## 摘要

颗粒增强铝基复合材料因具有高温性能稳定、密度低、材料性能各向同性、热膨胀系数低、可采用传统的金属加工工艺进行加工等优点,受到航空航天和汽车工业的推动,在工程中获得了广泛的应用。本论文通过热接触法制备不同不同质量分数的原位自生 $AlB_2/6061$ 复合材料,研究了 $AlB_2$ 颗粒的不同含量对铝基复合材料的布氏硬度、耐磨损性能以及显微组织的影响。

实验结果表明:采用热接触反应法在 6061 铝合金溶体中原位生成了 1wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061、3wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061、5wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 复合材料,原位生成的 AlB<sub>2</sub>形状规则,呈多边形。原位自生反应充分进行,复合材料和电解萃取产物的 XRD、SEM 分析中均未发现中间相的存在;随着 AlB<sub>2</sub>含量的增高,原位自生 AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 复合材料的布氏硬度与耐磨损性能也随之提高。当质量分数为 3%时,AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 复合材料的布氏硬度比基体金属提高了 26.6%,其耐磨损性能提高了 62.1%。

关键词: 铝基复合材料; 原位自生; 二硼化铝颗粒; 显微组织

## **Abstract**

Due to the advantages of low cost of reinforcement, uniform microstructure and isotropy of material properties, particle reinforced aluminum matrix composites can be processed by traditional metal processing technology, which has become one of the important development directions of metal matrix composites. In this paper, the effects of different content of AlB2 particles on wear resistance, brinell hardness and microstructure of al matrix composites were studied.

The results showed that 1wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061, 3wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061, 5wt.%AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 composites were generated in the central position of 6061 aluminum alloy solution by thermal contact reaction method. The in-situ spontaneous reaction was fully carried out, and no mesophase was found in the XRD and SEM analysis of the composites and the electrolytic extraction products. With the increase of AlB<sub>2</sub> content, the brinell hardness and wear resistance of in-situ self-generated AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 composites also improved. When the mass fraction was 3%, the brinell hardness of AlB<sub>2</sub>/6061 composite increased by 26.6% compared with that of matrix metal, and its wear resistance increased by 62.1%.

Key words: aluminium matrix composites; in-situ formation; aluminium diboride particle; microstructure.

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