

渗透检测在铝合金车体中的实际应用

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摘要 随着现代科学技术的不断进步,无损检测方法所应用的领域越来越广泛,尤其是渗透检测方法,更被许多领域所采用。渗透检测方法以操作步骤简单、实用性强、效率高等特点成为一种不可缺少的无损探伤方法。阐述了渗透检测在铝合金车体中的实际应用情况,以高速动车组车体的渗透检测系统为例,着重介绍了渗透检测的基本原理、基本操作步骤、焊缝中焊接缺陷的评定及注意事项,阐明了渗透检测在铝合金车体实际生产中的优势与广阔的应用前景。

关键词: 渗透检测 铝合金车体 基本原理 应用前景

中图分类号: TG457

0 前言

目前,铝合金已经广泛应用于航天、造船、汽车、轨道交通车辆等工业领域。随着经济的迅速增长,高速铁路的发展已经大势所趋。开发制造铝合金动车组项目已经作为国家“十一·五”的规划重点。

唐山轨道客车有限责任公司在高速动车组铝合金车体制造过程中,严格执行 EN 15085 焊接体系,由于动车组运行速度很高,这就在很大程度上对焊缝质量提出更高的要求,但由于焊接接头组织性能的不均匀性,焊接过程中难免会有焊接缺陷产生。为获得质量可靠的焊接结构,就必须采用先进合理的焊接检测技术,对焊缝的焊接质量进行有效检测。文中主要通过高速动车组铝合金车体焊接检验技术中的渗透检测进行详细的介绍,为高速动车组的焊接检验提供技术借鉴。

1 渗透检测的原理

在高速动车组铝合金车体的生产中,最常用的无损检测就是渗透检测,简称 PT。PT 是一种以毛细管作用原理为基础的检查表面及近表面开口缺陷的无损检测方法^[1]。这种方法是在预先清洗处理过的检测面上,采用喷、浸渍或刷涂的方式涂上适当的渗透剂,经过一定时间,渗透剂就渗透到表面开口缺陷中,再将检测面进行中间清洗,然后喷上显像剂,缺陷中残存的渗透剂就会在毛细管作用下重新渗出,缺陷就会显示出来。这种方法的有效性取决于被检材料、检测试剂性

质、表面处理情况、清洗程度、缺陷种类及检测过程。

2 渗透检测的过程

2.1 表面处理

为了让渗透剂渗入可能存在的缺陷中,必须仔细的将被检表面上的油、油脂、附着物、锈以及各种形式的表面涂层去掉。表面预清洗分为机械预清洗和化学预清洗。垢、渣、锈等应采用机械预清洗的方法来去除,而油、油脂、油漆或蚀刻材料等应采用合适的化学试剂来进行预清洗。在高速动车组铝合金车体生产中,渗透检测前需要通过清洗剂来进行预清洗。

渗透检测开始前,被检测表面要求干净、平滑,尤其是磨平焊缝,不能有明显的磨痕^[2]。过于粗糙的表面会给中间清洗带来困难,在显像时造成伪显示或者显示模糊不清^[3]。再次打磨和二次 PT 不仅浪费工时又增加了成本,严重的会使生产进度滞后。因此,PT 的操作人员进行渗透检测前,要严格按照标准进行表面处理,保证被检测表面干净、平滑、无油污,以避免伪缺陷的产生。

以 CRH380 司机室组成前墙焊缝的渗透检测为例,渗透前将清洗剂喷在干净无绒毛的布上,如图 1 所示,然后用此绒布将待检测的焊缝表面进行擦拭,如图 2 所示。

2.2 施加渗透剂

渗透剂可通过喷涂、刷、浸渍或浸泡施加到待检部件上。高速动车组铝合金车体多采用刷或者喷的方法。待检测工件的表面温度通常应在 10 ~ 50 ℃ 的范围内^[4]。渗透时间一般在 5 ~ 60 min 之间,对于特定的缺陷种类可延长渗透时间。适当的渗透时间取决于渗

透剂的性能、应用温度以及要检测的缺欠。

铝合金车体的渗透液先喷在自制的容器中,如图3所示。用刷子蘸取渗透液刷在焊缝表面,如图4所示。



图1 施加清洗剂

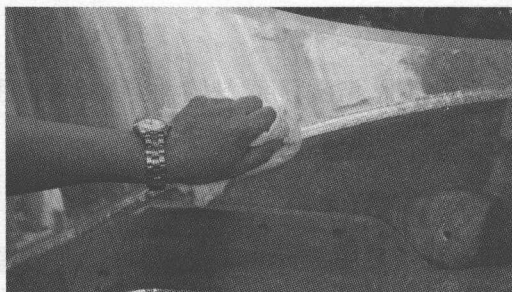


图2 擦拭焊缝表面

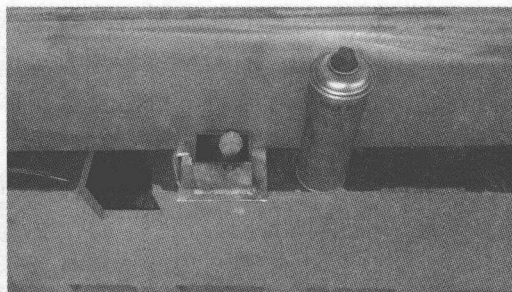


图3 渗透剂自制容器



图4 焊缝表面渗透

2.3 中间清洗

中间清洗是PT的关键步骤。清洗不足会造成模糊不清的现象;过度清洗又会将一些细小缺陷中的渗透剂完全清洗掉,导致显像时无法显示。高速动车组

铝合金车体的实际生产中,通常先用干净无绒毛的布去除过量渗透剂,然后将清洗剂喷到此布上进行中间清洗。在生产中要求,被检焊缝两侧要留有淡粉色的底色。

2.4 施加显像剂

高速动车组铝合金车体中的焊缝渗透检测采用湿式溶剂型显像剂,溶在溶剂中的粉末通过喷射,在工件表面形成一层均匀的薄膜。干的粉末与渗透剂一旦接触,就立即开始显像过程,显像时间一般为10~30 min。

在CRH380司机室一位端焊缝施加显像剂,如图5~6所示。

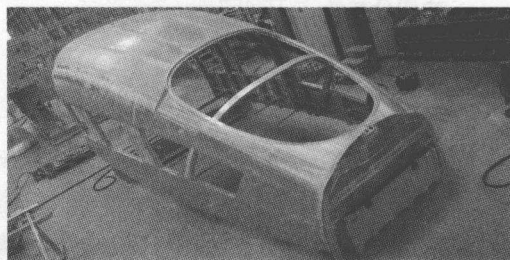


图5 司机室焊缝显像



图6 司机室局部焊缝显像

3 渗透检测的焊接缺陷评定

按照ISO 23277—2009《焊缝的无损检测 焊缝的渗透试验验收等级》标准,将渗透检测所显示的缺陷分成两类,即线性显示与非线性显示。显示的长度与宽度之比 >3 的显示定义为线性显示;长宽比 ≤ 3 的显示为非线性显示。一般来说,线性显示的缺陷多为裂纹(ISO 6520中的101,102,106)、未熔合(401)、未焊透(402)及紧密排列的链状气孔(2014)。非线性显示的缺陷多为气孔(201)及小的弧坑裂纹(104)。根据这两种显示各自代表的缺陷对结构的危害程度不同,其验收标准也不同。高速动车组铝合金车体焊接接头渗透检测的验收等级为ISO 23277-2X。标准规定:线性显示长度 $L \leq 2$ mm;非线性显示主轴尺寸 $d \leq 6$ mm。需要

注意的是,上述尺寸是显像的尺寸而不是缺陷的真实尺寸,显示的尺寸随时间的增加逐渐扩大。因此 EN 571-1-1997《无损检验——渗透检验》中规定:显像时间在 10~30 min 之间,显像剂干燥后立即开始计时。

CRH380 车顶的空调框焊缝清根 PT 有线性显示(图 7)。此处缺陷长度为 5 mm,大于 ISO 23277-2X 要求 $L \leq 2$ mm,为超标缺陷,需要返修处理。

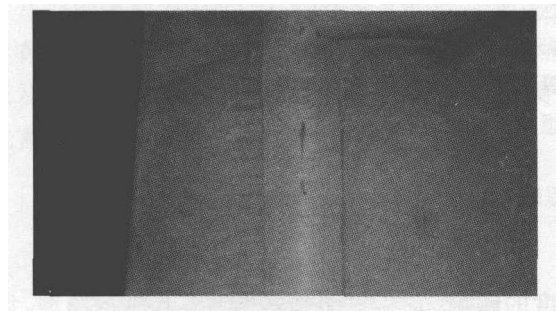


图 7 空调框焊缝清根 PT

CRH380 司机室前墙焊缝表面 PT 有非线性显示,如图 8 所示。左侧非线性显示主轴尺寸为 10 mm,右侧为 5 mm。按照 ISO 23277-2X 要求,左侧非线性显示为超标缺陷,需要返修处理;右侧非线性显示为不超标缺陷,可放行处理。

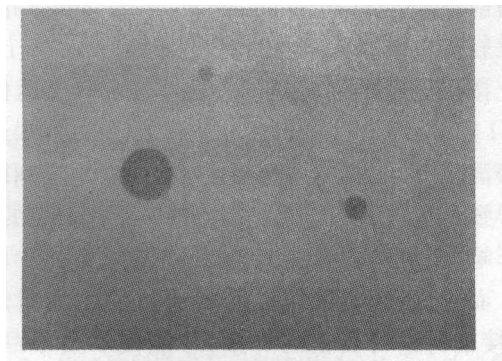


图 8 司机室前墙焊缝表面 PT

4 渗透检测的注意事项

结合高速动车组铝合金车体焊接生产中的经验,以下是对焊接缺陷返修时,渗透检测应注意的问题作进一步说明。

通常使用的渗透剂、显像剂等检测试剂要求被检工件的温度在 10~50 ℃ 范围内,在正常焊缝渗透检测时都会注意温度,但对存在焊接缺陷的焊缝进行焊接返修时,渗透检测通常容易忽略温度要求,这样容易影响渗透检测效果。如果工件温度过高,会使渗透剂干涸,失去流动性,不能被显像剂吸出。

在清除缺陷时,要考虑被检工件的焊缝形式及结构特征。缺陷清除完进行渗透检测后,补焊前的清洗非常重要。如果清洗不彻底,残留的渗透剂及清洗剂会在焊接过程中造成气孔,增加返修次数。对于清理到垫板的 V 形接头、将焊缝有效熔深清除掉的 Y 形、HY 形接头及搭接接头,可在清洗后用氧乙炔火焰对缺陷部位进行加热烘烤,对加速试剂挥发防止产生气孔效果较好。为防止较薄的工件变形,加热温度控制在 60 ℃ 以下。

渗透检测完成后要进行后清洗。快捷有效的方法是:先用干布将检测面上的显像剂擦一遍,这时显像剂是粉末状,大部分可用干布擦掉;然后再用喷有清洗剂的布彻底清除。如果直接将清洗剂喷在显像剂上再用布擦,显像剂成为膏状,不易彻底清除。经过多次对比,文中推荐的清洗方法尤其适用于显像剂较厚及长焊缝的后清洗。

高速动车组铝合金车体焊缝的渗透检测使用的是熔剂型清洗剂,中间清洗及后清洗使用过的沾有清洗剂的布易燃,应与焊接飞溅等保持安全距离,防止着火。

5 结束语

渗透检测是高速动车组焊缝检测中非常实用的一种检测方法,可以检测到焊缝表面的开口性缺陷,该检测方法操作性强,使用方便。生产中运用好渗透检测,即可排除焊缝表面缺陷的隐患,确保高速动车组车体的焊接质量。

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tively reduced, the product quality is increased and the production cost is decreased.

Key words: automatic welding, aluminum alloy roof, seam tracking, welding defects

Application of MIG – V station to welding of side wall in high speed MU body of aluminum alloy

Wu Zhenhua, Qu Lingyun, Chen Xiaoxia, Chu Hongyu

(CNR Tangshan Railway Vehicle Co., Ltd., Tangshan 063035, Hebei, China). p52 – 55

Abstract With the development of rail transportation industry, the requirements of high speed and light weight on railway vehicle are continuously improve. The quantity demanded of Al alloy MU body is rapidly increased. The requirements on inherent quality and appearance in welding of Al alloy are enhanced, the MIG – V station are applied more extensive because of its high efficiency, stable and reliable weld quality, good process control and high cost performance. The application of MIG – V station to welding of side wall in high speed MU body of Al alloy was introduced. The problems in welding of large hollow aluminum profile were analyzed, and the improvement measures and suggestions were proposed, which can provide the reference for automatic welding and high speed welding of large thin-walled aluminum profile.

Key words: aluminum alloy, side wall, MIG – V station

Design concept and structure characteristic analysis of a grid-typed whole bearing body

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(1. Beijing February 7th Railway Transportation Equipment Co., Ltd., Beijing 100072, China; 2. Beijing Railway Transportation Equipment Construction Management Co., Ltd., Beijing 100038, China). p56 – 60

Abstract By taking BR711-C type contact network multi-function comprehensive operation vehicle for example, design concept and structure characteristic analysis of grid-typed whole bearing body were introduced. The design demands, load distributions and structure characteristics of underframe, side wall and roof of train body were analyzed, and the manufacturing process experience was summarized. The results showed that the grid-typed whole bearing body can effectively reduce the dead weight and be easily to strengthen local structure on the premise of meeting the requirement of strength and stiffness. This kind of vehicle can be applied to the locomotive with special requirements that the main units were hung below the underframe or installed on the cover.

Key words: grid-typed bearing, light weight, steel structure of vehicle body

Application of penetrant test to Al alloy train body

Chu Hongyu, Yu Yujie, Gao Jing, Wu Zhenhua

(CNR Tangshan Railway Vehicle Co., Ltd., Tangshan 063035, Hebei, China). p61 – 63

Abstract As science and technology progresses, the application fields of NDT methods are wider and wider, especially penetrant test (PT) is applied in many fields. PT is one of indispensable NDT methods because of its simple operation, high practicability and high efficiency. The application of PT to Al alloy train body was reviewed. By taking the PT system for high speed MU body for example, the basic principle, operation step, evaluation of weld defects and instruction were introduced in detail. The advantages of PT in practical production of Al alloy MU body and its application prospect were illustrated.

Key words: penetrant test, Al alloy train body, basic principle, application prospect

Application of virtual welding training system to welder training

Zhen Shu, Liu Weihong

(CNR Changchun Railway Vehicles Co., Ltd., Changchun 130062, China). p64 – 66

Abstract Compared with the traditional welder training mode, the application of new welder training system based on the virtual reality technology to welding training in factory was introduced, and its economy was also analyzed. The new welding training system has huge advantages in both improving the training efficiency and reducing the training cost. Meanwhile, it can also promote the training environment, reduce the effect of arc light and fume on the health of welders, and further enhance the security of training. The virtual welding training system accords well with the basic principle of ergonomics.

Key words: ergonomics, traditional welding training, welding training mode, virtual reality

Welding process of draw bar in electric locomotive

Wang Mingshan

(CNR Dalian Locomotive & Rolling Stock Company Ltd., Dalian 116021, Liaoning, China). p67 – 69

Abstract As a main load-bearing structure, the welding quality of draw bar has a direct impact on the security of locomotive running. Draw bar is the only load-bearing part to join the bogie to the train body, and bears the combination of impact force and tensile stress, so the requirements on strength and toughness are extremely high. The main welding method used to weld draw bar in manufacturing locomotive was introduced. The specific process measures, weld defects and their preventing measures in welding of draw bar were also introduced.

Key words: draw bar, welding process, low alloyed high strength steel