

INVESTIGATION OF GRAIN BOUNDARIES IN ALLOY 263 AFTER SPECIAL HEAT TREATMENT

PREISKAVA MEJ ZRN V ZLITINI 263 PO POSEBNI TOPLOTNI OBDELAVI

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Alloy 263 is well known for its very good creep resistance and also for its weldability. These kinds of properties are appreciated in the power-plant industry where Alloy 263 is used for shafts in a high-pressure circle. One of the possible ways to improve the properties of superalloys, including Alloy 263, is through the effect of the grain-boundary serration (GBS) which, as research indicates, is associated with the improvement of the creep resistance that can lead to an increased efficiency of coal power plants. Grain-boundary serration was observed in different kinds of superalloys although the formation mechanism of serration has not been clearly explained yet. Some researchers reported that the formation of serration is associated with the change in the character of the precipitates at grain boundaries. This paper deals with an investigation of the grain boundaries in Alloy 263 using two different kinds of heat treatment. To form serrated grain boundaries in Material A (MA), slow controlled cooling from the temperature of solution annealing to 800 °C was carried out. Standard heat treatment of Alloy 263 was performed on material B (MB). Experimental techniques of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), including electron diffraction, were used to analyze the microstructure, determine the character of the grain boundaries and identify the secondary particles at the grain boundaries.

Keywords: Alloy 263, grain-boundary serration, precipitates

Zlitina 263 je znana po zelo dobri odpornosti proti lezenju in tudi po dobri varivosti. Te vrste lastnosti so zelo cenjene v termoelektrarnah, kjer se zlitina 263 uporablja za gredi v visokotlačnem delu turbin. Eden od možnih načinov za izboljšanje lastnosti superzlitin, vključno z zlitino 263, je tvorba (nastanek) nazobčanih kristalnih mej (angl. GBS). Preiskava je pokazala, da je ta fenomen povezan z izboljšanjem odpornosti proti lezenju, kar lahko vodi k večji učinkovitosti termoelektrarn na premog. Učinek nazobčanosti mej kristalnih zrn so opazili pri različnih vrstah superzlitin, čeprav mehanizem tvorbe še ni popolnoma pojasnjen. Nekateri raziskovalci so ugotovili, da je tvorba nazobčanosti povezana s spremembo lastnosti izločkov na mejah med zrni. Prispevek se ukvarja s preiskavo mej med kristalnimi zrni v zlitini 263 z dvema različnima vrstama toplotne obdelave. Nastanek nazobčanih mej kristalnih zrn materiala A (MA), je bil povzročen s počasnim kontroliranim ohlajanjem iz temperature raztopnega žarjenja, ki je bila 800 °C. Standardna toplotna obdelava se je izvajala za zlitino 263 - material B (MB). Za analizo mikrostrukture so uporabili vrstični elektronski mikroskop (SEM) in presevno elektronsko mikroskopijo (TEM), vključno z elektronsko difrakcijo. Na ta način so določili lastnosti mej kristalnih zrn in sekundarnih delcev na mejah zrn.

Ključne besede: zlitina 263, nazobčanost mej kristalnih zrn, izločki

1 INTRODUCTION

It is a well-known fact that a reduction in the CO₂ emissions produced by coal power plants is one of the major goals for the countries all over the world. A possible way to reduce the CO₂ emissions is to improve thermal efficiencies through super critical and ultra-super critical technologies in power plants, where efficiencies above 40 % could be reached. Hence, to achieve this kind of efficiency, the materials like nickel-based superalloys are considered to be used (**Figure 1**).^{1–3}

To prolong the life time of parts when the temperature exceeds 700 °C, scientists are looking for new paths of material processing. In the case of heat treatment, one of the possible ways is a modification of grain boundaries (GBs) when the character of the boundaries changes from straight to zigzag.

The phenomenon of grain-boundary serration (GBS) was observed in the nickel-based superalloys and in austenitic stainless steels. The formation of serrations on grain boundaries (GBs) has not been fully described yet. However, it is a known fact that in the case of nickel-based superalloys, the GBS is closely related to the slow controlled cooling from the temperature of the solution annealing.

Early studies of serration in the nickel-based alloys were focused on the interaction between the grain boundary and γ' phase.^{4,5} Until now, researchers have found that the serration is associated not only with the presence of the γ' phase, but also with other precipitates like M₂₃C₆ carbide, the σ phase or the γ'' phase on the GBs that were observed in different kinds of superalloys. The formation of these secondary particles could be highly related to the serrated grain boundaries and their formation.^{6–13} Recently, contemporary authors have

Table 1: Nominal chemical composition of Alloy 263

Chemical-composition limits									
Weight %	Ni	Cr	Co	Mo	C	Al	Ti	Al+Ti	Mn
263	Bal	19–21	19–21	5.6–6.1	0.04–0.08	0.60 max	1.90–2.40	2.40–2.80	0.60 max
Weight %	Si	Fe	Cu	B	Pb	S	Ag	Bi	
263	0.40 max	0.07 max	0.020 max	0.005 max	0.0020	0.007 max	0.005 max	0.0001 max	

found that in some alloys, in the early stages of the formation, GBS occurred in the absence of the adjacent coarse γ' particle or $M_{23}C_6$ carbide.^{12–14} Furthermore, H. U. Hong et al.¹⁵ observed in their research that the serrations on GBs were formed in the material after a long solution annealing (2000 min) without any slow controlled cooling. Also, no secondary particles were observed.

As reported by the authors of references,^{10–13} GBS leads to a morphological change of the carbides on GBs, from granular to planar. A growth of secondary particles on the serrated grain boundaries was observed mostly at a low angle and on special GBs. The authors of references^{10,11} reported that the formation of planar $M_{23}C_6$ carbides is orientated in the $\{111\}$ plane. Also, the orientation relationship between the carbides and the matrix was observed.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of special heat treatment on GBs and identify the secondary phases formed at the GBs in Alloy 263.

2 EXPERIMENTAL PART

In order to investigate GBS, commercially available hot-rolled nickel-based superalloy 263 was used in the study. The chemical composition of the examined alloy is given in **Table 1**.

A two-stage special heat-treatment method was designed to form a GBS in material A, based on the previous studies.^{6–13} The solution heat treatment followed by slow cooling at a carefully controlled rate (until the aging temperature was reached) was found to be necessary to generate serrated GB structures.

Material A was solution annealed at 1150 °C for 80 min and cooled slowly to 800 °C at a cooling rate of 3 °C/min, followed by water quenching. After that,

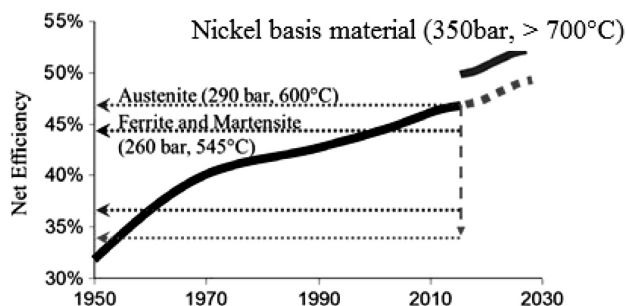


Figure 1: Net efficiency development in the case of hard coal-fired power plants considering different structural alloys³

precipitation hardening at 800 °C for 4 h was performed and followed by air cooling.

On material B, the standard two-stage heat treatment of Alloy 263 (solution annealing at 1150 °C for 80 min followed by water quenching and precipitation hardening at 800 °C for 4 h, cooled in the air) was applied.

For a SEM analysis, the samples were sliced, mechanically grinded and polished. The etching solution for the SEM observation was a solution containing 5 g $FeCl_3$, 15 mL HCl, 2 mL HNO_3 and 60 mL ethanol used for 10–15 s in order to reveal the GB configuration and carbides. A JEOL 7600 F scanning electron microscope was used for the observation of the GBs.

Thin foils were prepared for a detailed grain-boundary observation using mechanical grinding to a thickness of about 0.1 mm, and then electrolytically etched. Etching was done on TENUPO 5 in a solution of perchloric acid and methanol (1:9). The temperature during etching was -30 °C and the voltage was 25 V. For the detailed observation, a transmission electron microscope, JEOL 200 CX with an accelerating voltage of 200 kV, was used. To identify secondary particles at the GBs, an electron-diffraction analysis was applied.

Extraction replicas were prepared in the following route: samples were first prepared using standard metallographic techniques. After that, they were etched with the above-mentioned solution for 15 s. A thin carbon film was sputtered onto the etched surface of the samples. The carbon film (replica) was subsequently electrolytically extracted, using 8 % perchloric acid, at a bias of 10 V.

3 RESULTS

Figure 2 shows the microstructure of material A after the special heat treatment. Light microscopy revealed a polyhedral grain, the presence of twins as well as the grain-size heterogeneity in material A. Two types of grain-boundary morphology were observed with light microscopy. Straight boundaries with a percentage share of approximately 38 % of the total of 254 observed grain boundaries were located in the structure of material A. Serrated boundaries, as the second type, covered approximately 39 % of the noticed boundaries. In some cases, the type of boundary could not be determined owing to the state of the boundary.

As a reference sample, material B (**Figure 3**) was processed with the conventional heat treatment. In material B, we also observed the base microstructure

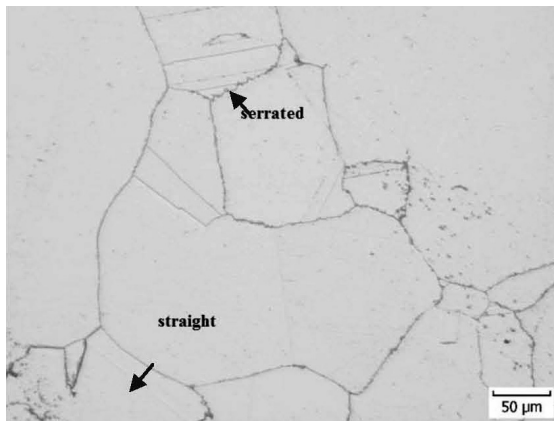


Figure 2: Material A

with polyhedral grains with the heterogeneity of the grain size and twins similar to those in material A. As expected, no serrated boundaries were observed in material B after the conventional heat treatment.

The grain-boundary details taken with SEM indicate the presence of precipitates on the serrated and straight grain boundaries in material A as well as in material B (Figures 4 and 5). Results of the EDX analysis taken from material A (Figure 6) reveal the eventual presence of carbon-rich secondary particles, which could possibly indicate the presence of carbides at the grain boundaries. The occurrence of the other elements at the grain boundaries was not significant. Comparable results were also noticed for material B. To confirm the presence of the secondary particles formed at the boundaries and to identify the chemical nature of these particles, ED and EDX using the TEM were taken for materials A and B, and the results are shown below.

The authors of reference¹⁶ predicted and identified typical kinds of the secondary particles for this alloy, allowing us to expect mainly the presence of the MC, M₆C and M₂₃C₆ carbides.

Figures 7 to 9 summarize the identified phases on the replicas for material A. Electron diffraction spectra as well as the EDX analysis of the extracted precipitates



Figure 3: Material B

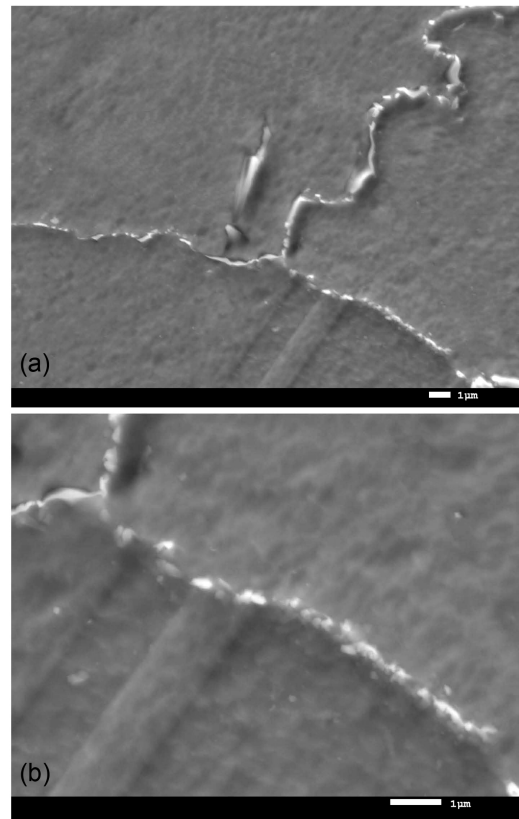


Figure 4: SEM, material A: a) serrated grain-boundary triple point and b) detail of precipitates

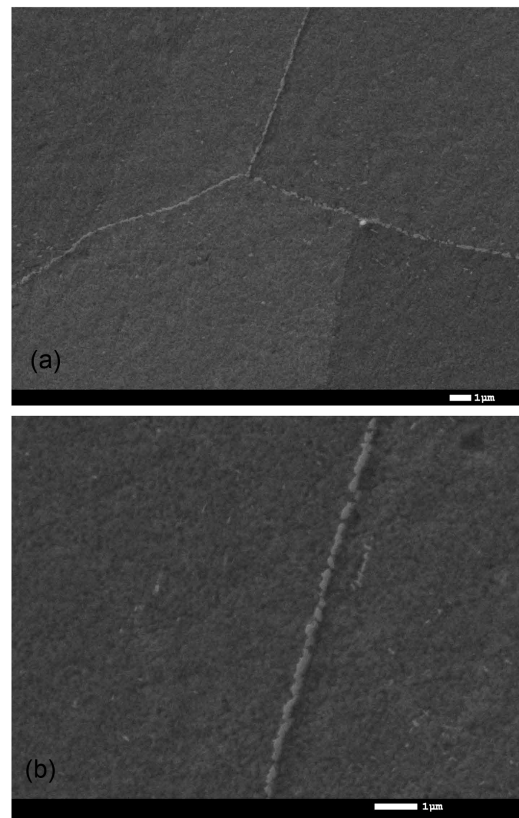


Figure 5: SEM, material B: a) straight grain-boundary triple point and b) detail of precipitates

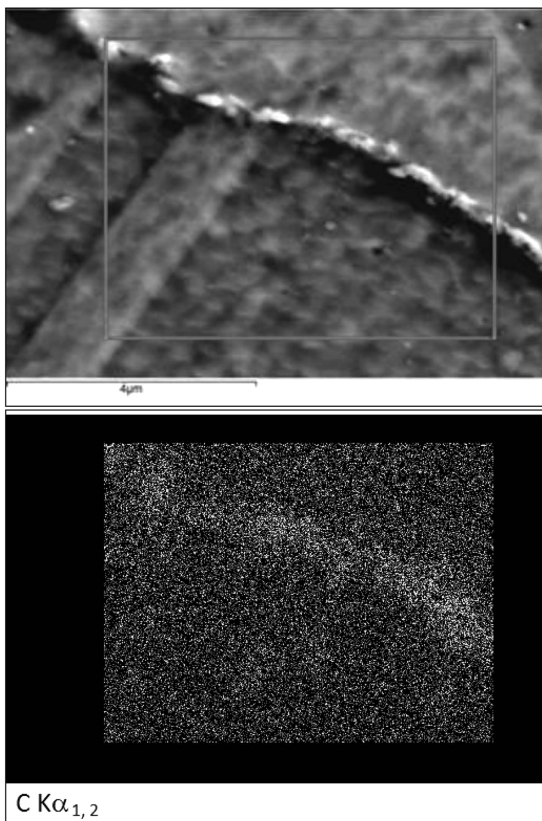


Figure 6: EDX map, carbon-rich grain boundary, material A

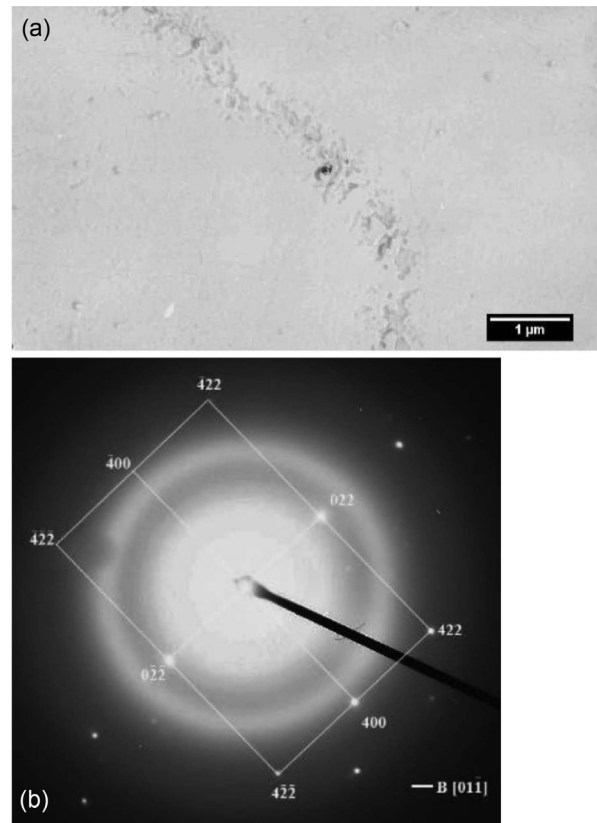


Figure 8: a) Extracted small particles of irregular shapes at the grain boundary, material B and b) point-diffraction spectra of MC carbide

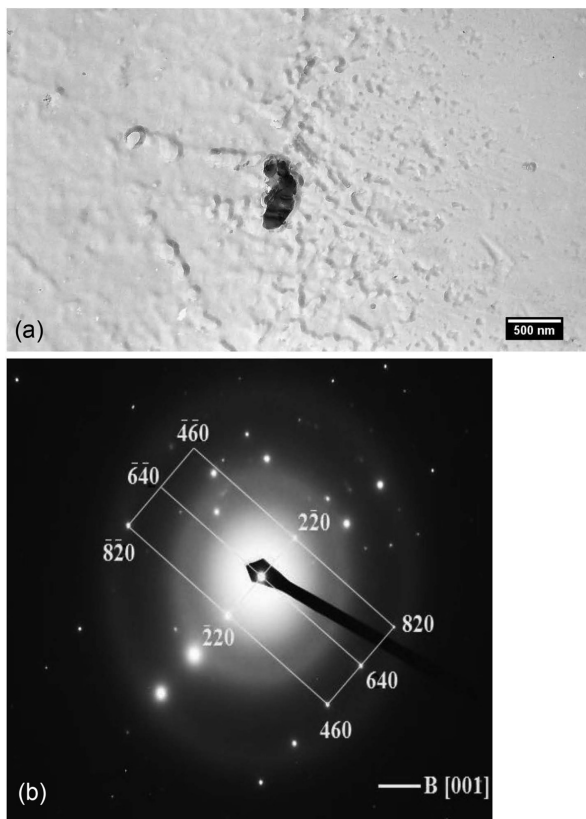


Figure 7: a) Detail of a precipitate at the grain boundary, material A and b) point-diffraction spectra of $M_{23}C_6$ carbide

extracted at the grain boundaries confirmed the presence of carbides. The carbides contained minor elements such as Mo, Cr and Ni (Table 2).

The M_6C ($(Co,Ni)_3Mo_3C$) carbide was not confirmed by electron diffraction (confirmed only by the EDX anal-

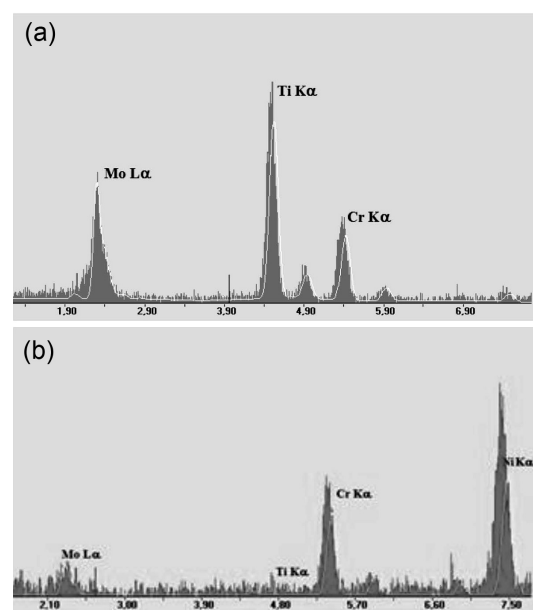


Figure 9: Typical EDX spectra of precipitates in material A: a) carbide MC and b) carbide M_6C

ysis); a slight difference between the lattice parameters of the $M_{23}C_6$ and M_6C ($a_{M_{23}C_6} = 0.1065$ nm $a_{M_6C} = 0.1085$ nm) carbides makes the identification difficult.

Table 2: Approximate chemical composition of carbides in Material A

	$M_{23}C_6$		MC		M_6C	
	Avr. (w/%)	σ	Avr. (w/%)	σ	Avr. (w/%)	σ
Mo	28.6	± 6.1	64.7	± 6.3	22.9	± 5.0
Ti	4.6	± 3.6	26.0	± 5.0	3.3	± 1.3
Cr	66.8	± 9.6	8.8	± 4.3	27.5	± 3.6
Ni					46.3	± 6.8

Details of the serrated boundaries and precipitates in Material A, observed with TEM on the foils, can be seen in **Figures 10a** to **10b**. As shown in the figures, the asymmetry of the serration was observed on some parts of the serrated boundaries when the irregularity of the serration exhibited a high difference in λ at the observed parts of the boundary (on the edges, $\lambda = 800$ – 900 nm; in the middle of the boundary, $\lambda = 150$ – 200 nm).

On the serrated grain boundary documented in **Figure 10b**, secondary particles of different sizes were noticed. The shape of the particles copied the serration of the boundary. Using electron diffraction, the particles were identified as the $M_{23}C_6$ carbide and the matrix as the γ -phase (**Figure 11**). Electron diffraction also revealed the existence of the orientation relationship between the matrix and carbide: $\{200\}_{\gamma} \parallel \{200\}_{M_{23}C_6}$.

Figure 12a documents a straight grain boundary with discrete secondary particles in material A. Along the full

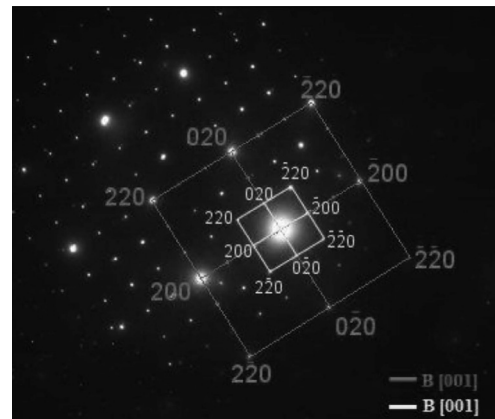


Figure 11: Point diffraction spectra – phase γ and $M_{23}C_6$ carbide

length of the boundary, the particles of triangular or rectangular shapes were observed. As shown in **Figure 12b**, this kind of particles does not copy the shape of the boundary as in the case of the precipitates at the serrated boundaries. The size of the precipitates was approximately 300 nm. The particles were identified, with electron diffraction (**Figure 13**), as $M_{23}C_6$ carbide and the matrix as phase γ . However, in the case of the straight grain boundary, no orientation relationship between the matrix and the precipitate was spotted.

The precipitates extracted at the grain boundary in material B as $M_{23}C_6$ carbide were identified on the replicas using electron diffraction, as documented below

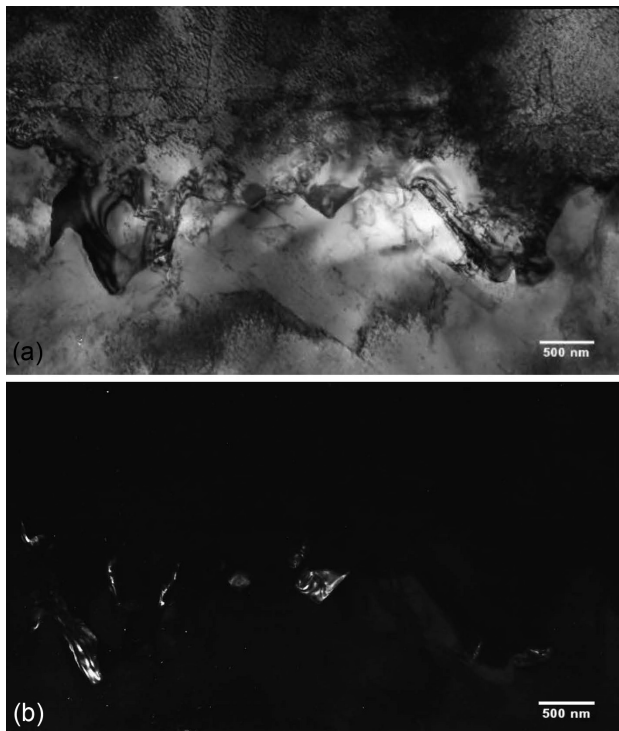


Figure 10: Detail of serrated grain boundary, material A, bright field; b) detail of precipitates at the grain boundary, material A, dark field; reflection $(2\ 0\ 0)_{M_{23}C_6}$ was used for the dark-field display

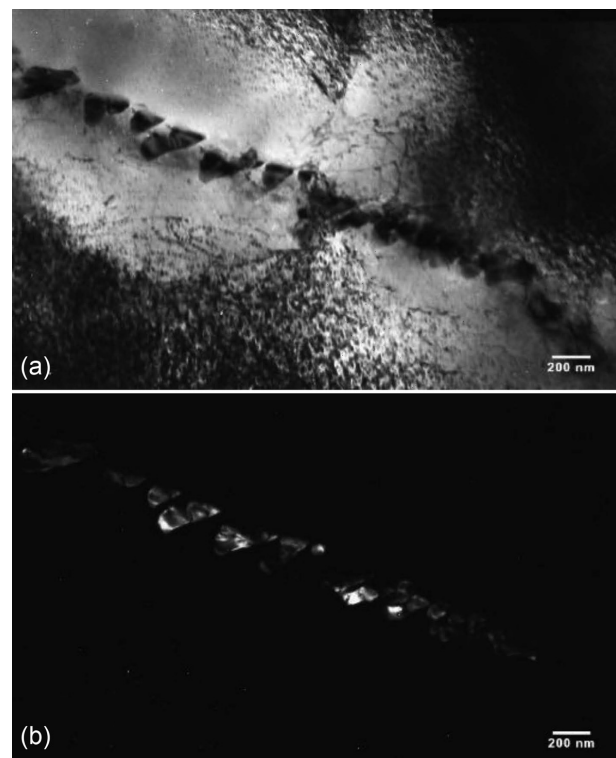


Figure 12: Detail of straight grain boundary, material A, bright field; b) detail of precipitates at the grain boundary, material A, dark field; reflection $(2\ -2\ 4)_{M_{23}C_6}$ was used for the dark-field display

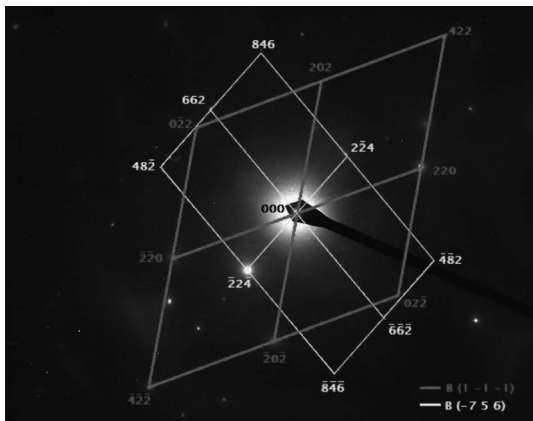


Figure 13: Point diffraction spectra – phase γ and $M_{23}C_6$ carbide

in Figure 14. Other precipitates were not identified, which does not exclude their presence in Material B.

From the results of the EDX analysis (Figure 15, Table 3) of the observed precipitates in Material B, the presence of MC and M_6C carbides is also possible.

Figures 16a to 16b document details of straight boundaries and precipitates at the grain boundary in material B on the foils. It can be noticed that the secondary particles extracted at the grain boundaries have a polyhedral or rectangular shape, and none of the observed particles copies the shape of the boundary. The size of these precipitates is in range of 100–200 nm.

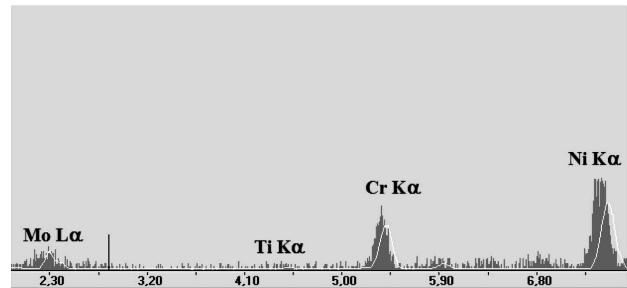
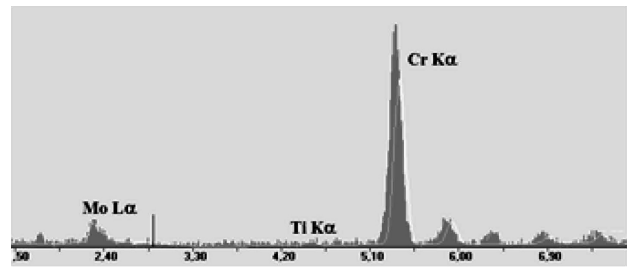


Figure 15: Typical EDX spectra of precipitates in material B: a) $M_{23}C_6$ carbide, b) M_6C carbide

Table 3: Approximate chemical composition of carbides in material B

	$M_{23}C_6$		MC		M_6C	
	Avr. (w/%)	σ	Avr. (w/%)	σ	Avr. (w/%)	σ
Mo	27.3	± 6.4	62.9	± 5.6	24.6	± 3.2
Ti	4.3	± 4.9	25.0	± 4.7	4.1	± 1.8
Cr	61.7	± 9.4	10.5	± 3.5	26.0	± 3.1
Ni					42.6	± 5.1

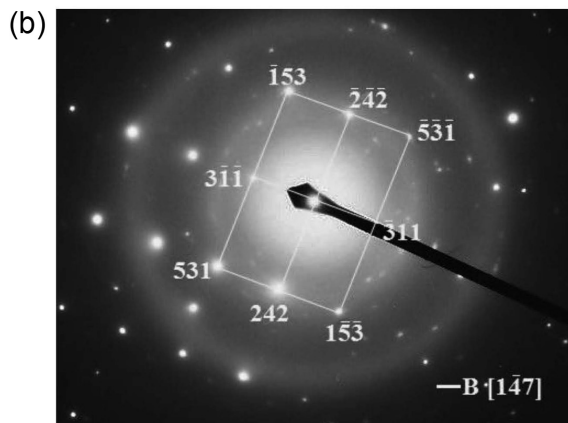
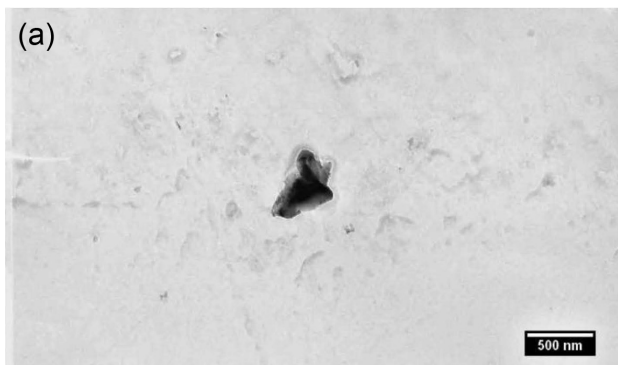


Figure 14: Extracted small particle of an irregular shape at the grain boundary, material A; b) point diffraction spectra of $M_{23}C_6$ carbide

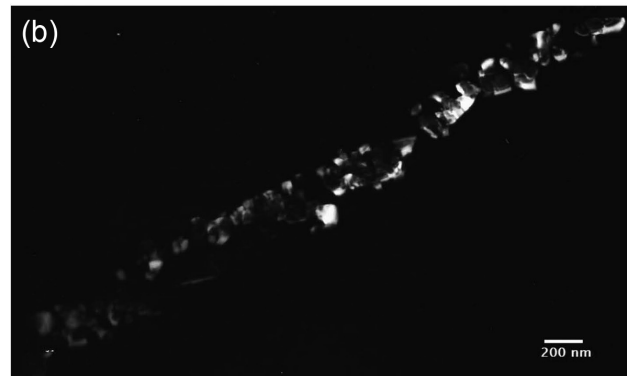
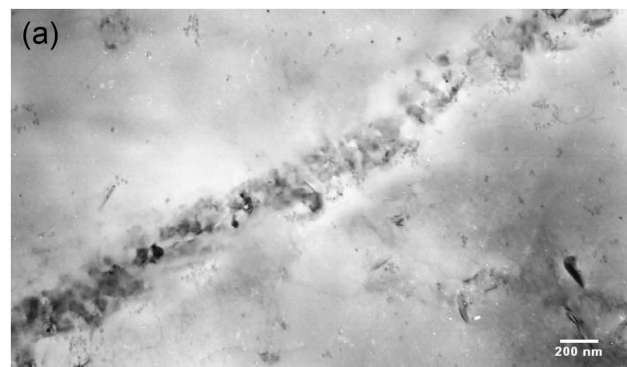


Figure 16: Detail of straight grain boundary, material B, bright field; b) detail of precipitates at the grain boundary, material B, dark field; reflection $(5 -1 -3)M_{23}C_6$ was used for the dark-field display

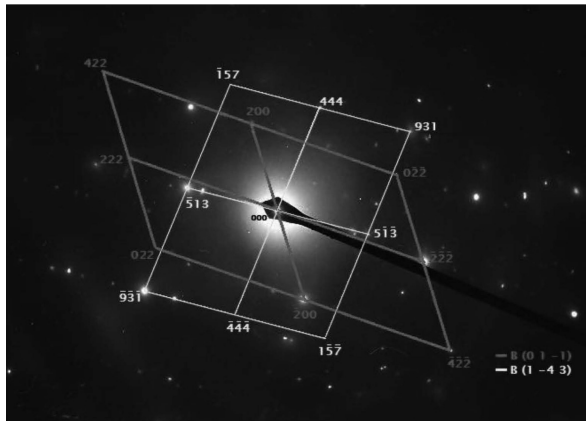


Figure 17: Point diffraction spectra – phase γ and $M_{23}C_6$ carbide

From the diffraction spectra (Figure 17), secondary particles at the grain boundaries were identified as $M_{23}C_6$ carbide. No relationship between the matrix and precipitate was observed in all the diffraction spectra in material B.

4 CONCLUSION

To study the serration and precipitates at the grain boundaries and identify secondary particles in Alloy 263, both SEM and TEM were used in the research. To form serrated grain boundaries, material A was heat treated under special conditions, based on the studies from the literature. Material A was compared with material B, which underwent the conventional heat treatment based on the material list for Alloy 263. The experimental results can be summarized as follows:

- Serrated and straight grain boundaries were observed in material A. Approximately 39 % of the observed boundaries were serrated. In material B, only straight grain boundaries were observed.
- In both cases, precipitates at the grain boundaries were identified as carbide $M_{23}C_6$ using electron diffraction. In material A, carbide MC was also observed.
- The EDX analysis revealed three types of carbides, based on their chemical compositions, in both materials: MC, M_6C and $M_{23}C_6$.
- Electron diffraction also revealed the orientation relationship between the matrix and the precipitate at the serrated grain boundaries: $\{200\}_\gamma$ $\{200\}_{M_{23}C_6}$. No orientation relationship was observed at the straight grain boundaries.

Acknowledgments

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