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RESEARCH OF STEEL E – CLASS WELDABILITY

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this research is to compare of steel E rolled sheet analytical and experimental methods of weldability assessment. The mathematical models, designed by Paton Institute and based on the analysis of the literature data and the research of about 150 diagrams of austenite thermokinetics decay, were used for the calculation. The analysis of the received results has showed that the analytical methods of the calculation of the mechanical characteristics of heat-affected zone (HAZ) high temperature parts by use of the chemical content, taking into account the speed of the welded junctions cooling, give the high level of reliability (at temperature which are above zero) and can be used for the original assessment of the metal peculiarities of HAZ steel E rolled sheet junctions of big thickness. The analytical assessment of the impact effect does not provide the reliable result. It is connected with that the range of the real values has the error in each zone of the welded junction at limits $30 \div 500$ %. It reduces the correlation coefficient of the received results. It makes

impossible the accurate prediction of HAZ metal impact effect values.

KEY WORDS: analytical methods of calculation; impact strength; hardness; mechanical characteristics; steel E-class; weldability assessment.

INTRODUCTION

The modern production of the ship hulls, the stationary oil platforms, the wind power plants and other metal constructions of maritime use, applies the rolled sheet of big thickness. In this case, the necessity of the specified chemical content steels weldability assessment is appeared. The purpose of this is the choice of the optimal method and the technological parameters of the welding regime for the production of the specific metal construction. The most reliable method of the rolled sheet weldability assessment is the complex test of the control welded junctions in accordance with the requirements of the Qualifying Companies Rules (LR, BV, DNV, GL, ABS, RS,

SRU and etc.). But such tests are expensive. They do not give the possibility of the characteristics optimization at the change of the welding method, the parameters of regime, the welding materials and other basic factors during junctions formation. The attestation of the welding production technological processes is based on the international standards ISO 15609 – ISO 15614. Their use is compulsory if other conditions are not stipulated during the conclusion of the works execution.

MAIN PART

The design of the specific welded technology is often accompanied with the welding of the control samples set, on which the main parameters of welding regime are varied at practice for the welded joints optimization. The analytical methods of the calculation are used at such operations for the prediction of the welded joints peculiarities and the decrease of the material costs. [1-7]. We have used the calculations based on the analysis of the literature data and the researches of about 150 diagrams of austenite thermokinetics disintegration [1-2,4]. The mathematical models developed at Paton Institute (see the formulas 1-6), allow to predict with the sufficient level of the accuracy the phase content and the mechanical peculiarities of the high temperature parts of the thermic influence zone (HAZ) depending on the chemical content and the duration of metal cooling, which is heated up to maximal temperature 1350°C, in the range of the temperature 850-500°C [1]. They can be used for steels with such content of the elements as the following (% mass.): 0,4 C; 2 Mn; 0,8 Si; 2 Cr; 1 Mo; 1,5 Ni; 0,3 V; 0,06 Ti; 0,06 Al; 0,1 Nb; 0,5 W; 0,5 Cu, at thermic cycles which support the time of cooling, t in the specified range of temperatures, from 5 up to 200c. The peculiarities of the weld metal can be identified by use of the analogical way.

Vickers Hardness (with correlation coefficient, $R = 0,95$)

$$HV = M(309 + 494C + 622C^2 + 17,7Mn) + B(234 + 122C) + [F+P](98 + 275C + 15,4Mn); \quad (1)$$

- where F, P and B is the quantity of Ferrite, Pearlite and Bainite [1]

Ultimate strength (with coefficient of correlation, $R = 0,91$)

$$\sigma_b \text{ (МПа)} = M(798 + 3215C) + B(590 + 960C + 39,7Mn + 200V) + [F+P](297 + 1360C + 60Mn + 140V); \quad (2)$$

Yield strength (with coefficient of correlation, $R = 0,90$)

$$\sigma_{0,2} \text{ (МПа)} = M(662 + 1610C) + B(500 + 460C - 120C^2 + 150V) + [F+P](187 + 925C + 47Mn + 90V); \quad (3)$$

Unit elongation (with coefficient of correlation, $R = 0,91$)

$$\delta \text{ (\%)} = M(12,2 - 67C^2 - 1,5Mn + 0,76Int) + B(21,3 - 35,6C - 4Mn - 5V + 1,84Int) + [F+P](36,5 - 127C + 153C^2 - 1,16Mn + 8V + 0,66Int); \quad (4)$$

Reduction of area (with coefficient of correlation, $R = 0,86$)

$$\psi \text{ (\%)} = M(48,5 - 158C + 116C^2 + 0,98Int) + B(53,3 - 132C + 103C^2 - 5,1Mn - 10V + 3,4Int) + [F+P](65,4 - 88C - 82C^2 - 6,7Mn + 18V + 0,6Int); \quad (5)$$

Impact strength if examples with half-round cut (with coefficient of correlation $R = 0,75$)

$$KCU_{+20} \text{ (joule/sm}^2\text{)} = M(1,06 - 2,8C + 1,3C^2 - 0,081Mn + 0,054Int) + B(1,3 - 1,6C - 0,08Mn) + [F+P](1,47 - 1,8C + 0,8C^2 - 0,076Mn - 0,045Int). \quad (6)$$

That's why we have focused on the task of the assessment of this methodology reliability for the optimization of the operations volume during research of steel E weldability of big thickness which is used for the most weak T-orientation of the rolled sheet. The regulated requirements of the classification societies to the requirements of steel E with thickness which is equal to 50 mm are at the following level (T-orientation): Tensile strength $R_m = 400...520$ MPa, Yield strength $R_{eH} \geq 235$ MPa, Elongation $A \geq 22\%$, Impact energy $KV_{T-40} \geq 20$ J, hardness $HV \leq 350$.

The samples from rolled sheet with thickness which is equal to 50 mm of the following chemical content (% mass): 0,1 C; 0,85 Mn; 0,19 Si; 0,003 S; 0,011 P; < 0,005 As; 0,05 Cr; 0,17 Ni; 0,03 Cu; < 0,005 Ti; 0,032 Al; 0,021 Nb; 0,008 N; < 0,005 V; < 0,05 Mo; < 0,005 B; 0,017 Sn; < 0,001 Sb have been selected as the main metal for researches.

The analytical assessment of HAZ metal peculiarities ($R_m, R_{eH}, A_5, Z, KCU_{+20}, HV$) has been executed in accordance with specified relations, depending on the specified chemical content and the duration of metal cooling, which was heated up to maximal temperature 1350°C, within range of temperatures 850...500°C. The results of the calculations are introduced as the graphics, which are showed on fig. 1. The estimated temperature for the heating of the welded junction with thickness of sheet which is equal to 50 mm, was 150°C.

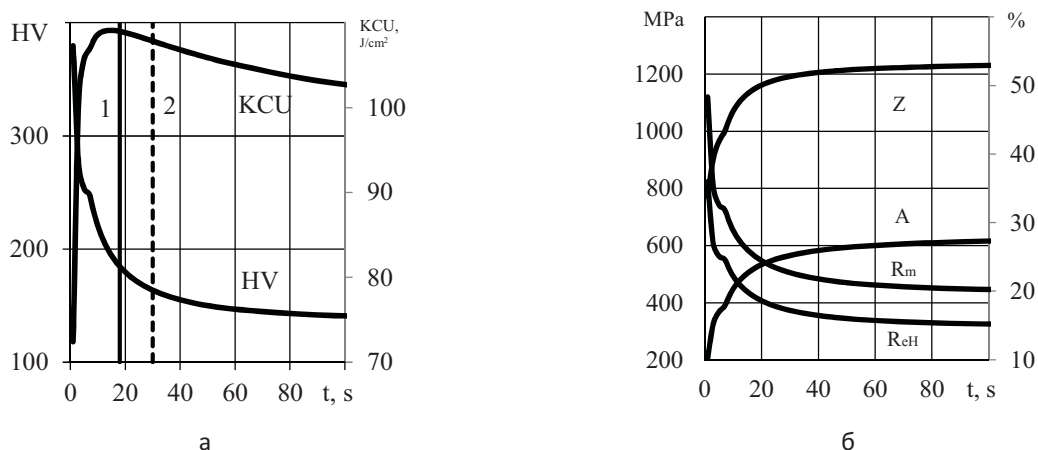


Fig. 1. Relation of HAZ metal peculiarities of the test steel from time of cooling within range 850...500 °C (1 - $E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm; 2 - $E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm):
 a) hardness and impact strength; b) Ultimate strength, Yield strength, Unit elongation and Reduction of area

The test samples have been welded for real assessment of HAZ steel of this chemical content. The dimension of the welded plates: thickness is 50 mm; width is 200 mm; length is 2000 mm. The type of the welded junction is with K-cutting and C15 in accordance with SSS

8713-79, 2.5.5 in accordance with ISO 9692-2 (fig. 2). The location of the welded joint is the following: parallel to the direction of the sheet rolling. The location of the samples for the test tension and impact bending test is in the transverse direction (T-orientation).

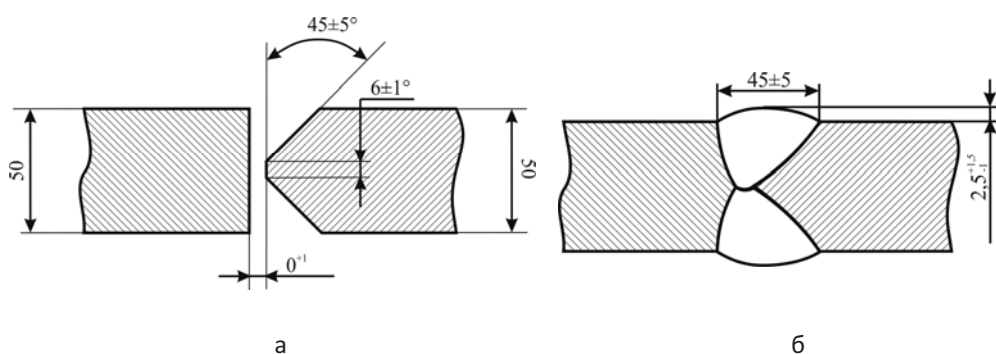


Fig. 2. Type of test samples edges cutting (t = 50mm)

The welding of samples has been executed by the automated method under welding flux, by wire of the solid cross-section (code of welding is 121) at the calculated heat input rate $E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm ($I= 550A$; $U= 32V$; $W= 6,67$ mm/sec; $\eta= 0,95$) и $E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm ($I= 800A$; $U= 36V$; $W= 6,57$ mm/sec; $\eta= 0,95$), with use of welding wire OK Autrod 12.20 (S), $\varnothing 4$ mm and flux OK Flux 10.71, SA AB 1 67 AC H5 (EN 760). The temperature of the previous heating was 150°C in both cases. The preheating was not more than 200°C. The direction of welding was changed into opposite at the execution of the next passage. The macrostructure of the welded junctions is shown on fig. 3. The metallographic analysis

has shown the qualitative formation of the welded junction in both cases with smooth trimming of the welded junction and the main metal. The macrodefects like lack of fusion, cracks, slag inclusions and etc. have not been found. The geometrical dimensions of the welded junction was in accordance with the requirements of welding procedure, fig. 2.

After welding the welded junctions have been tested for tension and impact bending. The tests have been executed at the cylindrical samples with diameter of 14 mm with linear base which is equal to five diameters. The results of the researches are introduced on table 1. The reliable meaning is Ultimate strength of the main metal

because of its destruction in all cases and taking into account the fact that cylindrical samples for tension had the parts of the metals with different peculiarities (HAZ, main metal, the metal of junction). The analysis of the

received results has shown that the peculiarities of welded junctions are in accordance with the classification requirements to steel E-class requirements (T-orientation).

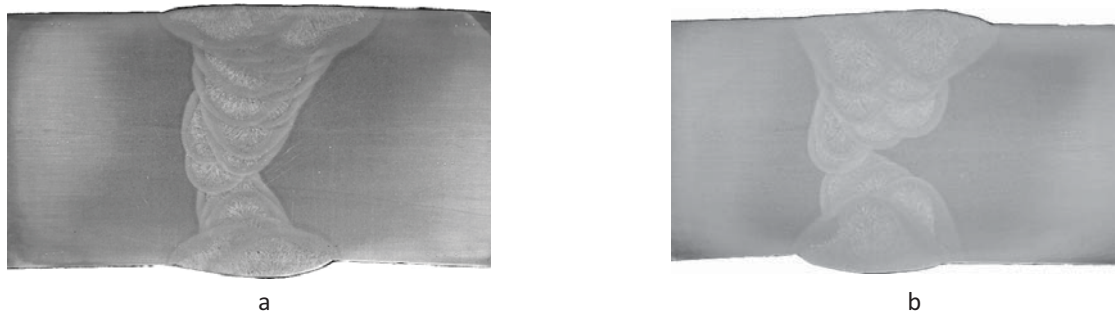


Fig. 3. Macrostructure of the tested welded junctions: a) $E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm; b) $E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm ($\times 1,5$)

TABLE 1

Results of the welded junctions tests for tension ($d_{\text{sample}} = 14\text{mm}$)

Type of steel (heat input)	Number of sample	Maximal load at rupture, P_{max}, N	Ultimate strength, $R_m, \text{Mпа}$	Load of yield strength, P_{eH}, N	Yield strength, $R_{eH}, \text{Mпа}$	Elongation, $A_5, \%$	Reduction of area, $Z, \%$
E ($E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm)	1-1	67237	437	43638	284	22,7	72,8
	1-2	67390	438	38228	248	25,1	72,0
E ($E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm)	2-1	67237	437	42608	277	23,6	70,5
	2-2	66775	434	45700	297	Destroyed at core	73,5

Note: all samples have been destroyed on the main metal.

The measurements of hardness by use of Vickers Hardness method (HV_5) have been executed for more

detailed research of the different zones of the welded junctions. The results are shown on fig. 4.

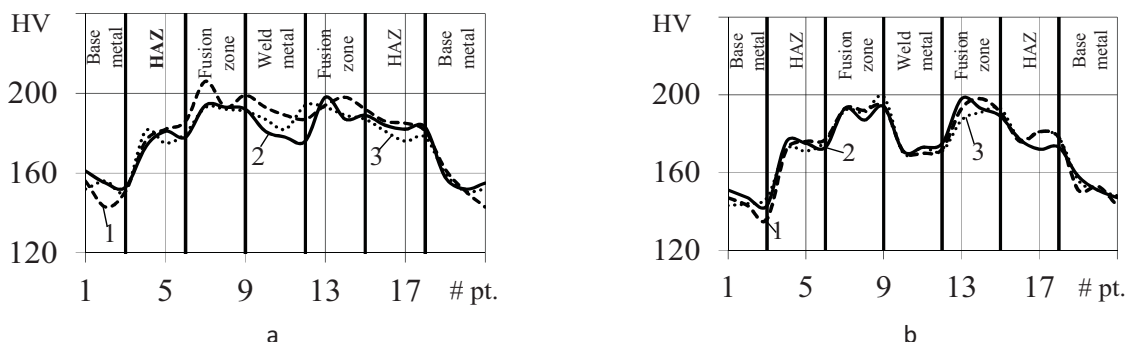


Fig. 4. Distribution of hardness in the welded junctions: a) $E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm; b) $E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm (1 – 2 mm from the upper surface of the welded junction; 2 – in the center of the welded junction; 3 – 2 mm from the down surface of the welded junction)

The analysis of the hardness measurements results has shown that in HAZ of the welded junctions the main metal hardening is executed. At the same time, the correlation of the hardness on the rolling thickness is good. The increase of the heat input rate from 2,5 kJ/mm up to 4,2 kJ/mm is shown the minor effect. The compare of the estimated value and the real value of HAZ hardness is shown that the high level of coincidence is observed. For example, the estimated hardness of HAZ metal is 184 HV (see fig. 1, a), for the heat input of welding which is equal to 2,5 kJ/mm, and the medium real hardness is about 180 HV (see fig. 4, a). In this case, the error of the calculation is + 2,2 %. The estimated hardness of HAZ metal is 164 HV (see fig. 1, a), for the heat input of welding which is equal to 4,2 kJ/mm, and the medium real hardness is about 175 HV (see fig. 4, b). In this case the error of the calculation is 6,7 %. The correlation of HAZ metal welded junctions of steel E estimated and real results of hardness measurements is very high.

It is known that the index of the metal strength is hardness. That's why the peculiarities of the different parts of the welded junctions can be identified by use of the generally accepted relations of the metal strength from its hardness [2], and by use of the real indices of hardness. The error is satisfactory in this case. For example, the minimal value of the main metal hardness for the heat input of welding which is equal to 2,5 kJ/mm is 143 HV (see fig. 4, a), and it is satisfied to the strength level which is equal to 480 MPa [2]. The actual value is 437 MPa (see table 1). In this case, the estimated error is not more than 9,8%. The minimal value of the main metal hardness is 136 HV (see fig. 4, b) for the heat input of the welding which is equal to 4,2 kJ/mm. It is satisfied for the strength level which is equal to 465 MPa [2]. The actual value is 434 MPa (see table 1). In this case, the estimated error is not more than 7,1 %. The strength of

the welded junction metal different parts can be calculated by use of its real minimal hardness with sufficient level of the accuracy. The hardness of HAZ parts is always practically higher than the main metal hardness because the speeds at the welding are higher than at rolling. It provides much higher strength properties of HAZ metal than the main metal. The initial assessment of HAZ steel properties (R_m , R_{eH} , A_5 , Z , HV) can be executed by use of the specified relations with sufficient high accuracy depending on the conditions of the welded junction cooling at welding and by use of steel chemical content information.

The plasticity of HAZ metal and especially its impact strength do not depend on the conditions of cooling at welding, the temperature of tests, the form of cutting, the quantity and morphology of nonmetallic inclusions, the concentration of dissolved gases, the impurities, the structural metal state, the dimensions of the grain, the cleanliness of the grain boundary, but a lot of another factors. That's why many well-known mathematical models don't allow with high level of reliability to identify the impact effect with high accuracy (impact strength) of HAZ metal [3].

The complex tests of the welded junction (T-orientation) different zones for impact bending have been executed for the identification of HAZ impact strength indices. 5 complexes of the standard samples (which are three samples with V-cutting for Charpy impact test) have been tested for each welded junction. The cutting was on the junction metal, on the line of alloying and at the distance of 2, 5 and 20 mm from the line of alloying. The samples have been cut from the side of the rectilinear edge of the welded junction. (see fig. 3). The tests have been executed at temperature - 40°C. The distribution of the medium impact effect in different zones of the tested welded junction are shown at fig. 5.

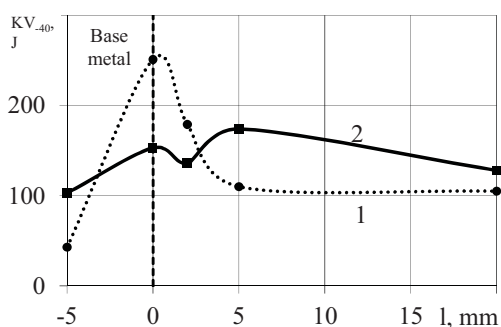


Fig. 5. Medium impact effect in different zones of tested welded junctions (T-orientation): 1 - $E \approx 2,5$ kJ/mm; 2 - $E \approx 4,2$ kJ/mm

The analysis of the received results has shown that the minimal values in all cases are exceeded the regulation index of the impact effect for steel E – $KV_{T-40} \geq 20$ J. But the great anisotropy of the different parts of HAZ is existed. In each zone of the welded junction the range of the real values has the error within $30 \div 500\%$. It reduces the coefficient of the received data correlation and makes impossible the accurate predict of HAZ metal impact effect values. The results of the researches have confirmed the low stability of steel E (T-orientation) HAZ metal welded junctions of big thickness rolled metal impact effect values. The most dispersion of values is for the part of the metal at the distance of 2...5 mm from line of alloying. It is explained by the formation of the most unstable structure with maximal negative influence of the dissolved gases and impurities in the metal.

The estimated index of the impact effect for the samples with half-round cutting for the heat input rate of welding which is equal to 2,5 kJ/mm is $KU_{+20} = KCU_{+20} \times S_{sample} = 109$ (J/cm²) \times 0,8 (cm²) \approx 87 J, and for the heat input rate welding which is equal to 4,2 kJ/mm is $KU_{+20} =$

$KCU_{+20} \times S_{sample} = 108$ (J/cm²) \times 0,8 (cm²) \approx 86 J (see fig. 1, a). It differs from the real indices (see fig. 5). That's why the analytical methods of HAZ impact effect assessment in accordance with the chemical content, taking into account the conditions of the welded junction cooling, don't give the sufficient correlation of the estimated and real data and they cannot be recommended for the assessment of HAZ metal welded junctions of steel E rolled sheet of big thickness properties.

CONCLUSION

1. The analytical methods of HAZ high-temperature parts (R_m , R_{eH} , A_5 , Z и HV) mechanical characteristics calculation by use of the chemical content, give the sufficient level of reliability and can be used for the initial assessment of HAZ metal welded junctions of steel E rolled sheet of big thickness properties.

2. The methods of HAZ metal impact strength analytical assessment, especially at low temperatures, cannot be used for reliable assessment of welded junctions of steel E rolled sheet of big thickness properties.

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АННОТАЦИЯ. Целью данного исследования являлось сравнение аналитических и экспериментальных методов оценки свариваемости листового проката стали категории E. Для расчета были использованы математические модели, разработанные в ИЭС им. Е.О. Патона, основанные на анализе литературных данных и исследований около 150 диаграмм термокинетического распада аустенита. Анализ полученных результатов показал, что аналитические методы расчета механических характеристик высокотемпературных участков ЗТВ по химическому составу, с учетом скорости охлаждения сварных соединений, обеспечивают высокую степень достоверности (при температурах выше нуля) и могут быть использованы для первичной оценки свойств металла ЗТВ сварных соединений листового проката большой толщины стали категории E. Аналитическая оценка показателей работы удара не обеспечивает достоверный результат. Это связано с тем, что диапазон действительных значений имеет отклонение в каждой зоне сварного соединения в пределах 30 ÷ 500 %, что катастрофически снижает коэффициент корреляции получаемых данных и делает невозможным точное прогнозирование значений работы удара металла ЗТВ.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: аналитические методы расчета; крепость; механические свойства; оценка свариваемости; сталь категории E.