Table 1 Number and percent of article

3.1 Analytical Subject and Method

Utilization procedure of searching service is configure for word of search, newspaper company and period.

Word of search specifies "Fukushima No.1 nuclear power " and " harmful rumor". Newspaper specifies Asahi newspaper and period is from March 11, 2011 to November 31 (the analysis time). Also search condition specifies article included headline or text.

Articles were found 358 from result of search and organized by each month. Numbers and percent of article show Table 1. In this survey we treat number of search as number of article ¹⁾.

Table 1 show that the number of article are concentrated in two month after the accident and slowly decreased afterward. Although number of article vary each month, but it is relatively stable. Also, articles from March to May are much more large number of article than other period when viewed on three month basis. Moreover analytical subject is 148 articles from March to May to learn about situation and countermeasure against harmful rumor in this period.

Next, we did content analysis in order to grasp situation and countermeasure against harmful rumor by the accident article of newspaper. Table 2 shows the subject of harmful rumor and number of article. And table 3 and table 4 show the content sand countermeasure against harmful rumor.

Month	Number of Article (Particular)	Percent of Article (%)	Subtotal (%)	
March	16	4		
April	80	22	41	
May	52	15		
June	44	12		
July	40	11	30	
August	24	7		
September	38	11		
October	29	8	29	
November	35	10		
Total	358	100	100	

3.2 Subject of Harmful Rumor

As shown table 2, there are 13 subjects of harmful rumor by the accident from Asahi newspaper. Contents of 5 are (No.1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Food industry, (No.2) Manufacture, (No.3) Export business, (No.4) Tourist business, and (No.5) Service business. In the 5 subjects guiding principle of midterm in committee for disputes concerning nuclear power damage have determine extent of restitution [3]. The remaining 8 subjects are (No.6) Human rights, (No.7) Schooling, (No.8) Local resident, (No.9) Nuclear power stations are located, (No.10) Event • Convention, (No.11) Japan, (No.12) Music and (No.13) Sea bathing • Pool. These are positioned in this paper. By the look number of article,

Table 2 Subject of harmful rumor and number of article

No	Subject		situation icular)	Countermeasure (Particular)			
		Content	Opinion	Execute	Inquests	Requirement	
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Food industry	20	14	29	8	20	
2	Tourist business	10	0	3	2	4	
3	Manufacture	6	2	6	0	1	
4	Service business	5	0	00	0	0	
5	Export business	7	2	8	1	1	
6	Human rights	1	0	0	0	0	
7	Schooling	1	0	1	0	1	
8	Local resident	1	1	1	0	0	
9	Nuclear power stations are located	0	1	0	0	0	
10	Event · Convention	4	1	0	0	0	
11	Japan	3	2	0	0	0	
12	Music	1	1	0	0	0	
13	Sea bathing-Pool	1	1	1	0	0	
14	Others	1	5	8	2	18	

we were found that Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Food industry are affected most severely by harmful rumor.

Thus we have clarified subject of harmful rumor by the accident. Next section, we clarify content and countermeasure against damage.

3. 3 Content and Countermeasure against Harmful Rumor

As shown Table 3 consumers tend to abstain from buying the products of disaster area and Japan.

Somewhere else there are price decline, refusal to deal, demand a certificate showing safety, denial of

transportation business, cancellation of lodging and a decline in tourists (in the heart of foreign citizen, elderly adult and groups). Also there are anxiety that statement like discrimination or bullying, decrease of kids and direct a cool look toward local where nuclear power stations are located.

As shown Table 4 countermeasure against harmful rumor are issuances of certificate showing safety, back up of sale, PR, survey and all that. Common points of countermeasure are supply of information and conduct more countermeasure for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Food industry.

Table 3 Contents of harmful rumor

No	Subject	Goods is clean	Production in the same prefecture Produce of Japan	Togglable	Limited	Price decline	Get turned down* Cessation of business	Safety (Certificate)	Hold off	Come down	Slop	News Speech
E	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Food industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
2	Tourist business				0					0	0	
3	Manufacture	0	0		0		0	0	0	0		
4	Service business			0			0			0	0	
5	Export business	0	0		0		0	0	0		0	
6	Human rights											0
7	Schooling		7							0		
8	Local resident						0					
9	Nuclear power stations are located											
10	Event * Convention						0			0	0	
11	Japan		TI TI				L Maria					0_
12	Music				-12						0	
13	Sea bathing Pool									0		
14	Others											0

Table 4 Countermeasure of harmful rumor

No	Subject	Emergency temporary standard	Recompense	Support	Check	Survey	Sell goods at low prices	Work adjustment	PR * Statement	Mull measures	Pause in one's task	Certificate	Briefing session* Study session
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries • Food industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	П
2	Tourist business					711.0	0		0				
3	Manufacture								0				0
4	Service business												
5	Export business								0			0	
6	Human rights											-	
7	Schooling												0
8	Local resident									*			
9	Nuclear power stations are located								0				
10	Event · Convention												
11	Japan								TU-				
12	Music											-1	
13	Sea bathing Pool					0							
14	Others		0			0			0				

In conclusion, we are grasped that 13 subjects have variety of harmful rumor not only goods but also human-rights issue by the accident from Asahi newspaper.

Harmful rumor based on nuclear power different from harmful rumor that genesis in food-related like BSE or avian influenza and disaster like Great Hanshin Earthquake [4], [5]. Because nuclear power harmful rumor have enormous influence of subject and content.

In fact we have studied to assess what state harmful rumor. In July 2007 author had worked out hearing survey to one Power Company about receive question and complaint of harmful rumor by the accident.

The power company say that inquiry and complain can't still in order. In reality, they didn't say about harmful rumor understanding.

4. Results

In this paper we intend to actual conditions survey of harmful rumor by the accident of Asahi newspaper article from March to May. In the result, we clarify, subject content and feature of countermeasure against harmful rumor by the accident. Here is a study result.

From the results of this survey, there are 13 subjects of harmful rumor by the accident article of Asahi newspaper. In the 5 subjects guiding principle of midterm in committee for disputes concerning nuclear power damages have determine extent of restitution. And the remaining 8 subjects are positioned in this paper. It is grasped that 13 subjects have variety of harmful rumor not only goods but also human-rights issue by the accident from Asahi newspaper. Countermeasure against harmful rumor is issuance of certificate showing safety, back up of sale, PR, survey and all that. Common points of countermeasure are supply of information. These are performed by government and Victim. But wounded party and all say that we ask new countermeasure of government.

Thus we have clarified, subject, content and countermeasure against harmful rumor by the accident.

Notes

1) We can check the research and analysis of amount of media reporting by article of nuclear power.

For example, search specifies article included headline or text. They're doing quantify the amount of article from

search result ^{[6], [7]}. Also They're doing quantify the amount of article from space of article ^{[8], [9]}.

This way, quantitative research method of article is not constant.

We had checked number and percent of the article about harmful rumor. In this survey we treat number of search as number of article.

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アーク溶接した鋼材の溶接変形に及ぼすシールドガスの影響

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Effect of Shielding Gas on the Welding Distortion of Arc Welded Steels

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Bead on plate arc welding for steel sheets of S20C, SCr415 and SCM415 were performed varying oxygen content from 0 to 4% in shielding gas of argon containing 20% carbon dioxide. The effect of oxygen content in the shielding gas on the welding distortion of the steel sheets was investigated in connection with the weld bead shapes. In all the cases of steels, the angular distortions were not influenced with the oxygen content in the shielding gas. However, the standard deviations of the angular distortions were minimized in the case where the oxygen content in the shielding gas was 1~2%, regardless of the steels. The experimental results are discussed in connection with the stability of arc.

Key Words: Arc Welding, Shielding Gas, Welding Distortion, Angular Distortion

1. 緒言

現在利用されている多くの溶接法の中で基本となる溶接法がアーク溶接法である.アーク溶接法の用途は幅広く、自動車やバイク、船舶、航空機など、多くの金属構造物で利用されている[1]-[3].しかしながら、金属部材の溶接では局部的に大量の熱が与えられるため、それによる局所的な不均一膨張と冷却中の収縮が生じ、その結果溶接後に部材の寸法や形状が変化する、いわゆる溶接変形が生じることが間題となっている[4].溶接変形は構造物の寸法精度や強度、美観性などに大きく影響することから、溶接変形を極力小さくすることが重要である.

溶接変形に影響を及ぼす主要因子として,溶接近傍部の急激な温度上昇による不均一な温度分布が挙げられる^[4]. 温度分布は溶接時の溶融金属による溶融池形状と密接に関係しており, Fig.1(a)のように溶融池内の流れが外向きの場合には,部材上下で温度差が生じ,それに伴う上下の収縮量の差異で大きな変形が起きる.しかし,マランゴニ効果により Fig.1

(b)のように溶融池内を内向きの流れにすることで、ビード幅が狭く、溶込みが深くなり、不均一な温度分布が改善されると考えられる。マランゴニ効果とは、表面張力を低下させて溶融池内の流れを内向きに変える効果で、母材の微量酸素の影響により起こる「5」。しかし、これは母材中の酸素であり、シールドガスに含まれる酸素による影響についてはほとんど研究されていない。また、シールドガスに酸素を加えることにより、シールドガスがビード断面形状(ビード幅及び溶込み深さ)に及ぼす影響「6」については研究されているものの、溶接変形に及ぼす影響については研究されていない。

そこで本研究では、シールドガスに含まれる酸素 の比率を変えて鋼材をアーク溶接し、溶接変形に及 ぼすシールドガスの影響について検討する.

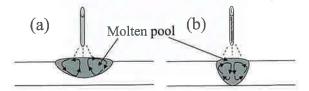


Fig.1 Schematic illustration of weld beads and their corresponding inner flow patterns: (a) outward and (b) inward.

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2. 実験方法

2.1 試験材

試験材には長さ 160mm, 幅 130mm, 厚さ 4mm の S20C, SCr415 及び SCM415 の圧延平板を用いた. S20C, SCr415 及び SCM415 を試験材に用いた理由は, Cr と Mo は酸素と反応しやすく, 加えて Cr を含んでいる SCr415 や, Cr と Mo の両方を含んでいる SCM415 ではマランゴニ効果の影響がより現われ易いと考えられるため, C 量が同じで Cr と Mo 量に違いのある SCr415 と SCM415 を用いた. また, C 量が同じで Cr と Mo を含んでいない S15C を用いる予定であったが, 圧延平板材を用意することができなかったため C 量の近い S20C で代替した.

2.2 溶接方法及び溶接条件

実験では、シールドガス中の酸素含有量の違いによる溶接変形の差異がより顕著に現われるように、Fig. 2(a)に示すように4ヵ所でばね拘束した. 用いたばねのばね定数は22.9N/mmとした. また、実験時の抜熱状況を確認するため、到達温度191℃で色が変化する温度指示塗料をFig. 2(b)に示す位置で試験材表面に塗った. 試験材の片側だけに塗った理由は、溶接時の温度分布が溶接線に対して対称となるからである. ばね拘束をするために試験材に空けた穴の位置、ばね定数及び温度指示塗料の感応温度、位置は2.3で示される解析結果に基づいて決定した.



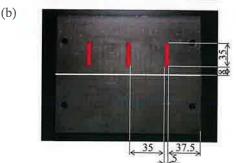


Fig. 2 Photographs of specimens **showing** (a) constraint using springs and (b) temperature designation coatings.

実験では $Ar80\%+CO_220\%$ に加える O_2 を 0, 1, 2, 3, 4%と変化させたシールドガスを用い, Table 1 に

示す溶接条件で各々4回, ビード・オン・プレート 溶接を行った. また, 溶接終了1分後にばね拘束を 外し, 空冷した.

Table 1 Welding conditions.

Welding current [A]	130
Arc voltage [V]	23.4
Wire extension [mm]	15
Welding speed [mm/s]	15
Gas flow rate [L/min]	22

2.3 拘束用穴の位置, ばね定数及び温度指示塗料の 感応温度決定

2.3.1 解析モデル

溶接時に試験材を拘束するために空ける穴の位置, ばね定数及び温度指示塗料の感応温度を決定するため,溶接・熱処理用有限要素解析ソフトウェア (SYSWELD)を用いて解析を行った.解析で使用 したモデルを Fig. 3 に,解析条件を Table 2 に示す.

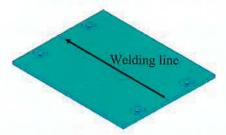


Fig.3 Model used in analysis.

Table 2 Analytical conditions.

Air temperature [°C]	20
Initial temperature [°C]	20
Welding speed [mm/s]	15
Welding heat input [W]	2850

2.3.2 解析結果

Fig. 4 に溶接終了 3600 秒後の板厚方向の変位, Fig. 5 に溶接終了 4 秒後の温度分布を示す. いずれの場合も, ばね定数は 22.9N/mm とした.

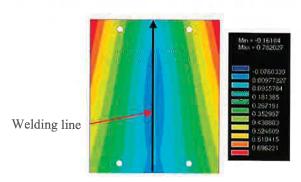


Fig.4 Calculated distribution for displacement in plate thickness direction at 3600s after finish time of welding.

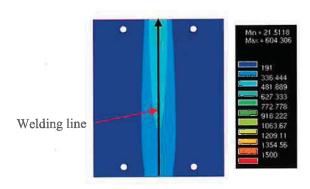


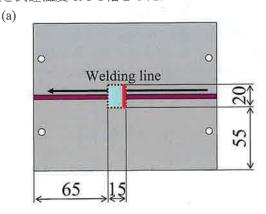
Fig.5 Calculated temperature distribution at 4s after finish time of welding.

Fig. 4 より, 板厚方向の変位が溶接線に対してほぼ 対称であることがわかる. また, Fig. 5 より, 191℃ の等温線が到達温度幅を測定する際に遠すぎず近す ぎない位置にあることがわかる. これらの解析結果 より, 試験材に空ける穴の位置, ばね定数及び温度 指示塗料の感応温度を決定した.

2.4 ビード断面形状及び到達温度 191℃幅測定

ビード断面形状(溶接ビード幅及び溶込み深さ)は、溶接した試験材のビード部分を Fig.6(a)の点線の位置でマイクロカッターを使用して切断し、測定面(Fig. 6(a)の赤太線側)をエメリー紙で研磨した後、粒径 3 µmのアルミナの懸濁液を用いてバフ研磨で鏡面仕上げを行った。その後、測定面を 3%硝酸アルコール溶液でエッチングし、光学顕微鏡を使用して撮影した写真を画像データとして取り込み、画像処理ソフトを用いて測定を行った。 Fig. 6(b) にエッチング後の画像とビード断面形状の測定場所を示す。

また、アークの安定性及び実験時の抜熱状況を確認するため、溶接後の試験材表面を画像データとして取り込み、画像処理ソフトを用いて到達温度 191 $^{\circ}$ $^{$



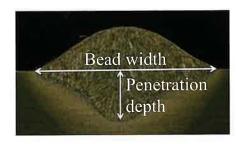


Fig.6 Position cut for bead shape observation (a) and photograph of bead section (b).

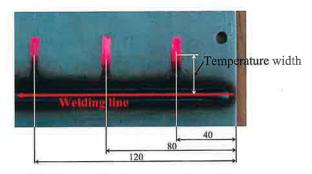


Fig.7 Photograph showing temperature width measurement.

2.5 板厚方向の変位測定

(b)

接触式三次元測定機を使用して、溶接前後の試験 材裏面の板厚方向の変位をFig.8に示す30点で測定 した. 試験材裏面の板厚方向の変位を測定した理由 は、表側を測定した場合、溶接の際に発生するスパッタ(金属粒)によって、正確なデータが得られな い可能性があるためである. 測定時には、Fig.9 に示 されるように試験材の一箇所をボルトで固定した.

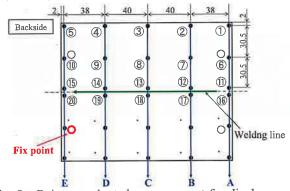


Fig. 8 Points conducted measurement for displacement in plate thickness direction.

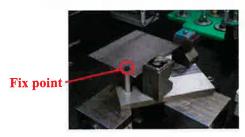


Fig.9 Appearance of displace measurement apparatus.

反応が起こる.

- 2) 二酸化炭素の解離による吸熱反応によりアーク の温度が下がるため、アークは熱損失を抑制しようと収縮してアーク径は小さくなる^[7].
- 3) 酸素にはアークの温度を上昇させる効果があり [7], 二酸化炭素が解離した時に発生した酸素によりアークの温度が上昇し, アーク径が大きくなる.
- 4) しかし、酸素の量が少ないため、二酸化炭素の 解離による吸熱によりアークの温度が下がり、 アーク径が小さくなる.
- 5) アーク径が大きく変動することで、角変形量の バラツキも大きくなる.

[酸素含有量 1, 2%のとき]

- 1) 高温下で二酸化炭素が吸熱をともなって解離するためアークの温度が下がろうとするが、シールドガスに含まれる酸素によってアークの温度が上昇するため、アークの温度はあまり変化しない.
- 2) アークの温度があまり変化しないためアーク径 の変動も小さく,角変形量のバラツキも小さく なる.

[酸素含有量3,4%のとき]

- 1) 高温下で二酸化炭素が吸熱をともなって解離するが,酸素量が多いためアークの温度が上昇し, アーク径が大きくなる.
- 2) アークの温度が上昇することにより金属蒸気が増える.
- 3) 金属蒸気が電離する時にエネルギーを使うため アークの温度が下がり, アーク径が小さくなる.
- 4) アーク径が大きく変動することで、角変形量の バラツキも大きくなる.

以上のメカニズムより、酸素含有量が 1~2%のと きに角変形量のバラツキが最も小さくなったと考え られる.

4. 結 言

本研究では、アーク溶接法において、シールドガスに含まれる酸素の量を $0\sim4\%$ と変えて S20C、SCr415、SCM415 のビード・オン・プレート溶接を行い、シールドガスが溶接変形に及ぼす影響について検討した。得られた結果を以下に示す。

- (1) いずれの鋼種の場合も、酸素含有量が変化して もビード幅が狭く、溶込みが深くなる、いわゆる マランゴニ効果の影響はなかった.
- (2) いずれの鋼種の場合も、酸素含有量が変化して も角変形量に影響はなかった.しかしながら、酸 素を1~2%加えることでアークの安定性が増し、

角変形量のバラツキが小さくなった。

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