

# 焊丝 Si 含量对铝合金激光-CMT 复合焊接头组织性能的影响

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**摘要** 针对铝合金激光-CMT(cold metal transfer)复合焊焊缝性能不足的难点, 采用两种不同 Si 含量焊丝(Al-Si5 和 Al-Si10 焊丝)对铝合金进行激光-CMT 复合焊, 研究焊丝中 Si 含量对焊接接头焊缝组织、晶粒尺寸及力学性能的影响规律。研究结果表明, 高 Si 焊缝因焊丝中 Si 含量升高, 焊缝中固溶元素 Si 含量升高, 约是低 Si 焊缝的 1.7 倍, 为 0.60%。虽然高 Si 焊缝的导热率有所降低, 焊缝凝固速度降低导致焊缝晶粒(尺寸约为 104 μm)明显粗化, 但经强度模型计算可知, 焊缝中固溶元素 Si 含量升高所带来的固溶强化作用远高于晶粒粗化所带来的负面影响。因此, 高 Si 焊缝平均硬度高达(69.7±2.0)HV, 焊缝强度明显提高, 相比于低 Si 焊缝, 屈服强度和抗拉强度分别提高了 8.6% 和 14.1%, 分别达到了 150 MPa 和 235 MPa。

**关键词** 激光技术; 铝合金; Si 元素; 激光-CMT 复合焊接; 力学性能

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## 1 引言

铝合金由于具有良好的塑性、锻造性和耐蚀性, 已被广泛用于汽车制造领域<sup>[1-2]</sup>。在汽车车身和零部件的生产制造过程中不可避免地需要考虑到连接问题。在综合考虑生产成本、连接效率及质量的因素, 以 MIG(melt inert-gas welding)<sup>[3]</sup>、TIG(tungsten inert gas welding)<sup>[4]</sup>、激光焊/激光电弧复合焊<sup>[5-6]</sup>等为主的熔化焊技术已成为铝合金的主要连接技术。其中兼具激光焊和弧焊优点的激光-电弧复合焊接技术由于焊接效率高、可对焊缝合金化、焊接热输入低的特点备受国内外汽车厂商的青睐。

与传统的激光-电弧复合焊接技术相比, 激光-CMT 复合焊接由于 CMT 技术“冷”的特性获得了更低的热输入和更为稳定的熔滴过渡<sup>[7-9]</sup>, 有效降低了热影响区的软化程度, 使得铝合金焊接接头的强韧性明显提高。然而热影响区软化程度的降低使得焊缝成为焊接接头的薄弱位置, 制约着焊接接头强韧性的进一步提高。为此国内外研究学者从改变填

充焊丝着手, 调控焊缝组织和化学组成, 提高焊缝的强韧性, 研究表明, 相比于 Al-Mg 系焊丝, 采用 Al-Si 系焊丝的焊缝抗拉强度可提高 19%<sup>[10]</sup>。且在 Braun<sup>[11-12]</sup>采用填充富 Si 粉末对铝合金激光焊接接头性能进行调控的研究中指出, 随着富 Si 粉末中 Si 元素含量的升高, 焊缝硬度呈线性增加, 且当 Si 元素含量达到 20% 时, 可使得焊缝硬度高于热影响区的最低硬度, 焊接接头的抗拉强度达到基材的 80% 以上。由此可见, 采用富 Si 粉末或富 Si 焊丝可有效降低铝合金焊缝软化程度, 从而使得接头的强韧性得到明显提高。然而工业生产过程中并不能通过添加富 Si 粉末的方式对焊缝进行合金化。因此, 本文研究了富 Si 焊丝中 Si 元素含量对铝合金激光-CMT 复合焊焊缝组织和接头力学性能的影响, 旨在为制造工业中优化焊丝选择提供理论基础。

本文以车身常用的 6082-T6 铝合金为研究对象, 采用两种不同 Si 元素含量的焊丝(Al-Si5 和 Al-Si10 焊丝)对其进行激光-CMT 复合焊接。研究焊丝中 Si 元素含量对焊缝组织和化学组成的影响

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规律,及对焊接接头力学性能的调控机制,从而为进一步提高铝合金焊接接头强韧性提供必要的理论数据。

## 2 实验材料与方法

焊接实验采用 3 mm 厚的 6082-T6 铝合金板材,实验板材尺寸为 150 mm × 100 mm × 3 mm。焊接实验前,采用化学方法去除待焊区域表面氧化膜,并清洗晾干。使用直径为 1.2 mm 的 Al-Si5 和 Al-Si10 焊丝为填充材料。表 1 给出母材(BM)和两种焊丝的化学成分,两种焊丝最大的不同在于,Al-Si10 焊丝为高 Si 焊丝,Si 元素含量约为 11.0%,

而 Al-Si5 焊丝中 Si 元素含量仅为 5.0%。

激光-CMT 复合焊接系统包括一台 CWX-3000 光纤激光器和 Fromius CMT TPS 500i 型焊机。焊接过程中,将 CMT 焊枪和激光头以约为 45°的夹角固定在一起,采用激光引导的方式,光丝间距为 2.0 mm。焊接过程中采用 Acuteye 高速图像 V4.1 系统以 2000 Hz 的频率对熔滴过渡和匙孔形态进行实时记录,焊接装置示意图如图 1 所示。为获得全熔透焊接接头,激光功率、离焦量、送丝速度、焊接速度分别设置为 2.1 kW、0 mm、1.7 m/min、1.0 m/min。焊接过程中采用高纯氩气作为保护气,保护气流量为 25 L/min。

表 1 母材和填充焊丝的化学成分的质量分数

Table 1 Mass fraction of chemical compositions of base metal and filling materials

unit: %

Material	Si	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cr	Cu	Zn	Ti	Al
Base metal	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.11	
Al-Si5	5.0	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	Bal.
Al-Si10	11.0	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	

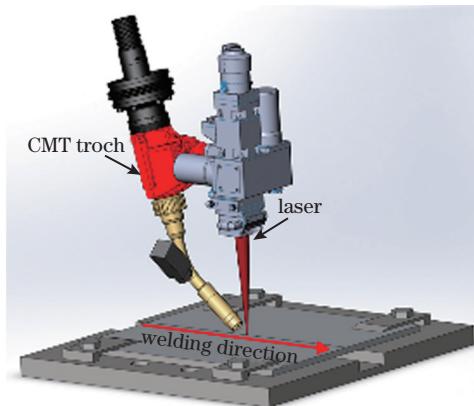


图 1 激光-CMT 复合焊接示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of laser-CMT welding

采用 Keller 试剂(1.0% HF + 1.5% HCl + 2.5% HNO<sub>3</sub> + 95% H<sub>2</sub>O)对精抛后的焊接接头样品进行化学腐蚀,利用 Olympus 公司生产的 GX53 金相显微镜、日立 SU5000 场发射电子扫描电镜(SEM)、Phenom X1 台式扫描电镜和牛津 EDS X-Max20 能谱仪(EDS)对焊缝显微组织和析出相进行分析,并利用 Spectro Max06 型直读光谱仪对焊缝的化学组成进行测量。焊缝晶粒尺寸和取向等信息通过 EBSD (electron backscatter diffraction) 技术获取。

采用 Wilson VH1102 全自动维氏硬度计按《GB/T4340.1—2009》测量焊接接头的显微硬度分布,测试点间距为 0.15 mm,载荷压力为 1.96 N,加载时间为 10.0 s。为消除焊缝余高对接头力学性能

的影响,采用去除焊缝上下表面余高的方法对焊接接头的力学性能进行测试。拉伸实验按《GB/T2651—2010 金属室温拉伸试验方法》在长春机械研究院的 DNS-300 万能试验机上完成,拉伸速度为 3.0 mm/min。拉伸实验完成后,对实验断口进行超声波清洗,冷风吹干后利用体式显微镜观察断口的宏观形貌。

## 3 实验结果

### 3.1 焊缝显微组织

图 2 为两种焊接接头焊缝显微组织和焊缝中心晶粒的形态,其中图 2(c)、(d)左下角为 EBSD 观察区域。两种焊接接头焊缝中均存在粗大的不连续白色析出相。经 EDS 分析数据结果可知,白色析出相由 AlFeSi 相和共晶 Si 组成,如表 2 所示,在 Huan 等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结果中亦有相似的结论。但不同的是,采用高 Si 焊丝的 Al-Si10 焊丝获得的焊缝(简称高 Si 焊缝)中析出相体积分数明显高于采用低 Si 焊丝的 Al-Si5 焊丝获得的焊缝(简称低 Si 焊缝),为 4.20%。由表 3 可知,高 Si 焊缝中 Si 含量明显升高,约是低 Si 焊缝(1.46%)的 1.6 倍,为 2.34%。焊缝中 Si 含量升高,就可在凝固过程中提供更多的 Si 原子,以析出更多的共晶 Si 和 AlFeSi 相,导致焊缝中析出相含量明显升高,同时使得焊缝  $\alpha$ -Al 基体中的固溶元素 Si 含量明显提高,为 0.60%。

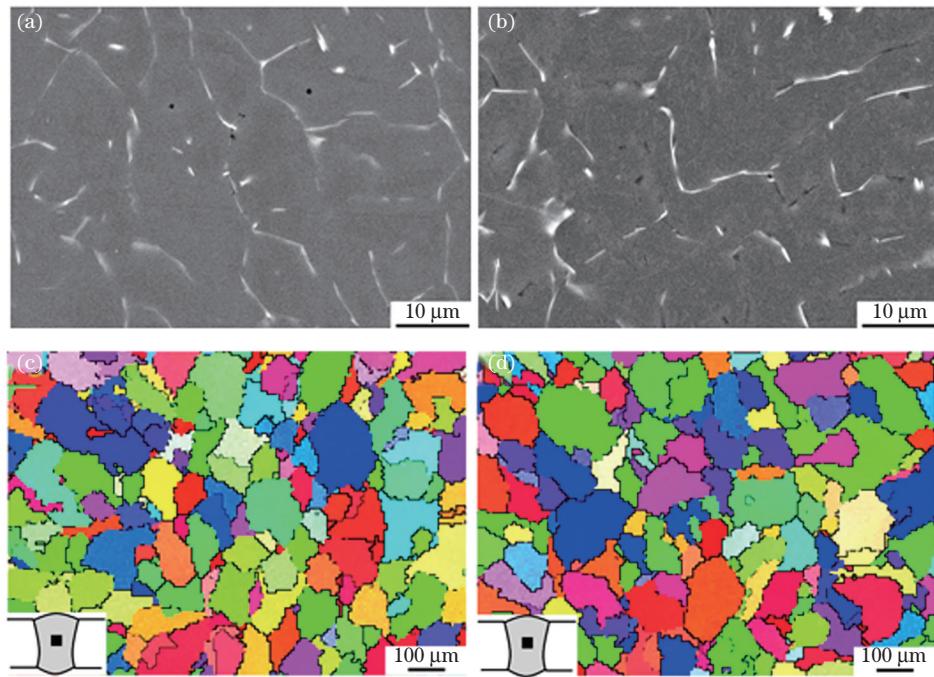


图2 焊缝显微组织及焊缝中心晶粒形态。(a)(c) Al-Si5; (b)(d) Al-Si10

Fig.2 Microstructure and grain morphologies of weld center. (a)(c) Al-Si5; (b)(d) Al-Si10

表2 焊缝组织EDS分析的元素质量分数

Table 2 Element mass fraction of EDS analysis of weld microstructure

unit: %

Filling material	Phase	Si	Mg	Fe	Mn	Al	Possible phase
Al-Si5	White phase	6.40	0.7	1.70	2.00		AlFeSi
		11.30	2.10		0.80	Bal.	Eutectic Si
	α-Al	0.35	0.30				α-Al
Al-Si10	White phase	9.60	1.30	4.70	4.10		AlFeSi
		11.10	2.40		1.60	Bal.	Eutectic Si
	α-Al	0.60	0.30				α-Al

表3 不同焊丝条件下焊缝化学成分的质量分数

Table 3 Mass fraction of chemical composition of weld seam with different filling materials

unit: %

Filling material	Si	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cr	Cu	Zn	Ti	Al
Al-Si5	1.46	0.50	0.15	0.42	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	Bal.
Al-Si10	2.34	0.50	0.15	0.42	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	

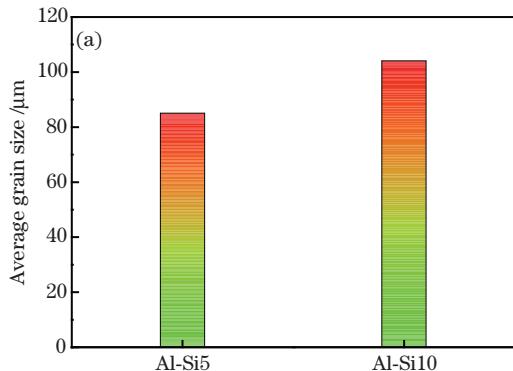
焊丝中 Si 元素含量的变化除导致焊缝析出相含量存在明显差异外,两种焊丝下获得焊缝中心晶粒尺寸亦存在明显的差异,如图 2(a)、(b)和图 3(a)所示。焊缝冷却速度对晶粒尺寸存在明显影响,冷却速度越大,晶粒尺寸越小<sup>[14-15]</sup>。为此利用 JmatPro 软件对两种焊接熔池的热导率进行了计算,如图 3(b)所示。随着凝固的进行,高 Si 焊缝和低 Si 焊缝热导率明显提高。但是对比而言,在相同温度条件下高 Si 焊缝热导率明显低于低 Si 焊缝。当熔池温度降低至 556 °C 时,高 Si 焊缝热导率仅为 182.28 W/(m·K),相比于低 Si 焊缝,降低了 6.20%。这主要是由于高 Si 焊缝中共晶 Si 和

AlFeSi 相等析出相含量的增加,相界面的增加会使得电子波受到增强的散射作用<sup>[16]</sup>,焊缝热导率降低。而热导率的降低则会使得焊接过程中焊缝金属传热效果降低,焊缝冷却速度降低,从而导致焊缝中心等轴晶明显粗化(85 μm→104 μm)。此外,焊缝冷却速度的降低,亦会造成析出相粗化,这也是高 Si 焊缝下析出相体积分数有所增加的原因之一。

此外,采用 EBSD 技术对两种焊缝的位错密度进行分析。位错密度( $\rho$ )与局部取向差(kernel average misorientation, KAM)值之间的关系<sup>[17]</sup>为

$$\rho = \frac{\theta_{\text{KAM}}}{|\mathbf{b}| \times \mu \times n}, \quad (1)$$

式中: $\theta_{\text{KAM}}$ 为KAM均值; $\mu$ 为EBSD测量步长; $n$ 为常数; $b$ 为Burgers向量。图4给出两种焊缝的KAM分布结果。将 $b=0.284 \text{ nm}$ ,  $\mu=8.0 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=2$



代入(1)式,计算得出的焊缝的位错密度如表4所示。由表4可知,采用不同Si含量焊丝获得的焊缝组织中位错密度无明显差异。

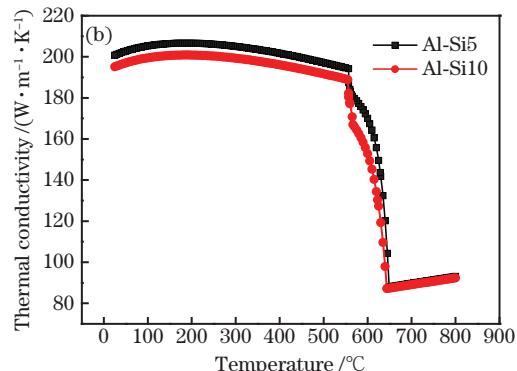


图3 焊缝晶粒尺寸及热导率。(a)晶粒尺寸;(b)热导率

Fig. 3 Grain size and thermal conductivity of weld seam. (a) Grain size; (b) thermal conductivity

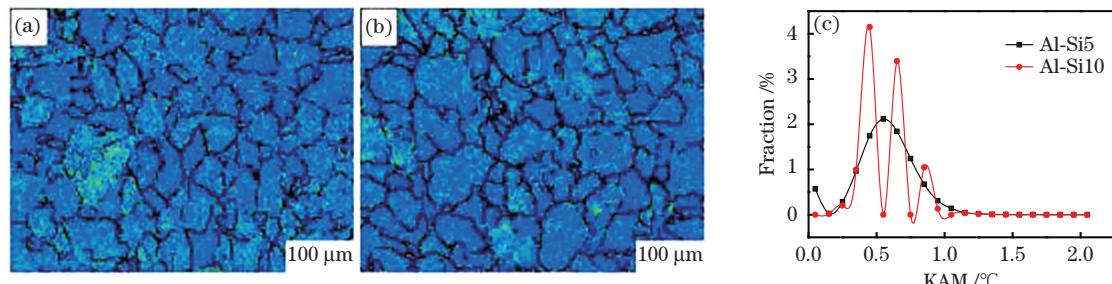


图4 焊缝KAM图及分布。(a) Al-Si5;(b) Al-Si10;(c) KAM分布

Fig. 4 KAM maps and KAM distribution of weld seam. (a) Al-Si5; (b) Al-Si10; (c) KAM distribution

表4 焊缝KAM值和位错密度

Table 4 KAM and dislocation density of both welds

Parameter	Al-Si5	Al-Si10
KAM /°C	0.564	0.557
$\rho / \text{m}^{-2}$	$2.16 \times 10^{12}$	$2.14 \times 10^{12}$

### 3.2 焊接接头力学性能

图5为显微硬度分布。对于以低Si焊丝作为填充材料的焊接接头,焊接接头在热影响区(HAZ)

和焊缝(WS)均发生了明显软化,其中焊缝软化程度更为明显,约为36%。而对于以高Si焊丝作为填充材料的焊接接头,虽然焊缝仍发生了明显软化,但是相比而言,焊缝平均硬度有所升高,约为 $(69.7 \pm 2.0) \text{ HV}$ ,软化程度与热影响区软化程度相一致。由此可见,高Si焊丝可有效提高焊缝硬度,使得焊缝的软化程度有所降低,这将有利于提高焊接接头的力学性能。

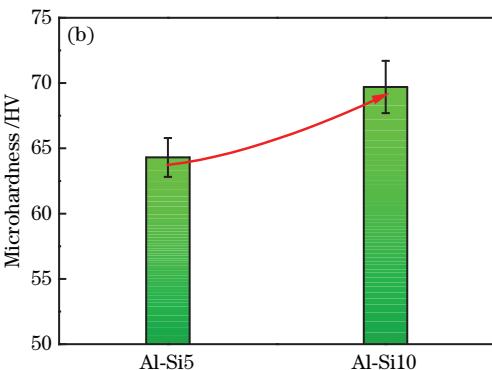
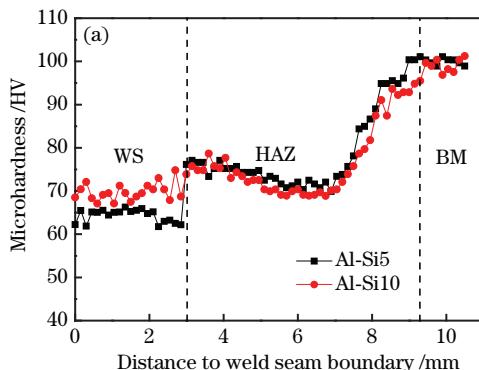


图5 焊接接头显微硬度分布和焊缝平均显微硬度对比。(a)焊接接头显微硬度分布;

Fig. 5 Mircrohardness distribution of welded joints and comparison between microhardness of weld seams.

(a) Microhardness distribution of welded joints; (b) comparison between microhardness of weld seams

图 6 为焊接接头拉伸试样的断裂宏观形貌和工程应力-应变曲线。焊接接头均在焊缝处发生断裂,且断裂内均存一定数量的毫米级不规则气孔,如图 6(c)中白色箭头所示。但值得注意的是,虽然高 Si 焊丝的焊接接头因焊缝中毫米级不规则匙孔型

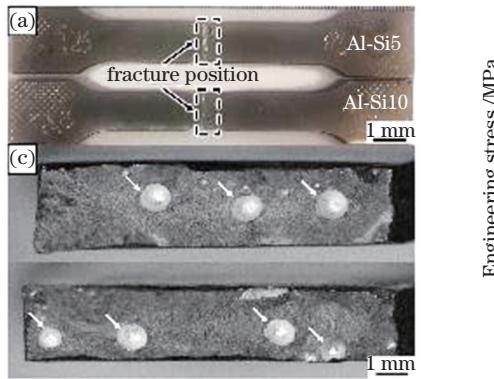


图 6 焊接接头拉伸断口形貌及工程应力-应变曲线。(a)宏观形貌;(b)工程应力-应变曲线;(c)断口宏观形貌

Fig. 6 Macroscopic morphology of welded joint and stress-strain curve. (a) Macroscopic morphology; (b) engineering stress-strain curve; (c) fracture morphology

#### 4 分析与讨论

显微硬度和拉伸测试结果表示,采用高 Si 焊丝可有效提高焊缝力学性能。在铝合金中,屈服强度  $\sigma_{\text{total}}$  的计算表达式<sup>[18-19]</sup>为

$$\sigma_{\text{total}} = \sigma_{\text{gb}} + M \times [(\sigma_d + \sigma_p)^{1/2} + \sigma_0 + \sigma_{\text{ss}}], \quad (2)$$

式中: $\sigma_{\text{gb}}$ , $\sigma_d$ , $\sigma_p$ , $\sigma_0$  和  $\sigma_{\text{ss}}$  分别是细晶强化,位错强化,析出强化,内在强化和固溶强化所带来的强度增量, $\sigma_0$  为定值,为 10 MPa; $M$  为泰勒因子。在 Yan 等<sup>[6-9]</sup>分析铝合金激光-电弧复合焊焊接接头力学性能的研究中指出,焊缝中粗大的析出相使得析出强化所带来的强化效果可忽略不计,因此(2)式可简化为

$$\sigma_{\text{total}} = \sigma_{\text{gb}} + M \times (\sigma_d^{1/2} + \sigma_0 + \sigma_{\text{ss}}). \quad (3)$$

其中细晶强化  $\sigma_{\text{gb}}$  可由 Hall-Petch 公式进行计算:

$$\sigma_{\text{gb}} = K \times d^{-1/2}, \quad (4)$$

式中: $d$  为晶粒尺寸; $K$  为材料常数,铝合金取 0.14<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

根据 EDS 分析结果可知,对于 Al-Mg-Si 合金激光-CMT 复合焊缝,Mg 和 Si 元素是焊缝中的溶质元素,固溶元素含量与强度之间的关系<sup>[22-23]</sup>可表示为

$$\sigma_{\text{ss}} = N^{\text{Si}} C_{\text{Si}}^{2/3} + N^{\text{Mg}} C_{\text{Mg}}^{2/3}, \quad (5)$$

式中: $C$  和  $N$  分别是溶质元素的浓度和比例因子。

气孔在焊缝处发生断裂,但是焊接接头的屈服强度、抗拉强度和伸长率均有所提高,分别达到了 150 MPa、235 MPa 和 4.0%,其中屈服强度和抗拉强度相比于低 Si 焊缝,分别提高了 8.6% 和 14.1%。

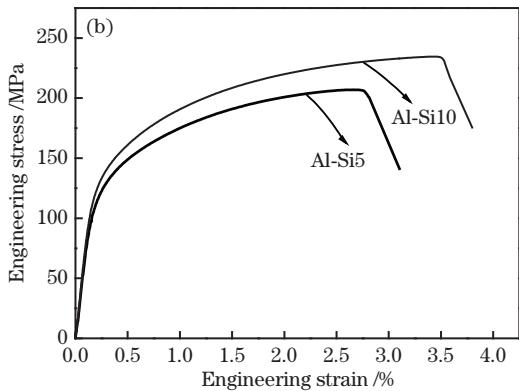


图 7 不同焊缝的屈服强度及增量

Fig. 7 Yield strength and its increment of the two welds

从焊接接头断口形貌可知,断口中毫米级不规则气孔的存在一方面降低了焊缝的有效承载面积,另一方面气孔处易造成应力集中<sup>[24-25]</sup>,是高 Si 焊缝在软化程度与热影响区相一致的条件下仍在焊缝发生断裂的主要原因。因此分析激光-CMT 复合焊接过程中毫米级不规则气孔的形成是进一步提高高 Si 焊缝强韧性的关键。

鉴于焊接过程中,焊接工艺参数未发生改变,因此以 Al-Si5 焊丝为填充焊丝的焊接过程为例,分析焊接过程中熔滴过渡对匙孔形态的影响规律,如图 8 所示。由图 8 可见,焊接过程中的熔滴过渡可分为三阶段:

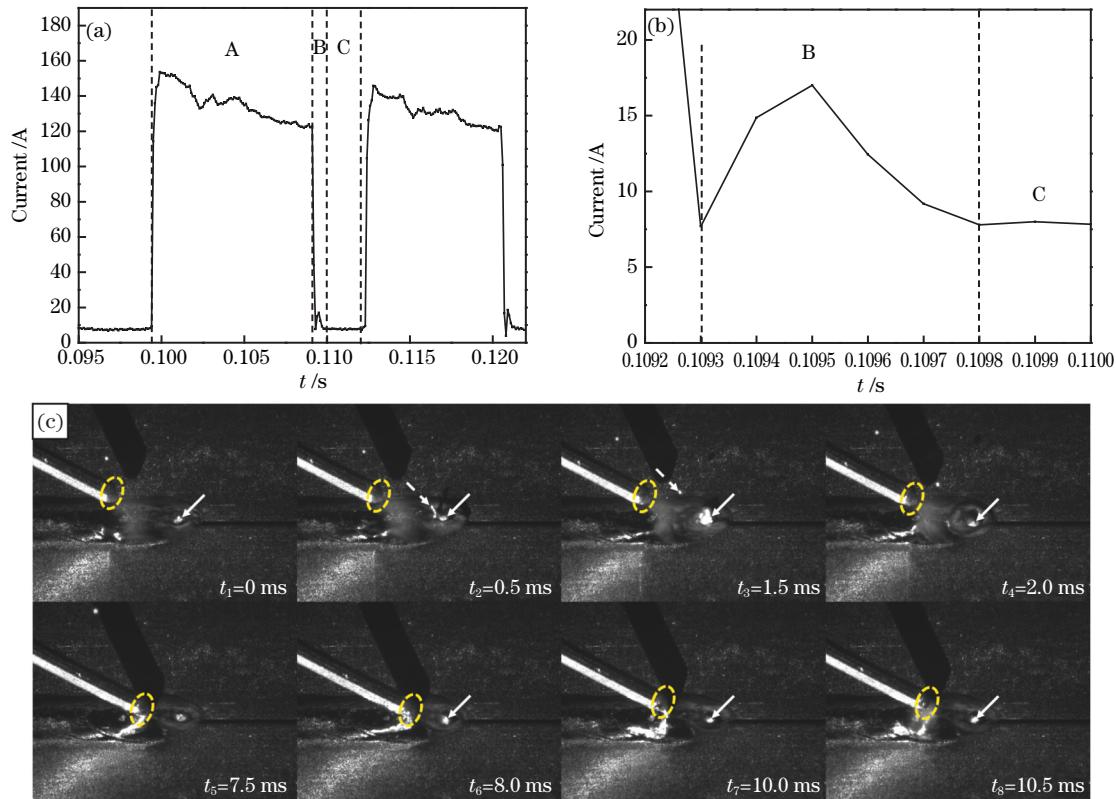
阶段 A,通过高电流熔化焊丝,形成熔滴,且通过焊丝送进,熔滴逐步向熔池表面靠近,如图 8(c)中  $t_1$ 、 $t_2$ 、 $t_3$ 、 $t_4$  阶段所示;

阶段 B,熔滴与熔池接触,焊接电流显著降低,焊丝开始回抽,如图 8(c)中  $t_5$ 、 $t_6$  阶段所示,此阶段为促进熔滴过渡<sup>[26]</sup>,焊接电流相比于阶段 C 略有升高,如图 8(b)所示;

阶段 C,焊丝进一步回抽,致使焊丝与熔池间的液桥发生断裂,焊接电流维持在极低水平,从而完成

短路过渡,如图 8(c)中  $t_7$ 、 $t_8$  阶段所示。

由图 8(c)可以看出:在熔滴过渡的不同阶段,匙孔均经历了膨胀和收缩的周期性变化;在匙孔膨胀阶段,由于匙孔内部不稳定的激光功率,液态金属和等离子体对激光束的干扰及金属蒸气的综合作用,大量的液态金属从熔池中喷出并形成飞溅,如图 8(c)中  $t_2$  时刻所示;飞溅形成后,匙孔发生收缩,如图 8(c)中  $t_3$ 、 $t_4$  时刻所示;在熔滴短路过程中,匙孔亦表现出相似的形态变化,但不同的是,由于阶段 B 和阶段 C 中焊接电流的降低,作用于熔池表面的电弧压力降低,提高了匙孔的稳定性,使得匙孔仍经历膨胀和收缩的周期性变化,但无明显飞溅形成。由此可见,由于 CMT 独特的熔滴过渡形式,其对焊接过程中匙孔的周期性膨胀行为和收缩行为无明显影响,导致匙孔内部的金属蒸气和保护气在匙孔收缩过程中无法从匙孔中逸出而在熔池凝固前被捕获从而形成毫米级不规则匙孔型气孔,恶化了焊缝的力学性能。因此,为进一步提高铝合金激光-CMT 复合焊缝的强度,提高焊接过程中匙孔稳定性是关键。在温鹏等<sup>[27-28]</sup>的研究中认为振镜激光可有效提高匙孔稳定性,消除焊缝中匙孔型气孔的存在。因此



注:虚线箭头表示飞溅;实线箭头表示匙孔;椭圆表示熔滴

图 8 熔滴过渡及匙孔形态。(a) 电流波形图;(b) 阶段 B 放大;(c) 熔滴过渡及匙孔形态  
Fig. 8 Droplet transfer and keyhole morphology. (a) Current waveform; (b) stage B amplification;  
(c) droplet transfer and keyhole morphology

采用振镜激光代替常规激光,使用振镜激光-CMT复合焊接方式将有利于降低焊缝气孔率并进一步提高焊缝强韧性。

## 5 结 论

以Al-Mg-Si合金激光-电弧复合焊接接头为研究对象,研究了高Si焊丝和低Si焊丝对焊缝组织及接头力学性能的影响。高Si焊丝获得的焊缝中Si元素含量升高( $1.46\% \rightarrow 2.34\%$ ),固溶元素Si含量( $0.35\% \rightarrow 0.60\%$ )和析出相体积分数( $3.20\% \rightarrow 4.20\%$ )均有所提高。但是因热导率降低,焊缝中心等轴晶有所粗化( $85.0 \rightarrow 104.0 \mu\text{m}$ )。采用高Si焊缝的显微硬度明显提高,约为( $69.7 \pm 2.0$ )HV,与热影响区软化程度相一致,但由于焊缝中匙孔周期性收缩产生的毫米级匙孔型气孔的存在,焊接接头仍在焊缝处发生断裂。但对比而言,高Si焊丝使得焊接接头的抗拉强度提高了 $14.1\%$ ,达到了 $235 \text{ MPa}$ 。通过对焊缝各种强化机制进行计算发现,采用高Si焊丝获得高强度焊缝主要得益于焊缝中固溶元素Si含量的增加( $0.35\% \rightarrow 0.60\%$ )所带来的固溶强化。

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## Effect of Filling Material with Different Si Content on Microstructure and Properties of Laser-CMT Aluminum Alloy Joints

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### Abstract

**Objective** Al-Mg-Si alloys are widely used as structural materials in automobile and shipbuilding industries. In industrial production, fusion welding, e.g., metal inert gas (MIG) welding, cold metal (CMT) welding, laser welding, and laser-arc hybrid welding, are mainly used to join parts. Laser-CMT welding is a spatter-free method that can connect aluminum alloy sheets with lower heat input, reducing the heat-affected zone's softening. However, the softening of water stress (WS) limits the ability further to improve the properties of laser-CMT aluminum alloy joints. As a result, reducing weld seam softening contributes to increased joint strength and toughness. According to some research, using Si-rich filling materials or filling powders has the advantage of increasing the microhardness of the weld seam. Although the effect of Si content of filling powers on the microhardness and tensile strength of Al-Mg-Si alloy laser welded joints was studied in previous years, using the Si-rich filling powders was not suitable for industrial production. Thus, this article uses the Si-rich filling materials with different Si content to weld the Al-Mg-Si alloy by laser-CMT welding. Recently, we report that the Si-rich filling materials improved the Si content in the

weld seam, which helped enhance the microhardness and strength of WS by solution strengthening. We hope that our basic strategy and findings can help fill materials selection of Al-Mg-Si alloy laser-CMT welding in the manufacturing industry and understand the relationship between Si content and the mechanical properties of the weld seam.

**Methods** 6082-T6 alloy plates with dimension of 150 mm × 100 mm × 3 mm are used as the base metal, and Al-Si filling materials with different Si content (mass fraction is 5% and 10%). First, the 6082-T6 alloy plates area butt-jointed with the laser-CMT welding (Fig. 1). During the welding process, the angle of the CMT torch to the laser is 45°, and pure argon with a flow rate of 25 L/min is selected for shielding a high-speed camera with a resolution of 2000 Hz to collect droplet transfer behavior and current curves. The microstructure of WS is then examined using an optical microscope, a scanning electron microscope (SEM), and an electron beam scanning device (EBSD). The energy-dispersive X-ray embedded in the SEM is used to analyze the composition of the phases. The effect of Si content on the grain and phase size of weld seam are studied. In the next step, the microhardness and tensile strength of the weld seam with different filling materials are tested by an automatic Vickers hardness tester and a universal testing machine.

**Results and Discussions** The filling materials with high Si content improve the weld seam's Si content (Table 2). The higher the Si content, the lower the thermal conductivity (Fig. 3). As a result, the cooling rate of the Al-Si10 weld seam is lower than the Al-Si5 weld seam, leading to grain coarsening (Fig. 2). However, due to the higher Si content in the weld seam, the Si content in the weld matrix is higher than the Al-Si5 weld seam (Table 2). Thus, using the Al-Si10 filling materials is a benefit to improve the average microhardness of the weld seam. The softening of the Al-Si10 weld seam is the same as that of the heat-affected zone (Fig. 5). However, the weld joint is still broken at the weld seam because of millimeter pores (Fig. 6). The analysis of keyhole morphology (Fig. 8) shows that the periodic shrinkage expansion of keyhole is the important reason for the formation of millimeter pores. Although the weld joint is still broken at the weld seam, the tensile strength increased to 235 MPa, 14.1% higher than the Al-Si5 joints. According to the strength model calculation, it can be seen that the solution strengthening with higher Si content improves tensile strength. As a result, filling materials with a higher Si content benefit the mechanical properties of laser-CMT aluminum alloy joints.

**Conclusion** A serious investigation was conducted to examine the influence of filling materials with different Si content (Al-Si5 and Al-Si10) on the microstructure and properties of laser-CMT aluminum alloy joints. Owing to the higher Si content of Al-Si10 filling materials, the solute element Si content for the Al-Si10 weld seam is reached 0.60%, which corresponds to a ~1.7 times improvement than the Al-Si5 weld seam. The grains size of the Al-Si10 weld seam (~104 μm) is higher than the Al-Si5 weld seam because of the lower cooling rate with lower thermal conductivity. However, the enhancement of yield strength of the Al-Si10 weld seam is mainly attributed to the strong solute strengthening with a higher Si content. As a result, the average hardness, yield strength, and tensile strength of weld seam using Al-Si10 filling materials were increased to (69.7±2.0) HV, 150 MPa, and 235 MPa, respectively.

**Key words** laser technique; aluminum alloy; Si; laser-CMT welding; mechanical property

**OCIS codes** 160.0160; 160.3900