


Article

Improving the Inner Surface State of Thick-Walled Tubes by Heat Treatments with Internal Quenching Considering a Simulation Based Optimization

Fabian Mühl *, Moritz Klug, Stefan Dietrich and Volker Schulze 

Institute for Applied Materials (IAM-WK), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Engelbert-Arnold-Str. 4, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany; moritz@4klug.de (M.K.); stefan.dietrich@kit.edu (S.D.); volker.schulze@kit.edu (V.S.)

* Correspondence: fabian.muehl@kit.edu

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Abstract: Internal Quenching is an innovative heat treatment method for difficult to access component sections. Especially, the microstructure, as well as the residual stress state at inner surfaces, of thick-walled tubes can be adjusted with the presented flexible heat treatment process. Based on multiphysical FE-models of two different steels, a simulative optimization study, considering different internal quenching strategies, was performed in order to find the optimal cooling conditions. The focus hereby was on the adjustment of a martensitic inner surface with high compressive residual stresses. The simulatively determined optimal cooling strategies were carried out experimentally and analyzed. A good agreement of the resulting hardness and residual stresses was achieved, validating the presented Fe-model of the Internal Quenching process. The shown results also indicate that the arising inner surface state is very sensitive to the transformation behavior of the used steel. Furthermore, the presented study shows that a preliminary simulative consideration of the heat treatment process helps to evaluate significant effects, reducing the experimental effort and time.

Keywords: Internal Quenching; heat treatment simulation; finite element; residual stress; phase transformation; steel treatment; heat treatment modeling

1. Introduction

1.1. State of the Art

In high pressure technology, the use of high-strength steels, as well as precision machining, is necessary to ensure a reliable performance of pressurized components. At the end of a complex manufacturing process, parts of common rail systems, high pressure hydraulic lines, gun barrels, or water jet cutting systems are usually strengthened through the autofrettage process [1–3]. Here, compressive residual stresses are induced at inner surfaces by plastification, enhancing the fatigue life. Due to its relatively simple handling the autofrettage is one of few established strengthening treatment of difficult to access inner surfaces. Considering strengthening techniques of steels, the contribution of compressive residual stresses in the critical components sections is only one of many others. Regarding conventional surface heat treatment methods, like case hardening, induction hardening, or laser hardening, surfaces are strengthened not only by inducing compressive stress in the surface. Here, the material properties are also improved by creating a martensitic microstructure, which results in a higher tensile strength. In case hardening, the parts are carburized between 850 °C and 950 °C in a CO-emitting atmosphere. After quenching, high carbon martensite and also high residual stresses can be achieved, which result in good fatigue and wear properties [4]. A disadvantage of this process is that no accurate and reproducible surface state can be achieved due to the fact that parts are carburized in a batch, which can lead to different process conditions [5,6]. In contrary,

parts are treated separately during induction and laser hardening. One main advantage of these processes is the localized heating provided by induction or the high intensity laser beam resulting in efficient short austenitization times [7,8]. So far, none of the mentioned heat treatment methods is applicable to hard accessible inner surfaces. Furthermore, a standard quench and tempering process of the entire component will not lead to the desired inner surface states and entails possible quench cracks. The presented heat treatment method Internal Quenching, focusing on hard accessible inner surfaces, derives from the heat treatment Intensive Quenching developed by [9,10], where parts are homogenous austenitized and quenched over extremely high cooling rates, decreasing the probability of cracks and distortion. By using a high pressure water flow during quenching, heat transfer coefficients over $20.000 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ can be reached, enabling beneficial heat treatment methods, increasing/inducing compressive residual stress at the surface [11,12]. The Internal Quenching heat treatment method bases on induction heating and a local intensive water quenching process at the inner surface of thick-walled tubes. The beneficial effect of this process is based on a hardened martensitic microstructure in combination with compressive residual stresses. Due to that, the effort of the mechanical finishing is reduced or the fatigue resistance of high pressure steel components can be increased as it is shown in [13], where the development and the influence on fatigue properties of residual stresses induced by heat treating is described.

1.2. Internal Quenching

During the Internal Quenching process, inductively austenitized thick-walled tubes are cooled down from the inside by pressurized water, flowing through the drilling by a proportional valve (see Figure 1). During the inner cooling, a simultaneous heating/cooling of the outer surface is possible via inductive heating and an air cooling system. With these control possibilities, the process becomes very flexible and various heat treatment strategies can be realized to adjust the microstructure, as well as the residual stress state at the inner surface.

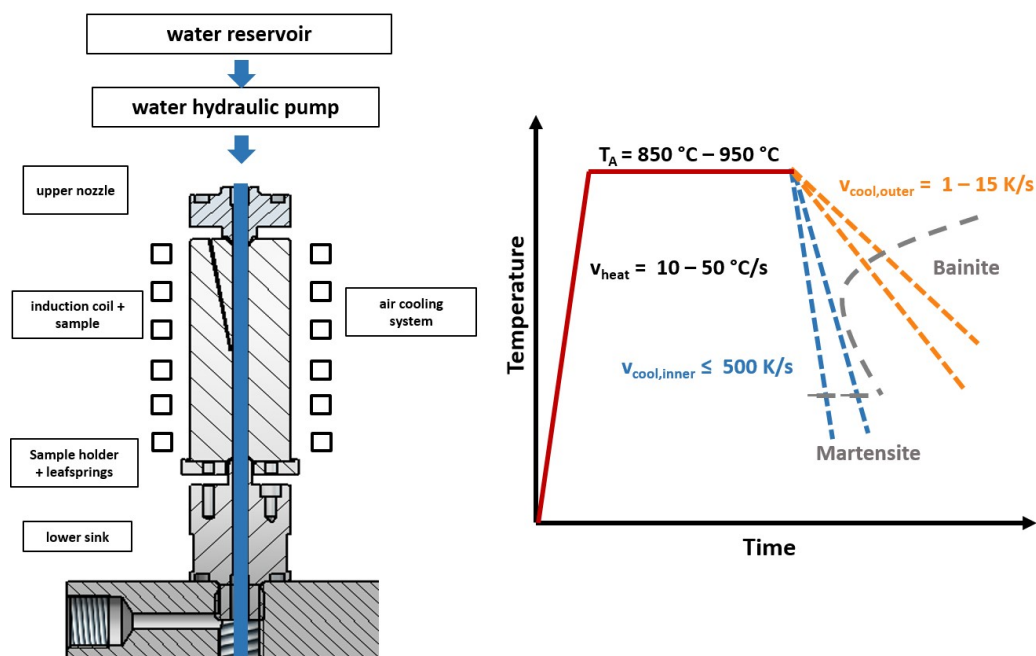


Figure 1. Internal Quenching device and schematical temperature evolution during the process overlaid on a schematic TTT-diagram.

A detailed description of the Internal Quenching device and experimental results of a feasibility study using a Chromium-Molybdenum steel AISI 4140 are shown in [14]. On the one hand, very high cooling rates can be achieved by adapting the flow rate of the water, resulting in a through hardened sample with hardening cracks at the inner surface. On the other hand, it was shown that a completely controlled cooling of the inner and outer surface results in a crack-free martensitic inner surface and a nearly bainitic structure in the outer sections. Besides the experimental results, first simulative results were shown to understand the stress development and the crack probability during the process. First comparisons of the experimentally determined residual stresses with the simulative results indicate that compressive residual stresses can be achieved by optimizing the cooling conditions. Considering the residual stress state at the inner surface, it was shown that the most influencing factors are the bainite content in the outer sections, as well as the cooling conditions at the inner surface. Considering further investigations, it was mentioned that the simulation model can be used as an optimization tool to adjust the inner surface state. In order to make reliable predictions, a comprehensive validation of the heat treatment simulation, regarding the residual stress analysis, as well as the metallographic investigations, is necessary.

1.3. This Work

This work will describe the Internal Quenching heat treatment simulation model, based on the thermal, mechanical and metallurgical models. In addition, dilatometry was used to investigate the relevant metallurgical properties. With the presented simulation model, an optimization of the Internal Quenching process parameters is made. With the simulative parameter variation, different cooling strategies are developed to achieve a hardened inner surface with maximum compressive stresses. The simulative optimization is done with the Chromium-Molybdenum steel AISI 4140 and the unalloyed steel AISI 1045, which differ mainly in their hardenability. The optimal cooling strategies of both steels are then implemented on the Internal Quenching device and the heat-treated samples are characterized and compared to the simulative results.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Samples

For the Internal Quenching experiments thick walled tubes with a length of 70 mm were used. The sample geometry is shown in Figure 2. The shown thermocouple with a distance of 0.5 mm to the inner surface was used to control the temperature at the inner surface. The chemical compositions of both steels are given in Table 1.

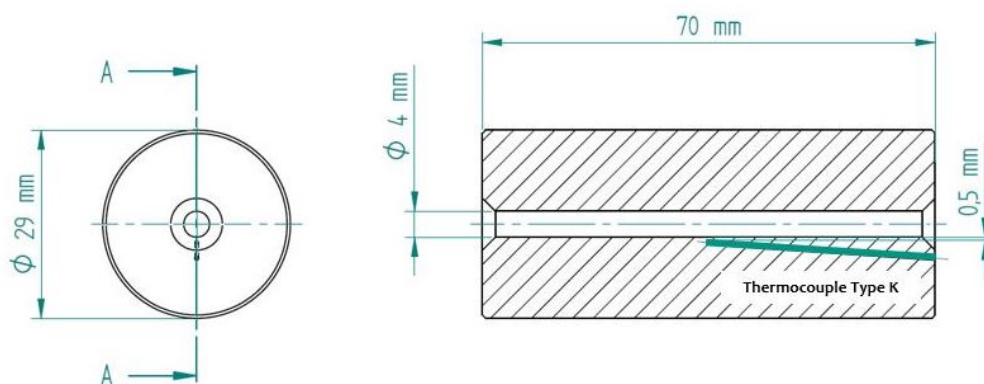


Figure 2. Geometry of the specimen used for Internal Quenching heat treatment.

Table 1. Chemical compositions of the used steels.

	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Fe
AISI 4140	0.43 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.003	0.82 ± 0.014	1.13 ± 0.015	0.18 ± 0.002	bal.
AISI 1045	0.48 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.003	0.612 ± 0.011	0.162 ± 0.018	0.01 ± 0.001	bal.

2.2. Internal Quenching Heat Treatment

The Internal Quenching heat treatments were carried out on a prototypic device using a Huettinger Axio 10/450 M high-frequency generator with a frequency range from 50 kHz up to 450 kHz and a maximum power of 10 kW. The quenching of the inner surface was realized by using a high pressure piston pump with a maximum pressure of the quenching media of 100 bar. The temperature of the outer surface was measured with a spot-welded thermocouple type K at a height of 35 mm.

2.3. Metallographic Characterization

The heat-treated samples were cut in the middle and the resulting cross section was ground with P320 paper and subsequently polished with diamond suspensions. The hardness was measured after a polishing step of 3 µm using the hardness tester Qness Q10A with a testing load of 10 N. The microstructure was analyzed after polishing with 0.04 µm, followed by an etching step with 2% Nital etchant.

2.4. Residual Stress Measurement

2.4.1. X-ray Diffraction Analysis

The residual stress states were determined at the outer surface along a path over the height of the sample. Additionally, depth resolved analyses were performed at the inner surface of a cut sample in the center of the borehole. The depth resolved residual stress analyses were carried out by sub-sequential electrochemical material removal using the STRUERS LECTROPOL-5 polishing device. The residual stresses in axial, as well as in tangential direction were determined using the $\sin^2(\psi)$ X-ray diffraction method with $E_{211} = 219,911$ MPa and $\nu_{211} = 0.28$ extracted from [15]. A ψ -diffractometer and V-filtered CrK_α radiation were used to measure the 211 α -Fe diffraction line at 15 ψ angles between -60° and 60° . In the case of the measurements on the outer surface, the primary beam was collimated using a pinhole with a diameter of 1 mm. On the secondary side, a scintillation counter with a 4-mm symmetrizing slit was used. For precise measurements in the borehole, a focusing polycapillary optics with a nominal focus diameter of 0.1 mm was used.

2.4.2. Sachs Boring/EDM

The Sachs Boring method is a widely used destructive method to determine axisymmetric residual stresses in tubes. During the Sachs method, tubes are sequentially bored to a larger diameter. After each bore step, the tangential and axial strains on the outer cylindrical surface are measured. With the measured strains, the Young's modulus, Poisson's ratio and resulting area of the cross sections, the residual stresses in axial and tangential, as well as in radial direction can be calculated using formulae given in [16]. Due to the fact that the inner surface will have a hardness over 600 HV after the quenching process, it is hard to remove material with conventional drilling. Given that, the incremental material removal was realized over wire electro-discharge machining with the advantage that the borehole is not mechanically and less thermally loaded during the material removal. The removal was realized using a wire with a diameter of 0.25 mm. Up to a diameter of 8 mm, the borehole was drilled out with incremental steps of 0.5 mm. Afterwards, the steps were increased to 1 mm and after reaching a diameter of 12 mm, they were increased once again to 2 mm. The strains were measured over three 2-element strain gauges from TML Ltd., Japan (Type: FCAB-2-11-3LJB-F), which were applied in

the middle of the sample every 120°. The strain gauges were protected with a polyurethane coating and silicon.

3. FE-Simulation

3.1. Model

The commercial FE-solver Abaqus/Standard was used for the simulation of the Internal Quenching heat treatment. All relevant models considering the thermal, metallurgical and mechanical phenomena were used to reveal an accurate tool to predict the phase and residual stress distribution due to the Internal Quenching process. The mechanical and thermal models were used in the same manner as presented in [17,18], where the process of induction hardening in a simulative, as well as in an experimental manner for AISI 4140 was regarded. Here, the heat transfer during heat treatment is described using the heat conduction equation

$$\rho c \dot{T} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla(\lambda T)) + Q, \quad (1)$$

where ρ , c and λ are density, specific heat and thermal conductivity of the current phase mixture. The arising transformation heat are considered over Q , which is a function of the transformation rate. The mechanical model bases on the sum of the strain increments occurring during a quenching process. The total strain increment $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tot}$ is given as

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tot} = \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^e + \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^p + \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{th} + \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tp} + \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tr}, \quad (2)$$

with $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^e, \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^p, \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{th}, \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tp}, \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tr}$ as the elastic, plastic, thermal, transformation induced plasticity and the transformation strain rate. Considering the elasto-plastic material behavior, the elastic strain increment is described by

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^e = \frac{1}{E} \left[- \left(\frac{(1+\nu)\sigma_{ij} - \delta_{ij}\nu\sigma_{mm}}{E} \right) \dot{E} + (\sigma_{ij} - \delta_{ij}\nu\sigma_{mm})\dot{\nu} + (1+\nu)\dot{\sigma}_{ij} - \delta_{ij}\nu\dot{\sigma}_{mm} \right]. \quad (3)$$

The plastic strain rate is calculated using the consistent tangent operator via a radial return mapping algorithm and the non-linear Voce hardening law (Equation (4)) for the phase-dependent flow stress in a UMAT subroutine. σ_0, R_0, R_1 and e in the hardening law are hereby phase-dependent parameters for the hardening behavior.

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_0 + R_0 \varepsilon_{pl} + R_1 (1 - \exp(-e \varepsilon_{pl})). \quad (4)$$

The thermal strain increment $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{th}$ is calculated via

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{th} = \sum_{k=1}^p (\dot{f}_i \int_0^T \alpha_k \cdot dT + f_k \alpha_k \dot{T}), \quad (5)$$

where α_i represents the phase specific thermal expansion coefficient, \dot{f}_k the phase increment and f_k the current phase fraction, respectively. The volumetric strain increments $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tr}$ due to phase transformation are considered by

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tr} = \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \Delta \varepsilon_k \dot{f}_k, \quad (6)$$

with the phase specific transformations strain $\Delta\epsilon_k$. The transformation induced plasticity increment is calculated by using the approach of [19]

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{tp} = 3 \sum_{k=1}^p K_k(\sigma) \dot{f}_k (1 - f_k) \sigma'_{ij}, \quad (7)$$

with K_k as the phase-dependent linear TRIP constant. An axisymmetric 2D-model with elements of the type C3D8T was used (see Figure 3a). At the inner surface, the elements have a size of 10 μm in radial and 1 mm in axial direction. In radial direction, the size of the elements increases gradually up to 1 mm. To reduce the simulative effort, the model only considers the cooling process, with the assumption of a homogeneous temperature distribution after the austenitization process. So, the initial temperature in the model is set to 850 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ starting from the austenitic phase. The cooling of the inner borehole and the cooling/re-heating of the outer surface was realized using the temperature boundaries ϑ_1 and ϑ_2 (see Figure 3). In the case of an uncontrolled cooling of the inner surface, the heat flux \dot{q} from the inner surface was modeled using Equation (8), with the surface temperature T_s , the quenchant temperature T_q and the heat transfer coefficient α . Based on the findings in [14], a constant heat transfer coefficient was chosen. To validate the simulative residual stress state at the borehole with the results of the X-ray analysis, the cutting process, as well as the electrolytic removal, were simulated. Here, a purely elastic model of the complete tube was assumed and the simulated residual stresses were applied using the Abaqus subroutine SIGINI (see Figure 3b).

$$\dot{q} = -\alpha \cdot (T_s - T_q) \quad (8)$$

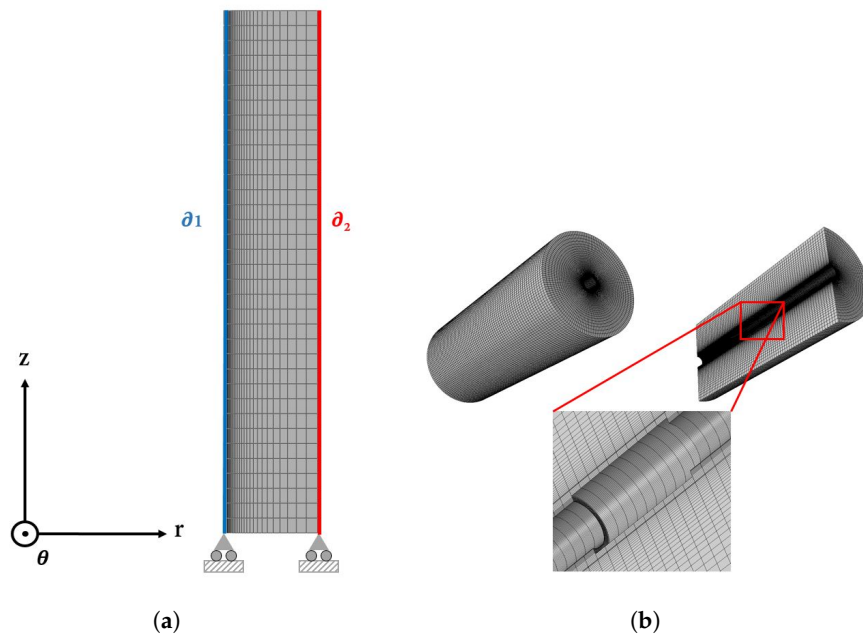


Figure 3. FE-model for the Internal Quenching heat treatment, including the mesh and boundary conditions (a) and 3D model for the simulation of the cutting process and electrolytic removal (b).

3.2. Material Parameters

For both investigated steels, most of the phase specific thermal, metallurgical and mechanical properties were extracted from literature [20–23]. The used material parameters for AISI 4140 considering the mechanical model were extracted from [21], who investigated laser hardening by a numerical model. The influence of the heat transfer coefficient on residual stresses and warpage for AISI 1045 are discovered in [22] and [23]. The former focused on discontinuous and continuous

heat treatments, whereas the latter investigates the effects of evaporating liquids. Most material parameters for AISI 1045 were extracted out of these two works. Especially for the diffusive phase transformations, showing a high sensitivity to the carbon content, additional experiments considering the transformation behavior and also the hardness prediction were carried out. The experimental results are shown in the following. The resulting model parameters and the ones from literature are given in the Appendix A. Here, the parameters are indicated with γ for the austenitic phase, with $\alpha_{F/P}$ for the ferritic/perlitic phase, with α_B for the bainitic phase and with α_M for martensite. In the case of a temperature dependent material parameter, the temperature dependence was modeled with a third order polynomial. If more than one phase existed, a linear rule of mixture was used to homogenize the property.

For the Chromium-Molybdenum steel AISI 4140, additional dilatometric studies had to be conducted to determine the isothermal bainitic transformation behavior and the resulting transformation strain of the used steel batch. Here, the bainite formation is modeled using Equation (9) proposed by [24], with the nucleation factor κ and the auto-catalytic factor λ . Due to the fact that the later shown heat treatment strategies will not cause a ferritic/perlitic transformation, the kinetic parameters have less weight and can be extracted from [21] using the JMAK equation (Equation (10)) developed in [25]. In the case of AISI 1045, the isothermal transformation behavior of the bainitic, as well as of the ferritic/perlitic, phase were investigated and modeled using the JMAK equation (Equation (10)). The comparison of the used models with the experimental results in Figures 4 and 5 show a good agreement. The used temperature dependent model parameter n_i , b_i , λ , κ are given in Table A1.

$$f_{\alpha_{VB}} = \frac{1 - \exp(-\kappa(1 + \lambda)t)}{\lambda \exp(-\kappa(1 + \lambda)t) + 1}, \quad (9)$$

$$f_{\alpha_{JMAK}} = 1 - \exp(-b(t)^n). \quad (10)$$

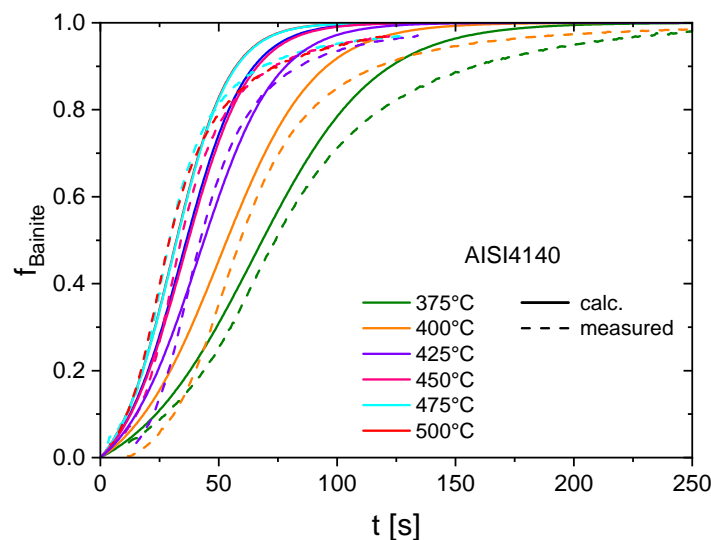


Figure 4. Experimental and modeled bainite volume fractions at different isothermal temperatures for AISI 4140.

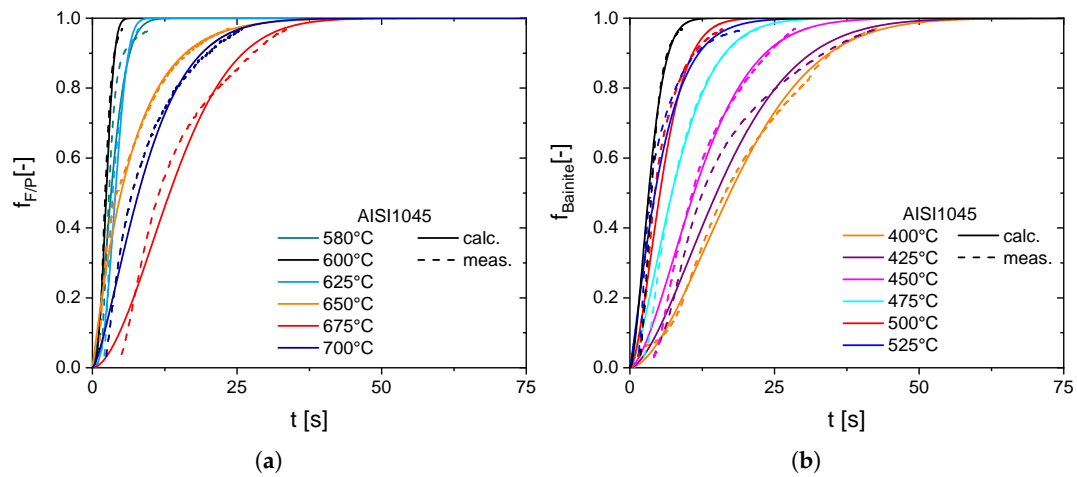


Figure 5. Experimental and modeled ferrite/perlite (a) and bainite (b) volume fractions at different isothermal temperatures for AISI 1045.

To predict the hardness distribution after the Internal Quenching process, hardness measurements were carried out using the dilatometric samples. The measured hardness of the bainitic and the ferritic/perlitic phases in dependence of the isothermal formation temperature T_{iso} is shown in Figure 6 for both steels. Due to the fact that the ferritic/perlitic phase will not be an issue considering AISI 4140, the hardness calculation is neglected. For both steels, a linear behavior can be assumed and the hardness of each phase is modeled via Equations (3)–(5),

$$HV_{B;4140} = 928.17 - 1.23T_{iso}, \quad 315^{\circ}\text{C} < T_{iso} < 525^{\circ}\text{C}, \quad (11)$$

$$HV_{B;1045} = 683.68 - 0.8T_{iso}, \quad 350^{\circ}\text{C} < T_{iso} < 525^{\circ}\text{C}, \quad (12)$$

$$HV_{F/P;1045} = 427.3 - 0.3T_{iso}, \quad 525^{\circ}\text{C} < T_{iso} < 700^{\circ}\text{C}. \quad (13)$$

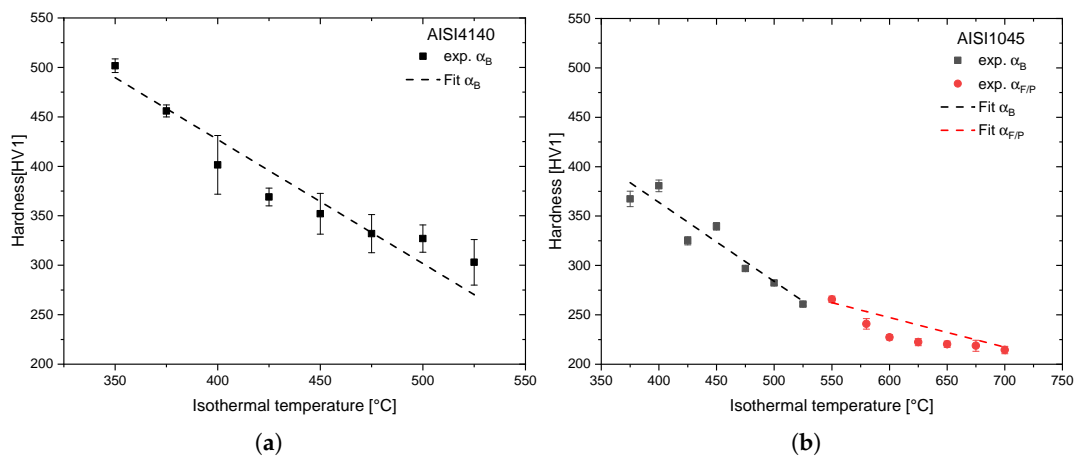


Figure 6. Experimentally measured hardness as a function of the isothermal temperatures for AISI 4140 (a) and AISI 1045 (b).

In a continuous cooling process, the resulting hardness HV_i of bainite and ferrite/perlite is calculated incrementally with the following formula.

$$HV_i = \frac{HV_i f_{\alpha_i} + HV_i(T_{iso}) \dot{f}_{\alpha_i}}{f_{\alpha_i} + \dot{f}_{\alpha_i}}, \quad (14)$$

in which f_{α_i} is the current phase fraction and \dot{f}_{α_i} the phase increment during a time increment at the temperature T_{iso} .

Concerning the self-tempering effect of martensite due to slow cooling below the martensite start temperature, the hardness HV_M is calculated using the incremental form of the Holomon-Jaffe parameter P_{HJ} and the hardness calculation for AISI 4140 extracted from [26].

$$HV_M = 1079.8 - 0.0396 \times P_{HJ}, \quad (15)$$

$$P_{HJ,i} = P_{HJ,i-1} + \frac{T \times dt}{2.303 \times 10^{\frac{P_{HJ,i-1}}{T} - C}}. \quad (16)$$

Herein, T is the temperature and C a material constant, which is a function of the carbon content. In the case of AISI 4140, it is assumed that a self tempering starts while reaching an inner quenching temperature T_{in} and the initial parameter $P_{HJ,0}$ is calculated via the Holomon-Jaffe equation. In the case of AISI 1045, a constant martensite hardness of 700 HV is assumed.

4. Simulative Optimization Study

4.1. Parameter Field for AISI 4140

The results of the feasibility study in [14] show that a crack-free inner surface with compressive residual stresses can be created only by regulating the inner surface temperature. A crack-free hardened inner surface can be realized with internal cooling rates lower than 60 K/s to an internal quenching temperature T_{in} of 150 °C, followed by a slow cooling down to 100 °C with a cooling rate of 1 K/s. Simultaneously, the external surface was cooled down quickly to an external quenching temperature T_{out} of 550 °C and then cooled down with 2 K/s to the martensite start temperature. Finally, the sample was cooled down as quick as possible to room temperature. Considering this thermal histories, the presented simulation study investigates the influence of the internal and external quenching temperatures using a cooling rate at the inner surface $T_{in,cool}$ of 50 K/s and cooling times t_{cool} of 100 s and 200 s on the residual stress state at the internal surface after the heat treatment process. To ensure a hardened inner surface, the inner quenching temperature was varied between 225 °C and 300 °C with outer quenching temperatures of 500 °C up to 800 °C. Furthermore, different continuous cooling conditions of the external surface were performed with a concurrent variation of the inner quenching temperature. In this case, the impact of the inner cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ was also taken into account by varying the cooling rates between 50 K/s and 400 K/s. The explained process parameter and the resulting investigated temperature fields are summarized in Figure 7.

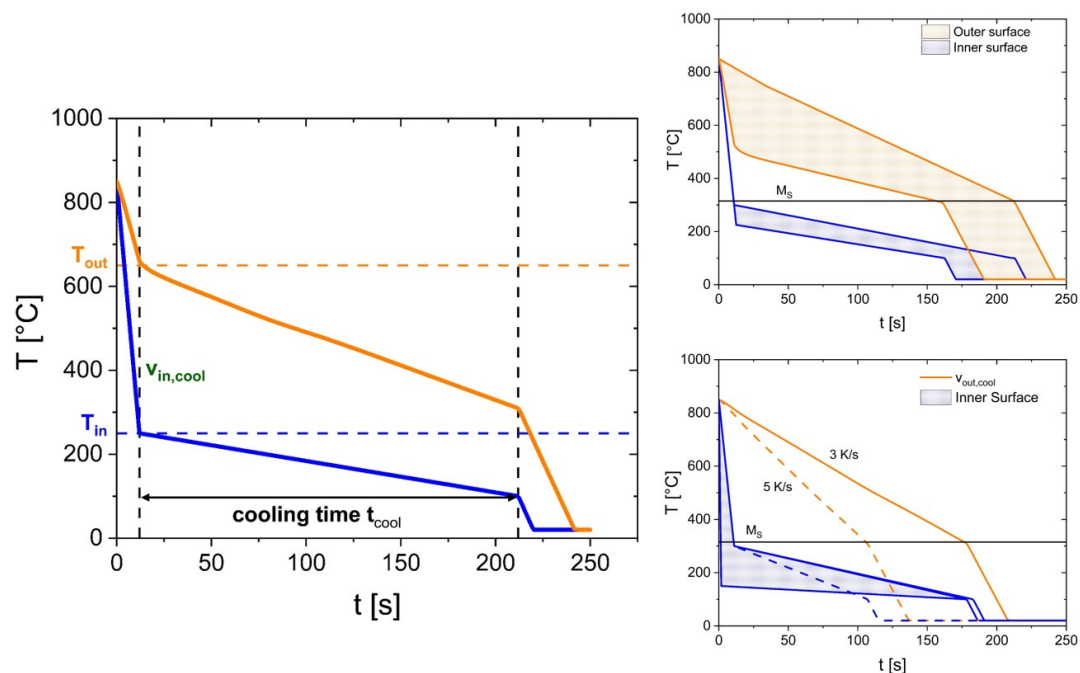


Figure 7. Varied process parameters (left) and the investigated temperature fields of the internal and the external surface in the case of a continuous (bottom right) and a discontinuous (top right) cooling of the external surface for AISI 4140.

4.2. Parameter Field for AISI 1045

Due to the fact that the steel AISI 1045 shows a low hardenability because of very fast phase transformations, it is expected that there is no risk of through hardening compared to AISI 4140 and the heat treatment strategy can be easier. Hence, the simulation study only investigates the influence of the inner and outer cooling rate. The inner surface was hereby cooled down continuously to room temperature using different different heat transfer coefficients based on the findings in [14]. The heat transfer coefficient was varied in the experimentally feasible range between $10 \text{ kW/m}^2\text{K}$ and $80 \text{ kW/m}^2\text{K}$. Simultaneously, the outer surface was cooled down continuously with cooling rates from 3 K/s up to 8 K/s .

4.3. AISI 4140, Discontinuous Cooling

In this section, the influence of the inner and outer cooling temperature including two different cooling times are discussed and compared. The following results will focus on the simulated residual stresses in axial and tangential direction at the internal surface in the middle of the sample. Figure 8 depicts the contour plot of the axial and tangential residual stresses in dependence of the different simulated combinations of the outer and inner surface temperature. Regarding the absolute values in both stress directions it can be noted that the tangential direction is more affected in the shown parameter field. The axial residual stress is nearly independent of the internal quenching temperature at external quenching temperatures between 550°C and 700°C .

Maximum axial compressive residual stresses with a value of -940 MPa are achieved over high outer quenching temperature intervals and low inner quenching temperature intervals. In contrast, the tangential residual stresses reflect precisely the contrary, by showing the lowest compressive residual stresses in this combination. Here, the maximum residual stresses are achieved at an inner quenching temperature of 300°C and an outer quenching temperature of 550°C . The optimum of the compressive residual stresses at an outer quenching temperature of 550°C can be explained by taking a look at the temporal evolution of the tangential stress component at different cooling conditions of the outer surface with an inner quenching temperature of 300°C and a cooling time of 200 s during the

process (see Figure 9a). It is obvious that lower outer quenching temperatures up to 550 °C will increase the arising compressive stresses at the inner surface due to the formation of martensite. This can be explained by the temperature level of the outer sections influencing the strength of the under-cooled austenite, which is the limiting factor considering the arising compressive stress during martensite formation. On the other hand, a lower temperature level will increase the hardening depth, resulting in a reduction of the compressive stresses (see Figure 9b). This effect becomes dominant with an outer quenching temperature of 500 °C, leading to a hardening depth of over 2 mm and reduced tangential compressive residual stresses. Regarding the influence of cooling time on the residual stress state in Figure 9a, where the cooling times of 150 s and 200 s are compared, a similar behavior can be observed. Higher cooling times result in lower cooling rates and a higher temperature level in the sample decreases the hardening depth and therefore increases the compressive residual stresses.

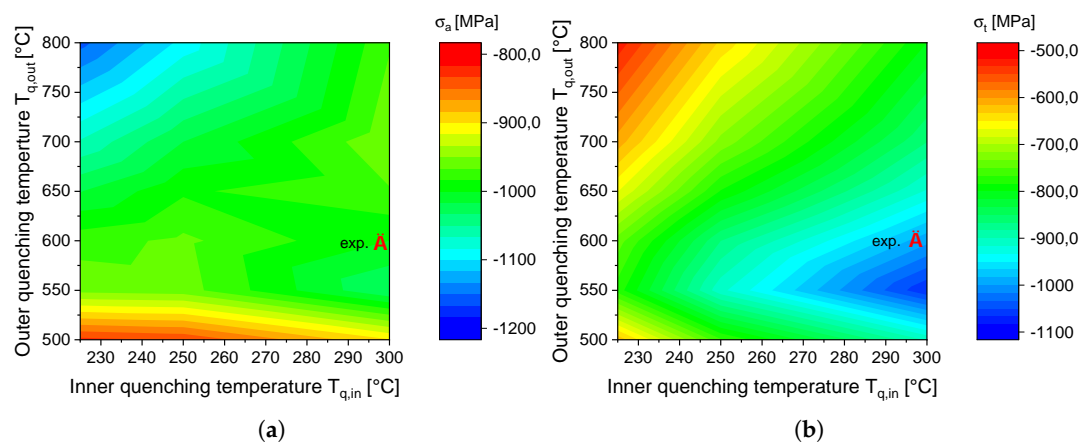


Figure 8. Simulated axial (a) and tangential (b) residual stresses at the inner surface in dependence of the internal and external quenching temperature.

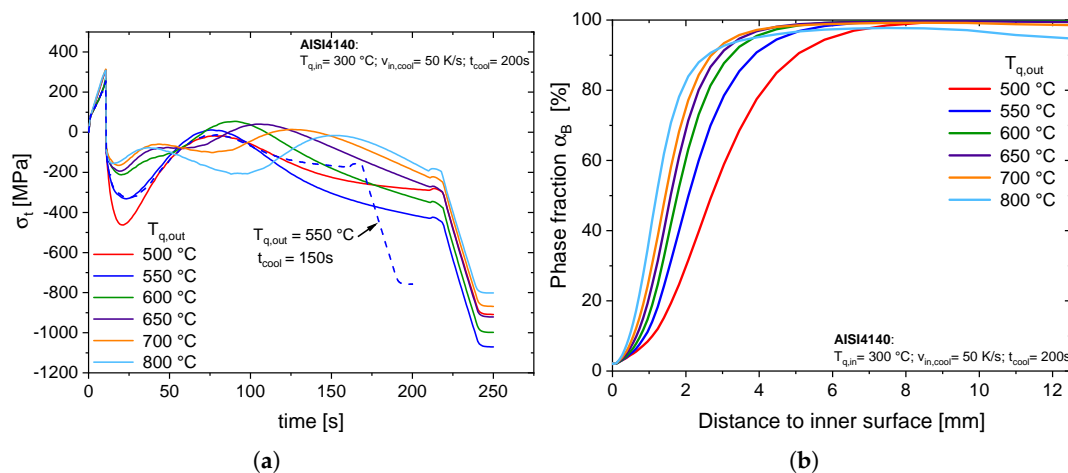


Figure 9. Simulated stress development during the Internal Quenching heat treatment in tangential direction (a) and the resulting bainite content in the sample (b) at different external quenching temperatures (b).

4.4. AISI 4140, Continuous Cooling

The impact of the inner quenching temperature T_{in} and cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ during a continuous cooling of the outer surface with 3 K/s is depicted in Figure 10. Regarding the tangential stress direction, the results confirm the findings in Section 4.3 showing higher tangential compressive residual stresses with an increasing inner quenching temperature and only a slight dependency on the inner cooling rate. On the one hand, in comparison to the study with a discontinuous cooling, the tangential residual stress state shows a very sensitive dependency on the inner quenching temperature, changing into tensile residual stresses at quenching temperatures under 180 °C. On the other hand, the axial stress component shows an optimum at high inner cooling rates and an inner quenching temperature of 200 °C. However, compressive axial residual stresses over 300 MPa are always achieved in the studied parameter range. The influence of the outer cooling rate on the microstructure and stress distribution is depicted in Figure 11, where the cooling rates of 5 K/s and 3 K/s are compared using an inner quenching temperature of 300 °C and an inner cooling rate of 50 K/s. Obviously, the cooling rate of the outer surface affects mainly the bainite content in the outer surface. A cooling rate of 3 K/s results in a nearly full bainitic microstructure, leading to higher compressive stresses due to the lower transformation strain of the bainitic phase (see [14]) by an almost constant hardening depth.

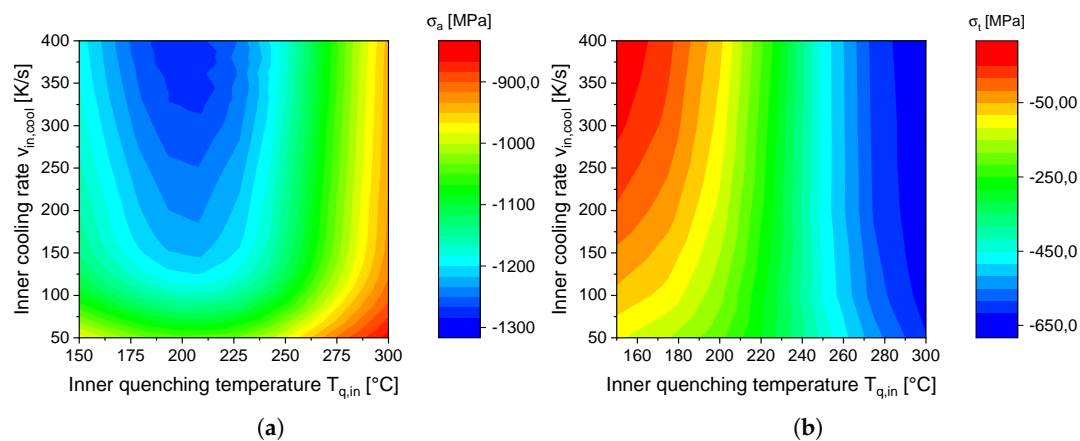


Figure 10. Simulated axial (a) and tangential (b) residual stresses at the inner surface in dependence of the internal quenching temperature and internal cooling rate during a continuous cooling of the external surface with 3 K/s.

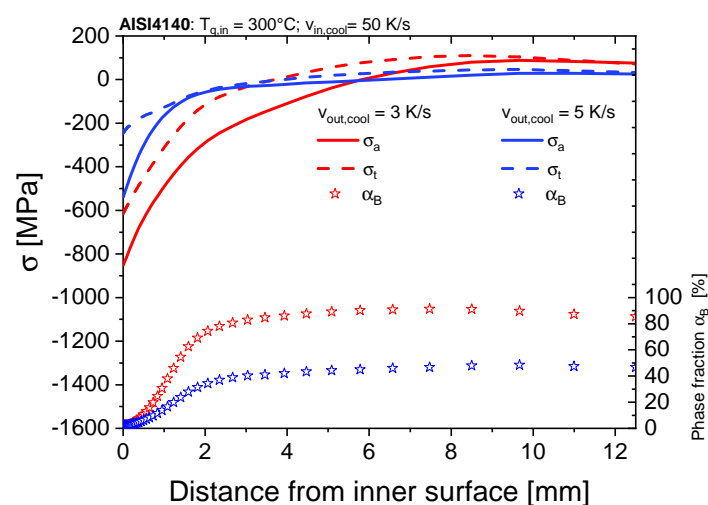


Figure 11. Influence of two different outer cooling rates on the resulting bainite content and residual stresses as a function of distance from surface using the same cooling conditions at the inner surface.

4.5. AISI 1045, Continuous Cooling

The contour plots of Figure 12 show the influence of internal and external cooling rate on the residual stresses at the inner surface. Both stress components show a nearly independent behavior considering the outer cooling rate $v_{out,cool}$. The tangential residual stresses (Figure 12b) show a maximum at a heat transfer coefficient α of 0.02 W/m²K, whereas the residual stresses in axial direction show only a slight increase with higher heat transfer coefficients. The correlation of the tangential residual stresses with the inner cooling conditions can be explained from Figure 13. Here, the martensite distribution at the inner surface after different heat transfer coefficients is shown. The hardening depth HD decreases with smaller heat transfer coefficients and results in higher compressive residual stresses. The effect of increasing compressive stresses with decreasing hardening depths can also be detected in induction hardened parts. With increasing hardening depths, the arising compressive stresses at the inner surface decrease due to the martensitic transformation combined with its volume change at inner sections. The residual stresses in axial direction, sustained by volume sections with the same inner surface distance, do not show a notable dependence on the final hardening depth as can be noticed in Section 4.3, as well. With maximum compressive stresses of −1450 MPa in tangential and −1700 MPa in axial direction, more favorable stress states can be realized with the unalloyed steel.

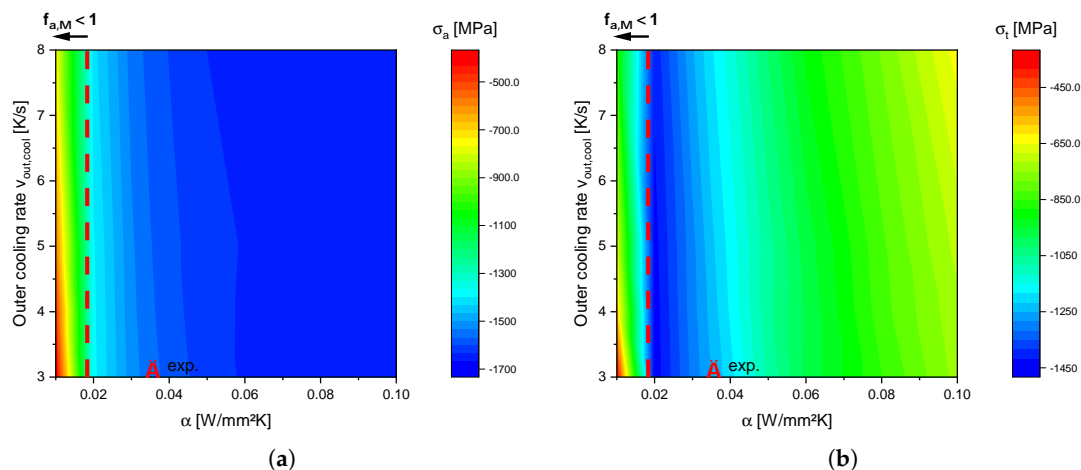


Figure 12. Simulated axial (a) and tangential (b) residual stresses at the inner surface in dependence of the heat transfer coefficient α and the outer cooling rate.

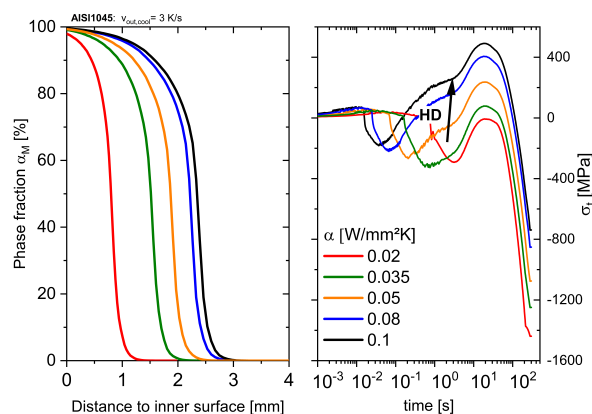


Figure 13. Simulated martensite distribution and the corresponding development of the tangential stresses in dependence of the heat transfer coefficient α using an outer cooling rate of 3 K/s.

5. Results and Discussion of Experiments and Validation

For both steels, a heat treatment resulting in high compressive residual stresses at the inner surface was experimentally carried out. For AISI 4140, a process route with an inner quenching temperature T_{in} of 300 °C and a cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ of 100 K/s combined with a discontinuous cooling of the outer surface to a quenching temperature T_{out} of 650 °C was chosen (marked in Figure 8). The cooling time was 200 s. It has to be said that an outer quenching temperature of 550 °C, inducing higher simulative compressive stresses, was experimentally not feasible due to the fact that a high inner quenching temperature T_{in} of 300 °C is not achievable with a too low overall temperature level in the sample. An inner cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ of 100 K/s was chosen. In the case of AISI 1045, the inner surface was quenched with a water pressure of 60 bar which corresponds to a heat transfer coefficient of around 30 kW/mm² (see [14]). The outer surface was subsequently cooled down with a cooling rate $v_{out,cool}$ of 3 K/s. The chosen process route is marked in Figure 12. During the heat treatment, the borehole temperature was experimentally measured and controlled over a thermocouple with a distance of 500 µm to the surface. This means that the true inner surface temperature differs to the simulated one. Therefore, the temperature boundary θ_1 was adopted in such a way that the simulated temperature with a distance of 500 µm to the inner surface corresponds to the measured temperature. The following simulative results of the experimental performed cooling strategies will refer to this adaptation. The final investigated cooling strategies of both steels in context with their corresponding TTT-diagrams are presented in Figure 14.

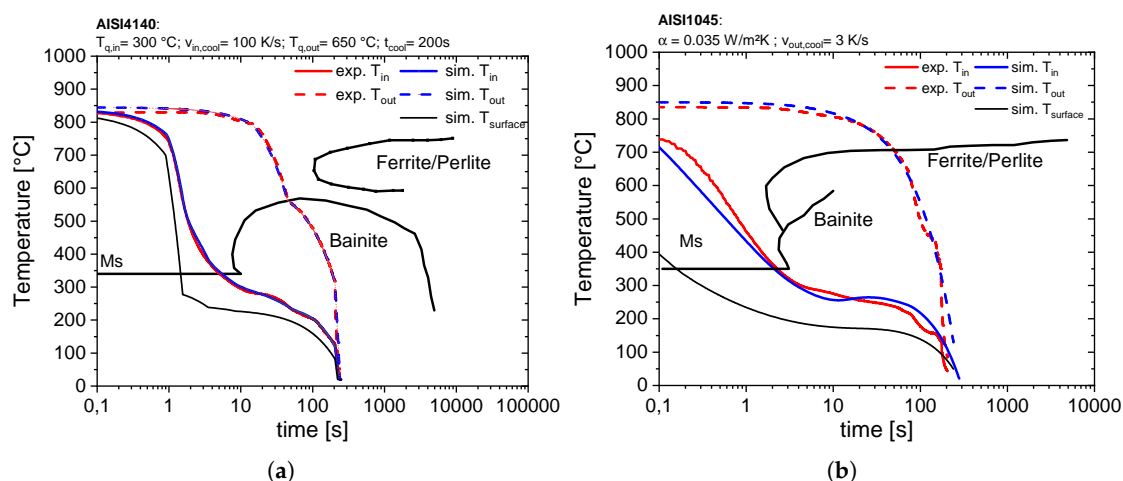


Figure 14. Experimental measured and simulated temperatures at the inner and outer surface of the optimal heat treatment strategies for both investigated steels in the corresponding TTT-diagrams ((a): AISI 4140; (b): AISI 1045) [27].

It is obvious that the identified optimal heat treatments have been realized very well with the Internal Quenching device. Due to the accurate adjustment of the simulated temperature profiles, the cooling rates at the inner surface can be estimated. In the case of AISI 4140, an averaged cooling rate of $v_{in,cool}$ 300 K/s to the martensite start temperature can be determined. Regarding the inner surface temperature during an uncontrolled quenching (Figure 14a) to the martensite start temperature an averaged cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ over 2000 K/s is achieved. Despite a continuous flow of the pressurized water, the cooling rate drops down after reaching the martensite start temperature and a nearly isothermal state is reached due to the outer inductive heat input. The simulated microstructure, hardness distribution and the residual stresses are presented in Figure 15. The results for AISI 4140 show a hardened martensitic inner surface with a smooth transition into fully bainitic outer sections, inducing wide ranged compressive residual stresses up to a distance of 5 mm. The arising compressive stresses are compensated by tensile residual stresses of about 250 MPa at the outer surface.

In comparison to that, a sharp transition from a hardened martensitic inner surface into a bainitic microstructure can be detected in the case of AISI 1045. Due the sharp phase transition, the resulting residual stresses, especially in tangential direction, show higher gradients at the inner sections. With the simulated cooling conditions, a fully ferritic/perlitic microstructure is achieved at a distance of around 5 mm from the inner surface leading to a nearly constant hardness up to the outer surface.

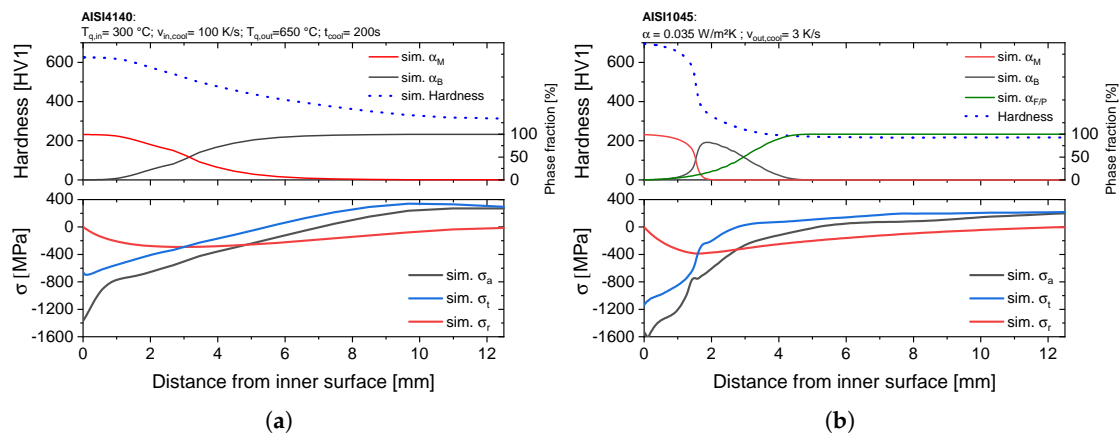


Figure 15. Simulated phase, hardness and residual stress distribution after the described heat treatments for both AISI 4140 (a) and AISI 1045 (b).

5.1. Microstructure and Hardness

The resulting microstructure of both steels after the heat treatments is shown in Figure 16. In the case of AISI 4140 (Figure 16a), the inner surface shows a martensitic microstructure up to 2 mm, which passes into a mixed microstructure up to 5 mm and a fully bainitic outer surface. The hardness distribution confirms the metallographic results with a hardness of 600 HV at the inner surface up to 2 mm. The following mixed bainitic/martensitic microstructure decreases the hardness to 450 HV and causes higher standard deviations. A very smooth transition of the hardened inner surface to the softer outer surface, showing a hardness of around 350 HV, is achieved. The simulated hardness profile after the quenching process correlates very well with the experimental results. A slight simulative overestimation of the hardness at the transition zone and an underestimation at the outer surface can be noticed. The overestimation of the hardness at the transition zone indicates a martensite content, which is too high in the simulation. The simulative neglect of a stress-dependent bainite transformation, already investigated by [28], which would lead to lower martensite contents, is one explanation for this discrepancy. In the work of [28], the interaction of stress and phase transformation is discussed for various steels. Their findings of an accelerated phase transformation due to stresses were confirmed for a bainitic transformation at the steel 22MnB5 by [29]. In addition, a lower martensite start temperature due to a carbon enrichment of the austenitic phase during bainite formation can affect the bainite content in the transition zone, which was investigated in the work of [30,31] for a Si-steel regarding an incomplete bainite formation. The simulated hardness values at the outer section are smaller than the experimental values since the model is based on isothermal experiments with longer process times leading to bigger grain sizes and a therefore reduced hardness.

A hardened inner surface up to a distance of 2 mm can also be detected for the unalloyed steel AISI 1045 (Figure 16b). Here, the resulting hardness profile confirms the sharp transition into a ferritic perlite microstructure. This is because of the low amount of bainite and a small transition zone with mixed microstructure of martensite and bainite. Interestingly, the maximum hardness is above the hardness of AISI 4140. A possible reason for the lower hardness of the AISI 4140 is the higher temperature at the inner surface during the controlled cooling causing self annealing effects in the hardened section. Furthermore, the regulation itself can cause annealing due to more temperature fluctuations, which is not the case during the continuous quenching at the inner surface for AISI 1045. All in all, the hardness profile and the transition into a mixed microstructure, respectively into a ferritic perlite microstructure at a distance from the inner surface of 2 mm is predicted precisely with the presented transformation models.

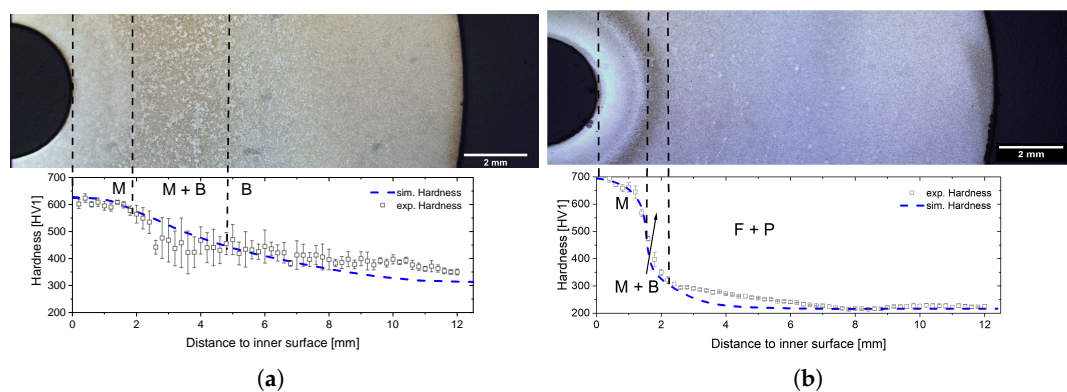


Figure 16. Comparison between measured and simulated hardness as a function of the surface distance after the described optimal heat treatments for AISI 4140 (a) and AISI 1045 (b).

5.2. Residual Stresses

5.2.1. X-ray Diffraction Analysis

The validation of the residual stress simulations is shown in Figures 17 and 18. Here, the measured residual stresses at the inner surface in the center of the borehole after cutting (a) up to a distance of 200 μm and at the outer surface along the height of the sample (b) are presented. Considering the stress state at the inner sections the simulative results, including the cutting and the electrolytic removal process, show that the cutting process has a significant effect on the residual stresses. Especially in tangential direction, a switch of the compressive residual stresses into tensile stresses for both investigated stress states can be detected. Comparing the measurements and the corrected simulative results, a good accordance of the tangential stresses can be seen. In the case of AISI 4140, tensile residual stresses of 500 MPa at the inner surface were measured, decreasing to 200 MPa at a depth of 200 μm . In the case of the unalloyed steel, maximum tensile residual stresses of 170 MPa were measured, indicating higher compressive residual stresses in the uncut sample compared to AISI 4140, which is also predicted by the simulation. Regarding the simulated and experimentally measured axial residual stress, notable discrepancies can be seen. Especially, for the alloyed steel (Figure 17a, right), the experimental results show an increase of the axial compressive stresses with increasing surface distance from -400 MPa to -800 MPa, whereas the simulative results show compressive residual stresses of -900 MPa with a slight decreasing trend. The lower axial compressive residual stresses at the surface indicate increasing compressive stresses up to 100 μm in the uncut sample. A better qualitative and quantitative agreement of the axial residual stresses can be noticed for AISI 1045 (Figure 18a, right). Here, the experimental, as well as the simulative, results show nearly constant axial compressive residual stresses between -800 MPa and -1000 MPa. The simulative overestimation of the axial residual stresses in both cases can be caused by annealing effects at the inner surface during

the heat treatment, which are not taken into account in the simulation. Tempering processes can reduce the residual stresses due to the arising transformation strains, as well as the transformation induced plasticity as it was shown in [17]. Because of the slow cooling rates after reaching the martensite start temperature these effects, which decrease the residual stresses, can also be an issue during the Internal Quenching heat treatment. Especially for AISI 4140, where the inner surface shows a nearly constant temperature of 250 °C during the cooling of the outer sections, the formation of cementite can reduce the present residual stresses. The hardness measurements affirm this by showing hardness values of 600 HV indicating tempering effects at the inner surface [26]. With an unregulated continuous cooling the tempering effects are smaller expressed by higher hardness values and compressive residual stresses in axial direction at the inner surface of the unalloyed steel.

The results of the measurements at the outer surface correlate very well with the simulation, showing tensile stresses between 200 MPa and 300 MPa for both steels, compensating the inner compressive residual stresses. Furthermore, a good reproducibility of the process can be seen in Figure 17b, where measured values at the same height derive from different samples with the same heat treatment. The homogenous tangential stress state along the height indicates that similar cooling conditions over the entire sample can be reached with the Internal Quenching device. In addition, the decrease of the axial stresses to the front surfaces can be predicted precisely for AISI 1045, whereas a nearly homogenous axial stress state is measured along the path of AISI 4140. This indicates a sharper gradient to the front surfaces, which does not agree with the simulative results. Possible temperature inhomogeneities along the z-axis of the sample due to the inductive reheating and the regulation of the inner surface temperature could be the reason for these discrepancies between simulation and experiment. In the case of an uncontrolled inner quenching, the residual stresses at the outer surface correlate very well with the simulative results.

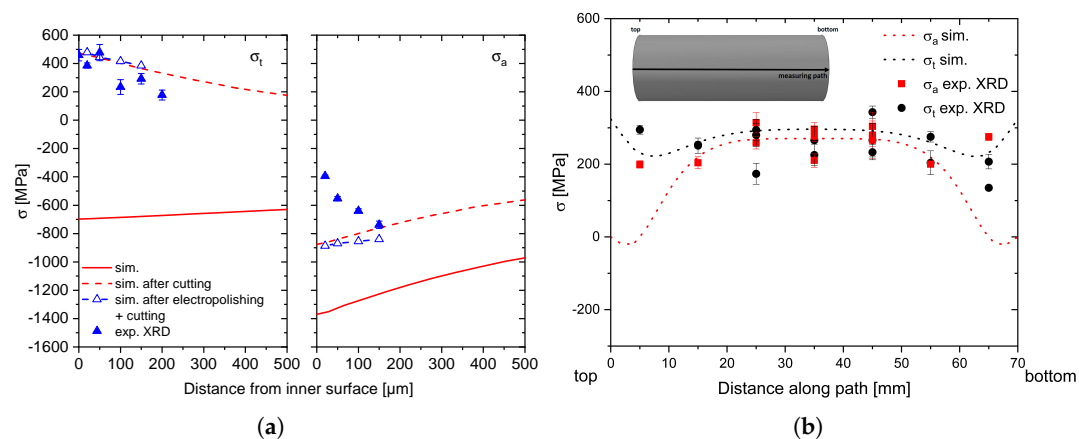


Figure 17. AISI 4140: Comparison between measured and simulated residual stresses at the inner surface as a function of the surface distance (a) and the outer surface along the height (b) of the sample after the described heat treatment.

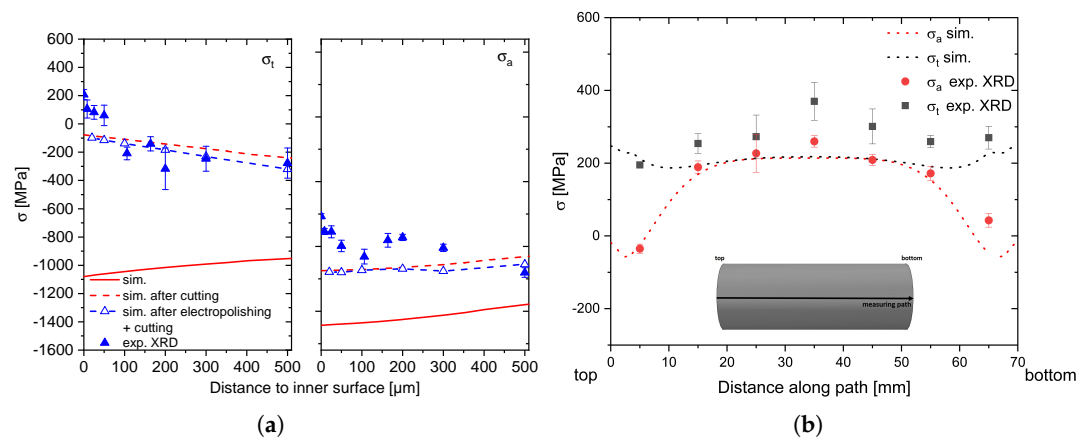


Figure 18. AISI 1045: Comparison between measured and simulated residual stresses at the inner surface as a function of the surface distance (a) and the outer surface along the height (b) of the sample after the described heat treatment.

5.2.2. Sachs EDM Measurements

The results obtained from the Sachs method in Figure 19 confirm the simulative predicted compressive stress state at the inner surface for both steels. Especially for AISI 1045, there is a good qualitative, as well as a quantitative accordance between simulation and experiment. In the case of AISI 4140, the measured residual stress development shows only an accordance in a qualitative manner. Here, the experimental result shows an overall lower residual stress level compared to the simulative predictions. This confirms the results of the metallographic and XRD analysis, indicating annealing effects due to the regulated process.

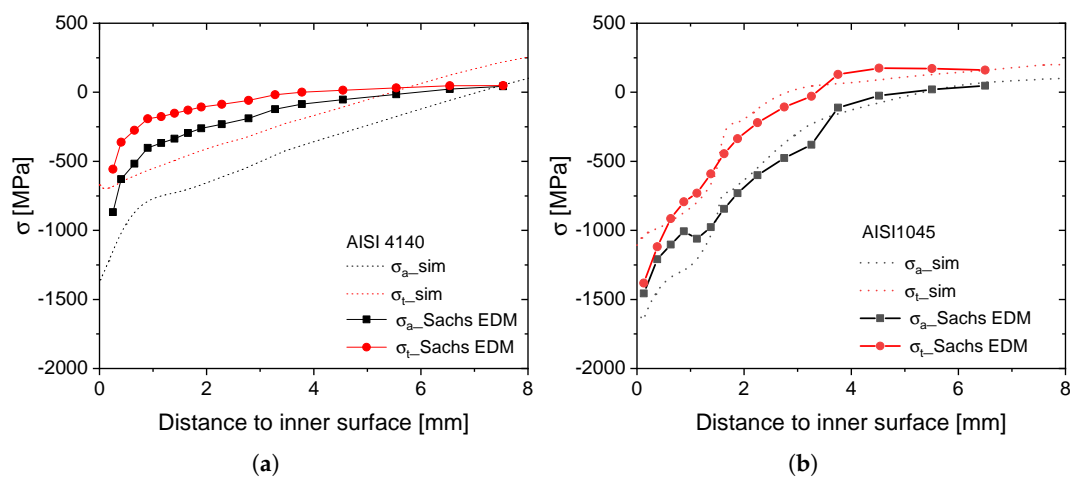


Figure 19. Comparison of the Sachs EDM measurements and the simulated residual stress development for AISI 4140 (a) and AISI 1045 (b).

6. Conclusions

The presented work includes simulative, as well as experimental investigations of the newly developed heat treatment method Internal Quenching in order to improve the inner surface state of thick walled tubes. The aim was to use a comprehensive multiphysical FE-model for the Internal Quenching process to elaborate optimal heat treatment strategies resulting in a hardened inner surface with high compressive residual stresses. Two different heat-treatable steels, which differ mainly in their hardenability, were considered. On the one hand, the alloyed steel AISI 4140 and

on the other the unalloyed steel AISI 1045. Most of the thermal and mechanical material properties could be extracted from literature. Concerning the metallurgical properties, additional isothermal dilatometric experiments were carried out and the investigated phase transformations were modeled with established models from literature showing a very good accordance to the experimental results. Additional hardness measurements were conducted extending the FE-model to predict the resulting hardness distribution precisely. Using the developed FE-Model, the influence of different cooling strategies was investigated and elaborated in a simulation study. An overall statement of the study is that the tangential compressive residual stresses are more sensitive to changes in the heat treatment strategy than the ones in axial direction. In the case of the alloyed steel AISI 4140, the study clarified that the arising compressive stresses at the inner surface strongly depend on the bainite content and the temperature level in the outer sections at the time when the inner surface temperature T_{in} drops below the martensite start temperature M_s . It was shown that in a discontinuous cooling process inner quenching temperatures just below M_s in combination with an outer quenching temperature T_{out} of 550 °C results in maximum compressive residual stresses. The impact of the inner cooling rate $v_{in,cool}$ on the residual stress state is less important compared to the inner quenching temperature T_{in} , whereas the outer cooling rate T_{out} , defining the bainite content in the outer sections has a significant influence. For the unalloyed steel, the simulative study showed surprisingly the contrary. Due to the fast diffusive phase transformation, the outer cooling conditions are less sensitive to the final residual stress state at the inner surface. Here, the residual stresses strongly depend on the hardening depth, which can be adjusted over the inner cooling rate.

The presented simulation study allows a selection of an ideal heat treatment for both steels, resulting in a hardened inner surface with high compressive residual stresses. The microstructure, as well as the residual stresses, were therefore analyzed after an optimal heat treatment with the Internal Quenching device. The experimental results, validating the simulative predictions of microstructure and residual stresses very precisely, affirm Internal Quenching as a promising and flexible heat treatment method for inner surfaces of thick-walled tubes. To sum up, this work showed the possibilities of an accurate heat treatment simulation model to predict new and innovative heat treatment strategies. Besides getting a deeper process understanding of the Internal Quenching process, the FE-Model was used as an optimization tool, predicting the most promising heat treatment strategies for two different steels. Furthermore, possible improvements of the simulation model have been indentified considering stress-dependent phase transformations and annealing effects.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, F.M. and S.D.; methodology, F.M.; investigation, F.M. and M.K.; data curation, M.K.; writing—original draft preparation, F.M.; writing—review and editing, F.M.; supervision, S.D. and V.S.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A. Input Parameters

Table A1. Input parameters for the FE-model of AISI4140.

Quantity	Unit	Phase	$i = 0$	$i = 1$	$i = 2$	$i = 3$	Source
λ	W/(mK)	γ	21.1	-3.14×10^{-2}	2.87×10^{-5}	0	[32]
λ	W/(mK)	$\alpha_F/P, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	44.23	-5.97×10^{-4}	-1.79×10^{-5}	0	[32]
c_p	J/(kgK)	γ	476	0.103	0	0	[32]
c_p	J/(kgK)	$\alpha_F/P, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	233	0.586	0	0	[32]
$\Delta Q_{\alpha \rightarrow \gamma}$	J/kg	-	8.3×10^4	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta Q_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha}$	J/kg	-	-8.3×10^4	0	0	0	this work
E	GPa	γ	283.0	-0.211	0	0	[33]
E	GPa	$\alpha_F/P, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	284.5	-0.456	7.29×10^{-4}	-4.43×10^{-7}	[20]
α	K ⁻¹	γ	2.3×10^{-5}	0	0	0	[32]
α	K ⁻¹	α_B	7.9×10^{-6}	1.25×10^{-8}	0	0	this work
α	K ⁻¹	α_M	8.9×10^{-6}	1.09×10^{-8}	0	0	this work
$K_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	MPa ⁻¹	-	7.4×10^{-4}	0	0	0	this work
$K_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_M}$	MPa ⁻¹	-	6.04×10^{-5}	0	0	0	this work
$\kappa_{T \leq 490^\circ\text{C}}$	-	-	-0.01845	3.29×10^{-5}	-	-	this work
$\kappa_{490^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 535^\circ\text{C}}$	-	-	0.028	-2.94×10^{-5}	-	-	this work
λ	-	-	12.44	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\alpha \rightarrow \gamma}$	-	-	-0.092	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	-	-	0.0076	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_M}$	-	-	0.0093	0	0	0	this work
$\sigma_{y,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	427.2	-0.405	7.60×10^{-5}	0	[32]
$R_{0,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	-351.1	7.51	-0.0062	0	[32]
$R_{1,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	32.3	-9.66×10^{-4}	0	0	[32]
e_γ	-	γ	410.5	-0.277	0	0	[32]
σ_{y,α_B}	MPa	α_B	1907.83	-6.76	0.014	-9.82×10^{-6}	[21]
R_{0,α_B}	MPa	α_B	2000.0	0	0	0	[21]
R_{1,α_B}	MPa	α_B	300	0	0	0	[21]
e_{α_B}	-	α_B	250	0	0	0	[21]
σ_{y,α_M}	MPa	α_M	1650.0	-0.77	0	0	[21]
R_{0,α_M}	MPa	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]
R_{1,α_M}	MPa	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]
e_{α_M}	-	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]

Table A2. Input parameters for the FE-model of AISI1045.

Quantity	Unit	Phase	$i = 0$	$i = 1$	$i = 2$	$i = 3$	Source
λ	W/(mK)	γ	11.68	0.01155	0	0	[22]
λ	W/(mK)	$\alpha_{F/P}, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	49.17	−0.21	0	0	[22]
c_p	J/(kgK)	γ	491	0.115	0	0	[22]
c_p	J/(kgK)	$\alpha_{F/P}, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	401.95	0.285	0	0	[22]
$\Delta Q_{\alpha \rightarrow \gamma}$	J/kg	-	8×10^4	0	0	0	[22]
$\Delta Q_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha}$	J/kg	-	-8×10^4	0	0	0	[22]
E	GPa	γ	283.0	−0.211	0	0	[33]
E	GPa	$\alpha_{F/P}, \alpha_B, \alpha_M$	284.5	−0.456	7.29×10^{-4}	-4.43×10^{-7}	[20]
α	K ^{−1}	γ	2.1×10^{-5}	0	0	0	this work
α	K ^{−1}	α_B	14.73×10^{-6}	1.25×10^{-8}	0	0	this work
α	K ^{−1}	α_M	6.2×10^{-6}	0	0	0	this work
$K_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$	MPa ^{−1}	-	5.2×10^{-5}	0	0	0	this work
$K_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	MPa ^{−1}	-	5.2×10^{-5}	0	0	0	this work
$K_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_M}$	MPa ^{−1}	-	5.2×10^{-5}	0	0	0	this work
$n_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$ $T \geq 650^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	3.6	−0.004	0	0	this work
$n_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$ $580^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 650^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	8445.5	−42.409	0.071×10^{-5}	-3.95×10^{-5}	this work
$\ln b_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$ $T \geq 650^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	−5.76	0.0058	0	0	this work
$\ln b_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$ $580^\circ\text{C} \leq T \leq 650^\circ\text{C}$	-	-	−20756.967	102.60798	−0.1689	9.26×10^{-5}	this work
$n_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	-	-	13.33	−0.048	4.91×10^{-5}	0	this work
$\ln b_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	-	-	−56.34	0.203	-1.93×10^{-4}	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_{F/P}}$	-	-	0.0069	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_B}$	-	-	0.00851	0	0	0	this work
$\Delta \varepsilon_{\gamma \rightarrow \alpha_M}$	-	-	0.0093	0	0	0	this work
$\sigma_{y,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	174.91	−0.152	0	0	[22]
$R_{0,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	−351.1	7.51	−0.0062	0	[21]
$R_{1,\gamma}$	MPa	γ	32.3	-9.66×10^{-4}	0	0	[21]
e_γ	-	γ	410.5	−0.277	0	0	[21]
$\sigma_{y,\alpha_{F/P}}$	MPa	$\alpha_{F/P}$	392.18	−0.33	0	0	[22]
$R_{0,\alpha_{F/P}}$	MPa	$\alpha_{F/P}$	2000	0	0	0	[21]
$R_{1,\alpha_{F/P}}$	MPa	$\alpha_{F/P}$	300	0	0	0	[21]
$e_{\alpha_{F/P}}$	-	$\alpha_{F/P}$	410.5	0	0	0	[21]
σ_{y,α_B}	MPa	α_B	645.27	−0.676	0	0	[22]
R_{0,α_B}	MPa	α_B	2000	0	0	0	[21]
R_{1,α_B}	MPa	α_B	300	0	0	0	[21]
e_{α_B}	-	α_B	250	0	0	0	[21]
σ_{y,α_M}	MPa	α_M	1598	−0.636	0	0	[22]
R_{0,α_M}	MPa	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]
R_{1,α_M}	MPa	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]
e_{α_M}	-	α_M	0	0	0	0	[21]

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