
Orientation dependence of dynamic compared to static recovery in Interstitial Free steel

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Abstract

The rolling process typically results in steel sheets with an α -($\langle 110 \rangle // \text{RD}$) and γ -($\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$) fiber texture. This texture is commonly associated with cold rolling and is also observed in warm rolling. Despite the similarities in deformation textures, the evolution of recrystallization texture during annealing shows distinct differences. The recrystallization texture of cold-rolled is frequently characterized by the γ -fiber. In contrast, the recrystallization textures of warm-rolled traditionally contain components of the θ -fiber ($\langle 001 \rangle // \text{ND}$), with peak intensity near the $\{001\} \langle 110 \rangle$ component. This study delves into the behavior of local misorientations in the (sub)-structure of interstitial-free steel under three conditions: cold rolled (80% reduction), statically recovered (80% cold rolled, annealing at 600°C for 120 s), and dynamically recovered (80% warm rolled at 550 °C). The misorientation gradient ($\frac{\theta}{x}$) was employed to assess local stored energy. $\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains exhibit significantly higher misorientation gradient than $\langle 001 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains under all conditions. Both $\langle 001 \rangle // \text{ND}$ and $\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains display a drop in $\frac{\theta}{x}$ of $> 40\%$ for the dynamically recovered state compared to the cold-rolled state. However, it is observed that the $\frac{\theta}{x}$ of the statically recovered condition still exceeds that of the $\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains by $\sim 14\%$ and the $\langle 001 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains by $\sim 30\%$ in the dynamically recovered state. The gradient difference between $\langle 111 \rangle // \text{ND}$ and $\langle 001 \rangle // \text{ND}$ grains is more pronounced in the cold-deformed and statically recovered samples than in the dynamically recovered samples. These quantitative results clearly reveal differences in the initial substructure at the onset of recrystallization and producing differences in recrystallization textures after cold and warm rolling.

Keywords: Local misorientation, Deformation process, Microstructural analysis, Misorientation gradient, EBSD, IF Steel, Texture

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