

316LN

Creep Modelling of Type 316LN Stainless Steel

150

Kachanov-Rabotnov (K-R) 316LN
 7 $A, B, k, m, \lambda, r, q$
 , ω
 interrupted creep test cavity
 λ
 3.0 , λ 가 가 .
 . 316LN $r = 24$,
 r 가 ω , 80% 가 .
 316LN .

Abstract

Creep curve for type 316LN stainless steel was modelled by using the K-R damage equations. Seven coefficients used in the model, *i. e.*, A, B, k, m, λ, r , and q were determined from theoretical and calculated data, and their meanings were also analyzed. To quantify damage formation parameter(ω), cavity amount was measured on the crept specimen taken from an interrupted creep test with time variation, and then the amount was reflected into K-R damage equations. Coefficient λ which is regarded as a creep tolerance feature of a material increased with increase of creep strain. Theoretical curve in $\lambda = 3.0$ well coincided with an experimental one to the full level of lifetime. Master curve between damage parameter and life fraction matched with the theoretical one in exponent $r = 24$ value, which decreased with increase of parameter ω which increased rapidly after 80% life fraction. It is concluded that K-R equation was reliable as the modelling equation for 316LN stainless steel. Coefficient data obtained from 316LN stainless steel can be utilized for remaining life prediction of operating material.

500 260 MPa 600°C, 630°C, 650°C
 620°C, 260MPa
 20hr, 130hr, 327hr, 430hr, 457hr() 5
 interrupted creep test 가
 (JEOL, JSM-5200) cavity

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

Fe	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	N
bal.	0.023	0.55	0.87	0.020	0.0010	18.50	10.70	2.51	0.13

3.

Kachanov (continuum damage) 가 , 가 .
 (A) (A_o)
 A (continuity) , , ω ω 가 1
 A_o P가 σ_o σ_o = P/A_o , t

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

, ω = (1 - A / A_o) , Norton's law
 가 , (damage rate)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = K \sigma_t^\nu \quad (2)$$

, K, ν . (1) (2)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = K \sigma_o^\nu (1 - \omega)^{-\nu} \quad (3)$$

(3) t = 0 t = t_R ,

$$t_R = \frac{1}{K (1 + \nu) \sigma_0^\nu} \quad (4)$$

, Kachanov $\log \sigma - \log t$.
 $t = 0$ $\omega = 0$, $t =$
 t_R $\omega = 1$.
 Rabotnov (0 ≤ ω ≤ ω_r) , Kachanov 1
 Norton's law

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = A \sigma^m (1 - \omega)^{-q} = \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}_o}{(1 - \omega)^q} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = B \sigma^k (1 - \omega)^{-r} = \frac{\dot{\omega}_o}{(1 - \omega)^r} \quad (0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_r) \quad (6)$$

A, B
 $\sigma = \sigma_o$. (6)

$$(1 - \omega)^{1+r} = 1 - B(1+r) \sigma_o^k t \quad (7)$$

, (7) ,

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &= \lambda \dot{\varepsilon}_o t_R \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_R} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right] \\ &= \lambda \varepsilon^* \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_R} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

,

$$t_R = \frac{1}{B (1 + r) \sigma_o^k} \quad (9)$$

$$\varepsilon^* = \lambda^{-1} \varepsilon_R = \dot{\varepsilon}_o t_R = A \sigma_o^m t_R \quad (10)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 + r}{1 + r - q} \quad (11)$$

$$\varepsilon_R = \frac{\lambda}{1 + r} \cdot \frac{A}{B} \cdot \sigma_o^{m-k} \quad (12)$$

, $\dot{\varepsilon}_o$ σ_o (minimum creep rate), σ_o
 , ε_R , ε^* Monkman-Grant(M-G) .
 (7) (life fraction)

(13)가 , (14) .

$$(1 - \omega)^{1+r} = 1 - \frac{t}{t_R} \quad (13)$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_R \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_R} \right)^{1/\lambda} \right] \quad (14)$$

4.

4.1.

Fig. 1 316LN

, $\varepsilon - \varepsilon_o$ 가

, 620°C, 260 MPa
 457.2 , 8.472x10⁻⁸/sec . 3
 0.2% offset 300 .

Fig. 2 (8) t/t_R M-G $\varepsilon/\varepsilon^*$
 . λ , λ λ

, ε^* M-G $\varepsilon_R = \lambda \cdot \varepsilon^*$ λ 가 .

, 90% λ 가 (creep tolerance)
 가 . λ 10% 가

316LN

M-G strain, $\varepsilon^* = t_R \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}_o = 457.2 \times 3600 \times 8.472 \times 10^{-8} / \text{sec} = 0.139$ 가

, M-G strain (ε_R) (10)

$\lambda = \varepsilon_R / \varepsilon^* = 0.3847 / 0.139 = 2.78$. $\lambda = 2.78$

$\varepsilon/\varepsilon^*$ t/t_R Fig. 4

Fig. 3 316LN $\lambda = 2.78, \lambda = 3.0$

316LN $\lambda = 3$, 가
 K-R 가

Fig. 4 , ω
 316LN 620°C, 260 MPa interrupted creep test 5

cavity 300 cavity 가 3 가
 . Fig. 5 200 SEM cavity 가
 가 , cavity 300 cavity
 , 430 (24% strain) 400 μm^2 200 μm^2
 800 μm^2 . Cavity
 300 가 . 3 16LN
 cavity (13)
 Fig. 6 Fig. 6
 Fig. 6 r ω r
 , 80% r
 . 1 1
 . 3 16LN 80% $r = 24$
 80% 가
 80% 80%
 $r = 24$. 3 16LN λ, r (11)
 q $q = 16.6$. 80%
 cavity 가 가 가

4.2.
 $A, B, k, m, \lambda, r, q$ 7 k, m
 q, r , A, B , λ
 q, r . q, r , λ
 λ, r, q , 7
 가
 A, B, k, m 가
 A, m (5) (10) $\log \sigma - \log \dot{\epsilon}$ m
 A . B, k $\log \sigma - \log t_r$
 k , B (9)
 3 16LN m, k
 [8] $m = 7.3, k = 9.0$, A, B
 $A \approx 1.980 \times 10^{-25} \text{ (MPa}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-1})$, $B \approx 4.476 \times 10^{-30} \text{ (MPa}^{-1}\text{sec}^{-1})$.

5.

Kachanov-Rabotnov 316LN

r, q $\lambda = 3.0$ A, B, k, m, λ 가

ω t/t_R ω 가 316LN

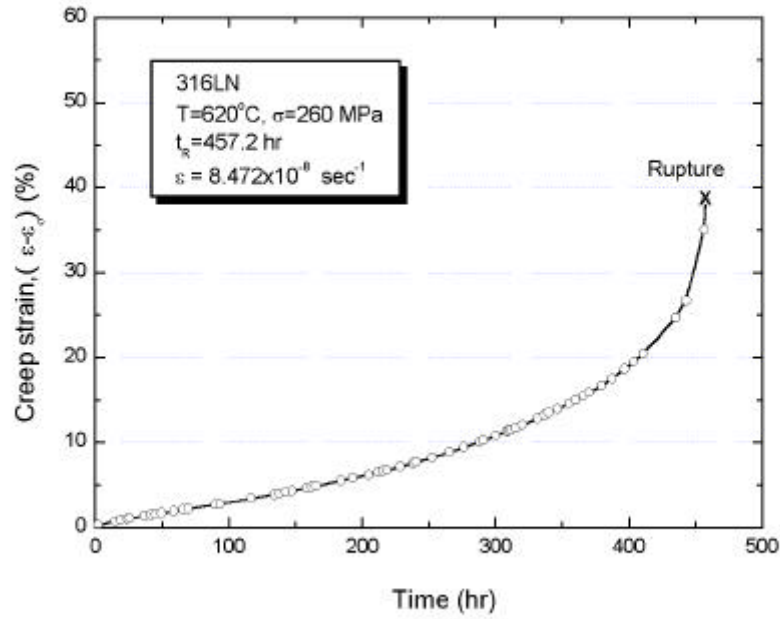
$r = 24$ 80% 가 316LN

80% $r = 24$, 80%

가 316LN

DB

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316LN stainless steel.

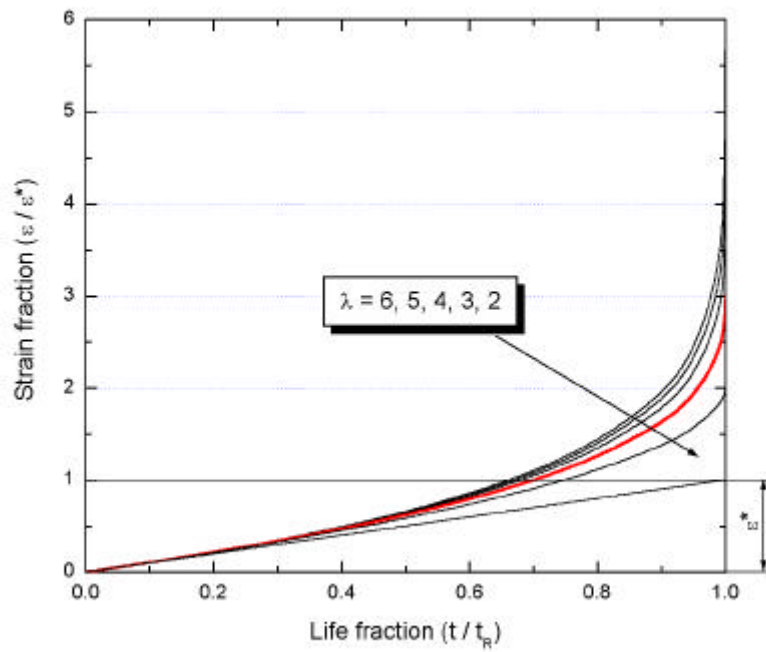
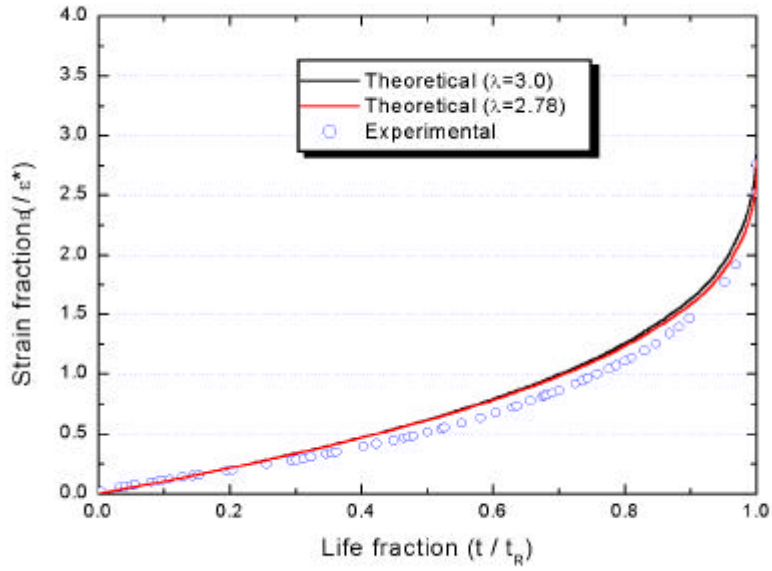
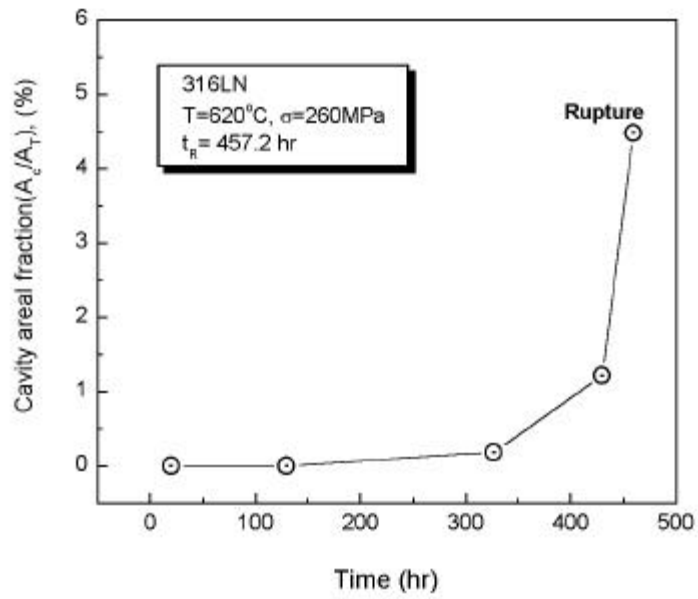


Fig. 7 Variation of strain fraction(ϵ / ϵ^*) with life fraction (t / t_R) for type 316LN stainless steel.



strain fraction (ϵ/ϵ^*) and life fraction (t/t_R) for type 316LN stainless steel.



260MPa for type 316LN stainless steel.

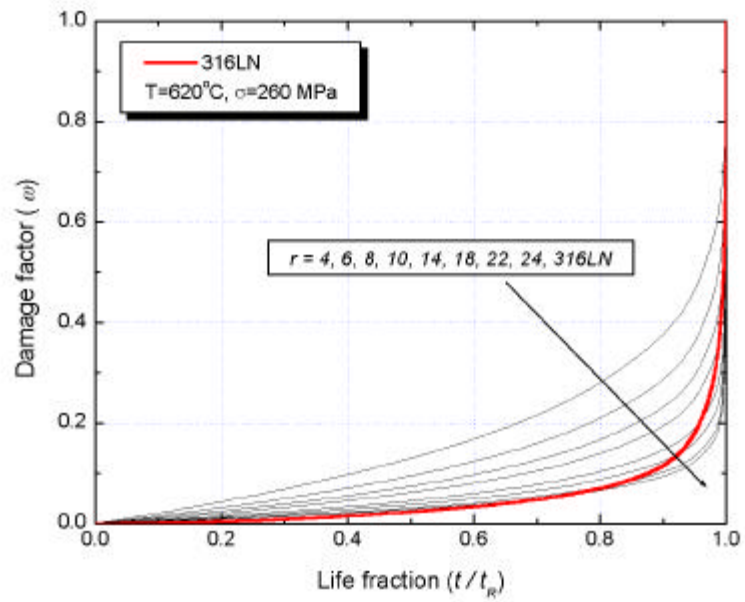
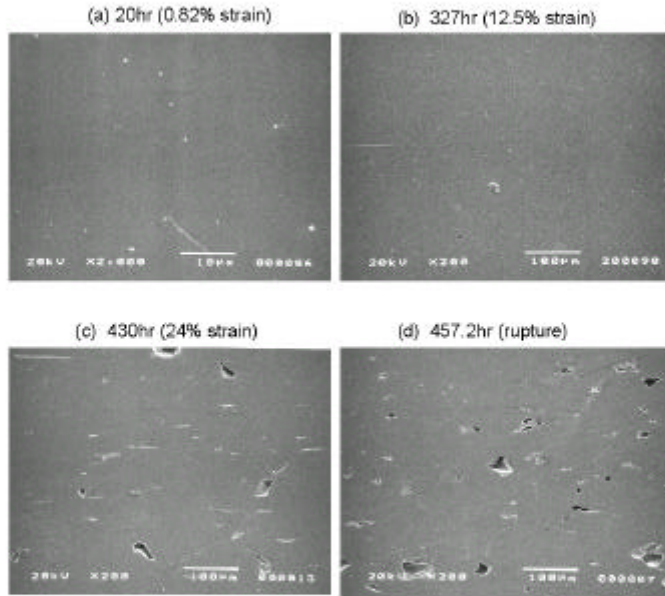


Fig. Variation of damage factor with life fraction.