

QLT (quenching, lamellarizing and tempering) . 3

QLT (quenching treatment, Q) (quenching treatment, T) 가 (lamellarizing treatment, L) 가

A_{C1} A_{C3}
2

가 가

(1)

K_{th} (near-threshold stress intensity factor range)

ASTM E 647

(K_{th})

9% Ni

K- 가 K- 가

2.

2.1

9% Ni LNG

QT QLT 12.7mm Table 1 Table 2 , ASTM A 553 (2,3)

Table 1 Chemical compositions of 9% Ni steel (wt%)

| Materials | C | Mn | P | S | Si | Ni | Fe |
|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| QT | 0.05 | 0.67 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.25 | 9.02 | Bal. |
| QLT | 0.05 | 0.69 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.25 | 8.90 | Bal. |

Table 2 Mechanical property of 9% Ni steel.

| Materials | Yield strength (MPa) | Tensile strength (MPa) | Elongation (%) | Hardness (H _{RC}) |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| QT | 651.9 | 705.9 | 20.0 | 99.87 |
| QLT | 657.7 | 713.2 | 20.0 | 93.20 |

SMAW (shielded metal arc welding) ,

가 Inconel AWS 511 E NiCrFe-4 Inconel YAWATA WELD B(M) LNG

Fig. 1 X-groove X-

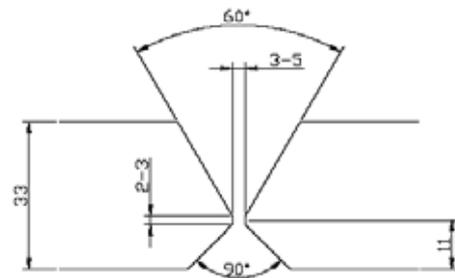


Fig. 1 Schematic view of X-groove preparation

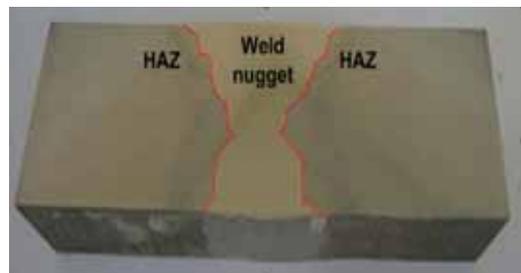


Fig. 2 Macrostructure of the 9% Ni welded metal

Fig. 2 HAZ (heat affected zone)

Fig. 2 (Rockwell hardness) Fig. 3

H_{RB} 83~90

H_{RB} tempering

HAZ

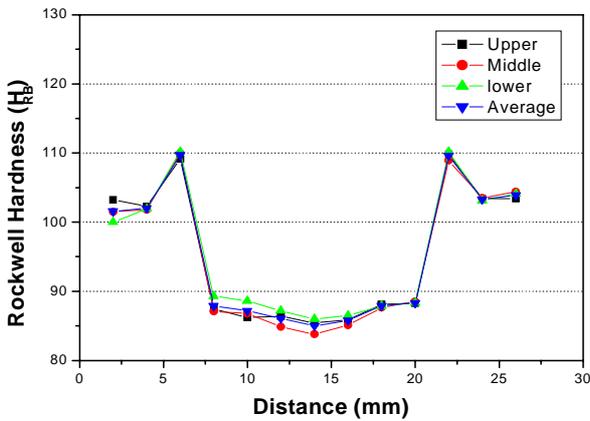


Fig. 3 Distributions of Rockwell hardness measurement

5 가 , 가
(EDM : Electric discharge machining)
가 .

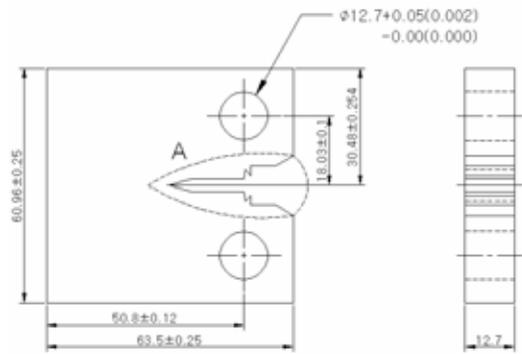
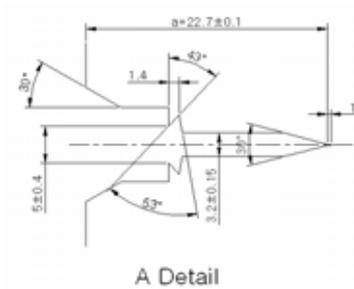


Fig. 5 Configuration and dimensions of specimen



3.

3.1

R=0.1, 0.5

K ASTM E 647

(1) ⁽⁴⁾

$$\Delta K = \frac{\Delta P}{B\sqrt{W}} \frac{(2+a)}{(1-a)^{3/2}} (0.886 + 4.64a - 13.32a^2 + 14.72^3 - 5.6a^4) \quad (1)$$

QT QLT

가

가
(da/dN)

(K)

. Paris

(2)

2.2

MTS 810
ton

MTS

10

Microscope

R=0.1, 0.5

6Hz, 8Hz

(sine wave)

R=0.1 1200~120 kgf, 6Hz

, R=0.5 1500~150 kgf, 8Hz

1.0~1.3

mm

Fig. 5

가

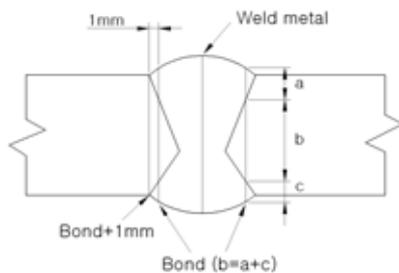


Fig. 4 Notch location

HAZ

Fig. 4

1~1.5 mm

ASTM E 647,

CT (Compact Tension Specimen)

Fig.

(5)

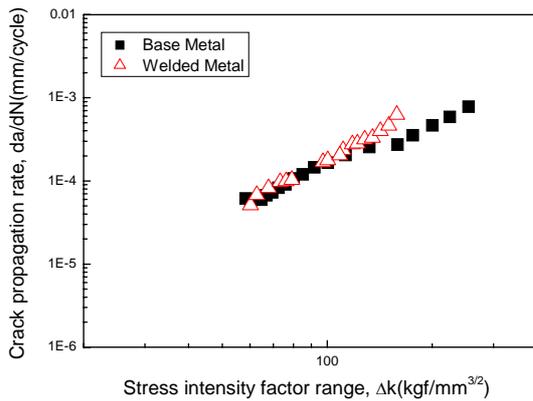
$$da/dN = c \Delta K^m \quad (2)$$

c m
c m Table 3

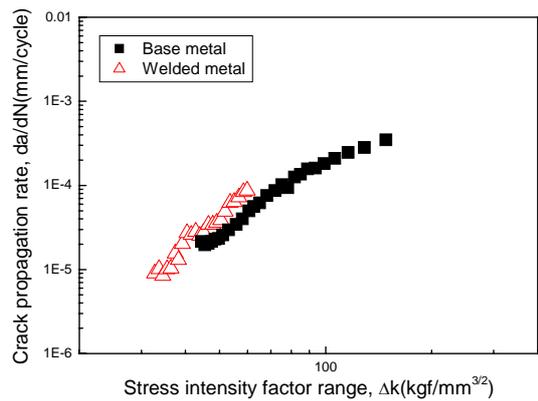
Fig. 6은 각각의 응력비를 모재와 용접재의 값을 비교한 그래프이다. 대부분 모재보다 용접재가 ΔK 에서 da/dN 은 응력비(R)가 증가함에 따라 상승하는 경향을 보이고 있다. 이는 수동용접이기 때문에 작업자의 숙련도 또는 노하우에 등에 영향을 받는 것으로 생각된다.

Table 3 Results of material constants C and m obtained from Paris equation

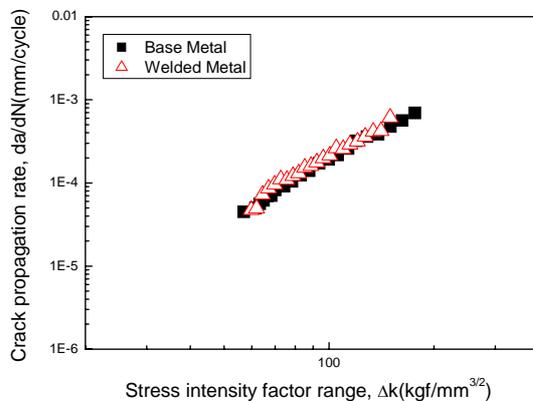
| Material | Stress ratio | Crack growth | Material | Stress ratio | Crack growth |
|----------|--------------|---|----------|--------------|---|
| QT | R=0.1 | $da/dN = 2.064 \times 10^{-8} (\Delta K)^{1.931}$ | WQT | R=0.1 | $da/dN = 4.705 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K)^{2.286}$ |
| QT | R=0.5 | $da/dN = 9.42 \times 10^{-10} (\Delta K)^{2.63}$ | WQT | R=0.5 | $da/dN = 4.032 \times 10^{-7} (\Delta K)^{3.892}$ |
| QLT | R=0.1 | $da/dN = 2.382 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K)^{2.446}$ | WQLT | R=0.1 | $da/dN = 2.403 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K)^{2.476}$ |
| QLT | R=0.5 | $da/dN = 2.749 \times 10^{-9} (\Delta K)^{2.468}$ | WQLT | R=0.5 | $da/dN = 2.26 \times 10^{-10} (\Delta K)^{3.092}$ |



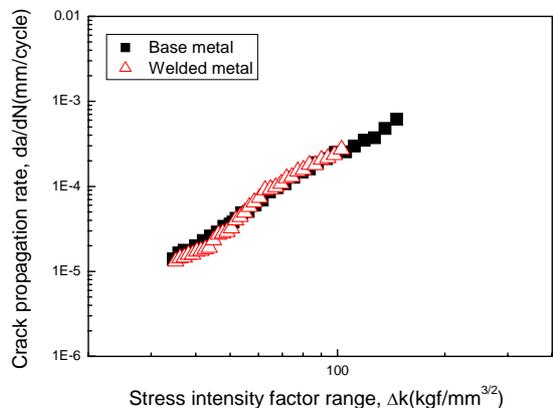
(a) QT, R=0.1



(b) QT, R=0.5



(c) QLT, R=0.1



(d) QLT, R=0.5

Fig. 6 da/dN - K of base and welded metals for QT and QLT specimens.

따라서 모재를 수동 용접할 때 발생하는 고온균열, 재열균열, 저온균열, 기공(blow hole), 용입부족 등 여러 가지 결함 발생의 가능성이 있기 때문이다. Fig. 7

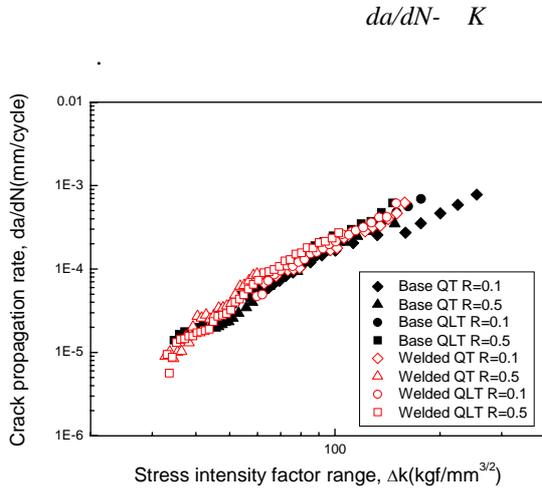


Fig. 7 $da/dN - K$ of all specimens for 9% Ni steel

3.2

Fig. 8, 9는 본 실험에 시행된 모재의 응력비 R=0.1, 0.5 와 용접재 R=0.1, 0.5의 파단면을 Topcon사의 MS-500을 사용하여 관찰하였다. 본 SEM 에서는 균열시에 발생된 비치마커를 확인 할 수 있었다. 측정 구간은 예비균열에서 1.0 ~ 1.5 mm 떨어진 곳에서 측정을 하였으며, 속도는 2.33×10^{-5} 으로 측정 되었다.

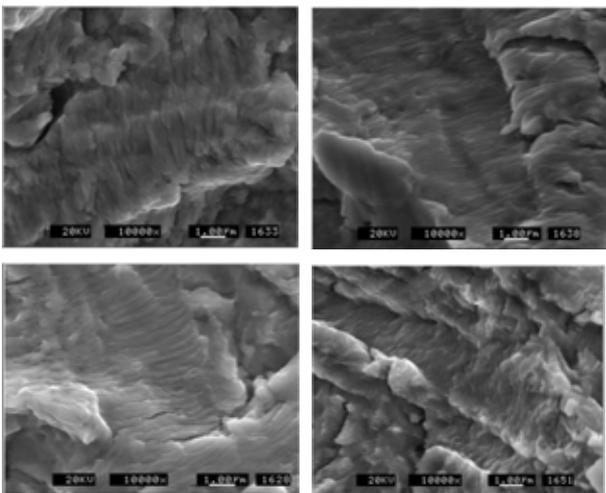


Fig. 8 Fatigue fracture surfaces of base and welded metals (QT)

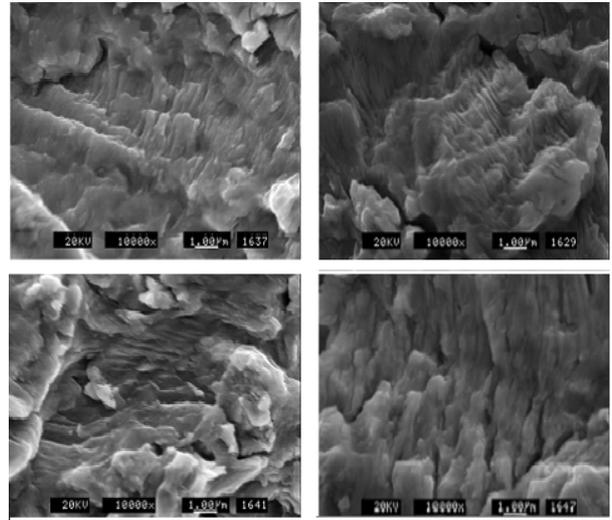


Fig. 9 Fatigue fracture surfaces of base and welded metals (QLT)

4.

본 연구에서는 LNG 저장탱크의 멤브레인 재료로 사용될 QT와 QLT강에 대하여 일정하중진폭 피로균열진전시험을 수행하였다. 이로부터 얻어진 결과는 다음과 같다.

- 1) 모재와 용접재는 동일한 응력확대 계수범위에서 피로균열진전속도는 응력비가 증가함에 따라 상승하는 경향을 보였으며, 용접재는 모재보다 파단되는 점이 현저하게 빠르게 나타났다.
- 2) 경도시험 결과 모재는 일정한 경도값을 보이는 반면에 용접재는 모재에서와 용접부에서 다른 경도값을 보였으며 HAZ부분에서는 높은 경도값을 보여주었다.
- 3) 시험 재료로 선정된 QT와 QLT재료에서 시험 주파수 8Hz 보다 6Hz가 파단이 빠르게 진행 되었다.

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