

# ESTUDO DA ZAC

## TRINCAS DE REAQUECIMENTO

## DECOESÃO LAMELAR

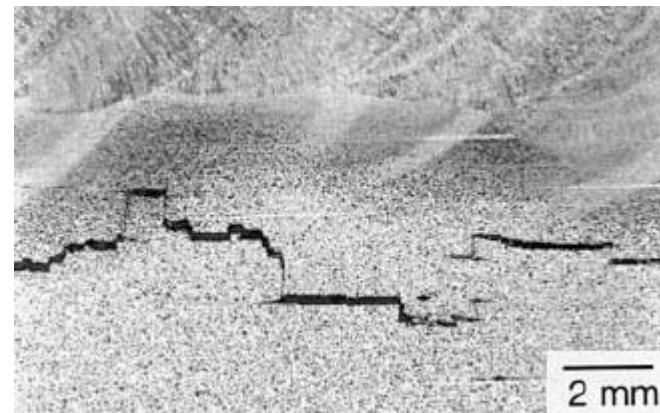
- **S. Kou** / Cap. 17 Transformation-Hardening Materials: Carbon and Alloy Steels
- **Bailey** / Cap. 4 e 6 Lamellar Tearing e Reheat Cracking
- **Mestrados** de Yasunobu Aihara e Alaor R. Amaral / Posmec
- **Artigos** diversos ( Hornbogen e Kreye, Tenckhoff etc)

**TABLE 17.1** Typical Welding Problems and Practical Solution in Carbon and Alloy Steels, and Their Locations in the Text

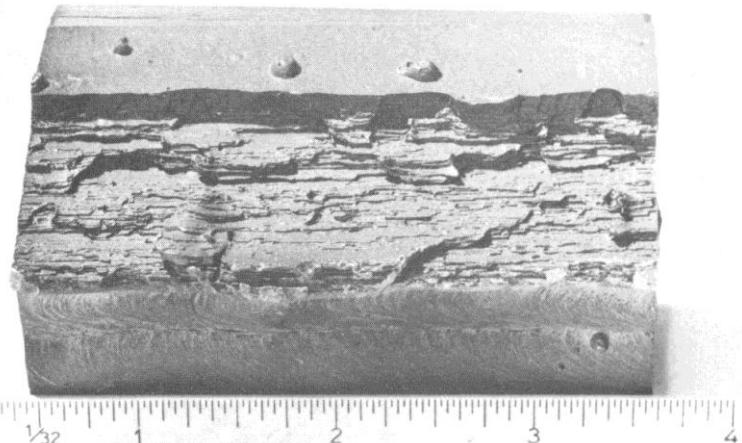
Typical Problems	Alloy Types	Solutions	Locations
Porosity	Carbon and low-alloy steels	Add deoxidizers (Al, Ti, Mn) in filler metal	3.2 3.3
Hydrogen cracking	Steels with high carbon equivalent	Use low-hydrogen or austenitic stainless steel electrodes Preheat and postheat	3.2 17.4
Lamellar tearing	Carbon and low-alloy steels	Use joint designs that minimize transverse restrain Butter with a softer layer	17.6
Reheat cracking	Corrosion and heat-resisting steels	Use low heat input* to avoid grain growth Minimize restraint and stress concentrations Heat rapidly through critical temperature range, if possible	17.5
Solidification cracking	Carbon and low-alloy steels	Keep proper Mn/S ratio	11.4
Low HAZ toughness due to grain growth	Carbon and low-alloy steels	Use carbide and nitride formers to suppress grain growth Use low heat input*	17.2 17.3
Low fusion-zone toughness due to coarse columnar grains	Carbon and low-alloy steels	Grain refining Use multipass welding to refine grains	7.6 17.2



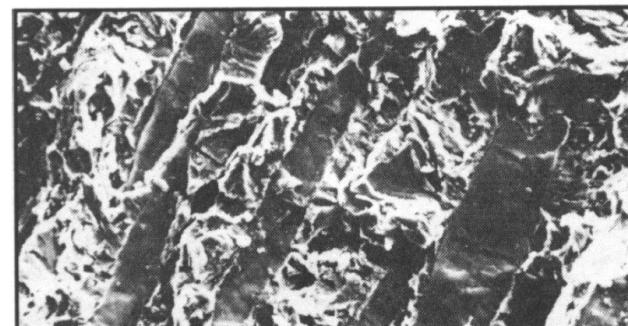
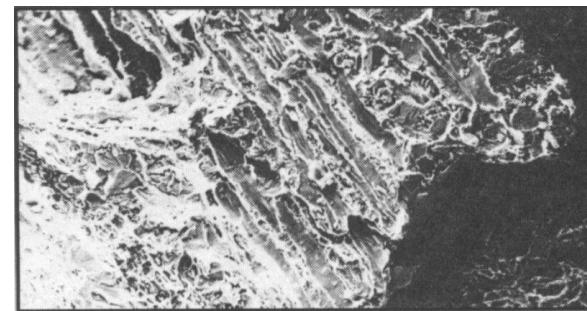
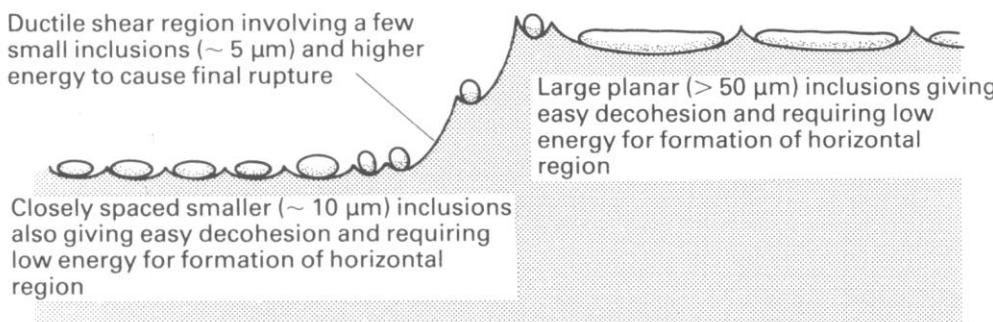
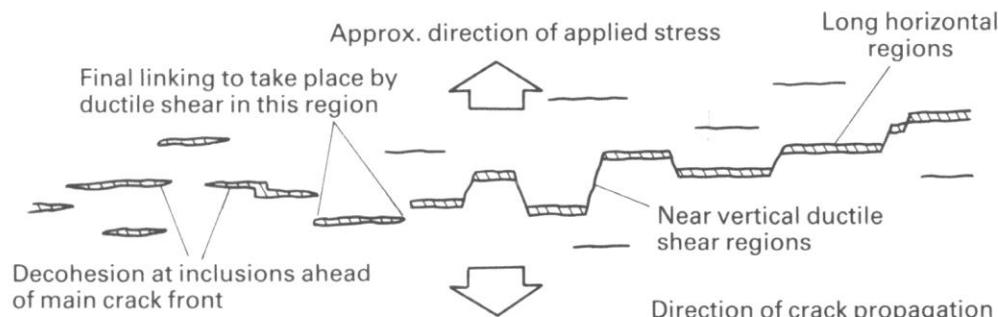
Microstructure of a lamellar-tearing  
susceptible steel.

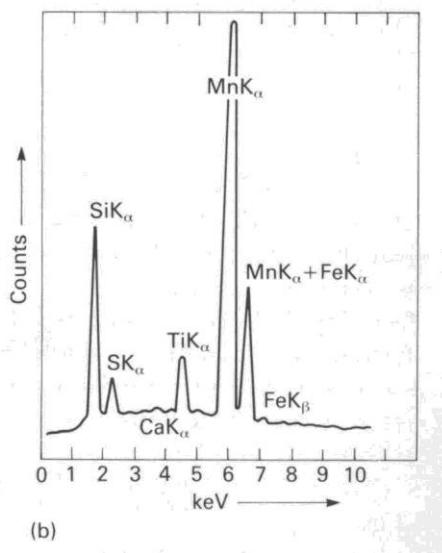
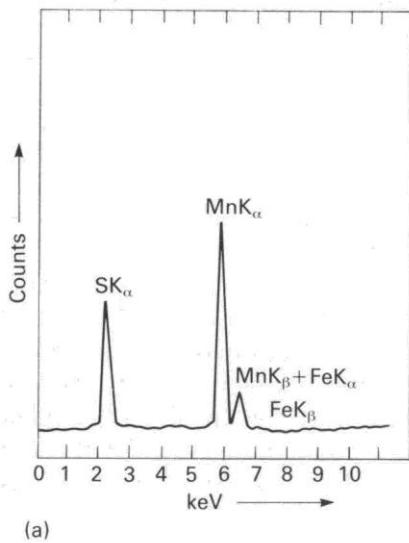
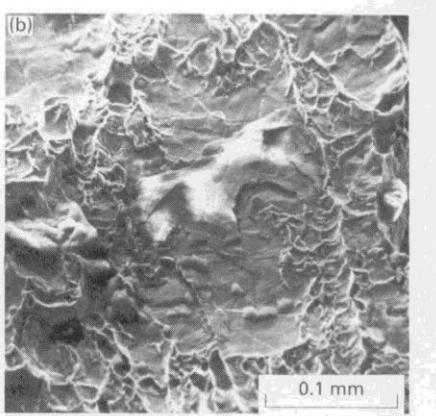
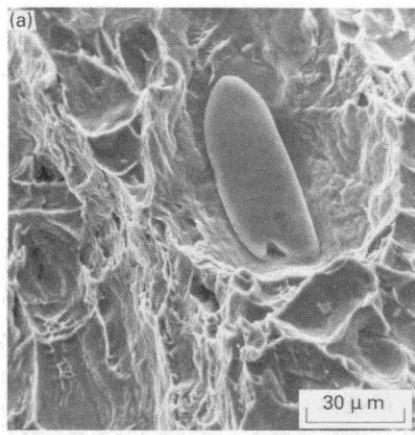


Lamellar tearing near a C-Mn steel weld.



## Decoesão Lamelar





Inclusões típicas associadas com decoesão lamelar e espectro de EDS

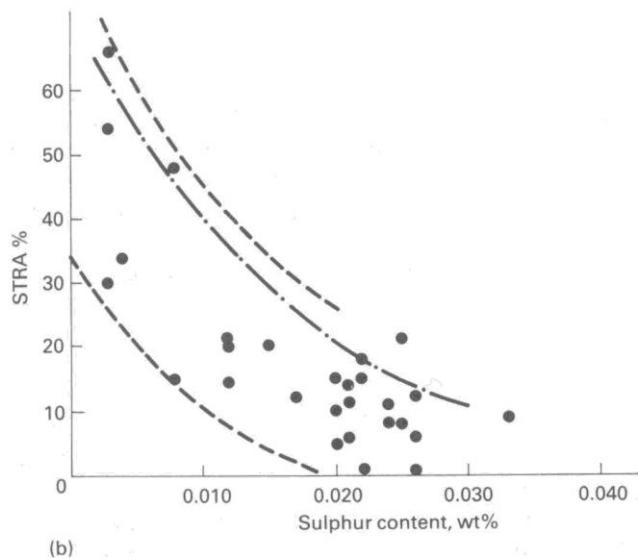
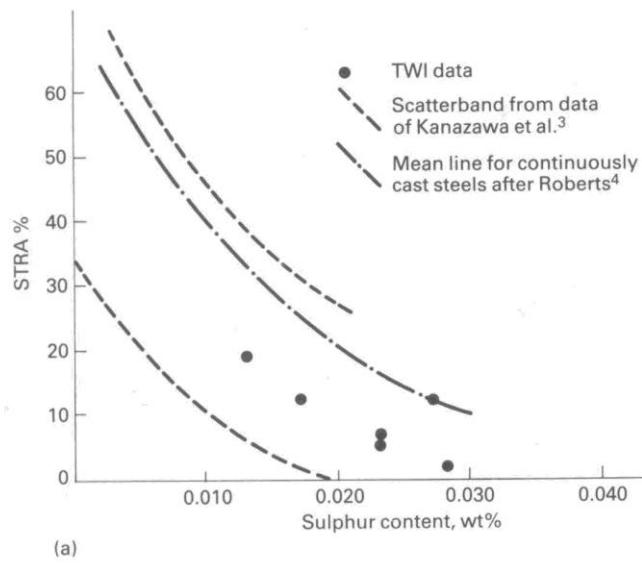
a) Tipo I MnS

b) silicato complexo

$S > 0.01\%$  ....provável

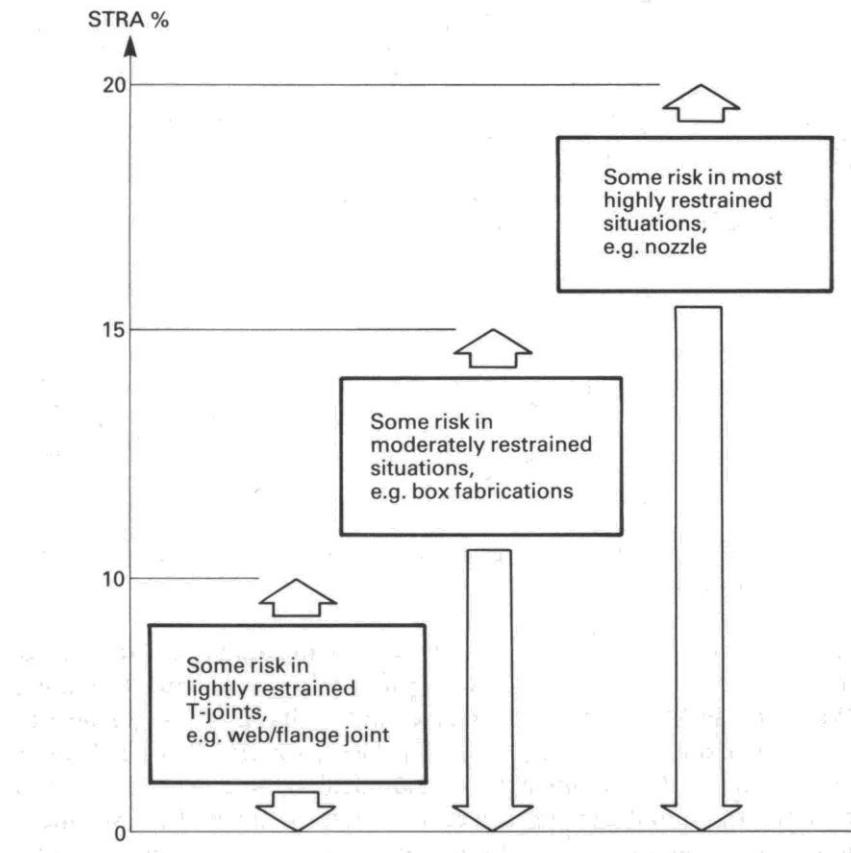
$S < 0,01\%$  ...baixo risco

$S \sim 0,003\%$  ...sem risco



Influência do teor de S no aço base sobre a estrição em z

- a) Chapa com espessura < 12,5 mm
- b) Espessura 12,5 a 50 mm



Risco de decoescão lamelar em função da estrição em z

DECOESÃO LAMELAR RECOMENDAÇÕES PARA SELEÇÃO DA CLASSE DE AÇO (SEL096)			
RDL	Grau de Qualidade	Estrição em Z	
		Média	Mínimo
até 10	-	-	-
11 a 20	1	15	10
21 a 30	2	25	15
>30	3	35	25

### RISCO DE DECOESÃO LAMELAR

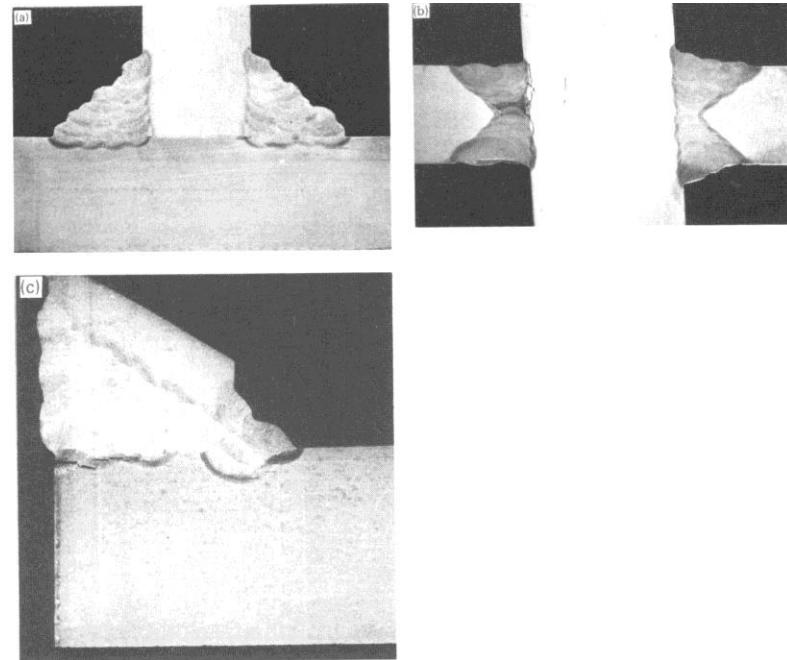
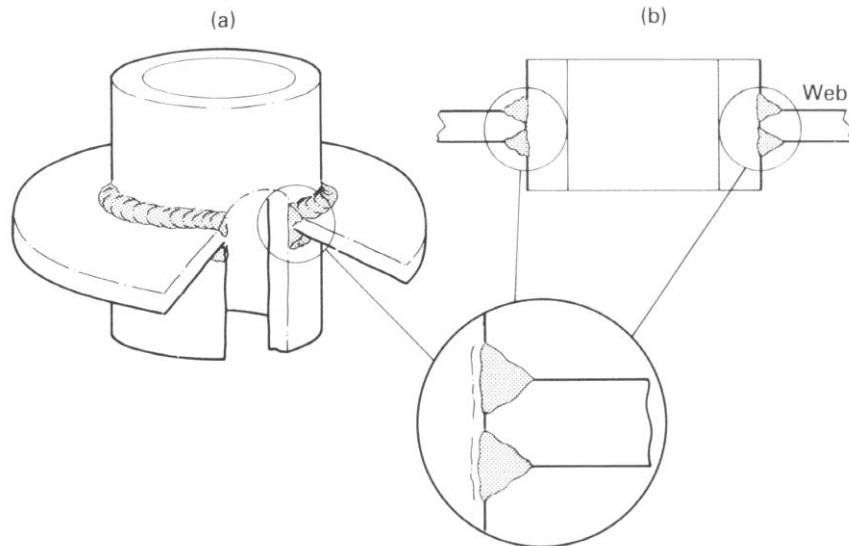
$$RDL = INF (A) + INF (B) + \dots + INF (E)$$

Fator de influência ( INF )

A	$a_d$ (1)	$a_d \leq 10 \text{ mm}$	3
		$10 < a_d \leq 20 \text{ mm}$	5 (2)
		$20 < a_d \leq 30 \text{ mm}$	9 (3)
		$30 < a_d \leq 40 \text{ mm}$	12
		$40 < a_d \leq 50 \text{ mm}$	15
B	Configuração da junta.		-25
			-10
			-5
			0
			3
			5
			8
C	$s$ -	$s \leq 10 \text{ mm}$	2
		$10 < s \leq 20 \text{ mm}$	4
		$20 < s \leq 30 \text{ mm}$	6 (3)
		$30 < s \leq 40 \text{ mm}$	8
		$40 < s \leq 50 \text{ mm}$	10
		$50 < s \leq 60 \text{ mm}$	12
D	Condições de restrição.	Baixo: - Possibilidade de livre contração ex: Junta em T.	0
		Médio: - Restrição parcial à contração ex: Junta cruciforme.	3
		Alto: - Alta restrição à contração ex: Junta nodal.	5
E	Préaquecimento.	Sem préaquecimento	0
		Préaquecimento acima de $100^\circ\text{C}$	-8

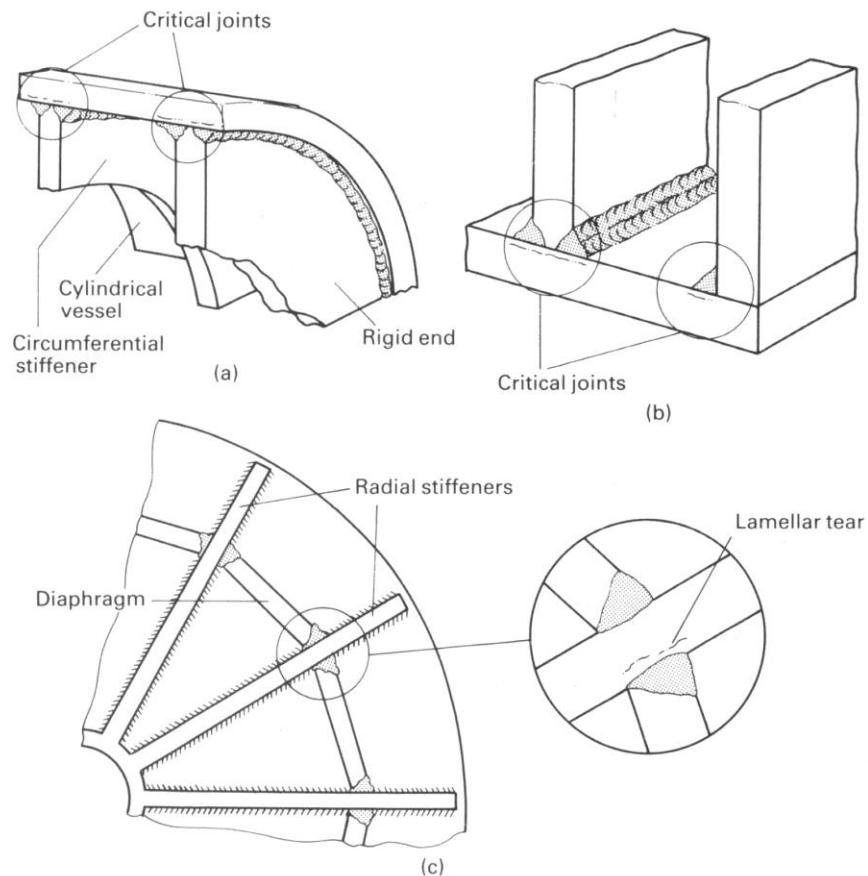
Decoesão Lamelar

## Decoesão Lamelar



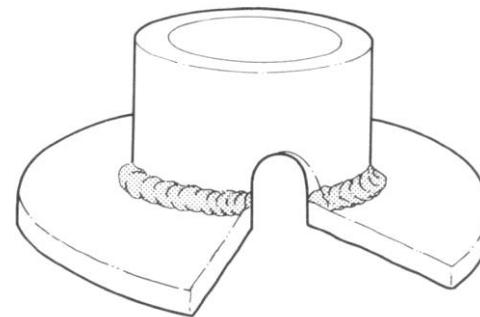
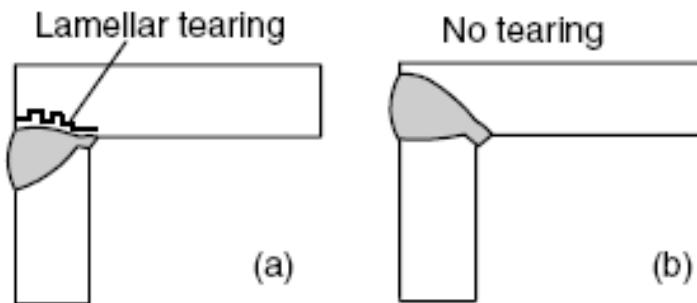
Juntas soldadas  
susceptíveis

## Decoesão Lamelar

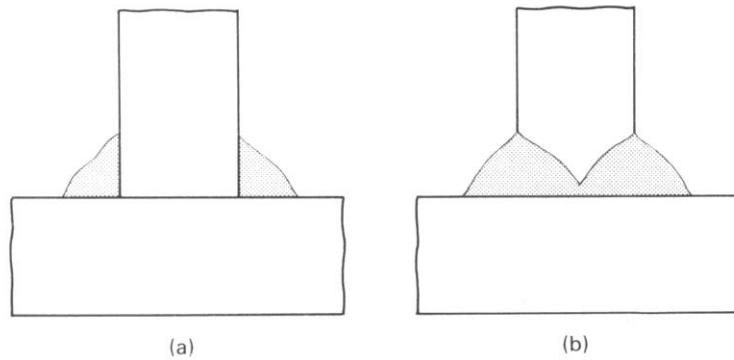


Juntas soldadas  
susceptíveis

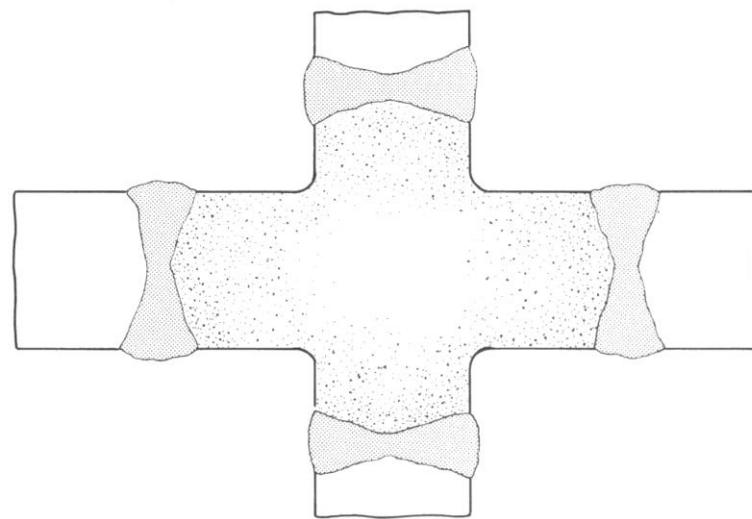
Soluções de Projeto



Lamellar tearing of a corner joint:  
(a) *improper design*; (b) *improved design*.

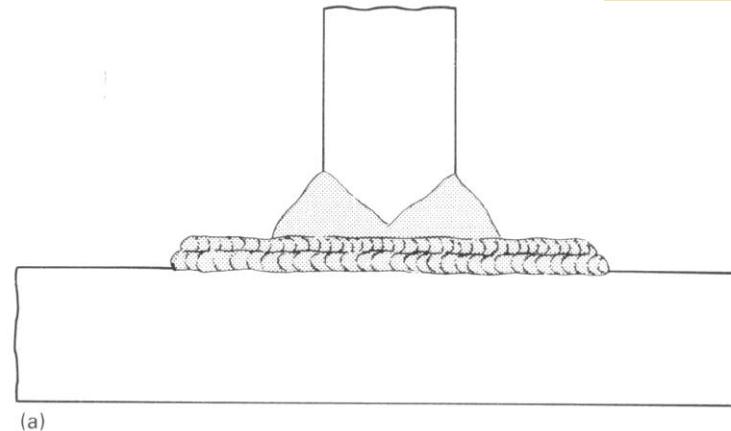


Juntas em T filete (a) menos  
susceptíveis que de tópo (b)

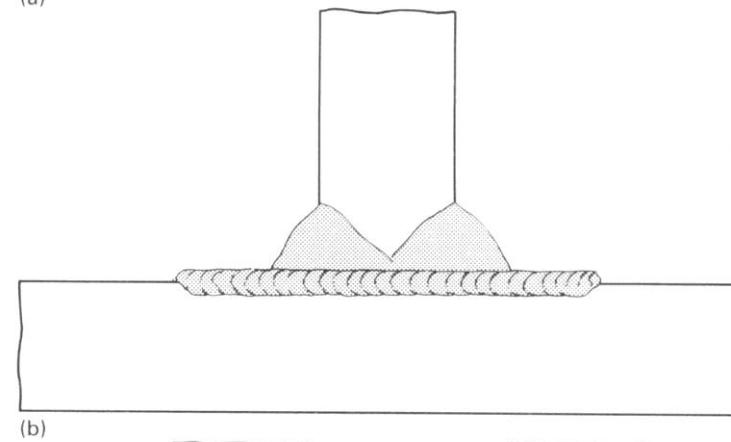


Risco reduzido por:

a) Amanteigamento

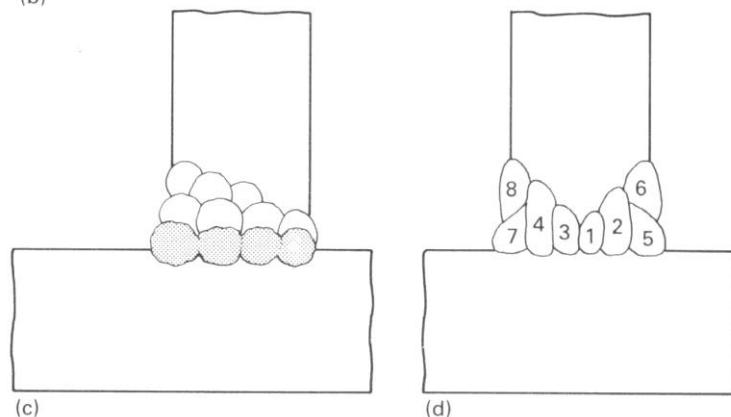


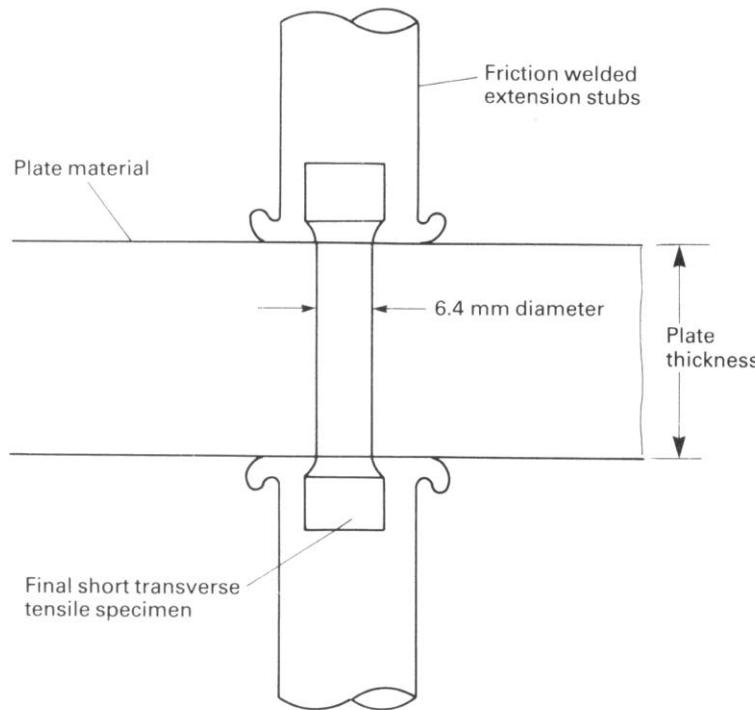
b) Remoção de material suscetível e amanteigando



c) Amanteigamento *in situ*

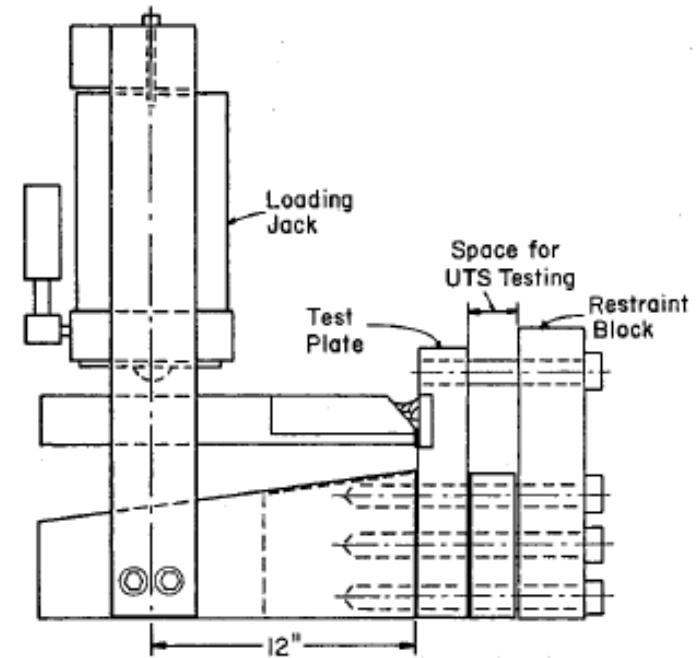
d) Balanceando sequência de soldagem quando decoesão provém de raiz de solda original do tipo (c).





Ensaio Indireto

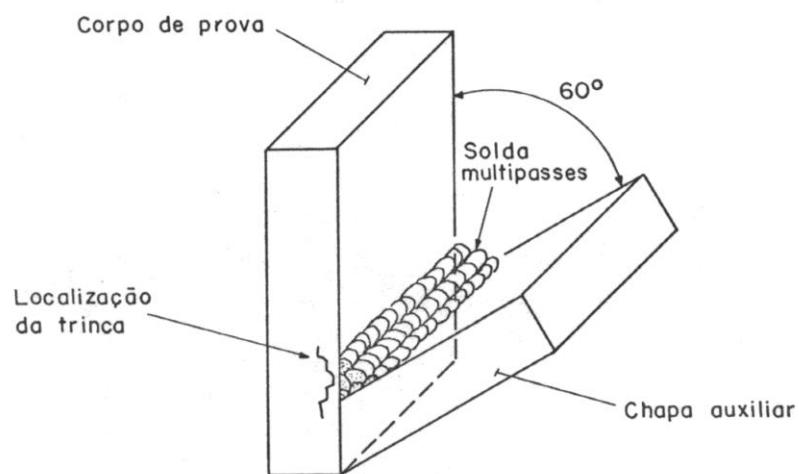
Tração p/ estrição-z



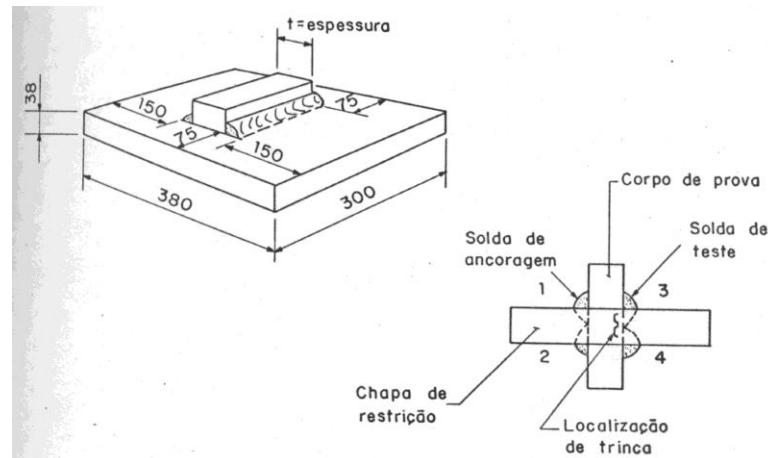
Ensaio Direto Quantitativo

*The Lehigh cantilever lamellar tearing test.*

## Decoesão Lamelar

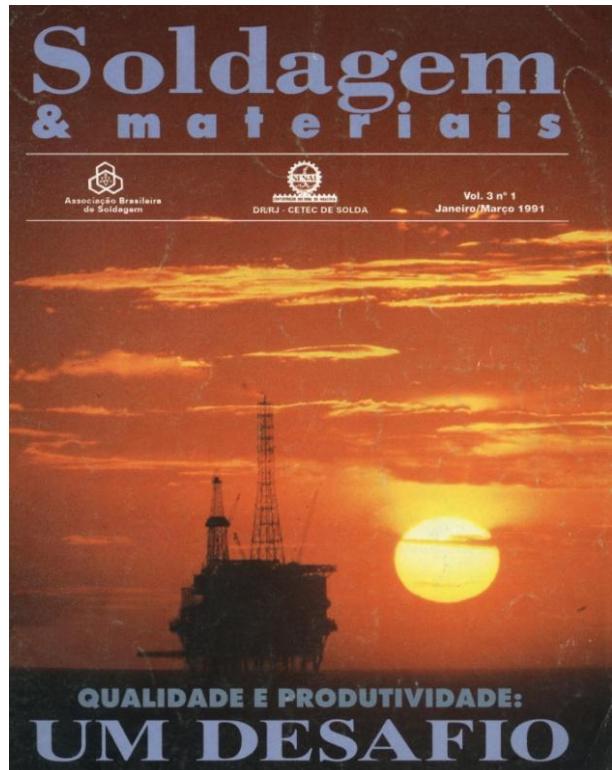


Ensaio de Cranfield



Ensaio da "Janela"

## Ensaios Diretos Qualitativos



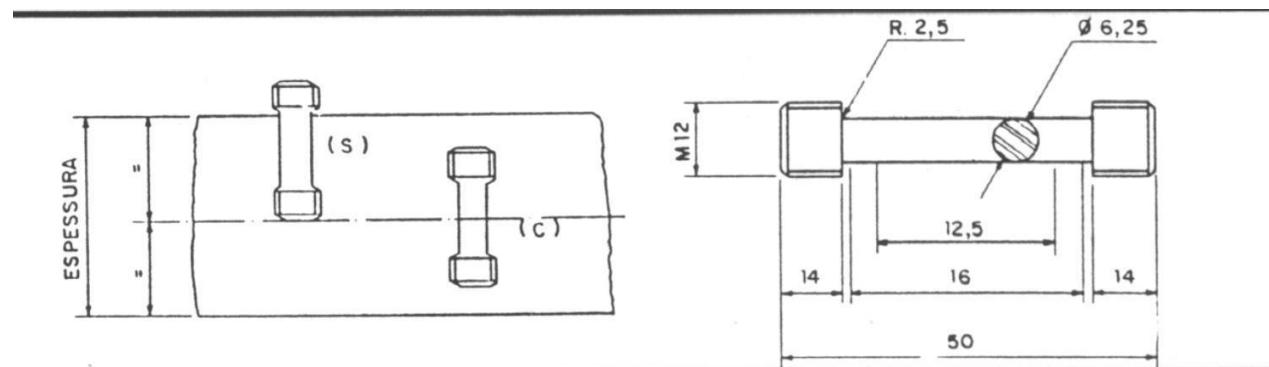
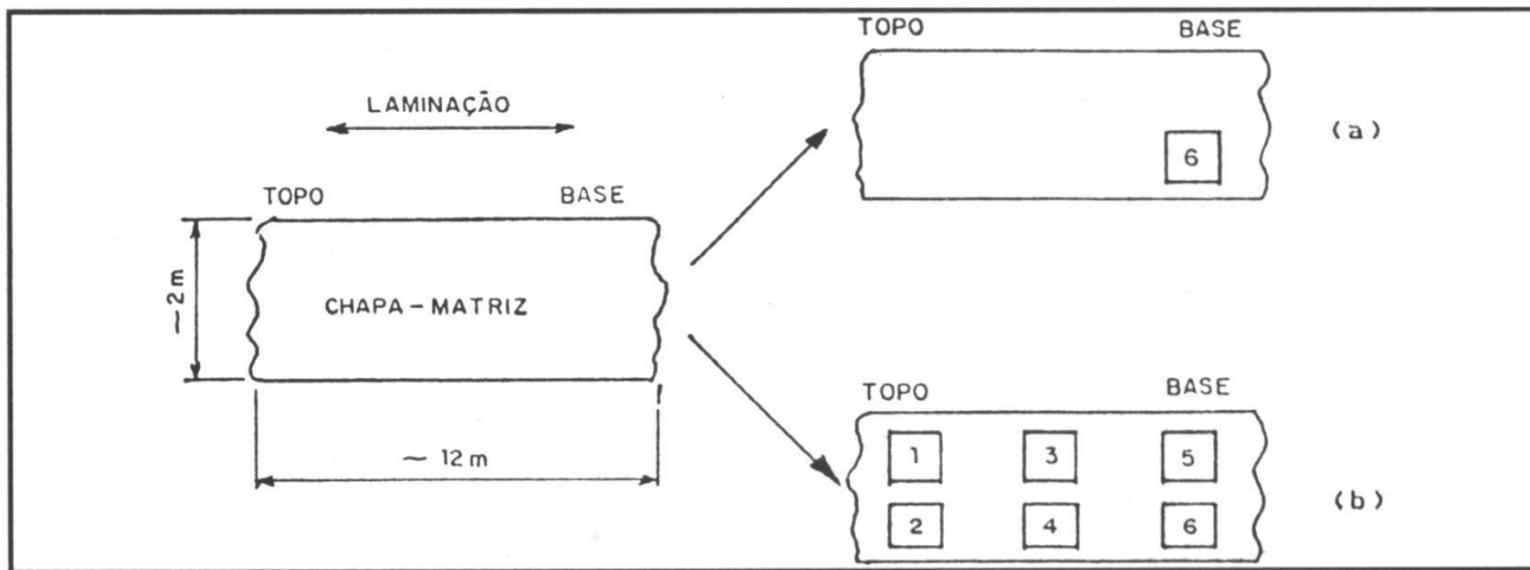
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SUPLEMENTO DE PESQUISA

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## AVALIAÇÃO QUANTITATIVA DA DECOESÃO LAMELAR E CRITÉRIO DE AMOSTRAGEM

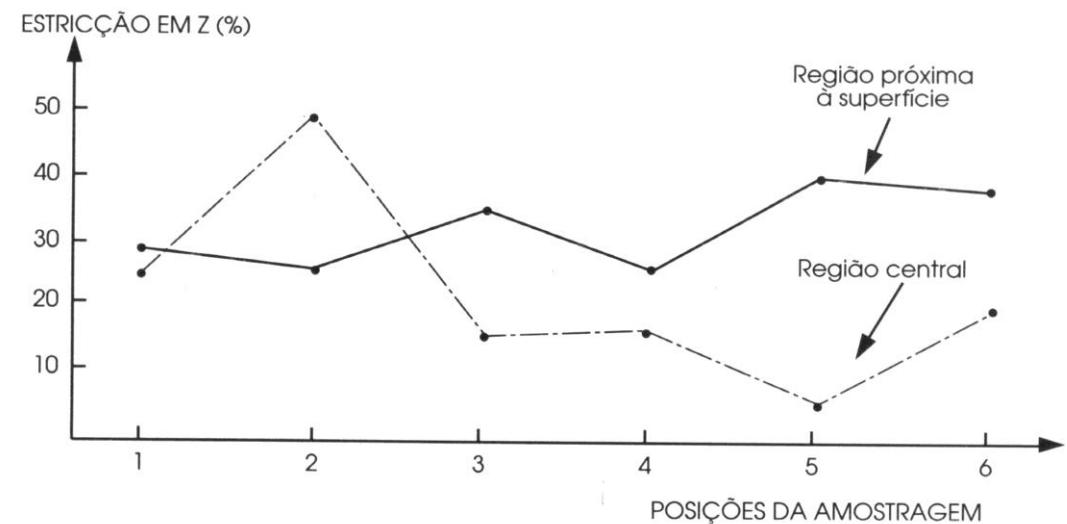
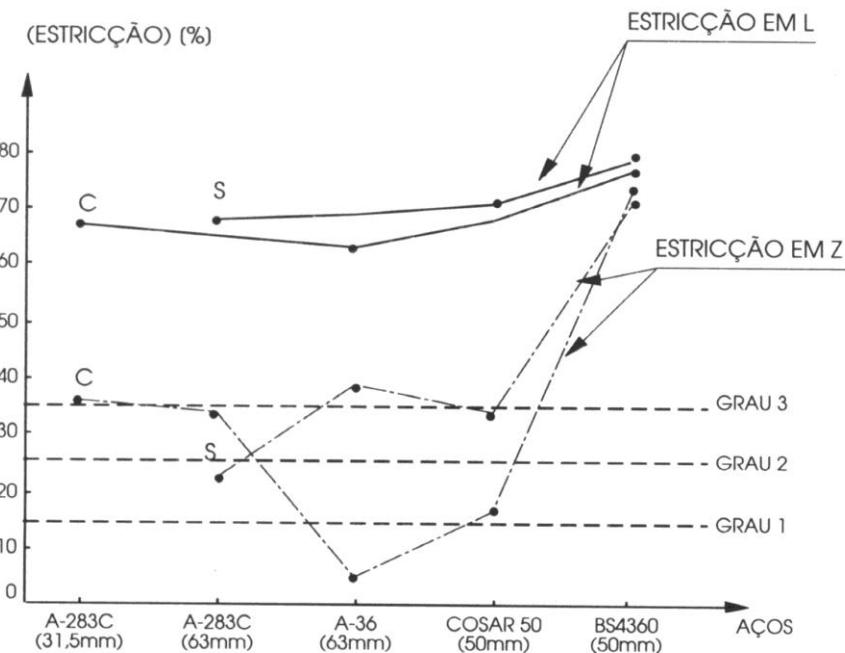
Y. AIHARA  
A. J. A. BUSCHINELLI



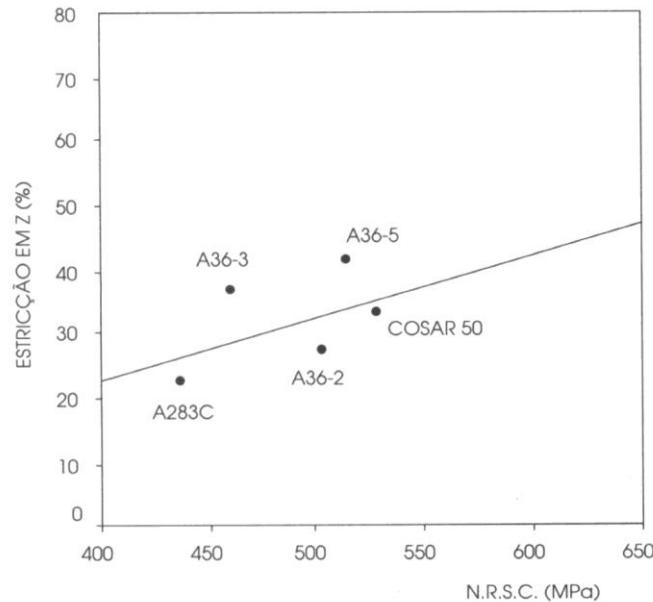
**TABELA 1 - Características dos Aços Conforme Fabricante**

material	A-283C	A-283C	A-36	COSAR50	BS4360
esp. (mm)	31.5	63	63	50	50
L.E. (MPa)	258	—	328	375	405
LR (MPa)	414	—	498	530	516
A (Lo-50mm)	29	—	32	32	30
laminação	conv.	conv.	con.	control.	conv.
t. térmico	—	—	—	—	normal.
deso (AL-SI)	s.acalm.	s.acalm.	acalmado	acalmado	acalmado

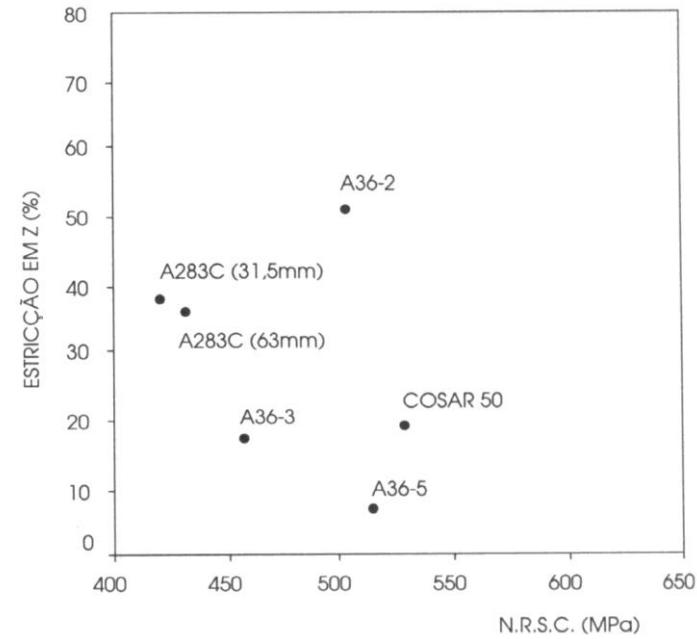
## Decoesão Lamelar



Correlação resultados da **estrição em z** e  
o **NRSC** do ensaio de Lehigh



a) região próxima à superfície



b) Região central da chapa

## **CONCLUSÕES**

1. Excessiva variação da estrição-z ao longo da espessura exige amostragem seletiva → o método do IIW para espessuras maiores que 25mm pode não ser representativo.
2. Existe boa correlação entre o NRSC do ensaio de Lehigh e a estrição-z medida seletivamente junto à superfície da chapa.
3. O local de amostragem na chapa matriz é relevante → para aço acalmado A-36 foram medidas variações da ordem de 900% na estrição-z da região central da espessura!

## Histórico

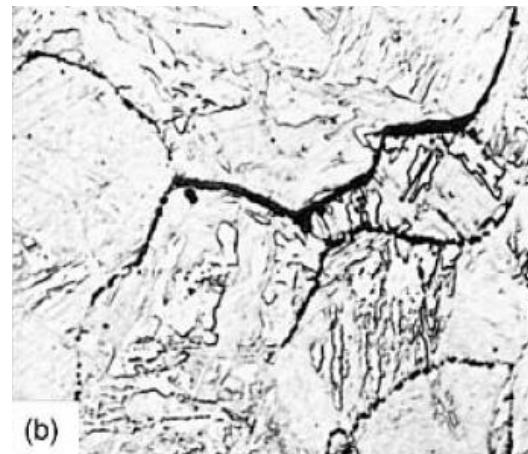
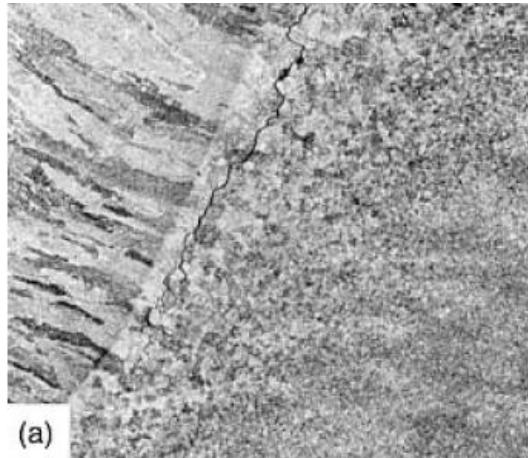
Anos 60 → trincas em tubos de aço AISI 347 em termoelétricas no Canadá

70/80 → trincas sob revestimento inox em vasos de pressão em reatores nucleares PWR

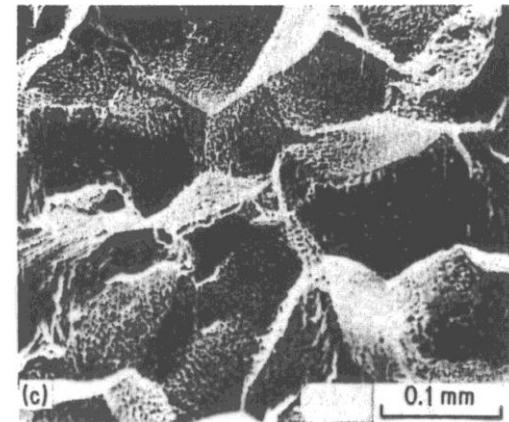
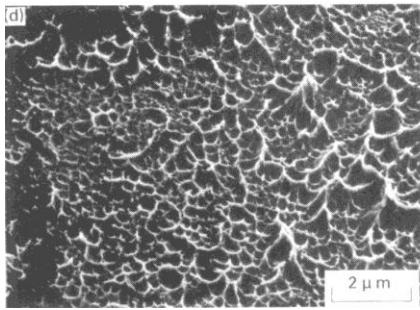
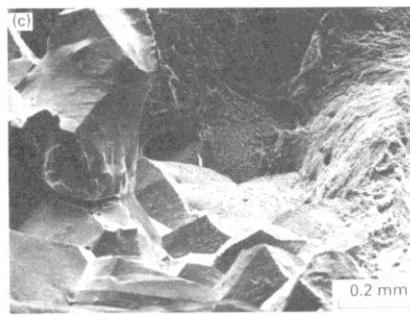
90 → trincas em aços Cr-Mo (<3%Cr)

## Características

Microtrincas intergranulares na ZAC-GG → risco de fragilização !!!



Trincas de reaquecimento em aço CrMoV: (a) *macroestrutura* (35x); (b) *microestrutura* (1000x).

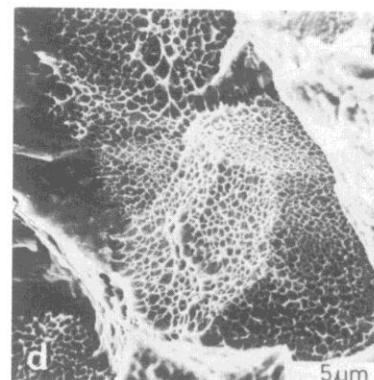
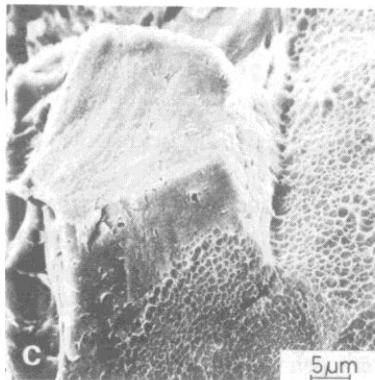
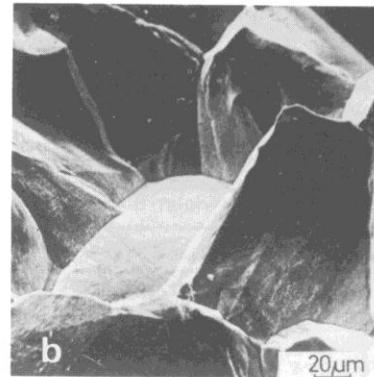
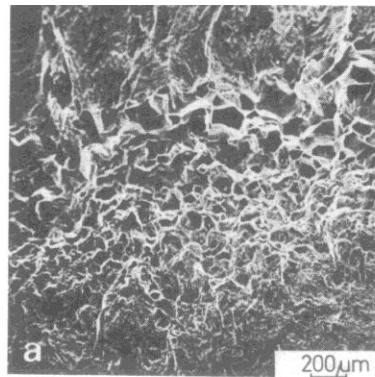


Microdimples indicando **fratura pseudo-intercristalina** *Hornbogen & Kreye*

Aspecto típico das trincas:

- macroestrutura mostrando trinca intergranular na ZAC-GG;
- MO junto a ponta da trinca revelando cavidades em contornos de grãos;
- MEV mostrando fratura intergranular;
- microcavidades nas faces dos grãos.

*Bailey*



Trinca de alívio de tensões, aspecto da fratura (sob revestimento em aço 22NiMoCr37); a) visão macro; b) ZAC-GG: contornos de grão lisos da austenita original; c) região de transição para ZAC-N; d) grãos menos grosseiros: contornos com cavidades.

Tenckhoff 1979

## MECANISMOS DE FRAGILIZAÇÃO

### TRINCAS DE REAQUECIMENTO .....T ~ 550 a 680 oC

- 1) RE-PRECIPITAÇÃO COERENTE NO INTERIOR DOS GRÃOS AUSTENÍTICOS
- 2) FORMAÇÃO DE ZONA LIVRE DE PRECIPITADO ZLP JUNTO AOS CONTORNOS DE GRÃO DA  $\gamma$  ORIGINAL

### FRAGILIDADE DE REVENIDO .....T ~ 500 oC

SEGREGAÇÃO DE IMPUREZAS NOS CONTORNOS DE GRÃO

MCF = Si + 2 Cu + 2 P + 10 As + 15 Sn + 20 Sb

Grupo VI a  $\rightarrow$  S, Se e Te

Grupo V a  $\rightarrow$  N, P, As, Sb e Sn

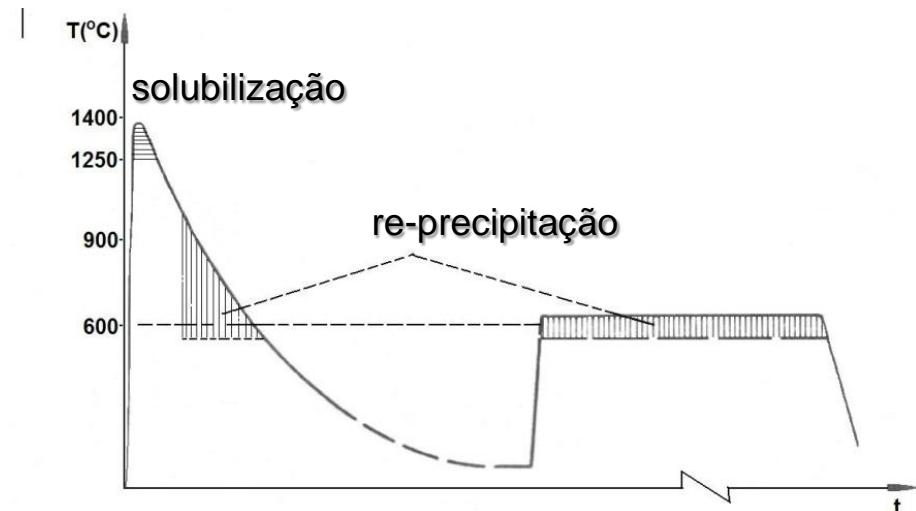
## OCORRÊNCIA EXIGE CONJUNÇÃO DE FATORES:

- Reaquecimento na faixa de  $T \sim 550$  a  $650$  oC
- Tensões trativas elevadas  $\sim$  LE
- ZAC grosseira
- Microestrutura suscetível  $\rightarrow$  martensita ou bainita
- Composição suscetível  $\rightarrow$  Mo, V, Nb ...

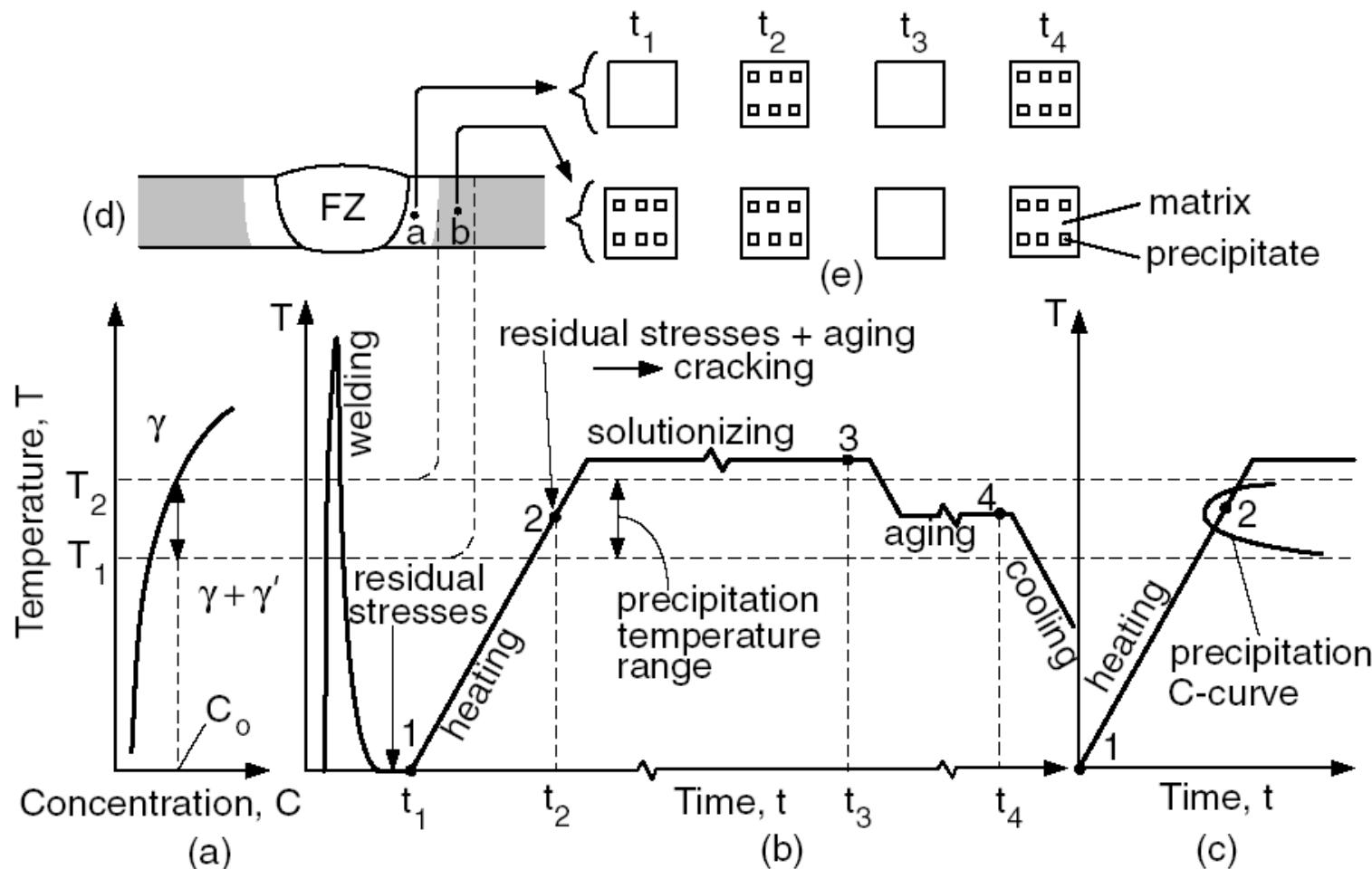
Exemplos de aços sujeitos a trincamento:

0.5Cr-0.5Mo-0.25V  
0.5Cr-1Mo-1V  
2.25Cr-1Mo

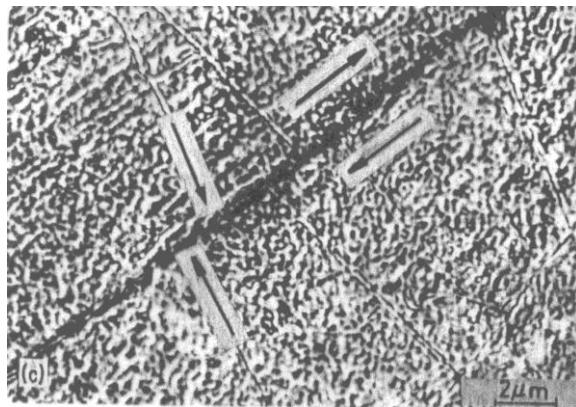
22NiCrV37  
AISI 347



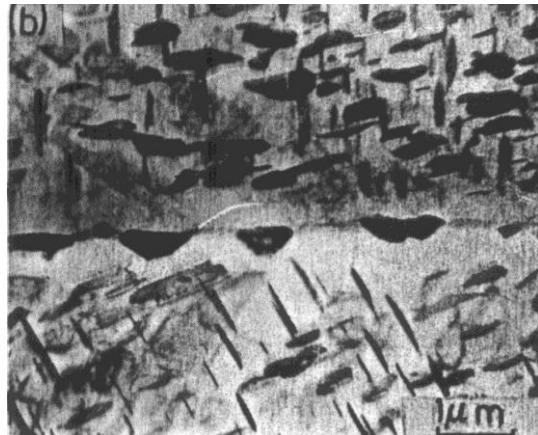
Solubilização e precipitação de carbo-nitretos durante a soldagem e TTAT de aços BLAR microligados.



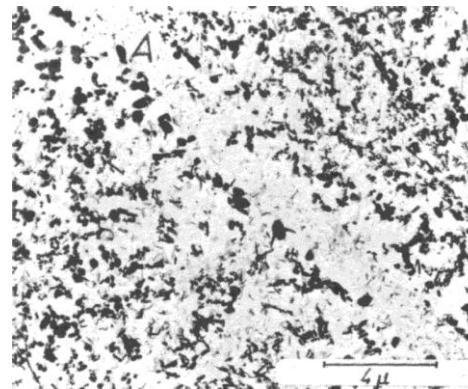
Postweld heat treatment cracking: (a) phase diagram; (b) thermal cycles during welding and heat treating; (c) precipitation C curve; (d) weld cross-section; (e) changes in microstructure.



Deslizamento relativo de grãos austeníticos junto a ponta da trinca.

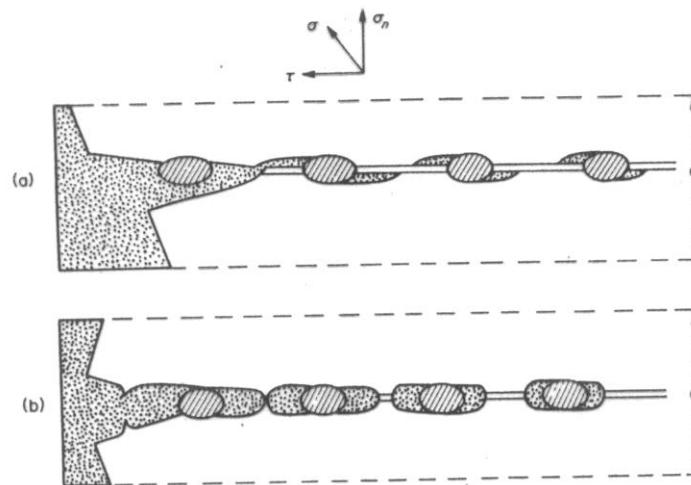


TEM de ZLP em Al3%Cu,  
300 oC / 16 min *Hornbogen & Kreye*



ZLP de carbonitretos em aço StE 36 (1300oC/6' / H<sub>2</sub>O + 600oC/1h / H<sub>2</sub>O)

*Brenner & Kreye 1977*

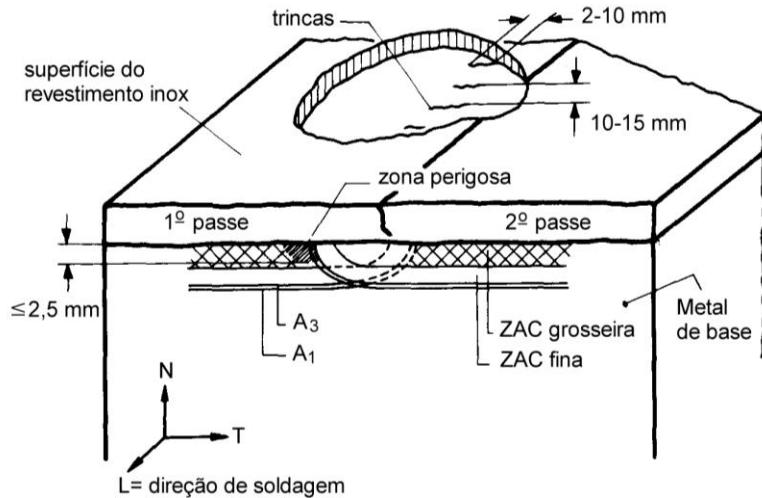


Mecanismo de separação na ZLP por formação de poros junto a precipitados incoerentes causada por (a) tensão cizalhante e (b) tração.

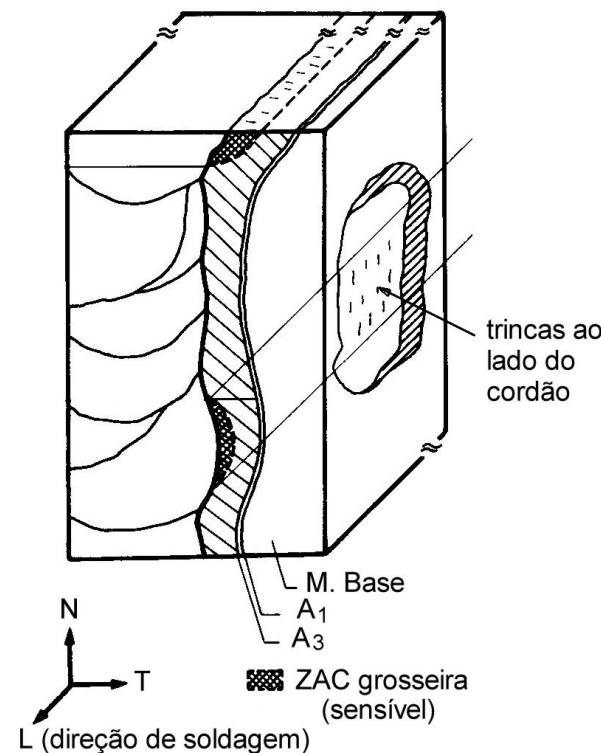
*Hornbogen & Kreye*

## LOCALIZAÇÃO TÍPICA

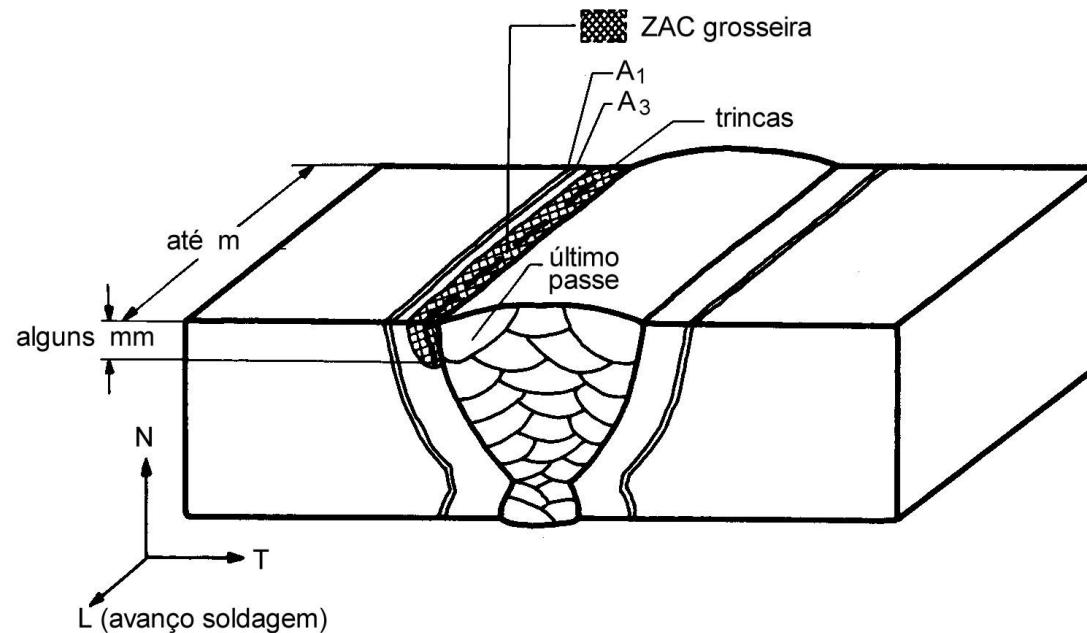
## SOB REVESTIMENTO INOX



Aço vaso de pressão reatores PWR  
22NiCrV37 → 20MnMoNi55

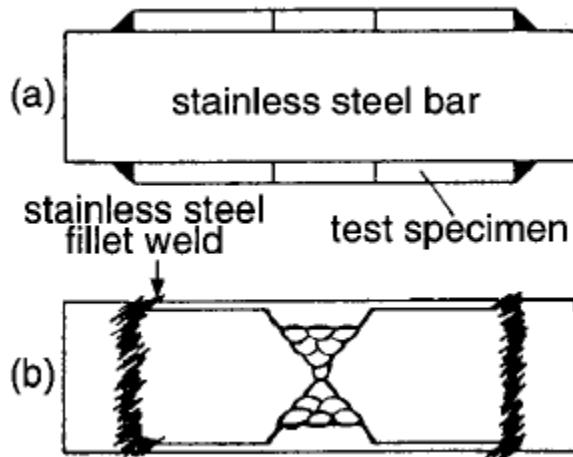
TRINCAS LATERAIS  
AO CORDÃO

## TRINCAS LONGITUDINAIS AO CORDÃO



## Ensaios de Susceptibilidade

Tração a quente, Fluênciia,  
Relaxação, Emissão Acústica etc



## Teste de Vinckier

The test specimens are made by welding two pieces of 50-mm-thick plates together. The ends of the test specimens are welded to a stainless steel block. Upon reheating, the test specimens are subjected to tensile loading caused by the higher thermal expansion coefficient of the stainless steel block.

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E_1} = \frac{(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)T}{(E_1 A_1 / E_2 A_2) + 1}$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is the overall strain in the test specimen,  $\alpha$  the thermal expansion coefficient,  $E$  Young's modulus,  $T$  the reheat temperature, and  $A$  the crosssectional area. Subscripts 1 and 2 refer to the test specimen and the stainless steel block, respectively.

## MEDIDAS PREVENTIVAS:

### a. Quanto ao material

Fórmulas empíricas:

$$CS = \%Cr + 3.3 \times (\%Mo) + 8.1 \times (\%V) - 2$$

Nakamura et al. → aço livre de trincas para  
CS < zero.

$$Psr = Cr + Cu + 2 Mo + 10 V + 7 Nb + 5 Ti$$

Ito et al. → Psr < 0 aço livre de trincas.

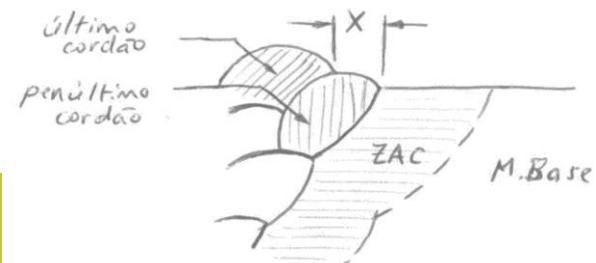
22NiMoCr37 → 20 MnMoNi 55

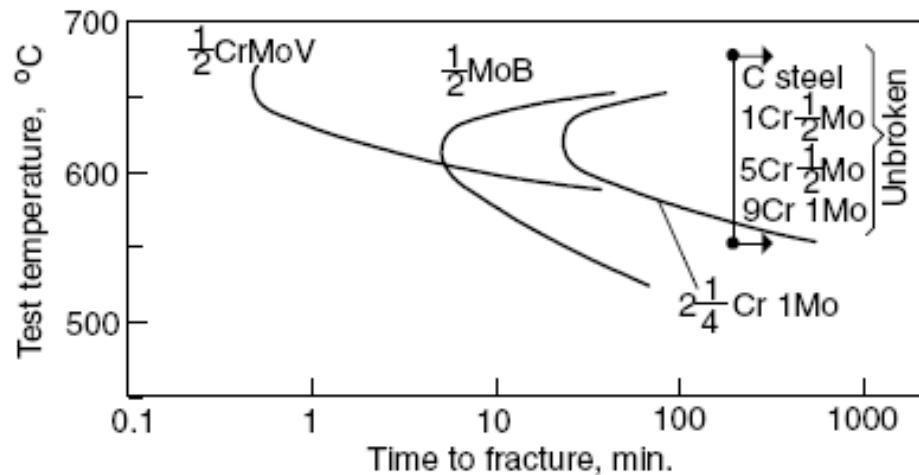
A508 → A 533

WStE 51 → 15 MnNi 63

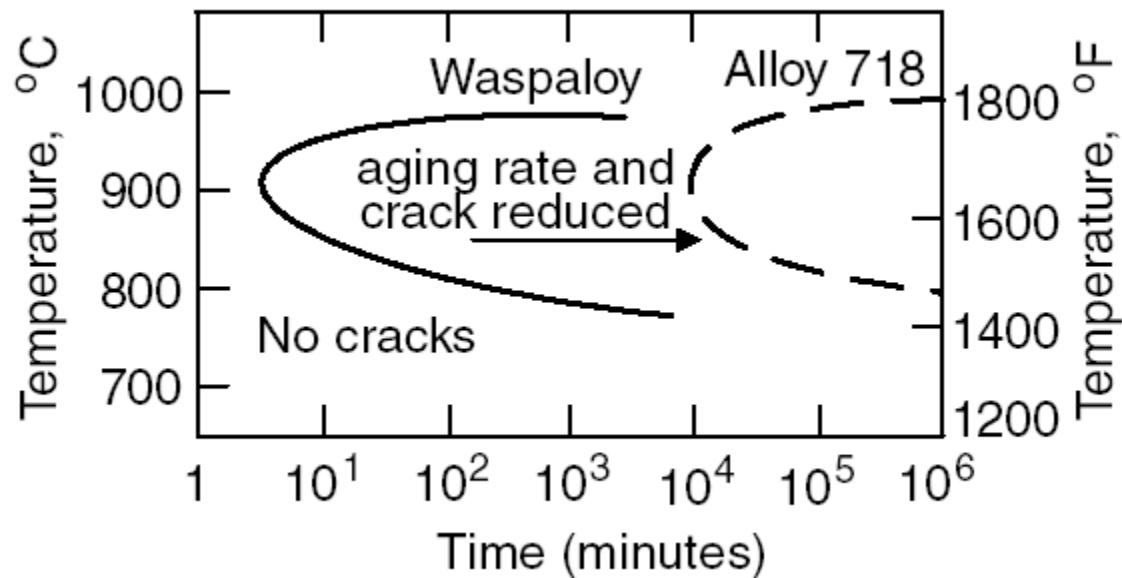
### b. Quanto a variáveis de soldagem e ciclo térmico

1. Passe de “revenido” (solução clássica de Vinckier)
2. Soldagem multipasses (visando refino da ZAC-GG)
3. Alívio de tensão (TTPS) por patamares

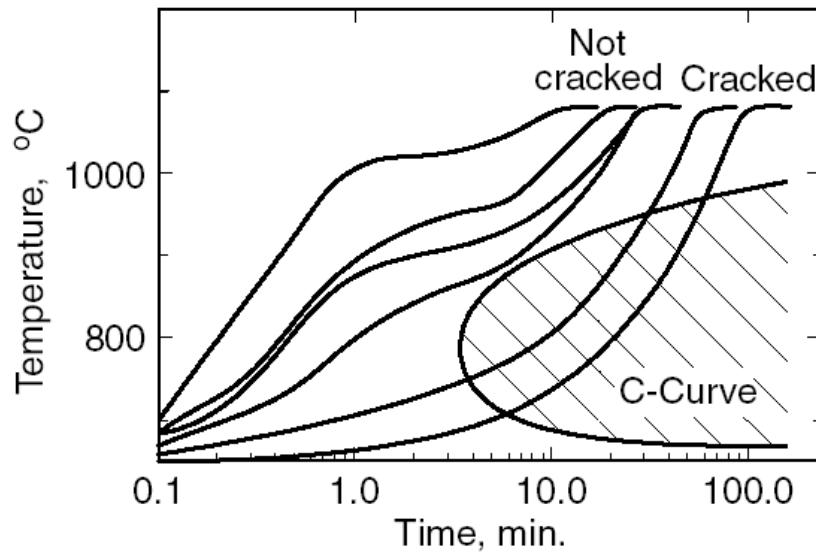




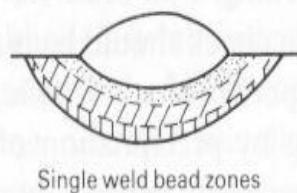
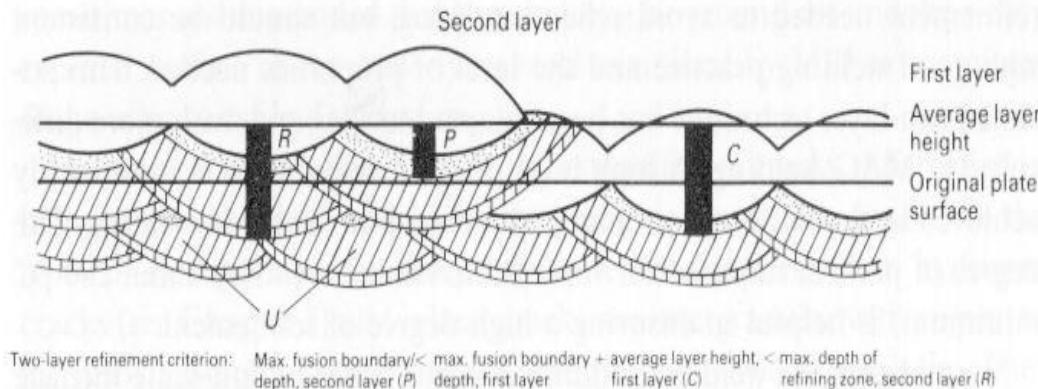
Temperature vs. time to fracture in ferritic steels



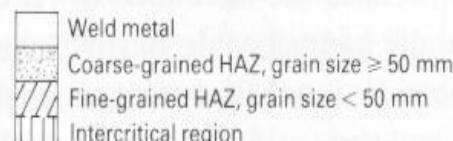
Crack susceptibility C curves for Waspaloy and Inconel 718 welds.



Effect of heating rate on postweld heat treatment cracking of a Rene 41 solution annealed before welding.

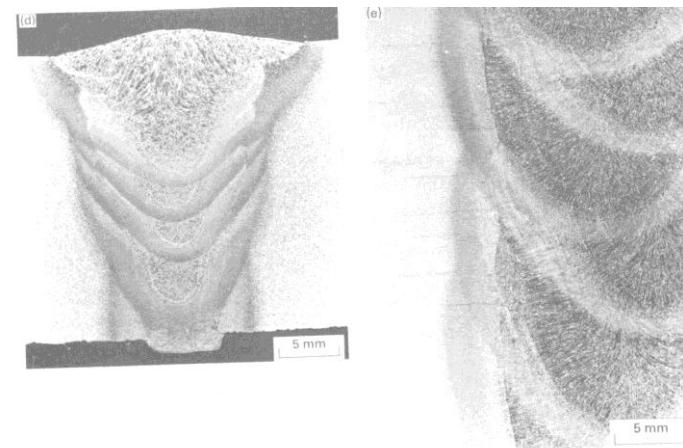
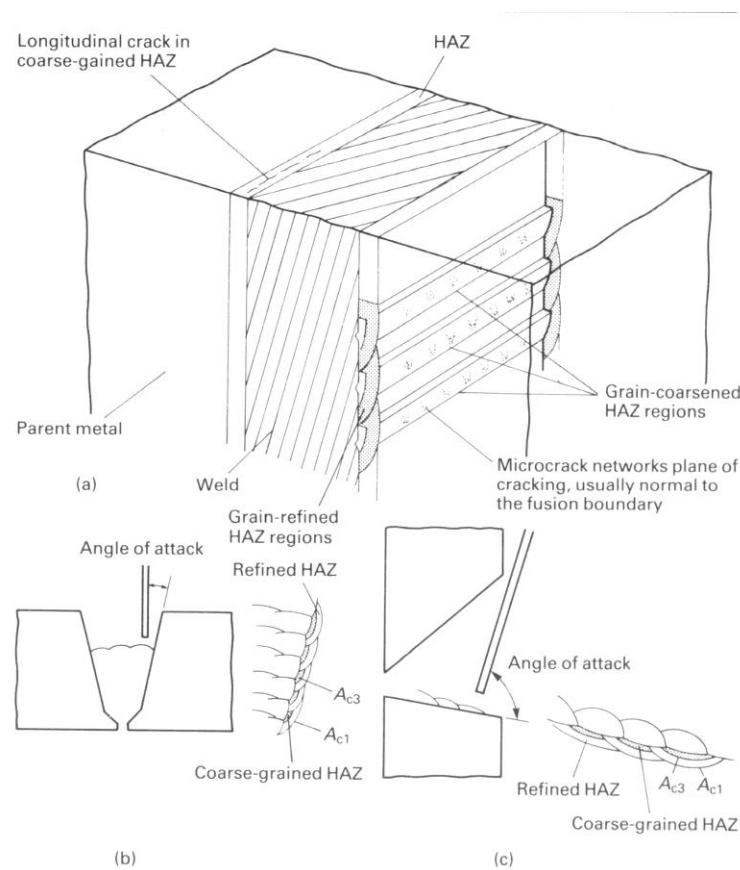


Single weld bead zones

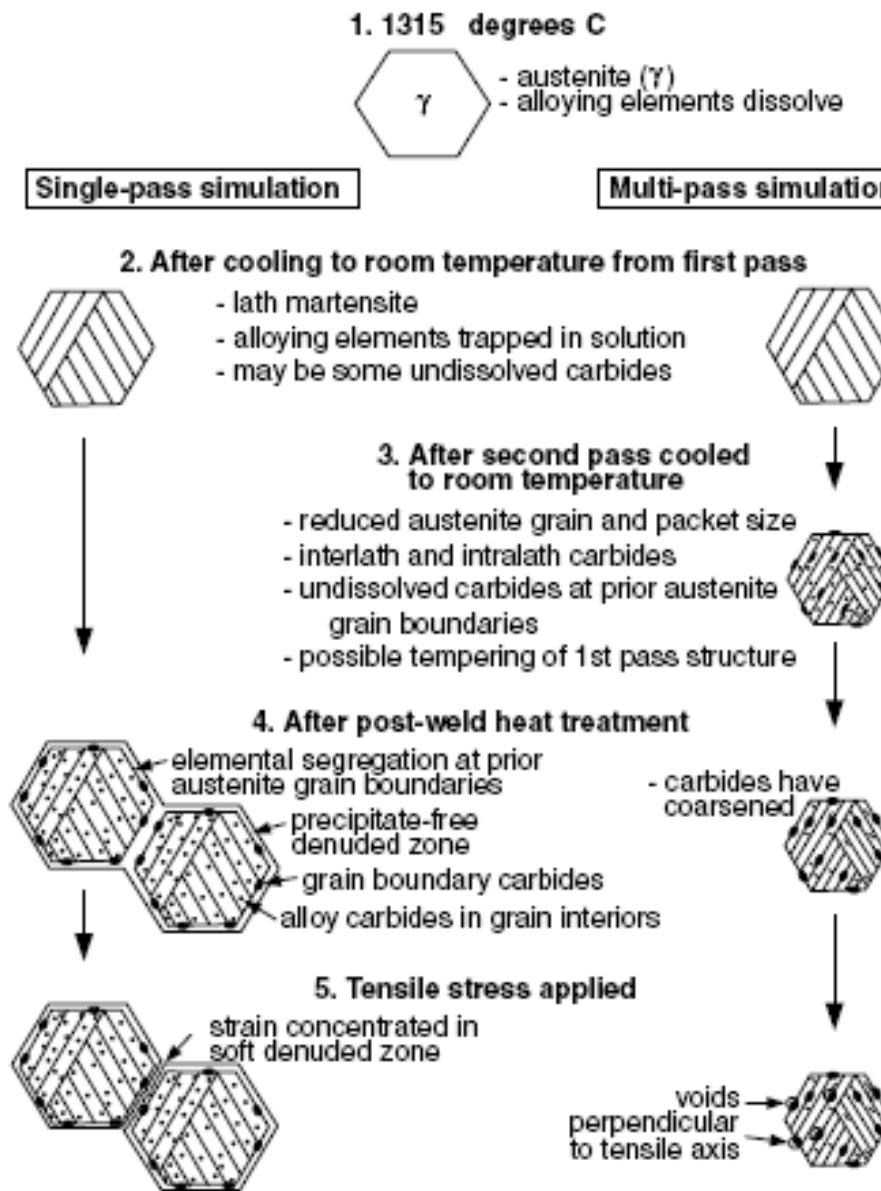


Note:  
 All measurements with respect to the original surface  
 The fusion boundary is used as a first order approximation for the depth of the coarse-grained HAZ

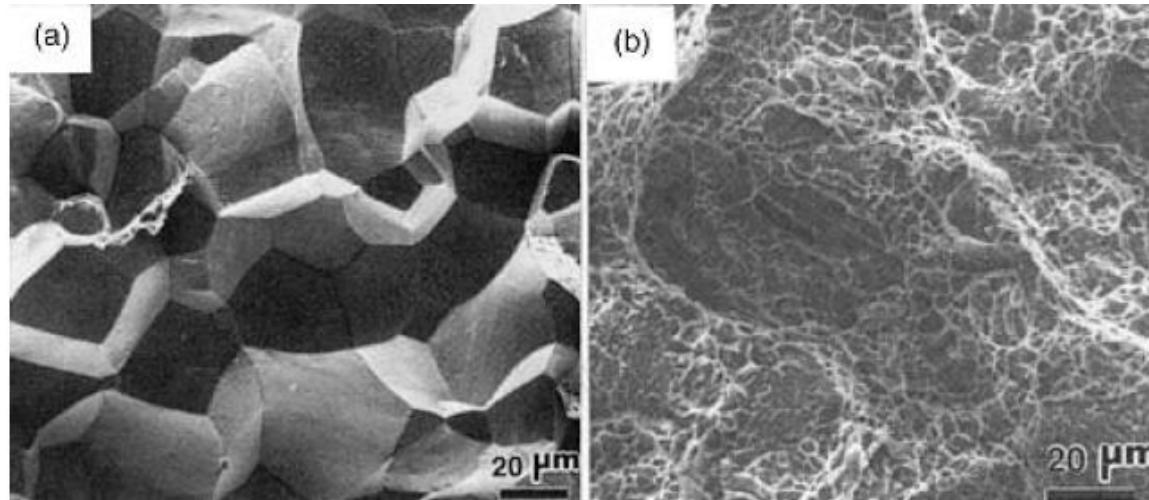
6.3 Sketch showing two-layer technique. Note that the degree of overlap is less than ideal (i.e. ~50% overlap obtained by aiming arc at toe of previous weld bead). 'U' indicates unrefined HAZ regions.



Ângulo de ataque e refino da ZAC: a) local de trincas na ZAC-GG; b) baixo ângulo de ataque e elevada superposição aumentam o refino da ZAC; c) alto ângulo de ataque e baixa superposição diminuem o refino da ZAC; (d) e (e) macroestruturas de soldas com alto e baixo grau de refino da ZAC e superposição, respectivamente.



Microstructural changes and failure mode of single- and multiple-pass samples of a 2.4Cr-1.5W-0.2V ferritic steel.



SEM micrographs of fracture surfaces of a 2.4Cr–1.5W–0.2V ferritic steel: (a) *single-pass sample*; (b) *multiple-pass sample*