



第2章：高效熔化极气体保护焊

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CMT原理

2.1 CMT MIG/MAG welding techniques 2.1 冷金属过渡MIG焊



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CMT video

CMT原理

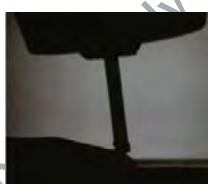


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电弧加热, 向前送丝



熔滴短路, 电弧熄灭



焊丝回抽, 帮助熔滴脱落



向前送丝, 焊接重新开始

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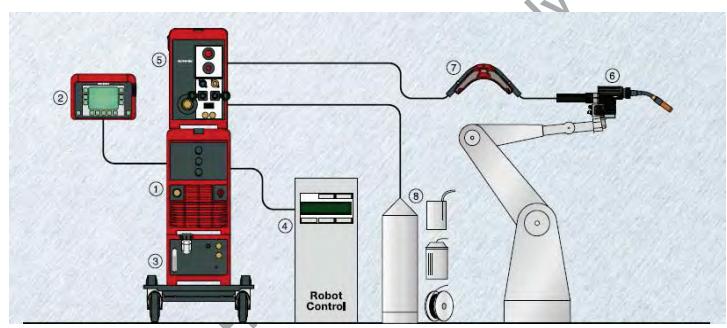
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CMT设备



1—焊接电源2—手控盒3—冷却水箱4—机器人控制器
5—送丝机6—焊枪7—缓冲器8—焊丝盘(筒)

CMT特点

CMT设备

- CMT技术电弧自身输入热量的过程很短，短路发生时，电弧即熄灭，热输入量迅速地减少。
- 整个焊接过程即在冷热交替中循环往复。这种“冷-热”之间的交替变化不仅大大降低了焊接热输入，同时减少了热量在被焊接件中的传导。
- 飞溅没有或者很小；
- 可以实现0.3mm以上超薄板的MIG焊接，提高了薄板的焊接效率



The wire buffer decouples the front and rear wire-drives from one another and ensures smooth wire travel.



The new tension-lever system in the welding torch ensures constant and reproducible contact pressure.

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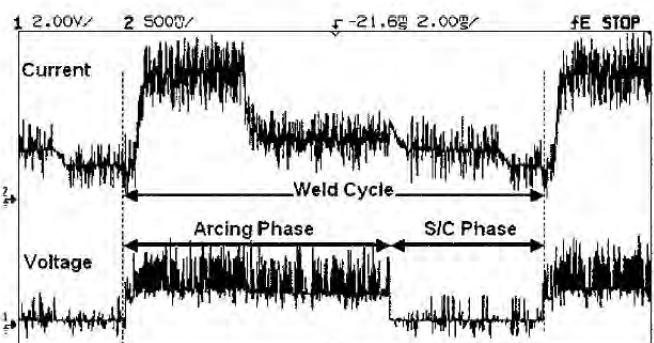
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CMT优点

Basic parameters of CMT

- 焊缝成形均匀一致,焊缝的熔深一致,焊缝质量重复精度高。普通MIG焊在焊接过程中,焊丝伸出长度改变时,焊接电流会增加或减少。而CMT焊丝伸出长度改变时,仅仅改变送丝速度,不会改变焊接电流,从而实现恒定的熔深,加上弧长非常恒定,焊缝成形均匀一致
- 可以实现碳钢与铝板的异种金属熔钎焊;
- 良好的搭桥能力,低间隙装配要求,可以实现不同厚度材料的焊接。
- 具有更快的焊接速度。1 mm铝板对接可达到250 cm/min, CMT钎焊电镀锌板可达到150 cm/min



1 CMT electrical transients showing principle of operation

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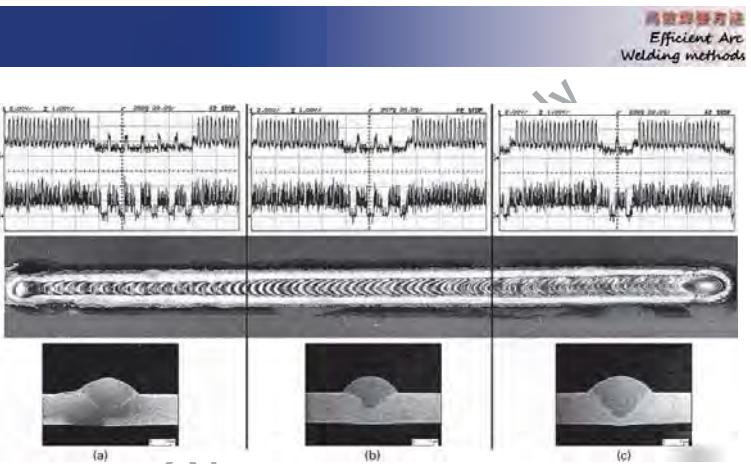
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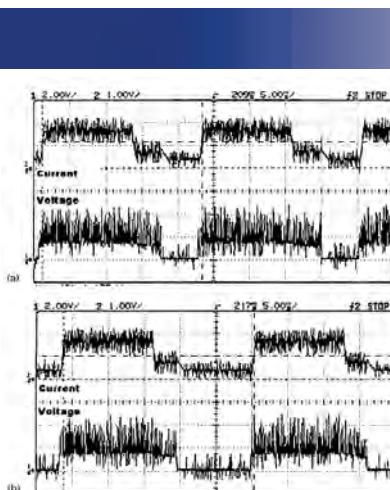
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Effect of short circuit duration on bead profile

- By altering the **duration of the CMT short circuit** penetration can be controlled.
- Adjustment to this parameter not only alters the arc off/cold phase of the welding cycle but also changes the frequency of the arcing phase which further influences the amount of thermal input transferred to the workpiece.
- An increase in this parameter from ~5 to 10 ms results in a reduction in penetration of ~40%.



a 20 pulses/6 CMT short circuits; b 20 pulses/4 CMT short circuits; c 20 pulses/2 CMT short circuits. In increasing the short circuits, thermal input is reduced resulting in shallower penetration.



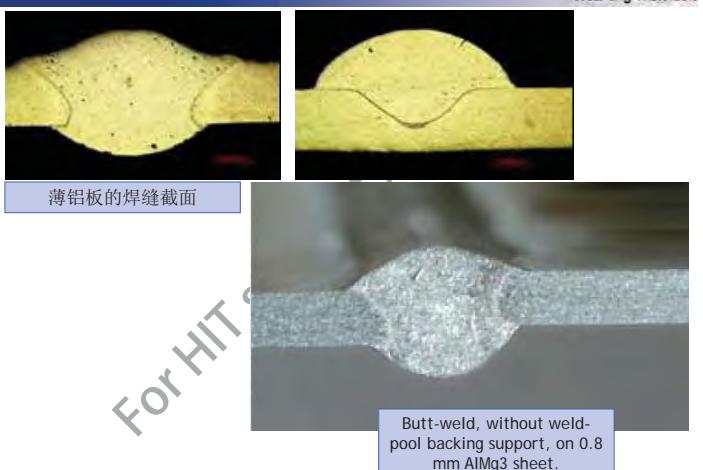
a short duration deep penetration; b long duration shallow penetration

3 Effect of varying short circuit duration on weld bead penetration

CMT pulse mix welding

示例

- Combining CMT welding with conventional pulsed welding allows for greater material deposition and increased penetration with the result that thicker material sections can be welded than that is possible with CMT welding alone.
- If greater current were to be applied during the arcing phase of the welding cycle (either peak current and/or applied current duration), uncontrolled droplet detachment could result.
- Introduce current pulses into the CMT arcing phase during which droplet detachment occurs in a controlled manner.



Butt-weld, without weld-pool backing support, on 0.8 mm AlMg3 sheet.

示例



铝板与碳钢的连接



钎焊1.0mm镀锌板
填充金属: CuSi3

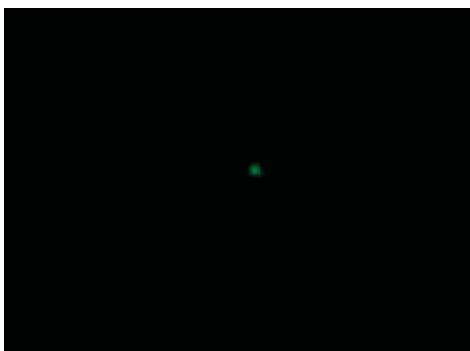


1.0mm AlMg3板 角焊, 焊接速度2.0m/min

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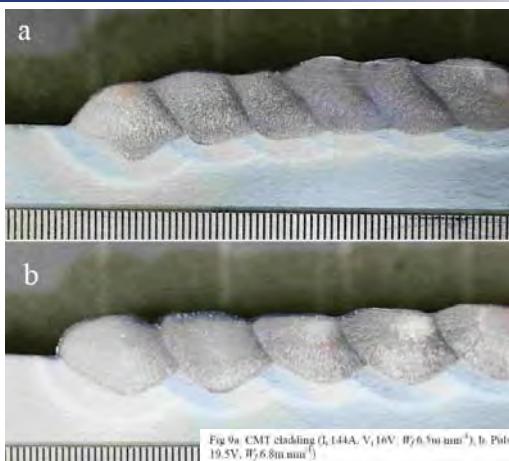
Fronius CMT + Syncropulse



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Cladding



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Efficient Arc Welding methods

CMT application



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Efficient Arc Welding methods

CMT Advanced



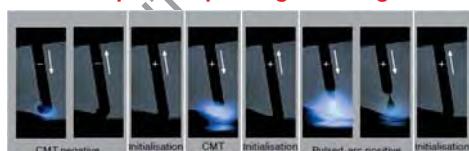
To join this tube assembly component in a vehicle air-conditioning system, Bernd Russ uses the innovative, automatable CMT Pulse-Arc process rather than labourintensive TIG welding.

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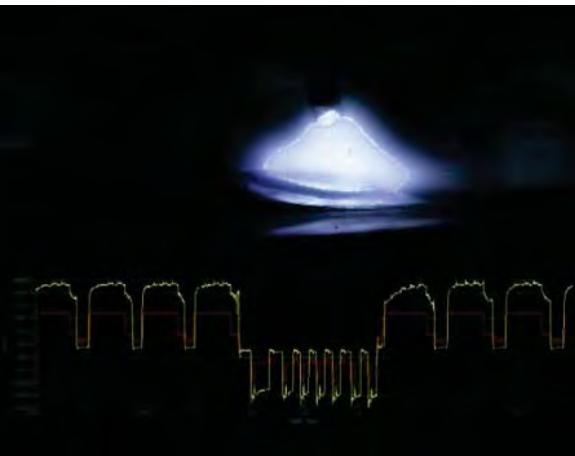
Efficient Arc Welding methods

- CMT Advanced stands for deposition rates that can be exactly adjusted by way of **positive and negative** process cycles.
- Polarity reversal takes place in the short-circuiting phase, which is what ensures the accustomed process stability of CMT.
- What is more, CMT Advanced stands out for its carefully targeted thermal input, higher deposition rate with no increase in heat input, and minimal distortion.
- Used for CMT pin ball, printing, cladding, etc.



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2.2 Variable Polarity AC MIG welding techniques

2.2 变极性交流MIG焊

CLOOS
SCHWEISSTECHNIK

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Principle

- In AC pulsed MIG/MAG welding, the process is operated on electrode negative polarity for a proportion of the pulse cycle.
- When operated on negative polarity, solid wires melt at a faster rate than on electrode positive polarity, but the process is unstable in DC operation.
- Stable operation has been made possible employing inverter power sources with very rapid response times. This gives a rapid transition into negative polarity operation, and so the arc does not extinguish as the current approaches zero.

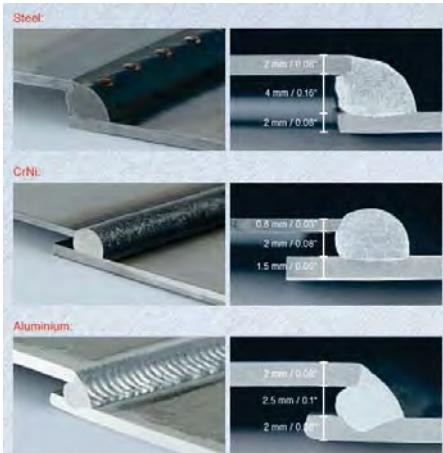
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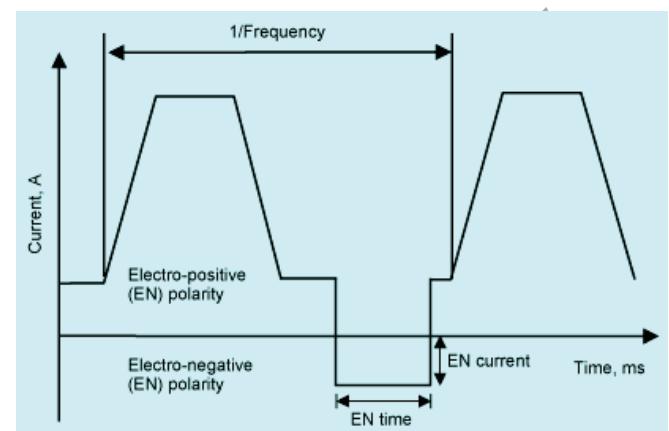
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Principle



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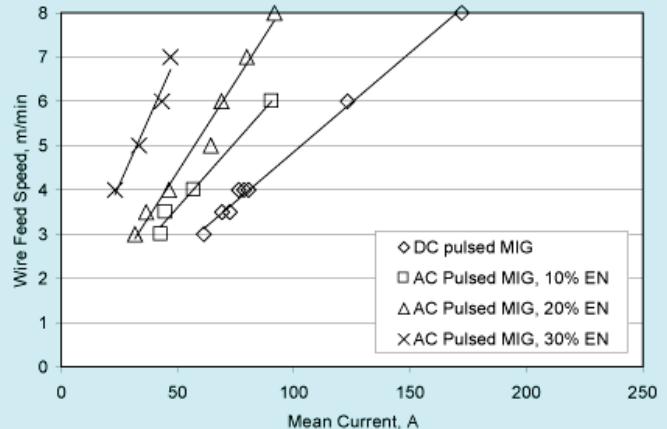
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Features

Effects

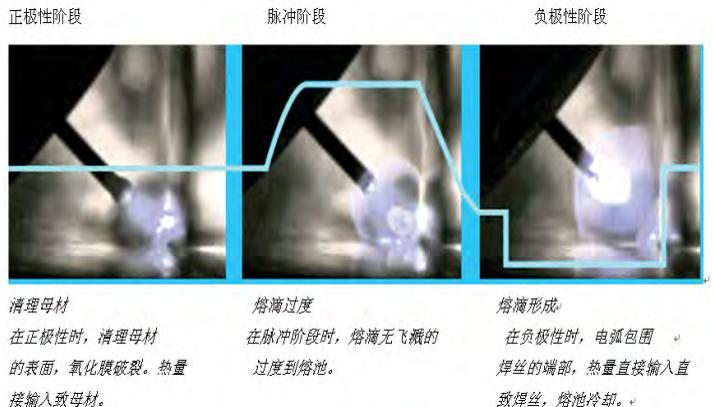
- The key characteristics of this process variant are:
 - Independent control of wire feed speed and heat input
 - Lower heat input
 - Higher deposition rate at same mean welding current
 - Gap bridging, Control of dilution
 - Distortion is reduced and also fume levels are claimed to be lower.
 - 可焊接0.8mm薄板，铝合金最合适。
 - Typical applications include automotive door panels, motorcycle chassis and aluminium window frames in thin sheet aluminium.



Principle

Principle

- 变极性MIG/MAG焊是由焊丝为正极性时间及焊丝为负极性时间构成。控制熔滴在焊丝为正极性半波时间内过渡，分别以短路和脉冲电流控制熔滴过渡。
- 焊丝为负极性的主要作用是降低电弧输入熔池的热量及降低电弧对熔池的压力，并且提高焊丝的熔化速度，提高熔敷速度。
- CP工艺利用特有的电流波形，通过调整负极基值的参数对焊接过程中的热输入进行严格的控制，保证到最佳的焊接效果。在实际焊接中表明：增加负极基值的时间可以显著提高焊丝的熔敷率，提高焊接速度，减少热输入。
- AC PMIG的主要参数包括正极性脉冲基值、正极性脉冲峰值、正极性脉冲峰值时间、反极性脉冲时间、反极性脉冲峰值。



Principle

特点

- The effect is to increase the burn-off rate for a given mean welding current, This makes it possible to tolerate large variations in fit-up.
- Alternatively, the welding current can be reduced for the same deposition rate, so lowering the heat input.
- It is possible to control the dilution with the base material by adjusting the proportion of electronegative current and hence burn-off rate, and the process shows some potential for surfacing applications.

- 焊接速度快，生产效率高。
- 较强的间隙覆盖填充能力，在公差较大的工件焊接时仍可保证很高的焊接质量，减少了焊后机加工序。
- 对母材热输入很低，适合焊接/钎焊热敏感材料，同时显著降低了焊接残余变形，减少了裂纹倾向。
- 热输入降低，焊接飞溅很少。
- 可使用大直径的焊丝焊接较薄的材料。粗焊丝意味着送丝更加稳定，同时降低了焊接成本，提高了生产效率。

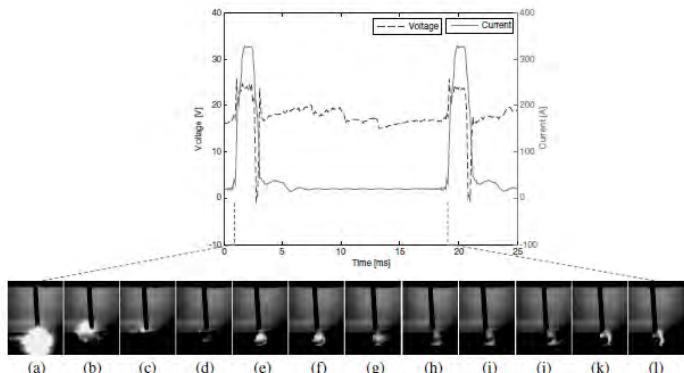


Fig. 3 The welding current and voltage waveforms of the DC pulse MIG.

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Cold Process (CP) of CLOOS

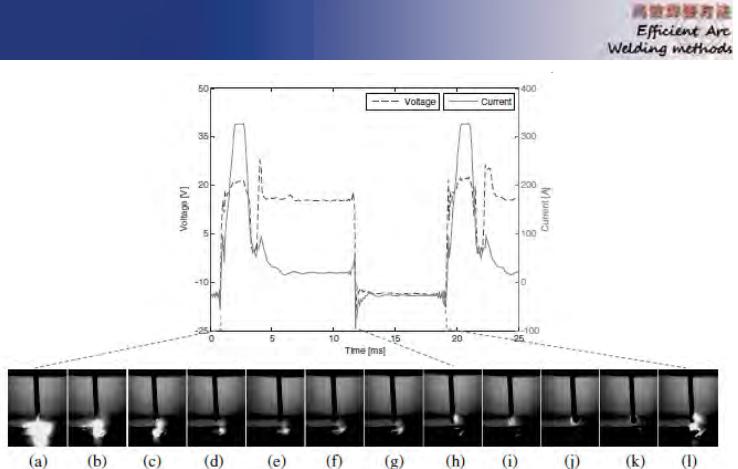
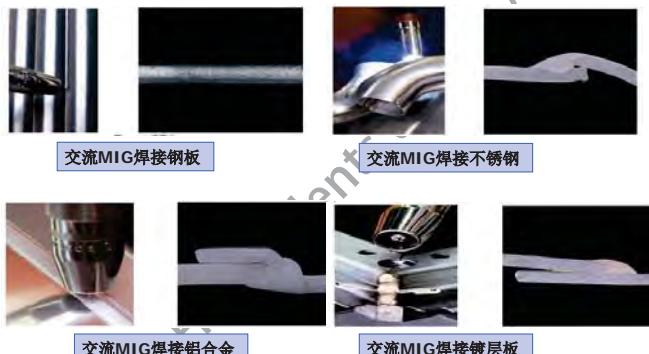


Fig. 4 The welding current and voltage waveforms of the AC pulse MIG at EN ratio of 20%.

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Cold Process (CP) of CLOOS

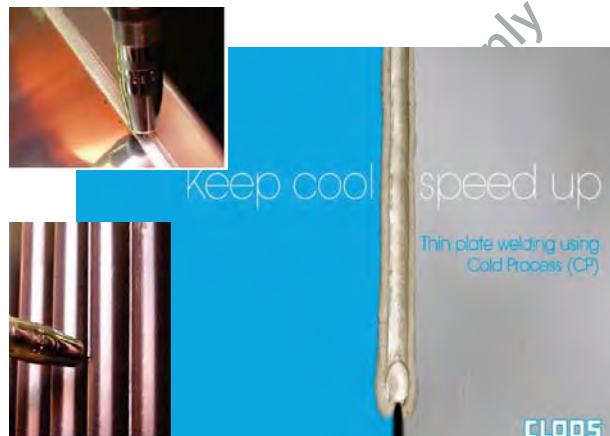


Table 4 Gap bridging with the EN ratio.

Gap EN ratio	0 mm	0.5 mm	1.0 mm
0%			
10%			
20%			

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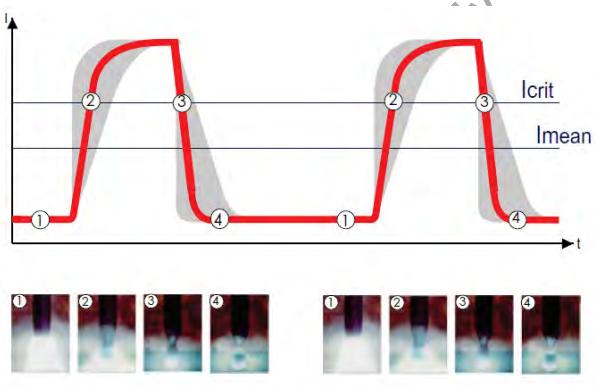
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2.3 MIG Braze

2.3 MIG钎焊



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背景

- 镀锌成为重要的钢铁防腐方法
 - 可在钢铁表面形成致密的保护层
 - 还具有阴极保护效果,当镀锌层破损,它仍能通过阴极保护作用来防止铁质母材腐蚀
 - 这种保护效果可延伸到 $1\sim2\mu\text{m}$ 无保护层的区域。
 - 镀锌可以有效地保护板材的切口和冷加工造成的微裂纹以及近焊缝的锌烧损区,防止从这里开始生锈。
 - 镀锌层的厚度一般在 $1\sim20\mu\text{m}$ 之间。
- 但镀锌的熔点低(如锌熔点 420°C ,沸点 908°C),所以在焊接此类材料时遇到工艺问题:
 - 当电弧引燃时, 锌立即被蒸发, 电弧不稳定, 板材被氧化,
 - 焊缝会产生密集气孔并伴随有未熔合、微裂纹等严重焊接缺陷。
 - 以往镀锌薄板采用火焰钎焊的工艺方法,返修率高,生产效率很低。

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MIG钎焊

优点

- 钎焊: 母材不熔化
- MIG 电弧钎焊从某种意义上说也属于熔化极气体保护焊。采用低熔点的铜基焊丝代替碳钢焊丝, 焊接时热输入量低, 母材不会熔化, 同时锌的蒸发降至最低, 提高了焊缝的抗腐蚀性能。
- 电弧钎焊要求线能量的输入不能过大, 否则会造成被焊件局部熔化而不能形成钎焊接头。
- 短路过渡或者脉冲焊, 1脉1滴, 降低飞溅;
- 平均电流在 $40\text{A}\sim130\text{A}$ 之间, 速度在 $70\text{cm}/\text{min}$ 到 $100\text{cm}/\text{min}$ 之间, 甚至更高。

- 焊缝无腐蚀
- 飞溅很少
- 镀锌层烧损少
- 焊缝易机械加工
- 近缝区可受到阴极保护



图-2 带脉冲MIG电弧钎焊镀锌板

电源: TPS4000 焊接电流: 112A
焊丝: CuSi3 $\Phi 1.0\text{mm}$ 焊接电压: 15.2
保护气: $100\%Ar$ 送丝速度: $7.4\text{m}/\text{min}$
焊接速度: $40\text{mm}/\text{min}$

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焊接材料的选择

焊接设备

- 适用于MIG电弧钎焊焊接镀锌层及非镀层薄板结构的铜基焊丝有多种，包括CuSi3, CuA18, CuSiMn, CuA18Ni, CuSn及CuSn6等。
- 另外，A207M焊丝也可以用来焊接镀锌板，焊丝中含1%的Mn，主要是提高焊缝的硬度，焊后焊缝加工相对困难些。这种焊丝主要用在焊后无需处理的场合。

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焊接材料的选择

焊接设备

硅青铜焊丝CuSi3(S211)材料

- 熔点: 1027°C, 焊丝φ0.8mm, φ1.0mm
- 该焊丝熔敷金属的表面张力小, 流动性好, 湿润性强, 可以满足小间隙的接头要求
- 焊缝无气孔、未熔合、裂缝等焊接缺陷。焊缝抗拉强度≥309 MPa
- 焊缝外观呈现凹形, 熔合区圆滑过渡, 焊缝平整美观。焊缝硬度低, 焊后机加工容易。

铝青铜焊丝CuAl8(5214)材料

- 熔点: 1046°C, 焊丝φ1.0mm,
- 直流反接能够清除铝的表面氧化膜, 焊缝内外质量好, 外形美观。
- 该焊丝适于涂铝、渗铝层及非镀层薄板的MIG钎焊。

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保护气

焊接设备

- Pure argon is the shielding gas most often used in MIG brazing.
- Mixed gases with an active component of up to 1 % CO₂ or oxygen, for example, are advantageous for a large number of applications.

焊枪倾角

- 焊枪“前推”(前进方向与倾角相反)进行薄板钎焊, 基值电流时的电弧就会使前方的镀锌预热到挥发温度。
- 熔滴过渡带来的热量使镀锌层挥发, 进入熔池的锌蒸汽很少, 在凝固过程中又继续排出, 因此, 焊缝中残留气孔极少, 甚至根本没有。

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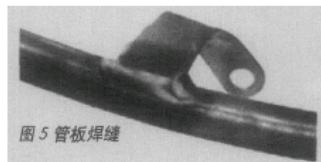
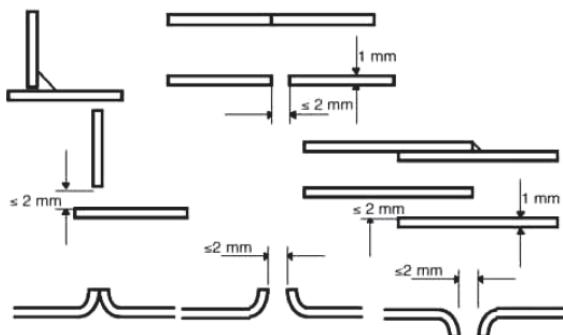


图 5 管板焊缝

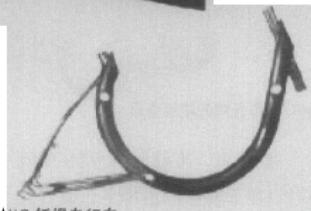
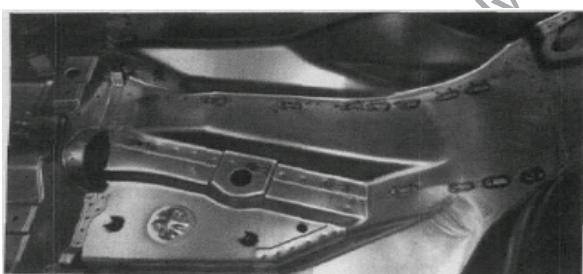
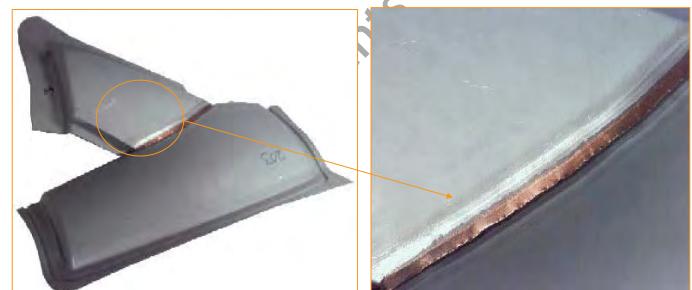


图 6 机器人 MIG 钎焊自行车

MIG钎焊的工业应用

- 在国内,第一汽车集团公司在90年代初即开展了电弧钎焊工艺的研究,并用于轻型车制造等生产中;
- 奥迪A6、上海别克已使用MIG钎焊方法焊接镀锌钢板;
- 上海大众帕萨特在2000年已大量采用了该工艺;
- 广州本田\东风汽车集团的富康及毕加索也采用这种钎焊方法。
- 德国、美国、英国、日本、瑞士、荷兰、意大利等国的汽车工业的部件制造及电器制造上,已经采用了这种方法,并认为该工艺在薄板焊接中具有广泛的应用前途。



汽车顶篷壳体外观焊缝

重型汽车排气系统, Tandem 双丝MIG钎焊AlBZ8 ,
焊接速度 6m /min



2.4 Surface tension transfer technique

2.4 表面张力过渡技术

LINCOLN
ELECTRIC

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应用示例



<http://www.mig-welding.co.uk/>

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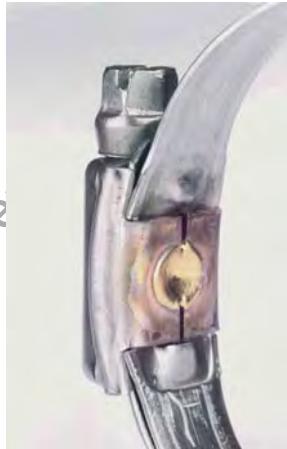
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问题的提出

普通CO₂焊接飞溅产生基本原理:

- 电弧状态和能量供给没有很好地对应，电弧能量供给并不精确。
- 短路过渡中的焊接飞溅主要来自于短路初期的瞬时短路飞溅及短路末期的电爆炸飞溅。短路初期，熔滴逐渐接近并开始接触熔池，此时电磁力方向向上，阻碍熔滴在熔池表面铺展，熔滴与熔池的接触面积很小，如果电流上升率太大，电流密度迅速上升，电磁力也急剧增大，能量急剧聚集，接触部位液桥尚来不及在熔池表面铺展，便被迅速增长的电磁力排斥出熔池，此时产生的飞溅称为瞬时短路飞溅。
- 短路末期，短路电流急剧增加，加速了液体小桥的收缩最终形成缩颈，缩颈部位横截面积迅速减小，电流密度急剧增加，造成了过剩能量的积累，导致液柱没有在合适位置形成缩颈，甚至没有明显产生缩颈时就迅速汽化、爆炸，此时产生的飞溅称为电爆炸飞溅。



常规减少飞溅的措施:

- 材料方面:
选用低碳焊丝，减少FeO与C反应生成CO的量
- 工艺措施:
合适的工艺规范关键是**焊接电压**（电压高，自由过渡，大颗粒排斥过渡，飞溅大；电压低，固体短路，爆破性飞溅）、减小的干伸长、直流反接、CO₂中掺入Ar等；
- 电源方面:
平外特性，且具有较好的动外特性，串入大的电感，限制短路电流上升速率 dI/dt 和峰值
- 采取各种措施，常规CO₂焊飞溅量仍然达到2-5%。

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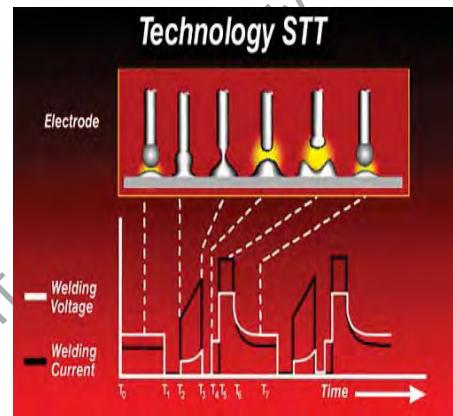
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2. STT过渡过程

- 表面张力过渡(Surface Tension Transfer, STT)最早于1993年由美国林肯公司的高级工程师Stava发表在Welding Journal杂志上，该技术采用了7个国家20余项专利。
- STT技术源于短路过渡技术，但又不同于传统的短路过渡技术，是一种类似于短路过渡或短弧过渡的新的过渡方式，它主要通过表面张力对熔滴的作用实现熔滴过渡。
- 表面张力过渡技术从本质上来说是一种计算机控制的脉冲CO₂短路过渡焊接技术，但其与普通CO₂焊接的本质区别在于电弧理论上。

STT过渡分为五个阶段：

- 燃弧阶段
- 过渡阶段
- 压缩阶段
- 断裂阶段
- 再燃弧阶段



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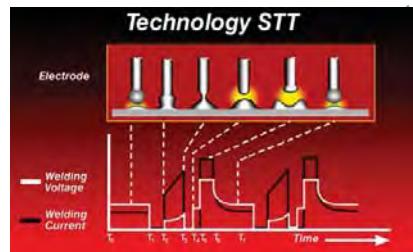
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基本原理

2. STT过渡过程

- STT的基本原理是根据短路过渡理论，按照电弧的瞬间需求来供给电弧能量
- 它是一种具有较宽脉冲宽度的多频脉冲电流控制的短路过渡CO₂焊接技术。
- 其技术关键在于检测液体小桥是否产生了缩颈，并选择了短路初期和液体小桥产生缩颈后适时提高回路阻抗，以降低电流，便于熔滴的液态金属在低能量状态下在熔池的铺展，主要依靠熔池的表面张力促使液体小桥发生断裂，使熔滴脱离焊丝进入熔池。
- 这也是这一技术名称的由来。



- 燃弧阶段t0

- 该阶段电流熔化焊丝，基值电流一般为50—100A
- 在焊丝末端维持一个1.2倍于焊丝直径的球状熔滴并控制熔滴直径，以防止熔滴直径太小时电弧不稳定，太大时产生飞溅。
- 同时电流维持电弧继续燃烧。

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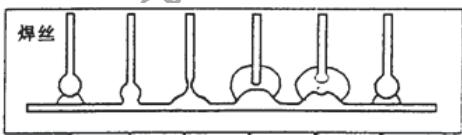
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技术特点

2. STT过渡过程

- 根据短路小桥和缩颈小桥的状态改变电流，精确供给电弧能量。
- STT理论认为，在熄弧期间内，熔滴上没有等离子流力、电弧推力、斑点力、金属蒸汽反作用力等作用，此时若不考虑重力与电磁力的作用，则熔滴完全在熔滴与熔池融合界面的表面张力作用下完成了向熔池的铺展、缩颈、断裂，在短路期间内，缩颈小桥形成时与存在期间输出小的焊接电流与焊接电压，极大地减少了短路液态小桥的爆炸程度，从而减小飞溅。

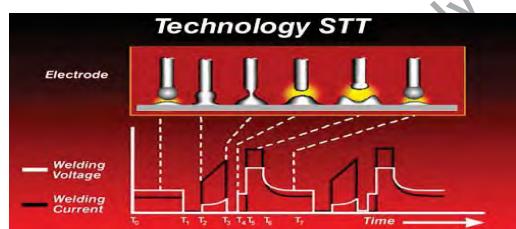


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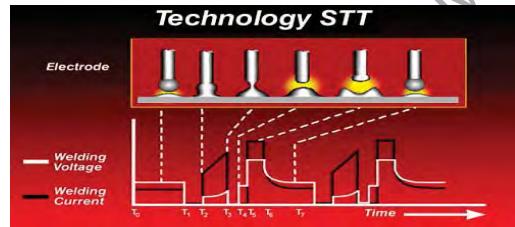
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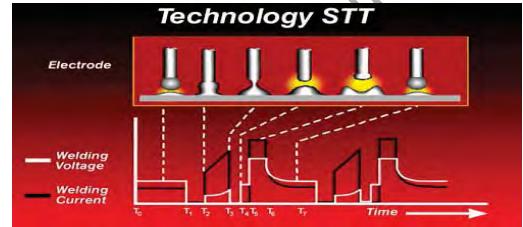
- 过渡阶段t1

- 随着熔滴的长大和焊丝的推进，熔滴接触到熔池，便开始了过渡阶段。
- 这时电源使焊接电流在一个很短的时间内（0.75ms左右）下降到一个较低值（10A左右）
- 熔滴靠重力和表面张力的吸引从焊丝向熔池过渡，形成液体小桥。



● 燃弧阶段t5

- 电弧电流对熔池几乎无影响地衰减到底值电流I5，重复t0，开始另一个周期。



● 压缩阶段t2

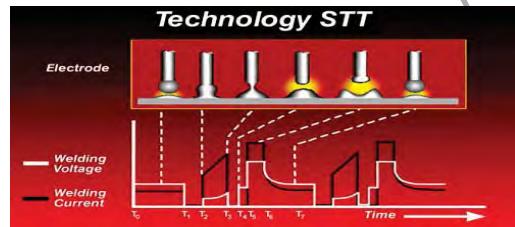
- 形成小桥后，熔滴开始向熔池铺展。
- 电源使电流按一定斜率上升到较大值，开始压缩阶段。
- 这个大电流产生一个向内的轴向压力加在小桥上，使小桥产生缩颈，该压力与电流的平方成正比。

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- 从第2步到第4步的过程中，当小桥形成时，STT电源就开始记录下随着焊丝的干伸长电压降。焊丝干伸长越少，电压降越小，从而电阻越小。
- 电弧助推过程中，电源将调节助推时间以适应检测到的压降。当焊丝干伸长较少时，电源检测到的压降较小，这时就增加电弧助推时间以增加功率来熔化焊丝。
- 由于在整个过渡周期的每个环节中，电流严格按照电弧瞬时热量要求的变化而变化，防止了过剩热量的积聚，因此也减少了飞溅。

● 断裂阶段t3

- 缩颈减小了电流流过的截面，增大了小桥电阻，电源随时检测反映电阻变化的电压变化率。
- 小桥断裂时存在一个临界变化率，一旦电源检测到这一特征值，它将在数微妙内将电流拉至一个较小值（50A左右）。
- 表面张力吸引断裂后的熔滴进入熔池，实现无飞溅过渡，然后焊丝从熔池中脱离出来。

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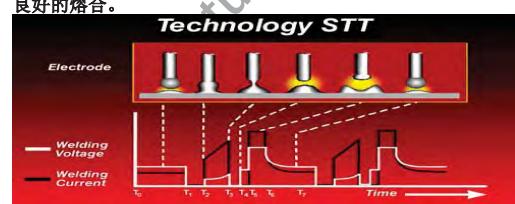
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● 再燃弧阶段t4

- 焊丝脱离熔池后，电流快速（1-2ms）上升到一个较大值（如采用φ1.2mm的E70S-3焊丝，纯CO₂气体保护，送丝速度5.08m/min，需要450A电流来驱动），以实现快速可靠再燃弧。
- 这个大电流产生的等离子流力一方面推动刚脱离焊丝端部的熔滴快速进入熔池，并压迫熔池下凹，以获得必要的弧长和必要的燃弧时间，从而保证焊丝端部得到要求的熔滴尺寸，另一方面保证必要的熔深和良好的熔合。

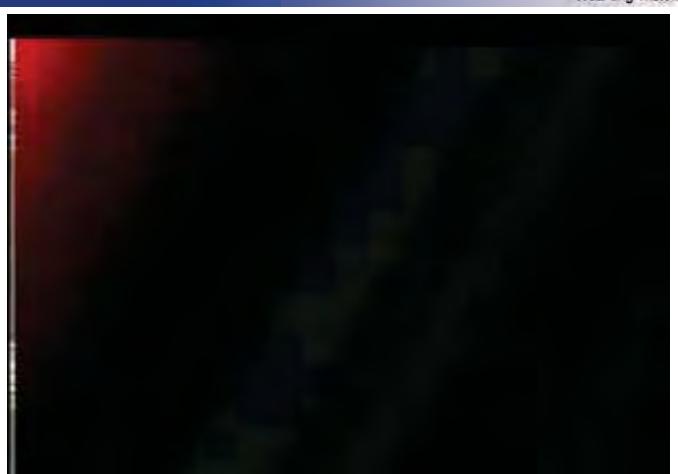


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4. STT优点

- STT是气体保护熔化极电弧焊方法中短路过渡工艺技术的一次巨大技术进步，其优点如下：
- 飞溅率非常低，飞溅减少了90%，焊后几乎不用清理，节省了大量的人工清理工件、喷嘴的时间和费用，延长设备有效工作时间；
- 可以采用更短的电弧进行焊接，熔滴呈轴向过渡，能够进行全位置焊接，甚至可以进行0.6mm板材的仰焊；
- 作业环境舒适(低烟尘、低飞溅、低光辐射，例如烟尘减少了50%-70%)，电弧柔和，焊接时的能见度好；
- 低线能量条件下熔合优良，焊接质量好，焊缝成形美观；
- 具有良好的打底焊道全位置单面焊双面成形能力，正反面成形均匀一致，在薄板焊接和根部打底焊中，可以取代TIG焊从而提高生产效率；

3. STT设备及特点

- 在STT的设备方面，美国林肯(Lincoln)电气公司相继开发了一系列用于MIG/MAG焊的Invertec STT（I、II代）焊接电源。
- 电源内部有一个被称为“dV/dt detector”的电路，来识别短路过渡的结束时间。通过连续比较实际测得的电压值同程序预先设定值以及前一个周期的电压值，实时地改变焊接参数。



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4. STT优点

- 操作更容易，对焊工的要求降低，生产效率高，TIG质量，MIG速度；
- 热输入较小，仅为普通CO₂焊的20%左右，热影响区小，焊缝边缘熔合好，烧穿、咬边等焊接缺陷少，焊缝合格率高，焊后残余变形小；
- 对装配误差的要求低，例如对于3mm的板材，间隙可以达到12mm；
- 适用范围广，适合于焊接各种非合金钢、低合金钢、不锈钢、耐热钢、铸钢、高合金钢和电镀锌；
- 可以使用各种保护气体，包括纯Ar、He和CO₂气体。

3. STT设备及特点

- STT焊接电源可以用于MIG/MAG焊接，与标准的气体保护焊设备不同，它既不是恒流源，也不是恒压源。
- STT的一个重要特点是送丝速度和焊接电流是独立控制的，焊接电流与送丝速度无关。
- STT的焊接电源在整个焊接周期内精确地控制着流过焊丝的电流，其响应时间以微秒计，由此可以更好地控制热输入而得到合适的熔深。

CO₂焊接方法的飞溅率对比 %

- STT技术的飞溅率小于1%，与普通CO₂焊接相比STT技术，其飞溅率降低了9成。而且焊接质量明显优于普通CO₂焊接。

焊接方法	飞溅率范围	统计飞溅率	统计飞溅率比例
传统实芯焊丝 CO ₂ 焊	4.44~ 23.0	9.38	100
药芯焊丝电弧焊	2.6~ 8.40	4.89	52
STT	0.2~ 2.90	1.06	11

注：统计范围：1.0~ 1.2 mm 细径焊丝，100% CO₂ 气体保护。

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普通CO₂焊接与STT焊接飞溅对比(平角焊, 送丝速度4.45m/min)普通CO₂焊接与STT焊接飞溅对比: 立向上焊

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STT process using 100% CO₂ and .045 in. wire.

Inside of an 8 in. x .375 in. wall API 5L-X52 pipe, welded in 5G position.

不足

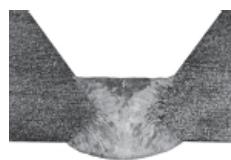
- 不适合焊接厚板，仅适于20mm以下的薄板焊接。由于它采用的基本电流一般为65A~90A，其平均焊接电流约为130A左右
- 电弧的平均能量较低，其熔深很浅，所以焊接厚板时能量不足，极易产生未焊透、未熔合等缺陷。
- 此方法适用的规范范围较窄。例如1.2mm焊丝
- 焊接电流在180A以上，以及在干伸长变化较大时，焊接飞溅量增加，焊接稳定性被破坏。

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Open Root Pass with Stick Electrode.*Superior weld profile (no wagon tracks)*

- Slight convexity of root weld*
- Improved hydrogen deposit*



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*Lincoln Welding Systems featuring STT (cont.)***Power Wave® 455M/STT
Power Feed® 10M**

The Power Wave 455M/STT is a high performance, digitally controlled inverter power source designed to be part of a modular, multi-process welding system. Optional DeviceNet™ and Ethernet modules provide networking capabilities to create a highly integrated, flexible welding cell. Power Feed 10M is a compact wire feeder designed for use with Power Wave power sources.

**The semi-automatic open root welding process**

- This process requires the following technique: The 12 to 2 o'clock position may require a drag angle of 45 degrees and weave side to side. Between 2 and 6 o'clock, reposition the electrode on the puddle with a drag angle of 10 to 20 degrees in the direction of travel. Stay on top of the puddle while making the weld.
- Between 4 and 6 o'clock, it may be necessary to weave side to side. After a few practice joints, the operator will find STT easy to use.
- In the 5G position, the operator must stay in the puddle. Experienced pipe welders almost always find the process a welcome improvement, both in ease of welding and comfort. They particularly appreciate the reduction in spatter when welding in the 6 o'clock position.

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Application Data—Starting Point Root Pass

Material	Joint Type (Included angle)	Root Opening < $dr +$ mm [in.]	Root Face [land] mm [in.]	Welding Position	Shielding Gas	Backing Gas	Electrode		STT Settings		WPS Min (mm) [in.]	ESO (mm) [in.]
							Type	Diam (in.)	PEAK Amps	GROUND Amps		
Carbon Steel	60 deg inc.	1.6-2.8 (0.062-11)	1.6 (0.062)	5G vertical down	100% CO ₂	NA	L-56 ER70S-6	1.2 (.045)	360	55-65	0	3.0 (120) 10.0 (3/8)
Stainless Steel	60 deg inc.	2.0-2.8 (0.080-11)	1.6 (0.062)	5G vertical down	90% He 7% Ar 2% CO ₂	100% Ar	Blue Max	1.2 (.045)	340	55-65	4	3.0 (120) 10.0 (3/8)
Stainless Steel	60 deg inc.	2.0-2.8 (0.080-11)	1.6 (0.062)	5G vertical down	68% Ar 2% CO ₂	100% Ar	Blue Max	1.2 (.045)	260	80-90	4	3.0 (120) 10.0 (3/8)



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西气东输

- Cleveland, OH – Construction crews in China recently completed that country's longest pipeline, the West-East Pipeline Project (WEPP). This 4,000-kilometer gas pipeline will link China's economic hub of Shanghai to the Changqing gas field in northwest China. The project, completed with Lincoln Electric® STT® (Surface Tension Transfer®) welding equipment, will play a key role in supplying energy to east and central China, as well as aiding in the development of west China.



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Categories of multi-wires system

- Twin welding (one feeding unit):**
 - Two wires are fed by the same feeding unit. Both wires have the same potential and are connected to the same power source.
- Twin welding (two feeding units):**
 - Two wires are fed by each one feeding unit. Both wires have the same potential and are connected to the same power source.
- Tandem welding (two feeding units and two power sources):**
 - Two wires are fed by each one feeding unit. The wires are connected to each one power source, and the wires are electrically insulated from one another in the welding gun.

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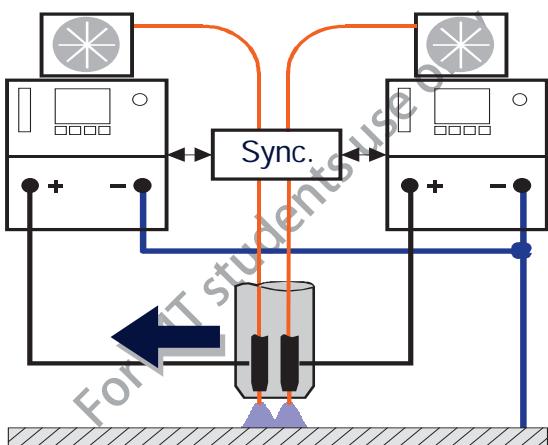
2.5 Tandem MIG/MAG welding techniques
2.5 双丝GMAW焊接技术



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Tandem 双丝焊



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CLOOS公司双丝焊系统

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Fronius公司焊枪

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



CLOOS TANDEM双丝焊标准配置：
2台基于微机控制的数字化焊接电源
2台双送丝机或1个双送丝装置
1支TANDEM双丝焊枪；

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Fronius公司焊接系统

高效焊接方法
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林肯公司的双丝焊枪

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



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CLOOS公司的TANDEM双丝焊枪

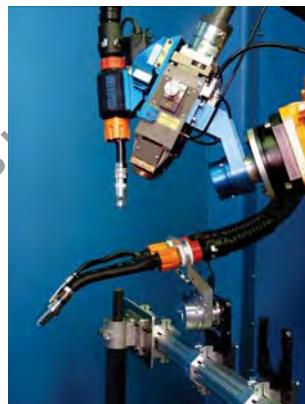
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Welding methods

ESAB

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



CLOOS
Weld your way.



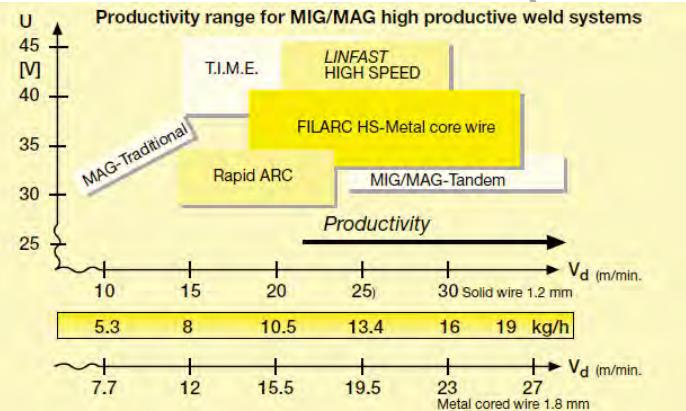
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- 该技术将两根焊丝按一定的角度放在一个特别设计的焊枪里，两根焊丝分别由各自的电源供电，所有的参数都可以彼此独立，这样可以最佳地控制电弧。
- 对于 Tandem 焊接，两台焊机通过装置进行通讯，保证两个电弧之间互不干扰，两根焊丝可使用不同的脉冲频率组合的脉冲电弧进行焊接，这就给用户提供了足够的条件来使用不同的脉冲频率焊接。
- TANDEM 工艺在焊接要求控制线能量的低合金高强钢等材料时是替代埋弧焊的最佳工艺。



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双丝焊接的优点

- 每根焊丝的规范参数可单独设定，材质、直径可不同；
- 适用范围广，可以焊接碳钢、低合金钢、不锈钢、铝等各种金属材料；
- 两根焊丝互为加热充分利用电弧的能量，实现较大的熔敷率，大大提高熔敷效率和焊接速度；
- 焊接2-3mm薄板时，焊接速度可达 6m/min，焊接8mm以上厚板时，熔敷效率可达 24kg/h，每根焊丝的送丝速度可达 30m/min；
- 熔池里有充足的熔融金属和母材充分熔合，因此焊缝成形美观。
- 在熔敷效率增加时，保持较低的热输入，焊接变形小；（单丝焊和双丝焊的热输入分别为8KJ/cm和12KJ/cm）
- 电弧稳定，熔池过渡受控，飞溅小；

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双丝焊接的优点

- 一前一后两个电弧，大大加长了熔池的尺寸，高温停留时间变长，冷却速度变慢，熔池中的气体有充足的时间析出，气孔倾向极低；同时由于第二脉冲和后丝电弧的搅拌作用，使气孔倾向明显降低；
- 前丝：熔透，熔化金属形成熔池；后丝：焊缝成形，盖面
- 前丝后丝可互换。
- 前后丝可以是不同的成分。

双丝单丝熔敷率的比较

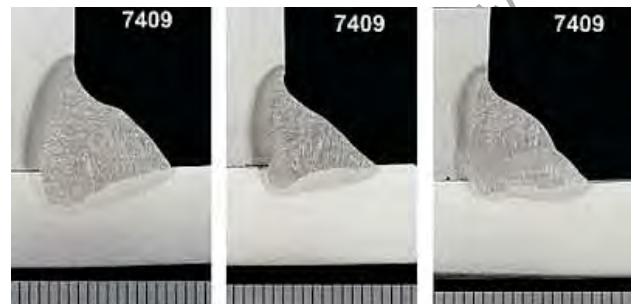


Fig. 2. Macrosections of 10mm leg length fillet welds. From left to right: A single pass tandem weld made at a travel speed of 600mm/min, a single pass single wire weld made at a travel speed of 300mm/min and a three-pass single wire weld made at 600mm/min

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Butt welding



A 5-pass single wire 10mm butt weld



A 2-pass tandem wire 10mm butt weld

The total cost per metre of a butt weld in 10mm plate was found to be 45% lower for a 2-pass tandem weld compared with a 5-pass single wire weld. For a fillet weld in 10mm thick plate, the total cost per metre of weld is reduced by 26% compared with single wire MIG/MAG welding, because of the increase in welding speed.

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TANDEM MIG®
WITH
SYNCHRONIZED PULSE

LINCOLN
ELECTRIC
THE WELDING EXPERTS®



TANDEM MIG®
(PULSED)

LINCOLN
ELECTRIC
THE WELDING EXPERTS®

双丝焊的不足

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Case study 1

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

- 由于具有很高的焊接速度，同时由于焊枪较大，所以这种焊接只能在机器人和自动焊接上可以实现；
- 双丝焊热输入较单丝焊接大，焊缝组织晶粒相对较大，沿晶界和枝晶间分布的共晶组织连续性增加，焊缝金属强度和塑性有所降低，但在合适的工艺规范下，能够满足焊接接头性能的要求。
- 要解决这个问题，可采用附加脉冲、摆动焊接等方法。

Kværner Shipyard in Rostock, Germany

- Butt weld with ESAB's tandem welding system with LAF635. Filler material first wire PZR6105R/1.6 and PZR6105R/1.4 second wire. Weld speed 2.5 m/min, weld parameters 550A/128V and 350A/23V. Sheet thickness 5 mm.
- The wire diameter is 1.4 mm. The weld travel is 120 cm/min.



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双丝MIG熔滴过渡

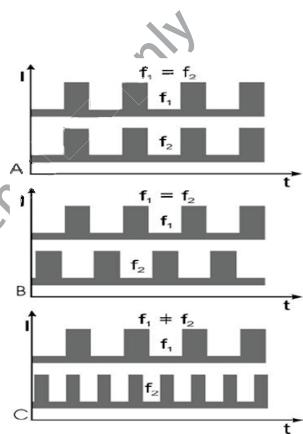
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Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Tandem 焊接的脉冲波形的几种不同组合类型：

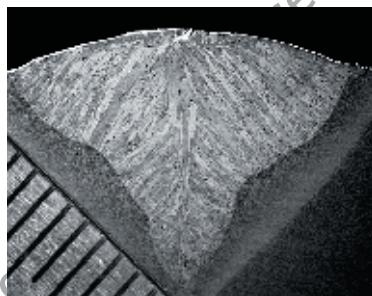
- A) 同频率同相位的
- B) 同频率相位差任意可调
- C) 不同频率相位任意



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- Butt weld with 80% penetration (12mm plate thickness with no joint preparation). Travel speed 80 cm/min.

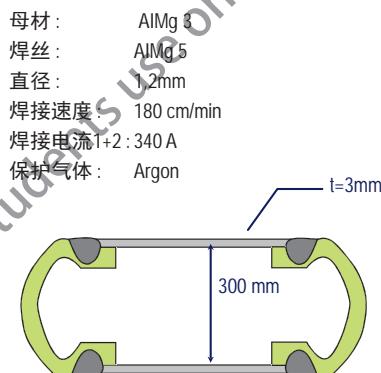


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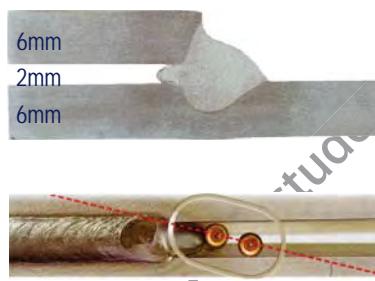


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双丝焊接应用

● 间隙连接能力



母材 : AlMg 3
板厚 : 6mm
焊丝 : AlMg 5
直径 : 1.2mm
焊接速度 : 100 cm/min
焊接电流1+2 : 360 A
焊接位置 : PB
保护气体 : Argon

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双丝焊接应用

双丝焊接应用

● 铝质离心机部件



母材 : Al Mg 3
管径 : 225 mm
壁厚 : 15 mm
焊丝 : Al Mg 5
直径 : 1.2 mm
焊接速度 : 50 cm/min
焊接电流1+2 : 340 A
焊接位置 : PA
保护气体 : 50/50 Ar/He

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● 铝集装箱



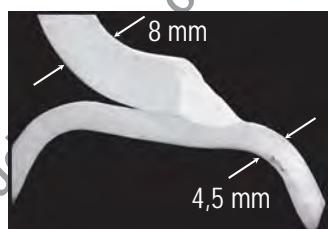
母材 : Al Mg 3
焊丝 : Al Mg 4,5 Mn
直径 : 1,2mm
焊接速度 : 250 cm/min
焊接电流1+2 : 280 A
焊接位置 : PA
保护气体 : Argon

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双丝焊接应用

应用

● 汽车铝轮毂



焊接速度 : 130 cm/min
送丝速度 : 33 m/min
I1 + I2: 560 A

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● 铝单道MIG焊

● 焊接位置 PA



母材 : AlMg 3
焊丝 : AlMg 4,5 Mn 直径 : 1,2mm
焊接速度 : 60 cm/min
焊接电流1+2 : 360 A
熔敷率 : 4,5kg/h
保护气体 : Argon

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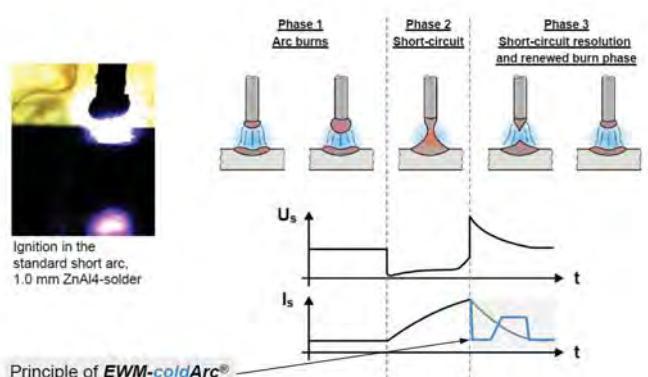


2.6 ColdArc and ForceArc

2.6 ColdArc and ForceArc

EWM | HIGTEC®
SIMPLY MORE

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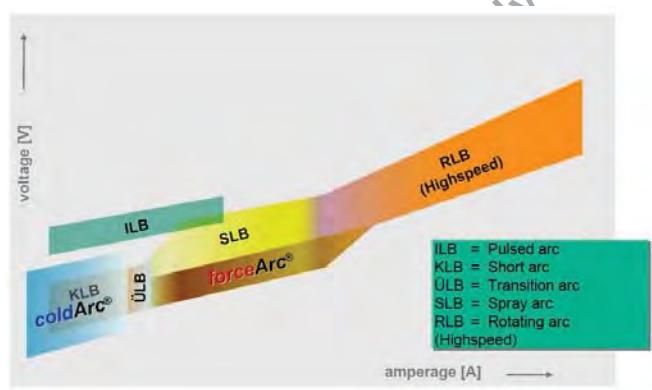
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Solution

- The modified short arc is regulated in the energy source only
 - New type of highly dynamic inverter switching
 - Very fast digital process regulation
 - With standard torch
- Drastic reduction of the power peak on re-ignition of the arc
- Significant reduction of the heat input during the melting phase

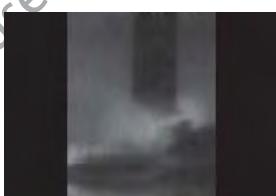


Arc types



Material transfer

- The following results from the nearly powerless material transfer and the reduced heat feeding:
 - Significant reduction in the panel thickness possible
 - Extremely low spatter
 - Excellent fissure bridging
 - Seam geometry individually influenceable
 - Minimal material distortion
- Material is transferred with the EWM-coldArc® without mechanical support of the wire drive unit, i.e. $v_{wire} = \text{const.}$



Overview „Application areas“

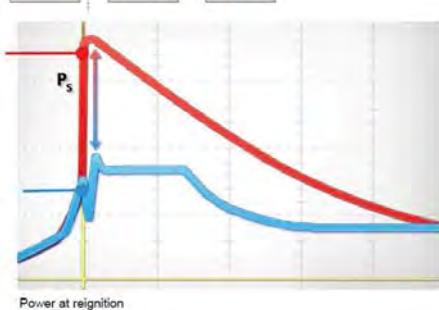
EWM-coldArc® allows:	MSG-Welding	MSG-Brazing	Mixed joints
	low-heat joining of thinnest sheets from 0.3 mm (auto), from 0.7 mm (man)		
	joining of galvanised sheets		
		for the first time low-heat brazing with zinc-based filler (auto)	
	Very good, controllable welding of root passes in all positions		Mixed joints Steel-Aluminium Steel-Magnesium Aluminium-Magnesium
	welding of Magnesium-alloys		

Reduced arc power during re ignition

Standard short arc



EWM-coldArc® short arc



Available characteristic curves

MSG-Welding

material	sheet thickness (mm)	gas	wire Ø [mm]	wire material	application
Steel	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	82% Argon + 18% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	auto
Steel	0.7 – 1.5 (2.0)	82% Argon + 18% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	man
Steel	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	100% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	auto
Steel	0.7 – 1.5 (2.0)	100% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	man
CrNi-Steel	0.2/0.3 – 2.5	97.5% Argon + 2.5% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	auto
CrNi-Steel	0.7 – 2.5	97.5% Argon + 2.5% CO ₂	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	like material	man

MSG-Brazing

material	sheet thickness (mm)	gas	wire Ø [mm]	wire material	application
Steel	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	100% Argon	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	auto
Steel	0.7 – 1.5 (2.0)	100% Argon	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	man
Steel	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	99% Argon + 1% CO ₂ (S1)	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	auto
St zinced	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	99% Argon + 1% CO ₂ (S1)	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	man
St zinced	0.7 – 1.5 (2.0)	100% Argon	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	auto
St zinced	0.2/0.3 – 1.5 (2.0)	99% Argon + 1% CO ₂ (S1)	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	auto
St zinced	0.7 – 1.5 (2.0)	99% Argon + 1% CO ₂ (S1)	0.8, 1.0, 1.2	CuSi/CuAl/AlBz8	man

Welding the thinnest possible panels

The following results from minimising the power intake with digital process control of each material transfer:

- No melt drip even without weld-pool backing for thin metal
- Excellent fissure bridging
- Very high welding speeds
- Expansion of the panel thickness range to less than 0.3 mm = weight reduction



coldArc welding, edge-formed seam on double-walled sound absorber, 0.4 mm 1.4301, 1.2 mm 1.4370 wire,

$$v_{welds} = 3.5 - 4.0 \text{ m/min}$$

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Low-melting zinc-based solder

- For the first time, MIG brazing with a new type of filler material based on zinc ($T_{boil} \approx 400^\circ \text{C}$, $T_{boil} \approx 900^\circ \text{C}$) is possible:

- No damage to the zinc layer
- Excellent corrosion resistance
- Minimum distortion
- Comparable strength to CuSi solder, 0.75 mm galvanised steel:
 - ◆ Fillet weld on lap joint: 340 MPa
 - ◆ Butt weld: 200 MPa



Rückseite

coldArc brazing of galvanised steel with zinc-based wire



STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

MIG brazing

The "drop" size and seam profile are individually definable by the process regulation. For MIG brazing, that means:

- Excellent fissure bridging
- Minimal damage to the zinc coating with copper-based solder
- Excellent manageability with all standard torch systems
- Manual brazing in all positions



Manual *coldArc*-brazing, 4.0 mm gap
1.0 mm DC 04 ZE 75/75,
1.0 mm CuSi3 wire



Robot *coldArc* brazing, 1.0 mm
elektrolytic zinc-plating steel panel,
1.0 mm CuSi3 wire

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Mixed connections

Zinc and even magnesium can be used for the first time in the MSG process to produce mixed connections with *coldArc*.

- Aluminium/steel
- Magnesium/steel
- Aluminium/magnesium



coldArc fusion of
aluminium/steel mixed
connections with
zinc-based wire



Macro-section of
aluminium/steel mixed
connections



Lap joint



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Zinc – an alternative to copper-based solder

- Aluminium/silicon alloys: AlSi 5 AlSi 12
- Zinc/aluminium alloys: ZnAl 2 ZnAl 25
- Brazing of galvanised steel
- Mixed connections of galvanised steel with aluminium, welding on aluminium side and brazing on steel side

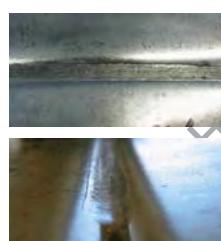
Temperature	
Melt	Boil
K	K
Cu	1.357
Si	1.683
Al	934
Mg	922
Zn	693
	1.180

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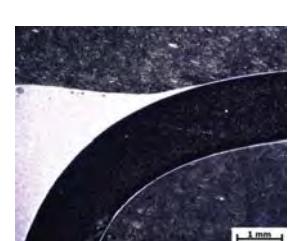
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EWM-coldArc-Hybrid process

- The laser or plasma support of the relatively „cold“ *coldArc* leads to:
 - Excellent wetting of the solder on thicker galvanised steel panel surfaces
 - Increase in load-bearing cross-section of the brazing
 - Significantly higher joining speed



Laser-supported
EWMcoldArc
joining of 1.5 mm
DC04Z75/75, edge-
formed
seam, 1 mm gap,
PLaser=500W

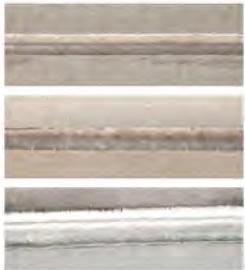


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Sample applications

EWM-coldArc® brazing



Galvanised steel, 0.7 mm
Fillet weld on lap joint with 1.0 mm zinc wire

Al/steel mixed connection, 0.7 mm galvanised steel and 1.0 mm AlMg
Fillet weld on lap joint with 1.0 mm zinc wire

Al/steel mixed connection, 1.0 mm AlMg and 0.7 mm galvanised steel
Fillet weld on lap joint with 1.0 mm AlSi5 wire

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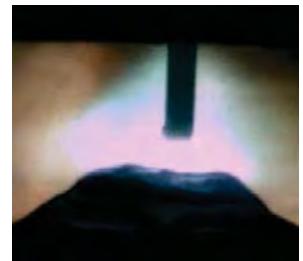
Customer requirements

- Ever increasing pressure from competitors in the metalwork industry
- The demands for different arc types:
 - Directionally stable arcs
 - The removal of undercut and porosity

- A good root capture
- Deeper penetration
- Spatter free welding
- Faster welding

MSG Short arc

MSG Spray arc



STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

Sample applications



Steel panel, 1.0 mm
Butt joint, 1 mm gap, 1.0 mm G4Si1 wire



CrNi panel, 0.5 mm
Fillet weld on lap joint with 1.0 mm CrNi wire

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A mixture between the MSG short- and spray arc-
Properties

A shorter arc with more Plasma pressure

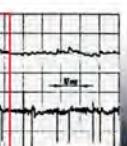
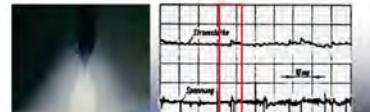
EWM-forceArc®

ForceArc

How it differs from the MSG Spray arc

MSG Spray arc

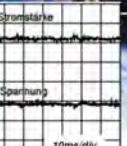
- With a normal length arc the process is near spatter less, but has the tendency to be easily distracted through magnetic disturbances and consequently the arc will jump to the next available workplace (problematic in small openings)
- By shortening the arc length we re-introduce short circuits and consequently the build up of spatter reappears



EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

With the EWM Inverter power source with its
highly dynamic actual value regulation

- No spatter build up, even with a very short arc
- Exceptionally directionally stable arc



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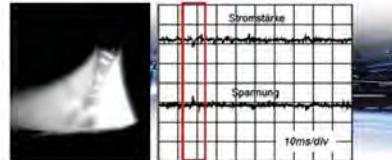
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Technical Requirements

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

The EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

is achievable only through



the continual measuring and regulation of current and voltage by the extremely fast reaction times of the

EWM Inverter power source with highly dynamic actual value regulation



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A very short and high pressure arc

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

MSG Spray arc
High heat input/large heat effected zone

- Disadvantages

- increased material distortion
- increased structural changes
- the energy input co-efficient is not optimal
- increased build of silicates on the weld surface



EWM-forceArc® Welding arc
Smaller heat effected zone trough the employment of a smaller, concentrated high pressure welding arc

- Advantages

- reduced material distortion through higher welding speeds
- less heat input therefore also lower inter-run deposition temperatures and consequently minimal structural changes
- a smoother weld appearance thanks to the reduction in the burning off of alloying elements



Only after welding 3 layers of forceArc do we achieve the equivalent inter-run temperature of 2 layers of standard spray arc.

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Process properties and advantages

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

- Regulation, i.e. the removal of the short circuit process
- Optimal re-ignition of the welding arc
- A ultra fast reaction time to any alterations of the welding arc length
- Fine to mid-size droplet transfer
- A concentrated welding arc
- A higher plasma pressure in the welding arc

The removal of undercut and porosity

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

MSG Spray arc

Danger from undercut and porosity

- disadvantages

- reduction in the cross sectional strength
- danger of crack formation through the effects of undercut



EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

Drastically reduced tendency to undercut and porosity

- advantages

- drastic reduction of undercut and porosity through effective penetration conditions and excellent weld bead qualities
- concave weld bead and consequently the achievement of the ideal weld bead geometry



Extremely advantageous for fillet welds, dynamically loaded structures i.e. load carrying members on bridges, trailer construction and the steel construction industry

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Extremely directionally stable arc

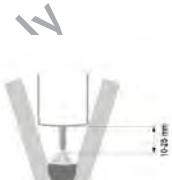
高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

MSG spray arc

Softer, instable arc, short stick-out

- Disadvantages

- A clean root capture is difficult to achieve
- Dangers of lack of inter-run fusion



EWM-forceArc® Welding Arc

Directionally stable, composed welding arc

- Advantages

- extremely advantageous for use in restricted openings/entries and fillet applications
- the quick reaction time for the regulation of any changes to the stick-out length
- no jumping of the welding arc even with stick-out lengths of up to 40 mm



Excellent capture of the root and flanks

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

MSG Spray arc

Average root capture

- disadvantages

- difficult capture of the root on small and narrow joints
- tendency to produce undercutting



EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

Secure root capture with ideal weld bead geometry

- Advantages

- secure root capture in small and narrow joint accesses with excellent weld bead qualities
- concave weld bead and therefore the achievement of an ideal weld geometry
- the reduction of undercut irrelevant of the torch angle



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Excellent capture of the root and flanks



Material thickness: 6,0 mm
material: SIE 260 (construction steel)
weld: Double fillet weld without weld prep.
Parameters: mm G3Si1) Us 29,8 V Is 302 A
Weld speed.: 510 mm/min

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Advantages for the user

MSG Spray arc

2 Layers

- disadvantages
 - Higher material consumption
 - Higher heat input
 - increased distortion



EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

1 Layer

- advantages
 - Larger savings potential through faster welding with less material and labour costs
 - less heat input and therefore reduced distortion
 - Excellent penetration qualities through the high pressure arc



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MSG Spray arc

Material thickness: 15 mm
material: AlMg 4,5 Mn 0,7
weld: Fillet weld
no weld prep.
Parameters: wire speed 11,5 m/min
U 25,1 V
Weld speed: 370 mm/min



EWM-forceArc®

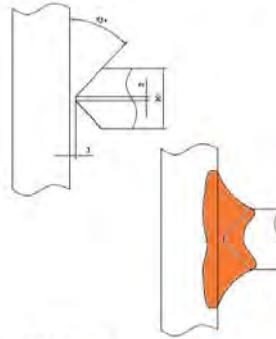
Material thickness: 15 mm
Material: AlMg 4,5 Mn 0,7
Weld: Fillet weld
no weld prep.
Parameters: wire speed 11 m/min
U 25,1 V
Weld speed: 370 mm/min

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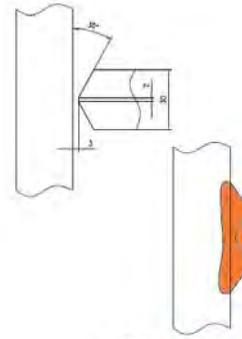
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Efficient Arc Welding methods

Higher profitability through changes in the weld joint preparations, geometry and weld bead volume



MSG Spray arc



EWM-forceArc® We

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Advantages for the user

Efficient Arc Welding methods

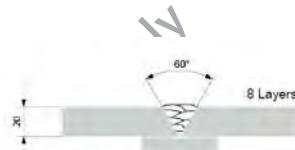
Efficient Arc Welding methods

MSG Spray arc

Larger weld bead access angle

disadvantages

- higher costs in the pre-weld preparation of the material
- Higher material costs



8 Layers

EWM-forceArc® Welding arc

Smaller weld bead access angles

advantages

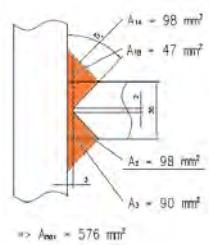
- higher savings potential in the weld preparation stages
- Less runs required
- significantly less filler wire, gas and weld time required

extremely advantageous for employment on larger material thicknesses > 10 mm



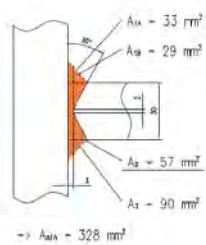
5 Layers

Higher profitability through changes in the weld joint preparations, geometry and weld bead volume



MSG Spray arc

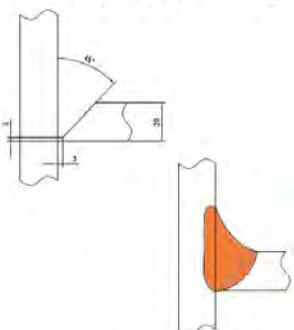
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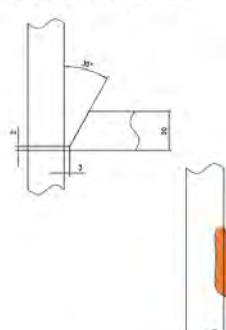
EWM-forceArc® Welding

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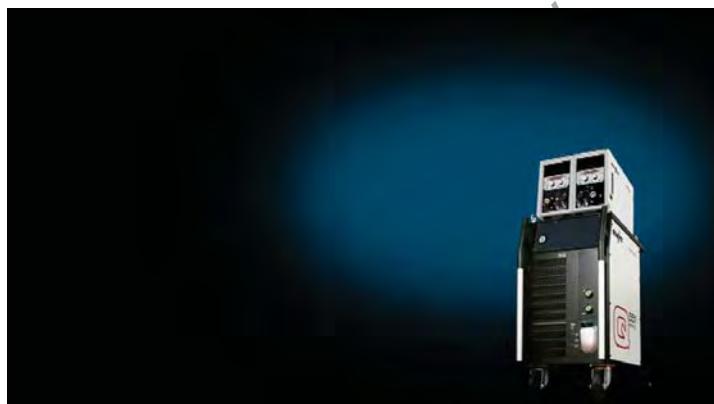
Higher profitability through changes in the weld joint preparations, geometry and weld bead volume



MSG Spray arc



EWM-forceArc® Weld

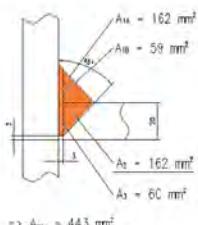


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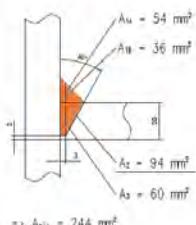
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Higher profitability through changes in the weld joint preparations, geometry and weld bead volume



MSG Spray arc



EWM-forceArc® Weld

2.7 Double Pulsed MIG welding 2.7 双脉冲焊接

Higher profitability through changes in the weld joint preparations, geometry and weld bead volume

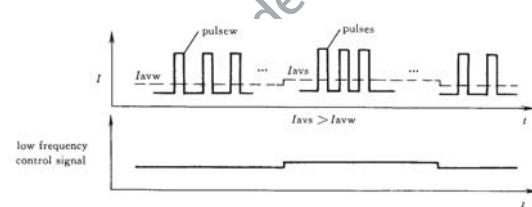


EWM-forceArc®

Material thickness:	8 mm
material:	1.0093 S235RH (S37-2)
Pre-weld preparations:	30° access angle, no root gap
Parameters:	
Us:	37 V
Is:	345 A
Weld speed:	0.5 m/min
Gas:	82% Argon / 18% CO ₂
Weld layers:	1
Torch angle:	55° from the vertical drag angle 27°
Filler wire dia:	1.2 mm
Method:	automatic welding process

原理

- 一般脉冲MIG焊中，脉冲频率范围在50~300Hz之间，以一个脉冲过渡一个熔滴的原则，控制焊丝熔化。
- 对于铝合金而言，一个脉冲一个熔滴的脉冲参数范围较宽，这个特点使0.5~30Hz范围的低频调制型脉冲焊法成为可能。
- 低频调制脉冲的占空比一般固定为50%。强弱脉冲中的每个高频脉冲单元都能实现一个脉冲过渡一个熔滴过程，



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特点

- 焊缝表面美观。
- 可焊接头间隙宽。
- 减少气孔发生率。
- 细化焊缝晶粒。

TIME焊的提出

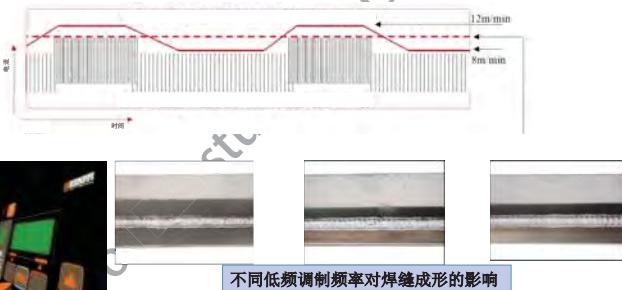
- 常规脉冲MIG焊时，为提高熔敷效率而加大焊接电流，熔滴过渡形式由射滴过渡转变为射流过渡，进一步加大电流，射流过渡将由轴向过渡变为旋转射流过渡。
- 旋转射流过渡是一种极不稳定的过渡形式，在焊丝端头的细长铅笔尖状的液柱发生弯曲和沿焊丝轴向旋转，同时从其端头不断向四周抛出大量的小颗粒金属飞溅，飞溅量突然增大，焊缝成形恶劣。
- 开始发生旋转射流过渡时的电流就是射流过渡的上限电流。因此，熔化极脉冲焊的焊接电流不能太高，即焊丝送进速度不能太快，从而很难进一步提高熔敷效率。
- 例如在通常的MAG焊过程中，在焊丝直径为1.6mm，电流为300A情况下，送丝速度超过15m/min，焊丝端部会熔化，电弧是极不稳定的旋转电弧，没有稳定的旋转速度和半径，同时伴随着强烈的振摆，焊接过程无法进行。

工艺==变速送丝方式



TIME焊的提出

- 芬兰Kemppi公司采用这种方式。
- 变速送丝与低频脉冲电流同步变化。大送丝速度与强脉冲电流同步，而小送丝速度与弱脉冲电流同步。



2.8 T.I.M.E. welding technique

2.8 T.I.M.E. 焊接技术

TIME焊的特点

- 采用四元保护气体—TIME气体（65% Ar+26.5% He+8% CO₂+0.5% O₂）
- 高电流、高电压（相对）、高送丝速度的高速焊接。送丝速度可达50m/min，较常规MIG焊提高3倍以上。
- 干伸长大，可达35mm。
- 多种熔滴过渡方式，包括短路、射滴、射流、可控的旋转射流等过渡。

TIME焊的特点

TIME焊接的优点

- TIME焊接使原来不受约束的旋转射流过渡变为与焊丝轴线呈一定圆锥角的受拘束的旋转射流过渡，焊丝端头呈锥形旋转，过程稳定。
- 在TIME焊情况下，采用1.2mm焊丝，电流为300A不会产生旋转电弧。
- 当电流加大到480A，送丝速度30m/min，产生可控的旋转电弧，旋转直径约为4mm，速度稳定在120r/s。
- 肉眼观察，电弧像一个半球形钟罩笼罩在焊缝表面上。
- 弧柱中的高温等离子区，因气体介质高密度电离，沿焊丝轴向高度紧缩而成线性集中。
- 当电流进一步提高到650A，送丝速度达到50m/min时，电弧和熔滴过渡仍然稳定、平静。

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TIME焊的基本原理

TIME焊接的优点

- Ar:
 - 保护，易电离，电弧易燃易维
- He:
 - 电位梯度高，提高电弧电压，从而增大电弧热能（功率）
 - 这在一定程度上提高了熔池金属的流动性，改善焊缝成型
- CO₂:
 - 分解冷却，压缩电弧
 - 提高能量的集中性和电弧的挺直性
- O₂:
 - 保持电弧的稳定性，降低熔滴尺寸，并且使熔滴容易呈现射流过渡
 - 降低熔池表面张力，改善润湿性
 - 高速焊不易出现咬边、驼峰焊道等缺陷

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TIME焊接的优点

TIME焊接的优点

- 大幅度提高了熔敷效率，降低了成本。
- TIME焊在大电流区间能够获得稳定的熔滴过渡，突破了常规MAG焊电流“瓶颈”。
- 熔敷效率通常用送丝速度和最大熔敷率表征。

焊接方法	焊丝直径 mm	最大电流 A	最高送丝速度m/min	最大熔敷率 g/min
MAG	1.2	400	16	145
T.I.M.E.	1.2	700	50	450-500

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- 大的干伸长意味着提高电阻热，可充分利用电阻热预热焊丝，提高熔敷速度；采用高的电弧电压，大的电流的结果无不是提高其熔敷效率。
- 旋转射流过渡，可以适当减小厚板坡口尺寸，因而减小了所需的总的熔敷金属量，在相同的送丝速度下，用TIME焊，同样的焊丝可以焊接更长的焊缝，提高了生产效率和经济性。
- 提高生产效率，也意味着降低劳动力成本，补偿了由于He气带来的成本提升。
- 一般来说若在用焊接设备一天工作超过2个小时就可以试试TIME焊，其可以节省更多时间。有资料表明：同一条焊缝在相同条件下焊接，用传统MAG方式需17秒，而用T.I.M.E. 焊接只需11秒。

2. 良好的焊缝金属和焊接接头质量。

与TIME气体保护性良好有关。加拿大对HY80钢进行试验，结果表明熔敷金属中P的含量约为常规MAG焊的60~70%，S的含量约为常规MAG焊的65~80%，H的含量也显著降低，大大改善了接头的低温冲击韧性，其他各种机械性能也有一定提高。

3. 灵活性大。

熔滴能实现短路过渡、射流过渡和旋转射流过渡，适于各种板厚。在射流过渡状态，电弧挺直性好，可进行全位置焊接。另外，TIME焊接设备也可用来进行其他焊接，通用性强。

- 4. 旋转射流过渡，电弧熔入性好，保证侧壁熔合，改变了焊缝截面形状—熔宽窄，熔深深，截面呈盆底状；熔融金属流动性好，咬边等缺陷少，同时焊缝表面鱼鳞纹平滑均匀，余高小，非常美观，可与脉冲焊相媲美。这也降低了焊后返修的时间和成本。

- 5. 飞溅少。熔滴直径小，在0.05-0.4mm之间，对熔池的冲击小，飞溅量可降低到0.3g/min以下。同时由于熔滴小，飞溅出来很快冷却，不会粘在焊件表面，易于清除。

- 采用He气，成本高，在我国难于推广。
 - 2000年调查，根据焊接气体市场的有关资料，氩气每瓶50元，氦气每瓶1100元，是氩气价格的22倍；
 - 无氢混合气体每瓶240~320元，T.I.M.E.气体每瓶1500元，是无氢混合气体价格的5倍左右，成本过于昂贵。
- 由于T.I.M.E.焊送丝速度很高，要求焊丝表面具有极高光洁度并镀铜，对镀铜层的要求也很高，以增加电导率，减少送丝波性。
- T.I.M.E.气体对各组元的成分偏差要求很高，组元中最大允许偏差为4%，对于占0.5%的氧来说，最大允许偏差为0.02%，也就是只允许在0.48~0.52%之间波动，并且需要专用设备来混合均匀，生产难度大，气体成本较高，一定程度上阻碍了其应用。

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- 电源特殊和送丝机构特殊。
 - 恒压电源且具有弧压反馈功能，要求电弧电压的变动量在0.2V以下，对焊机要求高。为便于控制，必须采用微机控制的逆变电源，带送丝速度反馈功能大功率高速送丝机
 - T.I.M.E.焊工艺的送丝速度是传统MAG焊工艺的2~3倍，送丝速度波动对弧长的影响要远远超过传统MAG焊工艺的情况，而弧长的波动将直接影响着焊接过程的稳定，从而影响焊接质量。
 - 必须保证高速送丝下的电弧稳定
- 这包含2个方面的意义：
- 送丝系统保持送丝速度平稳的能力。即当送丝速度发生波动时，系统有使送丝速度快速恢复的能力。
 - 焊接电源对稳定焊接工作点的调节能力：即当焊接工作点偏离稳定状态时，系统有使焊接工作点迅速恢复稳定的能力。在高速送丝的情况下，保持焊接过程的稳定对2个系统的调节速度均提出了更高的要求。当出现送丝波动时，要求焊接电源和送丝系统作出快速反应，以便保持电弧稳定，不至于影响焊接过程的稳定。

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- 对送丝机构要求高，需要大功率送丝电机，送丝速度调整范围大，应具备送丝速度偏差反馈校正功能（类似与弧压反馈）。
- 工艺参数较多，调整控制比较复杂。
- TIME焊电弧热量高，导电嘴和保护气喷嘴都需要水冷，焊枪结构复杂。
- 由于焊枪结构复杂再加上高速焊接，因此TIME焊只适用于自动或半自动焊接，使用灵活性受到一定限制。
- 严格的专利保护，包括方法和气体，也限制了其应用

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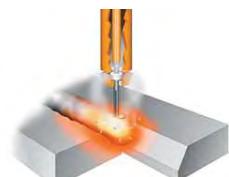
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2.9 Flux cored arc welding (FCAW)

2.9 药芯焊丝

药芯焊丝电弧焊按照保护类型可分为药芯焊丝气体保护电弧焊和自保护药芯焊丝电弧焊两类。

(1) 药芯焊丝气体保护电弧焊

与实心焊丝气体保护焊的主要区别是所用焊丝的构造不同。药芯焊丝是在焊丝内部装有药芯或金属粉末混合物，焊接时在电弧热的作用下，熔化状态的药芯、焊丝金属、母材金属和保护气体相互之间发生冶金作用，形成一层较薄的液态熔渣包覆熔滴并覆盖熔池，对熔化金属构成又一层保护。而药芯焊丝气体保护电弧焊实质上是一种气渣联合保护的焊接方法。

(2) 自保护药芯焊丝电弧焊

自保护药芯焊丝电弧焊通过焊丝药芯中的造渣剂、造气剂在电弧高温作用下产生的气、渣对熔滴和熔池进行保护。自保护药芯焊丝电弧焊突出的特点是在施焊过程中具有较强的抗风能力，适合于远离中心城市、交通运输出入困难的野外工程的焊接。但由于造气剂、造渣剂包裹在金属外皮内部，所产生的气、渣对熔滴（特别是焊丝端部的熔滴）的保护效果较差，焊缝金属的韧性稍差。随着科学技术的进步，近几年高韧性自保护药芯焊丝的出现，使自保护药芯焊丝的应用领域正在逐渐扩大。

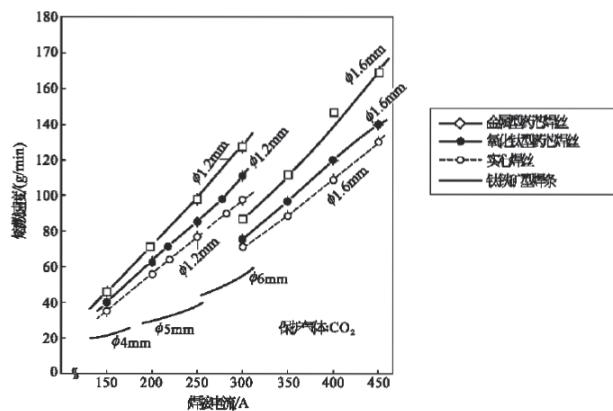


图 1-4 熔敷速度测定结果

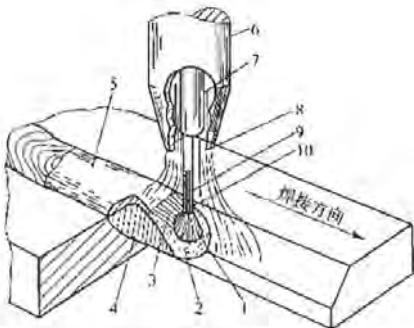


图 1-2 药芯焊丝气体保护电弧焊原理

1—熔滴；2—熔池；3—熔珠；4—焊缝金属；5—喷嘴的熔滴；
6—喷嘴；7—导电嘴；8—保护气体；9—药芯焊丝；10—药芯

FCAW的应用情况

- 药芯焊丝以其生产效率高、焊接质量好、综合成本低等无可比拟的技术和经济性，受到国内外焊接界的极大关注。自80年代以来药芯焊丝在日本、美国和欧洲得到了很快地发展，尤其是日本从80年代初的年产几千吨，占焊材总量的1%左右，增至1995年的年产8.2万吨，占焊材总量的24%以上，15年猛增了20多倍，早已超过手工焊条的产量，并有直追实芯焊丝之势。
- 经过多年的发展，已经广泛应用在造船、石油化工、冶金建筑、机械制造、输气管道、海洋平台等领域。
- 目前，在日本FCAW已经占到焊接总份额的35%以上，美国达45%，西欧25%。在日本和美国，FCAW已经超过MAW。

药芯渣系

● 钛型（氧化钛系列）

- 工艺性最好，飞溅很少，过渡颗粒细小
- 适于全位置焊，焊缝扩散氢含量低
- 但由于不能过度脱氧（否则难于控制扩散氢含量），焊缝抗裂性能一般，冲击韧性较低。

● 该型焊丝通过下列反应脱氧：



但钛型药芯焊丝也会向焊缝中过渡Ti，若钛的量过多，将会聚集于晶界，与C、N形成化合物削弱晶界而致脆。

• 钛钙型:

- 电弧稳定，熔滴成颗粒状过渡
- 飞溅稍多，焊缝抗裂性和韧性较好，焊缝成形一般。

• 钨型:

- 焊缝低氢，抗裂性和韧性优秀
- 在克服底漆钢板的气孔、压坑等方面具有优势。
- 熔滴成较大颗粒状过渡，飞溅多。
- 在CO₂保护下电弧稳定性和工艺性较差，烟尘多
- 一般用富氩气体保护，多用于重要结构。

• 金属粉型:

- 一般是在铁型基础上添加金属粉末，提高效率
- 特点与钛型类似。

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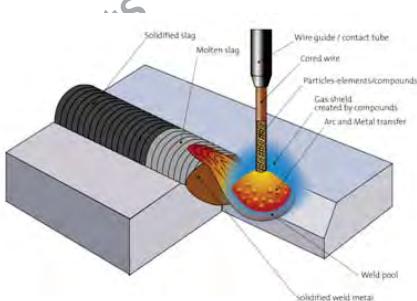
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自保护药芯焊丝

- 自保护药芯焊丝概念是1959年由美国首先提出的。
- 早期自保护药芯焊丝的设计是为了获得较好的全方位焊接的能力和美观的焊缝成形以及追求便利性,此时对焊缝力学性能的要求比较低。
- 后来由于许多焊接结构,特别是海洋平台,对连接部位有一定的力学性能要求,才开始重视焊缝的韧性和COD(化学需氧量)特性。



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自保护药芯焊丝

- 自保护药芯焊丝不用外加气体，而是通过焊丝中的焊剂作用而得到性能良好的焊缝金属，其焊剂主要包括造渣剂、造气剂、脱氧剂、脱氮剂、稳弧剂等。
- 由于没有外加气体的保护，在焊接过程中大气中的氧气和氮气很容易进入焊缝，最终产生气孔。
- 所以自保护药芯焊丝的研制比气保护药芯焊丝更为复杂，发展也比较慢，是焊接领域的比较高新技术。

- 自保护药芯焊丝的药芯中加入了易挥发元素和大量的脱氧脱氮元素,能够在焊接过程中防止大气的侵入。
- 但大量的残留脱氧剂Al、Si等会使焊缝的冲击韧性变差。
- 低碳钢、低合金钢焊缝的性能取决于焊缝冷却过程中微观组织的变化，而焊缝中的夹杂物尺寸、分布对焊缝的微观组织影响很大。
- 焊缝中的非金属夹杂物不但影响合金元素的分布,而且在冷却过程中可以作为凝固的核心和固态相变的核心。
- 另外,较大的夹杂物还能够作为裂纹源,从而降低冲击功和提高脆性转变温度。

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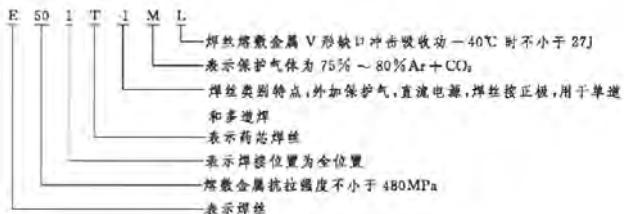
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- CaF 和 BaF 都是很好的造气、造渣、去氢材料。
- 早期的自保护药芯焊丝中主要加入 CaF 进行造气和造渣,例如: $\text{CaF} - \text{Al}$ 、 $\text{CaF} - \text{TiO}$ 、 $\text{CaF} - \text{CaO} - \text{TiO}$ 等渣系,这些渣系比较容易获得较理想的气保护和渣保护气氛,适合于自保护药芯焊丝特殊的冶金过程以及良好的焊缝成形的需要。因此,近年来得到了普遍的应用。
- 但是 CaF 渣系为主自保护药芯焊丝的全位置焊接能力较差。用 BaF 替代 CaF 进行造气和造渣能够提高自保护药芯焊丝的全位置焊接的能力,同时能够较好的控制熔敷金属的有害元素含量。

目前中国药芯焊丝的国家标准有 GB/T 10045—2001《碳钢药芯焊丝》、GB/T 17493—2008《低合金钢药芯焊丝》和 GB/T 47853—1999《不锈钢药芯焊丝》3个

完整焊丝型号如下:



- 从药芯组成和焊接工艺两方面对自保护药芯焊丝熔滴过渡的影响进行研究,对熔滴过渡的受力进行了分析,研究结果表明:
 - 适当增加气体动力即增大药芯中 C、O 质量分数,添加表面活性剂可提高颗粒过渡、射滴过渡的比例。
 - 电流、电压主要影响作用在熔滴上的电弧力,电流增大短路非爆炸附渣过渡、短路爆炸过渡及爆炸过渡的比例增大。
 - 电压增大使短路爆炸过渡、颗粒过渡、射滴过渡的比例增加。电流电压同样也对过渡时间有影响。
 - 而过渡时间对熔滴保护效果以及飞溅大小有重要影响。





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- End of chapter

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