Phase transformation kinetics in a near-β titanium alloy

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HI TEMP 2012
CONFERENCE
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1- Goal

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To study the **phase transformation kinetics** during continuous heating of a **near-β titanium alloy** with different initial microstructures

Methods

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

Identification of precipitation and dissolution processes

In situ High Energy Synchrotron X-ray diffraction (XRD)

Identification AND quantification of microstructural phases

2- Experimental

2.1. Material

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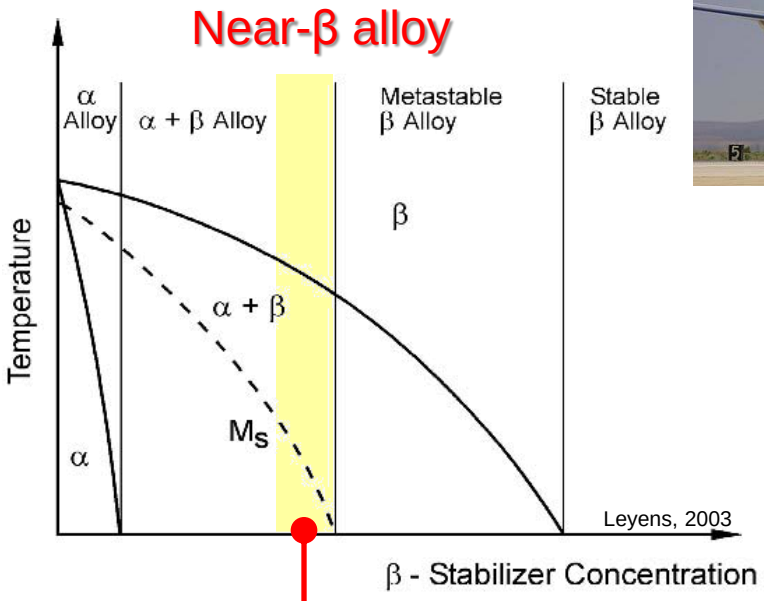

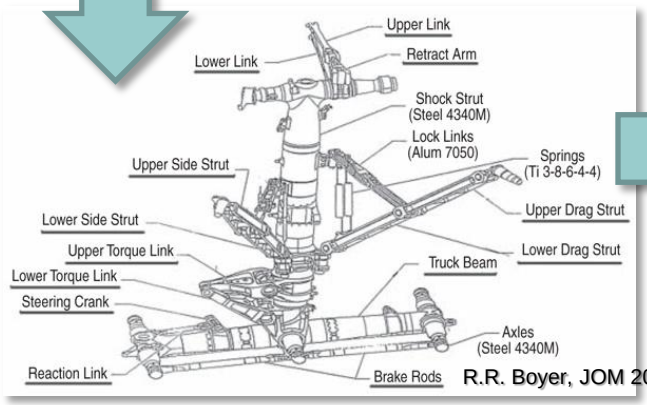

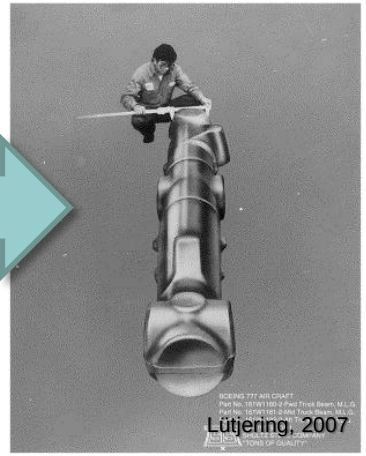

Ti-10V-2Fe-3Al

β transus Temperature	Mo eq. (wt.%) β Stabilizers	Characteristics	Aplications
808ºC	10,81%	• Excellent Forgeability • High strength • High toughness *(air, salt water)*	**Aerospace industry** *(variety of components)*

Handbook of Titanium Alloys, 2007

2- Experimental

2.1. Material: Initial microstructures

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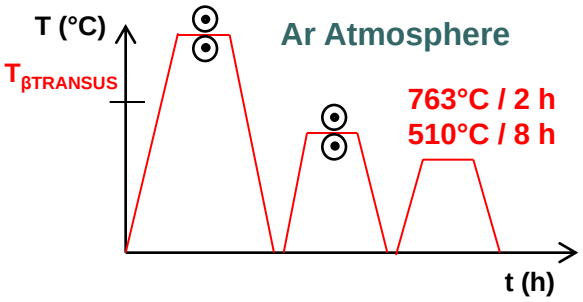
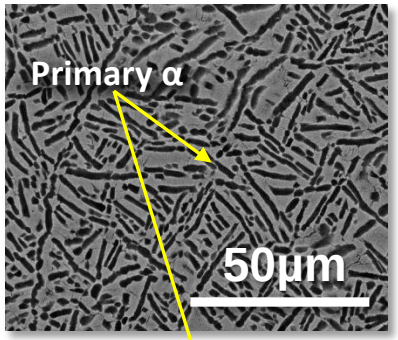
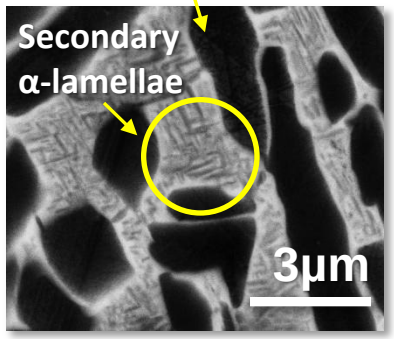
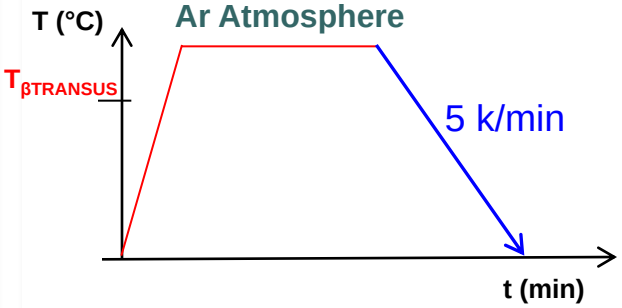
Bimodal

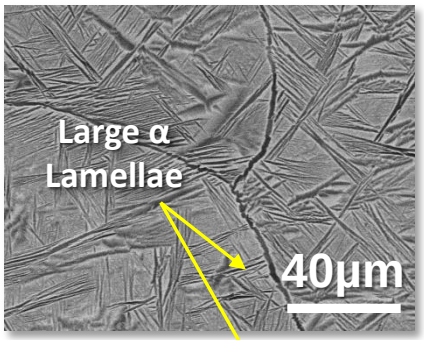


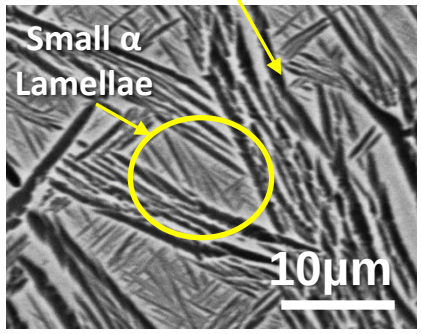




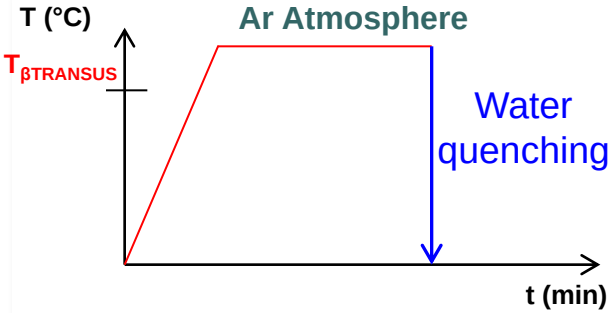
Lamellar

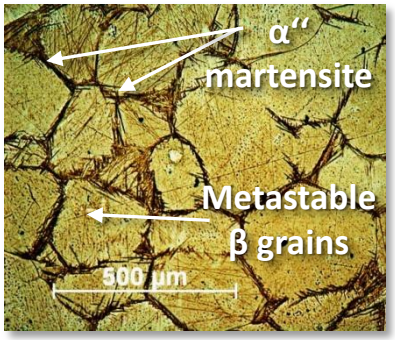


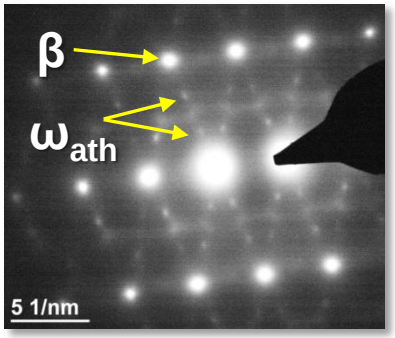




Beta quenched

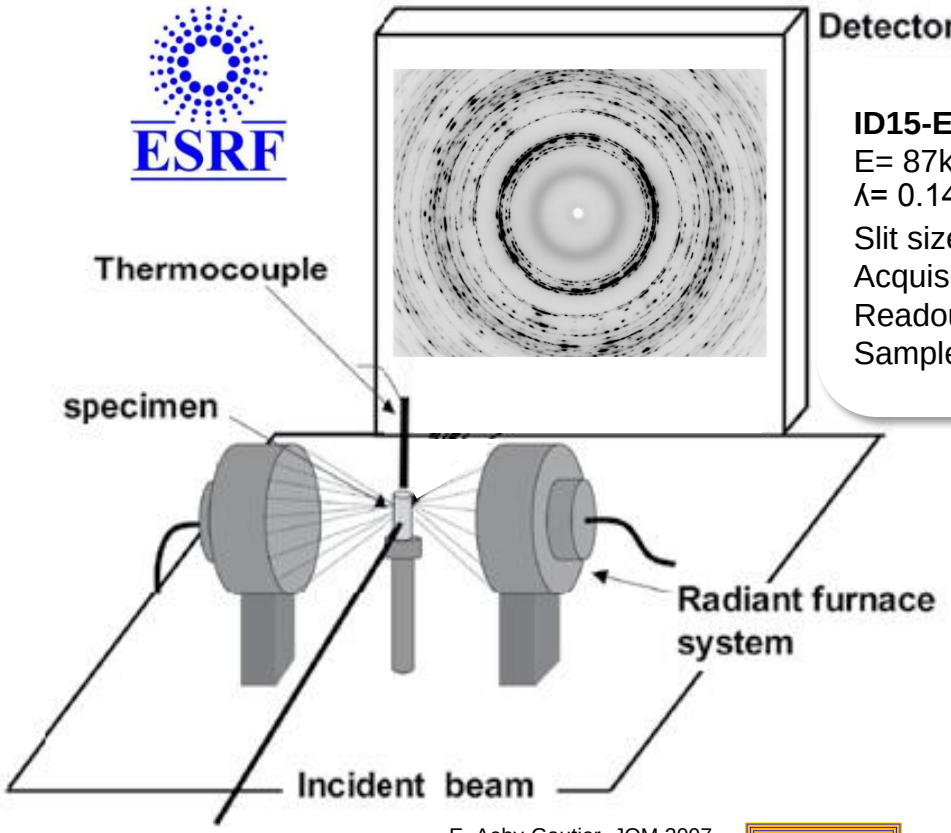






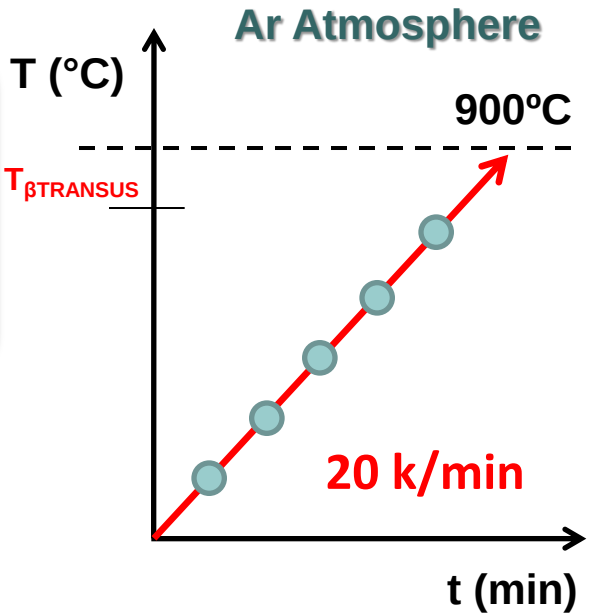
2- Experimental

2.2. Techniques: In Situ High Energy X-ray Diffraction



E. Aeby-Gautier, JOM 2007

ID15-ESRF
E= 87keV
λ= 0.1426Å
Slit size = 0.3x0.3 mm²
Acquisition time = 2s
Readout time = 1s
Sample size = 4x4x10 mm³



fit2d

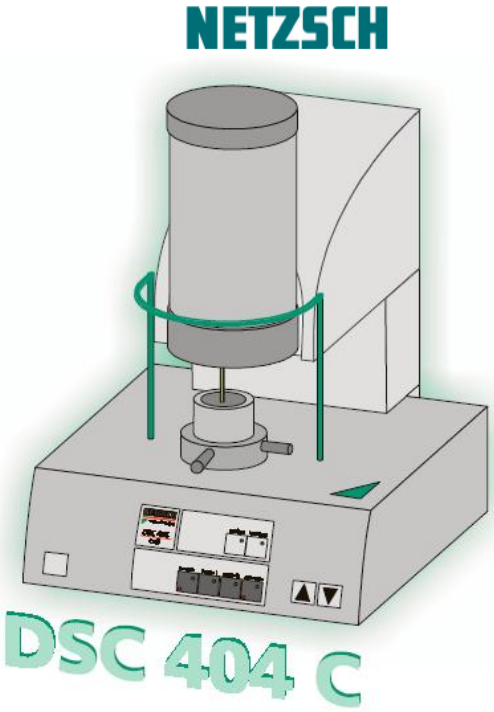
ImageJ
Image Processing and Analysis in Java

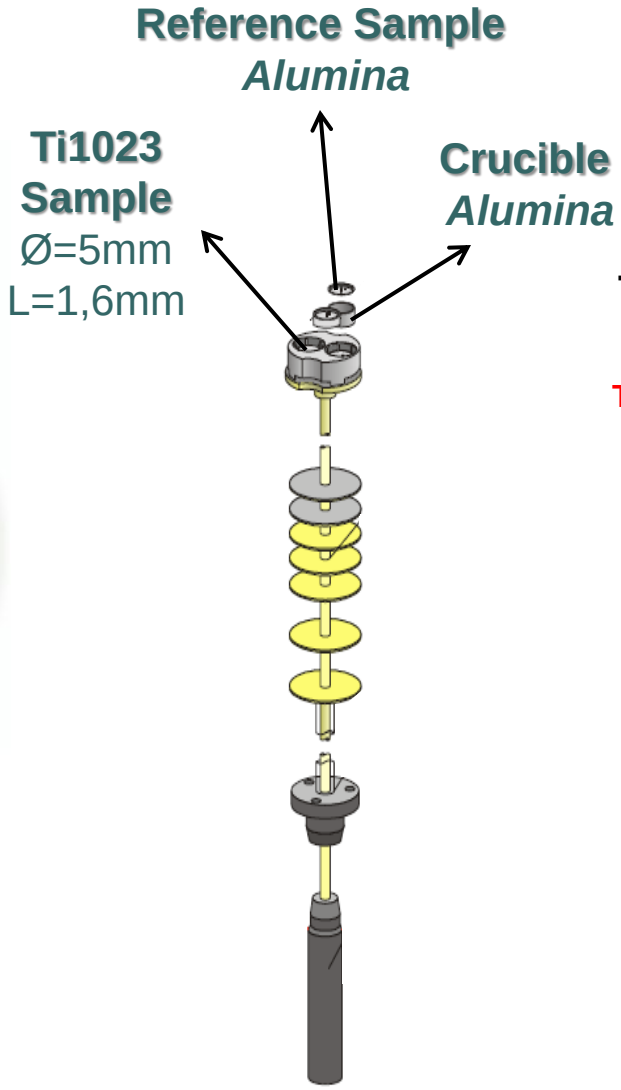
MAUD

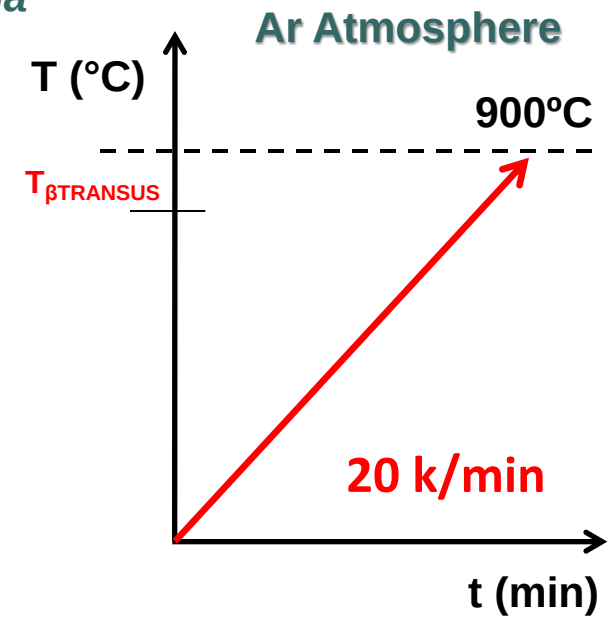
2D analysis (calibration/integration/ image analysis)	Image processing	Quantitative phase analysis (Rietveld)

2- Experimental

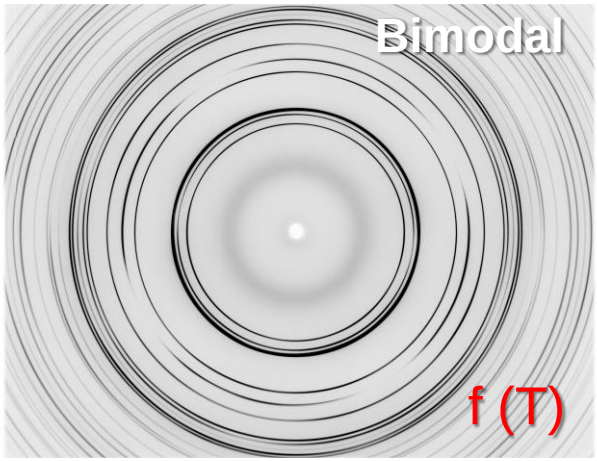
2.2. Techniques: DSC

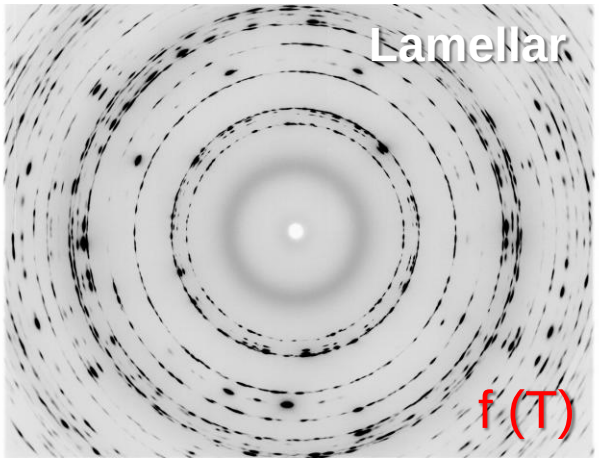


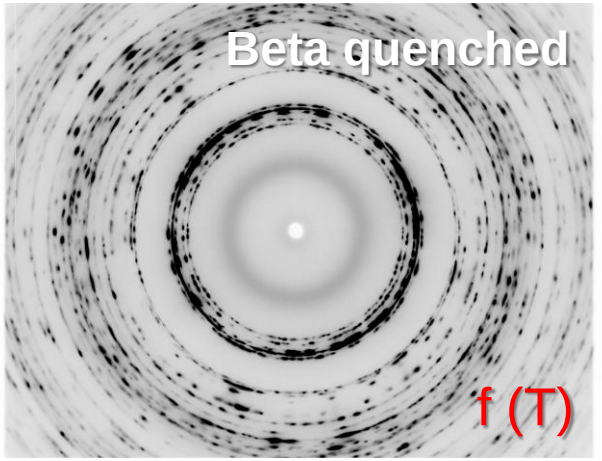


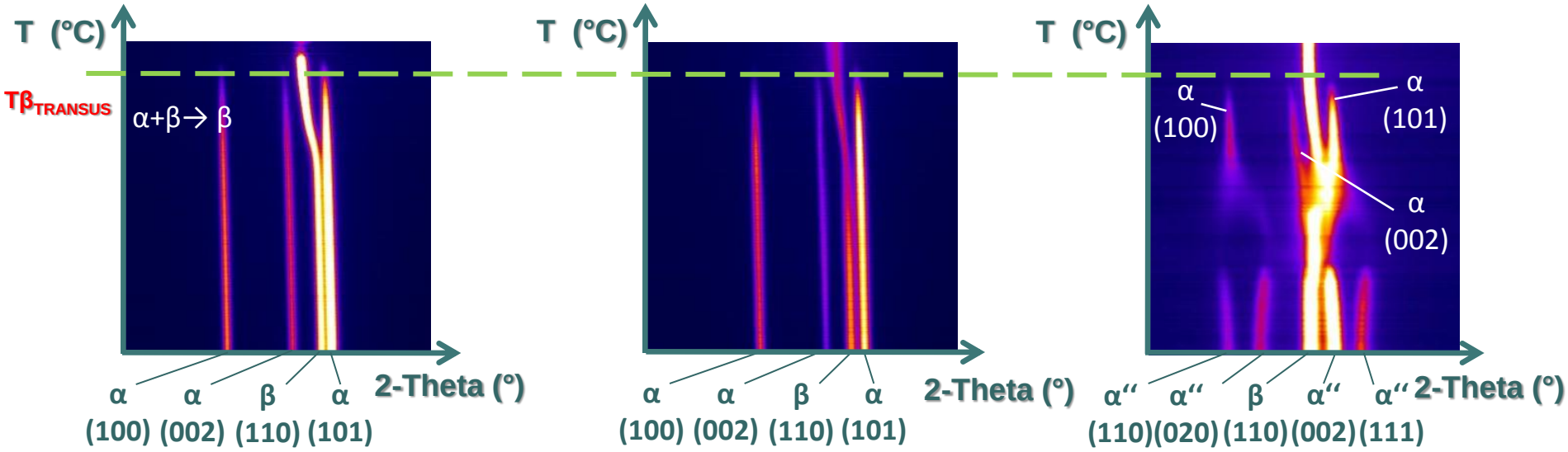


3- Results


Bimodal
f (T)

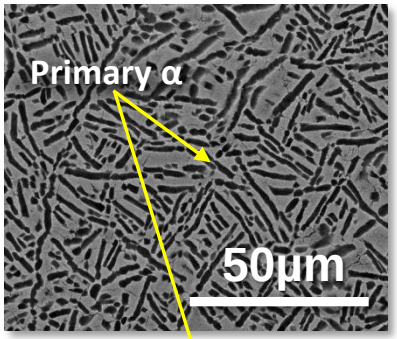

Lamellar
f (T)

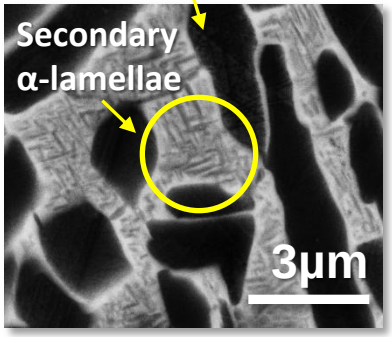

Beta quenched
f (T)

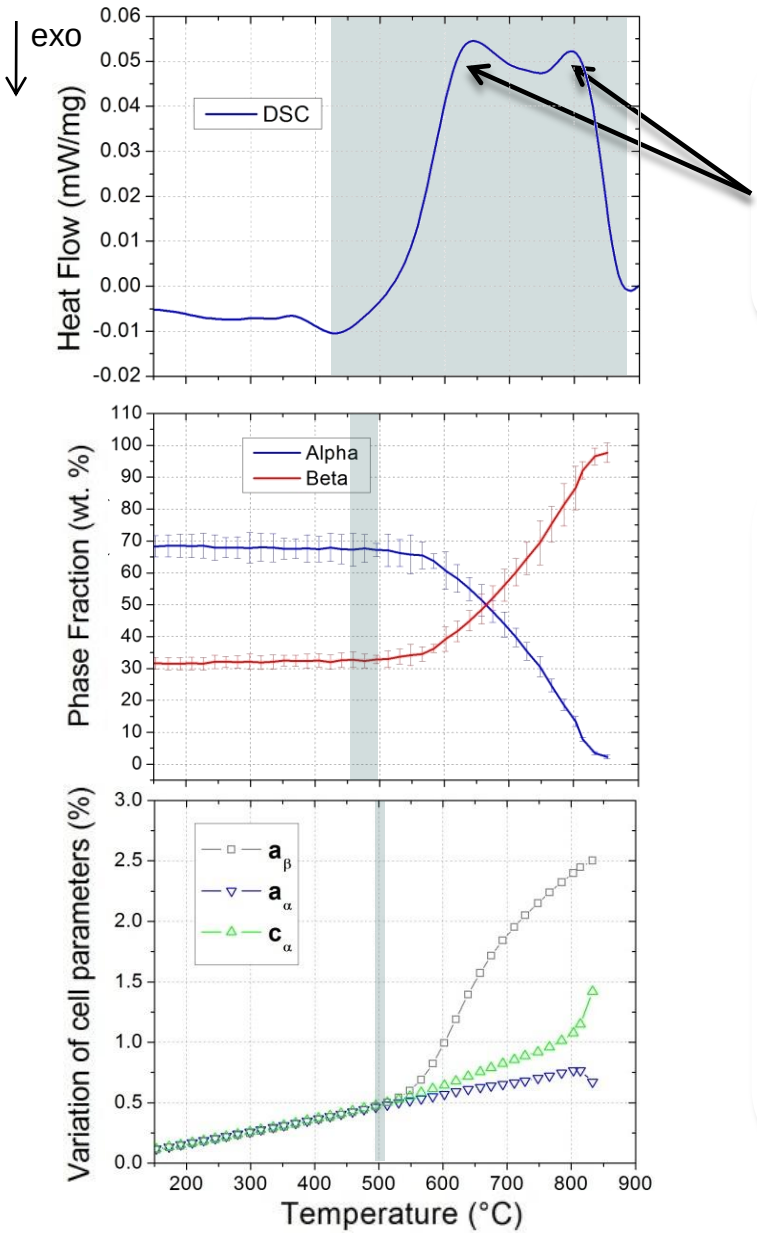

T (°C)
Tβ TRANSUS
α+β→ β
α (100)
α (002)
β (110)
α (101)
2-Theta (°)
T (°C)
α (100)
α (002)
β (110)
α (101)
2-Theta (°)
T (°C)
α (100)
α (101)
α (002)
α'' (110)
α'' (020)
β (110)
α'' (002)
α'' (111)
2-Theta (°)

3- Results

3.1. Bimodal microstructure







Two dissolution processes may indicate sequential dissolution of α secondary → α primary

Ti64, P. Barriobero Vila, Diplomarbeit

Start α+β→ β
DSC T~ 425-450 °C
XRD T~ 450-500°C

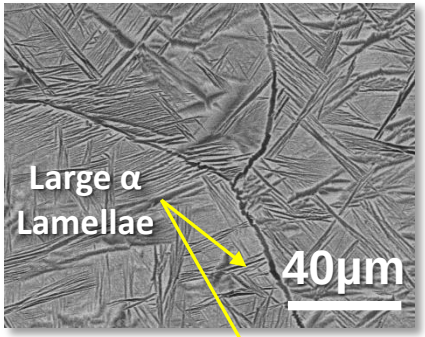
End α+β→ β
DSC T~ 875°C

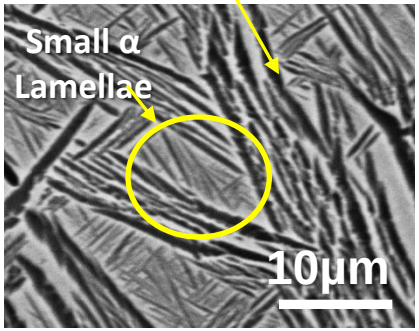
a_β shows a sudden increase at T=500°C

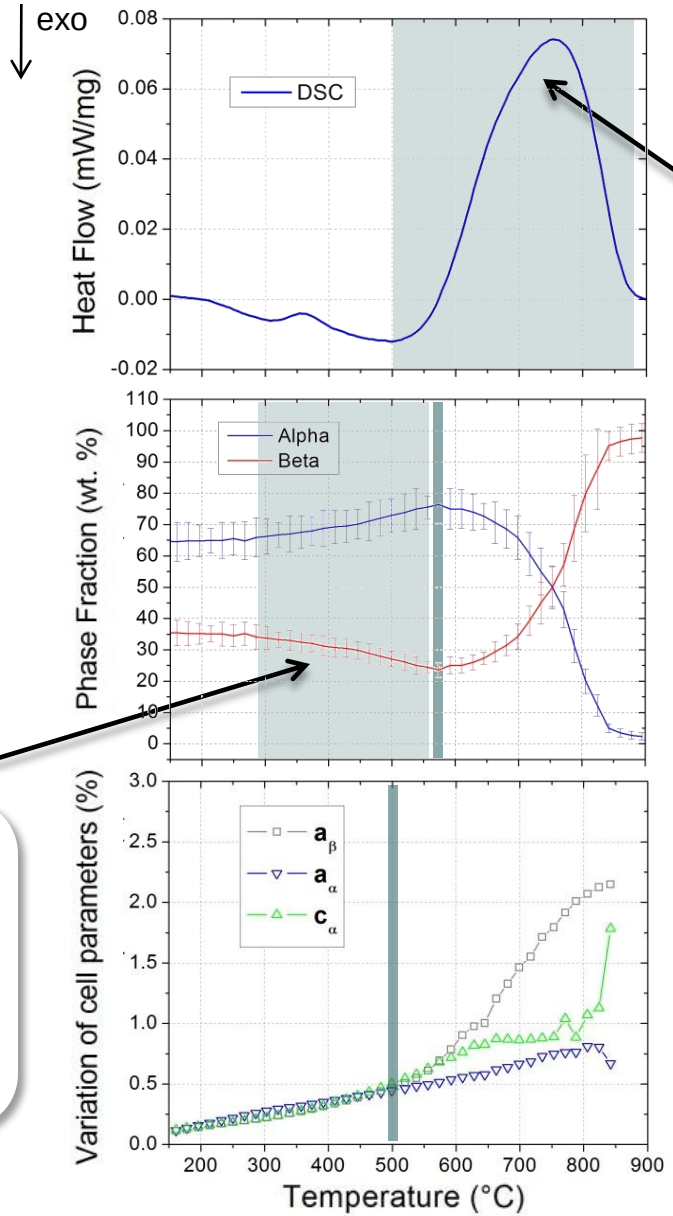
Diffusion of alloying elements

3- Results

3.2. Lamellar microstructure







Assymetric endotermic peak may indicate sequential dissolution of smaller and larger lamellae

Ti17, E. Aeby-Gautier, JOM 2007

Content of alpha increases from **~ 65wt%** to **~75wt%** during heating up to 600°C

→ Slightly higher than for *Bimodal* (~ 70 wt%)

Start α+β→ β

DSC T~ 500-550°C

XRD T ~ 575°C

End α+β→ β

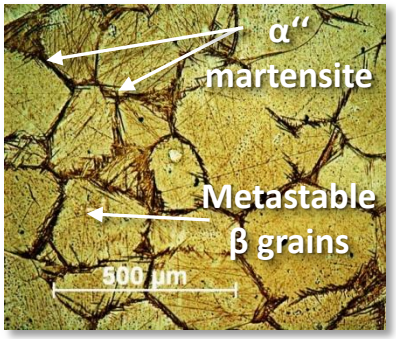
DSC T~ 875°C

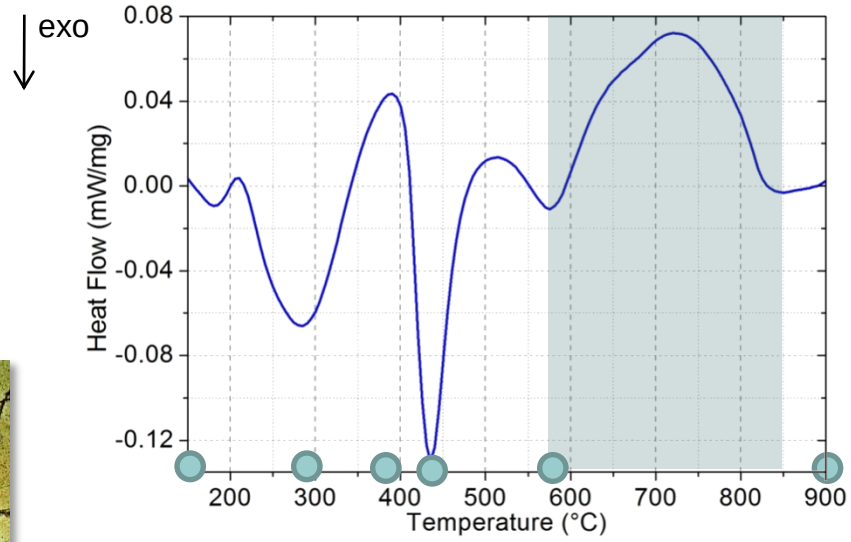
a_β shows a sudden increase at T=500°C

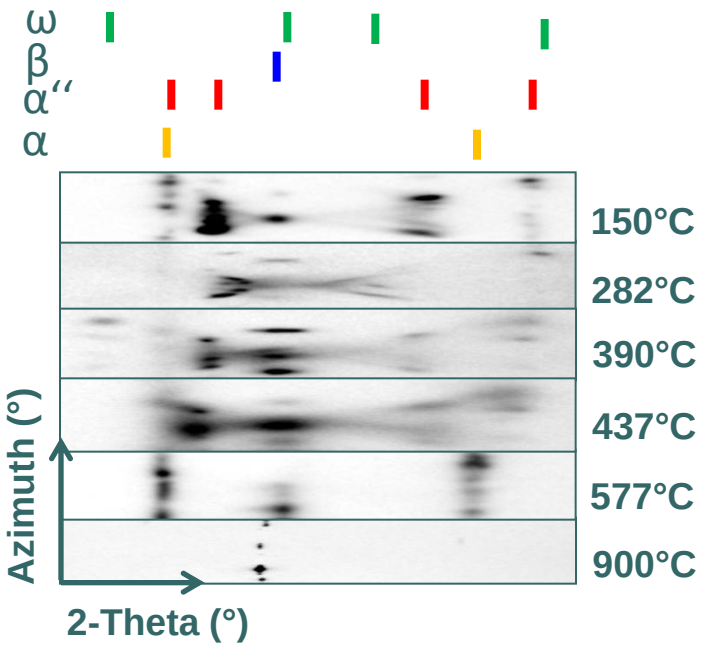
Diffusion of alloying elements

3- Results

3.3. Beta quenched microstructure







Start α+β→ β
DSC T~ 575 °C

End α+β→ β
DSC T~ 855°C

XRD: Beta quenched microstructure shows the presence of stable **α** and **β** plus metastable ω_{ath}, **ω**, **α''**, α''_{iso} phases at different stages during heating

$\omega_{ath.}$(TEM)+β+α''

ω+β +α''

ω+β +α''

β + $\alpha''_{iso.}$ →

β+α

β

- E. Aeby-Gautier, Journal of Alloys and Compounds 2012
- Ivasishin, Materials Science and Engineering 2005

4- Summary

Institute of Materials Science and Technology

- **In Situ High Energy XRD:**

Reveals the phases and its weight/volume fraction as f(T)
The faster increase of the a_β cell parameter at a threshold temperature of 500ºC may be due to the diffusion of alloying elements into β phase (Al, Fe and/or V)

- **DSC:**

Reveals that the α phase (identified by XRD) dissolves at different stages depending on its morphology → fine lamella start to dissolve earlier than coarse lamellae or globular α

- The **bimodal and lamellar** microstructures show the presence of α and β phases at different stages during heating (no metastable phases were observed)

- The **beta quenched** microstructure presents a much more complex phase transformation kinetics as a consequence of the formation of the metastable phases α'', α''_{iso}, ω_{ath}, ω

4- Summary

Microstructure	Start α+β→ β Temperature (°C)		a_β Increasing temperature (°C)	End α+β→ β Temperature (°C)
	DSC	XRD		DSC
Bimodal	425-450	450-500	500	875
Lamellar	500-550	575	500	875
Beta quenched	575	-	-	850

***Bimodal* starts earlier due to the presence of smaller α-lamellae → higher surface energy**

Outlook:

- Metallography of microstructures frozen at different stages during heating needs to be done to confirm the dissolution sequence of the different α morphologies

- The complex phase transformation kinetics of the Beta quenched microstructure will be quantified by Rietveld analysis.

Acknowledgements

David Lorrain (DSC), **Georg Fiedler** (Programming), **David Canelo** (XRD data processing), **Martin Stockinger** (Ti-alloys), **Sabine Schwarz** (TEM), **Fernando Warchomicka**, **Guillermo Requena**

Beamline Scientist:
Thomas Buslaps (ESRF-ID15)