



(11) **EP 1 826 287 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:
31.10.2012 Bulletin 2012/44

(21) Application number: **07250742.9**

(22) Date of filing: **22.02.2007**

(51) Int Cl.:
C22C 38/02 (2006.01) **C22C 38/06** (2006.01)
C22C 38/22 (2006.01) **C22C 38/34** (2006.01)
C22C 38/38 (2006.01) **C23C 8/46** (2006.01)
B32B 15/01 (2006.01) **C22C 38/04** (2006.01)
C22C 38/12 (2006.01) **C22C 38/18** (2006.01)
C21D 8/02 (2006.01) **C21D 6/00** (2006.01)

(54) **High strength steel sheet having excellent formability**

Hochfestes Stahlblech mit ausgezeichneter Formbarkeit

Plaque métallique haute résistance comportant une excellente formabilité

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT DE FR GB

(30) Priority: **23.02.2006 JP 2006046633**

(43) Date of publication of application:
29.08.2007 Bulletin 2007/35

(73) Proprietor: **KABUSHIKI KAISHA KOBE SEIKO SHO**
Kobe-shi,
Hyogo 651-8585 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• **Futamura, Yuichi**
Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo 675-0137 (JP)
• **Yamamoto, Katsuhiko**
Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo 675-0137 (JP)

• **Miura, Masaaki**
Kakogawa-shi, Hyogo 675-0137 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Gillard, Richard Edward Elkington and Fife LLP**
Thavies Inn House
3-4 Holborn Circus
London EC1N 2HA (GB)

(56) References cited:
EP-A1- 1 193 322 **EP-A1- 1 577 412**
EP-A2- 1 264 911 **JP-A- 3 277 743**
JP-A- 6 128 688 **JP-A- 6 264 185**
JP-A- 57 137 453 **JP-A- 2001 220 641**
JP-A- 2003 013 177 **JP-A- 2004 238 679**
US-A1- 2003 221 752 **US-A1- 2005 167 007**
US-B1- 6 312 536

EP 1 826 287 B1

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a high strength steel sheet, and particularly relates to a high strength steel sheet to be a parent material (raw material) of a high strength galvanized steel sheet or a high strength alloyed, galvanized steel sheets.

[0002] A structural member such as member or pillar that operates to absorb energy of crash as a framework member of automobile is required to have high strength in the light of improving safety, or achieving lightweight of the body for improving fuel consumption as a measure of environmental issues. The structural member is further required to have an improved rust prevention property, and a high strength galvanized steel sheets formed by galvanizing a surface of a high strength steel sheet, or a high strength alloyed, galvanized steel sheet formed by being subjected to such galvanization and then alloying, is used as the structural member.

[0003] A raw material of such a structural member is required to have formability (elongation) to be formed into a desired shape of a structural member, in addition to the high strength and the rust prevention property. However, since increase in strength of a steel sheet induces reduction in formability, the material is required to balance strength and formability (improvement in balance between strength and elongation).

[0004] As a technique for improving formability when a galvanized steel sheet is increased in strength, JP-B-62-40405 describes that a metal structure of a steel sheet can be a mixed structure including a second phase mainly including a ferrite matrix and martensite. However, since strength of the steel sheet disclosed in the literature is only about 600 MPa, further increase in strength is required.

[0005] On the other hand, JP-A-9-13147 describes a high tensile alloyed galvanized steel sheet having improved formability and strength of 800 MPa or more. The literature describes that 0.4% or more of Si is added to increase in strength of the steel sheet, in addition, obtain a dual phase structure of ferrite and martensite as a metal structure of a steel sheet. However, a relationship between Si and balance of strength with elongation is not noted, and therefore the balance between strength and elongation has been sometimes degraded.

[0006] US 2005/0167007 discloses a high-strength cold-rolled steel sheet that comprises a steel including C: 0.05 to 0.13 mass %, Si: 0.5 to 2.5 mass %, and Mn: 0.5 to 3.5 mass %, as well as Mo : 0.05 to 0.6 mass % and/or Cr: 0.05 to 1.0 mass %. The steel sheet is of composite structure of a ferrite and a second phase wherein the second phase has an area ratio of 30 to 70% and is combined approximately in a shape of a network; a circle-equivalent average ferrite grain size is not more than 10 μ m; and a circle equivalent diameter of ferrite grain aggregate that exists continuously in an area surrounded by the second phase is not more than 3 times of the average ferrite grain size.

[0007] US 2003/0221752 discloses a high-strength dual-phase steel sheet containing ferritic microstructure and a martensitic microstructure, containing composite-phase steel sheet containing:

C: 0.08-0.20% (mass % here and hereinafter),

Si : 0.5% or less (inclusive of 0%)

Mn: 3.0% or less (exclusive of 0%)

P: 0.02% or less (inclusive of 0%)

S: 0.02% or less (inclusive of 0%), and

Al : 0.001-0.15%, and further containing

Mo: 0.05-1.5%, and

Cr: 0.05-1.5%.

[0008] EP 1 193 322 discloses a high tensile strength cold rolled steel sheet containing, by mass %:

0.15% or less of C;

2.0% or less of Si;

3.0% or less of Mn;

0.08% or less of P;

0.02% or less of S ;

0.02% or less of Al ; and

0.0050 to 0.0250% of N;

having 0.3 or more of N/Al and 0.0010% or more of N in a solid solution state, and having the balance of Fe and inevitable impurities.

[0009] JP 2001 220641 discloses a high strength thin steel sheet having a composition, by mass, 0.05 to 0.25% C, 0.1 to 2.0% Si, 0.5 to 2.0% Mn, 0.05 to 0.3% Ti and \leq 0.10% Al, and the balance Fe with inevitable impurities and a steel structure composed of the main phase consisting of polygonal ferrite and a second phase consisting of martensite and/or retained austenite, the average crystal grain diameter of the polygonal ferrite is controlled to 0.8 to 2.5 μ m, moreover,

the second phase is distributed so as to be reticulately connected to the grain boundary of the polygonal ferrite, moreover, the occupying volume rate of the second phase is controlled to 5 vol.% or more, and the width of the second phase is controlled to 0.4 μm or less on the average.

[0010] EP 1 577 412 discloses a high strength steel sheet containing, by wt%, C: 0.01 to 0.1%, Si: 0.01 to 2%, Mn: 0.05 to 3%, $P \leq 0.1\%$, $S \leq 0.03\%$, Al: 0.005 to 1%, N: 0.0005 to 0.005%, and Ti: 0.05 to 0.5% and further containing C, S, N, Ti, Cr, and Mo in ranges satisfying $0\% < C - (12/48Ti - 12/1.4N - 12/32S) \leq 0.05\%$, $Mo + Cr \geq 0.2\%$, $Cr \leq 50.5\%$, and $Mo \leq 0.5\%$, the balance being Fe and unavoidable impurities, wherein the microstructure comprises ferrite or ferrite and bainite.

[0011] JP 2003 013177 discloses a cold-rolled steel sheet which includes 0.20% or less C, 2.0% or less Si, 3.0% or less Mn, appropriately controlled amounts of P, S, Al, and N, and further 0.5-3.0% Cu, or one or more of Mo, Cr, and W of 2.0% or less in total. The steel sheet has a composite structure consisting of a ferrite phase and a tempered martensite phase as a main phase, and a retained austenite phase of 1% or more by volume factor as a secondary phase.

[0012] EP 1 264 911 discloses a steel sheet composition which contains appropriate amounts of C, Si, Mn, P, S, Al and N and 0.5 to 3.0% Cu. A composite structure of the steel sheet has a ferrite phase or a ferrite phase and a tempered martensite phase as a primary phase, and a secondary phase containing retained austenite in a volume ratio of not less than 1%.

[0013] JP 3 277743 discloses a high strength cold rolled steel sheet containing by weight, 0.08 to 0.20% C, 0.1 to 1.5% Si, 1.5 to 3.5% Mn, 0.15 to 0.50% Cr and 0.02 to 0.10% Al, one or more kinds among 0.02 to 0.20% Mo, 0.015 to 0.150% V, 0.01 to 0.10% Ti and 0.01 to 0.10% Nb and the balance Fe. Its structure is formed into a composite one of martensite and ferrite including retained austenite.

[0014] JP 6 264185 discloses a hot rolled steel plate having a composition containing, by weight, 0.02 to 0.08% C, $< 1.5\%$ Si, 0.5 to 2.0% Mn, 0.02 to 0.20% Ti, 0.005 to 0.06% P, 0.01 to 0.10% Al, $\leq 0.015\%$ S and one or more kinds of 0.2 to 1.0% Cr and 0.2 to 1.0% Mo, and the balance iron with inevitable impurities, having a composite metallic structure in which the volumetric ratio of martensite is regulated to 5 to 15%, and the balance of substantial ferrite.

[0015] JP 6 128688 discloses a steel plate having a composition consisting of, by weight, 0.02-0.08% C, 1.5-2.5% Si, 0.5-2.0% Mn, 0.005-0.06% P, 0.01-0.10% Al, $\leq 0.015\%$ S, either or both of 0.2-1.0% Cr and 0.2-1.0% Mo, $\leq 0.1\%$, in total, of Nb and/or Ti, and the balance iron with inevitable impurities and also has a dual-phase metallic structure consisting of, by volume ratio, 5-15% martensite and the balance essentially ferrite.

[0016] JP 2004 238679 discloses a high-strength dual-phase steel plate, including, by mass%, 0.01-0.20% C, more than 0.5% but 2.5% or less Si, 0.5-3% Mn, 0.15% or less (excluding 0%) P and 0.02% or less (including 0%) S, and has a structure comprising, by space factor, 5 to 50% ferrite with respect to the whole structure, 3% or less retained austenite with respect to the whole structure, and the balance martensite, while the mean aspect ratio of the martensite is 1.5 or more.

[0017] US 6, 312, 536 discloses a hot-dip galvanized steel sheet which is produced by forming a hot-dip galvanizing layer on a base cold-rolled steel sheet composed of C (0.02-0.20 mass %), Mn (1.50-2.40 mass %), Cr (0.03-1.50 mass %), Mo (0.03-1.50 mass %), $3Mn+6Cr+Mo$ (no more than 8.1 mass %), $Mn+6Cr+10Mo$ (no less than 3.5 mass %), Al (0.010-0.150 mass %), and Fe as the principal component, with Ti limited to 0.01 mass % or less, Si limited to 0.04 mass % or less, P limited to 0.060 mass % or less, and S limited to 0.030 mass % or less, and said base steel sheet having the composite microstructure composed mainly of ferrite and martensite.

[0018] JP 57 137453 discloses a steel plate having a dual-phase structure containing 0.02~0.15% C, $< 1.5\%$ Si, 0.3~2.5% Mn, $< 0.10\%$ P, $< 0.015\%$ S and 0.02~0.10% Al or further contains one or more among $< 0.1\%$ V, $< 1.5\%$ Cr, $< 1.0\%$ Mo and $< 2.0\%$ Ni. The dual-phase structure is composed of ferrite as the matrix phase and $\leq 30\text{vol}\%$ phase transformed at low temperature as the 2nd phase. The preferred transformed phase is martensite phase.

[0019] In view of the foregoing, it is desirable to provide a high strength steel sheet having excellent balance between strength and elongation by improving formability (particularly, elongation) of the high strength steel sheet.

[0020] The inventors have made earnest study aiming to balance strength and formability (particularly, elongation) of a steel sheet. As a result, they found that it was enough that the Si content was increased and appropriately controlled depending on the quantity of other alloy elements, and consequently completed an embodiment of the invention.

[0021] That is, a high strength steel sheet according to the invention consists of, in percent by mass, 0.03 to 0.2% of C, 0.7 to 2.5% of Si, 1.6 to 3.0% of Mn, 0.01 to 0.35% of Cr, 0.01 to 0.5% of Mo, 0.02 to 0.15% of Al, P: 0.03% or less, S: 0.01% or less, N: 0.01% or less, optionally at least one selected from a group including Ti: 0.01 to 0.1%, Nb: 0.01 to 0.15% and V: 0.01 to 0.15%, optionally B: 0.0005 to 0.01%, optionally Ca: 0.0005 to 0.01%, optionally at least one of Cu: 0.0005 to 0.5% and Ni: 0.0005 to 0.5%, the remainder being Fe and inevitable impurities, wherein a metal structure of the steel sheet includes ferrite and a second phase of a structure of a combination of (a) martensite and (b) an intermediately-transformed structure of martensite and ferrite, a fraction of ferrite is 10% to 90%, a fraction of the second phase is 10% to 90%, and the content of Si satisfies the following formula (1),

$$\alpha-4.1 \leq [\text{Si}] \leq \alpha-2.4 \dots (1),$$

provided,

5

$$\alpha = 6.9 \times ([\text{C}] + [\text{Mn}] / 6 + [\text{Cr}] / 5 + [\text{Mo}] / 4 + [\text{Ti}] / 15 + [\text{Nb}] / 17 + [\text{V}] / 14)^{1/2}$$

is given,

10 wherein [] shows the quantity (mass percent) of each element contained in the steel sheet, and wherein the steel sheet exhibits TSxEl of 17,000 MPa% or more and an area ratio (S_c) of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase is 0.3% or less, wherein the area ratio (S_c) is area percentage of the intermediately-transformed structure/area percentage of the second phase.

15 **[0022]** A form of the formula for obtaining α and values of constants therein were statistically obtained based on experimental results.

[0023] In some combinations of content of elements, there may be a case that a range of the Si content obtained by the formula (1) does not overlap the range of 0.7 to 2.5% of Si. Such combinations of content of elements are without a scope of an embodiment of the invention, even if content of each element is within the above range without exception.

20 **[0024]** A surface of the high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention may have a galvanizing layer or an alloyed galvanizing layer formed thereon.

[0025] According to an embodiment of the invention, a steel sheet can be improved in strength by increasing the Si content, in addition, can be improved in formability (particularly, elongation) by appropriately controlling the Si content depending on the content of other alloy elements.

[0026] Fig. 1 shows a view showing a relationship between values of ($[\text{Si}] - \alpha$) and TSxEl.

25 **[0027]** The high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention contains 0.7 to 2.5% of Si. Si is an element that has large capability of solid solution strengthening, and operates to increase strength. When the Si content is increased, a fraction of ferrite is increased, and bainite transformation is suppressed in the second phase, consequently a martensite structure is easily obtained. Therefore, a metal structure of the steel sheet becomes a multi-phase structure of ferrite and martensite, consequently high strength and excellent elongation (formability) can be achieved.

30 **[0028]** However, when Si is excessively contained, scales of Si are produced in hot rolling, which degrades surface properties of the steel sheet, in addition, degrades conversion treatment properties of the steel sheet or adhesion of plate, resulting in occurrence of non-plating portions. Moreover, when Si is excessive, an austenite phase is hardly obtained in annealing, therefore a mixed structure of ferrite and martensite is hardly formed. Therefore, the Si content is 2.5% or less, preferably 2.3% or less, and more preferably 2.1% or less.

35 **[0029]** The high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention contains 0.7 to 2.5% of Si, and it is important in an embodiment of the invention that the Si content is controlled depending on content of alloy elements influencing the second phase among all alloy elements other than Si. The inventors prepared various kinds of steel sheets having different chemical compositions, and continuously investigated a relationship between chemical compositions and mechanical properties (that is, balance between strength and elongation) of the steel sheets, as a result, they found that
40 when balance between the Si content in steel and the content of alloy elements influencing the second phase was appropriately controlled, the mechanical properties of the steel sheets were able to be improved.

[0030] The second phase means a structure in combination of (a) martensite and (b) an intermediately-transformed structure (here, structures to be formed except for martensite and ferrite, for example, bainite or quasi-pearlite) of martensite and ferrite defined by Araki, et al, "Atlas for Bainitic Microstructures Vol. 1" (The Iron and Steel Institute of
45 Japan, 1992, pp. 1-2).

[0031] The alloy elements influencing the second phase are C, Mn, Cr, Mo, Ti, Nb and V, and the Si content in steel needs to satisfy the following formula (1).

50

$$\alpha-4.1 \leq [\text{Si}] \leq \alpha-2.4 \dots (1)$$

provided,

55

$$\alpha = 6.9 \times ([\text{C}] + [\text{Mn}] / 6 + [\text{Cr}] / 5 + [\text{Mo}] / 4 + [\text{Ti}] / 15 + [\text{Nb}] / 17 + [\text{V}] / 14)^{1/2}$$

is given, wherein [] shows the quantity (mass percent) of each element contained in a steel sheet. In the following formula for obtaining α , calculation is made assuming that the quantity of elements being not contained (elements in a

level of inevitable impurities) is zero.

[0032] While the C, Mn, Cr and Mo are elements having an influence on formation of the second phase, when the Si content is low compared with the content of C, Mn, Cr and Mo, an effect of added Si is not exhibited, and on the other hand, when the Si content is high, the effect of added Si is saturated, and in each case, the mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) tend to be degraded.

[0033] While the Ti, Nb and V are elements that suppress formation of the intermediately-transformed structure and operate to form martensite in the second phase, when the Si content is low compared with the content of Ti, Nb and V, the effect of added Si is not exhibited, and on the other hand, when the Si content is high, the effect of added Si is saturated, and in each case, the mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) tend to be degraded.

[0034] Such phenomena are obvious from Fig. 1 shown in examples described later. Fig. 1 shows a relationship between values given by subtracting a value of α from values of the Si content in steel, and the mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation). As obvious from the Fig. 1, when $([Si]-\alpha)$ is controlled within a range of -4.1 to -2.4, 17000 MPa% or more can be achieved.

[0035] The lower limit of the formula (1) is preferably expressed by the following formula (1a), and more preferably expressed by the following formula (1b). On the other hand, the upper limit of the formula (1) is preferably expressed by the following formula (1c), and more preferably expressed by the following formula (1d).

$$\alpha - 4.0 \leq [Si] \quad \dots \quad (1a)$$

$$\alpha - 3.65 \leq [Si] \quad \dots \quad (1b)$$

$$[Si] \leq \alpha - 2.55 \quad \dots \quad (1c)$$

$$[Si] \leq \alpha - 2.60 \quad \dots \quad (1d)$$

[0036] The steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention contains C, Mn, Cr, Mo and Al as essential elements within a range of satisfying the formula (1) is satisfied. An appropriate range of each element and a reason for limiting the range are as follows.

C: 0.03 to 0.2%

[0037] C is an element necessary for securing strength of 590 MPa or more. In addition, C is an element that influences formation or a mode of the second phase to improve elongation. Therefore, the C content is 0.03% or more, preferably 0.04% or more, and more preferably 0.05% or more. However, when C is excessive, weldability tends to be degraded. Therefore, the C content is 0.2% or less, preferably 0.18% or less, and more preferably 0.17% or less.

Mn: 1.6 to 3.0%

[0038] Mn is an element that stabilizes austenite in soaking, and changes quantity of dissolved C in austenite, so that influences strength of the second phase formed during cooling. In addition, Mn operates as a solution strengthening element, and strengthens ferrite. Therefore, the Mn content is 1.6% or more. However, when Mn is excessive, steel is hard to be ingoted, in addition, adverse influence is exerted on elongation or weldability. Therefore, the Mn content is 3.0% or less, preferably 2.7% or less, and more preferably 2.5% or less.

Cr: 0.01 to 0.35%

[0039] Cr is an element that improves hardenability of a steel sheet, and accelerates formation of martensite in the second phase, which effectively operates to increase strength of the steel sheet. Therefore, the Cr content is 0.01% or more, preferably 0.03% or more, and more preferably 0.05% or more. However, even if Cr is excessively contained, such effects are saturated, resulting in cost increase. Therefore, the Cr content is 0.35% or less.

Mo: 0.01 to 0.5%

[0040] Mo is an element that operates similarly as Cr as described before. Therefore, the Mo content is 0.01% or more, preferably 0.02% or more, and more preferably 0.03% or more. However, even if Mo is excessively contained, effects are saturated, resulting in cost increase. Therefore, the Mo content is 0.5% or less, preferably 0.45% or less, and more preferably 0.40% or less.

Al: 0.02 to 0.15%

[0041] Al is an element to be contained for deoxidization. Therefore, the Al content is 0.02% or more, preferably 0.04% or more, and more preferably 0.05% or more. However, when Al is excessive, quantity of oxide-based inclusions is

increased, and surface properties of a steel sheet are degraded. Therefore, the Al content is 0.15% or less, preferably 0.13% or less, and more preferably 0.11% or less.

[0042] The remainder in the steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention includes Fe and inevitable impurities. As the inevitable impurities, for example, P, S, N, and tramp elements are given. The ranges of the content of P, S and N are as follows.

[0043] When P is excessive, weldability tends to be degraded. Therefore, the P content is 0.03% or less, preferably 0.025% or less, and more preferably 0.023% or less.

[0044] When S is excessive, sulfide-based inclusions are increased, and strength of a steel sheet tends to be reduced. Therefore, the S content is 0.01% or less, preferably 0.007% or less, and more preferably 0.005% or less.

[0045] While N is an element that strengthens steel by precipitating nitrides in steel, when N is excessive, large quantity of nitrides are precipitated, which may rather induce reduction in elongation. Therefore, the N content is 0.01% or less, preferably 0.008% or less, and more preferably 0.0070% or less.

[0046] The steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention may contain, in addition to the essential elements, (a) at least one element selected from a group including Ti, Nb and V, (b) B, (c) Ca, and (d) Cu and/or Ni as another element as necessary. In the case of containing such an element, a preferable range and a reason for limiting the range are as follows.

(a) At least one element selected from a group including 0.01 to 0.1% of Ti, 0.01 to 0.15% of Nb, and 0.01 to 0.15% of V.

[0047] All of Ti, Nb and V are elements that suppress formation of the intermediately-transformed structure.

[0048] In particular, Ti is an element that strengthens steel by forming precipitates such as carbides or nitrides in steel. Moreover, Ti effectively operates to increase yield strength by refining crystal grains. However, when Ti is excessively contained, large quantity of carbides precipitate in grain boundaries, resulting in reduction in local elongation. Therefore, the Ti content is

[0049] 0.1% or less. The lower limit of the Ti content is 0.01% or more, preferably 0.015% or more, and more preferably 0.02% or more to allow such effects to be effectively exhibited. Ti further has an effect that it is dissolved in steel and suppresses formation of the intermediately-transformed structure during cooling, thereby improves balance between elongation and ductility of a steel sheet. Ti is preferably contained such that the following formula (3) is satisfied to allow such effects to be effectively exhibited. More preferably, the following formula (3a) is satisfied.

$$[\text{Ti}] > 3.43 \times [\text{N}] \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

$$[\text{Ti}] \geq 4 \times [\text{N}] \quad \dots \quad (3a)$$

provided, [] shows content of each element.

[0050] Nb and V, which are elements of refining crystal grains, increase strength without reducing toughness. As Ti as described above, the elements further have an effect that they are dissolved in steel and suppress formation of the intermediately-transformed structure during cooling, thereby improves balance between elongation and ductility of a steel sheet. However, even if they are excessively contained, such effects are saturated, resulting in cost increase. Therefore, the Nb content is 0.15% or less, preferably 0.13% or less, and more preferably 0.1% or less, and the V content is 0.5% or less, preferably 0.3% or less, and more preferably 0.1% or less. To allow such effects to be effectively exhibited, the Nb content is 0.01% or more, preferably 0.02% or more, and more preferably 0.03% or more, and the V content is 0.01% or more, preferably 0.02% or more, and more preferably 0.03% or more.

[0051] Ti, Nb and V may be independently contained, or may be contained in a multiply combined manner. When two kinds of elements are contained, the content of them is satisfactorily 0.3% or less in total, and when three kinds of elements are contained, the content of them is satisfactorily 0.45% or less in total.

(b) B: 0.0005 to 0.01%

[0052] B is an element of improving hardenability, which increases strength of a steel sheet. Moreover, B is contained together with Mo, thereby hardenability during accelerated cooling after rolling is controlled so that balance between strength and toughness of a steel sheet is optimized. However, B does not substantially influence formation of the intermediately-transformed structure, and therefore does not influence the optimum Si content. However, since excessive content of B causes deterioration in toughness of a steel sheet, B is 0.01% or less. Preferably, it is 0.005% or less. To

allow such effects to be efficiently exhibited, B is 0.0005% or more.

(c) Ca : 0.0005 to 0.01%

5 **[0053]** Ca is an element of spheroidizing a form of sulfides in steel to improve formability. However, even if Ca of more than 0.01% is contained, effects are saturated, which is economically wasteful. Therefore, the Ca content is 0.01% or less, and preferably 0.005% or less. To allow such effects to be efficiently exhibited, the Ca content is 0.0005% or more.

10 (d) Cu: 0.0005 to 0.5% and/or Ni: 0.0005 to 0.5%

[0054] Either of Cu and Ni is a solution strengthening element which operates to increase strength of a steel sheet. Moreover, it is an element of improving corrosion resistance of a steel sheet. However, even if Cu of more than 0.5% and/or Ni of more than 0.5% are contained, effects are saturated, resulting in cost increase. Therefore, the Cu content is 0.5% or less, preferably 0.4% or less, and more preferably 0.3% or less. The Ni content is 0.5% or less, preferably 0.4% or less, and more preferably 0.3% or less. Cu and Ni may be contained independently or collectively. To allow such effects to be efficiently exhibited, the content of Cu or Ni is 0.0005% or more. While Cu and Ni are elements of accelerating formation of martensite in the second phase, since effects are slight if each of Cu and Ni is within the above range, they do not influence the optimum Si content.

20 **[0055]** The steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention is characteristically specified in chemical composition, and for example, a surface of the steel sheet may have a galvanizing layer or an alloyed, galvanizing layer formed thereon.

[0056] A metal structure of the steel sheet can be formed by a mixed structure of ferrite and the second phase.

25 **[0057]** Each fraction (area percentage) of ferrite and the second phase in the metal structure is not particularly limited, and can be determined depending on balance between strength and elongation required for the steel sheet. That is, when a fraction of ferrite is increased, elongation tends to be increased while strength tends to be decreased; and when a fraction of the second phase is increased, elongation tends to be decreased while strength tends to be increased. Therefore, the fraction of ferrite is 90% or less, preferably 80% or less, and more preferably 70% or less, and 10% or more, preferably 20% or more, and more preferably 30% or more. The fraction of the second phase is 90% or less, preferably 80% or less, and more preferably 70% or less, and 10% or more, preferably 20% or more, and more preferably 30% or more.

30 **[0058]** The high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention has an area ratio of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase (area percentage of the intermediately-transformed structure/ area percentage of the second phase, hereinafter, sometimes called S_c value) of 0.3 or less. Since formation of the intermediately-transformed structure is suppressed, a hard martensite structure is increased, consequently formability (elongation) can be particularly increased. As a result, mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) can be remarkably improved. The S_c value is preferably 0.28 or less, and more preferably 0.27 or less.

35 **[0059]** The metal structure of the steel sheet can be obtained by observing a central portion along thickness of the sheet at a magnification of x3000 using a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

40 **[0060]** Since the high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention is about 590 to 1270 MPa in tensile strength (TS), and excellent in balance between strength and elongation ($TS \times EI$ is 17000 MPa% or more), it can be preferably used for a raw material of an automobile member that operates to absorb energy of crash as a framework member of automobile (for example, member or pillar).

[0061] The high strength steel sheet of an embodiment of the invention satisfies all requirements on the composition and the structure specified as above. While manufacturing conditions of the steel sheet are not particularly limited, for example, the following condition can be used.

45 **[0062]** A slab having the above component composition can be hot-rolled, and wound at 700°C or less, then pickled as necessary, and then cold-rolled, and then soaked at a temperature of Ac1 point or more in an annealing line or a continuous galvanizing line, and then cooled at an average cooling rate of 1 °C/sec or more.

50 **[0063]** While hot rolling can be performed according to a common procedure, heating temperature is satisfactorily set to be about 1000 to 1300°C to secure finishing temperature and prevent coarsening of austenite grains. The finishing temperature of hot rolling is set to be 800 to 950°C to prevent formation of a texture that inhibits formability, and an average cooling rate from temperature after finish rolling to temperature at winding start is satisfactorily set to be 30 to 120 °C/sec to suppress formation of pearlite.

55 **[0064]** Winding temperature is preferably 700°C or less. When it exceeds 700°C, thickness of scales formed on a surface of the steel sheet is increased, consequently pickling becomes worse. While the lower limit of the winding temperature is not particularly limited, when it is excessively low, the second phase is excessively formed, leading to excessive hardening of the steel sheet, and reduction in hot rolling performance. Therefore, the lower limit of the winding temperature is preferably 250°C, and more preferably 400°C.

[0065] After hot rolling, the steel sheet is pickled according to the common procedure as necessary, and then cold-

rolled. A reduction rate is preferably 15% or more. To obtain the reduction rate of less than 15%, the steel sheet must be reduced in thickness in a hot rolling process, and when the steel sheet is reduced in thickness in the hot rolling process, the steel sheet is increased in length, therefore much time is required for pickling, leading to reduction in productivity.

5 **[0066]** After cold rolling, it is enough that the steel sheet is heated and held in a ferrite-austenite dual phase region or an austenite single phase region at the Ac1 point or more in a continuous annealing line or a continuous galvanizing line for soaking.

10 **[0067]** While the soaking temperature can be the Ac1 point or more, when it is intended that a metal structure during heating includes the mixed structure of ferrite and austenite, thereby martensite is securely formed to improve formability, soaking is preferably performed at a temperature about 50°C higher than the Ac1 point. Specifically, it is about 780°C or more. While the upper limit of the soaking temperature is not particularly limited, it is determined to be 900°C in the light of preventing coarsening of austenite grains.

[0068] Similarly, holding time during soaking is not particularly limited, and for example, it can be about 10 sec or more.

15 **[0069]** After soaking, when the steel sheet is cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 1 °C/sec or more, a high strength steel sheet (cold-rolled steel sheet) can be obtained. In the average cooling rate of less than 1 °C/sec, a pearlite structure is formed during cooling, which may be left as a final structure, causing deterioration in formability (elongation). The average cooling rate is preferably 5 °C/sec or more. While the upper limit of the average cooling rate is not particularly specified, it is preferably about 50 °C/sec in consideration of ease in control of steel sheet temperature, or facility cost.

20 **[0070]** To manufacture a high strength galvanized steel sheet being formed by forming a galvanizing layer on a surface of the high strength steel sheet, it is enough that the steel sheet is soaked at the above condition in a continuous galvanizing line, then cooled to plating bath temperature (400 to 500°C, preferably 440 to 470°C) at an average cooling rate of 1°C/sec, and then subjected to galvanizing. In the average cooling rate of less than 1 °C/sec, a pearlite structure is formed during cooling, which may be left as a final structure, causing deterioration in formability (elongation). The average cooling rate is preferably 5 °C/sec or more. While the upper limit of the average cooling rate is not particularly specified, it is preferably about 50 °C/sec in consideration of ease in control of steel sheet temperature, or facility cost.

25 **[0071]** A composition of the plating bath is not particularly limited, and a known galvanizing bath can be used. The Al content in the plating bath is preferably 0.05 to 0.2%. Al is an element that operates to control an alloying rate of a galvanizing layer. When a steel sheet is dipped into a galvanizing bath containing Al, a Fe-Al alloy layer is formed on a surface of the steel sheet (that is, an interface between the steel sheet and the galvanizing layer), consequently the steel sheet and zinc can be prevented from being immediately alloyed with each other. However, in the Al content of less than 0.05%, since the Fe-Al alloy layer is extremely thin, when the steel sheet is dipped in the plating bath, the steel sheet and zinc tend to be alloyed promptly. Consequently, a Γ phase largely grows before alloying proceeds to a plating surface and finishes in an alloying process, leading to reduction in powdering resistance (plating delamination resistance).
30 The Al content is more preferably 0.07% or more. However, when the Al content exceeds 0.2%, since the Fe-Al alloy layer becomes excessively large in thickness, alloying between Fe and Zn is inhibited in the alloying process, resulting in delay in alloying of the galvanizing layer. Therefore, it is necessary that an alloying line is lengthened, or alloying at high temperature is separately performed in order to advance alloying. The Al content is more preferably 0.18% or less.

35 **[0072]** After galvanizing, the steel sheet is cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 1 °C/sec or more, thereby austenite in the steel sheet is transformed to martensite, and consequently a mixed structure mainly including ferrite and martensite can be obtained. In a cooling rate of less than 1 °C/sec, martensite is hardly formed, and pearlite or the intermediately-transformed structure may be formed. The average cooling rate is preferably 10 °C/sec or more.

40 **[0073]** To manufacture an alloyed, high strength galvanized steel sheet being formed by forming an alloyed galvanizing layer on a surface of the high strength steel sheet, it is enough that the steel sheet is subjected to galvanizing at the above condition, then heated to about 400 to 750°C (preferably, about 500 to 600°C) for alloying. In the case of performing alloying, a heating method is not particularly limited, and various kinds of usual methods (for example, gas heating and induction heater heating) can be utilized.

45 **[0074]** After alloying, the steel sheet is cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 1 °C/sec or more, thereby a mixed structure mainly including ferrite and martensite can be obtained.

50 **[0075]** To achieve an area ratio (S_c value) of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase of a high strength steel sheet of 0.3 or less, in the case that the high strength steel sheet is a cold-rolled steel sheet, it is enough that when the steel sheet is cooled to the normal temperature after soaking, it is cooled such that time for passing through a temperature region of the steel sheet of 500°C to 300°C is 120 sec or less. Similarly in the case of the alloyed, galvanized steel sheet, it is enough that when the steel sheet is cooled to the normal temperature before and after alloying, it is cooled such that time for passing through a temperature region of the steel sheet of 500°C to 300°C is 120 sec or less.
55 The time for passing through the temperature region is 120 sec or less, thereby formation of the intermediately-transformed structure can be suppressed.

Examples

[0076] Hereinafter, while the invention is described in a further detailed manner according to examples, the following examples are not intended to limit the invention, and the invention can be carried out with being appropriately modified within a range of satisfying the gist described before and later, and all of them are encompassed within the technical scope of the invention.

[0077] Steel having chemical component compositions as shown in Table 1 or 2 (the remainder includes Fe and inevitable impurities) was ingoted in a converter, and such steel ingot was subjected to continuous casting, thereby slabs were obtained. The obtained slabs were heated and held at 1250°C, and hot-rolled to a thickness of 2.4 mm with a reduction rate of about 99% with finishing temperature being of 900°C, then cooled at an average cooling rate of 50 °C/sec, and then wound at 480°C, and consequently hot-rolled steel sheets were obtained. The obtained hot-rolled steel sheets were pickled, then cold-rolled to a thickness of 1.2 mm with a reduction rate of about 50%, and consequently cold-rolled steel sheets were obtained.

[0078] Ranges of the Si content were calculated using the formula (1) from the chemical compositions of steel sheets shown in Table 1 or 2. Results are shown in the following Table 1 or 2. Moreover, values of subtracting the α value from values of the Si content in steel ($[\text{Si}] - \alpha$), provided, $[\text{Si}]$ shows the Si content in steel) are collectively shown in the following Table 1 or 2.

[0079] The obtained cold-rolled steel sheets were subjected to the following treatment in an annealing line or a continuous galvanizing line, consequently soaked cold-rolled steel sheets, galvanized steel sheets, or alloyed, galvanized steel sheets were obtained.

[0080] Nos. 1 to 6 shown in the following Table 3 show the soaked cold-rolled steel sheets, in which the above cold-rolled steel sheets were heated to 830°C in the annealing line, and held for 30 sec at the temperature for soaking, then cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 15 °C/sec.

[0081] Nos. 7 to 11 and No. 14 shown in the following Table 3 show the galvanized steel sheets, in which the above cold-rolled steel sheets were heated to 830°C in a continuous galvanizing line, and held for 30 sec at the temperature for soaking, then cooled to a plating bath temperature at an average cooling rate of 15 °C/sec, and then dipped in a plating bath for 3 sec to form galvanizing layers on surfaces of the cold-rolled steel sheets. As the plating bath, a galvanizing bath having Al content of 0.13% was used, and the plating bath temperature was 450 to 470°C. After plating, the steel sheets were cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 10 °C/sec.

[0082] Nos. 12 to 13 shown in the following Table 3 also show the galvanized steel sheets, in which galvanizing layers were formed on surfaces of the cold-rolled steel sheets at the same condition as in the No. 7, then the steel sheets were cooled at an average cooling rate of 30 °C/sec in a temperature region from the plating bath temperature to 300°C, and cooled from 300°C to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 10 °C/sec.

[0083] Nos. 15 to 24 and Nos. 28 to 36 shown in the following Table 4 show the alloyed, galvanized steel sheets, in which galvanizing layers were formed on surfaces of the cold-rolled steel sheets at the same condition as in the No. 7, then heated to 540 to 560°C, and then held for about 10 sec at the temperature for alloying so that alloyed, galvanizing layers were formed on surfaces of the cold-rolled steel sheets. After alloying, the steel sheets were cooled to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 10 °C/sec.

[0084] Nos. 25 to 27 shown in the following Table 4 also show the alloyed, galvanized steel sheets, in which galvanizing layers were formed at the same condition as in the No. 15, then the steel sheets were cooled at an average cooling rate of 30 °C/sec in a temperature region from 500°C to 300°C, and cooled from 300°C to the normal temperature at an average cooling rate of 10 °C/sec.

[0085] Next, for each of the obtained cold-rolled steel sheets after soaking, galvanized steel sheets, and alloyed, galvanized steel sheets, a metal structure in a central portion along thickness of a parent steel sheet was observed at a magnification of $\times 3000$ using a scanning electron microscope (SEM), so that each area percent of ferrite and the second phase (intermediately-transformed structure and martensite) was measured. Measurement results are shown in the following Table 3 or 4. Moreover, an area ratio of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase (S_c value) was calculated, and results are shown in Table 3 or 4.

[0086] Moreover, JIS 5 test pieces were cut out from the obtained cold-rolled steel sheets after soaking, galvanized steel sheets, and alloyed, galvanized steel sheets, and tensile tests were performed to measure tensile strength (TS) and elongation (EI). Results are shown in the following Table 3 or 4. It was assumed that TS being within a range of not less than 590 MPa and less than 1270 MPa was acceptable, and TS being without the range was not acceptable.

[0087] $\text{TS} \times \text{EI}$ was calculated to evaluate balance between strength and ductility. Results are shown in the following Tables 2 and 3. It was assumed that a steel sheet having elongation (EI) of 20% or more was acceptable for a steel sheet having strength in a class of 590 MPa (not less than 590 MPa and less than 780 MPa), a steel sheet having elongation (EI) of 28% or more was acceptable for a steel sheet having strength in a class of 780 MPa (not less than 780 MPa and less than 980 MPa), a steel sheet having elongation (EI) of 15% or more was acceptable for a steel sheet having strength in a class of 980 MPa (not less than 980 MPa and less than 1180 MPa), and a steel sheet having

elongation (El) of 9% or more was acceptable for a steel sheet having strength in a class of 1180 MPa (not less than 1180 MPa and less than 1270 MPa).

[0088] A relationship between the values of $([Si]-\alpha)$ shown in Table 1 or 2 and $TS \times El$ shown in Table 3 or 4 is shown in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, \square shows results of examples using steel types A1 to A20 (Nos. 1 to 5, Nos. 7 to 11 and Nos. 15 to 24), and \blacktriangle shows results of examples using steel types C1 to C6 (No. 14 and Nos. 33 to 36). \blacksquare shows results of examples of optimizing a cooling rate using steel types A9 to A10, A17, and A19 to A20, that is, examples of increasing the cooling rate such that the intermediately-transformed structure is not formed (Nos. 12 to 13 and Nos. 25 to 27).

[0089] For each of the obtained galvanized steel sheets and alloyed, galvanized steel sheets, presence of non-plating was visually observed to evaluate coatability. Results are shown in the following Tables 3 and 4.

5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55

Table. 1

Steel type	Chemical composition (mass percent, the remainder: Fe and inevitable impurities)													Formula (1)	[S] _i - α			
	C	Si	Mn,	P	S	Al	Cr	Mo.	N	B	Ca	Cu	Ni			Ti	Nb	V
A1	0.061	0.65	1.65	0.010	0.002	0.05	0.25	0.01	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20 to 1.90	-3.65
A2	0.057	0.85	1.52	0.014	0.002	0.06	0.33	0.03	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17 to 1.87	-3.42
A3	0.089	0.91	1.83	0.012	0.002	0.05	0.13	0.23	0.006	-	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	0.67 to 2.37	-3.86
A4	0.085	1.51	2.21	0.019	0.001	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.006	0.0018	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65 to 2.35	-3.24
A5	0.094	1.42	1.77	0.017	0.002	0.07	0.18	0.05	0.004	-	-	0.25	0.11	0.04	-	-	0.48 to 2.18	-3.16
A6	0.053	0.86	1.73	0.011	0.001	0.06	0.21	0.15	0.005	-	-	0.26	0.14	-	-	-	0.38 to 2.08	-3.62
A7	0.057	1.25	2.11	0.018	0.002	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38 to 2.08	-3.23
A8	0.099	1.91	2.22	0.020	0.002	0.06	0.23	0.10	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.97 to 2.67	-3.16
A9	0.178	2.01	1.35	0.017	0.003	0.11	0.15	0.05	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.51 to 2.21	-2.60
A10	0.124	1.81	1.53	0.015	0.001	0.05	0.07	0.21	0.006	0.0025	0.003	-	-	0.07	0.03	-	0.54 to 2.24	-2.83
A11	0.042	1.04	2.02	0.021	0.002	0.10	0.31	0.07	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57 to 2.27	-3.63
A12	0.069	1.47	1.86	0.018	0.002	0.05	0.18	0.02	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37 to 2.07	-3.00
A13	0.096	1.25	2.12	0.014	0.001	0.14	0.23	0.01	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77 to 2.47	-3.62
A14	0.065	1.74	1:78	0.011	0.001	0.06	0.21	0.35	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74 to 2.44	-3.10
A15	0.082	2.36	2.54	0.017	0.003	0.08	0.03	0.14	0.004	-	-	0.31	0.14	-	-	-	1.00 to 2.70	-2.74
A16	0.093	1.86	2.26	0.013	0.001	0.08	0.21	0.31	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20 to 2.90	-3.44
A17	0.075	1.64	2.02	0.012	0.002	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.005	0.0007	0.001	0.16	0.12	-	-	-	0.40 to 2.10	-2.86
A18	0.143	1.32	1.96	0.018	0.004	0.07	0.07	0.33	0.004	-	0.002	-	-	0.02	-	-	1.10 to 2.80	-3.88
A19	0.103	1.89	2.11	0.014	0.001	0.06	0.23	0.05	0.006	0.0018	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.86 to 2.56	-3.07
A20	0.082	1.61	2.56	0.022	0.002	0.07	0.21	0.45	0.005	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.05	1.56 to 3.26	-4.05

Table 2

Steel type	Chemical composition (mass percent, the remainder: Fe and inevitable impurities)													Formula (1)	[Si] - α		
	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Al	Cr	Mo	N	B	Ca	Cu	Ni			Ti	Nb
B1	0.020	0.85	2.76	0.021	0.001	0.09	0.27	0.30	0.005	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	-	-
B2	0.067	3.24	1.84	0.015	0.002	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B3	0.127	1.54	0.04	0.015	0.002	0.06	0.35	0.32	0.007	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B4	0.081	0.53	3.24	0.015	0.005	0.05	0.36	0.15	0.004	0.0013	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-
B5	0.102	0.88	2.07	0.015	0.005	0.05	0.16	0.21	0.006	-	-	0.15	-	0.21	0.05	-	-
C1	0.088	0.42	2.14	0.011	0.001	0.05	0.18	0.18	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90 to 2.60
C2	0.062	2.43	1.83	0.018	0.002	0.03	0.08	0.20	0.004	-	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	0.44 to 2.14
C3	0.095	0.02	2.23	0.015	0.001	0.07	0.21	0.30	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17 to 2.87
C4	0.096	0.59	2.30	0.018	0.004	0.08	0.22	0.31	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25 to 2.95
C5	0.092	1.06	2.91	0.021	0.002	0.11	0.26	0.03	0.005	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40 to 3.10
C6	0.155	0.51	1.42	0.013	0.001	0.10	0.17	0.23	0.006	0.0008	-	0.22	0.15	-	-	-	0.70 to 2.40

EP 1 826 287 B1

Table 3

No.	Steel type	Metal structure				Properties				Remarks
		Ferrite (area percent)	Second phase (area percent)	Intermediate transformation structure (area percent)	Sc value	TS (MPa)	EI (%)	TS × EI (MPa%)	non-plating	
1	A1	83	17	1.4	0.08	632	30.2	19086	-	Cold-rolled steel sheet
2	A2	78	22	2.2	0.10	647	29.8	19248	-	Cold-rolled steel sheet
3	A3	55	45	6.3	0.14	840	21.7	18245	-	Cold-rolled steel sheet
4	A4	35	65	9.8	0.15	1028	18.2	18721	-	Cold-rolled steel sheet
5	A5	38	62	6.8	0.11	996	18.6	18516	-	Cold-rolled steel sheet
6	C1	68	32	12.5	0.39	858	15.1	12973	-	Cold-rolled sheet
7	A6	76	24	2.9	0.12	628	30.5	19154	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
8	A7	58	42	9.7	0.23	625	30.4	18988	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
9	A8	29	71	20.6	0.29	1075	17.2	18436	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
10	A9	13	87	30.5	0.35	1227	14.0	17110	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
11	A10	38	62	22.3	0.36	1054	17.3	18247	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
12	A9	13	87	24.4	0.28	1237	14.5	17867	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
13	A10	38	62	17.4	0.28	1084	17.6	19091	not present	Galvanized steel sheet
14	C2	51	49	9.3	0.19	954	15.1	14396	not present	Galvanized steel sheet

Table 4

No.	Steel type	Metal structure				Properties				Remarks
		Ferrite (area percent)	Second phase (area percent)	Intermediate transformation structure (area percent)	Sc value	TS (MPa)	EI (%)	TS × EI (MPa%)	non-plating	
15	A11	74	26	6.2	0.24	643	30.8	19763	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet

EP 1 826 287 B1

(continued)

	No.	Steel type	Metal structure				Properties				Remarks
			Ferrite (area percent)	Second phase (area percent)	Intermediate transformation structure (area percent)	Sc value	TS (MPa)	EI (%)	TS × EI (MPa%)	non-plating	
5											
10	16	A12	62	38	8.4	0.22	634	30.3	19176	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
	17	A13	58	42	10.9	0.26	833	22.4	18631	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
15	18	A14	51	49	10.3	0.21	817	22.0	17982	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
20	19	A15	18	82	13.9	0.17	1226	13.9	17034	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
25	20	A16	43	57	13.1	0.23	1055	18.0	18937	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
	21	A17	32	68	24.5	0.36	989	18.0	17803	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
30	22	A18	25	75	18.0	0.24	1049	16.8	17613	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
	23	A19	31	69	24.2	0.35	1064	17.2	18311	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
35	24	A20	21	79	29.2	0.37	1212	14.1	17058	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
40	25	A17	32	68	14.3	0.21	1014	18.7	18963	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
	26	A19	31	69	15.9	0.23	1096	18.0	19739	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
45	27	A20	21	79	21.3	0.27	1212	14.8	17906	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
50	28	B1	81	19	2.9	0.15	512	26.4	13493	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
55	29	B2	92	8	0.4	0.05	565	22.7	12831	present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet

(continued)

No.	Steel type	Metal structure				Properties				Remarks
		Ferrite (area percent)	Second phase (area percent)	Intermediate transformation structure (area percent)	Sc value	TS (MPa)	EI (%)	TS × EI (MPa%)	non-plating	
30	B3	64	36	29.9	0.83	597	25.2	15067	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
31	B4	28	72	13.7	0.19	1041	8.5	8834	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
32	B5	34	66	15.8	0.24	1074	8.4	9011	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
33	C3	32	68	28.6	0.42	964	10.4	10064	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
34	C4	20	80	26.4	0.33	1005	13.1	13125	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
35	C5	24	76	31.9	0.42	1092	12.7	13814	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet
36	C6	46	54	11.9	0.22	999	13.8	13736	not present	Alloyed, galvanized steel sheet

As obvious from Tables 1 to 4, it is known that any of the steel sheets are configured by the mixed structure of ferrite and the second phase. In particular, No. 20 (steel type A16) and No. 34 (steel type C4) in Table 4 are examples where chemical compositions of them are approximately the same except for Si, and when they are compared to each other, while No. 34 has a high fraction of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase because the Si content is low, No. 20 has a low fraction of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase because the Si content is high. Therefore, while they are in approximately the same level of strength, they are different in elongation, and No. 20 is more excellent in mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation).

[0090] On the other hand, Nos. 28 to 32 in Table 4 are examples where chemical compositions are out of the range specified by an embodiment of the invention, wherein balance between strength and ductility is bad. In particular, No. 28 (steel type B1), which is an example of low C content, can not ensure sufficient strength. No. 29 (steel type B2), which is an example of high Si content, does not exhibit sufficient strength because of an excessively high fraction of ferrite. In addition, Si scales are produced on a surface of the steel sheet and thus surface properties are deteriorated, resulting in deterioration in coatability. No. 30 (steel type B3), which is an example of low Mn content, is low in strength because of decreased quantity of dissolved Mn. In addition, elongation (E1) is reduced since part of the second phase is formed as the intermediately-transformed structure. No. 31 (steel type B4), which is an example of high Mn content, is high in strength, but low in elongation. No. 32 (steel type B5), which is an example of high Ti content, is sufficient in strength, but significantly reduced in local elongation since large quantity of carbides are precipitated in grain boundaries.

[0091] As obvious from Fig. 1, it is known that when balance between the Si content in steel and content of alloy elements influencing the second phase is appropriately controlled, mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) of a steel sheet can be improved. In particular, referring to results of Nos. 12 to 13 shown in Table 3 and Nos. 25 to 27 shown in Table 4 (■ in Fig. 1), it is known that the fraction of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase is decreased, thereby elongation is particularly increased, and consequently the mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) of a steel sheet can be remarkably improved.

[0092] On the other hand, when balance between the Si content in steel and content of alloy elements influencing the second phase is bad, and the values of $([Si]-\alpha)$ are out of the range of -4.1 to -2.4, balance between strength and ductility

is degraded. For example, No. 20 (steel type A16), No. 33 (steel type C3), and No. 34 (steel type C4) are examples where chemical compositions are approximately the same except for Si, wherein mechanical properties (balance between strength and elongation) are increased in values with increase in Si content, and No. 20, of which the Si content is appropriately controlled, exhibits extremely excellent balance between strength and elongation. Steel type A1, A2, A9 and A10 as well as examples No 21, 23, 24 are comparative examples.

Claims

1. A high strength steel sheet consisting of, in percent by mass:

C: 0.03 to 0.2%;
 Si: 0.7 to 2.5%;
 Mn: 1.6 to 3.0%;
 Cr: 0.01 to 0.35%;
 Mo: 0.01 to 0.5%;
 Al: 0.02 to 0.15%; P: 0.03% or less, S: 0.01% or less, N: 0.01% or less,
 optionally at least one selected from a group including Ti: 0.01 to 0.1%, Nb: 0.01 to 0.15% and V: 0.01 to 0.15%,
 optionally B: 0.0005 to 0.01%, optionally Ca: 0.0005 to 0.01%, optionally at least one of Cu: 0.0005 to 0.5%
 and Ni: 0.0005 to 0.5%, the remainder being Fe and inevitable impurities,
 wherein a metal structure of the steel sheet includes ferrite and a second phase of a structure of a combination
 of (a) martensite and (b) an intermediately-transformed structure of martensite and ferrite, a fraction of ferrite
 is 10% to 90%, and a fraction of the second phase is 10% to 90%, and
 the content of Si satisfies the following formula (1),

$$\alpha - 4.1 \leq [\text{Si}] \leq \alpha - 2.4 \dots (1),$$

provided,

$$\alpha = 6.9 \times \left(\frac{[\text{C}]}{6} + \frac{[\text{Mn}]}{6} + \frac{[\text{Cr}]}{5} + \frac{[\text{Mo}]}{4} + \frac{[\text{Ti}]}{15} + \frac{[\text{Nb}]}{17} + \frac{[\text{V}]}{14} \right)^{1/2}$$

is given,

wherein [] shows the quantity (mass percent) of each element contained in the steel sheet, and wherein the steel sheet exhibits TSxEL of 17,000 MPa% or more and an area ratio (S_c) of the intermediately-transformed structure in the second phase is 0.3% or less, wherein the area ratio (S_c) is area percentage of the intermediately-transformed structure/area percentage of the second phase.

2. The high strength steel sheet according to claim 1,
 wherein a surface of the high strength steel sheet has a galvanizing layer formed thereon.
3. The high strength steel sheet according to any of claims 1-2,
 wherein a surface of the high strength steel sheet has an alloyed galvanizing layer formed thereon.

Patentansprüche

1. Hochfestes Stahlblech, das in Massenprozent aus Folgenden besteht:

C: 0,03 bis 0,2 %;
 Si: 0,7 bis 2,5 %;
 Mn: 1,6 bis 3,0 %;
 Cr: 0,01 bis 0,35 %;
 Mo: 0,01 bis 0,5 %;
 Al: 0,02 bis 0,15 %;
 P: 0,03 % oder weniger;

EP 1 826 287 B1

S: 0,01 % oder weniger;

N: 0,01 % oder weniger;

optional mindestens eines, das aus einer Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die Folgende einschließt: Ti: 0,01 bis 0,1 %, Nb: 0,01 bis 0,15 % und V: 0,01 bis 0,15 %; optional B: 0,0005 bis 0,01 %, optional Ca: 0,0005 bis 0,01 %, optional mindestens eines von Cu: 0,0005 bis 0,5 % und Ni: 0,0005 bis 0,5 %, wobei der Rest Fe und unvermeidliche Verunreinigungen ausmacht,

worin eine Metallstruktur des Stahlbleches Ferrit und eine zweite Phase einer Struktur einer Kombination aus (a) Martensit und (b) einer intermediär umgewandelten Struktur von Martensit und Ferrit einschließt, eine Fraktion von Ferrit 10 % bis 90 % ausmacht und eine Fraktion der zweiten Phase 10 % bis 90% ausmacht, und der Gehalt an Si die folgende Formel (1) erfüllt:

$$\alpha - 4,1 \leq [\text{Si}] \leq \alpha - 2,4 \quad \dots \quad (1),$$

vorausgesetzt, dass

$$\alpha = 6,9 \times ([\text{C}] + [\text{Mn}]/6 + [\text{Cr}]/5 + [\text{Mo}]/4 + [\text{Ti}]/15 + [\text{Nb}]/17 + [\text{V}]/14)^{1/2}$$

gegeben ist,

worin [] die Quantität (Massenprozent) von jedem Element zeigt, das in dem Stahlblech enthalten ist, und worin das Stahlblech einen TS x EL-Wert von 17 000 MPa% oder mehr zeigt und ein Flächenverhältnis (S_c) der intermediär umgewandelten Struktur in der zweiten Phase 0,3 % oder weniger beträgt, worin das Flächenverhältnis (S_c) Flächenprozent der intermediär umgewandelten Struktur/Flächenprozent der zweiten Phase darstellt.

2. Hochfestes Stahlblech nach Anspruch 1,

worin eine Oberfläche des hochfesten Stahlblechs eine Galvanisierungsschicht aufweist, die darauf gebildet wurde.

3. Hochfestes Stahlblech nach einem der Ansprüche 1-2,

worin eine Oberfläche des hochfesten Stahlblechs eine legierte Galvanisierungsschicht aufweist, die darauf gebildet wurde.

Revendications

1. Feuille d'acier à haute résistance constituée, en pour cent en masse, de :

C : 0,03 à 0,2 % ;

Si : 0,7 à 2,5 % ;

Mn : 1,6 à 3,0 % ;

Cr : 0,01 à 0,35 % ;

Mo : 0,01 à 0,5 % ;

Al : 0,02 à 0,15 % ;

P : 0,03 % ou moins, S : 0,01 % ou moins, N : 0,01 % ou moins,

en option au moins un élément sélectionné par un groupe incluant Ti : 0,01 à 0,1 %, Nb : 0,01 à 0,15 % et V : 0,01 à 0,15 %, en option B : 0,0005 à 0,01 %, en option Ca : 0,0005 à 0,01 %, en option au moins un élément parmi Cu : 0,0005 à 0,5 % et Ni : 0,0005 à 0,5 % , le reste étant Fe et des impuretés inévitables, dans laquelle une structure métallique de la feuille d'acier inclut du ferrite et une seconde phase d'une structure d'une combinaison de (a) martensite et (b) une structure à transformation intermédiaire de martensite et de ferrite, une fraction de ferrite est de 10 % à 90 % et une fraction de la seconde phase est de 10 % à 90 %, et

la teneur en Si satisfait la formule suivante (1),

EP 1 826 287 B1

$$\alpha-4,1 \leq [\text{Si}] \leq \alpha-2,4 \dots (1),$$

à condition que

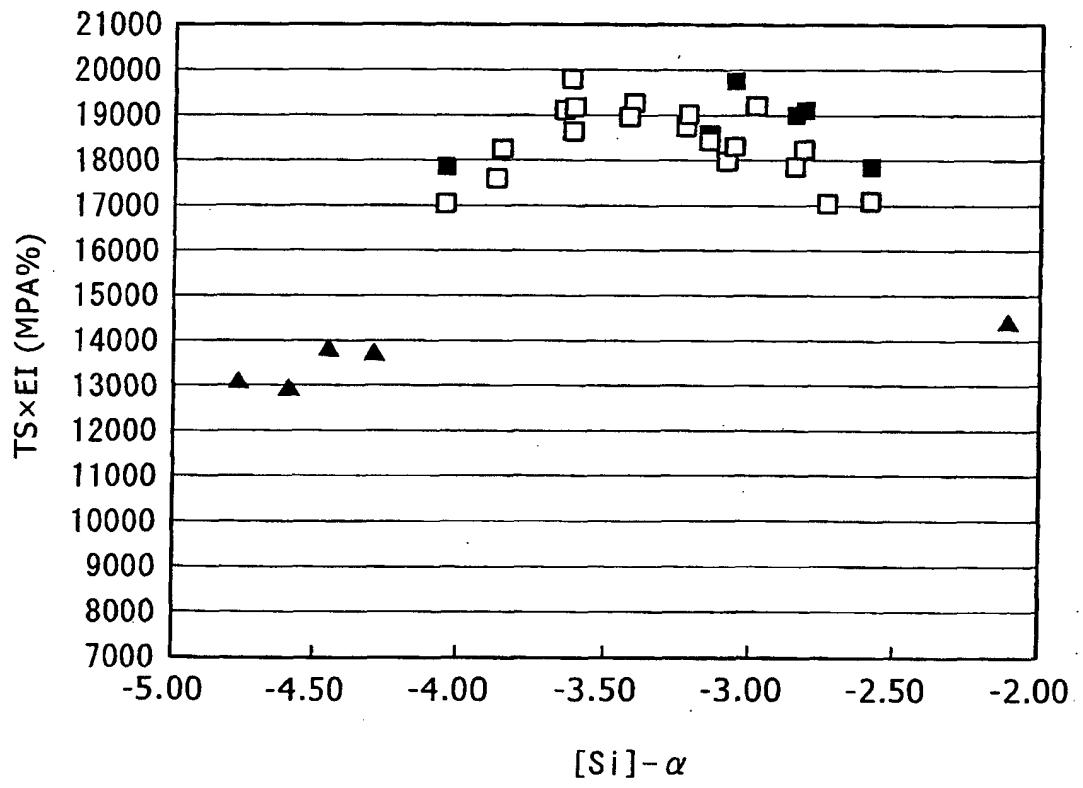
$$\alpha = 6,9 \times \left([\text{C}] + [\text{Mn}] / 6 + [\text{Cr}] / 5 + [\text{Mo}] / 4 + [\text{Ti}] / 15 + [\text{Nb}] / 17 + [\text{V}] / 14 \right)^{1/2}$$

soit donné,

dans laquelle [] montre la quantité (pour cent en masse) de chaque élément contenu dans la feuille d'acier, et dans laquelle la feuille d'acier présente TSxEL de 17 000 MPa% ou plus et un rapport de section (S_c) de la structure à transformation intermédiaire dans la seconde phase est de 0,3 % ou moins, dans laquelle le rapport de section (S_c) est un pourcentage de section de la structure à transformation intermédiaire/pourcentage de section de la seconde phase.

2. Feuille d'acier à haute résistance selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle une surface de la feuille d'acier à haute résistance a une couche de galvanisation formée sur elle.
3. Feuille d'acier à haute résistance selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, dans laquelle une surface de la feuille d'acier à haute résistance a une couche de galvanisation alliée formée sur elle.

FIG. 1



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 62040405 B [0004]
- JP 9013147 A [0005]
- US 20050167007 A [0006]
- US 20030221752 A [0007]
- EP 1193322 A [0008]
- JP 2001220641 A [0009]
- EP 1577412 A [0010]
- JP 2003013177 A [0011]
- EP 1264911 A [0012]
- JP 3277743 A [0013]
- JP 6264185 A [0014]
- JP 6128688 A [0015]
- JP 2004238679 A [0016]
- US 6312536 B [0017]
- JP 57137453 A [0018]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- Atlas for Bainitic Microstructures. **ARAKI et al.** The Iron and Steel Institute of Japan. 1992, vol. 1, 1-2 [0030]