

Medium Mn TRIP-assisted steels

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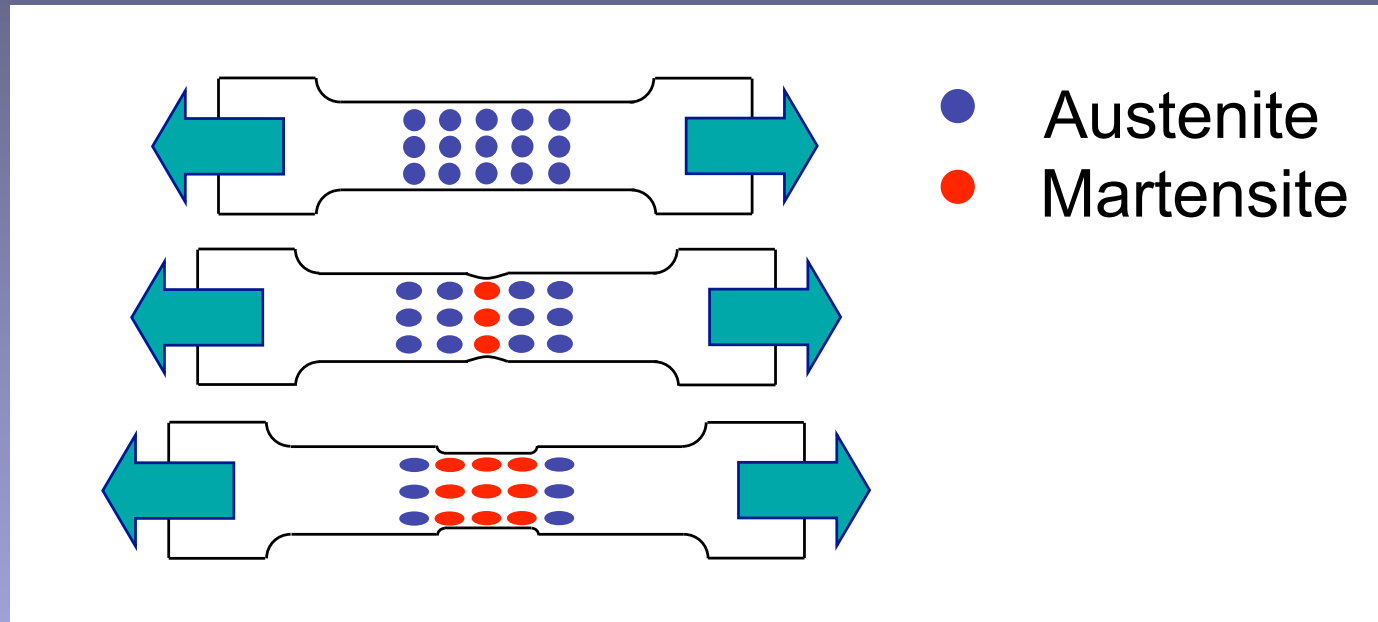


Content

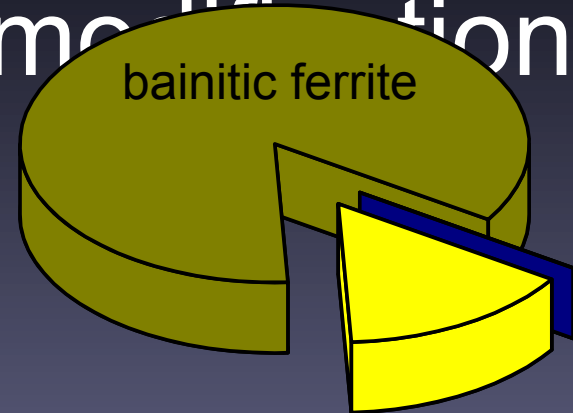
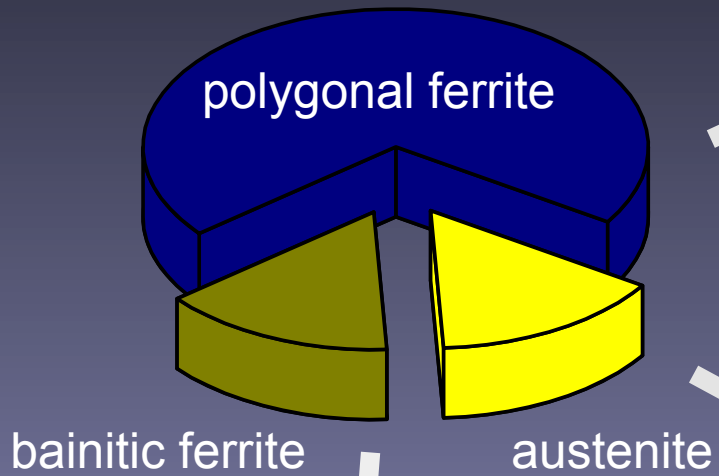
1. Research Background
2. Medium Mn TRIP-assisted steels
 - Effect of aluminum on mechanical performance
3. C and Mn balance in Al-reduced Mn TRIP-assisted steels
 - Integration of grain size effect on kinetics of martensite transformation
4. Summary

Excellent mechanical balance♪

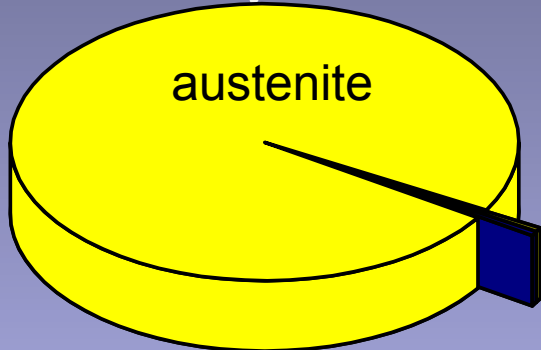
- Typical phase fraction in conventional TRIP steels:
 - polygonal ferrite, 70~80%
 - bainitic ferrite, 10~15%
 - retained austenite, 10~15%



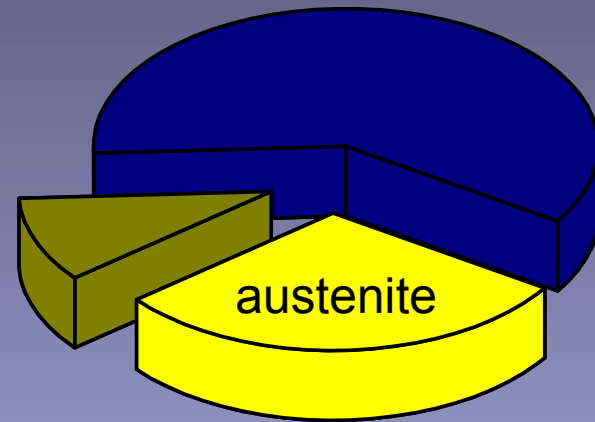
Microstructural modification



- TRIP-aided bainitic ferrite steels
- AM TRIP steels



- Metastable austenitic steel (Fe-C-Ni-Cr-Mn)
- High Mn TRIP steel (>10wt%)

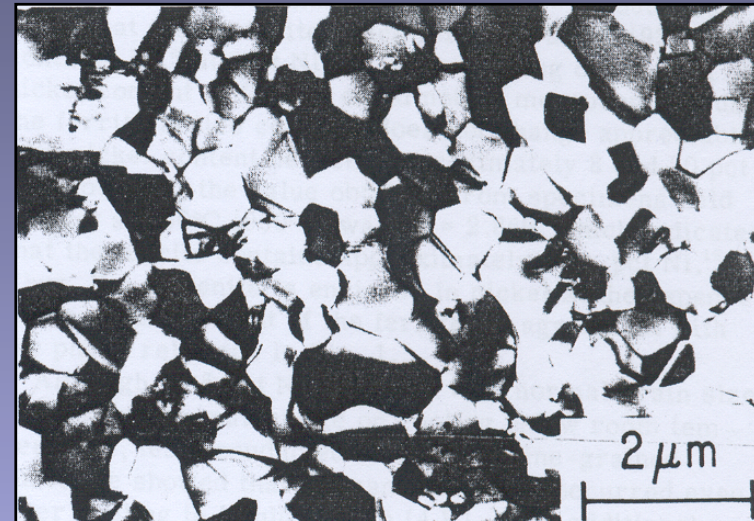
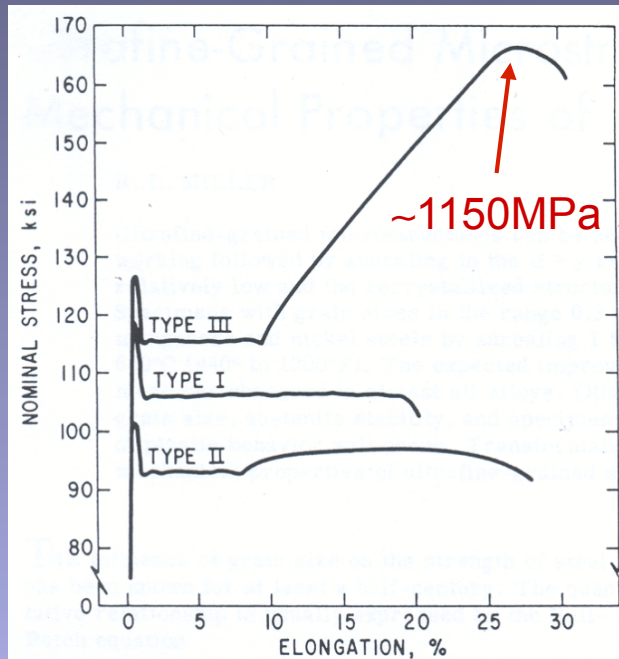


- P, Cu for ferrite strengthening
- Larger γ fraction with Mn (4~8wt%)

Medium manganese TRIP steels

- 0.1C-6Mn based alloy introduced by R.L Miller in 1972
- Annealing of cold-rolled martensite
- Micro-duplex structure : polygonal ferrite, 60~70%
retained austenite, 30~40%

R.L. Miller, *Metall. Trans.*, 3 (1972) 905.



Fe-0.11C-5.7Mn
Annealed for 16h at 600°C

Application of continuous annealing♪

Recrystallization of ferrite

Annealing temperature



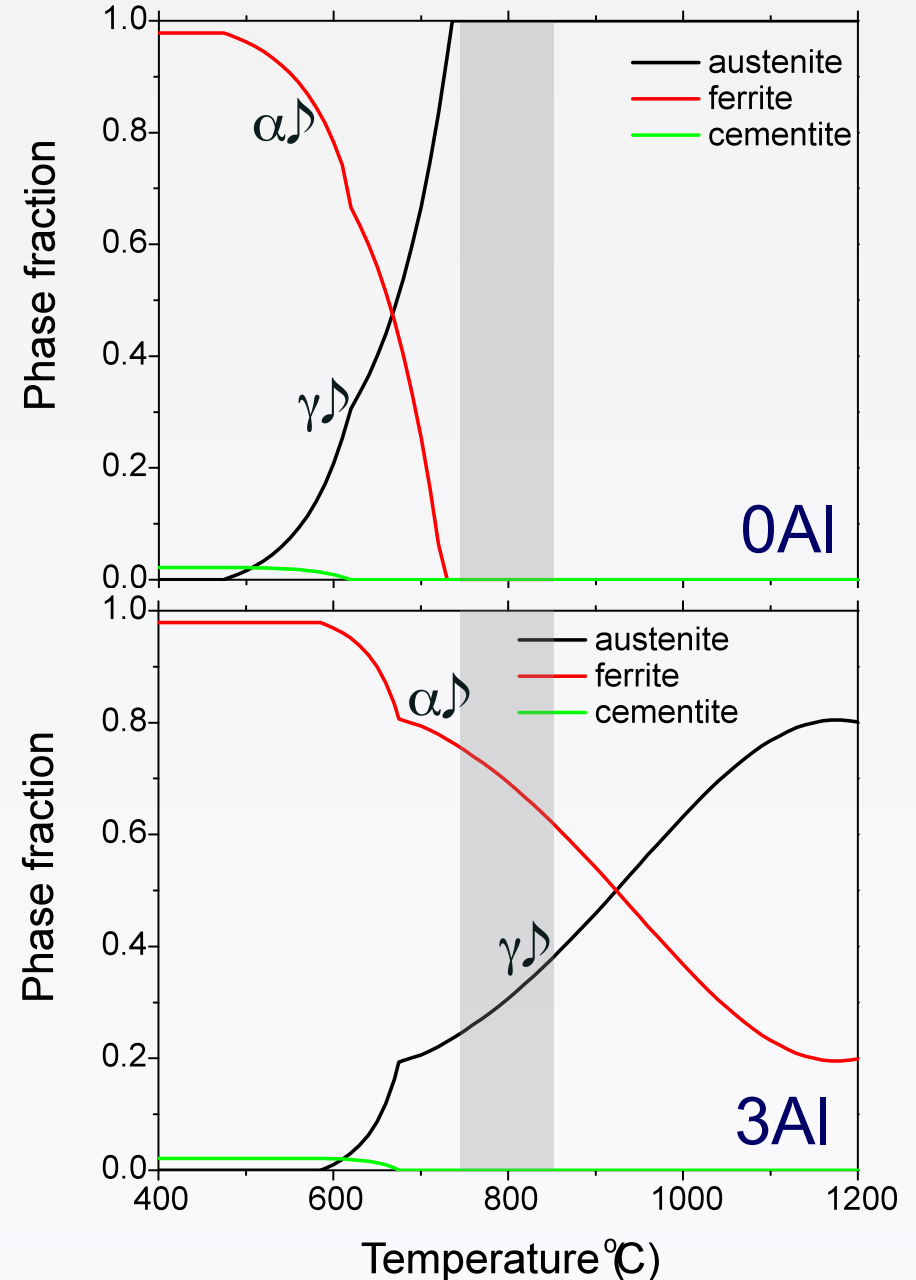
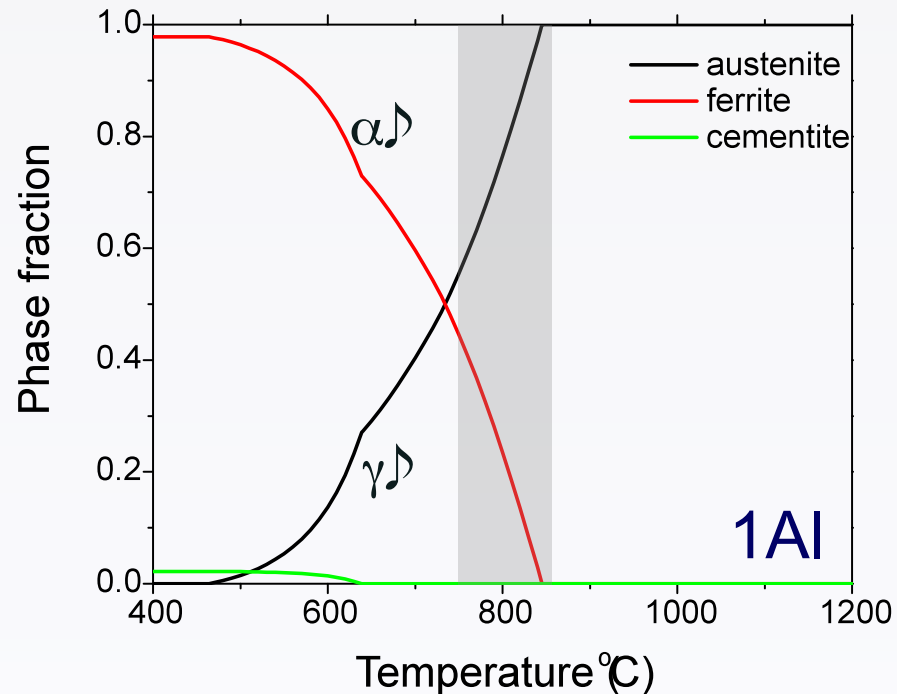
Reverse transformation of austenite

- Strategy and approach
 - suppression of extra-formation of austenite at higher temperature permitting recrystallization
- Aluminum addition

Fe-0.12C-5Mn-Al

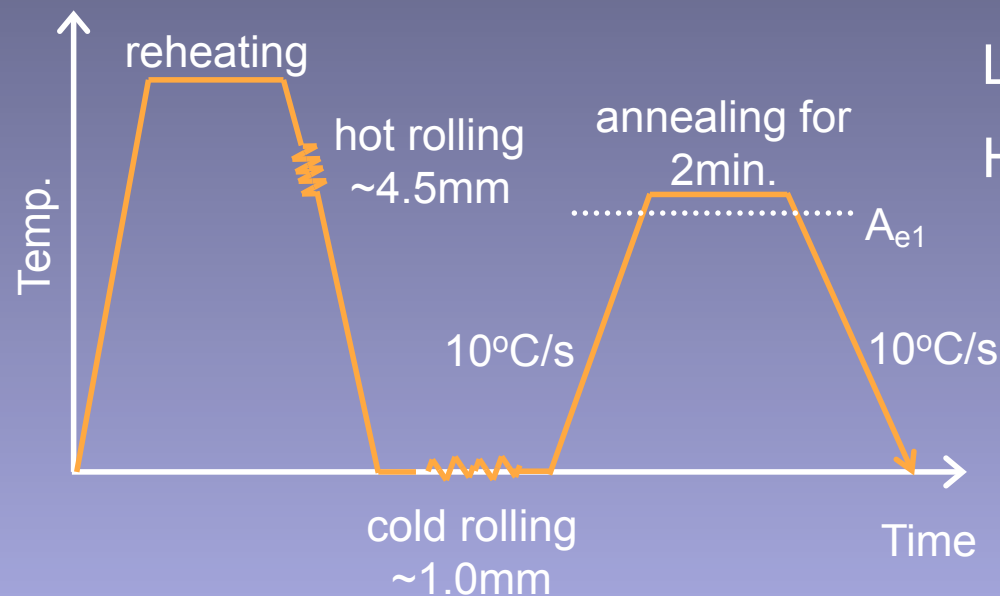
- Modified Fe-Al-Mn-C database

*Under complete redistribution of C and Mn at 800°C,
 $M_s \sim 151^\circ\text{C}$



Alloys to investigate Al effect

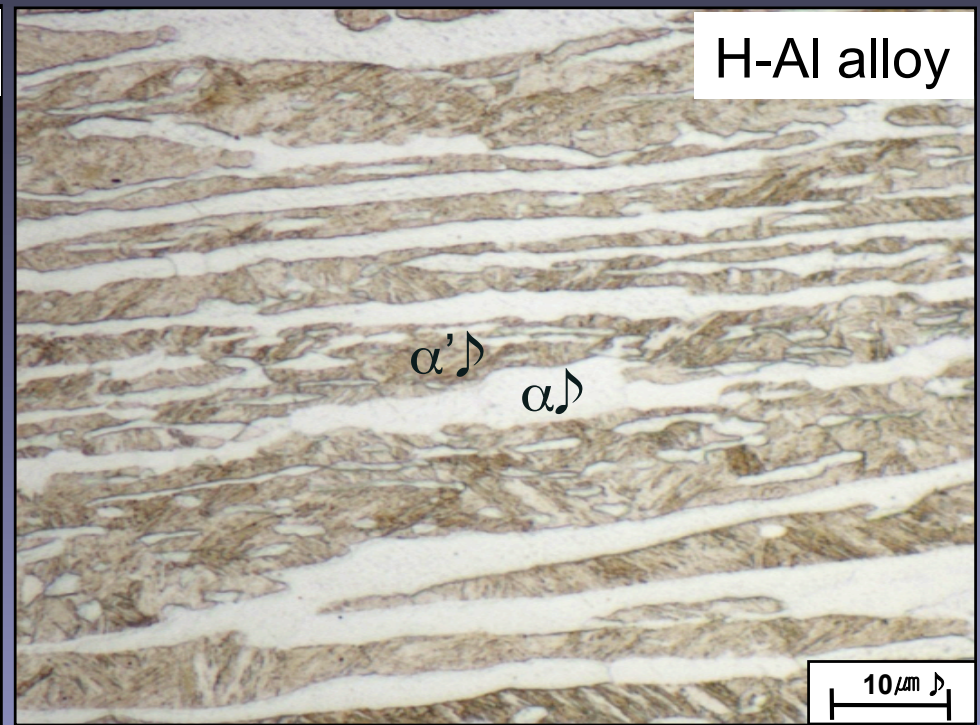
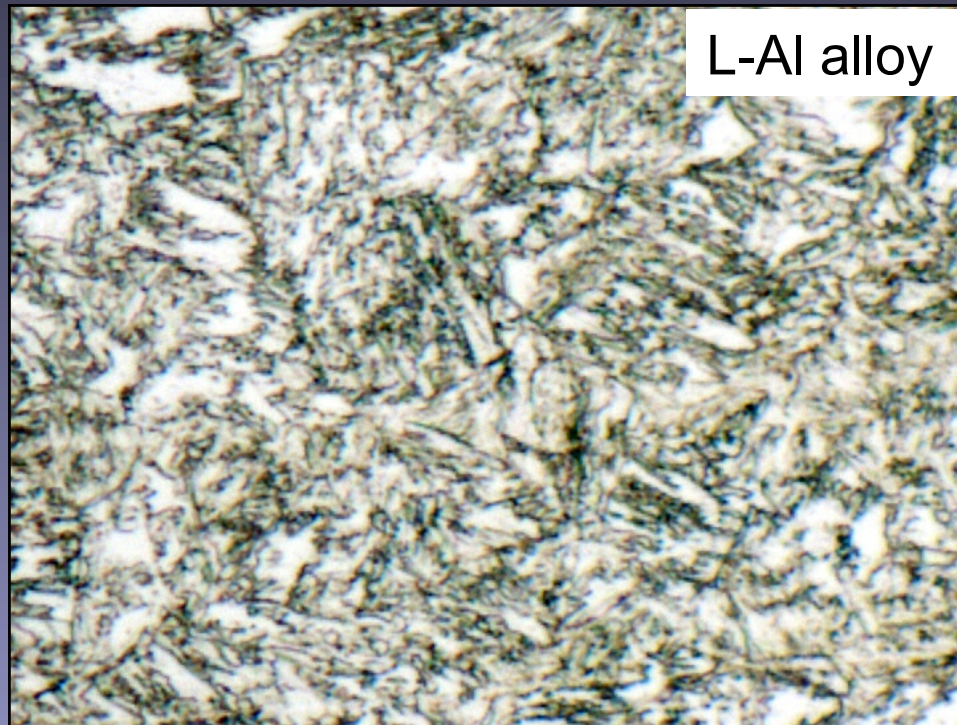
	C	Mn	Si	Al (wt.%)
L-Al	0.12	4.6	0.55	1.1
H-Al	0.12	5.8	0.47	3.1



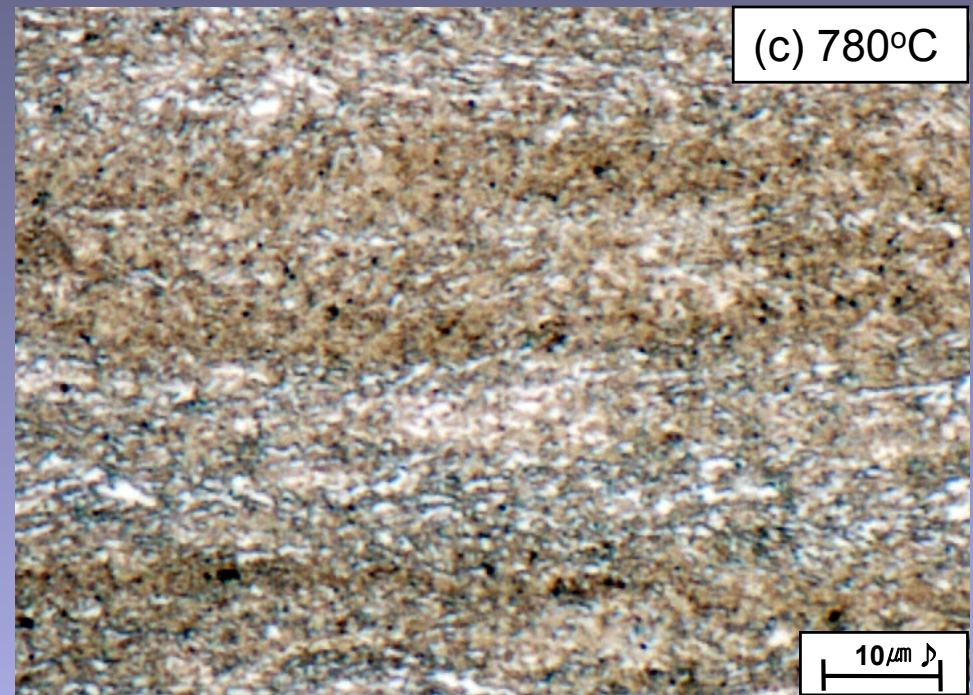
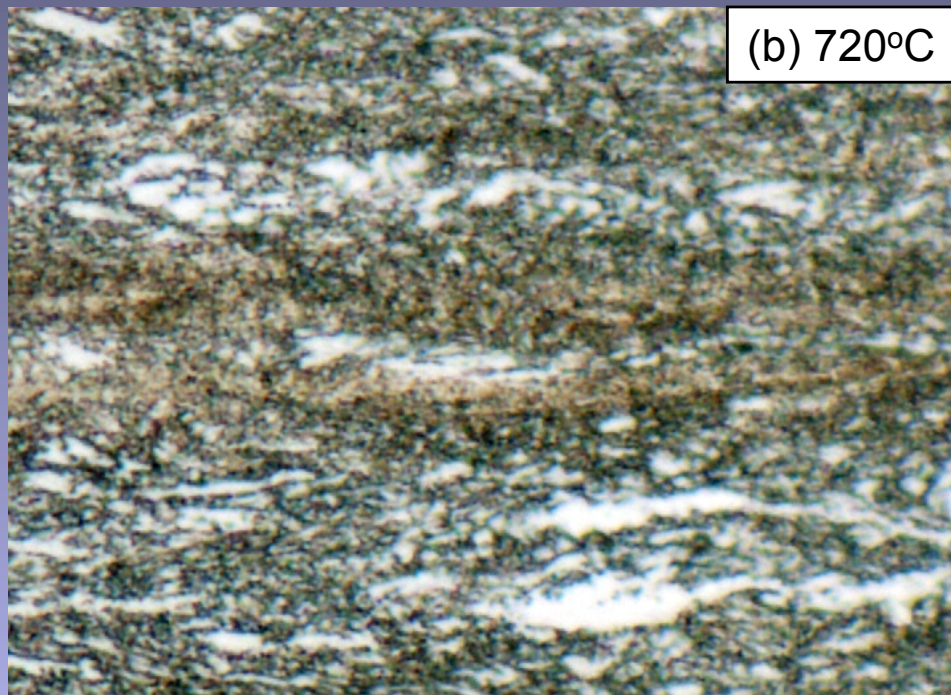
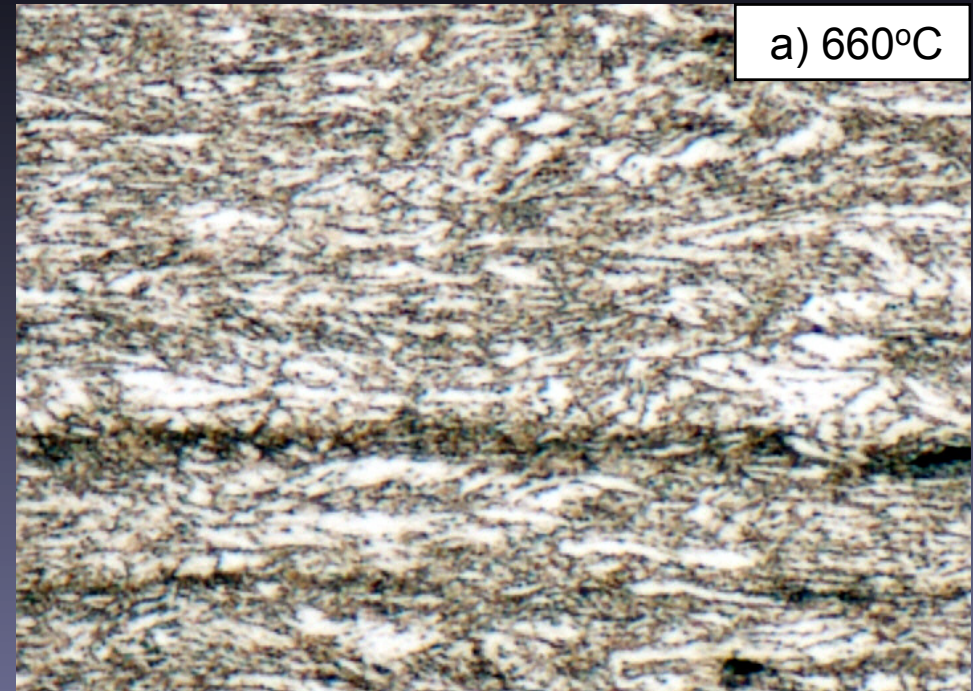
L-Al, 660, 720, 780°C

H-Al, 720, 780, 840°C

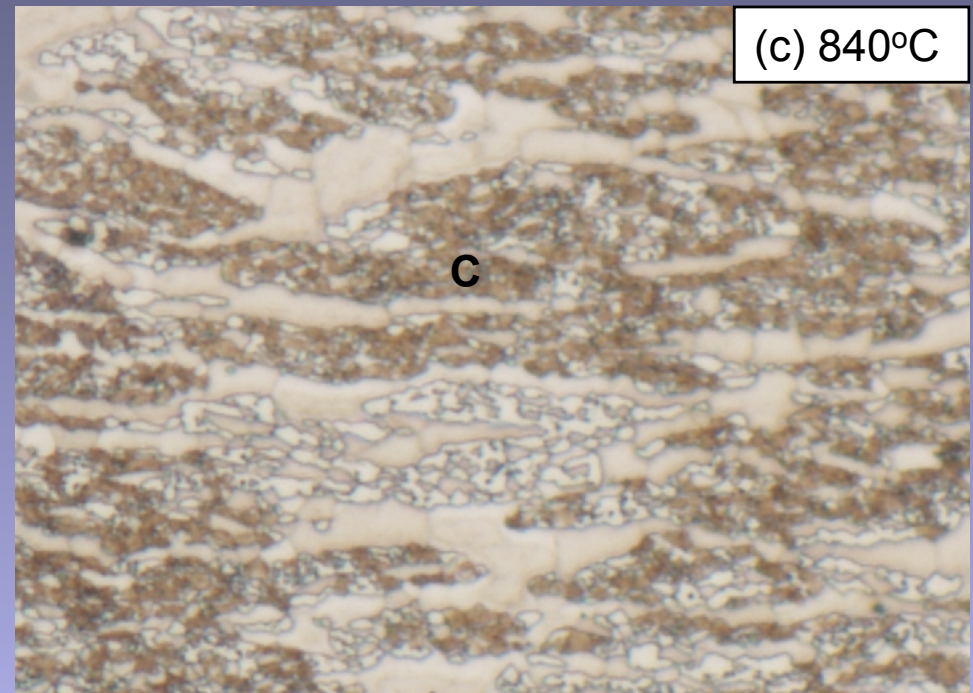
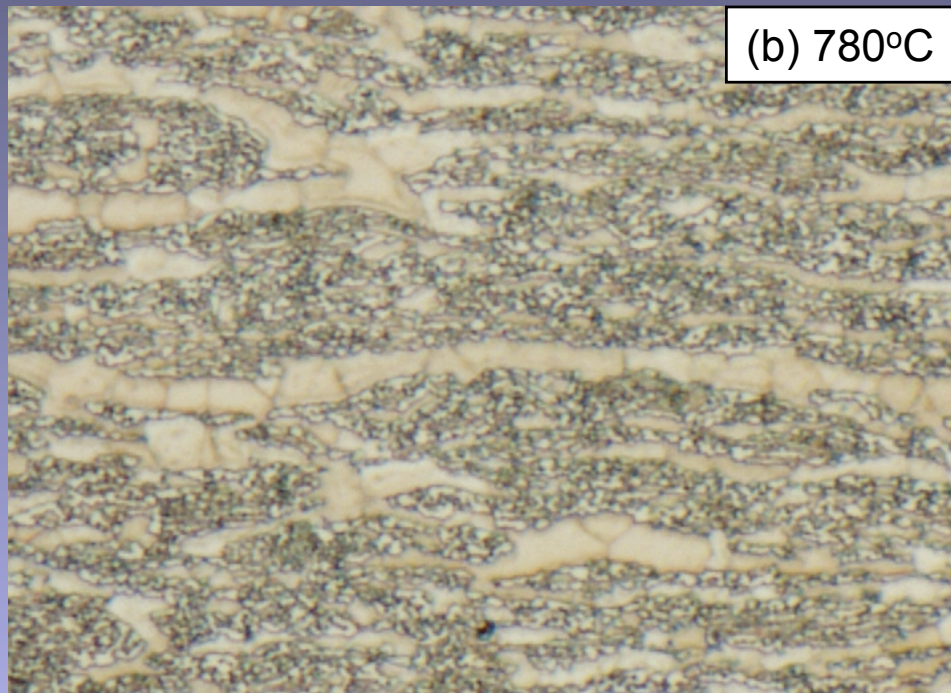
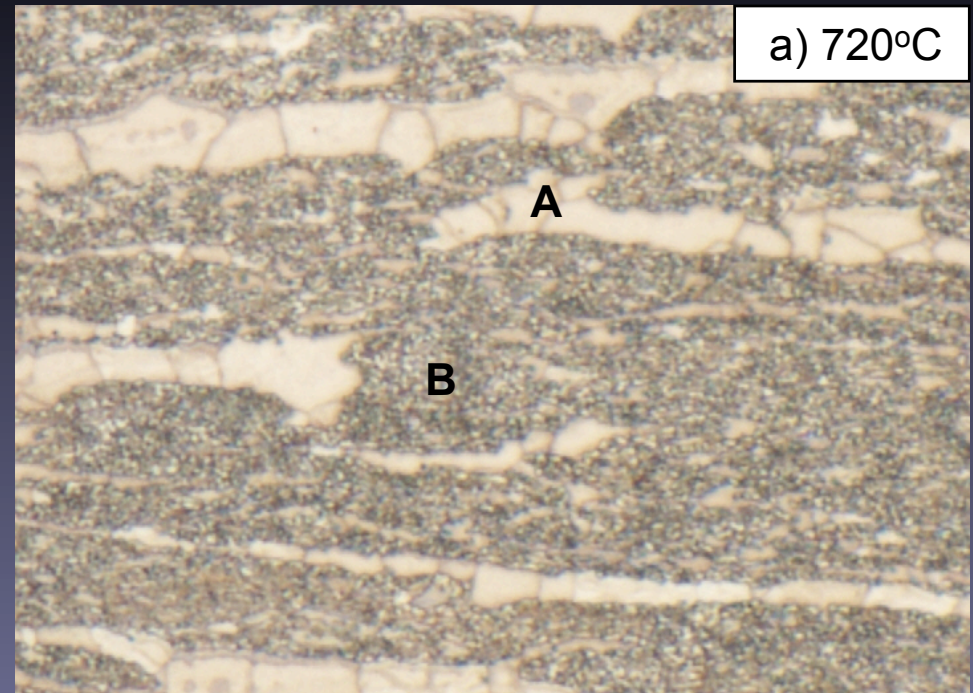
Microstructure after hot-rolling



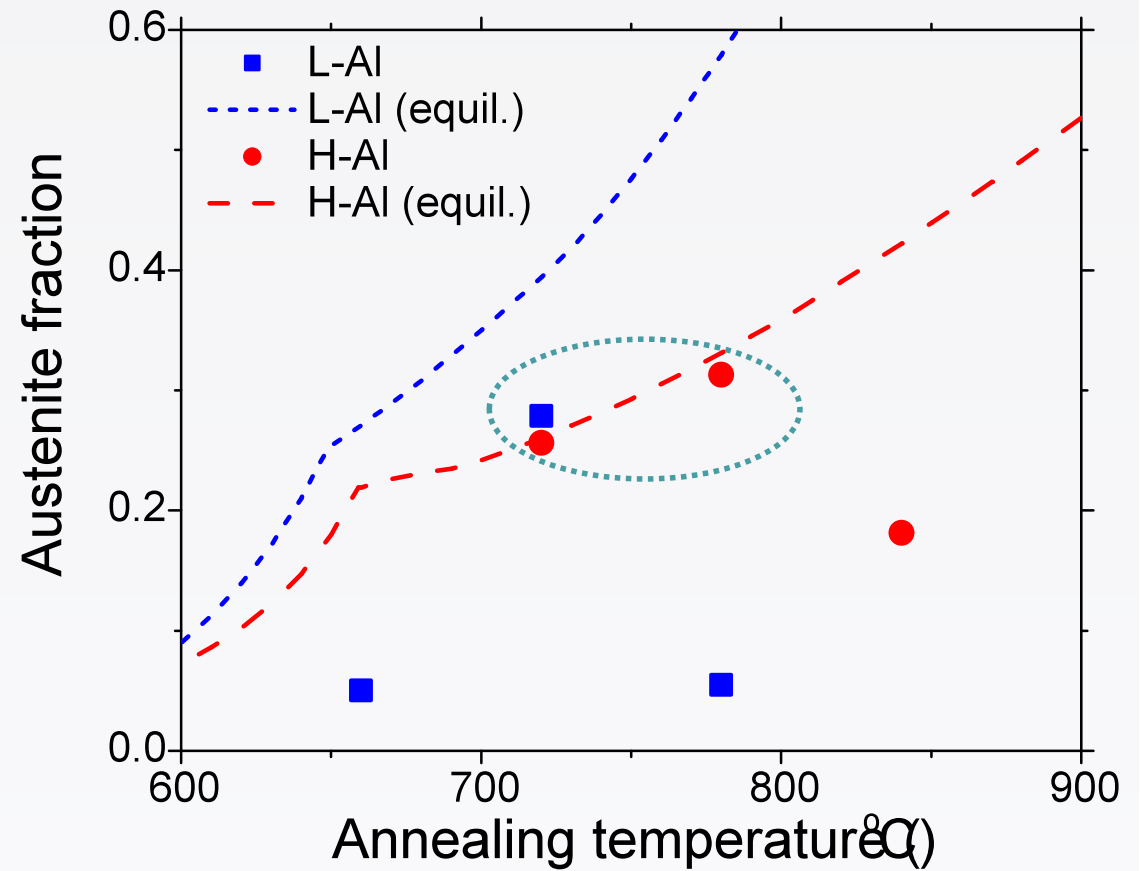
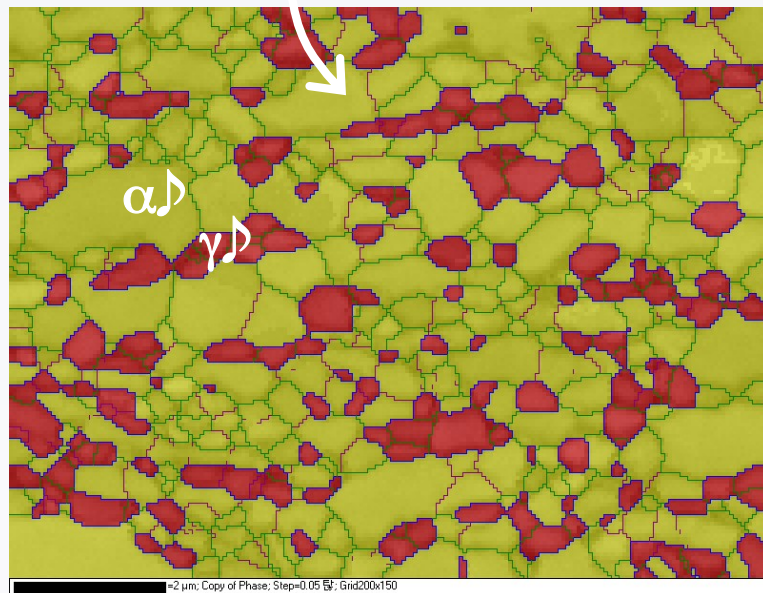
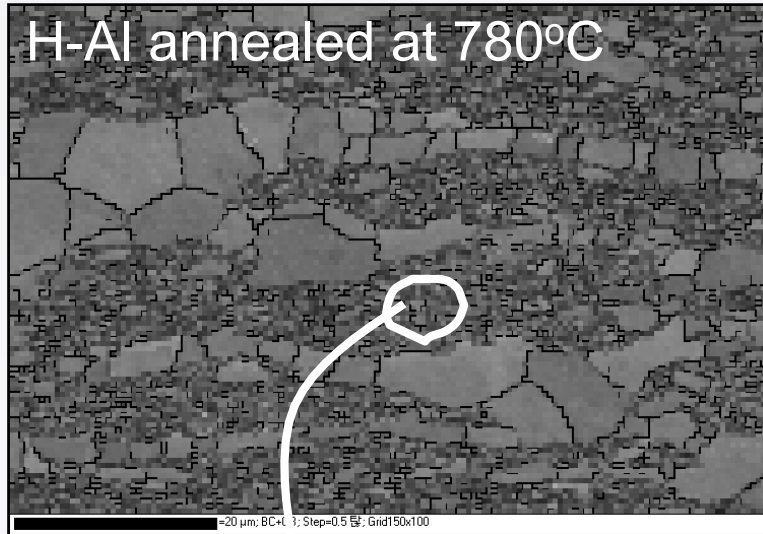
Microstructure after annealing (L-Al alloy)



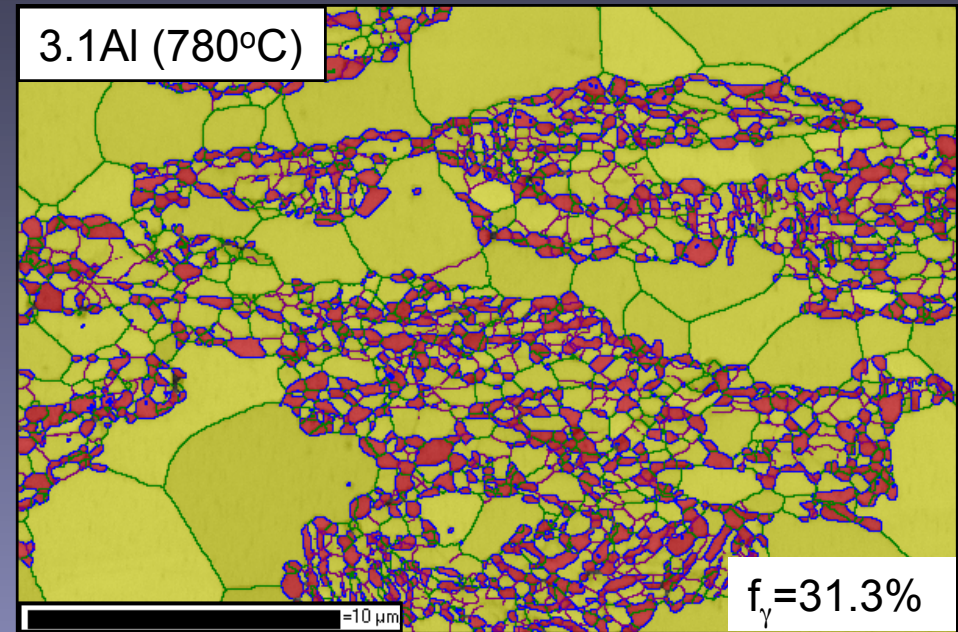
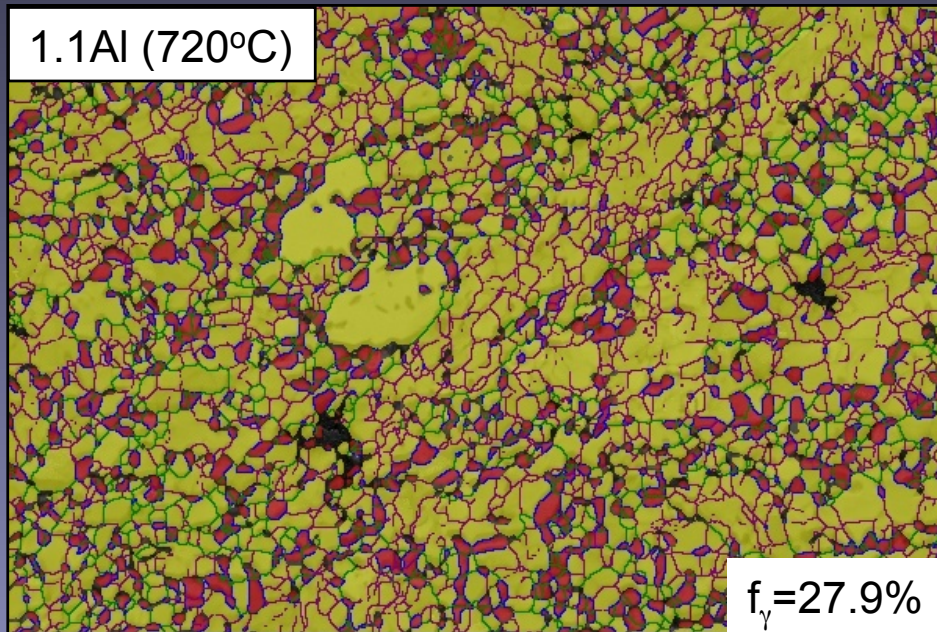
Microstructure after annealing (H-Al alloy)



Retained austenite

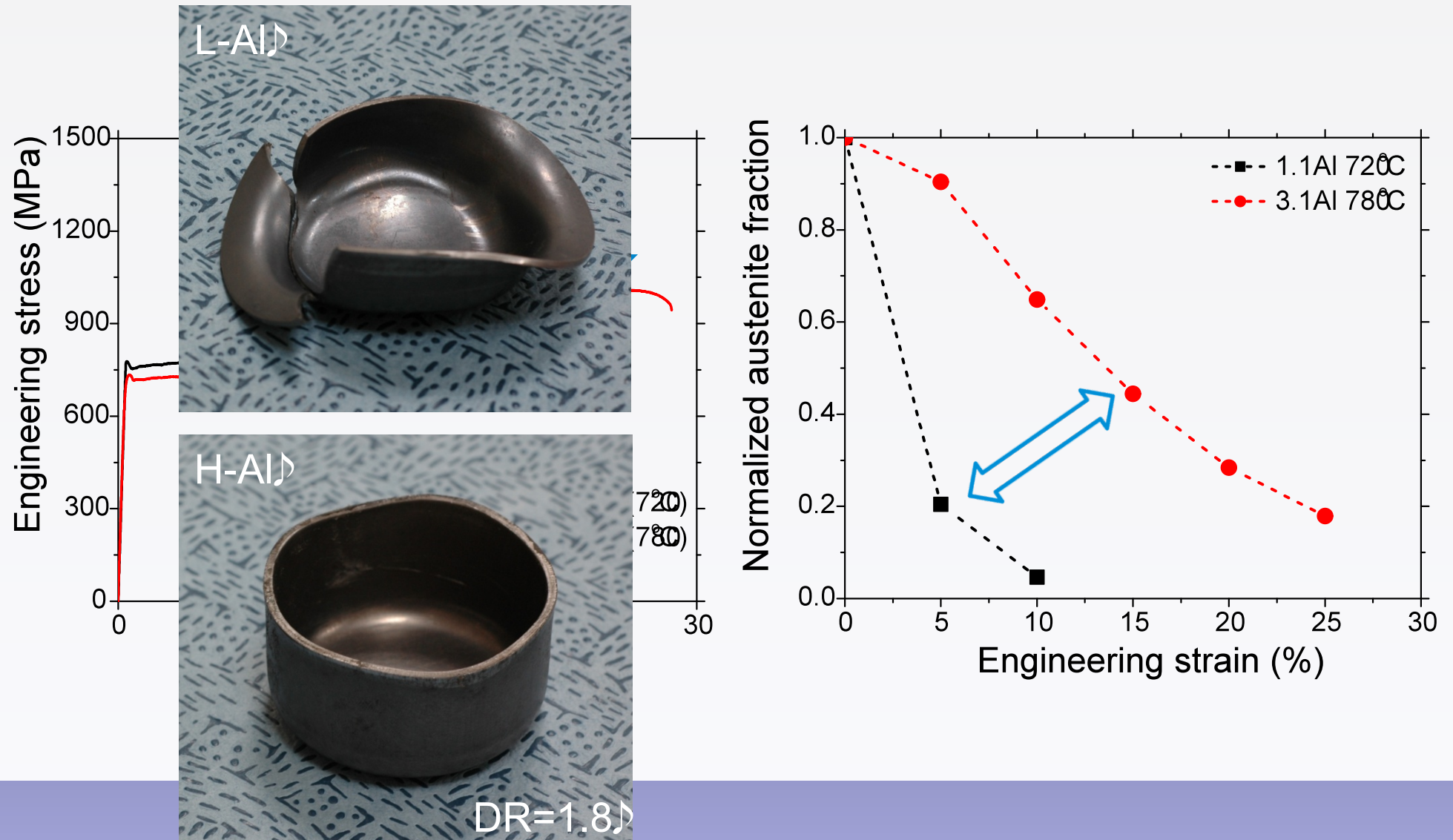


Phase maps of annealed sheets

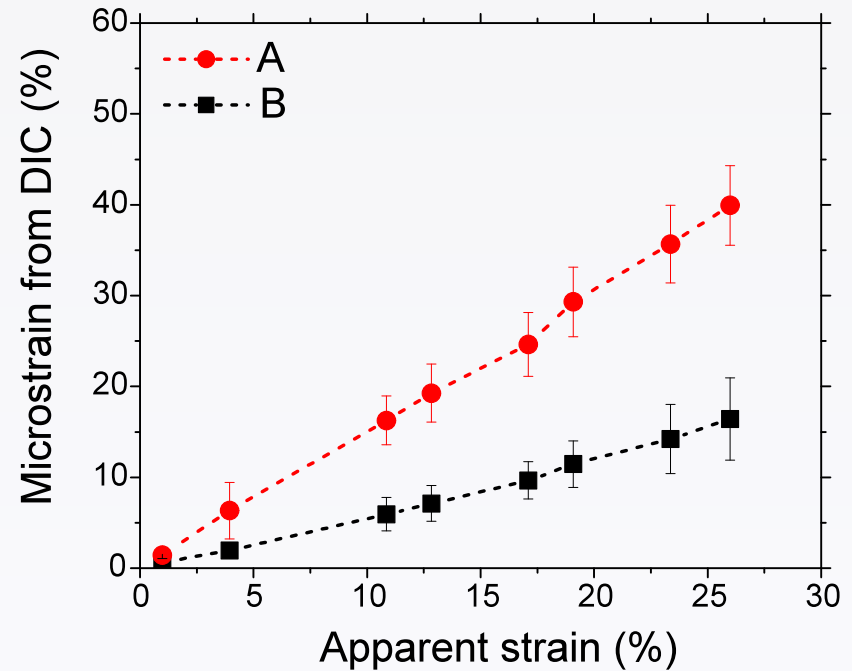
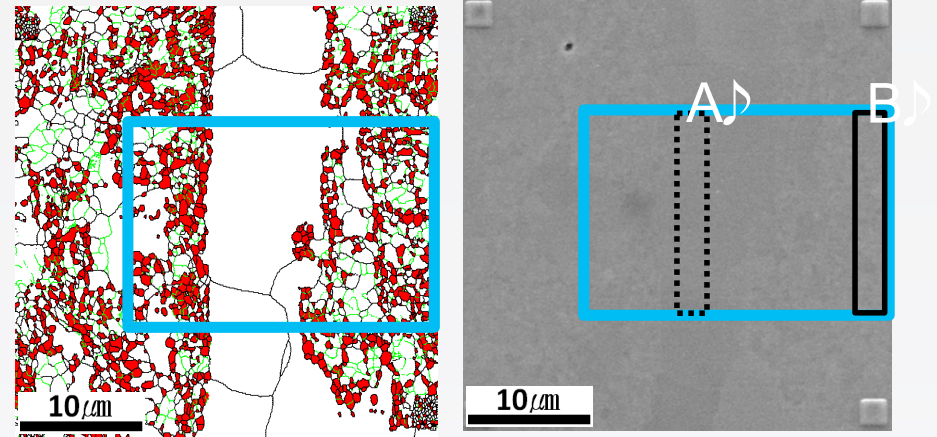
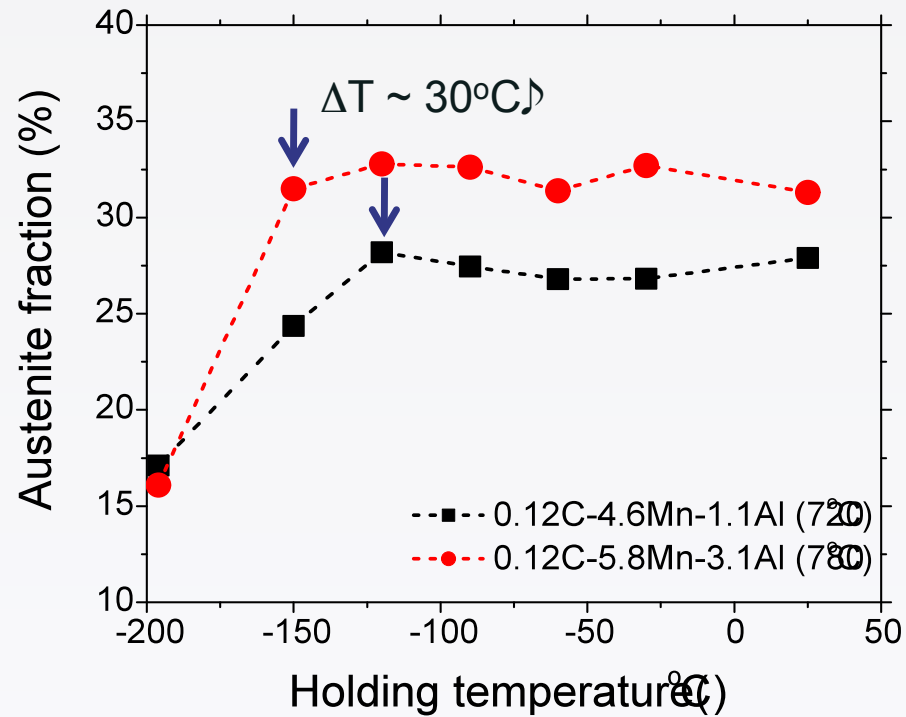


Fine-grained structure of
austenite♪

Mechanical behaviors

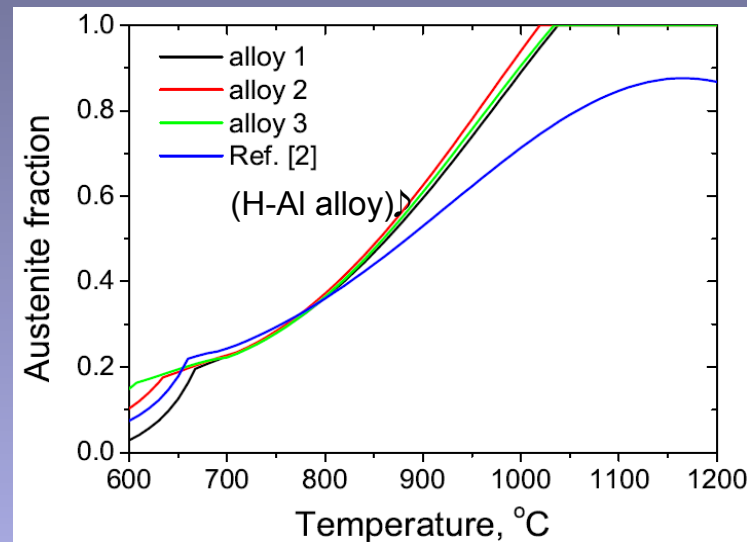


Mechanical stability of austenite



C and Mn balance in Al-reduced steels

- High Al content in steel♪
 - interaction with mold flux during continuous casting
 - interaction with refractory
- Reduced Al in alloy design♪
 - reduced C or Mn to maintain austenite fraction and stability at intercritical annealing

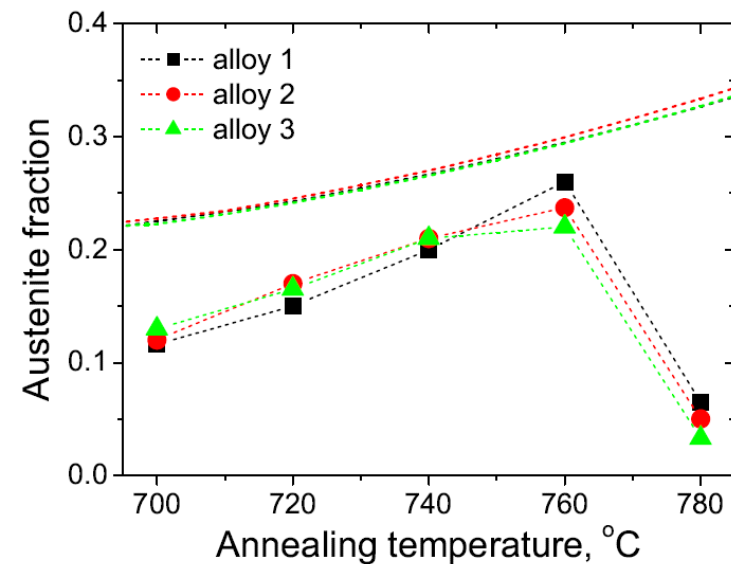
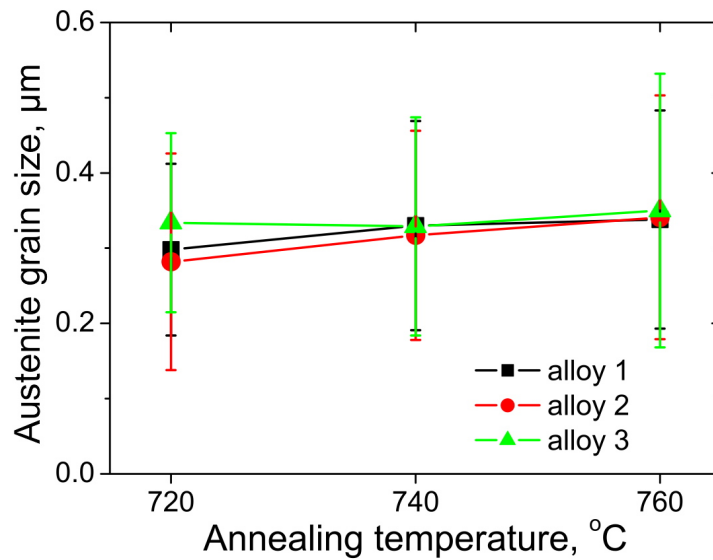
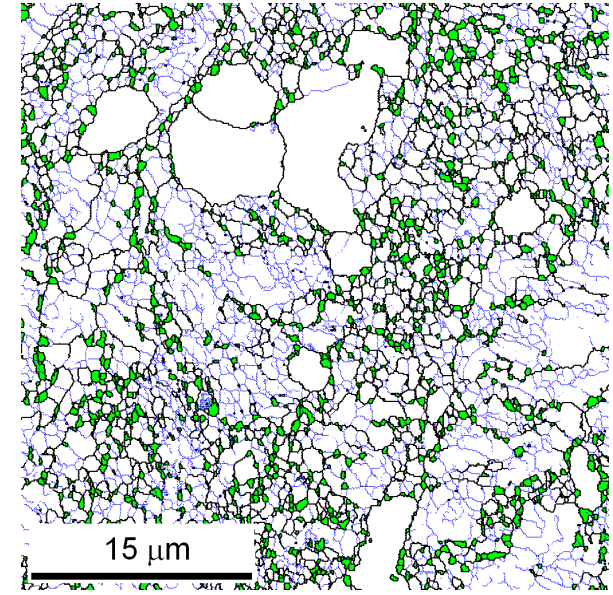
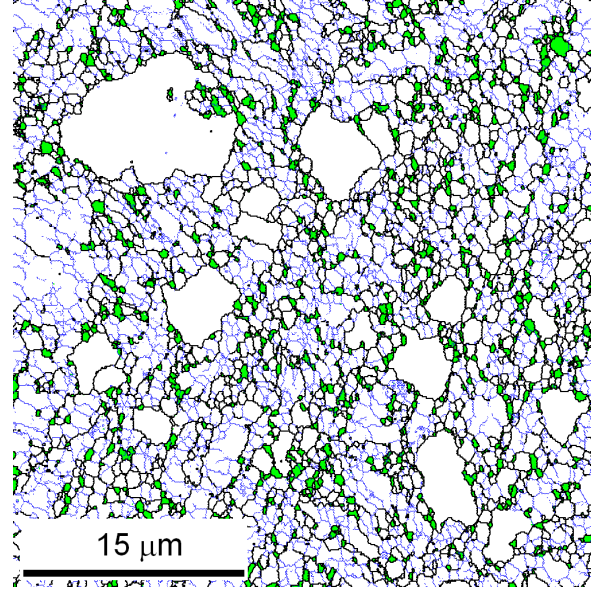
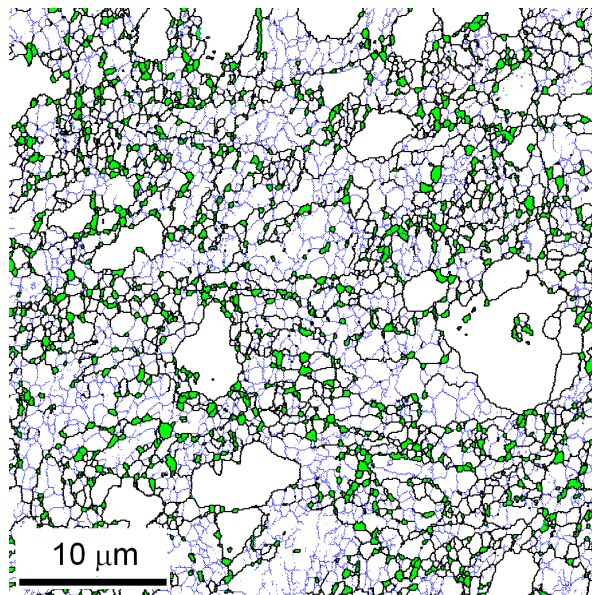


Investigated alloys

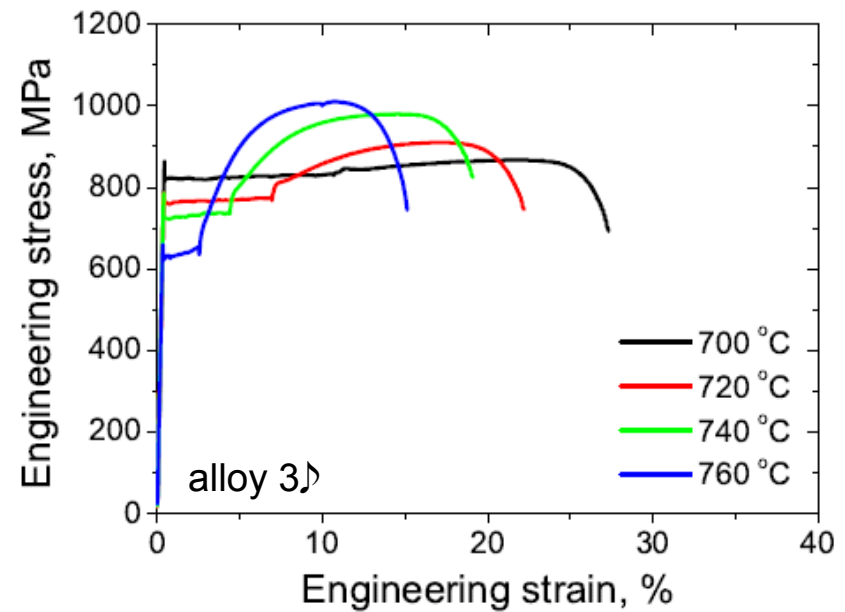
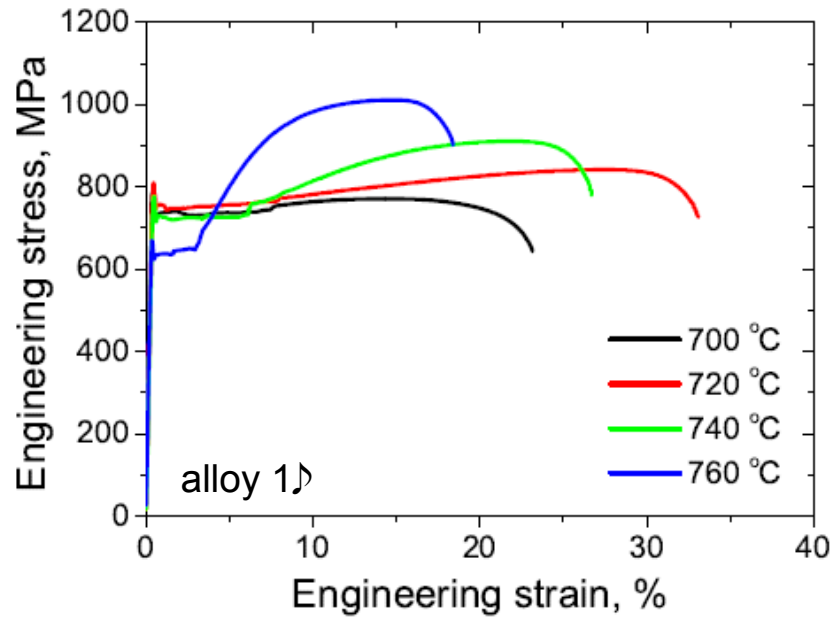
	C	Mn	Si	Al (wt. %)
Alloy 1	0.11	4.5	0.45	2.2
Alloy 2	0.075	5.1	0.49	2.1
Alloy 3	0.055	5.6	0.49	2.1

* H-Al, 0.12C - 5.8Mn - 0.47Si - 3.1Al

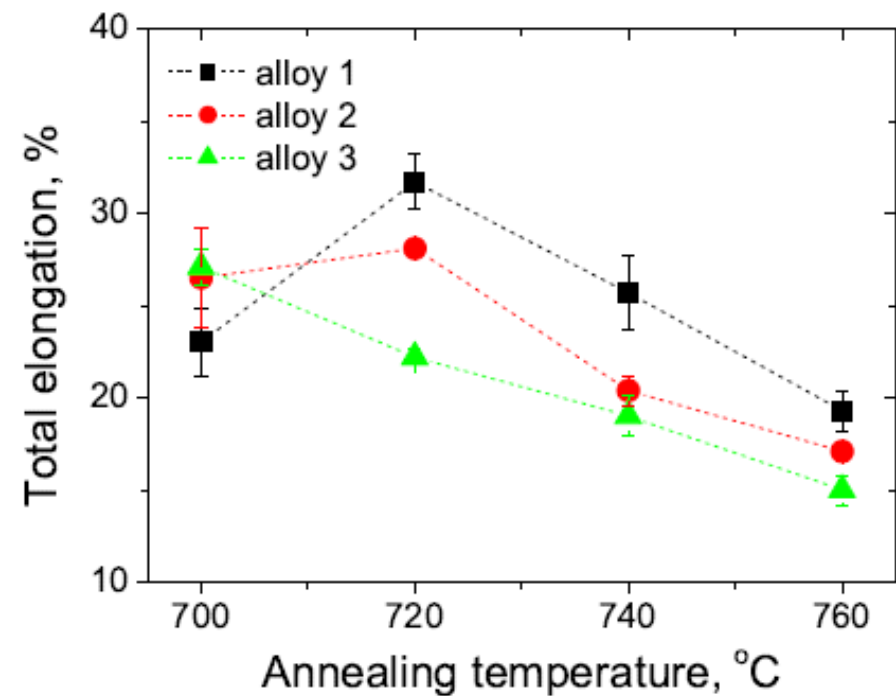
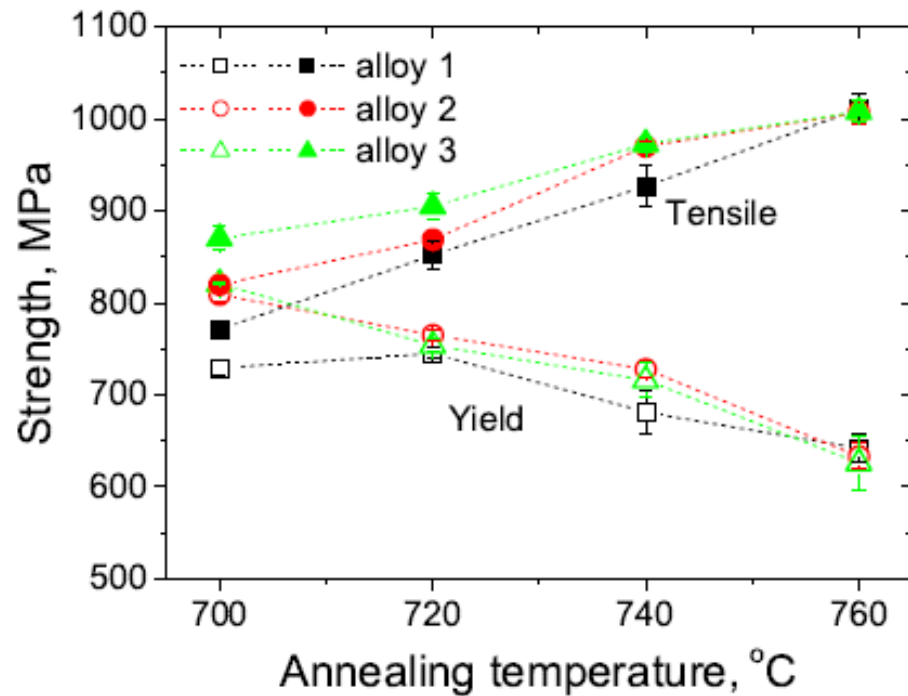
Microstructures of annealed alloys



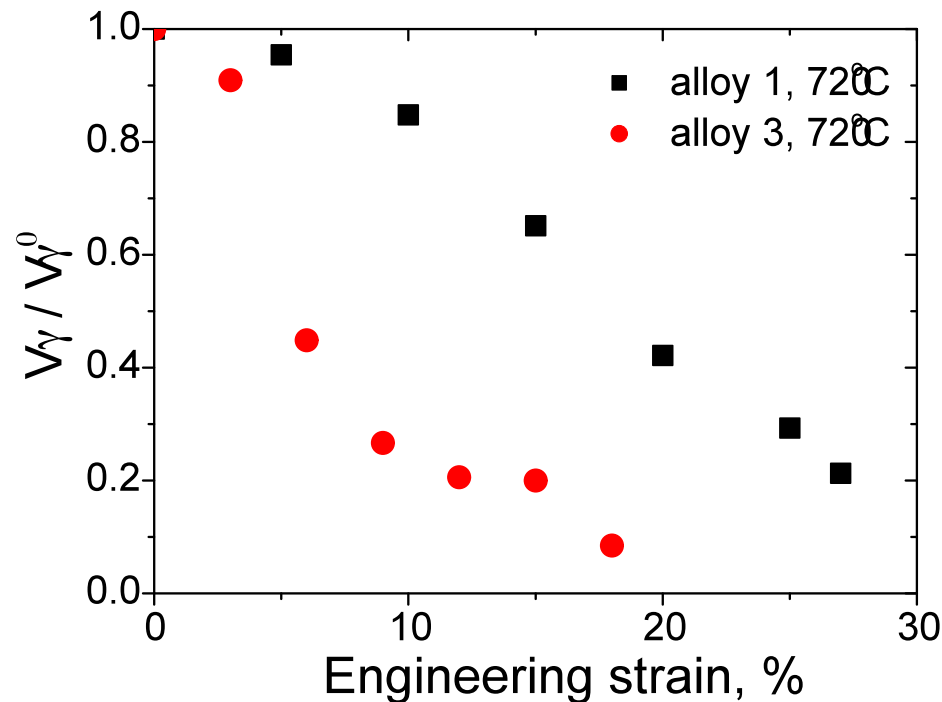
Mechanical properties



Mechanical properties



Kinetics of martensite transformation



- Influence of austenite composition on the martensite formation kinetics

(M. Sherif et al., Materials Science and Technology, 2004)

$$\frac{V_{\gamma}}{V_{\gamma}^0} = \exp\left(-k_1 \Delta G^{\gamma\alpha'} \varepsilon\right)$$

$$\Delta G^{\gamma\alpha'} = G^{\gamma} - G^{\alpha'}$$

- Influence of grain size on decrease of M_s temperature

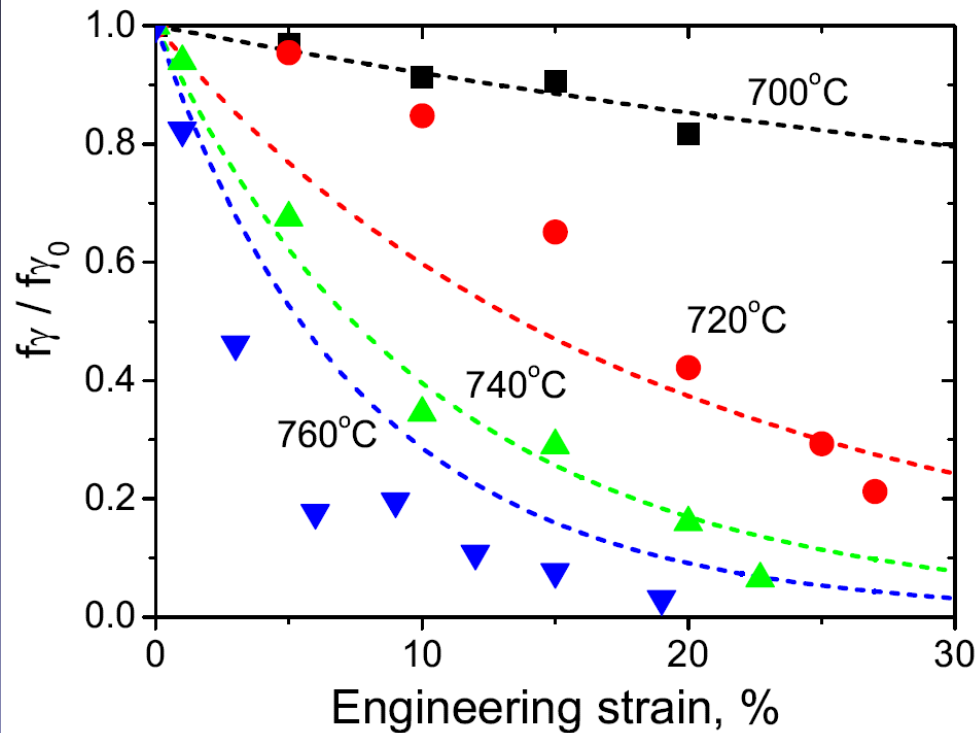
(H. S. Yang et al., Scripta Materialia, 2009)

$$M_s^0 - T = \frac{1}{b} \ln \left[\frac{1}{aV} \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{\ln(1-f)}{m}\right) - 1 \right\} + 1 \right]$$

V : average volume of an austenite grain
 f : first detectable martensite fraction, 0.01
 m : aspect ration of marteniste plate, 0.05

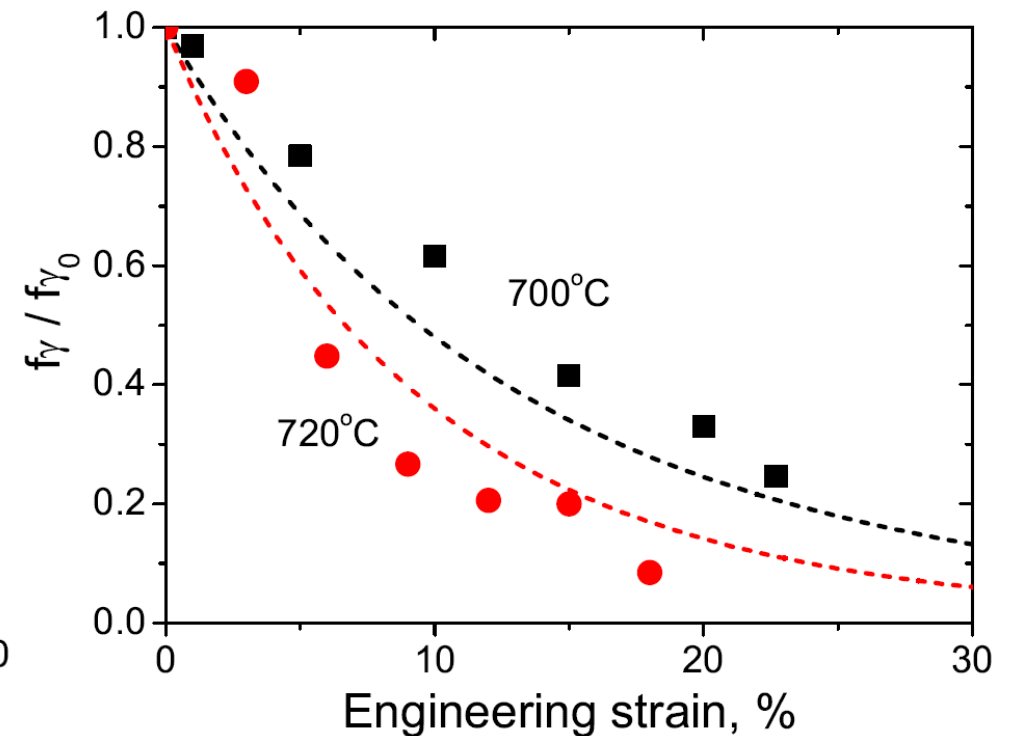
Influence of grain size on M_s temperature decrease is converted into extra free energy required for the martensite transformation

Kinetics of martensite transformation



alloy 1

$$k_1 = 0.008 \text{ mol/J}$$



alloy 3

- Since the grain size of austenite is similar in all alloys, the mechanical stability of austenite is primarily affected by chemical effect
- Effect of carbon is more critical even though we can obtain similar fraction of austenite by altering C / Mn concentration

Summary♪

- Low carbon, medium Mn TRIP steel with Al
 - potential candidate for advanced TRIP steel showing improved mechanical balance ♪
- C / Mn balance in Al-reduced Mn TRIP steel
 - similar microstructure with comparable austenite fraction
 - C has more critical effect on mechanical stability of austenite and thus uniform elongation♪