

# 晶粒尺寸对双激光束双侧同步焊接接头力学性能的影响

陈丹, 刘婷, 赵艳秋, 王磊磊, 占小红\*

南京航空航天大学材料科学与技术学院, 江苏 南京 211106

**摘要** 用 ER4047 焊丝对厚度为 2.0 mm 的 2060/2099 铝锂合金进行双激光束双侧同步焊接实验, 定量分析了晶粒尺寸对铝锂合金 T 型焊接接头力学性能的影响。实验结果表明, 等轴细晶区内晶粒近似为圆形, 当焊接热输入为 46.16 J/mm 时, 晶粒的尺寸最小。随着随焊接热输入的增大, 等轴细晶区的宽度逐渐增大, 柱状晶尺寸逐渐减小, 铝锂合金 T 型接头的焊缝熔合线区域发生局部软化现象, 导致该区域内的显微硬度最低。T 型环向拉伸实验结果表明, 下熔合线区域为接头薄弱区, 该区域内晶粒尺寸对焊接接头力学性能的影响也最大。焊趾处为应力集中区域, 也是拉伸断裂的起始点。拉伸断裂过程中, 裂纹由焊趾处逐渐扩展至下熔合线, 最终在下熔合线的蒙皮处断裂。研究表明, 熔合区内的晶粒尺寸越小, 焊接接头的力学性能越好。

**关键词** 激光技术; 双激光束双侧同步焊接; 晶粒尺寸; 力学性能; 铝锂合金

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## 1 引言

2060/2099 铝锂合金是第三代 Al-Cu-Li 系铝锂合金<sup>[1]</sup>, 具有密度小、比强度高、比刚度高等特性以及良好的耐腐蚀性和超塑性。相比传统的铝锂合金, 2060/2099 铝锂合金可使结构的质量减少 10%~15%, 刚度提高 15%~20%<sup>[2]</sup>, 为航空航天构件的研制和开发提供了新思路<sup>[3-4]</sup>。但铝锂合金的沸点低、热膨胀率和热导率高, 焊接时宜采用热源能量集中的焊接方式。而激光焊接能量密度大、焊接速度快、焊后变形小, 在铝锂合金的焊接中具有较大优势<sup>[5]</sup>。针对飞机机身壁板独特的焊接结构, 双激光束双侧同步焊接(DLBSW)工艺可在保证机身外形完整性的前提下提升焊接效率和焊接质量<sup>[6]</sup>。

DLBSW 铝锂合金的过程中, 焊缝金属受到热源的焊接热循环作用, 在焊缝附近会形成一条细长的等轴晶带, 该区域是整个 T 型焊接接头最薄弱的区域之一。原因是该区域内晶粒形貌和尺寸的变化

不均匀性极大<sup>[7]</sup>, 不合适的热输入会影响熔池内金属的温度梯度和凝固速度, 导致焊缝区域晶粒粗大, 不利于焊接构件的宏观成形和整体力学性能的提升<sup>[8]</sup>。

通过计算不同热输入下的晶粒尺寸可分析不同热源功率比值对焊缝成形的影响。本文在前期实验获得的工艺参数基础上, 进一步开展了焊接实验, 以获取优良的焊缝晶粒组织形貌。同时, 定量分析了晶粒尺寸与焊缝接头形貌和力学性能之间的关系, 得到最佳晶粒尺寸的焊接工艺参数。针对厚度为 2 mm 的 2060/2099 铝锂合金进行了 DLBSW 实验, 研究了不同焊接参数下焊缝不同区域内的晶粒形貌和尺寸, 并分析了不同晶粒形貌和尺寸对焊接接头力学性能的影响, 为进一步提升焊接接头的力学性能提供了参考和指导。

## 2 实验材料与方法

实验母材(BM)为 2060/2099 铝锂合金, 其中, 蒙皮采用尺寸为 500 mm×125 mm×2 mm 的 2060

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\* E-mail: zhanxiaohong@126.com

铝锂合金薄板, 桁条采用尺寸为 650 mm×28 mm×2 mm 的 2099 铝锂合金薄板, 填充材料选用直径为 1.2 mm 的 ER4047 铝硅焊丝, 母材及焊

丝的化学成分如表 1 所示。考虑到铝锂合金表面存在氧化膜, 为了保证接头的焊接质量, 焊接前用化学方法严格清洗试样表面的氧化膜和油污。

表 1 母材及焊丝中化学元素的质量分数

Table 1 Mass fraction of the chemical elements in base metal and welding wire

unit: %

Material	Cu	Mg	Li	Zn	Mn	Zr	Si	Al
2060(skin)	3.90	0.70	0.80	0.32	0.29	0.10	0.02	balance
2099(stringer)	2.52	0.497	1.87	1.19	0.31	0.08	—	balance
ER4047(welding wire)	<0.01	0.01	—	0.001	0.01	—	11.52	balance

采用最大输出功率为 12 kW 的碟片激光器(德国 TRUMPF 公司生产的 TruDisk-12003)双激光束填丝焊接系统进行焊接实验, 通过 KUKA KR30HA 六轴联动焊接机器人控制焊接过程, 焊接设备和原理如图 1 所示。其中, 焊缝两侧均用

纯度为 99.9% 的氩气作为保护气体, 气体流量为 15 L/min; 送丝系统为 Fronius 公司生产的 KD-4010 型送丝机, 送丝速度为 4.3 m/min。焊接过程中用螺栓紧固的装夹方法固定焊接工件, 防止焊接变形。

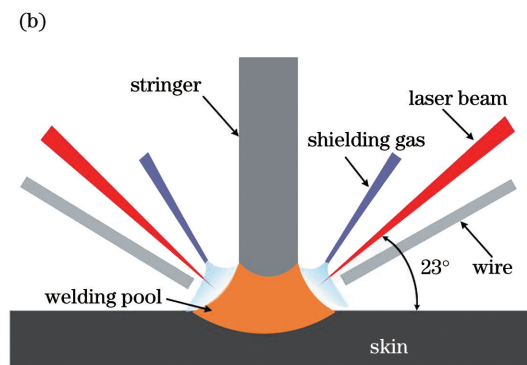
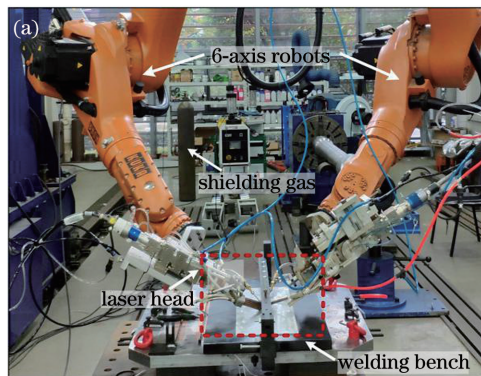


图 1 激光焊接的设备图。(a)实物图;(b)原理图

Fig. 1 Equipment diagram of the laser welding. (a) Physical picture; (b) schematic diagram

为保证焊接过程中形成贯通、对称的熔池, 桁条两侧的激光束在焊接过程中保持同步操作。在前期焊接实验的基础上, 综合考虑焊缝成形质量, 选取了 3 组焊接工艺参数, 如表 2 所示。焊接结束后, 用线切割技术截取焊缝横截面金相试样并用

环氧树脂进行镶嵌, 然后对金相试样进行打磨、抛光, 最后用  $V(\text{HNO}_3) : V(\text{HCl}) : V(\text{HF}) : V(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.5 : 1.5 : 1.0 : 95.0$  的 Keller 试剂进行腐蚀, 并用金相显微镜观察焊缝的微观组织形貌。

表 2 铝锂合金的 DLBSW 参数

Table 2 DLBSW parameters of the aluminum-lithium alloy

No.	Laser incident angle/(°)	Laser power /W	Welding speed /( $\text{m} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ )	Bilateral heat input /( $\text{J} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1}$ )
1	23	2000	5.5	43.64
2	23	2500	6.5	46.16
3	23	2800	7.0	48.00

### 3 结果与分析

#### 3.1 焊接接头的宏观形貌

图 2(a1)~图 2(c1)为不同焊接热输入下 DLBSW T 型接头的宏观形貌, 可以发现, 3 种接头均存在鱼鳞纹, 这表明该工艺参数范围合理。此外, 在较大的焊接热输入下, 焊缝两侧基本对称且

过渡圆滑。选取焊缝中间焊接稳定区域的横截面进行观察, 可以发现, 焊缝内存在少量气孔缺陷。图 2(a2)~图 2(c2)为不同焊接热输入下焊缝的熔深和熔宽, 图 3 为焊接热输入对焊缝熔宽及熔深的影响, 可以发现, 当热输入增大时, 焊缝熔宽  $B$  无明显变化, 基本保持在 4 mm 左右, 熔深  $H$  略有增加。



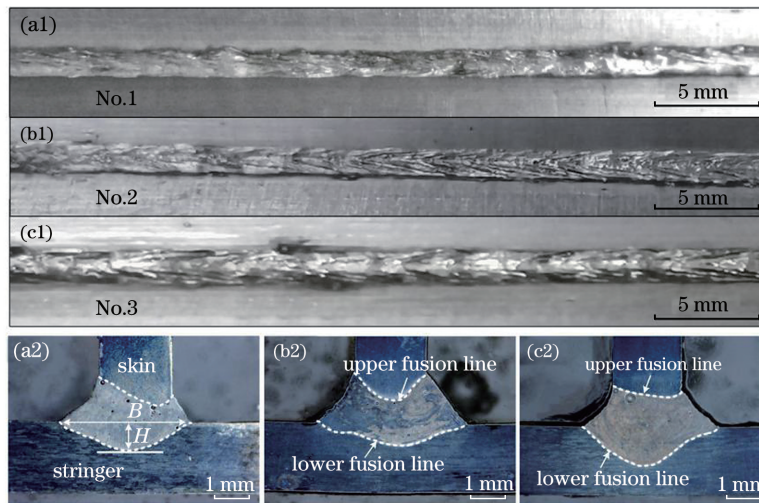


图 2 焊缝的宏观形貌及熔深、熔宽。(a)热输入为 43.64 J/mm;(b)热输入为 46.16 J/mm;(c)热输入为 48.00 J/mm  
 Fig. 2 Macro morphology, penetration depth and penetration width of the weld. (a) Heat input is 43.64 J/mm;  
 (b) heat input is 46.16 J/mm; (c) heat input is 48.00 J/mm

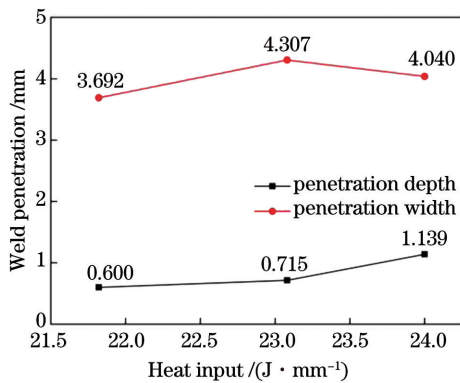


图 3 焊接热输入对焊缝熔深、熔宽的影响  
 Fig. 3 Effect of welding heat input on weld penetration depth and penetration width

### 3.2 焊接接头的晶粒尺寸

图 4 为 T 型接头不同热输入下焊缝上下熔合区的微观组织,其中,HAZ 为热影响区,EQZ 为等轴细晶区,PMZ 为半熔化区。可以发现,由于激光热源能量集中且加热范围小,焊接接头的 HAZ 较窄<sup>[9]</sup>。在焊接热循环作用下,HAZ 中的晶粒比母材更粗大。焊缝熔合线附近的晶粒形貌近似为圆形,取向表现为随机分布<sup>[10]</sup>,而柱状树枝晶沿垂直熔合线的方向生长。图 3(c)为焊缝中心的微观组织,可以发现,当热输入较小时,焊缝中心等轴树枝晶的枝晶生长受限,晶粒尺寸较小且枝晶数量少。由于熔池凝固时存在非平衡结晶及晶粒的竞争生长<sup>[11]</sup>,焊

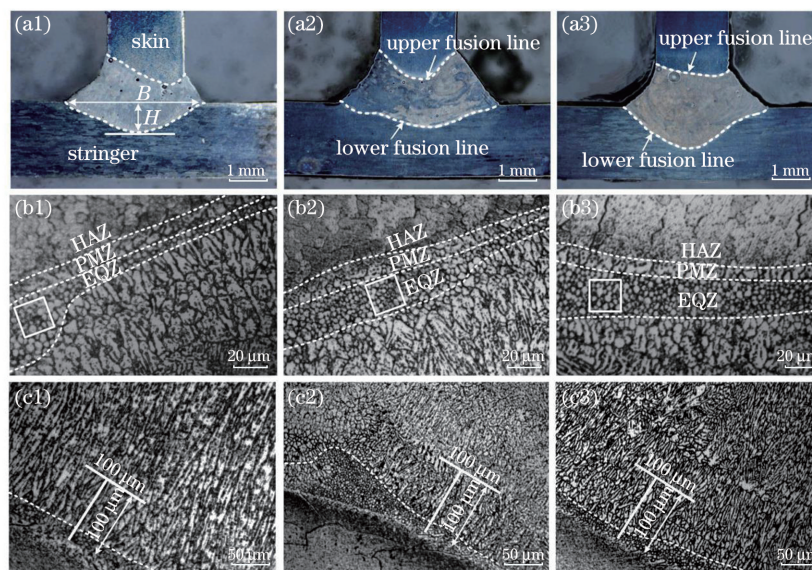


图 4 焊缝的宏观形貌与微观组织。(a)焊缝的宏观形貌;(b)焊缝上熔合区的微观组织;(c)焊缝下熔合区的微观组织  
 Fig. 4 Macro morphology and microstructure of the weld. (a) Macroscopic morphology of the weld; (b) microstructure of the upper fusion zone of the weld; (c) microstructure of the lower fusion zone of the weld

缝凝固过程中焊缝内从上熔合线到焊缝中心的晶粒形貌依次为等轴细晶、柱状树枝晶、等轴树枝晶。

随着焊接热输入的增大,靠近焊接接头熔合线的 HAZ 中母材晶粒受热,尺寸变大。在焊接热循环作用下,HAZ 与 EQZ 之间存在 PMZ;且热输入越大,HAZ 的 PMZ 越宽。从图 4(b)可以看出, EQZ 内的晶粒尺寸极小。为了定量分析 3 组焊接参数下 EQZ 的宽度及晶粒尺寸,用测量软件分别测量不同热输入时 EQZ 的平均宽度  $W_{EQZ}$ ,并计算 EQZ 内的晶粒尺寸  $Z_{EQZ}^{[12]}$ ,可表示为

$$Z_{EQZ} = \frac{n}{S}, \quad (1)$$

式中,  $n$  为图 4(b) 中正方形(尺寸为  $20 \mu\text{m} \times 20 \mu\text{m}$ ) 内的晶粒个数,  $S$  为正方形的面积。

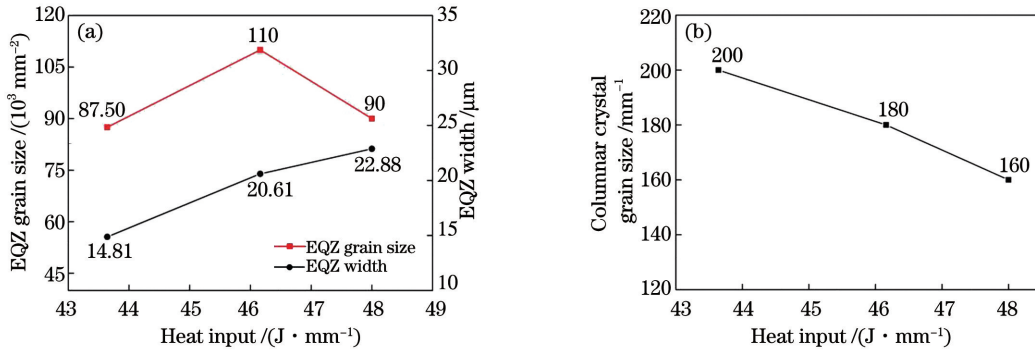


图 5 热输入对焊缝晶粒尺寸的影响。(a) EQZ;(b)柱状晶

Fig. 5 Effect of heat input on the grain size of the weld. (a) EQZ; (b) columnar crystal

当热输入较小时,HAZ 较窄,能形成  $\text{Al}_3\text{Zr}$  的 Zr 元素相对较少,且受马兰戈尼(Marangoni)效应的影响<sup>[14]</sup>,熔池边界液体金属的对流强于上部金属, $\text{Al}_3\text{Zr}$  更容易被带入焊缝中心,导致 EQZ 内的晶粒形核质点减少,不利于 EQZ 内晶粒的形成<sup>[15]</sup>;当焊接热输入超出一定范围后, EQZ 内的晶粒在高温中停留的时间变长,晶粒有足够的生长时间,导致晶粒变粗大。

不同热输入下焊缝柱状晶的晶粒尺寸如 5(b) 所示,由于柱状晶呈细长型,因此用一维角度测量晶粒尺寸,测试方法如图 4(c) 所示。先通过测量软件绘制垂直于晶粒生长方向的标准线,不同热输入下标准线与熔合线的距离固定为  $100 \mu\text{m}$ 。根据柱状晶在焊缝中的分布计算 3 组焊接参数下焊缝内柱状晶的晶粒尺寸,可表示为

$$Z_1 = \frac{m}{L}, \quad (2)$$

式中,  $m$  为穿过标准线柱状晶的晶粒个数,  $L$  为标准线的长度。从图 5(b) 可以发现,随着焊接热输入

不同焊接热输入下焊缝的 EQZ 宽度和晶粒尺寸如图 5(a) 所示,可以发现,随着焊接热输入的增大,  $W_{EQZ}$  呈上升趋势。当热输入为  $43.64 \text{ J/mm}$  时, EQZ 极窄,仅为晶粒尺寸的 2~3 倍;当热输入为  $48.00 \text{ J/mm}$  时,晶带宽度明显增加,为晶粒尺寸的 4~5 倍。金属焊接往往伴随着金属的凝固、相变和溶质的重新分配,导致熔池中液相和固相的界面处存在一个溶质富集区,即熔池内存在成分过冷区。随着焊接热输入的增大,熔合区内适合等轴细晶生长的成分过冷区域宽度增大<sup>[13]</sup>,使  $W_{EQZ}$  增大;而热输入较小的焊接试样内,由于温度梯度的降低,焊缝中等轴细晶的枝晶生长成柱状晶,此时  $W_{EQZ}$  较小甚至无法被观测到。

的增大,柱状晶的晶粒尺寸不断减小,即较大的热输入会导致柱状晶粗大化。柱状晶与 EQZ 之间的界限明显,且沿垂直于熔合线方向朝焊缝中心生长。柱状晶靠近焊缝中心区域时,熔池内温度梯度的变化逐渐不规则,柱状晶无法严格垂直于熔合线生长,晶粒的枝晶竞争生长,形成等轴树枝晶。在较低的热输入条件下,柱状晶区域内熔池的温度梯度与结晶速度比值较大,柱状晶晶核难以生长,此时得到的柱状晶晶粒更细小。

### 3.3 不同晶粒尺寸下焊接接头的显微硬度

用显微硬度计对不同晶粒尺寸下 T 型接头的显微硬度进行测试和分析,沿焊接接头中心位置以及 2099-焊缝-2060 方向选取测试点,如图 6 所示。可以发现,2060 和 2099 母材的显微硬度最高,其次为 HAZ 和焊缝中心,熔合区内的显微硬度最低,原因是焊接 HAZ 受激光热源的影响,存在过时效软化现象且晶粒粗大,导致母材到 HAZ 的显微硬度急剧降低<sup>[16]</sup>。整个 T 型焊接接头中,焊缝熔合区内的显微硬度最低。原因是铝锂合金在激光焊接中存



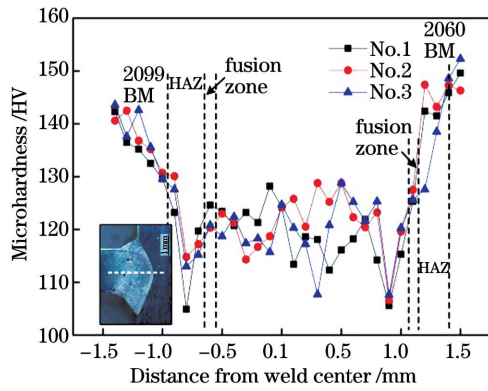


图 6 不同晶粒尺寸下焊接接头的显微硬度

Fig. 6 Microhardness of welded joints under different grain sizes

在接头局部软化问题,较长的高温停留会使熔合区内存在严重的元素偏析,导致晶界低熔点共晶的产生。

焊缝中心主要由粗大的等轴树枝晶组成,在双激光热源的作用下,其组织凝固过程复杂,导致焊缝中心晶粒尺寸和晶粒形貌差异较大;且少量焊接气孔也会导致焊缝中心显微硬度值有一定波动。在靠近桁条一侧的熔合区内,当热输入为 43.64 J/mm 时,焊缝中 EQZ 内晶粒尺寸较大,且软化现象严重,此时硬度最小;当热输入为 46.16 J/mm 时, EQZ 内的晶粒尺寸最小,且接头局部软化程度相对较小,焊缝中心气孔等缺陷较少,焊接接头平均显微硬度值在 3 组试样中最大。

### 3.4 焊接接头晶粒尺寸对拉伸性能的影响

对 3 种热输入下的 T 型焊接接头进行环向拉伸实验,结果如图 7 所示。可以发现,所有拉伸试样

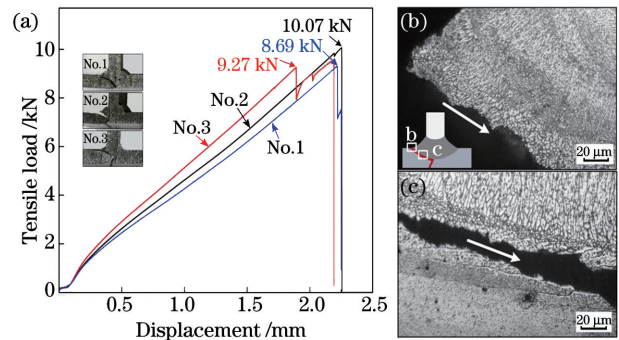


图 7 T 型接头的横向拉伸实验结果及断口形貌。(a) 拉伸力-位移曲线; (b)~(c) 断口的晶粒形貌

Fig. 7 Transverse tensile test result and fracture morphology of the T-joint. (a) Curve of the tensile force-displacement; (b)~(c) grain morphology of the fracture

的断裂起始处均为焊缝焊趾,且沿下熔合线从 EQZ 向 HAZ 断裂,最终在母材处断裂。当热输入为 43.64、46.16、48.00 J/mm 时,接头的抗拉强度分别为 289.7、335.7、309.0 MPa。晶粒的形态不仅会影响焊接接头局部区域的应力应变分布,还会影响晶界薄弱区如液态薄膜、气孔、裂纹的分布。图 7 (b)和图 7(c)为 T 型拉伸断口的金相组织,可以发现,焊趾处无 EQZ,断裂区为粗短的柱状晶。原因是结构突变导致应力在焊趾区域集中;此外,焊趾处于焊缝边缘,温度梯度相对较大,晶粒尺寸明显大于 EQZ,在外力作用下更易产生位错滑移,因此更容易断裂。

图 8 为 T 型接头拉伸断口的扫描电子显微镜

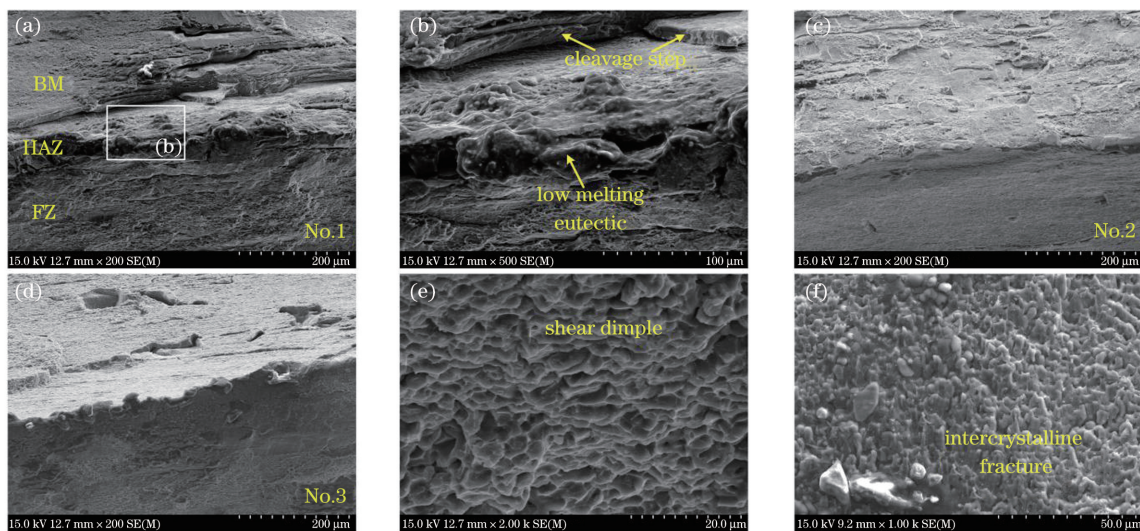


图 8 T 型接头断口的 SEM 图像。(a)~(b) 热输入为 43.64 J/mm; (c) 热输入为 46.16 J/mm; (d) 热输入为 48.00 J/mm; (e) 断口的韧窝形貌; (f) 沿晶端口的形貌

Fig. 8 SEM image of the fracture surface of T-joint. (a)~(b) Heat input is 43.64 J/mm; (c) heat input is 46.16 J/mm; (d) heat input is 48.00 J/mm; (e) dimple morphology of the fracture surface; (f) morphology of the intergranular fracture

(SEM)图像,可以发现,铝锂合金的断裂机制为准解理断裂,母材一侧的断口中存在明显的解理台阶,大量的台阶汇合形成河流花样,如图 8(a)~图 8(d)所示;柱状晶与 EQZ 中低熔点共晶相组成的晶界薄膜是焊接接头中最薄弱的区域之一,在断口中呈连续的网状分布<sup>[17]</sup>;当热输入为 46.16 J/mm 时,熔合区(FZ)与 EQZ 中的网状脆性相比较少;当热输入为 43.64 J/mm 时,网状脆性相呈连续覆盖状。此外,从图 8(e)中熔合线附近的断口形貌可知,试样的拉伸断口中存在比较均匀的剪切韧窝,接头塑性变形能力较小,且第二相分布不均匀,韧窝比较浅小,局部断口呈脆性断裂。从图 8(f)中可以发现,断口区域的杂质较多,断裂形式主要为穿晶断裂,这表明该断口区域的组织为柱状晶。

## 4 结 论

通过改变焊接工艺参数优化焊接接头内的晶粒组织以及熔合区附近的晶粒尺寸,达到控制焊缝力学性能的目的。实验结果表明,当热输入为 43.64~48.00 J/mm 时,随着热输入的增大,T 型接头内 HAZ 与 PMZ 均变宽,EQZ 宽度也逐渐增大;EQZ 内的晶粒尺寸随焊接热输入的增大先减小后增大,柱状树枝晶的晶粒尺寸随热输入的增大而增大。结合接头的平均硬度、拉伸性能与断口形貌可知,当热输入为 46.16 J/mm 时,T 型接头的力学性能最佳,其抗拉强度可达到 335.7 MPa。这表明减小焊接接头 EQZ 的晶粒尺寸,可提升焊接接头的力学性能,即可通过改变焊接工艺参数限制晶粒生长的趋势,进而改善接头的整体力学性能。

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## Effect of Grain Size on Mechanical Properties of Double Laser-Beam Bilateral Synchronous Welding Joint

Chen Dan, Liu Ting, Zhao Yanqiu, Wang Leilei, Zhan Xiaohong\*

*College of Material Science and Engineering, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing, 211106, China*

### Abstract

**Objective** Compared with the traditional Al-Li alloy, the Al-Li alloy weighs less and has high stiffness, making it more conducive for manufacturing aerospace components. However, because of its low boiling point, high thermal expansion, and high thermal conductivity, a heat source with concentrated energy is more suitable for welding Al-Li alloys. Based on the unique welding structure of aircraft fuselage panels, a novel technology of dual laser-beam bilateral synchronous welding (DLBSW) is proposed and applied in the manufacturing process to ensure the fuselage shape and improve the welding efficiency and quality. During the DLBSW process, improper heat input affects the temperature gradient and solidification speed of the metal in the molten pool, resulting in coarse grains of the T-joints, which is un conducive to improve the macroforming and overall mechanical properties of welded components. Here, we analyze the grain morphologies and sizes in different regions of the joints under different welding parameters and explored their influence on the mechanical properties of welded joints, providing reference and guidance for further improvement of the mechanical properties of welded joints.

**Methods** Here, 2060 (500 mm × 125 mm × 2 mm) and 2099 Al-Li alloy sheets (650 mm × 28 mm × 2 mm) are used as the skin and stringer, respectively. A 1.2 mm diameter ER4047 Al-Si welding wire is used as the filler material. The chemical compositions of the base metal and welding wire are shown in Table 1. Before welding, the sample surface should be chemically cleaned to remove the oxide film and oil stain. The welding experiment is conducted using a double laser-beam welding system (Fig. 1). Based on the preliminary welding test and comprehensive analysis of the welding seam forming quality, four better welding parameters are selected in the experiment (Table 2). After welding, the metallographic sample of the cross-section of the T-joints is cut by wire cutting technology and inlaid with epoxy resin. Next, the metallographic sample is polished and etched with Keller's reagent. Furthermore, the microstructure and grain size of the joints are analyzed using a metallographic microscope. Also, tensile tests are performed on the specimen until fracture, and the fractured specimen surface is observed by transmission electronic microscopy (SEM).



**Results and Discussions** Based on the T-joint microstructure, the grain morphology from the upper fusion line to the weld center in the solidification process are equiaxed fine grains, columnar dendrites, and equiaxed dendrites (Fig. 3). The average width of EQZ  $W_{\text{EQZ}}$  increases with the increase in welding heat. With a heat input of 43.64 J/mm, the equiaxed fine crystal band narrowed down, its width is 2–3 times as long as the grain size, whereas with a heat input of 48.00 J/mm, the width of the crystal band increases to 4–5 times as long as the grain size (Fig. 4). When the heat input is low, because of a decrease in the temperature gradient, the dendrites of equiaxed fine grains grow and become columnar crystals, decreasing the  $W_{\text{EQZ}}$ , even though it cannot be observed. Also, with low input, the ratio of the temperature gradient to the crystallization speed in the columnar crystal is larger, and the growth of the columnar crystal nucleus becomes difficult. Thus, with low heat input, the columnar crystal grains are smaller. From the microhardness distribution results, the microhardness values of 2060 and 2099 Al-Li base metals are the highest, followed by the heat-affected zone and weld center. The microhardness in the fusion zone is the lowest (Fig. 5). No EQZ exists at the weld toe, which is composed of coarse and short columnar crystals. The stress concentration in the weld toe because of the structural mutation and the grain size is more significant than that in the EQZ zone, where dislocation slip is more likely to occur under the action of an external force. Therefore, the weld toe is the starting point of the T-joint fracture (Fig. 6).

**Conclusions** In this study, the heat input in the range of 43.64–48.00 J/mm of DLBSW welding is investigated to explore the mechanical properties of 2060 and 2099 Al-Li alloy T-joints affected by different grain morphologies and size characteristics. The mechanical properties of the weld can be controlled by changing the welding process parameters, which affect the grain structure characteristics of the welding joint, especially near the fusion zone. With the increase of heat input, the heat-affected and partially molten zones in the T-joint widens, and the width of equiaxed fine-grained zone increases; the grain size of equiaxed fine-grained zone first decreases and then increases with the increase in welding heat input, and the grain size of columnar dendrite increases with the increase in heat input. Based on the average hardness, tensile properties, and fracture morphology of the joint, it can be concluded that with a heat input of 46.16 J/mm, the mechanical properties of T-joint are the best, and the tensile strength can reach 335.7 MPa. Hence, reducing the grain size in the EQZ of welded joints can significantly improve the mechanical properties. Therefore, the mechanical properties of the joint can be improved by changing the welding process parameters to limit the grain growth trend.

**Key words** laser technology; dual laser-beam bilateral synchronous welding; grain size; mechanical properties; Al-Li alloy

**OCIS codes** 140.3390; 140.3460; 350.3390