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# Pearlite Monitoring in Steel Sheets by Laser Ultrasonic Technique

N. Legrand (ArcelorMittal R&D East Chicago, USA)  
D. Levesque, S. Kruger (NRC – IMI, Montreal, Canada)

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# Content



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# Objectives

Monitor **Pearlite formation** during cooling of steel grades using the **magnetic transition of cementite**  
(Pearlite ~ 89% ferrite + 11% cementite)

## Experimental conditions

- Materials selection

*Chemical composition (Weight %)*

	C	Mn	Si	Cr	Mo	Al
1008	0.1	0.4	0	0	0	0
1020	0.2	0.45	0	0	0	0
1035	0.35	0.75	0	0	0	0
1074	0.75	0.65	0	0	0	0
1080	0.787	0.693	0.197	0.027	0.002	0.031

~ pure ferrite/low Carb.  
~0% pearlite

~ pure Pearlite  
=100% pearlite  
~ 11% Cementite

# Theory: Carbon content & Cementite: Mixing rule

- **Basic parameters:**

Pure cementite: 6.67 wt% carbon ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ : 25 at%)

Pure ferrite: 0.02 wt% carbon (max solubility)

Pure pearlite: 0.76 wt% carbon (see phase diagram)

- For any 2 components:

$$f_o = xf_1 + (1 - x)f_2$$

then:

$$x = \frac{f_o - f_2}{f_1 - f_2}$$

- Therefore:

**Pure pearlite:** 11% cementite, 89% ferrite

**Grade 1080:** 0.75 - 0.88 wt% carbon (almost pure pearlite)

**Grade DP780:** 0.136 wt% carbon

16% pearlite, 84% ferrite

**1.7% cementite**, 98.3% ferrite

# Experimental Conditions

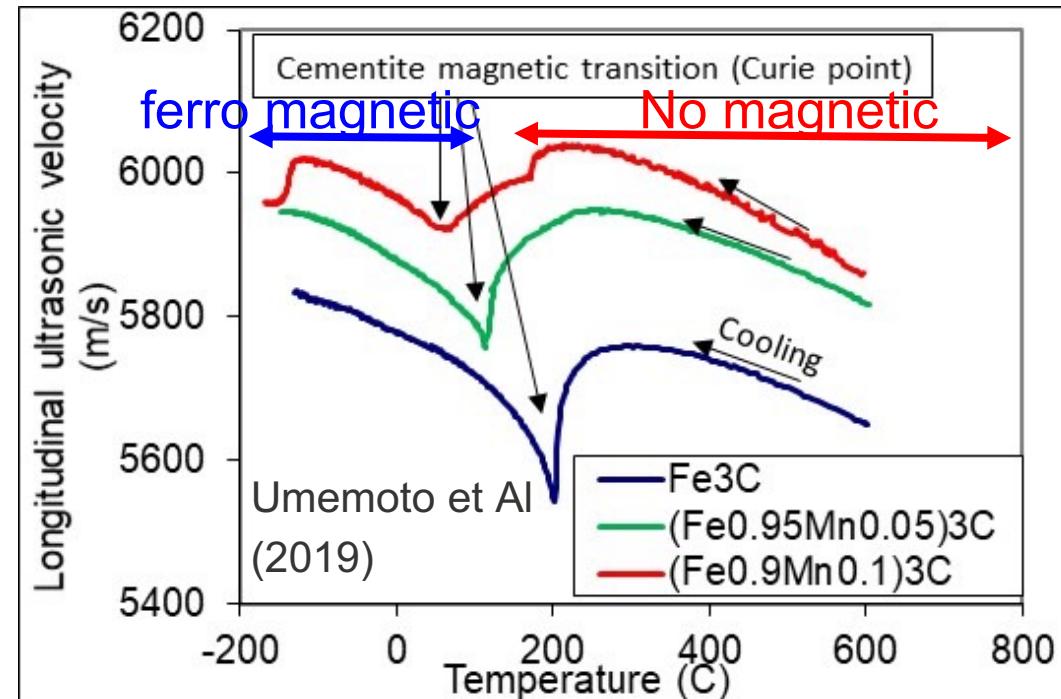
- Laser Ultrasonic Velocity Tests

Gleble 3500 &  
Laser Ultrasound



# Experimental Results

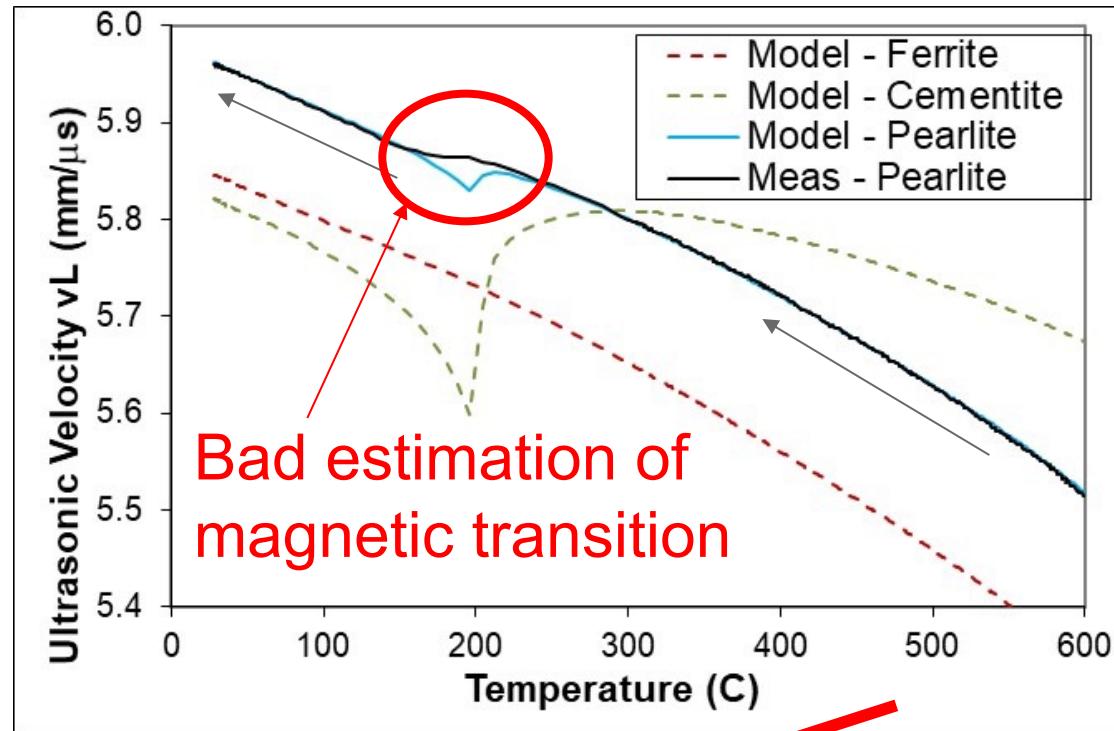
## Measured Ultrasonic Velocity in Pure Cementite



→ Influence of Mn on Magnetic transition

# Pearlite Monitoring Principle: 1<sup>st</sup> method

- Measured Ultrasonic Velocity in Pure Cementite



Law of mixture on ultrasonic velocity

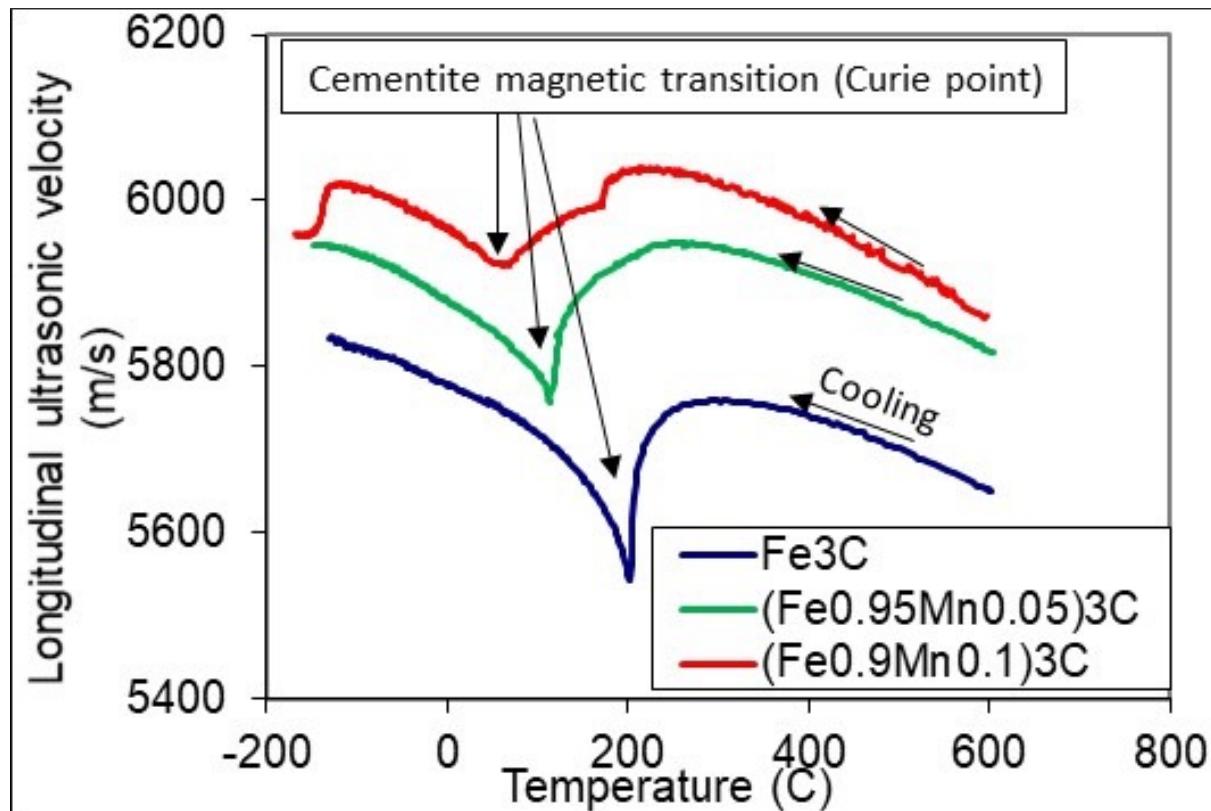
$$V = X_{\text{cem}} \cdot V_{\text{cem}} + (1 - X_{\text{cem}}) \cdot V_{\alpha}$$

$$X_{\text{cem}} = \frac{V - V_{\alpha}}{V_{\text{cem}} - V_{\alpha}} \sim 0.18$$

Bulk Cementite  $\neq$  Cementite in pearlite waves ?

# Pearlite Monitoring Principle: 2<sup>nd</sup> method

- Measured Ultrasonic Velocity in Pure Cementite



Umemoto et Al  
(2019)

Law of mixture on ultrasonic velocity

$$V = V_{\text{ferrite}} \cdot (1 - X_{\text{pearlite}}) + V_{\text{pearlite}} \cdot X_{\text{pearlite}}$$

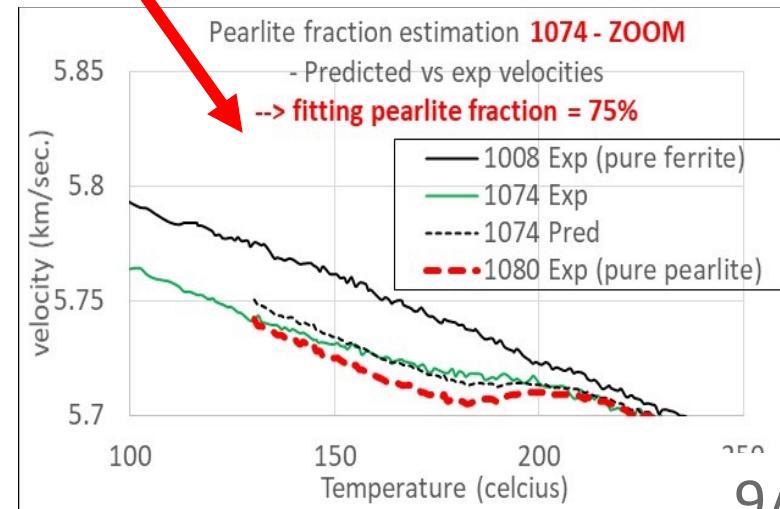
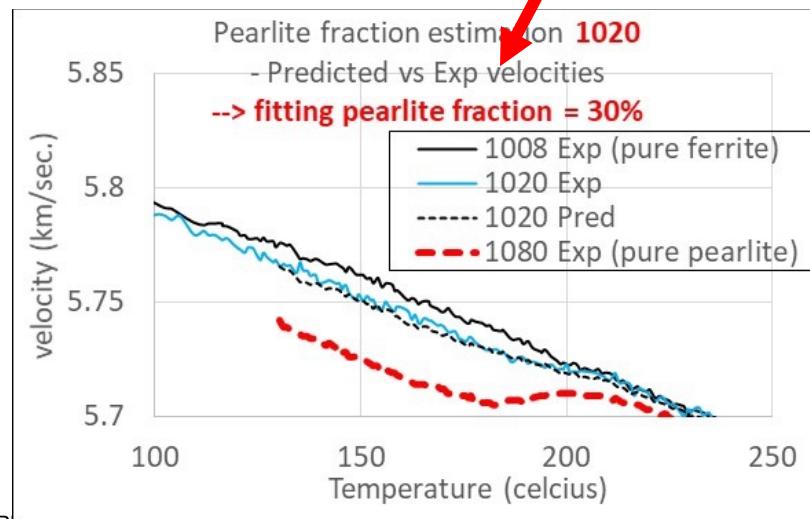
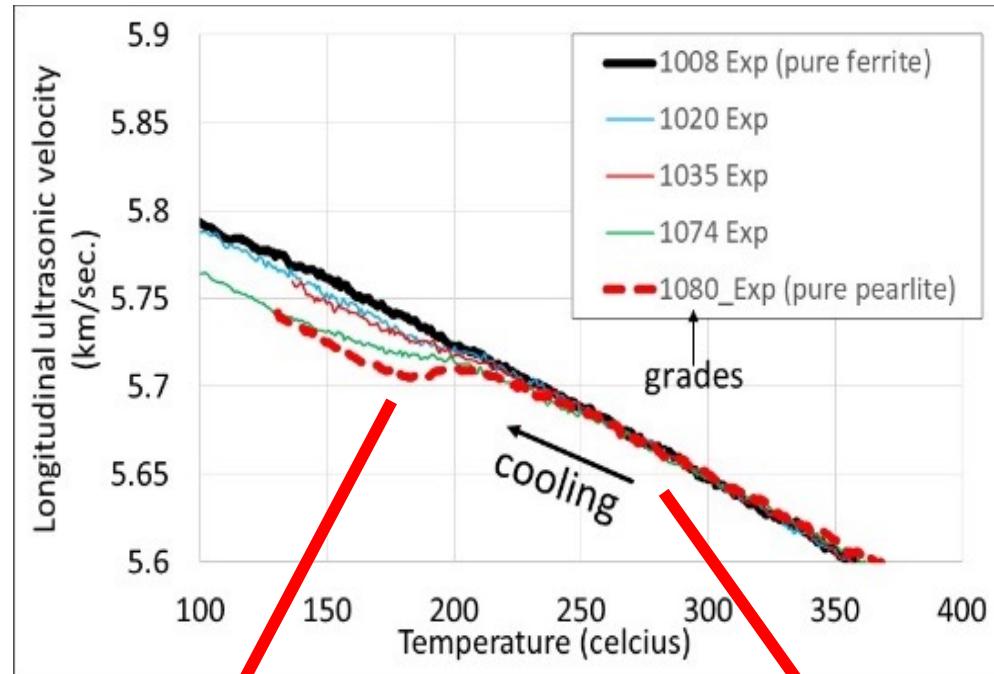
?                                   ?

→

$$X_{\text{pearlite}} = \frac{V - V_{\alpha}}{V_{\text{pearlite}} - V_{\alpha}}$$

# 2<sup>nd</sup> method Pearlite Monitoring: → Pearlite fraction from calibrated US Velocity

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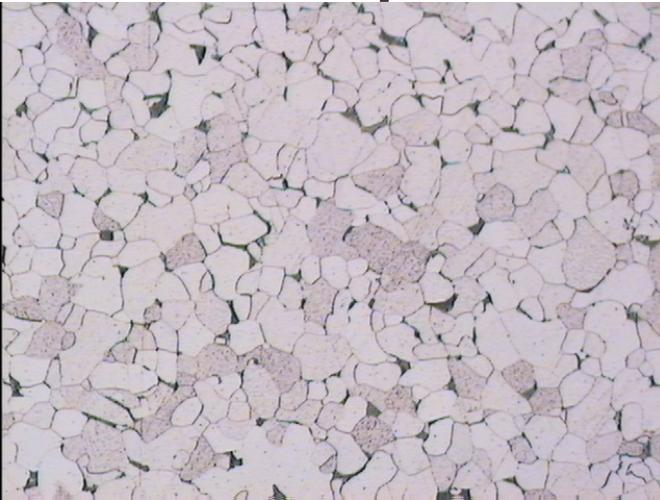


# 2<sup>nd</sup> method Pearlite Monitoring Validation: Pearlite fraction from metallography

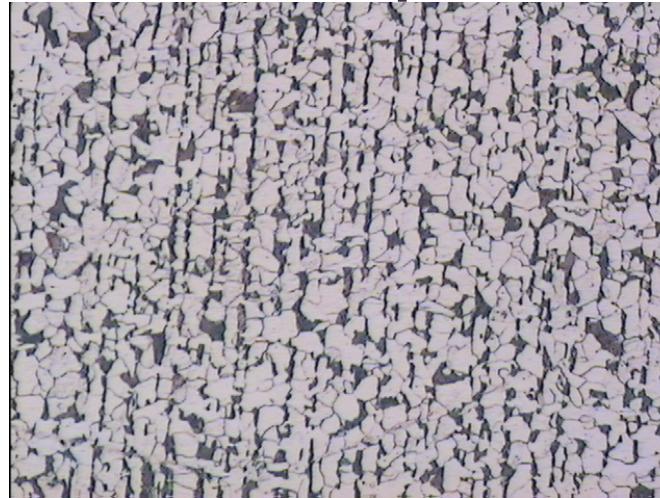


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1008: ~8% pearlite



1020: ~25% pearlite



1035: ~49% pearlite



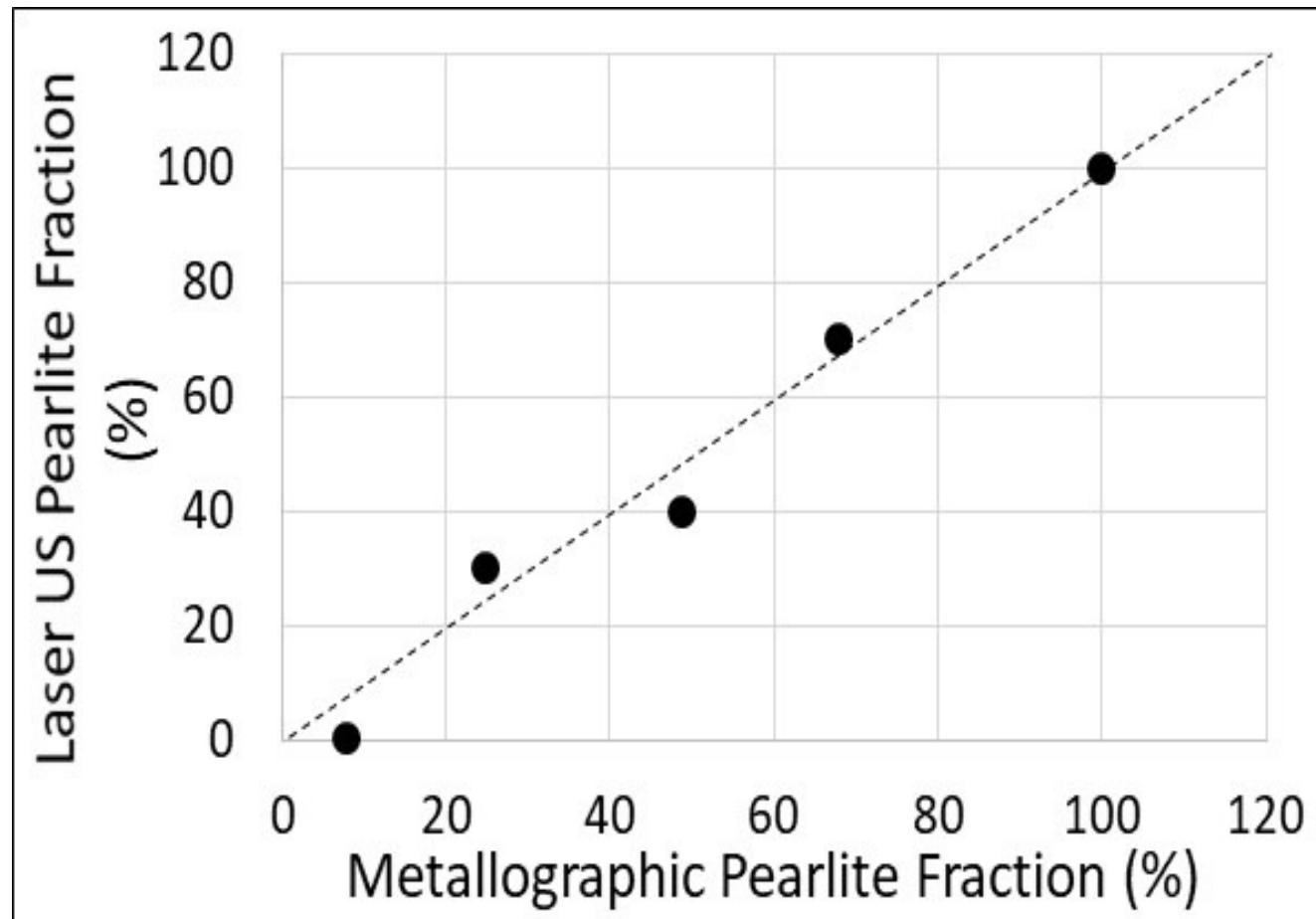
1074: ~68% pearlite



# 2<sup>nd</sup> method Pearlite Monitoring Validation: Pearlite fraction metallo vs Laser US



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# Conclusion

- A new laser-ultrasonic technique based on the cementite ( $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ ) magnetic transition can monitor **pearlite fraction** in steel sheets.
- In contrast to off-line and destructive metallography techniques, this technique **determines in real time during cooling in which proportion austenite was decomposed in pearlite.**
- The technique is therefore complementary to other non-destructive techniques such as the laser **ultrasonic velocity technique or the magnetic techniques** that do not give any information on the new phases formation.
- The technique needs to be further evaluated on other grades