

Failures in stainless steel welds – examples and causes

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Content

- Overview of a few real-life examples
- 1. Intermetallic precipitation Sigma phase
- 2. HAZ Liquation cracking
- 3. Solidification cracking
- 4. Stress corrosion cracking (SCC)
- 5. Heat tint



1. Sigma phase

Case Study A Loss of corrosion resistance Case Study B Embrittlement





Sigma Phase

Case Study A



Superduplex stainless steel

- Subsea spoolpiece
- Weld metal/HAZ crack
- Hydrogen embrittlement





Sigma phase

 Pitting corrosion and preferential phase corrosion due to sigma phase





Causes of Failure

- Superduplex stainless steel
- Girth weld repair
 - High heat input
- Sigma phase precipitation
- Pitting corrosion
- Hydrogen embrittlement crack
 - Hydrogen from corrosion
 - Tensile stress



Sigma Phase

Case Study B



Duplex stainless steel

Dye penetrant showing weld metal/HAZ crack





Fracture face

Brittle fracture due to sigma phase



Duplex stainless steel Microstructure





Composition of phases EDX spectrum







Causes of failure

- Duplex stainless steel
- Sigma phase precipitation
- Incorrect heat treatment of forging
- Tensile stress
 - Residual stress
 - Applied stress during hydrotest



2. HAZ Liquation cracking



HAZ Liquation Cracking

- Short intergranular cracks:
 - In high-temperature zone of the HAZ, or
 - In previously deposited weld metal, during a subsequent run
- Due to formation of grain boundary liquid films at temperatures below the alloy melting temperature
- On cooling this liquid is unable to accommodate tensile strains, caused by contraction, and cracks may form

http://www.twi.co.uk/technical-knowledge/knowledgesummaries/liquation-cracking/



HAZ Liquation Cracking



1a) Photomacrograph of HAZ liquation cracking in austenitic stainless steel cladded with a nickel alloy weld metal. Location of liquation cracking indicated by arrows;

1b) Liquation cracking in AISI 316 austenitic stainless steel weld metal, reheated by subsequent weld bead. Location of liquation cracking indicated by arrows;

1c) HAZ liquation cracking in AISI 310 austenitic stainless steel (Magn. x 114);

1d) Scanning electron micrograph of liquated film on liquation crack surface in an AISI 316 austenitic stainless steel weld metal (Magn. x 1800)



Factors affecting liquation cracking







3. Solidification Cracking



Solidification crack

- Butt weld
- Repair weld



Solidification crack arrowed



Solidification crack fracture face





Causes of failure

- Duplex stainless steel
 - Less common than austenitic
- Bend test failure
- Factors involved in solidification cracking
 - Tensile stress
 - Delta ferrite content
 - Sulphur
- Cause Unusually wide weld bead due to weaving?

4. Stress corrosion cracking (SCC)





Stress corrosion cracking

Austenitic stainless steel, pipe girth weld





Stress corrosion cracking

- Austenitic stainless steel
- Branched, transgranular cracks





Causes of Failure

- Chloride-containing environment
- Residual tensile stresses from welding
- Weld profile
 - Difficult to drain liquid collection
 - Concentration of chlorides
- Elevated temperature (55-60°C)



5. Heat tint



Heat tint Pitting and crevice corrosion

- Lowered corrosion resistance
- Corrosion pits in heat tint







Heat tint

- 304L stainless steel welded pipe
- Pitting corrosion much larger under the surface than visible on the surface





Causes of failure

- Oxidation of the root bead + adjacent HAZ during welding of SS.
- Cr-rich scale is formed, the surface becomes Crdepleted which impairs corrosion resistance.
- Avoid heat tint:
- Need good shielding and backing (purging) gas.
 - Shield: Ar, Ar/He, Ar/N mixtures.
 - □ Purge: Ar or N_{2.}
- Use several volumes of purge gas before welding.
- Maintain purge for 3 or 4 weld passes in multi-pass weld.
- May also pickle and passivate





- Welding can introduce or promote various failure mechanisms
- Best practice for welding should be followed

• For further guidance:

http://www.twi-global.com/technical-knowledge/





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