

铝合金激光焊接过程有限元模拟与分析

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摘 要: 激光焊接铝合金过程非常复杂, 针对铝合金激光焊接过程的实际情况建立了有限元模型, 试图通过有限元模拟的方法揭示激光焊接过程的特点。建模过程中激光热源模型考虑了表面热源和体热源, 分别反映等离子体的影响和激光束的作用。利用有限元模型分析了激光焊接过程中小孔的形成和长大过程, 同时将模拟结果与试验结果进行比较, 模拟出的焊缝宏观截面形状与试验结果表现出较好的一致性, 证明所建立的有限元模型是合理的。有限元模型可以用来预测实际焊接过程中不同焊接工艺参数下焊缝的成形情况, 可以为激光焊接工艺参数的选择提供理论指导和参考, 更好地发挥铝合金激光焊接的优势。

关键词: 激光焊接; 铝合金; 有限元

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0 序 言

铝合金由于具有质量轻、力学性能好、抗腐蚀等优点而得到广泛应用。高能激光焊可以实现高速焊接, 得到微观结构精细、力学性能优良的高质量接头。

铝合金对激光的反射率非常高, 需要适当的表面预处理来增加铝合金的吸收率^[1], 同时在激光焊接过程中小孔的出现可大大提高材料对激光的吸收率, 小孔作为一个黑体可使焊件获得更多的能量耦合^[2]。

激光焊接过程非常复杂, 包括蒸发、等离子体、熔体流动和固化等物理化学现象。直接通过试验很难分析整个焊接过程的各个因素, 因此建立了一个与实际情况较相符的模型, 利用表面热源和体热源分别反映等离子体的影响和激光束的作用, 通过数值模拟的方法从理论上分析铝合金的激光深熔焊过程, 解释了小孔的形成和长大机制。利用该有限元模型可以用来预测实际焊接过程中不同焊接工艺参数下焊缝的成形情况, 更好地发挥铝合金激光焊接的优势。

1 试验方法

试验采用 6082 铝合金, 它的组分如表 1 所示。其它焊接条件如下: 保护气体为氦气, 它的流速为

6 L/min, 激光功率为 5 kW, 铝合金板的厚度有 5、10 mm 两种, 焊接速度根据具体焊接过程而定。

试验中发现, 对于厚度为 5 mm 的铝合金板, 焊接速度为 65 ~ 70 mm/s 时得到的表面质量较好, 且能达到完全的深熔焊; 对于厚度为 10 mm 的铝合金板, 激光能量为 5 kW 时无法达到深熔焊。

表 1 6082 铝合金的组成(质量分数, %)

Table 1 Composition of 6082 aluminum alloy

Al	Fe	Mg	Mn	Si	余量
95.2~98.3	max0.5	0.6~1.2	0.4~1	0.7~1.3	max0.8

2 激光焊接过程有限元分析

2.1 热源模型与边界条件

激光撞击金属表面, 使金属熔化和蒸发, 同时在小孔上方形成等离子体。等离子体作为热源使金属表面持续受热, 其中热传导是主要的传热方式。

热传导方程为

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + Q \quad (1)$$

式中: ρ 是密度; c 是比热容; k 是热传导系数; Q 是热流量。

计算中考虑两种热源^[3-5]: 一是表面热源, 用于反映等离子体的辐射; 另一个是体热源, 在激光焊接过程中为形成小孔提供能量。

表面热源由式(2)表示为

$$q = \frac{2\eta_1 AP}{\pi R^2} \exp[-2 \frac{(x - v_w t)^2 + y^2}{R^2}] \tag{2}$$

式中： $\eta_1 = 25\%$ 表示激光能量的 25% 用于加热工件表面； A 为激光吸收率^[4]； P 为激光功率； $R = 2r_0$ ^[3]， r_0 为聚焦半径； v_w 为焊接速度。

体热源由式(3) 表示为

$$Q = \frac{2\eta_2 AP}{\pi r_z^2 d} \exp[-2 \frac{(x - v_w t)^2 + y^2}{r_z^2}] u(z) \tag{3}$$

式中： $\eta_2 = 75\%$ 表示激光能量的 75% 用于加热工件内部；当 $u(z) = 1$ 时， $0 \leq z \leq d$ ， $u(z) = 0$ 时， $z < 0$ 或 $z > d$ ，且 $r_z = r_0[1 + (\frac{z}{z_r})^2]^{1/2}$ ，小孔深度随加热时间而变化，激光束半径 r_z 随深度 z 而变化， z_r 是 Rayleigh 长度。

工件表面由于对流和辐射导致热量损失。对流损失可以由式(4) 表示为

$$q_{conv} = h_c(T - T_\infty) \tag{4}$$

辐射损失可以由式(5) 表示为

$$q_{rad} = \epsilon \sigma_0(T^4 - T_\infty^4) \tag{5}$$

式中： h_c 表示对流系数； T_∞ 表示环境温度； ϵ 表示辐射率； σ_0 是 Stefan - Boltzmann 常数。

2.2 材料热性能参数

材料性能是温度的函数，计算中用热焓代替比热，热焓可以用式(6) 表示为

$$H = \int \rho c(T) dT \tag{6}$$

热焓、热传导系数和对流系数都随温度而变化，它们与温度的关系如图 1 所示。其它焊接工艺参数如表 2 所示。

表 2 模拟过程工艺参数

Table 2 Parameters used in calculation						
激光功率	波长	焊缝质量	焦距	焦点半径	Rayleigh 长度	焊接速度
P/kW	$\lambda/\mu\text{m}$	m/g	f/mm	r_0'/mm	z_r/mm	$v_w'/(\text{mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$
5	10.6	2.13	250	0.135	2.549	65(35)

2.3 用 ANSYS 软件进行有限元模拟与分析

计算过程中做了如下假设。

- (1) 在激光功率和焊接速度不变的情况下激光焊接过程是一个准稳态过程。
- (2) 保护气体的影响忽略不计。
- (3) 当温度超过金属的沸点时即视为小孔，而且质量损失忽略不计。
- (4) 在模拟深熔焊时热量通过小孔壁传输到金属。

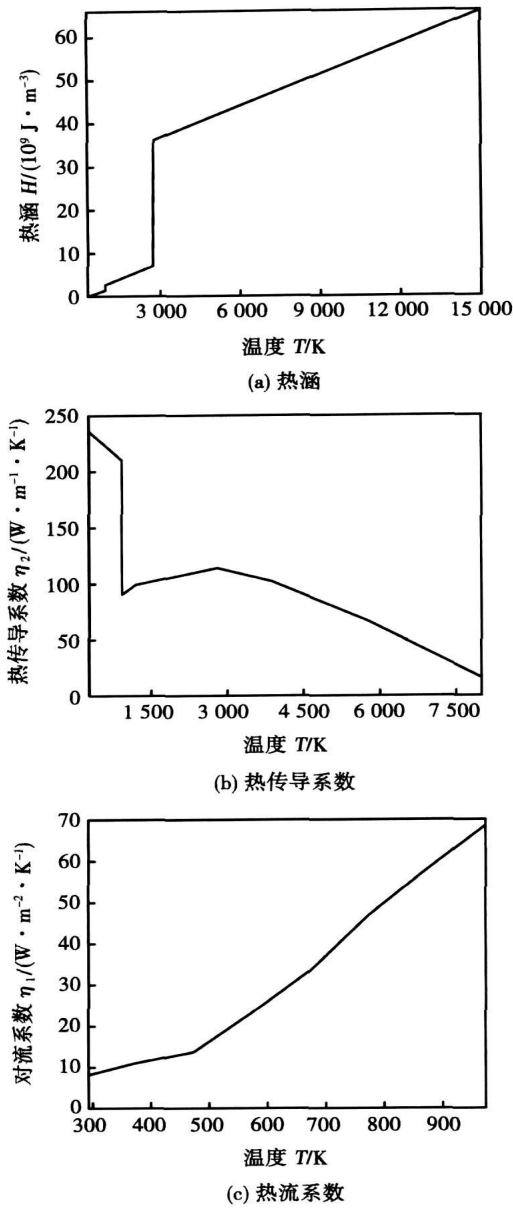


图 1 铝合金的热物理性能

Fig 1 Thermal physical properties of aluminum alloy

2.3.1 小孔的形成与长大

了解小孔的形成机制对理解激光深熔焊过程很有帮助。图 2 表示在激光深熔焊过程中小孔的形成和长大过程，轮廓中心黑色区域表示小孔区域。当激光到达金属表面后金属立即达到熔点，并开始蒸发。蒸发的结果形成小孔，随着激光继续作用，小孔逐渐长大。小孔不会无限制地长大，当能量的输入和输出过程达到平衡时，小孔处于稳定状态。稳态小孔的存在是得到高质量焊缝的保证。

在金属表面，小孔看起来像一个椭圆，在小孔周围温度变化很大。小孔内部的温度很高，在实际焊接过程中这部分金属已经蒸发，但是在模拟过程中这部

分仍然存在,用于模拟小孔内部的等离子体效应。小孔在深熔焊过程中有着很重要的作用。在模拟过程中,小孔作为热源将热量传输到小孔壁和小孔底部,使小孔壁和小孔底部的金属蒸发,熔深变深。

缝宽度逐渐变宽,但是一旦穿透,焊缝宽度比未穿透前窄。这个现象与实际的激光焊接试验相符,导致这种现象出现的原因是穿透以后部分液态金属流到工件背面,在工件背面成形。

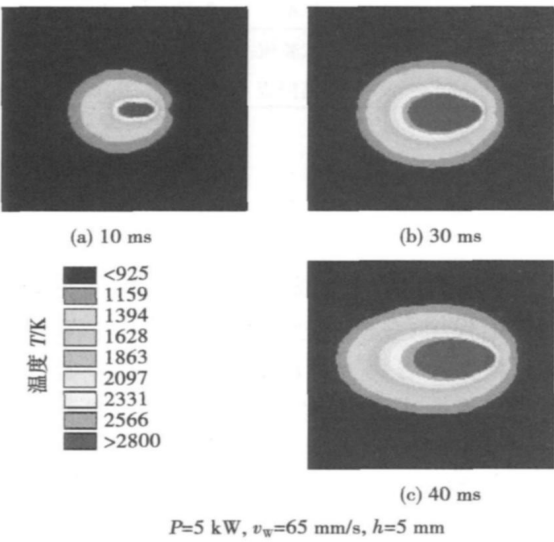


图 2 小孔的形成和长大过程

Fig. 2 Keyhole formation and it s growth progress

图 3 是小孔的外轮廓。模拟生成的小孔外轮廓是锥形的,形成锥形的原因有两个:其一是工件上的等离子体在很高的温度下不断地将热量发射到金属表面,使表面的小孔越来越大;其二是激光束的半径随着距离而变化,在模拟过程中,焦平面在工件表面,离工件表面的距离越远,激光束半径越大。一旦小孔穿透工件,焊接过程就达到稳定状态。

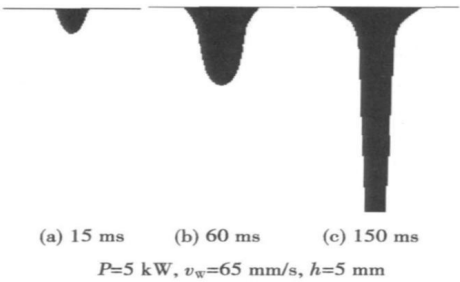


图 3 小孔的外轮廓

Fig. 3 Outline of keyhole

2.3.2 温度场分布

工件表面、横断面和纵断面的温度场分布如图 4 所示。从工件表面的温度场分布中可以看出,焊

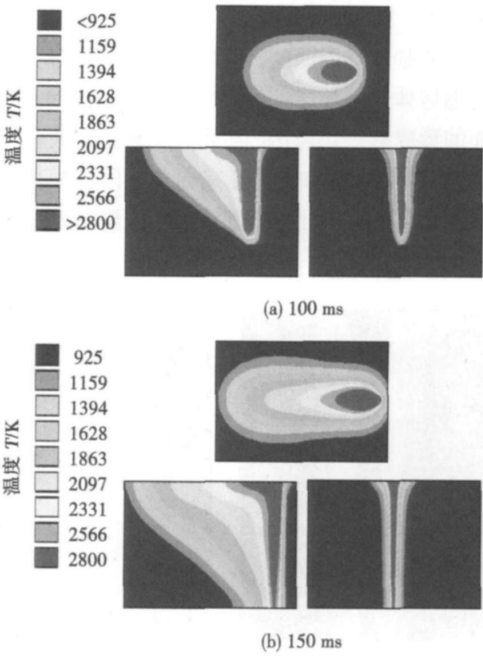


图 4 温度场分布

Fig. 4 Temperature field distribution

从焊缝的纵断面中可以看出,小孔不是轴对称的,离激光束的中心轴有一段距离。原因可能是焊接速度很快,而小孔的形成需要一定时间,所以当小孔在这个位置形成和长大时激光束已经到达下一个位置了。如果焊接速度变慢,小孔和激光束的中心轴之间的距离会变短。一旦穿透,工件背面开始熔化。背面的温度场分布如图 5 所示。工件背面的温度场与工件表面的温度场有很大区别,可能是由于等离子体对背面的影响很小,小孔尺寸很小造成的。

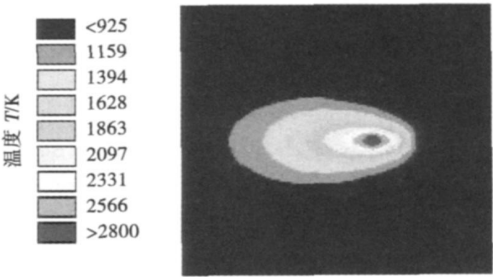


图 5 背面的温度场分布

Fig. 5 Back temperature field distribution

2.3.3 模拟结果与试验结果的比较

比较横断面的结果,图 6 是厚度为5 mm的铝合金板在焊接速度为65 mm/s时深熔透结果对照,图 7 是厚度为10 mm的铝合金板在焊接速度为35 mm/s时的结果对照。从图中可以看出,模拟结果与试验结果基本一致,但是试验结果的颈部是半圆形,而模拟结果的颈部是内凹的。主要原因是模拟过程中没有考虑熔体在熔池中的流动性。熔体的流动对焊缝表面的形成有一定影响,但是一旦激光进入金属内部,熔体流动的影响就明显减弱了。因此模拟结果与试验结果中焊缝上端的差别较大,而中部和下端的差别很小。

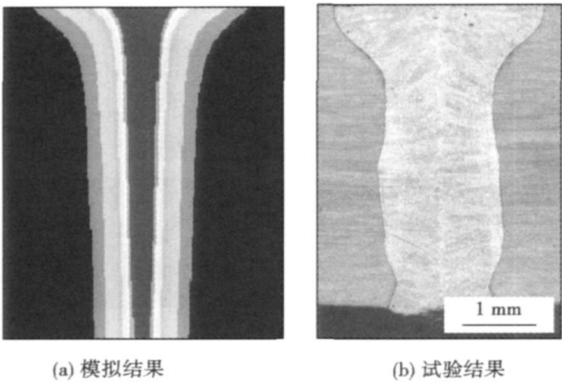


图 6 $v_w=65\text{ mm/s}$ 板厚为 5 mm 结果比较
Fig. 6 Welding speed 65mm/s, 5 mm thick

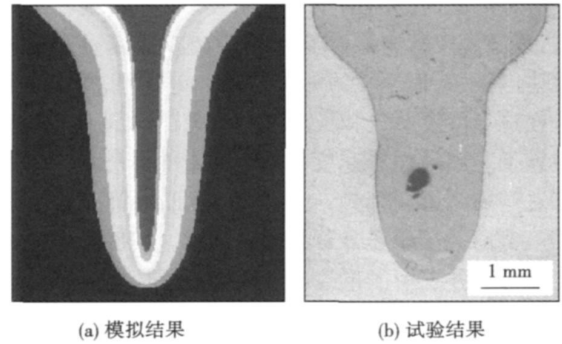


图 7 $v_w=35\text{ mm/s}$ 板厚为 10 mm 结果比较
Fig. 7 Welding speed 35mm/s 10mm thick

焊缝宽度、深度的模拟结果和试验结果比较如表 3 所示,总体上看,模拟结果与试验结果基本一致,只是模拟结果的焊缝宽度比试验结果稍窄一点,因为熔体流动会增加焊缝表面的宽度,但是在模拟过程中没有考虑熔体的流动性。

表 3 模拟结果与试验结果的比较

Table 3 Comparison of calculation and experiment

板厚 h/mm	焊接速度 $v_w/(\text{mm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$		宽度 b/mm	深度 d/mm	颈深 r/mm
5	65	试验值	2.97	5	1.55
		模拟值	2.73	5	1.5
10	35	试验值	4.42	5.5	2.18
		模拟值	4.18	5.69	2.33

3 结 论

- (1) 根据铝合金激光焊接过程建立有限元模型进行数值模拟,在模拟过程中应用了两种热源,表面热源反映激光等离子体的影响,体热源反映激光束的作用。有限元分析揭示了小孔的形成和长大过程。
- (2) 模拟结果与试验结果比较后发现,焊缝上端有一些差别,中部和下端的差别较小。从焊缝的形状和尺寸的比较可以看出文中建立的有限元模型基本反映了实际情况。
- (3) 如果能在焊缝成形的模拟过程中考虑到熔体的流动将会使模型更加精确。下一步的研究重点是熔体在熔池中的流动和激光的反射路径。

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Harbin 150001, China; 2. Engineering Training Center, Harbin University of Science and Technology, Harbin 150080, China; 3. Shanghai Wafer Works Corp., Shanghai 201600, China). p93—96

Abstract: In order to decrease welding deformation, welding sequence of complex welding structures need to be optimized. Welding model of these type structures has been developed with the virtual reality modeling language (VRML). Welding sequence was defined based on user's simple operation and written into procedure file of FEA software Marc's preprocessing system by script node. By this method, a vivid and interactive welding environment can replace the stuffy and complex processing analysis. It not only provides good guidance to understand complex welding structure and welding pre-assembly, but also discusses virtual reality and FEA software integration. It also supports welding quality analysis and training welding worker.

Key words: VRML; welding sequence; FEA

Finite element analysis on laser welding of aluminum alloy

ZHU Miaofeng, LU Fenggui, CHEN Yunxia, YAO Shun (Laser processing Laboratory, Shanghai JiaoTong University, Shanghai 200240, China). p97—100

Abstract: Based on the specific laserwelding process of aluminum alloy, two kinds of heat sources were used in this calculation which could reflect effect of laser plasma and laser beam during laser welding process. The formation and development of keyhole has been analyzed by FEM and the calculation has coincidence with the result of laser welding experiment. The model is reasonable and welding seams can be predicted by this model thus it helps to choose appropriate parameters for laser welding of aluminum alloy. It makes the laser welding of aluminum alloy more conveniently used in the industry.

Key words: laser welding; aluminum alloy; finite element

Ultrasonic low-frequency resonant test of spot welding of zinc-coated steel sheet

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Abstract: High order resonance of the ultrasonic transducer was investigated and adopted to inspect spot weld. The transducer can receive the half-wavelength resonance frequency signals from non-welded thin steel sheet because of the ultrasonic multiple reflect in steel sheet, and the frequency of signals is near the high order resonance domain which is out of the bandwidth of the transducer. These signals can be picked up through wavelet packet transform (WPT) because of their special spectrum localization. Thus, the WPT can be adopted to evaluate the joining quality of resistance spot welding of zinc-coated steel sheet. Through analyzing the signals in different scale, the characteristic number which can determine the quality of the spot weld was obtained. This non-destructive evaluation

may be used to quantitatively estimate the quality of spot welds. As the low frequency transducer is used, the testing cost is obviously decreased in comparison to the normal testing.

Key words: high order resonance; non-destructive evaluation; wavelet packet transform; spot welding

Microstructure and mechanical properties of TIG brazing of stainless steel

SONG Jianling, LIN Sanbao, YANG Chunli, FAN Chenglei (State Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China). p105—108

Abstract: TIG brazing of stainless steel was carried out with S211 and S201 copper matrix filler metal. The microstructure and mechanical properties of the joint were studied by OM, SEM, EDS, Instron-testing machine, etc. The results show that the joint has a dual characteristic: the up side of the joint and a brazing part in the bottom part. A fusion zone consisting of α and ϵ phases appears in the upper part and a brazing layer appears in the bottom part, which are joint to the stainless steel soundly. The microstructures of brazed seam are macro-homogeneous supersaturated solid solution of iron in copper matrix and high temperature granules consisting of α and ϵ distributed unevenly in the brazed seam, which consolidate the tensile strength of the brazed seam. The high temperature granules are distributed more unevenly in upper part than that of in the bottom and the sizes of them are different. Fracture occurs in the brazed seam of the two kinds of joints, S211 joint and S201 joint, in the tensile test. The S211 joint has higher tensile strength than S201 joint, compared 498.33 MPa to 476.67 MPa, whereas the S201 joint has higher extensibility, compared 19.6% to 13.8%.

Key words: TIG brazing; high temperature copper matrix filler metal; microstructure; mechanical properties

Voltage compensation control system in resistance butt welding of copper pipe and aluminum pipe

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Abstract: According to the welding process of copper pipe and aluminum pipe, a PLC control system with the function of voltage compensation was developed to stabilizing the welding electric current and welding quality. Before welding, power voltage was measured, and the angle of flow for silicon control can be calculated by control system, and then transmitted to the trigger circuit board. And the cubic spline was used to fit the relationship of the angle of flow and power voltage. When the voltage waved in the rang of 380 V $\pm$ 15%, $\phi 8 \times 1$ copper pipe and aluminum pipe were jointed and the experimental datum of welding electric current was obtained. The result of the T-test to electric current datum shows that the welding current is stable. The welding quality is reliable.

Key words: copper pipe; aluminum pipe; resistance butt welding; voltage compensation