

Heat Treatment of PM parts by Hot Isostatic Pressing

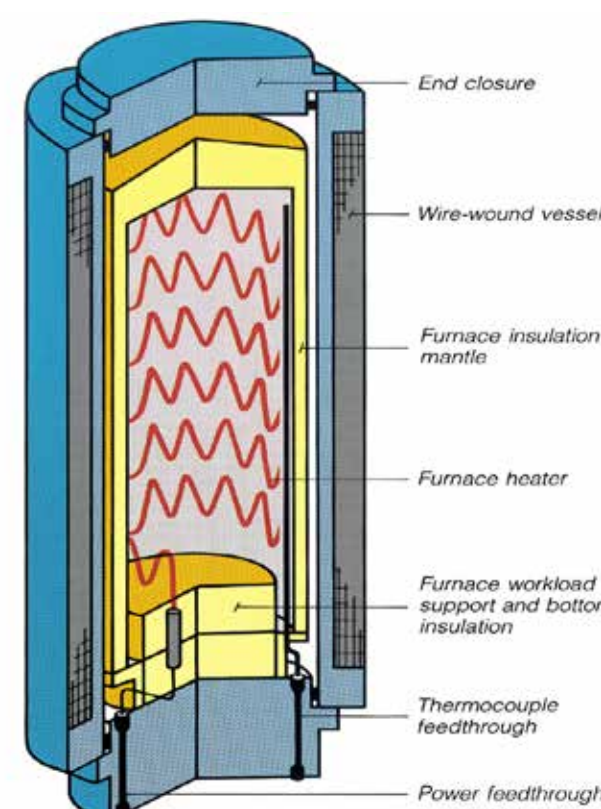
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Hot Isostatic Pressing

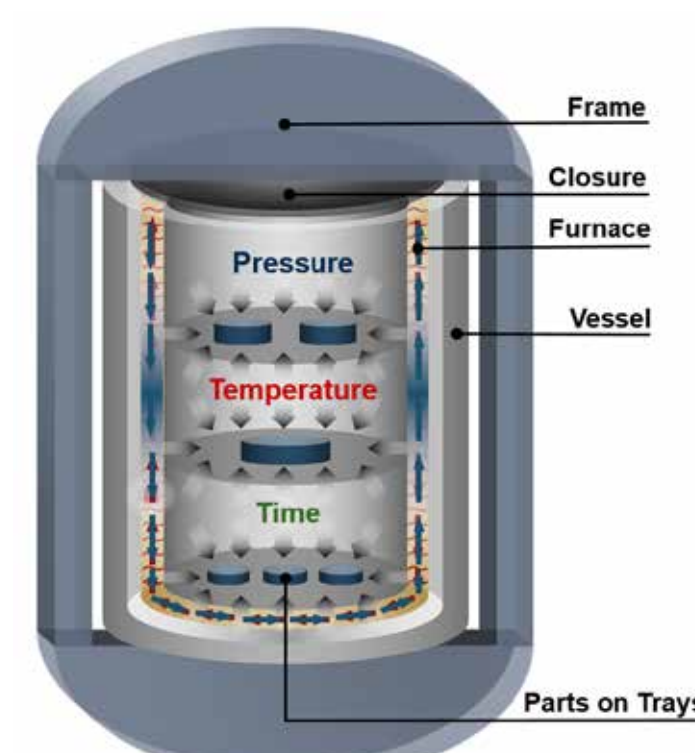
Hot Isostatic Pressing

A combination of elevated temperature and pressure heal internal voids in metal and ceramic materials to substantially improve strength



Basic info

- Definition:
 - "Applying a pressure, distinctly higher than the yield strength of the material at the HIP temperature"
- Main applications:
 - Pore elimination of solids
 - Consolidation of powder
 - Diffusion bonding
 - E.g. Steel/Cu, Ti/SS etc.
- Mechanisms:
 - Mechanical deformation
 - Creep
 - Diffusion

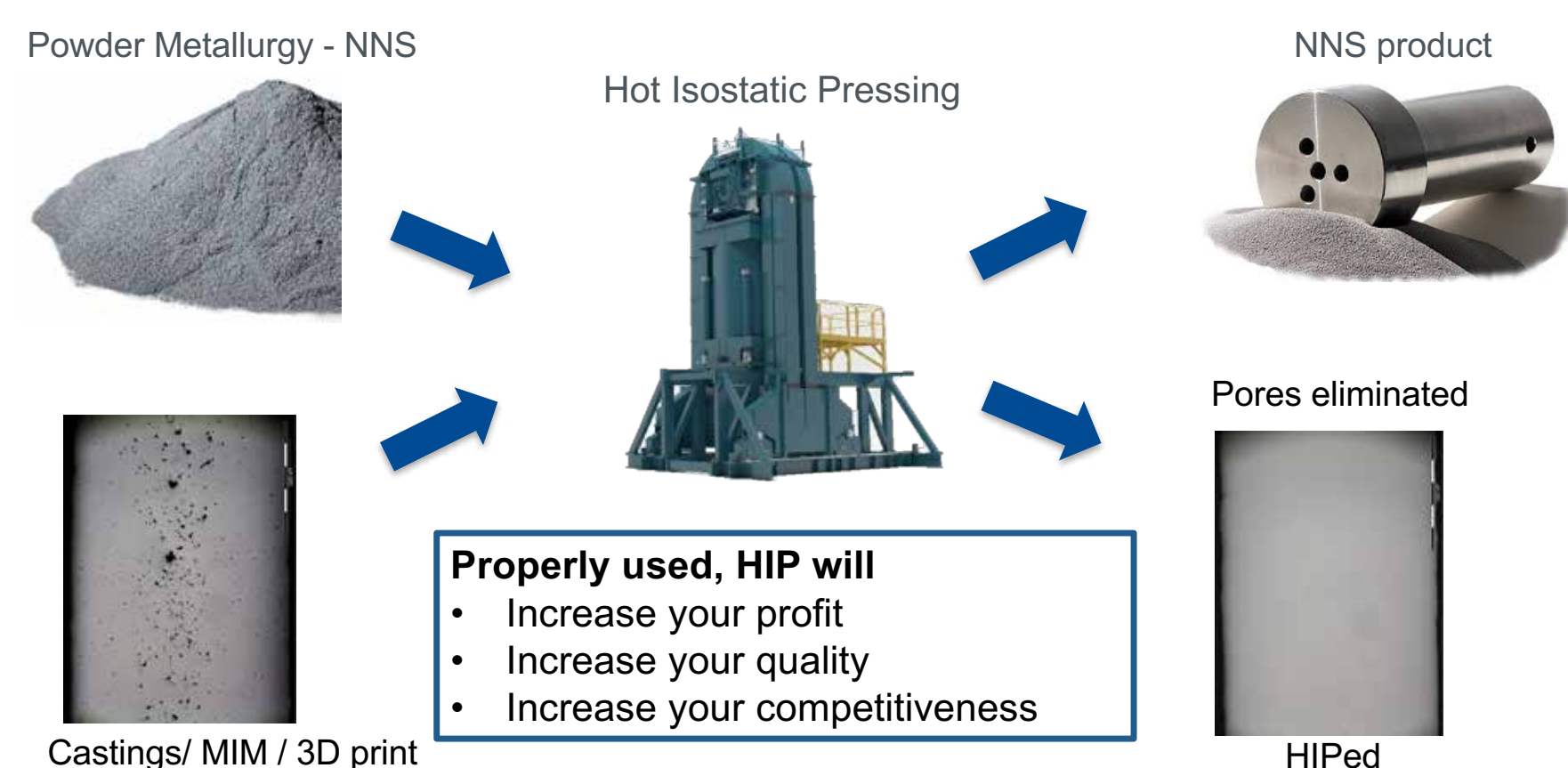


Advantages of Hot Isostatic Pressing

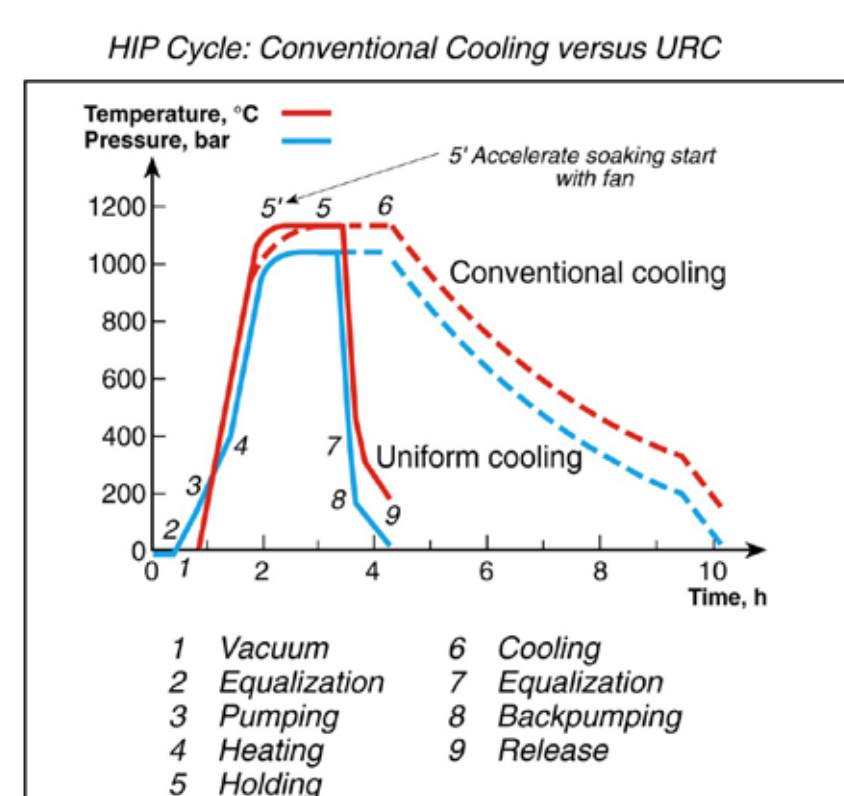
- 100% of theoretical density
- Superior material properties
 - Fatigue, Ductility, Red. of Area
 - Impact strength, Hardness, etc.
- Reduced scatter in material properties
 - Predictive component life
 - Low weight design
- Decreased scrap loss



Most Common HIP Usage Today



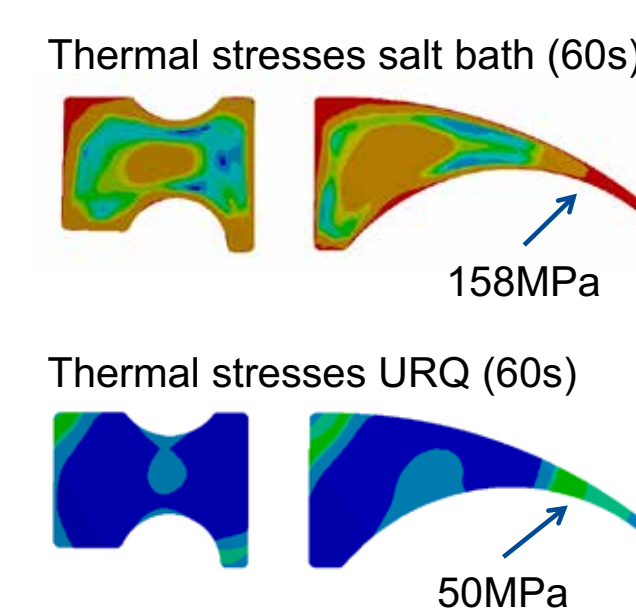
Uniform Rapid Cooling (URC®)



- A wire wound thin walled cylinder is the only way to achieve rapid cool performance with control.
- Quintus is the sole supplier of the patented URC® solution.
- Cooling is fast enough for heat treatment of the load.
- Up to 100% faster turn around time is achieved!!

Uniform Rapid Quenching (URQ®)

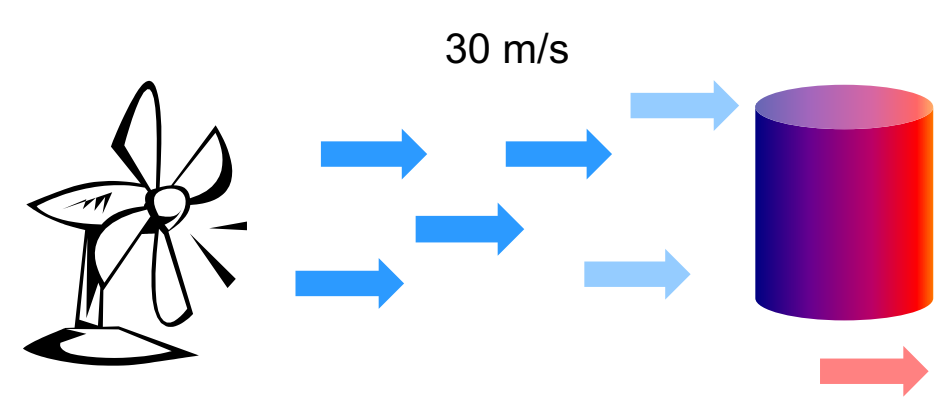
- With Quintus latest developments quenching can be achieved directly in the HIP
- Cooling rates over 2000 K/min can be achieved with a maintained high pressure
- With Quenching directly in the HIP there will be:
 - low thermal gradients → low thermal stresses
 - low risk of distortion and cracking
- Programmable temperature distribution with good accuracy during the cooling phase
- The ultimate Heat Treatment machine!**



Heat Treatment in HIP

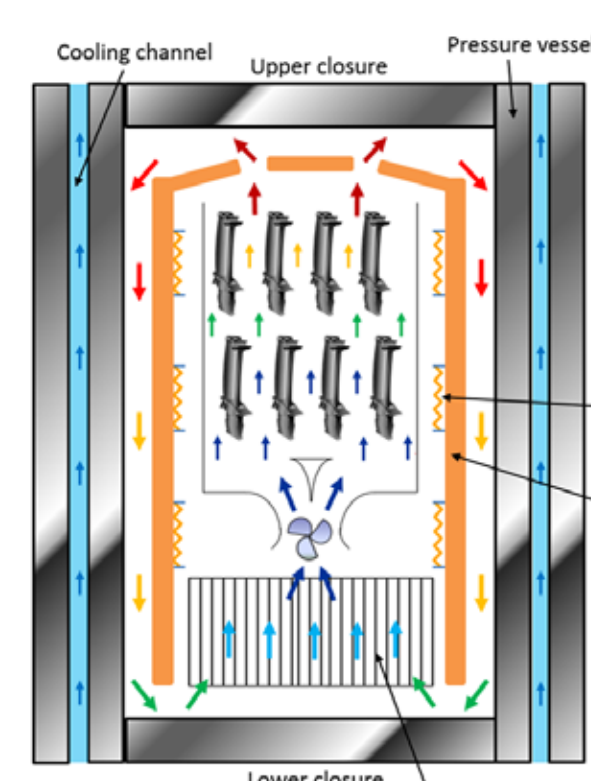
Conventional quenching

- Typically performed by moving the hot object into a much colder medium
 - Water, oil, salt, polymer etc.
- High velocity gas



The URQ® concept

- Forced gas cooling with high pressure
 - Slow gas velocity < 0.5 m/s
- Heat exchanger placed outside the furnace, but inside the pressure vessel
- The hot gas inside the furnace is lead through the heat exchanger during quenching
- Quench with cooling rates over 2,000 K/min
 - Depends on load, temperature interval, design
- High density gas:
 - High heat transfer between gas and component surfaces, $\alpha > 1000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{C}$
- The high HIP pressure remains during quenching
- Flexible heat treatment
 - Tailor-make recipes with multiple many holding, heating, quenching and cooling steps

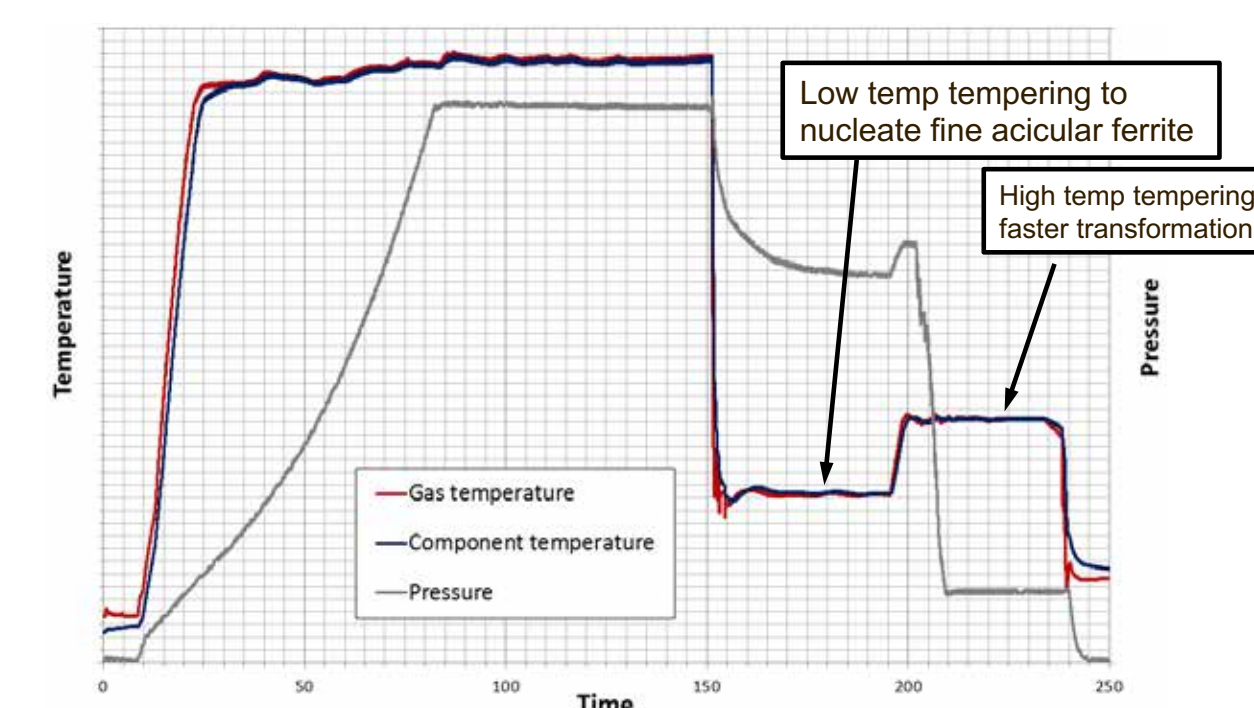


Example of a URQ® cycle

- Material development with URQ®
 - Heat treatment with dual-step-tempering for a cast iron (with Indexator AB)

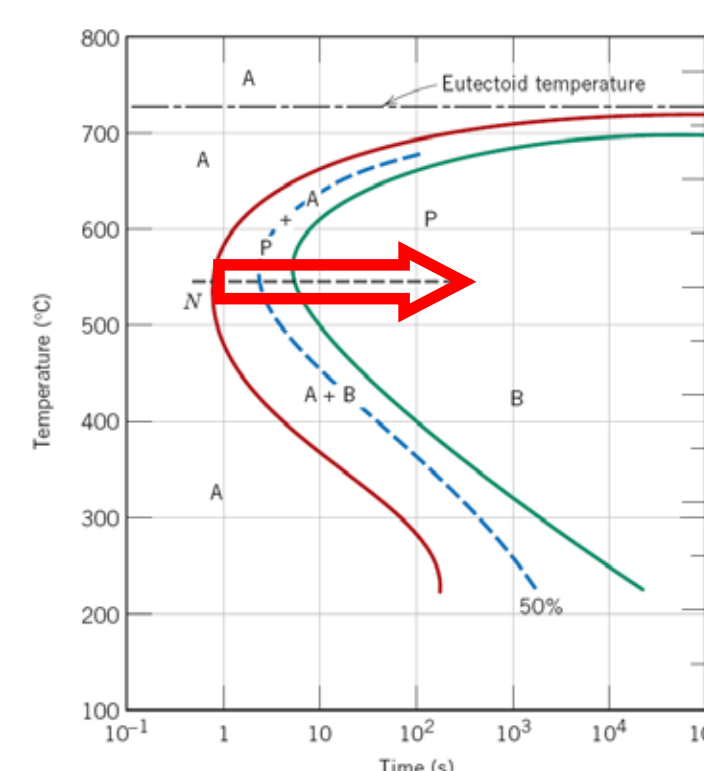
	ADI
Yield stress	1257 ± 11 MPa
Ultimate stress	1604 ± 16 MPa
Ductility, A5	8.1 ± 1.4 %

Notice the scattering below 1% !



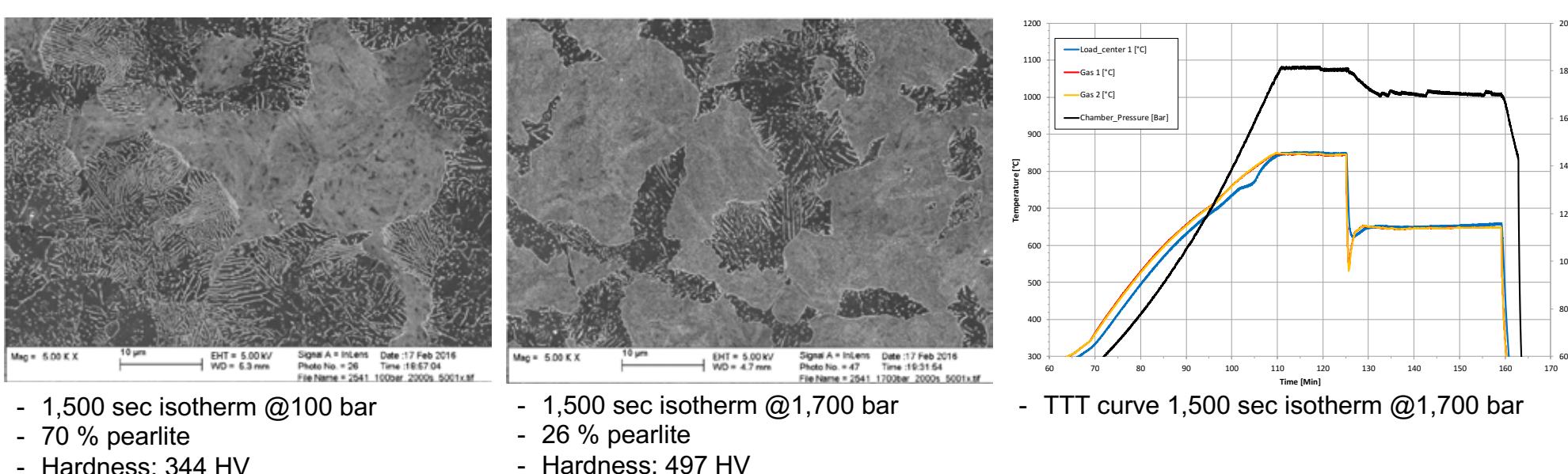
Advantages with URQ®

- The fast cooling capabilities in Quintus HIP systems enables a combination of HIP and Heat Treatment (HPHT).
- High isostatic pressure during quenching =>
 - Delays pearlite transformation
 - Lower cooling rate needed
 - Less alloying element for hardenability
- Slower phase transformation kinetics in the Fe-C system
 - Delays pearlite transformation
 - Lower cooling rate needed
 - Less alloying element for hardenability
- Reduced time at high temperature also reduces grain growth
 - Lower production costs
 - Fewer process steps in the production chain
 - Increased quality control
- And of course the regular benefits of HIP...
 - Improved ductility
 - Much improved fatigue properties
 - Lower scattering of material properties



Advantages with URQ®

- TTT experiments for a 4340-steel in a URQ-HIP (with Swerea Kimab)
 - Low and high pressure
 - Comparison of microstructure and hardness



Example: Breaking up anisotropy

- Combining HIP and quenching to break up columnar grain structure for EBM Ti-6Al-4V

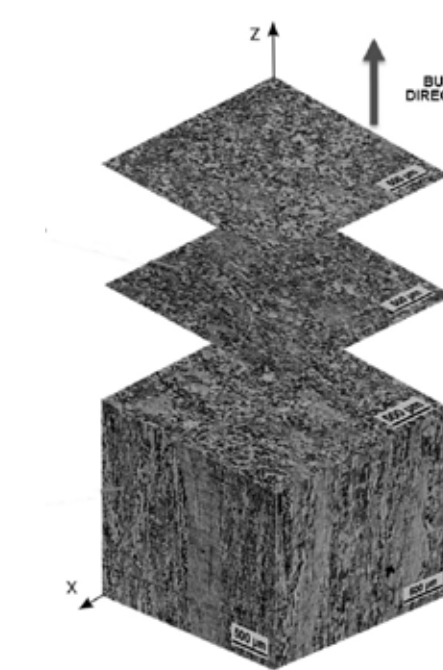


Table 1. Processing conditions for Ti-6Al-4V		
Cycle nomenclature	Thermal Profile	Pressure and Cooling Rate
HT1 (Glue)	25C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 25C	~N/A- and 28SC/min
HT2	25C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 1020C-10min → 700C → 25C	100MPa and rapid cool
HT3	25C → 500C-2 hours → 25C	100MPa and rapid quenching
HT4	25C → 500C-2 hours → 25C	100MPa and standard cool

Courtesy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Example: Breaking up anisotropy

- Combining HIP and quenching to break up columnar grain structure for EBM Ti-6Al-4V

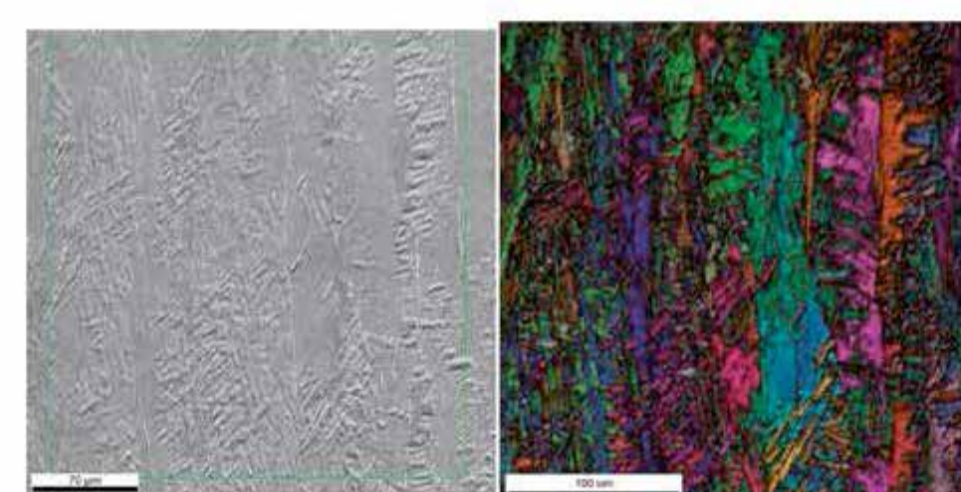


Fig. 5. EBSD map showing the columnar grain structure obtained from the thermal cycling HT1. Courtesy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Example: Breaking up anisotropy

- Combining HIP and quenching to break up columnar grain structure for EBM Ti-6Al-4V

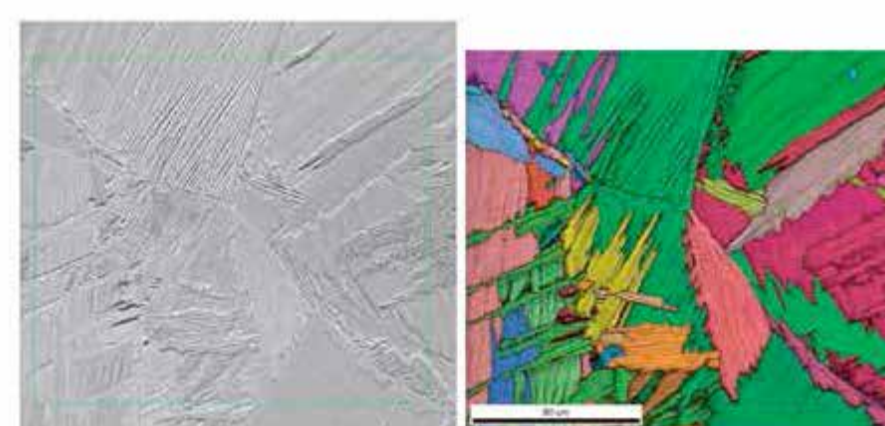


Fig. 6. EBSD map showing the more equiaxed structure obtained by HIP processing HT2. Courtesy of Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Heat Treatment of PM Parts by HIP

Summary and Conclusions

- With recent development Quenching can be applied directly in the HIP
 - Fast turn around times
 - Material optimization
- HIP + Heat treatment can today be one single process
 - Material development
 - Process cost saving
 - Increased quality control
- HIP and metal PM is a perfect combination to achieve high quality parts
 - Multiple heat treatment cycles can be included in one process step
 - Modification of the microstructure
- Quintus Technologies would be pleased to conduct collaborative R&D
 - URQ process optimization?
 - Materials to be evaluated?