

25th Feb 2020

James Grant

EngD Student

London Steel Symposium

Swansea University

Tata Steel

Academic Supervisor: Dr Amit Das

Industrial Supervisor: Dr Chris Owen





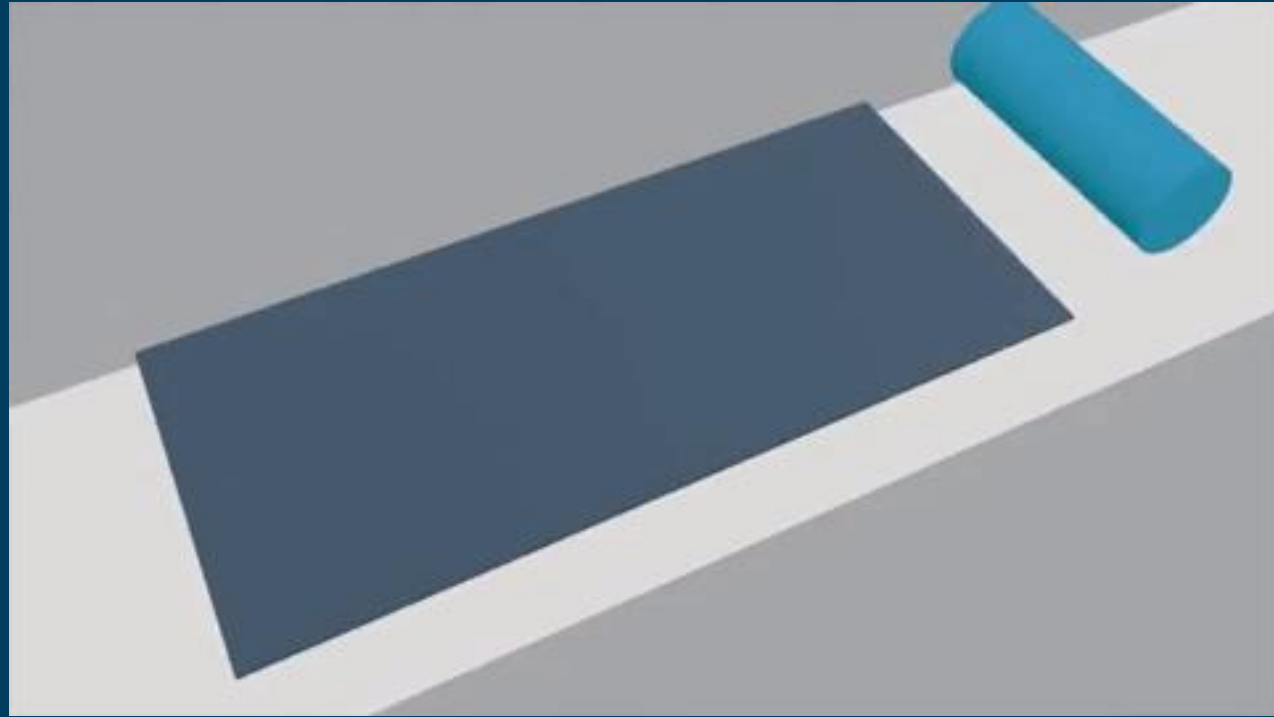
TATA Steel's Building and Services application; High Frequency Induction Welded Hot-Finished Low Carbon Steel Conveyance Tubes

TATA Steel's Building and Services application; High Frequency Induction Welded Hot-Finished Low Carbon Steel Conveyance Tubes

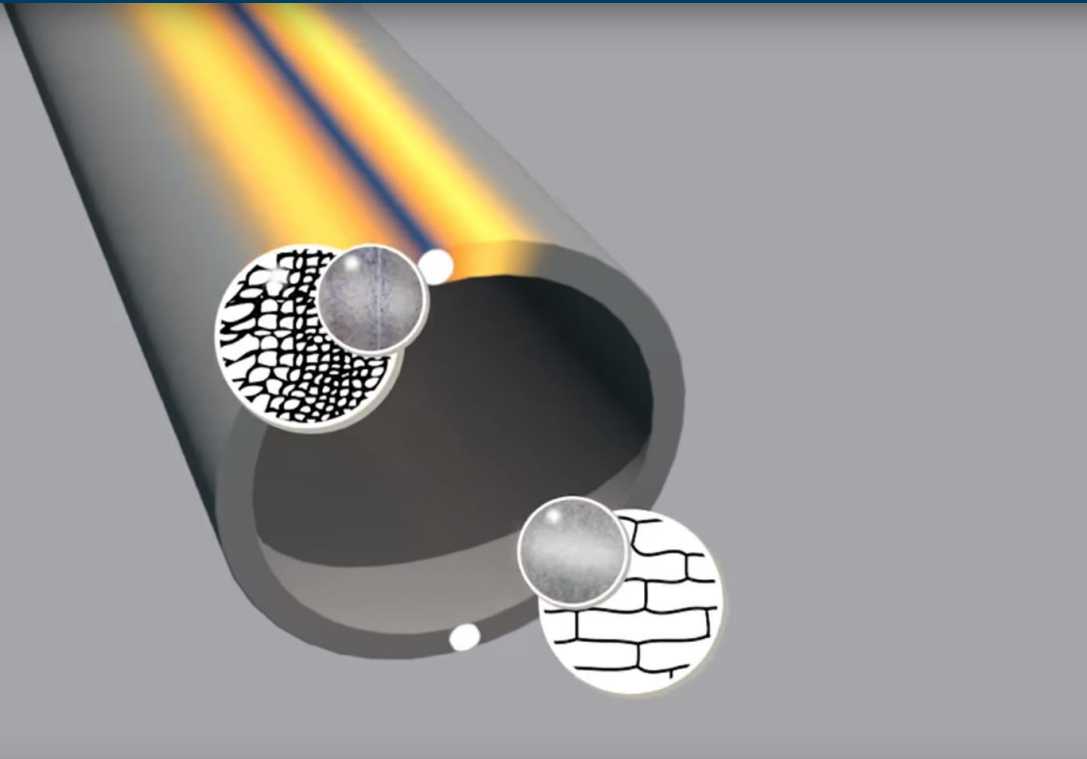
High Frequency Induction Welding

Forming Rolls

HFI Welding



The Heat Affected Zone (HAZ)

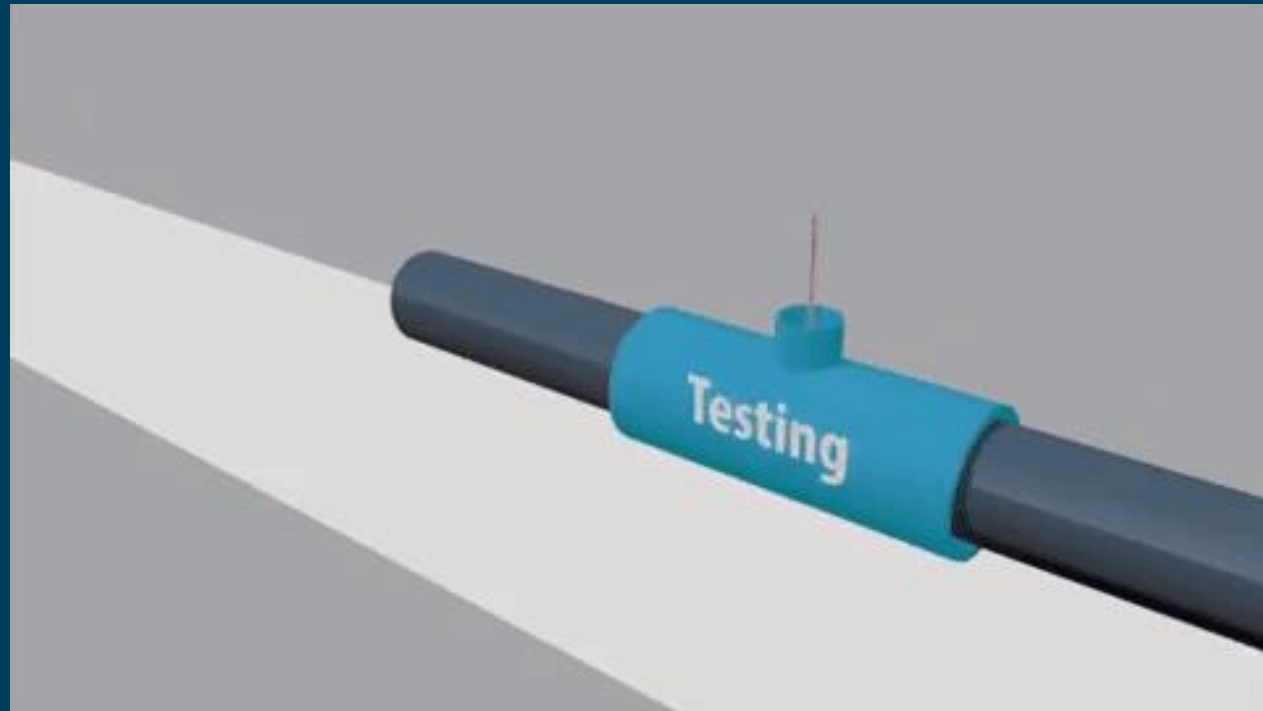


- × Bulk Microstructure \neq Weld Microstructure
- × Structurally weaker along the Weld Line
- × More susceptible to Intergranular Corrosion
- × Inability to Bend effectively
- × Increased Risk of Splitting
- × Lower Strength and Toughness Characteristics

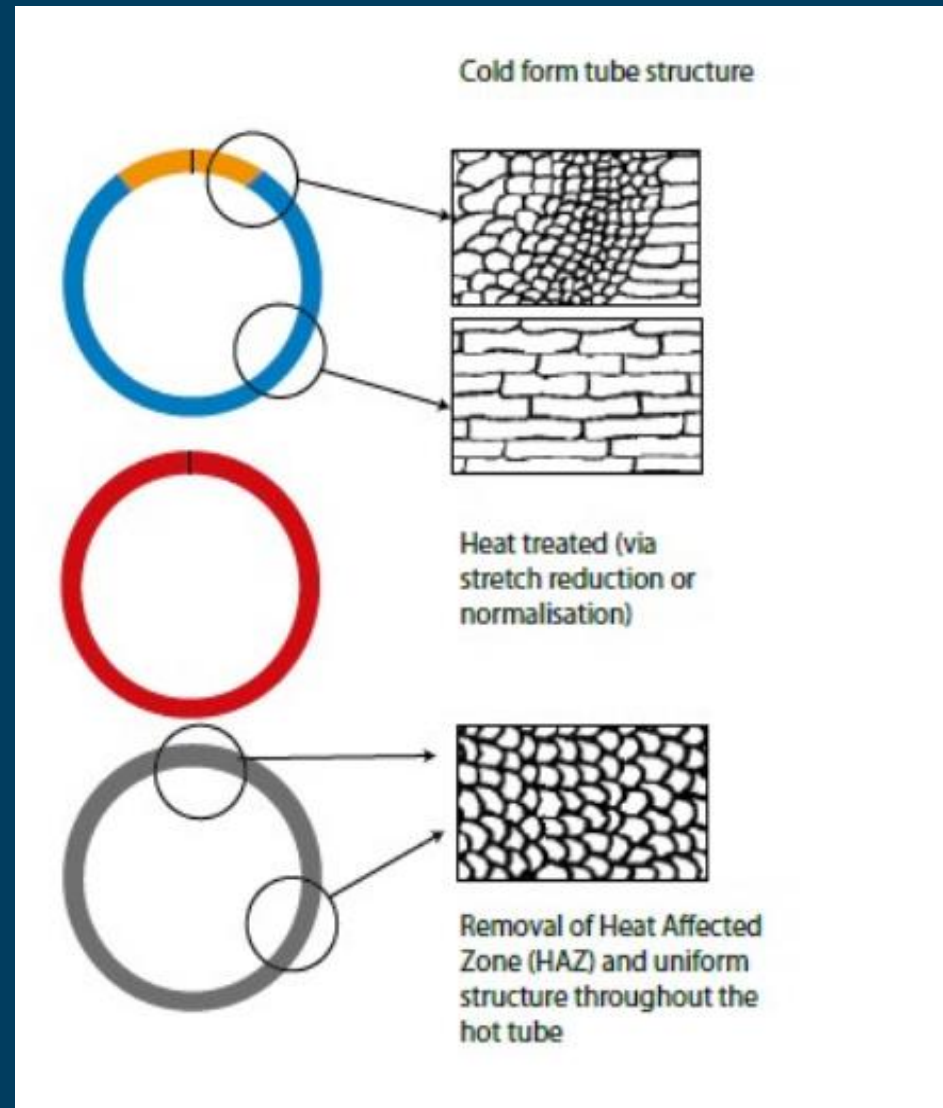
How do you fix this HAZ?

Normalisation at $\sim 900^{\circ}\text{C}$

30 minute Soak Time

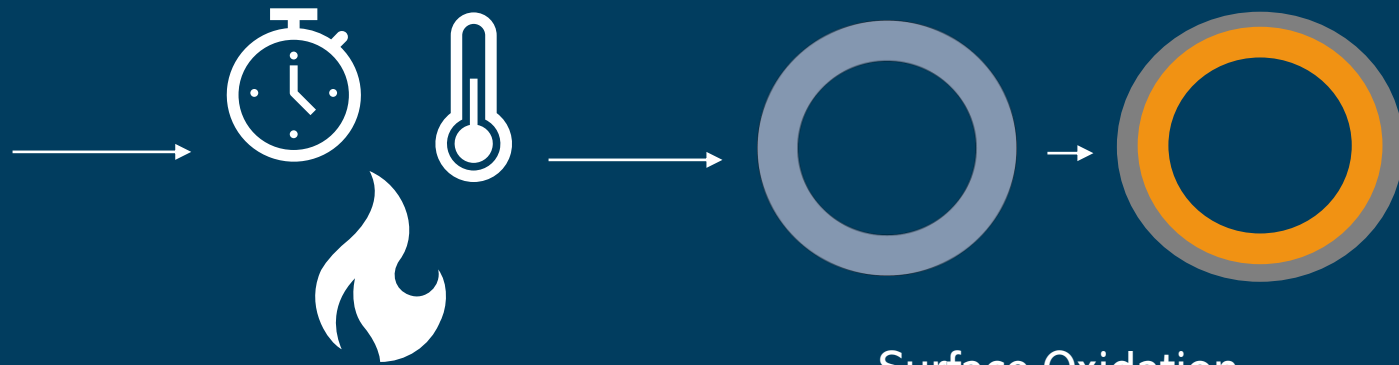


- ✓ Realign and apply homogeneity to the crystal structure
- ✓ Relieve the internal stresses applied during tube forming
- ✓ Increased Toughness and Pressure Integrity



Ah, but we have a problem...

Steel Tubes sent through natural gas furnaces at 950°C



Surface Oxidation



The Pit



Surface Condition



Hot – Finished
HFI Welded

Cold Formed
HFI Welded

Seamless
Tubes

1

2

3

Design a coating which inhibits scale growth during reheating



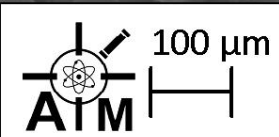
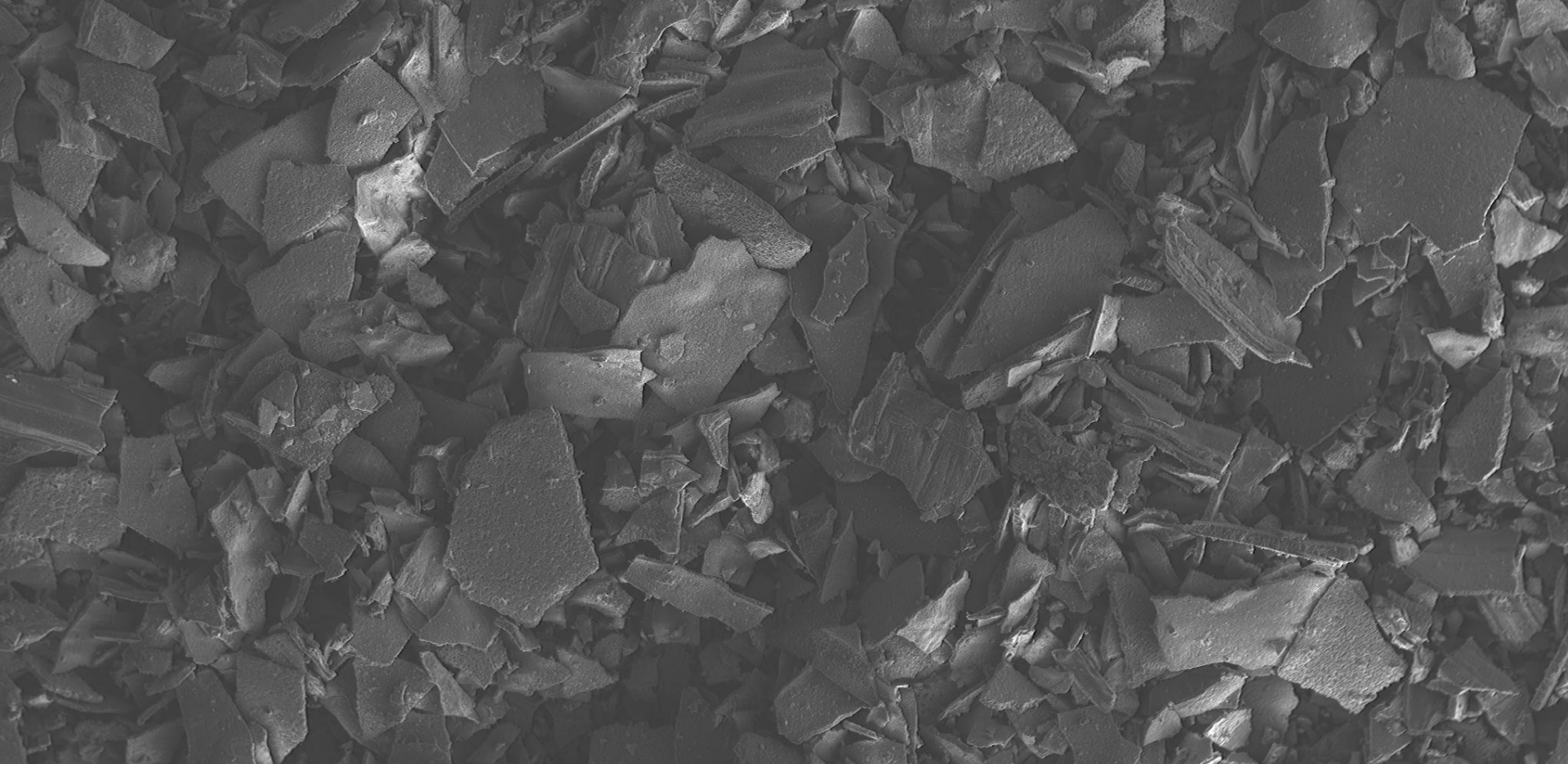
Three Key Questions

1. What oxide are we dealing with?
2. How exactly does it grow?
3. Can you prevent it's formation?



Oxide Characterisation





48 X

SE1

EHT = 20.00 kV

I Probe = 750 pA

WD = 9.5 mm

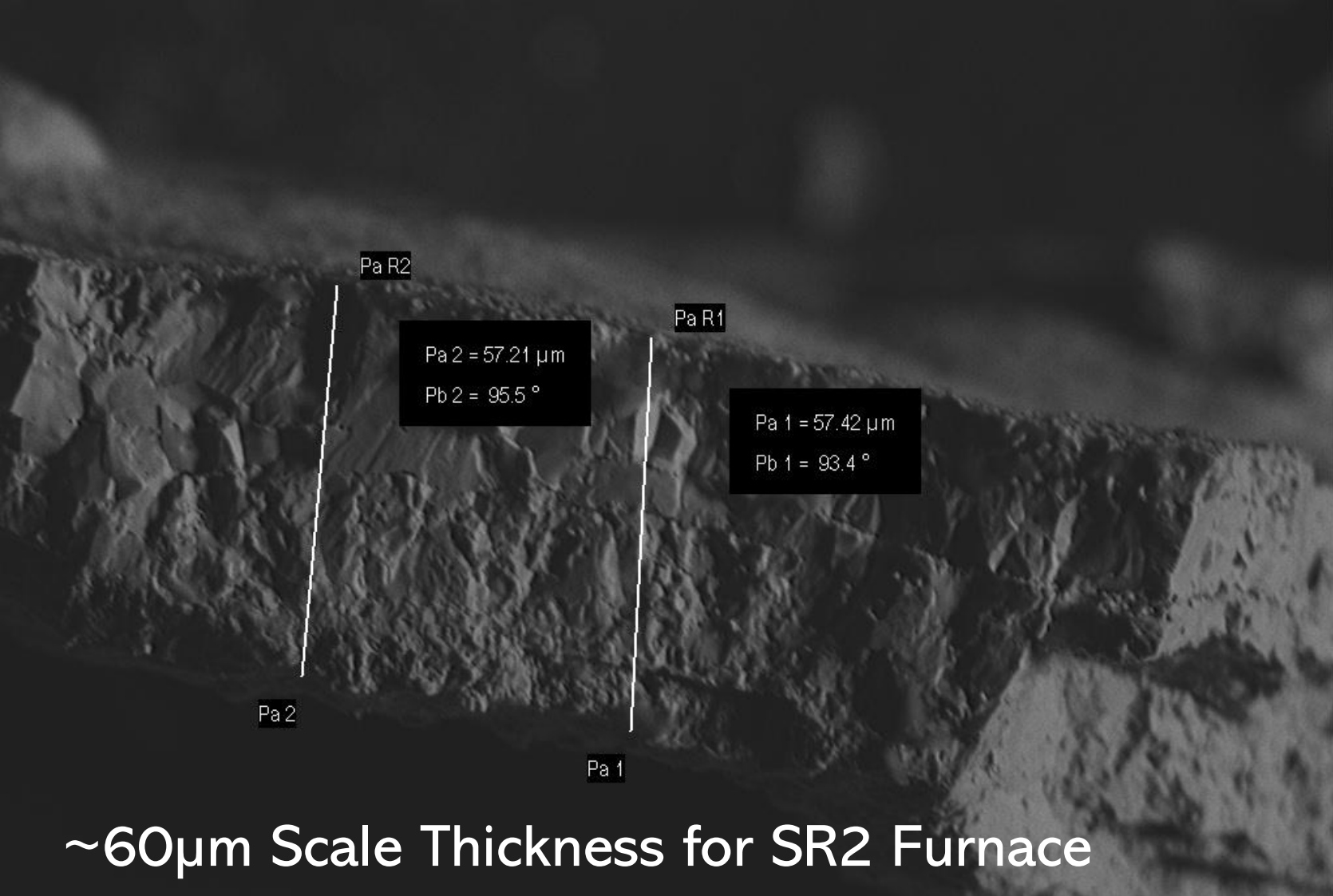
Width = 2.369 mm

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17 Apr 2019

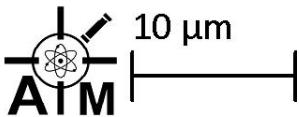
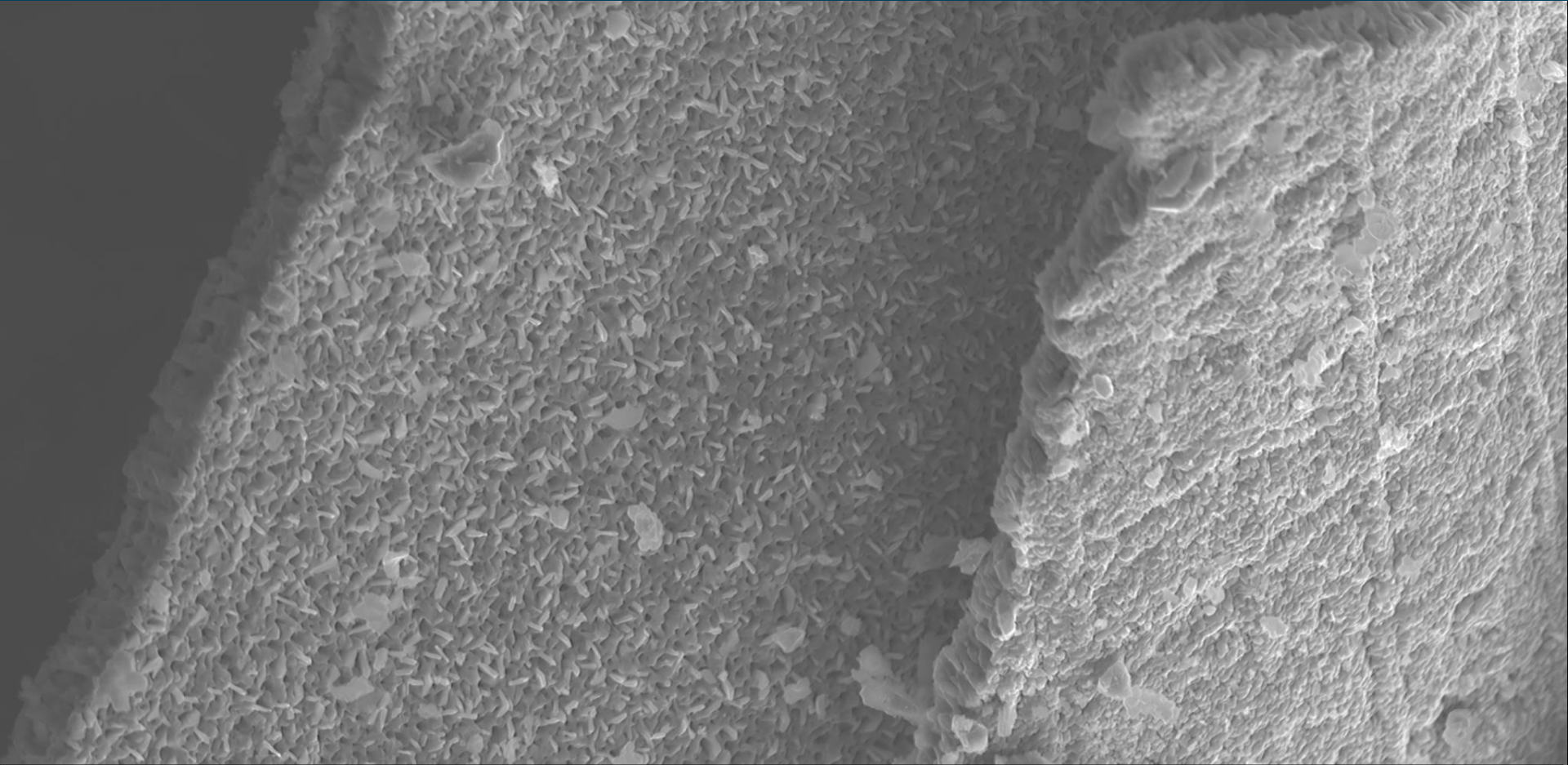


SEM



~60 μm Scale Thickness for SR2 Furnace

 20 μm	590 X	SE1	EHT = 15.00 kV	IProbe = 750 pA	WD = 9.49 mm	
	Width = 193.7 μm	Swansea University College of Eng			7 Nov 2019	

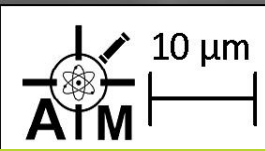
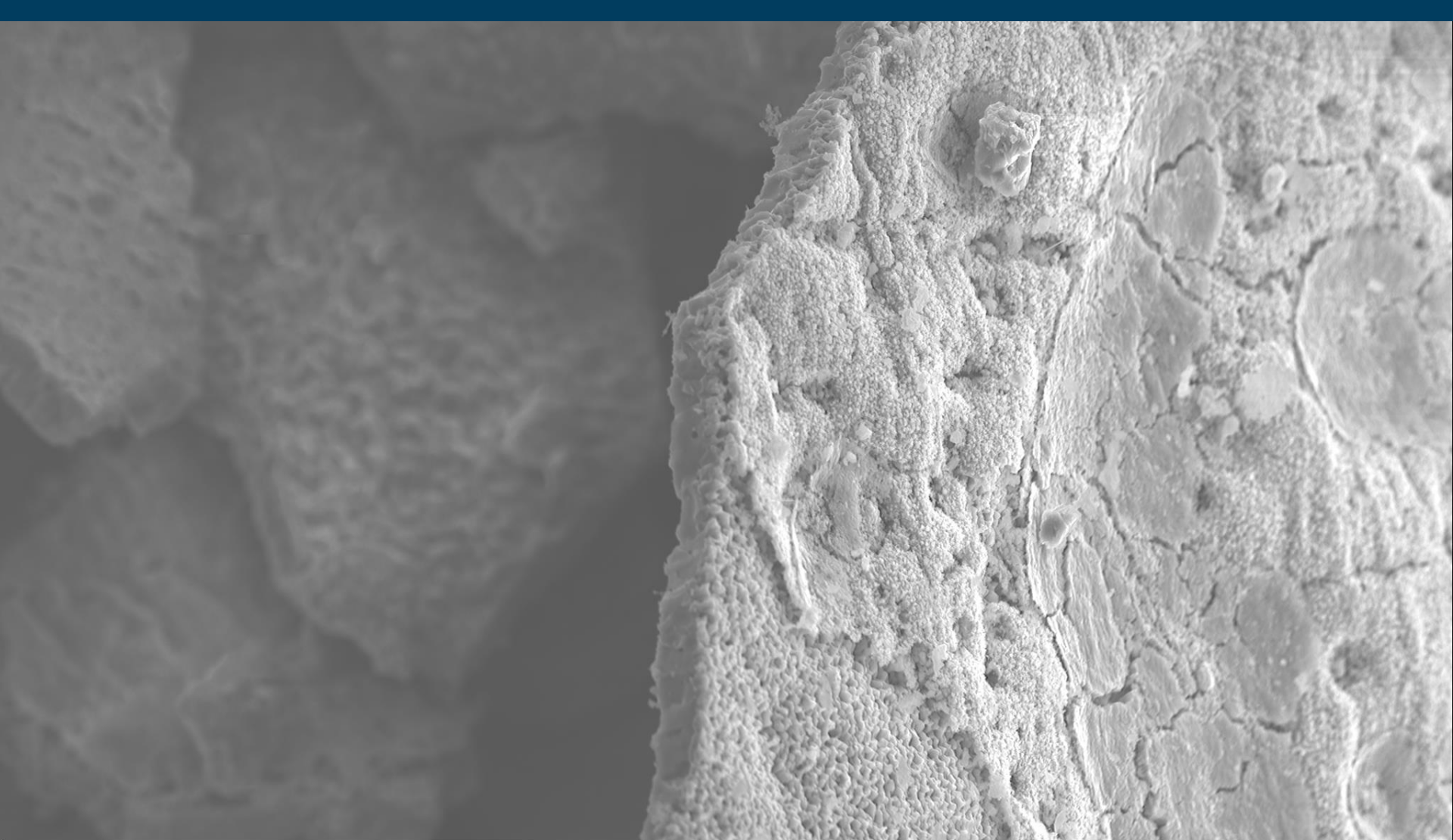


976 X SE1
Width = 117.1 µm

EHT = 20.00 kV I Probe = 700 pA
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WD = 12.5 mm
17 Apr 2019





625 X

SE1

EHT = 20.00 kV

I Probe = 750 pA

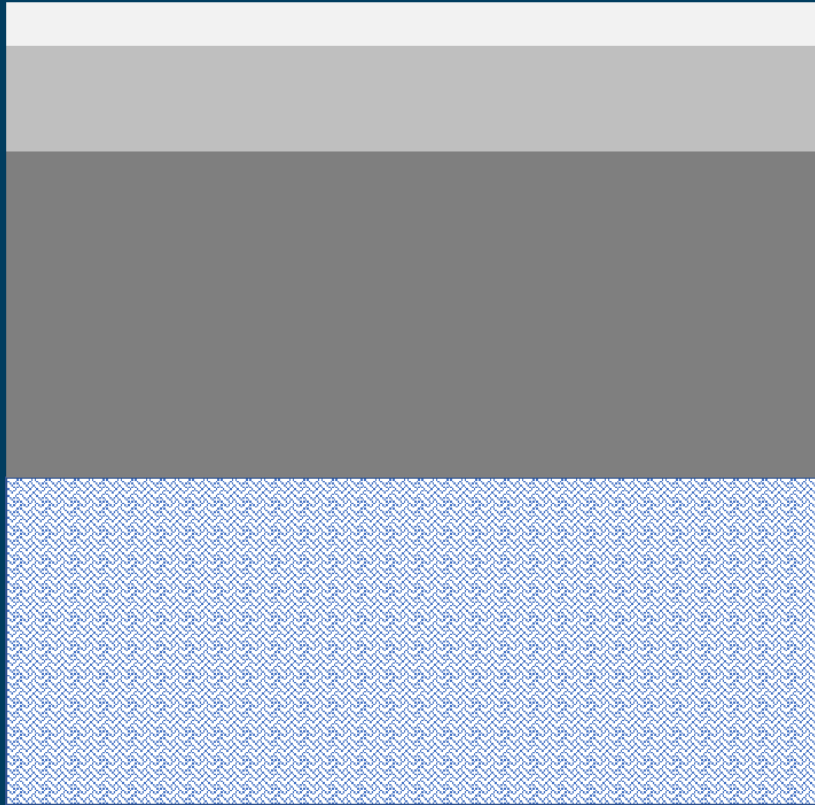
WD = 10.0 mm

Width = 182.9 µm

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17 Apr 2019

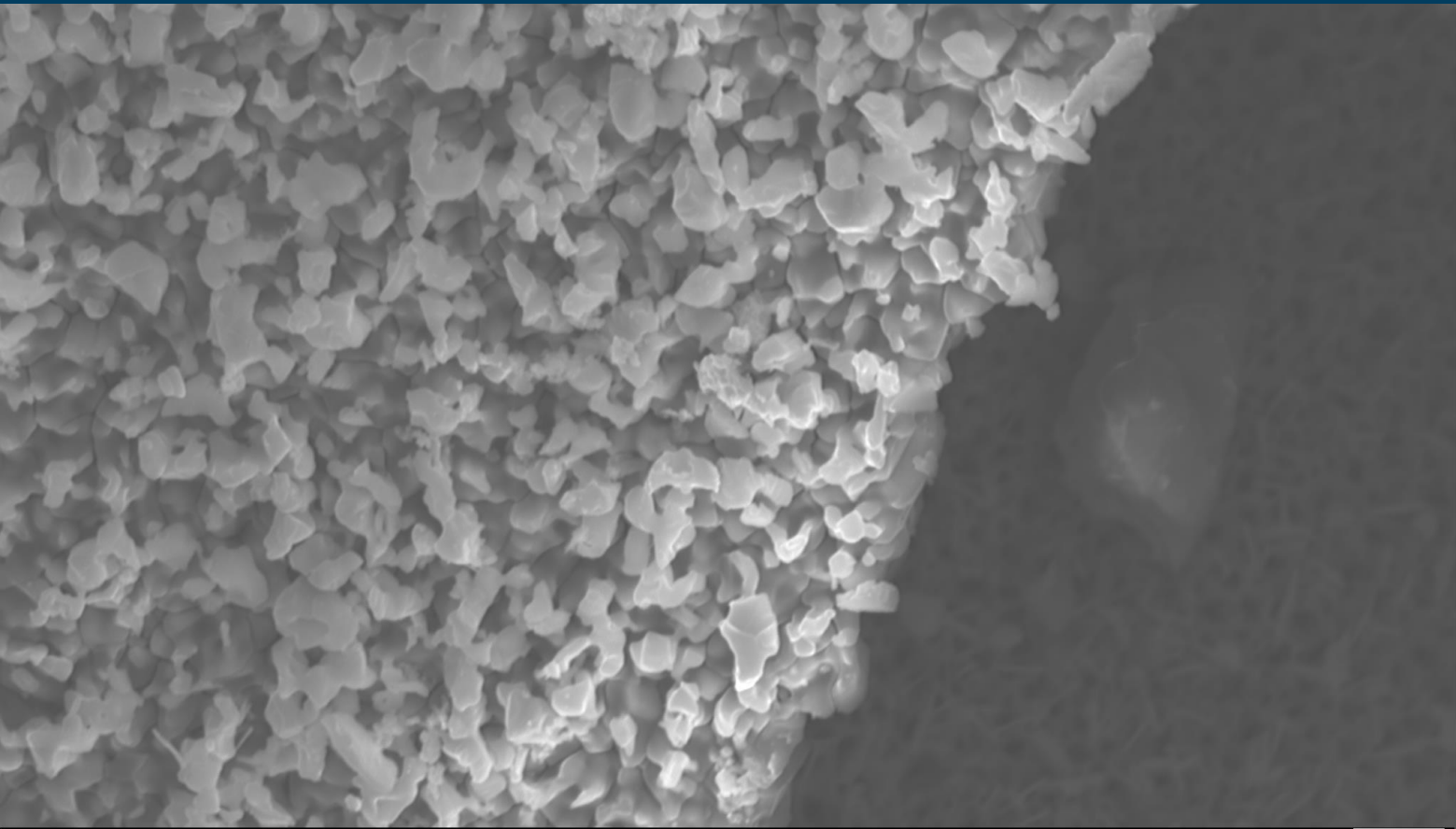




Haemetite Fe_2O_3 1%
Magnetite Fe_3O_4 4%

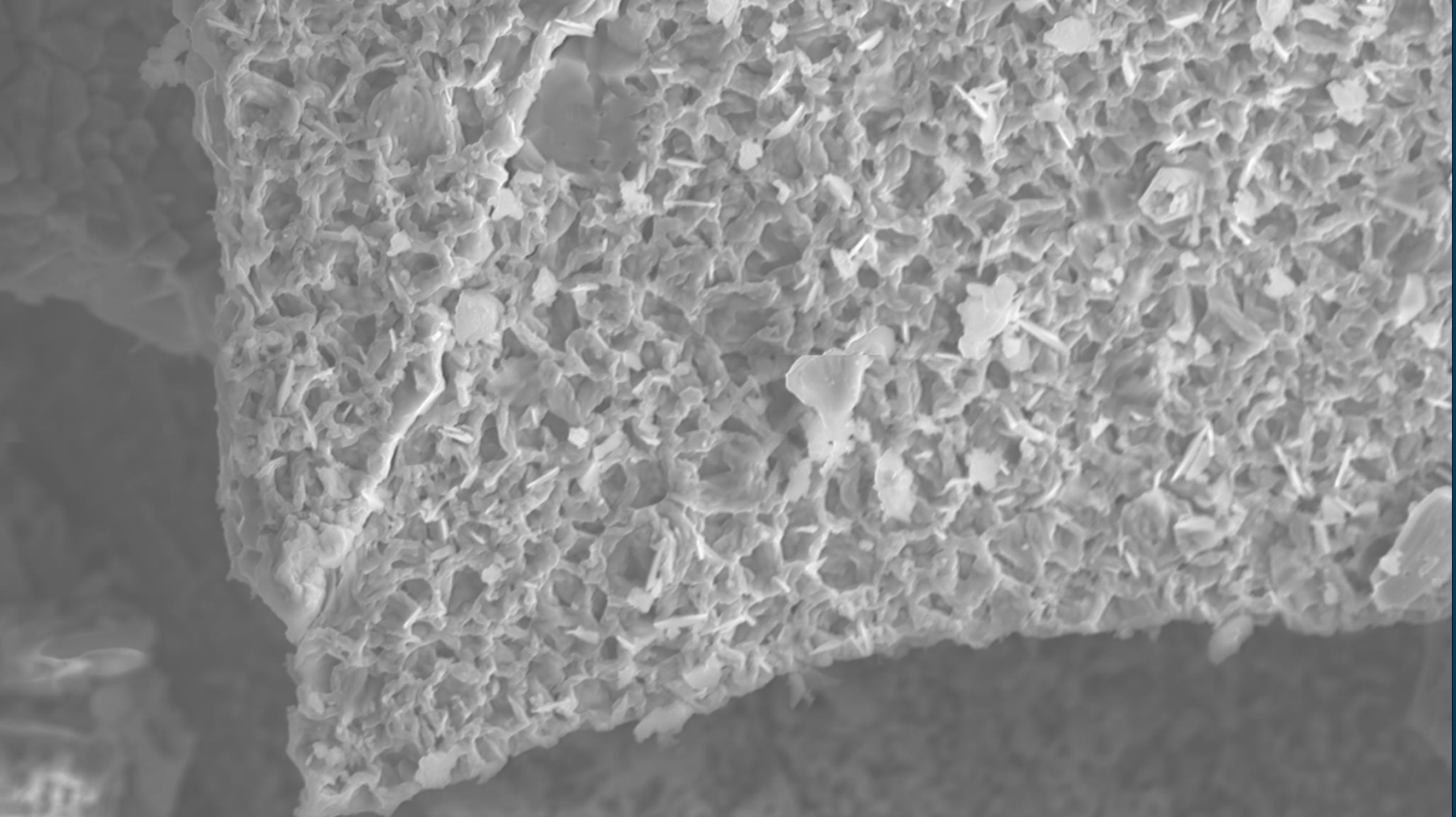
Wustite FeO 95%

Steel



FFC 'Cubic Lattice' Structure

ATM 2 μm 2.08 K X SE1 EHT = 20.00 kV I Probe = 700 pA WD = 12.5 mm ZEISS
Width = 54.93 μm Swansea University College of Eng 17 Apr 2019

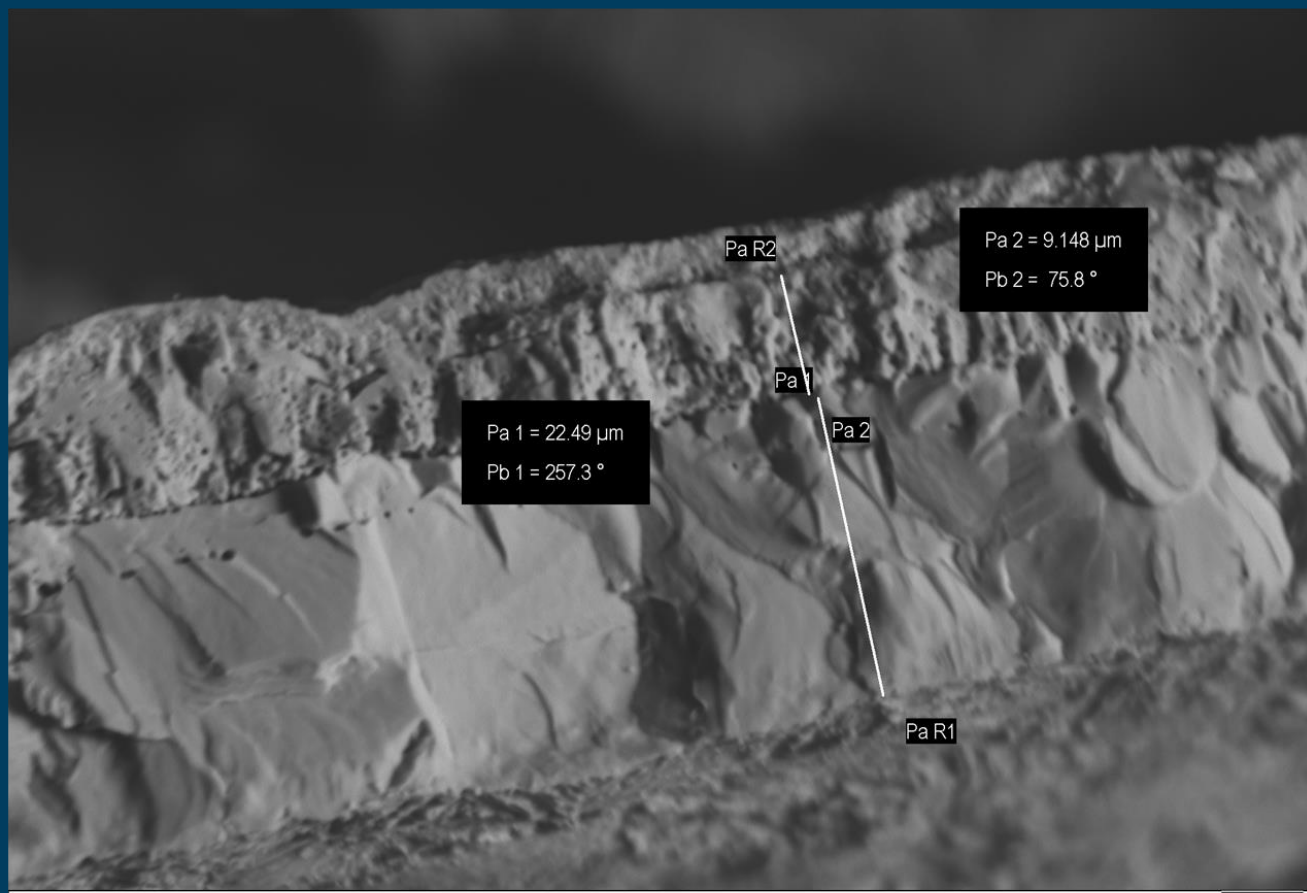


Inverse Spinel Structure

?

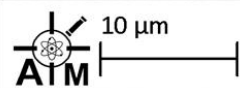
Haemetite Fe_2O_3 + Magnetite Fe_3O_4
Magnetite Fe_3O_4

Wustite FeO



Pa 1 = 22.49 μm
Pb 1 = 257.3 $^\circ$

Pa 2 = 9.148 μm
Pb 2 = 75.8 $^\circ$

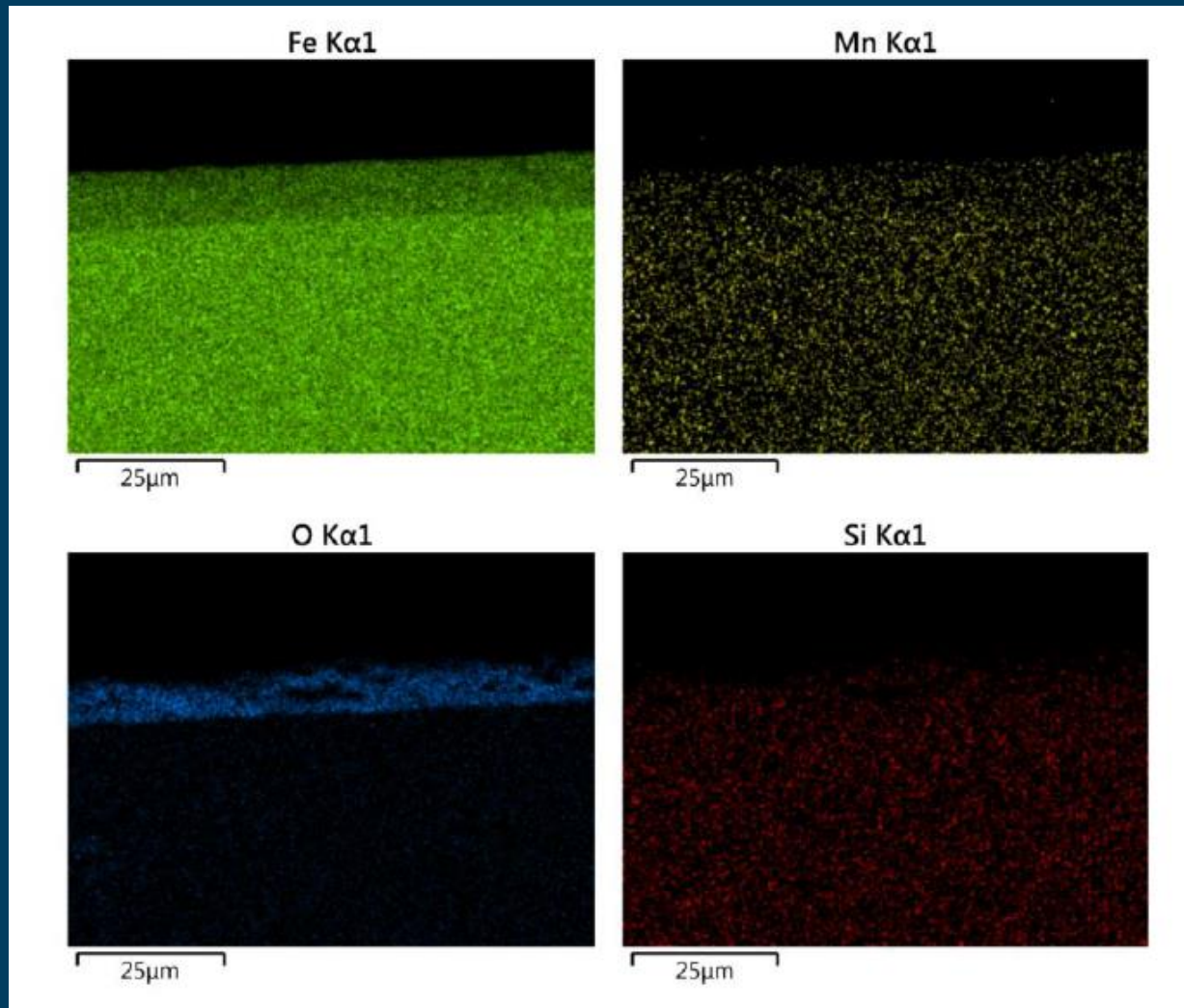


1.20 K X SE1 EHT = 15.00 kV I Probe = 750 pA WD = 10.09 mm
Width = 95.60 μm Swansea University College of Eng 7 Nov 2019



Qualitative methods in oxide phase determination

EDS



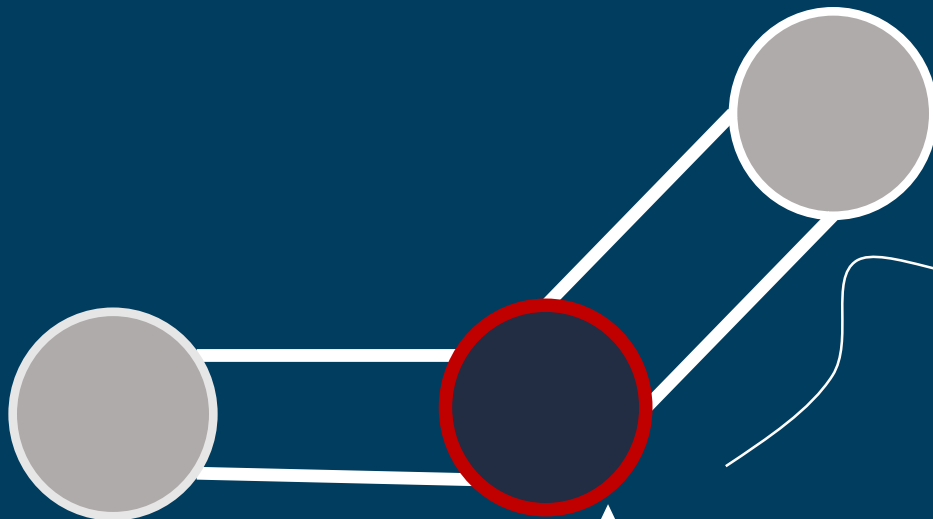
1. Outline the boundary of oxide phases – not what is present

2. Indicates a phase change has occurred between the oxide layers

Raman Spectroscopy

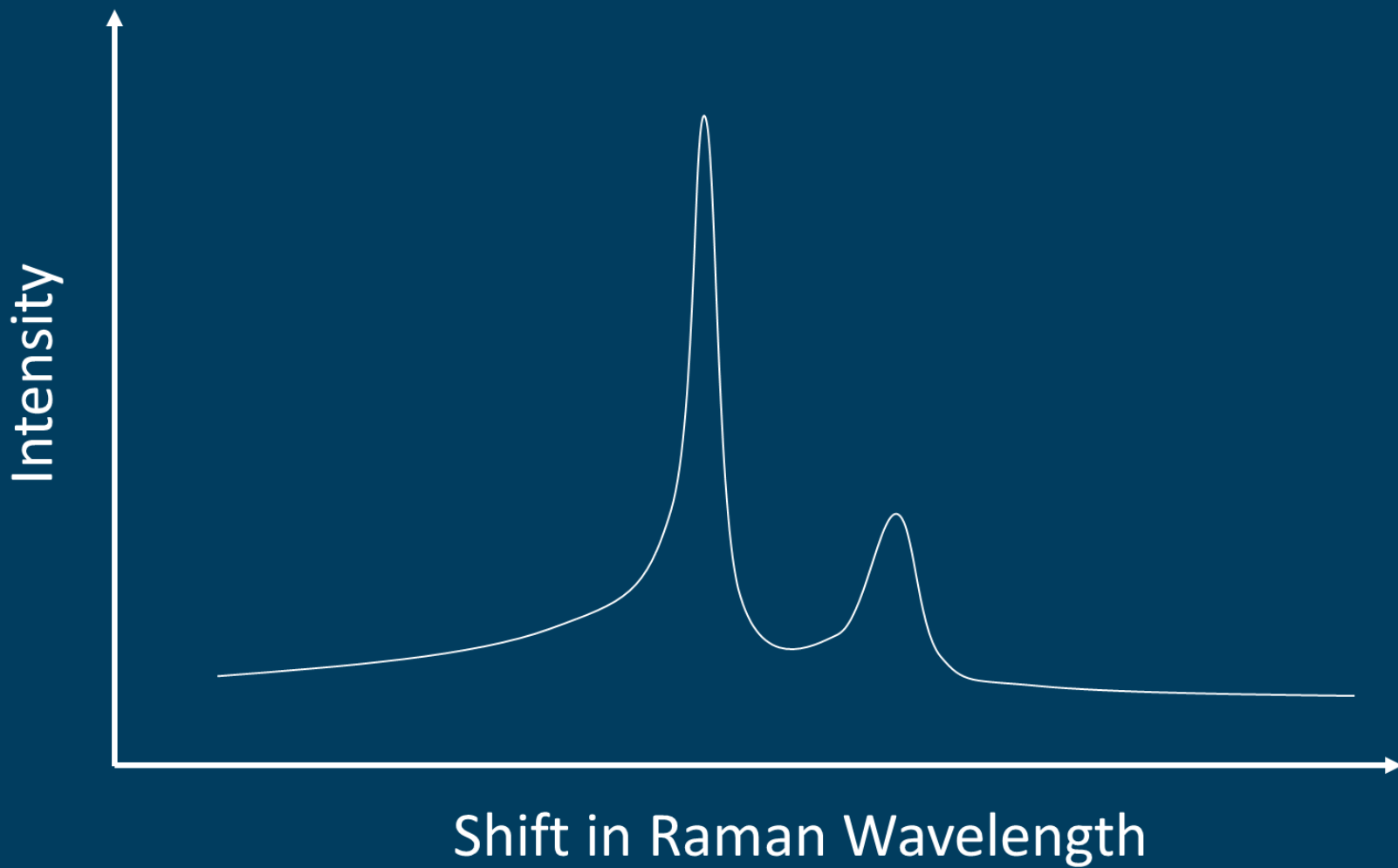


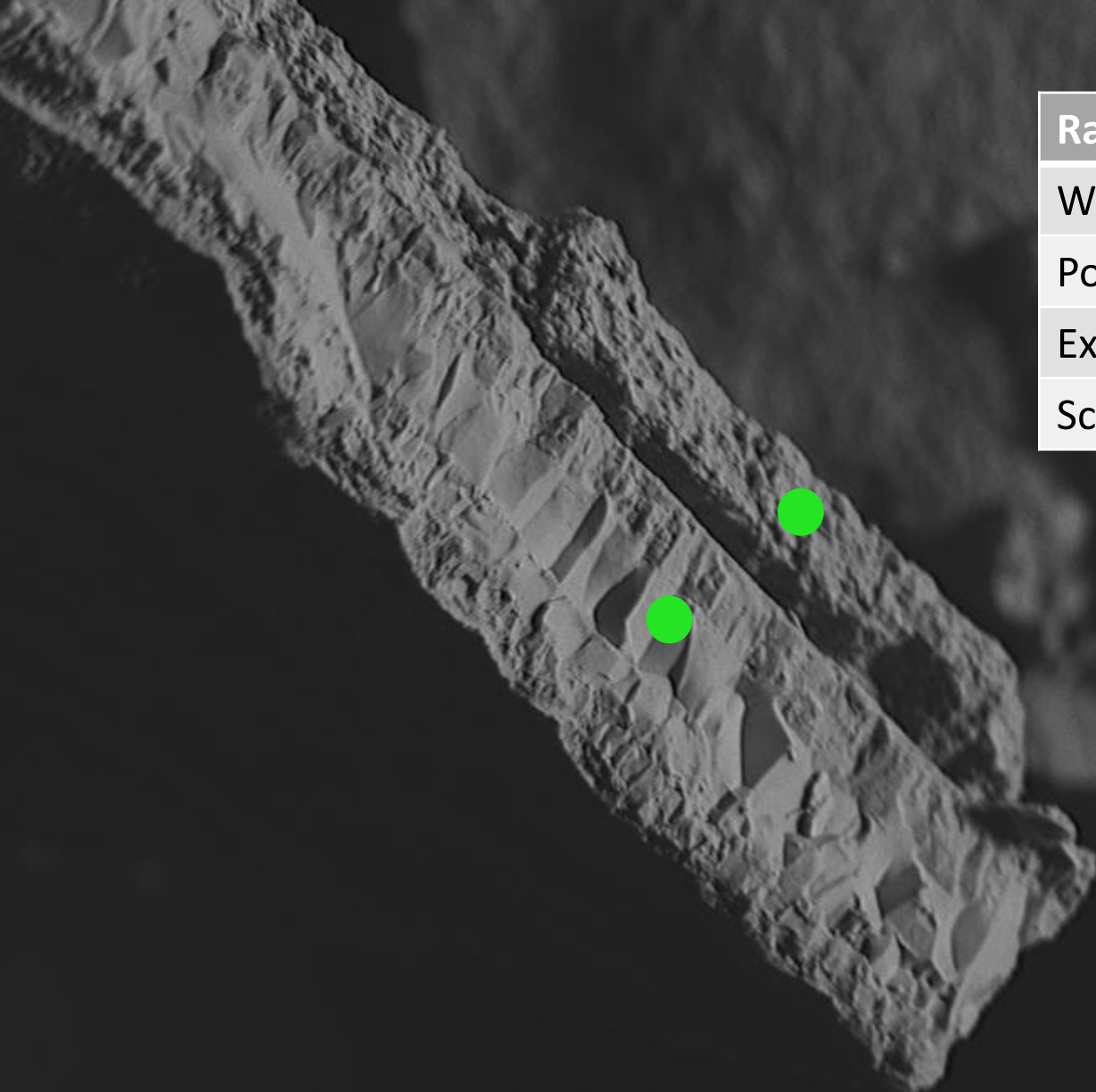
Laser
Source
 $*h\nu_0$



Rayleigh
Scattering
 $*h\nu_0$

Raman
Scattering
 $*h\nu_0 + \Delta\nu$

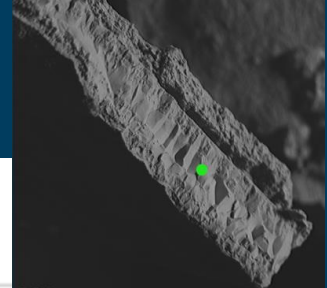




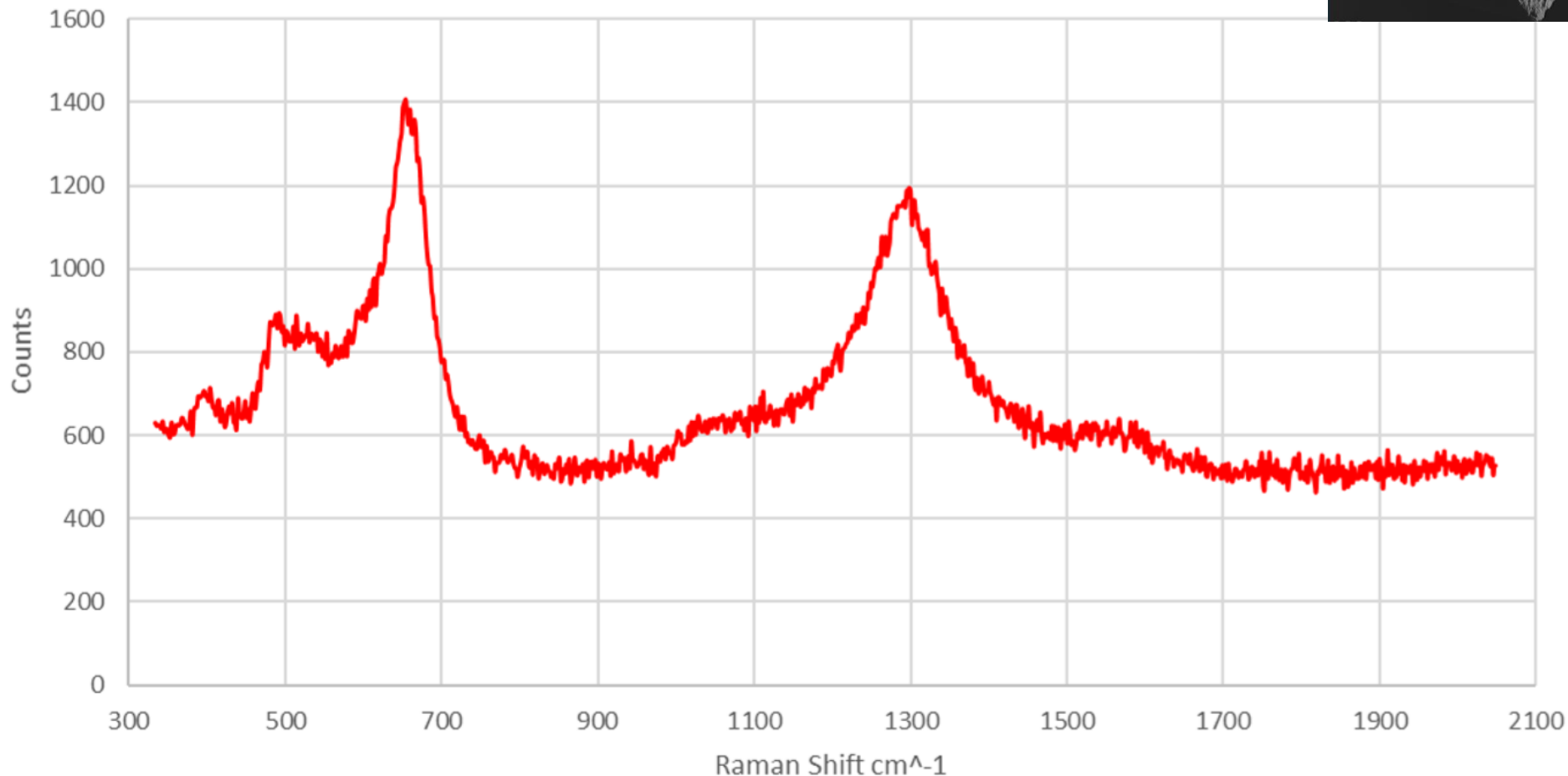
Raman Configuration

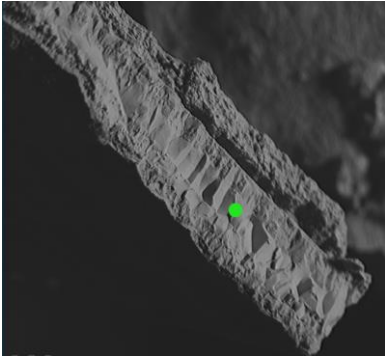
Wavelength	531nm
Power Output	0.013mW
Exposure time	1s
Scale Origin	Walking Beam

531nm laser source at the Inner Layer of Scale

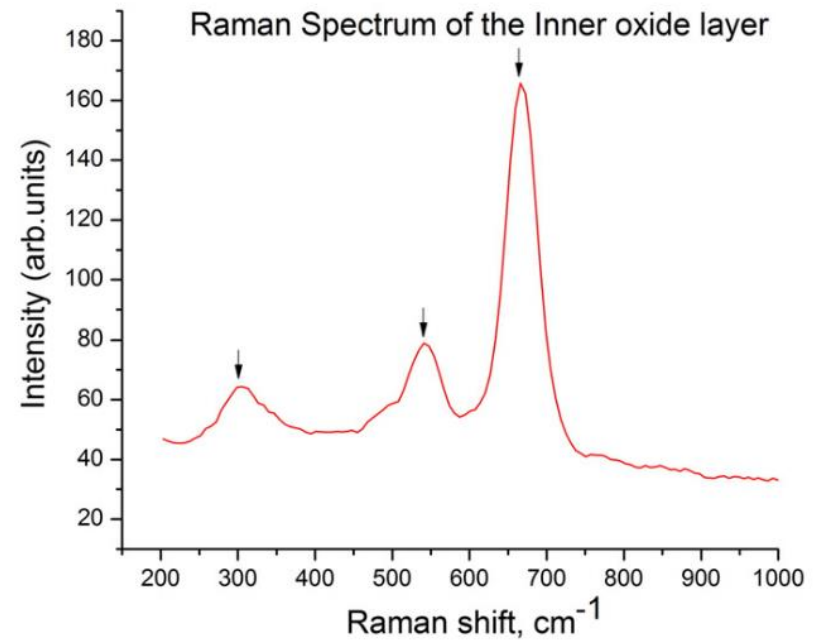
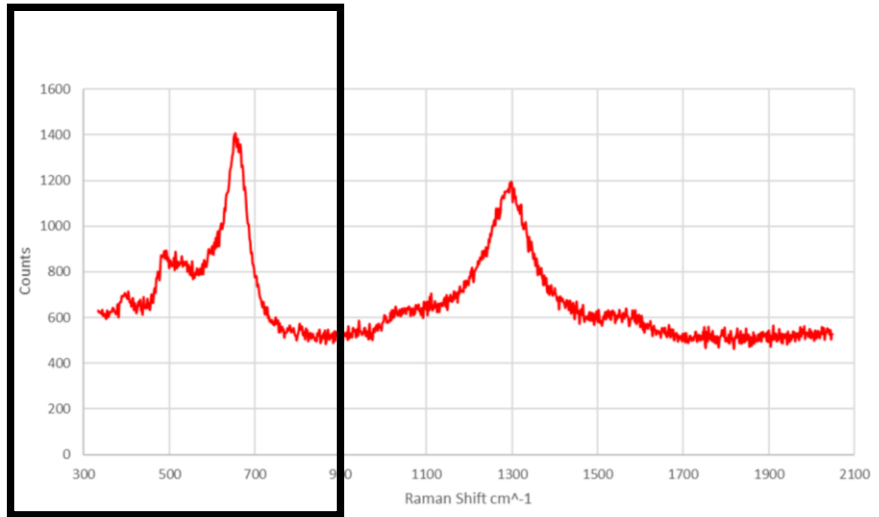


Raman Spectral Acquisition of the Inner Wustite Layer



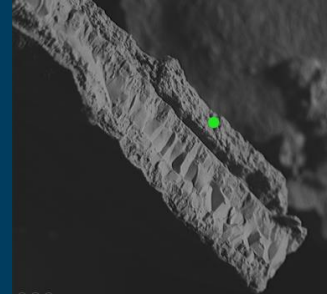


*“Mechanical properties and phases determination of low carbon steel oxide scales formed at 1200 °C in air”
Zambrano et al 2015.*

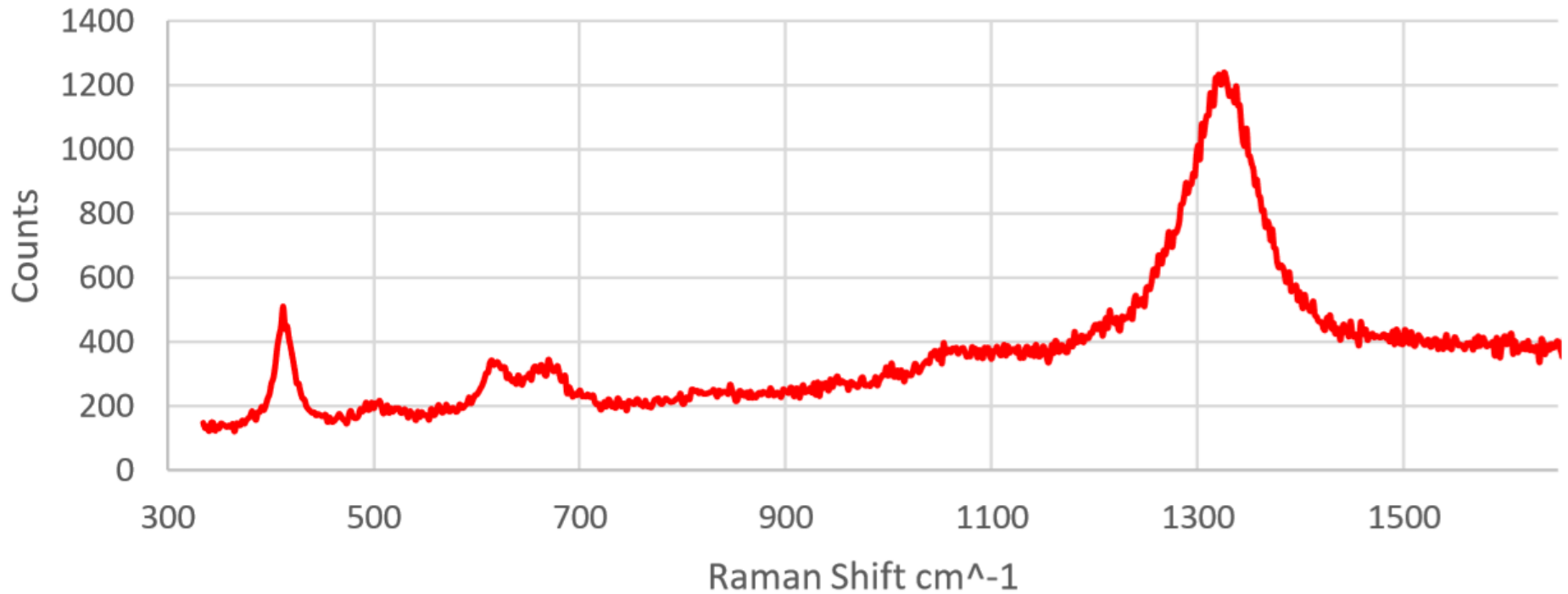


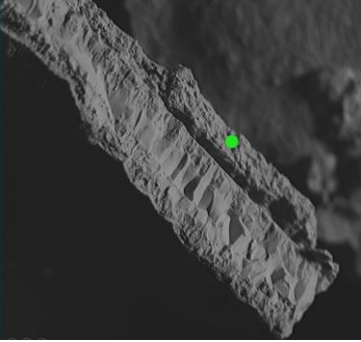
Indicative of Wüstite

531nm laser source at the Outer Layer of Scale

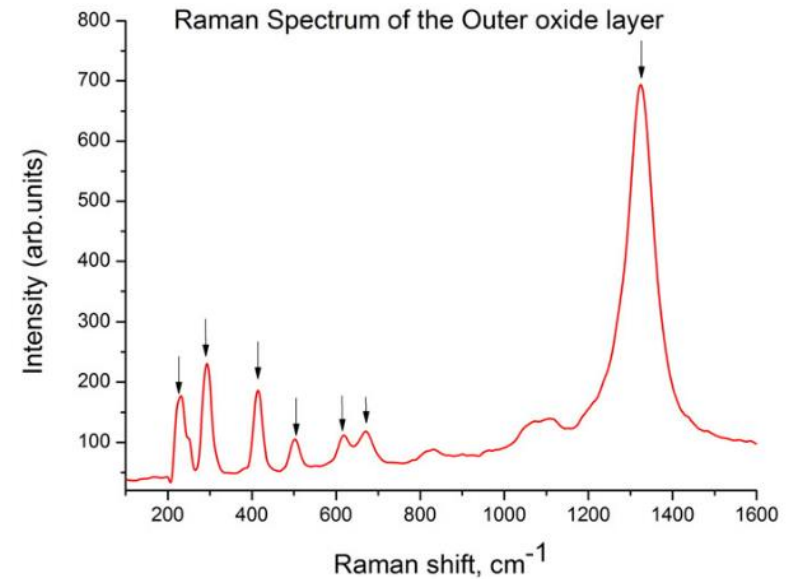
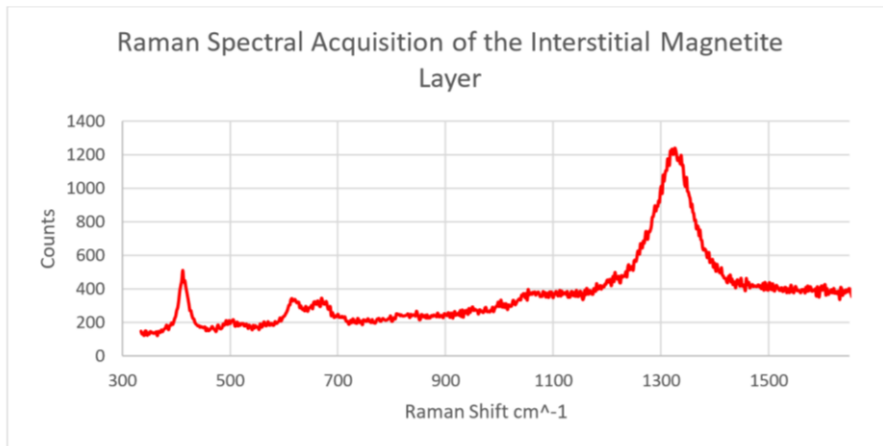


Raman Spectral Acquisition of the Interstitial Magnetite Layer





*“Mechanical properties and phases determination of low carbon steel oxide scales formed at 1200 °C in air”
Zambrano et al 2015.*



Indicative of Haematite/Magnetite

1. What oxide are we dealing with?
2. How exactly does it grow?
3. Can you prevent it's formation?

Oxide Kinetics

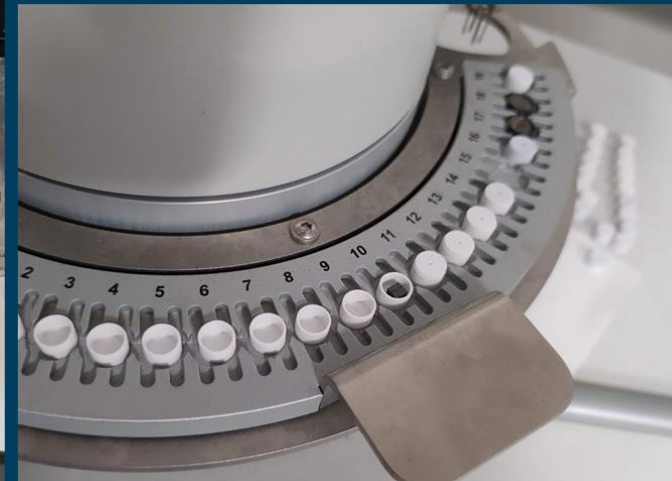
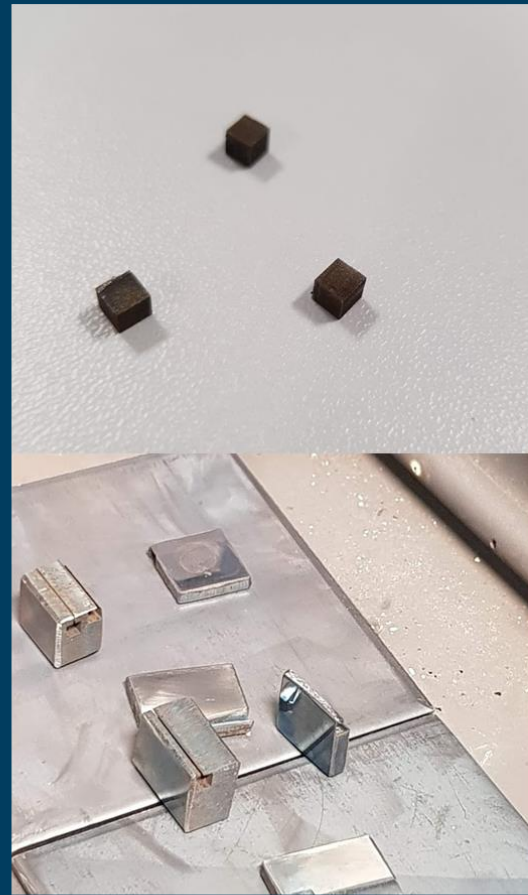
Simultaneous Thermal Analysis

TGA + DSC

3mm² Cubic Samples

10% O₂ flow

Thermal Cycle –
Set Ramp Rates

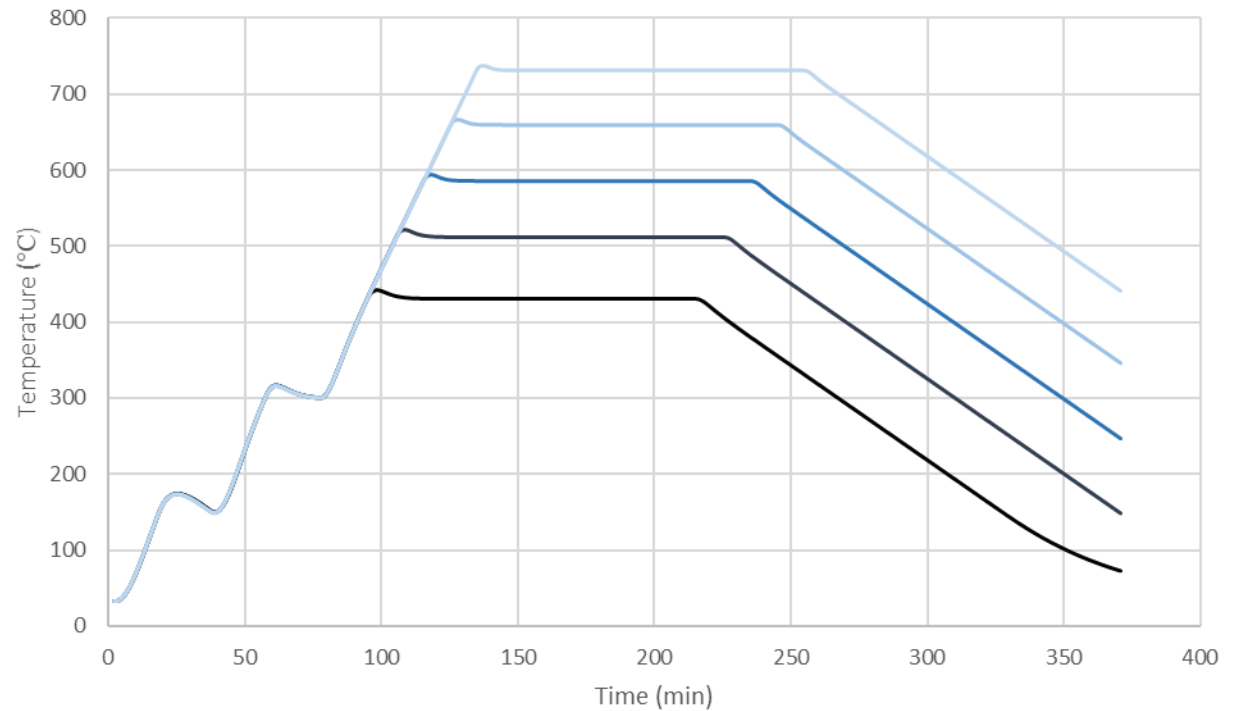


Thermogravimetric Analysis

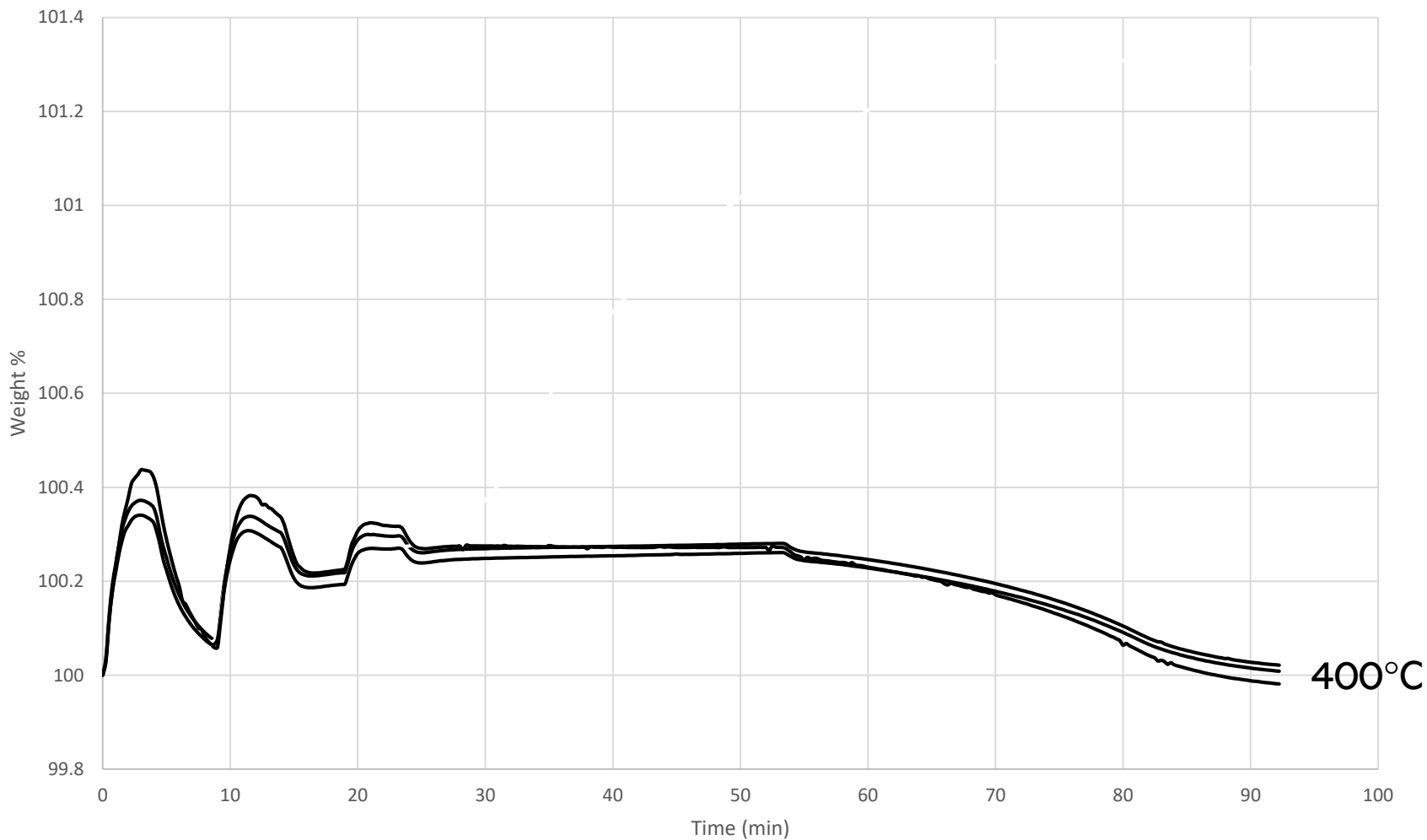
Incremental increase
of 50°C

Isothermal Soak at
set Temperature for
2 hours

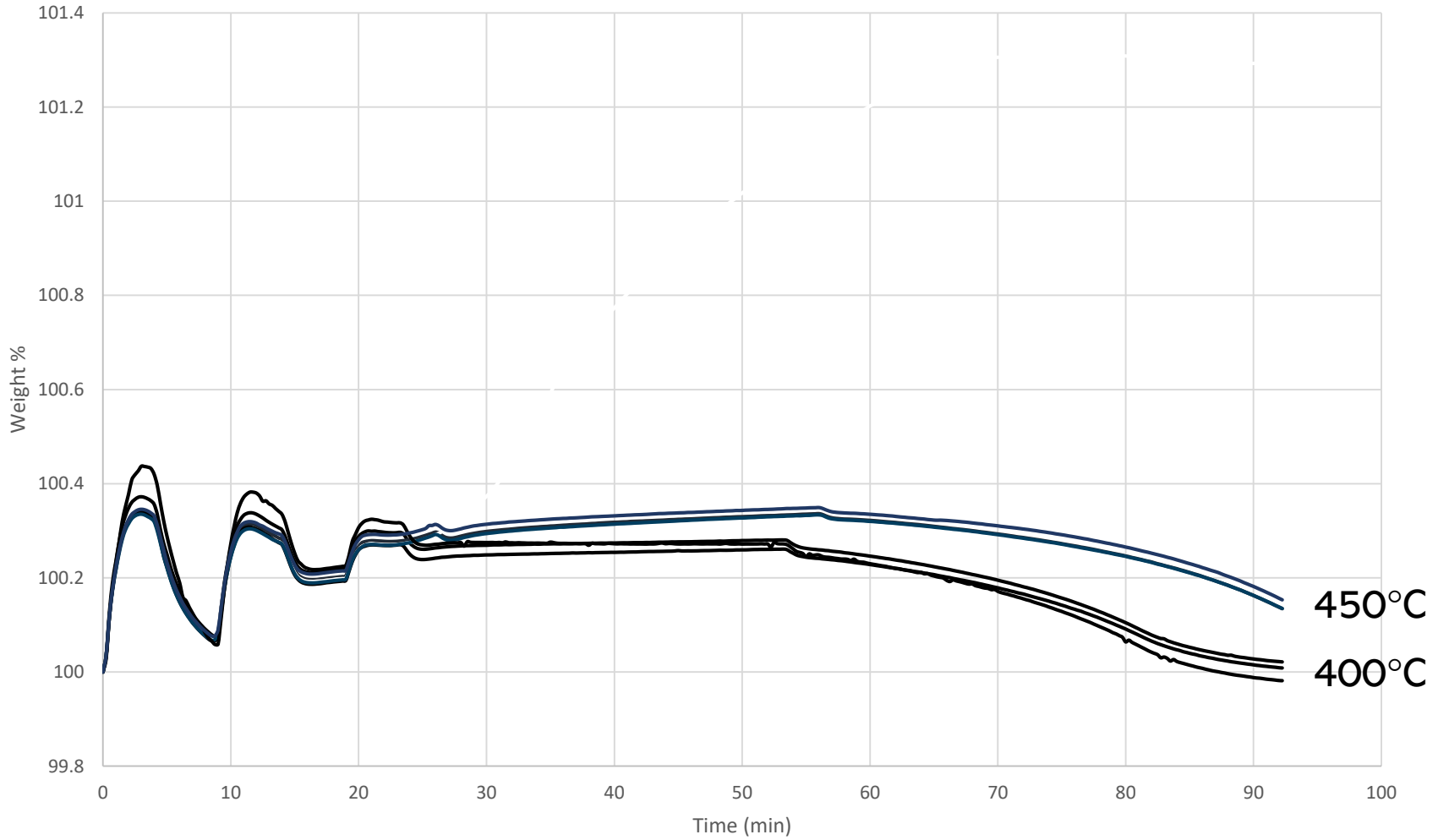
Fixed cooling rate



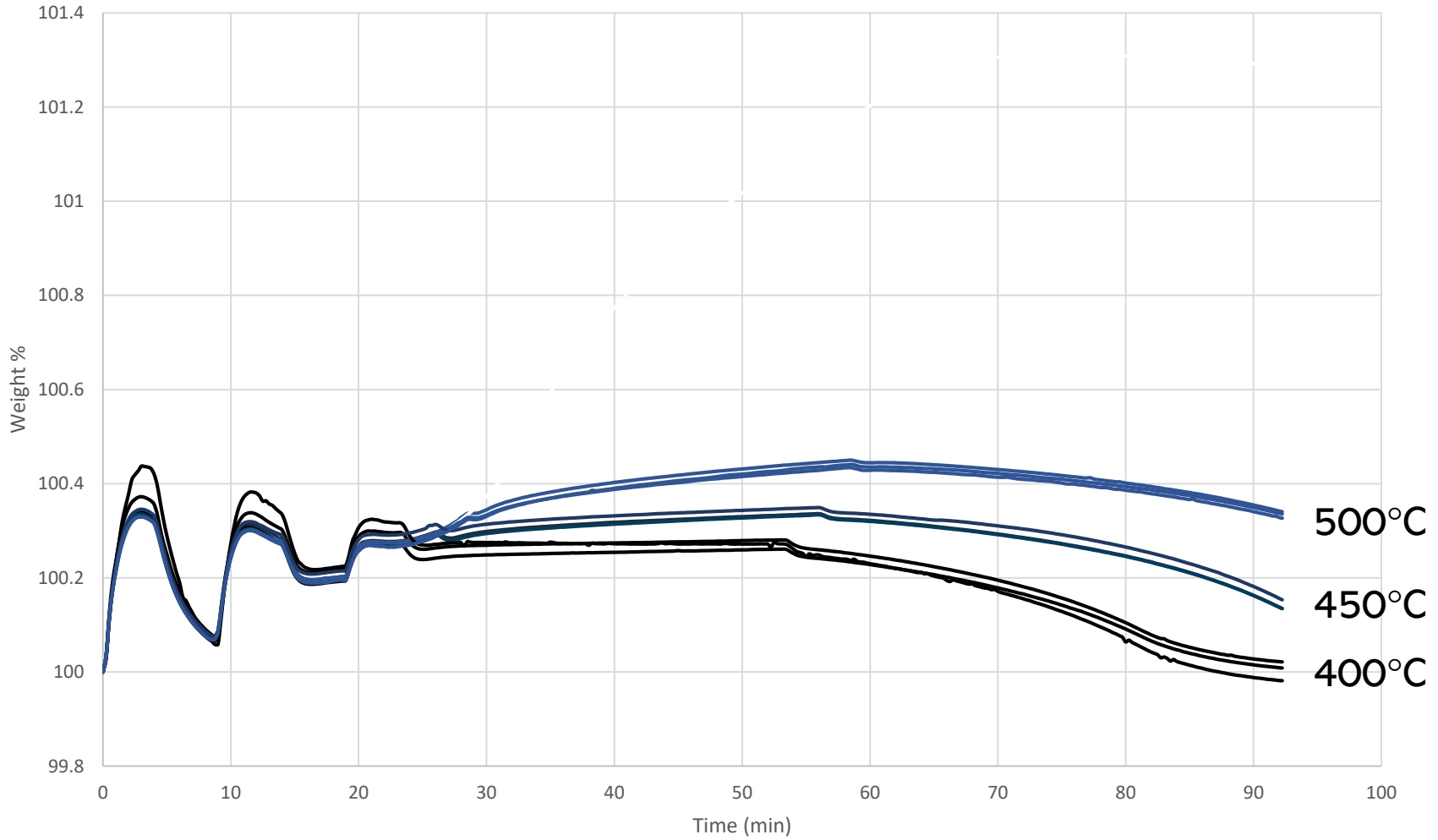
Steel Grade 'A,B,C' Weight % vs Time (min) Thermogravimetric Analysis



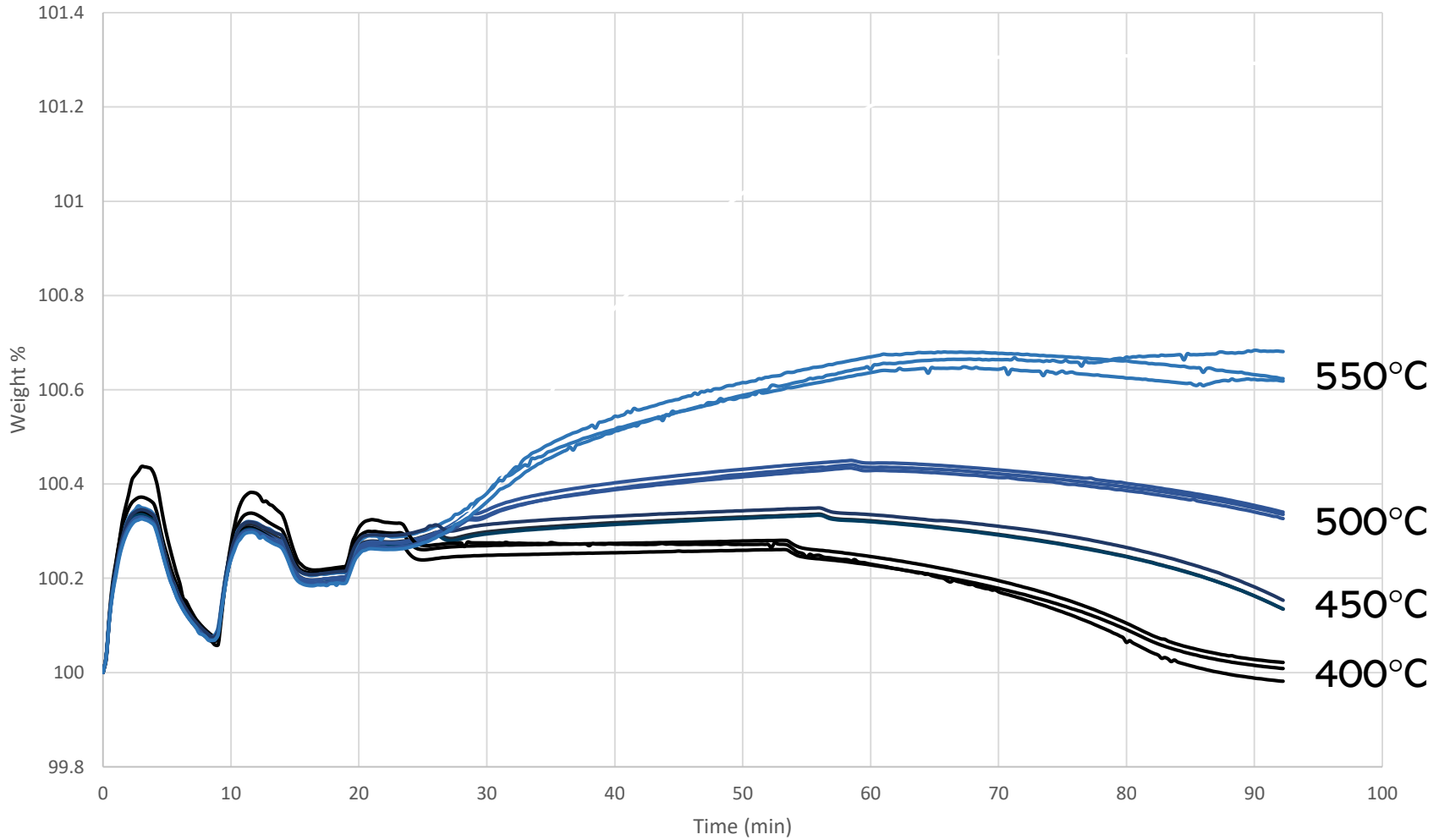
Steel Grade 'A,B,C' Weight % vs Time (min) Thermogravimetric Analysis



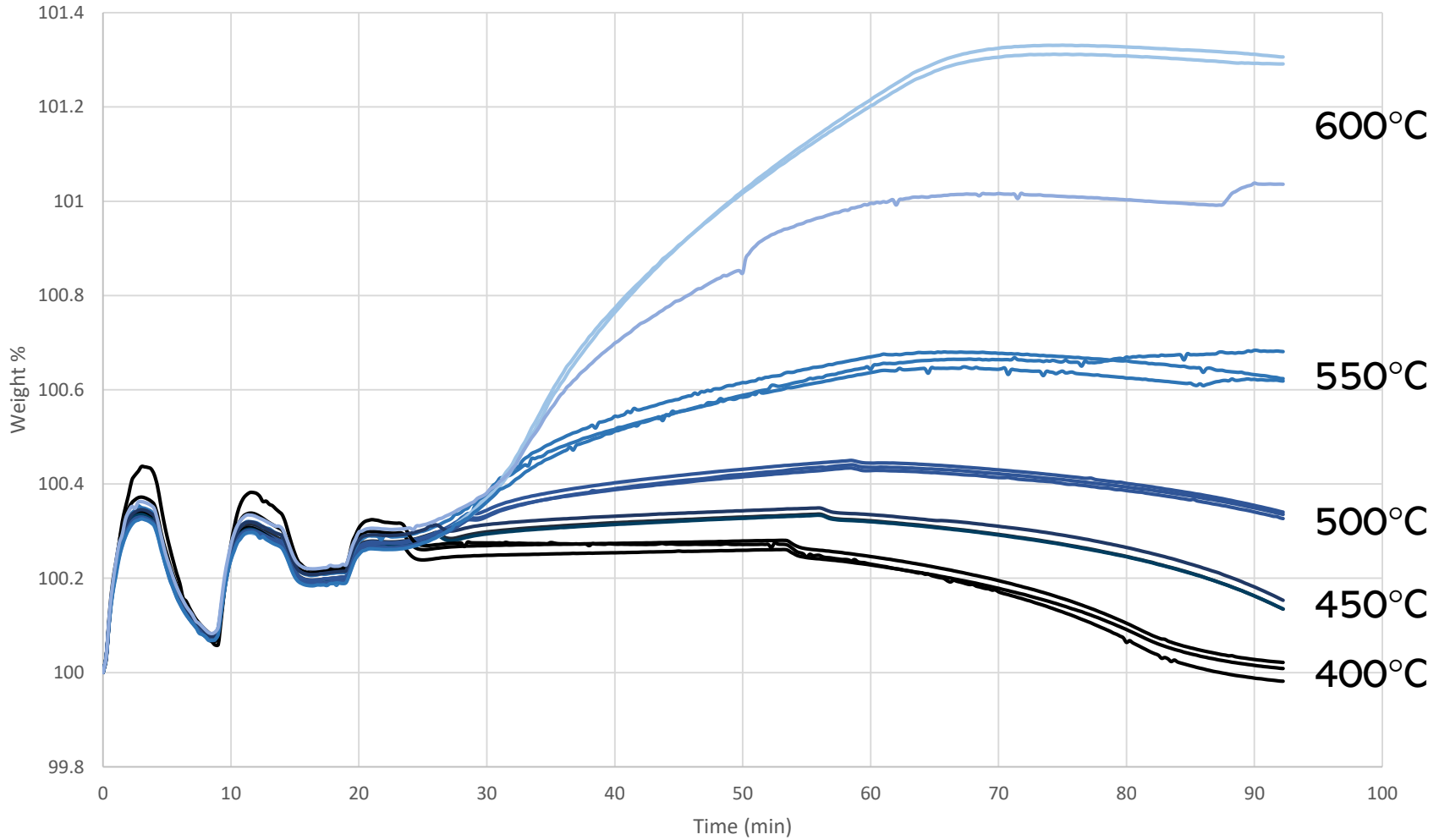
Steel Grade 'A,B,C' Weight % vs Time (min) Thermogravimetric Analysis



Steel Grade 'A,B,C' Weight % vs Time (min) Thermogravimetric Analysis



Steel Grade 'A,B,C' Weight % vs Time (min) Thermogravimetric Analysis



- Search Current Mailbox | Current Mailbox
- Focused | Other | By Date
- Other: New messages (3)
- Audible UK Customer Care, Audible.co.uk
- Jenkins V.E. | Automatic reply: Quarterly ... | Wed 13/02
- Engineering Reception | SPEC seminar 20th February | Wed 13/02
- Message for Students | Important reminder concer... | Wed 13/02
- Skills Training | Excellent Opportunity for P... | Wed 13/02
- FonQtek-UK - Amazo... | Hi James have you received... | Wed 13/02
- De-La-Haye M.V. | Your events reminders for ... | Tue 12/02
- m.t.hughes@swansea... | [SU Intranet:] 14/03 - Mod... | Tue 12/02
- Message for Students | Root on Bay Campus, mytra... | Mon 11/02
- Jenkins V.E. | RE: Quarterly Report | Mon 11/02
- Hocking D.J. | Delivery - Metprep | Mon 11/02
- White R.J. | Smarter, greener, cleaner st... | Mon 11/02
- Mendeley | The effect of substrate's h... | Mon 11/02

Pop Out | Discard

To... GRANT J. (972280)

Cc...

Send

Subject: Oxide Measurements

Hi James,

Looks like we know how our steel grade oxidises!

Is this how we'll know if a coating has been successful?

Many Thanks,

Chris

From: Owen, Chris <chris.owen@tatasteelurope.com>
Sent: 04 January 2019 10:06
To: J.GRANT.972280@swansea.ac.uk

- Search Current Mailbox | Current Mailbox
- Focused | Other | By Date
- Other: New messages (3)
Audible UK Customer Care, Audible.co.uk
- Jenkins V.E.
Automatic reply: Quarterly ...
Fyddfa' i ddim yn y swyddfa | Wed 13/02
- Engineering Reception
SPEC seminar 20th February
Sent on Behalf of Dr | Wed 13/02
- Message for Students
Important reminder concer... | Wed 13/02
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a message on behalf of the | Tue 12/02
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Smarter, greener, cleaner st...
Message sent on behalf of | Mon 11/02
- Mendeley
The effect of substrate's h... | Mon 11/02

Pop Out | Discard

To... GRANT J. (972280)

Cc...

Send

Subject: Oxide Measurements

No Chris,

I'm sorry. The VOC of the coating will affect the weight percentage.

Not to worry - I have another method which should give us a reduction rate...

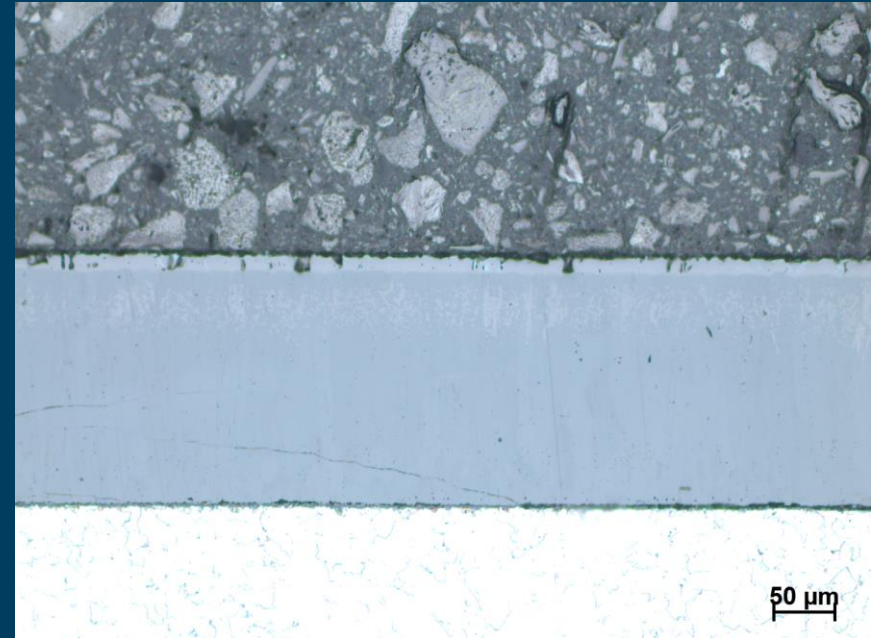
Many Thanks,

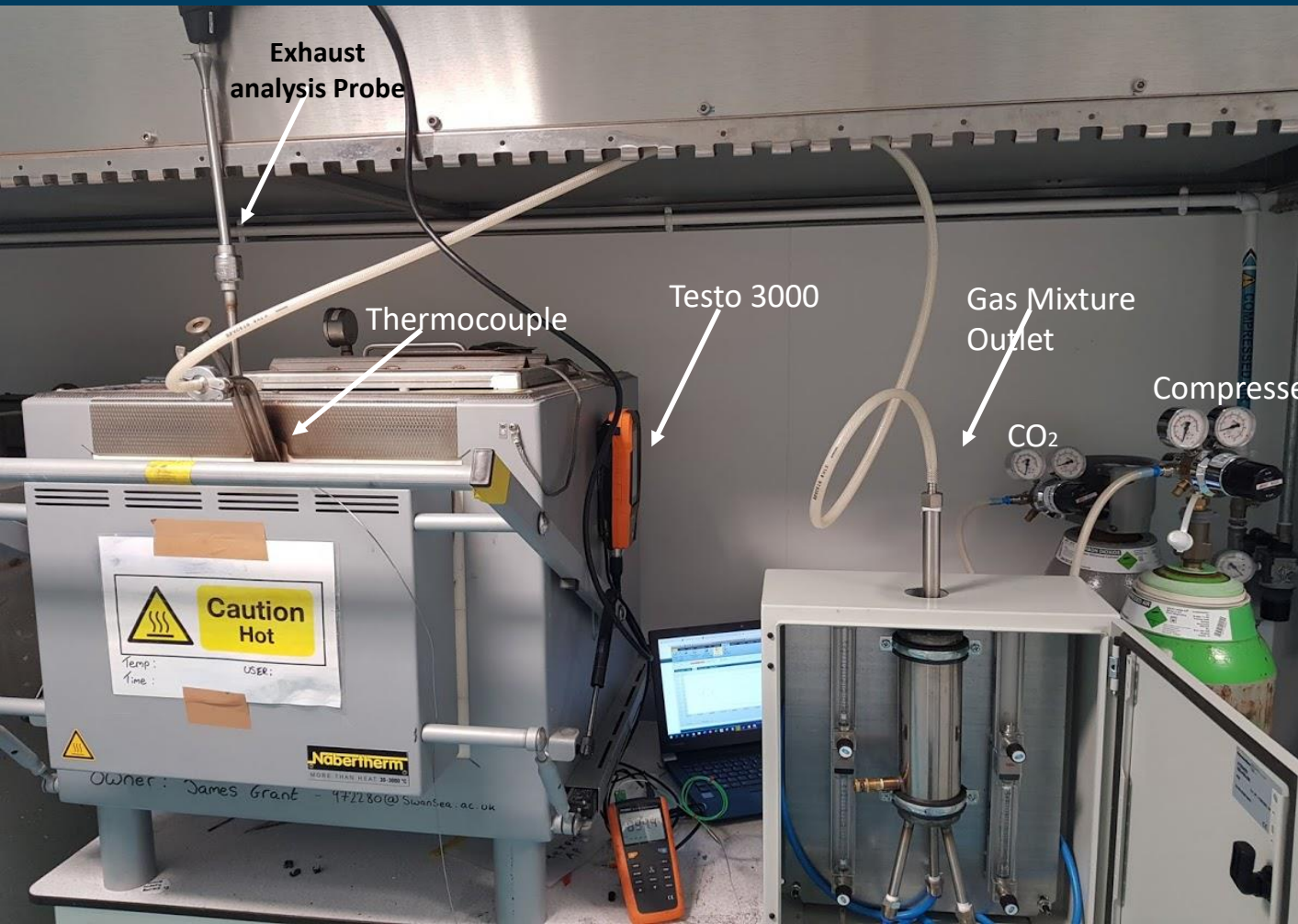
James

From: Owen, Chris <chris.owen@tatasteelurope.com>
Sent: 04 January 2019 10:06
To: J.GRANT.972280@swansea.ac.uk

Cross – Sectional Analysis – Advanced Light Microscopy

Quantifying oxide growth through 2D observations.





Exhaust analysis Probe

Thermocouple

Testo 3000

Gas Mixture Outlet

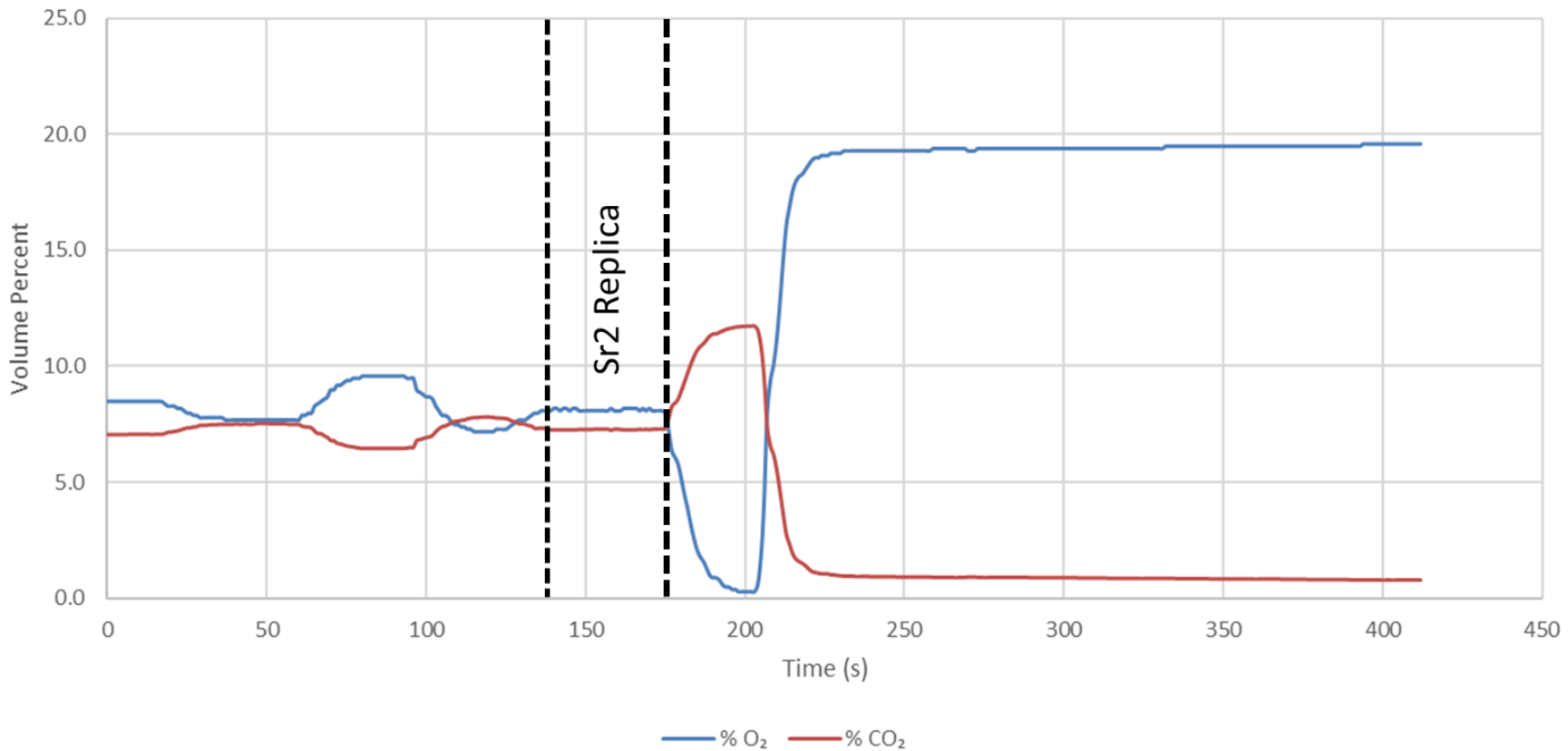
Compressed Air

CO₂

Atmospheric Furnace

Vary the % of each element in the atmosphere

Oxygen% and Carbon Dioxide% Prior to furnace input

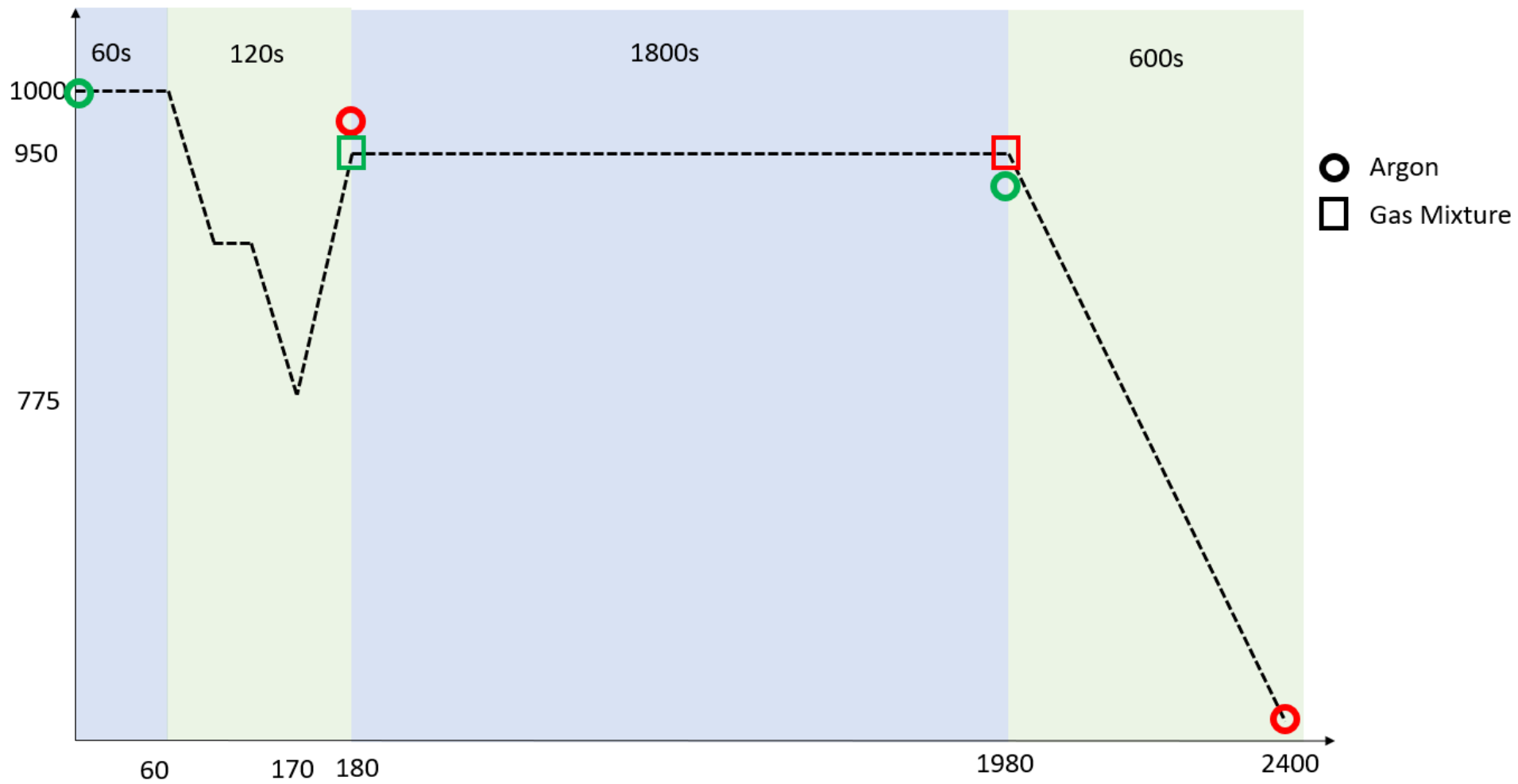


RP2 SR2

Flowing at 30 L/min

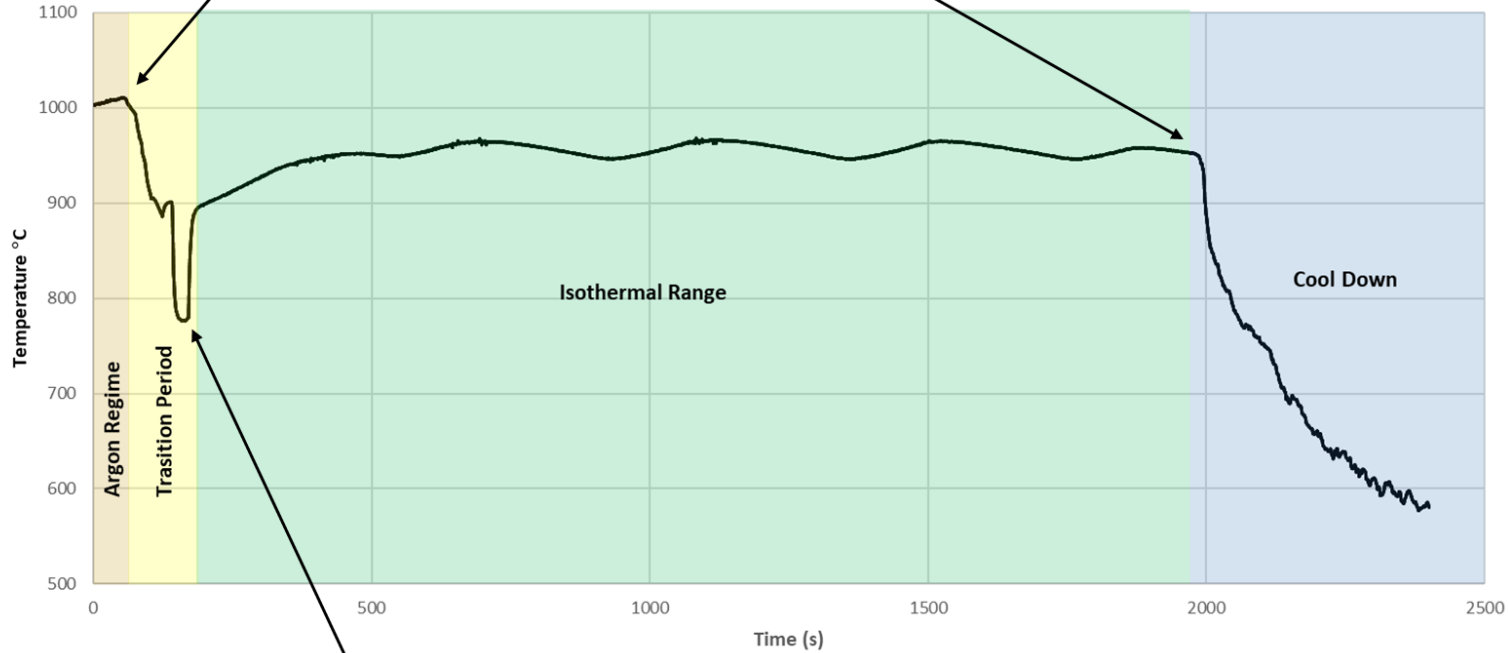
Gas	Carbon Dioxide	Oxygen	Flow Rate L/min	T Stack °C	NO ppm
Weight %	7.5	8	0.98	690	125

Benchmark Thermal Cycle



Furnace Opened

Thermal Cycle of flow of gas at 21% O₂ 30lpm

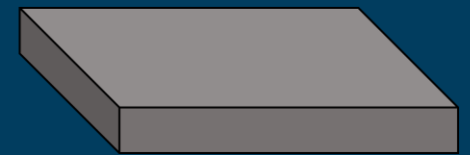
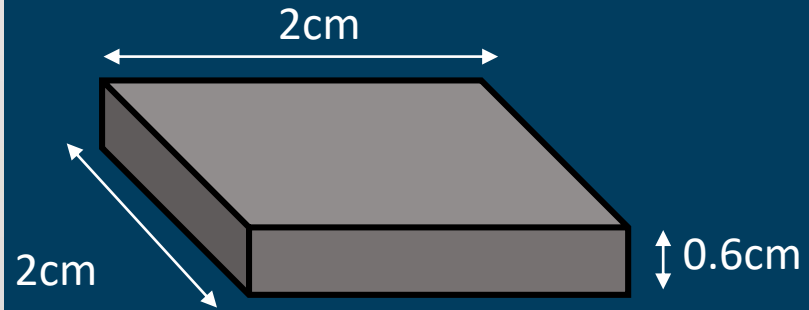


Furnace Closed





Sample A	
Grade	E1
Max Temp	951°C
O ₂ %	21%
Flow	30 L/min



Bakelite Resin

Oxide Layer

Steel Substrate

180.709 μm

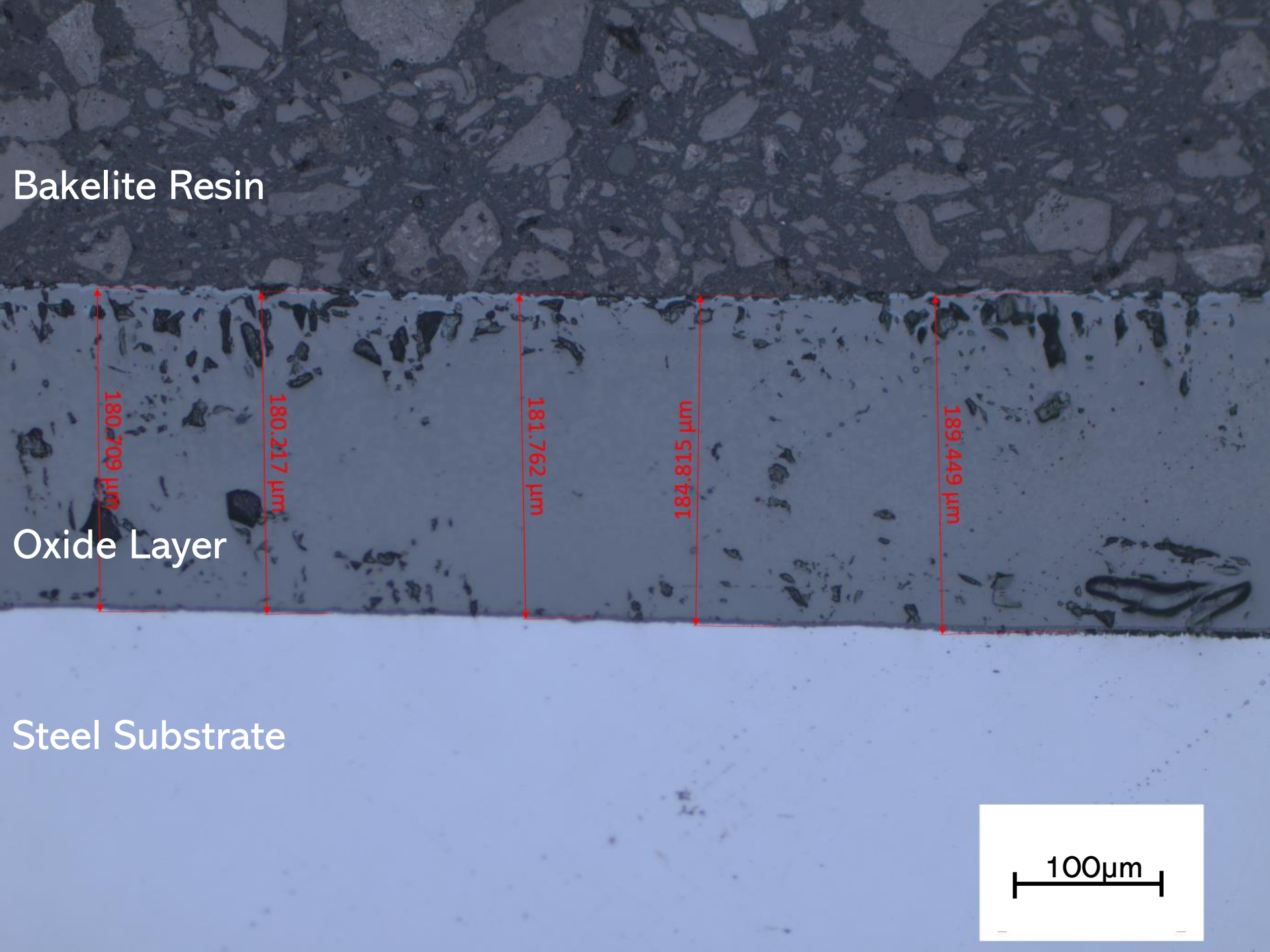
180.217 μm

181.762 μm

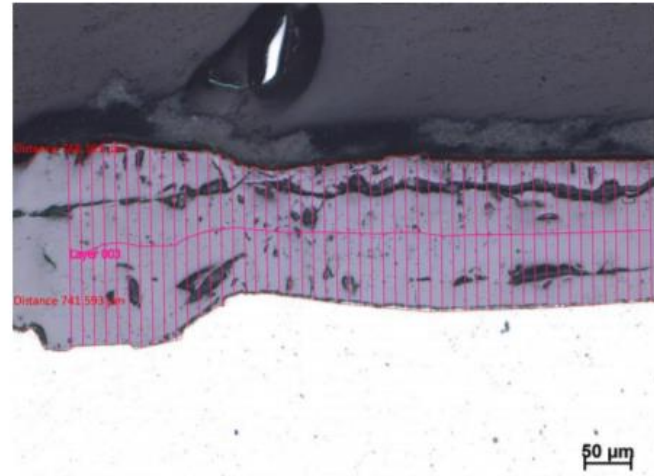
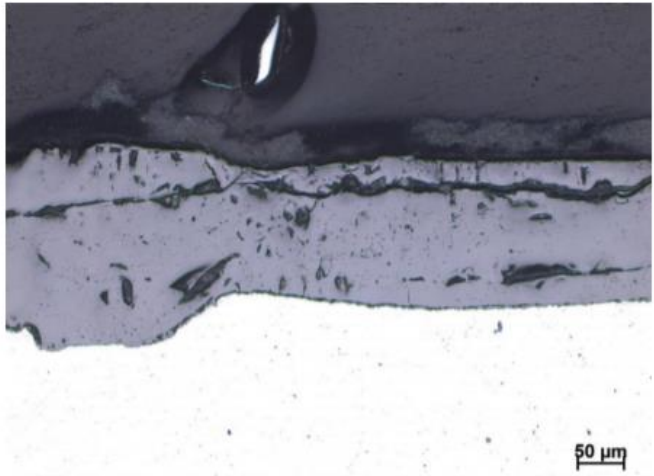
184.815 μm

189.449 μm

100 μm



Automatic Layer Detection Software

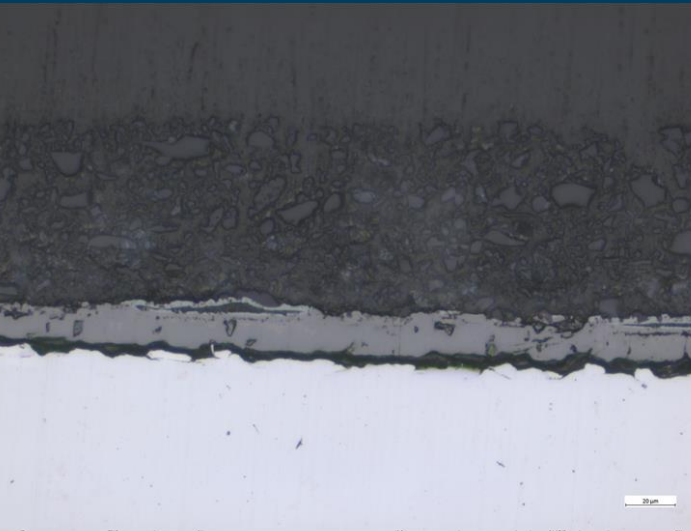


Sample A	
Grade	E1
Max Temp	951°C
O ₂ %	21%
Flow	30 L/min

Oxide Layer Thickness	
Min Layer Thickness	201.7μm
Max Layer Thickness	221.7μm
Average Oxide Thickness	214.5 μm ± 6.1μm

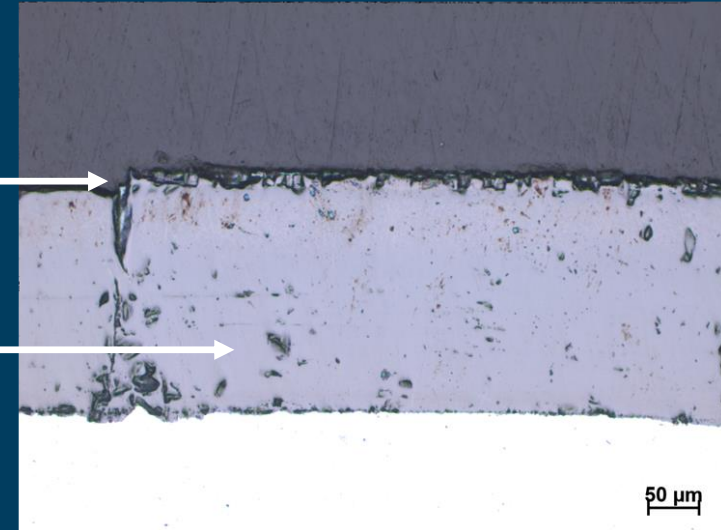
Why is this measurement so useful?

Observe the effect on oxide growth due to:



Coatings

Reduction in
Magnetite Layer
→
Variation in Oxide
Porosity
→



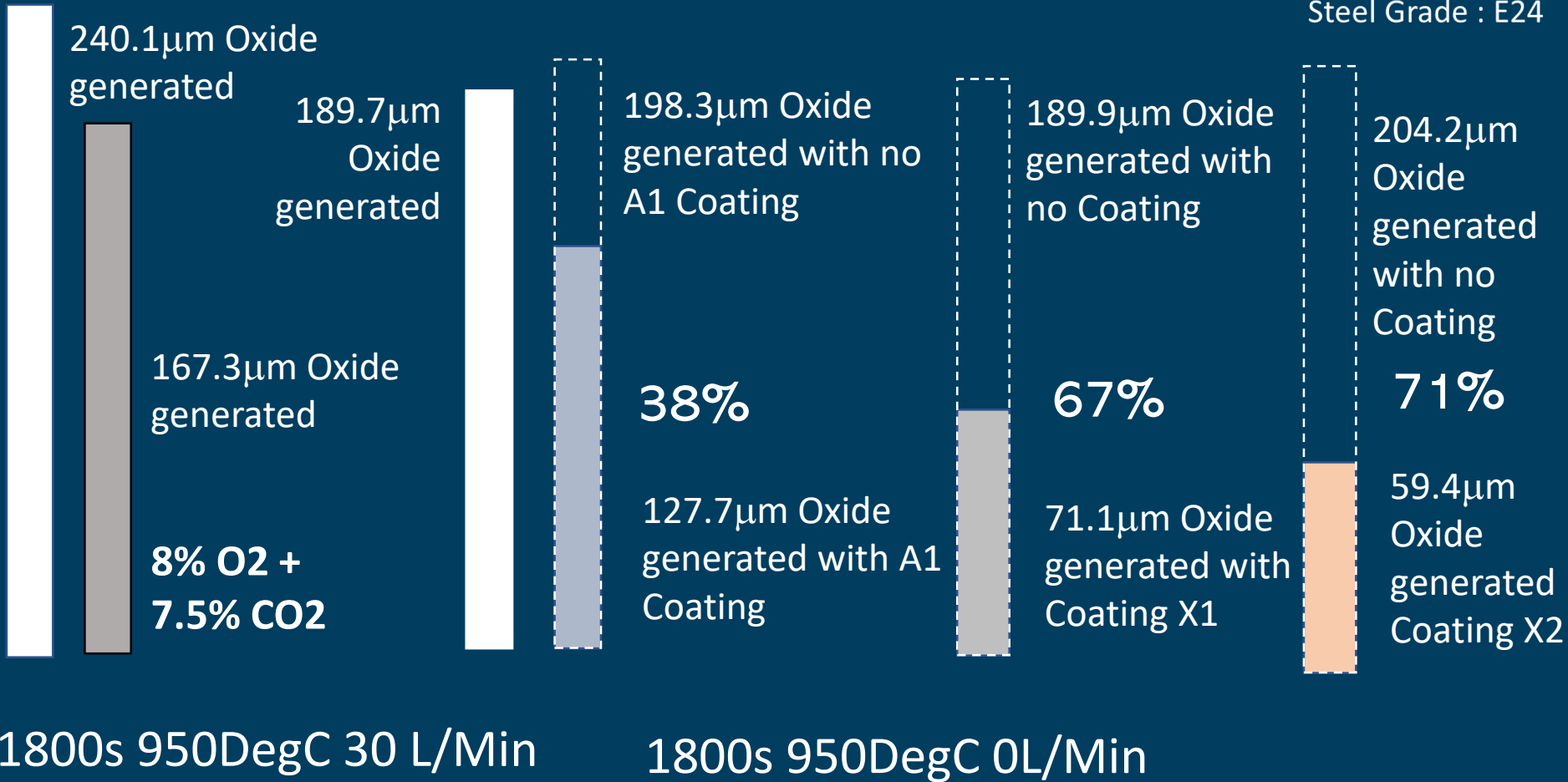
Atmospheric Conditions

Reduction in oxide thickness due to conditional changes during reheating

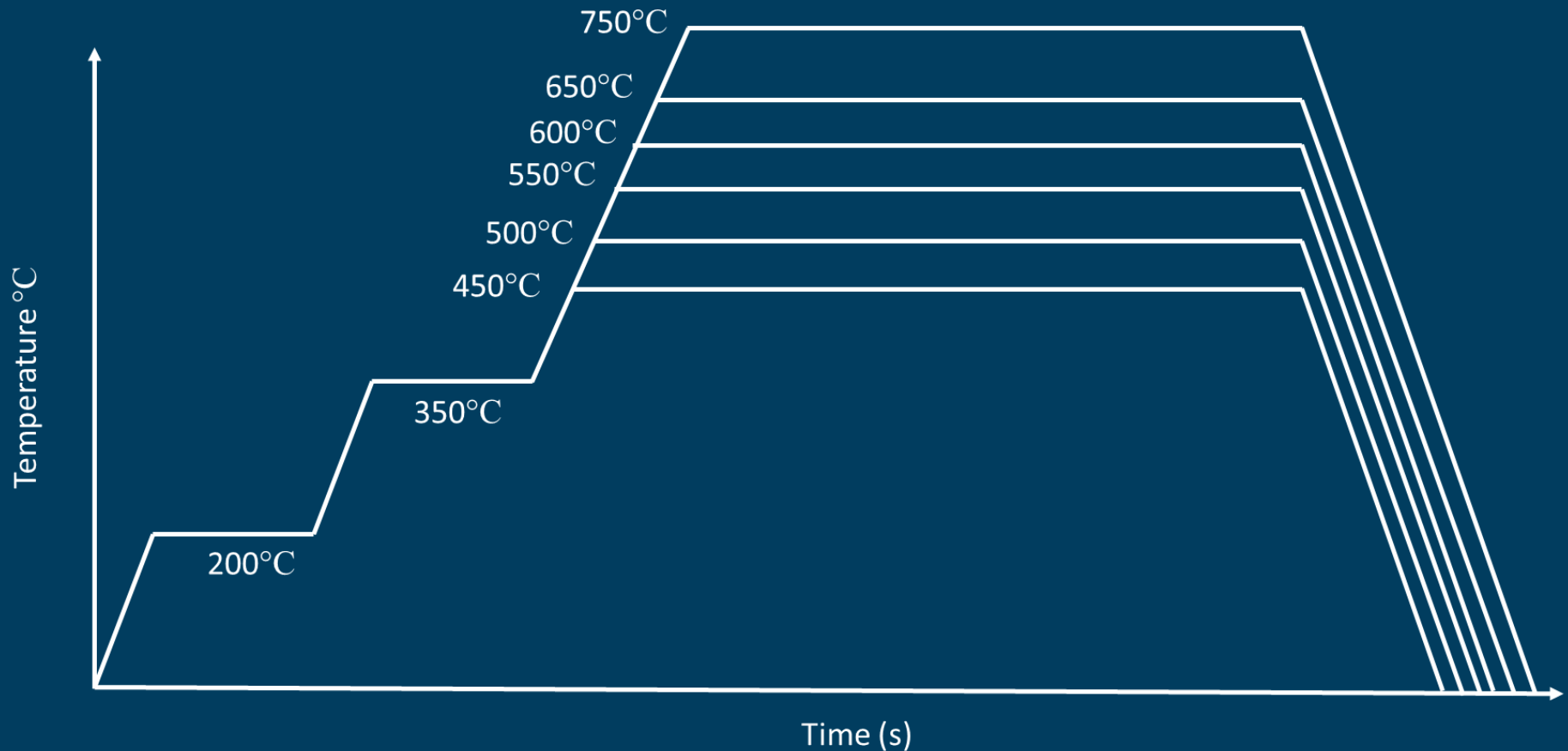
Steel Grade : E1

Steel Grade : E41

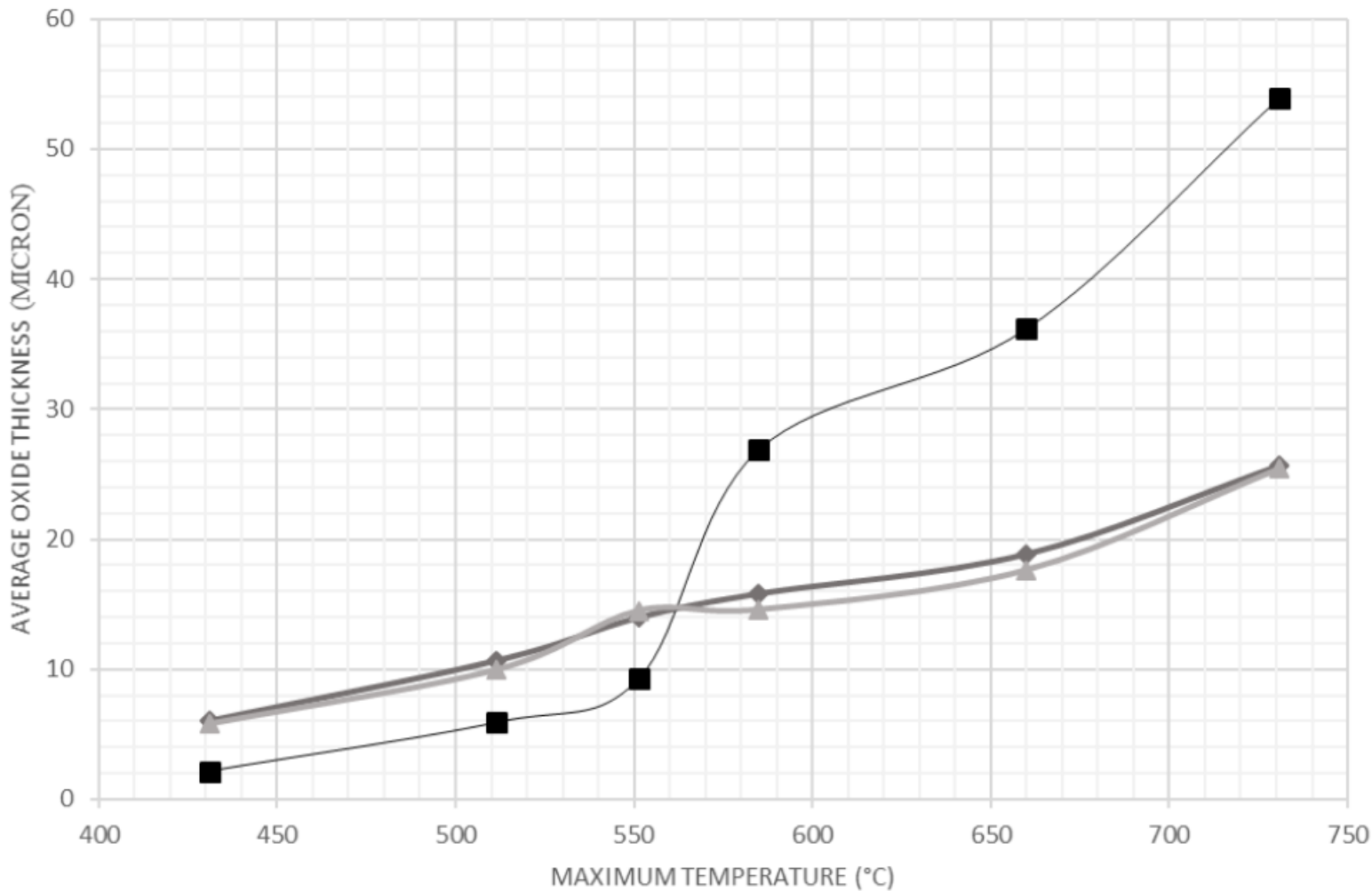
Steel Grade : E24



Programmed Thermal Cycle for Oxidation Kinetic Investigation



VARIATION IN OXIDE THICKNESS DUE TO MAXIMUM SOAK TEMPERATURE

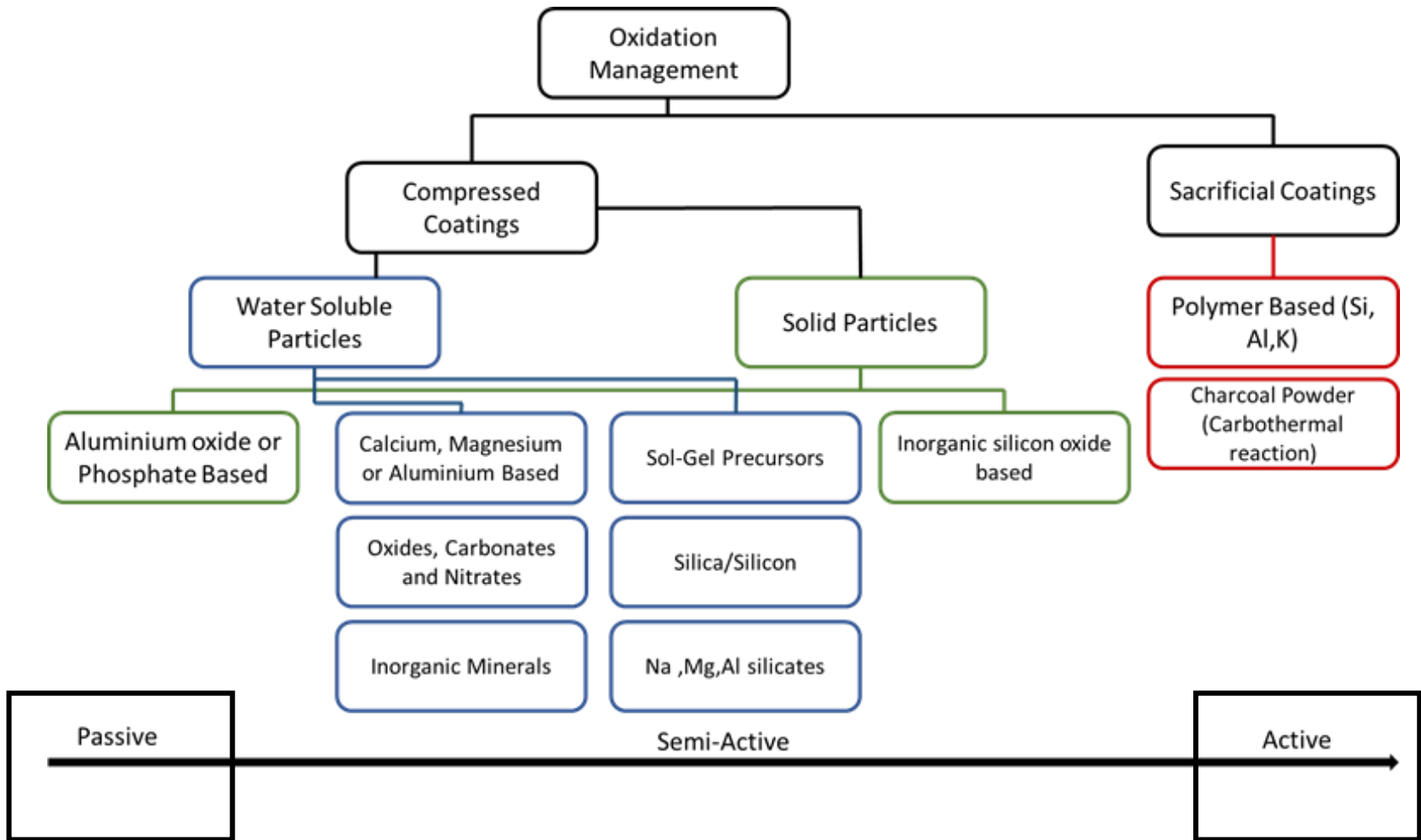


1. Accelerated E24 oxidation past 550°C in line with STA Observation

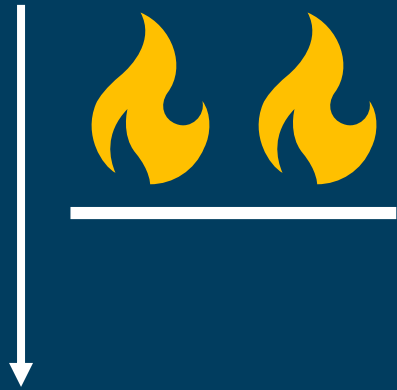
2. Coating properties identical for E1, E41 – adjustment required for E24

1. What oxide are we dealing with?
2. How exactly does it grow?
3. Can you prevent it's formation?

Protective Coatings



Active Coating



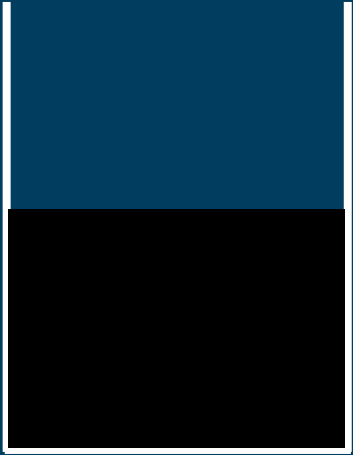
Oxygen scavenging reaction
Under high temperatures

Passive Coating

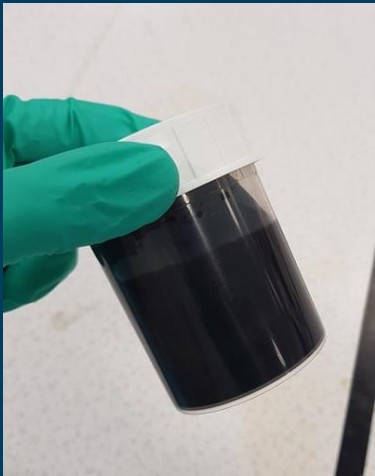


Blocks the O_2 diffusing to the steel
surface by forming an impermeable
barrier

Charcoal Solution



Coal Powder + Polyethylene Glycol



Using up Oxygen



Which would have been used to form scale

Artificially creating a reducing atmosphere



However...



Insufficient O₂ = Carbon Monoxide



Sulphur Present = Sulphur Dioxide

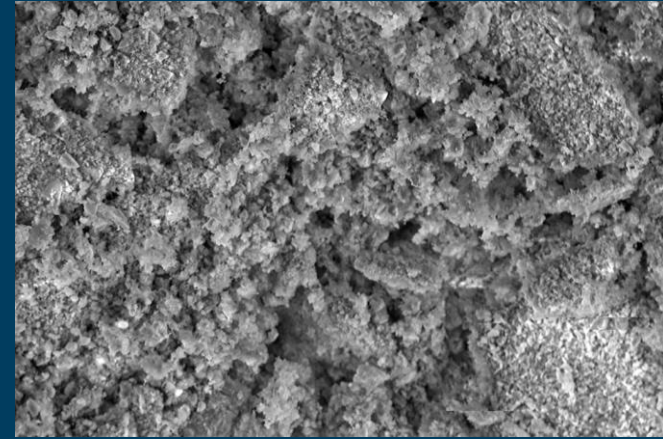
Passive Coating

Silicates

The Mullite Solution

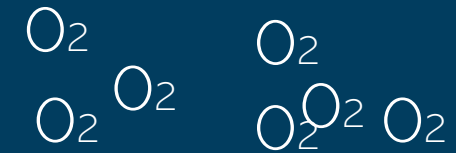
Aluminium Silicate

Al Powder
Silica
Frit
Solvents
Binding Agents

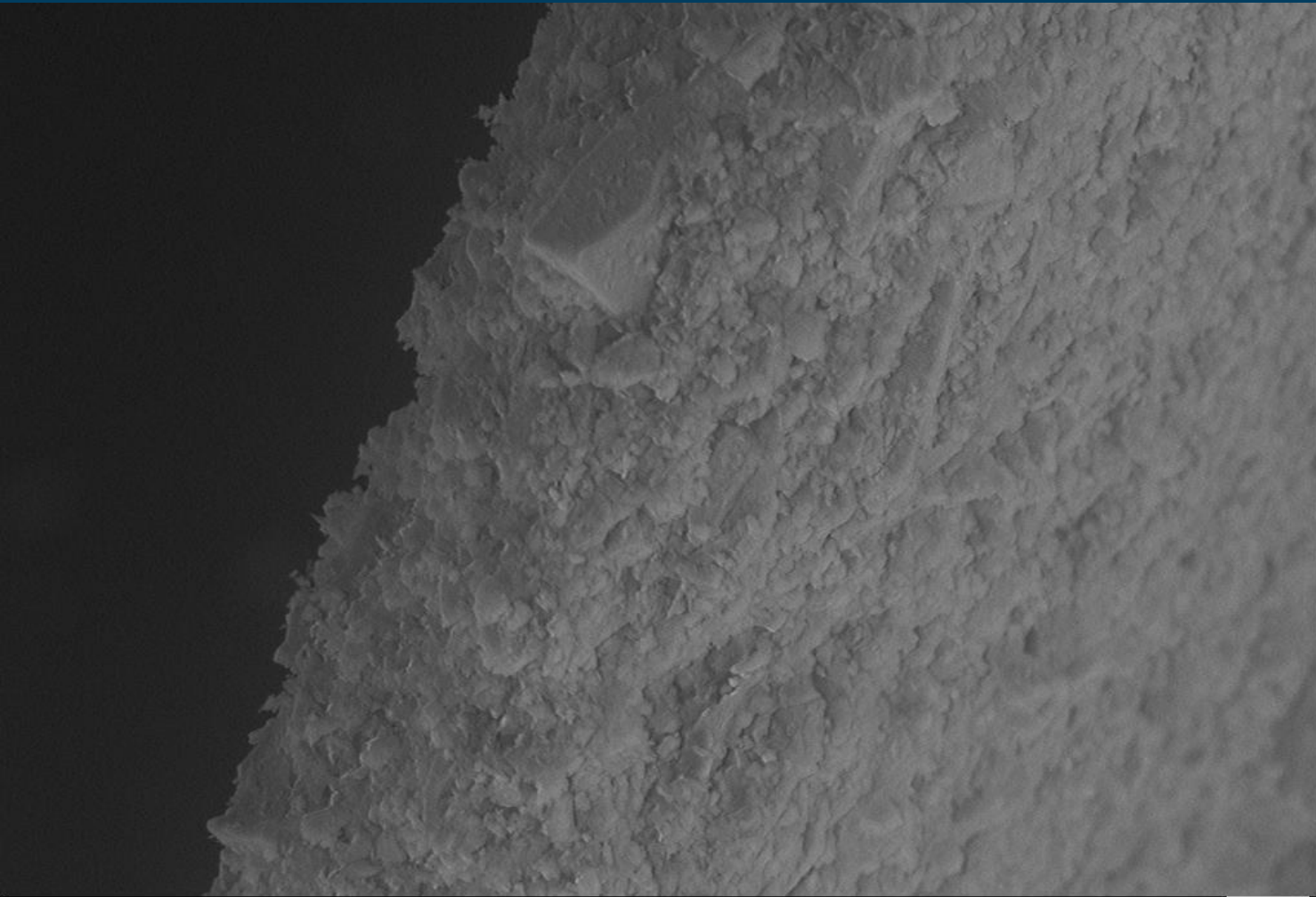


Al powder \longrightarrow Al transforms to Liquid Al at 700°C \longrightarrow Al liquid begins to oxidise forming Al_2O_3

Combines with silica to form
Mullite (barrier)



Steel



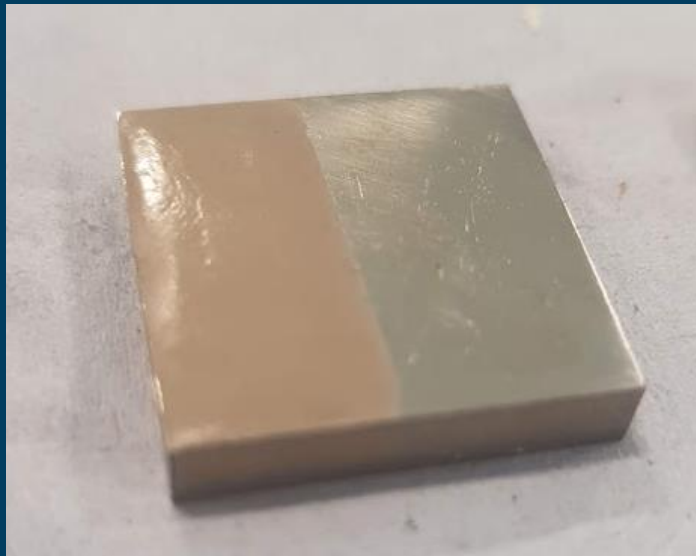
Mullite

Orthorhombic
Crystal
Structure

20 μm | 685 X | VPSE G3 | EHT = 15.00 kV | IProbe = 500 pA | WD = 10.0 mm | ZEISS
Width = 167.0 μm | Swansea University College of Eng | 6 May 2019

Initial mullite ($25\mu\text{m}$) Trail against oxide kinetics

Coated/Uncoated E1

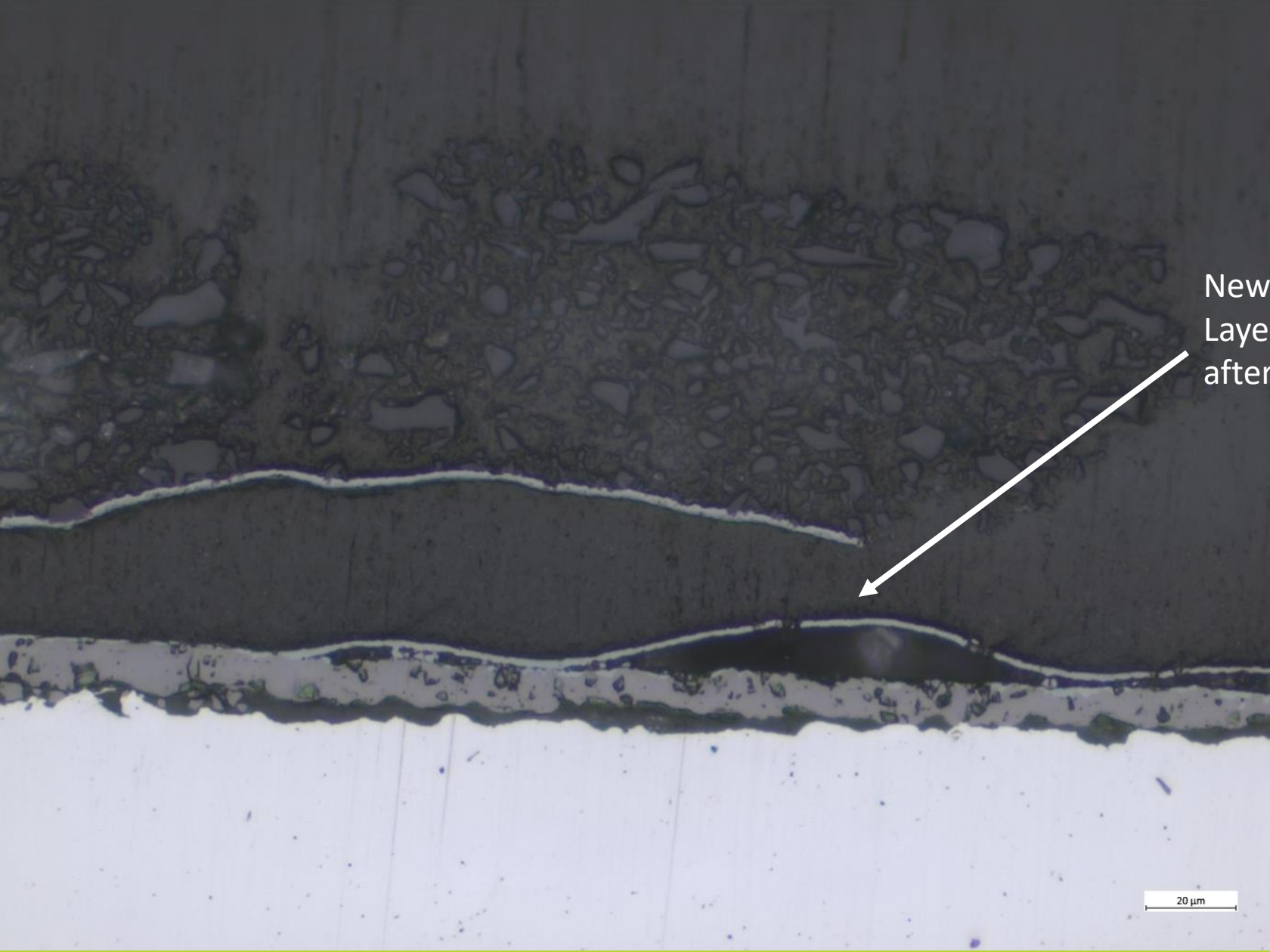


Heat Treated Coated/Uncoated



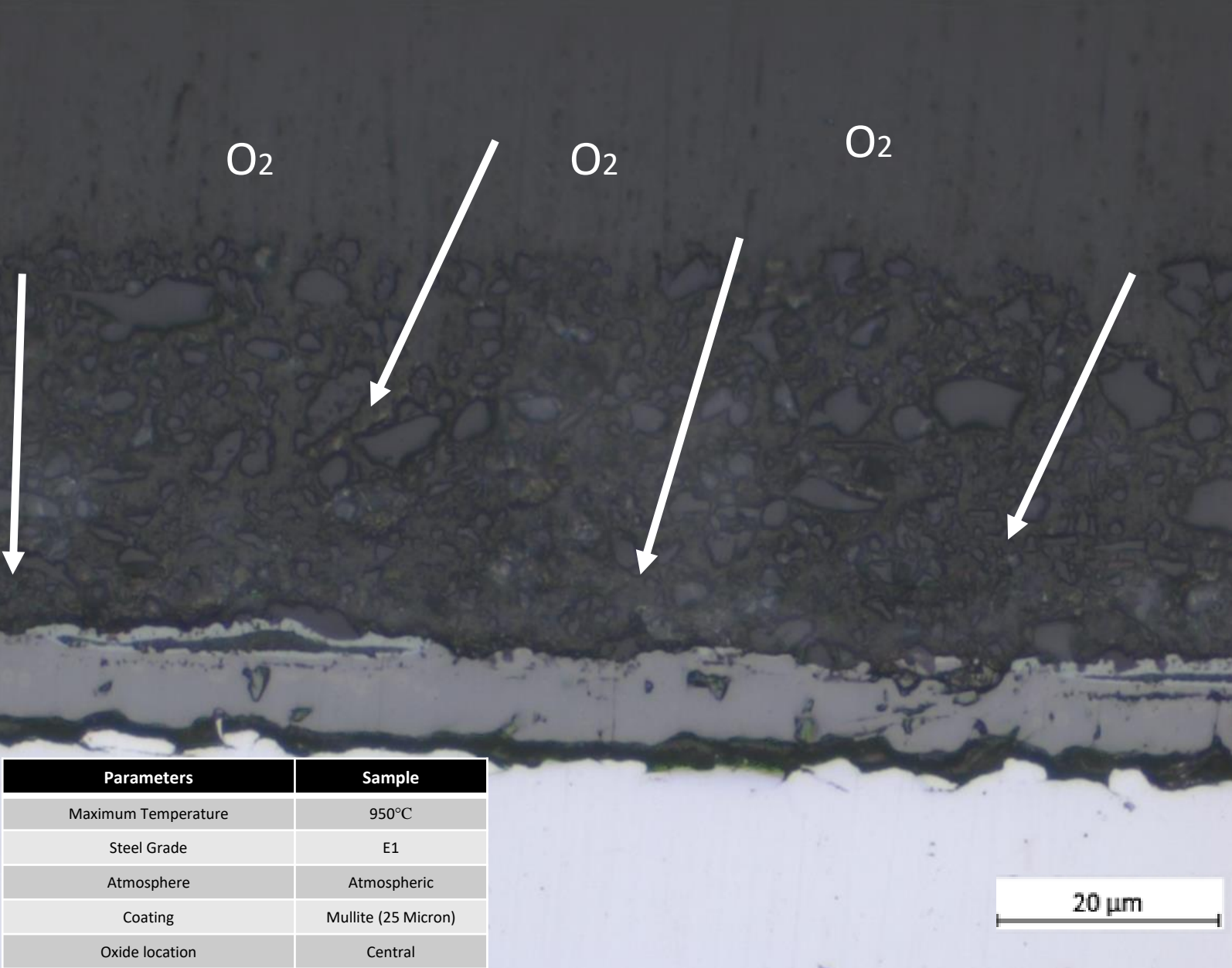
Mullite

What's the problem?



New Oxide Layer grown after spallation

20 μ m



Resin

Mullite

Oxide

Steel

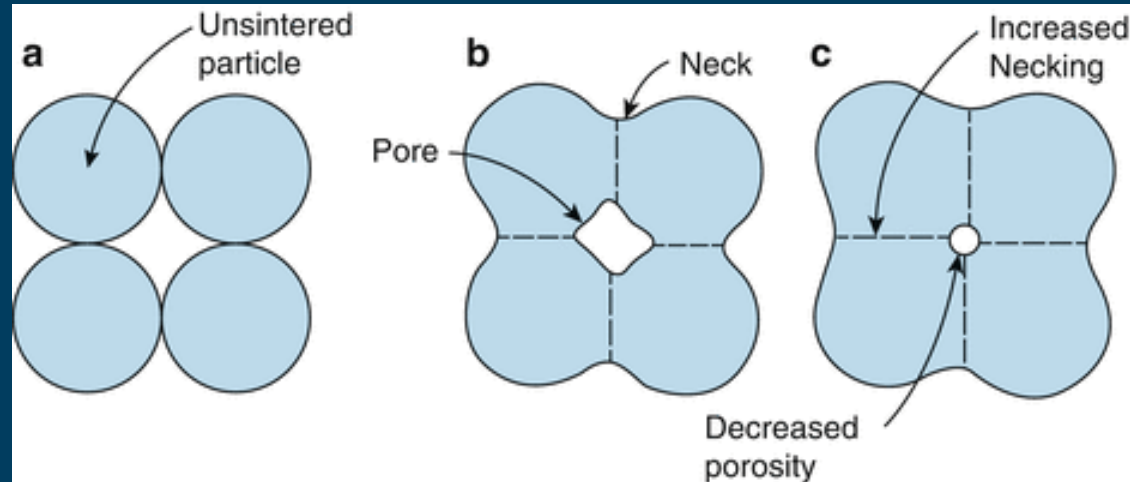
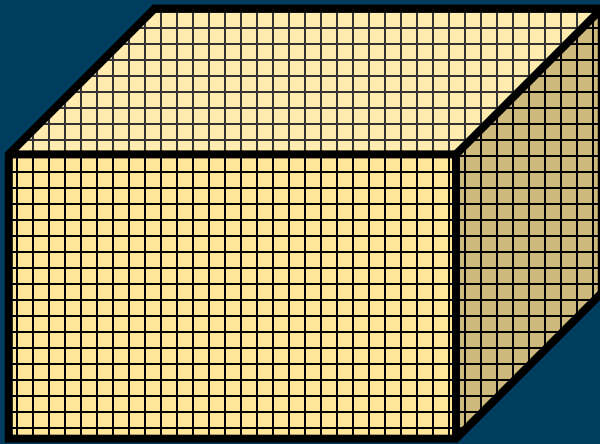
Parameters	Sample
Maximum Temperature	950°C
Steel Grade	E1
Atmosphere	Atmospheric
Coating	Mullite (25 Micron)
Oxide location	Central

20 μm

Porosity Issues in pure mullite solutions

Sintered $2\text{SiO}_2 \bullet 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ is causing an unwanted 'necking' effect

Large areas of continuous non – uniform unsintered mullite particles.

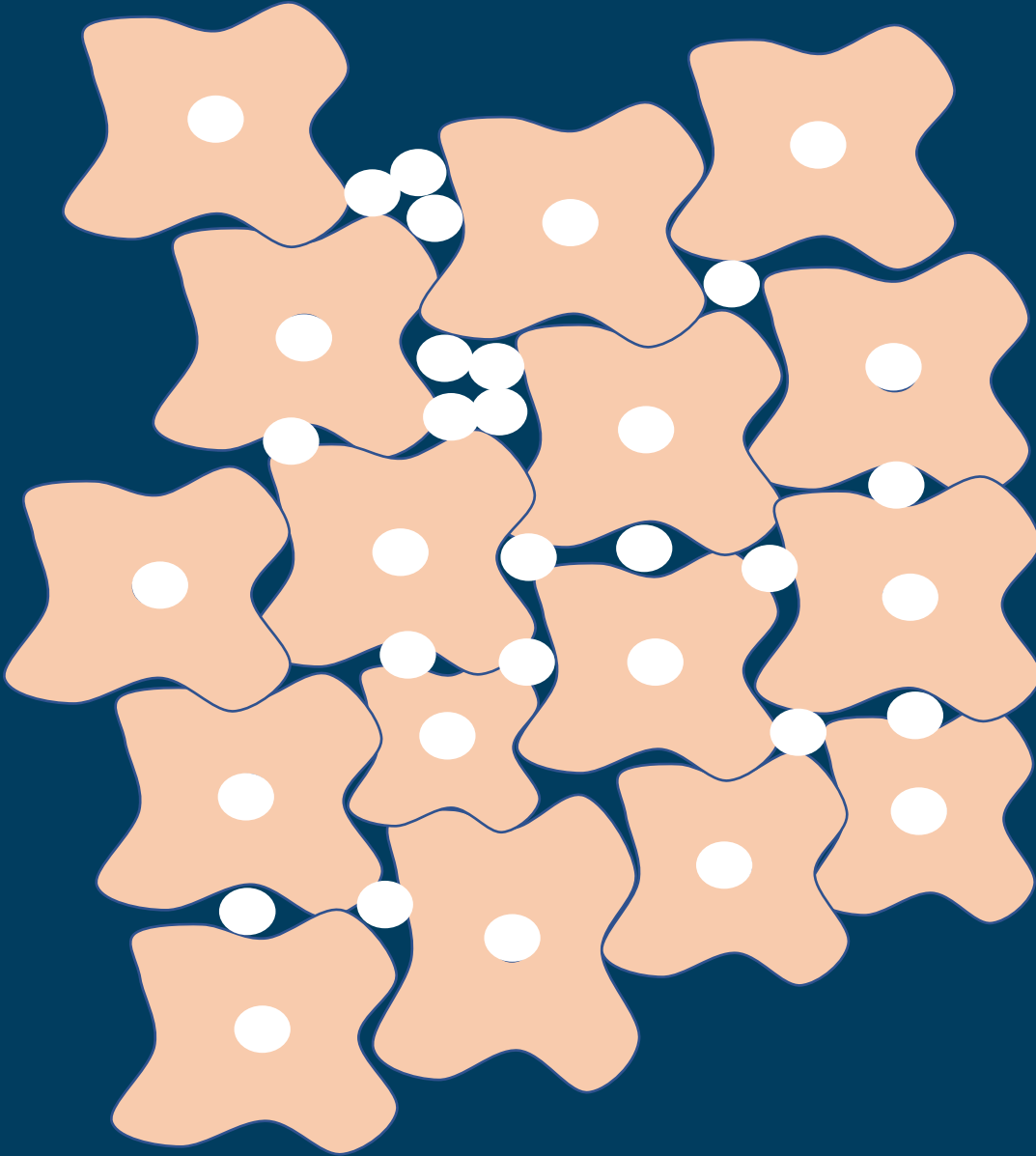


Reduced necking allows a highly porous structure from which oxygen can permeate to the steel surface

Solution : Form a composite with another (high temperature stable) material to fill/trap the pores

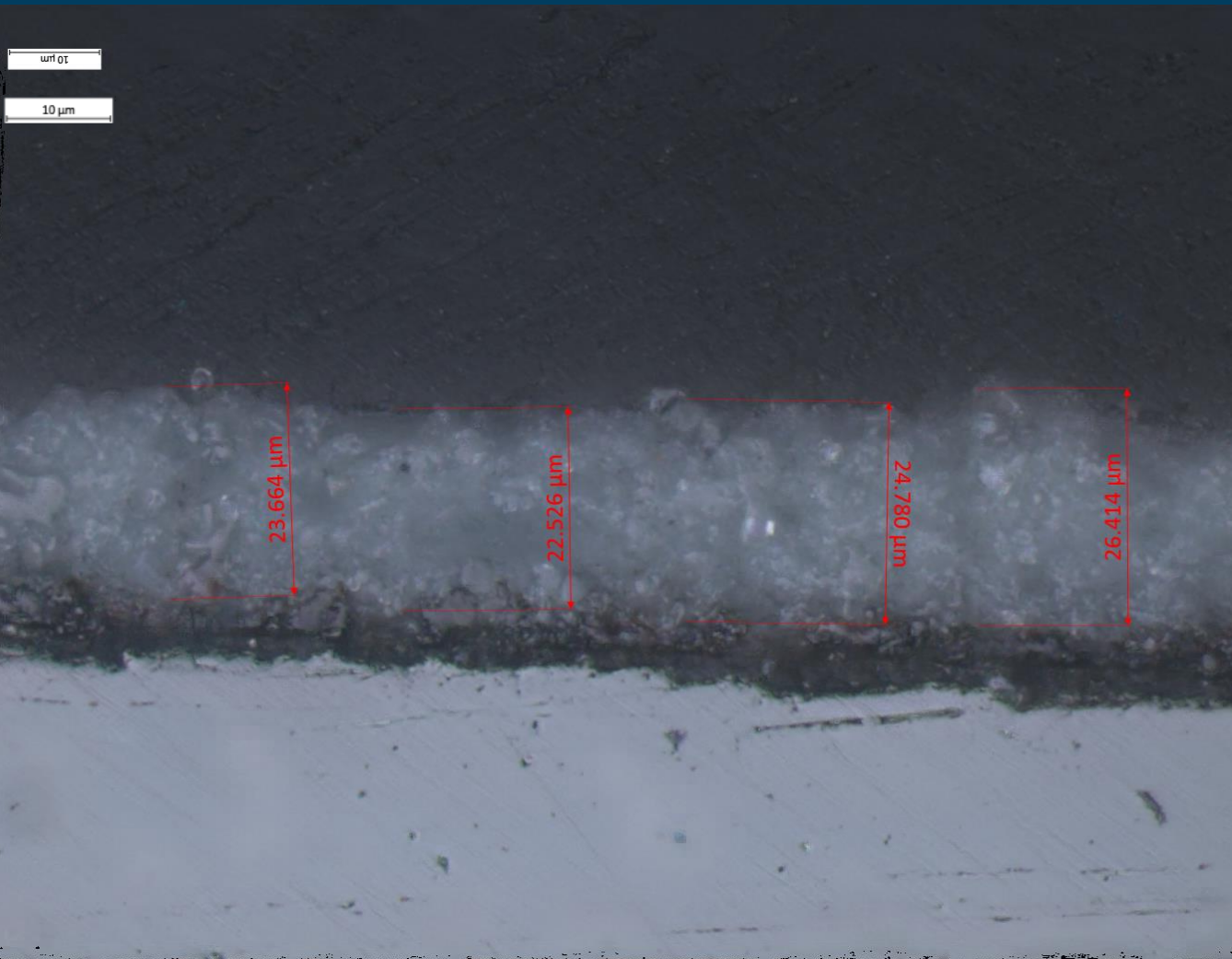
Zirconia Oxide

Mullite Layer



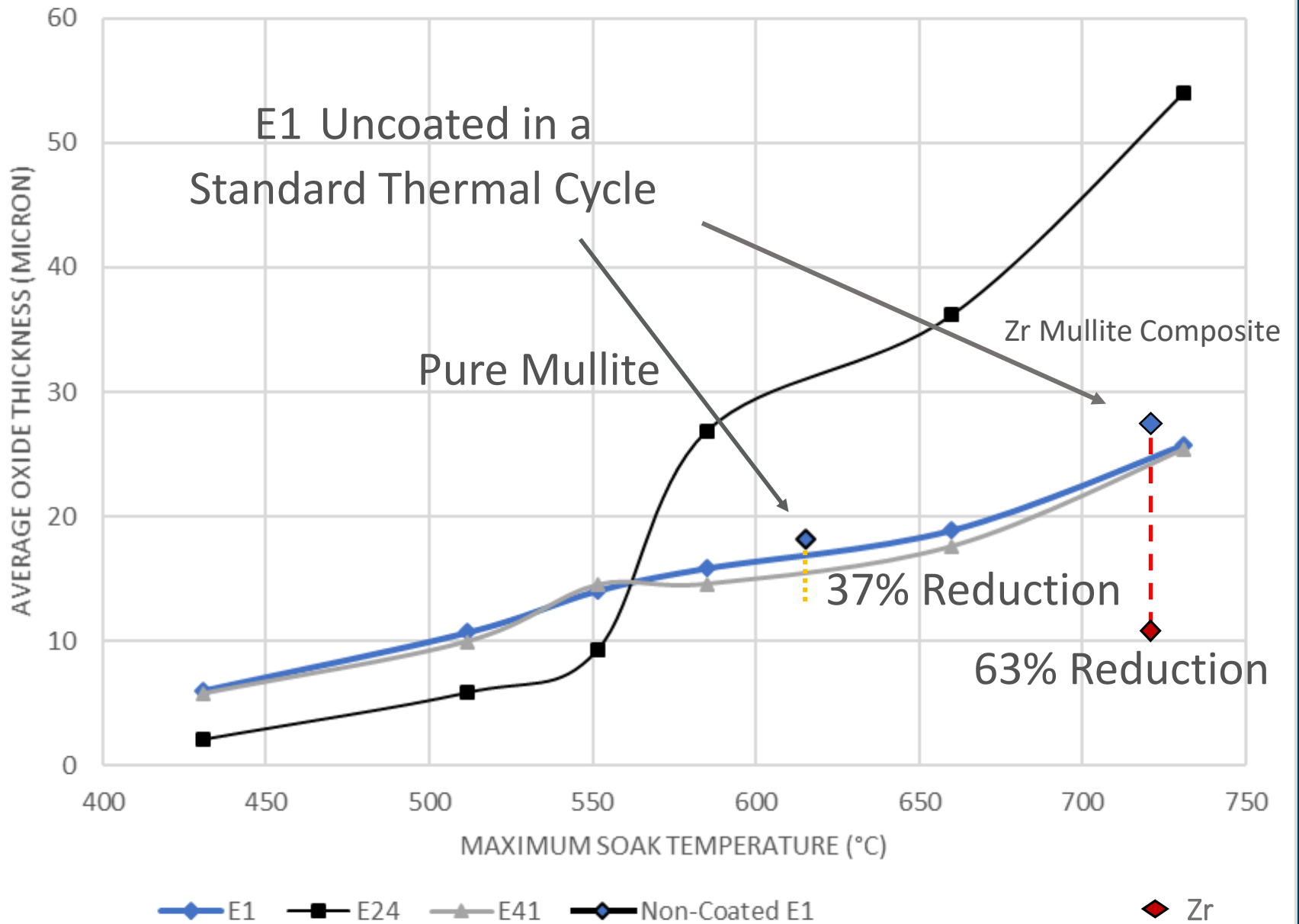
- Zirconia particles are trapped by the porous regions of the mullite during sintering
- Forming a more compact and impermeable layer for O₂ prevention

ZrO₂

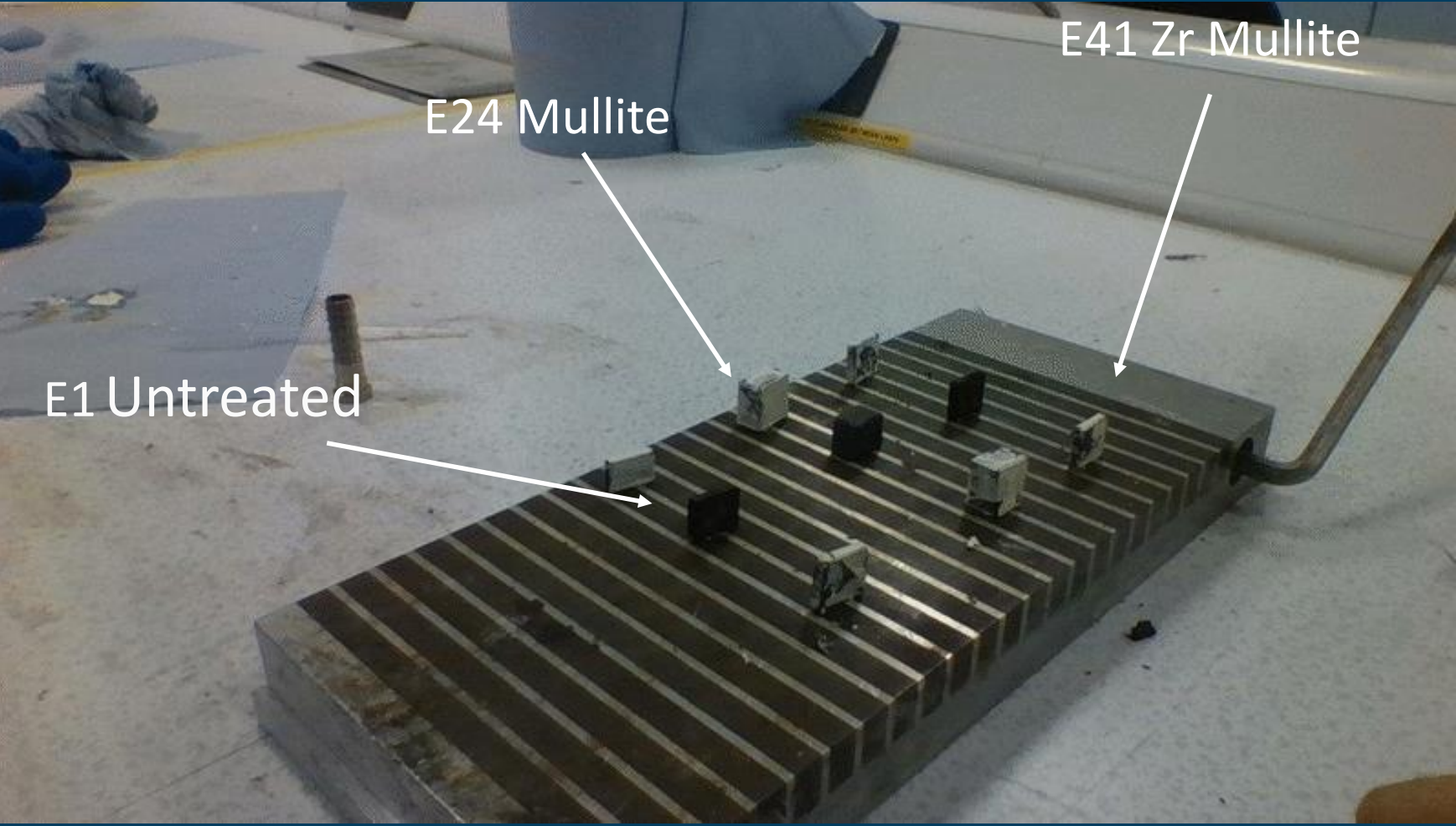


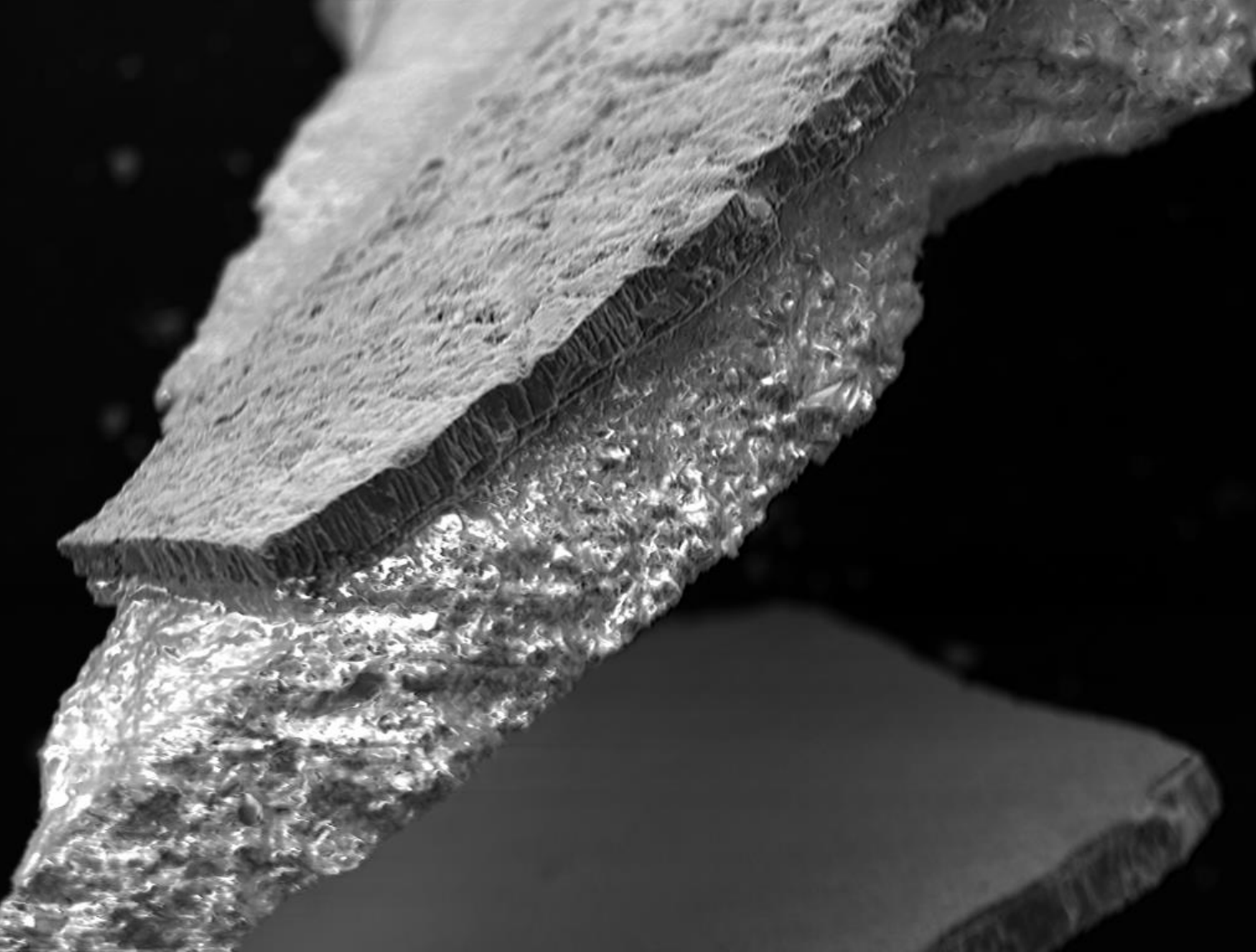
- ZrO₂ won't sinter until over 1400°C
- Stable and unreactive
- Not as brittle as Al particle and can be made to a smaller particle size to fill the mullite pores

EFFECT OF SCALE COATING ON OXIDE THICKNESS



Future Work – Descalability of the coatings and their adhesion to scale traits





Reducing
the oxide
and ripping
it away
from the
steel
surface

Improving Surface quality by coating spallation

Conclusions

- Characterisation of the scale generated by the mill using SEM, EDS and Raman Spectroscopy
- Kinetics of the steel grade oxidation performed using STA and further experimentation developed to quantify the reduction in oxide growth
- Initial trialling of mullite solutions aiming to produce a passive barrier layer and reductions of up to 63% observed.



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Llywodraeth Cymru
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Research Council

Thankyou for listening

Q&A

James Grant



TATA STEEL



MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING ACADEMY
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