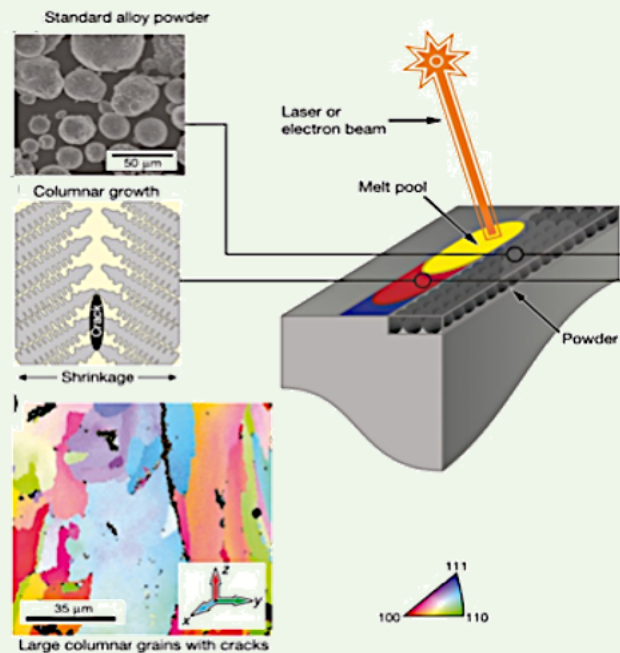


Operando synchrotron x-ray diffraction during metal additive manufacturing to de-convolute the complex nature of the solidification process

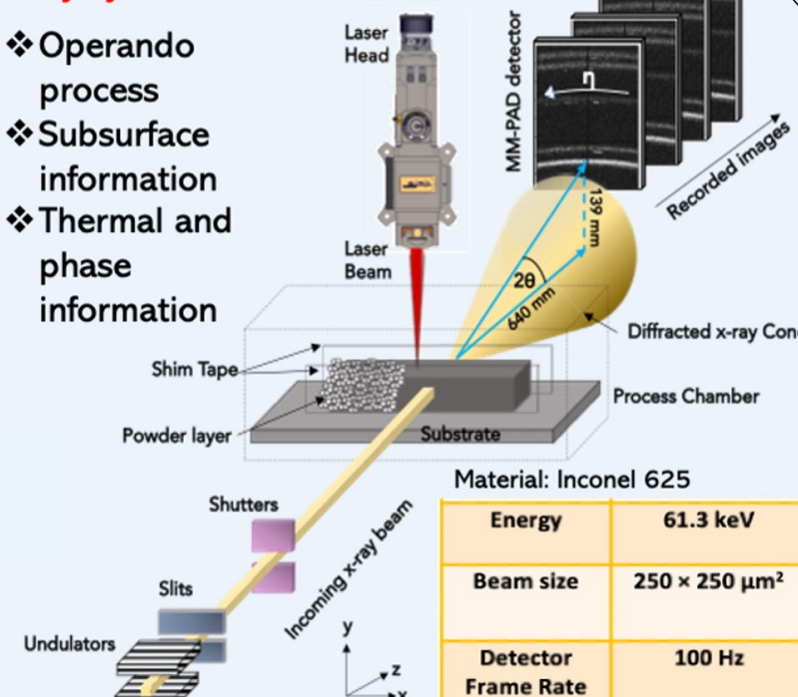
Adrita Dass, Atieh Moridi, Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Cornell University

Gap in understanding the mechanisms of non-equilibrium solidification pathway

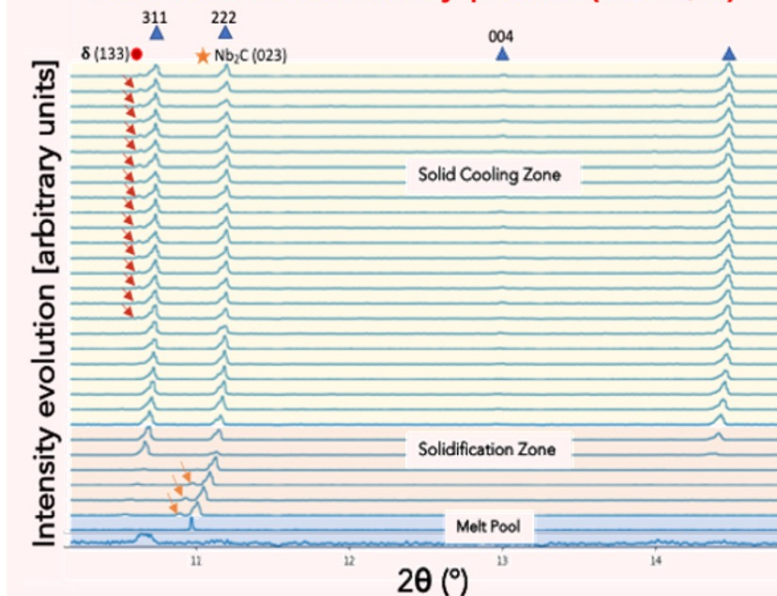


Why synchrotron diffraction?

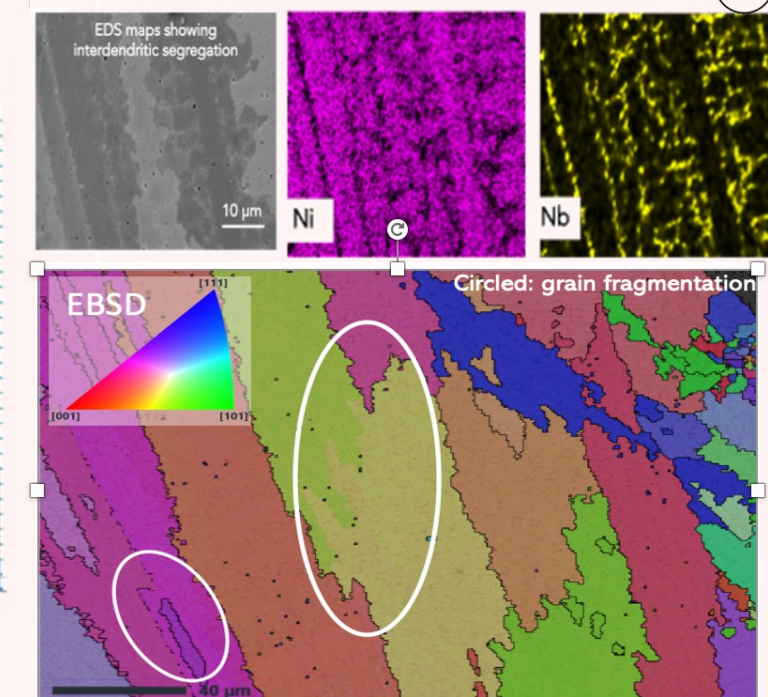
- ❖ Operando process
- ❖ Subsurface information
- ❖ Thermal and phase information



1D analysis: Inter-dendritic growth and formation of secondary phases (Nb₂C, δ)



Verification via post-processing

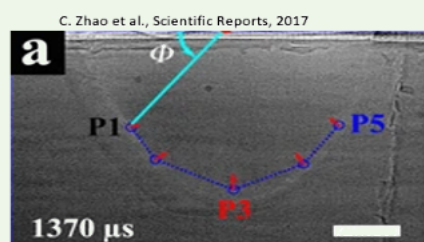


Common techniques used to study solidification in metal AM

$$R = \frac{1}{G} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\right)^2}} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

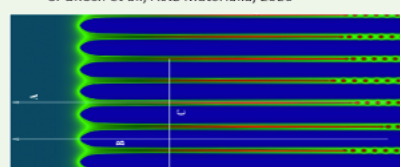
↑ Solidification Front velocity
↓ Thermal Gradient

Analytical Models



Synchrotron X-Ray Imaging

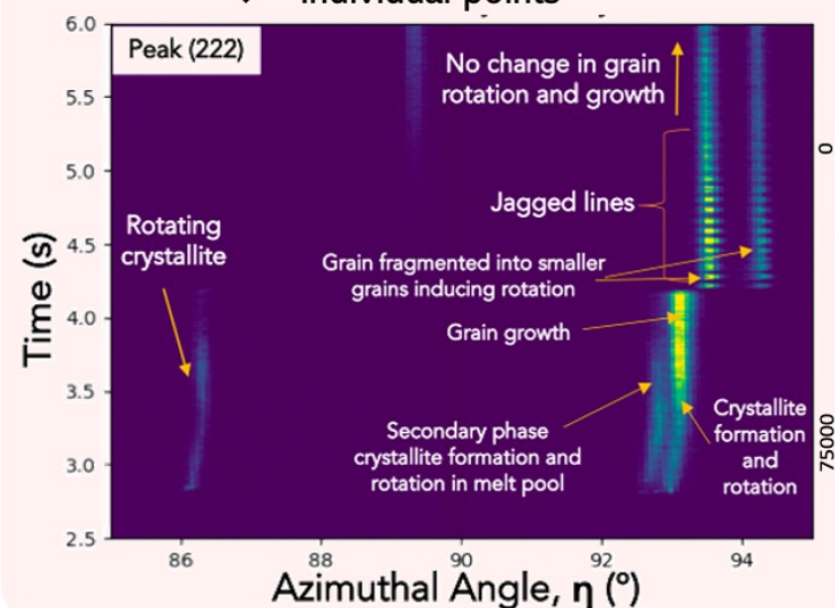
S. Ghosh et al., Acta Materialia, 2020



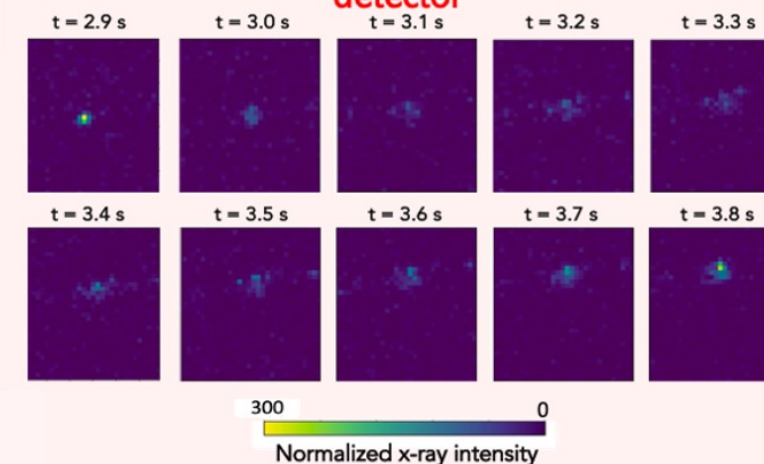
Phase Field Modelling

Azimuthal angle (η) versus time plot explaining stages and events during solidification

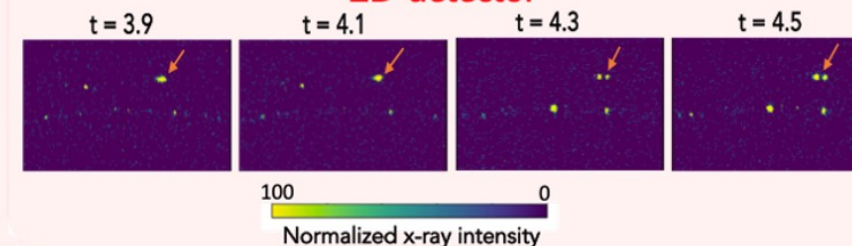
- ❖ Straight lines (growth)
- ❖ Curved lines (rotation)
- ❖ Individual points



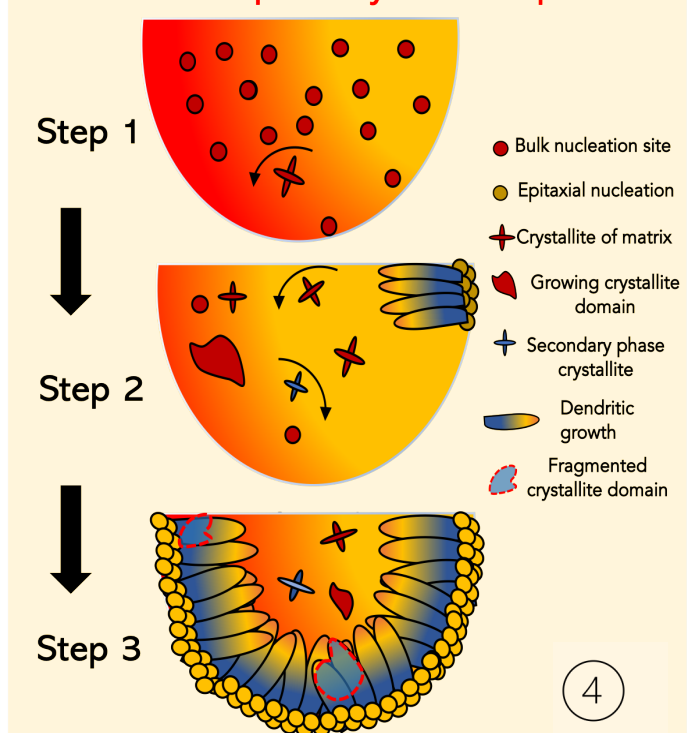
Tracking grain rotation phenomena from 2D detector



Tracking grain fragmentation phenomena from 2D detector



Conclusion: Solidification pathway in AM explained



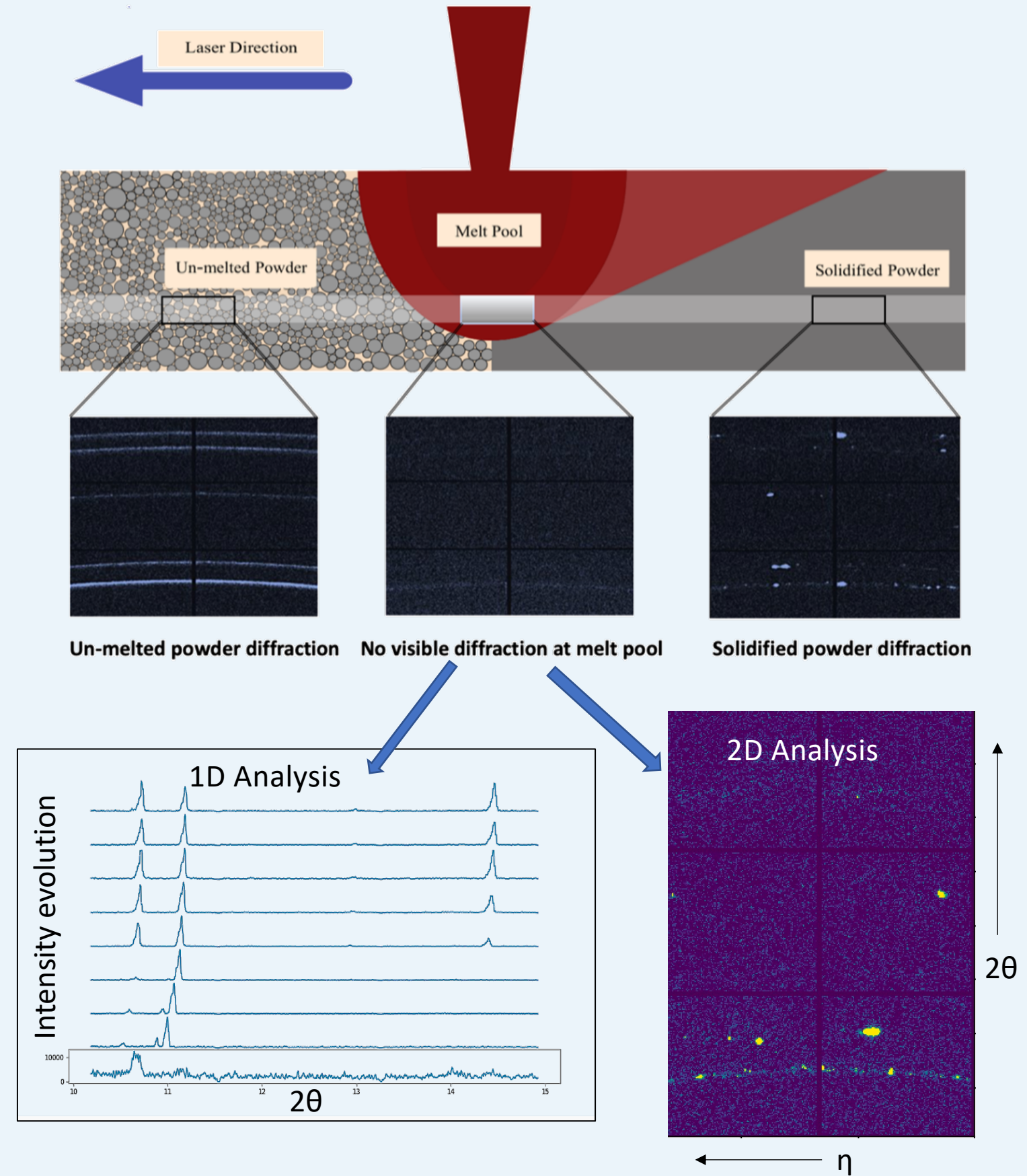
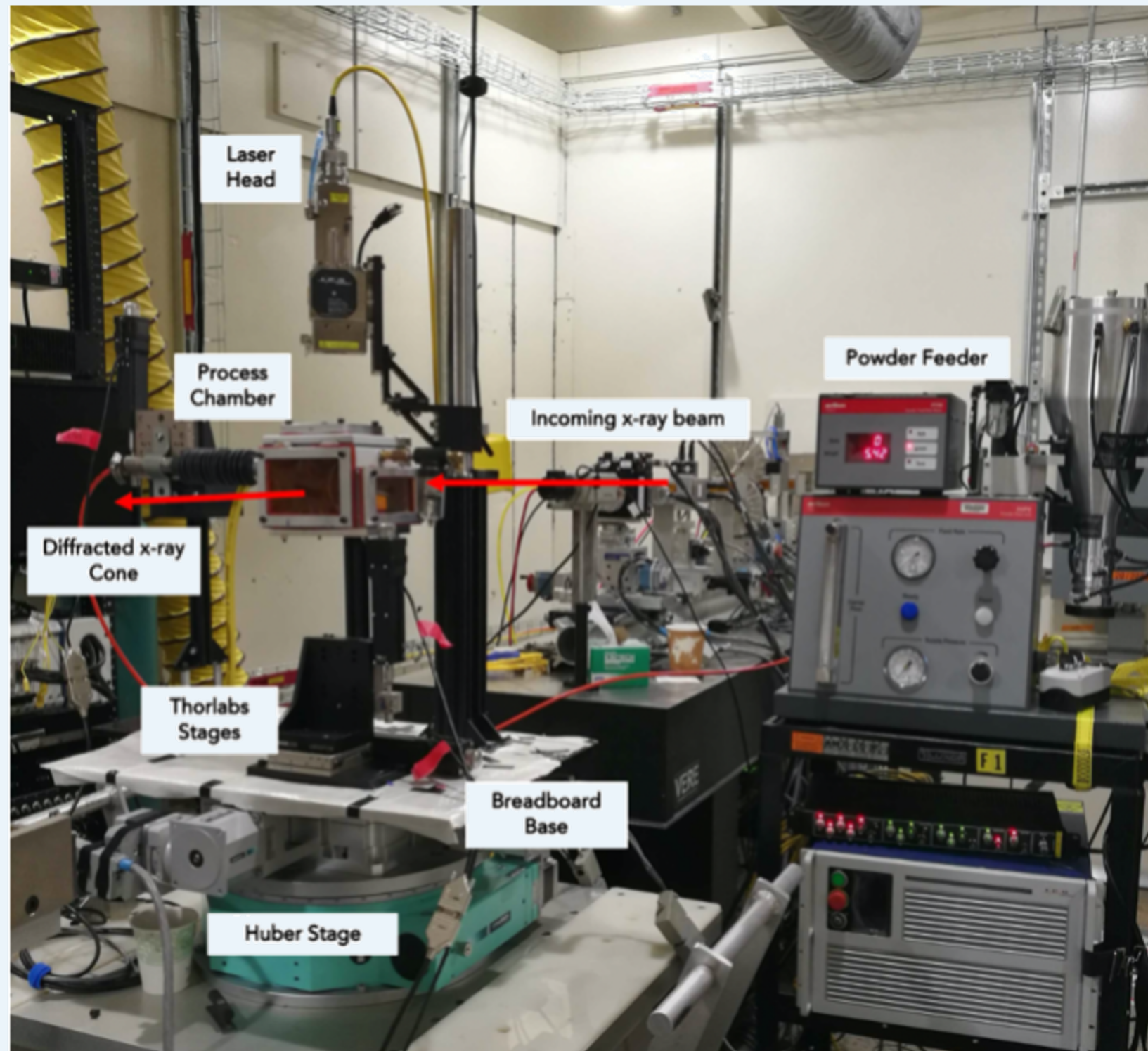
Acknowledgements: Prof. Darren Pagan (Former CHESS staff scientist), Prof. Sol Gruner's Group members: Dr. Hugh Philipp, Dr. Mark W. Tate, Dr. Kate Shanks ; Staff and resources at CHESS (Dana Richter, John Conrad Sr.), CCMR (NSF 1719875)



Click zoom button / scan QR code to talk to me about my poster

Specialized Equipment for CHESS

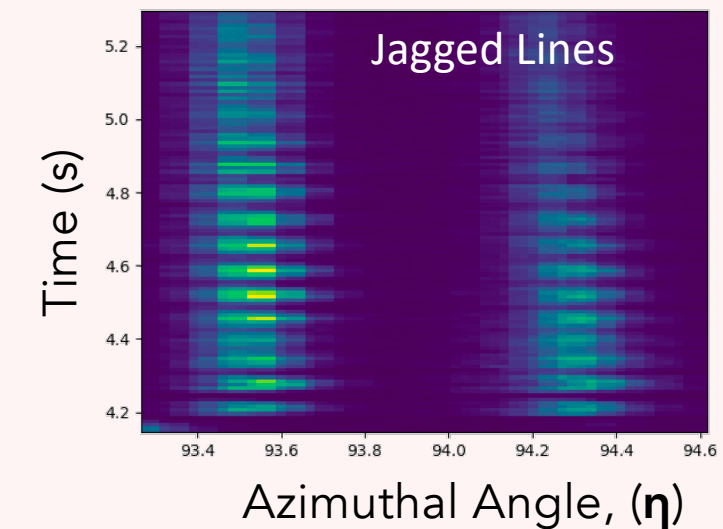
- Enabling studies of the fundamentals of the solidification process during AM



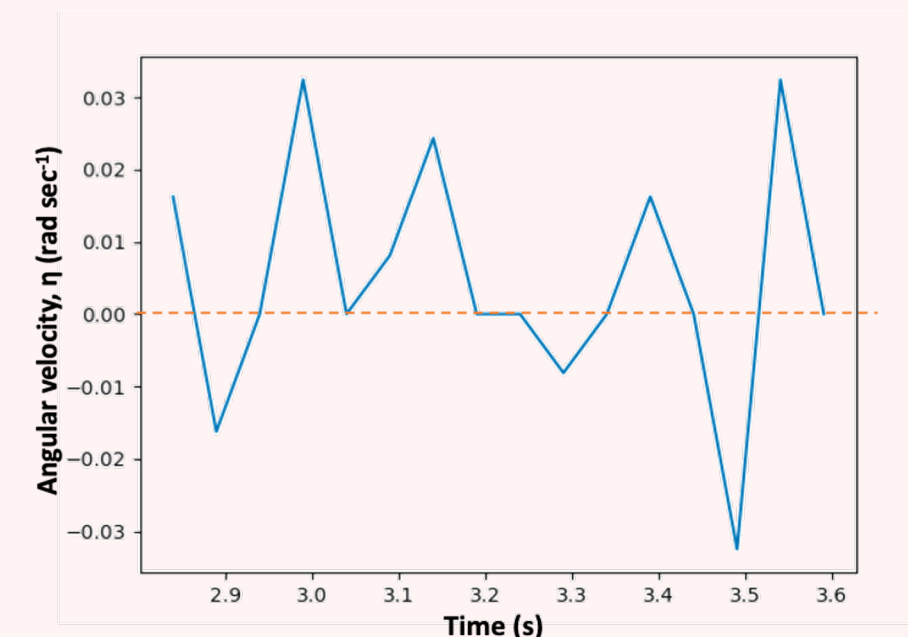
Crystallite formation, growth and rotation, jagged nature lines – Azimuthal plots from 2D detectors

Usually, there are three distinct features as we see from our plots:

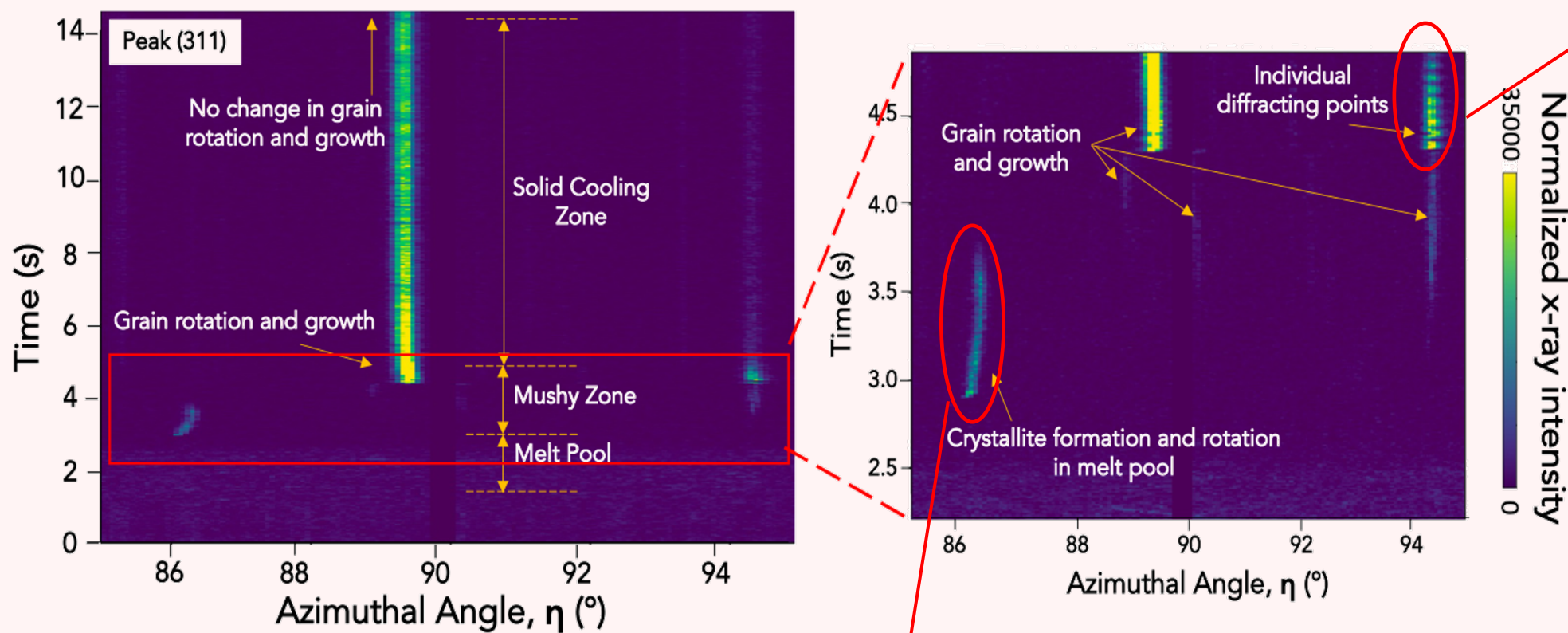
1. individual reciprocal lattice points;
2. straight vertical lines (signifying grain growth)
3. curved vertical lines (indicating grain rotation) at a certain angular velocity



- The frequency range of ~ 16.7 Hz indicate it could be a periodic of movement of the fluid in the mushy zone, moving the already grown dendrites in and out of the diffraction condition

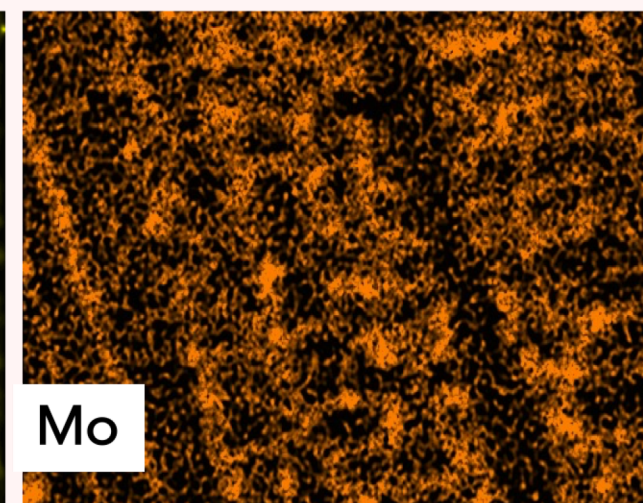
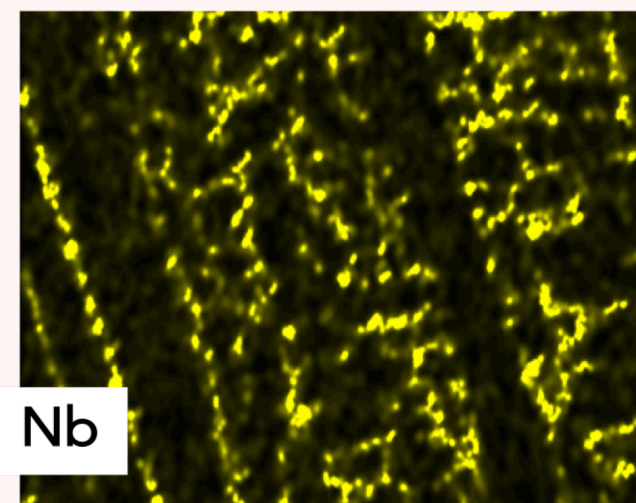
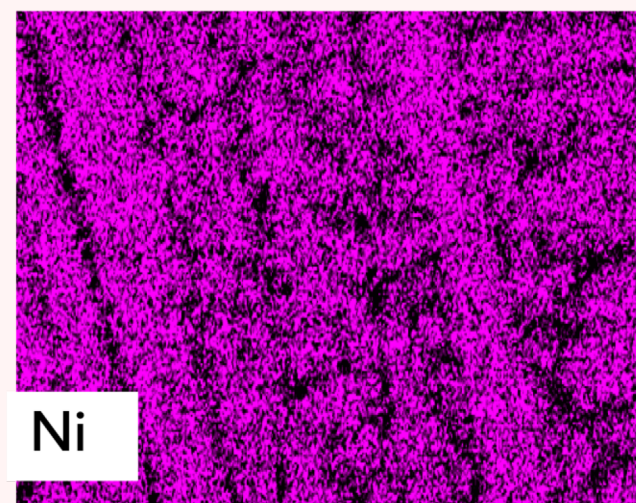
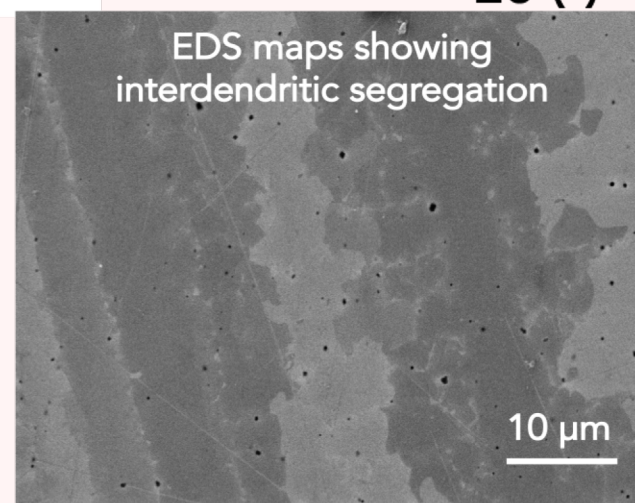
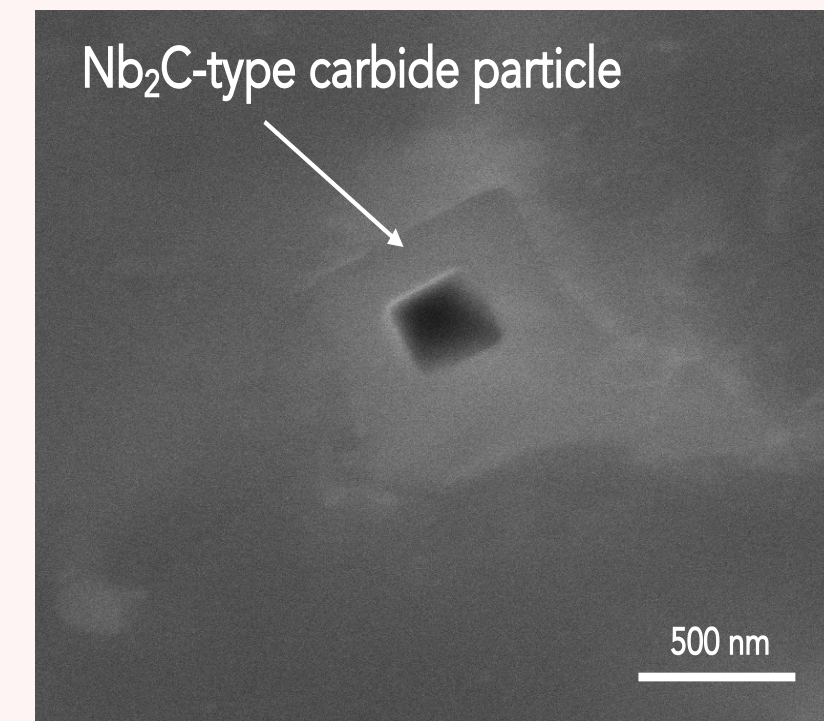
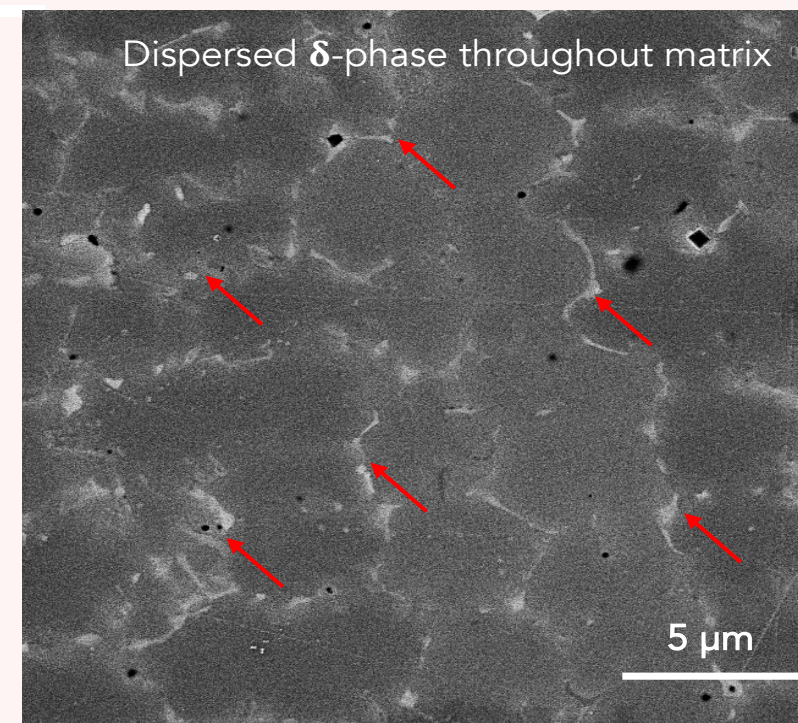
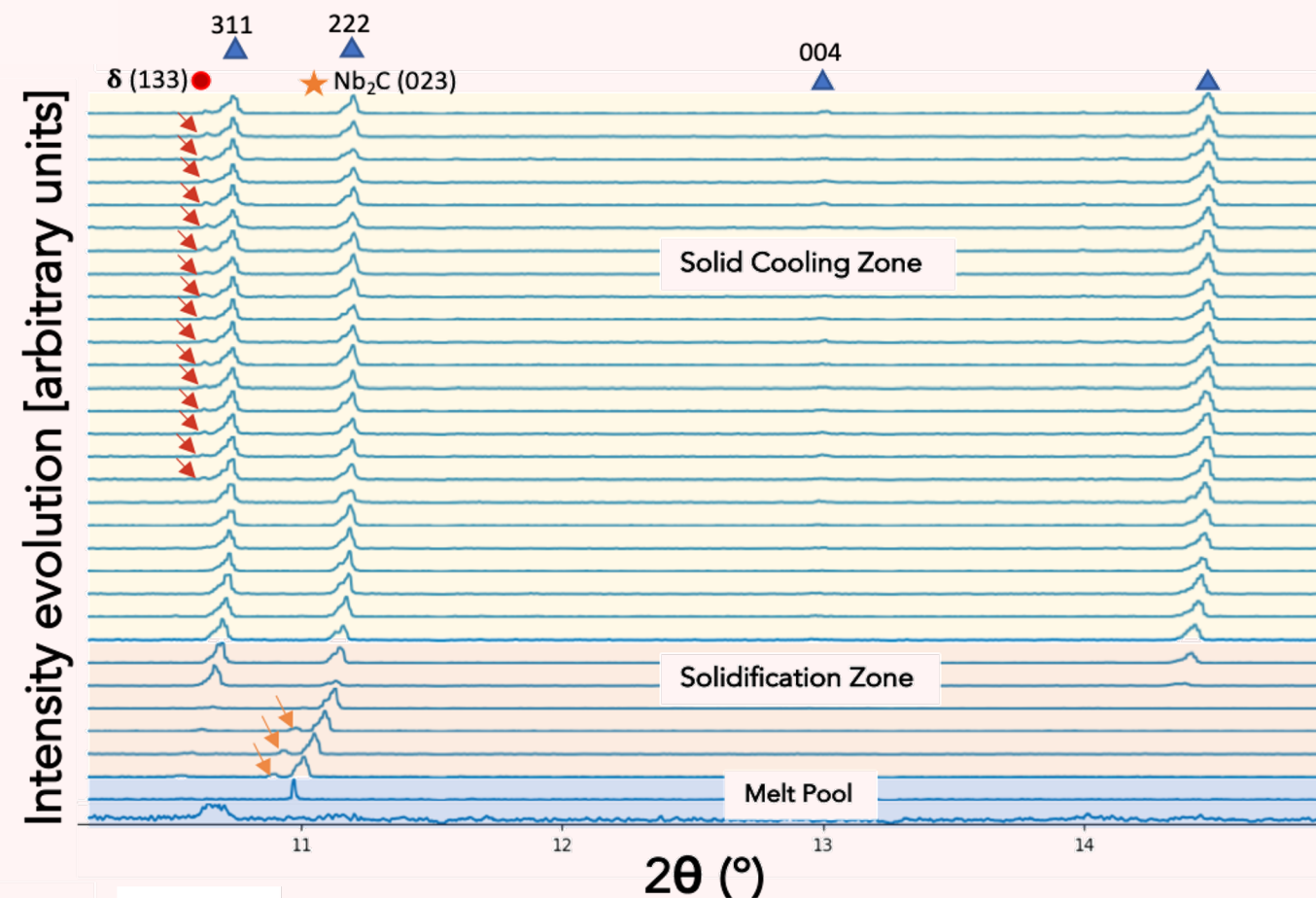


- Movement of the crystallite in the semi-solid region depends on the convection effects in the melt pool
- The change in direction of angular velocity can inform the clockwise or anti-clockwise convection effects



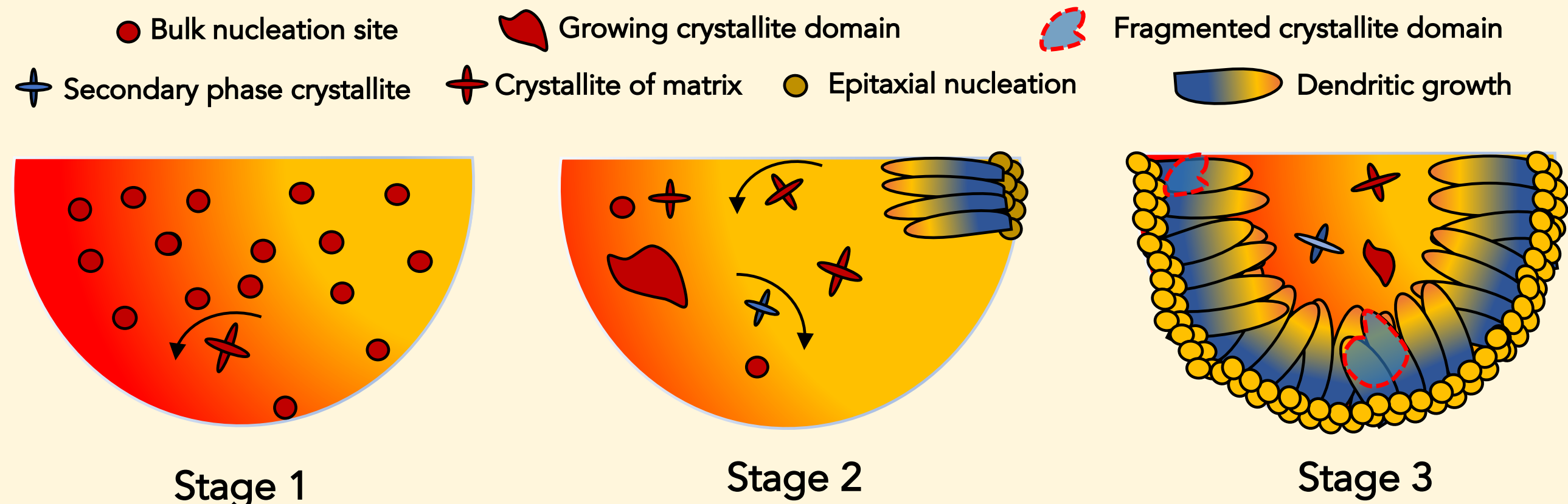
Inter-dendritic growth and formation of secondary phases

- The dendritic + inter-dendritic growth follow a staggered approach
- This accompanied by formation of secondary phases (red and orange arrows) (verified by EDS)
- The asymmetric shoulders of the peaks are due to the inter-dendritic growth, proven by EDS



Mechanisms of grain development – Nucleation and formation, rotation, dendritic growth

Mechanism: bulk nucleation, crystallite formation and rotation and dendritic growth and formation of secondary phases



- The first step is
 - ✓ Undercooling induced heterogeneous nucleation in the melt pool
 - ✓ Formation of nuclei (stray dendrites) act as catalyst to grain formation
- The second step is
 - ✓ Crystallites may rotate with a certain velocity in the melt pool liquid, grow or break into smaller fragments
 - ✓ the growth of the smaller grains into larger grains, from stray equiaxed dendrites/crystallites in the melt pool to grow as dendritic channels.
- The third step is
 - ✓ followed by the growth of the inter-dendritic region, which solidifies the remaining inter-dendritic network