

AÇO CARBONO

USO GERAL → **PREÇO** **(MÍN.)**
RESIST. MECÂNICA

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

A. COMPOSIÇÃO QUÍMICA

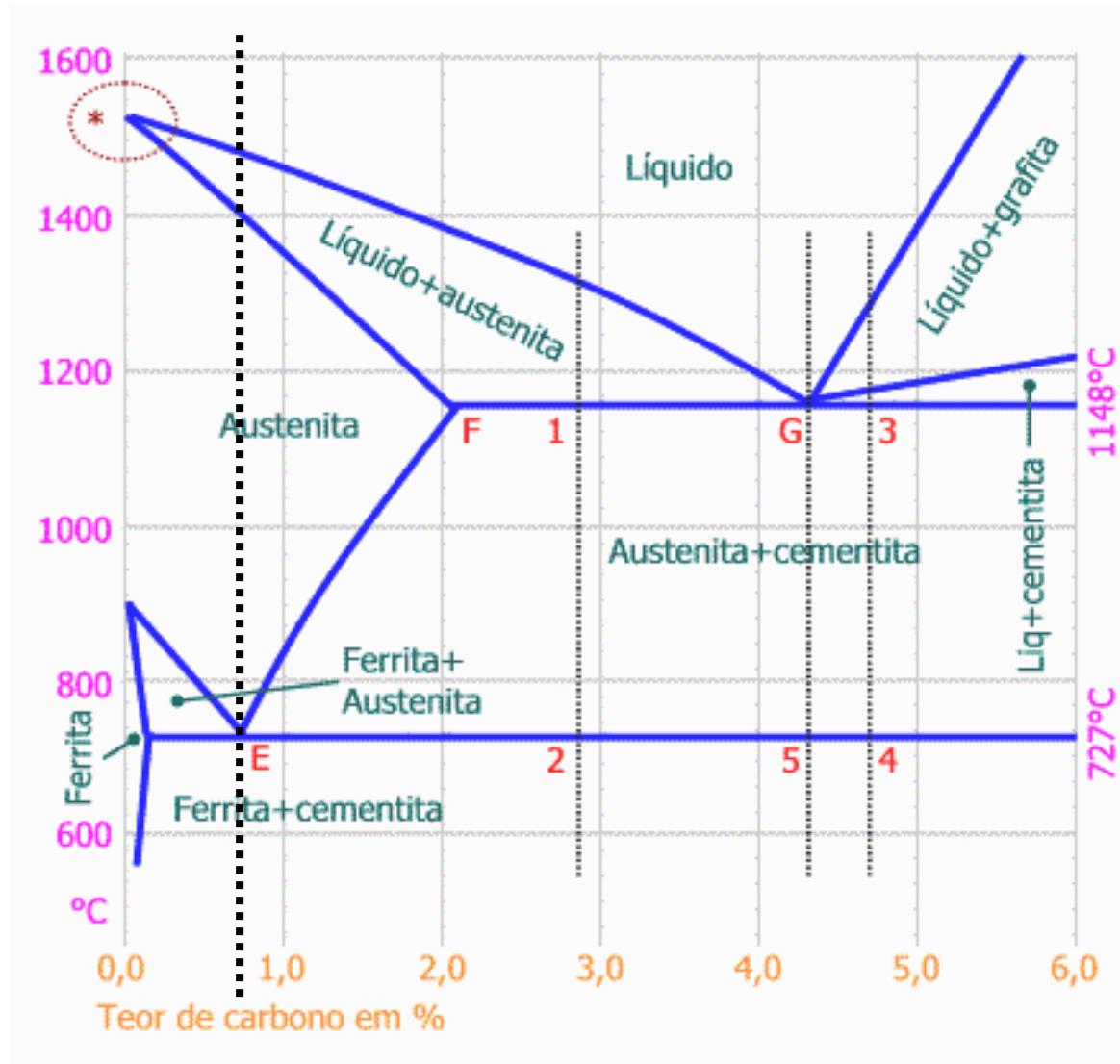
. Fe, C, Mn, Si, P, S; (Al, Cu – às vezes)

. TEOR DE CARBONO

BAIXO C - % C ≤ 0,25%

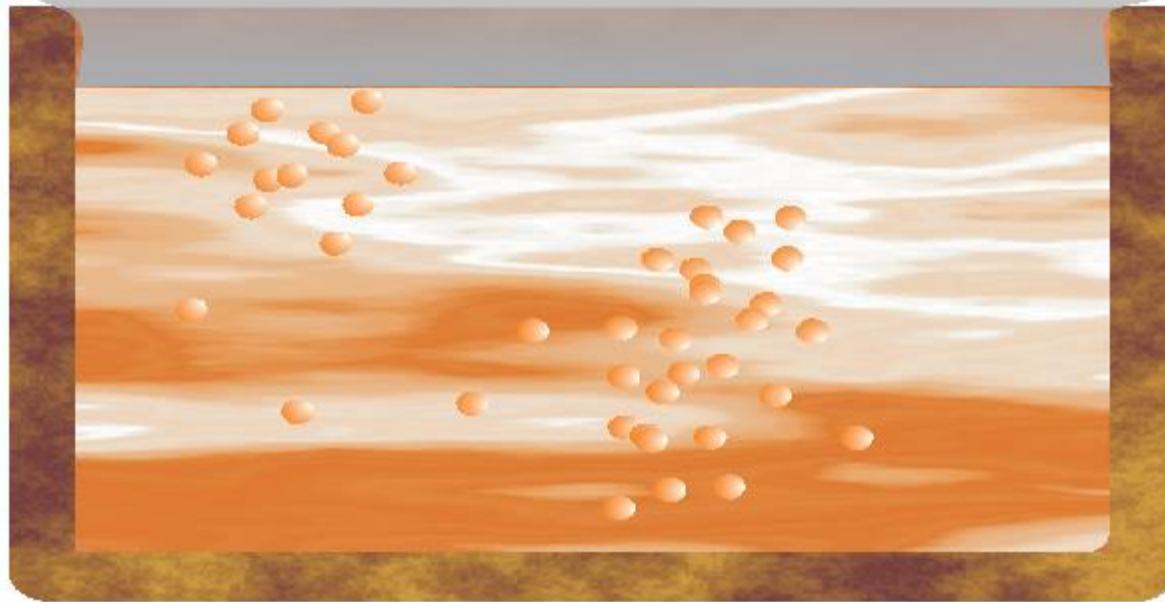
MÉDIO C - % C ≤ 0,30%

DIAGRAMA DE EQUILIBRIO DA LIGA Fe-C

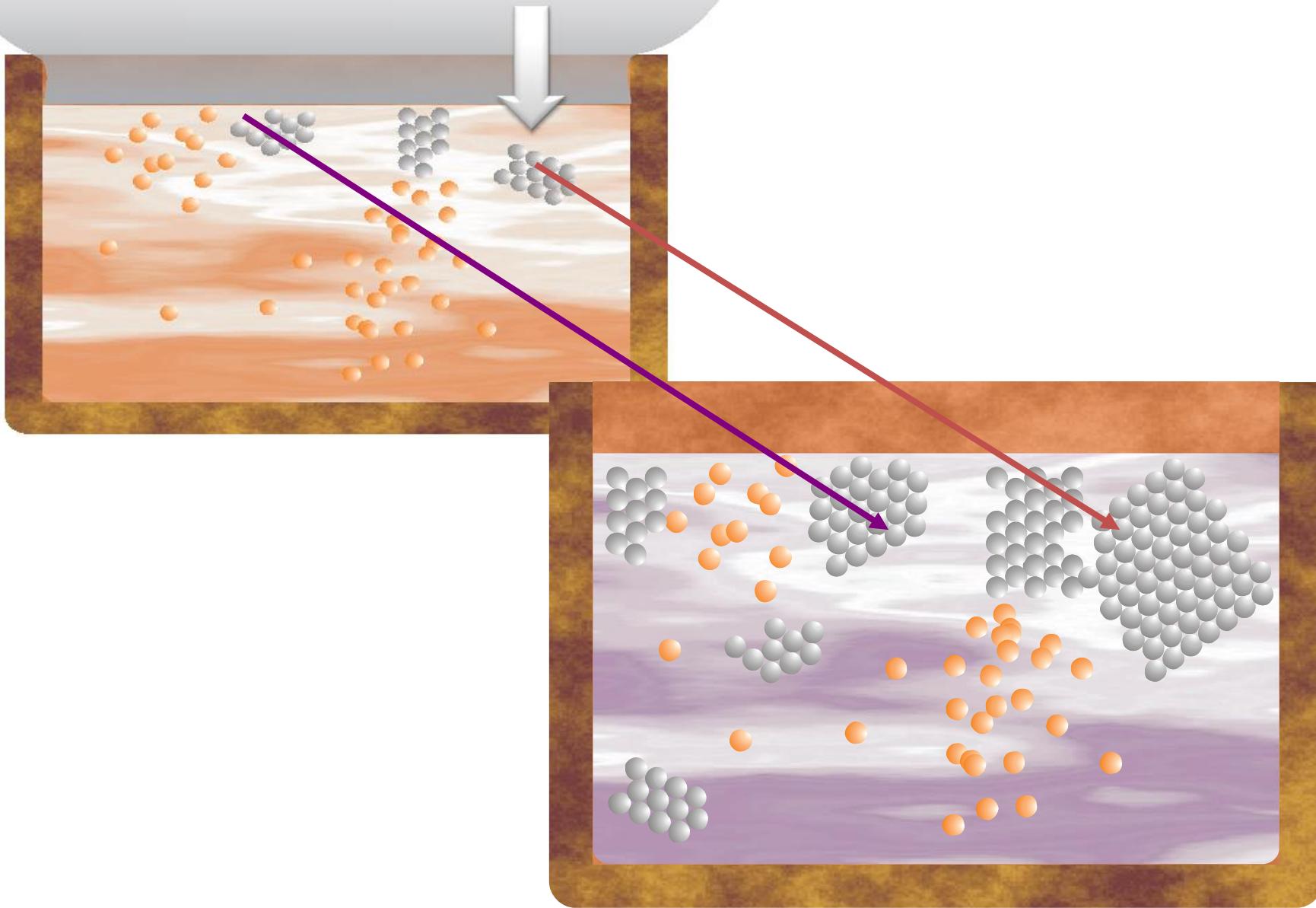


INICIO DA SOLIDIFICAÇÃO DOS AÇOS

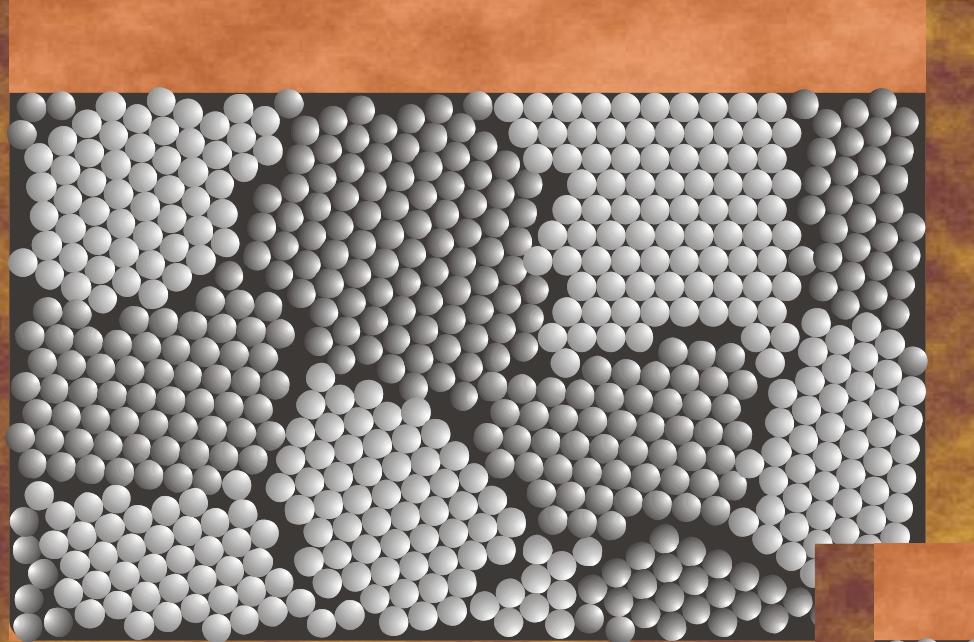
TEMPERATURA > 1500°C



**Pequenos cristais
começam a se solidificar**

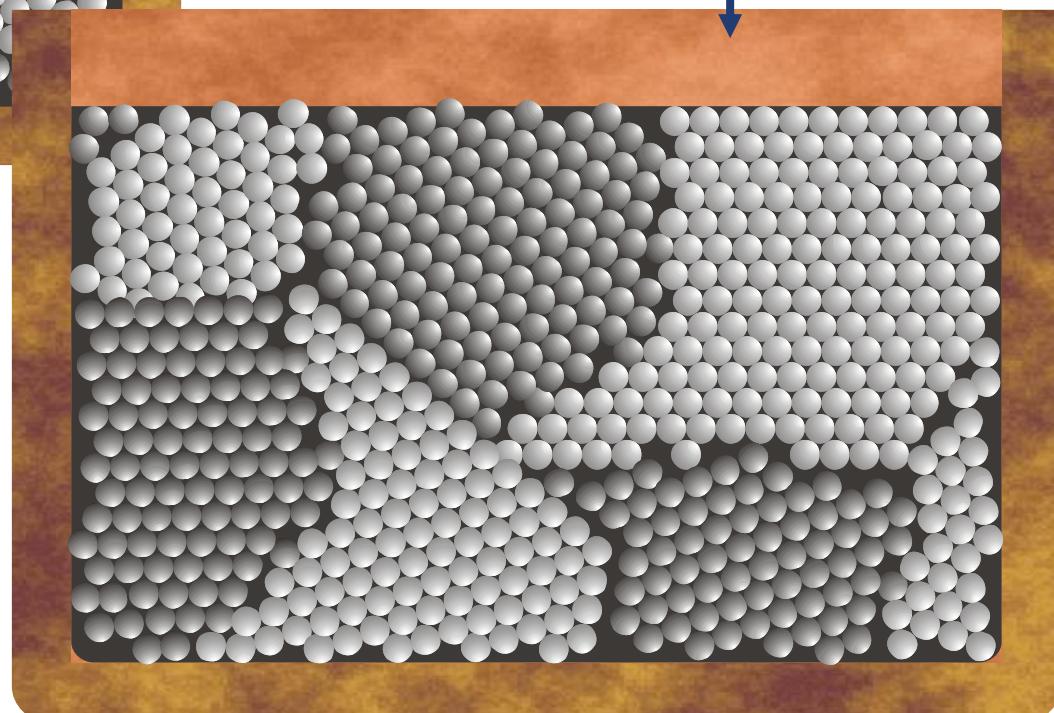


GRÃOS OU CRISTAIS SOLIDIFICADOS

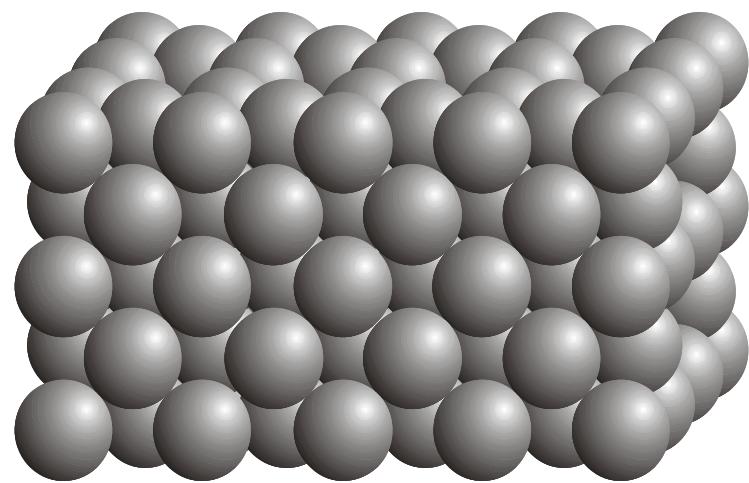
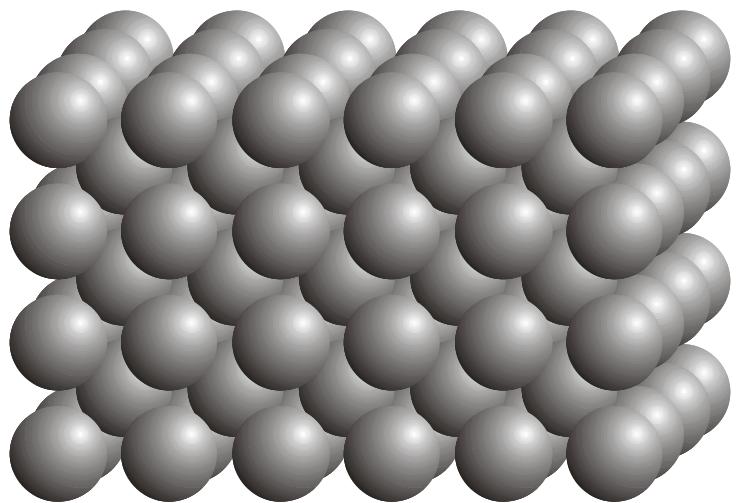


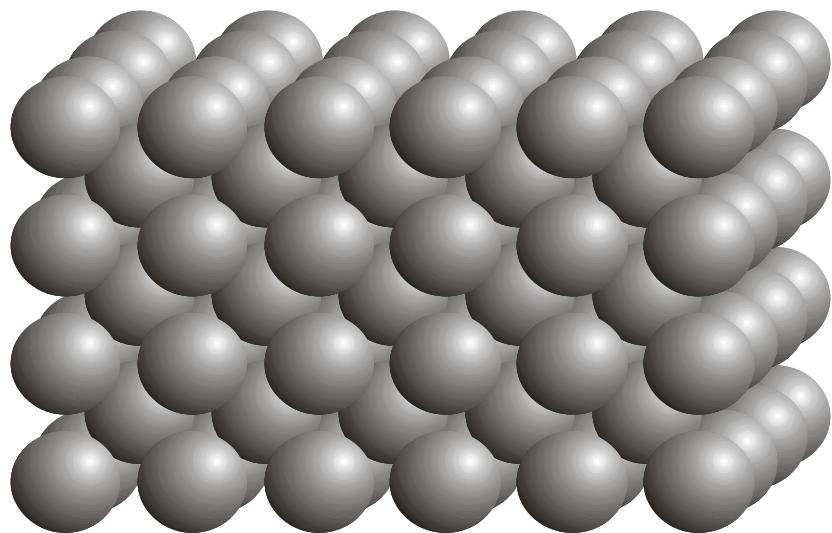
RESFRIAMENTO MAIS RAPIDO
= CRISTAIS MENORES

RESFRIAMENTO MAIS LENTO =
Cristais maiores

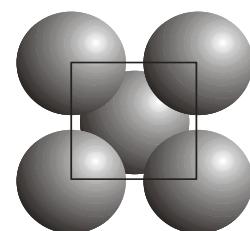
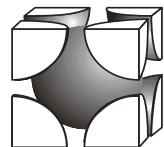
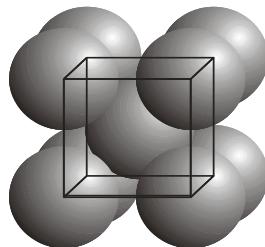


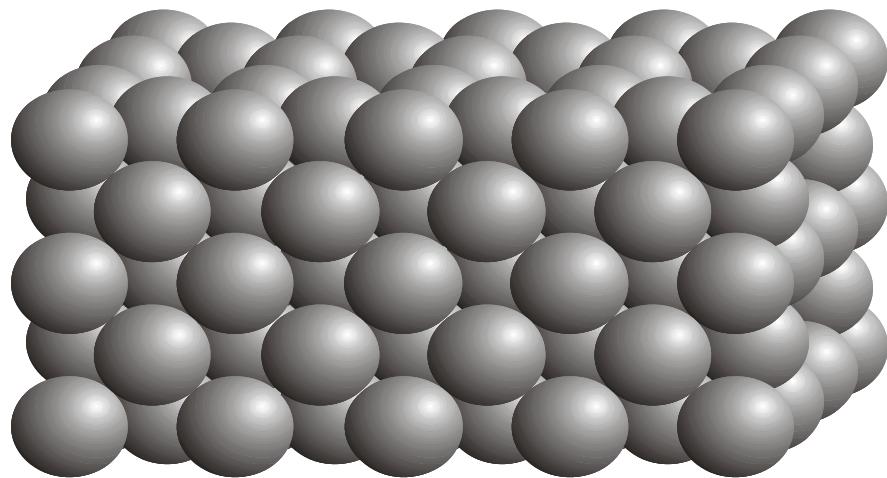
FORMAS DE CRISTALIZAÇÃO DO FERRO



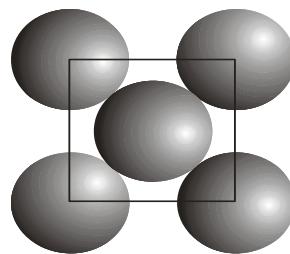
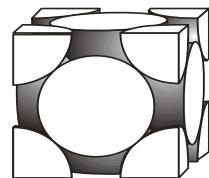
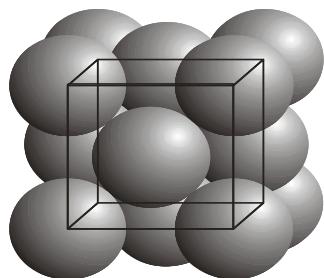


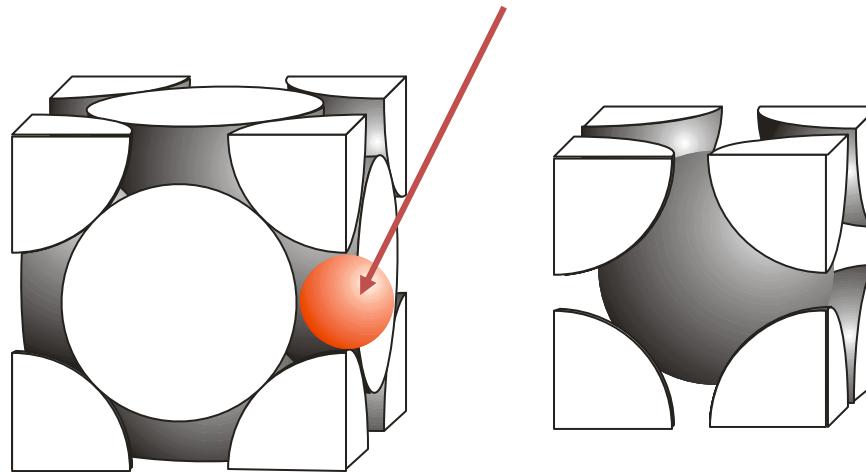
FERRITA





AUSTENITA





AUSTENITA

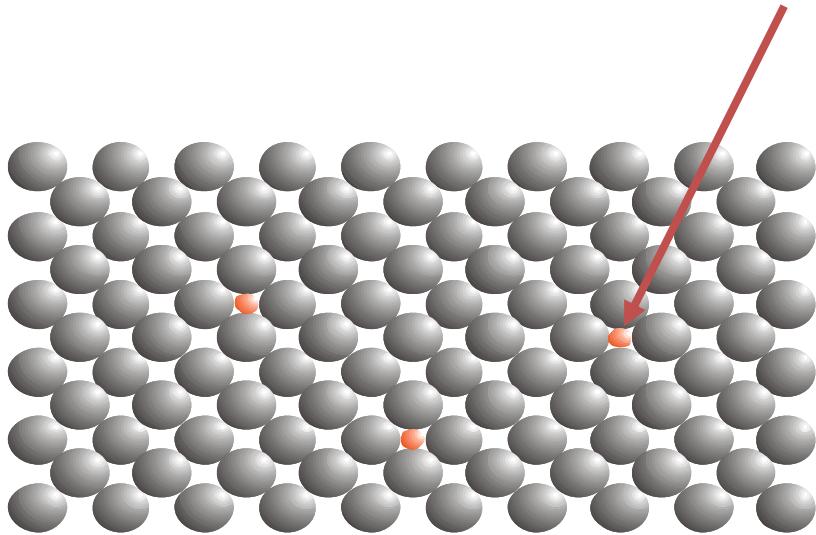
Ferro γ

CFC

FERRITA

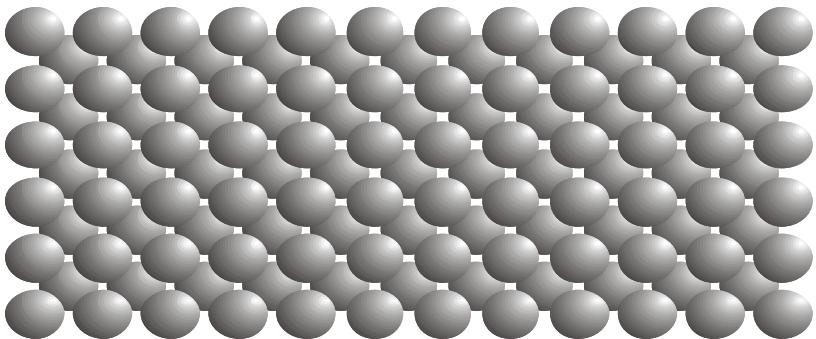
Ferro α

CCC



AUSTENITA
até 2,0% de C

CFC

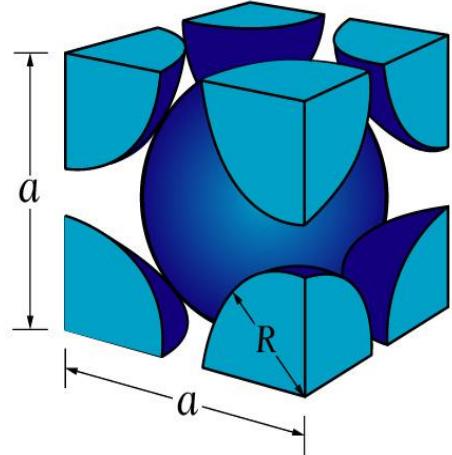


FERRITA
até 0,2% de C

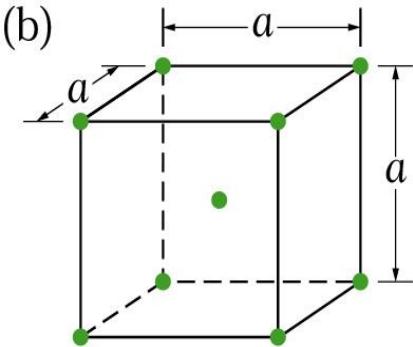
CCC

Estrutura Cristalina Cúbica de Corpo-Centrado

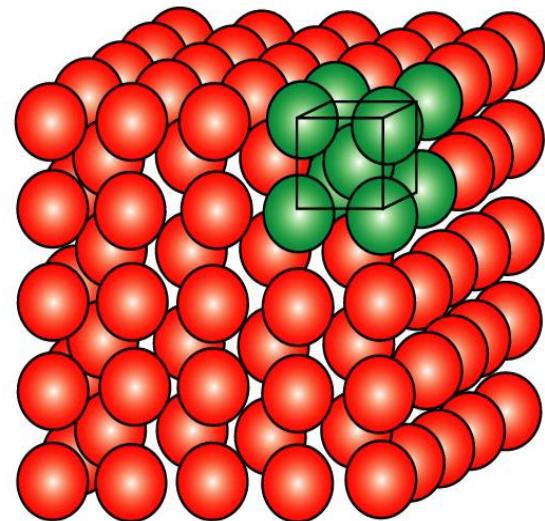
(a)



(b)



(c)

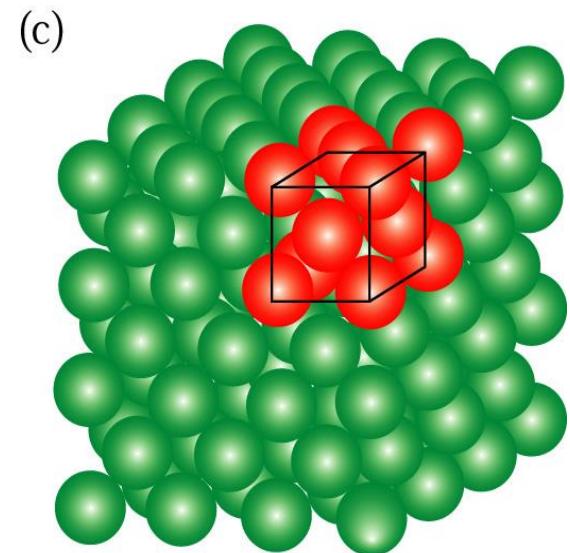
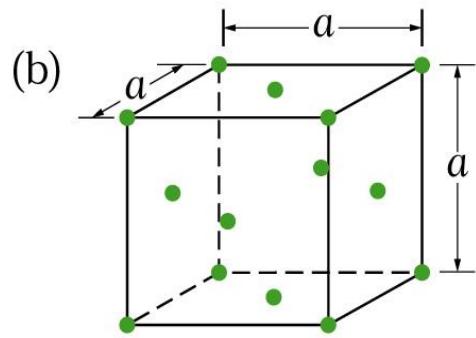
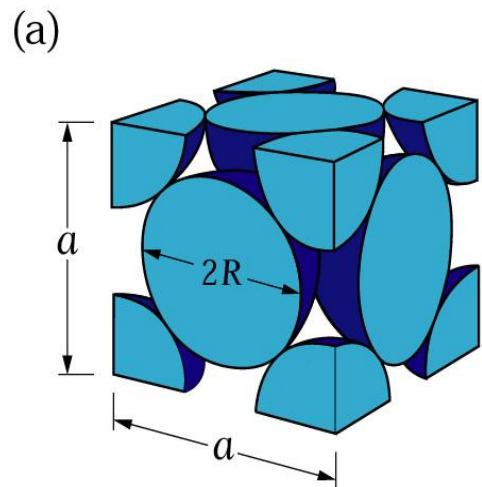


Estrutura cristalina cúbica de corpo centrado (ccc):

- (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

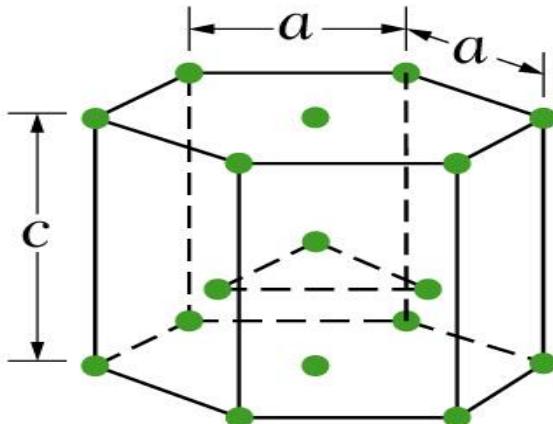


Estrutura cristalina cúbica de face centrada (fcf):
(a) modelo de esferas;
b) célula unitária; e
(c) monocristal com várias células unitárias.

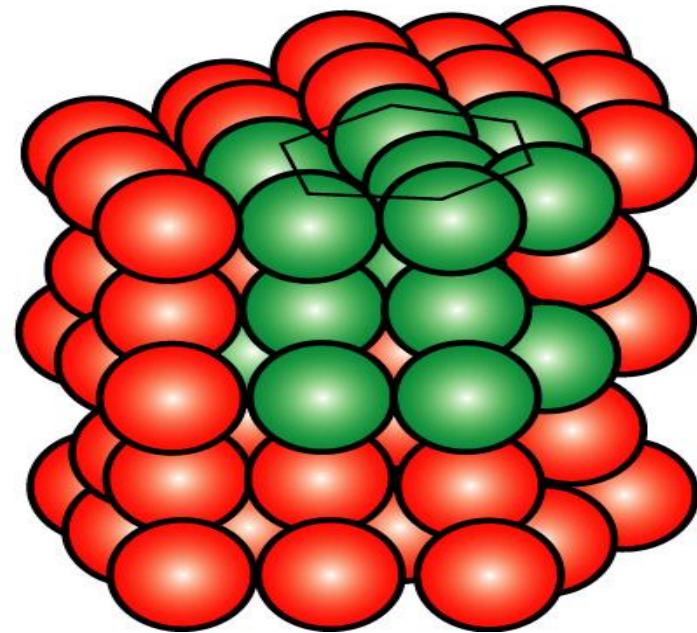
Fonte: W. G. Moffatt, et al., *The Structure and Properties of Materials*, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, 1976.

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

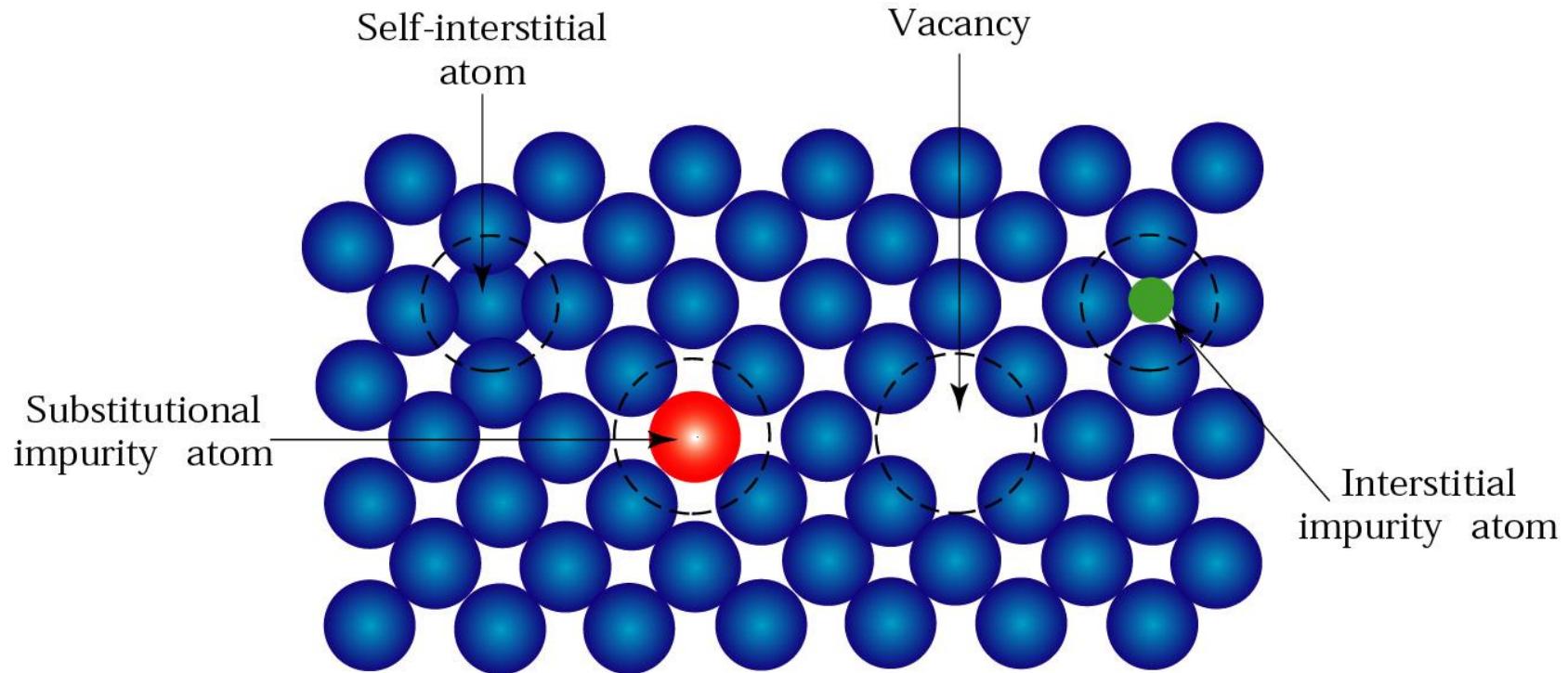
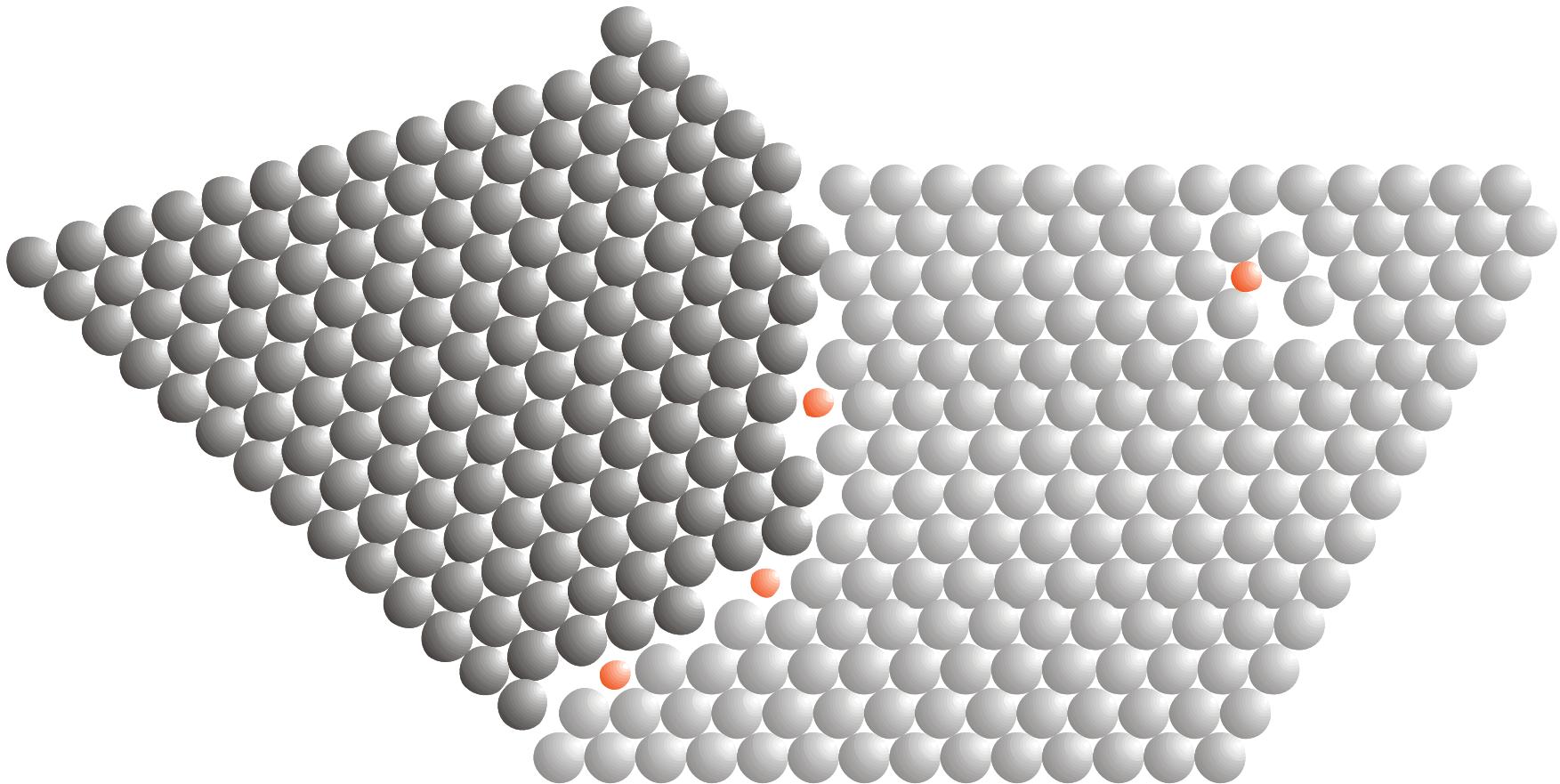
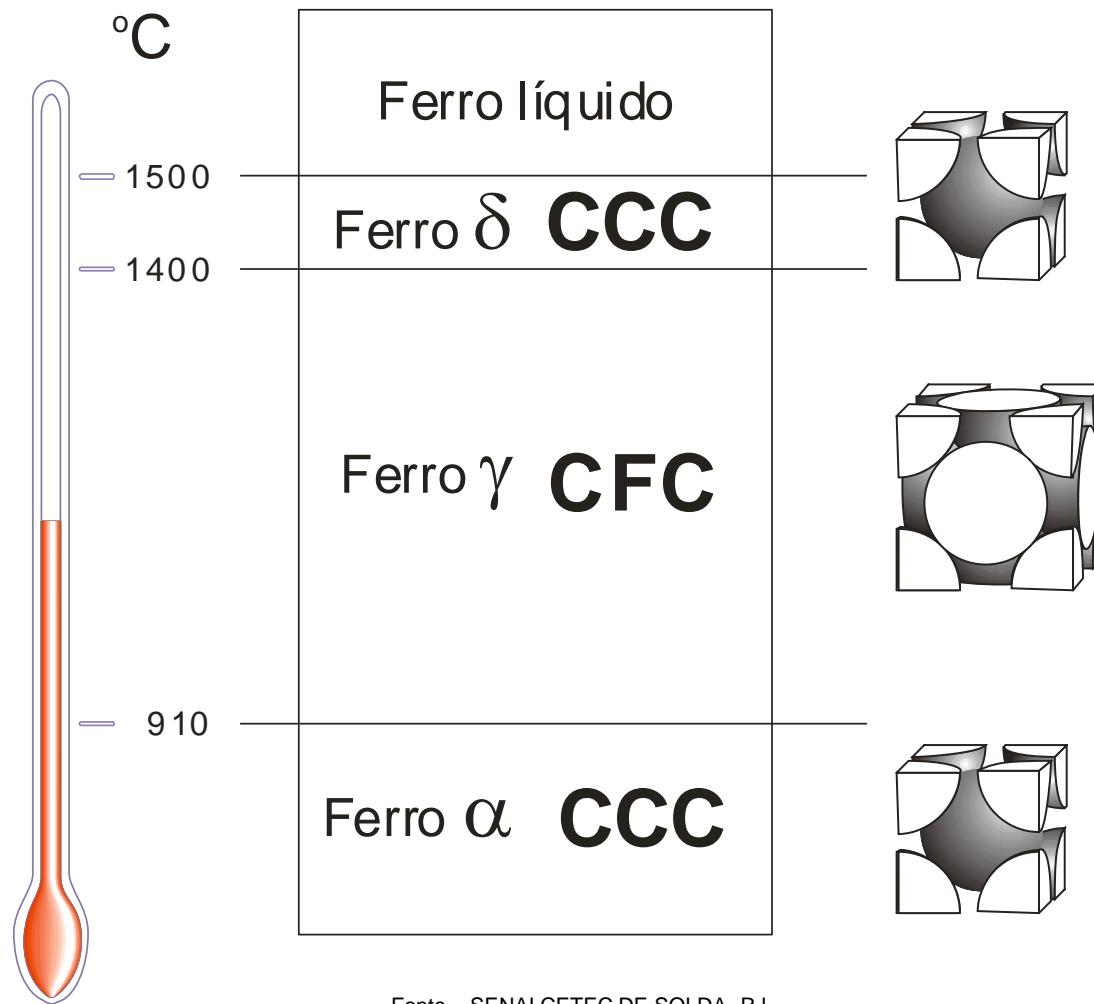


Ilustração esquemática de tipos de defeitos em uma rede mono-cristalina: Átomo auto-instercial, Lacuna, Átomos de impureza intersticial e substitucional.

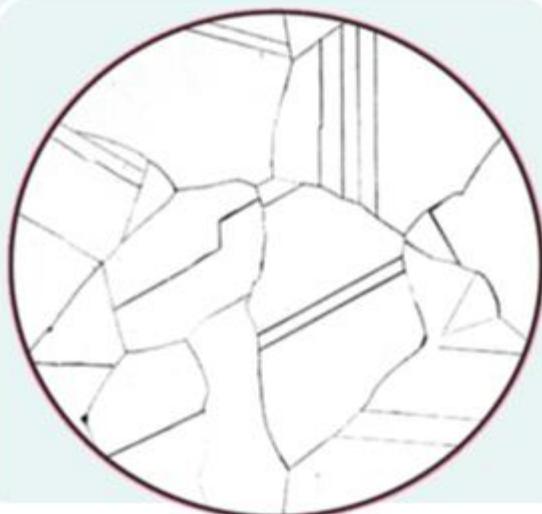
COMO A FERRITA DISSOLVE O CARBONO



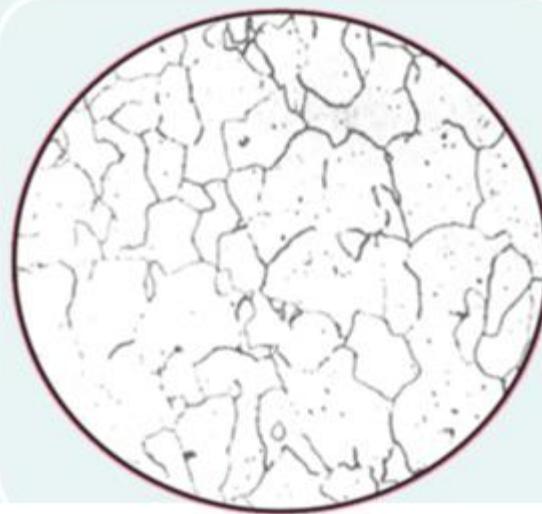
FERRO LÍQUIDO



AUSTENITA & FERRITA



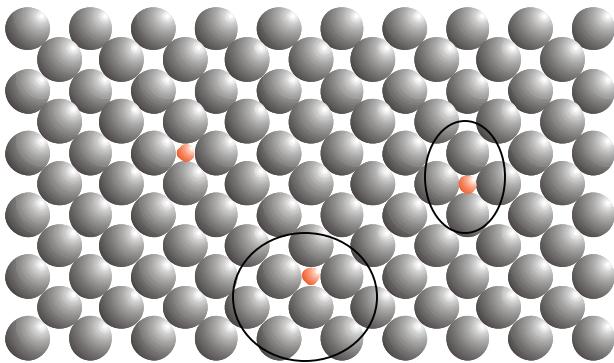
AUSTENITA



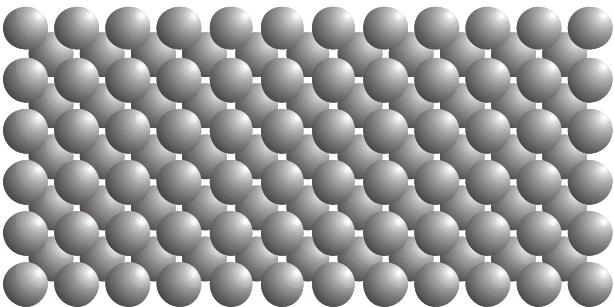
FERRITA

Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

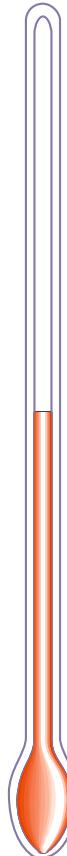
O QUE ACONTECE COM O CARBONO?



AUSTENITA
até 2,0% de C

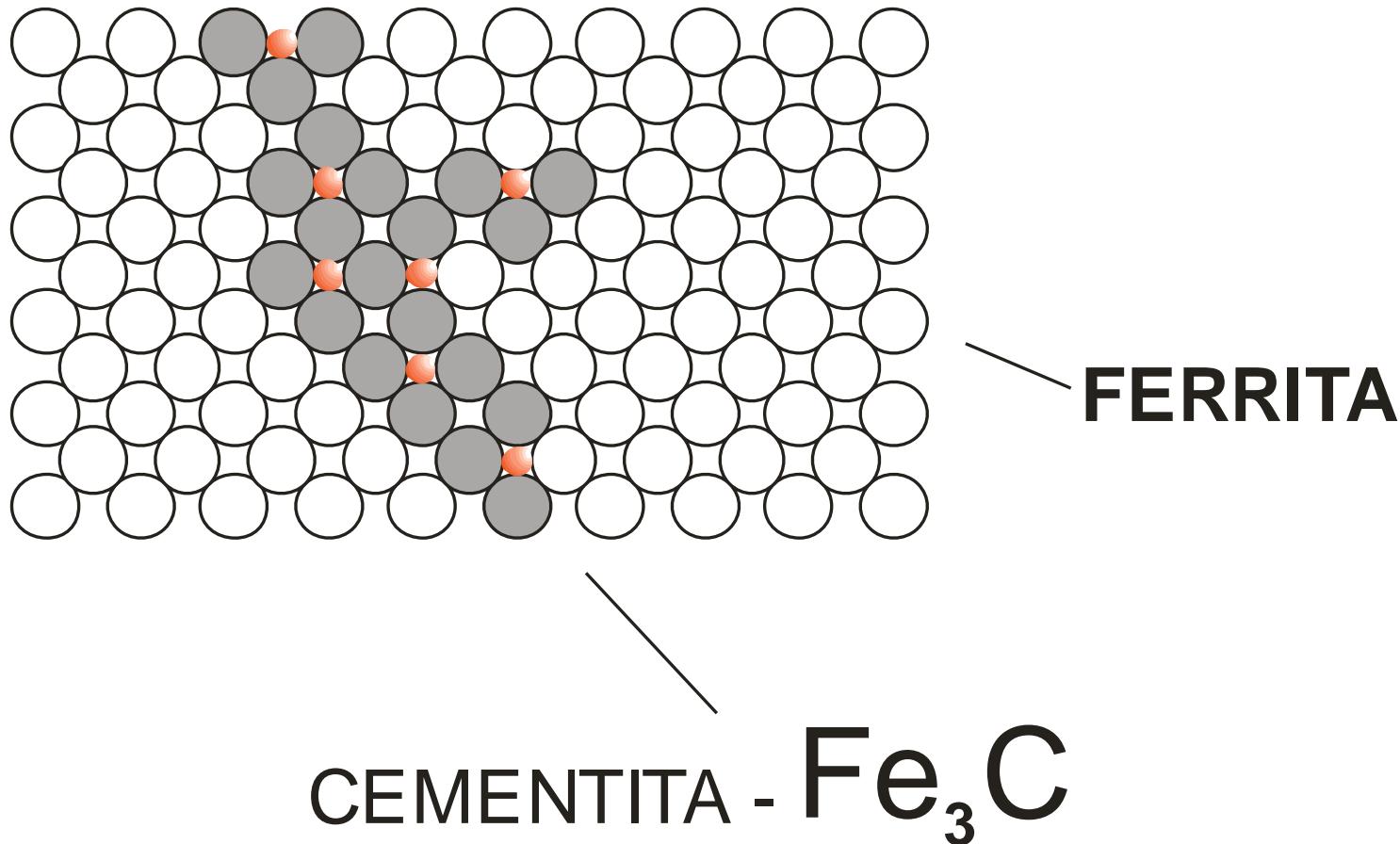


FERRITA
até 0,2% de C



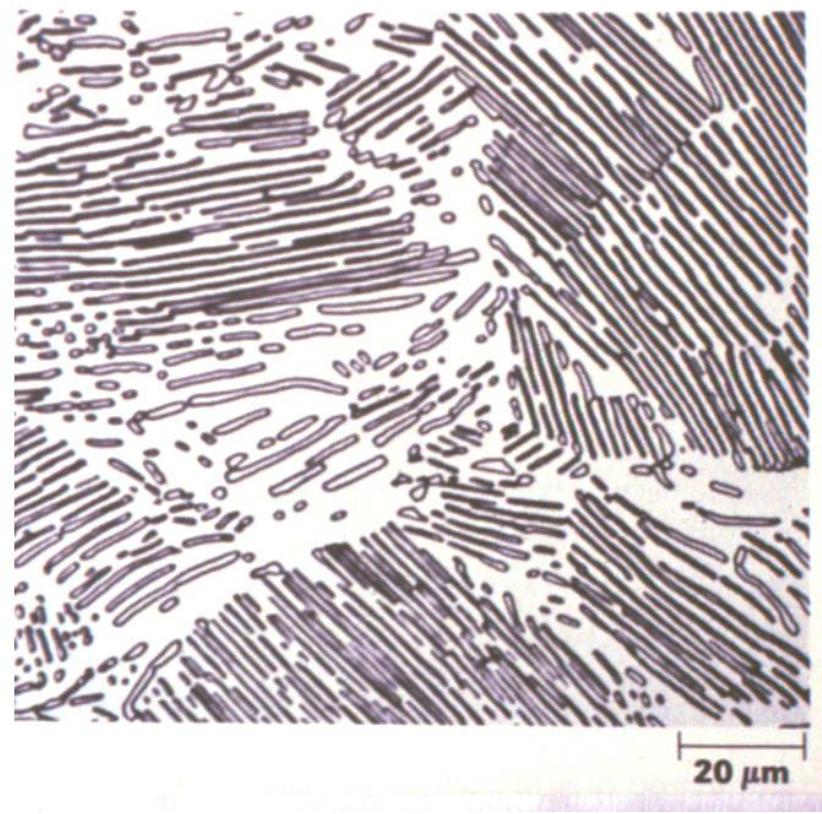
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

FERRITA & CEMENTITA



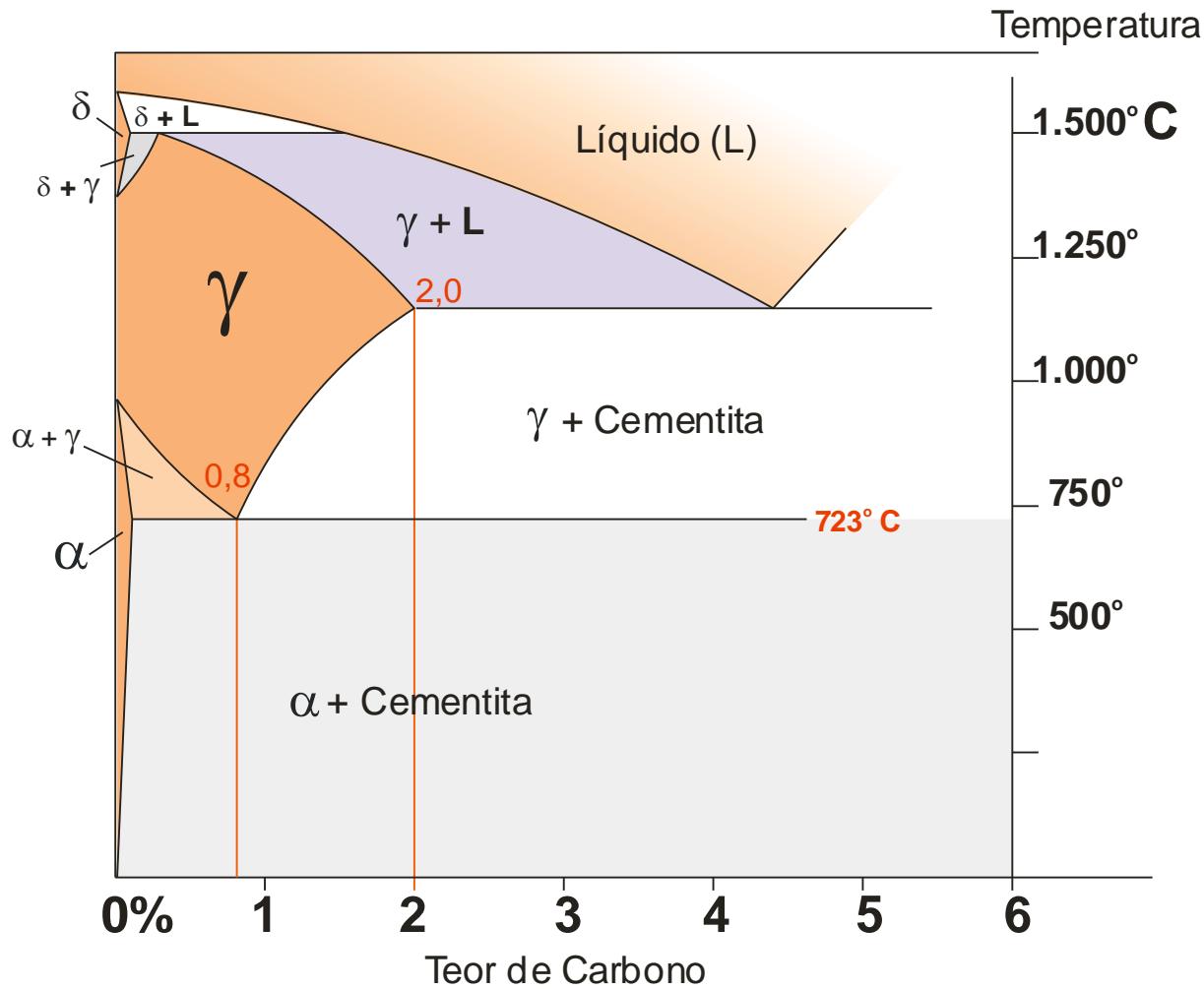
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

PERLITA



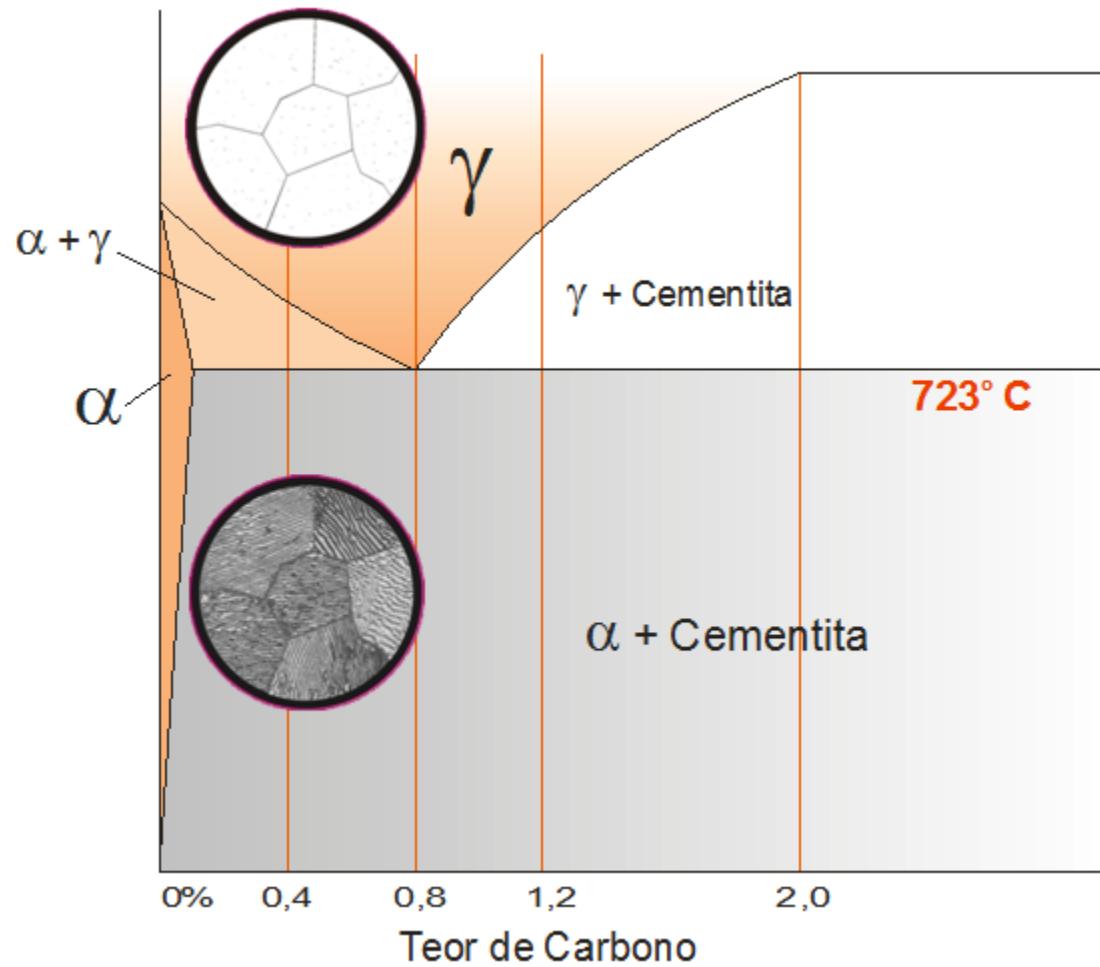
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



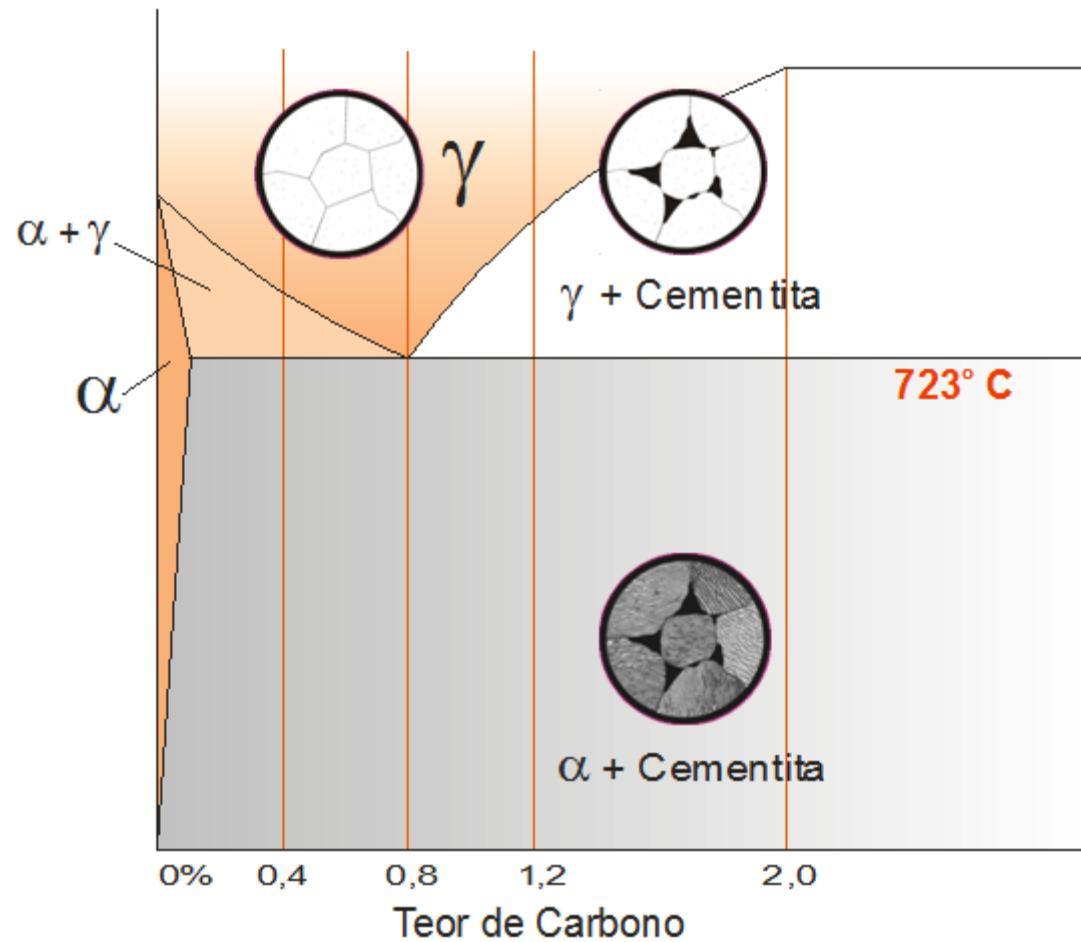
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



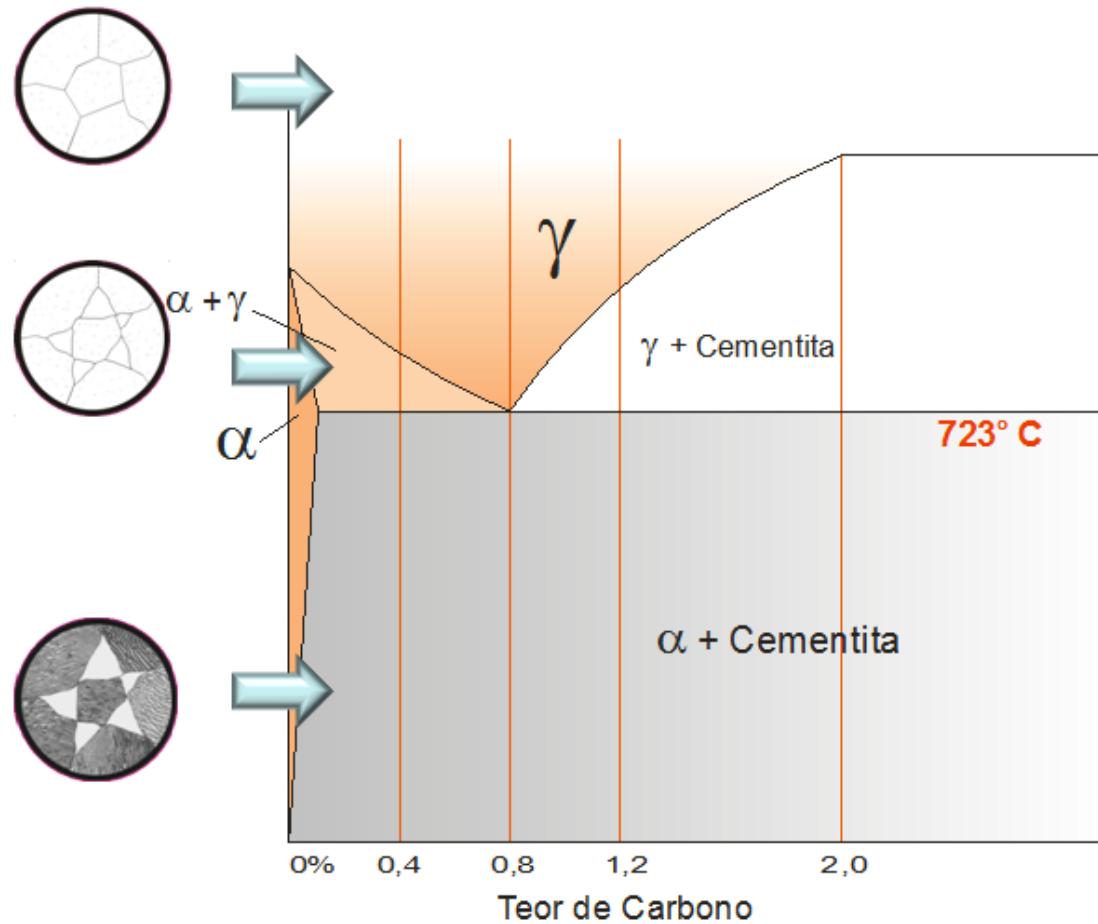
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



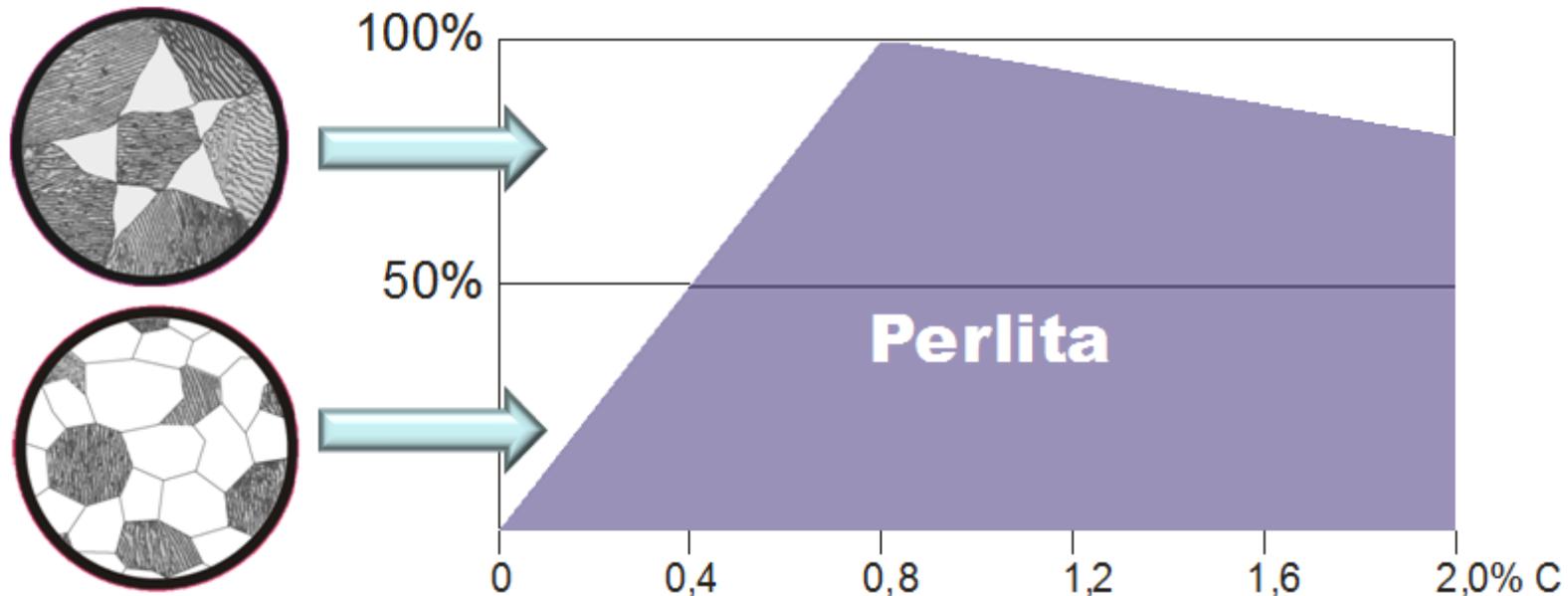
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

CEMENTITA



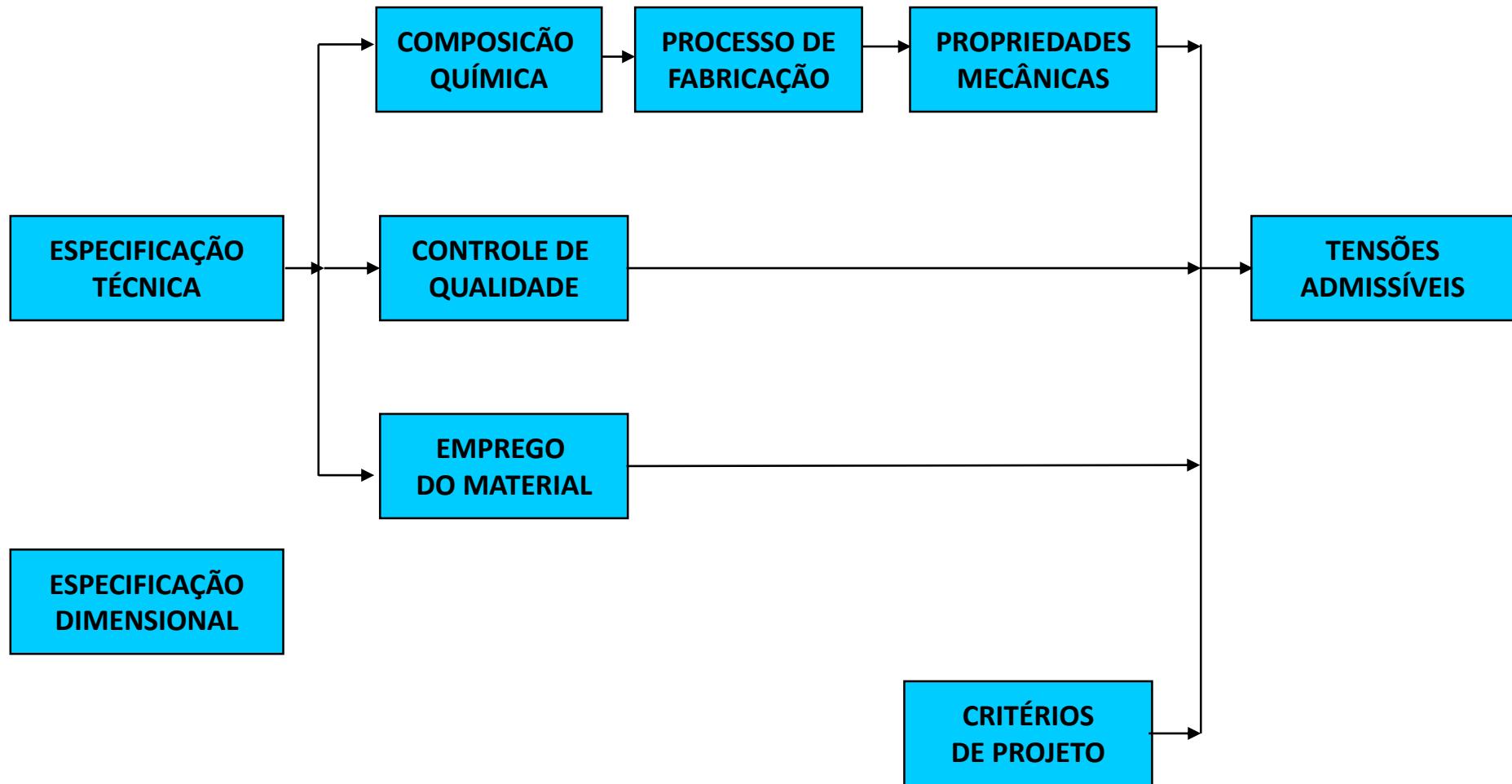
Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

PERLITA – AVALIAÇÃO DO TEOR DE CARBONO



Fonte – SENAI CETEC DE SOLDA- RJ.

ESPECIFICAÇÕES DE MATERIAL



AÇO CARBONO

- . USO GERAL → $\frac{\text{PREÇO}}{\text{RESIST. MECÂNICA}}$ (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 ≤ 0,25%
	MÉDIO C – % C ≤ 0,30%

DIAGRAMA DE EQUILIBRIO DA LIGA Fe-C

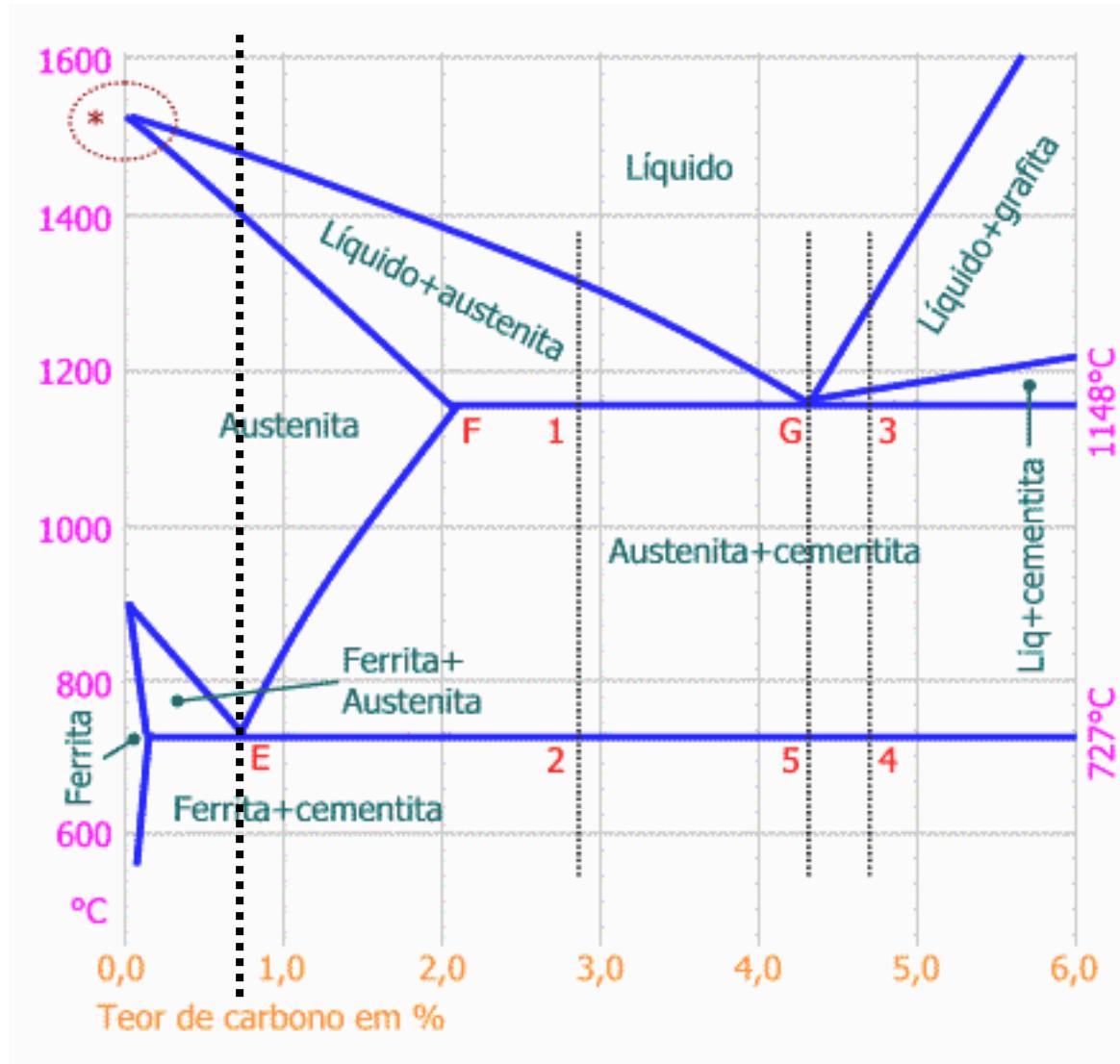
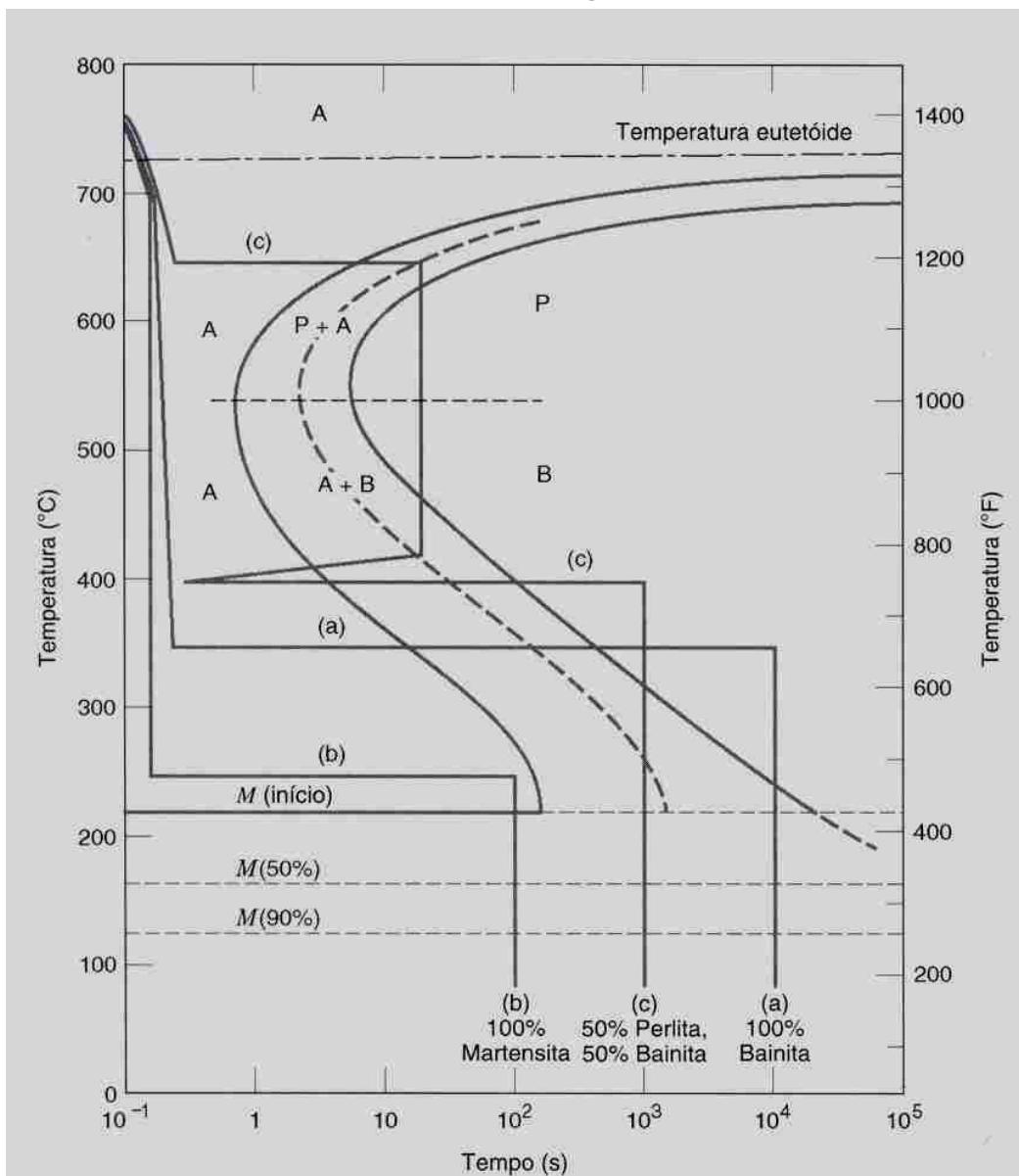
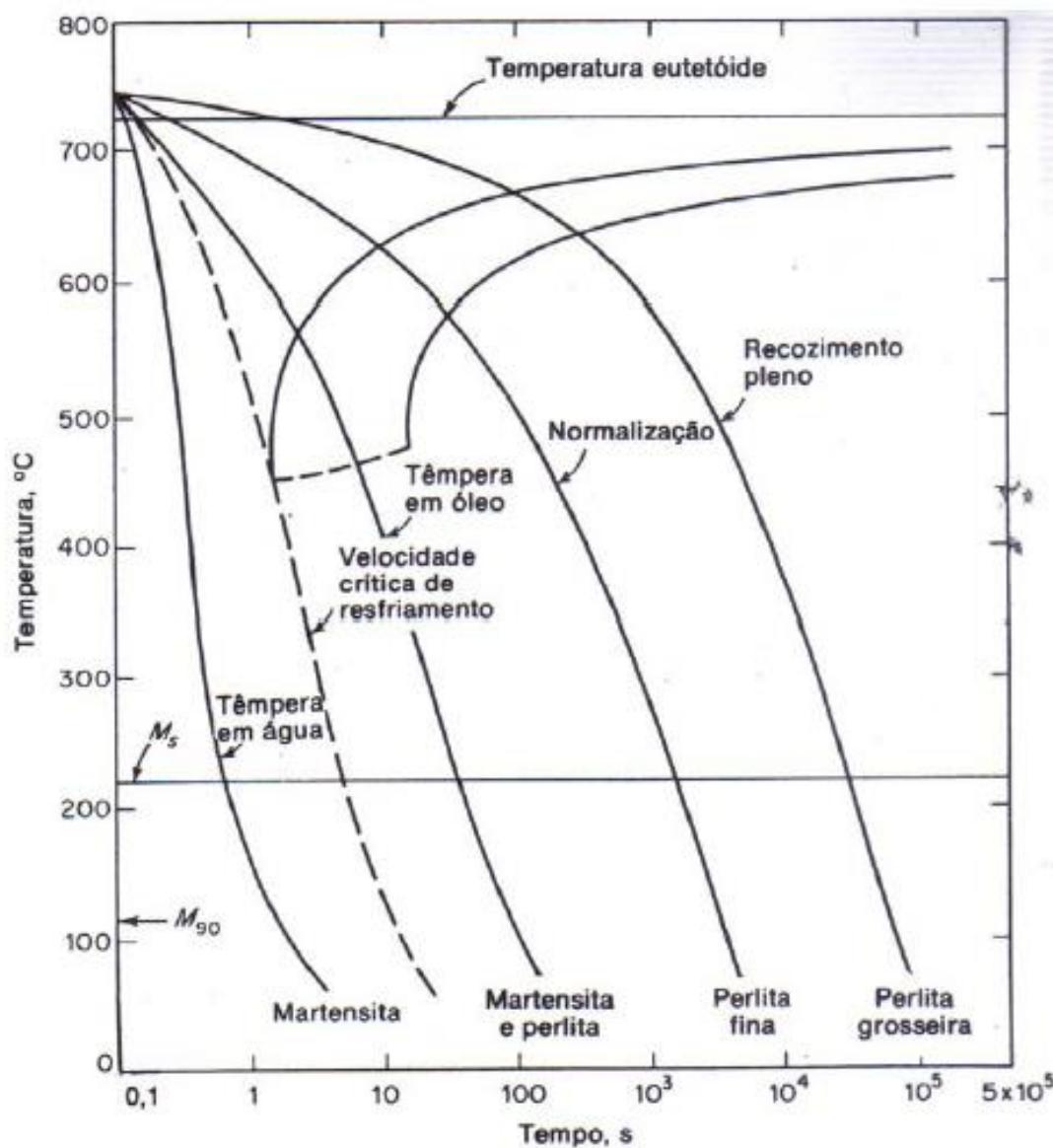


DIAGRAMA DE TRANSFORMAÇÃO ISOTÉRMICA

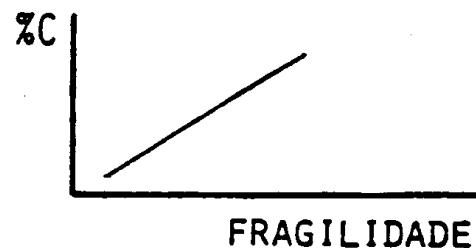
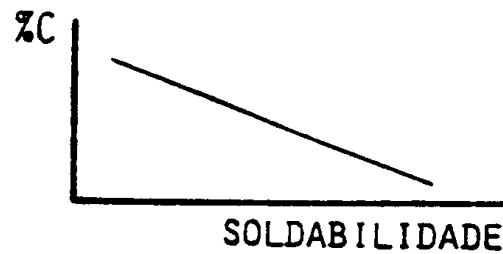
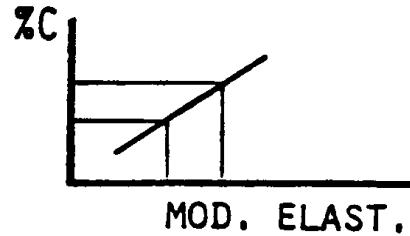
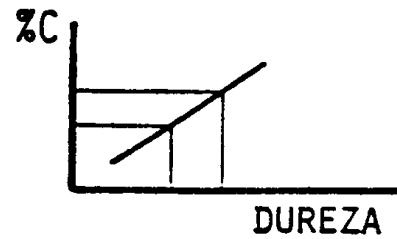
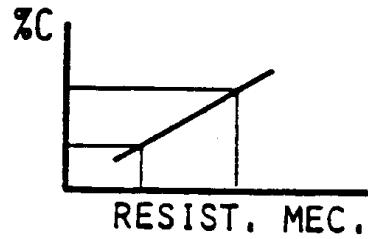


Fonte: Ciência e Engenharia de Materiais: uma introdução, W.D.Callister Jr, Ed LTC.

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

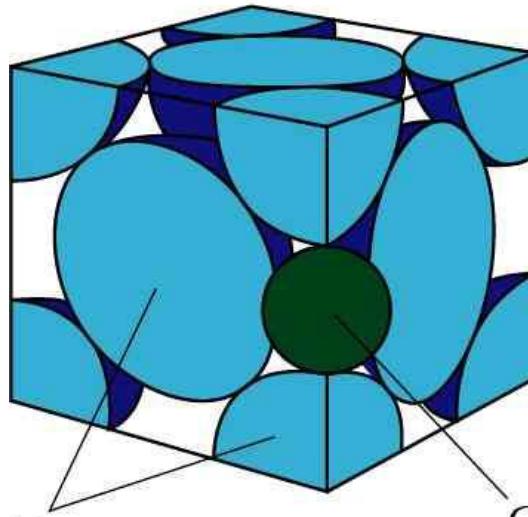


INFLUÊNCIA DO TEOR DE CARBONO NAS PROPRIEDADES MECÂNICAS



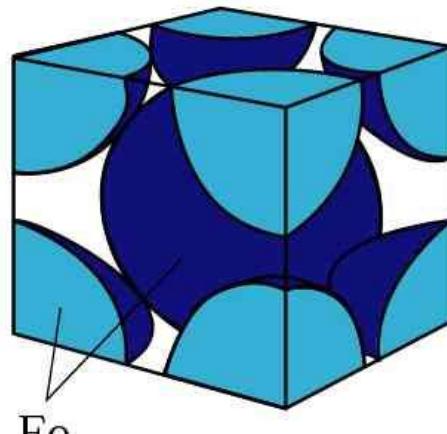
INFLUÊNCIA DO TEOR DE CARBONO NA SOLDABILIDADE

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



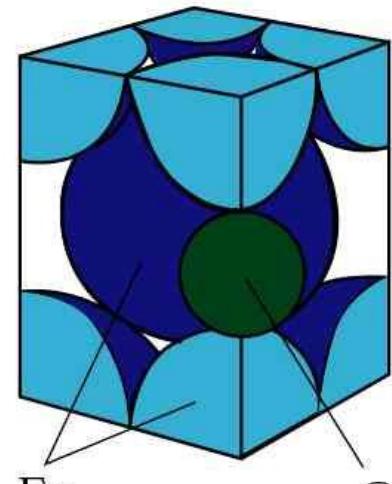
Fe
atoms C atom
Austenite

CFC



Fe
Ferrite

CCC



Fe
C
Martensite

TCC

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):**

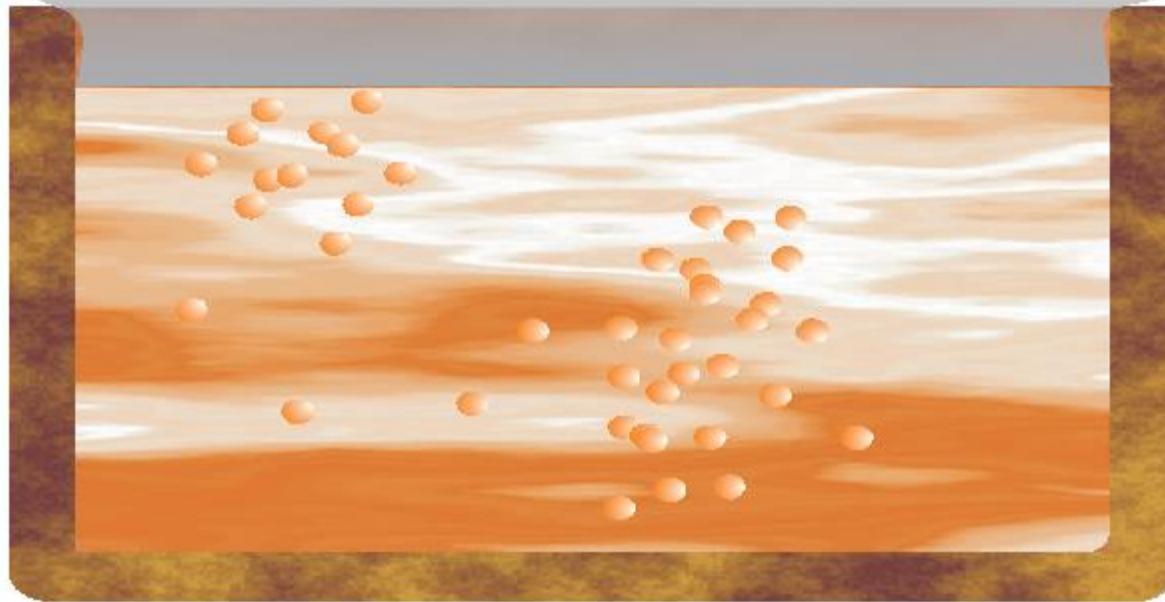
IMPUREZAS PREJUDICIAIS À QUALIDADE DO AÇO E POR ISSO SUA PRESENÇA É LIMITADA A VALORES MUITO BAIXOS.

- **ADIÇÃO DE COBRE (Cu):**

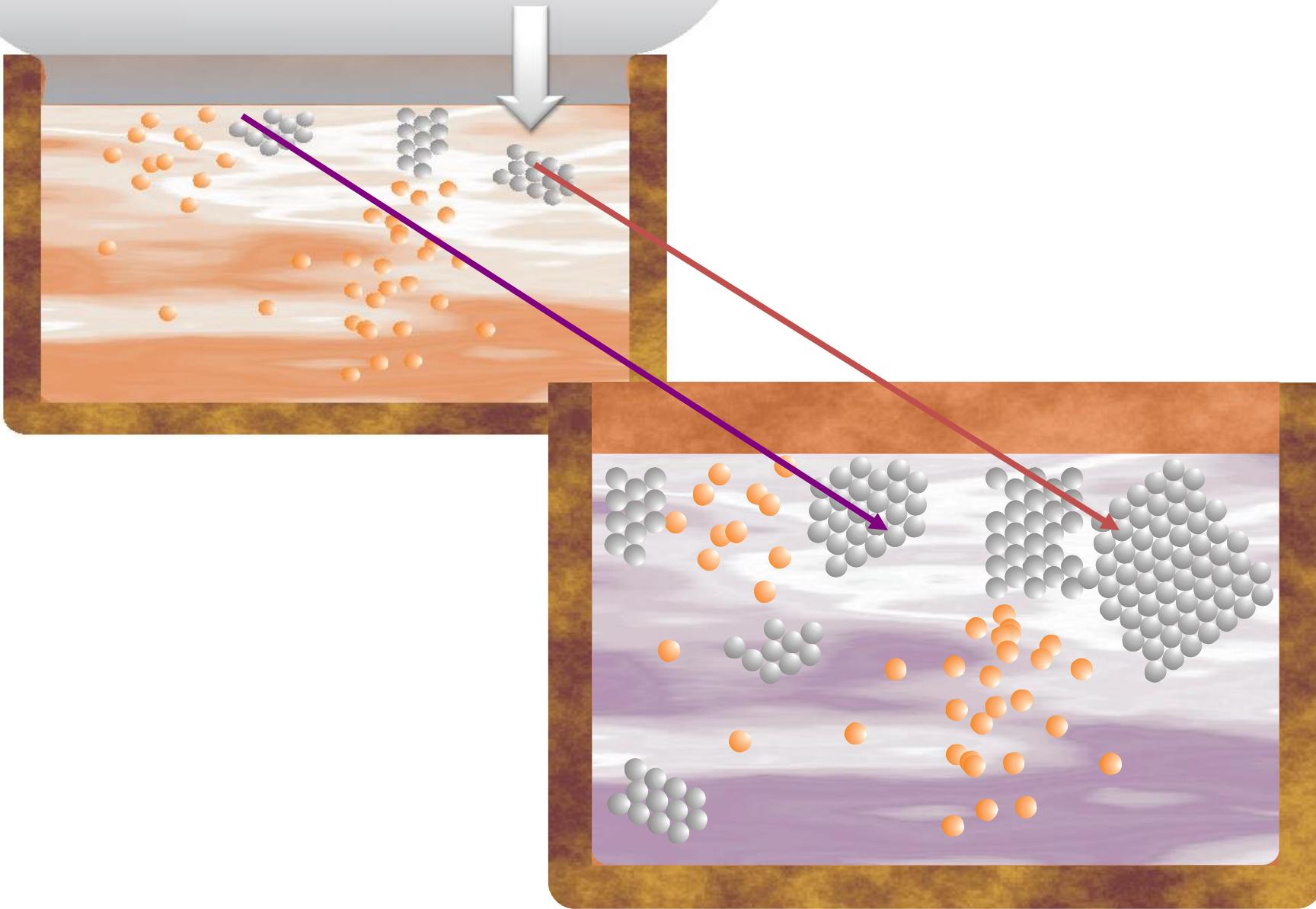
MELHORA A RESISTÊNCIA À CORROSÃO ATMOSFÉRICA.

INICIO DA SOLIDIFICAÇÃO DOS AÇOS

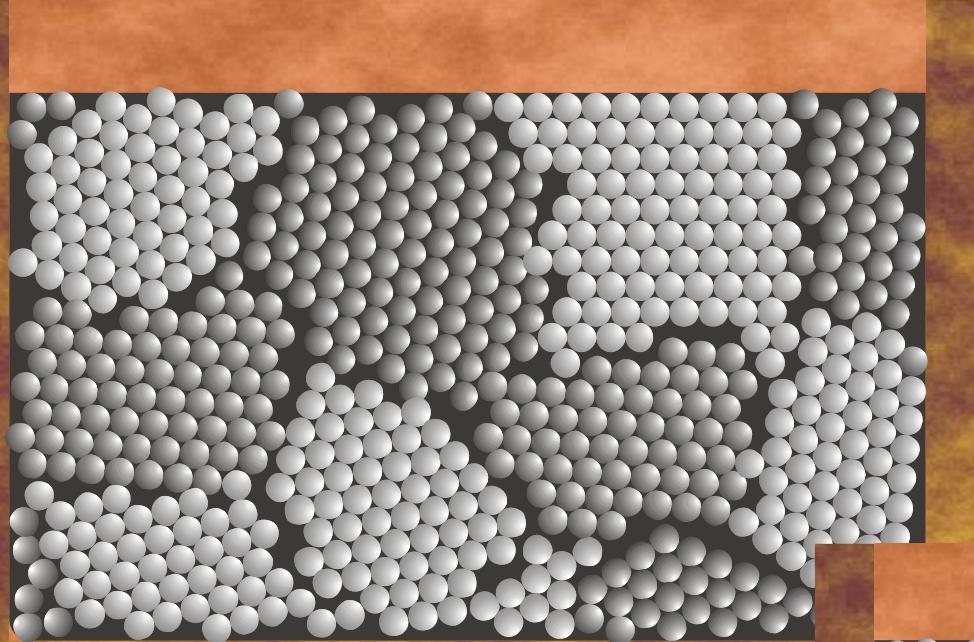
TEMPERATURA > 1500°C



**Pequenos cristais
começam a se solidificar**



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RESFRIAMENTO MAIS RAPIDO
= CRISTAIS MENORES

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Cristais maiores

