

AUSTENITE TRANSFORMATION AND AGE HARDENING OF HSLA-80 AND ULCB STEELS

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ABSTRACT

Alternative materials to HY-80, quenched and tempered structural alloy steel, like the microalloyed steels HSLA-80 and ULCB, allow the suppression of the quenching and tempering heat treatment and offer better weldability due to their extra-low C content. In the HSLA-80 steel copper precipitation is one of the main hardening mechanisms available, while in the ULCB steel the contribution of the bainitic transformation plus solid solution hardening is vital. The aim of this work was to determine the continuous cooling austenite transformation (CCT) diagrams of both steels and its performance during age hardening. It was verified that both alloys developed a bainitic microstructure with low C content, commonly designed by the literature as “granular” bainite. The hardenability of the ULCB steel was greater than the HSLA-80 due to the presence of Nb, B and Mo in the first alloy. The age hardening behavior of these alloys was slightly different between each other. The HSLA-80 steel developed maximum hardness during a 600°C age hardening, while for the ULCB steel this occurred at a 500 or 600° age hardening and took less time. Both steels showed a significant hardness decrease during the 700°C age hardening, that was probably due to overaging and tempering effects.

KEYWORDS: HSLA-80 and ULCB steels; CCT diagram; precipitation; copper

1. INTRODUCTION

Quenched and tempered structural steels with medium alloy content like, for example, HY-80 and HY-100, are established materials for severe applications like pressure vessels and high performance pipes, submarines, civil construction, etc. However, their alloy designs are totally unsuitable regarding weldability, as they require special electrodes, pre-heating and highly skilled workmanship, factors that increase significantly the cost of structure fabrication. Thus the improvement of weldability of such materials is a constant solicitation from the fabricators of steel structures, as this improves their competitiveness. But, as a matter of fact, it is the competitiveness of steel as a material that is also increased.

Two new designs of microalloyed steels were proposed some years ago as alternatives to the HY-80 and HY-100 alloys, with similar mechanical strength level but better weldability, thanks to the minimization of their C content. They are the ASTM A710/HSLA-80 and ULCB – Ultra Low Carbon Bainite steels. Their better weldability alloys a decrease of up to 50% in the total fabrication costs of components and structures [1]. Due to their low C content, such alloys must have strengthening mechanisms relatively independent from this element. In the case of the HSLA-80 steel, copper precipitation that occurs during a supplementary aging treatment

represents a significant contribution to mechanical strength, while in the ULCB steel this role is played by the bainitic microstructure and solid solution hardening from alloy elements [2-7]. Although the presence of microalloy elements in the ULCB steel also promotes some hardening through precipitation in ferrite, this material normally is not submitted to aging treatments during its industrial processing.

Another advantage that arises from the use of such steels is the suppression of the quench and tempering treatment that normally is needed by the HY-80/HY-100 steels. It is true that the HSLA-80 steels require aging treatment after hot rolling, but this has some favourable aspects during the forming process. The plate can be formed in the as-rolled condition, when its yield strength still is relatively low; the aging treatment can be applied subsequently to the component, after the welding and finishing steps, acting simultaneously as a stress relief treatment [2].

The HSLA-80 steel has, besides Cu, significant contents of another alloy elements. Ni is added mainly to avoid problems associated to hot shortness normally present in Cu steels. For their turn, the role played by Cr and Mo is to retard Cu precipitation during the cooling after hot rolling, making easier its industrial processing. Nb is also added to this material, in order to take advantage of its classical grain refining effect during austenitizing and controlled rolling [1-3].

In the case of the HSLA-80 family a significant fraction of mechanical strength arise from the presence of Cu. This element and Fe have similar values of atomic diameter and do not form intermetallic compounds between them. The maximum solubility of Cu in Fe is 2.4% at 840°C [8]. The aging treatment promotes precipitation of ϵ -Cu in the form of particles with diameter between 2 and 45 nm. These particles are located in dislocations formed inside ferrite grains, as well its grain boundaries and sub-boundaries [2]. The electronic diffraction patterns showed that the ϵ -Cu precipitated is mainly constituted of Cu, had a lattice parameter slightly greater than pure Cu and a maximum Fe content of 4% [9]. In commercial steels these precipitates are covered by a Mn or Ni segregation [10].

The classical chemical composition of ULCB steels includes several alloying elements. B is essential to get a fully bainitic microstructure in such steels with an extra-low C content. Its association with Nb creates a synergistic effect that increases significantly austenite hardenability; besides that, Nb also promotes grain size refining in association with Ti. This latter element must also combine with all free N present in the steel, avoiding the combination of this element with B, thus preserving the vital effect of this latter element. Also Mn, Ni, Cu and Cr can be added to the alloy, according to the aimed mechanical strength level and plate thickness [4-6, 11-13].

The ULCB steels are also susceptible to aging when submitted to temperatures around 400 and 700°C, since they have enough amounts of Nb, Ti and V to promote secondary hardening. Tempering temperatures up to 400°C lead to a moderate increase in mechanical strength without affecting significantly toughness. This reflects the release of residual stresses that were produced by phase transformations. For its turn, a tempering between 400 and 550°C produces some decrease in mechanical strength, but this behavior is reverted if this temperature is increased to the 550~650°C range. The increase observed in strength is remarkable, but it is accompanied by a toughness decrease. The aging response is more intense for alloys that contain Ti instead of V [8,9].

The objective of this work is to characterize the CCT diagrams (transformation under continuous cooling) relative to the austenite of HSLA-80 and ULCB steels, as well to verify its behavior during aging under temperatures between 500 and 700°C.

2. MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The alloys used in this work were produced in a vacuum induction furnace. One 100 x 130 x 850 mm, 85 kg ingot was produced for each studied alloy, that is, HSLA-80 and ULCB steels. Their chemical analysis can be seen in table 1. These ingots were hot rolled into rectangular bars with 50 x 42 mm cross section in order to break and homogenize the as cast structure. Specimens for the hot rolling tests were machined from these bars. These specimens were reheated to 1200°C and hot rolled down to 7.5 mm thickness; the finishing temperature was 750°C. Finally, these hot rolled samples were machined in order to get the samples used for the determination of CCT (continuous cooling transformation) diagrams and in the aging tests.

Steel	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Al _{sol}	Ni	Cr	Cu	Mo	Nb	Ti	B	N
HSLA-80	0.044	0.65	0.32	0.005	0.011	0.013	0.87	0.77	1.12	0.23	0.077	---	---	0.0030
ULCB	0.033	1.93	0.29	0.007	0.011	0.006	0.39	---	---	0.35	0.062	0.029	0.0016	0.0030

Table 1: Chemical analysis of the studied heats.

The CCT diagrams of both alloys were determined in order to characterize the evolution of austenite transformation during continuous cooling. A Formastor dilatometer was used; the samples were heated to 930°C during 20 minutes; after this process both alloys showed an ASTM 9.5 austenitic grain size. Following this heating step the samples were cooled down with the following rates: 44, 30, 20, 10, 0.3, 2.67, 1.33, 0.5 and 0.25°C/s. Cooling rates of 3°C/s or lower were attained using the automatic temperature control; cooling rates higher than that required the use of argon jets. The analysis of the volumetric variation of the samples during cooling and the final microstructures yielded data for drawing the CCT diagrams. The Vickers hardness of the samples were also measured using a 10 kg load.

The aging treatments were carried out using samples of both alloys with dimensions 10 x 15 x 7 mm³. They were aged at 500, 600 and 700°C during 5, 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes. As the experimental design included very short aging treatments (5 and 15 minutes), they had to be carried out using furnaces with high heating rate, minimizing the thermal inertia of the samples. For this reason these aging treatments were done in a liquid tin bath heated in a electric resistance furnace. The bath temperature was controlled using a 1.5 mm diameter chromel-alumel thermocouple protected with a stainless steel sheath immersed in the metallic bath. The cooling of the samples was done in still air. The chemical analysis of the sample surfaces aged in the most critical situation (120 minutes under 700°C), that was carried out using a electronic probe micro-analyser, showed that no tin diffusion to the core of the samples was observed.

The hardening effect due to the aging treatment was determined through the measuring of the Vickers hardness of the samples; a test load of 5 kg was used. The surface of the samples were ground and polished before the tests. Ten values of hardness along the diagonal of the wider face of the sample were determined for each specimen and then a mean value was calculated. This procedure aims to minimize the influence of some eventual segregation and/or orientation present in the material.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The CCT diagrams determined for the HSLA-80 and ULCB steels are showed respectively in the figures 1 and 2. The first figure shows that the HSLA-80 is basically a bainitic steel, as it was detect a very low fraction (5%) of ferrite when the samples were cooled at 0.5°C/s or lower

cooling rates. The same fact was verified for the ULCB steel, which hardenability is even greater, as a ferritic field did not even appear in figure 2. It must be noted that, in this case, the synergistic effect between Nb and B and the presence of Mo had an essential role in this result.

The low concentration of C in these alloys, particularly in the case of the ULCB steel, decrease or suppress the cementite formation between platelets in the bainitic ferrite matrix. Instead of cementite there is the formation of the so-called MA constituent, that is, a mixture of martensite plus retained austenite. As a matter of fact, the classification of the microstructure of the ULCB steels as seen in optical microscopy is very difficult, due to the acicular character of this constituent and the lack of resolution of this analysis method [13].

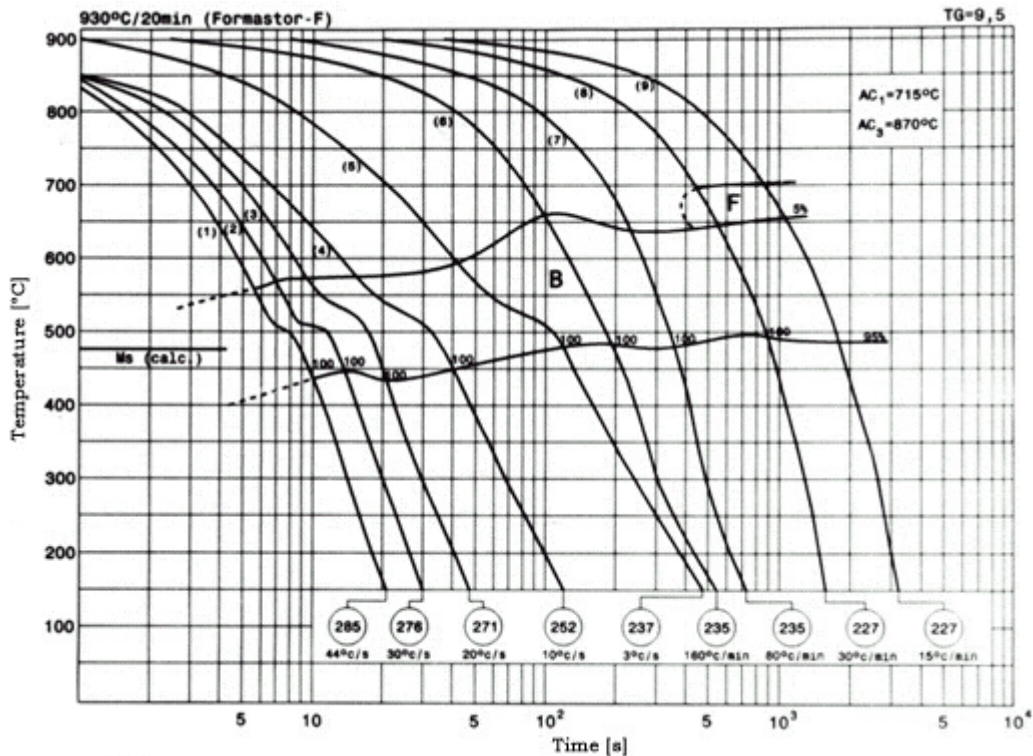


Figure 1: Continuous cooling transformation diagram (CCT) determined for the HSLA-80 steel studied in this work.

Figure 3 shows the hardness evolution observed in the samples of HSLA-80 and ULCB in function of the applied cooling rate. Both alloys showed a good logarithmic correlation between hardness and cooling rate, with an correlation coefficient r^2 about 0.9. It can be clearly seen that the hardness of both alloys was virtually identical for low cooling rates, from 0,25 to 0,30°C/s. However, for greater values, hardness of the HSLA-80 steel increased slightly more than ULCB steel. Apparently this result can be attributed to the slightly higher C content and the presence of Cu in the HSLA-80 alloy.

The use of the results got in these diagrams for the definition of process parameters for hot rolling must be done with care. It must be remembered that, as the samples used for the determination of these CCT diagrams were reheated to 930°C, their soluble Nb content certainly was very low. The calculation of the solubilized contents of microalloying elements using thermodynamical models [14,15] pointed that, under this temperature, the soluble Nb amount in the ULCB steel was about 0,016%, only 29% from the total available in the nominal composition

of the alloy. This can be an additional cause for the lower hardness of the ULCB steel in comparison with the HSLA-80 steel, as the synergistic effect between Nb and B would be greatly affected by this low Nb content. It must be remembered that reheating temperatures used during industrial hot rolling practice are about 1200°C or over; this assures a complete Nb solubilization.

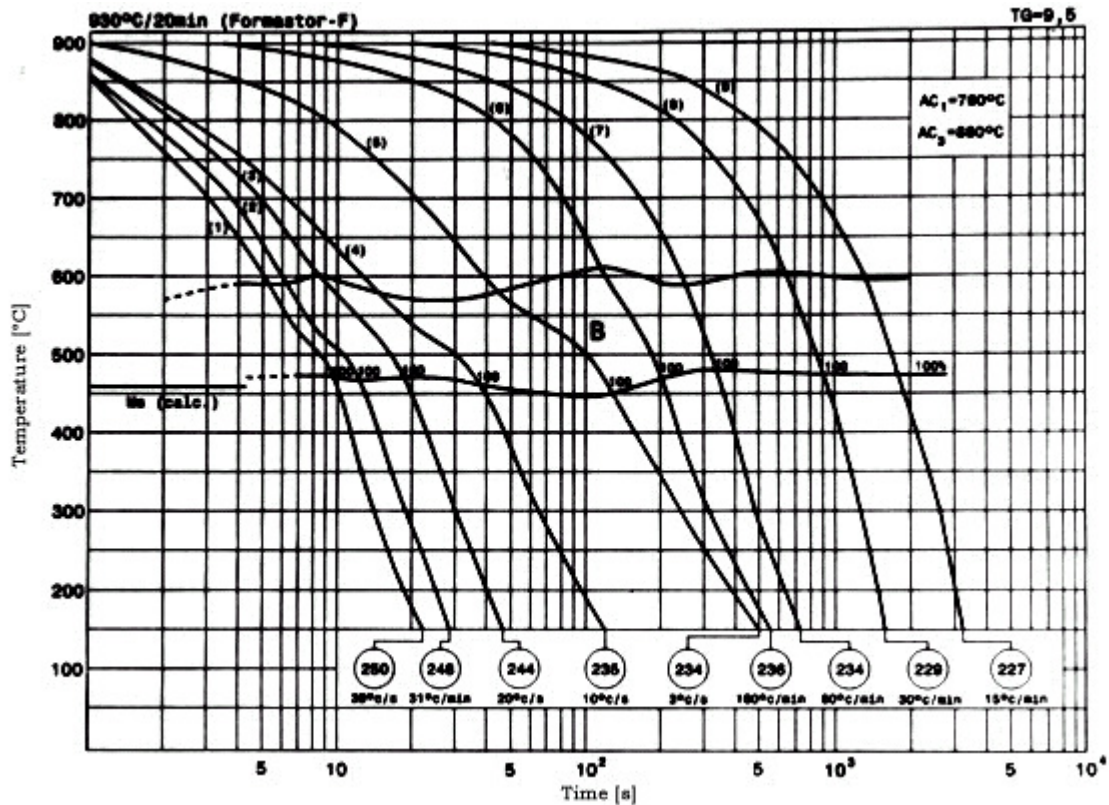


Figure 2: Continuous cooling transformation diagram (CCT) determined for the ULCB steel studied in this work

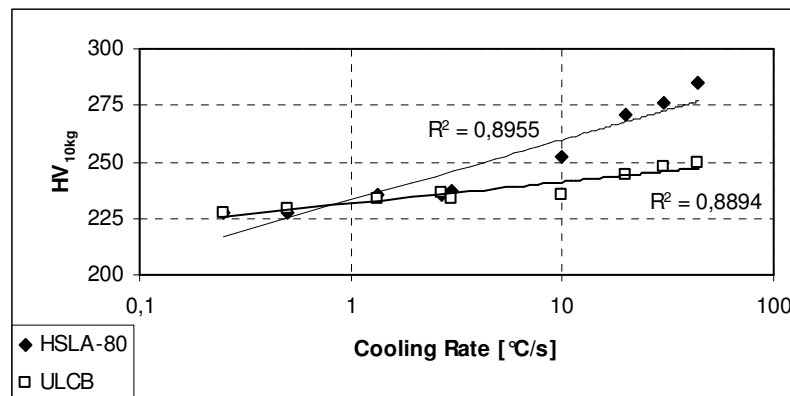


Figure 3: Hardness evolution in function of cooling rate observed for the HSLA-80 and ULCB steel samples used for the determination of the CCT diagrams.

Besides that, the Formastor dilatometer used in this work was not capable to apply hot forming to the samples before cooling. For this reason the effects of hot forming over austenite transformation were not reflected in the CCT diagrams determined in this work. Generally hot forming leads to an acceleration of austenite transformation [16].

The hardness evolution along aging treatment time for the alloys studied in this work, for each temperature used (500, 600 and 700°C) can be seen in figure 4. It shows that, in the case of HSLA-80, the aging treatment at 500°C promoted a very slight hardening. This sample, with a starting hardness of 244 HV, showed a fast increase in this parameter up to 30 minutes of treatment, reaching a value of 251 HV. The hardness values kept practically constant for longer treatment times up to two hours. For its turn, the aging treatment at 600°C lead to a fast hardness increase, reaching a maximum value after 30 minutes of treatment: 271 HV. From this point on hardness decreased slowly, reaching 263 HV after two hours of treatment. Finally, the aging at 700°C lead initially to a small hardness increase, which reached a maximum value after 5 minutes of treatment, that is, 254 HV. From this point on hardness progressively decreased. At the end of the aging treatment the sample showed a hardness even lower than observed in the as-rolled condition: 237 HV.

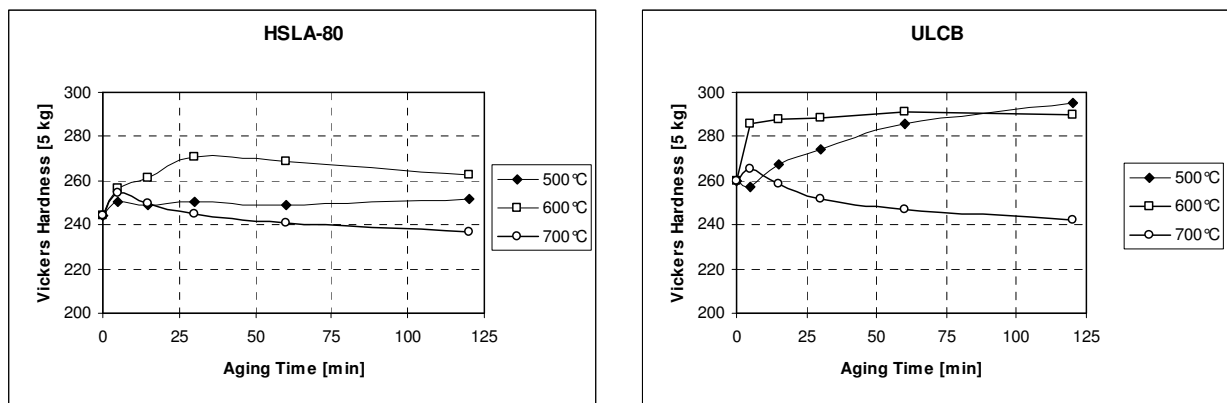


Figure 4: Hardness evolution along aging time for the alloys studied in this work. The aging treatments were carried out under temperatures of 500, 600 and 700°C.

The results show that the 500°C aging is not enough to yield significant precipitation hardening, most probably due to the fact that this temperature is too low to promote a fast diffusion of the copper atoms for the formation of the hardening clusters. For the other side, 700°C is too high a temperature: the precipitation hardening was replaced for treatment times above 5 minutes by a simultaneous tempering of the bainitic matrix and overaging. The temperature of 600°C was the best balance for the aging treatment, promoting a fast increase in the hardness values up to its maximum value, 271 HV, after 30 minutes of treatment. Longer times lead to overaging, as the sample showed a hardness of 263 HV after two hours of treatment.

Figure 4 also shows that the hardness curve along aging time for the HSLA-80 steel showed only one peak, independently of the aging temperature used. This fact indicates that both precipitating phases, the Cu-rich ϵ and Nb carbonitride, are precipitating at the same temperature range. This fact was previously reported in the literature [17].

The hardness evolution of the ULCB steel during the aging treatments was faster than observed for the HSLA-80 steel, probably due to the different precipitates involved in the process. In the ULCB steel only niobium carbonitride precipitates. The aging of this alloy at

500°C promoted a continuous hardness increase, from the starting value of 260 HV up to 295 HV after a two-hour treatment. The increase of the temperature of the aging treatment to 600°C accelerated significantly the hardness response of the material, which increased from 260 to 286 HV after only five minutes of treatment. From this point on hardness increased lightly, reaching a 291 HV value after one hour of aging. After this point hardness stabilized; at two hours of treatment the sample showed almost the same value: 290 HV. For its turn, the behavior of the ULCB samples during aging under maximum temperature (700°C) was similar to that observed for the HSLA-80 steel: a slight hardness increase after 5 minutes of treatment, from 260 to 265 HV, that was followed by a decrease for longer times: after two hours of aging the hardness fell to only 243 HV, a value lower than the observed in the as rolled sample. In this latter case apparently occurred the same mechanism observed in the HSLA-80 samples aged at 700°C for two hours, that is: precipitation hardening was counterbalanced by tempering of the bainitic matrix and by precipitate overaging.

It is interesting to note that the hardness of ULCB steel was slightly higher than HSLA-80 in the as-rolled state: 260 HV versus 244 HV, respectively. This hardness difference increases after an one hour-aging treatment at 600°C: 291 HV versus 268 HV respectively. This behavior is opposite to what was observed during the determination of the CCT diagrams, where the hardness of the HSLA-80 samples were greater than the measured for the ULCB samples. This result can be explained by the fact that the samples submitted to the aging treatments were reheated to 1200°C before hot rolling, which promoted a major solubilization of the microalloying elements of both steels, specially niobium. Under these conditions the synergistic effect between this element and boron can be fully used to increase austenite hardenability of the ULCB steel [8,9].

4. CONCLUSIONS

This work about austenite transformation and aging of steels hardened by precipitation (HSLA-80) and with extra-low-C-bainitic structure (ULCB) led to the following conclusions.

The CCT diagrams determined for these steels showed that both alloys formed a bainitic microstructure over a wide range of cooling rates, because their alloy content is relatively high.

The HSLA-80 samples used for the determination of the CCT diagram were slightly harder than their counterparts of ULCB steel. This result can be attributed to the slightly higher C content of the first alloy and the low austenitizing temperature used, which contributed to a incomplete solubilization of microalloying elements in both steels.

Both alloys showed a significant hardness increase when submitted to aging treatments at 600°C. This can be attributed to precipitation hardening in the bainitic matrix. In the case of the HSLA-80 steels the precipitates are supposed to be Cu plus Nb carbonitride, while in the ULCB steel only the latter constituent would be present.

The speed of aging is clearly dependent on the temperature used in this treatment. At 500°C this speed was minimal. At intermediate temperature, 600°C, there was an optimized balance between precipitation speed and maximum hardening. At 700°C carbonitride precipitation apparently is too fast, promoting overaging. This implies in loss of precipitation hardening that, associated with simultaneous tempering of the bainitic matrix, led to a significant softening in both steels.

The precipitation hardening promoted by the aging treatment was faster for the ULCB steel, where only niobium carbonitride could precipitate during this step.

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