

氮氩气体保护 TIG 焊接电弧数值分析

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摘 要: 以 TIG 焊接电弧为对象, 依据磁流体动力学理论构建电弧的数学模型, 运用 ANSYS 有限元分析软件对二维稳态下轴对称的、氮氩混合气体保护的 TIG 焊接电弧进行了数值分析, 得到了 50% N₂+Ar 混合气体保护下焊接电弧的温度场、速度场的形态分布特征。并通过与纯氩气保护的 TIG 焊接电弧温度、压力以及等离子体速度等分布的比较, 得出了加入氮气作为保护气体时, TIG 焊接电弧能量及形态的分布变化。对比结果表明, 加入氮气作为保护气体提高了 TIG 焊接电弧的电弧温度、等离子体速度和电弧压力, 能得到更高能量密度的焊接电弧。

关键词: TIG 焊接电弧; 氮氩混合气体保护; 磁流体动力学; ANSYS 软件

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0 序 言

焊接电弧是一种能源, 电弧的能量特性包括热能特性和力学特性。由于电弧等离子体极端的温度条件, 电弧参量的试验测定极其困难, 而数值分析则可在一定的数学模型下提供完整的流场、热场及热物理参数信息。由于氩气保护的 TIG 焊接电弧具有稳定的电弧长度和较高的焊接质量, 因此对焊接电弧的数值模拟研究一直集中在氩气保护的 TIG 电弧^[1-3], 而对其它气体保护的电弧的数值模拟研究还很少报道。

氮气是双原子的气体, 在高温下的电离前会发生解离。气体的解离是一个吸热过程, 所以, 氮气作为保护气体时, 与氩气相比, 电弧温度和电弧电压会更高, 电弧形态特征也会发生明显的变化。因此, 以氮气作为保护气体或在氩气的基础上加入氮气保护的电弧, 是一种有发展潜力和应用前景的电弧热源。试验研究^[4]表明当氮气在混合气体中的比例达到 50% 时, 电弧的特性既表现为氮弧的特性, 因此, 选取 50%N₂+Ar 作为保护气体研究 TIG 焊接电弧的能量分布状态, 突出氮气在混合气体中的作用, 以期得到更加高热高能的电弧。

1 电弧的数学模型及边界条件

1.1 基本假设

电弧的计算用模型如图 1 所示, 在计算中对焊

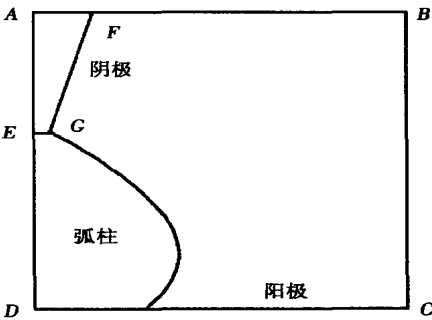


图 1 电弧数值计算模型
Fig 1 Computational domain for arc

- 接电弧所作的一些假定条件如下。
- (1) 假定电弧是处于局部热动态平衡 (LTE) 的。
 - (2) 电弧是稳定的、连续的和对称的。
 - (3) 电弧是光学薄的, 流动处于层流状态。
 - (4) 由于粘性效应导致的热损失忽略不计。
 - (5) 假设氮气和氩气混合均匀, 不存在气体分层现象。

1.2 控制方程

焊接电弧是一种带电的流体, 因此, 用磁流体动力学的理论来分析和研究。在轴对称的情况下, 电弧数学模型的方程组为如下形式。

1.2.1 磁流体动力学方程

质量连续方程为

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial (x \rho v)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial z} = 0.$$

动量守恒方程的轴向表达式为

$$\rho_v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) + j_x B_\theta + \rho g.$$

径向表达式为

$$\rho_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \rho_u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left[2 \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - 2 \frac{v}{x^2} \right] - j_z B_\theta.$$

能量守恒方程为

$$\rho c_p \left(v \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{5 k_b}{2 e} \left(j_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + j_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{j_x^2 + j_z^2}{\sigma} - S,$$

式中: u 、 v 分别是等离子体的轴向和径向的速度; ρ 为气体密度; μ 为粘度; p 为气体压力; B_θ 为磁感应强度; j_x 、 j_z 分别为径向和轴向的电流密度; T 为温度; S 为单位面积辐射能; c_p 为定压比热容; e 为电子电量; k 为热导率; k_b 为波尔兹曼常数。

1.2.2 麦克斯韦方程

电流连续方程为

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \sigma \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\sigma \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right) = 0,$$

欧姆定律: $j_x = -\sigma \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, j_z = -\sigma \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z},$

安培环流定律: $B_\theta = \frac{\mu_0}{x} \int_0^x j_z dx,$

式中: φ 为电势; σ 为电导率; $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ 为真空磁导率。

1.3 边界条件

焊接电弧模拟区的边界条件如表 1 所示, 由于在温度小于 5 000 K 时气体的电导率非常小, 因此在第一次计算电场时为了保证气体处于导电状态, 给弧柱区的温度赋初始值为 10 000 K, 阳极表面温度为 6 000 K。在整个电弧区域中温度的大小范围很大, 气体在不同温度下的各种物理参数高度非线性, 各种数据的选取见文献[5~7]。

1.4 网格划分与数值计算

采用 ANSYS 有限元分析软件对电弧模型进行分析, 考虑到阴极尖端的几何形状计算精度以及 ANSYS 对流体运算的特殊要求, 计算区域的网格划分一律采用变步长的映射网格, 如图 2 所示。分析中所采用的钨极直径均为 3.2 mm, 阴极尖端锥角为 30°。

ANSYS 软件具有热、电、磁和流场的耦合功能, 可以便利的模拟焊接电弧。在计算电弧模型时把整个计算过程分为三个模块: 电场模块, 电磁场模块以

表 1 焊接电弧边界条件

Table 1 Boundary conditions for welding arc

边界	轴向速度 $u/(\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	径向速度 $v/(\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	温度 T/K	电势 φ/V
AE	0	0	—	—
ED	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$	0	$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$
DC	0	0	6 000	常数
BC	$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0$	$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$
BF	u_{given}	0	1 000	$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0$
AF	—	—	—	$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = j_{\text{given}}$
FG	0	0	3 000	—
EG	0	0	3 000	—

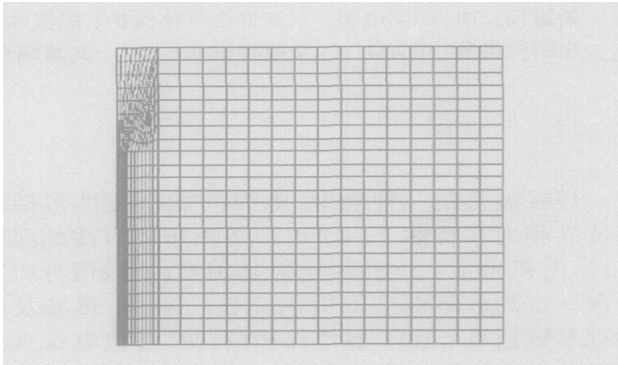


图 2 电弧模型计算网格

Fig. 2 Grid mesh of computational domain

及流场模块。通过电场的计算可以得到电流密度的分布以及电势分布。在电磁场模块的计算中, 把电场计算得到的弧柱区电流密度分布作为载荷调到电磁场的模型中, 第一次计算时的温度场与电场相同。通过电磁场的计算可以得到弧柱区内电磁力的分布。在流场模块的计算中, 把焦耳热以及电磁力作为载荷调到流场的模型中, 此时温度场的边界条件以及速度场的边界条件如表 1 所示。通过流场的计算就能得到阳极表面电弧压力的分布以及电弧温度场的分布。结束第一次运算之后, 把电场中的温度场删除, 调入流场中计算得到的温度场数据按照上述步骤进行第二次运算。不断的迭代直到前后两次计算的结果在设定的误差范围之内, 计算结束。

2 计算结果与讨论

2.1 电弧温度场的分布

温度是弧柱等离子体最重要的状态参数。弧长

为 10 mm, 焊接电流为 200 A, 保护气体流量为 10 L/min 时的电弧温度场如图 3 所示。由于氮气的解离吸热使得电弧收缩, 电弧最高温度出现在靠近阳极的区域, 而不是一般焊接电弧^[8]的近阴极区。这与试验情况^[4]相吻合。氮氩电弧的这一特点对增加阳极热输入非常有利。这种情况的出现可能是因为氮气在电弧中的解离吸热使得电弧收缩而使电场强度、能束密度及焓值增加所致。

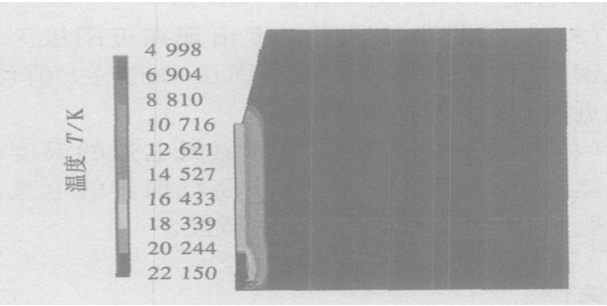


图 3 电弧的温度分布
Fig. 3 Distribution of welding arc temperature

2.2 焊接电流密度的分布

图 4 为焊接电流密度的分布, 由图可见, 焊接电流从阳极表面通过电弧空间经阴极斑点区流入阴极顶端, 在阴极斑点处电流密度最大, 随着距阴极距离的增大, 电流密度逐渐减小, 在阳极表面电流密度最小。在电弧的同一截面上, 随着径向距离的增大, 电流密度减小。

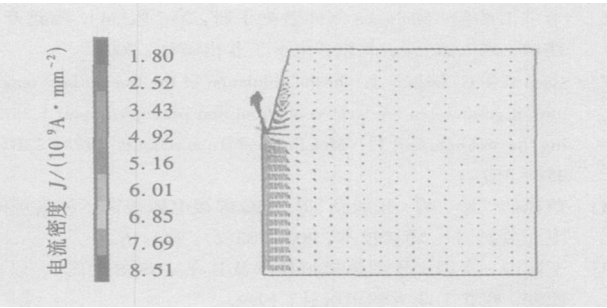


图 4 焊接电流密度分布
Fig. 4 Vector distribution of current density

2.3 电弧等离子体速度的分布

电弧等离子体速度场分布情况如图 5 所示, 可见, 等离子体在电磁力作用下沿轴向由阴极向阳极高速流动形成高速等离子流。当等离子流到达阳极时, 由于受到阳极表面的阻碍, 从而产生对阳极表面的冲击力也就是电弧压力。氮氩保护的 TIG 焊接电弧弧柱中心等离子速度上限可以达到接近声速的数

量级, 当距阴极距离增加时, 等离子体速度是减小的。

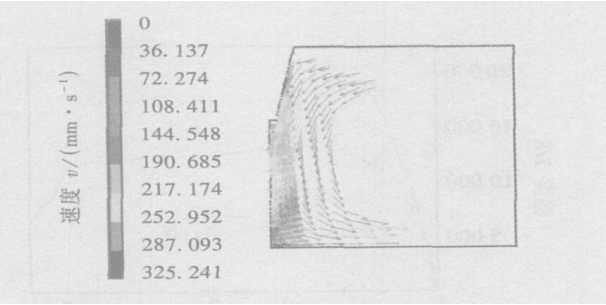


图 5 电弧等离子体速度场分布
Fig. 5 Vector distribution of velocity

2.4 电弧电磁力的分布

图 6 为等离子体电磁力的分布情况, 在对称轴附近, 由于磁感应强度接近于零, 电磁力较小; 靠近阳极的电弧边缘区域由于电流密度较小, 其电磁力也较小; 而在阴极附近, 由于阴极尖端的电流密度非常大, 电磁力也最大。电磁力的方向是向下向内的, 由于电磁力在电弧各处分布是不均匀的, 靠近钨棒处的压力大, 靠近阳极的压力小, 具有一定的压力梯度, 形成向下向内的推力, 驱动等离子体气流沿着对称轴自上而下向阳极流动。

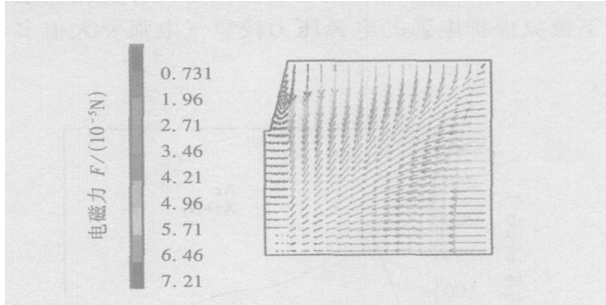


图 6 等离子体电磁力的分布
Fig. 6 Vector distribution of electromagnetic force

3 与氩气保护的 TIG 焊接电弧的比较

3.1 温度分布

相同条件下 (电流 110 A、弧长 5.5 mm、气体流量 10 L/min), 氮氩电弧和氩气电弧的轴向温度分布如图 7 所示, 由图可见, 氩气电弧在靠近阴极的区域出现最高温度, 而氮氩电弧在靠近阳极的区域出现最高温度, 同时因为氮气的解离吸热, 使得电弧弧柱最高温度上升了 2 000 K 左右。因此, 在生产中可

以利用在保护气体中添加氮气的方法得到更高能量状态的电弧。

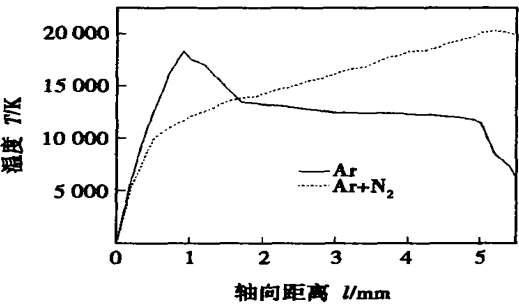


图 7 氮气对电弧温度分布的影响
Fig. 7 Effect of nitrogen on distribution of temperature

3.2 等离子体速度分布

图 8 为轴向上等离子体速度的曲线, 由图可见, 氩氮电弧和氩气电弧的等离子速度的最高值均出现在靠近阴极的区域, 不同的是氩氮电弧的最大值的位置距离阴极比氩气电弧的稍远, 同时, 由于电弧收缩的原因其最大值要比氩气保护电弧高很多。等离子体撞击阳极表面产生了电弧压力, 因此, 相同条件下氩氮保护电弧的电弧压力较氩气电弧要大很多。

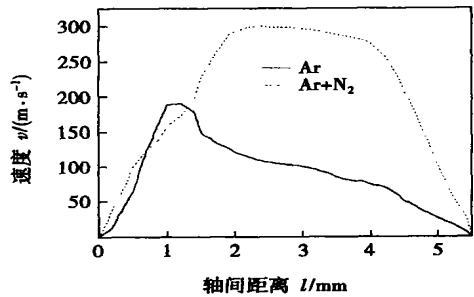


图 8 氮气对电弧等离子体速度分布的影响
Fig 8 Effect of nitrogenon distribution of velocity

4 结 论

- (1) 以氩氮保护 TIG 焊接电弧为对象, 依据磁流体动力学原理构建了电弧模型, 利用 ANSYS 有限元分析软件对焊接电弧进行了模拟计算。
- (2) 通过耦合计算焊接电弧的热场、电磁场和流场, 得到了氩氮电弧的温度、电流密度、等离子体速度和电弧压力的分布情况。
- (3) 氩氮电弧的最高温度出现在近阳极区域, 电流密度、等离子体速度和电弧压力的最大值均出现在近阴极区。
- (4) 相同焊接工艺参数下氩氮电弧的温度、等离子体速度和电弧压力均大于氩气保护的电弧, 从而证明了氩氮保护电弧的高热特性。

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and low identification rate. Focused on these problems the ultrasonic echo characteristics of the spot welding defects were analyzed mainly with the qualitative characteristic parameter analysis, which can identify the spot welding defects quickly through collecting the standard ultrasonic curves and using peak-value marking algorithm. At last, lots of experiments are conducted to prove that this method is credible and efficient for the spot welding of ordinary steel sheets. The identification rate can reach 95%.

Key words: spot welding joints; faulty welding; ultrasonic testing; echo characteristics; fast identification

Design of circuit about new capacitor stored energy spot welding machine ZHOU Hao-bin^{1,2}, SUN Hui-zhu¹, MA Xiao-mei¹ (1. Xi'an Shiyong University, Xi'an 710065, China; 2. Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, China). p21—24

Abstract: This paper introduces the design method of a new capacitor stored energy spot welding machine. The new power uses super capacitor to form low voltage capacitor groups instead of high voltage one. The capacitor is charged with direct current chopper circuit, which takes IGBT as the main power machine piece, SKH122AH4 as the drive circuit, SG3525 as the control chip for PWM, and current feedback in order to get the constant current. In the discharge circuit, the large current is discharged directly through large power SCR without the welding transformer. For the software, 80C552 is the main control chip of the controlling system, so the welding machine could work automatically. The new machine designed has already been used in production and the fine effect was gained to improve the welding quality.

Key words: capacitor stored energy spot welding machine; chopper; super capacitor

Numerical analysis of N₂-Ar protecting tungsten inert gas welding arc LEI Yu-cheng, LI Cai-hui, YU Wen-xia, CHENG Xiao-nong (School of Materials Science and Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, Jiangsu, China). p25—28

Abstract: N₂-Ar protecting tungsten inert gas (TIG) welding arc was chosen as the studied object. A mathematic model was developed according to the theory of magnetic fluid dynamics. TIG welding arc was numerically analyzed based on this 2D, static and axisymmetric model with ANSYS software and the temperature and velocity profiles of the 50%N₂+Ar protecting arc have been simulated. And the difference of the temperature, pressure and velocity of the arc between 50%N₂+Ar protecting arc and Ar protecting arc has been obtained. The results show that the temperature, pressure and velocity of the arc could rise adding N₂ as protecting gas and higher energy density arc can be got.

Key words: tungsten inert-gas welding arc; N₂-Ar protecting; magnetic fluid dynamics; ANSYS

Finite element analysis of residual stresses and thermal deformation for brazing plate-fin structure CHEN Hu, GONG Jian-

ming, GENG Lu-yang, TU Shan-dong (College of Mechanical and Power Engineering, Nanjing University of Technology, Nanjing 210009, China). p29—32, 36

Abstract: This contribution focuses on the analysis of residual stress and thermal deformation of microminiaturized nickel base brazing stainless steel plate-fin structure after vacuum brazing. A finite element method is utilized to conduct the thermal-mechanical analysis for brazing such three layers structure, and the actual heating history of vacuum brazing and temperature-dependent material properties of plate-fin and filler metal are considered. The thermal cycles during brazing, thermal distortion and residual stress after brazing are reported. The results show that plates and fins have different deformation features, and complex stress state appears in the region of joint fillets which may induce the crack generation and propagation of brazed joint and result in the structure failure in service. It is noteworthy to control appropriate brazing time to get preferable joints.

Key words: brazing; plate-fin structure; brazed joint; thermal deformation; residual stresses; finite element method

Analysis on residual stress of hybrid laser-tungsten inert gas arc welding of magnesium alloy WANG Hong-yang, CHI Ming-sheng, HUANG Rui-sheng, LIU Li-ming (Materials Modification National Key Laboratory by Laser, Ion and Electron Beams, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China). p33—36

Abstract: The residual stress of weld, in both parallel and perpendicular direction, was measured by impacted indentation method for hybrid laser-tungsten inert gas arc welding of magnesium alloy. Based on the data measured, residual stress field simulation was established with finite element method, which can provide an effective supplement to the data of actual measurement. Results showed that the maximum tension stress along the parallel direction of the weld existed at the middle area of the weld was 200-300 MPa, while the maximum compressive stress along perpendicular direction that exists at area of 5 mm and 10 mm to the weld fusion zone was no more than 100 MPa. Through the comparison between actual measurement and simulation, the residual stress distribution characteristics of hybrid laser-tungsten inert gas arc welding of magnesium alloy AZ31B have been well understood.

Key words: residual stress; stress field simulation; impacted indentation method; hybrid welding

Real-time interpolation algorithm and simulation of seam of intersection line for automatic welding HUO Meng-you, WANG Xin-gang, YIN Ping (School of Mechanical Engineering, Shandong Univ., Jinan 250061, China). p37—40

Abstract: Welding of cylinder pipes is one of the common pipe connections, but the line of intersection is a complicated space curve. Based on a special welding machine, it introduces a real-time interpolation algorithm with controllable step length for line of intersection in automatic welding. The concrete method is that using linear