



Microscopy imaging of aluminum welds and electronic archiving of handbook for commercial aluminum alloys

Gabrielle Farmer

Mentors: Nancy Yang, Chris San Marchi, Albert Wu

Co-mentors: Jeff Chames, Ryan Nishimoto, Andy Gardea, Lauren Hughes



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Outline

- Background and Motivation
- Objective
- Experimental Procedure
- Results
- Summary



Background and Motivation

- Aluminum is the most abundant lightweight metallic element on earth.
- Aluminum alloys are generally extracted by the Bayer process from bauxite ore.
- Aluminum is an important strategic metallic material for consumer products, architectural structures, energy, transportation and defense applications.
- Commercial aluminum alloys (1xxx to 7xxx), in general, contain Fe, Si, Mn.
 - Impurities inherited from the bauxite ore.
 - Leads to the formation of 2nd phase particles (Mg-Si, or Al-Mn-Fe-Si etc.) that may be harmful or beneficial to the material properties, depending on the application.



A compilation of microstructures of commercial aluminum alloys will be a useful reference for scientists at SNL.



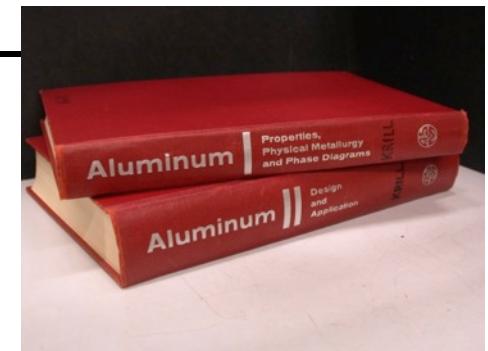
Objective

- Conduct literature search and electronic compilation of microstructure and second phase formation for commercial aluminum alloys.
- Demonstrate material characterization of aluminum welds using optical metallography, scanning electron microscopy, and X-ray spectroscopy techniques.



Experimental Procedure

- Scanning device was used at a resolution of 600 ppi.
- For illustration, the optical microscope and scanning electron microscope (SEM) were used to generate images of the microstructure and elemental distribution of polished Al 2219.
- Complementary SEM imaging techniques used in this presentation are secondary electron imaging (SEI) and backscattered electron imaging (BEI).
- Quantification of chemical composition for the second phase is illustrated using energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectrum and mapping.

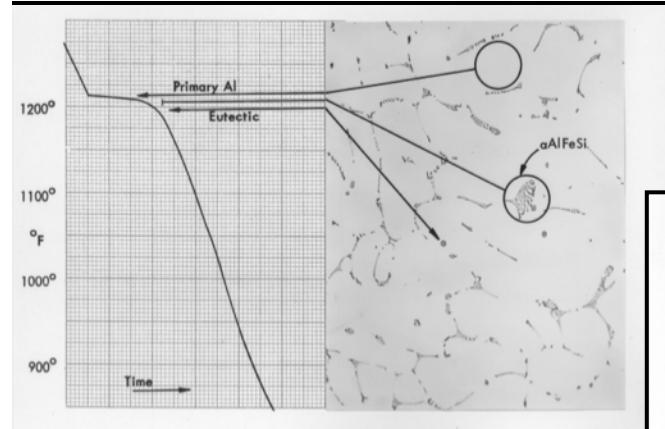




Example of optical image of 2nd phase formation during solidification found from literature

1100 alloy

α AlFeSi



5083 alloy

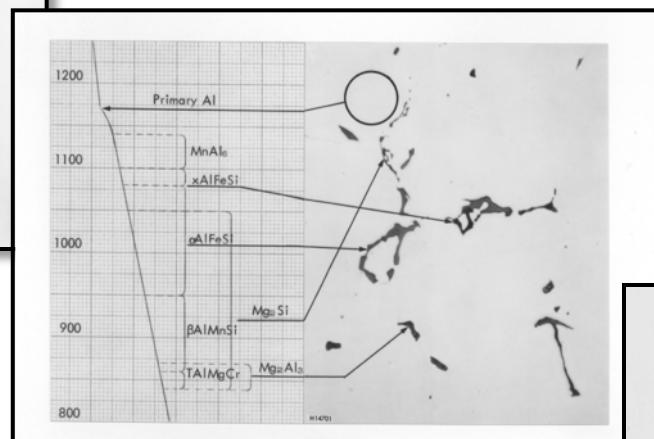
$MnAl_6$

$xAlFeSi$

α AlFeSi

Mg_2Si

Mg_2Al_3

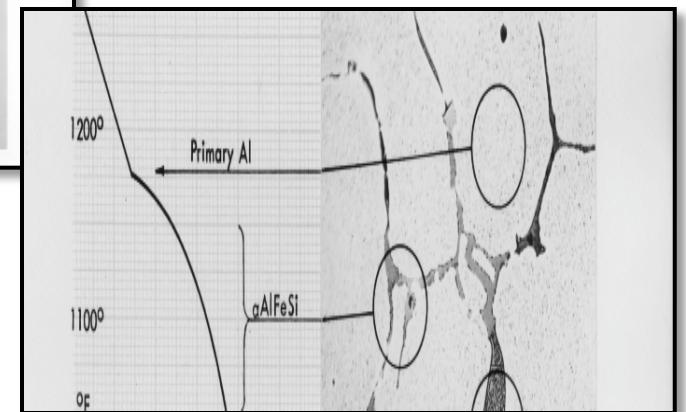


7075 alloy

α AlFeSi

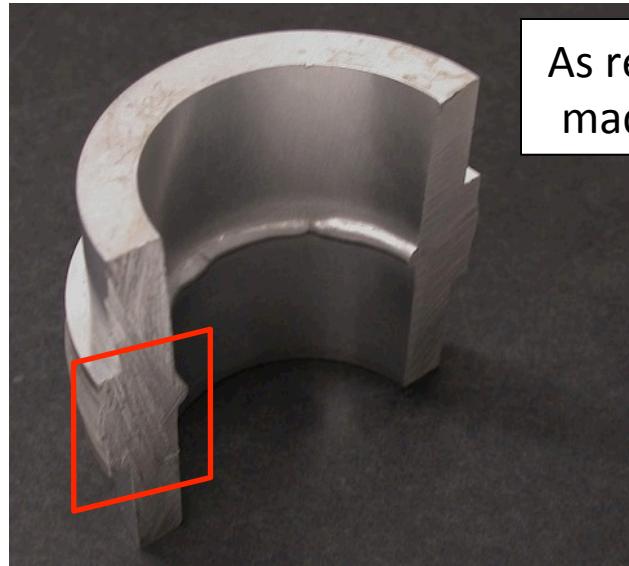
Al_2CuMg

Mg_2Si

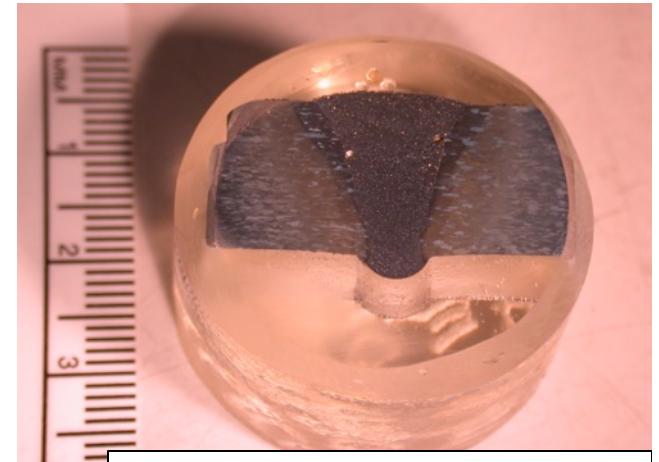
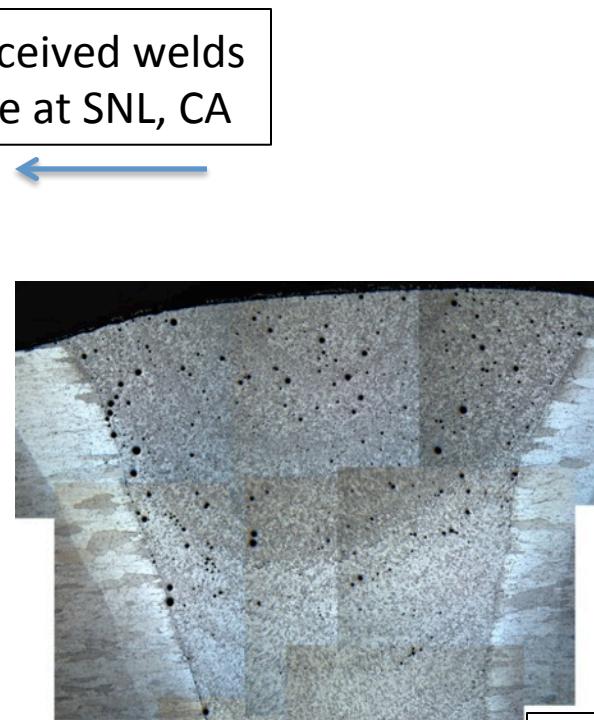




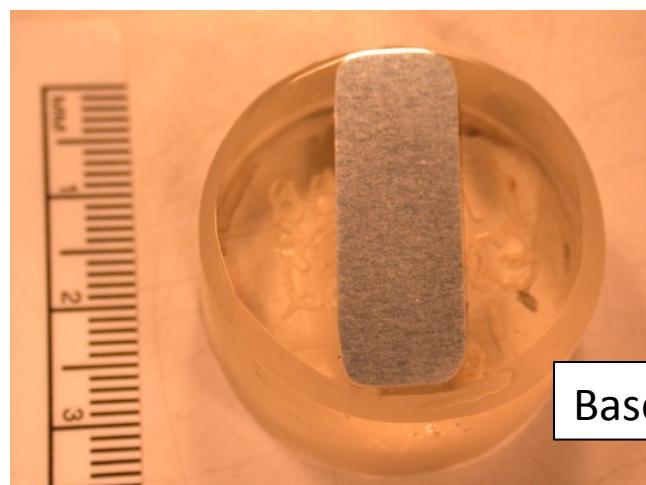
Optical images examine weld interface and grain structure near heat-affected-zone (HAZ) in Al 2219 GTA weld



As received welds
made at SNL, CA



Metallographic polished
and etched cross section



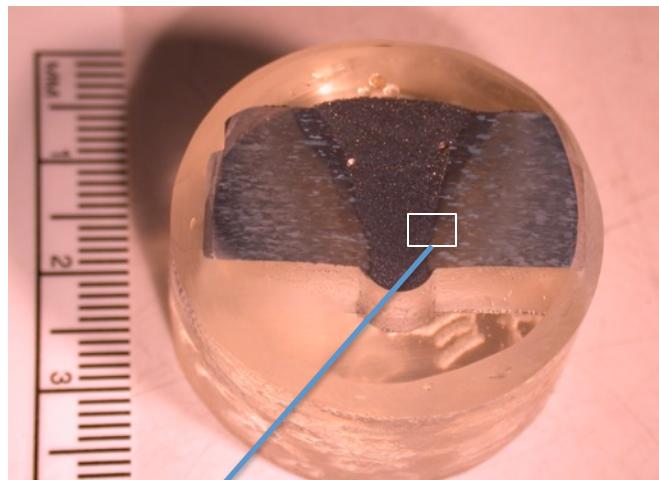
Base metal



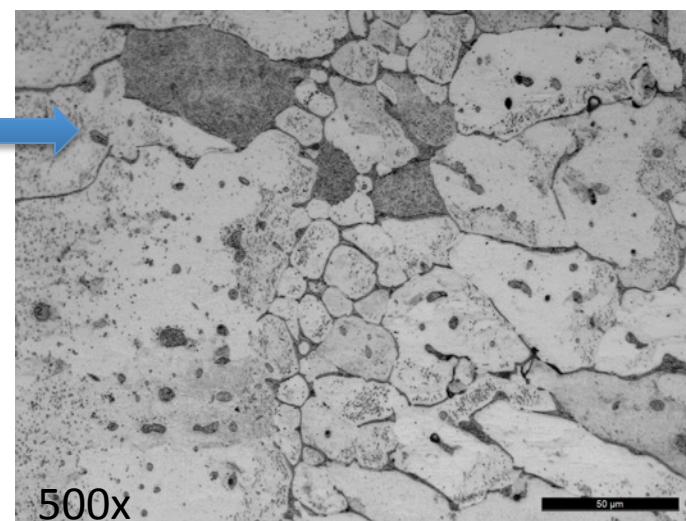
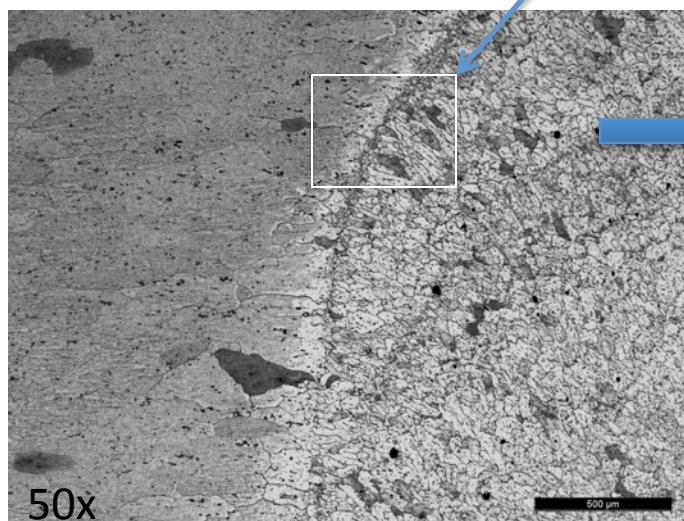
Montage of
entire weld at 50X



Optical images examine weld interface and grain structure near heat-affected-zone (HAZ) in Al 2219



Metallographic cross section: polished, and etched with Keller's reagent

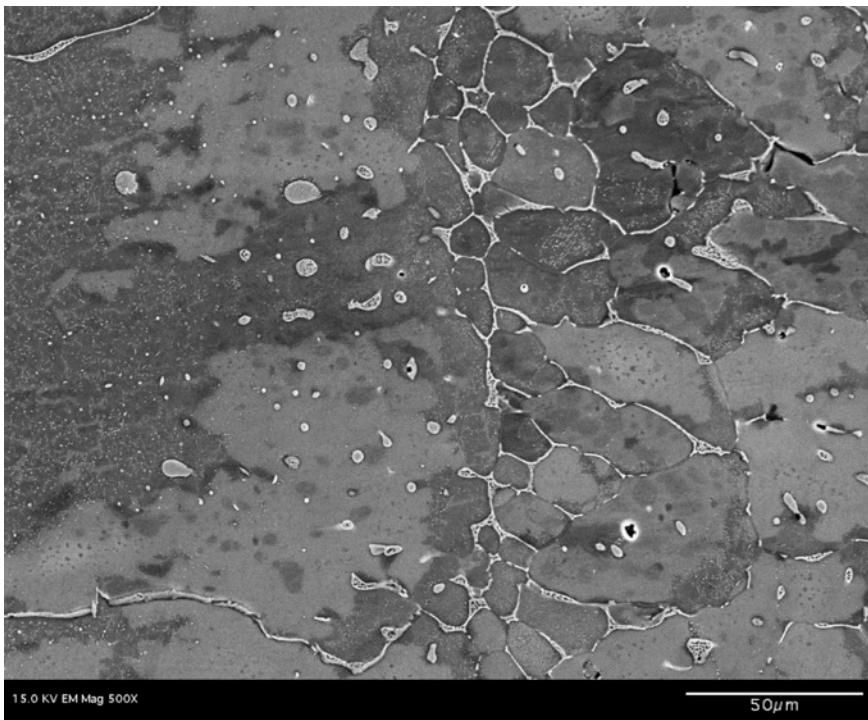


Optical image took from the metallographic mount

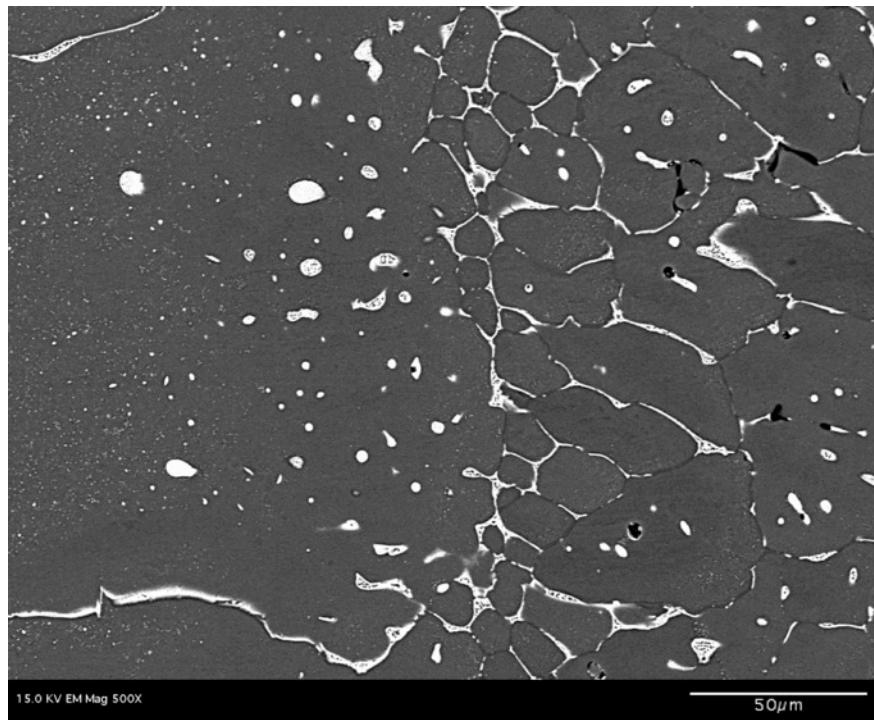


SEM images at 500x examine second phase particles along weld interface using complementary SEI and BEI

SEI – shows topographic contrast



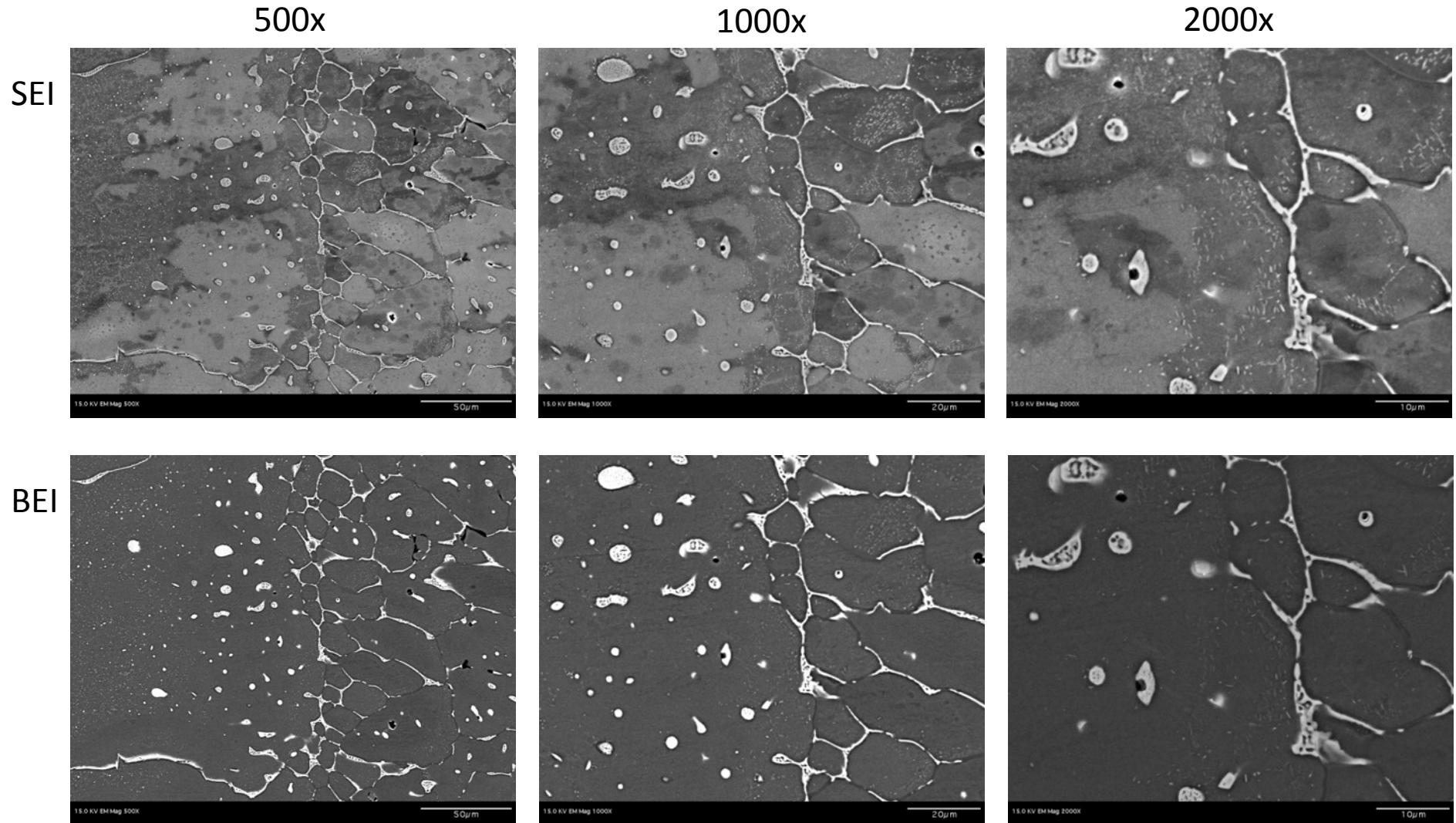
BEI – shows compositional contrast



Aluminum 2219 GTA weld



Higher mag. SEM images examine second phase particles along weld interface in Al 2219 GTA weld





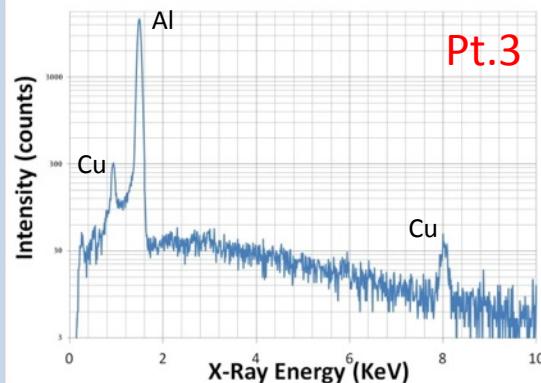
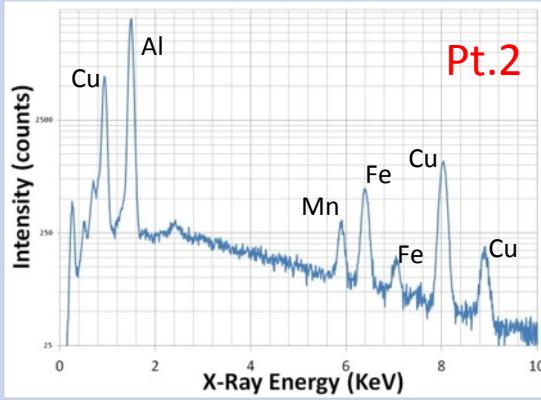
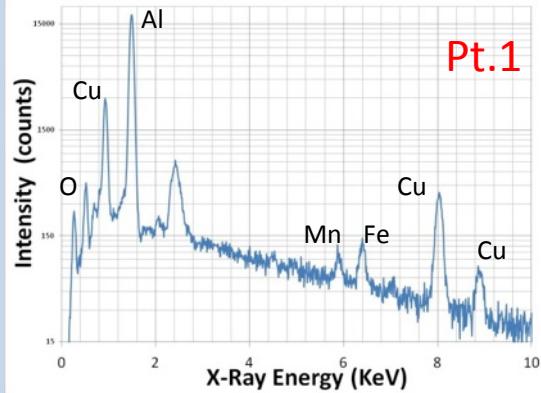
SEM/EDS identify chemical composition of the second phases and matrix in Al 2219 GTA weld

BEI 2000x

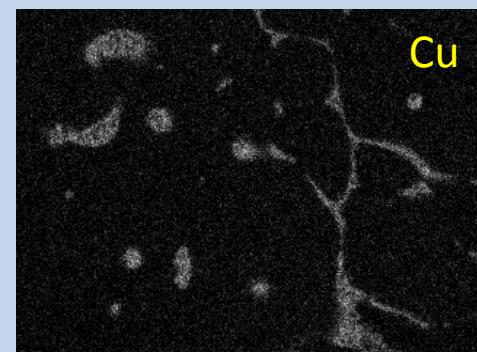
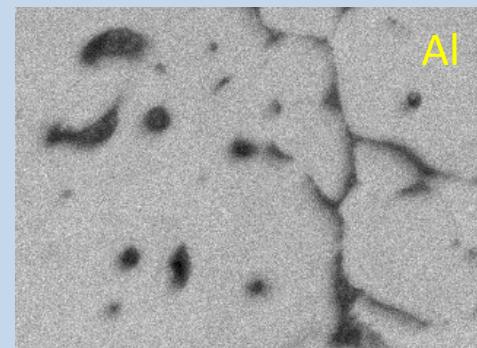


Weight Percentage

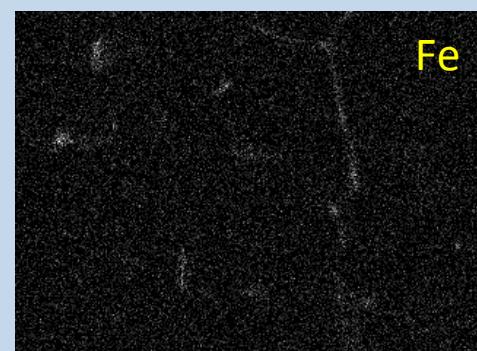
	Al	Cu	Fe	Mn
Pt. 1	70.33	24.09	4.07	1.51
Pt. 2	58.22	32.65	6.96	2.17
Pt. 3	76.21	21.17	1.78	0.81
Nominal Composition		6.00	0.12	0.26



X-ray mapping



Fe





Summary

- Data archiving is completed for future reference.
- The procedure for imaging the microstructure of A2219 GTA aluminum weld is illustrated.
- We also demonstrated the complementary SEM imaging and advanced EDX chemical analysis for the second phase particles and matrix in A2219 weld.



Acknowledgements

- Thank you to Nancy Yang and Chris San Marchi for giving me this opportunity to learn about scientific research and its importance.
- Special thanks again to Nancy Yang and Albert Wu for their daily guidance.
- Technical assistance from Jeff Chames, Ryan Nishimoto, Andy Gardea, and Lauren Hughes is greatly appreciated.