



喷射共沉积 SiCp/Al 复合材料的组织与力学性能^{*}

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摘要 用喷射共沉积技术制备了含35vol%SiC的SiCp/Al复合材料。用扫描电镜观察了这种复合材料沉积态的孔隙和SiC颗粒分布。在拉伸实验机上测量了不同工艺条件下制备的SiCp/Al的应力-应变曲线,用扫描电镜观察了雾化前先抽真空、再充氮气保护工艺条件下得到的SiCp/Al经热压后拉伸试样的断口形貌。实验结果表明,沉积态复合材料孔隙数量较少、尺寸较小,SiC分布均匀。雾化前抽真空并充氮气、热压均可提高屈服强度、拉伸强度和伸长率。拉伸断口的扫描电镜观察结果表明,材料的断裂方式为微孔聚集型断裂。

主题词 喷射共沉积 颗粒强化金属基复合材料

1 引言

SiCp/Al复合材料以其高比弹性模量、高比强度、高耐磨性及低价格日益受到重视。人们对SiCp/Al复合材料的制造工艺进行了大量的研究,按照制造过程中基体的温度,所有工艺可被概括为三类:液相工艺、固相工艺和固液两相工艺^[1]。液相工艺是用各种各样的方法将SiC颗粒加入到液相的Al基体中^[2~4],但液相工艺无法从根本上消除SiC的团聚、比重偏析以及SiC在基体中的微观不均匀性,且界面反应强烈^[1]。固相法主要是粉末冶金法,此类工艺工序繁多,成本高,且粉末表面氧化,引入杂质多^[5]。固液两相工艺主要是半固态搅拌工艺和喷射共沉积工艺。然而半固态搅拌工艺又受基体凝固温度范围的限制^[1],近二十年来兴起的喷射共沉积工

艺以其特有的优越性将成为制备颗粒强化复合材料的最有发展前途的技术。其原理是:将强化颗粒在液态金属或合金喷射沉积的同时加入。因而强化颗粒分布均匀,界面反应完全受到抑制^[1,5]。

本文用喷射共沉积技术制备了35vol%SiC的SiCp/Al复合材料,测量了不同工艺条件下得到的材料的屈服强度、拉伸强度和伸长率,并观察了其中一种试样的拉伸断口形貌。

2 实验方法

2.1 SiCp/Al复合材料的制备

实验选用工业纯铝(含Al 99.9%),2~3μm的SiCp,实验设备如图1所示。300kHz×60kW高频感应炉熔炼,喷嘴选用环缝式超声气体雾化喷嘴,粒子加入系统为自行研制

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的流体携带喷粉装置。主要工艺参数如下：

漏嘴内径为3mm; 雾化压力为0.2MPa;
溶体过热度为100°C;
沉积盘温度为350°C;
雾化焦点到沉积盘距离为210mm。

选用一种能使SiC颗粒与Al均匀混合的方式加入SiC颗粒。调节携带SiC颗粒的气体的流量,使得最终得到的复合材料中SiC颗粒的体积分数约为35%。

在下述两种情况下雾化:(a)先将雾化室抽真空至 1.3×10^{-2} Pa,再充氮气至0.045MPa;(b)大气。

将(a)种情况制得的SiCp/Al复合材料取出一部分,在600°C,0.3MPa的压力下热压45min

上述工艺可概括成表1。将上述三种工艺制备的SiCp/Al材料加工成拉伸试样,尺寸如图2。

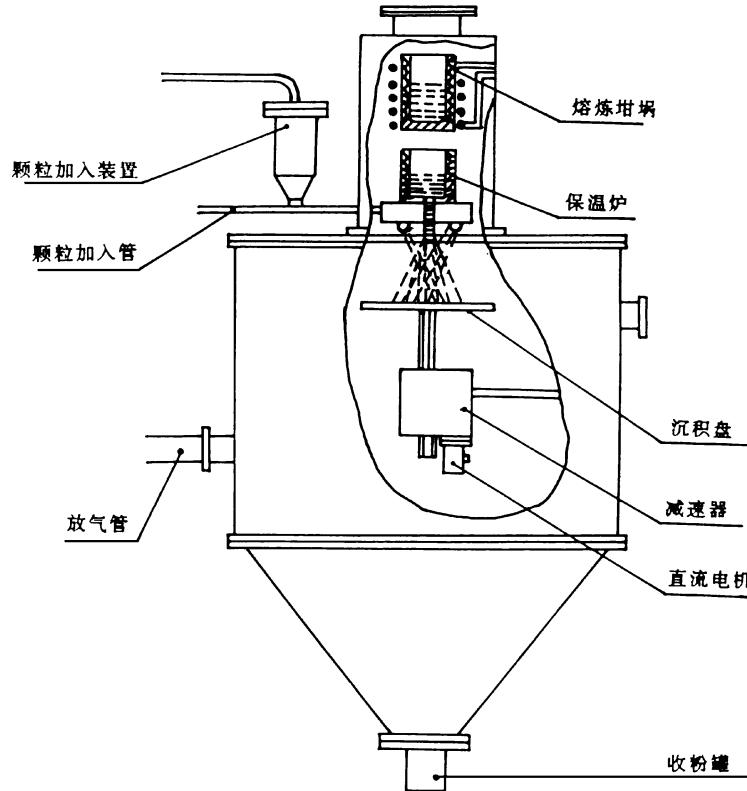


图1 喷射共沉积装置

Fig. 1 Apparatus for spray co-deposition

2.2 沉积态SiCp/Al复合材料的孔隙及SiC颗粒分布观察

用扫描电镜观察工艺(2)、(3)制备的SiCp/Al复合材料的孔隙和SiC颗粒分布。

2.3 SiCp/Al复合材料的力学性能测试

用拉伸实验机测量上述三种试样的应力-应变曲线,根据应力-应变曲线确定屈服强度、拉伸强度和伸长率。

表1 SiCp/Al 复合材料的制备工艺

Table 1 The manufacturing process
for SiCp composites

工艺编号	雾化前雾化室状态	后续加工
1	先抽真空,再充氮气	热压
2	先抽真空,再充氮气	无
3	大气	无

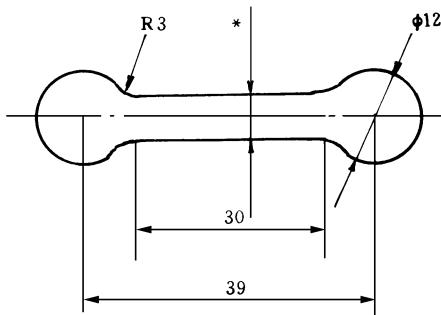


图2 拉伸试样的尺寸

(* 具体尺寸根据试样确定)

Fig. 2 Dimensions of the tensile specimen

2.4 SiCp/Al 复合材料拉伸试样的断口形貌观察

用扫描电镜观察工艺(1)制备材料的拉伸试样断口形貌。

3 实验结果与分析

3.1 SiCp/Al 复合材料沉积态孔隙及 SiC 颗粒的分布



图3 工艺(2)、(3)制备的 SiCp/Al 的孔隙与 SiC 颗粒分布

Fig. 3 Distribution of pore and SiC particles in SiCp/Al composite made by the process(2) & (3)

如图3所示,本实验得到的沉积态 SiCp/Al 复合材料孔隙数量较少、尺寸较小;SiC 颗粒分布均匀。SiC 颗粒分布均匀表明本实验所用的流体携带喷粉装置以及 SiC 颗粒的加入方式能使 Al 与 SiC 颗粒形成均匀混合物。孔隙的存在是由于喷射距离长,沉积层中的固相分数较大所致。

3.2 SiCp/Al 复合材料的力学性能

三种试样的拉伸曲线如图4(a)、(b)、(c)所示。发生屈服后,应力仍随应变的增加而增加,这是颗粒的加入导致变形过程中硬化造成的。材料的力学性能见表2。

表2 SiCp/Al 复合材料的力学性能

Table 2 The mechanical properties of SiCp composites

工艺编号	屈服强度, MPa	拉伸强度, MPa	伸长率, %
1	42	61	25
2	38	52	21
3	31	45	13

从表2可以看出,雾化前抽真空并通氮气保护,避免了雾化过程中 Al 的氧化,热压可消除部分孔隙,这两种工艺都有利于提高力学性能。

3.3 SiCp/Al 复合材料拉伸试样的断形貌

如图5所示,断裂方式为微孔聚集型断裂。图5(b)为一个韧窝的形貌,韧窝中含有几个 SiC 颗粒。

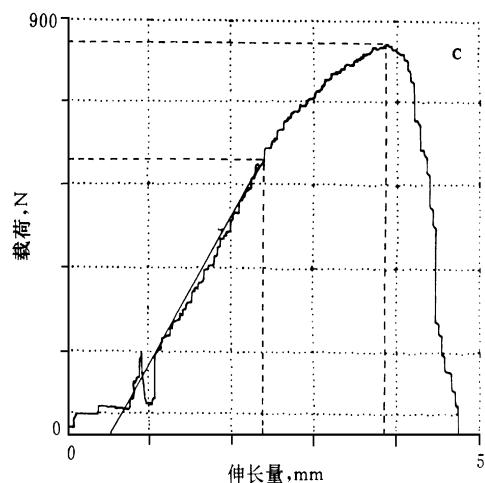
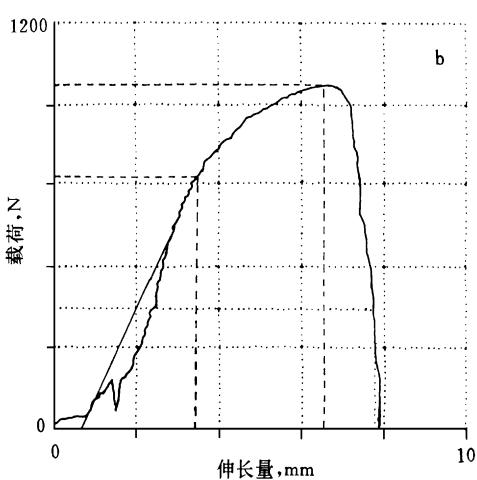
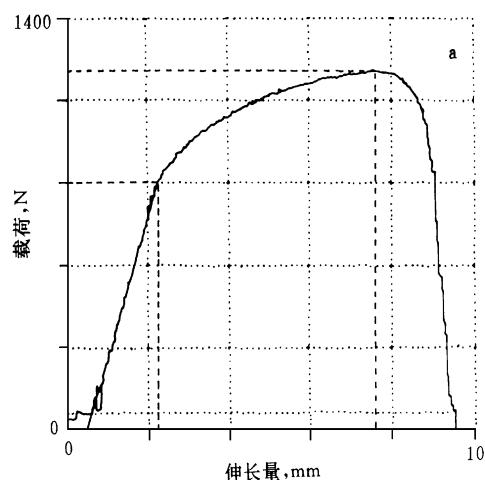


图4 三种工艺制备的复合材料的拉伸曲线

Fig. 4 The tensile curve of SiCp/Al composites made by three processes

a. 工艺(1), 试样宽4.21mm, 试样厚4.76mm

b. 工艺(2), 试样宽4.98mm, 试样厚3.90mm

c. 工艺(3), 试样宽4.85mm, 试样厚3.90mm

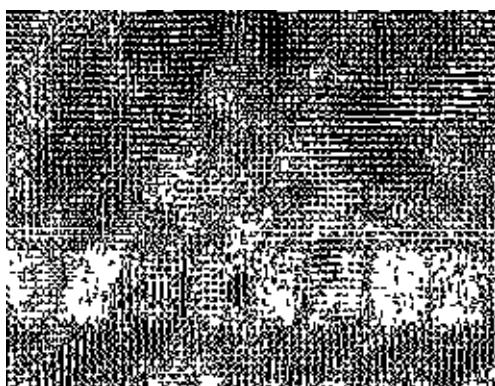


图5 工艺(1)制备的材料的拉伸断口形貌
a. 低倍形貌 b. 高倍形貌

Fig. 5 The morphology of the fracture surface of the tensile specimen made by process(1)

4 讨论

本实验制备的 SiCp/Al 复合材料的强度都较低。工艺(3)制备的材料,是由于 Al 液滴氧化导致结合差以及孔隙的存在造成的;工艺(2)制备的材料,是孔隙造成的;工艺(1)制备的材料虽然热压使强度有所提高,但由于压力太低(0.3MPa),只能消除部分孔隙,残存孔隙阻碍了复合材料强度的进一步提高。

因此,提高复合材料的力学性能必须避免雾化过程中的氧化。这就要求雾化前对雾化室抽真空并充保护气。另外,应尽量消除材料中的孔隙。沉积态的材料中孔隙的存在表明喷射距离长,沉积时固相含量多,这点可通过合理选择喷射距离,以保证既获得快速凝固组织,又得到几乎完全致密的材料。对含有一定孔隙的沉积态材料进行后续压力加工,也是一条合理的工艺路线。但应合理选择压

力加工工艺,以彻底消除孔隙。

5 结论

(1) 喷射共沉积技术可以制备颗粒分布均匀的 SiCp/Al 复合材料;

(2) 雾化前先抽真空再通保护气氛以及后续加工均可提高 SiCp/Al 复合材料的力学性能;

(3) 雾化前先抽真空再通保护气氛制得的含 35vol% SiCp/Al 复合材料在热压后其拉伸断裂方式为微孔聚积型断裂。

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简讯 ·

重庆有色金属学会粉末冶金学术委员会成立

重庆有色金属学会粉末冶金学术委员会成立大会于1997年4月24日至26日在重庆大学举行。学术委员会挂靠在重庆大学,成立大会由重庆大学冶金及材料工程系主办。来自市内外50个单位的75名代表参加了大会。经代表们选举产生了以重庆大学张廷楷为理事长、高家诚等为副理事长以及理事共28人组成的第一届委员会。大会通过了重庆市粉末冶金学术委员会章程,各粉末冶金企事业单位进行了信息交流及市场前景分析,参观了技术设备较为先进的重庆华孚粉末冶金厂。

与会代表畅谈了重庆市粉末冶金工业现状,展望了粉末冶金发展的美好前景。代表们认为,重庆市粉末冶金发展的春天到了。重庆成立直辖市后调整了工业产品结构,将汽车、摩托车作为第一支柱产业,这就是粉末冶金发展的希望所在。

粉末冶金与汽车工业的关系十分密切,在汽车工业发达的国家,汽车是粉末冶金产品的第一用户,汽车零件占粉末冶金烧结零件总产量的70~80%。粉末冶金零件行业随汽车工业的发展而壮大,随汽车工业的萧条而衰退。目前我国汽车粉末冶金零件约占烧结零件的46%,已成为第一大用户,其次是农机和家用电器,分别约占25%和23%。可见我国粉末冶金的兴衰同样与汽车工业息息相关。

最近市委市政府召开的“汽车工业发展战略研讨会”上提出,“九五”末重庆市将形成汽车450万辆,摩托车57.4万辆的汽车整体生产能力,使汽车产量从目前占全国产量的8%提高到19%,确保在全国汽车生产城市排名的第5位,力争第4位。到2010年将重庆市建成年产百万辆级的名符其实的汽车城。

重庆市把汽车摩托车作为第一支柱产业,为重庆市粉末冶金工业的发展提供了千载难逢的机遇。代表们一致认为,一定要把握机遇、迎接挑战、加快发展,为振兴重庆市粉末冶金工业作出更大贡献。

〔张廷楷供稿〕

Manufacture of $Fe\cdot3Al_2O_3\cdot2SiO_2$ Composite Green by In-situ Coagulation Mu Baichun (Liaoning Institute of Technology, Jinzhou 121001)

The basic processing of $Fe\cdot3Al_2O_3\cdot2SiO_2$ composite green by in situ coagulation in slip casting is reported. The influences of the solid content and coagulant in composite slurry on the properties of composite green body are investigated. The results show that the in-situ coagulation of composite slurry is facilitated by the coagulant. By changing the contents of solid, coagulant and buffer in composite slurry, the coagulation time and strength of composite green body can be adjusted. The composite green body is characterized by high density and homogeneity, sufficient ejection strength and little dimensional change rate.

Key words: in-situ coagulation, $Fe\cdot$ mullite composite

Process of Bioceramic Coating with Laser-remelting Pretreatment Gao Jiacheng, Zhang Yaping, Tang Hua (Chongqing University, 630044)

The bioceramic coating was made by Lasser-remelt pretreating a layer of mixed powder $CaHPO_4\cdot2H_2O\cdot CaCO_3\cdot Y_2O_3$ on the TC⁴ substrate. Effect of laser-remelting pretreatment on microstructures and properties was studied by SEM ESD XRD etc. The results show that laser-remelting pretreatment is favorable to improvement of the mechanical properties and biocompatibility of bioceramic coating.

Key words: bioceramic, laser-remelting, coating

Continuous Production of Ultrafine Iron Powder Sun Weimin, Jin Shouri (Shenyang Polytechnic University, 110023)

The DC electric arc plasma method of increasing generation rate of ultrafine iron powder is studied. The results show that the generation rate of ultrafine iron powder is increased about 50% with a inclined electrode and it is increased one time when the pure iron was substituted with a mixture of tungsten and iron.

Key words: ultrafine iron powder, generation rate

Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of SiCp/Al Composites Made by Spray Co-deposition Zhang Liying, Wu Chengyi, Lin Yaojun, Wang Rui (University of Science & Technology in Beijing, 100083)

The SiCp/Al composites with 35 vol% SiCp have been made by spray co-deposition. Pores and distribution of SiC particles in the composites as-deposited has been observed with SEM. The stress-strain curves of SiCp/Al composites from several processes have been obtained in tensile apparatus. The chamber is vacuumized, nitrogen is filled before atomization and as-deposited composite is hotpressed then the morphology of the fracture surface has been investigated by SEM. The results show that the composite as de-

posited has low porosity, small pore dimensions and uniform distribution of SiC particles, the yield strength, tensile strength and elongation are elevated, and the fracture mechanism of the SiCp/Al composites is pore aggregation.

Key words: spray co-deposition, particle reinforced metal matrix composites

Influence of MoS₂ and C on the Properties of P/M Diamond Composite Material Wu Yikun (Chongqing Metallurgy Industry Administration office, 630010) Yu Qing (Yuzhou University, Chongqing 630036)

The influence of MoS₂ and C on the properties of diamond composite material have been studied. The results show that the hardness and transverse rupture strength of diamond composite material are increased, its antifrictional properties, emerging high, grinding ratio were improved by addition of MoS₂ and C. The cutting rate and use life of the tools also increased.

Key words: composite material, diamond tool, properties

Development in Valve of Auto Shock Absorbers Wang Hongbin (Jiangmen P/M Factory Co LTD, 529000)

The process of design and manufacture, and some technological problems has briefly described.

Key words: P/M parts, sizing

Measurement of Sintered Steel's Fracture Toughness by Repeated Impact with Low Energy Cao Shunhua, Xu Renze (Central South University of Technology, Changsha 410084)

The repeated impact method with low energy, was adopted for measuring the fracture toughness of sintered carbon steels with sample size of 12mm × 12.5mm × 62.5mm. The effect of carbon content, cooling rate and annealing process on the sintered steels' fracture toughness was studied. The results show that the fracture toughness, K_{IC} value of sintered carbon steels, is dominated by their strength, and their ductility is necessary for improving the fracture toughness of the sintered steels.

Key words: repeated impact with low energy, fracture toughness, sintered carbon steel

Functional Structure Materials Prepared by Spray Co-deposition Liu Youchang, Yang Gencang, Lü Yili (Northwestern Polytechnic University, Xian 710072)

The typical characteristics of the spray co-deposition were summarized. It is promising to manufacture the material with high damping capacity, good friction-wear, high strength and high conductivity properties.

Key words: spray co-deposition, metal matrix composites