

低频相位对双丝双脉冲 GMAW 熔滴过渡和焊缝成形的影响

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摘要: 为了提高双丝双脉冲熔化极气体保护焊 (gas metal arc welding, GMAW) 的焊缝成形质量, 探究低频相位对熔滴过渡和焊缝成形的影响, 在高频同步的前提下分别对低频同步和交替模式进行了试验. 通过高速摄影拍摄了低频同步和交替模式的熔滴过渡过程, 再结合焊接过程中电流变化, 分析了熔滴过渡对熔池的影响机制. 结果表明, 交替模式可以减少熔滴的碰撞融合, 进而减少大体积熔滴对熔池的冲击, 减少了飞溅. 交替模式比同步模式的焊缝平整性更好, 余高方差更小, 鱼鳞纹规则, 焊缝成形美观.

创新点: (1) 双丝双脉冲 GMAW 结合双丝高效焊和双脉冲高质量焊的优点, 可以提高焊接效率和焊缝成形质量.
(2) 低频相位影响双丝双脉冲 GMAW 熔滴过渡和焊缝成形, 与同步模式相比, 交替模式的熔滴碰撞概率降低.

关键词: 双丝双脉冲 GMAW; 低频相位; 熔滴过渡; 焊缝成形

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0 序言

双丝熔化极气体保护焊 (gas metal arc welding, GMAW) 可以获得比单丝 GMAW 更高的焊接速度和熔敷率, 提高了焊接效率^[1-3]. Liu 等人^[4]研究了双丝间距和电弧长度对双丝脉冲窄间隙 GMAW 的影响, 结果表明, 适当的双丝间距和电弧长度可以提高焊接过程稳定性.

双脉冲 GMAW 通过对高频脉冲进行低频调制, 从而将高频脉冲形成周期性的低频强弱脉冲群, 通过低频脉冲产生的振荡, 可以改善热输入, 提高熔池的搅拌效果, 提高焊接质量^[5-6], 且双脉冲比单脉冲的可调参数更丰富^[7]. Yu 等人^[8]借助强弱脉冲交替对双脉冲 GMAW 熔池进行搅拌, 减少了热输入, 获得了更小、更均匀的晶粒以及更高的显微硬度.

目前已经有学者分别研究了双丝和双脉冲对

焊接过程的影响. 双丝双脉冲 GMAW 结合双丝高效焊和双脉冲高质量焊的优点, 可以同时提高焊接效率和焊缝成形质量^[9], 但是目前对双丝双脉冲 GMAW 的研究不多. Wu 等人^[10]研究了不同高频脉冲相位作用下铝合金双丝双脉冲 GMAW, 结果表明, 高频脉冲相位会对熔滴过渡特性产生影响. 但是目前还没有高频同步下低频相位对熔滴过渡和焊缝成形影响的相关研究报道.

根据铝合金焊接特性, 探究双丝双脉冲 GMAW 在高频同步下低频同步和交替模式的焊接效果. 通过高速摄影对低频同步和交替模式的熔滴过渡过程进行分析. 研究结果可以为实际生产提供理论指导, 以提高双丝双脉冲 GMAW 在铝合金焊接中的应用和生产效率.

1 试验方法

采用平板堆焊, AA6061 铝合金母材和 ER4043 焊丝的化学成分如表 1 所示. 表 2 为试验所用的焊接工艺参数. 图 1 为试验系统的原理图, 主要由焊接试验系统、高速摄影系统和数字示波器 3 部分组成. 由

表 1 母材和焊丝化学成分 (质量分数, %)
Table 1 Chemical compositions of base metal and welding wire

材料	Si	Fe	Cu	Mn	Mg	Cr	Zn	Ti	Al
AA6061	0.4~0.8	0.7	0.15~0.4	0.15	0.8~1.2	0.04~0.35	0.25	0.15	余量
ER4043	4.5~6.0	≤0.80	≤0.30	≤0.05	≤0.05	—	≤0.10	≤0.20	余量

表 2 焊接工艺参数
Table 2 Welding process parameters

母材尺寸 $S/(\text{mm} \times \text{mm} \times \text{mm})$	焊丝直径 d/mm	氩气含量 $W(\%)$	氩气流量 $Q/(\text{L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1})$	焊接速度 $v/(\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	主机送丝速度 $v_f/(\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	从机送丝速度 $v_f/(\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$
$600 \times 100 \times 6$	1.2	99.999	15	13	98	88

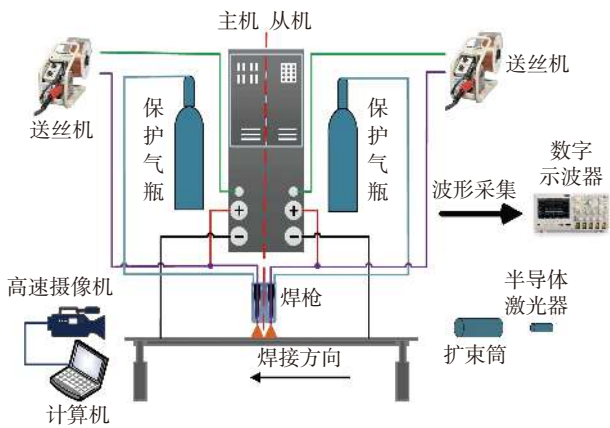


图 1 双丝双脉冲 GMAW 焊系统

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of double-wire double pulsed GMAW system

图 1 可见, 高速摄影系统收集熔滴过渡图像, 数字示波器采集电弧电压和焊接电流波形. 表 3 为高频同步下低频同步和交替模式的焊接电流参数. 图 2 为高频同步下低频同步和交替模式的双丝双脉冲电流波形示意图.

表 3 双丝双脉冲电流参数
Table 3 Double-wire double pulsed current parameters

相位模式	设备	强脉冲		弱脉冲	
		峰值电流	基值电流	峰值电流	基值电流
		I_{sp}/A	I_{sb}/A	I_{wp}/A	I_{wb}/A
低频同步	主机	280	85	245	75
	从机	260	85	225	75
低频交替	主机	280	85	245	75
	从机	260	85	225	75

由图 2 可知, 同步模式高频和低频相位相同, 主、从机同时为强脉冲群或弱脉冲群; 交替模式高频相位相同, 低频相位交替, 主机为强脉冲群时, 从机为弱脉冲群. 主机为弱脉冲群时, 从机为强脉冲群.

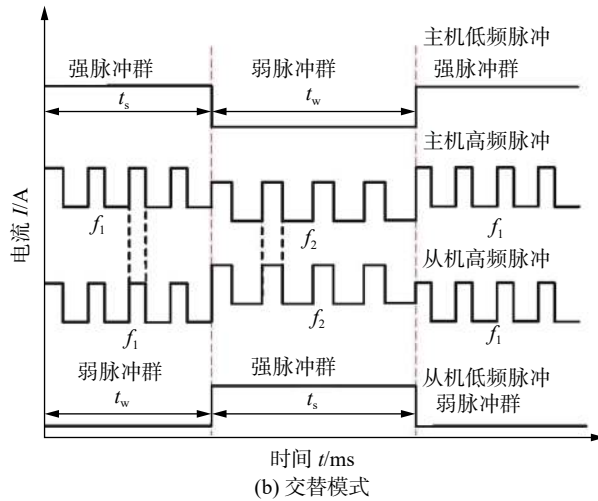
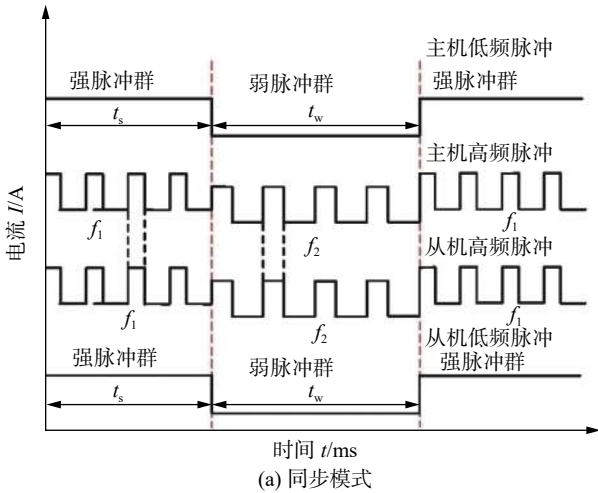


图 2 双丝双脉冲电流波形

Fig. 2 Double-wire double pulsed current waveforms. (a) synchronous mode; (b) alternating mode

2 低频相位对熔滴过渡的影响

2.1 同步模式

2.1.1 强脉冲阶段

图 3 为同步模式下主机和从机同时处于强脉

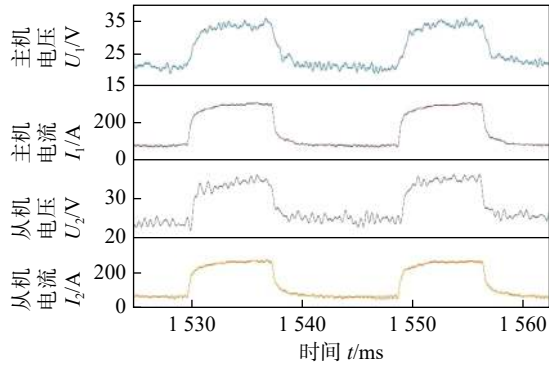


图 3 同步模式下主机和从机强脉冲阶段电压和电流波形
Fig. 3 Voltage and current waveforms during master strong and slave strong pulse period in synchronous mode

冲阶段的电压和电流波形。从图 3 可知,在 1530 ms 处主机和从机电流同时进入强脉冲的峰值阶段,主机电流 280 A,从机电流 260 A,保持 8 ms 后同

时切换到基值阶段,电流均切换为 85 A,后面依次切换。在主机和从机的峰值和基值阶段,主机和从机电压均保持相对稳定的状态,表明焊接过程稳定。

图 4 为 1530 ~ 1549 ms 一个脉冲周期的熔滴过渡高速摄影图。由图 4 可知,从 1530 ms 开始,主机和从机电流同时进入峰值阶段,开始燃弧。在 1536 ms 附近主丝熔滴先脱落,而从机电流小,从丝熔化速度慢,1537 ms 附近从丝熔滴才脱落;先脱落的主丝熔滴在重力和主丝电弧作用下加速下降,同时受从丝的电弧作用力作用,逐渐向从丝靠拢,并最终在 1540 ms 附近和从丝熔滴碰撞融合,成为更大的椭圆形熔滴。该熔滴在重力和电弧力的作用下,向熔池过渡。因为熔滴体积增大,会对熔池产生较大的冲击,产生较大的飞溅。

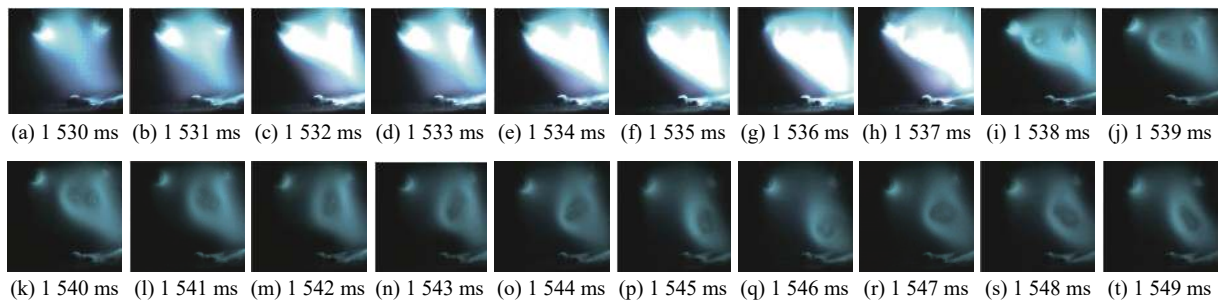


图 4 同步模式下主机和从机强脉冲阶段高速图像

Fig. 4 High-speed picture during master strong and slave strong pulse period in synchronous mode. (a) 1530 ms; (b) 1531 ms; (c) 1532 ms; (d) 1533 ms; (e) 1534 ms; (f) 1535 ms; (g) 1536 ms; (h) 1537 ms; (i) 1538 ms; (j) 1539 ms; (k) 1540 ms; (l) 1541 ms; (m) 1542 ms; (n) 1543 ms; (o) 1544 ms; (p) 1545 ms; (q) 1546 ms; (r) 1547 ms; (s) 1548 ms; (t) 1549 ms

2.1.2 弱脉冲阶段

图 5 为同步模式下主机和从机同时处于弱脉冲阶段的电压和电流波形。由图 5 可知,主机和从

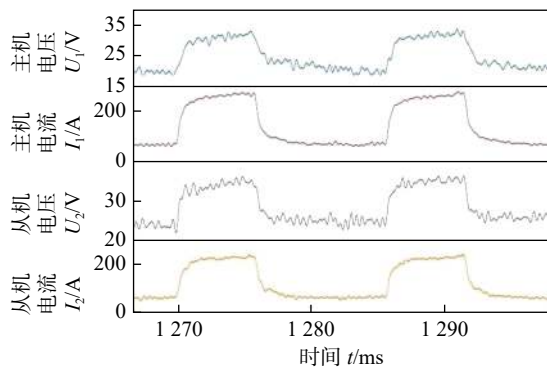


图 5 同步模式下主机和从机弱脉冲阶段电压和电流波形
Fig. 5 Voltage and current waveforms during master weak and slave weak pulse period in synchronous mode

机在 1270 ms 进入弱脉冲峰值阶段,主机电流 245 A,从机电流 225 A,并在保持 6 ms 后切换到基值阶段,电流均切换为 75 A。10 ms 后切换回峰值阶段,后续依次切换。在主机和从机的峰值和基值阶段,主机和从机电压均保持相对稳定的状态,表明焊接过程稳定。

图 6 为 1270 ~ 1285 ms 一个脉冲周期的熔滴过渡高速摄影图。从图 6 可知,主机和从机在 1270 ms 进入峰值阶段,开始燃弧,主机在 1275 ms 附近熔滴开始脱落。从机电流小,从丝熔化速度慢,在 1276 ms 附近熔滴开始脱落,脱落后主丝熔滴在重力和主丝电弧作用下加速下降。同时,受从丝电弧作用力的作用,主丝熔滴会逐渐向从丝靠近。在 1283 ms 处和从丝熔滴融合,体积增大,在向熔池过渡的过程中,会对熔池产生冲击,产生大的飞溅。

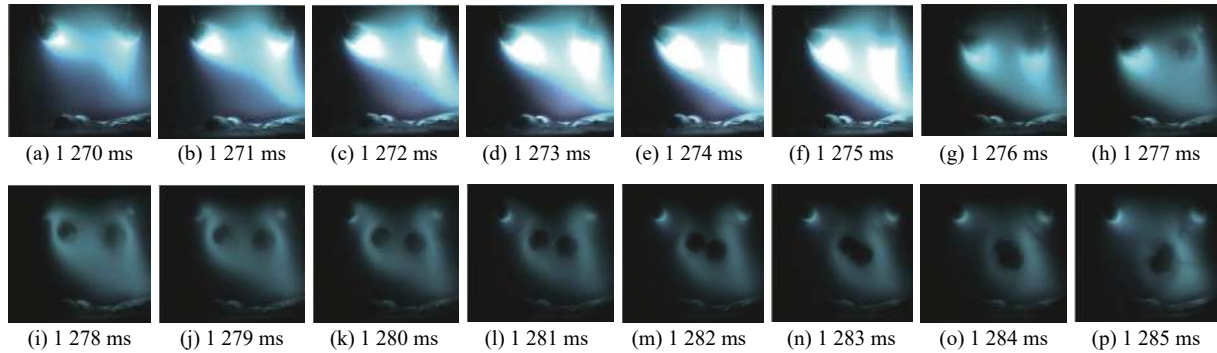


图 6 同步模式下主机和从机弱脉冲阶段高速图像

Fig. 6 High-speed picture during master weak and slave weak pulse period in synchronous mode. (a) 1 270 ms; (b) 1 271 ms; (c) 1 272 ms; (d) 1 273 ms; (e) 1 274 ms; (f) 1 275 ms; (g) 1 276 ms; (h) 1 277 ms; (i) 1 278 ms; (j) 1 279 ms; (k) 1 280 ms; (l) 1 281 ms; (m) 1 282 ms; (n) 1 283 ms; (o) 1 284 ms; (p) 1 285 ms

2.2 交替模式

2.2.1 强脉冲阶段

图 7 为交替模式下主机处于强脉冲阶段, 从机处于弱脉冲阶段的电压和电流波形. 从图 7 可知, 主机 4 496 ms 进入强脉冲的峰值阶段, 电流保持为 280 A, 从机进入弱脉冲的峰值阶段, 电流保持为 225 A, 比同步模式下的 260 A 更小, 并都在保持 8 ms

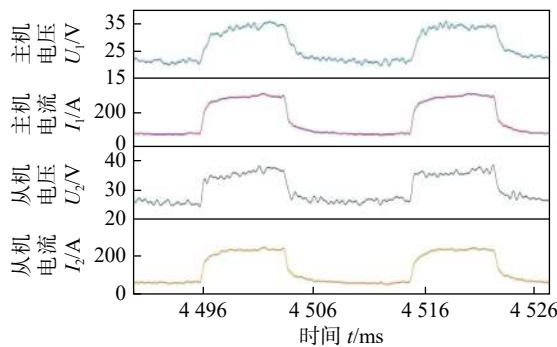


图 7 交替模式下主机强脉冲和从机弱脉冲阶段电压和电流波形

Fig. 7 Voltage and current waveforms during master strong and slave weak pulse period in alternating mode

后切换到各自的基值阶段, 12 ms 后又都切换回峰值阶段, 后面依次切换. 在主机和从机的峰值和基值阶段, 主机和从机电压均保持相对稳定的状态, 表明焊接过程稳定.

图 8 为 4 496 ~ 4 515 ms 一个脉冲周期的熔滴过渡高速摄影图. 从图 8 可知, 从 4 496 ms 开始, 主机和从机电流同时进入峰值阶段, 开始燃弧, 主丝熔滴在 4 502 ms 附近开始脱落. 从机电流为 225 A, 比同步模式下的 260 A 更小, 从丝熔滴在 4 504 ms 附近才开始脱落, 主、从丝熔滴下落的时间间隔 2 ms 比同步模式的 1 ms 大. 主丝熔滴脱落后会在重力和主丝电弧的作用下加速下落. 在从丝电弧的作用下产生一个向右的加速度, 于是主丝熔滴逐渐向从丝靠拢, 在 4 506 ms 时与从丝熔滴发生碰撞. 但此时从机电流比低频同步模式电流小, 从丝熔滴脱落的更晚, 因此在下落的过程中相互错开的时间更大. 所以只有部分熔滴在碰撞后融合, 还有部分熔滴没有融合. 于是熔滴分成体积较小的两部分过渡到熔池, 产生的冲击比一次性全部撞击到熔池小, 避免了飞溅的产生.

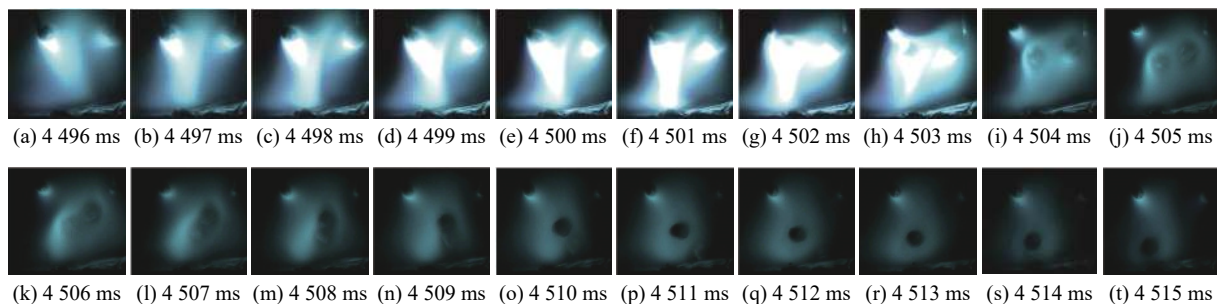


图 8 交替模式下主机强脉冲和从机弱脉冲阶段高速图像

Fig. 8 High-speed picture during master strong and slave weak pulse period in alternating mode. (a) 4 496 ms; (b) 4 497 ms; (c) 4 498 ms; (d) 4 499 ms; (e) 4 500 ms; (f) 4 501 ms; (g) 4 502 ms; (h) 4 503 ms; (i) 4 504 ms; (j) 4 505 ms; (k) 4 506 ms; (l) 4 507 ms; (m) 4 508 ms; (n) 4 509 ms; (o) 4 510 ms; (p) 4 511 ms; (q) 4 512 ms; (r) 4 513 ms; (s) 4 514 ms; (t) 4 515 ms

2.2.2 弱脉冲阶段

图 9 为交替模式下主机处于弱脉冲阶段、从机处于强脉冲阶段的电压和电流波形。由图 9 可知,主机在 3 152 ms 进入弱脉冲峰值阶段,主机电流为

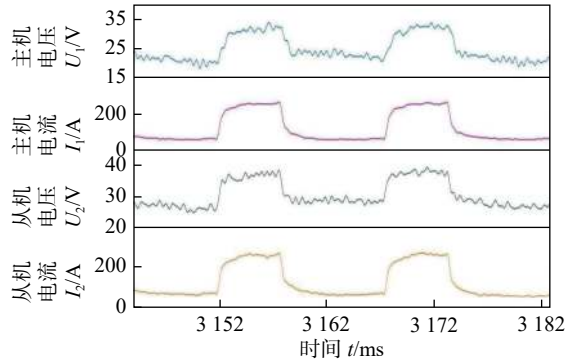


图 9 交替模式下主机弱脉冲和从机强脉冲阶段电压和电流波形

Fig. 9 Voltage and current waveforms during master weak and slave strong pulse period in alternating mode

245 A, 同时从机进入强脉冲的峰值阶段,从机电流为 260 A,并都在保持 6 ms 后切换到基值阶段,主机电流为 75 A,从机电流为 85 A. 10 ms 后切换回峰值阶段,从机电流始终比主机电流大,后面依次切换. 在主机和从机的峰值和基值阶段,主机和从机电压均保持相对稳定的状态,表明焊接过程稳定.

图 10 为 3 152 ~ 3 167 ms 一个脉冲周期的熔滴过渡高速摄影图. 由图 10 可知,从 3 152 ms 开始,主机和从机电流同时进入峰值阶段,开始燃弧. 在 3 157 ms 附近,从丝熔滴开始脱落,而主机峰值电流和基值电流都比从机电流小,主丝熔滴在 3 159 ms 附近才开始脱落. 主、从丝熔滴脱落的时间间隔为 2 ms,时间间隔比同步模式的大 1 ms. 脱落后的熔滴运动轨迹虽然有所交错,但是时间上能很好的错开,并分两次进入熔池,减少碰撞,基本保持了各自脱落时的熔滴大小. 然后,分别过渡到熔池中,对熔池的冲击较小,减少了飞溅.

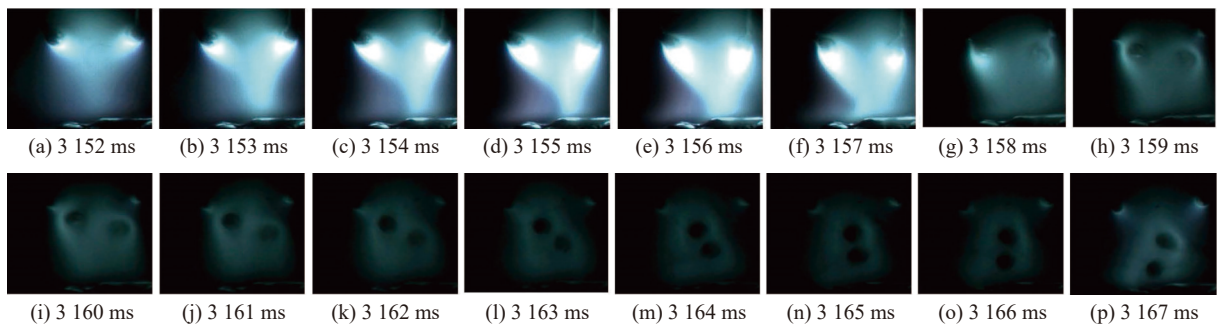


图 10 交替模式下主机弱脉冲和从机强脉冲阶段高速图像

Fig. 10 High-speed picture during master weak and slave strong pulse period in alternating mode. (a) 3 152 ms; (b) 3 153 ms; (c) 3 154 ms; (d) 3 155 ms; (e) 3 156 ms; (f) 3 157 ms; (g) 3 158 ms; (h) 3 159 ms; (i) 3 160 ms; (j) 3 161 ms; (k) 3 162 ms; (l) 3 163 ms; (m) 3 164 ms; (n) 3 165 ms; (o) 3 166 ms; (p) 3 167 ms

3 焊缝成形

取焊缝的一段纵截面,测量 10 个位置处的焊缝余高,其测量结果如表 4 所示. 从表 4 可知,同步模式焊缝余高方差大于交替模式,交替模式下焊缝的平整性更好. 图 11 为低频相位下同步和交替模式的焊缝. 由图 11 可知,相比于同步模式,交替模式的飞溅和咬边更少. 这是因为不同模式主、从丝熔滴从焊丝上脱落的先后时间不同,熔滴脱落之间存在一个时间间隔. 同步模式下主、从丝熔滴脱落的时间间隔为 1 ms,交替模式下主、从丝熔滴脱落的时间间隔为 2 ms,交替模式下主、从丝熔滴脱落时间间隔比同步模式下主、从丝熔滴

脱落时间间隔大. 交替模式下先脱落的熔滴可以先一步到达熔池,后脱落的熔滴脱落的更慢. 运动轨迹虽然都有所交错,但是时间上能更好的错开,减少了熔滴碰撞融合的概率,从而减少了大体积熔滴对熔池的冲击的概率和飞溅,鱼鳞纹规则,焊缝成形美观.

表 4 低频相位焊缝余高

Table 4 Weld reinforcement in low-frequency phase

相位模式	余高 h/mm		方差 S^2/mm^2
	实测值	平均值	
同步模式	1.99, 1.65, 1.36, 1.62, 1.76, 1.77, 1.67, 1.54, 1.73, 1.74	1.68	0.027
交替模式	1.69, 1.99, 1.99, 1.84, 1.76, 1.64, 1.82, 1.99, 1.82, 1.86	1.84	0.015

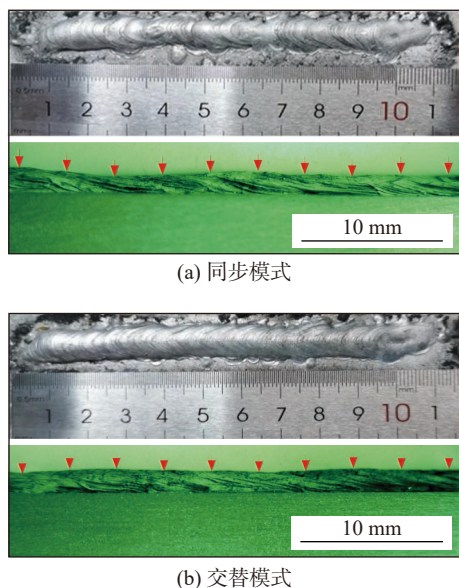


图 11 低频相位焊缝成形

Fig. 11 Weld formation in low-frequency phase. (a) synchronous mode; (b) alternating mode

4 结论

(1) 通过对高速摄影图像分析可知, 同步模式下强脉冲阶段和弱脉冲阶段均存在熔滴碰撞融合, 产生的大熔滴会对熔池产生冲击, 造成飞溅。

(2) 相对于同步模式, 交替模式强脉冲阶段和弱脉冲阶段熔滴脱落的先后时间间隔增大, 主、从丝熔滴碰撞的概率降低, 熔滴可以先后进入熔池, 减少了大熔滴造成的飞溅。

(3) 相对于同步模式, 交替模式下得到的焊缝平整性更好, 余高方差更小, 鱼鳞纹规则, 成形美观。

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Structural of the $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ high-entropy alloy/Cu explosive welding interface

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Abstract: High-entropy alloys (HEA) are a new subset of metal systems with complex compositions. The inhomogeneity of the organization and properties of $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ high-entropy alloy/Cu metal composite plate prepared by explosive welding and the potential mechanisms of interaction were investigated. The longitudinal periodic structural distribution as well as transverse irregular boundaries were observed at the explosive interface. By comparing the waveform parameters of the longitudinal sections, it was found that consistent waveform parameters could be obtained from different sections and measurement methods. Through the EBSD method, elongated grains were found on both sides of the wave crest and equiaxed fine grains with recrystallization in the vortex region. As the degree of grain deformation increases, the proportion of fine crystals in the corresponding regions increases. The results of nanoindentation tests showed that a periodically undulating hardness distribution along the explosion welding direction. The mixed zone was not a hard and brittle structure.

Highlights: (1) The composite plate of $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEA and Cu was prepared by explosive welding process.

(2) The explosive welding interface region of $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEA/Cu was characterized by electron backscattering diffraction, and nanoindentation tests were performed to determine and compare the micromechanical properties of the different regions.

(3) The explosive welding interface of $\text{Al}_{0.1}\text{CoCrFeNi}$ HEA/Cu exhibits a longitudinal periodic structure and lateral irregular boundaries.

Key words: explosive welding; high-entropy alloys; composite materials; microstructure; nanoindentation

Effect of low-frequency phase on metal transfer and weld formation in double-wire double-pulse GMAW

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Abstract: In order to improve the weld formation quality in gas metal arc welding (GMAW) and investigate the effect of low-frequency phase on metal transfer and weld formation, experiments were carried out on low-frequency synchronous and alternating modes respectively under the premise of high-frequency synchronous mode. The metal transfer processes of low-frequency synchronous and alternating modes were photographed using a high-speed camera, and the influence mechanism of metal transfer on the weld pool was analyzed combined with the current change during welding. The result shows that the droplet collision and fusion is reduced, thus the impact of large volume droplet on the weld pool is reduced in the alternating mode, and the splash is reduced. Compared with the synchronous mode, the weld formation is more flat and weld reinforcement variance is smaller in the alternating mode. The fish-scale pattern in the alternating mode is more regular than that of synchronous mode, and the weld formation is optimized.

Highlights: (1) Double-wire double-pulse GMAW combines the advantages of the high efficiency of double-wire GMAW and the superior weld quality of double-pulse GMAW, which can improve welding efficiency and weld formation quality.

(2) Low-frequency phase mode affects metal transfer and weld formation of double-wire double-pulse GMAW. Compared with the synchronous mode, the probability of droplet collision in the alternating mode is reduced.

Key words: double-wire double-pulse GMAW; low-frequency phase; metal transfer; weld formation

Effect of yttrium content on microstructure and properties of 2319 aluminum alloy fabricated by wire arc additive manufacturing

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