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EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION OF 316L NANOCRISTALLIZED MULTILAYER STRUCTURE

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In the present work, a new method combining surface nanocrystallisation treatment (SMAT) and the co-rolling process is presented. The aim of this duplex treatment is the development of a 316L stainless steel semi-massive multilayered bulk structure with improved yield and ultimate tensile strengths, while conserving an acceptable elongation to failure by optimizing the volume fraction and distribution of the nano-grains in the laminate. To characterize this composite structure, tensile and three point bending tests have been carried out. A special attention was granted to the inspection of the interface bonding quality of the co-rolled composite laminates. Furthermore, optical and electron microscope observations were carried out to determine the correlation between the mechanical response, the microstructure and the appearance of the interfaces. Mechanical tests and microstructural observations have shown the presence of oxides at the laminate interfaces (Figure 1). It appears that the thermomechanical treatment carried out at 650°C leads to a bad junction at the interfaces, which has a detrimental effect on the mechanical strength of the structures. Moreover, the question of maintaining the nanostructured layers after thermomechanical treatment arises.

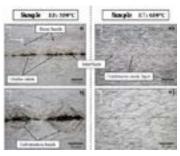


Figure1: Optical microscopy observations performed on co-rolled samples after electrolytic polishing and heat treatment of: a) and b) 550°C; a') and b') 650 °C.

Recent Publications

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Biography

After getting an engineer diploma in mechanical engineering and a master of science from the High Institute of Aeronautics and Space in Toulouse (France), Laurent Waltz started a PhD thesis on the development of nanocrystallized structures presenting high mechanical strength at the University of Technology of Troyes. He is currently associate professor at the Laboratory of Mechanics and Civil Engineering of Montpellier University where he works on the characterization of materials with gradient properties using optical means.

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