



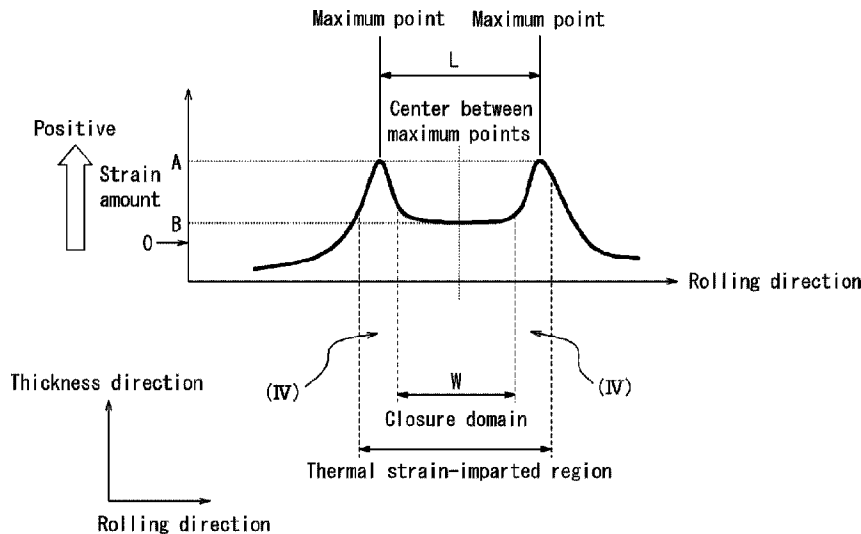
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(54) **Titre : TOLE D'ACIER ELECTROMAGNETIQUE A GRAINS ORIENTES**
 (54) **Title: GRAIN-ORIENTED ELECTRICAL STEEL SHEET**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Provided is a grain-oriented electromagnetic steel sheet having excellent transformer characteristics and achieving both low iron loss and low magnetostriction. This grain-oriented electromagnetic steel sheet has a thermal strain region extending in a direction transversal to a rolling direction, said steel sheet has a closure domain inside the thermal strain region, the thermal strain region has tensile strain maximum points on both outer sides of the closure domain in the rolling direction, and in a strain distribution of the thermal strain region in the rolling direction, the strains on both outer sides of the closure domain are tensile strains greater than the strain at the center between the maximum points.

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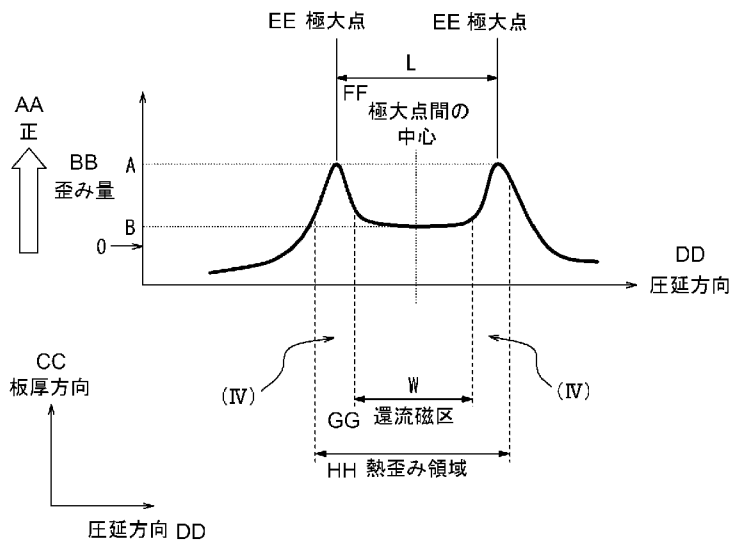
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(54) Title: GRAIN-ORIENTED ELECTROMAGNETIC STEEL SHEET

(54) 発明の名称: 方向性電磁鋼板



AA Positive
BB Strain amount
CC Sheet thickness direction
DD Rolling direction
EE Maximum point
FF Center between maximum points
GG Closure domain
HH Thermal strain region

(57) Abstract: Provided is a grain-oriented electromagnetic steel sheet having excellent transformer characteristics and achieving both low iron loss and low magnetostriction. This grain-oriented electromagnetic steel sheet has a thermal strain region extending in a direction transversal to a rolling direction, said steel sheet has a closure domain inside the thermal strain region, the thermal strain region has tensile strain maximum points on both outer sides of the closure domain in the rolling direction, and in a strain distribution of the thermal strain region in the rolling direction, the strains on both outer sides of the closure domain are tensile strains greater than the strain at the center between the maximum points.

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- 一 国際調査報告 (条約第21条(3))

(57) 要約：変圧器特性に優れる低鉄損と低磁歪とを両立する方向性電磁鋼板を提供する。方向性電磁鋼板は、圧延方向を横切る方向に延びる熱歪み領域を有し、該鋼板は、前記熱歪み領域内に還流磁区を有し、前記熱歪み領域は、前記還流磁区の圧延方向両外側に、引張歪みの極大点を有し、前記熱歪み領域の圧延方向の歪み分布において、前記還流磁区の両外側における歪みが、前記極大点間の中心における歪みより大きい引張歪みである。

DESCRIPTION

TITLE

GRAIN-ORIENTED ELECTRICAL STEEL SHEET

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] This disclosure relates to a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet suitable as an iron core material for transformers and the like.

10

BACKGROUND

[0002] A grain-oriented electrical steel sheet is used, for example, as a material for an iron core of a transformer. It is required to suppress energy loss and noise in the transformer, where the energy loss is affected by the iron loss of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, and the noise is affected by the magnetostrictive properties of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet.

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There is a strong need particularly in recent years to reduce the energy loss in a transformer and the noise during the operation of a transformer because of energy conservation and environmental regulations. Therefore, it is very important to develop a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet having good iron loss and magnetostrictive properties.

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[0003] The iron loss of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet is mainly composed of hysteresis loss and eddy current loss. Methods that have been developed to reduce the hysteresis loss include a method of highly orienting the (110)[001] orientation, which is called GOSS orientation, in the rolling direction of the steel sheet, and a method of reducing impurities in the steel sheet. Further, methods that have been developed to reduce the eddy current loss include a method of increasing the electric resistance of the steel sheet by adding Si, and a method of applying film tension in the rolling direction of the steel sheet.

25

However, these methods have manufacturing limitations in achieving even lower iron loss in grain-oriented electrical steel sheets.

30

[0004] As a result, magnetic domain refining technology has been developed as a method to achieve even lower iron loss in grain-oriented electrical steel sheets. Magnetic domain refining technology is a technique of introducing magnetic flux non-uniformity with a physical method, such as forming grooves or locally introducing strain, to a steel sheet after final annealing or after

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insulating coating baking or the like to refine the width of 180 ° magnetic domain (main magnetic domain) formed along the rolling direction, thereby reducing the iron loss, especially the eddy current loss, of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet.

5 [0005] For example, JP H06-22179 B (PTL 1) describes a technique where the iron loss is reduced from 0.80 W/kg or more to 0.70 W/kg or less by introducing a linear groove having a width of 300 μm or less and a depth of 100 μm or less on the surface of a steel sheet.

[0006] Further, JP H07-192891 A (PTL 2) describes a method of applying
10 plasma flame in the sheet transverse direction on the surface of a steel sheet after secondary recrystallization to locally introduce thermal strain, thereby reducing the iron loss ($W_{17/50}$) to 0.680 W/kg when excited at a maximum magnetic flux density of 1.7 T and a frequency of 50 Hz in a case where the magnetic flux density (B_8) of the steel sheet is 1.935 T when excited with a
15 magnetizing force of 800 A/m.

[0007] A method of introducing a linear groove as the one described in PTL 1 is referred to as heat-resistant magnetic domain refining because the magnetic domain refining effect does not disappear even if strain-removing annealing is performed after iron core forming. On the other hand, a method of
20 introducing thermal strain as the one described in PTL 2 is referred to as non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining because the effect of introducing thermal strain disappears due to strain-removing annealing.

[0008] In the non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining, the eddy current loss can be greatly reduced by introducing local strain into a steel sheet. On
25 the other hand, it is known that the non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining deteriorates the hysteresis loss and the magnetostriction properties due to the introduction of strain.

Therefore, it is required to optimize the strain introduction pattern in the non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining so that a grain-oriented
30 electrical steel sheet with better iron loss and magnetostrictive properties than conventional ones can be developed and ultimately a transformer with better energy loss and noise properties than conventional ones can be developed.

In response to this requirement, the iron loss properties of recent grain-oriented electrical steel sheets have been greatly improved by a combination
35 of the above methods, particularly by the high orientation and the magnetic domain refining of the steel sheet.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

- [0009] PTL 1: JP H06-22179 B
5 PTL 2: JP H07-192891 A

SUMMARY

(Technical Problem)

[0010] However, when a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet thus produced is
10 processed into a transformer, there is a problem that the building factor
(hereinafter also referred to as "BF") increases due to the influence of high
orientation, and the low iron loss properties of the material cannot be fully
utilized. Note that the BF is a ratio of the iron loss of the transformer to the
iron loss of the electrical steel sheet as a material. A BF value close to 1
15 means that the iron loss properties of the transformer are excellent.

[0011] One of the factors that increase the BF is the rotational iron loss at
joints between electrical steel sheets when they are assembled as a transformer.
The rotational iron loss refers to the iron loss caused in an electrical steel sheet
as a material when a rotating magnetic flux having its major axis in the rolling
20 direction is applied.

[0012] In a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, the direction of easy
magnetization is highly concentrated in the rolling direction. As a result,
extremely large loss (rotational iron loss) occurs when there is a rotating
magnetic flux having its major axis in the rolling direction is applied as
25 described above. Such a rotating magnetic flux occurs at joints, especially in
a transformer iron core.

[0013] On the other hand, the iron loss of an electrical steel sheet as a material
is the iron loss when an alternating magnetic field having a magnetization
component only in the rolling direction is applied. Therefore, when an
30 electrical steel sheet as a material is assembled as a transformer, an increase in
the rotational iron loss of the electrical steel sheet as a material leads to an
increase in the iron loss of the transformer relative to the iron loss of the
electrical steel sheet as a material, that is, an increase in the BF.

Therefore, to improve the building factor of a transformer, it is
35 necessary to reduce the rotational iron loss, that is, to facilitate the rotation of
magnetization.

[0014] In the non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining, an energy beam is applied to the surface of a steel sheet, for example, after final annealing or after insulating coating baking or the like to locally introduce thermal strain. In this case, compressive stress remains with respect to the rolling direction at
5 a location where the energy beam has been applied in a direction crossing the rolling direction. That is, in a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet in which crystal grains having the GOSS orientation (110)[001], which serves as an easy magnetization axis, are accumulated in the rolling direction, the compressive stress acts in the rolling direction due to the introduction of thermal strain, and
10 then a magnetic domain (closure domain) having a magnetization direction in the sheet transverse direction (a direction orthogonal to the rolling direction) is formed because of an magnetoelastic effect.

The magnetoelastic effect is an effect that, when tensile stress is applied to a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, the direction of the tensile
15 stress becomes energetically stable, and when compressive stress is applied to a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, a direction orthogonal to the compressive stress becomes energetically stable.

[0015] The closure domain thus formed has a magnetization component in a direction orthogonal to the rolling direction, which can reduce the rotational
20 iron loss and is advantageous for improving the building factor.

[0016] However, it is known that the introduction of thermal strain for the formation of a closure domain simultaneously leads to an increase in magnetostriction, that is, an increase in transformer noise.

Therefore, to achieve both an improvement in building factor and a
25 reduction in noise compared to prior art, it is necessary to develop a new strain introduction pattern that effectively suppresses an increase in magnetostriction and an increase in building factor.

[0017] It could thus be helpful to provide a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet that achieves both low iron loss and low magnetostriction and has excellent
30 transformer properties.

(Solution to Problem)

[0018] We made intensive studies to solve the above problem.

First, we studied methods that can reduce the rotational iron loss, because the rotational iron loss causes an increase in the building factor.

35 As a result, we found that, in addition to the formation of a closure domain as described above, the formation of a magnetic domain having a

magnetization component in a direction different from the rolling direction (hereinafter also referred to as “auxiliary magnetic domain”) when a rotating magnetic field is applied can also reduce the rotational iron loss. We also found that such an auxiliary magnetic domain tends to be formed with a region
5 having locally high magnetostatic energy, such as a defect and strain, being an initiation point.

[0019] Next, we studied a suitable distribution of regions for forming such an auxiliary magnetic domain in a steel sheet as a material that has been subjected to non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining. FIG. 1 illustrates the
10 candidate locations for forming an auxiliary magnetic domain conceived during the study.

The candidates include (I) inside a closure domain, (II) ends of a closure domain, (III) a region between irradiation lines, and (IV) a region outside a closure domain.

15 Among these candidates, a closure domain has already been formed (I) inside a closure domain, and therefore the contribution of the formation of an auxiliary magnetic domain inside a closure domain to the reduction of rotational iron loss is small.

In (III) a region between irradiation lines, although the formation of an
20 auxiliary magnetic domain reduces the rotational iron loss, there is concern that the magnetostriction and hysteresis loss properties may be deteriorated due to an increase in strain. Further, in this case, a new energy beam irradiation process is required in addition to the process of applying an energy beam crossing the rolling direction, which is undesirable in the manufacture.

25 Further, (II) ends of a closure domain can eliminate the concerns of the case (III), and an auxiliary magnetic domain is formed on the outside of a closure domain, which is expected to reduce the rotational iron loss. However, since the region in which an auxiliary magnetic domain will be formed is limited to the interface with the closure domain, it is presumed that there is a
30 limit to the reduction of rotational iron loss.

On the other hand, in the case of (IV) a region outside a closure domain, an auxiliary magnetic domain can be formed outside the closure domain in the rolling direction, which is expected to advantageously reduce the rotational iron loss.

35 [0020] A further study was carried out on the strain distribution with which the (IV) region outside a closure domain become the nucleus of a location for

forming an auxiliary magnetic domain.

The following describes the experimental results that led to the present disclosure.

First, to investigate a suitable range for the difference in strain amount,
5 a steel strip of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with a thickness of 0.23 mm produced with a known method was irradiated with an electron beam using a CeB₆ chip as an electron source, where the electron beam was applied crossing the rolling direction as an energy beam at different powers, to form a thermal strain-imparted region (magnetic domain refining treatment). The
10 irradiation interval (distance between adjacent thermal strain-imparted regions) was set to 8 mm, and an electron beam with a beam diameter of 200 μm was used. For the steel strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet after irradiation, the length W in the rolling direction of the closure domain on the surface of the steel sheet was measured using a commercially available
15 domain viewer (MV-95 manufactured by Sigma Hi-Chemical, Inc.).

In the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure, one closure domain is developed for one thermal strain-imparted region, and one maximum point of tensile strain is developed on each of the two outer side in the rolling direction of the closure domain, that is, two linear regions of
20 maximum point are developed for one closure domain. The distance between the two maximum points is defined as the distance L between the maximum points. In the irradiation, the irradiation conditions such as accelerating voltage, energy intensity, and scanning rate were adjusted so that the L/W was about 1.5 when the distance L between the maximum points was set to 300 μm.
25 [0021] After the electron beam irradiation, a sample was cut out from the steel strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, and the magnetic flux density (B₈) and the iron loss (material iron loss: W_{17/50}) were measured as magnetic properties with the single sheet magnetic measurement method described in JIS C2556.

30 In addition, a 3-phase stacked transformer (iron core weight 500 kg) was prepared with the steel sheet, and the iron loss (transformer core loss: W_{17/50} (WM)) was measured at a frequency of 50 Hz when the magnetic flux density in the iron core leg portion was 1.7 T. The transformer core loss W_{17/50} (WM) at 1.7 T and 50 Hz was taken as a no-load loss measured using a
35 wattmeter. With the value of the W_{17/50} (WM) and the value of the W_{17/50} measured with the single sheet magnetic measurement method, the building

factor was calculated using the following formula (1).

$$\text{Building factor} = W_{17/50} (\text{WM}) / W_{17/50} \quad (1)$$

[0022] Further, a 3-phase transformer model for transformer was prepared using the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet after the electron beam irradiation as described above. The transformer model was excited in a soundproof room under the conditions of a maximum magnetic flux density B_m of 1.7 T and a frequency of 50 Hz, and the noise level (dBA) was measured using a sound level meter.

[0023] In the same manner as described above, a sample was cut out from the steel strip, and the strain distribution in the rolling direction around a thermal strain-imparted region introduced by the electron beam irradiation was measured with a strain scanning method using high-intensity X-rays. FIG. 2 schematically illustrates a graph of the curve of strain amount, as an example of the strain distribution.

As indicated in the graph of the curve of strain amount in FIG. 2, two maximum points were formed in the strain distribution near the ends in the thermal strain-imparted region. The average of the strain amounts at the two maximum points (average strain amount) was indicated as A, and the strain amount at the center between the two maximum points was indicated as B. The difference between the strain amounts $\Delta AB (= A - B)$ was calculated. We investigated the relationship between the ΔAB and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$, the relationship between the ΔAB and the transformer noise level, and the relationship between the ΔAB and the transformer building factor, respectively.

The strain amount illustrated in FIG. 2 can be calculated using the following formula, where the d value of a reference point (strain-free point) is d_0 , and the d value of the measured point is d_1 . In other words, tensile strain is positive, and compressive strain is negative.

$$\{(d_1 - d_0) / d_0\} \times 100 \text{ (unit: \%)}$$

[0024] The relationship between the difference in strain amount ΔAB and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$ is illustrated in FIG. 3, the relationship between the difference in strain amount ΔAB and the transformer noise level is illustrated in FIG. 4, and the relationship between the difference in strain amount ΔAB and the transformer building factor is illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0025] It can be confirmed from FIG. 3 that the change in $W_{17/50}$ is small in a region where the difference in strain amount ΔAB is positive (exceeding 0.000 %). The reason is considered as follows. Because the magnetic domain

refining is promoted by interrupting the flow of magnetic poles, the strain distribution in the thermal strain-imparted region has little adverse effect on the reduction of iron loss in a region where the ΔAB is positive (exceeding 0.000 %). On the other hand, deterioration of the iron loss properties is confirmed in a region where the ΔAB is negative. This is probably because the hysteresis loss also increases due to an increase in the total amount of strain. [0026] It can be confirmed from FIG. 4 that the transformer noise is suppressed in a region where the difference in strain amount ΔAB is positive (exceeding 0.000 %). The reason is considered as follows. In the distribution, the thermal strain for magnetic domain refining is concentrated at both ends, so that the total amount of strain inside the thermal strain-imparted region decreases.

[0027] It can be seen from FIG. 5 that the building factor tends to decrease as the difference in strain amount ΔAB increases. The reason is considered as follows. Concentration of strain in the (IV) region outside a closure domain accelerates the above-mentioned formation of auxiliary magnetic domain and reduces the rotational iron loss, thereby reducing the iron loss of the transformer.

[0028] Next, a suitable range of the ratio $r (= L/W)$ between the distance L between the maximum points and the length W in the rolling direction of the closure domain was investigated.

In the investigation, a steel strip of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with a thickness of 0.23 mm produced with a known method was irradiated with an electron beam using a CeB_6 chip as an electron source, where the electron beam was applied crossing the rolling direction at different powers. The irradiation interval (distance between adjacent thermal strain-imparted regions) was set to 8 mm, and an electron beam with a beam diameter of 200 μm was used. Further, the irradiation conditions such as accelerating voltage, energy intensity, and scanning rate were adjusted so that the ΔAB was about 0.100 %. For the steel strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet after irradiation, the length W in the rolling direction of the closure domain on the surface of the steel sheet was measured using a commercially available domain viewer (MV-95 manufactured by Sigma Hi-Chemical, Inc.). The distance L between the maximum points was determined based on an elastic strain map of the surface of the steel sheet obtained with the EBSD-Wilkinson method.

[0029] After the electron beam irradiation, a sample was cut out from the steel

strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, and the magnetic flux density (B_8), the material iron loss ($W_{17/50}$), and the transformer core loss ($W_{17/50}$ (WM)) were measured as magnetic properties in the same manner as above, and the building factor was calculated. Further, the noise level (dBA) was measured in the same manner as above.

[0030] In the same manner as described above, a sample was cut out from the steel strip, and the strain distribution in the rolling direction around a thermal strain-imparted region introduced by the electron beam irradiation was measured with a strain scanning method using high-intensity X-rays. Based on this strain distribution, the average strain amount A of the maximum points, the strain amount B at the center between the maximum points, the distance L between the maximum points, and the length W of the closure domain were determined by the procedure described above, respectively. Further, we investigated the relationship between the r ($= L/W$) and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$, the relationship between the r ($= L/W$) and the transformer noise level, and the relationship between the r ($= L/W$) and the transformer building factor, respectively.

[0031] The relationship between the r and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$ is illustrated in FIG. 6, the relationship between the r and the transformer noise level is illustrated in FIG. 7, and the relationship between the r and the transformer building factor is illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0032] From the results illustrated in FIGS. 6 and 7, it can be understood that when the value of the r exceeds 2.50, both the iron loss properties and the noise properties deteriorate rapidly.

It is presumed that the deterioration of the iron loss properties is caused by an excessive increase in the total amount of strain introduced into the steel sheet, which deteriorates the hysteresis loss properties. Regarding the deterioration of the noise properties, it is presumed as follows. When strain is excessively introduced, the amount of auxiliary magnetic domain formed in the region where the strain is introduced increases excessively. Since the auxiliary magnetic domain has a magnetization component in a direction perpendicular to the rolling direction, the auxiliary magnetic domain repeatedly appears and disappears due to the occurrence of alternating magnetization in the rolling direction, which causes the deterioration of the noise properties.

[0033] Further, FIG. 8 indicates that when the maximum points of tensile

strain are located on both outer sides in the rolling direction of the closure domain, that is, when the value of the r exceeds 1.00, the building factor is improved, and when the value of the r exceeds 1.05, the building factor is further improved. This is probably because, as in the previous case, the auxiliary magnetic domain is formed with a strain-imparted region being an initiation point, which especially facilitates the magnetization rotation at a joint of the transformer and reduces the rotational iron loss.

[0034] It is understood from the above experimental results that when it is a region where the ΔAB is positive (exceeding 0.000 %), the transformer noise and the building factor properties can be improved while maintaining the effect of reducing iron loss of the magnetic domain refining, and when the ΔAB is 0.040 % or more and 0.200 % or less, the effect of reducing the noise and reducing the building factor is enforced.

Further, it is understood that when it is a region where the $r (= L/W)$ is 1.05 or more and 2.50 or less, the transformer noise and the building factor properties can be improved while maintaining the effect of reducing iron loss of the magnetic domain refining, and when the $r (= L/W)$ is 1.10 or more and 2.40 or less, the effect of reducing the noise and reducing the building factor is enforced.

[0035] The present disclosure is based on these findings and further studies. We thus provide the following.

[1] A grain-oriented electrical steel sheet having a thermal strain-imparted region extending in a direction crossing a rolling direction, wherein the steel sheet has a closure domain inside the thermal strain-imparted region,

the thermal strain-imparted region has maximum points of tensile strain on both outer sides in a rolling direction of the closure domain, and

in a strain distribution in a rolling direction of the thermal strain-imparted region, strain at both outer sides of the closure domain is tensile strain larger than strain at a center between the maximum points.

[0036] [2] The grain-oriented electrical steel sheet according to aspect [1], wherein in the strain distribution in a rolling direction of the thermal strain-imparted region,

a difference between an average of strain amounts of the maximum points, which is in unit of % and is indicated as A , and a strain amount at a center between the maximum points, which is in unit of % and is indicated as

B, is 0.040 % or more and 0.200 % or less, where the difference is indicated as ΔAB and is obtained by $\Delta AB = A - B$, and

a ratio of a distance between the maximum points, which is indicated as L, with respect to a length of the closure domain, which is indicated as W,
 5 is 1.05 or more and 2.50 or less, where the ratio is indicated as r and is obtained by $r = L/W$.

[0037] [3] The grain-oriented electrical steel sheet according to aspect [1] or [2], wherein the $r = L/W$ is 1.10 or more and 2.40 or less.

(Advantageous Effect)

10 [0038] According to the present disclosure, it is possible to obtain a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet that can reduce the energy loss and noise of a transformer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 [0039] In the accompanying drawings:

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates candidate locations for forming a magnetic domain with a magnetization component in a different direction from the rolling direction in a steel sheet material that has been subjected to non-heat-resistant magnetic domain refining, which are used in the studies leading
 20 to the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates an example of a strain distribution in a thermal strain-imparted region of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 illustrates the relationship between the difference in strain amount $\Delta AB (= A - B)$ and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$;
 25

FIG. 4 illustrates the relationship between the difference in strain amount $\Delta AB (= A - B)$ and the transformer noise level;

FIG. 5 illustrates the relationship between the difference in strain amount $\Delta AB (= A - B)$ and the transformer building factor;

30 FIG. 6 illustrates the relationship between the $r (= L/W)$ and the material iron loss $W_{17/50}$;

FIG. 7 illustrates the relationship between the $r (= L/W)$ and the transformer noise level; and

35 FIG. 8 illustrates the relationship between the $r (= L/W)$ and the transformer building factor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0040] (Grain-oriented electrical steel sheet)

The following describes suitable embodiments of the present disclosure in detail.

5 **[0041]** <Chemical composition of grain-oriented electrical steel sheet>

The chemical composition of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure or a slab used as the material thereof is a chemical composition capable of secondary recrystallization. In the case of using an inhibitor, for example, Al and N are added in appropriate amounts when using an AlN-based inhibitor, and Mn and Se and/or S are added in appropriate amounts when using a MnS/MnSe-based inhibitor. Of course, both an AlN-based inhibitor and a MnS/MnSe-based inhibitor may be used together.

10 **[0042]** In the case of using an inhibitor, preferable contents of Al, N, S and Se in the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet or a slab used as the material thereof are as follows, respectively.

Al: 0.010 mass% to 0.065 mass%,
N: 0.0050 mass% to 0.0120 mass%,
S: 0.005 mass% to 0.030 mass%, and
Se: 0.005 mass% to 0.030 mass%.

20 **[0043]** An inhibitor-less grain-oriented electrical steel sheet in which the contents of Al, N, S, and Se are limited may be used in the present disclosure. In this case, the contents of Al, N, S and Se in the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet or a slab used as the material thereof are preferably suppressed as follows, respectively.

25 Al: less than 0.010 mass%,
N: less than 0.0050 mass%,
S: less than 0.0050 mass%, and
Se: less than 0.0050 mass%.

[0044] The following describes the basic components and optionally added components of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure or a slab used as the material thereof in detail.

[0045] C: 0.08 mass% or less

C is a basic component and is added to improve the microstructure of a hot-rolled sheet. When the C content exceeds 0.08 mass%, it is difficult to reduce the C content during the manufacturing processes to 50 mass ppm or less where magnetic aging does not occur. Therefore, the C content is

preferably 0.08 mass% or less. Because secondary recrystallization occurs even in a steel material containing no C, there is no need to set a lower limit for the C content. Therefore, the C content may be 0 mass%.

[0046] Si: 2.0 mass% to 8.0 mass%

5 Si is a basic component and is an element effective in increasing the electric resistance of steel and improving the iron loss properties. Therefore, the Si content is preferably 2.0 mass% or more. On the other hand, when the Si content exceeds 8.0 mass%, the workability and the sheet passing properties may deteriorate, and the magnetic flux density may also decrease. Therefore,
10 the Si content is desirably 8.0 mass% or less. The Si content is more preferably 2.5 mass% or more. The Si content is more preferably 7.0 mass% or less.

[0047] Mn: 0.005 mass% to 1.0 mass%

Mn is a basic component and is an element necessary for improving the
15 hot workability. Therefore, the Mn content is preferably 0.005 mass% or more. On the other hand, when the Mn content exceeds 1.0 mass%, the magnetic flux density may deteriorate. Therefore, the Mn content is preferably 1.0 mass% or less. The Mn content is more preferably 0.01 mass% or more. The Mn content is more preferably 0.9 mass% or less.

20 **[0048]** In addition to the basic components listed above, Ni, Sn, Sb, Cu, P, Mo, and Cr may be used as appropriate in the present disclosure as optionally added components, which are known to be effective in improving the magnetic properties.

That is, the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet or a slab used as the
25 material thereof may suitably contain at least one selected from the group consisting of

Ni: 0.03 mass% to 1.50 mass%,

Sn: 0.01 mass% to 1.50 mass%,

Sb: 0.005 mass% to 1.50 mass%,

30 Cu: 0.03 mass% to 3.0 mass%,

P: 0.03 mass% to 0.50 mass%,

Mo: 0.005 mass% to 0.10 mass%, and

Cr: 0.03 mass% to 1.50 mass%.

[0049] Among the above optionally added components, Ni is useful for
35 improving the microstructure of a hot-rolled sheet and improving the magnetic properties. When the Ni content is less than 0.03 mass%, the contribution to

magnetic properties is small. On the other hand, when the Ni content exceeds 1.50 mass%, secondary recrystallization becomes unstable, and the magnetic properties may deteriorate. Therefore, the Ni content is desirably in a range of 0.03 mass% to 1.50 mass%.

5 [0050] Among the above optionally added components, Sn, Sb, Cu, P, Mo and Cr are also elements that improve the magnetic properties like Ni. In any case, when the content is less than the lower limit, the effect is insufficient, and when the content exceeds the upper limit, the growth of secondary recrystallized grains is suppressed, resulting in deterioration of magnetic
10 properties. Therefore, the content of each of Sn, Sb, Cu, P, Mo and Cr is preferably in the range described above.

The balance other than the above components is Fe and inevitable impurities.

[0051] Among the above components, C is decarburized during primary
15 recrystallization annealing, and Al, N, S, and Se are purified during secondary recrystallization annealing. Therefore, the contents of these components can be reduced to the level of inevitable impurities in a steel sheet after secondary recrystallization annealing (a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet after final annealing).

20 [0052] <Manufacture of grain-oriented electrical steel sheet (before forming thermal strain-imparted region)>

The grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure can be manufactured with the following procedure before the formation of a thermal strain-imparted region.

25 A steel material (slab) of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with the chemical system described above is subjected to hot rolling and then subjected to hot-rolled sheet annealing as required. Next, cold rolling is performed once or twice or more with intermediate annealing performed therebetween to obtain a steel strip with a final sheet thickness. The steel strip is then
30 subjected to decarburization annealing, applied with an annealing separator mainly composed of MgO, then rolled into a coil, and subjected to final annealing for the purpose of secondary recrystallization and formation of forsterite film. If necessary, the steel strip after final annealing is subjected to flattening annealing, and then an insulating coating (such as a magnesium
35 phosphate-based tension coating) is formed. In this way, a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet before the formation of a thermal strain-imparted region

can be obtained.

[0053] <Formation of thermal strain-imparted region>

Next, a thermal strain-imparted region is formed in the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet. A thermal strain-imparted region can be formed by non-
5 heat-resistant magnetic domain refining, which is one type of magnetization refining.

[0054] - Method of applying energy beam

To form a thermal strain-imparted region, a green laser or a blue laser whose laser wavelength has higher absorptivity in metal may be used, and to
10 increase the straightness of the electron beam, an electron beam using cerium hexaboride (CeB_6) with high luminance and high emittance as an electron source can also be used.

This is because the temperature difference between the heat-affected zone (HAZ) and the surrounding area can be further increased by localizing the
15 heat input by the energy beam.

[0055] - Direction and interval of applying electron beam

During the manufacture of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure, a thermal strain-imparted region can be linearly formed in the steel sheet by applying an electron beam, which is the above-described
20 energy beam.

Specifically, one or more electron guns are used to introduce linear thermal strain (form a thermal strain-imparted region) while applying the beam so as to cross the rolling direction. The scanning direction of the beam is preferably in a range of 60° to 120° with respect to the rolling direction, and
25 in this range, it is more preferable to make the direction 90° with respect to the rolling direction, that is, to scan along the sheet transverse direction. This is because when the deviation of the scanning direction from the sheet transverse direction increases, the amount of strain introduced into the steel sheet increases, resulting in deterioration of magnetostriction properties.

The interval of applying the electron beam (distance between adjacent thermal strain-imparted regions) is not particularly limited under the conditions normally used, but it is preferably in a range of about 3 mm to 10
30 mm.

The electron beam may be applied continuously along the scanning
35 direction (continuous linear irradiation) or may be applied by a repetition of stopping and moving (dot irradiation), as long as the other requirements of the

present disclosure are satisfied. Both irradiation forms can provide the effects of improving the building factor and the magnetostriction properties of the present disclosure.

Note that both the “continuous linear” and the “dot” described above
5 are forms of “linear”.

[0056] The following is a more detailed description of suitable conditions for applying an electron beam during the manufacture of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure.

[0057] - Accelerating voltage: 60 kV or more and 300 kV or less

10 As the accelerating voltage increases, the electrons move more and more straightly, and the thermal effect on an area where the electron beam is not applied decreases. Therefore, the accelerating voltage is preferably high. For this reason, the accelerating voltage is preferably 60 kV or more. The accelerating voltage is more preferably 90 kV or more, and still more
15 preferably 120 kV or more

On the other hand, a too high accelerating voltage renders it difficult to shield X-rays formed by the application of the electron beam. Therefore, the accelerating voltage is preferably 300 kV or less from the viewpoint of practice. The accelerating voltage is more preferably 200 kV or less.

20 **[0058]** - Spot diameter (beam diameter): 300 μm or less

As the spot diameter decreases, it is easier to locally introduce strain. Therefore, the spot diameter is preferably small. The spot diameter (beam diameter) of the electron beam is preferably 300 μm or less. The spot diameter (beam diameter) of the electron beam is more preferably 280 μm or
25 less and still more preferably 260 μm or less. Note that the “spot diameter” refers to the full width at half maximum of a beam profile obtained with a slit method using a slit with a width of 30 μm .

[0059] - Beam current: 0.5 mA or more and 40 mA or less

The beam current is preferably small from the viewpoint of beam
30 diameter. This is because, as the current increases, the beam diameter tends to increase due to Coulomb repulsion. Therefore, the beam current is preferably 40 mA or less. On the other hand, a too small beam current cannot provide sufficient energy to form strain. Therefore, the beam current is preferably 0.5 mA or more.

35 **[0060]** - Degree of vacuum in environment of applying beam

An electron beam is scattered by gas molecules, causing, for example

an increase in beam diameter and halo diameter and a decrease in energy. Therefore, the degree of vacuum in an environment where the beam is applied is preferably high, and the pressure is desirably 3 Pa or less. The lower limit is not particularly limited. However, a too low degree of vacuum increases
5 the cost of a vacuum system such as a vacuum pump. Therefore, the degree of vacuum in an environment where the beam is applied is desirably 10^{-5} Pa or more in practice.

[0061] <Strain property in grain-oriented electrical steel sheet>

- Length W in rolling direction of closure domain

10 The length W in the rolling direction of the closure domain formed on the surface of the steel sheet can be measured by obtaining a magnetic domain pattern on the surface of the steel sheet using a commercially available domain viewer.

[0062] - Strain distribution

15 A strain distribution in the rolling direction of the thermal strain-imparted region on the surface of the steel sheet may be measured with the EBSD-Wilkinson method. In the EBSD-Wilkinson method, for example, an electron beam is applied on the surface of the steel sheet, Kikuchi pattern is obtained at each measurement point, and the strain amount is calculated based
20 on the deformation amount of the Kikuchi pattern at each point using analysis software such as CrossCourt with a strain-free point as a reference point.

As used herein, the thermal strain-imparted region of the present disclosure, which is characterized by the existence of maximum points, is defined as a region with strain of 1/2 or more of the average strain amount of
25 the maximum points in the strain distribution obtained with the EBSD-Wilkinson method.

[0063] - Average strain amount A and strain amount B

The thermal strain-imparted region of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet of the present disclosure has maximum points of tensile strain on both
30 outer sides in the rolling direction of the closure domain. The strain distribution in the rolling direction of the thermal strain-imparted region on the surface of the steel sheet of the present disclosure is measured with the above measurement method, and the average of the strain amounts of the maximum points is indicated as A, and the strain amount at the center between
35 the maximum points is indicated as B. The strain amounts of the maximum points on both outer sides in the rolling direction of the closure domain may

be the same or different.

When the difference between the A and the B, which is ΔAB ($A - B$), is positive (exceeding 0.000 %), the effect of the present disclosure can be obtained. When the difference is 0.040 % or more and 0.200 % or less, a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with better properties can be obtained. The ΔAB is more preferably 0.050 % or more. The ΔAB is more preferably 0.160 % or less.

[0064] - L/W (= r)

When the L/W, which is obtained using the distance L between the maximum points and the length W in the rolling direction of the closure domain, is in a range of 1.05 or more and 2.50 or less, a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with better properties can be obtained. When the L/W is in a range of 1.10 or more and 2.40 or less, a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with even better properties can be obtained. The L/W is more preferably 1.15 or more. The L/W is more preferably 2.30 or less.

EXAMPLES

[0065] The following describes the present disclosure based on examples. The following examples merely represent preferred examples, and the present disclosure is not limited to these examples. It is possible to carry out the present disclosure by making modifications without departing from the scope and spirit of the present disclosure, and such embodiments are also encompassed by the technical scope of the present disclosure.

[0066] In this example, a slab having a chemical composition containing the components listed in Table 1 with the balance being Fe and inevitable impurities was used as a material of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet. The slab was subjected to hot rolling, hot-rolled sheet annealing, cold rolling once, decarburization annealing, annealing separator application, and final annealing in the stated order and under predetermined conditions, respectively, to obtain a steel strip of a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet with a thickness of 0.23 mm.

[0067] [Table 1]

Table 1

Content (mass%)								
C	Si	Mn	Ni	Al	N	Se	S	O
0.08	3.4	0.1	0.01	0.026	0.007	0.011	0.003	0.0025

[0068] The steel strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet was used as a sample, and the sample was irradiated with an electron beam. An electron beam using CeB6 as a thermoelectron source was used as the electron beam, and the irradiation was either continuous linear irradiation or dot irradiation (as listed in Table 2) (magnetic domain refining treatment). The dot irradiation refers to a form of irradiation in which the energy beam is applied by a repetition of stopping and moving in the scanning direction.

The conditions of applying the energy beam were as follows: direction of applying the energy beam: approximately 90 ° with respect to the rolling direction, beam power: 0.6 kW to 6 kW (accelerating voltage: 60 kV to 150 kV, and beam current: 1 mA to 40 mA), interval of applying the electron beam: 8 mm, and degree of vacuum in an environment where the beam was applied: 0.3 Pa. The beam to be applied had a Gaussian-shaped profile, and a beam with a beam diameter of 200 μm was used. To change the values of the average strain amount A, the strain amount B, and the ΔAB, the beam was applied by adjusting the irradiation conditions such as the accelerating voltage, the energy intensity, and the scanning rate.

[0069] A sample was cut out from the steel strip of the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet in which a thermal strain-imparted region had been formed, and the magnetic flux density (B_8) and the iron loss (material iron loss: $W_{17/50}$) were measured as magnetic properties with the single sheet magnetic measurement method described in JIS C2556. In addition, a 3-phase stacked transformer (iron core mass 500 kg) was prepared with the steel strip, and the iron loss (transformer core loss: $W_{17/50}$ (WM)) was measured at a frequency of 50 Hz when the magnetic flux density in the iron core leg portion was 1.7 T. The transformer core loss $W_{17/50}$ (WM) at 1.7 T and 50 Hz was taken as a no-load loss measured using a wattmeter. With the value of the $W_{17/50}$ (WM) and the value of the $W_{17/50}$ measured with the single sheet magnetic measurement method, the building factor (BF) was calculated using the following formula (1).

$$\text{Building factor} = W_{17/50} (\text{WM}) / W_{17/50} \quad (1)$$

[0070] Further, a 3-phase transformer model for transformer was prepared using the grain-oriented electrical steel sheet that had been subjected to the magnetic domain refining treatment as described above. The transformer
5 model was excited in a soundproof room under the conditions of a maximum magnetic flux density B_m of 1.7 T and a frequency of 50 Hz, and the noise level (dBA) was measured using a sound level meter. The results are listed in Table 2.

[0071] In the same manner as described above, a sample was cut out from the
10 steel strip, and the strain distribution in the rolling direction around the thermal strain-imparted region was measured with the EBSD-Wilkinson method. In the strain distribution of any example, two peaks (maximum points) were formed at both ends or the outer side of both ends of the closure domain in the rolling direction and near the ends in the thermal strain-imparted region. The
15 average of the strain amounts of the two peaks (maximum points) (average strain amount) was indicated as A, and the strain amount at the center between the two peaks (maximum points) was indicated as B. The difference between the strain amounts $\Delta AB (= A - B)$ was calculated. Note that tensile strain was positive, and compressive strain was negative. These values are listed in
20 Table 2.

[0072] Further, the distance L between the two peaks (maximum points) was calculated based on the data obtained when obtaining the strain distribution (profile) in the rolling direction. Furthermore, the length W in the rolling
25 direction of the closure domain formed on the surface of the steel sheet was measured using a commercially available domain viewer (MV-95 manufactured by Sigma Hi-Chemical, Inc.). Based on the values of L and W, $r (= L/W)$ was calculated. These values are listed in Table 2.

[0073] [Table 2]

Table 2

No.	Irradiation form	A [%]	B [%]	ΔAB [%]	Maximum point (*)	r [-]	W_{1750} [W/kg]	Noise level [dBA]	BF [-]	Remarks
1	Continuous linear	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	1.05	0.700	44.0	1.38	Comparative Example
2	Continuous linear	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	1.10	0.700	44.0	1.35	Example
3	Continuous linear	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	1.08	0.700	43.0	1.33	Example
4	Continuous linear	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	1.20	0.700	43.0	1.31	Example
5	Continuous linear	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	1.40	0.700	42.0	1.30	Example
6	Continuous linear	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	2.20	0.700	42.0	1.30	Example
7	Continuous linear	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.40	0.700	43.0	1.31	Example
8	Continuous linear	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.50	0.700	43.0	1.30	Example
9	Continuous linear	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.40	0.700	44.0	1.32	Example
10	Continuous linear	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.50	0.700	44.0	1.31	Example
11	Continuous linear	0.060	0.060	0.000	×	1.00	0.700	44.0	1.39	Comparative Example
12	Continuous linear	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	2.60	0.720	47.8	1.36	Comparative Example
13	Continuous linear	0.060	0.020	0.040	×	1.00	0.700	43.0	1.38	Comparative Example
14	Continuous linear	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	2.60	0.720	46.7	1.28	Example
15	Continuous linear	0.120	0.020	0.100	×	1.00	0.700	42.0	1.37	Comparative Example
16	Continuous linear	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	2.60	0.720	45.6	1.27	Example
17	Continuous linear	0.160	-0.020	0.180	×	1.00	0.700	43.0	1.38	Comparative Example
18	Continuous linear	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.60	0.720	46.7	1.28	Example
19	Continuous linear	0.200	-0.040	0.240	×	1.00	0.700	44.0	1.39	Comparative Example
20	Continuous linear	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.60	0.720	46.8	1.30	Example
21	Continuous linear	0.010	0.030	-0.020	×	1.00	0.720	47.8	1.42	Comparative Example
22	Continuous linear	0.010	0.030	-0.020	○	2.60	0.740	52.0	1.36	Comparative Example
23	Continuous linear	0.020	0.040	-0.020	○	1.05	0.720	47.8	1.37	Comparative Example
24	Continuous linear	0.010	0.030	-0.020	○	1.50	0.720	47.8	1.36	Comparative Example
25	Dot	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	1.05	0.697	43.5	1.36	Comparative Example
26	Dot	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	1.10	0.697	43.5	1.33	Example
27	Dot	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	1.08	0.697	42.4	1.32	Example
28	Dot	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	1.20	0.697	42.4	1.30	Example
29	Dot	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	1.40	0.697	41.4	1.30	Example
30	Dot	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	2.20	0.697	41.4	1.30	Example
31	Dot	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.40	0.697	42.4	1.30	Example
32	Dot	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.50	0.697	42.4	1.29	Example
33	Dot	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.40	0.697	43.5	1.31	Example
34	Dot	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.50	0.697	43.5	1.30	Example
35	Dot	0.060	0.060	0.000	×	1.00	0.697	43.5	1.38	Comparative Example
36	Dot	0.060	0.060	0.000	○	2.60	0.707	45.8	1.36	Comparative Example
37	Dot	0.060	0.020	0.040	×	1.00	0.697	42.4	1.37	Comparative Example
38	Dot	0.060	0.020	0.040	○	2.60	0.707	44.7	1.27	Example
39	Dot	0.120	0.020	0.100	×	1.00	0.697	41.4	1.37	Comparative Example
40	Dot	0.120	0.020	0.100	○	2.60	0.707	43.6	1.27	Example
41	Dot	0.160	-0.020	0.180	×	1.00	0.697	42.4	1.37	Comparative Example
42	Dot	0.160	-0.020	0.180	○	2.60	0.707	44.7	1.27	Example
43	Dot	0.200	-0.040	0.240	×	1.00	0.697	43.5	1.38	Comparative Example
44	Dot	0.200	-0.040	0.240	○	2.60	0.707	45.8	1.28	Example
45	Dot	0.020	0.070	-0.050	×	1.00	0.707	47.4	1.39	Comparative Example
46	Dot	0.020	0.070	-0.050	○	2.60	0.717	50.0	1.36	Comparative Example
47	Dot	0.020	0.070	-0.050	○	1.05	0.707	47.4	1.35	Comparative Example
48	Dot	0.030	0.080	-0.050	○	1.50	0.707	47.4	1.36	Comparative Example

(*) ○ means that the thermal strain-imparted region on the outer side in the rolling direction of the closure domain has a maximum point of tensile strain.

[0074] According to Table 2, the effect of reducing building factor can be confirmed, regardless of the irradiation form, under the conditions of Nos. 2 to 10, 14, 16, 18, 20 and Nos. 26 to 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, which are within the scope of the present disclosure, where the ΔAB is positive, and the thermal strain-
5 imparted regions on both outer sides in the rolling direction of the closure domain have maximum points of tensile strain.

Further, good effects of reducing noise and reducing building factor can be confirmed under the condition where the ΔAB is 0.040 % or more and 0.200 % or less and the $r (= L/W)$ is 1.05 or more and 2.50 or less. Such good
10 effects can also be confirmed under the condition where the ΔAB is positive and the $r (= L/W)$ is 1.10 or more and 2.40 or less. Better effects can be confirmed under the condition where the ΔAB is 0.040 % or more and 0.200 % or less and the $r (= L/W)$ is 1.10 or more and 2.40 or less.

ABSTRACT

Provided is a grain-oriented electrical steel sheet that achieves both low iron loss and low magnetostriction and has excellent transformer properties. The grain-oriented electrical steel sheet has a thermal strain-imparted region extending in a direction crossing the rolling direction, where the steel sheet has a closure domain inside the thermal strain-imparted region, the thermal strain-imparted region has maximum points of tensile strain on both outer sides in the rolling direction of the closure domain, and in a strain distribution in the rolling direction of the thermal strain-imparted region, the strain at both outer sides of the closure domain is tensile strain larger than the strain at the center between the maximum points.

1 / 4

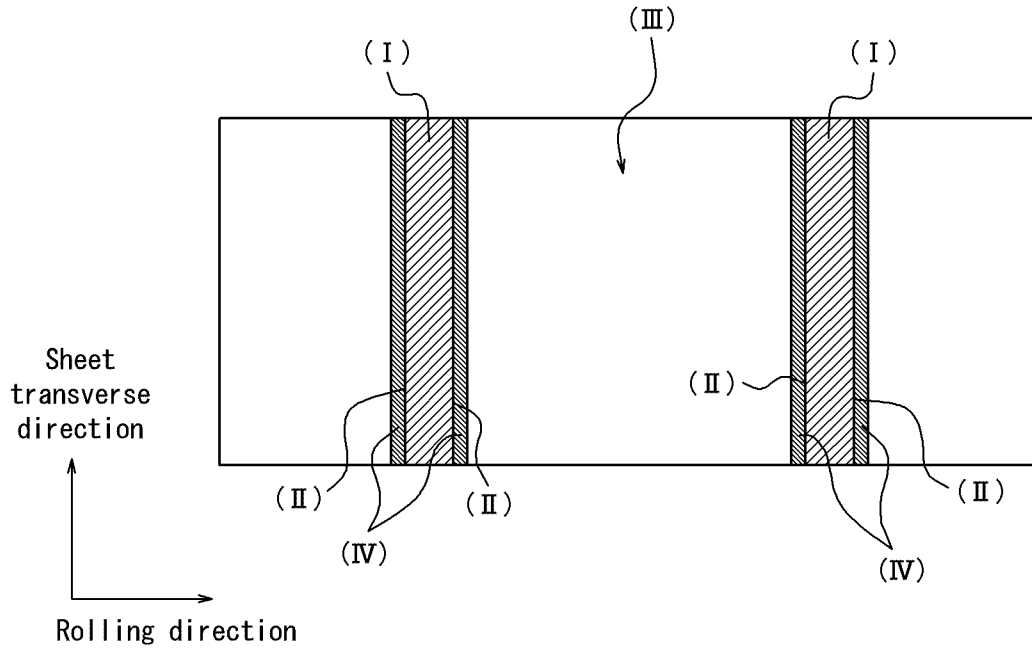


FIG. 1

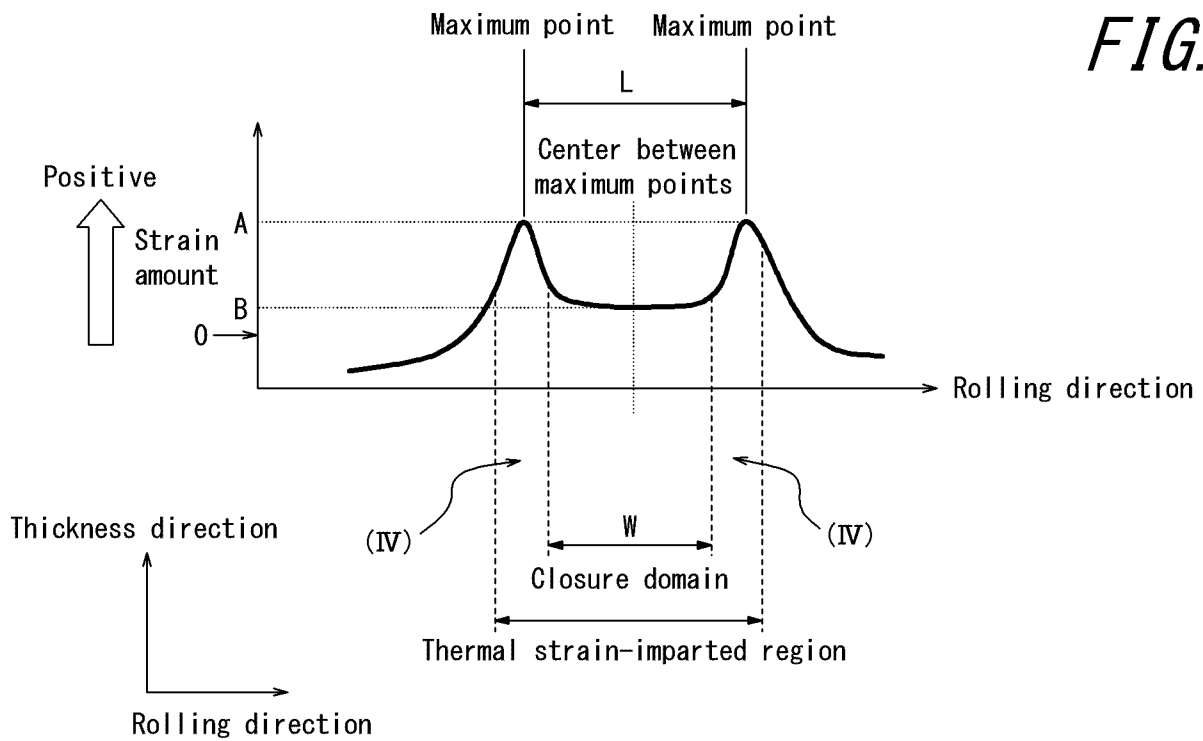


FIG. 2

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FIG. 3

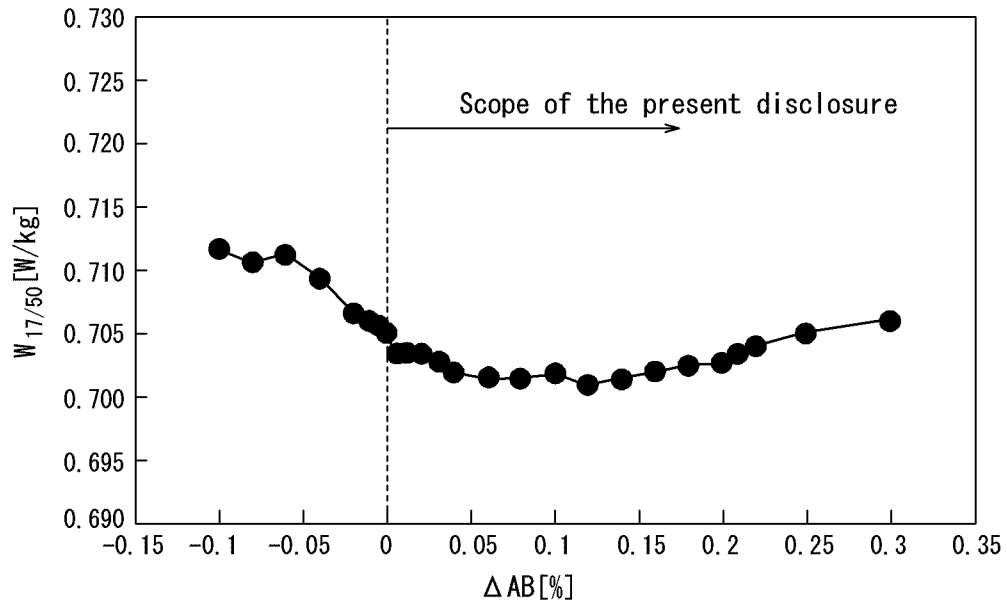
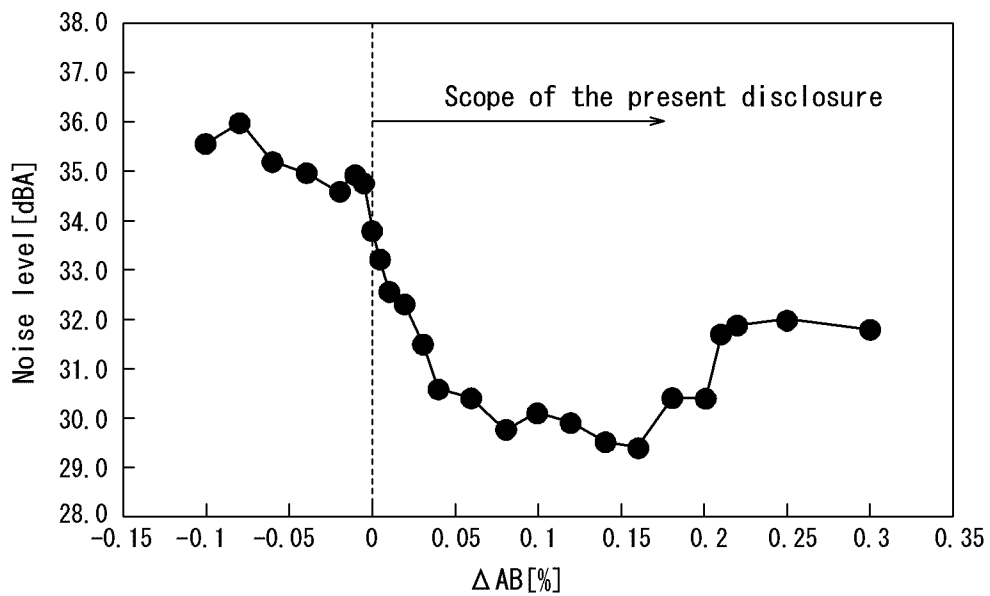


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

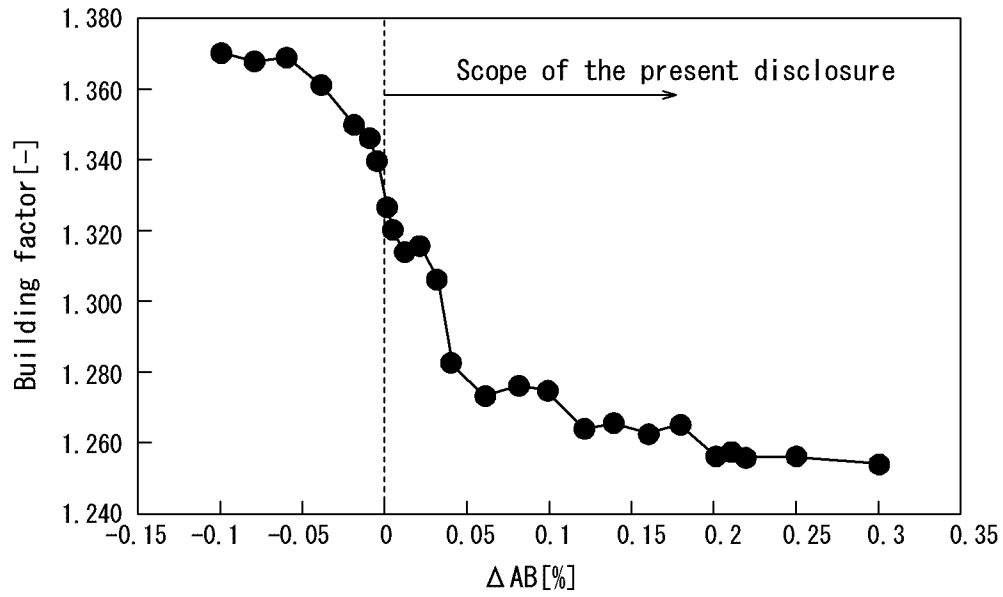
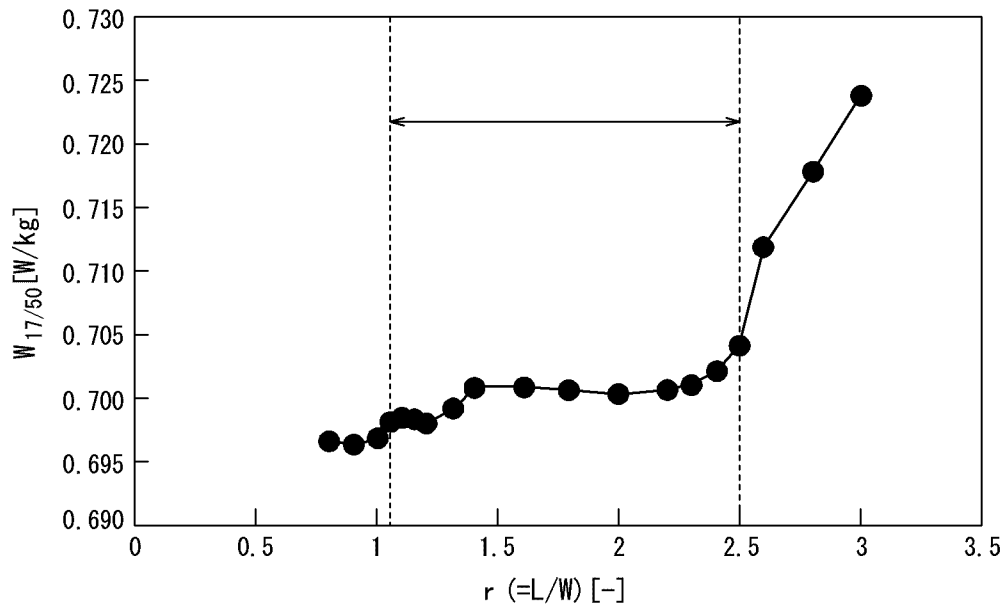


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

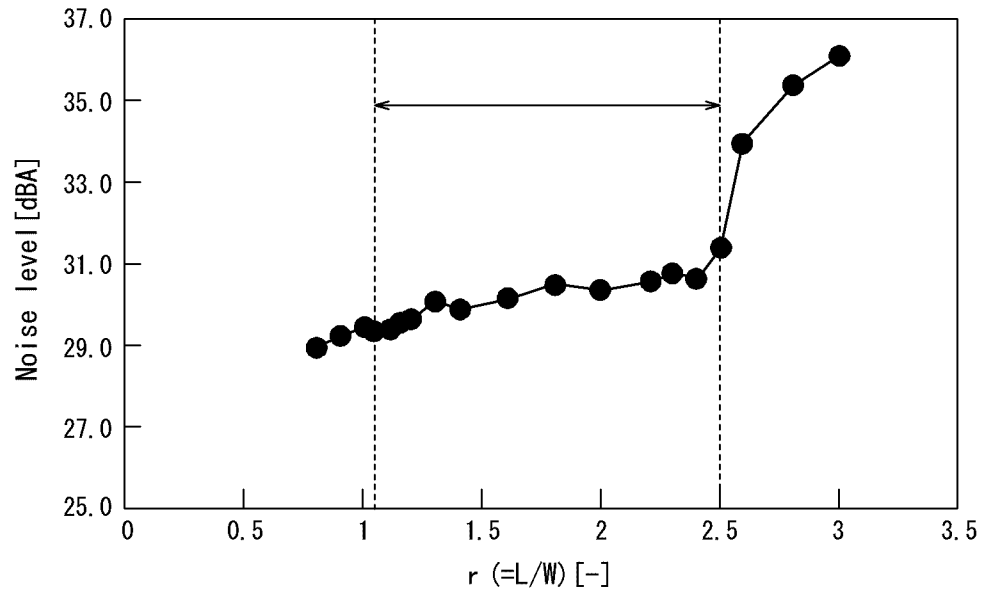
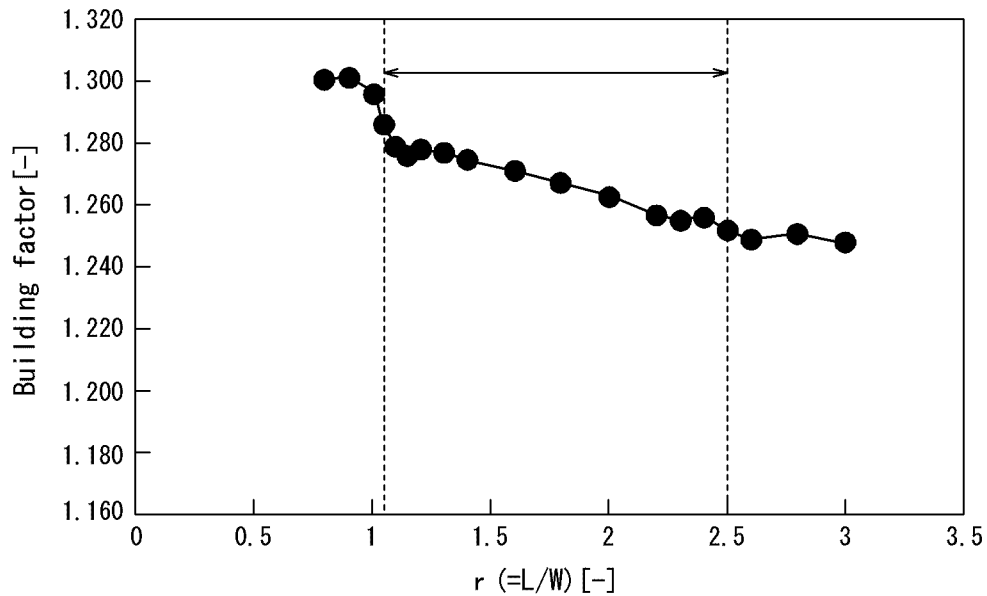
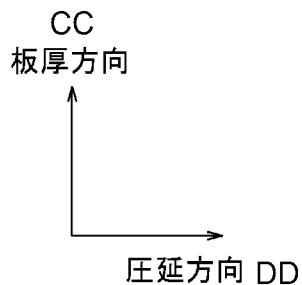
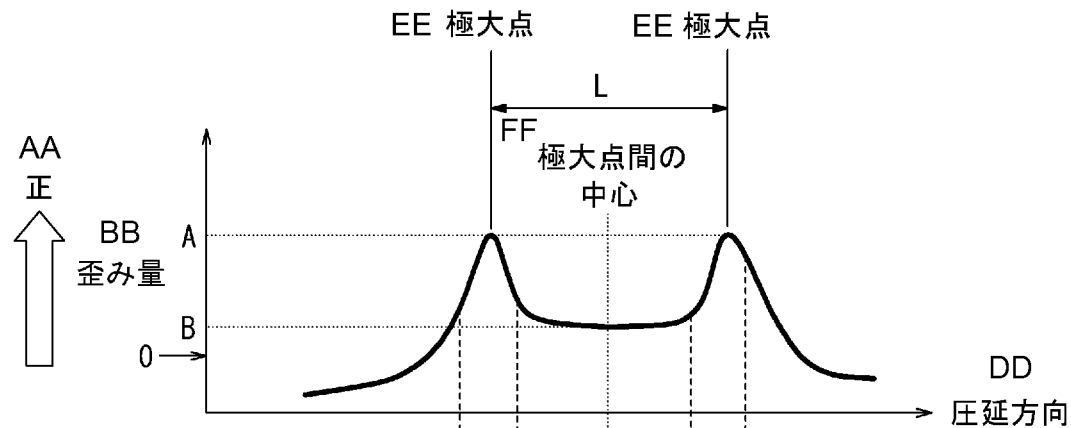


FIG. 8





- AA Positive
- BB Strain amount
- CC Sheet thickness direction
- DD Rolling direction
- EE Maximum point
- FF Center between maximum points
- GG Closure domain
- HH Thermal strain region