

空心螺柱旋弧焊接方法

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摘 要: 基于纵向发散型磁场迫使电弧沿螺柱壁旋转的思路, 提出了空心螺柱旋弧焊接新工艺。针对外径 12 mm、壁厚 3 mm 的空心螺柱, 实现了螺柱焊电弧绕螺柱四周壁的均匀旋转。焊接工艺试验表明, 旋弧螺柱焊工艺参数明显大于同外径实心螺柱, 焊接工艺有较大的规范窗口, 但相对实心螺柱窗口变窄, 最佳旋弧电流参数范围为 1~2 A, 焊接时间为 600~700 ms, 焊接电流为 800~900 A。接头性能检测表明, 旋弧螺柱焊获得了饱满美观的螺柱焊成形, 宏观组织检测未发现未熔合、夹渣、气孔等焊接缺陷, 界面焊合率达到了 100%, 接头强度可保持在 330~390 MPa。

关键词: 旋弧焊; 空心螺柱; 螺柱焊

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0 序 言

螺柱焊是用螺柱(或类似的构件)端头和焊件的表面之间引燃的电弧加热并熔化结合部位, 然后快速地挤压在一起而形成焊接接头的一种电弧焊接方法。要求所焊螺柱焊接面中心呈尖端形态, 即依靠尖端与钢板基体产生电弧, 形成熔池^[1,2]。空心螺柱由于不可能获得这样的尖端, 电弧的产生必然随机发生在空心螺柱壁端面, 产生后的电弧在螺柱壁上作无规则运动, 螺柱壁周围无法获得均匀的加热和熔化, 导致焊接过程不稳定, 容易产生未熔合等缺陷^[3,4]。作者采用磁控方法, 在螺柱外围设计附加纵向磁场, 使电弧有规律地绕螺柱壁旋转, 均匀加热熔化空心螺柱壁, 空心螺柱焊接质量难题得到有效解决。

1 空心螺柱旋弧焊接原理与旋弧装置

空心螺柱电弧产生在螺柱壁某点(区域), 属于自由电弧, 存在一定的发散角。在外加纵向磁场的作用下, 电弧中的带电粒子绕电弧轴线做圆周运动, 圆弧运动直径的计算公式为

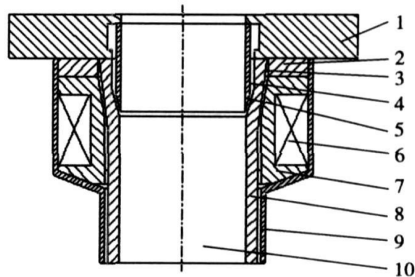
$$d \propto \frac{v_r}{B_z} \quad (1)$$

式中: d 为电弧的旋转直径; B_z 为磁场的纵向分量; v_r 为运动速度的径向分量。

旋转直径与外加磁场强度呈反比, 磁场越强, 电弧受拘束越大; 直径越小, 越趋向电弧轴线。结合轴线运动, 电弧自身形成了螺旋形合成运动。

但从整个螺柱的宏观上看, 在电弧已受拘束的条件下, 电弧整体呈现束状拘束电弧的特征, 稳定、钢性强, 运动方向与螺柱轴线保持一致。直流正极时, 电子流方向由螺柱指向工件, 受拘束的电弧电场强度增加, 弧长的变化对电弧形态影响变大, 即电弧不会轻易飘移运动; 但随着螺柱电弧端面的加热熔化, 弧柱拉长, 按照最小电压原理, 为保持最低电压, 弧柱又沿着周边运动。

设计研制的螺线管形旋弧装置见图 1。



- 1 焊枪链接套; 2 磁铁垫圈; 3 隔磁套; 4 通气孔; 5 隔气套;
6 漆包线; 7 电磁铁芯; 8 保护外壳; 9 螺柱焊接空间

图 1 旋弧焊接装置

Fig 1 Equipment of rotating arc

产生的磁场方向是轴向,而在螺柱周边,存在较大的径向分量 B_r (见图 2),图中 z 表示为轴向, r 表示径向。 B_r 大小为

$$F_y = I_z \times B_r \tag{2}$$

式中: F_y 为电弧受到的切向力; I_z 为电流的纵向分量; B_r 为磁场的径向分量。该径向磁场方向可看成由螺柱中心向周边发散,在轴向焊接电流分量 I_z 及 B_r 的作用下,电弧受到切向力 F_y 的作用,使其绕螺柱轴线做圆周运动。电弧绕螺柱运动,受到气动阻力的影响,其大小可表示为

$$F_D = \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho v^2 A \tag{3}$$

式中: F_D 是气动阻力; C_D 是气动阻力系数; ρ 是电荷密度; v 是弧柱的运动速度; A 是单位长度弧柱的迎风面积。

对于螺柱电弧,单位长度弧柱的迎风面积随着与螺柱提升高度而增大,为此距离的函数。电弧在运动过程中实际受力可表示为

$$I_r \times B_z - I_z \times B_r = \frac{1}{2} C_D \rho v^2 A \tag{4}$$

式中: I_r 和 B_z 分别为焊接电流的径向分量及磁感应强度的轴向分量。

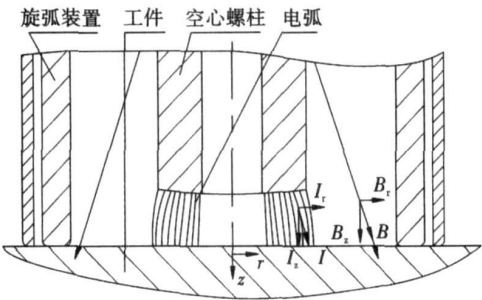


图 2 电弧在纵向磁场作用下受力示意图
Fig. 2 Sketch of forced arc in longitudinal magnetic field

电弧在管形线圈外加磁场的作用下,带电粒子自身作螺旋运动,电弧依据最小电压原理和电磁力原理,沿着螺柱壁作旋转运动。

2 空心螺柱旋弧焊接工艺

螺柱焊基体为碳钢板,板厚 10 mm,螺柱外径 12 mm,内径6 mm,见图 3。采用自行设计的旋弧线圈装置和 NJW-1 旋弧电源,选择大功率德国拉弧螺柱焊电源进行工艺试验。通过工艺试验,确定的具体参数范围见表 1。

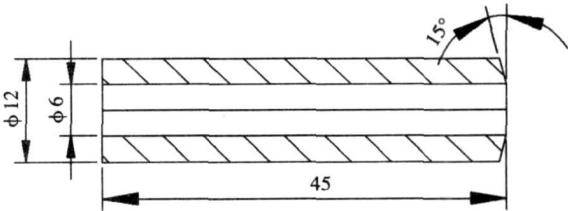
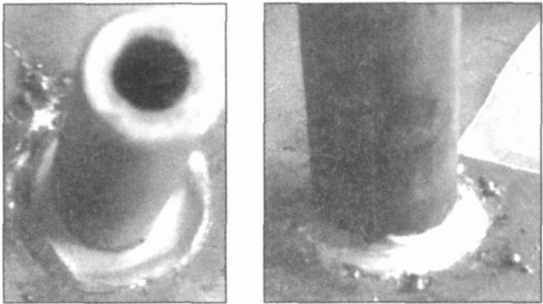


图 3 空心螺柱示意图(mm)
Fig. 3 Sketch of hollow stud

表 1 旋转电弧螺柱焊接工艺参数					
Table 1 Process parameters of rotating arc stud welding					
预焊时间	焊接电流	焊接时间	旋弧电流	提升高度	预压缩量
t_0 /ms	I /A	t_1 /ms	I_1 /A	h /mm	d /mm
60~90	800~900	600~800	1~3	2~3	3~4

3 空心螺柱旋弧焊接工艺试验结果

外径为 12 mm 空心螺柱旋转电弧焊典型接头外观见图 4,其中图 4a 为电流 1 050 A 过大烧穿的外观形貌,图 4b 是电流 850 A 正常焊接的旋弧焊接接头外观形貌。由图 4 可知采用最佳的焊接工艺焊接,螺柱焊接头外轮廓饱满、光滑,成形美观;而当焊接电流过大则会使螺柱周围熔敷金属出现塌陷的现象。典型的焊接工艺试验参数与强度试验结果见表 2。旋弧电流为 2 A 以上时,剪切试验断在螺柱母材,表明接头强度大于螺柱自身强度。由表 2 还可看出,最高焊接强度出现在旋弧电流为 1 A,焊接电流为 850 A 时,2 A 时的接头强度稳定性要好于 1 A 的接头。接头典型宏观形貌见图 5,断口形貌见图 6。



(a) 电流过大烧穿空心螺柱 (b) 旋弧弧焊接艺较好的空心螺柱

图 4 旋弧焊接接头外观形貌
Fig. 4 Formation of rotating arc stud welded joint

从图 5 可以看出,在保护瓷环的作用下,整个接头区域形成一定凸台,接头区域大于电弧区;且由于

表 2 典型螺柱焊工艺试验参数及剪切试验结果

Table 2 Typical process parameters and results of shear test

试样 编号	预焊 时间 t_0/ms	焊接 电流 I/A	焊接 时间 t_1/ms	旋弧 电流 I_1/A	抗剪 强度 R_t/MPa
1	60	800	700	0.5	315.66
2	60	900	800	0.5	305.66
3	60	850	800	1.0	391.95
4	60	800	700	1.0	368.66
5	60	850	700	2.0	372.66
6	60	850	600	2.0	378.13
7	60	900	700	2.0	380.82
8	60	900	700	2.0	375.50
9	60	800	700	3.0	349.20
10	60	850	700	3.0	337.80

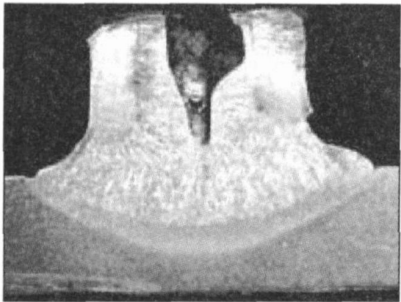


图 5 典型接头宏观形貌(3号试样)

Fig. 5 Macro photograph of typical joint (No. 3)

空心壁的吸附作用,使得一部分熔液填充空心,有利于螺柱与钢基体的连接。从图 6 中可以看出,断口多断于热影响区,呈韧性断裂。

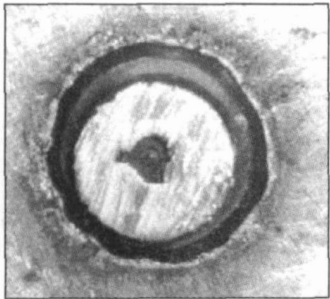
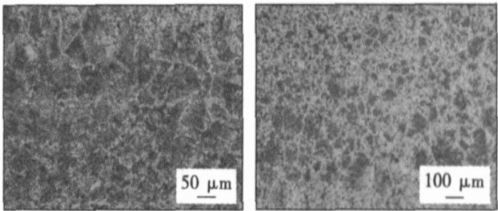


图 6 典型断口形貌(4号试样)

Fig. 6 Typical fractured joint (No. 4)

典型螺柱焊焊缝微观组织见图 7。由图可见,焊接接头熔合良好,熔合率为 100%。接头无未熔合、裂纹、夹渣、气孔等缺陷,表明旋弧效果良好,质量稳定。



(a) 钢板端熔合线 (b) 螺柱端熔合线

图 7 旋弧熔合线微观组织

Fig. 7 Microstructure of fusion line

4 试验结果分析

工艺和性能测试试验表明,对于外径为 12 mm 的螺柱焊,空心螺柱焊接工艺参数数值明显要高于同直径实心螺柱焊的参数。外加旋弧磁场以后,焊接工艺参数窗口相对变窄,对于焊接电流小于 800 A,引弧困难;而焊接电流大于 1 000 A 以后,空心螺柱易被烧损。这是因为空心螺柱引弧时,螺柱和基板接触面积大幅增加,引弧时空气不容易击穿,需要更大的热量,也就是说需要更大的焊接电流和电压来击穿空气并引燃电弧。另一方面,由于螺柱呈空心态,而熔化单位体积需要的热量是不变的,因而加大焊接电流会导致流经空心螺柱单位面积的电流过大,单位体积输入热量加大,从而使得空心螺柱焊接电流范围变小。为保证电弧能沿空心螺柱壁均匀旋转,焊接时间必须得到保证,否则将出现部分旋转不到位,形成未熔合缺陷,降低结合强度。试验表明焊接时间低于 500 ms 焊接后效果很差,焊接时间大于 800 ms 后,焊接效果也不好,会出现端面过度熔化现象。因此,在旋弧电流为 1~2 A,焊接时间为 600~700 ms,焊接电流为 800~900 A 工艺参数下,可以取得较好的接头质量。从表 2 可见,接头抗剪强度可保持在 330~390 MPa。

5 结 论

- (1) 设计研制并采用螺线管形旋弧线圈装置及驱动电源,结合德国 SuoYa 螺柱焊电源,实现了 600~1 000 A 螺柱焊电弧绕螺柱壁作圆周运动,获得了过程稳定、饱满美观的螺柱焊接头。
- (2) 对外径为 12 mm 的螺柱与厚度为 10 mm 的碳钢板的旋弧螺柱焊进行了大量的工艺试验,接头强度大于螺柱自身的强度,其材料接头强度可保持在 330~390 MPa。宏、微观组织和断口检测试验均表明,未发现未熔合、夹渣、气孔等焊接缺陷,界面熔合率达到了 100%。

工艺参数与焊接强度的关系模型,运用人工鱼群算法对模型进行了优化,获得最优摩擦焊接工艺参数。LSSVM 模型抗干扰能力和概括性强,适合小样本状态下的机器学习问题,性能不仅优于 ANN 模型,也优于标准 SVM 模型^[15]。AFSA 算法具有并行性、全局性、简单性、快速性、跟踪性等特点,对解决一些非凸、非线性及离散的优化问题十分有效^[16]。利用 LSSVM 和 AFSA 相结合的方法优化摩擦焊接工艺参数,具有操作方便、求解快捷、优化精度高等优点,优化得到的工艺参数能明显提高焊接质量,对实际摩擦焊接工艺设计具有一定的指导作用。

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[上接第 103 页]

(3) 对于外径为 12 mm, 壁厚为 3 mm 空心螺柱, 合理的旋弧电流范围为 1~2 A, 并给出了最佳的工艺参数窗口。试验表明, 旋弧螺柱焊工艺参数明显大于同外径实心螺柱, 焊接工艺有较大的规范窗口, 但相对实心螺柱窗口变窄。

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Abstract Mechanical properties of the friction weld drill rod, which is guaranteed with the rational welding technology and the rational heat treatment technology, must meet the requirements of profession standards. It is studied how to judge the cause of products being not up to standard. The effect of heat treatment technology on mechanical properties of the welded drill rods is analyzed. The results show that during the normal welding technology the yield intensity lower than that of profession standards, the impact ductility much higher than normal and the lower hardness in the heat treatment area are due to incorrect quench or temper technology. It can be corrected by revising quench or temper technology.

Key words: friction welding; drill rod; heat treatment; mechanical property

Taguchi method application for thermomechanical reliability in PBGA solder joint TAN Guangbin, YANG Ping, CHEN Zixia (School of Mechanical Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, China). p97–100

Abstract: Taguchi method is applied to evaluate the solder joint reliability of PBGA (plastic ball grid array) under thermal cycling test by using nonlinear finite element method. The size and thickness of PCB (printed circuit board), the size and thickness of substrate, the diameter and height of solder joint, the thickness of die and the thickness of EMC are eight control factors that are selected to configure in L18 orthogonal array. The best control factor combination of PBGA can be decided as a combination with A₁, B₃, C₁, D₂, E₂, F₃, G₃, H₃ based on the optimization of Taguchi method, which solder joint diameter A, PCB size B, die thickness F and solder joint height G are four most important factors among them. The results show that the experimental data and predictive value of optimization are 2.87964 and 0.88286 larger than those of original state separately.

Key words: Taguchi method; plastic ball grid array; thermal cycling; solder joint

Method of hollow stud rotating arc welding WANG Kehong, ZHANG Deku, ZHENG Shixiong, GE Jiaqi (Research & Application Centre of Large Structural Work Welding Technology, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, China). p101–103, 108

Abstract: Based on the idea of vertical divergent magnetic field making arc moving along the stud in wall, a new hollow stud rotating arc welding technology is presented. For hollow studs with outer-diameter of 12 mm and wall thickness of 3 mm, the homogeneous revolution of arc along stud wall is realized. Welding process experiments show that the process parameters of rotating arc stud welding are obviously greater than the same outer-diameter solid stud, and the welding technology normalized window is bigger, but narrower than that of solid stud. The optimum parameter of rotary arc current is 1–2 A, welding time is over 600–700 ms, welding current is 800–900 A. Joint performance testing results show that the formation of hollow stud welded joint is full and good. Macrostructure detection results show that there are no defect such as incomplete fur-

sion, slag and porosity, the interface fusion rate reaches 100%, and the interface strength maintains at 370–410 MPa.

Key words: rotating arc welding; hollow stud; stud welding

Friction welding technological parameter optimization based on LSSVM and AFSA SHU Fuhua (School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430074, China). p104–108

Abstract In order to determine friction welding technological parameters correctly and quickly, an optimization model for friction welding technological parameters based on least square support vector machine (LSSVM) and artificial fish-swarm algorithm (AFSA) was presented. With three friction welding technological parameters such as friction pressure, upset pressure and friction temperature as optimization parameters, welding joint tensile strength as optimization object, the nonlinear mapping relation between optimization parameters and optimization object was fitted by LSSVM. Firstly, experiments were taken to get data samples, and LSSVM model was established through data samples above. Then, the model was optimized by AFSA to get welding technological parameters. The results show that the construction model is easy, the optimization solution is quick, and the parameters optimized by this method make welding joint tensile strength increase by 2.1% comparing with that parameters optimized by orthogonal regression method.

Key words: friction welding; technological parameter; optimization; least square support vector machine; artificial fish-swarm algorithm

Three-wire MAG high speed welding process HUA Xueming¹, MA Xiaoli¹, LIN Hang¹, WANG Fei¹, WU Yixiong¹, Yasuhiko ONIKI², Shigen KAMIFUJI², SHI Jiangang² (1. Shanghai Key Laboratory of Materials Laser Processing and Modification, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Tsuneshi Holdings Corporation, Hiroshima 7200393, Japan). p109–112

Abstract A new technology of three-wire MAG high speed welding is researched to replace two-wire welding technology which is usually used to weld fillet in shipyard and the welding speed is under 1.0 m/min. Three wires, namely, leading wire, middle wire and trailing wire, are arranged in tandem. Each wire is equipped with separate wire feeder system, power supply and gas shield device, and welding process parameters can be adjusted individually to meet the various requirements of welding. The results show that the polarity combination of leading wire (DCEP)/middle wire (DCEN)/trailing wire (DCEP) or that of leading wire (DCEN)/middle wire (DCEP)/trailing wire (DCEN) can obtain stable welding process, good weld appearance, symmetrical weld seam, non-porous weld to meet the requirements of the shipbuilding industry; the maximum welding speed can be up to 1.8 m/min and the length of fillet weld leg can be to 5–8 mm by selecting a suitable welding current and welding speed. This new welding technology can be widely used for high-speed fillet welding industry.

Key words: three-wire welding technology; high-speed welding; GMAW; fillet welding