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Supplementary Information for: Microstructural and fatigue characterization of 316L stainless steel subjected to flow drilling and tapping: comparison with machined threads.

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S1. Hardness Measurements

Figure 1 shows how a specimen is cut to perform hardness measurements on holes 1 and 4 to determine if a series of drilling and tapping operations affects the hardness of the material. Tables 2 and 3 present the raw hardness data for the first and fourth cutting threads respectively. It can be observed that the hardness measured in the first hole is similar to the one in last hole. Tables 4 and 5 present the raw hardness data for the first and fourth flow processed threads. No difference is noted between the first and the last hole.

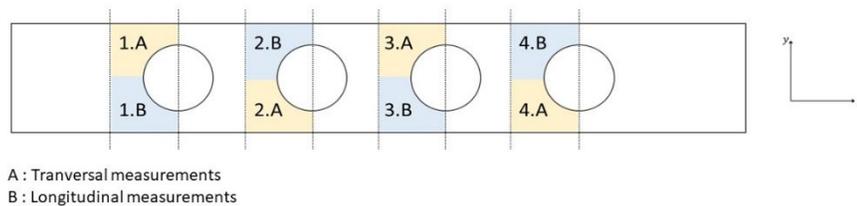


Figure 1. Cutting samples for hardness measurement from the threaded specimens

Table 1. Hardness measurements of conventional specimen, sample 1.A and 1.B

1.A		1.B	
Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV	Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV
372,65	190	393,55	187
797,56	185	803,31	181
1177,53	178	1163,41	167
1115,33	174	1566,37	166
1356,27	175	2044,04	152
1571,08	174	2375,92	158
1809,93	174	2792,47	158
2048,78	171	3233,58	157
2284,49	169	3648,04	168
2523,86	172	4063,55	157
2802,95	168	4485,33	159
3048,07	170	4870,00	163
3282,74	181	5272,96	161
3522,64	195	5662,86	165
3760,44	181	6081,50	162
4039,01	245	6472,44	168
3926,64	227	6862,86	161
3922,46	233	7265,82	153
4290,40	266	7669,83	158
4526,11	304	8061,29	159
4759,21	333	8465,30	159
4866,84	350	8856,76	154
9,22	519	9260,24	162
53,40	294	508,02	165
120,55	285	796,00	165
203,14	239	1098,61	171
294,37	243	1387,63	169
324,08	239	9,22	519
414,53	226	78,14	291
		150,00	236
		83,9	282
		178,14	234
		280,37	230
		364,79	222
		489,27	220

Close to the surface
(measurements using
25 g mass)

Close to the surface
(measurements using 25 g
mass)

Table 2 Hardness measurements of conventional specimen, sample 4.A and 4.B

4.A		4.B	
Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV	Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV
233,62	210	230,49	199
451,56	184	459,41	175
654,87	174	689,90	166
894,92	171	914,64	169
1152,59	187	1180,67	161
1402,94	164	1416,38	165
1617,23	165	1664,64	164
1864,44	167	1910,81	168
2118,97	169	2163,35	152
2347,37	170	2390,70	154
2613,4	166	2646,27	160
2848,59	169	2892,44	167
3055,04	177	3131,29	156
3294,41	186	3386,86	168
3537,44	210	3636,16	155
3778,90	237	3887,55	160
4024,02	263	4148,36	161
4006,25	267	4392,44	159
4257,12	294	4650,11	160
4480,29	318	4941,22	157
4780,26	345	5181,52	155
3907,99	247	5424,55	157
3666,53	232	5730,30	167
9,22	519	5973,33	168
62,43	303	6237,27	164
134,55	291	6463,58	162
213,74	250	6710,79	160
295,28	230	6962,18	161
338,34	232	7210,64	156
411,51	226	7470,40	162
509,55	224	7717,61	159
		7981,55	160
		8253,85	161
		8497,93	164
		9,22	519
		67,15	306
		157,6	245
		197,26	230
		220,43	226
		315,06	216
		461,26	212
		424,61	206

Table 3 Hardness measurements of flow processed specimen, sample 1.A and 1.B

1.A		1.B	
Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV	Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV
408,19	246	270,73	281
796,52	230	602,61	258
1255,93	211	959,58	243
1035,37	211	1243,38	267
1667,25	201	1622,30	241
2011,68	196	1924,91	222
2390,6	196	2267,77	185
2684,85	226	2540,07	192
3021,96	220	2910,63	182
3389,38	249	3282,76	178
3699,31	275	3627,19	191
4033,80	320	3980,71	191
10,62	759	4353,36	181
49,74	393	4738,55	183
102,75	342	10,62	759
<i>Close to the surface (measurements using 25 g mass)</i>	152,23	56,15	388
	267,28	143,98	338
	333,12	230,50	342
	407,20	276,7	316
	461,52	363,74	291
		443,98	265
		494,90	303
		<i>Close to the surface (measurements using 25 g mass)</i>	

Table 4 Hardness measurements of flow processed specimen, sample 4.A and 4.B

4.A		4.B			
Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV	Distance from the thread root (μm)	Hardness HV		
311	270	240,42	282		
521	252	511,67	240		
741	250	765,15	251		
845	236	1025,95	242		
1077	229	1285,71	232		
1323	217	1533,97	219		
1572	201	1811,4	209		
1800	196	2076,38	181		
2045	197	2348,68	179		
2349	202	2617,84	182		
2611	201	2879,69	174		
2825	208	3134,22	178		
3077	212	3410,7	180		
3339	236	3680,91	182		
3598	250	3974,12	182		
3863	283	4228,65	173		
4174	325	4498,86	178		
10,62	759	4743,98	181		
55,89	384	10,62	759		
132,72	347	63,22	384		
Close to the surface (measurements using 25 g mass)	156,41	330	Close to the surface (measurements using 25 g mass)	153,67	327
	232,46	273		239,93	297
	374,21	265		332,47	291
	452,09	282		383,91	265
	102,88	330		465,98	250

S2. Fatigue Tests Raw data

Table 5 shows the raw data from the fatigue tests conducted during this study. It is noted that 6 F specimens were tested with a maximum loading level of 700 N. It should be reminded that the tests were run at a stress ratio of 0.1 and the run-out is set at 10^7 cycles.

Table 5. Fatigue test raw data

Load Max (N)	Maximum bending moment (N.m)	Number of cycle	
		C	F
1125	16,875	1,03E+05	1,14E+05
		1,75E+05	1,01E+05
		1,35E+05	1,12E+05
		3,52E+05	1,68E+05
		1,69E+05	1,12E+05
900	13,5	3,70E+05	2,55E+05
		3,90E+05	1,73E+05
		3,98E+05	4,94E+05
		4,59E+05	3,29E+05
		3,58E+05	7,96E+05
700	11,25	1,00E+07	1,00E+07
		1,00E+07	4,93E+05
		9,07E+05	7,04E+05
		1,04E+06	2,21E+05
		1,00E+07	2,63E+05
			7,63E+05

S3. Material analysis

The following figures present an analysis conducted using an SEM on samples from a test specimen related to the project that have not undergone any testing. The samples were polished up to the OPS stage to reveal the microstructure at the thread's root (Figure 2), crest (Figure 3), and in the bulk material (Figure 4) where the influence of flow drilling and flow tapping is no longer present. These microstructure images are accompanied by EDS analyses performed in the three mentioned zones. The chemical composition does not vary across the sample. The microstructure near the surface of the threads (both crest and root) is very fine owing to : the work hardening induced by flow drilling and flow tapping, the heating of the material during flow drilling and the air cooling. The grain orientation induced by the material flow during flow drilling and flow tapping is also visible at the root and crest of the thread. As shown by the Figure 5, the increase in hardness observed is consistent with the reduction of the grain size.

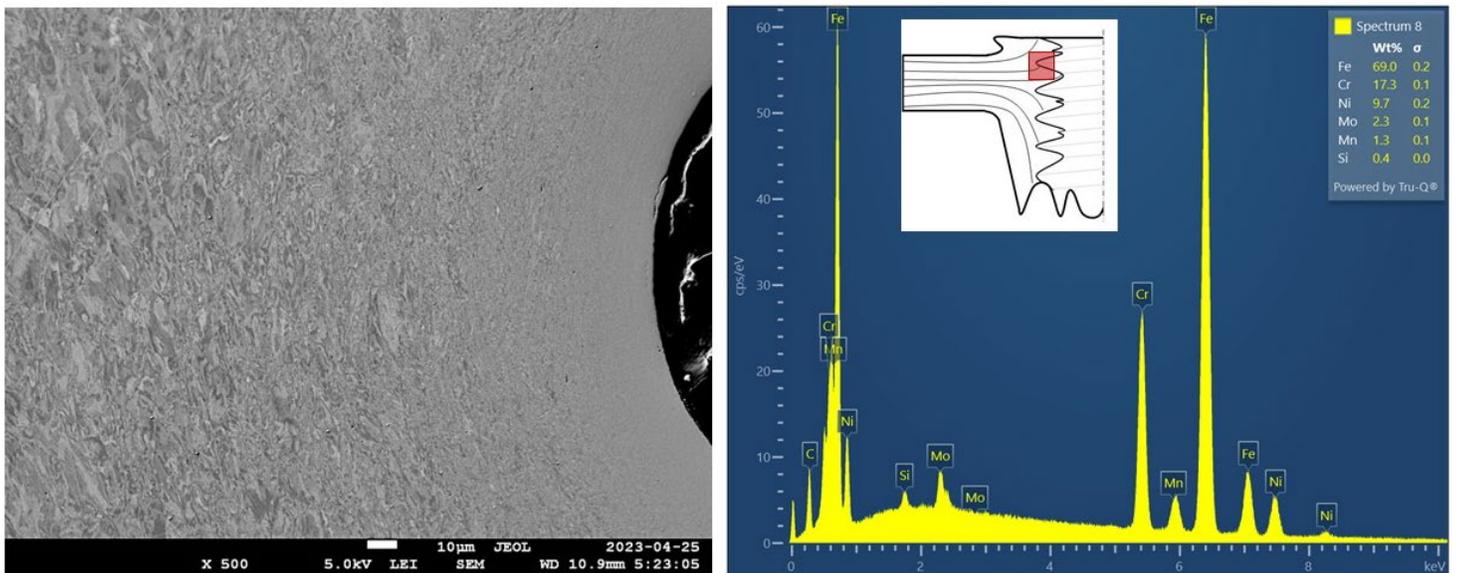


Figure 2. Microstructure and EDS analysis at the thread's root

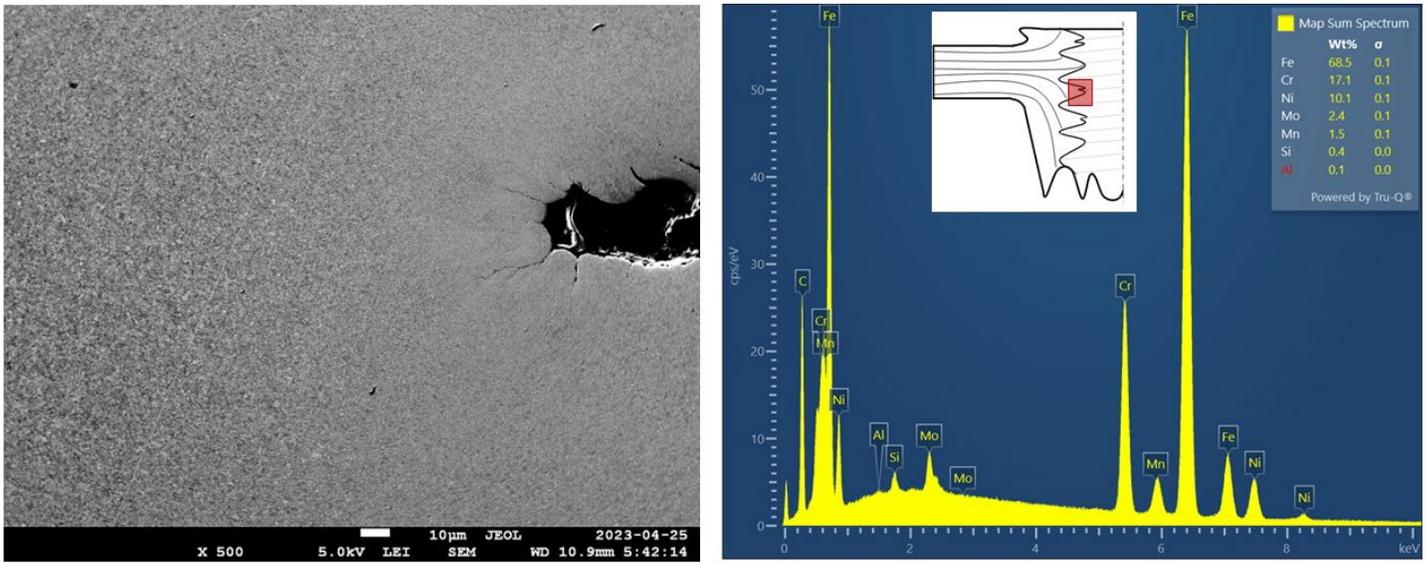


Figure 3. Microstructure and EDS analysis at the thread's crest

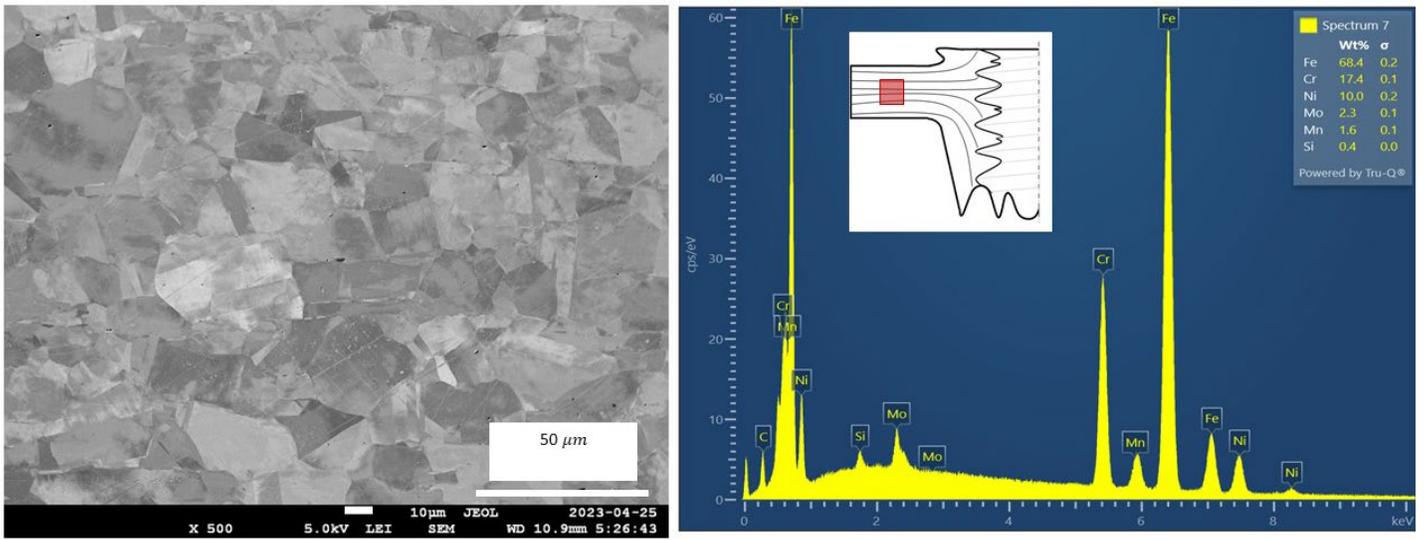


Figure 4. Microstructure and EDS analysis of the bulk material

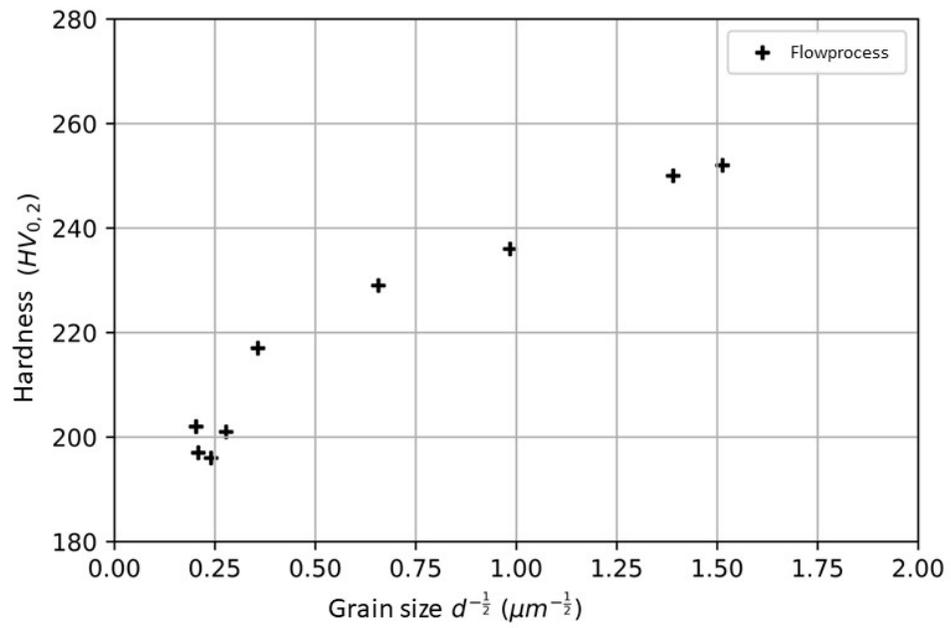


Figure 5. Hardness measurement related to grain size

S4. Evolution of the temperature during a flow drilling sequence

The flow-drilling tool was instrumented with a thermocouple placed at its center. The temperature was measured during a drilling operation. Figure 6 shows the temperature reached by 316L during a flow-drilling operation with the operating parameters used during this study. As can be seen, the material does not reach its melting temperature; at most, it reached 85% of its melting temperature.

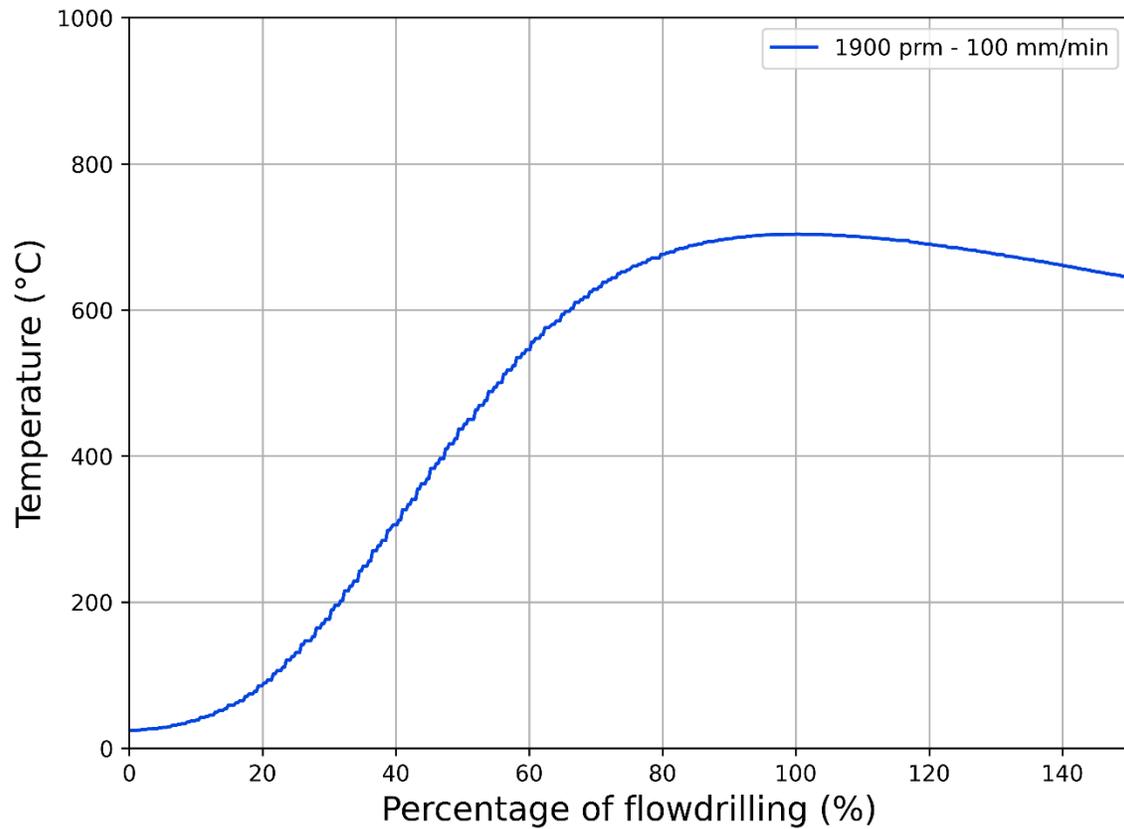


Figure 6. Evolution of the temperature at the tip of the flow drilling tool during a flow drilling sequence