

碳纳米管增强 TiNi 复合钎料的制备与表征

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摘 要: 针对 CNTs 增强 TiNi 复合钎料制备中存在 CNTs 的均匀分散性差、结构完整性差、碳基团与基体易反应而导致基体材料污染等问题, 采用 PECVD 方法低温原位在 Ni-TiH₂ 基体上制备 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料, 采用 XRD, SEM, Raman, TEM 等对制备的复合钎料进行表征与分析。结果表明, 该方法不仅保证了复合钎料中 CNTs 的结构完美和均匀分散性, 而且保证了 TiH₂ 不会因温度过高分解, 避免了复合钎料体系中钛与碳之间反应, 真正意义上实现了 CNTs 对 TiNi 复合钎料的强化。通过复合钎料中 CNTs 的增强效果, 缓解钎焊接头的残余应力, 提高钎焊接头的力学、热学及高温性能, 可实现陶瓷、复合材料与金属复合构件的可靠连接及高温使用。

关键词: 碳纳米管; 复合钎料; 低温制备; 钎焊

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0 序 言

陶瓷、复合材料与金属的连接一直都是国际焊接界的难题和研究热点。在众多的连接方法中, 钎焊方法以工艺简单、连接强度高、相对成本低等一系列优点, 成为陶瓷、复合材料与金属连接的理想途径之一^[1-2]。利用钎焊方法连接高温应用的陶瓷、复合材料与金属复合构件时, 存在以下几个突出问题: 接头的应力问题, 陶瓷、复合材料与金属的线膨胀系数差异大, 钎焊接头易产生较大的热应力; 接头的高温性能问题, 为满足复合构件的高温使用要求, 需接头在高温下仍具有良好的连接强度; 钎料与母材的界面反应问题, 界面反应不充分以及反应层不连续等问题均会对接头性能产生严重的影响。然而常规钎料难以满足上述要求。已有研究表明^[3-5], 陶瓷、复合材料与金属连接构件的高温使用性, 关键取决于钎料的高温力学性能。因此迫切需要开发一种新型钎料以满足以上要求。

目前为止, 许多研究人员借鉴金属基复合材料的设计理念, 选用增强体(颗粒、纤维)来强化复合钎料, 从而提高复合钎料的性能。由于碳纳米管(CNTs)具有极高的弹性模量和抗拉强度、低的密度和线膨胀系数、良好的韧性、耐高温以及化学稳定

性, 因此 CNTs 常作为增强体来改善金属基复合材料的性能。Kuzumaki 等人^[6]发现少量 CNTs 的加入可以大幅度的提高钛的弹性模量及硬度, 而且结构完整的 CNTs 即便在高温下也不与钛反应, 仍保持原有的纳米结构。现有的研究表明^[7], 少量的 CNTs 加入就可大幅度提高金属基复合材料的力学、热学和高温性能。可以借鉴 CNTs 增强金属复合材料的设计思想, 制备一种具有低线膨胀系数、良好力学及高温性能的新型 CNTs 增强的复合钎料。传统的复合钎料制备方法很难解决 CNTs 在复合钎料中的均匀分散性及结构完整性问题, 最重要的是在高温钎焊过程中结构残缺的 CNTs 极易与钎料中的活性元素相互反应, 削弱了 CNTs 的强化作用, 限制其在钎焊领域的应用。

采用等离子体增强化学气相沉积(PECVD)方法低温原位在 Ni-TiH₂ 粉末上生长 CNTs, 从而制备出 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料, 以解决 CNTs 在复合钎料中的均匀分散性以及结构的完整性, 同时选用 TiH₂ 粉作为钛源, 利用氢键保护的原理, 避免钛与碳相互反应等技术性难题。

1 试验方法

试验选用 TiH₂ 粉作为钛源, 主要利用了氢键保护的原理, 避免了复合钎料基体在原位生长 CNTs 的过程中钛与碳相互反应的问题。所述 TiH₂ 粉为市售产品, 纯度大于 99.0%, 300 目; 镍粉为市售产品, 纯度大于 99.0%, 600 目。催化剂选用六水硝酸镍(Ni

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(NO_3)₂·6H₂O) 经过还原之后生成纳米镍颗粒, 可以作为 TiNi 钎料的成分, 避免了其它杂质的引入. 生长 CNTs 的源气体为 CH₄ 和 H₂.

PECVD 方法原位制备 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料工艺流程如图 1 所示.

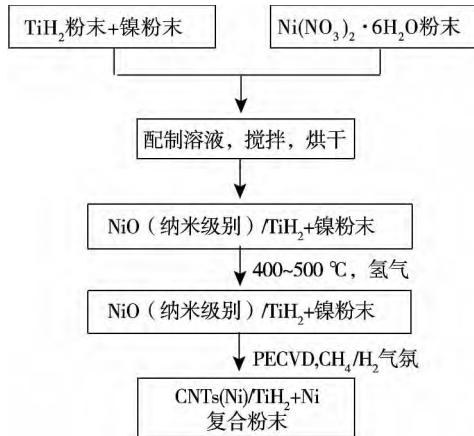


图 1 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料的制备流程

Fig. 1 Flow chart of preparation of CNTs/TiNi composite brazing powder

利用 X-射线衍射分析仪(XRD)、扫描电子显微镜(SEM)、拉曼光谱分析仪(Raman)、透射电子显微镜(TEM), 表征复合钎料的相结构, 复合钎料中 CNTs 的表面形貌、分散性、石墨化程度以及缺陷度, 微观结构.

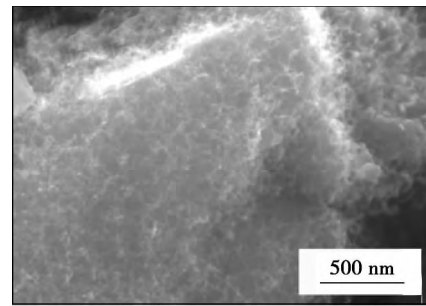
2 结果与讨论

系统研究了反应温度(510 ~ 570 °C), 气体流量比(CH₄: H₂ 为 40: 10 ~ 10: 40 cm³/min), 反应压力(500 ~ 900 Pa) 等工艺参数对原位合成 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料中 CNTs 的分散性、形貌和微观结构的影响. 其它固定试验参数如下, 射频功率为 175 W, 生长时间为 15 min.

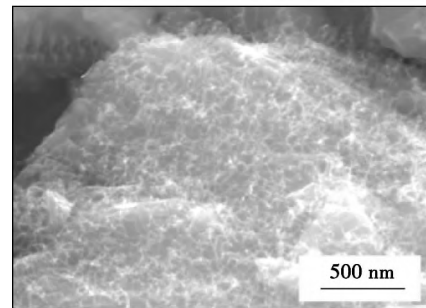
2.1 反应温度的影响

由于选 TiH₂ 粉末的分解温度在 600 °C 左右, 为防止 TiH₂ 分解形成的钛与碳反应而污染基体, 因此反应温度应低于 600 °C. 图 2 是不同温度下(510 ~ 570 °C) 制备的复合钎料的 SEM 形貌. 可清楚看到, 随着反应温度的提高, 复合钎料中 CNTs 长度、密度也随之增加, 且分散均匀. 这主要是由于反应温度的提高, CH₄ 分解效率及催化剂的活性会随之提高的缘故.

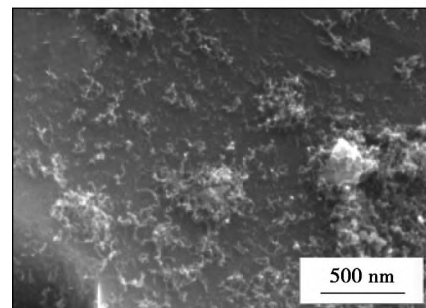
为了检测 TiH₂ 粉末上生长 CNTs 后, 复合钎料的成分以及 TiH₂ 是否分解. 对 570 °C (试验所用最



(a) 570 °C



(b) 540 °C



(c) 510 °C

图 2 不同温度下制备的复合钎料的 SEM 形貌

Fig. 2 SEM image of composite brazing powder prepared at different temperatures

高温) 制备的 CNTs/TiH₂ 复合钎料进行了 XRD 表征, 如图 3 所示. XRD 结果表明, 复合钎料的成分

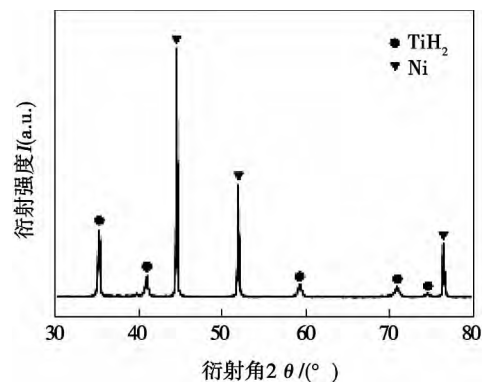


图 3 570 °C 下制备 CNTs/TiH₂ 复合钎料的 XRD 图谱

Fig. 3 XRD patterns of CNTs/TiH₂ composite brazing powder prepared at 570 °C

主要是 TiH_2 和 Ni 元素. 另外 XRD 图谱中没有 TiC 以及 TiO_2 等相的强度峰出现,这样说明了 TiH_2 粉末在 570°C 下生长 CNTs 后, TiH_2 并没有分解,仍然保持着原有状态. 因此温度 570°C 以下在 TiH_2 粉末上生长 CNTs,不会破坏 TiH_2 材料,避免了碳与钛之间的反应. 由此可见,利用 PECVD 方法低温原位在 TiH_2 生长 CNTs 是可行的.

2.2 气体流量比的影响

在不同的 CH_4/H_2 流量比下制备的复合钎料中均有 CNTs 生成,但 CNTs 的长度和密度有明显差别,如图 4 所示. 随着反应气体中 $\text{CH}_4:\text{H}_2$ 比例的降低, CNTs 长度、密度及均匀性下降,部分区域甚至完全没有 CNTs,这主要是反应气氛中碳基团来源不足,且高浓度氢气的非晶化副作用过强,不利于 CNTs 的生长. 但是氢气有着清理和活化催化剂作用,因此氢气又是不可或缺.

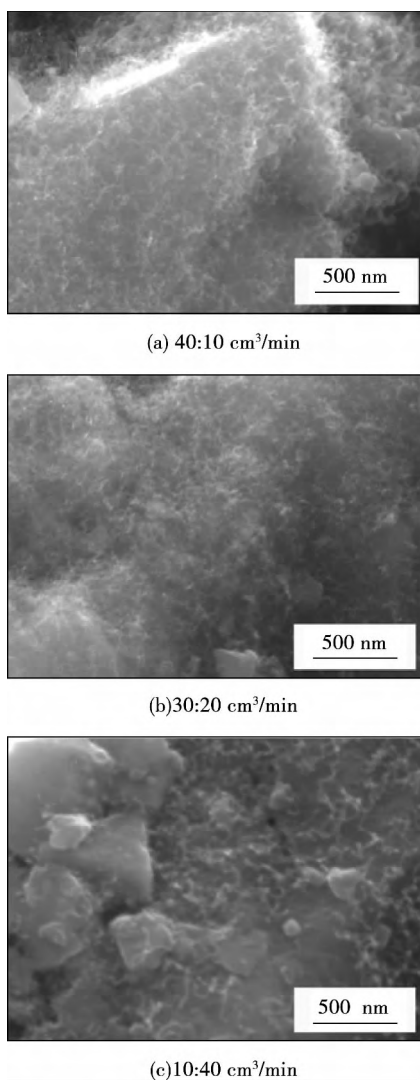


图 4 $\text{CH}_4:\text{H}_2$ 不同气体流量下制备的复合钎料 SEM 形貌
Fig. 4 SEM image of composite brazing powder prepared with different gas ratio

2.3 反应压力的影响

图 5 为不同气体压力条件下制备的复合钎料的 SEM 形貌,从图 5 中可以发现压力过大或过小(相对于 700 Pa)时,制备的 CNTs 情况都很差,这是由于压力过大时电离后获得的碳基团过多,难以通过催化剂催化最终形成 CNTs,只能以无定形碳或碳化物的形式存在,这导致了催化剂中毒现象的发生,阻碍了 CNTs 生长. 相反当压强过低时,电离后碳基团浓度过低,限制了 CNTs 生长.

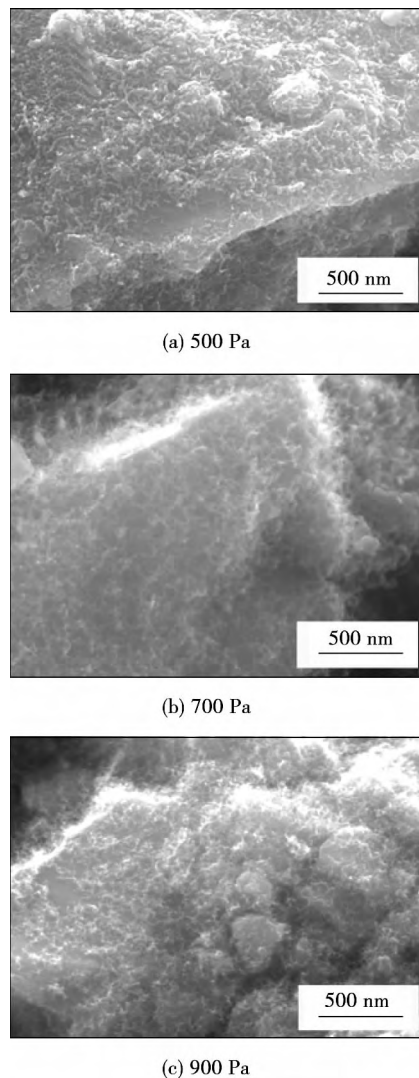


图 5 不同气体压力下制备的复合钎料 SEM 形貌
Fig. 5 SEM image of composite brazing powder prepared under different gas pressure

2.4 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料工艺参数优化及表征

通过上述试验结果对比,制备 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料最佳工艺参数温度为 570°C , $\text{CH}_4:\text{H}_2 = 40:10\text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$, 压力为 700 Pa , 功率为 175 W .

图 6 为在最佳工艺参数下制备的复合钎料的拉曼光谱. 由图 6 可见,在 1351 和 $1584/\text{cm}$ 拉曼频

移处出现了较强的两个波峰,分别对应 CNTs 的 D, G 的拉曼特征峰位置,这也说明获得材料是 CNTs。另外从 D, G 特征峰的强度比 (I_D/I_G) 值为 0.85 左右,与纯的多晶石墨的 I_D/I_G 值很接近,这表明制备的 CNTs 的石墨化程度较高,纯度较好。

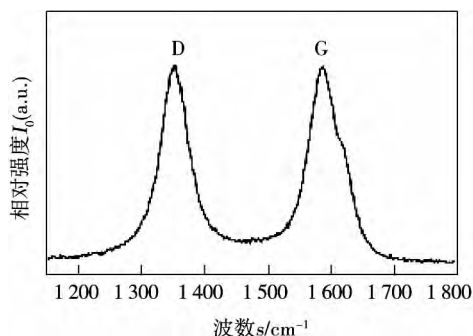


图 6 最佳工艺参数下制备的复合钎料的拉曼光谱

Fig. 6 Raman spectra of composite brazing powder prepared with optimal parameters

图 7 是在最佳工艺条件下制备的复合钎料中 CNTs 的 TEM 形貌。可以清晰看出 CNTs 典型的晶体结构, CNTs 的直径大概在 20~40 nm。CNTs 结构完整,而且杂质较少,纯度较高。

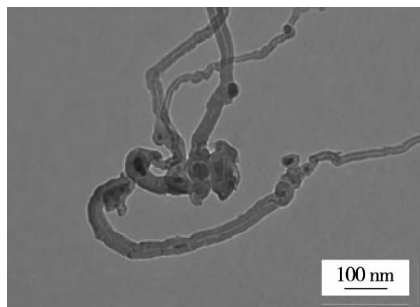


图 7 最佳工艺参数下制备的复合钎料中 CNTs 的 TEM 形貌

Fig. 7 TEM image of CNTs in composite brazing powder prepared with optimal parameters

综上所述,该工艺参数下制备出的 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料中 CNTs 的分散均匀、长度及密度适中、结晶化程度高,微观结构完整。此外用上述 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料钎焊 SiO₂ 陶瓷基复合材料与钕,在 1 150 °C 保温 15 min 的条件下,研究结果表明钎缝中的 CNTs 仍为纳米尺度,且未与钛相互反应,获得的钎接头抗剪强度明显高于采用 TiNi 钎料钎焊结果。

3 结 论

(1) 利用 PECVD 方法低温原位在 Ni-TiH₂ 基体

材料上生长 CNTs,制备出了新型的 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料,并且复合钎料中 CNTs 的分散均匀、长度及密度适中、纯度高、结构完整。

(2) 通过工艺参数对制备 CNTs/TiNi 复合钎料的影响规律研究,优化出最佳的制备工艺参数温度为 570 °C, CH₄: H₂ = 40: 10 cm³/min, 压强为 700 Pa。

(3) 以 TiH₂ 粉末作为钛的添加形式,低温原位生长 CNTs,不仅保证了复合钎料中 CNTs 的结构完美和均匀分散性,而且保证了 TiH₂ 不会因温度过高分解,避免了复合钎料体系中钛与碳之间反应,真正意义上实现了 CNTs 对 TiNi 复合钎料的强化。

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this basis , a welding test was carried out by using the 80% Ar + 20% CO₂ mixture gas as protective gas. The results showed that the bypass arc burned stably on the oxide film of bypass droplet formed by CO₂ in protective gas , so the electromagnetic force and the gravity promoted the bypass metal transfer together and the size of the bypass droplet was significantly reduced.

Key words: gas metal arc welding; protective gas; metal transfer

Investigation on coupling arc electrode GPCA-TIG welding process

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Abstract: A new method named coupling arc electrode GPCA-TIG welding is proposed , which combines coupling arc electrode and GPCA welding method , and with which deep penetration and high-speed welding can be achieved. In this paper , the weld surface appearances and weld cross-section shapes with traditional TIG , coupling arc electrode TIG and coupling arc electrode GPCA-TIG welding are studied. It is found that in the coupling arc electrode GPCA-TIG welding , the weld undercut and humping bead can be avoided , and meanwhile the weld depth increase. The results of the coupling arc electrode GPCA-TIG process shows that the weld depth and width increase with the decreasing of weld speed and the rising of outer nozzle position; with the increasing of arc length and flow rate of the outer gas O₂ , the weld depth and width firstly increase and then decrease. The weld undercut is weaken with the increasing of welding speed , arc length and flow rate of the outer gas O₂. A good weld surface appearance can always be obtained with any outer nozzle position.

Key words: coupling arc electrode; GPCA welding; weld shape; weld undercut; humping bead

Digital control of capacitance charge-discharge pulse in electro-spark deposition power supply

HAN hongbiao , LI Xiangyang (School of Mechatronics Engineering , Henan University of Science and Technology , Luoyang 471003 , China) . pp 23 – 26 , 70

Abstract: The discharge voltage of traditional depositing power supply cannot be continuously adjusted , which limits the application range of electro-spark deposition and the efficiency of electro-spark deposition. In order to overcome this shortage , a digital control of capacitance charge-discharge pulse in electro-spark deposition power supply was developed. This power supply consists of CPU , rectifier and filter circuit , charge and its drive circuit , charge voltage comparison circuit , discharge and its drive circuit , motorial electrode , etc. With alternate charge and discharge process of this power supply , discharge voltage and discharge energy as well as discharge frequency can be adjusted steplessly. Experimental results show that the SCR of this power supply can be shut off safely when a short circuit occurs between the electrode and the workpiece , which greatly improves the effi-

ciency of pulse output. The adjustment of discharge parameters is convenient , thus the power supply meets the requirements of various process condition.

Key words: electro-spark deposition; digital control; voltage regulation

Synthesis and characterization of carbon nanotubes reinforced TiNi composite solder

QI Junlei , WAN Yuhan , ZHANG Lixia , FENG Jikai (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding and Joining , Harbin Institute of Technology , Harbin 150001 , China) . pp 27 – 30

Abstract: Low temperature PECVD method was employed for in-situ preparation of CNTs reinforced TiNi composite brazing powder on Ni-TiH₂ base material , in order to solve the problems such as poor dispersity of CNTs , poor structural integrity and reaction of C and Ti. The composite brazing powder was characterized by XRD , SEM , Raman and TEM. Analysis shows that the low temperature PECVD method has not only guaranteed the structural integrity and uniform dispersity of CNTs , but also inhibited the decomposition of TiH₂ at high temperatures and further inhibited the reaction between C and Ti , which realized the reinforcement of CNTs to TiNi brazing powder. The reinforcement of CNTs could release the residual stress in brazed joints , improve the properties of the joints and further achieve the reliable joining and high-temperature application of ceramic , composites and metal.

Key words: carbon nano tube; composite material; low temperature preparation; soldered seam

Plasticity and creep performance of low-Ag SnAgCuBi-xNi/Cu solder joint

YANG Miaosen , SUN Fenglian , ZOU Pengfei (School of Materials Science Engineering , Harbin University of Science and Technology , Harbin 150040 , China) . pp 31 – 34

Abstract: In order to study the effect of Ni on plasticity and creep performance of low-Ag SnAgCuBi-xNi/Cu ($x = 0 , 0.05 , 0.1 , 0.15 , 0.2$) solder joint , the indentation work and indentation creep were measured and analyzed by nanoindentation method. The results show that adding Ni could improve the hardness of solder joint. Adding amounts of 0.05% and 0.1% Ni is helpful to improve the plasticity performance but produce almost no impacts on creep. A further Ni adding amount (0.15% and 0.2%) can improve the creep resistance at the expense of plasticity. It is found that Ni can improve high temperature stability of SnAgCuBi/Cu solder joints. The creep resisting performance of the solder joints is improved with Ni element increasing after 400 h aging at 150 °C. The hardness of solder joints is improved with the Ni addition. The plasticity performance of solder joints with 0.1% Ni content is better than others.

Key words: nanoindentation; plasticity; creep; hardness

Finite element analysis of shot peening treatment to improve welding residual stress of 7A52 aluminum alloy

HUANG Zhiye , CHEN Furong (College of Materials Science and Engineering , Inner Mongolia University of Technology , Hohhot 010051 , China) . pp 35 – 40