

# 非晶钎料加铜层连接 $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ 陶瓷的高温强度

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**摘 要:** 采用 TiZrCuB 非晶钎料和铜箔中间层连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷, 研究了钎料成分、中间层厚度和测试温度对接头高温强度的影响, 分析了接头的强化机理. 结果表明, 随测试温度的升高, 接头强度总体呈现先降低后升高的现象. 在测试温度为 773 K 时, 接头抗弯强度最低为 135 MPa; 但当测试温度升高致 1 123 K 时, 接头抗弯强度达到 230 MPa. 通过插入铜中间层使界面反应层只剩下连续致密的 TiN 层, 脆性的 Ti-Si 化合物层被推向焊缝中心并细化呈颗粒状, 这使接头室温强度和高温强度明显提高.

**关键词:** TiZrCuB; 非晶钎料; 中间层;  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷; 高温强度

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## 0 序 言

活性钎料钎焊连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷可以说是连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷方法中最简单最可靠的方法之一<sup>[1]</sup>. 活性钎焊的最大缺点是高温性能差, 这主要是由活性钎料所决定的. 如银基、锡基、铝基等活性钎料由于钎料熔点的限制, 其接头的使用温度一般低于 773 K; 国外的研究: 以前主要集中在金基和钯基钎料上, 但这类钎料价格昂贵很难推广. 虽然某些钎焊接头室温强度较高, 但接头的高温性能差, 从而制约了结构陶瓷高温性能的发挥. 因此从 20 世纪 90 年代开始, 高温钎料的研究一直是陶瓷连接领域的发展方向.

采用非晶态钎料进行陶瓷/陶瓷、陶瓷/金属的钎焊连接是目前陶瓷连接领域的一个重要研究方向. Naka 等人<sup>[2]</sup>研究了三种成分的 Cu-Ti 非晶态钎料连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷. 国内任家烈、张新平等<sup>[3,4]</sup>的研究工作基本均围绕锡基、铝基和铜基非晶或急冷钎料与晶态钎料钎焊工艺性和接头强度的对比研究. 文中作者最近对 TiZrNiCu 非晶钎料连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷进行了研究<sup>[5]</sup>. 到目前为止, 国内外对用于  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷钎焊的非晶高温活性钎料报道很少, 大多数研究均集中在采用非晶态钎料连接金属材料, 主要是高温合金和钛合金等. 文中采用 TiZrCuB 非晶箔带作

为钎料, 纯铜箔作为中间层真空钎焊连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷, 以提高接头的高温性能.

## 1 试验方法

采用清华大学提供的热压复合  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷, 尺寸为 19 mm×19 mm×7.94 mm; TiZrCuB 非晶钎料在中国科学院沈阳科仪所研制的 HVDS-II 高真空单辊甩带机上制得, 选用 Ti35Zr25CuB0.2, Ti40Zr25CuB0.2, Ti45Zr25CuB0.2 三种非晶钎料. 将待连接的  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷试样端面用金刚石研磨膏磨平, 非晶钎料箔和铜箔用 5 号金相砂纸磨光. 然后一起置于丙酮中超声清洗 15 min. 清洗后按  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{TiZrCuB}/\text{Cu}/\text{TiZrCuB}/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  形式装配在钎焊专用夹具中, 在焊接件上放置一小砝码以产生一定的压力. 将试样放入真空炉中进行钎焊. 首先以 10 K/min 的速度升温至 1 073 K, 保温 30 min, 再以 15 K/min 的速度继续升温到钎焊温度 ( $T$ ), 保温一段时间 ( $t$ ), 然后先以 6 K/min 的速率冷至 873 K; 最后随炉冷却至室温.

连接后将试样加工成弯曲试样(尺寸为 3 mm×4 mm×38 mm), 在 CMT5205 电子万能试验机上测定接头的高温三点抗弯强度. 测定高温强度时, 先放入试样随炉温升至测试温度时, 再保温 10 min 后开始加载. 高温三点抗弯试验参照国家标准 GB/T14390—2008《工程陶瓷高温弯曲强度试验方法》进行, 高温强度取六个试样的平均值.

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## 2 试验结果与分析

### 2.1 钎料成分对接头高温强度的影响

分别采用上述三种非晶钎料和 70  $\mu\text{m}$  铜箔为中间层,在 1 323 K $\times$ 30 min 的钎焊工艺和 0.027 MPa 压力下进行  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷的钎焊连接,接头在不同测试温度下的三点弯曲强度结果如图 1 所示. 在 573 K 时,随 Ti 元素含量的增加,接头的抗弯强度先增加后降低,在 Ti 元素含量为 40% 时强度最高,可达 171 MPa; 在 773 K 时,随 Ti 元素含量的增加,接头强度的变化趋势与前者一致,在 Ti 元素含量为 40% 时强度最高,可达 135 MPa.

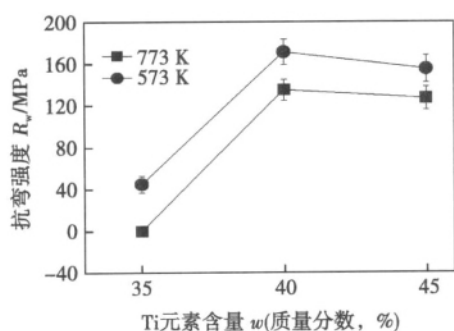


图 1 钎料成分对接头高温强度影响

Fig. 1 Effect of filler metals composition on high temperature strength

TiZrCuB 非晶钎料中的活性元素 Ti 是钎料浸润陶瓷的关键元素,如果 Ti 元素含量太低,与  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷的反应程度不足,反应层过薄且不连续,接头性能较低;但钛含量过高,与  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷的反应形成过厚的反应层,则亦使接头性能降低<sup>[5]</sup>. 根据文中试验结果,最佳 Ti 元素含量为 40%.

### 2.2 铜箔厚度对接头高温强度的影响

采用 Ti40Zr25CuB0.2 非晶钎料,在钎焊温度为 1 323 K,保温 30 min 和 0.027 MPa 压力下,分别取 30, 70, 120, 150, 180  $\mu\text{m}$  铜箔进行  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷的钎焊连接,测试温度为 773 K 时,测得的接头抗弯强度结果如图 2 所示. 由图 2 可知,随铜箔厚度增加,接头抗弯强度先增加后减少,在厚度为 70  $\mu\text{m}$  时抗弯强度最高,可达 135 MPa.

分析认为铜箔太薄时在钎焊过程中过早熔化,起不到对  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷和非晶钎料间的过渡作用,铜箔厚度过厚,在连接过程中反而形成过多的液相,形成的大量液相则在钎焊压力作用下被挤出钎缝,同时带走活性元素 Ti,使钎缝中总的 Ti 元素含量降

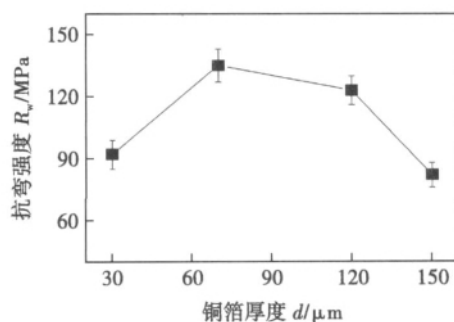


图 2 铜箔厚度对接头高温强度影响

Fig. 2 Effect of Cu thickness on high temperature strength

低,因此必须要求铜箔具有适宜的厚度.

### 2.3 测试温度对接头高温强度的影响

采用 Ti40Zr25CuB0.2 非晶钎料和 70  $\mu\text{m}$  铜箔中间层,在钎焊温度为 1 323 K 保温 30 min 和 0.027 MPa 压力下连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷,在不同测试温度下的接头高温抗弯强度如图 3 所示.

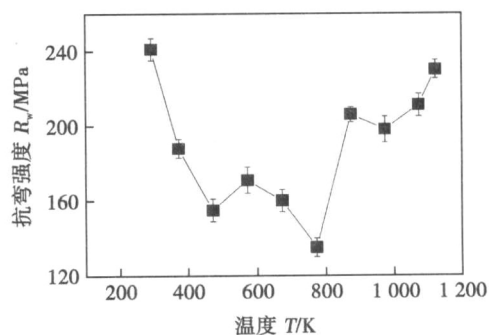


图 3 不同测试温度对接头高温强度的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of test temperature on high temperature strength

试验结果表明:测试温度对接头高温抗弯强度有明显影响.开始随试验温度提高,接头抗弯强度降低;但测试温度从 473 K 升至 573 K,可能由于残余应力部分地得到松弛和消除,使接头抗弯强度反而稍有提高;573 K 后接头抗弯强度继续降低,至测试温度 773 K 时,接头抗弯强度达到最低为 135 MPa;随后,继续提高测试温度,接头抗弯强度则明显增大.测试温度为 1 123 K 时,接头抗弯强度为 230 MPa.试验结果证明了采用 TiZrCuB 非晶/铜进行  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷的钎焊连接,能同时提高接头的室温和高温抗弯强度.

### 2.4 接头高温断裂界面分析

测试温度为 973 K 时的接头高温断口微观形貌和元素面分布如图 4 所示.分析表明:在测试温度

为 973 K 的接头断面上主要分布着 Ti 元素,Zr 和 Cu 元素含量较少且分布弥散均匀, Si 元素在局部位置分布较为集中,这说明断面主要是 TiN 和少量的

Ti-Si 化合物,即断裂基本沿反应层进行,可以认为:在测试温度为 973 K 的接头界面中心的结合强度应高于反应层的连接强度。

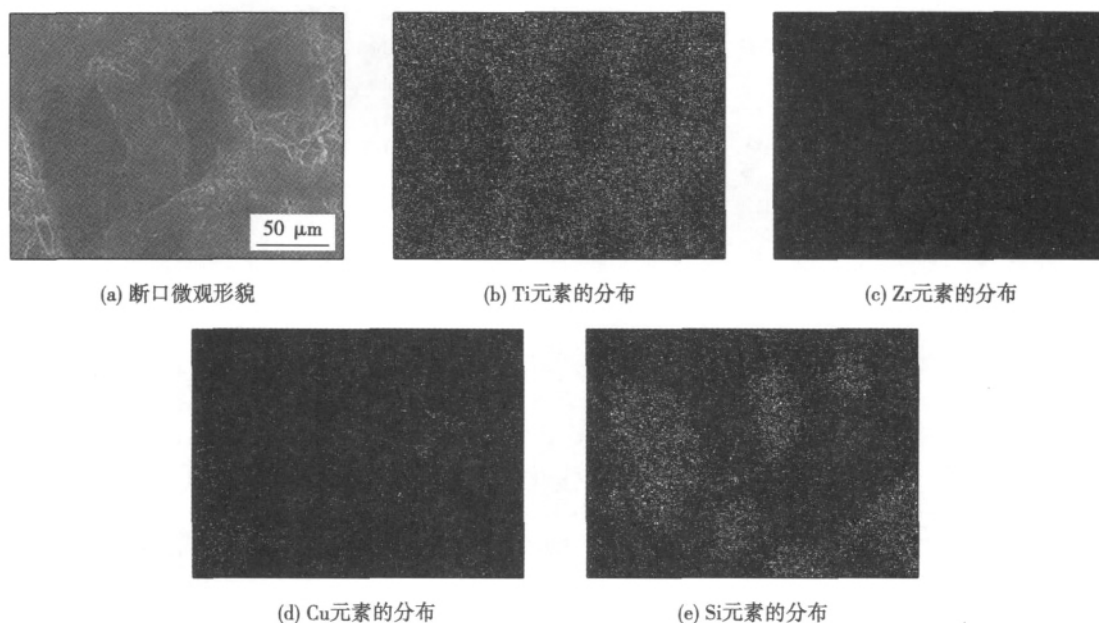


图 4 测试温度 973 K 时接头的断口形貌和元素分布

Fig. 4 Fracture morphology and elements distribution of  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  joint at 973K test temperature

## 2.5 接头高温强化机理

活性钎焊  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷接头高温性能差,这就大大限制了接头的使用温度,使陶瓷的优良性能得不到发挥. 据相关文献研究<sup>[7]</sup>:采用 TiZrNiCu, TiZr-CuB 等钎料直接钎焊连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷,其接头界面结构中存在两个反应层,紧靠陶瓷的反应层为 TiN,随后还有一个由 Ti-Si 和 Zr-Si 化合物组成的反应层,其室温最高抗弯强度不超过 200 MPa,随测试温度的升高,陶瓷接头的抗弯强度降低,在 773 K 时接头抗弯强度为 0. 但文中采用 TiZrCuB/Cu/TiZrCuB 连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  过程,室温最高抗弯强度达到 241 MPa,随测试温度的升高,抗弯强度总体上表现先降低后升高的现象,在测试温度为 773 K 时,接头抗弯强度最低为 135 MPa;但当测试温度升高至 1 123 K 时,接头抗弯强度达到 230 MPa,接近室温连接强度. 对比结果表明:增加了铜中间层不仅提高了室温抗弯强度,而且大大改善了接头高温性能.

根据前面分析,插入铜中间层使界面反应层仅剩下连续致密的 TiN,脆性的 Ti-Si 化合物层被推向焊缝中心并细化呈颗粒状,这使接头的室温强度明显提高. Ti-Si 化合物属于难熔金属间化合物,介于金属和陶瓷之间,其原子结构方式是共价键和金属键的混合,表现出金属和陶瓷的综合性能,在室温表

现出类似陶瓷的脆性,在高温表现出类似金属的塑性. 有文献[6]报道 Ti-Si 合金在 1 200 ~ 1 400 K 时存在一个有限塑性的转变(BDT 转变),很多钛基金属间化合物存在屈服强度与温度关系的“R”现象,即屈服强度随着温度的升高而提高的反常现象,出现屈服强度峰值的温度范围一般为中温区(800 ~ 1 100 K),温度再升高,屈服强度随温度升高而下降. 根据项目组的相关研究<sup>[8]</sup>:采用 TiZrCuB/Cu/TiZrCuB 连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷接头界面微观结构为  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4/\text{TiN}/\text{Ti-Si} + \text{Ti-Zr} + \text{Cu-Zr} + \alpha\text{-Cu}$ ,故钎缝中心为在软的  $\alpha\text{-Cu}$  基体上分布着 Ti-Si, Ti-Zr, Cu-Zr 等化合物. 根据上述理论,由于均匀细小分布于钎缝中心的 Ti-Si 化合物在高温下表现出类似金属的塑性和 Ti-Zr, Cu-Zr 等化合物的反常高温特性,使钎缝高温强度得到了明显提高. 在文中试验范围内,在 773 K 以上温度进行三点弯曲试验时,应力应变曲线出现屈服现象,这说明弯曲过程中,有微小的塑性变形发生,证实了上述分析的合理性.

## 3 结 论

(1) 采用 Ti40Zr25CuB0.2 非晶钎料和 70  $\mu\text{m}$  铜箔,在钎焊 1 323 K,保温 30 min 和 0.027 MPa 压

力下连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷,试验结果表明:随测试温度的升高,接头抗弯强度呈先降低后升高的现象;当测试温度升高至 1 123 K 时,接头抗弯强度达到 230 MPa.

(2) 接头高温断口分析表明:断裂基本沿反应层进行,故界面中心的结合强度高于反应层的连接强度.

(3) 采用  $\text{Ti}_{40}\text{Zr}_{25}\text{Cu}_{35}$  非晶钎料连接  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  陶瓷,通过插入铜中间层使界面反应层只剩下连续致密的  $\text{TiN}$ ,脆性的  $\text{Ti-Si}$  化合物层被推向焊缝中心并细化呈颗粒状,这使接头室温强度和高温强度明显提高.

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**Abstract:** A new modified technology is put forward in which weld shaping with trailing impact rolling is used ( WSTIR ). The integrated device of WSTIR has also been designed. Tensile test and fatigue test has been carried out respectively for under-matched equal load-carrying capacity joints after modifying. Tensile test results show that tensile fracture occurs in the base metal near the weld toe and tensile strength reaches the tensile strength of base metal for equal load-carrying capacity joints after WSTIR. Fatigue test results show that the fatigue life of equal load-carrying capacity joints after WSTIR is significantly greater than the original welded joints. The weld toe arc transition can reduce stress concentration ,thereby improve fatigue carrying capacity of WSTIR joints. The results of tensile and fatigue test show that the modified flat-reinforcement joints have the same load carrying capacity with base metal. This shaping method with WSTIR will greatly promote the practical application in engineering for the undermatching equal load-carrying capacity joints.

**Key words:** undermatching welded joints; weld shaping with trailing impact rolling; tensile property; fatigue property

**Effect of Ni on interfacial IMC and mechanical properties of Sn<sub>2</sub>.5Ag0.7Cu0.1RE/Cu solder joints** LI Chenyang<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Keke<sup>1</sup>, WANG Yaoli<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Kai<sup>1</sup>, DU Yile<sup>2</sup>( 1. Material Science & Engineering College , Henan University of Science & Technology , Luoyang 471003 , China; 2. Luo Yang Ruichang Petro-Chemical Equipment Co. , Ltd , Luoyang 471003 , China) . pp 39-42

**Abstract:** The effects of Ni on the microstructure and mechanical properties of Sn<sub>2</sub>.5Ag0.7Cu0.1RE solder and solder joints were studied by using the scanning electronic microscope and X-ray diffraction. The results show that adding proper amount of Ni in Sn<sub>2</sub>.5Ag0.7Cu0.1RE solder alloys can refine the initial  $\beta$ -Sn phase and eutectic structure , suppress the growth of the ( Cu ,Ni )<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub> intermetallic compound ( IMC ) at the interface of solder joints ,and reduce the roughness of interfacial IMC , improve the shear strength of the SnAgCuRE/Cu solder joints. The solder alloy structure was fine and homogenous , eutectic structure proportion was large , interfacial IMC was thin and flat and the grain size of ( Cu ,Ni )<sub>6</sub>Sn<sub>5</sub> was small. The shear strength got the maximum value ( 45.6 MPa ) when the Ni content was 0.1 wt% , which was 15.2% higher than the solder joints without Ni.

**Key words:** Sn<sub>2</sub>.5Ag0.7Cu0.1RExNi solder alloys , solder joints; intermetallic compound( IMC ); mechanical properties

**Microstructure and abrasion resistance of high-chromium open arc hardfacing alloys** GONG Jianxun , XIAO Yifeng ( School of Mechanical Engineering , Xiangtan University , Xiangtan 411105 , China) . pp 43-46 , 50

**Abstract:** Wear-resisting alloys containing Cr 21% ~ 23% , C 3.5% ~ 4.2% , Si 1.4% ~ 1.6% , B 0% ~ 1.8% ( mass fraction ) were deposited by metal powdered-type flux-cored wire self-shielded open arc welding. The effects of B<sub>4</sub>C

content in flux-cored wire on the microstructure and abrasion resistance as well as the solidifying characteristics of weld puddles and the effects of Si , B on the deoxidization of weld beads were studied by the methods of optical microscopy ( OM ) , X-ray diffraction ( XRD ) , scanning electron microscopy ( SEM ) and energy dispersive spectrometer ( EDS ) . It shows that Si<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub> can act as a good homogeneous nucleate core of primary M<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub> grain. With the addition of B<sub>4</sub>C particles , the volume fraction and the size of primary M<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub> grains increase remarkably and their morphology changes from dispersion to aggregation. In addition , the results of wet sand rubber wear tests and the analysis of worn morphology indicate that abrasion resistance depends on the size and the morphology of primary M<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub> grains and micro-spalling is the dominating wear mechanism.

**Key words:** open arc; high chromium; hardfacing; abrasion resistance; microstructure

**Interfacial structure and strength of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> ceramics joint brazed with amorphous filler metal and Cu layer** ZOU Jiasheng , ZENG Peng , XU Xiangping ( Provincial Key Lab of Advanced Welding Technology , Jiangsu University of Science and Technology , Zhenjiang 212003 , China) . pp 47-50

**Abstract:** Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> ceramics was brazed with TiZrCuB amorphous filler metal and Cu interlayer , the effect of brazing metal composition and thickness of copper foil on interfacial structure and bonding strength were studied in this paper. The result shows that the joint strength is up to 241 MPa when the brazing temperature is 1 323 K , holding time is 30min , the thickness of Cu interlayer is 70  $\mu$ m and the exerted pressure is 0.027 MPa. the reaction layer is TiN , the interface microstructure is compounds of Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>/TiN/Ti-Si+Ti-Zr+Cu-Zr+ $\alpha$ -Cu; changing the thickness of interlayer can adjust the thickness and composition of the reaction layer; As the thickness of Cu interlayer increases , Ti-Si compound layer has gradually separated from the TiN layer , and it is pushed to the weld center and refined to a granula shape.

**Key words:** amorphous brazing filler metals; Cu interlayer; Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> ceramics; interfacial structure; bonding strength

**Diffusion bonding joint of TiAl-based alloy and Ni-based alloy by using composite interlayer** LI Haixin , LIN Tiesong , HE Peng , FENG Jicai , WANG Xianjun ( State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining , Harbin Institute of Technology , Harbin 150001 , China) . pp 51-54

**Abstract:** Diffusion bonding of TiAl-based alloy to Ni-based alloy by using Ti/Nb and Ti/Nb/Ni composite interlayer was carried out. The interfacial microstructure and fracture morphology were investigated by scanning electron microscopy and electron probe X-ray microanalysis. The bonding strength of the joints was evaluated through shear test. The results showed that when the interlayer was Ti/Nb , the optimum bonding time was  $t = 30$  min , the maximum shear strength was  $R_t = 273.8$  MPa , and the fracture occurred at the GH99/Nb interface; when the interlayer was Ti/Nb/Ni , the optimum bonding time was  $t = 60$  min , the maximum shear strength was  $R_t = 314.4$  MPa , the frac-