温度对 C_f /AI 与 TiAI 自蔓延连接接头界面及性能的影响

李卓然, 冯广杰, 徐 慨, 张相龙 (哈尔滨工业大学 先进焊接与连接国家重点实验室, 哈尔滨 150001)

摘 要: 采用自蔓延连接方法, 在真空炉中利用中间层 14Al-2Ni-3CuO 实现了 C_f/Al 复合材料与 TiAl 合金的连接. 在连接接头中, 靠近 TiAl 侧, 中间层与 TiAl 生成 $TiAl_3$; 靠近 C_f/Al 侧, 中间层与 C_f/Al 生成 $NiAl_3$; 在 C_f/Al 复合材料中, 中间层的 Ni 原子扩散到复合材料中, 在 C_f/Al 也有 $NiAl_3$ 生成. 连接温度对接头界面组织及接头强度影响较大 随着连接温度的升高, 中间层与 TiAl 生成的 $TiAl_3$ 层厚度明显增加. 接头抗剪强度先逐渐增大, 在 550 ℃时最高可达 26.9 MPa ,当连接温度达到 600 ℃时,接头的抗剪强度迅速降低. 连接温度较低时,断裂多发生在靠近中间层的 TiAl 侧; 连接温度较高时,断裂多发生在靠近中间层的 C_f/Al 复合材料侧.

关键词: 复合材料; 自蔓延连接; 界面组织; 接头性能

中图分类号: TG454 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0253 - 360X(2013) 09 - 0005 - 04



李卓然

0 序 言

铝基复合材料具有较高的比强度、比刚度、轴向拉伸强度和耐磨性,优异的耐高温性能和低的热膨胀系数,良好的导电、导热性、抗疲劳性和潮湿或辐射环境下良好的尺寸稳定性等优点,是一种理想的轻质高强材料.用 C/Al 复合材料制成的导航系统和航天天线,可有效地提高其精度. DWA 公司用石墨纤维增强铝基复合材料为 NASA 和 Lockheed 公司制造卫星上的波导管. 复合材料波导管不但轴向刚度高、热膨胀系数低、导电性能好,而且比原用石墨/环氧 – 铝层复合制成的波导管轻 30%. 因此, C/Al 复合材料工程具有广泛的应用前景,随着 C/Al 复合材料工程具有广泛的应用前景,随着 C/Al 复合材料工程具有广泛的应用前景,随着 C/Al 复合材料工程具有广泛的应用前景,随着 C/Al 复合材料工程化应用进展的加快,材料自身及与其它材料之间的连接问题也已变得越来越重要[1-8].

1 试验方法

试验所用的 C_f/Al 复合材料为长纤维增强铝基复合材料,其中纤维增强相体积分数为 50%,纤维直径为 50%,基体为 50%,纤维

收稿日期: 2012 - 06 - 29

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目(51075101)

的宏观形貌如图 1 所示. 图 1 中白色相为铝基体 , 黑的圆形状相即为碳纤维. TiAl 合金采用感应凝壳熔炼法熔炼而成 ,名义成分为 Ti-48Al-7V-0. 3Y(质量分数 %) 组成相为 γ -TiAl、残余 β 相和 YAl_x.

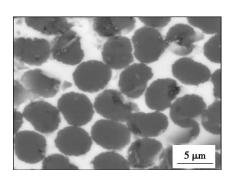


图 1 C_f/AI 复合材料微观形貌 Fig. 1 Microstructure of C_f/AI composite

中间层成分为 14Al-2Ni-3CuO(原子分数 %), 各粉末颗粒度均为 325 目 ,纯度大于等于 99.5%. 混合粉末精度为 10^{-3} g 的电子天平上配制 ,在 QM-4H 型行星球磨机中以 $300 \sim 360$ r/min 的转速进行球磨 粉球质量比为 1:6. 混合后的粉末用 Y/TD71 半自动液压机在 $10 \sim 20$ MPa 单向静压下压制成直径为 10 mm 圆柱体压坯. 试验采用辐射加热真空扩散焊机进行辅助加热 ,工作室真空度可达 $7.5 \times$

10⁻¹⁵ Pa.

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C_r/Al 与 TiAl 典型界面

图 2 为连接温度 $630~\mathrm{C}$ 时 ,Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C_{f}/Al 与 TiAl 接头微观组织. 从界面放大图中可以看出 ,中间层与两侧 C_{f}/Al 和 TiAl 结合良好. 在 C_{f}/Al 侧 ,由于中间层中有大量的铝 ,与复合材料中的铝基体物理化学性能差异不大 ,可以达到理想原子间结合; 在 TiAl 侧 ,有明显的反应层生成. 由能谱分析并结合 XRD 可知图 2 中的白色相为 $Al_{2}Cu$,连续灰色相为 $TiAl_{3}$; 在中间层产生大量的 $NiAl_{3}$.

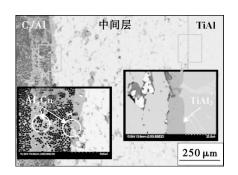


图 2 Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C₁/Al 与 TiAl 接头微观组织 Fig. 2 Microstructure of C₁/Al and TiAl SHS joint with Al-Ni-CuO

2.2 连接温度对接头界面结构的影响

如图 3 所示 ,在保温时间为 30 min 时 ,连接温度分别为 450 ,500 ,550 ,600 $^{\circ}$ C 时 ,采用 Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C_f /Al 与 TiAl 接头的微观组织形貌. 从图 3 中可以看出 ,保温时间为 30 min 时 ,随着连接温度的升高 ,中间层的反应更加完全 ,TiAl 侧的 $TiAl_3$ 层的厚度逐渐增加. 当连接温度为 450 $^{\circ}$ C 时 ,中间层与 TiAl 侧没有完整的界面产生 ,只是间断的产生了点连接 ,连接质量较差. 这主要是因为连接温度较低(T=450 $^{\circ}$ C) ,中间层反应不够剧烈 ,产热较少 ,中间层仅在局部产生少量铝液 ,并不能与 TiAl 结合. 中间层中有较多的 Tial Ni 和 Tial 和 Tial 经 Tial 的 Tial

随着连接温度的升高,中间层反应趋于完全. 连接温度达到 500 ℃时, TiAl 侧产生了连续的 TiAl₃ 薄层. 从图 3b 中可以看出,中间层 Ni 颗粒逐渐反 应完全,并且 Ni₂Al₃ 也逐渐消失,中间层中的 Ni 原

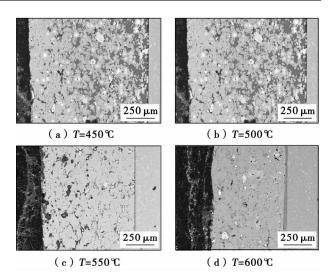


图 3 Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C_f /Al 与 TiAl 接头微观组织(t = 30 min)

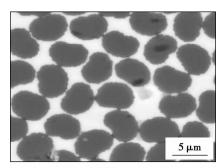
Fig. 3 Microstructure of C_t/Al and TiAl self-propagating joint with Al-Ni-CuO interlayer (t=30min)

子与 Al 原子反应生成了大量的 $NiAl_3$. CuO 与 Al 原子反应趋近完全 ,但也有少量的 CuO 剩余 ,主要是因为粉末在混合不够均匀导致. 生成的单质铜与铝反应生成少量的铝铜化合物 ,分散的分布在中间层中. 在 C_f/Al 侧 ,由于中间层反应放出大量的热 ,从而导致与之接触的 C_f/Al 复合材料的铝基体熔化 ,在保温的过程中 ,中间层中的 Ni 原子向 C_f/Al 部分熔化的铝基体中溶解 ,并发生反应生成 $NiAl_3$,于是在靠近中间层的 C_f/Al 母材中 ,有少量的 $NiAl_3$ 生成.

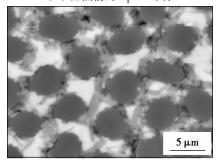
当温度升高到 550~℃时,中间层基本完全反应,Ni 颗粒与中间产物 Ni_2Al_3 完全消失生成 $NiAl_3$. 在 TiAl 侧, $TiAl_3$ 的厚度显著增加. 当温度升高到 600~℃时, $TiAl_3$ 的厚度增加的更加明显,由此可知, $TiAl_3$ 的产生对于温度较为敏感,随着温度的升高变化较大. 温度升高到 600~℃时, C_f /Al 母材产生严重的界面反应,碳纤维与复合材料中的铝基体发生反应生成 Al_4C_3 . 图 4 所示为自蔓延连接前后母材的微观形貌变化图,从图 4 中可以看出,连接后的 C_f /Al 母材界面反应较为严重,在碳纤维周围产生了大量的 Al_4C_3 针状的脆性化合物,严重破坏了母材的性能.

2.3 连接温度对接头力学性能的影响

由以上分析可知,连接温度对接头界面结构具有较大的影响,而界面结构的变化必然带来力学性能的变化. 图 5 为连接温度对接头力学性能影响的变化曲线. 由曲线可知,接头的强度随连接温度的升高呈先升高后降低趋势,当连接温度为550℃时,接头强度最大为26.9 MPa.



(a) 加热前的 C,/Al 母材



(b) 加热后的 C,/Al 母材

图 4 连接前后 C_f /AI 母材的微观组织($T=600 \degree C_f=30 \mod n$) Fig. 4 Microstructure of C_f /AI after joining ($T=600 \degree C_f$, $t=30 \mod n$)

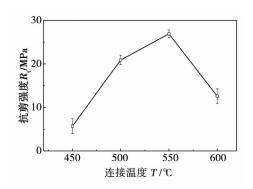


图 5 连接温度对接头力学性能的影响 Fig. 5 Joining temperature's influence on joint mechani-

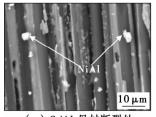
cal properties

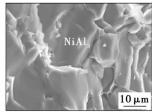
由以上分析可知,连接温度较低时,中间层反应 微弱,放热较少,不足以使局部温度达到铝的熔点, 与两侧的母材结合的不够紧密,结合不充分,强度较低。温度升高到 500 ℃,中间层的 AI 原子与 CuO 发 生固相反应放出大量的热、熔化部分的铝、熔化的

生固相反应放出大量的热,熔化部分的铝. 熔化的铝与 Ni 原子反应放出的热量,又使中间层的铝大量熔化,与两侧的母材发生较为充分的界面反应. 在 TiAl 侧,中间层与 TiAl 界面处有连续的 TiAl 景生成. 在 C_f/Al 侧,一方面由于中间层含有较多的铝,与 C_f/Al 铝基体的物理化学性能差异较小,因此可以形成有效的结合;另一方面,中间层的 Ni 原子向

复合材料中扩散 ,与铝基体发生反应生成 NiAl, 相 ,

也会使中间层与 C_r/Al 的结合强度增加. 图 6 为接头断口形貌 ,该参数下图 6a 断裂在复合材料母材侧 图 6b 断裂在 TiAl 界面处 ,两处断口均发现有 $NiAl_3$ 相存在 ,从而验证以上推测的正确性.





(a) C_c/Al 母材断裂处

(b) TiAl 侧界面层断裂处

图 6 接头断口形貌(T=500 °C t=30 min) Fig. 6 Morphology of joint fracture (T=500 °C t=30 min)

连接温度继续升高,中间层反应加剧,放热量增加,与两侧母材结合的更加紧密. 但由于连接温度过高,导致 C_f /Al 母材尤其是靠近界面处 C_f /Al 母材发生了界面反应,因此断裂发生在界面 C_f /Al 母材处,降低了接头的力学性能. 在 TiAl 侧,温度的升高使 TiAl₃ 反应层的厚度增加. 金属间化合物 TiAl₃ 硬度较大,脆性较高,若厚度过大,同样会导致强度降低. 但界面反应对 C_f /Al 母材性能的影响更大,因而在此温度下,断裂主要发生在 C_f /Al 复合材料一侧. 温度升高到 $600\ ^{\circ}$ C,整体连接温度较高,中间层的放热增大,导致 C_f /Al 母材发生了严重的界面反应,严重降低了 C_f /Al 的性能;另一方面,由于生成 TiAl₃ 层厚度过大,产生了较大的应力,导致了与自身的开裂,如图 7 所示.

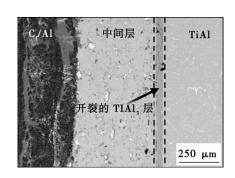


图7 Al-Ni-CuO 自蔓延连接 C_f /Al 与 TiAl 接头形貌($T = 600 \, ^{\circ} C_f t = 30 \, \text{min}$)

Fig. 7 Morphology of C_f/Al and TiAl SHS joint with Al-Ni–CuO interlayer(T=600 °C $_tt=30$ min)

3 结 论

(1) 采用 Al-Ni-CuO 中间层可以实现 C_f/Al 复

合材料与 TiAl 的自蔓延反应连接. C_f/Al 复合材料中及其界面处有 $NiAl_3$ 生成; TiAl 侧有沿界面连续分布的 $TiAl_3$ 层生成; 在中间层中 ,有大量的 $NiAl_3$ 生成.

(2) 连接温度对接头界面结构及强度影响较大. 随着连接温度的升高,中间层与 TiAl 生成的 TiAl₃ 层厚度明显增加; 接头抗剪强度先逐渐增大,连接温度为 550 ℃时,接头抗剪强度为最高值 26.9 MPa; 连接温度为 600 ℃时,接头的抗剪强度迅速降低. 连接温度较低时,断裂多发生在靠近中间层的 TiAl 一侧;连接温度较高时,断裂多发生在靠近中间层的层的 C₆/Al 复合材料侧.

参考文献:

- [1] Chin E. Army focused research team on functionally graded armor composites [J]. Materials Science and engineering a-Structural Materials Properties Microstructure and Processing, 1999, 259 (2): 155-161.
- [2] Schmidt S, Beyer S, Knabe H, et al. Advanced ceramic matrix composite materials for current and future propulsion technology applications [J]. Acta Astronautica, 2004, 55(3/9): 409-420.
- [3] Cao J, Feng J C, Li Z R. Microstructure and fracture properties of reaction-assisted diffusion bonding of TiAl intermetallic with Al/Ni multilayer foils [J]. Journal of Alloys and Compounds ,2008 ,1 – 2(466): 363 – 367.
- [4] 袁晓敏,严家武,何宜柱.激光熔铸多壁纳米碳管增强铝基

复合材料[J]. 焊接学报,2006,27(6):17-20.

- Yuan Xiaomin , Yan Jiawu , He Yizhu. Muti-walled carbon nanotubes reinforced aluminum matrix composites prepared by laser casting [J]. Transactions of the China Welding Institution , 2006 , 27(6): 17-20.
- [5] Shen Y F , Zou Z G , Xiao Z G , et al. Properties and electronic structures of titanium aluminides-alumina composites from in-situ SHS process[J]. Materials Science And Engineering a-Structural Materials Properties Microstructure And Processing , 2011 , 528 (4/5): 2100 - 2105.
- [6] 李卓然,曹 健,冯吉才,等.中间层成分对TiAl/TiB₂金属陶瓷 SHS 连接的影响[J]. 焊接学报,2006,4(27):29-32. Li Zhuoran, Cao Jian, Feng Jicai, et al. Effect of composition of interlayer on TiAl/TiB₂ cermet self-propagating high-temperature synthesis joint[J]. Transactions of the China Welding Institution, 2006,4(27):29-32.
- [7] 曹 健,冯吉才,李卓然. 采用自蔓延高温合成技术连接TiAl合金[J]. 焊接学报,2005,11(26):5-7.
 Cao Jian, Feng Jicai, Li Zhuoran. Joining of TiAl inermetallic by self-propagating high-temperature synthesis [J]. Transactions of the China Welding Institution, 2005,11(26):5-7.
- [8] Pascal C, Marin-Ayral R M, Tédenac J C, et al. Combustion synthesis: a new route for repair of gas turbine components-achievements and perspectives for development of SHS rebuilding [J]. Journal of Materials Processing Technology, 2003, 135(1): 91 100.

作者简介: 李卓然 男,1971 年出生 博士 副教授. 主要从事新材料及异种材料连接方面的研究. 发表论文 50 余篇. Email: lizr@hit. edu. cn

MAIN TOPICS ABSTRACTS & KEY WORDS

Design and implementation of embedded control system for consumable DE-GMAW $$\operatorname{FAN}$\ \operatorname{Ding}^1$$, GUO Jinchang 2 , HUANG Jiankang 1 , SHI Yu 2 (1. State Key Laboratory of Gansu Advanced Non-Ferrous Metal Materials , Lanzhou University of Technology , Lanzhou 730050 , China; 2. Welding Team of Process Department in Dongfang Electrical Machinery Co. , Ltd. , Deyang 618000 , China) . pp 1 -4

Abstract: Embedded control system for consumable DE–GMAW was designed and implemented , and the control tests were performed. The control system consisted of the master control board , the wire–feeding control board and the welding parameters display module. The control system based on 32 bits ARM7 microcontroller LPC2124 could collect and display welding parameters , control bypass are and metal current. Three circuit boards were connected by bus–structure based on RS-485 interface and Modbus protocol , and could realize digital communication. The results of control tests show that this embedded control system could fulfill the control requirements of consumable DE–GMAW , and the corresponding welding process was stable and the weld with good appearance could be obtained.

Key words: consumable DE-GMAW; embedded control system; control; Modbus

Influence of temperature on microstructure and properties of C_r/Al and TiAl SHS joint LI Zhuoran , FENG Guangjie , XU Kai , ZHANG Xianglong (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining , Harbin Institute of Technology , Harbin 150001 , China) . pp 5 – 8

Abstract: C_f/Al composite was joined to TiAl alloy by SHS process in a vacuum furnace with 14Al-2Ni-3CuO interlayer. On TiAl side , TiAl $_3$ layer formed in the interface; on C_f/Al side , NiAl $_3$ generated in the interface. Within C_f/Al , NiAl $_3$ was also produced due to the diffusion of Ni from the interlayer. The joining temperature greatly affected the microstructure and mechanical properties of the resultant joints. With the increasing of joining temperature , the TiAl $_3$ layer in the interface became thicker and the mechanical properties of the joints increased obviously , and the shear strength of joints reached 26.9MPa at 550 °C . However , when the joining temperature exceeded 600 °C , the shear strength descended rapidly. When the joining temperature was low , the fracture mostly happened on TiAl side. While the joining temperature became higher , the fracture generally occurred on C_f/Al side.

Key words: composites; SHS joining; microstructure; joint property

Development of electrode used for X80 pipeline steel on production line ZHANG Min , XI Minmin , ZHANG Xiang , CHU Qiaoling , ZHENG Wen (School of Material Science and Engineering , Xian University of Technology , Xian 710048 , Chi-

na) . pp 9 – 12

Abstract: A kind of electrode with low hydrogen used for X80 pipeline steel on production line was developed and applied for the backing and repair welding of X80 pipeline steel. The proper proportions of the electrode components were determined, and a series of welding experiments and subsequent test for microstructure and mechanical properties of welded joints were carried out. The results show that with the developed electrode, the arc ignition and arc stability was good , little spatter happened , the welding slag was easy to remove and the weld appearance was excellent. The mechanical properties of joint made with B electrode were superior with the yield strength up to 640 MPa, tensile strength 804 MPa and impact energy value 120 J. The microstructure of the weld metal with B electrode consisted of acicular ferrite and granular bainite with appropriate proportion and matched well with parent material.

Key words: X80 pipeline steel; electrode coating; process performance; mechanical property; metallographic microstructure

Effect of distribution of anode temperature on weld appearance in arc coupled AA–TIG high speed welding $\,$ HUANG Yong $^{1\,2}$, QU Huaiyu , WANG Xinxin , FAN Ding $^{1\,2}$ ($1.\,$ State Key Laboratory of Gansu Advanced Non–Ferrous Metal Materials , Lanzhou University of Technology , Lanzhou 730050 , China; 2. Key Laboratory of Non–Ferrous Metal Alloys , The Ministry of Education , Lanzhou University of Technology , Lanzhou 730050 , China) . pp 13-16

Abstract: The distribution of anode temperature during arc coupled AA-TIG welding was measured with the thermocouple method. In the vertical direction of connection line between the main and aided tungsten electrodes, the temperature gradually descended outward from the connection line. The maximum temperature appeared in the main electrode, and the minimum temperature occurred at the center between two electrodes. In the direction of the connection line of two electrodes, with the increase of the distance between two electrodes, the temperature in the central region of the coupled arc gradually decreased, while that in the outer region increased. The distribution of temperature transferred from single-peak mode to double-peak mode. When the distance between the main electrode and aided electrode was large, the arc heat source in the direction of connection line between two electrodes was stretched, which would help to eliminate undercut and humping defects during high speed welding.

Key words: arc coupled AA-TIG; arc anode temperature distribution; thermocouple method; high speed welding

Arc characteristic and metal transfer behavior during high velocity arc spraying of carbon steel CHEN Yongxiong , LIANG Xiubing , ZHANG Zhibing , SHANG Junchao (National