

Modern stainless steel solutions for road and rail

Metalforum Poznan

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Stainless EMEA
Outokumpu

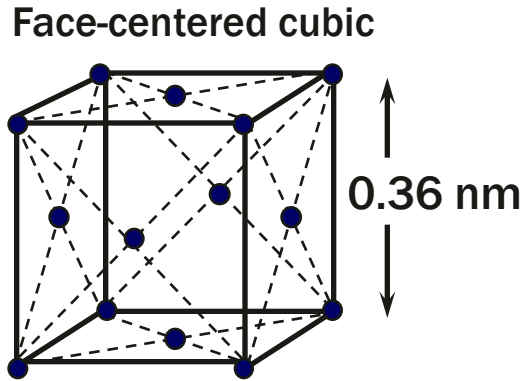
June 4th, 2014

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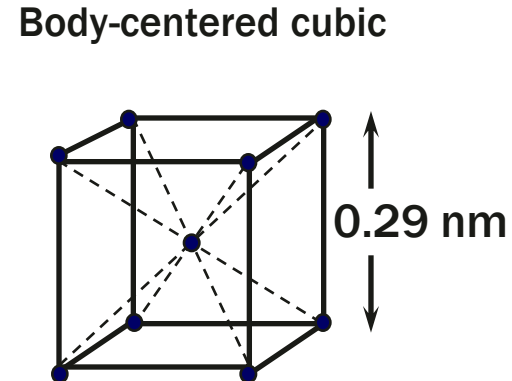
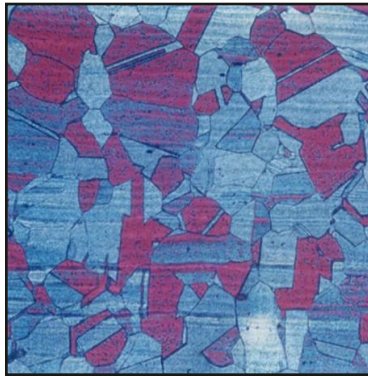
1. Basic information
2. Introduction
3. Formability and Corrosion resistance
4. Type of Vehicles for public transportation
5. Arguments for Stainless Steels
6. New Austenitic CrMn- steels with high mechanical strength

The stainless steel families

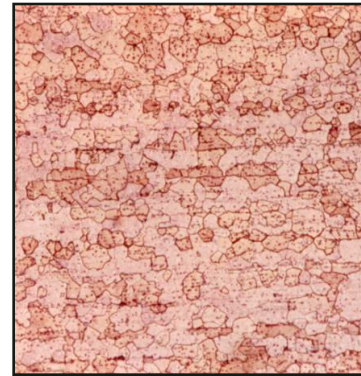
Lattice types and microstructures



Austenite



Ferrite

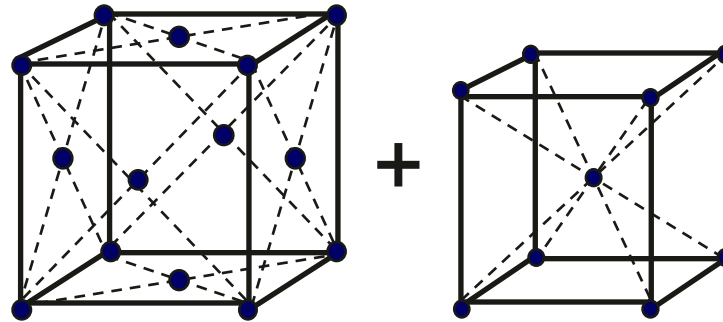


Alloying elements and heat treatment determine the crystal structure.

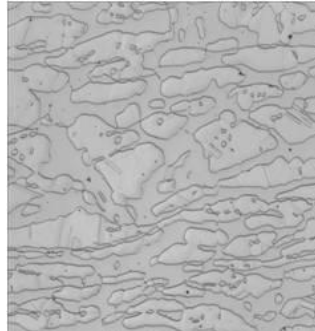
The stainless steel families

Lattice types and microstructures

Duplex
(Face-centered cubic + Body-centered cubic)

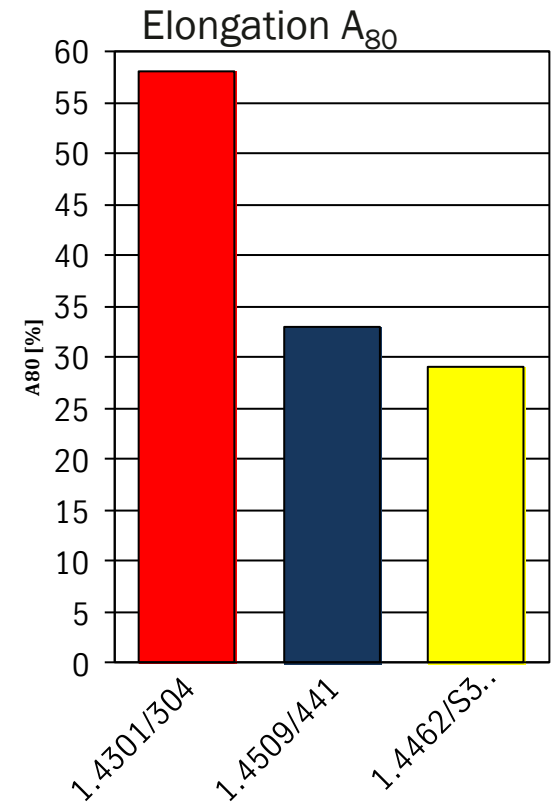
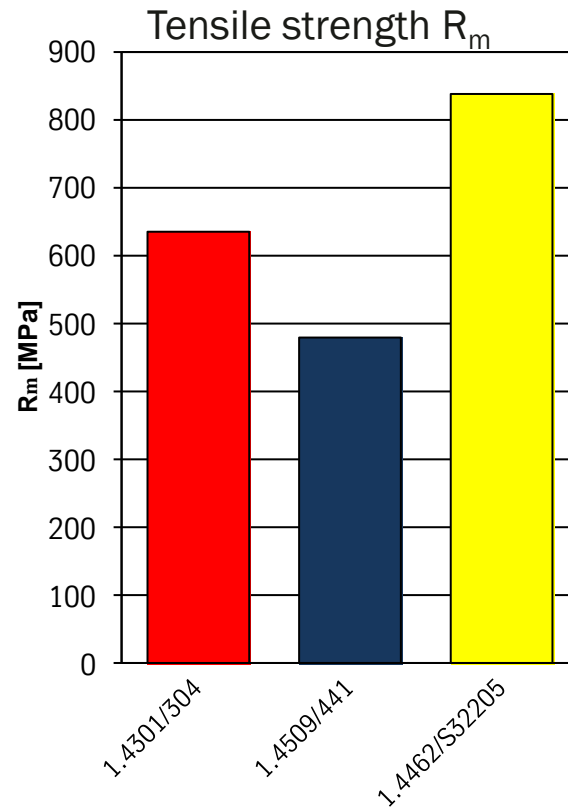
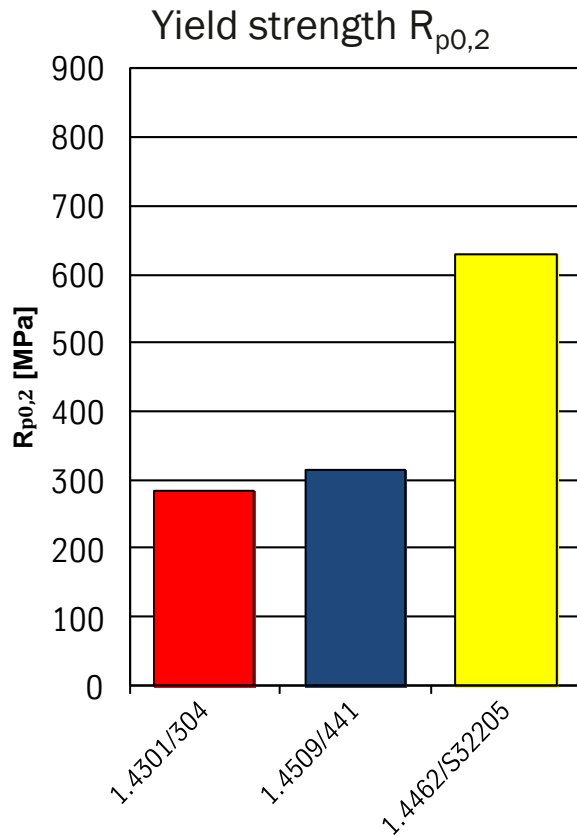


Duplex



Different lattice types lead to different material properties.

Mechanical properties, 2B finish



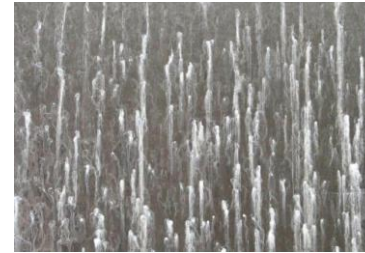
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What materials are usually used for the construction of rail cars?



reinforced
plastics



aluminium alloys



carbon steels and
low-alloy steels



stainless
steels

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Ferritic and Duplex stainless steel grades for light weight constructions

Chemical compositions (typ.values) in mass-%

Steel grades EN 10088 ASTM A240 OTK name	C	N	Cr	Ni*	Mo	Mn	others	Rp _{0,2} [MPa] Min values according to EN 10088	Alloy surcharge May 2014 [€/t]
1.4003 S40977	0,02	0,02	11	0,5	< 0,1	< 1,5	-	> 320	387
1.4600 S40977 Ti	0,02	0,02	11	0,8	< 0,1	< 2,0	Ti	> 375	appr. 415
1.4589 S42035	0,04	0,01	14	1,6	0,25	< 1,0	Ti	> 420	576
1.4162 S32101 LDX 2101	0,02	0,22	21,5	1,5	0,3	5,0	Cu	> 530	677
1.4362 S32304 2205	0,02	0,10	23	4,8	0,3	< 1,5	Cu	> 450	915

Austenitic stainless steel grades for light weight constructions

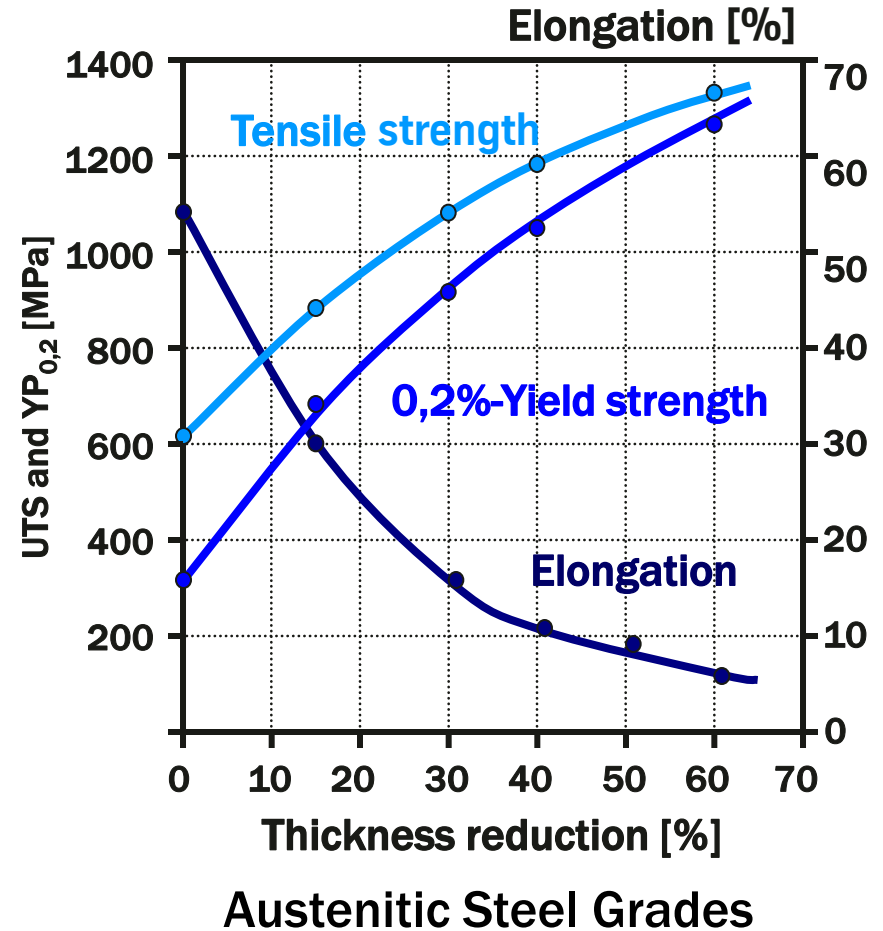
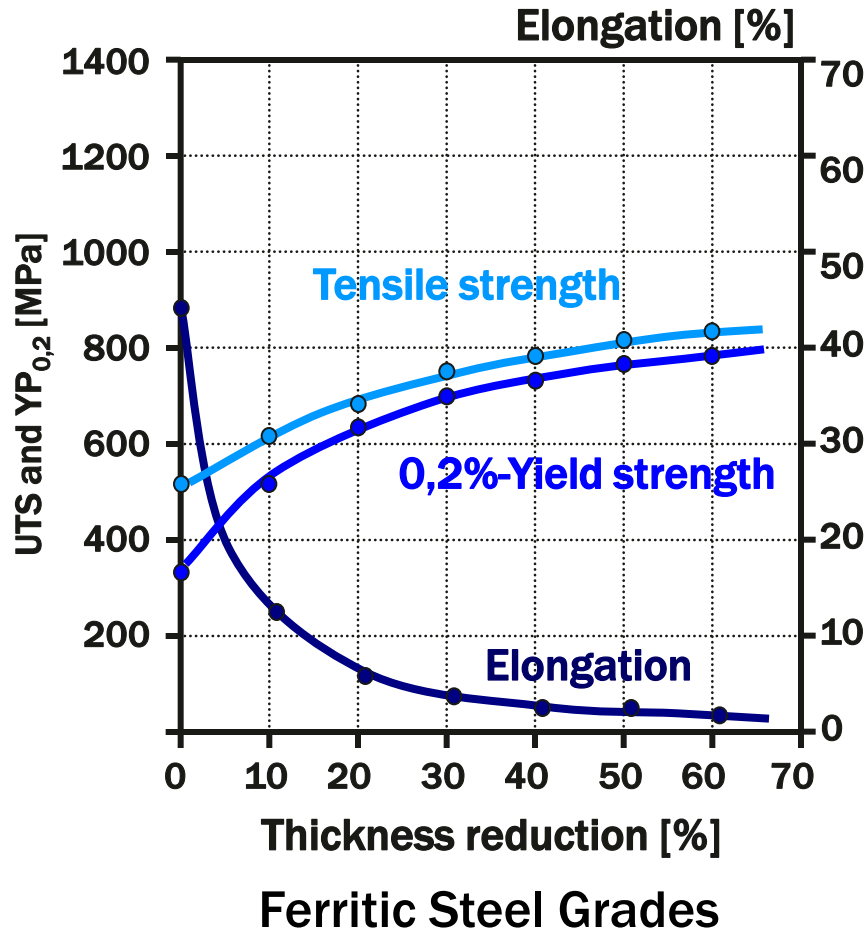
Chemical compositions (typ.values) in mass-%

Steel grades EN 10088 ASTM A240 internal	C	N	Cr	Ni*	Mo	Mn	others	R _{p0,2} [MPa] Min values according to EN 10088	Alloy surcharge May 2014 [€/t]
1.4301 304	0,04	0,04	18,1	8,0	< 0,5	-	Cu: <0,4	> 230	1186
1.4318 301 LN	0,02	0,14	17,7	6,5	< 0,5	< 2,0	-	> 350	1012
1.4376 / H400	0,04	0,2	17,4	4,1	< 0,5	6,8	-	> 400	1030

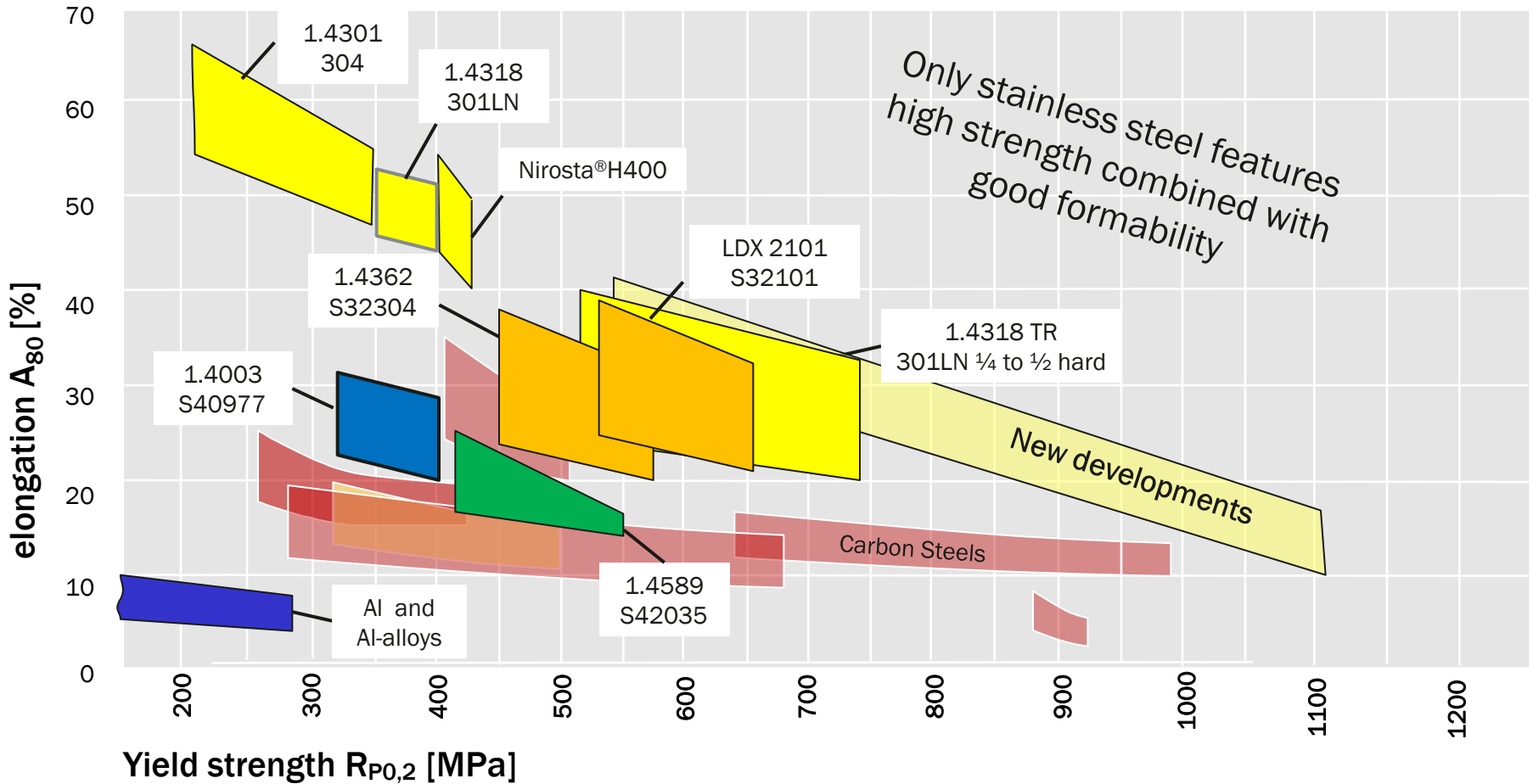
**Reducing of Nickel results in cost savings.*

Stainless steel grades

Work hardening effect

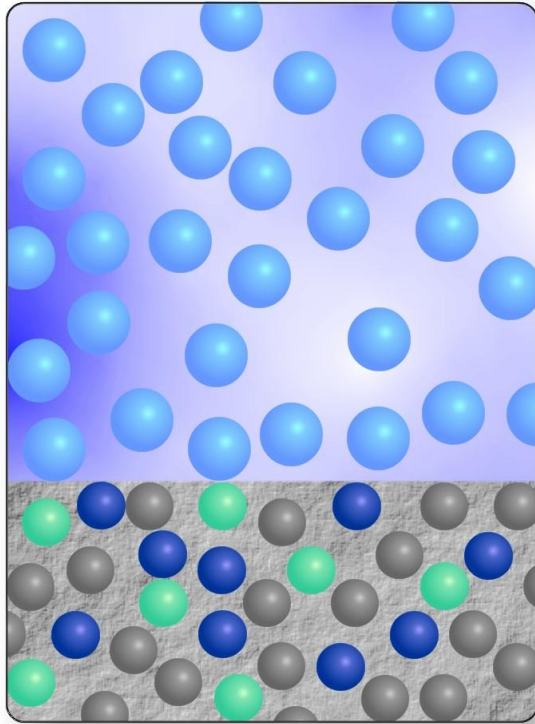


Properties of stainless steel grades for railway vehicles in comparison to carbon steels and Aluminum

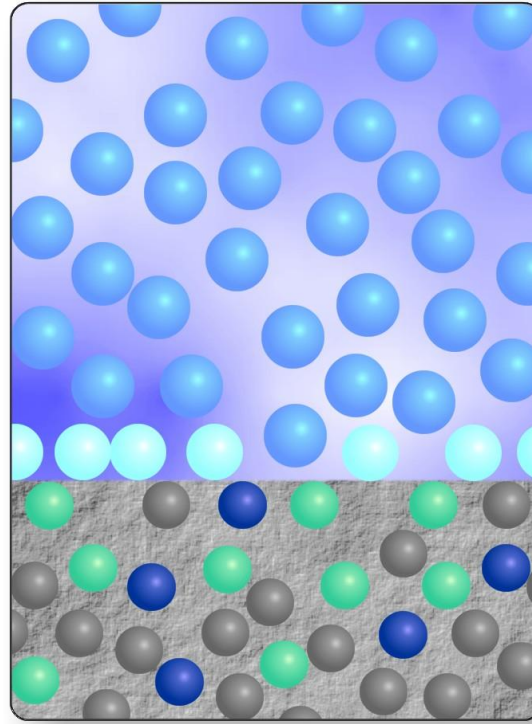


Why stainless steel does not show red rust?

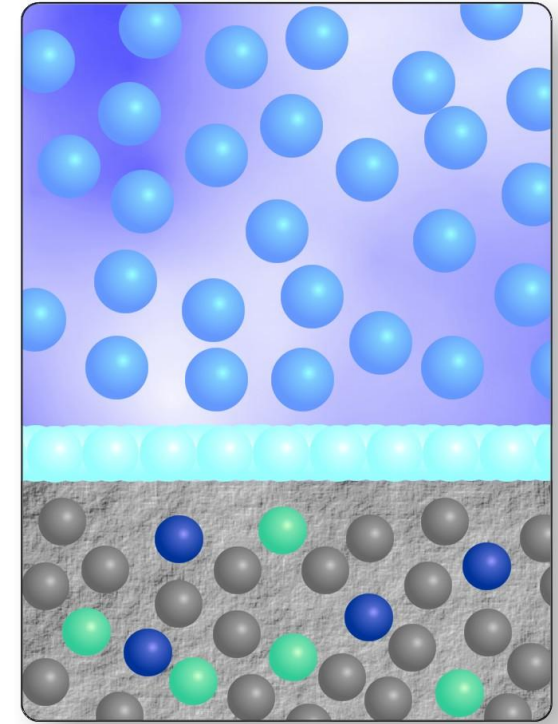
Self-passivation effect



Initial state:
Fe with embedded
Cr atoms

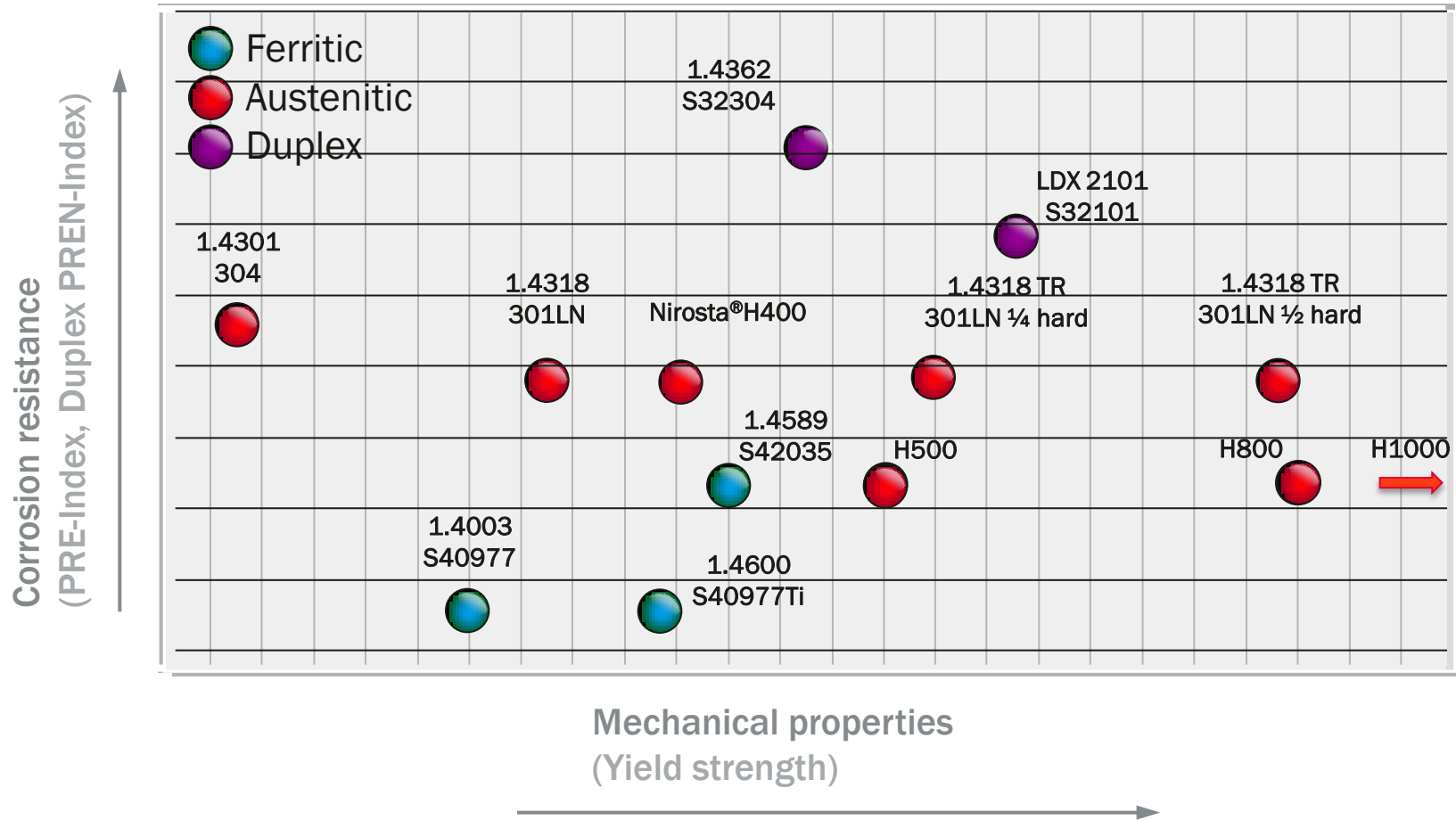


Chromium reacts with oxygen
from the air, the passive layer is
formed (self-passivation)



Compact passive layer of
chromium oxide

Spectrum of Stainless Steels for transportation systems



Corrosion attack of different steel grades after one year exposure



1.4003
S40977



1.4589
S42035



1.4301
304

Atmospheric exposure
(Cuxhaven, sea side)



1.4003
S40977



1.4589
S42035



1.4301
304

Maritime exposure
(Helgoland island, swash zone)

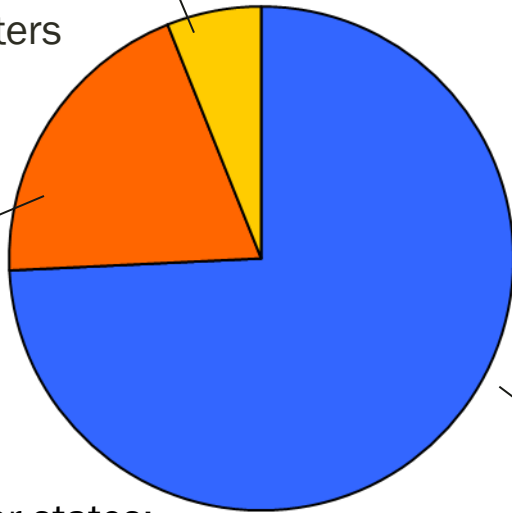
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Light Rail Vehicles

other European states;
8 networks
263 network
kilometers

**Total network
7.303 km**



new
member states;
26 networks
2.122 network
kilometers

EU 15;
98 networks
4.918 Network kilometers



Reference: Stadler Rail

Reference: Metro, light rail and tram systems in Europe, Errac UITP, 2009

Implemented projects in ferritic grades, Light Rail Vehicles



Bombardier, Flexity, new Light Rail Vehicle of Krefeld city, 2010
Ferritic steel stainless grade: 1.4003 / S40977, painted

Reference: Stadtwerke Krefeld AG

Implemented projects in ferritic grades, Light Rail Vehicles



Stadler, Tango, new Light Rail Vehicle of Basel city, 2008
Ferritic steel stainless grade: 1.4589 / S42035, painted

Reference: Stadler Rail und Badische Zeitung

Implemented projects in ferritic grades, Metros



1990, ET 480



today, ET 481/482

**Berliner S-Bahn, Bombardier (former LEW Hennigsdorf), ongoing since 1990
Ferritic steel stainless grade: 1.4589 / S42035, painted**

Reference: Wikimedia Commons, Creative Commons

Implemented projects in austenitic grades, Metros

Strong growing in
Asia demands
stainless steel for
Metro vehicles



Metro Delhi, Bombardier, 2010

Austenitic steel stainless grade: 1.4318 / 301LN; 1.4307 / 304L brushed

Reference: Bombardier Transportation

Implemented projects in austenitic grades, Metros



Hamburger Hochbahn DT5, 2009

Austenitic stainless steel grade: 1.4318 / 301LN,
side panel: 2G (grain 320 + brushed)

Reference: Hamburger Hochbahn

Commuter and Regional Trains, Double-deck Coaches, ferritic grades



Double-deck Coaches of German Railways, Bombardier, ongoing
Ferritic steel grade: 1.4003 / S40977, painted

Reference: [Wikimedia Commons](#), [Creative Commons](#), [RSVe](#)

Commuter and Regional Trains, Multiple Units (MU), ferritic grades



Talent, Bombardier



Coradia Lint, Alstom

Commuter and Regional Trains, Electric and Diesel Multiple Units, ongoing
Ferritic steel grade: 1.4003 / S40977, painted

Reference: [Wikimedia Commons](#), [Creative Commons](#)

1.4600 for ore/coal railway cars

Steel grade: 1.4600/1.4003 Ti
(≈S40977Ti)

Surface finish: 1D

Gauge: 3.00-8.00 mm

Customer: Sandvik (Australia)

End use: Railway cars (mining)

Demands: Corrosion resistant,
weldable

Benefits: Cost-effective, weldable stainless steel



Australian ore / coal railway car
Ferritic stainless steel grade: 1.4600 / S40977 Ti

Example of a city bus made of ferritic stainless steel 1.4003 / S40977



Reference: Solaris bus and coach

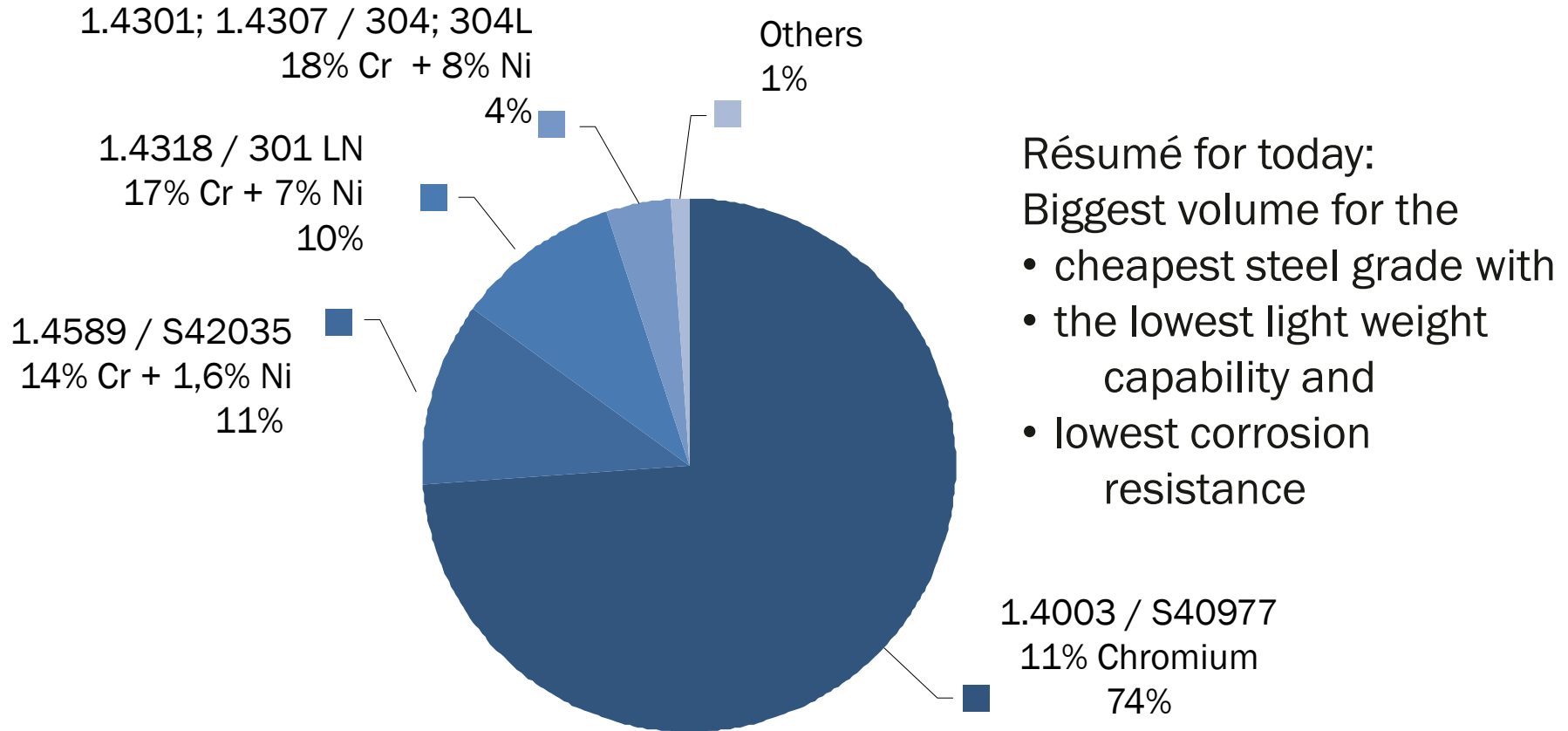
Selection criteria for materials

Why is stainless steel the ideal material for railway vehicles?

Certainly because of its corrosion resistance, but additionally there is a wide range of different useful properties, which cannot be offered for low cost.

	stainless steels	Carbon steels	Aluminium alloys
● Design	++	++	++
● Construction	++	++	++
● Corrosion resistance	++	-	0
● Weight, energy consumption, wear, lifecycle	++	+	+
● Repairing feasibility	+	+	-
● Experience	0/+	+	-
● Mechanical loading cases	++	+	--
● Price	0	++	0
● Lifecycle costs	++	-	+

Actual distribution of steel grades for railway vehicles in Europe



Résumé for today:
Biggest volume for the

- cheapest steel grade with
- the lowest light weight capability and
- lowest corrosion resistance

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Some arguments for stainless steels from the press releases of our customers

Light weight

- 10 % weight reduction results in 7 % energy saving for a metro system
- weight reduction results in a life time increase for wheel rims.

Corrosion

- Stainless steel bodies are more expensive but they are durable and have low maintenance costs.
- A life-time of over 30 years without harmful corrosion attacks
- Car bodies made of stainless steel are very sustainable.

Manufacturing

- Good weldability.
- Also in case of an accident vehicles are easy to repair.

Some arguments for stainless steels from the press releases of our customers

Low-floor vehicles

- A lot of aggregates have to be displaced onto the roof.
- 30 % of the length consists of doors.

Both results in a very high pressure of the body, especially under oscillating loads. Therefore high strength stainless steels are the best choice for the construction.

Recyclability

Bodies of stainless steel vehicles are totally recyclable without any loss in quality of the steel grade. Every standard stainless steel grade is a recycled material.

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OEM´s have more than 15 years of experience with austenitic steels (H400)

Lightweight solution by:
high mechanical strength and
high ductility properties.

- Advantage of the material:
Excellent formability because of limited space.
- Lightweight potential: 20% weight saving by reduction of thickness
- Better fatigue behavior.
- Almost the same hardness in the weld seam and in the base material.

Audi A8

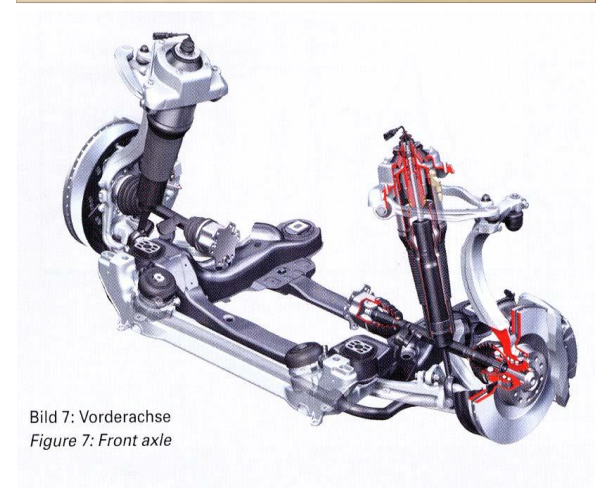
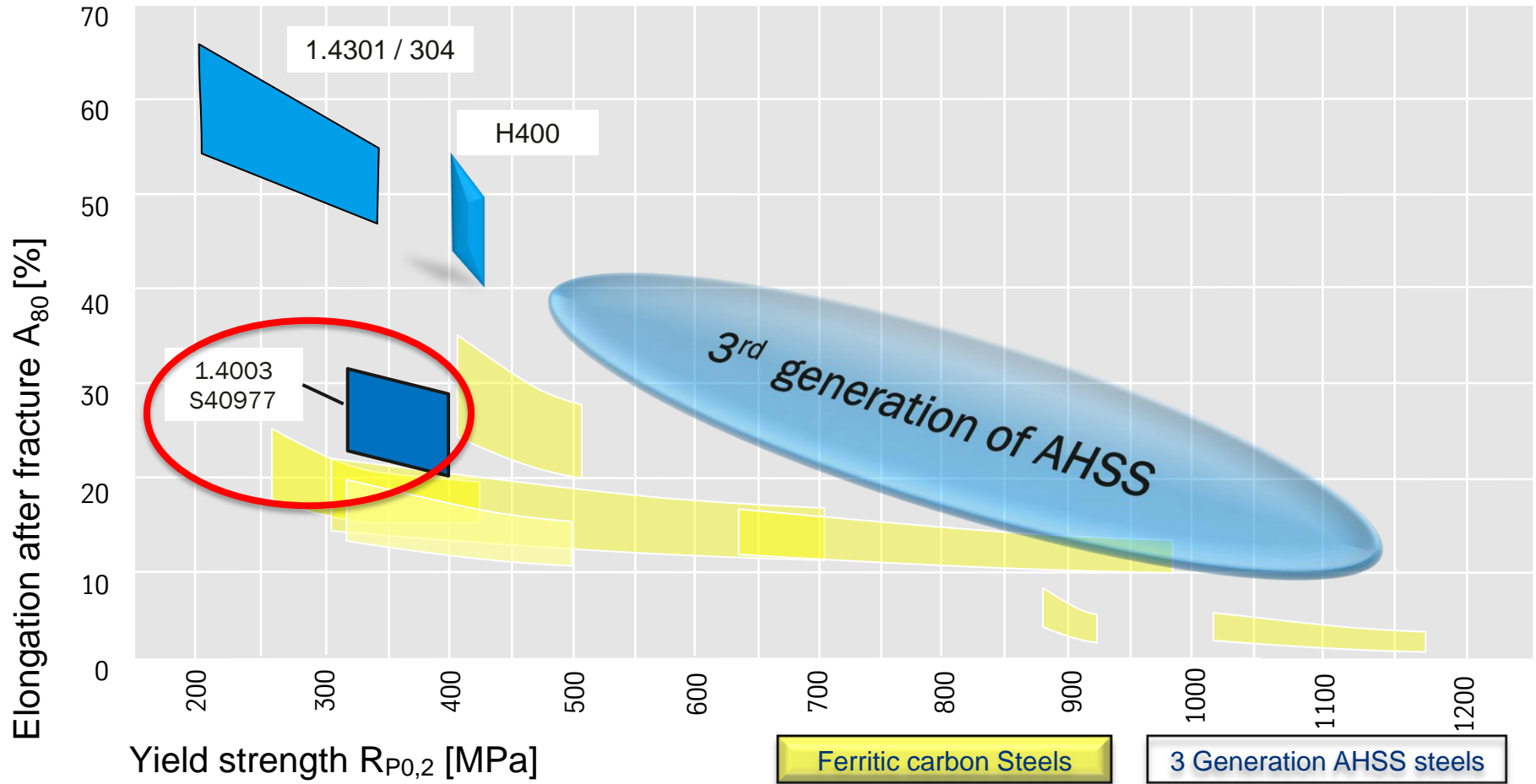


Bild 7: Vorderachse
Figure 7: Front axle

Demand of all car manufacturers: 3rd Generation AHSS (Advanced high strength steel)



Cost effective light weight material

High Cr and Ni content
High mechanical strength
Excellent ductility

High Cr and **low Ni content**
Higher mechanical strength
Excellent ductility

High Cr and high Ni content
Very high mechanical strength
Excellent ductility

Low Cr content; No Nickel
Extrem high mechanical strength
Excellent ductility

1.4301 / 304
18-8

$R_{p0,2}$ ↑
Alloying design

$R_{p0,2}$ ↑
temper rolling

$R_{p0,2}$ ↑
phase transformation

H400
18-4

1.4310 C1000
17-7

H500
14-0

H600 – H1000
14-0

H1200 PH
13-0

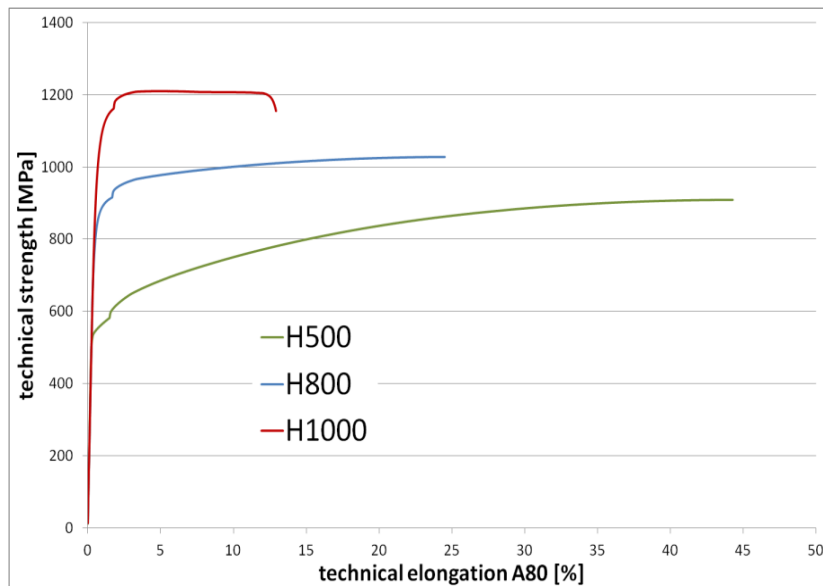
Our material design strategy – H500

and its temper-rolled variants H800 / H1000

- Ni-free Cr-Mn austenitic stainless steel
- Ni substituted by Mn, C and N

	C	Mn	Cr	Ni	N	Mo	PRE*
H500 (H800 / H1000)	0.31	16.0	14.20	0.45	0.30	0.03	19

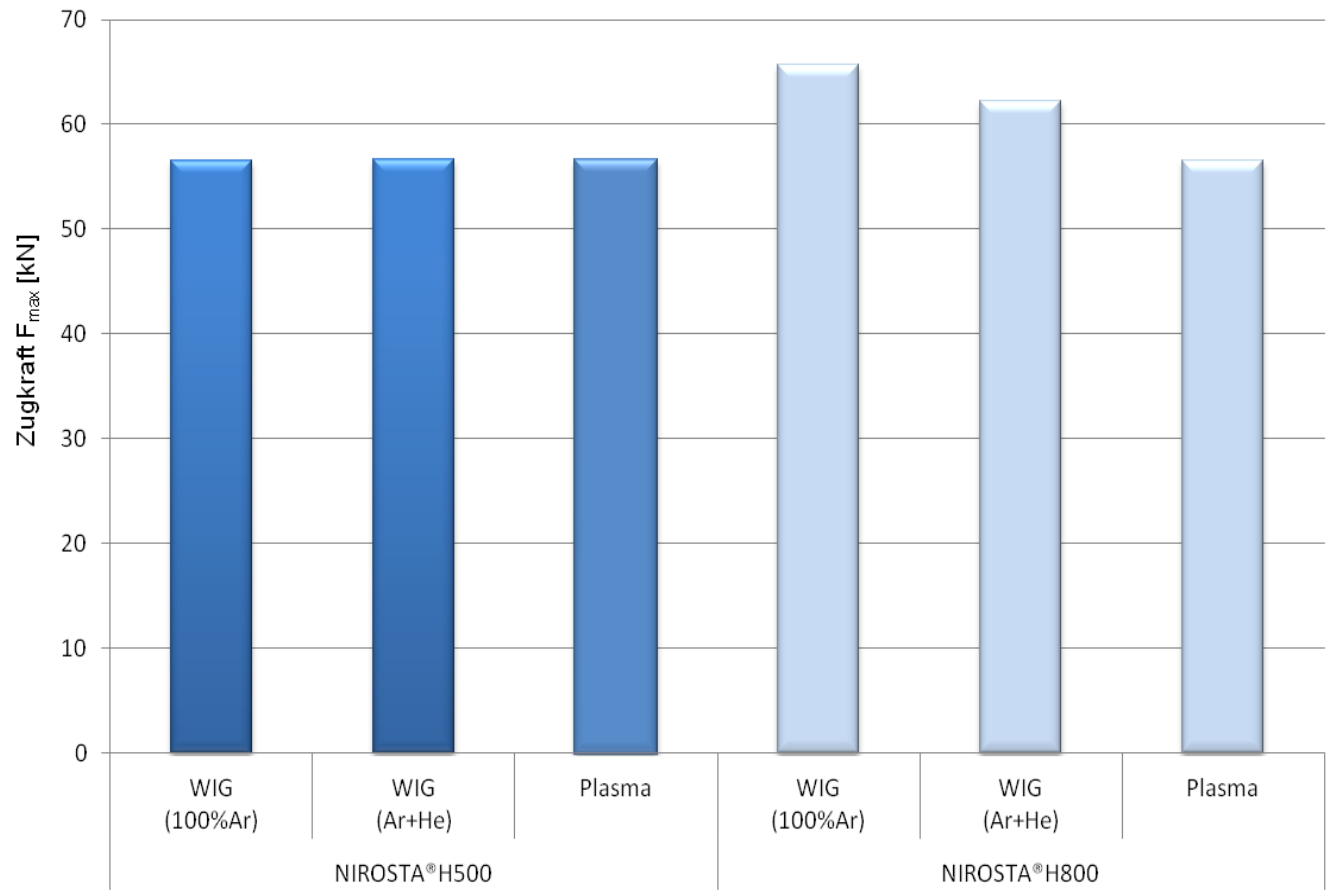
*PRE = %Cr + 3.3 x %Mo + 16 x %N



	R _{p0.2} [MPa]	R _m [MPa]	A ₈₀ [%]
H500	540	910	45
H800	780	1000	33
H1000	990	1200	16

TIG welding

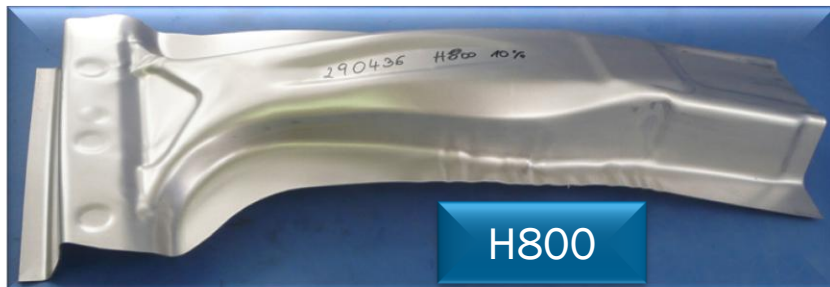
Quasistatic
tensile test



- NIROSTA[®]H500 –H500
- NIROSTA[®]H800 –H800



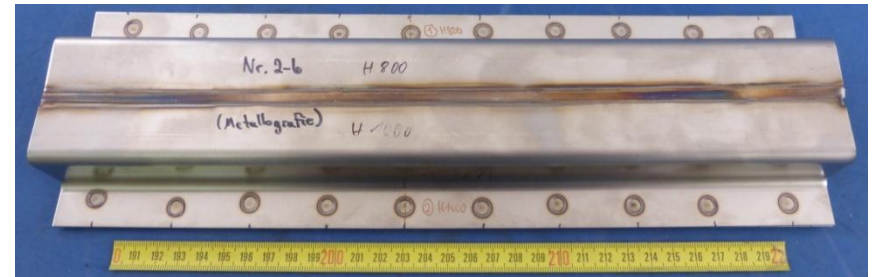
Material is now commercially available



Vari-Form: H800 Hydro formed

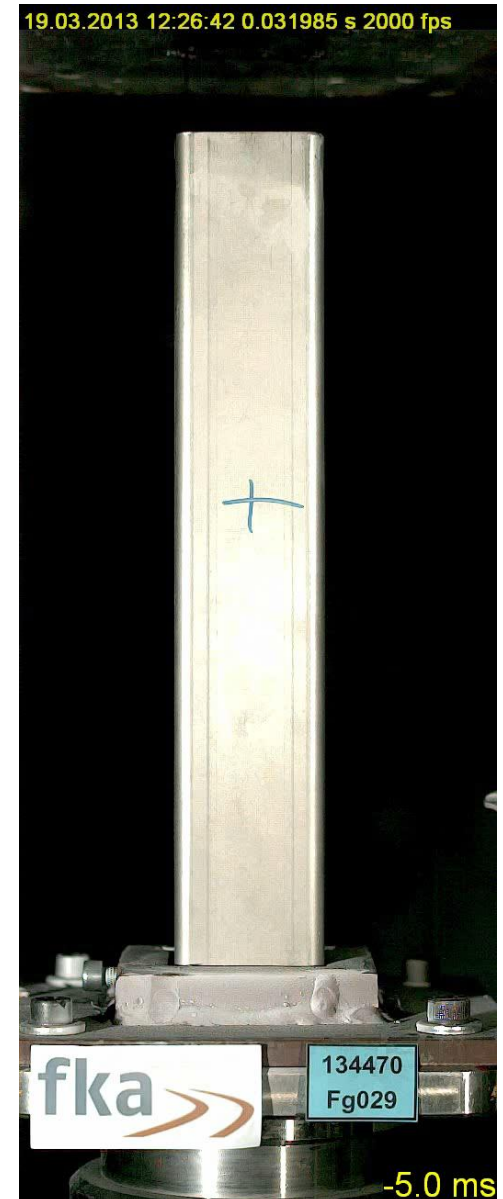
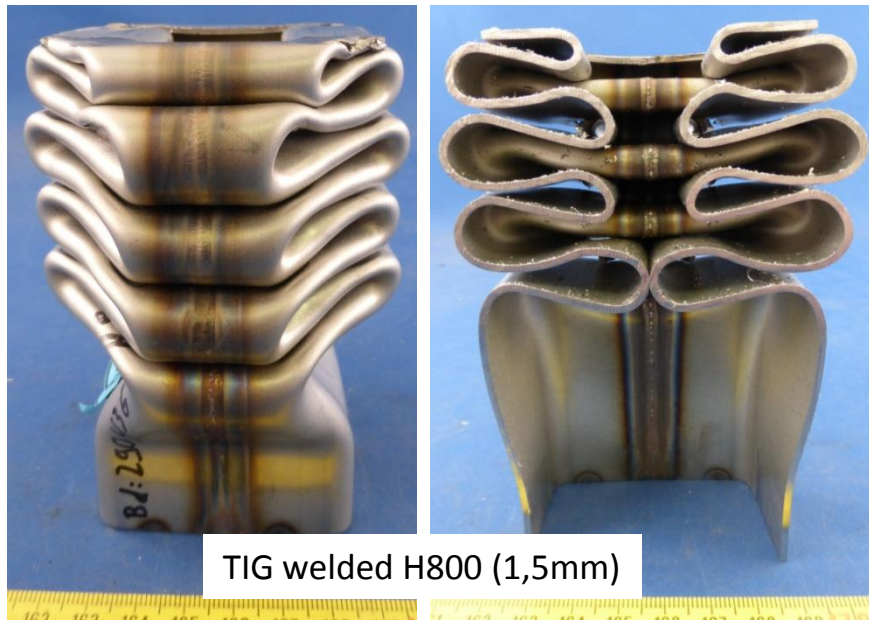
Crash behaviour

- dynamic three point bending test:
 - Drop height $h = 2,50\text{m}$
 - Drop mass $m = 57,90\text{kg}$
 - Speed $v_0 = 24,50\text{km/h}$

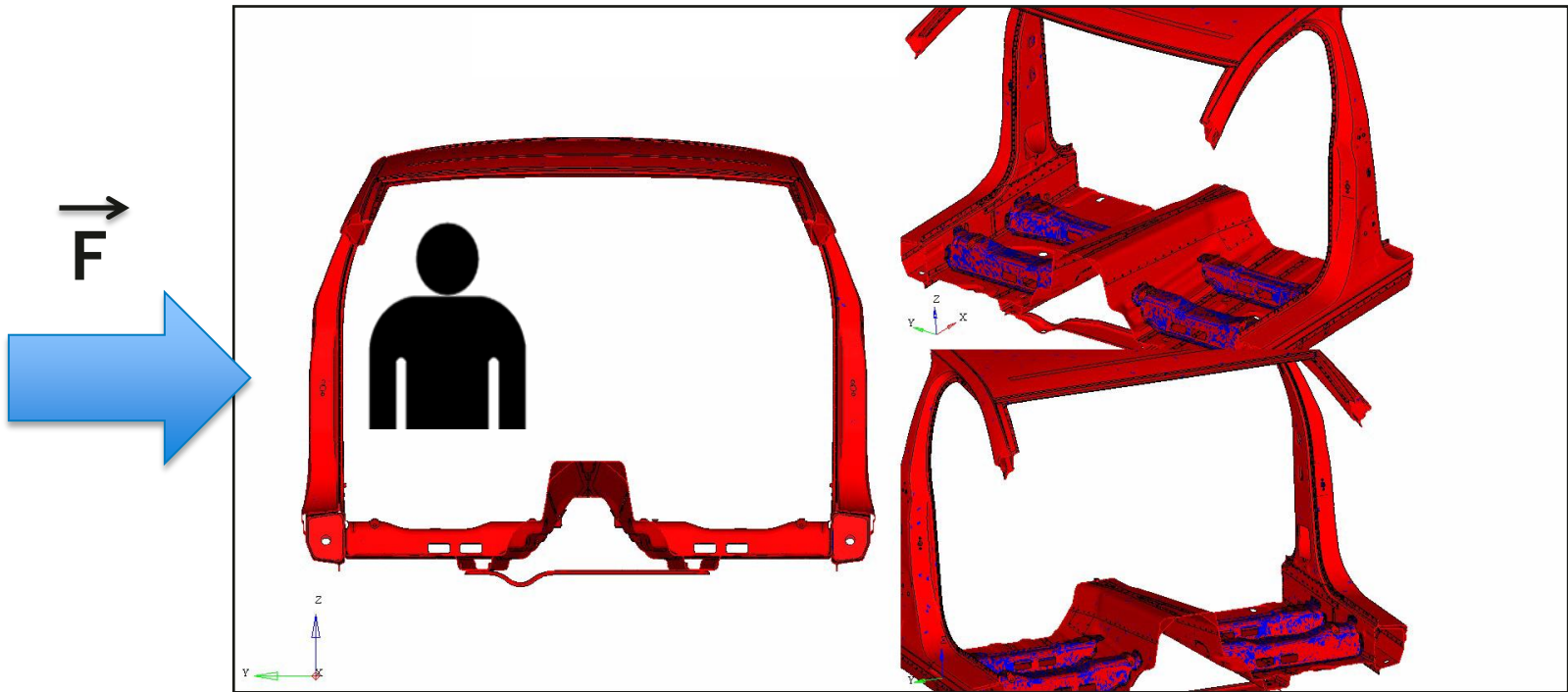


Crash behaviour

- axial crash test with rectangular tube:
 - Drop height $h = 4,00\text{m}$
 - Drop mass $m = 433\text{kg}$
 - Speed $v_0 = 30,73\text{km/h}$



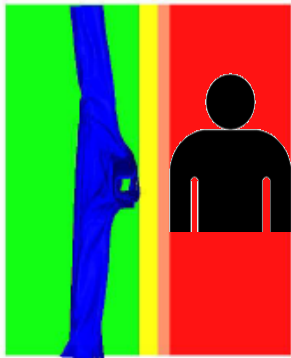
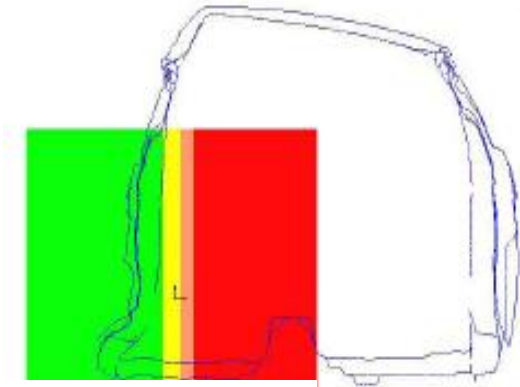
Crash behavior of the B-Pillar comparison between C-steel grade with $R_m = 1600 \text{ MPa}$; $t=1.7\text{mm}$ and H1000; $t=1.1\text{mm}$



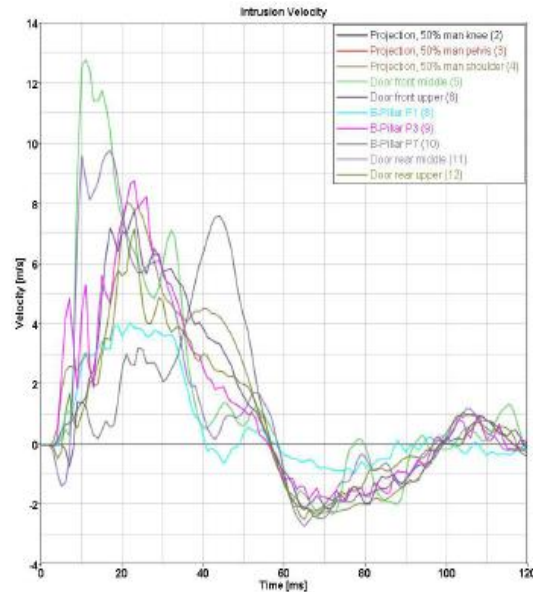
Not optimized in design for austenitic steels

Interpretation of the IHS schematic view

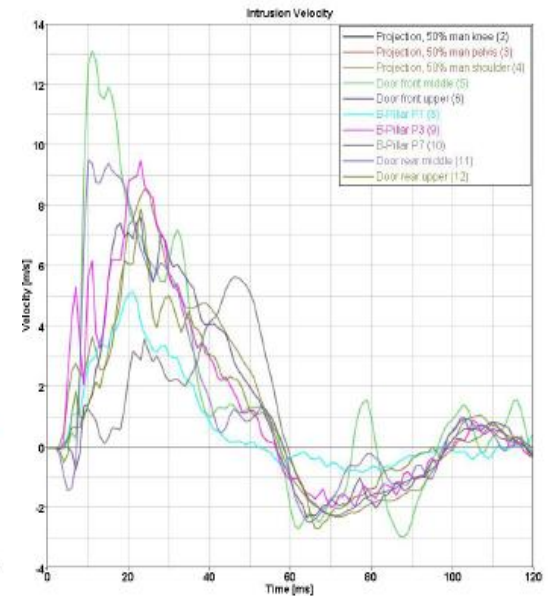
C-steel grade with $R_m = 1600$ MPa; $t=1.7$ mm and H1000; $t=1.1$ mm – max. Intrusion



IHS_Side_BOM107
Time = 0.060000



C-Steel grade
 $R_m=1600$ MPa, $t=1.7$ mm

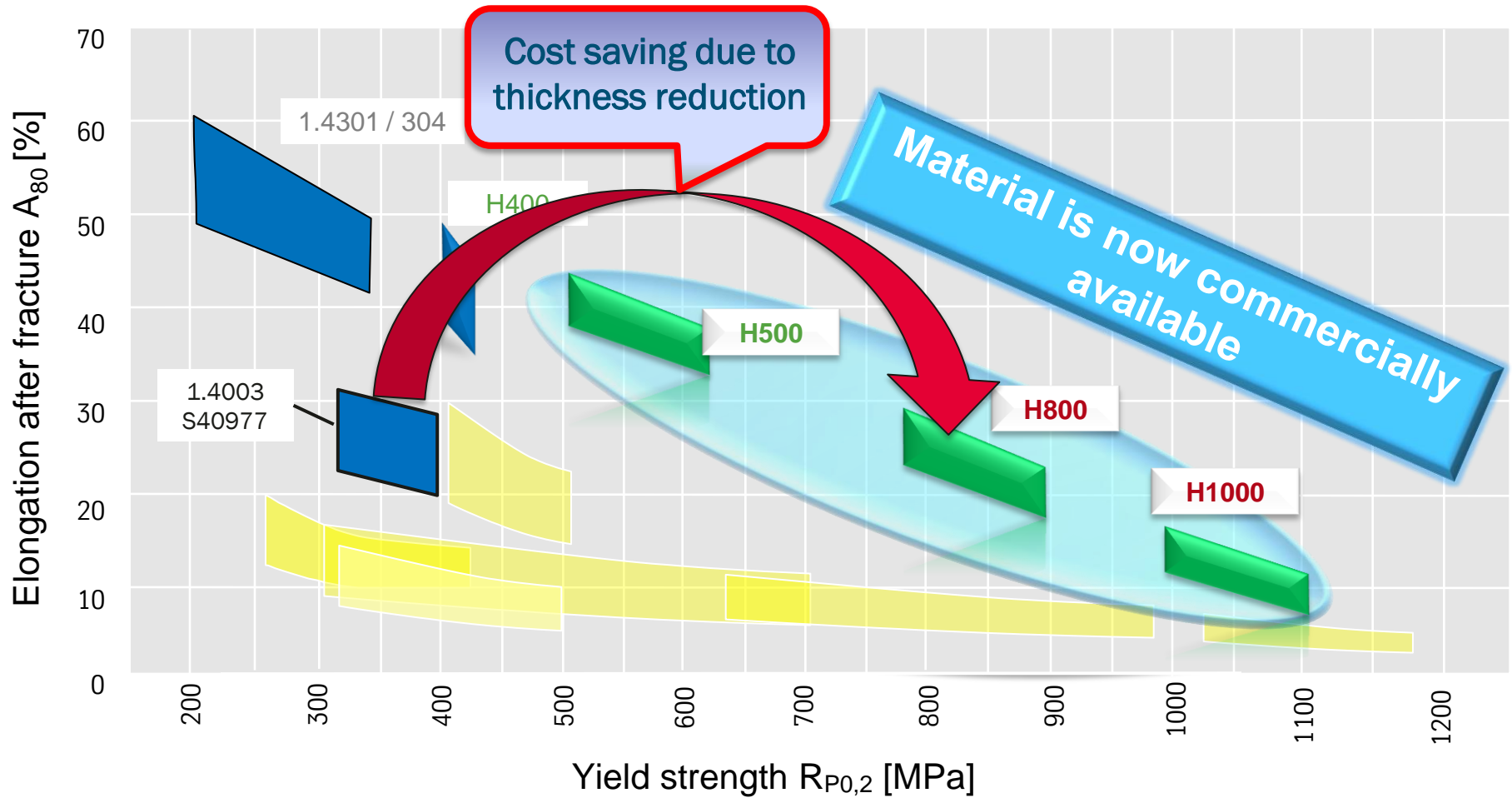


H800
 $t=1.1$ mm

Same safety for passengers with reduced thickness

CrMn-Steels - Solution for 3rd Generation AHSS

Between 30-50% light weight potential compared to ferritic grades



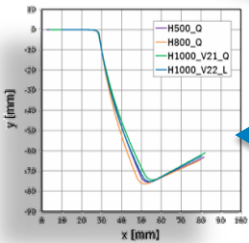
We estimate that more than 300 kg weight reduction is possible by replacing 1.4003 with H800

Ferritic stainless steel 1.4003 / S40977 in rectangular tube construction before painting



Reference: Solaris bus and coach

Excellent processability in press plant, assembly plant and painting shop.



	On the road	ED Coating	Assembling line	Stamping plant	Sheet conditioning	Simulation
Crash		Stone chipping	Spot welding	Formability	Hole expansion	Crash
Fatigue		Paint bonding	Spotweld adhesive	Press force		Formability
Corrosion		Adhesive Bonding	MIG	Tribology		
Recycling		Contact corrosion	MIG solder	Springback		
			Laser	Trim Edge		
			Clinch	Critical press form		
				Formability		



Conclusion

New MnCr steels from Outokumpu Nirosta

- Ready for delivery
- First small series in application and OEM enabling processes started
- High joinability for a lot of joining procedures and material partners



CrMn steels for more security, more complexibility, higher crash absorption and lightweight potential

Many thanks for Your attention

All statements as to the properties or utilization of the materials and products mentioned in this presentation are for the purpose of description only. Guarantees in respect of the existence of certain properties or utilization of the material mentioned are only valid if agreed upon in writing.