

**Experimental and Microstructural Investigation on the Mechanism
and Phenomenological Modelling of Stress Relaxation Behaviour for
Ductility Improvement in SS316L Stainless Steel and Pure
Magnesium**

by

Anand Varma

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted

In fulfilment of requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

JULY 2022

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Experimental and Microstructural Investigation on the Mechanism and Phenomenological Modelling of Stress Relaxation Behaviour for Ductility Improvement in SS316L Stainless Steel and Pure Magnesium**” being submitted by Mr. ANAND VARMA to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for the award of the degree of **DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY** is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him under our supervision and guidance. The matter presented in this thesis has not been submitted, in part or in full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Acknowledgments

“Expressing gratitude is one of the simplest yet most special and powerful thing humans can do for each other.” *- Randy Pausch*

Ph.D. is a journey with many challenges and learnings and no journey can be completed without the encouragement, support and love we receive from the people around us. First and foremost, I would thank the almighty for providing me the strength and patience for the successful completion of this endeavour.

My sincere and earnest thanks to my supervisors **Dr. Jayant Jain** and **Dr. K. Hariharan**, who provided me this wonderful opportunity to work in the Department of Material Science and Engineering, IIT Delhi. Their valuable guidance and encouragement kept me moving ahead with great enthusiasm. I am profoundly grateful to them since their excellent guidance made all the difficult things so simple and doable at every step of my research journey. They have always supported and motivated me to improvise, be it research, writing skills or my scientific aptitude. I cannot thank them enough for being wonderful mentors and guiding me in the right direction. I would express my sincere gratitude to all the faculties and administrative staff at IIT Delhi for their help and constant support.

I feel indebted to NETRA-NTPC Ltd for providing me this opportunity to accomplish my research work at advanced materials research lab at NETRA-NTPC Ltd during my complete PhD tenure. I am grateful to **Dr. Y Ravi Kumar**, **Mr. A. K. Das**, **Dr. P. K. Jain** and **Mr. Shaswattam** for providing me an outstanding working ambience to accomplish my research work and providing constructive counsel, insightful discussions, and suggestions. I am extremely grateful to all my seniors, colleagues, and administrative staff at NERTA-NTPC Ltd.

My special thanks to **Dr. Aditya Gokhale** for his constant support through these years since I joined IIT Delhi. I am grateful to him for extending all the help in experimental work, results analysis, and administrative work. I would like to extend my thanks to **Mr. Ranjeet Singh** for providing all the help regarding administrative work.

The quality of life can only be measured best in terms of the beautiful memories we shared with our friends, and I am grateful to **Mr. Dhananjay Dewangan** and **Mr. Neeraj Goswami** for being there.

I would love to thank the most special and precious person in my life, my wife, **Dr. Neha Sharma**, who made me believe that I can pursue my dreams no matter what. She stood by me in all the difficult times, supported me in every single decision I took, and she never let me give up. She also helped me with the research work with her extraordinary research skills. Her unique ways of support and care are irreplaceable.

These acknowledgments would not be complete without mentioning my gratefulness to my family for their unconditional support and faith in me. I feel blessed to have a wonderful family which gives me strength to resolve all the problems.

I humbly extend my thanks to all the concerned people who helped me directly or indirectly over the past few years and I apologize to all those people whose name I have not mentioned here.

Anand Varma

Abstract

Formability improvement has been in focus in view of commercial benefits, forming intricate shapes and improve in strength to weight ratio. Research in this area has spawned along many avenues, one of which is formability improvement through manufacturing optimisation.

Room temperature formability has been improved with the introduction of non – linear and time dependent slide motion. Use of non-conventional punch motion has been found to improve drawability over traditional V - shaped punch motion. These studies show that altering the strain path provides an effective way forward in improving formability of metals. Intermittent stopping of a typical tensile test results in stress drop and is referred to as stress relaxation. Such intermittent stops either during a tensile test or during sheet metal forming process, has shown improvement in ductility of the deforming samples.

Stress relaxation test is one of the transient tests and refers to the reduction of applied stress with time in a pre-stressed material. The stress drop behaviour has been extensively studied to evaluate various mechanical and metallurgical parameters related to thermally activated plastic deformation such as internal stress and activation volume. However, the contribution of stress relaxation to improvement in ductility has not been studied extensively.

The present work aims to understand the underlying mechanism of improvement in ductility due to stress relaxation. The work approaches the above statement by carrying out a) systematic uniaxial tensile stress relaxation and repeated stress relaxation tests in SS316 stainless steel and pure magnesium, b) microstructural characterization, and c) modelling the stress drop data obtained through stress relaxation tests.

The study also introduces a novel technique where a combination of macro indentation stress relaxation test and nanoindentation to understand the underlying mechanism. In addition, uniaxial stress relaxation test was carried out at micro scale in-situ in a scanning electron microscope to capture the microstructural changes during the test. With the data obtained through microstructural characterization, the novel technique and in-situ tests, the study propose and verify the underlying mechanism of improvement in ductility through stress relaxation.

Finally, post reviewing the existing models used to model the stress drop data, the study comes up with an advanced phenomenological model that not only overcomes the limitation of existing models but also is in line with the proposed mechanisms.

व्यावसायिक लाभ, जटिल आकार बनाने और वजन अनुपात में ताकत में सुधार के मद्देनजर फॉर्मेबिलिटी सुधार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान ने कई रास्ते पैदा किए हैं, जिनमें से एक विनिर्माण अनुकूलन के माध्यम से निर्माण क्षमता में सुधार है।

सामान्य तापमान फॉर्मेबिलिटी को गैर-रेखीय एवं समय पराधीन स्लाइड मोशन के द्वारा सुधारा गया है। गैर-पारंपरिक पंच मोशन का उपयोग पारंपरिक वी-आकार की पंच मोशन पर कर्षणीयता में बेहतर पाया गया है। इन अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि विकृति पथ को बदलना, धातुओं की फॉर्मेबिलिटी में सुधार करने का एक प्रभावी तरीका है। एक विशिष्ट तन्यता परीक्षण को आंतरायिक रोकने से प्रतिबल कम होता है और इसे स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन के रूप में जाना जाता है। इस तरह के आंतरायिक कर, तन्यता परीक्षण के दौरान या शीट मेटल बनाने की प्रक्रिया के दौरान, विकृत नमूनों की लचीलापन में इज़ाफ़ा दिखाता है।

स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन परीक्षण क्रमांतर परीक्षणों में से एक है और पूर्व-तनाव वाले पदार्थों में समय के साथ लागू प्रतिबल में कमी को संदर्भित करता है। आंतरिक प्रतिबल और सक्रियण मात्रा जैसे थर्मली सक्रिय प्लास्टिक विरूपण से संबंधित विभिन्न यांत्रिक और धातुकर्म मापदंडों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रतिबल पतन व्यवहार का बड़े पैमाने पर अध्ययन किया गया है। हालांकि, लचीलापन में सुधार के लिए स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन के योगदान का व्यापक अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

अतः, स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन से धातु के लचीलेपन में इज़ाफ़ा कैसे होता है यह समझना इस शोध का लक्ष्य है। इस बात को देखते हुए, शोध को तीन भागों में आगे बढ़ाया गया (१.) एकाक्षीय तन्यता स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन परीक्षण एवं रिपेटेड स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन परीक्षण शुद्ध मैग्नीशियम और स्टेनलेस स्टील ३१६ में किये गए (२.) मैक्रोस्ट्रक्चरल कैरेक्टराइजेशन (३.) प्रतिबल पतन के आंकड़ों का मॉडलिंग एवं अध्ययन।

आधारभूत तंत्र की खोज में, इस शोध में प्रथमतः, मैक्रो-इंडेंटेशन बेस्ड स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन एवं नैनोइन्डेन्टेशन का उपयोग किया गया। इसके अलावा, स्कैनिंग इलेक्ट्रान माइक्रोस्कोप में इन-सीटू टेस्ट की मदद से तन्वता परीक्षण के दौरान स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन की वजह से आने वाले मैक्रोस्ट्रक्चरल बदलाव को वास्तविक काल में देखा गया। इंडेंटेशन और इन-सीटू के परीक्षण से मिले आंकड़ों एवं जानकारी से स्ट्रेस रिलैक्सेशन के आधारभूत तंत्र को जानने में तथा इसकी समझ में वृद्धि मिली है।

अंततः, इस शोध में किये गए परीक्षणों से मिली जानकारी एवं आंकड़ों का बारीकी से अध्ययन करने के पश्चात एक नया घटना-क्रिया मॉडल/नमूना बनाया गया जो शोध में किये गए परीक्षणों से मिली जानकारी एवं आंकड़ों को सटीक तरीके से समझाता है; और यह नया मॉडल/नमूना, मौजूदा मॉडलस /नमूनों की कमियों की भरपाई भी करता है।

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