

Effect of austenization conditions for carbide spheroidization in medium carbon steel

陳柏任、李義剛

E-mail: 324250@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The spheroidizing of carbide of carbon steel is primarily determined by the time of austenization and the manipulation of cooling rate. The related references quoted by this study indicates that the amount of remaining carbide based on the area and volume units of austenization is equal to that of spheroidized carbide. Accordingly, this study aims to explore that such medium carbon steels as S35C and S35CM are likely to make it possible to get access to the incomplete solution treatment without carbide entirely dissolved by means of shortening the time of austenization to the spheroidization. By means of the microscopic observation, the layer-shaped carbide would be dissolved more completely and the amount of remaining carbide is less in case the duration of austenization is extended. During spheroidizing, carbon atomic in the austenization is likely to be mingled with remaining carbide to enlarge spheroidized carbide, leading to the aggregation of spheroidized particles. Based on the analysis of particle size, this study explored that spheroidized particle is reaching the maximum of dimension after being applied with austenization for 6 hour. In the meantime, the dimension of carbide is diminishing after being applied for 8 hour. The analysis of spheroidized rate indicates that the spheroidized rate is increasing with the increased of austenization time. According to the XRD comparison analysis on full annealing and the different of austenization time of spheroidized structures, the carbide is growing in the process of spheroidization once much more time is spent in the austenization, making it possible to increase the area of ferrite which is different from that peak of (110) ferrite on full annealing. Mechanical properties result indicates that the hardness of S35C and S35CM tends to diminish in case of a longer period of austenization. The test of austenization for 6 hour contributes to the improvement of its strength and extension. However, the bigger dimension of spheroidized particles is likely to lower the impact value because of the increasing ferrite. The austenization for 6 hour released by this study is referred to as the appropriate pre-nucleation, making the time of austenization decreased by 25%. It is beneficial for the manipulation of this study to examine the appropriate time duration of spheroidization by means of the adoption of this result. Taking the result of this study into account in the process of spheroidized heating manipulation, industries are able to control the amount of electricity consumed in heating process and operation, making it possible to lower the cost.

Keywords : medium carbon steel、spheroidization、austenization、pre-nucleation

Table of Contents

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 中文摘要.....	iii 英文摘要.....
.....v 誌謝.....	.....vii 目錄.....
.....viii 圖目錄.....	.....xi 表目錄.....
.....xv 第一章 前言.....	.....1 1.1 研
究動機.....	.....1 1.2 研究目的.....
.....4 第二章 文	.....6 2.1 碳鋼.....
獻回顧.....	.....6 2.1.1 碳
鋼的簡介.....	.....6 2.1.2 碳鋼的分類.....
.....6 2.1.3 添加合金元素對碳鋼	.....9 2.1.4 碳鋼之性質及使用.....
之影響.....	.....10 2.2 碳鋼的熱處理.....
.....12 2.2.1 調質熱處理.....	.....12 2.2.2 退火熱處理.....
.....13	.....18 2.3 球化處理的發展.....
2.2.3 碳鋼的球化熱處理.....	.....21 2.4 晶格指
.....22 2.5 破壞模式.....	.....23 第三章 材料與實
.....25 3.1 材料準備.....	.....25 3.2 實驗流程...
.....25 3.2 實驗流程...	.....26 3.3 完全退火與球化熱處理.....
.....27 3.4 金相觀察分析...	.....29 3.4.1 球化粒徑計算.....
.....29 3.4.1 球化粒徑計算.....	.....29 3.4.2 球化率計算.....
.....30 3.5 硬度試驗.....	.....31 3.6 XRD繞射分析.....
.....31 3.7 拉伸試驗.....	.....32 3.8 衝擊試驗.....
.....33 第四章 結果與討論.....	.....36 4.1 顯微組織觀察.....
.....36 4.1.1 球化粒徑分析.....	.....40 4.1.2 球化率分析.....
.....41 4.2	.....42 4.3 XRD分析.....
硬度量測.....	.....44 4.4 拉伸試

驗.....	47	4.4.1 拉伸破斷面分析.....	49	4.5 衝擊試驗.....
.....	58	4.5.1 衝擊破斷面分析.....	60	第五章 結論.....
.....	74	參考文獻.....	75	圖目錄 圖1-1 鍛造生
產製程之八大道次.....	2	圖1-2 電熱爐球化處理溫度時序圖.....	2	圖2-1
鐵碳平衡圖.....	7	圖2-2 全退火作業方法.....	14	圖2-3 球化退火的各種作業方法.....
.....	16	圖2-4 碳鋼鑄件消除殘留應力時，所需的加熱溫度和時間關係.....	16	圖2-5 沃斯田鐵中的各元素擴散係數.....
.....	18	圖2-7 散佈在肥粒鐵基地之球化金相圖.....	19	圖2-8 鐵-碳相圖之球化溫度區域.....
.....	19	圖2-9 碳鋼之各種顯微組織對其強度與延性的比較.....	20	圖2-10 破壞型態示意圖.....
.....	24	圖2-11 穿晶破壞.....	24	圖2-12 沿晶破壞.....
.....	24	圖3-1 SHIMADZU PDA-700分光儀.....	25	圖3-2 球化退火時序圖.....
.....	26	圖3-3 實驗規劃流程圖.....	26	圖3-4 電熱管狀爐.....
.....	29	圖3-6 HITACH S3000N SEM.....	29	圖3-7 球化粒徑分析軟體.....
.....	30	圖3-8 球化率分析軟體.....	30	圖3-9 洛氏硬度計.....
.....	31	圖3-10 SHIMADZU XRD-6000.....	31	圖3-11 拉伸試驗機.....
.....	32	圖3-12 拉伸試片規格.....	33	圖3-13 衝擊試驗機.....
.....	34	圖3-14 衝擊試片規格.....	34	圖3-15 衝擊試驗原理.....
.....	36	圖4-2 S35CM全退火(OM).....	36	圖4-3 S35C在不同沃斯田鐵化程度之
.....	38	圖4-4 S35CM在不同沃斯田鐵化程度之	38	圖4-5 沃斯田鐵化程度對球化粒徑影響.....
.....	39	圖4-5 沃斯田鐵化程度對球化粒徑影響.....	41	圖4-6 沃斯田鐵化程度對球化率影響.....
.....	42	圖4-7 沃斯田鐵化程度對硬度影響.....	43	圖4-8 S35C之XRD分析.....
.....	45	圖4-9 S35C之XRD 局部放大分析.....	45	圖4-10 S35CM
.....	46	圖4-11 S35CM之XRD局部放大分析.....	46	圖4-12 S35C不同熱處理沃斯田鐵化之工程應力-應變曲線.....
.....	47	圖4-13 S35C不同熱處理沃斯田鐵化之機械性質.....	47	圖4-14 拉伸、衝擊巨觀斷口特徵.....
.....	50	圖4-16 S35C不同沃斯田鐵條件下之拉伸破斷位置圖.....	51	圖4-17 S35C不同沃斯田鐵條件下
.....	52	圖4-18 S35C全退火之拉伸破斷金相：(a) 巨觀金相；(b) 纖維區；(c) 輻射區；(d) 剪唇區.....	53	圖4-19 ASC2之拉伸破斷金相：(a) 巨觀金相；(b) 纖維區；(c) 輻射區；(d) 剪唇區.....
.....	54	圖4-20 ASC4之拉伸破斷金相：(a) 巨觀金相；(b) 纖維區；(c) 輻射區；(d) 剪唇區.....	55	圖4-21 ASC6之拉伸破斷金相：(a) 巨觀金相；(b) 纖維區；(c) 輻射區；(d) 剪唇區.....
.....	56	圖4-22 ASC8之拉伸破斷金相：(a) 巨觀金相；(b) 纖維區；(c) 輻射區；(d) 剪唇區.....	57	圖4-23 S35C及S35CM不同沃斯田鐵化之球化熱處理的衝擊值比較.....
.....	60	圖4-24 S35C及S35CM不同沃斯田鐵化之球化處理的韌斷面積百分率比較.....	60	圖4-25 S35C不同沃斯田鐵化之球化處理試件的衝擊破斷面巨觀金相圖：(a)全退火；(b)ASC2；(c)ASC4；(d)ASC6；(e)ASC8.....
.....	62	圖4-26 S35CM同沃斯田鐵化之球化處理試件的衝擊破斷面巨觀金相圖：(a)全退火；(b)ASCM2；(c)ASCM4；(d)ASCM6；(e)ASCM8.....	63	圖4-27 S35C全退火衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....
.....	64	圖4-28 ASC2衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....	65	圖4-29 ASC4衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....
.....	66	圖4-30 ASC6衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....	67	圖4-31 ASC8衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....
.....	68	圖4-32 S35CM全退火衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....	69	圖4-33 ASCM2衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....
.....	70	圖4-34 ASCM4衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....	71	圖4-35 ASCM6衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....
.....	72	圖4-36 ASCM8衝擊試片破斷金相圖：(a) 破斷面全貌；(b) A位置之放大；(c) B位置之放大；(d) C位置之放大.....	73	表目錄 表1-1 台灣某鍛造公司之球化處理溫度時序表.....
.....	3	表2-1 以含碳量分類之鋼種.....	8	表2-2 以顯微組織分類之鋼種.....
.....	8	表2-3 顯微組織之機械性質.....	11	表3-1 S35C與S35CM化學成份.....

表.....	25 表3-2 球化處理溫度時序表.....	27 表3-3 試片編號與沃斯田鐵化處理時間關係.....
	28 表4-1 S35C不同熱處理沃斯田鐵化隻機械性質比較.....	48 表4-2 S35C及S35CM不同沃斯田鐵化之球化處理的衝擊值與韌斷面積百分率.....
		59

REFERENCES

- [1]黃振賢, “金屬熱處理”, 新文京開發出版有限公司, pp.77-177, 1998.
- [2]Y. H. Lee, S. Y. Lee, J. D. Lee, D. L. Lee and J. S. Kwon, “Study on the Formation of Ferrite-Cementite Microstructure by Strain Induced Dynamic Transformation in Medium carbon Steels”, POSCO TECHNICAL REPORT, Vol. 10 (1), 2006.
- [3] “Metal Handbook”, ASM International, 10th Ed, Vol.4, pp.26-135, 1991.
- [4]涂書豪, “碳鋼與鋁-矽-鎂合金反應之機制探討”, 碩士論文, 國立中央大學, 2005.
- [5]劉火欽, “金屬材料”, 台灣, 三民圖書, pp.58-64, 1982.
- [6]網島正一, “熱處理技術與實務”, 台灣, 財團法人中衛發展中心, pp.193-195.
- [7]簡文通, “機械製造”, 台灣, 全華科技圖書股份有限公司, pp.2-13, 1994.
- [8] “Metal Handbook”, ASM International, 10th Ed, Vol.14, pp.46-55, 1997.
- [9] “The Making, Shaping and Treating of Steel”, 10th Ed. Courtesy of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers.
- [10] “Metal Handbook”, ASM International, 10th Ed, Vol.7, 1997.
- [11]中野平, 川谷洋司, 高炭素低合金鋼?球狀化成長???, ??鋼, Vol. 58 (14), pp.88, 1972.
- [12]賀毅, 王學前, “高碳鋼快速球化退火工藝的研究”, Hot Working Technology, 第一期, pp.32-34, 2002.
- [13]Wu Xiao-Juan, “Fast Spheroidizing for Steel T10”, Jurnal of China Jiliang University, Vol. 16 (2), 2005.
- [14]H. Di, X. Zhang, G. Wang, X. Liu, “Spheroidizing kinetics of eutectic carbide in the twin roll-casting of M2 high-speed steel”, J. of Materials Processing Technology, (166), pp.359-363, 2005.
- [15]T. Oyama, O.D. Sherby, J. Wadsworth, “Application of the divorced eutectoid transformation to the development of fined-grained, spheroidized structures in ultrahigh carbon steels”, Scripta. Metallurgica, (18), pp.799-804, 1984.
- [16]Sherby, “Divorced Eutectoid Transformation Process and Product of Ultrahigh Carbon Steels”, United States Patent: 4448613, 1984.
- [17]Sherby, “Ultrahigh Carbon Steel Alloy and Processing Thereof”, United States Patent: 4533390, 1984.
- [18]王寶奇, 宋曉?, 李紅娟等, “含鋁超高碳鋼等溫球化工藝的研究”, 材料科學與工藝, Vol. 12 (4), pp.337-341, 2004.
- [19]王寶奇, 彭會芬, 宋曉?等, “鍛造超高碳鋼的球化工藝與力學性能”, 材料熱處理學報, Vol. 25 (1), pp.27-31, 2004.
- [20]樊業軍, 蘭衛平, 張占領, 朱杰武, 柳永寧, 許雁, “球化工藝對熱軋超高碳鋼組織性能的影響”, 材料熱處理, Vol. 35 (20), pp.13-18, 2006.
- [21]曹海玲, 張占領, 朱杰武, 柳永寧, 許雁, “超高碳鋼球化組織與性能研究”, 材料熱處理, Vol. 36 (16), pp.19-21, 2007.
- [22]P. Prasad Rao, Susil K. Putatunda, “Investigations on the fracture toughness of austempered ductile irons austenitized at different temperatures”, Materials Science and Engineering A349, pp.136-149, 2003.
- [23]Hyun Jo Jun, S.H. Park, S.D. Choi, C.G. Park, “Decomposition of retained austenite during coiling process of hot rolled TRIP-aided steels”, Materials Science and Engineering A 379, pp.204-209, 2004.
- [24]M. Hatherly and W.B. Hutchinson, An Introduction to Texture in Metals, London, pp.39-63, 1969.
- [25]K. Mills and J. R. Davis et al., Metals Handbook Ninth Edition vol.12 Fractography, pp.13-19, 1987.
- [26]JIS G4051:財團法人日本規格協會, 2005.
- [27]Abdullah Ceylan, C. C. Baker, S. K. Hasanain, S. Ismat Shah, “Effect of particle size on the magnetic properties of core-shell structured nanoparticles”, JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS 100, (034301), pp.1-5, 2006.
- [28]陳志清, “利用超臨界二氧化碳製備生物可分解之溫度/pH敏感性核殼共聚物”, 碩士論文, 國立台灣大學, 2009.
- [29]陳韋廷, “以烷硫醇基與烷羧酸基為保護劑具超晶格現象的金與銀奈米粒子”, 碩士論文, 國立中山大學, 2008.
- [30]James M. O' Brien, William F. Hosford, “Spheroidization Cycles for Medium Carbon Steels”, Vol.33A, 2002.
- [31]陳明禮, “鈷鎳合金化延性鑄鐵之沃斯回火製程及其風能應用特性研究”, 博士論文, 大同大學, 2009.
- [32]ASTM E8M: Standard Test Methods for Tensile Testing of Metallic Materials, USA.
- [33]ASTM E23: Standard Test Methods for Impact Toughness of Metallic Materials, USA.
- [34]Fan Ya-Jun, Lin Wei-Ping, “Effect of Spheroidizing Technology on Microstructure and Mechanical Properties of Hot-rolling Ultra-high Carbon Steel”, Material and Heat Treatment, pp.13-18, Vol. 20 (35), 2006.
- [35]A. Danon, C. Servant, A. Alamo, J.C. Brachet, “Heterogeneous austenite grain growth in 9Cr martensitic steels: influence of the heating rate and the austenitization temperature”, Materials Science and Engineering A348, pp. 122-132, 2003.
- [36]WU Di, LI Zhuang, LU Hui-shengd, “Effect of Controlled Cooling After Hot Rolling on Mechanical Properties of Hot Rolled TRIP Steel”, Journal of Iron and Steel Research, International, pp.65-70, Vol. 5 (2), 2008.
- [37]James M. O' Brien, William F. Hosford, “Spheroidization Cycles for Medium Carbon Steels”, Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A,

Vol. 33A, pp.1255-1261, 2002.

[38]C.K. SYN, D.R. LESUER, and O.D. SHERBY, “ Influence of Microstructure on Tensile Properties of Spheroidized Ultrahigh-Carbon (1.8 Pct C) Steel ” , Metallurgical and Materials Transactions, pp.65-70, Vol. A25 (6), 1994.

[39] “ Components for Slings-Safety, Part 1: Forged Steel Components, Grade8 ” , SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 1677-1.

[40] “ Components for Slings-Safety, Part 2: Forged Steel Lifting Hooks withLatch, Grade 8 ” , SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 1677-2.

[41] “ Components for Slings-Safety, Part 3: Forged Steel Self-Locking Hooks, Grade 8 ” , EUROPEAN STANDARD SS-EN 1677-3.

[42]洪敏雄, “ 沃斯回火球墨鑄鐵之簡介 ” , 沃斯回火球墨鑄鐵專集, 中華民國鑄造學會, 1988。