

第1章：高效非熔化极气体保护焊



Dr. Sanbao LIN

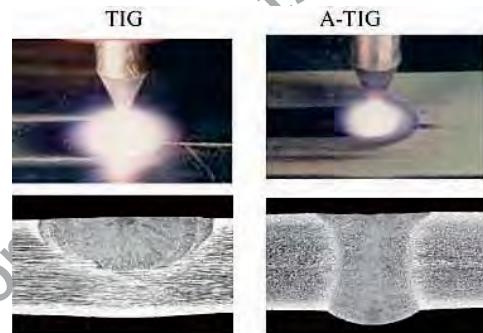
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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

1.1 A-TIG焊

1.1 Activating Flux Assisted TIG Welding



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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

目录

- A-TIG焊
- 热丝TIG焊
- TOPTIG焊
- 双钨极TIG焊
- MIAB焊
- 变极性等离子弧焊
- TIPTIG焊接

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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

1. Limitation of conventional TIG welding

- limited thickness of material which can be welded in a single pass
 - Weld penetration achievable in single pass TIG welding of stainless steel is limited to 3 mm when using argon as shielding gas.
- poor tolerance to some material composition (cast to cast variations)
- the low productivity
 - Poor productivity in TIG welding results from a combination of low welding speeds and in thicker material the high number of passes required to fill the joint.

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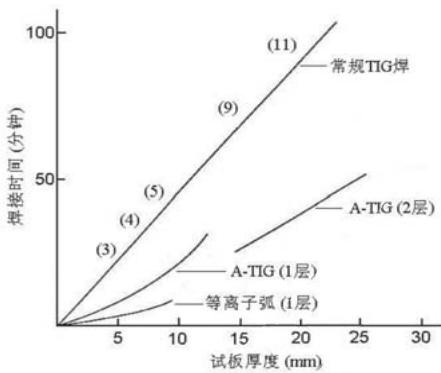
2. Advantages of A-TIG welding

- The new process enables single pass welding of higher thickness plates with higher welding speed and hence reduced heat input.
- Enhanced productivity and reduced consumption of filler wire
- Residual stresses are reduced significantly (more than 70%) in A-TIG weld joints compare to conventional TIG weld joints and the weld joints are distortion free.
- Significant improvement in creep-rupture life (more than 75%)
- Significant reduction in the cost of fabrication (more than 50%)
- Up to 25 mm thick plates can be welded using double side welding procedure with square edge preparation

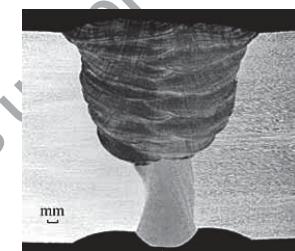
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Penetration increase



1m长焊缝各种焊接方法所需的焊道层数和
焊接时间对比

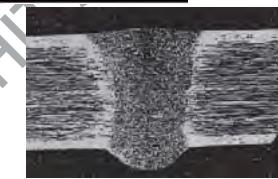


20mm厚管道，根部
钝边7mm，降低填充
金属量30%

Penetration increase



上: A-TIG和TIG焊的电弧
下: 6mm不锈钢板, 提高熔深1.5-2.5倍



(a)A-PAW熔深情况 (b)PAW熔深情况

Bead profile improvement

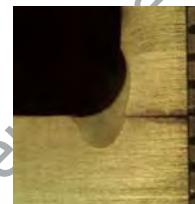
改善焊缝成形



常规TIG焊



A-TIG焊接



常规TIG焊



A-TIG焊接

角接接头

Reduce distortion

减小变形



常规TIG焊

A-TIG焊接

焊接变形

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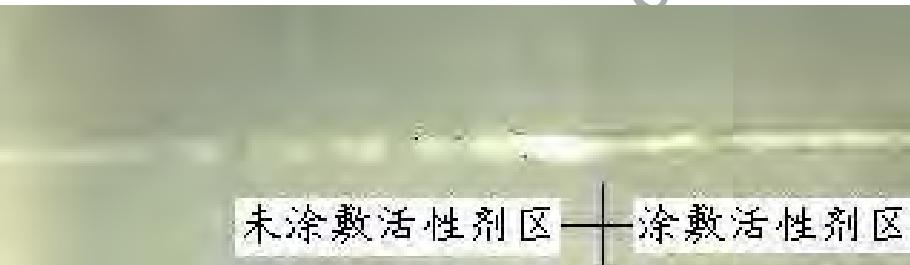
History of A-TIG welding

- 1960s : former Soviet Union (EO Paton welding institute)
- 1990s
 - UK: TWI
 - US: EWI
 - Japan
 - India
 - China
 - ◆ HIT
 - ◆ Lanzhou university of technology
 - ◆ 625 (aerospace)
 - ◆ Space

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Reduce the porosities



活性化焊接消除焊缝气孔 (钛合金对缝焊接)

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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

Available at market

表 1- 1 商业化活性剂及适用材料

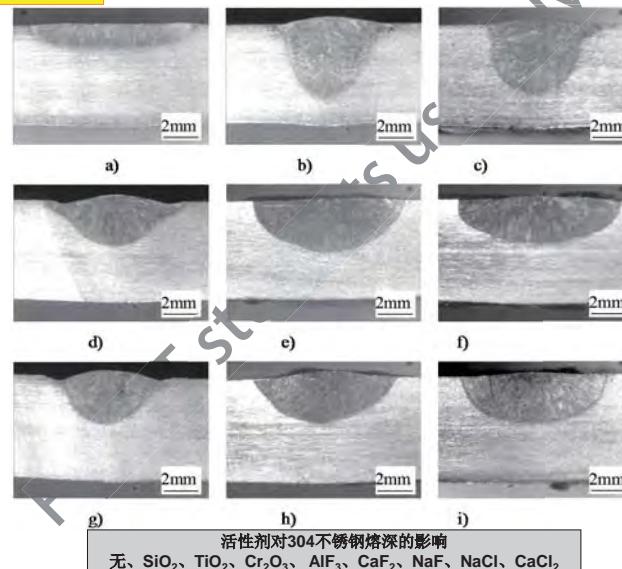
PATIG - S-A	碳锰钢、低合金钢、Cr-Mo 钢、不锈钢
PATIG - N-A	镍基合金(镍铬合金、因镍合金 600、690)
FASTIG SS-7	不锈钢
CS-325	碳锰钢、低合金钢、铬钼钢
Fi-600	镍基合金

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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢



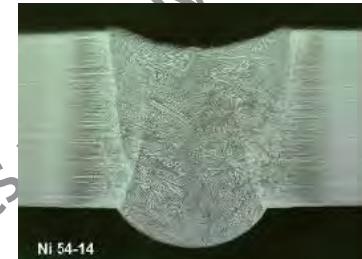
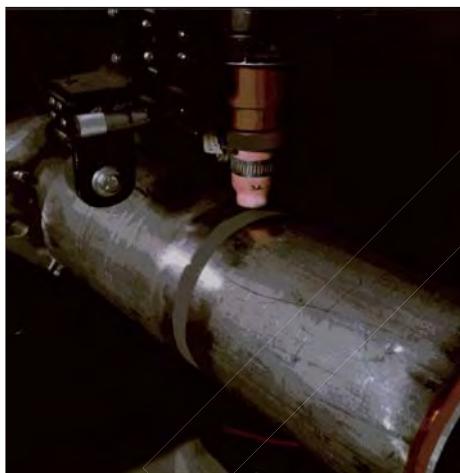
活性剂对304不锈钢熔深的影响
无、 SiO_2 、 TiO_2 、 Cr_2O_3 、 AlF_3 、 CaF_2 、 NaF 、 NaCl 、 CaCl_2

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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

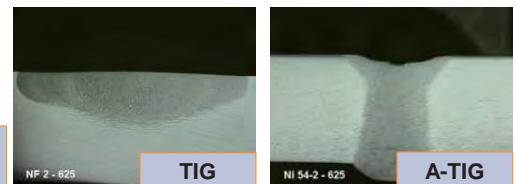
镍基合金



4. A-TIG的开发和应用

镍基合金

- 镍基合金活性剂主要成分为氧化物，有的活性剂采用卤化物成分。
- EWI在2000年左右开发了用于镍基合金A-TIG焊的活性剂，并在工业企业中进行了试用。
- 其研制的活性剂主要针对镍基合金Alloy 600，也针对Alloy 718和Alloy 625进行了实验。
- 实验结果表明，在不同电流条件下，应用活性剂后熔深均增加在100%以上。工业企业使用表明，常规TIG焊需要4道焊完(用时23分钟)，使用A-TIG焊只需1道(3分钟)或者2道(12分钟)即可焊完。费用节省的同时，变形量也大大减小。



7.6mm厚镍基合金600的A-TIG焊效果

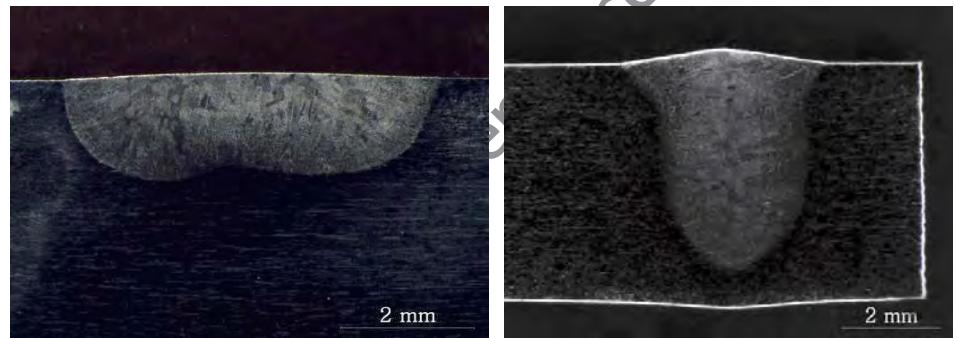
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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

镍基合金

- 国内哈工大在2007年也开发了相应的活性剂



5mm镍基合金GH4263活性剂作用效果

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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

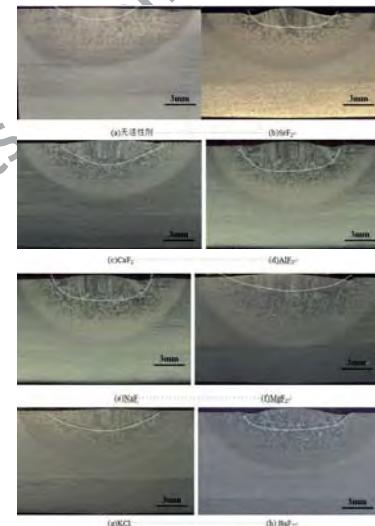
钛合金

- 由于钛合金高温下对O比较敏感，因此钛合金活性剂主要成分由氟化物组成。



(a) 焊道正面 (b) 焊道背面

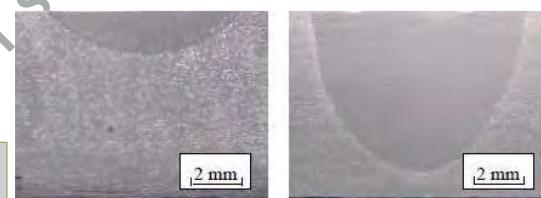
钛合金薄件TIG焊与A-TIG背面熔透情况对比



4. A-TIG的开发和应用

铝合金

- 法国学者SIRE等开发了焊剂边界TIG(FB-TIG)焊的新型A-TIG焊方法。该方法将活性剂涂敷于待焊焊道两侧，中间留出一定间隙，然后进行常规TIG焊，电弧在间隙中裸露的金属上燃烧，使得电弧根收缩，熔深增加。
- 受此启发，兰州理工大学樊丁等人针对铝合金材料，提出了分区活性TIG(FZ-TIG)焊。该方法焊前在待焊焊道表面中心区域涂敷低熔、沸点和低电阻率的活性剂，在两侧区域分别涂敷高熔、沸点和高电阻率的活性剂。



8mm铝合金3003的交流FZ-TIG
效果

4. A-TIG的开发和应用

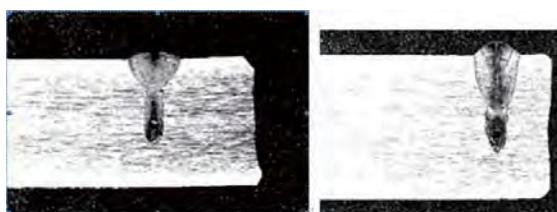
镁合金

- 2002年美国M. MARYA等人率先开展了镁合金TIG焊活性剂的研究，考察了五种卤化物对焊缝熔深、电弧电压、电弧温度的影响。
- 2004年哈工大进行了类似的研究。
- 由于卤化物焊接后焊缝表面熔渣难以除去，应用上还有待于进一步的开发。

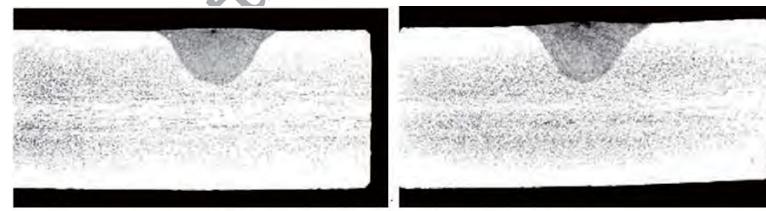


4. A-TIG的开发和应用

其它方法



a) 无活性剂 CO₂激光焊 ····· b) 带活性剂的 CO₂激光焊



a) 无活性剂电子束焊 ····· b) 带活性剂的电子束焊

4. A-TIG的应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢

- A-TIG焊既可用于手工焊，亦可用于自动焊，也适用于各种焊接位置。因为自动焊能够控制电弧的高度，如要一次焊透更厚的板材，首先应考虑自动焊。
- 在平焊(PA)位置A-TIG焊接碳锰钢板材对接焊缝时，自动焊可以单道一次焊透12mm。需要注意如果焊接板材厚度大于6mm，需要在焊缝背面用垫板支撑，防止熔池下塌。
- 对于厚度大于12mm的板材，推荐采用双面两道焊接。如果实际结构不允许双面焊，可用A-TIG焊增加根部熔透深度，减少后续的填充焊道数量。
- 如果焊接位置为非平焊位置，或使用手工焊，在单面焊双面成形的情况下，最大可焊厚度小于6mm。

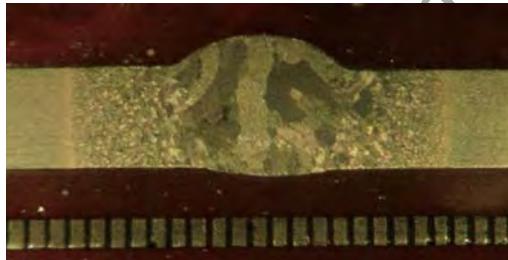
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4. A-TIG的应用

钛合金

哈工大
国内某造船业的应用



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4. A-TIG的应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢

- 对于管道环缝焊接，A-TIG焊同样可用于手工和自动焊过程，以及各种焊接位置。
- 当焊接位置为平焊(PA, 1G)时，在单面焊双面成形时，单道最大厚度最好不超过6mm。
- 如有背面垫板支撑，单道可焊厚度增加到9mm。
- 当焊接位置为PC(5G)时，可以用常规的TIG全位置焊管设备进行A-TIG焊。

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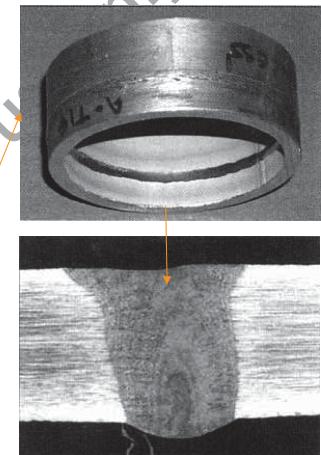
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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢

70mm diameter, 5mm wall thickness stainless steel tube, welded using the Paton Welding Institute activating flux in the 5G position.

Welding current, pulse	150A/300ms
Welding current, background	30A/300ms
Arc voltage	9.5v
Welding speed	60mm/min
Start position	4 o'clock



4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢



1G, 管道焊接



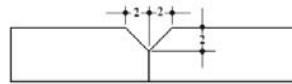
5G, 全位置焊管A-TIG

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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢



国内某航天应用



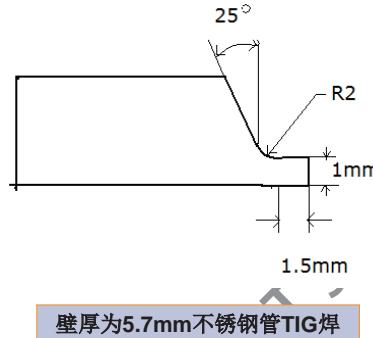
5mm 304不锈钢A-TIG焊
($I=245A$, $V=175mm/min$,
 $V_f=530mm/min$, $L_a=2.5mm$,
 $/=10L/min$)

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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢



壁厚为5.7mm不锈钢管TIG焊



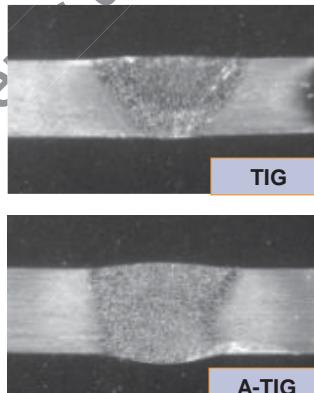
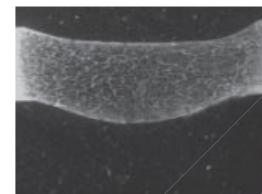
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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢

- EWI对A-TIG焊接双相不锈钢进行研究，采用活性剂后，铁素体含量仍然保持在45%-55%，由于热输入减少，变形量得到控制。



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4. A-TIG的开发和应用

不锈钢和碳锰钢

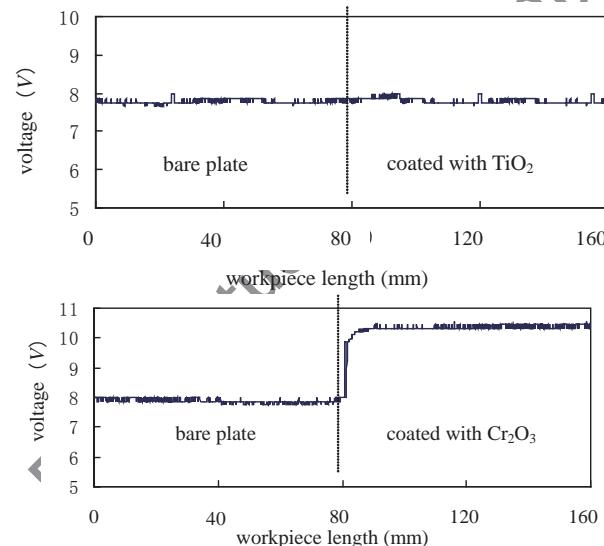
- 印度G. SRINIVASAN等人采用活性剂焊接了5mm厚304L不锈钢假燃料组件(dummy fuel)



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5. 与A-TIG焊有关的学术观点

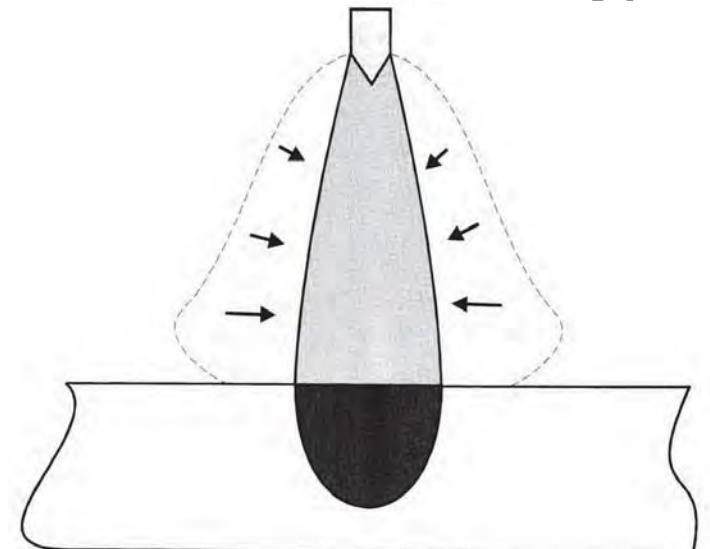


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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

5. 与A-TIG焊有关的学术观点

电弧收缩机理

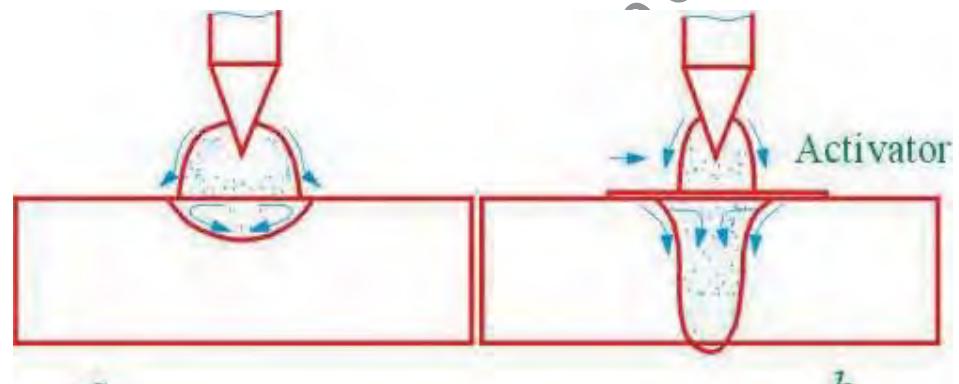


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5. 与A-TIG焊有关的学术观点

表面张力理论



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5. 与A-TIG焊有关的学术观点

阳极斑点

- 在熔池中添加硫化物、氯化物、氧化物后，熔池上的电弧阳极斑点出现明显的收缩，同时产生较大的熔深。
- 对于这种现象，文献认为：添加活性剂后，熔池产生的金属蒸汽受到抑制，由于金属粒子更容易被电离，在金属蒸汽减少的情况下，只能形成较小范围的阳极斑点，电弧导电通道紧缩，在激活了熔池内部电磁对流的同时，熔池表面的等离子对流受到减弱，从而形成较大的熔深。这种解释对非金属化合物型的活性剂较有说服力，但对金属化合物却不适用。

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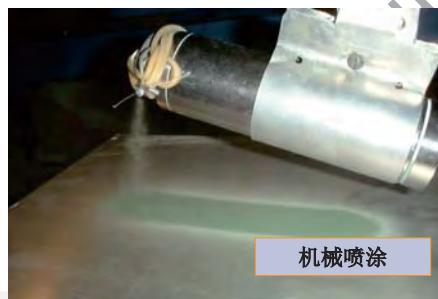
6. 活性剂的使用



刷子涂敷



9 10 11 12 13 14 15



机械喷涂

药芯焊丝

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6. 活性剂的使用

- 设备：常规TIG焊设备
- 涂敷方式：
 - 手工刷涂法
 - 机械喷涂法
 - 压力气雾罐喷涂
 - 活性剂药芯焊丝或药皮焊条
- 注意事项：
 - 弧长尽可能短
 - 速度慢
 - 脉冲效果好一些

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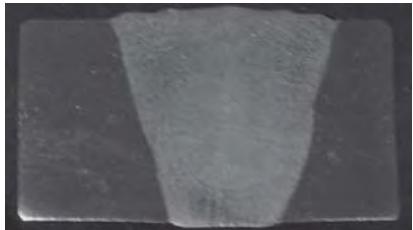
6. 活性剂的使用



将活性剂焊前喷到焊缝上

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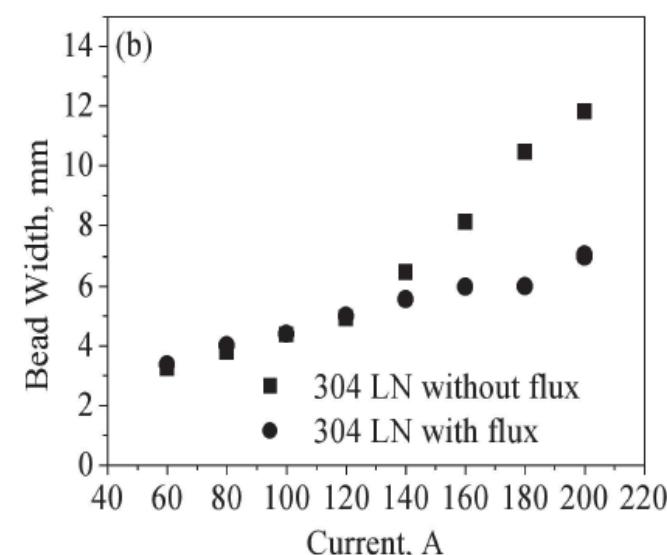
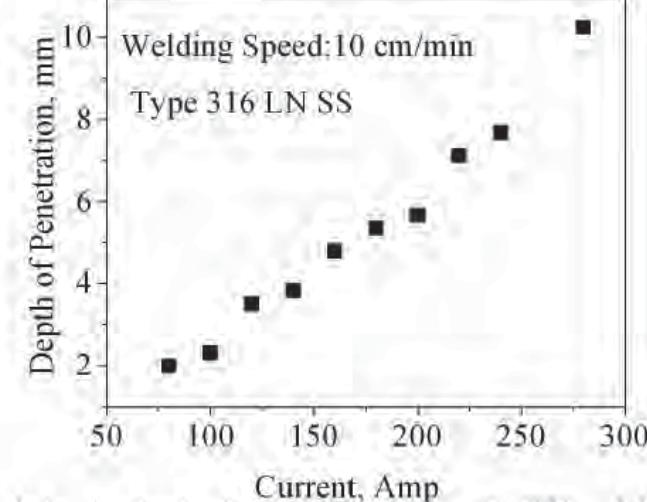
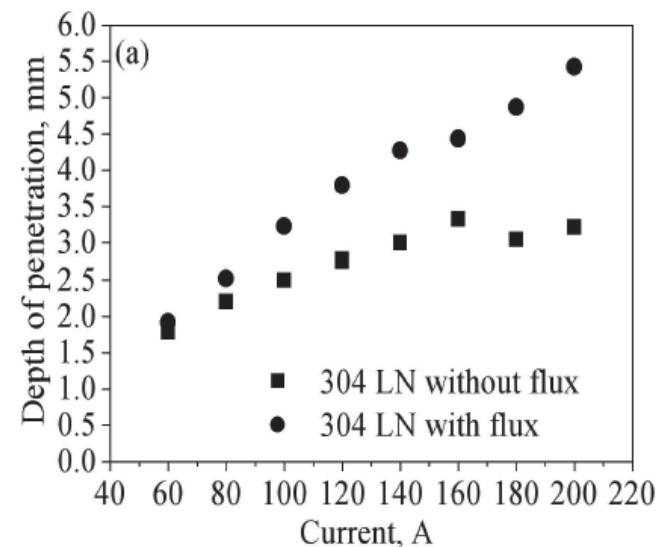
Case study



304LN stainless steel weld (10 mm thick)



316 LN Stainless steel weld (12 mm thick)



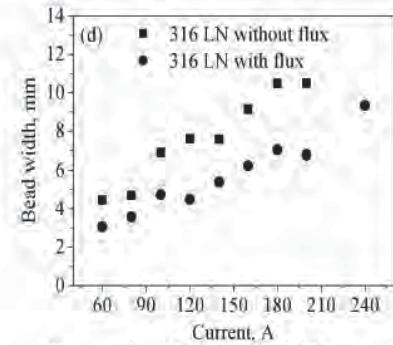
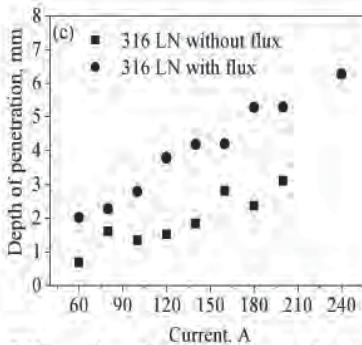


Table 3 Comparison of Tensile Properties of type 316LN stainless steel Base metal, A-TIG weld and multi-pass weld

Material	0.2% Yield Strength, MPa	Ultimate Tensile Strength, MPa	% Total Elongation
316 LN Base Metal	205	515	40
316 LN A-TIG Weld	327 ± 2	578 ± 3	27 ± 1
316 LN Multipass Weld	438 ± 2	644 ± 1	25 ± 3

Table 4 Comparison of Impact toughness values for A-TIG welds with multi-pass welds for type 316LN stainless steels

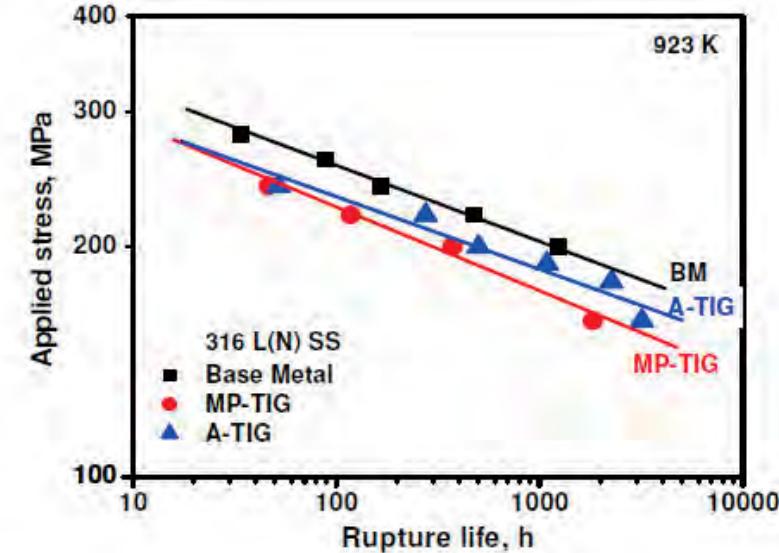
Material & Condition	Impact Toughness, Joules
316 LN A-TIG welds	111
316 LN Multi-pass welds	77

Table 1 Tensile properties of type 304LN SS base metal, A-TIG weld and the multi-pass weld

Material	0.2% Yield strength, MPa	Tensile strength, MPa	%Total Elongation
304LN Base metal	205	515	40
304LN A-TIG Weld	286 ± 4	528 ± 2	36 ± 2
304LN Multipass Weld	379 ± 4	621 ± 3	38 ± 1

Table 2 Comparison of Impact toughness values between conventional TIG and A-TIG welds on type 304LN Stainless steel

Material	Impact toughness, Joules
304LN SS A-TIG Weld	70
304LN SS Multi-pass Weld	80





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1. 概述

- 填充金属丝在被送入熔池之前,通过加热使之达到一定温度,也就是对焊丝进行预热。
- TIG、PAW等, 不用于MIG
- 目的: 提高熔敷效率
- 用途:
 - 海底管
 - 油气输送管
 - 压力容器
 - 堆焊
 - 电站及核工业

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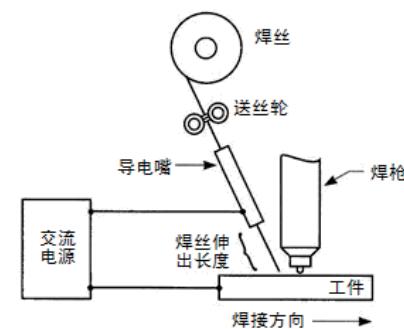
1.2 Hot-wire TIG welding 1.2 热丝TIG焊

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2. 原理

- 焊丝通过导电嘴送进到熔池中, 在导电嘴和工件之间施加一个恒压交流电源, 焊丝接触到焊缝表面时, 便产生电流, 实现对焊丝的加热。
- 焊丝与钨极呈40~60度角, 在钨极电弧的后面被直接送入熔池金属中。



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3. 热丝焊的优点

- 保留了电弧稳定、焊缝性能优良、无飞溅等TIG焊的所有优点
- 提高焊接效率:
 - 热丝TIG焊时焊丝在被送入熔池前加热到300-500℃，从电弧吸取的能量少，从而使熔敷效率比冷丝焊提高3-5倍，焊接效率大大提高，与MIG焊接相仿。
- 减少焊接变形:
 - 热丝焊是熔化预热后的填充金属，总的线能量输入减少了，这有利于限制焊接变形。
- 降低焊接缺陷:
 - 焊缝成型美观、均匀、无气孔、未焊透等缺陷。焊接高性能材料常因焊丝表面沾染氢气而产生气孔，热丝焊时焊丝温度高，其表面水份及沾污物被去除，氢气孔大大减少。
- 熔池过热度低，合金元素烧损少

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3. 热丝焊的优点



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3. 热丝焊的优点

	TIG热丝焊 ¢1.2mm 390A	MAG焊 ¢1.2mm	埋弧焊 ¢4mm 400A
手弧焊 ¢4mm	TIG冷丝焊 ¢1.2mm 390A		

热丝TIG焊接具有较高的熔敷率，在堆焊时最大可提高60%，
焊接速度可提高100%

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4. 热丝方式

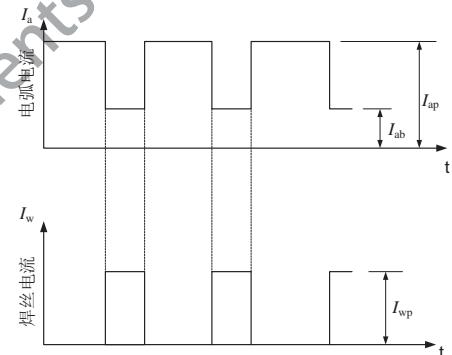
- 电阻加热 === 钢等电阻率高的材料
- 高频加热 === 铝合金等电阻率低的材料
- 电弧加热 === 铜合金等电阻率低材料

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4.1 电阻加热热丝焊

- 用交流电源加热焊丝以及送丝角度比冷丝TIG焊要陡，其目的在于避免电弧偏吹。同时为了进一步防止磁偏吹带来的危害，热丝TIG焊经常采用脉冲焊，加热电源也可以采用脉冲方式。



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4.1 电阻加热热丝焊

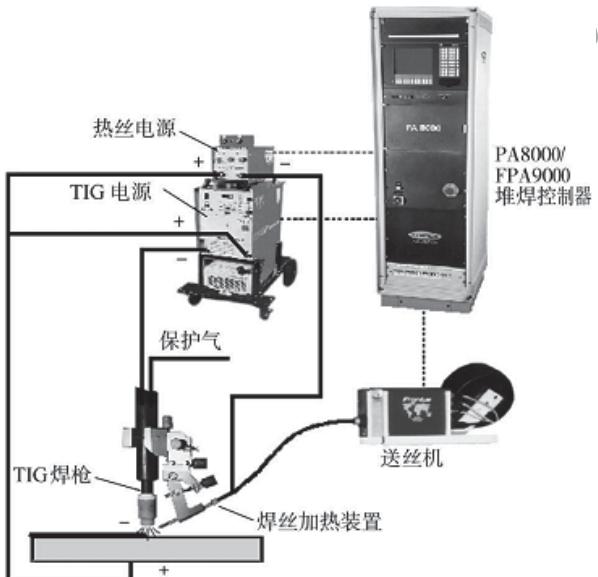


同常规TIG焊不同，由于焊丝温度高，采用后方送丝，焊丝的送进角度较大，热丝电流的电磁力，使电弧向前倾，其产生的圆周磁场对熔池有搅拌作用，打乱枝晶生长方向，改善焊缝性能

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4.1 电阻加热热丝焊



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4.1 Limitations

- 适用于TIG、SAW、PAW、激光焊接等，不适用于MIG。
- 采用电阻热加热焊丝，焊丝温度的精确控制较难，热丝速度较慢。
- 磁偏吹在热丝TIG焊中，对焊缝形状和电弧的准确定位产生不利的影响。大热丝电流会引起严重的电弧干扰。
- 从 $P_R = I^2 \rho L_S / S$ 可以看出，该方法多用细丝，不适用于铝、铜等低电阻率合金，电阻加热效率低，焊丝达不到合适的温度。

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4.2 高频感应加热热丝焊



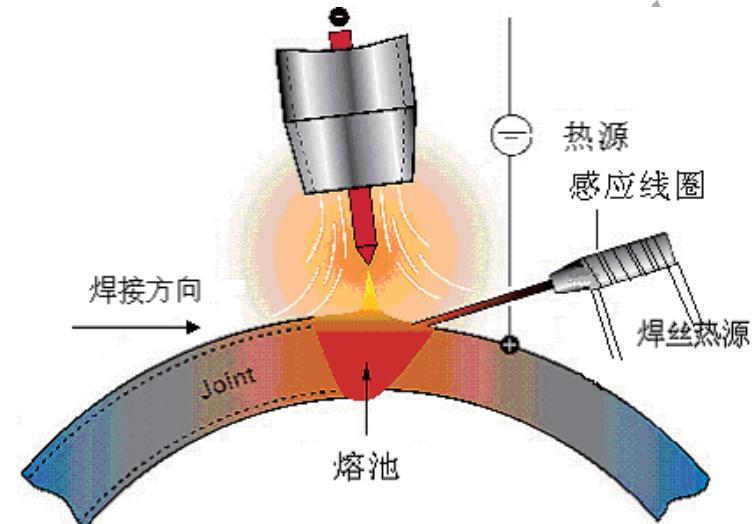
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4.2 高频感应加热热丝焊的优点

- 热丝效率高，加热速度快，可以消除传统电阻加热热丝TIG焊中的电弧磁偏吹现象。
- 运用高频感应加热焊丝，通过对高频输出电流的控制来控制焊丝温度。
- 可以通过改变输出振荡频率，控制感应加热的深度，高频加热可以更好地消除焊丝表面吸附的水分对焊缝的不利影响。
- 适用于各种金属材质的焊丝。

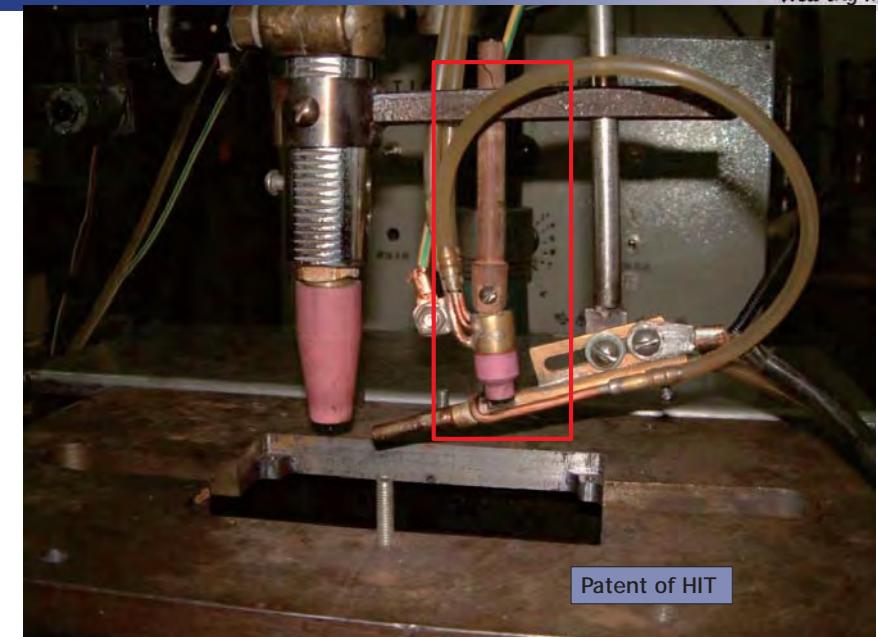
4. 2 高频感应加热热丝焊



Patent of HIT

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4.3 电弧加热热丝焊



Patent of HIT

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4.3 电弧加热热丝焊

热丝测温结果:

- 35A, 2000mm/min, 920°C
- 60A, 5000mm/min, 540°C
- 15A, 1300mm/min, 400°C

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4.3 电弧加热热丝焊应用



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4.3 电弧加热热丝焊

优点:

- 简单, 成本低 (电阻热丝设备20余万)
- 热丝效率很高
- 利用阴极清理作用, 去掉铝焊丝氧化膜
- 没有磁偏吹, 没有高频
- 适用于所有材质的焊丝, 特别是有色金属
- 热丝电流很小, 能耗低

不足:

- 有微弱弧光、氧化

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5. 热丝TIG焊的应用实例

- 热丝TIG焊由于具有高熔敷率的特点, 在焊接厚壁材料时以及窄间隙焊接时有着明显的优势。在海底管、油气输送管、核工业、压力容器及表面堆焊等领域中近年来有着广泛的应用。

表 1-2 手工和自动热丝 TIG 焊参数

序号	方法	接头类型	材料	厚度/mm	位置	电流/A	焊接速度/mm·min ⁻¹
A	手工	搭接	低碳钢	3.0	平焊	200	180
B	手工	角接	低碳钢	3.0	平焊	200	145
C	手工	角接	低碳钢	3.0	横立焊	200	175
D	自动	角接	奥氏体不锈钢	6.0	横立焊	210	130
E	自动	对接	奥氏体不锈钢	6.0	平焊 第1道: 210 第2道: 210	180 180	180

注: 采用 60 度 V 形坡口, 1.0mm 钝边, 1.5mm 根部间隙

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5. 热丝TIG焊的应用实例

- 在化工、电站、压力容器等行业，经常使用中等或厚壁管道。由于对管道焊接有耐蚀性或机械性能要求，通常采用冷丝TIG焊或TIG焊打底，手工焊盖面焊接方式。采用热丝TIG焊后既能保证焊缝性能，又可保证高生产率要求。

表 1-3 不锈钢热丝 TIG 横焊工艺

焊 接 位 置	接头尺寸 ^a	焊 道 数 ^b	焊接参数 ^c						热丝电 流 ^g	送丝速 度 ^h	电 压 ⁱ	
			焊接电流 ^d		脉冲 ^e		焊接速 度 ^f				V ⁿ	
			I ₁ /A ^j	I ₂ /A ^j	T _p /S ^j	T _g /S ^j	mm/min ^k	A×V ^l	mm/min ^m			
横 焊 ^o		1 ^p	160 ^r	120 ^r	0.3 ^r	0.5 ^r	90 ^r	—	500 ^r	10 ^r		
		2 ^p	280 ^r	200 ^r	0.5 ^r	0.7 ^r	130 ^r	—	900 ^r	12 ^r		
		其 余 ^o	220 ^r	160 ^r	0.4 ^r	0.4 ^r	110 ^r	90~120A ^r	800 ^r	10 ^r		
		余 ^o	380 ^r	330 ^r	0.6 ^r	0.6 ^r	150 ^r	(2~4V) ^r	1800 ^r	12 ^r		
立 焊 ^o		1 ^p	200 ^r	70 ^r	0.3 ^r	0.3 ^r	60 ^r	—	500 ^r	11 ^r		
		2 ^p	280 ^r	100 ^r	0.5 ^r	0.6 ^r	100 ^r	—	900 ^r	12 ^r		
		其 余 ^o	220 ^r	160 ^r	0.4 ^r	0.4 ^r	80 ^r	90~120A ^r	800 ^r	11 ^r		
		余 ^o	380 ^r	230 ^r	0.6 ^r	0.6 ^r	130 ^r	(2~4V) ^r	1800 ^r	12 ^r		

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1.3 TOPTIG技术



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Video of hot-wire TIG welding



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开发背景

- 目前的机器人焊接多使用MAG焊或电阻点焊,它顺应了现代工业生产的高效率、强环境适应性以及高工作强度的要求。
- 传统的TIG焊机器人,焊丝与电极几乎成90°,即与工件近似平行。其缺点是:焊枪端部体积大、定位可靠性差。送丝装置决定了焊枪只能朝一个方向焊接。
- 当焊接方向改变时,焊枪方向需要借助机器人的第六轴来控制。

受上述限制, TIG焊和等离子弧焊机器人多为不加焊丝

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开发背景

提高机器人焊接速度

研制出适合焊接机器人的紧凑焊枪

不抑制机器人焊接性能的发挥

自动更换电极,方便操作



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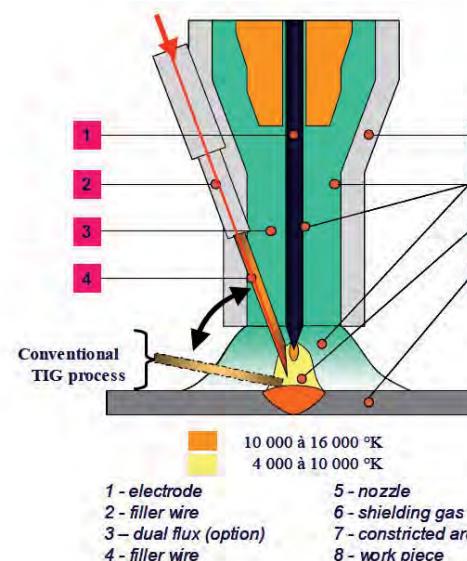


常规TIG填丝焊接机器人

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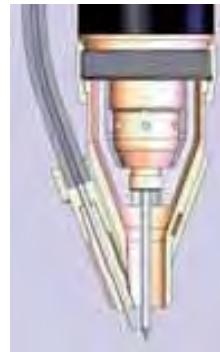
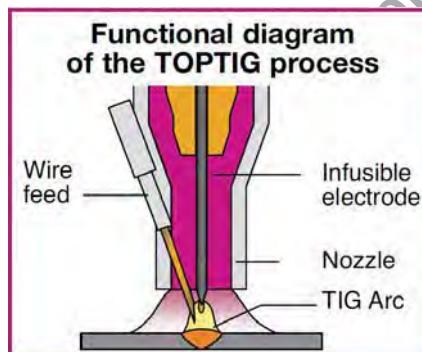
原理



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- 法国SAF公司开发，专利
- 关键部件是与送丝系统一体化设计的焊枪
- 送丝嘴穿过保护气喷嘴与电极大约成 20° 角，事实上，焊丝与电极锥体平行。这样，焊丝穿过电弧中最热的区域从而获得很高的熔敷效率。



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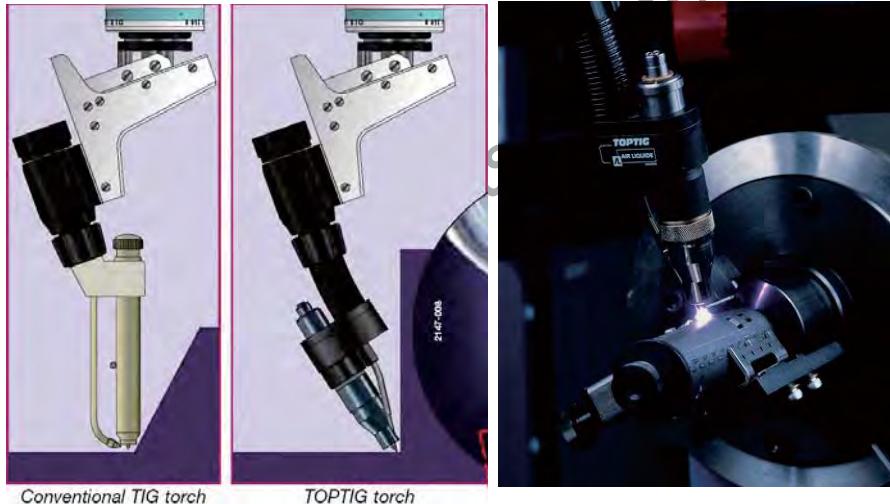
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TOPTIG技术特点

- TOPTIG焊枪更像MAG焊枪
 - 焊枪的朝向不再重要；
 - 电极到工件的距离也不再特别敏感，因为焊丝熔进了焊缝；
 - 焊丝尖端固定在喷嘴上，无需调整焊丝角度和位置。
- 这种构造形式导致了一种非常特殊的、类似MAG焊短路过渡和颗粒过渡的过渡模式
 - 填充金属与工件在电弧边缘连续接触，填充金属与工件之间形成的液态金属桥
 - 电弧熄灭以后，焊丝末端仍然保持尖锐的形状，从而使得下次起弧更加可靠。
 - 搅动熔池，从而有效防止焊缝产生气孔或未熔合
- 减小了焊枪的总体尺寸、加强了机器人焊接时对于复杂焊接结构的可达性

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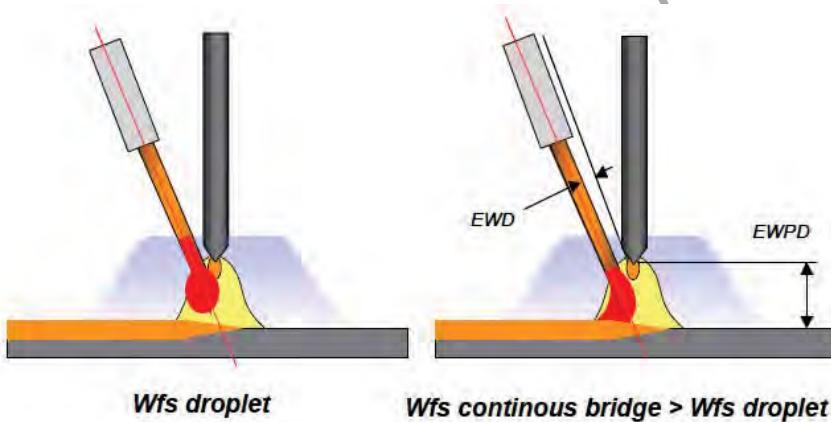
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熔滴过渡



Two possible transfer modes depending on wire feeder speed

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Uninterrupted metal bridge transfer

- When the wire feed speed and the arc fusion energy reach equilibrium, a continuous contact is established between the melted filler metal and the workpiece.
- The video snapshots shown in Figure 4 have been obtained using a laser strobe vision system that completely eliminates the arc radiation effect from images. They are representative of complete welding cycle from arc strike to slope down and arc vanishing.

Uninterrupted metal bridge transfer

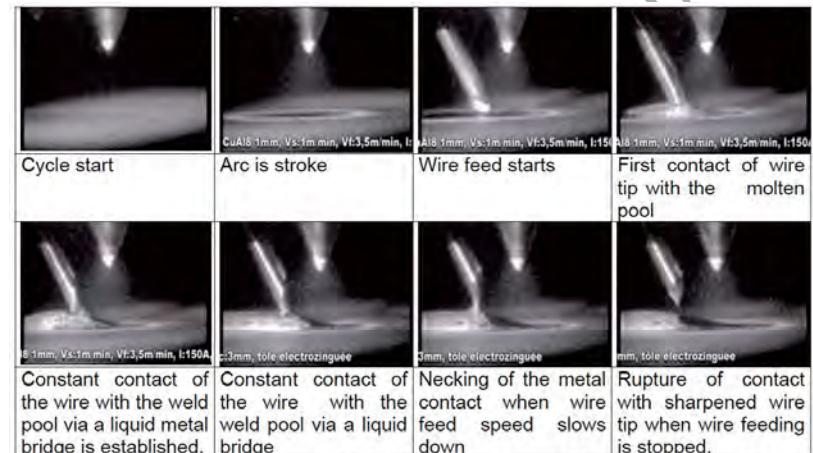


Figure 4 Continuous bridge metal transfer mode during one complete welding cycle
Galvanized plate, CuAl8 wire Ø1 mm (0.040")
I=150A, WFS=3.5 m/min (138 in/min), WS=1 m/min (40 in/min), t=3 mm (1/8")

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Droplet metal transfer

- Starting with the formation of a droplet at the end of the wire tip; this droplet grows until it is detached by gravity and surface tension effect. This mode is similar to a short arc transfer in MIG welding
- Advantages:
 - It improves weld pool degassing and produces a fine and regular bead microstructure by forcing weld pool oscillations with repetitive droplet contact on the liquid surface.
 - It extends the system operation range to lower amperage and WFS values
 - It produces larger weld beads.

Droplet metal transfer



Figure 5 Droplet metal transfer mode during one complete welding cycle
Galvanized steel, Ø1 mm (0.040") CuSi3 wire
I=140 A, WFS=2 m/min (79 in/min), TS=1 m/min (40 in/min), t=3 mm (1/8")

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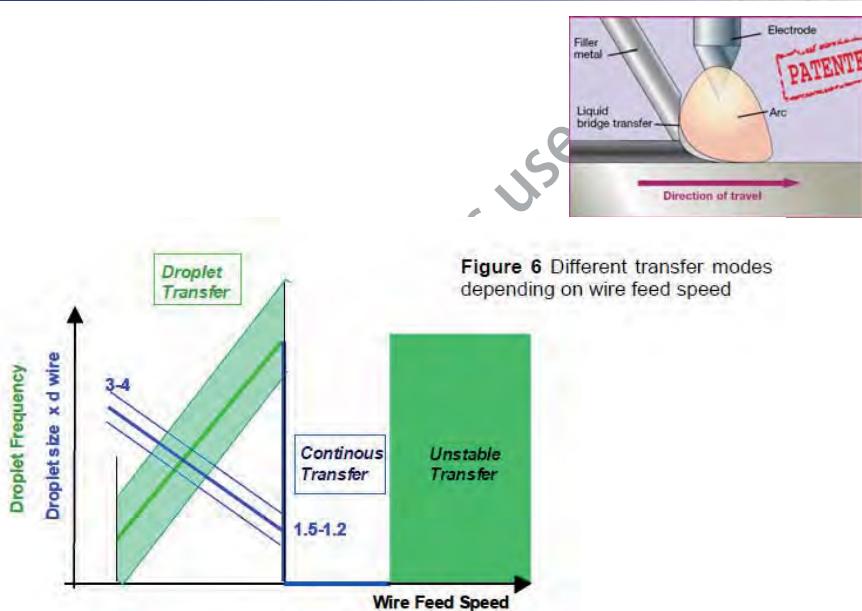


Figure 6 Different transfer modes depending on wire feed speed

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Travel speeds and appearance of weld

- On plate up to 3 mm thick, the TOPTIG process gives travel speeds near or even greater than those obtained with the MIG process.
- The quality and appearance of the weld beads are exceptional, as the TIG process does not generate spatter: so no finishing work is needed after welding.

Assembly	Position	Plate thickness	TOPTIG		MIG	
			Current	Speed	Current	Speed
Galvanized steel braze welding	lap joint	0.8 / 1.5 mm	110 A	1.3 m/min	100 A / 18 V	1.1 m/min
Electro-galvanized steel braze welding	lap joint	1.0 / 1.0 mm	180 A	1.8 m/min	140 A / 20 V	1.1 m/min
Unalloyed steel welding	lap joint	1.0 / 1.0 mm	150 A	1.0 m/min	120 A / 20 V	0.9 m/min
Stainless steel welding	lap joint	1.5 / 1.5 mm	210 A	1.7 m/min	140 A / 18 V	0.8 m/min

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TOPTIG技术优点

- 这种特殊的送丝方式使得TOPTIG工艺能够达到甚至超过MIG的焊接速度。该工艺仍然保留了TIG的基本特征，因此焊接过程中没有任何飞溅及噪音。
- 和传统的TIG焊接机器人相比，该新工艺的另一个显著特点是，借助这种特殊的送丝方式，焊接过程中不再用考虑送丝的朝向问题，因而可以象MIG一样适用于所有焊接位置。
- 该工艺适合于3毫米以下厚度薄板件的装配，无论碳钢或是不锈钢。
- 最主要的应用是当对焊缝质量有很高的要求时，比如汽车业中的半可视件，装饰件，化工和食品机械等。
- 脉动送丝

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焊接碳钢推荐的工艺参数

Joint configuration	Gap (mm)	TOPTIG welding performance on carbon Steel				Recommended Gas EN 439
		0.8 mm	1.0 mm	2.0 mm	3.0 mm	
Lap joint	0	1.0 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	1.0 m/min.	0.6 m/min.	
	0.5		1.0 m/min.	0.9 m/min.	0.6 m/min.	
T joint	0	1.0 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	1.0 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
	0.5		1.0 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
Corner joint	0	0.8 m/min.	1.5 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
	0.5		1.3 m/min.	0.9 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
Butt joint	0	0.8 m/min.	0.8 m/min.	0.6 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
	0.5		0.6 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	0.4 m/min.	

Good operating window

Restricted operating window, to be confirmed by test with customer components

Outside industrial operating conditions

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TOPTIG welding performance on stainless steel						
Joint configuration	Gap (mm)	Operating window**				Recommended Gas EN 439
		0.8 mm	1.0 mm	2.0 mm	3.0 mm	
Lap joint	0	1.2 m/min.	1.5 m/min.	1.5 m/min.	0.9 m/min.	 <p>For austenitic stainless steel: • ARCAL 10 (Ar + H₂) / R1 • ARCAL 11 (Ar + He + H₂) / R1 • ARCAL 15 (Ar + H₂) / R1</p>
	0.5	0.6 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	1.3 m/min.	0.8 m/min.	
	1		1.0 m/min.	1.2 m/min.		
T joint	0	1.0 m/min.	1.0 m/min.	0.7 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	 <p>For ferritic stainless steel: • ARCAL 1 (Ar) / I1 • ARCAL 32 (Ar + He) / I3 • ARCAL 37 (Ar + He) / I3</p>
	0.5		0.8 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
Corner joint	0	1.0 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	0.8 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	 <p>For ferritic stainless steel: • ARCAL 1 (Ar) / I1 • ARCAL 32 (Ar + He) / I3 • ARCAL 37 (Ar + He) / I3</p>
	0.5		1.0 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	
Butt joint	0	1.4 m/min.	1.2 m/min.	1.0 m/min.	0.5 m/min.	 <p>For ferritic stainless steel: • ARCAL 1 (Ar) / I1 • ARCAL 32 (Ar + He) / I3 • ARCAL 37 (Ar + He) / I3</p>
	0.5	1.2 m/min.	1.0 m/min.	0.6 m/min.		

Good operating window Restricted operating window, to be confirmed by test with customer components Outside industrial operating conditions

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设备

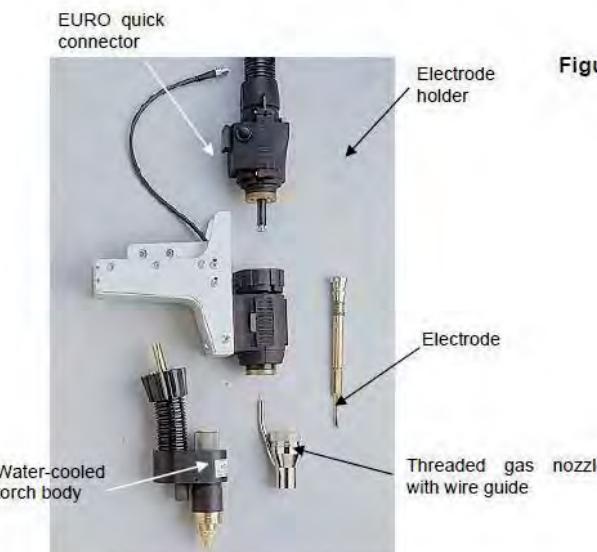


Figure 14: TOPTIG with push pull wire drive torch detail

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parameter	W1	D	R1
current	increase decrease	increase decrease	decrease increase
arc voltage (EWPD)	increase decrease	decrease increase	decrease increase
wire feed speed	decrease increase	decrease increase	increase decrease
welding speed	decrease increase	decrease increase	decrease increase

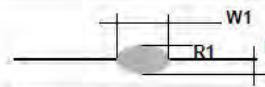


Table 2 Parameters influence on bead morphology

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Stainless steel components for the nuclear industry

The compactness of the torch allows good access notably for root penetration. These applications must be free from cracks or porosity, in accordance with TOPTIG process quality.

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Aeronautic and aerospace industry



Turbojet engine
compressor blades
or exhaust nozzle

A modern turbojet engine is composed of 40% Titanium alloys and 40% Nickel alloys on which TOPTIG gives excellent results. In manufacturing and repair, welding is a challenge to eliminate micro-fissuring, centre-line cracking or solidification cracking.



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1.4 双钨极TIG焊

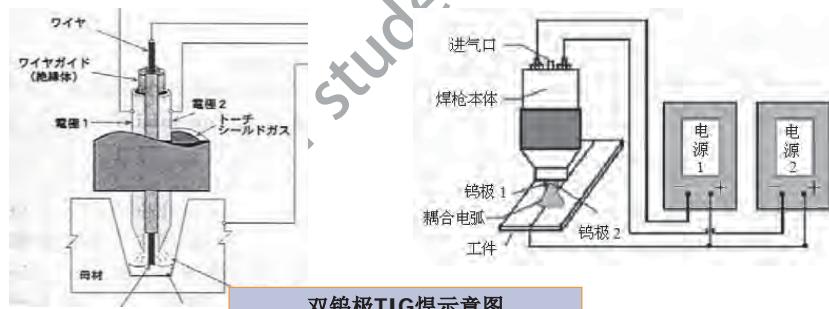
1.4 Twin electrode TIG welding



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- 由日本科研人员在1998年首先提出。
- 两根钨极共同安装在焊枪的喷嘴中，钨极端部加工成尖角，钨极间相互绝缘，各自连接独立的电流通路，电流可以单独控制。
- 由于是在传统的TIG焊接的基础上，采用了两根电极和独立的电源系统，因此称为双钨极TIG焊（Twin-Electrode TIG Welding, TETW）

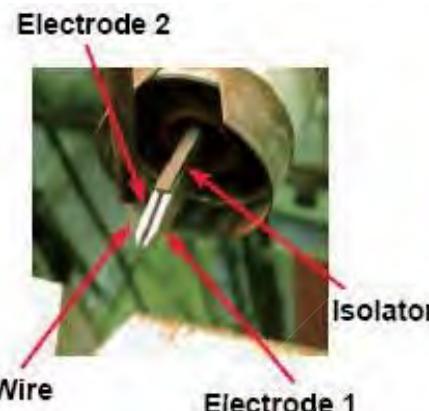


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双钨极TIG焊特点

- 提高了熔敷速度：焊枪采用双钨极独立电源供电，平焊和立焊时的熔敷速度可分别达到50g/min和34.8g/min，比传统氩弧焊提高20%；
- 坡口的适应性强：X型坡口仅需40°左右，比埋弧焊坡口横截面积减小了15%，从而减少了所需的熔敷金属量；
- 焊接过程稳定：相对于传统的埋弧焊或熔化极电弧焊，双钨极氩弧焊具有更加稳定的焊接过程；
- 焊缝表面成型好：由于采用的是非熔化极，焊缝表面成形良好，不用背面清根及焊后打磨等工序。

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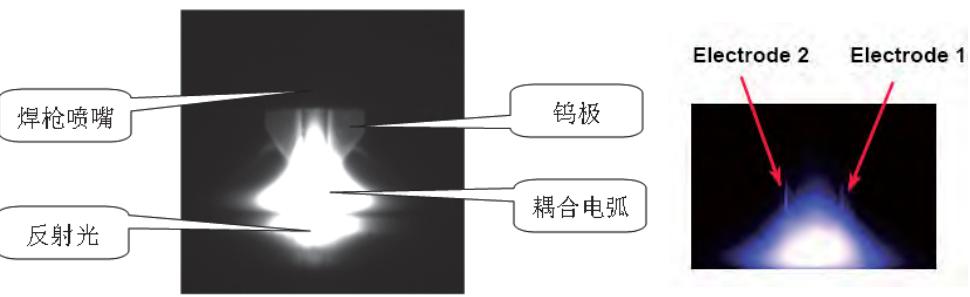


双钨极氩弧焊枪实物

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电弧物理特性

- 双钨极TIG焊接中的两个钨极电弧相互作用，形成耦合电弧，电弧在两钨极间出现弧体最高峰。
- 耦合电弧（coupling arc）是指两电弧相互作用结合为一体并统一作用于工件

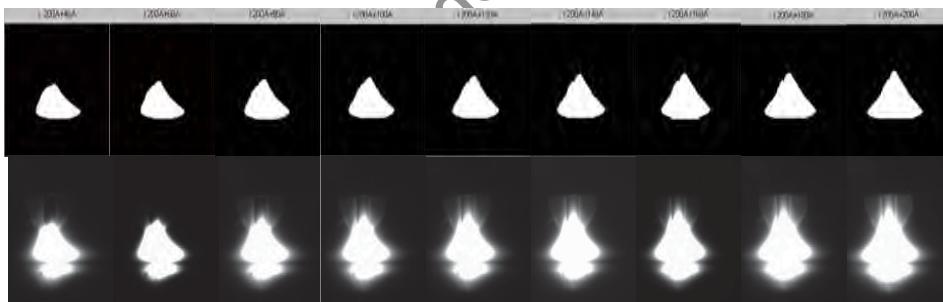


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电弧形态照片

- 不同的电流组合对耦合电弧体形态产生了很大的影响。在200A+40A组合下，耦合电弧出现了明显的偏转，且偏向于小电流一侧；随着电流的逐渐增大，这种偏转的情况逐渐减弱，直到两侧电流相同时，电弧偏转现象消失。将焊接电流大小颠倒，耦合电弧偏转随之反向。很显然，这种偏转现象是两钨极承载的电流不一致造成的。

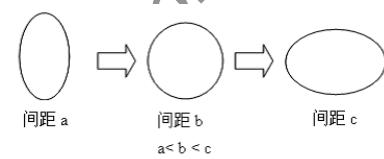


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电弧压力

- 钨极间距a、b、c依次增大，则耦合电弧压力二维分布呈现出“椭圆”“圆形”“椭圆”的变化状态。
- 如果间距继续增大，两电弧间的相互作用力将不断的减小以至两弧逐渐分离，则椭圆形的压力分布也将随之逐渐分离，形成“哑铃形”，并最终形成两个独立的压力分布。

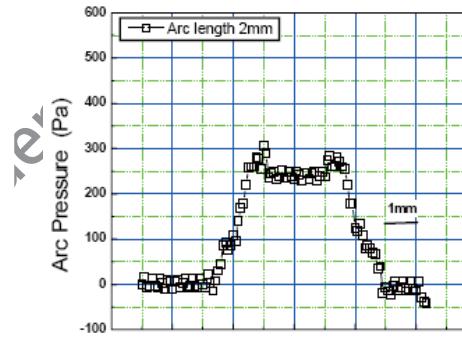
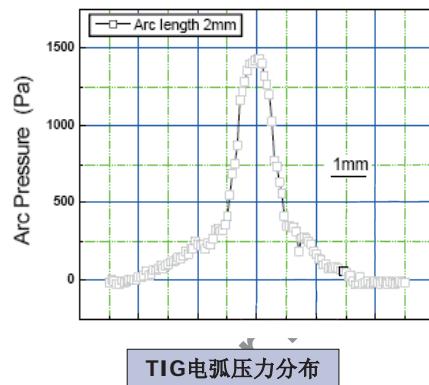


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电弧压力

- 耦合电弧的电弧压力分布明显不同于传统氩弧焊电弧，随着钨极间距的变化，分布形式脱离了中心对称的分布形式。

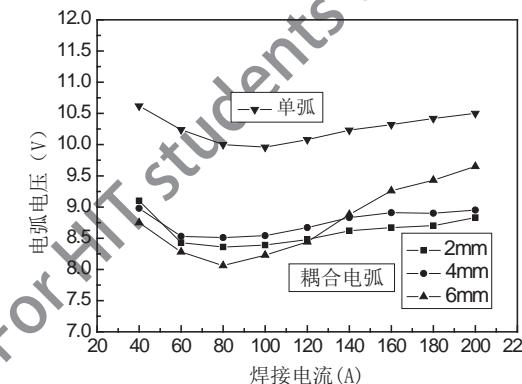


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电弧静特性

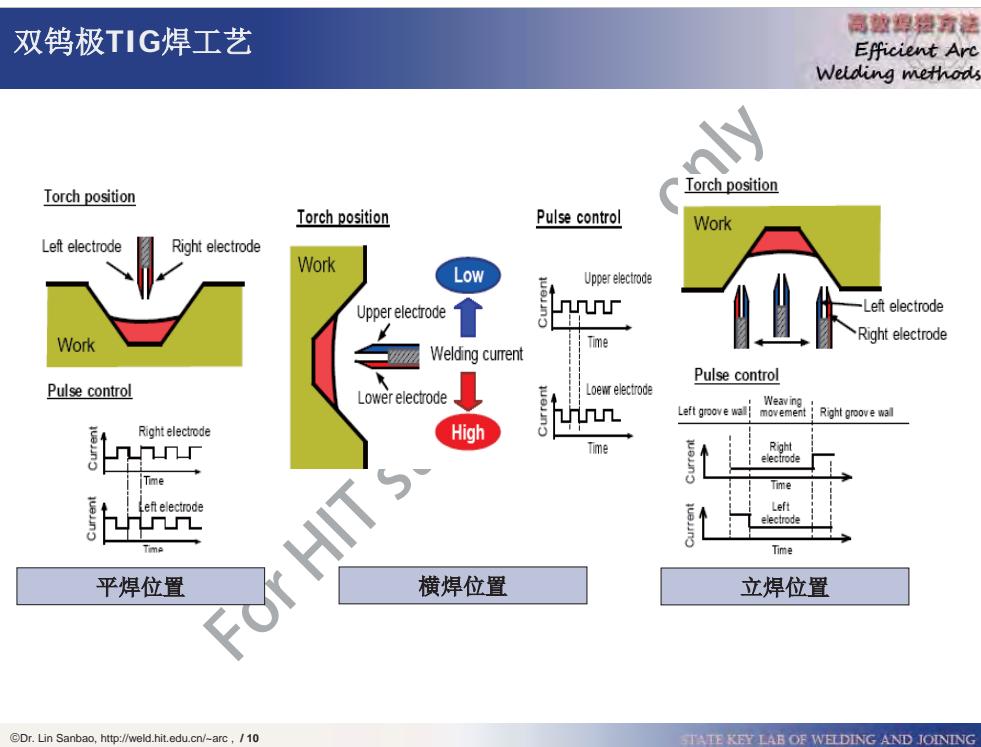
- 耦合电弧在相同电流下的电压均低于单弧。
- 产生这种现象的原因是耦合电弧中两个电弧均在另一个电弧的电离气氛内燃烧，电弧空间的电离度高于相同电流下的单弧，电弧不需要更大的电压来完成带电粒子的传输，形成了电弧电压的降低。



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双钨极TIG焊工艺



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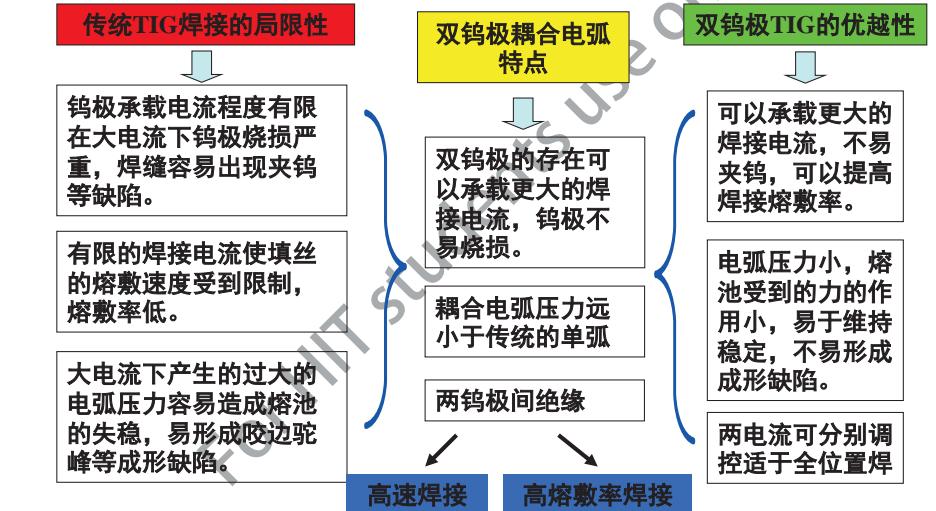
双钨极TIG高速焊接



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双钨极TIG焊为什么高效



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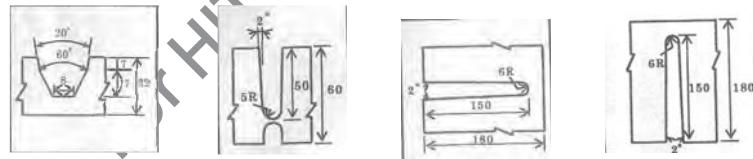
双钨极TIG高速焊接



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序号	焊接工况	材料	总焊接电流(A)	焊接电压(V)	行走速度(cm/min)	熔敷率(g/min)
1	碳钢厚板平焊	SM490	700	11-13	10	90
2	窄间隙平焊	SF340A	360-500	10-11	10	16-34
3	窄间隙横焊	SQV2A	300-600	9-12	10-16	17-23
4	窄间隙立向上焊	SM490	300-600	10-11	6	18-27



1

2

3

4

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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

1.5 Variable polarity plasma arc welding (VPPAW)

1.5 变极性等离子弧焊

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For HUT students use only

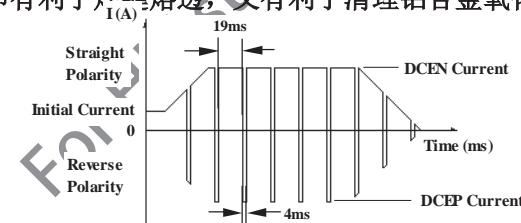


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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

1. VPPAW原理

- VPPAW (Variable Polarity Plasma Arc Welding) 变极性等离子弧焊
- 是等离子弧焊的一种
- 功率密度: $5 \times 10^8 - 5 \times 10^{10} \text{W/m}^2$
- 工作在小孔焊接模式(Keyhole welding)
- 正极性电流(DCEN Current)幅值、反极性电流(DCEP Current)幅值、一个周波内正反极性电流持续时间的比例可以分别独立调节，即有利于焊缝熔透，又有利于清理铝合金氧化膜

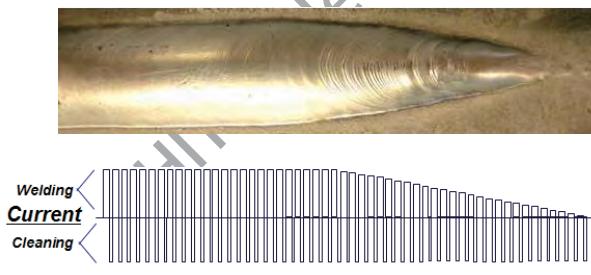


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STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

1. VPPAW原理

- 比常规TIG焊能够更加有效的去除氧化膜，以及表面的油污和污染，更好的防止氢溶解，消除气孔、夹渣等焊接缺陷
- 正负半波幅值可独立调节
- 正负半波时间可独立调节
- 钨极烧损最小



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2. 特点：出色的性能

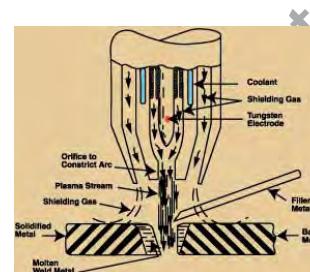
- 焊缝内部缺陷少，如气孔、夹渣等
 - 在小孔型等离子弧焊接过程中，等离子弧以及离子气流穿过小孔起着一定的冲刷作用，在其它焊接方法中残留在熔化金属中生成气孔的气体会被等离子弧以及离子气流通过小孔带走，夹渣也同样被冲刷掉。
- 可焊厚度范围宽
 - 大厚度铝合金一次焊接，单面焊双面成形，从而可以减少焊道的数量，避免铝合金接头性能降低；
- 焊后工件变形小
 - 由于等离子弧熔透能力强，加热集中，熔化区域小，而且小孔型焊接对工件正、反面加热均匀，减少了焊后工件的挠曲变形，与TIG焊相比工件的挠曲变形明显减小。

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1. VPPAW原理

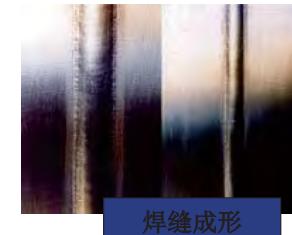
- VPPA最适合于铝合金焊接，目前已经实现单道焊接铝合金厚度达25.4mm；
- 实际生产中通常采用立向上焊工艺，既有利于焊缝的正面成形，又有利于熔池中氢的逸出，减少气孔缺陷，因此被称为“零缺陷焊接”。
- 有效利用等离子束流所具有的高能量密度、高射流速度、强电弧力的特性，实现铝合金中厚板单面一次焊双面自由成形。



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焊缝成形



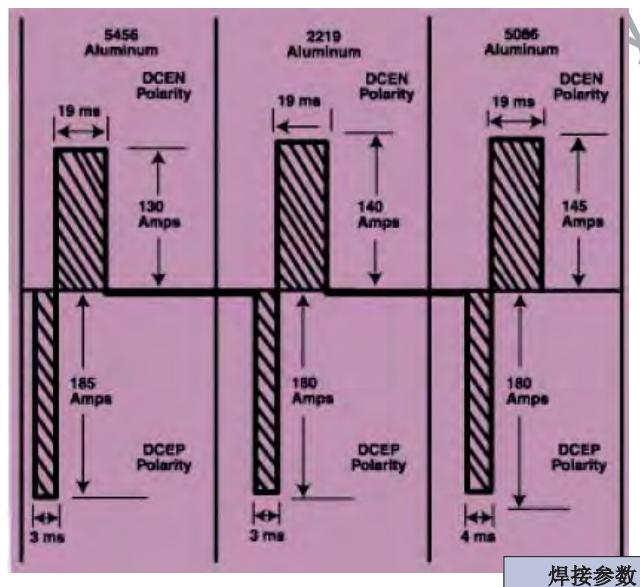
2. 特点：出色的性能

- 焊缝机械性能高
 - 等离子弧焊质量在一定程度上，要高于其他弧焊方法的焊接质量，焊缝机械性能好，而且焊缝变形较小。
- 效率高、成本低
 - 对于厚板焊接，减少焊道层数；
 - 焊缝内部无气孔、夹渣等缺陷少，减少了焊后检验工作和修补工作量；
 - 对油污的敏感性小，焊前准备工作量少
- 广泛应用于航天运载火箭贮箱环纵缝的焊接中(2014、2219、2195)。

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3. 焊接铝合金典型的焊接参数



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5. VPPA焊接设备



Liburdi, 加拿大



AMET, 美国



陈树君教授, 北工大

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4. 应用

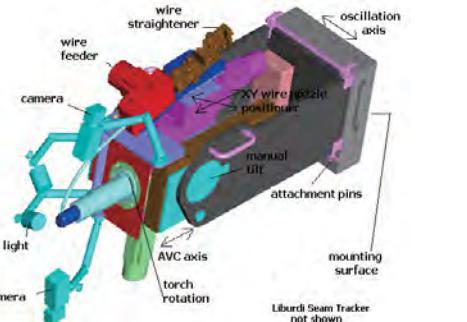
- 1978年, 美国NASA宇航局马歇尔宇航中心决定变极性等离子弧焊工艺部分取代钨极氩弧焊工艺焊接航天飞机外贮箱。航天飞机外贮箱材料为2219铝合金, 共焊接了6400m焊缝, 经100% X射线检测, 未发现任何内部缺陷, 焊接质量比TIG多层焊明显提高。
- 美国的NASA和波音公司已经将此技术应用在航天飞机外燃料箱和火箭壳体的变截面(8-16.5mm)环缝焊接生产中, 在固态火箭发动机的排气管元件焊接生产中也得到了应用。



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5. VPPA焊接系统

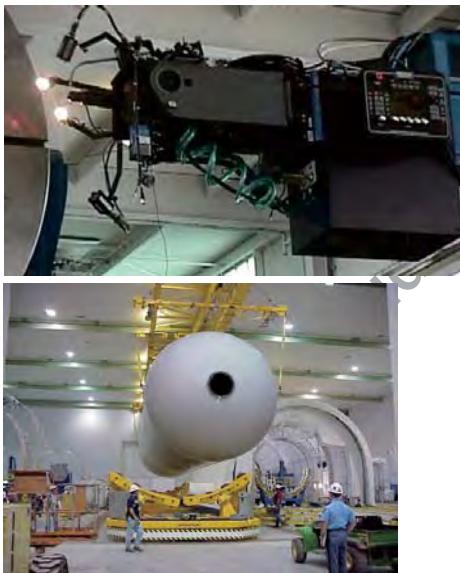
- 焊接电源
- 焊接控制器
- 焊接机头
- 环缝焊接系统
- 纵缝焊接系统
- 工装



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5. Liburdi



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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

5. 北工大



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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

5. AMET



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6. 焊接技术

- 小孔Keyhole形成的稳定性
- 焊接工艺参数多，相互影响
 - Welding current(DCEN, DCEP, Tp), arc length, plasma gas, protective gas, welding speed
- 间隙和错边的影响
- 质量控制
 - 间隙变化：自适应控制
 - 弧长变化：AVC
 - 散热条件变化：熔透控制
- 与FSW结合出现的问题

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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

6. 哈工大VPPA技术的研究情况

- “八五”期间，进行了LF6、LD10铝合金平板（3mm、6mm、10mm）焊接工艺试验。
- “九五”期间，与航天一院703所联合开展了变极性等离子焊接技术研究。
- 2004-2006, 149厂
- 2006, 529厂
- 2008, 529厂
- 2008-2009, 149.....

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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

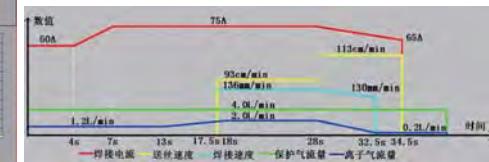
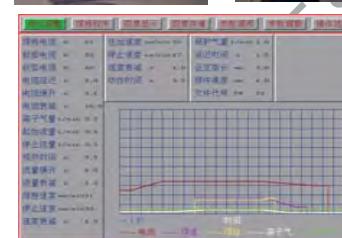
- 焊接电流对焊缝成形的影响
- 焊接速度对焊缝成形的影响
- 喷嘴到工件距离对焊缝成形的影响
- 离子气流量对焊缝成形的影响
- 送丝对焊缝成形的影响
- 起弧过程的研究
- 焊接工艺参数对小孔稳定性的影响
- 收弧坑的研究

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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

- 设备平台



STATE KEY LAB OF WELDING AND JOINING

(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

3
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试板焊接



焊道正面



焊道背面



正面

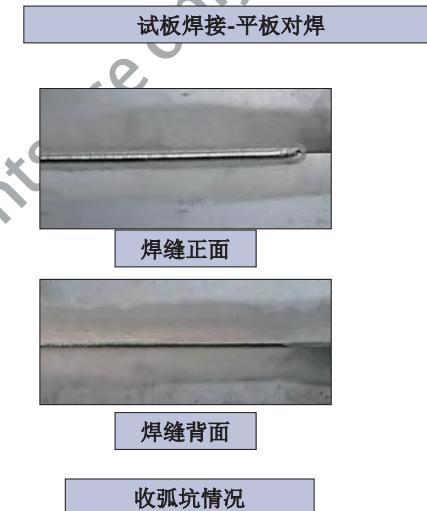
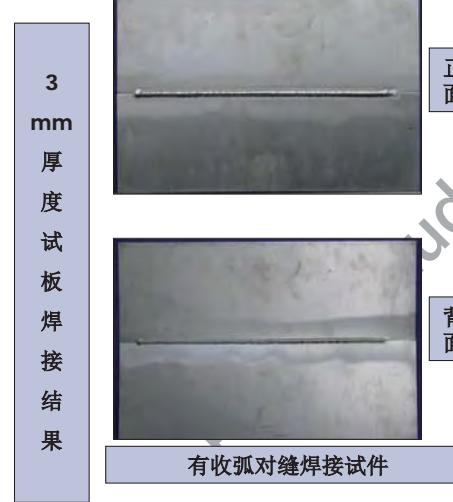


背面

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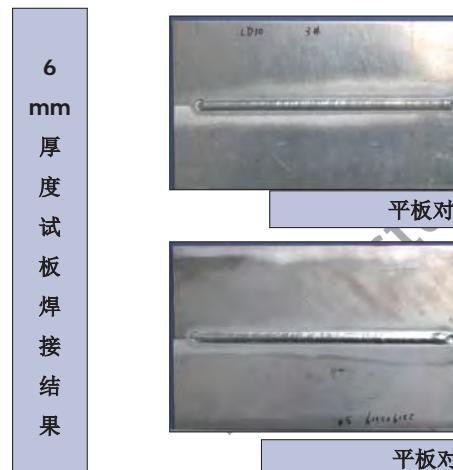
(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究



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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究



试板焊接-平板对焊

平板对焊试件（有收弧，板材LD10）

平板对焊试件（有收弧，板材2219）

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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

6 mm 厚度试板焊接结果



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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

6 mm 厚度试板焊接结果

试板焊接-收弧情况



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(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

试板焊接-接头强度测试

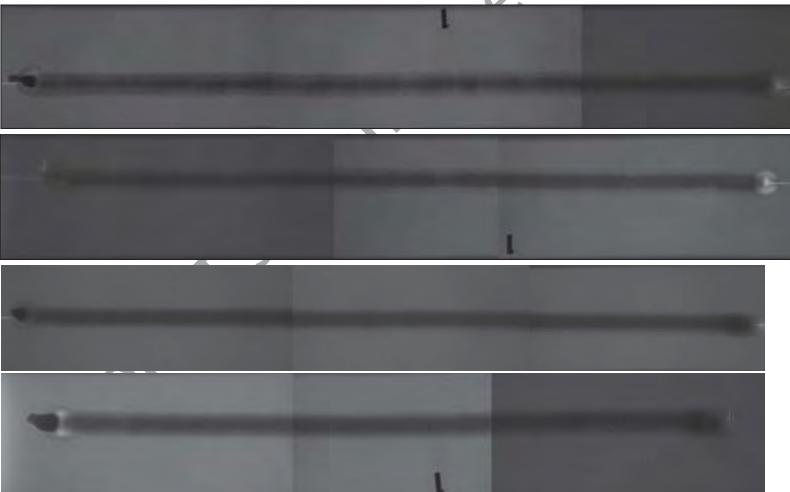
机械性能	试板条件：2219，厚度6mm，平板对接					
	焊丝条件：ER2319，直径1.6mm；试件条件：拉伸标准试件					
试件	母材应力	最大负载	最大应力	延伸率	强度系数	
1	430 MPa	19.7 kN	264.6MPa	16.2%	61.5%	
2	430 MPa	20.1 kN	266.0MPa	15.4%	61.9%	

1) 去除了焊缝的加强高后所做拉伸：将试板加工成5mm厚，宽15mm的拉伸试件，即去除了焊缝的加强高后做常温拉伸。



(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

试板焊接-6mm厚度试板



(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

试板焊接-接头强度测试

编号	厚度	σ_b/MPa	$\delta_s/%$
6-1-1-1	6mm	281.0	4.0
6-1-1-2		279.5	4.0
6-1-1-3		281.5	4.0
6-1-1-4		281.5	4.0
6-1-1-5		281.5	4.0
平均		281.2	4.0

编号	厚度	σ_b/MPa	$\delta_s/%$
3-1-2-1	3mm	289.0	5.0
3-1-2-2		274.0	5.0
3-1-2-3		277.5	5.5
3-1-2-4		295.5	5.5
3-1-2-5		284.0	5.5
平均		284.0	5.3

2) 未去除焊缝的加强高所做拉伸：焊后的试板进行X光检查后做常温拉伸。

常温状态下焊接接头的强度系数分别为65.4%和66.1%(母材应力为430MPa)，接头延伸率为4%和5.3%。

(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

- 铝合金VPPA焊接获得稳定成形需要三个基本条件：起始穿孔熔池的可靠建立、穿孔熔池的动态保持和穿孔熔池液态金属的平衡流动。
- 最主要的参数有：焊接电流（包括 I_n 、 I_p 、 t_n 、 t_p ）、离子气流量、焊接速度、送丝量。必须有严格的匹配，并在焊接中保持数值的稳定性。
- 焊件对缝间隙、错边、散热条件的变化影响很大。
- 铝合金VPPA立焊焊缝成形稳定性远不如GTA焊接。要获得稳定的焊缝，必须有好的焊接规范、稳定的焊接工艺和严格的装备。
- 起弧非常重要。主要措施是需要有合适的参数缓升过程，以电流和离子气流量联合递增的效果最佳，形成一个合适的小孔，并顺利地转入随后的主焊接过程。小孔形成后需要掌握好行走、填丝的时刻。
- 对焊接参数的衰减能够实现收弧弧坑的填满，但在环缝最后搭接时要获得饱满的收弧焊缝需要有弧长高度的配合调节。
- 铝合金VPPA焊接冷热裂纹倾向小，未出现焊接裂纹。

(1) VPPA焊接工艺的研究

筒体环缝的焊接



缩比件筒体环缝焊接样件

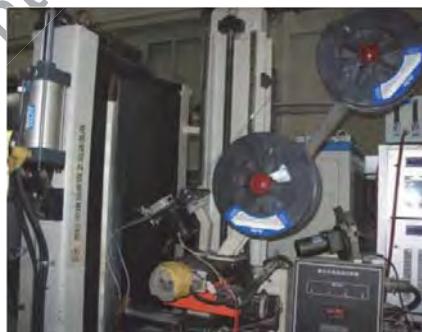
焊接 4 个样件。经过工厂打压试验，筒体耐压强度满足设计指标要求。

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(2) 双填丝VPPA焊接技术

- 自行设计了双丝送丝机头，调节灵活方便
- 会同529厂，在北京工业大学进行了实验研究
 - 送丝位置、双丝间距、焊接参数对成形的影响
 - 间隙和错边的影响



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(2) 双填丝VPPA焊接技术

● 背景需求:

- 目前VPPA焊接都是采用单丝填充，最理想的情况是熔化的金属（包括母材熔化和焊丝熔化）从穿孔熔池的两个侧壁均匀地流向后部。然而实际情况往往出现单侧流动，液态金属从一侧流到后部后不能与另一侧的金属良好融合，从而产生切割。

● 解决方案:

- 利用两个焊丝，在电弧前部成一定夹角同时等速送进，
- 把熔池的前端给电弧留出，有利于形成稳定的穿孔；
- 熔化的焊丝金属从两侧均匀向后部流动，有利于焊缝成形，避免切割。
- 解决VPPA对间隙和错边量敏感的问题

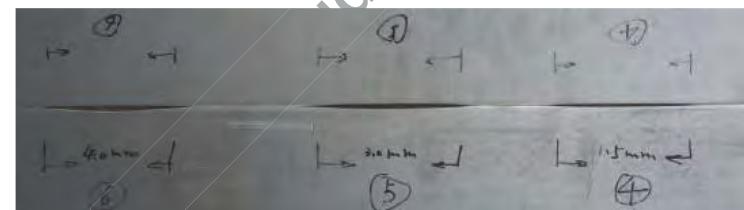
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(2) 双填丝VPPA焊接技术



5mm, LF6铝合金



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(2) 双填丝VPPA焊接技术



图 5.1 VPPA 单填丝焊接工艺在间隙为 0.8mm 时出现的切割现象



图 5.3 对接装配间隙为 1.5mm 时的焊缝成形

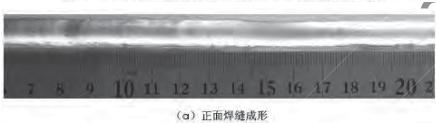


图 5.7 对接装配间隙为 4.0mm 错边量为 2.0mm 的焊缝成形



图 5.4 对接装配间隙为 3.0mm 的焊缝成形

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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



1.6 Keyhole TIG welding

1.6 匙孔TIG焊

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(2) 双填丝VPPA焊接技术

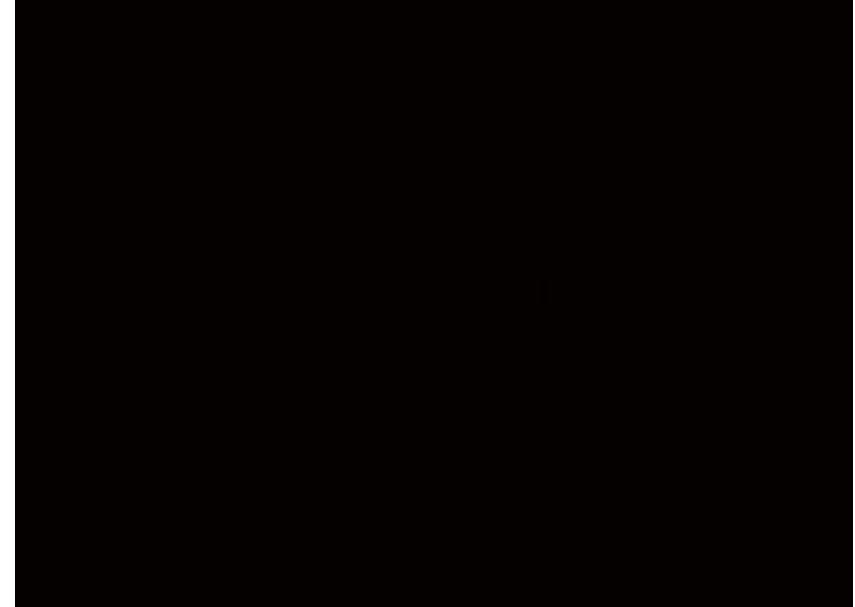
- 与单填丝VPPA立焊工艺相比,当两平板对接存在装配间隙或者错边量时,双填丝VPPA立焊工艺具有较为明显的优势。
 - 5.0 mm 厚LF6铝合金板对接装配间隙达到4.0 mm 而无装配错边量时仍然能实现焊缝成形
 - 两板对接装配间隙达到4.0 mm 同时装配错边量达到2.0mm 时也能实现焊缝成形

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Video of K-TIG

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



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1. 概述

- 匙孔TIG（Keyhole TIG welding，简称K-TIG）焊接技术是2000年左右出现的一种大电流TIG焊接新技术，由澳大利亚CSIRO开发



Laurie Jarvis

R&D Manager of K-TIG

Adelaide Area, Australia | Mechanical or Industrial Engineering

Current K-TIG

Previous CSIRO, MCI, Philips Holdings

[Send a message](#)

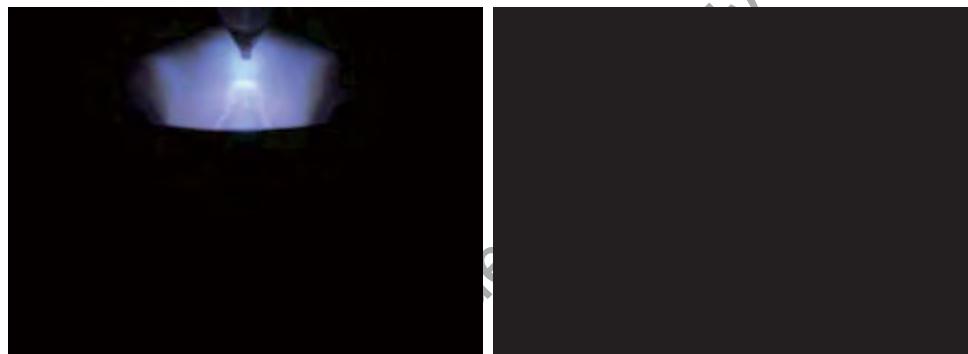
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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



Standard high current TIG welding

K-TIG welding

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- 选用的钨极直径都在6mm以上（常用直径为6.3~6.5mm，端头角度为60°），焊接电流达600~650A，电弧电压为16~20V，在如此高的规范参数作用下，电弧电磁收缩力大大提高，宏观表现为电弧挺直度、电弧力和穿透能力都显著增强。
- 焊接时，电弧深深地扎入到母材中去，将熔融的金属排挤到熔池四周侧壁，形成匙孔。
- 如果电弧压力、小孔侧壁金属蒸发形成的蒸汽反作用力以及液态金属表面张力与液态金属内部压力达到动态平衡，则小孔就会稳定存在。
- 随着电弧前进，熔池金属在电弧后方弥合并冷却凝固成焊缝，整个过程非常类似于等离子“小孔”焊接方法。

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高效焊接方法
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2. 设备

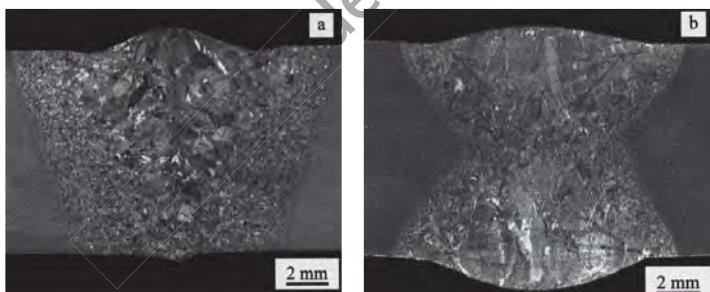
- 常规TIG焊接电源无法提供K-TIG焊接要求的高焊接电流，因此K-TIG焊接电源一般为特制设备，或者直接采用直流埋弧焊电源。但若采用埋弧焊电源，为保证焊接电弧稳定起弧和燃烧，必须对焊接电源进行改造，增加高频或高压模块；
- K-TIG焊接电流很大，焊枪对散热要求很高，必须具有强力冷却系统，并采用散热能力良好的冷却液；
- 由于K-TIG强大的电弧扰动，气流保护效果受到很大干扰，最好采用高纯保护气体并加大保护气流量，如果条件具备推荐采用双重气体保护。

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3. 应用

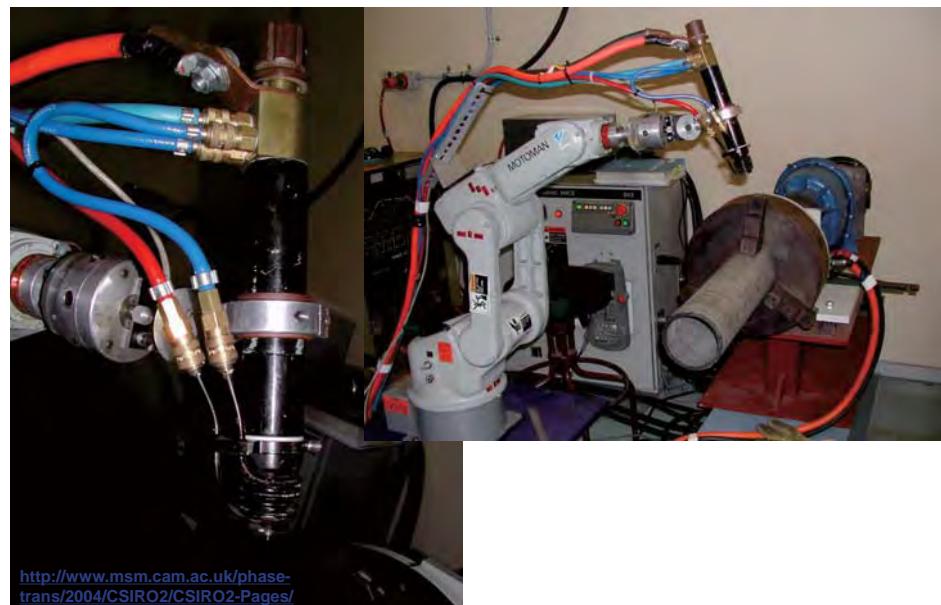
- 钛板材质为ASTM B265，厚度为12.7mm。采用传统TIG焊接，开双面V型坡口，坡口角度为60°，填充焊丝牌号为AWS A5.16 ERTi-1，直径为1.2mm，每面坡口填充三道；采用K-TIG焊接，不开坡口（I型坡口，无间隙）。焊前注意清理，焊中注意保护，K-TIG焊接焊枪保护气体采用高纯氩气（99.999%），拖罩和背面保护采用纯氩气（99.99%），常规TIG焊接一律采用纯氩气（99.99%）。



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Keyhole TIG welding --torch



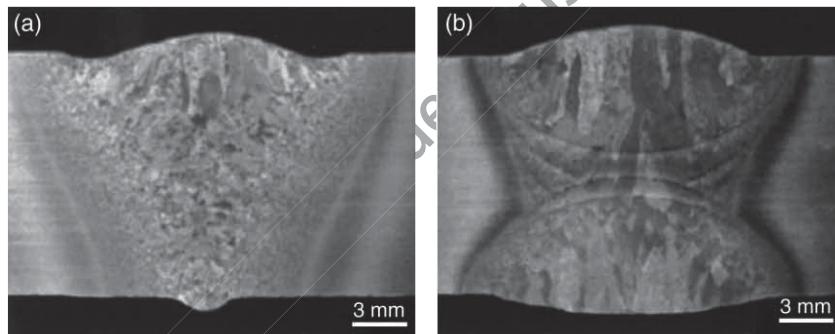
[http://www.msm.cam.ac.uk/phase-
trans/2004/CSIRO2/CSIRO2-Pages/](http://www.msm.cam.ac.uk/phase-trans/2004/CSIRO2/CSIRO2-Pages/)

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3. 应用

- 6mm 316L不锈钢K-TIG(左)和常规TIG(右)焊缝

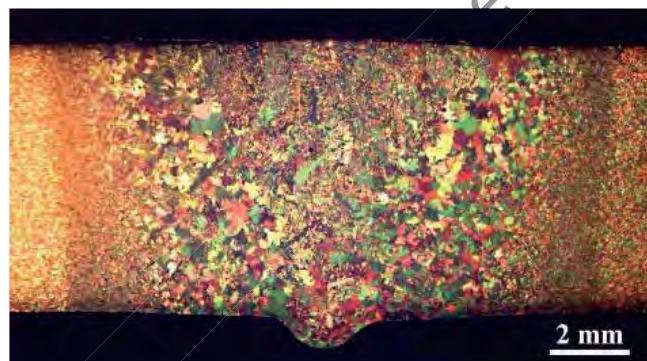


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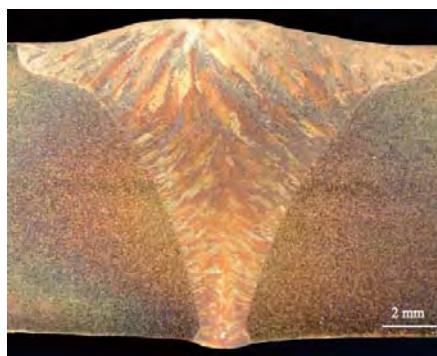
3. 应用

- 6.35mm厚Zr702锆合金板的K-TIG对接焊

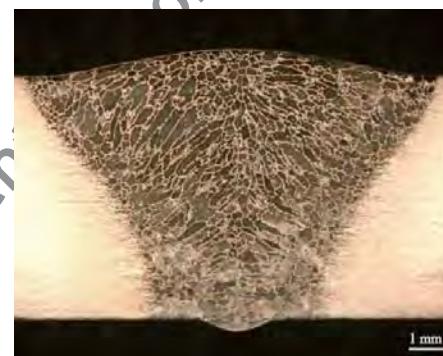


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10.5 MM THICK AISI 304 STAINLESS STEEL



6.5 MM THICK 3CR12

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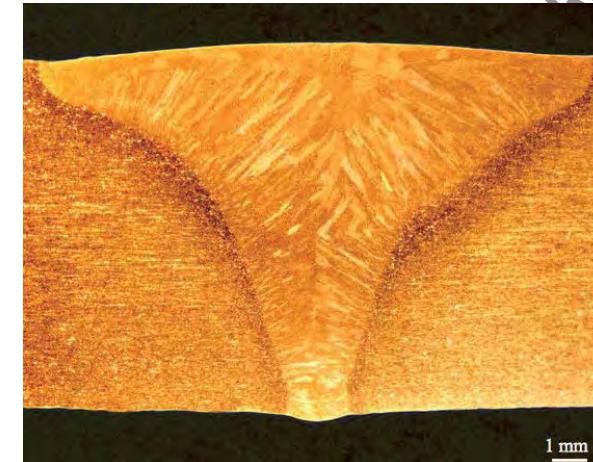
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4. Benefits

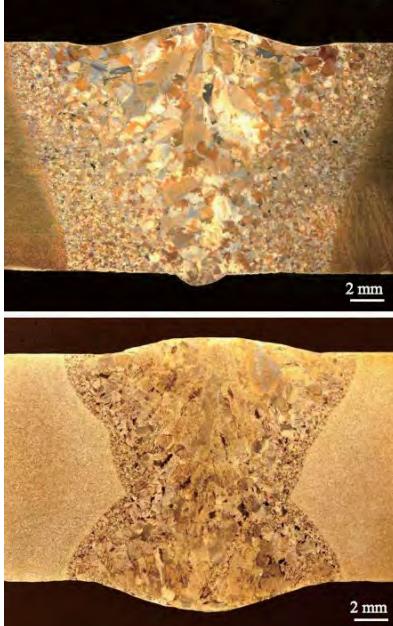
- No filler materials needed. This greatly reduces the chance of corrosion in the welded metals, as little or no foreign materials are being introduced;
- A Keyhole TIG weld is capable of welding 12mm thick stainless steel in a single welding pass. It does this at a speed of 300mm (12 inches) per minute, offering far greater productivity, and therefore profits, to companies using the K-TIG welding system.

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Macrograph of a keyhole GTA weld in 10 mm thick Inconel 718 plate (as-welded). Beraha's tint etchant.



Macrographs of keyhole GTA weld (top) and conventional GTA weld (bottom) in 13 mm thick ASTM B265 Grade 2-95a (CP titanium) plate. The conventional GTA weld was made using matching filler material, a double-V edge preparation and 6 welding passes.

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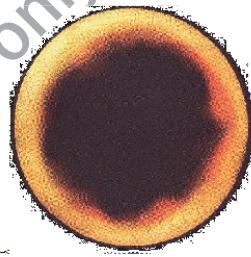


Macrographs of keyhole GTA welds in 13 mm thick ASTM B265 Grade 5-95a (Ti-6Al-4V) plate. The upper photo shows a single pass keyhole GTA weld while the lower has an additional dressing pass for improved bead profile.

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<http://website.lineone.net/~diverse/layer2/miabpr.htm>



1.7 Magnetically Impelled Arc Butt (MIAB) welding

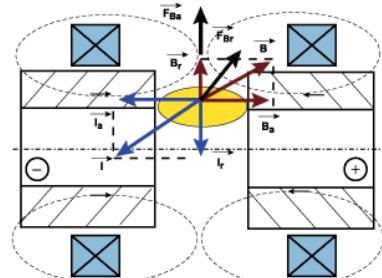
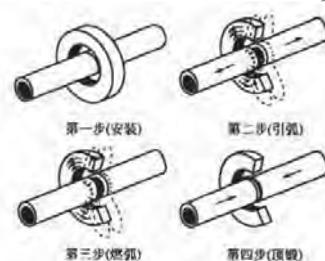
1.7 磁力旋转电弧焊

1. 概述

- 磁力旋转电弧焊又称为磁驱动旋转电弧对焊(Magnetically Impelled Arc Butt Welding, 简称为MIAB焊)。
- 这种焊接方法是20世纪70年代在欧洲问世的，现在已用于某些大批量部件的焊接生产。
- 在焊接时，电弧产生在两根管子的对接端之间，在磁场的驱动下沿着对接焊缝旋转，加热一定时间后进行顶锻。
- 这种方法是气体保护焊与压力焊相结合的产物，属于自动焊方法的一种。
- 主要用于焊接低碳钢和低合金钢材质、壁厚较薄的圆柱形或近似圆柱形的零件。如果工件不是圆柱形，至少应类似于圆柱形且两个工件的结合面形状和尺寸应相同，这种方法又称“磁弧焊”。

2. 原理

- 磁弧焊接过程示意图。首先将两个工件夹持到焊机上，然后两者相互靠近，直到刚好接触位置。利用高频放电装置引燃电弧，并立即将两个工件分开到一定距离以建立起稳定的电弧。接头外围电磁线圈产生的磁场使电弧沿着管端周长方向旋转。
- 适当时间后，施加顶锻压力，将两个工件压在一起，电弧熄灭，完成焊接。进行焊接之前，在控制器上对焊接顺序、每个阶段的时间及顶端压力等进行编程。每个焊接周期的总时间是很短的。



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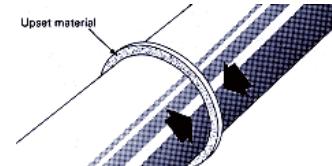
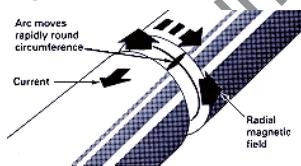
3. 特点

- 全自动、焊接速度快；
- 与电阻焊相比可节省大量能量；
- 可焊接薄壁材料，近期研发的技术也可焊厚壁管；
- 工件不需要旋转；
- 焊缝质量高，焊接变形小；
- 自熔焊，不需要填充材料。
- 焊接碳钢和合金钢时，不需要保护气。但实验表明，如果采用MIAB方法焊接不锈钢和有色金属和合金，则需要气体保护。
- 另外，有色金属较难在平焊位置焊接，因为熔化金属流淌到低端后，可能会熄灭电弧。

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- The components to be welded are rigidly clamped in the MIAB welding equipment, leaving a predetermined, small gap between their ends. In the first stage of the process, a DC arc is struck between the component ends. A static, radial magnetic field causes this arc to travel at high speed around the joint circumference, heating the component ends to a high temperature (see Fig. 1).
- Heating continues for a few seconds then, in the second stage, the components are brought together under a predetermined forging pressure (see Fig. 2). Any molten material is expelled from the joint and a solid phase weld is produced.



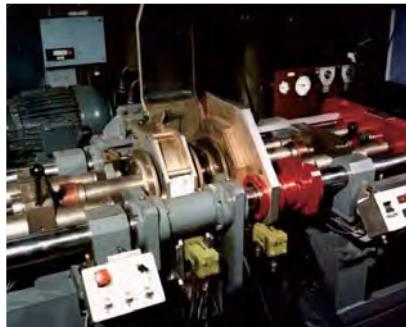
<http://www.twi.co.uk/technical-knowledge/faqs/process-faqs/faq-what-is-miab-welding/>

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4. 设备

英国DIVERSE的设备规格如下：

- 管径：10 ~ 200mm外径
- 壁厚：1 ~ 6 mm
- 焊接时间：20 mm直径的1秒；50 mm 直径，6 秒
- 材料：钢、铸钢、铸铁、锻钢、铝合金、不锈钢、铜
- 焊接电流：最大1200 A
- 顶锻力：最大100 kN



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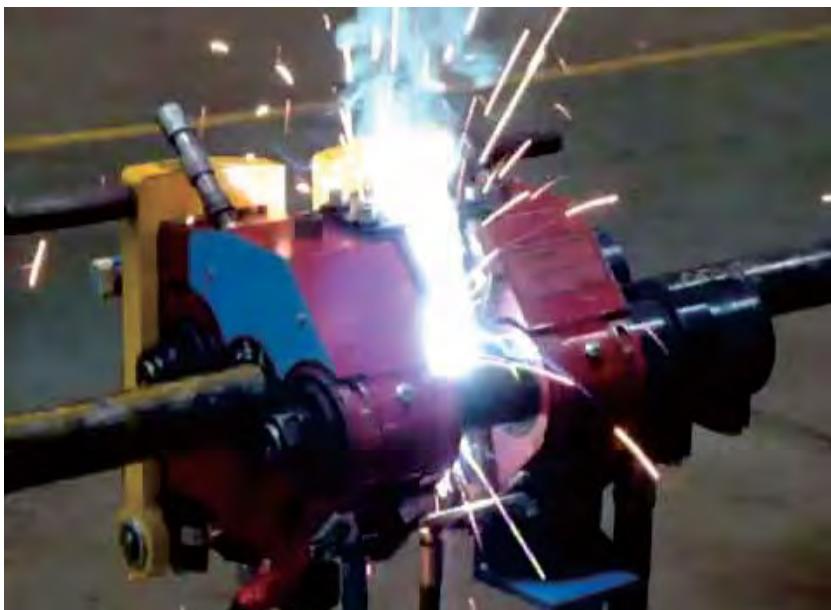
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高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Magnetic Impelled Arc Butt
Welding (MIAB) PREPARATION ! NO FILLER MATERIAL !



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Materials to be welded

- Steel
- Stainless steel
- Aluminum alloys

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Optional features of MIAB

- Two welds can be carried out simultaneously on a double ended machine.
- Mobile machines are available.
- Retractable electromagnetic coils and field profile control for easy loading and unloading of work.
- Can be configured for automatic flash removal.

Mobile MIAB machines can be used on site and allow transmission pipelines to be welded with potential savings due to improved productivity over other arc welding processes.

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Tube Welding



MIAB welding reduces weld time by 90%

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MIAB welding machines for pipes



MD-1



K-872

Equipment composition

1. Welding Head
2. Pump Station
3. Control Cabinet
4. Weld Management System
5. DC Power Source

Machine MD-1 is intended for welding small diameter tubes & pipeline.
Machine K-872 is intended for welding pipelines under field conditions.

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Applications

Solid Rods

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods



Solid Rod OD 22mm
Welding Time: 12 s



Pull test of weld joint of Reinforcement Rod - OD 32 mm

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Automotive applications

高效焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

MIAB welding is predominantly used in the European Automobile Industry

Vehicle drive shafts.



Rear axle assembly.

Wheel bearing housing.

Pipe and tube assemblies.

Shock absorber assemblies.

Threaded sleeves assemblies.

Nuts welded to plates.

Brake pipes

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Applications

Tubes & Pipelines

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Welding methods



Tubes OD 22 & 48 mm



Hydraulic Test Result - 72.5MPa.

04/06/2004

"Pipes with OD up to 219mm can be welded using MIAB"

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Applications

高效焊接方法
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Welding methods

Shock Absorber



Shock absorber
Welded section:
OD53x1,8mm.
Productivity: 200
butts/hour
Welding time: t=2.9 s
Material: Steel 20 +
Steel 35



Machine MD-103 and MD-102 type for MIAB welding of shock absorber

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Applications

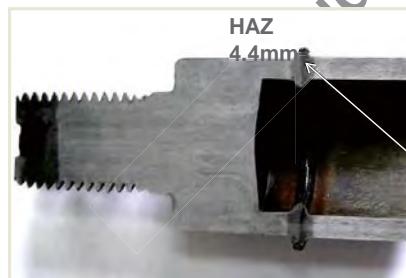


Piston Assembly: OD22x2.2mm
Welding Time: 3.6 s

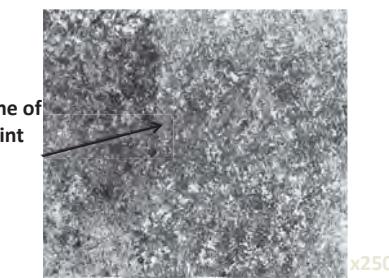
Automobile Part: Piston Rod



Pull Test. Force of break - 12900 kg



Macro section of welded joint



micro section of welded joint
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高教焊接方法
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Welding methods

Applications

Automobile Part: Oil Tank



Welded Joint of
Connecting Pipe:
OD 31.7x 4.1 mm

Welding Time: 7 s



Field for MIAB welding



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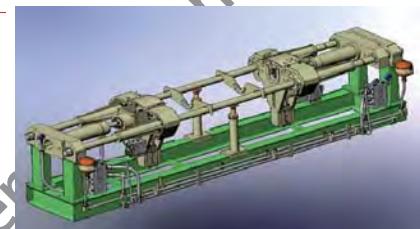
高教焊接方法
Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Applications

Automobile part: Drive Shaft



Drive Shaft OD75x2.1 mm
Welding time: 3.8 s



Machine K1015 for drive shaft welding OD
70 - 102mm,WT 2-4mm.

"The tests conducted on the drive shaft have indicated that
MIAB welding does not reduce durability of the drive shaft."

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Applications

Liquid Propane Tanks



LP Tank Assembly, Girth Weld
Size: OD203.2, WT2.1 mm
Welding Time: 12.5 s



LP Tank Assembly, Boss Weld
Size: OD 31.7 mm, WT 4.1 mm
Welding Time: 7 Second



Welded Joint after Tensile
Elongation Test

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Efficient Arc
Welding methods

Comparison to other welding processes

MIAB has replaced automated TIG, MIG, Resistance and Flash Butt Welding.

Why MIAB scores over other welding process?

- Less internal flash.
- Shorter weld times.
- Less metal loss.
- Reduced machine maintenance.
- Uniform welding.
- Low power consumption
- No rotation of components
- No consumables needed. e.g.. Filler material.

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1. 概述

- Invented by Siegfried Plasch, Austria
- The steady forward motion of the welding wire feed is superimposed by a secondary high-speed linear oscillation of the four-roll drive plate.
- This induces a dynamic onto the wire in the form of a vibration which when introduced to the molten weld pool destroys the surface tension. This gives better fusion, allows impurities and gases to escape and improves wetting resulting in higher deposition.
- TIP TIG can be connected to any water-cooled T.I.G. welding power source.



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1.8 TIP TIG welding

1.8 TIP TIG焊



<http://www.plasch.at/>

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2. 适用条件

- Weldable Materials

- Most materials including: Duplex, Super Duplex, Inconel, Stainless Steel, Aluminium, Copper, Titanium, Hasteloy, Zinc plated materials, Mild Steel.

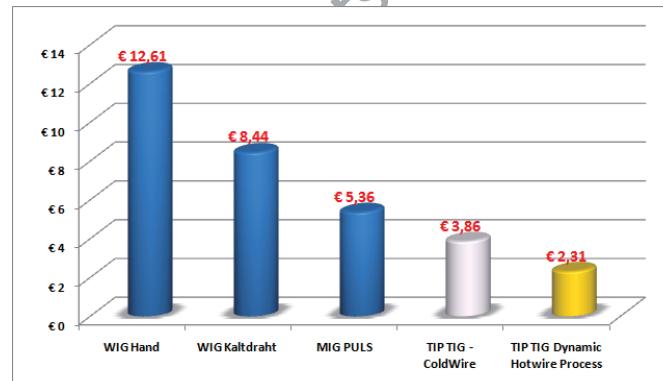
- Applications

- Stainless Steel Fabrication, Heavy wall Duplex and Super Duplex Pipe, Tank and Vessel Fabrication, Cladding, Duplex Boilers, Aluminium Roofing Industry, Food Industry, Precision Metal Fabrication, Defence Technology, Aerospace, Automotive Industry.

- Cold wire, hot wire and orbital welding

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3. Benefits

- TIP TIG gives 100% x-ray quality welds
- TIP TIG equals the deposition of pulsed M.I.G. welding but gives the quality of T.I.G. welding
- TIP TIG can be easily automated and production increased by the use of hot-wire
- TIP TIG produces cosmetically finished welds with no need for dressing
- Excellent metallurgical and mechanical results for all materials
- Low heat input = low distortion = low rework = cost savings

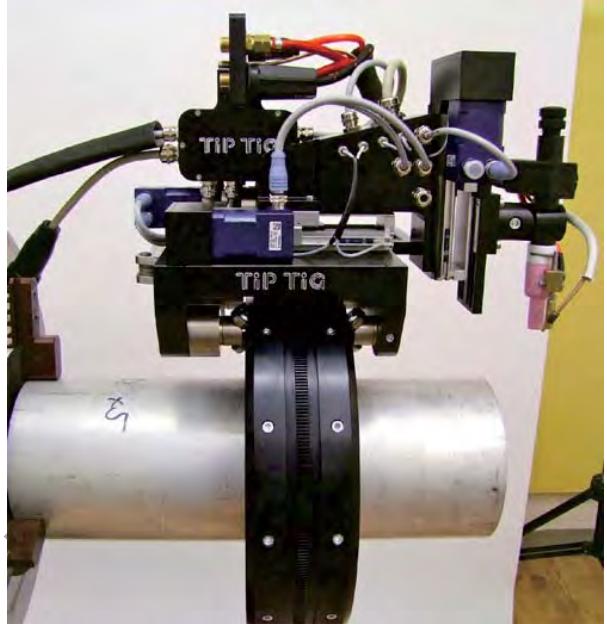
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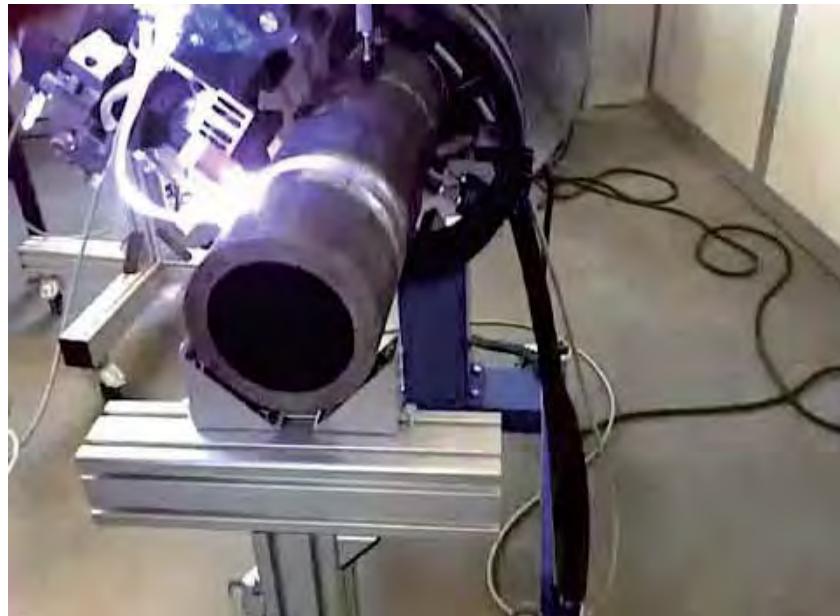
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TIP TIG orbital welding



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TIP TIG welding of super duplex stainless steel



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Manual TIP-TIG welding



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