

焊丝成分对镍基高温合金 TIG 焊焊接性的影响

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摘要: 解决 K4951 合金的熔焊修复是实现新一代航空发动机机匣研制的关键. 针对 K4951 合金中的难熔元素含量高、可焊性较差的问题, 本文根据该合金的成分特点, 通过调整母材中的沉淀强化元素和固溶强化元素, 设计出 7 种成分的焊丝, 并利用扫描电镜、透射电镜、电子探针和热力学软件等研究手段分析了合金元素对焊接接头的裂纹敏感性和持久性能的影响. 结果表明, 在母材成分的基础上提高焊丝中 B 元素含量至 0.04%, 接头的裂纹敏感性显著增加, 焊缝金属加工即断裂; 提高 Nb 元素含量可提升晶界液膜的愈合能力, 有效的降低焊缝样品的焊接敏感性, 接头的持久寿命由 15 h 提升至 41 h; 降低 Cr, Mo 元素的含量可以在一定程度上提高合金的裂纹敏感性, 使接头的持久寿命提升; 提高 Al 元素的含量, 同时调控 Nb, Cr, Mo 等元素可有效抑制裂纹形成, 并提升了焊缝金属的高温服役性能. 研究结果可为后续沉淀强化镍基高温合金的焊接性研究提供一定的参考价值.

创新点: (1) 采用新型高强 K4951 合金为研究对象, 创新性地开发一种新型焊丝材料.

(2) 创新性地揭示焊接过程中焊丝成分-组织结构-裂纹敏感性之间的内在关系.

关键词: 镍基高温合金; 熔化焊; 焊丝成分; 焊接性

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0 序言

机匣是航空发动机的重要零件之一, 是整个发动机的基座, 其外形结构复杂^[1]. 不同的发动机、发动机不同部位, 机匣的形状各不相同. 在早期的发动机中, 主要选用耐热钢来制备燃烧室机匣和涡轮机匣, 随后采用锻造高温合金来制备高温部件机匣^[2]. 然而, 随着航空发动机的推重比增加, 对机匣材料的要求不断提高, 现开始采用铸造的方法来制造涡轮承力机匣, 主要选用的合金牌号有 K4169 和 K432A 等. 整体铸造机匣最为突出的问题是铸造后出现缩孔、疏松等缺陷, 需要采用焊接的方法进行铸造缺陷的修复, K4169 合金具有优良的可焊性^[3], 无焊接裂纹或补焊后变脆等问题, 故成为铸造

机匣的首选材料.

随着航空发动机的不断升级, 先进的航空发动机要求具有更高的承温和承力. 在结构设计上, 涡轮承力机匣的壁厚更薄, 且为空心结构, 铸造时补缩十分困难, 且与之相配零件多, 相关配合尺寸既多又严, 对铸件几何形状和尺寸精度要求很高; 作为一个主要承力件, 对铸件冶金质量要求很高. 因此, 传统的机匣材料已经不能满足新一代高推重比发动机的使用要求, 现在迫切地需要选用高承温能力、低密度的合金材料用于新一代航空发动机机匣.

K4951 合金是中国科学院金属研究所研制的一种沉淀强化镍基铸造高温合金, 密度低于 8.2 g/cm^3 , 具有优异的高温力学性能^[4], 可以满足新一代航空发动机高温合金部件的使用工况要求. 但是, 作为沉淀强化镍基高温合金, K4951 合金中难熔元素含量较高^[5], 铸造热裂纹倾向性较大, 焊接修复过程中易形成裂纹^[6], 焊接修复工艺窗口窄. 因此, K4951 合金的焊接性研究成为其在涡轮承力机匣上应用的关键问题.

以往对镍基高温合金进行熔焊研究的过程中, 发现裂纹通常形成于晶界^[6-8], 这是由于在高温条件

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下,晶界的强度相对于内部晶粒的强度较低,使其成为焊接过程中的薄弱区域^[9-11].通常认为各类合金的性能与晶界处元素的偏析和第二相的析出密切相关^[12-14].研究表明,在焊接过程中晶界处低熔点相的液化是高温合金裂纹形成的主要原因^[15].文中针对 K4951 合金可焊性较差的问题,以合金成分与可焊性的内在联系为切入点,系统研究固溶强化元素和沉淀强化相形成元素在熔焊过程中的偏析行为,分析合金元素对裂纹敏感性的影响,揭示合金元素对焊接裂纹敏感性的作用机制.在此基础上,设计制备具有优良焊接性的熔焊材料,研究成果可为其他航空发动机高温部件的熔焊连接和修复提供技术依据.

1 试验方法

1.1 试验材料

试验选用的母材为 K4951 合金,制备的方法为:成分配备好的母合金锭在自制的真空感应炉中熔炼,然后浇铸成厚度为 5 mm 的板材.将铸坯切割

成尺寸为 40 mm × 20 mm × 4 mm 的板材.重新冶炼特殊成分的 K4951 母合金,并采用定向凝固炉和定向专用型壳进行定向浇注,浇注前将石英管插入型壳中,使合金液流在石英管内部定向生成柱状晶,试验所采用的石英管如图 1 所示.

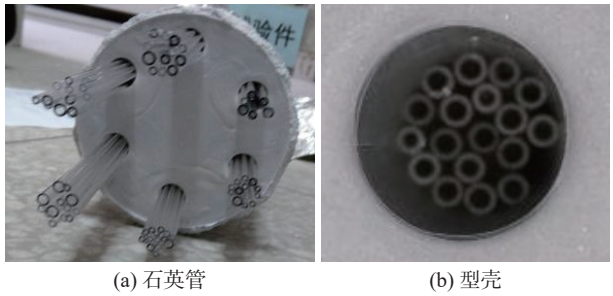


图 1 石英管及在型壳中的状态
Fig. 1 Quartz tube and its state in shell. (a) quartz tube; (b) quartz tube in the shell

焊丝成分在 K4951 母合金标准成分(1 号)范围的基础上进行了优化调整,分别制备母材成分的焊丝(1 号),和在此基础上分别调整 Cr, Al, Mo, Nb 和 B 元素的含量,母材和焊丝的具体成分见表 1(Ni 为余量).

表 1 母材及焊丝合金元素成分(质量分数, %)
Table 1 Compositions of base metal and welding wire

编号	合金元素							
	Co	Cr	Al	Nb	Mo	W	C	B
1	5	10	5.5	1.8	3.5	3	0.1	0.005
2	5	10	5.5	1.8	3.5	3	0.1	0.04
3	5	10	5.5	2.4	3.5	3	0.1	0.005
4	5	8	5.5	1.8	3.5	3	0.1	0.005
5	5	10	5.5	1.8	2.5	3	0.1	0.005
6	5	10	6.2	1.8	3.5	3	0.1	0.005
7	5	8	6.2	2.4	2.5	3	0.1	0.005

1.2 试验方法

采用钨极氩弧焊(TIG)对板厚为 4 mm 的 K4951 和 K465 高温镍基合金进行焊接,采用单边 V 形坡口,预留 1 mm 的钝边,并采用 75%Ar + 25%He 混合气保护,焊接电流为 45 A,焊接电压为 13 V,焊接速度为 0.05 m/min.焊后利用扫描电子显微镜(SEM)、透射电镜(TEM)、能谱仪对焊接接头的显微组织进行分析.利用 IPP6.0 软件来测量裂纹长度.利用电子探针(EPMA)来定量分析第二相的成分,每种第二相测试 3 次,取平均值.利用

Thermal-calc 软件来模拟焊缝的凝固过程,所采用的数据库为 TTNi8.利用挂式持久试验机对焊后接头进行 650 °C/620 MPa 条件下的持久寿命测试,每个条件下的接头测试 3 次,取平均值.采用有限元分析软件 Abaqus 中的 Standard/Explicit 模块建立 2 维平面有限元模型,实现多次焊道填充层的模拟.通过 Python 编程设计子程序快速创建分析步完成焊接材料的填充,通过施加温度场边界条件实现对焊接加热升温及冷却过程的模拟.

2 试验结果及分析

2.1 K4951 熔焊接头组织及凝固行为

图 2a 为采用与母材成分一致的焊丝 (1 号) 焊接 K4951 合金的焊接接头宏观扫描电子图像. 图中可明显观察到接头可以分为两个区: 焊缝区 (FZ) 和热影响区 (HAZ). 焊缝区的晶粒与母材区的晶粒联生长, 其晶粒尺寸小于热影响区. 同时也可以看出, 采用同质焊料来焊接该合金在焊缝内容易形成微裂纹.

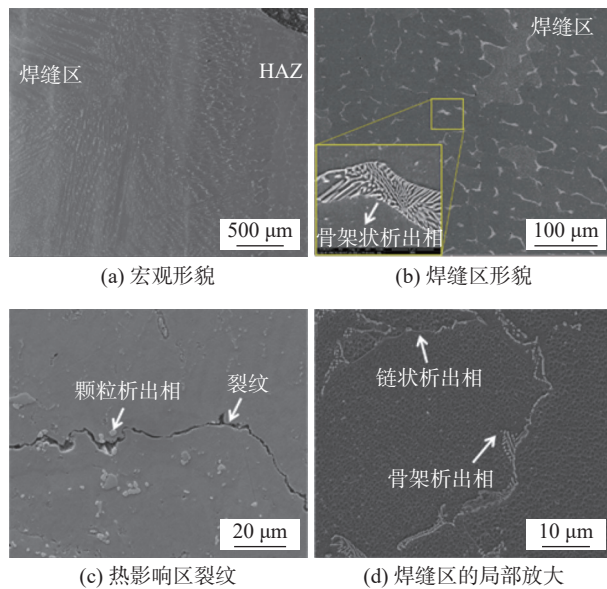


图 2 焊接接头的宏观形貌及裂纹形貌
Fig. 2 Microstructure of the joint showing the precipitates and the cracks. (a) macro morphology of the welding zone; (b) microstructure of the welding zone; (c) morphology of HAZ-cracks (d) precipitates magnification of the welding zone

图 2b 和图 2d 焊缝区的局部放大图, 可以看出在焊缝区内析出了大量第二相, 这些析出相主要分布在枝晶间和晶界处. 这些析出相大部分呈骨架状, 同时在晶界处也可以观察到细小的链状析出相和少量尺寸较小颗粒状析出相, 且微裂纹易于在这些细小的析出相处萌生 (图 2c 和 2d). 利用 SEM-EDS 初步分析各个析出相的成分发现, 骨架状析出相主要富 Nb, 而链状析出相主要富 Mo 和 Cr, 可判断二者为不同类型的析出相.

利用 TEM 对焊缝内各类析出相的微观结构进行分析. 通过分析 TEM 衍射谱发现, 骨架状和链状析出相均具有复杂面心立方晶体结构 (图 3a 和

3c), 其中骨架状析出相的晶体结构与 MC 碳化物的晶体结构一致; 链状硼化物的晶体结构与 $M_{23}C_6$ 的晶体结构一致. 对颗粒状析出相的衍射谱进行分析发现该析出相具有四方晶体结构, 与 M_3B_2 型硼化物的晶体结构一致.

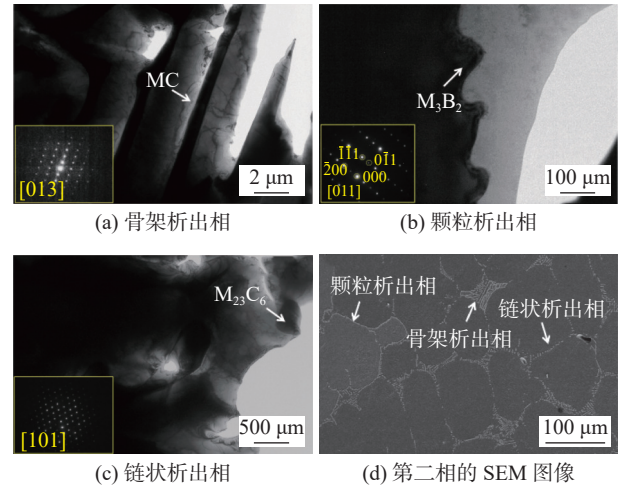


图 3 第二相的 TEM 明场像及相应的衍射谱和 SEM 图像
Fig. 3 TEM bright field image of the second phases and corresponding diffraction spectrum and SEM image. (a) skeleton precipitate; (b) particle precipitation phase; (c) chain like precipitation phase; (d) SEM image of the second phases

利用 EPMA 对焊缝内各类析出相的成分进行定量分析, 其结果如图 4 所示. 可以发现骨架状析出相的 Nb 和 C 的原子比例接近于 1, 结合 TEM 衍射结果可判断该析出相为 MC 型碳化物. 晶界处链状析出相的原子比为: $M(Mo, Cr, Ni \text{ 等}):C:B \approx 80:12:8$, 金属元素 M 与 C 和 B 的原子比例约为 4, 这与 $M_{23}C_6$ 中金属元素与 C 的比 (3.83) 相接近, 考虑到该相含有一定量的 B 元素, 并结合前面 TEM 衍射分析结果可判断该析出相为具有复杂面

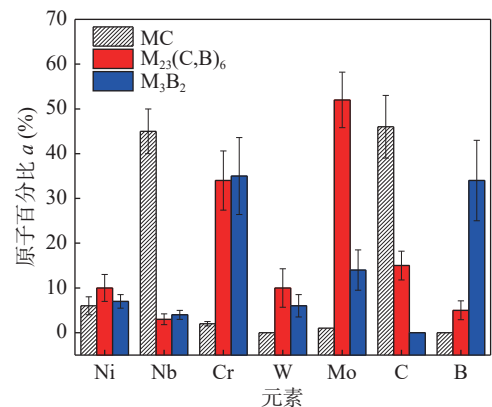


图 4 焊缝内各类第二相的 EPMA 定量分析
Fig. 4 EPMA analysis of various second phases

心立方结构 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 型碳硼化合物. 晶界处细小颗粒状析出相同样富 Mo 和 Cr, 但该相的 B 元素含量较高 ($\sim 35\%$), 与 M_3B_2 的原子比例较为接近, 可推断其为具有四方晶体结构的 M_3B_2 型硼化物.

利用 Thermal-calc 软件对 1 号焊丝成分的合金平衡凝固相图进行计算, 计算结果如图 5 所示. 根据结果可知 K4951 成分的合金在平衡凝固过程中涉及到的相种类主要有 γ 基体、 γ' 析出相、MC 和 $M_{23}C_6$ 型碳化物以及 M_3B_2 型硼化物. 这与实际观察的结果相接近, 证明了理论计算具有一定的准确性. 因此, 在平衡凝固过程中, 首先形成基体 γ 相, 然后发生 $L \rightarrow \gamma + MC$ 共晶反应, 这与实际观察到的骨架状碳化物共晶相对应. 然而通过分析计算结果还可以发现, 在降温过程中 MC 碳化物只有在温度高于 1100°C 以上时才比较稳定, 焊缝冷却至室温时 MC 碳化物会发生分解而形成 $M_{23}C_6$ 碳化物, 这与实际观察到的大量 MC 碳化物不符. 分析其原因, Thermal-calc 软件计算的结果是基于平衡状态下的凝固相图, 而实际凝固过程中的冷却速率较快. 因此, 在高温下形成的 MC 碳化物在快冷下只有少部分发生了 $\gamma + MC \rightarrow M_{23}C_6$ 转变, 大部分 MC 碳化物保留至室温. 此外, 由于合金中含有 B 元素, 而 B 元素在凝固过程中易偏聚于残余液相内, 因此 B 原子倾向于偏聚在枝晶间和晶界处, 且与 Mo, W 和 Cr 等强硼化物形成元素结合进而形成 M_3B_2 . 另外, 在降温过程中, 少量 B 原子还会进入到 $M_{23}C_6$ 中, 与其构成 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 型碳硼化合物. 这可能与 B 原子替换了 $M_{23}C_6$ 中 C 原子位置降低了体系的能量有关.

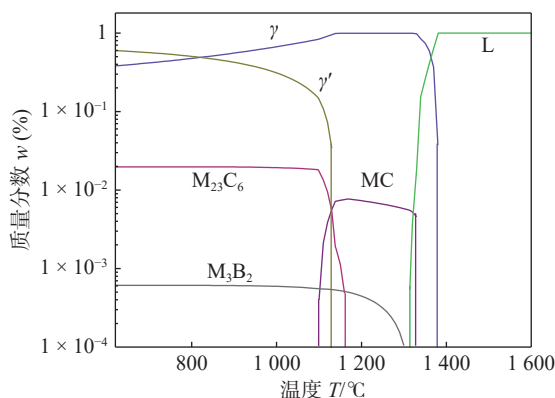


图 5 基于焊丝成分的焊缝凝固 Thermal-calc 模拟结果
Fig. 5 Solidification process of the welding joint simulated by Thermal-Calc based on the wire composition

2.2 焊丝成分对焊缝裂纹敏感性及性能的影响

利用表 1 的成分, 在原有基材焊丝的成分基础上, 调整 B, Nb, Cr, Mo 和 Al 的成分制备出不同成分的焊丝, 对 K4951 合金进行焊接, 然后统计采用不同焊丝获得的接头内单位面积内的微裂纹总长, 用来评价这些焊丝焊接 K4951 合金的裂纹敏感性; 在此基础上测试不同成分的接头在 $650^\circ\text{C}/620\text{ MPa}$ 条件下的持久寿命, 评价接头的服役性能, 焊缝微裂纹总长和相应的持久寿命统计结果如图 6 所示. 该结果表明, 提高 B 元素含量 (2 号), 接头的裂纹敏感性显著增加, 裂纹总长度提高到原焊丝 (1 号) 的近 4 倍, 导致接头在机械加工过程中直接断裂, 持久寿命为零; 提高 Nb 元素含量 (3 号) 可以较为有效的降低焊缝样品的焊接裂纹敏感性, 接头的持久寿命显著提升; 降低 Cr, Mo (4 号 ~ 5 号) 的含量可以在一定程度上降低合金的裂纹敏感性, 使得接头的持久寿命提升; 提高 Al (6 号) 的含量导致接头的裂纹敏感性有所上升, 从而使接头的持久寿命有所下降.

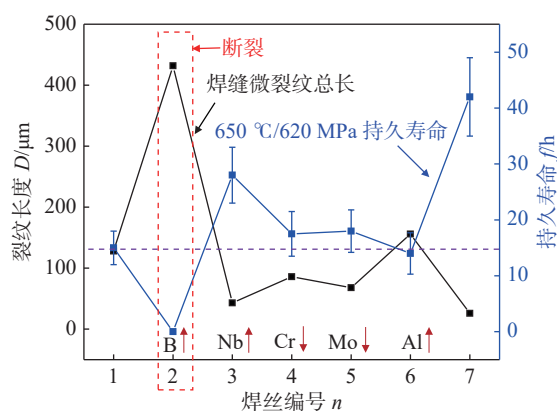


图 6 不同焊丝焊接 K4951 合金裂纹敏感性与性能
Fig. 6 Crack sensitivity and properties of K4951 alloy welded by different wires

分析发现, 对于 Al 元素含量较高的合金 (6 号), 虽然具有较高的 γ' 体积分数 (图 7b), 却并没有实现较好的持久寿命, 这主要与焊接过程中形成了较多的裂纹有关. 为降低焊接接头的裂纹敏感性, 同时提升接头的持久性能, 在综合分析不同元素对焊缝裂纹敏感性的影响基础上, 提高 Nb 元素含量, 降低 Mo, Cr 元素含量来提升焊缝的抗裂能力, 提升 Al 元素含量来增加沉淀强化相 (γ' 相) 的含量, 制备出优化的焊丝 (7 号). 利用该焊丝焊接 K4951 合金, 发现接头的裂纹敏感性显著降低, 同时沉淀强化相的含量相对于基材焊丝也得到了提升 (图 7c).

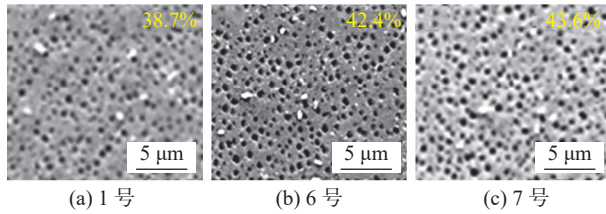


图7 不同焊缝内沉淀强化相的形貌及含量

Fig. 7 Morphology and content of γ' in different welding joints. (a) No. 1; (b) No. 6; (c) No. 7

以上结果表明,接头的服役性能是接头裂纹敏感性与强化相综合作用的结果.通过优化焊丝成分降低接头的裂纹敏感性,同时提升基体的沉淀强化程度可以获得较为优异的高温服役性能.

2.3 合金元素在焊接开裂过程中的作用机制

为分析焊丝成分对焊接裂纹敏感性的影响,须明确在焊接过程中各类元素在焊缝凝固过程中的偏析行为.利用 SEM-EDS 测试各类元素在不同成分焊缝内枝晶干和枝晶间的成分,分析元素的分配系数,结果如图 8 所示.根据测试结果可知,Al, Cr, Nb 和 Mo 元素的分配系数 k 均小于 1,表明这些元素易于偏聚在枝晶间, Ni, W 和 Co 的元素分配系数 k 均大于 1,表明这些元素易于偏聚在枝晶干.

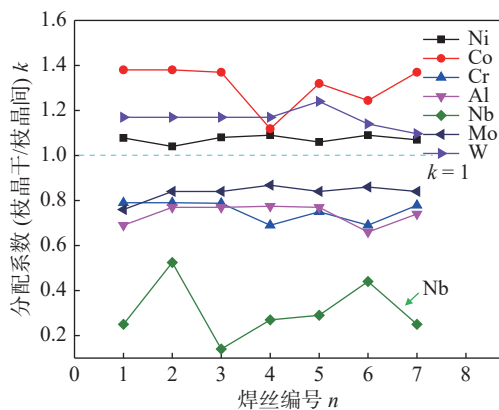


图8 不同焊丝焊缝熔化区元素分配系数

Fig. 8 Element distribution coefficient of the weld fusion zone of different welding joints

利用热力学软件 Thermo-calc 中的 Scheil 快速凝固模型计算焊缝凝固过程中元素固液配分曲线,结果如图 9 所示.图 10 为不同焊丝焊缝内晶界的形貌.利用有限元软件模拟工件在焊接过程中的应力分布,结果表明, Nb 元素在凝固过程中质量分数随液相质量分数的减少呈现增加趋势,且斜率最大,这与 Nb 元素具有更低的分配系数(约为 0.4)相对应.这表明该元素相比于其他元素更容易偏析于枝晶间,增加了液化相的体积分数(图 10a, 10b),

有利于补充由焊缝热应力引起的开裂,从而提升液化晶界的愈合能力,降低焊缝的裂纹敏感性. Cr 和 Mo 易偏析于枝晶间,同时两种元素既是固溶强化元素也是硼化物形成元素.降低 Cr 和 Mo 的含量可以在一定程度上降低焊缝基体的本征强度从而抑制基体的开裂倾向,同时也可以降低枝晶间和晶界处脆性硼化物相 (M_3B_2) 的形成,进而使相对较多的 B 原子进入 $M_{23}C_6$ 中,在晶界形成更多的链状 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 型碳硼化合物,而已有研究表明链状 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 碳硼化合物有利于抑制晶界的开裂^[16].因此,以上两方面因素共同作用使得减少 Cr 和 Mo 的含量可以降低焊缝的裂纹敏感性. Al 元素易偏析于枝晶间和晶界,仅增加 Al 元素一方面可以提升沉淀强化相的含量,但同时也增加了晶界处形成脆性 γ/γ' 共晶的倾向^[5],增加裂纹敏感性.因此,仅增加 Al 元素无法达到提升焊缝服役性能的目的.

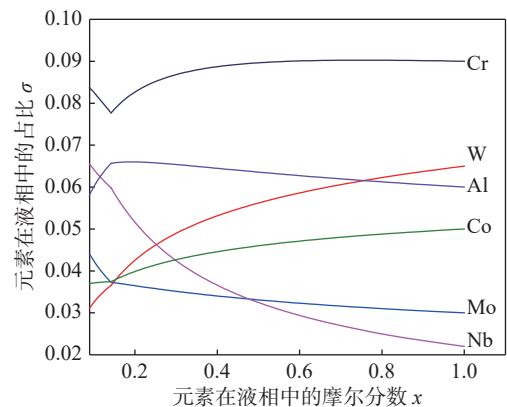


图9 合金元素固液分配曲线的理论计算结果

Fig. 9 Theoretical calculation results of solid-liquid distribution curves of different alloying elements

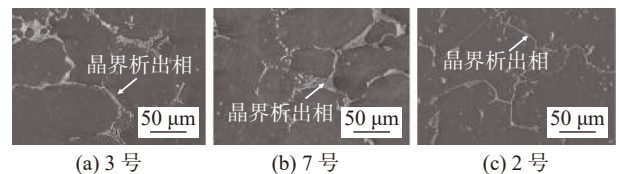


图10 不同焊丝焊缝内晶界的形貌

Fig. 10 Morphology of grain boundaries in different welding joints. (a) No. 3; (b) No. 7; (c) No. 2

需要说明的是由于测试精度的限制, B 元素并没有进行定量测试,但根据以往的研究可知, B 元素镍基高温合金凝固过程中易偏析于晶界^[17],因此提升 B 的含量可以促进晶界脆性硼化物的形成(图 10c).而相比于 $M_{23}C_6$ 碳化物而言, M_3B_2 硼化物的脆性更大,这是由于 M_3B_2 硼化物中非金属元素的含量更高,非金属性更强,形成焓更低.将

B 的含量从 0.005% 提升至 0.04%, 可显著促进晶界硼化物的形成, 消耗了对晶界有利的 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 硼化合物的形成元素, 从而抑制了 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 的形成. 因此, 提高 B 含量可提升接头的裂纹敏感性.

3 结论

(1) 采用研制的焊丝焊接 K4951, 焊接接头主要包含 γ 基体、 γ' 析出相、MC 和 $M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 型碳硼化合物以及 M_3B_2 型硼化物, 在凝固过程中主要发生 $L \rightarrow \gamma + MC$ 共晶反应和 $\gamma + MC + B \rightarrow M_{23}(C, B)_6$ 共晶转变.

(2) Nb 的枝晶干/枝晶间分配系数低于 0.5, 易偏析于晶界. 增加晶界液化相的体积分数, 提升液化晶界的愈合能力, 从而降低焊接裂纹敏感性, 而 B 元素的作用相反.

(3) Cr, Mo 元素可增加焊缝基体的本征强度, 促进脆性硼化物的形成, 增加焊缝的开裂倾向. 降低这两种元素 1%~2%, 可降低焊缝的裂纹敏感性.

(4) 提升焊丝中 Al 的含量 0.7% 焊缝中的沉淀强化相含量由 38.7% 增加至 43.6%, 会提升接头的裂纹敏感性. 同时调控焊缝中的固溶强化元素和晶界强化元素可有效抑制焊缝金属的裂纹敏感性, 从而达到提升焊缝金属高温服役性能的目的.

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Piezo-driven short-circuiting metal transfer in GMAW

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Abstract: Gas metal arc welding (GMAW) is one of the most commonly used welding process. The strong coupling characteristics of its heat and mass transfer makes it difficult to produce stable droplet transfer under small current. This paper proposes a piezoelectric actuator based high dynamic wire lock-release control process, in which the piezoelectric actuator expands to lock the welding wire, and its contraction releases the wire. During the wire lock-release process, the droplet can be actively driven to short-circuit the molten pool, and the inertial force generated during this dynamic process can be used to actively neck and break the short-circuit liquid bridge. The research results show that the addition of the combined piezoelectric actuator can significantly improve the short-circuit transfer in GMAW under low current, and the start and end of the short-circuit are both stable and controllable, avoiding the occurrence of random short-circuits, and no longer relying on the rapid rising of short-circuit current to force the necking of the liquid bridge. The short-circuit transfer frequency is significantly improved, up to 130 Hz under DCEP 100 A welding current, and up to 100 Hz under DCEN mode.

Highlights: A piezo-actuating based metal transfer control method in GMAW is proposed, in which the piezo-actuating effect is utilized to high-dynamically lock and release the wire and thus actively initialize the drop short-circuiting and complete the drop detachment for obtaining current-independent smooth short-circuiting transfer.

Key words: gas metal arc; piezo-actuating; short-circuiting transfer; wire lock-release control

Effect of power distribution on dynamic behavior of molten pool during laser oscillating welding of 5A06 aluminum alloy

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Abstract: 5A06 aluminum alloy lock butt weld was used as the research object. Based on the laser beam oscillating, a laser power (power distribution) which is distributed along the oscillating path was added to achieve the dynamic control of power relative to the path. The fluid dynamics model of laser oscillating welding process was established by the finite element software FLUENT to research the effect mechanism of laser oscillating and power distribution on weld forming. The weld section morphology, molten pool dynamic behavior and porosity formation process were simulated and compared under two processes of equal power and power distribution. The results show that compared with the equal power weld, the better formed weld is obtained by power distribution and has no defects such as undercut and burn through. Due to the characteristics of power distribution, the average flow rate of molten pool is effectively reduced, the steady flow behavior of molten metal is exhibited, further improve the stability of the keyhole, and smaller depth-to-width ratio keyhole is obtained, effectively reduce the porosity of the weld (0.9%).

Highlights: (1) A power distribution with sinusoidal oscillation path is proposed.

(2) A heat-flow coupling model for laser oscillating welding of 5A06 aluminum alloy was established based on power distribution and equal power.

(3) The mechanism of influence of laser power distribution and oscillating path on dynamic behavior of weld pool, weld formation and porosity defects during welding was clarified.

Key words: laser oscillating welding; power distribution; fluid dynamics; molten pool dynamic behavior

Effect of wire composition on weldability of a Ni-based superalloy welded by TIG method

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Abstract: To solve the fusion welding problem of K4951 alloy is the key to realize the development of a new generation of aero-engine casing. Since the K4951 alloy contains the high content of refractory elements and the weldability is poor, this

study designed seven kinds of welding wires by adjusting the precipitation-strengthening elements and solid-solution strengthening elements according to the composition characteristics of the alloy. The effects of alloying elements on crack sensitivity and creep properties of the welding joints were analyzed by means of scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), electro-probe microanalyzer (EPMA) and thermal-calc software. Results show that when the content of B was increased to 0.04%, the crack sensitivity of the joint was significantly increased, and the weld metal is fractured. Increasing the Nb content can improve the healing ability of the liquid film in grain boundary, which can reduce the welding sensitivity of welding samples, and increase the creep life of joints from 15 h to 41 h. Reducing the content of Cr and Mo can increase the crack sensitivity of the alloy to a certain extent and increase the creep life of the joint. Increasing Al content and regulating the Nb, Cr, Mo and other elements can effectively inhibit crack formation and improve the high-temperature service performance of the welding joint. The results of this study can provide an important reference value for the subsequent research on weldability of precipitation strengthened nickel-based superalloy.

Highlights: (1) A new type of welding wire for high strength K4951 alloy was developed.

(2) The internal relationship between wire composition-microstructure-crack sensitivity was revealed.

Key words: nickel-based superalloy; fusion welding; wire components; weldability

Influence of cusp magnetic field polarity on arc shape and weld characteristics of twin-electrode TIG welding LIU Runtao, ZHU Yanli, WANG Zeli, LIU Liming(Key Laboratory of Advanced Connectivity Technology of Liaoning Province, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China). pp 37-43

Abstract: Aiming at the problems of low arc pressure and shallow weld penetration in twin-electrode TIG (T-TIG) welding, a T-TIG welding method assisted by cusp magnetic fields with different polarities is introduced. A high-speed camera and an infrared camera were used to study the influence of cusp magnetic fields of different polarities on arc shape and weld characteristics, and a physical model was constructed to reveal the interaction mechanism between cusp magnetic fields and arc plasma. The results show that the external cusp magnetic

field affects the shape of the T-TIG arc and the temperature field of the weld, and the cusp magnetic fields of both polarities can refine the structure of the heat-affected zone. Among them, under the action of a positive cusp magnetic field, the T-TIG arc shape changes more greatly, the weld temperature field is more concentrated, the penetration depth of the weld is increased by 37.1% compared with that without a magnetic field, and the energy utilization efficiency increases by 31.6%.

Highlights: (1) The two polar cusp magnetic fields have different effects on the arc shape of T-TIG welding, and the positive polarity magnetic field varies to a greater extent in compressing and expanding the arc.

(2) The positive cusp magnetic field can increase the weld penetration by 37.1% and energy utilization by 31.6%.

Key words: T-TIG welding; cusp magnetic field; different polarities; arc shape; weld characteristics

Interface connection mechanism and mechanical properties of WC_p titanium matrix composites fabricated by laser additive

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Abstract: Particle reinforced metal matrix composite structural parts have a wide range of prospects in aerospace, mechanical manufacturing, electronic and electrical fields. This study fabricated WC-reinforced TC4 matrix composites by laser selective melting technology. The effects of WC particle content and laser power on the microstructure and mechanical properties of the composite were investigated. The results show that: with the increase of WC particle content, the forming ability of composite samples decreases. When WC particle content is (0% ~ 15%), WC particles are evenly distributed, and no micro-pores and cracks are seen. When WC particle content is 20%, pores and cracks appear inside the material, making it difficult to form. At the interface of WC/matrix, an interface layer of TiC and W₂C is formed, and the interface bonding performance is good. With the increase of particle content and laser power in the composites, the fracture strength and elongation of the composites decrease. The fracture mech-