

Effect of Homogenization Treatment on Microstructure and Property of Al-B Electrician Round Rod

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Abstract. The effects of homogenization treatment on the electrical conductivity, tensile strength and microstructure of Al-B electrician round rod were investigated by means of tensile test, optical microscopy(OM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), energy dispersive spectroscopy(EDS). The results indicate that during homogenization the grain boundary of samples became thinner, microstructure was more compact and well-distributed. As-cast Al electrician round rod has favorable comprehensive properties under homogenization at 430°C for 3 h, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength reach to 58.1%IACS and 100MPa, respectively. Compared to the sample without homogenization, the electrical conductivity increased by 2.1%IACS in the case of tensile strength was not reduced. After 83% rolling processing of specimen with better comprehensive performance, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength of samples reach to 55.24%IACS and 209MPa, respectively.

1 Introduction

Aluminum and its alloy are widely applied in the wire and cable industry due to its excellent properties, such as good electrical conductivity, low density, high specific strength and corrosion resistance [1,2]. Since electrical round aluminum rods are used as the blank of cables and wires, the electrical conductivity and mechanical properties of electrical round aluminum rod directly influences the merits of the aluminum wire [3]. Nowadays, with the rapid development of power industry, especially in the large span transmission line, there are higher demands for the property of electrical round aluminum rods, however, original aluminum wires used for transmission can not meet the needs of large load transmission capacity, long distance and large capacity, which leads to the research of new materials with large span transmission line becoming more and more urgent [4,5]. Research shows that certain degree of homogenization can obtain uniform structure, eliminate dendritic segregation and reduce internal stress of aluminum alloy, thus acquiring Al electrician round rod with better comprehensive performance [6,7,8,9]. In this paper, based on the Al-B electrician round rod, the effects of homogenization treatment on the electrical conductivity, tensile strength and microstructure of Al-B electrician round rod are studied.

2 Experimental

2.1 Experimental processing technology

The materials in the experiment include aluminum ingot(0.02% boronizing filter), intermediate alloy Al-Y, Al-Ce, Al-La and Al-Cu. Preparing master alloy is the first step of experiment, then, putting aluminum raw materials into the crucible, adding intermediate alloy to the crucible after melting, and stir evenly. Finally, casting into cylindrical specimens with the size of $\Phi 11\text{mm} \times 120\text{mm}$. Rolling processing of 83% deformation was conducted on specimen with better comprehensive performance after homogenization treatment.

2.2 Analysis and test methods

QJ57 arms bridge was conducted to analyze the electrical conductivity of specimen; Rolling

process was performed by the F50-150 type rolling round machine at room temperature; Instron-8501 materials tensile tester with the stretching rate of 2 mm/min was used to test the tensile strength of the sample. Microstructure and element distribution of the sample were observed by Olympus-BH2 optical microscope(OM), SUPRA40 field emission scanning electron microscope(SEM) and APOLLO-10X spectrometer.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Effect of different homogenization on electrical conductivity and tensile strength

The effect of different homogenization treatment on the properties of the sample is shown in figure 1. As shown in Fig.1(a), whether specimens were under giving temperature or time, with the increase of homogenization temperature or time, electrical conductivity of samples increased first, and then decreased. The electrical conductivity of sample reached to larger value (58.1% IACS) after homogenization at 430°C for 3h, this is mainly because there were more second phase particles precipitated from the matrix at 430°C for 3h, which weakened the scattering effect of electrons from lattice distortion, caused by the atoms dissolved in the Al matrix, thus lowering the resistivity and improving the electrical conductivity of samples.

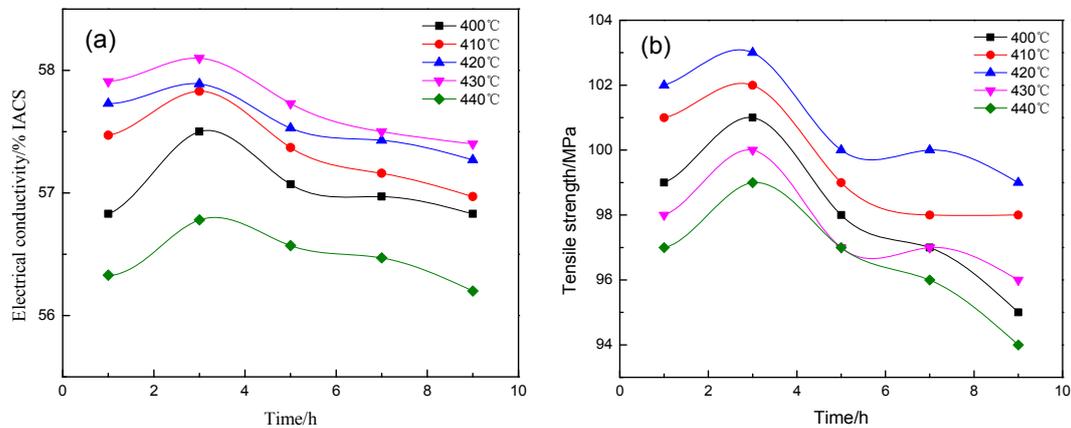


Fig.1 Effect of different homogenization treatment on property of sample: (a)electrical conductivity, (b)tensile strength

The effect of homogenization on the tensile strength of studied alloy is shown Fig.1(b). As shown in Fig.1(b), at giving time, with the increase of homogenization temperature, the tensile strength of specimens increased at beginning and then decreased. Moreover, tensile strength of samples reached to peak value(103MPa) during homogenization for 3h at 420°C. This may be because after homogenization treatment at 420°C for 3h, it could eliminate the most part of dendritic segregation, uniform microstructure, reduce internal stress and refine second phase particles precipitated in the matrix, which enhanced the tensile strength of samples. But the tensile strength of the alloy continuously decreased with increasing of homogenization temperature and time. This is perhaps due to second phase particles gathering and coarsening at higher temperature, which can be the crack source of alloy to some extent and weaken the effect of Al matrix, reducing the strength of sample.

In conclusion, the optimal homogenization treatment processing is holding at 430°C for 3h, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength reach to 58.1%IACS and 100MPa, respectively. Compared to the sample without homogenization, the electrical conductivity increased by 2.1%IACS in the case of tensile strength was not reduced. After 83% rolling processing of specimen with better comprehensive performance, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength of samples reach to 55.24%IACS and 209MPa, respectively.

3.2 Optical microstructure at different homogenization processings

The typical optical microstructure of as-cast and different homogenization treatment alloys are shown in Fig.2. It can be seen from Fig.2 that the grain size of as-cast alloy was thick and that of the

samples after homogenization treatment were finer, especially sample homogenized at 420°C for 3h, showing the microstructure of the alloy was uniformed obviously during homogenization treatment(Fig.2(c)), and the tensile strength of sample was about to 103MPa. This is mainly because specimen during homogenization, dendritic segregation was eliminated, microstructure was uniformed, internal stress was reduced and second phase particles precipitated in the matrix was refined, thus improving the tensile strength of samples. The OM image of sample(during homogenization at 430°C for 3h) with 83% rolling deformation is shown in Fig.2(e). It can be noted from Fig.2(e) that in the process of rolling, the grain size of sample was obviously refined, the grain boundary was thinned, the structure was more compact, and a small amount of second phase disposed in the grain boundary originally distributed in matrix evenly and dispersively. It can be seen that the grain of sample was broken and the grain boundaries became blurred after rolling treatment. The electrical conductivity of sample was fallen slightly, but tensile strength improved significantly, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength reached to 55.24%IACS and 209MPa, respectively.

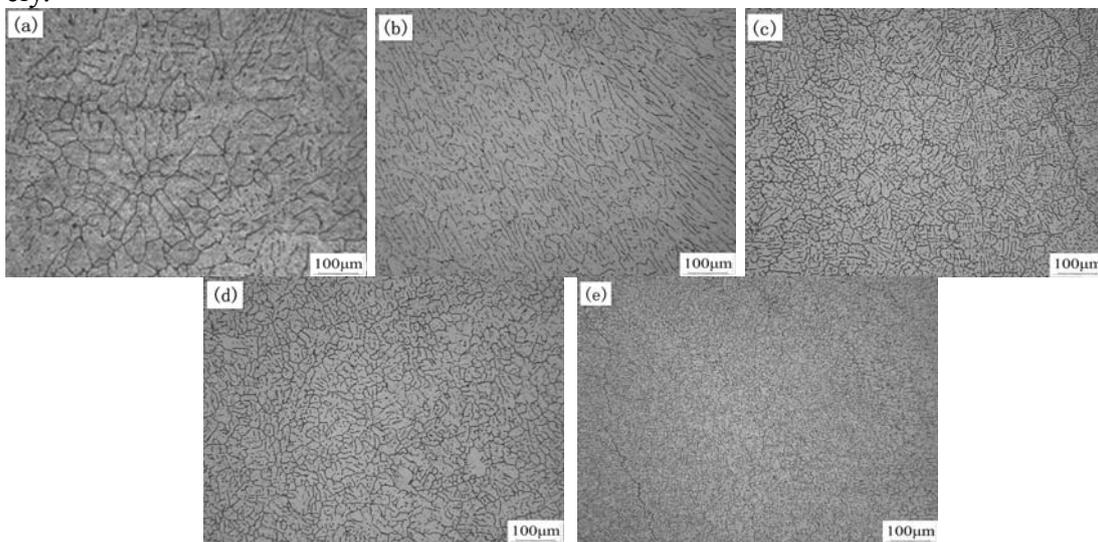


Fig.2 Microstructure of samples:(a)as-cast,(b)410°C×3h,(c)420°C×3h,(d)430°C×3h, (e)83% rolling treatment

3.3 SEM and EDS analysis

The SEM images under different multiples of sample during homogenization at 430°C for 3 h is shown in Fig.3. It can be known from Fig.3 that the microstructure of sample was mainly composed of grain boundary, the aluminum substrate and phases precipitated from Al substrate, and compounds precipitated both in the grains and grain boundary. The EDS analysis results of the strip and particle phases in the Fig.3(c) were shown in table 1, it can be found that there were Cu, La, Ce and Y elements mainly concentrated in the grain boundary. Some elements were transformed from the state of solid solution into precipitation, which can improve the regularity of the ion electric field, leading to the increase of conductivity [10,11]. Moreover, the second phase dispersed on the substrate could improve the tensile strength of samples, showing the better comprehensive performance both electrical conductivity and tensile strength [12].

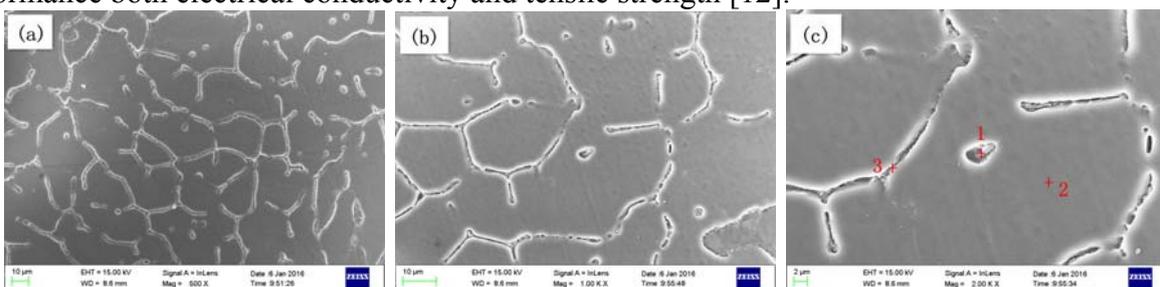


Fig.3 SEM images of sample under 430°C × 3h homogenization treatment: (a) × 500, (b) 1000, (c) × 2000

Table 1 EDS analysis result of sample /%

Elements	Al	Cu	La	Ce	Y	
1	89.79	5.87	2.05	1.92	0.38	
Wt%	2	98.34	0.93	0.47	0.26	-
	3	86.27	6.67	3.91	2.66	0.49

4 Summary

(1) During homogenization treatment, the grain refinement effect of Al-B electrician round rod is obvious, the microstructure of samples is relatively uniform, and the grain boundary is more pure. Besides, the content of interdendritic substance decrease significantly, and the second phases are diffusely distributed in the matrix.

(2) During homogenization at 430°C for 3h, the comprehensive performance of sample is relatively good, of which electrical conductivity and tensile strength reach to 58.1%IACS and 100MPa, respectively. Compared to the sample without homogenization, the electrical conductivity increased by 2.1%IACS in the case of tensile strength is not reduced.

(3) After 83% rolling processing of specimen with better comprehensive performance, the electrical conductivity of sample decreases slightly, but tensile strength improves significantly, the electrical conductivity and tensile strength arrive to 55.24%IACS and 209MPa, respectively.

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