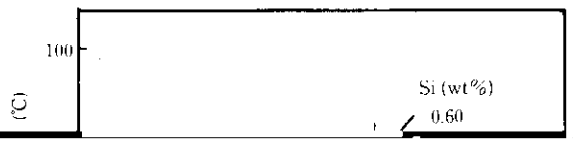
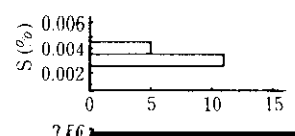
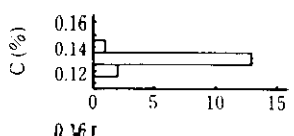


Hydrogen Attack in Cr-Mo Steels and Pipework of Austenitic Stainless Weld Overlay*



Synopsis:

The characteristics of a hydrogen attack on $2\frac{1}{4}$ Cr-1 Mo steels were studied. Resistance to the hydrogen attack



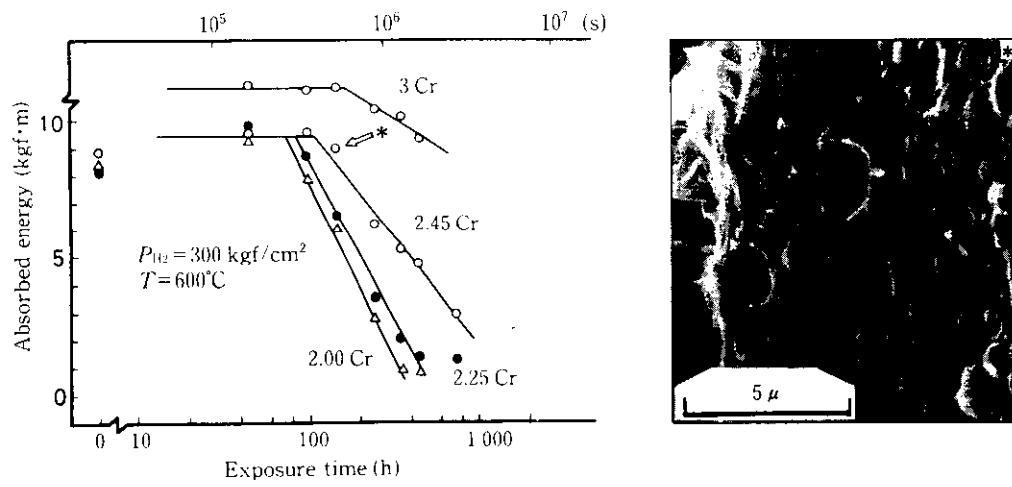


Fig. 3 Changes in absorbed energy during high temperature and high pressure hydrogen atmosphere, showing the effect of chromium content on the deterioration of toughness

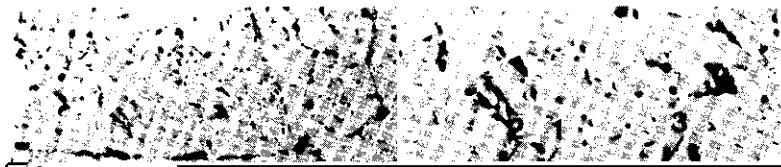
50

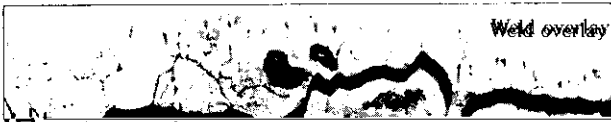
$P_{H_2} = 300 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
 $T = 600^\circ\text{C}$

ductile mode.

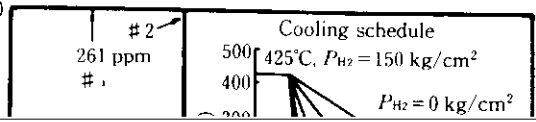
2.2 Shape of Carbides^{1,2,5)}

Reaction of the atmosphere at 2.45C-1Mg mode





200



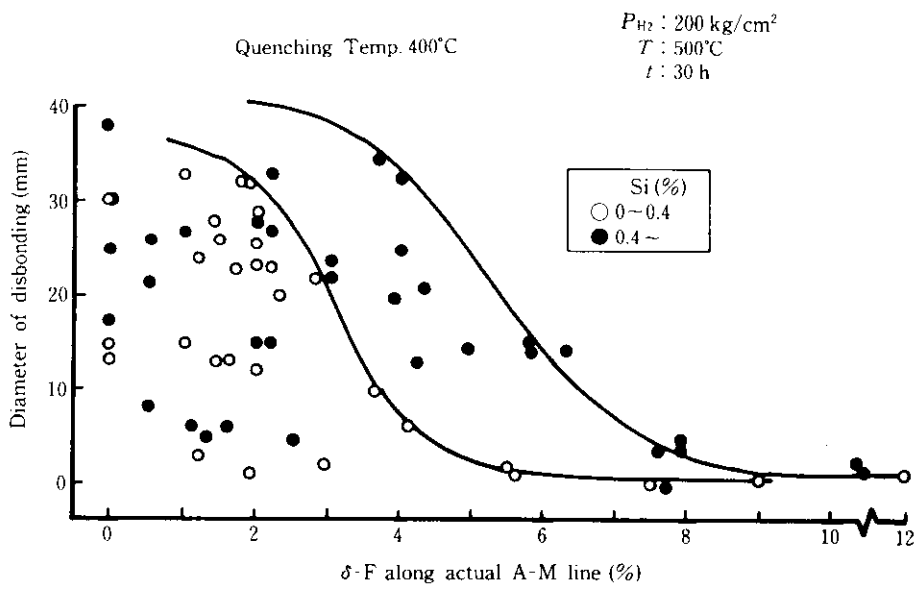
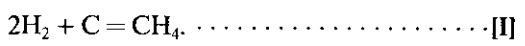


Fig. 9 Influence of silicon contents and δ ferrite contents in weld metal on disbonding

is essentially caused by the reaction:

hydrogen, respectively. The above-mentioned effect of



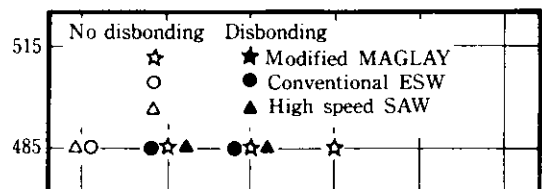
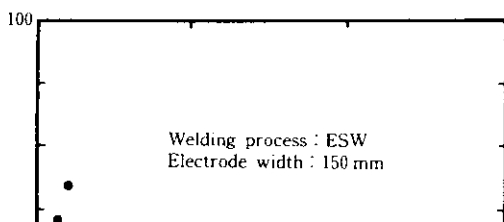
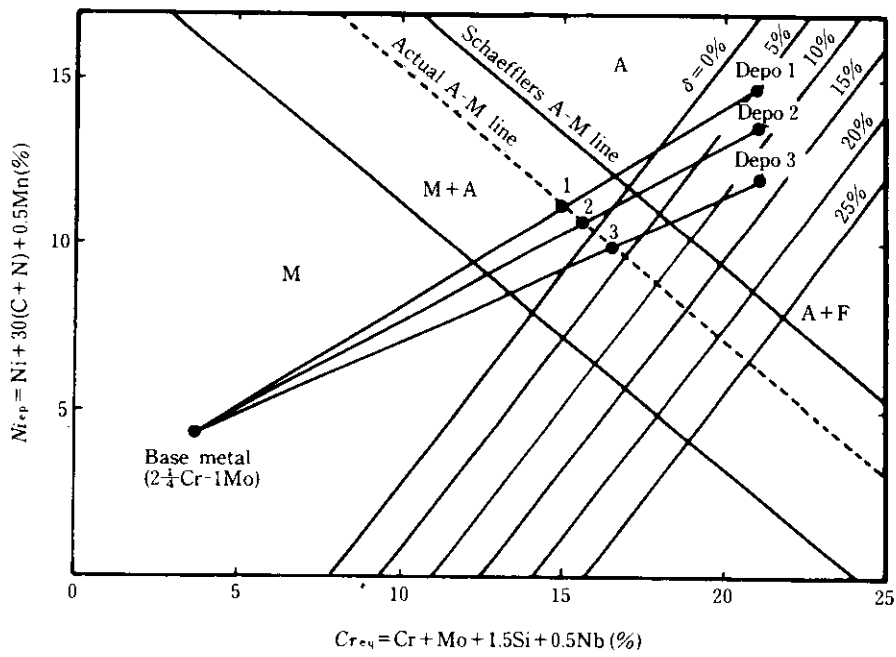
When this reaction occurs inside steel, methane is trapped at the phase boundaries, forming voids which eventually grow and link, developing into large cracks.

Si on the kinetics of hydrogen attack and the significant effect of a slight Cr content difference on susceptibility to hydrogen attack must be explained by a difference in K^H in Eq. (7).

The partial pressure of methane is decisively

$$\Delta G^{\ddagger} = -16520 + 12.25T \log T$$

Hence, f_{CH_4} is 211 kgf/cm² for 2Cr-1Mo steel and



which properly controls the Si and δ -ferrite contents ensures the production of weld metal excellent in disbonding resistance.

- No. 941, 2nd ed., API, June (1977)
- 5) T. Imanaka: “Effect of Cr Content on Hydrogen Attack of Cr-Mo Steels”, *Preprint of Fall Meeting of the Japan Institute of Metals*, (1984), p. 469
 - 6) F. K. Naumann: “Der Einfluß von Legierungszusätzen auf die Wasserstoffversprödung von Stählen”, *Werkstofftechnik*, 1977, No. 10, p. 469