

Index

A

- Absorber coatings, 263, 282
- Accelerated aging, 304, 306, 316–318, 324, 326, 333
- Accelerated testing chamber, 324, 334, 335
- Acicular ferrite, 150, 217–218, 222
- Acrylic film, *see* Korad
- Alloy steel
 - Caustic cracking, 107
 - Cosegregation, 143
 - Crack morphology, 116
 - Effect of oxygen, 144
 - Effect of phosphorus, 112
 - Effect of potential, 143
 - Electrochemical tests, 109
 - Passivation rates, 113
- As-cast structures, columbium-titanium precipitates, 242–243
- As-rolled structures, columbium-titanium precipitates, 244, 246
- Auger sputtering, 269
- Austenite
 - Grain growth
 - In reheating, 234
 - In heat-affected zone (HAZ), 240
 - Prior grain size, effect on
 - Heat-affected zone (HAZ) toughness, 240, 242
 - Sulfide stress cracking, 180–182

B

- Bainite
 - Influence on sulfide stress cracking, 183–184
 - Ultralow carbon bainite (ULCB) steels, 153
- Black chrome coatings, 264, 265, 266, 284, 290
 - Areal density measurements, 269
 - Chloride ion effect, 265, 268–269, 280
 - Composition, 269–270
 - Emittance, 264
 - Graded index, 341
 - Microstructure, 265–268
 - Thermal stability, 264–268, 341
- Blading
 - Penultimate (L-1) row, 10
 - Titanium, 10
- Boron, effect on ultralow carbon bainite (ULCB) structure, 153

C

- Carbon, effect on weld toughness, 212
- Casing, sulfide stress cracking of, 172
- Caustic cracking, 59, 66, 107
- Cermet coatings, 283–284, 292, 294–295

Chrome-molybdenum steel plate

Composition, 123, 135

Effect of gage, 135

Effect of silicon, 144

Ideal diameter, 123, 126

Jominy test, 124, 126

Microstructure, 128, 133

Strength, 127, 131

Chromium/chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3),
269, 272–274

Cleavage resistance, 228

Controlled rolling, 152–153, 161, 230,
233–235Cooling rate, effect on sulfide stress
cracking

After austenitizing, 182–185

After tempering, 193–202

DDark-field microscopy, 303, 306–308,
311, 313

Degradation mechanisms

In mirrors, 299–301, 316–318

In polymers, 323–336

Dual-phase structure, 157, 161

E

Edge corrosion of mirrors, 317

Electrodeposited coatings, 264

Electroplating, process variables,
264–265, 268, 340

Emittance, 264, 288–289

F

Fatigue strength, 11

Flow stress during hot rolling, influ-
ence of titanium, 234–235

Forced outage, 9, 10

Fracture strength, 37, 48

GGrain growth, effect of titanium nitride
on

In heat-affected zone, 240

In reheating, 153, 234, 260

H

Heat-affected zone (HAZ)

Crack opening displacement (COD)
toughness, 233, 240, 242

Effect of titanium on toughness, 240

Instrumented impact toughness,
233, 242

Microstructure, 240, 246, 248, 257

Precipitate composition (niobium-
titanium), 248

Simulation, 233

Hot working, effect on sulfide stress
cracking, 177–178Humidity, *see* Moisture aging

Hydrogen embrittlement

Atomistic approach, 140

Effect of impurities, 47

Inclusions, 139

Model, 51

Strength, 139

I

Inconel

Caustic cracking, 59, 66

Effect of boron, 142

Effect of copper, 67, 141

Effect of silica, 71, 141

Grain boundary composition, 65–66

Mechanical properties, 62–63

Microstructure, 62, 64

Polarization curve, 76

Stress corrosion cracking, 59, 66

Thermal treatment, 61

U-bend, 140

Instrumented impact tests, 233, 242

Intergranular cracking
 Effect of metalloids, 39
 Fracture strength, 48
 Hydrogen induced, 47
 Impurities, 27, 37
 Inclusions, 139
 Micromechanism, 34
 Models of, 51

J

Jominy test, chrome-molybdenum
 plate, 124, 126

K

Korad, 328, 329, 336

L

Light scattering, 307, 308, 314,
 317–318

M

Macroscopic toughness, 42
 Magnetron sputtering, 284
 Manganese, effect on weld toughness,
 212
 Martensite, influence of sulfide stress
 cracking on, 183–185
 Matrix approach to testing mirrors,
 299–301, 302, 304, 317–318
 Metal oxide multilayer coatings, 284,
 287–288, 295
 Microscopic toughness, 42
 Microstructure
 Of black chrome coatings, 265–268
 Of chrome-molybdenum plates,
 128, 133
 Of Inconel, 62, 64
 Of mirrors, 307, 308, 310–313
 Of retaining ring alloy, 84
 Of Ti-6Al-4V alloy, 13, 19

Mirrors

Accelerated aging, 304, 306, 316,
 318
 Characterization of, 303, 306–309,
 316, 318
 Dark-field microscopy, 303, 306–
 308, 311, 313
 Degradation mechanisms, 299–301,
 316, 318
 Edge corrosion, 317
 Light scattering, 307, 308, 314,
 317–318
 Matrix approach to testing, 299–
 301, 302, 304, 317–318
 Microstructure, 307–308, 310–313
 Moisture aging, 301–302, 304, 317
 Optical properties, 303, 307–318
 Polymer, 322
 Reflectance, 308, 315–318
 Thermal aging, 301–302, 304, 306,
 317
 Moisture aging, 207, 292, 294–295,
 301–302, 304, 307
 Molybdenum, effect on
 Sulfide stress cracking, 185
 Weld microstructure, 218
 Weld toughness, 212

N

Nickel, effect on dual-phase structure,
 161
 Niobium, effect on
 Stress relief embrittlement, 157
 Titanium nitride precipitation,
 252–253
 Weld microstructure, 218, 222
 Weld toughness, 212–213, 217
 Nitrogen, effect on weld toughness, 217

O

Optical modeling, 270–279, 341

Optical properties of

- Black chrome coatings, 264–265, 268–269, 277, 341
- Mirrors, 303, 307–308
- Sputtered coatings, 287–289, 293–295

P

- Passivation rates, 113
- Photodegradation, 321, 323–324, 333–334
- Photostability, 323–324, 333–334
- Photothermal degradation, 333–334
- Photovoltaic modules, 321
- Polycarbonate, 322–323, 329, 332–333, 336
- Polymers, 321–322
- Polymethyl methacrylate, 322, 323, 325, 335–337
- Precipitation of carbonitrides in steel, 242–244, 246, 248, 258

R

- Reactive sputtered coatings, 292
- Reflectance, 303, 307–308
- Reflectors, *see* Mirrors
- Retaining ring alloy
 - Aging kinetics, 95
 - Composition, 82, 94
 - Desired properties, 80
 - Environmental behavior, 88, 98
 - Fracture mode, 91, 101
 - Hardness, 86
 - Heat treatment, 83
 - Microstructure, 84
 - Physical properties, 100
 - Strength, 87, 97
 - Toughness, 87, 97

S

- Selective absorber coatings, 264, 282–283
- Silver glass mirror, 304
- Slab reheating temperature, effect of
 - On austenite grain size, 153, 234
 - On microstructure of rolled plate, 153, 161
 - On strength and toughness of ultra-low carbon bainite (ULCB) steel, 161
- Solar absorbance, 264–265, 277–279, 287, 289, 290, 282–295
- Solar coatings, *see* Absorber coatings, Black chrome coatings, Cermet coatings, Chromium/chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3), Electrodeposited coatings, Magnetron sputtering, Metal oxide multilayer coatings, Reactive sputtered coatings, Selective absorber coatings, Sputtered coatings
- Solar energy, 263, 282, 298, 320
- Solar reflectors, *see* Mirrors
- Sputtered coatings, 283
- Stress-corrosion cracking (SCC)
 - Inconel, 59
 - Low-alloy steel, 104
 - Slip-dissolution model, 105
- Sulfide stress cracking (SSC), influenced by
 - Cooling rate
 - From austenitizing temperature, 182–185
 - From tempering temperature, 193–202, 259
 - Hot working, 177–178
 - Molybdenum, 185
 - Prior austenite grain size, 180–181
 - Temper embrittlement, 193–202
 - Yield strength, 184

T

- Tedlar, 335–336, 338–339
- Temper embrittlement, 193–202
- Tempering temperature, effect on sulfide stress cracking, 185–193
- Thermal aging
 - Black chrome, 265
 - Mirrors, 301–302, 317
 - Sputtered coatings, 283, 287, 290, 293, 295
- Thermal cycling of mirrors, 301–302, 304, 306, 317
- Ti-6Al-4V alloy
 - Bimodal structure, 14
 - Crack growth rate, 15
 - Fatigue strength, 15
 - Forging, 28, 29
 - Microstructure, 13, 19
 - Physical properties, 12
 - Pole figure, 25
 - Tensile properties, 13
 - Texture, 17
- Titanium nitride, effect on
 - Plate strength, 236, 238
 - Plate toughness, 238, 240

U

- U-bend testing of Inconel, 140
- Ultraviolet
 - Absorber/quenchers, 322, 324, 328, 329, 332, 335
 - Screeners, 324
 - Stabilizers, 322

V

- Vacuum deposition, 283
- Vanadium, effect on
 - Stress relief embrittlement, 157
 - Weld toughness, 212–213, 217

W

- Weather-Ometer, 304, 318
- Weld toughness, influenced by
 - Carbon, 212
 - Manganese, 212
 - Microstructure, 222
 - Molybdenum, 212
 - Niobium (columbium), 212–213, 217
 - Nitrogen, 217
 - Reheating, 222