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# 汽轮机钛合金末级叶片抗水蚀涂层的研究进展

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**摘要:**水蚀是汽轮机钛合金末级叶片损伤的主要方式之一,极易引起低压转子安全事故。在汽轮机钛合金末级叶片表面制备抗水蚀涂层,是提高其抗水蚀能力,保证机组安全可靠运行的有效措施。本文介绍了目前常用的钛合金叶片表面抗水蚀涂层的制备工艺,阐述了电火花强化、热喷涂、激光熔覆和激光表面合金化等技术的研究现状,并对其进行了总结与展望,以期为汽轮机钛合金末级叶片制备硬度高、耐磨性好、结合牢固的抗水蚀涂层提供参考。

**关键词:**钛合金叶片;抗水蚀涂层;电火花强化;热喷涂;激光熔覆;激光合金化

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## 0 引言

钛合金凭借其高比强度、良好的抗疲劳性和优异的耐腐蚀性能已取代传统的12Cr钢成为汽轮机末级叶片的重要制造材料<sup>[1-2]</sup>。水蚀(water erosion damage,WED)是造成汽轮机末级叶片损坏进而影响大型机组运行的首要问题之一<sup>[3-4]</sup>。当蒸汽从高压级或中压级进入低压级末级时,水滴在蒸汽流中凝结,分离并沉积在静叶凹侧。随后,液滴被蒸汽加速,以接近叶片转速的速度高速撞击转子叶片的凸侧,形成巨大的瞬时力。当瞬时力超过金属材料的屈服强度时,瞬时力将在表面上引起残余变形并造成材料侵蚀,从而降低叶片的气动效率。随着末级叶片尺寸的增大,对其抗水蚀性能的要求也相应提高<sup>[5]</sup>。在“碳达峰”和“碳中和”的背景下,大多数火电厂更多地进行调峰甚至深度调峰。当汽轮机在深度调峰状态下运行时,排汽压力降低,排汽湿度增大,末级叶片水

蚀加剧<sup>[6]</sup>,这将对机组运行的热经济性、安全性和可靠性有很大的影响<sup>[7-8]</sup>。为避免高速固液冲击下钛合金叶片的水蚀,改善汽轮机末级叶片抗水蚀性能,提高材料表面强度以增强其抵抗局部塑性变形的能力,延长使用寿命,汽轮机末级叶片的水蚀问题已引起广泛重视。

抗水蚀性能的增强可归因于叶片表层显微硬度的增加。表面淬硬<sup>[9-10]</sup>和局部加覆盖层<sup>[11]</sup>均是行之有效的提高末级叶片抗水蚀性能的措施。现阶段,镶嵌司太立合金是防止钢制汽轮机叶片水蚀最普遍的方式<sup>[12-13]</sup>,但是司太立合金与钛合金具有不同的热膨胀率,会产生变形和内应力,连接时易出现冶金问题,不能达到较好的保护效果<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,在制备钛合金叶片抗水蚀涂层时不考虑该方式。本文主要介绍电火花强化(electrical discharge machining, EDM)、热喷涂、激光熔覆(laser cladding, LC)和激光表面合金化(laser surface alloying, LSA)在制备钛合金抗水蚀涂层方面的研究进展。

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## 1 电火花强化(EDM)

电火花强化(EDM)技术是指利用储能电源在电极与工件之间产生火花放电,在短时间内达到8 000~25 000 °C的高温<sup>[15]</sup>,将作为正极的电极材料熔涂在金属制件的表层,形成足以改善工件表面综合性能的合金化表面强化层<sup>[16]</sup>,其原理如图1所示。

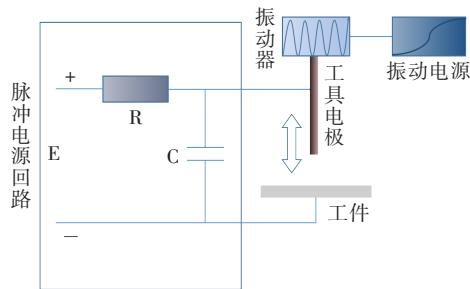


图1 电火花表面强化原理示意图

Fig 1 Schematic diagram of EDM

该工艺操作简单,电极与工件之间没有任何接触,加工表面上没有宏观应力,不会产生振动,

强化层与基体呈冶金结合,性能良好,可对形状复杂和难以切割的工件表面进行局部强化<sup>[17]</sup>。李荣夫等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究结果表明,在基材表面制备具有一定厚度的电火花强化层,能有效提高其硬度,进而增强抗水蚀性能,以更好地保护材料不受损害。导电介质和电极材料是影响电火花强化层表面性能的两个重要参数<sup>[19-20]</sup>。

### 1.1 导电介质

导电介质主要包括气、液、固三种状态。现实中的任何导电介质都具有一定的可以自由移动的带电物质粒子,对该粒子施加电场力时,载流子将从无规则的热运动转为定向漂移运动,从而形成电流。文献[21-22]研究表明,在混粉准干式(气、液、固混合)工作介质条件下,对TC4钛合金进行电火花表面强化可以得到致密度最好,显微硬度值最高的硬化层。C粉<sup>[23]</sup>、Al粉<sup>[24-25]</sup>、B4C粉<sup>[26]</sup>等都可以作为混粉粉末通过混粉准干式电火花强化技术(powder-mixed near-dry electric discharge machining, PMND-EDM)对钛合金表面进行强化,形成性能优良的硬化层,其特性如表1所示。

表1 钛合金混粉准干式电火花强化涂层特性

Table 1 Characteristics of PMND-EDM coatings on titanium alloy surface

钛合金牌号	混粉粉末	电极材料	表面硬度	强化层物相组成	文献
TC4	B4C粉+C粉	石墨电极	—	Ti、TiC、TiB	[23]
TC4	Al粉	石墨电极	约1 300 HV	—	[24]
TC4	B4C粉+Al粉	石墨电极	—	Ti、TiC、TiB、Ti-Al化合物	[25]
TC4	B4C粉	石墨电极	1 039 HV	Ti、TiC、TiB、B <sub>8</sub> C、Al <sub>3</sub> BC、Ti-Al化合物	[26]
TC4	B4C粉	石墨电极、紫铜电极	约1 500 HV	—	[27]
Ti-6Al-4V	B4C粉	石墨电极	936~1 066.8 HV	Ti、TiC、TiB	[28]

### 1.2 电极材料

Cu及其合金因其高导电性和低成本而被广泛用作电极材料<sup>[29]</sup>。刘志东等<sup>[30]</sup>发现,在利用柔性Cu电极和高频脉冲电源对TC4钛合金进行电火花强化时,熔化的工件表面与空气中的O等元素在高温条件下发生反应,生成新的强化物质,并沉积在钛合金表面形成均匀的强化层,表面硬度与基体相比提高了237%~399%。强化层具有良好耐磨损性能和较高的抗腐蚀能力。有研究表明,对Cu电极进行有效处理能更好地改善电火花强化层的形貌,提升硬度<sup>[31-33]</sup>。RAHUL等<sup>[32]</sup>对

比了钨、普通铜和低温处理铜三种电极材料对Ti-6Al-4V表面进行电火花加工的硬化层特性,发现使用低温处理的铜作为电极,改善了强化层的表面光洁度,增加了TiC的沉淀,提高了强化层的显微硬度,加工性能最为优越。LI等<sup>[33]</sup>选择具有高熔点的SiC作为插入粒子,用电沉积法制备Cu-SiC电极用于Ti-6Al-4V的电火花强化。与Cu电极相比,Cu-SiC电极表面的微裂纹数量较少,可以获得连续均匀的硬化层,如图2所示。同时,C和Si元素从电极上分解,转移到工件表面,形成了TiC和TiSi<sub>2</sub>的新相,提高了强化层的显微硬度。

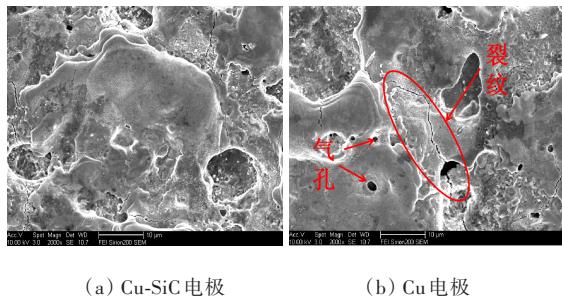


图2 电火花强化表面的SEM图<sup>[33]</sup>  
Fig 2 SEM of EDMed surfaces<sup>[33]</sup>

电火花强化工艺可以通过改变放电介质和电极材料获得性能更加优异的冶金结合表面改性层,为提高钛合金叶片的抗水蚀性能提供了一条有效途径。

## 2 热喷涂

热喷涂是指利用热燃气体或电弧产生必要的能量,将喷涂材料加热到熔融状态,然后使其在高速气流的作用下雾化并喷射到工件上形成涂层的一种表面加工方法。热喷涂可以在普通的基体材料表面上获得具有耐磨、耐蚀、抗氧化、耐高温及其他特殊理、化性能的涂层,其原理如图3所示。该工艺根据热源的不同可分为火焰喷涂、等离子喷涂、电弧喷涂及激光电弧喷涂等<sup>[34]</sup>,本文主要介绍较为先进的超音速火焰喷涂(high-velocity oxygen-fuel,HVOF)和超音速空气燃料喷涂(hypersonic velocity air-fuel,HVAF)。

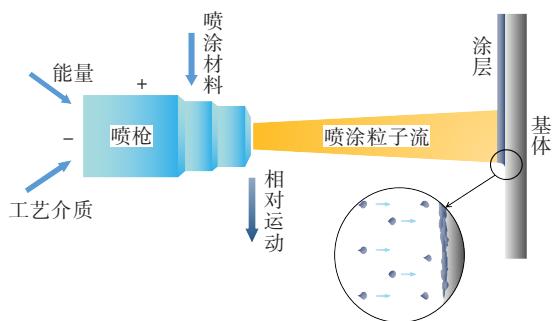


图3 热喷涂原理示意图  
Fig 3 Schematic diagram of Thermal Spray

### 2.1 超音速火焰喷涂(HVOF)

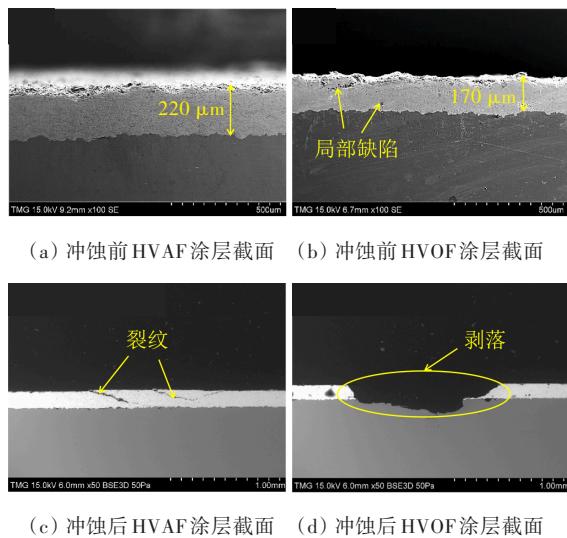
为减少热喷涂涂层中的孔隙率和氧化物含量,热喷涂技术的应用已逐渐转向先进的超音速火焰喷涂(HVOF)技术<sup>[35]</sup>。该工艺过程中,喷涂颗

粒以约800 m/s的速度飞行并撞击到基体表面,得到密度、硬度和结合强度更高的厚涂层<sup>[36]</sup>,获得较好的耐磨、耐蚀性能,以更好地防止叶片发生水蚀<sup>[37]</sup>。EVCIN等<sup>[38]</sup>以纳米级HA、Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>和B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>粉末为原料,采用HVOF法在Ti-6Al-4V表面上沉积了裂纹较少、密度较高的复合涂层。THIRUMALVALAVAN等<sup>[39]</sup>通过优化的HVOF工艺参数,使Ti-6Al-4V合金表面硬度从303 HV增加到了748 HV。MAHDIPPOOR等<sup>[40]</sup>在经过清洗、喷砂后的Ti-6Al-4V表面喷涂了与基体结合良好WC基金属陶瓷涂层,该涂层结构致密均匀、孔隙率低、韧性高,在模拟水蚀的试验中,侵蚀率远低于Ti-6Al-4V合金,大大提高了涂层的抗侵蚀性能。采用合适的后处理工艺是进一步提高HVOF涂层膜基结合力的有效方法,PRASAD等<sup>[41]</sup>发现利用微波加热处理HVOF涂层,可使强化层与基体的结合方式由机械结合转化为冶金结合,同时在表面粗糙度、孔隙率和显微硬度方面表现出更好的性能,有利于延长钛合金叶片在恶劣工况下的使用寿命。

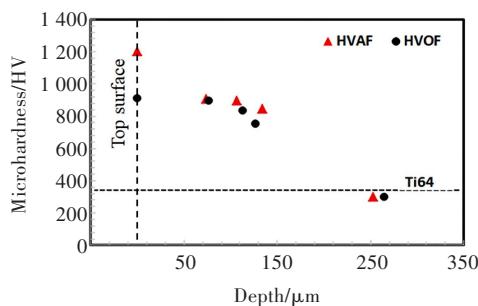
### 2.2 超音速空气燃料喷涂(HVAF)

超音速空气燃料喷涂工艺采用空气作为助燃剂,火焰温度较低,熔融或半熔融状态的喷涂粒子高速撞击基体沉积形成呈扁平状分布、内部结合良好、致密度高和耐磨耐蚀等性能优秀的涂层。

GENG等<sup>[42]</sup>对比研究了空气等离子喷涂(air plasma spray,APS)、低压等离子喷涂(low pressure plasma spray,LPPS)和HVAF制备的WC-12Co涂层,发现HVAF涂层脆性相较少、孔隙率低、几乎没有裂纹,WC颗粒紧密嵌入到Co黏合剂中,提高了涂层的硬度、韧性和内聚强度,保持涂层高承载能力的同时显著减少了涂层剥离。GUJBA等<sup>[43]</sup>利用HVAF工艺在Ti-6Al-4V基体上喷涂了WC-10Co-4Cr涂层并用旋转圆盘装置研究了涂层的抗水蚀性能。该涂层较HVOF涂层厚度更厚,组织更均匀,显微硬度可达1 200 HV,孔隙率小于1%,其抗侵蚀性能和膜层耐久性分别得到了提高和增强,结果如图4~5所示。与HVOF技术相比,HVAF技术进一步减少了涂层中氧化物的含量,也在很大程度上改善了HVOF技术易导致喷涂原料热退化的问题。



**图4** 冲蚀前后HVAF和HVOF涂层截面的SEM图<sup>[43]</sup>  
**Fig 4** SEM images of cross-sections of HVAF and HVOF coatings before and after erosion<sup>[43]</sup>



**图5** Ti-6Al-4V基体、HVAF涂层及HVOF涂层的显微硬度<sup>[43]</sup>  
**Fig 5** Microhardness of Ti-6Al-4V,HVAF and HVOF coatings<sup>[43]</sup>

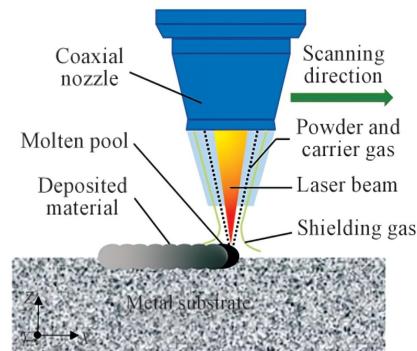
相较于其他表面工程技术,热喷涂技术局限性小,易于实现自动化及大面积涂层的生产,现场可操作性强、施工效率及可靠性高<sup>[44]</sup>。HVOF和HVAF都是处于研究热点中的热喷涂技术,可以较好地减少涂层内部气孔、间隙以及氧化物的生成,改善涂层性能,但其与基体的结合方式仍是机械结合,在水蚀过程中易呈片层状剥落。因此,提高涂层与基体的结合力是优化热喷涂技术制备钛合金叶片抗水蚀涂层的研究方向之一。

### 3 激光熔覆(LC)

激光熔覆(LC)又可以称为激光熔敷或激光涂覆,是以受控方式向基板表面添加材料以改善或改变表面性质的加工技术<sup>[45]</sup>,其实质是采用预沉

积或共沉积的方法使具有某种特性(耐磨、耐热、耐蚀等)的合金预制粉末在激光作用下熔化、扩展并凝固,形成性能优良的表面包覆层<sup>[46]</sup>,其原理如图6所示。

激光熔覆层与基体以冶金方式结合,热影响区小,熔覆过程可将稀释率控制在10%左右,有利于保持涂层材料的原始性能<sup>[47]</sup>,且易实现自动化,可按不同要求调节合金成分,可控性高,适用于叶片较长,水蚀较严重的中大功率机组钛合金叶片的水蚀防护<sup>[48]</sup>。大量研究人员试图找到不同涂层材料对钛合金基材的影响,以改善基材的表面性能<sup>[50-58]</sup>,其熔覆层特性见表2。



**图6** 激光熔覆原理示意图<sup>[49]</sup>  
**Fig 6** Schematic diagram of LC<sup>[49]</sup>

刘中华等<sup>[50-51]</sup>分别以Nb粉、Ti粉、Si粉均匀混合物和Ni基合金为原料,在TC4合金表面进行激光熔覆试验,均得到了熔覆效果良好、无明显缺陷的涂层。激光快速加热过程中形成的β-Ti出现于枝晶组织和枝晶间脆性硬质相之间,有利于改善涂层脆性;Ni基涂层更是具有优良的韧性及耐腐蚀性,对提高叶片的机械性能和抗水蚀性能有实际意义。GONG等<sup>[52]</sup>采用激光熔覆技术在TC4叶片表面上成功地制备了不同激光功率的CeO<sub>2</sub>/Ni60A复合涂层,分析了在水射流技术模拟的高速液体碰撞的工作环境下,激光功率对涂层抗水滴侵蚀能力的影响,如图7所示。涂层主要由α-Ti、Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、Ti<sub>2</sub>Ni、TiB<sub>2</sub>和TiC组成。激光功率的增加有利于TiB<sub>2</sub>和TiC硬相的生长。随着硬质相尺寸的增大,涂层的显微硬度也增大。由图7可看出,激光功率P为5 000 W时,晶粒细化效果最好,涂层表现出较高的抗塑性变形和抗裂纹性能,水蚀宽度和深度分别为0.908 mm和0.148 mm,分别比TC4基体的低了27.5%和41.5%,具有最优的抗水滴侵蚀能力。

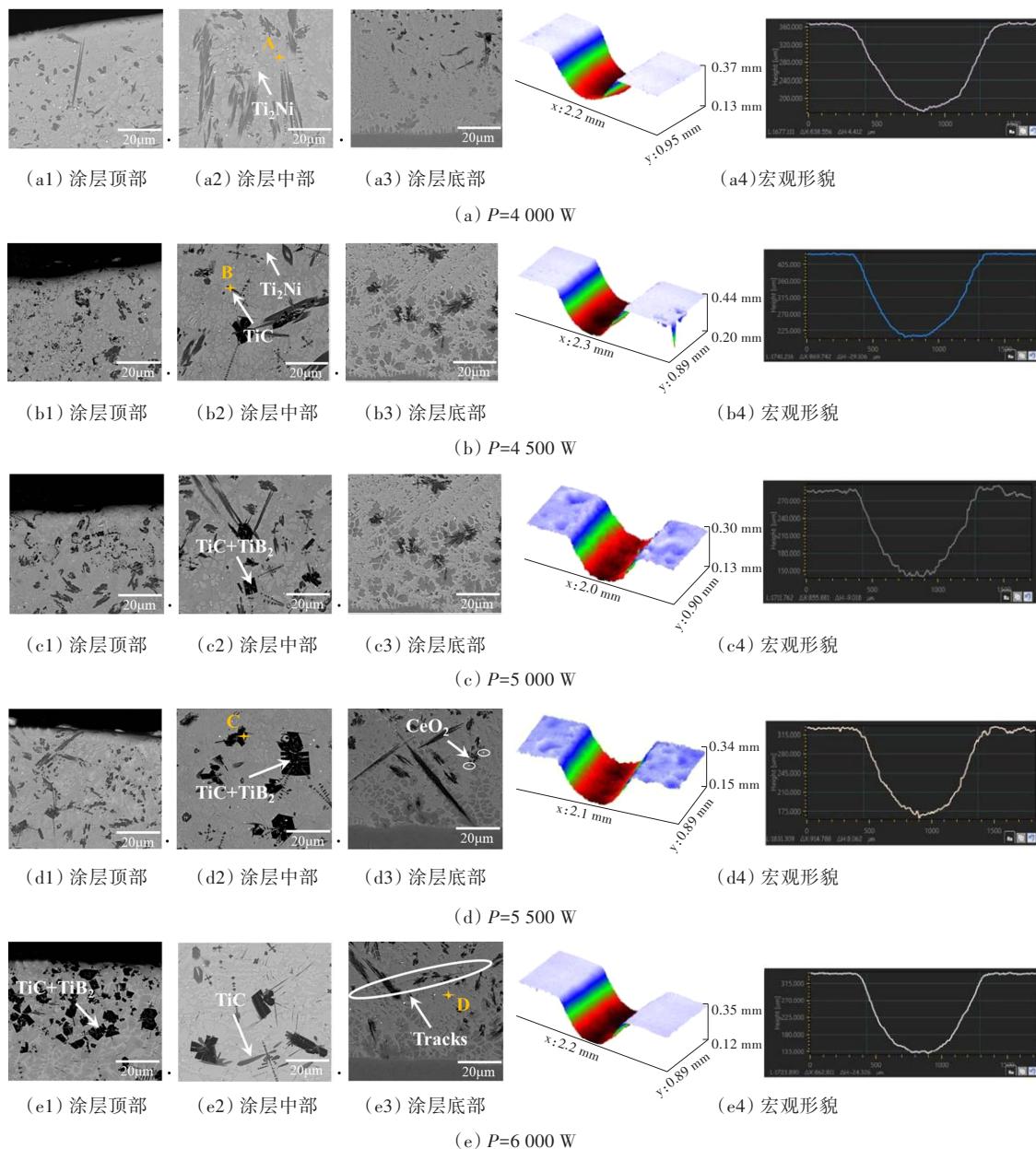
图7 涂层顶部、中部和底部区域的微观结构及WDE区的宏观形貌<sup>[52]</sup>Fig 7 Microstructure of coating in top, middle, bottom region and macroscopic morphology of WDE area<sup>[52]</sup>

表2 钛及其合金激光熔覆涂层特性

Table2 Characteristics of LC coatings on titanium and its alloys

钛合金牌号	金属粉末	激光器类型	涂层表面硬度	涂层增强相	文献
TC4	Nb+Ti+Si粉	快速轴流CO <sub>2</sub> 激光器	960~1 000 HV	(Nb,Ti) <sub>ss</sub> ,Nb <sub>3</sub> Si,Ti <sub>5</sub> Si <sub>3</sub>	[50]
TC4	NiCrTiC粉	快速轴流CO <sub>2</sub> 激光器	约1 000 HV	TiC,Cr <sub>7</sub> C <sub>3</sub> ,NiTi <sub>2</sub>	[51]
Ti-6Al-4V	WC粉	IPG连续掺镱光纤激光器	5~7.7 GPa	TiC,WC,W	[52]
TC4	CeO <sub>2</sub> +Ni60A粉	LDF 10000-60宽光斑激光器	1 105 HV <sub>0.3</sub>	TiB <sub>2</sub> ,TiC,NiTi <sub>2</sub>	[53]
Ti-6Al-4V	TiC粉、TiC+NiCrBSi粉	9kW-CO <sub>2</sub> 激光器	约2 100 HV	TiC	[54]
TA2	NiCrBSi+HfB <sub>2</sub> 粉	横向连续CO <sub>2</sub> 激光器	约1 100 HV	TiC,TiB <sub>2</sub>	[55]
Ti	Ti+CNT粉	连续Nd-YAG激光器	1 125 HV <sub>0.5</sub>	TiC	[56]
TC2	Ti+TiB <sub>2</sub> +TiC粉	IPG-YLS-5000W光纤激光器	1 100 HV	TiC,TiB <sub>2</sub>	[57]
Ti-6Al-4V	FA+ZrO <sub>2</sub> +(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> 粉	连续Nd-YAG激光器	1 300 HV <sub>0.3</sub>	ZrO <sub>2</sub> ,CaF <sub>2</sub>	[58]

FARAYIBI 等<sup>[53]</sup>将 WC 粉和 Ti-6Al-4V 金属丝同时送入 Ti-6Al-4V 基板上的激光熔池中,生成大面积复合熔覆层,其硬度变化如图 8 所示。

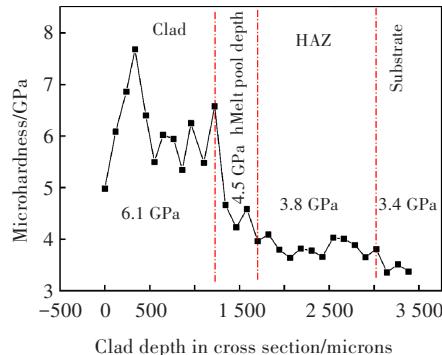


图 8 硬度随熔覆深度的变化<sup>[53]</sup>

Fig 8 Hardness variation with depth into the clad<sup>[53]</sup>

熔覆区显微组织结构致密,TiC 和 W 固溶体使其硬度值提高到 5~7.7 GPa 之间;涂层与基体交界的稀释区由于 Ti 浓度的增加,硬度值下降到 4.5 GPa 左右;热影响区中的基体再结晶,平均硬度为 3.8 GPa,略高于未受影响区的平均硬度 3.4 GPa。涂层内部硬度变化较大,但是与基体过渡平缓,结合牢固。在模拟水流冲蚀的试验中,复合熔覆层的抗冲蚀性能较 Ti-6Al-4V 基体的显著增强。

激光熔覆技术在提高材料表面抗水蚀能力的同时,能最大程度保持材料本身的机械性能不变<sup>[59]</sup>,但是 LC 涂层易在熔池、熔覆材料和保护气体的复杂工况下生成气孔,因应力集中产生裂纹,如图 9 所示。因此,改善涂层内部性能不均,控制叶片热变形,减少气孔及裂纹的产生仍是钛合金叶片激光熔覆技术中有待深入研究的问题。

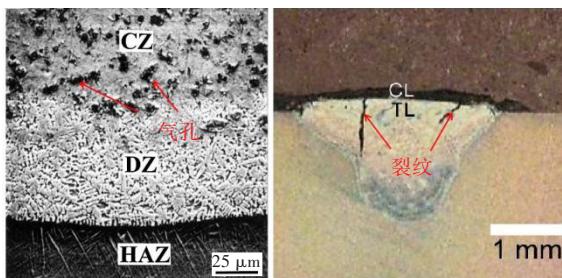


图 9 钛合金激光熔覆涂层截面结构<sup>[54,58]</sup>

Fig.9 Cross-sectional structure of titanium alloy LC coating<sup>[54,58]</sup>

#### 4 激光表面合金化( LSA )

激光表面合金化( LSA )是一种利用高能激光

束作为热源,使添加的合金元素与基体表层快速熔凝,形成一定厚度的新合金层的表面改性处理新方法,原理如图 10 所示。

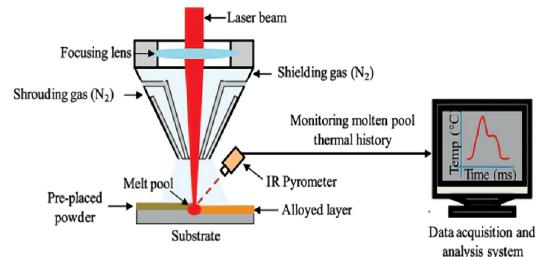


图 10 激光表面合金化原理示意图<sup>[49]</sup>

Fig 10 Schematic diagram of LSA<sup>[49]</sup>

与传统的渗碳、渗氮和渗铬等合金化方法相比,激光表面合金化具有效率高、能量消耗少、合金化元素消耗少和变形小等优点<sup>[60]</sup>。和激光熔覆(LC)技术不同的是,在 LSA 工艺中,基体表面与覆层材料发生混合,稀释率较高,需要比 LC 更高的能量密度来液化基板表面,因此,在采用 LSA 工艺制备强化层时需选用高功率激光器。

#### 4.1 激光固相合金化

激光固相合金化主要是在钛合金表面涂覆设计好的功能性粉末,通过高温激光扫描,使钛合金与功能性粉末同时熔化,互相混合,发生化学反应,从而生成强化层。

PRADU 等<sup>[61]</sup>利用高功率光纤激光器在 Ti-6Al-4V 合金表面制备了 AlCoCrCuFeNi 高熵合金涂层,由于在合金表面形成精细的微观组织和固溶体强化,激光合金化区域表现出比基体材料高 3 倍的硬度。ZHOU 等<sup>[62]</sup>采用 HJ-6 横流式 CO<sub>2</sub> 激光器对 Ti-6Al-4V 合金进行激光表面合金化,得到了致密、没有裂纹和气孔的多陶瓷相增强自润滑金属基复合涂层,硬度相当于基材的 3.7~4.5 倍。DURAISELVAM 等<sup>[63]</sup>在 Ti-6Al-4V 合金表面激光合金化 B<sub>2</sub>-NiTi 和 Ti<sub>3</sub>Al 基化合物,生成了枝晶状 TiC,无裂纹合金层的抗水蚀性能较基体提高了 1.63 倍,为汽轮机末级叶片的表面改性提供了新思路。吴桂兰等<sup>[64]</sup>将压制好的 Ti、Si 混合合金粉末片预置在处理好的 TC4 钛合金表面,用 YLS-6000 光纤激光器对其进行单道激光合金化试验。图 11 为涂层横截面组织的 SEM 照片,结合 X 射线衍射(X-ray diffraction, XRD)分析结果可以得

出,涂层主要由黑色基体和白色网状 $Ti_5Si_3/\beta\text{-Ti}$ 共晶组织组成,顶部的高冷却速度使其组织更加细化,硬度可达7 300 MPa,比TC4材料提高了90%

以上。另外,涂层与TC4基材结合处的组织相互交错,形成良好的冶金结合,结合强度高,有利于提高涂层的使用寿命。

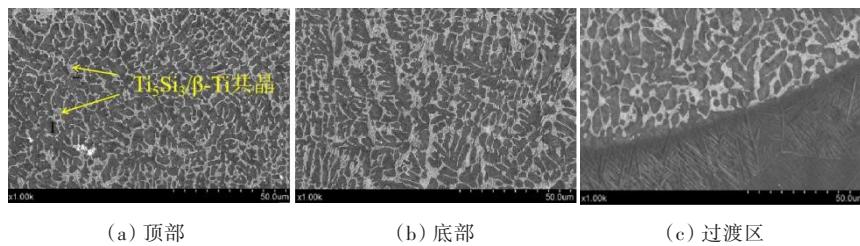


图11 涂层组织SEM形貌<sup>[64]</sup>

Fig 11 SEM morphologies of the laser alloy zone<sup>[64]</sup>

## 4.2 激光气相合金化

激光气相合金化大多采用 $N_2$ 或混合气体<sup>[65]</sup>,高能激光束可将 $N_2$ 激活为活性氮原子,与液相金属溶池中的钛发生强烈化学冶金反应,形成硬质相。随着高能激光束的移动,液相金属溶池快速冷却凝固,从而在钛合金表面形成组织致密的氮化层,最后达到提高表面硬度和耐水蚀性的目的<sup>[66]</sup>。

为使钛合金基材熔化与 $N_2$ 充分混合,主要选

用高功率的连续式 $CO_2$ 激光器<sup>[67-68]</sup>。LISIECKI等<sup>[69-70]</sup>利用连续式 $CO_2$ 激光器在Ti-6Al-4V钛合金表面进行激光氮化,探究了氩气/氮气混合物中氮含量对氮化钛形成的影响。氮分压越高,半导体激光合金化钛合金表层渗透越深,表面硬度越高,如图12所示。

图13为不同氮含量氮化层的截面形貌,在纯氩气氛中,钛合金表面形成了具有金属光泽的银色表层,氮气的加入使表层的形貌和粗糙度发生

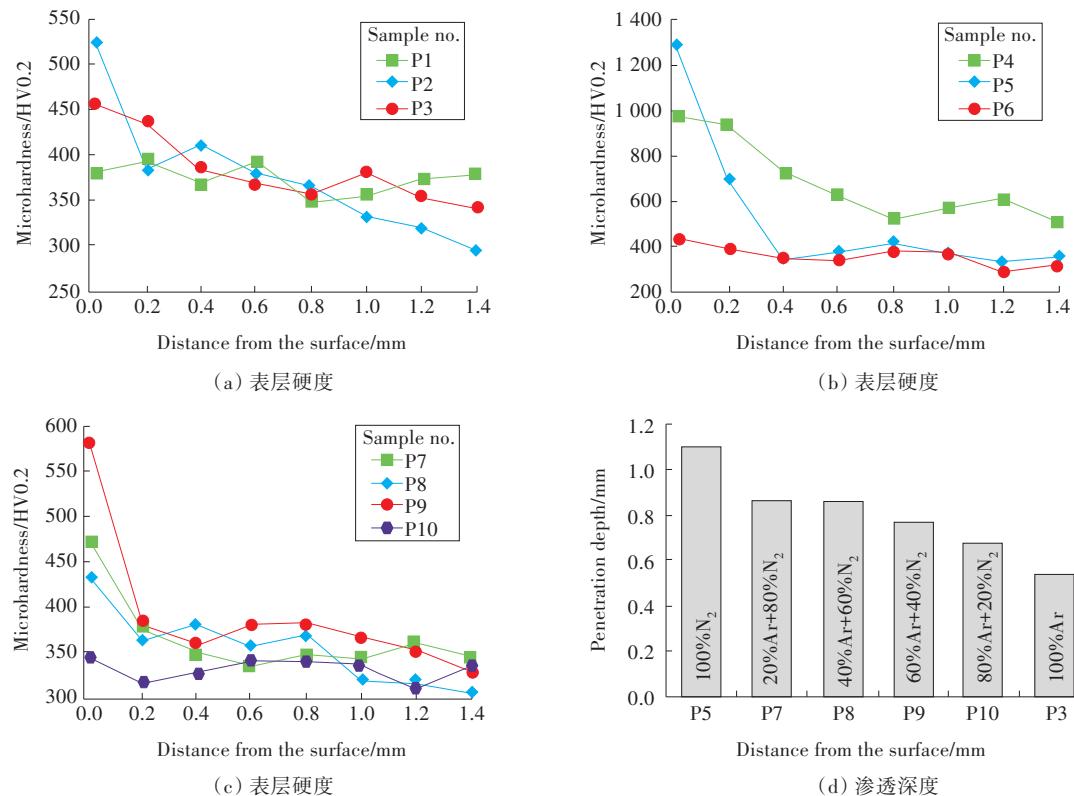
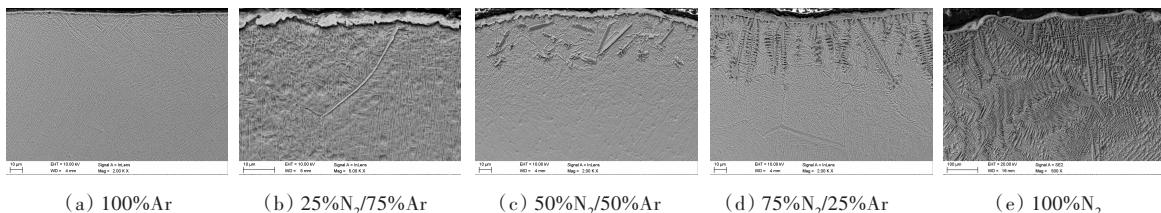


图12 不同氮分压下的表层硬度及渗透深度<sup>[69]</sup>

Fig 12 Microhardness distribution and penetration depth on a cross section after HPDL laser alloying of Ti-6Al-4V in gas mixture of argon-nitrogen atmosphere<sup>[69]</sup>

图13 激光氮化涂层截面SEM图<sup>[70]</sup>Fig 13 SEM of laser nitriding coating section<sup>[70]</sup>

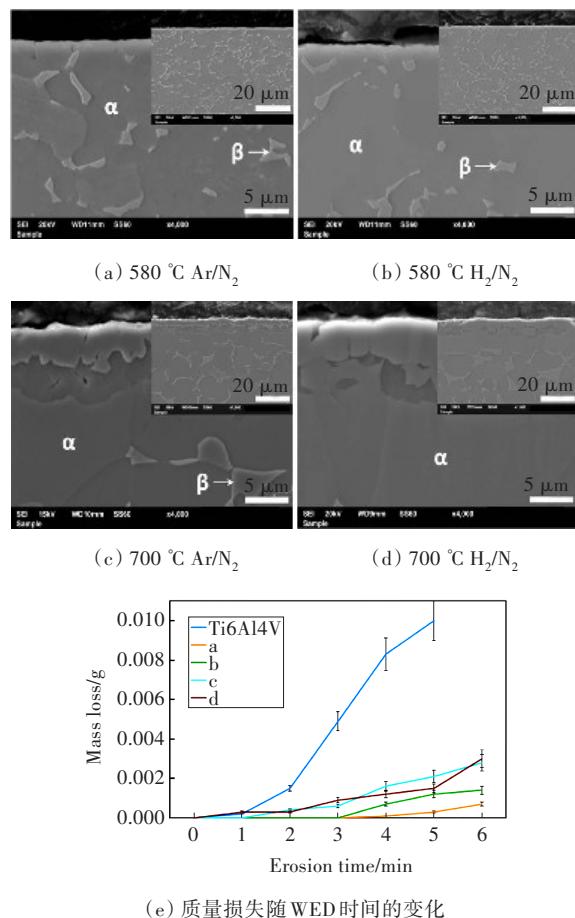
了变化。激光处理过程中形成氮化钛的趋势随氮分压的升高而增强,在纯氮气氛中产生的表层氮化钛枝晶长度高达180~250 μm,最高显微硬度可达2 400 HV。GERDES等<sup>[71]</sup>研究了激光渗氮提高Ti-6Al-4V合金抗水蚀性的能力。氮在很宽的浓度范围内广泛溶解在α-Ti中,生成TiN嵌入Ti基体中形成厚约400 μm的氮化层。在氮化层下方约50~100 μm的部分存在热影响区,主要为马氏体结构。与未经处理的Ti-6Al-4V相比,激光渗氮将显微硬度从370~400提高到650~800 kgf/mm<sup>2</sup>,并显著提高了抗侵蚀性。文献[72~73]分别利用连续CO<sub>2</sub>激光器在钛合金表面制备了性能优良的TiN/Ti<sub>3</sub>Al和TiN/Al硬质复合涂层,Al元素的添加减少了激光渗氮过程中的裂纹和孔洞,为改善激光工艺制备钛合金叶片表面耐水蚀保护涂层的不足提供了有效方法。

激光表面合金化可以应用于任何类型的几何形状,涂层与基体有良好的冶金结合,具有较高的可重复性和可控性<sup>[74]</sup>,是制备汽轮机末级叶片抗水蚀涂层最优方法之一。但是,相关成本、高技能劳动力的要求以及最佳工艺的选择都是该工艺所面临的问题<sup>[75]</sup>。如果这些问题能得到解决,激光表面合金化将在工业上取得巨大成功。

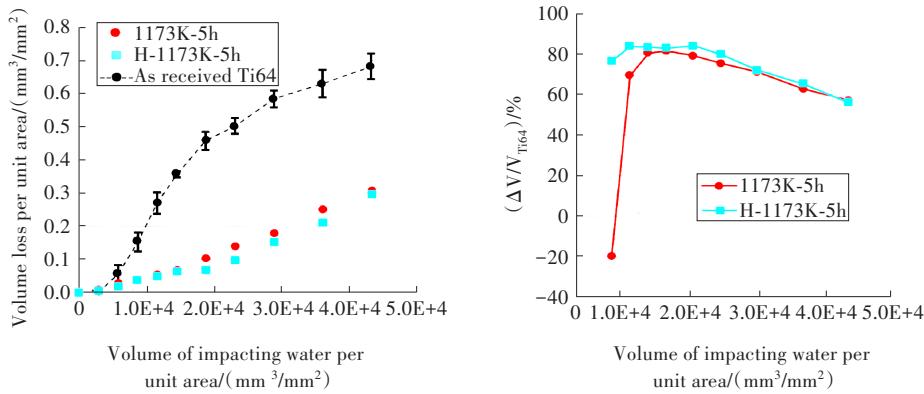
## 5 其他工艺

除上述几种工艺外,国内外学者也在其他技术制备钛合金叶片抗水蚀涂层的研究上付出了许多努力。BATORY等<sup>[76]</sup>为了提高Ti-6Al-4V合金的抗水蚀性能,对Ti-6Al-4V合金进行了射频等离子体氮化,并评估了氮化条件对试样抗水蚀的影响。图14为氮化后样品的横截面图像及质量损失变化曲线,在含氩气氛中,低温表面等离子体氮化处理不

会形成硬脆层,也不会引起基体组织的改变,对Ti-6Al-4V合金抗水滴侵蚀性能的提升最为明显。

图14 氮化后样品的SEM图像及累积质量损失随WED时间的变化<sup>[76]</sup>Fig 14 SEM images and cumulative mass loss as a function of WED time of samples after nitridation<sup>[76]</sup>

MAHDIPPOOR等<sup>[77]</sup>利用气体氮化工艺在Ti-6Al-4V合金表面生成了一层非常硬而脆的化合物层和一层相对硬而均匀的扩散层,并研究了该强化层的抗水滴侵蚀性能。由图15可知,H的存在进一步提高了化合物层的硬度和机械稳定性。使氮化后的试样在模拟水滴侵蚀试验中表现出较好的抗水蚀性能。

图15 在100%N<sub>2</sub>和96%N<sub>2</sub>/4%H<sub>2</sub>环境下氮化Ti-6Al-4V的水滴侵蚀结果<sup>[77]</sup>Fig 15 WDE results of nitrided Ti-6Al-4V at 100%N<sub>2</sub> and 96%N<sub>2</sub>/4%H<sub>2</sub> environments<sup>[77]</sup>

MA等<sup>[78]</sup>采用高功率脉冲磁控溅射技术在Ti-6Al-4V表面沉积了一种新型的CrAlYN/CrN纳米多层膜，并利用超声空化装置研究了CrAlYN/CrN涂层在Ti-6Al-4V表面的抗水蚀能力。结果表明，CrAlYN/CrN涂层与基体呈冶金结合，冲蚀速率是裸露的Ti-6Al-4V基体的14分之一，具有优异的

附着力和抗水蚀性能。

表3总结了钛合金叶片的不同抗水蚀涂层制备工艺的优缺点，每一种表面技术都具有独特的优势和一定的缺陷，需要根据实际工况和条件选择最优的涂层技术。

表3 钛合金叶片抗水蚀涂层制备工艺优缺点对比

Table 3 Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of preparation technology of anti-water erosion coatings for titanium alloy blades

工艺名称	优点	缺点
电火花强化	操作简单，加工表面上没有物理应力，强化效果良好	温度梯度高，易产生微裂纹，影响材料使用寿命
热喷涂	现场操作难度低，对基材微观结构影响小，涂层厚度易控制、沉积速率高	涂层为层状结构，易产生气孔，且与基体呈机械结合，结合强度不高
激光熔覆	熔覆层与基体结合良好，基体热变形和热效应小	涂层组织结构受工艺参数影响大，残余应力高，易出现气孔和裂纹等缺陷
激光合金化	涂层组织均匀致密，与基体呈冶金结合，可实现选区合金化，效率高、成本低	能量密度高，涂层与基材交界处的稀释度常常偏大，且易产生脆相
气体氮化	工艺简单，适用范围广，成本低，渗氮均匀	硬化层薄，渗氮效率低
等离子体氮化	操作过程无公害、渗氮快、热效率高，涂层组织和结构具有可控性	硬度与渗层不均匀，设备较复杂，操作要求严格，有技术问题待解决
磁控溅射	沉积温度低，沉积效率高，涂层厚薄可控、纯度高、附着性强	靶材利用率低，等离子体不稳定

## 6 结论与展望

通过对典型抗水蚀涂层处理技术研究工作的总结，主要得出如下结论：

1) 电火花强化(EDM)层的表面性能主要受电介质和电极材料两个参数的影响，在气、液、

固混合的工作介质条件下能获得性能最好的钛合金表面强化层，调整电极材料可改善强化层形貌，减少气孔和裂纹。

2) 超音速火焰喷涂(HVOF)和超音速空气燃料喷涂(HVAF)是目前最受研究人员青睐的热喷涂技术，这两种技术均能有效降低涂层中的孔隙率和氧化物含量，提高涂层硬度和耐蚀性能，但是

HOVF、HVAF涂层与基体仍为机械结合,增强膜基结合力是该技术亟待解决的问题之一。

3) 激光熔覆(LC)技术可操作性高,可控性强,对合金粉末限制小,稀释率低,可较好的保持覆层材料原有的特性,但是该涂层组织受温度梯度和凝固速率等影响较大,涂层内部性能不均,所以要不断进行探索,选择合适的工艺参数,减少气孔和裂纹的产生。

4) 激光表面合金化(LSA)较高的冷却速度可以控制晶粒长大,产生细晶强化。与LC相比,该技术需要更高的能量密度,对激光器选择的要求更高,相关的设备成本、最佳工艺参数的选择以及安全问题都是该技术正在面临的主要挑战。

根据钛合金叶片使用的实际工况选择抗水蚀涂层制备工艺,充分发挥各种表面处理技术的优势,并针对其缺点进行优化,是未来汽轮机末级钛合金叶片抗水蚀表面处理的发展趋势。

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## Research status of anti-water erosion coatings for the final stage titanium blade in steam turbines

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**Abstract:** Water erosion damage (WED) is one of the main problems that cause damage to the last stage titanium alloy blade of steam turbine. It is extremely easy to cause the proportion of failure accidents of low-pressure rotors by WED. The preparation of water erosion resistant coating on the surface of turbine titanium alloy last stage blade is an effective measure to improve its anti-erosion ability and ensure the safe and reliable operation of the unit. In this paper, the preparation processes of the commonly used anti-erosion coatings on the surface of titanium alloy blades are introduced, which expounds the research status of the technologies such as electric spark strengthening, thermal spraying, laser cladding and laser surface alloying. The summary and prospect of these technologies are presented, so as to provide some references for the preparation of anti-erosion coatings with high hardness, good wear resistance and firm bonding on the surface of titanium alloy last-stage blades of steam turbines.

**Key words:** titanium alloy blade; water erosion resistant coating; electrical discharge machining; thermal spraying; laser cladding; laser surface alloying

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