

TC4钛合金电子束焊接接头组织和性能

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摘 要: 通过室温拉伸、室温缺口拉伸、显微硬度以及金相分析对 TC4钛合金电子束焊接接头的显微组织和性能进行了研究。试验结果表明, 用电子束焊接 TC4钛合金可获得性能良好的焊接接头, 其接头的抗拉强度不低于母材, 焊缝的缺口敏感系数均小于 1。焊缝区和热影响区的硬度均高于母材, 焊缝组织是由较粗大的原始 β 相转变而成的 α' 相, 即针状马氏体, 热影响区组织为均匀且细小的针状马氏体和原始 α 相的混合物。
关键词: TC4钛合金; 电子束焊; 焊接接头
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0 序 言

TC4钛合金是 20 世纪 50 年代发展起来的一种中等强度的 $\alpha-\beta$ 两相型钛合金, 它含有 6% 的 α 稳定元素 Al 和 4% 的 β 稳定元素 V。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来, 在航海、海洋工程、化工、汽车制造等领域的应用也越来越广泛^[1~3]。
在 TC4钛合金的各种连接方法中, 焊接作为钛合金加工的重要手段, 有着提高材料利用率、减轻结构重量、降低成本等方面的优势, 因此, TC4钛合金焊接方面的研究工作一直被国内外焊接工作者重视。TC4钛合金在保护良好的条件下可以采用 TIG、MIG、PAW 及电子束焊等多种焊接方法。由于

钛合金的活性强, 熔化焊时需要用惰性气体或真空进行保护。真空电子束焊接具有加热功率密度大, 焊接速度快, 焊接冶金质量好, 焊缝窄、焊缝深宽比大, 焊缝及热影响区晶粒细, 焊接厚板时效率高, 保护可靠等优点, 在钛合金的焊接中得到了广泛应用^[4, 5]。

1 试验材料和试验方法

试验材料为 14mm 厚的 TC4 钛合金板材, 固溶处理状态供货。采用真空电子束焊接, 焊接工艺参数见表 1。焊后接头去应力退火, 然后按有关标准进行室温拉伸、室温缺口拉伸试验。

表 1 TC4钛合金真空电子束焊接工艺参数
Table 1 EB welding parameters of TC4 alloy

工艺参数	电弧电压 U_a /kV	焊接电流 I_f /mA	基值电流 I_b /mA	焊接速度 v /(m·min ⁻¹)
焊接	150	354	39	0.8
修饰	150	387	4	0.3

室温拉伸试验按航空工业总公司标准 HB 5143-96《金属室温拉伸试验方法》进行, 拉伸试样形式为螺纹圆形试样。室温缺口拉伸试验按 HB 5214-96《金属室温缺口拉伸试验方法》进行, 焊缝位于试样的中间, 缺口开在焊缝上。拉伸试验在 CSS-2220 电子万能试验机上进行, 最大载荷在焊

接接头横截面方向 40 kN, 加载速率 1 mm/min。截取金相试样, 焊缝位于试样中心部位。观察 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的金相组织, 并通过显微硬度试验测定了焊接接头的硬度分布。

2 试验结果与分析

2.1 室温拉伸和室温缺口拉伸试验结果
TC4 钛合金母材及电子束焊接接头的室温拉伸

试验结果见表 2。由表 2 可知, TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的室温抗拉强度与母材很接近, 焊接接头的伸长率和断面收缩率也很高, 通过对室温拉伸试样断裂部位的观察, 可以看出, TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头室温拉伸时, 其断裂部位均在距焊缝中心较远的母材上, 说明接头与母材等强。因此采用电子束焊接 TC4 钛合金可获得室温拉伸性能良好的焊接接头。表 3 为 TC4 钛合金焊缝的室温缺口拉伸试验结果。从表 3 中可以看出 TC4 钛合金电子束

焊缝缺口抗拉强度 σ_{IH} 相当高, σ_{IH} 大约在 1 400 ~ 1 500 MPa 左右, 这比 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头室温光滑试样的抗拉强度高得多, 说明 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的塑性好, 对缺口不敏感, 其缺口敏感系数均小于 1。另外, 从表 3 中还可以看出, 试样缺口底部圆弧半径对 TC4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝的缺口抗拉强度 σ_{bH} 有一定的影响, 半径越大缺口 σ_{IH} 相应越高, 缺口敏感系数越小。

表 2 TC4 钛合金母材及电子束焊接接头的室温拉伸试验结果
Table 2 Results of tensile test of TC4 alloy base metal and EBW joint at room temperature

材 料	试验温度 $T/^\circ\text{C}$	抗拉强度 σ_b/MPa	$\sigma_{0.2}/\text{MPa}$	延伸率 $\delta_5(\%)$	断面收缩率 $\psi(\%)$	拉断位置
母 材	20	930	860	10	30	母 材
焊接接头	20	903.8	795.5	13.1	29.4	母 材

表 3 TC4 钛合金焊接接头的室温缺口拉伸试验结果
Table 3 Results of notch tensile test of TC4 alloy EBW joint at room temperature

材 料	试验温度 $T/^\circ\text{C}$	缺口底部圆弧半径 R/mm	缺口抗拉强度 σ_{IH}/MPa	光滑试样抗拉强度 σ_b/MPa	缺口敏感系数 q_t
焊 缝	20	0.08	1420	903.8	0.64
	20	0.13	1463	903.8	0.62
	20	0.25	1513	903.8	0.60

TC4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝室温缺口拉伸试样断口的扫描电镜图像见图 1。对 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头室温缺口拉伸试样断口的扫描电镜观察表明, 试样的断口形貌大致相同, 其宏观断口平齐, 无颈缩。断口形貌为准解理和部分沿晶断裂, 并且伴有少量的二次裂纹及小孔洞。

2.2 显微硬度测试结果

TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的显微硬度分布见

图 2。母材硬度大约为 350HV, 焊缝区硬度比母材硬度平均高出 40~50HV, 比热影响区硬度比母材硬度平均高出 10~20HV, 由焊缝区硬度向母材硬度依次降低。

2.3 显微组织分析

TC4 钛合金母材组织为 α 相和 β 相的机械混合物, 针状 β 相均匀分布在 α 相基体上, 见图 3a。通过扫描电镜观察 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的显

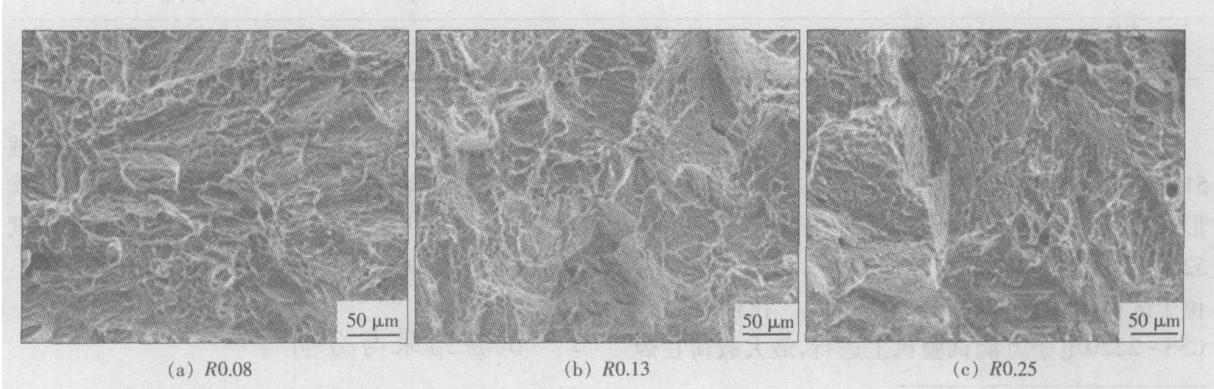


图 1 TC4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝缺口拉伸断口形貌
Fig 1 Fracture appearances of TC4 alloy EBW seams notch tensile samples

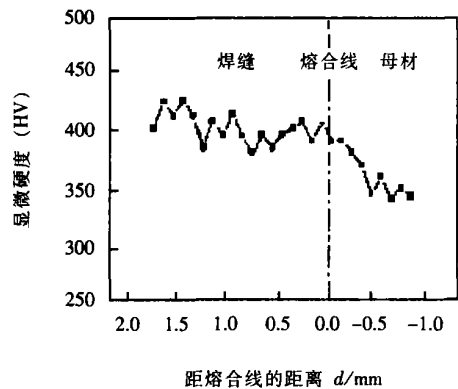


图 2 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头显微硬度分布
Fig 2 Microhardness arrangement of TC4

微组织发现, TC4 钛合金母材的轧制方向很明显。焊缝组织是由较粗大的原始 β 相转变而成的 α' 相, 即针状马氏体 (图 3b 图 3d)。热影响区组织为均匀且细小的针状马氏体和原始 α 相的混合物 (图 3c)。采用电子束焊方法焊接 TC4 钛合金时热影响区非常窄, 热影响区组织明显比焊缝区组织细小。说明采用电子束焊接, 焊接速度快, 能量密度集中, 使得热影响区非常窄, 而焊缝区快速冷却形成了马氏体组织。由于焊缝区产生了马氏体组织, 进一步证实了 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的抗拉强度不低于母材, 使得焊接接头室温拉伸时断裂发生在母材上。这也是焊缝区硬度高于母材的重要原因。

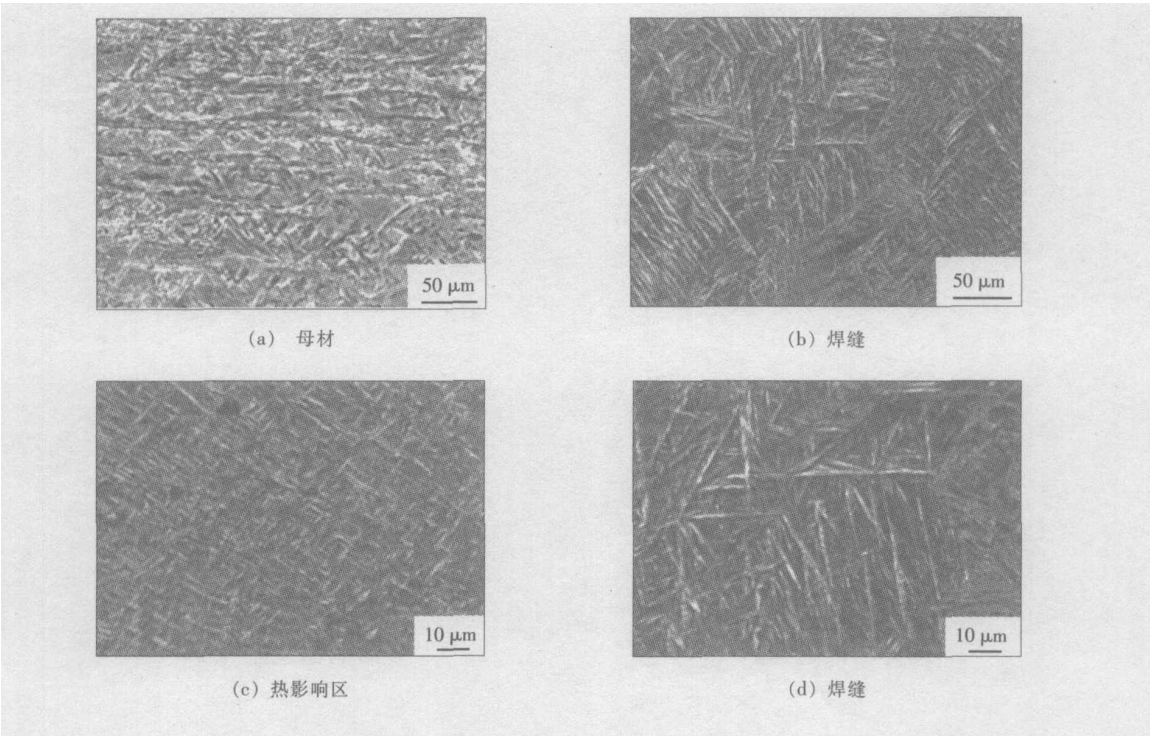


图 3 TC4 钛合金电子束焊接接头的显微组织
Fig 3 Microstructure of TC4 alby EBW joint

3 结 论

- (1) TC 4 钛合金电子束焊接接头与母材等强, 室温拉伸时断裂发生在距焊缝中心较远的母材上。
- (2) TC 4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝对缺口不敏感, 其缺口敏感系数均小于 1。试样缺口底部圆弧半径对 TC 4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝的缺口抗拉强度 σ_{bH} 有一定的影响, 半径越大缺口 σ_{bH} 相应越高, 缺口敏感系数越小。
- (3) TC 4 钛合金电子束焊焊缝硬度较高, 由焊

- 缝向母材硬度依次降低。
- (4) TC4 钛合金母材组织为 α 相和 β 相的机械混合物, 针状 β 相均匀分布在 α 相基体上, 母材的轧制方向很明显。焊缝组织是由较粗大的原始 β 相转变而成的 α' 相, 即针状马氏体。热影响区组织为均匀且细小的针状马氏体和原始 α 相的混合物。
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icular ferrite fraction, but too much acicular ferrite microstructures leads to accelerate corrosion of weld in HSLA.

Key words: high strength low alloy steel; SAW; acicular ferrite; corrosion; polarization resistance

Mathematical model of the stable full penetration laser welding for titanium alloy sheet

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Abstract: The macrostructure of laser welding for titanium alloy was investigated in this paper. The results show that unstable full penetration will occur because of influence of laser induced plasma, even though laser welding parameters were stable. This phenomenon was characterized by perfect weld surface, and unstable weld back that part penetration and full penetration formed by turns. It is assumed that unstable full penetration was intrinsic for laser penetration welding and depended on significantly the drilling speed during the keyhole forming. According to the energy balance on keyhole wall, the mathematical model for the smallest laser power density that made the stable full penetration weld was suggested in this paper, which allowed laser power density to be related to material properties, sheet thickness the, drill speed and laser welding speed. The computed results were corresponded with the experimental results.

Key words: titanium alloy; laser welding; full penetration; welding stability calculation

Influence of process parameters on appearance of plasma-melt-sprayed WC-17%Co coatings

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Abstract: Ceramic coatings can be metallurgically bonded to metal substrate with plasma-melt-spraying, which has virtue of both plasma spray and hafnizing. Coralt-based WC is hard, wear-resistant, corrosion-resistant and thermal-resistant. WC-17% Co coating was plasma-melt-sprayed on Q235 substrate. Influence of process parameters (angle between plasma melting torch and spraying torch, distance between the plasma torch and the substrate, velocity of melting and spraying and feeding rate of powder) on appearance of the coating was investigated, and the parameters were optimized. Metallurgically bonded coating without

defects was obtained.

Key words: plasma melt spraying; WC-17% Co coating, parameter, appearance

Microstructures and properties of TC4 alloy joints welded by the electron beam welding

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Abstract: Microstructures and properties of TC4 alloy joints welded by electron beam welding were investigated with room-temperature tensile test, room-temperature notch tension test, microhardness test and metallographic analysis. The results showed that the joints with good performance of TC4 alloy may be obtained by means of electron beam welding (EBW). The tensile strength of welded joint is not less than that of the base metal, and the notch sensitive coefficient of the welded joint is less than 1. The hardness of the welded joint and the HAZ are higher than that of the base metal. The microstructure of the weld metal is α' phase (needle martensite) which was transformed from the primary coarse β matrix, and that of the HAZ was the mixture of fine needle martensite and the primary α phase.

Key words: TC4 alloy; electron beam welding; welded joint

Study on heat transfer of melt pool in laser keyhole welding

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Abstract: The shape of welding pool in laser deep penetration welding was calculated based on continuity equation, momentum conservation equation and energy conservation equation using FLUENT solver. Solidification/Melting model and $\kappa - \varepsilon$ model were used. Simulation results showed that the recoil pressure on the front wall of the keyhole is an important driving force of welding pool fluid flow because of large temperature gradient in the front part. The larger size of the solidification transition zone of welding pool in the liquid-solid interface was related to solidification heat.

Key words: laser welding; simulation; molten pool; titanium alloy