The characteristic of steel and titanium cylinders microstructure after the explosive joining

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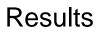




Work relevance

Experiments



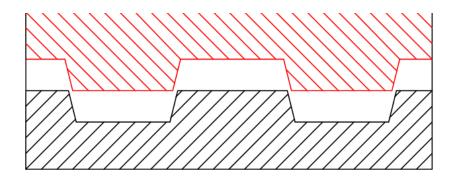




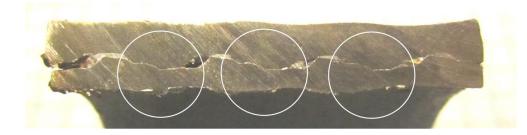
 The steel (stainless steel) and titanium cylinders explosive joining was carried out for obtaining the transition element with specified performance parameters.

- Why explosion loading?
 - 1. Optimal cost
 - 2. Useful results in a short time
 - 3. Suitable for limited production



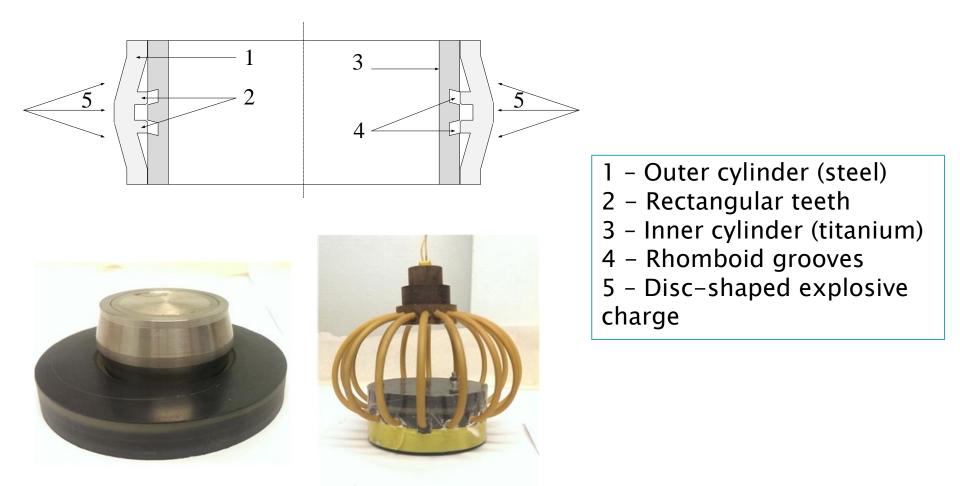


First schemes of joining were not strong and tight



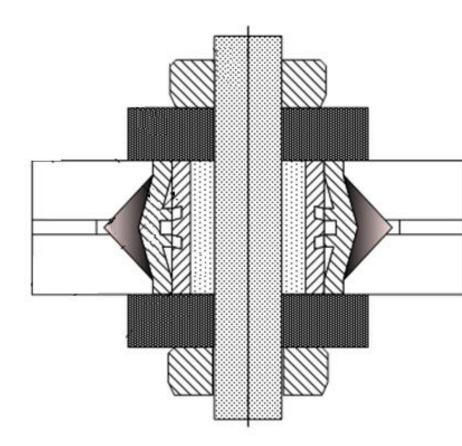


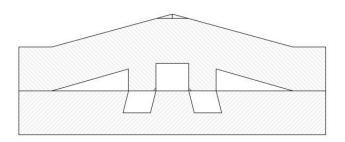
A «dovetail» scheme



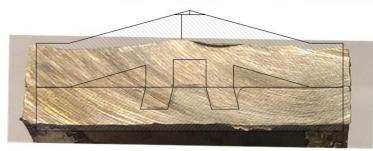
Experiments







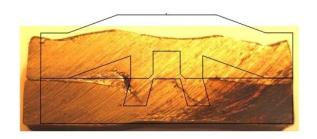






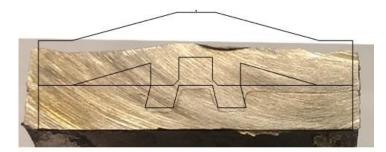
A «dovetail» scheme





Changing size and shape of the external (steel) cylinder is achieved the best link between teeth and grooves.

Resuts



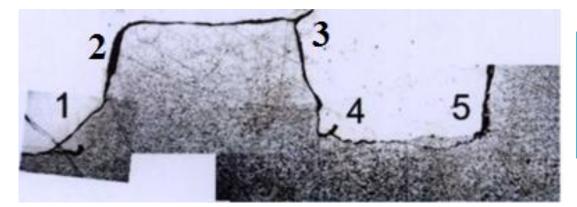




The obtained slice were polished for further analysis under an electronic microscope

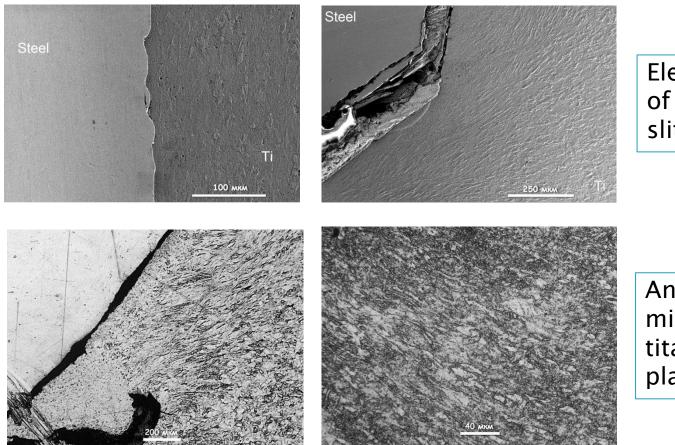


In area of joining material deformations, shifts, cracks, cuts, etc. can appears.



1 – Shift 2 – Crush 3 – Crack 4,5 -Cuts with crushs





Electronic micrographs of dense zones and slit-like contacts

An optical micrographs of the titanium intense plastic shear area



In the area of titanium intensive deformation the group of grains elongated along the plastic shear.





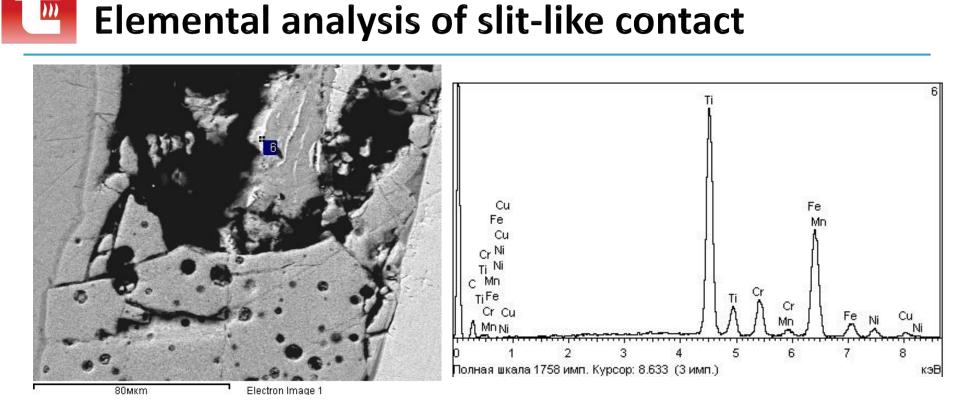
The characteristic size of grains decreased from 20 μ m inside the detail body to ~2 μ m in the areas bordering with steel



Area inside the titanium detail



Area bordering with steel



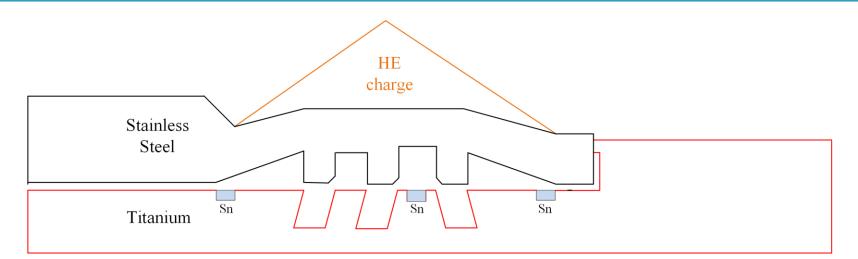
Resuts

- Remains of materials used for polishing and etching;
- Fragments of the original materials (Steel and Ti);
- Presumably the fragments of newly formed phases on the basis of the original components (requires additional research)



- The X-ray diffraction analysis showed that the explosive loading of leads to a transition of a stainless steel state from single-phase austenitic into two-phase ferritic-austenitic;
- The content of ferrite in the different areas of detail, characterized by different loading degree, varies from 56 to 100% vol. The austenite lattice parameter in all the investigated spots exceeds the reference steel lattice parameter to 20 nm;
- Explosive loading also leads to increasing the deformation of austenite crystal lattice. The growth of lattice microdistortions made 1.3-2.7 times in comparison with initial level.







Tensile strength: ~ 1000 MPa



 The explosive method of joining f steel and titanium cylinders is simple and effective;

- The «dovetail» scheme with 2 teeth gives quite strong joining despite the presence of defects at the boundaries between materials;
- The «dovetail» scheme with 3 teeth is more promising for small-scale production, but requires a leak test.

Thank you for your attention!