

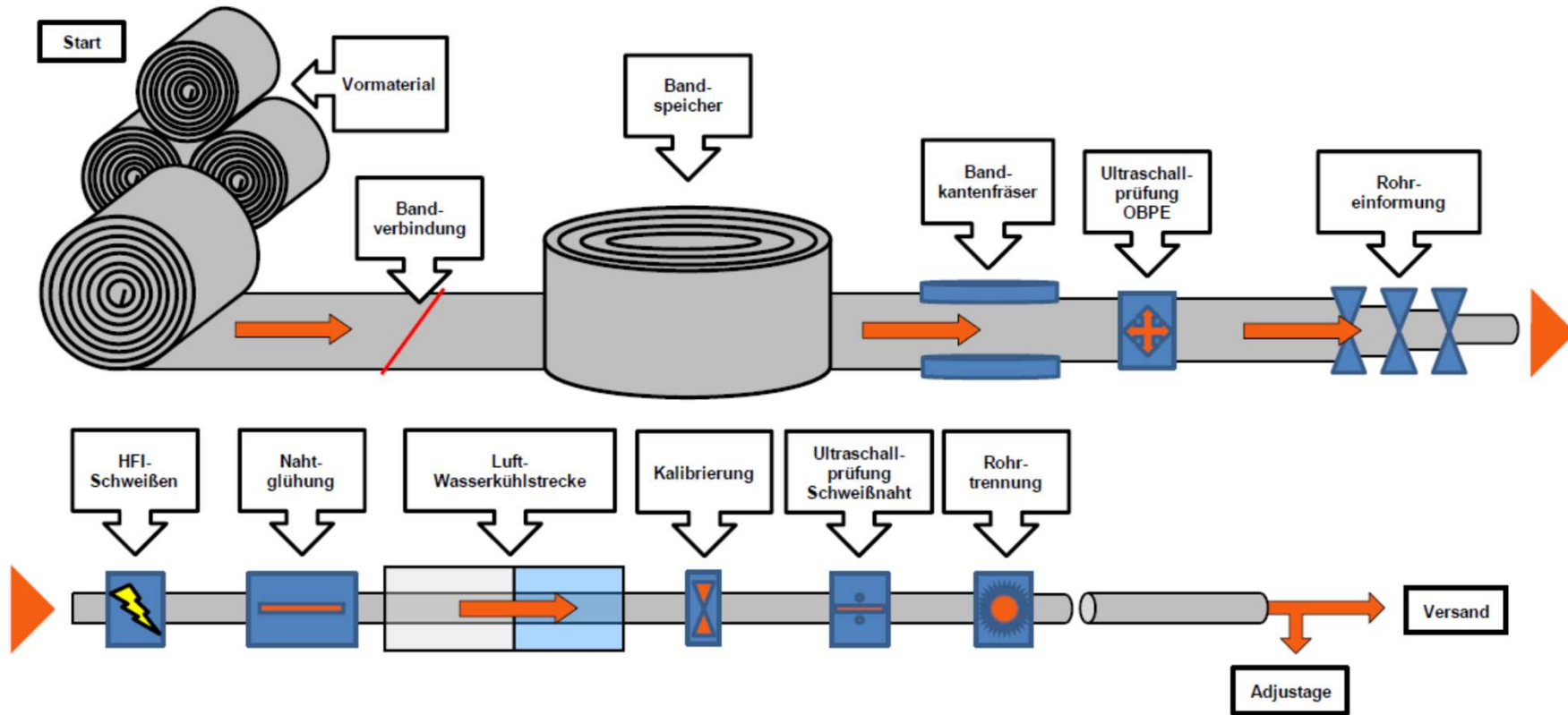


# **Slag formation and Internal oxidation during HFI welding of pipeline steels**

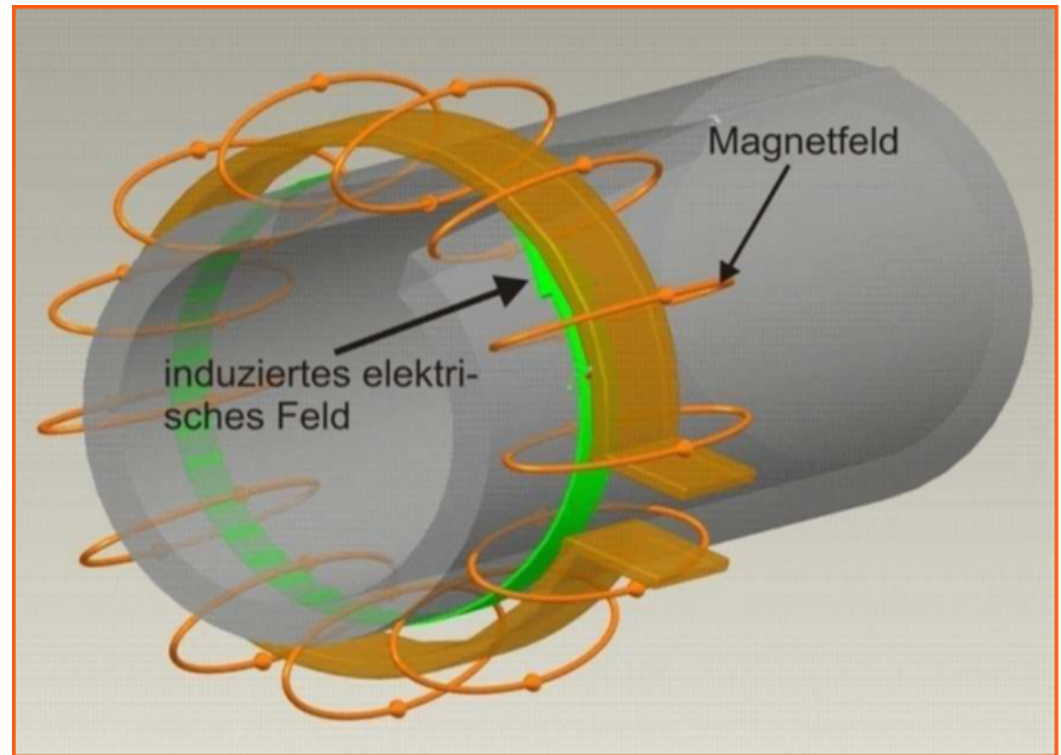
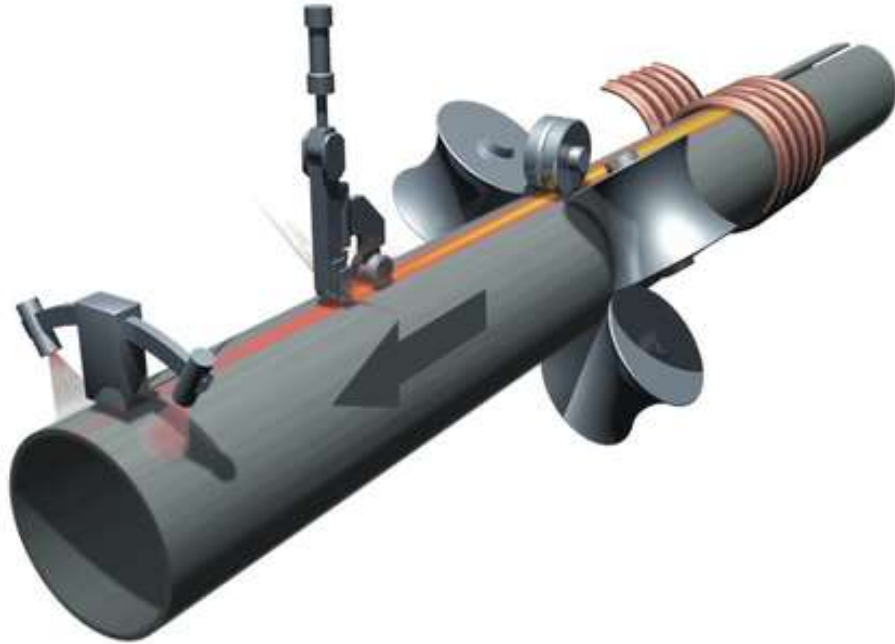
**Michael Spiegel and Philippe Schaffnit**

**GTT user meeting, 27th June 2019**

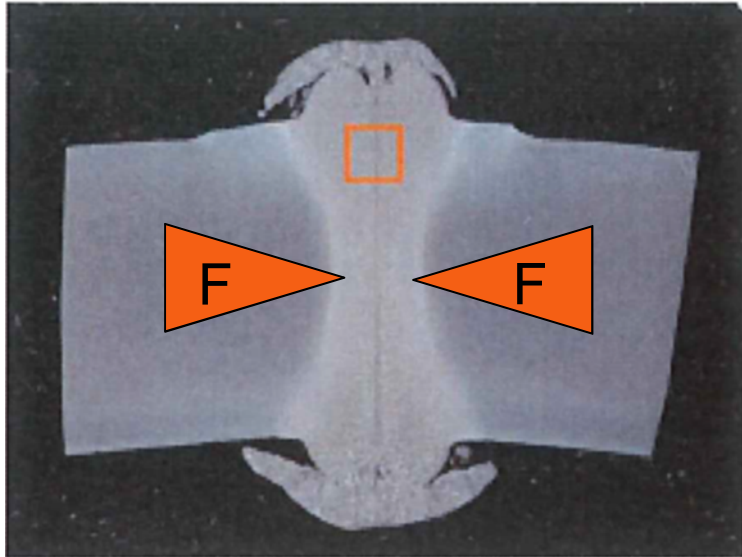
# HFI-Process



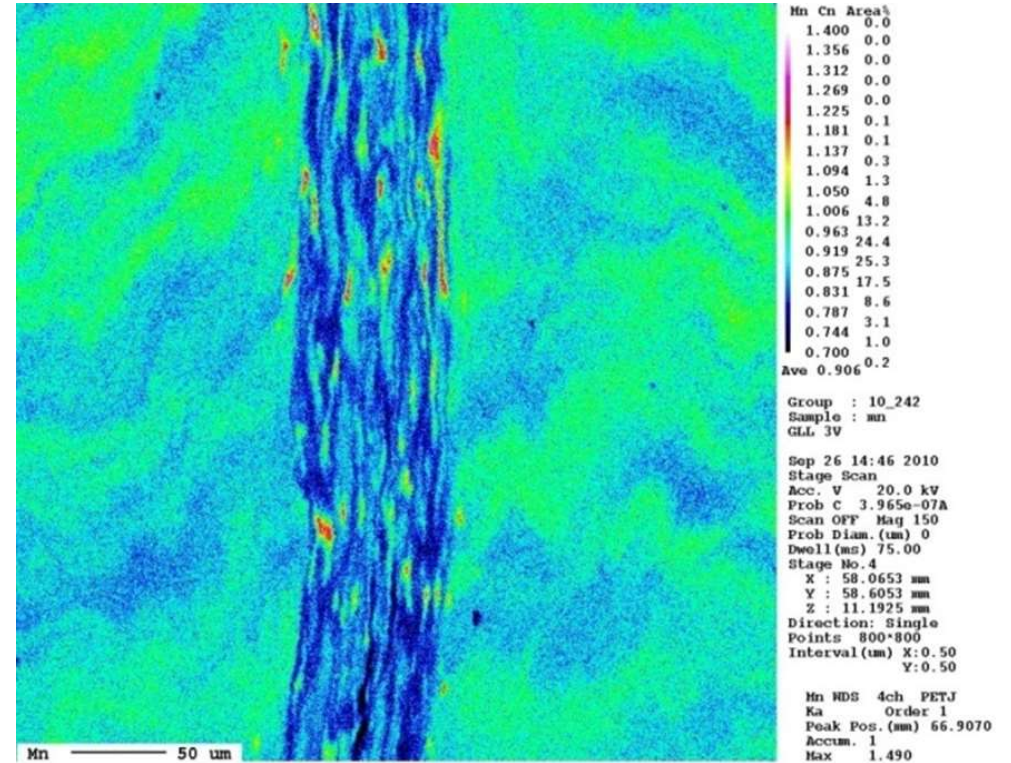
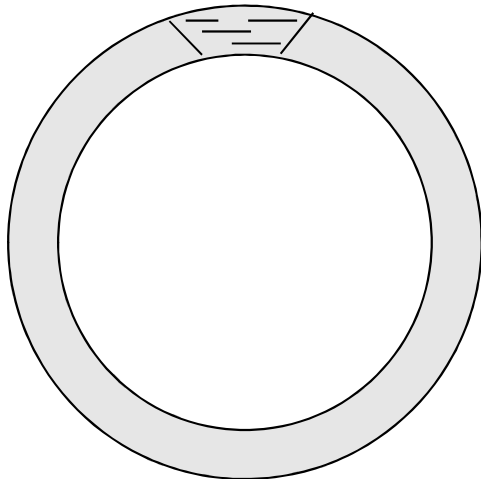
## HFI-Process



## Ferrite line in the welded seam



HFI weld



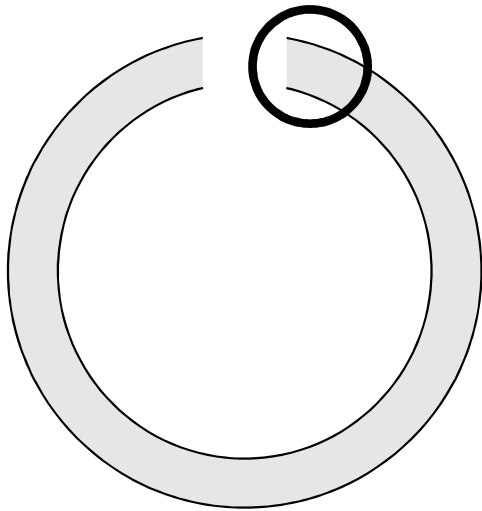
Ferrite line with Mn-rich oxides  
Low charpy values !!

## Introduction

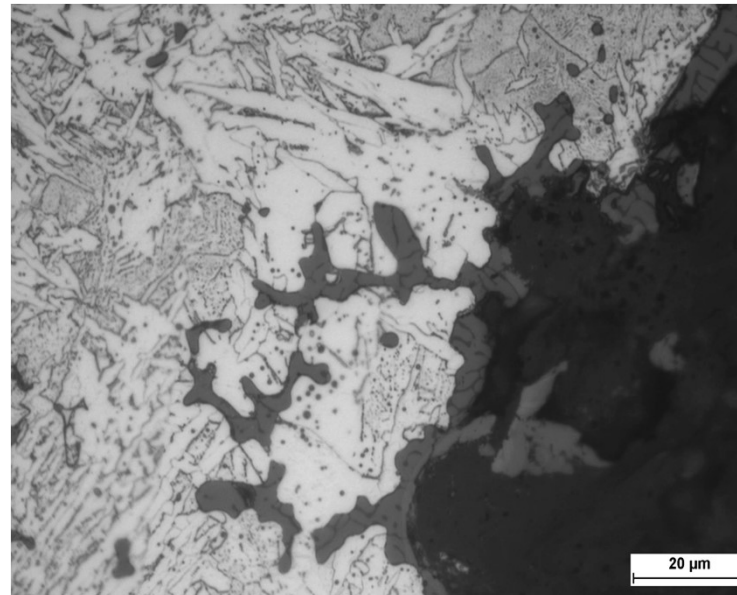
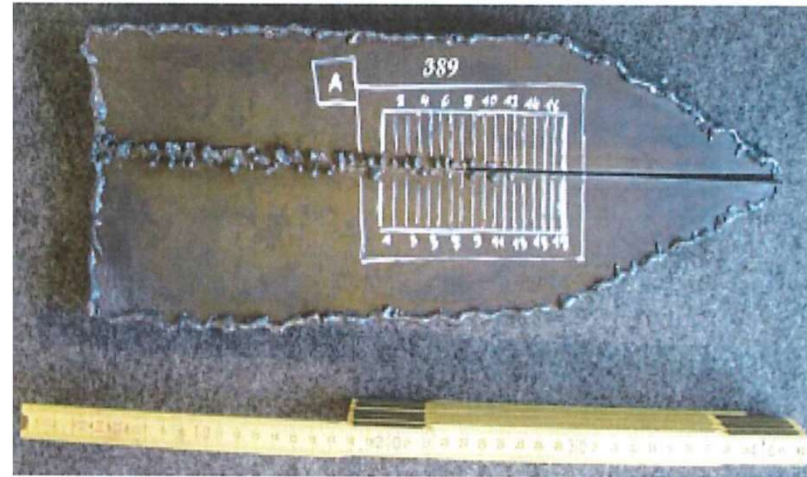
- During HFI welding, slag is formed and internal oxidation occurs
- Slag residuals and internal oxides lead to bad mechanical properties of the weld
  - 0,13%C - 1,39%Mn – 0.39Si – 0.033 Al
  - 0,04%C - 0,90%Mn – 0.39Si – 0.033 Al

# How does it look like ?

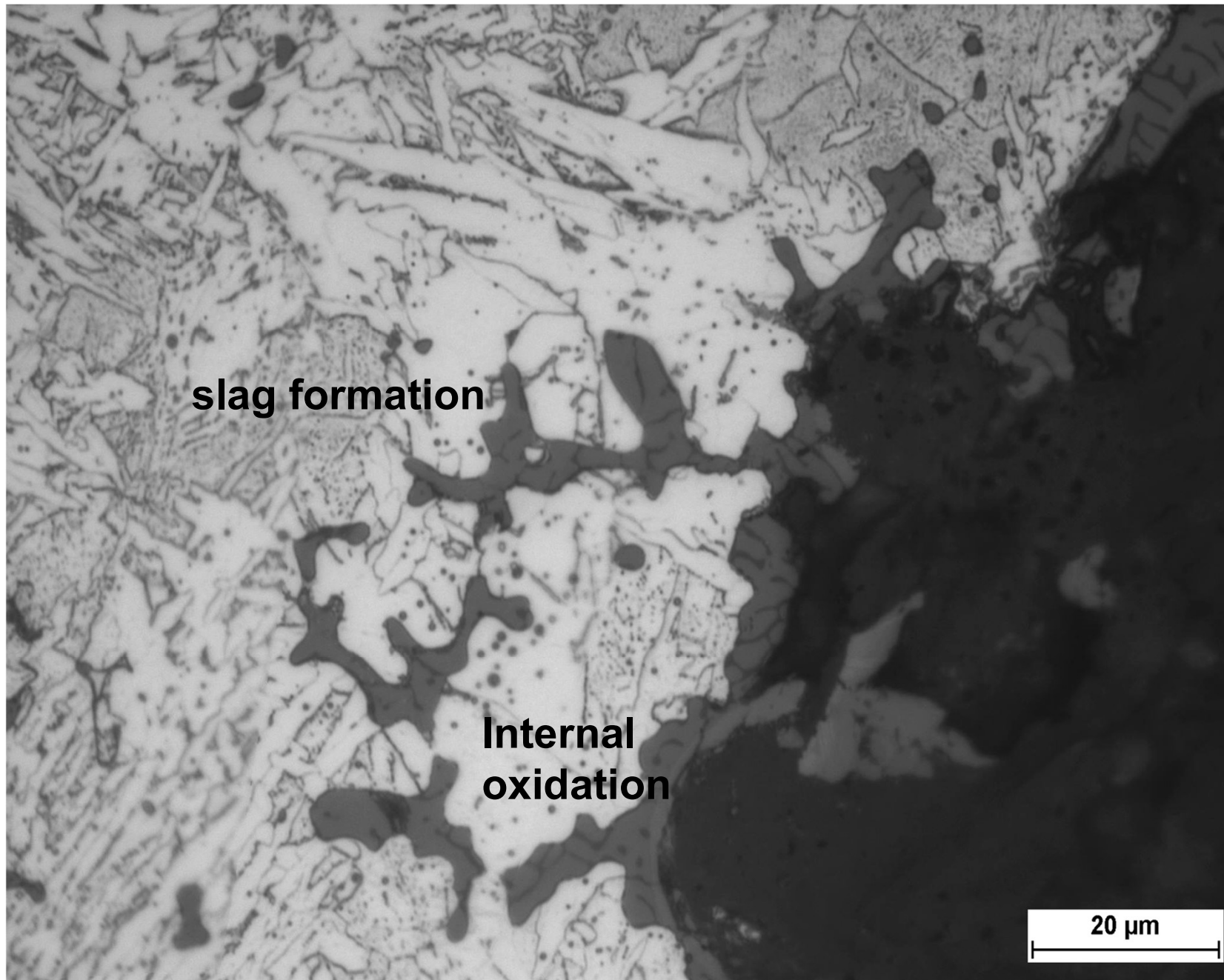
melting area



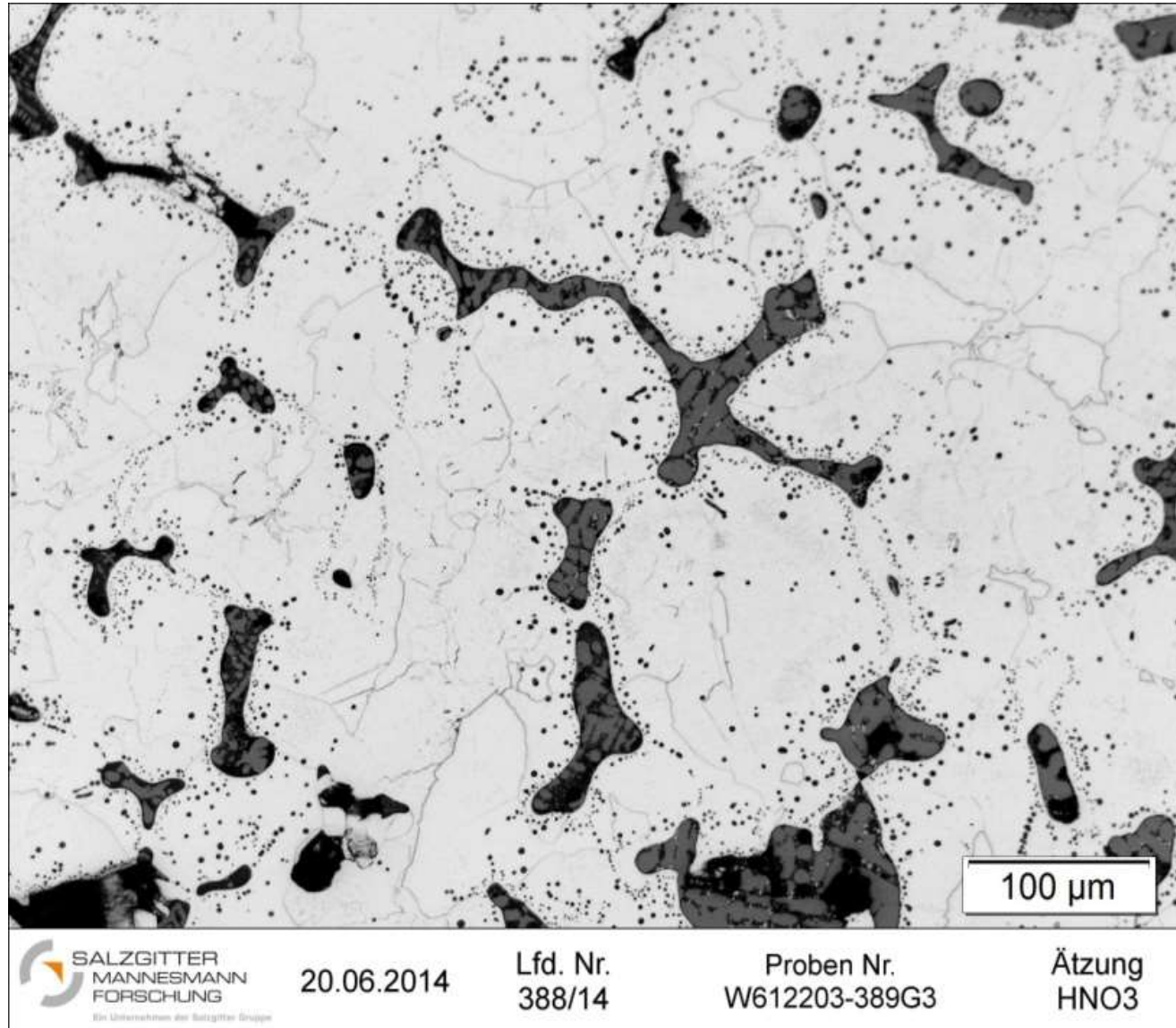
metal melting,  
slag formation



## Slag formation and internal oxidation



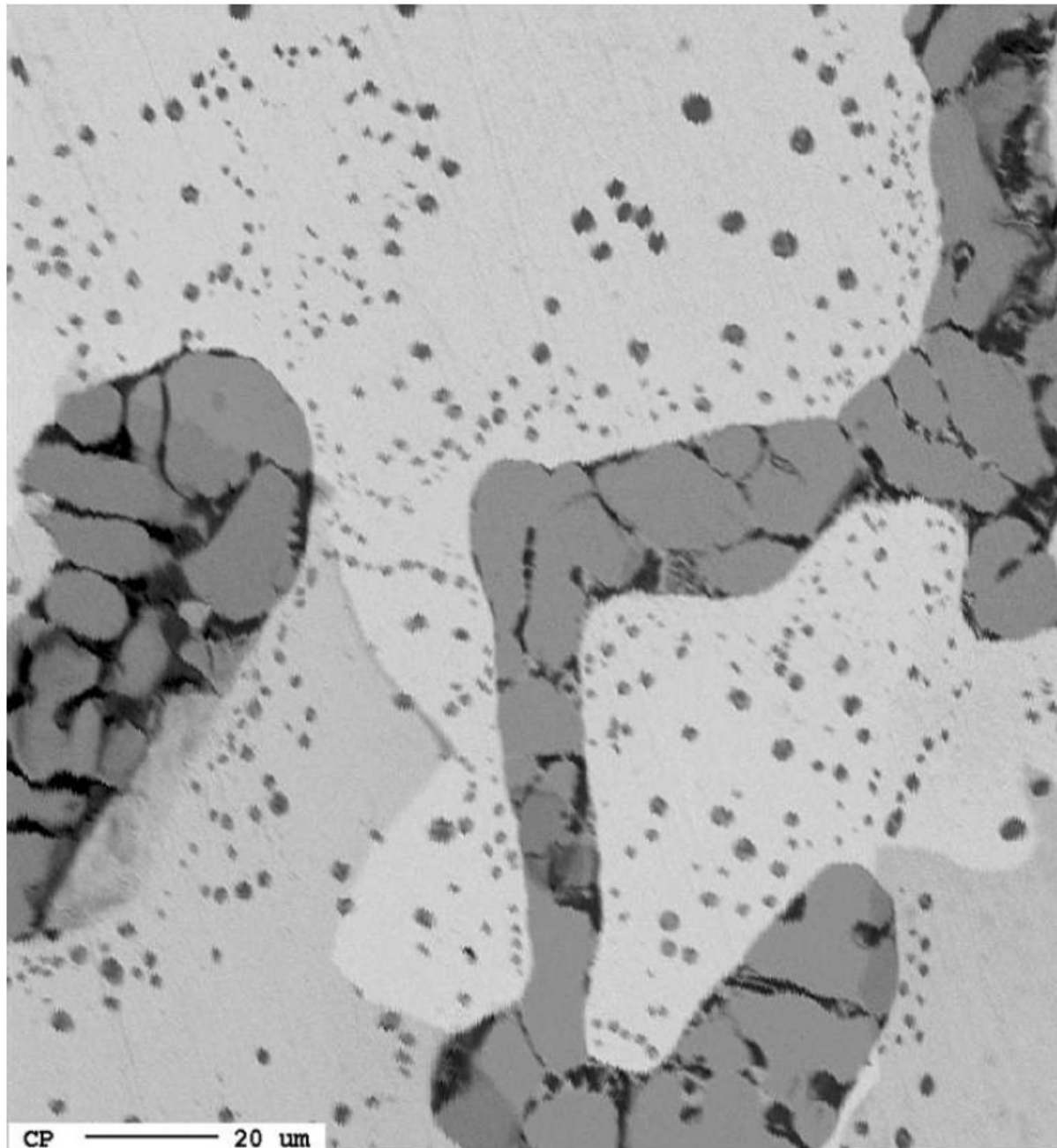
## Slag formation and internal oxidation





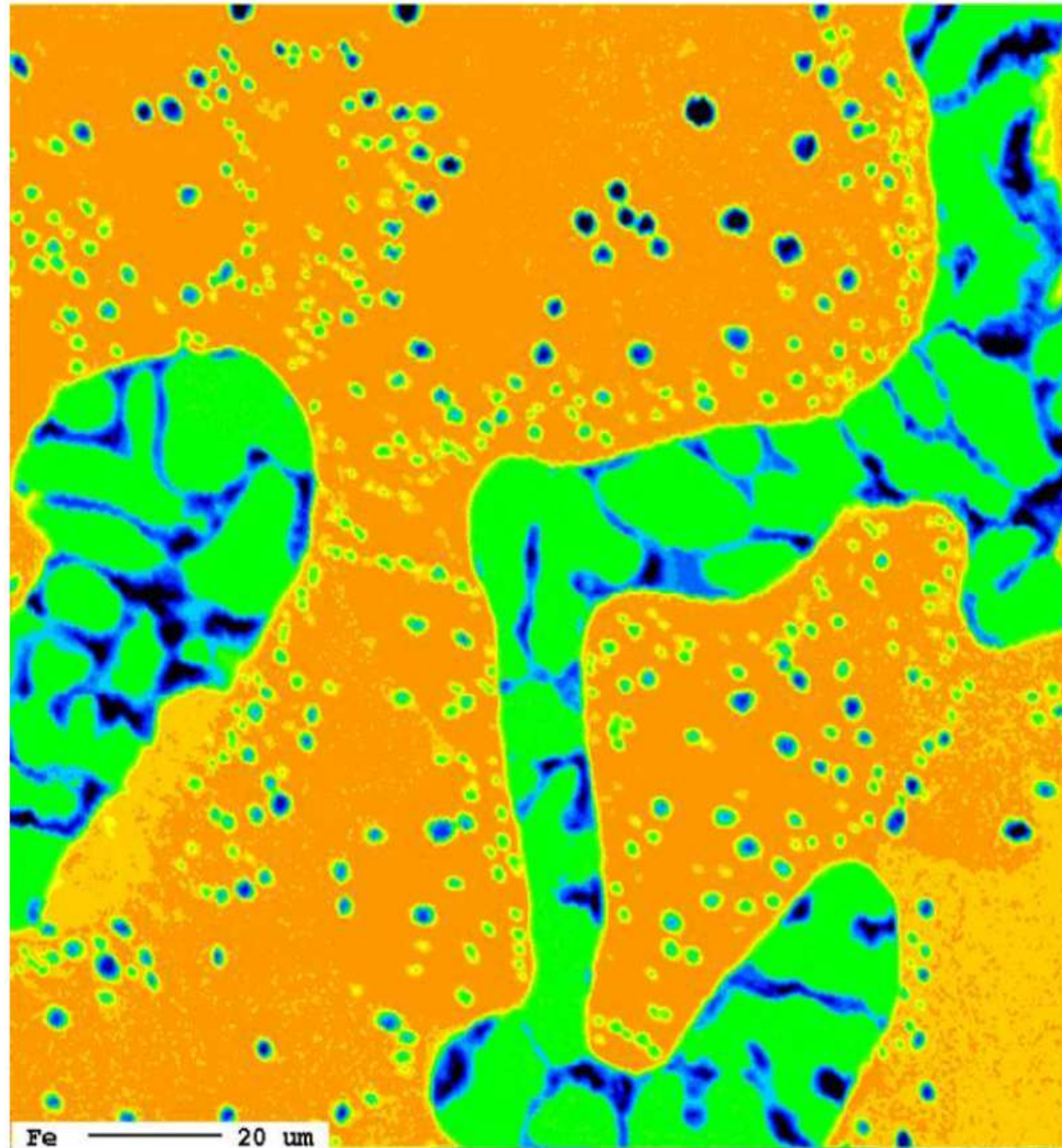
Internal oxidation during HFI welding..

## Slag formation and internal oxidation

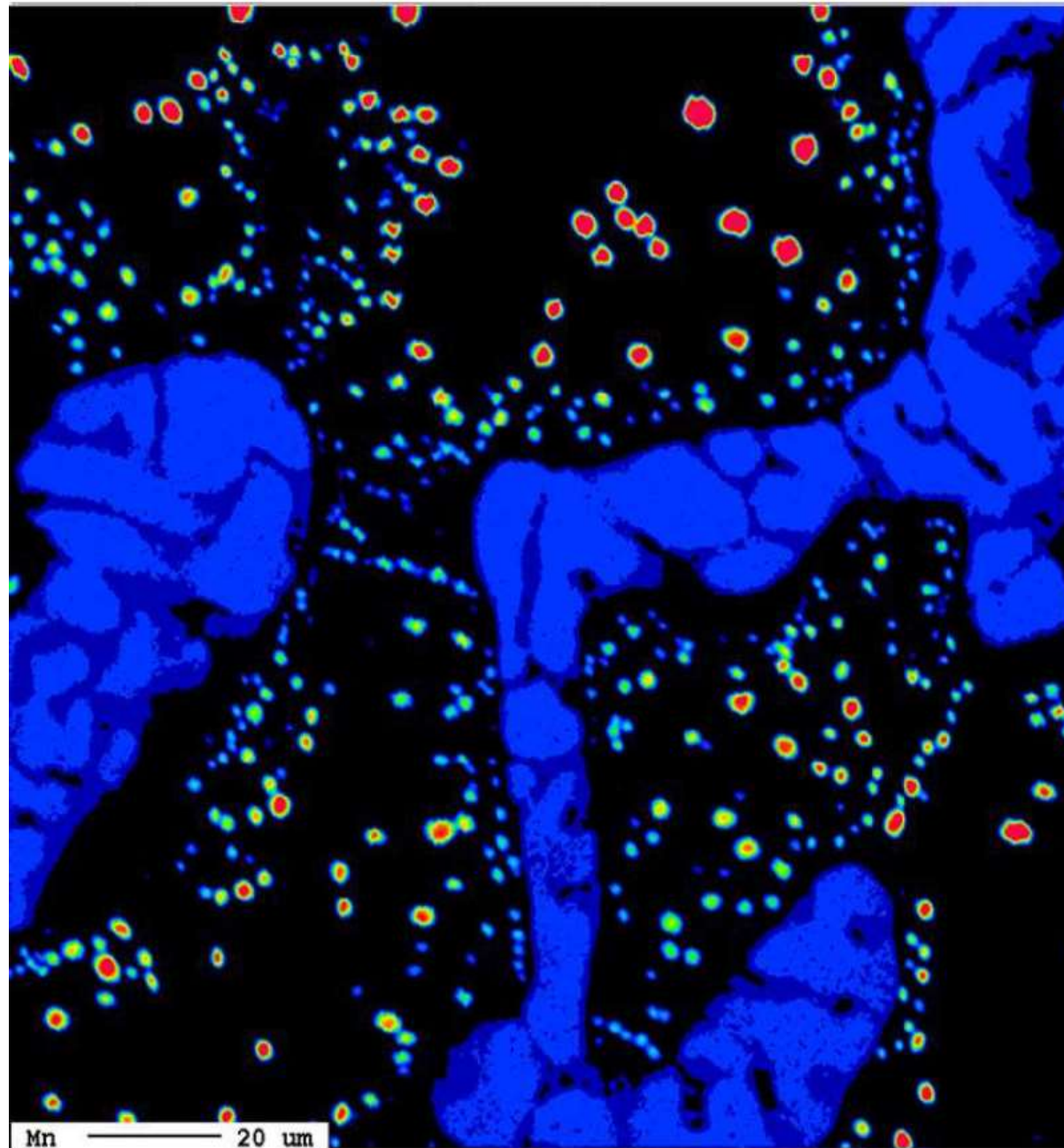


Internal oxidation during HFI welding..

## Slag formation and internal oxidation

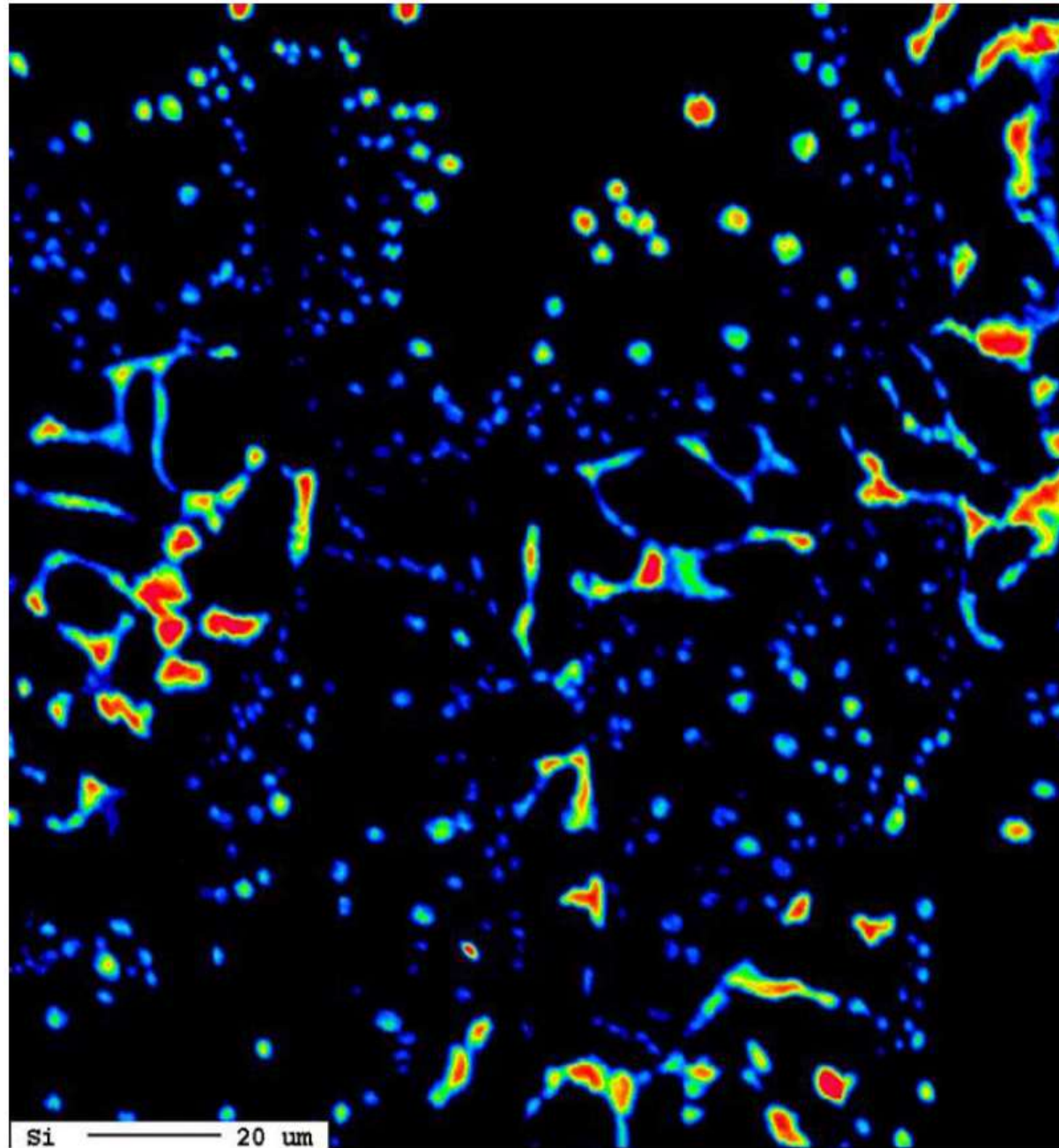


## Slag formation and internal oxidation



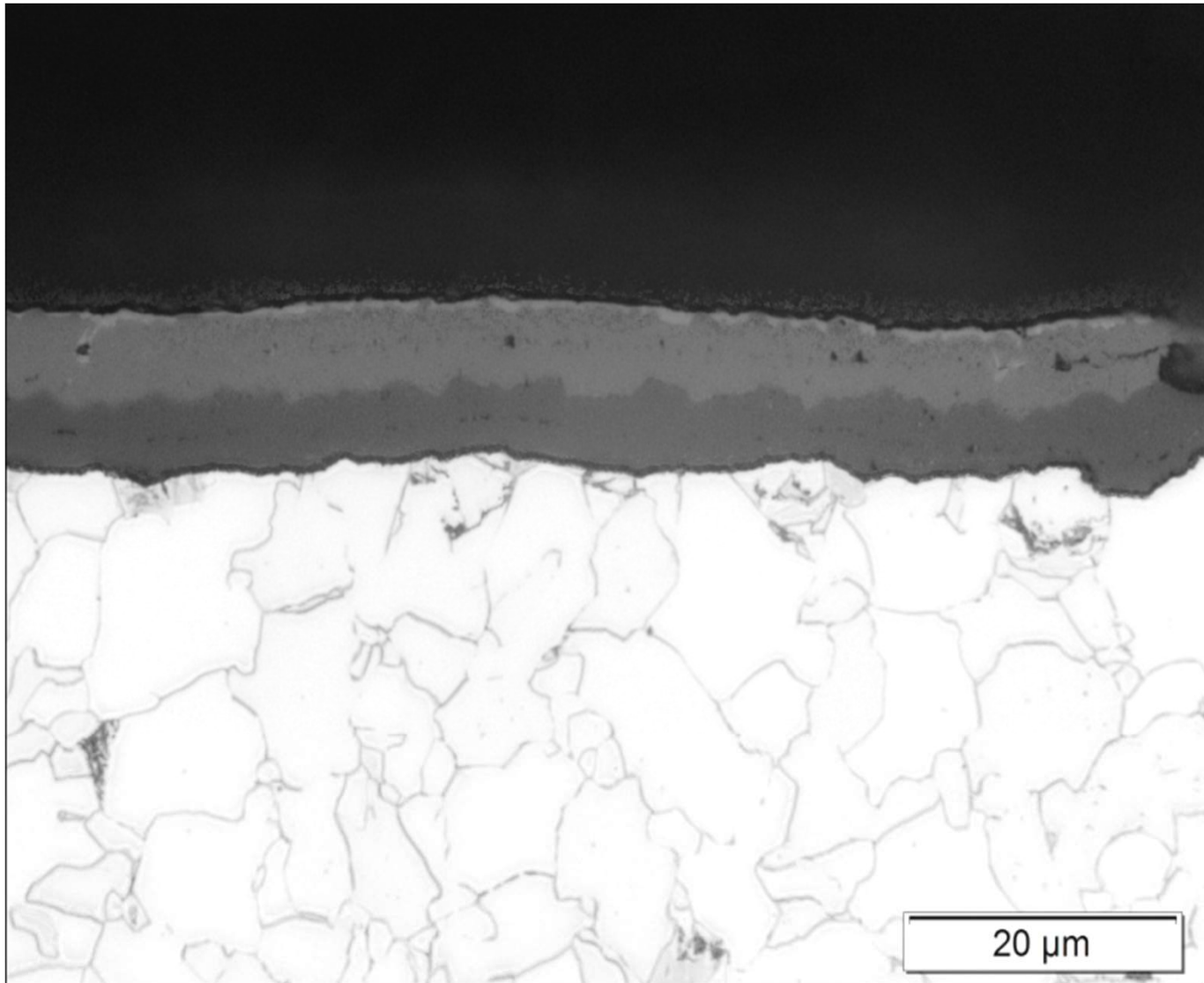
Internal oxidation during HFI welding..

## Slag formation and internal oxidation



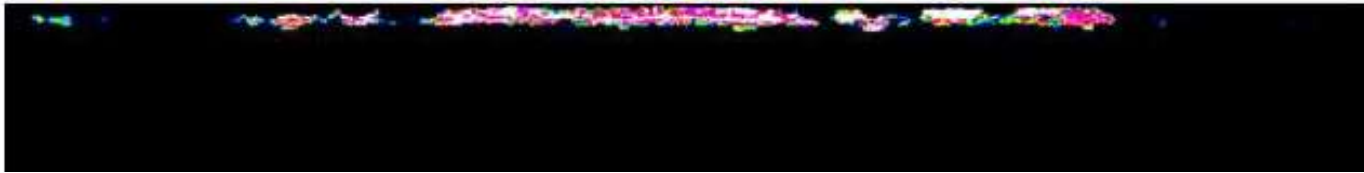
**Short term oxidation  
experiments:  
Inductive heating: 90 sec.**

**Oxidation: 750 °C**

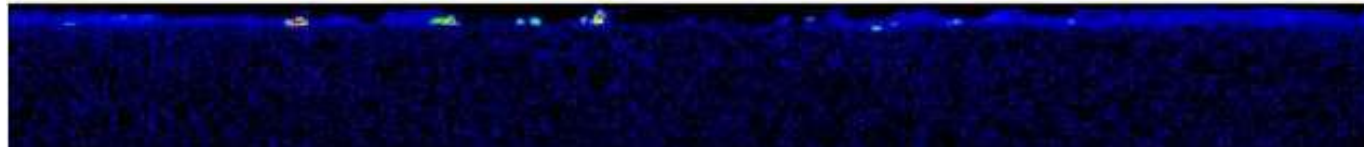


**Oxidation: 750 °C**

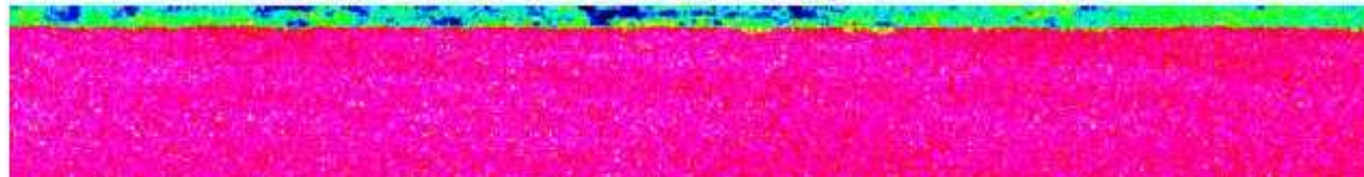
O



Si



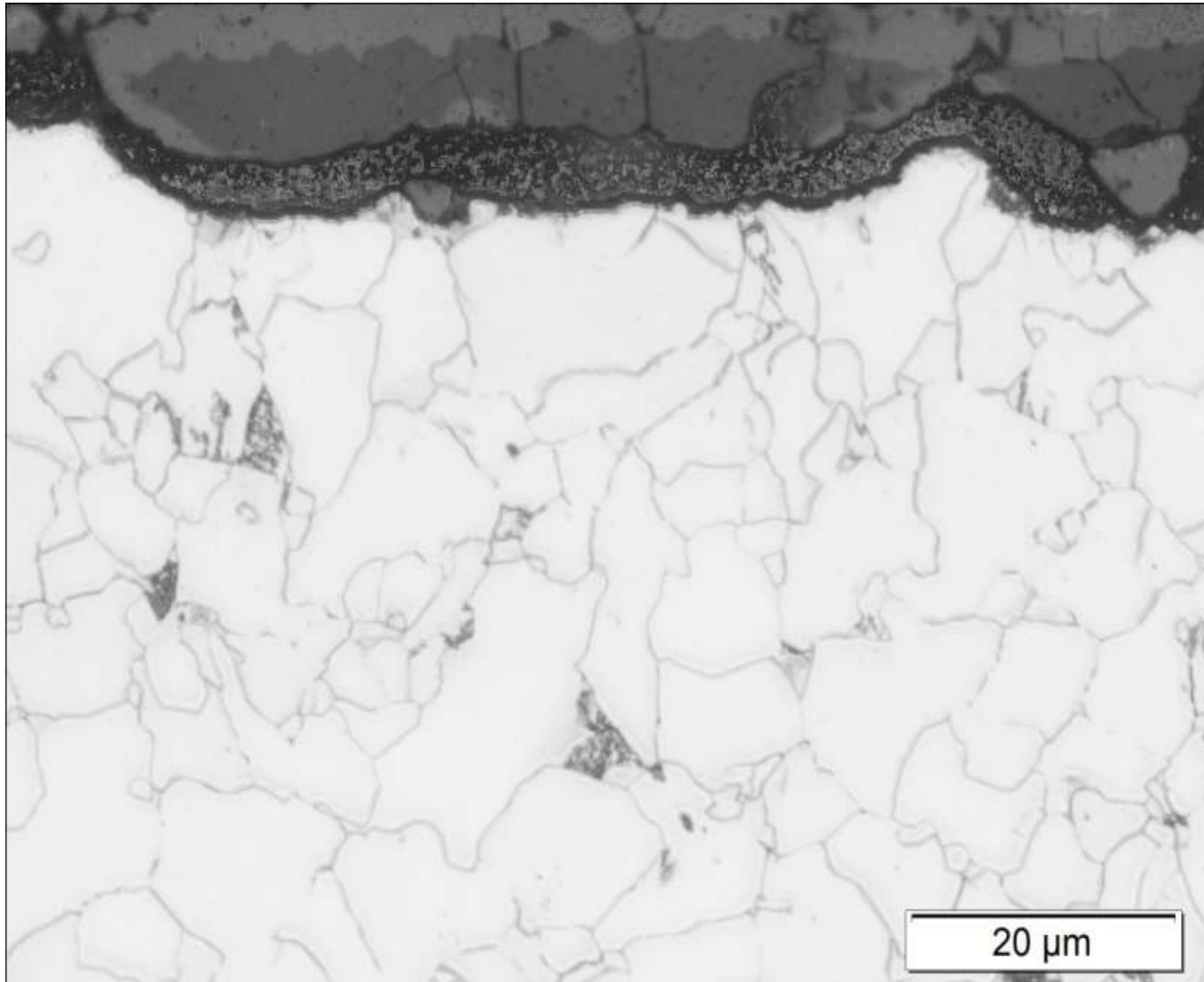
Mn



Fe



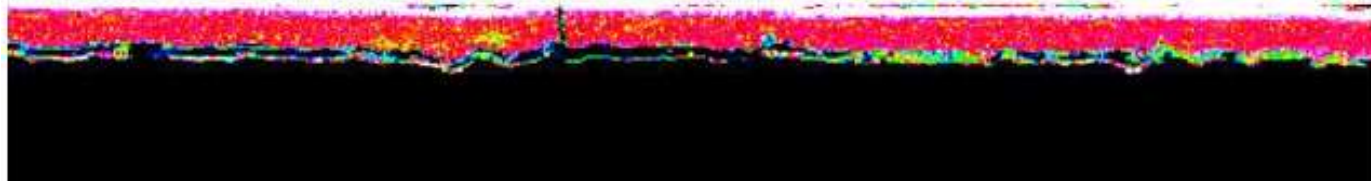
**Oxidation: 1000 °C**



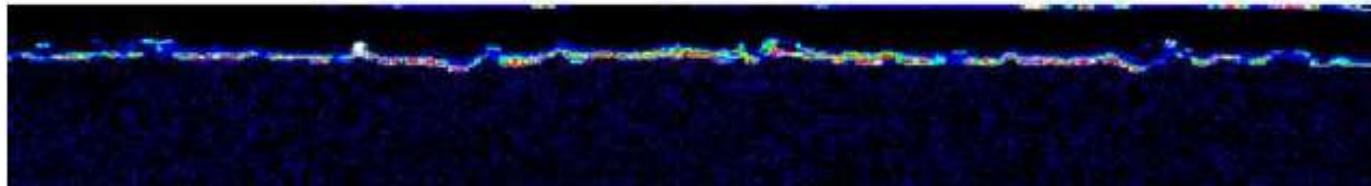


**Oxidation: 1000 °C**

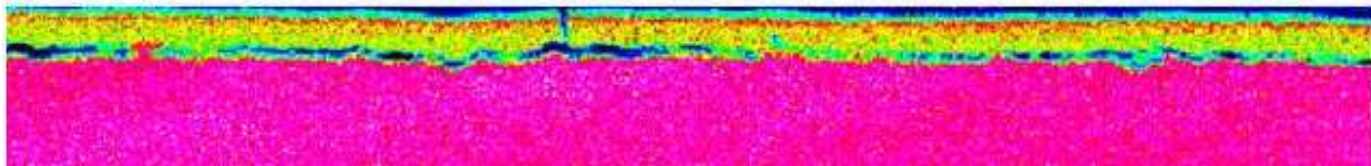
O



Si



Mn

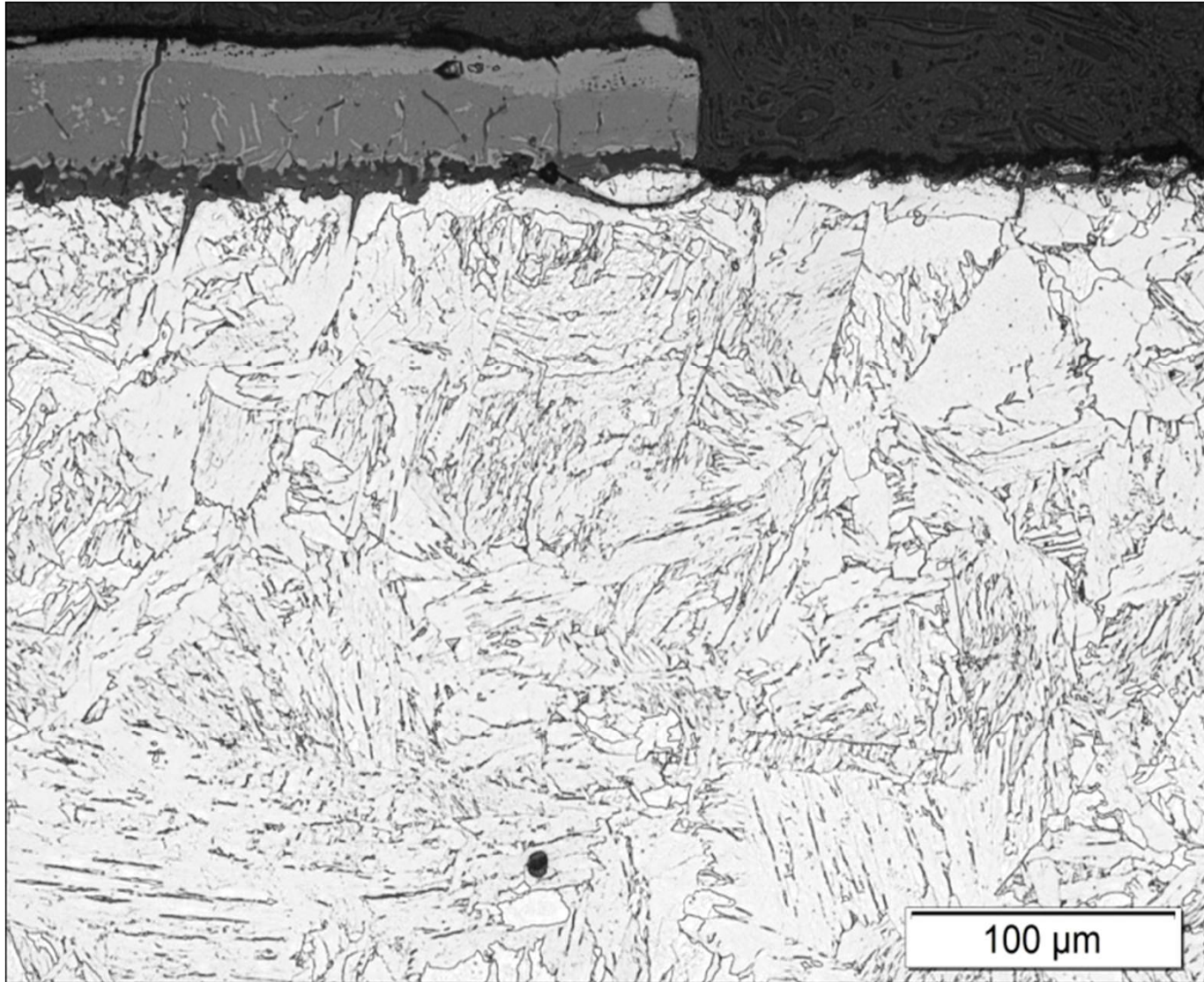


Fe

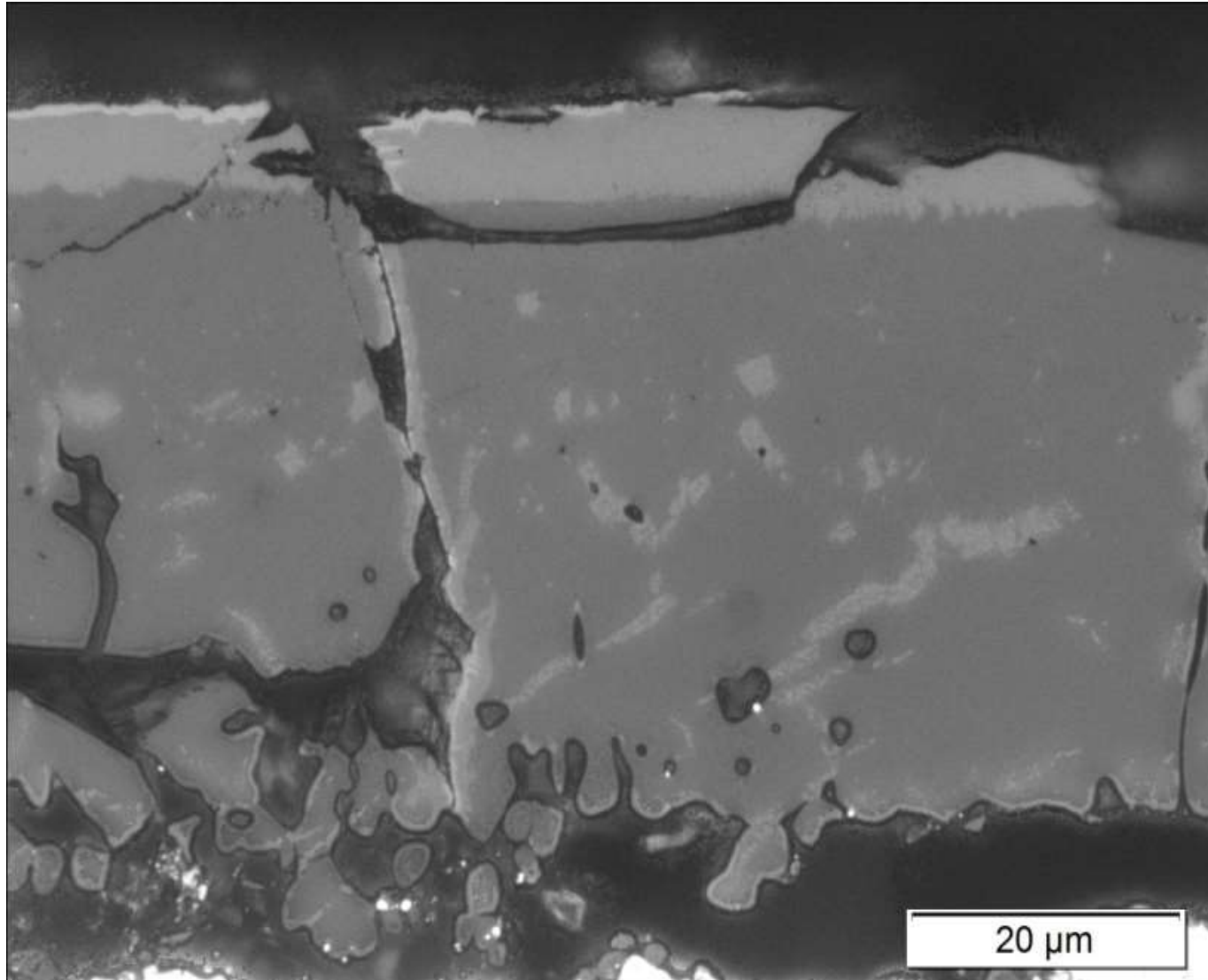


Internal oxidation during HFI welding..

**Oxidation: 1300 °C**

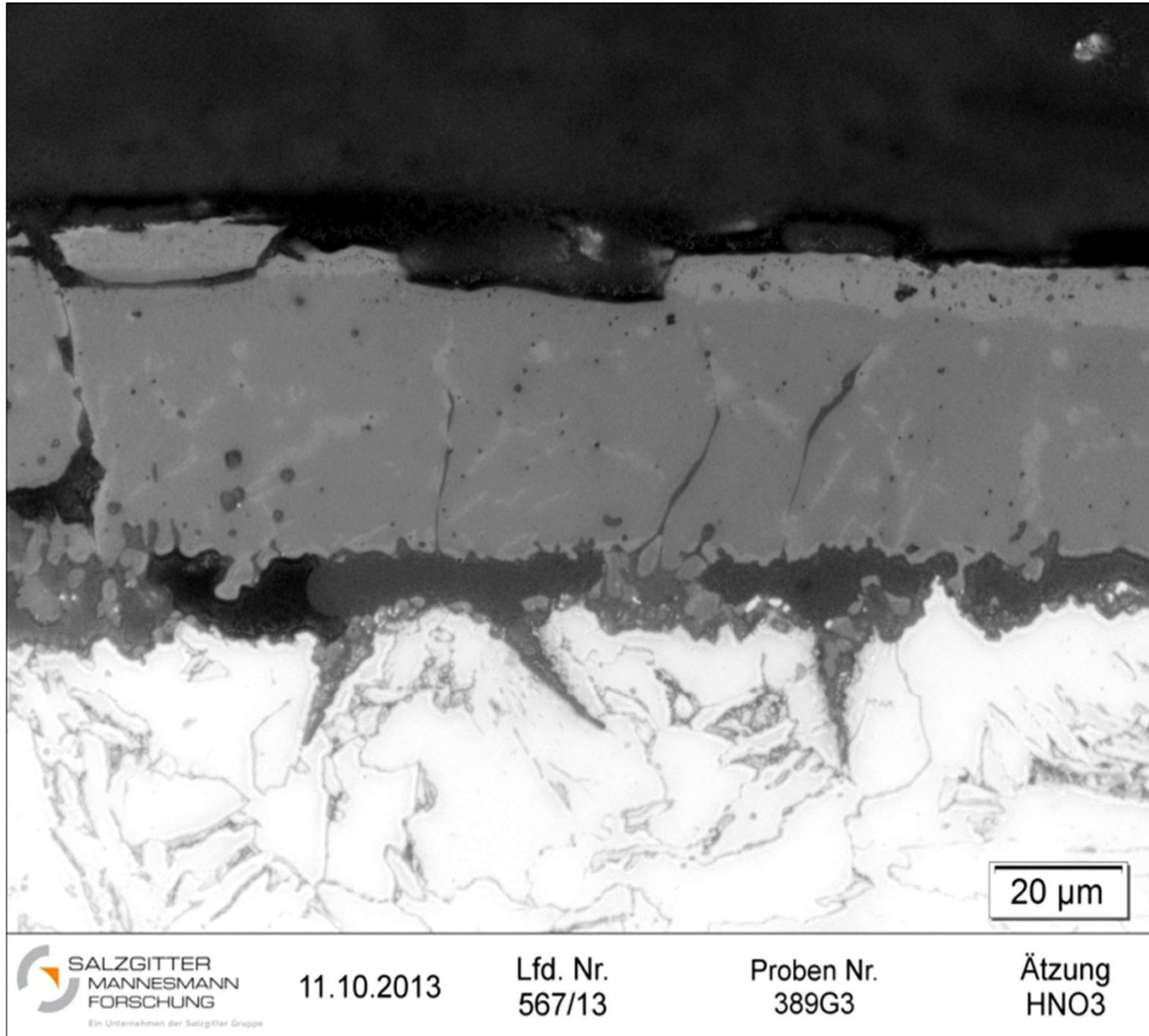


## Innere Oxidation: 1300



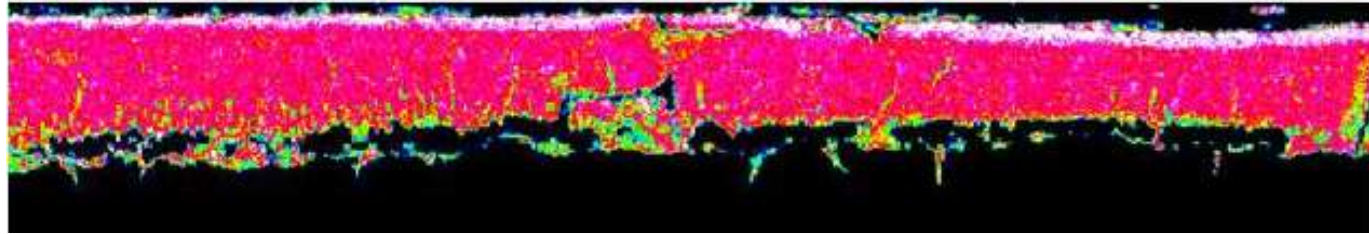
Internal oxidation during HFI welding..

**Oxidation: 1300 °C**



**Oxidation: 1300 °C**

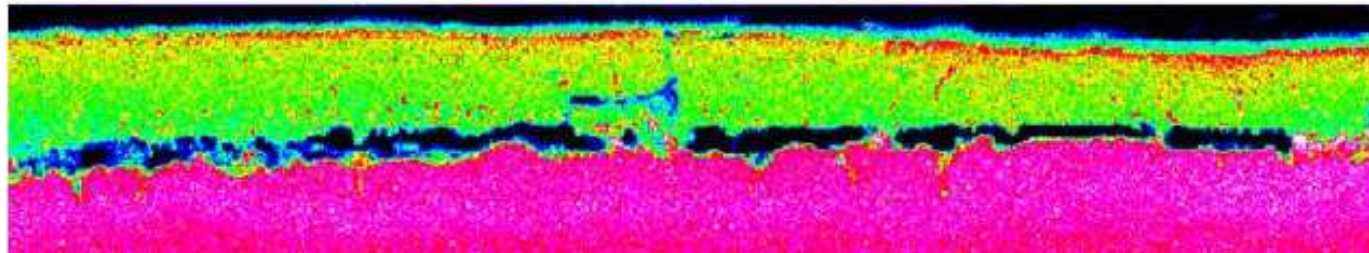
O



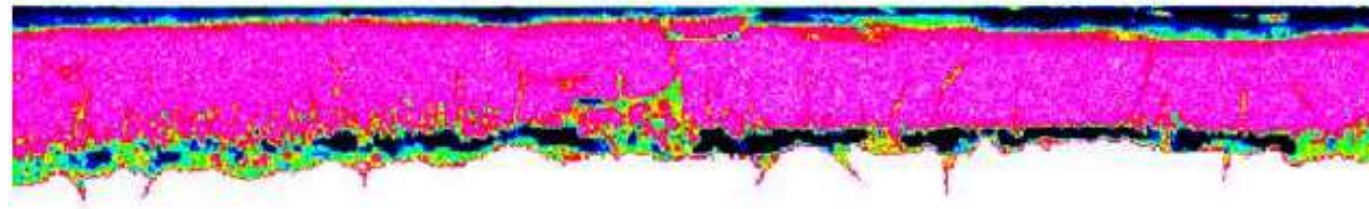
Si



Mn

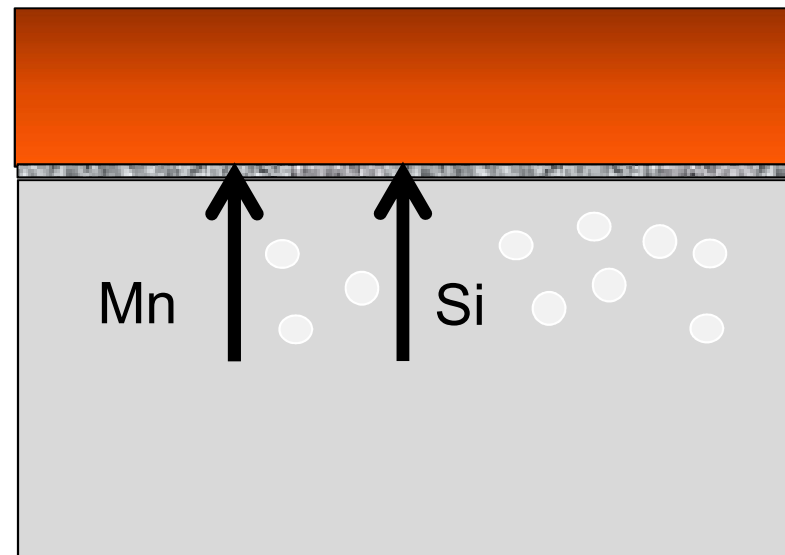


Fe

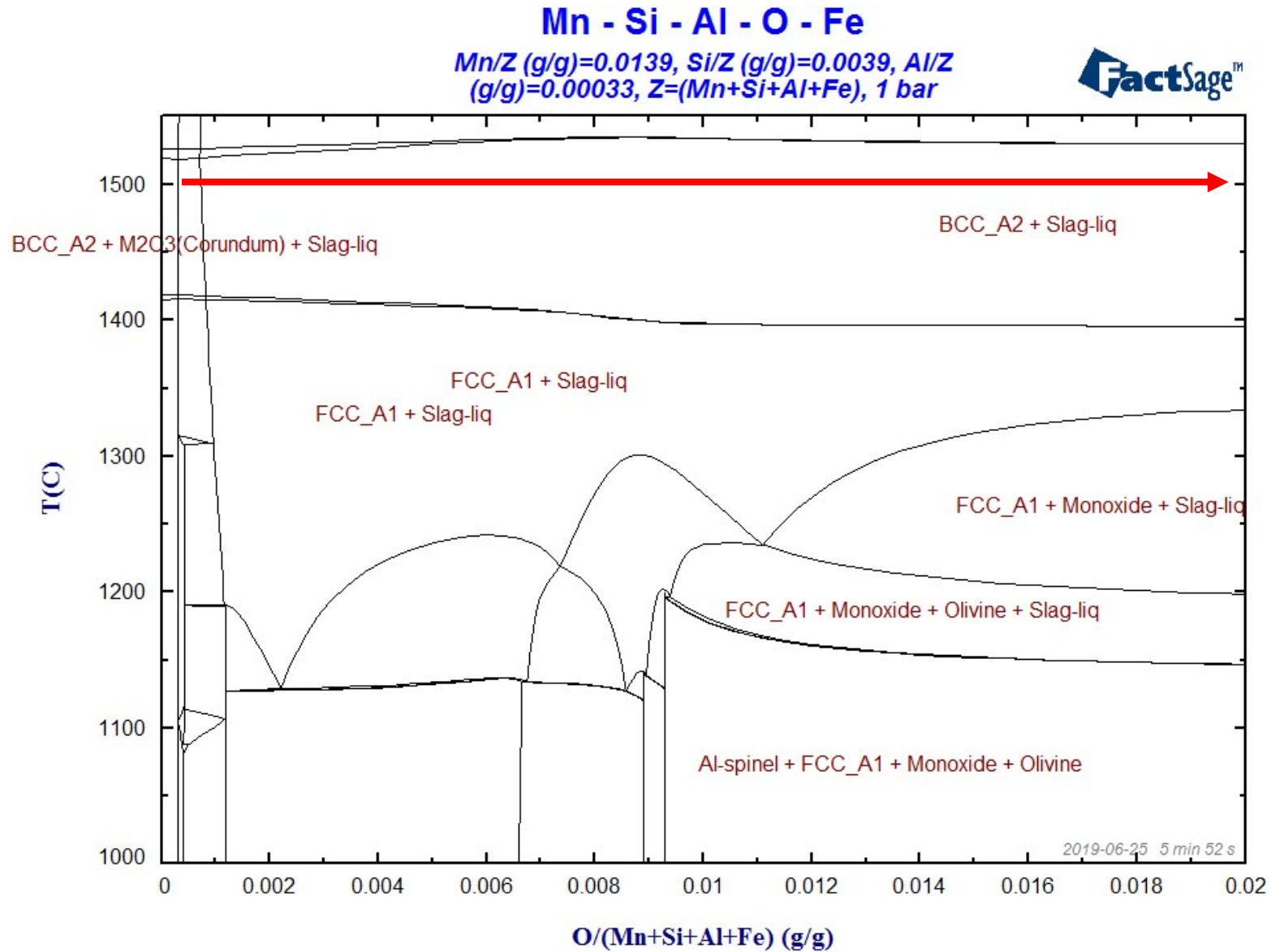


## Innere Oxidation: Thermodynamik

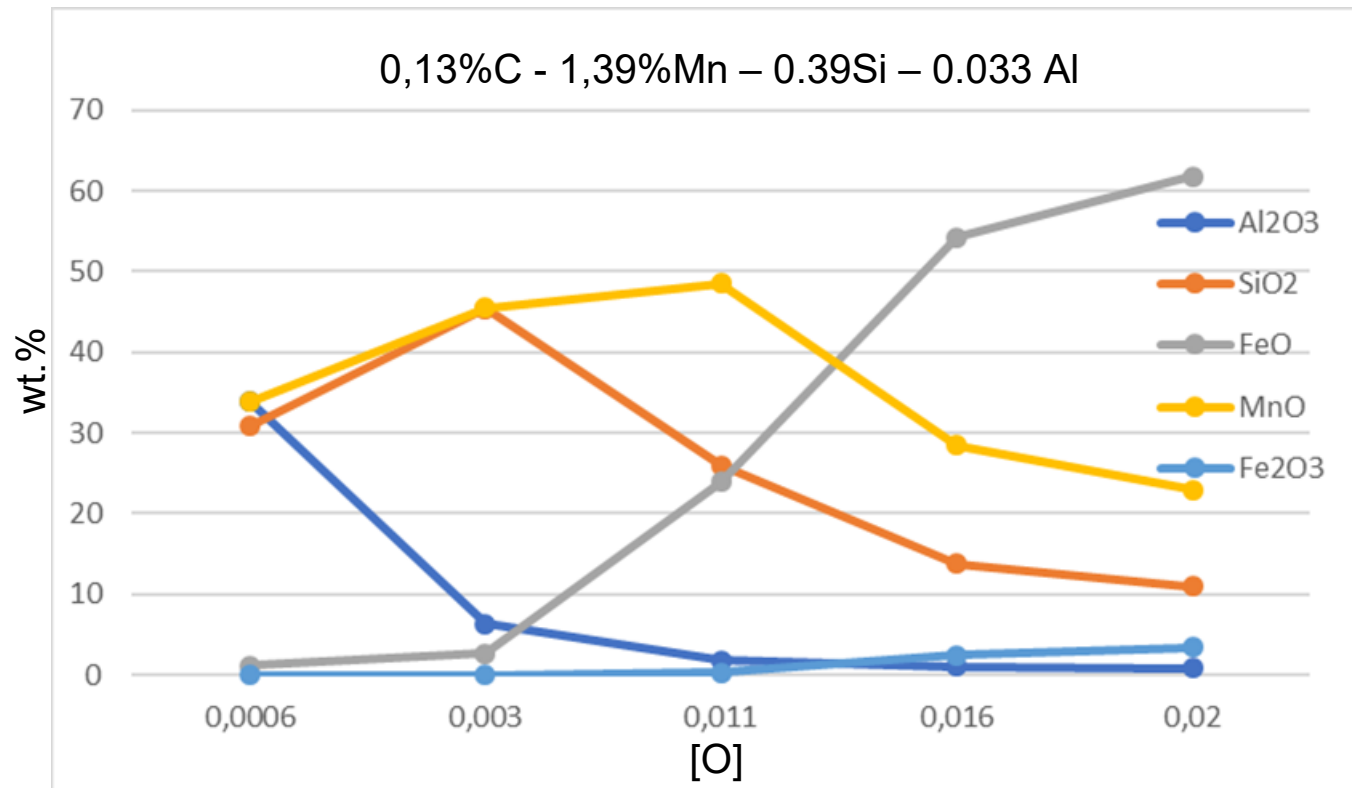
1300 °C  
Fe-Mn-Oxide



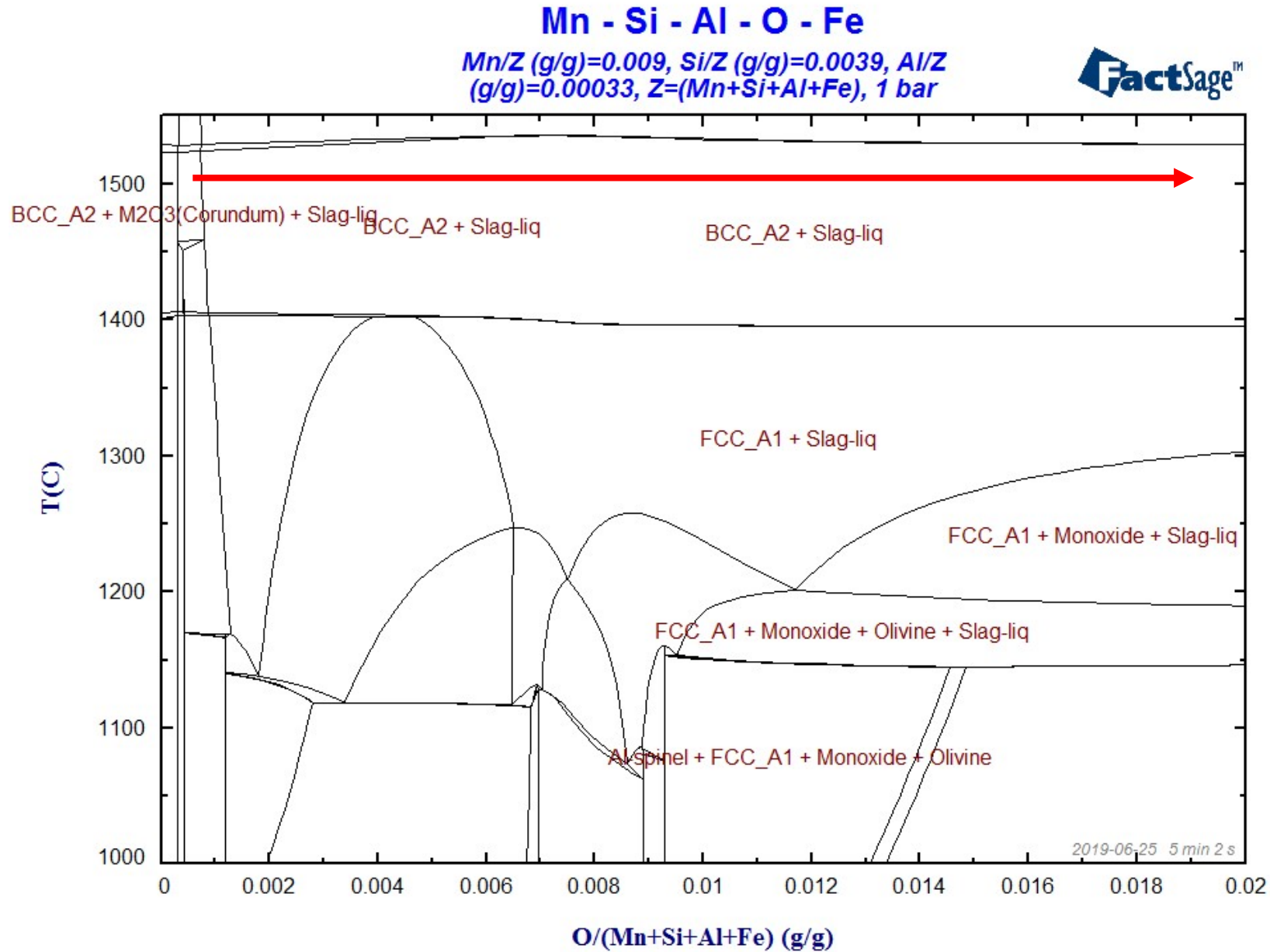
# Slag formation and internal oxidation



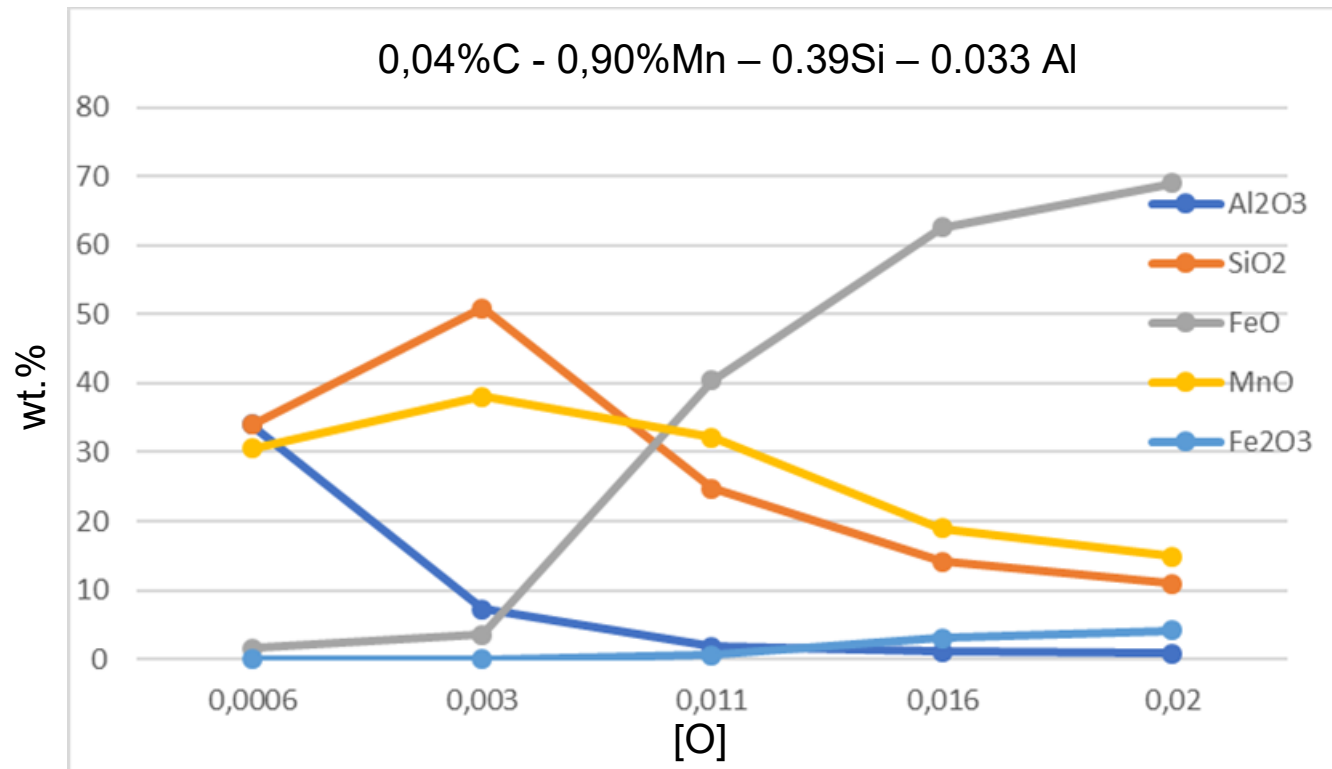
## Slag formation and internal oxidation



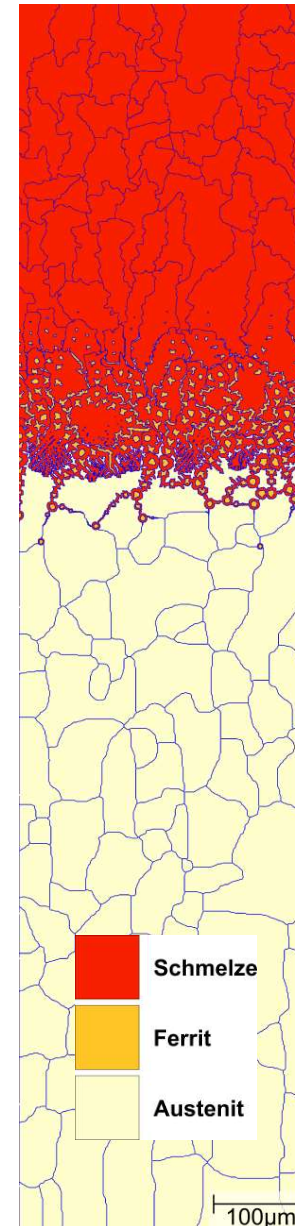
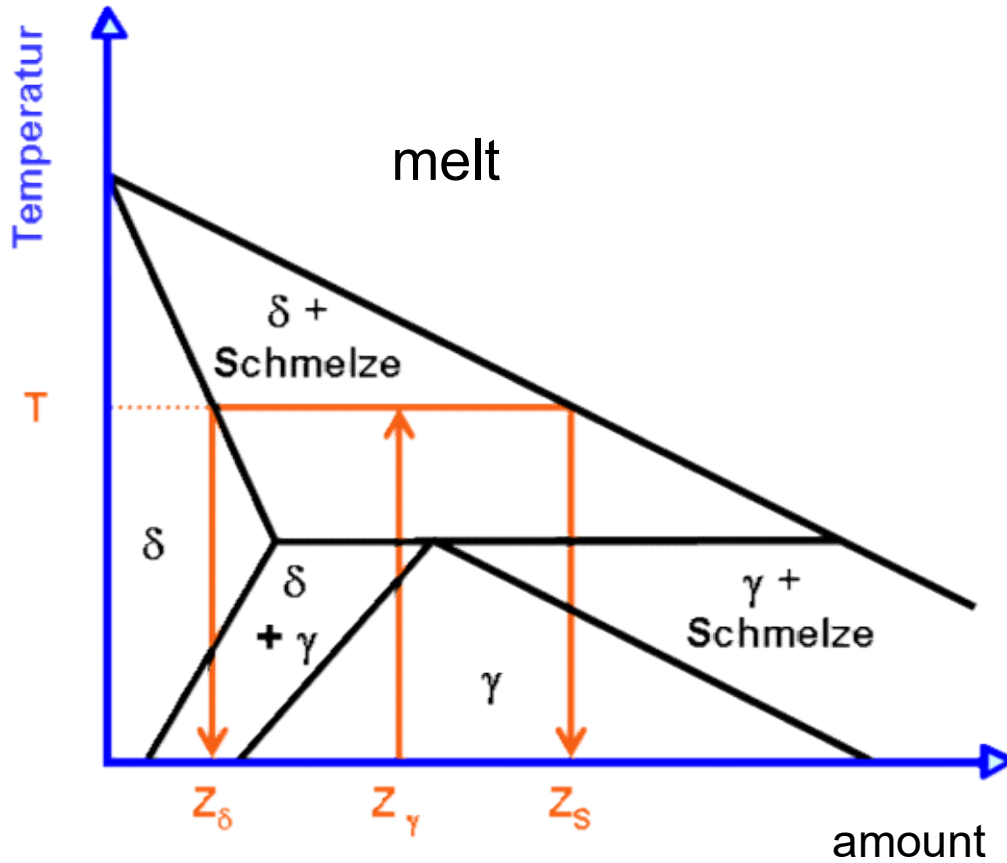




## Slag formation and internal oxidation



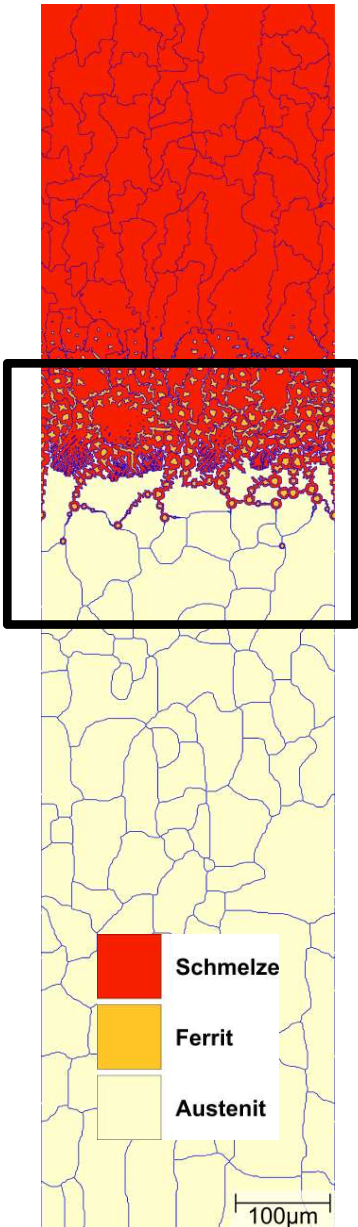
# Slag formation and internal oxidation



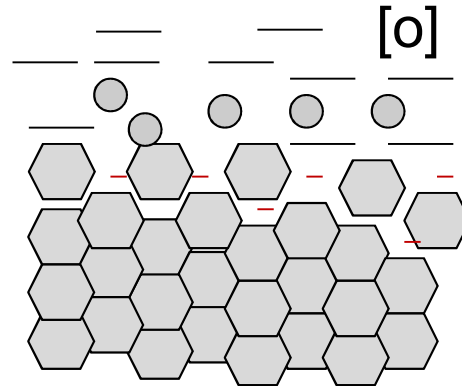
Homogenous melt

2-Phase separation  
Ferrite  
Mn-Si enriched melt

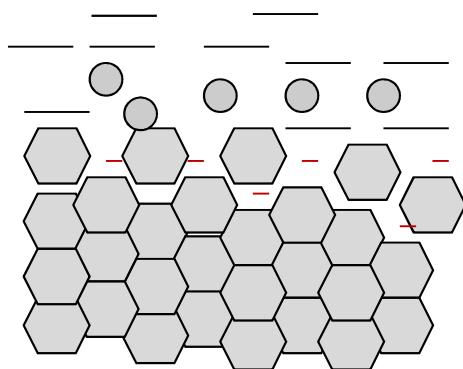
# Slag formation and internal oxidation



Homogenous melt

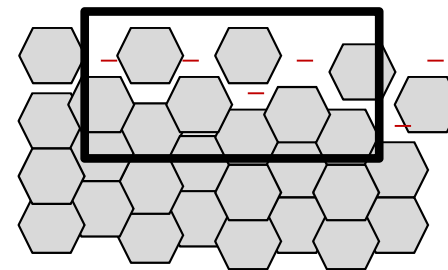


Enriched: Mn, Si,.....

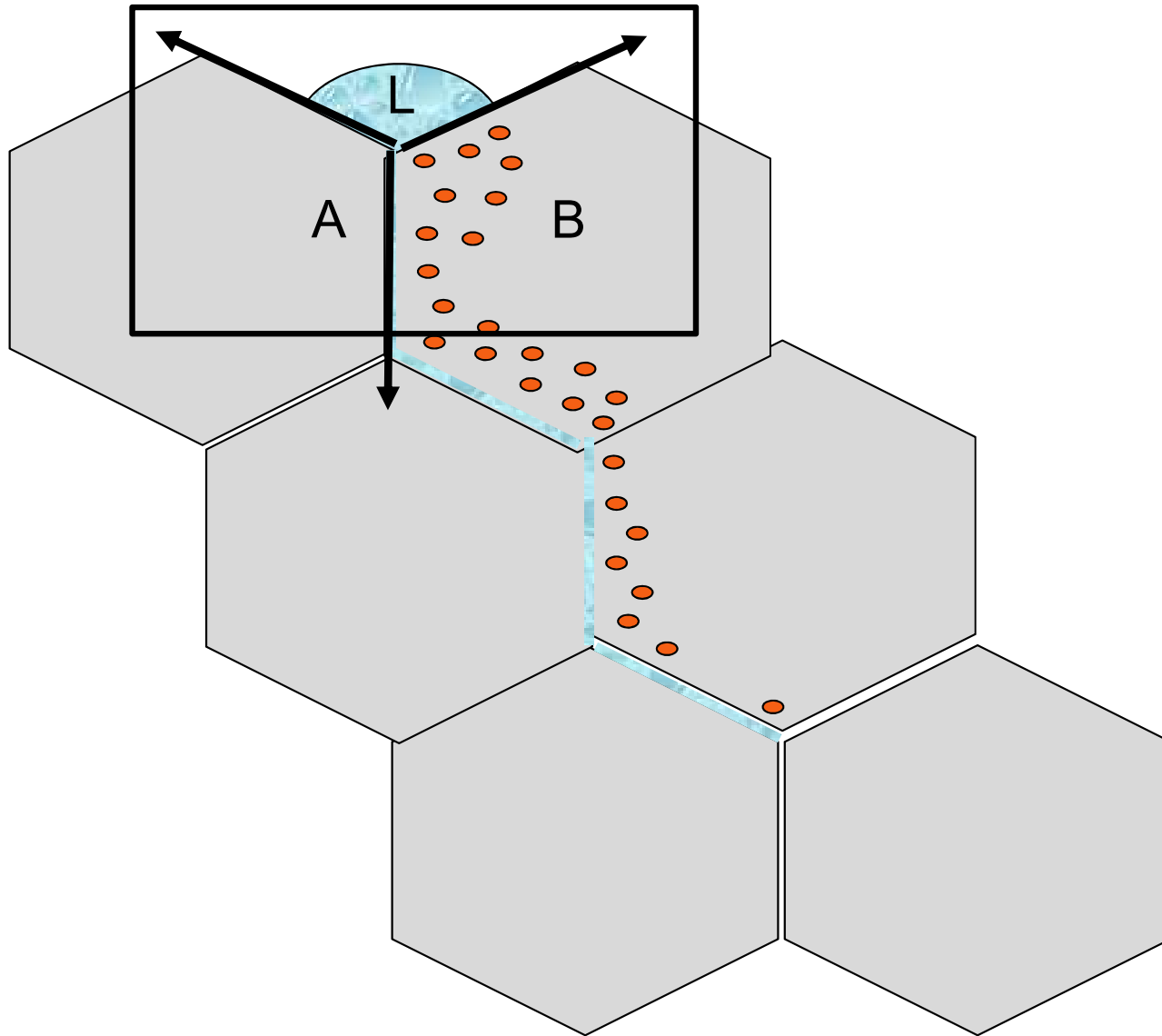


Enriched: Mn, Si,.....

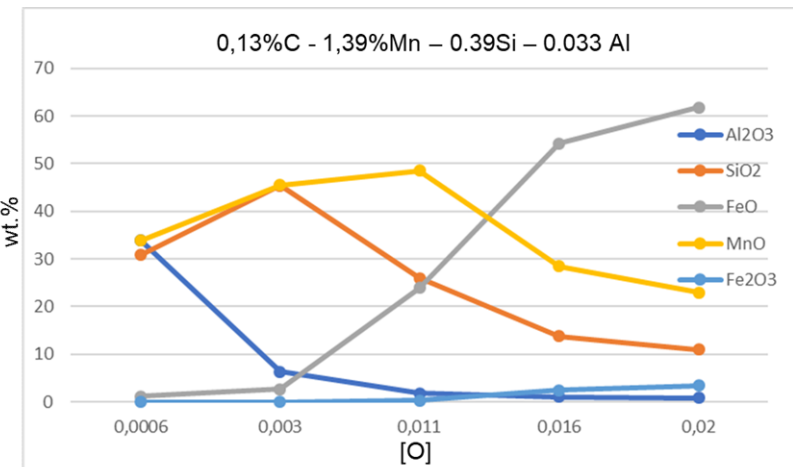
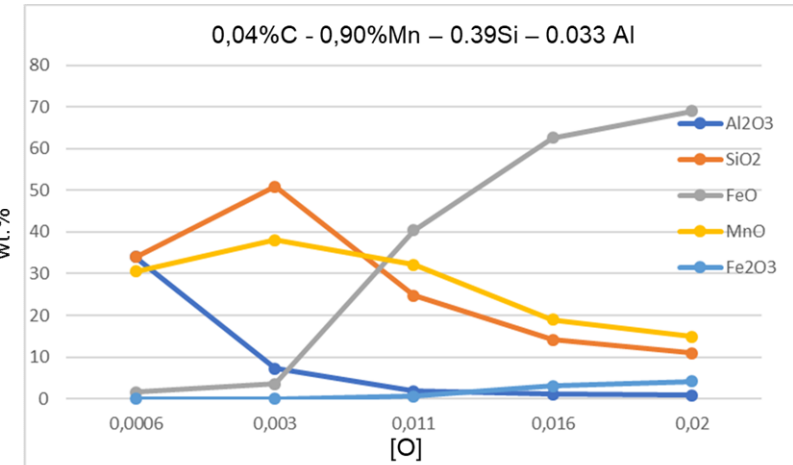
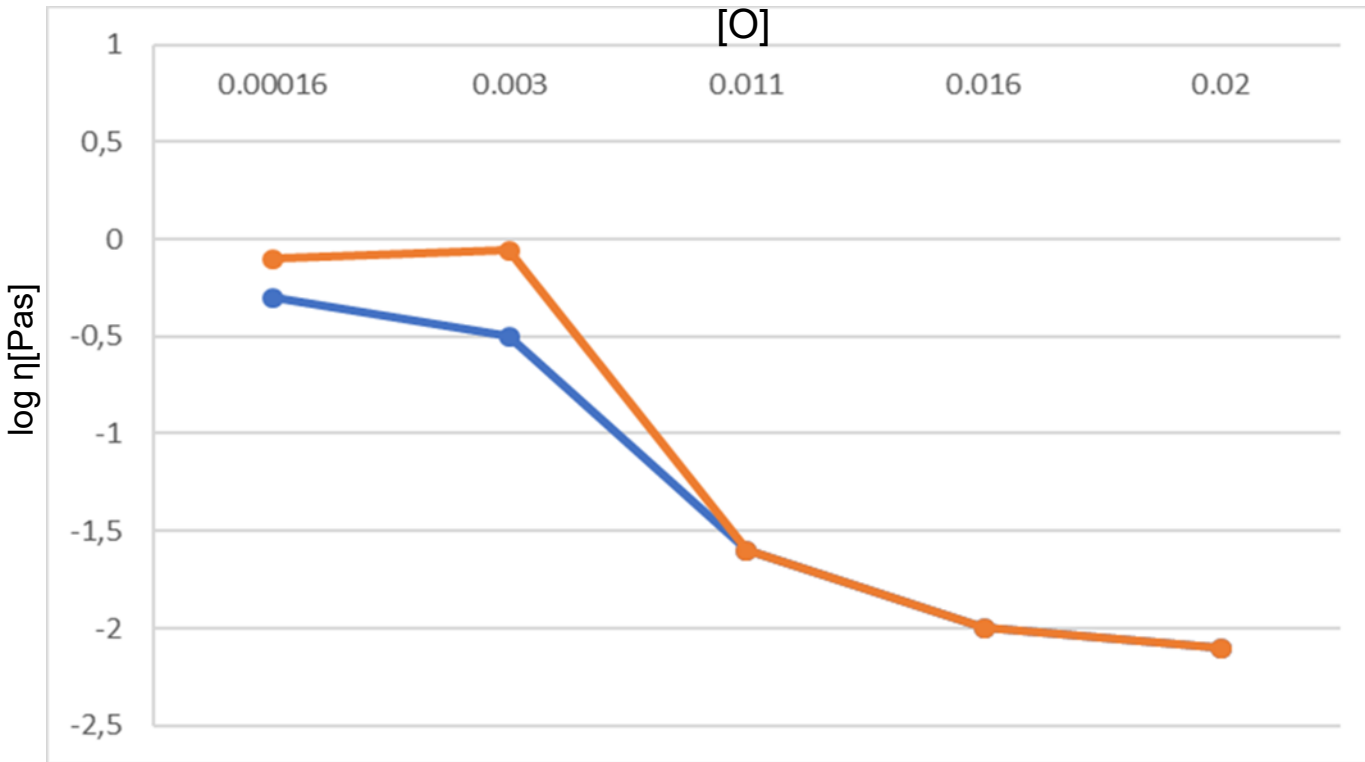
$F_L$



## Slag formation and internal oxidation

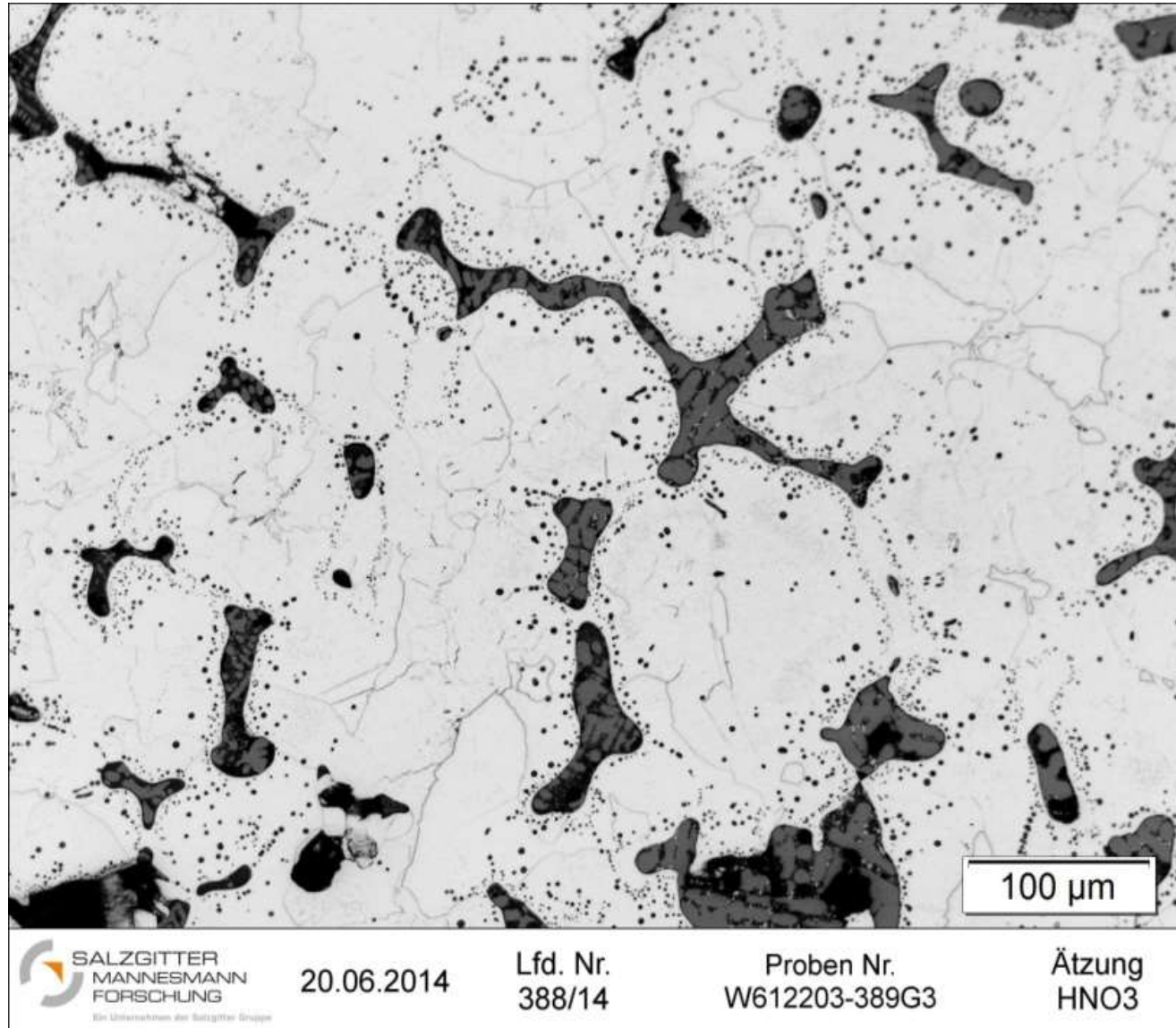


# Slag formation and internal oxidation



Decreasing viscosity with increasing [O]

## Slag formation and internal oxidation



# Slag formation and internal oxidation

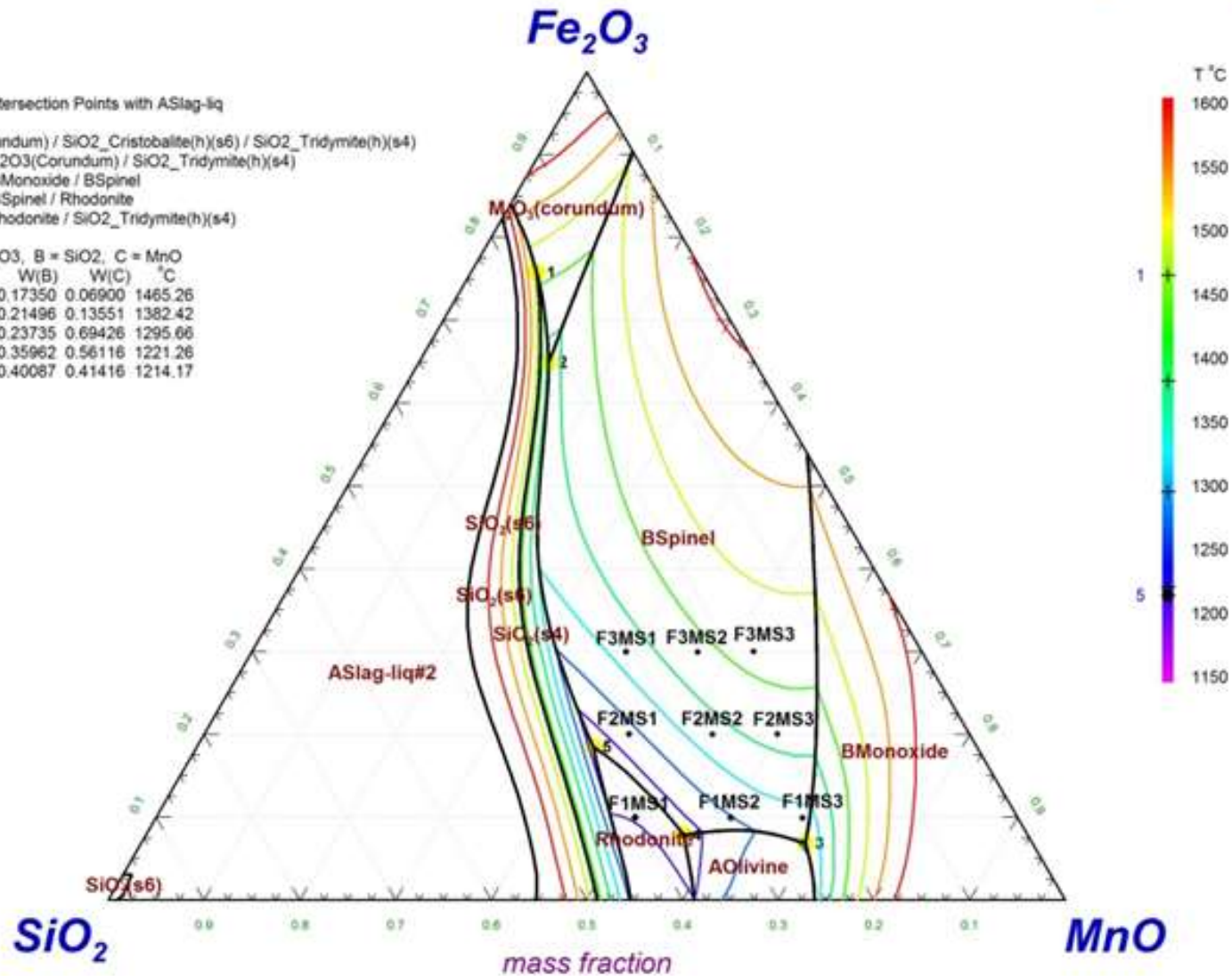
**Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> - MnO - SiO<sub>2</sub>**  
Projection (ASlag-liq), 1 bar



Four-Phase Intersection Points with ASlag-liq

- 1: M2O3(Corundum) / SiO2\_Cristobalite(h)(s6) / SiO2\_Trndymite(h)(s4)
- 2: BSpinel / M2O3(Corundum) / SiO2\_Trndymite(h)(s4)
- 3: AOlivine / BMonoxide / BSpinel
- 4: AOlivine / BSpinel / Rhodonite
- 5: BSpinel / Rhodonite / SiO2\_Trndymite(h)(s4)

	A = Fe2O3	B = SiO2	C = MnO	T °C
1:	0.75750	0.17350	0.06900	1485.26
2:	0.64954	0.21496	0.13551	1382.42
3:	0.06839	0.23735	0.69426	1295.66
4:	0.07922	0.35962	0.56116	1221.26
5:	0.18496	0.40087	0.41416	1214.17

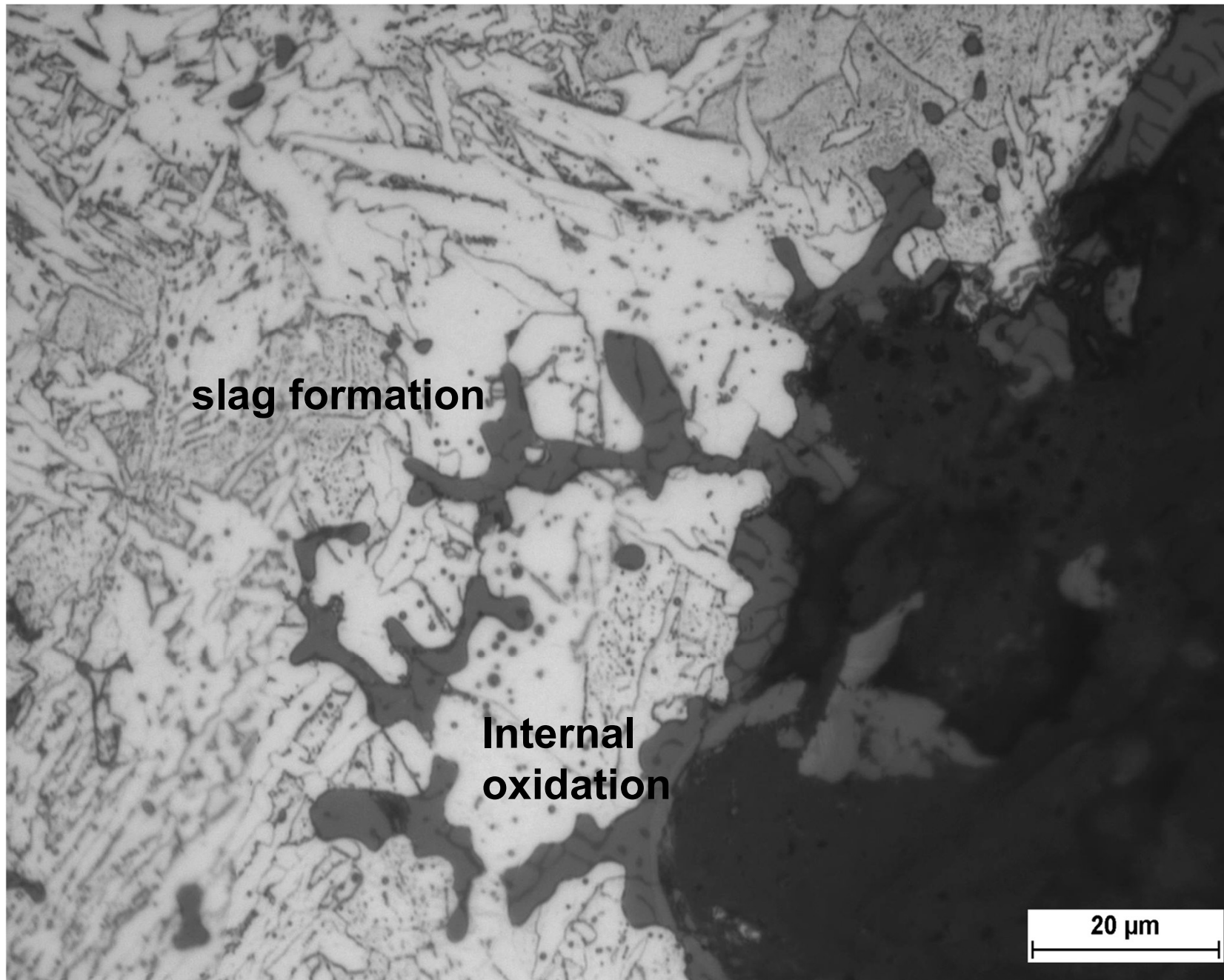




## Slag formation and internal oxidation

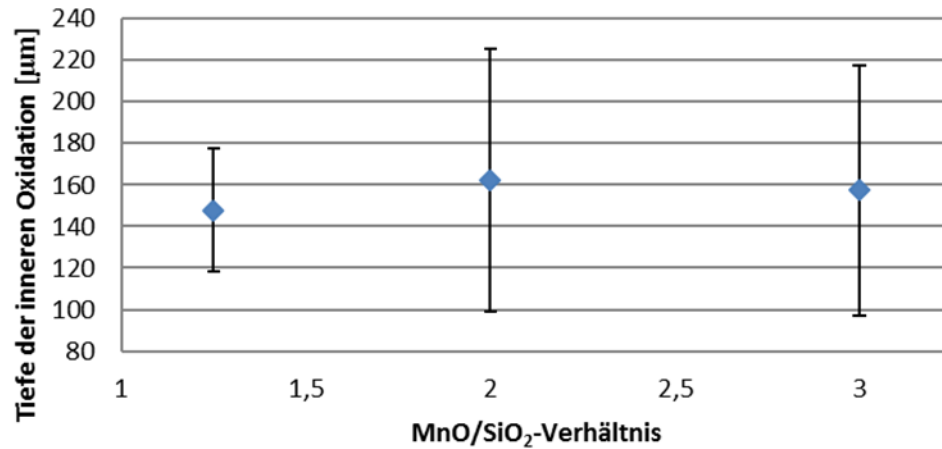
Slag	Slag composition		melting point (FactSage) [°C]
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> [Gew. %]	MnO/SiO <sub>2</sub>	
F1MS1	10	1,25	1248
F1MS2	10	2,00	1296
F1MS3	10	3,00	1335
F2MS1	20	1,25	1299
F2MS2	20	2,00	1377
F2MS3	20	3,00	1413
F3MS1	30	1,25	1367
F3MS2	30	2,00	1436
F3MS3	30	3,00	1465

## Slag formation and internal oxidation

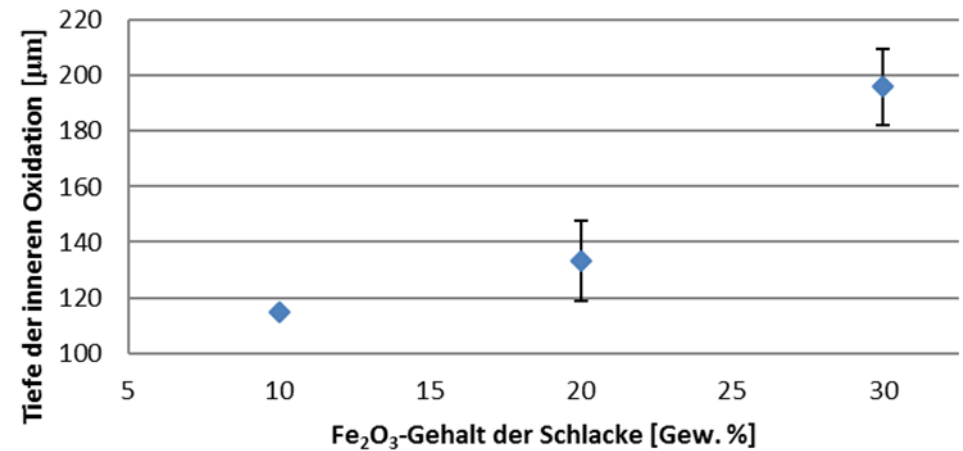


## Slag formation and internal oxidation

Schichtdicke der inneren Oxidation in  
Abhängigkeit des MnO/SiO<sub>2</sub>-Verhältnis



Schichtdicke der inneren Oxidation in  
Abhängigkeit des Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Gehalt der Schlacke



## Summary

- During melting of the metal a phase separation takes place
- Upon phase separation ferrite and a Mn-Si enriched melt is formed
- This melt oxidises to a liquid slag, which penetrates the grain boundaries
- The slag is rich in MnO and SiO<sub>2</sub> at the beginning with high viscosity
- With 'time' the slag becomes more rich in FeOx and the viscosity decreases
- The 'FeOx' rich slag delivers oxygen for internal oxidation

## Open unsolved questions

---

- Is water vapour influencing the melt viscosity ?
- How can oxygen diffusion in the slag be simulated ?
- The role of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is unclear. In many slags  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  particles are found...