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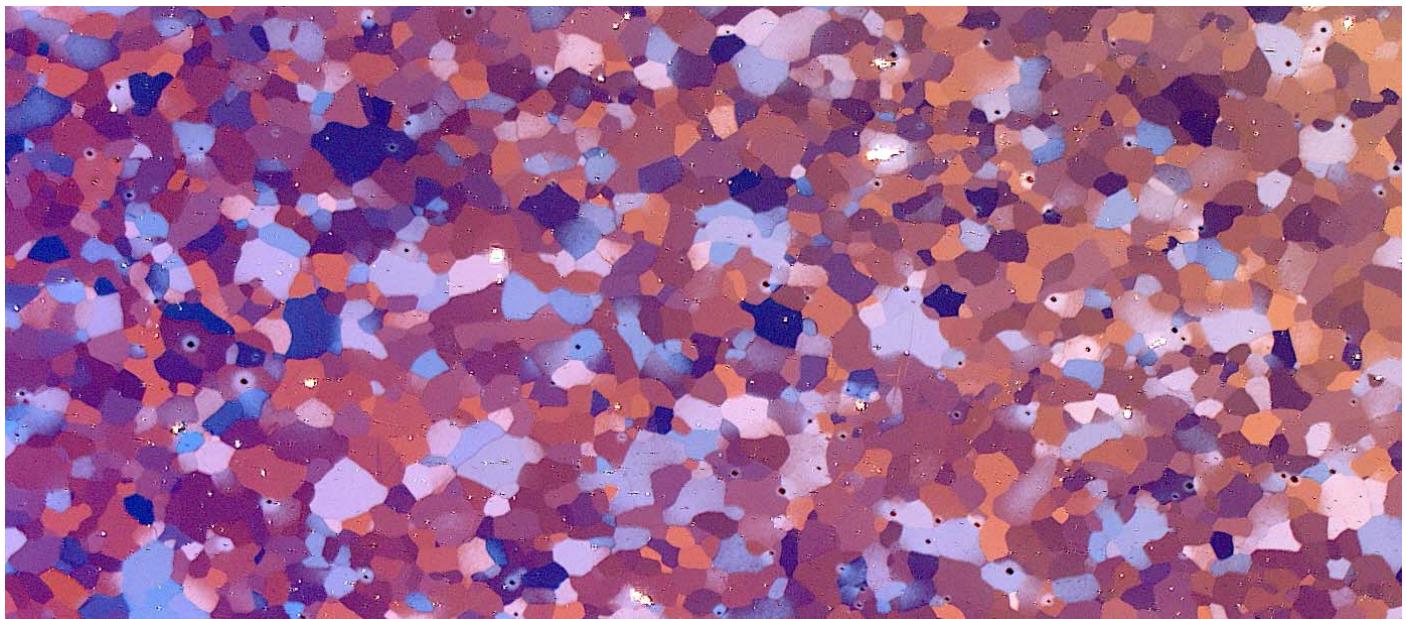
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Metallographic Characterization of Wrought Depleted Uranium

Metallography Job# 13234



**LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY
SIGMA DIVISION**

February 12, 2018

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METALLOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION OF WROUGHT DEPLETED URANIUM

Metallography Job# 13234

Abstract

Metallographic characterization was performed on wrought depleted uranium (DU) samples taken from the longitudinal and transverse orientations from specific locations on two specimens. Characterization of the samples included general microstructure, inclusion analysis, grain size analysis, and microhardness testing. Comparisons of the characterization results were made to determine any differences based on specimen, sample orientation, or sample location. In addition, the characterization results for the wrought DU samples were also compared with data obtained from the metallographic characterization of cast DU samples previously characterized. No differences were observed in microstructure, inclusion size, morphology, and distribution, or grain size in regard to specimen, location, or orientation for the wrought depleted uranium samples. However, a small difference was observed in average hardness with regard to orientation at the same locations within the same specimen. The longitudinal samples were slightly harder than the transverse samples from the same location of the same specimen. This was true for both wrought DU specimens. Comparing the wrought DU sample data with the previously characterized cast DU sample data, distinct differences in microstructure, inclusion size, morphology and distribution, grain size, and microhardness were observed. As expected, the microstructure of the wrought DU samples consisted of small recrystallized grains which were uniform, randomly oriented, and equiaxed with minimal twinning observed in only a few grains. In contrast, the cast DU microstructure consisted of large irregularly shaped grains with extensive twinning observed in most grains. Inclusions in the wrought DU samples were elongated, broken and cracked and light and dark phases were observed in some inclusions. The mean inclusion area percentage for the wrought DU samples ranged from 0.08% to 0.34% and the average density from all wrought DU samples was $1.62\text{E+04}/\text{cm}^2$. Inclusions in the cast DU samples were equiaxed and intact with light and dark phases observed in some inclusions. The mean inclusion area percentage for the cast DU samples ranged from 0.93% to 1.00% and the average density from all wrought DU samples was $2.83\text{E+04}/\text{cm}^2$. The average mean grain area from all wrought DU samples was $141\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$ while the average mean grain area from all cast DU samples was 1.7 mm^2 . The average Knoop microhardness from all wrought DU samples was 215 HK and the average Knoop microhardness from all cast DU samples was 264 HK.

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Introduction

Ten wrought depleted uranium (DU) samples were submitted for metallographic characterization. The samples were taken from two different orientations (transverse and longitudinal) from two different specimens identified as 116 and 195. The samples were assigned metallography number 13234 and further identified by the following format:

13234-AAA-BB-CD

AAA = Specimen ID (116 or 195)

BB = Sample Location (0, 45, 90)

C = Mount Number (1 – 5)

D = Orientation (T for Transverse and L for Longitudinal)

Because all samples were similar in size, the machining marks were used as a guide to determine orientation. Edges that cut across the machining marks were designated as longitudinal orientation and edges that were parallel to the machining marks were designated as transverse orientation.

The characterization consisted of microstructure imaging, inclusion analysis, grain size analysis, and microhardness testing.

The characterization results were compared between the two specimens (116 and 145), between different locations (0, 45, 90), and between orientations (Transverse and Longitudinal). In addition, the results were also compared with the results for cast DU samples that had previously been characterized under metallography job number 13052.

Sample Preparation

Mounting- The samples were mounted as received in Epon 815-C epoxy. The epoxy was poured over the samples in a vacuum chamber at ~23 inHg (584 mm Hg) and cured overnight in a pressure chamber at ~1000 psig (6.9 MPa).

Grinding- The samples were ground using progressively finer grinding papers (see Table 1). All grinding was performed by hand on a Buehler grinding wheel. Samples were periodically rotated 90 degrees during the grinding process.

Grinding Paper	Lubricant	Platen Speed	Time
320 grit	Water	High	~ 1 minutes
600 grit	Water	High	~ 1.5 minutes
800 grit	Water	Low	~ 1.5 minutes

Table 1. Sample grinding parameters.

Mechanical Polishing- The samples were polished with progressively finer diamond suspensions on Struers polishing cloths (see Table 2). Sample polishing was performed on a Struers Tegramin-25 semi-automatic polisher with user-programmed recipes.

Suspension	Polishing Time	Force	Polishing Cloth	Platen Speed	Head Rotation
3µm	3 minutes	20 N	MOL	150 RPM	Counter-rotation
1µm	3 minutes	20 N	MOL	150 RPM	Counter-rotation
1µm	3 minutes	20 N	NAP	150 RPM	Counter-rotation
¼ µm	4 minutes	20 N	NAP	150 RPM	Co-rotation

Table 2. Sample polishing parameters. User-programmed DU recipe.

Electropolishing- Electropolishing was performed to remove surface irregularities and to make the microstructure more visible under polarized light (see Table 3). Allowing the samples to oxidize in air for 15 – 30 minutes after electropolishing improved contrast between grains. Because the samples oxidized relatively quickly, the image quality generally degraded after 90 – 120 minutes (see Figure 1). However, three samples, 13234-195-0-3T, 13234-195-45-4L and 13234-195-45-4T, benefitted from oxidizing in air overnight revealing the microstructure in bright field instead of polarized light (see Figure 2). Multiple attempts to duplicate these results with the other samples were unsuccessful.

Electropolish Solution	Voltage Applied	Time Voltage Applied
45% Ethanol	10 VDC	4 Minutes Total
27.5% Ethylene Glycol		(Note: Samples polished for 30 seconds, rotated 180°, and polished an additional 30 seconds. This process was repeated for 2 minutes. The samples were rinsed in water and isopropanol and the process repeated for an additional 2 minutes. Samples were rinsed in water and isopropanol and dipped in the electropolish solution (no voltage applied) for ~15 sec and rinsed with water and isopropanol.)
27.5% Phosphoric Acid (Note: Electropolish solution stirred for entire process)		

Table 3. Electropolish Technique.

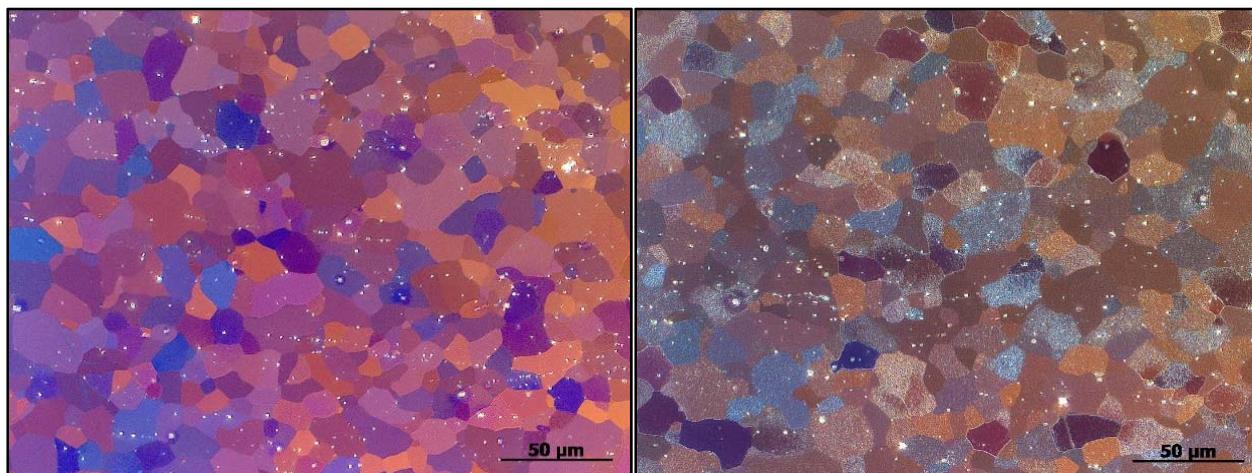


Figure 1. Changes in image quality due to oxidation buildup after ~ 90 minutes. Polarized light images.

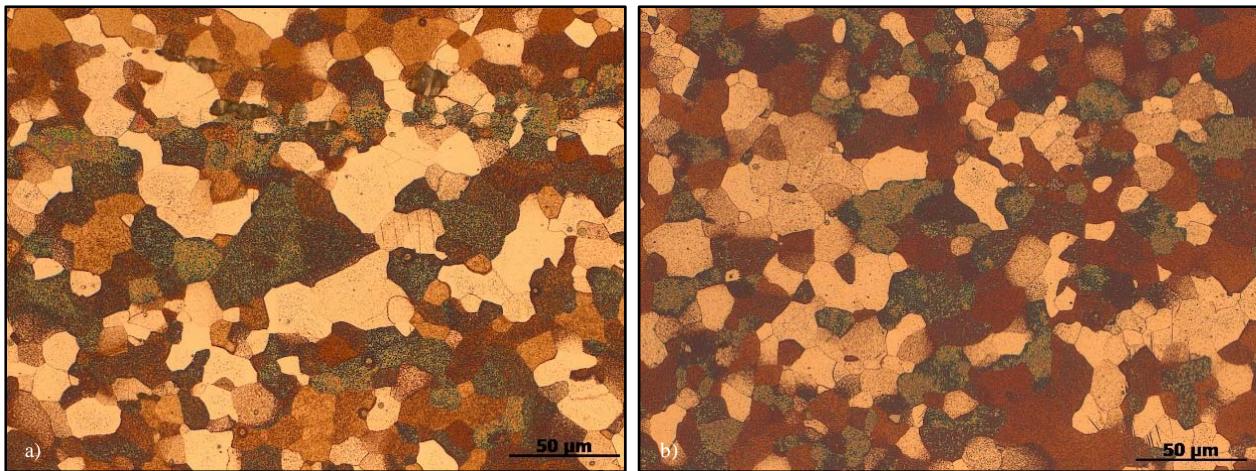


Figure 2. Overnight oxidation in air. Bright field images @ 500x. a).13234-195-45-4L b). 13234-195-45-4T.

General Microstructure

The microstructure observed in all ten samples is typical of wrought DU with recrystallized grains which appeared uniform, randomly oriented, and equiaxed in all samples. Smaller grains were observed interspersed among the larger grains throughout the sample. There was no noticeable difference in microstructure between any of the ten samples observed regardless of specimen (116 or 195), location (0, 45, or 90), or orientation (transverse or longitudinal) (see Fig. 3).

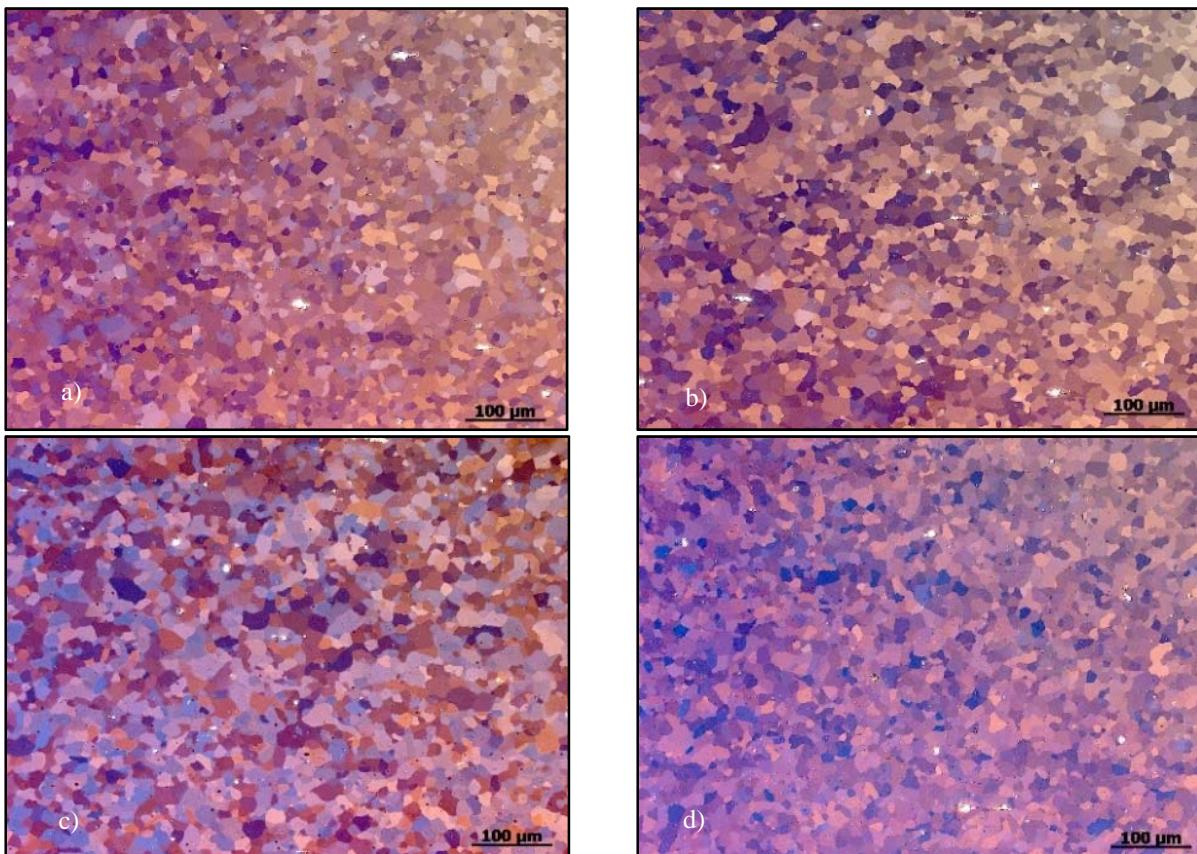


Figure 3. Typical microstructure @ 200x. a) 13234-116-45-1T. b) 13234-116-90-2L.
c) 13234-195-0-3L. d) 13234-195-90-5T. Polarized light images.

Twining was almost non-existent in the wrought DU samples and was only visible in a few grains in each of the samples at magnifications greater than 200x. The twinning is difficult to see in the polarized light images but is more visible in the three samples, 13234-195-0-3T, 13234-195-45-4L, and 13234-195-45-4T, which had oxidized overnight and were micrographed with bright field (see Fig. 4).

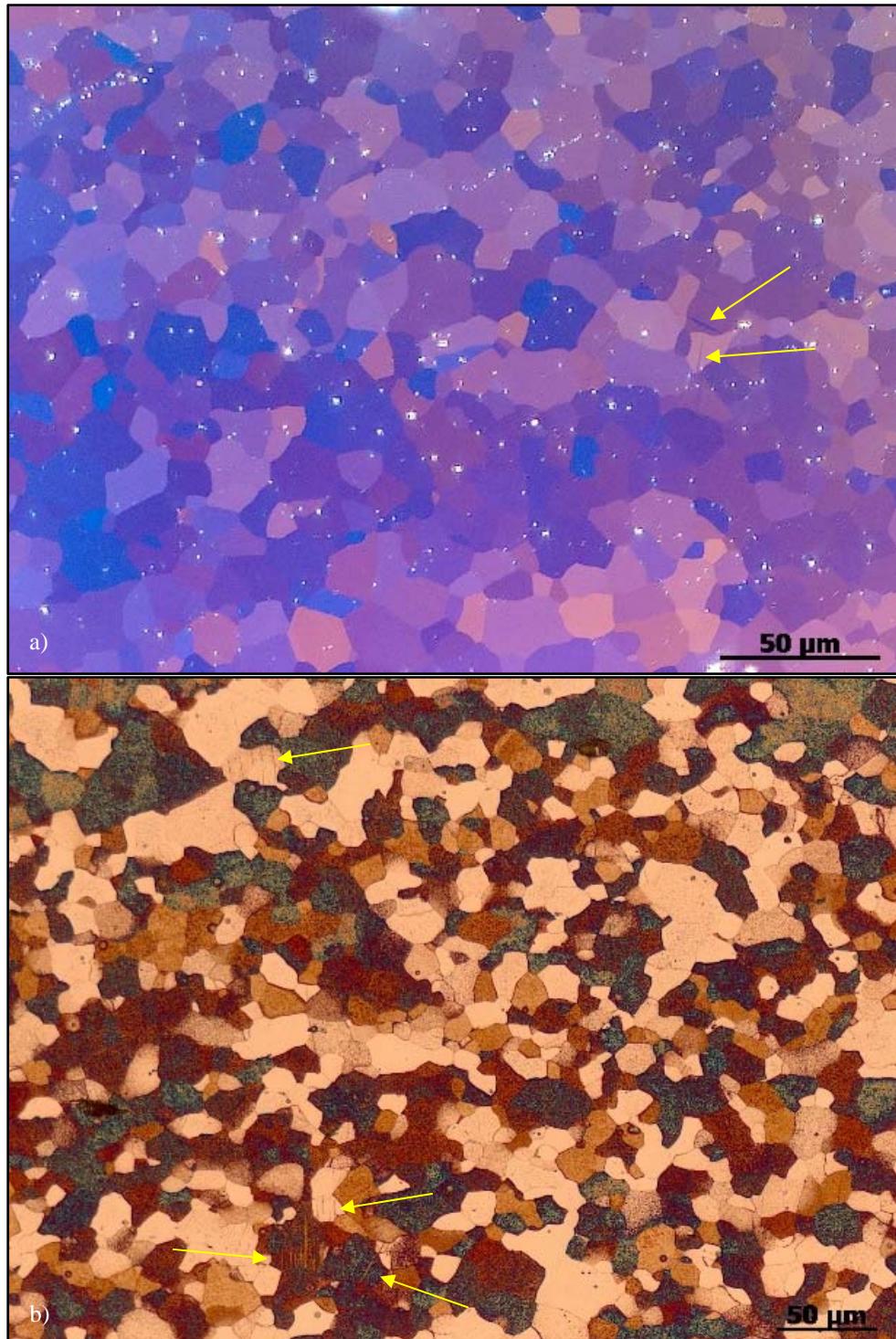


Figure 4. Typical twinning observed. Yellow arrows indicate areas with twinning.
a) 13234-195-90-5T @ 500x. Polarized light. b) 13234-195-45-4L @ 500x. Bright field.

When comparing grain size and shape between the wrought DU samples and the cast DU samples previously characterized, the difference becomes readily apparent with the cast DU having much larger, irregularly shaped grains and more twinning. Grains and twinning in the cast DU samples are easily observed at very low magnification (25x) (see Fig. 5).

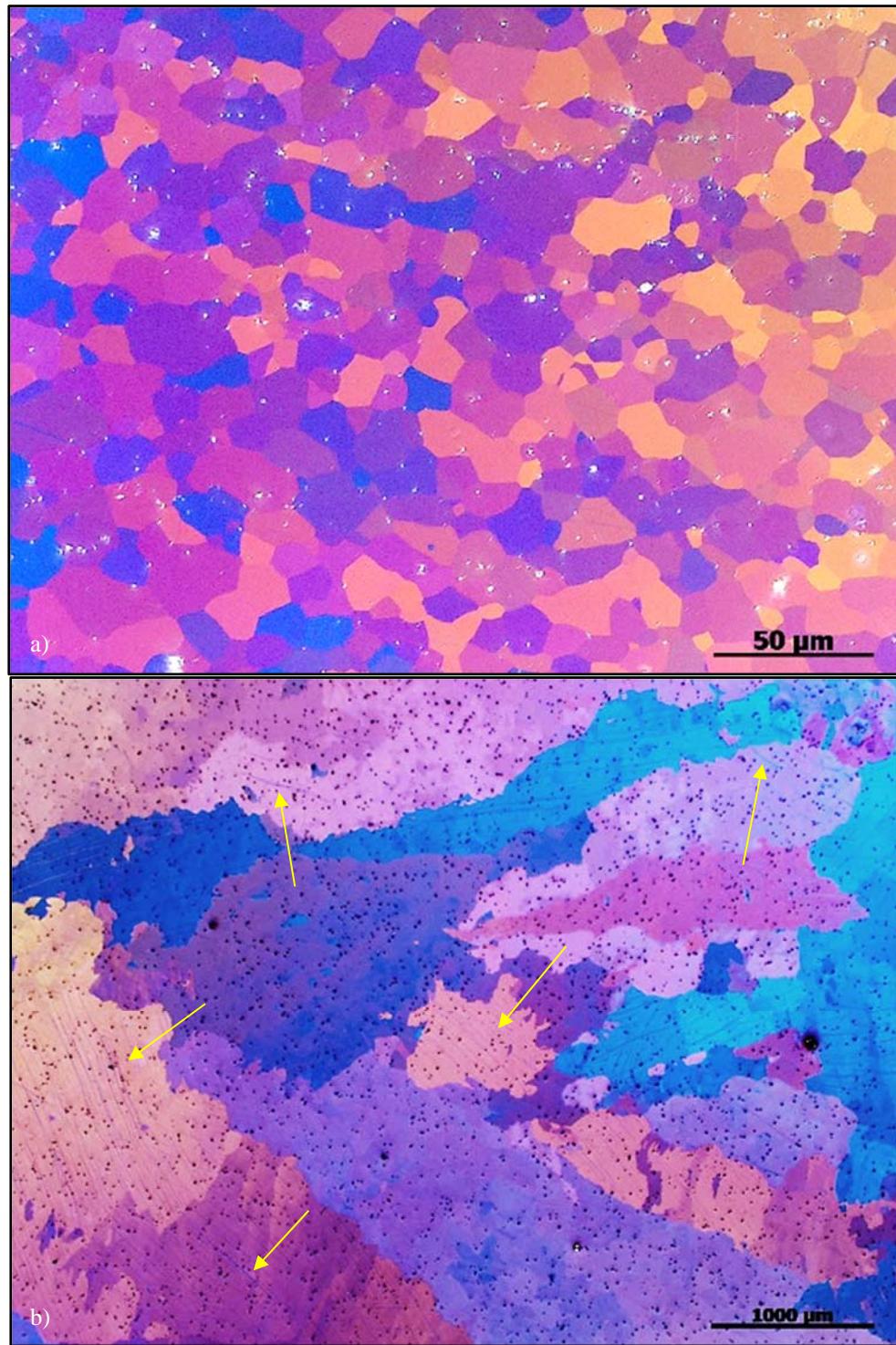


Figure 5. Grain size and shape comparison between wrought DU (top) and cast DU (bottom). Twinning is much more prevalent in the cast DU (Yellow arrows). Note the difference in scales. a) Wrought DU 13234-116-45-1L @ 500x. Polarized light. b) Cast DU 13052-2 @ 25x. Polarized light.

Inclusion Analysis

Numerous inclusions were observed in all wrought DU samples. The samples were prepared for imaging on a scanning electron microscope (SEM) using the preparation steps listed above. To prevent erosion of the inclusions which could affect the inclusion analysis results, the samples were not electropolished prior to taking SEM images.

In general, the inclusions were broken and cracked. Some of the broken fragments were removed during the grinding and polishing steps associated with sample preparation. Many of the inclusions were elongated and inclusion stringers were common (see Fig. 8).

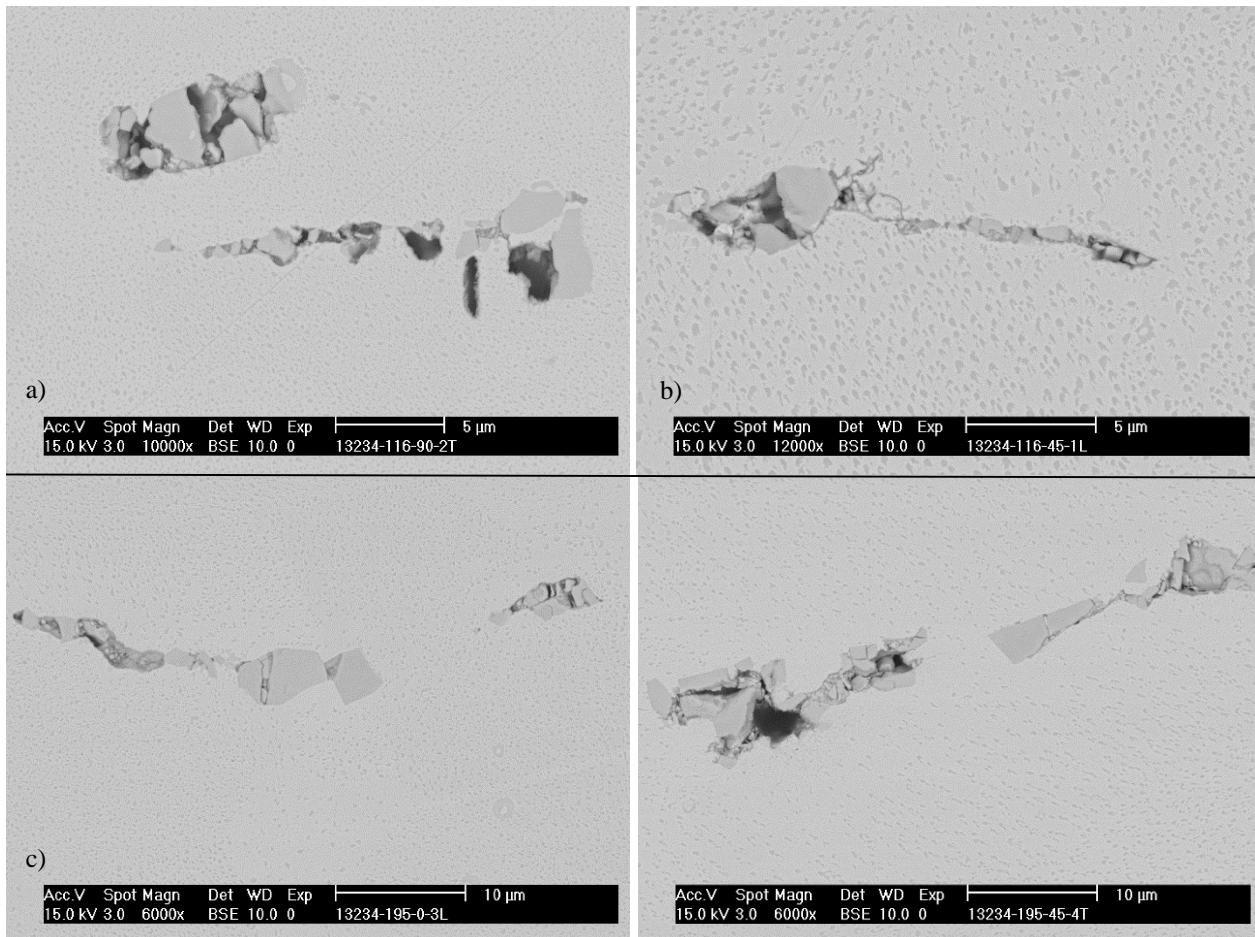


Figure 8. Typical elongated and cracked inclusions. Note the different scales in the micrographs.
a) 13234-116-90-2T. b) 13234-116-45-1L. c) 13234-195-0-3L. d) 13234-195-45-4T.

Additionally, some inclusions appeared to have a darker second phase and possibly a lighter third phase (see Fig. 9). Very dark inclusions were observed in some of the samples from the 195 specimen (See Fig. 10). Further analysis using Electron Probe Microanalysis (EPMA) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) would be needed to determine the elemental composition of the darker and lighter colored phases.

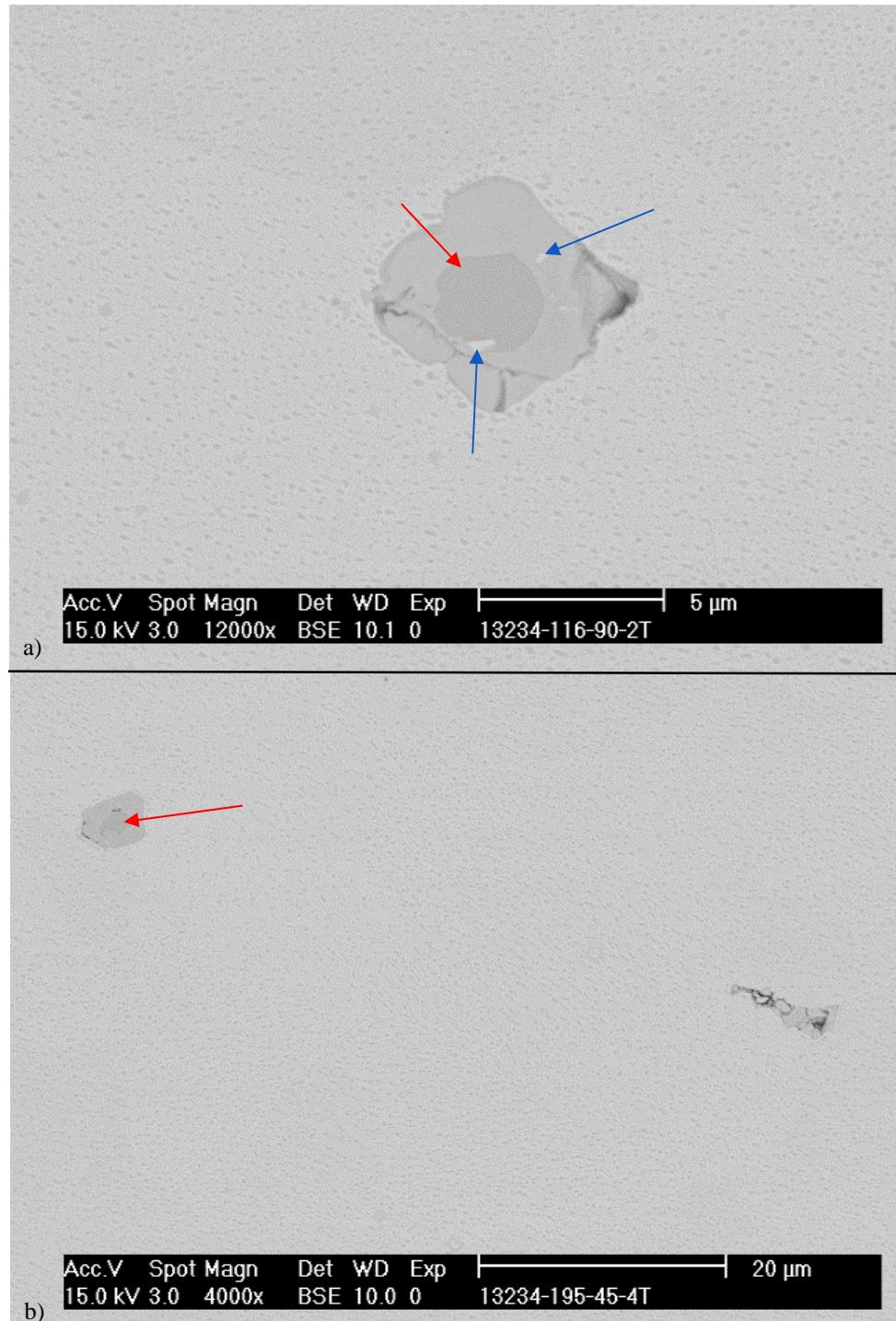


Figure 9. Darker second phase (red arrows) and lighter third phase (blue arrows) observed in some inclusions. a) 13234-116-90-2T. b) 13234-195-45-4T.

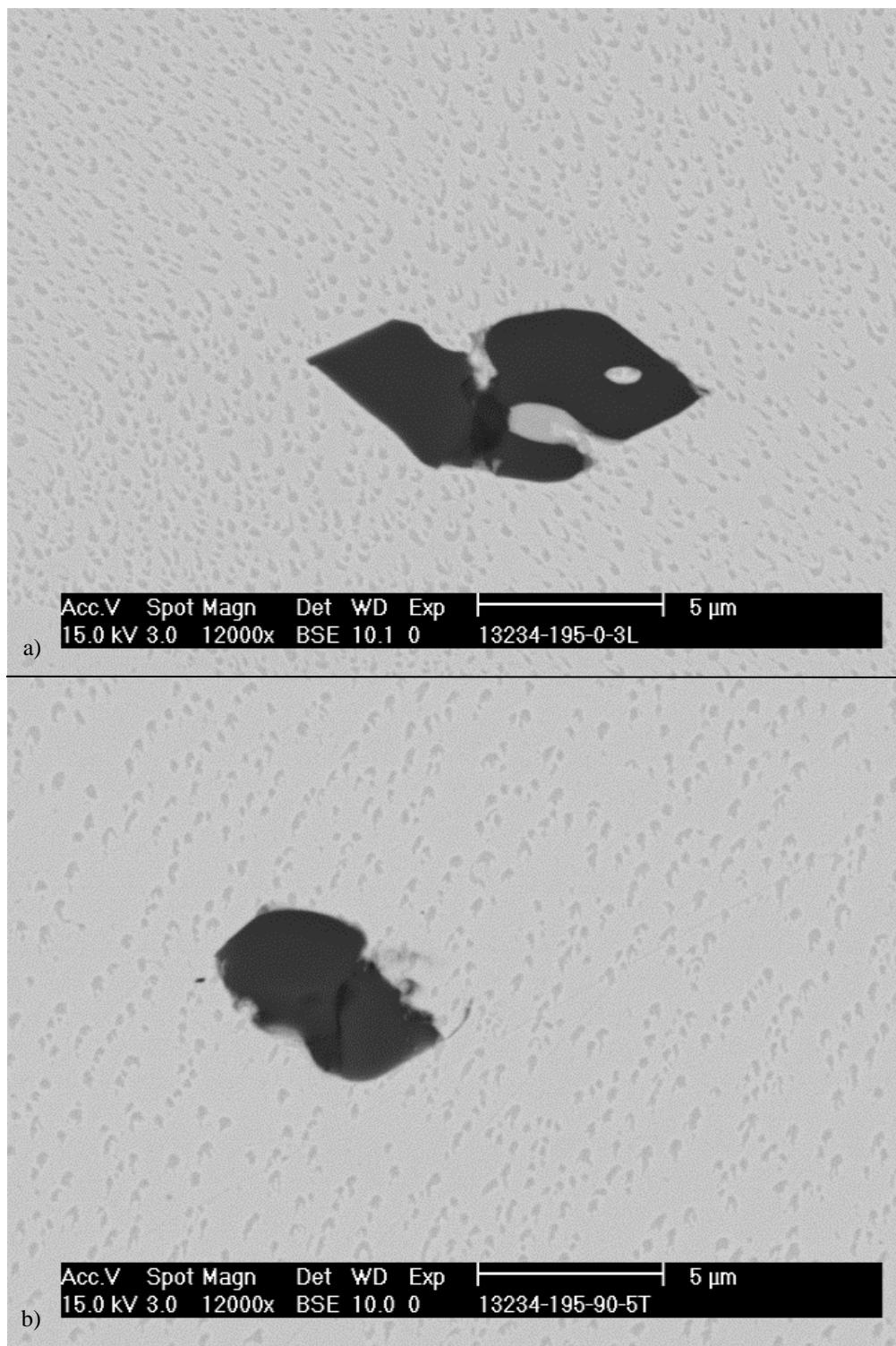


Figure 10. Darker inclusions observed in some samples from the 195 specimen.
a) 13234-195-0-3L. b) 13234-195-90-5T.

The typical inclusions in the cast DU samples previously characterized under metallography number 13052 are slightly larger, more densely packed within a given area, and more equal in their dimensions when compared with the typical inclusions of the wrought DU (See Fig. 11). Light and dark phases also observed in some inclusions.

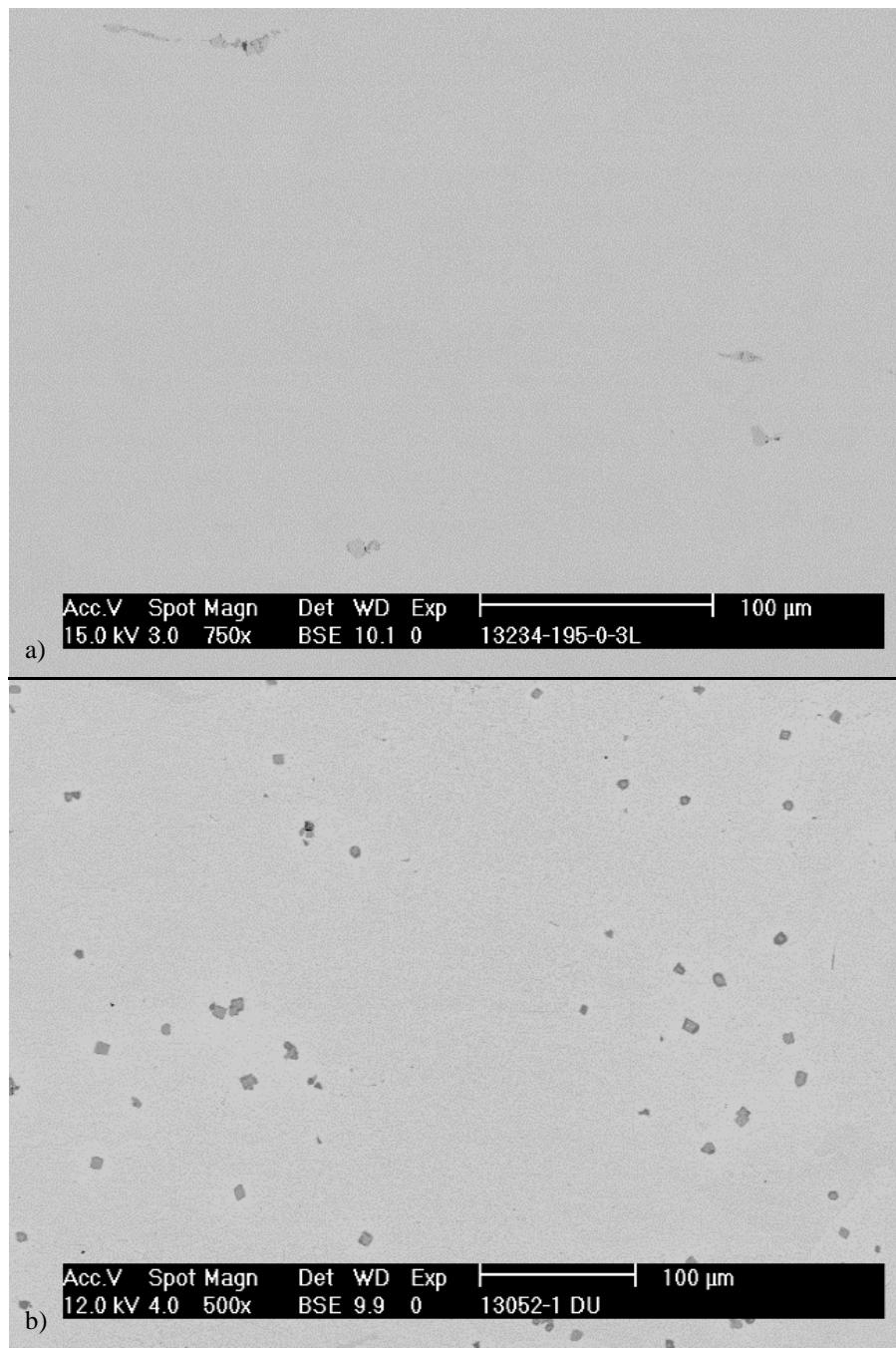


Figure 11. Comparison between inclusions in wrought DU (a) and cast DU (b).

Analysis of the inclusions in the wrought DU samples consisted of taking 750x SEM micrographs from seven random locations (fields) across each sample. The micrographs were taken with the backscatter detector to maximize the contrast between the inclusion and parent material. Each SEM micrograph was converted to a black and white, binary image using Image J. Using the binary images created with Image J, a Clemex analysis routine was created and the inclusions were assigned to the red bit plane (see Fig. 12). To exclude the SEM data box, the area of the measurement field was specified within the Clemex routine to include only the area located within the pink box (See Fig. 12c).

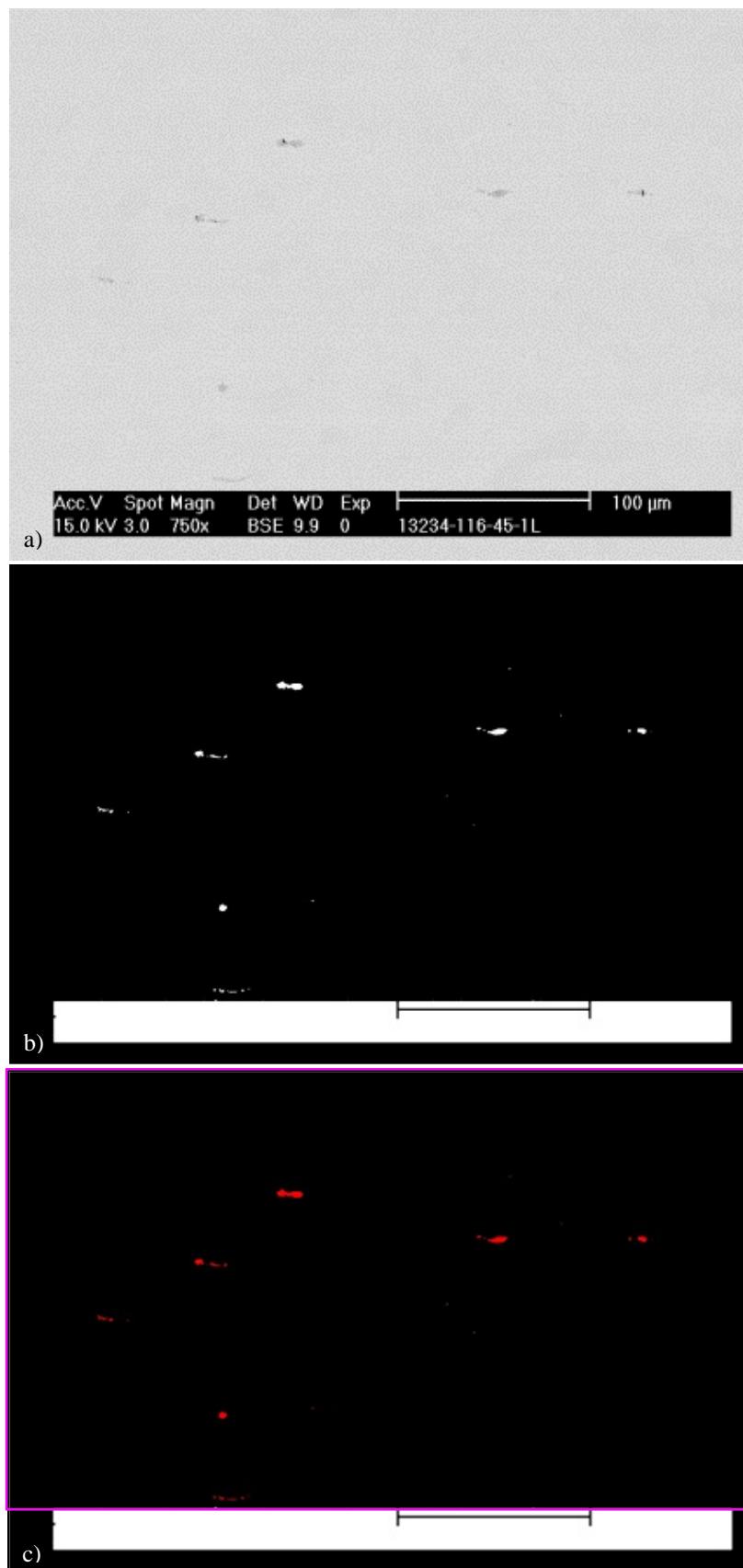


Figure 12. a) SEM image. b) Image J binary image. c) Clemex analyzed image.

During analysis, the Clemex software generates field and object measurements. Field measurements combine all of the objects within a field and take one overall measurement for each field. Each field was analyzed for total inclusion area, average inclusion area, and area percentage of inclusions. The analyzed data was plotted to compare the field data between all of the wrought DU samples (see Figs. 13, 14, and 15). (See Appendix A for field measurement data for each of the individual wrought DU samples).

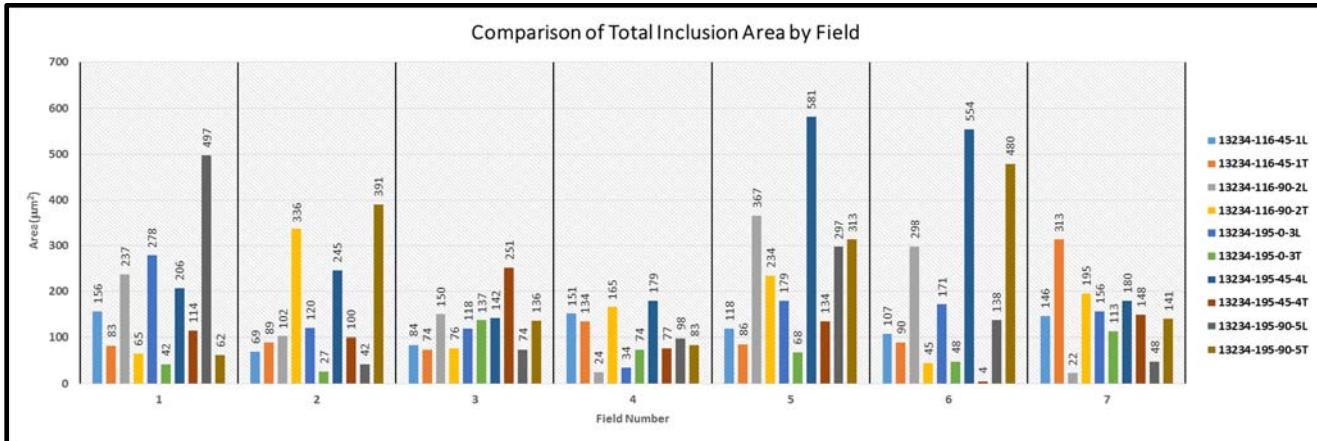


Figure 13. Comparison of total inclusion area between all wrought DU samples.

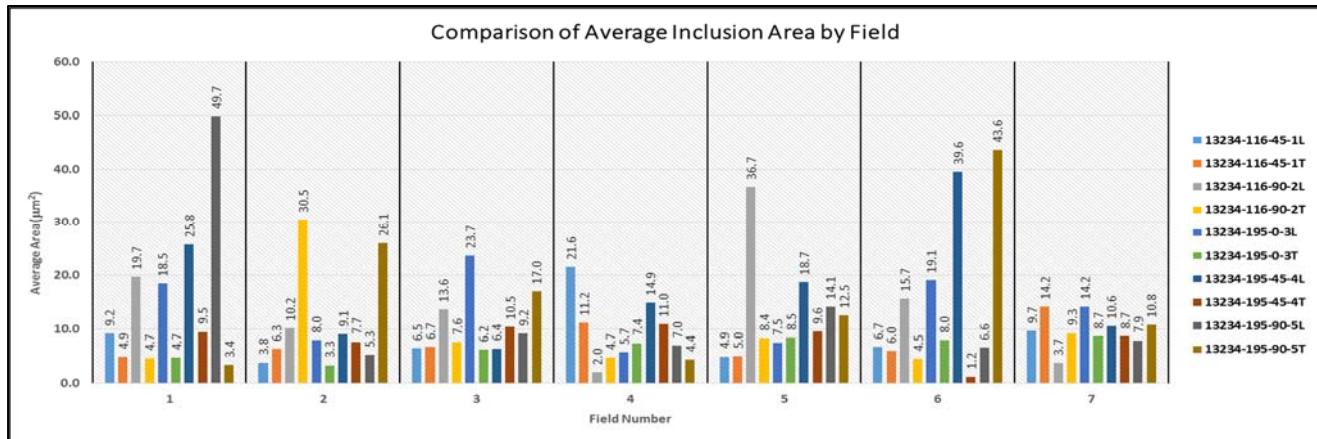


Figure 14. Comparison of average inclusion area between all wrought DU samples.

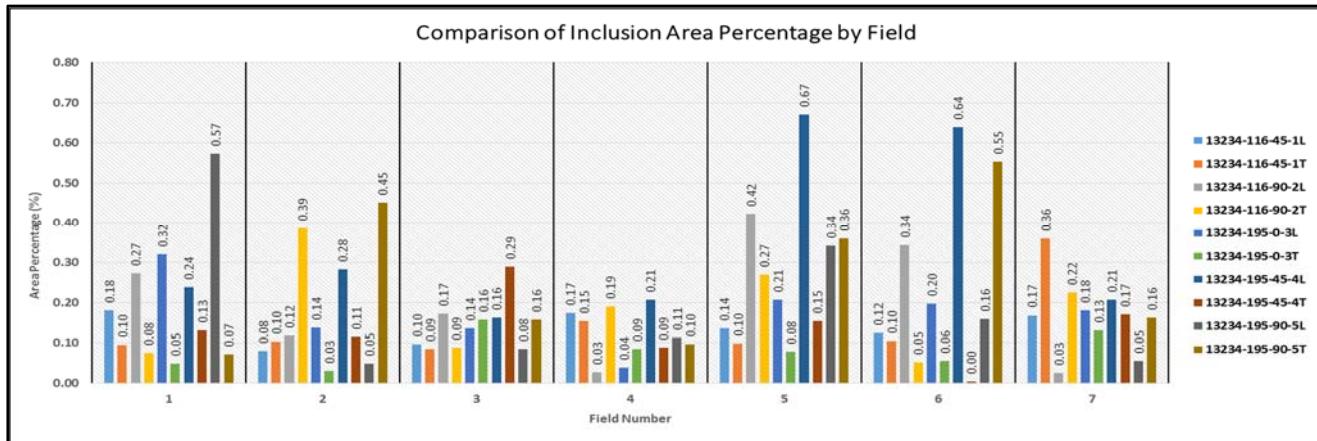


Figure 15. Comparison of inclusion area percentage between all wrought DU samples.

In addition, field measurements for the mean total inclusion area and mean area percentage were plotted for each of the wrought DU samples and the cast DU samples (See Figs. 16 and 17). In mean total inclusion area measurements, the cast DU samples exceeded the measurements of the wrought DU samples on average by a factor greater than 10. Similarly, in mean inclusion area percentage measurements, the cast DU samples exceeded the measurements of the wrought DU samples on average by a factor of 5. Among the wrought DU samples, samples 13234-195-45-4L and 13234-195-90-5T had the highest mean total inclusion areas and mean inclusion area percentages. Among the wrought DU samples, there did not appear to be any correlation between mean inclusion area, or mean inclusion area percentage, with regard to specimen, location, or orientation.

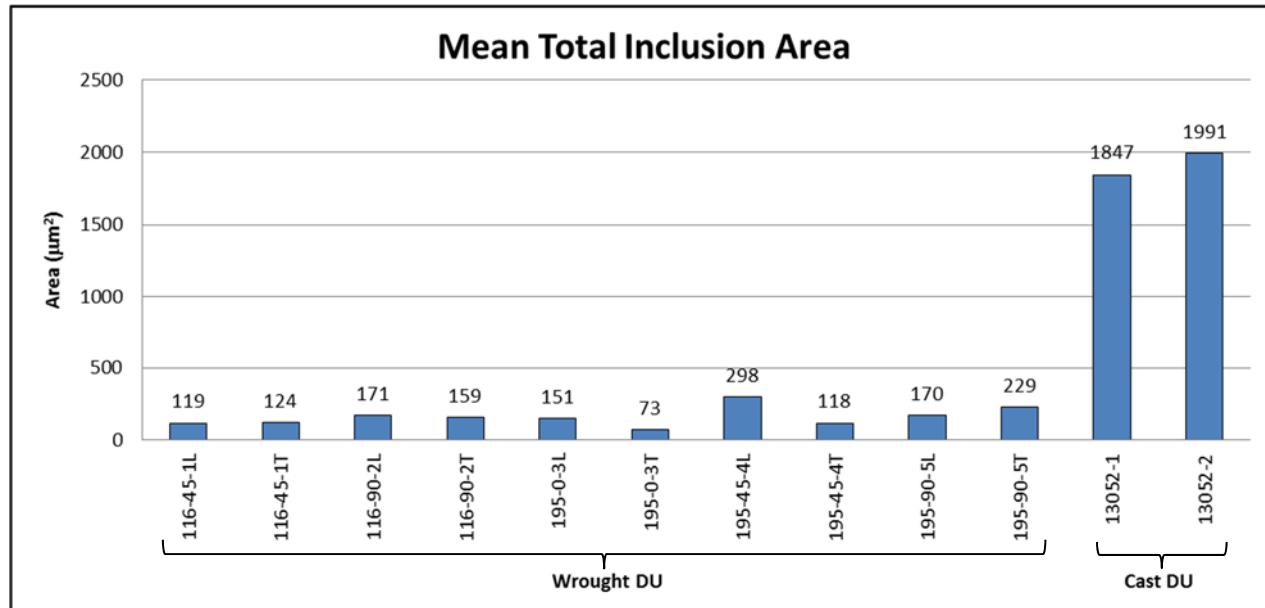


Figure 16. Mean total area of inclusions comparison between wrought DU and cast DU samples.

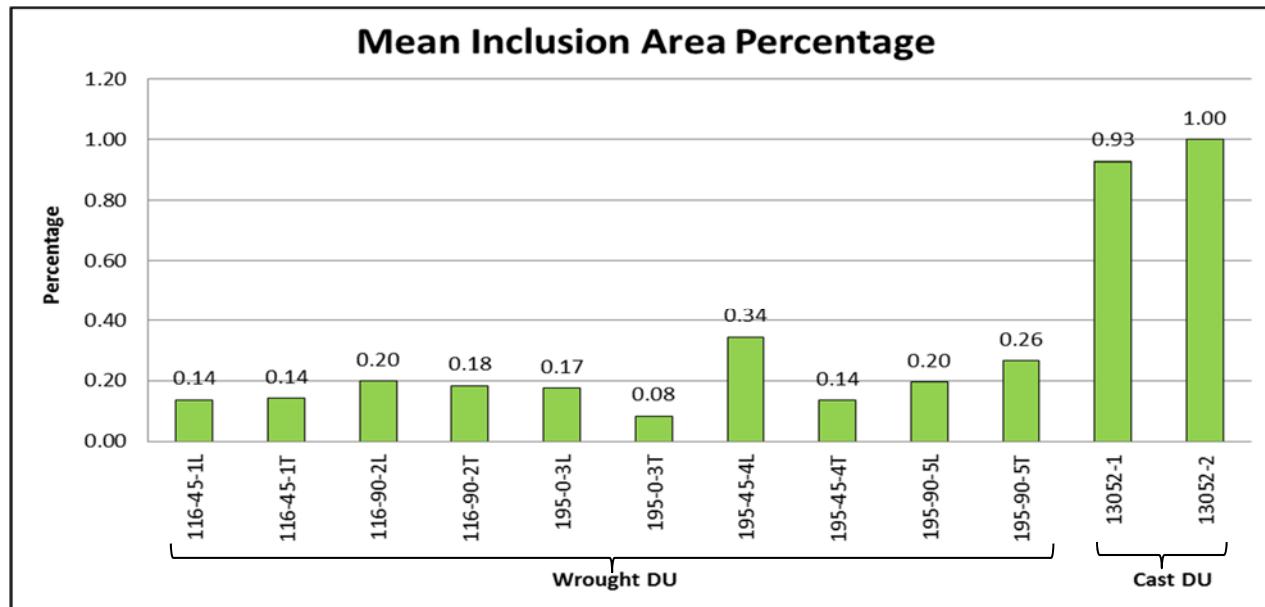


Figure 17. Mean total area percentage of inclusions comparison between wrought DU and cast DU samples.

Object measurements measure each object (inclusions) assigned to a specified bit plane from every field and creates a distribution plot, a table of bin sizes, and a table of statistics. For all samples, the area and circular diameter of each inclusion was measured and plotted (see Fig. 18). (See Appendix B for object measurement data for each of the individual wrought DU samples).

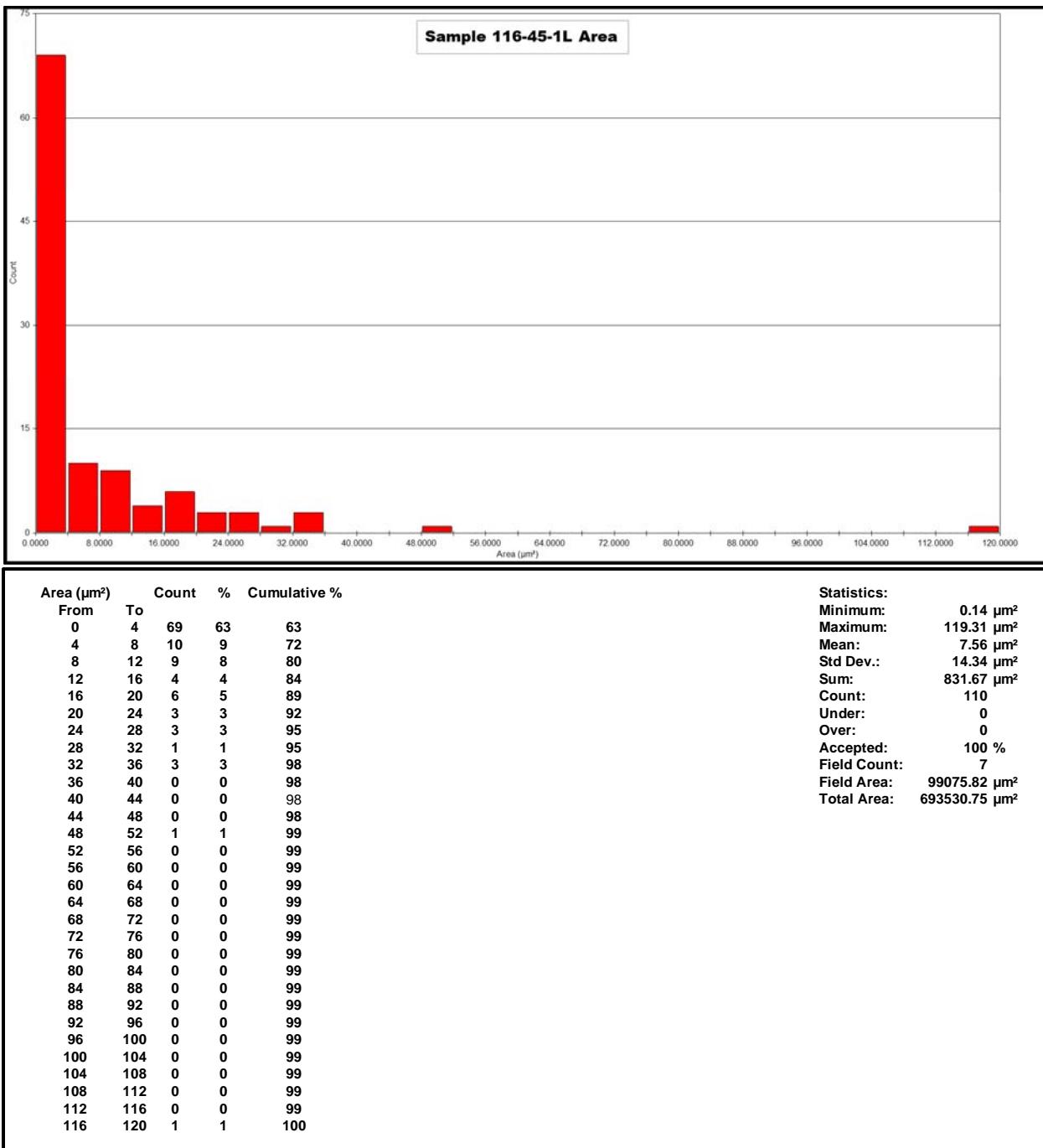


Figure 18. Example of object measurement data for 13234-116-45-1L.

The inclusion density throughout the samples was calculated by I_t/A_t , where:

I_t = total number of inclusions counted for all 7 fields

A_t = total field area in cm^2 (area inside pink box times 7 fields)

Using the equation above, the inclusion density was calculated for each of the wrought DU samples and the results were compared with the density calculations for the cast DU samples (See Table 4).

Sample ID	Total Inclusion Count	Field Area (μm^2)	Total Field Area (μm^2)	Total Field Area (cm^2)	Density (1/ cm^2)
Wrought DU	13234-116-45-1L	110	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-116-45-1T	108	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-116-90-2L	80	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-116-90-2T	129	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-195-0-3L	85	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-195-0-3T	76	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-195-45-4L	131	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-195-45-4T	90	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13234-195-90-5L	88	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
Cast DU	13234-195-90-5T	88	86691.344	606839.41	0.0061
	13052-1	385	199071	1393503.8	0.0139
	13052-2	402	199071	1393503.8	0.0139

Table 4. Density comparison between wrought and cast DU samples.

Grain Size Analysis

Grains were best observed using polarized light after electropolishing the samples.

For each sample, a series of five micrographs were taken with polarized light at 500x magnification from random locations across each sample. Using Zeiss AxioVision software, a combined chord pattern was overlaid across each micrograph and the intersections between the chords and the grain boundaries were manually marked (see Fig. 19). (See Appendix C for Axiovision grain size data generated for each of the wrought DU samples).

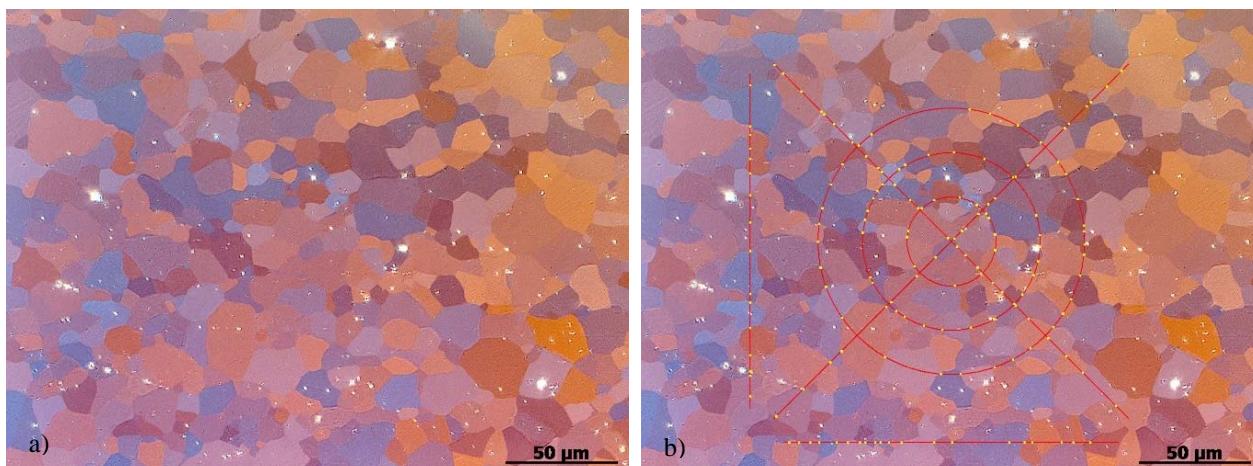


Figure 19. a) Original 500x polarized light micrograph. b) Image with red combined chord overlay. Yellow dots indicate grain boundary intersections.

The Zeiss AxioVision software calculates an ASTM E 112 grain size number (G) for each image and then calculates a mean grain size number for the entire sample (See Table 5). It is important to note that as the grain size number increases, the actual grain size decreases.

Sample ID	ASTM E 112 Grain Size Number					Mean Grain Size Number
	Image 1	Image 2	Image 3	Image 4	Image 5	
13234-116-45-1L	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.9
13234-116-45-1T	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1
13234-116-90-2L	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.8
13234-116-90-2T	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.9
13234-195-0-3L	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
13234-195-0-3T	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.8
13234-195-45-4L	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9
13234-195-45-4T	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	9.5	9.9
13234-195-90-5L	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.8
13234-195-90-5T	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 5. Grain size number (G) for each image from each sample and mean grain size number for entire sample.

Because the grains are uniform, randomly oriented, and equiaxed, Table 4 in ASTM E112-13 [1] was used to convert the mean grain size number (G) to an approximate average grain area and an approximate grain diameter. Because Table 4 of ASTM E112-13 [1] is divided into 0.5 intervals of G and the measured data for the wrought DU samples fell in to 0.1 intervals of G, calculations were made to estimate the approximate average grain area and diameter of each sample.

The 0.1 intervals of G in relation to average grain area and average grain diameter were calculated by $(G_1 - G_2)/5$ intervals, where:

G_1 = the value for average grain area (or average grain diameter) for a given value of G, as listed in Table 4 of ASTM E112-13 [1]

G_2 = the value for average grain area (or average grain diameter) for the next higher given value of G, as listed in Table 4 of ASTM E112-13 [1]

Example: $(252 \mu\text{m}^2 - 178 \mu\text{m}^2)/5 \text{ intervals} = 14.8 \mu\text{m}^2 \text{ per interval}$, where $252 \mu\text{m}^2$ is the average grain area listed in Table 4 of ASTM E 112-96 [1] for grain size number (G) 9.0 and $178 \mu\text{m}^2$ is the average grain area listed in Table 4 of ASTM E112-13 [1] for grain size number (G) 9.5.

Furthermore, since the conversion scale is not linear, the formula above was applied to each pair of values for G listed in Table 4 of ASTM E112-13 [1] to determine the appropriate interval value to be applied to the given values for average grain area and average grain diameter for each 0.1 increment of G (See Table 6).

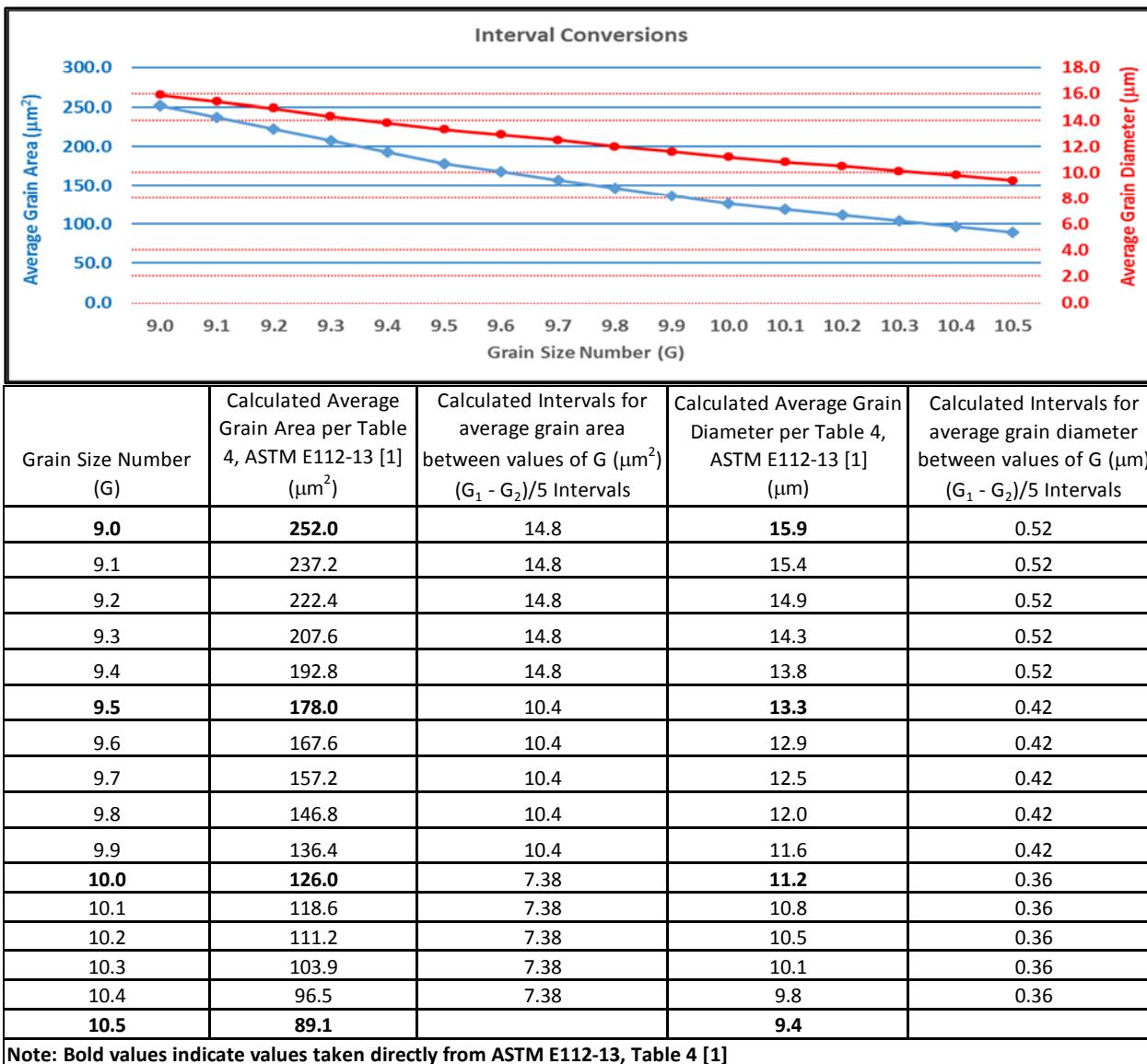


Table 6. Calculated values for average grain area and average diameter for 0.1 intervals of G.

Using Table 6, the calculated values for average grain area and average grain diameter were then plotted for each sample (See Fig. 20).

Grain size was fairly uniform between all of the wrought DU samples with an average grain area ranging from $119 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $178 \mu\text{m}^2$ with 7 of the 10 samples ranging from $\sim 136 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $\sim 147 \mu\text{m}^2$. The average grain diameter ranging from $10.8 \mu\text{m}$ to $13.3 \mu\text{m}$. By contrast, the cast DU samples previously characterized had approximate mean grain areas of 2 mm^2 and 1.37 mm^2 for samples 13052-1 and 13052-2, respectively. Because some area was cut off of the very large grains in the cast DU samples by the edge of the micrograph frame, the grain area is listed as approximate.

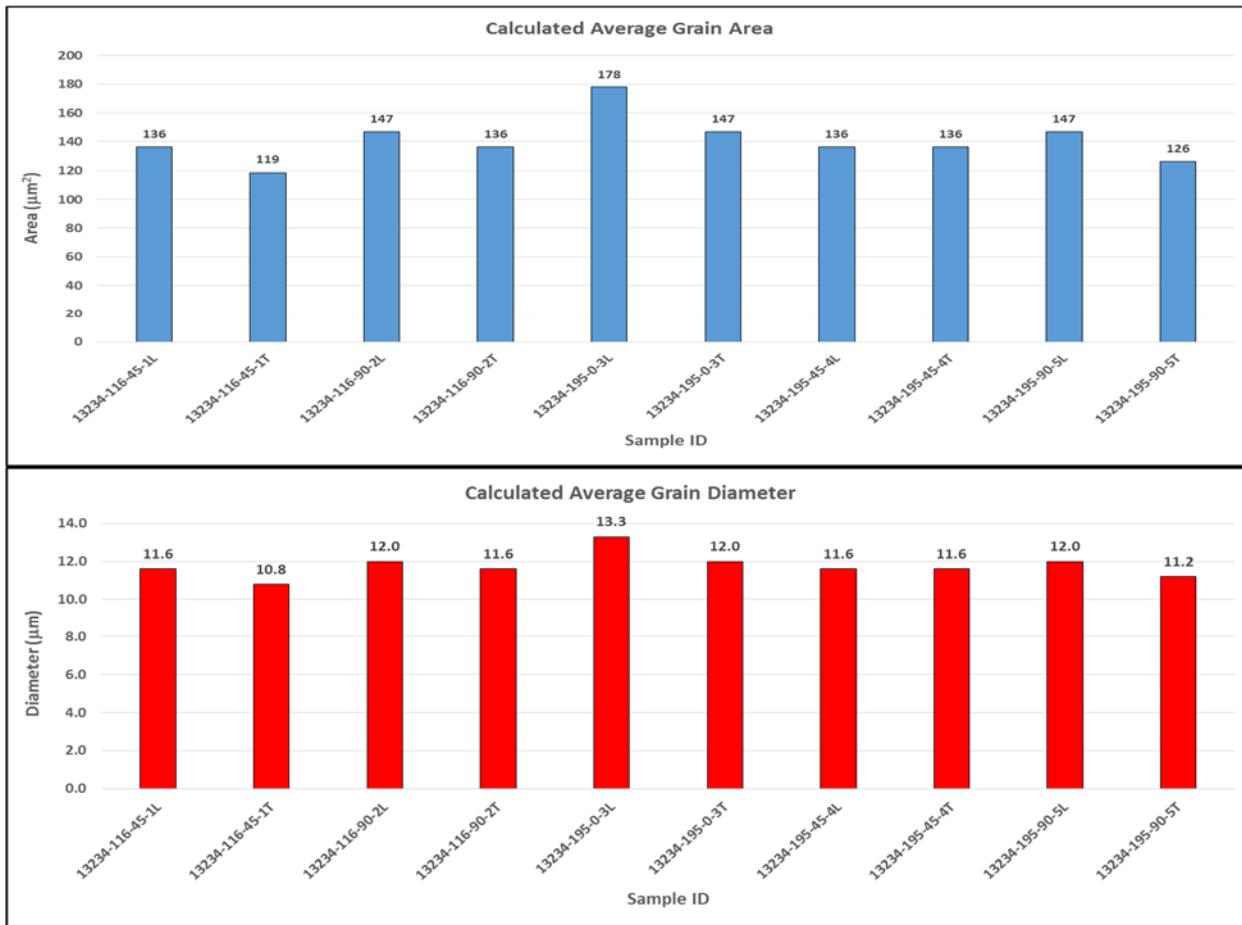


Figure 20. Comparison of values for average grain area and diameter in wrought DU samples.

Microhardness Testing

Prior to testing, the samples were ground and mechanically polished as described above in Sample Preparation. All testing was performed on a Struers Durascan 70 microhardness tester. Vickers microhardness testing was attempted on several samples with poor results. Many indents were misshapen and difficult or impossible to measure. A series of tests were performed on test blocks to verify tester performance and all tests passed indicating that the misshapen indents were related to DU material properties, not the test equipment.

Using ASTM E384 [2] as a guide, Knoop microhardness was performed instead of Vickers. Samples were reprepared as described above in Sample Preparation and a series of 20 test points were automatically and uniformly distributed along the length of each sample with the long axis of the Knoop indentation in the direction of the through-thickness. The test load applied was 100 gram force (gf) with a 12 second dwell time. Prior to testing, each test point location was checked to ensure that indentations would not be placed on an inclusion or other surface irregularity. After testing, the indents were slightly misshapen. However, the length of the indent, which is used to determine Knoop hardness values, was not compromised (See Fig. 21). The Knoop indents ranged from 72 μm to 93 μm in length and covered seven to nine grains.

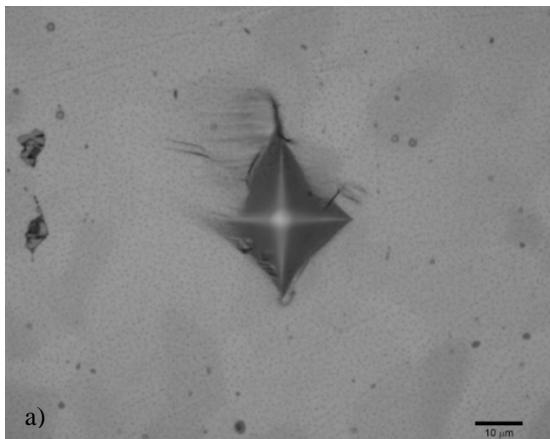
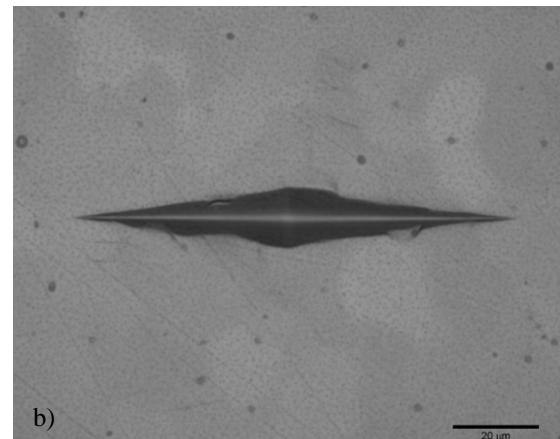


Figure 21. a) Example of misshaped Vickers indent.



b) Typical Knoop indent

The indents were auto-measured by the equipment software and corrected by the operator as needed. Hardness data was exported to an Excel spreadsheet where it was plotted. The data points were averaged for each sample to obtain an overall hardness value and the overall hardness value was plotted (See Table 7). (See Appendix D for microhardness data generated for each of the wrought DU samples).

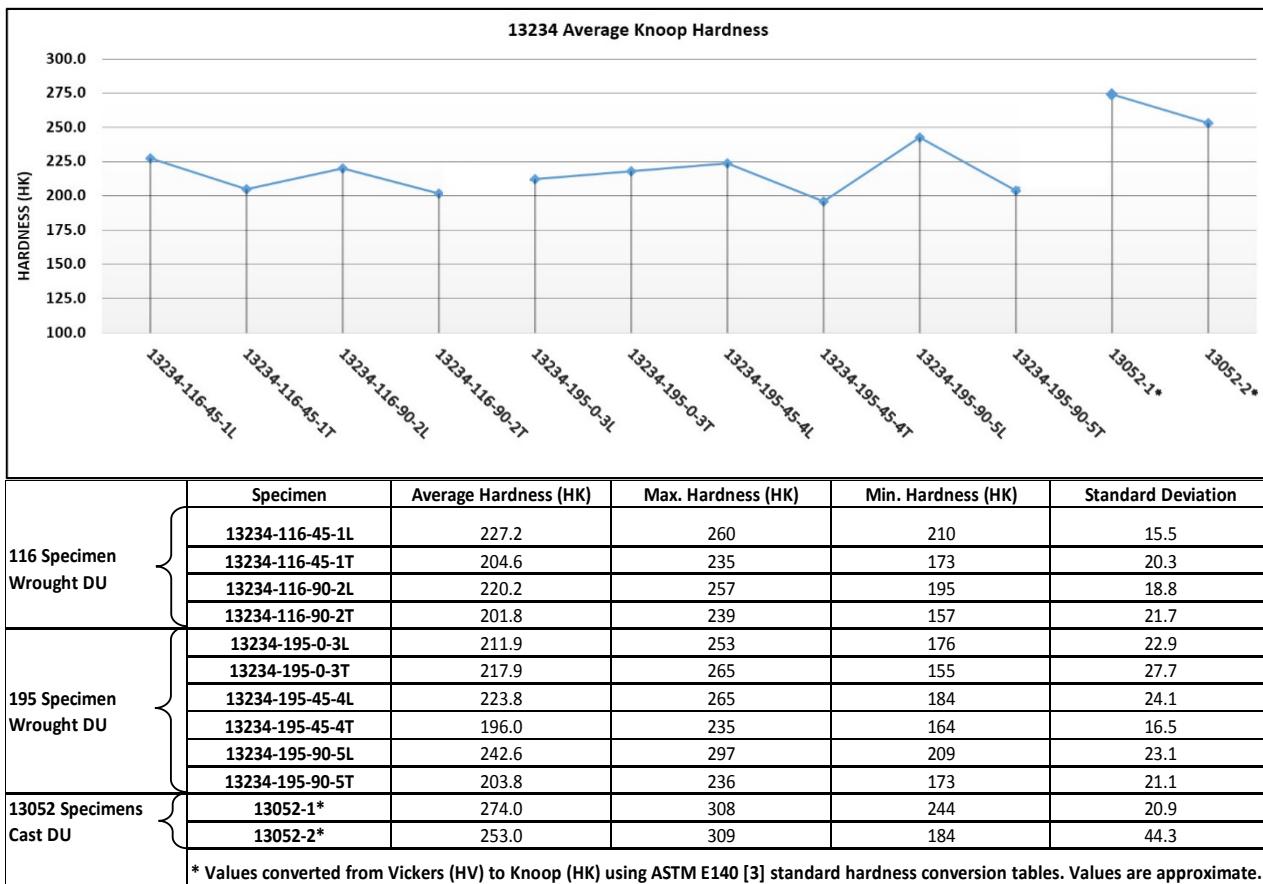


Table 7. Average Knoop Hardness Values

For the wrought DU samples, average hardness ranged from 196 HK for sample 13234-195-45-4T to 243 HK for sample 13234-195-90-5L. These values were consistent with hardness data from similar wrought DU samples reported by R.J. McCabe and D.F. Teter [4]. (Note: The McCabe/Teter hardness data was reported as Vickers hardness. The Vickers hardness values were converted to Knoop using ASTM E140 [3] standard hardness conversion tables).

The average hardness for the transversely oriented samples was lower than the average microhardness from the longitudinally oriented samples from the same location and specimen. The difference in average microhardness between the transverse and longitudinal orientations of specimen 116 ranged from 18 HK to 22 HK for locations 90 and 45, respectively. The difference in average microhardness between the transverse and longitudinal orientations of specimen 195 ranged from 28 HK to 39 HK for locations 45 and 90, respectively. The one exception was sample 13234-195-0 with only a 6 HK difference in average microhardness between the transverse sample and the longitudinal sample where the average hardness of the transverse sample was slightly higher than the average hardness of the longitudinal sample (See Table 7).

Vickers microhardness was performed on the previously analyzed cast DU samples (13052-1 and 13052-2). Using ASTM E140 [3] standard hardness conversion tables, the Vickers (HV) values were converted to Knoop (HK) values. The converted data was plotted and compared to the data from the wrought DU samples (See Table 7).

There was a 21 HK difference between the two cast DU samples. When compared with the wrought DU samples, the cast DU samples 13052-1 and 13052-2 were harder by approximately 31 HK and 10 HK, respectively, above the wrought DU sample 13234-195-90-5L which had the highest average hardness of ~243 HK.

Summary

In summary, the samples tested were wrought depleted uranium with similar microstructure observed between all samples regardless of location and orientation (See Table 8). Recrystallized grains which appeared uniform, randomly oriented, and equiaxed were observed in all ten samples. Very little twinning was observed and only within a few grains in each sample.

Twinning could only be observed at magnifications greater than 200x. This was a sharp contrast to the microstructure of the cast DU samples (Metallography Number 13052) which had been characterized previously. The cast DU samples had very large and irregularly shaped grains with significant twinning observed in most of the grains. Furthermore, the twinning and grain size could be observed at very low magnification (~25x).

Inclusions in all of the wrought DU samples were broken, cracked, and elongated. Some inclusions appeared to have a darker second phase and possibly a lighter third phase. Microprobe analysis or TEM analysis would be needed to determine the elemental composition of the different phases. Very dark inclusions were observed in some of the samples from the 195 specimen. In contrast to the inclusions observed in the wrought DU samples, inclusions in the cast DU samples previously characterized were slightly larger, more densely packed within a given area, and more equal in their dimensions.

Grain size was fairly uniform between all of the wrought DU samples with an average grain area ranging from $119 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $178 \mu\text{m}^2$ with 70% of the samples ranging from $\sim 136 \mu\text{m}^2$ to $\sim 147 \mu\text{m}^2$. The average grain diameter ranging from $10.8 \mu\text{m}$ to $13.3 \mu\text{m}$. By contrast, the cast DU samples previously characterized had mean grain areas of 2 mm^2 and 1.37 mm^2 for samples 13052-1 and 13052-2, respectively.

While no differences were observed in microstructure, inclusion size, morphology, and distribution, or grain size in regard to specimen, location, or orientation for the wrought depleted uranium samples, a small difference was observed in average hardness with regard to orientation at the same locations within the same specimen. This was true for both wrought DU specimens.

Knoop microhardness was performed on all of the wrought DU samples and average hardness ranged from 196 HK to 243 HK. The average hardness for the transversely oriented samples was lower than the average microhardness from the longitudinally oriented samples from the same location and specimen. The average microhardness for specimen 116 at location 45 was 227 HK for the longitudinal sample and 205 HK for the transverse sample. At location 90 of specimen 116, the average microhardness was 220 HK for the longitudinal sample and 202 HK for the transverse sample. The average microhardness for specimen 195 at location 45 was 224 HK for the longitudinal sample and 196 HK for the transverse sample. At location 90 of specimen 195, the average microhardness was 243 HK for the longitudinal sample and 204 HK for the transverse sample. The one exception was the longitudinal and transverse samples from location 0 of specimen 195 which had an average hardness of 212 HK and 218 HK, respectively.

Vickers microhardness was performed previously on the cast DU samples. Using ASTM E140 [3] standard for hardness conversion tables, the Vickers hardness values were converted to Knoop values. When compared with the wrought DU samples, the cast DU samples were slightly harder.

The average microhardness for sample 13052-1 was 274 HK and for sample 13052-2, the average microhardness was 253 HK.

Material	Wrought DU										Cast DU			
	116				195				13052-1	13052-2				
Specimen	45		90		0		45		90					
	L	T	L	T	L	T	L	T	L	T				
Mean Inclusion Area Percentage (%) [*]	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.08	0.34	0.14	0.20	0.26	0.93	1.00		
Average Inclusion Density (1/cm ²)	1.81E+04	1.78E+04	1.32E+04	2.13E+04	1.40E+04	1.25E+04	2.16E+04	1.48E+04	1.45E+04	1.45E+04	2.77E+04	2.89E+04		
Mean Grain Size Number (G)	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.0	N/A	N/A		
Average Grain Area (μm ²)	136	119	147	136	178	147	136	136	147	126	2.00E+06**	1.37E+06**		
Average Grain Diameter (μm)	11.6	10.8	12.0	11.6	13.3	12.0	11.6	11.6	12.0	11.2	N/A	N/A		
Average Knoop Microhardness (HK)	227	205	220	202	212	218	224	196	243	204	274***	253***		
Average Vickers Microhardness (HV)	211***	189***	204***	186***	196***	202***	208***	180***	230***	188***	262	240		
Overall Microstructure	Small recrystallized grains which are uniform, randomly oriented, and equiaxed. Minimal twinning observed in only a few grains.										Very large and irregular shaped grains with extensive twinning throughout the grains.			
Overall Inclusion Morphology, Size and Distribution	Inclusions elongated, broken and cracked. Stringers common. Light and dark phases observed in some inclusions. Mean total inclusion area percentage range: 0.08 - 0.34 %. Average density from all wrought DU samples: 1.62E+04/cm ² .										Inclusions generally equiaxed and intact. No stringers observed. Light and dark phases observed in some inclusions. Mean total inclusion area percentage range: 0.93 - 1.00 %. Average density from both cast DU samples: 2.83E+04/cm ²			
Overall Grain Size	1. Averaged mean grain size number from all wrought DU samples: 9.9 2. Averaged mean grain area from all wrought DU samples: 141 μm ² 3. Averaged mean grain diameter from all wrought DU samples: 11.8 μm										Averaged mean grain area from both cast DU samples: 1.69E+06 μm ²			
Overall Knoop Microhardness	Averaged microhardness from both wrought DU specimens: 215 HK										Averaged microhardness from both cast DU samples: 264 HK			

Table 8. Results Summary. *Representative of volume %. ** Values are approximate due to some grain area cut off by edge of micrograph. *** Values converted between Knoop and Vickers scales using ASTM E140 [3] standard hardness conversion tables.

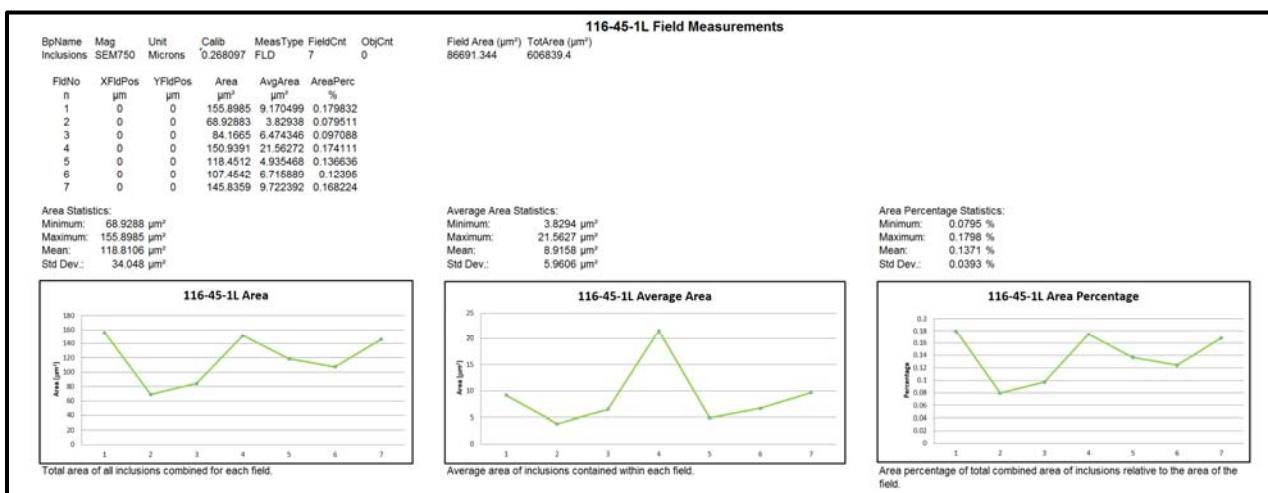
Acknowledgements

This work was performed at Los Alamos National Laboratory operated by Los Alamos National Security, LLC for the U.S. Department of Energy's NNSA. We would like to thank R. Hackenberg, R. Aikin, and P. Gibbs for their support and editorial assistance.

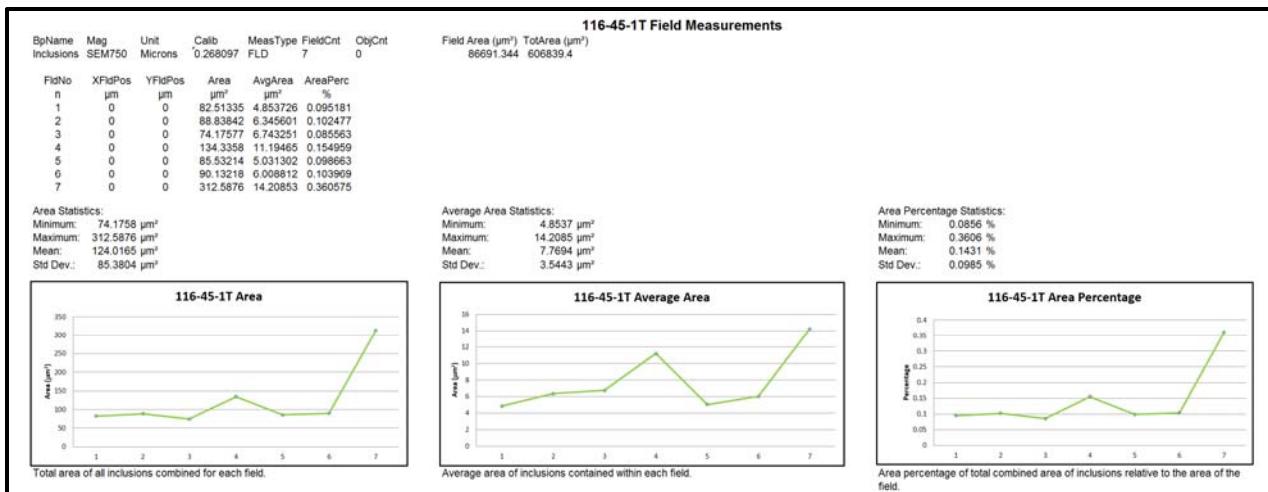
References

- [1] ASTM Standard E112-13, "Standard Test Methods for Determining Grain Size," ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2013, DOI:10.1520/E0112-13, www.astm.org.
- [2] ASTM Standard E384-17, "Standard Test Method for Microindentation Hardness of Materials," ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2017, DOI:10.1520/E0384-17, www.astm.org.
- [3] ASTM Standard E140 Rev B, "Standard Hardness Conversion Tables for Metals Relationship Among Brinell Hardness, Vickers Hardness, Rockwell Hardness, Knoop Hardness, Scleroscope Hardness, and Leeb Hardness," ASTM International, West Conshohocken, PA, 2013, DOI:10.1520/E0140-12B, www.astm.org.
- [4] R.J. McCabe and D.F. Teter: Journal of Microscopy Vol. 223 (2006), "Analysis of Recrystallized Volume Fractions in Uranium Using Electron Backscatter Diffraction", p. 38

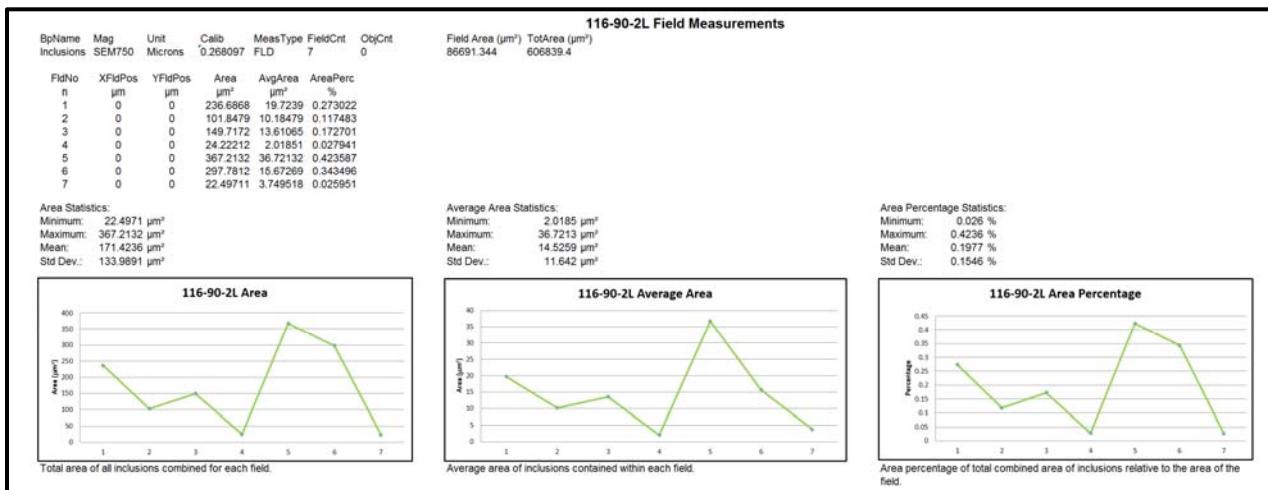
Appendix A - Inclusion Analysis Field Measurements



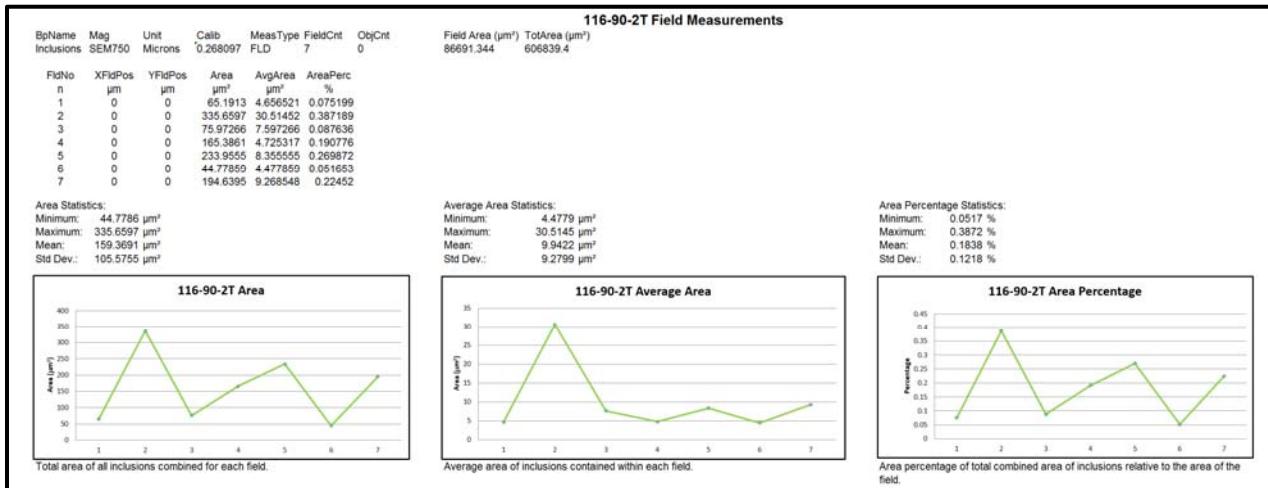
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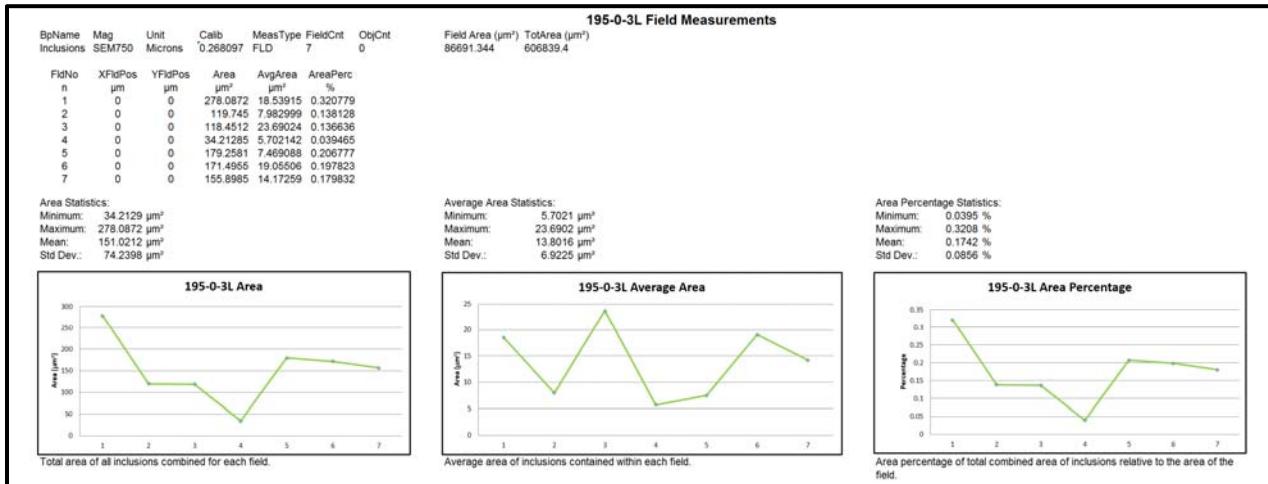
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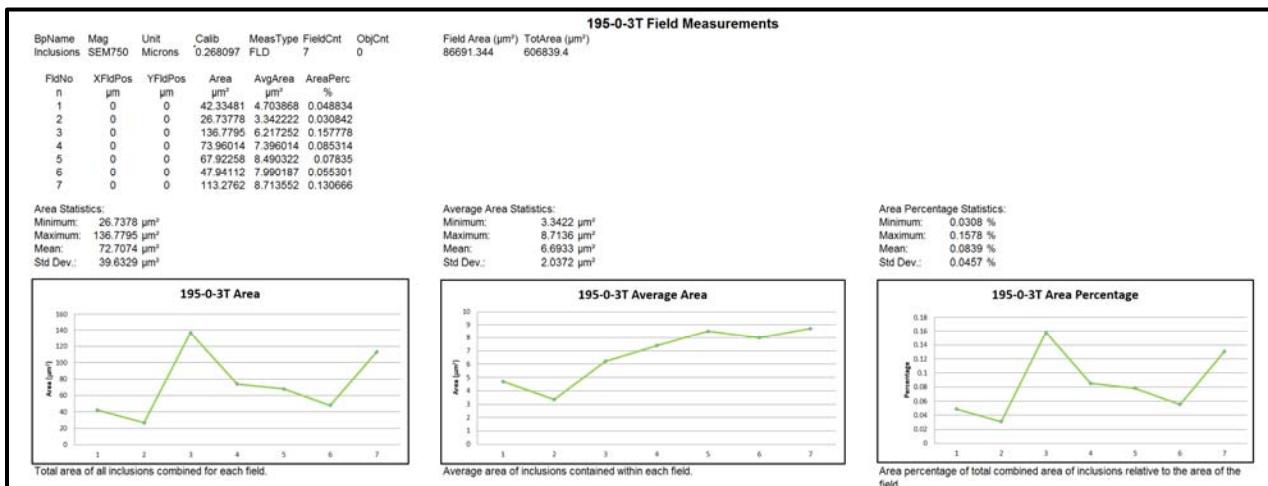
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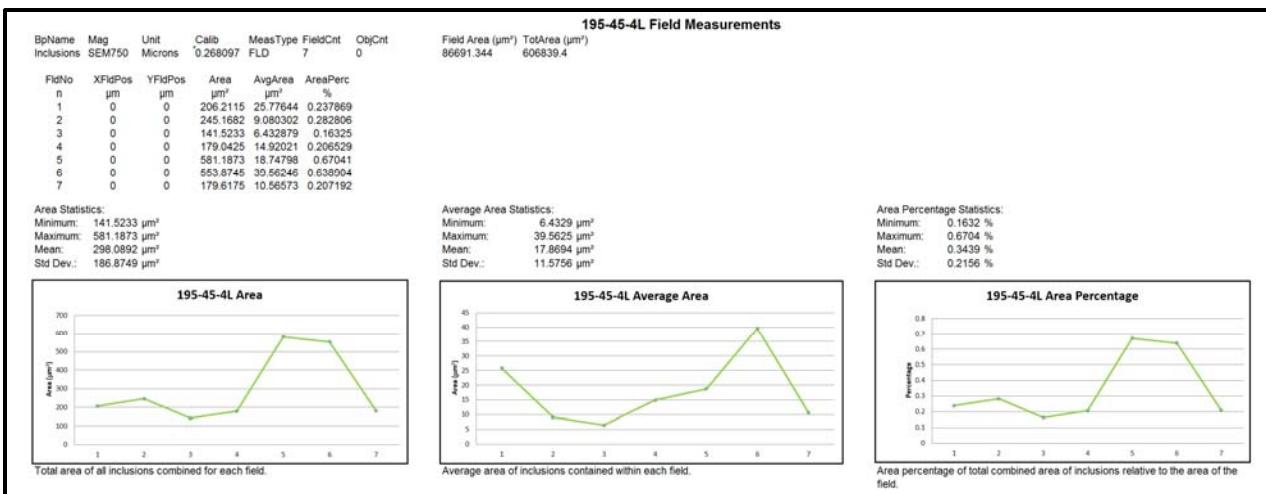
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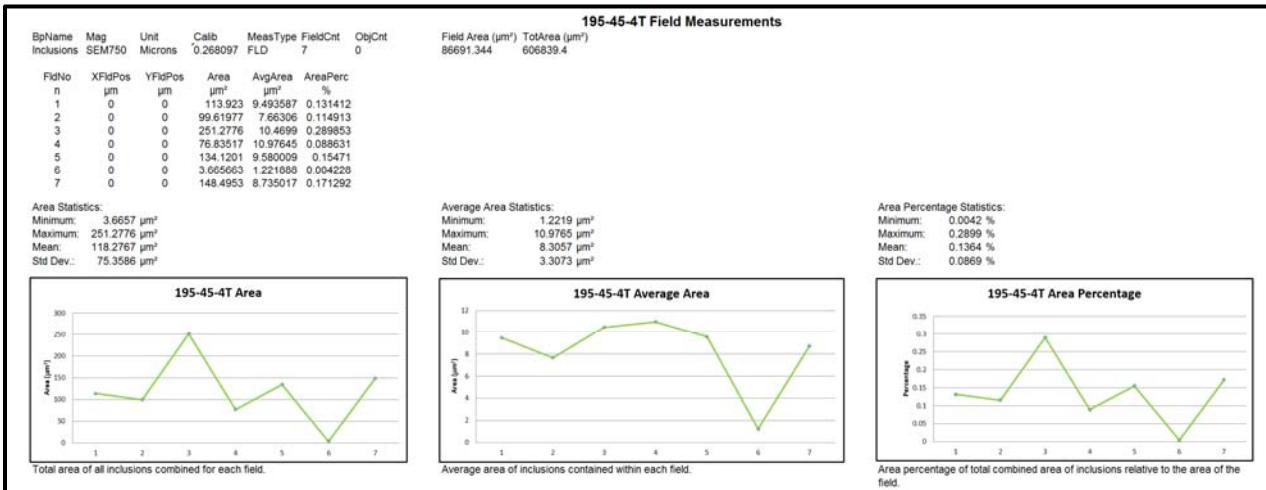
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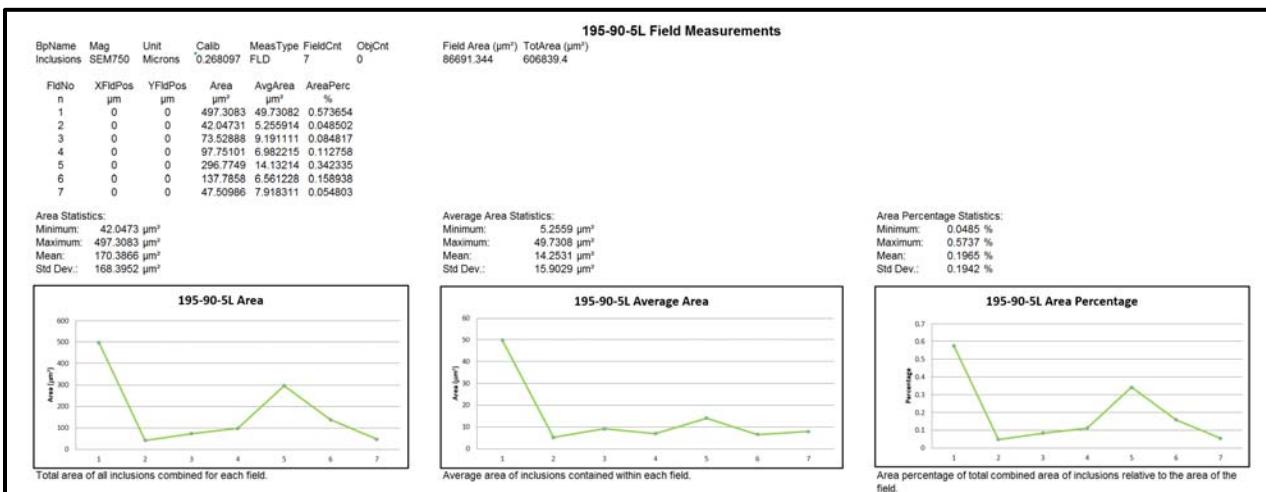
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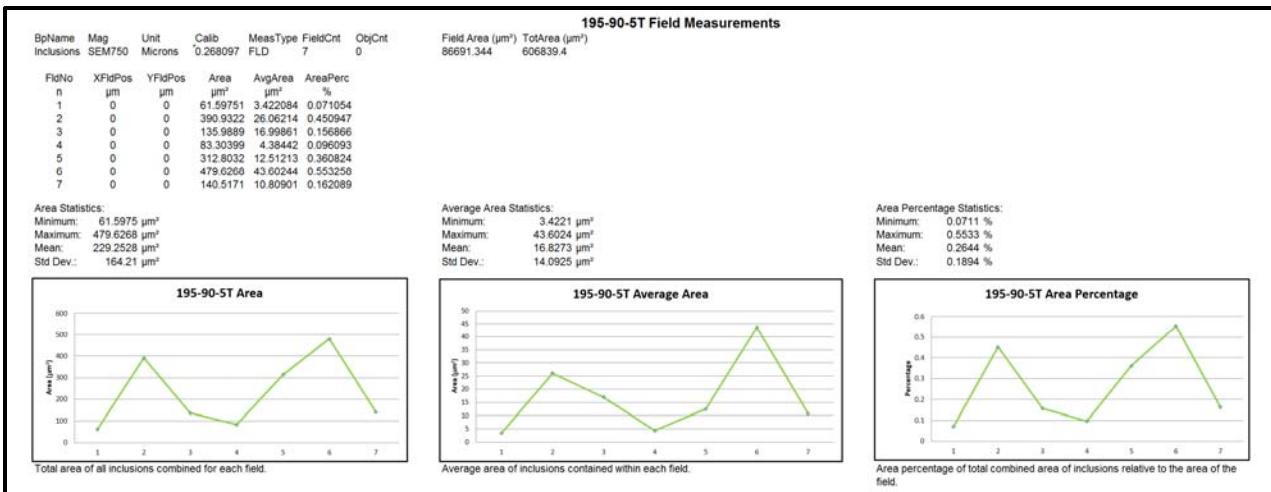
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Sample 13234-195-45-4T inclusion field measurement data.

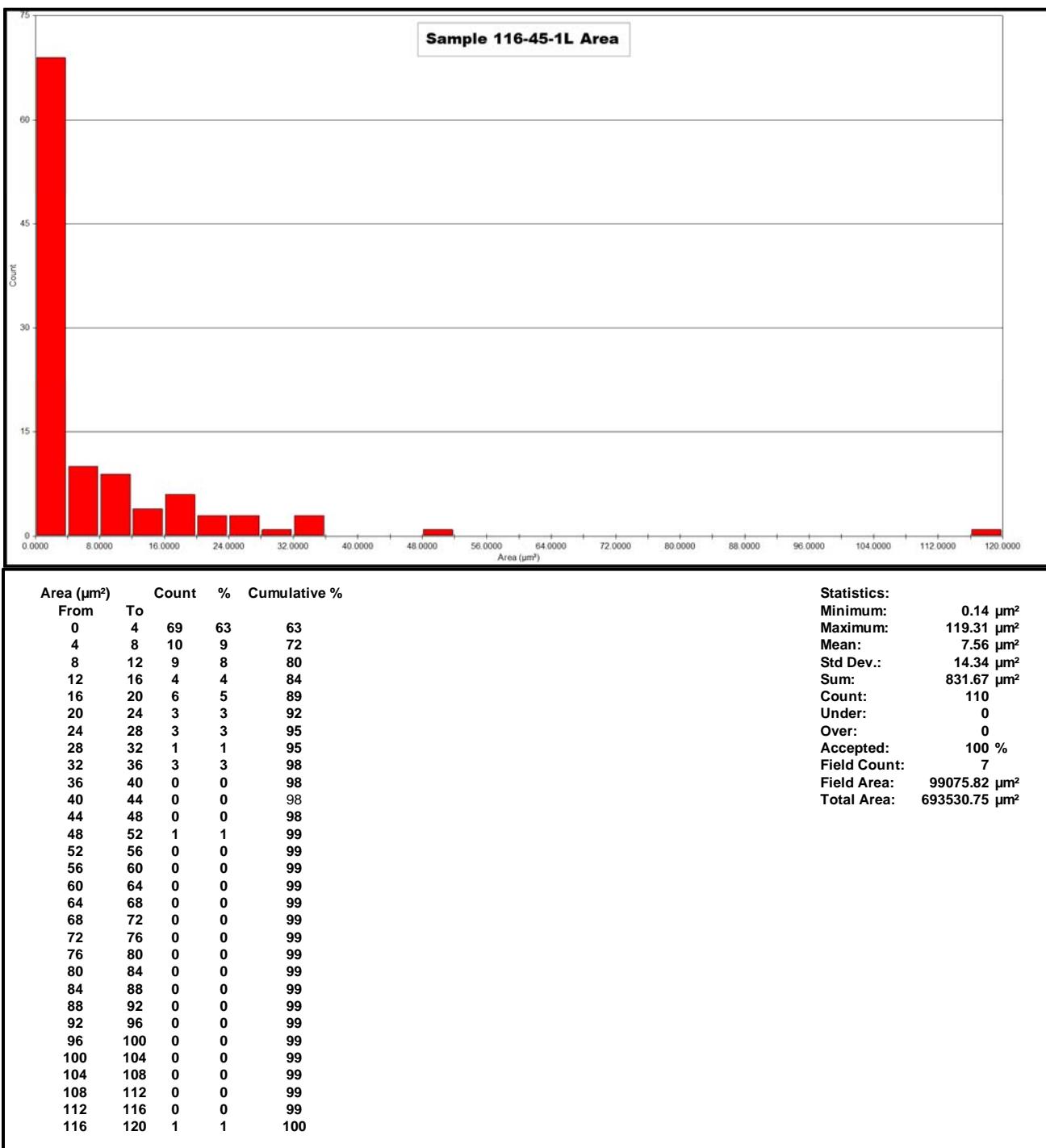


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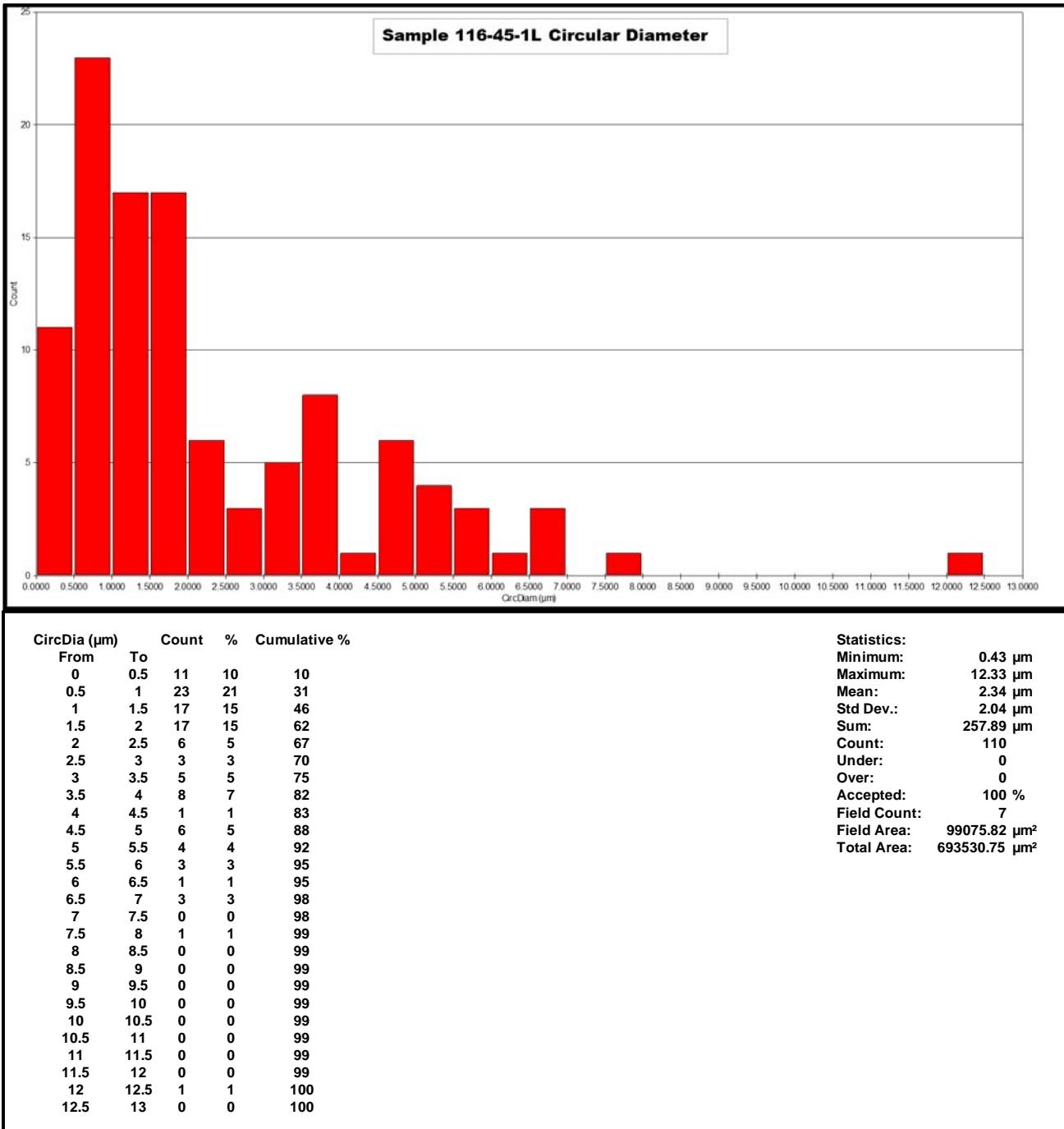


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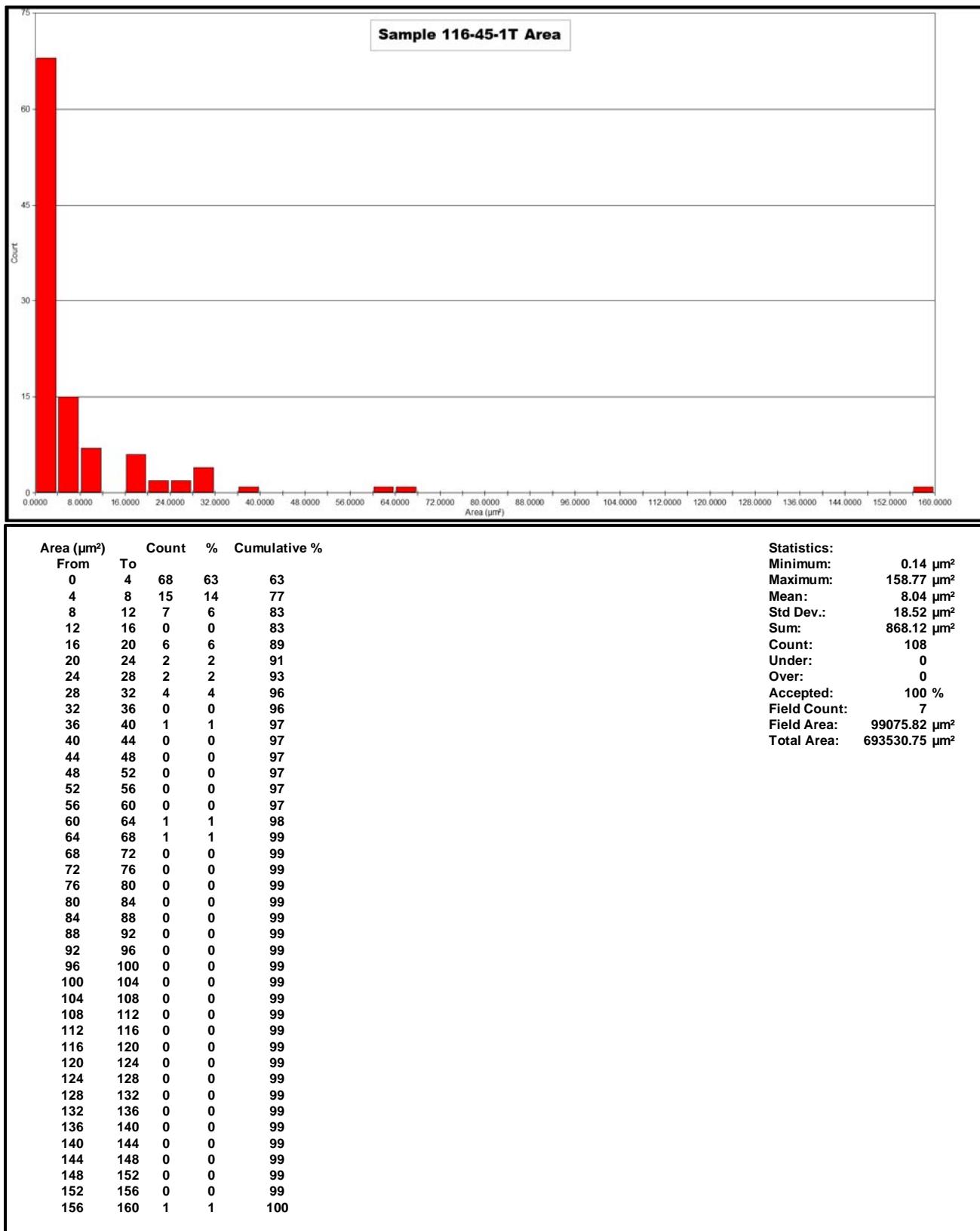
Appendix B - Inclusion Analysis Object Measurements



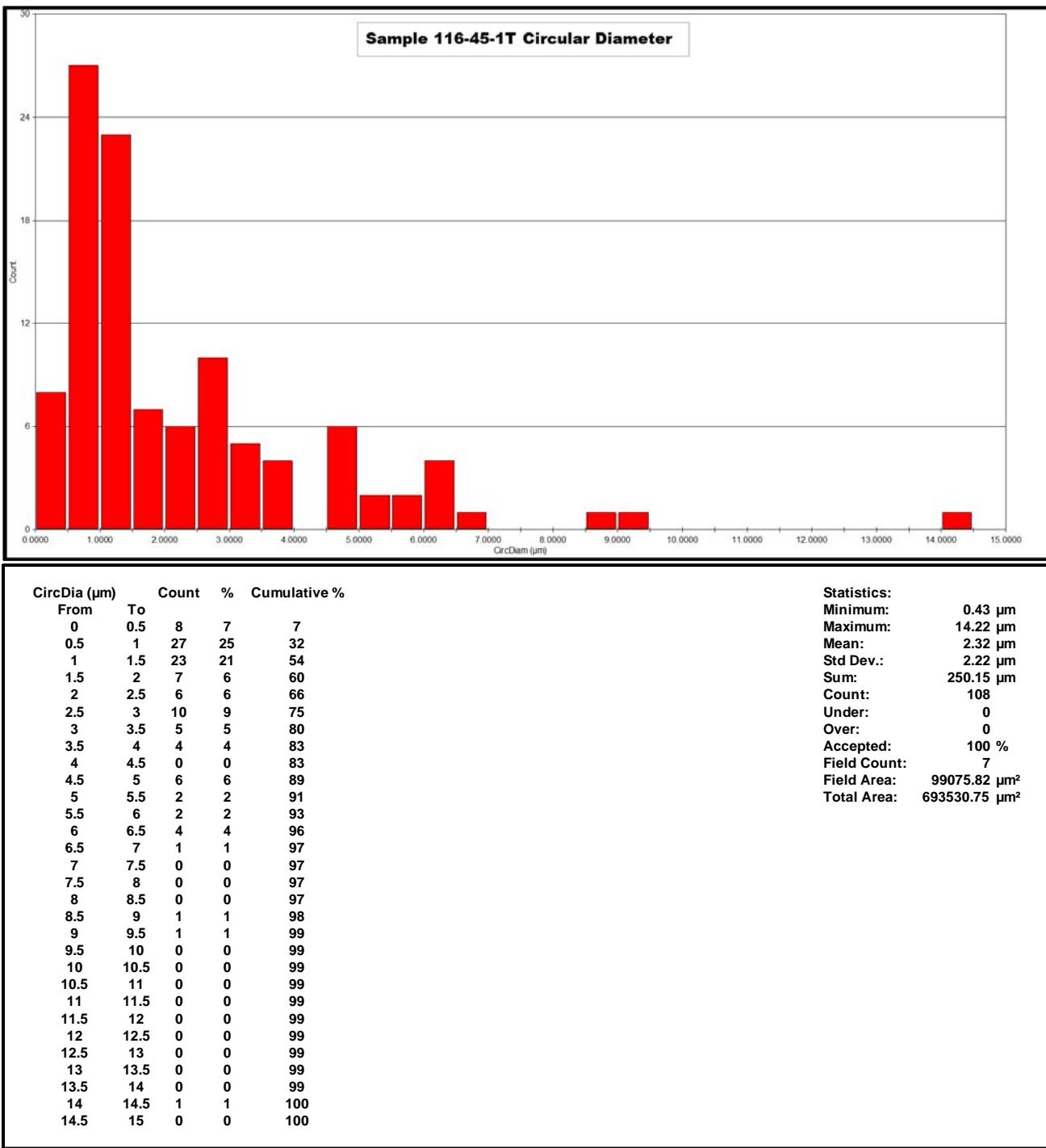
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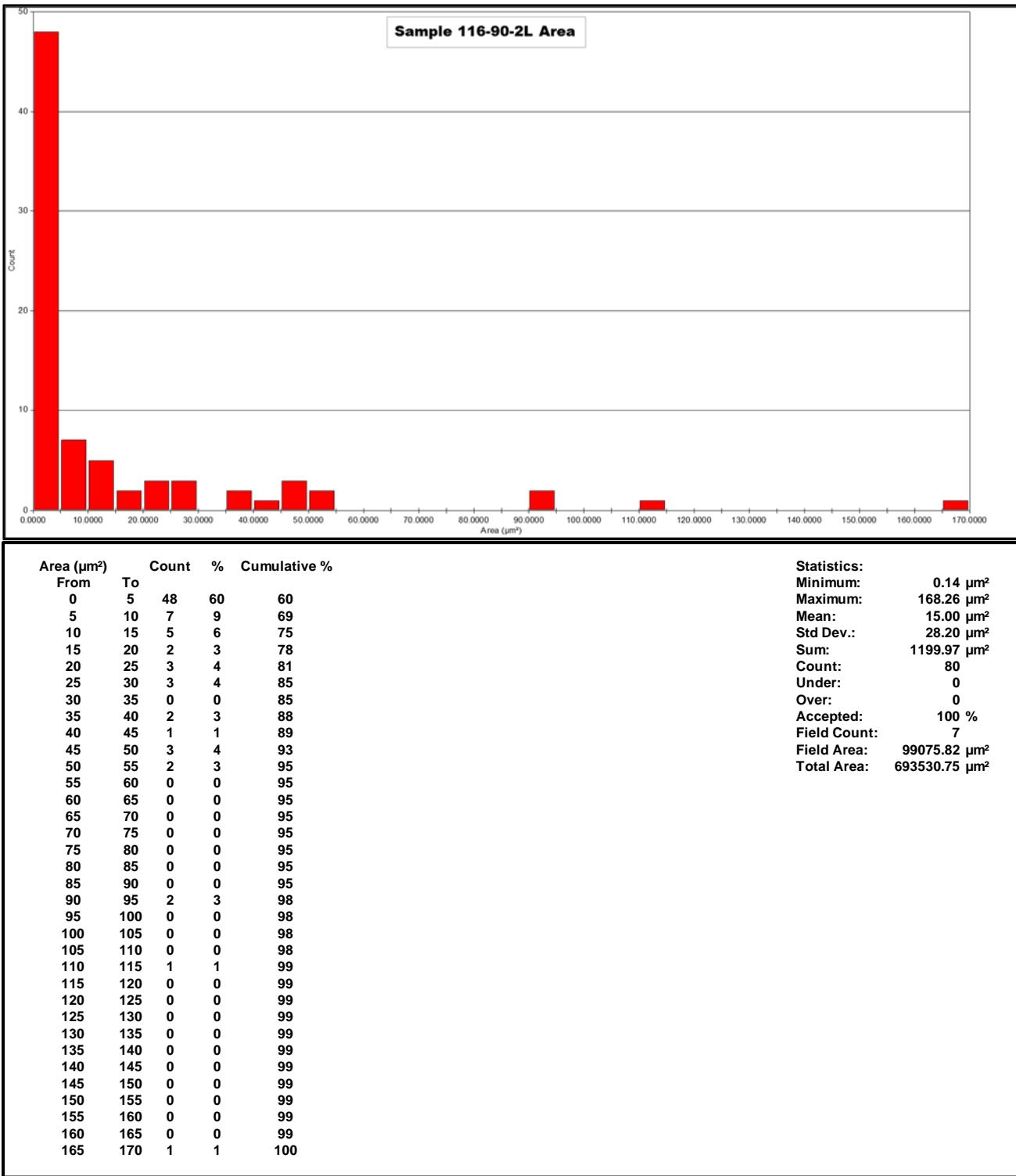
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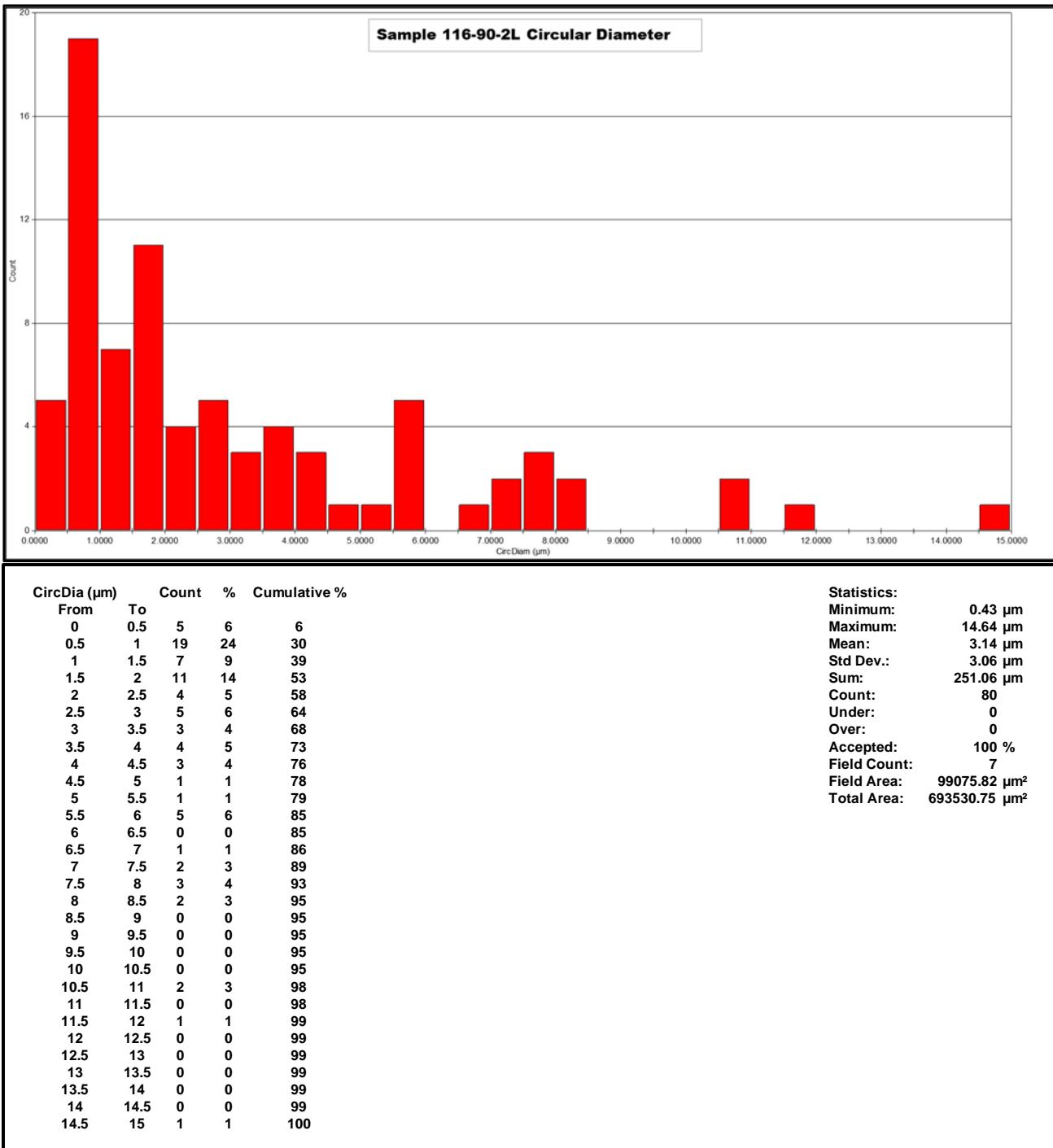
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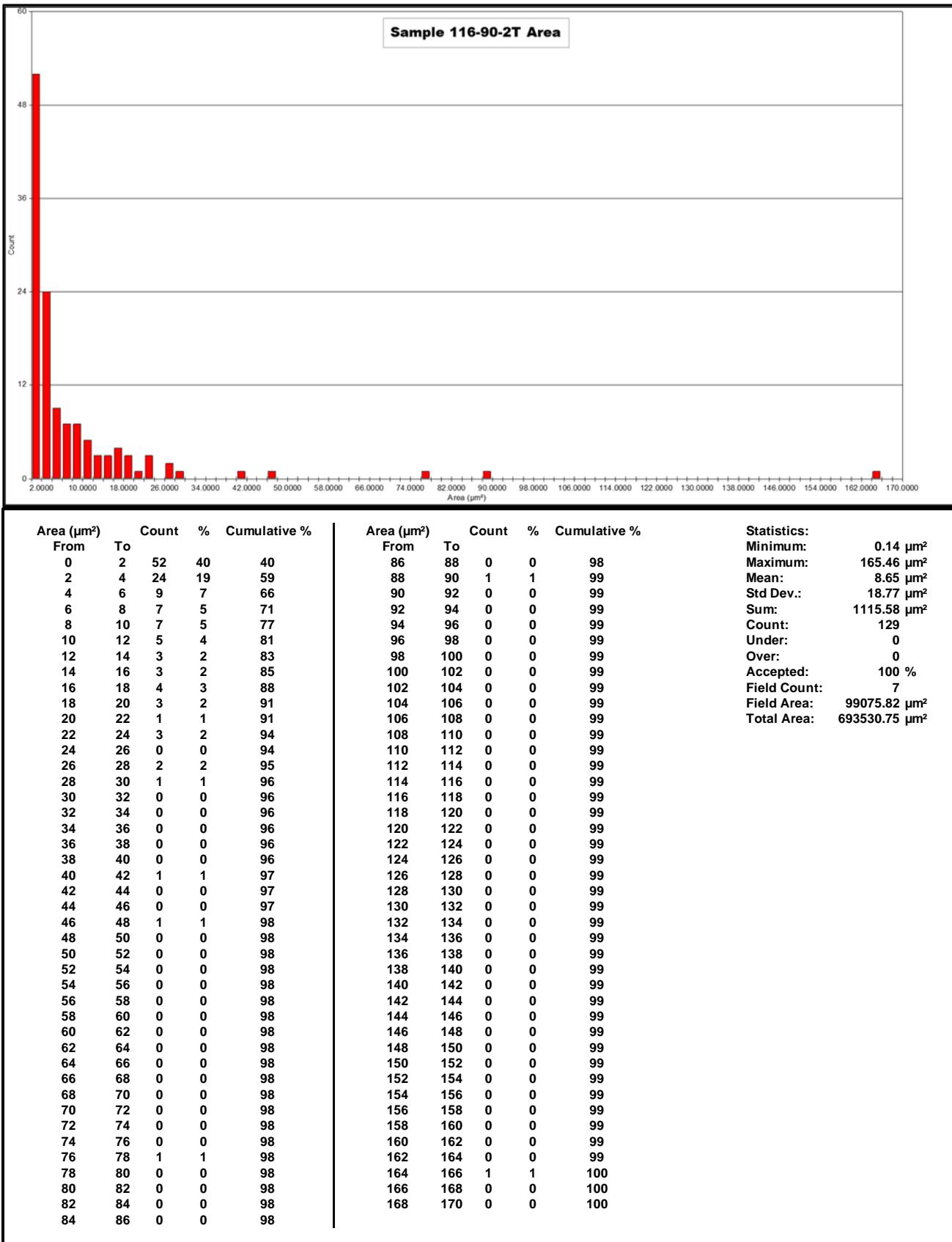
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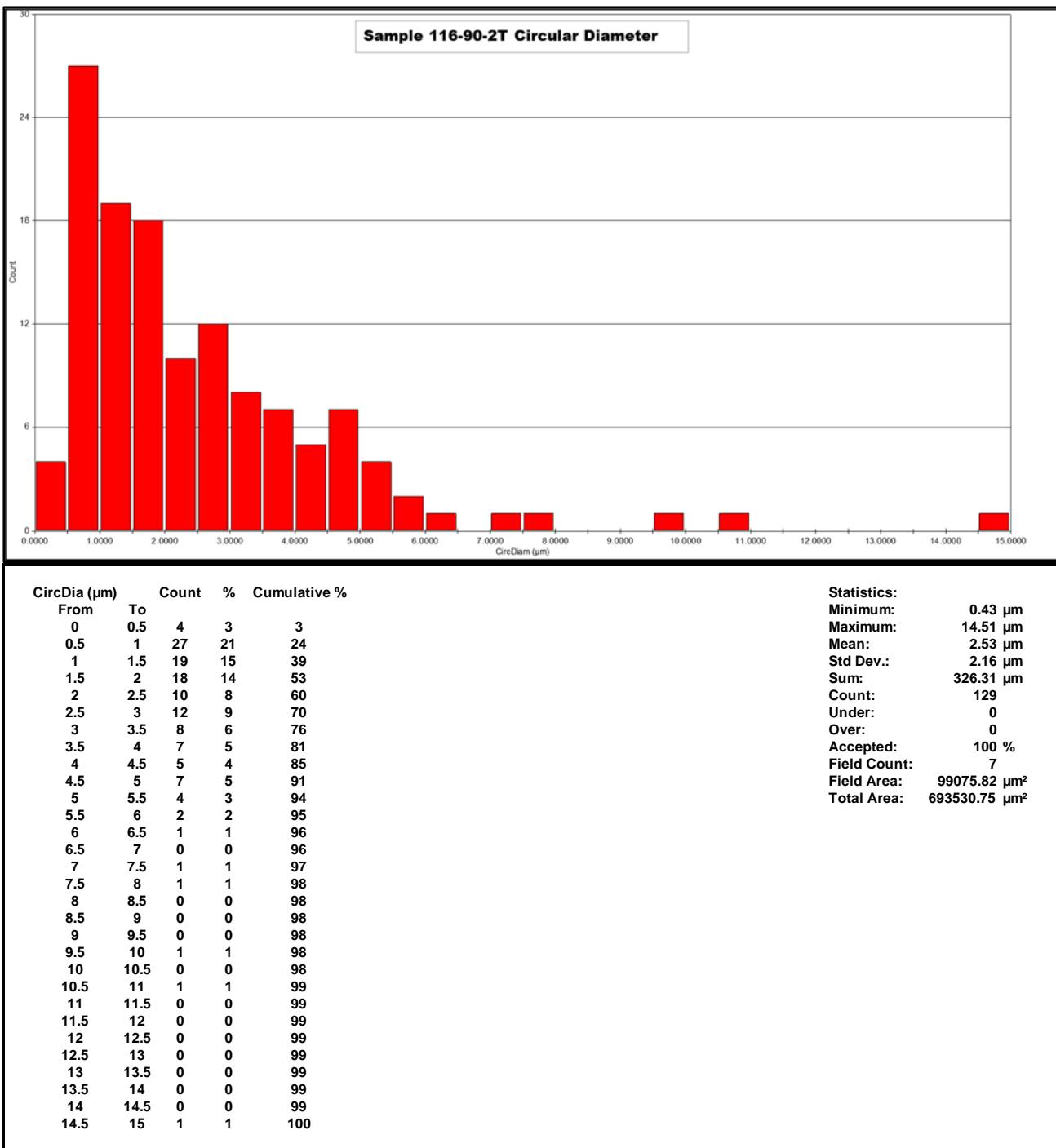
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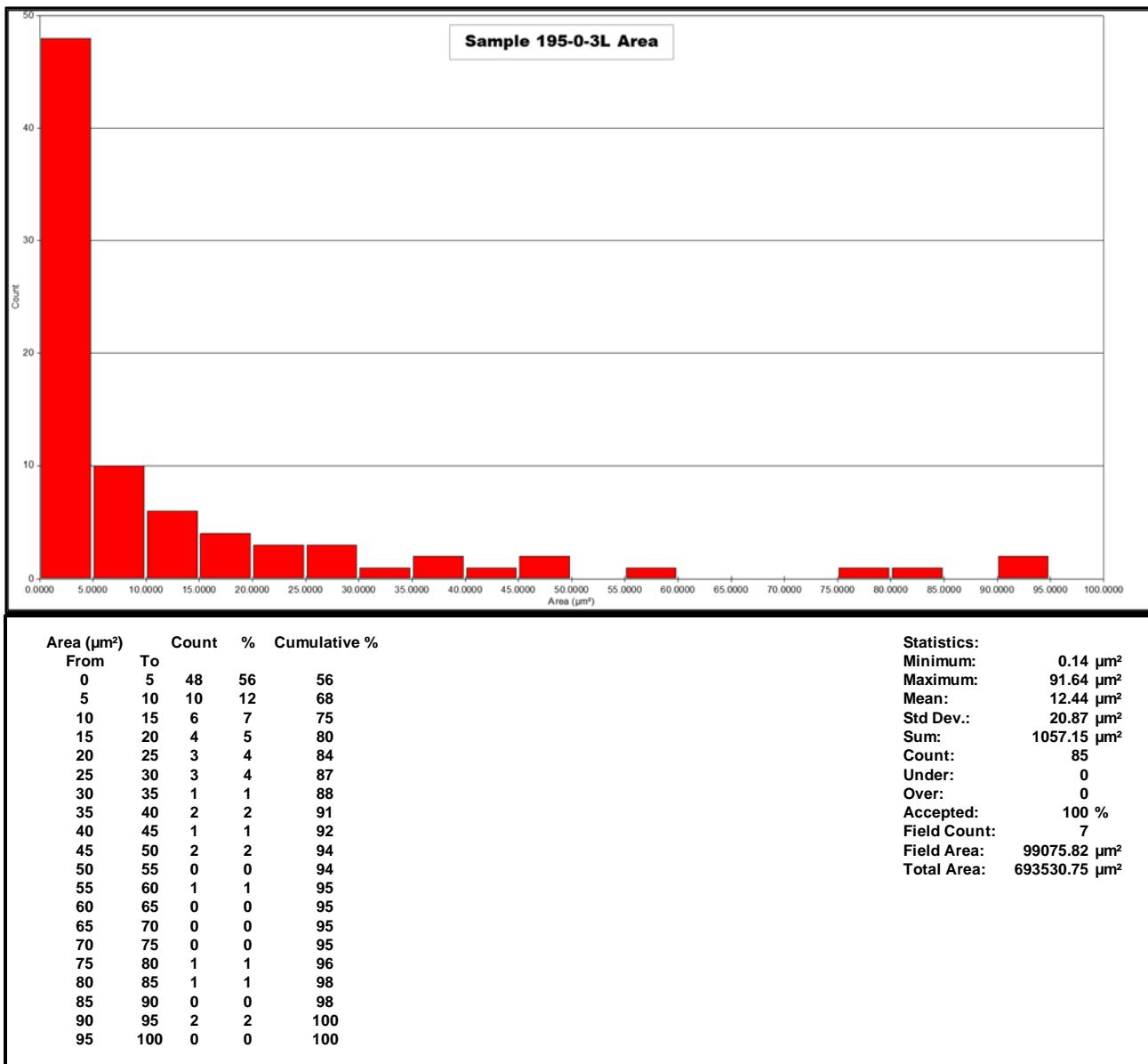
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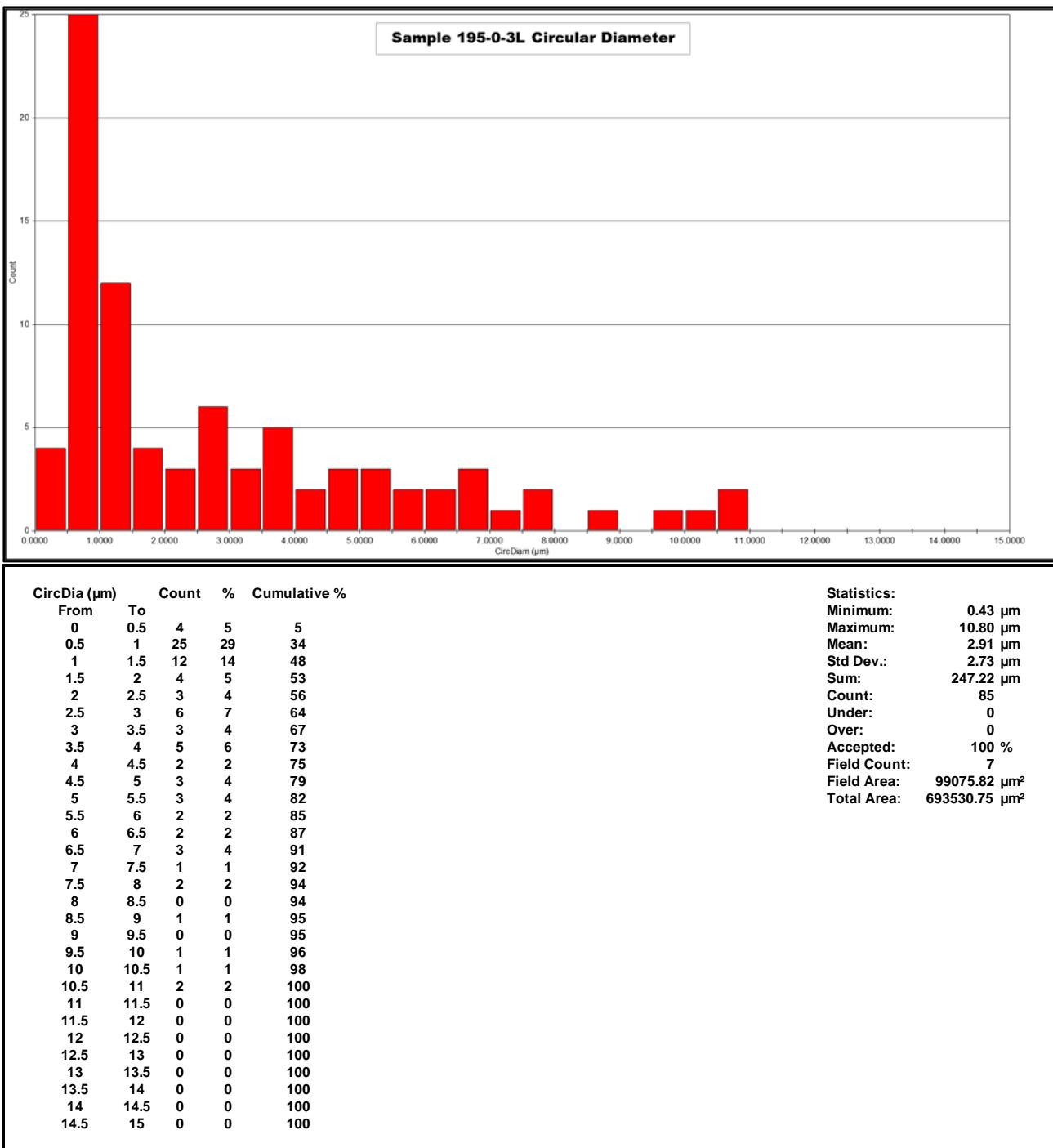
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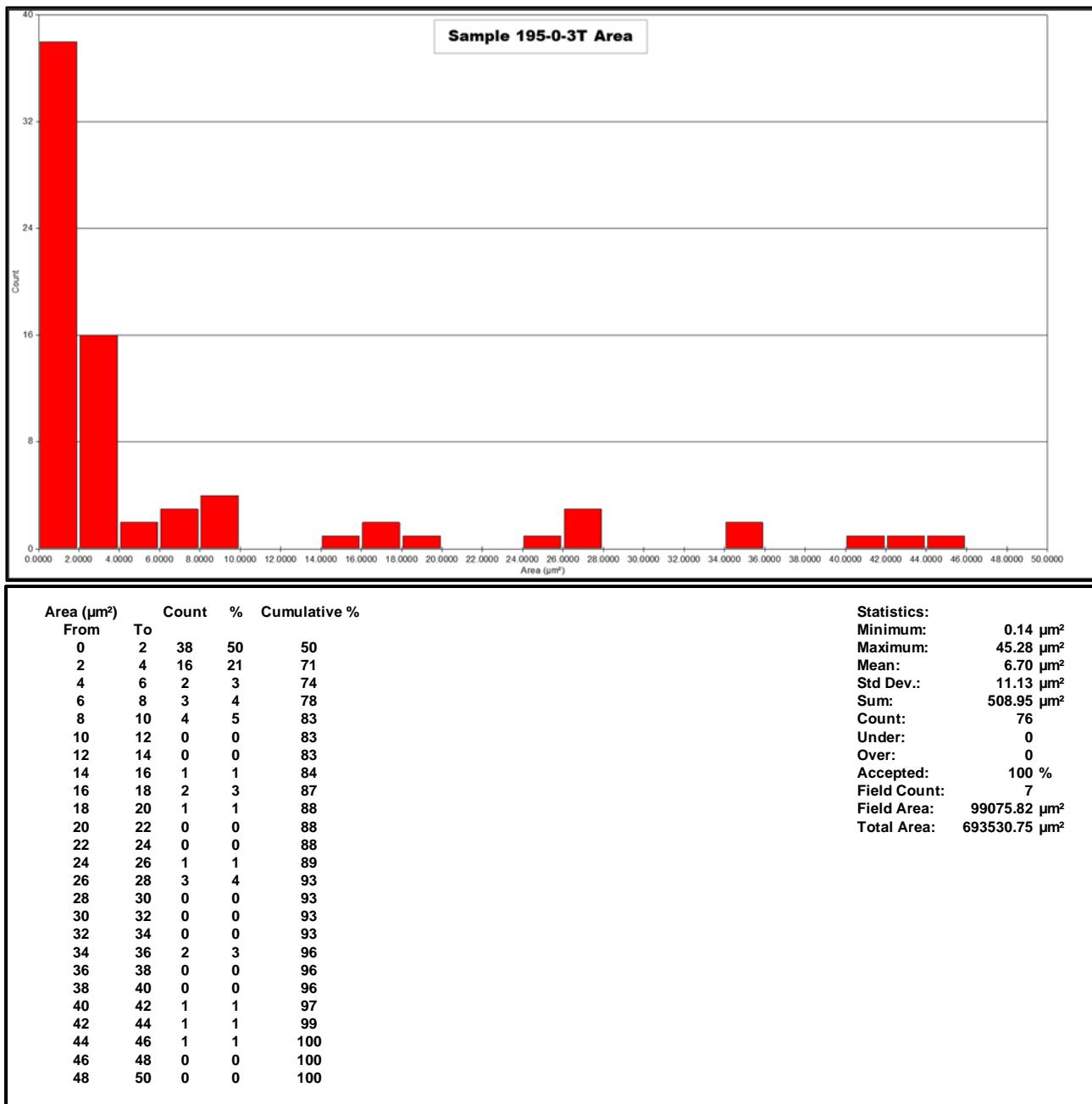
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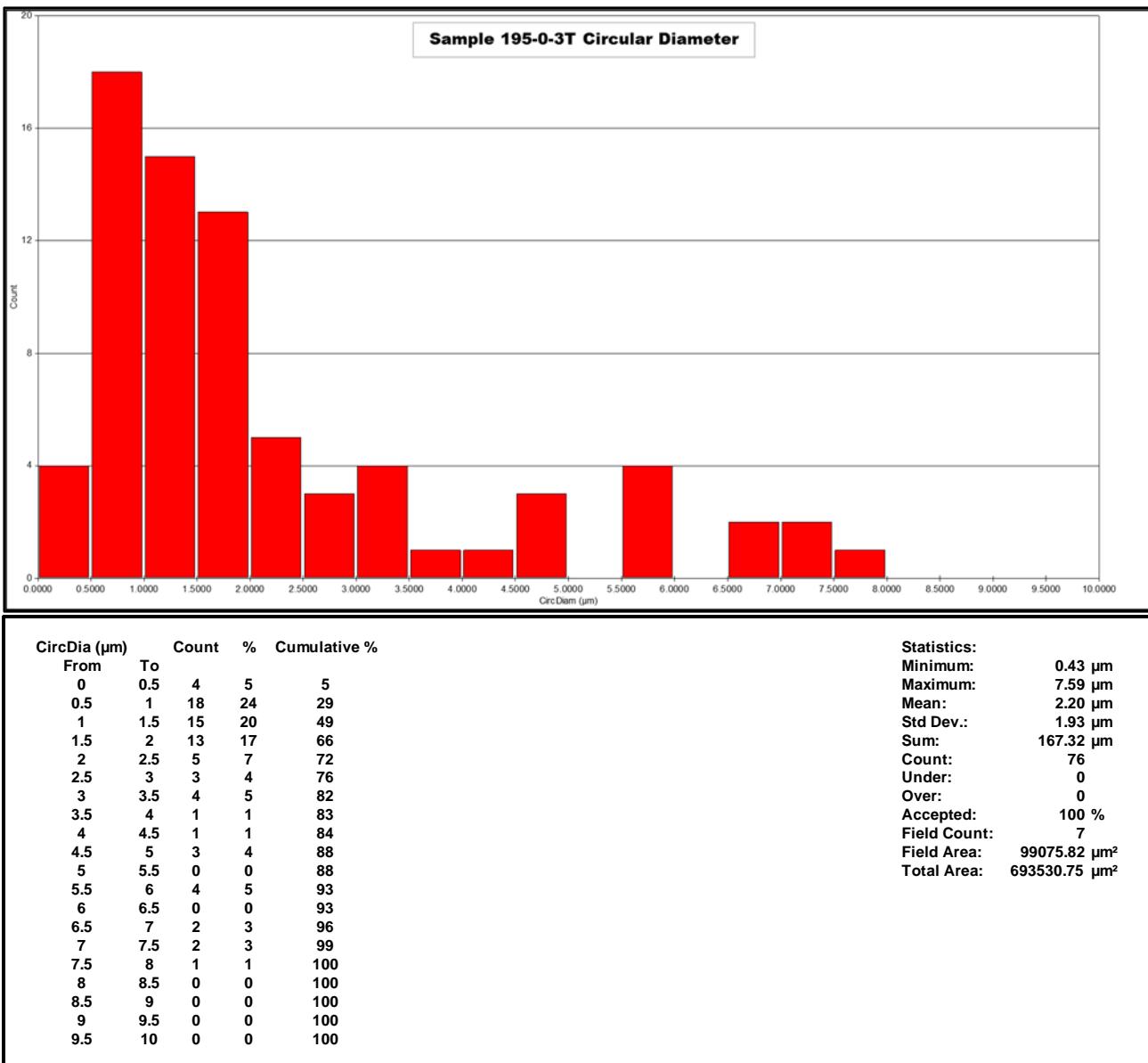
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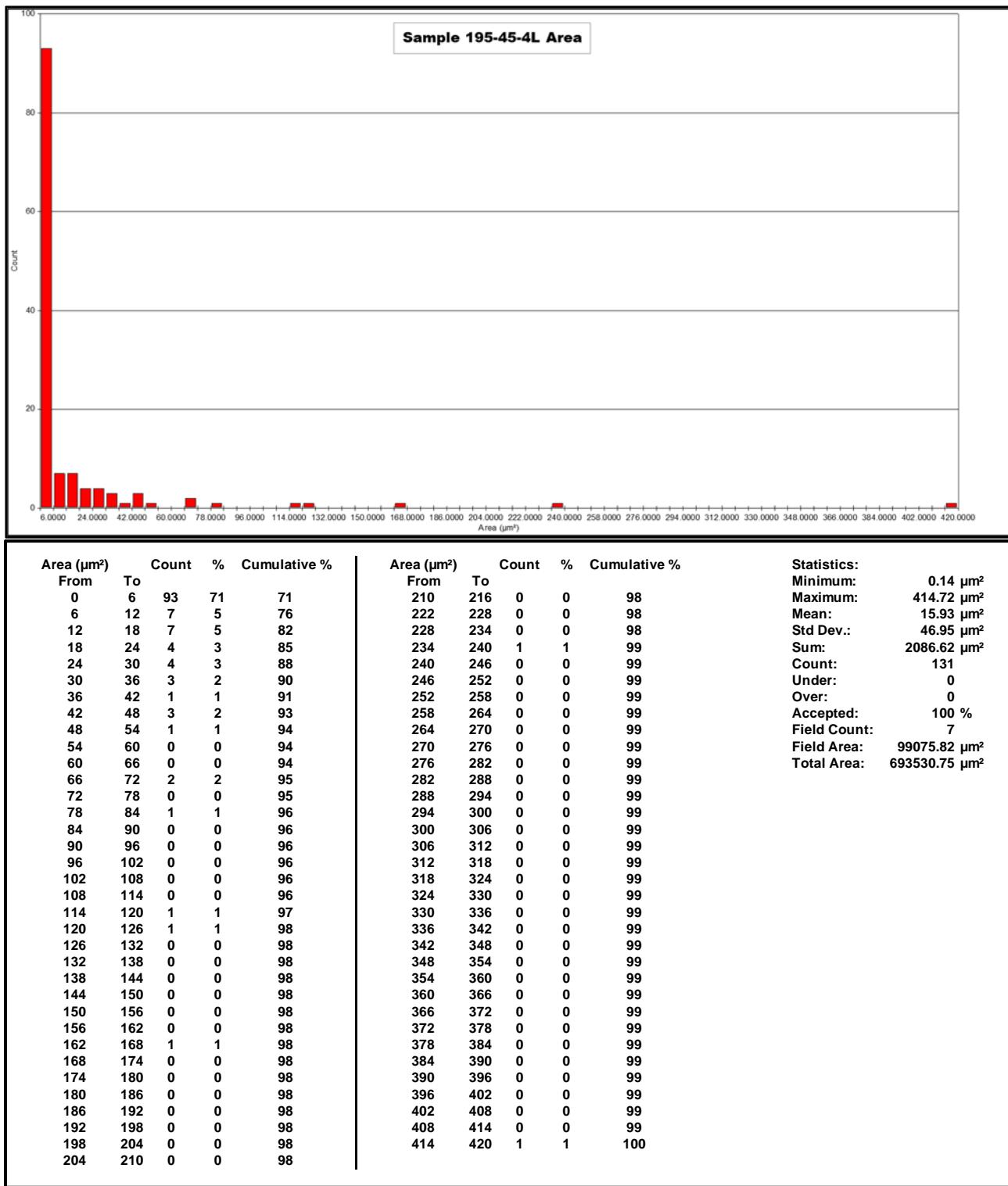
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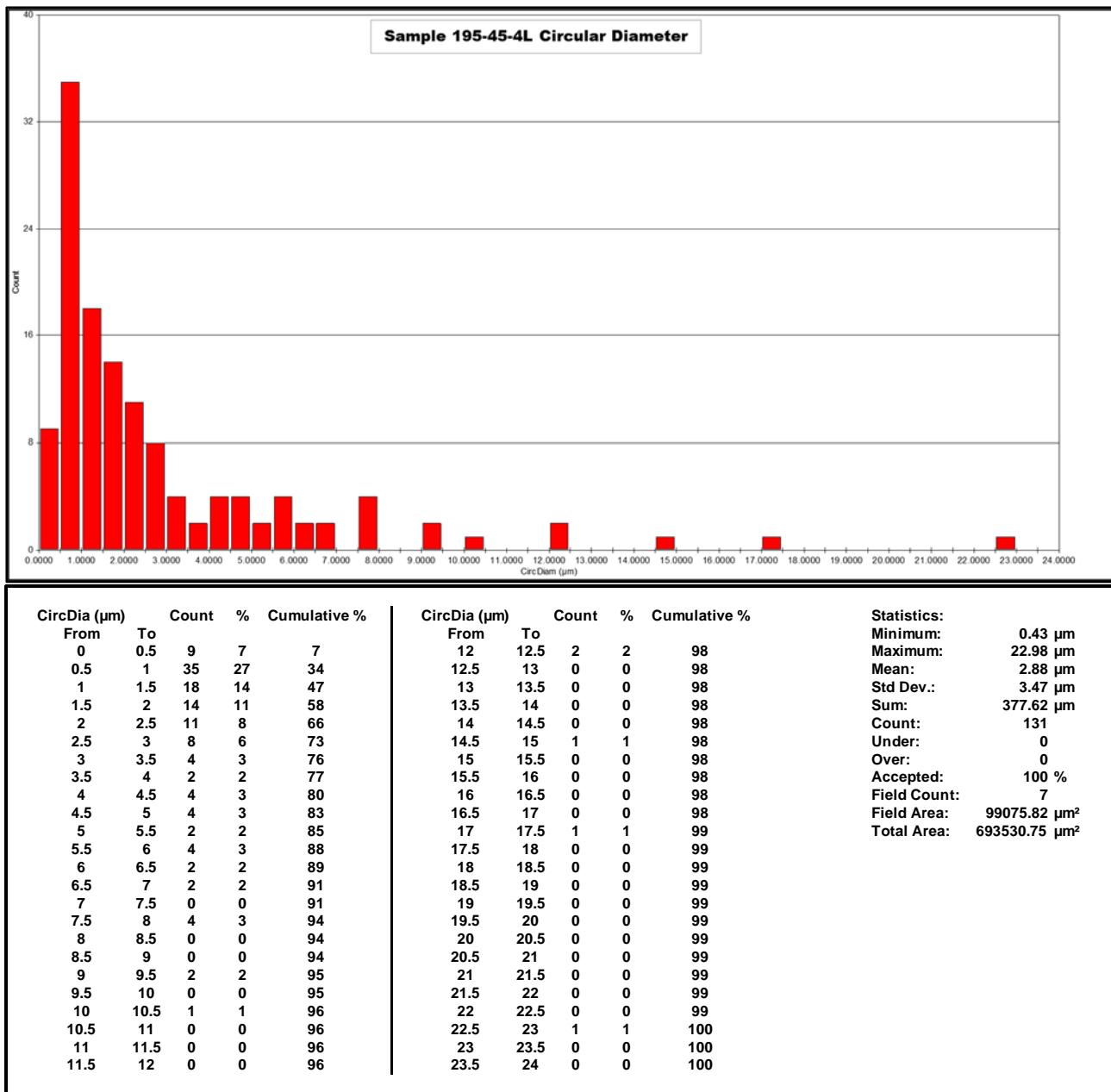
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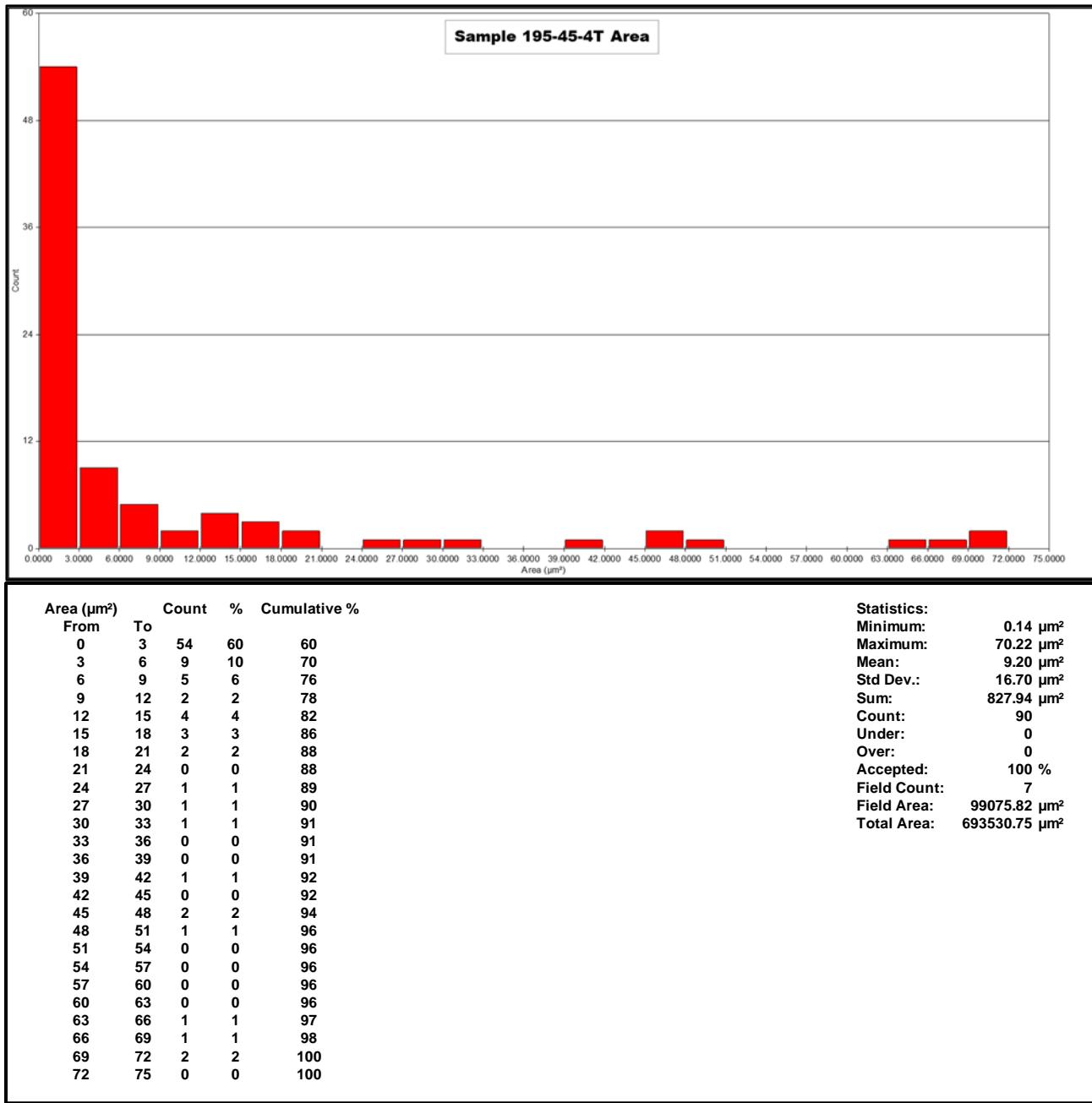
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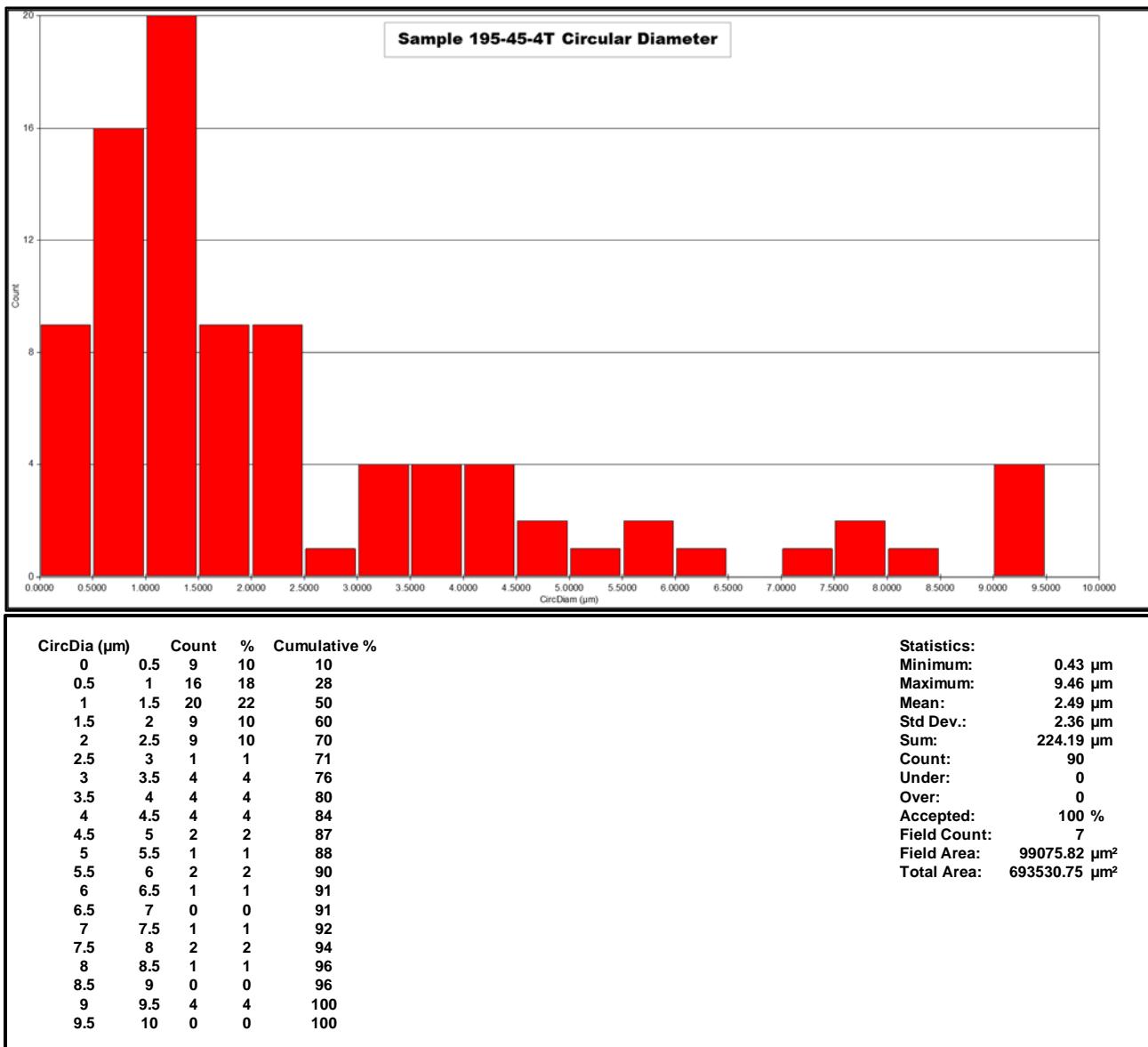
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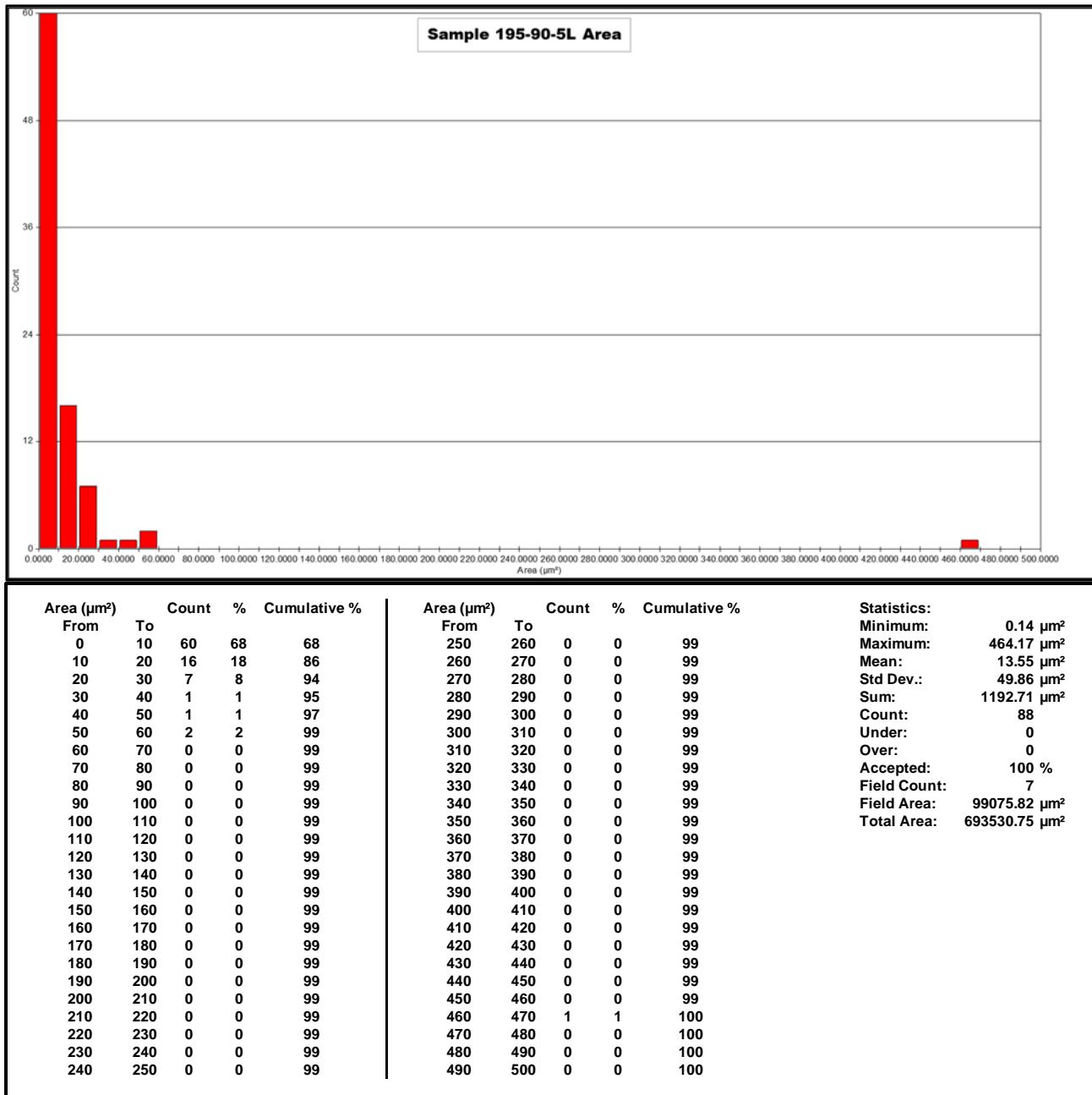
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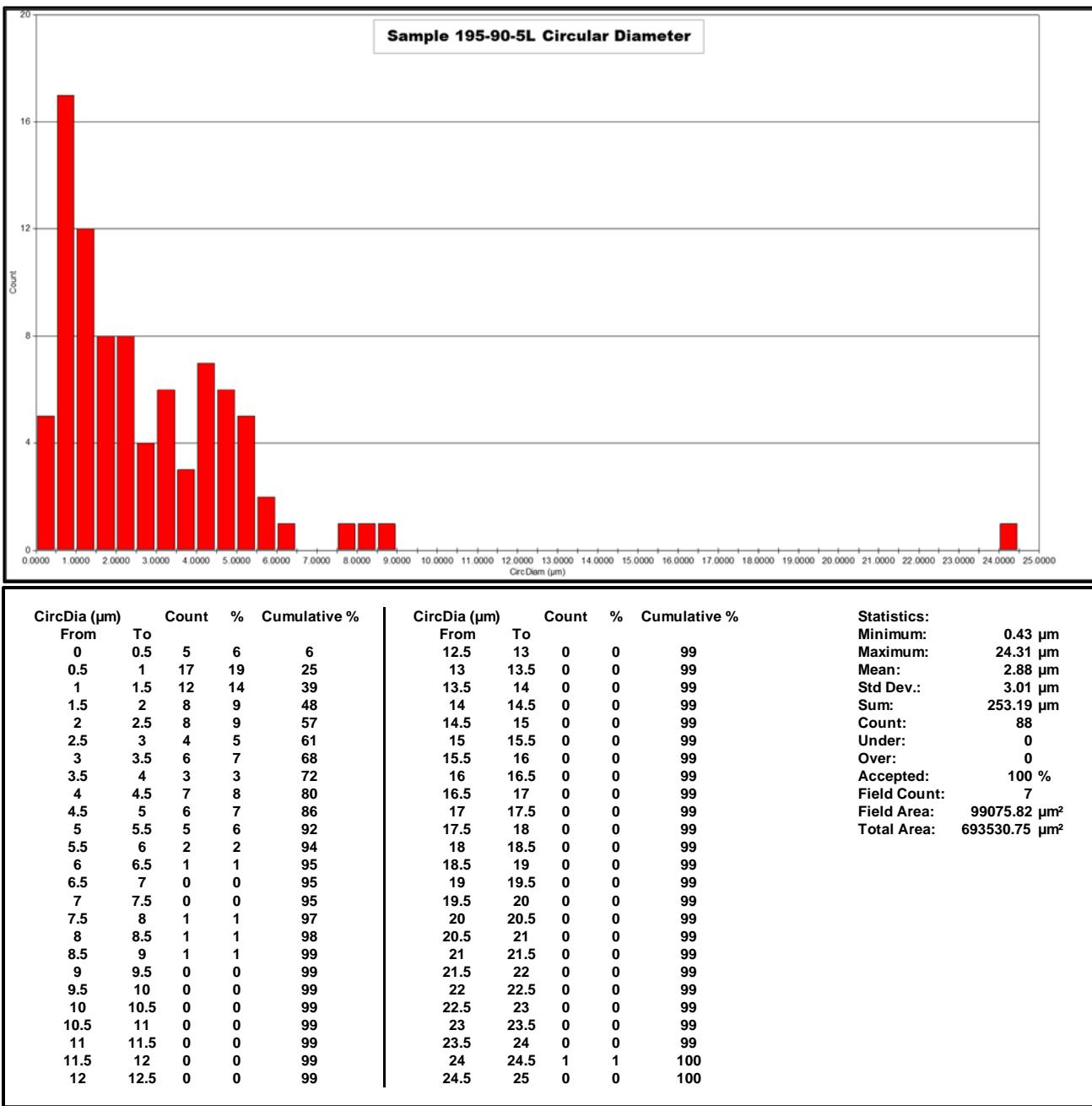
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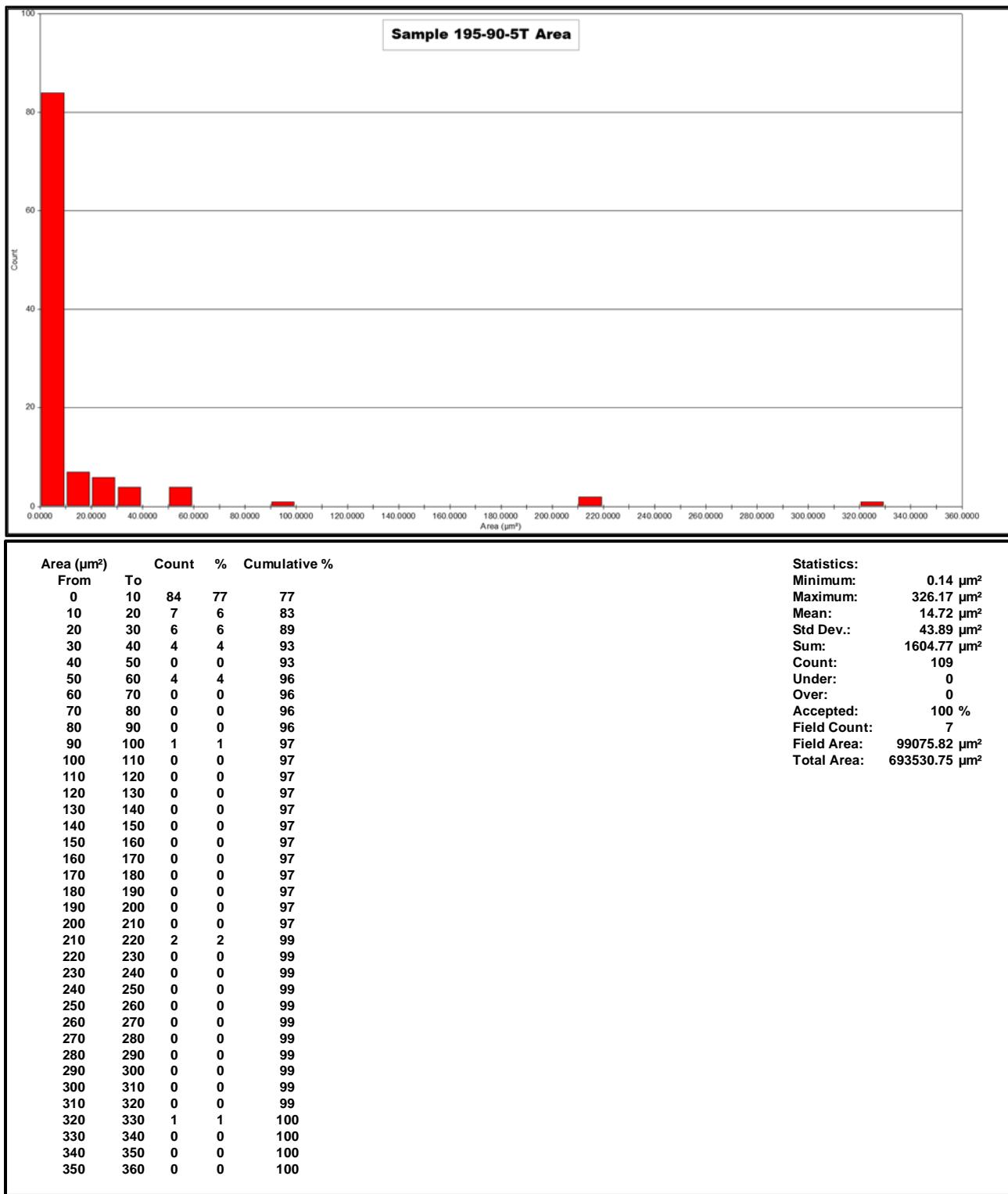
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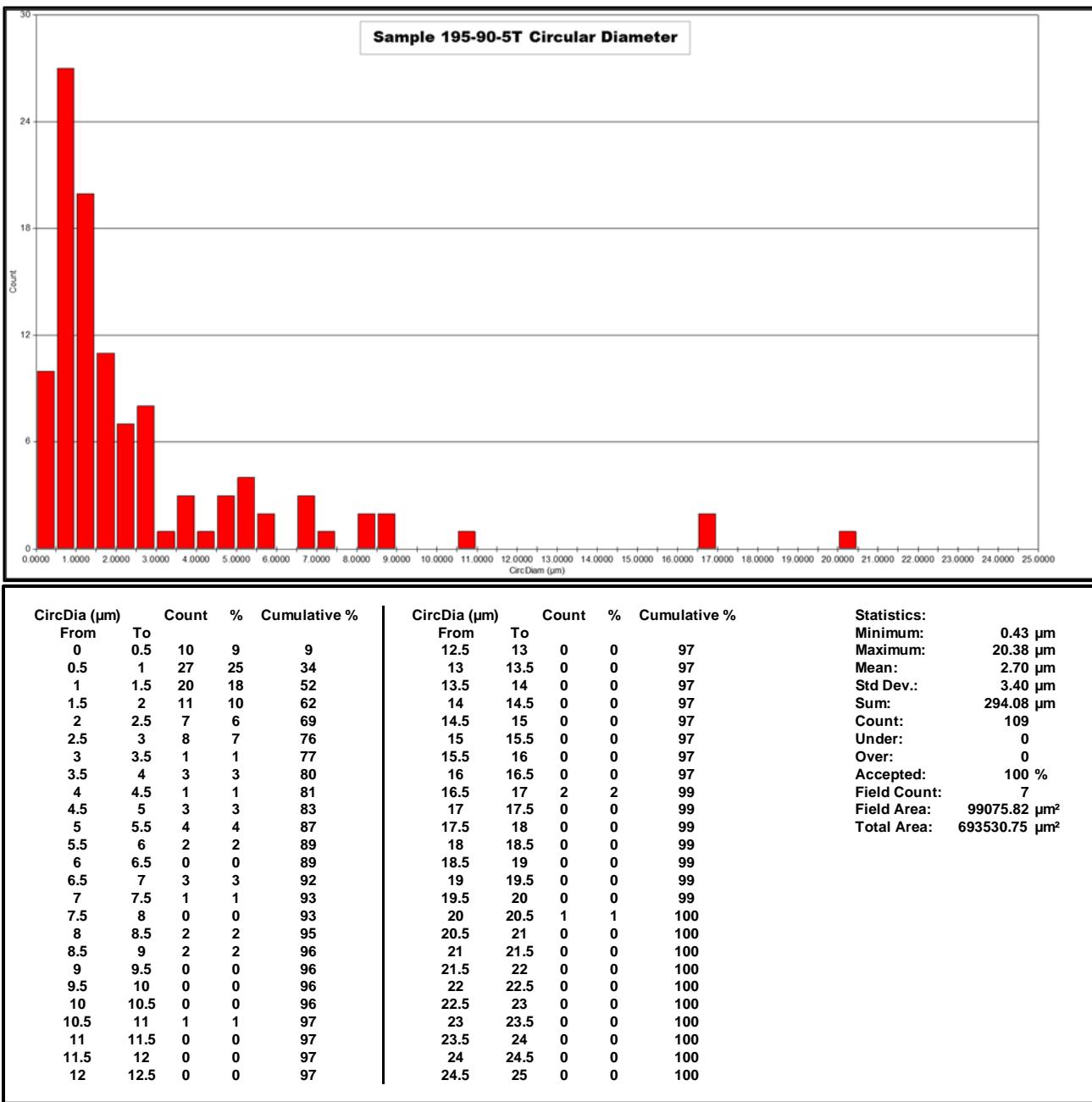
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Sample 13234-195-90-5L inclusion circular diameter object measurement data.



Sample 13234-195-90-5T inclusion area object measurement data.



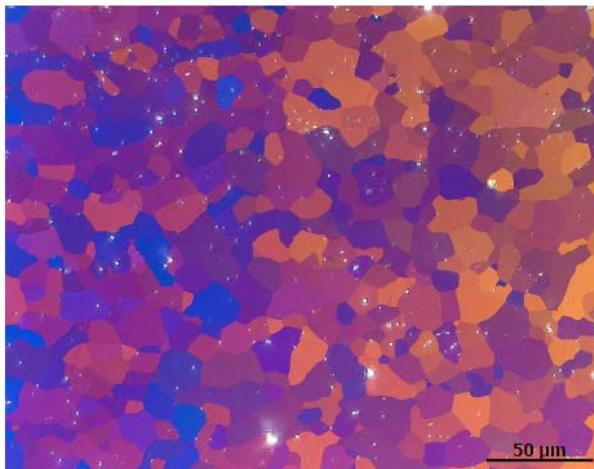
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Appendix C – Axiovision-Generated Grain Size Data

Sample No: 13234-116-45-1L
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.9

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



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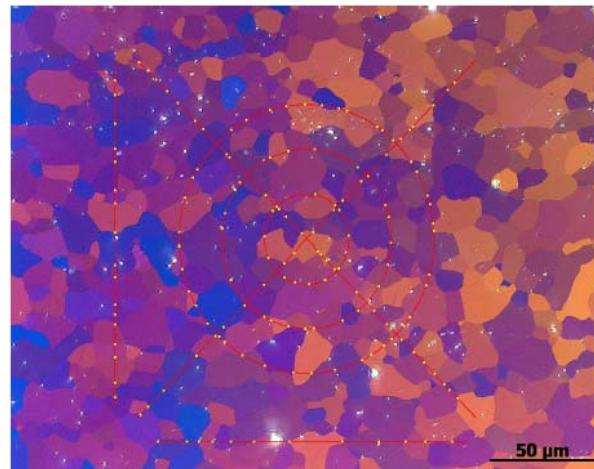
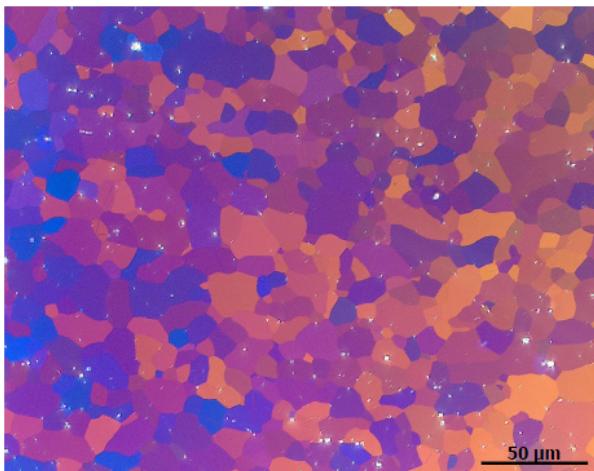


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



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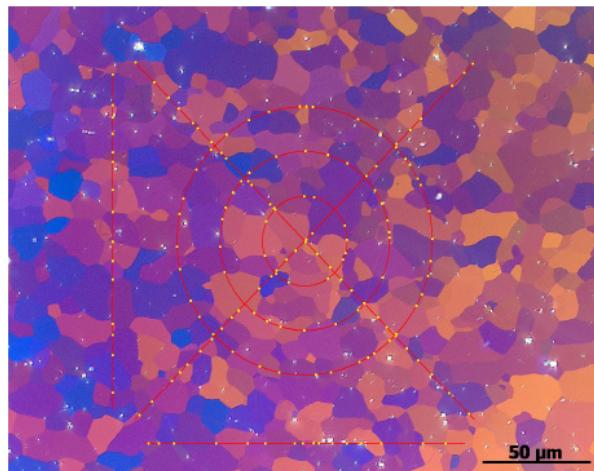
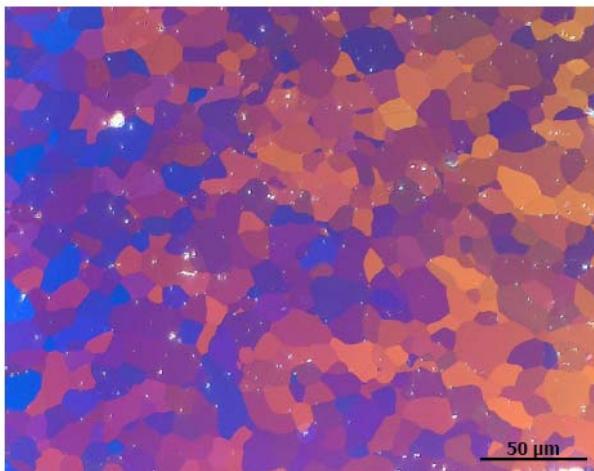


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number \varnothing : 10.00



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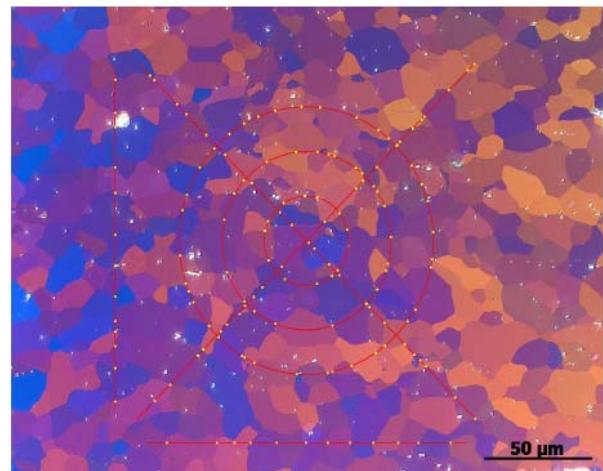
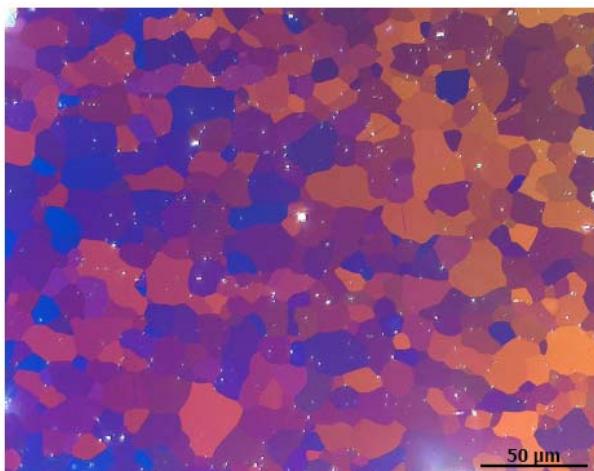


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number \varnothing : 9.50



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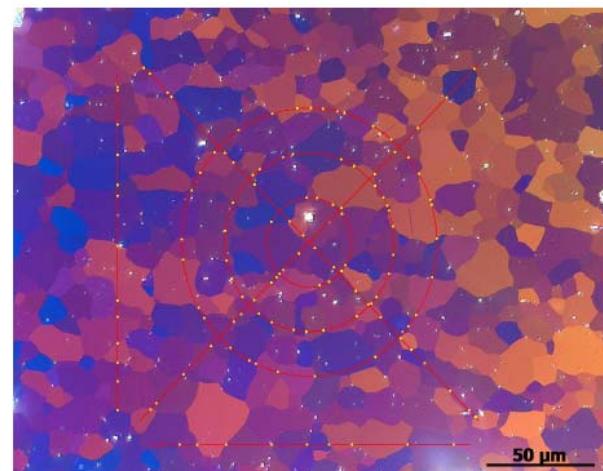
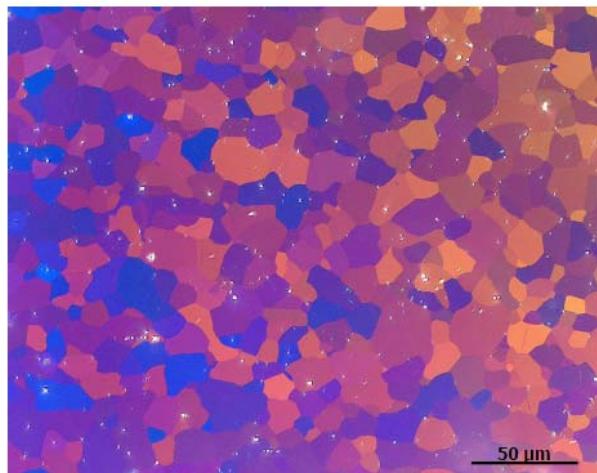


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

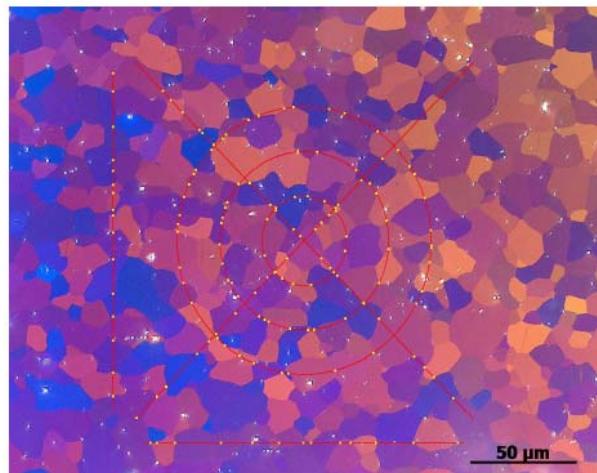
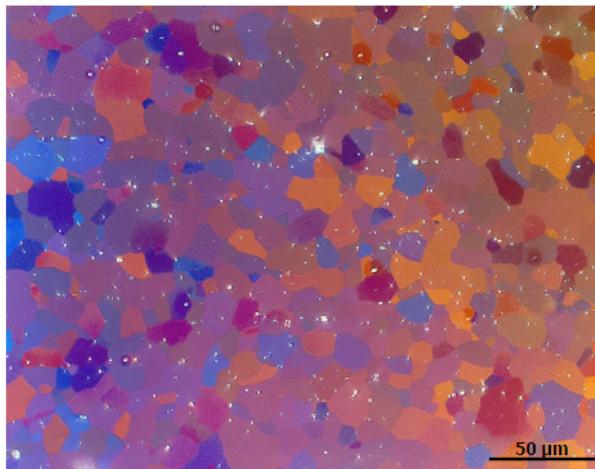


Image with Annotations

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Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 10.1

Image - 1

Grain Size Number 0: 10.50



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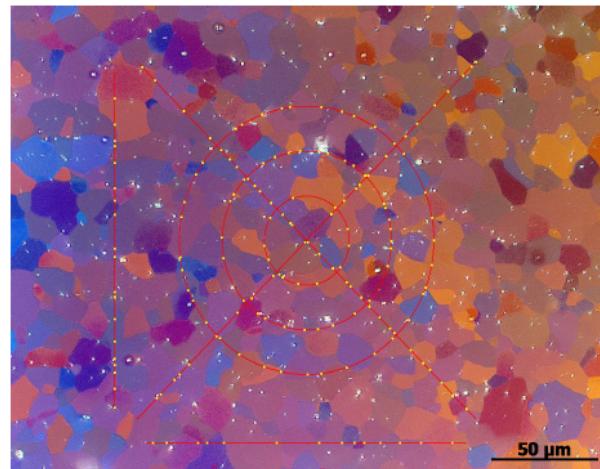
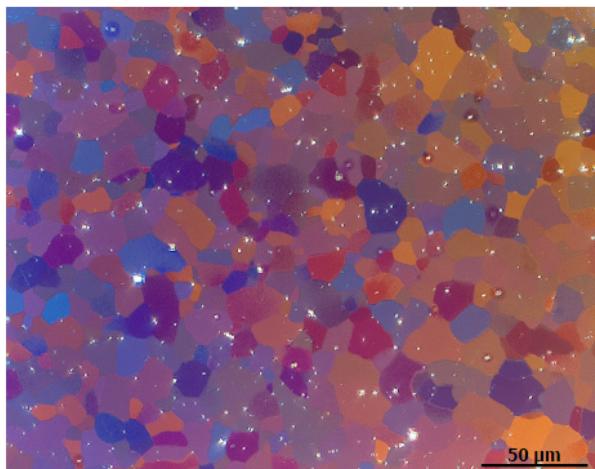


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number 0: 10.00



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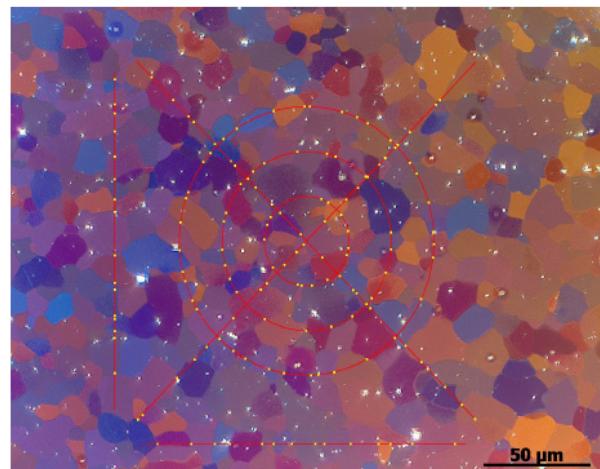
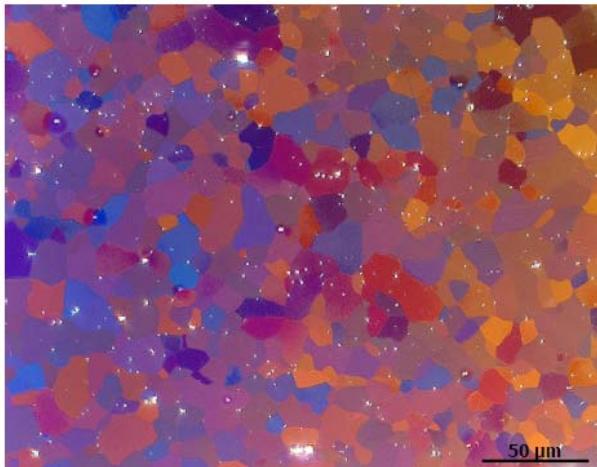


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Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



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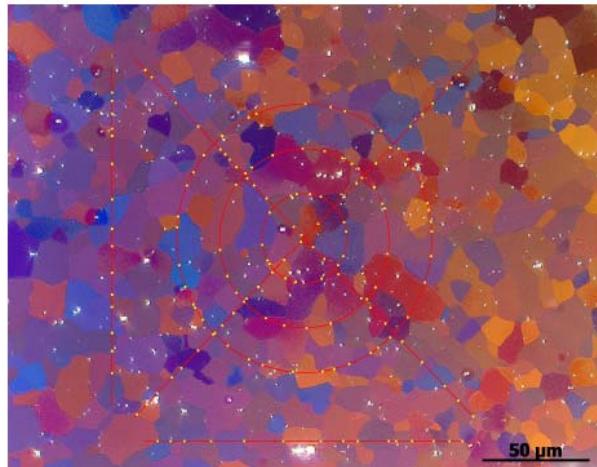
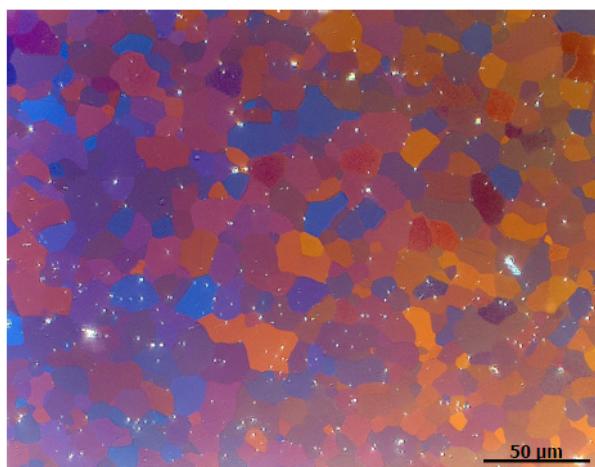


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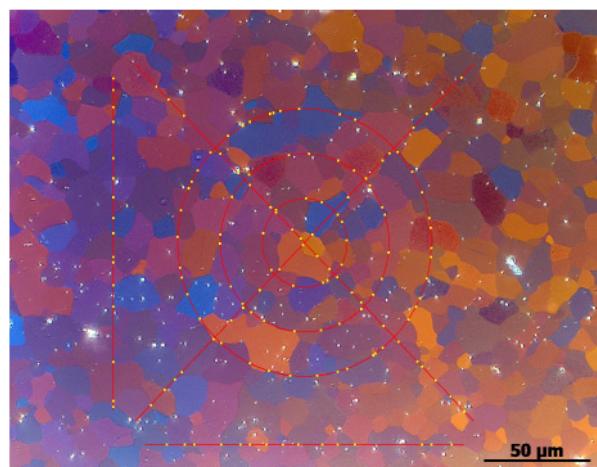
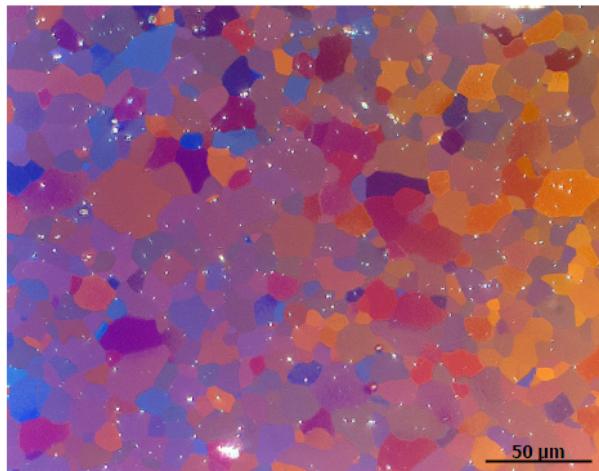


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



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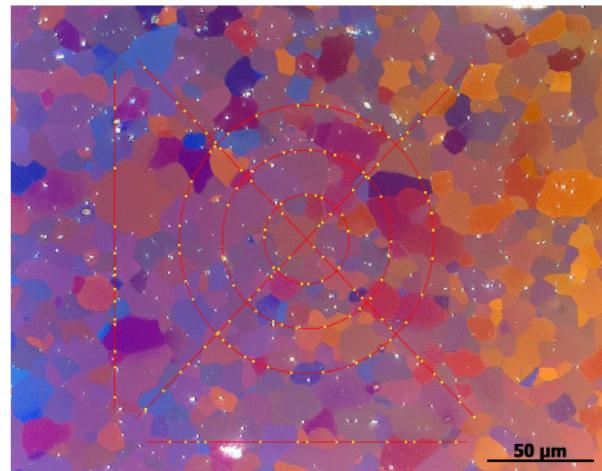
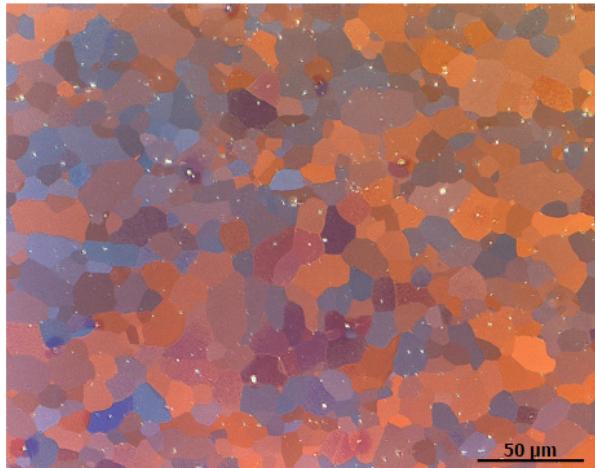


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-116-90-2L
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.8

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Grain Size Number 0: 10.00



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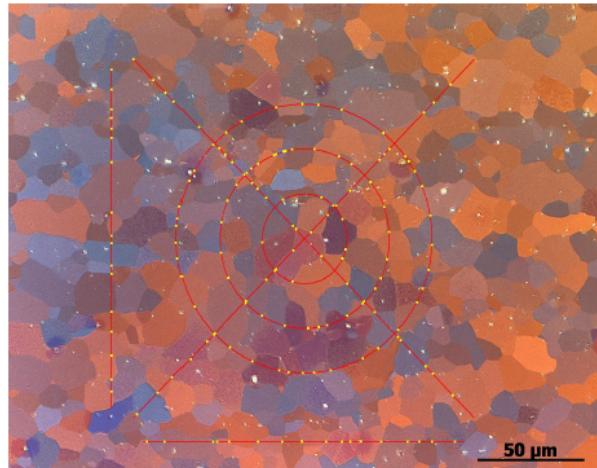
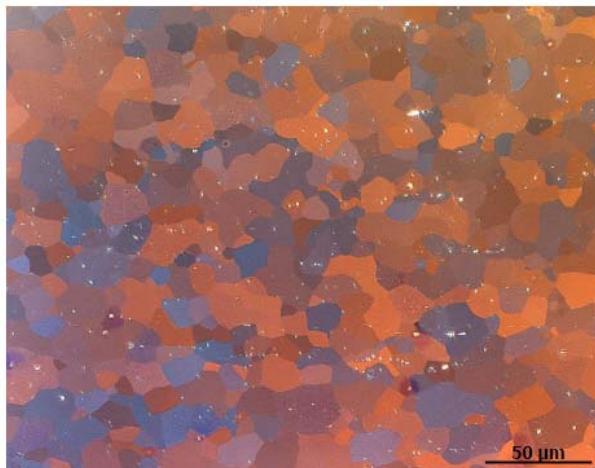


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number 0: 10.00



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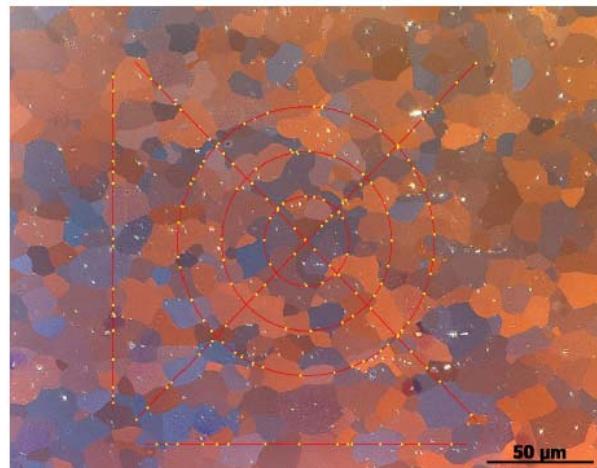
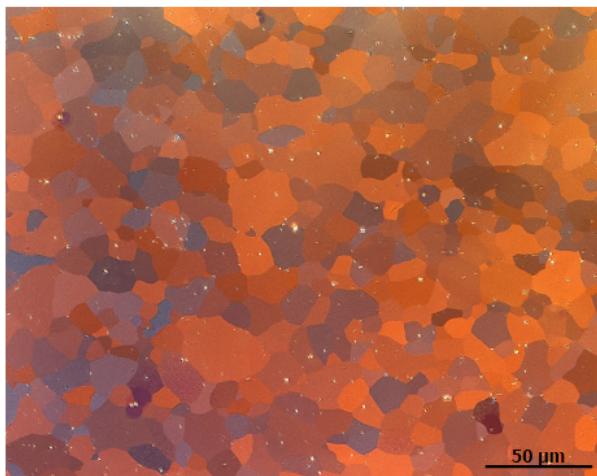


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



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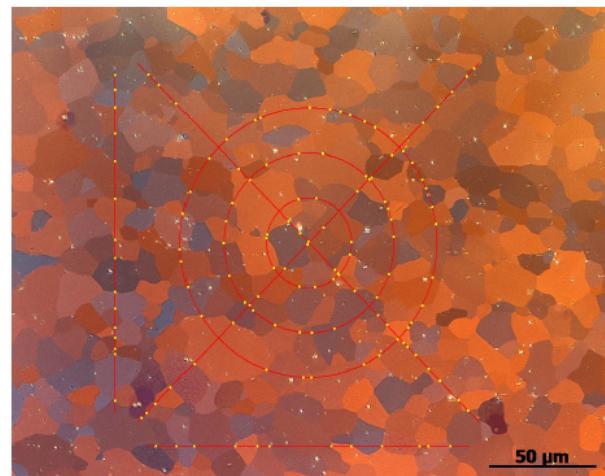
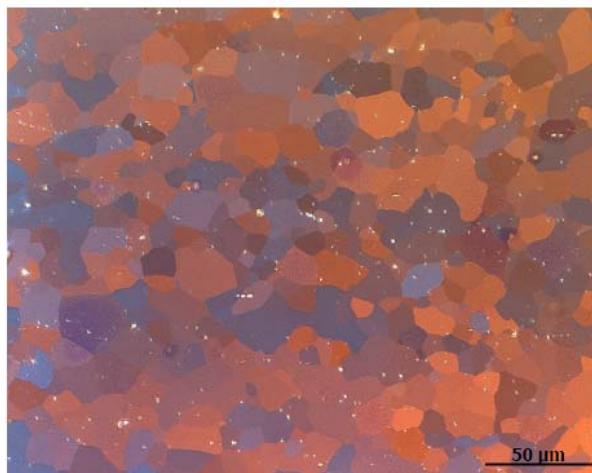


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



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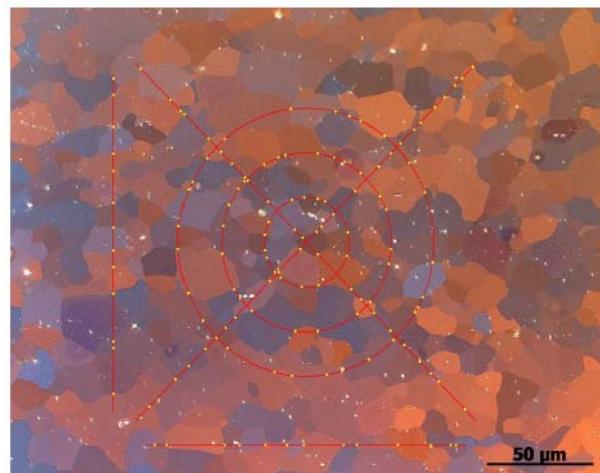
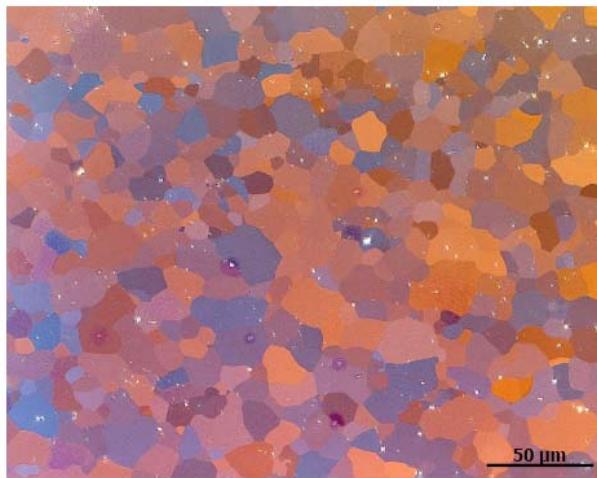


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

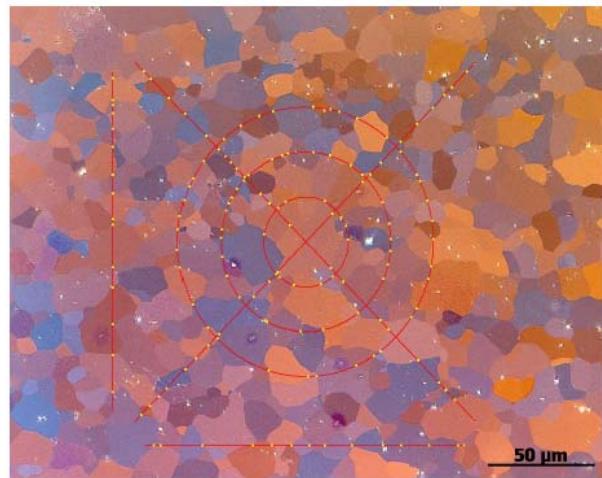
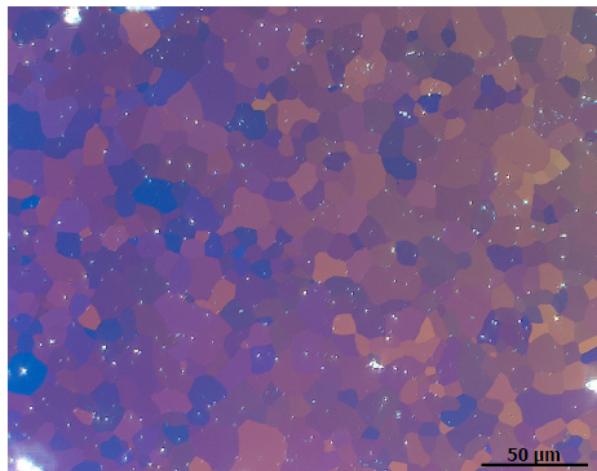


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-116-90-2T
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.9

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

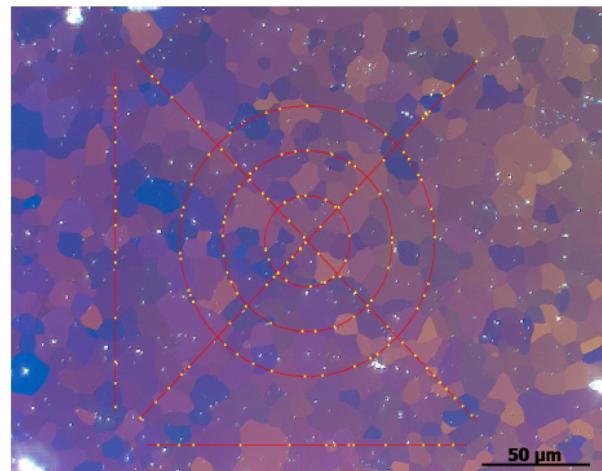
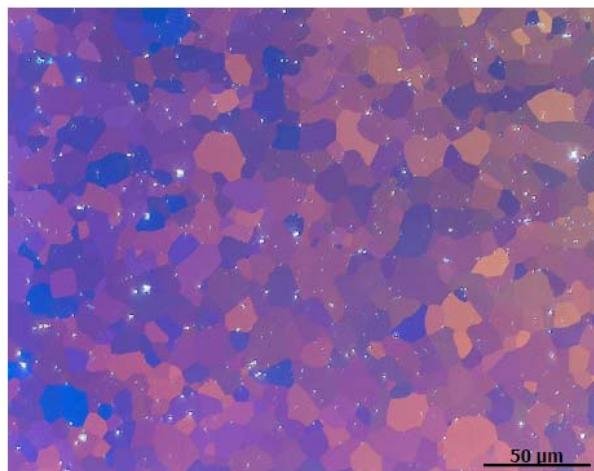


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

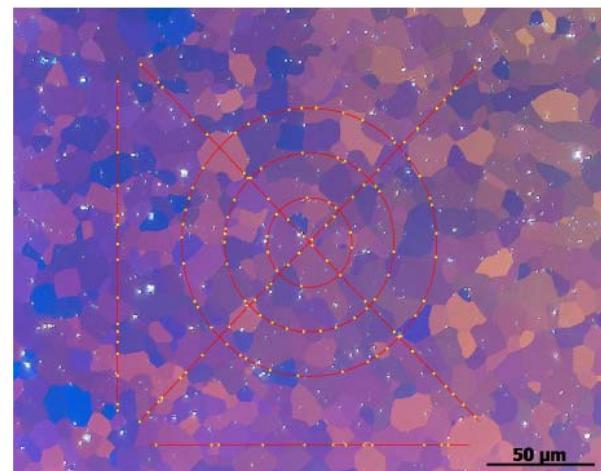
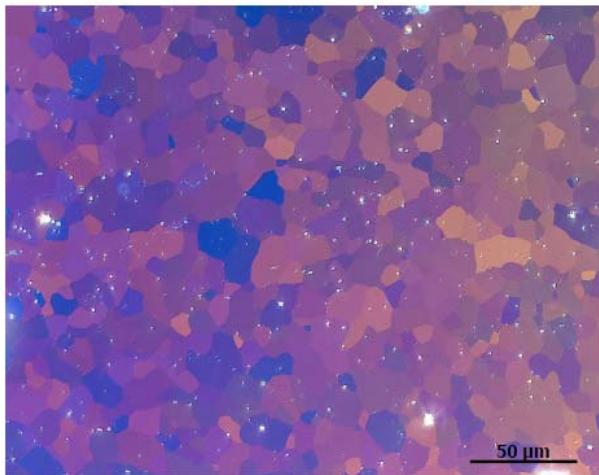


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number 0: 10.00



Original image

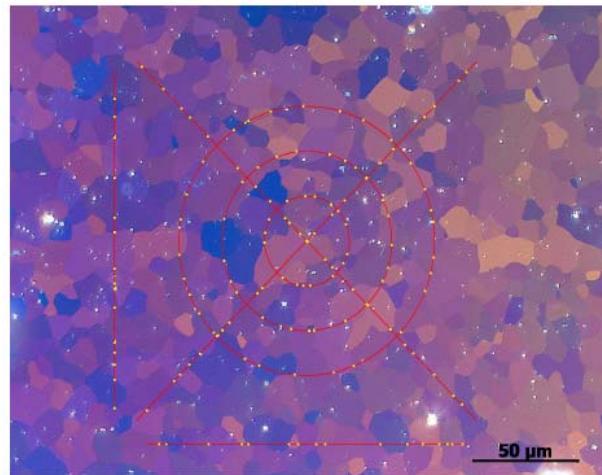
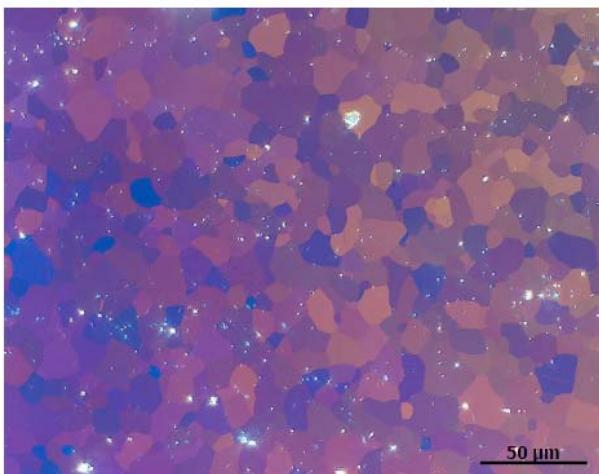


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number 0: 10.00



Original image

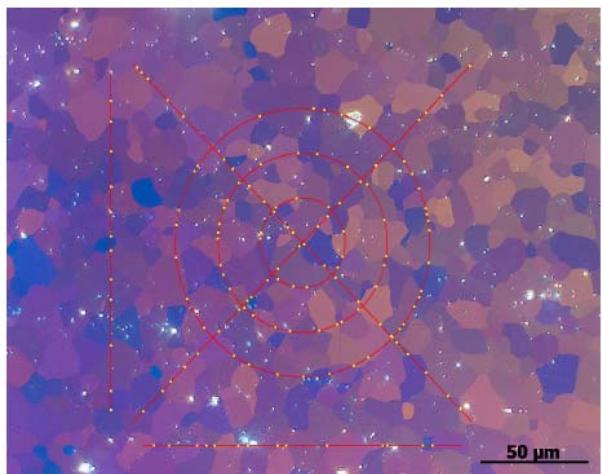
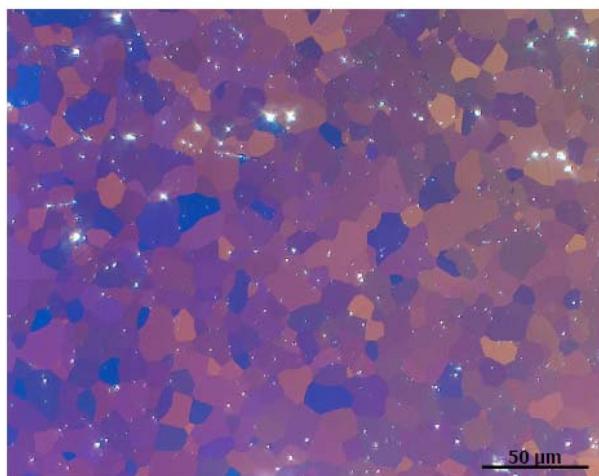


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

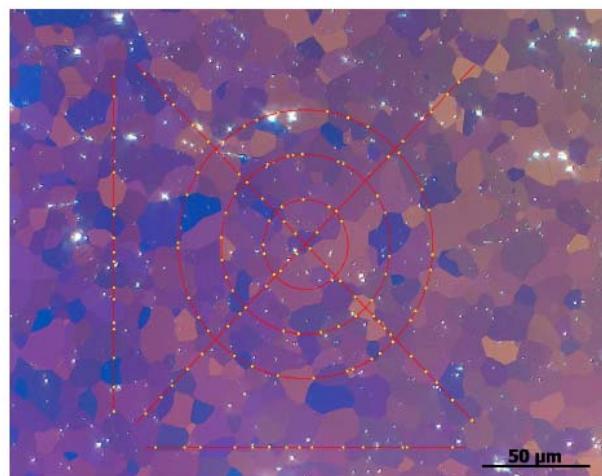
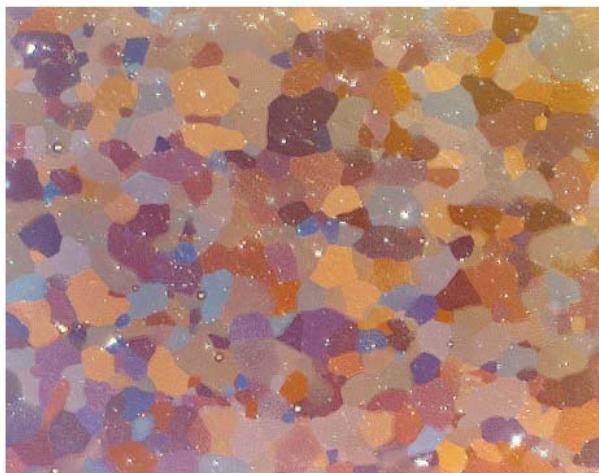


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-0-3L
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.5

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

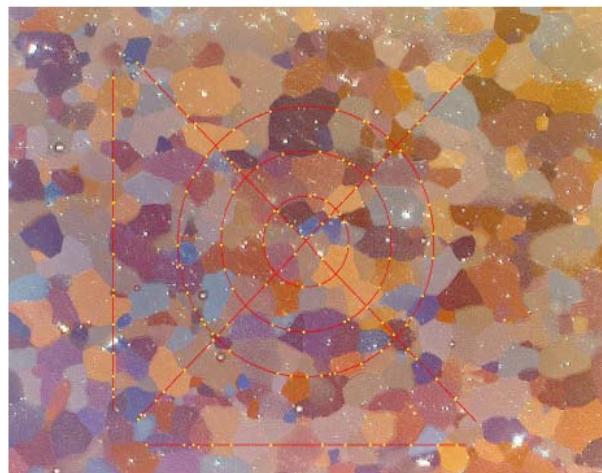
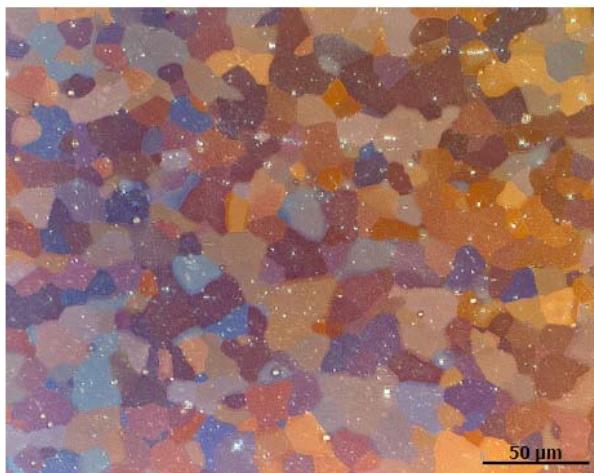


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

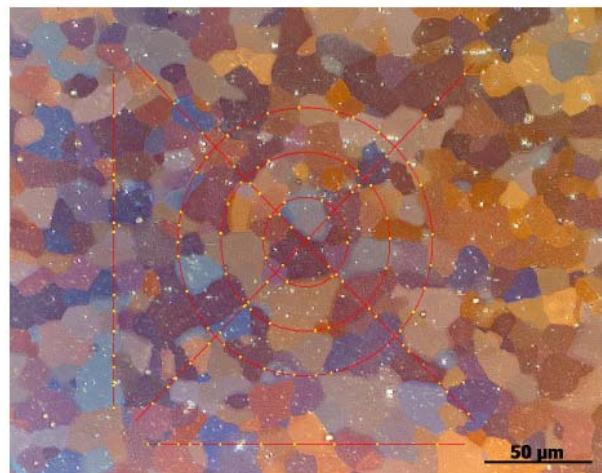
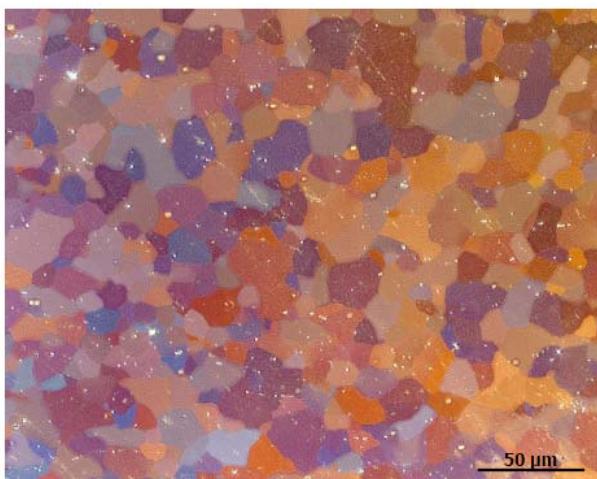


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

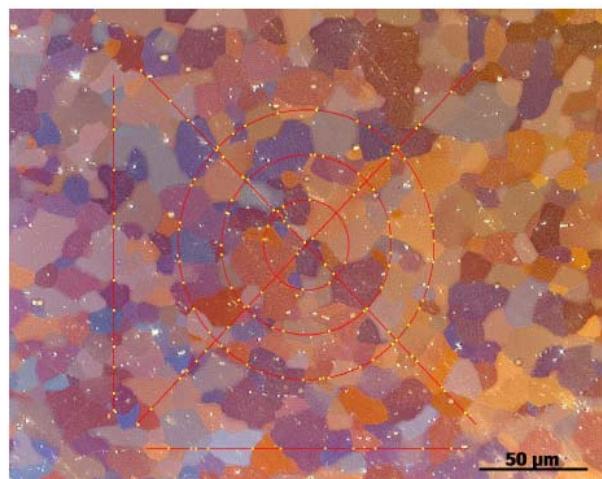
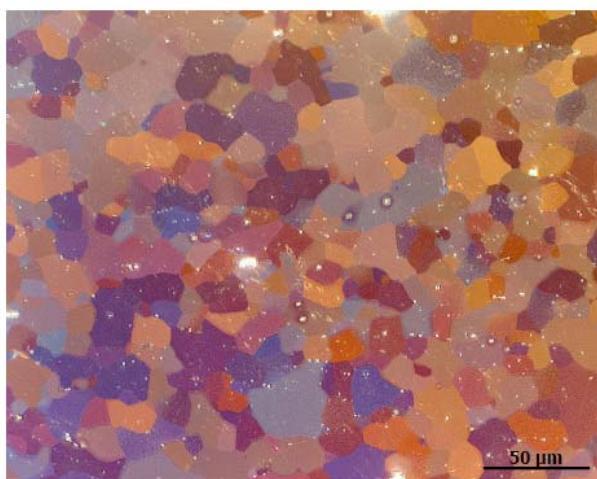


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

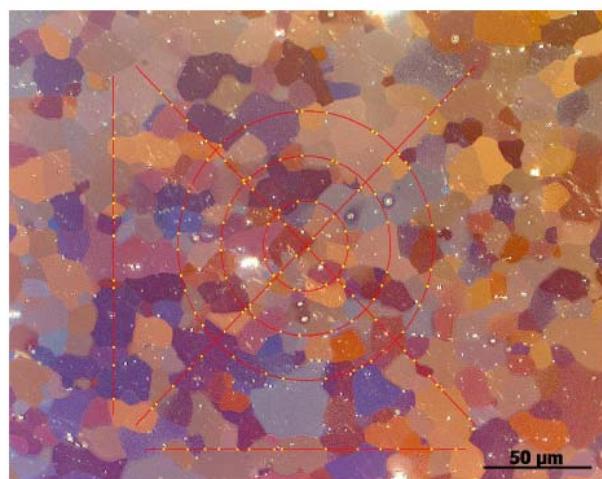
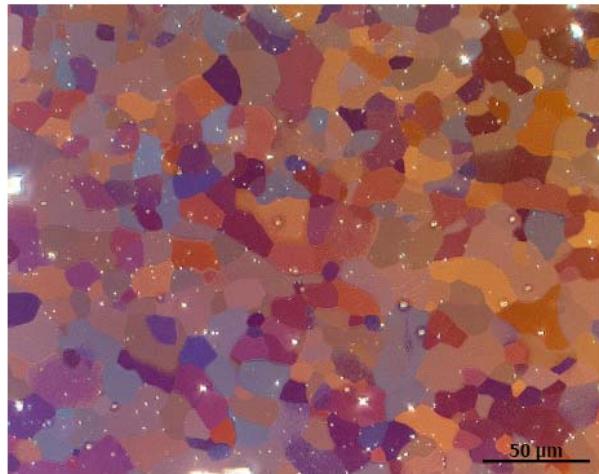


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

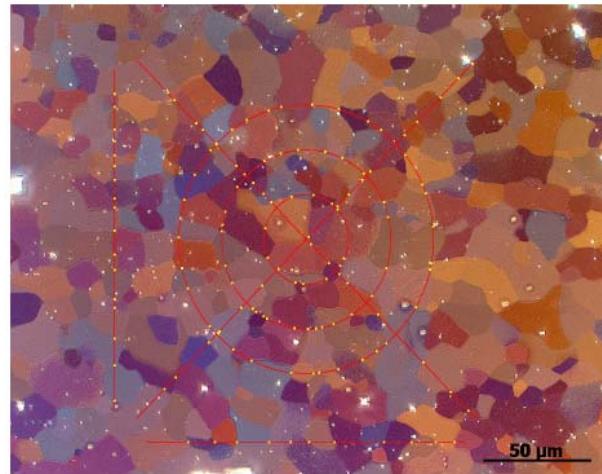
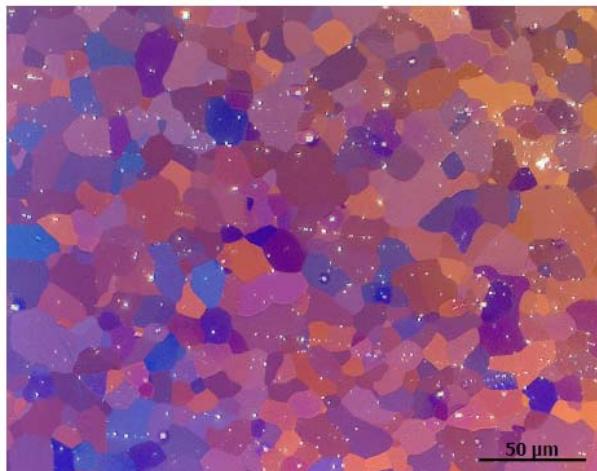


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-0-3T
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.8

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

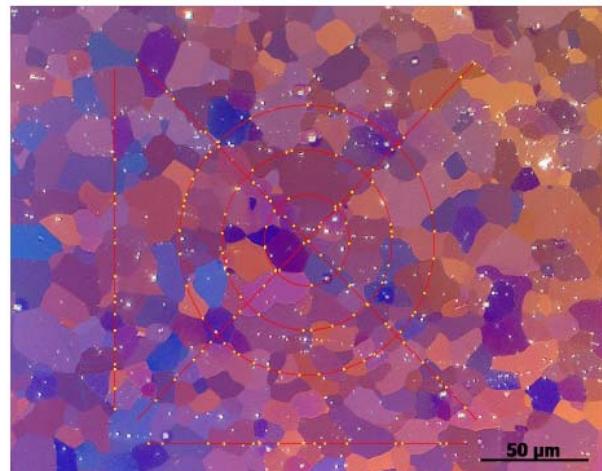
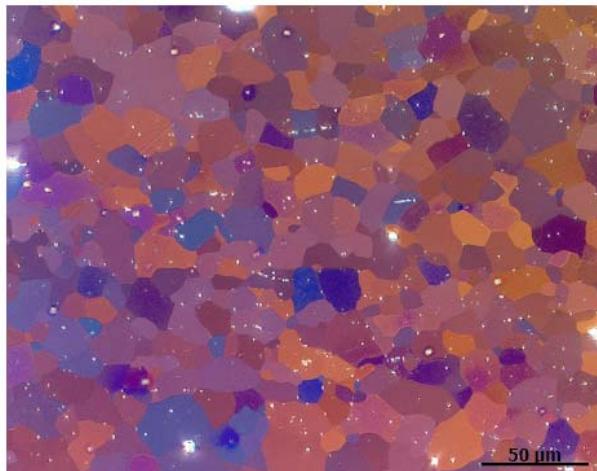


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

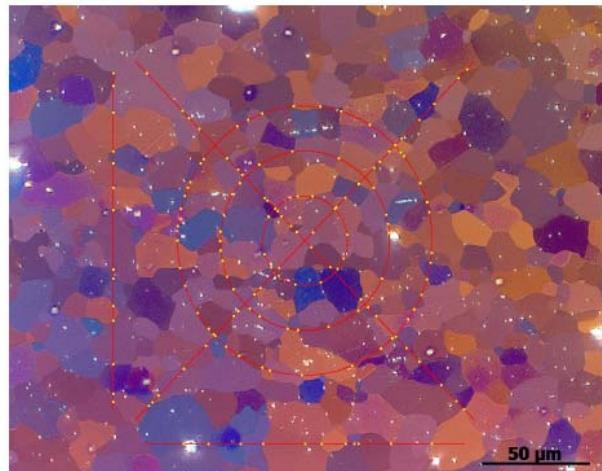
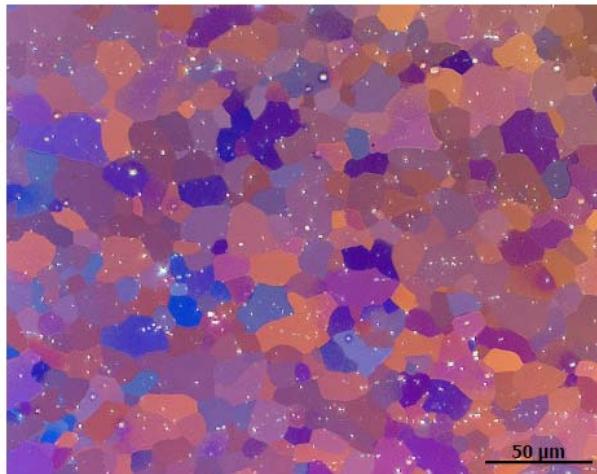


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

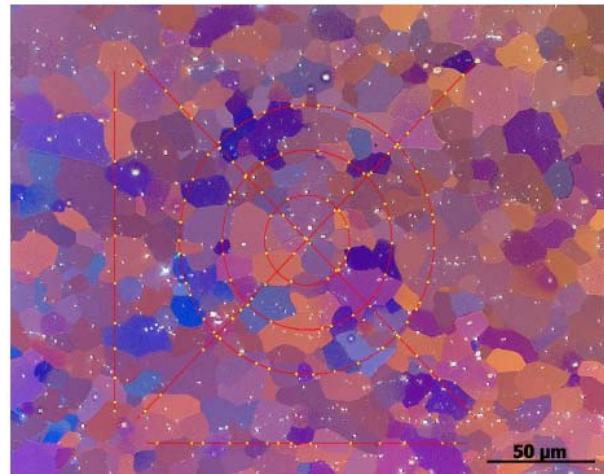
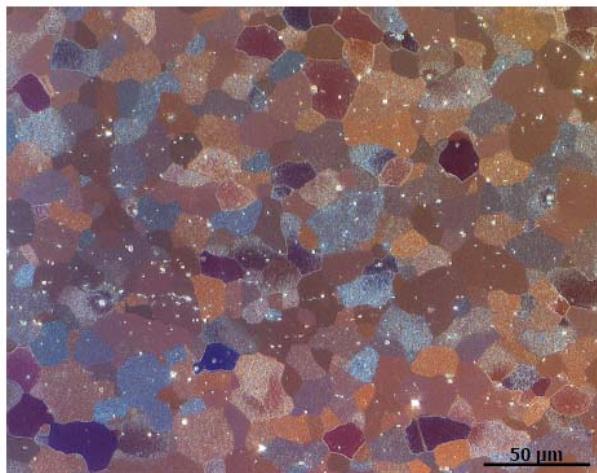


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

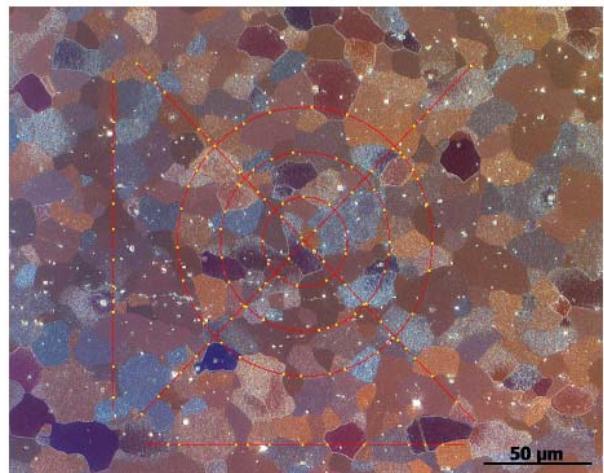
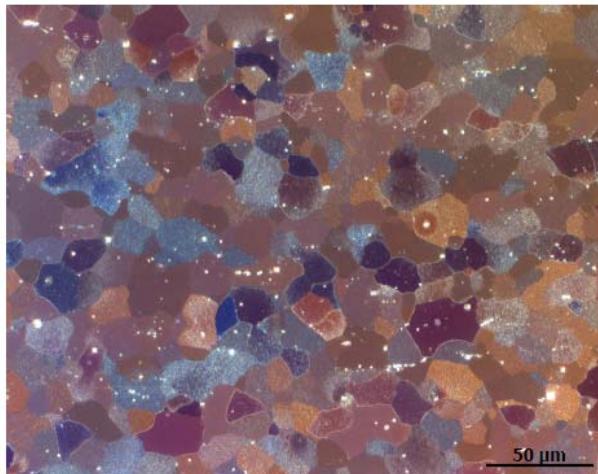


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

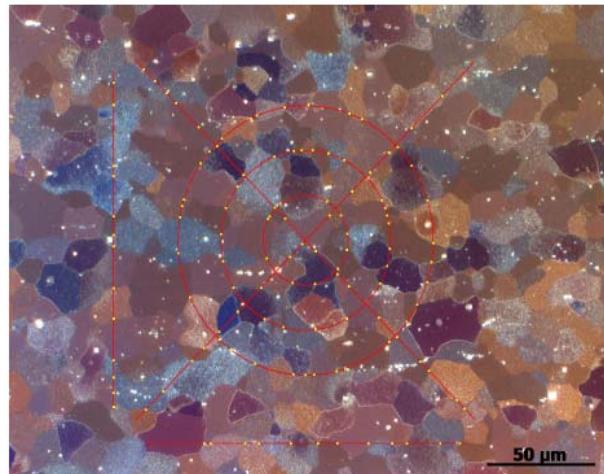
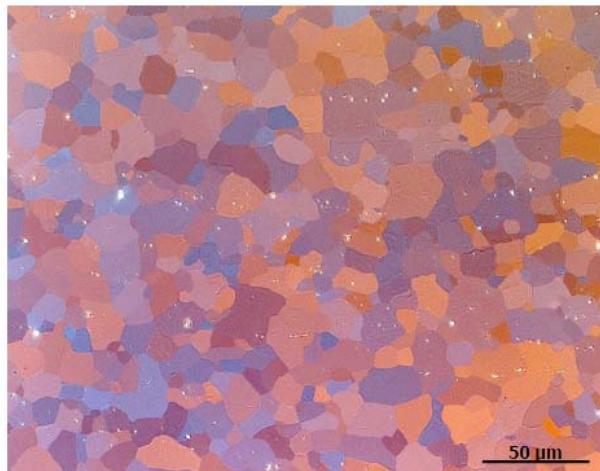


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-45-4L
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.9

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

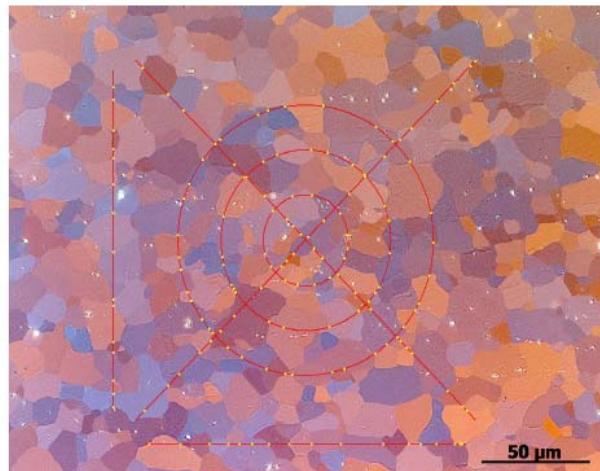
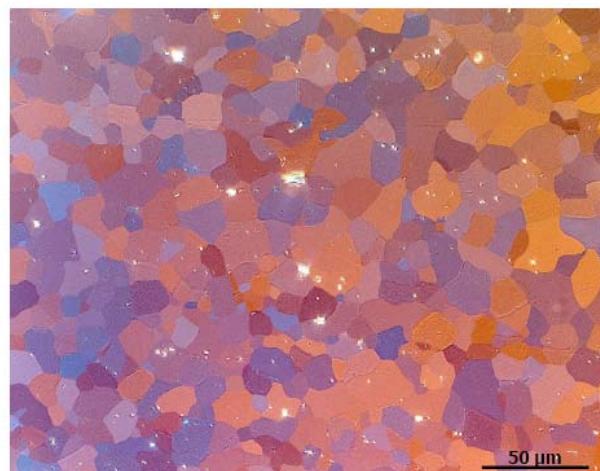


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

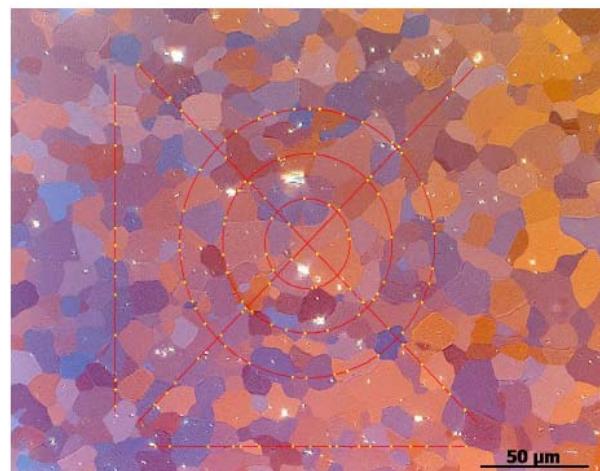
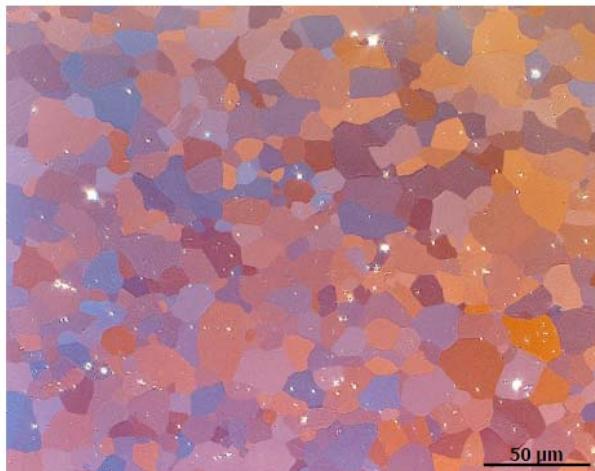


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

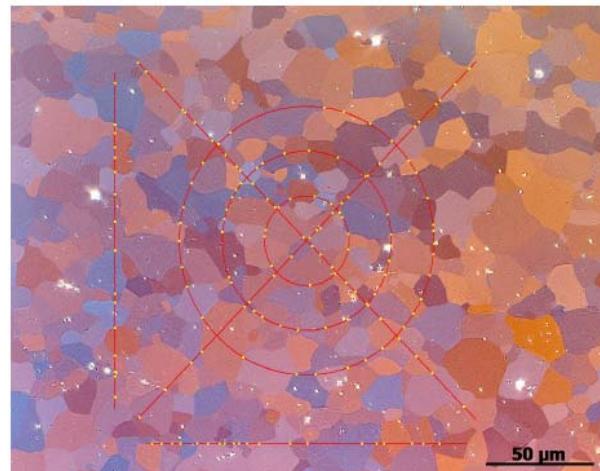


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

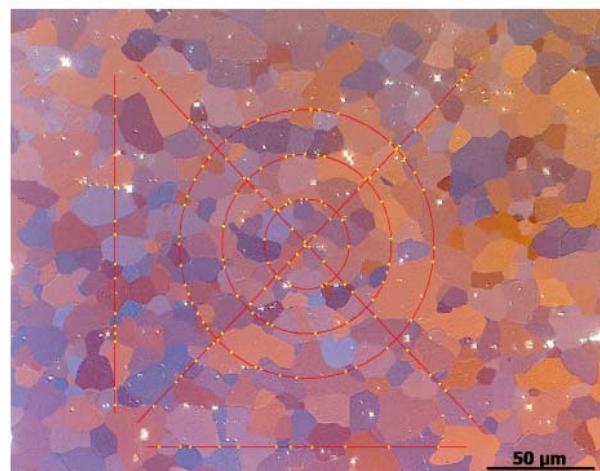
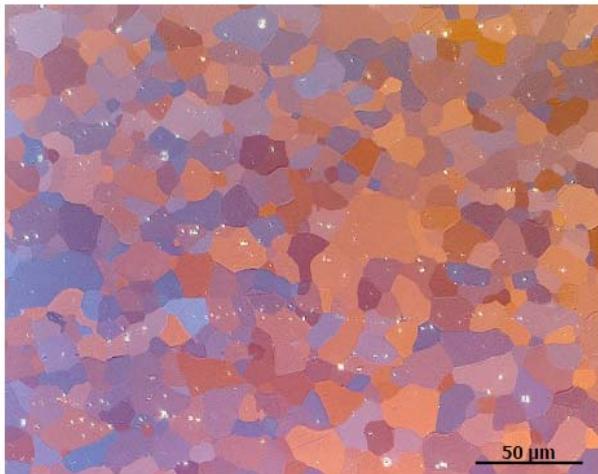


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

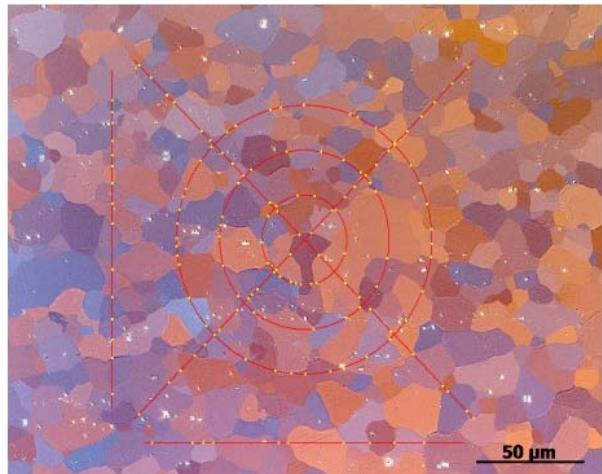
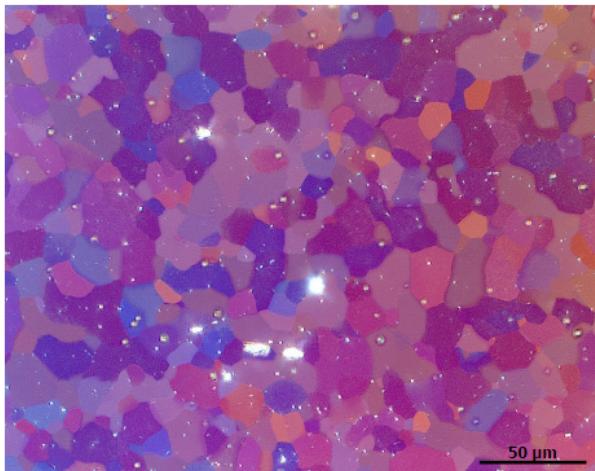


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-45-4T
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.9

Image - 1

Grain Size Number \bar{D} : 10.00



Original image

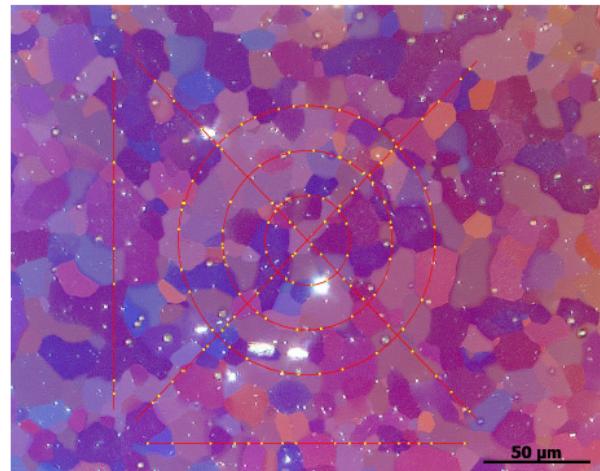
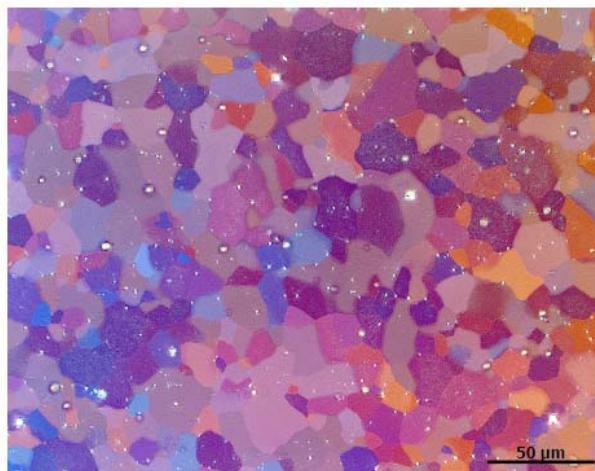


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number \bar{D} : 9.50



Original image

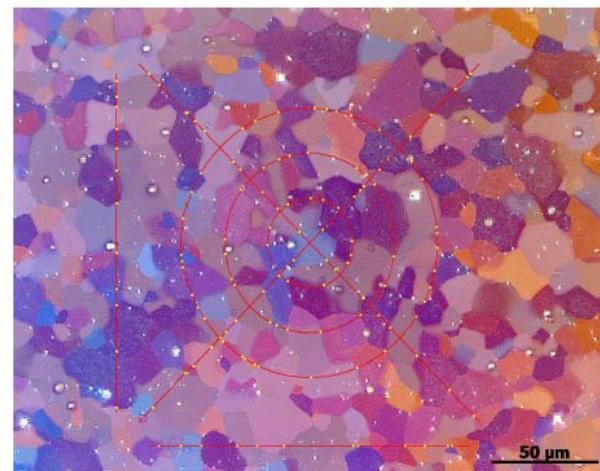
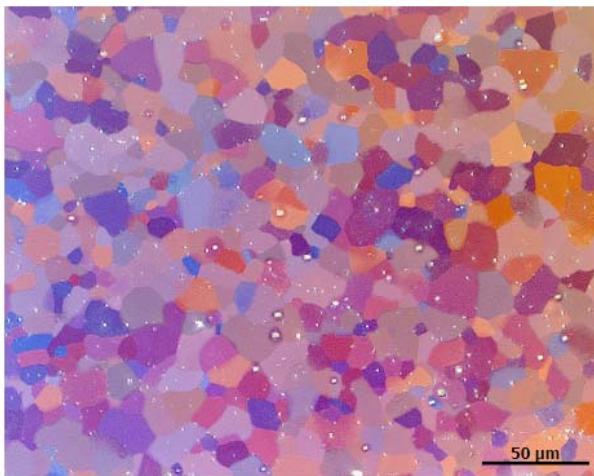


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

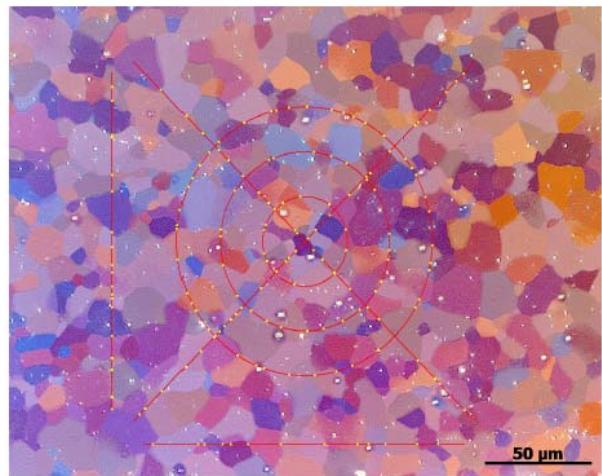
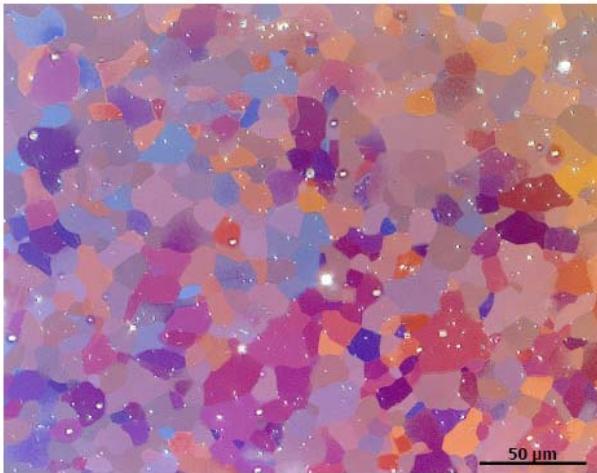


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.50



Original image

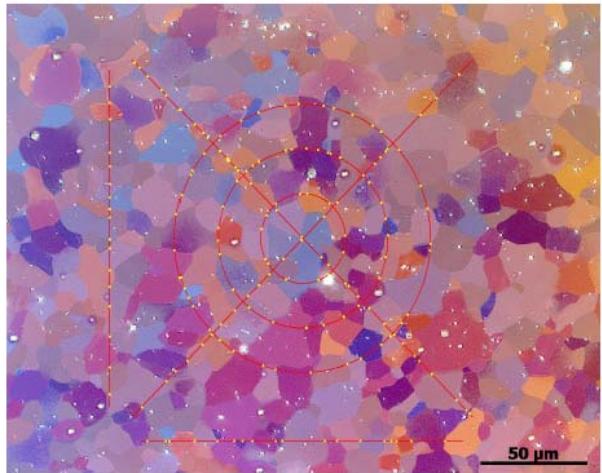
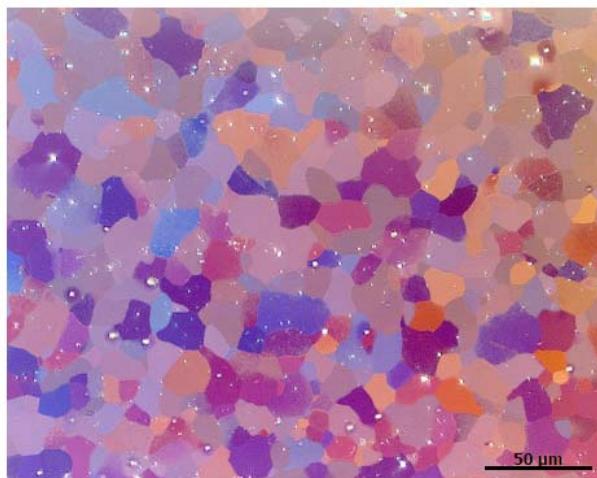


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

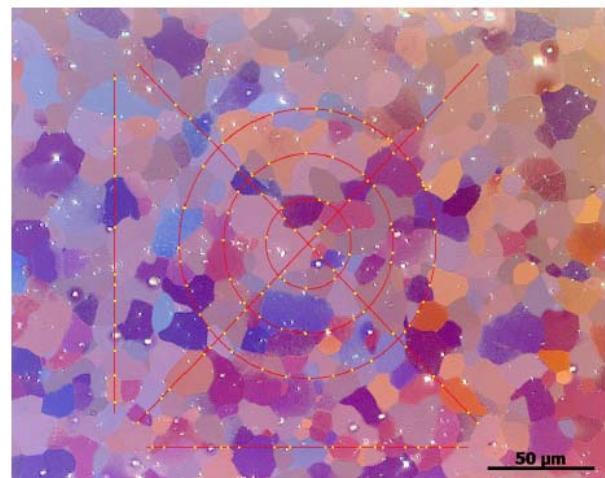
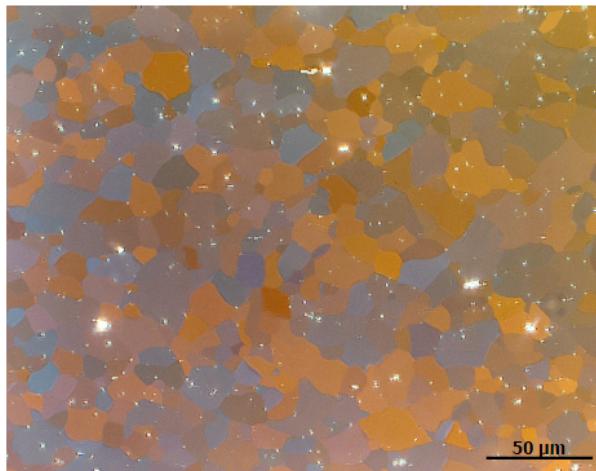


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-90-5L
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 9.8

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

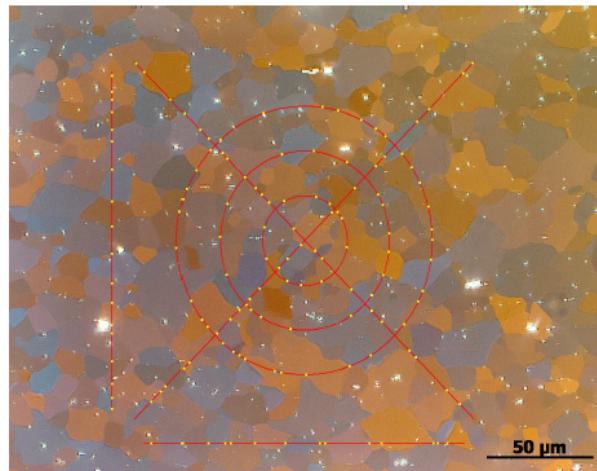
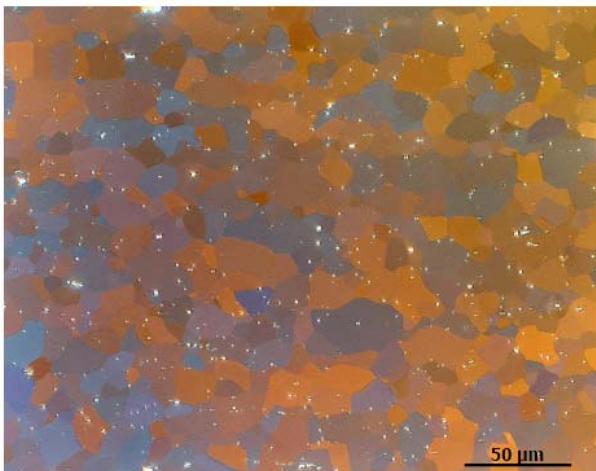


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

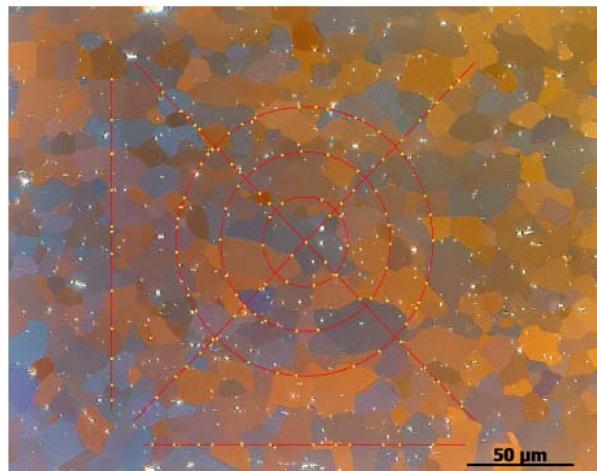
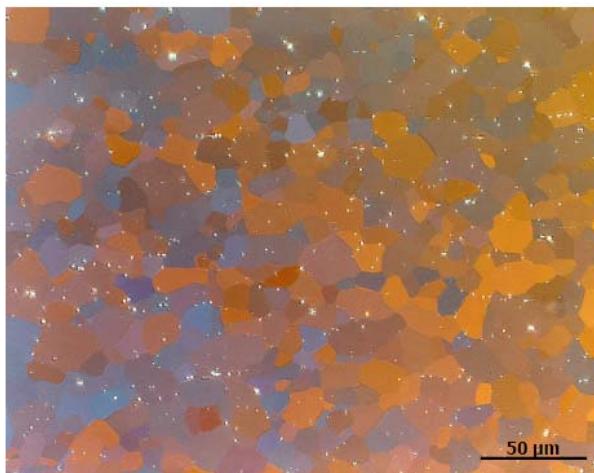


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

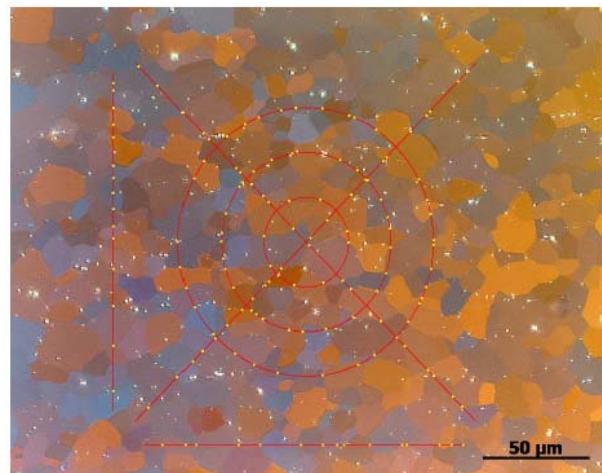
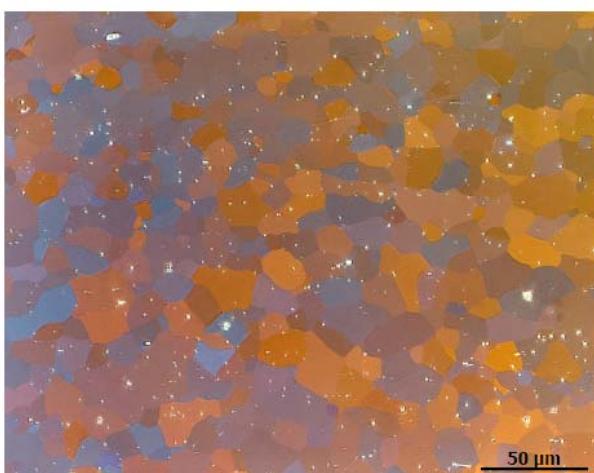


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

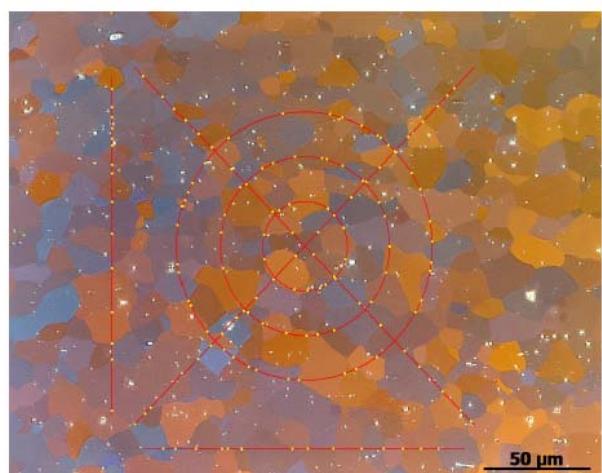
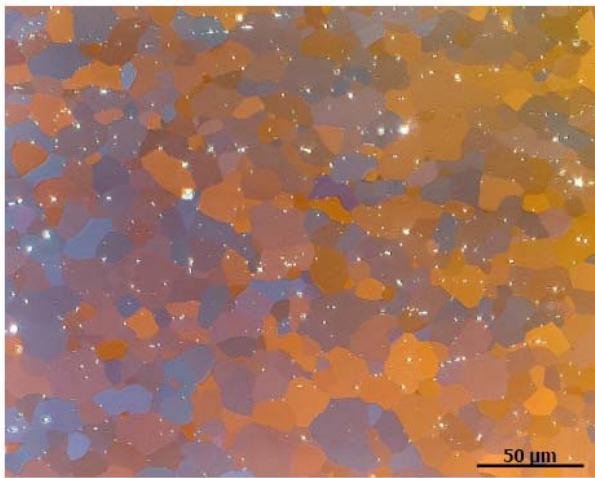


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 9.50



Original image

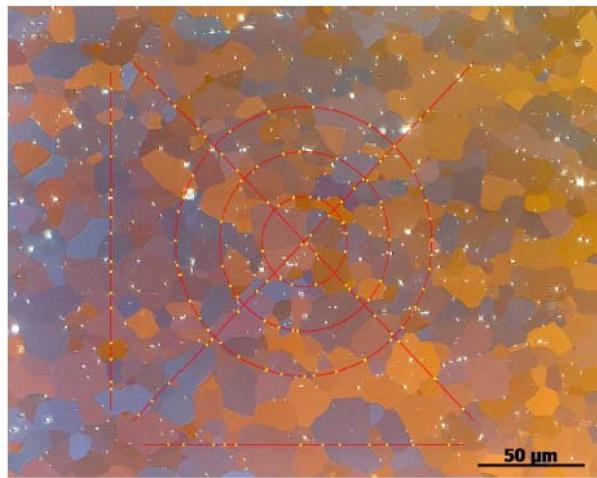
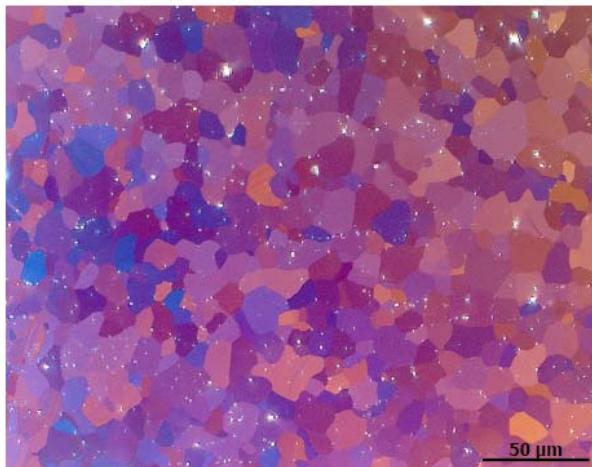


Image with Annotations

Sample No: 13234-195-90-5T
Standard: ASTM E 112
Method: Intercept
Chord Pattern: Combined Chord
Material: Wrought DU
No of images: 5
Mean Grain Size Number: 10.0

Image - 1

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

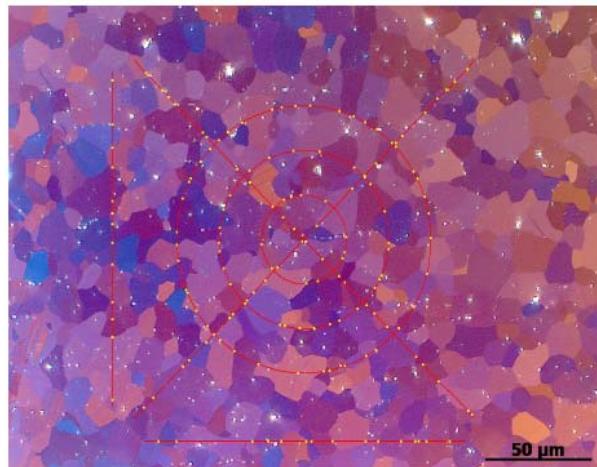
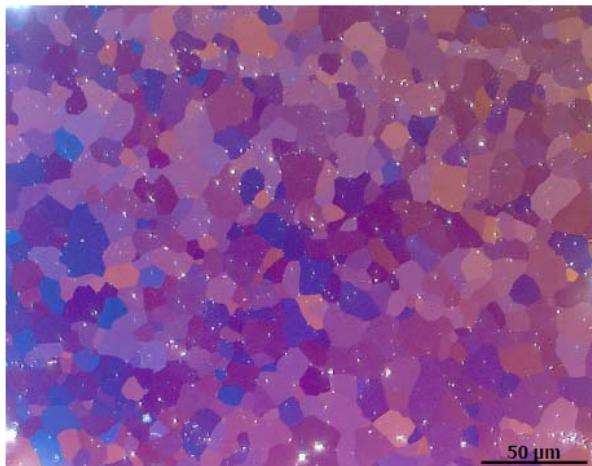


Image with Annotations

Image - 2

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

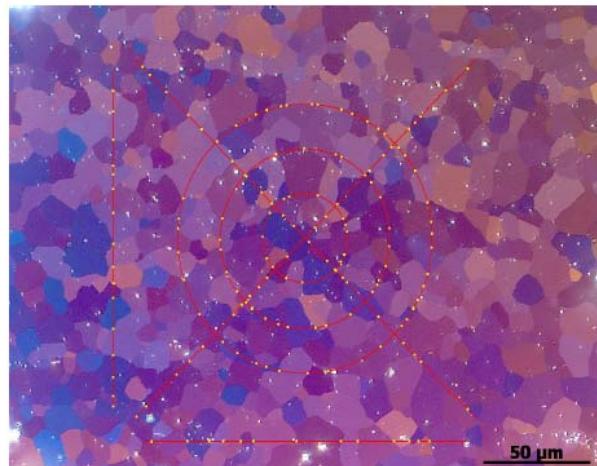
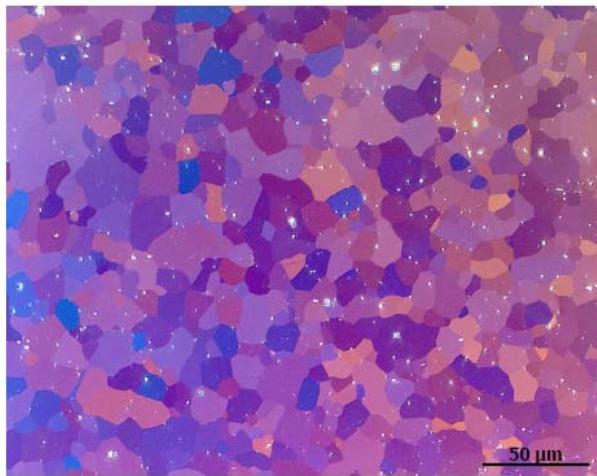


Image with Annotations

Image - 3

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

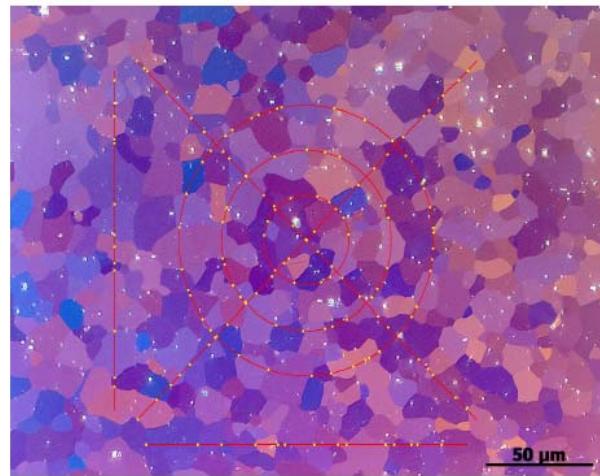
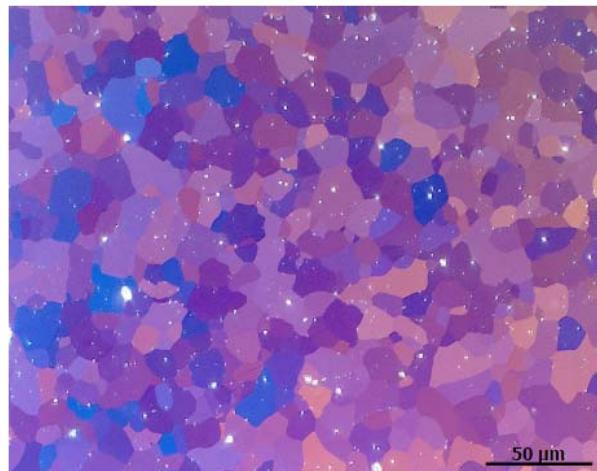


Image with Annotations

Image - 4

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

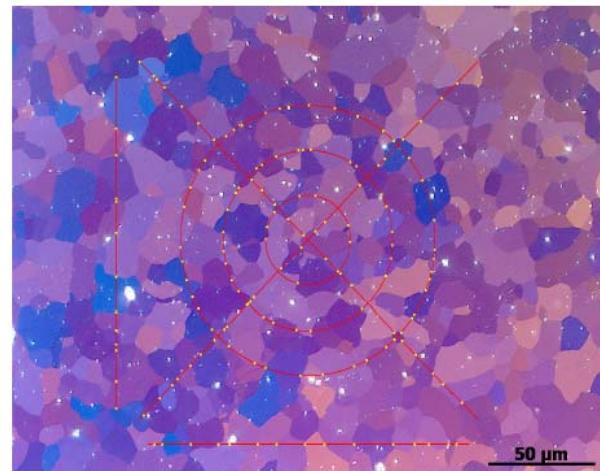
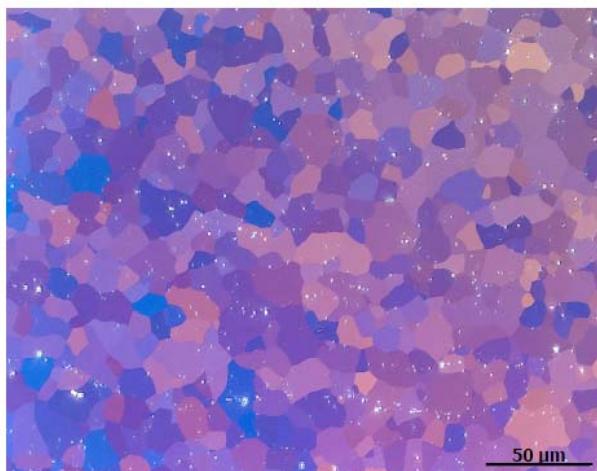


Image with Annotations

Image - 5

Grain Size Number Ø: 10.00



Original image

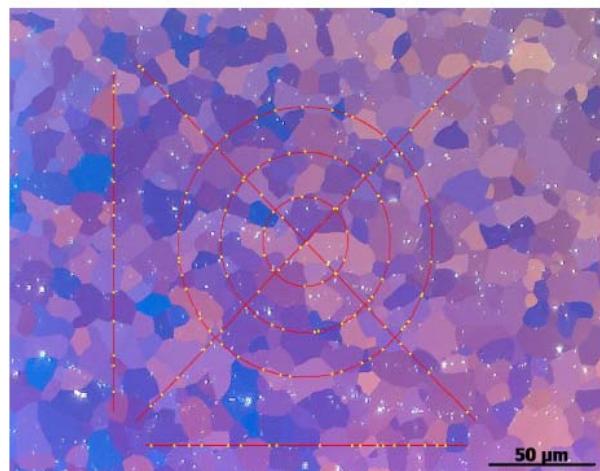


Image with Annotations

Appendix D – Knoop Microhardness Data

