



ANDRITZ GROUP

DEVELOPMENT OF QUENCHING PROCESS RECIPE USING SIMULATION

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Product Manager

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ANDRITZ

ENGINEERED SUCCESS

INSERT CHAPTER OVERVIEW



01 PROBLEM STATEMENT

02 DATA FROM JMATPRO

03 SIMULATION BY COMSOL

04 RESULT VALIDATION

05 CONCLUSION

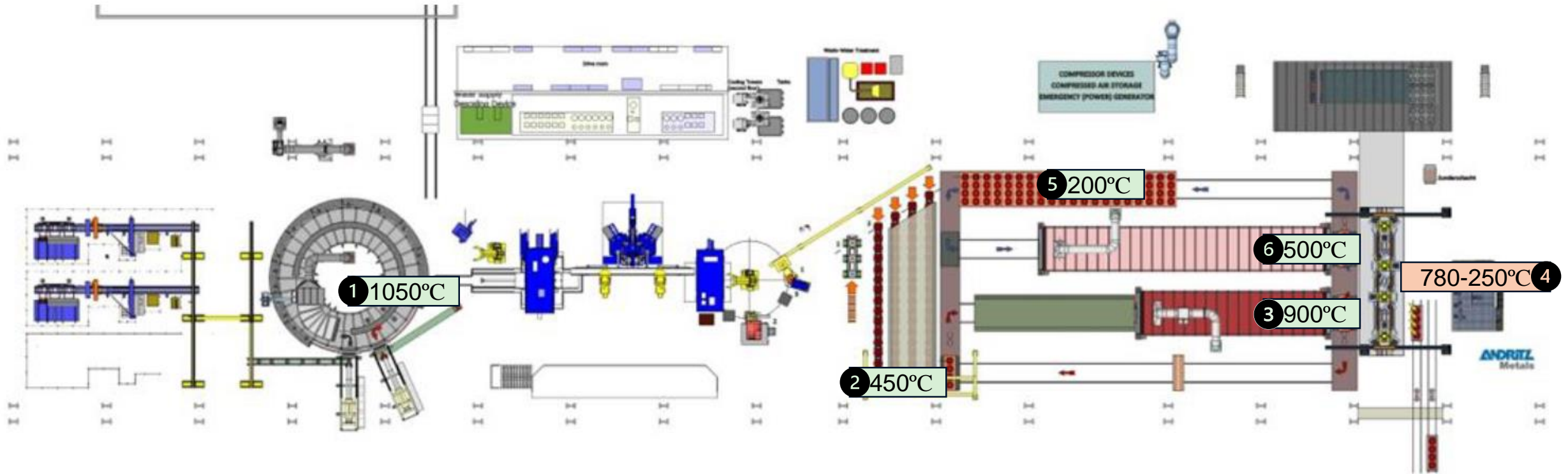
SYSTEM DESCRIPTION



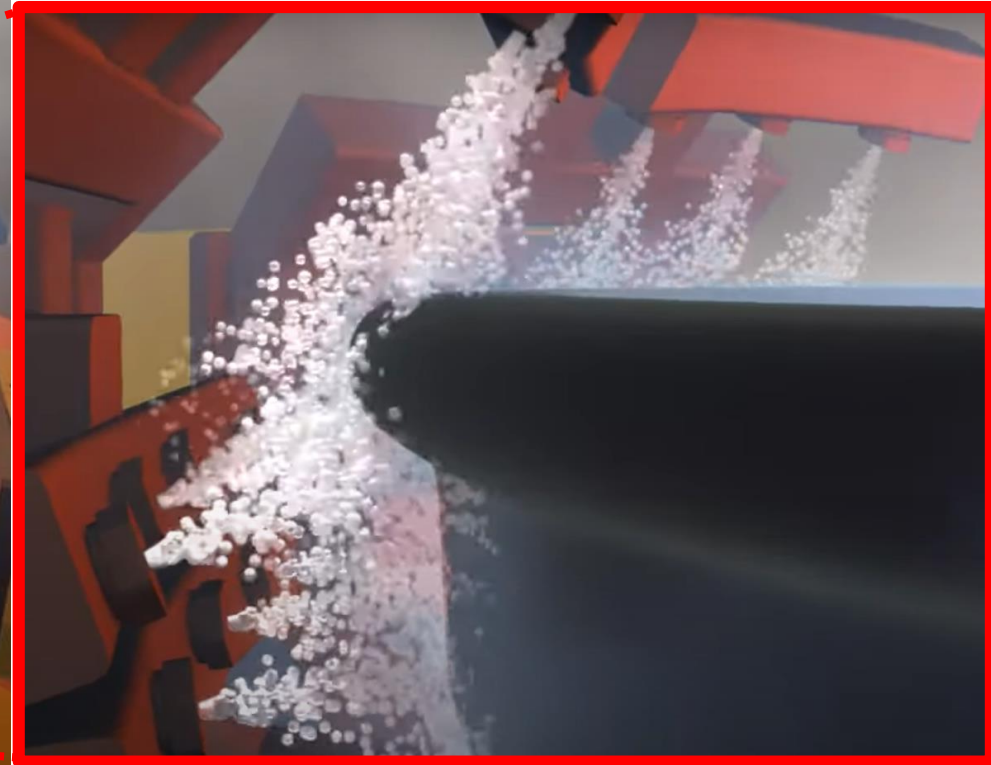
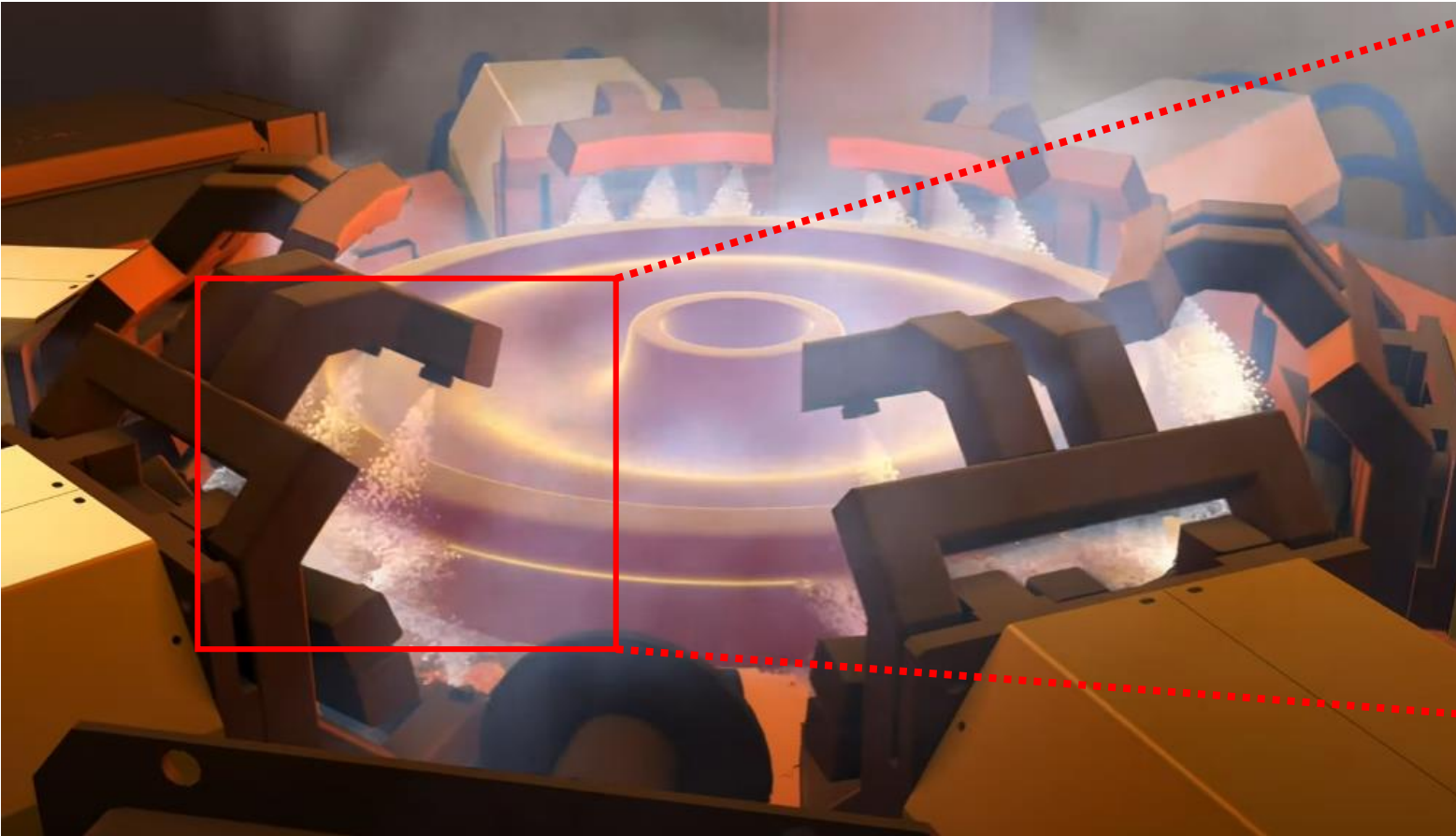
Simulation problem definition

Combined production line for railway wheels

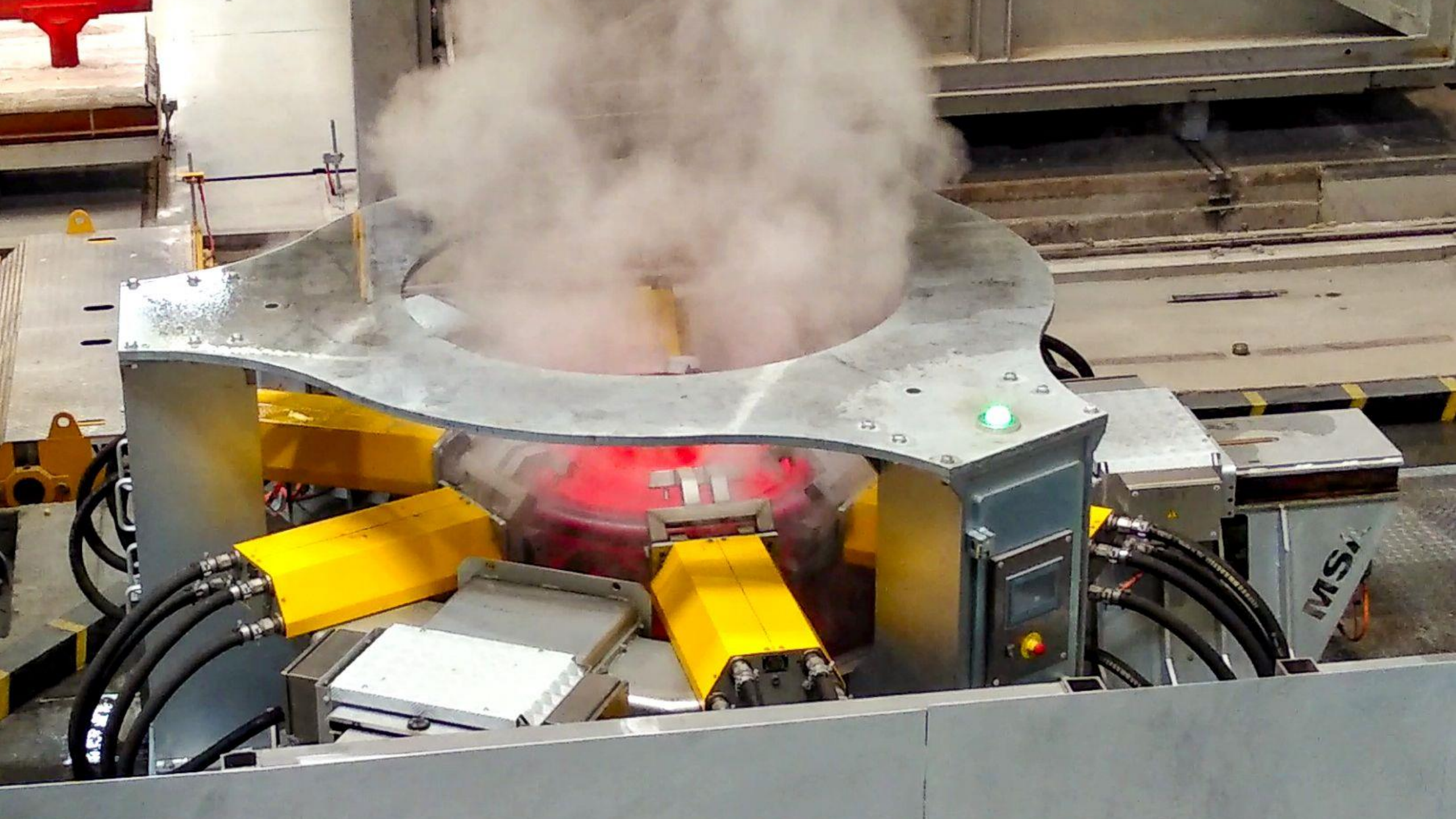
REHEATING FURNACE (AMG) + FORGING EQUIPMENT (SCHULER) + HEAT TREATMENT LINE (AMG)



SYSTEM DESCRIPTION





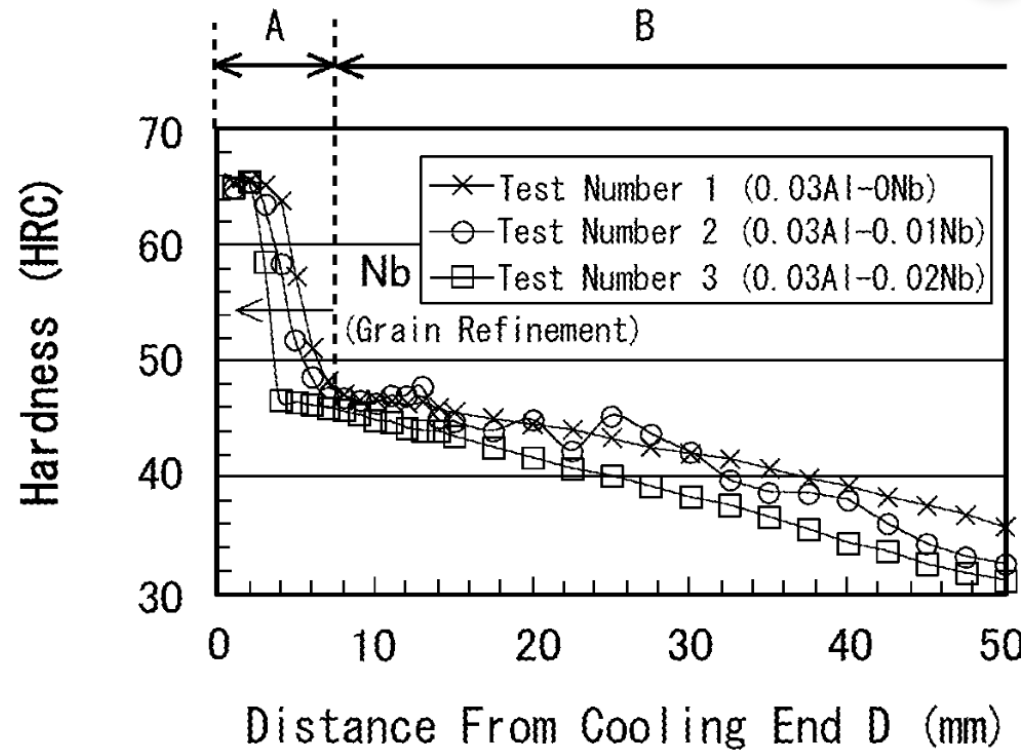
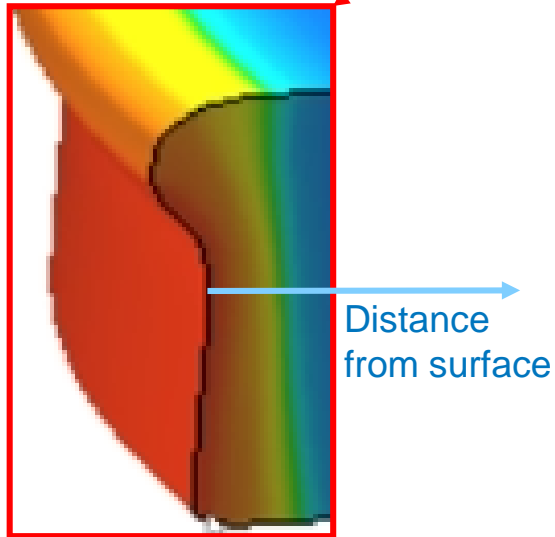
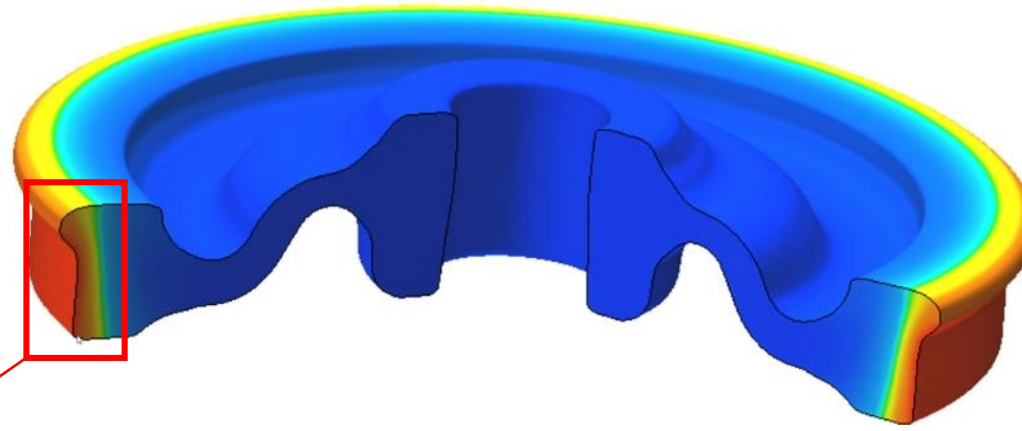


PROBLEM STATEMENT



Simulation problem definition: Data

Ref: US11890894B2 patent,
2019, Nippon Steel Corp

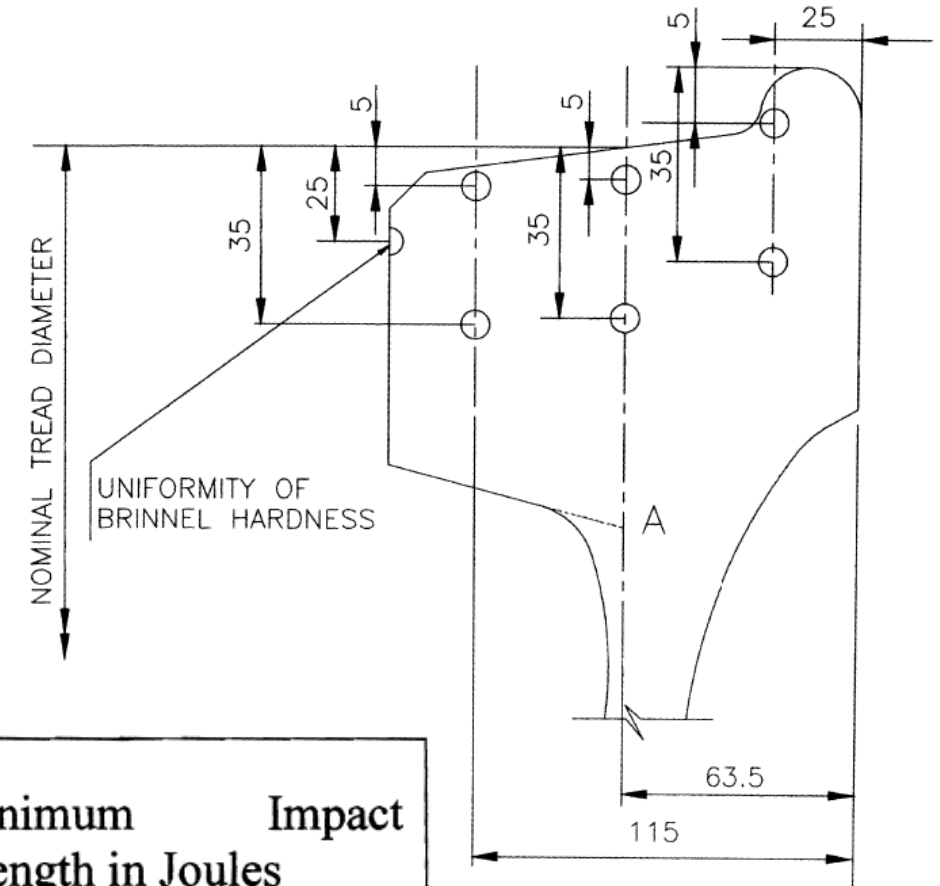


HARDNESS VALUE IN EN IRS-R-19/93 STANDARD



Test for measurement of hardness

- The difference between extreme hardness values within a batch shall not exceed 30 BHN.
- The microstructure of wheel shall be "Fine Pearlite structure with ASTM grain size 6 or finer."



Tensile strength N/mm ²	Yield Strength N/mm ²	Minimum Elongation Percentage Gauge Length: 5.65 √So	Hardness range BHN	Minimum Impact strength in Joules at +20 °C.
See position 1 of figure 1				
820 – 940	≥ 520	14	241 to 320	Average value : 17 Individual value: 12

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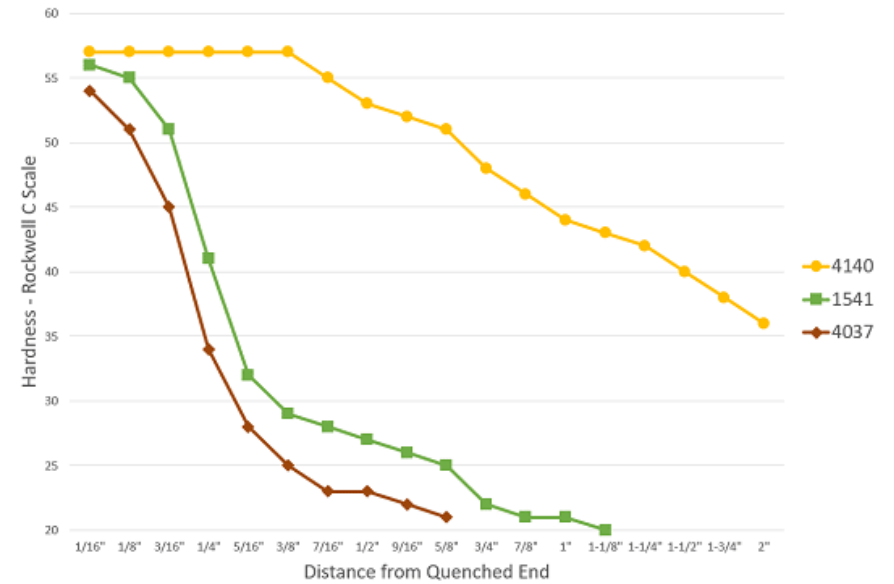
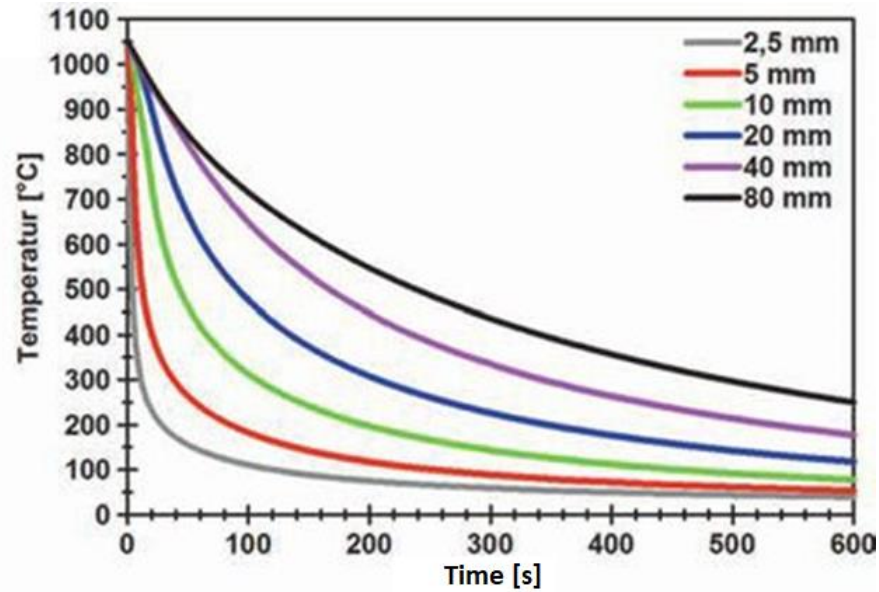
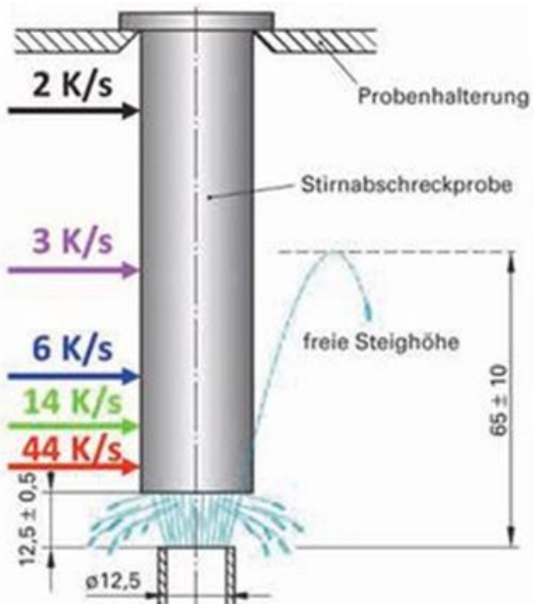
05 CONCLUSION

SIMULATION FLOW AND REQUIRED DATA



Standard Test for Hardenability

Jominy Test: based on ISO 642 is what we want to focus on and validate by simulations results



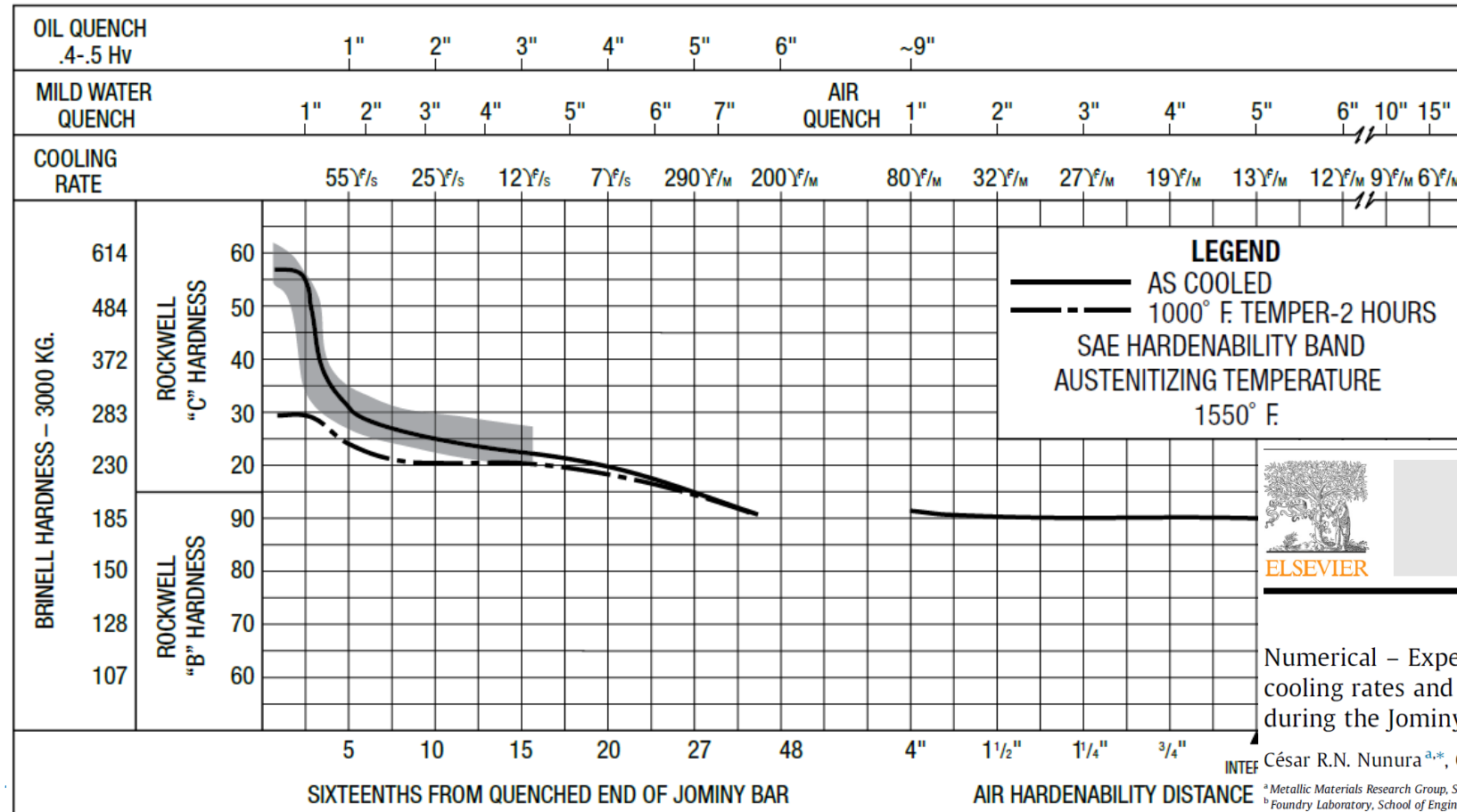
CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS AND HARDENABILITY



Experimental Data for the 1045 Steel

TYPE 1045	HEAT TREATMENT NORMALIZED 1600° F. — AUSTENITIZED 1550° F.													
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Cr	Ni	Mo	Cu	Al	V	W	B	
	.42	.79	.019	.023	.22	.11	.18	.04	.04	—	—	—	—	—

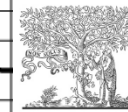
ROUND SECTION WITH SAME HARDNESS AT MID-RADIUS



TIMKEN STEEL



Practical Data for Metallurgists



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Materials and Design

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/matdes



Numerical – Experimental correlation of microstructures, cooling rates and mechanical properties of AISI 1045 steel during the Jominy end-quench test

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^b Foundry Laboratory, School of Engineering, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil



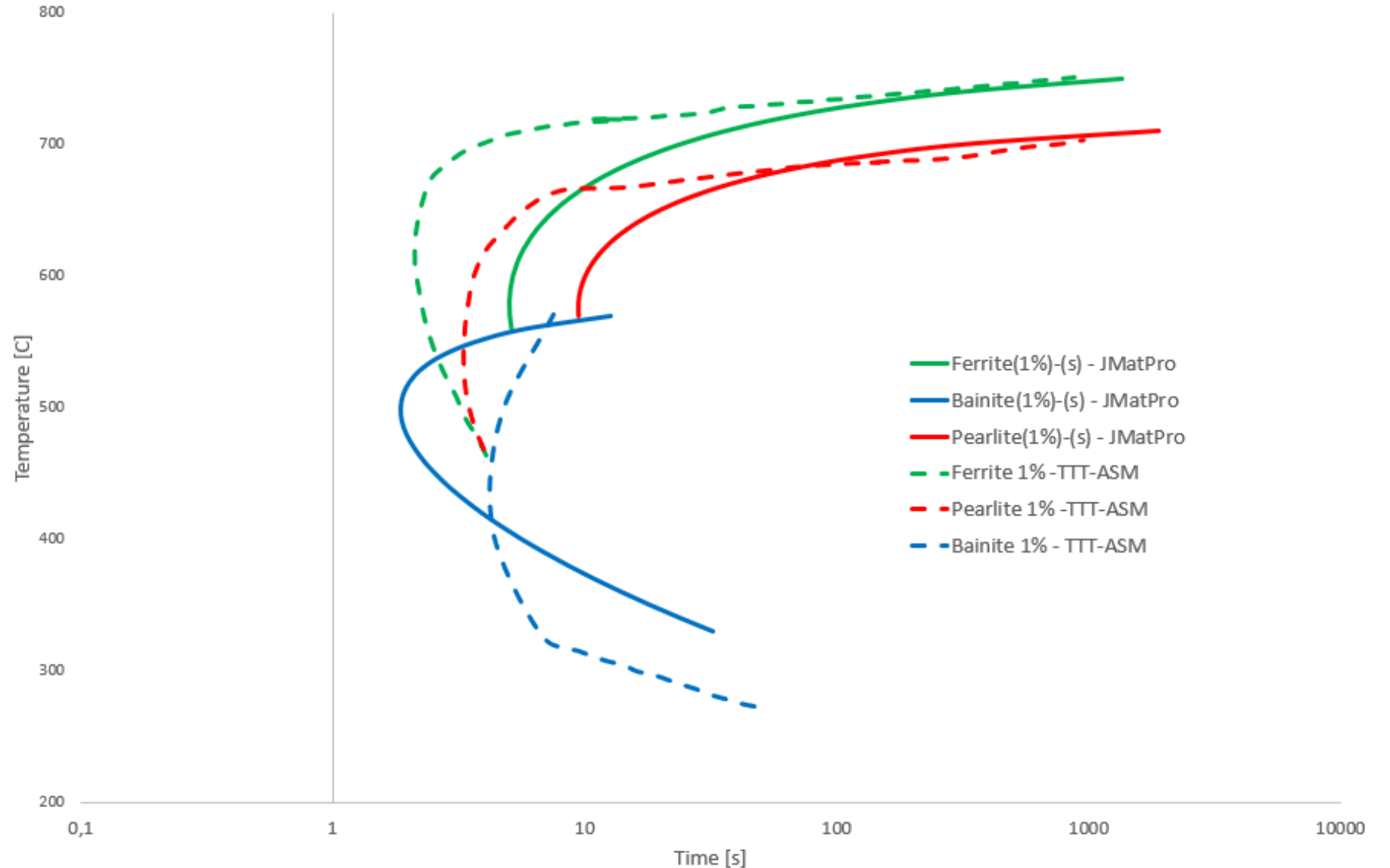
CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS AND TTT DIAGRAM



Experimental Data for the 1045 Steel and JMatPro output

Atlas of
Time-Temperature Diagrams
for Irons and Steels

Edited by
George F. Vander Voort
Carpenter Technology Corporation
Reading PA



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01 PROBLEM STATEMENT

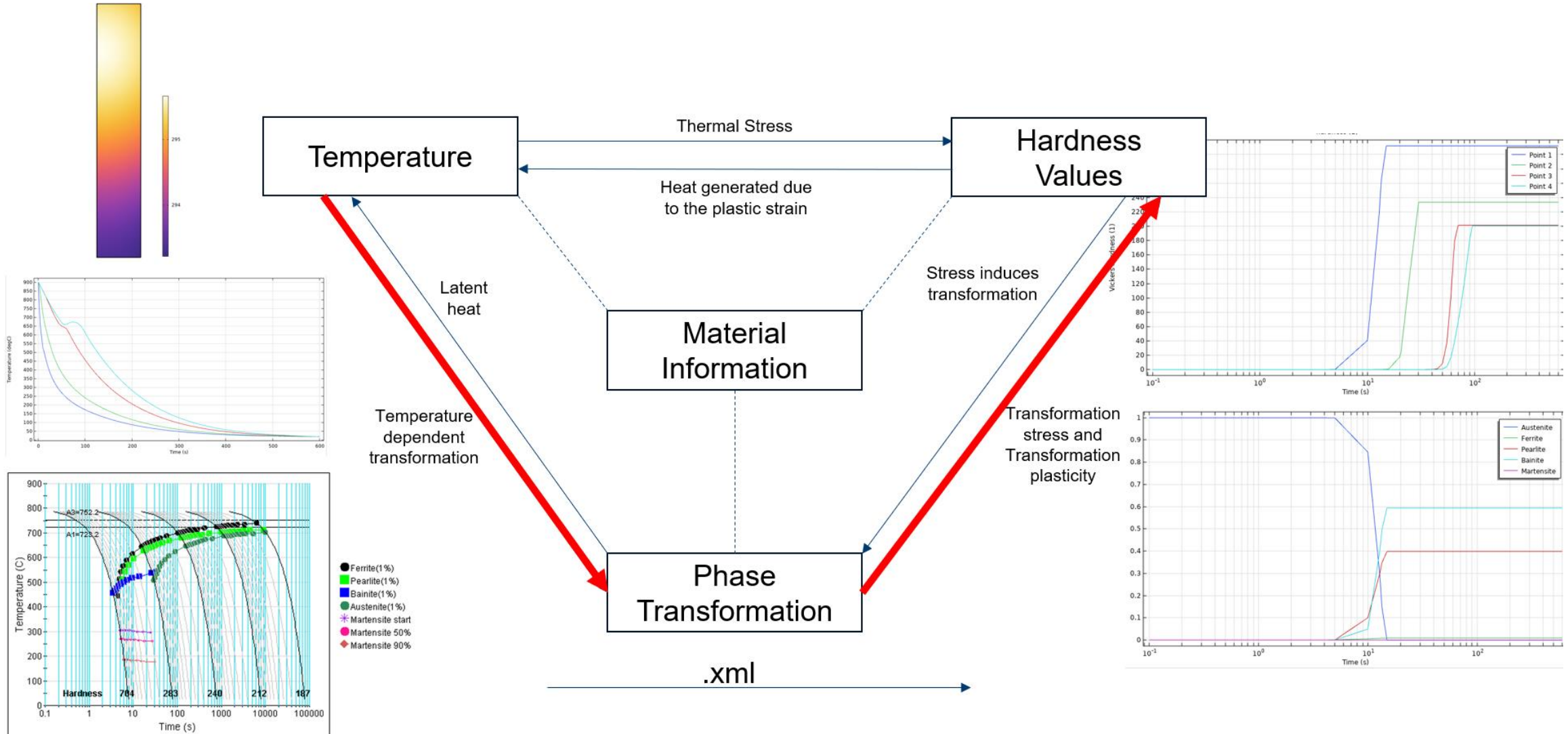
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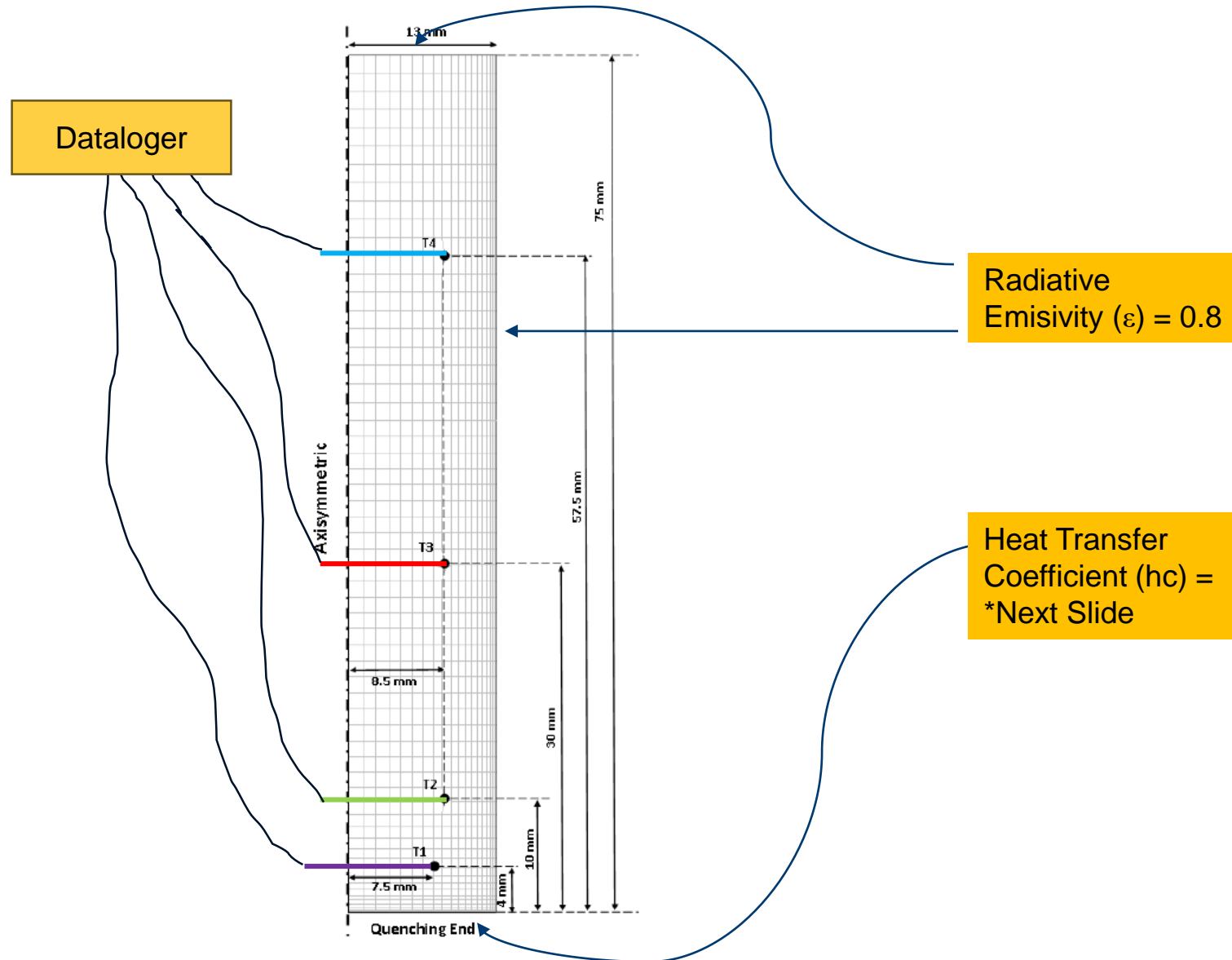
04 RESULT VALIDATION

05 CONCLUSION

COMSOL SIMULATION FLOW



MODEL BOUNDARY CONDITIONS



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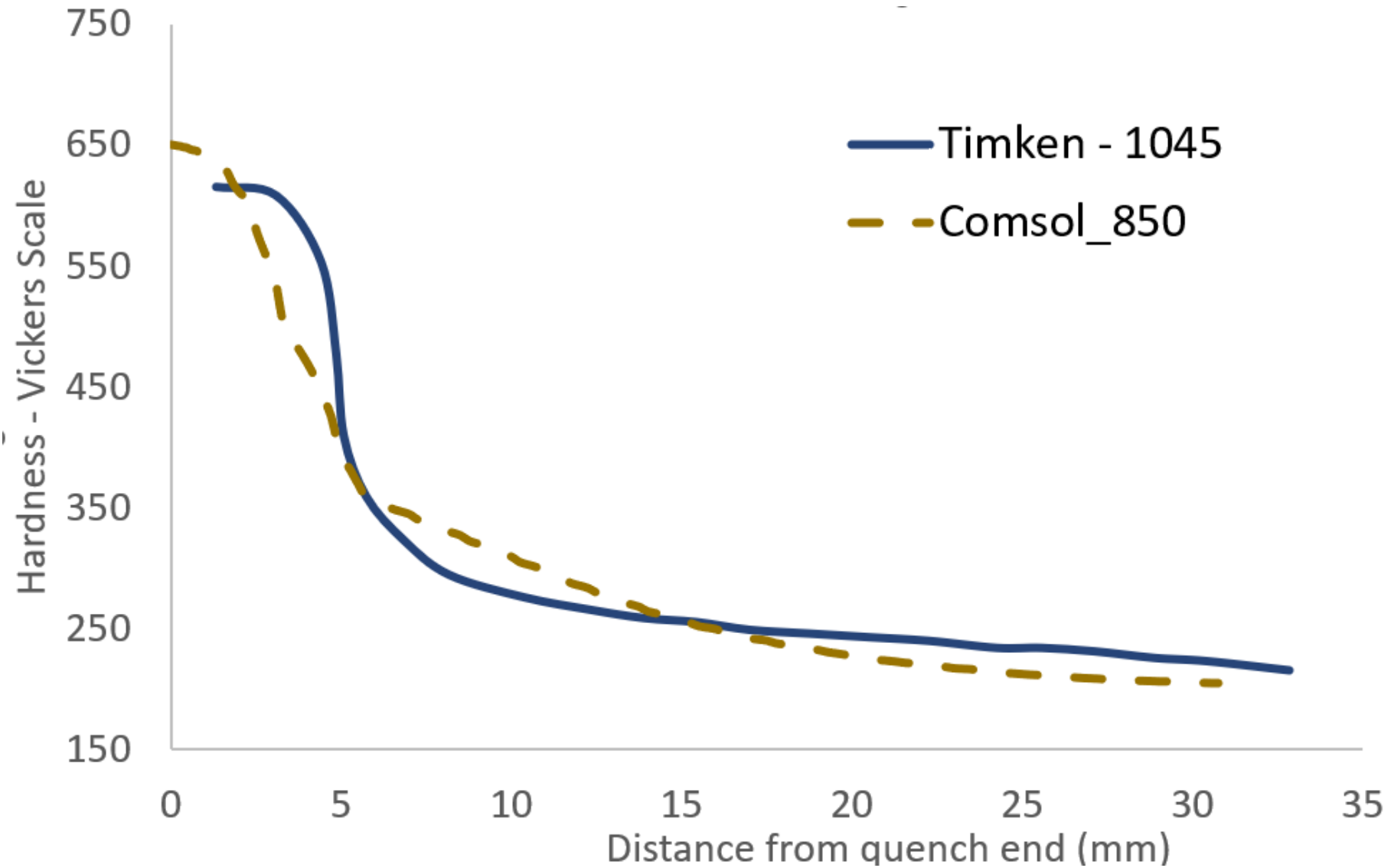
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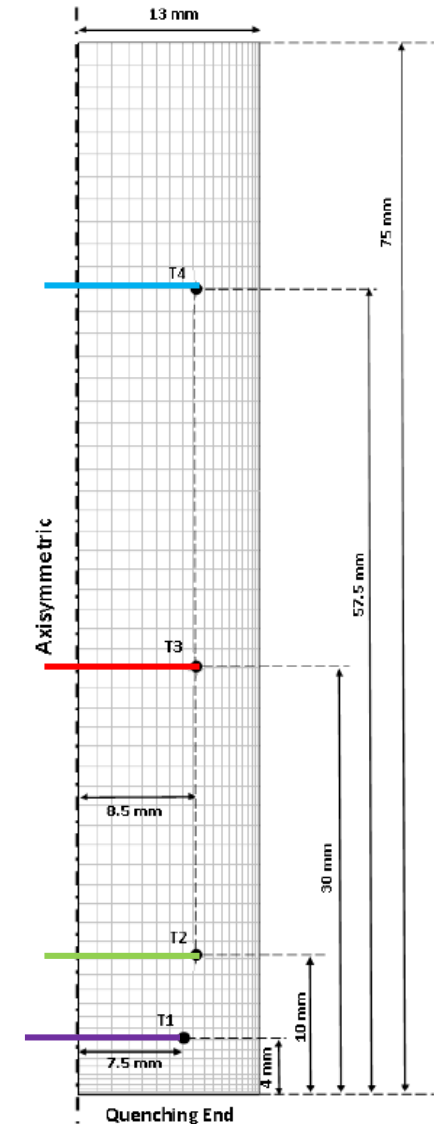
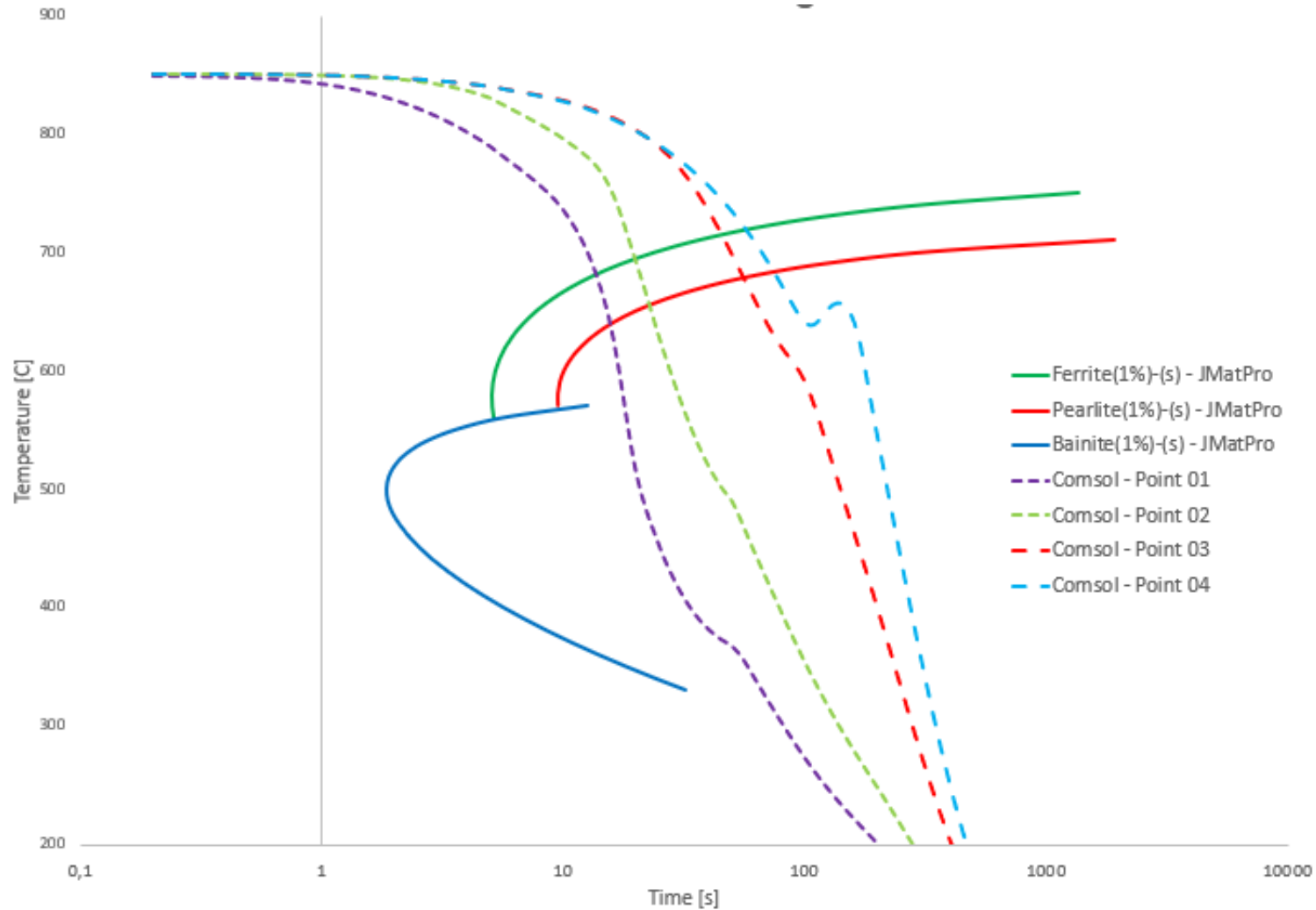
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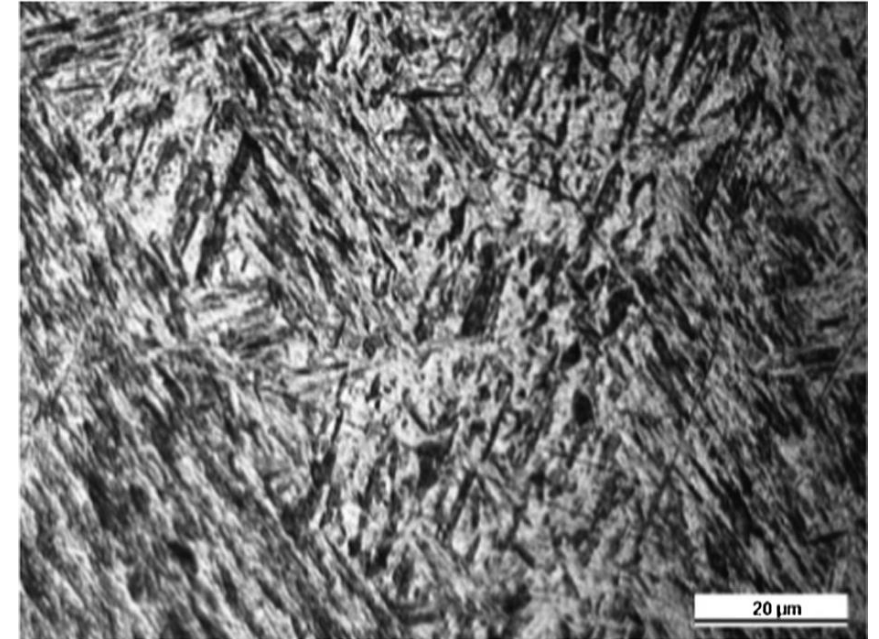
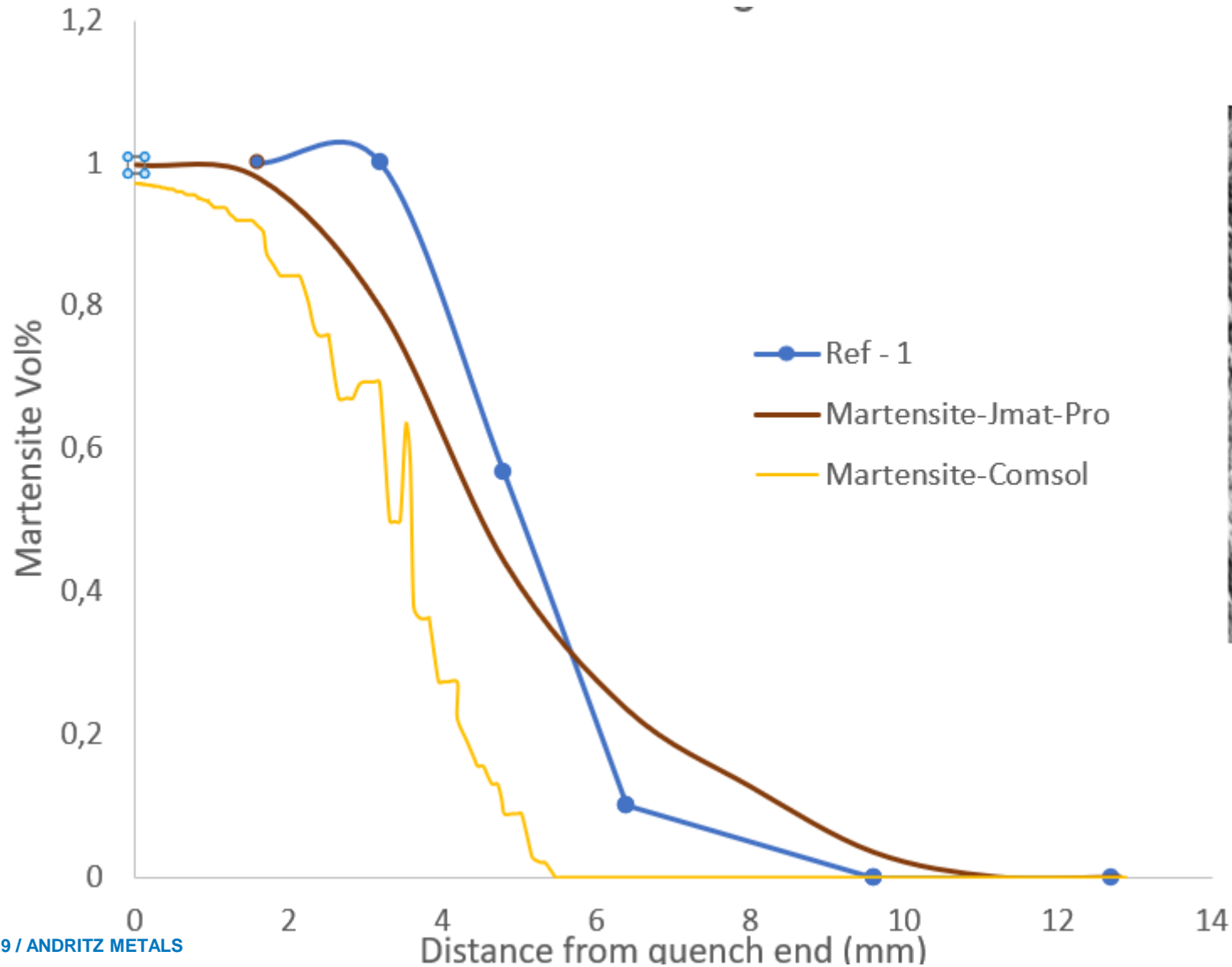
COMSOL SIMULATION RESULTS



AUSTENATIZING TEMPERATURE EFFECT

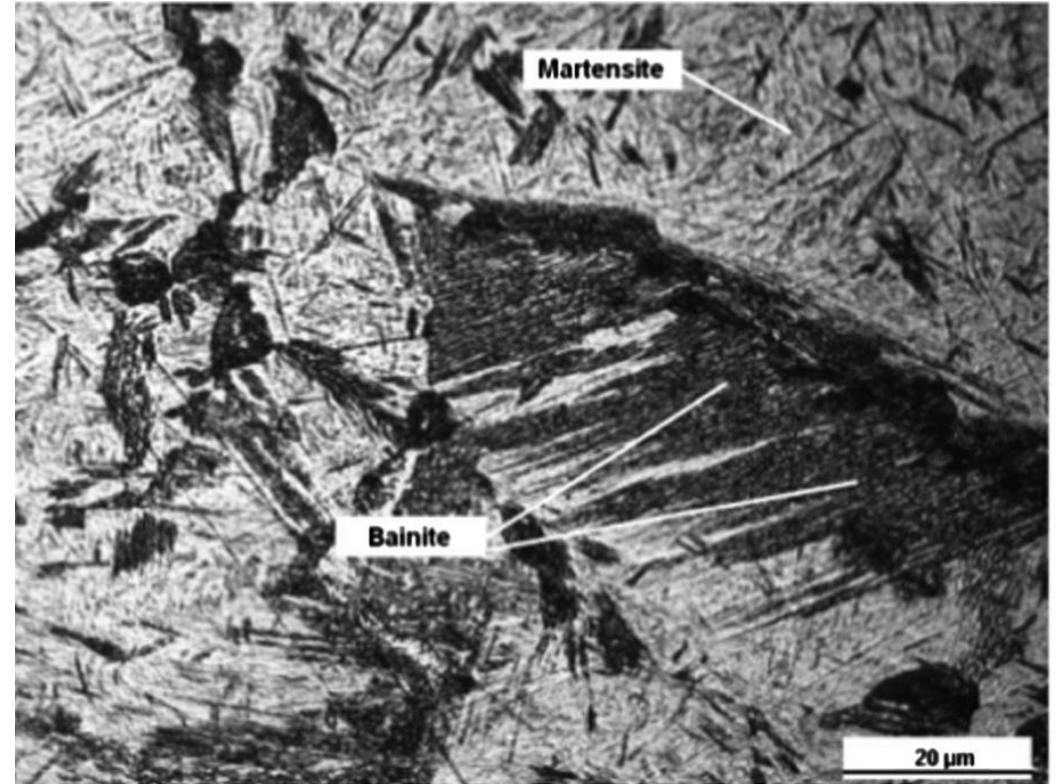
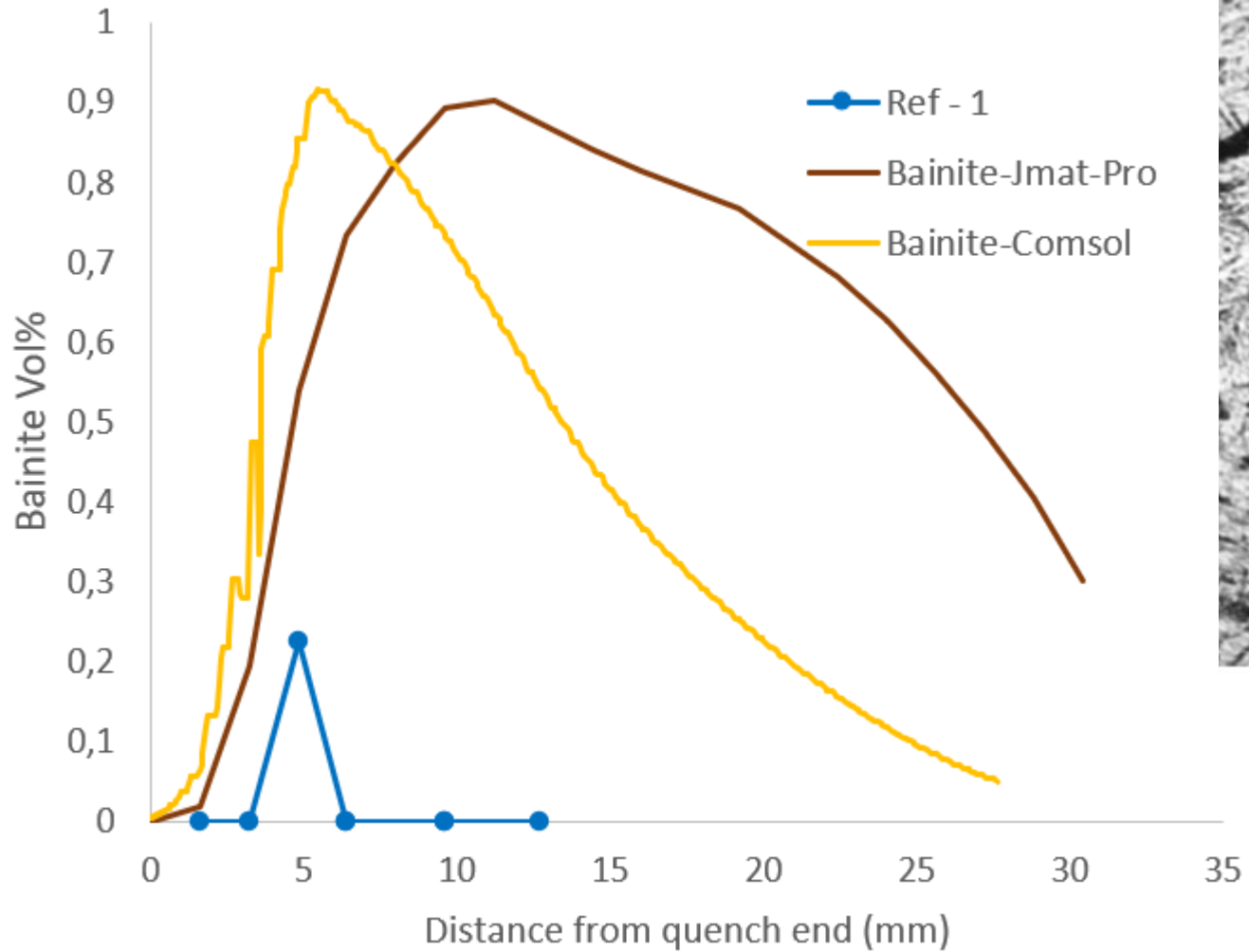


MARTENSITE PHASE FRACTION



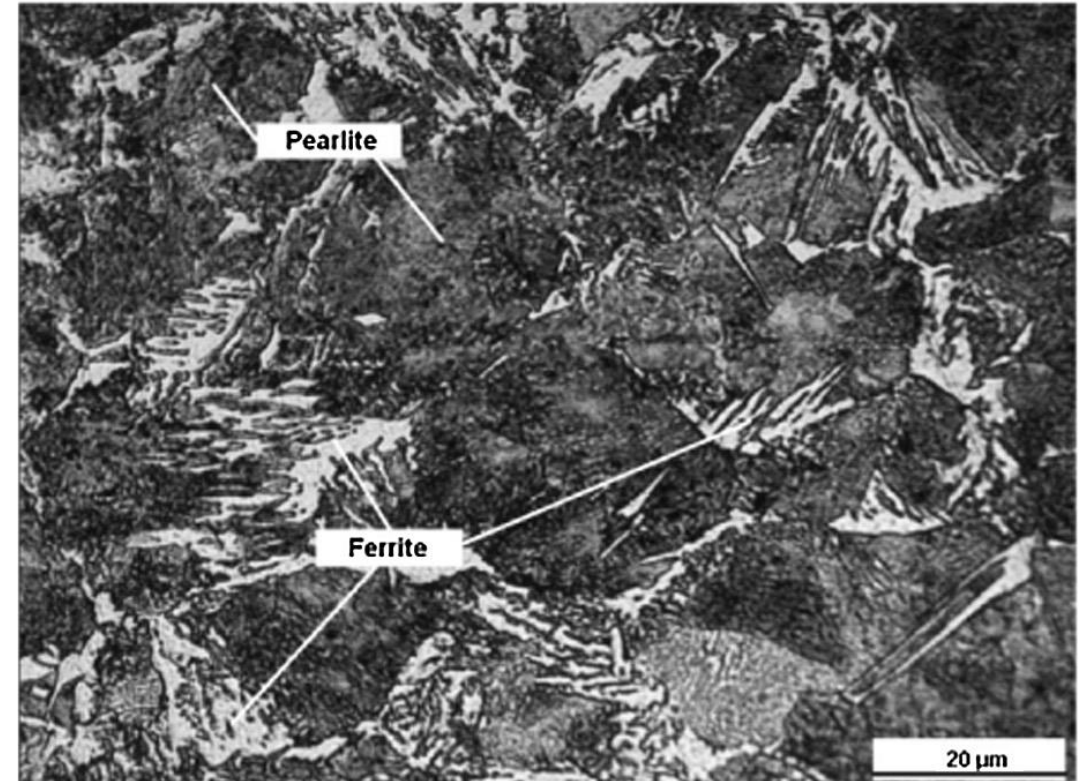
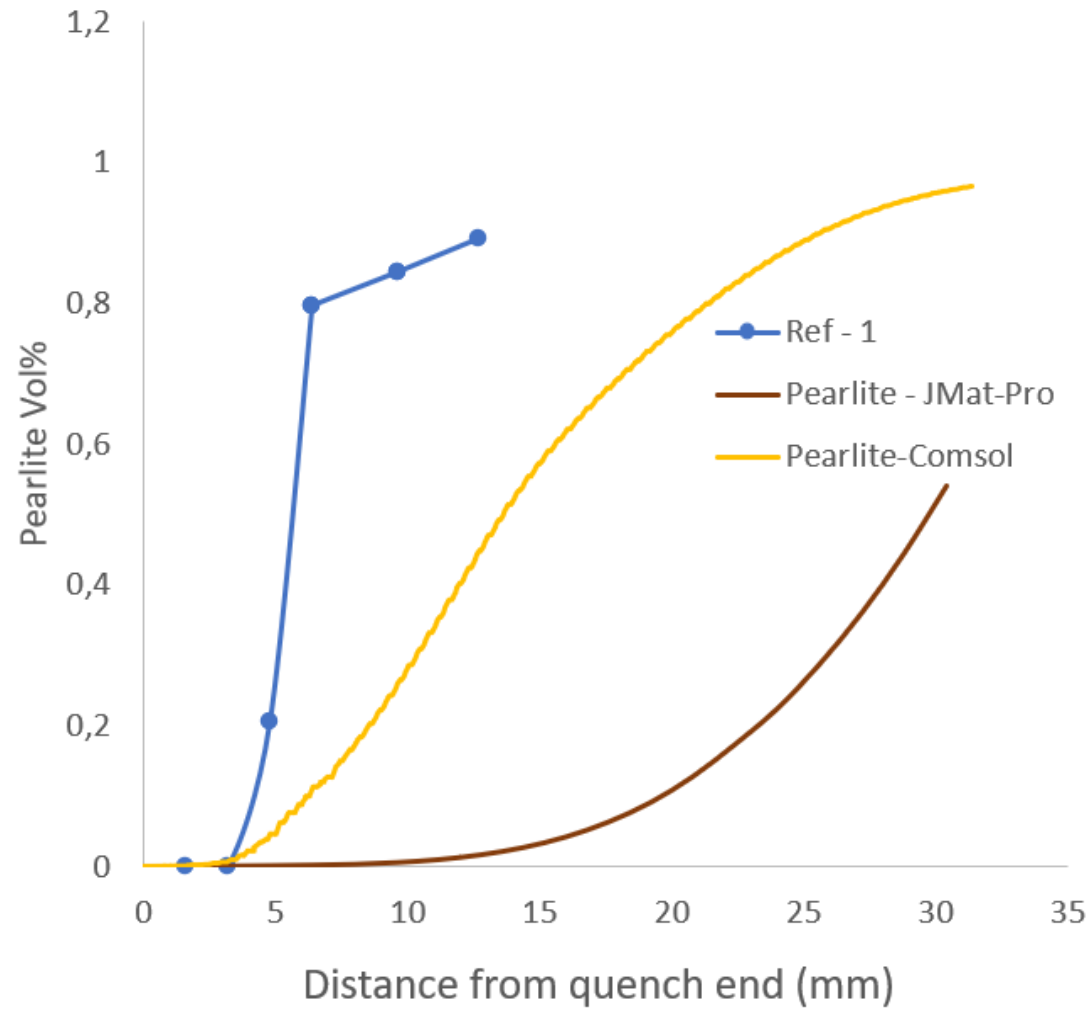
Martensitic microstructures for
Distance from quenched end: 1.6 mm.
Etching: Nital 3%.

BAINITE PHASE FRACTION



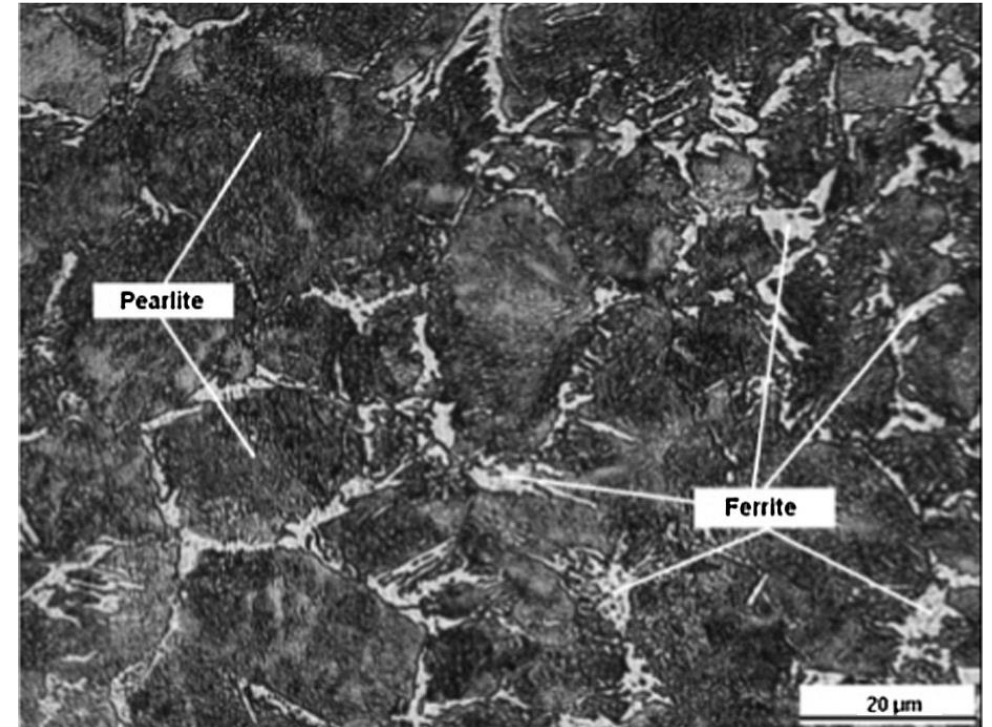
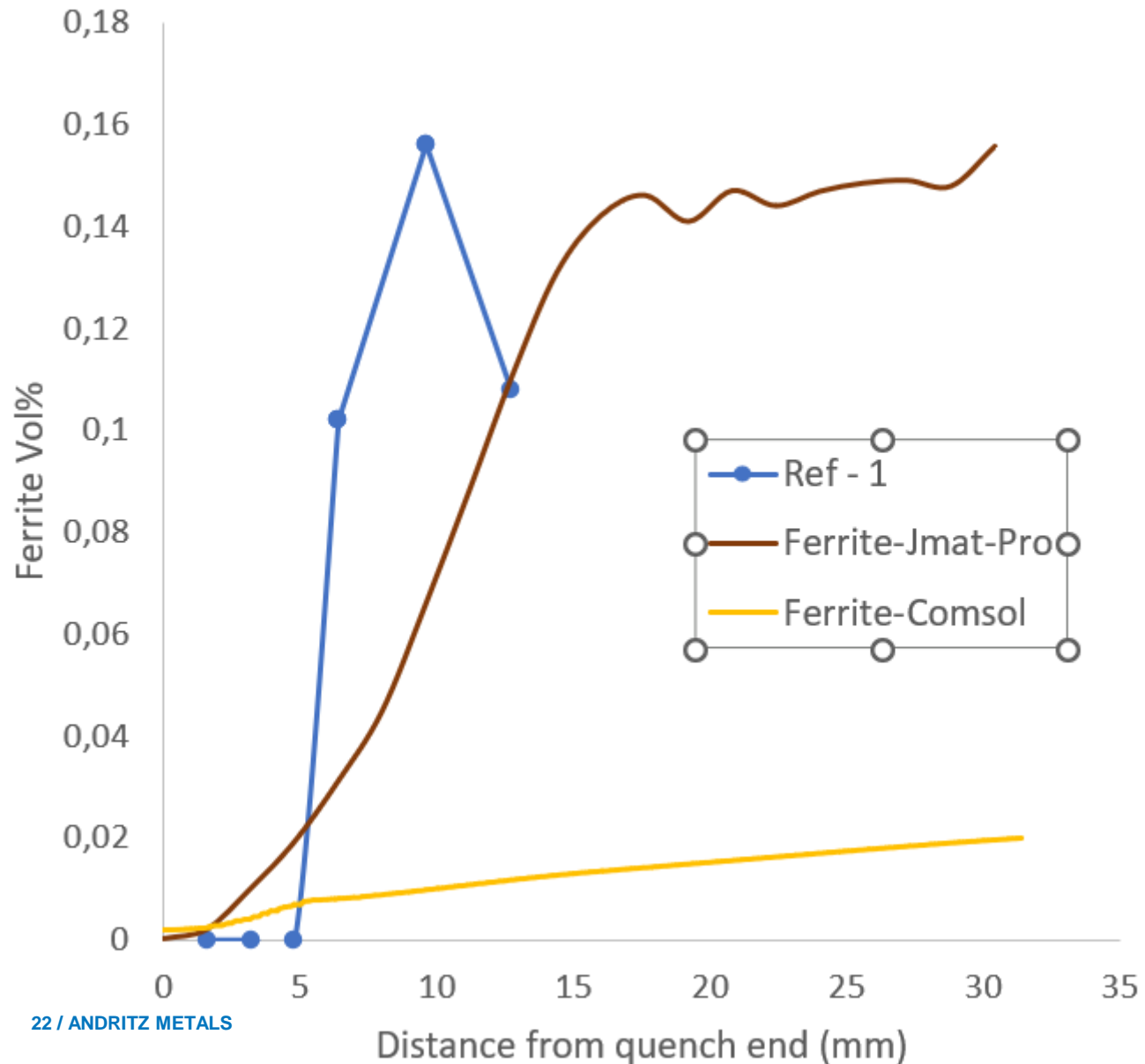
Microstructures for
Distance from quenched end: 4.8 mm.
Etching: Nital 3%.

PEARLITE PHASE FRACTION



Microstructures for
Distance from quenched end: 12.7 mm.
Etching: Nital 3%.

FERRITE PHASE FRACTION



Microstructures for
Distance from quenched end: 12.7 mm.
Etching: Nital 3%.

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CONCLUSION



- The combination of JMatPro and COMSOL can well predict the hardness of material after quenching.
- Some further parametric study is required to be sure about the values of different phases from simulation.
- The validated results can be used to design process for railway quench.



ANDRITZ

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To Uncover The Coolest Solutions!**

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ENGINEERED SUCCESS