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铝 镀锌钢复合热源熔一钎接头中的 AI—Fe 金属间化合物层分析

雷 振, 王旭友, 王伟波, 林尚扬 (机械科学研究院 哈尔滨焊接研究所, 哈尔滨 150080)

摘 要: 分析了铝/镀锌钢复合热源熔一钎接头中 Al— Fe 金属间化合物层的相结构,研究了焊接热输入对接头中 Al— Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的影响及化合物层厚度对接头抗剪强度的影响。结果表明,生成的 Al— Fe 金属间化合物层主要由 Fe_3Al_5 Fe_2Al_5 以及 $FeAl_3$ 组成,并且 Al— Fe 金属间化合物的生成过程伴随着 Si 元素的富集现象; Al— Fe 金属间化合物层厚度随焊接热输入的增大而增大,但电弧能量对化合物层厚度的影响要大于激光能量对化合物层厚度的影响; Al— Fe 金属间化合物层厚度并非越薄越好,化合物层厚度在 $1.5 \sim 4~\mu m$ 范围内, Al— Fe 金属间化合物层厚度对接头抗剪强度的影响不大。

关键词: 激光; 脉冲 MIG 电弧; 复合热源; 熔一钎连接; Al— Fe 金属间化合物 中图分类号: TG457. 14 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253−360X(2007)11−065−04



雷振

0 序 言

大光斑激光—电弧复合热源熔—钎连接方法可 以实现铝与镀锌钢的优质、高效连接[1]。在得到的 铝/镀锌钢熔一钎接头中,一般会生成一定厚度的 Al -Fe 金属间化合物层, 生成的这些 Al-Fe 金属间化 合物主要以脆性相存在, 化合物层的厚度过大会降 低接头的塑性和韧性,从而影响接头的强度。当前, 关于Al-Fe 金属间化合物层厚度对接头强度影响 的研究还没有形成统一的定论,大部分研究为化合 物层厚度应当小干某一临界厚度,并且化合物越薄 越好[2-4],但也有相关研究认为化合物层厚度在4.5 ~9 µm范围内合适[3]。因此,分析铝/钢连接接头中 Al-Fe 金属间化合物的相结构, 研究焊接热输入对 接头中 Al-Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的影响及 Al-Fe 金属间化合物层厚度对接头强度的影响, 在控制 铝/镀锌钢熔一钎接头质量,提高接头强度方面具有 重要的现实意义。

利用 X 射线衍射分析了铝 镀锌钢大光斑激光一电弧复合热源熔一钎接头中 Al—Fe 金属间化合物的组成,研究了焊接热输入对 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度影响及 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度对接

头强度的影响。

1 试 验

1.1 试验材料

试验所用镀锌钢母材为 SECC 冷轧热镀锌钢, 镀锌钢试板规格为200 mm \times 30 mm \times 1.2 mm; 铝合金母材为 5A02 铝合金, 铝合金试 板规格为 200 mm \times 30 mm \times 1.5 mm。试验中采用直径为 $^{\varphi}1.2$ mm的 A 1Si5焊丝。

1.2 试验设备

试验所用激光器为额定功率2kW的连续波Nd:YAG激光器,试验中采用焦距为200mm的激光输出透镜;所用焊机为奥地利 Fronius 公司生产的TPS5000型数字化 MIG 焊机,焊接过程采用脉冲MIG 焊,过渡形式为1滴脉冲。

1.3 试验方法

试验采用大光斑 Nd: YAG 激光一脉冲 MIG 复合热源熔一钎连接方法,接头形式为铝板在上、钢板在下的搭接接头。焊后将试件制成不同的试样,分别进行 X 射线衍射测试 (X 射线衍射仪为 CM 12)、扫描电镜分析 (扫描电镜为 SEI Sirion 200)和接头的抗剪强度试验 (剪切试验机为 INSTRON 5569 电子试验机)。图 1 为试验所用的激光一MIG 复合热源焊接装置,图 2 为剪切试样及试验夹具示意图。

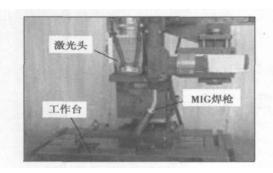


图 1 激光— MIG 复合热源焊接装置 Fig. 1 Laser — MIG hybrid welding device

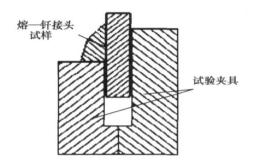


图 2 剪切试样及夹具示意图 Fig. 2 Sample and clamp of shear test

2 试验结果及讨论

2.1 AI-Fe 化合物层的相组成

通过对测试结果计算、分析,最终确定 Al-Fe 化合物层主要是由 Fe_3Al , $FeAl_2$, Fe_2Al_5 以及 $FeAl_3$ 组成。并且在所生成的 Al-Fe 金属间化合物中, Fe_3Al 主要存在于靠近钢母材一侧的化合物层中,而 $FeAl_2$, Fe_2Al_5 , $FeAl_3$ 主要存在于靠近铝焊缝一侧的化合物层中,并且越远离钢母材一侧,金属间化合物中 Al 的含量越高。图 3 为不同 Al-Fe 金属间化合物所对应的 X 射线衍射谱。

通过透射电镜能谱分析发现,在生成的 Al-Fe 金属间化合物周边会产生 Si 元素的富集。中田一博¹⁶ 认为是生成了 Al-Fe-Si 三元金属间化合物。但在对 X 射线衍射图谱的计算中却未发现有 Al-Fe-Si 三元化合物存在,这说明 Si 元素是以第二相的形式存在。出现这种现象的原因可能是焊丝金属中 Si 元素的含量较高(约为 5%), Si 元素与 Al 元素相互固溶而合金化,焊后在焊缝中 Al, Si 元素也主要以固溶体的形式存在, Al-Fe 金属间化合物的生成过程实际上是 Al 原子与 Fe 原子以一定的方式相结合的过程,在这个过程中原固溶体系中 Al 元素的相对含量有所降低。这必然使得 Si 元素的相对含量

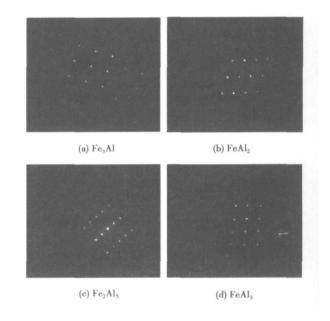


图 3 不同 AI— Fe 金属间化合物 X 射线衍射谱 Fig. 3 XRD spectra of different AI— Fe intermetallic compounds

增加,从而破坏了原来建立的固溶体系的平衡,为了维护体系的平衡,多余的Si元素则以第二相的形式在 Al—Fe 化合物周边析出并富集。图 4 为透射电镜能谱下的 $FeAl_3$ 金属间化合物层元素分布情况,从图中可以看到 Si 元素的富集现象(Si 元素的原子分数可达 21.1%)。

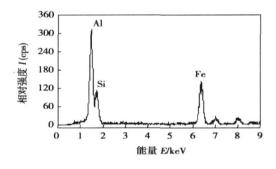
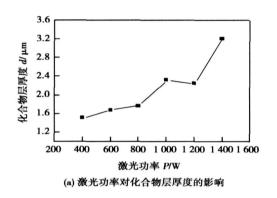


图 4 FeAI₃ 金属间化合物层 X— EDS 分析结果 Fig. 4 X— EDS result of FeAI₃ compounds layer

2.2 焊接热输入对 AI—Fe 化合物层厚度的影响

在铝/镀锌钢大光斑激光一电弧复合热源熔一 钎连接中,激光和电弧作为焊接过程中的两大热源, 其能量的变化对接头中 Al一Fe 金属间化合物层厚 度有较大的影响。图 5 为在焊接速度为1.0 m/min 下得到的 Al一Fe 金属间化合物层厚度与焊接热输 入的关系曲线,其中,图 5a 为化合物层厚度与激光 功率的关系曲线。图 5b 为化合物层厚度与电弧功率 的关系曲线。从图 5 中可以看出,在其它焊接条件 保持不变的情况下,增大激光能量和电弧能量,Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度均随之增大,但是二者的增长速度不同。在图 5a 中,激光功率由600 W增大到 1400 W(ΔP =800 W),Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的增加量 $\Delta d_i = 1.5~\mu_{\rm m}$;在图 5b 中,激光功率由730 W增大到1020 W(ΔP =490 W),Al—Fe 金属间

化合物层厚度的增加量 $\Delta d_i = 1.9 \, \mu_{\rm m}$,说明化合物层厚度随电弧功率变化的增长速度要大于其随激光功率变化的增长速度,也就是说电弧对 Al-Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的影响要大于激光的影响。图 6 为不同焊接工艺参数下接头钎焊连接界面处 Al-Fe 金属间化合物层微观形貌。



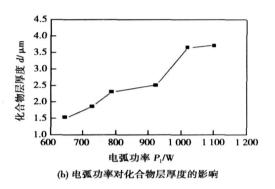


图 5 化合物层厚度与焊接热输入的关系曲线

Fig. 5 Relation between thickness of intermetallic compounds layer and welding energy input

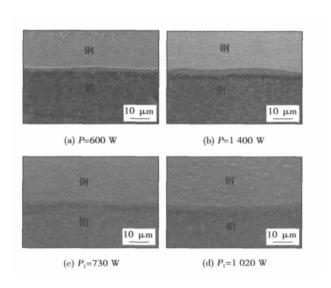


图 6 接头 A⊢ Fe 化合物层微观形貌

Fig. 6 Morphology of the Al— Fe intermetallic compounds layers

2.3 AI-Fe 化合物层厚度对接头强度的影响

图7 为在焊接速度1.0 m min下得到的接头抗剪强度与Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的关系曲线,其中,图 7a 为不同激光功率下接头的化合物层厚度与抗剪强度的关系曲线,图 7b 为不同电弧功率下接头的化合物层厚度与抗剪强度的关系曲线。

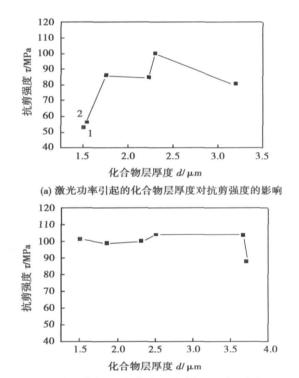


图 7 接头的抗剪强度与化合物层厚度的关系曲线 Fig. 7 Relation between shear strength of joints and thickness of intermetallic compounds layers

(b) 电弧功率引起的化合物层厚度对抗剪强度的影响

较低的原因可能是由于激光能量过低致使激光对钢 母材的预热作用不充分,从而导致在接头钎焊连接 界面处 Al, Fe 原子扩散不充分造成的。由于温度是 影响原子扩散的主要的因素之一^[7],因此要保证Al, Fe 原子扩散充分,就要增大焊接热输入(提高熔池金属的温度),焊接热输入增大的结果使得 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层的厚度也随之增大。由此可见,在铝 镀锌钢大光斑激光一电弧复合热源熔一钎连接中,控制 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度与保证 Al, Fe 原子的充分扩散是相互矛盾的,因此,从辩证的角度分析,并非 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度越薄越好,而是 Al—Fe 化合物层厚度合适(此时接头中 Al, Fe 原子扩散较为充分)的情况下接头的强度最高。

从图 7 中接头抗剪强度随化合物层厚度的变化 趋势也可以看出,并非化合物层厚度越薄,接头的强 度越高,而是在化合物层具有合适的厚度时,接头具 有最高的强度。

图 8 为不同焊接条件下得到的接头抗剪强度随 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度的离散分布情况。从图 8 可以看出,Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度在1.5~4 4m之间,铝 镀锌钢复合热源熔一钎接头均具有较高的抗剪强度。说明 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层厚度在此范围内,化合物层的存在对熔一钎接头的抗剪强度影响不大。

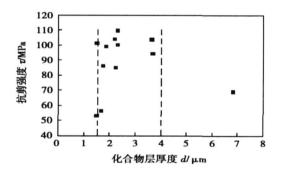


图 8 接头抗剪强度随化合物层厚度的离散分布情况
Fig. 8 Discrete distribution between shear strength of joints and thickness of intermetallic compounds layers

3 结 论

(1) 在铝 镀锌钢大光斑激光—电弧复合热源

熔一钎连接接头中生成的 Al—Fe 金属间化合物层主要由 Fe₃Al, FeAl₂, Fe₂Al₃ 及 FeAl₃ 组成, 化合物层中越远离接头中的钢母材一侧, 所生成的 Al—Fe 化合物中 Al 元素的含量越高, 并且化合物周围伴随着Si 元素的富集, 但并非生成了 Al—Fe—Si 三元化合物, Si 元素以第二相的形式存在。

- (2) 接头中 Al一 Fe 金属间化合物层厚度均随 激光能量和电弧能量的增大而增大, 但电弧能量对 化合物层厚度的影响要明显大于激光能量对化合物 层厚度的影响。
- (3) Al一Fe 金属间化合物层厚度并非越薄越好,化合物层厚度在1.5~4 \(\mu\)m之间时,Al一Fe 金属间化合物层的存在对铝 镀锌钢复合热源熔一钎接头的抗剪强度影响不大,此时接头连接界面处 Al,Fe 原子扩散较为充分,铝 镀锌钢熔一钎接头具有较高的抗剪强度。

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作者简介: 雷 振, 男, 1981 年出生, 硕士研究生。主要从事激光加工、激光一电弧复合热源焊接及异种金属连接等方面的研究。发表论文 10 篇。

Email: laser _ lei @126. com

the transition behavior of welding HAZ microstructure. When the cooling time $t_{8\,b}$ keeps constant and $t_{12\,b}$ is changed, the simulated HAZ microstructure and phase proportion vary largely. Therefore, $t_{12\,b}$ is the essential factor to affect HAZ microstructure, and it is more suitable to use $t_{12\,b}$ as the parameter to investigate the transition behavior of welding HAZ microstructure. The effect of the cooling time $t_{12\,b}$ on the simulated HAZ microstructure is when $t_{12\,b}$ increases austenite gradually transits to branch like morphology from band-like distribution and appears at the boundary and inside the grain. On the other hand, the ferrite content decreases with the cooling time $t_{12\,b}$ increasing. In this case, austenite and ferrite in the simulated HAZ microstructure of 2205 contain more dislocation than the base metal.

Key words: duplex stainless steel; heat-affected zone; microstructure; phase proportion

Microstructure and properties of copper alloy based nano composite for spot welding electrode

DENG Jingquan^{1, 2}, WU
Yucheng¹, Zong Yue³, WANG Wenfang¹, HUANG Ximmin¹, YU
Fuwen¹(1. School of Materials and Engineering, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009, China; 2. School of Materials and Errgineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310007, China; 3. Materials corporation, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009, China). p58—60. 64

Abstract: Copper alloy-based composites were successfully prepared using PM method with mechanically alloyed powders for spot welding electrode (CuCrZr/AlN). Microstructure and properties were characterized using transmission electron microscope, scanning electron microscope etc. Their electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity and softening temperature were measured. Results show that with the increasing of the contents of AlN, the electrical and thermal conductivity both decrease while the softening temperature increases. When the content of AlN is 0. 4wt%, its softening temperature reaches 900 °C, while its electrical conductivity is about 45% IACS (international annealling copper standard) and its thermal conductivity is about 197 W/m° K. When the content of AlN is 0. 2wt%, the composite has good comprehensive properties and is suitable for spot welding electrode.

Key words: Nano-composite CuCrZr/AIN; powder metallurgy; electrical conductivity; heat conductivity; softening temperature

Temperature field and stress field in arc sprayed coating of steel mold DONG Xiaoqiang. ZHANG Hongbing. LIU Yong ZHANG Zhongli (School of Material Science and Engineering. Sherryang University of Technology, Shenyang 110023, China). p61—64

Abstract: In order to analyze the arc spraying deposition process during the mold manufacture the FEA simulation program was introduced to calculate the temperature field and stress field in the sprayed coating. The heat transfer from coating to substrate was taken into account when the mathematical model is put forward. The model is built through the micro-thickness increase of the coatings. The micro-thickness lamellas and method of element's birth or death are activated gradually to participate in the calculation. Movable

boundary condition is used to simulate the practical deposition process adequately. On the basis of the calculation, the effect of the stress distribution on the coating unstable and the residual stress is analyzed.

Key words: arc spraying; mold; numerical simulation; temperature field; stress field

Analysis for Al— Fe intermetallic compounds layer of fusion-brazed joints between aluminium and zine coated steel by hybrid welding

LEI Zhen WANG Xuyou WANG Weibo LIN Shan-

gyang (Harbin Welding Institute, Harbin 150080, China). p65—68

The structure of Al—Fe intermetallic compounds in fusion-brazed joints between aluminium and zinc-coated steel was analyzed. Influence of welding energy input on the thickness of the Al-Fe intermetallic compounds layer was studied. And the influence of the thickness of the Al-Fe intermetallic compounds layer on the shear strength of joints was also studied. The results indicated that the intermetallic compounds layer was composed of Fe₃Al, FeAl₂, Fe₂Al₅ and FeAl₃, and these binary intermetallic compounds exhibited an enrichment of silicon near the weld metal side. The intermetallic compounds layer became more and more thicker along with the increasing of the welding energy input. But the effect of arc energy on the thickness of the layer was more remarkable than that of laser energy. A thinner or thicker Al-Fe intermetallic compounds layer could reduce the strength of the joints. When the thickness of Al Fe intermetallic compounds layer was within 1.5-4 μm, the influence of the layer on mechanical property of the joint was not significant.

Key words: laser, plusd metal inert-gas arc; hybrid welding; fusion-brazing joining; Al-Fe intermetallic compounds

Low-power YAG laser-MAG arc hybrid welding of stainless steel KANG Le^{1,2}, HUANG Ruisheng¹, LIU Liming¹, LIU Jinghe² (1, State Key Laboratory of Materials Modification Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, Liaoning China; 2. School of Materials Science and Engineering Changchun University of Science and Technology, Changchun 130022, China), p69—72

This paper studied the low-power pulsed YAG laser-pulsed MAG arc hybrid welding of stainless steel based on the comparison between hybrid welding process and single pulsed MAG (metal active gas) are welding. Compared with high-power laser-are hybrid welding, the low-power pulsed YAG laser-pulsed MAG arc hybrid welding also had many same merits such as increasing penetration depth, improving welding speed and stabilization of welding process. The shape of the arc was changed in low-power pulsed YAG laser hybrid welding due to the input of low-power pulsed YAG laser. When the pulsed YAG laser acted on arc region, the attraction and contraction of the arc root in low-power pulsed YAG laser-pulsed MAG are hybrid welding was prominent, and the energy absorption of MAG arc and pulsed YAG laser increased. The penetration depth in low-power pulsed YAG laser-pulsed MAG arc hybrid welding was 1.3 times of that in MAG welding when welding speed was same, and the welding speed increased 50 percent when the penetration depth was equal to that of MAG welding. The crystal grain of hybrid