

<<杨士勤学术论文选集>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《杨士勤学术论文选集》主要内容有专利：杨士勤教授专利名称、代表性发明专利内容及应用；代表论文：铝合金反性及等离子弧小孔焊的研究、交流等离子弧正极性焊铝的研究等。

书籍目录

第一部分 专利杨士勤教授专利名称代表性发明专利内容及应用第二部分 代表论文铝合金反极性等离子弧小孔焊的研究交流等离子弧正极性焊铝的研究高频脉冲微束等离子电弧温度场的测试及分析直九飞机薄壁进气道的高频脉冲微束等离子弧焊飞机发动机滤油网组件的高频脉冲微束等离子弧焊超声波焊接聚乙烯接头温度场的计算及检测Pc材料电度表壳体的超声波焊接Analysis and measurement of acoustic : power in plastics ultrasonic : welding process塑料超声波焊接过程及质量研究I 焊接过程接头熔化状态分析塑料超声波焊接过程及质量研究 焊接接头熔化膜厚度计算模型塑料超声波焊接过程及质量研究 焊接接头质量影响因素分析塑料超声焊接接头熔化状态与强度超声刀切割系统的模态分析A preliminary study Oil ultrasonic cutting process for carbon fibre prepregResistance welding of carbon fibre reinforced polyetheretherketone composites using metal mesh and PEI filmFEM investigation of the temperature field of energy director during ultrasonic welding PEEK compositesThe effects of energy director shape on temperature field during ultrasonic welding of the rmoplastic compositesSMT焊点三维形态的剖视分析方法An integrated system for prediction and analysis of solder interconnection shapesSiCw / 6061复合材料无钎剂加压钎焊Interface structure and mechanical performance of TLP bonded joints of Al₂O₃ / 6061A1 composites using Cu / Niocomposite interlayersModelling behaviour of oxide film during vibration diffusion bonding of SiCp / A356 composite in airInteraction behaviors between Zn-Al alloy and Al₂O₃ / 6061A1 composite with aid of ultrasonic vibrationMierostmcture characteristics and performance of dissimilar welds between magnesium alloy and aluminum formed by friction stirringInterface structure of ultrasonic~bration aided interaction between Zn-A1 alloy and Al₂O₃ / 6061A1 compositeInterface structure and strength ofultrasonic vibration liquid phase bondedjoints Al₂O₃ / 6061A1 compositesInterface structure and formation mechanism of vacuum-free vibration liquid phase diffusion-bonded joints of SiCpwThermal expansion behavior and performance of VLP diffusion-bonded joints of SiCp / A356 compositesCJZLI01A复合材料非真空振动液相扩散焊下微观孔洞闭合及氧化膜行为The evolution of interface structure in TLP bonded joints Al₂O₃ / 6061A1 composites with Cu / Ni / Cu interlayersBehaviors of oxide film at the ultrasonic aided interaction interface of Zn-A1 alloy and A1203 / 0361At composites in airInterface structure changes during vibration liquid pha\$e bonding of SiC0 / A356 composites in airCapillary filling process during ultrasonically brazing of aluminium matrix compositesEffect of ultrasonic vibration on the grain refinement and SiC particle distribution in Zn-based composite filler metalFloating of SiC particles in a Zn-A1 filler metalSubstrate de undermining by a Zn-Al alloy during wetting of alumina reinfowed 6061A1 matrix compositeSiCk / ZLI01A复合材料半固态振动扩散钎焊Vibration assisted brazing of SiC3, / A356 composites : microstructure and mechanical behaviour采用铜和钕复合中间层的钛合金与不锈钢的真空热轧焊接TC4钛合金与0Cr18Ni10Ti不锈钢真空热轧连接Interfacial structure and mechanical properties of hot roll bonded joints between titanium alloy and stainless steelusing copperinterlayerRelative slipping of interface oftitanium alloy to stainless steel during vacuum hot roll bonding铜 / 钢TIG堆焊氩-氦混合比对泛铁的影响Arc beating hot wire assisted arc welding technique for low resistance welding wireInvesfit, . ation on TIG claddin~of copper alloy on steel plateTemperature field and flow field during tungsten inert gas bead welding of copper alloy onto steel先进涂层表面改性Ion trajectories in plasma ion implantation of slender cylindrical bores using a small inner end sourceImplantation dynamics of plasma implantation into insulating stripsSurface composition and surface energy of Teflon treated by metal plasma immersion ion implantationTwo-dimensional numerical simulation of non-uniform plasma immersion ion implantationMicrostructure and tribological properties of Cu · Zn / TiN multilayers fabricated by dual magnen sputteringParticle-in-cell numerical simulation of non-uniform plasma immersion ion implantationAnode current effects in plasma electrolytic, oxidationAntibacterial coppor-containing titanium nitride films produced by dual. magnetron sputteringCorrosion resistance improvement of magnesium alloy using nitrogen plasma ion implantationPlasma processing of AISI 304 stainless steel using radio frequency hollow cathode dischargeHybrid processes based on plasma immersion ion implantation: a brief reviewStructure and gas-barrier properties of amorphous hydrogenated carbon films deposited on inner walls of cylindricalpolyethylene terephthalate by

plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition
Optical and mechanical properties of alumina films fabricated on Kapton polymer by plasma immersion ion implantation and deposition using different biases
A ground-based radio frequency inductively coupled plasma apparatus for atomic oxygen simulation in low Earth orbit
Direct coupling of pulsed radio frequency and pulsed high power an novel pulsed power system for plasma immersion ion implantation
Flexible system for multiple plasma immersion ion implantation-deposition processes
Mechanical properties of amorphous hydrogenated carbon films fabricated on polyethylene terephthalate foils by plasma immersion ion implantation and deposition
Structure and mechanical properties of diamond-like carbon films produced by hollow-cathode plasma deposition
Effects of bias on surface properties of TiN films fabricated by hollow cathode discharge
Plasma ion implantation to thin polymer foils
Plasma-sheath expansion during plasma immersion ion implantation of insulating materials
Water plasma implantation/oxidation of magnesium alloys for corrosion resistance
Ignition and dynamics of high-voltage glow discharge plasma implantation
Spatial potential distribution around trench target during plasma immersion ion implantation.....

章节摘录

插图：2.5差分方程的确定在实际计算中，选用有限差分方程，对于边界点采用中心差商的方法处理，时间步距选取0.0002s。

具体过程从略。

3计算结果分析利用上述的计算结果，分别做出0.3s，0.6s，0.7s时刻的横截面、纵横面的温度分布图。当焊接时间小于0.3s时，由于接头发热量不足，在焊件的各个截面上，其温度均不能达到使聚乙烯软化的程度，从理论上讲是不能完成焊接的。实际上在所完成的试验中，也可以看到，在焊接时间小于0.3s时，无论怎样调整各个相关参数，都不能完成焊接。

在这0.3s中，其温升率基本不超过100 /s，这说明决定焊件能否顺利完成焊接，其产热过程在前0.3s内的作用相对弱一些。

如图4为0.8s的各个截面的温度图，此时被焊两工件的接触面上的温度已有少数点达到了甚至超过熔点温度，从理论讲这种情况有利于形成良好的接头。

由于整个接触面上有足够的热量作用，不仅使得接触面表层出现软化，同时也使得表面内的分子链排列方式由于热的作用更易于改变。

这时只需较低的外部压力作用，即可使得已充分软化甚至部分熔融的表层连接在一起。

当然这种连接的可靠程度，主要依靠软化的程度，也就是说取决于温度的高低。

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