

Welding of Haynes 282 to Steel to Enable Modular Rotors for Advanced Ultra Super-Critical Steam Turbines (FE-0031824)

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Siemens Corporation – Technology

DOE/FE Spring R&D Project Review Meeting

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Project Details and Objectives

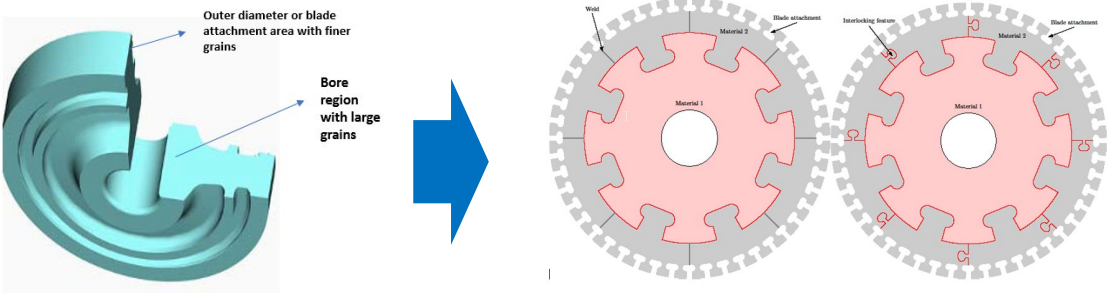
Project information

PI: Sudhir Rajagopalan
Funder: DOE Office of Fossil Energy (FE)
Strategic Partner: Siemens Energy Inc.
Total Project Funding: \$1,408,866 (Federal Share \$ 1,000,000 / Cost Share 408, 866)

Project Background

- Rotor components in Advanced Ultra Super Critical (AUSC) steam turbines need to withstand temperatures in excess of 650 C; necessitates use of nickel based super alloys.
- Large monolithic superalloy forgings are prohibitively expensive (8-10 times costlier compared to 9-12%Cr steels according to earlier work sponsored by the DOE); Non-uniform properties; very limited supply base
- A modular rotor constructed by joining superalloys and steels ensures - Lower cost by limiting use of superalloys; Uniform and tailored mechanical properties over the cross section; Expands supply base within USA

Project Objectives



Monolithic forging

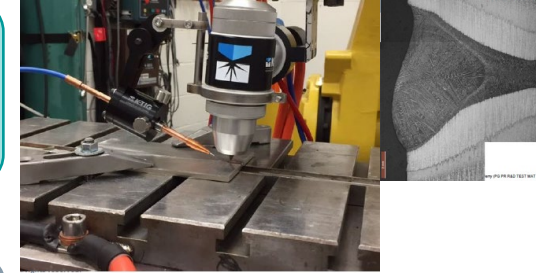
Modular Construction

1. Develop a welding methodology and viable welding geometries, to successfully join H282 to steel (e.g., 3.5CrMoNiV or 9%Cr steels)
2. Adapt the advanced ultrasonic inspection technique called Synthetic Aperture Focusing Technique (SAFT) to dissimilar weld metals and determine the minimum detectable flaw sizes; and;
3. Develop effective machining techniques to machine such hybrid structures with online tool wear monitoring and effect machine state metrics for optimal results.

Technical Approach to Advance Technology

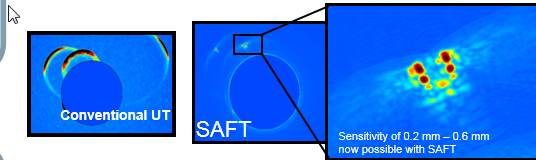
Welding

- Develop optimum weld designs for welding H282 to 3.5NiCrMoV steel using simulation software and down select the top three designs
- Weld H282 plates and / or rounds (up to 3" thickness) to 3.5NiCrMoV steel
- Metallurgical evaluation of welds



Ultrasonic Inspection

- Successful welds will be ultrasonically examined using Siemens internal advanced NDE techniques
- The resulting data will be post processed using the SAFT related software to improve the flaw detection resolution.

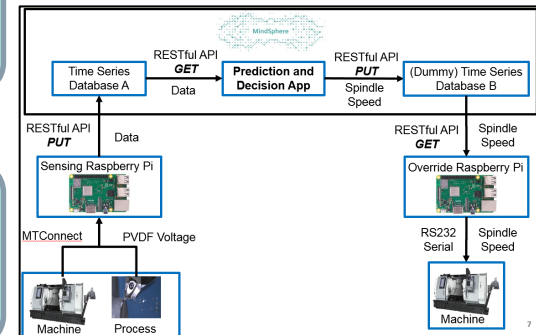


Machining

- Set up and configure the hardware and software infrastructure necessary for online monitoring of tool wear during machining of welded parts
- Plan and generate training data set and initiate machine learning
- Model Validation and Demonstration

Techno Economic Analysis

- R&D plan and project basis for a potential Phase 2. e.g., fabrication and testing of full-scale rotor disc.



Welding H282 to 3.5NiCrMoV Steel – Materials

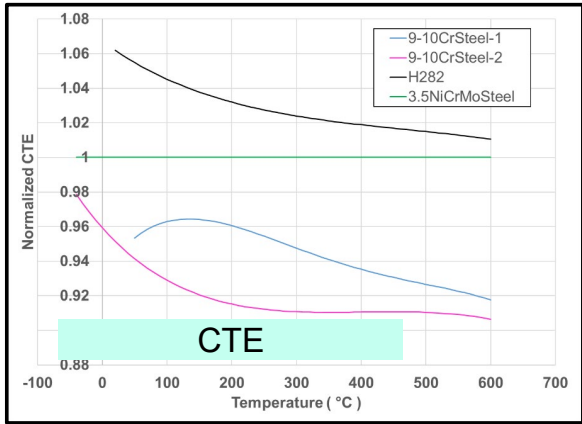
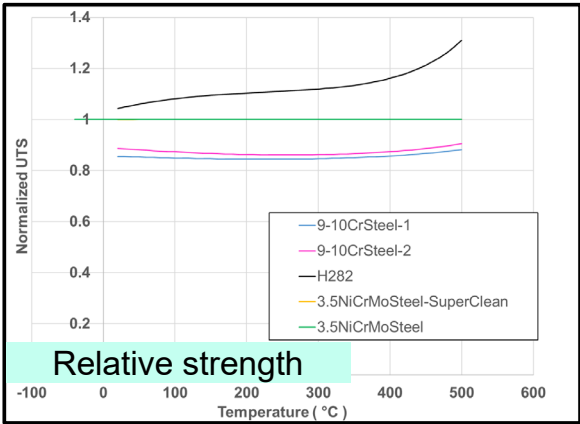
Material		3.5NiCrMoV	Haynes282	
Comment		Nominal Composition	2" x 30" x 36" Heat Ananlysis	2" x 30" x 33" Heat Analysis
Chemical Composition				
	Aluminum	0.005	1.56	1.53
	Antimony	0.001		
	Arsenic	0.004		
	Boron		0.005	0.005
	Carbon	0.275	0.061	0.06
	Chromium	1.65	19.54	19.42
	Cobalt		10.13	10.12
	Copper	0.03	<0.01	0.01
	Iron		0.89	0.87
	Manganese	0.02	0.06	0.05
	Molybdenum	0.43	8.49	8.49
	Nickel	3.5	Balance	Balance
	Phosphorus	0.0015	0.003	0.003
	Silicon	0.02	0.07	0.06
	Sulfur	0.002	0.003	<0.002
	Tin	0.0025		
	Titanium		2.19	2.18
	Tungsten		0.07	0.06
	Vanadium	0.115		
	Zirconium		0.011	0.011



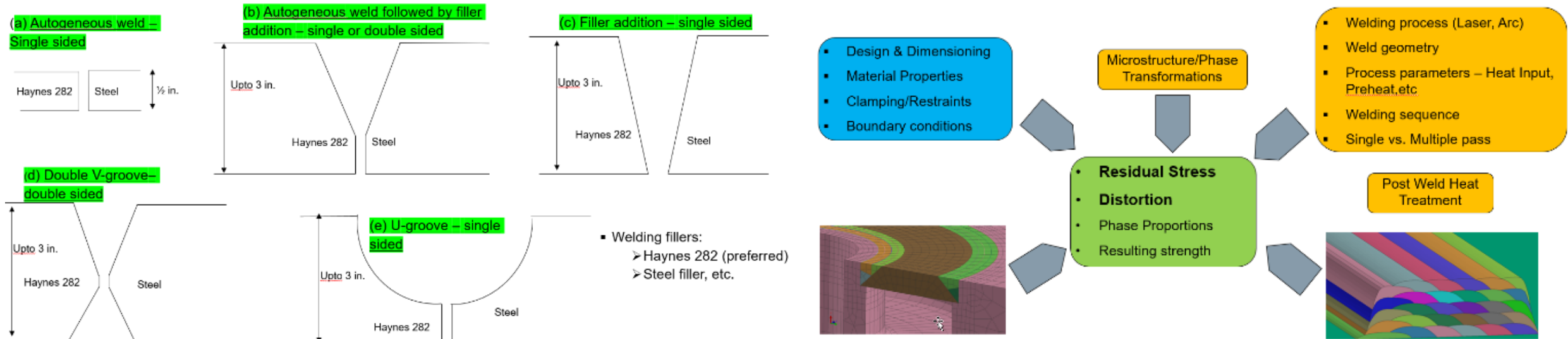
H282 Plate in Solutioned condition



3.5NiCrMoV Steel – Hardened & Tempered



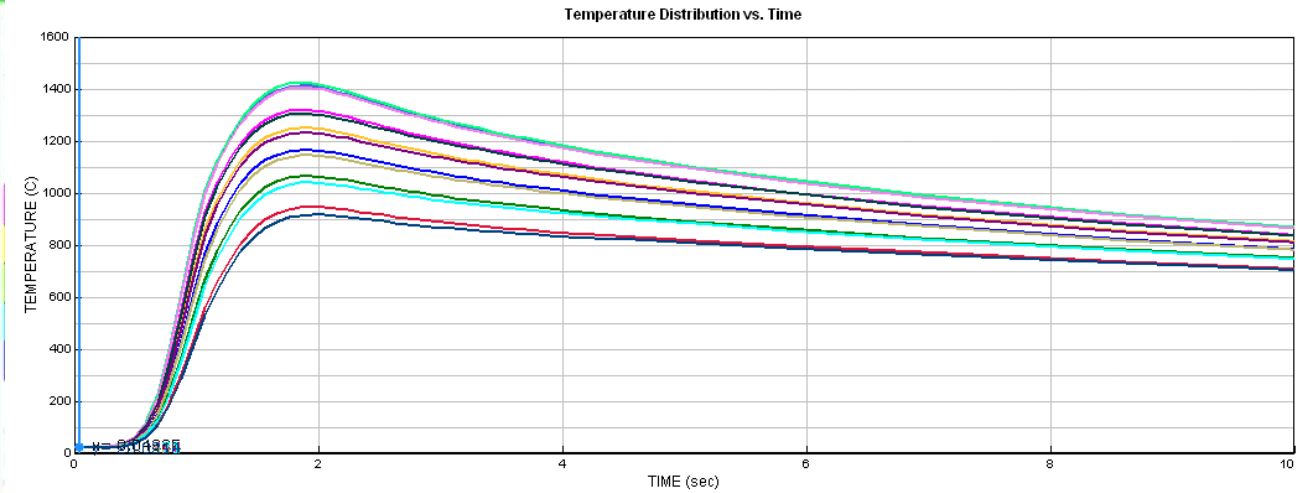
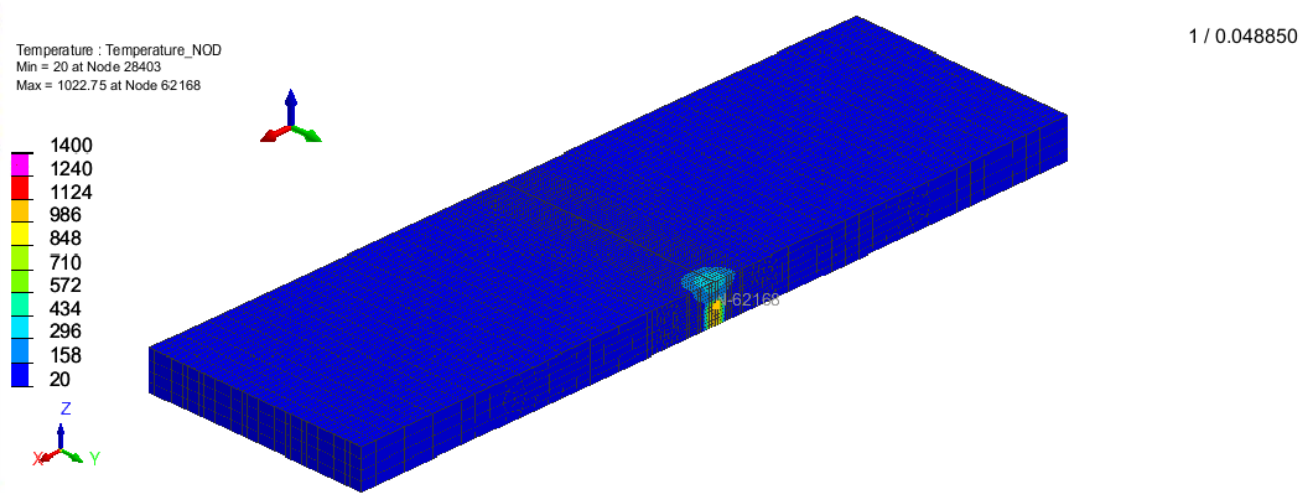
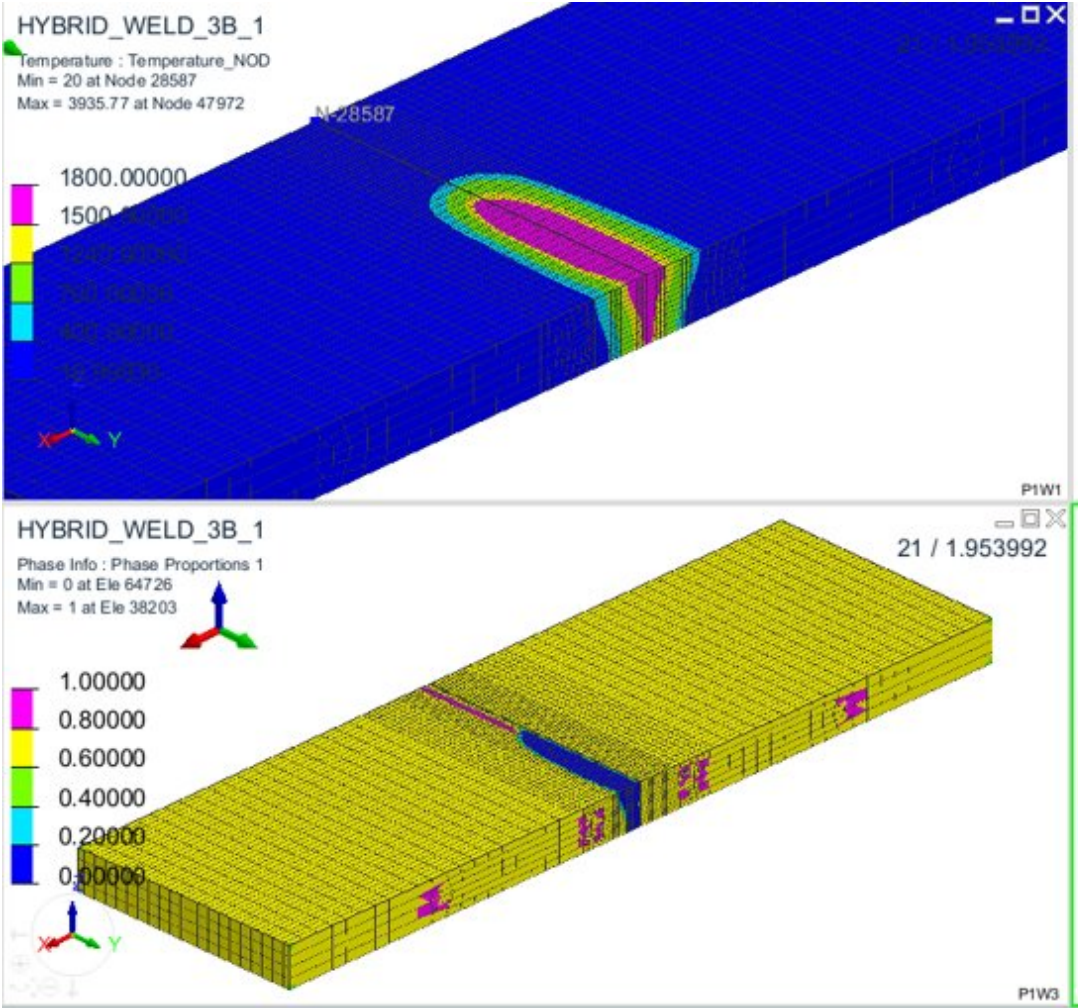
Welding H282 to 3.5NiCrMoV Steel – Weld Simulations



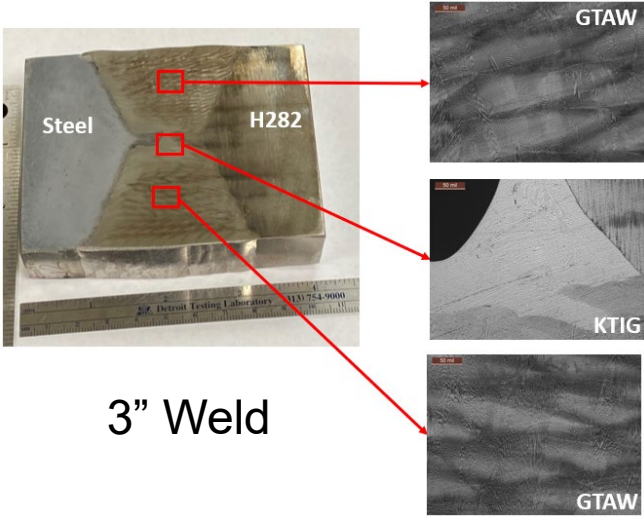
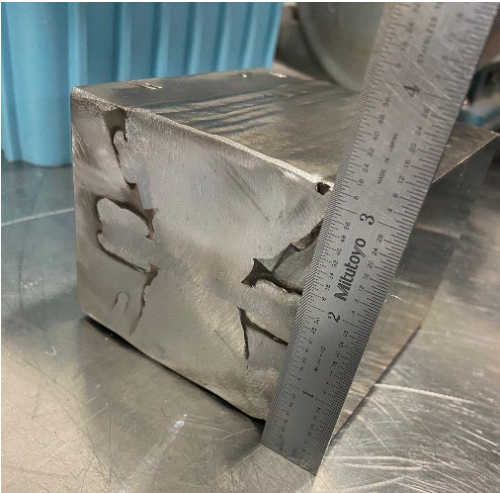
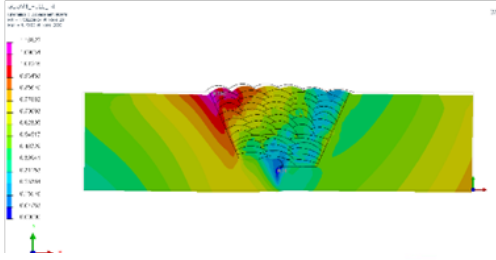
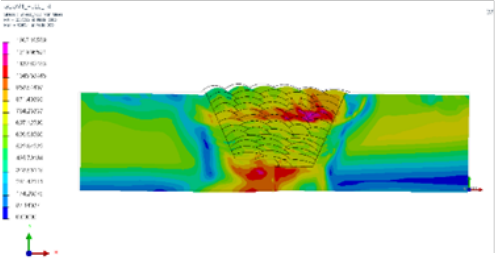
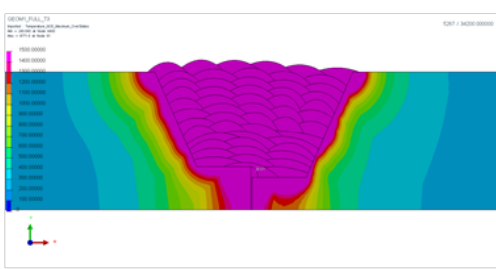
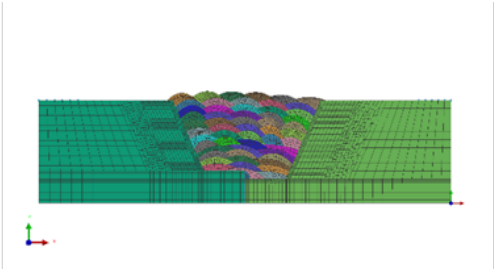
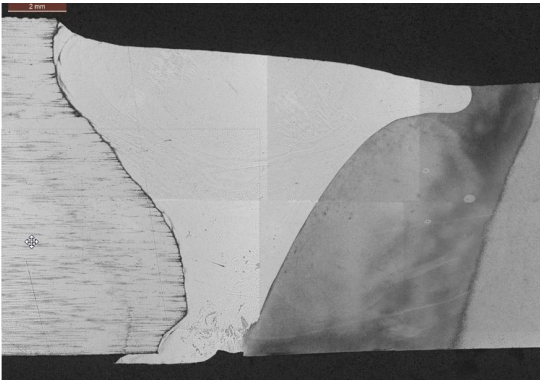
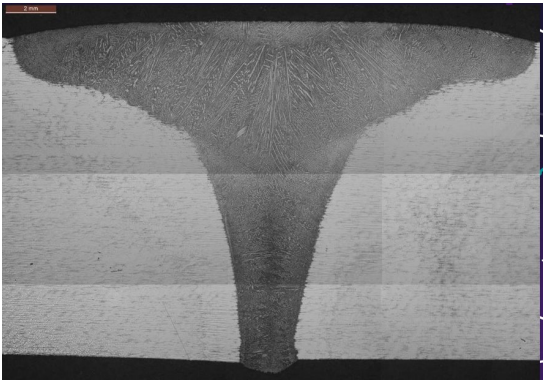
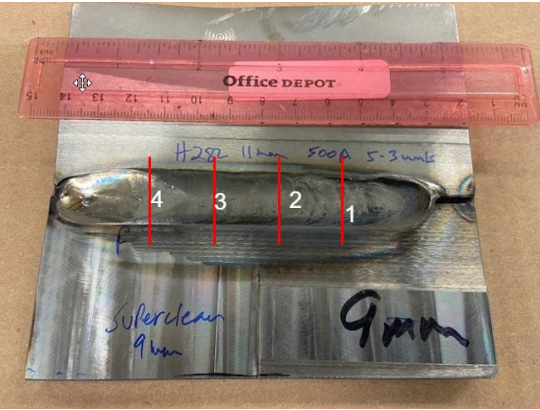
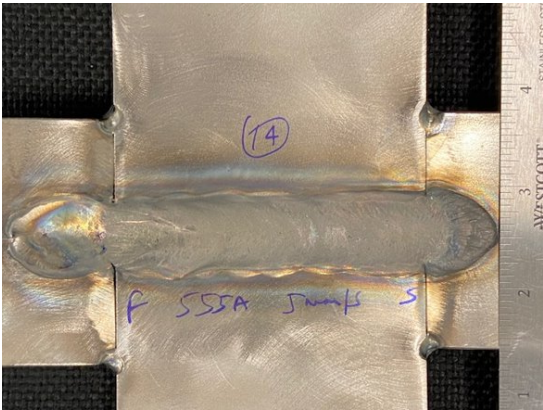
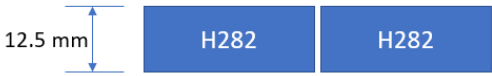
- Weld simulations to down select various weld parameters and weld geometries up to 3" or 75 mm thick plates
- Sysweld and Siemens Star CCM+ were used for the simulations

Representative Autogenous Butt joint weld simulations of H282-Steel

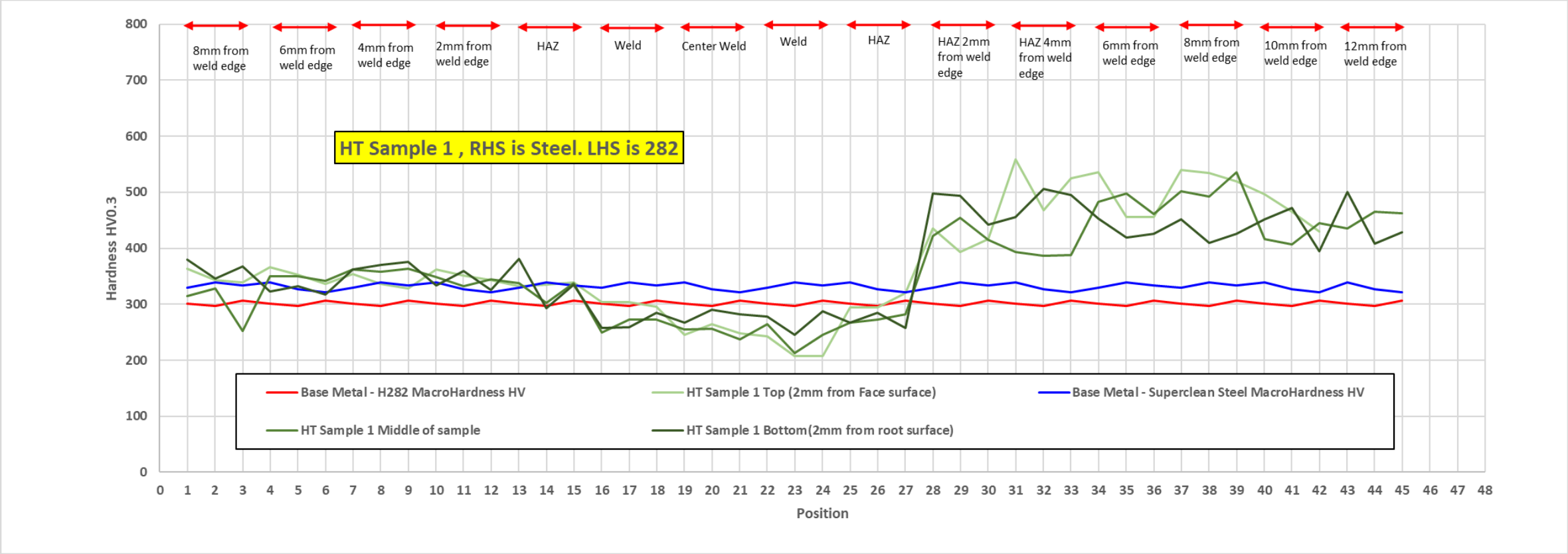
Snapshot of Temperature and Phase distribution vs welding time



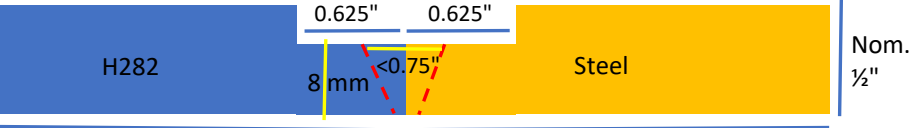
Welding of H282-Steel Results – ½” to 3” plates successfully welded



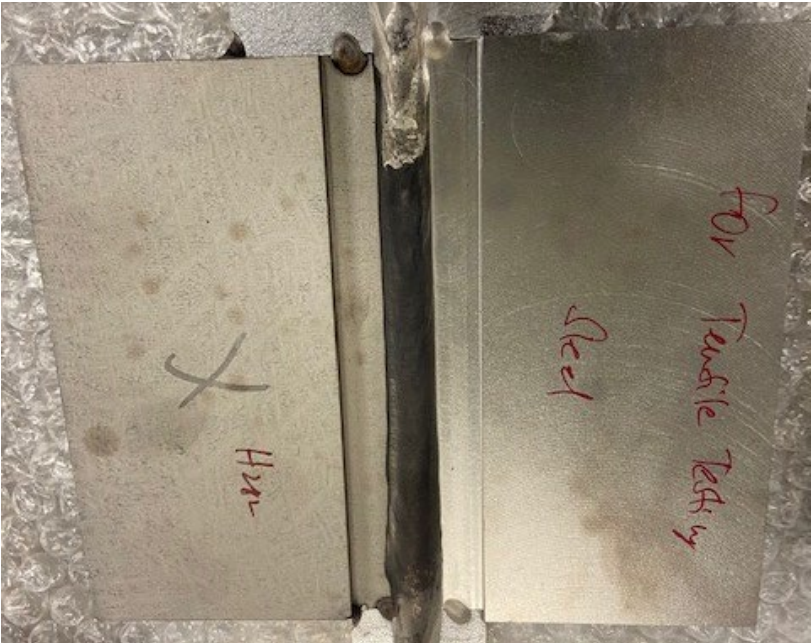
H282-Steel Weld Hardness Profile Across Weld for ½” thick plates



Mechanical Property Testing of H282-Steel Weld Joint per ASME Section IX



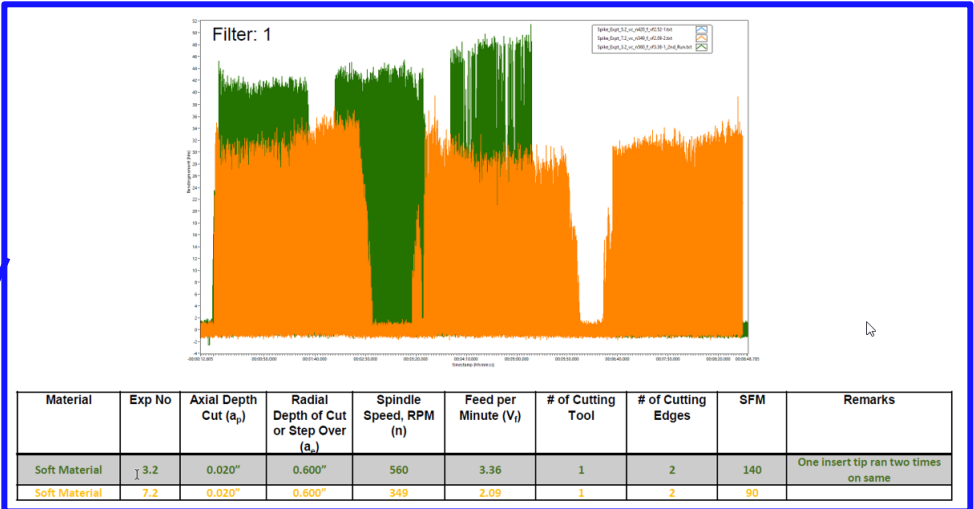
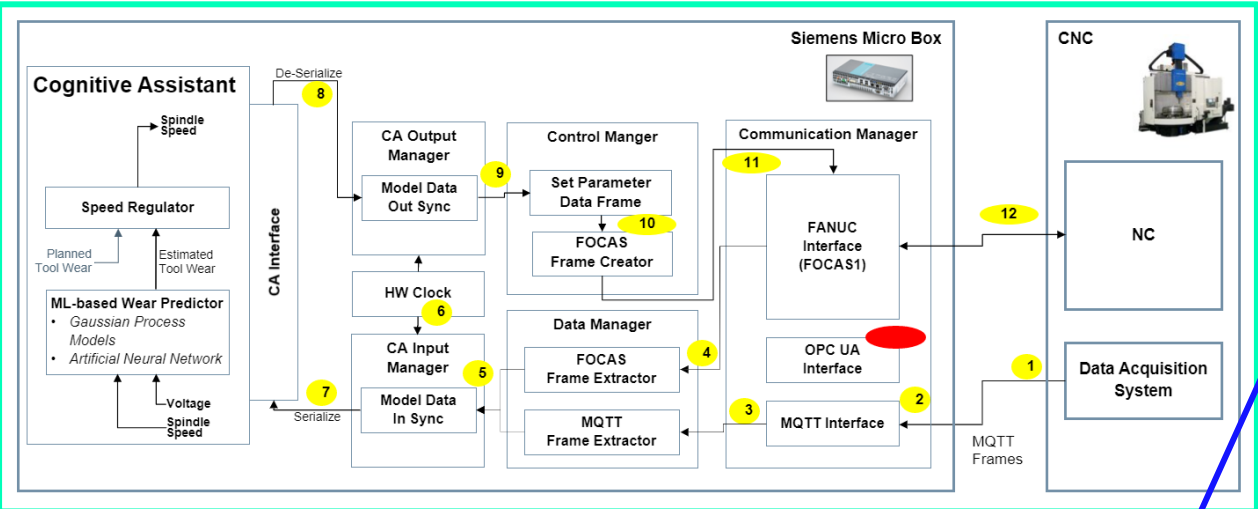
- Post weld heat treated according to profile developed
 - 2075F/3h+1850F/2h+1450F/8h+1040F/8h
- Tension and Bend tested at room temperature as per ASME Section IX
 - Tensile specimen- 1/4" diameter per geometry (c) per section QW462.1(d)
 - Two transverse face and two transverse root bend specimens per section QW 462.3 (a)



Test #	Test Temperature (°C)	0.2% Yield Stress (MPa)	Ultimate Tensile Strength (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Reduction of Area (%)	Failure Location
1	21	454	757	5.4	21.8	Weld
2	21	481	767	6.6	30.6	Weld

Representative tensile weld specimen

Autonomous Machining Control of H282-Steel weld Samples – Cognitive Assistant Architecture and Initial Trials

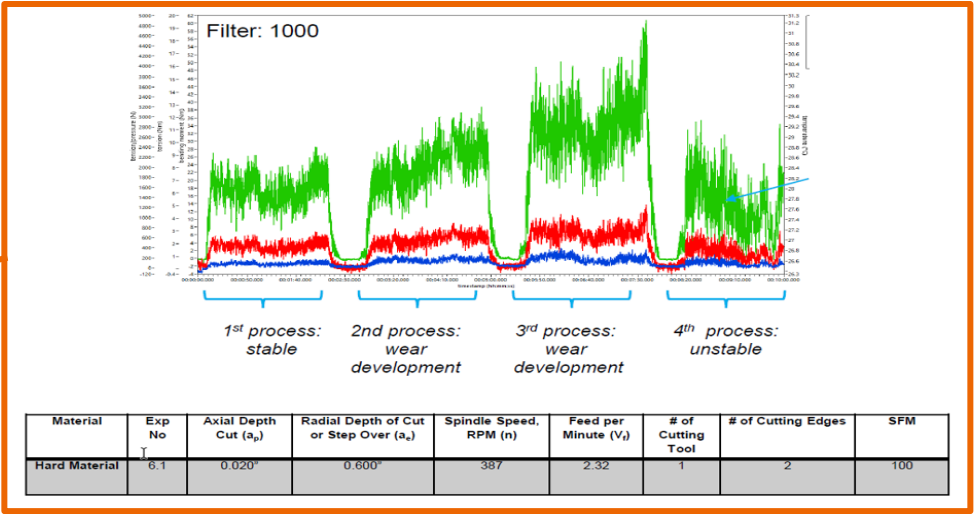


Cognitive Assistant Architecture

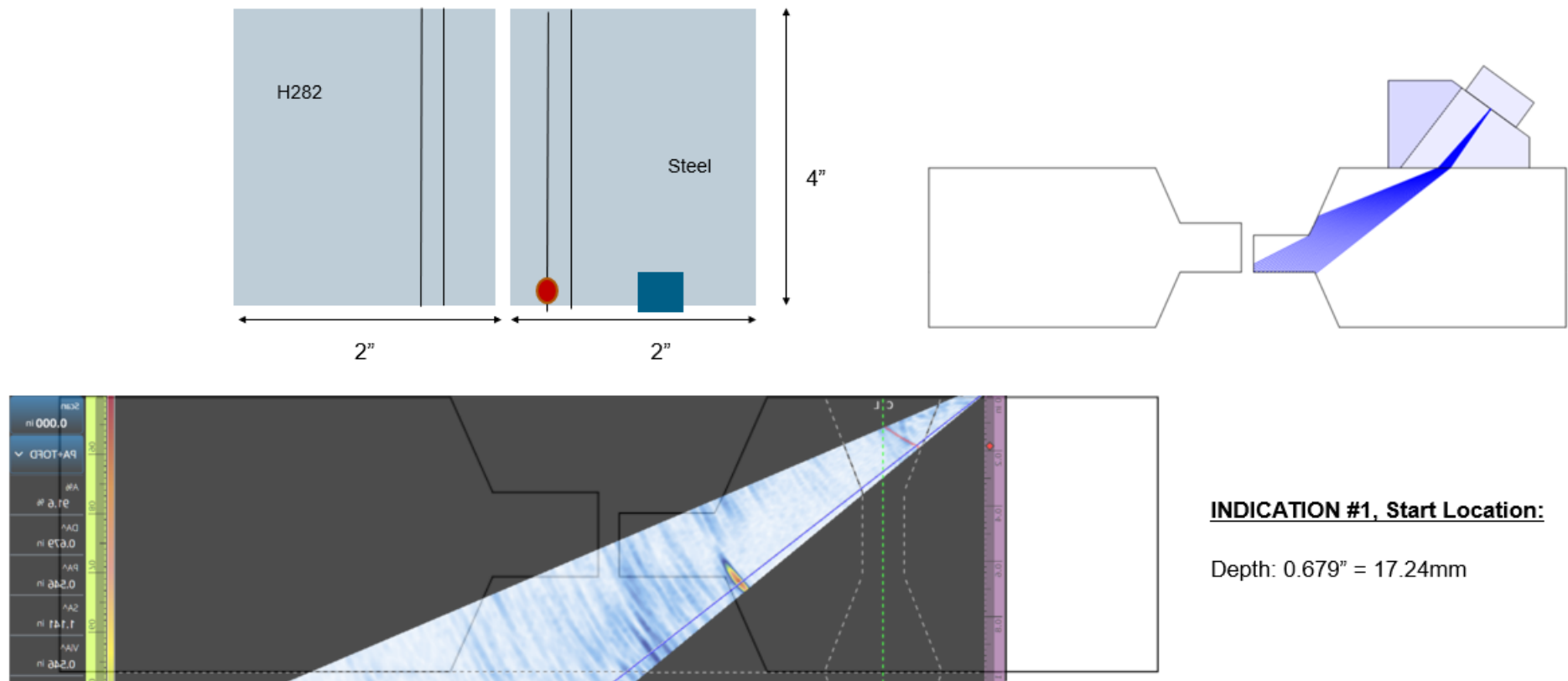
Initial machining trials showing the different bending moment experienced by the machine tool when machining H282 at different spindle speeds. A higher wear rate of the cutting tool is observed by observing the machining metrics

Tension, torsion and bending forces experience by the cutting tool during machining of steel.

The cognitive assistant will autonomously alter machining parameters by tracking the cutting tool forces as the tool transits from H282 to steel



NDE of Weld Joints using Phased Array UT (PAUT) and Total Focusing Method (TFM)

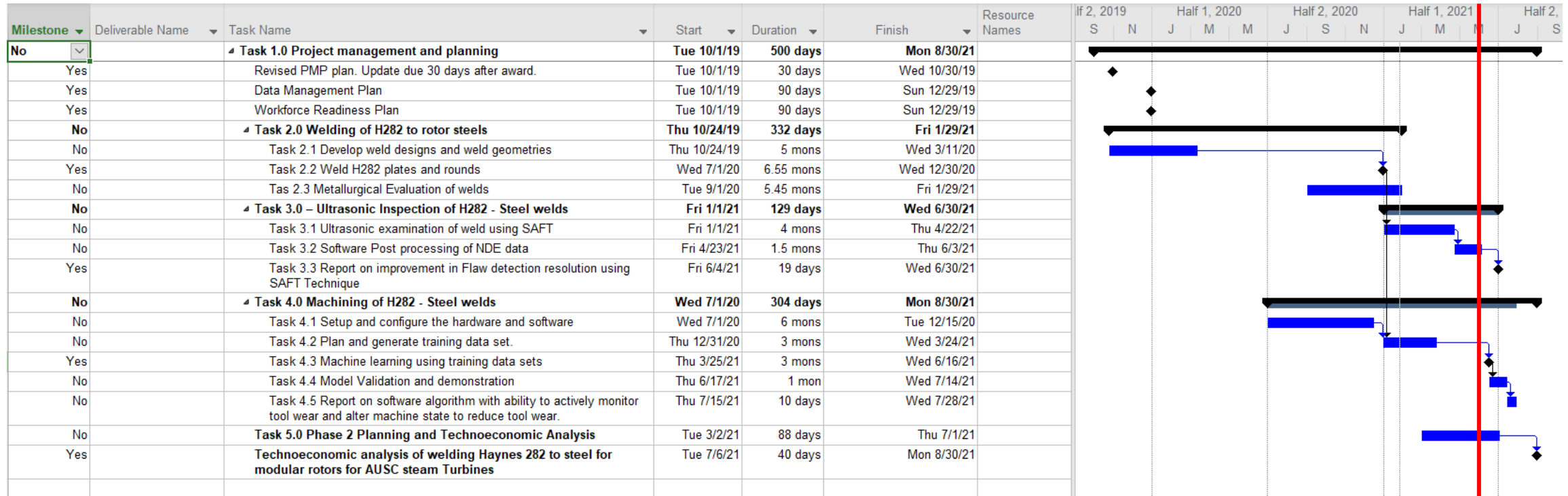


Baseline trials are in progress to eventually improve flaw detection in dissimilar welds

Next Steps

- Complete NDE trials and demonstrate flaw detection improvement when inspecting H282-Steel welded joints
- Complete machining trials and autonomously change machining parameters during machining of H282-Steel weld joint using cognitive assistant and to reduced tool wear.
- Technoeconomic Analysis

Schedule



Progress as of May 2021. The project is on schedule.



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