

Effects of Alloying Elements on Microstructure Formation in Steels and Other Materials

Change in precipitates distribution of Nb-bearing cold-rolled high strength steel sheet under slowly-heated annealing condition

Steel Research Laboratory

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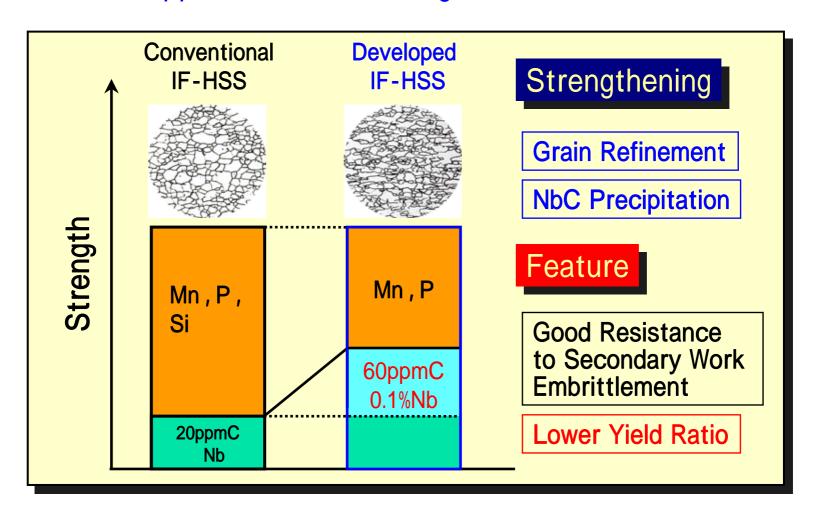
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Introduction

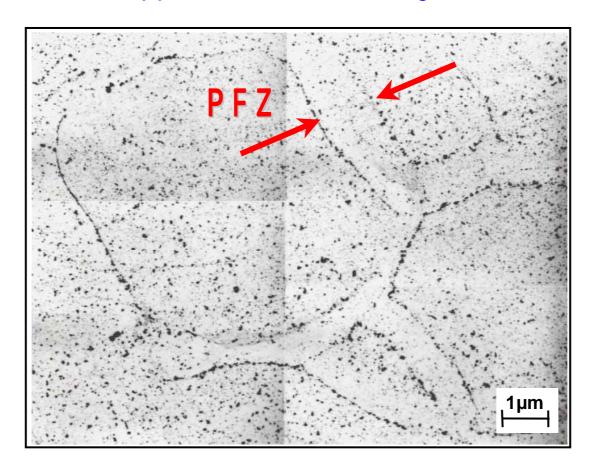
60ppmC-0.1%Nb bearing IF-HSS





Distribution of Precipitates

NbC in 60ppmC-0.1%Nb bearing IF-HSS



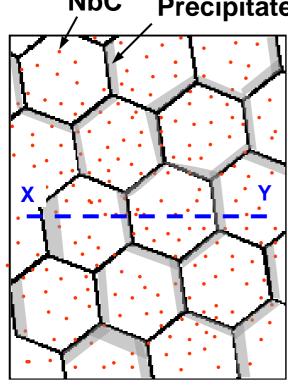
PFZ: Precipitate Free Zone

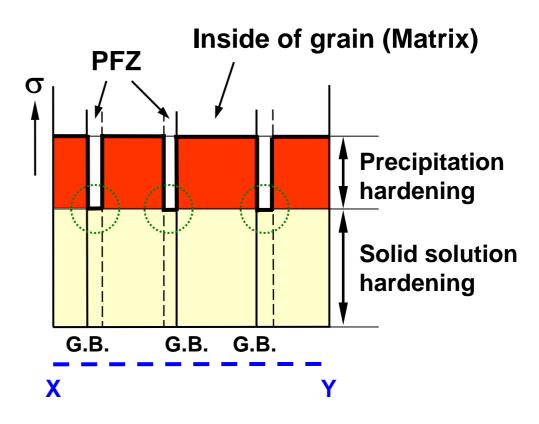


Hypothesis for Lower Yielding

PFZ as prior yielding region

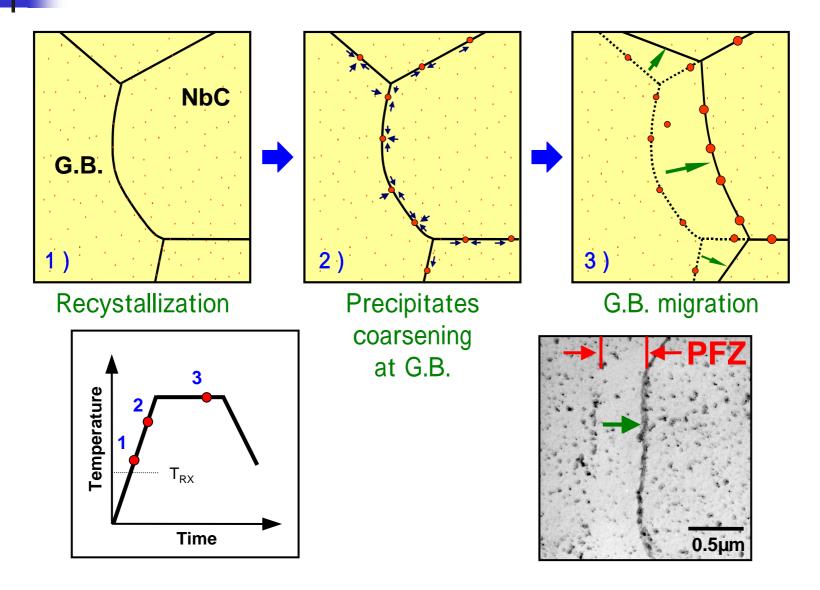








Mechanism of PFZ Formation





Purpose of This Study

To clarify the unique yielding mechanism with precipitate free zone

View Points

- Effect of annealing conditions on PFZ formation
- Effect of PFZ on mechanical properties

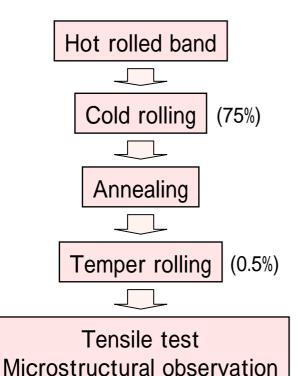


Experimental Procedures

Table. Chemical composition of steel used.

С	Si	Mn	Р	S	Nb	sol.Al	N
0.0068	0.02	0.99	0.052	0.009	0.101	0.052	0.0025

(mass%)



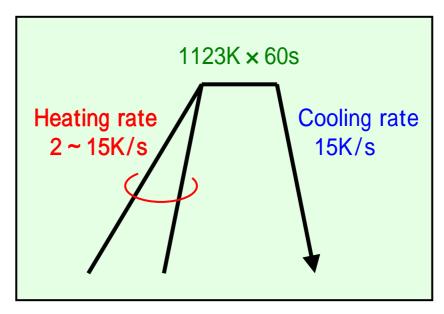
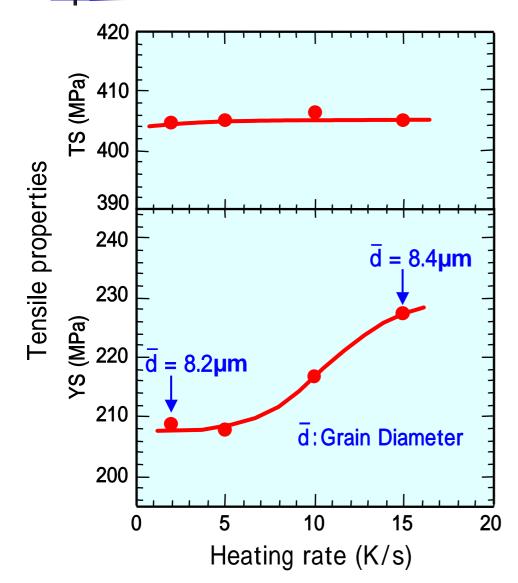
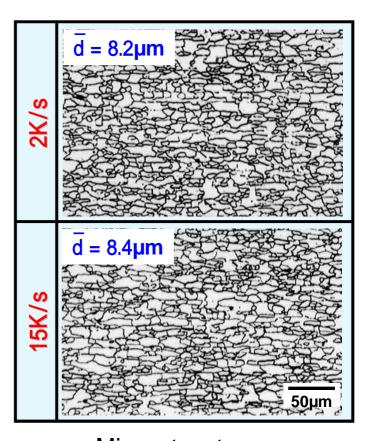


Fig. Annealing conditions



Effect of Heating Rate

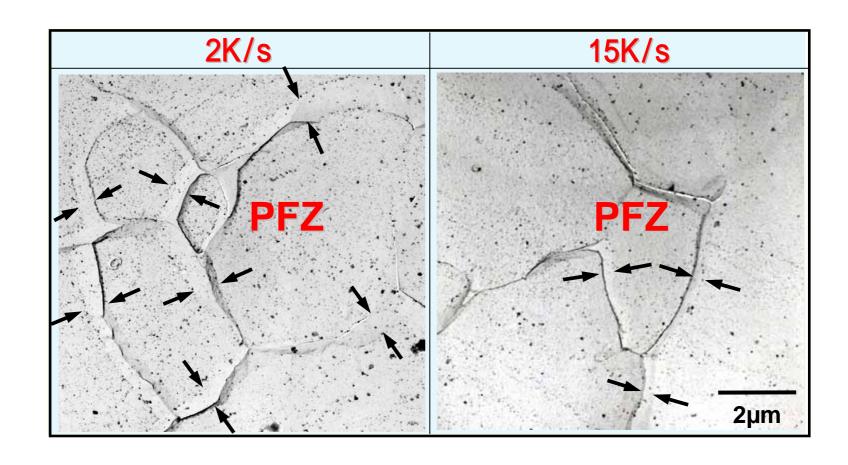




Microstructures after annealing

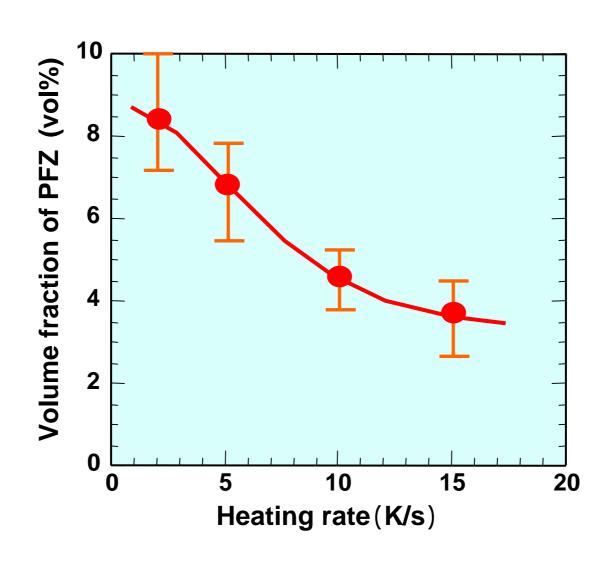


TEM Micrographs



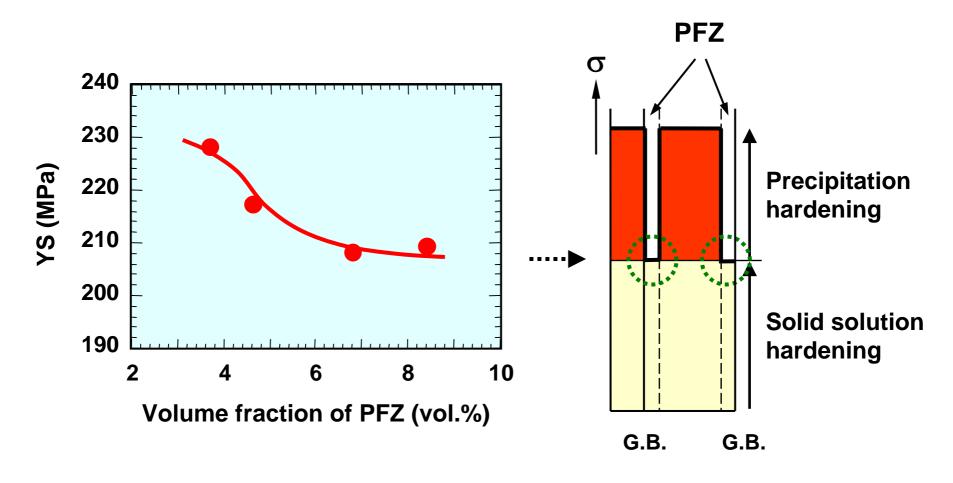


Effect of Heating Rate on PFZ



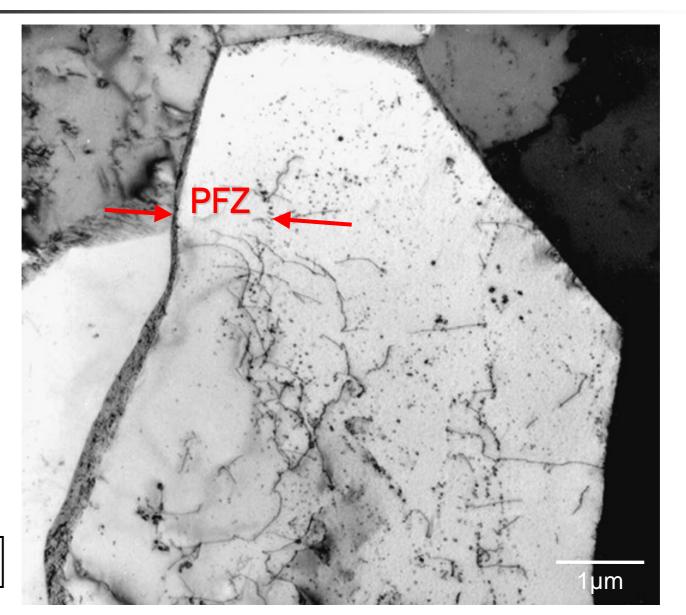


Effect of PFZ Fraction on YS





TEM Micrograph (=0.5%)





Conclusions

- Yield stress of the Nb-bearing steel decreases and the volume fraction of the PFZ increases by reducing the heating rate of recrystallization annealing.
- Strong correlation is found between the amount of PFZ and yield strength for the steel.
- Easy generation and motion of dislocation at the grain boundary accompanied by PFZ are considered to be the essential reason of lower yielding.