

纳秒激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢形貌演变规律研究

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摘要 基于纳秒激光烧蚀试验,采用三维共聚焦显微镜对 GCr15 钢表面点织构形貌进行了定量表征和分析,探讨了激光能量密度对纳秒激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢表面点织构形状、几何尺寸和结构稳定性的影响规律。结果表明:随着激光能量密度的增加,GCr15 钢表面点织构形貌结构先由凹坑变为凸起,再由凸起变为凹坑,最后变为不规则结构;点织构几何尺寸误差随激光能量密度的变化,在不同阶段呈现不同的规律;点织构形貌结构稳定性随着激光能量密度的增加,呈先减小再增大的变化趋势,当激光能量密度由 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,形貌平均误差先由 3.16% 降至 2.08%,再增加至 8.16%。研究结果为激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢表面点织构形貌的控制提供了参考。

关键词 激光技术; 纳秒激光; 点织构; 形貌; 几何尺寸; 结构稳定性

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1 引言

GCr15 钢具有良好的力学性能,被广泛用于制备各种机械设备传动轴上的滚子、钢球和轴套等,但这些场景下润滑油膜厚度比较小,载荷高,常常会产生一定的磨损^[1-3]。表面织构技术能够改善 GCr15 钢摩擦界面的耐磨性能,提高机械系统的承载能力,延长使用寿命,得到了广泛应用^[4-6]。微凹坑具有减小摩擦界面接触面积、增强流体动压效应和捕捉磨损颗粒等功效,微凸起作为一种重要的表面织构形式,可以改善摩擦界面的摩擦特性,同时有效分离两接触面,降低材料之间的黏着与吸附程度^[7]。

常用的表面织构技术有机械加工、电火花加工和激光烧蚀等。国内外学者针对激光加工表面织构技术的工艺可控性开展了大量的研究工作。Hoppermann 等^[8]对比了多种表面织构技术,发现激光烧蚀技术在表面织构加工方面具有效率高和加工质量好等优点。Tang 等^[9]发现,铝合金表面微凹坑尺寸随着激光扫描速度的增加显著减小,且随着激光脉冲频率的增加,微凹坑尺寸变化复杂。Zhang 等^[10]研究了脉冲持续时间对不锈钢表面沟槽织构横截面轮廓的影响。Zheng 等^[11]发现碳化硅陶瓷原始表面参数对烧蚀效果有显著影响。靳广林等^[12]研究了激光脉宽、脉冲次数和辅助气体对 304 不锈钢表面微造型形貌的影响规律,发现辅助气体对微造型形貌的影响最大。黄志辉等^[13]发现激光冲击微凹坑的硬度沿着直径方向逐渐增加,微凹坑中心位置的硬度最大。杨文锋等^[14]揭示了激光与材

料的作用机制,为激光工艺参数优化提供了理论依据。

现有的激光加工表面织构研究主要集中在激光工艺参数对微凹坑形貌的影响规律和加工机理方面。然而,在激光烧蚀金属材料过程中,随着激光工艺参数的变化,表面织构的形状是凹凸变化的,表面织构的几何形状和尺寸并不稳定。针对这一问题,本文基于激光烧蚀试验,系统研究了激光能量密度对 GCr15 钢表面点织构几何形貌演变过程的影响,分析了不同形貌形成的机理,进一步探讨了激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢表面点织构的几何尺寸和形状稳定性,为 GCr15 钢表面织构的加工和尺寸控制提供了理论依据。

2 试验部分

2.1 试验准备

试验材料为 GCr15 钢,尺寸为 $20 \text{ mm} \times 20 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$,材料性能如表 1 所示。在进行激光烧蚀前,采用砂纸进行打磨,打磨后用金相抛光机抛光至粗糙度 (R_a) 小于 $0.8 \mu\text{m}$,表面平面度小于 $12 \mu\text{m}$,接着用去离子水和丙酮清洗,在空气中自然干燥备用。

2.2 试验方案

试验采用的激光系统烧蚀光源为 Nd:YAG 激光器,波长为 1064 nm ,脉宽为 15 ns ,激光能量密度 (E') 从 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增大到 $473.968 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$,光斑直径为 $350 \mu\text{m}$,脉冲次数为 1,激光为垂直入射。如图 1 所示,对处理好的试样 A 进行激光烧蚀,得到烧蚀后的试样 B。烧蚀试验结束后,采用三维共聚焦显微镜对试样表面点织构的三维形貌和尺寸进行分析测量。

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表 1 GCr15 化学成分
Table 1 Chemical compositions of GCr15

Element	C	Mn	Si	S	P	Gr
Mass fraction / %	0.950–1.050	0.200–0.400	0.150–0.350	≤0.020	≤0.027	1.300–1.650

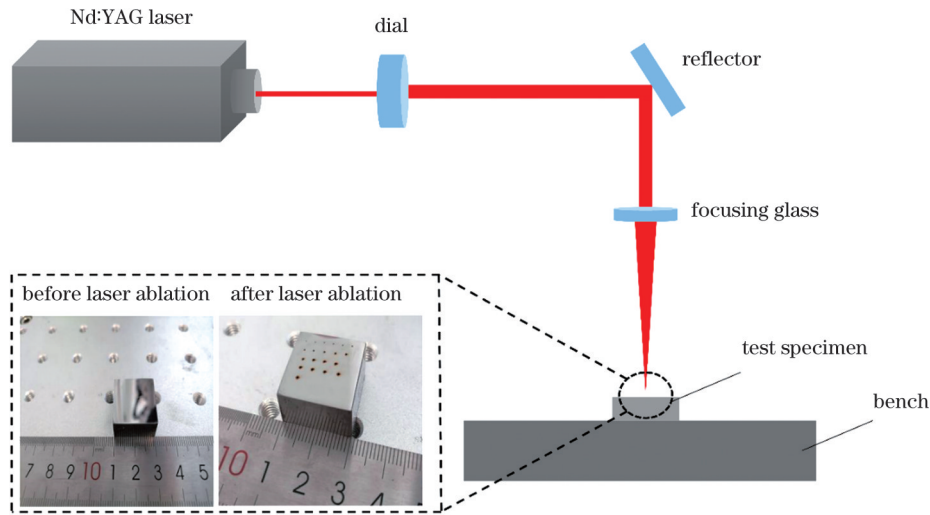


图 1 激光烧蚀示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of laser ablation

3 结果与讨论

3.1 激光烧蚀点织构形状分析

图 2 为激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢表面点织构的三维形貌

图。可以看出:在不同激光能量密度下,点织构的三维形貌不同,点织构中心区域由凹坑变为凸起,又逐渐变为凹坑;随着激光能量越来越大,点织构边缘区域的凸起结构越来越明显。

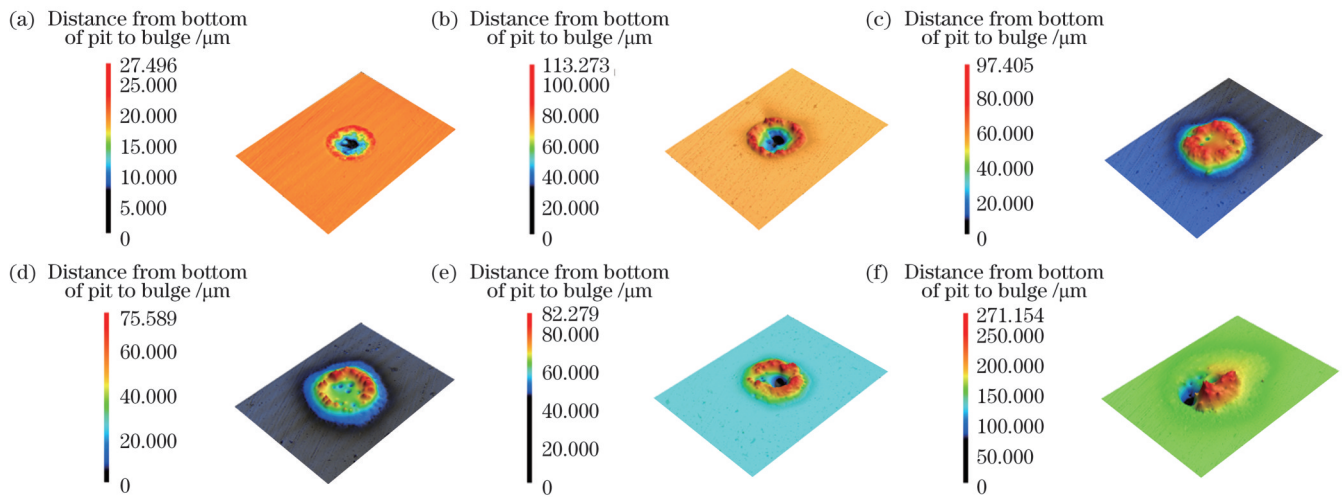


图 2 不同激光能量密度下点织构的三维形貌图。(a) $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $129.922 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $207.986 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (e) $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (f) $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$

Fig. 2 Three-dimensional morphologies of point texture under different laser energy densities. (a) $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $129.922 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $207.986 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (e) $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$; (f) $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$

图 3 为不同激光能量密度下点织构中心直径处的二维轮廓图。可以看出,当激光能量密度由 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加到 $129.922 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构深度逐渐增大,点织构周围逐渐凸起,此时基体表面的烧蚀形状为凹坑。这是由于在较低的激光能量密度下,基体表面会形成局部熔池,熔池中心的熔体在蒸发产生的反冲压力的

作用下向外流动,因此基体表面形成微凹坑,并且凹坑周围产生微凸起^[15]。

当激光能量密度为 $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,基体烧蚀表面形貌为凸起,这是因为随着激光能量密度的增加,基体烧蚀区域发生重熔,熔池中心温度最高,表面张力的作用引起了熔池较强的向内 Marangoni 流

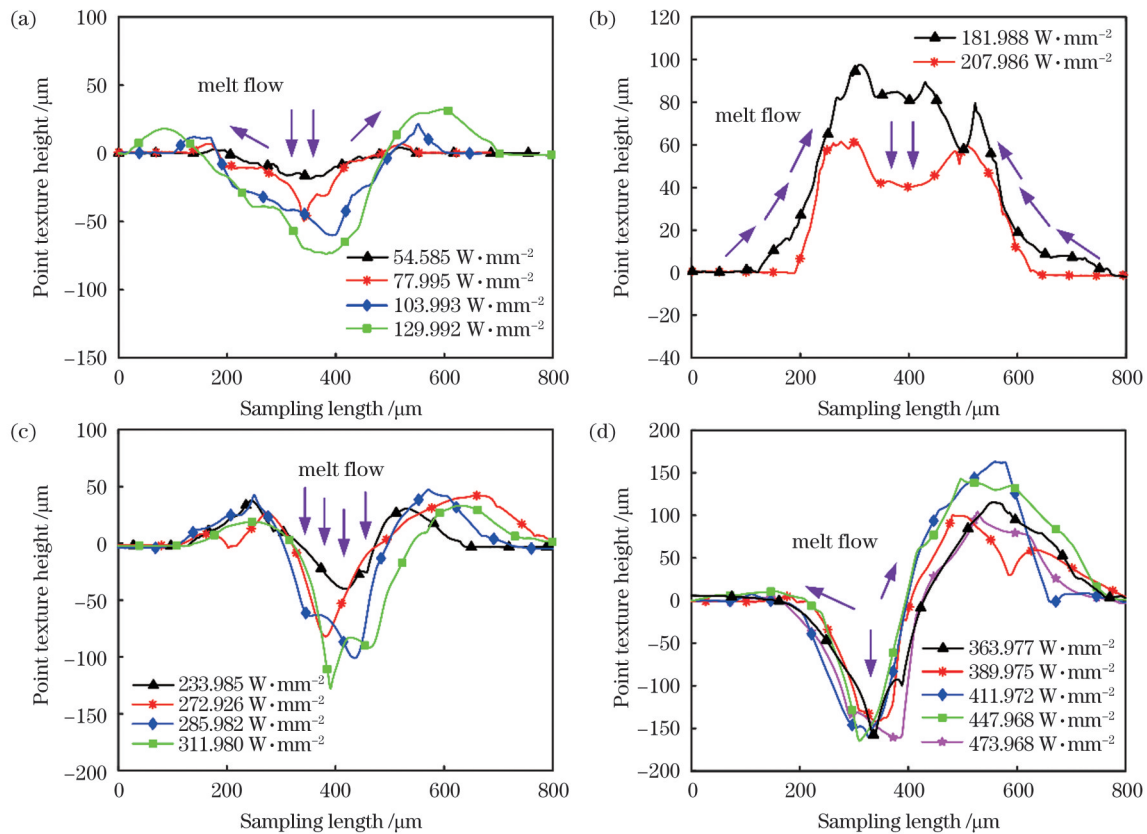


图 3 不同激光能量密度下点织构中心处的二维轮廓图

Fig. 3 Two-dimensional contour diagrams of point texture at center under different laser energy densities

动^[16],熔体向熔池中心流动,最终形成了凸起形貌。当激光能量增加到 $207.986 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凸起中心部位逐渐形成凹坑。这是由于激光能量密度的增加,热量发生累积,凸起中心部位累积的热量最多,部分材料温度达到气化阈值,进而发生材料气化去除现象^[17]。

随着激光能量密度由 $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加到 $311.980 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$,熔体中心凸起部位的热量迅速累积,逐渐形成深度较大的凹坑,凹坑深度逐渐趋于平稳。但由于反冲压力的作用,凹坑底部的熔体会被挤出,在凹坑周围形成材料的堆积^[18]。

当激光能量密度从 $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 上升到 $473.968 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凹坑直径和深度变化缓慢,但凹坑周围的凸起部位逐渐增大。分析认为,随着激光能量密度的进一步增加,基体短时间内吸收大量热量,熔池中心材料气化形成的反冲压力过大,导致凹坑底部的熔体流动加剧,并且蔓延到凹坑周围,在凹坑周围形成较高的“山峰”状凸起^[19]。

3.2 激光烧蚀点织构形状演变分析

图 4 为点织构高度 (H) 和直径 (D) 随激光能量密度变化的曲线图。表 2 为点织构形状、直径 D 和高度 H 随激光能量密度变化的规律。可以看出,在第一阶段,激光烧蚀点织构形貌为凹坑形状,当激光能量密度从 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $129.992 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构直径和深度随激光能量密度的增大而增加,凹坑直

径和深度最大值分别为 $342 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $73 \mu\text{m}$ 。当激光能量从 $129.992 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加到 $151.113 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凹坑深度逐渐减少到 0。

在第二阶段,表面张力导致熔体不断向熔池中心堆积,激光烧蚀点织构形貌为凸起形状,当激光能量密度从 $151.113 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $181.998 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凸起的高度和直径逐渐增大,直径和高度最大值分别为 $513 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $97 \mu\text{m}$ 。当激光能量密度超过 $181.998 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凸起的直径和高度逐渐减小。

在第三阶段,由于激光能量密度的增加,凸起中心部分材料吸收的热量增加,这部分材料不断气化蒸发,最终形成一个直径较小、深度较大的凹坑。当激光能量密度从 $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $311.980 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,该阶段点织构直径比前两个阶段要小,而点织构深度比前两个阶段变化大,点织构直径先减小后增大,点织构直径和深度最大值分别为 $220 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $127 \mu\text{m}$ 。

在第四阶段 ($363.977\sim 473.968 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$),点织构直径和深度随着激光能量密度的增加变化缓慢,凹坑直径和深度分别稳定在 $215 \mu\text{m}$ 和 $156 \mu\text{m}$ 。这是由于随着激光能量密度的增加,基体材料蒸发形成的气体被激光持续加热形成等离子体,等离子体会吸收激光^[20],因此,当激光能量密度达到一定值后,点织构直径和深度随着激光能量密度的增加变化缓慢。

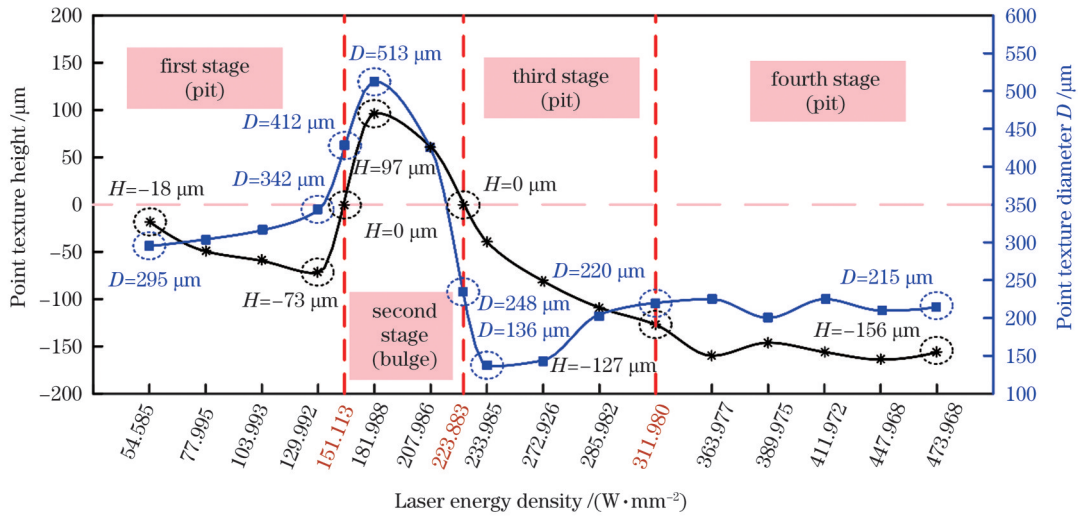


图 4 点织构直径和高度随激光能量密度变化曲线

Fig. 4 Point texture diameter and height versus laser energy density

表 2 点织构形状和尺寸的演变规律

Table 2 Evolution laws of shape and size of point texture

Parameter	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Fourth stage
Point texture shape	Pit	Bulge	Pit	Pit
Laser energy density / (W·mm ⁻²)	54.289 ≤ E' ≤ 129.992	151.113 ≤ E' ≤ 181.988	223.833 ≤ E' ≤ 311.980	311.980 < E' ≤ 473.968
H	Increasing	Decreasing	Increasing	Being stable
D	Increasing	Increasing	Decreasing	Increasing at first and then decreasing

3.3 激光烧蚀点织构形状稳定性分析

图 5 为点织构烧蚀形貌误差取向示意图,图 6 为不同激光能量密度下 4 个方向 (I、II、III、IV) 的二维轮廓图,其中, D_{av} 为激光烧蚀点织构沿 I、II、III、IV 这 4 个方向的直径的平均值,即烧蚀变形区域的基准直径, D_{max} 和 D_{min} 分别为点织构四个方向的直径最大值和最小值, H_{max} 和 H_{min} 分别为点织构变形区域的高度最大值和最小值。通过研究变形区域直径和高度的变化规律,探讨激光烧蚀 GCr15 钢的形状稳定性,并引入形貌结构误差 (E) 表征形貌结构的不规则程度。

直径方向上的误差 $E_{D(I,II,III,IV)}$ 计算公式为

$$E_{D(I,II,III,IV)} = \left| \frac{D_{(I,II,III,IV)} - D_{av}}{D_{av}} \right|, \quad (1)$$

式中: $E_{D(I,II,III,IV)}$ 为直径方向上的误差; $D_{(I,II,III,IV)}$ 为同一激光能量密度下四个方向上的直径。

高度方向上的误差 $E_{H(I,II,III,IV)}$ 为

$$E_{H(I,II,III,IV)} = \left| \frac{H_{(I,II,III,IV)} - H_{av}}{H_{av}} \right|, \quad (2)$$

式中: $E_{H(I,II,III,IV)}$ 为高度方向上的误差; H_{av} 为四个方向上的高度平均值; $H_{(I,II,III,IV)}$ 为四个方向上的高度。

四个方向上的总误差为

$$E_{(I,II,III,IV)} = \frac{E_{D(I,II,III,IV)} + E_{H(I,II,III,IV)}}{2}. \quad (3)$$

四个方向上的平均误差 (E_{av}) 为

$$E_{av} = \frac{E_I + E_{II} + E_{III} + E_{IV}}{4}. \quad (4)$$

图 7 和图 8 分别为不同激光能量密度下点织构烧蚀形貌的直径误差和高度误差。当激光烧蚀能量密度为 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,烧蚀形貌为微凹坑,直径和高度在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构误差 E_D 和 E_H 分别为 2.97%、3.31%、3.11%、3.14% 和 3.23%、3.56%、2.88%、3.04%。当激光能量密度变为 $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,烧蚀形貌为凸起,直径和高度在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构误差 E_D 和 E_H 分别为 2.35%、1.49%、2.41%、2.33% 和 2.06%、1.68%、2.11%、2.17%。当激光能量密度变为 $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,烧蚀形貌为微凹坑,凹坑周围的凸起变大,直径和高度在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构误差 E_D 和 E_H 分别为 5.43%、4.65%、4.45%、5.36% 和 5.48%、5.03%、4.89%、4.95%。当激光能量密度达到 $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,凹坑底部有凸起尖峰,直径和高度在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构误差 E_D 和 E_H 分别为 7.08%、9.26%、8.17%、8.52% 和 6.98%、8.30%、8.93%、7.02%。

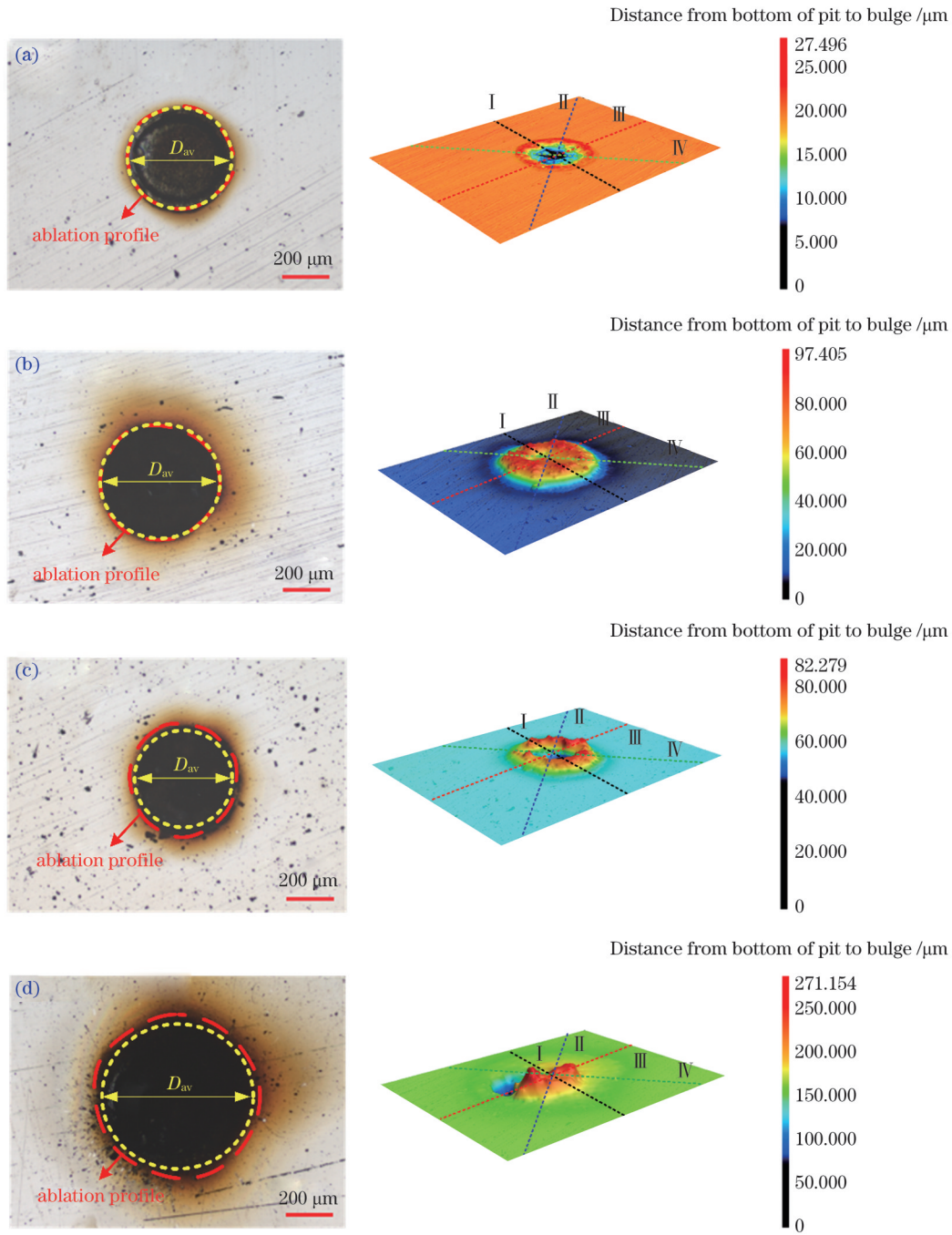


图 5 不同激光能量密度下点织构烧蚀形貌误差取向示意图。(a) $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$

Fig. 5 Error orientation diagrams of point texture ablation morphology under different laser energy densities. (a) $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$

图 9 为不同激光能量密度下的点织构烧蚀形貌结构总误差 E 。可以看出:当激光能量密度为 $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构总误差分别为 3.10%、3.44%、3%、3.09%;当激光能量密度达到 $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构总误差分别为 2.20%、1.58%、2.26%、2.25%;当激光能量密度继续增大时,即由 $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 增大到 $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌在 I、II、III、IV 这四

个方向上的结构总误差由 5.46%、4.84%、4.67%、5.15% 升至 7.03%、8.79%、8.55%、7.77%。图 10 为平均误差随激光能量密度的变化情况。可以看出:当激光能量密度为 $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌平均误差为 3.16%;当激光能量密度达到 $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌平均误差为 2.08%;当激光能量密度继续上升时,即由 $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 增大到 $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构形貌平均误差也由 5.03% 增大到 8.03%。

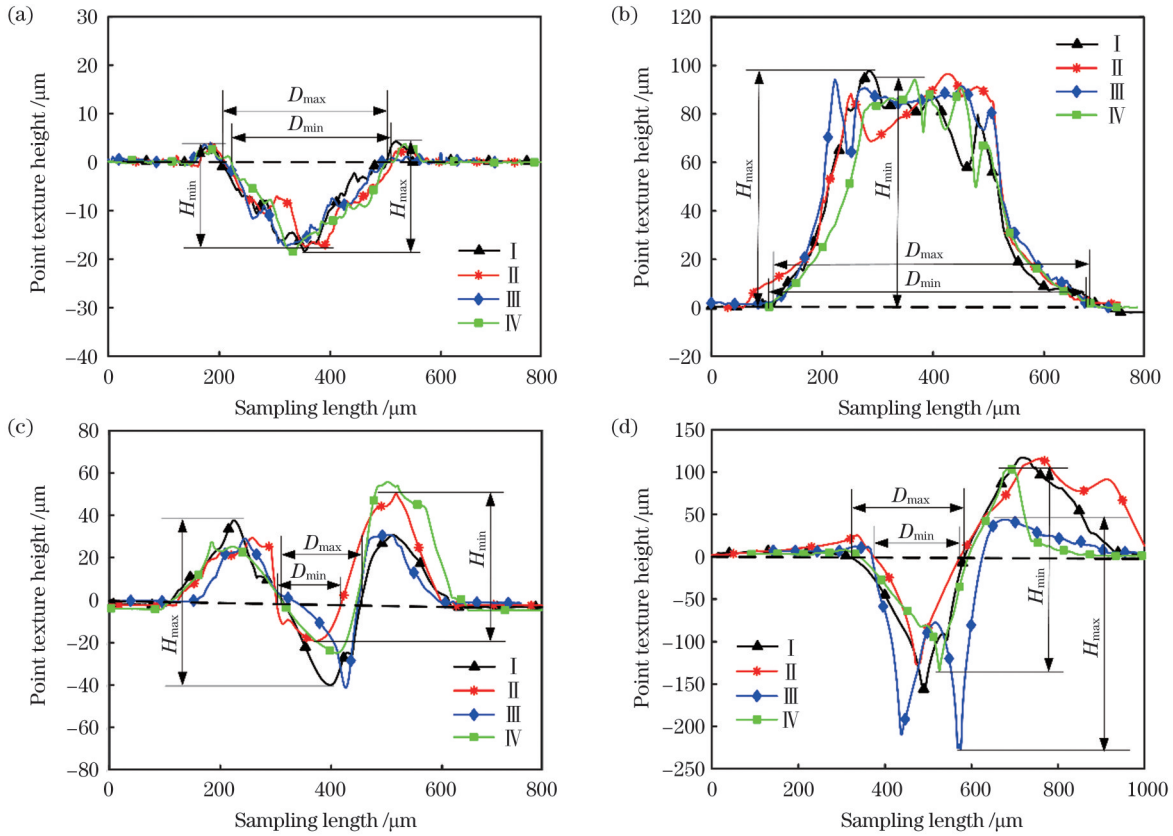


图 6 不同激光能量密度下点织结构的二维轮廓图。(a) $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$

Fig. 6 Two-dimensional contours of point texture under different laser energy densities. (a) $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (b) $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (c) $233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$; (d) $363.977 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$

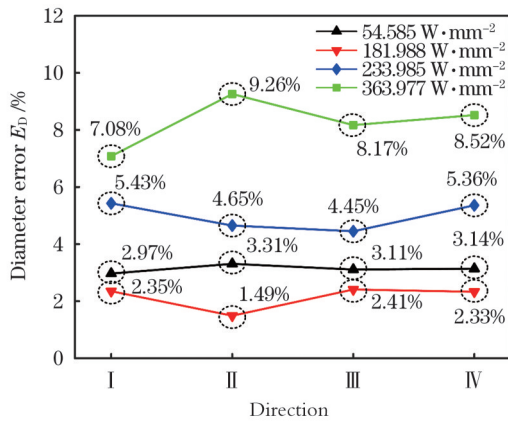


图 7 不同激光能量密度下点织结构形貌的直径误差

Fig. 7 Diameter errors of point texture morphologies under different laser energy densities

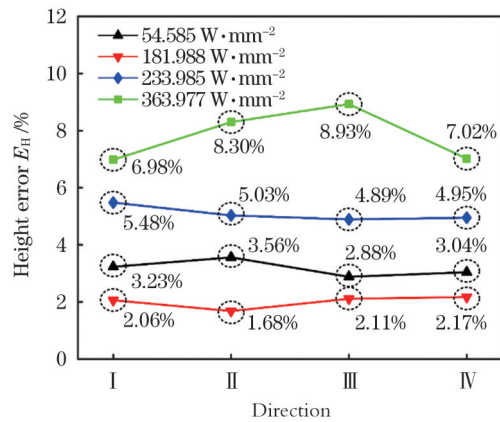


图 8 不同激光能量密度下点织结构形貌高度误差

Fig. 8 Height errors of point texture morphologies under different laser energy densities

由此得出,随着激光能量密度的增大,点织结构烧蚀形貌在 I、II、III、IV 这四个方向上的结构总误差和平均误差呈先减小后增大的变化趋势。从图 6 可以看出,当激光能量密度由 $54.585 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 增大至 $181.988 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,基体表面张力均匀分布,促使熔体均匀地向熔池中心聚集,形成一个较为规则的凸起结构,此时点织结构的形貌结构稳定。当激光能量密度增大至

$233.985 \text{ W} \cdot \text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,如图 6(c) 所示,由于凸起顶部材料不平整,凸起中心材料受热不均匀,部分材料温度达到气化阈值,基体表面形成一个不规则的凹坑结构,此时点织结构的形貌结构逐渐不稳定。随着激光能量密度的进一步增加,凹坑内部受强反冲压力的作用,熔体迅速向外流动,基体表面形成一个不规则的凹坑结构,此时点织结构的形貌结构不稳定。

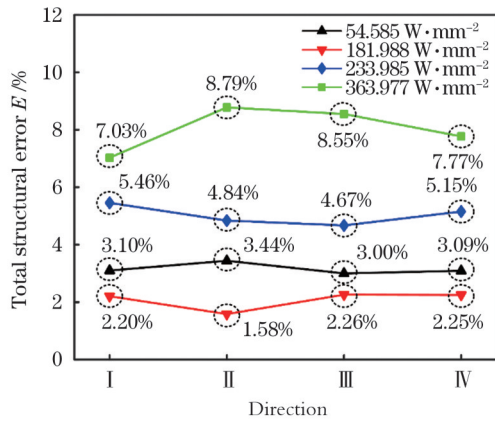


图9 不同激光能量密度下烧蚀形貌的结构总误差

Fig. 9 Total structural errors of ablation morphologies under different laser energy densities

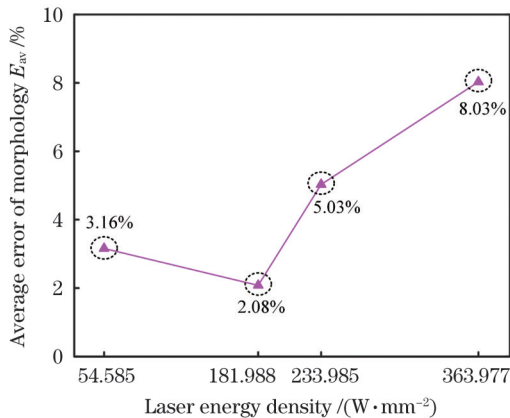


图10 平均误差随激光能量密度的变化

Fig. 10 Average error versus laser energy density

4 结 论

探究了纳秒激光器的激光能量密度对GCr15钢表面织构形状、几何尺寸和结构稳定性的影响规律。结论如下:

1) 激光烧蚀GCr15钢形貌结构主要分为四个阶段。第一阶段烧蚀形貌为微凹坑,凹坑周围伴随微凸起;第二阶段烧蚀形貌为凸起;第三阶段受反冲压力的作用,熔体堆积在凹坑周围,烧蚀形貌为凹坑;第四阶段的反冲压力急剧增大,凹坑周围形成较高的“山峰”状凸起。

2) 激光能量密度对表面点织构的几何尺寸有显著影响。当激光能量密度由 $54.585 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $129.992 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构直径和深度增加;当激光能量密度由 $129.992 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构由凹坑逐渐变为凸起,凸起直径和高度达到最大值。当激光能量密度由 $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $311.980 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,点织构由凸起逐渐变为凹坑,点织构直径和深度均呈先减小后增加的变化趋势;随着激光能量密度的进一步增加,点织构直径和深度变化缓慢。

3) GCr15钢表面烧蚀形貌的结构误差随激光能量密度的增加呈先减小后增大的变化趋势。当激光能量密度为 $181.988 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,形貌的结构平均误差的最小值为2.08%,单点形貌结构稳定;当激光能量密度由 $233.985 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 增加至 $363.977 \text{ W}\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$ 时,形貌的结构平均误差由5.03%增加至8.03%,形貌结构逐渐不稳定。

研究结果揭示了纳秒激光对表面织构形貌变化的影响规律和作用机理,未来有望将其应用到各种机械传动上。

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Study on Morphology Evolution of GCr15 Steel by Nanosecond Laser Ablation

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Abstract

Objective Laser process parameters have a significant effect on surface texture morphology. Existing research has focused on the influence of laser process parameters on the morphology of micropits and the processing mechanism. However, in the laser ablation of metal materials, the geometry and size of the surface texture are not stable with changes in the laser process parameters. To solve this problem, based on a laser ablation test, this study systematically investigates the influence of laser energy density on the evolution process of the surface texture geometry of GCr15 steel, analyzes the formation mechanisms of different morphologies, and describes the geometric size and shape stability of the surface texture of GCr15 steel, which provides a theoretical basis for the processing and size control of the surface texture of GCr15 steel.

Methods In this study, GCr15 steel is used. First, the samples are ground and polished to avoid the additional influence of surface roughness and flatness on the laser ablation test. Second, a laser ablation test is performed on the pretreated samples. The laser energy density is increased from 54.585 W/mm² to 473.968 W/mm², spot diameter is 350 μm, pulse number is 1, and laser incident angle is 90°. After the ablation test, the surface texture of the ablated sample is analyzed and measured by a three-dimensional confocal microscope.

Results and Discussions The point texture of the laser ablation surface is mainly divided into four stages (Figs. 2 and 3). With an increase in the laser energy density, the central region of the point texture changes from a pit to a bulge, gradually becoming a pit again, and finally becoming an irregular pit. The bulge structure of the edge region of the point texture becomes increasingly obvious with an increase in the laser energy density.

The variation in the geometric size of the point texture differs at different stages (Fig. 4 and Table 2). In the first stage, the laser ablation point texture forms a pit shape. When the laser energy density increases from 54.585 W/mm² to 129.992 W/mm², the diameter and depth of the point texture increase. The maximum pit diameter and depth are 342 μm and 73 μm, respectively. When the laser energy density increases from 129.992 W/mm² to 151.113 W/mm², the pit depth gradually decreases to zero. In the second stage, the laser ablation point texture has a bulge shape. When the laser energy density increases from 151.113 W/mm² to 181.988 W/mm², the height and diameter of the bulge gradually increase, and the maximum diameter and height are 513 μm and 97 μm, respectively. As the laser energy density continues to increase, the height and diameter of the bulge gradually decrease. In the third stage, the diameter and depth of the point texture are smaller than those in the first two stages, while the depth of the point texture changes significantly compared with that of the first two stages. The diameter of the point texture first decreases and then increases. The maximum diameter and depth of point texture are 220 μm and 127 μm, respectively. In the fourth stage, due to plasma shielding, the diameter and depth of the point texture change slowly with increasing laser energy density, and the diameter and depth of the pit remain stable at 216 μm and 156 μm, respectively. The average structure error of the point texture morphology first decreases and then increases with increasing laser energy density (Fig. 10). When the laser energy density is 54.585 W/mm², the average structure error of the point texture morphology is 3.16%. When the laser energy density reaches 181.988 W/mm², the average structure error of the point texture morphology reaches its minimum value of 2.08%. When the laser energy density continues to increase from 233.985 W/mm² to 363.977 W/mm², the average structure error of the point texture morphology also increases from

5.03% to 8.03%.

Conclusions When the laser energy density is 181.988 W/mm^2 , the melt flow increases significantly with increasing laser energy density, the surface texture morphology changes from pit to bulge, the texture diameter and height reach their maximum values with increasing laser energy density, the average structure error of the morphology is minimized, and the single point morphology becomes stable. As the laser energy density increases to 223.985 W/mm^2 , the melt flow effect is strong, surface texture morphology changes from bulge to pit, texture depth increases sharply with increasing laser energy density, texture diameter decreases first and then increases, and the average structure error of the morphology reaches 5.03%. When the laser energy density exceeds 311.980 W/mm^2 , the geometric size of the pit changes slowly, average structure error of the morphology increases, and texture morphology structure becomes unstable.

Key words laser technique; nanosecond laser; point texture; morphology; geometric size; structural stability