

# 激光参数对Q235B钢激光熔凝层耐蚀性的影响

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摘要 为探究激光的单脉冲能量密度、光斑重叠率、扫描次数对激光熔凝层耐蚀性的影响规律,首先采用单因素激 光熔凝实验法在Q235B钢材表面制备激光熔凝层,然后采用显微镜研究激光熔凝层单位面积内的微裂纹分布,并 采用电化学分析方法研究熔凝层自腐蚀电位和自腐蚀电流密度的变化规律。以最大自腐蚀电位和最小自腐蚀电流 密度为目标进行激光参数优化,得出单脉冲能量密度为3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>、光斑搭接率为80%和扫描次数为4的激光最佳 参数组合。分析表面及切面的X射线能量色散谱和X射线衍射谱发现,最佳激光参数组合下制备的激光熔凝层(最 佳激光熔凝层)由内至外的组织为Fe渐变氧化层过渡至以Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO混合结晶为主的Fe稳定氧化层。将最佳激光 熔凝层与Q235B钢碱性发黑层的电化学阻抗谱、表面粗糙度、X射线能量色散谱和X射线衍射谱进行对比后发现, 最佳激光熔凝层的耐蚀性约为碱性发黑层的3倍,这得益于熔凝层中Fe稳定氧化层更低的表面粗糙度和微裂纹密 度、更少的氧化漏点以及可防止过度氧化的特点。

关键词 激光技术;最佳激光参数;激光熔凝层;耐蚀性;电化学中图分类号 TN249 文献标志码 A

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# 1 引 言

钢铁在空气环境中容易被腐蚀,通过发黑技术在 钢铁表面生成Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>与FeO或Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>的黑色混合晶相 可提高钢铁材料的耐蚀性<sup>[1]</sup>。化学氧化、电化学氧化、 热处理等传统发黑技术由于存在发黑剂有毒、耗能高、 污染环境、发黑膜致密性较低等缺陷,已不符合当今绿 色发展的时代要求。激光熔凝技术以其高质量、高效 率和绿色环保等优点成为国内外金属表面耐蚀技术的 研究热点<sup>[2-3]</sup>。

目前,利用激光熔凝技术开展钢铁表面发黑防锈的研究多集中于不同激光功率或不同振镜扫描速率下制备的激光熔凝层的耐蚀性<sup>[4-5]</sup>。然而,激光光斑能量 呈高斯分布,单脉冲的激光能量(单脉冲能量密度)和 不同脉冲的重叠程度(光斑重叠率)会导致激光熔凝过 程中材料表面瞬时热积累和温度场急剧变化<sup>[6]</sup>;同时, 多次的激光重复扫描(扫描次数)也将导致激光熔凝过 程中材料表面持续热积累和温度场变化<sup>[78]</sup>。这些变 化会严重影响激光熔凝层的质量,导致其耐蚀性产生 明显差异<sup>[9-11]</sup>。因此,有必要开展激光单脉冲能量密 度、激光光斑重叠率和激光扫描次数对激光熔凝层耐 蚀性影响的相关研究。 本课题组首先利用1064 nm脉冲激光在Q235B钢板表面制备出激光熔凝层;然后基于电化学分析方法研究了激光单脉冲能量密度、激光光斑重叠率和激光扫描次数对激光熔凝层耐蚀性的影响规律,得到了最佳激光参数;最后通过对比分析最佳激光参数下制备的激光熔凝层和传统碱性发黑层的电化学阻抗谱(EIS)、表面粗糙度、X射线能量色散谱(EDS)和X射线衍射谱(XRD)测试结果,验证了最佳激光参数在大幅提高激光熔凝层耐蚀性方面的重要性。

# 2 材料与方法

### 2.1 实验材料

采用冷轧态 Q235B 低碳钢板作为实验样品,样品 尺寸均为120 mm×80 mm×1 mm。使用金相研磨机 对样品表面进行打磨,以去除氧化层和污物,然后再对 样品进行抛光处理。抛光后样品的表面粗糙度均控制 在0.5 μm±0.05 μm。接着对样品进行5 min的无水乙 醇超声波清洗,之后烘干,待用。另外,根据中华人民 共和国航空工业标准 HB/Z 5079—1996《钢铁零件化 学氧化工艺》,利用传统碱性发黑工艺在部分钢板表面 制备出具有耐蚀性的碱性发黑层。

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### 2.2 实验装置及方法

激光熔凝装置如图1所示,该装置主要包括控制 系统、1064 nm脉冲光纤激光器、光隔离器、扫描振 镜、聚焦透镜以及三维平移台。经焦距为250 mm的 透镜会聚后,半径为50 µm、重复频率为100 kHz、脉 冲宽度为200 ns的激光束焦斑以S形扫描路径作用于 钢板表面。扫描振镜的最大扫描速率为9000 mm/s。 在固定的激光参数下,单次激光扫描尺寸为20 mm× 20 mm。



图 1 激光熔凝装置示意图,插图为激光束扫描路径以及能量 的二维分布

Fig. 1 Schematic of laser melting unit, where the inset shows laser beam scanning path and two-dimensional energy distribution

在激光熔凝过程中,激光单脉冲能量密度 E、光斑 重叠率 β 和激光扫描次数 n 作为重要的激光参数直接 影响材料表面激光熔凝层的质量<sup>[12:14]</sup>。因此,获取最 佳的激光单脉冲能量密度 E<sub>opt</sub>、光斑重叠率 β<sub>opt</sub>和激光 扫描次数 n<sub>out</sub>对于提高样品表面的耐蚀性非常重要。

在 100 kHz 的固定激光脉冲重复频率下,单脉冲 能量密度的计算公式为

$$E = \frac{e}{S} = \frac{P}{\pi r^2 f},\tag{1}$$

式中:e为激光束的单脉冲能量;S为焦斑面积;P为平 均功率;f为重复频率,f=100 kHz;r为焦斑半径, $r=50 \mu$ m。

通过设定激光束的平均功率可以获得不同的*E* 值,如表1所示。

表1 不同激光平均功率下的单脉冲能量密度 Table 1 Single pulse energy density at different average laser

powers					
Average power /W	Energy density $/(J \cdot cm^{-2})$				
10	1.27				
20	2.55				
30	3.82				
40	5.09				
50	6.36				

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激光光斑重叠率β的计算公式为

$$\begin{cases} \beta_x = \frac{S'_x}{\pi r^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\frac{d_x}{2r}\right) - \frac{d_x\sqrt{4r^2 - d_x^2}}{2\pi r^2} \\ \beta_y = \frac{S'_y}{\pi r^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin\left(\frac{d_y}{2r}\right) - \frac{d_y\sqrt{4r^2 - d_y^2}}{2\pi r^2} \end{cases}, (2)$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases} d_x = \frac{v_x}{f} \\ d_y = \frac{v_y}{f} \end{cases}, \tag{3}$$

式中: $S'_x 和 S'_y 分别为X和Y方向上相邻激光束光斑$  $的重叠面积;<math>v_x 和 v_y 分别为X 和 Y 方向上的振镜扫描$  $速度;<math>\beta_x \pi \beta_y 分别为X \pi Y 方向上的激光光斑重叠率;$  $d_x \pi d_y 分别为X \pi Y 方向上相邻激光光斑的中心距$  $离。通过控制X和Y 方向上振镜的扫描速度, 使<math>v_x =$  $v_y, 则 d_x = d_y, S'_x = S'_y, \beta_x = \beta_y = \beta_o$ 

将待测样品的 10 mm×10 mm 区域作为工作电极,饱和甘汞电极作为参比电极,置于 3.5% NaCl电解液中的铂片作为辅助电极,开展基于三电极体系的电化学测试。同时,以开路电位 $E_{ocp} \pm 250$  mV 作为电位变化范围,以 10 mV/s 的电位扫描速率测试动电位极化曲线。在 10 mHz~100 kHz 电化学阻抗测试频率范围内测试钢板表面耐蚀层的电化学阻抗谱(EIS)。

# 3 分析与讨论

在脉冲激光作用于钢板过程中,刚开始时是单个 激光脉冲熔凝,此时仅需要考虑一个光斑的单脉冲能 量密度;随着激光熔凝的进行,两个相邻光斑叠加熔 凝,此时需要考虑相邻两个光斑的光斑搭接率;之后是 对样品表面整体单次熔凝后的再次熔凝,以提高激光 熔凝层的耐蚀性。因此,本文采用了依次确定 *E*<sub>opt</sub>, β<sub>opt</sub> 和 *n*ort 的研究路线。

### 3.1 确定 $E_{out}$ 和 $\beta_{out}$

在1.27~6.36 J/cm<sup>2</sup>的单脉冲能量密度范围内,在 待测钢板表面实施扫描次数n=1的激光熔凝实验。 不同单脉冲能量密度和光斑重叠率下制备的激光熔凝 层的宏观形貌、300倍显微图像如图2所示。当单脉冲 能量密度E为1.27 J/cm<sup>2</sup>和2.55 J/cm<sup>2</sup>时,由于激光能 量未达到钢板的熔化阈值,70%、80%和90%三种光 斑重叠率下的钢板表面均未生成肉眼可见的熔凝层。 当单脉冲能量密度 $E \ge 3.82$  J/cm<sup>2</sup>时,三种光斑重叠 率下的钢板表面均形成了颜色不同的熔凝层,其 中:单脉冲能量密度为 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>时,生成了黑色熔 凝层;单脉冲能量密度为 5.09 J/cm<sup>2</sup>和 6.36 J/cm<sup>2</sup>时, 过高的单脉冲能量密度导致钢板表面被过氧化,产生 了极易脱落的黄褐色疏松状氧化铁。

# $1.27 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ $2.55 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ $3.82 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ $5.09 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ $6.36 \text{ J} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 200 m

图 2 激光熔凝层的宏观与微观图像 Fig. 2 Macroscopic and microscopic images of laser melting layer

分别测试上述不同单脉冲能量密度和光斑重叠率 下钢板表面激光熔凝层的动电位极化曲线,并采用 Tafel曲线外推法(Tafel 拟合)<sup>[15]</sup>得到每一条动电位 极化曲线的自腐蚀电位 $E_{corr}$ 和自腐蚀电流密度 $I_{corr}$ , 如图 3 和表 2 所示。 $E_{corr}$ 越大, $I_{corr}$ 越小,表明材料越稳 定,耐蚀性越好<sup>[16-17]</sup>。从图 3(a)~(c)可以看出,当单 脉冲能量密度为 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>时,70%、80% 和 90% 三 种光斑重叠率下的激光熔凝层均具有最大的 $E_{corr}$ 和 最小的 $I_{corr}$ 。因此,本文将 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>作为获取钢板表 面激光熔凝层的最佳单脉冲能量密度值,即 $E_{opt}$ = 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>。当n=1并且 $E_{opt}$ = 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>时,70%、 第50卷第8期/2023年4月/中国激光

表2 单次激光扫描时,不同激光单脉冲能量密度和光斑重叠 率下动电位极化曲线的相关参数

Table 2 Parameters related to kinetic potential polarization curves at different laser single pulse energy densities and spot overlap rates in a single laser scanning

Spot overlap rate $\beta/\%$	$E/(J \cdot cm^{-2})$	$E_{\rm corr}/{\rm V}$	$I_{ m corr}  / ({ m A}  \cdot  { m cm}^{-2})$
	1.27	-1.240	$2.649 \times 10^{-5}$
	2.55	-1.220	$2.506 \times 10^{-5}$
70	3.82	-1.006	$3.069 \times 10^{-6}$
	5.09	-1.122	$9.840 \times 10^{-6}$
	6.36	-1.130	$9.705 \times 10^{-5}$
	1.27	-1.224	$1.352 \times 10^{-5}$
	2.55	-1.206	$9.120  imes 10^{-6}$
80	3.82	-0.973	$2.449 \times 10^{-6}$
	5.09	-1.095	$1.845 \times 10^{-5}$
	6.36	-1.085	$1.368 \times 10^{-5}$
90	1.27	-1.189	$3.388 \times 10^{-5}$
	2.55	-1.222	$5.495  imes 10^{-5}$
	3.82	-0.985	$3.707 \times 10^{-6}$
	5.09	-1.098	$1.901 \times 10^{-5}$
	6.36	-1.103	$1.892 \times 10^{-5}$

80%、90%光斑重叠率下钢板表面激光熔凝层的动电 位极化曲线如图3(d)所示。可见,80%光斑重叠率 下激光熔凝层的*E*corr是三种光斑重叠率下的最大值



图 3 单次激光扫描时,不同激光单脉冲能量密度和光斑重叠率下激光熔凝层的动电位极化曲线。(a) $\beta$ =70%;(b) $\beta$ =80%; (c) $\beta$ =90%;(d) $E_{opt}$ =3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>

Fig. 3 Dynamic potential polarization curves of laser melting layer at different laser single pulse energy densities and spot overlap rates in a single laser scanning. (a)  $\beta = 70\%$ ; (b)  $\beta = 80\%$ ; (c)  $\beta = 90\%$ ; (d)  $E_{opt} = 3.82$  J/cm<sup>2</sup>

(为-0.973 V), 而 *I*<sub>corr</sub> 是其中的最小值(为 2.449× 10<sup>-6</sup> A/cm<sup>2</sup>)

采用具有一定光斑重叠率的激光对钢板表面 进行快速热熔时,能量呈高斯分布的激光在钢板表 面形成的不均匀温度场会导致熔凝区产生热塑性 变形,而快速冷却会导致熔凝区不同部位的膨胀和 收缩不一致,从而在熔凝区内部产生了残余应力。 从图4所示熔凝区表面的电镜(SEM)形貌可以看 出,70%、80%和90%三种光斑重叠率下的熔凝层 表面均出现了一系列微裂纹,其中,70%光斑重叠率 下激光熔凝层表面单位面积内的微裂纹数量最多且 裂缝最明显,90%光斑重叠率下激光熔凝层表面单 位面积内的微裂纹数量次之,而80%光斑重叠率下 激光熔凝层表面单位面积内的微裂纹数量最少且 裂缝最窄。

相关研究表明,平行和垂直于激光扫描方向上的 残余应力均为拉应力<sup>[18-19]</sup>。残余拉应力σ的计算公

$$\sigma = H\left(\frac{S}{S'} - 1\right) = H\left(\frac{1}{\beta} - 1\right),\tag{4}$$

式中:S为焦斑面积;S'为相邻激光束光斑的重叠面积;H为材料硬度。随着光斑重叠率β从70%增大到80%时,熔凝区面积增大同时温度梯度减小,导致残余拉应σ随之减小,故而单位面积内的微裂纹数量减少并且裂缝变窄。然而,熔凝层内残余拉应力是温度梯度和相转变综合作用的结果<sup>[20]</sup>,因此,随着光斑重叠率进一步增大至90%时,当前光斑重叠产生的熔凝区与前一个光斑产生的熔凝区之间的接触面(相转变临界面)过大,相转变导致残余拉应力不降反升,因此单位面积内的微裂纹数量和裂缝宽度增大。钢板基材通过其表面的激光熔凝层与环境隔绝而具有耐蚀效果, 熔凝层中的微裂纹数量越少、裂缝越窄,熔凝层的致密性就越高<sup>[21-23]</sup>,耐蚀性也就越好。因此,β<sub>opt</sub>被确定为80%。



式为

图4 单次激光扫描时,最佳激光单脉冲能量密度和不同光斑重叠率下激光熔凝层的SEM图。 $(a)\beta=70\%$ ; $(b)\beta=80\%$ ;

 $(c)\beta = 90\%$ 

Fig. 4 SEM images of laser melting layers with optimal laser single pulse energy density and different spot overlap rates for a single laser scanning. (a)  $\beta = 70\%$ ; (b)  $\beta = 80\%$ ; (c)  $\beta = 90\%$ 

### 3.2 确定 *n*<sub>opt</sub>

在钢板受热熔融并形成Fe氧化物耐蚀层过程中, 熔融的基材会掺杂其中,形成漏点。多次激光扫描可 将掺杂的Fe原子进一步转化为Fe的氧化物,从而形 成完整的耐蚀层。当 $E_{opt}$ = 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>并且 $\beta_{opt}$ = 80%时,不同激光扫描次数n下钢板表面激光熔凝层 的动电位极化曲线如图5所示,动电位极化曲线的相 关参数列于表3中。随着激光扫描次数n从1次逐渐 增加至6次,激光熔凝层的 $E_{corr}$ 先增大后减小,而 $I_{corr}$ 则先减小后增大;当激光扫描次数n达到4次时, $E_{our}$ 达到最大值(-0.936 V), 而  $I_{corr}$ 达到最小值( $1.644 \times$ 10<sup>-6</sup> A/cm<sup>2</sup>)。这一结果说明,不同激光扫描次数下的 激光熔凝层的耐蚀性存在差异,且存在not值。不同激 光扫描次数下激光熔凝层表面的微观形貌如图6所 示。在多次激光熔凝过程中,后一次的激光熔凝处理 会对前一次已形成的熔凝层产生一定的回火作用,有 助于降低激光熔凝层中的残余应力,从而将部分微裂 纹填合[24-25]。因此,随着激光扫描次数增加,激光熔凝 层表面单位面积上的微裂纹数量减少,裂缝宽度也逐 渐减小。但是,当激光扫描次数过多时,反复的高温导 致回火温度升高,冷却速率降低,激光熔凝层会产生第 二类高温回火脆性<sup>[26]</sup>,从而导致激光熔凝层表面单位



图 5 不同激光扫描次数下激光熔凝层的动电位极化曲线(E<sub>opt</sub> =3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>,β=80%)

Fig. 5 Dynamic potential polarization curves of laser melting layer with different laser scanning times ( $E_{opt}$ =3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup> and  $\beta$ =80%)

表 3	不同激光扫描次数下动电位极化曲线的相关参数(E <sub>opt</sub> =
	$3.82 \text{ J/cm}^2, \beta = 80\%$ )

Table 3 Parameters related to kinetic potential polarization curves with different laser scanning times ( $E_{opt}$ =  $3.82 \text{ J/cm}^2$  and  $\beta$ =80%)

The number of laser scanning $n$	$E_{ m corr}/{ m V}$	$I_{\rm corr}  / ({ m A} \cdot { m cm}^{-2})$
1	-0.973	$2.449 \times 10^{-6}$
2	-0.948	$2.265 \times 10^{-6}$
3	-0.943	$1.990 \times 10^{-6}$
4	-0.936	$1.644 \times 10^{-6}$
5	-1.017	$5.848 \times 10^{-6}$
6	-1.032	$7.967  imes 10^{-6}$

面积上的微裂纹数量和裂缝宽度不降反升。因此,与

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光斑重叠率类似,激光扫描次数n也存在一个极值,即 n<sub>opt</sub>=4。此值可以确保回火作用下单位面积的激光 熔凝层因具有最少的微裂纹数量和最小的裂缝宽度而 表现出最佳的耐蚀性。

使用扫描电镜和X射线能量色散谱仪对最佳激光 熔凝层进行组织分析,取样位置为样品中心纵向切面 (X-Z面)。图7为最佳激光熔凝层组织的SEM形貌 图,Z方向为基材到最佳熔凝层表面的竖直方向。选 取4个不同的厚度层,在每一个厚度层附近分别选取3 个测试点进行EDS测试,测试结果如表4所示。同一 厚度层附近3个测试点处Fe、O元素的含量变化不大。 a 层附近3个测试点处Fe元素的质量分数均约在 97.61%左右,可视其为Fe基材;b层和c层中的Fe元 素较a层中的大幅降低,但O元素含量大幅升高,因此,



图 6 不同激光扫描次数*n*下激光熔凝层的SEM图( $E_{opt}$ =3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>和 $\beta$ =80%)。(a)*n*=1;(b)*n*=2;(c)*n*=3;(d)*n*=4;(e)*n*=5; (f)*n*=6

Fig. 6 SEM images of laser melting layers with different laser scanning times  $n (E_{opt}=3.82 \text{ J/cm}^2 \text{ and } \beta=80\%)$ . (a) n=1; (b) n=2; (c) n=3; (d) n=4; (e) n=5; (f) n=6





a层到c层这一区间可视为O含量不断增加的Fe渐变 氧化层。从c层到d层这一区域(接近熔凝层表面), Fe元素和O元素的含量变化都不大,可将c层到最佳 熔凝层表面这一区间视为Fe稳定氧化层。故,最佳激 光熔凝层由内到外的组织为Fe渐变氧化层过渡到Fe 稳定氧化层。

### 3.3 激光熔凝层与传统碱性发黑层的耐蚀性比较

分别对钢板基材、碱性发黑层以及最佳激光参数 ( $E_{opt} = 3.82 \text{ J/cm}^2, \beta_{opt} = 80\%, n_{opt} = 4$ )下制备的最佳 激光熔凝层的表面进行 EDS 测试和 XRD 测试。由 图 8(a)~(c)以及表4和表5所示的 EDS 测试数据不 难看出,最佳激光熔凝层表面的O、Fe元素含量(O元 素的质量分数为15.20%, Fe元素的质量分数为 83.87%)不仅与碱性发黑层表面的O、Fe元素含量基 本一致,而且与其自身纵向切面中 Fe稳定氧化层的 O、Fe元素含量基本一致。由图 8(d)所示的 XRD 谱可 以看出,最佳激光熔凝层中主要含有 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>,还含有少



图 8 待测样品表面的 EDS 谱和 XRD 谱。(a) 基材的 EDS 谱;(b)碱性发黑层的 EDS 谱;(c) 最佳熔凝层的 EDS 谱;(d) XRD 谱 Fig. 8 EDS spectra and XRD patterns of tested samples. (a) EDS spectrum of substrate; (b) EDS spectrum of alkaline blackening layer; (c) EDS spectrum of optimal laser melting layer; (d) XRD patterns

section of optimal laser melting layer							
I	Deint Ne	Mass fraction / %					
Layer No.	Point No.	Fe	0	С			
	a1	97.61	1.34	1.05			
Layer a	$a_2$	97.62	1.26	1.12			
	$a_3$	97.60	1.29	1.11			
Layer b	$b_1$	90.27	8.75	0.98			
	$b_2$	90.20	8.79	1.01			
	$b_3$	90.07	8.91	1.02			
Layer c	$C_1$	83.83	15.24	0.93			
	$C_2$	83.48	15.53	0.99			
	C <sub>3</sub>	84.03	15.03	0.94			
Layer d	$d_1$	83.25	15.84	0.91			
	$d_2$	82.97	16.09	0.94			
	$d_3$	83.24	15.87	0.89			

表4 最佳熔凝层切面上不同厚度处的EDS分析数据

Table 4 EDS analysis data at different thicknesses on the

表5 待测样品的 EDS 分析数据 Table 5 EDS analysis data of samples to be tested

Come la	Mass fraction / %				
Sample	Fe	О	С		
Substrate	97.66	1.24	1.10		
Alkaline blackening layer	86.18	12.87	0.95		
Laser melting layer	83.87	15.20	0.93		

量 FeO。因此,最佳激光熔凝层中 Fe的稳定氧化层可 以认为是 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO 混合熔融结晶。同时,以上结果 也验证了最佳激光扫描次数能够将熔凝过程中溢出的 Fe 原子最大程度地转化为 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO 稳定氧化层,尽 可能减少 Fe 原子氧化漏点,形成完整的耐蚀层。此 外,XRD结果也验证了最佳激光熔凝层与碱性发黑层 的成分基本一致(由标准 HB/Z 5079—1996可知碱性 发黑层的主要成分为 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)。

最佳激光熔凝层和碱性发黑层的动电位极化曲线 如图 9(a)所示。碱性发黑层的自腐蚀电位为-0.985 V, 自腐蚀电流密度为 5.943×10<sup>-6</sup> A/cm<sup>2</sup>,而最佳激光熔 凝层的自腐蚀电位为-0.936 V,自腐蚀电流密度为 1.644×10<sup>-6</sup> A/cm<sup>2</sup>。显然,碱性发黑层的耐蚀性低于 最佳激光熔凝层的耐蚀性。根据 EIS 工作原理,阻抗 弧的半径越大,腐蚀过程中的电化学反应电阻越高,表 明材料的耐蚀性越好<sup>[27-28]</sup>。为进一步验证最佳激光熔 凝层的耐蚀性,对碱性发黑层和最佳激光熔凝层分别 进行 EIS 测试,测试结果如图 9(b)和图 9(c)所示。从 图 9(b)给出的 EIS 的 Nyquist测试数据可以看出最佳 激光熔凝层的阻抗弧半径约为传统碱性发黑层的 3 倍,图 9(c)展示的 EIS 的 Bode 图则显示最佳激光熔凝 层具有更高的阻抗模值。

碱性发黑层和最佳激光熔凝层的 EIS 等效电路 图如图 10 所示, R<sub>1</sub>、R<sub>2</sub>和 R<sub>et</sub>分别为溶液电阻、氧化 膜电阻和电荷转移电阻。本次实验采用常相位元件



图 9 耐蚀层的电化学测试。(a)动电位极化曲线;(b)Nyquist曲线;(c)Bode图 Fig. 9 Electrochemical test of corrosion resistant layers. (a) Dynamic potential polarization curves; (b) Nyquist curves; (c) Bode plots



图 10 EIS 等效电路 Fig. 10 EIS equivalent circuit

Q代替电容,以提高拟合精度, $Q_1$ 和 $Q_2$ 分别为氧化 膜常相位元件和双电膜常相位元件。EIS等效电路 的拟合参数如表6所示,其中 $m_1$ 和 $m_2$ 分别为氧化膜 常相位元件的指数和双电膜常相位元件的指数, $\chi^2$ 为EIS的等效电路拟合度<sup>[29]</sup>。最佳激光熔凝层表面 的 $R_{ct}$ 值(1536.7  $\Omega$ ·cm<sup>2</sup>)约为碱性发黑层表面 $R_{ct}$ 值 (520.9  $\Omega$ ·cm<sup>2</sup>)的3倍。根据EIS等效电路拟合原 理, $R_{ct}$ 值越大,材料的耐蚀性越好。故,相比于碱性 发黑层,最佳激光熔凝层的耐蚀性得到了大幅 提升。

	表6 EIS等效电路的拟合参数值	
Table 6	Fitting parameter values of EIS equivalent circu	iit

Specimen	$R_1/(\Omega \cdot \mathrm{cm}^2)$	$Q_1/\mu\mathrm{S}$	$m_1$	$R_{2}/(\Omega \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{2})$	$Q_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}/\mu{ m S}$	$m_2$	$R_{\rm ct}/(\Omega \cdot { m cm}^2)$	$\chi^2 / 10^{-3}$
Alkaline blackening layer	29.2	127	0.8	19	410.2	0.76	520.9	1.21
Laser melting layer	25.1	224	0.9	25	274.2	0.85	1536.7	2.91

为探究最佳激光熔凝层耐蚀性大幅提升的原因, 对两种耐蚀层的切面形貌[如图 11(a)、(d)所示]和 3D 形貌[如图 11(b)、(e)所示]分别进行研究。可以看 出,虽然最佳激光熔凝层的厚度(9.01 μm)小于碱性发 黑层的厚度(10.38 μm),但在相应厚度区域内10个随 机点测得的最佳激光熔凝层的粗糙度平均值*R*<sub>a</sub>为 1.19 μm,明显小于碱性发黑层的粗糙度平均值 (2.15 μm)。表面粗糙度越高,比表面积就越大,耐蚀 层与腐蚀性物质的接触面积就越大<sup>[30]</sup>,因此,较小的表 面粗糙度可以有效减少耐蚀层与腐蚀性物质之间的 接触面积,从而减缓腐蚀速率。同时,从图11(c)和 图11(f)展示的两种耐蚀层表面的SEM图不难看出, 碱性发黑层表面相对疏松、粗糙,而最佳激光熔凝层表 面更均匀致密且比较平滑。此外,最佳激光熔凝层的 组织主要为Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO稳定氧化层。最佳激光参数组 合不但可以减少氧化漏点,还可以有效防止熔凝层被 过度氧化。因此,相比碱性发黑层,最佳激光熔凝层表 面隔绝腐蚀性液体的能力更强。



图 11 两种耐蚀层的微观形貌。(a)(d)切面厚度;(b)(e)表面的 3D 形貌;(c)(f)表面的 SEM 图 Fig.11 Microscopic morphologies of two corrosion resistant layers. (a)(d) Thickness of cut surfaces; (b)(e) three-dimensional morphologies of surfaces; (c)(f) SEM images of surface

# 4 结 论

采用激光熔凝技术在Q235B钢板表面制备了具 有耐蚀性的激光熔凝层,研究了激光单脉冲能量密度、 光斑重叠率、扫描次数对激光熔凝层微观形貌和抗电 化学腐蚀性能的影响规律,得到如下结论:

 1)激光单脉冲能量密度、光斑重叠率、扫描次数 均会对激光熔凝层单位面积内的微裂纹分布、自腐蚀 电位和自腐蚀电流密度产生重要影响,存在获得最高 耐蚀性激光熔凝层的最佳激光参数;

 2)按照激光的"单脉冲能量密度→光斑重叠率→ 扫描次数"单因素实验研究路径可以有效确定最佳激 光参数并制备出具有最高耐蚀性的激光熔凝层;

3) 采用最佳激光参数组合制备出的最佳激光熔凝层由内向外的组织可视为Fe渐变氧化层过渡至以 Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO混合结晶为主的Fe稳定氧化层,Fe稳定氧 化层具有的更低表面粗糙度和微裂纹密度、更少的氧 化漏点以及可以防止过度氧化的特点有助于提升激光 熔凝层的耐蚀性。

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# Effect of Laser Parameters on Corrosion Resistance of Laser Melting Layer on Q235B Steel Surface

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### Abstract

**Objective** Steel corrodes easily in an air environment. To improve its corrosion resistance, black mixed-crystal phases of  $Fe_3O_4$ , FeO, and  $Fe_2O_3$  can be generated on its surfaces using blackening technology. Chemical oxidation, electrochemical oxidation, heat treatment, and other traditional blackening technologies cannot satisfy the requirements of green development owing to the use of toxic blackening agents, high energy consumption, environmental pollution, and low density of blackening film. Laser melting technology has been actively studied for improving the corrosion resistance of metal surfaces because of its high quality, high efficiency, and environment-friendliness. Research on blackening and rust prevention of steel surfaces using laser melting technology mainly focuses on the corrosion resistance of laser melting layers prepared with different laser powers or galvanometer scanning rates. However, the laser spot energy has a Gaussian distribution, and the single-pulse energy density and spot overlap rate cause rapid changes in the instantaneous heat accumulation and temperature field of the material surface during laser melting. In addition, repeated laser scanning leads to continuous heat accumulation and temperature field variations on the material surface during laser melting. These changes significantly influence laser melting, resulting in significant differences in the corrosion resistance of the prepared laser melting layers.

**Methods** In this study, a laser melting layer was prepared on the surface of a Q235B steel plate sample using a 1064 nm pulsed laser. Based on the electrochemical analysis method, the effects of the single pulse energy density, spot overlap rate, and the number

of laser scanning on the corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer of the Q235B steel plate were investigated. The optimal parameters of the laser melting were determined, and the laser melting layer with the best corrosion resistance was prepared. The corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer prepared based on the optimal laser parameters and that of the traditional alkaline blackening layer were compared and analyzed to verify the influence of the optimal laser parameters in improving the corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer.

**Results and Discussions** First, laser melting experiments were performed on steel plate surfaces, each with a single laser scanning at a energy density interval of about 1.27 J/cm<sup>2</sup> ranging from 1.27 to 6.36 J/cm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). At a single pulse energy density of 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>, the laser melting layer on steel plate surfaces with 70%, 80%, and 90% laser spot overlap rates had the maximum selfcorrosion potential and minimum self-corrosion current density (Fig. 3). Therefore, the best single pulse energy density of the laser was determined to be 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>. Second, for a single laser scanning with a single pulse energy density of 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup>, the laser melting layer with an 80% laser spot overlap rate had the largest self-corrosion potential and the lowest self-corrosion current density; in addition, the number of microcracks per unit area of the surface was the lowest, and the crack width was the narrowest (Figs. 3 and 4). Therefore, the optimal laser spot overlap rate was determined to be 80%. Third, laser melting experiments with different laser scanning times were conducted with the laser single-pulse energy density of 3.82 J/cm<sup>2</sup> and laser spot overlap rate of 80%. When the number of laser scanning was four, the laser melting layer showed the highest self-corrosion potential and lowest self-corrosion current density; furthermore, the number of microcracks per unit surface area was the lowest, and the crack width was the smallest (Figs. 5 and 6). Finally, energy spectrum and X-ray diffraction pattern tests revealed that the optimal laser melting layer prepared based on the optimal laser parameters mainly comprised Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and FeO, thus complying with the national aviation industry standard (HB/Z 5079-1996) for steel blackening, with  $Fe_3O_4$  as the main component of the corrosion-resistant layer (Fig. 7). The impedance arc radius and charge transfer resistance of the Q235B steel plate increased by approximately three times, and the impedance modulus was high (Figs. 8 and 9). A comparison of the surface roughness and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) data of the two corrosion-resistant layers further revealed that the optimal laser melting layer had a reduced surface roughness and good uniform density. This is more conducive to isolating the steel substrate from the corrosive environment and thus achieving improved corrosion resistance (Fig. 10).

**Conclusions** A laser melting layer with high corrosion resistance was prepared on a Q235B steel plate surface using laser melting technology. The effects of the laser single-pulse energy density, spot overlap rate, and the number of laser scanning on the microstructure and electrochemical corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer were investigated. The following conclusions were drawn. First, the laser single-pulse energy density, spot overlap rate, and the number of laser scanning significantly influence the microcrack distribution, self-corrosion potential, and self-corrosion current density in the unit area of the laser melting layer. The optimal laser parameter can help achieve the strongest corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer. Second, based on the laser single-factor experiments of the single-pulse energy density, spot overlap rate, and the number of laser scanning, the optimal laser parameters can be determined, and the laser melting layer with the strongest corrosion resistance can be prepared. Finally, the microstructure of the optimal laser melting layer prepared by the optimal laser parameter combination from the inside to the outside can be regarded as the transition from the gradual Fe oxidation layer to the stable Fe oxidation layer mainly composed of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-FeO mixed crystals. The stable Fe oxidation layer exhibits decreased surface roughness and microcrack density, fewer oxidation leakage points, and prevention of excessive oxidation, thereby improving the corrosion resistance of the laser melting layer.

Key words laser technique; optimal laser parameters; laser melting layer; corrosion resistance; electrochemistry