

# Rapid Solidification of Al-Cu, Al-Fe and Ni-Al particles under diffusion- limited conditions

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April 14-16, 2010

- **Apparatus/Infrastructure/Payloads**
- **Why research in space?**
- **Drop tube system**
- **On-line instrumentation**
- **Powder characterization**
- **EML on parabolic flights and sub-orbital rocket.**
- **Undercooling of primary phase and 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of eutectic**
- **The future?**



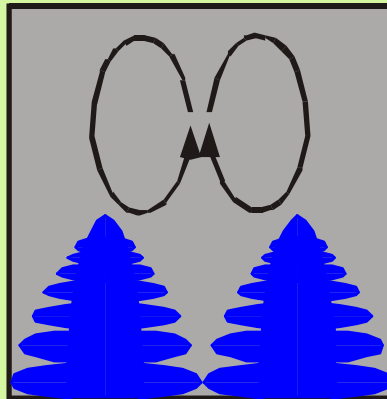
## Solidification

### Industry Casting



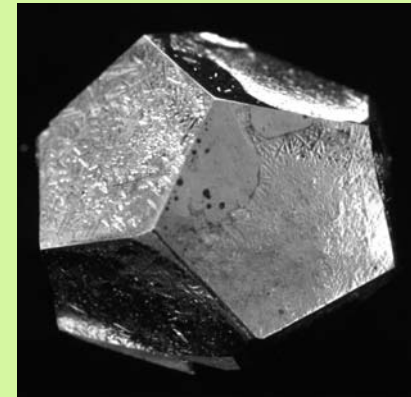
**More than 90% of materials are produced from the liquid as their parent phase**

### Microgravity Convection control



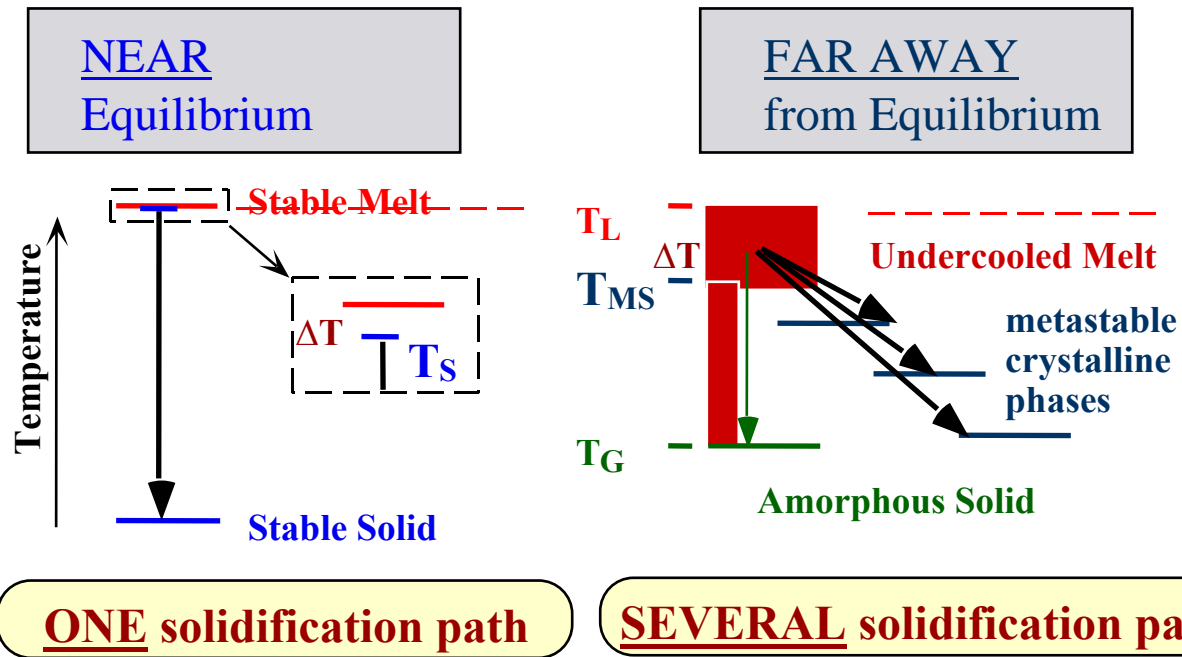
**The conditions of solidification control the quality of the as cast material**

### Undercooling Novel Materials



**Large number of degrees of freedom leads to a broad spectrum of materials classes.**

## Why Undercooling?



Great Variety of Metastable Solids from Undercooled Melts

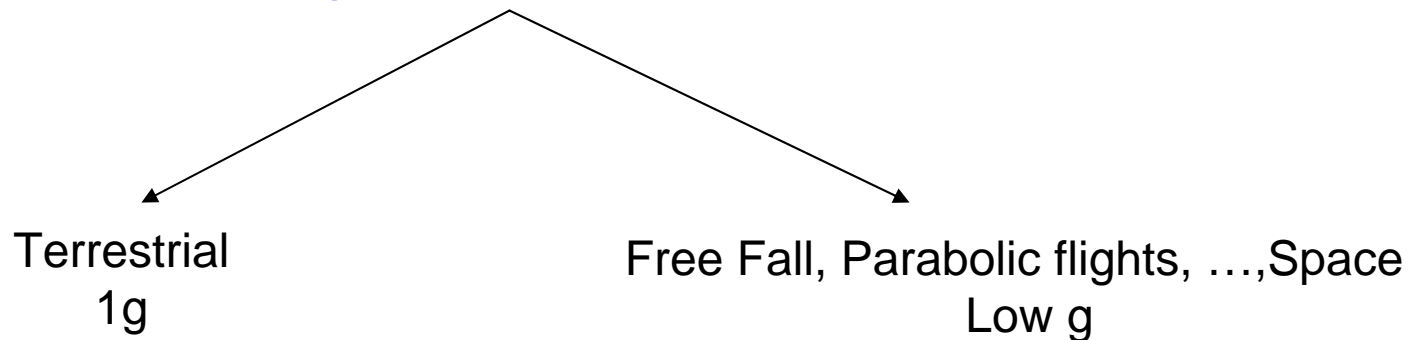
# Objectives of the Project

To formulate an understanding of the relationship between undercooling and microstructure.

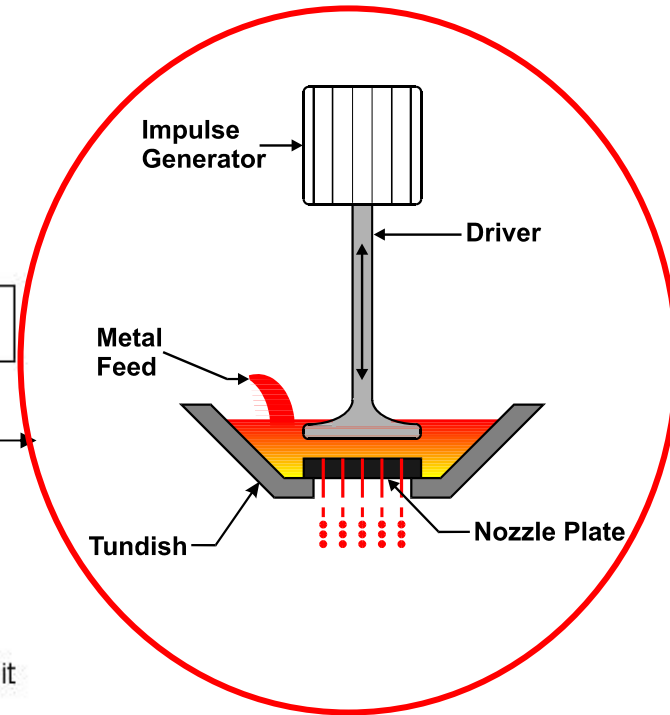
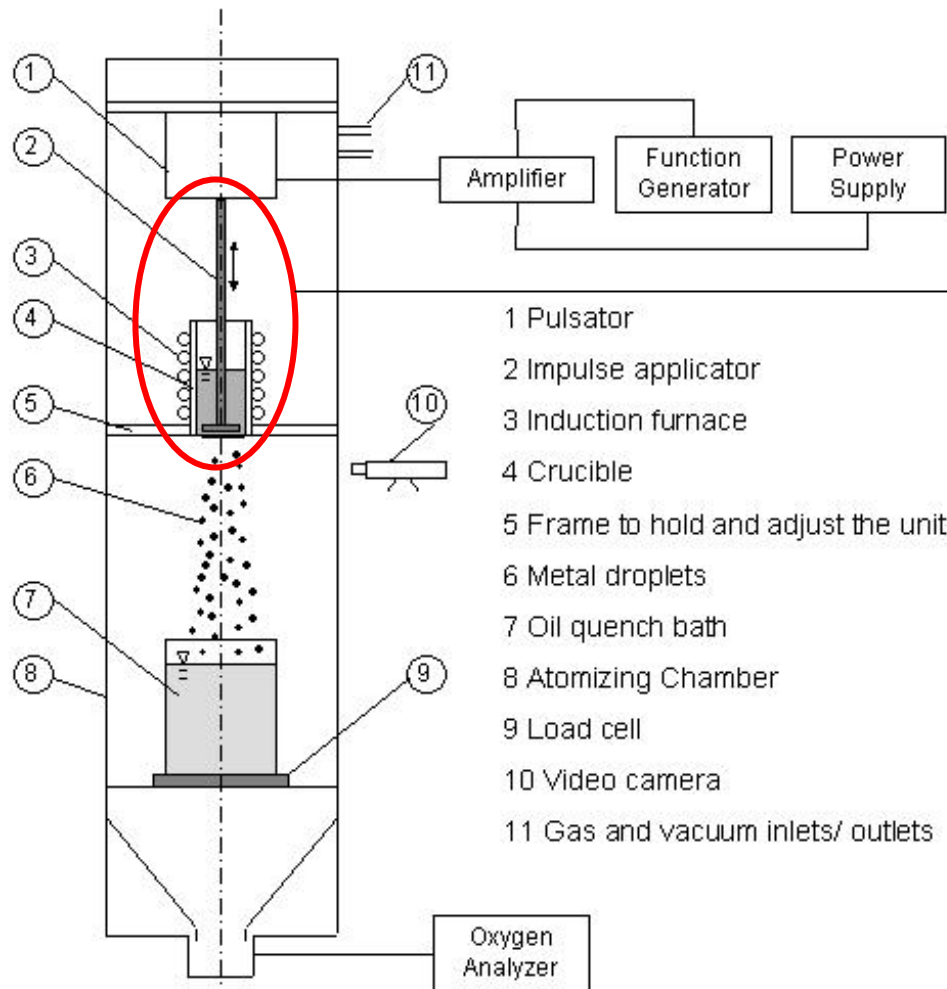
We must be able to vary many parameters, such as:

- Container or containerless solidification
- Liquid temperature
- Gas atmosphere
- Alloy system

With varying amounts of convection.



# Drop tube-Impulse System: description



Two modes of operation:

- Impulse mode
- Impulse-gravity mode

# Drop tube-Impulse System: description

## Three atomization towers

### Common Utilities and diagnostics

- 20 kW induction furnace
- Oxygen analysis

### Tower 1:

- Controlled atmosphere to ~100 ppm.
- Melt capacity of 1 litre
- Atomizing chamber is 0.5m D x 4m H
- Equiped for conducting high pressure gas atomization
- Equiped for carrying out spray forming of ingots

### Tower 2:

- Controlled atmosphere to ~2000 ppm.
- Melt capacity of 10 litre
- Atomizing chamber is 1.5m D x 5m H
- Equiped for conducting high pressure gas atomization and low pressure (high flowrate) air atomization
- Equiped for carrying out spray forming of strip 5cm W x 1m L

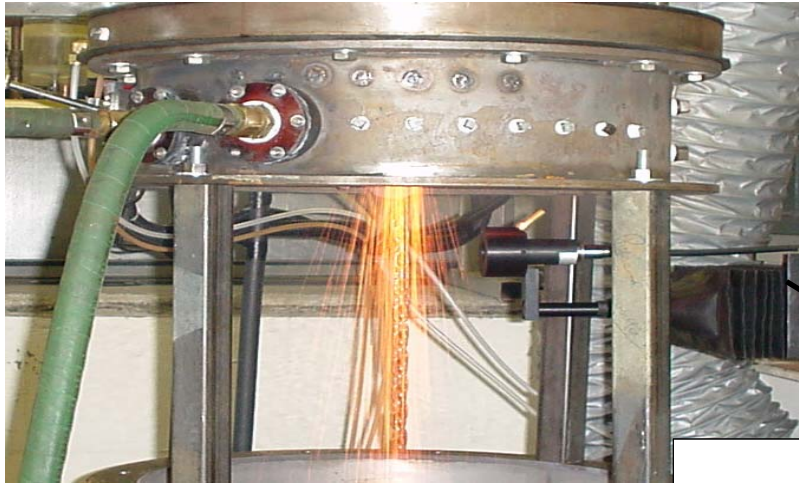
### Tower 3:

- Controlled atmosphere to ~100 ppm and vacuum operation.
- Melt capacity of 1 litre
- Atomizing chamber is 0.5m W x 2m T x 2m H



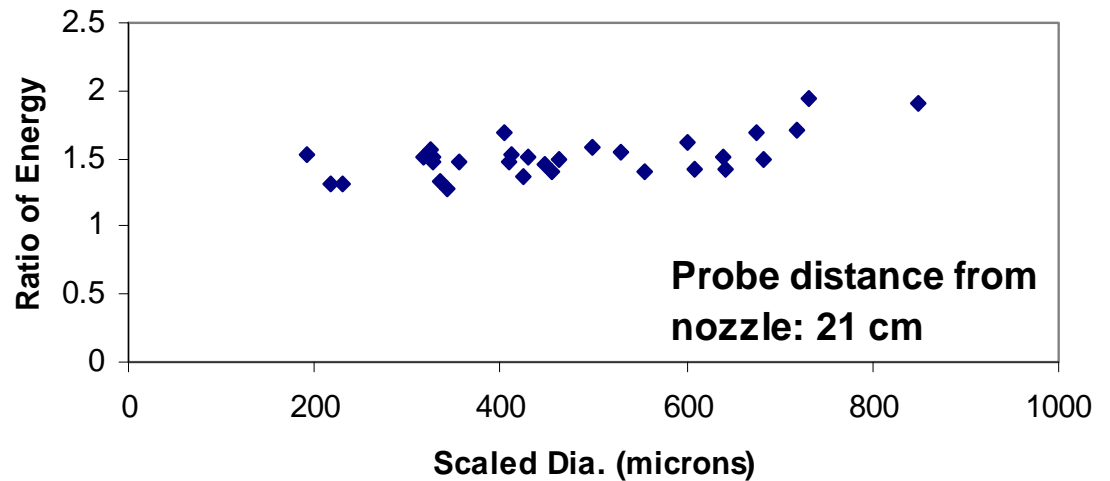
# on-line Instrumentation

DVP 2000: for in-situ measurement of droplet velocity and temperature



Probe

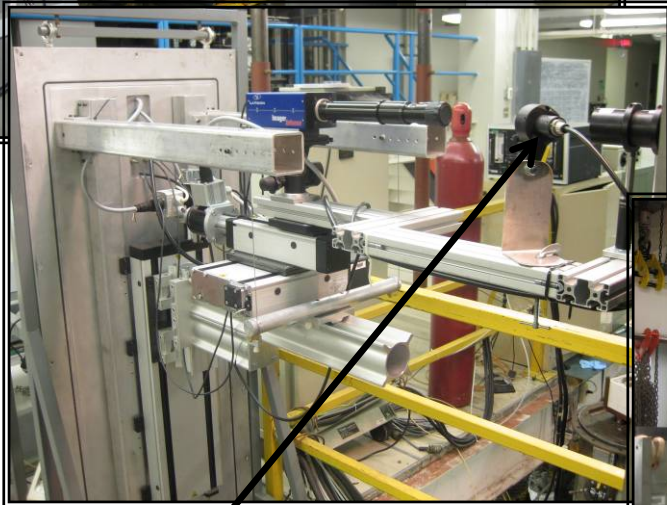
Energy ratio vs Scaled Diameter



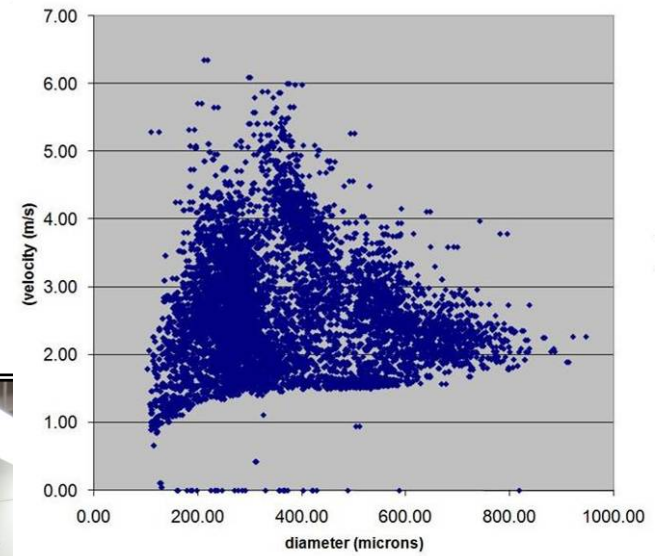
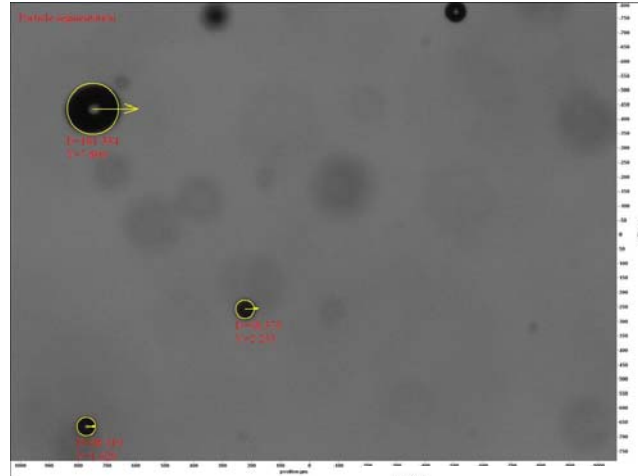


# IA Instrumentation

## Shadowgraph



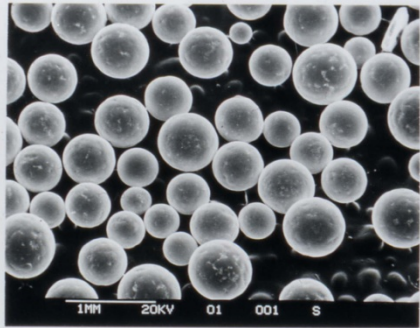
**DVP 2000**



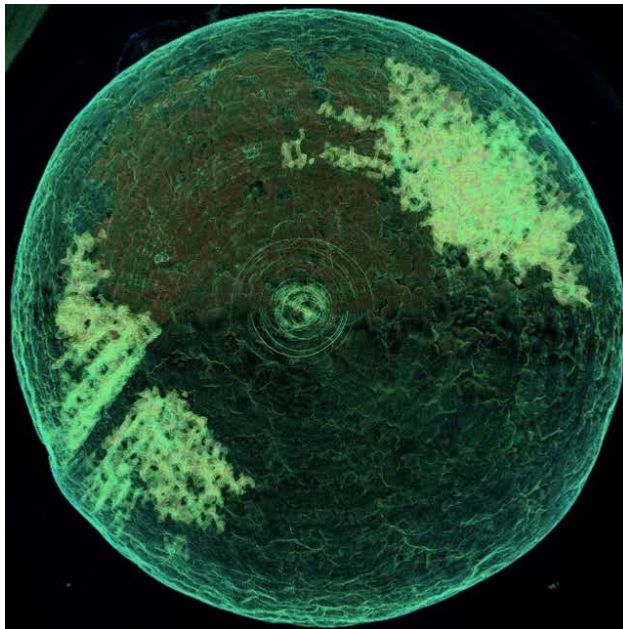
# Powder Characterization

## powder characterization methods:

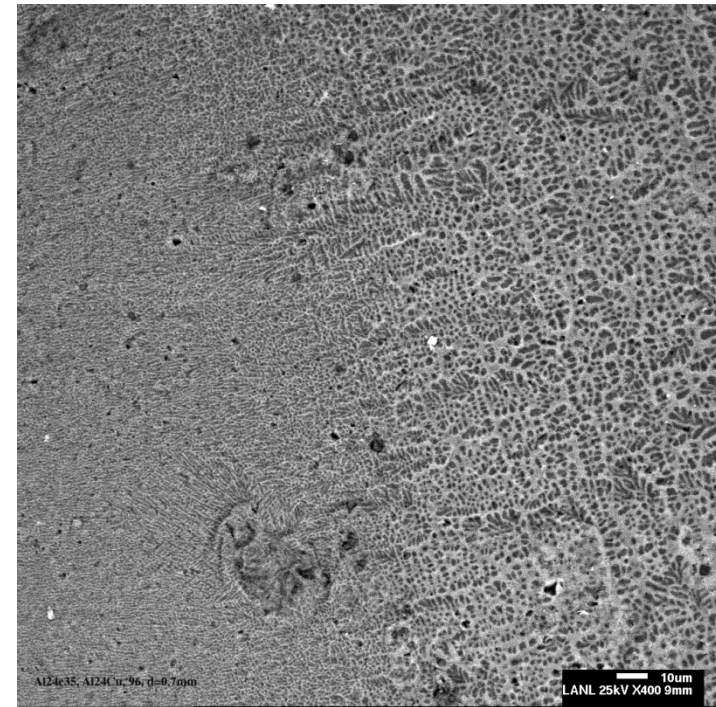
- SEM
- TEM
- Neutron diffraction
- X-Ray micro-tomography



SEM image of unsieved Copper powder produced by IAP at 1200°C using Nozzle B (run # 060793). Atmosphere 10ppm O<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub>.



*Micro-tomography of 500 µm Al-0.6 Fe atomized in N<sub>2</sub> showing eutectic and porosity.*

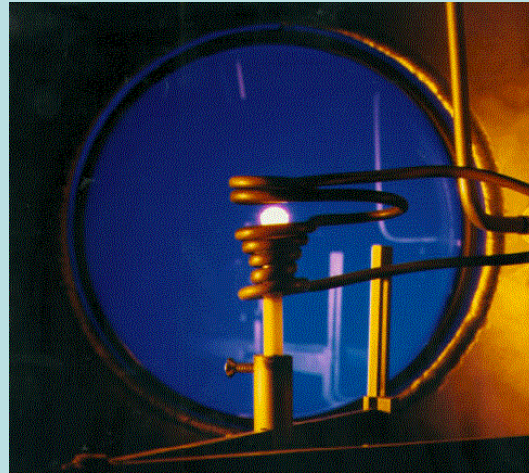


Dr. Ke Han,  
Los Alamos National  
Labs

*FESEM Image of 700 µm Al-24Cu  
Atomized in He*

# EML Apparatus

DLR  
Germany

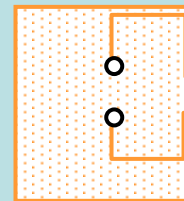


9 international  
projects

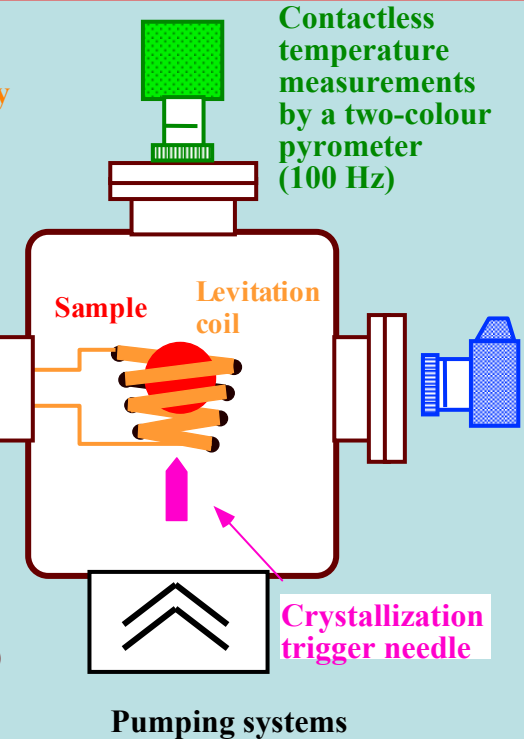
Each with an  
international  
team of 4 to 6  
researchers  
from different  
countries

- Bulk samples: 5 mm - 1 cm
- T-range 1000 K < T < 2500 K
- Investigations of:
  - Solidification
  - Thermophysics
- Limitations on Earth:
  - Temperature range
  - Environment
  - El.-magn. stirring
  - Deformation of sample shape

Radio Frequency  
Generator  
Power Output:  
24 kW  
Frequency:  
0.3-1.2 MHz



UHV Chamber  
 $p \approx 10^{-8}$  mbar  
Backfilled with  
purified gas  
(He, He-H<sub>2</sub>, Ar)



Contactless  
temperature  
measurements  
by a two-colour  
pyrometer  
(100 Hz)

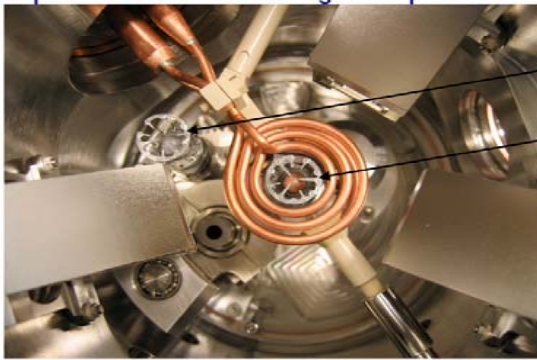
Sample  
Levitation  
coil

Crystallization  
trigger needle

Pumping systems

**TEMPUS: DARA/DLR**  
**EML for ISS: DLR/ESA**

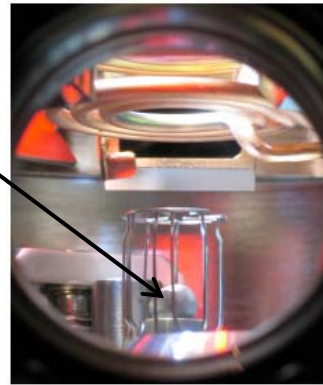
**Successfully tested in Space:**  
**NASA Spacelab Missions:**  
IML-2 (1994)  
MSL 1 (1997)  
MSL 1R (1997)



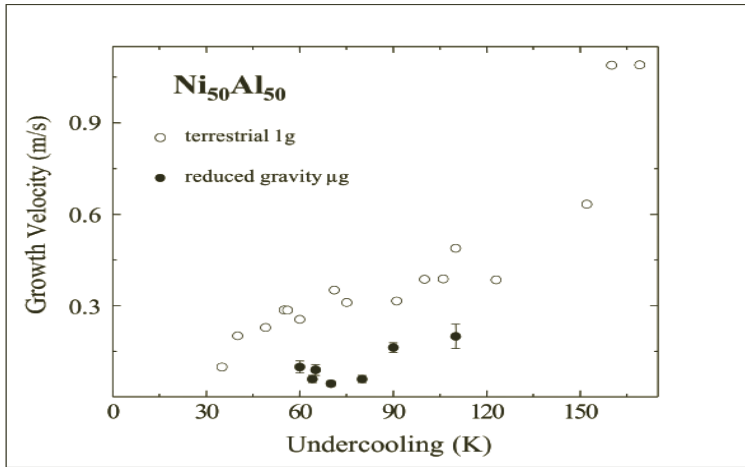
NiAl

CuCo

Ni-Al sample in its sample cage prior to insertion into the levitation field.



TEXUS 44 carrying EML launched February 2008  
Al-Ni alloy

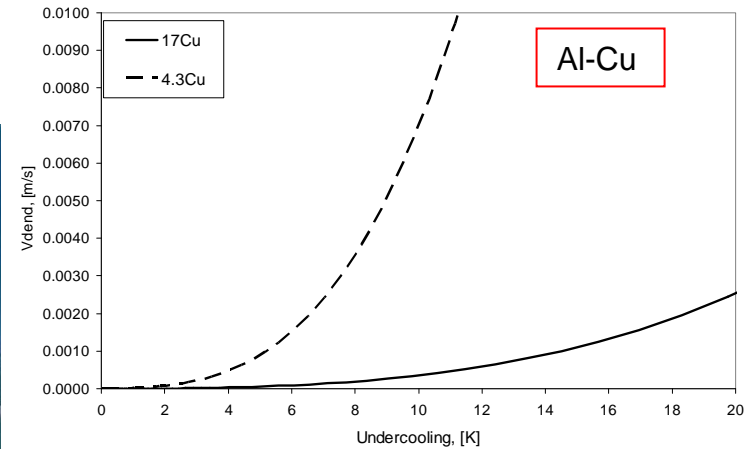


Dendrite growth velocity as a function of undercooling measured on intermetallic Ni<sub>50</sub>Al<sub>50</sub> alloy both under terrestrial conditions (open circles) and in reduced gravity (closed circles).

Reutzel, Hartmann, Galenko, Schneider, Herlach, 2007



ESA PFC January 2008  
Al-Fe alloy



- Composition dependence of dendrite velocity
- Velocity increases with undercooling

# NEQUISOL Participants

## **D.M. Herlach**

Ruhr-University Bochum, Faculty of Physics and Astronomie,  
Institute of Materials Physics in Space, DLR,  
*Germany*

## **Ch.-A. Gandin**

Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris (ENSMP)  
Centre de Mise en Forme des Matériaux (CEMEF)  
*France*

## **A. Garcia-Escorial (NEQUISOL II)**

Dept. Metalurgia Física, CENIM-CSIC  
*Spain*

## **H. Henein**

University of Alberta  
*Canada*

## **U.Fritshing and V. Uhlenwinkle (NEQUISOL III)**

University of Bremen  
*Germany*

CCEMLCC  
COOLCOP  
MAGNEPHAS  
METCOMP  
MULTIPHAS  
NEQUISOL  
RESISTIVITY  
SEMITHERM  
THERMOLAB

## Areas of research:

- Electrical resistivity measurements of melts,
- Non-equilibrium solidification of melts,
- Thermophysical property measurements of melts.

## Countries participating:

Austria  
Canada  
Denmark  
France  
Germany  
Japan  
Netherland  
Russia  
Spain

## Systems under study:

- AlCu
- AlFe
- CuCo
- MMC in NiTa
- NbNi
- NiAl
- Steel alloys
- ZrNi



# Al-8.0Fe ( $\text{Al}_{96}\text{Fe}_4$ ) Terrestrial and PFC Experiments

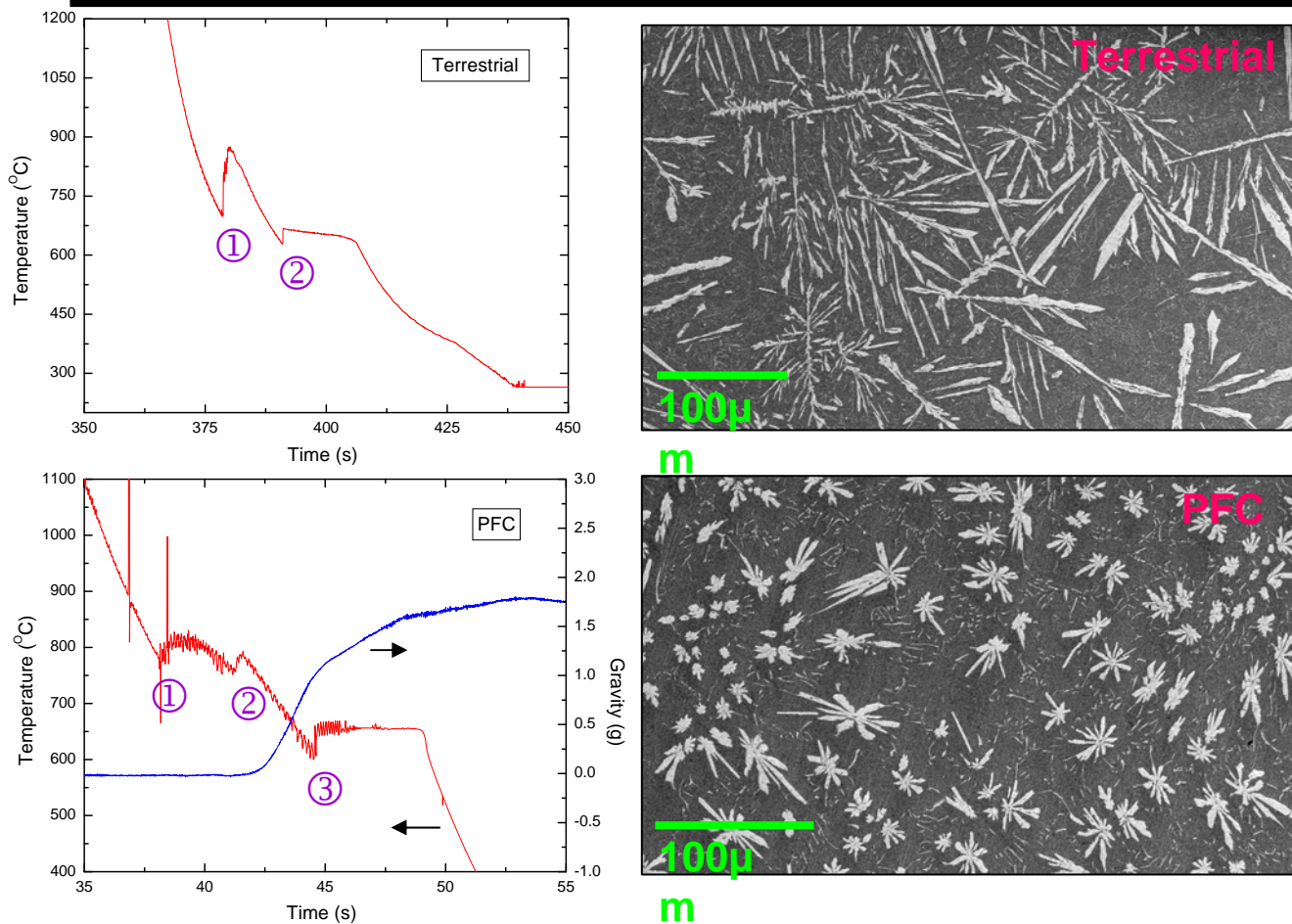


Figure 6 shows the Temperature-Time profiles (cooling part) of Terrestrial, PFC, and the corresponding SEM images.

## IA Drop Tube Experiments



# Undercooling of PFC, Terrestrial and Impulse Atomized Samples for Al-Fe System

Composition	PFC		Terrestrial		IA	
	Phase	$\Delta T$ (C)	Phase	$\Delta T$ (C)	Phase	$\Delta T$ (C)
<b>Al-8wt%Fe*</b>	Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> twinning	75	Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> twinning	116	Al <sub>m</sub> Fe	-
	$\alpha$ -Al	-	$\alpha$ -Al	-	Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub>	-
	Eutectic Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> / $\alpha$ -Al	21	Eutectic Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> / $\alpha$ -Al	23	$\alpha$ -Al	-
					Eutectic Al <sub>13</sub> Fe <sub>4</sub> / $\alpha$ -Al	-
<b>Al-1.90wt%Fe**</b>	-		TBD	0	$\alpha$ -Al	-
			Eutectic TBD	27	Eutectic Al <sub>m</sub> Fe/ $\alpha$ -Al	17
<b>Al-0.61wt%Fe***</b>	-		TBD	40	$\alpha$ -Al	-
			Eutectic TBD	21	Eutectic Al <sub>m</sub> Fe/ $\alpha$ -Al	10



## EML-ISS planned for 2011 or 2012

AO-99-023

- Batches 1 and 2  
NiAl and AlCu samples.
- Batches 3 and 4  
NiAl, Tool Steel (Fe-Cr-C) and Al-Si samples.

Preparation for Batches 3 and 4 is needed using PFC's and Sub-orbital rocket.

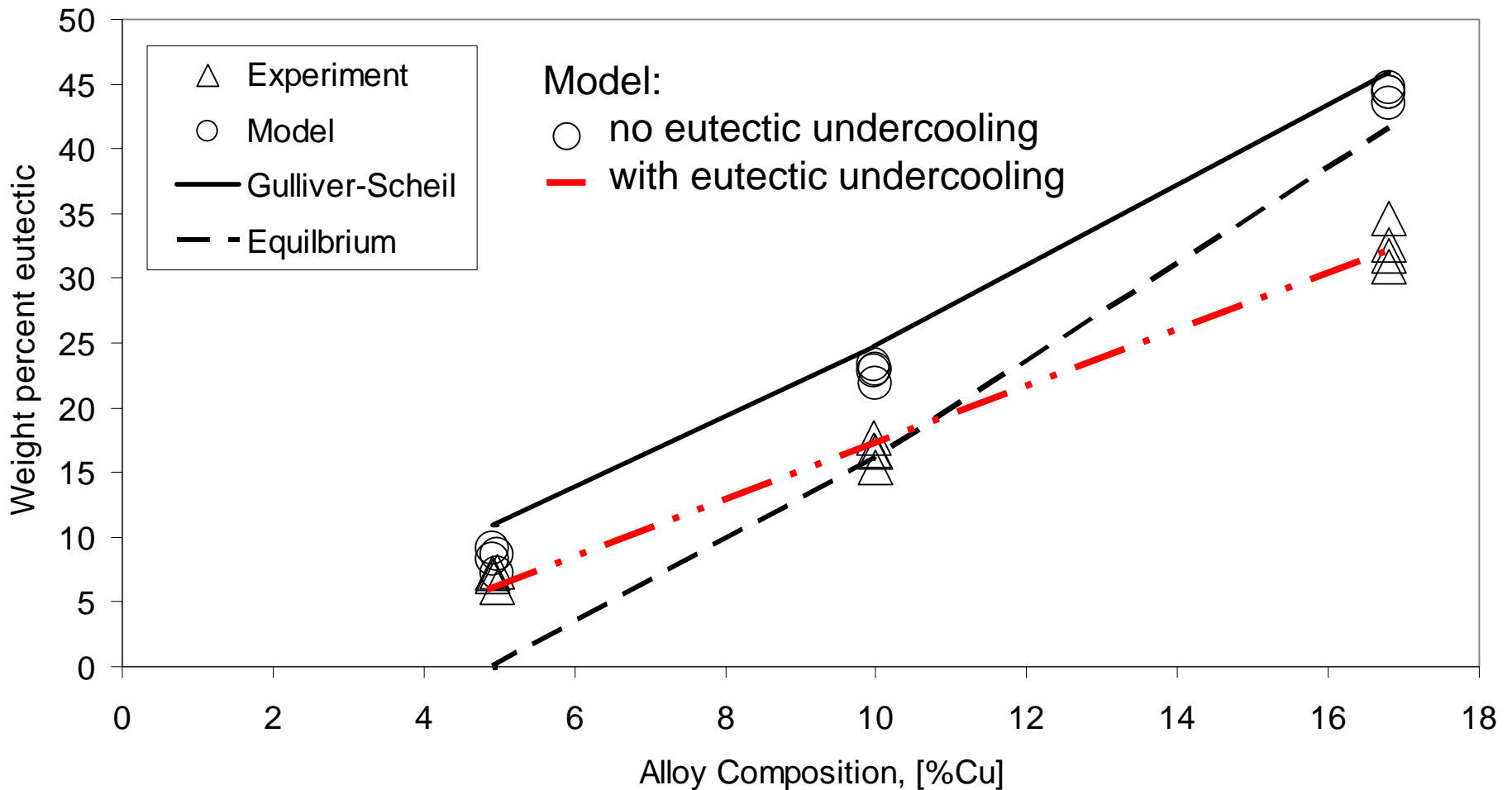
## Strategic Project under the Canada-France: Al-Cu, Al-Mg

Ecole des Mines de Paris  
Universite d'Aix de Marseille  
University of Alberta  
Novelis Global Technologies Inc.



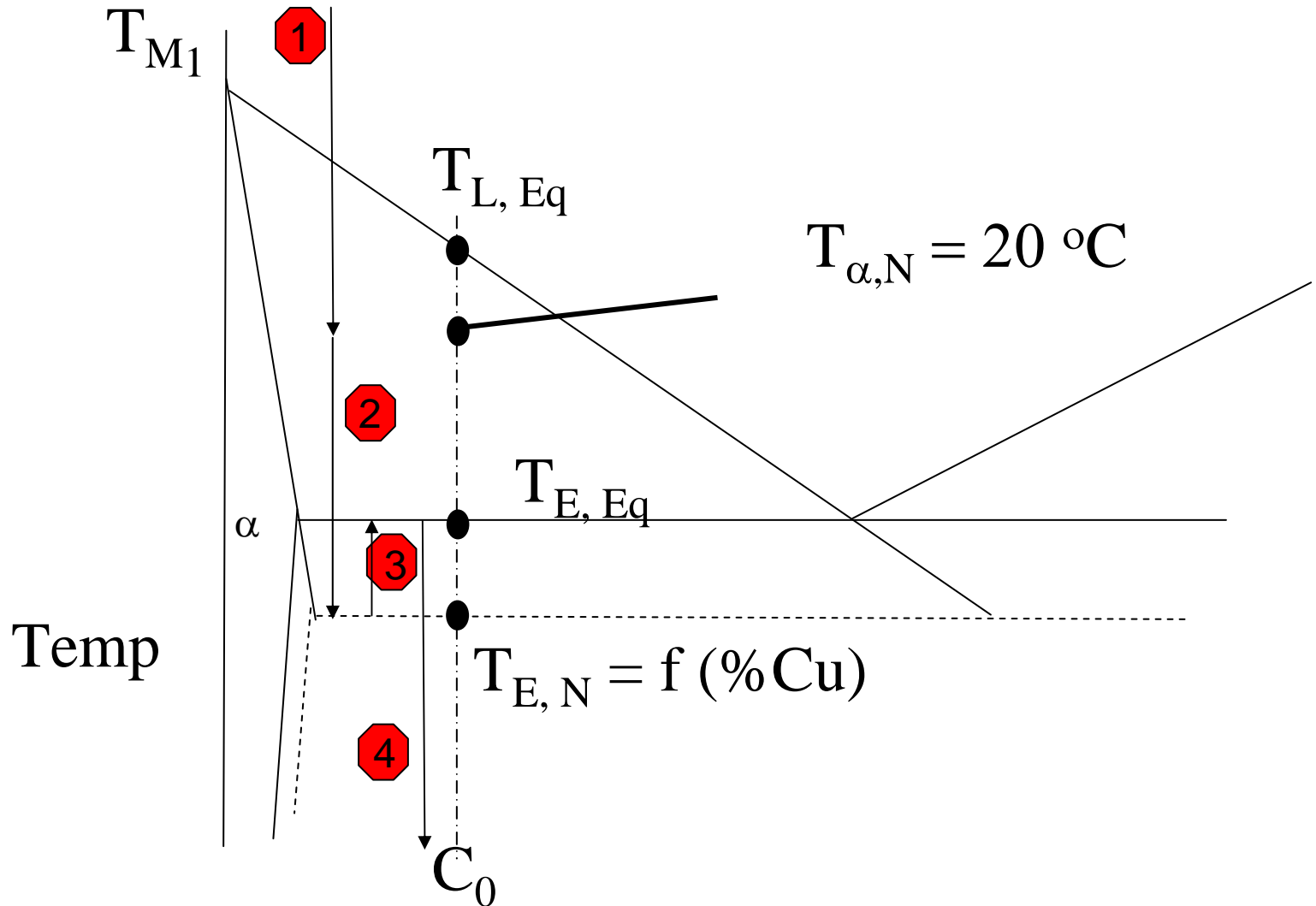
# Questions?





Weight percent eutectic as a function of alloy composition. Values calculated from from measurements of weight percent  $\text{CuAl}_2$  using Neutron Diffraction and volume percent eutectic using Stereology from SEM images.

# Solidification path of Al-Cu droplets



# General Work Plan for the Project Participants

Germany

France

Theoretical:

- Detailed microsegregation modelling of the solidification of levitated droplets.

Experimental:

- Characterization of solidified levitated droplets and comparison of model results with experiments.

Spain

Canada

Experimental:

- High pressure gas atomization of Ni-Al alloys.
- Characterization of atomized powders.

# General Work Plan for the Project Participants

Germany

France

Spain

Canada

Theoretical:

- Microsegregation modelling of the solidification of drop tube generated droplets.
- Phase field modelling of drop tube generated droplets (McMaster).

Experimental:

- Generate droplets using high capacity drop tube facility.
- Make in-situ measurements of droplet temperature, velocity and size in flight.
- Characterization of solidified droplets and comparison of model results with experiments.

# Impulse System: Sample spray Cu, 1200°C, 37 orifices



# Impulse System: Materials Atomized

<b>Alloy</b>	<b>d50 Range (μm)</b>	<b>Alloy</b>	<b>d50 Range (μm)</b>
<b><i>Al Alloys</i></b>		<b><i>Lead</i></b>	
Al	310 & 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 mm	Pb-10%Sn	200-1000
Al - 4.5Cu	250 - 550	Pb-12%Sn	130
Al - 10Cu	250 - 550	<b><i>Mg Alloys</i></b>	
Al - 17Cu	250 - 550	Mg	2 to 4 mm
Al - 22Cu	250 - 550	Mg - 9Al - 1Zn	850 - 1000
Al - 42Cu	unsized	Mg - 9Al - 1Zr	850
AA 6061, 6111	250 - 850	<b><i>Nd Alloys</i></b>	
Al 357	560 - 700	NdFeB	1000
Al-10Sr & Al-24Sr	1000	<b><i>Ni Alloys</i></b>	
Al-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (5, 10 and 20 vol% of 35 μm Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	1000	Ni-10%Al	350
<b><i>Cu Alloys</i></b>			
Cu	500 - 1400		
Bronze	180 - 720		
Cu-5Ag	unsized		



<b>Alloy</b>	<b>d50 Range (µm)</b>
<b>Steels</b>	
1040, H13, 4140, 304SS	350 - 1500
<b>Titanium</b>	
Ti34Cu45Zr11Ni8	350
<b>Zinc</b>	
Zn – 500 ppm Pb	250
Zn	150
Zn alkaline battery powder	100 and 150

$$1.3 \leq d_{84}/d_{50} \leq 1.5$$

*0.063 kg/s pilot scale unit  
operated for 2.5 hrs.*

*Mass flux is ~7300 kg/s m<sup>2</sup>*

# *Impulse System: description*

## Instrumentation:

- Oxygen analysis
- Melt temperature
- Load cell for powder production rate measurement
- Applied impulse frequency and amplitude
- Applied force to the melt
- High speed single frame imaging
- Shadowgraph system for in-flight measurement of droplet size and velocity
- Two colour pyrometer for in-flight measurement of droplet temperature
- Video imaging of the spray

