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Predicting the M_s temperature of steels with a thermodynamic based model including the effect of the prior austenite grain size

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GTT-Technologies meeting

* This work has been conducted in the framework of RFCS project ToolMart

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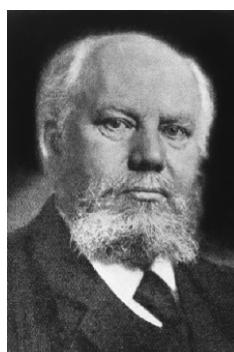
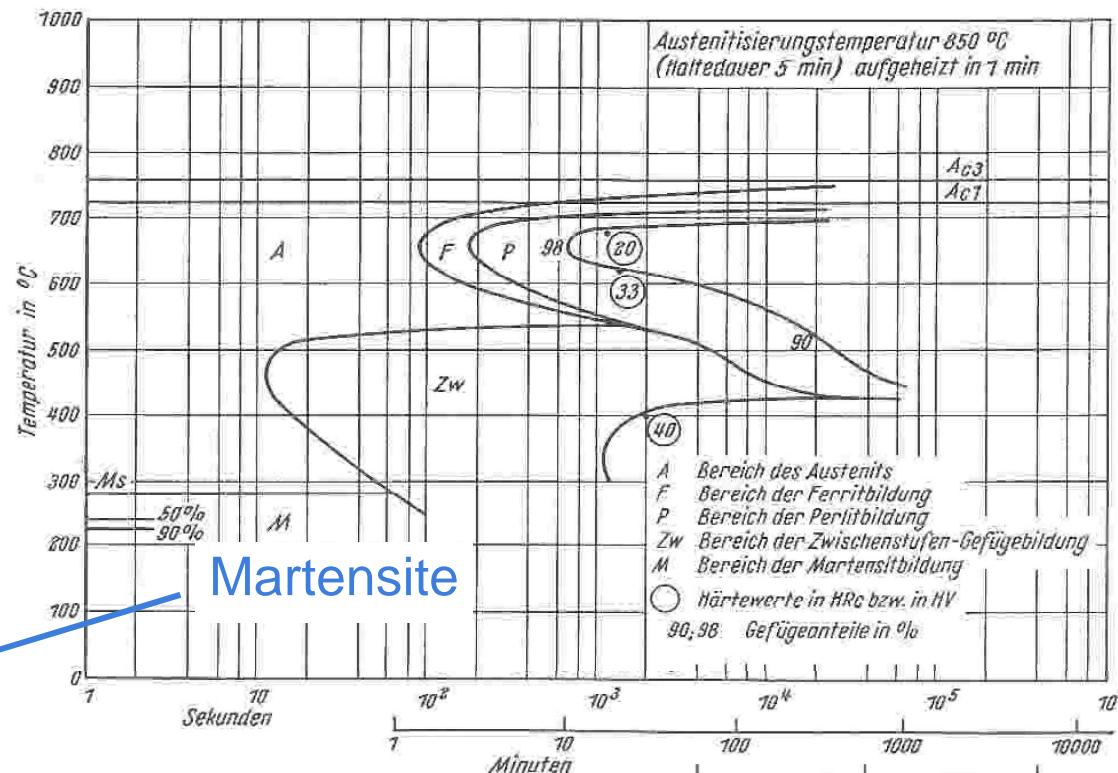
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Benchmarking of the new M_s model

Martensite

50 CrMo 4 (SAE 4150)

Composition: 0.50% C - 0.80% Mn - 0.32% Si - 0.017% P - 0.022% S - 1.04% Cr - 0.17% Cu - 0.24% Mo - 0.11% Ni - <0.01% V Austenitized at 850°C (1562°F)



Adolf
Martens

1850-1914

Martensite start (M_s) temperature versus Carbon content

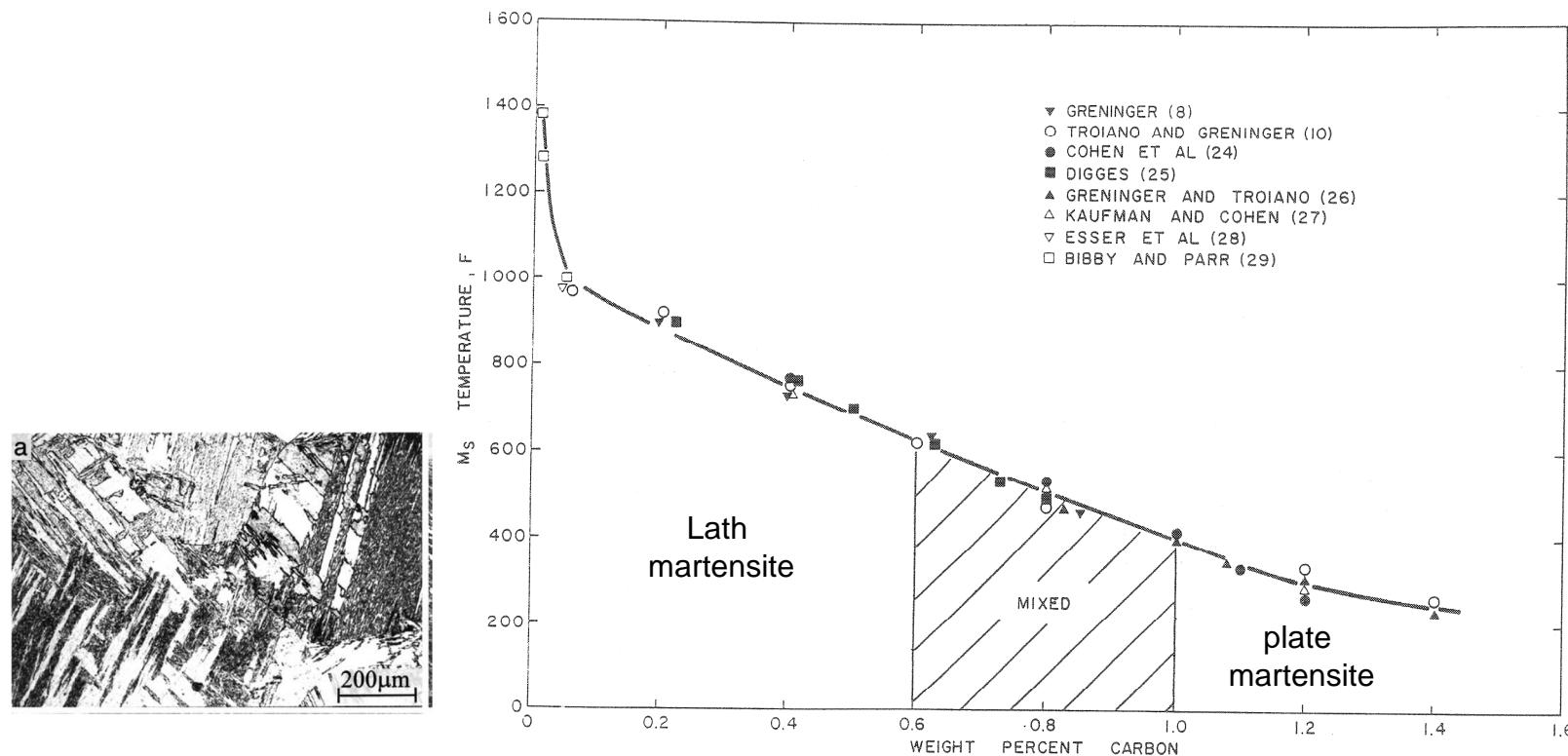
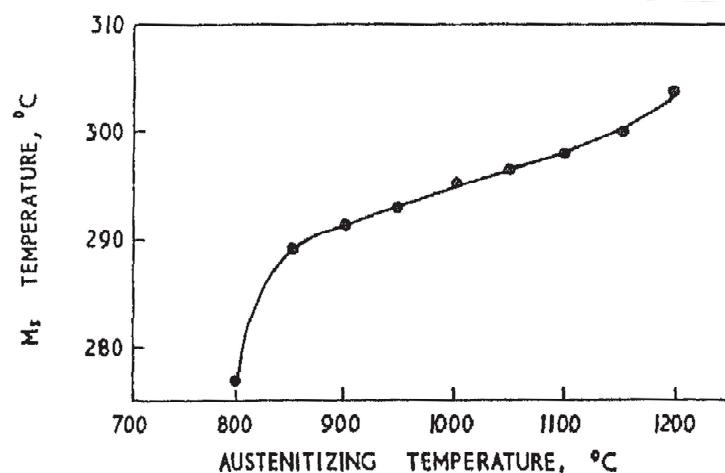


FIG. 9. Martensite transformation start temperatures (M_s) vs carbon content. The range of compositions in which the various types of martensite exist is also shown.

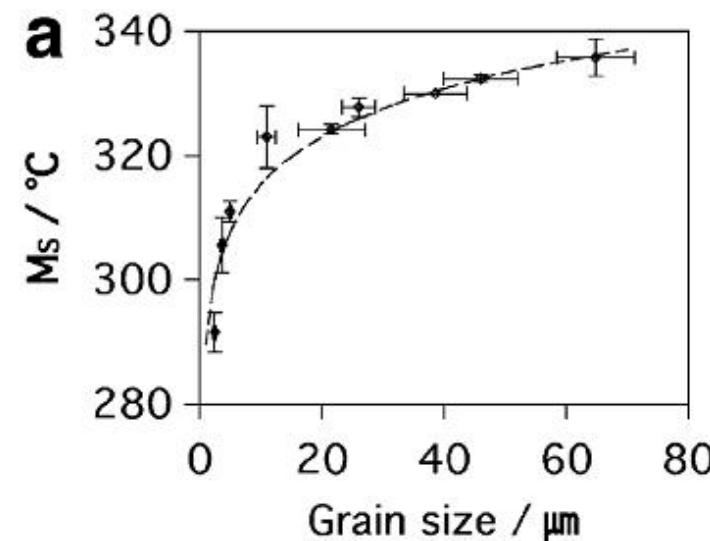
Courtesy: Marder and Krauss (1967)

Effect of Austenite Grain Size on M_s



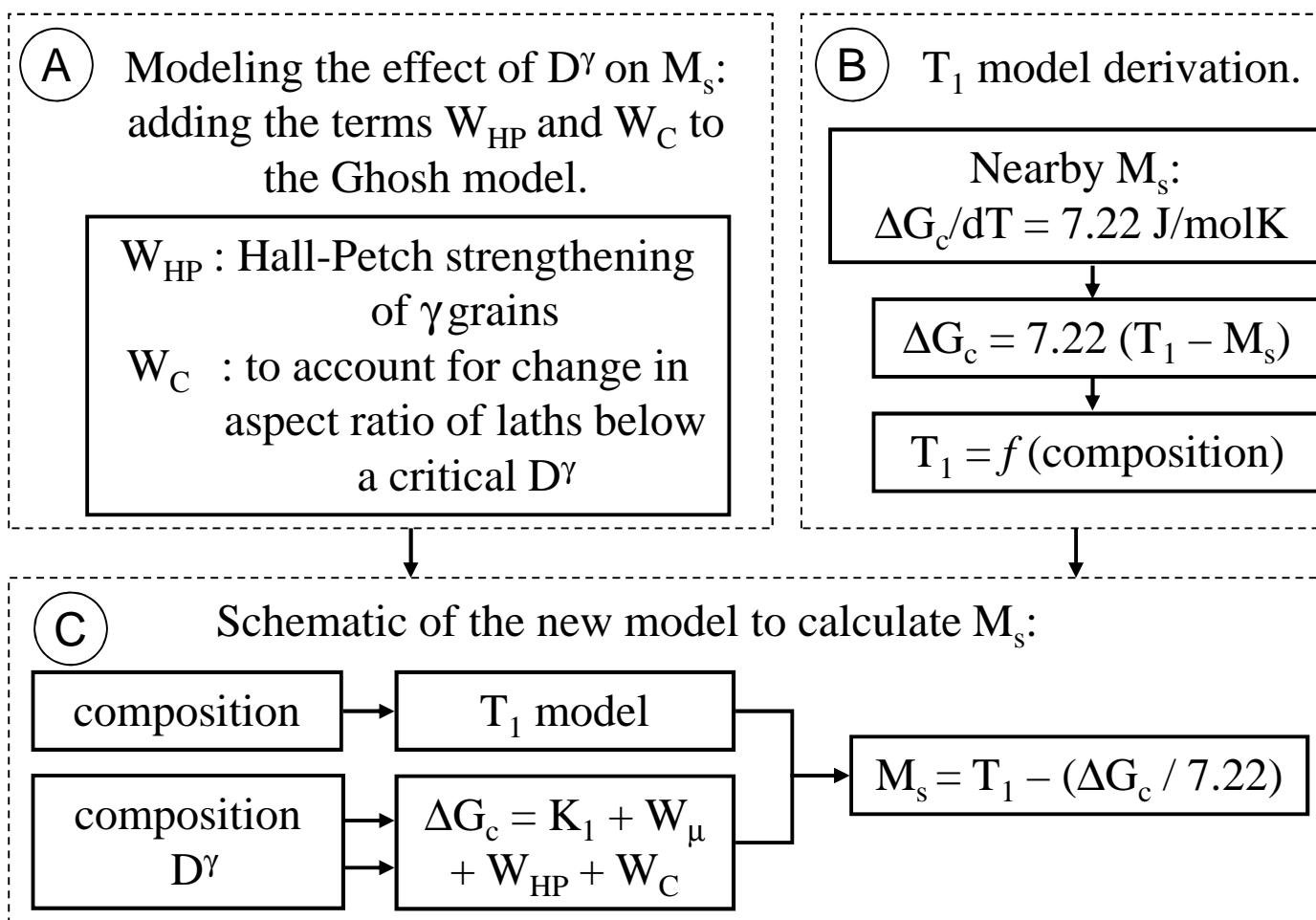
1a Variation of M_s with austenitizing temperature for an En23 steel

Sastri, 1965

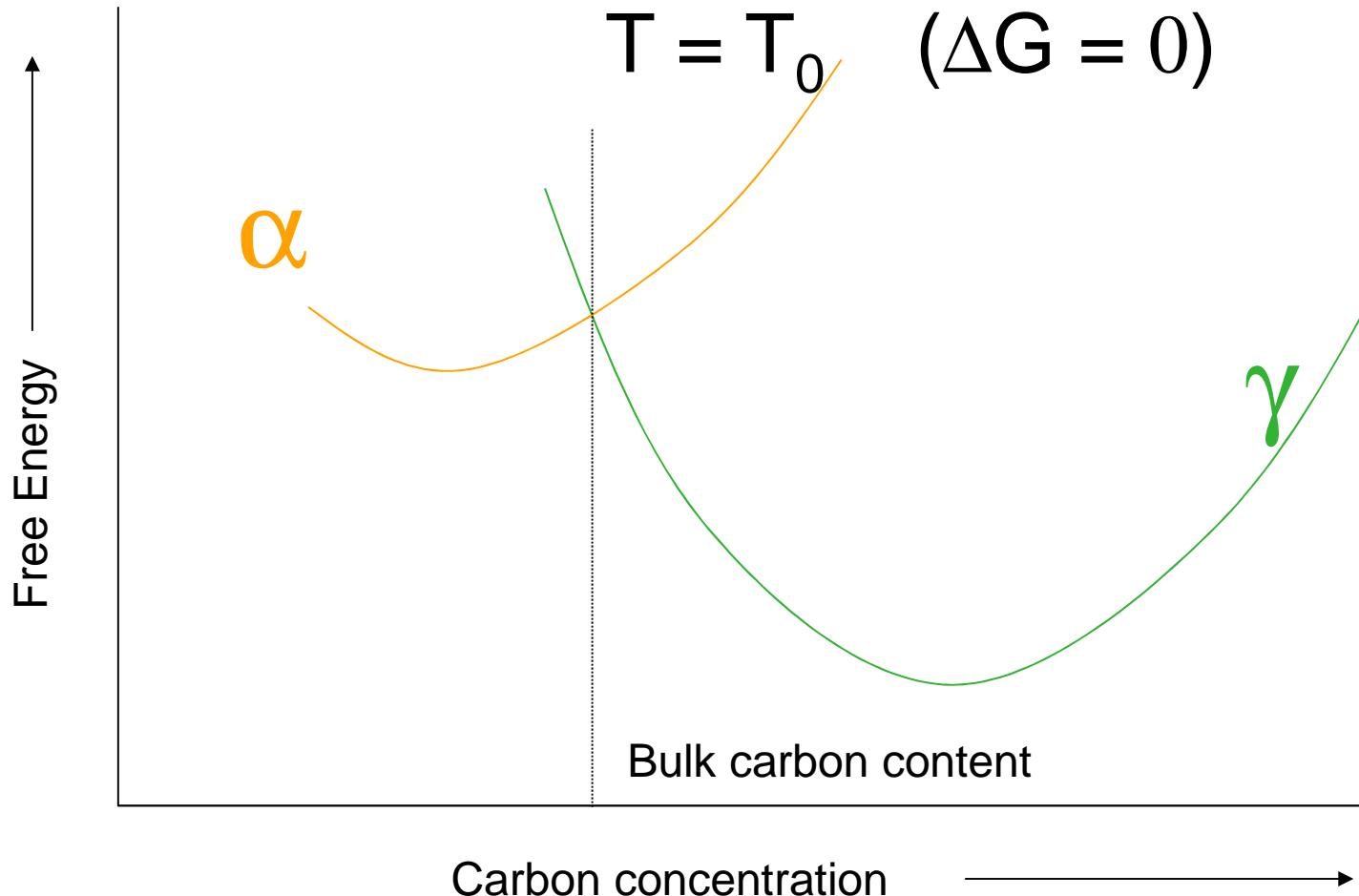


Yang, 2009

Schematic of the modeling approach

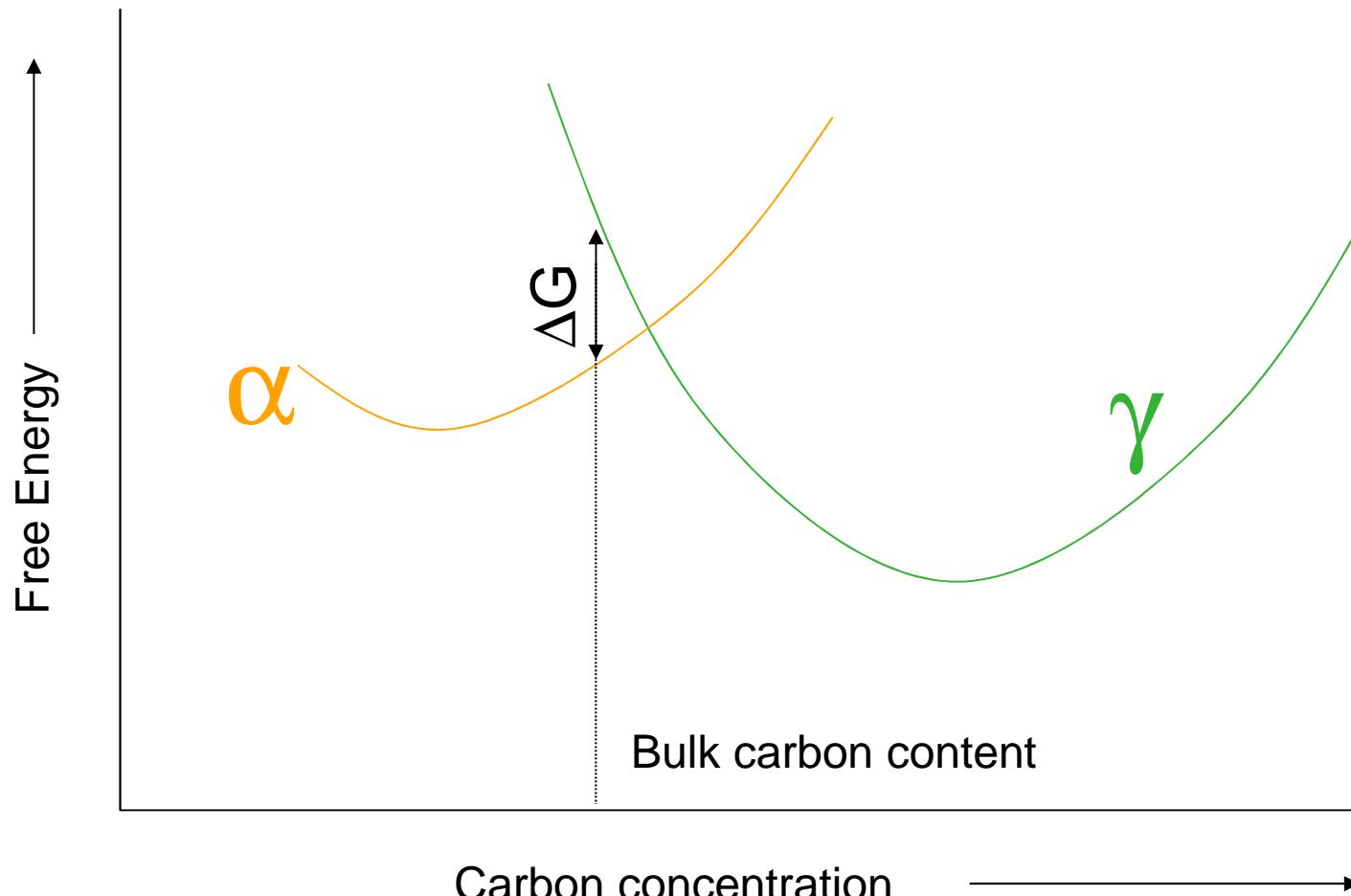


The definition of T_0



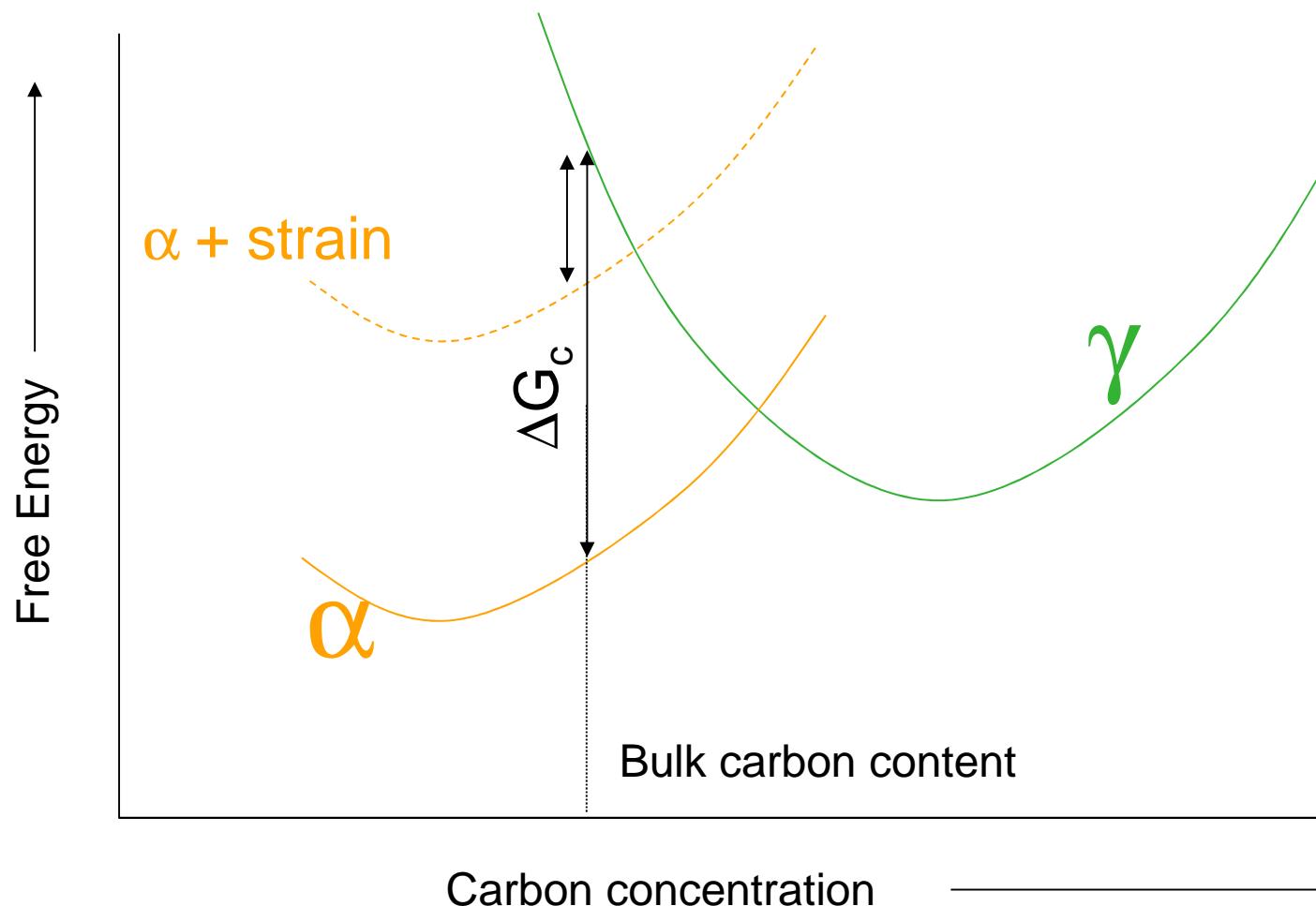
Martensitic transformations require large undercooling below T_0

$$M_s < T < T_0 \quad (\Delta G > 0, \text{ but } \Delta G < \Delta G_c)$$



Definition of the critical driving force ΔG_c

$$T = M_s \quad (\Delta G = \Delta G_c)$$



Ghosh and Olson model (1994)

$$\Delta G_c = K_1 + W_\mu (K_\mu^i, x_i)$$

$$\hookrightarrow W_\mu = K_\mu x_C^{0.5} + \sqrt{\sum_j (K_\mu^j x_j^{0.5})^2}$$

This work:

$j = \text{Mn, Si, Cr, Ni or Mo}$

Modelling approach of Ghosh:

- W_μ : athermal interfacial frictional work
- Specific superposition law (Pythagorean)
- K_μ 's found by model optimization

Modification/improvements:

- ↳ Account for Austenite Grain Size effects
- ↳ Validate model with M_s data of AHSS/UHSS grades
- ↳ Make model calculations without dependence on specific thermodynamic databases

Modified Ghosh model capturing M_s dependence on D^γ

$$\Delta G_c = K_1 + W_\mu + W_{HP} + W_C$$

Austenite strengthening, Hall Petch mechanism (Ansell)

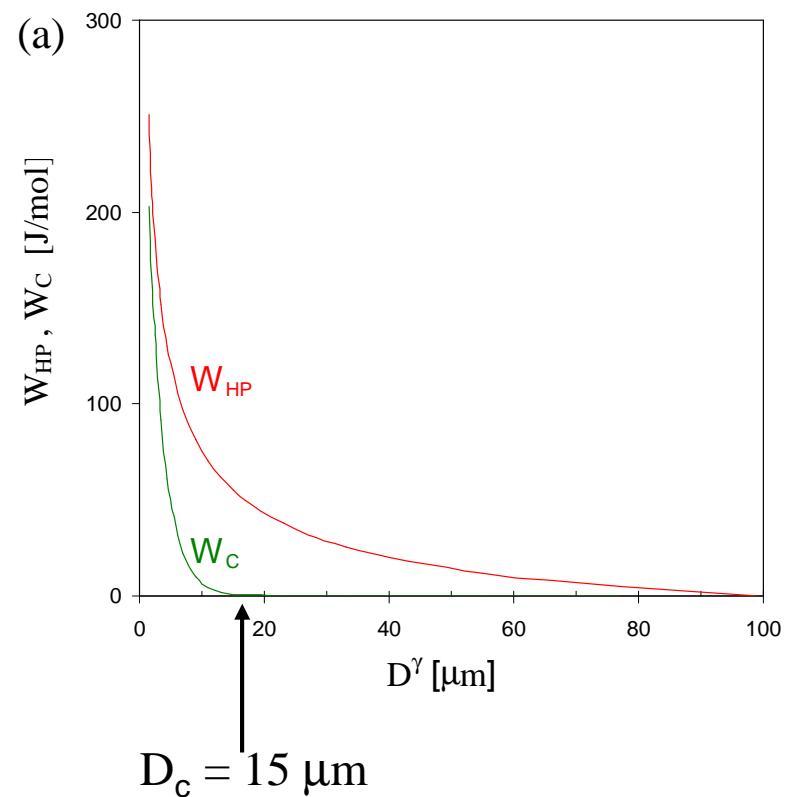
- Higher YS of austenite → more resistance to shape deformation

$$W_{HP} = \frac{K_{HP}}{\sqrt{D^\gamma}}$$

Critical Austenite Grain Size, $D_c \sim 15$ micron (MPIE/AMMZ)

- Change in aspect ratio laths → change in stored energy (Christian)

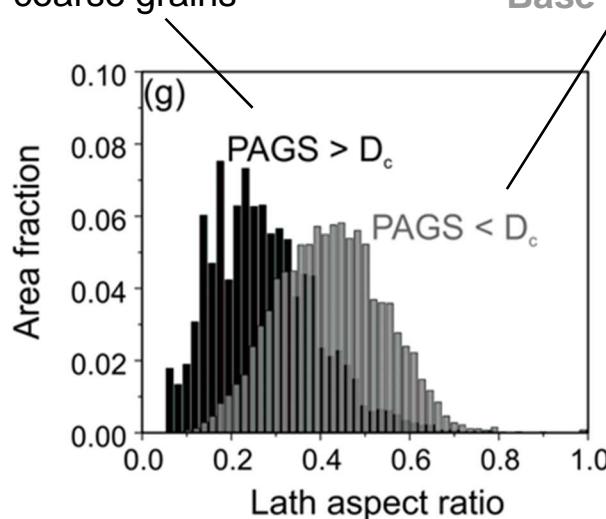
$$W_C = K_C \exp\left(-\frac{6D^\gamma}{D_c}\right)$$



Observations of lath aspect ratio (c/a)

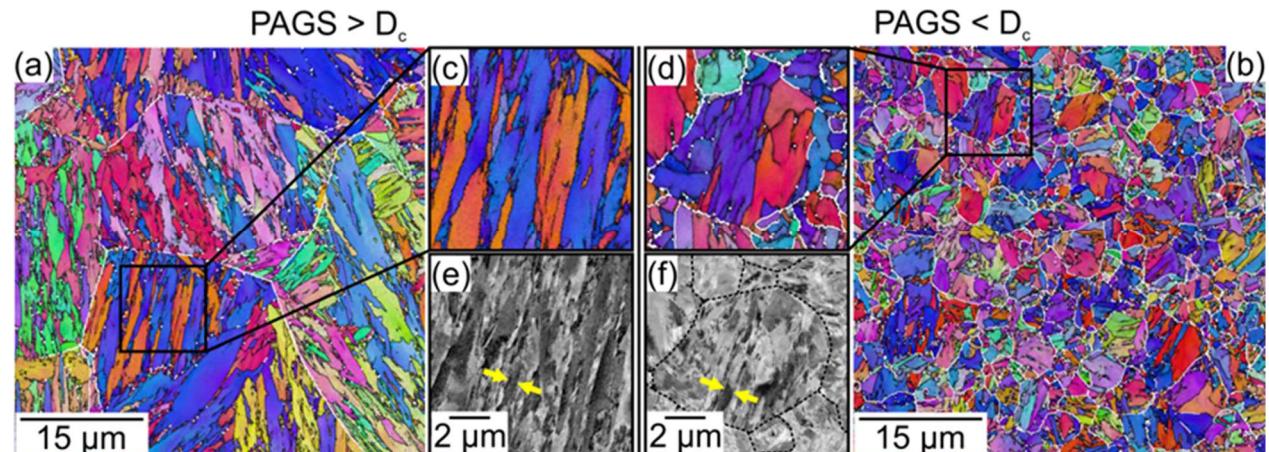
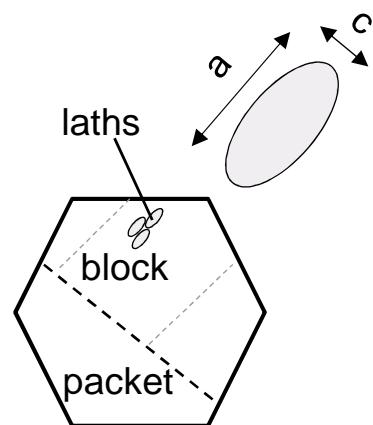
Lutz Morsdorf:
(MPIE)

Base alloy: coarse grains



Base + Nb alloy: small grains

- Length of packets is constrained by small PAGS.
- Lath thickness is ~ 200 nm for both alloys.



Ghosh model capturing M_s dependence on D^γ

$$\Delta G_c = K_1 + W_\mu + W_{HP} + W_C$$

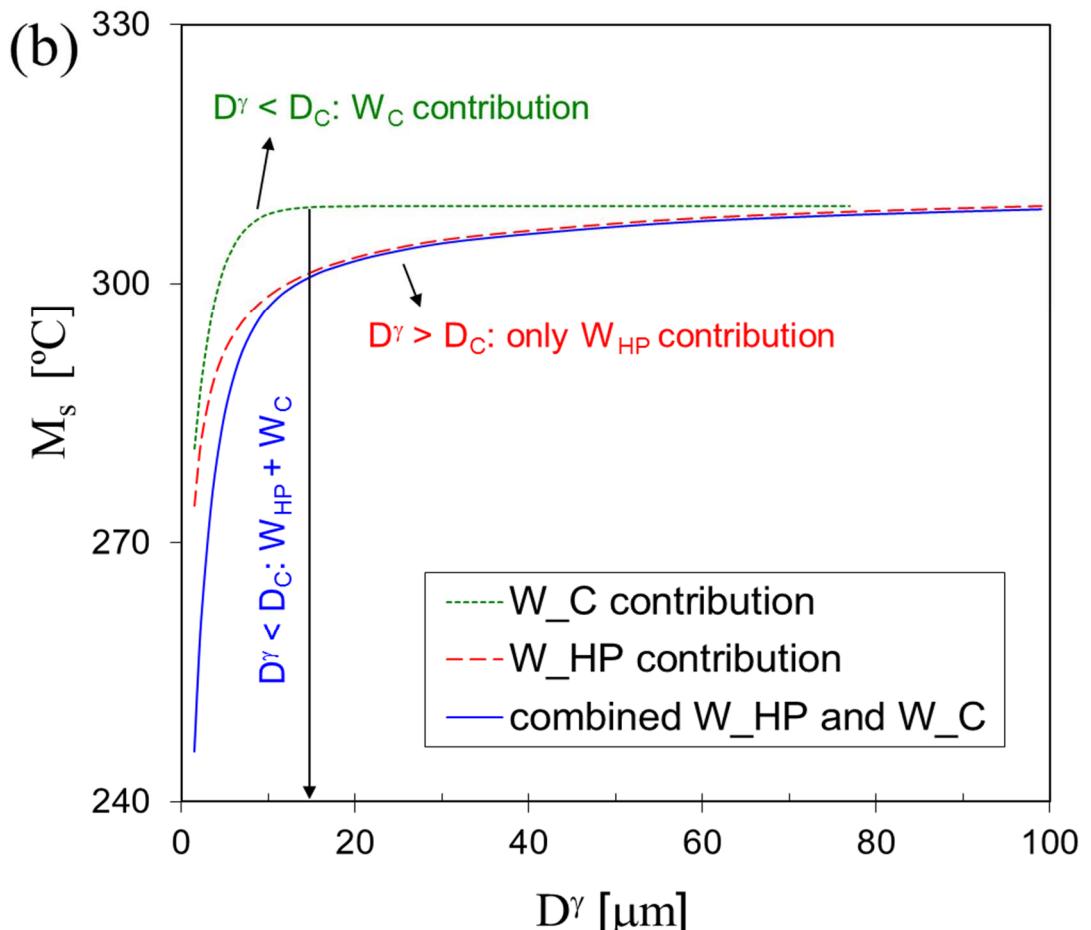
$$W_{HP} = \frac{K_{HP}}{\sqrt{D^\gamma}}$$

$$K_{HP} = 350 \text{ J}\mu\text{m}^{0.5}/\text{mol}$$

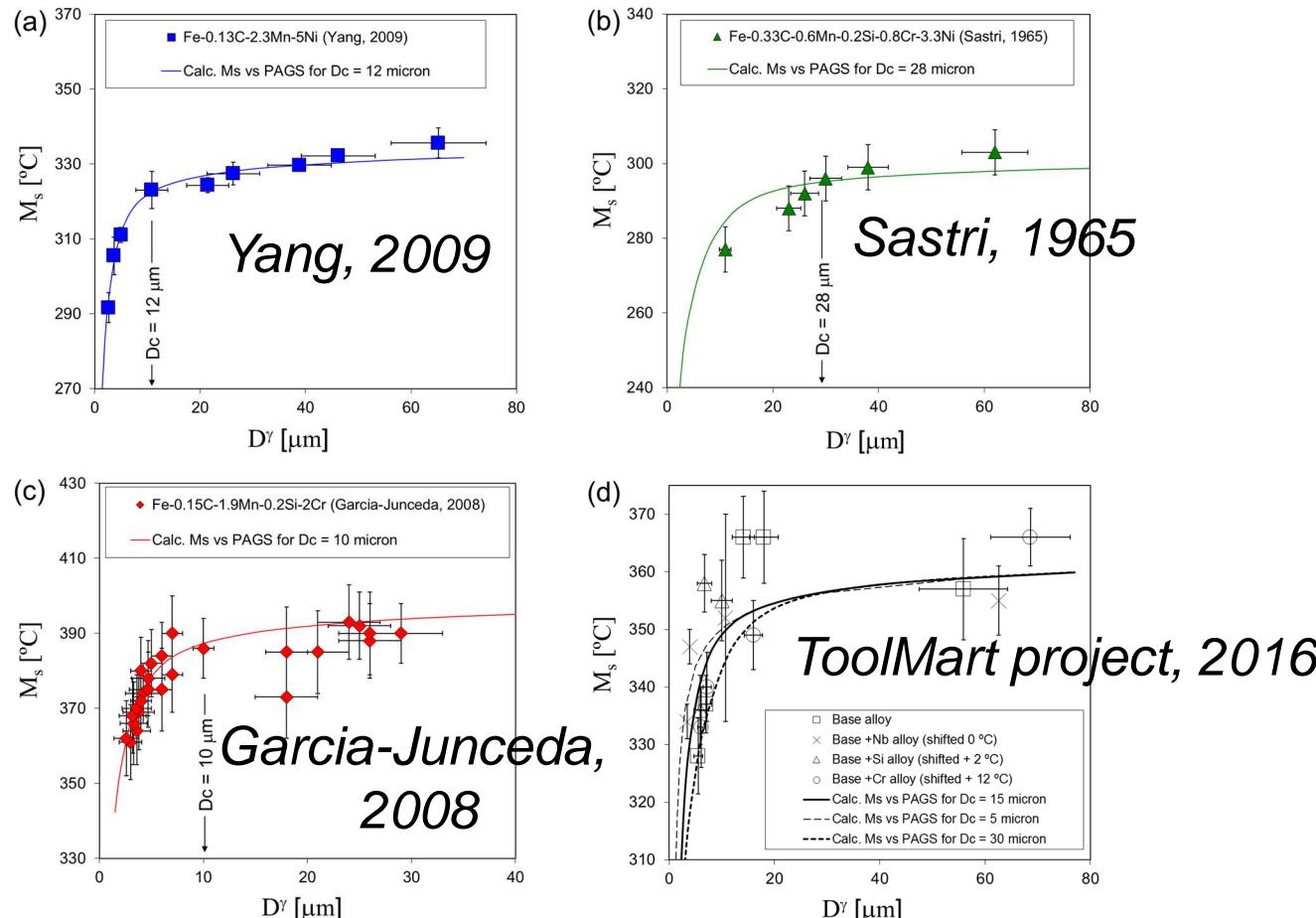
$$W_C = K_C \exp\left(-\frac{6D^\gamma}{D_C}\right)$$

$$K_C = 370 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$D_C = 15 \mu\text{m}$$



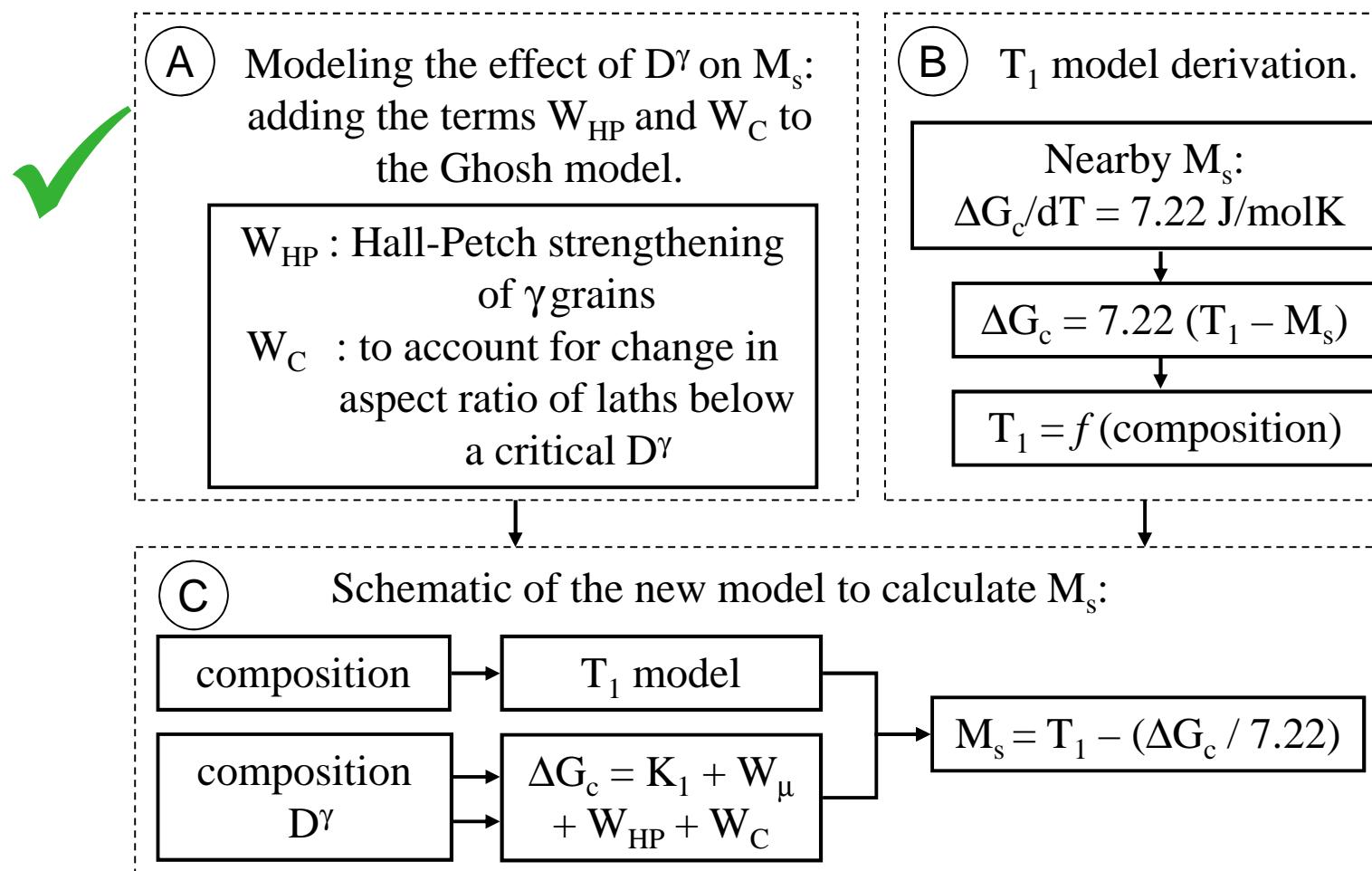
Validation of the model for D^γ effect on M_s



$$K_C = 370 \text{ J/mol}, K_{HP} = 350 \text{ J}\mu\text{m}^{0.5}/\text{mol}$$

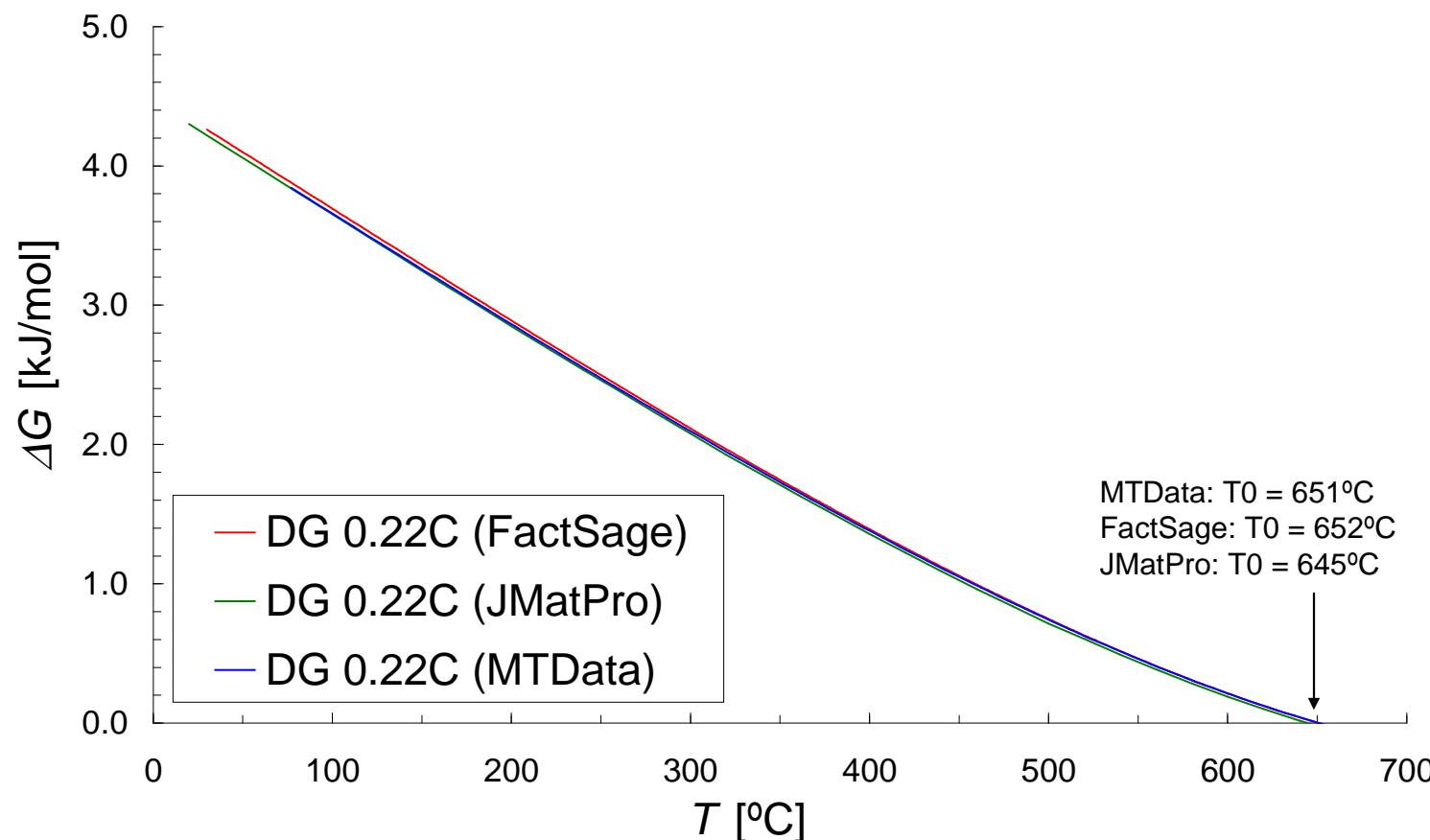
$D_C = 10 - 20 \mu\text{m}$ for most alloys

Schematic of the modeling approach

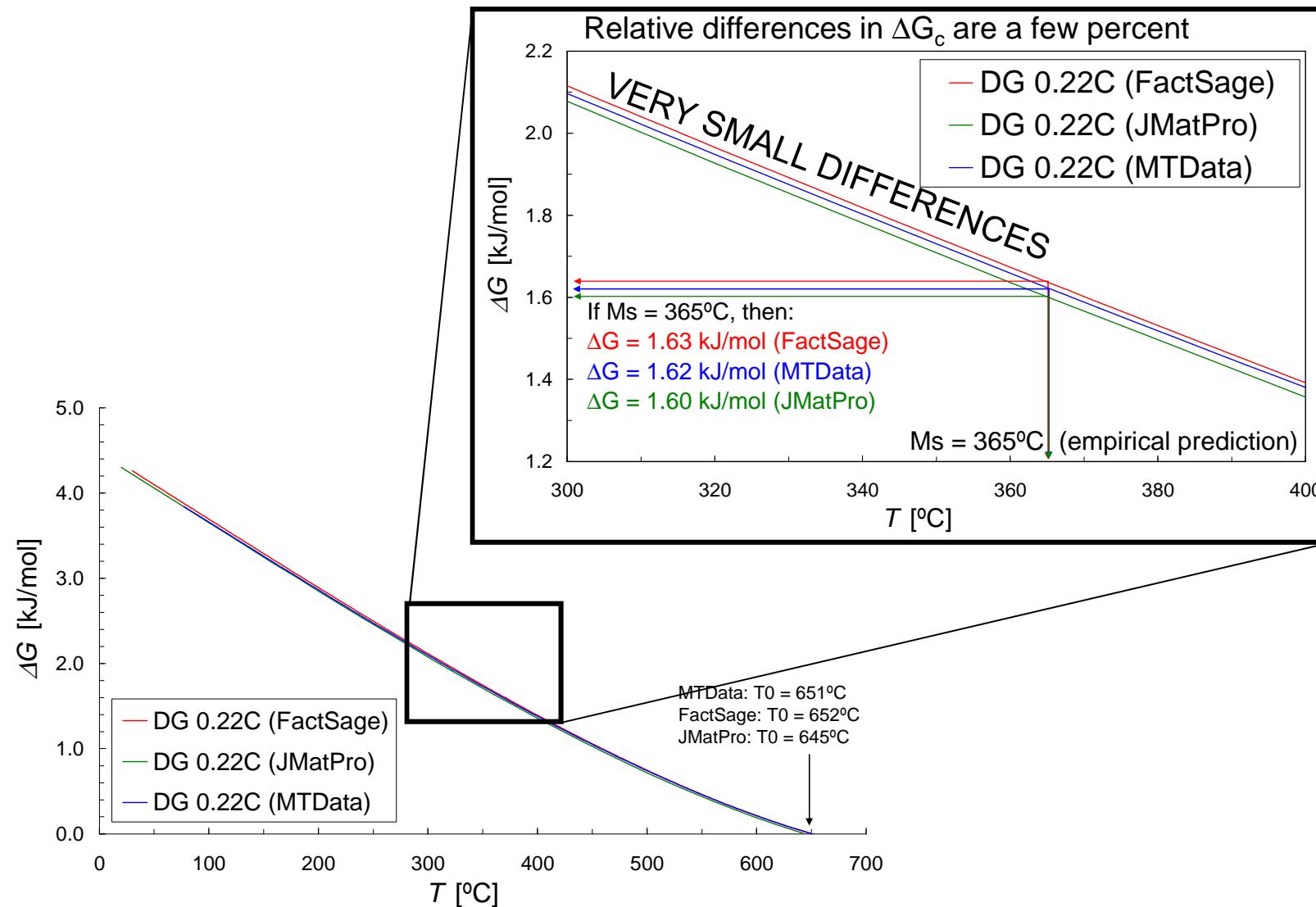


Calculations for Base alloy (0.22C-2.5Mn-0.2Cr-0.2Si)

Comparison of FactSage, MTData & JMatPro

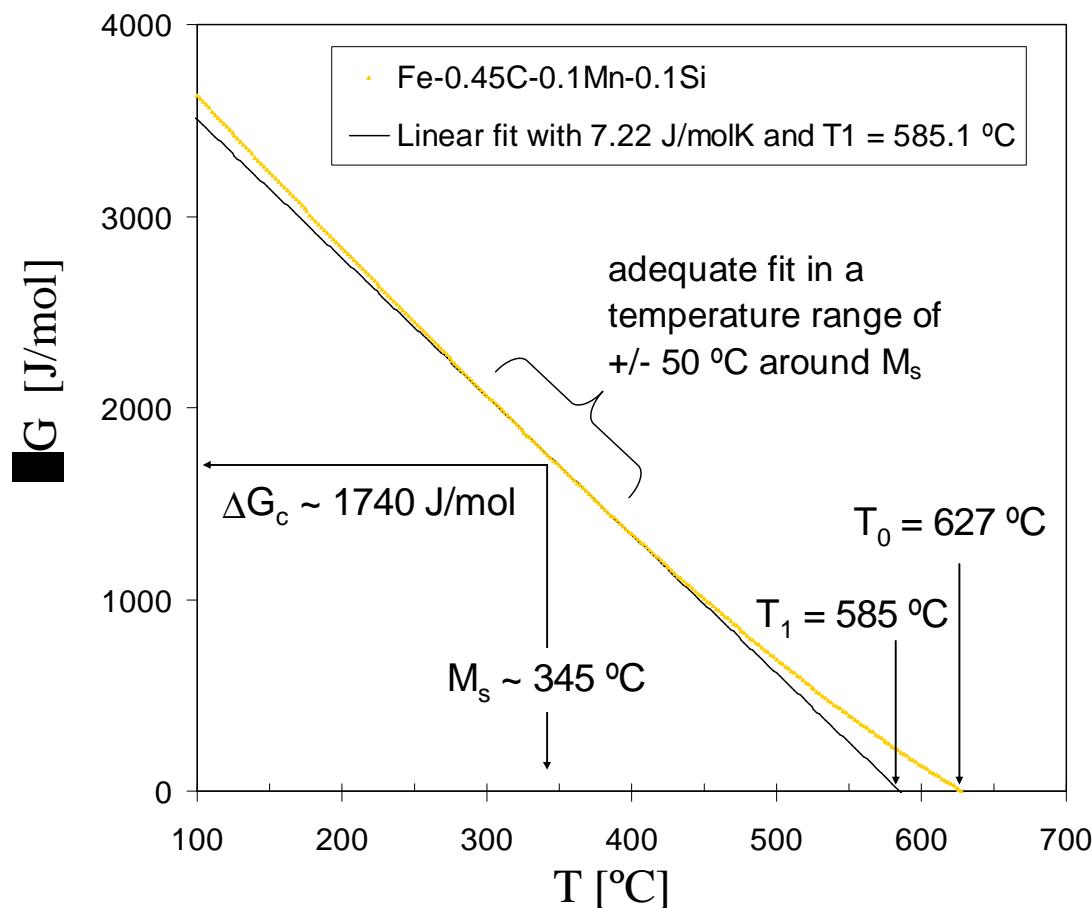


Calculations for Base alloy (0.22C-2.5Mn-0.2Si-0.2Cr)



Linear approximation of ΔG curves is valid nearby M_s

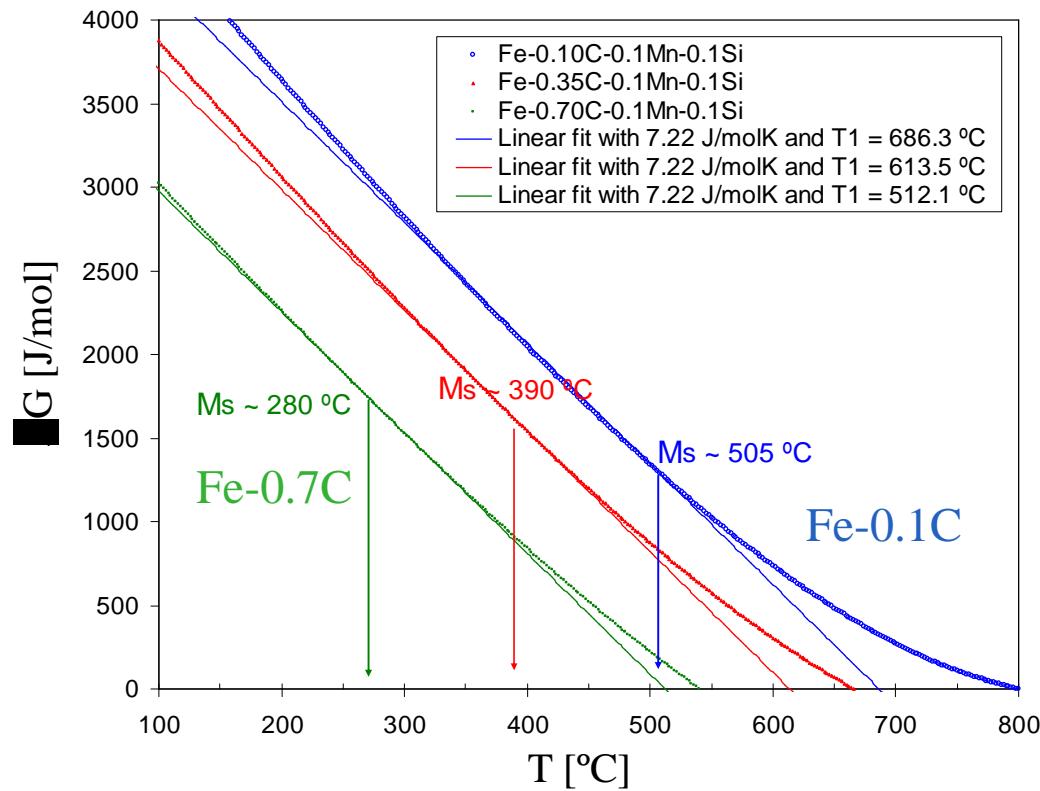
Calculations of ΔG were performed with FactSage



$$\Delta G_c = 7.22 (T_1 - M_s)$$

T_1 has no physical meaning,
it is a mathematical parameter

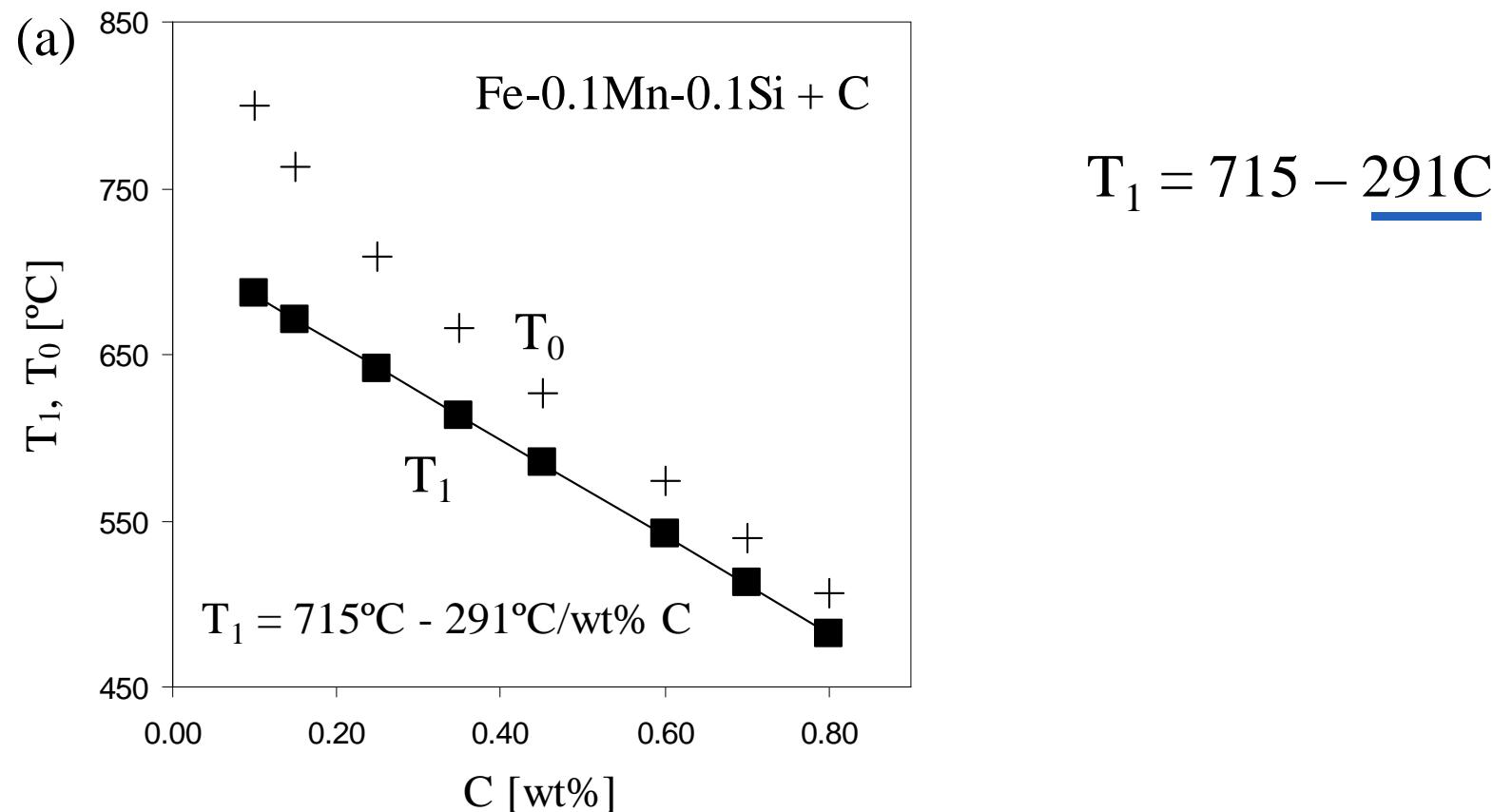
Linear approximation of ΔG curves



- The linear dependence with slope of 7.22 J/molK seems valid for Fe-C alloys in general.
- A rigorous investigation was started to
 1. Confirm that linearity with a slope of 7.22 J/molK is applicable for all steels
 2. Correlate T_1 temperatures to the chemical composition of steels

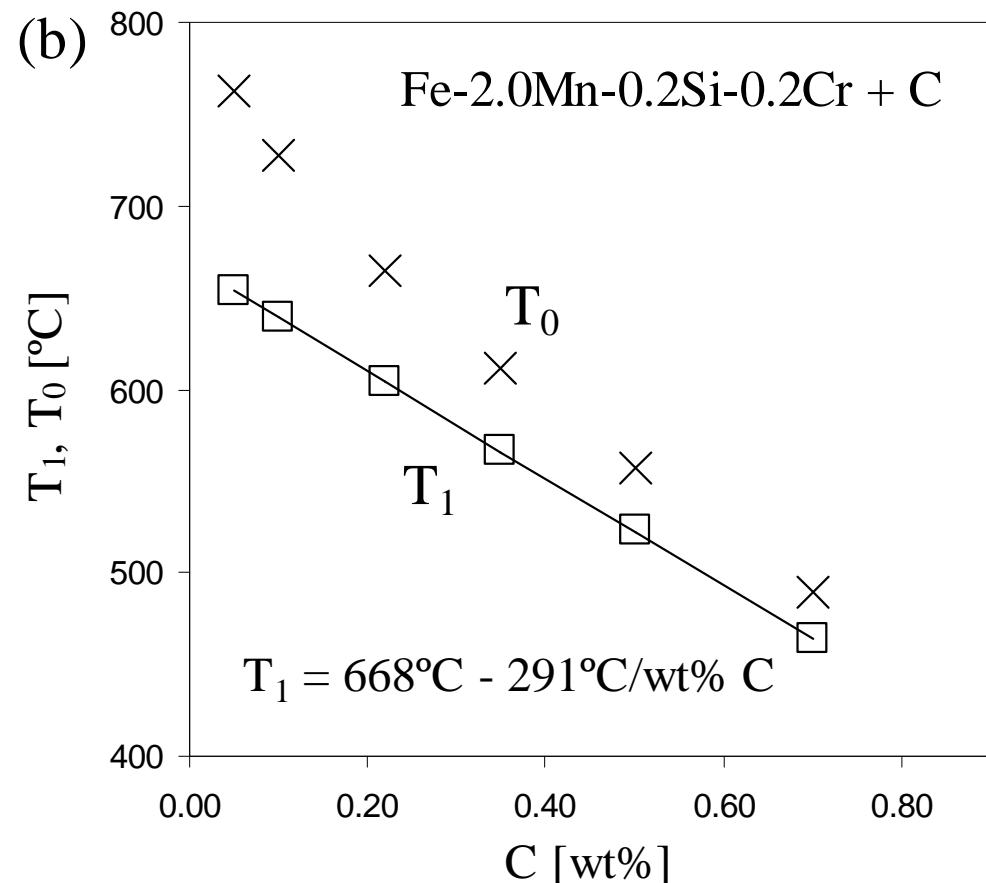
T₁ temperatures against C content

Determined with FactSage for plain carbon steels with **0.1Mn and 0.1Si**



T₁ temperatures against C content

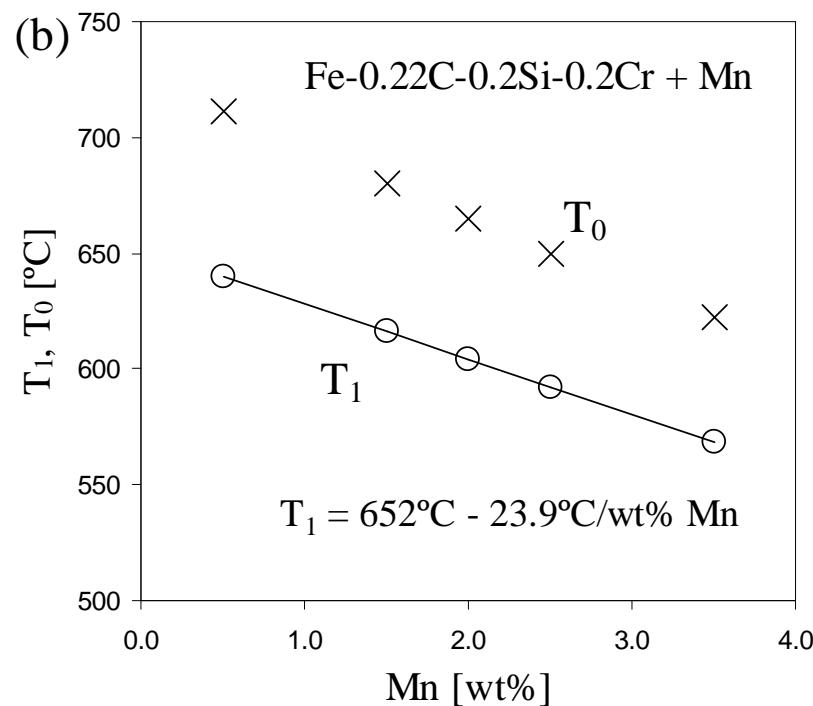
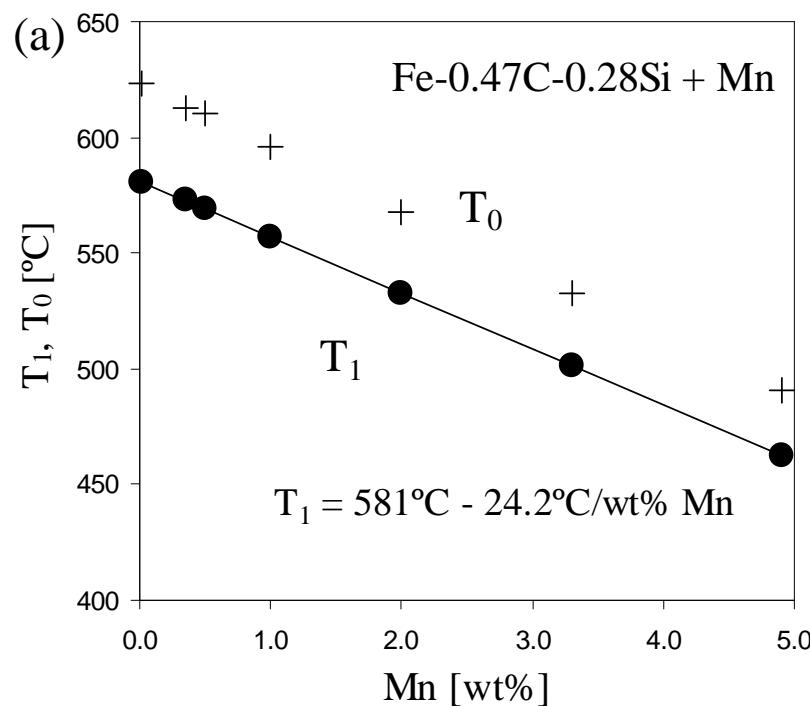
Determined with FactSage for alloys with **2.0Mn, 0.2Si and 0.2Cr**



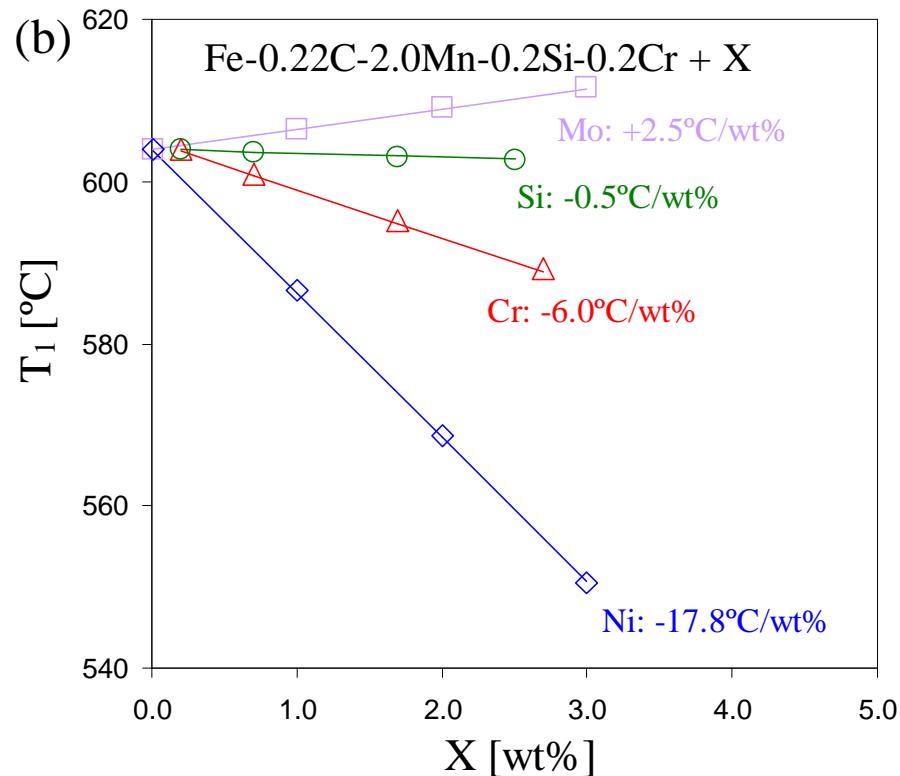
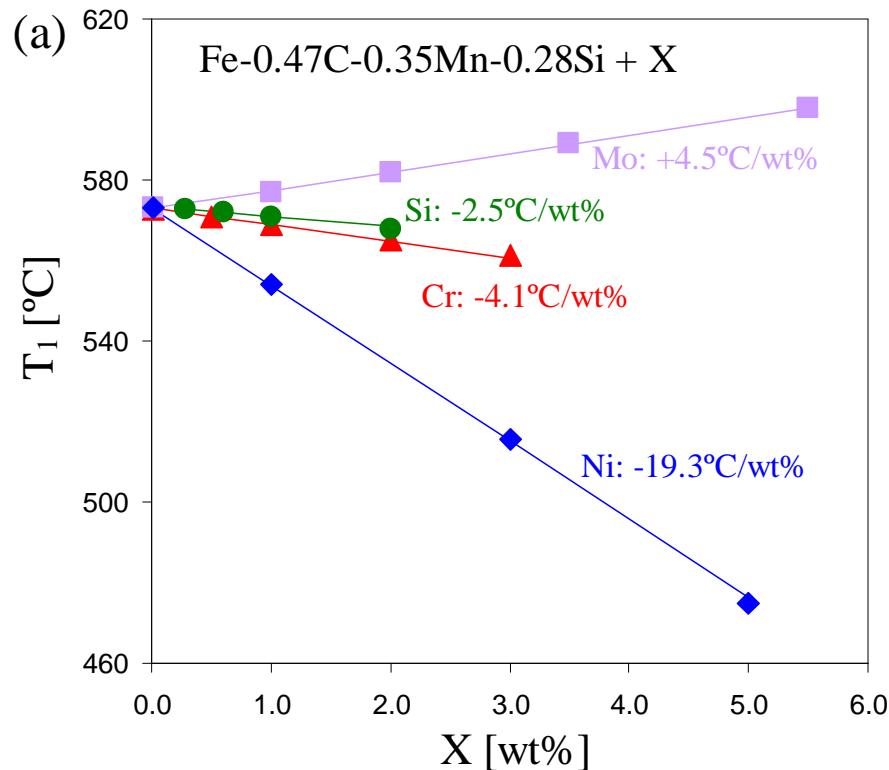
- $$T_1 = 668 - \underline{291C}$$
- T₁ dependency on Carbon is not affected by other alloying

T₁ temperatures against Mn content

$$T_1 = \text{Constant} - \underline{24\text{Mn}}$$



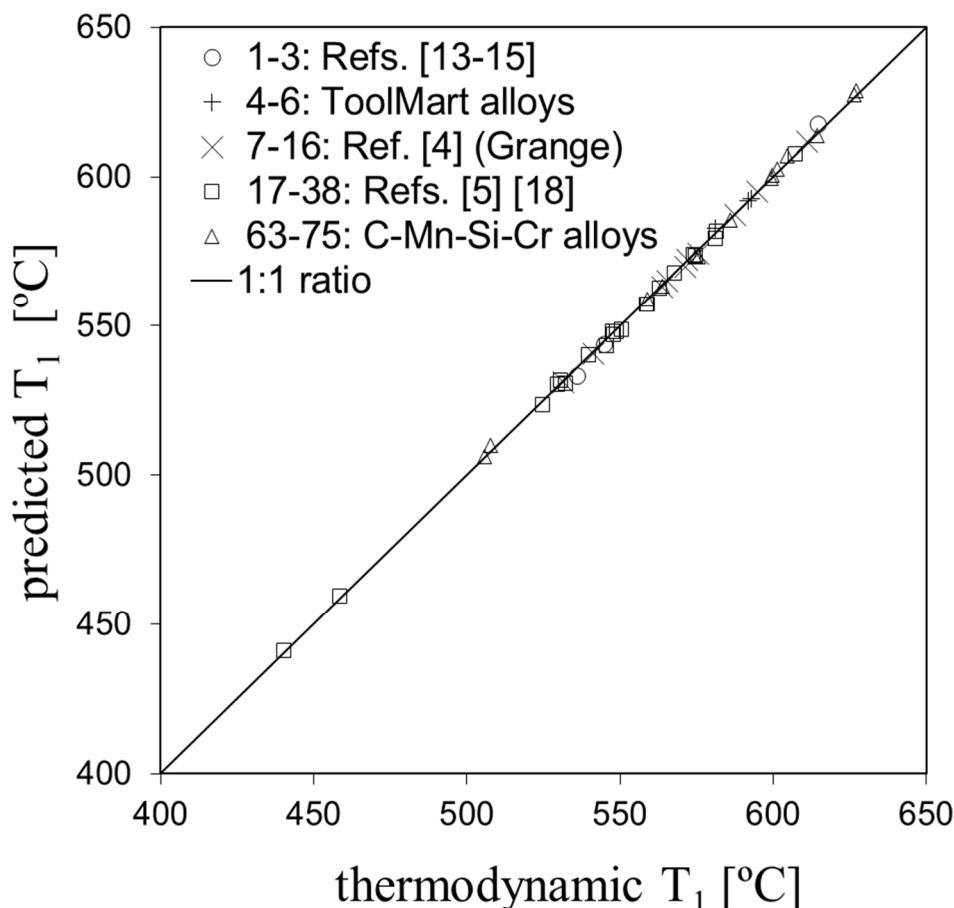
T₁ temperatures against Si, Cr, Ni and Mo contents



$$T_1 = 718 - 291C - 24Mn - 1.5Si - 5.0Cr - 18.5Ni + 3.5Mo$$

Validation T_1 equation with literature data

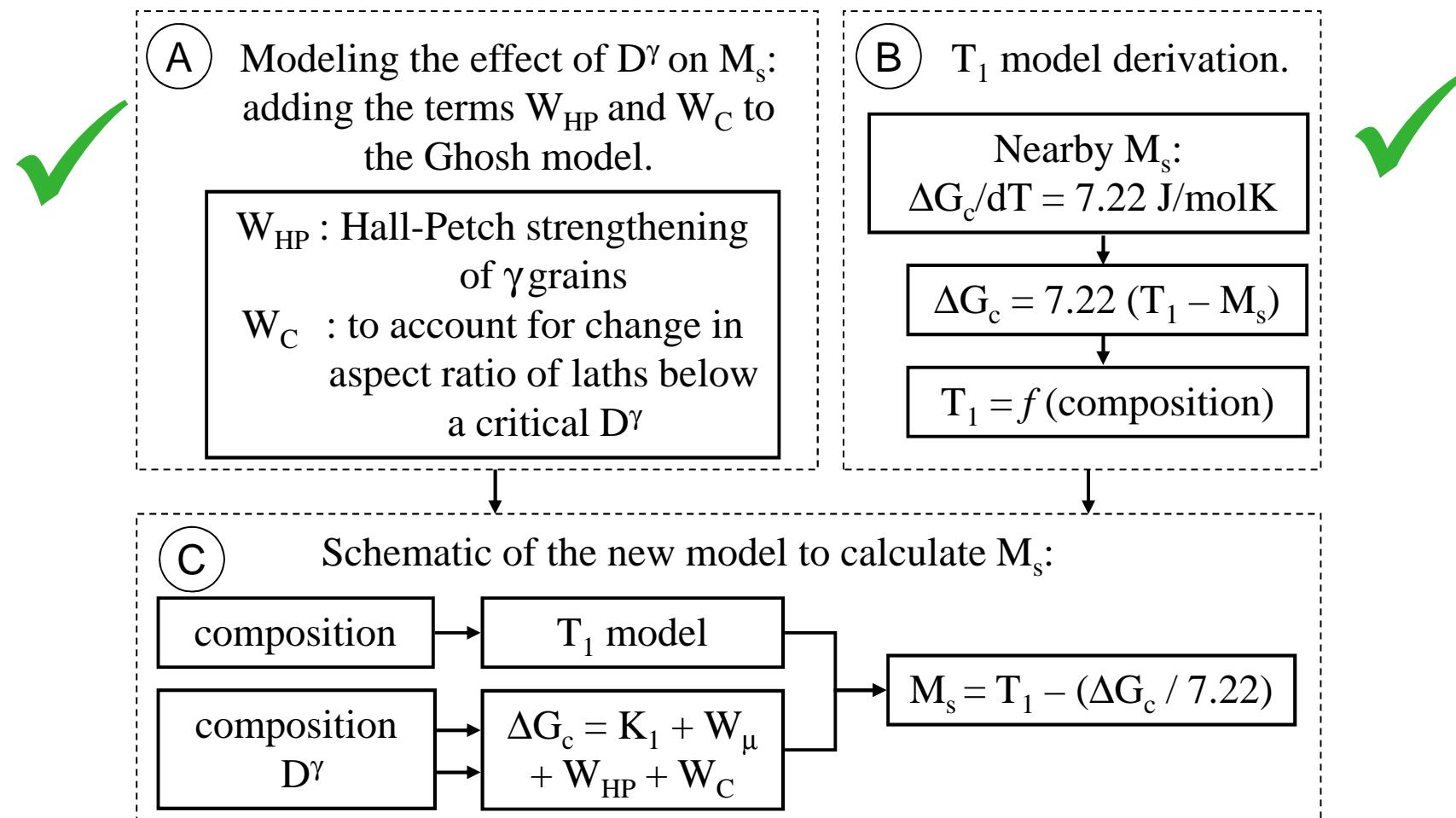
$$T_1 = 718.3 - 291x_{\text{C}} - 24x_{\text{Mn}} - 1.8x_{\text{Si}} - 5.6x_{\text{Cr}} - 18.4x_{\text{Ni}} + 3.5x_{\text{Mo}}$$



T_1 model benchmarked against FactSage results of **> 70 alloys**:

- Largest deviations ~ 3 °C
- $\sigma \approx 1.2$ °C

Schematic of the modeling approach



Tata SteelTable 1. Data of alloys used for the validation of the models for T_1 , D^y (G) and M_s .

no.	Ref.	grade	C wt%	Mn wt%	Si wt%	Cr wt%	Ni wt%	Mo wt%	exp. G	calc. G	T_1 °C	calc. T_1 °C	exp. M_s °C	calc. M_s °C
1	[16]	Sastri	0.33	0.57	0.23	0.85	3.26	0.09	7.2	6.3	545.0	543.7	298	310
2	[14]	Yang	0.13	2.3			5		7.6	7.4	536.2	533.3	325	308
3	[15]	Garcia	0.15	1.9	0.2	2			7.6	6.5	614.8	617.5	392	382
4		Base	0.22								592.8	337	343	
5		Base+Cr	0.22								582.7	328	325	
6		Base+Si	0.22								591.9	356	339	

ToolMart (2016)**Grange (1946)****Steven (1956)****TTT diagrams
ASM (1991)**Table 2. Data of 62-121 alloys used for the validation of the M_s model.

no.	Ref.	grade	C wt%	Mn wt%	Si wt%	Cr wt%	Ni wt%	Mo wt%	T_{aus} °C	t_{aus} min.	calc. G	calc. T_1 °C	exp. M_s °C	calc. M_s °C
62	[20]		0.46	0.71	0.26	0.16	0.14		880	2	7.2	563	315	324
63	[20]		0.66	0.69	0.30	0.17	0.10		880	2	7.4	506	265	254
64			0.13	2.00	0.25	0.55			880	2	9.1	629	400	399
65			0.17	1.70	0.40				880	2	8.3	627	400	400
66			0.21	1.70	1.50				920	2	8.8	614	380	376
67			0.22	2.00	0.10	0.61			860	2	9.6	603	365	362
68			0.21	2.00	1.27				900	2	9.4	607	370	367
69			0.20	3.50	1.50				950	2	10.5	573	325	319
70	[21]		0.29	2.39	1.76				950	3	9.2	573	325	321
71			0.31	1.66	1.47				900	3	9.0	586	335	339
72			0.40	1.67	1.48				900	3	9.1	559	300	305
73			0.58	1.54	1.42				900	3	9.0	510	240	246
74									950	2	6.9	601	360	367
75									950	2	7.5	600	360	363
76									950	2	8.0	598	355	358
77									950	2	8.6	597	350	354
78									880	2	9.5	599	365	358
79									880	2	9.6	602	370	361
80									880	2	9.6	605	375	365
81			0.25	2.25	1.15				880	2	10.1	589	340	342
82			0.19	1.97	0.20	0.59			900	4	8.2	612	380	378
83			0.19	2.17	0.20	0.60			900	4	8.5	607	370	370
84			0.19	1.59	0.20	0.81			900	4	7.9	620	380	388
85			0.19	1.79	0.20				900	4	8.1	615	375	381
86			0.19	2.16	0.20				900	4	7.7	611	380	379
87			0.19	1.99	0.20	0.30			900	4	7.9	613	380	381
88			0.19	2.05	0.07	0.60			900	4	8.1	610	380	376
89			0.20	2.04	0.19	0.60			900	4	8.3	609	380	373

**Tata Steel
(2008-2016)****Payson (1944)**

90	[1]	1Mn	0.47	1.02	0.34				982	10	4.3	556	310	317	
91	[1]	3Mn	0.47	3.33	0.26				982	10	7.3	501	230	238	
92	[1]	5Mn	0.44	4.87	0.29				982	10	9.3	473	188	197	
93	[1]	1Si	0.47	0.40	1.06				982	15	4.1	570	321	334	
94	[1]	1Ni	0.45	0.36	0.31	1.16			927	30	4.0	557	310	329	
95	[1]	3Ni	0.46	0.34	0.28	3.36			927	30	4.6	514	282	286	
96	[1]	5Ni	0.46	0.35	0.30	4.83			927	30	5.0	487	257	258	
97	[1]	1Cr	0.50	0.33	0.27	1.66	3	1.2	559	313	320				
98	[1]	1Mo	0.50				3	2.5	568	330	323				
99	[1]	3Mo	0.49				3	7.5	580	305	308				
100	[1]	3Ni-1Cr	0.46				5	3.1	509	260	272				
101	[1]	1Mn	0.47				30	5.8	556	310	316				
102	[1]	1Mn	0.47	1.02	0.34		982	10	4.3	556	310	317			
103	[1]	1Mn	0.47	1.02	0.34		1093	10	2.5	556	313	319			
104	[1]	3Ni	0.46	0.34	0.28	3.36		927	30	4.6	514	282	286		
105	[1]	3Ni	0.46	0.34	0.28	3.36		982	20	3.8	514	282	287		
106	[1]	3Ni	0.46	0.34	0.28	3.36		1093	10	2.5	514	280	288		
107	[1]	4042	0.43	0.90	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.26	816	10	8.6	566	321	320	
108	[1]	4063	0.64	0.85	0.29	0.24	0.19	0.27	816	10	8.9	507	230	248	
109	[1]	8442	0.40	1.43	0.22	0.29	0.23	0.32	816	10	9.6	562	316	310	
110	[1]	8949	0.49	1.01	0.20	0.56	0.54	0.38	816	10	9.6	539	280	282	
111	[1]	8749	0.52	0.85	0.21	0.50	0.53	0.26	816	10	9.0	535	282	280	
112	[1]	4142	0.41	0.86	0.30	1.06	0.11	0.23	816	10	9.5	571	310	318	
113	[1]	4160	0.61	0.59	0.24	0.94	0.16	0.33	857	10	8.4	519	260	259	
114	[1]	4342	0.42	0.68	0.18	0.81	1.74	0.29	816	10	9.5	544	277	295	
115	[1]	special	0.30	1.63	0.49	0.44	0.00	0.33	899	10	8.2	590	346	344	
116	[19]	B	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49		7.4	558	311	323		
117	[19]	C	0.6						1.7	499	246	251			
118	[19]	D	0.1						1.9	444	185	184			
119	[19]	5	0.1						1.2	596	354	359			
120	[19]	2	0.50	0.52	0.50	1.48	0.26	0.45	1.5	534	285	282			
121	[19]	6	0.78	0.33	0.02	1.42	0.27	1.066	15	3.3	470	210	211		

Rowland (1946)

Validation of the new M_s model

$$\Delta G_c = K_1 + W_\mu + \frac{K_{HP}}{\sqrt{D^\gamma}} + K_C \exp\left(-\frac{6D^\gamma}{D_C}\right)$$

$$K_1 = 1015 \text{ J/mol} \quad W_\mu = 670x_C^{0.5} + \sqrt{(195x_{Mn}^{0.5})^2 + (140x_{Si}^{0.5})^2 + (170x_{Cr}^{0.5})^2 + (5x_{Ni}^{0.5})^2 + (205x_{Mo}^{0.5})^2}$$

$$K_{HP} = 350 \text{ J}\mu\text{m}^{0.5}/\text{mol}$$

$$K_C = 370 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$D_C = 11 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

Alloying ranges tested:

0.1 - 0.7 C

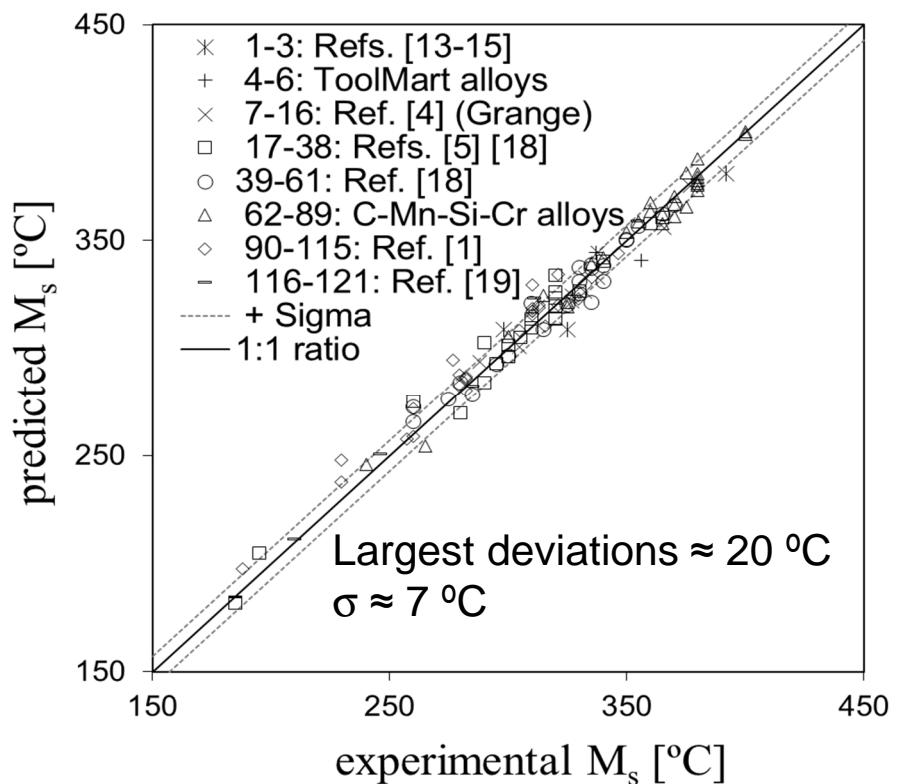
0 - 3 Mn

0 - 2 Si

0 - 3 Cr

0 - 5 Ni

0 - 1 Mo



Benchmarking to other models

Table: standard errors associated with different models tested against alloys 1-121

Model	σ (°C)	Overall model performance								alloys 90-115: Payson data	
		1-121	1-6	7-16	17-38	39-61	62-89	90-115	116-121		
Payson (1944)	17	37	15	22	13	18	9	16			
Carapella (1944)	23	48	14	23	16	31	12	21			
Nehrenberg (1946)	14	25	6	15	11	12	17	21			
Grange (1946)	19	35	7	26	16	15	18	20			
Steven (1956)	18	20	6	15	9	22	18	39			
Andrews (1965)	11	16	5	10	10	12	10	23			
Eldis (1977)	16	32	13	16	14	14	16	20			
Van Bohemen (2012)	11	20	5	7	9	13	10	9			
JMatPro 6.1	14	19	15	12	10	12	18	7			
This work	7	13	6	7	6	6	9	6			



Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions?