

采用搅拌摩擦焊方法制备的非晶增强铝基复合材料的微观组织分析

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摘 要: 利用金相、EDS、XRD 及 TEM 试验等对采用源于搅拌摩擦焊方法的搅拌摩擦加工技术制备的非晶增强铝基复合材料的微观组织结构进行试验分析。结果表明, 非晶增强体与基体 5A06 铝合金经过搅拌摩擦加工过程充分的搅拌作用, 获得了层状混和组织结构。复合材料中存在大量的 90~400 nm 纳米级组织, 主要由 α -Al 与 α -Al 非晶组织构成。纳米级组织的存在有助于复合材料性能的提高, 而非晶结构的非晶增强体在搅拌摩擦加工过程中并未完全晶化。

关键词: 金属基复合材料; 搅拌摩擦焊; 搅拌摩擦加工; 非晶合金; 显微组织

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0 序 言

搅拌摩擦加工技术 (FSF) 是基于搅拌摩擦焊工艺 (FSW) 而发展的一种新型材料加工、制备工艺^[1]。搅拌摩擦加工过程中, 材料将经历强烈的塑性变形、流动以及高的搅拌摩擦热等过程, 进而会导致材料组织结构的改变。目前, 搅拌摩擦加工技术已成功应用于金属基复合材料 (MMCs) 的制备方面, 增强材料多采用粉末状、颗粒状或某些特殊功能材料, 例如 SiC、SiO₂、Al₂O₃ 以及碳纳米管 (MWCNTs) 等^[2-4]。但至今还没有看到将非晶合金材料作为增强材料, 并利用搅拌摩擦加工技术制备金属基复合材料的报道。

非晶合金具有许多显著的特性, 例如高强度、高硬度以及高的耐磨性等^[5], 因此将非晶合金作为增强体材料, 通过搅拌摩擦加工特殊的物理及力学过程, 将会得到一种新型的、具有一定强度的金属基复合材料。最近, 一些研究者利用搅拌摩擦加工技术对大块非晶进行了组织结构改性方面的研究^[6-7], 其中涉及到有关搅拌摩擦加工导致非晶合金晶化等方面的一些研究。而将非晶合金作为增强体进行搅拌摩擦加工, 其组织结构的演变及对基体金属的组

织性能的影响将更为复杂, 但目前还没有相关报道, 因此该研究具有十分重要的科学意义。

该研究是在前期利用搅拌摩擦加工技术制备获得的 Al₄₂Ni₁₀La₁ 非晶增强铝基复合材料的基础上^[8], 利用金相、能谱分析 (EDS)、X 射线衍射 (XRD) 及透射电镜 (TEM) 对复合材料的微观组织结构进行分析, 研究复合材料在搅拌摩擦加工中的组织结构演变, 重点分析形成复合材料的原始非晶合金和基体材料 5A06 铝合金在搅拌摩擦加工条件下其组织结构及其对复合材料的形成的影响等。通过该研究为新型非晶增强铝基复合材料组织性能研究提供重要的试验依据, 同时也为非晶在特殊加工工艺中的结构演变提供一定的试验基础。

1 试验方法

试验材料为 5A06 铝合金以及铝基非晶带 Al₄₂Ni₁₀La₁, AlNiLa 非晶带作为增强体材料。5A06 铝合金试板的尺寸为 120 mm×60 mm, 厚度为 6 mm; AlNiLa 非晶带的厚度为 65 μ m。5A06 铝合金材料的化学成分及部分力学性能见表 1。搅拌摩擦加工制备复合材料的加工示意图见图 1。通过一系列的搅拌摩擦加工试验, 确定复合材料最佳工艺参数为: 搅拌头的旋转速度 $n=1\ 000\ \text{r/min}$, 行走速度 $v=40\ \text{mm/min}$ 。

表 1 试验材料 5A06 铝合金的化学成分及力学性能
Table 1 Chemical composition and mechanical performance of 5A06 aluminum

化学成分 (质量分数, %)					力学性能			
Cu	Mg	Mn	Ti	Al	密度 $\rho / (\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3})$	抗拉强度 R_m / MPa	断后伸长率 $A (\%)$	硬度 (HV)
0.10	5.8~6.8	0.5~0.8	0.02~0.10	余量	2.64	340	20	70~80

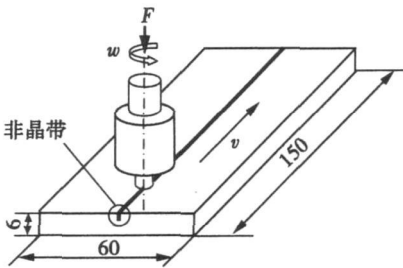


图 1 非晶增强铝基复合材料搅拌摩擦加工示意图 (mm)
Fig 1 Schematic diagram of FSP for amorphous reinforced aluminum matrix composite

加工后切取试样并制备金相、XRD及 TEM微观组织分析的薄膜试样. 金相试样制备过程中采用混合溶液 1.0% HF+1.5% HCl+2.5% HNO₃+95% H₂O 对复合材料进行组织显蚀处理. TEM薄膜试样制备时,首先从复合材料中切取厚度为 1 mm 直径为 3 mm 的圆形试样,然后磨制到厚度 50 μm 以下,利用配比为 1:3 的硝酸 HNO₃ 和甲醇 CH₃OH 电解腐蚀液,在电压为 18 V 温度为 -20 ℃ 的电解双喷减薄仪中进行减薄获得 TEM 试验用试样.

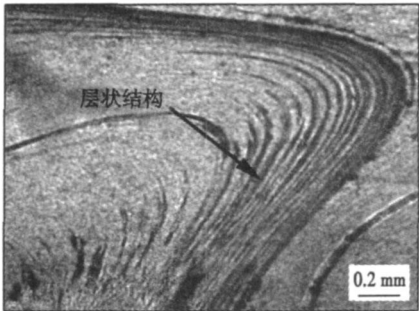
2 试验结果及分析

2.1 复合材料的显微组织

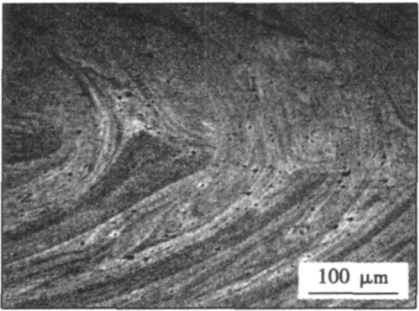
利用光学显微镜对 AlNi-L 非晶增强铝合金复合材料的显微组织结构进行试验,图 2 为典型的金相组织形貌. 铝基非晶带材被成功的置入 5A06 铝合金中,并且搅拌区存在一定的层状结构组织(图 2 a). 图 2 b 表明,复合材料呈现有一定规律的层状混和形态的组织结构. 一般认为搅拌摩擦加工过程属于低温的塑性变形过程,因此典型的层状混和结构应是形成复合材料的非晶增强体与基体铝合金材料经过充分的搅拌作用而形成的,其中颜色较深的组织应为非晶经过搅拌摩擦加工后形成的新的组织.

2.2 复合材料 EDS 与 XRD 分析

显微组织结构分析表明,复合材料主要由原始的非晶增强体和基体铝合金材料经过搅拌摩擦加工形成的具有层状混和的组织构成,这其中可能存在



(a) 层状结构显微组织形貌



(b) 典型层状混和区组织形貌

图 2 非晶增强铝基复合材料显微组织形貌
Fig 2 Microstructure of amorphous reinforced aluminum matrix composite

一定的原始非晶与铝合金组织之间的组织变化. 利用能谱分析仪 (EDS) 对复合材料元素成分进行试验,选取复合材料层状混和结构区域进行测试,表 2 为该区域的 EDS 试验分析结果.

表 2 复合材料层状结构区的 EDS 分析结果
Table 2 EPMA results in sandwich structure region of composite

元素	白亮条带组织		灰色组织	
	原子分数 (%)	质量分数 (%)	质量分数 (%)	原子分数 (%)
Al	71.64	83.60	94.61	94.06
Mg	8.84	11.45	5.39	5.94
La	17.80	4.03	—	—
Ni	1.72	0.92	—	—

EDS 分析表明,图 2 b 中所示的白亮带状结构主要由元素 Al Mg Ni 以及 La 组成,与 5A06 铝合金

相比较产生了一定的变化. 这表明白亮带状组织主要是由原始非晶带经过搅拌摩擦加工后形成的. 另外,较多量的元素 Mg存在于该区域,表明搅拌摩擦加工过程中 5A06铝合金中的 Mg元素可能与原始非晶带之间发生了一定的扩散作用,因此原始非晶带在搅拌摩擦加工过程中可能产生了晶化.

利用 X射线衍射技术 (XRD)对复合材料的物相结构进行试验分析. XRD试验中采用 Rigaku-2500型 X射线衍射分析仪,试验中采用铜靶 ($K\alpha$),工作电压为 40 V工作电流为 200 mA XRD分析结果如图 3 所示. 复合材料主要由 α -Al Mg_2Al_3 $MnAl_6$ 以及 La_3Al_{11} 等物相组成,并未发现有显著的非晶衍射峰存在. La_3Al_{11} 相的存在表明构成复合材料的原始非晶带材发生了一定的组织结构的变化. 但与基体材料的 XRD分析结果相比^[8],搅拌摩擦加工后复合材料的宏观相结构与基体仍然十分接近,这主要是由于添加的非晶增强体的量仍十分少的缘故. 而原始非晶带与 5A06铝合金之间存在一定的元素扩散,因此非晶带在搅拌摩擦加工过程中存在一定的晶化过程.

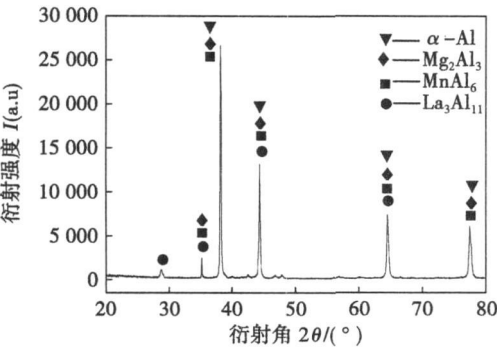


图 3 非晶增强铝基复合材料的 XRD分析
Fig. 3 X-ray diffraction diagram of amorphous reinforced aluminum matrix composite

2.3 复合材料 TEM分析

金相试验及 XRD试验表明构成复合材料的原始非晶增强体在搅拌摩擦加工过程中可能发生了一定的晶化,因此有必要利用透射电镜 (TEM)对复合材料的微观组织结构进行观察分析,这将能够更加深入了解复合材料成形过程中组织结构的演变特征. 试验中采用 H-800型透射电子显微镜进行组织观察,试验加速电压为 150 kV

图 4为 5A06铝合金基体材料典型的 TEM组织形貌,图中所示为大块晶粒中的众多的亚晶结构,可见区域的晶粒尺寸约为 0.3~1.0 μm左右,其组织为典型的 α -Al结构,并伴有一定的未完全形成亚晶结构的位错胞状结构.

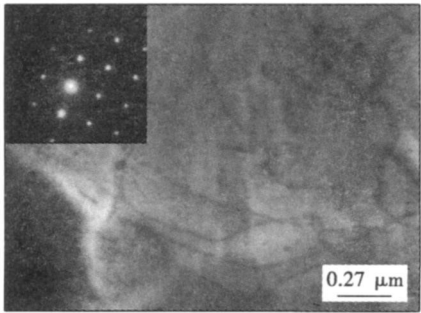
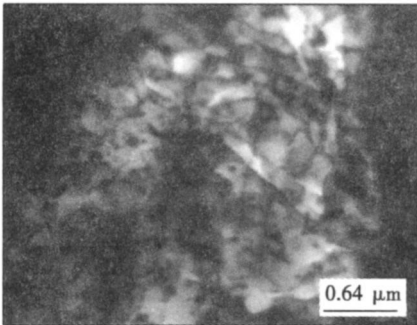
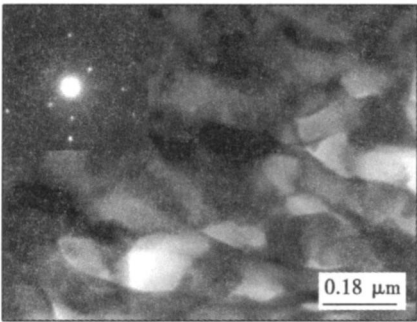


图 4 5A06铝合金的 TEM组织分析
Fig. 4 TEM analysis of 5A06 aluminum alloy

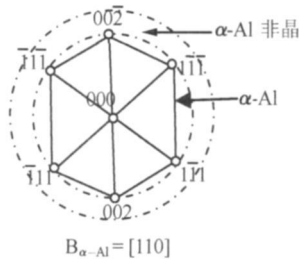
图 5为非晶增强铝基复合材料的 TEM典型组织形貌及电子衍射结果. TEM分析表明,在较大的区域均存在与原始 5A06铝合金不同的组织,该区域



(a) 复合材料TEM组织形貌



(b) 纳米级组织的TEM形貌



(c) 电子衍射花样标定结果

图 5 非晶增强铝基复合材料的 TEM分析
Fig. 5 TEM analysis of amorphous reinforced aluminum matrix composite

域呈现大量由龟裂状的不规则的块体组织构成,并且这些块体组织之间有的存在明显的界限,有的界限并不十分明显,与一般的金属晶粒结构十分类似,但又不完全相同,见图 5b. 这些块体组织平均直径为 90~400 nm 不等,达到了纳米级组织. 衍射分析表明该区域是由具有密排六方晶体结构(hcp)、晶带轴为 $b=[110]$ 的 α -Al 以及 α -Al 非晶结构共同组成,如图 5 所示. 这表明复合材料组织形态与原始增强体非晶之间存在一定的联系,而该区域具有非晶特征表明非晶增强体在搅拌摩擦加工过程中并没有完全产生晶化.

目前铝合金的搅拌摩擦加工研究中发现搅拌区金属的晶粒主要以细化了的等轴晶为主,目前晶粒的最小尺度约为直径 $1\ \mu\text{m}^{[9,10]}$. 而研究中出现具有纳米尺度的组织结构,表明非晶作为增强体材料在复合材料组织细化的过程中扮演重要角色. 而晶粒的细化是促使金属塑性提高的重要原因之一,也是目前铝合金搅拌摩擦焊接或加工接头具有较高力学性能的重要影响因素. 因此大量的达到纳米尺度的组织的存在将有助于复合材料组织性能的提高.

添加非晶增强的铝基复合材料的搅拌摩擦加工过程中发现组织得到了单一加工铝合金材料几倍的细化. 结果表明,不仅加工工艺起到重要作用,其中增强体非晶晶化过程以及增强体与原基体材料 5A06 铝合金在搅拌摩擦加工过程中的交互作用可能起到了至关重要的作用,受时间及试验的限制还有待于在今后加以研究.

3 结 论

(1) 针对源于搅拌摩擦焊方法的搅拌摩擦加工技术制备获得的铝基非晶增强复合材料,利用金相、EDS XRD 及 TEM 等试验手段对其微观组织结构进行分析.

(2) 构成复合材料的原始增强体非晶与基体铝合金经充分的搅拌作用,相互之间的界限已不明显,其混合程度较高,具有一定的层状结构特征. $\text{L}_{\beta}\text{Al}$ 相的存在表明增强体与基体之间存在元素扩散及相变过程.

(3) 复合材料中存在大量的具有纳米尺度的组织,呈现 α -Al 与 α -Al 非晶的复合结构,其晶粒尺度约为 90~400 nm. 复合材料中存在一定的非晶态特征表明非晶增强体在搅拌摩擦加工过程中并未完全产生晶化. 而搅拌摩擦加工中非晶增强体与基体 5A06 铝合金的相变及交互作用可能是引起复合材料超细晶化组织产生的重要因素.

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deep penetration welding WANG Renping, LEI Yongping, SHI Yaowu (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China), P 38—40

Abstract: In order to accurately simulate the laser deep penetration welding process, a three-phase unification mathematical model of vapor phase, liquid phase and solid phase was established. The VOF (volume of fluid) method was employed to track free surfaces. Roles of surface tension, recoil pressure and thermal buoyancy were considered in the model. Dynamic process of keyhole and its corresponding temperature distributions were obtained by numerical modeling. The welding experiments on 304 stainless steel alloy show the calculated results agree well with the experimental results.

Key words: laser deep penetration welding; keyhole; recoil pressure; numerical simulation

Effect of carbon on microstructure and properties of C-1.5Mn-2.5Ni-0.5Cr-0.5Mo high strength steel weld metal

QI Yanchang, PENG Yun, WEI Jinshan, TIAN Zhiling (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Steel Processes and Products, Central Iron & Steel Research Institute, Beijing 100081, China), P 41—44

Abstract: The microstructure and properties of weld metal with three amount of carbon were investigated by means of optical microscopy, scanning electron microscopy with EDS and transmission electron microscopy. The results indicate that the dominant microstructure changes from the acicular ferrite to the lath martensite and the width of martensite lath is much more finer with the increase of carbon content. In addition, with increasing carbon content in weld metal, the Mn and Ni segregations become worse, the hardness and strength of weld metal increase, and the hardness differences of prior δ -ferrite columnar boundary region and prior δ -ferrite columnar core are increased.

Key words: carbon; segregation; microstructures; properties

Numerical analysis on stress concentration factors of joints in welded T-tube CHEN Tuanhai, CHEN Guoning (Center for Offshore Engineering and Safety Technology, China University of Petroleum, Dongying 257061, Shandong, China), P 45—48

Abstract: A new numerical method to calculate the stress concentration factors (SCF) of T-joints in welded T-tube was proposed in view of the disadvantages of the present methods. By virtue of submodel technology in ANSYS, both shell and solid elements were used to simulate joints in welded T-tube. The welded joint models were established according to AWS specifications. In order to reflect the stress distribution along the weld toe more accurately, the weld profiles including the grinding weld toe which could mitigate stress concentration effectively were modeled. The path mapping technology was used to describe the stress distribution along the brace, and then the nominal stress and hot spot stress were used to calculate SCF through path analysis. Finally, through numerical analysis of 15 T-joints in welded tube with different parameters under axial loading, in-plane bending and out-of-plane bending, the effects of geometrical parameters on the SCF values and distributions under different kinds of

load were investigated.

Key words: T-tube joint; stress concentration factor; submodel technology; hot spot stress

Multi-information detection system of welding process based on passive vision ZHENG Jun, PAN Jilian (Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials Processing Technology, Ministry of Education, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China), P 49—52

Abstract: As for the process control of the arc welding, a detection system for welding process was proposed based on passive vision, which was composed of industry CCD camera, narrow-band optical filters and computer. The center wavelength of the narrow-band optical filter was 950 nm, which could reduce the arc interference and help to obtain a clear image of in welding process. During the welding, the system can detect the arc motion pool wire in real time, and the characteristic parameters of the position deviation, amplitude deviation and angle deviation of the arc can be obtained. According to the obtained information, the welding torch can be controlled to make the arc move, which can make the swing center, the swing plane and the swing amplitude be adapted to the position and shape of the weld seam, avoid defects formation during welding and result in a good welding quality.

Key words: welding; passive vision; multi-information; real time

Microstructure analysis of amorphous reinforced aluminum matrix composite prepared by friction stir welding LIU Peng, SHI Qingyu, HUO Yushuang, ZHANG Yuanbin, LI Yang (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shandong Jianzhu University, Jinan 250101, China; 2. Department of Mechanical Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China), P 53—56

Abstract: The aluminum matrix composite reinforced by Al-based amorphous was prepared by friction stir welding. The microstructure of the composite was analyzed by metallography, energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and transmission electron microscope (TEM). The test results indicated that the amorphous reinforced materials and metal matrix (5A06 aluminum alloy) were well mixed together by a full stir and an interesting sandwich mixed structure was formed. A large number of nanoscale structure with 90—400 nm exists in this composites. The nanoscale structure is composed of α -Al and α -Al amorphous structure, which can greatly improve the structure and properties of the composite. Furthermore, the existence of amorphous structure indicated that the amorphous reinforced materials were not completely crystallized during the friction stir processing.

Key words: metal matrix composites; friction stir welding; friction stir processing; amorphous alloy; microstructure

Improvement of fatigue performance of TC4 Ti alloy welded joints by pad using ultrasonic peening ZHAO Xiaohui, WANG Dongq, WANG Xibao, DENG Caiyan, ZU Zhiqiang (1. Tianjin Key Laboratory of Advanced Joining Technology