Effect of molybdenum on high temperature flow behavior of Fe30Mn5Al1C-xMo lightweight austenitic steels

Kotla Sairam* a M.P.Phaniraj b Korla Rajesh a

aDepartment of Materials Science and Metallurgical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Kandi, Sangareddy 502284, Telangana-India

bDepartment of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology Gandipet, Hyderabad 500075, Telangana, India.

*ms17resch11003@iith.ac.in

Lightweight austenitic steels based on Fe-Mn-Al-C system can be good candidate materials for high temperature applications. Studies related to understanding the behavior of these class of alloys at high temperatures are limited and needs further investigation. Four light weight austenitic steels Fe30Mn5Al1C(0-3)wt%Mo were designed with varying Mo concentration and processed through vacuum induction melting route followed by thermo-mechanical processing. The cold-rolled alloys were annealed to common grain size (~80μm) and their tensile deformation behavior in the temperature range of 300K to1073K and at a strain rate of 10^{-3} s^{-1} are studied. The flow strength of the alloys increased with the increase in the molybdenum and decreased with increase in temperature. The solid solution strengthening by molybdenum is the reason for the observed behavior. The serrated flow behavior was observed at higher temperature and is attributed to dynamic strain ageing. The microstructural correlation with observed mechanical properties will be discussed [1-2].

Key words: Lightweight austenitic steels, Tensile tests, Electron Back Scattered Diffraction (EBSD), MicroVickers hardness.

Fig.1 Serrated flow behavior in the alloys tested at 473K
References:
