

钢表面激光熔覆 Ni 基 ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷层的研究

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本文用 SEM、EDAX、XRD 和显微硬度计分析了 45 钢表面激光熔覆 Ni 基 ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷层的组织结构与性能。结果表明: 激光熔覆的 Ni 基 ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷层出现分层现象, 表层为致密的 ZrO_2 陶瓷层, 与钢基体结合的中间层为 Ni 基合金; 陶瓷层主要由 $t\text{-ZrO}_2$ 相与少量 Ni 基 γ 固溶体组成, 激光的快速熔凝过程抑制了 ZrO_2 的 $t \rightarrow m$ 相转变; 在最优激光参数条件下, 可获得与钢基体结合良好的致密 ZrO_2 陶瓷熔覆层, 其硬度值达到 $\text{HV}_{0.2}1720$; 激光参数偏离最优值时, 熔覆的陶瓷层出现微孔、裂纹, 且硬度大幅度下降。

关键词: 激光熔覆, ZrO_2 陶瓷, 表面改性

Study of Laser Clad Ni-base Alloy/ ZrO_2 (4Y) Ceramic Layer on the Surface of 45 Steel

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In this paper the microstructure and hardness of laser clad Ni-base/ ZrO_2 (4Y) ceramic layer on the surface of 45 steel are examined by SEM、EDAX、XRD and microdurometer. A layering phenomenon is observed in laser clad zone, in which there are two layers; ZrO_2 ceramic surface layer followed by solidified Ni-base solid solution. The ceramic layer mainly consists of $t\text{-ZrO}_2$ and $\gamma\text{-Ni}$ phases. The quick melting and solidifying caused by laser processing restrains $t \rightarrow m\text{-ZrO}_2$ phase transformation. Under appropriate processing parameters, a homogeneous and non-porous ZrO_2 ceramic layer is obtained, and its microhardness is up to $\text{HV}_{0.2}1720$.

Keywords: laser cladding, ZrO_2 ceramics, surface modification

前 言

陶瓷材料具有抗高温腐蚀、耐磨损和化学稳定性好等一系列优良特性。利用等离子喷涂、热喷涂等技术在金属表面喷涂陶瓷作为热障涂层或耐磨层, 实现材料的表面改性已作过大量研究^[1,2]。此类喷涂陶瓷层的不足之处是与基体结合较弱且其内存在较多孔隙, 降低了使用效果。A. Petitbon 等^[3]在铸铁表面等离子喷涂 ZrO_2 陶瓷层后, 再用激光进行熔化处理以改善其性能。为简化工艺, 本文在 45 钢表面直接用激光熔覆 Ni 基 ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷层获得成功, 并对陶瓷层的组织、性能及其与激光工艺参数的关系进行了研究。

一、实验方法

基体材料为轧制态 45 钢, 尺寸 $40\text{mm} \times 20\text{mm} \times 20\text{mm}$, 表面经磨削加工。4mol. % Y_2O_3 稳定化的 ZrO_2 粉末, 粒度 $0.05 \sim 1\mu\text{m}$, $m\text{-ZrO}_2$ 相含量 40.7vol. %, $t\text{-ZrO}_2$ 相含量 59.3vol. %。Ni 基自熔合金粉, 粒度 $30\mu\text{m}$, 化学

成分 (wt%): Cr15、B4.0、Si5.8、C0.8、Ni 余量。将 Ni 基自熔合金粉与 60vol. % ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷粉末混合均匀, 用自配的粘接剂均匀涂敷在 45 钢基体表面, 涂敷厚度 0.25mm。

采用 GJ-1 型 2kW CO_2 激光器进行单道熔覆实验, 光斑直径 3mm, 使用功率 800、1000W, 扫描速度 $2 \sim 12\text{mm/s}$, 熔覆时试样用氩气保护。

激光熔覆后的试样经电化学浸蚀制备成金相样品, 用 SEM、EDAX 及 XRD 研究熔覆陶瓷层的组织、成分与相组成; 用显微硬度计加载 200g 测定硬度。

二、实验结果与分析

1. 陶瓷熔覆层的组织

图 1 是在 45 钢表面激光熔覆 Ni 基 ZrO_2 (4Y) 陶瓷层横截面的低倍形貌。由图可见, 熔覆区大致可划分为三层: 表面厚约 $150\mu\text{m}$ 的陶瓷层、中间结合带及基体。

图 2 显示了表面陶瓷层与其下部结合区的微观组织。结合区的组织为等轴晶的 γ - (Ni、Cr、Fe) 固溶体、

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2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

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表 6 铸件解剖试样及其附铸试样的室温力学性能

性能 炉号	热处理 制度	取样 部位	σ_b	$\sigma_{0.2}$	δ_5	ψ	a_K
			MPa	MPa	%	%	kJ/m ²
903	HIP 915±5℃, 119MPa, 2.5h	附铸试样 上	955	865	12.6	21.5	—
		中	959	866	12.3	20.5	—
		下	950	851	11.0	19.3	429
903	HIP 915±5℃, 119MPa, 2.5h	解剖试样 上锥段	959	866	10.4	18.1	421
		下锥段	936	851	8.3	19.0	440
		法兰盘	904	831	6.8	15.6	481(弦向) 504(径向)

我们认为，产生上述情况的主要原因是：上下锥段的铸件壁厚（17mm）与附铸试样直径（ $\phi 13.5\text{mm}$ ）较为接近，即它们的浇注成形及冷却条件相近（或结晶组织状态相似），所以它们的力学性能也大致相当；而从法兰部位切取的试样则不同，因为法兰厚度大（36mm），浇注后冷却速度慢，形成的晶粒粗大，因此它的力学性能也就略低。

在采用本工艺铸造 ZT4 合金铸件情况下，透过（“4”）附铸试样的力学性能与其所处位置无关；（“6”）附铸试样与铸件解剖试样力学性能的差别的分析推理，似可认为：（1）附铸试样的力学性能，仅代表厚度与其截面相当那部分铸件的性能；（2）铸件壁薄部位的性能高于壁厚部位的性能；（3）可设置截面与铸件最厚部位相当的附铸试样，以代表铸件的最低力学性能。这一推理的正确性有待进一步证实，若能成立将有重要的实用价值。

五、技术经济效益

采用钛合金固定壳体代替钢制件后，其结构重量将一举减轻约 40%；这意味着可明显减轻起飞重量，或者说提高了射程。

采用铸钛代替模锻钛件后，通过初步的分析对比，其经济效益更为明显：（a）毛坯重量可减轻 50%；（b）加工工时可减少近 40%；（c）零件的制造成本可降低 50%以上；（d）可有效提高钛材的利用率，仅就高度只有 250mm，壁较厚而且外型较简单的固定壳体而言，铸件

的利用率达 40%，而锻件仅为 25%。

六、结 论

1. 采用本工艺研制的 ZT4 钛合金固定壳体，通过 HIP 后铸件的几何尺寸、化学成分、力学性能和冶金质量全面满足有关技术标准要求。这种工艺达到了国内领先水平，在国外也无先例。

2. 本课题采用的工艺方案，是当前铸造优质大型钛合金固定壳体铸件的最经济、合理和可靠的方法。对于类似结构的大型航天钛合金部件的制造，有重要的参考价值。

3. HIP 可有效消除钛铸件内部的缩孔、疏松、气孔等冶金缺陷，并可明显改善钛合金的综合性能，从而提高了使用的可靠性。

4. 铸钛固定壳体已通过了水压、地面热试车等一系列的部件试验和考核，可正式投入实际使用。

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2. 表面陶瓷层主要由 t-ZrO₂ 相与少量 Ni 基 γ 固溶体组成，激光的快速熔凝过程抑制了 ZrO₂ 的 t→m 相变。

3. 在最优激光参数条件下可获得致密且与钢基体结合良好的 Ni 基 ZrO₂ (4Y) 陶瓷熔覆层，其硬度值达

到 HV_{0.2}1720；激光参数偏离最优值时，熔覆的陶瓷层出现微孔、裂纹，且硬度大幅度下降。

4. 随激光束扫描速度降低，单道熔覆的 Ni 基 ZrO₂ (4Y) 陶瓷层的旁侧角变小。

参考文献（略）