




Article

Functionally Graded SS 316L to Ni-Based Structures Produced by 3D Plasma Metal Deposition

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Abstract: In this investigation, the fabrication of functionally graded structures of SS316L to Ni-based alloys were studied, using the novel technique 3D plasma metal deposition. Two Ni-based alloys were used, a heat resistance alloy Ni80-20 and the solid-solution strengthened Ni625. Different configurations were analyzed, for the Ni80-20 a hard transition and a smooth transition with a region of 50% SS316L/50% Ni80-20. Regarding the structures with Ni625, a smooth transition configuration and variations in the heat input were applied. The effect of the process parameters on the geometry of the structures and the microstructures was studied. Microstructure examinations were carried out using optical and scanning electron microscopy. In addition, microhardness analysis were made on the interfaces. In general, the smooth transition of both systems showed a gradual change in the properties. The microstructural results for the SS316L (both systems) showed an austenite matrix with δ -phase. For the mixed zone and the Ni80-20 an austenite (γ) matrix with some M_7C_3 precipitates and laves phase were recognized. The as-built Ni625 microstructure was composed of an austenite (γ) matrix with secondary phases laves and δ -Ni3Nb, and precipitates M_7C_3 . The mixed zone exhibited the same phases but with changes in the morphology.

Keywords: additive manufacturing; austenitic stainless steel; Ni-based alloy; 3DPMD; functionally graded; multi-material

1. Introduction

The layer-by-layer production of components with locally variable properties describes the process of multi-material additive manufacturing (MMAM). The variation of the component density depending on the location is an example of this and can be seen as an analogy to human bone formation [1–3]. Further examples are the variation of the grain size [4] and changed materials [5] within the component. The continuous change of the component properties results in advantages such as: improved strength values [6], reduced internal stresses [7–11], and a lower crack propagation potential [12].

3D plasma metal disposition (3DPMD) is a further development of the classical plasma transferred arc process (PTA) with regard to the requirements of additive manufacturing (AM) and belong to the category of directed energy deposition processes [13]. In addition, applications of micro-PTA for the production for MMAM are known [14,15]. In comparison, the higher build rates (up to $10 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$), the lower demands on powder quality and the possibility to handle up to four different powders in parallel, are to be emphasized. Further information on the process and the materials to be processed can be found elsewhere [16–18].

Due to its good weldability, corrosion resistance and adequate high temperature mechanical properties, austenitic stainless steel (ASS) is used in different industries, such as petrochemical,

shipbuilding, and nuclear industries. These steels are non-magnetic, stable at room temperature, and cannot be hardened by heat treatment [19–21]. ASS is generally manufactured by casting and their components can be joined by different fusion welding processes. In recent years, additive manufacturing has also been used for the fabrication of ASS components. Different AM processes have been employed such as laser process [22–24], electron beam [25], and tungsten inert gas welding [26]. Austenite and vermicular ferrite are the main phases found in components fabricated with high cooling rates characteristic of AM. In addition, the mechanical properties of the components could be comparable to the components manufactured by conventional fusion process [19].

Depending on the alloy composition, the microstructure and the solidification path of the austenitic stainless steel can change significantly. Therefore, with the aim to predict the microstructure after the fabrication of ASS components several diagrams have been developed [27]. The diagrams are based on the elements that stabilize ferrite and austenite. To group the elements, two equations were created, the first one is the chromium equivalent (Cr_{eq}) and the second one the nickel equivalent (Ni_{eq}). The equations developed by Kotecki and Siewart [28], that correspond to the diagram WRC-1992 (Welding Research Council) are shown below:

$$Cr_{eq} = \%Cr + \%Mo + 0.7 Nb \quad (1)$$

$$Ni_{eq} = \%Ni + 35\%Cr + 20\%N + 0.25\%Cu \quad (2)$$

By using the Cr_{eq}/Ni_{eq} ratio, it is possible to identify the primary solidification mode of the stainless steels. With ratios below 1.2 the steel solidifies in the primary austenite mode (A), where at the beginning of the solidification the nucleation of austenite grains occurs. Then, the ferrite stabilizers elements are enriched in the liquid as the austenite grains grow, leading to the solidification of more austenite or δ -ferrite. Cr_{eq}/Ni_{eq} ratios between 1.2 and 1.5 favor the austenite-ferrite mode (AF). Therefore, at the end of the primary solidification process some ferrite is formed via a eutectic reaction. This occurs due to the presence of ferrite-promoting elements (like Cr and Mo) at the subgrain boundaries to promote the formation of ferrite at the end of the process. Finally, the ferrite-austenite (FA) mode occurs by the formation of primary ferrite and the austenite forms at the end of the process. The austenite forms via a peritectic-reaction [27–29].

In industries like aeronautical, aerospace, chemical, petrochemical, and marine one of the most important materials are the nickel-based alloys. High corrosion resistance, high strength at both ambient and elevated temperatures, and good ductility and toughness at low temperatures are among the main mechanical properties of the nickel-based alloys [30]. Ni-based alloy 625 (Ni625) is a solid-solution strengthened alloy with strengthened refractory metals such as niobium and molybdenum in the nickel-chromium matrix. Precipitation hardening is mainly derived from the formation of metastable phases and carbides. The main secondary phases found in these alloys are MC, $M_{23}C_6$, M_6C , and M_7C_3 carbides, γ'' - $Ni_3(Al,Ti)$, η - Ni_3Nb , laves, and σ and δ - Ni_3Nb [31]. On the other hand, the alloy Ni80Cr20 is a heat-resistance alloy with an austenitic nickel-chromium matrix. High resistivity, good oxidation resistance, ductility, and weldability characterize this alloy.

Dissimilar joints of stainless steels to Ni-based alloys also play an important role in the modern industries. In thermal and nuclear plants the joint of Inconel 625 to AISI 304L is used in cryogenic applications [32], in sub-sea manifolds dissimilar joints of Inconel 625 and duplex stainless steel are employed [33], NASA manufactured the sub-scale boilers using dissimilar Inconel 625 to austenitic stainless steel [34]. In addition, the union of Inconel 625 to ASS is used in calcining process involving chromic acid which contains diluted acidic environment [35]. Another typical application of the bimetallic components is the sub-scale boiler employed for Advanced Stirling Conversion System project, where the sub scale boiler was built with AISI 316 for the condenser and Inconel 625 with 304L stainless steel wick for the boiler [36]. Cladding is another widely used application for the Ni-based alloy and stainless steels, e.g., hot section components in thermal power plant boilers, gas turbines and chemical industries are exposed to corrosive environments. In general, ASS are employed in

those applications due to their good weldability, corrosion resistance, mechanical properties, and costs. However, to extend the life of the components weld overlays of Ni-based alloys are used. This method allow an increase of the protection against corrosion, hot oxidation, wear, and erosion [37].

When a component is in service, only some parts of its structure might be exposed to extreme service conditions, such as corrosive environments or high temperatures. Therefore, it is not essential to build the component with a mono-composition. In these cases, the use of functionally graded materials (FGMs) would be more appropriate. FGMs are characterized by the variation in composition across the volume [38] and their properties can be tailored for a particular application [39]. Several processes have been used to build FGMs like material extrusion [38], laser metal deposition [39,40], laser cladding [41], or laser rapid forming [42].

Functionalized coatings are also applied by plasma spraying and applications for laser-bound powder bed processes are also known [43]. Different Ni-based graded components have been studied, e.g., functional graded Inconel 718 components were produced using select laser melting (SLM) to target different textures optimizing the process parameters [4]. Pulugurtha et al. [40] used laser metal deposition to study FGMs of Fe-82%V and Ni-based 625 deposited in Ti6Al4V and SS316L substrates. Cracks of both materials were found with the Ti6Al4V substrate and the geometric dilution increased with increase in laser power, travel speed, and substrate heating. Xu et al. [42] investigated laser rapid forming of a Ti-Ni alloy structures with a continuous compositional gradient from pure Ti to Ti-50%Ni and analyzed the effect of the gradient composition on the microstructural evolution. Lin et al. [44,45] studied the graded SS316-Rene88DT, Ti/Rene88DT and Ti6Al4V/Rene88DT alloys fabricated by laser rapid forming (LRF) and performed analysis of the phase evolution with the variation of the composition. Abboud et al. [41] studied functionally graded Ni-Al and Fe-Al coatings (up to 4 mm in total thickness) and examined the microstructure and composition based on the aluminides coatings. Khor et al. [43] fabricated functionally graded thermal barrier coatings of the system yttria stabilized zirconia/NiCoCrAlY by plasma spraying and studied, based on the variations of the chemical composition, the mechanical properties and the microstructure.

In this study, functionally graded structures SS316L to Ni-based alloys were manufactured using the novel process 3D plasma metal deposition. Two Ni-based alloys were employed, heat resistant alloy Ni80-20 and solid-solution strengthened Ni625. Different configurations were studied, for the Ni80-20; a hard transition and smooth transition with a region of 50% SS316L/50% Ni80-20. Regarding the structures with Ni625, a smooth transition configuration and variations in the heat input were applied. Moreover, the effect of the process parameters on the geometry of the structure and microstructure characterization were investigated.

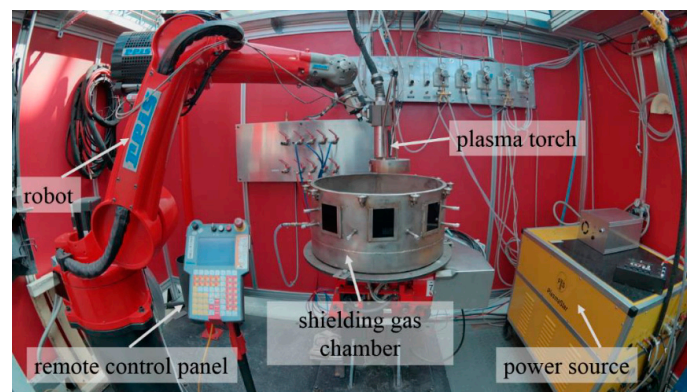
2. Materials and Methods

Functionally graded structures of austenitic stainless steel on the bottom and Ni-based alloy on the top were fabricated using 3D plasma metal deposition. Structures in two configurations were fabricated, SS316L to Ni80-20 and SS316L to Ni 625. The chemical composition of the alloys is displayed in Table 1. A $t = 10$ mm thick plate of SS316L was employed as base platform (BP) for the structures. For the SS316L to Ni80-20 systems two configurations, transition between the steel and the Ni-based alloy, were tested. The first one, a hard transition (HT) between the SS316L (bottom) and Ni80-20 (top). Fifteen layers of each material were deposited for the HT configuration. The second one, a smooth transition (ST) between both pure materials was built with 50% of steel and 50% of Ni-based alloy. In this case, ten layers of each material were deposited, 30 in total. Regarding the SS316L to Ni625, the smooth transition configuration was chosen and three heat inputs (HI) were employed to build the structures. For the selection of the HI, a standard welding current was found, then a variation of $\Delta I = 15$ A was used to obtain the low and high input. Like the system with Ni80-20, ten layers of each material were deposited. The build structures were cuboids with a length of $l = 120$ mm, width of $w = 30$ mm and height of $h = 30$ mm, with an average wall thickness of $t = 6$ mm. One cuboid of each system was built using the final process parameters.

Table 1. Chemical composition of the powders used (wt%).

Alloy	C	Si	Nb	Mn	Cr	Mo	Ni	Fe
SS316L	0.03	0.7	-	0.5	16.5	2.1	13.0	Bal.
Ni80-20	-	1.2	-	-	22.0	-	Bal.	0.6
Ni625	0.03	0.5	3.2	0.4	21.1	8.5	Bal.	4.2

A power source PlasmaStar 500 ($I_{\max} = 500$ A) in combination with the welding torch PlasmaStar MV230 $I_{\max} = 230$ A was used to fabricate the structures. A meander disk feeder (two separate disk powder feeder) fed the powders with a particle size between 50–150 μm . High-purity argon was used as shielding gas (12 L·min⁻¹), carrier gas (3 L·min⁻¹) and plasma gas (1.5 L·min⁻¹). A six axis articulated arm robot REIS RV20-16 was employed as a manipulation system (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Experimental setup for 3DPMD. Adapted from [15].

A constant welding speed of $v = 10$ mm·s⁻¹ was used to build each layer of the structures. In the case of the system SS316L to Ni80-20, the current was $I = 120$ A for the stainless steel, $I = 105$ A for the Ni-based alloy and $I = 110$ A for the powder mix (50% of steel and 50% of Ni-based alloy), the welding parameters are shown in Table 2. Regarding, the system SS316L to Ni625, the standard current of $I = 120$ A for the stainless steel, $I = 105$ A for the Ni-based alloy and $I = 110$ A for the powder mix were chosen. As mentioned before, a variation of $\Delta I = 15$ A was used to obtain the samples for low and high heat input (Table 3). For the heat input, an arc efficiency of 0.72 was used. According to Haelsig et al. [46], the plasma arc welding efficiency is between 0.69 and 0.80 with a mean value of 0.75. However, for the PTA process there is a small decrease of the process efficiency caused by the use of powder.

Flowrate of powder for each material in both systems was set to $\dot{m} = 25.52$ g·mm⁻¹ for the stainless steel, and $\dot{m} = 27.09$ g·mm⁻¹ for the Ni-based alloy. For the powder mix, a flowrate of $\dot{m} = 12.32$ g·mm⁻¹ and $\dot{m} = 25.52$ g·mm⁻¹ of SS316L and Ni625 was employed, respectively.

Table 2. Welding parameters used for the system SS316L to Ni80-20.

Configuration	Layers	Powder Type	Welding Current (A)	Heat Input (KJ·mm ⁻¹)
HI	1–15	SS316L	120	0.197
	16–30	Ni80-20	105	0.173
ST	1–10	SS316L	120	0.197
	11–20	50% SS316L 50% Ni80-20	110	0.181
	21–30	Ni80-20	105	0.173

For the metallographic examinations, cross-section specimens from the fabricated structures were obtained. Three specimens of each system were cut, two for microstructural analysis, and

one for microhardness measurements. Standard metallographic preparation was used based on the ASTM E3-95 [47]. First, the samples were prepared by grinding using SiC papers, followed by polishing with 1 μm diamond paste. Then, the final step was carried out using vibration polishing with colloidal silica. To reveal the microstructure of deposited materials, 10% oxalic acid was used at 2 V for 30 s. The microstructure was observed using optical microscopy (OM, ZEISS, Chemnitz, Germany) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Tescan, Chemnitz, Germany). For the identification of the precipitates, energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (XEDS, Bruker, Chemnitz, Germany) was employed. Vickers microhardness tests were performed on the interfaces between the materials using an automatic hardness indenter (Emco-Test, Chemnitz, Germany) with 0.98 N load and 15 s dwell time. The microhardness test were performed according to the standard ASTM E384-99 [48].

Table 3. Welding parameters used for the system SS316L to 625.

HI	Layers (#)	Powder Type	Voltage (V)	Welding Current (A)	Heat Input ($\text{KJ}\cdot\text{mm}^{-1}$)
Low (L)	1–10	SS316L	22.73	105	0.176
	11–20	50% SS316L 50% Ni625	23.04	95	0.162
	21–30	Ni625	22.87	90	0.151
Standard (S)	1–10	SS316L	22.82	120	0.200
	11–20	50% SS316L 50% Ni625	22.84	110	0.181
	21–30	Ni625	22.90	105	0.177
High (H)	1–10	SS316L	23.30	135	0.241
	11–20	50% SS316L 50% Ni625	23.57	125	0.214
	21–30	Ni625	23.73	120	0.204

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. 3DPMD Process

- SS316L–Ni80-20 structures

Figure 2 shows a top view of the hybrid components manufactured. The external shape showed a homogeneous layer structure without delamination or cracks. The surface of the components is wavy, but negligible due to the intended post-processing.



Figure 2. SS316L to Ni80-20 structure manufactured by 3DPMD, top view.

The macro photographs in Figure 3 also confirm the uniform layer structure. Figure 3 shows the abrupt transition for the HT sample of the properties within one layer. A wall thickness of $t = 6.7$ mm and a component height of $h = 30.4$ mm were determined. The average layer thickness was $z = 1.08$ mm. The transition in properties is only damped by the process-typical dilution zone. The mixed zone (ST sample) for the soft transition was 10 layers (Figure 3). The smooth transition part is characterized by a higher wall thickness ($\Delta t = 19\%$) and a lower component height/layer thickness ($\Delta h = 6.5\%$)

compared to the hard transition. The higher proportion of Ni80-20 in the ST variant can explain the differences in component geometry. The lower thermal conductivity of the nickel-based alloy leads to heat accumulation and thus to a larger weld pool with effects on the geometry.

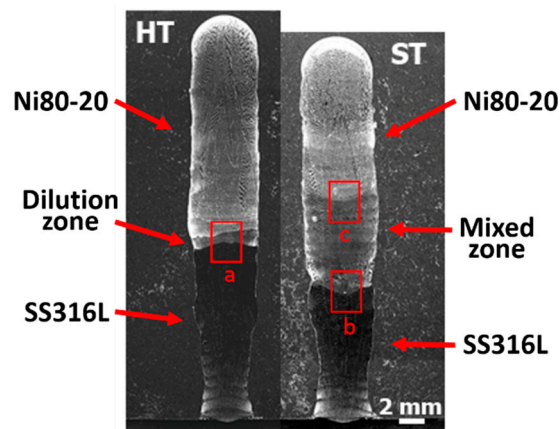


Figure 3. Macro view of the graded structures of SS316L-Ni80-20 built. HT: hard transition, ST: smooth transition. Marked regions represent the areas analyzed by XEDS and hardness.

- SS316L–Ni625 structures

The effect of modified heat inputs on the part geometry is shown in Figure 4. It can be seen that the height of the component decreases with increasing heat input. Considering the macro images in Figure 5, an increase in wall thickness can also be observed. These changes are caused by a higher part temperature. This leads to a reduction of the melt pool viscosity and thus to modified geometries. Table 4 summarizes the geometric properties. Effects on component quality could not be determined macroscopically.

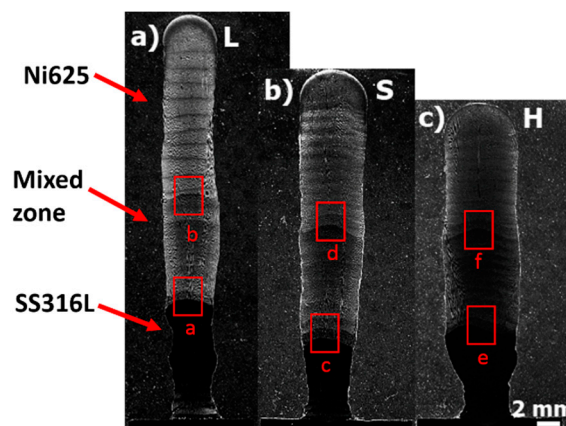


Figure 4. Macro view of the graded structures of SS316L-Ni625 built. (a) Low, (b) standard, and (c) high HI. Marked regions represent the areas analyzed by XEDS and hardness.



Figure 5. SS316L to Ni625 structures manufactured by 3DPMD.

Table 4. Influence of different HI on the geometry.

HI	Wall Thickness (mm)	Part Height (mm)	Layer Thickness (mm)
Low	6.5	27.5	0.92
Standard	5.8	30.5	1.02
High	4.8	35.2	1.17

3.2. Microstructural Characterization

- SS316L–Ni80-20 structures

The microstructural characterization of the HT and ST samples is shown in Figures 6 and 7, respectively. The as-built structures presented a microstructure composed of austenite and δ -ferrite. The austenite showed a dendrite morphology while the δ -ferrite presented a vermicular morphology. At the interface between the SS316L and the BP segregation of a second phase was also observed in both structures showing a vermicular morphology (Figures 6f and 7h). No carbide formation was noted due to the low C content. The equivalent contents of Cr and Ni were calculated using the chemical composition presented in Table 1 (Equations (1) and (2)).

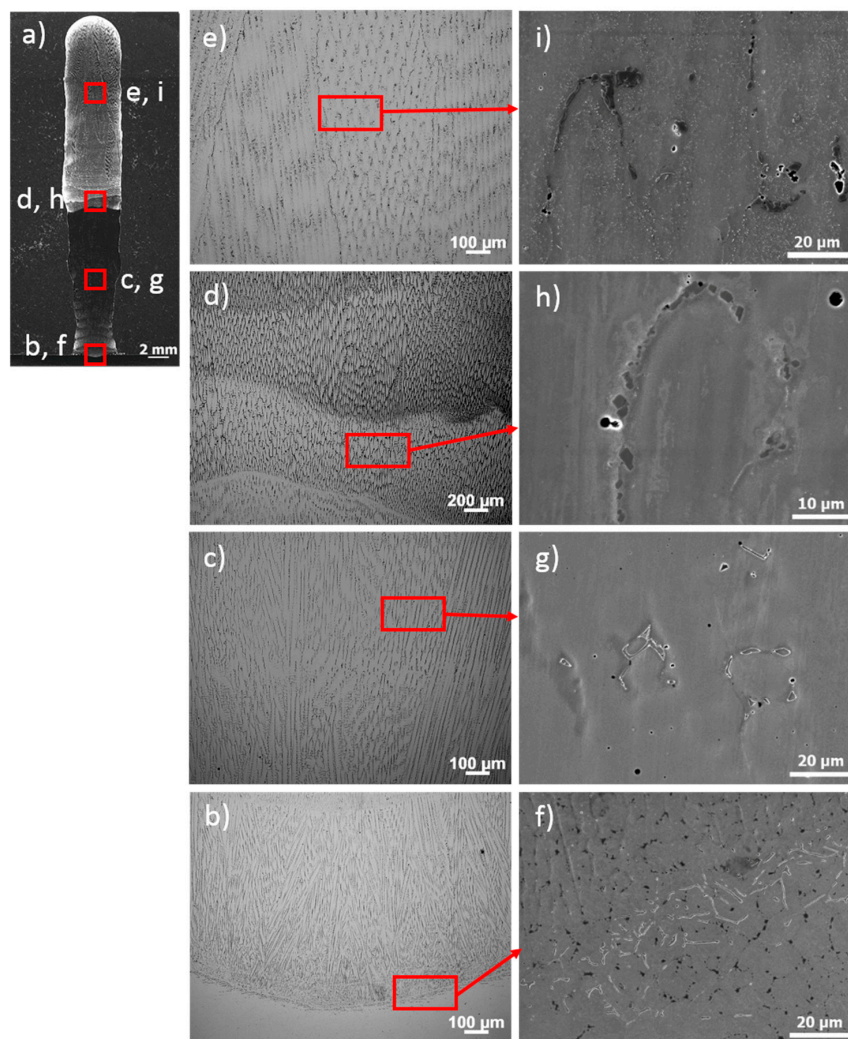


Figure 6. Microstructure characterization of the HT sample, (a) macro of the 3D structure; (b,f) interface with the base material; (c,g) stainless steel (316L); (d,h) interface between SS316L and Ni80-20; (e,i) Ni-based alloy (Ni80-20). (b–e) OM images; and (f–i) SEM images.

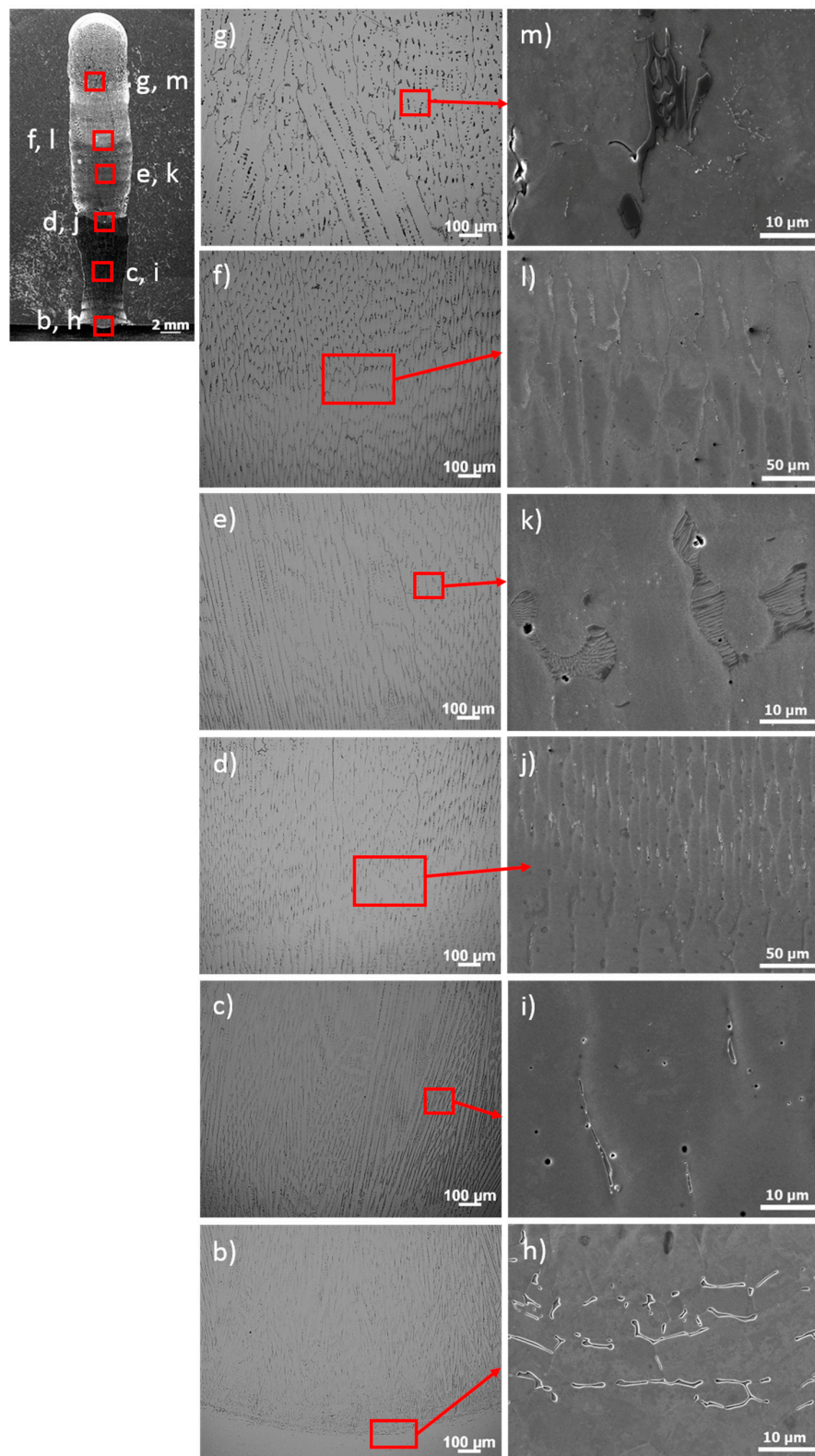


Figure 7. Microstructure characterization of the ST sample, (a) macro of the 3D structure; (b,h) interface with the base material; (c,i) stainless steel (316L); (d,j) interface between SS316L and mixed zone; (e,k) mixed zone; (f,l) interface between the mixed zone and Ni80-20; (g,m) Ni-based alloy (Ni80-20). (b–g) OM images; and (h–m) SEM images.

The results showed a Cr equivalent (Cr_{eq}) of 18.6% and Ni equivalent (Ni_{eq}) of 14.1%. The Cr_{eq}/Ni_{eq} is about 1.32. This ratio indicated that the solidification mode was austenite-ferrite (AF). The solidification sequence for the AF mode is $L \rightarrow L + A \rightarrow L + A + (A+F)_{eut} \rightarrow A + F_{eut}$, showing ferrite at cell and dendrite boundaries. The solidification occurs via a eutectic reaction due to the presence of ferrite-promoting elements, like Cr and Mo. The ferrite-promoting elements migrate to the subgrain boundaries during the cooling of the microstructure promoting the formation of ferrite as terminal product [27]. Comparing both configurations (HT and ST), no morphological changes of the δ -ferrite were observed due to the use of the same heat input during the fabrication of the samples. In addition, at the interface between the SS316L and the BP, also SS316L, the formation of a second phase was observed in both structures showing a vermicular morphology (Figures 6f and 7h). Therefore, based on the morphology and the solidification sequence, the second phase was identified as δ -ferrite.

The microstructure of the Ni80-20 was characterized as an austenite (γ) matrix with some M_7C_3 precipitates and laves phase. The γ displayed a dendritic morphology with intergranular and intragranular second phases for both 3D systems. Figures 6e and 7g show the dendrite structure observed for the HT and ST samples, respectively. The M_7C_3 precipitates exhibited a roughly round morphology. The precipitates were characterized using an XEDS analysis and classified as Cr_7C_3 , as shown in Figure 8a. In this precipitates the main stabilizer is the Cr. M_7C_3 precipitates are formed at intermediate temperatures, however, in some cases the formation of M_7C_3 at high temperatures is noticed. The intermetallic compound laves with an A_2B type structure was also observed, where $A = Fe, Ni, Cr$ and $B = Nb, Mo, Si$ [30]. Figure 8b shows the XEDS analysis of the laves phase classified as $(Ni, Fe, Cr)_2(Mo, Si)$. The laves phase exhibited blocky morphology roughly continuous at the grain boundaries, as depicted in Figure 6h,i and Figure 7m for HT and ST samples, respectively.

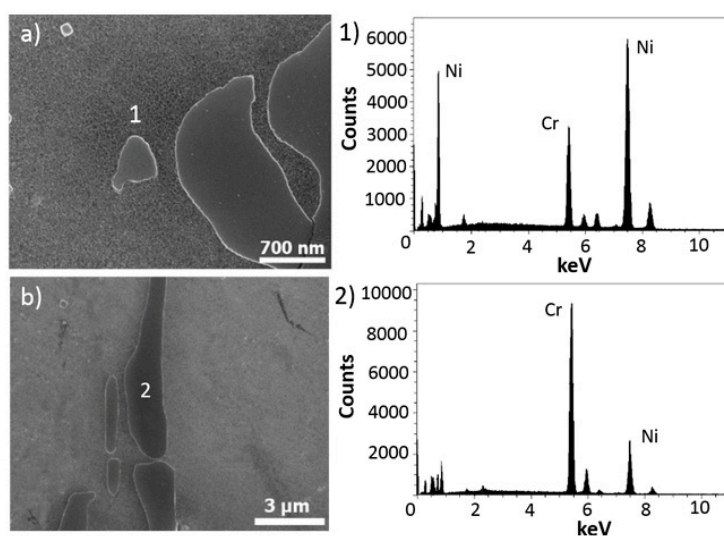


Figure 8. SEM images and XEDS analysis of the second phases in Ni80-20. (a,b) Secondary electron (SE) images in the Ni80-20; the numbers represent the second phases analyzed by XEDS.

Regarding the mixed zone of the ST sample, an austenite (γ) matrix with dendritic morphology was observed. Similar to the Ni80-20, the mixed zone showed M_7C_3 precipitates and laves phase. However, a change in the laves morphology was observed. Figure 9 displays a detailed view of the γ /laves eutectic type morphology [30]. In addition, the mixed zone showed a refined microstructure when compared with the Ni80-20 region. The variation in the laves morphology for this zone can be explained by the changes in the chemical composition and the dilution during fabrication.

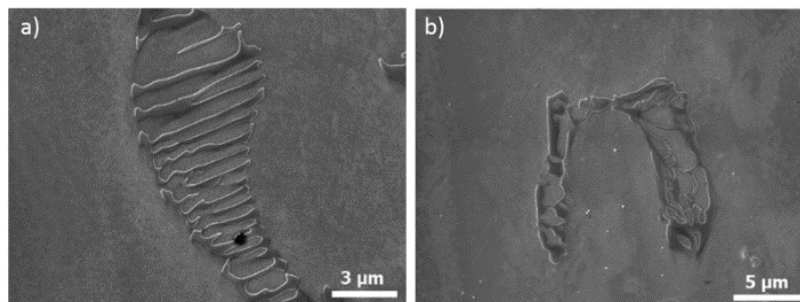


Figure 9. (a,b) SEM images of the laves phase in the mixed zone of the ST sample.

An XEDS line scan across the interface between the SS316L and Ni80-20 for the HT sample (Figure 3, rectangle a) is shown in Figure 10. Significant variations of the Fe and Ni content through the layers are observed. However, for Cr, Si, and Mo, no appreciable variations are noticed. An approximation to the dilution across the interfaces was made based on the classical equation proposed by DuPont [49], where the concentration of any alloy element, i , in the layer of interest (C_l^i) is determined by the dilution and concentrations of element i in the previous layer (C_{pl}^i) and the theoretical composition of the powder (C_t^i) by Equation 3. Therefore, the dilution percentage (%D) across the layers 11 and 12 was calculated. The Ni80-20 composition was reached after the deposition of layer 13. For the Ni content, the %D is 61% and 60% for the layers 11 and 12, respectively. The HT configuration could be a disadvantage in the mechanical and corrosion properties of the structure due to the rapid change in the microstructures:

$$C_l^i = DC_{pl}^i + (1 - D)C_t^i \quad (3)$$

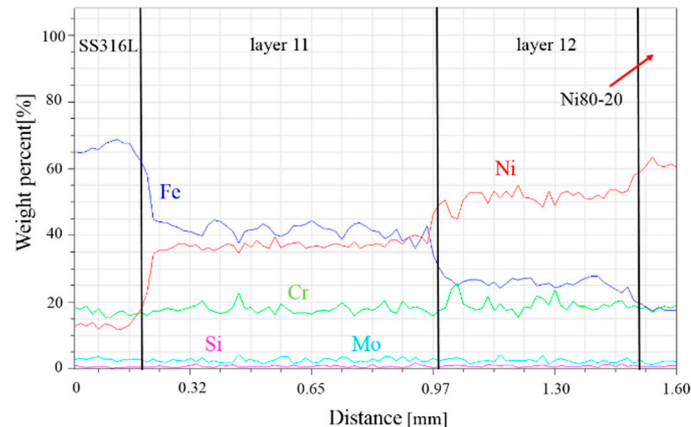


Figure 10. XEDS line scan across the transition zone between SS316L and Ni80-20. Region (a) in Figure 3.

Figure 11 depicts the XEDS line scan across the interface between the SS316L and the mixed zone (Figure 3, rectangle b). Similar to the HT sample, only significant variations in the Fe and Ni content were observed. The %D for the layer 11 is 54%. For the other interface (Figure 12), between the mixed zone and the Ni80-20 (Figure 3 rectangle c), the variation in the chemical composition is less abrupt, therefore, the %D is 24%.

Hardness maps across the interfaces for both samples are shown in Figure 13 (taken from regions marked in Figure 3). The hardness analysis for the HT sample shows a drastic change in the mechanical properties, increasing from 150 to 230 HV0.1, approximately. Regarding the ST samples, a subtle transition of the hardness was observed (Figure 13b,c). When compared with the HT sample, small increases of the hardness values were noticed in both interfaces. The changes were around 30 HV0.1. Even though no great difference in the microstructure of both samples are observed, the degree of

dilution and the hardness change across the interfaces. The hard variations in the HT sample could be a disadvantage for industrial applications of these systems.

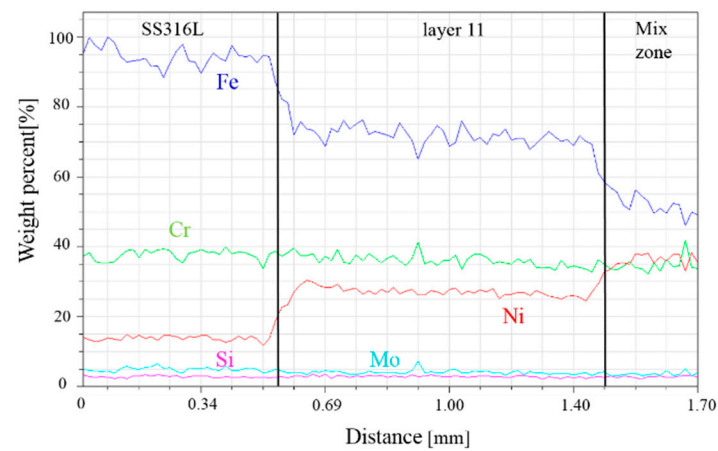


Figure 11. XEDS line scan across the interface between SS316L and the mixed zone region. Region (b) in Figure 3.

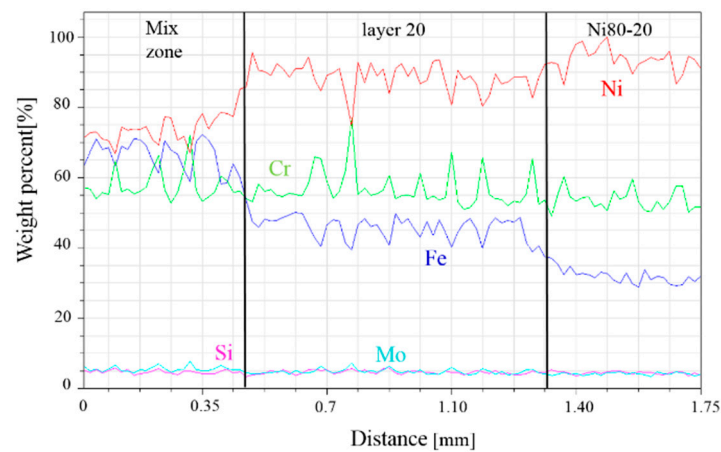


Figure 12. XEDS line scan across the interface between the mixed zone and Ni80-20. Region (c) in Figure 3.

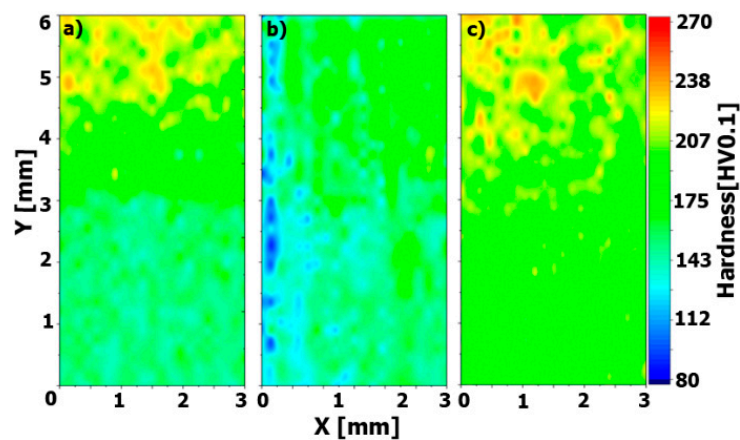


Figure 13. Hardness maps across the interfaces for SS316L to Ni80-20 samples. (a) HT sample, interface between SS316L and Ni80-20, (b) ST sample, interface between SS316L and mixed zone, and (c) ST sample, interface between mixed zone and Ni80-20.

- SS316L–Ni625 structures

The macro analysis of the three samples fabricated for this system showed the presence of pores at the mixed zone and Ni625. In addition, lack of fusion of the SS316L on the BM and cracks in Ni625 were noticed for the low HI sample (Figure 14). Regarding the microstructural characterization for the stainless steel, no variations of the microstructure were observed with the decrease or increase of the HI. Similar to the samples built of SS316L to Ni80-20, a microstructure composed of austenite and δ -ferrite was observed. Figure 15b,h depicts the interface between the SS316L and the BM where precipitation of the δ -ferrite is noticed. The γ matrix and the δ -ferrite displayed dendritic and vermicular morphology, respectively.

The microstructure of the as-built Ni625 was composed of an austenite (γ) matrix with secondary phases laves and δ -Ni₃Nb, and precipitates M₇C₃. Figure 15g,h shows the dendritic morphology of the matrix and a detail view of the microstructure, respectively. The second phases were characterized by XEDS analysis and their morphology. No MC-type precipitates were observed here, mainly due to the lack of MC stabilizers like W, Ta, and Ti. The precipitates were classified as Cr₇C₃, as discussed for the Ni80-20 alloy (Figure 16a). According to DuPont et al. [30] the high temperature precipitates are usually replaced by intermediate temperature precipitates during thermal processing and/or high temperature service. In addition, according to the XEDS analysis the laves phase is classified as (Ni, Cr)₂(Nb, Mo) and presented an irregular and blocky morphology at the grain boundaries (Figure 16b) [30]. Figure 17 depicts a needle-like phase observed in the as-deposited Ni625. Based on the morphology, this phase was identified as δ -Ni₃Nb. Xu et al. [50] also reported the formation of the δ -phase during the deposition of Ni625 using a pulsed Plasma Arc Deposition Process. The δ -Ni₃Nb has an orthorhombic structure (ordered Cu₃Ti) and forms usually by cellular reaction at low aging temperatures and intergranular precipitation at high aging temperatures [51]. Due to the lack of coherence with the Ni matrix, therefore, not an effective strengthener, this phase is generally undesirable in the Ni-based alloys. Moreover, a loss in ductility related with embrittlement could be observed.

Based on the previous observations, the solidification sequence was analyzed for the as-deposited Ni625. The solidification process starts with the primary reaction $L \rightarrow \gamma$, causing the segregation of Cr, Nb, and Mo to interdendritic spaces and grain boundaries. Thus, the precipitation of secondary phases like M₇C₃ and δ -Ni₃Nb is promoted in these regions. Then, the subsequent formation of M₇C₃ consumes most of the carbon available until the reaction $L \rightarrow \gamma + \text{laves} + \delta$ occurs, finishing the solidification process [52].

The interfaces of the mixed zone with the SS316L and the Ni625, are shown in Figure 15d,f, respectively. Similar to the Ni-based alloy on the top, the microstructure of the mixed was composed of an γ matrix with laves, M₇C₃ and δ -Ni₃Nb. However, no significant variations in the microstructure of the mixed zone was noticed, but changes in the morphology of the phases. The mixed zone matrix exhibited a dendritic morphology with secondary phases at the grain boundaries (Figure 15j,k,l). The laves phase presented a more continuous morphology at the grain boundaries, as shown in Figure 15l.

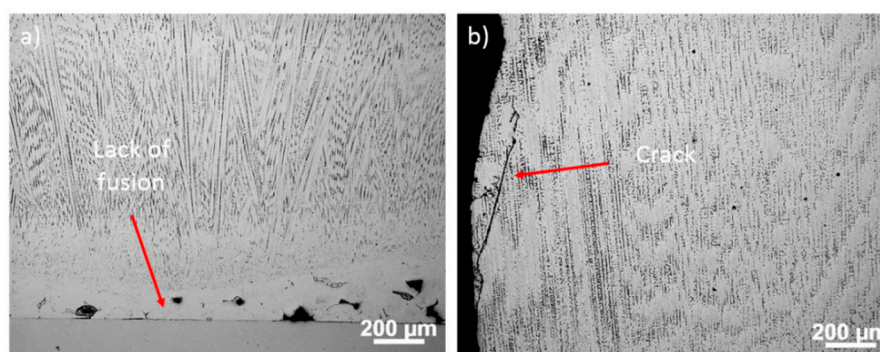


Figure 14. Fabrication defects in the low HI sample (SS316L to Ni625). (a) Lack of fusion, and (b) crack.

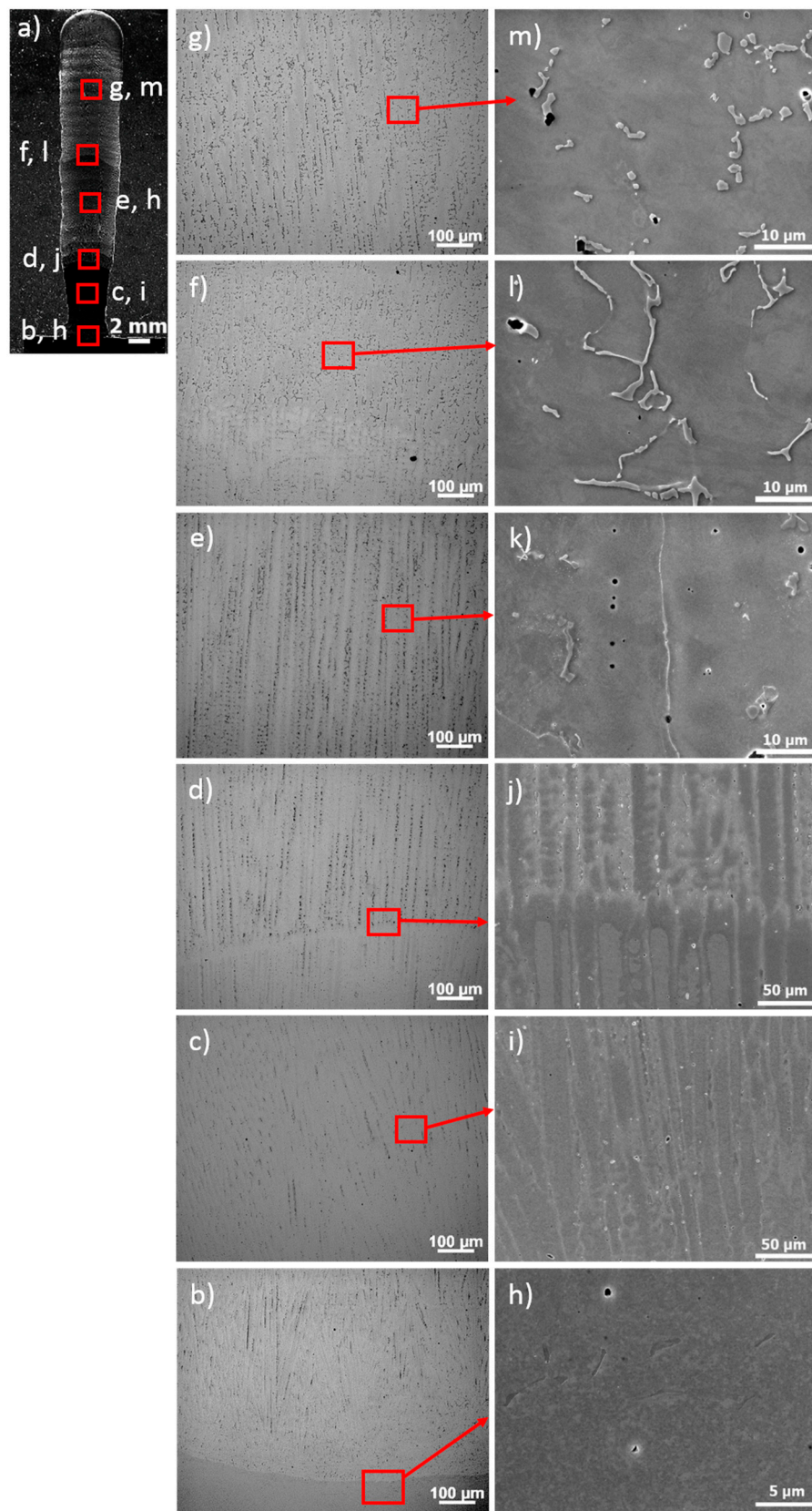


Figure 15. Microstructure characterization of the SS316L to Ni625 sample with the standard HI, (a) macro of the 3D structure; (b,h) interface with the base material; (c,i) stainless steel (316L); (d,j) interface between SS316L and mixed zone; (e,k) mixed zone; (f,l) interface between the mixed zone and Ni625; (f,m) Ni625. (b–g) OM images; and (h–m) SEM images.

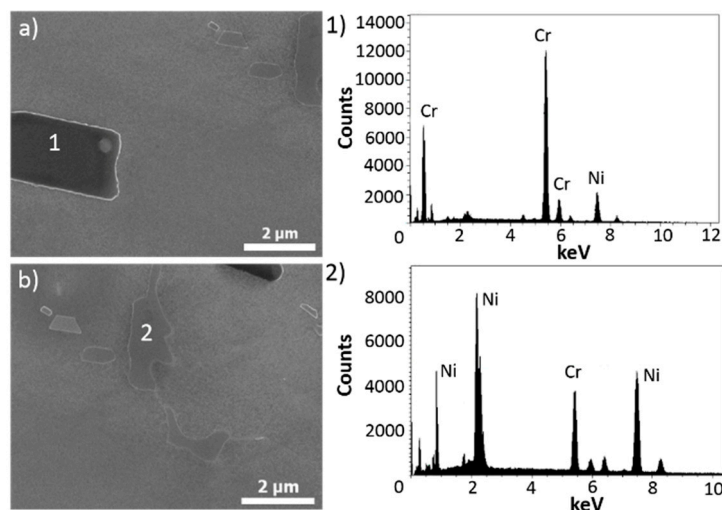


Figure 16. SEM images and XEDS analysis of the secondary phases in Ni625. (a,b) Secondary electron (SE) images in the Ni625; the numbers represent the secondary phases analyzed by XEDS.

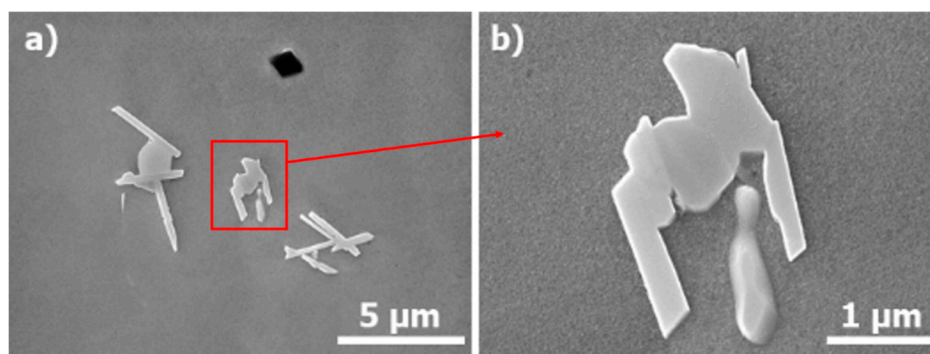


Figure 17. (a) Needle-like structure in the Ni625 for the high HI sample, (b) detail view of the needle-like structure. SEM images.

Regarding the difference in the microstructure of the three samples, the change in the heat input did not cause significant variations either in the type of phases nor in their morphology. Table 5 shows the dilution percentage of the interfaces for the three samples of the SS316L to Ni625 system. The dilution percentage was calculated using the chemical composition obtained by XEDS. Similar results were observed for all the samples, with high dilution percentage for the interface between the SS316L and Ni625. However, due to the decrease of the heat input for one sample, a drop in the %D was observed. Moreover, for the three samples the percentage of dilution of the mixed zone to Ni625 interfaces is lower than the interfaces SS316L to mixed zone. The XEDS profile for the standard HI sample is shown in Figure 18, where the interfaces SS316L to mixed zone and mixed zone to Ni625 are located on the left and right, respectively. Noteworthy variations are observed in the Fe, Ni, and Cr profiles. However, the Cr profile was roughly constant throughout the interfaces. Similar results were noticed for the Mo, Si, and Nb. For the other two samples, similar XEDS profiles were obtained.

The hardness measurements for the three samples of the system SS316L to Ni625 are shown in Figure 19 (taken from regions marked in Figure 3). It is possible to see the changes in the material for the interfaces SS316L to mixed zone Figure 19a,e; except for the standard heat input where some zones presented low hardness values Figure 19c. The values are between 120 and 180 HV0.1. On the other hand, the interface between the mixed zone and the Ni625 depicted a higher hardness values, between 180 and 270 HV0.1. The as-deposited Ni625 of the standard heat input showed a higher hardness.

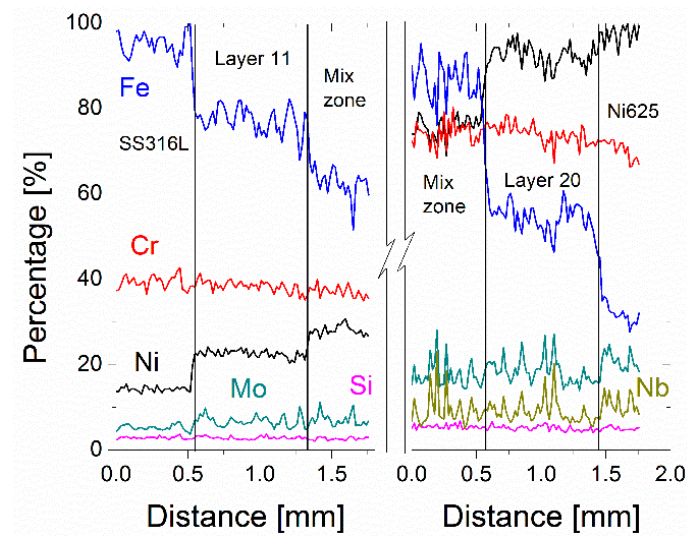


Figure 18. XDS line scan across the interfaces of the regions in the SS316L to Ni625 structure.

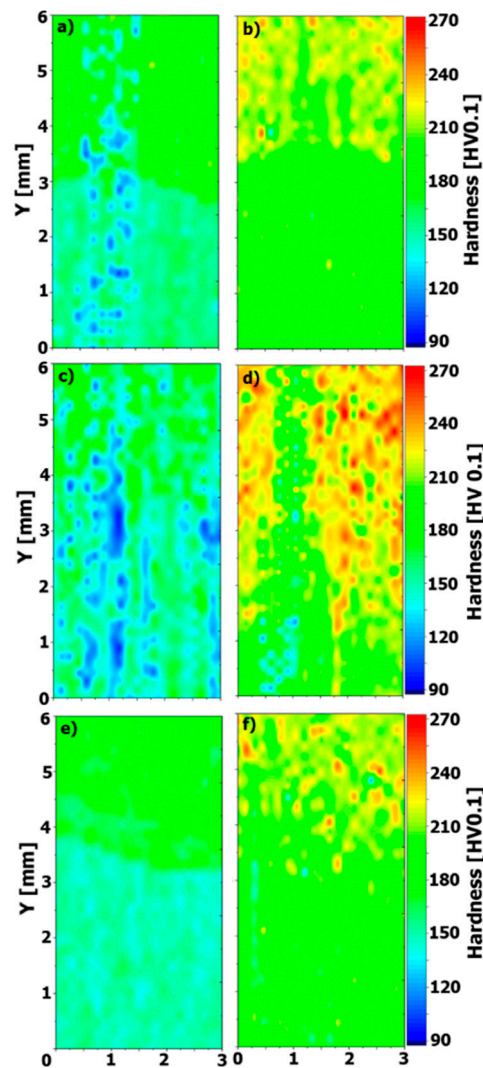


Figure 19. Hardness maps for the SS316L to Ni625 samples across the interfaces. (a,c,e) Interface between the SS316L and mixed zone; (b,d,f) interface between the mixed zone and Ni625. (a,b) Low HI; (c,d) standard HI; and (e,f) high HI.

Table 5. Percentage of dilution for the system SS316L to Ni625 fabricated with three heat inputs, low, standard, and high.

Interface	%D
Low (L) HI	
SS316L to mixed zone	38.9
mixed zone to Ni625	26.3
Standard (S) HI	
SS316L to mixed zone	55.2
mixed zone to Ni625	25
High (H) HI	
SS316L to mixed zone	51.1
mixed zone to Ni625	23.1

4. Conclusions

Functionally graded structures of SS316L to Ni80-20 and SS316L to Ni625 were fabricated by 3D Plasma Metal Deposition. The structures exhibited a homogeneous layer without any external delaminations or cracks. However, some pores were observed at the Ni-based.

Regarding the SS316L to Ni80-20 structures, the hard transition and smooth transition configurations were investigated. The smooth transition showed a better performance due to a continuous change in the chemical composition of the structures. The SS316L to Ni625 configuration did not show significant variations on the microstructure with the change of the heat input.

Different microstructures were recognized in the 3D structures. In the austenitic stainless steel an austenite (γ) matrix with δ -phase, product of the AF solidification mode was observed. The Ni80-20 exhibit austenite (γ) matrix with some M_7C_3 precipitates and laves phase. On the other hand, the as-deposited Ni625 showed an austenite (γ) matrix with laves, M_7C_3 and δ -Ni₃Nb. In the mixed zones for both configurations similar microstructures were noticed, however, changes in the morphology were observed.

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