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论文

超高强度钢37SiMnCrNiMoV应力腐蚀过程中声发射信号的研究

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摘要:

采用AE技术对超高强度钢37SIMnCrNiMoV在3.5%NaCl 溶液中的SCC行为进行研究.证明在裂纹的稳定扩展区内,裂纹是间歇,跳跃式的扩展.发现腐蚀裂纹尖端的应力强度因子处于0.7K IC 和0.23K IC 时,平均每次声发射事件 对应的裂纹扩展量相近;应力强度因子处于0 35 K IC 时,平均每次声发射事件对应 的裂纹扩展量较大;声发射事件的发生频率随应力水平的增加,有很大的增加.腐蚀裂纹扩 展的全过程存在两种不同的声发射信号.还证明了37SiMnCrNiMoV的应力腐蚀裂纹扩展过程 中,氢脆起着主要的作用.提出了计算腐蚀裂纹稳定扩展区内声发射事件累积数的公式.

关键词: 超高强度钢 声发射 应力腐蚀

ACOUSTIC EMISSION DURING STRESS CORROSION CRACKING OF SUPER-HIGH STRENGTH STEEL 37SIMnCrNiMoV

Abstract:

A new mechanics system combning with an acoustic emission (AE) set is designed to study the behavior of stress corrosion crackin g (SCC) of a super high strength steel. The new mechanics system can en sure the cracking at approximate stress intensity factor when the cracking is ex panding. The study focused on evaluating the behavior of its SCC under different stress intensity factor. Employing the AE technology, we can prove the crack's expanding progress isn't continuously but intermittently. There are various mechanisms, such as anodic dissolution, hydrogen embrittlement, passivating film tear, and so on, were proposed to explain its SCC behavior.

Nevertheless, We can demonstrate that hydrogen embrittlement dominated its SCC. The article also give a formula to express the AE event accumulation of the crack's expanding at different stress intensity factor.

Keywords: super high strength steel acoustic emission stress c orrosion cracking

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