

**316LN****Creep Design of Type 316LN Stainless Steel  
by Reference Stress Concepts**

150

Kachanov-Rabotnov (K-R)

316LN

550°C 600°C

. 316LN

316LN

**Abstract**

The usual Kachanov-Rabotnov(K-R) model of creep damage were modified to the damage equations by reference stress concepts. The modified equation was applied to type 316LN stainless, and its creep damage was analyzed. In order to determine the reference stress for type 316LN stainless steel, tensile tests were conducted at 550°C and 600°C, and a number of creep tests to apply reference stress equation were also conducted at 550°C and 600°C. Material constants necessary to the equation were determined. Creep rupture strain was predicted by using the material constants which were obtained at each test temperature. If using reference stress concepts, it can be utilized easily as a design tool to predict creep life because the process to quantify damage parameter, which is determined by measuring voids or micro cracks creep during, is omitted.

**1.**

[2-3].

316LN

가 C

N

1

[4].

2

[5],

Kachanov

-Rabotnov(K-R)

K-R

가

[6].

가

(reference

stress methods, RSM)

$\omega$

K-R

K-R

가

가

316LN

550°C

600°C

2.

316LN

Table 1

0.10%

30kg

1270°C

2

15mm

가

1100°C

1

가 36mm,  
1000

6mm

3.3mm

가

25.0mm,

3.0mm

INSTRON

4505

$2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$

550°C 600°C

arm ratio가 20:1

550°C 600°C

ASTM

$\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$

Table 1. Chemical composition of type 316LN stainless steel(wt. %)

Fe	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	N
bal.	0.021	0.70	0.97	0.021	0.006	17.30	12.340	2.36	0.10

3.

Kachanov 가  $\omega$  ,  $\omega = 0$  ,  $\omega = 1$  Kachanov  $\omega$   $t$   $\sigma_t$  ,

$$\sigma_t = \sigma_o \frac{A_o}{A_t} = \frac{\sigma_o}{(1-\omega)} \quad (1)$$

$A_o$  ,  $(1-\omega)$   $t$  Kachanov  $\sigma_t$  ( $\equiv$   $\bar{\sigma}$ ) 가 -  $\sigma_u$   $\sigma_y$

$$\frac{\sigma_o}{1-\omega_f} = \bar{\sigma} = \sigma_y + a (\sigma_u - \sigma_y) \quad (2)$$

가 ,  $a$   $\sigma_y$  ,  $\sigma_y$  (2)

$$\omega_f = 1 - \frac{\sigma_o}{\bar{\sigma}} \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \delta \sigma_y = \sigma_y \left[ 1 + a \left( \frac{\sigma_u}{\sigma_y} - 1 \right) \right] \quad (4)$$

$\delta$  가 (damage rate)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{\dot{\omega}_o}{(1-\omega)^r} , \quad 0 \leq \omega \leq 1 , \quad \dot{\omega}_o = B \sigma_o^k \quad (5)$$

가 ,  $\omega < 1$  가 (5)

$$(1-\omega)^{1+r} = 1 - B (1+r) \sigma_o^k t \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\omega} = \dot{\omega} \quad t \quad , \quad (3) \quad (1-\omega) \quad (6) \quad t$$

$$t_f = \Phi \cdot t_r \quad (7)$$

$$t_r = \frac{1}{B} (1+r) \sigma_o^k \quad (8)$$

,  $t_r$  (brittle rupture) Kachanov .  $\Phi$   $\bar{\sigma}$   $\sigma_o$

$$\Phi = \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{\sigma_o}{\bar{\sigma}} \right)^{1+r} \right] \quad (9)$$

가 ,  $t$   $\log \sigma - \log t$  Norton's law

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \frac{A \sigma_o^m}{(1-\omega)^q} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_o}{(1-\omega)^q} \quad (10)$$

, (6)  $1-\omega$  (10) ,

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\dot{\varepsilon}_o t_R} = \lambda \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{t}{t_R} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1+r}{1+r-q} \quad (12)$$

K-R (life fraction)  $\Gamma = t/t_f$   $\dot{\omega} = \dot{\omega} \quad t \quad (11)$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\dot{\varepsilon}_o t_f} = \frac{\lambda}{\Phi} [1 - (1 - \Phi \Gamma)^{1/\lambda}] \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_f}{\lambda \dot{\varepsilon}_o t_f} = \frac{1 - (1 - \Phi)^{1/\lambda}}{\Phi} = \eta \quad (14)$$

,  $\varepsilon^* = \dot{\varepsilon}_o t_f$  Monkman-Grant .

## 4.

### 4.1.

Fig. 1  $550^\circ\text{C}$   $600^\circ\text{C}$  -  
 Table 2 (failure stress,  $\sigma_f = \bar{\sigma}$ )  
 $550^\circ\text{C}$   $376 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $600^\circ\text{C}$   $320 \text{ MPa}$  .  
 가  
 (4)  $\delta$  가 가 가  $\sigma_s = \sigma_u$   $\delta =$

1

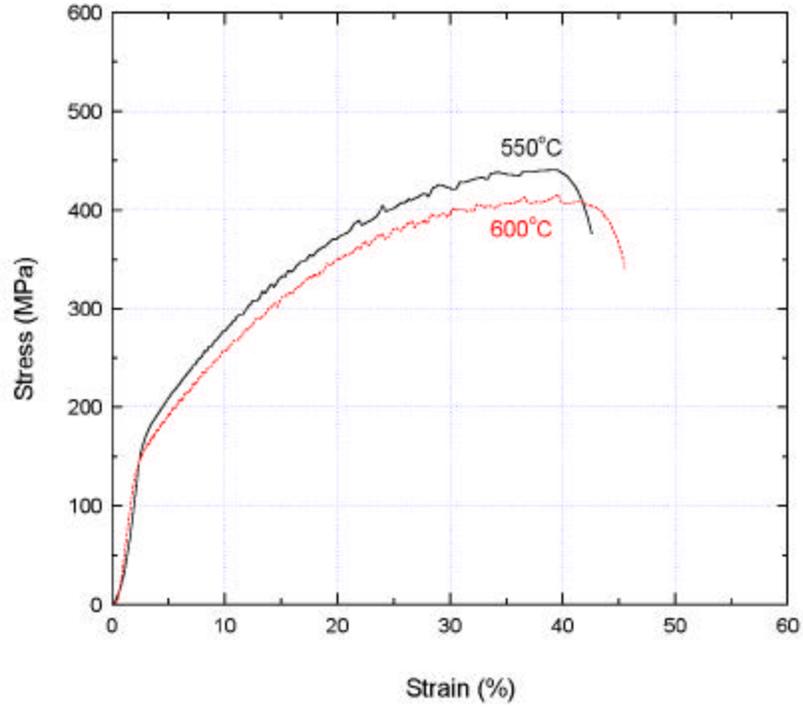
가  $\delta = m/(1+m)$

$m$  Norton

가

$$m/(1+m) \leq \delta \leq \sigma_u/\sigma_y$$

[7].



]

Table 2 Tensile properties at 550°C and 600°C of type 316LN stainless steel

	Yield strength ( $\sigma_y$ , MPa)	Ultimate tensile strength ( $\sigma_u$ , MPa)	Elongation (%)	Fracture Strength ( $\sigma_f = \bar{\sigma}$ , MPa)
550°C	158	441	42.6	376
600°C	131	418	45.7	320

Fig. 2

$\log \sigma - \log t$

Kachanov

$\Phi$

$\sigma-t$

(bilinear)

$\sigma_o$

$\Phi$

$\Phi = 1$

$\Phi$

$\Phi$

$\log \sigma_o - \log t$

가 가

fitting

$k$

$k$

(8)

$B(1+r)$

$r$

$\bar{\sigma}$

(9)

$\Phi$

(7)

$\sigma - \log t$       550°C      600°C      316LN       $\log$   
 $\Phi$

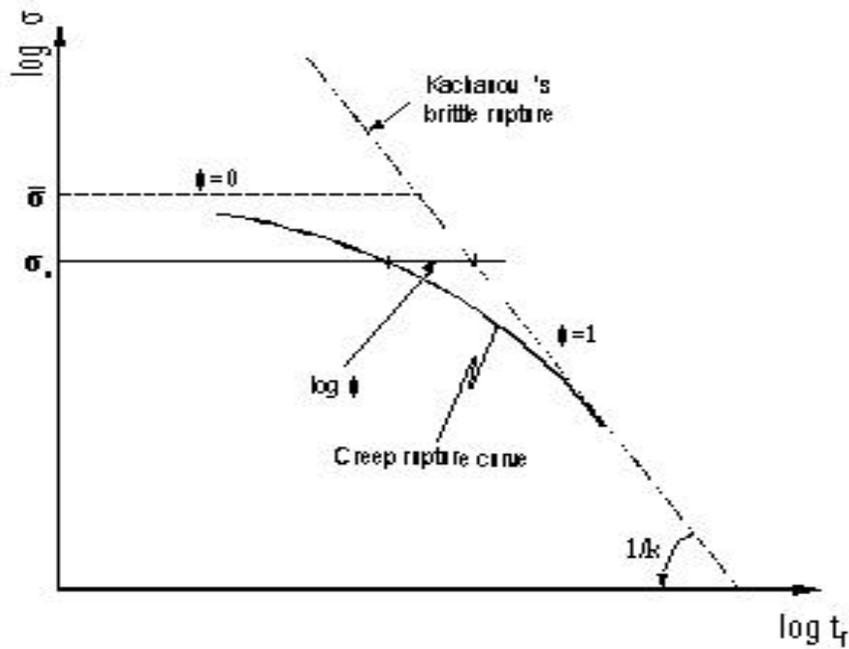


Fig. 2 A schematic presentation of modified Kachanov's brittle rupture curve

4.2 316LN

Fig. 3 316LN      550°C      600°C  
 $\log \sigma - \log t$   
 fitting      가  
 fitting       $\Phi = 1$   
 600°C      가 550°C      가 가 ,  
 550°C      가 600°C  
 $\Phi$       (9)      ,      r

Fig. 4      r       $\Phi$       (9)      ,      r  
 $\Phi (=t/t_R)$       ,      가       $\Phi$       가       $\Phi$        $\sigma$   
 316LN      550°C      600°C  
 550°C      r = 12      ,      600°C      r = 10  
 가      r

Fig. 5       $\lambda$        $\Phi$        $\eta$       (14)      ,       $\lambda$        $\Phi$   
 $\eta$       가       $\Phi$        $\bar{\sigma}$        $\eta$        $1/\lambda$



$\phi$   $\eta$  $r$   $q$ 

K-R

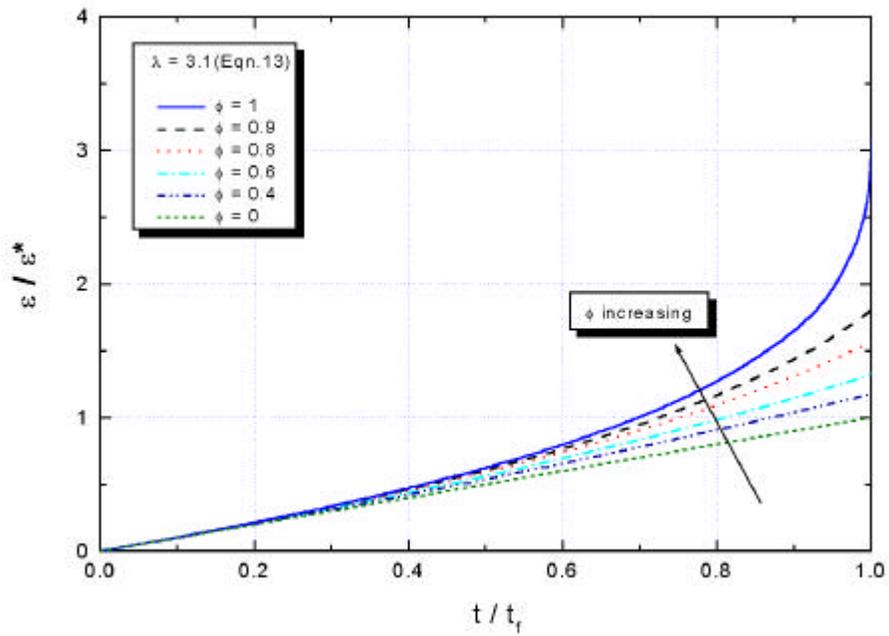
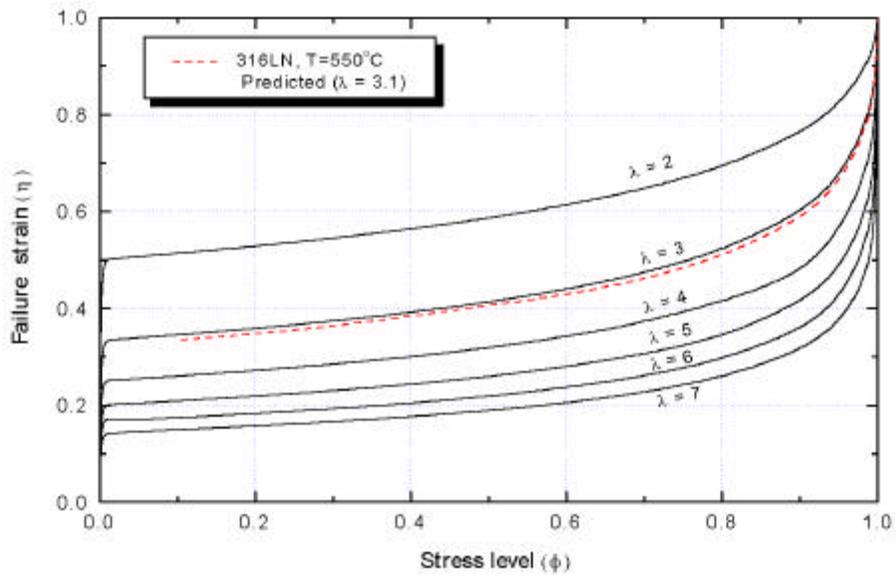


Fig. 6  
 $\phi (\approx 1)$

 $\phi$ 

(14)

K-R

 $(t/t_r)$  $(\epsilon/\epsilon^*)$ 

(11)

 $\phi = 1$ 

가

(7) (13) K-R (11) 가 , K-R  
 $\omega$  1 .

## 5.

Kachanov-Rabotnov(K-R) 316LN 316LN 550°C  
 . 316LN 600°C  
 . 316LN  $\lambda = 3.1$  ,  $r = 550^\circ\text{C}$   
 $r = 12$  , 600°C  $r = 10$  .  $\lambda = r$   
 . 316LN

DB .

- [1] W. S. Ryu, W. G. Kim et al., "A State of the Art Report on LMR Structural Materials," (In Korean), KAERI/AR-487/98, pp. 37-47 (1998).
- [2] R. Viswanathan, "Damage Mechanisms and Life Assessment of High-Temperature Components", *ASM International*, pp. 10-15 (1989).
- [3] G. Belloni, G. Bernasconi and G. Piatti, "Creep Damage and Rupture in AISI 310 Austenitic Steel", *Meccanica*, Vol. 12, pp. 84-96, (1977).
- [4] D.W. Kim, W. S. Ryu and J.H. Hong, "Effect of Nitrogen on the Dynamic Strain Aging Behavior of Type 316L Stainless Steel," *J. of Materials Science*, Vol. 33, pp. 675-679 (1998).
- [5] J. K. Lai and A. Wickens, "Microstructural Changes and Variations in Creep Ductility of 3 Casts Type 316 Stainless Steel," *Acta. Metal*, Vol. 27, pp. 217 (1979).
- [6] R. K. Penny, "The Usefulness of Engineering Damage Parameters During Creep," *J. Metal and Materials*, Vol. 8, pp. 278-283 (1974).
- [7] Y. N. Rabotnov and S. A. Shesterikov "Creep Stability of Columns and Plates," *J. Mech. Phys. Solid*, Vol. 6, (1957).
- [8] Woo-Gon Kim, Dae-Whan Kim, Sung-Ho Kim, Jinsung Jang and Woo-Seog Ryu, "Creep Design Using Damage Mechanics Concepts," *Symposium on Nuclear Materials and Fuel 2000*, KAERI/GP-150/2000, Aug. 24-25, pp. 161-170 (1998).