

Article

Carbide Precipitation, Dissolution, and Coarsening in G18CrMo2–6 Steel

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Abstract: The precipitation, dissolution, and coarsening of different carbides at 680 °C in G18CrMo2–6 steel was investigated experimentally combined with Jmatpro simulation. The G18CrMo2–6 steel was normalized at 940 °C, followed by tempering at different times at a constant temperature of 680 °C. During the tempering process, there are mainly two kinds of carbide, namely M_3C and $M_{23}C_6$. Through characterization of microstructural evolution, thermodynamic calculation, and kinetic simulation, it was observed that during the tempering process, the stable $M_{23}C_6$ carbide was growing, whereas the metastable M_3C carbide was disappearing. At the end, the M_3C carbide was dissolved and the $M_{23}C_6$ carbide was in equilibrium with the matrix.

Keywords: G18CrMo2–6 steel; phase diagrams; carbide; kinetic simulation

1. Introduction

Low-alloy chromium-containing heat-resistant steel is widely used in the power generation industry of pressure vessels and superheater tubes due to its excellent mechanical properties, good weldability, and good creep properties at high temperatures. To increase the efficiency of steam turbine equipment, these steels have been improved to provide higher creep strength. The creep strength of these steels usually decreases rapidly during long-term use because the microstructure becomes unstable at high temperatures. The coarsening of carbide is detrimental for creep strength. Therefore, it is very important to carefully investigate the evolution behavior of carbide. Actually, the alloying element molybdenum is usually added to these steels to reduce the segregation of the impurity elements at the grain boundaries and to cause solid solution strengthening. In addition, the alloying element vanadium is added to form fine grain strengthening and precipitation hardening.

Many authors have studied the crystal structure, chemical composition, and distribution of carbides in these steels. The evolution and distribution of carbides during heat treatment and service are the main factors affecting the creep resistance of such low-alloy steels. Tsai et al. [1] and Tsai and Yang [2] found that in the heat affected zone of 2.25Cr1Mo steels, M_2C , M_3C , M_7C_3 , and $M_{23}C_6$ carbides precipitated at different times during tempering at 700 °C, and the final equilibrium precipitate is $M_{23}C_6$ carbide. Yang and Kim [3] studied the mechanical properties and thermal embrittlement of 2.25Cr1Mo steel after a long period of high-temperature aging treatment and observed that some carbides were transformed during that treatment, leading to thermal embrittlement. Janovec et al. [4,5] found that the composition of steel, tempering temperature, and tempering holding time had an influence on the composition, type, and distribution position of the precipitate carbides. Tao et al. [6] investigated the carbide evolution of 2.25Cr1Mo weld metal during tempering at 700 °C and found that the precipitation strengthening effect was weakened due to carbide coarsening, and then the hardness of the tempered sample decreased. Jiang et al. [7,8] studied the evolution of 2.25Cr1Mo0.25V during

tempering at 700 °C, and found that the decomposition of the martensite–austenite island and the coarsening of the MC carbide led to a decrease in material strength and an increase in ductile–brittle transition temperature (DBTT).

A method for simulating diffusion reactions in a multi-component system was developed by Ågren [9,10], which can be used to calculate nucleation, dissolution, and coarsening, etc. It is assumed that there is no difference in chemical composition and chemical potential at the interface between the matrix and the carbide. In this case, the problem is a simple diffusion problem. Therefore, the concentration of the components at the interface can be estimated by thermodynamic calculation. Based on the methods, many researchers [11–18] have studied the evolution of precipitated phases in steel.

Related research work has been done to study the influence of alloying elements on precipitation behavior. The growth and coarsening of $M_{23}C_6$ carbide was the subject of many related investigations. However, only a few investigations focus on the dissolution of carbides. The dissolution, precipitation, and growth of carbides often occur at the same time. Simultaneously simulating the evolution of several precipitates can reduce the simulation error. The aim of this paper was to investigate the precipitation, coarsening, and possible dissolution of carbides in matrix at 680 °C, which is a normal tempering temperature for low-alloy chromium-containing heat-resistant steels.

2. Experimental Section

2.1. Material Preparation and Heat Treatments

G18CrMo2–6 steel was melted into an ingot of 20 kg using a vacuum induction furnace (Wanfeng Inc., Luoyang, China). The chemical composition (wt%) of G18CrMo2–6 steel is listed in Table 1. Jmatpro calculation provides useful guidelines for the evolution and volume fractions of phases in G18CrMo2–6 steel. The thermodynamic calculations were carried out under equilibrium conditions and the kinetic calculations were carried out at a temperature of 680 °C. The steel was diffusion annealed at 1200 °C for 10 h and then air cooled to room temperature. Afterward, $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$ blocks were cut down from the diffusion-annealed material using a DK7740 wire cutting machine (Star Peak Inc., Taizhou, China), and then the specimen was placed in a glass tube filled with argon for subsequent heat treatments. All specimens were cooled in a furnace after being heated at 940 °C for 2 h to simulate the cooling rate of the actual production process. Then, all samples were tempered at 680 °C; this tempering temperature is commonly used to make large castings and forgings. In order to study the evolution of the microstructure and precipitates during tempering, the tempering time varied from 0 to 1000 h.

Table 1. Steel compositions (wt%).

Fe	Cr	Mn	Mo	Ni	Si	C
Bal.	0.6	0.75	0.6	0.46	0.45	0.16

2.2. Sample Preparation and Characterization

After the heat treatments, metallographic specimens were ground, polished, and then etched with 4 vol % nital liquid for 5–10 s for microstructure observation. An AXIOVERT 200MAT Optical microscope (OM) (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany), an S-3400N scanning electron microscope (SEM) (JEOL Ltd, Tokyo, Japan), and a transmission electron microscope (TEM) (Oxford Instruments, Abingdon UK) were used to observe the microstructure. Thin foil samples for TEM were prepared by mechanical polishing, and twin jet electro-polishing was performed with a 10% perchloric acid–glacial acetic acid solution with 20 V voltage at –20 °C. The composition of carbides in the samples was detected by an energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) analyzer (JEOL Ltd, Tokyo, Japan) which was attached to the SEM and TEM. The carbide powder obtained by electrolytic extraction method was identified by X-ray diffraction (XRD) to investigate the carbides' evolution during tempering.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Phase Diagram Calculation

The equilibrium phase diagram of G18CrMo2–6 steel is calculated as shown in Figure 1. The abscissa is the temperature and the ordinate is the weight fraction of the equilibrium phase. According to the equilibrium phase diagram, there is only one precipitate phase of $M_{23}C_6$ ($M = \text{Fe, Cr, Mn, Mo}$) at 680 °C. The results of the phase diagram calculation are inconsistent with the experimental results reported in the literature [6,19]. This is mainly because the equilibrium phase diagram is only the result of thermodynamic calculations, and the calculation process ignores the effects of kinetics. In addition, the state of the experimental materials is metastable under normal conditions.

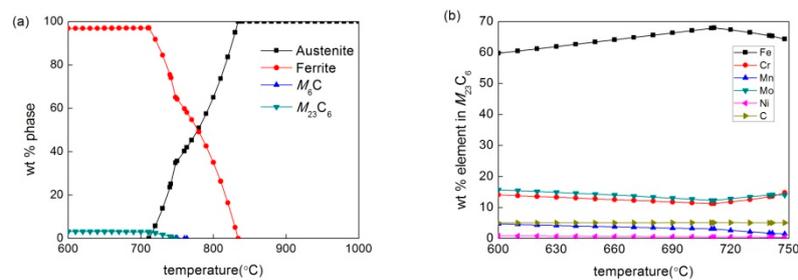


Figure 1. (a) Equilibrium phase diagram of G18CrMo2–6 steel; (b) composition of $M_{23}C_6$ carbide.

3.2. Characterization of Microstructural Evolution

3.2.1. Characterization of Microstructural Evolution by OM

Figure 2 presents the metallographic photographs of the samples after tempering at 680 °C for different tempering times. After the above heat treatment, it can be seen that the microstructure of the samples is composed of two phases of ferrite and bainite; the white area is ferrite and the gray and dark areas are bainite. With the extension of tempering time, the participation of white parts on the matrix increased gradually, and the color difference between ferrite and bainite decreased. It seems that the participation of ferrite increased and the participation of bainite decreased. However, tempering heat treatment cannot change the crystal structure of ferrite and bainite in the matrix. This may be the illusion caused by the evolution of the precipitates on the bainite matrix during tempering. However, the morphology, distribution, and type of carbides may change during tempering.

3.2.2. Characterization of Microstructural Evolution by SEM and XRD

In the initial stages of tempering (Figure 3a,b), many long rod-shaped precipitates in the bainite grains can be observed, and almost no precipitates appear at the grain boundaries. When the tempering time is extended, the length of the rod-shaped precipitate in the bainite decreases, and some precipitates appear and gradually grow at the grain boundaries (Figure 3c,d). After 1000 h of tempering, the precipitates in the bainitic matrix become finely dispersed and the aspect ratio becomes smaller. The carbides in the bainite become spherical and their number decreases; this indicates that the carbides have spheroidized and dissolved. Additionally, there are much more precipitates at the grain boundaries.

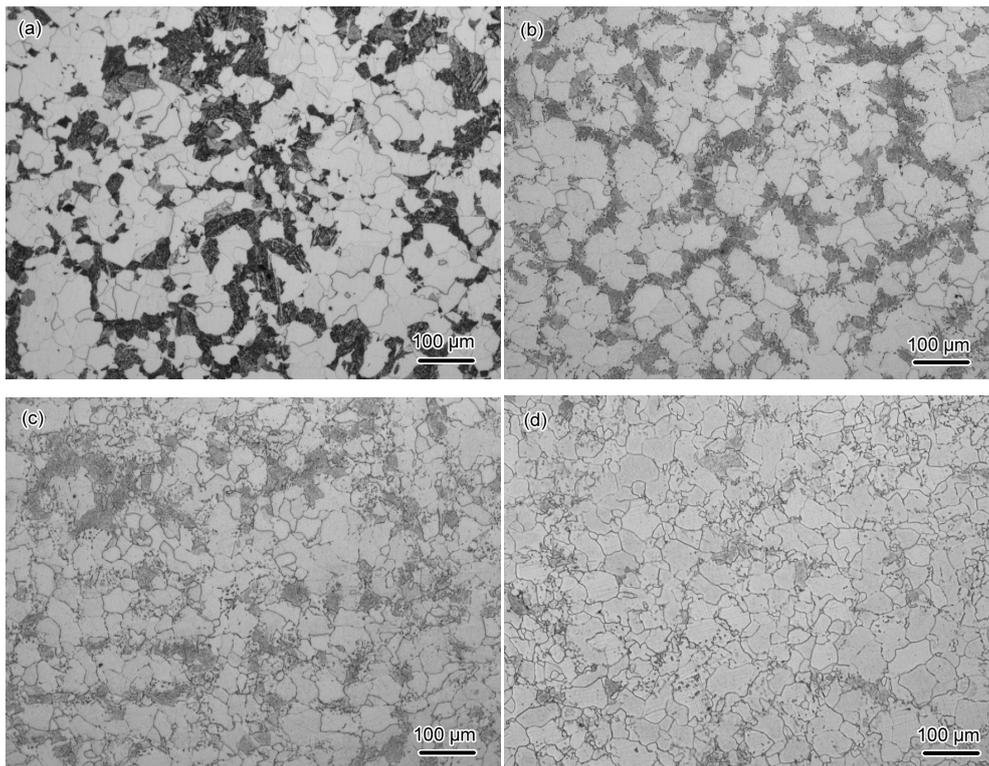


Figure 2. Metallographic photographs of the microstructure of G18CrMo2-6 steel tempered at 680 °C for different times: (a) 0 h, (b) 100 h, (c) 500 h, (d) 1000 h.

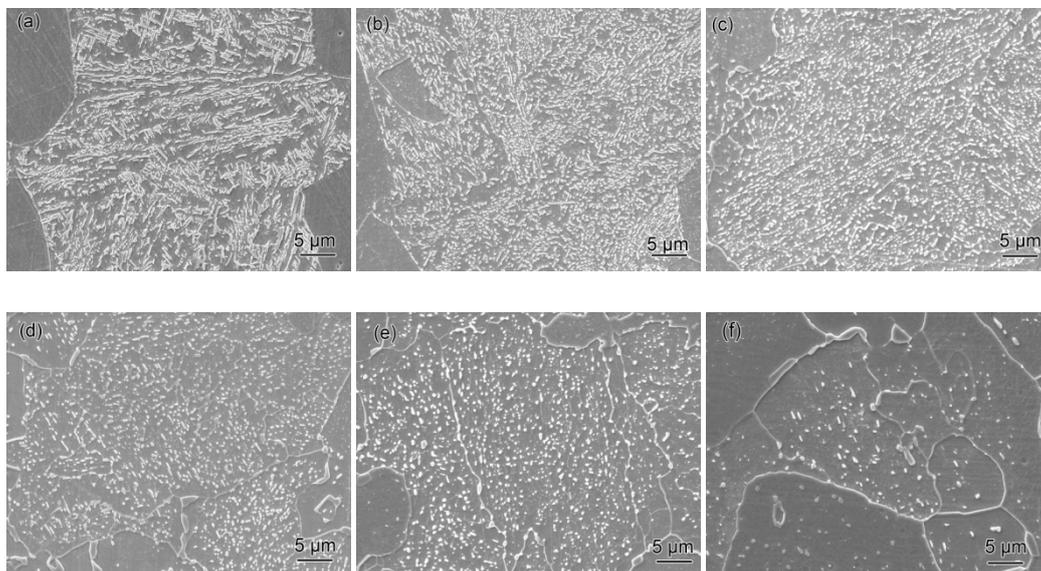


Figure 3. Images of bainite region after tempering at 680 °C for (a) 0 h, (b) 10 h, (c) 50 h, (d) 100 h, (e) 500 h, and (f) 1000 h.

The precipitate of the samples after tempering at 680 °C was obtained by extraction, and the main precipitated phase was found to be M_3C and $M_{23}C_6$ by XRD (Figure 4). During tempering for a short time (2 h), the dominant precipitate in the sample is M_3C . In the case of long-time tempering (250 h), the precipitate in the sample is composed of M_3C and $M_{23}C_6$. This indicates that $M_{23}C_6$ gradually precipitates during the tempering process.

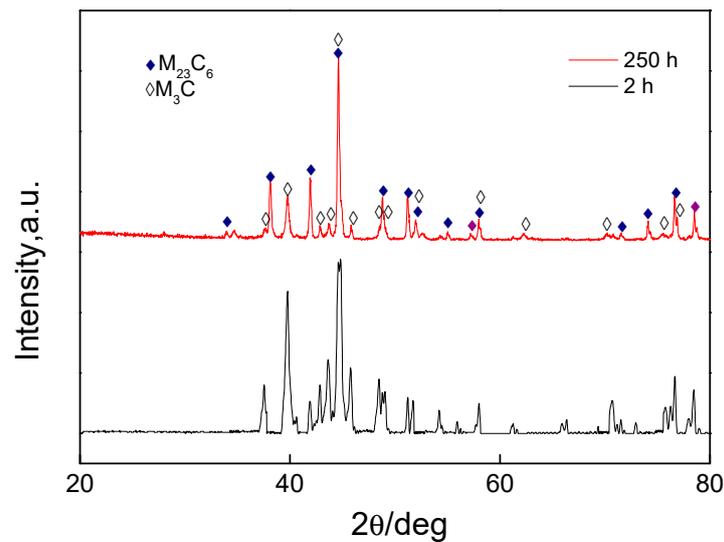


Figure 4. Patterns of precipitate extracted from samples tempered at 680 °C for 2 h and 250 h, reproduced from [19], with copyright permission from Elsevier, 2014.

3.2.3. Characterization of Microstructural Evolution by TEM

Figure 5a,b shows the TEM images of the precipitates in the bainite grains. When the tempering time is extended, the length of the rod-shaped precipitate in the bainite is shortened (Figure 5b) and the precipitates in the bainitic matrix become finely dispersed. Both the rod and spherical particles in the bainitic matrix are M_3C -type carbides and the corresponding selected area electron diffraction (SAED) is shown in Figure 5c. The result of EDX analysis indicates that M_3C is rich in Fe, Mn, Mo, and Cr (Figure 5d). As the tempering time is prolonged, the aspect ratio of M_3C becomes lower, indicating that the M_3C has spheroidized. The spheroidization mechanism for M_3C has been proposed [20]. The flat surface is inconsistent with the chemical potential of the curved surface. This difference sets up a chemical potential gradient and thus provides a driving force for the diffusion of carbon atoms and alloy elements. The diffusion causes the spalling and spheroidization of the flat surface cementite. Therefore, as the tempering time is extended, the aspect ratio of M_3C is gradually reduced, eventually forming a granular cementite.

Figure 6a shows the TEM images of the precipitates at grain boundary. The SAED reveals that the precipitates at the grain boundary are $M_{23}C_6$ carbides, which is shown in Figure 6b. $M_{23}C_6$ carbide precipitates and coarsens at the grain boundary with the extension of tempering time.

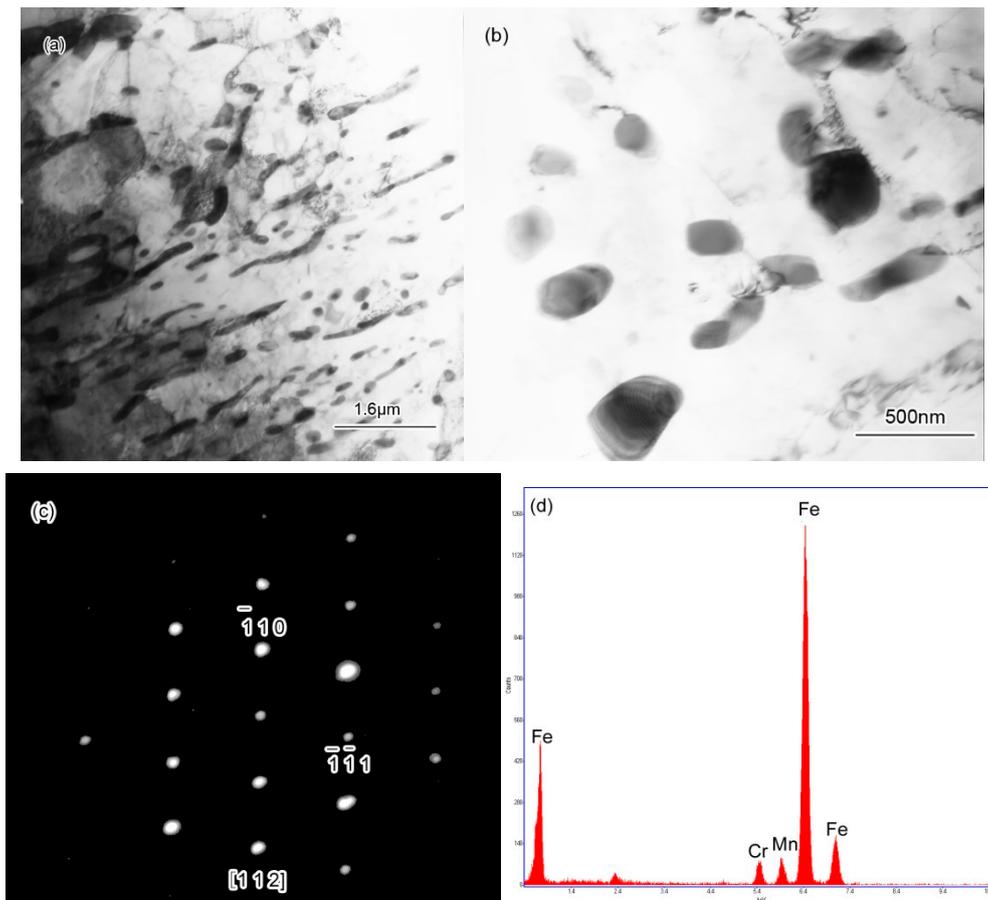


Figure 5. Micrographs of particles within bainite: (a) 680-2, (b) 680-100, (c) SAED pattern, and (d) EDX.

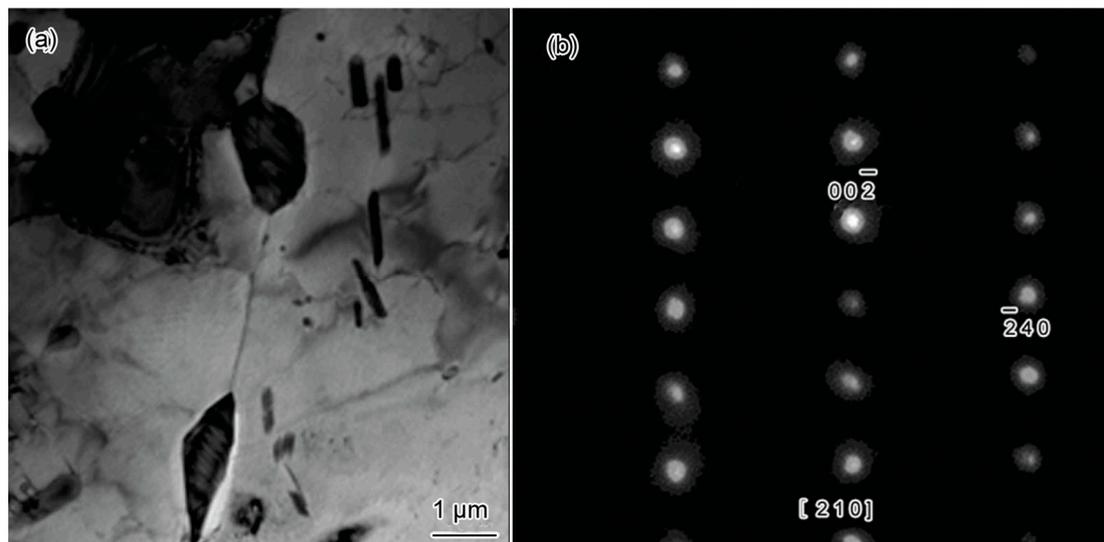


Figure 6. (a) Micrographs of particles at the grain boundary and (b) SAED pattern.

3.3. Kinetic Simulation

According to the equilibrium phase diagram in Figure 1, only $M_{23}C_6$ carbide at 680 °C is stable. The results of the equilibrium phase diagram are inconsistent with the experimental results. The experiments show that there are two kinds of carbides, namely, M_3C in the bainite matrix and $M_{23}C_6$ at the grain boundary. There seem to be two different evolutionary processes, one with dissolution

of the metastable M_3C within the bainite grains and one with precipitation of the stable $M_{23}C_6$ at grain boundaries.

The results of the kinetic simulation are shown in Figure 7. Within about 10 s, the percentage of M_3C carbides decreases at a low rate, and the percentage of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides remains unchanged. After about 10 s, the percentage of M_3C carbides decreases faster than previously, and the percentage of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides begins to increase. This increase of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides between 10 and 1000 s is obviously coupled with the decrease of the M_3C carbides. After the M_3C carbides are dissolved, the percentage of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides keep increasing and then the system eventually approaches equilibrium between the $M_{23}C_6$ carbides and the matrix. As equilibrium is approached, the percentage of $M_{23}C_6$ carbides remains unchanged. Although the dissolution of M_3C is beneficial to the creep strength of the material, the coarsening of $M_{23}C_6$ carbide is detrimental for creep strength.

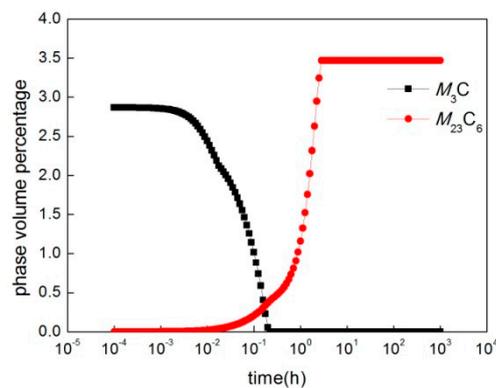


Figure 7. Simulation of the growth of $M_{23}C_6$ simultaneously with the dissolution of M_3C .

4. Conclusions

The evolution of carbides in G18CrMo2–6 steel during 680 °C tempering was investigated experimentally combined with Jmatpro simulation.

(1) During the tempering process, there are mainly two kinds of carbides, namely M_3C in the bainite matrix and $M_{23}C_6$ at the grain boundary.

(2) The experimental, thermodynamic and kinetic results show that when the tempering time is short, the stable $M_{23}C_6$ carbide precipitates and coarsens, whereas the metastable M_3C carbide disappears. At the end, the M_3C carbide was dissolved and the $M_{23}C_6$ carbide was in equilibrium with the matrix.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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