

3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 异种高温合金光纤激光对接焊接工艺研究

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摘要 采用光纤激光对 GH3536 进行了激光选区熔化 (SLM) 3D 打印, 对 4 mm 厚轧制固溶态 GH3128 (R-GH3128) 平板进行了对接焊接研究。利用光学显微镜 (OM)、扫描电子显微镜 (SEM)、电子背散射衍射 (EBSD)、X 射线能谱分析仪 (EDS)、显微硬度仪及拉伸试验机对焊缝成形、显微组织、显微硬度、接头强度及断口形貌进行了分析。结果表明, 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 的焊缝组织主要为柱状晶和等轴晶, 焊缝内直径小于 50 μm 的晶粒数量占比为 62.2%。显微硬度测试结果表明, 焊缝的平均显微硬度值为 286 HV。拉伸试验结果表明, 接头上下部分的抗拉强度基本一致, 约为 3D-GH3536 母材的 93%, 断裂方式为韧性断裂。

关键词 激光技术; 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128; 微观组织; 力学性能; 3D 打印; 激光焊接

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1 引言

近年来, 激光选区熔化 (SLM) 3D 打印技术由于可快速高效地制造结构复杂的金属零件, 已成为关键复杂零部件的优选制造工艺^[1-2]。GH3536 是一种具有优异抗氧化性能的镍基高温合金, 具有良好的冶金性能和成形能力, 已成为目前 3D 打印工艺优选的高温合金材料^[3-4]。轧制固溶态 GH3128 镍基高温合金具有较强的抗腐蚀、抗氧化能力和较高的抗疲劳强度等优点, 被广泛应用在航空航天高温部件制造领域。受设备行程限制, SLM 工艺生产的零件尺寸有限, 难以满足航空航天领域对大尺寸精密构件制造的需求。激光焊接工艺具有热输入小、光束变换灵活、可在大气环境中实施等优点, 已成为高温合金重要的连接技术^[5-7]。采用激光焊接技术实现 SLM 工艺制备的 GH3536 (下文称 3D-GH3536) 与轧制固溶态 GH3128 (下文称 R-GH3128) 的异种材料可靠连接, 可进一步拓宽 SLM 技术在航空航天领域内大尺寸构件制造中的应用范围。

近年来, 众多学者开展了高温合金 3D 打印件、不锈钢及高温合金/不锈钢异种材料的电子束和激光对接焊接工艺的研究。Zhang 等^[8]采用真空电子束研究了 4 mm 厚 3D-GH3625 的对接焊接工艺, 通过优化焊接工艺, 获得了平均显微硬度高于母材的焊接接头。das Neves 等^[9]采用脉冲 Nd: YAG 激光器研究了

AISI 304 不锈钢和 Inconel 600 镍基合金的异种材料对接焊接工艺, 接头强度为 AISI 304 母材强度的 90%。Zhang 等^[10-11]采用光纤激光焊接对 Inconel 625 镍基高温合金进行了 3D 打印, 获得了良好的对接接头, 焊缝区组织以柱状晶为主^[10], 在焊缝中观察到弥散分布的直径为 10~50 μm 的微小气孔^[11]。周春阳等^[12]采用光纤激光焊接了 GH3128 和 304 不锈钢, 发现当焊接速度达到 3 m/min 时, 焊缝存在未熔合缺陷, 接头强度仅为母材的 37%。Liu 等^[13]采用 Nd: YAG 激光器焊接了 K418 镍基高温合金和 42CrMo 不锈钢异种材料, 得到的焊缝横截面不对称, 且接头显微硬度低于 K418 母材。高瑞全等^[14]研究了激光焊接 SUS301L 不锈钢的焊缝成形规律, 发现焊缝上表面易发生凹陷缺陷, 并在焊缝背部易产生焊瘤。可见, 不同成分和不同制造工艺制备的材料在对接焊接时会出现焊缝形貌不对称、成形不良及气孔等缺陷, 影响接头组织及力学性能, 因此有必要开展 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 高温合金的对接焊接工艺研究。

本文针对 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 的物性特点以及熔透和焊缝成形良好的焊接要求, 开展了 4 mm 厚的 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 异种高温合金的激光对接焊接工艺研究。研究了对接焊缝成形规律, 在优化工艺参数下分析了焊缝接头的显微组织及晶粒分布, 对焊缝接头进行了显微硬度和拉伸性能测试, 并分析了

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2 试验方法及设备

试验材料为 R-GH3128 板材和 3D-GH3536 板

表 1 3D-GH3536 的化学成分

Table 1 Chemical compositions of 3D-GH3536

Element	C	Co	Mn	W	Ni	Cr	Mo	Fe	Al
Mass fraction / %	0.05-0.15	0.50-2.50	≤1.00	0.20-1.00	Bal.	20.50-23.00	8.00-10.00	17.00-20.00	≤0.50

表 2 R-GH3128 的化学成分

Table 2 Chemical compositions of R-GH3128

Element	C	W	Ni	Cr	Mo	Fe	Al	Mn	Si
Mass fraction / %	≤0.05	7.50-9.00	Bal.	19.00-22.00	7.50-9.00	≤0.20	0.40-0.80	≤0.50	≤0.80

试验采用光纤激光器,波长为 1060~1070 nm,激光器最大输出功率为 6 kW。传输光纤芯径为 200 μm,光纤耦合准直镜的焦距为 200 mm,聚焦透镜焦距为 300 mm,聚焦光斑直径为 0.3 mm。

试验装置示意图如图 1 所示。在焊接过程中,激光束垂直于板材表面入射,焦点位于板材上表面。采用氩气侧向保护,保护气喷嘴的内径为 10 mm,气体流量为 10 L/min。保护气喷嘴轴线与板材上表面夹角为 50°,光气间距 D (激光束轴线与保护喷嘴轴线在工件上表面交点间的距离) 为 2 mm,保护气输出长度 (喷嘴输出端面与喷嘴轴线在工件表面上的交点之间的距离) 为 6 mm,采用拖焊方式进行焊接试验。焊接过程采用专用夹具保持试样板材对接状态良好,焊接方向垂直于 3D 打印成形方向。

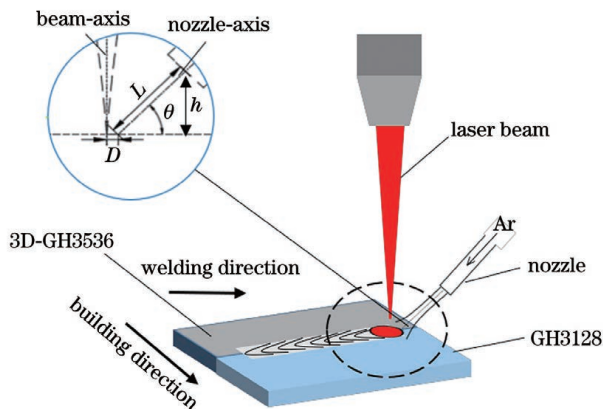


图 1 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 对接焊接试验装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 butt welding experimental setup

焊后制备金相试样,使用王水(浓盐酸 HCL 与浓硝酸 HNO₃ 的体积比为 3:1)腐蚀 3~5 s。采用光学显微镜(OM)观测焊缝形貌;利用电子背散射衍射(EBSD)及 X 射线能谱分析仪(EDS)检测焊缝微观组织及元素分布;使用维式显微硬度计对焊缝横截面进行硬度测试,硬度计压头负载为 100 g,加载时间为 15 s;使用微机控制电子万能试验机对母材及焊接接

头进行拉伸测试。两种材料的对接焊接试样尺寸均为 60 mm×40 mm×4 mm,两种材料的成分分别如表 1 和表 2 所示。焊前将待焊部位用砂纸打磨,去除氧化物,并用丙酮清洗油污。

头进行拉伸测试。受限于 3D-GH3536 样件尺寸及平板对接焊缝形式,依据测试设备要求,参考航天行业的小尺寸拉伸试样标准制备了拉伸试样,并进行了拉伸测试,两种母材的拉伸试样尺寸如图 2 所示,其中 t 为厚度。为了分析接头上部和下部的拉伸强度,沿着板厚方向,分别切取接头上部和下部拉伸试样,尺寸如图 3 所示。各制备 5 组试样,进行拉伸测试;拉伸后用扫描电子显微镜(SEM)对焊缝接头断面进行分析。

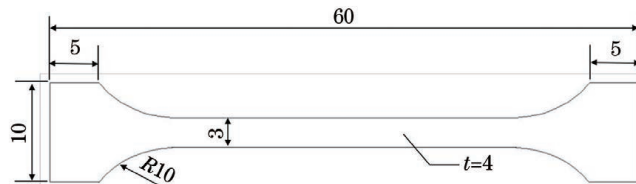


图 2 母材拉伸试样尺寸示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic of base metal tensile specimen size

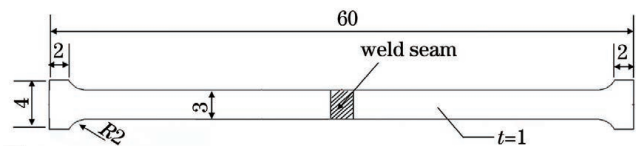


图 3 焊缝拉伸试样尺寸示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic of weld tensile specimen size

3 试验结果与分析

3.1 工艺试验

因为 GH3128 和 3D-GH3536 的密度相当,首先采用 4 mm 厚的 GH3128 板材进行了焊接工艺优化试验。当焊接速度为 2 m/min,离焦量为 0 mm 时,不同功率下获得的焊缝横截面形貌如图 4 所示。当激光功率小于等于 3500 W 时,板材未完全熔透,焊缝内有零星气孔。当激光功率为 3800 W 时,板材熔透,焊缝上表面有轻微凹陷,焊缝背部轻微凸起,成形良好;当激光功率为 4300 W 时,焊缝整体宽度明显增加,焊缝上表面有余高,存在轻微咬边缺陷,焊缝背部有明显的

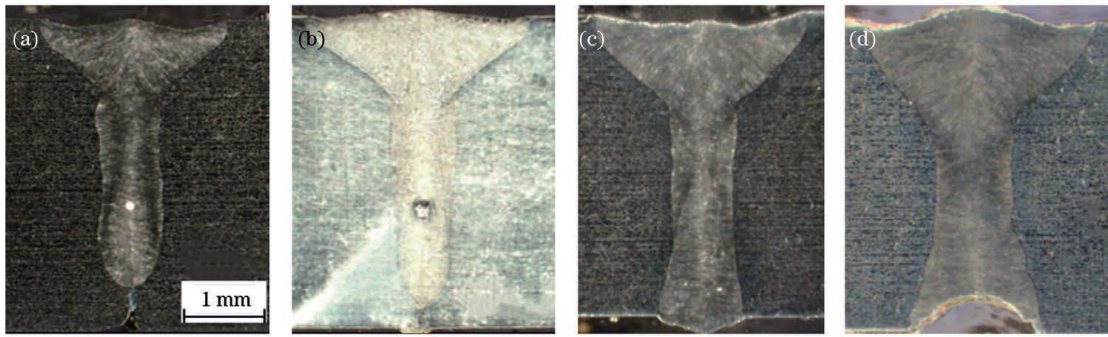


图 4 不同功率下的焊缝横截面形貌。(a)3000 W;(b)3500 W;(c)3800 W;(d)4300 W

Fig. 4 Cross-section morphologies of welds under different powers. (a) 3000 W; (b) 3500 W; (c) 3800 W; (d) 4300 W

内凹缺陷。当功率为 4300 W 时,由于功率过大,穿透板材的激光能量较高,因此焊缝背面出现飞溅,同时背部焊缝熔宽明显大于 3800 W 时的焊缝背部熔宽,母材的缺失及较宽熔池的凝固效应导致了背部明显的内凹缺陷。

由于功率为 3800 W、离焦量为 0 mm 时,焊缝上表面出现轻微凹陷,因此开展试验研究了不同离焦量对焊缝形貌的影响,结果如图 5 所示。当离焦

量为 -5 mm 时,在焊缝上部观察到明显的咬边缺陷,并且焊缝背部严重内凹;当离焦量为 +5 mm 时,焊缝正面中心出现余高,焊缝正面凹陷得到改善,但焊缝背部也出现内凹缺陷。结果表明:采用功率为 3800 W、离焦量为 0 mm、焊接速度为 2 m/min 的工艺参数能够获得较好的焊缝形貌,因此选用该工艺参数进行了 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 的对接焊接试验。

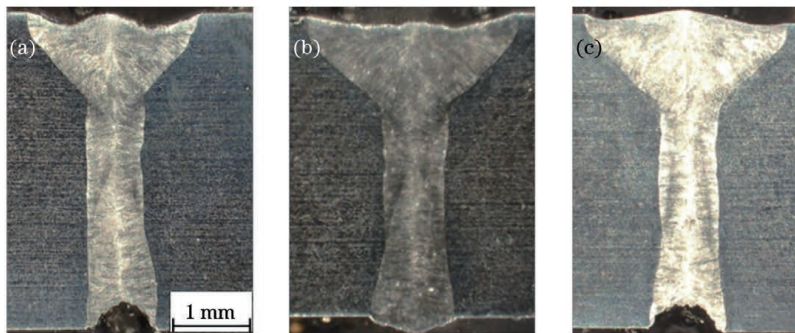


图 5 不同离焦量下的焊缝横截面形貌。(a)-5 mm;(b)0 mm;(c)+5 mm

Fig. 5 Cross-section morphologies of welds under different defocusing amounts. (a) -5 mm; (b) 0 mm; (c) +5 mm

3.2 微观组织

SLM 3D 打印逐层堆积的工艺特点对 3D-GH3536 母材在不同方向(垂直于成形方向和平行于成形方向)上的晶粒状态的影响如图 6 所示。母材组

织为奥氏体晶粒,其中垂直于激光选区熔化成形方向上的母材晶粒面积较小,晶界较多,平行于成形方向的母材晶粒面积较大,晶界较少。

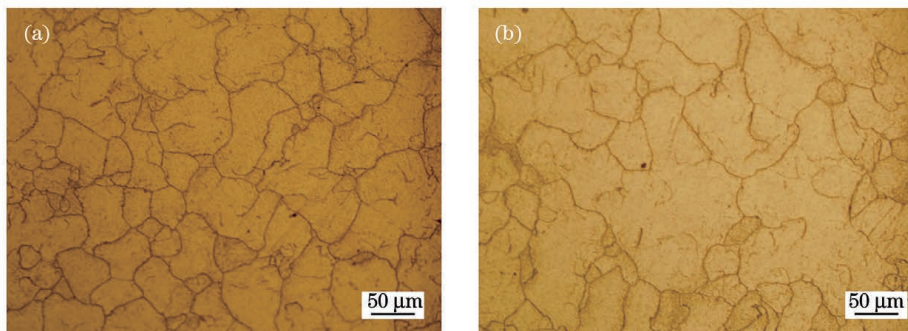


图 6 3D-GH3536 微观组织。(a)垂直于成形方向;(b)平行于成形方向

Fig. 6 Microstructures of 3D-GH3536. (a) Perpendicular to forming direction; (b) parallel to forming direction

在激光功率为 3800 W、焊接速度为 2 m/min 的工艺参数下获得的 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 焊缝的宏观形貌如图 7 所示。焊缝呈传统深熔焊接时的钉头形

貌,可清楚区分 3D-GH3536 母材、R-GH3128 母材和焊缝区域,焊缝中未见气孔、裂纹及未熔合等缺陷。在较高功率下的光纤激光深熔焊接过程中,羽辉的剧烈

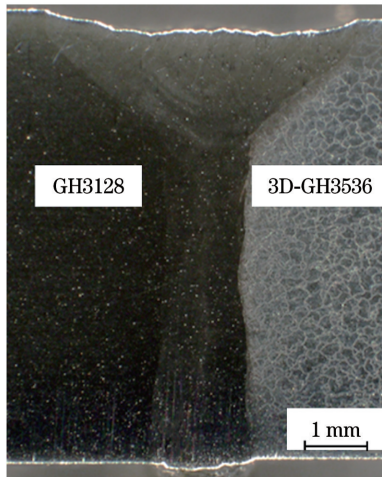


图 7 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 焊缝宏观形貌

Fig. 7 Macroscopic appearance of 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 weld
 喷发及深熔小孔的周期性波动行为导致焊接飞溅的

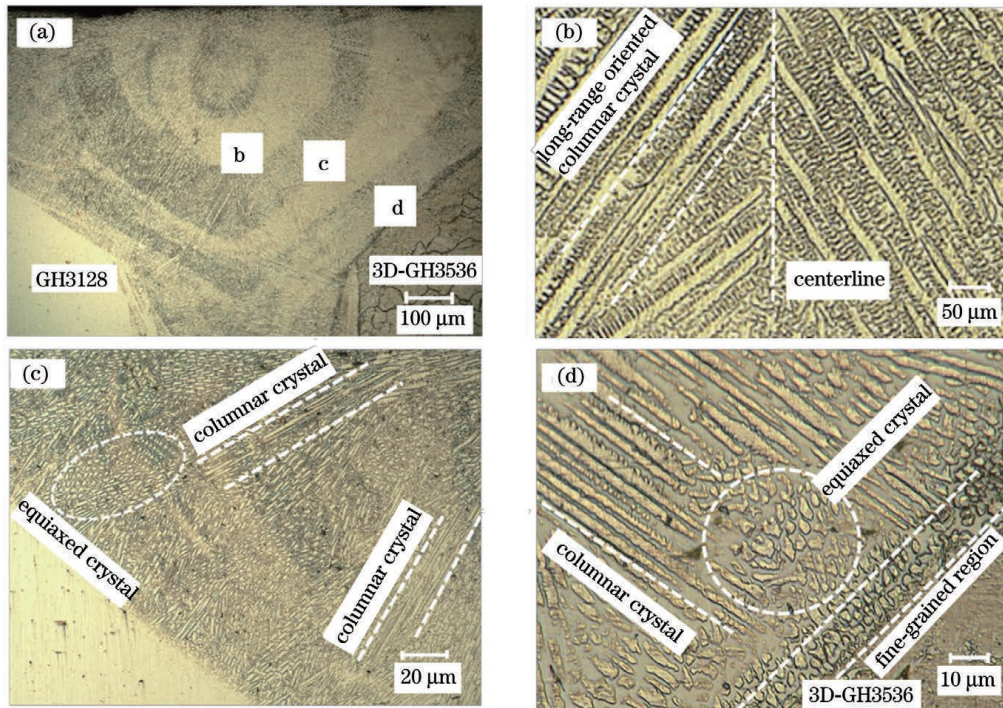


图 8 激光焊接接头的微观组织。(a)接头形貌；(b)中心线处的微观组织；(c)R-GH3128 母材熔合线处的微观组织；
 (d)3D-GH3536 母材熔合线处的微观组织

Fig. 8 Microstructures of laser welded joint. (a) Microstructure of joint; (b) microstructure at centerline; (c) microstructure at fusion line of R-GH3128 base metal; (d) microstructure at fusion line of 3D-GH3536 base metal

为了定量表征焊缝中的晶粒分布状态和晶粒尺寸,对接头焊缝进行了电子背散射衍射测试(图 9)。其中,图 9(b)、图 9(c)和图 9(d)分别为焊缝的 GH3128 侧熔合线处、中心线处及 3D-GH3536 侧熔合线处的 EBSD 图像。

由图 9 可知,其晶粒分布状态与图 8 基本一致。3D-GH3536 母材处熔合线附近的细晶区更加明显,晶粒尺寸更小。焊缝中心线两侧晶粒基本呈对称分布,晶粒尺寸相当。为了进一步分析焊缝中心处的晶粒尺寸和晶界错位角分布规律,对图 9(c)进行了测试分

析^[15-16],飞溅物的数量及尺寸与焊接工艺参数密切相关。飞溅的产生会导致焊缝处母材的损失,导致焊缝上表面出现轻微凹陷。另外,对接接头在焊缝背面的轻微凸起的成形特点,也会加剧焊缝正面凹陷的形成。

焊缝组织如图 8 所示,组织主要由柱状晶和等轴晶构成,柱状晶对称分布在焊缝中心两侧,在焊缝中心处汇聚,焊缝中心线清晰可见[图 8(b)]。其中,中心线处 R-GH3128 一侧主要为长程定向柱状晶,而 3D-GH3536 侧柱状晶的长度略小。柱状晶的生长方向与熔合线基本垂直,与焊缝热梯度方向基本一致。在靠近 R-GH3128 熔合线的焊缝一侧[图 8(c)],没有明显的等轴细晶区,而是由长度较短的柱状晶和等轴晶组成的混合区域。在靠近 3D-GH3536 熔合线的焊缝一侧,焊缝组织依次为细晶区及由等轴晶和柱状晶组成的混合晶区[图 8(d)]。

析,获得了焊缝中心的晶粒尺寸和晶界错位角分布图,如图 10 所示。

由图 10 可知,焊缝中心的平均晶粒直径为 $58.11 \mu\text{m}$,尺寸小于 $50 \mu\text{m}$ 的晶粒数量占比为 62.2%,尺寸为 $50 \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ 的晶粒占 18.8%。对于多晶材料,晶界可分为小角度晶界(LAGBs)和大角度晶界(HAGBs),小角度晶界是指错位角小于 15° 的晶界,错位角为 $15^\circ \sim 65^\circ$ 的晶界被认为是大角度晶界。通过分析可知,焊缝中心处晶界错位角小于 15° 的晶粒数量占比为 61.8%[图 10(c)]。这是由于激光深熔

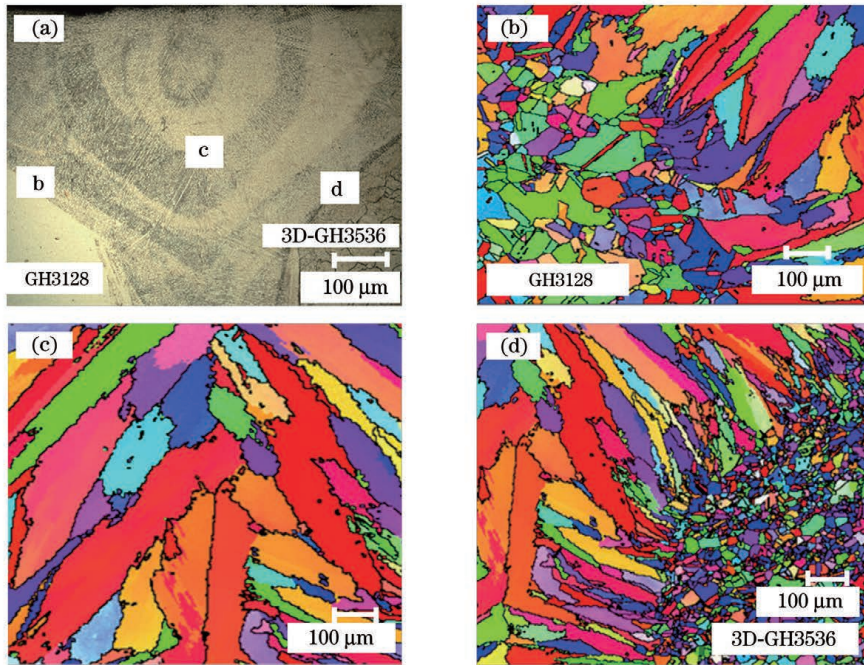


图 9 焊缝 EBSD 图像。(a)接头形貌;(b)R-GH3128 侧熔合线处 EBSD 图像;(c)中心线处 EBSD 图像;(d)R-GH3128 侧熔合线处 EBSD 图像

Fig. 9 EBSD images of weld. (a) Microstructure of joint; (b) EBSD image at fusion line on R-GH3128 side; (c) EBSD image at center line; (d) EBSD image at fusion line on 3D-GH3536 side

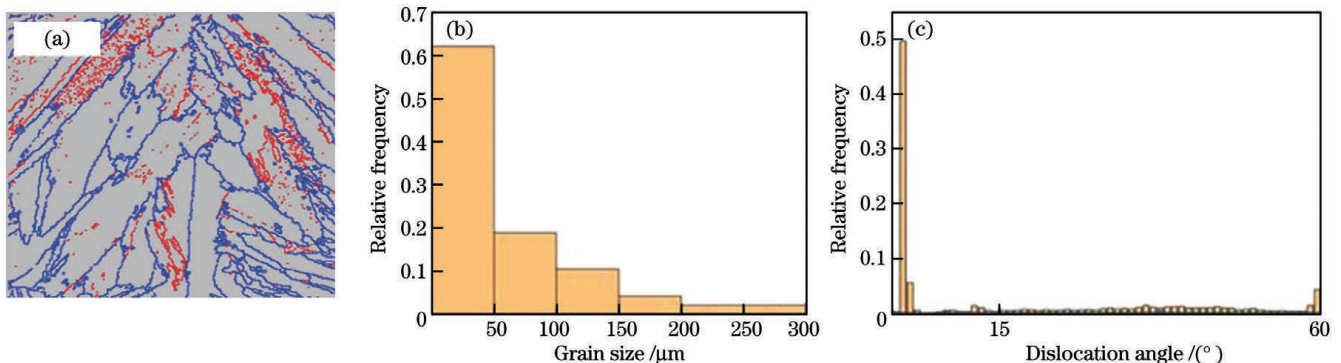


图 10 焊缝中心区域的 EBSD 分析结果。(a)焊缝中心晶粒图;(b)晶粒尺寸分布图;(c)晶界错位角分布图

Fig. 10 EBSD analysis results of weld center area. (a) Grain diagram in center of weld; (b) grain size distribution diagram; (c) grain boundary dislocation angle distribution diagram

焊接过程中熔池深宽比大,熔池附近的温度梯度大,较高的冷却速度及深窄的焊缝形貌导致大量小角度晶界的产生^[17]。

R-GH3128 母材和 3D-GH3536 母材中的 Fe 元素含量存在较大差异。其中,GH3536 母材中的 Fe 元素含量(质量分数,下同)为 17%~20%(表 1),而 GH3128 母材中 Fe 元素含量不足 0.2%(表 2)。为了分析 Fe 元素在钉头形焊缝中不同位置的分布规律,采用 EDS 线扫描测量了焊缝中 Fe 元素的分布规律,扫描位置分别为焊缝的上部、中部和下部,测试结果如图 11 所示。

如图 11 所示,接头上部 Fe 元素的分布起伏较大,两侧母材熔合线附近 Fe 元素的含量存在较大差异;接头中部两侧母材熔合线附近的 Fe 元素含量的差异较小,且焊缝中间处的 Fe 元素分布较为均匀;接

头下部的 Fe 元素分布整体较为均匀。Fe 元素的这种变化与上宽下窄的焊缝形貌特点有明显的相关性。焊缝呈上宽下窄的典型深熔焊接“钉头”形貌,与焊缝下部相比,上部“钉头”区域的 GH3536 和 GH3128 母材熔化较多,熔池宽度较大。在熔池快速凝固过程中,GH3536 中的 Fe 元素未能及时充分溶解到 GH3128 母材一侧的熔池内,造成焊缝上部 Fe 元素分布不均匀。焊缝下部宽度远小于焊缝上部“钉头”区域的宽度,这有利于 Fe 元素的充分溶解,再加上 GH3536 母材熔化量不大,所以焊缝下部 Fe 元素含量的波动性较小,分布相对均匀。由于熔池的流动是三维的,不但沿着焊接方向流动,在焊缝深熔方向上,熔池也具有强烈的流动效果,“钉头”部位的熔池流动必然对焊缝中部的熔池具有强烈的搅拌效果,因此“钉头”部位 Fe 元素的分布差异性会对焊缝中部的 Fe 元素分布产生

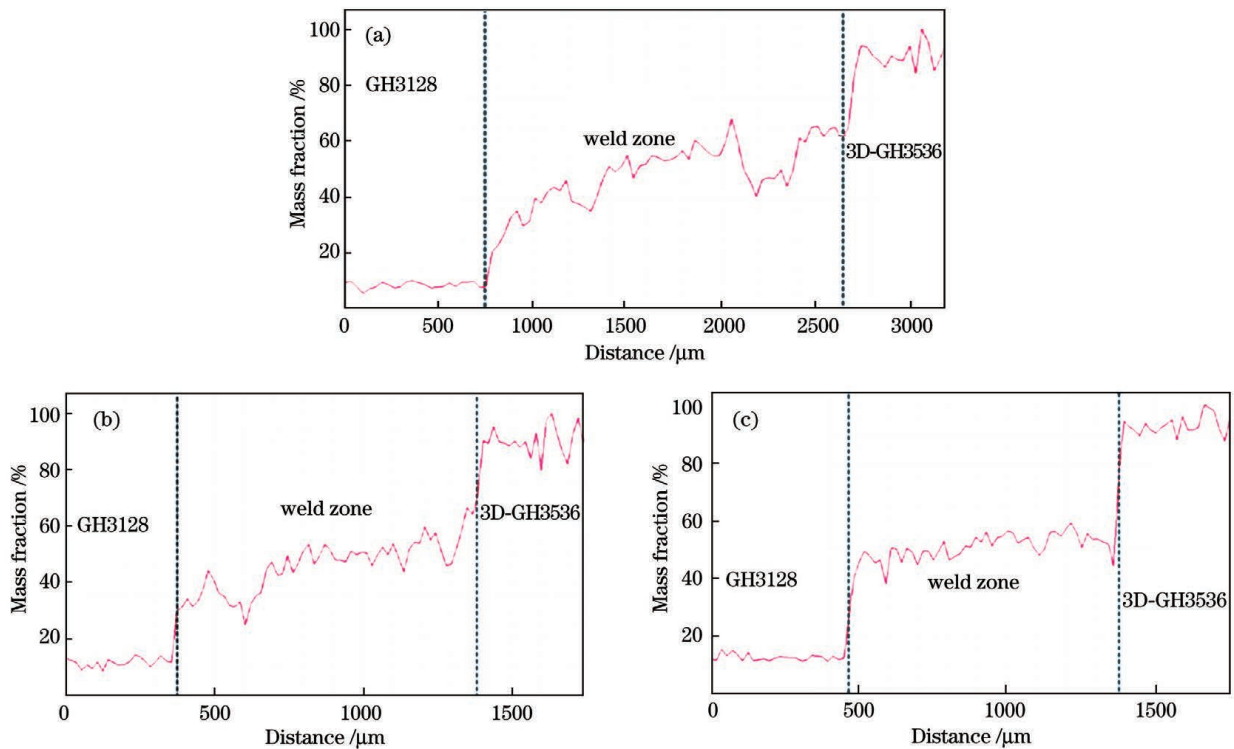


图 11 Fe 元素 EDS 线扫描结果。(a)接头上部;(b)接头中部;(c)接头下部

Fig. 11 EDS line scanning results of Fe element. (a) Upper part of joint; (b) middle part of joint; (c) lower part of joint

影响,导致焊缝中部的 Fe 元素分布也呈现出不均匀的特点,但相比于“钉头”部位,Fe 元素分布的不均匀性减小。

3.3 力学性能

对焊缝上部钉头位置进行显微硬度测试,结果如图 12 所示,其中两条虚竖线为显微硬度测试区域的焊缝熔合线位置。R-GH3128 母材的平均显微硬度值为 263.9 HV,3D-GH3536 母材的平均显微硬度值为 259.3 HV。焊缝中心处的显微硬度值最高,达到 297 HV,焊缝的平均显微硬度值为 286 HV,比 R-GH3128 母材高 12.5%,比 3D-GH3536 母材高 14.5%,焊缝显微硬度明显高于母材。

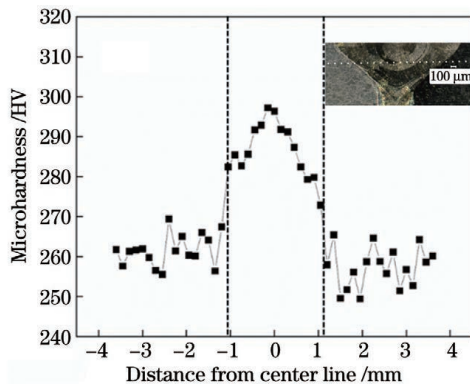


图 12 焊接接头的显微硬度分布图

Fig. 12 Microhardness distribution of welded joint

对焊接接头、3D-GH3536 母材和 R-GH3128 母材试样进行拉伸测试,结果如图 13 所示,接头拉伸试样均断裂在焊缝位置。其中 3D-GH3536 母材试样的平

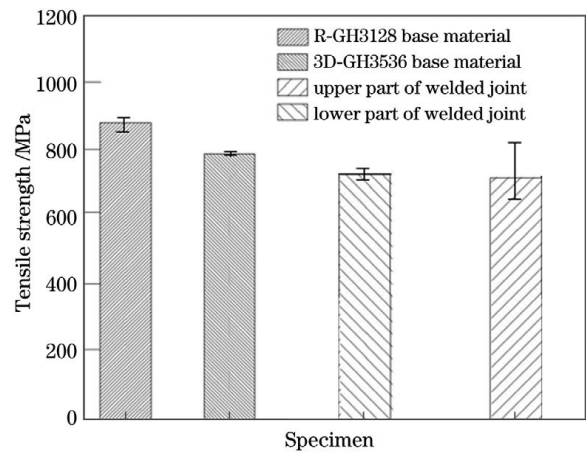


图 13 焊接接头的抗拉强度

Fig. 13 Tensile strength of welded joints

均拉伸强度为 775.5 MPa,R-GH3128 母材试样的平均拉伸强度达到 887 MPa。焊接接头上部平均拉伸强度为 722.3 MPa,下部平均拉伸强度为 723.1 MPa,焊缝上下部抗拉强度基本相同,约为 3D-GH3536 母材的 93%。对于 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 接头,合金含量较高,基于熔池冷却速度快的特点,焊缝显微硬度高于母材,但拉伸强度低于母材,这可能与焊缝中的晶间组织相关^[8]。

拉伸试样的宏观断口形貌如图 14 所示,其中 GH3128 母材断口为斜断口[图 14(a)],3D-GH3536 母材断口为平直断口[图 14(b)],接头拉伸试样各断口出现不同程度的微弱颈缩现象[图 14(c)、(d)]。

使用扫描电子显微镜观测接头断口形貌(图 15)。

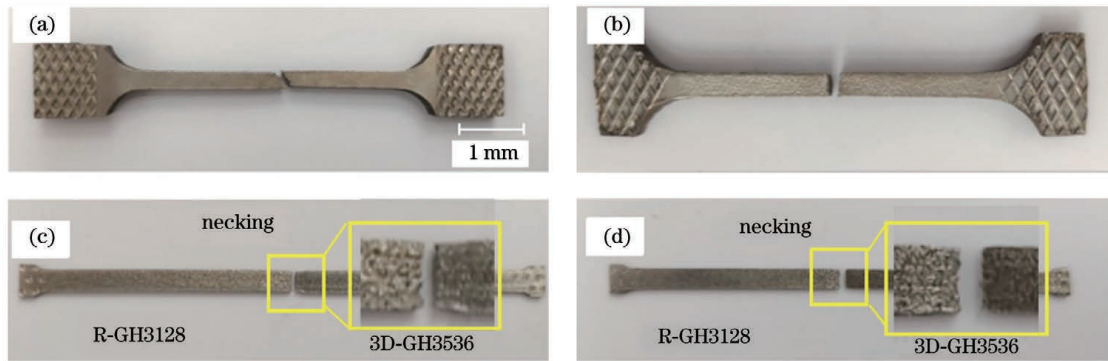


图 14 断口宏观形貌。(a)GH3128 母材;(b)3D-GH3536 母材;(c)上部焊缝;(d)下部焊缝

Fig. 14 Macroscopic morphologies of fracture. (a) GH3128 base metal; (b) 3D-GH3536 base metal; (c) upper weld; (d) lower weld

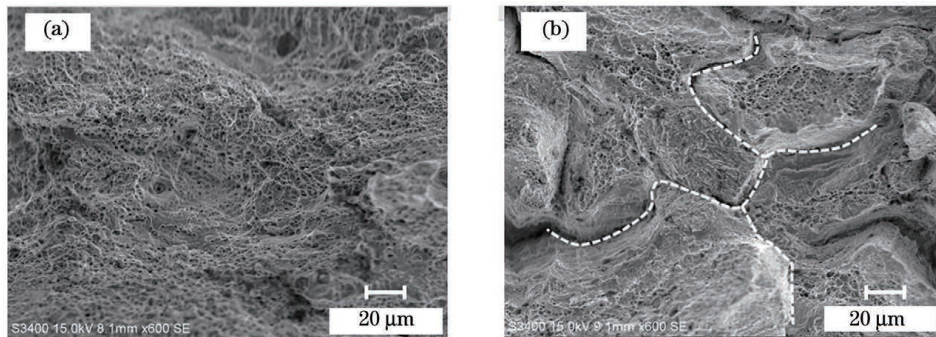


图 15 焊接接头的断口形貌。(a)焊接接头上部的断口形貌;(b)焊接接头下部断口形貌

Fig. 15 Fracture morphologies of welded joint. (a) Fracture morphology of upper part of welded joint; (b) fracture morphology of lower part of welded joint

其中,接头上部断口处[图 15(a)]呈现微孔聚集型断裂特征。微孔聚集性断裂是材料韧性断裂的普遍方式,断口在宏观上呈现暗灰色、纤维状,断口上分布大量“韧窝”。焊缝下部试样的断面[图 15(b)]变形明显,断口上有明显的撕裂棱,在撕裂棱剥离的断面处也存在大量细小“韧窝”,可推论直线焊接接头和旋转焊接接头均为韧性断裂。

4 结 论

采用光纤激光器,研究了 4 mm 厚的 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 异种合金对接接头的焊接工艺,并在优化工艺参数下分析了焊缝组织及接头的力学性能。在激光功率为 3800 W、焊接速度为 2 m/min、离焦量为 0 mm 的工艺参数下,获得了 4 mm 厚的 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 对接接头,接头呈钉头形貌,成形良好。焊缝接头组织主要由柱状晶和等轴晶构成。在 3D-GH3536 母材熔合线附近,依次为细晶区及由等轴晶和柱状晶组成的混合晶区;在靠近 GH3128 母材熔合线附近,没有明显的等轴细晶区,组织由长度较短的柱状晶和等轴晶组成;接头中心线处 R-GH3128 一侧主要为长程定向柱状晶,而 3D-GH3536 侧的柱状晶长度略小。焊缝中心处直径小于 50 μm 的晶粒数量占比为 62.2%。拉伸试验结果表明,试样断裂在焊缝位置,接头上、下部的抗拉强度基本一致,约为 3D-

GH3536 母材的 93%,断裂方式为韧性断裂。

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Research on Fiber Laser Butt Welding Process of 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 Dissimilar Superalloy

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Abstract

Objective GH3536 is a nickel-base superalloy with outstanding oxidation resistance. It has good metallurgical properties and forming ability. For the 3D printing process superalloy, it has become the preferred material of choice. Rolled solid solution GH3128 (R-GH3128) has the benefits of strong corrosion resistance, oxidation resistance, and high fatigue strength. The two materials are extensively employed in the manufacture of high-temperature parts in the aerospace field. 3D printing can rapidly and accurately prepare complex geometric structures, which are challenging to achieve by traditional forging, casting, and other approaches. However, because of the travel limitations of printing equipment, the size of parts manufactured using the 3D printing process is restricted, which is challenging to meet the demands of large-size precision components manufacturing in the aerospace field. Laser welding technology has the benefits of small heat input, and adjustable beam transformation and being implemented in the atmospheric environment. It has developed into a crucial superalloy connection technology. In this study, the butt welding process test is conducted, the impact of fiber laser welding parameters on the weld morphology is investigated, and the structure and properties of the 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 joint are examined.

Methods The welding equipment uses a fiber laser, with a wavelength of 1060–1070 nm and a transmission fiber core diameter of 200 μm . The collimator's focal length is 200 mm, the focusing lens' focal length is 300 mm, and the focal spot diameter is 0.3 mm. The test materials are 3D printed GH3536 and rolled solid solution GH3128 flat plates, and the specification of the butt sample is 60 mm \times 40 mm \times 4 mm. In the welding process, the laser beam is incident perpendicular to the plate surface, and the focus is on the plate's upper surface. The argon lateral protection is used. The circular nozzle's inner diameter is 10 mm, the gas flow is 10 L/min, the included angle between the protective gas nozzle's axis and the plate surface is 50°, the phosgene spacing is 2 mm, and the protective gas' output length is 6 mm. The welding test is conducted using drag welding. In the welding process, a special fixture is employed to keep the sample plate's butt joint in good condition, and the welding direction is perpendicular to the 3D printing forming direction. Maintaining a 2 m/min welding speed, while changing the laser's defocus and power for welding. After welding, the sample's cross-section is cut to prepare the metallographic sample. The joint's microstructure is observed using a

metallographic microscope, and the tensile fracture sample's cross-section morphology is observed using a scanning electron microscope. The joint's microhardness is tested using a hardness tester. The hardness tester's indenter load is 100 g and the loading time is 15 s. With the tensile testing machine, tensile samples are prepared and the welds' tensile properties are evaluated.

Results and Discussions Using the 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 butt welding test, it is discovered that when the speed is constant, the weld depth is positively correlated with the welding power; however, when the power is 3800 W and the defocus is -5 – $+5$ mm, concave defects develop on the back of the weld (Fig. 5). Employing the defocus of 0 mm, welding speed of 2 m/min, and laser power of 3800 W, the well-generated weld is created, and the butt welding test of a 4 mm thick 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 plate is conducted under these parameters. The butt joint presents a typical nail head weld shape. The joint structure is primarily made of columnar and equiaxed crystals. The joint structure's columnar crystals are essentially symmetrically distributed along the weld center and converge at the weld center [Fig. 8(b)]. On the weld side near the fusion line of R-GH3128 [Fig. 8(c)], there is no visible equiaxed fine-grained region, demonstrating a mixed region of columnar and equiaxed grains with shorter lengths. On the weld side near the fusion line of 3D-GH3536, the weld structure is followed by a fine-grained region and a mixed-grain region made of equiaxed and columnar crystals [Fig. 8(d)]. The average grain size at the weld center is $58.11 \mu\text{m}$ [Fig. 10(b)], the number proportion of grains with a weld size less than $50 \mu\text{m}$ is 62.2%, and the number proportion of grains with a weld size of 50–100 μm is 18.8%. The number proportion of grains with a grain boundary dislocation angle of less than 15° is 61.8% [Fig. 10(c)]. The tensile test findings demonstrate that the average tensile strength of the upper part of the welded joint is 722.3 MPa, and the average tensile strength of the lower part is 723.1 MPa (Fig. 13). The tensile strength of the upper and lower parts of the welded joint is essentially the same, which is 93% of that of the 3D-GH3536 base metal. The fracture mode is the ductile fracture.

Conclusions The 4-mm thick 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128 dissimilar alloy butt joint is successfully obtained by laser welding. The welded joint exhibits nail head morphology. The welded structure is primarily columnar crystal and equiaxed crystal. The number proportion of grains with a weld size less than $50 \mu\text{m}$ is 62.2%. The tensile test findings demonstrate that the sample's fracture occurs at the weld position, and the upper tensile strength and lower tensile strength are essentially the same, about 93% of that of the 3D-GH3536 base metal. The fracture mode is the ductile fracture.

Key words laser technique; 3D-GH3536/R-GH3128; microstructure; mechanical properties; 3D printing; laser welding