Stainless

## The Effect of Alloying Elements on Microstructure and Corrosion



# of Stainless Steel

#### Abstract

In order for us to secure foundation sources which make it possible to develop steel materials used in environment-friendly and cryogenic condition, we first added a small quantity of Ni and N to AISI 304 steel which completed the process

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of melting, heat treatment, hot rolling, and cold rolling, and then look into the AISI 3O4steel's behavior and special quality under cryogenic. Next we examined the effect of alloy element on corrosion resistance against low - alloy steels used in the nuclear pressure vessels. The addition of Ni and N educed the temperature of Ms and Md, and also stabilized Austenite in relation to transformed induced martensite transformation. If the cold rolling puts external energy on sample, sample acts as internal transformation energy accumulated inside, causing transformed induced martensite transformation and making materials more strong. By adding a small quantity of N, we knew that it displayed excellent ductility even in the experiment of 169 . In addition to these results, the corrosion resistance decreases as the level of PH becomes lower, or the quantity of CI become higher. The corrosion resistance was more dependent upon the level of PH.

1.

ferrite가 18Cr - 8Ni - Fe 가 가 18% Cr 1050 Ni 10% C가 0.1% 18Cr - 8Ni - Fe 900 [1]. 가 [2,3] 가 a) Ni, Mn, Al, N , b) , c) substructure [4]. Davis[5] Mn, N 가 Ni 가 glide, twin, shear band Pickering[6] Fe - Mn - Cr 18Cr - 8 -Ni(STS304) . Fe - Ni Ni 가 가 10%Ni 가 0.2%N 가 가 N. N + Ni

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2.

304 (Model AVAR4040-5) 70% 3mm . Table 1 - 196 가 가 10%Ni 0.2%N 가 . X (Shimadzu DP1) , Ferriscope(Joel) (potentiostat, Gammy 2000) . Fig. 1 27.5 NACE standard TM0284 - 96 mm ψ6.35 mm .  $(NaCl : CH_3COOH : D_2O = 50 : 5 : 945)$   $H_2S$ TM0177 - 090 1 N<sub>2</sub>(g)  $H_2S(g)$ . .  $25\pm1$  , pH =  $2.7\pm0.1$ SCE (saturated calomel electrode) (Pt) .  $5x10^{-5}$ ~ $5x10^{-7}$  sec<sup>-1</sup>.

### 3.

Ni, N 가

Fickering[6] Ni, N 가 Ms, Md	, Table 1 Ms, Md N 가	Table 2 N
. Ms	가	
٦٢	[/] ア	Md
>r	. Fig. 2	

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가

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가

가 가			71
$\frac{f}{f_s}$	[8] . = 1 - exp{ -	$\beta (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)'$	∠r ′}
	$f :$ $f_s:$ $\beta:$ $\varepsilon :$ $\varepsilon_o:$ $n :$		
Fig. 3 304+0.2N (df/dɛ)가 - 19 가	- 196 6	7ŀ β	가
. Fig. 4 X Ni,	- 196 N 가 JCP	(sub - z 'DS 기	ero) (111) (200) N
가 (111) 가 304 Ms, Md Photo. 1	(200) 2 Ni	71	Ni, N 가 N 가 가 가
Ni N 가	- 196	가 가	
	[9]		[10]

 CI<sup>-</sup>
 H<sup>+</sup>
 pH=2.7
 CI<sup>-</sup>
 가 2000ppm

 4000ppm
 pH=2.3
 . Table 3

 15Ch2MFA
 15Cr2NHFA
 CI<sup>-</sup>
 가

 가
 가
 가
 가
 CI<sup>-</sup>



#### 5.

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 Table 1. Composition of selected stainless steels

Туре	Fe	С	Si	Mn	Р	S	Cu	Ni	Cr	Мо	Co	Ν
304	Bal.	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.7	17.	0.2	0.1	
		6	7	2	3	2	4	6	83	1	5	
304+	Bal.	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.5	17.	0.2	0.1	
2Ni		6	4	5	3	1	3	8	46	0	4	
304+	Bal.	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.7	18.	0.2	0.1	0.1
0.2N		5	6	0	4	1	6	4	09	1	7	9
304+2Ni	Bal.	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.6	17.	0.2	0.1	0.2
+0.2N		5	5	4	3	1	3	4	74	1	8	0.2
15Ch2MFA	Bal.	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0		<0.4	2.5	0.7		
		3	9		2	2						
15Cr2NHFA	Bal.	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0		<1.0	1.2	0.6		
		3	9		1	1						

Table 2. The expected value of  $M_{s}$  and  $M_{\rm d30}$ 

Туре	304	304+2Ni	304+0.2N	304+2Ni+0.2N
M <sub>s</sub> ( )	- 43.54	- 92.19	- 271.58	- 273
M <sub>d30</sub> ( )	47.23	16.93	- 38.03	- 76.09

Table 3. Effect of Cl<sup>-</sup> and pH on corrosion rate and potential

	HCI (20	000ppm)	FeCl <sub>2</sub> (1	000ppm)	FeCl <sub>2</sub> (2000ppm)		
	pH=2.3		pH=	2.7	pH=2.7		
	<i>i</i> corr	Ecorr	<i>i</i> corr	Ecorr	<i>i</i> corr	Ecorr	
	(A/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$(mV_{SHE})$	(A/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$(mV_{SHE})$	(A/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$(mV_{SHE})$	
15Ch2MFA	5.7×10 <sup>-4</sup>	- 472.8	9.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>	- 564.2	1.8×10 <sup>-4</sup>	- 504.3	
15Cr2NHFA	7.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	- 483.6	4.3×10 <sup>-5</sup>	- 575.5	5.4×10 <sup>-4</sup>	- 521.5	

Environment		Strain rate	Ultimate tensile strength	Yield strength	Elongation	Time
		[sec <sup>-1</sup> ]	[MPa]	[MPa]	[%]	[Hr]
15Ch2MFA	SSCC	5.0×10 <sup>-7</sup>	497.3	485.2	2.3	3.3
		2.0×10 <sup>-6</sup>	525.0	468.1	5.1	7.6
	Air	5.0×10 <sup>-7</sup>	638.1	475.5	28.9	158.6
		2.0×10 <sup>-6</sup>	635.2	489.4	29.8	51.4
15Cr2NHFA	SSCC	5.0×10 <sup>-7</sup>	594.4	515.3	2.7	3.9
		2.0×10 <sup>-6</sup>	558.3	469.6	5.3	7.7
	Air	5.0×10 <sup>-7</sup>	682.1	546.9	27.4	159.7
		2.0×10 <sup>-6</sup>	689.8	494.7	28.9	58.7

Table 4. Mechanical properties and SSCC behaviors of RPV steels



Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of SSCC specimen



Fig. 2 Volume fraction of deformation induced martensite as a function of inelastic strain



Fig. 3 Relationship between transformation rate  $df/d\epsilon$  and inelastic strain at the various test temperatures in 304N+0.2N stainless steel.



Fig. 4 X - ray diffraction analysis of tension specimens at - 196



(a) 304 at 25



(b) 304 at - 196



