

# 钛合金窄间隙TIG焊试板热处理前后表面残余应力研究\*

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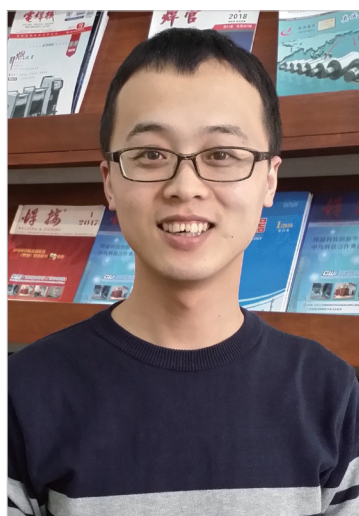
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**[摘要]** 采用磁控窄间隙 TIG 焊接方法对 31mm 厚 TC4 钛合金试板进行焊接, 焊接完成后采用压痕应变法测量真空退火处理前后表面焊接残余应力分布。结果表明, 试板表面纵向焊接残余应力  $\sigma_x$  和横向焊接残余应力  $\sigma_y$  均较高; 试板下表面焊接残余应力高于上表面焊接残余应力; 峰值焊接残余应力出现在高温热影响区, 数值可以达到材料屈服强度的 50%~60%。经过 650℃ 的真空退火热处理, 焊接试板的纵向和横向残余应力均显著降低, 残余应力降低幅度最高超过 50%, 剩余残余应力峰值均低于 200MPa, 表面残余应力重新分布。

**关键词:** TC4 钛合金; 窄间隙 TIG 焊接; 残余应力; 真空退火; 压痕应变法

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钛合金因比强度高、抗腐蚀性好、温度适应范围广、无磁性、高韧性、可焊性突出等特征, 在航空、航天、军事等领域有较广泛的应用, 拥有“太空金属”的美誉<sup>[1-2]</sup>。钛合金是一种轻质结构材料, 其应用水平已成为衡量飞机选材先进程度的一个重要标志。在军用飞机方面, 国外第 3 代战斗机用钛量占机体结构总质量的 20%~30%, 美国第 5 代战斗机 F-35 用钛量已高达 27%, F-22 战斗机用钛量更是高达 41%<sup>[3-5]</sup>。近年来, 工业领域对钛合金应用又以厚板钛合金结构居多, 因此研发和推广一种高效便捷、经济性好、用于焊接厚板钛合金结构的方法具有重要意义。

目前厚板钛合金主要采用电子束进行焊接, 电子束焊接具有焊接速度快、焊接变形小、热效率高等一系列优点, 但是生产成本低, 且许多结构受到真空室的限制<sup>[6-7]</sup>。磁控窄间

隙 TIG 焊接方法利用外加的横向交变磁场使得电弧发生摆动, 克服了厚板窄间隙焊接过程中侧壁融合难的问题<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

在所有的熔化焊工艺中, 由于焊接过程的不均匀加热及快速冷却, 不可避免地在焊接接头中产生焊接残余应力。焊接过程的不均匀温度场是产生焊接残余应力的根本原因。焊接残余应力的存在对构件的刚度及尺寸稳定性具有较大影响, 会降低构件的疲劳性能与抗脆断及抗应力腐蚀开裂的能力<sup>[10-11]</sup>。因此, 焊接残余应力的存在影响着焊接件的使用寿命及可靠性, 准确测量焊接残余应力具有重要意义。

为了消除残余应力的不利影响, 对于重要的焊接构件, 工程上一般要进行焊后热处理 (post-welding heat treatment, PWHT)。采用试验测试或数值模拟的方法研究焊接残余应力

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的数值和分布特征,对于焊接结构设计和工艺优化具有重要的意义,并已成为当前的研究热点。

本文利用磁控窄间隙 TIG 焊对 31mm 厚的 TC4 钛合金板进行焊接试验,采用压痕应变法研究焊接试板热处理前后的焊接残余应力分布特征,进而对焊后热处理效果进行评价,试验结果可为厚板钛合金的应用提供一定的参考依据。

### 试验材料及方法

尺寸为 650mm × 300mm × 31mm 的 TC4 钛合金磁控窄间隙 TIG 焊接试板由两块钛合金板材、垫板、引弧板和收弧板组成,采用 I 型坡口,坡口间隙 10mm。焊丝、垫板、引弧板和收弧板的材质与母材相同,焊丝直径 2.0mm,垫板尺寸为 750mm × 30mm × 10mm,引弧板和收弧板尺寸为 50mm × 100mm × 31mm。焊接时先通过焊接将两块待焊试板与垫板、引弧板和收弧板固定在一起,使根焊道与垫板融合在一起。焊接参数如表 1 所示。焊后经测量,试板正面焊缝余度 5mm、宽度 24mm,背面焊缝宽度 12mm (去除垫板后获得)。

表1 TC4钛合金磁控窄间隙TIG焊接参数

厚度 / mm	焊道总数	焊接电流 / A	焊接电压 / V	焊接速度 / (mm · s <sup>-1</sup> )	填丝速度 / (mm · s <sup>-1</sup> )	磁感应强度 / mT	电弧逆变频率 / Hz
31	6	370~390	16~18	7	105~110	8	20

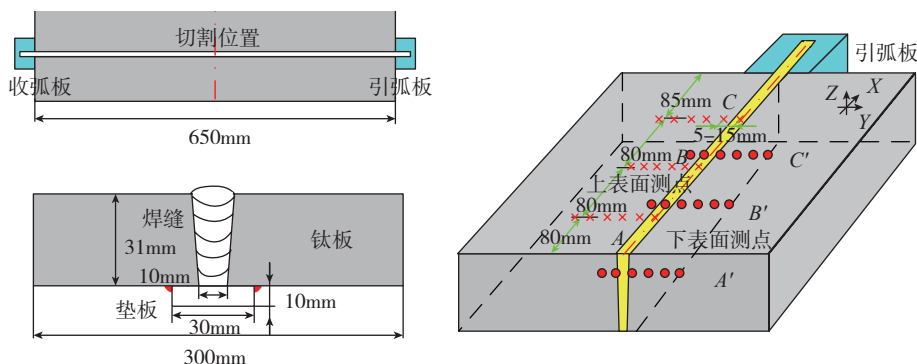


图1 上下表面应力测点示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of stress determination points arrangement on the upper and lower surface

焊后对焊接试板的残余应力进行测量,测量下表面焊接残余应力时先采用线切割方法将垫板去除。根据残余应力的可能分布特征和对比热处理效果的测量需要,本文所确定的测量方案如下:

首先将 650mm 长的试板中间进行线切割,获得 2 块尺寸为 325mm × 300mm × 31mm,应力分布特征相同的试样。然后取一块试样进行上下表面的原始残余应力检测,另一块试样进行真空热处理后测量残余应力,热处理规范为 650℃ /3h,测量过程以焊缝为中心,测量半宽度焊接试板的残余应力。上下表面沿垂直焊缝方向布置应变片,数量为 6~7 个,间距 5~15mm (根据实际应力测量结果进行调整),如图 1 所示。

本文采用压痕应变法<sup>[12]</sup>测定表面应力,应变片为 BA120-1BA-zky 双向片。应力测试仪为 KJS-3P 型。TC4 钛合金的压痕应变法测量系数需要事先进行标定试验,以便确定压痕应变增量和残余弹性应变之间的关系,为后期计算残余应力奠定基础。标定在自制水平拉伸装置上进行,采用与测量残余应力相同的应变片和压痕制造装置。图 2 为 TC4 钛合金

的压痕应变法标定曲线,该曲线显示了弹性应变和输出的压痕应变增量之间的关系。

### 结果与讨论

原始焊接试板和焊接残余应力测量过程照片见图 3。

为了反映焊缝长度方向上的残余应力分布特征,分别选取如图 1 所示的上表面 A、B、C 及下表面 A'、B'、

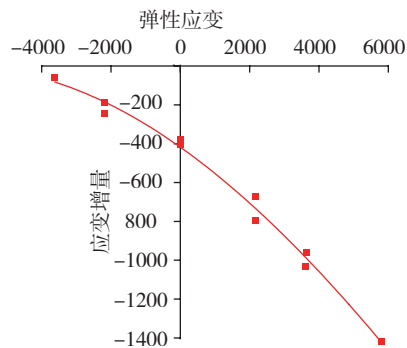
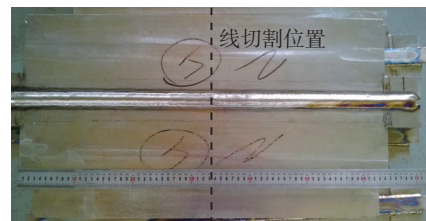
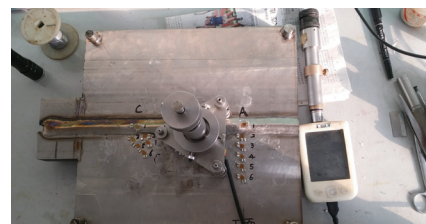


图2 TC4钛合金压痕应变法标定曲线  
Fig.2 TC4 Ti-alloy calibration result of indentation strain-gage method



(a)磁控窄间隙 TIG 焊缝正面形貌



(b)半长试板热处理前焊接残余应力测量过程



(c)半长试板热处理后焊接残余应力测量过程

图3 应力测量现场照片

Fig.3 Stress determination field

C' 6个位置进行焊接残余应力测量, 测量结果如图4、图5所示。

图4为上表面残余应力测量结果, 可以看出, 热处理前纵向残余应力 $\sigma_x$ 在A、B、C 3个位置的峰值分别为357MPa、330MPa和363MPa, 达到材料屈服强度的45%左右; 横向残余应力 $\sigma_y$ 峰值分别为260MPa、275MPa和232MPa, 达到材料屈服强度的30%左右。经过真空退火热处理, 焊接残余应力明显降低, 剩余峰值残余应力均低于200MPa, 尤其位置B处横向焊接残余应力 $\sigma_y$ 近乎为零, 而且热处理后焊接残余应力出现重新分布。

图5为下表面残余应力测量结果, 可以看出, 热处理前试板下表面焊接残余应力 $\sigma_x$ 峰值出现在熔合线附近, 3个位置分别为449MPa、470MPa和428MPa, 达到材料屈服强度的55%~60%, 高于上表面的结果。而横向残余应力 $\sigma_y$ 的数值也明显高于上表面, 达到材料屈服强度的45%~55%。与前面结果相似, 经过真空退火热处理, 焊接残余应力峰值明显降低, 剩余峰值残余应力均低于200MPa。

进一步分析图4、图5结果可以发现, 在焊接状态下, 试件下表面的焊接残余应力, 无论是纵向还是横向, 均要高于上表面的焊接残余应力, 尤以横向更为明显。对于下表面来说, 纵向和横向应力相差不大, 但对于上表面, 纵向应力要高于横向应力。最大残余应力一般位于焊缝两侧的高温热影响区。

由于该试板的焊接过程是单面多层焊, 导致每焊一层焊缝都会对下表面的焊接残余应力有所叠加, 同时背面垫板的刚性固定对试件产生的拘束使得焊件收缩变形更加困难, 从而造成下表面的焊接残余应力高于上表面的焊接残余应力。而且对于多层焊来说, 焊接残余应力的叠加效应对横向应力 $\sigma_y$ 的影响尤为明显, 所

以导致下表面横向焊接残余应力显著增加。

经过650℃的真空退火处理, 焊

接残余应力明显降低, 上下表面峰值残余应力均小于200MPa, 原始峰值残余应力越高, 应力消除比例越为明

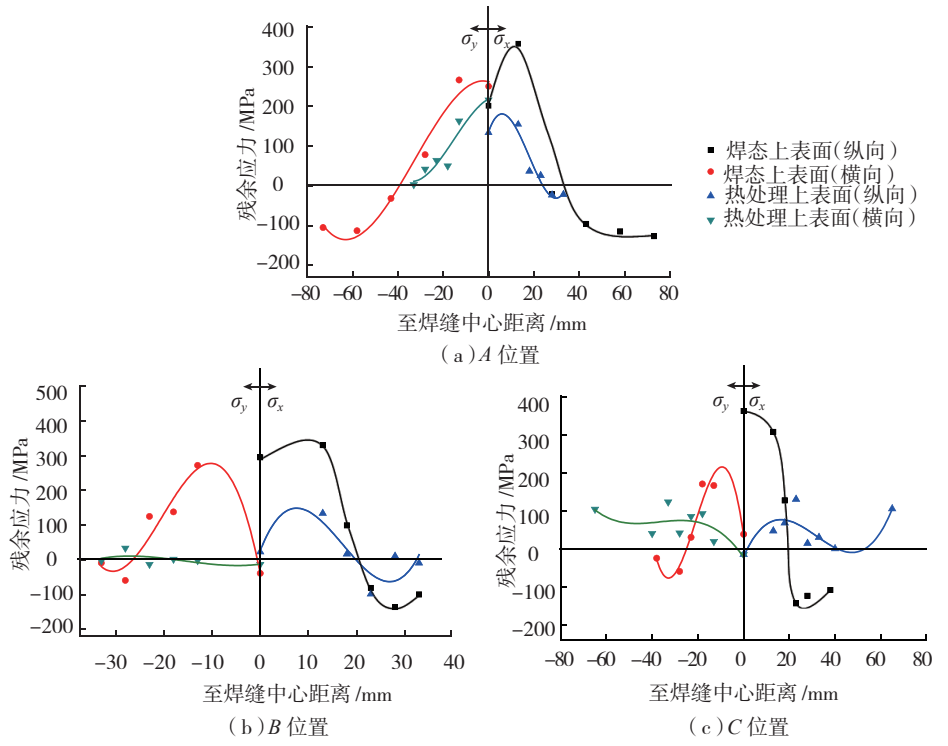


图4 31mm厚钛合金热处理前后上表面应力分布状态  
Fig.4 Residual stress distributions on upper surface for 31mm thick weldment before and after PWHT

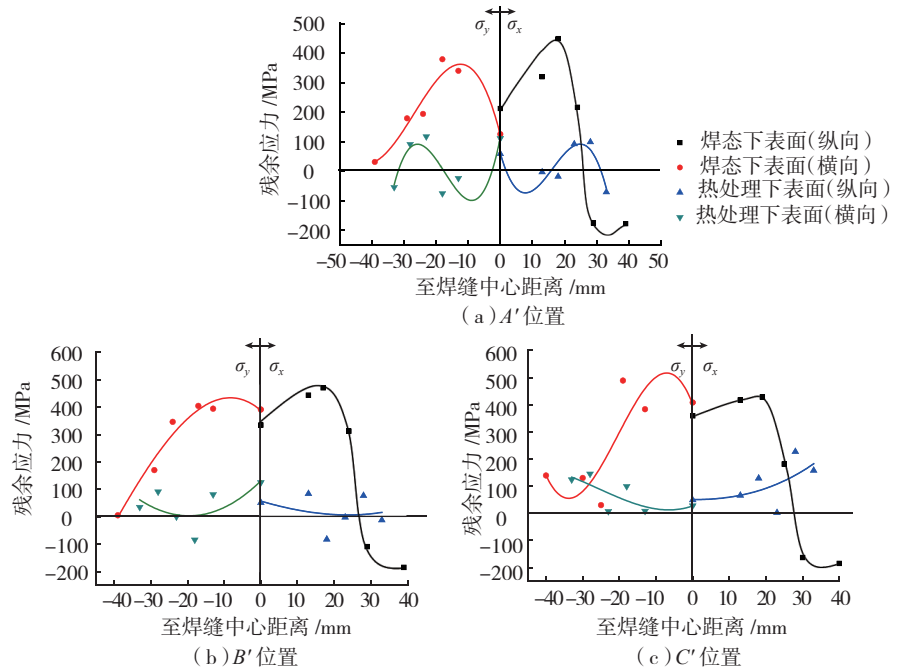


图5 31mm厚钛合金热处理前后下表面应力分布状态  
Fig.5 Residual stress distributions on the lower surface for 31mm thick weldment before and after PWHT

显,焊接残余应力的分布特点也随之发生改变。

## 结论

(1) 31mm 厚的 TC4 试板经磁控窄间隙 TIG 焊后,试板下表面焊接残余应力要高于上表面,下表面峰值焊接残余应力达到材料屈服强度的 60%,而上表面焊接峰值焊接残余应力约为材料屈服强度的 45%,峰值焊接残余应力均出现在焊接接头高温热影响区附近。

(2) 经过 650℃ 真空退火热处理,焊接试板纵向和横向残余应力均显著降低,残余应力降低幅度最高超过 50%,热处理后的残余应力峰值均不超过 200MPa,表面残余应力出现了重新分布。

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## Surface Welding Residual Stresses of TC4 Ti-Alloy Weldments by Narrow Gap TIG Welding Before and After PWHT

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[ABSTRACT] 31mm thick TC4 Ti-alloy plates were welded by magnetically controlled narrow gap TIG, the surface residual stress distributions were measured by indentation strain-gage method before and after vacuum post-welding heat

treatment (PWHT). The results show that the levels of longitudinal and transverse residual stress is all high on the weldment surface. The residual stresses on the lower surface are little higher than that on the upper surface, especially for transverse residual stress. The residual stresses peak value of the weldment exists in the high temperature heat affect zone, which reaches 50%–60% of the material yield strength. After 650°C vacuum post-welding heat treatment, longitudinal and transverse stresses on the weldment surface are significantly reduced, maximum stress reduction is more than 50%, the residual stress peak value left on the surface doesn't exceed 200MPa, and the original welding residual stresses on the surface go to redistribute.

**Keywords:** TC4 Ti-alloy; Narrow gap TIG welding; Residual stress; Vacuum post-welding heat treatment; Indentation strain-gage method

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## Review of Laser Welding Under Subatmospheric Pressure

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**[ABSTRACT]** Compared with traditional welding methods, high-power laser welding is characterized by high efficiency and good welding quality, especially in the welding process of thick plates. However, it was found out in recent researches when the laser power increased to a certain level, the welding penetration won't get deeper any longer due to the absorption, refraction and the scattering effect of the plasma plume. That is generated by the evaporation of metal, and to prevent the laser beam from entering the keyhole. Welding under subatmospheric pressure is regard as an effective method and has an impressive promotion on both welding penetration and porosity defects. The development of the high-power laser welding under subatmospheric pressure, as well as some relevant issues are summarized according to recent researches.

**Keywords:** Laser welding under subatmospheric pressure; Penetration depth; Porosity; Molten pool behavior; Plasma plume

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