

AÇO CARBONO

. USO GERAL $\rightarrow \frac{\text{PREÇO}}{\text{RESIST. MECÂNICA}}$ (MÍN.)

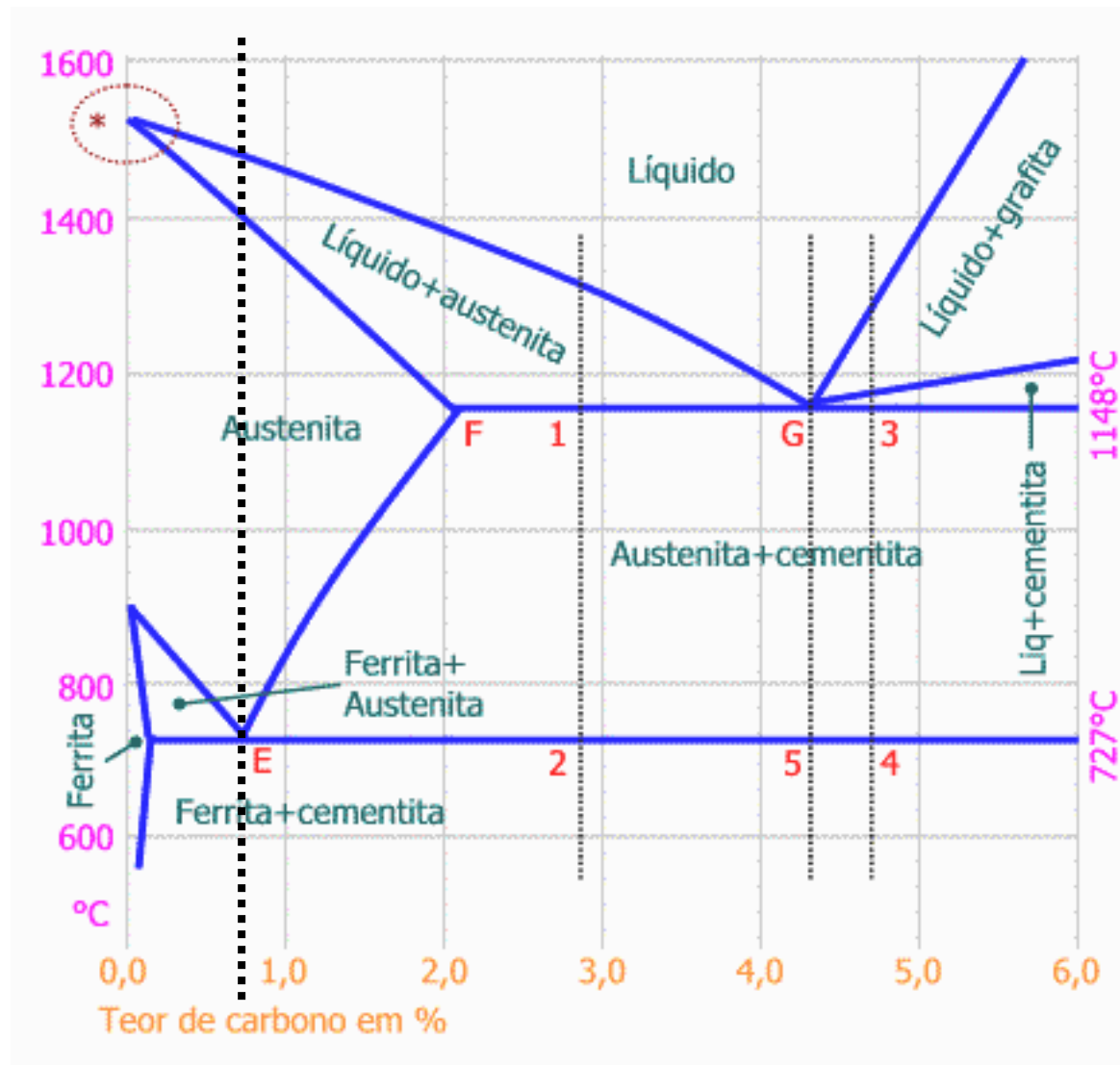
. LIMITES DE USO: - TEMPERATURA
- CORROSÃO (ASPECTOS ECONÔMICOS E CONTAMINAÇÃO)

A. COMPOSIÇÃO QUÍMICA

. Fe, C, Mn, Si, P, S; (Al, Cu – às vezes)

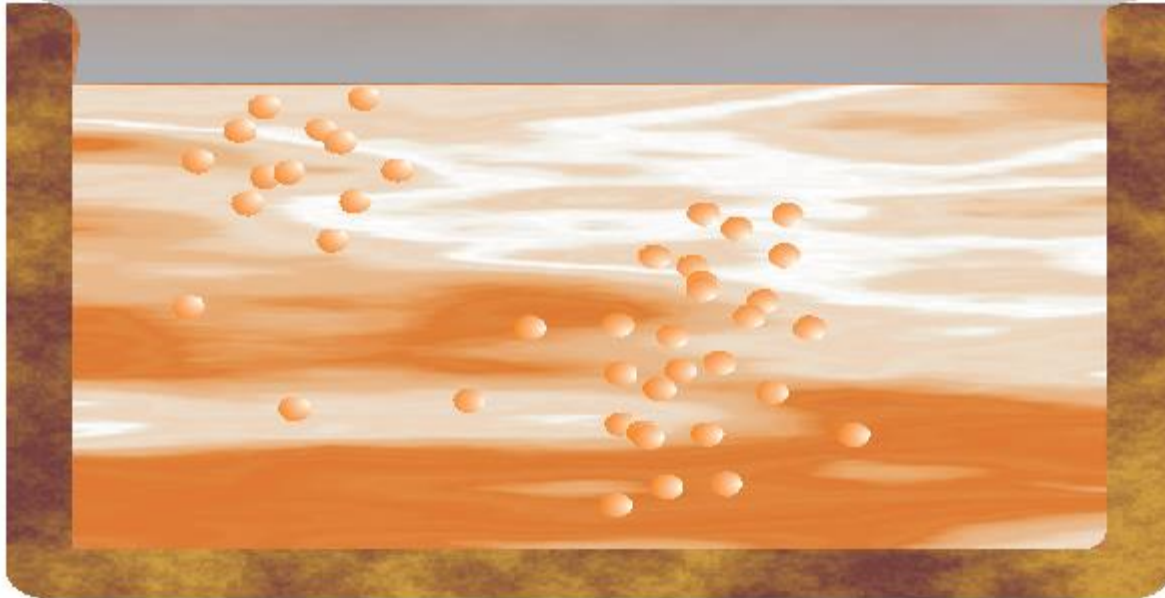
. TEOR DE CARBONO	BAIXO C – % C \leq 0,25%
	MÉDIO C – % C \leq 0,30%

DIAGRAMA DE EQUILIBRIO DA LIGA Fe-C

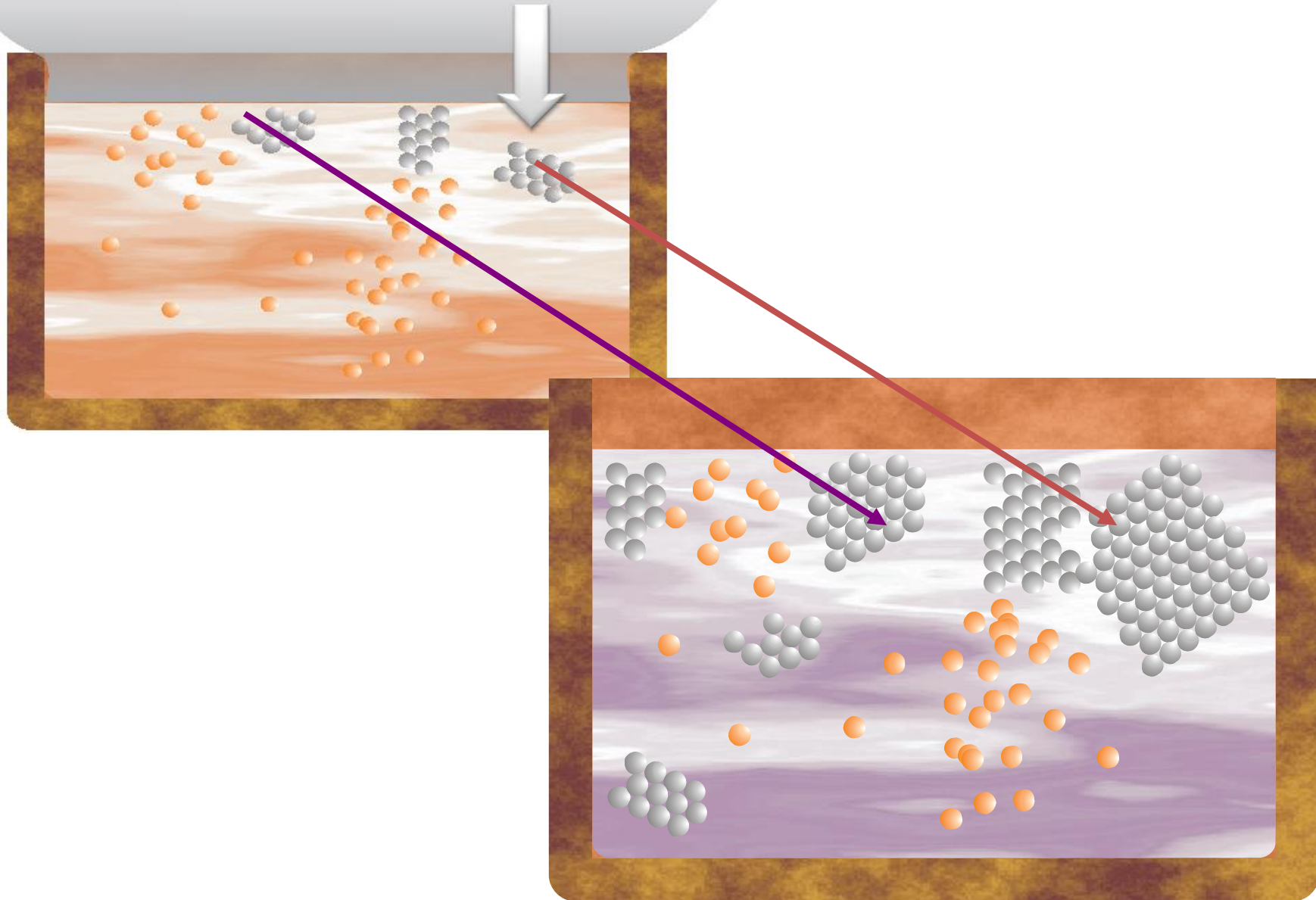


INICIO DA SOLIDIFICAÇÃO DOS AÇOS

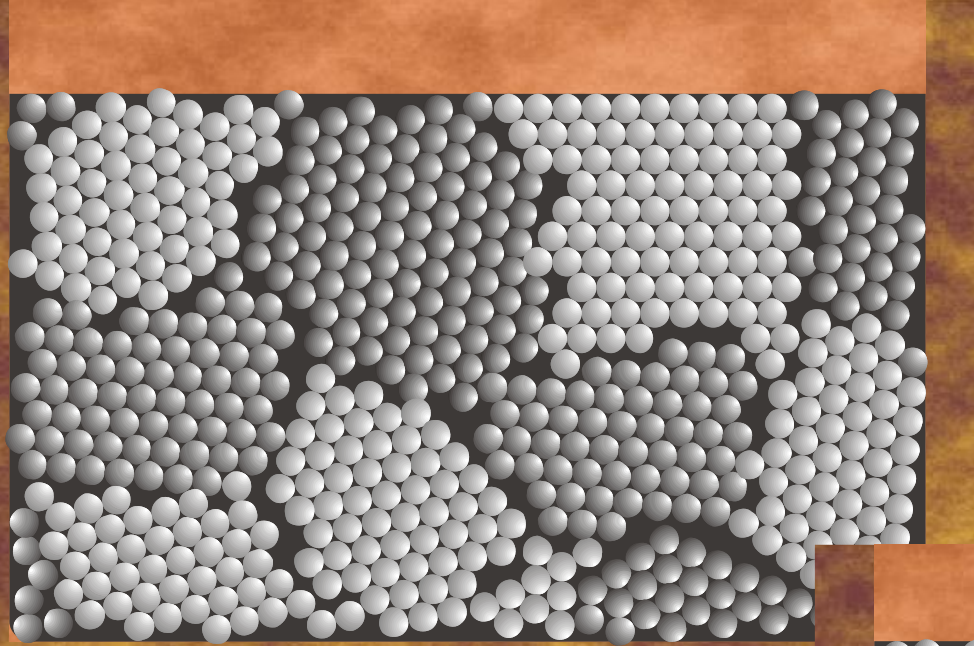
TEMPERATURA $> 1500^{\circ}\text{C}$



Pequenos cristais
começam a se solidificar

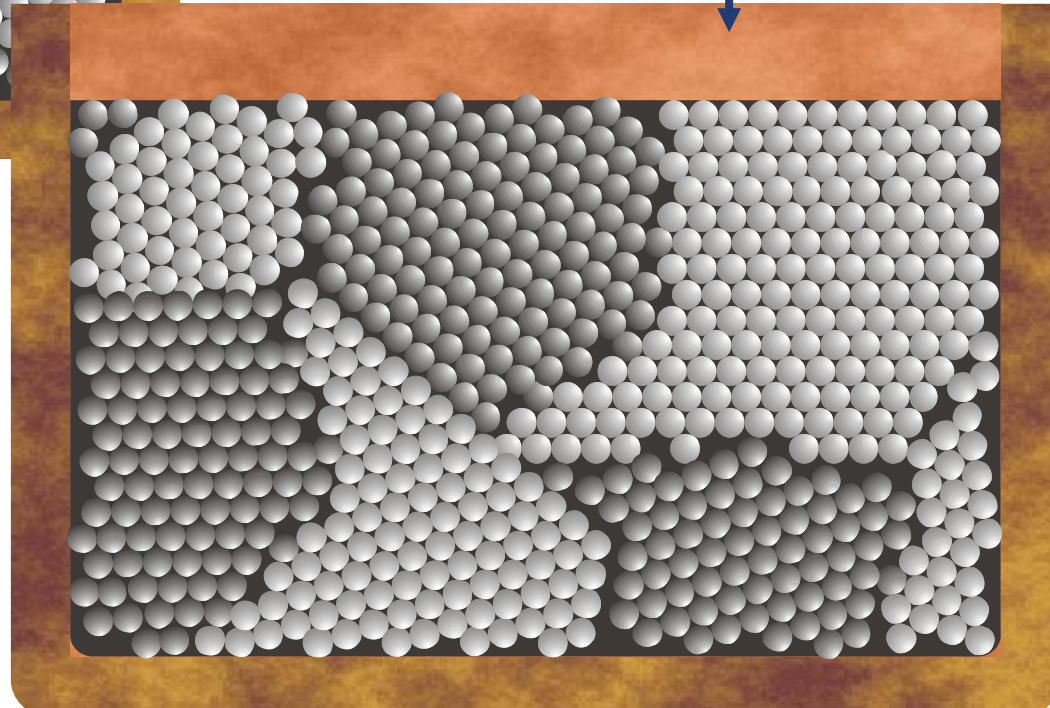


GRÃOS OU CRISTAIS SOLIDIFICADOS

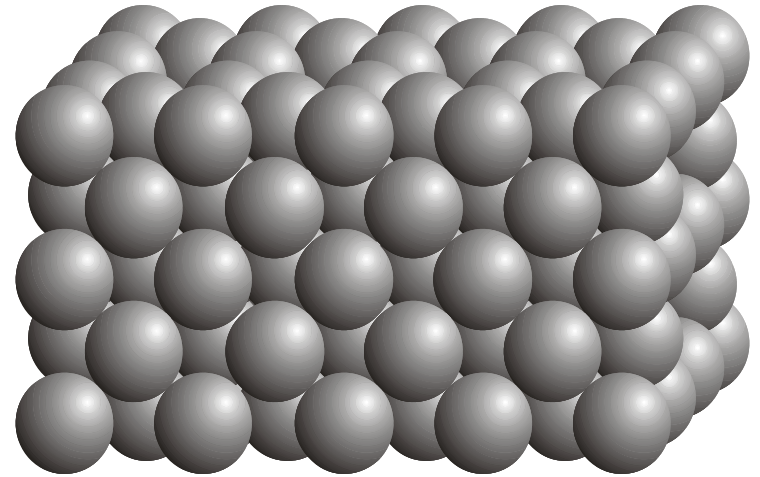
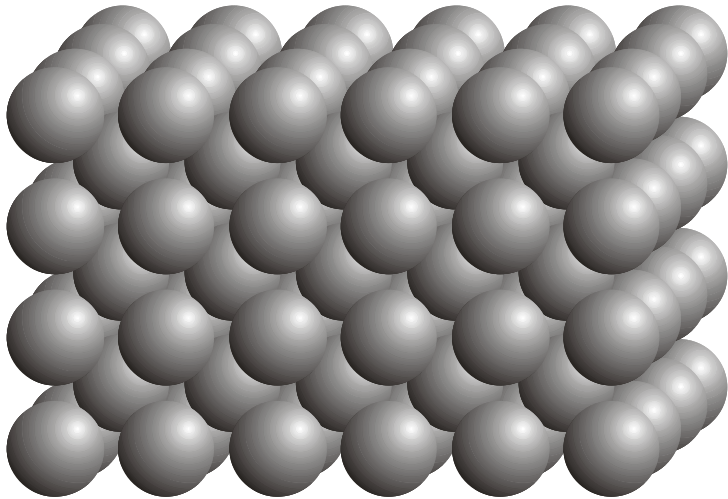


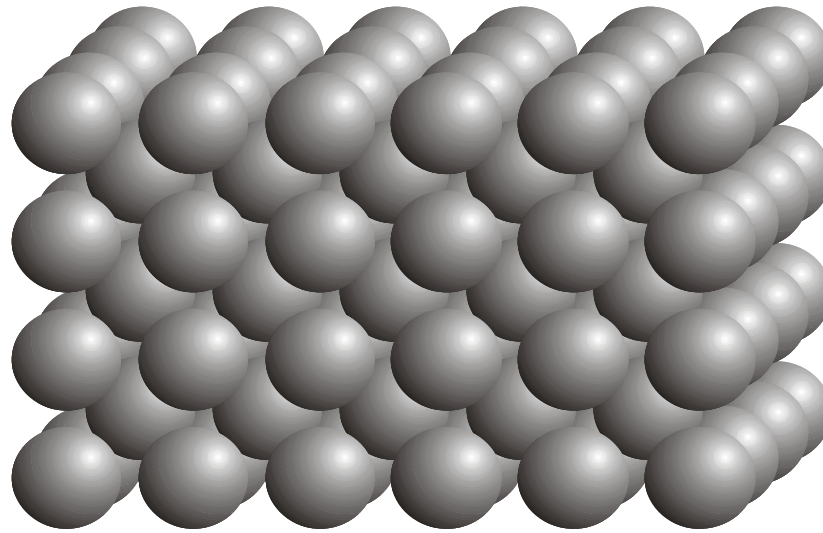
**RESFRIAMENTO MAIS RAPIDO
= CRISTAIS MENORES**

**RESFRIAMENTO MAIS LENTO =
CRISTAIS MAIORES**

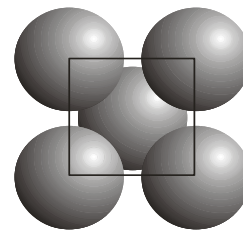
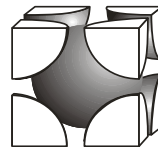
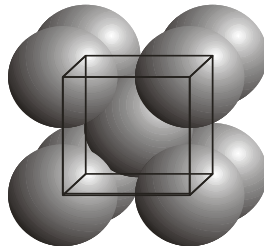


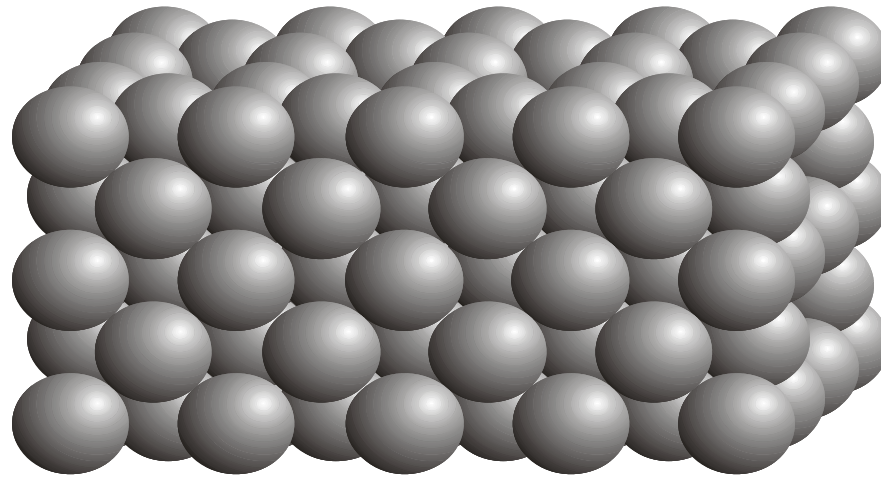
FORMAS DE CRISTALIZAÇÃO DO FERRO



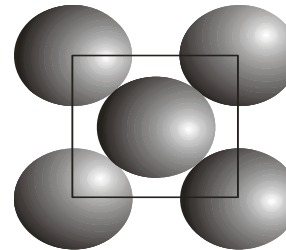
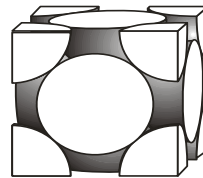
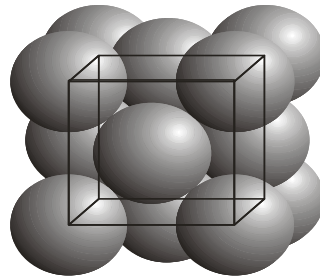


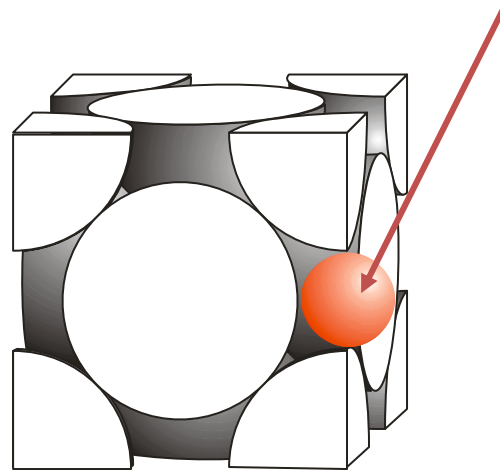
FERRITA





AUSTENITA

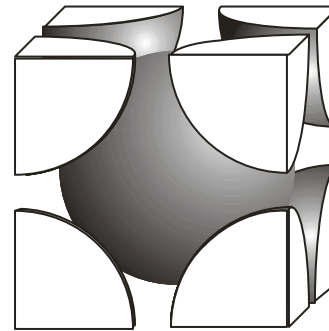




AUSTENITA

Ferro γ

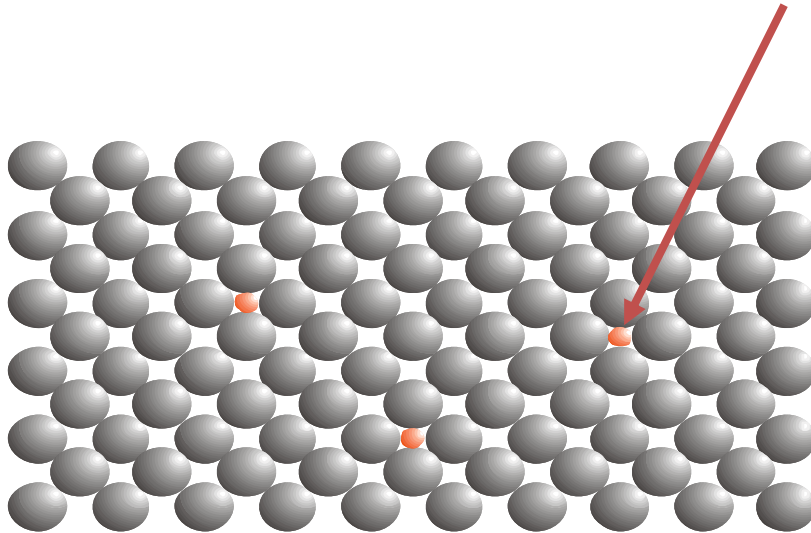
CFC



FERRITA

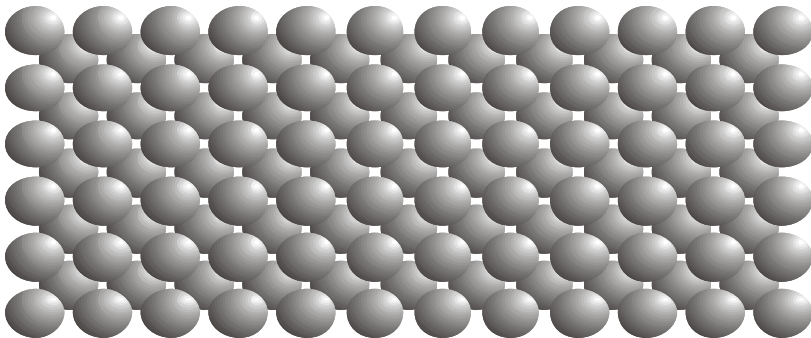
Ferro α

CCC



AUSTENITA
até 2,0% de C

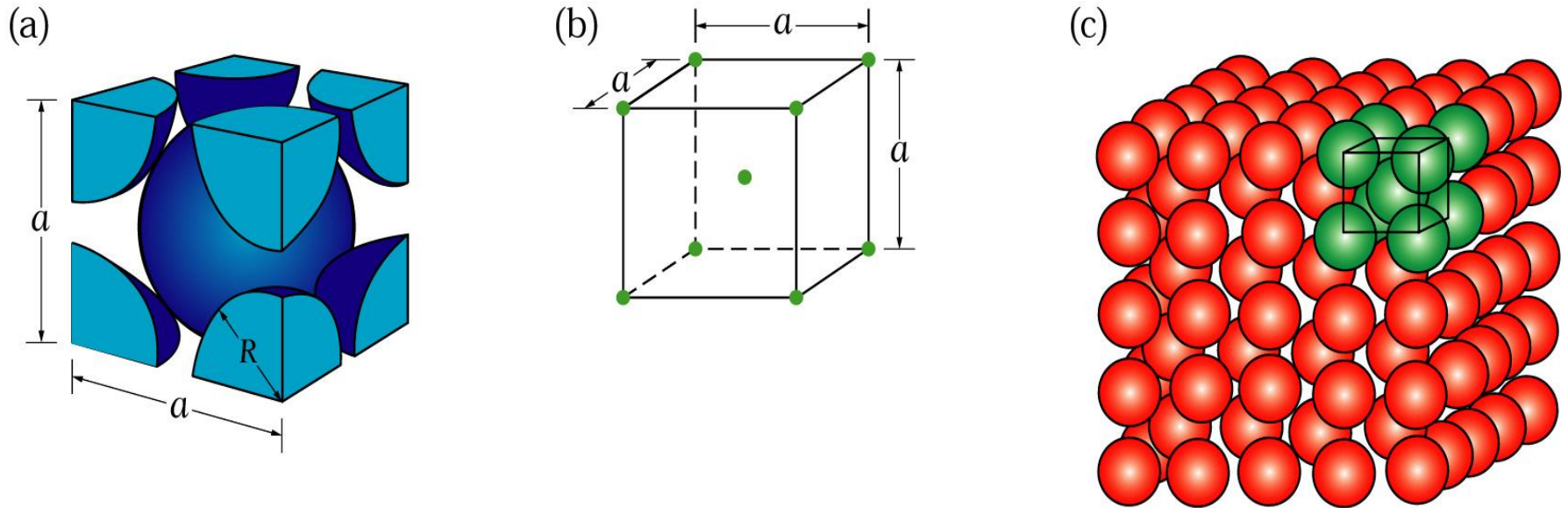
CFC



FERRITA
até 0,2% de C

CCC

Estrutura Cristalina Cúbica de Corpo-Centrado

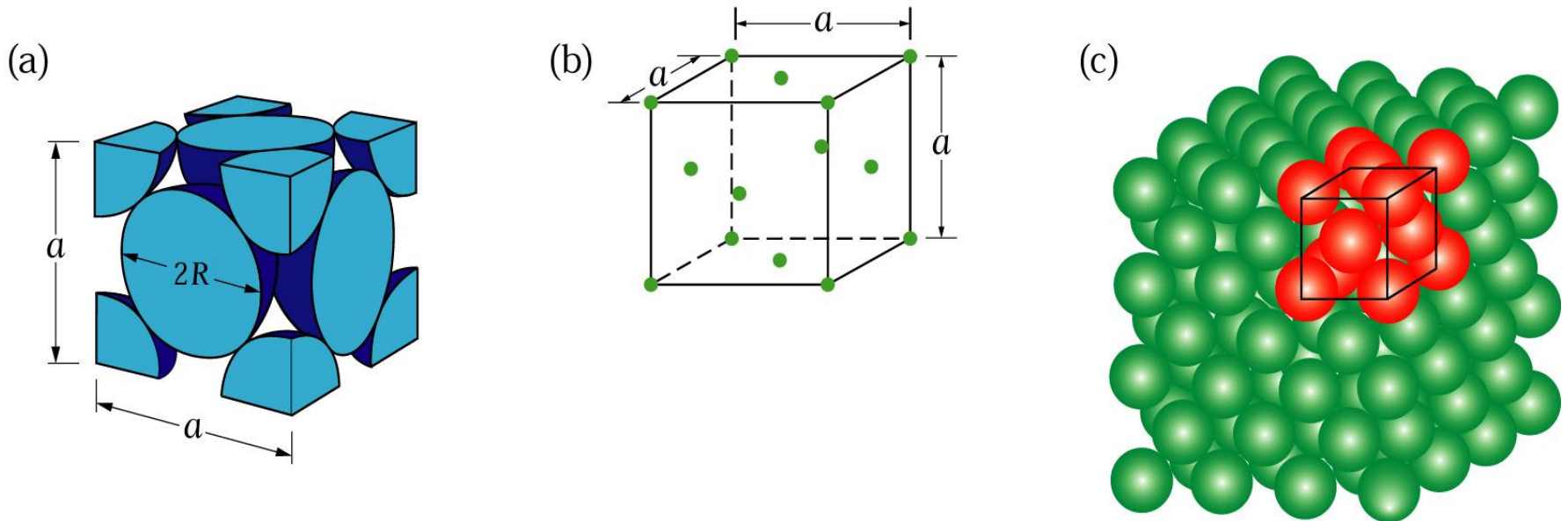


Estrutura cristalina cúbica de corpo centrado (ccc):

- (a) modelo de esferas;
- (b) célula unitária; e
- (c) monocristal com várias células unitárias.

Fonte: W. G. Moffatt, et al., *The Structure and Properties of Materials*, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, 1976.

Estrutura Cristalina Cúbica de Face-Centrada



Estrutura cristalina cúbica de face centrada (cfc):

(a) modelo de esferas;

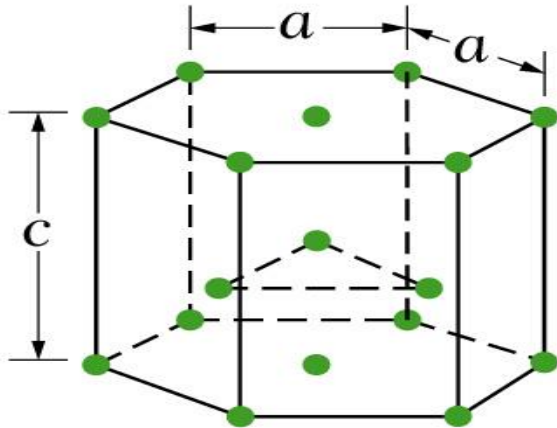
b) célula unitária; e

(c) monocristal com várias células unitárias.

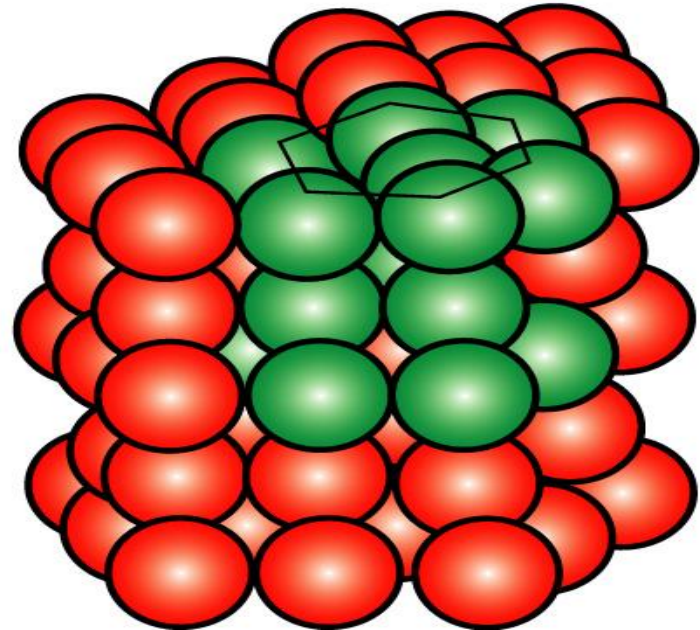
Fonte: W. G. Moffatt, et al., The Structure and Properties of Materials, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, 1976.

Estrutura Cristalina Hexagonal Compacta

(a)



(b)



Estrutura cristalina hexagonal compacta (hc):

(a) célula unitária; e

(b) monocristal com várias células unitárias.

Fonte: W. G. Moffatt, et al., *The Structure and Properties of Materials*, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, 1976.

Defeitos em uma Rede Mono-Cristalina

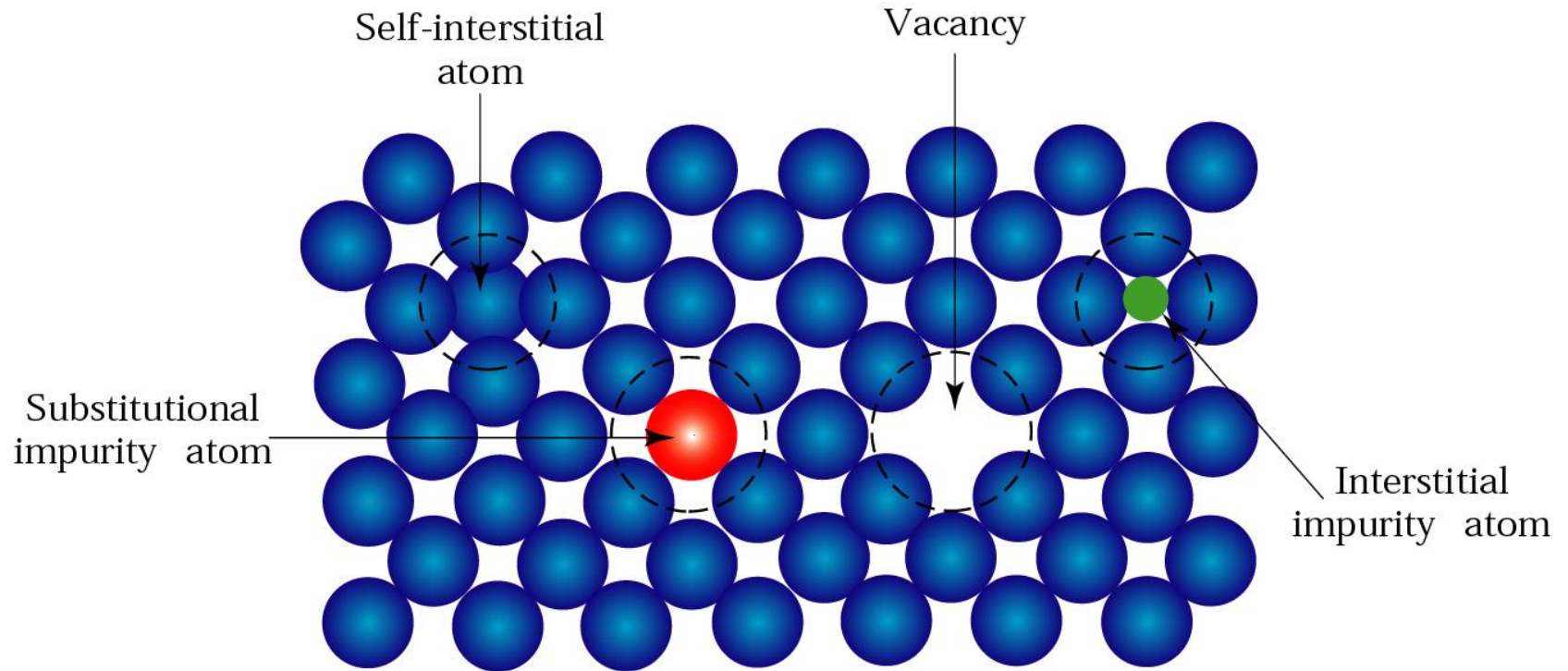
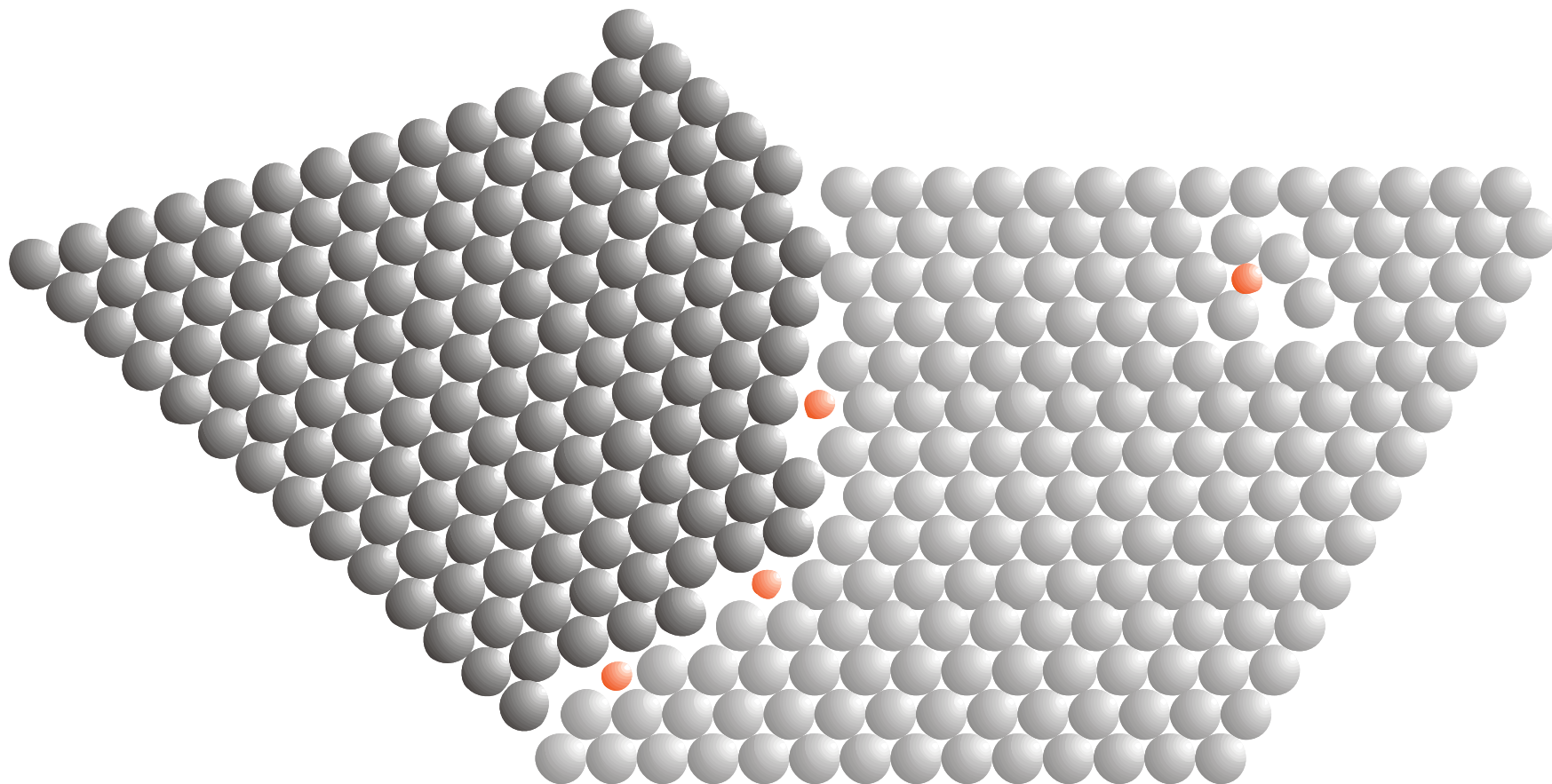
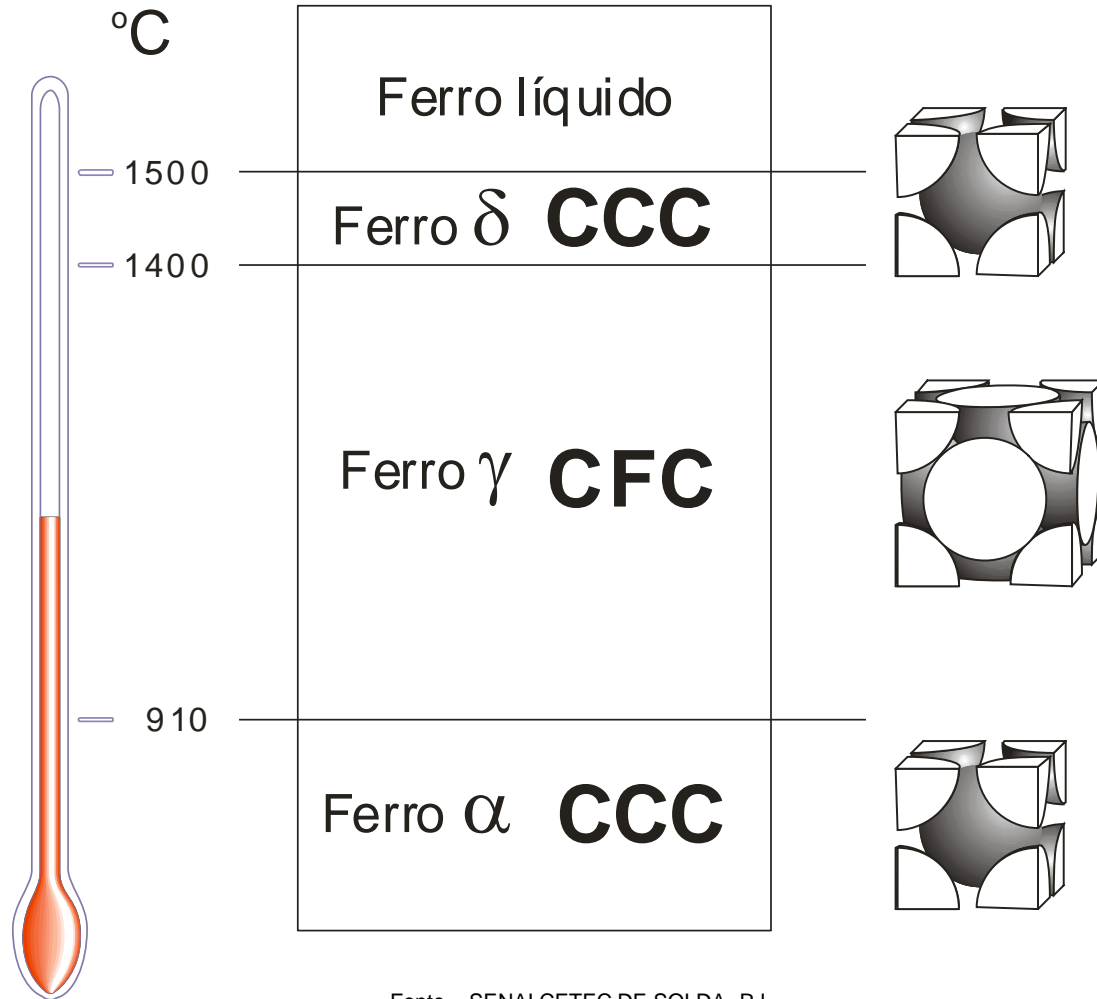


Ilustração esquemática de tipos de defeitos em uma rede mono-cristalina: Átomo auto-intersticial, Lacuna, Átomos de impureza intersticial e substitucional.

COMO A FERRITA DISSOLVE O CARBONO

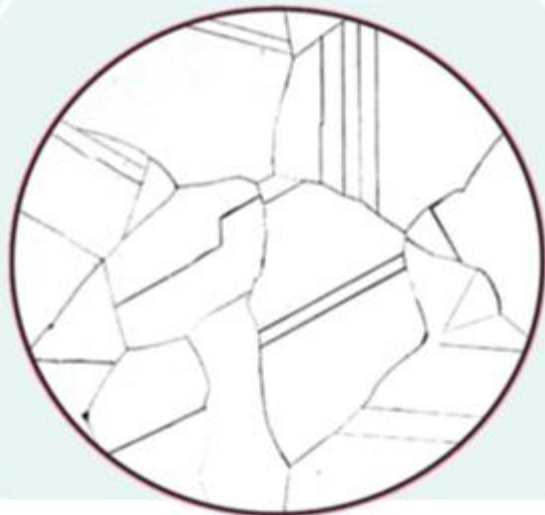


FERRO LÍQUIDO

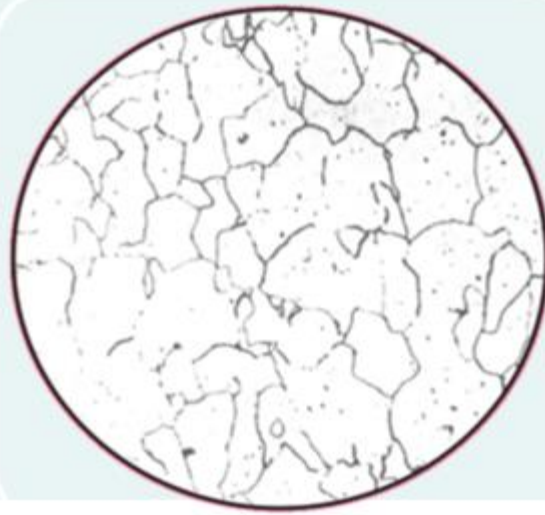


Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

AUSTENITA & FERRITA

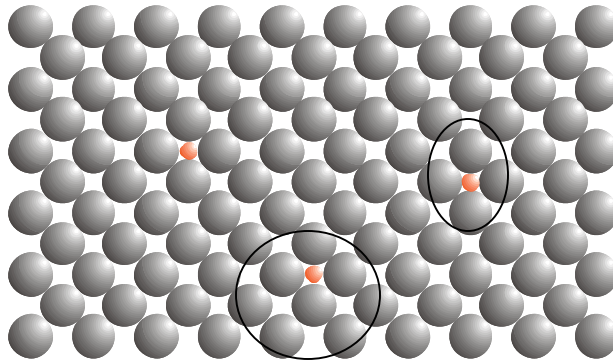


AUSTENITA

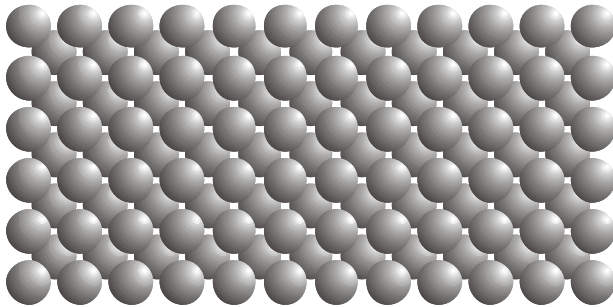


FERRITA

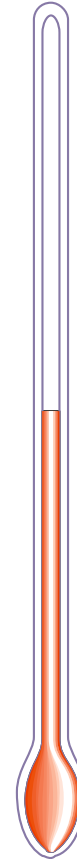
O QUE ACONTECE COM O CARBONO?



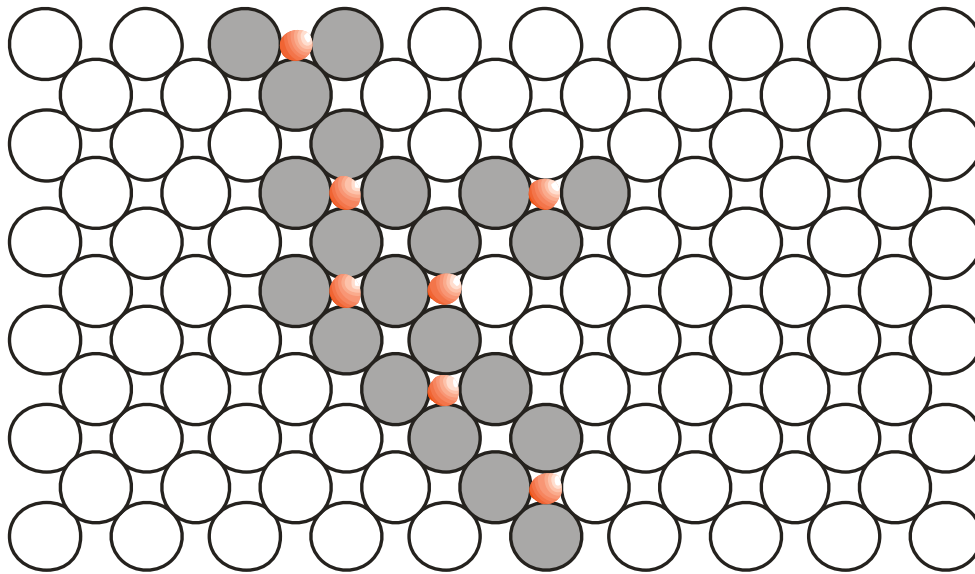
AUSTENITA
até 2,0% de C



FERRITA
até 0,2% de C



FERRITA & CEMENTITA

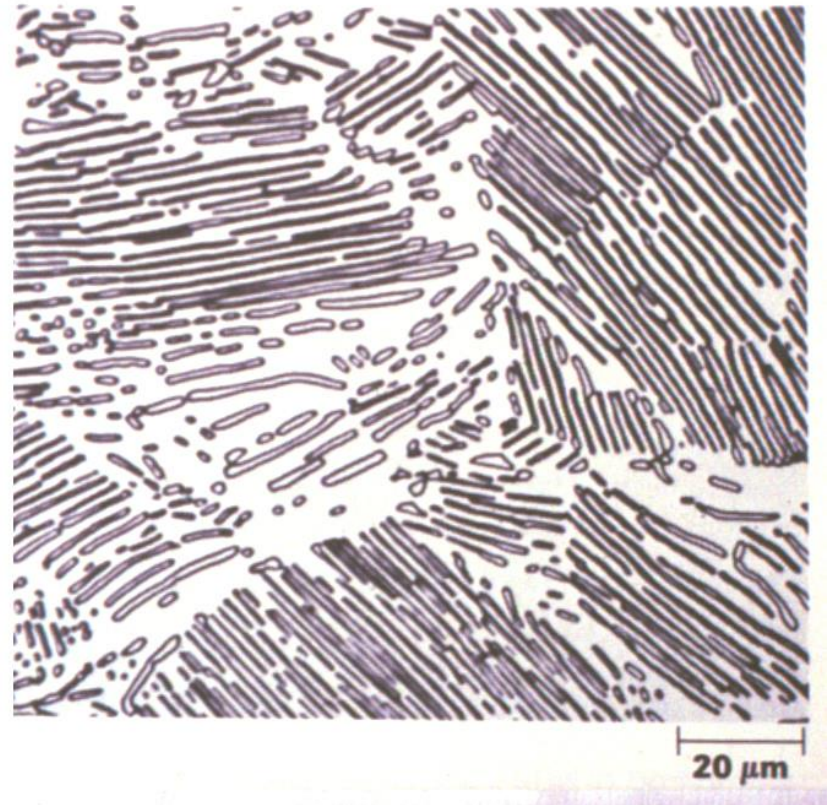


FERRITA

CEMENTITA - Fe_3C

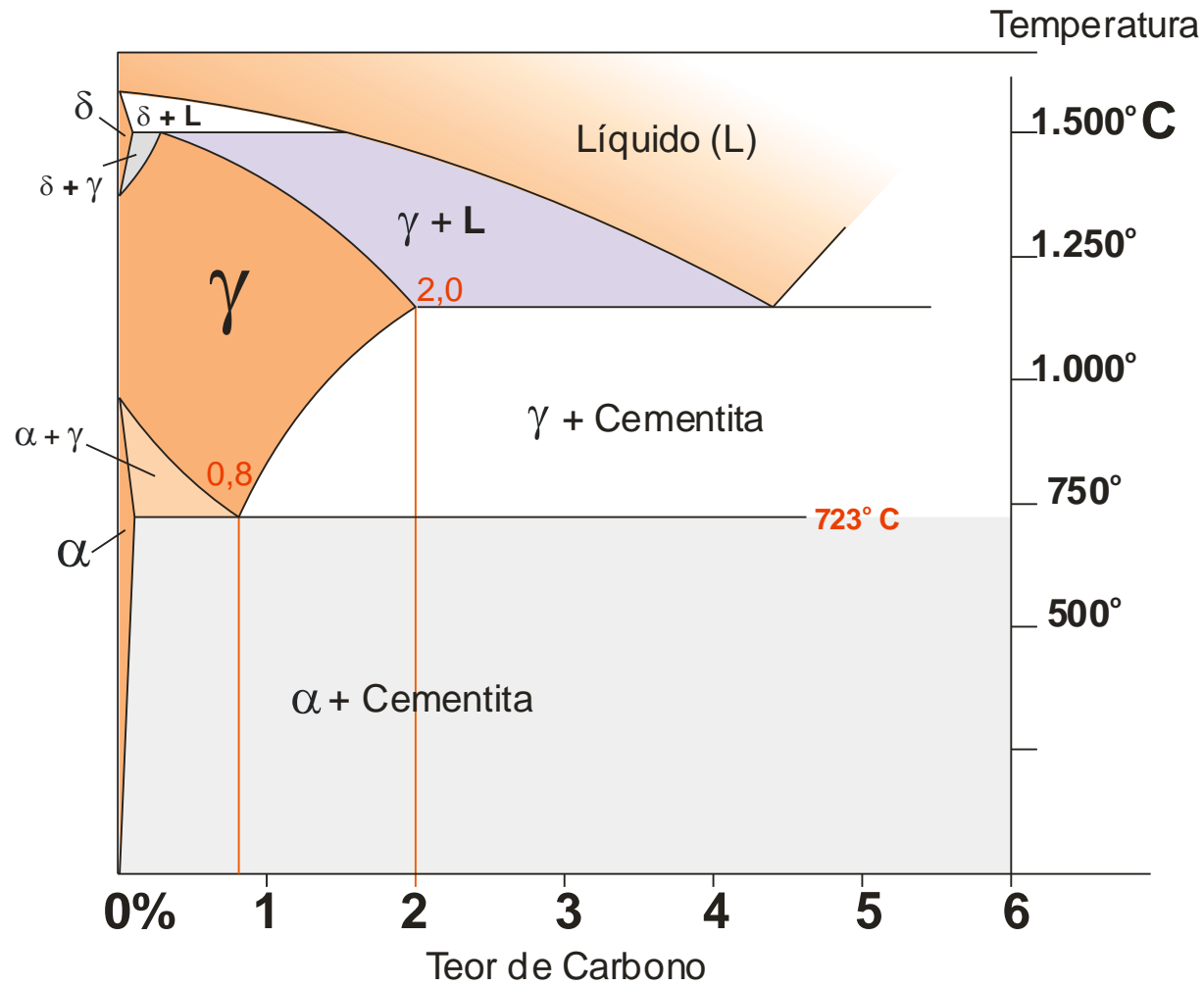
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

PERLITA



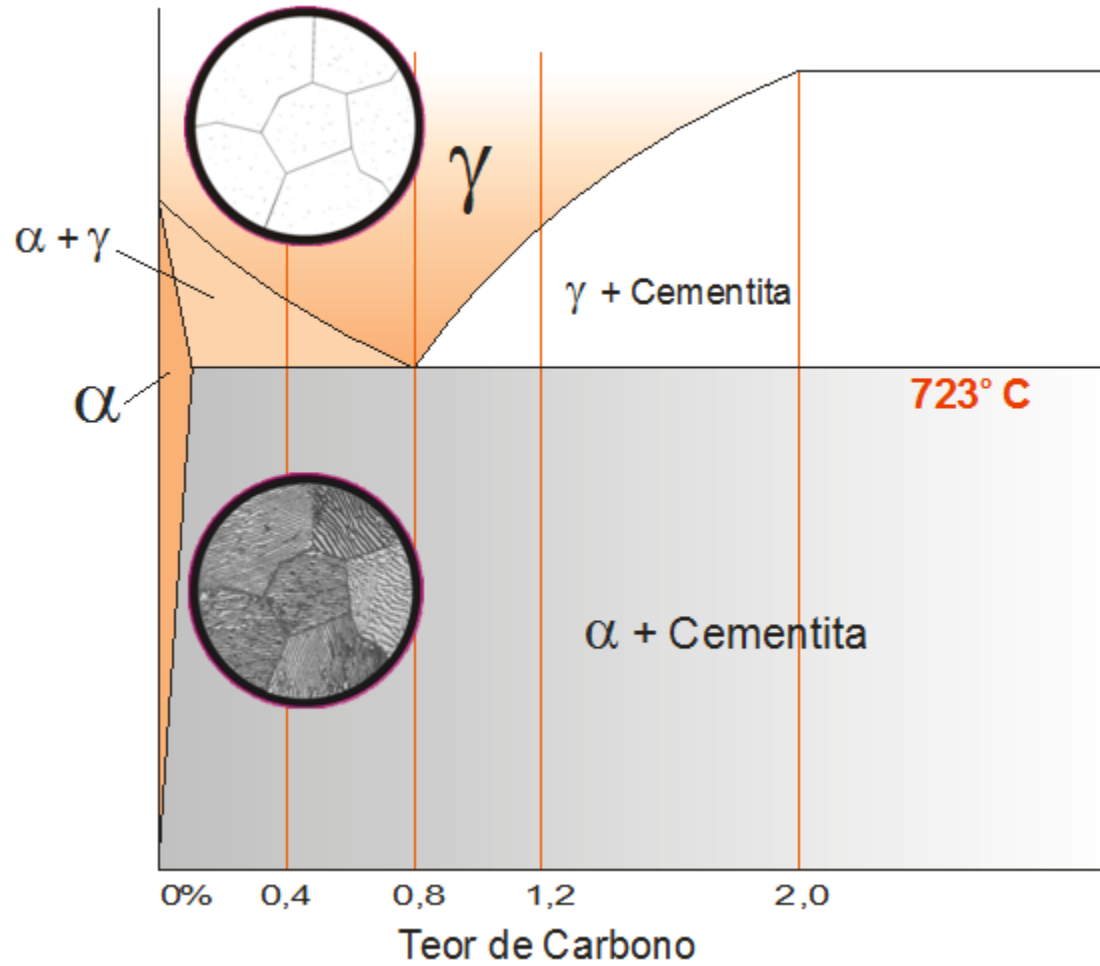
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



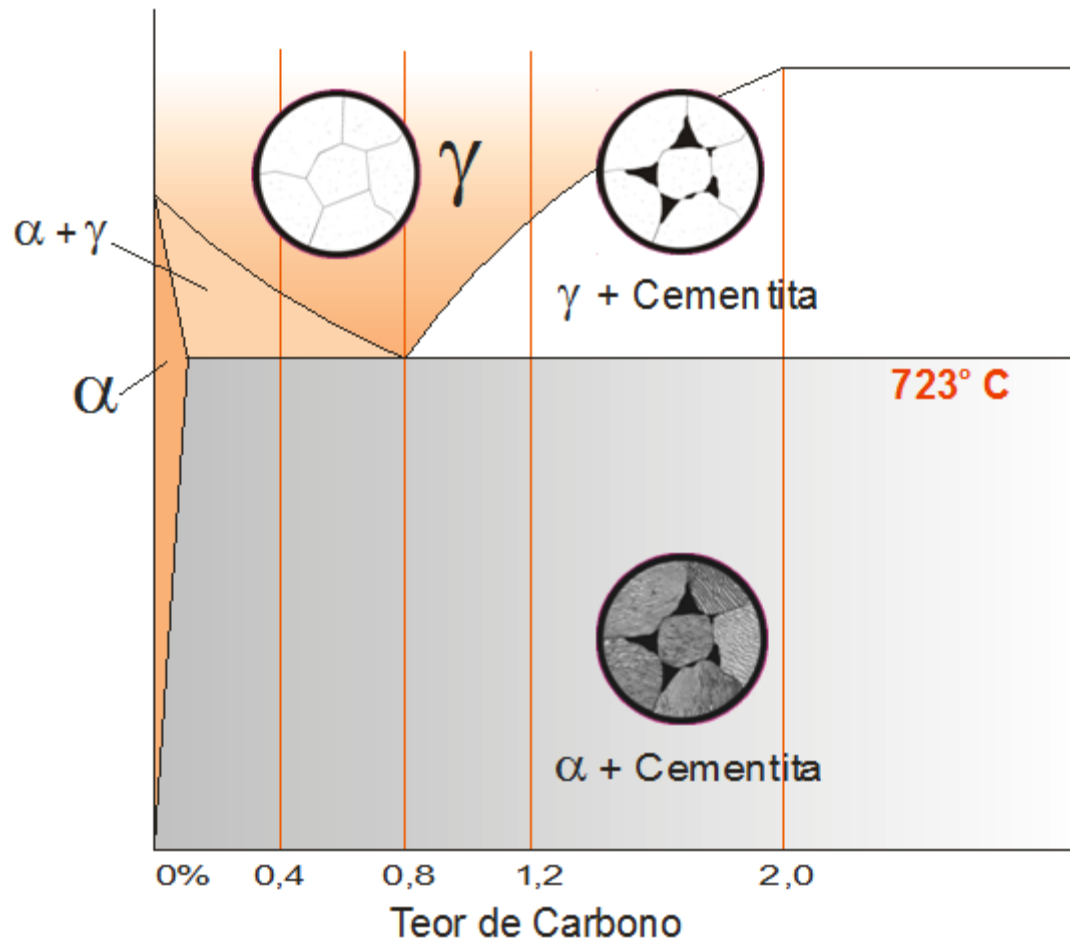
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



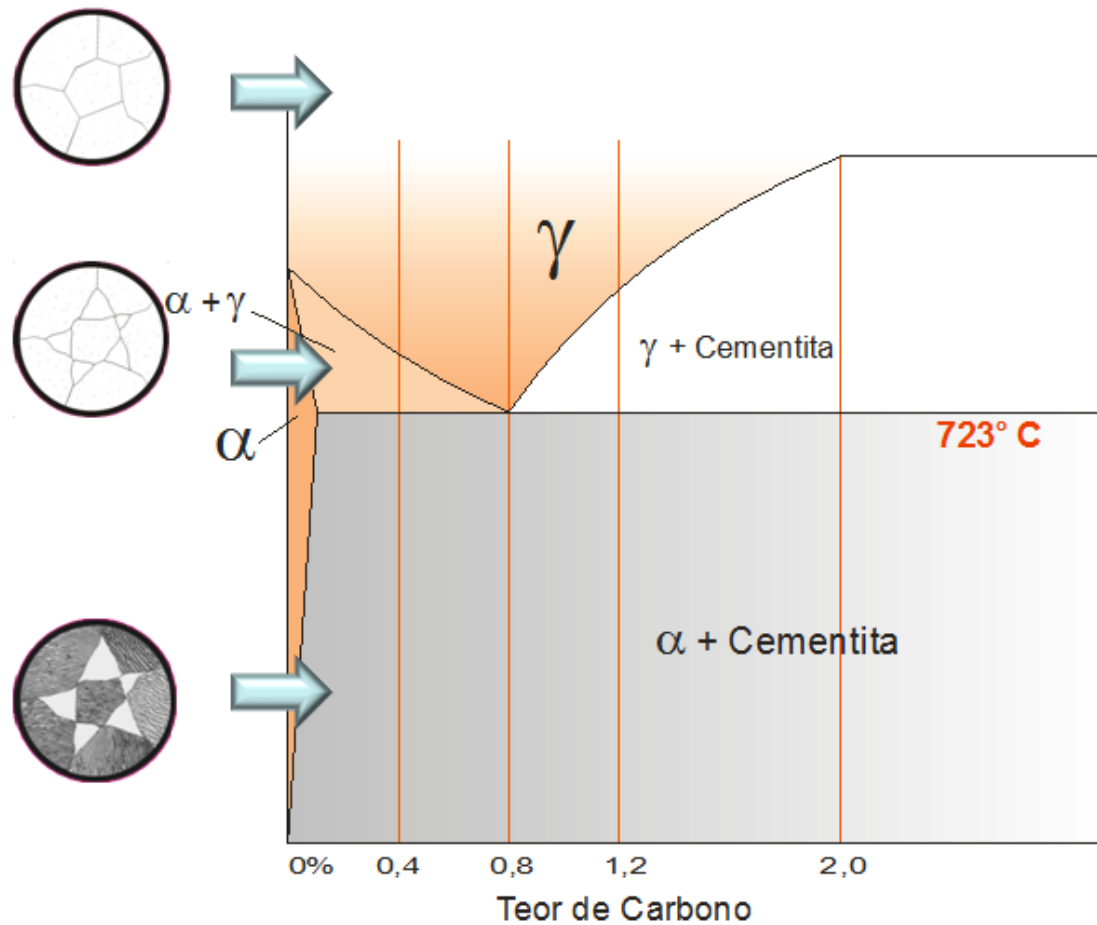
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



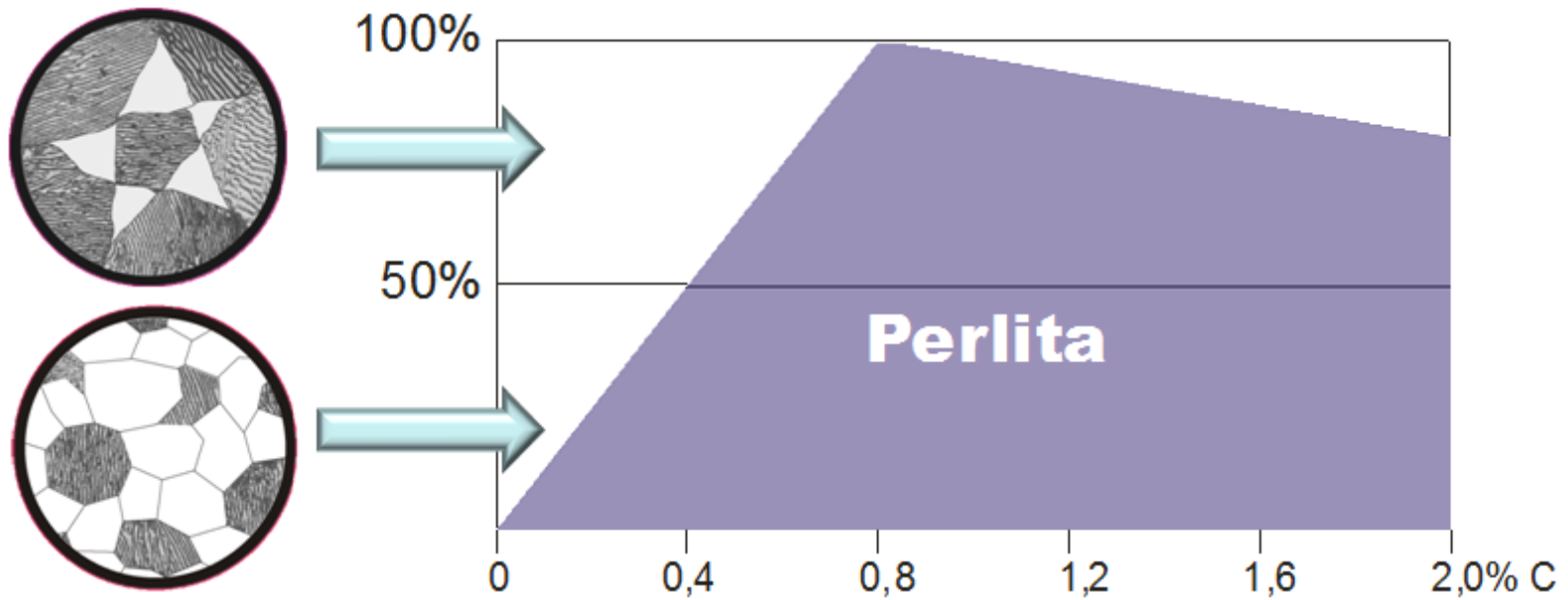
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



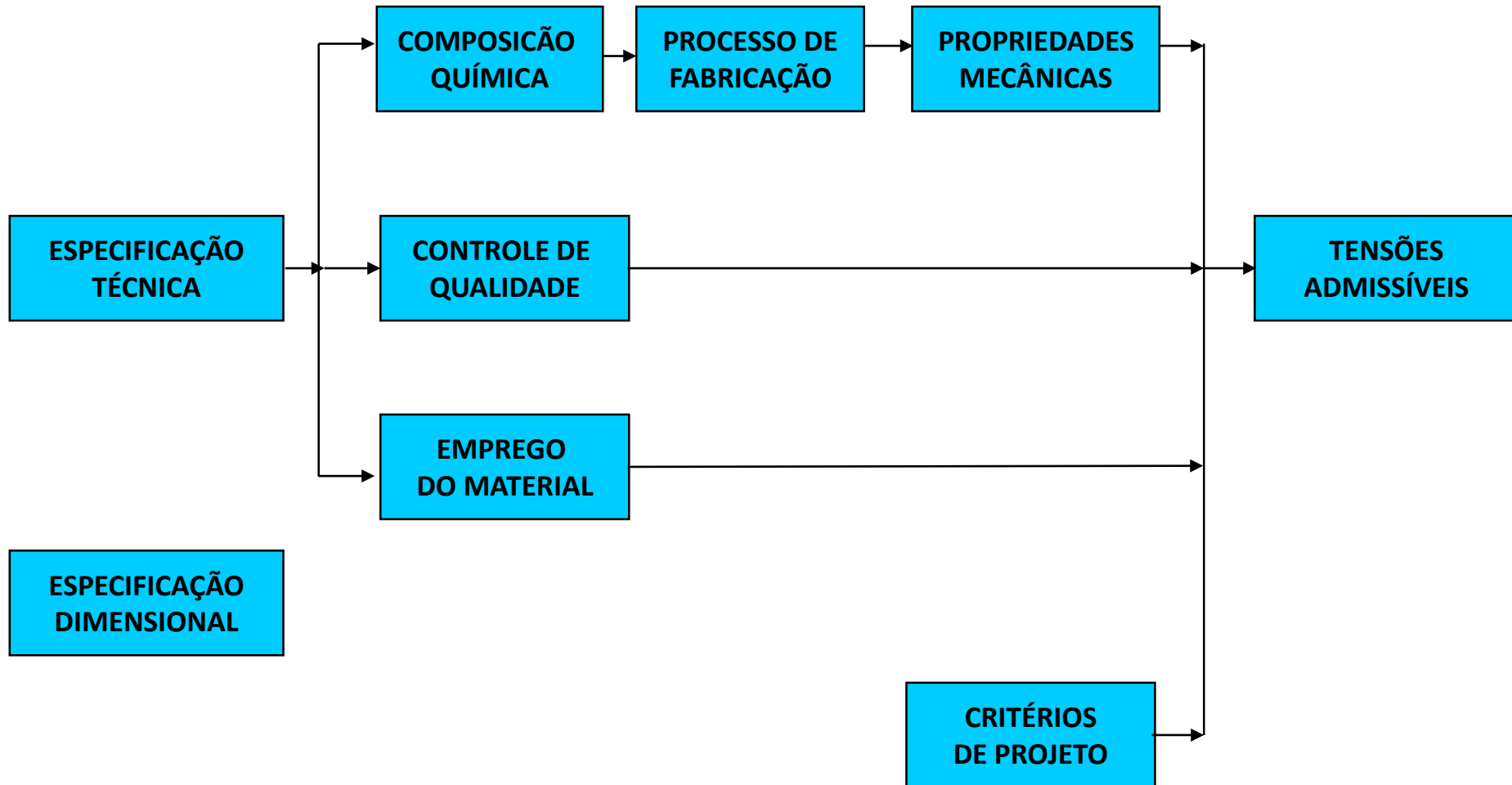
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

PERLITA – AVALIAÇÃO DO TEOR DE CARBONO



Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

ESPECIFICAÇÕES DE MATERIAL



AÇO CARBONO

. USO GERAL $\rightarrow \frac{\text{PREÇO}}{\text{RESIST. MECÂNICA}}$ (MÍN.)

. LIMITES DE USO: - TEMPERATURA
- CORROSÃO (ASPECTOS ECONÔMICOS E CONTAMINAÇÃO)

A. COMPOSIÇÃO QUÍMICA

. Fe, C, Mn, Si, P, S; (Al, Cu – às vezes)

. TEOR DE CARBONO	BAIXO C – % C \leq 0,25%
	MÉDIO C – % C \leq 0,30%

DIAGRAMA DE EQUILIBRIO DA LIGA Fe-C

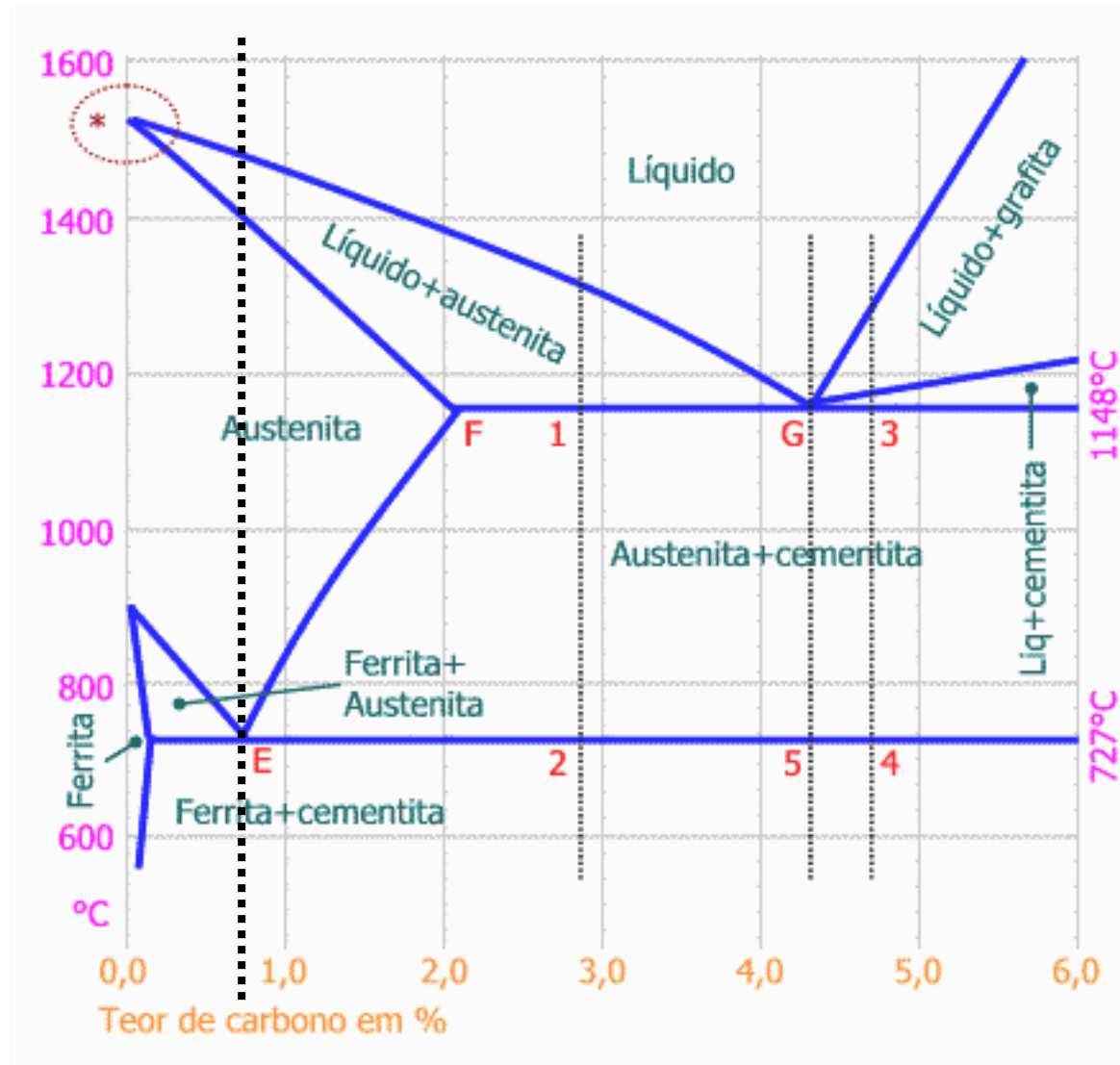
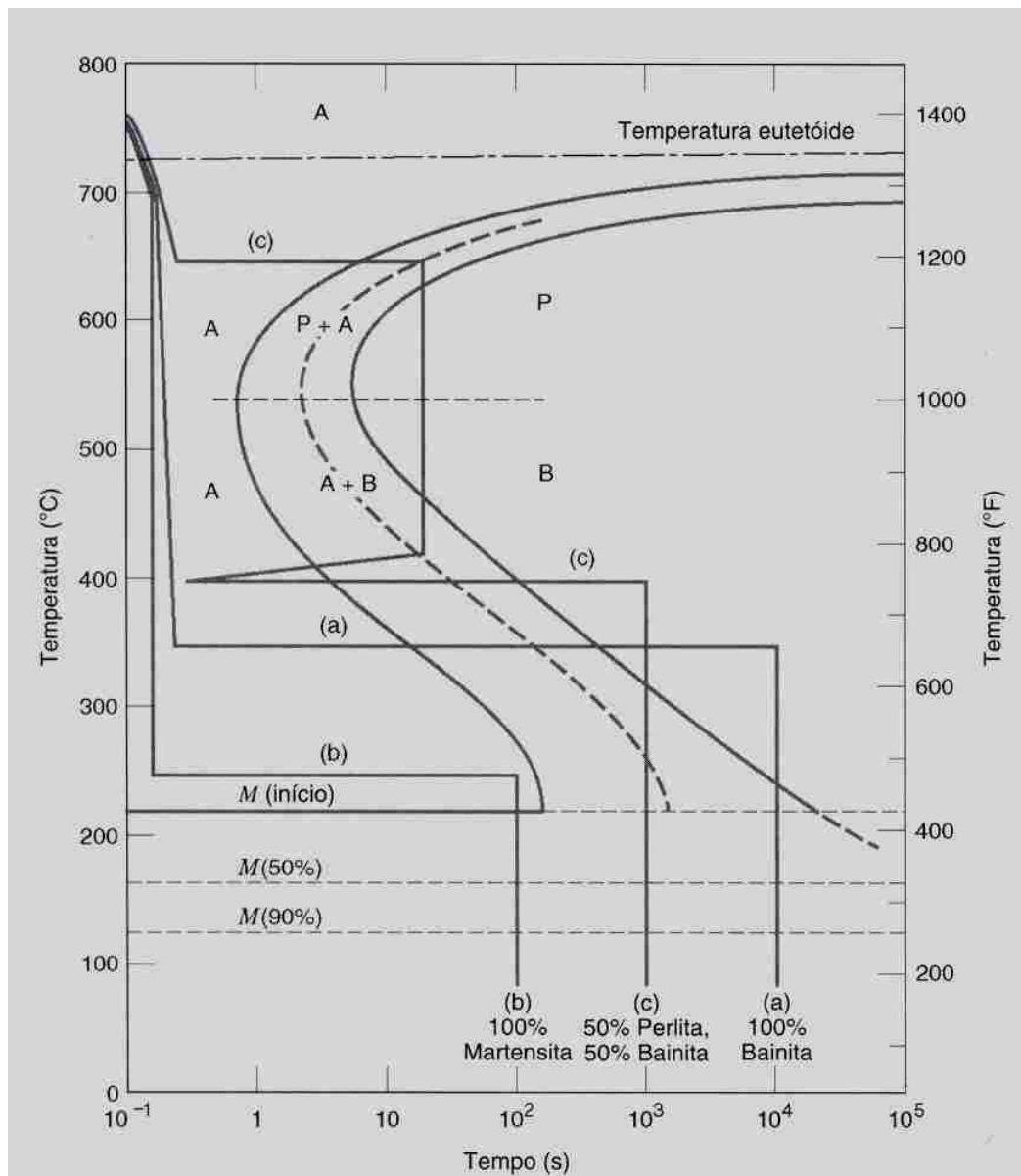
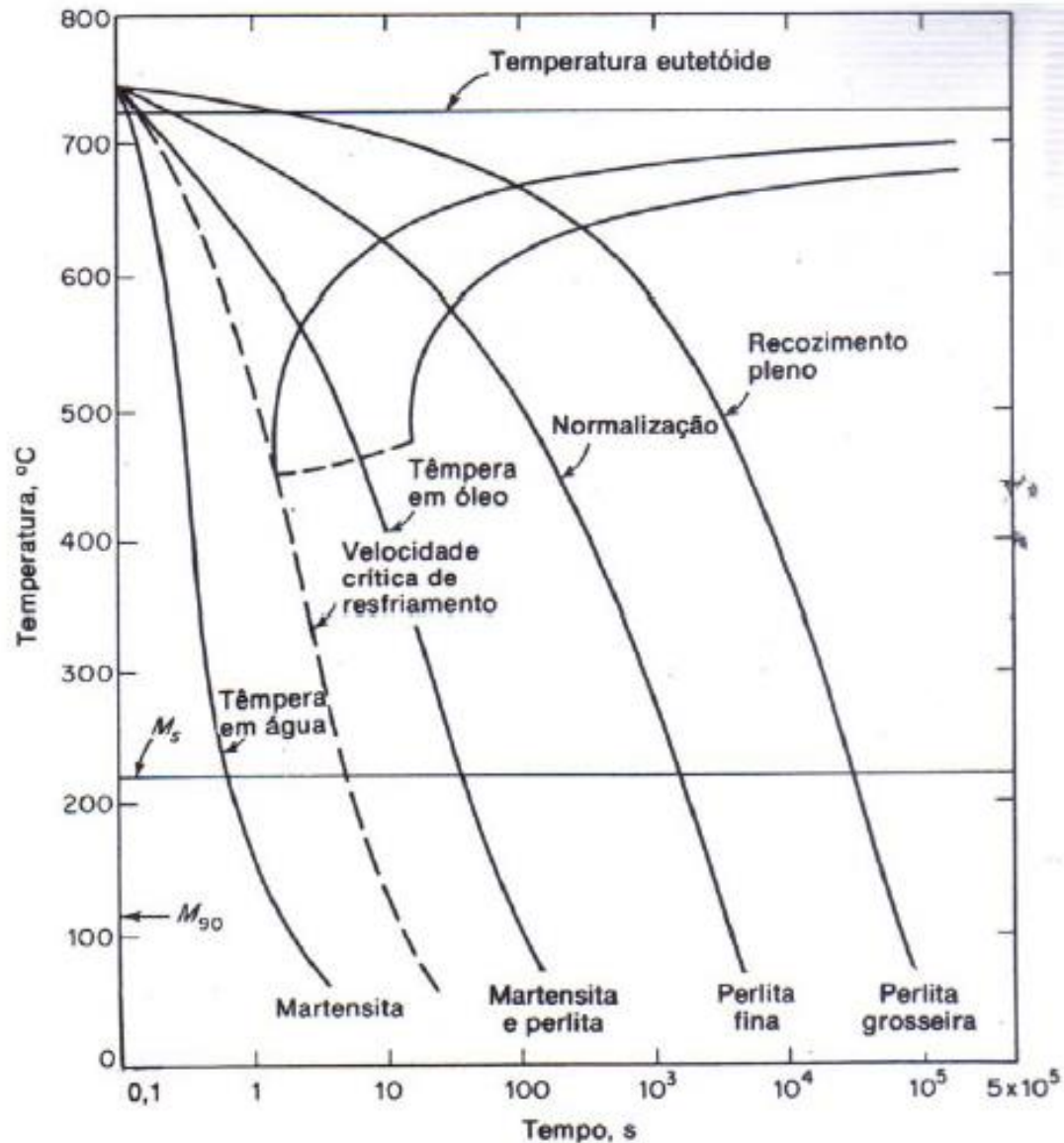


DIAGRAMA DE TRANSFORMAÇÃO ISOTÉRMICA

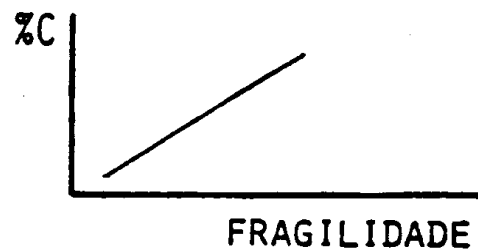
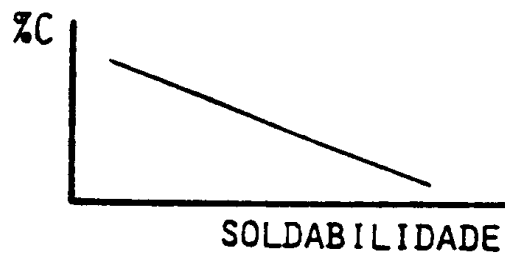
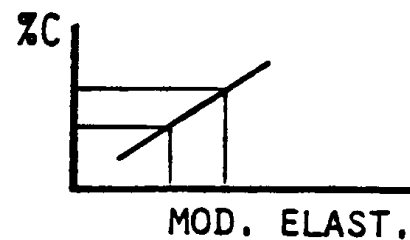
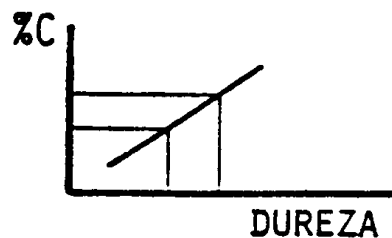
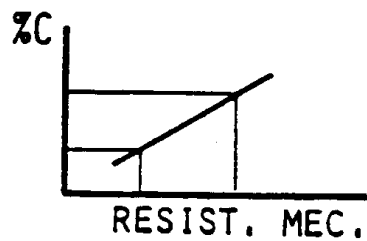


Fonte: Ciência e Engenharia de Materiais: uma introdução, W.D.Callister Jr, Ed LTC.

Formação de diferentes microestruturas no aço eutetóide em função do tratamento térmico adotado [41]

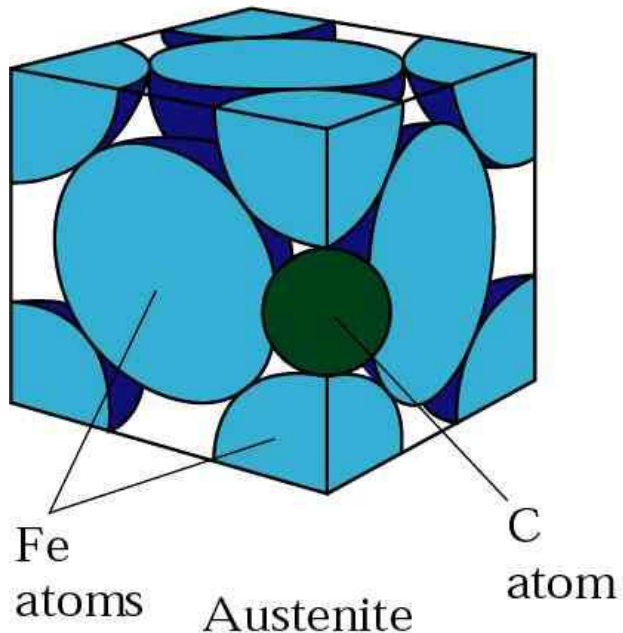


INFLUÊNCIA DO TEOR DE CARBONO NAS PROPRIEDADES MECÂNICAS

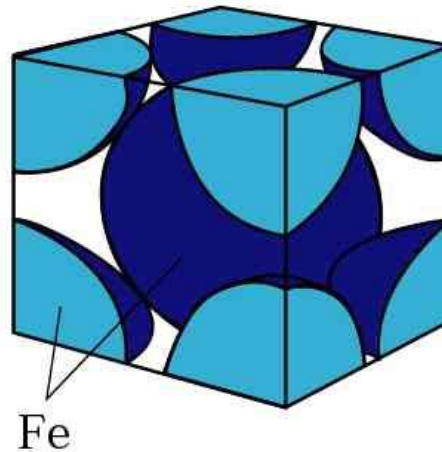


INFLUÊNCIA DO TEOR DE CARBONO NA SOLDABILIDADE

$$\text{Equivalent e de C} = \%C + \frac{\%Mn}{6} + \frac{\%Cr + \%Mo + \%V}{5} + \frac{\%Ni + \%Cu}{15}$$

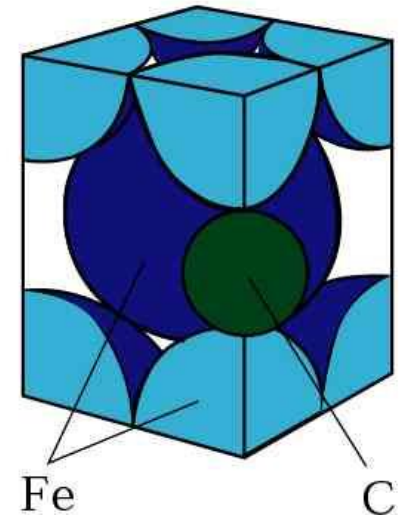


FCC



Ferrite

BCC



Martensite

BCT

INFLUÊNCIA DE OUTROS ELEMENTOS DE LIGA NO AÇO CARBONO

- **ADIÇÃO DE MANGANÊS (Mn):**

AUMENTO DA RESISTÊNCIA MECÂNICA SEM GRANDE PREJUÍZO NA SOLDABILIDADE.

- **ADIÇÃO DE SILÍCIO (Si) e ALUMÍNIO (Al):**

PRODUZ AÇOS ACALMADOS (“KILLED STEELS”) QUE APRESENTAM MENOR INCIDÊNCIA DE DEFEITOS INTERNOS E MAIOR UNIFORMIDADE DE COMPOSIÇÃO QUÍMICA. SÃO AÇOS DE ALTA QUALIDADE APROPRIADOS PARA TEMPERATURAS ELEVADAS (Si) E BAIXAS (Al).

- **PRESENÇA DE FÓSFORO (P) e ENXOFRE (S):**

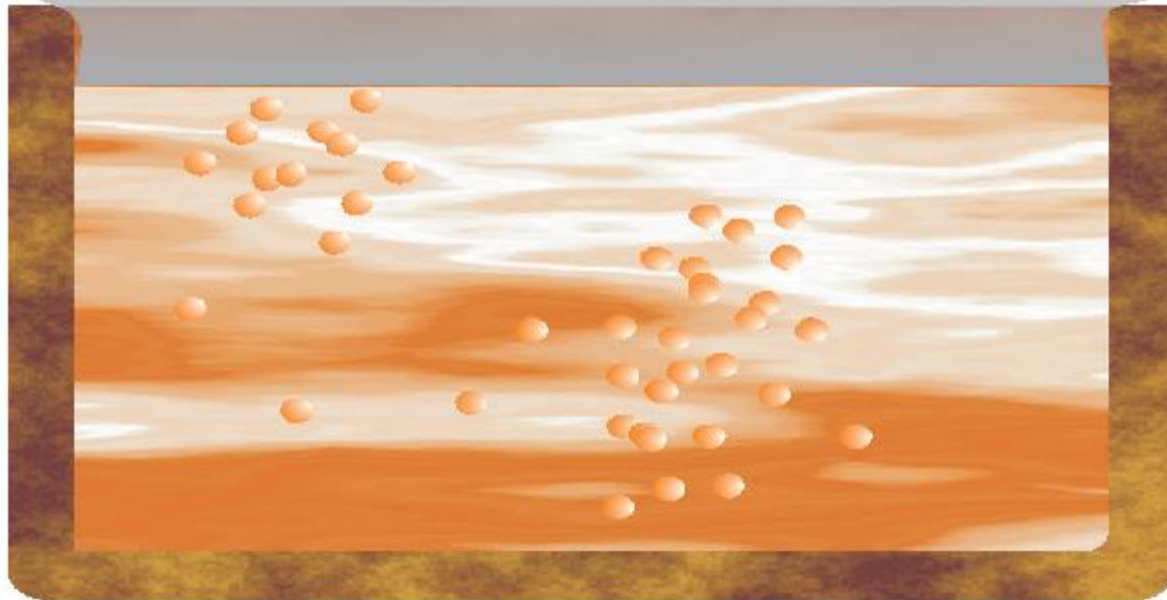
IMPUREZAS PREJUDICIAIS À QUALIDADE DO AÇO E POR ISSO SUA PRESENÇA É LIMITADA A VALORES MUITO BAIXOS.

- **ADIÇÃO DE COBRE (Cu):**

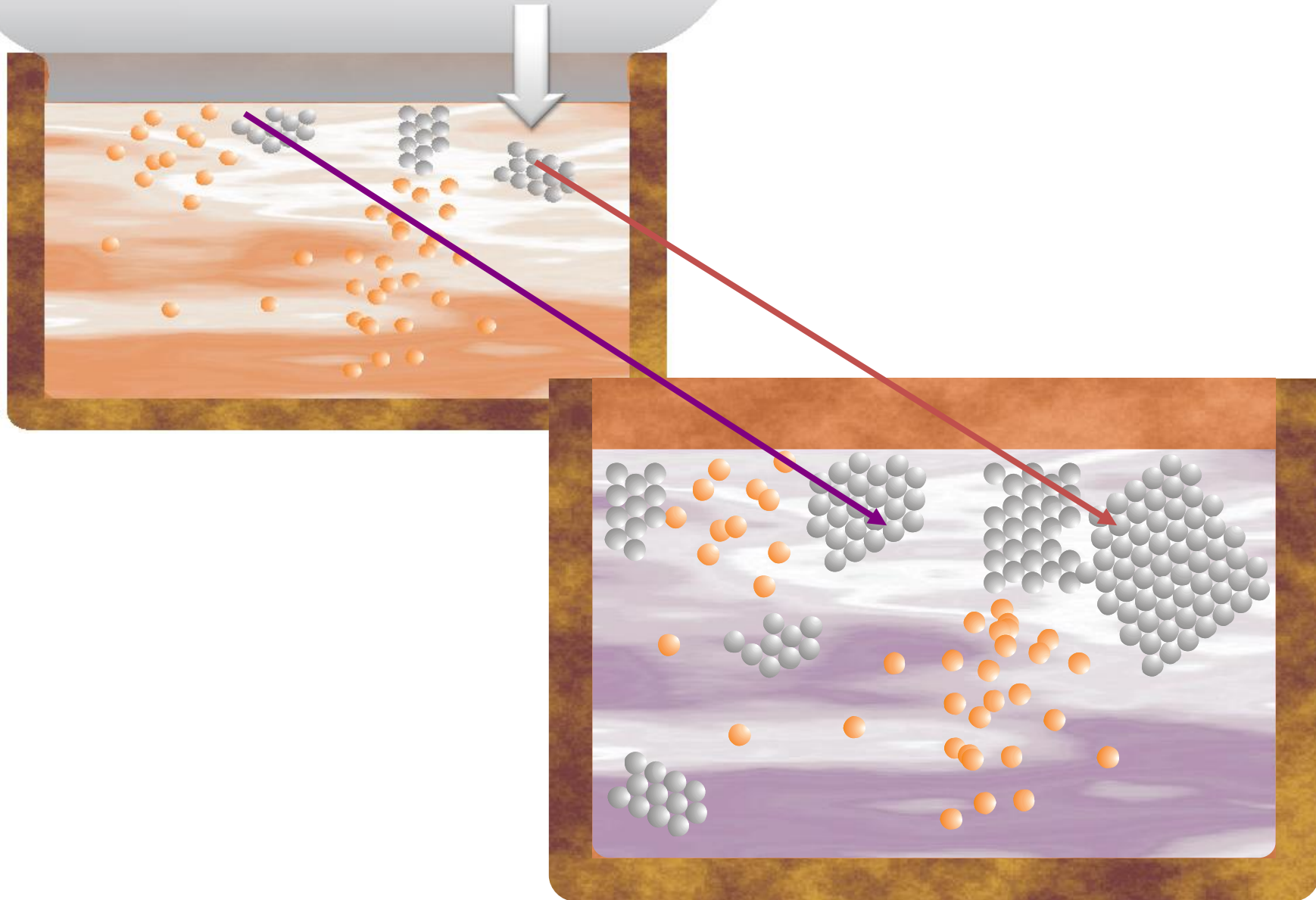
MELHORA A RESISTÊNCIA À CORROSÃO ATMOSFÉRICA.

INICIO DA SOLIDIFICAÇÃO DOS AÇOS

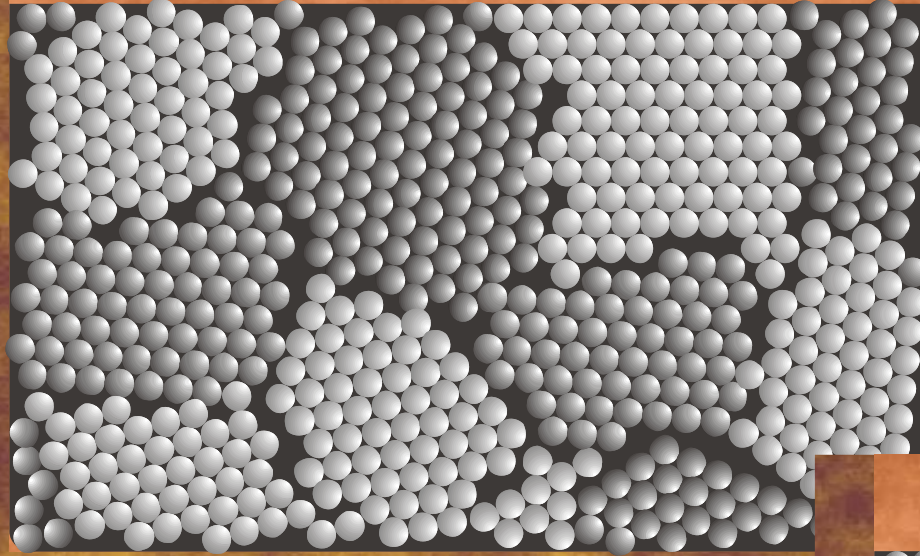
TEMPERATURA $> 1500^{\circ}\text{C}$



Pequenos cristais
começam a se solidificar



GRÃOS OU CRISTAIS SOLIDIFICADOS



**RESFRIAMENTO MAIS RAPIDO
= CRISTAIS MENORES**

**RESFRIAMENTO MAIS LENTO =
CRISTAIS MAIORES**

