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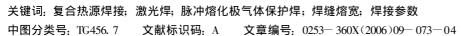
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Nd: YAG 激光 + 脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接参数 对焊缝熔宽的影响

秦国梁12, 李小宇1, 王旭友1, 林尚扬1

- (1. 机械科学研究院 哈尔滨焊接研究所,哈尔滨 150080:
- 2 哈尔滨工业大学 材料科学与工程学院,哈尔滨 150001)

摘 要:通过试验研究了 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中焊接工艺参数对焊缝熔宽的影响。结果表明,复合热源焊缝熔宽随电弧功率和激光功率的增大而增大,随焊接速度的提高而减小,而光丝间距和离焦量对复合热源焊缝熔宽影响相对较小。复合热源焊缝熔宽远大于激光焊缝熔宽而仅稍大于脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽。说明在复合热源焊接过程中脉冲 GMAW 决定焊缝熔宽,这主要是由于激光束加热区域远小于电弧加热区域造成的。试验结果的分析比较还表明,在激光+电弧复合热源焊接过程中激光功率的增大还极大地提高了焊接速度。





秦国梁

0 序 言

激光焊接和 GMAW (熔化极气体保护焊)是两种截然不同的焊接工艺。作为一种高能束焊接方法,激光焊接以高能密度、高速、高效、高精度等良好的材料加工性能在工业中得到了较多应用。但由于激光束焦点直径很小(一般为 0.2~0.6 mm),激光加热区域也很小,焊缝桥联能力差,对工件的装配具有很高的要求[1],因而在实际生产中的应用受到了较多的限制。而 GMAW 采用焊丝作电极,能够提供适量熔化金属在接头间隙中搭桥或填充坡口,使焊缝具有很强的搭桥能力,增强了对装配误差变化的适应性,降低了焊接过程中对工件装配误差的要求,具有应用范围广、投资小、成本低等优点。但其存在电弧加热范围大、焊接速度相对较低造成的效率低、变形大等不足。

在激光+GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中,可以通过 GMAW 来提高焊缝的搭桥能力,增强激光焊对工件装配误差变化的适应性以及降低对工件装配误差的要求,激光束则可在熔池中产生小孔,保证在高速焊接条件下获得理想的焊缝熔深和规则的焊缝成形^[2]。因此激光焊接和 GMAW 具有很强的互补性,将这两种焊接工艺有机地结合起来,可以扬长避短,实现优质、高效、低成本的焊接生产。

作为一种优质高效的焊接方法,激光+GMAW 复合热源焊接具有广阔的市场应用前景和很强的竞争力,也是当前国际上的一项热门技术和研究热点^[3]。但是目前的研究多集中在激光+GMAW 复合热源焊接工艺以及对坡口搭桥能力等优势上^[24],而对一些物理现象缺乏系统的分析和研究。

随着数字化焊接电源的发展,脉冲GMAW 越来越多地应用到生产中。在脉冲GMAW中,波形控制技术可以实现一脉一滴的熔滴过渡模式,实现稳定、少飞溅的焊接。但其基于电弧焊的固有属性,仍然存在如焊接速度低、熔深相对较浅、效率相对较低等不足。而其与激光焊接复合可以实现高速、高效的焊接。通过试验研究了Nd:YAG激光+脉冲GMAW复合热源焊接过程中焊接工艺参数如电弧功率、激光功率、焊接速度、光丝间距、离焦量等对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响并分析了其影响机制。

1 试验条件及试验方法

1.1 试验条件

试验用激光器为额定功率 2 kW 的 Nd: YAG 固体激光器,输出波长为 1.06 μ m 的连续波激光,由内径为 0.6 mm 的光纤传输,聚焦透镜焦距为 200 mm,焦点直径为 0.6 mm。脉冲 GMAW 电源为数字化电源,工作模式为脉冲,熔滴过渡频率为 1 滴 脉冲。

复合方式为激光在前,电弧在后,保护气为 $Ar+18\%CO_2$ 。通用的试验参数如表 1 所示。

表 1 试验参数
Table 1 Experimental parameters

焊丝直径 <i>D</i> /mm	焊丝伸出长度 <i>L /</i> mm	熔滴过渡	光丝夹角 θ(°)	试验材料
1 2	16	1滴/脉冲	25.6	Q235 钢板

试验用的复合热源焊接机头为哈尔滨焊接研究 所自行开发的Nd: YAG 激光+GMAW 复合热源焊接 机头, 如图 1 所示。

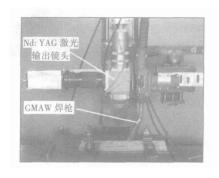


图 1 Nd. YAG 激光+ GMAW 复合热源焊接机头 Fig. 1 Nd. YAG laser+ GMAW hybrid welding head

1.2 试验方法

在 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源平板 堆焊过程中,电弧功率、激光功率、焊接速度、光丝间 距、离焦量等参数离散变化,在获取较好焊缝成形的 条件下测量每组焊接参数下的复合热源焊缝熔宽,以此研究复合热源焊接参数对焊缝熔宽的影响。

2 试验结果及讨论

2.1 电弧功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响

图 2 为焊接速度 v=25~mm k,离焦量 $\Delta z=1~\text{mm}$,光丝间距 $d_{1a}=1~\text{mm}$ 条件下 1.5~kW Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接和相同电弧参数下脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽随电弧功率的变化。从图中可以看出,复合热源和脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽随电弧功率的增大而增大,且复合热源焊缝熔宽稍大于脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽。

在试验过程中,电弧功率的增加是通过提高送 丝速度而增大焊接电流来实现的,而焊接电流的增 大使电弧热输入增加,从而焊缝也随之变宽。而在

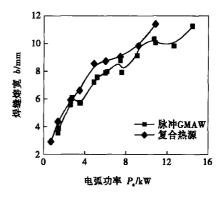


图 2 焊缝熔宽随电弧功率的变化 Fig. 2 Variations of weld widths with arc power

同一脉冲 GMAW 工艺参数下, 1.5 kW 激光能量的加入要比单脉冲 GMAW 具有更大的热输入, 因而复合热源的焊缝熔宽要稍大于脉冲 GMAW 的焊缝熔宽。另外, 在试验过程中发现, 随着焊接电流的增大, 电弧在工件上的加热区域也有所增大, 这也是焊缝熔宽随电弧功率增大而增大的原因之一。

2.2 激光功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响

图 3 为焊接速度 v=25 mm/s, 离焦量 $\Delta z=1$ mm, 光丝间距 $d_{\rm h}=1$ mm, 焊接电流 I=155 A 条件下, Nd, YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊缝熔深和相同电弧参数下 Nd, YAG 激光焊缝熔宽随激光功率的变化。从图中可以看出, 在激光功率的变化范围内, 随着激光功率的增大, 复合热源焊缝熔宽和激光焊缝熔宽稍微增大, 并且复合热源焊缝熔宽明显大于激光焊缝熔宽。

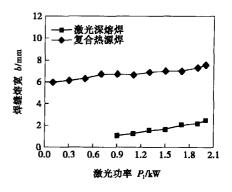


图 3 焊缝熔宽随激光功率的变化 Fig. 3 Variations of weld widths with laser power

激光功率增加使焊缝熔宽增加主要依赖于由激光束产生的小孔向四周的热传导,由于在 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中,辐照在熔池中的激光光斑及其加热区域要远小于脉冲 GMAW

电弧加热区域。因而从小孔向四周的热传导使焊缝 熔宽随着激光功率的增大而稍微增大。

从图 2和图 3 的对比中可知,复合热源焊缝熔宽与脉冲GMAW 焊缝熔宽相差不大而远大于激光焊缝熔宽。因此,在 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中,在给定焊接速度下脉冲 GMAW 决定了复合热源焊缝熔宽。这是由于电弧加热区域远小于激光加热区域所造成的。

23 焊接速度对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响

在离焦量 $\Delta z = 1$ mm, 激光功率 $P_1 = 2.0$ kW 和光丝间距 $d_{1a} = 2$ mm 条件下, 脉冲 GMAW, Nd: YAG 激光焊接以及 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接的焊缝熔宽随焊接速度的变化, 如图 4 所示。

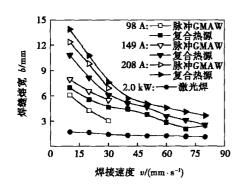


图 4 焊缝熔宽随焊接速度的变化

Fig. 4 Variations of weld widths with welding speed

在图 4 中,脉冲 GMAW 焊缝、Nd: YAG 激光焊缝 以及 Nd: YAG 激光 + 脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊缝的熔宽都随着焊接速度的增加而减小,复合热源焊缝熔宽也稍大于脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽且二者都明显大于激光焊缝熔宽。这一点再次说明在 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中,脉冲 GMAW电弧决定了复合热源焊缝熔宽。

在焊接速度变化过程中,主要有两个原因导致焊缝熔宽的减小:一个重要原因就是,在一定能量密度下,随着焊接速度的提高,焊接热输入减少,热源向四周传热的时间减少,致使焊缝熔宽变小。另一个影响因素是随着焊接速度的提高,电弧收缩,其对工件的加热区域也随之减小,致使复合热源和脉冲GMAW焊缝熔宽变小。

图4的曲线也说明在脉冲GMAW工艺过程中,Nd: YAG 激光的加入可以大幅度地提高同一焊接工艺参数下的脉冲GMAW的最大焊接速度。将 Nd: YAG 激光加入到脉冲GMAW 复合热源焊接过程中并使其最大焊接速度得到极大的提高, 主要是由于

激光束能量的加入稳定了高焊接速度条件下脉冲 GMAW 电弧,从而使其焊接速度得到极大的提高。

2.4 光丝间距对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响

在试验中,光丝间距一般是以激光光斑中心到焊丝端头与工件表面接触点的距离来表示。一般以正负号来区分激光光斑与电弧的相对位置,即在焊接方向上,激光光斑在焊丝之前为正,否则为负。

图 5 为在激光功率 P_1 = 2 0 kW 和焊接速度 v = 25 mm k, 两种焊接电流下 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊缝熔宽随光丝间距的变化。从图中可以看出,Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊缝熔宽随光丝间距的变化不大,这说明光丝间距的变化对复合热源焊缝熔宽影响不大。

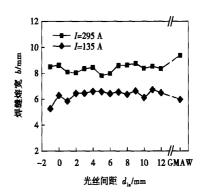


图 5 焊缝熔宽随光丝间距的变化

Fig. 5 Variations of weld widths with laser-arc distance

在试验中发现, 当光丝间距超过 6 mm 后脉冲 GMAW 和 Nd: YAG 激光形成的焊缝与光丝间距小于 6 mm 时, Nd: YAG 激光十脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊接 形成的一体化焊缝有明显的区别。因而可以判定在 光丝间距超过 6 mm 后, 复合热源焊接已经分成脉冲 GMAW 和激光焊接两个独立的焊接过程。但其焊缝熔宽并没有表现出大的变化, 这也说明在光丝间距变化过程中, 激光对焊缝熔宽的影响不大。

2.5 离焦量对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响

目前对离焦量符号没有一个统一的定义,则文中以激光束传播方向为正方向,激光束焦点在工件表面以下时定义离焦量符号为正,否则为负。

图 6 为在激光功率 P_1 = 2 0 kW 和焊接速度 v = 25 mm k, 两种焊接电流下 Nd: YAG 激光+脉冲 GMAW 复合热源焊缝熔宽随离焦量的变化。从图中可以看出,在焊接电流较大时(I = 295 A)焊缝熔宽随激光束焦点到工件上表面距离的减小而稍微减小;而在较小焊接电流下(I = 135 A),尽管熔宽的变化有波动,但从趋势来说变化不大。这表明离焦量

对焊缝熔宽的影响很小,这主要是由于激光束加热 区域同脉冲GMAW 电弧相比很小,其随离焦量变化 而变化相对于电弧加热区域可以忽略不计。

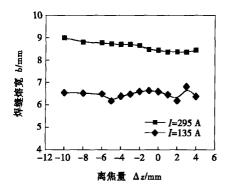


图 6 焊缝熔宽随离焦量的变化

Fig. 6 Variations of weld widths with defocusing distance

3 讨 论

从图 2~图 6 中可以知道,与热输入有关的因素如电弧功率(焊接电流)、焊接速度都对复合热源焊缝熔宽具有重要影响,而激光光斑在焊接方向上的位置和大小如光丝间距和离焦量对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响则很小。图 3 仅仅说明复合热源焊缝熔宽随着激光功率的增大而稍微增大,而很难说明激光功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽影响的大小。

图 7 为激光功率和电弧功率在同一范围内变化时复合热源焊缝熔宽的比较。

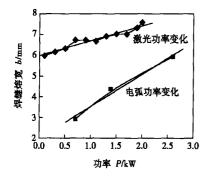


图 7 激光功率和电弧功率变化中复合热源焊缝熔宽的比较 Fig. 7 Comparison of hybrid weld width in variations of laser power and arc power

从图中可以直观地看出,电弧功率变化过程中 复合热源焊缝熔宽变化曲线比其在激光功率变化过 程中的曲线具有更大的斜率,这说明电弧功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响要比激光功率的影响大。这主要是由于在电弧功率和激光功率变化过程中对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响因素不同造成的。同电弧功率变化过程中复合热源焊缝熔宽受热输入和电弧加热面积变化两方面的影响不同,热输入的变化是激光功率变化过程中复合热源焊缝熔宽的最重要的影响因素,因而激光功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响。要小于电弧功率对复合热源焊缝熔宽的影响。

4 结 论

- (1)复合热源焊缝熔宽随电弧功率和激光功率的增大而增大,随焊接速度的提高而减小,而光丝间距和离焦量对复合热源焊缝熔宽影响不大。
- (2) 复合热源焊缝熔宽明显大于激光焊缝熔宽 而稍大于脉冲 GMAW 焊缝熔宽, 这说明在复合热源 焊接过程中给定焊接速度下脉冲 GMAW 电弧功率 决定了焊缝熔宽, 而激光功率对焊缝熔宽的影响相 对较小。
- (3) 复合热源焊接过程中, 激光束能量的加入极大提高了焊接速度。

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作者简介:秦国梁,男 1975年出生,工学博士,博士后。主要从事激光加工、复合热源焊接技术及焊接过程监测技术的研究工作,发表论文16篇。

Email: laserpro@sohu.com

ing; interfacial reaction layer

Influence of Nd. YAG laser+ pulsed GMAW are hybrid welding parameters on weld width QIN Guo-liang^{1,2}, II Xiao-yu¹, WANG Xu-you¹, LIN Shang-yang¹ (1. Harbin Welding Institute, China Academy of Machinery Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 2 School of Materials Science and Engineering Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p73—76

Abstract The influences of Nd: YAG laser + pulsed GMAW (gas metal arc welding) arc hybrid welding parameters on weld width were investigated by bead-on-plate tests. The results show that the hybrid weld width increases with the increase of arc power and laser power, and decreases with welding increased speed, while the laser-arc distance and defocusing distance have little influence on it. Hybrid weld is slightly wider than that of pulsed GMAW and much wider than that of laser welding for the same welding parameters, which indicates that hybrid weld width is determined for a given welding speed by pulsed GMAW arc power because the area heated by pulsed GMAW arc is much larger than that by laser beam. The analysis and comparison also show that laser can greatly improve the welding speed in hybrid welding process.

Key words: hybrid welding; laser welding; pulsed gas metal arc welding; weld width; welding parameters

Dynamic model of GMAW system with short circuiting transfer

HE Jian ping¹, HUA Xue ming², WU Yi xiong², JIAO Fujie¹ (1. School of Material Engineering, Shanghai University of Engineering Science, Shanghai 200336 China; 2 School of Material Science and Engineering, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200030, China). p77—80

Abstract: Dynamic model of a whole GMAW (gas metal arc welding) system with short circuiting transfer has been built based on relationships of all relevant physical parameters. The center of the model was the sub-model about welding circuit of short circuiting transfer. Principle of minimum energy was adopted when dynamic model of liquid bridge profile was built. Dynamic behavior of the GMAW system with short circuiting transfer was simulated with the analysis of deviations. An experimental result was used to verify the model built.

Key words: gas metal arc welding system; short circuiting transfer; dynamic model; minimum energy principle

Effect of energy parameters on weld shaping for hybrid laser/plasma welding of titanium alloy YAO Wei, GONG Shui-li, CHEN Li (National Key Laboratory For High Energy Density Beam Processing Technology, BAMTRI, Beijing 100024, China). p81—84

Abstract: The characteristic of weld shaping for both hybrid laser/plasma welding and single laser welding of titanium alloy was compared and the effect of major energy parameters on weld shaping for hybrid laser/plasma welding was investigated. It showed that the weld cross section with both laserwelding processes transformed from nail shape to near X shape with increase of laser power and decrease of welding speed. The strengthen height and the undercut of weld were larger with hybrid laser/plasma welding than those with single laser welding. The interaction between laser beam and plasma arc, which changed with laser power and welding speed, had an important influence on weld width and ratio of bottom to top width of weld. When welding current increased from 0 to 60 A, the weld width increased slightly and the ratio of bottom to top width of weld kept constant.

Key words: hybrid laser/plasma welding; laser welding; titanium alloy; weld shaping

Pre-controller used in press synchronism control system of bill flash butt welding

I.U. Ning. FU Yong-ling. SUN Xin-xue
(School of Automation Science and Electronic Engineering. Beiharg
University, Beijing 100083. China). p85—88

Abstract: The characteristics of billet flash butt welding on endless welding rolling were analyzed. To meet the demand of synchronization in butting phase, a scheme to predict and control the synchronization error besed on neural network was presented. A nonlinear hydraulic system and a coupling model were designed with AMEsim. Through the interface between Simulink and AMEsim, cosimulation was achieved. The result shows that the pre-controller exhibits excellent performance.

Key words: pre-controller; synchronism control; AMEsim; flash butt welding; endless welding rolling

Fracture mechanism of 12 Cr2WMoVTiB steel joint in low-temperature reheater tubes WANG Xue^{1,2}, GE Zao-xiang³, CHEN Fang-yu⁴, LI Chao-zhi¹ (1. School of Power and Mechanics Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China; 2 School of Physical Science and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China; 3 Jiangsu Electricity Power Research Institute, Nanjing 210036, China; 4 Technology Centre, Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, Wuhan 430080, China), p89—92, 98

Abstract: The brittle failed 12Cr2WMoVTiB (R102) tube joint that operated at temperature of approximately 500-530 °C in lower-temperature reheater of power plant was investgated. The joint was welded under no preheat and post weld heat treatment. The crack growgth, microstructures, hardness, precipitation phase near the crack were characterized, thus the failure mechanism could be understood based on these. The results showed that the cracking ini-