

 论文摘要

中国有色金属学报

ZHONGGUO YOUSEJINSHUXUEBAO XUEBAO

第14卷 第7期 (总第64期) 2004年7月

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文章编号: 1004-0609(2004)07-1228-06

Al-Zr(CO₃)₂体系反应合成复合材料的
力学性能与断裂行为孙建祥¹, 赵玉涛¹, 戴起勋¹, 程晓农¹, 蔡 兰²(1. 江苏大学 材料科学与工程学院, 镇江 212013;
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摘要: 利用Al-Zr(CO₃)₂原位反应体系, 采用熔体反应法制备了(Al₃Zr+Al₂O₃)_p/Al复合材料。XRD及SEM分析显示: 原位反应生成的颗粒为Al₃Zr和Al₂O₃, 颗粒细小并均匀分布在基体中。拉伸实验表明: (Al₃Zr+Al₂O₃)_p/Al复合材料的抗拉强度和屈服强度随颗粒含量的增大显著提高, 当颗粒体积分数为10%时, 复合材料的抗拉强度和屈服强度分别为148.3MPa和110.5MPa, 但延伸率先上升后下降。原位拉伸研究表明: 复合材料拉伸过程中裂纹的萌生及扩展机制可从两方面得到解释: 滑移过程中的位错作用机制以及颗粒脱粘和破碎形成的“孔洞”成核与长大机制。

关键词: 原位熔体反应法; 拉伸实验; 裂纹; 位错

Mechanical properties and crack behavior of in-situ composites synthesized in Al-Zr
(CO₃)₂ reaction systemSUN Jian-xiang¹, ZHAO Yu-tao¹, DAI Qi-xun¹,
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Abstract: A new in-situ reactive system of Al-Zr(CO₃)₂ is used to prepare(Al₃Zr+Al₂O₃)_p/Al composites by melt method reaction. The XRD and SEM analysis indicate that the particles formed are fine Al₃Zr and Al₂O₃, which are well distributed in the aluminum matrix. The ultimate tensile strength and yield strength are improved by increasing the volume fraction of the particle. The tensile properties are $\sigma_b=148.3\text{MPa}$ and $\sigma_s=110.5\text{MPa}$ when the particle volume fraction is 10%. But the elongation goes up firstly but then decreases. Crack initiation and propagation were observed by in-situ tensile experiment. The crack initiation and propagation can be interpreted with dislocation action mechanism and voids nucleation and growth mechanism.

Key words: in-situ melt reaction method; tensile test; crack; dislocation

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