

基于有限元法的电阻点焊电极热输入机理

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摘 要: 为了探明点焊过程中通过电极散失热量的过程和机理, 展开了对电阻点焊电极热输入机理问题的分析和研究, 基于有限元法(FEM)提出并建立了电极热输入计算模型, 并根据模拟仿真策略对电极瞬态热输入的成分和大小进行了分析和探讨, 最后通过试验验证了分析的结论。结果表明, 点焊过程中散入到电极的热可分为电阻热和传导热两部分, 电阻热流的变化规律与焊接电流一致, 而传导热流则在电极输入热中占主导地位。此工作有助于电极散热和焊接质量控制等方面的研究。

关键词: 电阻点焊; 热输入; 有限元法

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0 序 言

电阻点焊是在汽车车身装配过程中应用最广泛的一种焊接工艺, 它是利用瞬间强大的焊接电流通过焊件, 并依靠焊件之间的接触电阻产生大量的电阻热熔化接触部分的焊件。在整个焊接工艺过程中, 自始至终都伴随着热的流动与变化, 电阻点焊过程中产生的电阻热除了熔化工件金属, 形成焊核, 其余大部分的热量都是通过各种热交换方式散失于焊接区和设备之外。作为电阻点焊设备的重要组成工件, 电极主要是用来进行导电、传力、散热等作用。焊接过程中多余的热量通过传热作用被传导至电极, 并通过各种形式的热交换作用将散入到电极的多余部分热量及时地散发出去。

以往人们研究电阻点焊问题主要集中在焊核成形与焊接强度等方面, 无论是简单的热模型<sup>[1, 2]</sup>, 还是复杂的多场耦合模型<sup>[3, 4]</sup>, 都没有专门针对电极热输入机理方面的研究。1995 年 Thornton 等人<sup>[5]</sup>在点焊铝合金材料时, 通过测量电极与工件之间的电压降和电流, 再经过欧姆定律计算得到了散入到电极的热量大小, 但该方法计算得到的热量只是电极热输入中的一部分, 没有计入接触面上的传导热。在 1999 年 Ford 汽车公司的研究人员建立的参数化模型中<sup>[6]</sup>, 主要是通过输入 Thornton 获得的电极散热

量来研究电极瞬态热及温度场, 该文献只是较简单的应用了试验测量数据, 对电极散热机理和散热过程没有进行详细的分析。文中将在已有研究工作的基础上, 展开对电阻点焊电极热输入机理的分析和研究, 基于有限元法建立电极热输入模型, 并对模拟结果进行分析和讨论, 最后通过试验验证文中结论。

1 问题描述

在图 1 所示的电阻点焊过程中, 上下电极压在被焊工件上, 电流依次流经上电极、上工件、下工件和下电极。由于电接触电阻的存在, 在电极工件接触面和工件间的接触面上会产生电阻热。工件间接触面的热量将工件熔化形成焊核, 而电极工件之间的大部分热量将散入电极中, 为了防止电极工件接触面的熔化, 及时带走散入电极内部的热量, 在电极

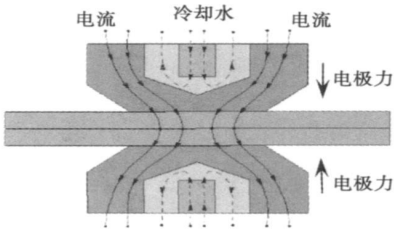


图 1 电阻点焊示意图

Fig. 1 Sketch of electric resistance spot welding

尾部设计有水冷斜面, 冷却水在冷却腔内循环流动, 不断的带走多余的热量, 如图 1 所示。

2 电极热输入机理

根据工程热物理的基本原理分析可知, 在点焊过程中散入到电极头部的热量可分为两部分, 一部分是电极工件接触界面上产生的电阻热直接进入到电极的部分热量, 另外一部分是由于电极工件界面温度差的存在而由工件直接传导进入电极的热量。

2.1 电极工件界面电阻热

依照焦耳定律, 工件电极界面上产生的电阻热大小为

$$J = \int i(t)^2 R_c(t) dt \tag{1}$$

式中:  $J$  为工件电极界面产生的电阻热;  $i(t)$  为焊接电流;  $R_c(t)$  为工件电极界面上的接触电阻。

接触面上产生的电阻热的大小分配是与接触材料各自的热传导率成正比关系的, 因此对上式作进一步修正就可以得到散入电极的电阻热量大小为

$$J_e = \frac{k_e}{k_e + k_w} \int i(t)^2 R_c(t) dt \tag{2}$$

式中:  $k_e, k_w$  分别为电极和工件材料的热传导率。

2.2 电极工件界面传导热

由于工件和电极界面存在温度差, 所以根据牛顿热传导定律, 直接从焊接区传导至电极部分的热量大小约为

$$Q_c = h_c A_c (T_w - T_e) \tag{3}$$

式中:  $Q_c$  为通过工件电极界面传导进入电极部分的热量;  $h_c$  为工件电极界面接触热传导率;  $A_c$  为工件电极名义接触面积;  $T_e, T_w$  则为电极和工件接触界面上的温度大小。

3 电极热输入有限元模型

下面将在电阻点焊热输入机理分析的基础上, 结合具体问题建立点焊过程电极热输入仿真模型与模拟流程, 对电极热输入问题进行讨论。

3.1 材料属性

轿车车身零件是由薄的低碳钢板料冲压成形制成, 采用铜电极进行点焊装配零件, 材料物理属性随温度变化。文献[ 7] 就可以获得车身低碳钢材料和铜电极材料的物理属性, 如弹性模量、电阻率、导热系数、比热、泊松比等参数随温度变化的规律。在热输入仿真模型中设定工件为常见的厚度 1.0 mm 的普通低碳钢板。

3.2 模拟边界与流程

点焊过程模拟是一个多因素多重非线性的复杂问题, 模型边界条件是模拟的关键。

3.2.1 电边界

在上下电极端面之间存在交变电流, 电极和工件外表面电流为零, 电流仅在工件与工件接触面内通过。

3.2.2 热边界

在电极和工件外表面与周围的空气有对流; 电极与工件、工件与工件的接触面有热传导, 而未接触区则与外界空气产生对流; 电极内部还有冷却水管, 存在电极内表面与冷却水的热传导; 电极外表面热辐射的影响被忽略。

3.2.3 力边界

将电极力作为均布力作用于电极端面; 电极径向位移被约束; 工件与工件未接触区域不传递力。

文中点焊电极力设为 2 200 N, 上电极与下电极之间的交变焊接电流设为 7 700 A, 焊接时间为 10 个周波, 焊接电流工频为 50 Hz, 环境温度为 20 ℃。

3.3 接触面特性定义

电极与工件界面、工件与工件界面的接触电阻和接触热导率的大小, 如表 1 所示。

表 1 铜电极和低碳钢板的接触电阻率和接触热导率  
Table 1 Contact resistivity and thermal contact conductance between electrode and mild steel

| 温度<br>$T/^\circ\text{C}$ | 工件与工件接触面                                          |                                                                                   | 电极与工件接触面                                          |                                                                                   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | 电阻率 $\rho_{c1} /$<br>( $\mu\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ ) | 热导率 $\lambda_{c1} /$<br>( $\text{mW}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ ) | 电阻率 $\rho_{c2} /$<br>( $\mu\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ ) | 热导率 $\lambda_{c2} /$<br>( $\text{mW}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ ) |
| 0                        | 154                                               | 0.14                                                                              | 133                                               | 0.56                                                                              |
| 200                      | 143                                               | 0.15                                                                              | 133                                               | 0.64                                                                              |
| 400                      | 130                                               | 0.15                                                                              | 133                                               | 0.72                                                                              |
| 600                      | 103                                               | 0.16                                                                              | 90.9                                              | 1.3                                                                               |
| 750                      | 59.1                                              | 0.16                                                                              | 31.3                                              | 3.9                                                                               |
| 850                      | 29.7                                              | 0.16                                                                              | 31.3                                              | 4.8                                                                               |
| 1 500                    | 29.7                                              | 0.16                                                                              | 31.3                                              | 5.0                                                                               |

3.4 有限元模型

在结构分析中, 采用 ANSYS10 四节点等参平面单元 Plane42 来划分电极和工件, 有限元网格如图 2 所示, 共计 930 个节点, 1 582 个单元。对可能发生接触的工件和电极部位进行了有限元网格的细分。电热耦合分析模型是在结构分析网格模型的原型基础上, 根据结构分析的网格变形结果更新后得到, 然后定义网格单元为电热耦合单元 Plane67。

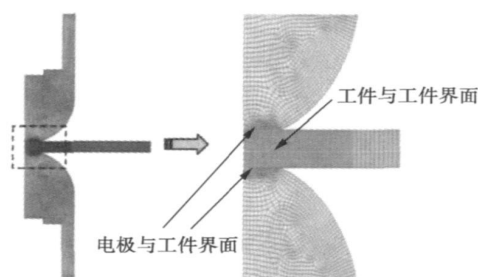


图2 有限元网格模型

Fig 2 Finite element mesh model

## 4 结果讨论

根据以上对电极热输入机理的分析,首先计算两类热量混合情况下的电极散入热流大小,命名为综合热流( $q_i$ ),然后设定电极与工件接触面上热传导率为零,单独计算接触电阻热散入电极的部分热量,命名为电阻热流( $q_j$ ),再将二者相减就可以得到通过热传导方式散入电极的传导热流( $q_c$ ),即

$$q_c = q_i - q_j \quad (4)$$

根据仿真模拟计算,可以得到在整个焊接过程的通电时间内,散入电极内部的综合热流和电阻热流的时间历程变化规律。为了简化计算结果,在此将连续变化的热流曲线按照焊接电流周期0.02 s的四分之一0.005 s的时间间隔处理为阶跃的曲线,综合热流和电阻热流的计算结果如图3所示。

由以上两图可得出以下结论。

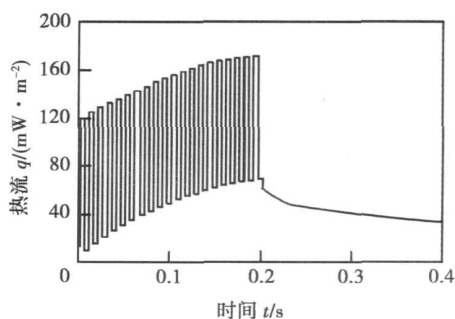
(1) 在理想条件下,由焊接区散入到电极的热流量基本上与焊接电流周期频率保持一致。随着焊接时间的推移,散入到电极的热流量也逐渐增加,一直到焊接通电结束。

(2) 焊接通电结束后,热流量急剧减少,但热流的方向还是不变,仍然是从焊接区散入到电极,因为此时焊接区的温度还是要大于电极温度。

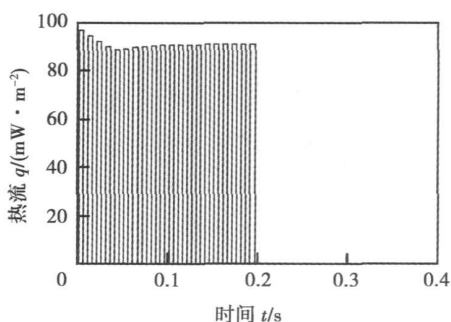
(3) 对于电阻热流来说,根据电阻热原理,在电阻基本不变的前提下,其与焊接电流的变化规律应基本上相同。在交变电流的输入下,热流量则呈现相同的交变性质,而一旦通电阶段结束,电阻热流立刻减小为零。

根据式(4)计算出传导热流的时间历程曲线,如图4所示。传导热流的变化规律与综合热流基本上一致,随着焊接时间的推移,热流量逐渐增大,一旦焊接结束,热流量突然下降,而后随时间变化缓慢减少。

一般在普通的电阻点焊过程中,总的产热量约为1000 J左右<sup>[8]</sup>。根据图3和图4曲线所围的面积



(a) 综合热流



(b) 电阻热流

图3 散入电极的热流随时间的历程曲线

Fig. 3 History of the heat flux dissipated into the electrode

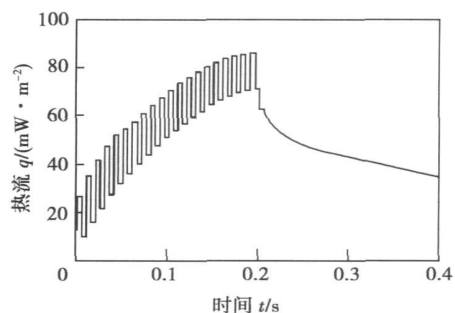


图4 散入电极的传导热流随时间的历程曲线

Fig 4 History of conducting heat flux dissipated into the electrode

计算可以得到0~0.4 s内,散入电极的总热量大小约为395 J,其中电阻热112 J,传导热287 J,这说明在焊接过程中散入到电极的热量以传导散热形式占主导地位。

## 5 试验验证

### 5.1 试验设备

由于在试验中无法将电阻热和传导热截然分开,而且也不能对电极的输入热直接进行测量,所以只能通过间接的测量方法来验证文中的结论。在焊接过程中,热量散入到电极头部后,会引起电极头部

温度的急剧升高。因此,通过测量电极头温度就可以验证电极输入热的变化规律。文中设计了一套通过快速响应热电偶来获取焊接过程中电极头部温度实时变化规律的测量系统。

该测量系统主要包括两大部分,即电阻点焊系统和数据采集处理系统。电阻点焊系统采用的是上海交大车身所的伺服电阻点焊系统<sup>[9]</sup>。数据采集处理系统是一套基于 PC 的实时数据采集处理平台,如图 5 所示。为了满足点焊电极瞬态温度(毫秒级)的测量要求,选用了美国 NANMAC 公司的快速响应热电偶作为电极温度传感器,该热电偶最快的响应速度可以达到微秒级,在试验中数据的采集速度设为 5 ms 即可。热电偶信号经信号调理后通过 NI 采集卡传输至 PC 系统,并由自编的软件程序读取并实时显示。

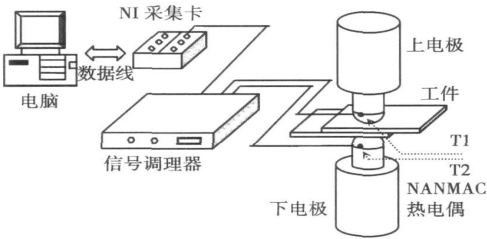


图 5 试验数据采集系统示意图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of data acquisition system

5.2 试验结果

按照与数值模拟相同的焊接条件,使用 1.0 mm 普通低碳钢板进行电阻点焊试验,测量得到稳定焊接时电极头部某点的温度变化曲线,如图 6 所示。

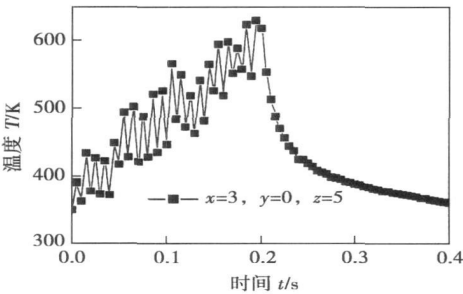


图 6 电极头部某点温度曲线

Fig. 6 Temperature curve of one point on electrode

由图可知,在焊接基本稳定的条件下,电极头部温度同样呈现交替变化的规律,与模拟分析的电极热输入规律基本一致,从而验证了文中的结论。

6 结 论

(1) 电阻点焊过程中,由焊件散入到电极的热量可以分为两部分,一是电极与工件接触面上产生的一部分电阻热直接传入电极;另外是由于电极与工件之间的温度差引起热量从工件传导至电极。

(2) 由模拟分析可知,散入到电极的总热流呈交变上升的规律,而电阻热流则同焊接电流变化规律一致,振幅基本不变,在焊接过程中散入到电极的热量以传导热形式占主导地位。

(3) 电极温度测量试验验证了数值模拟对电极输入热的分析结论。

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factured by electron beam welding is simulated by finite element method, according to the relation between the power and weld depth, the heat input is decreased by change of the power with weld depth to control the welding distortion of blisk. The result of calculations shows that the blisk distortion of the aero-engine can be controlled by decreasing the heat input on the conditions of meeting the demand of weld penetration and guaranteeing the quality of the welding, a theoretical method and numerical data is provided for controlling the welding distortion of the aero-engine.

**Key words:** heat input; numerical simulation; distortion

#### Heat input mechanics for spot welding electrode based on FEM

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**Abstract:** In order to study the heat dissipation of electrode during the spot welding process, the heat input mechanics of electrode for spot welding was analyzed in detail firstly. Then, the heat input model for electrode was built based on the finite element method (FEM) and the information of heat input during the welding process was analyzed. Finally, experiment was carried out to validate the conclusion. It's found that the dissipating heat of electrode was made of resistance heat and conduction heat. The resistance heat had the same law with the welding current and the conduction heat was the major part of the dissipating heat. This research is helpful to the further study on heat dissipation of electrode and quality control of spot welding.

**Key words:** resistance spot welding; heat input; finite element method

#### Fatigue life analysis of lap-shear spot weld of dual phase steels

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**Abstract:** Dual phase steel spot weld characteristic was investigated. And then fatigue strength of dual phase steel lap-shear spot weld was tested, the data for spot weld fatigue curve were obtained. The fatigue crack propagation path and failure modes of specimens were also studied. On the basis of crack propagation path local equivalent stress intensity factor  $k_{eq}$  was applied to analyze the fatigue life of dual phase steel spot weld. The test result indicated that  $k_{eq}$  was an effective parameter to predict spot weld fatigue strength prediction, which can correlate fatigue life of spot weld specimens with different thickness and weld nugget size.

**Key words:** dual phase steels; spot welding; fatigue strength; local equivalent stress intensity factor

#### Analysis on arc spectral radiation of TIG welding process of steel and aluminum with different parameters

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**Abstract:** Through adjusting welding parameters such as welding current, arc length and gas flow rate, the spectral distributions of TIG welding arc were collected. In order to explore the variation of arc radiation in different spectral zones, TIG welding processes of steel and aluminum were studied for spectral distribution analysis, respectively. For TIG welding of steel, the light radiation increases with the arc length in different spectral zones, among which the radiation intensity in spectral zones with less line spectrum increase linearly with the arc length. However, the change law is different for long arc and short arc. The light radiation increases with the growth of welding current. The light radiation is nearly the same when the gas flow rate was in a rather large value. When the gas flow rate was low which can not provide enough protection for the welding arc, the light radiation is affected obviously. For TIG welding of aluminum, the light radiation does not change a lot with the arc length variation. The radiation increases with the growth of welding current. The gas flow rate has great effect on the light radiation of arc when it is low, while has less effect on the light radiation of arc when it is high.

**Key word:** arc spectrum; welding parameter; TIG welding; intensity of radiation

#### Thermal cycling of rectangular chip resistor joints soldered with lead-free solder by diode laser

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**Abstract:** Soldering experiments of rectangular chip resistor components were carried out with Sn—Ag—Cu lead-free solder by diode laser soldering system and IR reflow soldering method, respectively, and the thermal cycling test of chip resistor component joints was also carried out. It is found that mechanical properties of chip resistor joints soldered by laser soldering system are better than the ones of chip resistor joints soldered by IR reflow soldering method; shear forces of chip resistor joints decrease gradually with the increasing of thermal cycling times, while at the same time, shear forces of laser soldered joints are larger than that of IR soldered joints. Shear fracture mode of chip resistor joints change from toughness fracture to brittle fracture as thermal cycling times increase.

**Key words:** rectangular chip resistor; Sn—Ag—Cu lead-free joints; diode laser soldering; thermal cycling

#### Heating characteristic of constricting arc with flux strips in ultra-narrow gap welding

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**Abstract:** Constricting arc with flux strips is employed in ultra-narrow gap welding, by measuring the cross sectional sizes of welds under different welding parameters, heating characteristic of