6061 铝合金中温钎焊接头组织与性能

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摘 要: 采用自行研制的 AlZnSi 中温钎料 ,对 6061 铝合金进行了火焰钎焊试验 ,并对 其接头组织及性能进行了研究. 结果表明 ,改进的无腐蚀 KCsAlF4 钎剂能很好的去除铝合金表面的氧化膜 ,促进钎料在铝材表面铺展. Si 元素在钎料中以片状或者针状相存在 在钎缝中也呈现这两种状态 ,并且当 Si 元素含量较高时 ,针状相明显. 钎料中 Si 元素含量及 Al 元素含量较高时 ,钎缝中形成的针状相受力时会产生应力集中; 而较高的 Si 元素含量及 Al 元素含量同时也有利于钎缝中晶粒细化. 6061 铝合金火焰钎焊对接接头气密性及强度均满足要求 ,并且两种钎料的焊接接头断口都呈现出明显的沿晶断 裂特征.

关键词: 6061 铝合金; 中温钎焊; 微观组织; 断口

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0 序 言

6061 铝合金作为一种 Al-Mg-Si 系变形铝合金, 比重轻,具有良好的强度及耐腐蚀性,广泛应用于制造汽车管路件及阀件^[1]. 目前在该类零部件组装生产过程中,主要采用钎焊连接,钎焊接头在主要考虑气密性的同时对接头强度也有一定要求. 但由于6061 铝合金中 Mg 元素含量(质量分数)超过 1%,氧化膜复杂,一般需要借助腐蚀性钎剂去除,残留的腐蚀性钎剂将会成为工件后续使用中的隐患;并且6061 铝合金熔点较低,用传统的 Al-Si 钎料极易出现过烧,所以该类零部件的钎焊一直比较困难^[2].

朱宏等人^[3] 自制了一种无腐蚀钎剂实现了6063 铝合金的钎焊,并认为该钎剂在焊接过程中以反应、溶解的形式去除合金表面氧化膜,保证了钎料在铝合金表面的顺利铺展,但该试验使用的6063 铝合金中 Mg 元素含量(质量分数) 不到1%. 同时,虽然研究发现 Cu^[4],Ge^[5],Ni^[6],RE^[7]等元素的添加都有助于降低 Al-Si 钎料的熔点,但该系列钎料熔点依旧很高. Chang 等人^[8]成功将 Al-Si-20Cu 用于6061 铝合金的钎焊,但加入过多的 Cu 元素使得钎料脆化严重,并且试验了这两种钎料在不同钎剂作

用下在 6061 铝合金表面的铺展性能 对其火焰钎焊接头的组织及性能进行了分析 并对 Si 元素在钎料及钎缝中的存在形式进行了观察.

1 试验方法

试验钎料采用国家标准 GB/T 470—2008《锌锭》Zn99.995(含锌质量分数不小于 99.995%), GB/T 1196—2008《重熔用铝锭》Al99.90(含铝质量分数不小于 99.90%), QAI-IOSi 中间合金铸锭混合熔炼 配制得到两种成分的 AIZnSi 钎料见表 1. 试验母材为 6061 铝合金 辅展试样规格为 40 mm × 40 mm × 2 mm ,对接试样规格为 60 mm × 25 mm × 3 mm ,气密性试样规格为内径 12 mm 壁厚 1.2 mm 的铝管 化学成分如表 2 所示; 所用钎剂分别为市售无腐蚀钎剂 $KAIF_4$ 及改进型 $CsKAIF_4$.

表 1 钎料合金成分(质量分数 %) Table 1 Compositions of filler metals

 编号	Al	Si	Zn
钎料1	22	0.2	余量
钎料2	40	2.0	余量

在试验之前对6061 铝合金板进行处理 ,先要用400 号碳化硅砂布打磨 ,保持铝合金表面光洁 ,之后

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表 2 6061 铝合金化学成分(质量分数 %) Table 2 Chemical compositions of 6061 specimen

Mn	Mg	Si	Cu	Cr	Al
0.01	1.10	0.61	0.25	0.12	余量

用丙酮去除表面油污 ,再用 15% 的 NaOH 溶液处理 温度为 $50\sim60\%$,时间为 15 s 左右; 然后再用清水清洗 ,再用体积分数为 1:3 的稀硝酸溶液浸蚀 ,时间约为 10 s 左右 ,最后依次用清水、乙醇清洗 ,自然晾干备用.

润湿性试验按照国家标准 GB/T11364—2008 《钎料润湿性试验方法》进行,为了保证 6061 铝合金良好的铺展效果,铺展试验所采用的是棒状钎料,把钎料截成小段,放置在 6061 铝合金板块中央,用量为 0.1 g. 当试板达到试验温度之后,保温 50 s 后取出,用 10% 稀硫酸清洗,铺展面积取五次试验所测结果的平均值. 钎焊接头形式选用对接接头,采用火焰钎焊方式加热形成钎焊接头. 为保证数据的准确性,每一种钎料测试六个试样,然后取平均值.

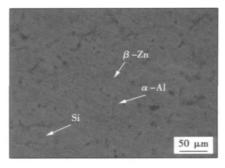
2 试验结果及分析

2.1 钎料组织比较

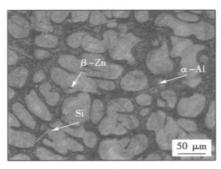
图 1 是两种钎料的微观组织 ,可以看到两种钎料虽然组成元素相同,但由于元素含量的较大差异使得微观形貌相差很大. 两种钎料的组织都由 β - Zn α -Al 以及少量单独存在的 Si 元素组成,但是钎料 2 组织中的 α -Al 数量要比钎料 1 中更多. 此外,钎料 2 中的 α -Al 上还有大量的第二相析出 析出的第二相应当为 Al-Si 共晶体或者 Al-Si-Zn 共晶体. 钎料 1 中由于 Si 元素含量较低,所以仅有少量单质 硅以颗粒形式存在. 而钎料 2 中,由于 Si 元素含量较高,除了以片状形式存在之外,Si 元素还会以针状形式存在. 利用图像软件 Image-Im

2.2 钎料在6061铝表面铺展试验

钎料 1 与钎料 2 在炉中铺展的数据如表 3 所示. 可见即使在 580 ℃下,使用 $KAIF_4$ 钎剂,钎料都不能在铝材表面较好铺展. 而在试验温度下使用 $CsKAIF_4$,两种钎料均能润湿 6061 铝材表面. 并且 钎料 2 的铺展面积要大于钎料 1. 这一方面跟钎料本身的密度有关 密度越小,钎料铺展后所占体积越大;另一方面,Al 元素含量的增加及 Si 元素的加入也有益于提高钎料在铝母材表面的铺展能力.



(a) 钎料1



(b) 钎料2

图 1 钎料微观组织

Fig. 1 Microstructures of filler metals

表 3 炉中铺展面积 Table 3 Spearing area in furnace

Table 6 Opening area in famace				
	密度	钎剂	试验温度	铺展面积
	$\rho/(\mathrm{g}^{\bullet}\mathrm{cm}^{-3})$	נול וד	<i>T</i> /℃	S/mm ²
钎料 1		$KAlF_4$	540	_
			560	_
	5 40		580	_
	5.40	$\mathrm{CsKAlF_4}$	490	142.77
			510	178.56
			530	174.62
钎料 2		KAlF ₄	540	_
			560	_
	4 25		580	_
	4.25	$CsKAlF_4$	490	187.23
			510	235.65
			530	238.92

铝合金表面氧化膜的溶解通常是通过以下反应 式得

$$Al_2O_3 \rightarrow AlO_2^- + AlO^+$$

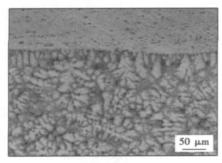
然而对于含镁铝合金 ,尤其是 Mg 元素含量超过 0.5% 的 6061 铝合金而言 , $MgAl_2Si_3O_{10}$, $MgO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$ 等氧化膜的出现使得这一过程变得复杂. 由于一部分的钎剂与 Mg 元素发生反应 ,使得去

除 6061 铝合金表面 Al_2O_3 等氧化膜的钎剂量相对减少 将恶化合金表面的氧化膜去除效果 "从而阻止了钎料在钎剂表面的顺利铺展. 常规的 $KAlF_4$ 钎剂 "活性温度在 $560 \sim 575 \, ^{\circ}\, ^{\circ$

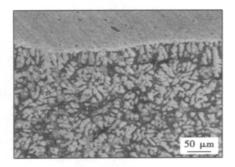
当使用 C_8KAlF_4 针剂时 C_8F_4 特优先与 Mg^2+ 形成 C_8MgF_3 或者 $C_8A_9F_{10}$ 阻止 Mg 元素与 F 元素形成难溶的化合物层. 研究表明^[9] 这类 C_8 化合物将在低温下熔化 并不干扰针焊过程的进行.

2.3 钎焊接头微观组织

图 2 为 6061 铝合金钎焊接头的显微组织 結果表明 不论使用何种钎料 ,接头组织都存在母材 ,扩散区及钎缝三部分. 由母材过渡到钎缝存在一层白色扩散层 ,由扩散层向钎缝方向生长出齿状相. 钎缝中组织多为枝状 ,与钎料基体大不相同(图 2).



(a) 钎料1



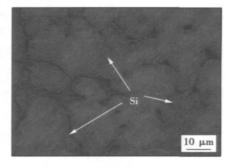
(b) 钎料2

图 2 6061 铝合金钎焊接头微观组织 Fig. 2 Microstructures of 6061 Al brazed joints

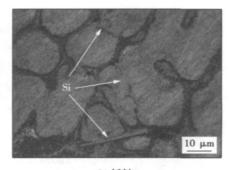
针缝中 Si 元素的形态及分布如图 3 所示. 在两种针料的接头组织中 ,Si 元素都分布在固溶体的边界处. 图 3a 中几乎无针状相出现 ,而图 3b 中有较多的针状初晶硅出现. 固溶体边界处针状相出现会造成应力集中 受力时撕裂基体 ,成为裂纹源.

2.4 钎焊接头力学性能

对焊后的 6061 对接试样进行拉伸试验 结果如表 4 所示. 钎料 1 的接头与钎料 2 的接头抗拉强度



(a) 钎料1



(b) 钎料2

图 3 钎缝中 Si 元素的分布 Fig. 3 Distribution of Si in 6061 Al brazing seams

相差不大,但钎料2的钎焊接头抗拉强度比钎料1更为稳定,钎焊接头的抗拉强度均能达到110 MPa左右,由于汽车管路件一般不受力或者仅受较小的作用力,故该强度完全满足要求. 管路件的使用寿命在很大程度上取决于其抗腐蚀性^[10],将焊接试样置于3.5% Nacl 溶液中腐蚀30 天,之后的强度大为降低(表4). 但由强度测试结果来看,钎料2接头的腐蚀速率要低于钎料1.

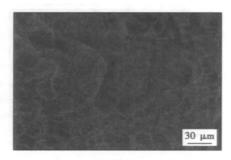
表 4 6061 铝合金钎焊接头抗拉强度 Table 4 Tensile strength of 6061 Al butted joints

	抗拉强度 $R_{\mathrm{m}\mathrm{l}}$ /MPa	腐蚀后强度 $R_{\mathrm{m}2}$ /MPa
钎料1	104 ± 15	85 ±7
钎料2	109 ±8	96 ± 5

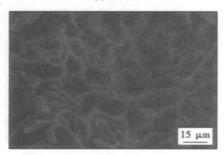
6061 铝管采用扩口形式进行两种钎料下的火焰钎焊连接 焊接完成后对管路件进行气密性检测. 结果表明,在低压状态下(12 MPa,保压 10 min)焊后的管路并无泄漏现象出现,当压力达到 21 MPa时,铝管首先出现破裂,说明钎焊接头的耐压能力好于铝材本身. 该部分零部件工作压力一般在 0.8~2 MPa 左右,故该接头完全能够满足汽车用管路件的要求.

2.5 拉伸断口比较

图 4 为两种钎料 6061 铝合金钎焊接头的拉伸断口. 由图 4a 可见 .钎料 1 接头的断口呈现出沿晶断裂特征 ,局部地方整个晶粒被拉出 ,并且断口处出现了较多立体感很强的多边形颗粒坑. 另外 ,断口处还出现了少量的鹅卵石花样 ,为钎缝中出现的缩松. 缩松的存在是钎料 1 钎焊接头的强度不稳定的主要原因 ,也有可能在后续服役过程中影响钎焊管路的气密性. 图 4b 中出现了更多类似的多边形颗粒坑 ,这些应该为硅相颗粒脆断形成的解理平台.可见微观组织中观察到的晶界处的硅颗粒在拉伸时产生局部应力集中 ,导致钎焊接头由晶界发生脆性断裂. 另外断口上还能发现部分二次裂纹.



(a) 钎料1



(b) 钎料2

图 4 断口微观形貌 Fig. 4 Micro-morphologies of fracture

3 结 论

- (1) 借助改进型的无腐蚀钎剂 CsKAlF₄,两种 AlZnSi 钎料皆可以用于 6061 铝合金的钎焊.
- (2) 含量较低时 Si 元素在 AlZnSi 钎料中呈现 网状分布 ,当 Si 元素质量分数为 2.0 % 时 ,钎料基体内出现大量分布的针状相. Si 元素在钎缝也呈现出与该钎料基体近似的存在形式.
- (3) 使用两种钎料得到的 6061 铝合金对接接 头抗拉强度都在 110 MPa 左右,管路件接头气密性

良好. 钎料1的接头拉伸断口及钎料2的接头拉伸断口都呈现出脆性断裂特征.

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tablished and the remaining standard deviation was calculated. The experimental results showed that regression models could realize the forecast of welding joint tensile strength and form factor of weld. Finally , the three-dimensional view was made and the influence of magnetic field strength changing regularity on weld quality was studied.

Key words: regression analysis; transverse magnetic field; high-speed welding

Cracking behavior and control of plasma clad high chromium iron based composite coating

LIU Junbo (School of Mechanical and Electronic Engineering, Weifang University, Weifang 261061, China). pp 97 – 100

Abstract: Fe-Cr-C and Fe-Cr-C-Ti composite powder was prepared by precursor carbonization-composition process with the mixture of ferrotitanium, chromium, iron powders and precursor sucrose as raw materials. In situ synthesized Fe-Cr-C and Fe-Cr-C-Ti composite coating was fabricated on substrate of Q235 steel by reactive plasma cladding process using the prepared composite powder. Microstructure of the coating was observed by scanning electron microscope (SEM) , the phases in the coating were determined by X-ray diffraction (XRD). Results indicate that the Fe-Cr-C coating cracks begin from the fusion area and expand along grain boundary (Cr , Fe) 7C3 which forms crystallization crack. The cracks expand along fiber direction of the primary carbide (Cr, Fe), C3 to the coating surface, which forms the macro cracks that is vertical throughout the surface of coating. A few cracks originated in pore or edge sharp place of coating. The Fe-Cr-C coating with Ti could synthesize a lot of TiC particles and form austenite with little or without primary carbide (Cr , Fe) ₇C₃ and improve the eutectic microstructure of (Cr Fe) ₇C₃. It improved the toughness and curbed the fracture of the coating effectively.

Key words: plasma clad; Fe-Cr-C-Ti coating; TiC; microstructure; crack

Microstructure and properties of 35mm thickness aluminium alloy welded joint by friction stir welding LIU Jie¹, YANG Jinghong¹, WANG Yanjin¹, GONG Wenbiao², QU Zhijun¹(1. CNR Changchun Railway Vehicles Co., Ltd., Changchun 130062, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Advanced Structrural Materials ,Ministry of Education, Changchun University of Technology, Changchun 130012, China). pp 101 – 104

Abstract: Joints of 35 mm thickness 6005A-T6 aluminum alloy by friction stir welding on both sides were obtained , and formation of weld is well and there are no defects such as tunnel defect ,hole and groove defect , etc. Microstructures and properties of weld joint by friction stir welding have been studied by scanning electron microscope optical microscope and electron and tensile testing machine. Experimental results show that equiaxial crystal is formed in weld nugget zone , visible spiricle and clear comb line are formed in advancing side , and the grains are elongated and banded structuree are formed in thermal-mechanical affected zone , coarse grains are formed in heat affected zone; The fine crystal grains are formed and there are no spiricle in transition zone of retreating side. The tensile strength reached 213

MPa at rotation speed of 650 r/min and welding speed of 200 mm/min, and the tensile strength reaches 84. 8% of base metal. Fracture occurred in heat affected zone of advancing side; The lowest microhardness is about 50 HV which is in heat affected zone of advancing side.

Key words: aluminum alloy; friction stir welding; microstructure; property

Microstructure and mechanical properties of 6061 Al joints brazed with a low-melting point filler DAI Wei¹, XUE Songbai¹, JIANG Shiqin², LOU Jiyuan³, LOU Yingbing³, WANG Shuiqing³(1. College of Materials Science and Technology, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, China; 2. Harbin Welding Institute, Harbin 150080, China; 3. Zhejiang Xinrui Welding Material Co., Ltd, Shengzhou 312452, China). pp 105 – 108

Abstract: Two self-designed AlZnSi alloys were utilized to braze 6061Al alloy, the microstructures and mechanical properties of the joints were also studied. The results showed that the improved non-corrosive flux KCsAlF4 could effectively remove the oxide film on 6061 Al surface. Element Si exists as the plate type and needle type in both the filler metal and brazing seams. The needle type phase is much more obvious when the Si content is high, and the brittle phase could induce the stress concentration. However, the higher content of Si and Al is helpful to refine the grain size in the brazing seam. Both of the strength and gas tightness properties of 6061Al brazed joints are satisfactory, and the fracture shows intergranular fracture characterizes.

Key words: 6061 Aluinum alloy; brazing at middle-range temperature; microstructure; fracture surface

Niobium alloy electron beam surface cladding silicide coating crack control $$\rm HE~Jun^{1~2}$, ZHANG Binggang $^{\rm l}$, ZHENG $\rm Kun^{\rm l}$, CHEN Guoqing $^{\rm l}$ (1. State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining , Harbin Institute of Technology , Harbin 150001 , China; 2. Lanzhou Institute of Physics , Lanzhou 730050 , China) . pp 109 – 112

Abstract: Electron beam surface cladding silicide coating on niobium alloy experiment has been investigated in this paper. Optical microscope and scanning electron microscope were applied to characterize the surface morphologies of silicide coatings. Through the analysis of cracking rate and maximum width of cracks on the surface cladding layer, the quality of cladding coating is characterized. The results of single variable tests reveal that different processing parameters have different influence on the cracks. By means of orthogonal tests, optimized electron beam cladding process parameters were developed. The optimized parameters were as follows: electron beam current = 17 mA , beam focus current = 1 885 mA , beam scanning speed = 540 mm/min⁻¹. The silicide coating which was treated by electron beam surface cladding treatment with optimized processing parameters, performed good quality. There is no cracks on silicide coating surface, and the grains of coating were homogeneous and compacted.

Key words: electron beam cladding; crack; niobium alloy; silicide coating; orthogonal test