

Corrigendum to “Strain-induced twins and martensite: Effects on hydrogen embrittlement of selective laser melted (SLM) 316L stainless steel” [Corros. Sci. 208 (2022) 110669]

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The authors regret to inform that two references in Figs. 2 and 3 were missing in the original version of the article.

The Fig. 2(b, c, d) in this paper were first published in Ref. [12], Y. Hong, C. Zhou, Y. Zheng, L. Zhang, J. Zheng, X. Chen, B. An, Formation of strain induced martensite in selective laser melting austenitic stainless steel, Mater. Sci. Eng., A 740–741 (2019) 420–426. The figures are reproduced with permission of Mater. Sci. Eng. J.

The Fig. 2(a) and Fig. 3(c) in this paper were first published in Y. Hong, C. Zhou, Y. Zheng et al. The Room Temperature Creep of Selective Laser Melted 316L Stainless Steel Investigated by Nanoindentation, J. Mater. Eng. Perform. 30(9) (2021) 6502. ©2021 ASM International, all

rights reserved. The figures are reproduced with permission of J. Mater. Eng. Perf. The related reference [74] is attached below in this corrigendum.

References

- [12] Y. Hong, C. Zhou, Y. Zheng, L. Zhang, J. Zheng, X. Chen, B. An, Formation of strain induced martensite in selective laser melting austenitic stainless steel, Mater. Sci. Eng., A 740–741 (2019) 420–426.
- [74] Hong Y, Zhou C, Zheng Y, et al. The room temperature creep of selective laser melted 316L stainless steel investigated by nanoindentation, J. Mater. Eng. Perform. 30(9) (2021)6502.

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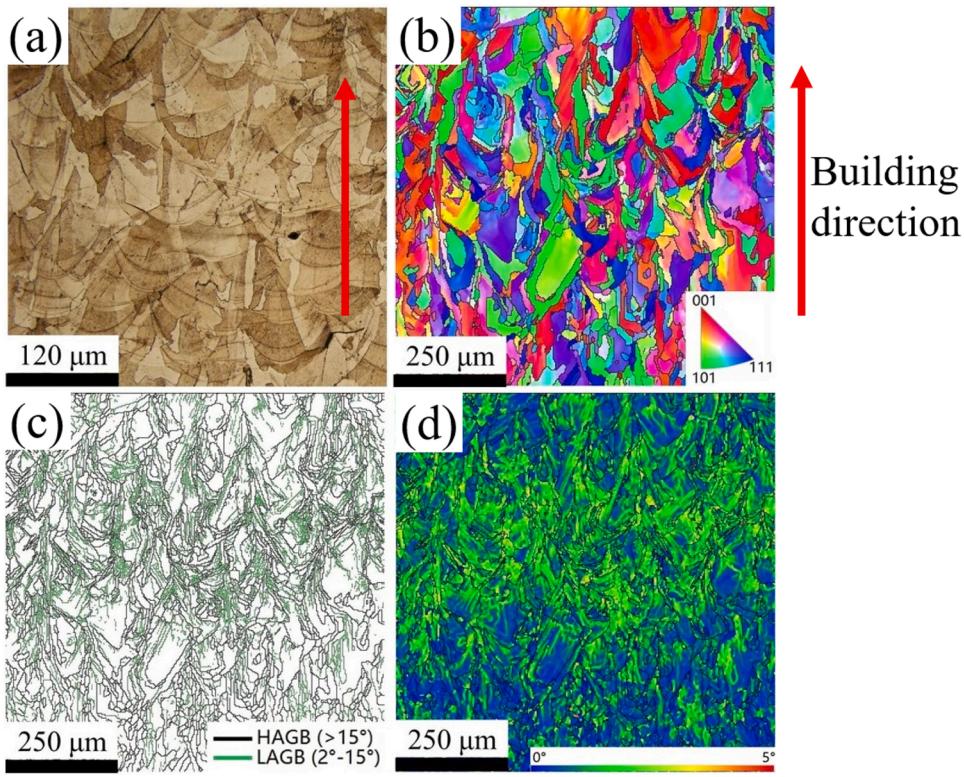


Fig. 2. (a) Metallographical image of austenitic SLM316L [74], (b) EBSD inverse-pole figure (IPF) map of SLM316L [12,74], (c) EBSD image with high-angle grain boundaries (HAGBs) and low-angle grain boundaries (LAGBs) superimposed by a (d) map of local misorientation in the SLM316L [12,74]. The printing direction lays in vertical direction, the images show side-views.

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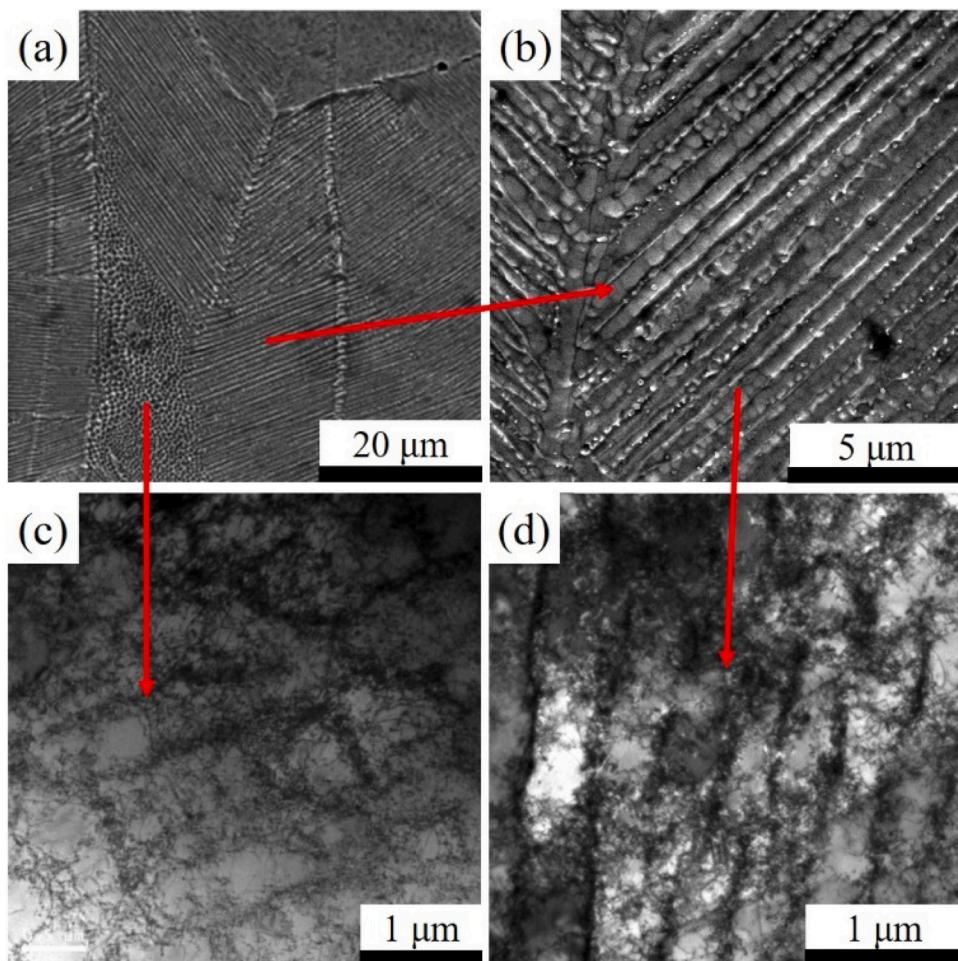


Fig. 3. (a), (b) Micrographs of the cellular sub-grain microstructure as observed by SEM with two different magnifications, and (c) [74], (d) as observed by TEM. Two different orientations are detected, with dotted-like and line-like appearance in (a). Enlarged images (c, d) show cellular sub-grains in both cases. Arrows are drawn to guide the eye when comparing the columnar sub-grain features at different length scales.

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