



Shot peening treatment. Characterization, NDT & predictive tool

Ruth González Fernández – EIDEIC 2019

Proyecto cofinanciado por fondos FEDER















Process description

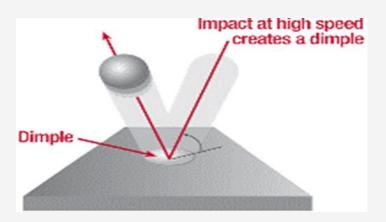
TUBÂCEX

Process consisting in shooting particles on a surface at high speed Traditionally used to homogenize surface residual tensions under a uniform compressive stress to fight fatigue.

Shot peening induces residual compressive stresses by deforming the material surface with media impacts

Goal: improve the steam oxidation resistance on the ID of austenitic tubes to avoid exfoliation by improving Cr2O3 layer scale recover. Requested often for CodeCase 2328





Higher energy transfer results in deeper compressive stresses into the material



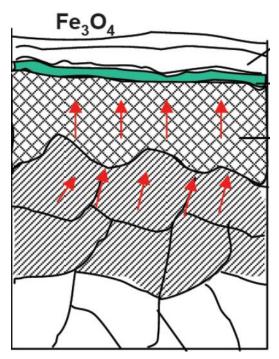
Process description

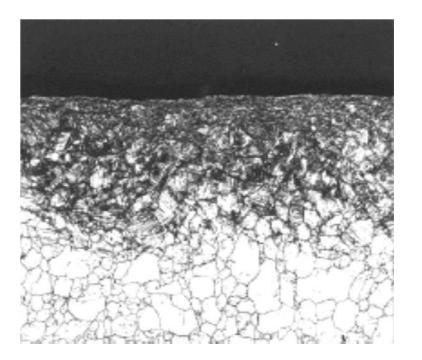
TUBÂCEX

During shot peening a layer of $\sim 100 \mu m$ of the ID is plasticized, creating a structure with a high density of grain and twin boundaries close to the surface.

The Cr diffusion to the surface is accelerated and the oxidation resistance behavior is improved.

Shot peening promotes the **rapid apparition** of a slow growing, dense, single-layered scale **of** Cr_2O_3







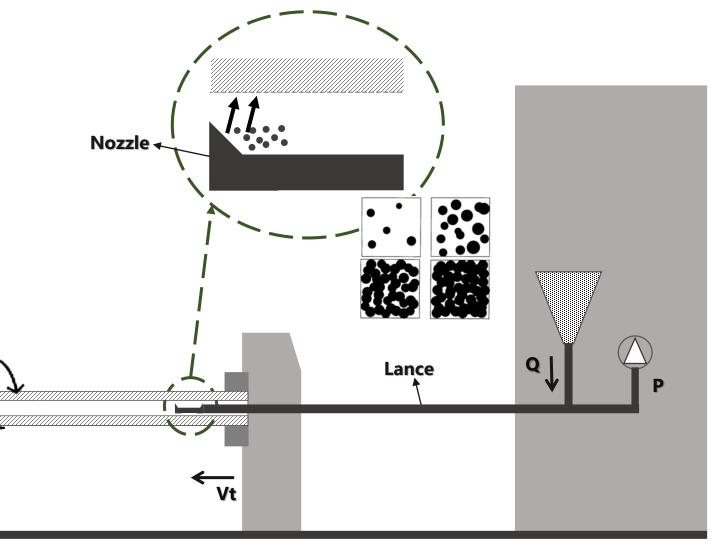
Process description

Tube

TUBÂCEX

Main parameters:

- Pressure (P)
- Rotation Speed, RS (Vr)
- Line Speed, LS (Vt)
- Shot Flow, MF (Q)





SWOT analysis

TUBÂCEX

Strengths:

International market.
Innova program support

Weaknesses:

Process application: stainless steell tubes interior, Length \approx 12 meters

The details of the mechanism are not yet clear

Quality assurance based on random destructive testing

No Non-Destructive Test Available To Verify That Shot Peening has been done correctly

> Positive Control Of The Process is essential to ensure repeatability and reliability of the product.

Opportunities:

Develop a new, on-line system

Further to process control, use **micro-hardness** measurements and Almen test for product certification

> Excellent **opportunity** to develop know-how, a new product. Patent

Threats:

Lack of unified specifications & quality controls.

High risk and uncertainty







Project Objectives

TUBÂCEX

Process characterization
Data analysis
Microhardness measurements, data relations
NDT method







Main variables

Hardness increase

Cold wordek layer depth

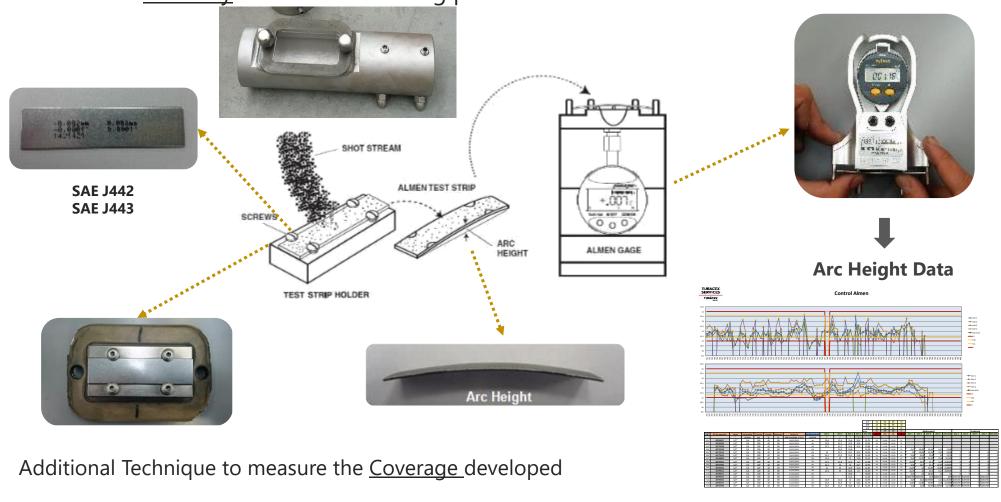
Homogeneous coverage level(CL)



SP Process indirect control: Almen Strip Test

TUBÂCEX GROUP

Procedure performed <u>every shift</u> or every time a relevant change in the machine occurs to measure the <u>Intensity</u> of the Shot Peening process.





SP Process: Almen Strip Test

TUBÂCEX

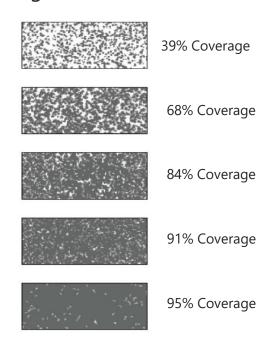
Saturation Curve

Arc Height Data SP Intensity Peening Intensity Increase by 10% 2T EXPOSURE TIME OR EQUIVALENT

The point on the curve where the arc height increases by 10% when the exposure time is doubled is declared to be the intensity.

Coverage

% of a surface that has been dented at least once by the peening media







OK

NO OK



Validation Tests

Test methods



SP process acceptance



TS Acceptance criteria

Avg. Hv 0,1 (40 μ m – bulk) \geq 100

Depth of shotpeened area ≥ 60µm



Scope of inspection

Per each ID/WT/Material combination, TS quantifies the SP process based on the used machine settings (peening parameters) by performing hardness and microexamination test on one sample cut at sections from the start, middle and end of a tube.

TUBACEX		Código:	13.02 TXS5.7S00 O.001 EN
SERVICES	SHOT PEENING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION	Revisión:	00
TURĂCEX		1000000	TO 100 (120)
		Fecha:	04/11/2015

1 OBJECT

This technical specification provides the test and inspection parameters and acceptance criteria to ensure the shot peening. process (hereinatter SP).

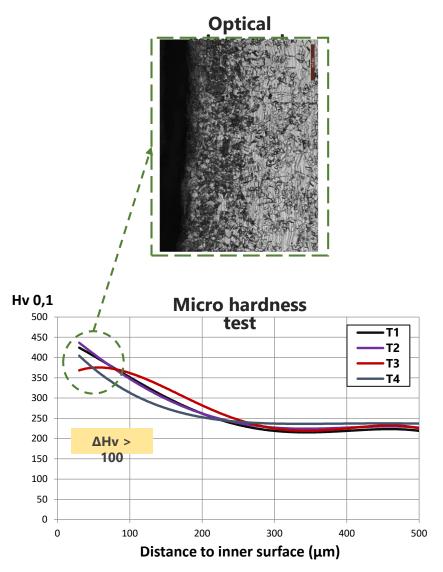
The SP process is a plastic deformation that provides a protection against boiler tube inner oxide scale exfolation in service.

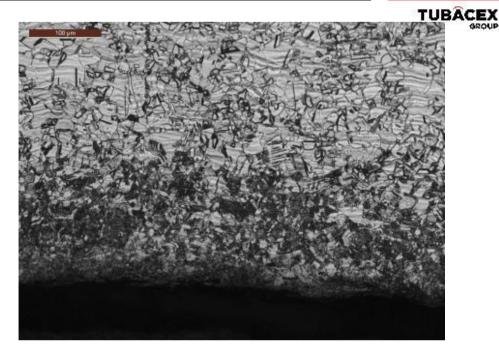
SP is a cold work process (shotblasting of tube inside surfaces) for tubes of various sizes mainly intended for Fowergen market at the facilities of Tubacex Services (hereinafter TS) and applicable to hot or cold rolled tubes.

Number of pcs per ID/WT/Material	Sample cut frequency
From 1 to 1000	1 per each 300
From 1001 to 2000	1 per each 400
From 2001 to 4000	1 per each 500



Validation Tests





X200

 Micrographic results per section and microhardness evolution in different dimensions demonstrate TS Shot peening process capability to achieve a homogeneus cold worked layer

Results on TUBACEX trials show a cold worked layer after the shotpeening process matching this information.







Current Results

TUBÂCEX

Thorough characterization of the properties of the material used by TS in the production process (stainless steel super 304, denomination UNS S30432). In particular, the final level of coverage (coverage level) and the hardening experienced by the material as a consequence of the blasting treatment have been studied.

The following milestones have been reached:

A <u>technique based on the analysis of images</u> obtained by optical microscopy that allows to **obtain experimentally the coverage level** reached

An <u>analytical formula</u>, validated from the experimental results derived from the experimental Works of the Project, to determine the **coverage level** from the process parameters.

A <u>computational tool</u>, based on the **neural network** method, which, based on the process parameters, results in the distribution function of the material hardness after shot-peening treatment.



Current Results

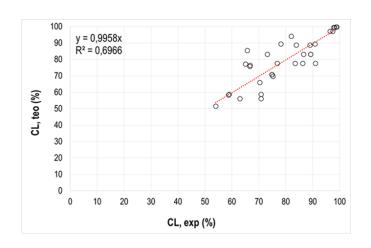
TUBÂCEX

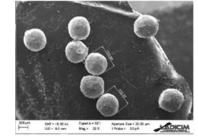
Determination of coverage level through the análisis of images obtained by optical microscopy.

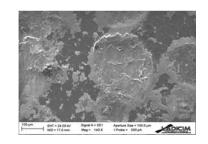


Figure 1: Almen strip aspecto, previously painted, after shot-peening treatment.

Development and experimental validation of a predictive formula for the determination of the **coverage level** according to the process parameters.





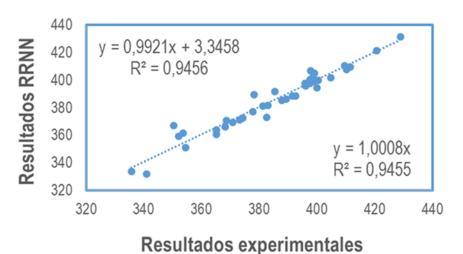




Current Results

TUBÂCEX

Development and experimental validation of a predictive tool, a neural network, for the prediction of **hardness distributions** according to the process parameters.



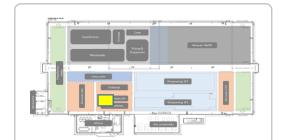
For each combination of available process parameters, the average value of experimental hardness (at a certain depth) has been compared with the predictions obtained with excellent results.

Figure 2: Comparison between experimental values and obtained through neural networks.



TUBÂCEX

Current Results













Other Results. Conferences, Papers, patent, mentions.

- TUBÂCEX
- ✓ 13th International **Conference** on Shot Peening (ICSP-13) http://www.polymtl.ca/icsp13/en/ Montreal, Canada, 18-21st, 2017. Book of abstracts, pg. 108
- ✓ Investigation through Artificial Neural Networks on the influence of the shot peening parameters on the hardness of ASTM TX304HB stainless steel. ASTM Journal of Testing and evaluation.
- ✓ Measurement of hardness increase for shot-peened austenitic TX304HB stainless steel with electromagnetic Non-destructive Testing. Revista MEASUREMENT, MEAS-D-18-01291R1

MENTIONS: within the INNOVA program call, this project has been selected as a good practice on Cantabria part to present the action to the Directorate General of European Funds of the Ministry of Finance and Public Function.







Competences assesment; compliance degree



- ✓ Positive annual evaluation, dated march, 15th 2019.
- ✓ 13th International **Conference** on Shot Peening (ICSP-13)

 http://www.polymtl.ca/icsp13/en/. Montreal, Canada, 18-21st, 2017
- Regarding basic skills defined in assesment guide, my self-evaluation (scale 1 to 5) is:

BASIC SKILL	▼ -AVERAGE		CAPAB. & P	E
CB11	3,67		CA01	3,33333
CB12	4,33		CA02	
CB13	5,00		CA03	
CB14	4,00		CA04	
CB15	3,00		CA05	
CB16	3,50		CA06	
	I			
		3,48		
		3,40		





uc1062@alumnos.unican.es