

9% Ni

* . † . ** . ** . ***

A Study on the Fatigue Crack Growth Behavior of 9% Ni Steels

Kyue-Taek Shim, Jae-Hoon Kim, Kwan-Hee Lee,
Byung-Wook Ahn, Young-Kyun Kim

Key Words: 9% Ni Steel(9%), Fatigue crack growth(),
Load ratio(), Welded metal().

Abstract

This study is to evaluate the fatigue crack growth characteristics for base metals and welded metal of 9% Ni steels. Since this material has very excellent fracture toughness at low temperature, it has been widely used for inner walls of LNG storage tank. These materials to compare fatigue crack growth (FCG) behaviour are treated with heat by the method of quenching and tempering (QT), and quenching, lamellarizing and tempering (QLT). FCG tests using compact tension (CT) specimen under stress ratio R=0.1, 0.5, and constant load are carried out. K-increasing tests are conducted by the standard test method described in ASTM E 647. To investigate the effect of welded metal on the crack growth rate, the locations of notch tip were chosen at the center of welded metal and heat affected zone (HAZ). From the results, FCG rate has almost same tendency according to stress ratio, base and welded metal, the locations of welded metal. FCG rate of welded metal is somewhat faster than base metal. Also scanning electron microscope (SEM) is used to observe the striation of the fractured surface after fatigue crack tests.

1. LNG가 가
LNG가 가
가
9% Ni , LNG
가
LNG
가 가 ,
가 가 ,

† ,
E-mail : kimjhoon@cnu.ac.kr
TEL : (042)821-7628 FAX : (042)822-7366
* ,
**
*** 가

가 ,
9% Ni
가
가 . 9% Ni

QLT (quenching, lamellarizing and tempering) . 3

QLT (quenching treatment, Q) (quenching treatment, T) 가 (lamellarizing treatment, L) 가

A_{C1} A_{C3}
2

가 가

(1)

K_{th} (near-threshold stress intensity factor range)

ASTM E 647

(K_{th})

9% Ni

K- 가 K- 가

2.

2.1

9% Ni LNG

QT QLT 12.7mm Table 1 Table 2 , ASTM A 553 (2,3)

Table 1 Chemical compositions of 9% Ni steel (wt%)

Materials	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Ni	Fe
QT	0.05	0.67	0.004	0.003	0.25	9.02	Bal.
QLT	0.05	0.69	0.006	0.003	0.25	8.90	Bal.

Table 2 Mechanical property of 9% Ni steel.

Materials	Yield strength (MPa)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Hardness (H _{RC})
QT	651.9	705.9	20.0	99.87
QLT	657.7	713.2	20.0	93.20

SMAW (shielded metal arc welding) ,

가 Inconel AWS 511 E NiCrFe-4 Inconel YAWATA WELD B(M) LNG

Fig. 1 X-groove X-

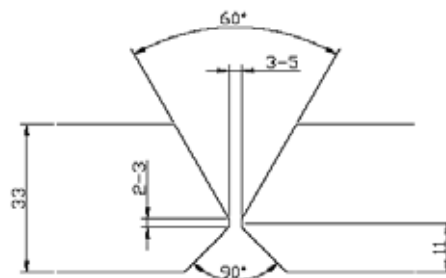


Fig. 1 Schematic view of X-groove preparation



Fig. 2 Macrostructure of the 9% Ni welded metal

Fig. 2 HAZ (heat affected zone)

Fig. 2 (Rockwell hardness) Fig. 3

H_{RB} 83~90 H_{RB} tempering

HAZ

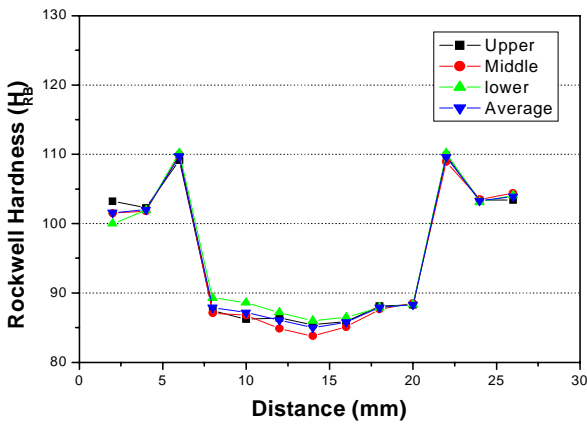


Fig. 3 Distributions of Rockwell hardness measurement

5 가 , 가
(EDM : Electric discharge machining)
가 .

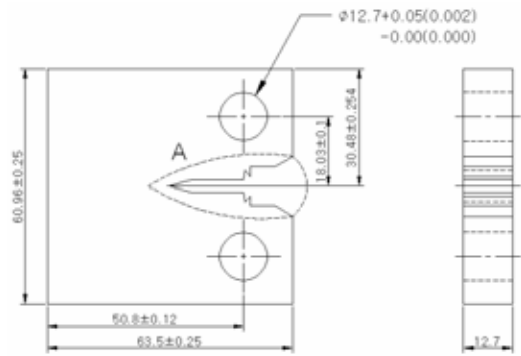
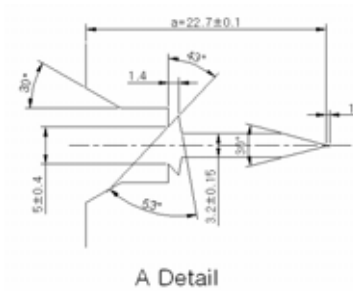


Fig. 5 Configuration and dimensions of specimen



3.

3.1

R=0.1, 0.5

K ASTM E 647

(1) ⁽⁴⁾

$$\Delta K = \frac{\Delta P}{B\sqrt{W}} \frac{(2+a)}{(1-a)^{3/2}} (0.886 + 4.64a - 13.32a^2 + 14.72^3 - 5.6a^4) \quad (1)$$

QT QLT

가

가
(da/dN)

(K)

. Paris

(2)

2.2

MTS 810

ton

Microscope

MTS

10

R=0.1, 0.5

6Hz, 8Hz

(sine wave)

R=0.1 1200~120 kgf, 6Hz

, R=0.5 1500~150 kgf, 8Hz

1.0~1.3

mm

Fig. 5

가

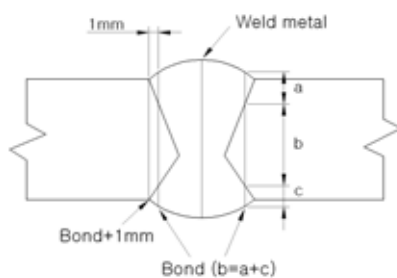


Fig. 4 Notch location

HAZ

Fig. 4

1~1.5 mm

ASTM E 647,

CT (Compact Tension Specimen)

Fig.

(5)

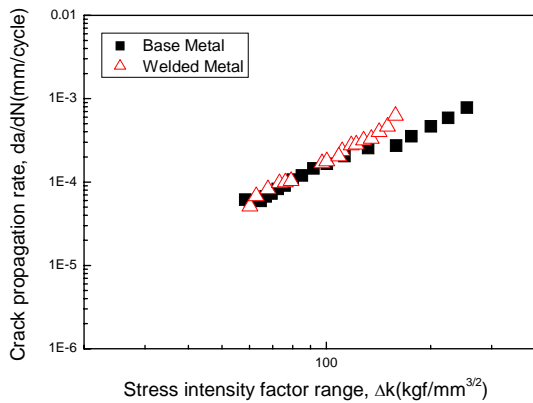
$$da/dN = c \Delta K^m \quad (2)$$

c m
c m Table 3

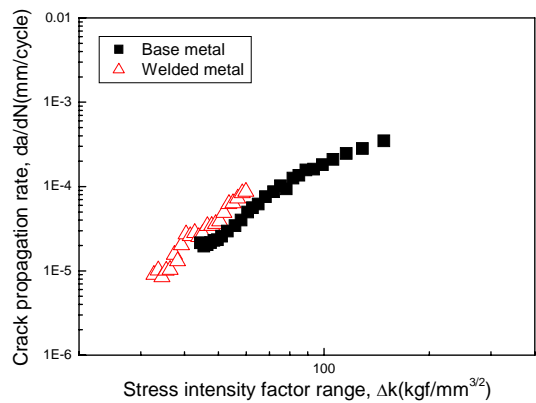
Fig. 6은 각각의 응력비를 모재와 용접재의 값을 비교한 그래프이다. 대부분 모재보다 용접재가 ΔK 에서 da/dN 은 응력비(R)가 증가함에 따라 상승하는 경향을 보이고 있다. 이는 수동용접이기 때문에 작업자의 숙련도 또는 노하우에 등에 영향을 받는 것으로 생각된다.

Table 3 Results of material constants C and m obtained from Paris equation

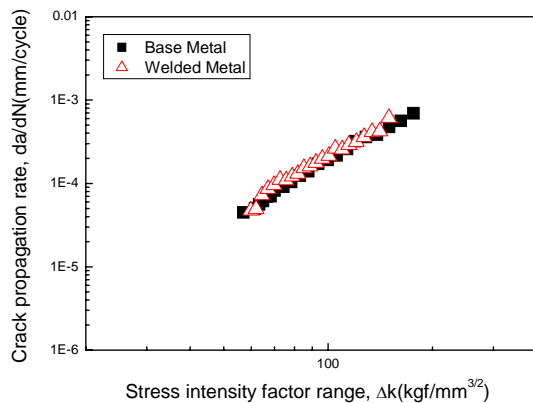
Material	Stress ratio	Crack growth	Material	Stress ratio	Crack growth
QT	R=0.1	$da/dN = 2.064 \times 10^{-8} (\Delta K^{1.931})$	WQT	R=0.1	$da/dN = 4.705 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K^{2.286})$
QT	R=0.5	$da/dN = 9.42 \times 10^{-10} (\Delta K^{2.63})$	WQT	R=0.5	$da/dN = 4.032 \times 10^{-7} (\Delta K^{3.892})$
QLT	R=0.1	$da/dN = 2.382 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K^{2.446})$	WQLT	R=0.1	$da/dN = 2.403 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K^{2.476})$
QLT	R=0.5	$da/dN = 2.749 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K^{2.468})$	WQLT	R=0.5	$da/dN = 2.26 \times 10^{-10} (\Delta K^{3.092})$



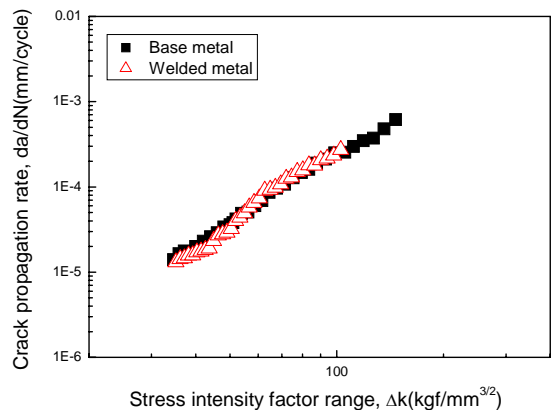
(a) QT, R=0.1



(b) QT, R=0.5



(c) QLT, R=0.1



(d) QLT, R=0.5

Fig. 6 da/dN - K of base and welded metals for QT and QLT specimens.

따라서 모재를 수동 용접할 때 발생하는 고온균열, 재열균열, 저온균열, 기공(blow hole), 용입부족 등 여러 가지 결함 발생의 가능성이 있기 때문이다. Fig. 7

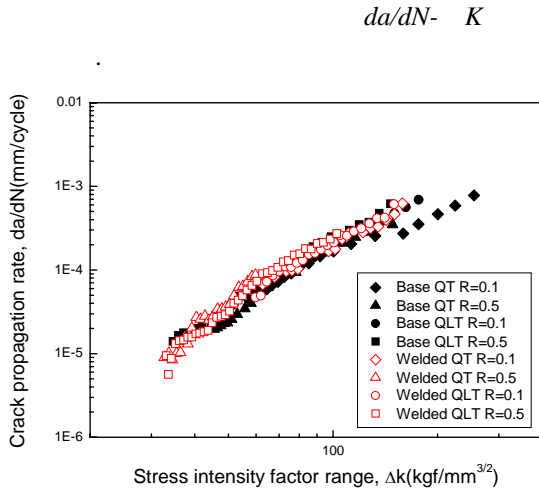


Fig. 7 $da/dN - K$ of all specimens for 9% Ni steel

3.2

Fig. 8, 9는 본 실험에 시행된 모재의 응력비 R=0.1, 0.5 와 용접재 R=0.1, 0.5의 파단면을 Topcon사의 MS-500을 사용하여 관찰하였다. 본 SEM 에서는 균열시에 발생된 비치마커를 확인 할 수 있었다. 측정 구간은 예비균열에서 1.0 ~ 1.5 mm 떨어진 곳에서 측정을 하였으며, 속도는 2.33×10^{-5} 으로 측정 되었다.

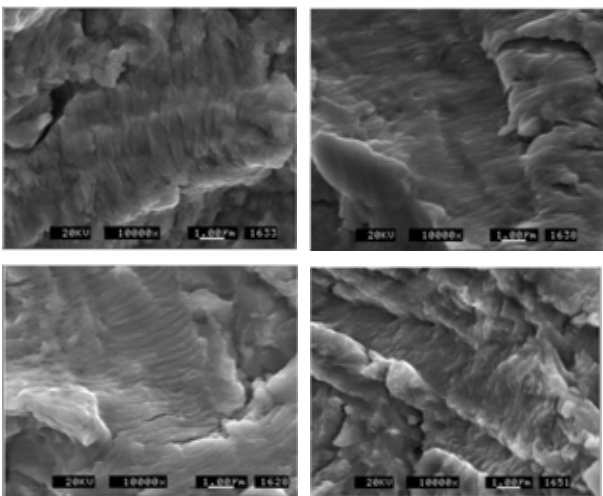


Fig. 8 Fatigue fracture surfaces of base and welded metals (QT)

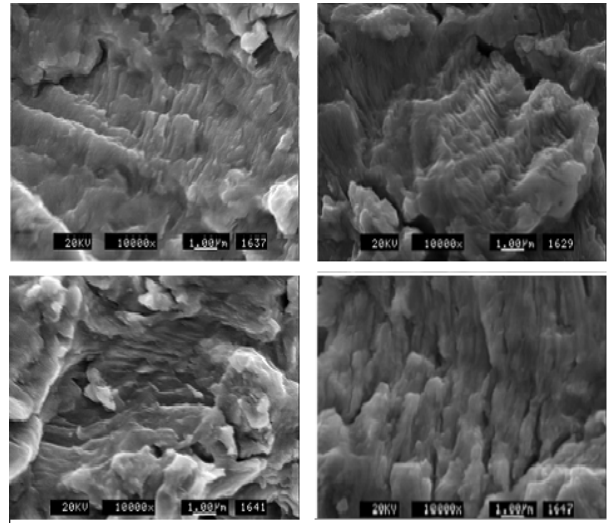


Fig. 9 Fatigue fracture surfaces of base and welded metals (QLT)

4.

본 연구에서는 LNG 저장탱크의 멤브레인 재료로 사용될 QT와 QLT강에 대하여 일정하중진폭 피로균열진전시험을 수행하였다. 이로부터 얻어진 결과는 다음과 같다.

- 1) 모재와 용접재는 동일한 응력확대 계수범위에서 피로균열진전속도는 응력비가 증가함에 따라 상승하는 경향을 보였으며, 용접재는 모재보다 파단되는 점이 현저하게 빠르게 나타났다.
- 2) 경도시험 결과 모재는 일정한 경도값을 보이는 반면에 용접재는 모재에서와 용접부에서 다른 경도값을 보였으며 HAZ부분에서는 높은 경도값을 보여주었다.
- 3) 시험 재료로 선정된 QT와 QLT재료에서 시험 주파수 8Hz 보다 6Hz가 파단이 빠르게 진행 되었다.

본 연구는 2007년 한국 가스공사의 연구비 지원으로 수행한 과제이며, 이에 관계자 여러분께 감사드립니다.

1. J-I. Jang, J-B. Ju, B-W. Lee, D. Kwon, W-S, Kim, 2003, "Effects of microstructural change on fracture characteristics in coarsegrained heat-affected zones of QLT-processed 9% Ni steel" *Materials Science and Engineering A340* 68~79
2. ASTM A553, 2005, Annual Book of ASTM-Standards Section 1, Iron and Steel Products
3. ASTM A353, 2006, Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys
4. ASTM E647, 1999, "ASTM E647: Standard Test Method for Measurement of Fatigue Crack Growth Rates", *In Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol. 03.01, ASTM-American Society for Testing and Materials, West Conshohocken, PA, 591-630
5. Paris PC, 1961, "Gomez MP, Anderson WE. A rational analytic theory of fatigue. *The Trend Engng*", 13:9-14
6. D.P. Fairchild, 1990, "Fatigue and Fracture Testing of Weldments", ASTM STP 1058, *American Society for Testing and Materials*, Philadelphia, pp. 117-141
7. Korea gas Corporation Homepage : www.kogas.or.kr
8. Japan Gas Association Committee, 1979, "Recommended Practice for LNG Inground Storage"
9. J-H. Baek, Y-P. Kim, W-S. Kim, Y-T. Kho, 2001, "Fracture toughness and fatigue crack growth properties of the base metal and weld metal of a type 304 stainless steel pipeline for LNG transmission", *International Journal of Pressure Vessels and Piping* 78, pp. 351-357