

2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢焊缝冲击性能和显微组织分析

宋立平¹, 孙荣禄², 谷 文³, 段莉蕾³

(1. 天津工业大学 理学院, 天津 300387; 2. 天津工业大学 机械工程学院, 天津 300387;
3. 中国第一重型机械集团大连加氢反应器制造有限公司, 大连 32500)

摘 要: 进行了 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢的焊条电弧焊试验, 测定其焊缝的成分和冲击吸收功, 进行了金相及启裂源观察, 对冲击吸收功较低的样品进行脱脆处理。结果表明, 冲击吸收功较低的焊缝的 Mn、Si、Mo 及其杂质元素含量相对较高, Mn、Si、Mo 等元素促进杂质元素在晶界上的偏聚, 致使晶界性能变坏, 断口以沿晶断裂为主, 冲击吸收功降低。脱脆处理后, 冲击韧性恢复说明焊缝存在高温回火脆性, 导致高温回火脆性是由于杂质元素在晶界上的偏聚, 因此研制焊条时要严格控制 Mn、Si、Mo 和杂质元素的含量。

关键词: 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢焊缝; 回火脆性; 显微组织

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宋立平

0 序 言

传统的 2.25Cr-1Mo 钢制造的加氢反应器重量与体积过大, 给后续的运输安装等造成了一定的困难, 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢是近年来发展起来的适用于高温高压条件下的新型加氢反应器用钢, 是在 2.25Cr-1Mo 钢的基础上添加 V、Nb 等元素开发出来的适用于高温高压条件下的新型加氢反应器用钢, 钢中 V 元素的添加使晶界能析出稳定的很细微的 V-Mo 碳化物, 提高晶界强度, 它不仅满足加氢设备温度和压力的提高, 而且强度提高, 重量减轻以及具有良好的抗氢性能等优点^[1]。但是 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢的焊缝焊接性能远不如 2.25Cr-1Mo 钢, 其焊接材料开发难度大, 为了保证焊缝金属的韧度, 熔覆金属的成分往往与母材有所差别, 目前国内制造的 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢热壁加氢反应器的焊接材料主要依赖进口, 在实际生产中采用某些进口焊条进行焊接后测试, 批量生产的焊条的稳定性较差, 其主要表现是冲击性能不稳定。

为了了解焊接材料的特性, 确保焊缝的安全, 通过对材料成分和断口形貌分析, 得出 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢的焊缝具有高温回火脆性, 引起回火脆性的原因是 Mn、Mo 元素含量增加导致 P 元素及其碳化物在晶界上偏聚。

1 试验方法

试验采用 Q235 钢平板堆焊和坡口内焊来评定焊条的性能。试验采用的焊接工艺参数为焊接电流 180~230 A, 电弧电压 24~28 V, 焊接速度 250~350 mm/min, 预热温度 $\geq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$, 层间温度 180~250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。焊后试验钢板按下列步骤进行热处理: (1) 消氢处理(焊后在温度为 300~350 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时, 用乙炔加热 1 h 左右); (2) 焊后为了消除应力进行最小焊后热处理(在温度 705 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下保持 8 h, 空冷); 取冲击试样; (3) 为评定其回火脆化程度, 采用美国 Socal 公司第一号处理工艺的阶梯冷却法(步冷)评定回火脆化程度。试样按照国家标准 GB/T229—2007《金属夏比缺口冲击试验方法》加工成冲击小试样(55 mm \times 10 mm \times 10 mm), 进行夏比 V 形缺口冲击试验, 金相试验试样经 4% 硝酸酒精溶液腐蚀后, 用 Quanta400 型扫描电镜拍摄照片进行研究。

2 试验结果及分析

2.1 金属化学成分分析及冲击吸收功

对同一厂家生产的不同批次焊条进行测验, 结果见表 1, 评价回火敏感性, 用系数 J 和 X 表示, 满足以下关系 $J = (\text{Si} + \text{Mn}) / (\text{P} + \text{Sn}) \times 10^4$, $X = (10\text{P} + 5\text{Sb} + 4\text{Sn} + \text{As}) \times 10^{-2}$, 现在设计对 2.25Cr-1Mo 钢、2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢等的系数规定为 $J \leq 100$ (%), $X \leq 15 \times 10^{-6}$, 各元素均为质量分数。 J 反映

了材料回火脆化敏感性的大小程度, J 越大, 回火脆化敏感性越大. X 反应了材料中有害元素总量对材料回火脆性的影响, X 越大, 对回火脆性的影响越大. 当前通常采用 $T + 3\Delta T \leq 0$ °C 公式来对钢材的回火脆化倾向进行评定, 式中 T 为经最小焊后热处理后 V 形缺口试样吸收冲击吸收功为 54 J 时的对应温度; ΔT 为经最小焊后热处理和步冷处理后 V

形缺口试样吸收冲击吸收功为 54 J 时对应温度的增量. 一般来说, 焊缝的焊接性能比母材的焊接性能要差, 从表格上看到只有焊缝 D 的 J/X 系数和回火脆化倾向系数 ($T + 3\Delta T$) 满足要求, 为合格产品, 其余均不合格. 各元素中 Mn + Si 含量影响回火脆性最大, 含量越高, 回火脆性越大; 其余是杂质元素 P, Sb, Sn, As, 杂质元素含量越高, 回火脆性越大, 再

表 1 焊条熔覆金属化学成分(质量分数, %) 和回火脆化参数
Table 1 Chemical compositions of weld and parameter of temper brittleness

焊条批号	C	Si	Mn	S	P	Cr	Ni	Mo	Cu	V	Nb
A	0.07	0.30	1.23	0.003	0.007	2.48	0.01	1.06	0.02	0.29	0.01
B	0.07	0.35	1.18	0.002	0.006	2.40	0.01	1.07	0.04	0.30	0.02
C	0.08	0.32	1.02	0.003	0.006	2.46	0.01	1.03	0.04	0.29	0.02
D	0.07	0.28	0.92	0.002	0.006	2.27	0.02	0.96	0.03	0.28	0.02

焊条批号	Ti	B	As	Sn	Sb	Fe	Si + Mn	系数 $J/10^{-2}$	系数 $X/10^{-6}$	回火脆化倾向系数 $T + 3\Delta T/^\circ\text{C}$
A	0.009	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	余量	1.53	137.7	8.5	76.0
B	0.003	0.000 8	0.002	0.002	0.002	余量	1.53	122.4	8.0	28.6
C	0.002	0.000 8	0.001	0.003	0.001	余量	1.30	117.0	7.8	0.6
D	0.003	0.000 9	0.001	0.002	0.001	余量	1.17	93.6	7.3	-49.8

有就是铬和钼含量不同.

在焊缝中, P 等杂质元素是对脆化敏感性影响较大的元素^[2-5], P 是引起回火脆化最主要的化学元素, 其次是 Sn 元素, 而 As, Sb 元素对回火脆性的影响相对较小. 磷的晶界偏析程度不以硅的变化而变化, 但在磷的晶界偏析程度相同的情况下, 硅是提高脆化敏感性的. 有研究者称锰促进磷在原奥氏体晶界的偏析, 降低了晶界的结合强度, 锰含量的增加使焊缝的冲击性能降低. 近几年已经证实 Mn 本身是一种导致晶粒间破裂的脆性元素, 由于 Mn 元素与 P, Sb, As 和 Sn 元素的相互作用, 钢中含锰量的增加会使钢的回火脆化加重. 此外由于 J 系数与 Mn, Si 元素含量有关, 为减小回火脆性, 必须控制锰和硅的总含量. 钼对 2.25Cr-1Mo 钢回火脆性有影响, 认为含量 0.5% ~ 1.0% 的钼对磷有吸附作用, 可以和磷形成化合物, 能降低磷的偏析速度和磷在晶界的平衡偏析度, 因而减小脆化度. 当 Mo 元素过多时, 则形成富钼的碳化物作为 Mo_2C 析出, 这一类的碳化物比钼和磷更加稳定, 因此就会增加磷在晶界上的偏聚. 合金元素 Cr 可以增大钢的回火脆性, 铬含量在 2.0% ~ 3.05% 之间时, 回火敏感性提高, 但是当铬含量高于钼含量的一倍时, 铬也能与 C 元素结合成稳定的碳化物, 这是由于含碳量一定的情况下, 钼的碳化物减少, 提高了钼的固溶度, 在一定程度上抑制了回火脆性的发生. 所以钼和铬的含量

增加, 虽然会增加回火脆性, 但是为了提高焊件的淬透性, 加入一定量的铬和钼仍然是必要的. 从文中的试验结果也证实了铬和钼含量较大, 回火脆性也较大. 尽管 Wu 等人^[6]通过计算表明磷和钼在晶界的偏析没有明显的联系, 但他们同样认为, 长时间会回火后 Mo 元素在晶界偏析是材料回火脆化的主要原因之一.

由表 1 可知, A 批号样品焊缝的回火脆性最大, 而 D 批号样品的回火脆性最小, 因此选择 A 和 D 样品的焊缝作为分析对象. 在 -30 °C 时经最小焊后热处理, 对 A 样品连续取样, 冲击吸收功为 135, 104, 43 J, 冲击吸收功分散, 韧性差; 而同样条件下, D 样品焊缝的冲击吸收功 175, 184, 171 J, 冲击吸收功相对高且集中, 有很强的韧性. 在 -30 °C 时经最小焊后热处理后再进行阶冷处理, A 样品的冲击吸收功为 26, 31, 33 J; 而 D 样品的冲击吸收功为 166, 166, 159 J, 上述数据发现, A 样品阶冷后比阶冷前冲击吸收功降低很多, 而对于 D 样品阶冷前后冲击吸收功变化不大, 下面对焊缝进行金相组织观察.

2.2 金相组织观察

焊缝金属的化学成分其直接决定着焊缝金属的组织, 并进一步影响焊缝金属的冲击性能. 焊缝的组织主要是初次组织, 也叫一次组织为柱状晶, 而对于多道焊缝, 由于后续焊道对先焊焊道的再热作用, 先焊焊道的原始柱状晶组织受再热作用变大, 逐渐

被碎化,为细小的等轴晶. 所以焊缝的结构为柱状晶和等轴晶交替构成.

焊缝显微组织见图 1、图 2 所示. 焊缝中柱状晶为板条状贝氏体,见图 1a、b 和图 2a、b, 阶冷前后组织没有明显差别,不同样品的组织也基本相同. 等轴晶区主要是由粒状贝氏体组织构成,见图 1c、d 和图 2c、d 所示,观察阶冷前和阶冷后的组织,可见无规律分布的小岛,局部区域小岛分布可能具有一定的方向性,这些“小岛”在高温下原来是富碳奥氏体区,但是在冷却的过程中由于冷却条件和奥氏体的稳定性不同,会分解为铁素体和碳化物从而形成珠光体,或者转变为马氏体,也可以以残留奥氏体的形式保留下来,等轴晶区 A 和 D 样品也具有相似趋势. A

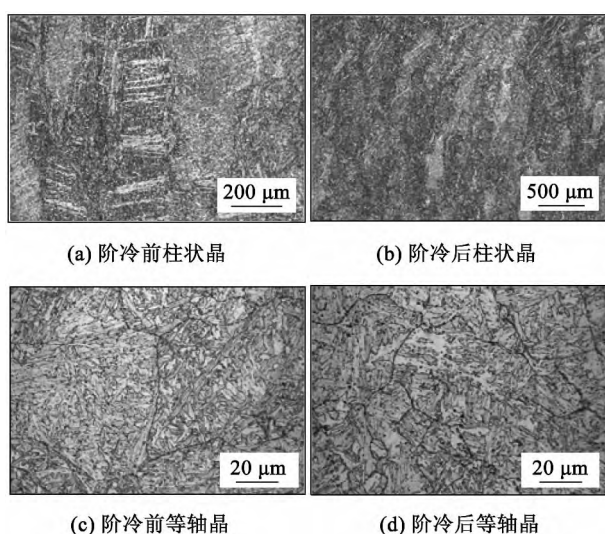


图 1 A 样品焊缝显微组织

Fig. 1 Microstructure of weld seam A

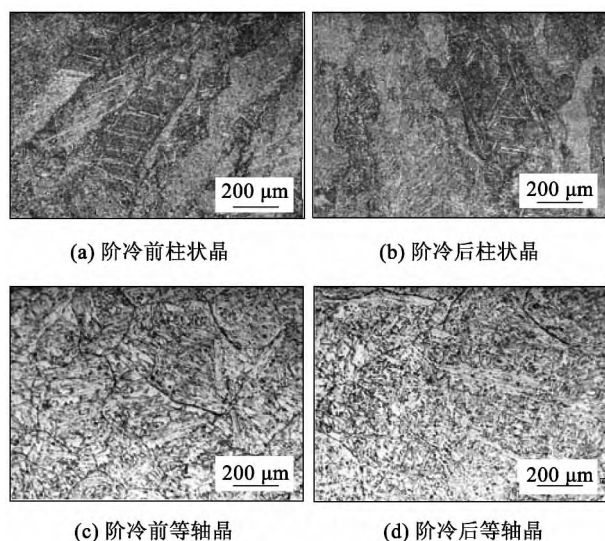


图 2 D 样品焊缝显微组织

Fig. 2 Microstructure of weld seam D

样品焊缝阶冷前后金相组织观察,阶冷前组织分布均匀,而阶冷后晶界上颗粒状物质增多,加深,见图 1c、d,说明阶冷加剧了元素在晶界上的偏聚,使冲击吸收功降低. 对于 D 样品焊缝,阶冷前后晶界处无明显变化.

2.3 观察启裂源

取冲击温度为 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,阶冷后冲击吸收功为 26 J 的 A 焊缝观察启裂源,断裂起源于 V 形缺口底部,冲击断口以解理断裂和“冰糖状”的沿晶断裂为主,存在二次裂纹,从二次裂纹处开始放射状的解理断裂,未发现大颗粒夹杂物(图 3). 二次裂纹随冲击功的减少而增大增多,这是由于焊缝在一定温度回火及后续的冷却处理过程中 P 等杂质元素在奥氏体晶界处偏聚,减少了 Fe 原子在晶界处的结合力,降低了界面能,使材料受到冲击或拉伸时,界面能低的地方首先开裂的概率大大增加(通常是在晶界上形核、长大、扩展导致材料断裂),直接表现就是冲击吸收功的下降^[7].

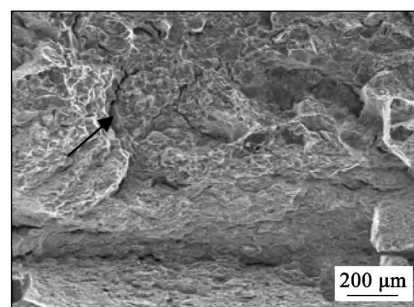


图 3 解理启裂源

Fig. 3 Cleavage crack of origin

扫描电镜下观察晶界形貌(图 4),可见到白色点状物质,利用俄歇电子能谱仪对断口分析,主要元素为: Fe、O、C、Mo、P 等元素,所以引起冲击吸收功降低的原因是碳化物、氧化物、P 和 Mo 等元素在晶界上的偏聚造成的. 在文献[8]中也提到在 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢中发现主要是 M_7C_3 、 $M_{23}C_6$ 、 M_6C 和

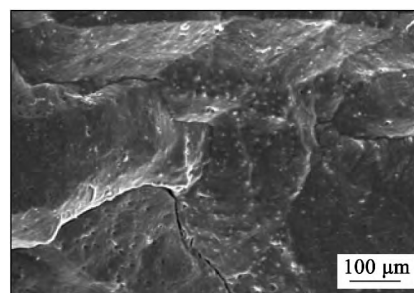


图 4 晶界上的偏聚

Fig. 4 Segregation on grain boundary

M_2C 4 种类型的碳化物,这些碳化物中都含有 V 以及不同数量的 Cr、Fe 和 Mo 元素。

2.4 脱脆处理

选择焊缝 A 中 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冲击吸收功为 26、31、33 J 的样品,对样品重新进行脱脆处理: $705\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 8\text{ h} +$ 阶梯冷却处理 $+630\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 3\text{ h} +$ 空冷,再测定 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冲击吸收功分别为 141、159、164 J 与其在 $705\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 8\text{ h} +$ 阶梯冷却处理时测定的 $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冲击吸收功 26、31、33 J 大大提高,而且其断口保持以韧性断裂为主,说明实际生产中出现冲击性能不合格现象的原因是高温回火脆性。

3 结 论

(1) 化学成分中 Mn、Si 促进杂质元素的偏析,而且影响回火系数 J ,因此要控制它们的含量。Mo 和 Cr 元素含量低时,增加焊缝的淬透性,但含量增加后会增加回火脆性,应加以限制。

(2) 冲击吸收功较低的样品,断裂起源于 V 形缺口底部,冲击断口以沿晶断裂为主,且存在二次裂纹,这些二次裂纹随冲击吸收功的减少而增大增多。

(3) 通过对材料断口形貌和成分分析,得出 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢的焊缝冲击吸收功不合格主要是因为焊条材料存在高温回火脆性,而化学成分对 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V 钢的回火脆性影响较大,因此选材和冶炼的时候应严格控制杂质元素及引起回火脆性的元素,尤其是研制焊条时,更要严格控制可以促进高温回火脆性的元素。

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作者简介: 宋立平,女,1977 年出生,博士,讲师。主要从事材料加工方面的研究。发表论文 2 篇。Email: liping_song@163.com

ing , Sichuan University , Chengdu 610065 , China) . pp 93 – 96

Abstract: To improve the cutting efficiency of the same type in pipe trussed structure , the typical multi-body intersected structure were sorted out and parameterized , and its mathematical model was established. The mathematical model of space K-type connector was derived in detail. On this basis , a generic accurate modeling method for the typical multi-body intersected structure was proposed. This modeling method can deal with the various multi-body intersected structure and solve the problem that the traditional model process through situation with poor adaptability. The simulation results showed that the model has high calculation accuracy , stronger versatility , and a lower difficulty in programming , then it can be used in a variety of typical multi-body trussed structure modeling.

Key words: typical; multi-body; intersection line; through solve

Mechanical properties of laser transmission welding of polycarbonate ZHANG Wei , ZHANG Jian , GUO Liang , ZHANG Qingmao (Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Nanophotonic Functional Materials and Devices , Guangzhou 510006 , China) . pp 97 – 100

Abstract: In order to analyze the mechanical properties of laser transmission welding of polycarbonate , the transparent and opaque polycarbonates were welded by a 10 W diode end pumped solid state laser , respectively. The microstructure , fracture appearance , micro-hardness and tensile-shear strength of the welded joint were tested by optical metallographic microscope (OM) , field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM) , micro-hardness tester and electronic universal tensile machine , respectively. The results showed that the joint gradually become as similar adhesive joint from welded joint with the increase of laser power density. Layering and pores in the welded joint are the defects to resulting in poor mechanical properties. The mechanical properties of the welded joint can be improved by controlling laser power density. At the laser power density of 0.23 J/mm^2 , the tensile-shear stresses reaches 44 MPa , which is 68% of that of the basic materials. The micro-hardness on the center of the welded joint is very close to the basic material. The fracture is the mixture of ductile fracture and brittle fracture.

Key words: laser welding; transmission welding; tensile shear stress; polycarbonate; fracture

Numerical simulation of welding deformation in weld on thin low carbon steel plate ZHOU Yijun , DENG Dean , FENG Ke , BI Tao (College of Materials Science and Engineering , Chongqing University , Chongqing 400045 , China) . pp 101 – 104

Abstract: Based on ABAQUS code , a thermo-elastic-plastic finite element method considering moving heat source , material nonlinearity and geometrical nonlinearity was developed to simulate welding residual stress and deformation in the weld on thin low carbon steel plate. Meanwhile. the welding deformation and welding residual stress in weld on the thin plate were measured by experiment. Through comparing the numerical results and the measured data , the effectiveness of the computational approach was verified. In addition. the general features of welding

distortion and residual stress distribution in the weld on thin low carbon steel plate were studied numerically.

Key words: numerical simulation; residual stress; welding distortion; buckling; moving heat source

Impact properties and microstructure of welded joints of 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V SONG Liping¹ , SUN Ronglu² , GU Wen³ , DUAN Lilei³ (1. College of Science , Tianjin Polytechnic University , Tianjin 300387 , China; 2. School of Mechanical Engineering , Tianjin Polytechnic University , Tianjin 300387 , China; 3. China First Heavy Industry Dalian Hydrogenation Reactor Manufactory Co. , Ltd. , Dalian 32500 , China) . pp 105 – 108

Abstract: The steel of 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V was welded by manual arc welding , the composition of weld seam and its impact energy were tested , and the microstructure of welded joints and the initiated cleavage crack were analyzed and investigated. the weld samples with lower impact energy were treated to decrease the embrittlement. The research results show that weld seam with lower impact energy has more content of Mn , Si , Mo and other impurity elements. The elements such as Mn , Si , and Mo accelerate impurity elements segregated at grain boundaries. The impurity segregation on grain boundary decreases the properties of grain boundaries and the specimen fails as the intergranular fracture , so the impact energy value decreases. After the reduction of embrittlement treatment , the impact toughness will be recovered , and weld seam has high temperature temper brittleness. The reason of temper brittleness is that the content of impurity elements segregation on grain boundary. Based on the above-mentioned results , so the welding electrode for 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V steel was developed , the content of Mn , Si , Mo and impurity were strictly controlled.

Key words: 2.25Cr-1Mo-0.25V steel; temper brittleness; microstructure

Depth control of concavity imperfection in girth welded joint of gas pipelines for a high design factor YANG Kang^{1,2} , WANG Lijun^{1,2} , JIN Haicheng³ (1. School of Materials Science and Engineering , Tianjin University , Tianjin 300072 , China; 2. Tianjin Key Laboratory of Advanced Joining Technology , Tianjin 300072 , China; 3. Pipeline Research Institute of CNPC , Langfang 065001 , China) . pp 109 – 112

Abstract: On the basic of actual requirement to improve design factor(DF) from 0.72 to 0.80 in engineering , the stress distributions in girth welded joint with concavity imperfection of X80 gas pipeline were studied under the conditions of the hydrostatic testing and the normal operating of pipeline , respectively , and the influences of the increase of DF on the stress concentration of concavity imperfection were analyzed quantitatively. It is found that the axial stress peak at concavity imperfection for 0.80 DF can be lowered to a level equivalent to that for 0.72 DF by controlling the depth of concavity imperfection , and the girth stress concentration can be also improved. Hence , some research evidences and references are provided for the increase of DF of gas pipeline based on the view of controlling the welding quality for girth welded joint.

Key words: X80 pipeline steel; design factor; concavity imperfection; finite element simulation