

Lecture 2

Materials Processing

→ Significance of processing.

↳ Sn (Tin) very good for casting due to low melting point.

↳ However Sn undergoes ductile-to-brittle transformation at low temperatures.

↳ Sn very important material for solder.

Classification of Manufacturing:

↳ Forming, Casting, Moulding, Joining, Machining & Additive.

→ Process Selection:

↳ material ↳ object geometry ↳ no. of parts
↳ tool and material costs ↳ required levels of automation.

* Compatibility of Material and process:

Casting

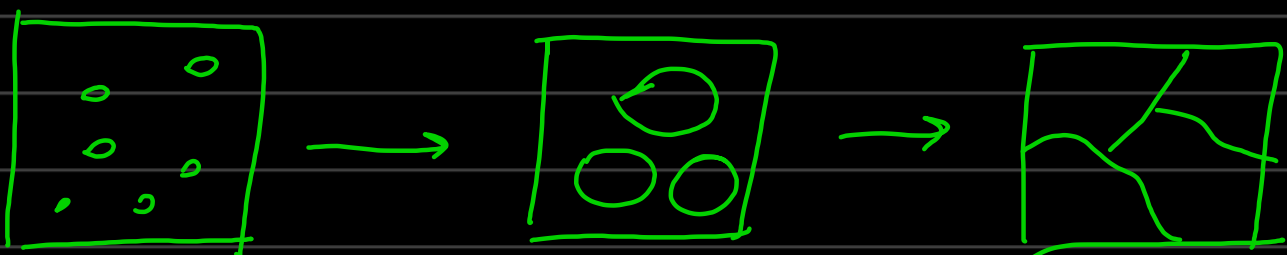
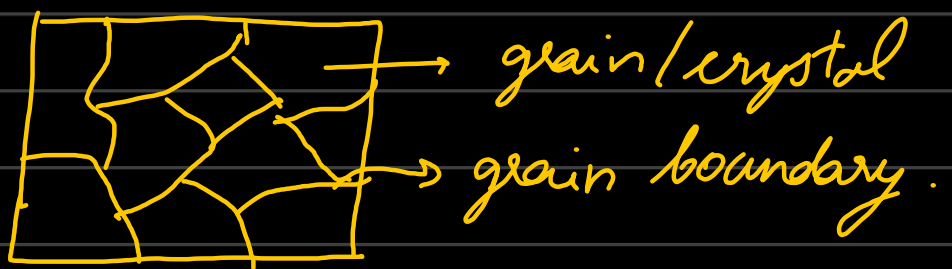
→ involves pouring molten metal into moulds.

Casting → Machining → Final product
primary shaping secondary shaping.

→ Casting means solidification of molten metal

→ Solidification Microstructure.

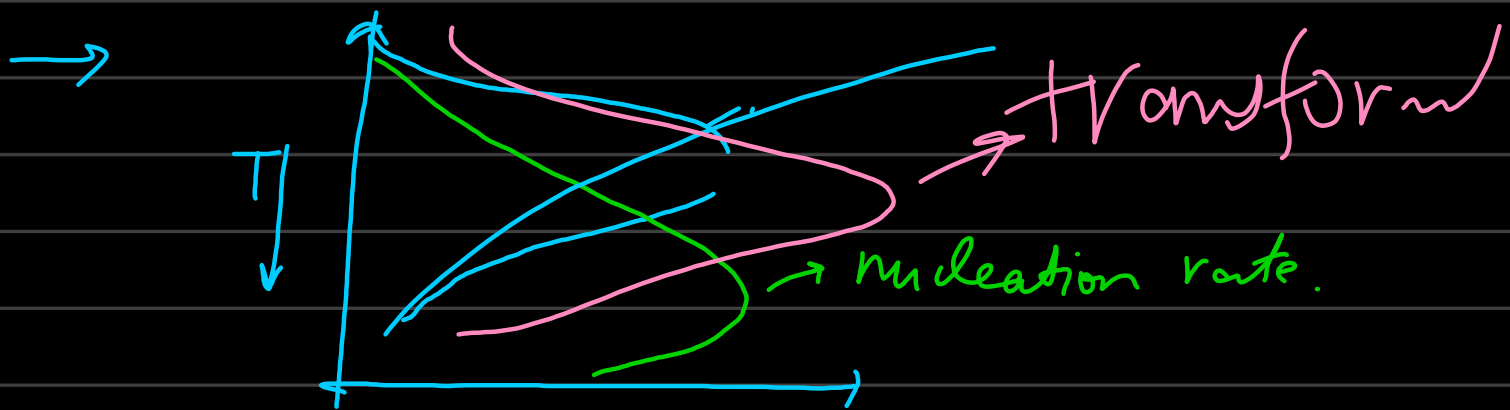
↳ Microstructure: structure at micron scale.



Nucleation & growth
(homogeneous & heterogeneous)

→ nucleus grows after radii $> r^*$

→ polycrystalline microstructure formed.



high ΔT : fine grain structure

low ΔT : coarse grain structure.

→ low toughness: high crack nucleation
& easy crack propagation.

high toughness: low crack nucleation
& difficult crack propagation

* fine grain microstructure: better strength &
better toughness.

↳ favourable for most applications.

↳ bad for creep applications.

↳ allow for grain movement aka creep.

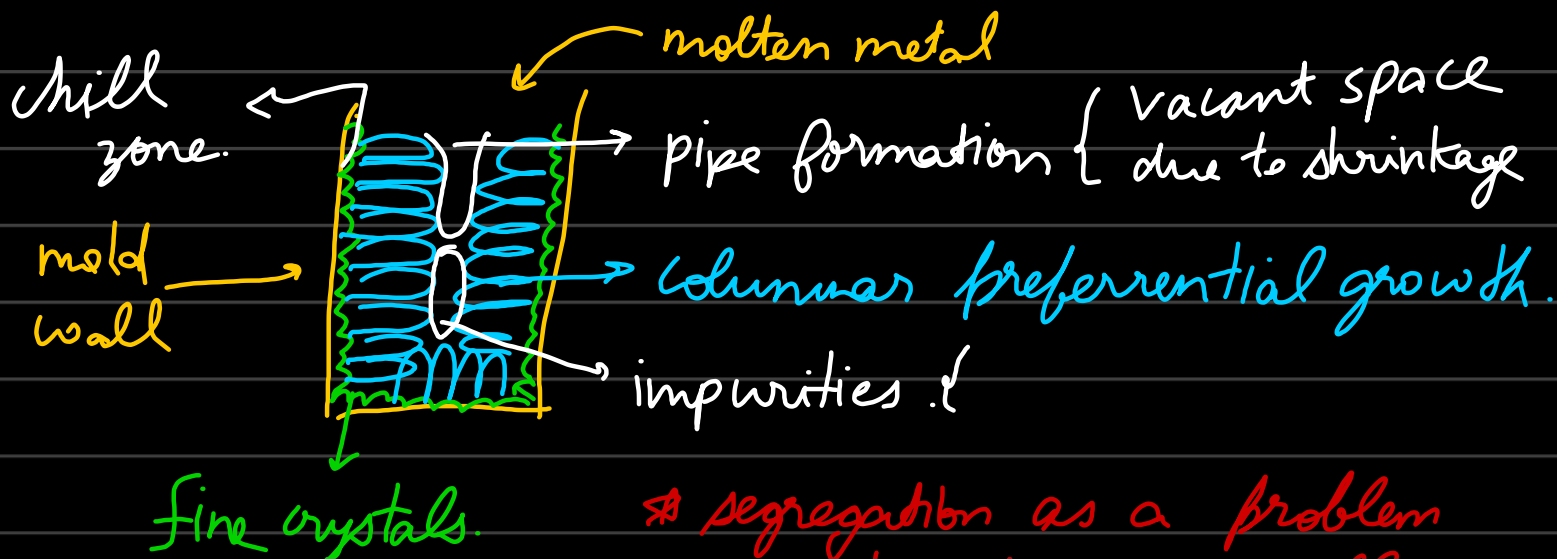
Equiaxed microstructure: equal growth in
all directions.

directionally solidifies: columnar grains
↳ high anisotropy.

Solidification Microstructure.



- grow in direction in which heat extraction is fast.
- kind of columnar crystals are formed.
 - ↳ preferred growth.



* segregation as a problem in casting: in case of alloys.

- ↳ composition gradient.

→ equiaxed grain structure in centre of cast

↳ high heterogeneous nucleation due to impurities.

→ This heterogeneous microstructure will lead to collapse in properties.

↳ Use of secondary process to counter these heterogeneous microstructure difficulties.

