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等离子喷涂纳米 WC-17Co 涂层高温磨损性能

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摘 要: 磨损是材料失效的主要失效形式之一, 纳米 WG-Co 涂层技术可望成为解决重大装备关键零部件耐磨的关键技术。文中用等离子喷涂的方法制备了纳米WG-17Co 涂层以及超细WG-17Co 涂层, 研究了涂层的高温磨损性能及失效机理。 结果表明, WG-17Co 纳米涂层与同成分的超细涂层相比具有较高的耐高温磨损性能。纳米涂层与超细涂层高温磨损失效机理不同, WG-17Co 纳米涂层的高温磨损失效机理以磨粒磨损为主, 伴随着黏着磨损, 超细涂层的高温磨损失效机理以低延性开裂和黏着磨损为主, 伴随有磨粒磨损。

关键词: 纳米涂层: WC-17Co; 高温磨损 中图分类号: TG174. 442 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253-360X(2008)12-0053-04



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0 序 言

碳化钨(WC)是制备硬质合金的主要原料,硬度很高而韧性差,其应用受到了很大限制¹¹。WC 的粒度是决定硬质合金力学性能的重要因素。随着纳米技术的发展,纳米 WC 粉末的制备方法和工艺日趋成熟。当粒度降低到纳米尺度时,材料的强度、硬度和耐磨性能都显著提高,韧性也能得到改善²⁻⁴。因此,用纳米钴基碳化钨(WC-Co)粉末作为原材料制备高硬度、高韧性的硬质合金表层成为可能。

研究表明,在 WC-Co 材料中,材料的硬度和强度随 WC 颗粒尺寸的减小而增加,纳米结构的 WC-Co 材料比传统的 WC-Co 具有更高的硬度和韧性,耐磨性能更加优良,具有更为广阔的应用前景 ⁵⁻⁹。但在喷涂过程中,由于纳米粉末的颗粒质量小、比表面积大,必须经过造粒处理,把纳米粉末团聚成适合热喷涂的喂料粉末。在喷涂过程中,要保持纳米晶粒不长大,获得纳米结构的涂层,喷涂工艺参数和喷涂设备很重要。

对超音速火焰喷涂 WC-12Co 涂层高温滑动磨损性能的研究表明,在一定温度下,随着 WC 颗粒尺寸增大,涂层磨损率增加; WC 颗粒尺寸一定时,随着喷涂温度增加,磨损率下降;致密的粘附在涂层表

面薄膜的形成对减少高温滑动磨损的磨损率起着重要的作用^{10]}。Yang 等人^[11]研究了WC 颗粒对高速火焰喷涂WC-12Co 涂层组织和滑动磨损的影响。研究表明,随着WC 颗粒增加,涂层磨损率增加,粘结相伴随着WC 颗粒迁移而拔出或WC 破裂是主要的材料迁移机制。Zhao 等人^[12]对等离子喷涂常规和纳米WC-12Co 的摩擦磨损性能进行了对比研究。研究表明,纳米涂层和普通涂层的磨损率都随喷涂温度增加而增加,这与文献[10]的结果相反,在相同摩擦磨损条件下,纳米涂层的摩擦系数更为平稳。普通涂层和纳米涂层在室温和400°C时的磨损机制都是黏着磨损、显微裂纹和涂层剥落,但是普通涂层的磨损更严重,而且随着温度的增加而增加。

WC-Co 具有优异的高温性能,但目前国内外的报道主要应用在 540 °C以下的环境中,并且针对温度高于 400 °C环境下 WC-Co 涂层的磨损情况以及失效机理,尚处于研究空白。文中利用高温磨损试验机,研究 WC-Co 纳米结构涂层 600 °C条件下的磨损机理。

1 试验方法

以 Q235 为基体材料, 以 Ni/Al 为打底层, 用超细 WC-Co 粉末和纳米 WC-Co 粉末分别喷涂面层。喷涂粉末尺寸见表 1。喷涂设备为 GP80A 型等离子喷涂设备。喷涂工艺参数见表 2。

表 1 喷涂粉末尺寸 Table 1 Size of powder

喷涂粉末	喂料尺寸 $d_{ m l}/\mu_{ m m}$	WC 颗粒尺寸 <i>d ₂</i> / nm
超细WC-Co	15~45	600
纳米 WC-Co	15~45	50 ~ 500

表 2 等离子喷涂工艺参数

Table 2 Parameters of air plasma spraying process

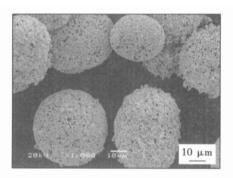
 喷涂	电流	电压	Ar ≒	H₂ 气	送粉气
材料	I/A	U/V	$q_1 / (L_0 \min^{-1})$	$q_2/\left(\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}\right)$	$q_{3}/(L_{\circ}h^{-1})$
超细 WC-Co	600	60	50	4	7. 3
纳米 WC-Co	500	60	50	4	7. 3

用 JSM-5910IV 型扫描电镜和 HITACHI S4800 场发射扫描电镜观察喂料和涂层的显微组织结构及磨痕。用 DX-2000 型 X 射线衍射仪分析涂层的物相。用 HXD-1000TM 数字显微硬度仪测定涂层的显微硬度,加载力为 0.98 N,保荷时间为 15 s。每个试

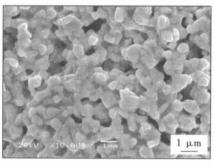
样测量 10 个点,取 10 次的平均值作为涂层的平均显微硬度。用 MMU-5G 滑动磨损试验机测试涂层的抗滑动磨损性能。油淬 GCr15 为对磨环,载荷 400 N,温度设定为 600 $^{\circ}$ 、转速为 200 r/ min,干摩擦环境,每个试样磨损时间为 1 h。用 BS224S 电子分析天平(准确度: 0.1 mg)测试试件质量损失。

2 涂层的显微组织结构

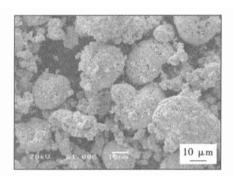
图 1 是超细粉末和纳米粉末的显微照片。超细WC-17Co 喷涂粉末目前已在工程中得到了广泛应用,已大批量生产,由于制粉的工艺成熟、装备先进,喷涂粒子尺寸均匀,形状呈规整的球形,有利于提高喷涂质量。 从图 1d 纳米粉末的形貌可以看出大部分 WC颗粒的尺寸范围为 50~500 nm, 但其中也有一些非常小的颗粒, 其尺寸范围为 30~80 nm, 形状也不是很规则的球形, 这些特点会影响喷涂工艺和涂层质量。



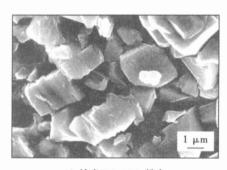
(a) 超细WC-17Co粉末



(c) 超细WC-17Co粉末



(b) 纳米WC-17Co粉末



(d) 纳米WC-17Co粉末

图 1 超细和纳米粉末显微形貌

Fig. 1 Morphology of ultra-fine and nanosized powders

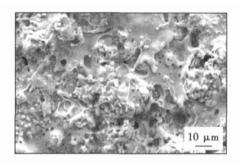
两种等离子喷涂 WC-17Co 涂层的表面显微形 貌见图 2 和图 3。

由图 2a 可以见,超细涂层表面存在大量未熔融,由粘结层 Co 熔化后包覆的 WC 颗粒。由图 2b 可见,纳米涂层表面光滑,大部分 WC 颗粒已经熔化,涂层的表面形貌及粗糙度会影响涂层的磨损性

能。

从图 3 场发射扫描电镜图片上看, 纳米涂层表面颗粒细小且分布均匀, 涂层中存在玻璃态的结构和纳米晶结构, 纳米晶分布均匀且致密, 至于玻璃态的结构是否为非晶还需要进一步的分析研究。

图 4 为 WC-17Co 涂层的物相分析结果。



(a) 超细WC-17Co涂层表面

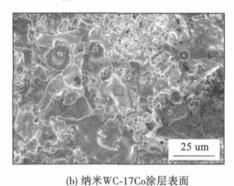
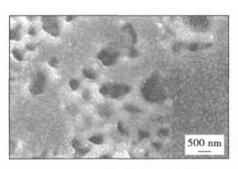
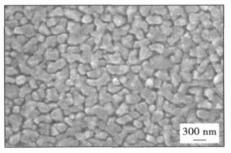


图 2 涂层表面显微形貌 Fig. 2 Surface morphology of two coatings



(a) 纳米WC-17Co涂层中的玻璃态结构



(b) 纳米WC-17Co涂层中的玻璃态结构

图 3 纳米 WC-17Co 涂层表面组织形貌 Fig. 3 Surface morphology of nanostructured coating

WC-17Co 喷涂粉末中只有 WC 和 Co 两相。而 从图 4 可以看出,超细涂层和纳米涂层主要是由 $W_2C(hep)$, WC (hep) 组成,超细涂层中还有少量的 Co_6W_6C 。热喷涂 WC-Co 材料时, WC 主要是通过以

下反应被分解和氧化: $(1)2WC \rightarrow W_2C + C$; $(2)W_2C + C_0 \rightarrow C_{03}W_3C$; $(3)C_{03}W_3C + WC + C_0 \rightarrow C_{06}W_6C^{[8\ 13]}$.

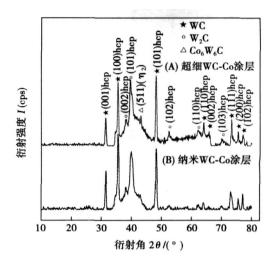


图 4 WC-17Co 涂层物相成分分析结果 Fig. 4 XRD spectra of WC-17Co coatings

对比超细涂层和纳米涂层,在 2θ =39. 730 8° 处,纳米涂层中 W_2 C 强度比超细涂层高得多。 W_2 C 的形成主要决定于粉末的受热程度。受热程度越高, W_2 C 相形成得越多。纳米涂层 WC 颗粒细小,比表面积大,在喷涂过程中温度更高,熔化更充分,脱碳更严重,更易生成 W_2 C。从图 4 可以看出,衍射角 2θ 在 42° 2 ~ 44° 之间两种涂层中都产生了衍射峰宽化,说明涂层中存在非晶相 13 。非晶相的存在对涂层的强度、硬度、刚度、韧性和塑性等性能有着复杂的影响。

3 摩擦磨损试验

超细涂层和纳米涂层的维氏硬度分别为 7.16 GPa 和 7.82 GPa。根据 Hall-Petch 公式^[14],维氏硬度 随晶粒尺寸的减小而增大。因此纳米涂层具有较高的硬度。

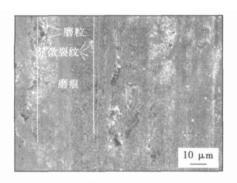
表 3 示出涂层的磨损失重随磨损周期的变化。 由表 3 可见, 在同等情况下, 纳米涂层的磨损失重明 显小于超细涂层, 说明纳米涂层的耐磨损性能明显 高于超细涂层。

表 3 涂层磨损失重量 Table 3 Wear loss of two coatings

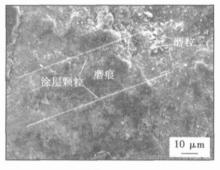
周期 τ/ r	超细 WC-Co 涂层磨损 失重总量 m ₁ / mg	纳米 WC-Co 涂层磨损 失重总量 <i>m₂</i> /mg		
4 000	19.7	6. 6		
8 000	34.2	15.3		
12 000	52.4	23.6		

从涂层的微观组织结构分析可以看出,纳米涂层中纳米WC颗粒细小而且弥散分布这种纳米结构,会引起涂层组织结构的显著变化,导致涂层硬度、抗磨损性能以及结合强度增加。这是因为随着WC颗粒尺寸的减少,Co基平均自由程降低;根据Hall-Petch公式¹⁴,硬度和强度也随之增加。同时,涂层结合强度高,涂层耐磨颗粒不容易在磨损过程中脱落,因此纳米涂层具有耐高温磨损性能。

超细 WC-17Co 涂层以及纳米 WC-17Co 涂层高温磨损试验后表面形貌见图 5。



(a) 超细WC-17Co磨痕



(b) 纳米WC-17Co磨痕

图 5 涂层磨损面显微形貌 Fig. 5 Morphology of worn surface

由图 5a 可见,超细涂层磨损表面存在一些缺陷,包括显微裂纹以及剥落,说明超细涂层的韧性较低。图 5b 纳米涂层的磨损表面存在一些比较浅的凹坑,未发现其它缺陷。磨痕中残存着少量的原始喷涂粉末颗粒,说明在等离子喷涂中,由于热量的不均匀分布,涂层中也存在未充分熔融的喷涂粉末粒子。

在600 [©]高温磨损条件下,超细涂层中出现了显微裂纹,而纳米涂层没有显微裂纹的存在(图5)。与纳米涂层相比,超细涂层晶界、相界面在高温条件下更容易弱化,而且超细涂层由于界面少,应力集中比较严重,更容易产生显微裂纹。因此超细涂层高温断裂抗力较低,在载荷的反复作用下,涂层中存在

的缺陷或界面处容易产生显微裂纹并逐渐扩展。因此超细涂层高温断裂抗力较低,在载荷的反复作用下,涂层中存在的缺陷或界面处容易产生显微裂纹并逐渐扩展。

从图 5 还可以发现, 纳米涂层的磨痕呈波浪形状, 这是由于在对磨环和涂层的粘结过程中, 从对磨环中断裂脱落的颗粒以及涂层本身产生的少量磨粒对涂层表面的碾压造成的。 纳米涂层的高温磨损失效机理以磨粒磨损为主, 伴随着黏着磨损。

由于超细涂层的韧性较差,涂层更易发生脆性断裂,导致磨粒的产生和涂层表面微粒脱落后形成的凹坑。超细涂层的高温磨损失效机理以低延性开裂和黏着磨损为主,伴随有磨粒磨损。

表 4 给出涂层磨损面扫描的能谱分析结果, 可见纳米涂层 W 的含量大于超细涂层, C 的含量低于超细涂层。纳米涂层中 W 的化合物可能主要是以 W₂C 的形式存在, 其 W₂C 含量高于超细涂层, 这与 XRD 分析结果是一致的, 这是因为等离子喷涂焰流温度高, 纳米粒子颗粒细小, 比表面积大, 受热更充分, WC 脱碳分解更严重。纳米涂层中 Fe 的含量要少于超细涂层, Fe 主要来源于滑动磨损过程中对磨环上的物质通过黏着, 磨损迁移到涂层上, 说明了纳米涂层的黏着磨损不如超细涂层严重。纳米涂层中氧的含量要高于超细涂层, 说明纳米涂层中氧化要严重。在高温磨损时一定厚度的氧化膜使接触表面变得更加光滑, 因此摩擦系数大大降低, 降低黏着磨损程度, 但是如果过量的氧化物形成后, 会由于磨损及氧化物脱落造成的磨粒磨损而恶化磨损过程。

表 4 涂层磨损面扫描结果
Table 4 Results of wear surface map scanning

涂层类别 -	涂层元素含量(原子比例,%)				
	С	0	Fe	Co	W
超细涂层	8. 21	50. 95	37. 86	1. 90	1.08
纳米涂层	4. 02	57.02	33. 12	1. 93	3. 91

4 结 论

- (1) WC-17Co 纳米涂层比同成分的超细涂层具有较高的耐高温磨损性能。
- (2) WC-17Co 纳米涂层的高温磨损失效机理以磨粒磨损为主,伴随着黏着磨损,超细涂层的高温磨损失效机理以低延性开裂和黏着磨损为主,伴随有磨粒磨损。

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焊研究发现,双丝焊焊缝组织均匀致密,焊缝中心形成等轴晶粒。

(2) 7A 52 铝合金母材盐雾腐蚀速度较其焊缝要快,表面点腐蚀现象严重,且腐蚀产物膜产生了较严重的皲裂现象。焊缝表面点腐蚀较轻,皲裂现象不明显,焊缝的耐腐蚀性能要优于母材。

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link programs of the hardware driver. The AAES experimental results show that the system not only correctly collects are voltage, welding current and AAES at high speed synchronously, but also displays the real-time graph of the signals. The whole AAES collecting platform will lay the foundation for further studying on the are acoustic emission mechanism in the pipe TIG welding.

Key words: pipe welding; are acoustic emission; LabVIEW

Morphological analysis of interfacial reaction layers in Mo foil and Al foil jointing by diffusion bonding YANG Weihua¹, LI Jinglong¹, XIONG Jiangtao¹, ZHANG Fusheng¹, LÜ Xuechao² (1. Shaanxi Key Laboratory of Friction Welding Technologies Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi' an 710072, China; 2. China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyarg 621000, China). p41—45

Mo foil and Al foil were joined by diffusion bond-Abstract: ing at 600 °C and 20 MPa for holding 50 min to 6 h to study the evolvements of the interface reactions at Mo-Al solid-solid interface. The results show that the new phases nucleate and form beneath the Mo substrate skin layer of $0.5-0.7\mu m$, then tears and lift off the Mo skin, turn to be island-like, and grow into Al substrate with Mo skin sandwiched. Initially, the reaction layers are not plane and like islands distributing along the interface, of which the growing rate is faster in longitudinal than in horizontal; with the islands further growing and joining together, three layers, Mo, Alg. MoAl, and MoAl₁, arise in sequence from Al-Mo interfacial reaction. When Al element is consumed. MoAl4 phase grows up and forms a new layer between Mo₃ Al₈ layer and MoAl₅ layer. At last, MoAl₁₂ and MoAl₅ are consumed and disappear with Mo₃Al₈ layer and MoAl₄ layer left on the interface.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Key words:} & Mo_3\,Al_8; & MoAl_5; & MoAl_{12}; & interfacial \ reaction; \\ diffusion \ bonding \\ \end{tabular}$

Weld softening zone width of 20MnSi controlled coding bar

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Abstract: When the 20M rSi controlled cooling bar is welded, there is a softened zone in the heat affect zone. The softened zone can diminish the load-bearing ability of the bar. By means of controlling the weld process variables and self-temper temperatures the weld-softening zone width can be controlled, and then the load-bearing ability can be improved. The relation model between the self-temper temperature and the welding parameters is gotten and arralyzed by using the C.M. Adams formula. The results show that the weld-softening zone width decreases as the self-temper temperature increases, the weld-softening zone widens as the preheating temperature or the heat input increases, and the weld-softening zone of the smaller diameter of bar is wider than that of the bigger diameter of bar.

Key words: controlled cooling; self-temper temperature; heat affect zone; softened zone

Twin microstructure phase and formation mechanisms of aluminized coating ZHANG Wei¹, PANG Bijun², ZHANG Jirmin³ (1. Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Luoyang Institute of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471023, China; 2. Mathematical Science College, Luoyang Normal University, Luoyang 471022, China; 3. Laboratory of Electron Microscopy, Luoyang Ship Material Research Institute, Luoyang 471039, China). p49—52

Abstract The La-aluminized coating on 20-carbon-steel was prepared by hot dip aluminizing method. The microstructure of Al₄C₃ phase in the coating was investigated through transmission electron microscope (TEM) after diffusion treatment at 850 °C for 4 h. The results indicate that the Al₄C₃ phases are rod-shaped and approximately sphericized, and the twinned Al₄C₃ phases exist in the coating. By using conversion matrix of twin index and the conversion matrix acting on twin index, it is proved that the Al₄C₃ phases are 180° secondary rotation twin with (003) as twinning plane and [001] direction as twinning axis. The long axis direction of rod-shaped Al₄C₃ phases is parallel to (003) plane and perpendicular to [001] direction, and its long axis direction is [210] direction. This shows that there is 180° secondary rotation twin with (003) as twinning plane and [001] direction as twinning axis in hexagonal system. The formation mechanism of the twinned Al₄C₃ phases is also discussed in the paper.

Key words: hot dip aluminizing; diffusion treatment; twin; formation mechanism

Wear behavior of plasma sprayed nanostructured WC-17Co coatings at elevated temperature CHEN Hui¹, GOU Guoqing¹, HU Yan¹, TU Mingjing² (1. Institute of Materials Science and Engineering, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu 610031, China; 2. Institute of Materials Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China). p53—56, 60

Abstract Wear is one of main material failure forms. Nanostructured WC-Co coating technology is expected to become a key technology to solve wear resistance of critical components in large-scale equipments. Nanostructured and ultra-fine WC-17Co coatings were prepared by plasma spraying. The wear behavior at elevated temperature and failure mechanism were investigated. The results indicate that wear resistance at high temperature of the nanostructured WC-17Co coating is much better than that of the ultra-fine coating. The wear mechanism is different between the ultra-fine coating and the nanostructured coating, which low-ductility cracking and abrasive wear following with adhesive wear predominates in ultra-fine coating and adhesive wear following with abrasive wear predominates in nanostructured coating.

Key words: nanostructured coatings; WC-17Co; elevated temperature wear

Twin-wire welding technology and corrosion resistance of weld seam for 7A52 aluminum alloy

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