

磁场形态对等离子弧堆焊层组织性能的影响

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摘 要: 在低碳钢表面进行 Fe5 自熔合金等离子弧堆焊时外加纵向磁场, 并改变磁场形态, 对不同磁场参数下堆焊试样进行硬度和磨损试验. 采用显微电镜和扫描电镜对堆焊层显微组织进行分析, 研究磁场形态和参数对堆焊层组织性能的影响规律和作用机理. 结果表明, 交、直流纵向磁场均可以改善堆焊层的组织性能, 由于交流纵向磁场中频率可调, 增加了磁场的可控性, 对堆焊层组织性能的作用效果比直流纵向磁场更明显. 在焊接电流为 160 A 磁场电流为 3 A 磁场频率为 10 Hz 时, 堆焊层金属性能达到最佳值, 此时硬度为 68 HRC, 磨损量为 0.0318 g.
关键词: 等离子弧堆焊; 磁场形态; 电磁搅拌; 组织性能
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0 序 言

堆焊是材料表面改性、修复和制造的一种工艺技术. 随着节能环保需要的日益提高, 堆焊技术也得到了长足的发展, 而现在广泛使用的堆焊材料主要包括铁基合金、镍基合金和钴基合金^[1,2]. 这三种合金除了力学性能有所区别外, 其工作温度也有较大的变化, 铁基合金的工作温度最低, 钴基合金的工作温度最高, 所以钴也是高温合金的主要成分; 因此开发并使用高性能的钴基合金可满足高温高强度的工况要求. 但是国内的金属钴储量较少, 价格昂贵, 需要大量进口, 而铁基合金具有价格低廉、储量丰富的特点, 因此研究出性能优良的铁基合金使其性能达到或接近钴基合金具有广泛而深远的意义. 近年来, 磁控焊接技术不断发展, 大量实践表明, 外加纵向磁场可促使电弧旋转, 改变弧柱中等离子流和电流密度的径向分布, 影响母材的加热熔化和焊缝成形, 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, 减少偏析, 提高焊缝的力学性能^[3-5]. 但就不同磁场形态对堆焊层组织性能的对比分析少有报道; 因此, 文中就不同磁场形态下堆焊层的组织性能进行了对比分析, 通过对其作用机理的研究, 揭示不同磁场形态下堆焊层性能差异的内在原因.

1 试验方法

采用低碳钢作为底板在其表面堆焊铁基自熔合金 Fe5, 其化学成分见表 1.

表 1 Fe5 堆焊合金粉末化学成分 (质量分数, %)
Table 1 Chemical composition of Fe5 deposited metal

合金粉末	C	Si	B	Cr	Ni	Fe
Fe5	4.8	0.8	1.5	40	—	余量

用等离子弧堆焊机在低碳钢试板上堆焊制备试样. 采用的外加磁场是纵向磁场, 该磁场由安装在喷嘴上的激磁线圈产生, 磁场的形态及磁场强度、频率可以调节, 产生纵向磁场或同轴磁场 (磁力线方向与电弧轴线平行, 并以电弧轴线为中心形成轴对称分布).

堆焊的工艺参数分别为堆焊电流 160 A 电弧电压 30 V 电弧移动速度 3~15 mm/min 氩气流量 9.6 L/min. 采用 HRC-150 型洛氏硬度计测量堆焊层合金表面的宏观硬度. 耐磨性试验是在湿砂橡胶轮式磨损试验机上进行. 试验所得的磨损量是用试样磨损前后质量之差 ΔG 来表示, 其表达式为

$$\Delta G = G_0 - G_1 \tag{1}$$

式中: G_0 为试样磨损前的质量; G_1 为试样磨损后的质量.

2 试验结果

2.1 交流磁场对堆焊层硬度及耐磨性的影响

图 1 为堆焊电流 160 A 外加交流纵向磁场时,堆焊层金属的硬度及磨损量随磁场电流的变化曲线。从图 1 中可以发现,在不同的磁场频率作用下,磁场强度(磁场电流)对堆焊层金属的硬度和磨损量的影响呈现出一定规律,随着磁场电流的增加,堆焊层的硬度先是呈增加的趋势,但是当磁场电流大到一定程度(3 A),堆焊层的硬度达到最大值,随后堆焊层的硬度随磁场电流的增加反而开始减小。类似的规律在磨损量也得到体现,磨损量曲线也为一极值曲线,在磁场电流为 3 A 处取得最小值。因此交流磁场状态下的最佳磁场参数为磁场电流 3 A、磁场频率 10 Hz,此时堆焊层金属的硬度达到最大值,磨损量达到最低值。

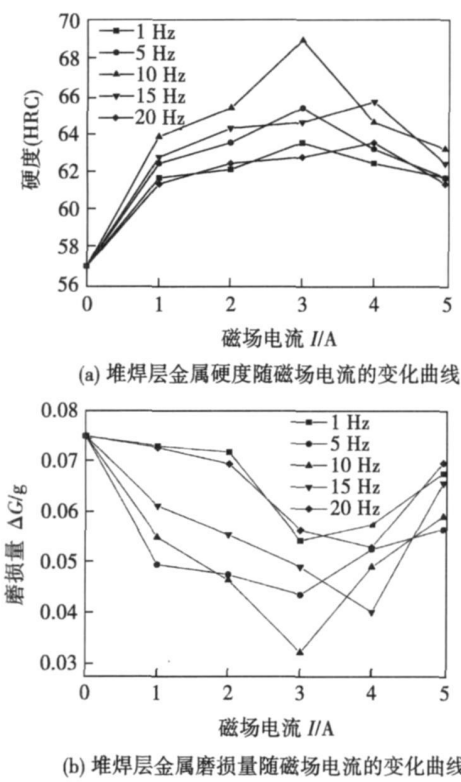


图 1 交流磁场作用下堆焊层金属硬度和磨损量随磁场电流的变化曲线

Fig. 1 Hardness and wear extent of Fe5 with different magnetic field current under alternating magnetic field

2.2 交流磁场对堆焊层显微组织的影响

图 2 是在磁场频率为 10 Hz 时,改变磁场电流堆焊层金属的显微组织。从图 2 中可以发现随着磁

场的引入,堆焊层中硬质相的数量不断增加,硬质相的分布形态也发生了变化。当磁场电流较小时,堆焊层中的硬质相横纵交错分布,且较杂乱,没有一定的规律;但是随着磁场电流的增加,硬质相的分布形态发生明显变化,大量硬质相垂直于堆焊层表面分布,表面为较规则六方块状分布,而且当磁场电流为 3 A 时达到最佳(图 2 b),并使其力学性能达到最佳状态,此时堆焊层金属的硬度最高,磨损量最低。随着磁场电流的继续增加,堆焊层中硬质相的取向发生一定的变化,原先规则排列的硬质相又变得杂乱无章,且有部分硬质相出现了“团聚”现象(图 2 c),这些铁磁物质偏聚带或“团聚”体的析出大大降低了堆焊层金属的性能,表现为堆焊层金属的硬度降低,磨损量增大,这与图 1 的结果相吻合。

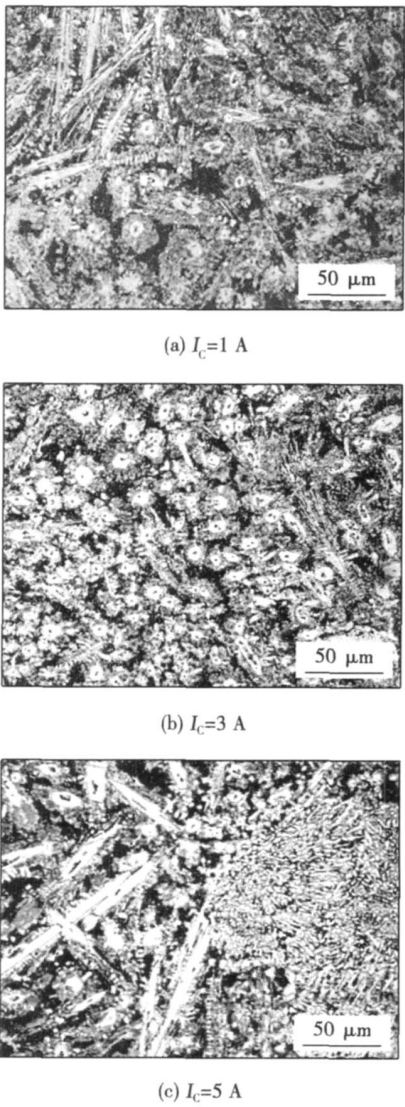


图 2 交流磁场作用下堆焊层显微组织

Fig. 2 Microstructure of deposited metal under alternating magnetic field

3 外加磁场对堆焊层金属的作用机理

通过对不同磁场作用下堆焊层金属的硬度和磨损量的对比,可以更清晰的看出不同磁场形态对等离子弧堆焊的作用机理. 图 3 为不同的磁场电流作用下,堆焊层金属硬度和磨损量对比,从图中可以发现:无论施加什么磁场,其堆焊层金属的硬度都比没有施加磁场时高,磨损量比没有施加磁场时低,这说明施加磁场后,外加磁场对堆焊层的性能及组织作用比较明显. 外加磁场通过电磁搅拌作用细化堆焊层金属的组织,改变了堆焊层金属的结晶形核,使堆焊层中硬质相的数量及分布形态得到改善,提高堆焊层的综合性能,因此其硬度和耐磨性要比没有施加磁场时要好. 另外,通过对比分析发现施加交流磁场时,堆焊层金属的硬度比施加直流磁场时硬度高,磨损量比施加直流磁场时低,据此可初步判定交流磁场对堆焊层金属性能的作用比直流磁场优越. 这是因为直流与交流磁场对电弧、熔池的作用形态不同所致.

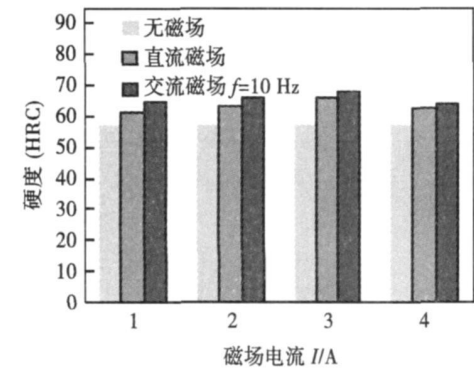
外加纵向交流磁场等离子弧堆焊时,等离子弧

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相应的变化^[6,7]. 考虑到纵向交流磁场的特点及熔池尾部结晶条件周期性的变化,将熔池金属凝固分为磁场作用结晶期和磁场休止结晶期分别进行说明.

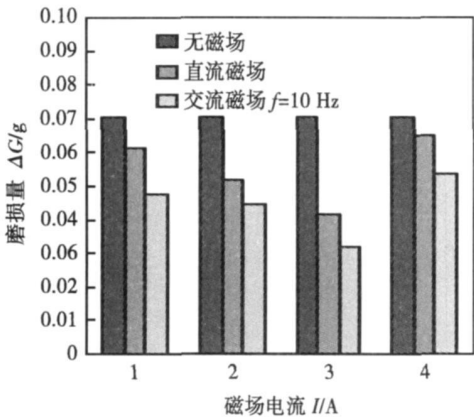
在磁场作用结晶期,由于外加纵向磁场的作用,焊接电弧旋转并扩张,带动液态熔池进行相应地运动,使熔池头部高温液态金属被推向尾部,呈现出旋转运动状态,这使硬质相被均匀分布在堆焊层,对提高堆焊层综合力学性能有一定好处. 此外,由于结晶前沿的温度及温度梯度较高等因素的影响,不可避免地造成凸入到液态金属中的结晶组织——胞状晶或树枝状晶的部分枝头和枝颈被重新熔化;而且,高温金属流对结晶前沿的冲刷作用,提高了堆焊熔池中熔融金属的平衡结晶温度,使结晶区域浓度过冷程度减少. 因此,在这个周期内,结晶线前沿的稳定性提高,促进了均匀扩散过程的完成,降低了双相区的厚度,熔池金属结晶速度大大降低,促进均质形核及等轴晶的形成. 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,一方面,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;另一方面,在此周期内,电弧旋转造成的熔融金属流的附加运动停止,结晶线与焊接电弧之间的距离增大,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,促进了异质形核及晶粒的长大,进而使得堆焊中硬质相的数量得到提高,而分布形态则得到改善. 由此可知,外加纵向交流磁场的作用之一是周期性地加快瞬时结晶速度,从而改变熔池液态金属的结晶过程和组织结构.

在直流磁场的作用下,磁场不发生交替变化,而是以一定的强度一直作用于熔池和电弧,使熔池不存在磁场休止期,而以一定规律进行相应的运动. 此外,交流磁场中磁场频率和占空比均可以调节,这样可以控制磁场对电弧、熔池的作用时间,也就直接影响晶粒的形核、长大条件,促进硬质相的形成,提高堆焊层的性能,进而充分发挥交流磁场的优势,导致交流磁场优于直流磁场.

外加磁场除了上述的搅拌作用,提高堆焊层综合力学性能外,磁场也会对液体金属产生电磁阻尼作用,抑制流体流动;因此无论在什么磁场状态下均



(a) 不同磁场作用下的堆焊层金属硬度对比



(b) 不同磁场作用下的堆焊层金属磨损量对比

图 3 不同磁场作用下的堆焊层金属硬度和磨损量对比
Fig. 3 Hardness and wear extent of deposited metal under different magnetic field

有最佳磁场参数,在适当的磁场强度下,电磁搅拌起主要作用,细化一次、二次结晶组织,改善堆焊层的性能.当磁场电流过大($>3\text{ A}$)时,电磁阻尼作用占主导地位,电磁搅拌作用被弱化,而电磁阻尼作用使熔池的温度升高,抑制熔体的自然对流,因而抑制热量的对流传输,使温度起伏减少,晶粒高温停留时间延长,使晶粒变得粗大,这对堆焊层的性能起负面作用,使堆焊层的综合性能下降.

4 结 论

(1) 由于交流纵向磁场中频率可调,增加了磁场的可控性,对堆焊层组织性能的作用效果比直流纵向磁场更明显.

(2) 在焊接电流为 160 A 当磁场电流为 3 A 磁场频率为 10 Hz 时,堆焊层金属性能达到最佳值,此时硬度为 68 HRC ,磨损量为 0.0318 g .

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shows the best mechanical property of the brazed joint when the Ag content exceeds 3.3%, the mechanical property of the brazed joint remains stable. The addition of Ag can refine the CuAl₂ brittle phase in the brazed seam, which decreases the stress concentration and enhances the brazed joints. In general, the brazing filler metal with 3.3% Ag has the best comprehensive properties.

Key words: brazing CuAl₂-Zn-Al fill metal, spreadability, mechanical property, microstructure

Microstructures and mechanical properties of friction stir welded 2219-T87 aluminum alloy joints WANG Chunyan, QU Wenqing, YAO Junshang, ZHAO Haiyuan (1. School of Mechanical Engineering & Automation, Beijing University, Beijing 100191, China; 2. Shanghai Aerospace Equipment Manufacturing, Shanghai 200245, China), P. 77—80, 84

Abstract: The joint of 2219-T87 aluminum alloy plate in 8 mm thickness was obtained by friction stir welding (FSW), and the microstructures and mechanical properties of the joint were investigated. The results show that the microstructure in the nugget zone (NZ) consists of refined and equiaxed grains; that in the thermally/mechanically affected zone (TMAZ) consists of deformed grains; and that in the heat affected zone (HAZ) consists of coarse lath grains. There is an obvious interface between NZ and TMAZ at the advancing side, but there is illegibility comparatively at the retreating side. The precipitation phenomena in different zone are affected by friction stir welding. The results of tensile properties show that the transverse tensile strength of FSW joint can reach about 70% of that of the base metal. Hardness measurements show that the FSW joint is softened during welding. Heat affected zone has serious softening, and tensile specimens fracture at the HAZ of retreating side. Fractographs confirm that the fracture of the joint is the mode of ductile fracture.

Key words: aluminum alloy 2219, friction stir welding, mechanical properties, microstructures

Comprehensively optimizing usability of new slag system basic electrode MENG Gongge, CHU Jijun, LIAN Jingyue, GU Feng, LI Dan, ZHANG Zhuanlian (1. School of Material Science & Engineering, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150040, China; 2. Harbin Welding Institute, China Academy of Machinery Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 3. Dalian Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspection Institute, Dalian 116013, China), P. 81—84

Abstract: A new slag system was designed after analyzing several domestic and abroad basic slag system electrode coatings. The experiments were arranged by the uniform design method and computer software. Nine coating constituents were taken as independent variables and were divided into 6 levels in all 24 experiments. The 7 usability target data were put into computer to analyze statistically. The results give the mathematic model multino-mial between independent variables and functions, which indicate the influence laws of many coating constituents on many targets. With computers and these mathematic models, many usability targets are optimized and the searching data are got, which give directions for improving usability of electrode. This search/calculating method is also a new attempt for improving electrode

properties in an all round way.

Key words: basic electrode, usability, uniform design, optimization

Influences of LaF₃ on microstructure and performance of laser cladding layer in situ fabricated CHENG Yiyuan, WANG Yong, HE Qingkun, WANG Zhengfang (1. College of Electromechanical Engineering, China University of Petroleum, Dongying 257061, China; 2. Technical Department, Shandong Qilu Petrochemical Machinery Manufacturing Company Limited, Zibo 255400, China), P. 85—88, 92

Abstract: In situ Ni-based TiC composite coatings with LaF₃ were made by laser cladding, and their microstructure, composition profiles, microhardness, wear and corrosion properties of the coatings were analyzed by using electron probe micro-analyzer (EPMA), transmission electron microscope (TEM), scanning electron microscope (SEM), microhardness instrument M-2000, Friction and Wear Tester, and M398 Electrochemical corrosion systems. The results show that after adding moderate rare earth LaF₃, the microstructure presents more homogeneous, the fineness of grain becomes finer, TiC distributes better and heterogeneous phase decreases. When the content of LaF₃ is 1%, the highest microhardness is got. When it is 2%, the optimal wear and corrosion resistance properties are obtained, but when adding excessive rare earth LaF₃, both the microstructure and properties will get worse.

Key words: laser cladding, in situ fabricated, rare earth LaF₃, TiC pellet

Effect of magnetic field style on microstructure and properties of overlay deposit LIU Zhengjun, LIU Duo, CHENG Gang, SONG Xinkui (School of Material Science and Engineering, Shenyang University of Technology, Shenyang 110870, China), P. 89—92

Abstract: The Fe5 alloy was overlaid on low carbon steel by plasma arc surfacing with longitudinal magnetic field. The style of magnetic field was changed during surfacing, which was direct magnetic field or alternating magnetic field. After plasma arc surfacing with magnetic field, the scanning electron microscope, wear loss test, microhardness test were used to analyze the effect of magnetic field style on the properties of overlay deposit. The acting mechanism of magnetic field style and parameters on the properties and microstructure of the deposit was researched. The results indicate that the introduced DC/AC magnetic field can give an effective intervention to the properties of the deposit. The active effect of AC magnetic field is better than that of DC magnetic field because the magnetic field can be controlled during AC magnetic field by alternation of magnetic field frequency. The optimal result is acquired when magnetic current is 3 A and magnetic frequency is 10 Hz, and the hardness of the properties is 68 HRC and wear loss is 0.031 8 g.

Key words: plasma arc surfacing, magnetic field style, electromagnetic stirring, microstructure and properties

Influence of processing parameters on performance of friction stir spot welding with re-filling probe hole YAN Keng, FANG Yuan (Provincial Key Laboratory of Advanced