

焊接速度对 Mg/Cu 异种合金搅拌摩擦焊接接头成形的影响

江周明，毛育青，陈玉华，柯黎明

(南昌航空大学 焊接工程系，南昌 330063)

摘要：目的 研究不同焊接速度条件下镁铜异种合金搅拌摩擦焊接接头的成形规律。方法 在保证其他焊接工艺相同的条件下，通过改变焊接速度，比较分析了焊接速度对接头的表面成形、横截面形貌特征、微观结构及力学性能的影响规律。结果 随着焊接速度从 118 mm/min 减小至 95 mm/min 时，焊缝表面成形变得更光滑，飞边显著减少，内部孔洞缺陷消失，焊缝成形质量显著提高；但继续减小焊接速度至 75 mm/min 时，焊缝内部却再次出现孔洞缺陷。结论 采用工艺参数为 950 r/min 的旋转速度、95 mm/min 的焊接速度焊接时，焊缝成形质量最高；中心混合区主要由层片状铜合金、颗粒状镁合金和金属间化合物 Mg_2Cu 组成；接头抗拉强度最大，达 81.5 MPa。

关键词：Mg/Cu 异种合金；搅拌摩擦焊；焊接速度；接头成形

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Effects of Welding Speed on Forming of Friction Stir Welded Mg/Cu Dissimilar Metal Alloy Joints

JIANG Zhou-ming, MAO Yu-qing, CHEN Yu-hua, KE Li-ming

(Department of Welding Engineering, Nanchang Hangkong University, Nanchang 330063, China)

ABSTRACT: The paper aims to study the formation rule of friction stir welded Mg/Cu dissimilar metal alloy joints produced at different welding speeds. Under the condition of keeping the same welding process, effects of welding speed on surface formation, cross section, microstructure and mechanical properties of the joints were compared and analyzed by changing welding speed. The results showed that, when the welding speed was decreased from 118 mm/min to 95 mm/min, the weld surface became smoother, the flash reduced significantly and the hole-defect in the weld disappeared, which significantly improved the joint quality. However, the hole-defect formed again in the weld when the welding speed was continuously reduced to 75 mm/min. Meanwhile, the quality of the weld made at rotation speed of 950 r/min and welding speed of 95 mm/min is the best. The middle mixed area is comprised of layered copper alloy, granular magnesium alloy and intermetallic compound of Mg_2Cu . Also, the tensile strength of the joint is the highest, and which can reach 81.5 MPa.

KEY WORDS: Mg/Cu dissimilar alloys; friction stir welding; welding speed; joint formation

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作者简介：江周明（1994—），男，硕士研究生，主要研究方向为激光修复技术、先进连接技术等。

通讯作者：毛育青（1987—），男，博士，讲师，主要研究方向为先进连接技术、轻合金搅拌摩擦焊和金属增材制造技术等。

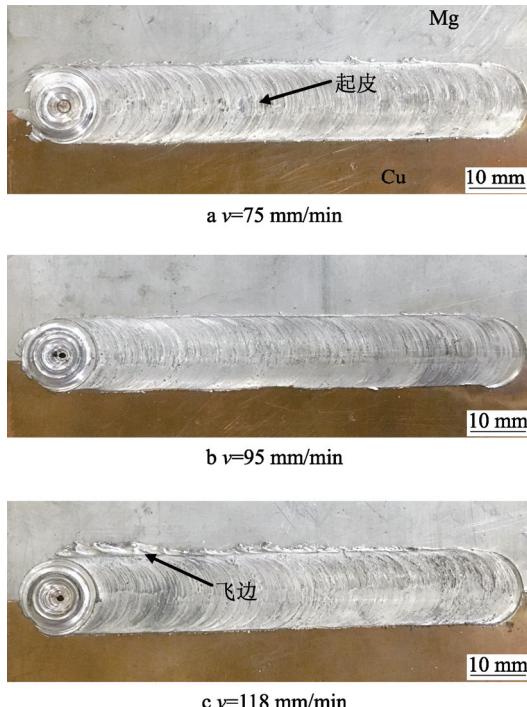


图 3 焊缝表面成形貌
Fig.3 Macrostructures of weld surface

2.2 焊缝横截面形貌

为了分析焊接速度对焊缝内部成形质量的影响, 对不同焊接速度下的横截面形貌进行观察, 焊缝横截面形貌见图 4。可见, 在保持旋转速度不变的情况下, 适当减小焊接速度可改善焊缝内部成形质量。其中, 当焊接速度为 118 mm/min 时, 焊缝中心混合区呈“钩状”型分布, 少量的铜合金嵌入镁合金侧, 且靠近铜侧还存在明显的孔洞缺陷, 表明焊核区内镁、铜两合金的混合程度较差, 如图 4c 所示。随着焊接速度减小至 95 mm/min 时, 混合区内镁、铜合金的混合程度显著增大, 混合区形状由之前的“钩状”型向球型转变, 其内部主要由交替叠加的镁、铜层片结构组成, 内部孔洞缺陷消失, 如图 4b 所示, 但是, 当焊接速度继续降低至 75 mm/min 时, 混合区两合金金属混合程度反而有所降低, 且内部出现了细小的孔洞缺陷, 如图 4a 所示。

搅拌摩擦焊接过程中, 焊接速度对焊接热输入量具有决定性的影响^[15]。在相同的旋转速度条件下, 随着焊接速度的减小, 单位长度内的焊缝热输入量增加^[16]。由此可知, 当焊接速度从 118 mm/min 减小至 95 mm/min 时, 焊缝热输入量得到显著增加, 焊缝内部的金属塑化程度增加, 周边冷金属的约束力减小, 焊核区内的塑化金属向周围的迁移程度增大, 导致混合区内两合金金属的混合程度增大, 孔洞缺陷消失, 但是, 当焊接速度低于某一范围值时, 焊缝金属的升温速率太快, 搅拌头与焊缝金属接触界面的摩擦状态瞬间转变为滑动摩擦, 反而会降低焊接热输入

量, 焊缝金属流动能力下降, 混合区内金属混合程度不够, 内部易形成孔洞缺陷。

2.3 微观结构

旋转速度为 950 r/min、焊接速度为 95 mm/min 的条件下获得的焊缝横截面形貌及显微结构见图 5。其中, 图 5a 为焊缝的横截面形貌, 图 5b 和 5c 为焊缝镁侧热影响区和热力影响区的显微组织, 图 5d 和 5e 为焊缝铜侧热影响区和热影响区的显微组织。

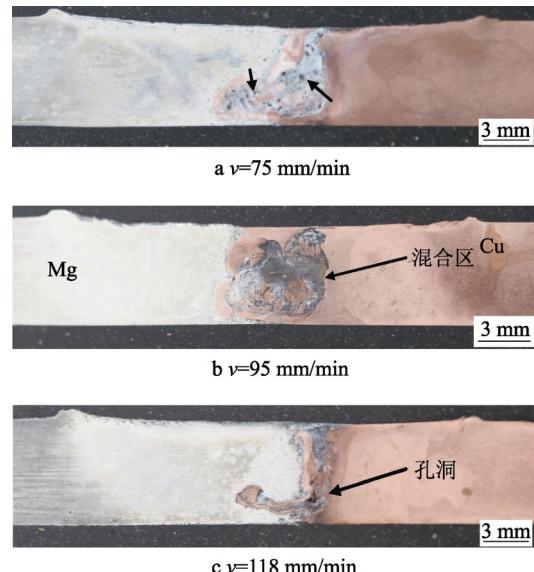


图 4 焊缝横截面形貌
Fig.4 Cross sections of welds

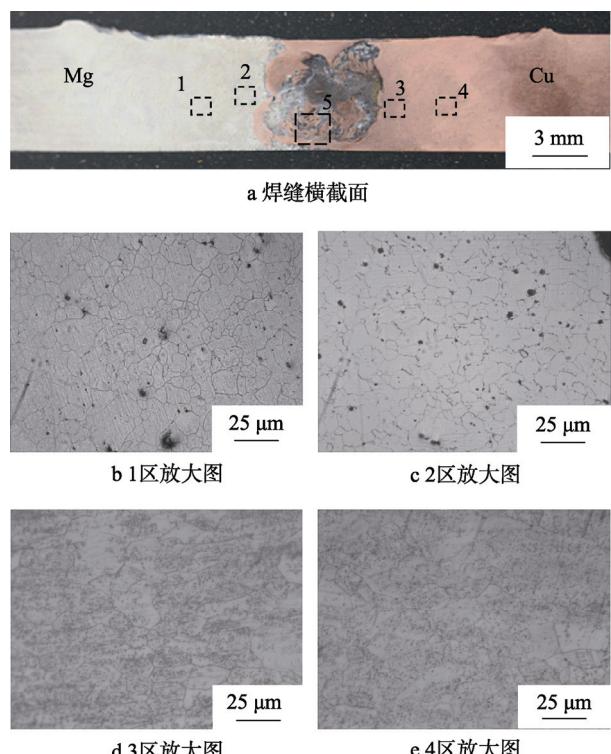


图 5 接头各区域内的显微组织
Fig.5 Microstructures of different zones of joint

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