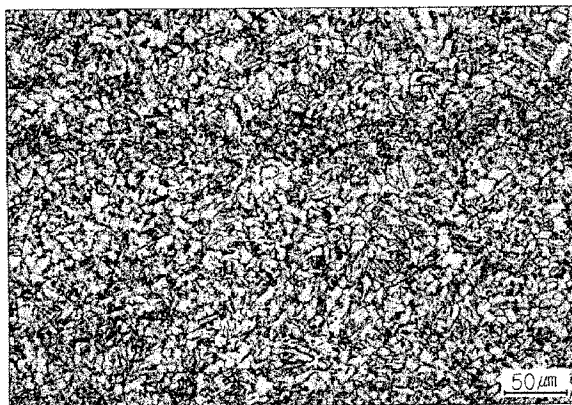




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(54) Titre : MATERIAU EN ACIER AYANT UNE EXCELLENTE RESISTANCE A LA FISSURATION PAR L'HYDROGENE (HIC) POUR RECIPIENT SOUS PRESSION ET PROCEDE DE FABRICATION ASSOCIE
(54) Title: STEEL MATERIAL HAVING EXCELLENT HYDROGEN INDUCED CRACKING (HIC) RESISTANCE FOR PRESSURE VESSEL AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

An aspect of the present invention is to provide: a steel material for a pressure vessel, the steel material having excellent resistance to hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere, while having excellent moldability and high strength, by optimizing the component composition and manufacturing conditions of steel; and a manufacturing method therefor. According to one aspect of the present invention, there are provided a steel material having excellent hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) resistance for a pressure vessel and a manufacturing method therefor, wherein the steel material comprises: one or two of, in terms of wt%, 0.10-0.25% of carbon (C), 0.05-0.50% of silicon (Si), 1.0-2.0% of manganese (Mn), 0.005-0.1% of aluminum (Al), 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P), 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S), 30-70 ppm of nitrogen (N), 0.001-0.03% of titanium (Ti), 0.02-0.50% of copper (Cu), 0.05-0.50% of nickel (Ni), 0.0005-0.0040% of calcium (Ca), 0.001-0.03% of niobium (Nb), 0.001-0.03% of vanadium (V), 0.01-0.20% of chromium (Cr), 0.05-0.15% of molybdenum (Mo), and the balance Fe and other unavoidable impurities, the microstructure comprising at least 40 vol% of air-cooled bainite and the remainder ferrite, Nb (C, N) carbonitrides with a diameter of 5-30 nm being contained in 0.01 wt% or more. According to the present invention, a steel material having excellent hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) resistance for a pressure vessel can be obtained.

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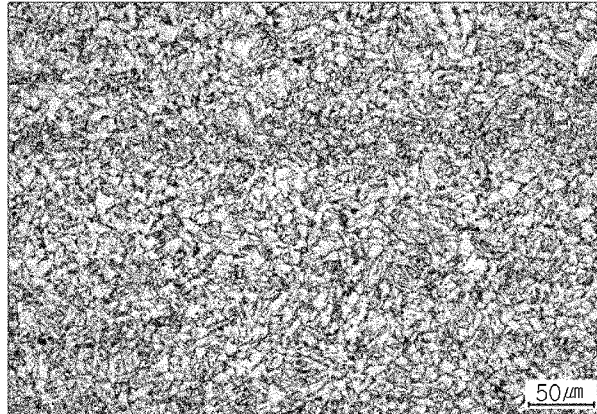
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(54) Title: STEEL MATERIAL HAVING EXCELLENT HYDROGEN INDUCED CRACKING (HIC) RESISTANCE FOR PRESSURE VESSEL AND MANUFACTURING METHOD THEREFOR

(54) 발명의 명칭: 수소유기 균열 (HIC) 저항성이 우수한 압력용기용 강재 및 그 제조방법



(57) Abstract: An aspect of the present invention is to provide: a steel material for a pressure vessel, the steel material having excellent resistance to hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere, while having excellent moldability and high strength, by optimizing the component composition and manufacturing conditions of steel; and a manufacturing method therefor. According to one aspect of the present invention, there are provided a steel material having excellent hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) resistance for a pressure vessel and a manufacturing method therefor, wherein the steel material comprises: one or two of, in terms of wt%, 0.10-0.25% of carbon (C), 0.05-0.50% of silicon (Si), 1.0-2.0% of manganese (Mn), 0.005-0.1% of aluminum (Al), 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P), 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S), 30-70 ppm of nitrogen (N), 0.001-0.03% of titanium (Ti), 0.02-0.50% of copper (Cu), 0.05-0.50% of nickel (Ni), 0.0005-0.0040% of calcium (Ca), 0.001-0.03% of niobium (Nb), 0.001-0.03% of vanadium (V), 0.01-0.20% of chromium (Cr), 0.05-0.15% of molybdenum (Mo), and the balance Fe and other unavoidable impurities, the microstructure comprising at least 40 vol% of air-cooled bainite and the remainder ferrite, Nb (C, N) carbonitrides with a diameter of 5-30 nm being contained in 0.01 wt% or more. According to the present invention, a steel material having excellent hydrogen induced cracking (HIC) resistance for a pressure vessel can be obtained.

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— 국제조사보고서와 함께 (조약 제 21 조(3))

본 발명의 일 측면은 강의 성분조성 및 제조조건을 최적화 함으로써, 우수한 성형성 및 높은 강도를 가지면서 황화수소 분위기에서 수소유기 균열(HIC)에 대한 저항성이 우수한 압력용기용 강재 및 그 제조방법을 제공하고자 하는 것이다. 본 발명의 일 측면에 의하면, 중량%로, 탄소(C): 0.10~0.25%; 실리콘(Si): 0.05~0.50%; 망간(Mn): 1.0~2.0%; 알루미늄(Al): 0.005~0.1%; 인(P): 0.010% 이하; 황(S): 0.0015% 이하; 질소(N): 30 ~ 70ppm; 티타늄(Ti): 0.001~0.03%; 구리(Cu): 0.02~0.50%; 니켈(Ni): 0.05~0.50%; 칼슘(Ca): 0.0005~0.0040%; 니오븀(Nb): 0.001~0.03%; 바나듐(V): 0.001~0.03%; 크롬(Cr): 0.01~0.20%과 몰리브덴(Mo): 0.05~0.15%중 1종 또는 2종; 잔부 Fe 및 기타 불가피한 불순물을 포함하고; 미세조직이 40 부피%이상의 공냉 베이나이트 및 잔부 페라이트를 포함하고; 그리고 직경 5~30nm의 Nb(C,N) 탄질화물을 0.01 중량%이상 포함하는 수소유기 균열 (HIC) 저항성이 우수한 압력용기용 강재 및 그 제조방법이 제공된다. 본 발명에 따르면, 수소유기 균열 (HIC) 저항성이 우수한 압력용기용 강재를 얻을 수 있다.

【DESCRIPTION】**【Invention Title】**

STEEL MATERIAL HAVING EXCELLENT HYDROGEN INDUCED CRACKING (HIC)
RESISTANCE FOR PRESSURE VESSEL AND MANUFACTURING METHOD
5 THEREFOR

【Technical Field】

The present disclosure relates to a steel material for
a pressure vessel, for use in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere,
and more particularly, to a steel material for a pressure vessel
10 having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance
and a manufacturing method therefor.

【Background Art】

Recently, in accordance with increases in use times of
steel materials for a pressure vessels used in petrochemical
15 production equipment, storage tanks, and the like, the size of
individual pieces of equipment has increased, and steel
materials for pressure vessels have been thickened, and in order
to secure structural stability of a welding zone, together with
a base material in manufacturing a large structure, there is
20 a tendency to decrease a carbon equivalent (Ceq) and to
carefully control impurities.

Further, due to an increase in the production of crude
oil in which a large amount of H₂S is contained, quality
properties for hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance have
25 become stricter.

Particularly, properties for the suppression of cracks

occurring due to wet hydrogen sulfide in crude oil are essentially required, even in steel materials used in all types of plant equipment in the extraction, treatment, transportation and storage of low-quality crude oil. Recently, as
5 environmental contamination caused by accidents in plant equipment has become a global problem, and large costs are consumed in restoration, HIC resistance required in a ferritic steel material used the energy industry has gradually become stricter.

10 Meanwhile, hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) occurs according to the following principle. As a steel sheet comes into contact with wet hydrogen sulfide contained in crude oil, corrosion occurs, and hydrogen atoms generated by the corrosion infiltrate and diffuse into steel to thereby be present in an
15 atomic state in steel. While the hydrogen atoms in steel as described above are molecularized in the form of hydrogen gas, a gas pressure is generated, brittle cracks occur in a weak structure in steel (for example, an inclusion, a segregation, an internal pore, or the like) due to pressure, and when the
20 cracks gradually grow to exceed endurable strength of a material, breakage occurs.

Therefore, as methods for improving hydrogen-induced cracking resistance of a steel material used in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere, first, a method for adding an element such
25 as copper (Cu); second, a method for significantly decreasing

a hardened structure (for example, a pearlite phase, or the like) in which cracks easily occur and spread or for controlling a shape; third, a method for controlling internal defects such as an inclusion in steel, pores, and the like, which may act
5 as an initiation site of the integration of hydrogen and cracks; and fourth, a method for changing a processing process to make a matrix structure into a hard structure such as tempered martensite, tempered bainite, or the like through a water-treatment such as a normalizing and accelerated cooling
10 and tempering (NACT) treatment, a quenching and tempering (QT) treatment, or a direct quenching and tempering (DQT) treatment to thereby improving resistance against crack initiation may be used.

The method for adding a predetermined amount of Cu has
15 an effect of forming a stable CuS coating film on a surface of a material in a weak acidic atmosphere to decrease infiltration of hydrogen into the material, thereby improving hydrogen-induced cracking resistance.

However, it is known that the effect caused by the addition
20 of Cu as described above is not large in a strong acidic atmosphere, and there is a problem in that the addition of Cu causes high-temperature cracking to generate cracks on a surface of a steel sheet, thereby increasing process costs, such as surface polishing cost, or the like.

25 Among the above-mentioned methods, the method for

significantly decreasing a hardened structure or controlling a shape is a method for lowering a band index (B.I.) value of a band structure generated in a matrix phase after a normalizing heat treatment to delay a crack propagation rate, and a technology related thereto is disclosed in Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2010-0076727.

A technology capable of manufacturing a steel having a banding index (measured according to ASTM E-1268) of 0.25 or less a microstructure composed of ferrite and pearlite, tensile strength of 500 MPa grade, and excellent HIC resistance (average cracking length ratio (CLR) based on National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) standard: 0) by a process of heating a slab containing, by wt%, 0.1 to 0.30% of C, 0.15 to 0.40% of Si, 0.6 to 1.2% of Mn, 0.035% or less of P, 0.020% or less of S, 0.001 to 0.05% of Al, 0.35% or less of Cr, 0.5% or less of Ni, 0.5% or less of Cu, 0.2% or less of Mo, 0.05% or less of V, 0.05% or less of Nb, 0.0005 to 0.005% of Ca, 0.005 to 0.025% of Ti, and 0.0020~0.0060% of N, hot-rolling the heated slab, air-cooling the hot-rolled slab at room temperature, heating the air-cooled slab at transformation points A_{c1} to A_{c3} , and then slowly cooling the heated slab is disclosed in Korean Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2010-0076727.

However, in a thin sheet having a thickness of 25mm or less, a rolling reduction amount is significantly increased from the slab to a final product thickness, and thus, a

concentrated Mn layer present in a slab state is lined in a band shape in parallel with a rolling direction after hot-rolling.

Since a structure at a normalizing temperature is composed of an austenite single phase but a shape and a concentration
5 of the concentrated Mn layer are not changed, a band structure of a hard phase is formed again during an air-cooling process after a heat treatment.

The third method is a method for improving HIC resistance by significantly decreasing an inclusion or pores in a slab to
10 increase cleanliness, and a technology related thereto is disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2014-005534.

A method capable of manufacturing a steel material having excellent HIC resistance in a case of adjusting a Ca content
15 so as to satisfy $0.1(T.[Ca] - (17/18) \times T.[O] - 1.25 \times S) / T[O] 0.5$ at the time of adding Ca to molten steel has been disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2014-005534.

Since Ca changes a shape of a MnS inclusion capable of acting as a initiation point of hydrogen-induced cracking into
20 a spherical shape and reacts with S in steel to form CaS, HIC resistance may be partially improved, but in a case in which Ca is excessively added or a ratio between Ca and Al_2O_3 is not suitable, particularly, in a case in which a ratio of CaO is high, HIC resistance may be deteriorated. Further, in a case
25 of the thin sheet, a coarse oxide inclusion may be broken

depending on a composition and a shape of an inclusion due to a high accumulative rolling reduction amount to thereby be finally dispersed to be elongated in a rolling direction. Here, a distal end of the dispersed inclusion is a portion in which
5 a degree of stress concentration is significantly high due to a high hydrogen partial pressure, HIC resistance is deteriorated.

The fourth method is a method for improving strength of a matrix phase by performing a processing process through
10 water-treatment such as a normalizing and accelerated cooling and tempering (NACT) treatment, a quenching and tempering (QT) treatment, a direct quenching and tempering (DQT) treatment, a thermo-mechanical controlled processing (TMCP) treatment, or the like instead of normalizing heat treatment to allow the
15 matrix phase to form tempered bainite, tempered martensite, or a composite structure thereof rather than ferrite + pearlite. Since resistance against crack initiation is increased in a case in which strength of the matrix phase is increased, a crack occurrence frequency may be decreased.

20 Technologies related thereto are disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2003-013175 and Korean Patent Application No. 2006-0127482. In Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2003-013175, a method capable of improving HIC resistance by a process of heating a slab composed of, by mass%,
25 0.01 to 0.1% of C, 0.01 to 0.5% of Si, 0.8 to 2% of Mn, 0.025%

or less of P, 0.002% or less of S, 0.0005 to 0.005% of Ca, 0.005 to 0.05% of Ti, 0.005 to 0.1% of Nb, 0.005 to 0.05% of Sol.Al, 0.01% of N, 0.2% of V, 0.5% or less of Cu, 0.5% or less of Ni, 3% or less of Cr, 1.5% or less of Mo, and 0.002% or less of B, performing the finish rolling thereon at 700°C to 850°C, and initiating the accelerated cooling at Ar3 and a temperature of 30°C or less to finish the process at 350 to 550°C is disclosed.

Further, in Korean Patent Application No. 2006-127482, a method capable of improving HIC resistance by securing a tempered martensite structure through a direct quenching and temperature process is disclosed.

However, when a matrix phase is composed of a low-temperature phase (martensite, bainite, acicular ferrite, or the like), HIC resistance may be improved, but there may be problems in that hot-forming is impossible, such that there is a difficulty in making a pressure vessel pipe, a uniform elongation value of a product is decreased due to a high surface hardness value, and a surface crack occurrence rate is increased during a processing process.

Therefore, the above-mentioned methods according to the related art have a limitation in manufacturing molten steel for a pressure vessel having hydrogen-induced cracking resistance using a steel material having a thickness of 25mm and tensile strength of 500 MPa grade.

【Disclosure】

【Technical Problem】

An aspect of the present disclosure is to provide a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere while having excellent formability and high strength by optimizing a component composition and manufacturing conditions of steel.

An aspect of the present disclosure is to provide a manufacturing method for a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere while having excellent formability and high strength.

【Technical Solution】

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance contains, by wt%: 0.10 to 0.25% of carbon (C); 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si); 1.0 to 2.0% of manganese (Mn); 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al); 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P); 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S); 30 to 70 ppm of nitrogen (N); 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti); 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu); 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni); 0.0005 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca); 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb); 0.001 to 0.03% of vanadium (V); one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo); and the balance being Fe and other unavoidable impurities,

wherein the microstructure of the steel material contains at least 40 vol% of bainite formed through air-cooling, and the balance being ferrite, and Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30 nm are contained in the steel material in
5 a content of 0.01 wt% or more.

The steel material may further contain 0.0001 to 0.0020% of B.

In the microstructure of the steel material, ferrite may be partially replaced with pearlite.

10 The replaced pearlite may preferably contain spheroidized cementite in a content of 3 wt% or less.

A thickness of the steel material may be 5mm or more to 25mm or less.

A content of the Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter
15 of 5 to 30nm may be 0.01 to 0.02 wt%.

At the time of performing secondary heat treatment on the steel material, 0.01 wt% or more of V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm may be formed.

A content of the V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter
20 of 5 to 30nm may be 0.01 to 0.02 wt%.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a manufacturing method for a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance, includes: reheating a slab containing, by wt%, 0.10
25 to 0.25% of carbon (C), 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si), 1.0 to

2.0% of manganese (Mn), 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al), 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P), 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S), 30 to 70 ppm of nitrogen (N), 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti), 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu), 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni), 0.0005 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca), 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb), 0.001 to 0.03% of vanadium (V), one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo), and the balance being Fe and other unavoidable impurities at 1150°C to 1300°C; sizing-rolling the reheated slab at 1100°C to 1130°C to obtain a bar having a thickness of 40 to 120mm; air-cooling the obtained bar to room temperature after the sizing rolling; heating the bar again at 1150°C to 1200°C after the air-cooling; finish hot-rolling the heated bar at 1000°C to 1050°C to form a hot-rolled steel sheet having a thickness of 5 to 25mm; air-cooling the hot-rolled steel sheet to room temperature after the finish hot-rolling; and a normalizing heat treatment process of heating the hot-rolled steel sheet at 930°C to 1000°C for 40 to 60 minutes after the air-cooling and then air-cooling the heated hot-rolled steel sheet to room temperature.

After the sizing rolling, an austenite grain size may be at least 100 μ m or more.

A finish rolling termination temperature may be equal to or higher than a recrystallization temperature + 20°C.

At the time of finish rolling, a rolling reduction ratio may be set so that a ratio between a thickness (mm) of the slab

and a thickness of the steel sheet after finish rolling is 20 or less.

During the normalizing heat treatment process, the steel sheet may be air-cooled at 0.1°C to 5°C/s based on a central
5 portion of thereof.

The manufacturing method may further include, multilayer-stacking and cooling the steel sheet, until a temperature of 200°C or more is cooled to room temperature, before the normalizing heat treatment process and after the
10 finishing rolling, in a case in which an amount of dissolved hydrogen in molten steel is 1.3ppm or more in a manufacturing process for manufacturing the steel slab.

It should be noted that all features of the present disclosure are not disclosed in the technical solution
15 described above, but the various features of the present invention and the advantages and effects of the present invention can be understood in more detail with reference to the following specific embodiments.

【Advantageous Effects】

20 As set forth above, according to an exemplary embodiment in the present disclosure, a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance may be obtained.

【Description of Drawings】

25 FIG. 1 is a photograph obtained by observing a central

portion of steel according to the present disclosure in a thickness direction using an optical microscope.

【Best Mode for Invention】

The present inventors conducted research and experiments in order to provide a steel material capable of having excellent strength and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance to thereby be suitably used to purify, transport, and store crude oil, and the like, thereby suggesting the present disclosure based on results thereof.

10 The present disclosure relates to a thin steel material of which strength and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance are further improved by controlling an alloy composition, a structure, and manufacturing conditions of the steel material.

Main concepts of the present disclosure are as follows.

15 1) The main concept of the present disclosure is to form a microstructure containing air-cooled bainite.

Hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere as well as excellent hot formability and high strength may be improved by forming the microstructure containing air-cooled bainite.

20 In order to form the air-cooled bainite, sizing rolling, finish hot-rolling and normalizing conditions may be organically and suitably controlled.

Main requirements at the time of sizing rolling may be a sizing finish temperature and a final thickness of a bar, a

main requirement at the time of hot-rolling is a hot-rolling finish temperature, and a main requirement at the time of normalizing is a normalizing temperature.

2) In order to improve strength through solid-solution strengthening, an alloy composition of steel may be suitably controlled. For example, contents of Mn, Ni, Mo, Cu, and Si having a high solid solution strengthening effect in ferrite may be optimized.

3) In order to improve strength, prevent a decrease in strength and improve toughness after post weld heat treatment (PWHT), through precipitation strengthening, an alloy composition of steel may be suitably controlled. For example, contents of C, Nb, and V may be optimized. Carbonitrides such as Nb(C,N) and V(C,N) may be formed by optimizing a composition of steel as described above, such that strength and toughness may be improved even after PWHT.

4) In order to improve a fraction of air-cooled bainite structure after normalizing, an alloy composition of steel may be suitably controlled. For example, in order to improve hardenability, contents of Mn, Ni, and V may be optimized. The bainite structure as well as a ferrite structure may be secured up to a central portion during an air-cooling of a thin sheet having a thickness of 25 mm or less by improving hardenability as described above.

5) In order to prevent breakage of a rolling oxide

inclusion, finish rolling condition may be controlled. For example, a finish rolling temperature and rolling reduction conditions may be controlled, which may induce to prevent stress from being concentrated on a notch portion of the inclusion by hydrogen partial pressure.

Hereinafter, a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance according to an aspect of the present disclosure will be described in detail.

According to an aspect of the present disclosure, a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance may contain, by wt%: 0.10 to 0.25% of carbon (C); 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si); 1.0 to 2.0% of manganese (Mn); 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al); 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P); 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S); 30 to 70 ppm of nitrogen (N); 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti); 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu); 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni); 0.0005 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca); 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb); 0.001 to 0.03% of vanadium (V); one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo); and the balance being Fe and other unavoidable impurities, wherein a microstructure of the steel material contains at least 40 vol% of air-cooled bainite, and the balance being ferrite, and Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30 nm are contained in the steel material in a content of 0.01 wt% or more.

Hereinafter, a steel component and a steel component range according to the present disclosure will be described.

Carbon (C): 0.10 to 0.25 wt% (hereinafter, referred to as "%")

5 Since C is the most important element in securing basic strength, C needs to be contained in steel in a suitable range, and in order to obtain this addition element, C may be preferably add in a content of 0.10% or more.

 However, when a content of C is more than 0.25%, a degree
10 of segregation in a central portion may be increased, and strength or hardness may be excessive due to a martensite or martensite-austenite phase rather than a ferrite + bainite structure during an air-cooling process. Particularly, since
15 HIC resistance may also be deteriorated, the content of carbon may be limited to preferably 0.10 to 0.25%, more preferably 0.10 to 0.20%, and further more preferably 0.10 to 0.15%.

Silicon (Si): 0.05 to 0.50%

 Since Si, which is a substitutional element, improves
20 strength of the steel material through solid solution strengthening and a strong deoxidation effect, Si is an essential element in manufacturing clean steel, such that Si may be preferably contained in a content of 0.05% or more.

 However, at the time of adding an excessive amount of
25 silicon, since silicon may form a martensite-austenite (MA)

phase and excessively increase strength of a ferrite matrix to deteriorate HIC resistance, impact toughness, and the like, an upper limit of the content of silicon may be preferably limited to 0.5%. The upper limit of the content of silicon may be more
5 preferably limited to 0.05 to 0.40% and further more preferably 0.20 to 0.35%.

Manganese (Mn): 1.0% to 2.0%

Mn may be a useful element improving strength by solid solution strengthening and in improving hardenability so as to
10 form a low-temperature transformation phase. Further, since Mn may form the low-temperature transformation phase at a slow cooling rate due to improvement of hardenability, Mn is an important element for securing a low-temperature bainite phase at the time of air-cooling after normalizing heat treatment.

15 Therefore, Mn may be preferably added in a content of 1.0% or more. However, when the content of Mn is more than 2.0%, central segregation may be increased, and a fraction of a MnS inclusion formed together with S is increased, such that hydrogen-induced cracking resistance may be deteriorated due
20 to formation of the inclusion.

Therefore, the content of Mn is limited to preferably 1.0 to 2.0%, more preferably 1.0 to 1.7%, and further more preferably 1.0 to 1.5%.

Aluminum (Al): 0.005 to 0.1%

25 Al is one of strong deoxidizing agent together with Si

in a steel manufacturing process, and in order to obtain this effect, Al may be preferably added in a content of 0.005% or more. However, when the content of added Al is more than 0.1%, a fraction of Al_2O_3 in an oxide inclusion formed as resultants
5 of deoxidation may be excessively increased, such that the oxide inclusion may become coarse, and it may be difficult to remove the oxide inclusion. Therefore, there is a problem in that hydrogen-induced cracking resistance may be deteriorated by the oxide inclusion.

10 Therefore, the content of Al according to the present disclosure is limited to preferably 0.005 to 0.1%, more preferably 0.01 to 0.05%, and further more preferably 0.01 to 0.035%.

P: 0.010% (100ppm) or less, S: 0.0015% (15ppm) or less

15 P and S are elements causing brittleness at grain boundaries or forming coarse inclusions to induce brittleness. In order to improve brittle crack propagation resistance, a content of P may be preferably limited to 100ppm or less and a content of S may be preferably limited to 15ppm.

20 Nitrogen (Ni): 30 to 70ppm

A content of nitrogen may be preferably limited to 30 to 70ppm.

When the content of nitrogen is less than 30ppm, carbonitrides such as NbCN or VCN may not be sufficiently formed,
25 such that an increase in strength due to precipitation

strengthening may not be expected, and when the content of nitrogen is more than 70ppm, impact toughness may be deteriorated due to solid solution strengthening caused by N itself, and there is a risk that surface cracks will occur in a product due to formation of AlN.

Titanium (Ti): 0.001 to 0.03%

Ti is a component precipitated as TiN at the time of reheating to suppress growth of crystal grains of a base material and a weld heat affected zone to thus significantly improve low-temperature toughness. In order to obtain this addition effect, Ti may be preferably added in a content of 0.001% or more.

However, when the content of added Ti is more than 0.03%, a continuous casting nozzle may be clogged, or low-temperature toughness may be deteriorated by crystallization in a central portion, and in a case in which Ti is bound to N to form a coarse TiN precipitate in a central portion in a thickness direction, the coarse TiN precipitate may act as an initiation site of hydrogen-induced cracking. Therefore, the content of Ti may be preferably limited to 0.001 to 0.03%.

The content of Ti may be limited to more preferably 0.011 to 0.025% and further more preferably 0.013 to 0.018%.

Copper (Cu): 0.02 to 0.50%

Since copper (Cu) may significantly improve strength of a matrix phase by solid solution strengthening in ferrite and

have an effect of suppressing corrosion in a wet hydrogen sulfide atmosphere, copper (Cu) may be an advantageous element in the present disclosure.

In order to obtain the above-mentioned effect, there is
5 a need to add Cu in a content of 0.02% or more, but when the content is increased to more than 0.50%, it is highly likely to generate star cracks on a surface of a steel sheet, and Cu is an expensive element, thereby increasing a cost. Therefore, in the present disclosure, the content of Cu may be limited to
10 preferably 0.02 to 0.50%, more preferably 0.02 to 0.35%, and further more preferably 0.02 to 0.25%.

Nickel (Ni): 0.05 to 0.50%

Nickel (Ni) is an important element in increasing stacking fault energy to facilitate cross slip of dislocation to improve
15 impact toughness and in improving hardenability to improve strength. In order to obtain this effect, nickel (Ni) may be preferably added in a content of 0.05% or more.

However, when the content of added Ni is more than 0.5%, hardenability may be excessively increased, and since Ni is
20 relatively expensive as compared to other hardenable elements, a manufacturing cost may also be increased. Therefore, an upper limit of the content of Ni may be limited to preferably 0.50%, and the content of Ni may be limited to more preferably 0.05 to 0.40% and further more preferably 0.05 to 0.30%.

25 Calcium (Ca): 0.0005 to 0.0040%

In a case of adding calcium after deoxidation by Al, Ca is bound to S forming a MnS inclusion to suppress formation of MnS, and at the same time, Ca has an effect of forming spherical CaS to suppress crack from occurring by hydrogen-induced
5 cracking.

In the present disclosure, in order to form sufficient CaS from S contained as impurities, Ca may be preferably added in a content of 0.0005% or more, but when an addition amount of Ca is excessively large, Ca remaining after forming CaS is
10 bound to O to form a coarse oxide inclusion, and this coarse oxide inclusion may be stretched and broken at the time of rolling, thereby promoting hydrogen-induced cracking.

Therefore, in the present disclosure, the content of Ca is preferably limited to 0.0005 to 0.0040%.

15 Niobium (Nb): 0.001 to 0.03%

Nb is precipitated in a form of NbC or NbCN to improve strength of a base material.

Further, at the time of reheating at a high temperature, solid-dissolved Nb is significantly finely precipitated in a
20 form of NbC to suppress recrystallization of austenite, thereby having an effect of refining a structure.

Therefore, Nb may be preferably added in a content of 0.001% or more, but when Nb is excessively added, un-dissolved Nb is formed in a form of TiNb(C,N), which causes impact toughness
25 degradation and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance.

Therefore, an upper limit of the content of Nb may be preferably limited to 0.03%.

The content of Nb may be limited to more preferably 0.005 to 0.02% and further more preferably 0.007 to 0.015%.

5 Vanadium (V): 0.001 to 0.03%

V is almost solid-dissolved again at the time of reheating, such that at the time of subsequent rolling, an effect of improving strength by precipitation or solid-solution is insufficient, but V is precipitated as significantly fine
10 carbonitride in a subsequent heat treatment process such as PWHT, thereby having an effect of improving strength. Further, V has an effect of increasing a fraction of hardenability of austenite after normalizing to increase a fraction of air-cooled bainite.

In order to sufficiently obtain this effect, there is a
15 need to add V in a content of 0.001% or more, but when the content of V is more than 0.03%, strength and hardness of a welded zone are excessively increased, which may serve as a cause of surface cracks at the time of processing a pressure vessel, or the like. Further, at the time of adding V in a content of 0.03% or more,
20 a manufacturing cost may be significantly increased, which is economically disadvantageous.

Therefore, in the present invention, the content of V may be limited to preferably, 0.001 to 0.03%, more preferably 0.005 to 0.02%, and further more preferably 0.007 to 0.015%.

25 Chromium (Cr): 0.01 to 0.20%

Chromium (Cr) is not effective in increasing yield strength and tensile strength by solid solution but is effective in preventing a decrease in strength by lowering a decomposition rate of cementite during subsequent tempering or heat-treatment
5 after welding.

In order to obtain the above-mentioned effect, Cr may be preferably added in a content of 0.01% or more, but when the content of Cr is more than 0.2%, a size and a fraction of Cr-rich coarse carbide such as $M_{23}C_6$ may be increased, such that impact
10 toughness may be significantly deteriorated, manufacturing cost may be increased, and weldability may be deteriorated, which is not preferable.

Molybdenum (Mo): 0.05 to 0.15%

Molybdenum (Mo), which is an element effective in
15 preventing a decrease in strength during tempering or heat treatment after welding, similarly to Cr, has an effect of preventing toughness from being deteriorated by grain boundary segregation of impurities such as P. Further, molybdenum, a solid solution strengthening element in ferrite, increase
20 strength of a matrix phase.

In order to obtain the above-mentioned effect, Mo may be preferably added in a content of 0.05% or more, but since Mo also is an expensive element, when Mo is excessively added, manufacturing cost may be significantly increase. Accordingly,
25 Mo may be preferably added in a content of 0.15% or less.

Therefore, in the present disclosure, the content of Mo may be preferably limited to 0.05 to 0.15%.

The steel material may further contain 0.0001 to 0.0020% of B.

5 B may be added in a content of 0.0001 to 0.0020% (by wt%) in order to improve hardenability at the time of air-cooling in normalizing heat treatment. Preferably, B may be added in a content of 0.0003 to 0.0015%, and more preferably, B may be added in a content of 0.0003 to 0.0010%.

10 According to the present disclosure, a balance may be iron (Fe).

However, in a common manufacturing process, unintended impurities may be inevitably incorporated from raw materials or surrounding environments, so that they may not be excluded.

15 Since these impurities are commonly known to those skilled in the art, and all contents thereof are not specifically mentioned in this specification.

A microstructure of the steel material may contain at least 40 vol% of air-cooled bainite and the balance being
20 ferrite.

The air-cooled bainite may improve resistance against crack initiation while having excellent formability and high strength, thereby improving hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance in a hydrogen sulfide atmosphere.

25 Here, the air-cooled bainite is a structure obtained in

a process capable of forming bainite even at an air-cooling rate by artificially increasing an austenite grain size to shift a ferrite formation node backward in a continuous cooling transformation (CCT) diagram (that is, to improve
5 hardenability), and is morphologically the same as upper bainite.

When the fraction of air-cooled bainite is less than 40 vol%, a fraction of pearlite in the balance may be increased, and even though a band structure with a long range is not
10 generated, a local band shaped segregation band may be formed to have a negative influence on hydrogen-induced cracking resistance. Therefore, the fraction of air-cooled bainite may be preferably 40 vol% or more. An upper limit of the fraction of the air-cooled bainite is not particularly limited, but may
15 be 100 vol%.

The balance, ferrite means polygonal ferrite, and bainite may be preferably upper bainite and granular bainite.

In the microstructure of the steel material, ferrite may be partially replaced with pearlite.

20 At the time of replacement with pearlite, it is preferable to prevent pearlite from being formed in a band shape.

The replaced pearlite may preferably contain spheroidized cementite in a content of 3 wt% or less.

When the content of the spheroidized cementite is 3 wt%
25 or more, the spheroidized cementite itself may serve as a crack

initiation site to deteriorate impact toughness.

In a case in which the microstructure partially contains pearlite as well as air-cooled bainite and ferrite, when cementite is present in a plate shape in pearlite after
5 secondary heat treatment such as stress relieving heat treatment or PWHT heat treatment, cementite may serve as an initiation portion of hydrogen-induced cracking. Therefore, preferably, cementite may be present mostly in a spheroidized form.

10 A thickness of the steel material may be 5mm to 25mm, preferably 5 to 20mm, and more preferably 5 to 16mm.

The steel material may contain Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm in a content of 0.01 wt% or more.

For example, at the time of performing secondary heat
15 treatment such as stress relieving heat treatment or PWHT heat treatment on the steel material, 0.01 wt% or more of V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm may be formed.

When the content of Nb(C,N) carbonitrides or V(C,N) carbonitrides is less than 0.01 wt%, there may be no problem
20 in securing strength as-normalized, but since after secondary heat treatment such as stress relieving heat treatment or PWHT heat treatment, dislocation density formed at the time of bainite phase transformation may be decreased, and recrystallization of bainite may occur, strength may be
25 significantly decreased.

Since these carbonitrides may prevent a decrease in strength by hindering interface movement of air-cooled bainite at the time of heat treatment, the content of Nb(C,N) carbonitrides or V(C,N) carbonitrides may be preferably
5 maintained in a range of 0.01 wt% or more.

A content of Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm may be 0.01 to 0.02 wt%.

A content of V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm may be 0.01 to 0.02 wt%.

10 The steel material may have tensile strength of 500MPa or more.

Hereinafter, a manufacturing method for a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance according to another aspect of the
15 present disclosure will be described in detail.

The manufacturing method for a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance according to another aspect of the present disclosure may include: reheating a slab containing, by wt%,
20 0.10 to 0.25% of carbon (C), 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si), 1.0 to 2.0% of manganese (Mn), 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al), 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P), 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S), 30 to 70 ppm of nitrogen (N), 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti), 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu), 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni), 0.0005
25 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca), 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb), 0.001

to 0.03% of vanadium (V), one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo), and the balance being Fe and other unavoidable impurities at 1150°C to 1300°C; sizing-rolling the reheated slab at 1100°C to 1130°C to obtain
5 a bar having a thickness of 40 to 120mm; air-cooling the obtained bar to room temperature after the sizing rolling; heating the bar again at 1150°C to 1200°C after the air-cooling; finish hot-rolling the heated bar at 1000°C to 1050°C to form a hot-rolled steel sheet having a thickness of 5 to 25mm;
10 air-cooling the hot-rolled steel sheet to room temperature after the finish hot-rolling; and a normalizing heat treatment process of heating the hot-rolled steel sheet at 930°C to 1000°C for 40 to 60 minutes after the air-cooling and then air-cooling the heated hot-rolled steel sheet to room temperature.

15 Heating of Slab

A temperature at the time of heating the slab before rough rolling may be preferably 1150 or more. This is, first, to allow carbonitrides of Ti or Nb, coarse TiNb(C,N) crystallized products, or the like, formed during casting to be
20 solid-dissolved again, and second, to significantly increasing an austenite grain size by heating and maintaining austenite at a temperature equal to or higher than a recrystallization temperature after the sizing rolling. However, in a case in which heating the slab at an excessively high temperature,
25 problems may occur due to an oxidation scale at the high

temperature, and manufacturing cost may be excessively increased due to an increase in cost caused by heating and maintenance. Therefore, an upper limit of the heating temperature of the slab may be preferably 1300°C.

5 Sizing Rolling and Cooling

After sizing rolling the slab to obtain the bar, the bar may be air-cooled to room temperature.

The sizing rolling is to weaken formation of a band structure due to an increase in reduction ratio at the time of finish hot-rolling and to increase the austenite grain size to thereby increase a fraction of air-cooled bainite at the time of subsequent normalizing heat treatment corresponding to a final process. Further, at the time of finish hot-rolling without the sizing rolling, the oxide inclusion may be broken due to a cumulative reduction amount in a non-recrystallized region to thereby act as an initiation site of hydrogen-induced cracking. Therefore, a rolling termination temperature in the sizing rolling may be preferably 1100°C or more. However, considering a cooling rate in the air, a rolling threading speed, and the like, in the obtaining the bar having a thickness of 40 to 120mm, which is an intermediate target of intermediate rolling, a sizing rolling temperature may be preferably 1100°C to 1130°C.

The austenite grain size after the sizing rolling may be at least 100µm or more, preferably 130µm or more, and more

preferably 150 μ m or more, and suitably adjusted depending on the desired strength and HIC resistance.

When the thickness of the bar after terminating the sizing rolling is 120mm or more, since a ratio of a thickness of a final steel sheet to a thickness of the bar at the time of finish rolling is increased and thus, a rolling reduction ratio is increased, a possibility of finish rolling in the non-recrystallization region may be increased.

When the rolling reduction amount in the non-recrystallization region is increased, the austenite grain size before normalizing may be increased. For example, in a case in which a diameter of an austenite grain is 15 μ m or less, since an air-cooled bainite structure may not be sufficiently secured in a normal process at the time of normalizing, hydrogen-induced cracking resistance may be deteriorated.

The thickness of the bar after terminating the sizing rolling may be preferably 40 to 120mm, more preferably 40 to 100mm, and further more preferably 40 to 60mm.

Reheating of Bar

After the air-cooling, the bar may be heated again at 1150°C to 1200°C.

At the time of reheating the bar (40 to 120mm) in an intermediate rolling state before finish hot-rolling, a temperature may be preferably 1150°C or more. This is to perform the rolling at a temperature equal to or higher than

the recrystallization temperature so that grain refinement does not proceed at the time of finish rolling. However, when a reheating temperature is excessively high, a growth rate of precipitate phase such as TiN formed at a high temperature may
5 be increased. Therefore, the reheating temperature may be preferably 1200°C or less.

Finish Hot-Rolling and Cooling

After the heated bar is subjected to finish hot-rolling at 1000°C to 1050°C to form a hot-rolled steel sheet having a
10 thickness of 5 to 25mm, the hot-rolled steel sheet may be air-cooled to room temperature.

The hot-rolled steel sheet having a final thickness of 5mm to 25mm may be obtained by finish rolling the sizing rolled bar as described above at a temperature at which grain growth
15 occurs.

Similarly to the sizing rolling, since the lower the rolling temperature, the stronger the strength of the steel sheet, a coarse complex inclusion formed in a refining process needs to accommodate deformation due to rolling, and thus, the
20 coarse complex inclusion may be broken or segmented into small inclusions. Alternatively, an inclusion such as MnS is elongated to be long.

Since the elongated or segmented inclusion as described above is a direct cause of hydrogen-induced cracking occurrence
25 and propagation, the finish rolling may be terminated at a

temperature equal to or higher than the recrystallization temperature + 20°C, preferably, recrystallization temperature + 30°C, and more preferably the recrystallization temperature + 40°C.

5 At the time of finish rolling, the rolling reduction ratio may be set so that a ratio between a thickness (mm) of the slab and a thickness of the steel sheet after finish rolling is 20 or less, preferably 15 or less, and more preferably 10 or less.

 Similarly to a case of adjusting the thickness of the bar
10 after sizing rolling, in a case of adjusting the rolling reduction ratio after finish rolling, by actively changing a fraction ratio of a two-phase structure of ferrite and air-cooled bainite or a three-phase structure of ferrite, air-cooled bainite, and pearlite, there are advantages in
15 improving yield strength and tensile strength, impact toughness, elongation in a thickness direction (ZRA), bendability, elongation quality even after performing secondary heat treatment such as stress relieving heat treatment or PWHT heat treatment.

20 A thickness of the final steel sheet after finish rolling may be 5mm to 25mm, preferably 5 to 20mm, and more preferably 5 to 16mm.

Heat Treatment

 A steel material having physical properties to be desired
25 may be manufactured by performing normalizing heat treatment

on the hot-rolled steel sheet manufactured as described above.

In the normalizing heat treatment, preferably, the hot-rolled steel sheet may be maintained in a temperature section of 930°C to 1000°C for predetermined time and then
5 cooled in the air. Here, a maintenance time may be preferably 40 to 60 minutes from a point in time at which a temperature of a central portion of the steel sheet reaches a target temperature.

At the time of normalizing heat treatment, when the
10 temperature is less than 930°C or the maintenance time of the central portion of the steel sheet is shorter than 40 minutes, carbides formed during the cooling after rolling or impure elements segregated in grain boundaries are not smoothly solid-dissolved again, such that after heat treatment,
15 low-temperature toughness of the steel material may be significantly deteriorated.

Further, refinement of the austenite grain may occur during the normalizing heat treatment process, which may cause deterioration of hardenability. Particularly, when the
20 austenite grain size is 15µm or less, air-cooled bainite may not be formed, but ferrite and band shaped pearlite structures may be formed, such that hydrogen-induced cracking resistance may be deteriorated.

Therefore, in the present disclosure, the temperature at
25 the time of normalizing heat treatment may be preferably limited

to 930°C to 1000°C, and the maintenance time in this temperature range may be preferably 40 to 60 minutes after the temperature of the central portion of the steel sheet reaches the target temperature.

5 The manufacturing method may further include, multilayer-stacking and cooling the steel sheet, until a temperature of 200°C or more is cooled to room temperature, before the normalizing heat treatment process and after the finishing rolling, in a case in which an amount of dissolved
10 hydrogen in molten steel is 1.3ppm or more in a manufacturing process for manufacturing the steel slab.

In a case of performing the multilayer-stacking and cooling of the steel sheet, hydrogen dissolved in the steel material is released, such that internal micro cracks by
15 hydrogen may be more effectively suppressed, such that hydrogen-induced cracking resistance may be finally improved.

【Mode for Invention】

Hereinafter, the present disclosure will be described in detail through Inventive Examples.

20 However, the following Inventive Examples are provided only examples for describe the present disclosure in more detail, but the scope of the present disclosure is not limited thereby.

The scope of the present disclosure is determined by contents disclosed in the following claims and contents
25 reasonably inferred therefrom.

(Inventive Example)

A hot-rolled steel sheet having a thickness of 6 to 25mm was manufactured by performing heating, sizing rolling, bar reheating, finish rolling, and normalizing heat treatment on a steel slab having a component composition illustrated in the following Table 1 under conditions illustrated in the following Table 2.

The following Table 3 illustrates measurement results of fractions of microstructures, fractions and sizes of precipitate phases in the hot-rolled steel sheets manufactured using the component compositions under the process conditions and evaluation results of tensile strength, impact toughness, and HIC resistance corresponding to main quality indices of the steel sheets.

In each of the manufactured hot-rolled steel sheets, fractions and average sizes of ferrite, air-cooled bainite, pearlite, and Nb(C,N) and V(C,N) precipitate phases in each of the manufactured hot-rolled steel sheets were measured, and physical properties (here, strength and toughness) and a hydrogen-induced cracking length ratio (CLR, %) and hydrogen-induced cracking area ratio (CAR, %) in a length direction of the sheet were measured and illustrated in the following Table 3.

Here, the hydrogen-induced cracking length ratio (LR, %) and the hydrogen-induced cracking area ratio (CAR, %) in the

length direction of the sheet, used as indices of hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance of the steel sheet were calculated and evaluated by measuring a length and an area of a crack by an ultrasonic inspection method after dipping a test sample in H_2S -saturated 5 % NaCl + 0.5 % CH_3COOH solution (1 atm) for 96 hours according to NACE TM0284 corresponding to a related international standard, and dividing a sum of lengths and a sum of areas of cracks in a length direction of the test sample by an entire length and an entire area of the test sample, respectively.

Further, the fraction of the microstructure in the steel was quantitatively measured using an image analyzer after capturing an image using an optical microscope at magnification of 100x and 200x. In cases of micro precipitate phases, the fraction and the size (diameter) of the Nb(C,N) precipitate phase were measured through a carbon Extraction replica and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and in the case of V(C,N), a crystalline structure of the precipitate phase was confirmed through TEM diffraction analysis, and distribution, the fraction, and the size thereof were measured by atom probe tomography (APM).

A tensile test was performed at room temperature, and impact toughness was evaluated by performing a Charpy-V-Notch impact test three times at -46°C and measuring an average value thereof.

[Table 1]

Classification	Component Composition (wt%)														
	C	Si	Mn	Al	P*	S*	Nb	V	Ti	Cr	Mo	Cu	Ni	Ca*	N*
Inventive Steel 1	0.15	0.30	1.20	0.03 1	80	10	0.012	0.015	0.01 2	0.05	0.07	0.13	0.25	13	37
Inventive Steel 2	0.17	0.31	1.10	0.02 7	90	8	0.010	0.015	0.01 5	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.30	12	38
Inventive Steel 3	0.11	0.25	1.21	0.03 3	70	6	0.007	0.025	0.01 4	0.07	0.10	0.17	0.31	20	37
Inventive Steel 4	0.18	0.32	1.05	0.03 5	50	7	0.009	0.02	0.01 3	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.27	17	42
Inventive Steel 5	0.16	0.36	1.03	0.03 6	60	9	0.016	0.15	0.01 5	0.15	0.07	0.16	0.36	15	45
Comparative Steel 1	0.06	0.31	1.23	0.03 1	60	8	0.009	0.016	0.01 5	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.20	15	41
Comparative Steel 2	0.16	0.33	0.41	0.03 0	80	10	0.012	0.012	0.01 3	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.22	16	50
Comparative Steel 3	0.13	0.28	1.13	0.02 9	70	5	0.000 3	0.000 1	0.01 2	0.09	0.06	0.12	0.22	17	41
Comparative Steel 4	0.14	0.35	1.10	0.03 3	80	5	0.010	0.012	0.01 7	0.00 8	0.00 2	0.11	0.23	15	38
Comparative Steel 5	0.15	0.85	1.15	0.03 5	80	10	0.012	0.017	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.18	0.39	15	39
Comparative Steel 6	0.17	0.33	1.00	0.02 5	90	10	0.019	0.007	0.01 2	0.08	0.05	0.73	0.18	17	41
Comparative Steel 7	0.11	0.21	1.10	0.02 7	80	8	0.015	0.012	0.01 0	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.13	13	45
Comparative Steel 8	0.13	0.29	1.00	0.03 5	60	7	0.012	0.013	0.01 2	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.18	17	51
Comparative Steel 9	0.18	0.31	1.05	0.01 5	50	6	0.008	0.014	0.01 5	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.15	15	47
Comparative Steel 10	0.17	0.35	1.25	0.02 5	80	8	0.010	0.009	0.01 7	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.13	20	50
Comparative Steel 11	0.15	0.33	1.10	0.03 9	70	10	0.005	0.012	0.01 3	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.21	14	44

(In Table 1, contents of P,S,Ca,and N are expressed by "ppm".)

[Table 2]

Classification	Heating Temperature of Slab (°C)	Sizing Rolling			Reheating Temperature of Bar (°C)	Finish Rolling		Normalizing		PWHT		
		Rolling Termination Temperature (°C)	Thickness of Bar After Rolling (mm)	AGS After Rolling (μm)		Rolling Termination Temperature - Recrystallization Temperature (°C)	Reduction Ratio (Thickness of Bar/Thickness of Steel Sheet)	Heating Temperature (°C)	Maintenance Time (Min)	Heating Temperature (°C)	Maintenance Time (Min)	Cycle (Times)
Inventive Steel 1	1155	1123	65	141	1158	55	5.4	945	45	625	180	1
Inventive Steel 2	1160	1121	74	138	1163	52	5.7	950	46	623	181	2
Inventive Steel 3	1162	1118	53	159	1175	62	2.1	960	48	621	189	1
Inventive Steel 4	1157	1117	83	133	1161	53	6.4	959	46	618	182	1
Inventive Steel 5	1172	1123	91	128	1182	48	5.7	970	49	639	181	2
Comparative Steel 1	1153	1122	103	120	1167	45	12.9	951	52	618	183	1
Comparative Steel 2	1168	1122	68	149	1173	59	9.7	947	48	611	186	2
Comparative Steel 3	1169	1119	88	133	1181	55	7.3	963	49	618	185	1
Comparative Steel 4	1188	1113	95	118	1188	50	5.9	989	53	620	188	2
Comparative Steel 5	1158	1125	113	101	1173	43	5.7	945	55	618	182	2
Comparative Steel 6	1153	1127	83	121	1165	49	7.5	941	47	619	183	1
Comparative Steel 7	1310	1122	89	128	1159	46	4.7	952	41	625	191	1
Comparative Steel 8	1176	1123	159	164	1163	5	19.9	980	43	627	184	2
Comparative Steel 9	1181	1129	117	101	1167	-21	9.8	974	51	626	186	1
Comparative Steel 10	1155	1115	81	129	1178	43	6.2	831	55	621	179	1
Comparative Steel 11	1161	1126	77	137	1189	49	5.1	959	58	662	186	3

[Table 3]

Classification	Fraction of Microstructure (%)			Precipitate Phase (After PWHT)				Tensile Strength		Impact Toughness		Surface State	HIC	
	Ferrite	Pearlite	Air-cooled Bainite	Nb(C,N)		V(C,N)		Before PWHT	After PWHT	Before PWHT	After PWHT		CLR (%)	CAR (%)
				Fraction (wt%)	Size (nm)	Fraction (wt%)	Size (nm)							
Inventive Steel 1	40.9	0.1	59.0	0.017	28	0.015	11	605	549	412	359	Good	0.0	0.0
Inventive Steel 2	40.8	1.2	58.2	0.023	17	0.016	10	608	576	402	380	Good	0.0	0.0
Inventive Steel 3	46.5	2.5	51.8	0.010	21	0.019	11	600	571	398	401	Good	0.1	0.0
Inventive Steel 4	36.7	1.3	62.6	0.015	16	0.017	10	617	585	389	392	Good	0.0	0.2
Inventive Steel 5	31.9	1.1	67.3	0.028	21	0.013	9	619	591	406	388	Good	0.0	0.0
Comparative Steel 1	98.4	1.6	0	0.013	15	0.014	10	373	362	451	455	Good	0.0	0.0
Comparative Steel 2	59.3	22.6	18.1	0.010	14	0.011	8	487	463	105	107	Good	13.0	9.0
Comparative Steel 3	48.9	1.1	50	-	-	-	-	547	486	401	351	Good	0.0	0.5
Comparative Steel 4	35.8	13.5	50.7	0.011	19	0.013	9	514	481	203	215	Good	5.4	10.3
Comparative Steel 5	41.2	1.1	57.7	0.010	14	0.017	7	645	616	15	18	Good	17.5	20.6
Comparative Steel 6	40.5	0.5	59	0.016	23	0.017	8	604	539	410	388	Crack	0.0	0.1
Comparative Steel 7	41.6	0.4	58	0.017	23	0.015	10	600	571	379	388	Crack	0.1	0.3
Comparative Steel 8	66.2	30.1	3.7	0.015	23	0.018	9	619	601	132	150	Good	20.5	18.1
Comparative Steel 9	65.0	29.8	5.2	0.013	20	0.019	11	622	608	200	175	Good	15.5	23.7
Comparative Steel 10	70.8	26.5	2.7	0.016	22	0.011	7	597	583	231	252	Good	13.1	15.6
Comparative Steel 11	40.8	1.0	58.2	0.035	52	0.020	14	590.7	492.2	308	65.7	Good	0.0	0.0

As illustrated in Table 1, in Comparative Steel 1 in which a content of carbon (C) was limited to be less than 0.10% corresponding to a lower limit value of the content range of carbon suggested in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that air-cooled bainite was not formed due to deterioration of hardenability, and since a structure of a matrix phase after normalizing was mostly composed of ferrite, Comparative Steel 1 has a low tensile strength value of about 370MPa even in an as-normalized state as well as after PWH.

In Comparative Steel 2 in which a content of Mn was less

than 1.0% corresponding to a lower limit value of the content of Mn in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that as a matrix phase was composed of ferrite corresponding to a structure of a general thin sheet and band-shaped pearlite, tensile strength did not exceed 500MPa corresponding to a lower limit value to be required in the present disclosure, and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance was also not satisfactory (CLR was 13% and CAR was about 9%).

In Comparative Steel 3 in which contents of Nb and V were less than 0.001 corresponding to lower limit values of the content of Nb and V in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that as ferrite and air-cooled bainite were formed, values of strength, toughness, and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance were all satisfactory. However, it may be appreciated that since fractions of Nb(C,N) and V(C,N) carbonitrides were low, after PWHT heat treatment, a decrease in strength was increased, such that strength did not exceed 500MPa corresponding to a lower limit value required in the present disclosure.

In Comparative Steel 4 in which contents of Cr and Mo were less than lower limit values of the contents of Cr and Mo in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that a solid-solution strengthening degree of ferrite by Mo and Cr was decreased, and thus strength after PWHT did not exceed 500MPa corresponding to a lower limit value required in the present

disclosure. Further, it may be appreciated that as a fraction of air-cooled bainite was decreased by about 10% as compared to Inventive Steel due to deterioration of hardenability and a fraction of band-shaped pearlite structure was increased,
5 hydrogen-induced cracking resistance was also decreased.

In Comparative Steel 5 in which a content of Si was more than 0.5% corresponding to an upper limit value of the content of Si in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that a solid solution strengthening degree of a ferrite phase was
10 significantly due to a high content of Si, a tensile strength value before and after PWHT was significantly high due to a martensite-austenite (MA) phase formed during air-cooling, and impact toughness evaluated at -46°C was also significantly low due to brittleness fracture. It may be appreciated that
15 hydrogen-induced cracking resistance was also deteriorated due to formation of MA.

In Comparative Steel 6 in which a content of Cu was more than 0.5% corresponding to an upper limit value of the content of Cu in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that a
20 solid solution strengthening degree of ferrite was increased by Cu and thus a tensile strength value was slightly increased as compared to Inventive Steel, but tensile strength before and after PWHT satisfied levels to be required in the present disclosure. Further, it may be appreciated that impact
25 toughness was also excellent without a large difference, but

star cracks occurred on a surface, such that there was a problem in surface quality.

In Comparative Steel 7 in which a heating temperature of a slab was controlled to be higher than 1300°C corresponding to an upper limit value of the heating temperature of the slab in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that even though strength, toughness and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance were all satisfactory, but a high-temperature oxidation scale was excessively generated, such that there was a problem in surface quality.

In Comparative Steel 8 in which at the time of sizing rolling, a thickness of a bar was controlled to be more than 120mm corresponding to an upper limit value of the thickness of the bar in the present disclosure, the number of rolling pass in the finish rolling process was increased due to lack of a sizing rolling reduction amount, and thus, a rolling termination temperature was decreased. It may be appreciated that as a rolling reduction ratio was also increased, after finish rolling, an austenite grain size was decreased, and as a result, air-cooled bainite was not formed in the normalizing. As a result, it may be appreciated that a microstructure was composed of general ferrite and band-shaped pearlite, and hydrogen-induced cracking resistance was deteriorated.

In Comparative Steel 9 in which a finish rolling temperature was less than a recrystallization temperature +

20°C, corresponding to a lower limit range suggested in the present disclosure, after the rolling was terminated, refinement of an austenite grain occurred. As a result, hardenability in the air-cooling process after normalizing was
5 decreased, such that the steel sheet had a microstructure composed of general ferrite and band-shaped pearlite. It may be appreciate that as a result, tensile strength, impact toughness, and the like, were excellent, but hydrogen-induced cracking resistance corresponding to a key point of quality in
10 the present disclosure was significantly deteriorated.

In Comparative Steel 10 in which a normalizing temperature was controlled to be less than 930°C corresponding to a lower limit range of the temperature suggested in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that after the rolling was
15 terminated, hardenability was secured due to a sufficiently large austenite grain, but during inverse transformation of rolling phases due to low-temperature heating, the austenite grain as decreased again. As a result, tensile strength, impact toughness, and the like, were satisfactory, but an amount of
20 air-cooled bainite was small, and a band index of pearlite was high, such that hydrogen-induced cracking resistance was not satisfactory.

In Comparative Steel 11 in which although ranges of the heating temperature and the maintenance time of PWHT were not
25 limited in the present disclosure, a heating temperature and

a maintenance time of PWHT were significantly large as compared to Inventive Steel, it may be appreciated that contents of air-cooled bainite and precipitates were similar to those in Inventive Steel, but as the steel sheet was exposed to a high
5 temperature for a long period of time, an average diameter of precipitate phases, particularly, Nb(C,N) carbonitrides was increased two times or more as compared to Inventive Steel, such that it was impossible to suitably control decrease in strength due to recrystallization of bainite and dislocation recovery
10 in the PWHT process, and as a result, after PWHT, strength was significantly deteriorated.

On the contrary, in Inventive Steels 1 to 5 satisfying component ranges and manufacturing ranges in the present disclosure, it may be appreciated that a ratio of air-cooled
15 bainite in the microstructure was 40% or more, the fraction of Nb(C,N) and V(C,N) carbonitrides was 0.01% or more, a lower limit value of tensile strength before and after PWHT was 500MPa or more, a surface state was satisfactory, and at the time of evaluating hydrogen-induced cracking resistance, CLR and CAR
20 were all excellent (5% or less).

FIG. 1 illustrates a photograph obtained by observing a central portion of Inventive Steel 3 in a thickness direction using an optical microscope. As illustrated in FIG. 1, it may be appreciated that a microstructure in the central portion was
25 composed of about 60% of air-cooled bainite structure together

with about 40% of ferrite (polygonal ferrite).

Although the present disclosure have been disclosed with
reference to Examples, those skilled in the art will appreciate
that various modifications, additions and substitutions are
5 possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the
invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.

【CLAIMS】

【Claim 1】

A steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) resistance, the steel material comprising, by wt%:

0.10 to 0.25% of carbon (C); 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si); 1.0 to 2.0% of manganese (Mn); 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al); 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P); 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S); 30 to 70 ppm of nitrogen (N); 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti); 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu); 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni); 0.0005 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca); 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb); 0.001 to 0.03% of vanadium (V); one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo); and the balance being Fe and other unavoidable impurities,

wherein the microstructure of the steel material contains at least 40 vol% of bainite formed through air-cooling and the balance being ferrite, and Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30 nm are contained in the steel material in a content of 0.01 wt% or more.

【Claim 2】

The steel material of claim 1, wherein the content of Nb(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm is 0.01 to 0.02 wt%.

5 **【Claim 3】**

 The steel material of claim 1 or 2, further comprising
0.0001 to 0.0020% of B.

【Claim 4】

 The steel material of claim 1, wherein in the
microstructure of the steel material, ferrite is partially
replaced with pearlite.

10 **【Claim 5】**

 The steel material of claim 4, wherein the pearlite
contains 3 wt% or less of spheroidized cementite.

15 **【Claim 6】**

 The steel material of claim 1 or 2, wherein a thickness
of the steel material is 5mm or more to 25mm.

【Claim 7】

20 The steel material of claim 1 or 2, wherein at a time of
performing secondary heat treatment on the steel material, 0.01
wt% or more of V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to
30nm are formed.

25

【Claim 8】

The steel material of claim 7, wherein the content of the V(C,N) carbonitrides having a diameter of 5 to 30nm is 0.01 to
5 0.02 wt%.

【Claim 9】

A manufacturing method for a steel material for a pressure vessel having excellent hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC)
10 resistance, the manufacturing method comprising:

reheating a slab containing, by wt%, 0.10 to 0.25% of carbon (C), 0.05 to 0.50% of silicon (Si), 1.0 to 2.0% of manganese (Mn), 0.005 to 0.1% of aluminum (Al), 0.010% or less of phosphorous (P), 0.0015% or less of sulfur (S), 30 to 70 ppm
15 of nitrogen (N), 0.001 to 0.03% of titanium (Ti), 0.02 to 0.50% of copper (Cu), 0.05 to 0.50% of nickel (Ni), 0.0005 to 0.0040% of calcium (Ca), 0.001 to 0.03% of niobium (Nb), 0.001 to 0.03% of vanadium (V), one or two of 0.01 to 0.20% of chromium (Cr) and 0.05 to 0.15% of molybdenum (Mo), and the balance being Fe
20 and other unavoidable impurities at 1150°C to 1300°C;

sizing-rolling the reheated slab at 1100°C to 1130°C to obtain a bar having a thickness of 40 to 120mm;

air-cooling the obtained bar to room temperature after the sizing rolling;

25 heating the bar again at 1150°C to 1200°C after the

air-cooling;

finish hot-rolling the heated bar at 1000°C to 1050°C to form a hot-rolled steel sheet having a thickness of 5 to 25mm;

air-cooling the hot-rolled steel sheet to room
5 temperature after the finish hot-rolling; and

a normalizing heat treatment process of heating the hot-rolled steel sheet at 930°C to 1000°C for 40 to 60 minutes after the air-cooling and then air-cooling the heated hot-rolled steel sheet to room temperature.

10

【Claim 10】

The manufacturing method of claim 9, wherein after the sizing rolling, the austenite grain size is 100µm or more.

15 **【Claim 11】**

The manufacturing method of claim 9, wherein the finish rolling termination temperature is equal to or higher than a recrystallization temperature + 20°C.

20 **【Claim 12】**

The manufacturing method of claim 9, wherein at the time of finish rolling, a rolling reduction ratio is set so that a ratio between the thickness (mm) of the slab and the thickness of the steel sheet after finish rolling is 20 or less.

25 **【Claim 13】**

The manufacturing method of claim 9, wherein during the normalizing heat treatment process, the steel sheet is air-cooled at 0.1°C to 5°C/s based on a central portion thereof.

5 **【Claim 14】**

The manufacturing method of claim 9, further comprising, multilayer-stacking and cooling the steel sheet, until a temperature of 200°C or more is cooled to room temperature, before the normalizing heat treatment process and after the
10 finishing rolling, in a case in which an amount of dissolved hydrogen in molten steel is 1.3ppm or more in a manufacturing process for manufacturing the steel slab.

【DRAWING】
【FIGURE 1】

