# In situ synchrotron radiography investigation of graphite nodule evolution during solidification in ductile cast iron

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### Cast Iron: The First Man-made Composite



Ding 鼎 from a grave excavated at Yutaishan in Jiangling, Hubei, dated to the 4th century BCE [1]. 2500 years of history, from ancient origins to modern advancements

### Introduction of Cast Iron in Europe

In the1400s, iron casting was introduced into Europe...



Iron Bridge, Coalbrookdale



Royal Pavilion, Brighton

## Renewable energy

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2021

#### In the 1940s, ductile cast iron was discovered, marking the beginning of a Wind energy generation control in electricity • Wind has overtaken coal in electricity



## Why Choose DCI



#### Spheroidal graphite



#### Microstructure



**Properties** 

- High Strength-to-Weight ratio
- Excellent Fatigue Resistance
- Damping capacity

## Synchrotron Radiography



High spatial resolution

Allowing fine details of **small objects** to be obtained

High temporal resolution

Allowing for dynamic imaging of fast-moving or evolving processes

### **Experimental set-up**



Beamline: BL20XU, SPring-8 X-ray energy: 21keV Pixel size: 0.5 μm x 0.5 μm Frame rate: 10 fps Specimen dimensions: 100mm × 100mm × 100 μm Cooling rate: 30K/min

## Methodology



### **Advantages**

- Fast imaging
- High spatial resolution
- High contrast

#### **Disadvantages**

- 2d
- Geometric constraints





### Image Processing



Trainable Weka Segmentation

### Data overview

### Content

- ✓ Inoculant Kinetics
  - Distance and Speed

#### Nucleation

- Three Nucleation Waves
- Spheroidal growth
- Floatation

**Degenerate Morphologies** 

- Sphericity change
- Interconnection











### **Inoculant Kinetics**



Inoculant morphology



### Findings

- Location affects inoculant kinetics.
- Inoculants may not nucleate immediately upon contact with dendrites.
- The morphology of inoculants did not show significant changes before nucleation.

## Content

#### **Inoculant Kinetics**

Distance and Speed

### ✓ Nucleation

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#### **Degenerate Morphologies**

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#### Distribution of Nucleation Events Over Time



## **Nucleation**

### **Findings**

- Nodule size is influenced by the location due to local geometric restraint and chemical distribution.
- 1<sup>st</sup> wave nodules tend to nucleate on the dendrite front and have a larger final size.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> wave nodules tend to nucleate between dendrite arms and has a smaller growth rate and growing time.



## **Floatation**

Floatation can result in inhomogeneous microstructure and cause reduced mechanical properties





#### **Findings**

- The nodules showing floatation are some of the largest nodules.
- Flotation can take place across a range of distances.

## Content

#### **Inoculant Kinetics**

Distance and Speed

### Nucleation

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- ✓ Degenerate Morphologies
  - Sphericity change
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## **Sphericity Change**

#### Example of Sphericity Change Over Time



#### Global Sphericity Every 10 Seconds



### Interconnection

#### Interconnection of 3 Pairs of Nodules



#### **Findings**

 Approximately 39.8% of nodules from third nucleation show interconnection during the late stage of solidification, particularly when close nodules are present.

# Conclusion

 Increasing capability of synchrotron radiation techniques allows observations of highly dynamic processes, which may lead to better understanding of the solidification behavior.

# **Ongoing work**

• Simulation of growth and degenerate of graphite nodule

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