Strain distribution of strips with spherical inclusion during cold rolling

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Abstract: The deformation of 304 stainless steel strips with a spherical inclusion during cold rolling was simulated by 3D finite element method, and the strain distribution was calculated for a variety of the material attribution of inclusion (hard inclusions and soft inclusions) and the inclusion size (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 µm). During rolling, the strain in front of inclusion is larger than that in rear of inclusion for both the hard and soft inclusions. For hard inclusions, the strain in front and rear of inclusions is larger than that of inclusions, and the maximum and minimum strains increase with the increase of inclusion diameter (from 10 µm to 50 µm). For soft inclusions, the strain in front and rear of inclusions is smaller than that of inclusions, and the maximum and minimum strains decrease with the increase of inclusion sizes when the inclusion diameter is larger than 20 µm but increase when the inclusion diameter is smaller than 20 µm. Finally, the relationship between the inclusion deformation and the crack generation was discussed.

Key words: strain distribution; inclusion; stainless steel; cold rolling; FEM

1 Introduction

The equivalent strain distribution of workpieces during rolling affects their microstructure and mechanical properties[1]. The strain distribution is influenced by the work roll diameter, workpiece temperature, etc. The non-uniform strain distribution decreases with the increase of the roll diameter, friction coefficient[2], and with the decrease of the rolling speed, reduction ratio[3]. The authors[4] analyzed the strain distribution in slab during vertical-horizontal rolling and found out that there were two strain islands near the slab surface for the flat vertical roll. The researches above were carried out on the assumption that there were no defects in workpieces. The strain distribution around a void in porous metal sheet during rolling was analyzed with the rigid-plastic finite element method (FEM) by CHEN[5]; and NUGENT et al [6] investigated the stress and strain fields in a ductile matrix surrounding an elastic inclusion by experiments. In the reviewed papers, the strain distribution of strip with a plastic inclusion under a large deformation has been less investigated.

The inclusions inevitably exist in steel strips because of the deoxygenation, cover cinder, chemical aliquation, etc, which is one of the most important topics during continuous casting although their quantity, size, shape, distribution and composition are at a low level[7–8]. Studying the behavior of inclusions during rolling is significant for improvement of the strip quality. The behavior of inclusions during deformation of workpiece can be investigated by physical experiments[9–10] which are difficult for studying the strain distribution between the inclusions and the strip matrix in rolling process. The FEM has been widely used for analyzing the deformation of inclusions. ERVASTI and STÅHLBERG[11] simulated the behavior of macro-inclusions during hot rolling, and analyzed the inclusion shape for a variety of the pass reduction ratio and the roll radii. LUO and STÅHLBERG[12] developed a rigid-viscoplastic 2D FE code for analyzing the deformation of MnS inclusions in flat rolling process, and obtained the inclusion shape along the direction at different rolling temperatures. HWANG and CHEN[13] simulated the void generation and development around a rigid inclusion during sheet rolling, and found that the void length in front of inclusion was larger than that in rear of inclusion under different rolling conditions. A FE model
with a transition layer between the inclusion and the strip matrix was used to analyze the inclusion deformation and the crack generation under various bonding strength of the inclusion and the strip matrix by the authors[14]. However, few researches have been carried out on the deformation of inclusion under various inclusion sizes and inclusion material attribution.

In this work, a 3D FE analysis is carried out to simulate the behavior of inclusions in 304 stainless steel strips during cold rolling on the platform of LS-DYNA. Attention was focused on analyzing the influence of the inclusion sizes on the strain distribution in different profiles for the hard and soft inclusions, respectively. And the maximum and minimum strain between the inclusions and the strip matrix under various conditions during rolling were obtained. In addition, the relationship between the inclusion deformation and the crack generation was discussed.

2 FE analysis

Fig.1 shows the schematic drawing of strip rolling with an inclusion, where $X$ is rolling direction, $Y$ is the strip thickness direction, and $Z$ is the strip width direction. In the simulation, the work roll diameter($D_w$) is 400 mm which is assumed to be rigid. The strip thickness is 3.0 mm before rolling and 2.0 mm after rolling. The inclusions are assumed to be spherical and in the position of 1/4 of strip thickness whose diameters($D_i$) are 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 µm, respectively. The friction coefficient between the strip and the roll is 0.15. During rolling, the strip is the 304 stainless steel, and two kinds of inclusions are employed: hard inclusions (such as $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$[14]), and soft inclusions (such as MnS[12]). The bilinear isotropic material model is employed for the strip matrix and the inclusion. The main material parameters of the roll, strip matrix[15] and inclusion[16] are listed in Table 1.

A quarter of the strip and the rolls are considered in the geometrical model owing to the symmetry. The 3D rolling model of the strip with an inclusion is built with the parameters above. The models are meshed with 8-

![Fig.1 Schematic drawing of strip rolling with inside inclusion](image1.png)

node hexahedral elements. There are 6,912 elements in the inclusion and 43,520 elements in the strip matrix. In the rolling process, the roll rotates with a stable angular velocity, and the strip enters the roll with an initial velocity and exits under the action of friction force. The nodes on the middle cross section of strip thickness are constrained, $U_Y=0$; and the nodes in the middle cross section of strip width are constrained, $U_Z=0$. The meshing of the strip around the inclusion before rolling is shown in Fig.2.

3 Results and discussion

In order to better describe the strain distribution around the inclusion, a schematic illustration of local areas around the inclusion is shown in Fig.3.

![Fig.2 FE meshing of strip with inclusion](image2.png)

![Fig.3 Schematic illustration of local areas around inclusion](image3.png)

Figs.4, 5, and 6 show the equivalent strain distribution in different profiles between the inclusion and the strip matrix after rolling when the inclusion diameters are 10, 20, and 50 µm, respectively, with (a), (c), and (e) for the hard inclusion, (b), (d), and (f) for the soft inclusion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Roll</th>
<th>Strip</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Soft</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density/(kg·m$^{-3}$)</td>
<td>7850</td>
<td>7830</td>
<td>3800</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic modulus/GPa</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisson ratio</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformation resistance/MPa</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For the hard inclusions, as shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 (a), the strain in front of inclusion ($I_F$) and in rear of inclusion ($I_{RE}$) are larger than that of inclusion. Meanwhile, the strain in $I_F$ is larger than that in $I_{RE}$. With the increase of the inclusion size, the strain in $I_F$ increases, but the concentration area of strain decreases. The strain of inclusion increases as the inclusion size increases. When the inclusion diameter is 10 µm, the minimum strain of inclusion is 0.005 and the maximum strain of strip matrix is 0.804. When the inclusion diameter gets to 50 µm, the minimum strain of inclusion becomes 0.221 and the maximum strain of strip matrix becomes 1.246. Fig. 6(a) shows that the strain in front of inclusion is larger than that in rear of inclusion. As seen in Figs. 4(c), 5(c) and 6(c), a large strain gradient between the inclusions and the strip matrix appears in right of inclusion ($I_{RI}$) and in left of inclusion ($I_L$), which is similar to Figs. 4(a), 5(a) and 6(a). So the largest strain gradient is around the inclusions in $YZ$ plane ($I_F$, $I_{RE}$,$I_{RI}$, and $I_L$), as shown in Figs. 4(e), 5(e) and 6(e).

For the soft inclusions, as shown in Figs. 4(b), 5(b) and 6(b), the strain in $I_F$ and $I_{RE}$ is smaller than that of inclusions, and the minimum strain appears in $I_{RE}$. When the inclusion diameter is 20 µm, the maximum strain of
inclusion is 1.269 and the minimum strain of strip matrix is 0.319. The maximum strain with the inclusion diameter of 10 µm is much smaller than that with the inclusion diameter of 20 µm. The minimum strain of strip matrix with inclusion diameter of 20 µm is larger than that with the inclusion diameter of 10 µm. When comparing the maximum strain with the inclusion diameter of 20 µm and that with the inclusion diameter of 50 µm, the variation of the maximum strain is little. The minimum strain of strip matrix with inclusion diameter of 20 µm is larger than that with the inclusion diameter of 50 µm. As shown in Figs. 4(d), 5(d) and 6(d), the strain of strip matrix in the inclusion center is much larger than that in other positions. By comparing Figs. 4(b), 5(b) and 6(b) with Figs. 4(d), 5(d) and 6(d), the strains in $I_R$ and $I_c$ are much smaller than those in $I_F$ and $I_{RE}$, as shown in Figs. 4(f), 5(f) and 6(f).

The maximum and minimum strains of the inclusion and the strip matrix are listed in Table 2. For the hard inclusions, the maximum and minimum strains increase with the increase of inclusion size. The difference between the maximum and minimum strain increases with the increase of inclusion size, and so does the non-uniform deformation. For the soft inclusions, when the inclusion diameter is larger than 20 µm, the maximum strain of inclusion changes slightly, and the maximum and minimum strains decrease with the increase of inclusion sizes when the inclusion diameter is
Fig. 6 Strain distribution for strip with 50 µm inclusion in XY (a, b), XZ (c, d) and YZ (e, f) profiles: (a), (c), and (e) Hard inclusion; (b), (d) and (f) Soft inclusion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion size/µm</th>
<th>Hard inclusion</th>
<th>Soft inclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strip matrix(Max.)</td>
<td>Inclusion (Min.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.803</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td>0.098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.945</td>
<td>0.168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1.026</td>
<td>0.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.246</td>
<td>0.221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Maximum and minimum strain of inclusion and strip matrix

larger than 20 µm, but increase when the inclusion diameter is smaller than 20 µm. During rolling, the cracks (voids) might appear and generate because of the non-uniform deformation in a local area of strip, and the strain gradient can be an effective way to describe the phenomenon. From the above results, the strain gradient between the inclusion and the strip matrix increases with the increase of inclusion size both for the hard and the soft inclusions, so does the appearance possibility of cracks. For some kinds of hard inclusions, the strain gradient in $I_p$ and $I_{RE}$ is much larger than that in other positions, so the cracks will firstly appear around these regions. Meanwhile, the
strain gradient in $I_F$ is larger than that in $I_{R1}$, so the cracks (voids) (as shown in Fig.7(a)) in $I_F$ might be larger than that in $I_{R1}$[13] when the bonding strength between the inclusions and the strip matrix is not large enough. If the hard inclusion is brittle, the cracks will firstly appear in the inclusions (Fig.6(a)) as the results in Ref.[17]. For the soft inclusions, they could suffer a large deformation (as shown in Fig.7(b)), so they just elongate along rolling direction and few cracks will take place around the inclusions[9].

3) The maximum strain gradient between the inclusions and the strip matrix appears in front, rear, right and left of inclusion where the appearance possibility of defects is larger than that in other places, which increases with increase of inclusion size. And with the increase of inclusion size, the strain gradient in inclusions increases for the hard inclusions, while the cracks will firstly appear if the inclusions are brittle.

References


Fig.7 Hard inclusion (a) and soft inclusion (b) shape after cold rolling

4 Conclusions

1) During rolling, the strain in front of inclusion is larger than that in rear of inclusion for both the hard and soft inclusions in $XY$ profile. For the hard inclusions, the maximum strain appears in front of inclusion, and the minimum strain appears in the inclusions. On the contrary, for soft inclusions, the maximum strain appears in the inclusions, and the minimum strain appears in rear of inclusions.

2) For hard inclusions, the maximum and minimum strains increase with the increase of inclusion size (from 10 µm to 50 µm); however, for soft inclusions, the maximum and minimum strains decrease with the increase of inclusion size when inclusion diameter is larger than 20 µm, and increase when inclusion diameter is smaller than 20 µm.