

## Mo 元素对 Fe-Cr-Mo 激光熔覆层组织及性能的影响

张鸿羽, 余敏\*, 华俊伟, 陈辉

西南交通大学材料科学与工程学院, 四川省先进焊接及表面工程研究中心, 四川 成都 610063

**摘要** 为研究钼元素对激光熔覆层组织和性能的影响,采用激光熔覆技术在 EA4T 钢表面制备 Fe-Cr 熔覆层以及钼质量分数为 10%~70% 的 4 种涂层,然后采用 X 射线衍射仪、光学显微镜和扫描电子显微镜对熔覆层的物相和微观形貌进行分析,采用显微硬度计和 WDW3100 万能试验机测试熔覆层的力学性能,采用摩擦磨损试验机测试熔覆层的耐磨性。试验结果表明:除了 Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层出现裂纹外,其他熔覆层都均匀致密,与基体形成了良好的冶金结合。熔覆层中钼单质的含量随着钼添加量的增加而增加。当熔覆粉末中钼的质量分数为 10% 和 30% 时,熔覆层中的钼主要与 Fe-Cr 形成金属间化合物;当钼的质量分数超过 50% 时,熔覆层中出现了较多钼单质相。钼的添加降低了熔覆层的硬度以及熔覆层到基体的硬度梯度,熔覆层的韧性和塑性随着钼含量的增加而先降低后升高。与基体相比,Fe-Cr 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层和 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层的耐磨性均得以提高,且其摩擦因数随着钼含量的增加而降低,其中 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层具有优良的综合力学性能和最佳的减摩耐磨功能。

**关键词** 激光技术; 激光熔覆; 微观形貌; 剪切强度; 摩擦磨损性能

**中图分类号** TN249

**文献标志码** A

**doi:** 10.3788/CJL202148.2202010

## 1 引言

磨损是机械零部件最常见的失效形式之一,工程机械、交通机械、水利机械等关键零部件由于常受到复杂载荷的作用,表面磨损严重<sup>[1-3]</sup>。在易受磨损的零部件表面制备减摩耐磨涂层是一种缓解磨损的有效方法<sup>[4-5]</sup>。降低对磨表面间的摩擦因数不仅可以起到减少磨损量的作用,还可以防止零件过热,在提高零件服役安全性的同时降低了由摩擦带来的不必要的机械功耗,节约了生产成本,符合可持续发展和绿色制造的理念<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

金属钼具有低的摩擦因数和高的弹性模量,在摩擦过程中生成的钼的氧化物(MoO<sub>2</sub> 和 MoO<sub>3</sub>)可作为固体润滑膜层,进一步降低对磨表面间的摩擦因数。热喷涂钼涂层具有优良的耐磨损性能和一定的自润滑性能<sup>[9-13]</sup>。然而,对于一些关键部件而言,涂层与基体间实现较高的结合强度才能保证其在服役期间的安全性,而热喷涂涂层与基体之间机械结

合的特性难以满足这一要求<sup>[14-15]</sup>。激光熔覆技术由于能够使涂层与基体形成冶金结合而得到了广泛关注。采用激光熔覆技术制备的涂层具有稀释率低、缺陷少、结合强度高的特点<sup>[16-18]</sup>。机械零部件最常用的材料是钢,对于钢基体来说,铁基、钴基和镍基自熔合金粉末是最常用的熔覆材料<sup>[19-21]</sup>。此外,将多种合金元素添加在熔覆粉末中,可以进一步提升涂层的性能。其中,少量钼元素(质量分数通常小于 10%)常被添加到激光熔覆粉末中,该元素主要起细化晶粒、提高涂层韧塑性、降低涂层裂纹敏感性的作用<sup>[22]</sup>。Ding 等<sup>[23]</sup>在 Q235 钢上制备了镍基、Ni+1%Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 在混合粉末中的质量分数为 1%,以下类似)以及 Ni+5%Mo 三种不同成分的涂层,并对其性能进行了测试;试验结果表明:添加钼和 Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 都能够提升涂层的硬度和耐磨性能;与 Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 相比,添加钼的效果更加显著,5%Mo 的加入使涂层的显微硬度提升了 31.9%,磨损失重降低了 45%。Wang 等<sup>[24]</sup>比较了添加 2%~6%Mo 的

收稿日期: 2021-04-06; 修回日期: 2021-06-12; 录用日期: 2021-06-15

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(51601157)

通信作者: \*yumin@home.swjtu.edu.cn

铁基激光熔覆涂层的性能,结果发现,随着钼含量的提高,涂层的硬度降低,塑性和耐磨性提高。有人将钼和硅同时加入熔覆粉末中,以便在涂层中获得钼的硅化物硬质相,从而提高熔覆层的耐磨性<sup>[25-26]</sup>。在以上研究中,涂层中的钼元素均以碳化物或金属间化合物的形式存在,难以起到与热喷涂涂层中钼类似的润滑作用,且上述文献未考察添加钼对涂层摩擦因数的影响。考虑到热喷涂钼涂层优异的摩擦磨损性能,而且以钼作为主要成分添加到激光熔覆粉末中对涂层性能的影响尚不明确,本研究小组采用钼质量分数为 0~70% 的 5 种粉末为熔覆材料,采用激光熔覆技术在 EA4T 钢表面制备了不同成分的涂层,以探究钼含量对熔覆层组织、力学性能和摩擦磨损性能的影响。

表 1 基体材料的化学成分

Table 1 Chemical composition of base material

| Element          | C     | Si    | Mn    | P     | S     | Cr    | Ni    | Mo    | Cu    | Fe   |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Mass fraction /% | 0.257 | 0.344 | 0.748 | 0.008 | 0.002 | 1.039 | 0.257 | 0.246 | 0.151 | Bal. |

表 2 Fe-Cr 合金粉末的化学成分

Table 2 Chemical composition of Fe-Cr alloy powder

| Element          | Si    | Mn      | B   | Cr | Ni    | Fe   |
|------------------|-------|---------|-----|----|-------|------|
| Mass fraction /% | 1.5-3 | 0.6-1.2 | 2.9 | 44 | 3-4.4 | Bal. |

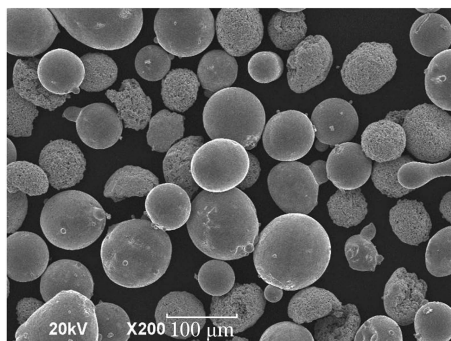


图 1 Fe-Cr-Mo 粉末的 SEM 照片

Fig. 1 SEM morphology of Fe-Cr-Mo powder

对熔覆层组织和性能的影响,制备了 5 种激光熔覆粉末:Fe-Cr、Fe-Cr+10%Mo、Fe-Cr+30%Mo、Fe-Cr+50%Mo 以及 Fe-Cr+70%Mo,并制备了 5 种对应的熔覆层。

采用 Nd:YAG IPG-4000 固态光纤激光器进行激光熔覆试验。熔覆前,将粉末在 100 °C 下干燥 1 h,采用高纯氩气作为熔池的保护气和送粉气,激光熔覆参数如表 3 所示。

## 2.2 熔覆层的组织及性能测试

采用 AX10 型光学显微镜(OM)和 JSM-6490LV

## 2 试验材料及方法

### 2.1 涂层的制备

基体材料为 EA4T 车轴钢,其化学成分如表 1 所示,该钢为低合金钢。基板厚度为 10 mm,激光熔覆前对基板表面进行打磨,以去除其表面的氧化膜,然后用酒精清洗基板表面。

使用 YXQM-2L 行星球磨机将钼粉(纯度为 99.5%,粒径为 45~75 μm)与 Fe-Cr 粉末(粒径为 50~100 μm,成分如表 2 所示)混合,制成激光熔覆粉末。加入铬元素可以减少熔覆过程中钼的氧化,并提升涂层的强度。粉末中的铁可以提高涂层与基体的亲和力,抑制裂纹的产生。图 1 为 Fe-Cr-Mo 混合粉末的扫描电镜(SEM)照片。为研究钼含量

表 3 激光熔覆参数

Table 3 Laser cladding parameters

| Parameter                                   | Value |
|---|-------|
| Laser power /W                              | 1800  |
| Beam diameter /mm                           | 3     |
| Scanning velocity / (mm·min <sup>-1</sup> ) | 200   |
| Powder feeding voltage /V                   | 3.2   |
| Shielding gas flow / (L·min <sup>-1</sup> ) | 30    |
| Powder flow rate / (L·min <sup>-1</sup> )   | 6.5   |
| Overlap ratio                               | 40%   |

型 SEM 观察熔覆层的微观组织结构,采用 GENESS2000XMS 型能谱仪(EDS)和 X'Pert Pro MPD 型 X 射线衍射仪(XRD)测定熔覆层中的元素和物相组成。

在室温条件下,采用 HXD-100TM 型维氏硬度计测试熔覆层横截面的显微硬度,载荷大小为 4.9 N,保荷时间为 15 s。采用 WDW3100 万能试验机进行微剪试验,剪切速度为 3 mm/min,试验示意图和试样尺寸如图 2 所示。

对熔覆层、熔合区(FZ)、热影响区(HAZ)和基体分别进行微剪测试。抗剪强度  $\tau_b$  的计算公式为

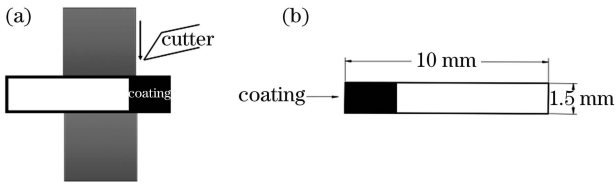


图 2 微剪试验。(a) 试验示意图; (b) 试样尺寸  
Fig. 2 Micro-shear test. (a) Schematic of the test;  
(b) size of the sample

$$\tau_b = \frac{F_{\max}}{A_0}, \quad (1)$$

式中:  $F_{\max}$  为最大剪切力, N;  $A_0$  为试样横截面面积,  $\text{mm}^2$ 。采用压入率  $\alpha$  表征剪切塑性, 其计算公式为

$$\alpha = \frac{h}{b} \times 100\%, \quad (2)$$

表 4 R7 车轮钢的化学成分

Table 4 Chemical composition of R7 wheel steel

| Element          | C    | Si   | Mn   | P     | S     | Cr   | Fe   |
|------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Mass fraction /% | 0.51 | 0.32 | 0.74 | 0.017 | 0.006 | 0.19 | Bal. |

### 3 结果与讨论

#### 3.1 熔覆层的物相及显微组织

图 3 为 5 种熔覆层的 XRD 测试结果。Fe-Cr 熔覆层中的主要物相为铬在  $\alpha\text{-Fe}$  中的固溶体和  $\sigma$  相(Fe-Cr 金属间化合物, 其中铬的质量分数约为

式中的  $h$  为剪切刃压入试样的深度, mm;  $b$  为试样的原始宽度, mm。剪切韧性  $W_s$  的计算公式为

$$W_s = \frac{W}{A_0}, \quad (3)$$

式中:  $W$  为试样的剪切功。

采用 MMU-5G 型摩擦磨损试验机进行摩擦磨损试验, 以测试熔覆层的耐磨性能。对磨销钉材料为 R7 车轮钢, 其硬度为 290 HV5, 化学成分如表 4 所示。圆盘状熔覆层试样的半径为 26 mm, 平均摩擦半径为 23 mm, 力矩称量轮半径为 100 mm。对每个样品进行 3 次试验(每次试验 10 min), 记录每次试验的摩擦因数, 计算摩擦因数的平均值以及三次试验后的总磨损体积。

45%), 如图 3(a) 所示。当在熔覆粉末中加入钼元素后, 熔覆层的物相中出现了 Fe-Cr-Mo 的金属间化合物与钼单质, 如图 3(b)~(e) 所示。比较 5 种熔覆层 XRD 图谱中的衍射峰位置可以发现, 随着钼含量增加, 主衍射峰向左移动, 如图 3(f) 所示。根据布拉格定律, 衍射角减小表明  $\alpha\text{-Fe}$  的晶面间距

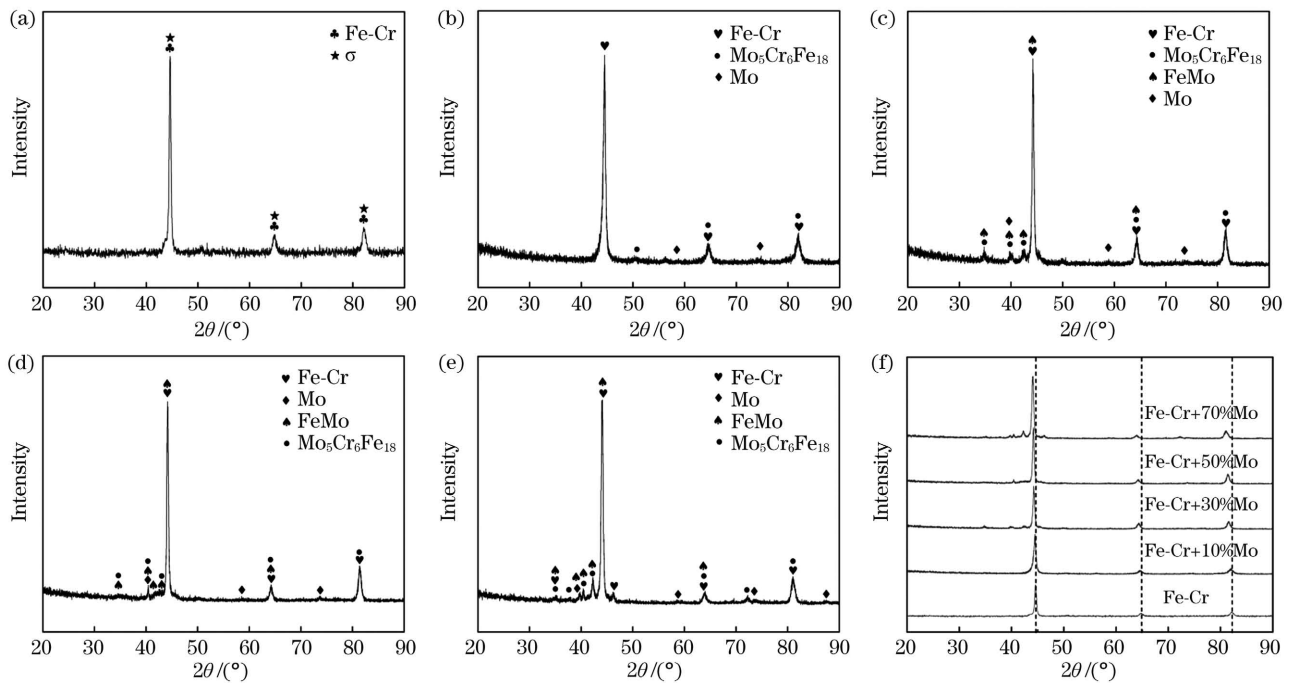


图 3 熔覆层的 XRD 图谱。(a) Fe-Cr 熔覆层; (b) Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层; (c) Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层; (d) Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层; (e) Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层; (f) 衍射峰的偏移

Fig. 3 XRD patterns of cladding layers. (a) Fe-Cr cladding layer; (b) Fe-Cr+10%Mo cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+30%Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+50%Mo cladding layer; (e) Fe-Cr+70%Mo cladding layer; (f) movement of diffraction peaks

减小。结合 XRD 测试结果与下文的 EDS 点扫描测试结果分析可知,加入钼元素后生成了  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  相。随着钼含量增加,更多的铬与铁、钼形成了金属间化合物,导致  $\alpha\text{-Fe}$  中固溶的铬原子减少,虽然钼的原子尺寸比铬大,但钼原子在铁中的溶解度远小于铬,因此  $\alpha\text{-Fe}$  晶格的晶面间距减小。

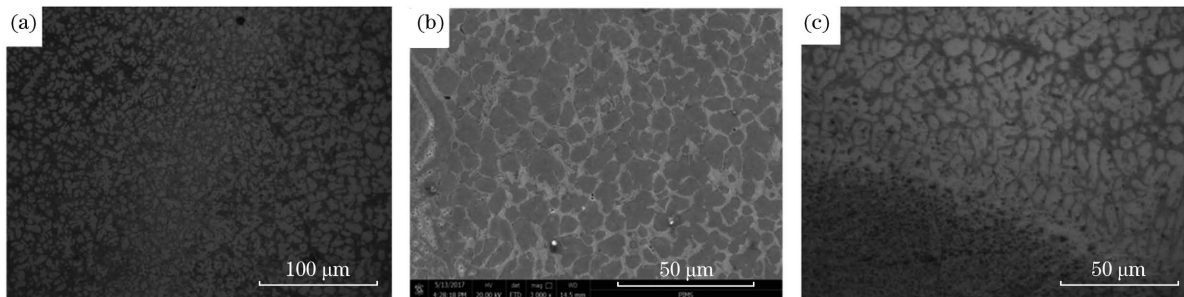


图 4 Fe-Cr 熔覆层的横截面组织。(a)熔覆层;(b)熔覆层的 SEM 照片;(c)熔合区

Fig. 4 Cross-sectional microstructures of Fe-Cr cladding layer. (a) Cladding zone; (b) SEM morphology of cladding layer; (c) fusion zone

图 5 为 4 种 Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的 SEM 照片,表 5 为 4 种 Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的 EDS 面扫描测试结果,图 5 中各点成分的 EDS 测试结果如表 6 所示。可以看出,Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的晶粒尺寸较 Fe-Cr 熔覆层更小,这说明钼的加入起到了收缩奥氏体相区、细化晶粒的作用<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的晶粒中均未见析出相,金属间化合物主要分布在晶界处。Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的 EDS 面扫描结果显示,Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层中钼的质量分数仅为 2.9%。空气中的钼在 300 °C 时会发生严重氧化,在 600~700 °C 氧化物会挥发掉<sup>[24]</sup>,而激光熔覆过程中的局部温度可以达到 2000 °C,因此,即便采用氩气保护熔池,也难以避免钼的氧化损失;加之基体对熔覆层

图 4 为 Fe-Cr 熔覆层横截面的微观组织(熔覆层厚度为 2 mm)。Fe-Cr 激光熔覆层致密,无气孔、裂纹等缺陷,如图 4(a)、(b)所示,熔覆层的稀释率为 45%。在熔合区可见一条白色亮带,如图 4(c)所示,这表明熔覆层与基体发生了冶金结合<sup>[27]</sup>。

的稀释作用,熔覆层中的实际钼含量较低。由图 5 和表 6 可以发现:在 Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层中,钼元素主要分布于晶界处,说明钼主要以金属间化合物  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  的形式存在;在 Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层中,晶界区域面积变大,且该区域的钼含量较晶粒中的更多,表明晶界处存在较多的  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  和 FeMo,仅有少量钼原子溶于晶体中。在 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层中,粉末中铬含量的相对减少导致钼在熔覆过程中的损失增多,所以熔覆层中的实际钼含量与 Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层中的相差并不大,如表 5 所示。Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层中铬元素的减少一方面减少了  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  金属间化合物的生成,另一方面为钼原子在  $\alpha\text{-Fe}$  中固溶提供了更多空

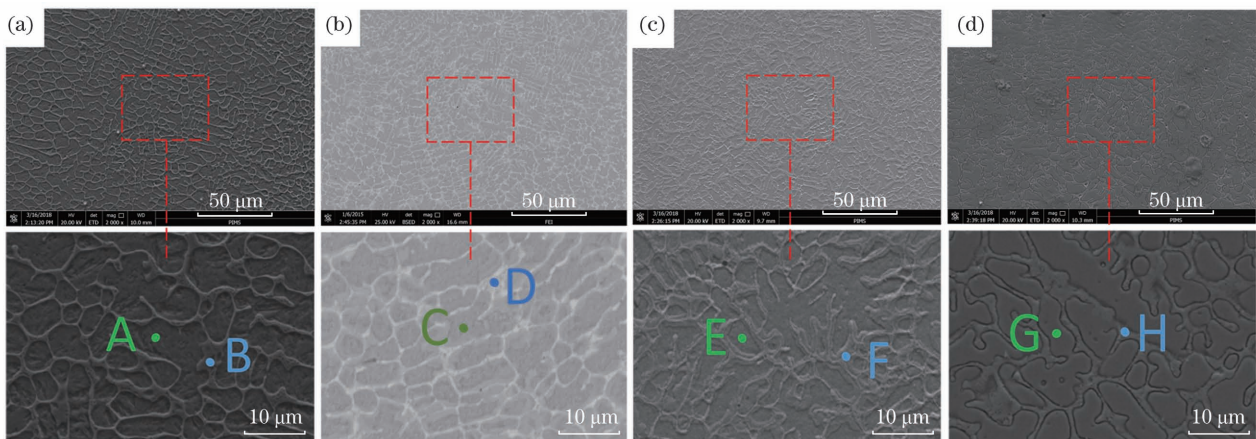


图 5 4 种 Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的 SEM 照片。(a)Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层;(b)Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层;(c)Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层;(d) Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层

Fig. 5 SEM images of four Fe-Cr-Mo cladding layers. (a) Fe-Cr+10%Mo cladding layer; (b) Fe-Cr+30%Mo cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+50%Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+70%Mo cladding layer

表 5 4 种 Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层的化学成分  
Table 5 Chemical composition of four Fe-Cr-Mo cladding layers

| Cladding layer | Mass fraction/% |      |     |     |      |
|----------------|-----------------|------|-----|-----|------|
|                | Si              | Mo   | Cr  | Mn  | Fe   |
| Fe-Cr+10%Mo    | 1.1             | 2.9  | 6.6 | 0.6 | 88.8 |
| Fe-Cr+30%Mo    | 0.0             | 24.4 | 7.3 | 0.4 | 67.9 |
| Fe-Cr+50%Mo    | 0.7             | 26.7 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 67.6 |
| Fe-Cr+70%Mo    | 0.6             | 37.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 59.8 |

表 6 图 5 中 8 个测试点的化学成分  
Table 6 Chemical composition of eight test points in Fig. 5

| Point | Mass fraction/% |      |      |
|-------|-----------------|------|------|
|       | Cr              | Fe   | Mo   |
| A     | 4.6             | 93.3 | 0.6  |
| B     | 7.17            | 88.7 | 2.8  |
| C     | 3.8             | 83.3 | 11.5 |
| D     | 5.3             | 66.8 | 26.6 |
| E     | 4.9             | 78.2 | 15.6 |
| F     | 4.7             | 76.5 | 14.0 |
| G     | 2.5             | 67.1 | 29.3 |
| H     | 2.6             | 63.6 | 32.8 |

间,所以该熔覆层晶粒中的钼含量较晶界处高,熔覆层中有较多的钼单质相存在,晶界处为  $Mo_5Cr_6Fe_{18}$  和 FeMo 相。可见,随着熔覆粉末中钼添加量的增

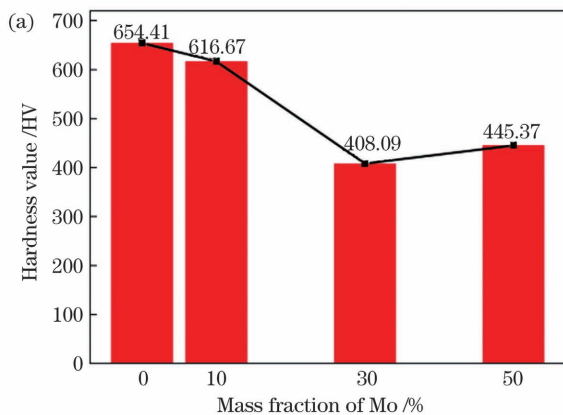


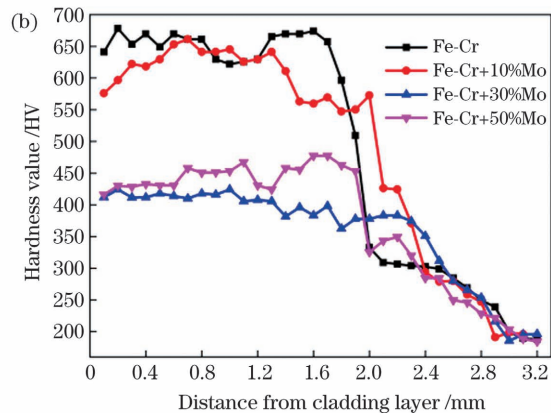
图 6 熔覆层的硬度。(a) 熔覆层的平均硬度;(b) 熔覆层到基体的硬度变化

Fig. 6 Hardness of cladding layer. (a) Average hardness of each cladding layer; (b) evolution of hardness from cladding layer to substrate

大,熔覆层中以单质形式存在的钼逐渐增多,当熔覆粉末中钼的质量分数达到 70% 时,钼元素在晶粒和晶界处的含量均比较高。这表明 Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层的  $\alpha$ -Fe 中固溶了更多的钼原子,晶界处也形成了更多的  $Mo_5Cr_6Fe_{18}$  和 FeMo。但由于 Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层成分与基体差异过大,在熔覆过程中涂层即发生开裂,因此以下章节不再讨论 Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层。

### 3.2 熔覆层的力学性能

图 6(a) 为 4 种熔覆层的平均硬度,熔覆层的硬度远高于基体 (192 HV)。Fe-Cr 熔覆层由于固溶强化和高硬度  $\sigma$  相的形成,其硬度在 4 种熔覆层中是最高的,达到了 654.41 HV; Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层中的实际钼含量仅为 2.9% (质量分数),所以其硬度与 Fe-Cr 熔覆层相近,为 616.67 HV。当粉末中钼的质量分数达到 30% 时,熔覆层的平均硬度显著降低, $\alpha$ -Fe 中固溶的钼原子逐步被钼原子取代是硬度降低的可能原因。图 6(b) 显示了从熔覆层到基体的硬度变化,可以看出 4 种熔覆层热影响区的硬度没有明显差异,这使得熔合区的硬度梯度随着熔覆层硬度的增加而增大。熔覆层到基体的硬度梯度是影响构件疲劳寿命的重要因素。



采用文献[28]中的定量方法计算了 4 种激光熔覆层的硬度梯度损伤 ( $D_{HV,G}$ ),以表征激光熔覆结构硬度梯度的大小。计算公式为

$$D_{HV,G} = \frac{(d_r + d_h) \left( |G| \cdot \sqrt{1.8544 \frac{F}{H_{max}}} - H_{max} + H_{min} \right)}{(H_{max} - H_{min}) \left( d_r + d_h - \sqrt{1.8544 \frac{F}{H_{max}}} \right)} \quad (4)$$

式中: $G$  为曲线上相邻两点硬度差的最大值; $H_{max}$  和  $H_{min}$  分别为熔覆层到基体范围内的最大硬度值和最小硬度值,  $10^7$  Pa;  $d_r$  为熔化区的深度, mm;  $d_h$  为热影响区的深度, mm;  $F$  为硬度试验中加载载荷的大小, N。

4 种激光熔覆试样的硬度梯度损伤量如表 7 所示,可以看出,钼的加入降低了熔覆层结构的硬度梯度,且当钼的质量分数为 30% 时,硬度梯度最小,为 0.0246。

表 7 激光熔覆试样的硬度梯度损伤

Table 7 Hardness gradient damage of laser cladding samples

| Mass fraction / % | 0      | 10     | 30     | 50     |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $D_{HV,G}$        | 0.1648 | 0.1355 | 0.0246 | 0.1163 |

Fe-Cr-Mo 熔覆层试样的微剪切试验结果如图 7 所示。可以看出,相较于其他区域,所有熔覆层均表现出较高的强度和较低的韧塑性,这是由铬、钼原子的固溶以及晶界处金属间化合物的沉淀导致的。4 种熔覆层界面处的剪切强度均高于基体,熔覆层与基体结合良好。图 8 显示了熔覆层剪切性能

随钼含量的变化。当熔覆层中未添加钼时,由于铬的固溶和激光熔覆层晶粒细小的特点,熔覆层具有较高的剪切强度(763 MPa)和良好的韧性、塑性。当添加质量分数为 10% 的钼时,熔覆层强度进一步提高,达到 794 MPa,同时韧性、塑性下降,这可能与硬质金属间化合物的生成有关。当添加质量分数为 30% 的钼时,熔覆层的硬度最低,剪切强度也最低(674 MPa),但韧性和塑性较 Fe-Cr+10% Mo 熔覆层有所提高。当添加质量分数为 50% 的钼时,熔覆层由于晶粒发生了明显细化,具有较 Fe-Cr 熔覆层更高的剪切强度(775 MPa)和塑性,综合力学性能优异。

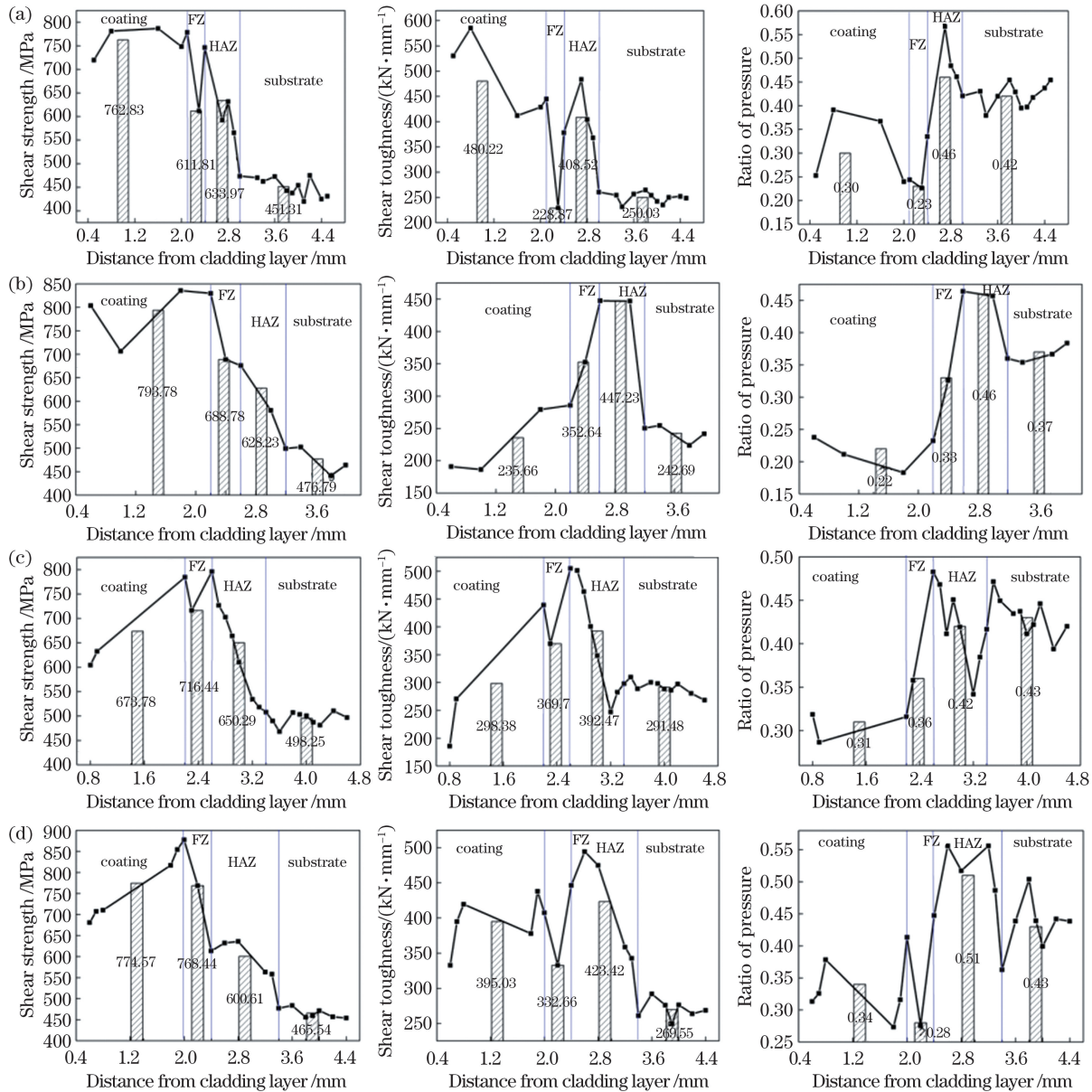


图 7 熔覆层的微剪切试验结果。(a) Fe-Cr 熔覆层; (b) Fe-Cr+10% Mo 熔覆层; (c) Fe-Cr+30% Mo 熔覆层; (d) Fe-Cr+50% Mo 熔覆层

Fig. 7 Micro-shear test results of four cladding layers. (a) Fe-Cr cladding layer; (b) Fe-Cr+10% Mo cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+30% Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+50% Mo cladding layer

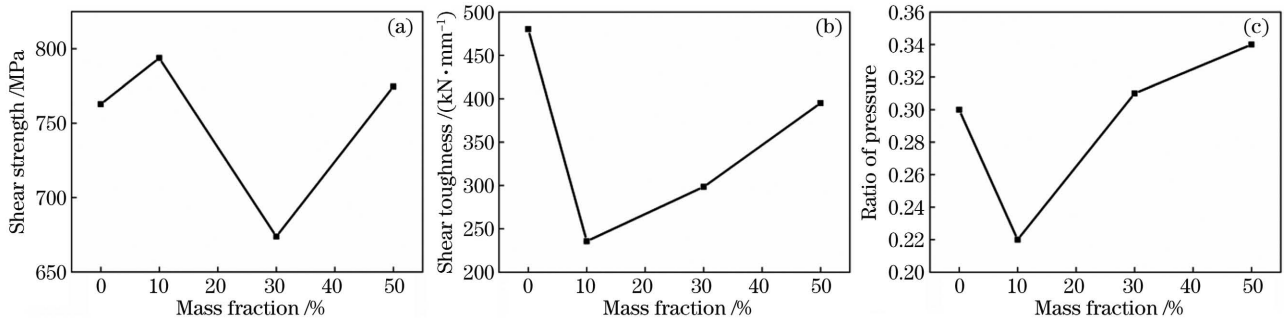


图 8 不同钼含量熔覆层的剪切性能。(a)剪切强度;(b)剪切韧性;(c)压入率

Fig. 8 Shear properties of cladding layer with different Mo contents. (a) Shear strength; (b) shear toughness; (c) ratio of pressure

Fe-Mo-Cr 熔覆层的剪切断口形貌如图 9 所示。Fe-Cr 熔覆层的剪切断口呈粒状并有解理台阶出现,断裂形式为沿晶、准解理断裂,如图 9(a)所示,断口呈现脆性断裂特征。Fe-Cr+10% Mo 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+30% Mo 熔覆层和 Fe-Cr+50% Mo

熔覆层断口上均有韧窝出现,断裂形式均为准解理断裂,且随着钼含量增加,脆性断裂特征逐渐减少,韧窝被拉长的程度越来越明显,如图 9(b)~(d)所示,说明熔覆层的塑性和韧性随着钼含量的增加而逐渐提高。

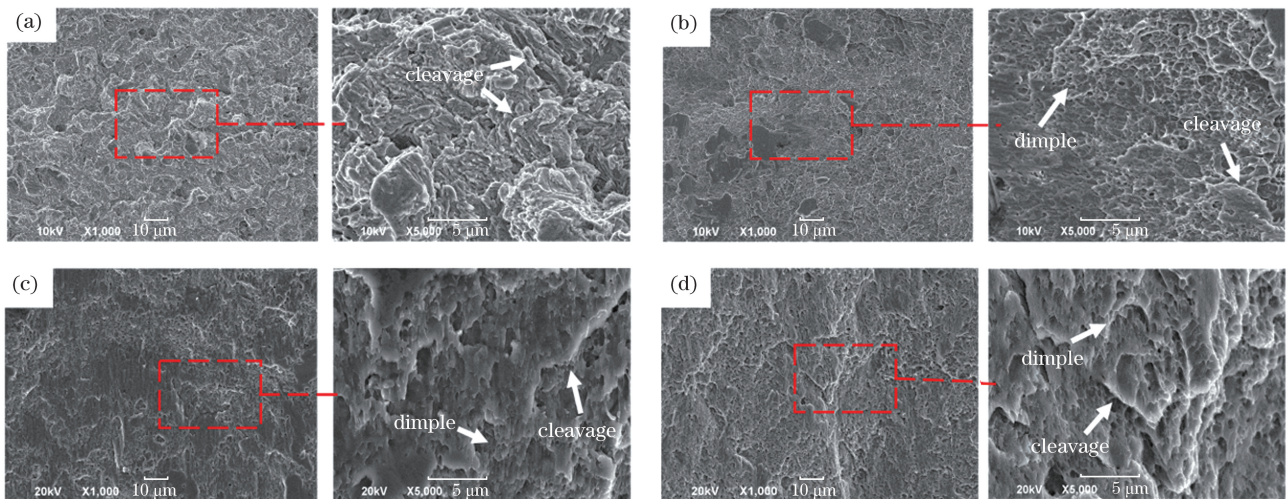


图 9 不同钼含量熔覆层的剪切断口形貌。(a)Fe-Cr 熔覆层;(b)Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层;(c)Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层;(d)Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层

Fig. 9 Shear fracture morphologies of cladding layers with different Mo contents. (a) Fe-Cr cladding layer; (b) Fe-Cr+10%Mo cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+30%Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+50%Mo cladding layer

### 3.3 熔覆层的摩擦磨损性能

图 10 展示了试验过程中基体材料与 4 组熔覆层试样动态变化的摩擦因数,根据曲线可以将摩擦过程分为两个阶段。在摩擦初始阶段,销钉与销盘间的摩擦因数随着实际接触面积的变化而快速变化。经过多次循环后,销钉与销盘间的接触逐渐平稳,磨屑的产生和排出达到平衡状态,摩擦因数逐渐稳定,摩擦进入第二阶段。可以看出,对于基体材料而言,在摩擦的第二阶段,摩擦因数仍有较大幅度的波动,摩擦稳定性差,这可能会对实际机械的运转性能造成危害,而在基体表面制备熔覆层后摩擦因数的波动程度明显减小。

图 11 为基体和熔覆层试样磨屑的 XRD 测试结果,可以看出基体和 Fe-Cr 熔覆层的磨屑均主要由铁及其氧化物组成。Fe-Cr+10% Mo 和 Fe-Cr+30% Mo 熔覆层磨屑中均存在  $\text{MoO}_2$ , Fe-Cr+50% Mo 熔覆层磨屑中存在  $\text{MoO}_2$  和  $\text{MoO}_3$ ,这表明在摩擦过程中钼被氧化,形成了具有自润滑作用的  $\text{MoO}_2$  和  $\text{MoO}_3$ 。

图 12 为各试样的磨损体积和平均摩擦因数。从图 12(a)中可以看出:相对于基体材料,4 种熔覆层试样的磨损体积明显降低,熔覆层的耐磨性能良好,而且其中未添加钼的 Fe-Cr 熔覆层的磨损体积最小,仅为基体的 7.4%,Fe-Cr+10% Mo、Fe-Cr+

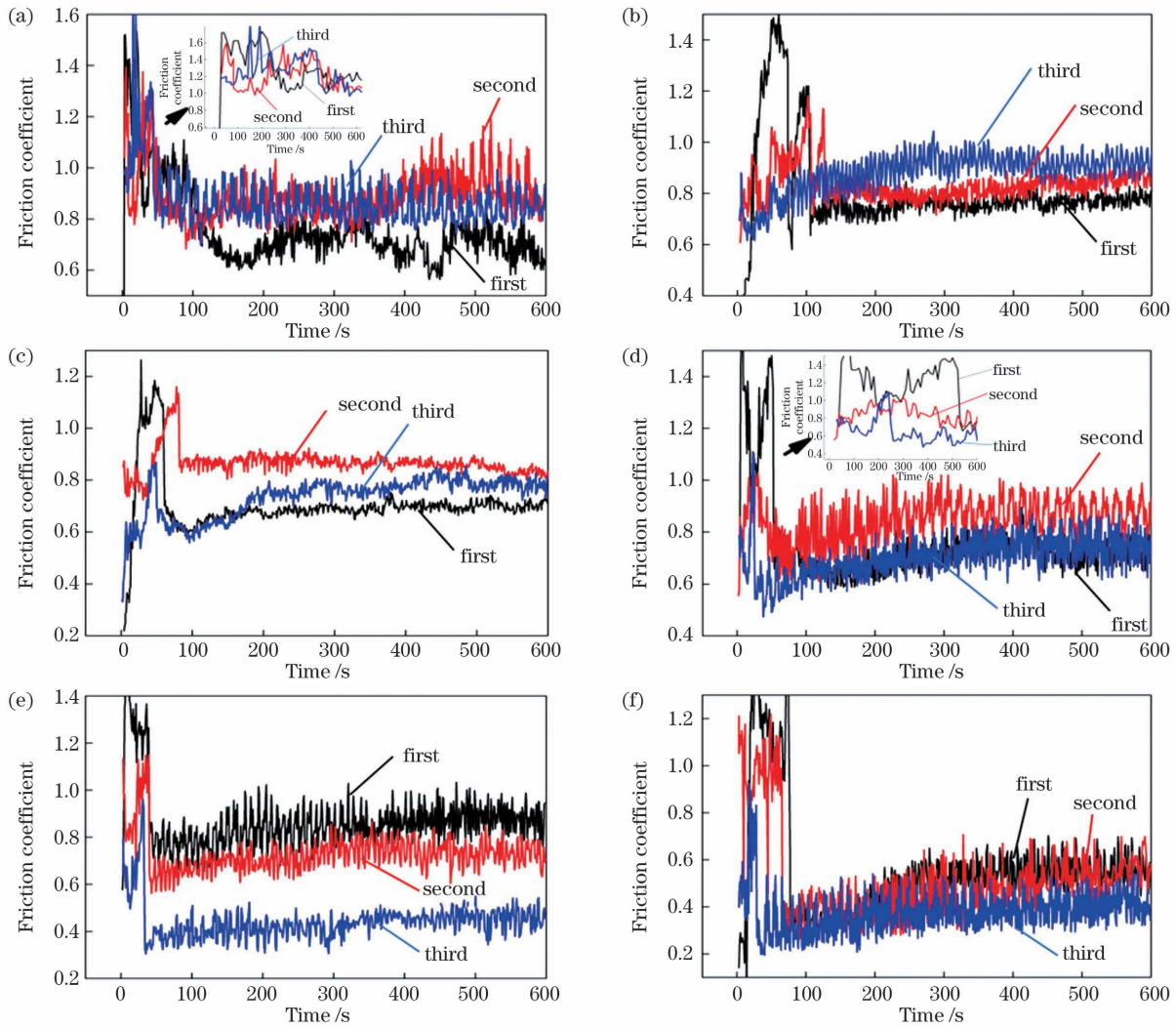


图 10 基体和不同钼含量熔覆层的摩擦因数曲线。(a)基体;(b)Fe-Cr 熔覆层;(c)Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层;  
(d)Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层;(e)Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层

Fig. 10 Friction coefficient curves of substrate and cladding layers with different Mo contents. (a) Substrate; (b) Fe-Cr cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+10% Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+30% Mo cladding layer; (e) Fe-Cr+50% Mo cladding layer

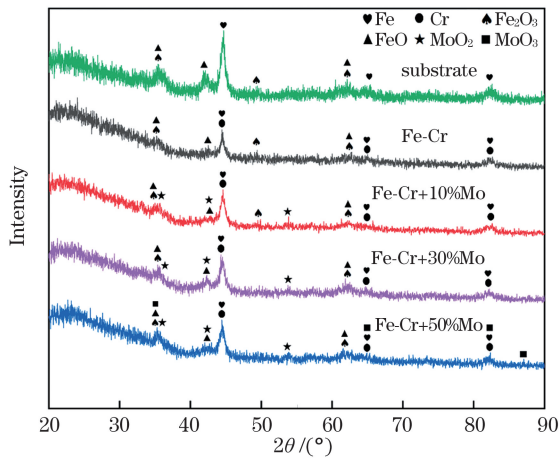


图 11 基体和熔覆层试样磨屑的 XRD 测试结果  
Fig. 11 XRD test results of wear debris of substrate and cladding layers samples

30%Mo 和 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层的磨损体积分别为基体的 14.5%、28.3%和 13.1%。由图 12(b)可知,Fe-Cr 熔覆层的摩擦因数(0.83)略高于基体(0.81),这可能是由熔覆层的高硬度和低塑性导致的。添加了钼的熔覆层的摩擦因数均小于基体,且摩擦因数随钼含量的升高而降低。这是因为钼的添加降低了熔覆层的硬度,使相互摩擦的表面更容易磨合平整,且摩擦中生成的钼的氧化物存在于表面和磨屑中,起到了一定的润滑作用<sup>[7]</sup>。Fe-Cr+50% Mo 熔覆层的平均摩擦因数仅为 0.66,相对基体减小了 18.5%。此外,由图 10(e)中可以看出,Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层在三次试验中的摩擦因数逐次降低,这是因为熔覆层中含有的钼单质相较于多,钼单质



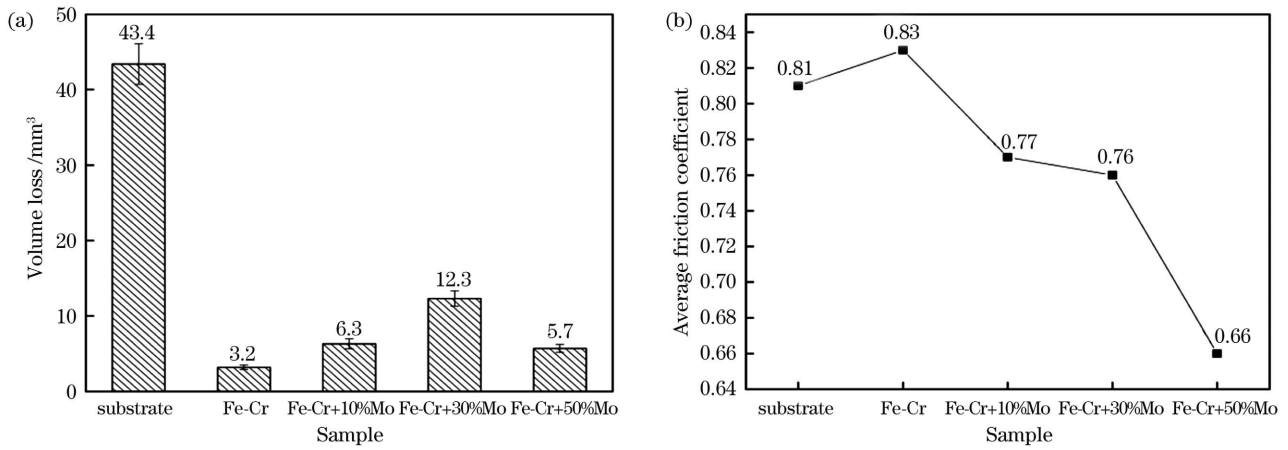


图 12 摩擦磨损试验结果。(a)磨损体积;(b)平均摩擦因数

Fig. 12 Friction and wear test results. (a) Wear volume; (b) average friction coefficient

相比含钼的金属间化合物更容易被氧化。在磨损过程中, Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层表面和磨屑中生成的 MoO<sub>2</sub> 和 MoO<sub>3</sub> 量增多, 熔覆层的减摩作用更加明显。

图 13 为基体(EA4T 钢)和 4 种熔覆层的表面磨损形貌。EA4T 钢表面存在大量犁沟和塑性变形痕迹, 磨粒磨损与黏着磨损同时存在, 如图 13(a) 所示。Fe-Cr 和 Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层表面的磨损形貌主要以犁沟为主, 磨损形式为磨粒磨损, 如图 13(b)、(c) 所示, 这主要是由这两种熔覆层较高的强度和硬度导致的。Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层磨

损表面兼具犁沟和塑性变形形貌, 磨损形式为磨粒磨损和黏着磨损, 如图 13(d) 所示, 同时磨损量在 4 种熔覆层中最高。由 3.1 节和 3.2 节可知, Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层中含有较多硬质金属间化合物, 故其强度较低、塑性较高, 在摩擦过程中发生了较大程度的复合磨损。Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层表面的犁沟明显减少, 磨损形式为黏着磨损, 如图 13(e) 所示。钼的加入不仅提高了熔覆层的塑性, 还使熔覆层具有了自润滑作用, 这两点导致了熔覆层磨损机制的改变。综合以上试验结果分析, 认为 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层具有最优的减摩耐磨性能。

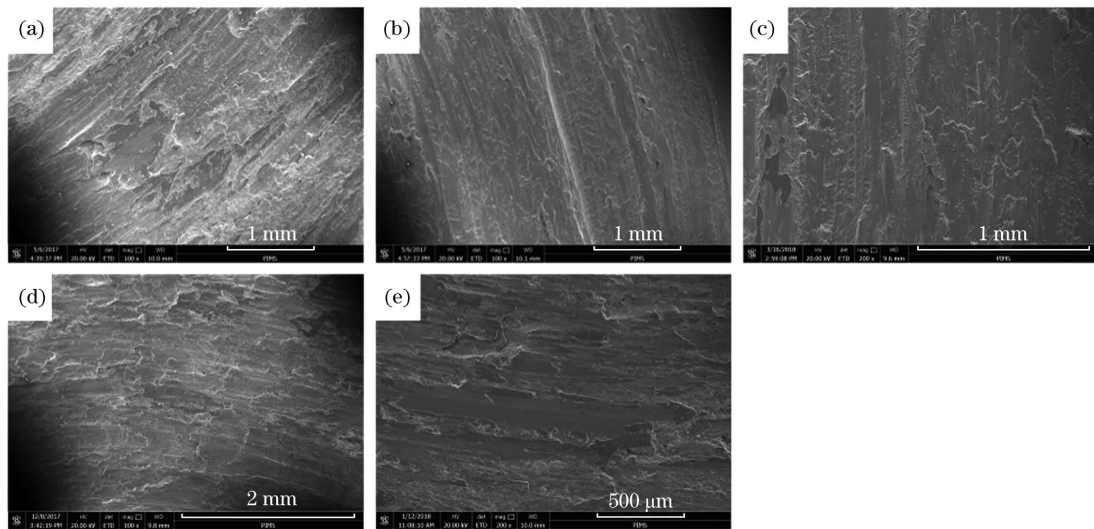


图 13 基体和不同钼含量熔覆层的磨损形貌。(a)基体;(b)Fe-Cr 熔覆层;(c)Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层;(d)Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层;(e)Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层

Fig. 13 Worn surface morphologies of substrate and cladding layer with different Mo contents. (a) Substrate; (b) Fe-Cr cladding layer; (c) Fe-Cr+10%Mo cladding layer; (d) Fe-Cr+30%Mo cladding layer; (e) Fe-Cr+50%Mo cladding layer

## 4 结 论

在选用的激光熔覆参数下制备的 Fe-Cr 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层和 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层成型良好,均匀致密,与基体结合良好,Fe-Cr+70%Mo 熔覆层发生了开裂。熔覆层中钼元素的含量随钼添加量的增大而增大,当熔覆粉末中钼的质量分数为 10%和 30%时,熔覆层中的钼主要以金属间化合物的形式存在;当钼的质量分数为 50%时,熔覆层中存在较多钼单质相。

Fe-Cr 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+10%Mo 熔覆层、Fe-Cr+30%Mo 熔覆层和 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层的硬度和剪切强度均高于基体。钼的添加降低了 Fe-Cr 熔覆层的硬度以及熔覆层到基体的硬度梯度,熔覆层的韧性、塑性随钼含量的增加先降低后升高,Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层具有较高的剪切强度以及良好的韧性、塑性。

Fe-Cr、Fe-Cr+10%Mo、Fe-Cr+30%Mo 和 Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层均可以有效减少磨损,但 Fe-Cr 熔覆层的摩擦因数高于基体,含钼熔覆层的摩擦因数低于基体。随着钼含量增加,熔覆层的摩擦因数降低,磨损形式逐渐由磨粒磨损转变为黏着磨损。Fe-Cr+50%Mo 熔覆层具有最佳的减摩耐磨性能。

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# Effects of Mo on Microstructure and Properties of Fe-Cr-Mo Laser Cladding Layer

Zhang Hongyu, Yu Min\*, Hua Junwei, Chen Hui

*Research center of Sichuan Advanced Welding and Surface Engineering, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan 610063, China*

## Abstract

**Objective** Wear is one of the common failure modes of mechanical parts, and the preparation of anti-friction and wear-resistant coatings on the surfaces of parts susceptible to wear is an effective method to relieve wear. Molybdenum (Mo) is considered one of the best materials in achieving high resistance to wear. Although thermal sprayed Mo coating has excellent wear resistance and self-lubricating properties, the mechanical bond between thermal spray coating and substrates is difficult to meet the strength requirements of some key components. Due to its metallurgical bonding feature, laser cladding has received considerable attention in recent years. For steel substrates, iron-based, cobalt-based, and nickel-based self-fluxing alloy powders are the most commonly used cladding materials. A small amount of Mo element (mass fraction  $<10\%$ ) is typically added to the laser cladding powder, mainly to refine the grain, improve toughness and plasticity, and reduce the crack sensitivity of the coating. However, in previous studies, Mo elements in the coating are in the form of carbides or intermetallic compounds, and it is difficult to have a similar lubricating effect to Mo in the thermal spray coating, and the effect of Mo, as the main component added to the laser cladding powder, on the coating performance is unclear. Therefore, in this study, five kinds of powders with Mo mass fraction of 0–70% were used to prepare coatings with different compositions on the surface of EA4T steel by laser cladding to study the effects of Mo content on the coating structure, mechanical properties, and friction and wear properties.

**Methods** Pure Mo powder was mixed with Fe-Cr powder using a YXQM-2L planetary ball mill, and five kinds of cladding powders (Fe-Cr, Fe-Cr + 10% Mo, Fe-Cr + 30% Mo, Fe-Cr + 50% Mo, and Fe-Cr + 70% Mo) were obtained. Multi-channel cladding layers with different Mo contents were prepared on the EA4T steel by laser cladding using a Nd:YAG IPG-4000 solid-state fiber laser. The phase and microstructure of the coating were characterized by X-ray diffractometer (XRD), optical microscope (OM), scanning electron microscope (SEM), and energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS). The mechanical properties of the coating were tested by the microhardness and the micro-shear tests. The wear-resisting property of the coating was tested by the friction and wear test.

**Results and Discussions** According to the XRD and EDS results of the coating (Fig. 5, Table 5 and Table 6), the main phases of the Fe-Cr coating are the solid solution of Cr in  $\alpha$ -Fe and the  $\sigma$  phase. When the mass fraction of Mo in cladding powder is 10%, Mo in the coating is mainly in the form of an intermetallic compound  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$ . When the mass fraction of Mo is 30%, there are some  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  and FeMo at the grain boundaries of the coating and few Mo atoms are dissolved in the crystal. The Mo content in the grains of the Fe-Cr + 50% Mo coating is higher than that at the grain boundaries. There are more Mo simple substance phases in the coating and there are  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  and FeMo phases at the grain boundaries. When the mass fraction of Mo in cladding powder is 70%, more Mo atoms are dissolved in  $\alpha$ -Fe, and more  $\text{Mo}_5\text{Cr}_6\text{Fe}_{18}$  and FeMo are formed at the grain boundaries. However, Fe-Cr + 70% Mo coating cracks during cladding, so the performance of the Fe-Cr + 70% Mo coating will not be discussed in the following. The hardness of the Fe-Cr cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 10% Mo cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 30% Mo cladding layer, and Fe-Cr + 50% Mo cladding layer is higher than that of the substrate, and the addition of Mo reduces the hardness of the coating and the hardness gradient from the coating to the substrate (Fig. 6). The micro-shear test results show that all coatings have higher strength and lower toughness and plasticity than other areas, and the toughness and plasticity of the coating first decrease and then increase with an increase in Mo content (Figs. 7 and 8). The results of the friction and wear test show that the four coatings can effectively reduce wear. Among them, the Fe-Cr coating has the lowest amount of wear, but its friction coefficient is higher than that of the substrate. The coefficient of friction of the coatings with Mo addition is lower than that of the substrate, and the coefficient of friction decreases with an increase in Mo content (Fig. 12). The reason is that the addition of Mo reduces the hardness of the coating, and the oxide of Mo generated during friction exists in the surface and wear debris, which has a lubricating

effect. According to the wear morphology, with an increase in Mo content, the wear form gradually changes from abrasive wear to adhesive wear (Fig. 13).

**Conclusions** In this study, Fe-Cr cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 10% Mo cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 30% Mo cladding layer, and Fe-Cr + 50% Mo cladding layer prepared under the selected laser cladding parameters are well formed, uniform, dense, and have good bonding performance with the substrate, where Fe-Cr + 70% Mo cladding layer cracked. When the mass fractions of Mo in cladding powder are 10% and 30%, Mo in the coating mainly forms intermetallic compounds with Fe-Cr. When the mass fraction of Mo in cladding powder exceeds 50%, several Mo simple substances begin to appear in the coating. The hardness and shear strength of Fe-Cr cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 10% Mo cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 30% Mo cladding layer, and Fe-Cr + 50% Mo cladding layer are higher than those of the substrate, and the addition of Mo reduces the hardness of the coating. Fe-Cr cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 10% Mo cladding layer, Fe-Cr + 30% Mo cladding layer, and Fe-Cr + 50% Mo cladding layer can effectively reduce wear, but the friction coefficient of Fe-Cr cladding layer is higher than that of the substrate, and the friction coefficient of Mo-doped cladding layer is lower than it. Besides, the friction coefficient of the coating decreases with an increase in Mo content, and the wear form changes from abrasive wear to adhesive wear gradually. The Fe-Cr + 50% Mo cladding layer has the best anti-friction and wear resistance, and the coefficient of friction in the test is 0.66.

**Key words** laser technology; laser cladding; microstructure; shear strength; friction and wear property

**OCIS codes** 140.3390; 140.3460; 160.3900