。从图 2 中可以看出焊缝连续、表面成形良好,存在均匀的鱼鳞纹。

2.1 微观组织的分析

通过扫描电镜进行了镁合金与钢材复合热源连接接头区域的微观组织观察,图 3 给出了镁和钢连接接头的微观组织形貌。图中灰色部分为钢材,黑

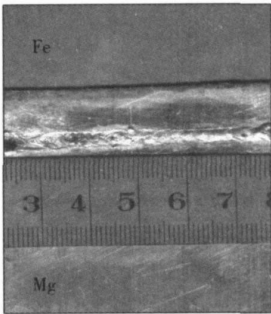


图 2 焊接接头表面焊接成形

Fig. 2 Joint appearance of Mg and Fe by laser-TIG hybrid welding

色部分为镁合金。可以看出由于复合热源的搅拌作用,有一部分被熔化的 Fe 进入镁基体的熔池区,一部分与 Fe 基体熔池区的 Mg 接头相混合,由于这两种金属在液态下溶解度很小,Fe 是成大小不等形状不规则的块状凝固于其中。从图中还可以看出在靠近两种金属界面处 Mg 有缩颈现象,这是因为有一部分熔化的 Fe 没有来得及与熔化的 Mg 混合,而是沿着镁和钢的界面向着镁基体的方向被侵入,导致在颈部处聚集而造成 Mg 焊缝缩颈。

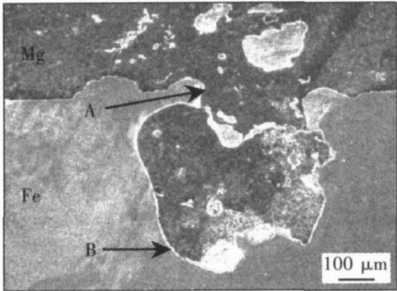


图 3 低倍下的组织形貌

Fig. 3 Microstructure of joints

在靠近缩颈处,用扫描电镜对此部位进行微观组织观察。图 4 为图 3 中 A 处放大 1 800 倍的形貌,灰色部分(左边)是钢,黑色部分(右边)是镁,其过渡区域是一条“竹节”^[7]。这些类似竹节的相有些凸起,竹节相的宽度为 5~8 μm 不等,长度也各不同,这些竹节相在 A 处连接着镁和钢。竹节相与竹节相之间存在微裂纹,是因为形成的竹节相收缩率不同于 Mg 和 Fe,在凝固过程中产生了残余应力导致开裂。图 5 为图 3 中 B 处放大 2 000 倍的形貌, B 处在远离缩颈处,图中灰色部分(左边)是钢,黑色部分(右边)是镁,在过渡区域存在的竹节相完全消失,有明显的晶界从镁延展到钢中去,并在钢中形成了不

同于镁和钢的粒状结构,即形成了新的相取代了 A 处的竹节相,这些相在 B 处连接着镁和钢。在靠近过渡带,镁有氧化现象,镁和钢过渡区域有些发白,这是因为镁和钢的硬度差异很大。镁较软导致在抛光后,其界面处镁和钢不在同一个水平面上,从而造成电镜成像时产生了边界效应所造成的现象。

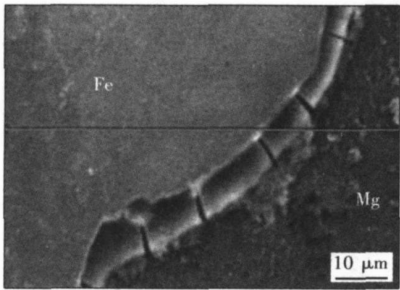


图 4 A 处微观组织

Fig. 4 Microstructure of joint at position A

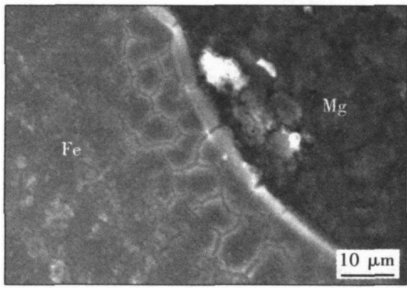
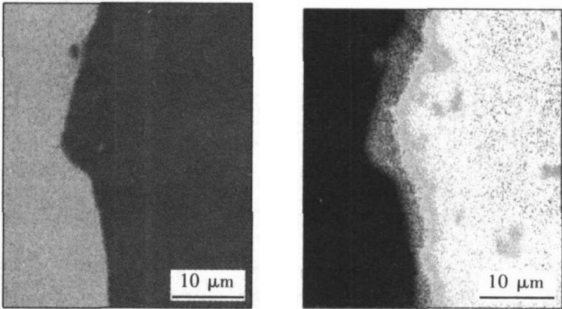


图 5 B 处微观组织

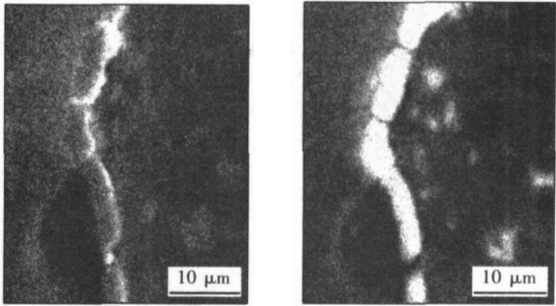
Fig. 5 Microstructure of joint at position B

2.2 焊缝区域元素的分布

采用电子探针对图 3 中 A, B 两个不同区域进行了焊接接头元素分布分析。图 6 为图 3 中 A 处“竹节”区域的元素面分布。从图 6 中可以看出,在“竹节”区域存在大量的 O 元素和 Mg 元素,在“竹节”的“节”点处 C 元素形成富集,并且 C 元素沿着 Mg 基体的外延存在。氧的存在是因为搭接接头在上下两块板中间没有惰性气体保护,使得空气进入接头区域,由于采用的是粒度为 0.5 μm 的金刚石研磨剂,在抛光过程中渗入纳米级碳粒导致在竹节相之间的微裂纹处富集 C 元素。因为镁碳两种元素无法直接结合,碳氧的化合物又以气体形式存在,所以分析“竹节”相的主要成分是 MgO。因为镁和钢之间很难互溶,其连接性较差,从图中也可看出镁和钢之间没有明显的相互扩散区域,而是由生成的竹节相联系着它们,即在 A 处是由 MgO 相连接着镁和钢。



(a) Fe 元素分布 (b) Mg 元素分布

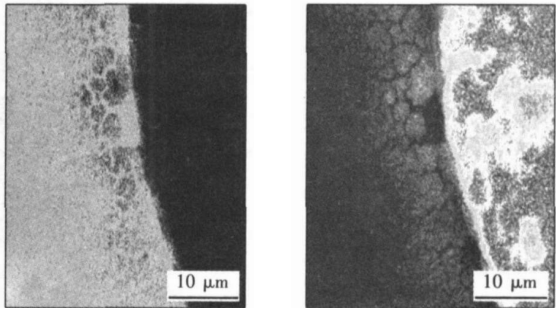


(c) C 元素分布 (d) O 元素分布

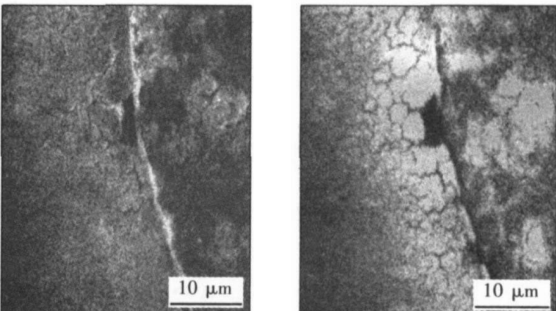
图 6 A 处元素面分布

Fig. 6 Surface distributions of elements at position A

图 7 为图 3 中 B 处的元素面分布,即镁和钢下半区域元素面分布的情况。从图中可以发现镁基体氧化比较严重,这是由于 Mg 元素比较活泼,容易被氧化;而不锈钢不易被氧化。它们的过渡区域富集碳,这是因为镁层较钢层稍低造成抛光过程中纳米



(a) Fe 元素分布 (b) Mg 元素分布



(c) C 元素分布 (d) O 元素分布

图 7 B 处元素面分布

Fig. 7 Surface distributions of elements at position B
级碳粒在此处聚集。钢基体在过渡区域存在大量的

O 元素和一定量的 Mg 元素, 并且其分布也有规律, 即镁的富集处必然富含氧, 这是因为镁的氧化导致了氧的聚集, 同时发现在 Mg 和 O 的富集处也存在 Fe 元素。从图中可以看出, 在镁和钢的过渡区域, 是以 Fe 元素为晶界, 镁铁氧元素组成的相为粒状的结构。这些结构中富含大量的氧和一定量的镁, 同时含有少量的铁。因为铁镁不能形成化合物, 所以此结构是由铁的氧化物和镁的氧化物组成的^[8]。

从过渡区 B 处可以认为在凝固过程中存在 Mg 元素向钢基体扩散的扩散现象, 并且扩散进去的 Mg 元素与 Fe、O 元素作用形成新相, 同时这种新相聚集成粒状结构, 这些结构是以 Fe 元素作为晶界。通过分析可认为 B 处镁和钢是由 $(Mg)_x(Fe)_y(O)_z$ 这种复合相连接的, 从 Fe-Mg-O 三元相图^[9] 中可知, 镁的氧化物和铁的氧化物相互作用形成成分复杂的固溶体, 这些固溶体相互混合形成新相。即可认为 B 处镁和钢是由 $(Mg)_x(Fe)_y(O)_z$ 这种复合相连接的。

发现 A、B 区域同为钢板的熔合区而存在的不同的结构, 这是由于 A 处靠近镁板和钢板的结合面, 焊接过程中氧化严重, 生成的大量 MgO 相阻止了 Mg 元素向钢板中扩散, 而只是由脆性的 MgO 相连接着镁板和钢板。B 处因为远离结合面, 氧化程度较小, 使一部分 Mg 元素能够扩散到钢板中去, 并与氧铁元素形成复合相 $(Mg)_x(Fe)_y(O)_z$, 从而实现镁板和钢板的有效连接。

3 结 论

(1) 采用激光—氩弧复合热源焊接工艺能够实现镁、钢异种材质的有效连接, 焊接接头连续、表面成形良好。

(2) 通过微观组织分析发现, 由于受到氧化程

度不同, 在 Mg、Fe 过渡区域存在“竹节状”的 MgO 相、连续的 $(Mg)_x(Fe)_y(O)_z$ 复合相等新相。

(3) 采用激光—氩弧复合热源焊接镁和钢异种金属, 在一定条件下 Mg 元素能够向钢中扩散, 并在钢基体中形成复合相, 从而实现镁、钢异种金属的有效连接。

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structed with stationary valves and the other used proportional relief valves. The effect of system oil temperature on axial pressure was analyzed in emphases. The results show that the static and dynamic characteristics of axial pressure with the proportional valve system are better than those with the switch valve system; the axial pressure of the proportional valve control system is independent on oil temperature. In long period welding production, the control precision of axial pressure with the proportional valve control system is higher, and the repeatability is better than that of switch valve control system.

Key words: friction welding; proportional valve; computer control

Image processing of seam tracking system with laser vision

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(1. Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China; 2. Tianjin Polytechnic University, Tianjin 300160, China). p42—44, 48

Abstract: The method of real time image processing in the laser vision sensing seam tracking system was studied. In the course of pretreatment, the contrast of image was intensified by the image intensify treatment; the noise in the image was removed by medium filtering treatment; and the aim image was obtained from the background image by the binarization treatment. Then in the image post-treatment, for the key technology in laser stripe extraction and character point detection, some feasible method was proposed. The single and consecutive laser stripe was obtained by the method of inside stalk transformation. The convenient and reliable characteristic points were detected by analyzing slope. The method proved that the character point can be detected exactly and rapidly, and the demand of real time seam tracking system can be met by this method.

Key words: vision; seam tracking; image processing; character point detection

An new discretization algorithm for intelligent modeling in welding

LI Wen-hang, CHEN Shan-ben, LIN Tao, DU Quan-ying
(Institute of Welding Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030, China). p45—48

Abstract: Discretization method is usually important in intelligent modeling or controlling for welding process. The evaluation criterion for discretization methods in welding field were discussed. Based on the selected evaluation criterion, common discretization methods were compared, where a welding data set was obtained in pulsed GTAW experiment as modeling data and rough set modeling method was used to obtain a model that can predict backside width of molten pool. It showed that discretization method based entropy performs better. Based on the entropy algorithm, a modified discretization algorithm was put forward, and the last result showed that this method was better and suited for the welding field.

Key words: discretization; welding process; rough set; intelligent modeling

Electric arc shape of twin-wire indirect arc welding

CAO Mei-qing, ZOU Zeng-da, DU Bao-shuai, QU Shi-yao (Shandong University, Jinan 250061, China). p49—52

Abstract: With high speed camcorder system and digital oscillograph, the electric arc shape of twin-wire indirect arc welding was investigated. Results show that the arc was burning between the two wires in twin-wire indirect arc welding, and the arc was still a type of gas discharge in nature. Welding current, arc voltage and the distance between the two wires and the workpiece have great influence on the arc shape. With the welding current changing, the arc shape presents different degree of concentration and scatter. The arc becomes brighter and bigger with the increase of arc voltage. When the distance between the two wires and the workpiece reduced, the arc concentrated and became shorter and brighter. Arc voltage changes periodically, and its corresponding electric arc shape changes also periodically, and it has well corresponding relationship between arc voltage and electric arc shape.

Key words: twin-wire indirect arc welding; arc shape; welding current; arc voltage

Microstructure of dissimilar metal joint with magnesium alloy AZ31B and steel 304 for laser-tungsten inert gas lap welding

ZHAO Xu, SONG Gang, LIU Li-ming (State Key Laboratory of Materials Modification, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, Liaoning, China). p53—56

Abstract: The lap welding of magnesium alloy AZ31B and steel 304 dissimilar joint by laser-tungsten inert gas (TIG) welding was investigated, and the microstructure was analyzed by SEM, EP-MA etc. The results showed that Mg and Fe can be joined effectively due to the new phase forming in transition zone of the joint. It also found the new phases were different because the extent to oxidation was different. One was "bamboo" MgO phase, another was consecutive $Mg_xFe_yO_z$ phase. During the latter phase forming, the phenomenon of Mg diffusion can be found.

Key words: Mg/Fe dissimilar materials; laser hybrid welding; microstructure

Quality monitoring of resistance spot welding based on image processing of welding spot surface

ZHANG Peng-xian, CHEN Jian-hong, DU Wen-jiang (Key Laboratory of Non-ferrous Metal Alloys, The Ministry of Education, Lanzhou University of Technology, Lanzhou 730050, China). p57—60, 64

Abstract: A new method was explored to monitor joint quality based on information processing in digital image of welding spot surface in resistance spot welding. At first, through analyzing the image character, 4 characteristic zones related to welding processing were mined from the image of welding spot surface. And then, their areas were measured to be taken as characteristic parameters for evaluating spot welded joint quality. Secondly, through the correlation analysis between 4 characteristic zones areas and tensile-shear strength of spot welded joint, 3 characteristic parameters were selected as input vectors from them, and tensile-shear strength of the joint was target vectors. On the basis, Radical Basic Function neural network model was set up to estimate the weld quality. At last, the results of simulation and test show that it is feasible that spot-welded joint quality can be monitored based on image information of welding